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WEBSTER'S
New
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Dictionary



WEBSTER'S

New Collegiate Dictionary

A Merriam-Webster®

I N D I A N E D I T I O N

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Preface

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary is a completely new volume in the Merriam-Webster series of dictionaries. It is a general dictionary edited for use in school or college, in the office, and in the home—in short, wherever information about English words is likely to be sought. The average user should rarely have occasion to look for information about the vocabulary of present-day English that is not available within these pages.

The first Merriam-Webster Collegiate appeared in 1898 and quickly won the esteem of student and general reader. A second edition was published in 1910, and subsequent editions came out in 1916, 1931, 1936, 1949, and 1963. This eighth in the series incorporates the best of the time-tested features of its predecessors and introduces new features designed to add to its usefulness. Its more than 1500 pages make it the most comprehensive Merriam-Webster Collegiate ever published.

The heart of Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary is the more than 1300 pages given over to the A-Z vocabulary. The information there set down derives not only from the 10,000,000 citations which were available to the editors of Webster's Third New International Dictionary and the 1963 Collegiate but also from the considerably more than 1,000,000 citations collected since the publication of these books. Thus each entry is based on a constantly updated file of actual English usage.

Those entries known to be trademarks or service marks are so labeled and are treated in accordance with a formula approved by the United States Trademark Association. No entry in this dictionary, however, should be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark or service mark.

A noteworthy feature of the vocabulary section is the nearly 900 pictorial illustrations, many of which

were drawn especially for this book. These illustrations were selected not simply for their decorative function but particularly for their value in clarifying definitions.

The front matter—those pages preceding the A-Z vocabulary—contains two important sections. The Explanatory Notes should be read by every user of the dictionary since a thorough understanding of the information contained in them will contribute markedly to the value of this book. And all users of the dictionary are urged to read the lucid essay on the English language which was written for this Collegiate by Professor W. Nelson Francis of Brown University.

The back matter—those pages following the A-Z vocabulary—contains several sections that dictionary users have long found helpful. These include more than five hundred Foreign Words and Phrases that occur frequently in English texts but that have not become part of the English vocabulary; several thousand proper names that are entered under the separate headings Biographical Names and Geographical Names; and a list of the Colleges and Universities of the United States and Canada. There is also a Handbook of Style in which various stylistic conventions (as of punctuation and capitalization) are concisely summarized.

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary has been edited by the trained staff of the G. & C. Merriam Co. It is the result of a collaborative effort, and it would be invidious to single out particular editors for special mention. At the same time, it would be ungracious to observe the anonymity which is often the lot of the present-day lexicographer, and so a list of those who contributed substantially to the completion of this book is printed below.

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary is the product of a company that has been publishing dictionaries for more than 125 years. It is offered to the user with the conviction that it will serve him well.

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Explanatory Notes

Entries

A boldface letter or a combination of such letters set flush with the left-hand margin of each column of type is a main entry. The main entry may consist of letters set solid, of letters joined by a hyphen, or of letters separated by one or more spaces:

teach . . . *vb*
teach-in . . . *n*
teaching fellow *n*

The material in lightface type that follows each main entry on the same line and on succeeding indented lines explains and justifies its inclusion in the dictionary.

The main entries follow one another in alphabetical order letter by letter: *book of account* follows *bookmobile*. Those containing an Arabic numeral are alphabetized as if the numeral were spelled out: *3-D* comes between *three-color* and *three-decker*. Those derived from proper names beginning with abbreviated forms of *Mac-* are alphabetized as if spelled *mac-*: *McCoy* comes after *macaroon* and before *mace*. Those that often begin with the abbreviation *St.* in common usage have the abbreviation spelled out: *Saint Martin's summer*.

A pair of guide words is printed at the top of each page. These indicate that the entries falling alphabetically between the words at the top of the outer column of each page are found on that page.

The guide words are the alphabetically first and usually the alphabetically last entries on the page:

acacia • acceptable

Occasionally the last printed entry is not the alphabetically last entry. On page 237, for example, *connective tissue* is the last printed entry, but *connectivity*, run on at the first homograph *connective*, is the alphabetically last entry and is therefore the second guide word. The alphabetically last entry is not used, however, if it follows alphabetically the first guide word on the succeeding page. Thus on page 124 *bonder* is not a guide word because it follows alphabetically the entry *bonded*, which is the first guide word on page 125. Any boldface word—a main entry with definition, a variant, an inflected form, a defined or undefined run-on, or an entry in a list of self-explanatory words—may be used as a guide word.

When one main entry has exactly the same written form as another, the two are distinguished by superscript numerals preceding each word:

¹man . . . *n* ¹quail . . . *n*
²man . . . *vi* ²quail . . . *vb*

Sometimes such homographs are related. The two entries *man* are derived from the same root. Sometimes there is no relationship: the two entries *quail* are unrelated.

beyond the accident of spelling. The order of homographs is usually historical: the one first used in English is entered first.

Words precede word elements made up of the same letters; solid compounds precede hyphenated compounds; hyphenated compounds precede open compounds; and lowercase entries precede those with an initial capital:

mini . . . *n*
mini- *comb form*
work up . . . *n*
work-up . . . *n*
work up . . . *vi*
ti ta-nia . . . *n*
Ti ta-nia . . . *n*

The centered periods within entry words indicate division points at which a hyphen may be put at the end of a line of print or writing. Thus the noun *re-frig-er-a-tor* may be ended on one line with:

re-
refrig-
refriger-
refrigera-
and continued on the next with:
frigerator
erator
ator
tor

Centered periods are not shown after a single initial letter or before a single terminal letter because printers seldom cut off a single letter:

aplomb . . . *n*
hoary . . . *adj*
idea . . . *n*

Nor are they shown at second and succeeding homographs unless these differ among themselves:

¹mas-ter . . . *n* ¹till-er
²master . . . *vi* ²till-er
³master *adj* ³till-er

There are acceptable alternative end-of-line divisions just as there are acceptable variant spellings and pronunciations. It is, for example, all but impossible to produce a convincing argument that either of the divisions *aus-ter-i-ty*, *au-ster-i-ty* is better than the other. But space cannot be taken for entries like *aus-ter-i-ty* or *au-ster-i-ty*, and *aus-ter-j-ty* would likely be confusing to many. No more than one division is, therefore, shown for any entry in this dictionary.

Many words have two or more common pronunciation variants, and the same end-of-line division is not always appropriate for each of them. The division *pi-an-ist*, for example, best fits the variant \pē-'an-əst\ whereas the division *pi-a-nist* best fits the variant \pē-ə-nəst\. In instances like this, the division falling farthest to the left is used, regardless of the order of the pronunciations:

pi a-nist \pē-'an-əst, 'pē-ə-nəst\

When a main entry is followed by the word *or* and another spelling, the two spellings are equal variants. Both are standard, and either one may be used according to personal inclination:

the-ater or the-atre

If two variants joined by *or* are out of alphabetical order, they remain equal variants. The one printed first is, however, slightly more common than the second:

coun-sel-or or coun-sel

When another spelling is joined to the main entry by the word *also*, the spelling after *also* is a secondary variant and occurs less frequently than the first:

lov-able also love-able

Secondary variants belong to standard usage and may be used according to personal inclination. If there are two secondary variants, the second is joined to the first by *or*. Once the word *also* is used to signal a secondary variant, all following variants are joined by *or*:

!Shake-spear-ean or Shake-spearian also
Shak-sper-ean or Shak-sperian

Variants whose spelling places them alphabetically more than a column away from the main entry are entered at their own alphabetical places and usually not at the main entry:

Cha-nu-kah .. var of HANUKKAH

rime, rimer, rimester var of RHYME, RHYMER, RHYMESTER

Variants having a usage label appear only at their own alphabetical places:

fla-vour chiefly Brit var of FLAVOR

agin .. dial var of AGAINST

To show all the stylings that are found for English compounds would require space that can be better used for other information. So this dictionary limits itself to a single styling for a compound:

week-end

red-eye

high school

When a compound is widely used and one styling predominates, that styling is shown. When a compound is uncommon or when the evidence indicates that two or three stylings are approximately equal in frequency, the styling shown is based on the analogy of parallel compounds.

A main entry may be followed by one or more derivatives or by a homograph with a different functional label. These are run-on entries. Each is introduced by a lightface dash and each has a functional label. They are not defined, however, since their meanings are readily derivable from the meaning of the root word:

?question vt — ques-tion-er n

!fun-ny . adj. — fun-ni-ly . adv — fun-ni-ness . n

mu-tant . adj. — mutant n

A main entry may be followed by one or more phrases containing the entry word or an inflected form of it.

These are also run-on entries. Each is introduced by a lightface dash but there is no functional label. They are, however, defined since their meanings are more than the sum of the meanings of their elements:

!call 'call' — call one's bluff :

?mend 'mend' — on the mend :

Defined phrases of this sort are run on at the entry constituting the first major element in the phrase. When there are variants, however, the run-on appears at the entry constituting the first major invariable element in the phrase:

!clock n — kill the clock or run out the clock :

!seed n — go to seed or run to seed :

Attention is called to the definition of *vocabulary entry* on page 1301. The term *dictionary entry* includes all vocabulary entries as well as all boldface entries in the separate sections of the back matter headed "Foreign Words and Phrases," "Biographical Names," "Geographical Names," and "Colleges and Universities."

Pronunciation

The matter between a pair of reversed virgules \ \ following the entry word indicates the pronunciation. The symbols used are explained in the chart printed inside the front and back covers of this dictionary and on page 32a. For a detailed discussion of these symbols and related matters, the serious student is referred to "A Guide to Pronunciation" in Webster's Third New International Dictionary.

A hyphen is used in the pronunciation to show syllabic division. These hyphens sometimes coincide with the centered periods in the entry word that indicate end-of-line division, sometimes they do not:

dis-cover \dis-'kav-ər\

!met-ric \me-'trik\

A high-set mark indicates major (primary) stress or accent; a low-set mark indicates minor (secondary) stress or accent:

rough-neck \raf-'nek\

The stress mark stands at the beginning of the syllable that receives the stress.

The presence of variant pronunciations indicates that not all educated speakers pronounce words the same way. A second-place variant is not to be regarded as less acceptable than the pronunciation that is given first. It may, in fact, be used by as many educated speakers as the first variant, but the requirements of the printed page are such that one must precede the other:

apri-cot \ap-rə-'kät, 'ä-prə-\

for-eign \fər-'en, 'fär-\

A variant that is appreciably less common than the preceding variant is preceded by the word *also*:

col-league \käl-'æg also -ig\

Sometimes a regional label precedes a variant:

!great \grät, South also 'gre(ə)t\

Symbols enclosed by parentheses represent elements that are present in the pronunciation of some speakers but are absent from the pronunciation of other speakers, elements that are present in some but absent from other utterances of the same speaker, or elements whose presence or absence is uncertain:

hap-pen . vt . hap-pen-ing \ˈhæp-(ə)niŋ\
 sat-is-fac-to-ry \sæt-əs-ˈfak-t(ə)ri\
 re-sponse \ri-ˈspɑn(t)s\

Thus, the parentheses at *happening* mean that there are some who pronounce the /ə/ between /p/ and /n/ and others who do not pronounce it.

When a main entry has less than a full pronunciation, the missing part is to be supplied from a pronunciation in a preceding entry or within the same pair of reversed virgules:

cham pi-on ship \-ship\
 Ma-dei-ra \mə-ˈdi-ə-, ˈder-\

The pronunciation of the first three syllables of *championship* is found at the main entry *champion*:

ˈcham pi-on \ˈcham-pi-ən\

The hyphens before and after /ˈder/ in the pronunciation of *Madeira* indicate that both the first and the last parts of the pronunciation are to be taken from the immediately preceding pronunciation.

In general, no pronunciation is indicated for open compounds consisting of two or more English words that have own-place entry:

kangaroo court *n*

Only the first entry in a sequence of numbered homographs is given a pronunciation if their pronunciations are the same:

ˈre-ward \ri-ˈwɔ(ə)rð\
 2reward

Pronunciations are shown for obsolete words only if they occur in Shakespeare:

clois tress \ˈkloɪ-strəs\ *n, obs*

The pronunciation of unpronounced derivatives and compounds run on at a main entry is a combination of the pronunciation at the main entry and the pronunciation of the suffix or final element as given at its alphabetical place in the vocabulary:

— oval *ness n*
 — over one's head

Thus, the pronunciation of *ovalness* is the sum of the pronunciations given at *oval* and *-ness*; that of *over one's head*, the sum of the pronunciation of the three elements that make up the phrase.

Partial pronunciations are usually shown when two or more variants have a part in common. When a variation of stress is involved, a partial pronunciation may be terminated at the stress mark which stands at the beginning of a syllable not shown:

di verse \di-ˈvɜrs, də-, ˈdi-\
 an-cho-ry \ˈæn-ˌtʃō-vē, ˈæn-\

In some cases the pronunciation of a word or compound shows no major (primary) stress. One such class of words includes those that occur in main entries only as elements of an open compound. The stress shown for these words is the usual stress in the compound and may be less than major (primary):

clum-ber spaniel \ˌklʌm-bər-\

In other contexts the word may have major (primary) stress, as in "Is that spaniel a clumber?"

Functional Labels

An italic label indicating a part of speech or some other functional classification follows the pronunciation or, if no pronunciation is given, the main entry. The eight traditional parts of speech are indicated as follows:

de-cep-tive . . . <i>adj</i>	war-den . . . <i>n</i>
hap-pi-ly . . . <i>adv</i>	of . . . <i>prep</i>
be-cause . . . <i>conj</i>	they . . . <i>pron</i>
hey . . . <i>interj</i>	re-lax . . . <i>vb</i>

If a verb is both transitive and intransitive, the labels *vt* and *vi* introduce the subdivisions:

pen-e-trate . . . *vb* . . . *vt* . . . ~ *vi*

A boldface swung dash ~ is used to stand for the main entry (as *penetrate*) and separate the subdivisions of the verb. If there is no subdivision, *vt* or *vi* takes the place of *vb*:

in-fect . . . *vt*
 2vacation *vi*

Labeling a verb as transitive, however, does not preclude occasional intransitive use (as in absolute constructions).

Other italicized labels used to indicate functional classifications that are not traditional parts of speech are:

alt . . . <i>abbr</i>	-ness . . . <i>n suffix</i>
tele- or tel- comb form	-ize . . . <i>vb suffix</i>
-onym . . . <i>n comb form</i>	Fe . . . <i>symbol</i>
-gen-ic . . . <i>adj comb form</i>	Fris-bee . . . <i>trademark</i>
1pro- . . . <i>prefix</i>	must . . . <i>verbal auxiliary</i>
Air Express . . . <i>service mark</i>	whoa . . . <i>vb imper</i>
1ic . . . <i>adj suffix</i>	me-seems . . . <i>vb impersonal</i>
2ly . . . <i>adv suffix</i>	

Two functional labels are sometimes combined:

zitch . . . *adj or n*
 1e-ga-to . . . *adv or adj*

Inflected Forms

NOUNS

The plurals of nouns are shown in this dictionary when suffixation brings about a change of final -y to -i-, when the noun ends in a consonant plus -o or in -ey, when the noun ends in -oo, when the noun has an irregular plural or a zero plural or a foreign plural, when the noun is a compound that pluralizes any element but the last, when the noun has variant plurals, and when it is believed that the dictionary user might have reasonable doubts about the spelling of the plural or when the plural is spelled in a way contrary to expectations:

2fly *n, pl files*
 to ma-to . . . *n, pl -toes*
 val-ley . . . *n, pl valleys*
 2boo *n, pl boos*
 1mouse . . . *n, pl mice*
 sheep . . . *n, pl sheep*
 alu-mi-nus . . . *n, pl -ni*

moth-er-in-law *n. pl mothers-in-law*

¹seed *n. pl seed or seeds*

¹pi *n. pl pis*

²dry *n. pl drys*

Cutback inflected forms are used when the noun has three or more syllables:

an-i-mos-i-ty *n. pl -ties*

The plurals of nouns are usually not shown when the base word is unchanged by suffixation, when the noun is a compound whose second element is readily recognizable as a regular free form entered at its own place, or when the noun is unlikely to occur in the plural:

¹cat *n*

¹church *n*

gad fly *n*

al-che-my *n*

Nouns that are plural in form and that regularly occur in plural construction are labeled *n pl*:

en-vi-rons *n pl*

Nouns that are plural in form but that are not always construed as plurals are appropriately labeled:

ge-net-ics *n pl but sing in constr*

forty winks *n pl but sing or pl in constr*

A noun that is singular in construction takes a singular verb when it is used as a subject; a noun that is plural in construction takes a plural verb when it is used as a subject.

VERBS

The principal parts of verbs are shown in this dictionary when suffixation brings about a doubling of a final consonant or an elision of a final *-e* or a change of final *-y* to *-i-*, when final *-c* changes to *-ck* in suffixation, when the verb ends in *-ey*, when the inflection is irregular, when there are variant inflected forms, and when it is believed that the dictionary user might have reasonable doubts about the spelling of an inflected form or when the inflected form is spelled in a way contrary to expectations:

²brag *vb* bragged, brag-ging

¹blame *vt* blamed; blam-ing

¹spy *vb* spied, spy-ing

²pic-nic *vi* pic-nicked; pic-nick-ing

²volley *vb* vol-leyed; vol-ley-ing

³ring *vb* rang; rung; ring-ing

⁴bias *vt* bi-ased or bi-ased, bi-as-ing or bi-as-ing

²visa *vt* vi-saed; vi-as-ing

²chagrin *vt* cha-grined; cha-grin-ing

The principal parts of a regularly inflected verb are shown when it is desirable to indicate the pronunciation of one of the inflected forms:

²spell *vb* spelled \ˈspeld, ˈspelt\, spell-ing

²but-ton *vb* but-toned; but-ton-ing \ˈbʊt-nɪŋ, -nɪŋ\

Cutback inflected forms are often used when the verb has three or more syllables, when it is a disyllable that ends in *-l* and has variant spellings, and when it is a compound whose second element is readily recognized as an irregular verb:

de-i-fy *vt* -fied; -fy-ing

²carol *vb* -aled or -alled; -al-ing or -al-ing

with-draw *vb* -drew; -drawn; -draw-ing

The principal parts of verbs are usually not shown when the base word is unchanged by suffixation or when the verb is a compound whose second element is readily recognizable as a regular free form entered at its own place:

⁴halt *vt*

dis-sat-is-fy *vt*

ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS

The comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs are shown in this dictionary when suffixation brings about a doubling of a final consonant or an elision of a final *-e* or a change of final *-y* to *-i-*, when the word ends in *-ey*, when the inflection is irregular, and when there are variant inflected forms:

¹red *adj* red-der; red-dest

¹bare *adj* bar-er; bar-est

¹heavy *adj* heav-i-er; -est

¹early *adv* ear-li-er; -est

hom-ey also hom-y *adj* hom-i-er; -est

¹good *adj* bet-ter; best

²ill *adv* worse; worst

¹shy *adj* shi-er or shy-er; shi-est or shy-est

Adjectives and adverbs of two or more syllables are usually cut back:

come-ly *adj* come-li-er; -est

²easy *adv* eas-i-er; -est

The comparative and superlative forms of regularly inflected adjectives and adverbs are shown when it is desirable to indicate the pronunciation of the inflected forms:

¹long \ˈlɒŋ\ *adj* lon-ger \ˈlɒŋ-ɡər\; lon-gest \ˈlɒŋ-ɡɛst\

The inclusion of inflected forms in *-er* and *-est* at adjective and adverb entries means nothing more about the use of *more* and *most* with these adjectives and adverbs than that their comparative and superlative degrees may be expressed in either way: *lazier* or *more lazy*; *laziest* or *most lazy*.

At a few adjective entries only the superlative form is shown:

mere *adj* mer-est

The absence of the comparative form indicates that there is no evidence of its use.

The comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs are not shown when the base word is unchanged by suffixation or when the word is a compound whose second element is readily recognizable as a regular free form entered at its own place:

¹full *adj*

un-lucky *adj*

The comparative and superlative forms of adverbs are not shown when they are identical with the inflected forms of a preceding adjective homograph:

¹hot *adj* hot-ter; hot-ter

²hot *adv*

Inflected forms are not shown at undefined run-ons or at some entries bearing a limiting label:

Jac-o-bin *n* — Jac-o-bin-ize

²lampoon *vt* — lam-poon-ery *n*

¹net *n* — net-ty *adj*

²cote *vt* — obs: to pass by

crouse *adj* — chiefly Scot: BRISK, LIVELY

Capitalization

Most entries in this dictionary begin with a lowercase letter. A few of these have an italicized label *often cap*, which indicates that the word is as likely to be capitalized as not, that it is as acceptable with an uppercase initial as it is with one in lowercase. Some entries begin with an uppercase letter, which indicates that the word is usually capitalized. The absence of an initial capital or of an *often cap* label indicates that the word is not ordinarily capitalized:

massive . . . *adj*
 anglicize . . . *vt* *often cap*
 Swiss . . . *n*

The capitalization of entries that are open or hyphenated compounds is similarly indicated by the form of the entry or by an italicized label:

ice cream . . . *n*
 'french fry . . . *vt*, *often cap* 1st F
 neo-im pres-sion-ism . . . *n*, *often cap* N&I
 non-Com-mu-nist . . . *adj*
 Irish setter . . . *n*
 Memorial Day . . . *n*

A word that is capitalized in some senses and lowercase in others shows variations from the form of the main entry by the use of italicized labels at the appropriate senses:

Gyp-sy . . . *n* 3 *not cap*
 Sel-va-tion-ist . . . *n* 2 *often not cap*
 'mass . . . *n* 1 *cap*
 es-tab-lish-ment . . . *n* 2 *b* *often cap*

Attributive Nouns

The italicized label *often attrib* placed after the functional label *n* indicates that the noun is often used as an adjective equivalent in attributive position before another noun:

ap-ple . . . *n*, *often attrib*
 'dog . . . *n*, *often attrib*

Examples of the attributive use of these nouns are *apple pie* and *dog license*.

While any noun may occasionally be used attributively, the label *often attrib* is limited to those having broad attributive use. This label is not used when an adjective homograph (as *iron* or *paper*) is entered. And it is not used at open compounds (as *X-ray*) that may be used attributively with an inserted hyphen (as in *X-ray therapy*).

Etymology

The matter in boldface square brackets preceding the definition is the etymology. Meanings given in roman type within these brackets are not definitions of the entry, but are meanings of the Middle English, Old English, or non-English words within the brackets.

The etymology traces a vocabulary entry as far back as possible in English (as to Old English), tells from

what language and in what form it came into English, and (except in the case of such words outside the general vocabulary of English as *dacha* and *talipor*) traces the pre-English source as far back as possible. These etyma are printed in italics.

The etymology usually gives the Middle English and the Old English forms of words in the following style:

'reed . . . *n* [ME *rede*, fr OE *hrēod* . . .]
 'hate . . . *n* [ME, fr OE *hete* . . .]

An etymology in which a word is traced back to Middle English but not to Old English indicates that the word is found in Middle English but not in those texts that have survived from the Old English period:

'clog . . . *n* [ME *clogge* short thick piece of wood]
 'rub . . . *vb* [ME *rubben*; akin to Icel *rubba* to scrape]

An etymology in which a word is traced back directly to Old English with no intervening mention of Middle English indicates that the word has not survived continuously from Old English times to the present. Rather, it died out after the Old English period and has been revived in modern times.

Geat . . . *n* [OE *Gēat*]
 thegn . . . *n* [OE . . .]

The etymology gives the language from which words borrowed into English have come. It also gives the form or a transliteration of the word in that language if the form differs from that in English:

'fes-ti-val . . . *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr L *festivus* festive]
 linn . . . *n* [ScGael *linne* pool]
 'school . . . *n* [ME *scole*, fr OE *scōl*, fr L *schola* . . .]
 smør-gas-bord . . . *n* [Sw *smorgasbord* . . .]

In a few cases the expression "deriv of" replaces the more usual "fr." This expression indicates that one or more intermediate steps have been omitted in tracing the derivation of the form preceding the expression from the form following it:

galley . . . *n* [OF *galie*, deriv of MGk *galea*]

An etymology is not usually given for a word created in English by the combination of existing constituents or by functional shift. This indicates that the identity of the constituents is expected to be self-evident to the user:

like-ness . . . *n* 1: the quality or state of being like
 tone-deaf . . . *adj*: relatively insensitive to differences in musical pitch
 tooth-paste . . . *n*: a paste for cleaning the teeth
 profit system . . . *n*: FREE ENTERPRISE
 'wheel . . . *vi* 1: to turn on or as if on an axis

In the case of a family of words obviously related to a common English word but differing from it by containing various easily recognizable suffixes, an etymology is usually given only at the base word, even though some of the derivatives may have been formed in a language other than English:

'im-mor-tal . . . *adj* [ME, fr L *immortalis* . . .] 1: exempt from death
 im-mor-tal-i-ty . . . *n*: the quality or state of being immortal

The word *immortality* was actually borrowed into Middle English (via Middle French) from Latin *immortalitas*.

Much of the technical vocabulary of the sciences and

spot (as in paint) resembling a blister 3: an agent that causes blistering 4: a disease of plants marked by large swollen patches on the leaves 5: any of various structures (as a gunner's compartment on an airplane) that bulge out — **blis-ter-y** \-t(ə)-rē/ *adj*
blister *vb* **blis-tered**; **blis-ter-ing** \-t(ə)-rɪŋ/ *vi*: to become affected with a blister — *vt* 1: to raise a blister on 2: to deal with severely (and his opponent with charges of corruption)
blister beetle *n*: a beetle (as the Spanish fly) used medicinally dried and powdered to raise blisters on the skin; *broadly*: any of numerous soft-bodied beetles (family Meloidae)
blister copper *n*: metallic copper of a black blistered surface that is the product of converting copper matte and is about 98.5 to 99.5 percent pure

blistering *adj*: extremely intense or severe — **blistering** *adv* — **blis-ter-ing-ly** \-t(ə)-rɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

blister rust *n*: a number of diseases of pines that are caused by rust fungi (genus *Cronartium*) in the asexual stage and that affect the sapwood and inner bark and produce blisters externally

blithe \ˈblɪθ, ˈblɪθ/ *adj* **blith-er**; **blith-est** [ME, fr OE *blithe*, akin to OHG *blīdi* joyous, OE *bæle* fire — more at **BALD**] 1: of a happy lighthearted character or disposition (hail to thee, ~ spirit — P. B. Shelley) 2: CASUAL, HEEDLESS (unconcern) *syn* see **MERRY** and **MOROSE**, **atrabillous** — **blith-ly** *adv*

blith-er \ˈblɪθ-ər/ *vi*: **BLATHER**
blithe-some \ˈblɪθ-səm, ˈblɪθ-/ *adj*: **GAY, MERRY** — **blith-e-some-ly** *adv*

BLitt or **BLit** *abbr* [ML *baccalaureus litterarum*] bachelor of letters, bachelor of literature

blitz \ˈblɪts/ *n* 1: **BLITZKRIEG** 1. **b** (1): an intensive aerial campaign (2): **AIR RAID** 2. **a**: an intensive nonmilitary campaign **b**: a rush of the passer by the defensive linebackers in football — **blitz** *vb*

blitzkrieg \ˈblɪtʃkrɛɡ/ *n* [G, lit. lightning war, fr *blitz* lightning + *krieg* war] 1: war conducted with great speed and force; *specif*: a violent surprise offensive by massed air forces and mechanized ground forces in close coordination 2: a sudden overpowering bombardment

blizzard \ˈblɪz-ərd/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a long severe snowstorm 2: an intensely strong cold wind filled with fine snow 3: an overwhelming rush or deluge (the ~ of mail at Christmas) — **bliz-zard-y** \-ə/ *adj*

blk *abbr* 1 **black** 2 **block** 3 **bulk**

bloat \ˈbloʊt/ *adj* [alter of ME *blouit*]: **BLOATED PUFFY**

bloat *vi* 1: to make turgid or swollen 2: to fill to capacity or overflowing — *vi*: **SWELL**

bloated *n* 1: one that is bloated 2: a flatulent digestive disturbance of domestic animals and esp. cattle marked by abdominal bloating

bloated *adj* 1: being much larger than what is warranted (a ~ estimate) 2: obnoxiously vain

bloater \ˈbloʊ-ər/ *n* [obs. *blout* (to cure)]: a large fat herring or mackerel lightly salted and briefly smoked

bloater *n* [from *blout*]: a small but common cisco (*Coregonus hoyi*) of the Great Lakes

blob \ˈblɒb/ *n* [ME] 1. **a**: a small drop or lump of something viscous or thick **b**: a daub or spot of color 2: something ill-defined or amorphous

blob *vi* **blobbed**; **blob-bing**: to mark with blobs: **SPLATCH**

block \ˈblɒk/ *n* [F, lit. block] 1. **a**: a temporary combination of parties in a legislative assembly **b**: a group of legislators (as in a U.S. legislative assembly) who act together for some common purpose irrespective of party lines 2. **a**: a combination of persons, groups, or nations forming a unit with a common interest or purpose **b**: a group of nations united by treaty or agreement for mutual support or joint action

block \ˈblɒk/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *blok*, fr MF *bloc*, fr MD *blok*, akin to OHG *bloh* block, Mfr *blog* fragment] 1: a compact unit, solid piece of substantial material esp. when worked or altered from its natural state to serve a particular purpose, as **a**: the piece of wood on which a person condemned to be beheaded lays his neck for execution **b**: a mold or form on which articles are shaped or displayed **c**: a hollow rectangular building unit usu. of artificial material **d**: a light weight unit cubical and solid wooden or plastic building toy that is usu. provided in sets **e**: the casting that contains the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine 2. *slang*: **HEAD** 1. **3**: **OBSTACLE**

block *vb* 1. **a**: to make unsuitable for passage or progress by obstruction **b**: **ARCHAIC**: **BLOCKADE** **c**: to hinder the passage, progress, or accomplishment of by or as if by interposing an obstruction (a kick ~) **d**: to shut off from view (forest canopy ~ing the sun) **e**: to interfere usu. legitimately with (as an opponent in various games or sports) **f**: to prevent normal functioning of **g**: to prohibit conversion of (foreign-held funds) into for-

ign exchange, also: to limit the use to be made of (such funds) within the country 2: to mark or indicate the outline or chief lines of (~ out a design) (~ in a sketched figure) 3: to shape on, with, or as if with a block (~ a hat) 4: to make (two or more lines of writing or type) flush at the left or at both left and right 5: to secure, support, or provide with a block 6: to work out or chart the movements of stage performers or of mobile television equipment ~ *vi*: to block an opponent in sports *syn* see **HINDER** — **block-er** *n*

blockade \ˈblɒk-ədə/ *n* 1: the isolation by a warring nation of a particular enemy area (as a harbor) by means of troops or warships to prevent passage of persons or supplies; *broadly*: a restrictive measure designed to obstruct the commerce and communications of an unfriendly nation 2: something that constitutes an obstacle 3: interruption of normal physiological function (as transmission of nerve impulses) of a tissue or organ

blockade *vi* **blockaded**; **blockad-ing** 1: to subject to a blockade 2: **BLOCK OBSTRUCT** — **blockad-er** *n*

blockade-runner \ˈblɒk-ədə-rən-ər/ *n*: a ship or person that runs through a blockade — **blockad-e-run-ning** \-rən-ɪŋ/ *n*

block-age \ˈblɒk-ɪj/ *n*: an act or instance of obstructing: the state of being blocked (a ~ in the saltshaker)

block and tackle *n*: pulley blocks with associated rope or cable for hoisting or hauling

block-buster \ˈblɒk-ˌbʌs-tər/ *n* 1: a huge high-explosive demolition bomb 2: one that is notably effective or violent 3: one who engages in blockbusting

block-busting \-tɪŋ/ *n*: profiteering by inducing property owners to sell hastily and often at a loss by appeals to fears of depressed values because of threatened minority encroachment and then reselling at inflated prices

block diagram *n*: a diagram (as of a system, process, or program) in which labeled figures (as rectangles) and interconnecting lines represent the relationship of parts

block-head \ˈblɒk-ˌhed/ *n*: a stupid person

block-house \ˈblɒk-ˌhaʊs/ *n* 1. **a**: a structure of heavy timbers formerly used for military defense with sides loopholed and pierced for gunfire and often with a projecting upper story **b**: a small easily defended building for protection from enemy fire 2: a building usu. of reinforced concrete serving as an observation point for an operation likely to be accompanied by heat, blast, or radiation hazard

block-ish \-ɪʃ/ *adj*: resembling a block — **block-ish-ly** *adv*

block letter *n*: an often hand-drawn bold simple capital letter composed of strokes of uniform thickness

block plane *n*: a small plane made with the blade set at a lower pitch than other planes and used chiefly on end grains of wood

block signal *n*: a fixed signal at the entrance of a block to govern railroad trains entering and using that block

block system *n*: a system by which a railroad track is divided into short sections and trains are run by guidance signals

blocky \ˈblɒk-i/ *adj* **block-ier**; **-est** 1: resembling a block in form or massiveness: **CHUNKY** 2: filled with or made up of blocks or patches

bloke \ˈblɒk/ *n* [origin unknown] chiefly *Brit*: **MAN FELLOW**

blond or blonde \ˈblɒnd/ *adj* [F *blond*, masc., *blonde*, fem.] 1. **a**: of a flaxen, golden, light auburn, or pale yellowish brown color (~ hair) **b**: of a pale white or rosy white color (~ skin) **c**: being a blond (a pretty ~ secretary) 2. **a**: of a light color **b**: of the color blond **c**: made light-colored by bleaching (a table of ~ walnut)

blond or blonde *n* 1: a person having blond hair and usu. a light complexion and blue or gray eyes 2: a light yellowish brown to dark grayish yellow

blond-ish \ˈblɒnd-ɪʃ/ *adj*: somewhat blond

blood \ˈblʊd/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr OE *blōd*, akin to OHG *bluot* blood] 1. **a**: the fluid that circulates in the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins of a vertebrate animal carrying nourishment and oxygen to and bringing away waste products from all parts of the body **b**: a comparable fluid of an invertebrate **c**: a fluid resembling blood 2. **a**: **LIFEBLOOD** *broadly*: **LIFE** **b**: human stock or lineage, esp. royal lineage (a prince of the ~) **c**: relationship by descent from a common ancestor: **KINSHIP** **d**: persons related through common descent: **KINDRED** **e** (1): honorable or high birth or descent (2): descent from parents of recognized breed or pedigree 3: the shedding of blood, also: the taking of life 4. **a**: blood regarded as the seat of the emotions: **TEMPER** **b**: **lust** **c**: a gay showy foppish man: **RAKE** 5: **PERSONNEL**

blood *vi* 1. **BLEED** 1a. 2: to stain or wet with blood 3: to expose (a hunting dog) to sight, scent, or taste of the blood of its prey

blood bank *n*: a place for storage of or an institution storing blood or plasma, also: blood so stored

blood-bath \ˈblʊd-ˌbæθ, -ˌbæθ/ *n*: a great slaughter: **MASSACRE**

blood brother *n* 1: a brother by birth 2: one of two men pledged to mutual loyalty by a ceremonial use of each other's blood — **blood brotherhood** *n*

blood cell *n*: a cell normally present in blood

blood count *n*: the determination of the blood cells in a definite volume of blood, also: the number of cells so determined

blood-curd-ing \ˈblʊd-ˌkɜrd-ɪŋ, -ˌtɪŋ/ *adj*: arousing horror (~ screams) — **blood-curd-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

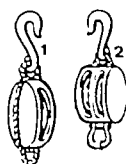
blood-ed \ˈblʊd-əd/ *adj*: being entirely or largely of superior breed (a herd of ~ stock)

blooded *adj* *comb form*: having (such) blood or temperament (cold-blooded) (warm-blooded)

blood feud *n*: a feud between different clans or families

blood-fin \ˈblʊd-ˌfɪn/ *n*: a small silvery South American fish (*Aphycharax rubripinnis*) with deep-red fins

blood fluke *n*: **SCHISTOSOME**



blocks 1 sin-
gle block, 2
double block



blood cells

blood group *n*: one of the classes into which human beings can be separated on the basis of the presence or absence in their blood of specific antigens — called also *blood type*

blood-guilt \ˈblʊd-ˌɡɪlt/ *n*: guilt resulting from bloodshed — **blood-guiltiness** \-ˌɡɪl-ti-nəs/ *n* — **blood-guilty** \-ˌɡɪl-/ *adj*

blood heat *n*: a temperature approximating that of the human body

blood-hound \ˈblʊd-ˌhaʊnd/ *n* 1: a large powerful hound of a breed of European origin remarkable for acuteness of smell 2: a person keen in pursuit

blood-less \ˈblʊd-ləs/ *adj* 1: deficient in or free from blood 2: not accompanied by loss or shedding of blood (a ~ victory) 3: lacking in spirit or vitality (~ young people with no spirit of fun) 4: lacking in human feeling (~ statistics) — **blood-less-ly** *adv* — **blood-less-ness** *n*

blood-letting \-ˌlet-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: PHLEBOTOMY 2: BLOODSHED 3: attrition of personnel or resources

blood-line \-ˌlɪn/ *n*: a sequence of direct ancestors esp in a pedigree, also: FAMILY, STRAIN

blood-mo-bile \-ˌmɒ-bɪl/ *n* [blood + automobile]: an automotive vehicle staffed and equipped for collecting blood from donors

blood money *n* 1: money obtained at the cost of another's life 2: money paid by a manslayer or members of his family, clan, or tribe to the next of kin of a person killed by him

blood platelet *n*: one of the minute protoplasmic disks of vertebrate blood that assist in blood clotting

blood poisoning *n*: SEPTICEMIA

blood pressure *n*: pressure exerted by the blood upon the walls of the blood vessels and esp arteries varying with the muscular efficiency of the heart, the blood volume and viscosity, the age and health of the individual, and the state of the vascular wall

blood-red \ˈblʊd-red/ *adj*: having the color of blood

blood-root \-ˌru:t-, -ru:t-/ *n*: a plant (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) of the poppy family having a red root and sap and bearing a solitary lobed leaf and white flower in early spring

blood sausage *n*: very dark sausage containing a large proportion of blood — called also *blood pudding*

blood serum *n*: blood plasma from which the fibrin has been removed

blood-shed \ˈblʊd-shed/ *n* 1: the shedding of blood 2: the taking of life: SLAUGHTER

blood-shot \-ˌʃa:t/ *adj*, of an eye: inflamed to redness

blood-stain \-ˌstæn/ *n*: a discoloration caused by blood

blood-stained \-ˌstænd/ *adj* 1: stained with blood 2: involved with slaughter (a ~ chronicle of war)

blood-stock \-ˌstɪk/ *n*: horses of Thoroughbred breeding esp when used for racing

blood-stone \-ˌstɒn/ *n*: a green chalcedony sprinkled with red spots resembling blood

blood-stream \-ˌstrɪm/ *n* 1: the flowing blood in a circulatory system 2: a mainstream of power or vitality (introduce into the economic ~ a large amount of money — *Harper's*)

blood-sucker \-ˌsʌk-ər-/ *n* 1: an animal that sucks blood, esp LEECH 2: a person who sponges or preys on another — **blood-sucking** \-ɪŋ/ *adj*

blood sugar *n*: the glucose in the blood, also: its concentration (as in milligrams per 100 milliliters)

blood test *n*: a test of the blood, esp: a serologic test for syphilis

blood-thirsty \ˈblʊd-ˌθɪr-sti/ *adj*: eager for or marked by the shedding of blood — **blood-thirstily** \-ˌstɪ-lɪ/ *adv* — **blood-thirstiness** \-ˌstɪ-nəs/ *n*

blood-type \-ˌtɪp/ *n*: to determine the blood group of

blood vessel *n*: a vessel in which blood circulates in an animal

blood-worm \ˈblʊd-ˌwɜ:m/ *n* 1: any of various reddish annelid worms often used as bait 2: the red aquatic larva of some mudges

bloodwort \-ˌwɜ:t-, -wɜ:(ə)r-/ *n*: any of a family (*Haemodoraceae*, the bloodwort family) of perennial herbs with a deep red coloring matter in the roots

bloody \ˈblʊd-i/ *adj*, **blood-ier**, **-est** 1 a: containing or made up of blood b: of or contained in the blood 2: smeared or stained with blood 3: accompanied by or involving bloodshed, esp: marked by great slaughter 4 a: MURDEROUS b: MERCILESS, CRUEL 5: BLOODED 6: used as an intensive, sometimes considered vulgar — **blood-ily** \ˈblʊd-i/ *adv* — **blood-iness** \ˈblʊd-i-nəs/ *n*

bloody *vi* **blood-ied**; **bloody-ing**: to make bloody or bloodied

bloody *adv* — used as an intensive, sometimes considered vulgar

Bloody Mary *n*, pl **Bloody Marys** [prob fr *Bloody Mary*, appellation of Mary I of England]: a cocktail consisting essentially of vodka and tomato juice

bloody-minded-ness \ˈblʊd-ɪ-ˌmɪnd-dəd-nəs/ *n* 1: willingness to accept violence or bloodshed 2: CONTRARIETY, CANTANKEROUSNESS — **bloody-minded** *adj*

bloody shirt *n*: a means employed to stir up or revive party or sectional animosity

blow \ˈblɒ/ *n* [ME *blome* lump of metal, fr OE *blōma*] 1: a mass of wrought iron from the forge or puddling furnace 2: a bar of iron or steel hammered or rolled from an ingot

blow *n* [ME *blome*, fr ON *blāma*; akin to OE *blōman* to blossom — more at *blow*] 1 a: FLOWER (green leaves with large yellow ~) (the apple trees had a very light ~ this spring) b: the flowering state (the roses in ~) c: a period of flowering (the spring ~) d: an excessive growth of plankton 2: a state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor 3: a surface coating or appearance, as a: a delicate powdery coating on some fruits and leaves b: a rosy appearance of the cheeks, *broadly*: an outward evidence of freshness or healthy vigor c: the grainy or powdery surface of a newly minted coin d: a cloudiness on a film of varnish or lacquer e: glare caused by an object reflecting too much light into a television camera 4: BOUQUET 3a

blow *vi* 1 a: to produce or yield flowers b: to support abundant plant life (make the desert ~) 2 a: to flourish in youthful beauty, freshness or excellence b: to shine out: GLOW 3: to appear or occur unexpectedly or in surprising quantity or

degree 4: to become densely populated with microorganisms and esp. plankton — used of bodies of water ~ vi 1 obs: to cause to bloom 2: to give bloom to

blow-er \ˈblu-mər/ *n* 1: a plant that blooms 2: a person who reaches full competence or maturity 3: a stupid blunder

blow-mer \ˈblu-mər/ *n* [Amelia Bloomer †1894] Am pioneer in feminism 1: a costume for women consisting of a short skirt and long loose trousers gathered closely about the ankles 2 pl a: full loose trousers gathered at the knee formerly worn by women for athletics b: underpants of similar design worn chiefly by girls

blow-ing \ˈblu-mən-, -mɪŋ/ *adj* [prob euphemism for *bloody*] chiefly Brit — used as a generalized intensive (~ fool)



bloomy \ˈblu-mi/ *adj* 1: full of bloom 2: covered with bloom (~ red plums — Elizabeth Bowen) 3: showing freshness or vitality (all the ~ flush of life is fled — Oliver Goldsmith)

blow \ˈblu/ *vi* [prob fr *blow* (an unpleasant sound)]: to hit (a fly ball) usu. just beyond the infield in baseball (~ed a single to center field)

blow *adj*, of a baseball: hit in the air just beyond the infield

blow-er \ˈblu-pər/ *n* [blow (an unpleasant sound)] 1: an embarrassing public blunder 2 a: a high baseball pitch lobbed to the batter b: a fly ball hit barely beyond a baseball infield

blow-som \ˈblɒs-əm/ *n* [ME *blasme*, fr OE *blāsm*, akin to OE *blōwan*] 1 a: the flower of a seed plant (apple ~) b: the mass of bloom on a single plant, also: the state of bearing flowers 2: a peak period or stage of development — **blow-some** \-səm/ *adj*

blow-som *vi* 1: BLOOM 2 a: to come into one's own: DEVELOP (a ~ing talent) b: to become evident: make an appearance

blot \ˈblɒt/ *n* [ME] 1. a: a soiling or disfiguring mark. SPOT 2: a mark of reproach: moral flaw

blot *vb* **blot-ted**, **blot-ting** *vt* 1. to spot, stain, or spatter with a discoloring substance 2: to make obscure: ECLIPSE — usu used with out 3 obs: MAR. esp: to stain with infamy 4 a: to dry with an absorbing agent (as blotting paper) b: to remove by blotting the surface ~ vi 1: to make a blot 2: to become marked with a blot — **blot one's copybook**: to do something that detracts from one's record or standing

blot *n* [origin unknown] 1: a backgammon man exposed to capture 2 archaic: a weak or exposed point

blotch \ˈblɒtʃ/ *n* [prob alter of *botch*] 1: IMPERFECTION, BLEMISH 2: a spot or mark (as of color or ink) esp when large or irregular — **blotch-ily** \ˈblɒtʃ-i/ *adv* — **blotchy** \ˈblɒtʃ-i/ *adj*

blotch *vi*: to mark or mark with blotches

blot out *vt* 1: to make insignificant or inconsequential (this one good act *blots out* many bad ones) 2: to wipe out: DESTROY (one such bomb can *blot out* a city) *syn* see ERASE

blot-ter \ˈblɒt-ər/ *n* 1: a piece of blotting paper 2: a book in which entries (as of transactions or occurrences) are made temporarily pending their transfer to permanent record books (police ~)

blotting paper *n*: a soft spongy unsized paper used to absorb ink

blouse \ˈbləʊz/ *n* [prob alter of *blaus* but *blau-zaz*] *n* [F] 1: a loose overgarment that resembles a shirt or smock, varies from hip-length to calf-length, and is worn esp by workmen, artists, and peasants 2: a usu. loose-fitting garment that covers the body from the neck to the waist and is worn esp by women

blouse *vb* **bloused**, **blousing** *vi*: to fall in a fold (coats that ~ above the hip) ~ vi: to cause to blouse (trousers are *bloused over* the boots)

blouse-on \ˈbləʊ-sən-, -ˌblu-zən/ *n* [F, fr *blouse*]: a woman's garment (as a dress or blouse) having a close waistband with blousing of material over it

blow \ˈblɒ/ *vb* **blew** \ˈblu:/; **blown** \ˈblɒn/; **blowing** [ME *blower*, fr OE *blāwan*; akin to OHG *blāen* to blow, L *flare*, Gk *phallao* penis] *vi* 1 of air: to move with speed or force 2: to send forth a current of air or other gas 3 a: to make a sound by or as if by blowing b of a wind instrument: SOUND 4 a: BOAST b: to talk windily 5 a: PANT, GASP (the horse *blew heavily*) b of a cetacean: to eject moisture-laden air from the lungs through the blowhole 6: to move or be carried by or as if by wind 7 of an electric fuse: to melt when overloaded — usu used with out 8 of a tire: to release the contained air through a spontaneous rupture — usu. used with out ~ vi 1 a: to set (gas or vapor) in motion b: to act on with a current of gas or vapor 2: to play or sound on (a wind instrument) 3 a: to spread by report b: DAMN DISREGARD (~ the expense) 4 a: to drive with a current of gas or vapor b: to clear of contents by forcible passage of a current of air 5 a: to distend with or as if with gas b: to produce or shape by the action of blown or injected air (~ing bubbles) (~ing glass) 6 of insects: to deposit eggs or larvae on or in 7: to shatter, burst, or destroy by explosion 8 a: to put out of breath with exertion b: to let (as a horse) pause to catch the breath 9 a: to spend (money) recklessly b: to treat with unusual expenditure (I'll ~ you to a steak) 10: to cause (a fuse) to blow 11: to rupture by too much pressure (*blew a gasket*) 12: to lose by failing to use an advantage: MUFF (*blew his chance*) 13: to leave hurriedly (*blew town*) 14: to propel with great force or speed (*blew a fast ball by the batter*) — **blow hot and cold**: to be favorable at one moment and adverse the next — **blow into**: to appear or arrive at casually or unexpectedly (*blew into town today*)

about kitten further back bake col. cart
 a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke y sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
 u loot u foot y yet yū few ya furious zh vision

Sometimes a usage note is used in place of a definition. Some function words (as conjunctions and prepositions) have little or no semantic content; most interjections express feelings but are otherwise untranslatable into meaning; and some other words (as oaths and honorific titles) are more amenable to comment than to definition:

¹*if* . . . *conj* . . . 3 — used as a function word to introduce an exclamation expressing a wish

¹*for* . . . *prep* . . . 9 — used as a function word to indicate duration of time or extent of space

²*ouch* *interj* . . . — used esp. to express sudden pain

²*gad* *interj* . . . — used as a mild oath

¹*lord* . . . *n* . . . 4 — used as a British title

Sense Division

A boldface colon is used in this dictionary to introduce a definition:

debutante . . . *n* . . . : a young woman making her formal entrance into society

It is also used to separate two or more definitions of a single sense:

²*imitation* *adj*: resembling something else that is usu. genuine and of better quality: not real

Boldface Arabic numerals separate the senses of a word that has more than one sense:

²*quizz* *v* . . . 1: to make fun of: MOCK 2: to look at inquisitively 3: to question closely

Boldface lowercase letters separate the subsenses of a word:

¹*pack* . . . *n* . . . 2 **a**: the contents of a bundle **b**: a large amount or number: HEAP **c**: a full set of playing cards

Lightface numerals in parentheses indicate a further division of subsenses:

¹*retreat* . . . *n* . . . 1 **a** (1): an act or process of withdrawing (2): the process of receding **b** (1): the usu. forced withdrawal of troops (2): a signal for retreating

A lightface colon following a definition and immediately preceding two or more subsenses indicates that the subsenses are subsumed by the preceding definition:

huge . . . *adj* . . . : very large or extensive **as** **a**: of great size or area **b**: great in scale or degree **c**: great in scope or character

¹*peculiar* . . . *adj* . . . 3: different from the usual or normal **a**: SPECIAL PARTICULAR **b**: CURIOUS **c**: ECCENTRIC QUEER

The word *as* may or may not follow the lightface colon. Its presence (as at *huge*) indicates that the following subsenses are typical or significant examples. Its absence (as at *peculiar*) indicates that the subsenses which follow are exhaustive.

The system of separating the various senses of a word by numerals and letters is a lexical convenience. It reflects something of their semantic relationship, but it does not evaluate senses or set up a hierarchy of importance among them.

Sometimes a particular semantic relationship between senses is suggested by the use of one of four italic sense dividers: *esp*, *specif*, *also*, or *broadly*

The sense divider *esp* (for *especially*) is used to introduce the most common meaning subsumed in the more general preceding definition:

chick . . . *n* . . . 1 **a**: CHICKEN *esp*: one newly hatched

The sense divider *specif* (for *specifically*) is used to introduce a common but highly restricted meaning subsumed in the more general preceding definition:

²*pitcher* . . . *n*: one that pitches, *specif*: the player that pitches in a game of baseball

The sense divider *also* is used to introduce a meaning that is closely related to but may be considered less important than the preceding sense:

Mo-selle . . . *n* . . . a white table wine made in the valley of the Moselle, *also*: a similar wine made elsewhere

The sense divider *broadly* is used to introduce an extended or wider meaning of the preceding definition:

bull's-eye . . . *n* . . . 3 **b**: a shot that hits the bull's-eye, *broadly*: something that precisely attains a desired end

The order of senses is historical: the sense known to have been first used in English is entered first. This is not to be taken to mean, however, that each sense of a multisense word developed from the immediately preceding sense. It is altogether possible that sense 1 of a word has given rise to sense 2 and sense 2 to sense 3, but frequently sense 2 and sense 3 may have arisen independently of one another from sense 1.

Information coming between the entry word and the first definition of a multisense word applies to all senses and subsenses. Information applicable only to some senses or subsenses is given between the appropriate boldface numeral or letter and the symbolic colon:

ole-in . . . *n* . . . 2 *also* *ole-lne* \-ən, -ēn\

cru-ci-fix-ion . . . *n* . . . 1 **a** . . . **b** *cap*

tile . . . *n* . . . 1 *pl* *tiles* or *tile* **a**: . . .

²*palm* . . . *n* . . . 3 [*L. palmus*, fr *palma*]

When an italicized label or guide phrase follows a boldface numeral, the label or phrase applies only to that specific numbered sense and its subsenses. It does not apply to any other boldface numbered senses:

ro-ta . . . *n* . . . 1 *chiefly Brit* . . . 2 *cap*

ro-man-ti-cism . . . *n* . . . 1: . . . 2 *often cap* **a** (1): (2)

At *rota*, the *chiefly Brit* label applies to sense 1 but not to sense 2. The *cap* label applies to sense 2 but not to sense 1.

At *romanticism*, the *often cap* label applies to all the subsenses of sense 2 but not to sense 1.

When an italicized label or guide phrase follows a boldface letter, the label or phrase applies only to that specific lettered sense and its subsenses. It does not apply to any other boldface lettered senses:

¹*hearse* . . . *n* . . . 2 **a** *archaic*: . . . **b** *obs*

The *archaic* label applies to sense 2a but not to sense 2b. The *obs* label applies to sense 2b but not to sense 2a.

When an italicized label or guide phrase follows a parenthesized numeral, the label or phrase applies only to that specific numbered sense.

mat-ter . . . *n* . . . 1 **h** (1) *obs*: REASON CAUSE

The *obs* label applies to sense 1h (1) and to no other subsenses of the word.

Names of Plants & Animals

An entry that defines the name of a plant or animal (as peach or lion) is a taxonomic entry. Such entries employ in part a formal codified vocabulary of New Latin names—*taxa*—that has been developed and used by biologists in accordance with international codes of botanical and of zoological nomenclature for the purpose of identifying and indicating the relationships of plants and animals. Names of *taxa* higher than the genus (as class, order, and family) are capitalized plural nouns which are often used with singular verbs and which are not abbreviated in normal use.

The genus is the fundamental taxon. It names a group of closely related kinds of plants (as *Prunus*, which includes the wild and cultivated cherries, apricots, peaches, and almonds) or animals (as *Felis*, which includes domestic and wild cats, lions, tigers, and cougars). It is a capitalized singular noun.

Each organism has one—and only one—correct name under these codes. The name for a species—the *binomial* or *species name*—consists of a singular capitalized genus name combined with an uncapitalized specific epithet. The name for a variety or subspecies—the *trinomial*, variety name, or subspecies name—adds a similar varietal or subspecific epithet. Thus the cultivated cabbage (*Brassica oleracea capitata*), the cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*), and the brussels sprout (*Brassica oleracea gemmifera*) belong to the same species (*Brassica oleracea*) of cole.

Taxa in this dictionary are enclosed in parentheses and usually come immediately after the primary orienting noun. Genus names as well as binomials and trinomials are italicized, but names of taxa above the genus are not italicized:

basidio-my-cete *n* : any of a large class (Basidiomycetes) of higher fungi having septate hyphae, bearing spores on a basidium, and including rusts, smuts, mushrooms, and puffballs

rob-in *n* 1 *a* : a small European thrush (*Erithacus rubecula*) resembling a warbler and having a brownish olive back and yellowish red throat and breast 2 *b* : any of various Old World songbirds that are related to or resemble the European robin 2 : a large No. American thrush (*Turdus migratorius*) with oliveaceous gray upperparts, blackish head and tail, black and whitish streaked throat, and chiefly dull reddish breast and underparts

Taxa are used in this dictionary to provide precise technical identifications through which defined terms may be pursued in technical writing. Because of their specialized nature, however, taxa do not have separate entries.

Taxonomic entries are usually oriented indirectly to higher taxa by other vernaculars (as by *alga* at seaweed or *thrush* at robin) or by technical adjectives (as by *composite* at daisy, *leguminous* at pea, or *teleost* at perch). Among the higher plants, except the composites and legumes and a few obscure tropical groups, such orientation is by a vernacular family name that is linked at the corresponding taxonomic entry to its technical equivalent:

beech *n* : any of a genus (*Fagus* of the family Fagaceae, the beech family) of hardwood trees with smooth gray bark and small edible nuts, also : its wood

oak *n* 1 *a* : a tree or shrub (genera *Quercus* or *Lithocarpus*) of the beech family that produces a rounded one-seeded thin-shelled nut surrounded at the base by an indurated cup

A genus name may be abbreviated to its initial letter when it is used more than once in senses not separated by a boldface number:

nas-tur-tium *n* : any of a genus (*Tropaeolum* of the family Tropaeolaceae, the nasturtium family) of herbs with showy spurred flowers and pungent seeds, esp. : either of two widely cultivated ornamentals (*T. majus* and *T. minus*)

Cross-Reference

Four different kinds of cross-references are used in this dictionary: directional, synonymous, cognate, and inflectional. In each instance the cross-reference is readily recognized by the lightface small capitals in which it is printed.

A cross-reference following a lightface dash and beginning with *see* or *compare* is a directional cross-reference. It directs the dictionary user to look elsewhere for further information. A *compare* cross-reference is regularly appended to a definition; a *see* cross-reference may stand alone:

plea *n* ... 2 .. *a* ... — *compare* DEMURRER

scruple ... *n* ... 1 — *see* WEIGHT table

A cross-reference immediately following a boldface colon is a synonymous cross-reference. It may stand alone as the only definitional matter for an entry or for a sense or subsense of an entry; it may follow an analytical definition; it may be one of two synonymous cross-references separated by a comma:

multisyllabic *adj* : POLYSYLLABIC

drainage *n* ... 2 : *a* device for draining : DRAIN

drippy *adj* ... 1 : RAINY, DRIZZLY

A synonymous cross-reference indicates that a definition at the entry cross-referred to can be substituted as a definition for the entry or the sense or subsense in which the cross-reference appears.

A cross-reference following an italic *var of* is a cognate cross-reference:

fjord var of FJORD

Sometimes a cognate cross-reference has a limiting label preceding *var of* as a specific indication that the variant is not standard English:

mair *chiefly Scot var of* MORE

quare *dial var of* QUEER

sher-rie *archaic var of* SHERRY

A cross-reference following an italic label that identifies an entry as an inflected form of a noun, of an adjective or adverb, or of a verb is an inflectional cross-reference. Inflectional cross-references appear only when the inflected form falls at least a column away from the entry cross-referred to:

mice pl of MOUSE

sang past of SING

Synonyms & Antonyms

Synonymous words believed to be of interest to the dictionary user are listed in groups following the entry of one of the words in the group. (See, for example, *talkative* on page 1180.) They are signaled by an indented boldface italic *syn*. They are followed by a brief statement of their common denotation which is called the "shared meaning element" and by a list of antonyms which is identified by a prefixed boldface italic *ant* and is specific to the first member of the group.

Synonymous words believed to present special problems to the dictionary user are similarly listed and are, further, clearly discriminated and illustrated in an accompanying paragraph. (See, for example, *gaudy* on page 471.)

When a word is included in a synonym list, the main entry of that word is followed by a run-on *syn* see—which refers to the entry where the synonym list may be found. Where appropriate, the run-on is followed by *ant* and any antonyms specific to the word. (See, for example, *facetious* on page 406.)

Combining Forms, Prefixes & Suffixes

An entry that begins or ends with a hyphen is a word element that forms part of an English compound:

self- *comb form*

-ology . *n comb form* . <phraseology>

-lyze . *vb comb form* . <electrolyze>

pre- *prefix* . <prehistoric>

-er . *adj suffix or adv suffix* . <hotter> <drier>

-ism . *n suffix* . <barbarianism>

-fy . *vb suffix* . <atify>

Combining forms, prefixes, and suffixes are entered in this dictionary for three reasons: to make easier the writing of etymologies of words in which these word elements occur over and over again; to make understandable the meaning of many undefined run-ons which for reasons of space would be omitted if they had to be given etymologies and definitions; and to

make recognizable the meaningful elements of new words that are not well enough established in the language to warrant dictionary entry.

Lists of Undefined Words

Lists of undefined words occur after the entries of the prefixes *non-*, *re-*, and *un-*. These words are not defined because they are self-explanatory: their meanings are simply the sum of a meaning of the prefix combined with a meaning of the root word.

Abbreviations & Symbols

Abbreviations and symbols for chemical elements are included as main entries in the vocabulary:

ecet *abbr*

Au *symbol*

Abbreviations have been normalized to one form. In practice, however, there is considerable variation in the use of periods and in capitalization (as *mph*, *m.p.h.*, *Mph*, and *MPH*), and stylings other than those given in this dictionary are often acceptable.

Abbreviations regularly used in this dictionary are listed separately on page 31a.

Symbols that are not capable of being alphabetized are included in a separate section of the back matter headed "Signs and Symbols."

The English Language and Its History

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English is undoubtedly the most important of the world's languages at the present time. In number of speakers it ranks second,¹ with approximately 275 million native speakers, compared with 610 million native speakers of Mandarin Chinese. Spanish comes next, with 210 million, followed by Russian with 140 million and Hindi-Urdu and Arabic with 130 million each. Importance is not measured only by numbers, however. The uses to which a language is put and the extent of its international exposure are at least as important as the sheer bulk of native speakers. The worldwide use of English in diplomacy, commerce, and science is evidence of its importance in this regard, and serves to explain why many millions around the world find it desirable and sometimes necessary to learn it as a second language.

It is not the intrinsic superiority of English over other languages that has made it the premier world language. If it is richer in vocabulary, more flexible in grammar, and more expressive than other languages (and some would question at least the last two of these claims), these qualities are the results, not the causes, of its importance in the world. Simply stated, what makes a language important is the importance of the people who use it and the uses to which they put it. Since the eighteenth century, speakers of English—at first from the British Isles and later from America and the dominions—have played a dominant role in colonial expansion, industrial and technological development, and world politics. The position of English in the world is the direct result of the history of those who speak it.

What is modern English, this great world language, like? Before we can answer that question at all meaningfully, we must deal with the broader questions: What is a language like? and What qualities, if any, are shared by all languages, regardless of their relative prominence or obscurity? These are questions which are central to the study called linguistics. They cannot be completely answered by linguistics in its present state; probably they will never be completely answered. But linguistics has progressed sufficiently so that partial answers, dealing with the larger aspects of the questions, can be tentatively suggested. Like the answers put forward by most sciences, these are subject to revision in the future as new insights and new techniques are brought to bear and new minds take up the old problems from new angles. All we can say is that this is what we know, or think we know, now.

In the first place, language is a uniquely human possession, at least in that little corner of the universe that we know about. All races, tribes, and families of men have language; no animals do. Some people might question the second of these statements,

since we know that animals communicate with one another by sounds. But when we identify the particular qualities of genuine language, we discover that animal communication systems are different in several fundamental ways. Why this is so, when we share so much of our anatomy, physiology, and psychology with the animals, especially the apes and monkeys, science cannot yet clearly explain. It seems to be largely due to the structure of our brains, though other physical differences, especially in the anatomy of the throat and mouth, may have something to do with it. Much research is going on now in the attempt to answer this question. Meanwhile it is certainly a deeply ingrained part of our human nature to consider language as belonging to man alone. There is something a bit eerie about those animals, mostly birds, which can be taught to mimic the sounds of language. All the stories, whether fables, fairy tales, or fantasies, that endow animals with speech also give them other human qualities as well, so that they cease to be animals and become humans in disguise. On the other hand, we find it hard to imagine a human society lacking language. None has ever been found. If there still are tribes unknown to us living in isolation in Amazonian jungles, we are confident that they have language.

It is paradoxical that in spite of this universality of language among humans it still must be learned afresh by each individual person. There is considerable debate among linguists and psychologists as to how much of our linguistic ability we inherit and how much we have to learn from others. A conservative position would be that we inherit a remarkable aptitude for learning language, or at least one language, together with a very strong motivation to learn it early in life. Some linguists go much farther, as far as to maintain that we inherit not only an aptitude and a desire to learn, but actually a good part of the underlying system that is much the same in all languages. In any case, three conditions meet together to allow us to learn a language rapidly and successfully while we are still very young children: aptitude, strong motivation, and exposure to older people actually using language as they go about their lives. All normal children seem to have the first two of these; the third supplies the input which decides what particular language, or sometimes languages, we learn. It is thus a factor of our heredity that we are able and eager to learn a language, and an accident of our environment that the language we learn is English or French or some other of the three thousand or so living languages. The normal circumstance is to learn the language surrounding us in early childhood and to speak it the rest of our lives; it is our NATIVE SPEECH or MOTHER TONGUE. Occasionally the environment is such that the child learns two mother tongues at the same time and is thus a native bilingual. Even more rarely, the child

¹ According to figures compiled by the Center for Applied Linguistics, Arlington, Va., in 1976.

may begin with one native speech but switch to another at such an early age that he forgets the first one completely. Whatever the situation, it is wholly a result of the environment. Most people are monolingual native speakers simply because most families and communities are homogeneously monolingual.

The fact that every normal human learns whatever language he happens to be surrounded by in childhood and that the amount of time and effort expended in this learning seems to be about the same for all languages suggests that languages must be essentially similar in their general form, however different they may be in details. Linguistics supports this supposition. It is possible to list a large number of qualities as being characteristic of language in general and hence of all known languages. Linguists call these LANGUAGE UNIVERSALS.

In the first place, languages are very versatile and adaptable. Their versatility is shown by the fact that all kinds of people, from scholars and mystics to laborers and mechanics, can make use of the same language to carry on their work, their social life, their thoughts, and their recreations. There are differences between the ways in which these different groups use their language, but it is at bottom the same means of communication. Another sign of the versatility of language is the fact that speakers are constantly saying new things that they never heard before, and others understand their utterances with equal ease, often without even realizing that they are new. This is one of the great differences between language proper and the pseudolanguages used by animals. So far as we know, all animal communications consist of a relatively short list of utterances which cannot be changed, expanded, or used in new and different ways. An animal "language", then, is rather like one of those little pocket phrase books for travelers. Even if he memorizes the book, the traveler is restricted to the immediate practical needs covered by the repertory of messages in the book. He can ask the way to his hotel or the price of a souvenir, but he can't comment very effectively on the sunset or describe the way things are in his hometown. And if something he says moves a speaker of the language to engage in real conversation, the traveler is lost. But two speakers of the same language, even though they may be very different in background, experience, education, and personality, can find a way to talk about anything they want to, using sentences that were never printed in any phrase book because nobody ever used them before.

The adaptability of language is related to its versatility. Like other human institutions, a language is adjusted by long use to the particular needs of the people and the society that use it. When these needs change, the language also changes, usually much more rapidly than most other institutions. This is why it is that in 1500 years—a relatively short space of time in human history—English has changed from the language of a rough, warlike, rather savage, agrarian, tribal society like that of the Anglo-Saxons to the typical language of the most complicated technological civilization yet developed on earth. It has always been easily adjusted to meet the new needs put upon it by a new religion, a new social system, an age of worldwide exploration, conquest, and colonization; and a series of political, agricultural, industrial, scientific, technological, and electronic revolutions. Other languages have done the same, and the process is going on today as the peoples of many different cultures around the world cope with the problem of adapting to Western society. Here again language shows itself fundamentally different from the communication systems of animals. A group of animals, transplanted from their natural habitat to a new and different one do not devise new cries to deal with the new circumstances. They have

only their little phrase book of specific and unalterable utterances, many of which are irrelevant to their new condition.

The versatility and adaptability that characterize all languages, as well as the fact that they all can be learned readily by any people, come from their organization or structure. Basically a language consists of four main parts or systems, each of which has its own organization while also being related to the others. First, and certainly most obvious in a dictionary like this one, is the VOCABULARY, or LEXICON, a relatively large collection of words and word parts. Then there is the GRAMMAR, a set of rules governing the ways in which items from the lexicon can be combined into larger units. These words and sentences are related to the vast variety of things, events, and ideas that we talk about by a system of meanings, a SEMANTIC SYSTEM. Finally a tightly organized system of sound patterns, which linguists call the PHONOLOGY, controls the way in which the strings of words put in order according to the grammar are translated into sounds that can be spoken and heard. All languages have these four parts. Many languages, including English, have a fifth part, a WRITING SYSTEM, which supplies an alternative, visual way in which the ordered strings of words can be expressed. Unlike the other four systems, which seem to be as old as language itself, writing is a relatively new invention, probably not more than 6000 years old. Usually it is a kind of visual imitation of the phonology, using about the same number of units and following the same patterns of arrangement, though some writing systems—notably the Chinese—are based directly on the words themselves, rather than on the way they sound.

The vocabulary is the most loosely organized of the systems of language, and hence the one most open to change. It is relatively easy to add a new word to it. There are three requirements: first a need, second an inventive person, and third a group of speakers to pick up the new word and use it. The need may be of various kinds, the most obvious of which is some new element in the culture that must be named. Thus when lysergic acid diethylamide, which had been known to chemists under that ponderous name for some time, began to be used widely as a hallucinogenic drug, its name became shortened to LSD. There was also a need for a word to describe the people who use it. They could have been called *lysergic acid diethylamide users* or *LSD addicts*, but the inventiveness of some anonymous word coiner came up with *acidhead*, neatly combining a quality of the substance itself with the part of the body affected. Since the group that took up this term consisted chiefly of the drug users themselves and their associates on the fringes of society, the new word was at first considered slang, but it has now been used so widely that it has become an item in the regular vocabulary of English. Its future, like that of most slang words as well as many words in the more respectable part of the vocabulary, is in doubt, for social, not linguistic, reasons. If the use of LSD turns out to be a passing fad, the term will die out with the practice, and a future generation will find it as quaint as the present one finds outmoded expressions of the twenties, like *lounge lizard* and *flapper*.

The need may be of other kinds as well. Sometimes words acquire associations with unpleasant, anti-social, or otherwise undesirable ideas or experiences, so that people become reluctant to use them. There is then a need for a substitute that people find innocuous enough to use in ordinary conversation. Men who work on the land were once called *villains* in English (ultimately from the Latin word *villa* 'farm'); now they are called *farm labourers* or even *agricultural labourers* in England and *farmhands* in

the United States. Sometimes the need is for more controllable precision, as in technical and scientific language. Thus linguists coined the word *phoneme* when the older *speech-sound* turned out to be too general and vague. Or the need may be for vocabulary items that identify the speaker with a particular social group. The special vocabularies of sailors, surfers, skiers, airplane pilots, and hundreds of other groups are full of terms which in a way serve the need for precision, but also serve to show that the speaker is "in" and to mystify and exclude those who are "out". Often these terms have perfectly good synonyms in the regular vocabulary. This is an old social use of language. Shakespeare makes amusing use of it when he shows that Prince Hal got along so well with the tavern *drawers* (waiters) that they taught him their "in" language. As the Prince puts it:

They call drinking deep, dying scarlet; and when you breathe in your watering, they cry 'hem!' and bid you play it off. To conclude, I am so good a proficient in one quarter of an hour that I can drink with any tinker in his own language during my life. [1 Henry IV, II iv]

The sources of new vocabulary items are many and varied and may change in popularity from one period to another or from one language to another. Very commonly the new words are not new at all in form, but are simply new uses of established words, such as the modern *acid* for *LSD* or Prince Hal's *dying scarlet* for drinking deep. Commonly also new combinations of old words or word parts are put together into what linguists call COMPOUNDS. The term *acidhead* is an example using whole words. The newly popular *astronaut* uses two word parts, originally from Greek, which are already familiar through their appearance in words like *astronomy* and *nautical*. Once a new word is established, a whole family of new words can be made out of it by the process of DERIVATION, the adding on of prefixes and suffixes primarily to change the grammatical function of the word. Thus as soon as English had *psychiatry* (ultimately from Greek elements meaning 'soul' and 'doctor'), the related *psychiatrist* and *psychiatric* were easily added. In English, as in many languages which at some time in their history have been in contact with one or more other languages, it is common to get new words by BORROWING. This is the process which accounts for the fact that a large majority of the words in the English lexicon are ultimately Latin or French. These four—transferred meaning, compounding, derivation, and borrowing—are the major ways in which a language gets new words. There are several minor ways as well, among which may be mentioned CLIPPING (as in *mini* from *miniskirt*, itself a compound), BLENDS (as in *brunch* from *breakfast plus lunch*), IMITATIONS (as in the verb *whiz*), ACRONYMS (as in *NASA* from *National Aeronautics and Space Administration*), ABBREVIATIONS (as in *emcee* and *deejay* for *master of ceremonies* and *disc jockey*), and COINAGES (*boondoggle*, *quark*). The last are the rarest of all, at least in English. We seem to resist the idea of making up a word completely afresh, without any reference to words already in existence.

Just as new words keep coming into the language, so old ones keep going out of use and eventually out of memory. The usual reason is that the things they refer to are no longer talked about; the generation born since World War II does not know words like *stuka* and *panzer*, which refer to modes of warfare that are no longer employed. Sometimes, however, an old word will be replaced by a new one for no apparent reason, as in the case of *eme*, the Old English word replaced by its French synonym *uncle*. These processes are natural ones, too, common to all languages. As the great lexicographer Samuel Johnson said, in answer to Swift's wish that words should

be prevented from becoming obsolete, "But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once by disuse become unfamiliar, and by unfamiliarity unpleasant." [from Preface to *A Dictionary of the English Language*, 1755]

The other part of the central core of a language is its grammar. The largest and most complicated vocabulary would be of little value without a grammar to control the ways in which words can be put together to make larger constructions. Without a grammar the lexicon is only a list of separate items, like the entries in this dictionary. Many of these words can be used alone to make brief messages, but mostly they depend on being combined with other words to make utterances worth saying or listening to. Nor is it enough simply to put words alongside each other, in the fashion of the classic "Me Tarzan you Jane." Any sentence in this essay, any definition in this dictionary, will illustrate how complex and how delicate are the conventions governing combinations of words. They are not just strung along like beads in a necklace; they are fitted together into interlocking arrangements as intricate as the works of a watch. A change in the relationships of the parts usually changes the whole utterance: consider the difference between *Rats are our enemies* and *Our enemies are rats*. The words are the same but the messages are different.

There are various ways we can look at the grammar of a language. One analogy might be the rules of such a game as chess. The basic rules of chess are quite simple. There are only six kinds of pieces, each of which has the privilege of moving in a particular way. When certain combinations occur, certain moves are obligatory. Otherwise the player has many options each time it is his turn to move. As they move in turn, the two players construct a series of patterns on the board which is not like any series either of them has seen before. In the same way the words of a language are classified as belonging to certain classes, traditionally called PARTS OF SPEECH. The functions of these are different, just as the moves of the chess pieces are. Nouns can be subjects and objects, adjectives are modifiers, pronouns substitute for nouns, and so on. The rules are more complicated than those of chess, but not so complicated that they cannot be learned by a five-year-old child. Just as the chess players create a new game, unlike any other, played in the past, so the speaker is constantly making up new sentences, many—perhaps most—of which are unlike any he ever heard or spoke in the past. The secret is in the fact that the grammar rules may be applied in many different combinations, some of them over and over, as sentences are created. Here is the major difference between animal communication and human language. Animal communication, again like the traveler's phrase book, has little or no grammar. Neither the animal nor the traveler has the power to use rules in new combinations to make original utterances. When we consider this fact, we realize that grammar is one of the greatest of all human inventions.

Another way of looking at grammar is to consider it as a set of patterns of behavior which the person using the language has somehow built into his mental structure. These patterns are sometimes called rules, but they are rules in a different sense from the rules of a game. These latter are imposed from the outside and consciously learned. But the rules of grammar, particularly those of the native language, are, as it were, invented by the child as he learns the language; they are largely unconscious, self-invented, and self-imposed. Only if he should happen

to study formal grammar much later in life will the speaker encounter explicit formulations of these rules, and even then he may not recognize them. It seems rather paradoxical that many people find the study of grammar difficult, when all it is is an attempt to formulate what they themselves invented when they were children!

When grammar is looked at in this way, it is easy to see why it is much less subject to change than is vocabulary. The grammar rules are a closely integrated system, so that if a change is made in one part it may affect many other parts of the system. The vocabulary, on the other hand, is like the population of a city, where individuals may be born and die, or move in from outside, with only minor effects on the whole organization. As we shall see when we retrace the history of English, there have been a good many changes in the grammar of English, but they have occurred very slowly and gradually over a long period of time. In many of its aspects English grammar is still much like that of German, although the two languages, once the same, diverged and went their separate ways two thousand years ago.

The third major system of language is the sound system, or phonology. It is important because it controls the principal channel through which we send messages back and forth to each other. No matter how large a person's vocabulary and how carefully constructed his sentences, he would not be able to communicate normally if he did not know how to turn them into the modulated flow of sound we call speech. Underlying this continuous flow is a tightly organized system, which depends on our ability to make and to recognize sounds that contrast with one another. Thus for the middle part of *pit* we make a sound which is clearly different from the middle sounds of *pat* and *pot*. Similarly we contrast the first part of *pit* with the first part of *bit* or *nit*, and the last part with the last part of *pick*. There doesn't happen to be an English word *pid*, but if there were we would never confuse it with *pit* or *bid* or *pod*. There are normally only 25 to 50 of these contrasting sound units in a language (30 to 40 in English, depending on the dialect), but they are enough to permit us to give each word its characteristic shape. There are, of course, many cases of HOMOPHONES (words that sound alike) like *doe* and *dough*, but we are seldom confused by these because they usually appear in different contexts.

In addition to these contrasting units, which linguists call PHONEMES, each language has quite rigorous rules about how they may be combined in syllables and words. They cannot be strung along in any and all possible combinations. In a language like Hawaiian, for example, each syllable must be either just a vowel or a single consonant followed by a vowel. The few Hawaiian words and names we all know illustrate this rule: *hula*, *alo**ha*, *Hono**lulu*, *Waiki**ki*. In contrast, English syllables have only one vowel or diphthong but may have as many as three consonants before it and three after, as in *spl**ints*. But the rules governing which consonants may be used are quite strict. For example, if there are three at the beginning of a word, the first must be *s*, the second *p*, *t*, or *k*, and the third *r*, *l*, *w*, or *y* (remember we are talking about sounds, not spellings). If you will look in the *s*-section of this dictionary, you will find how closely this rule is followed; the only words that break this rule are recent borrowings from other languages, and even these are usually changed to fit the English pattern.

A third part of the sound system concerns not the individual sounds but the features of rhythm, accent, and even musical pitch which are part of the flow of speech. Since most of these are related

to whole clauses and sentences, rather than individual words, they are not given much attention in a dictionary, which deals primarily with single words. But an important exception is STRESS, which in English is a feature of individual words. The rules for assigning stress to the correct syllables of an English word are quite rigorous, and the native speaker of English knows them as he knows the rules of grammar. But there are some doubtful cases, such as *contemplative*, *hospitable*, and *altimeter*, for which we turn to the dictionary.

Because of its tight structure, the phonological system of a language does not usually change very much or very fast. Such changes as do occur usually affect the minor details of pronunciation, rather than the underlying system of contrasts. But this may change also, by the addition or disappearance of phonemes, by changes in the combining rules, or in the rules of stress. Thus Chaucer's English of six hundred years ago had a frictional sound made in the back of the mouth, as in modern German *Nacht*, and the ancestor of our word *courage* had three syllables with the stress on the second \kù-'rà-jə\.

As has been already noted, writing systems are comparatively recent innovations, as compared to the venerable antiquity of language itself with its basic systems of vocabulary, grammar, and phonology. The human race got along for several hundred thousand years with only the channel of speech through which to communicate verbal messages. But when societies became so complex that their essential records could no longer be kept in the memories of men and when they found it necessary to transmit at a distance messages that could not be entrusted safely to the memory of a messenger, various modes of writing were invented. The earliest of these seem to have been based on the word as a unit, and made use of a separate symbol or CHARACTER, originally a conventionalized picture, for each word. The Chinese system is still based on this principle, with some modifications. Systems of this sort have certain advantages, the chief of which is that they are largely independent of pronunciation. In fact, the Chinese system is used by a number of different languages, so that people who cannot understand one another's speech can communicate by writing. But the disadvantage of having to invent and learn to read and draw thousands of characters to represent the vocabulary of a language led people to devise new types of writing systems, based on the phonological structure, which, as we have seen, has many fewer units than the vocabulary and was already in full development as a channel of communication. At first the syllable was used as the unit to be represented. Symbols representing syllables could be strung along in the same order as the syllables of speech, usually with some additional indication as to where the boundaries between words fell. Finally the phoneme became the unit to be represented, and the ALPHABET was born. Most present-day writing systems are alphabetic, though because of accidents of history they have departed more or less from the principle of consistently representing each phoneme by a single character. Alphabets are rather readily adaptable to other languages besides those for which they were originally developed. Thus our Roman alphabet, originally devised for Latin, has been adopted by most of the languages of western Europe and the New World. Other familiar alphabets are the Cyrillic, used for Russian and other Slavic languages; the Arabic, used also for Persian and Urdu and formerly for Turkish; the Hebrew, also used for Yiddish; the Devanagari of India; and the Greek.

Alphabetic writing systems resemble phonological systems in that they have a relatively small number

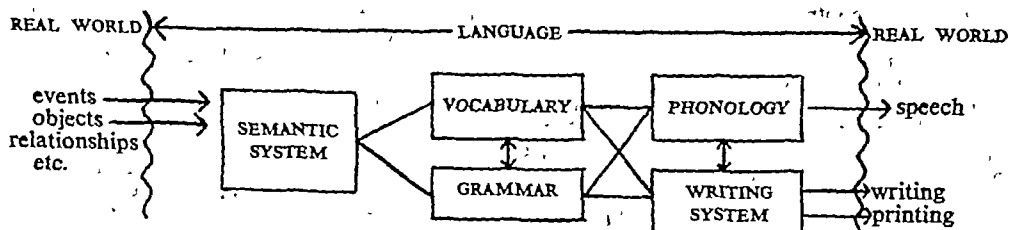
of units and a set of rules, sometimes quite elaborate, governing the ways in which the units may and may not be combined. Some of these rules are, as might be expected, simply reflections of the rules of the phonology. But others belong to the writing systems themselves. In English, for example, though we have many words ending in the sounds of *v* and *j*, there is a strong rule, with very few exceptions, against ending a word with either of these letters. Instead we write *-ge* or *-dge* for a final *j*-sound and *-ve* for a final *v*-sound. There is also a rule against doubling these letters, and *k* as well, even for the usual purpose of indicating that the preceding vowel is short. So we write *liver*, *flicker*, and *badger*, instead of the more consistent *livver*, *flicker*, *badger*.² It is these rules, which are known unconsciously by all literate users of English, that give English its characteristic look on the page. Combinations like *zdenek*, *llijj*, and *mbau* simply don't look English, while *flacc*, *crasp*, and *splick* could very well represent English words, though they don't happen to. In short, our system, for all its inconsistencies, is indeed a system and one which most people can learn to use easily and accurately. But it is also true that checking on spelling is one of the most common reasons for using the dictionary.

The semantic system has been left to the last partly because we know least about it in a formal way. It is probably not obvious to the ordinary observer that there is such a system. Everyone knows that meaning is an important part of language, but somehow they feel that words and sentences represent meaning directly, without the intervention of another formal system. But a little thought about how language works, and especially some comparisons of how different languages convey similar facts and ideas, leads us to the conclusion that there is a quite elaborate formally structured system between the infinite variety of the outside world and our ways of talking about it. Take the question of measurements. English, like the other languages in the western European tradition, has an elaborate system of ways of describing the size of things in terms of abstract standard units that can be counted, added, subtracted, multiplied, and divided. If asked how big a book or a desk is, we think of applying a ruler to it and giving the answer in inches or feet and fractions of these units. The whole repertory of miles, pounds, pints, cubic feet, acres, and all the rest is based on this underlying assumption that numerically manipulable standard units are the way to measure things. We are so committed to this way of measuring that we can hardly imagine any other. But many cultures, and the languages associated with them, measure distance in terms of time; two localities may be "two days' journey" apart. According to our system, one

20-mile stretch across country is equal to another, though the first may be across a level plain and the other across rough broken country or through a jungle. Another system might find these two not equal at all; the first might be "half a day's walk" and the second "two days' walk."³

Another illustration of the formal structuring of meanings, also taken from the general area of measurements, is the description of dimensions. In English we do this with pairs of words signifying opposite poles of measurement along a certain line, such as *tall* : *short* and *far* : *near*. Furthermore we have two sets of these, one set in which the line of measurement is related to a fixed point, often but not always that of the observer or speaker, and another set in which the line of measurement is related rather to the shape of the object being measured. Thus the first set has three main pairs: *far* and *near* (measured along a line extending from the observer in a specified direction), *high* and *low* (measured along a vertical line perpendicular to the observer's line of sight), *wide* and *narrow* (measured along a horizontal line perpendicular to the observer's line of sight). The second set has more dimensions—at least five—but they are still signified by pairs of opposed words: *large* (*big*) and *small* (*little*), *long* and *short*, *tall* and *short*, *deep* and *shallow*, *wide* (*broad*) and *narrow*, *thick* and *thin*. A further interesting point about English is that in each of these pairs one, which is somehow the larger one, is chosen for giving a neutral measurement or asking a neutral question about one of the dimensions. We say "The door is three feet *wide*," "The water is three feet *deep*," or "How *tall* is John?" rather than "The door is three feet *narrow*," "The water is three feet *shallow*," or "How *short* is John?" We would say the latter if someone else had already said "John is quite short," and even then the answer would be "He is only five feet *tall*." Similarly we choose the larger dimension for the neutral nouns describing these dimensions: the *length* of the journey, the *height* of the building, the *depth* of the water. There are also nouns for the small dimensions, but they are all what linguists would call SEMANTICALLY MARKED. Note that "the *shortness* of the journey," "the *lowness* of the building," "the *shallowness* of the water" all convey special meanings beyond a mere neutral indication of dimension. It is clear that systems like these are not merely parts of the natural world; they impose a structural framework on the natural world which makes it easier to talk about it. This is what we mean by speaking of a semantic system that is part of language.

The relationships among these various systems are quite complex, but they may be suggested in a diagram such as this:



² A few violations of this rule are beginning to appear, usually in slang, dialectal, and humorous words like *flivver* and *yakking*.

³ One unit of distance in terms of time that we do use is the *light-year*. But since the speed of light is constant, this is still an abstract standard: it is simply easier to say "one light-year" than "5,878,000,000,000 miles."

Here we see language, which is inside the minds of people, in contact with the outside world in two places, which scientists might call *interfaces*. At one end the semantic system sorts out, classifies, and arranges the jumble of events, objects, and relationships fed in by the outside world. At the other, the phonology and the writing system give instructions which control the actual performance of the speaker or writer. Within language itself, the internal structures of the various parts, as well as the relationships among them, are very complicated. It is the function of the dictionary to give

information about many of these. Thus the main entries, in giving the correct spelling, indicate the relationship between the vocabulary and the writing system. Pronunciation cues indicate the relationship between vocabulary and phonology; definitions, that between vocabulary and the semantic system and sometimes between the semantic system and the real world. Each word is also classified under one or more parts of speech, which suggests the relationship between vocabulary and grammar. Thus the dictionary, centering on the vocabulary, also involves all the other parts of language.

The History of English

Language, like all other aspects of human culture, is constantly changing. This is implied in a good deal that is said above. Certainly the adaptability of language is one of the major sources of change; as the circumstances and needs of the speakers of a language change, they change the language to meet them. This is particularly apparent in vocabulary, where change is easiest to observe, and most rapid. There are many words in this dictionary which were not included in Webster's Third New International Dictionary, published only twelve years ago. Less obviously, there are words now considered obsolete that were in current use not many decades ago. It is, of course, harder to decide that a word has left the vocabulary than that one has joined it, because the old words are enshrined in the older books even though people may not use them in speech. Hence the vocabulary, and the dictionary that reports it, has a category of *ARCHAIC* words—museum specimens, no longer completely alive, but still needed in special ways.

Change goes on in other parts of the language as well, though it is harder to observe. Anyone who has lived a *moderately long life* is not using exactly the same grammar and pronunciation that he learned as a child, though he himself is usually unaware of the changes that have taken place. These changes usually happen so slowly and gradually that they are imperceptible to the people in whose language they occur. It is only when we look back over a period of a century or more that language begins to look a little old-fashioned. Until recently it has not been possible to compare a person's pronunciation at various ages, as well as to observe what changes take place across the generations. Modern means of voice recording will make this possible in the future.

In order to see how the old-fashioned quality of language ultimately changes to complete unintelligibility if we go far enough back in time, let us take a retrospective trip into the older stages of English, making stops every two hundred years or so. The passages which will be used for illustration are all quite formal documents—in all cases but one they are public notices or proclamations—so that their kind of language is the kind that changes most slowly. Slang, informal conversation, personal letters, are all more unstable and changeable than the formal language of laws, legal documents, public announcements, and royal proclamations, which tends to retain archaic vocabulary and to some extent grammar as well. Yet we shall see that when we go back as far as five and a half centuries, even

this conservative formal language becomes quite strange.

Our first example is from a document which is—or at least ought to be—familiar to all Americans: the Declaration of Independence, 1776.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States.

Probably what strikes the twentieth-century reader of this passage first is its extreme formality. It may even take a bit of study to realize that "the forms to which they are accustomed" means what we would more informally express as "the type of government they are used to," and we would feel easier with "the need that forces them to change the government" than we do with "the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government." The more formal passages are still quite possible in modern English, however. It is rather a matter of style than age which makes them seem a bit out-of-date to us. The same may be said of the fact that the subjects of a good many of the sentences are abstract qualities: "Prudence . . . will dictate," "experience hath shewn," "necessity . . . constrains"—it is as though the actors in the drama were these abstractions, rather than people. But this is a characteristic feature of eighteenth-century style, which helps to emphasize that the only actual person mentioned is the villain, "the present King of Great Britain."

When we look a bit more closely, however, we find some features of vocabulary and grammar that are indeed old-fashioned to the point of being archaic. Words like *suffer*, *train*, *reduce*, and *object* are used in ways and with meanings that present-day writers would not use; we would be more likely to say *endure*, *series* or *succession*, *subject*, and

aim. In grammar we note the form *hath*, which was already archaic in 1776, the treatment of *man-kind* as a plural noun (*mankind, are*), and the unusual word order of *Governments long established and pursuing invariably the same Object*. And *shew*, a variant spelling of *show*, long ago passed from common use.

What these various matters of style, vocabulary, and grammar add up to is a slight feeling of strangeness that can be a barrier to full understanding. The cautious reader might feel the need to go to the dictionary to check such words as *transient* and *suffer*. Nor would he expect the modern Congress, no matter how formal the situation, to produce a document quite like this. But he can still accept it as essentially his own language.

We go back another hundred and fifty years for the next example, a selection from a pamphlet written by John Winthrop and others of the Puritan pioneers from their ship, the *Arbella*, which was just about to set out across the ocean to establish Boston and the other settlements of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The year is 1630, and the document bears a long and quaint title, *The Humble Request of His Maiesties loyall Subjects, the Governour and the Company late gone for New-England; To the rest of their Brethren, in and of the Church of England. For the obtaining of their Prayers and the removall of suspitions, and misconstructions of their Intentions*. Like many seventeenth-century titles, this one is really a summary of what the little pamphlet is about. The colonists are writing to those they are leaving behind, asking for understanding of their motives in leaving their country and their church to set up new settlements and a new church in the New World.

If any there be, who through want of cleare intelligence of our course, or tendernesse of affection towards us, cannot conceive so well of our way as we could desire, we would intreat such not to despise us, nor to desert us in their prayers & affections, but to consider rather, that they are so much the more bound to expresse the bowels of their compassion towards us, remembering alwaies that both Nature and Grace, doth ever binde us to relieve and rescue with our utmost & speediest power, such as are deare unto us, when wee conceive them to be running uncomfortable hazards.

What goodnes you shall extend to us in this or any other Christian kindnesse, wee your Brethren in CHRIST IESVS shall labour to repay in what dutie wee are or shall be able to performe, promising so farre as God shall enable us to give him no rest on your behalves, wishing our heads and hearts may be as fountaines of teares for your everlasting welfare, when wee shall be in our poore Cottages in the wilderness, . . .

Certainly one thing that strikes us here is the complexity of the sentences. The whole passage of 182 words comprises only two sentences; actually the second sentence has been broken off before its end, and runs on in the original for 23 more words. In spite of this, however, its tone is more personal and less abstract than that of the Declaration; the actors are people ("wee" and "you") rather than abstractions like "Prudence" and "necessity". Perhaps because of this more familiar tone, the vocabulary presents relatively few problems, though even in the first clause we realize that *want*, *intelligence*, and *affection* are being used in senses no longer current today—we would say *lack*, *understanding* or *knowledge*, and *feeling* (note that we now use just the word *affection* to mean what is here expressed by *tendernesse of affection*).

In other matters, however, the passage clearly declares itself as older than the Declaration. Even

the spelling, which in our day is strictly standardized, is different, particularly in the matter of putting a final *-e* onto a good many words which we end with a consonant: *cleare*, *expresse*, *binde*, *deare*, *farre*, etc. Other spellings which are no longer current are *alwaies*, *wee*, and *dutie*. But it is probably the combination of grammatical complexity and archaic turns of phrase that gives the passage its antique flavor. A modern translation of the first sentence might go somewhat like this:

If there are any people who, either because of lack of understanding of what we are doing or because of their fondness for us, do not approve our actions as highly as we would like them to, we ask them not to despise us or to give up praying for us and loving us. Instead, they should realize that they have a greater obligation to show us their affection and understanding. They should remember that it is both natural and moral to do our best to help save those we love when we think they are taking dangerous risks. Here the original sentence of 105 words has been broken up into three sentences, much of the complicated sentence-structure has been simplified, and quaint turns of phrase like "the bowels of their compassion" have been put into ordinary modern English. Though the reader may miss the old-fashioned flavor of the original, it is safe to say he is clearer about what is being said.

In spite of the fact that the second of these passages is 340 years old, both of them fall into what linguists call the Modern English period. Our next example, however, goes back another two centuries into what we call Middle English. It is "A Crye Made for a Commune Passage Toward Harefleu," actually a proclamation issued in the name of King Henry V for the assembling of supplies in support of his invasion of France in 1415.

Be ther proclamacioun made, that alle manere of men, marchauntz, artificers, or other, of what estat, degre, or condicioun, that euere they be, that willen toward oure liege lorde the kyng, beyng atte harflewe in the costes of Normandy, that god him spede, with corne, brede, mele, or flour, wyne, ale, or biere, fyssh, flessch or any other viteille, clothe, linnen, wollen or eny merchaundise, shertys, breches, doubletys, hosen, shone, or eny other manere ware of armure,artilrye, or of othere stufte, lette hem appareille and make redy between this and to-day seuenyght their bodyes, goodes, merchaundyses, ware, stofure, viteille, what that euere it be; and in the mene while come to the Mair, and he shall dispose and assigne theym redy shipping and passage vnto the forseide costes. [Text from Chambers & Daunt, *A Book of London English 1384-1425*, Oxford, 1931]

The first thing that the modern reader notices about this passage is undoubtedly the spelling. Just about half the running words are spelled differently from their modern forms. When we consider individual words, the difference is even more striking: only 29 of the 83 different words in the passage are spelled as in modern English. This certainly contributes to the superficial strangeness of the passage, but a closer look reveals that this in itself does not constitute a serious barrier to understanding, since most if not all of the words are easily identified in spite of their different spellings. In most cases the spellings conform to the general rules of modern English, the difference being in the alternatives chosen: thus *spelle*, *mele*; and *mene* are perfectly possible modern spellings but they don't happen to be the accepted ways of spelling *speed*, *meal*, and *mean*. Some spellings, however, seem to indicate pronunciation differences. Thus *shertys* and *doubletys* for *shirts* and *doublets*, and perhaps *costes*

for *coasts*, suggest that the plural ending in these words which end in *-t* was a full syllable, as it is to this day in some regional dialects where *posts* is pronounced as if spelled *postiz*.

Looking at the vocabulary of the proclamation, we find that once we get past the spelling so that we can identify the words, virtually all of them are still current in English. In fact, only *stoffure* ("material used for furnishing, supply, or outfit") is listed as completely obsolete by the Oxford English Dictionary. Nobody wears a *doublet* ("a quilted undergarment reinforced by rings of mail and worn under armor") nowadays, but the word turns up in enough historical fiction to be entered unlabeled in Webster's Third New International Dictionary. (The thing, not the word, is obsolete.) And *seuenyght*, which appears in the same dictionary under its later form *sennight*, is labeled archaic and illustrated by quotations from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Some might wonder at *viteille*, but in its later form *victuals* it is still occasionally used.

If it is another matter, however, when we consider the meanings of the words. A large number of them, including some of the most familiar ones, are used in senses that are either quite infrequent or impossible in modern English. Among these we might list *manere* ('kind'), *artificers* ('craftsmen'), *estat* ('rank'), *spede* ('help, prosper'), *artilrye* ('arms, munitions'), *apparaille* ('prepare'), *to-day seuenyght* ('a week from today'), *dispose* ('order'). Since these are some of the key words in the passage, to give them their usual modern meanings would distort its total meaning quite badly. Once again we are reminded that changes in the meanings of words that remain in the language are probably more important in their effect than the coming in of new words or the passing away of old ones.

Another fact about the vocabulary that we become aware of in studying this passage is that there are two major sources of English words: native English and borrowed Romance. We are reminded that for about two centuries before this proclamation was written it had been quite common for writers and speakers of English, many of whom also knew and used French, to slip French words into their English. Many of these words were taken up by others and eventually naturalized in English. In this passage 23 of the 83 different words, or about 30%, are from French. They include *proclamacioun*, *manere*, *marcauntiz*, *artificers*, *estat*, *degré*, *condicioun*, and so on down to *passage* and *costes*. The native words make up 70% of the vocabulary but 77% of the running words, since many of them are the little grammatical words that are frequently repeated, like *that*, *and*, *or*, *the*, and *other*. Some, however, are important "content" words like *lorde*, *kyng*, *corne*, *ale*, *fyssh*, *wollen*, and *shertys*. Since the language of the proclamation is legalistic and hence rather repetitious, we sometimes find a native word and its French synonym coupled together, as in *apparaille* and *make redy* or *shippyng* and *passage*. But this is probably accidental, since other repetitive strings may be all French words (*dispose* and *assigné*) or mixed (*goodes*, *merchaundyses*, *ware*—native, French, native). It is of some interest to compare the percentages of native and French words in this passage with that in our most recent example, the selection from the Declaration of Independence, in which 48% are native, 42% French, and 9% direct from Latin. Obviously, the habit of borrowing continued during the period of three and a half centuries between Henry V and our founding fathers.

The grammar, too, of this passage is more than a bit strange to the modern reader. The opening phrase is impossible in modern English, even of the

most formal sort; we would have to say "Let there be made a proclamation" or more likely "Let it be proclaimed". Modern English has made a whole new set of indefinite pronouns by tacking *ever* onto *who*, *which*, and *what*; here, as in *of what estat . . . that euer they be*, the *ever* is still a separate adverb. Plural forms like *hosen* and *shone* have gone out; *hose* has become a sort of plural without a singular, like *trousers* and *scissors*, while *shone* has adopted the regular plural ending and become *shoes*. In sum, while the passage is clearly English, the modern reader inexperienced in the Middle English of Chaucer and his contemporaries has difficulties in reading it.

These difficulties increase considerably when we go back another century and a half to 1258. Here is part of a proclamation by another King Henry, the Third, in which he confirms his acceptance of the Provisions of Oxford, a document which a group of barons had forced him to sign in much the same way the Magna Carta had been extracted from King John forty-odd years earlier.

Henri, þurȝ Godes fultume King on Engle-
loande, Lhoauerd on Yrloande, Duk on Normandi,
on Aquitaine, and Eorl on Aniou, send igreteinge
to alle hise holde, ilærde and ileawede, on Hunten-
doneschire. Ðæt witen ȝe, wel alle þæt we willen
and vnne þæt, þæt vre rædesmen alle, ober
þe moare dæl of heom, þæt beoþ ichosen
þurȝ us and þurȝ þæt loandes folk on vre kune-
riche, habbeþ idon and shullen don in þe worþ-
nesse of Gode and on vre treowþe, for þe freme
of þe loande þurȝ þe besizte of þan toforeniseide
rædesmen, beo stedefæst and ilestinde in alle
þinge a bufen ænde. And we hoaten alle vre
treowe in þe treowþe þæt heo vs oȝen, þæt heo
stedefæstliche healden and swerien to healden
and to werien þo isetnesses þæt beon imakede
and beon to makien, þurȝ þan toforeniseide
rædesmen, ober þurȝ þe moare dæl of heom,
also also hit is biforen iseid; and þæt æhc ober
helpe þæt for to done bi þan ilche oþe aȝenes
alle men riȝt for to done and to foangen. [Text
from Dickens & Wilson, *Early Middle English
Texts*, Cambridge, 1951]

One surprising thing about this document is that it is in English at all, rather than in French, which was the official language of the government at this time. Actually it was promulgated in French as well; the parallel English version is probably the result of a contemporary nationalistic movement to restore English to official use. In any case, the modern reader probably finds the English version as difficult as he would the French. A modern translation might go somewhat as follows:

Henry, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, sends greetings to all his subjects, both clerical and lay, in Huntingdonshire. You are all to know well that we will and agree that whatever all our councillors, or the majority of them, who have been chosen by us and by the common people in our kingdom have done and shall do, to the honor of God and in fidelity to us, for the benefit of the country by the wisdom of the said councillors, is to be firm and lasting in all respects without end. And we command all our faithful followers by the loyalty that they owe to us to hold firmly and swear to hold and to defend the provisions that have been made and are to be made by the aforesaid councillors, or the majority of them, as is stated above; and [we further command] them to help one another to do so, by virtue of that same oath—to render justice to and receive it from all men.

Once again, spelling is the first obstacle to the

modern reader who attempts to interpret the original. For one thing, there are three strange letters in the alphabet: þ, called 'thorn', which stands for the sounds now spelled *th*; ȝ, called 'yogh', which represents consonantal *y* at the beginning of a word or medially before a stressed vowel, *gh* at the end of a word or before another consonant, and *w* between vowels; and æ, called 'ash', which spells the vowel of modern English *hat*. With these clues it is easier to see that þurȝ is our word *through* or *thorough*, ȝe is the pronoun *ye*, an archaic form of *you*, riȝt is *right*, oȝen is *owe* or *own*, and þæt is *that*. A few more hints help a bit more, such as that *u* and *v* are used interchangeably for both the vowel *u* and the consonant *v*, with *v* appearing at the beginnings of words and *u* in the middle, so that *vre* is *ure* (= *our*); and that *oa* is used to spell an *aw*-type of vowel, as it still is in one word, *broad*.

But even if the spelling were to be completely converted to modern forms, we would still have difficulties with words. A major reason for this is that, although the proclamation was written nearly two centuries after the Norman Conquest, it comes before the great influx of French words into the language. In fact, the same nationalistic motives mentioned above may have led the writer (quite possibly the translator, since it is likely that the French version was written first) to consciously avoid using any French words at all. In any case, except for the title *Duk*, the king's given name *Henri*, and the names of the three French provinces where he claimed feudal title—*Normandi*, *Aquitaine*, and *Aniow*—there are no French words at all in this selection. Instead, the proclamation frequently uses Old English words and phrases that have since been replaced by French synonyms and hence have become obsolete. Some of these, with their modern equivalents, are:

þurȝ Godes fultume	through God's help
holde	subjects, vassals
vnnen	agree
rædesmen	councillors, advisors
moare dæl	larger part, majority
þæt loandes folk	the common people
freme	benefit
hoaten	command
treowþe	loyalty, fidelity
werien	defend, protect
isetnesses	agreements, provisions
foangen	receive

With the exception of *protect* and *defend*, which were taken directly from Latin, and the native word *help*, all the words in the right-hand column are of French origin. It is obvious that what amounted to a virtual revolution in the English vocabulary, especially its more formal layers, took place in the century and a half between Henry III and Henry V.

In grammar as well we find forms and constructions that are no longer current, though here the change has been more gradual. We may observe, for example, the contrast between the ending *-ing*, which marks verbal nouns, and *-ind*, which marks present participles, as in the words *igreteinge* and *ilestinde*. At a somewhat later date, this distinction, which still prevails in modern German, was lost, and the *-ing* ending came to be used for both. This is in a way unfortunate since it can lead to ambiguity, as in *pursuing girls may be fun*—which can mean either 'the pursuit of girls' (verbal noun) or 'girls who pursue' (participle). Another grammatical marker that has since disappeared is the prefix *i-*, descended from an earlier *ge-*, which frequently appears with past participles, as in *idon*, *imakede*, and *iseid*. This prefix *ge-* has also survived in modern German. For the most part the word order is not far different from that

of modern English, as comparison of the original with the translation will show. But word order such as *alc oþer helpe þæt for to done* ('each the other help that for to do'), with two instances of the direct object coming before the verb, has to be changed to *each help the other to do that to* accord with modern grammar.

All these things—strange spelling, often reflecting a quite different pronunciation, obsolete words, and grammatical differences—add up to making the language of this passage seem like a foreign language, though paradoxically its freedom from French words makes it very pure English for its time. By the time we take another giant step backward, this time of nearly two and a half centuries, we are indeed dealing with an almost wholly unfamiliar language, in spite of the fact that we can trace an unbroken tradition of nearly a thousand years down to our own time. Linguists call this language OLD ENGLISH or ANGLO-SAXON. Here is part of another royal document, a writ, dated 1020, of King Cnut (or Canute, as he is more commonly known), a Danish Viking who was king of England for twenty years (1016–35) and of Denmark and Norway for shorter periods. He had just returned to England from a successful expedition to Denmark to make good his claim to the throne there, and put out this writ to reassure the English people of his intent to keep the peace. As a Dane, it is quite likely that he did not himself speak English, but had this document written by some clerk of his household. Also, in spite of his pagan background he had become a Christian, a fact which he emphasizes strongly in this document.

Cnut cýning gret his arcebiscepas and his leod-biscepas and Þurcyl eorl and ealle his eorlas and ealne his beodscype, twelfhynde and twyhynde, gehadode and læwede, on Englalande freondlice. And ic cyðe eow, þæt ic wylle beon hold hlaford and unswicende to godes gerihtum and to rihte woroldlage.

ic nam me to gemynde þa gewritu and þa word, þe se arcebisceop Lyfing me fram þam papan brohte of Rome, þæt ic scolde æghwær godes lof upp aræran and unriht aleggian and full frið wyrcean be ðære mihte, þe me god syllan wolde.

Nu ne wandode ic na minum sceattum, þa hwile þe eow unfrið on handa stod: nu ic mid godes fultume þæt totwæmde mid minum scattum. Ða cydde man me, þæt us mara hearm to fundode, þonne us wel licode: and þa for ic me sylf mid þam mannum þe me mid foron into Denmearecon, þe eow mæst hearm of com: and þæt hæbbe mid godes fultume forene forfangen, þæt eow næfre heonon forð þanon nan unfrið to ne cymð, þa hwile þe ge me rihtlice healdað and min lif byð. [Text from Kaiser, *Medieval English*, Berlin, 1958]

There is no doubt about this being virtually as strange as a foreign language. Only a few words—mostly pronouns and other function words—look like their modern descendants: *his*, *and*, *on*, *to*, *me*, *us*, *into*. There is another new character, ð, called 'edh', which is in variation with þ as a means of writing the sounds we spell with *th*. Even a full understanding of the spelling conventions would not help the modern reader very much. He cannot understand it without a translation, which might go as follows:

Canute the king greets his archbishops, and his provincial bishops and Earl Thurcyll and all his earls and all his people, rich and poor, ordained and lay, in England, in friendly fashion. And I assure you that I wish to be a gracious lord and devoted to the laws of God and to just human law.

I have remembered the writs and the words that Archbishop Lyfing brought me from the Pope of Rome, [to the effect] that I should in all ways support the praise of God and put down injustice and promote perfect peace to the extent of the strength

that God would grant me.

I have never spared my wealth as long as discord was among you; now with God's help I have dispersed it [discord] with my wealth. When I was informed that more affliction had come upon us than we could put up with, then I went myself to Denmark with those men who caused you the most injury; and with God's help I have now seen to it that from this time on no breach of the peace will ever come to you from that source, so long as you obey me properly and my life endures.

With the exception of the ecclesiastical titles *arcebiscop* and *leodbiscop* and the Danish names *Cnut* and *Thurcyl*, the vocabulary here is totally English. Many of the words have survived into modern English, with changes in spelling that reflect changes in pronunciation: *cynung* (king), *hlaford* (lord), *brohte* (brought), *scolde* (should), *licode* (lied), *rihtlice* (rightly), etc. But many have become obsolete during the nine and a half centuries since this was written. *þeodscype* ('people'), *cyðe*, past *cydde* ('make known'), *unswicende* ('unyielding'), *lof* ('praise'), *frið* ('peace'), *wandode*, from *wandian* ('hesitate, omit'), etc. Of the 96 different words in the passage, 31 are now obsolete and 7 more have undergone rather drastic changes of meaning, so that even if the reader knew enough about Old English spelling to recognize the survivors, he would have to go to a dictionary of Old English for the meanings of 40% of the words.

In terms of grammar also, this English of 1020 shows more clearly its affiliation with the other Germanic languages. As in modern German, not only nouns but adjectives and even the definite article are INFLECTED, that is, they have special endings indicating the case, number, and sometimes gender. Some examples illustrating this:

se arcebiscop	'the archbishop'	masculine singular nominative
þam papan	'the pope'	masculine singular dative
ðære mihte	'the might'	feminine singular dative
þa gewritu	'the writs'	neuter plural accusative
þam mannum	'the men'	masculine plural dative
calle his eorlas	'all his earls'	masculine plural accusative
ealne his þeodscype	'all his people'	masculine singular accusative
min lif	'my life'	neuter singular nominative
minum sceattum	'my treasures'	masculine plural dative

Verbs also have inflections, many of which have survived into modern English. We still have the distinction between STRONG verbs—those that form the past tense by changing the stem vowel—and WEAK verbs—those that add an ending containing a *d* or *t*.⁴ The following are some forms from this passage illustrating these two types:

Strong past tense forms

nam, from niman, 'take'
stod, from standan, 'stand'
for (sing.) and foron (plural) from faran, 'go, travel'
com, from cuman, 'come'

Weak past tense forms

brohte, from bringan, 'bring'
wandode, from wandian, 'omit, neglect'
totwæmde, from totwæman, 'break up, scatter'
cydde, from cyðan, 'proclaim, make known'

In another important grammatical feature, the order of the elements in constructions, this passage shows many differences from modern English. In fact, only the subject-verb-object order of main clauses, as in *Cnut cynung gret his arcebiscopas*, is the same as ours. This is inverted if an adverb begins the sentence, as in *þa for ic* 'then went I.' This inversion survives today with only a few adverbs, such as *never* and *seldom*. The order in subordinate clauses, however, is quite different from ours. Here the rule is that the verb comes at the end of the clause, which makes the other elements come in an order that seems very unnatural to us, especially when it is combined with the practice of putting prepositions after their objects, often with other elements in between. All this is illustrated by *þe eow mast hearf of com* ('whom to you most harm from came') and *þæt eow næfre heonon forð þanon nan unfrið to ne cymð* ('that you never hence forth thence no war to not comes'), where *eow* is the object of the preposition *to*, which doesn't come until seven words later. This last clause also illustrates the manner of emphasizing negation by multiple negative forms, which is still common in substandard speech ("I ain't never had no luck") but is generally considered unacceptable in standard English.

Many more points of difference could be found by further analysis of this passage, but this is enough to show that when we trace English back as much as two-thirds of its 1500-year history we discover that it has many of the features which we associate with a foreign language. In fact, we could only continue our backward journey by means of written texts about three centuries farther. After that we would come to a time when English was rarely or never written down, and we would have to depend on the various ingenious indirect methods which philologists use to reconstruct the unwritten early stages of the history of a language. By these methods we could push our horizon back to the time, about the beginning of the Christian era, when English was not a separate language at all but simply one of the dialects of the common Germanic language of northern Europe. By even more ingenious methods, involving comparison with other language families like Celtic, Slavic, Indic, Latin, and Greek, we can go back another two or three thousand years and draw hypothetical inferences about the common Indo-European tongue from which most of the languages of Europe ultimately derive. That is as far as we can go. Tens, perhaps hundreds, of thousands of years of the history of our language are irretrievably lost in the mists of time.

⁴ Some weak verbs such as *deal*—*dealt* and *creep*—*crept* also show vowel change in the past, but this is due to vowel shortening in Middle English, much later than the vowel shifts in strong verbs which go back to Proto-Germanic.

TABULAR HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Date & Period	Historical Events	Linguistic Events
About 3000 B.C. Proto-Indo-European	Neolithic Age. Indo-Europeans living in north central Europe.	Indo-European undifferentiated, except dialectally.
3000-500 B.C. Indo-European Proto-Germanic	Extensive migrations of Indo-European speakers to India, Greece, and western Europe.	Differentiation of Indo-European language families, including Germanic. Earliest documents in Sanskrit, Greek, etc.
500-0 B.C. Germanic	Celts in Britain. Contact of Roman Empire with Germanic peoples.	Germanic undifferentiated, except dialectally. First borrowings from Latin.
0-300 A.D. West Germanic	Expansion and power of Roman Empire. Romanization of Britain. Growth and migrations of Germanic tribes.	Differentiation of West, North, and East branches of Germanic. Continued Latin borrowings
300-500 Proto Old English	Breakup of Roman Empire. Anglo-Saxon invasions of Britain.	Beginnings of differentiation of 'Vulgar Latin. Emergence of Old English. Contact with Celts. Oldest Germanic documents (Gothic Bible c. 350).
500-700 Early Old English	Conversion of Anglo-Saxons. Northumbrian culture. Earliest surviving literature.	Borrowings from Latin and occasionally Celtic. Increased diversity of dialects. Adoption of alphabet.
700-1000 Old English	Danish and Norse/raids and invasions. Alfred and the political ascendancy of Wessex. Establishment of the Danelaw. Cynewulf, Aelfric, and other writers	West Saxon dominant dialect. More Latin borrowings. Development of Old French and other Romance languages.
1000-1150 Late Old English	Viking raids; Danish kings of England. Norman Conquest. Replacement of native ruling class by French speakers.	Extensive borrowings from Norse, especially in the North. French the official language. English "submerged" Further differentiation of dialects.
1150-1300 Early Middle English	Gradual loss of continental possessions of English kings. Continued dominance of French speakers in politics, law, church. Beginnings of revival of literature in English.	Breakdown and loss of Old English inflections. Extensive phonological and syntactic changes. Borrowings from French (Anglo-Norman).
1300-1475 Middle English	Hundred Years' War. Growth of nationalism; decay of feudalism. Chaucer, Gower, Langland, "Gawain Poet", Wyclif. Mystery and Morality plays.	Emergence of English (dialect of London) as the standard literary and official language Extensive borrowings from French.
1475-1650 Early/Modern English	Caxton and printing. Renaissance humanism; revived study of Greek and Latin classics. Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, biblical translations. Age of discovery and exploration.	Great vowel shift and loss of final -e. Beginning of standardized spelling. Extensive borrowings from Latin, some from Greek. Changes in grammar, especially verb system.
1650-1800 Later Modern English	Settlement of America and growth of British Empire. Opening of India and the Orient. Beginnings of industrial and scientific revolutions. Augustan age and Enlightenment.	Development of American and other colonial dialects. Spread of English around the world; borrowings from many languages. Johnson's Dictionary. Prescriptive grammarians (Lowth).
1800- Recent and Present-Day English	Independence and expansion of U.S. General education and literacy. Acceleration of scientific, industrial, and technological research and development. Journalism, telephone, radio, motion pictures, television.	Growth of scientific and technical vocabularies. English as dominant world language. Development of linguistics. Oxford, Century, and Merriam-Webster dictionaries. Extensive study and teaching of grammar.

Abbreviations in This Work

A.&M	Agricultural and Mechanical	crim	criminologist	LGk	Late Greek	physiol	physiologist
ab	about	d	died	LHeb	Late Hebrew	pl	plural
abbr	abbreviation	D	Dutch	lit	literally, literary	Pol	Polish
abl	ablative	Dan	Danish	Lith	Lithuanian	polit	political, politician
Acad	Academy	dat	dative	LL	Late Latin	pop	population
acc	accusative	dau	daughter	long	longitude	Port	Portuguese
act	active	def	definite	m	miles	pp	past participle
A D.	anno Domini	deriv	derivative	manuf	manufacturer	prec	preceding
adj	adjective	dial	dialect	math	mathematician	prep	preposition
adv	adverb	dim	diminutive	MBret	Middle Breton	pres	present, present
AF	Anglo-French	disc	discovered	MD	Middle Dutch	prob	probably
AFB	Air Force Base	Dor	Doric	ME	Middle English	pron	pronoun, pronunciation
Afri	Afrikaans	dram	dramatist	Mech	Mechanical	pronunc	pronunciation
Agric	Agriculture	Du	Dutch	Med	Medical	Prov	Provençal
Alb	Albanian	DV	Douay Version	Mex	Mexican, Mexico	prp	present participle
alter	alteration	e	eastern	MexSp	Mexican Spanish	Pruss	Prussian
Am	America, American	E	east, eastern, English	MF	Middle French	pseud	pseudonym
Amer	American	econ	economist	MGk	Middle Flemish	psychol	psychologist
AmerF	American French	Ed	Education	MHG	Middle High German	R C	Roman Catholic
AmerInd	American Indian	educ	educator	ml	military	redupl	reduplication
AmerSp	American Spanish	EGmc	East Germanic	min	minister	refl	reflexive
anc	ancient, anciently	Egypt	Egyptian	Mir	Middle Irish	rel	relative
ant	antonym	emp	emperor	ML	Medieval Latin	resp	respectively
anthropol	anthropologist, anthropology	Eng	England, English	MLG	Middle Low German	rev	revolution
aor	aorist	equiv	equivalent	modif	modification	Rom	Roman
Ar	Arabic	Esk	Eskimo	MPer	Middle Persian	RSV	Revised Standard Version
Arab	Arabian	esp	especially	MS	manuscript	Rum	Rumanian
Aram	Aramaic	est	estimated	mt	mountain	Russ	Russian
archaeol	archaeologist	Eth	Ethiopic	Mt	Mount	S	south, southern
Arm	Armenian	ethnol	ethnologist	MW	Middle Welsh	Sc	Scotch, Scots
art	article	F	Fahrenheit, French	n	northern, noun	Scand	Scandinavian
Assyr	Assyrian	fem	feminine	N	north, northern	ScGael	Scottish Gaelic
astron	astronomer, astronomy	Finn	Finnish	naut	nautical	Sch	School
attrib	attributive	fl	flourished	NE	New England	Scot	Scotland, Scottish
atty	attorney	Flem	Flemish	neut	neuter	secy	secretary
aug	augmentative	fr	from	NewEng	New England	Sem	Seminary, Semitic
Austral	Australian	Fr	France, French	NGk	New Greek	Serb	Serbian
Av	Avestan	freq	frequentative	NGmc	North Germanic	Shak	Shakespeare
AV	Authorized Version	Fris	Frisian	NHeb	New Hebrew	sing	singular
b	born	ft	feet	NL	New Latin	Skt	Sanskrit
Bab	Babylonian	fut	future	nom	nominative	Slav	Slavic
bacteriol	bacteriologist	G	German	nonstand	nonstandard	So Afr	South Africa
B.C.	before Christ, British Columbia	Gael	Gaelic	Norw	Norwegian	sociol	sociologist
Belg	Belgian	gen	general, genitive	nov	novelist	Sp, Span	Spanish
Beng	Bengali	Ger	German	n pl	noun plural	specif	specifically
bib	biblical	Gk	Greek	obs	obsolete	spp	species
biochem	biochemist	Gmc	Germanic	OCatal	Old Catalan	St	Saint
Braz	Brazilian	Goth	Gothic	OE	Old English	Ste	Sainte
Bret	Breton	gov	governor	OF	Old French	subj	subjunctive
Brit	Britain, British	govt	government	OFris	Old Frisian	substand	substandard
bro	brother	Gr Brit	Great Britain	OHG	Old High German	superl	superlative
Bulg	Bulgarian	Heb	Hebrew	Old Ir	Old Irish	Sw, Swed	Swedish
C	centigrade, College	hist	historian	OIt	Old Italian	syn	synonym, synonymy
Canad	Canadian	Hitt	Hittite	OL	Old Latin	Syr	Syriac
CanF	Canadian	Hung	Hungarian	ON	Old Norse	Tag	Tagalog
Cant	Cantonese	I	island	ONF	Old North French	Tech	Technology
cap	capital, capitalized	Icel	Icelandic	OPer	Old Persian	theol	theologian
Catal	Catalan	IE	Indo-European	OPg	Old Portuguese	Theol	Theological
caus	causative	imit	imitative	OProv	Old Provençal	Toch	Tocharian
Celt	Celtic	imper	imperative	OPruss	Old Prussian	trans	translation
cen	central	incho	inchoative	orig	originally	treas	treasury
cent	century	indef	indefinite	ORuss	Old Russian	Turk	Turkish
chem	chemist	indic	indicative	OS	Old Saxon	U	University
Chin	Chinese	infin	infinitive	OSlav	Old Slavic	usu	usually
comb	combining	Inst	Institute	OSp	Old Spanish	var	variant
Comm	Community	instr	instrumental	OW	Old Welsh	vb	verb
compar	comparative	intens	intensive	PaG	Pennsylvania German	vi	verb intransitive
Confed	Confederate	interj	interjection	part	participle	VL	Vulgar Latin
conj	conjugation, conjunction	Interrog	interrogative	pass	passive	voc	vocative
constr	construction	Ion	Ionic	Pek	Pekingese	vt	verb transitive
contr	contraction	Ir	Irish	Pers	Persian	W	Welsh, west, western
Copt	Coptic	IrGael	Irish Gaelic	perf	perfect	WGmc	West Germanic
Corn	Cornish	irreg	irregular	perh	perhaps	zool	zoologist
		ISV	International Scientific Vocabulary	pers	person		
		It, Ital	Italian	Pg	Portuguese		
		Jap	Japanese	philos	philosopher		
		Jav	Javanese	PhilSp	Philippine Spanish		
		L	Latin				
		LaF	Louisiana French				
		lat	latitude				
		Lat	Latin				
		LG	Low German				

Pronunciation Symbols

ə	banana, collide, abut	œ	French bœuf, German Hölle
ˈə, ə	humdrum, abut	œ̃	French feu, German Höhle
ˈə	immediately preceding \l/, \n/, \m/, \ŋ/, as in battle, mitten, eaten, and sometimes cap and bells \-m-, lock and key \-ŋ-; immediately following \l/, \m/, \r/, as often in French table, prisme, titre	oi	coin, destroy, sawing
ər	operation, further, urger	p	pepper, lip
ˈər-}	...as in two different pronunciations	r	red, car, rarity
ˈə-r }	of hurry \ˈhər-ɛ, ˈhə-rɛ\	s	source, less
a	mat, map, mad, gag, snap, patch	sh	with nothing between, as in shy, mission, machine, special (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in death's-head \ˈdeths-,hed\
ā	day, fade, date, aorta, drape, cape	t	tie, attack
ä	bother, cot, and, with most American speakers, father, cart	th	with nothing between, as in thin, ether (actually, this is a single sound, not two), with a hyphen between, two sounds as in knighthood \ˈnīt-,hud\
ä	father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with bother	th̃	then, either, this (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
au	now, loud, out	ü	rule, youth, union \ˈyün-yən/, few \ˈfyü\
b	baby, rib	û	pull, wood, book, curable \ˈkyür-ə-bəl\
ch	chin, nature \ˈnā-chər\ (actually, this sound is \t/ + \sh/)	ue	German füllen, hübsch
d	did, adder	ü̃	French rue, German fühlen
e	bet, bed, peck	v	vivid, give
ˈē, ē̃	beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy	w	we, away; in some words having final \(),ō\ a variant \ə-w\ occurs before vowels, as in \ˈfəl-ə-wɪŋ/, covered by the variant \ə(-w)\ at the entry word
ē̃	easy, mealy	y	yard, young, cue \ˈkyü/, union \ˈyün-yən/
f	fifty, cuff	ỹ	indicates that during the articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the front of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of yard, as in French digne \ˈdɛn\
g	go, big, gift	yü	youth, union, cue, few, mute
h	hat, ahead	yü̃	curable, fury
hw	whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both whale and wall	z	zone, raise
ĩ	tip, banish, active	zh	with nothing between, as in vision, azure \ˈazh-ər\ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in gazehound \ˈgāz-,haund\
ī	site, side, buy, tripe (actually, this sound is \ā/ + \ī/, or \ā/ + \i/)	\	slant line used in pairs to mark the beginning and end of a transcription: \ˈpen\
j	job, gem, edge, join, judge (actually, this sound is \d/ + \zh/)	ˈ	mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \ˈpen-mən-,ship\
k	kun, cook, ache	ˌ	mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: \ˈpen-mən-,ship\
k̃	German ich, Buch	-	mark of syllable division
l̃	lily, pool	()	indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: factory \ˈfak-t(ə)rɛ\
m	murmur, dim, nymph		
n	no, own		
ñ	indicates that a preceding vowel or diphthong is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French un bon vin blanc \œ̃ˈbɔ̃ˈvãˈblɑ̃\		
ŋ	sing \ˈsɪŋ/, singer \ˈsɪŋ-ər/, finger \ˈfɪŋ-ər/, ink \ˈɪŋk\		
ō̃	bone, know, beau		
ō̇	saw, all, gnaw		

A Dictionary of the English Language



1a \ˈæ\ *n.* *pl.* *a*'s or *as* \ˈæz\ *often cap.* *often attrib* 1 *a*: the 1st letter of the English alphabet *b*: a graphic representation of this letter *c*: a speech counterpart of orthographic *a* 2: the 6th tone of a C-major scale 3: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *a* 4: one designated *a esp.* as the 1st in order or class 5 *a*: a grade rating a student's work as superior in quality *b*: one graded or rated with an *A* 6: something shaped like the letter *A*

2a \ə\ (*ˈ*)*a* *indefinite article* [ME, fr. OE *an* one — more at *ONE*] 1 — used as a function word before singular nouns when the referent is unspecified (*a* man overboard) and before number collectives and some numbers (*a* dozen), used before words with an initial consonant sound 2: the same (birds of a feather) (*swords all of a length*) 3 *a* — used as a function word before a singular noun followed by a restrictive modifier (*a* man who was here yesterday) *b*: ANY (*a* man who is sick can't work) *c* — used as a function word before a mass noun to denote a particular type or instance (*a* bronze made in ancient times) (*glucose is a simple sugar*)

3a \ə\ *prep* [ME, fr. OE *an*, *on*] 1 *chiefly dial.* *ON, IN, AT* 2: *in, to, or for each* (*twice a week*) (*five dollars a dozen*) — used before words with an initial consonant sound

4a \ə\ (*ˈ*)*a* *vb* [ME, contr. of *have*] *archaic*: HAVE (*I might a had husbands afore now* — John Bunyan)

5a \ə\ *prep* [ME, by contr.]: OF — often attached to the preceding word (*kinda*) (*lotta*)

6a *abbr.* *often cap.* 1 *absent* 2 *acceleration* 3 *ace* 4 *acre* 5 *adult* 6 *alto* 7 *ampere* 8 *anode* 9 *answer* 10 *ante* 11 *anterior* 12 *are* 13 *area* 14 *author*

A symbol angstrom unit

1a \ə\ *prefix* [ME, fr. OE] 1: *on; in; at* (*abed*) 2: *in* (*such*) *a* state or condition (*afire*) 3: *in* (*such*) *a* manner (*aloud*) 4: *in the act or process of* (*gone a-hunting*) (*atingle*)

2a \ə\ (*ˈ*)*a* *also* (*ˈ*)*a* or (*ˈ*)*a* or *an* \(\i)an\ *prefix* [L & Gk, L, fr. Gk — more at *UN*]: *not; without* (*asexual*) — *a*— before consonants other than *h* and sometimes even before *h*, *an*— before vowels and *usu* before *h* (*achromatic*) (*ahistorical*) (*anastigmatic*) (*anharmonic*)

a— *comb form* [ISV]: replacing carbon *esp.* in a ring (*aza*)

a \ə\ *n* *suffix* [NL, fr. *-a* (*as in magnesia*)]: *OXIDE* (*thona*)

aa *abbr* *ana*

AA *abbr* 1 *Alcoholics Anonymous* 2 *antiaircraft* 3 *associate in arts* 4 *author's alterations*

AAA *abbr* 1 *Agricultural Adjustment Administration* 2 *American Automobile Association*

AAAL *abbr* *American Academy of Arts and Letters*

AAAS \ˈtrɪp-ə-ˈʃl-əs\ *abbr* *American Association for the Advancement of Science*

AACS *abbr* *Airways and Air Communications Service*

AAGO *abbr* *Associate, American Guild of Organists*

aah \ˈɑ\ *often prolonged and/or followed by* ə \ *vi*: to exclaim in amazement, joy, or surprise (*one finds oneself oohing and ~ing over the exciting new TV commercials* — Walter Goodman) — *aah n*

A and M *abbr* 1 *agricultural and mechanical* 2 *ancient and modern*

A and R *abbr* *artists and repertoire*

AAR *abbr* *against all risks*

aard-vark \ˈɑrd-ˈvɑrk\ *n* [obs. *Afriks*, fr. *Afriks aard* *earth* + *vark* *pig*] *a*: large burrowing nocturnal African mammal (*Orycteropus afer* of the order *Tubulidentata*) that has an extensible tongue, powerful claws, large ears, and heavy tail and feeds on ants and termites

aard-wolf \-ˈwʊlf\ *n* [*Afriks*, fr. *aard* + *wolf*] *a*: maned striped mammal (*Proteles cristata*) of southern and eastern Africa that resembles the related hyenas and feeds chiefly on carrion and insects

Aar-on \ˈɑr-ən, ˈer-ə\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Aarōn*, fr. Heb *Ahārōn*] *a*: brother of Moses and high priest of the Hebrews

Aa-rōn-ic \ə-ˈrən-ik, -ē\ *adj* 1: of or stemming from Aaron 2: of or relating to the lower order of the Mormon priesthood

AAS *abbr* *associate in applied science*

AAU *abbr* *Amateur Athletic Union*

AAUN *abbr* *American Association for the United Nations*

AAUP *abbr* *American Association of University Professors*

AAUW *abbr* *American Association of University Women*

1Ab \ˈab, ˈav, ˈov\ *n* [Heb *Ābh*]: the 11th month of the civil year or the 5th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see *MONTH* table

2Ab *abbr* *abortion*

AB *abbr* 1 *able-bodied seaman* 2 *airborne* 3 *airman basic* 4

[NL *artium baccalaureus*] *bachelor of arts*

ab- *prefix* [ME, fr. OF & L, OF, fr. L *ab-*, *abs-*, *a-*, *fr. ab, a* — more at *OF*]: *from; away; off* (*abaxial*) (*abstrict*)

aba \ə-ˈbā, ˈā-ˈbā\ *n* [Ar *ʿabā*] 1: a fabric woven from the hair of camels or goats 2: a loose sleeveless outer garment worn by Arabs

ABA *abbr* 1 *American Bankers Association* 2 *American Bar Association* 3 *American Basketball Association* 4 *American Booksellers Association*

abaca \ə-ˈbā-ə-ˈkū\ *n* [Sp *abacá*, fr. Tag *abaka*] 1: a fiber obtained from the leafstalk of a banana (*Musa textilis*) native to the Philippines — called also *Manilla hemp* 2: the plant that yields abaca

aback \ə-ˈbak\ *adv* 1 *archaic*: BACKWARD, BACK 2: *in a position to catch the wind upon the forward surface of a square sail* 3: *by surprise*: UNAWARES (*was taken ~ by her sharp retort*)

abac-tor-ic-al \ə-ˈ(b)ak-ˈtɪr-ē-əl\ *adj*: not caused by or characterized by the presence of bacteria (*an ~ inflammation*)

abacus \ə-ˈb-ə-kəs, ə-ˈbak-əs\ *n, pl*

abaci \ə-ˈb-ə-sɪ, -kē; ə-ˈbak-ɪ, -i\ or

abacuses [L, fr. Gk *abakos*, *abax*,

lit, *slab*] 1: a slab that forms the

uppermost member or division of

the capital of a column 2: an

instrument for performing calculations

by sliding counters along rods

or in grooves

1abaff \ə-ˈbaf\ *adv* [*a-* + *baft* (*aft*)]

: toward or at the stern: AFT

2abaff *prep*: to the rear of, specif.: toward the stern from

aba-lo-ne \ə-ˈb-ə-ˈlō-nē\ *n* [AmerSp *abulon*]: any of a genus (*Haliotis*) of rock-clinging gastropod mollusks that have a flattened shell slightly spiral in form, lined with mother-of-pearl, and with a row of apertures along its outer edge

1abandon \ə-ˈb-an-dən\ *vi* [MF *abandoner*, fr. MF *abandoner*, fr. *abandon*, *n*, surrender, fr. *a* *bandon* in one's power] 1: to give up with the intent of never again claiming a right or interest in 2: to withdraw from often in the face of danger or encroachment (~ ship) 3: to withdraw protection, support, or help from 4: to give (oneself) over unrestrainedly to a feeling or emotion 5 *a*:

to cease from maintaining, practicing, or using (immigrants slow to ~ their native language) *b*: to cease intending or attempting to perform (~ed their attempts to escape) — **abandon-er** *n* —

abandon-ment \-dən-mənt\ *n*

syn 1 *ABANDON, DESERT, FORSAKE* *shared meaning element*: to give up completely *ABANDON* tends to suggest complete disinterest in the fate of what is given up (*abandon* an old car) (*abandon* a too difficult task) *DESERT* implies a relationship (as of occupancy or guardianship), it can suggest desolation (*deserted* farms growing up to brush) or culpability (soldiers who *desert* their posts)

FORSAKE implies a breaking of a close association by repudiation or renunciation (young men *forsake* their parents to form families of their own) **ant** *reclaim*

2 *see RELINQUISH* **ant** *cherish* (*as hopes*), *restrain* (*oneself*)

2abandon *n* 1: a thorough yielding to natural impulses 2: ENTHUSIASM, EXUBERANCE **syn** *see UNCONSTRAINT*

abandoned \ə-ˈb-an-dənd\ *adj* 1: given up: FORSAKEN 2: wholly free from restraint

abas \ə-ˈbā\ [F]: down with (*abas* the profiteers)

abase \ə-ˈbās\ *vi* **abased** *ing* [ME *abassen*, fr. MF *abaissier*, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + (assumed) VL *basiare* to lower] 1 *archaic*: to lower physically 2: to lower in rank, office, prestige, or esteem — **abase-ment** \-bā-smənt\ *n*

syn *ABASE, DEMEAN, DEBASE, DEGRADE, HUMBLE, HUMILIATE* *shared meaning element*: to lessen in dignity or status **ant** *exalt, extol*

abash \ə-ˈbāsh\ *vi* [ME *abashen*, fr. (assumed) MF *abaiss-*, *abair* to astonish, alter of MF *esbair*, fr. *ex-* + *baer* to yawn — more at

a	about	*	kitten	or	farther	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	o	coin	th	than
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	fanous	zh	vision

ABEYANCE \ə-ˈbeɪ-əns/ *adv or adj*: in bed
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ab-jec-tion \ab-'jek-shən\ *n* 1: a low or downcast state: DEGRADATION 2: the act of making abject: HUMBLING, REJECTION (I protest ~ this vile ~ of youth to age — G. B. Shaw)

ab-jura-tion \ab-'jə-'rā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of abjuring 2: an oath of abjuring

ab-jure \ab-'jū(r)\ *v* **ab-jured**; **ab-jur-ing** [ME *abjuren*, fr. MF or L. MF *abjurare*, fr. L. *abjurare*, fr. *ab- + jurare* to swear — more at JURY] 1 *a*: to renounce upon oath *b*: to reject solemnly 2: to abstain from: AVOID (~ extravagance) — **ab-jur-er** *n*

syn ABJURE, RENOUNCE, FORSWEAR, RECENT, RETRACT *shared meaning element*: to withdraw a vow or a given word *ant* pledge (as allegiance, a vow), elect (as a way of life, an end)

abl *abbr* ablative

ab-late \ə-'blāt\ *v* **ab-lat-ed**; **ab-lat-ing** [L. *ablatus* (suppletive pp of *auferre* to remove, fr. *au-* away + *ferre* to carry), fr. *ab- + latūs*, suppletive pp. of *ferre* — more at UKASE, BEAR, TOLERATE] *vi*: to remove by cutting, erosion, melting, evaporation, or vaporization ~ *vi*: to become ablated

ab-la-tion \ə-'blā-shən\ *n*: the process of ablating as *a*: surgical removal *b*: removal of a part (as the outside of a nose cone) by melting or vaporization

ab-lat-ive \ə-'blāt-iv\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a grammatical case expressing typically the relations of separation and source and also frequently such relations as cause or instrument — *ablative* *n*

2 **ab-lat-ive** \ə-'blāt-iv\ *adj* 1: of or relating to ablation 2: tending to ablate (~ material on a nose cone) — **ab-lat-ive-ly** *adv*

ab-lative absolute \ə-'blāt-iv\ *n*: a construction in Latin in which a noun or pronoun and its adjunct both in the ablative case form together an adverbial phrase expressing generally the time, cause, or an attendant circumstance of an action

ab-laut \ə-'blaut\ *n* [G. fr. *ab* away from + *laut* sound]: a systematic variation of vowels in the same root or affix or in related roots or affixes esp. in the Indo-European languages that is usu. paralleled by differences in use or meaning (as in *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, *song*)

ab-laze \ə-'blāz\ *adj* or *adv* 1: being on fire 2: having radiant light or bright color: GLOWING (his face all ~ with excitement — Bram Stoker)

able \ə-'bəl\ *adj* **ab-ler** \ə-'b(ə)-l(r)\; **ab-lest** \ə-'b(ə)-l(ə)\ [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *habilis* apt, fr. *habere* to have — more at HABIT] 1 *a*: having sufficient power, skill, or resources to accomplish an object *b*: susceptible to action or treatment 2: marked by intelligence, knowledge, skill, or competence

syn ABLE, CAPABLE, COMPETENT, QUALIFIED *shared meaning element*: having power or fitness (as for work or a way of life) *ant* inept, unable

able-ly \ə-'b(ə)-lē\ *adv* **ab-ly** [ME, fr. OF, fr. L. *abilis*, *-ibilis*, fr. *-i-*, verb stem vowels + *-ibilis* capable or worthy of] 1: capable of, fit for, or worthy of (being so acted upon or toward) — chiefly in adjectives derived from verbs (breakable) (collectible) 2: tending, given, or liable to (knowledgeable) (perishable)

able-bodied \ə-'b(ə)-b(ə)-d(ə)-d\ *adj*: having a sound strong body

able-bodied seaman *n*: ABLE SEAMAN

able seaman *n*: an experienced deck-department seaman qualified to perform routine duties at sea

abloom \ə-'blūm\ *adj*: abounding with blooms: BLOOMING (parks ~ with roses)

ab-lut-ed \ə-'blūt-əd, ə-\ *adj* [back-formation fr. *ablution*]: washed clean

ab-lu-tion \ə-'blū-shən, ə-'blū-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF or L. MF, fr. L. *ablutio*, *ablutio*, fr. *ablutus*, pp of *abluerē* to wash away, fr. *ab- + lavare* to wash — more at LYE] 1: the washing of one's body or part of it (as in a religious rite) 2 *pl*: a building housing bathing and toilet facilities on a military base — **ab-lu-tion-ary** \-shə-'ner-ē\ *adj*

ably \ə-'blē\ *adv*: in an able manner

ABM \ə-'(Q)bē-'em\ *n*: ANTIBALLISTIC MISSILE

abn *abbr* airborne

Ab-na-ki \əb-'nāk-ē\ *n*, *pl* **Abnaki** or **Abnakis** 1: a member of an Amerindian people of Maine and southern Quebec 2: an Algonquian language of the Abnaki and Penobscot peoples

ab-ne-gate \əb-'ni-'gāt\ *v* **get-ated**; **get-ting** [back-formation fr. *abnegation*] 1: SURRENDER, RELINQUISH (abnegated his powers) 2: DENY, RENOUNCE (abnegated his God) — **ab-ne-ga-tor** \-gāt-ər\ *n*

ab-ne-ga-tion \əb-'ni-'gā-shən\ *n* [LL *abnegation*, *abnegatio*, fr. L. *abnegatus*, pp of *abnegare* to refute, fr. *ab- + negare* to deny — more at NEGATE]: DENIAL, esp.: SELF-DENIAL

ab-nor-mal \əb-'n(ə)-m(ə)-l\ *adj* [F *anormal*, fr. ML *anormalis*, fr. L. *a-* + LL *normalis* normal] 1: deviating from the normal or average, esp.: markedly irregular (~ behavior) 2: characterized by mental deficiency or disorder (~ children) — **ab-nor-mal-ly** \-m(ə)-lē\ *adv*

2 **abnormal** *n*: an abnormal person

ab-nor-mal-ity \əb-'n(ə)-m(ə)-l-ē-\ *n*, *pl* **-ities** 1: the quality or state of being abnormal 2: something abnormal

abnormal psychology *n*: the psychology of mental and behavioral disorder: PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

abo \əb-'(Q)\ *n*, *pl* **abos** *Austral*: ABORIGINE

2 **aboard** \ə-'b(ə)-d\ *adv* or *adj* **ab-ard** 1: on, onto, or within a car, ship, or airplane 2: ALONGSIDE 3 *baseball*: on base

2 **aboard prep**: ON, ONTO WITHIN (go ~ ship) (~ a plane)

abode \ə-'b(ə)-d\ *n* [ME *abod*, fr. *abiden* to abide] 1 *obs*: WAIT, DE-LAY 2: a temporary stay: SOJOURN 3: the place where one abides: HOME

aboil \ə-'b(ə)-l\ *adj* or *adv* 1: being at the boiling point: BOILING 2: intensely excited or stirred up (the meeting was ~ with controversy)

abol-ish \ə-'b(ə)-l(ə)-sh\ *v* [ME *abolishen*, fr. MF *aboliss*, stem of *abolir*, fr. L. *abolere*, prob. back-formation fr. *abolescere* to disappear, fr. *ab- + -olescere* (as in *adolescere* to grow up) — more at ADULT] 1: to do away with wholly: ANNUL 2: to destroy com-

pletely — **abol-ish-able** \ə-'b(ə)-l(ə)-sh-ə-b(ə)-l\ *adj* — **abol-ish-er** *n* — **abol-ish-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

syn ABOLISH, ANNIHILATE, EXTINGUISH *shared meaning element*: to make nonexistent or wholly ineffective or inactive *ant* establish

ab-o-lit-ion \əb-'(Q)-l(ə)-shən\ *n* [MF, fr. L. *abolutio*, *abolutio*, fr. *abolitus*, pp of *abolere*] 1: the act of abolishing: the state of being abolished 2: the abolishing of slavery — **ab-o-lit-ion-ary** \-l(ə)-sh-ən-ē-\ *adj*

ab-o-lit-ion-ism \-l(ə)-sh-ən-iz-əm\ *n*: principles or measures fostering abolition esp. of slavery — **ab-o-lit-ion-ist** \-l(ə)-sh-ən-ist\ *n* or *adj*

ab-oma-sum \əb-'(Q)-mə-'s(ə)-m\ *n*, *pl* **-as** \-s(ə)-\ [NL, fr. L. *ab- + oma-* sum (tripe of a bullock): the fourth or true digestive stomach of a ruminant — **ab-oma-sal** \-s(ə)-l\ *adj*

A-bomb \ə-'b(ə)-m\ *n*: ATOM BOMB — **A-bomb** *v*

abom-i-na-ble \ə-'b(ə)-n(ə)-b(ə)-l\ *adj* 1: worthy of or causing disgust or hatred: DETESTABLE (the ~ treatment of the poor) 2: quite disagreeable or unpleasant (~ weather) — **abom-i-na-bly** \-b(ə)-lē\ *adv*

abominable snow-man \ə-'sn(ə)-mən, -man\ *n*, often *cap* A&S: a mysterious animal reported as existing in the high Himalayas and usu. thought to be a bear — called also *yeti*

abom-i-nate \ə-'b(ə)-n(ə)-n(ə)-t\ *v* **nat-ed**; **nat-ing** [L. *abominatus*, pp of *abominari*, lit., to deprecate as an ill omen, fr. *ab- + omin-* omen omen] 1: to hate or loathe intensely: ABHOR *syn* see HATE *ant* esteem, enjoy — **abom-i-na-tor** \-n(ə)-t-ər\ *n*

abom-i-na-tion \ə-'b(ə)-n(ə)-n(ə)-shən\ *n* 1: something abominable 2: extreme disgust and hatred: LOATHING

ab-or-al \ə-'b(ə)-r(ə)-l\ *adj*: situated opposite to or away from the mouth — **ab-or-al-ly** \-r(ə)-lē\ *adv*

2 **ab-or-i-gi-nal** \ə-'b(ə)-r(ə)-n(ə)-l\ *adj* 1: being the first of its kind present in a region and often primitive in companionship with more advanced types 2: of or relating to aborigines *syn* see NATIVE — **ab-or-i-gi-nal-ly** \-r(ə)-lē\ *adv*

2 **ab-or-i-gi-nal** *n*: ABORIGINE *specif*: an Australian aborigine

ab-or-i-gi-ne \ə-'b(ə)-r(ə)-n(ə)-j(ə)-n(ə)-\ *n* [L. *aborigines*, *pl*, fr. *ab origine* from the beginning] 1: an aboriginal inhabitant esp. as contrasted with an invading or colonizing people 2 *pl*: the original fauna and flora of a geographical area

ab-or-n-ing \ə-'b(ə)-r(ə)-n(ə)-n(ə)-\ *adv* [A- + E dial. *born* (birth)]: while being born or produced (a resolution that died ~)

2 **ab-or-n-ing** \ə-'b(ə)-r(ə)-n(ə)-n(ə)-\ *v* [L. *abornare*, fr. *abornus*, pp of *aborniri* to mis-carry, fr. *ab- + orniri* to rise, be born — more at RISE] *vi* 1: to bring forth premature or stillborn offspring 2: to become checked in development so as to remain rudimentary or to shrink away ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to give birth to prematurely *b*: to terminate the pregnancy of before term 2 *a*: to terminate prematurely: CANCEL (~ a project) (~ a spacecraft) *b*: to stop in the early stages (~ a disease) — **ab-or-n-ing-er** *n*

2 **ab-or-n-ing** *n*: the premature termination of the flight of an aircraft on a combat or bombing mission, also: such termination of an action, procedure, or mission relating to a rocket or spacecraft (a launch ~)

ab-or-ti-fa-cient \ə-'b(ə)-r(ə)-t(ə)-fā-'sh(ə)-nt\ *adj*: inducing abortion — **ab-or-ti-fa-cient** *n*

ab-or-tion \ə-'b(ə)-r(ə)-shən\ *n* 1: the expulsion of a nonviable fetus as *a*: spontaneous expulsion of a human fetus during the first 12 weeks of gestation — compare MISCARRIAGE *b*: induced abortion 2: MONSTROSITY 3 *a*: arrest of development (as of a part or process) resulting in imperfection *b*: a result of such arrest

ab-or-tion-ist \-sh(ə)-n(ə)-st\ *n*: a producer of abortions

ab-or-tive \ə-'b(ə)-r(ə)-t(ə)-v\ *adj* 1 *obs*: prematurely born 2: FRUIT-LESS, UNSUCCESSFUL 3: imperfectly formed or developed 4: tending to cut short — **ab-or-tive-ly** *adv* — **ab-or-tive-ness** *n*

ABO system \ə-'b(ə)-t(ə)-s(ə)-m\ *n*: the basic system of antigens of human blood behaving in heredity as an allelic unit to produce any of the four blood groups A, B, AB, or O — called also *ABO group*

abound \ə-'baund\ *vi* [ME *abounden*, fr. MF *abonder*, fr. L. *abundare*, fr. *ab- + unda* wave — more at WATER] 1: to be present in large numbers or in great quantity: be prevalent 2: to become copiously supplied (the old edition ~ed in coloured pictures — *Times Lit. Supp*) (institutions ~ with evidence of his success — *Johns Hopkins Mag*)

2 **ab-out** \ə-'b(ə)-t\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *abūtan*, fr. *ab- + būtan* outside — more at BUT] 1: on all sides: AROUND 2 *a*: in rotation *b*: around the outside 3 *a*: APPROXIMATELY *b*: ALMOST (~ starved) 4: here and there 5: in the vicinity: NEAR 6: in succession: ALTERNATELY (turn ~ is fair play) 7: in the opposite direction (face ~) (the other way ~)

2 **ab-out prep** 1: on every side of: AROUND 2 *a*: in the immediate neighborhood of: NEAR *b*: on or near the person of: *c*: in the makeup of (a mature wisdom ~ him) *d*: at the command of (has his wits ~ him) 3 *a*: engaged in: *b*: on the verge of (~ to join the army) 4: with regard to: CONCERNING *b*: over or in different parts of: 6 — used with the negative to express intention or determination (is not ~ to quit)

2 **ab-out adj** 1: moving from place to place, *specif*: out of bed 2: AROUND 2

ab-out-face \ə-'b(ə)-t(ə)-fās\ *n* [fr. the imper. phrase *about face*] 1: a 180° turn to the right from the position of attention 2: a reversal of direction 3: a reversal of attitude or point of view — **ab-out-face** *vi*

2 **ab-ove** \ə-'b(ə)-v\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *abufan*, fr. *a-* + *bufan* above, fr. *be-* + *ufan* above; akin to OE *ofer* over] 1 *a*: in the sky: OVER-HEAD *b*: in or to heaven 2 *a*: in or to a higher place *b*: higher on the same page or on a preceding page *c*: UPSTAIRS 3

a about * kitten or further a back & bake u cot, cart
an out ch chun e less & easy g gift i trip i life
f joke q sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thun th this
u foot u foot y yet yf few yf fanous zh vision

; in or to a higher rank or number (30 and ~) 4 *archaic*: in addition to: **BESIDES** 5: **UPSTAGE**

above prep 1: in or to a higher place than: **OVER** 2 a: superior to (as in rank, quality, or degree) b: out of reach of c: in preference to d: too proud or honorable to stoop to 3: exceeding in number, quantity, or size: more than

above n, pl above 1 a: something that is above b: a person whose name is written above 2 a: a higher authority b: **HEAVEN**

above adj: written or discussed higher on the same page or on a preceding page

above all adv: before every other consideration: **ESPECIALLY**

above-board \ə-ˈbɔv-,bɒ(ə)rɪd-, -bɒ(ə)rɪd/ *adv* [fr the difficulty of cheating at cards when the hands are above the table]: in a straightforward manner: **OPENLY**

aboveboard adj: free from all traces of deceit or duplicity *syn* see **STRAIGHTFORWARD** *ant* **underhand**, **underhanded**

above-ground \ə-ˈbɔv-,graʊnd/ *adj* 1: located on or above the surface of the ground 2: existing, produced, or published by or within the establishment (~ movies)

ab ovo \ə-ˈbɒ-(v)əv/ *adv* [L, lit., from the egg]: from the beginning

abbr *abbr* **archbishop**

abbr *abbr* **abridged**, **abridgment**

ab-ra-ca-dab-ra \əb-rə-kə-ˈdab-rə/ *n* [LL] 1: a magical charm or incantation used to ward off calamity 2: unintelligible language

abrad-ant \ə-ˈbræd-nt/ *n*: **ABRASIVE**

abrade \ə-ˈbræd/ *vb* **abraded**; **abrad-ing** [L *abrader* to scrape off, fr. *ab-* + *radere* to scrape — more at **RAT**] *vt* 1 a: to rub or wear away esp by friction: **ERODE** b: to irritate or roughen by rubbing 2: to wear down in spirit: **IRRITATE** **WEARY** ~ *vi*: to undergo abrasion — **abrad-able** \ˈbræd-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **abrad-er** *n*

Abra-ham \ə-ˈbrə-həm/ *n* [LL, fr Gk *Abraam*, fr Heb *ʾAbraham*]: an Old Testament patriarch and founder of the Hebrew people

abra-sion \ə-ˈbræ-zhən/ *n* [ML *abrasio*-, *abrasio*, fr L *abrasus*, pp of *abrader*] 1 a: a wearing, grinding, or rubbing away by friction b: **IRRITATION** 2: an abraded area of the skin or mucous membrane

abra-sive \ə-ˈbræ-siv-, -zɪv/ *adj* 1: tending to abrade 2: causing irritation (~ manners) — **abra-sively** *adv* — **abra-sive-ness** *n*

abrasive n: a substance (as emery or pumice) used for abrading, smoothing, or polishing

ab-react \əb-rē-ˈakt/ *vi* [part trans of G *abreagieren*, fr *ab* away from + *reagieren* to react]: to release (a repressed or forgotten emotion) by or as if by verbalization esp in psychoanalysis — **ab-reac-tion** \əb-rē-ˈak-shən/ *n*

abreast \ə-ˈbreɪst/ *adv* or *adj* 1: beside one another with bodies in line (columns of men five ~) 2: up to a particular standard or level esp of knowledge of recent developments (keeps ~ of the latest trends)

abridge \ə-ˈbrɪdʒ/ *vi* **abridged**; **abridg-ing** [ME *abregren*, fr MF *abregier*, fr LL *abbreviare*, fr L *ad-* + *brevis* short — more at **BRIEF**] 1 a *archaic*: **DEPRIVE** b: to reduce in scope: **DIMINISH** (attempts to ~ the right of free speech) 2: to shorten in duration or extent (modern transportation that ~s distance) 3: to shorten by omission of words without sacrifice of sense: **CONDENSE** *syn* see **SHORTEN** *ant* **expand**, **extend** — **abridg-er** *n*

abridgment or **abridgement** \ə-ˈbrɪdʒ-mənt/ *n* 1: the action of abridging: the state of being abridged 2: a shortened form of a work retaining the general sense and unity of the original

syn **ABRIDGMENT**, **ABSTRACT**, **SYNOPSIS**, **CONSPICUOUS**, **EPITOME** *shared meaning element*: a shorter version of a larger work or treatment

ant **expansion**

abroach \ə-ˈbrɔtʃ/ *adv* or *adj* 1: in a condition for letting out a liquid (as wine) (a cask set ~) 2: in action or agitation: **ASTIR** (mischiefs that I set ~ — **Shak**)

abroad \ə-ˈbrɔd/ *adv* or *adj* 1: over a wide area: **WIDELY** 2: away from one's home 3: beyond the boundaries of one's country 4: in wide circulation: **ABOUT** 5: wide of the mark: **ASTRAY**

ab-ro-gate \əb-rə-ˈgāt/ *vi* **-gated**; **-gat-ing** [L *abrogatus*, pp. of *abrogare*, fr *ab-* + *rogare* to ask, propose a law — more at **RIGHT**] 1: to abolish by authoritative action: **ANNULL** 2: to do away with *syn* see **NULLIFY** *ant* **establish**, **fix** (as a right or custom) — **ab-ro-ga-tion** \əb-rə-ˈgā-shən/ *n*

abrupt \ə-ˈbrʌpt/ *adj* [L *abruptus*, fr pp of *abrumper* to break off, fr *ab-* + *rumper* to break — more at **REAVE**] 1 a: broken off b: suddenly terminating as if cut or broken off (~ plant filaments) 2 a: occurring without warning: **UNEXPECTED** (~ weather changes) b: unceremoniously curt (an ~ manner) c: marked by sudden changes in subject matter: **DISCONNECTED** 3: rising or dropping sharply as if broken off (a high ~ bank bounded the stream) *syn* 1 see **STEEP** 2 see **PRECIPITATE** *ant* **deliberate**, **leisurely** — **abruptly** \ə-ˈbrʌpt-(t)lɪ/ *adv* — **abrupt-ness** \ə-ˈbrʌpt-(t)nis/ *n*

abruption \ə-ˈbrʌp-shən/ *n*: a sudden breaking off or away

abs *abbr* 1 **absolute** 2 **abstract**

ABS *abbr* **American Bible Society**

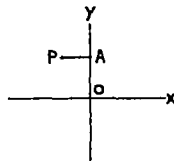
ab-scess \əb-ˈses/ *n* [L *abscessus*, lit., act of going away, fr. *absces-* pp of *abscedere* to go away, fr. *abs-*, *ab-* + *cedere* to go — more at **CEDE**] a: a localized collection of pus surrounded by inflamed tissue — **ab-scessed** \-ˈsɛst/ *adj*

ab-scise \əb-ˈsɪz/ *vb* **ab-scised**; **ab-scis-ing** [L *abscisus*, pp of *abscidere*, fr *abs-* + *caedere* to cut — more at **CONCISE**] *vi*: to cut off by abscission ~ *vi*: to separate by abscission

ab-scisic acid \əb-ˈsɪz-ɪk-, -sɪs-/ *n* [*abscisic* (var. of *abscission*) + *-ic*] a: a plant hormone $C_{19}H_{37}O_6$ that is widespread in nature and is made synthetically and that typically promotes leaf abscission and dormancy and has an inhibitory effect on cell elongation — called also **abscisic II**, **dormin**

ab-sci-sal *also* **ab-sci-sal** \əb-ˈsɪz-ən-, əb-ˈsɪs-ən/ *n* [*abscission*, *ab-scission* + *-al*] any of a group of plant regulatory substances found in young cotton bolls that tend to promote leaf abscission and inhibit various growth processes — compare **ABSCISIC ACID**

ab-scis-sa \əb-ˈsɪs-ə/ *n, pl* **abscissas** *also* **ab-scis-sae** \-ˈsɪs-ə/ [NL, fr. L, fem. of *abscissus*, pp of *abscindere* to cut off, fr. *ab-* + *scindere* to cut — more at **SHEED**] the horizontal coordinate of a point in a plane Cartesian coordinate system obtained by measuring parallel to the x-axis — compare **ORDINATE**



AP abscissa of point P

ab-scis-sion \əb-ˈsɪz-ən/ *n* [L *abscission*-, *abscisio*, fr. *abscisus*] 1: the act or process of cutting off: **REMOVAL** 2: the natural separation of flowers, fruit, or leaves from plants at a special separation layer

ab-second \əb-ˈskænd/ *vi* [L *abscondere* to hide away, fr. *abs-* + *condere* to store up, conceal — more at **CON-DIMENT**] to depart secretly and hide oneself — **ab-second-er** *n*

ab-sence \əb-ˈsɛns-(t)s/ *n* 1: the state of being absent 2: the period of time that one is absent 3: **WANT**, **LACK** (an ~ of detail) 4: inattention to present surroundings or occurrences (~ of mind)

ab-sent \əb-ˈsɛnt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *absent*-, *absens*, pp. of *absesse* to be absent, fr. *ab-* + *esse* to be — more at **IS**] 1: not present or attending: **MISSING** 2: not existing: **LACKING** (danger in a situation where, ~, ~ — M H Trytten) 3: **INATTENTIVE**, **PREOCCUPIED** — *ab-sent-ly* *adv*

ab-sent \əb-ˈsɛnt/ *vi*: to keep (oneself) away

ab-sen-tee \əb-ˈsɛn-tē/ *n*: one that is absent or that absents himself, specif: a proprietor that lives away from his estate or business — **absentee** *adj*

absentee ballot n: a ballot submitted (as by mail) in advance of an election by a voter who is unable to be present at the polls

ab-sen-tee-ism \əb-ˈsɛn-tē-iz-əm/ *n* 1: prolonged absence of an owner from his property 2: chronic absence from duty (as work)

absentee voter n: a registered voter who is permitted to vote by absentee ballot

absent-minded \əb-ˈsɛnt-ˈmɪn-dəd/ *adj*: lost in thought and unaware of one's surroundings or action: **PREOCCUPIED**; *also*: given to absence of mind — **ab-sent-mind-ed-ly** *adv* — **absent-minded-ness** *n*

absent without leave adj: absent without authority from one's place of duty in the armed forces

ab-sin-the or **ab-sin-th** \əb-ˈsɪn-(t)h/ *n* [F *absinthe*, fr. L *absinthium*, fr. Gk *apsinthion*] 1: **WORMWOOD** 1, esp: a common European wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*) 2: a green liqueur flavored with wormwood or a substitute, anise, and other aromatics

ab-so-lute \əb-ˈsɒ-ljūt-, əb-ˈsɒ-l/ *adj* [ME *absolut*, fr. L *absolutus*, fr. pp of *absolvere* to set free, absolve] 1 a: free from imperfection: **PERFECT** b: free or relatively free from mixture: **PURE** (~ alcohol) c: **OUTRIGHT**, **UNMITIGATED** (~ lie) 2: being, governed by, or characteristic of a ruler or authority completely free from constitutional or other restraint 3 a: standing apart from a normal or usual syntactical relation with other words or sentence elements (the ~ construction *this being the case in the sentence* "thus being the case, let us go") b: of an adjective or possessive pronoun: standing alone without a modified substantive (*blind in* "help the blind" and *ours in* "your work and ours") are ~) c: of a verb: having no object in the particular construction under consideration though normally transitive (*kill in* "if looks could kill") is an ~ verb) 4: having no restriction, exception, or qualification (an ~ requirement) (~ freedom) 5: **POSITIVE**, **UNQUESTIONABLE** (~ proof) 6 a: independent of arbitrary standards of measurement b: relating to or derived in the simplest manner from the fundamental units of length, mass, and time (~ electric units) c: relating to the absolute-temperature scale (10° ~) 7: **FUNDAMENTAL**, **ULTIMATE** (~ knowledge) 8: perfectly embodying the nature of a thing (~ justice) 9: being self-sufficient and free of external references or relationships (an ~ term in logic) (~ music) 10: measuring or representing the distance from an aircraft to the ground or water beneath — **absolute** *n* — **ab-so-lute-ly** *adv* — **ab-so-lute-ness** *n*

absolute ceiling n: the maximum height above sea level at which a particular airplane can maintain horizontal flight under standard air conditions — called also **ceiling**

absolute humidity n: the amount of water vapor present in a unit volume of air

absolute magnitude n: the intrinsic luminosity of a celestial body (as a star) if viewed from a distance of 10 parsecs

absolute pitch n: the position of a tone in a standard scale independently determined by its rate of vibration 2: the ability to sing or name a note asked for or heard

absolute scale n: a temperature scale based on absolute zero

absolute space n: **SPACE** 4b

absolute temperature n: temperature measured on the absolute scale

absolute value n 1: the numerical value of a real number irrespective of sign 2: the positive square root of the sum of the squares of the real and imaginary parts of a complex number

absolute zero n: a hypothetical temperature characterized by complete absence of heat and equivalent to approximately -273.15°C or -459.67°F

ab-so-lu-tion \əb-ˈsɒ-ljū-shən/ *n*: the act of absolving; specif: a remission of sins pronounced by a priest (as in the sacrament of penance)

ab-so-lu-tism \əb-ˈsɒ-ljūt-iz-əm/ *n* 1 a: a political theory that absolute power should be vested in one or more rulers b: government by an absolute ruler or authority: **DESPOTISM** 2: advocacy of a rule by absolute standards or principles 3: an absolute standard or principle — **ab-so-lu-tist** \-ˈljūt-ɪst/ *n* or *adj* — **ab-so-lu-tis-tic** \əb-ˈsɒ-ljū-tɪk/ *adj*

ab-so-lu-tize \əb-ˈsɒ-ljū-taɪz-/ *vi* **-ized**; **-iz-ing**: to make absolute; to convert into an absolute

ab-solve \əb-ˈzɒlv-, -zɒlv-, -zɒlv-/ *vi* **ab-solved**; **ab-solv-ing** [ME *absolvere*, fr. L *absolvere*, fr. *ab-* + *solvere* to loosen — more at

SOLVE 1: to set free from an obligation or the consequences of guilt 2: to remit (a sin) by absolution — **ab-solver** *n*

ab-sorb \əb-'sɔ:(r)b-, -zɔ:(r)b\ *vt* [MF *absorbere*, fr. *L. absorbere*, fr. *ab- + sorbere* to suck up; akin to Gk *rhophēin* to suck up] 1: to take in and make part of an existent whole (the capacity of China to ~ invaders) 2 *a*: to suck up or take up (a sponge ~s water) (charcoal ~s gas) (plant roots ~ water) *b*: to take in (convictions ~ed in youth — M. R. Cohen) 3: to engage or engross wholly (~ed in thought) 4 *a*: to receive without recoil or echo (provided with a sound-absorbing surface) *b*: to transform (radiant energy) into a different form usu. with a resulting rise in temperature (the earth ~s the sun's rays) 5: to take over (a cost) — **ab-sorb-abil-ity** \əb-'sɔ:(r)b-'bɪl-ə-ti-, -zɔ:(r)-\ *n* — **ab-sorb-able** \əb-'sɔ:(r)b-'ə-bəl-, -zɔ:(r)-\ *adj* — **ab-sorb-er** *n*

syn 1 **ABSORB**, **IMBIBE**, **ASSIMILATE** *shared meaning element*: to take in and incorporate something (as into the substance or mind) *ant* dissipate (as time, energies)

2 **see** **MONOPOLIZE**

ab-sorb-ance \əb-'sɔ:(r)b-'ən(t)s-, -zɔ:(r)-\ *n*: **ABSORBENCY** 2

ab-sorb-en-cy \əb-'sɔ:(r)b-'ən-si-, -zɔ:(r)-\ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: the quality or state of being absorbent 2: **ab-sorb-en-cy**: the ability of a layer of a substance to absorb radiation expressed mathematically as the negative common logarithm of transmittance

ab-sorb-ent also **ab-sorb-ant** \əb-'sɔ:(r)b-'ən(t)-\ *adj* [*L. absorbent-*, *absorbens*, *pp* of *absorbere*]: able to absorb (as ~ as a sponge) — **ab-sorb-ent** also **ab-sorb-ent** *n*

ab-sorb-ing *adj*: fully taking one's attention: **ENGROSSING** (an ~ novel) — **ab-sorb-ing-ly** \əb-'sɔ:(r)b-'ɪŋ-lɪ-*adv*

ab-sorp-tance \əb-'sɔ:(r)p-'tən(t)s-, -zɔ:(r)p-\ *n* [*absorption* + *-ance*]: the ratio of the radiant energy absorbed by a body to that incident upon it

ab-sorp-tion \əb-'sɔ:(r)p-'shən-, -zɔ:(r)p-\ *n* [*F* & *L*, *F*, fr. *L. absorption-*, *absorptio*, fr. *absorptus*, *pp* of *absorbere*] 1 *a*: the process of absorbing or of being absorbed — compare **ADSORPTION** *b*: interception of radiant energy or sound waves 2: entire occupation of the mind (— in his work) — **ab-sorp-tion-al** \əb-'sɔ:(r)p-'tʃən-l-, -shən-l-*adj* — **ab-sorp-tive** \əb-'sɔ:(r)p-'tɪv-*adj*

ab-stain \əb-'stān\ *vi* [*ME abstinein*, fr. *MF abstēnir*, fr. *L. abstīnēre*, fr. *ab-*, *ab-* + *tenēre* to hold — more at **THIN**]: to refrain deliberately and often with an effort of self-denial from an action or practice **syn** **see** **REFRAIN** — **ab-stain-er** *n*

ab-stem-i-ous \əb-'stē-mē-əs\ *adj* [*L. abstemius*, fr. *ab-* + *temetum* meat; akin to *L. tenebræ* darkness — more at **TEMERITY**] 1: sparing esp. in eating or drinking 2: sparingly used or indulged in (~ diet) — **ab-stem-i-ously** *adv*

ab-sten-tion \əb-'stēn-'chən\ *n* [*LL. abstention-*, *abstentia*, fr. *L. abstentus*, *pp* of *abstinere*]: the act or practice of abstaining — **ab-sten-tious** \əb-'stēn-*chəs*-*adj*

ab-stin-ence \əb-'stēn-'nən(t)s\ *n* [*ME*, fr. *OF*, fr. *L. abstinentia*, fr. *abstinēns*, *pp* of *abstinere*] 1: voluntary forbearance from indulgence of appetite or from eating some foods: **ABSTENTION** 2: habitual abstaining from intoxicating beverages — **ab-sti-nent** \əb-'stēn-'nənt\ *adj* — **ab-sti-nent-ly** *adv*

abstr *abbr* **abstract**

ab-tract \əb-'strakt-, 'ab-'-\ *adj* [*ML. abstractus*, fr. *L.* *pp* of *abstrahere* to draw away, fr. *ab-*, *ab-* + *trahere* to draw — more at **DRAW**] 1 *a*: dissociated from any specific instance (~ entity) *b*: difficult to understand: **ABSTRUSE** (~ problems) *c*: IDEAL (~ justice) *d*: insufficiently factual: **FORMAL** (possessed only an ~ right) 2: expressing a quality apart from an object (the word poem is concrete, poetry is ~) 3 *a*: dealing with a subject in its abstract aspects: **THEORETICAL** (~ science) *b*: IMPERSONAL, DETACHED (the ~ compassion of a surgeon — Time) 4: having only intrinsic form with little or no attempt at pictorial representation (~ painting) — **ab-tract-ly** \əb-'strakt-(l)-\ *adv* — **ab-tract-ness** \əb-'strakt-(i)-nəs-, 'ab-'-\ *n*

ab-tract \əb-'strakt-, 'ab-'-\ *n* [*ME*, fr. *L. abstractus*] 1: a summary of points (as of a writing) usu. presented in skeletal form 2: an abstract thing or state 3: **ABSTRACTION** 4 **syn** **see** **ABRIDGMENT** *ant* amplification

ab-tract \əb-'strakt-, 'ab-'-\ *in* sense 3 usu. 'ab-'-\ *vi* 1: REMOVE, SEPARATE 2: to consider apart from application to a particular instance 3: to make an abstract of: **SUMMARIZE** 4: to draw away the attention of 5: STEAL, PURLOIN ~ *vi*: to make an abstraction — **ab-tract-able** \əb-'strakt-'ə-bəl-, -strak-\ *adj* — **ab-tract-or** or **ab-tract-er** \əb-'strakt-'ɔ:(r)-\ *n*

ab-tracted \əb-'strakt-'təd-, 'ab-'-\ *adj*: PREOCCUPIED, ABSENT-MINDED (the ~ look of a professor) — **ab-tract-ed-ly** *adv* — **ab-tract-ed-ness** *n*

abstract expressionism *n*: art in which the artist attempts to convey his attitudes and emotions through nonrepresentational means — **abstract expressionist** *n*

ab-stra-ct-ion \əb-'strak-'shən\ *n* 1 *a*: the act or process of abstracting: the state of being abstracted *b*: an abstract idea or term 2: absence of mind 3: abstract quality or character 4: an abstract composition or creation in art — **ab-stra-ct-ion-al** \əb-'strak-'tʃən-l-, -shən-l-*adj* — **ab-stra-ct-ive** \əb-'strak-'tɪv-, 'ab-'-\ *adj*

ab-stra-ct-ion-ism \əb-'strak-'tʃən-'nɪz-əm\ *n*: the principles or practice of creating abstract art — **ab-stra-ct-ion-ist** \əb-'strak-'tʃən-'ɪst\ *adj* or *n*

abstract of title: a summary statement of the successive conveyances and other facts on which a person's title to a piece of land rests

ab-strict \əb-'strikt\ *vt* [*ab-* + *L. strictus*, *pp* of *stringere* to draw tight — more at **STRAIN**]: to cut off in or as if in abstraction

ab-stric-tion \əb-'strikt-'shən\ *n*: the formation of spores by the cutting off of portions of the sporophore through the growth of septa

ab-struse \əb-'strɪs-, 'ab-'-\ *adj* [*L. abstrusus*, fr. *pp* of *abstrudere* to conceal, fr. *ab-*, *ab-* + *trudere* to push — more at **THREAT**]: difficult to comprehend: **RECONDITE** (the ~ calculations of mathematicians) — **ab-struse-ly** *adv* — **ab-struse-ness** *n*

ab-stru-ct-ly \əb-'strɪ-'tʃəl-*adv*, *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being abstruse: **ABSTRUSENESS** 2: something that is abstruse

ab-surd \əb-'sɜ:(r)d-, -zɜ:(r)d\ *adj* [MF *absurde*, fr. *L. absurdus*, fr. *ab-* + *surdus* deaf, stupid — more at **SURD**] 1: ridiculously unreasonable, unsound, or incongruous 2: having no rational or orderly relationship to man's life: **MEANINGLESS**; also: lacking order or value 3: dealing with the absurd or with absurdism — **ab-surd-ly** *adv* — **ab-surd-ness** *n*

ab-surd *n*: the state or condition in which man exists in an irrational and meaningless universe and in which man's life has no meaning outside his own existence

ab-surd-ism \əb-'sɜ:(r)d-'ɪz-əm\ *n*: a philosophy based on the belief that man exists in an irrational and meaningless universe and that his search for order bring him into conflict with his universe — compare **EXISTENTIALISM** — **ab-surd-ist** \əb-'sɜ:(r)d-'ɪst\ *n* or *adj*

ab-sur-dity \əb-'sɜ:(r)d-'ɪ-ti-, -zɜ:(r)d-\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being absurd: **ABSDURNESS** 2: something that is absurd

absurd theater *n*: **THEATER OF THE ABSURD**

ab-surb-ble \əb-'sɜ:(r)b-'l-, -zɜ:(r)b-\ *adj* 1: being in the process of bubbling: **EFFERVESCENT** 2: being in a state of agitated activity or motion: **ASTIR**

ab-surb-ling \əb-'sɜ:(r)b-'lɪŋ\ *adj*: being in the process of building or of being built

ab-un-dance \əb-'bʌn-'dʌn(t)s\ *n* 1: an ample quantity: **PROFUSION** 2: AFFLUENCE, WEALTH 3: relative degree of plentifulness (low ~s of uranium and thorium — H. C. Urey)

ab-un-dant \əb-'dʌnt\ *adj* [*ME*, fr. *MF*, fr. *L. abundans*, *abundans*, *pp* of *abundare* to abound] 1 *a*: marked by great plenty (as of resources) (a fair and ~ land) *b*: amply supplied: **ABUNDING** (~ with fly life and other natural trout food — Alexander MacDonald) 2: occurring in abundance (~ rainfall) **syn** **see** **PLENTIFUL** *ant* scarce — **ab-un-dant-ly** *adv*

abundant year *n*: **PERFECT YEAR**

abus-e \ə-'byʊs\ *vi* **abused**; **abus-ing** [*ME. abusen*, fr. *MF. abuser*, fr. *L. abusus*, *pp* of *abui*, fr. *ab-* + *ui* to use — more at **USE**] 1: to attack in words: **REVILE** 2 *obs*: **DECEIVE** 3: to put to a wrong or improper use (~ a privilege) 4: to use so as to injure or damage: **MALTREAT** (~ a dog) — **abus-able** \ə-'byʊl-'zə-bəl\ *adj* — **abus-er** *n*

abus-e \ə-'byʊs\ *n* 1: a corrupt practice or custom 2: improper use or treatment: **MISUSE** (drug ~) 3 *obs*: a deceitful act: **DECEPTION** 4: abusive language 5: physical maltreatment **syn** **ABUSE**, **VITUPERATION**, **INVECTIVE**, **OBLOQUY**, **SCURILITY**, **BILLINGS-GATE** *shared meaning element*: vehemently expressed condemnation or disapproval *ant* adulation

abu-sive \ə-'byʊs-'ɪv-, -zɪv\ *adj* 1: characterized by wrong or improper use or action: **CORRUPT** (~ financial practices) 2 *a*: characterized by or serving for verbal abuse *b*: physically injurious (received ~ treatment) — **abu-sive-ly** *adv* — **abu-sive-ness** *n*

abut \ə-'bʌt\ *vb* **abutted**; **abut-ting** [*ME. abutten*, partly fr. *OF. aboter* to border on, fr. *a-* (fr. *L. ad-*) + *bout* blow, end, fr. *boter* to strike; partly fr. *OF. abuter* to come to an end, fr. *a-* + *but* end, aim — more at **BUTT**, **BUTT**] *vi* 1: to touch along a border or with a projecting part (land ~s on the road) 2 *a*: to terminate at a point of contact *b*: to lean for support ~ *vi* 1: to border on: **TOUCH** 2: to cause to abut — **abut-ter** *n*

abu-tion \ə-'byʊt-'ɪ-ən\ *n* [*NL*, genus name, fr. *Ar. awbutūlūn* *abutilon*]: any of a genus (*Abutilon*) of plants of the mallow family with usu. lobed leaves and showy solitary bell-shaped flowers

abut-ment \ə-'bʌt-'mənt\ *n* 1: the place at which abutting occurs 2 *a*: the part of a structure that directly receives thrust or pressure (as of an arch) *b*: an anchorage for the cables of a suspension bridge or aerial railway

abut-tals \ə-'bʌt-'tɪz\ *n*, *pl*: the boundaries of lands with respect to adjacent lands

abut-ting \ə-'bʌt-'ɪŋ\ *adj*: that abuts or serves as an abutment: **ADJOINING** **BORDERING** **syn** **see** **ADJACENT**

buzz \bʌz\ *adj*: filled or resounding with or as if with a buzzing sound (a lake ~ with outboards) (a town ~ with excitement)

aby or **abye** \ə-'bi\ *vi* [*ME. abien*, fr. *OE. abyegan*, fr. *a-* + *byegan* to buy — more at **ABIDE**, **BUY**] *archaic*: to suffer a penalty for

abyss \ə-'bɪz-əm\ *n* [*ME. abime*, fr. *OF. abisme*, modif. of *LL. abyssus*]: **ABYSS** (the dark backward and ~ of time — Shak.)

abyss-mal \ə-'bɪz-'mɔ:(l)\ *adj* 1 *a*: having immense or fathomless extension downward, backward, or inward (an ~ cliff) *b*: immeasurably great: **PROFOUND** (~ ignorance) (the ~ sufferings of the dispossessed) 2: **ABYSSAL** **syn** **see** **DEEP** — **abyss-mal-ly** \ə-'bɪz-'mɔ:(l)-lɪ-*adv*

abyas \ə-'bɪs\ *n* [*ME. abyssus*, fr. *LL. abyssus*, fr. *Gk. abyssos*, fr. *abyssos* bottomless, fr. *a-* + *byssos* depth, akin to *Gk. bathys* deep — more at **BATHY**] 1: the bottomless gulf, pit, or chaos of the old cosmogonies 2 *a*: an immeasurably deep gulf or great space *b*: intellectual or spiritual profundity

abyss-al \ə-'bɪs-'əl\ *adj* 1: UNFATHOMABLE 2: of or relating to the bottom waters of the ocean depths

Abyssin-ian cat \əb-'sɪn-'ɪ-ən-, -sɪn-'yən-\ *n* [*Abyssinia*, kingdom in Africa]: any of a breed of small slender cats of African origin with short brownish hair ticked with darker color

ac *abbr* 1 account 2 money of account

Ac *abbr* altocumulus

Ac *abbr* actinium

AC *abbr* 1 alternating current 2 [*L. ante Christum*] before Christ 3 [*L. ante cibum*] before meals 4 area code 5 athletic club

ac- *see* **AD-**

ac- \ək\ *In a few words* *ik* or *ək* \ *n* suffix [*NL. -acus* of or relating to, fr. *Gk. -akos*]: one affected with (nostalgic)

e	about	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	col.	cart	
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ŋ	ting	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ol	coin	th	th	th	thus
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	famous	zh	vision		

aca-cia \ə-ˈkə-shə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L. *acacia* tree, fr. Gk *akakia* shittah] 1: any of a genus (*Acacia*) of woody leguminous plants of warm regions with leaves pinnate or reduced to phyllodes and white or yellow flower clusters 2: GUM ARABIC



acacia 1

acad *abbr* academic; academy
ac-a-deme \ə-ˈkə-dēm/ *n* [irreg. fr. NL *academia*] 1: a place of instruction: SCHOOL 2: the academic environment 3: (1) the academic community (2) the academic life 2: ACADEMIC *esp*: PEDANT

ac-a-de-mia \ə-ˈkə-dē-mē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. L. *academy*]: ACADEMIC *lc*

1 *ac-a-dem-ic* \ə-ˈkə-dēm-ik/ *also* **ac-a-dem-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or associated with an academy or school esp of higher learning 2: of or relating to performance in academic courses 3: very learned but inexperienced in practical matters (~ thinkers) 4: based on formal study esp at an institution of higher learning 2: of or relating to literary or art rather than technical or professional studies 3: conforming to the traditions or rules of a school (as of literature or art) or an official academy: CONVENTIONAL 4 *a*: theoretical without having an immediate or practical bearing: ABSTRACT (an ~ question) 2: having no practical or useful significance *syn* see PEDANTIC, THEORETICAL — **ac-a-dem-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl-ē/ *adv*

2 *academic* *n* 1: a member of an institution of learning 2: one who is academic in background, outlook, or methods
academic freedom *n*: freedom to teach or to learn without interference (as by government officials)

ac-a-de-mi-clan \ə-ˈkə-dē-mi-shən, -ə-kə-də-/ *n* 1 *a*: a member of an academy for promoting science, art, or literature 2: a follower of an artistic or philosophical tradition or a promoter of its ideas 2: ACADEMIC

ac-a-dem-i-clam \ə-ˈkə-dē-m-ə-siz-əm/ *also* **acad-e-mism** \ə-ˈkə-dē-miz-əm/ *n* 1: the doctrines of Plato's Academy; *specif*: the skeptical doctrines of the later Academy holding that nothing can be known — compare PYRRHONISM 2: purely speculative thoughts and attitudes

academic year *n*: the annual period of sessions of an educational institution usu beginning in September and ending in June

acad-e-my \ə-ˈkə-d-ē-mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies [L. *academia*, fr. Gk *Akadēmeia*, fr. *Akadēmeia*, gymnasium where Plato taught, fr. *Akademos* Attic mythological hero] 1 *cap* *a*: the school for advanced education founded by Plato 2: the philosophical doctrines associated with Plato's Academy: (1) PLATONISM (2) ACADEMICISM 2 *a*: a school usu above the elementary level, esp: a private high school 3: a high school or college in which special subjects or skills are taught 4: higher education (the functions of the ~ in modern society) 3: a society of learned persons organized to advance art, science, or literature 4: a body of established opinion in a particular field widely accepted as authoritative

Ac-a-dian \ə-ˈkə-d-ē-ən/ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Acadia 2 *a*: a Louisianian descended from French-speaking immigrants from Acadia 2: a dialect of French spoken by Acadians — **Ac-a-dian** *adj*

AC and U *abbr* Association of Colleges and Universities

acanth- or **acantho-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *akanth-*, *akantho-*, fr. *akantha*, akin to ON *ögn awn* — more at *AWN*]: thorn: spine (*acanthous*) (*acanthocephalan*)

acantho-ceph-a-lan \ə-ˈkən-(t)-thə-ˈsef-ə-lən/ *n* [deriv. of *acanth-* + Gk *képhalē* head — more at *CEPHALIC*]: any of a group (*Acanthocephala*) of intestinal worms with a hooked proboscis that as adults lack a digestive tract and absorb food through the body wall — **acanthocephalan** *adj*

ac-antho-pter-yg-i-an \ə-ˈkən-thap-tə-ˈnj-ē-ən/ *n* [deriv. of *acanth-* + Gk *pteryx*, pteryx wing, fin — more at *PTERYGOID*]: any of a major division (*Acanthopterygii*) of teleost fishes including most spiny-finned fishes (as basses, perches, and mackerels) and some soft-finned fishes — **acanthopterygian** *adj*

ac-an-thus \ə-ˈkən(t)-thəs/ *n*, *pl* *ac-an-thu-ses* *also* **ac-an-thi** \-ˈkən-thi/ [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *akanthos*, an *acanthus*, fr. *akantha*] 1: any of a genus (*Acanthus*) of the family *Acanthaceae*, the *acanthus* family) of prickly herbs of the Mediterranean region 2: an ornamentation (as in a Corinthian capital) representing or suggesting the leaves of the *acanthus*



acanthus 2

3 *cap-pella* *also* **ca-pel-la** \ə-ˈkə-pel-ə/ *adv* or *adj* [fr. *cappella* in chapel style]: without instrumental accompaniment

ac-a-r-i-a-sis \ə-ˈkə-ri-ə-səs/ *n*: infestation with or disease caused by mites

ac-a-rid \ə-ˈkə-rɪd/ *n*: any of an order (*Acarina*) of arachnids including the mites and ticks, esp: a typical mite (family *Acaridae*) — **acarid** *adj*

ac-a-roid resin \ə-ˈkə-roid-, rɪ-/ *n* [NL *acaroides*]: an alcohol-soluble resin from Australian grass trees

acar-pel-ous or **acar-pel-lous** \ə-ˈkär-pəl-əs/ *adj*: having no carapels

ac-a-rus \ə-ˈkə-rəs/ *n*, *pl* -ri, -rɪ [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *akar*, a mite]: MITE *esp*: one of a formerly extensive genus (*Acarus*)

ac-at-a-lec-tic \ə-ˈkət-ˈlɛk-tik/ *adj* [L. *acatalecticus*, fr. *acataleues*, fr. Gk *akatalektos*, fr. *a-* + *katalekein* to leave off — more at *CATALECTIC*]: not catalectic (~ verse) — **acatalectic** *n*

acau-les-cent \ə-ko-ˈles-n(t)-əl/ [*a-* + L. *caulis* stem — more at *HOLE*]: having no stem or appearing to have none — **acau-les-cent-ly** \-n(t)-əl-ē/ *adv*

acc *abbr* accusative

ACC *abbr* Air Coordinating Committee

ac-cede \ə-ˈkɛd-ē/ *vi* **ac-ced-ed**; **ac-ced-ing** [ME *acceden*, fr. L. *accedere* to go to, to be added, fr. *ad-* + *cedere* to go — more at *CEDE*] 1 *archaic*: APPROACH 2 *a*: to become a party (as to an agree-

ment) 2: to express approval or give consent often in response to urging: CONCEDE 3: to enter upon an office or position *syn* see *ASSENT* *ant* demur

ac-cel-er-ate \ə-ˈchel-ə-ˈrān-(ə)d/ *adv* or *adj* [It, lit., *accelerating*, fr. L. *accelerandum*, gerund of *accelerare*]: gradually faster — used as a direction in music

ac-cel-er-ate \ik-ˈsel-ə-ˈrāt, ək-/ *vb* -at-ed; -at-ing [L. *acceleratus*, pp of *accelerare*, fr. *ad-* + *celer* swift — more at *CELERITY*] *vi* 1: to bring about at an earlier time 2: to cause to move faster; *also* 3: to cause to undergo acceleration 3 *a*: to hasten the progress or development of 2: to cause to grow 2: INCREASE (~ food production) 4 *a*: to enable (a student) to complete a course in less than usual time 2: to speed up (a course of study) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to move faster: gain speed 2: GROW INCREASE (believed inflation was accelerating) 2: to follow a speeded-up educational program — **ac-cel-er-at-ing-ly** \-rāt-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

ac-cel-er-a-tion \ik-ˈsel-ə-ˈrā-shən, (ə)k-/ *n* 1: the act or process of accelerating: the state of being accelerated 2: change of velocity; *also*: the rate of this change

acceleration of gravity: the acceleration of a freely falling body under the influence of gravity expressed as the rate of increase of velocity per unit of time with the value at sea level in latitude 45 degrees being 980 616 centimeters per second per second

acceleration principle *n*: a theory in economics an increase or decrease in income induces a corresponding but magnified change in investment

ac-cel-er-a-tive \ik-ˈsel-ə-ˈrāt-iv, ək-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or tending to cause acceleration: ACCELERATING

ac-cel-er-a-tor \ik-ˈsel-ə-ˈrāt-ər, ək-/ *n* 1: one that accelerates 2: a muscle or nerve that speeds the performance of an action 3: a device for increasing the speed of a motor vehicle engine; *esp*: a foot-operated throttle that varies the supply of fuel-air mixture to the combustion chamber 4: a substance that speeds a chemical reaction 5: an apparatus for imparting high velocities to charged particles (as electrons)

ac-cel-er-o-m-eter \ik-ˈsel-ə-ˈram-ət-ər, ək-/ *n* [ISV *acceleration* + *-o-* + *-meter*]: an instrument for measuring acceleration or for detecting and measuring vibrations

1 *ac-cent* \ək-ˈsent/ *n* [MF, fr. L. *accentus*, fr. *ad-* + *cantus* song, fr. *cantus*, pp of *cantare* to sing — more at *CHANT*] 1: a distinctive manner of expression 2: the inflection, tone, or choice of words taken to be unique in or highly characteristic of an individual — usu. used in pl 3: speech habits typical of the natives or residents of a region or of any other group 2: an articulative effort giving prominence to one syllable over adjacent syllables. *also*: the prominence thus given a syllable 3: rhythmically significant stress on the syllables of a verse used at regular intervals 4 *archaic*: UTTERANCE 5 *a*: a mark (as ˈ) used in writing or printing to indicate a specific sound value, stress, or pitch, to distinguish words otherwise identically spelled, or to indicate that an ordinarily mute vowel should be pronounced 2: an accented letter 6 *a*: greater stress given to one musical tone than to its neighbors 6 (1): the principle of regularly recurring stresses which serve to distribute a succession of pulses into measures (2): special emphasis placed exceptionally upon tones not subject to such accent 3: ACCENT MARK 2 7 *a*: emphasis laid on a part of an artistic design or composition 2: an emphasized detail or area, esp: a small detail in sharp contrast with its surroundings 3: a substance or object used for emphasis 4: a mark placed to the right of a letter or number and usu slightly above it 5 (1): a double prime (2): PRIME 2: a mark used singly with numbers to denote minutes and doubly to denote seconds of time or to denote minutes and seconds of an angle or arc 3: a mark used singly with numbers to denote feet and doubly to denote inches 9: special concern or attention: EMPHASIS (an ~ on youth) — **ac-cent-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

2 *ac-cent* \ək-ˈsent, ək-/ *vi* 1 *a*: to pronounce with accent 2: STRESS *b*: to mark with a written or printed accent 2: to give prominence to: make more prominent

accent mark *n* 1: ACCENT 5a, 8 2 *a*: a symbol used to indicate musical stress 2: a mark placed after a letter designating a note of music to indicate in which octave the note occurs



accent mark 2a

ac-cen-tu-al \ək-ˈsen-chə-(ə)wəl/ *adj* [L. *accentus*]: of, relating to, or characterized by accent, *specif*: based on accent rather than on quantity or syllabic recurrence — **ac-cen-tu-ally** \-ē/ *adv*

ac-cen-tu-ate \ək-ˈsen-chə-wāt, ik-/ *vi* -at-ed; -at-ing [ML *accentuatus*, pp of *accentuare*, fr. L. *accentus*]: ACCENT EMPHASIZE — **ac-cen-tu-a-tion** \-(ə)k-ˈsen-chə-ˈwā-shən, ik-/ *n*

ac-cept \ik-ˈsept, ək-/ *vb* [ME *accepten*, fr. MF *accepter*, fr. L. *acceptare*, fr. *acceptus*, pp of *accipere* to receive, fr. *ad-* + *capere* to take — more at *HEAVE*] *vt* 1 *a*: to receive with consent (~ a gift) 2: to be able or designed to take or hold (something applied) (a surface that will not ~ ink) 2: to give admittance or approval to (~ her as one of the group) 3 *a*: to endure without protest (~ poor living conditions) 2: to regard as proper, normal, or inevitable (the idea of universal education is widely ~ed) 3: to receive as true (refused to ~ the hypothesis) 4: to receive into the mind: UNDERSTAND (users of a language ~ words to mean certain things) 4 *a*: to make a favorable response to (~ an offer) 2: to undertake the responsibility of (~ a job) 5: to assume an obligation to pay 6: to receive (a legislative report) officially ~ *vi* 1: to receive favorably something offered — usu used with *of* *syn* see *RECEIVE* — **ac-cept-ing-ly** \-sep-tɪŋ-lē/ *adv* — **ac-cept-ing-ness** \-ɪŋ-nəs/ *n*

ac-cept-able \ik-ˈsep-tə-bəl, ək-/ *adj* 1: capable or worthy of being accepted (no compromise would be ~) 2 *a*: WELCOME. PLEASING (compliments are always ~) 3: barely satisfactory or adequate (performances varied from excellent to ~) — **ac-cept-**

ability \ik-'sep-ta-'bil-ə-tē, (Ak-) n — **accept-able-ness** \ik-'sep-ta-'bal-nəs, ak- n — **accept-ably** \-blē adv

accept-ance \ik-'sep-tən(t)s, ak- n 1: the act of accepting: **APPROVAL** 2: the quality or state of being accepted or acceptable 3: an agreeing either expressly or by conduct to the act or offer of another so that a contract is concluded and the parties become legally bound 4: the act of accepting a time draft or bill of exchange for payment when due according to the specified terms b: an accepted draft or bill of exchange 5: **ACCEPTATION** 2

accept-ant \-tən(t) adj: willing to accept • **RECEPTIVE**
accept-ation \ak-'sep-'tā-shən n 1: **ACCEPTANCE**, esp: favorable reception or approval 2: a generally accepted meaning of a word or understanding of a concept *syn* see **MEANING**

accept-ed adj: generally approved or used — **accept-ed-ly** adv
accept-er \ik-'sep-tər, ak- n 1: one that accepts 2: **ACCEPTOR** 2

accept-ive \ak-'sep-tiv adj 1: **RECEPTIVE** 2: **ACCEPTABLE**
accept-or \ik-'sep-tər, ak- n 1: **ACCEPTER** 1 2: one that accepts an order or a bill of exchange 3: a compound, atom, or elementary particle capable of combining with another entity (as an atom, radical, or elementary particle) — compare **DONOR** 3a

access \ak-'ses n [ME, fr MF & L, MF *access* arrival, fr L *accessus* approach, fr *accessus*, pp of *accedere* to approach — more at **ACCEDE**] 1 a: **ONSET** 2 b: a fit of intense feeling: **OUTBURST** 2 a: permission, liberty, or ability to enter, approach, communicate with, or pass to and from b: freedom or ability to obtain or make use of c: a way or means of access d: the action of going to or reaching 3: an increase by addition

access vt: to get at: gain access to (accumulator and index registers can be used by the programmer — *Datamation*)

access-ible \ik-'ses-ə-bal, ak- adj 1: usable for access 2 a: capable of being reached (~ by rail) b: easy to get along with (~ people) 3: capable of being influenced: **OPEN** 4: capable of being used or seen — **access-ibil-ity** \ik-'ses-ə-'bil-ə-tē, ak- n — **access-ible-ness** \ik-'ses-ə-bal-nəs, ak- n — **access-ibly** \-blē adv

access-ion \ik-'sesh-ən, ak- n 1: something added: **ACQUISITION** 2 a: the act of becoming joined • **ADHERENCE** b: the act by which one nation becomes party to an agreement already in force between other powers 3 a: increase by something added b: acquisition of additional property by growth, increase, or other addition to existing property 4: the act of assenting or agreeing 5 a: an act of coming near or to: **APPROACH** **ADMITTANCE** b: the act of coming to high office or a position of honor or power 6: a sudden fit or outburst: **ACCESS** — **access-ion-al** \-'sesh-nəl, -ən-əl adj

accession vt: to record in order of acquisition

access-ori-al \ak-'sə-'sōr-ē-əl, -sōr-ē adj 1: of or relating to an accessory (~ liability) 2: of, relating to, or constituting an accession: **SUPPLEMENTARY** (~ services)

access-or-ize \ik-'ses-ə-'rīz, ak- vb -rized, -rizing vt: to furnish with accessories ~ vt: to wear clothing accessories

access-ori-ry also **access-ori-ry** \ik-'ses-ə-'rē, ak- n, pl -ries 1 a: a thing of secondary or subordinate importance • **ADJUNCT** b: an object or device not essential in itself but adding to the beauty, convenience, or effectiveness of something else (auto accessories) (clothing accessories) 2 a: a person not actually or constructively present but contributing as an assistant or instigator to the commission of an offense — called also *accessory before the fact* b: one who knowing that a crime has been committed aids or shelters the offender with intent to defeat justice — called also *accessory after the fact*

accessory adj 1: aiding or contributing in a secondary way: **SUPPLEMENTARY** 2: assisting as a subordinate, esp: contributing to a crime but not as the chief agent 3: present in a minor amount and not essential as a constituent (an ~ mineral in a rock)

accessory fruit n: a fruit (as the apple) of which a conspicuous part consists of tissue other than that of the ripened ovary

accessory nerve n: either of a pair of motor nerves that are the 11th cranial nerves of higher vertebrates, arise from the medulla and the upper part of the spinal cord, and supply chiefly the pharynx and muscles of the upper chest, back, and shoulders

accessory shoe n: **SHOE** 5b

access road n: a road that provides access to a particular area

access time n: the time lag between the time stored information (as in a computer) is requested and the time it is delivered

ac-clac-ca-tu-ra \ə-'lə-'chak-ə-'tur-ə n [It, lit, crushing]: a discordant note sounded with a principal note or chord and immediately released

ac-cid-ence \ak-'səd-ən(t)s, -sə-'den(t)s n [L *accidentia* inflections of words, nonessential qualities, pl of *accident-, accidens*, n]: a part of grammar that deals with inflections

ac-cid-ent \ak-'səd-ən(t), -sə-'den(t) n [ME, fr MF, fr L *accident-, accidens* nonessential quality, chance, fr prp of *accidere* to happen, fr *ad- + cadere* to fall — more at **CHANCE**] 1 a: an event occurring by chance or arising from unknown causes b: lack of intention or necessity: **CHANCE** (met by ~ rather than by design) 2 a: an unfortunate event resulting from carelessness, unawareness, ignorance, or a combination of causes b: an unexpected happening causing loss or injury which is not due to any fault or misconduct on the part of the person injured but from the consequences of which he may be entitled to some legal relief 3: a nonessential property of an entity or circumstance (the ~ of appearance) 4: an irregularity of a surface (as of the moon)

ac-cid-ent-al \ak-'səd-ən(t)-l adj 1: arising from extrinsic causes • **NONESSENTIAL** 2 a: occurring unexpectedly or by chance b: happening without intent or through carelessness and often with unfortunate results — **ac-cid-ent-al-ly** \-'den(t)-lē, -lē-ē adv also **ac-cid-ent-ly** \-'den(t)-lē adv — **ac-cid-ent-al-ness** \-'den(t)-lē-nəs n

syn 1 **ACCIDENTAL**, **FORTUITOUS**, **CONTINGENT** **CASUAL** *shared meaning element*: happening by chance *ant* planned

2 **ACCIDENTAL**, **INCIDENTAL**, **ADVENTITIOUS** *shared meaning element*: not part of the real or essential element of something *ant* essential

accidental n 1: a nonessential property 2 a: a chromatically altered note (as a sharp or flat) foreign to a key indicated by a signature b: a prefixed sign indicating an accidental

accident insurance n: insurance against loss through accidental bodily injury to the insured

accident-prone adj 1: having a greater than average number of accidents 2: having personality traits that predispose to accidents

ac-cip-iter \ak-'sip-ət-ər, -i n [NL, genus name, fr L, hawk]: any of a genus (*Accipiter*) of medium-sized short-winged long-legged hawks with low darting flight, *broadly*: a hawk (as of the family Accipitridae, the accipiter family) of similar appearance or habit of flight — **ac-cip-iter-ine** \-'sip-ə-'trīn adj or n

ac-claim \ə-'klām, vb [L *acclamare*, lit, to shout at, fr *ad- + clamare* to shout — more at **CLAIM**] vi 1: **APPLAUD** **PRASE** 2: to declare by acclamation ~ vi: to shout praise or applause — **ac-claim-er** n

acclaim n 1: the act of acclaiming 2: **PRASE**, **APPLAUSE**

ac-cla-ma-tion \ak-'lə-'mā-shən n [L *acclamation-, acclamatio*, fr *acclamatus*, pp of *acclamare*] 1: a loud eager expression of approval, praise, or assent 2: an overwhelming affirmative vote by cheers, shouts, or applause rather than by ballot

ac-climate \ak-'lə-'māt, ə-'klīm-āt vb -mat-ed, -mat-ing [F *ac-climater*, fr *a-* (fr L *ad-*) + *climat* climate], **ACCLIMATE**

ac-clim-a-tion \ak-'lə-'mā-shən, -jī- n, pl -ties [L *acclimatizatio* esp under controlled (as laboratory) conditions

ac-clim-a-tiza-tion \ə-'klīm-ət-ə-'zā-shən n the process or result of acclimatizing

ac-clim-a-tize \ə-'klīm-ə-'tīz, vb -tized, -tizing vi: to adapt to a new temperature, altitude, climate, environment, or situation ~ vi: to become acclimatized — **ac-clim-a-tiz-er** n

ac-cliv-i-ty \ə-'klīv-ə-tē, ə- n, pl -ties [L *acclivitas*, fr *acclivis* ascending, fr *ad- + clivus* slope — more at **DECLIVITY**]: an ascending slope (as of a hill)

ac-col-lade \ak-'ə-'ləd, n [F, fr *accolle* to embrace, fr (assumed) VL *accolare*, fr L *ad- + collum* neck — more at **COLLAR**] 1: a ceremonial embrace 2 a: a ceremony or salute to mark the conferring of knighthood b: a ceremony marking the recognition of special merit 3 a: a mark of acknowledgment: **AWARD** b: an expression of praise 4: a brace or a line used in music to join two or more staves carrying simultaneous parts

ac-com-mo-date \ə-'kam-ə-'dāt, vb -dated, -dating [L *accommodatus*, pp of *accommodare*, fr *ad- + commodare* to make fit, fr *commodus* suitable — more at **COMMODE**] vi 1: to make fit, suitable, or congruous 2: to bring into agreement or concord • **RECONCILE** 3: to furnish with something desired, needed, or suited a: to grant a loan to esp without security b: to provide with lodgings • **HOUSE** 4 a: to make room for b: to hold without crowding or inconvenience 5: to give consideration to allow for (~ the special interests of various groups) ~ vi: to adapt oneself, also: to undergo visual accommodation *syn* 1 see **ADAPT** *ant* **CONVINCE** 2 see **OBLIGE** *ant* **INCOMMODE** — **ac-com-mo-da-tive** \-'dāt-iv adj — **ac-com-mo-da-tive-ness** n

ac-com-mo-da-tion \ə-'kam-ə-'dā-shən n 1: something supplied for convenience or to satisfy a need as a: lodging, food, and services or seat, berth, or other space occupied together with services available — usu used in pl (tourist ~s on the boat) (overnight ~s) b: a public conveyance (as a train) that stops at all or nearly all points c: **LOAN** 2: the act of accommodating, the state of being accommodated as a: the provision of what is needed or desired for convenience b: **ADAPTATION** **ADJUSTMENT** c: an adjustment of differences **SETTLEMENT** d: the automatic adjustment of the eye for seeing at different distances effected chiefly by changes in the convexity of the crystalline lens, also the range over which such adjustment is possible — **ac-com-mo-da-tion-al** \-'shnəl, -shən-əl adj

accommodation ladder n: a light ladder or stairway hung over the side of a ship for ascending from or descending to small boats

accommodation paper n: a bill, draft, or note made, drawn, accepted, or endorsed by one person for another without consideration to enable that other to raise money or obtain credit

ac-com-mo-da-tor \ə-'kam-ə-'dāt-ər n: one that accommodates, esp: a part-time or special occasion domestic worker

ac-com-pa-ni-ment \ə-'kəmp-(ə-'nē-mən(t)) n 1: a subordinate instrumental or vocal part designed to support or complement a principal voice or instrument 2 a: an addition (as an ornament) intended to give completeness or symmetry • **COMPLEMENT** b: an accompanying situation or occurrence • **CONCOMITANT**

ac-com-pa-nist \ə-'kəmp-(ə-'nɒst) n: one (as a pianist) who plays an accompaniment

ac-com-pa-ny \ə-'kəmp-(ə-'nē) vb -nied, -ny-ing [ME *accompanien* fr MF *accompaignier*, fr *a-* (fr L *ad-*) + *compaign* companion, fr LL *companion*] vi 1: to go with or attend as an associate or companion 2: to perform an accompaniment to or for 3 a: to cause to be in association (*accompanied his advice with a warning*) b: to be in association with (the pictures that ~ the text) ~ vi: to perform an accompaniment

syn **ACCOMPANY**, **ATTEND**, **ESCORT** *shared meaning element*: to go along with

ac-com-pa-ny \ə-'kəmp-(ə-'nē) vb -nied, -ny-ing [ME *accompanien* fr MF *accompaignier*, fr *a-* (fr L *ad-*) + *compaign* companion, fr LL *companion*] vi 1: to go with or attend as an associate or companion 2: to perform an accompaniment to or for 3 a: to cause to be in association (*accompanied his advice with a warning*) b: to be in association with (the pictures that ~ the text) ~ vi: to perform an accompaniment

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ac-com-plice \ə-ˈkəm-pləs, -kəm-ˌ\ *n* [alter (fr incorrect division of a *complice*) of *complice*] : one associated with another esp in wrongdoing

ac-com-plish \ə-ˈkəm-plish, -kəm-ˌ\ *vi* [ME *accomplishen*, fr MF *accompliss-*, stem of *acomplir*, fr (assumed) VL *accomplere*, fr L *ad-* + *complere* to fill up — more at **COMPLETE**] 1 : to bring to a successful conclusion : carry to completion (when they had ~ed their journey) (I hope to ~ much more today) 2 : to attain to (a measure of time or distance) : COVER (at that rate will ~ only half the distance) 3 *archaic* *v* : to equip thoroughly *b* : PERFECT *syn* *see* **PERFORM** — **ac-com-plish-able** \ə-ˈbəl\ *adj* — **ac-com-plish-er** *n*

ac-com-plished *adj* 1 : COMPLETED, EFFECTED (an ~ fact) 2 *a* : complete in acquirements as the result of practice or training (an ~ dancer) *b* : having many social accomplishments

ac-com-plish-ment \ə-ˈkəm-plish-mənt, -kəm-ˌ\ *n* 1 : the act of accomplishing : COMPLETION 2 : something accomplished : ACHIEVEMENT 3 *a* : a quality or ability equipping one for society *b* : a special skill or ability acquired by training or practice

ac-cord \ə-ˈkɔ(ə)rɪd\ *vb* [ME *accorden*, fr OF *acorder*, fr (assumed) VL *accordare*, fr L *ad-* + *cord-*, *cor* heart — more at **HEART**] *vt* 1 : to bring into agreement : RECONCILE 2 *a* : to grant as suitable or proper *b* : to allow as a concession *c* : to confer something on as an award *d* : to assign as a portion ~ *vi* 1 *archaic* : to arrive at an agreement 2 *obs* : to give consent 3 : to exhibit perfect fitness in a relationship or association : adjust or fit harmoniously *syn* 1 *see* **AGREE** *ant* **conflict** 2 *see* **GRANT** *ant* **withhold**

ac-cord *n* [ME, fr OF *acort*, fr *acorder*] 1 *a* : AGREEMENT CONFORMITY (acted in ~ with the company's policy) *b* : a formal act of agreement : TREATY 2 : balanced interrelationship : HARMONY 3 *obs* **ASSENT** 4 : voluntary or spontaneous impulse to act (gave ~ generously of their own ~)

ac-cord-ance \ə-ˈkɔrd-ˈnɪt(s)\ *n* 1 AGREEMENT CONFORMITY (in ~ with a rule) 2 : the act of granting

ac-cord-ant \ə-ˈnt\ *adj* 1 : CONSONANT AGREEING 2 : HARMONIOUS. CORRESPONDENT — **ac-cord-ant-ly** *adv*

ac-cord-ing *as conj* 1 : in accord with the way in which 2 *a* : depending on how *b* : depending on whether : IF

ac-cord-ing-ly \ə-ˈkɔrd-ɪŋ-ˌ\ *adv* 1 : in accordance . CORRESPONDINGLY 2 CONSEQUENTLY SO

according to prep 1 : in conformity with 2 : as stated or attested by 3 : depending on

ac-cord-ion \ə-ˈkɔrd-ɪ-ən\ *n* [G *akkordion*, fr *akkord* chord, fr F *accord*, fr OF *acort*] *a* : portable keyboard wind instrument in which the wind is forced past free reeds by means of a hand-operated bellows — **ac-cord-ion-ist** \ə-ˈkɔrd-ɪ-nɪst\ *n*

ac-cord-ion *adj* folding or creased or hinged to fold like an accordion (an ~ pleat) (an ~ door)

ac-cost \ə-ˈkɔst, -ˈkɑst\ *vi* [MF *accoster* deriv of L *ad-* + *costa* rib, side — more at **COAST**] to approach and speak to often in a challenging or aggressive way

ac-couche-ment \ə-ˈkuʃh-mənt, -ˈkuʃh-ˌ\ *n* [F] : LYING IN *esp* : PARTURITION

ac-cou-cheur \ə-ˈku-ʃhər\ *n* [F] : one that assists at a birth (with-out President Truman as ~ there would have been no Israel — B C Crum), *esp* . OBSTETRICIAN

ac-count \ə-ˈkaunt\ *n* 1 *archaic* : RECKONING COMPUTATION 2 *a* : record of debit and credit entries chronologically posted to a ledger page to cover transactions involving a particular item or a particular person or concern *b* : a statement of transactions during a fiscal period 3 : a collection of items to be balanced — *usu* used in pl 4 : a statement explaining one's conduct 5 *a* : a periodically rendered calculation listing charged purchases and credits (a grocery ~) *b* : the patronage involved in establishing or maintaining an account : BUSINESS (glad to get that customer's ~) 6 *a* : VALUE, IMPORTANCE (a man of no ~) *b* : ESTEEM JUDGMENT (he stands high in their ~) 7 : PROFIT ADVANTAGE (turned his wit to good ~) 8 *a* : a statement or exposition of reasons, causes, grounds, or motives (no satisfactory ~ of these phenomena) *b* : a reason for an action : BASIS (on all ~s you must do it) *c* : careful thought : CONSIDERATION (left nothing out of ~) 9 : a statement of facts or events : RELATION (a newspaper ~) 10 : HEARSAY, REPORT — *usu* used in pl (by all ~s a rich man) 11 : a sum of money or its equivalent deposited in the common cash of a bank and subject to withdrawal by the depositor — on account of : for the sake of : by reason of : because of — on no account : under no circumstances — on one's own account 1 : on one's own behalf 2 : at one's own risk 3 : by oneself : on one's own

account *vb* [ME *accounten*, fr MF *acompter*, fr *a-* (fr L *ad-*) + *comptare* to count] *vi* 1 : to probe into : ANALYZE 2 : to think of as : CONSIDER (~s himself lucky) ~ *vi* 1 : to furnish a justifying analysis or explanation — *used with for* 2 *a* : to be the sole or primary factor — *used with for* *b* : to bring about the capture, death, or destruction of something (~ed for two rabbits)

ac-count-able \ə-ˈkaunt-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1 : subject to giving an account : ANSWERABLE 2 : capable of being accounted for : EXPLAINABLE — **ac-count-abil-ity** \ə-ˈkaunt-ə-bil-ə-ti\ *n* — **ac-count-able-ness** \ə-ˈkaunt-ə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **ac-count-ably** \ə-bli\ *adv*

ac-count-ant-ry \ə-ˈkaunt-ən-ri\ *n* : the profession or practice of accounting

ac-count-ant \ə-ˈkaunt-nt\ *n* 1 : one that gives an account or is accountable 2 : one who is skilled in the practice of accounting



accordion

or who is in charge of public or private accounts — **ac-count-ant-ship** \ə-ˈn(t)-ship\ *n*

account book *n* : a book in which accounts are kept : LEDGER

account executive *n* : a business executive (as in an advertising agency) responsible for the management of a client's account

ac-count-ing \ə-ˈkaunt-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 : the system of recording and summarizing business and financial transactions in books and analyzing, verifying, and reporting the results, also : the principles and procedures of accounting 2 *a* : practical application of accounting *b* : an instance of applying the principles and procedures of accounting

accounting machine *n* : a business machine that is key-operated or uses stored data (as punch cards) and that tabulates, adds, subtracts, or totals

account payable *n*, *pl* **accounts payable** : the balance due to a creditor on a current account

account receivable *n*, *pl* **accounts receivable** : a balance due from a debtor on a current account

ac-cou-ter or **ac-cou-ter** \ə-ˈküt-ər\ *vi* — **ac-cou-tered** ; **ac-cou-tring** or **ac-cou-tring** \ə-ˈküt-ɪŋ, -ˈküt-ɪŋ\ [F *accouter*, fr MF *accouter*, fr *a-* + *couter* seam, fr (assumed) VL *consutura*, fr L *consutus*, pp of *consuere* to sew together, fr *com-* + *suere* to sew — more at **SEW**] : to provide with equipment or furnishings : OUTFIT *syn* *see* **FURNISH**

ac-cou-ter-ment or **ac-cou-ter-ment** \ə-ˈküt-trə-mənt, -ˈküt-ər-mənt\ *n* 1 : the act of accoutering : the state of being accoutered 2 *a* : an article of equipment or dress *esp* when used as an accessory *b* : EQUIPMENT, TRappings, *specif* : a soldier's outfit *usu*, not including clothes and weapons — *usu* used in pl. 3 : an identifying and often superficial characteristic

ac-cred-it \ə-ˈkred-ɪt\ *vi* [F *accréditer*, fr *ad-* + *crédit* credit] 1 : to consider or recognize as outstanding 2 : to give official authorization to or approval of *a* : to provide with credentials, *esp* : to send (an envoy) with letters of authorization *b* : to recognize or vouch for as conforming with a standard *c* : to recognize (an educational institution) as maintaining standards that qualify the graduates for admission to higher or more specialized institutions or for professional practice 3 : CREDIT *syn* *see* **APPROVE** — **ac-cred-it-able** \ə-ˈbəl\ *adj* — **ac-cred-it-a-tion** \ə-ˈkred-ə-ˈtā-shən\ *n* **ac-crete** \ə-ˈkreti\ *vb* **ac-creted** ; **ac-cret-ing** [back-formation fr *accretion*] *vi* : to grow or become attached by accretion ~ *vi* : to cause to adhere or become attached : ACCUMULATE

ac-cre-tion \ə-ˈkre-shən\ *n* [L *accretion*, *accretio*, fr *accretus*, pp of *acrescere* — more at **ACCRUE**] 1 : the process of growth or enlargement as *a* : increase by external addition or accumulation (as by adhesion of external parts or particles) *b* : the increase of land by the gradual or imperceptible action of natural forces 2 : a product of accretion; *esp* : an extraneous addition (~s of grime) 3 : coherence of separate particles : CONCRETION — **ac-cre-tion-ary** \ə-ˈshə-nər-ē\ *adj* — **ac-cre-tive** \ə-ˈkreti-v\ *adj*

ac-cru-al \ə-ˈkrü-əl\ *n* 1 : the action or process of accruing 2 : something that accrues or has accrued

ac-crue \ə-ˈkrü\ *vb* **ac-crue-d** ; **ac-crue-ing** [ME *accreuen*, prob fr MF *accreue* increase, fr *acreslire* to increase, fr L *acrescere*, fr *ad-* + *cre-scere* to grow — more at **CRESCENT**] *vi* 1 : to come into existence as a legally enforceable claim 2 : to come by way of increase or addition : arise as a growth or a result 3 : to be periodically accumulated whether as an increase or a decrease ~ *vi* : COLLECT ACCUMULATE — **ac-cru-able** \ə-ˈkrü-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **ac-cru-ment** \ə-ˈkrü-mənt\ *n*

ac-crue *abbr* account, accountant

ac-cul-tur-ate \ə-ˈkəl-cha-rāt\ *vi* -**at-ed**, -**at-ing** [back-formation fr *acculturation*] : to change through acculturation

ac-cul-tur-a-tion \ə-ˈkəl-cha-ˈrā-shən\ *n* 1 : cultural modification of an individual, group, or people through prolonged and continuous interaction involving intercultural exchange and borrowing with a different culture, *esp* : modification in a primitive culture resulting from contact with an advanced society 2 : the process beginning at infancy by which a human being acquires the culture of his society — **ac-cul-tur-a-tion-al** \ə-ˈshənəl, -ˈshən-əl\ *adj* — **ac-cul-tur-a-tive** \ə-ˈkəl-cha-rāt-iv\ *adj*

ac-cu-mu-late \ə-ˈkyū-mya-lāt\ *vb* -**lat-ed**; -**lat-ing** [L *accumulatus*, pp of *accumulare*, fr *ad-* + *cumulare* to heap up — more at **CUMULATE**] *vi* 1 : to heap or pile up : AMASS (~ a fortune) 2 : COLLECT, GATHER (a composer *accumulating* one award after another) ~ *vi* : to increase in quantity or number

ac-cu-mu-la-tion \ə-ˈkyū-mya-lā-shən\ *n* 1 : the action or process of accumulating : the state of being or having accumulated 2 : increase or growth by addition *esp* when continuous or repeated (~ of interest) 3 : something that has accumulated or has been accumulated

ac-cu-mu-la-tive \ə-ˈkyū-mya-lāt-iv, -lāt-iv\ *adj* 1 : CUMULATIVE (an age of rapid and ~ change) 2 : tending or given to accumulation — **ac-cu-mu-la-tive-ly** *adv* — **ac-cu-mu-la-tive-ness** *n*

ac-cu-mu-la-tor \ə-ˈkyū-mya-lāt-ər\ *n* : one that accumulates as *a* : SHOCK ABSORBER *b* *Brit* : STORAGE CELL *c* : a part (as in a computer) where numbers are totaled or stored

ac-cu-ra-cy \ə-ˈkya-rə-si\ *n*, *pl* -*cies* 1 : freedom from mistake or error : CORRECTNESS 2 *a* : conformity to truth or to a standard or model : EXACTNESS *b* : degree of conformity of a measure to a standard or a true value

ac-cu-rate \ə-ˈkya-rət\ *adj* [L *accuratus*, fr pp of *accurare* to take care of, fr *ad-* + *cura* care — more at **CURE**] 1 : free from error *esp* as the result of care (~ methods) 2 : conforming exactly to truth or to a standard : EXACT (~ instruments) *syn* *see* **CORRECT** *ant* **inaccurate** — **ac-cu-rate-ly** \ə-ˈkya-rət-lee, -yər-t\ *adv* — **ac-cu-rate-ness** \ə-ˈkya-rət-nəs\ *n*

ac-curs-ed \ə-ˈkɜrst, -ˈkɜr-səd\ or **ac-curst** \ə-ˈkɜrst\ *adj* [ME *accursed*, fr pp of *accursen* to consign to destruction with a curse, fr *a-* (fr OE *a-*, perfective prefix) + *cursen* to curse — more at **ABIDE**] 1 : being under a curse 2 : DAMNABLE — **ac-curs-ed-ly** \ə-ˈkɜr-səd-lee\ *adv* — **ac-curs-ed-ness** \ə-ˈkɜr-səd-nəs\ *n*

accus *abbr* accusative

ac-cus-al \ə-ˈkyū-zəl\ *n* : ACCUSATION

ac-cu-sa-tion \ak-yə-'zā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of accusing; the state or fact of being accused 2: a charge of wrongdoing

ac-cu-sa-tive \ə-'kyū-zā-iv\ *adj* [ME, fr MF *accusativus*, fr L *accusativus*, fr *accusare*, pp of *accusare*] 1: of, relating to, or being the grammatical case that marks the direct object of a verb or the object of any of several prepositions 2: **ACCUSATORY**

accusative *n*: the accusative case of a language; a form in the accusative case

ac-cu-sa-to-ry \ə-'kyū-zə-, -tōr-ē-, -tōr-ē\ *adj*: containing or expressing accusation: **ACCUSING**

ac-cu-sing \ə-'kyū-z\ *vb* **ac-cused**; **ac-cus-ing** [ME *accusen*, fr OF *accuser*, fr L *accusare* to call to account, fr *ad-* + *causa* lawsuit, cause] *vt* 1: to charge with a fault or offense: **BLAME** 2: to charge with an offense judicially or by a public process ~ *vi*: to bring an accusation — **ac-cus-er** \ə-'kyū-zər\ *n* — **ac-cus-ing-ly** \ə-'kyū-zīŋ-lē\ *adv*

ac-cused *n, pl* **accused**: one charged with an offense, esp: the defendant in a criminal case

ac-cus-tom \ə-'kəs-təm\ *vi* [ME *accustomen*, fr MF *accostumer*, fr *a-* (fr L *ad-*) + *costume* custom]: to make familiar through use or experience — **ac-cus-tom-a-tion** \ə-'kəs-tə-mā-shən\ *n*

ac-cus-tomed \ə-'kəs-təmd\ *adj* 1: familiar through use or experience: often used or practiced (her ~ cheerfulness) 2: being in the habit or custom (~ to making decisions) *syn* see **USUAL** *ant* **unaccustomed** — **ac-cus-tomed-ness** \-təmd(d)-nəs\ *n*

AC/DC \ä-'jē-'dē-'(s)ē\ *adj* [fr the likening of a bisexual person to an electrical appliance which can operate on either alternating or direct current]: **BISexual** 1b

ace \äs\ *n* [ME *as*, fr OF, fr L, unit, a copper coin] 1 *a*: a die face marked with one spot 2 *b*: a playing card marked in its center with one large pip 3 *c*: a domino end marked with one spot 2: a very small amount or degree: **PARTICLE** 3: a score made by a single stroke, specif: a point scored on a shot (as a service in tennis or handball) that an opponent fails to touch 4: a golf score of one stroke on a hole; also: a hole made in one stroke 5: a combat pilot who has brought down at least five enemy airplanes 6: one that excels at something — **ace** in the hole 1: an ace dealt face down to a player (as in stud poker) and not exposed until the showdown 2: an effective and decisive argument or resource held in reserve — within an ace of: on the point of: very near to (came within an ace of winning)

ace *vi* **aced**; **ac-ing** 1: to score an ace against (an opponent) 2: to make (a hole in golf) in one stroke

ace *adj*: of first or high rank or quality

ACE *abbr* American Council on Education

ace-ae \ä-'sē-,ē\ *n, pl* suffix [NL, fr L fem pl of *-aceus* -aceous]: plants of the nature of (Rosaceae) — in names of families of plants, formerly in names of orders of plants

acedia \ə-'sē-dē-,ē\ *n* [LL, fr Gk *akēdēia*, fr *a-* + *kēdos* care, grief — more at **HATE**]: **APATHY**, **BOREDOM**

acel-dā-ma \ə-'sēl-dā-mə\ *n* [fr *Acelldama*, field bought by Judas with the money received for betraying Christ (Acts 1:18-19), fr Gk *Akeladama*, fr Aram *hāqēl dēma*, lit., field of blood] 1: a place of bloodshed. 2: a place associated with evil

acel-lu-lar \ä-'sēl-yə-lər\ *adj*: containing no cells: not divided into cells

acen-tric \ä-'sen-trīk\ *adj*: lacking a centromere (~ chromosomes)

-aceous \ä-'shəs\ *adj* suffix [L *-aceus*] 1 *a*: characterized by: full of (setaceous) 2 *b*: consisting of (carbonaceous); having the nature or form of (tuffaceous) 2 *c*: of or relating to a group of animals (typified by (such) a form (cetaceous) or characterized by (such) a feature (crustaceous)) 2 *d*: of or relating to a plant family (typified by (such) a genus (rosaceous))

aceph-a-lous \ä-'sēf-ə-ləs, -sēf-ə\ *adj* [Gk *akephalos*, fr *a-* + *kephalē* head — more at **CEPHALIC**] 1: lacking a head or having the head reduced 2: lacking a governing head or chief

ace-qua \ä-'sā-kē-,ē-,ē\ *n* (Sp, fr Ar *as-sāqiyah* the irrigation stream) *Southwest*: an irrigation ditch or canal

acerb \ə-'sərb-,ē-,ē\ *adj* [F or L, fr *acerbe*, fr L *acerbus*, fr *acer*] 1: acid in temper, mood, or tone

acer-bate \ə-'sərb-,ē-,ē\ *vi* **-bated**, **-bat-ing**: **IRRITATE**, **EXASPERATE**

acer-bic \ə-'sərb-īk\ *adj*: **ACERB** — **acer-bi-cal-ly** \-bī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

acer-bi-ty \ə-'sərb-ī-tē-,ē-,ē\ *n, pl* **-ties**: acidity of manner or mood *syn* see **ACRIMONY** *ant* mellowness

acer-o-la \ä-'sə-rō-lə\ *n* [Amer Sp, fr Sp, fruit of a shrub (*Crategeus azarolus*), fr Ar *az-zurār*]: a West Indian shrub (genus *Malpighia*) with mildly acid cherrylike fruits very rich in vitamin C

acer-ose \ä-'sə-rōs\ *adj* [L *acer* sharp — more at **EDGE**]: shaped like a needle (~ leaves)

acer-vate \ə-'sərb-vət-,ē-,ē\ *adj* [L *acervatus*, pp of *acervare* to heap up, fr *acervus* heap]: growing in heaps or closely compacted clusters — **acer-vate-ly** *adv* — **ac-er-va-tion** \ä-'sərb-vā-shən\ *n*

acet- or **aceto-** *comb* form [F & L, fr *acet-*, fr L *acet-*, fr *acetum*] 1: acetic acid; acetic (acetyl)

ac-e-tab-u-lar-i-a \ä-'sə-təb-yū-lər-ē-,ē-,ē\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L *acetabulum* vinegar cup]: a large single-celled green alga (genus *Acetabularia*) of warm seas that resembles a small mushroom in form

ac-e-tab-u-lum \ä-'sə-təb-yū-ləm\ *n, pl* **-lums** or **-la** \-lā\ [L, lit., vinegar cup, fr *acetum* vinegar] 1 *a*: the cup-shaped socket in the hip bone 2 *b*: the cavity by which the leg of an insect articulates with the body 2: a sucker of an invertebrate (as a trematode or leech) — **ac-e-tab-u-lar** \-lār\ *adj*

ac-e-tal \ä-'sə-təl\ *n* [G *azetal*, fr *azet-* *acetyl* + *alkohol* alcohol] 1: any of various compounds characterized by the grouping (COR)₂ and obtained esp by heating aldehydes or ketones with alcohols

ac-et-al-de-hyde \ä-'sə-təl-dē-'hīd\ *n* [ISV] 1: a colorless volatile water-soluble liquid aldehyde C₂H₄O used chiefly in organic synthesis

ac-et-amide \ä-'sə-tə-'mīd-,ē-,ē\ *n* [G *azetamid*, fr *azet-* + *amid* amide] 1: a white crystalline amide C₂H₅NO of acetic acid used esp as a solvent and in organic synthesis

ac-et-amin-o-phen \ä-'sə-tə-'mīn-ə-fən-,ē-,ē\ *n* [*acet-* + *amin-* + *phenol*]: a crystalline compound C₉H₉NO₂ that is a hydroxy derivative of acetanilide and is used in chemical synthesis and in medicine to relieve pain and fever

ac-et-an-il-ide or **ac-et-an-il-ide** \ä-'sə-tə-'tān-ī-līd-,ē-,ē\ *n* [ISV]: a white crystalline compound C₉H₉NO₂ that is derived from aniline and acetic acid and is used esp to check pain or fever

ac-e-tate \ä-'sə-tāt-,ē-,ē\ *n* 1: a salt or ester of acetic acid 2: cellulose acetate or one of its products 3: a phonograph recording disk made of an acetate or coated with cellulose acetate

ac-et-ic \ä-'sə-tīk\ *adj* [prob fr F *acétique*, fr L *acetum* vinegar, fr *acere* to be sour, fr *acer* sharp — more at **EDGE**]: of, relating to, or producing acetic acid or vinegar

ac-et-ic acid *n*: a colorless pungent liquid acid C₂H₄O₂ that is the chief acid of vinegar and that is used esp in synthesis (as of plastics)

ac-et-ify \ä-'sə-tē-,ē-,ē\ *vi* **-fied**, **-fy-ing**: to turn into acetic acid or vinegar — **ac-et-ify-ca-tion** \-sə-tē-ə-fā-'kā-shən-,ē-,ē\ *n* — **ac-et-ify-er** \-sə-tē-ə-fī-(ə)r-,ē-,ē\ *n*

ac-to-ac-et-ic acid \ä-'sə-tə-'sə-tīk-,ē-,ē\ *n* [part trans of G *azetessigäure*, fr *azet-* *acetyl* + *essigäure* acetic acid]: an unstable acid C₂H₄O₃ found in abnormal urine

ac-e-tone \ä-'sə-tōn-,ē-,ē\ *n* [G *azeton*, fr L *acetum*]: a volatile flammable liquid ketone C₃H₆O used chiefly as a solvent and in organic synthesis and found abnormally in urine — **ac-e-ton-ic** \ä-'sə-tān-īk\ *adj*

ac-to-phen-et-il-din \ä-'sə-tə-'fēn-'et-əd-ən-,ē-,ē\ *n* [ISV]: a white crystalline compound C₁₀H₁₁NO₂ that is used to ease pain or fever

ac-e-tous \ä-'sə-təs\ *adj*: relating to or producing vinegar; also: **SOUR**; **VINEGAR**

ac-etyl \ä-'sə-tī-,ē-,ē\ *n*: the radical CH₃CO of acetic acid

ac-etyl-ate \ä-'sə-tī-,ē-,ē\ *vi* **-lated**, **-lat-ing**: to introduce the acetyl radical into (a compound) — **ac-etyl-a-tion** \-sə-tī-'ā-shən\ *n* — **ac-etyl-a-tive** \-sə-tī-'ā-tīv\ *adj*

ac-etyl-cho-line \ä-'sə-tī-'kō-lēn\ *n* [ISV]: a compound C₈H₁₇NO₂ released at autonomic nerve endings, active in the transmission of the nerve impulse, and formed enzymatically in the tissues from choline — **ac-etyl-cho-lin-ic** \-kō-'līn-īk\ *adj*

ac-etyl-cho-lin-ester-ase \-kō-lā-'nes-tā-rās-,ē-,ē\ *n* [*acetylcholine* + *esterase*]: an enzyme that promotes the hydrolysis of acetylcholine

ac-etyl-coA \ä-'sə-tī-'kō-'ä\ *n*: **ACETYL COENZYME A**

acetyl coenzyme A *n*: a compound C₂₃H₃₇N₇O₁₇P₃S formed as an intermediate in metabolism and active as a coenzyme in biological acetylations

ac-etyl-ene \ä-'sə-tī-'ēn-,ē-,ē\ *n*: a colorless gaseous hydrocarbon HC≡CH made esp by the action of water on calcium carbide and used chiefly in organic synthesis and as a fuel (as in welding and soldering) — **ac-etyl-en-ic** \-sə-tī-'ē-nīk-,ē-,ē\ *adj*

ac-etyl-sal-icy-late \ä-'sə-tī-'sāl-ī-sē-'lāt-,ē-,ē\ *n*: a salt or ester of acetylsalicylic acid

ac-etyl-sal-icy-l-ic acid \ä-'sə-tī-'sāl-ī-sē-'īk-,ē-,ē\ *n* [ISV]: **ASPIRIN**

Acha-tes \ä-'kāt-əs\ *n* [L]: 1: a faithful companion of Aeneas in Vergil's *Aeneid* 2: a faithful friend

ache \äk\ *vi* **ached**; **ach-ing** [ME *achen*, fr OE *acan*, akin to LG *achen* to hurt] 1 *a*: to suffer a usual dull persistent pain 2 *b*: to become distressed or disturbed (as with anxiety or regret) 3 *c*: to feel compassion 2: to become filled with painful yearning — **ach-ing-ly** \ä-'kīŋ-lē\ *adv*

ache *n*: a usual dull persistent pain 2: a condition marked by aching

ache-ne \ə-'kēn\ *n* [NL *achaeulum*, fr *a-* + Gk *chainēin* to yawn — more at **YAWN**]: a small dry indehiscent one-seeded fruit developing from a simple ovary and usu having a thin pericarp attached to the seed at only one point — **ach-e-nal** \ä-'kē-nē-əl\ *adj*

Acher-on \ä-'kə-rən-,ē-,ē\ *n* [Gk *Acherōn*]: a river in Hades

Acheu-le-an or **Acheu-li-an** \ä-'shū-lē-'ān\ *adj* [F *Acheuleen*, fr St *Acheul*, near Amiens, France]: of or relating to a lower Paleolithic culture characterized by bifacial tools with round cutting edges

à che-val \ä-'shə-'vāl\ *adv* [F, lit., on horseback] 1: with a leg on each side: **ASTRIDE** 2: in such a way as to straddle a line on the layout of a game of chance (as roulette) or be split between two numbers, cards, or events

achieve \ə-'chēv\ *vb* **achieved**, **achiev-ing** [ME *acheven*, fr MF *achever* to finish, fr *a-* (fr L *ad-*) + *chief* end, head — more at **CHIEF**] *vi* 1: to carry out successfully: **ACCOMPLISH** (~ a low unemployment rate) 2: to get as the result of exertion: **WIN** (~ greatness) ~ *vt*: to attain a desired end or aim *syn* see **PERFORM**

achieve-ment \ə-'chēv-mənt\ *n*: **ACHIEVEMENT**

achieve-ment \ə-'chēv-mənt\ *n*: 1: the act of achieving: successful completion 2: **ACCOMPLISHMENT** 2 *a*: a result brought about by resolve, persistence, or endeavor 2 *b*: a great or heroic deed 3: the quality and quantity of a student's work *syn* see **FEAT**

Achil-lees \ə-'kīl-ēz\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Achilleus*]: the greatest warrior among the Greeks at Troy and slayer of Hector

Achil-lees' heel *n* [fr the story that Achilles was vulnerable only in the heel]: a vulnerable point

Achil-lees tendon *n*: the strong tendon joining the muscles in the calf of the leg to the bone of the heel

achil-my-de-ous \ä-'kīl-'mīd-ē-əs-,ē-,ē\ *adj* [*a-* + Gk *chilamys*, *chilamys* mantle]: lacking both calyx and corolla

achlor-hy-dric \ä-'klōr-'hīd-rē-,ē-,ē\ *n* [NL, fr *a-* + *chlōrōn* + *hydrogen*]: absence of hydrochloric acid from the gastric juice

— **achlor-hy-dric** \-hīd-rīk-,ē-,ē\ *adj*

~ *about* ~ *kitchen* ~ *or further* ~ *a back* ~ *a bake* ~ *a coat* ~ *cart*

~ *au out* ~ *ch chin* ~ *e less* ~ *ē easy* ~ *g gift* ~ *i trip* ~ *i life*

~ *j joke* ~ *ŋ sing* ~ *ō flow* ~ *ō flaw* ~ *ō coin* ~ *th thin* ~ *th th* ~

~ *ü foot* ~ *u foot* ~ *y yet* ~ *y few* ~ *yu furious* ~ *zh vision*

object) in a detector (< ~ a target by radar) **syn** see GET **ant** fortuit

acquirement \ə-ˈkwī-(ə)-mənt\ *n* 1: the act of acquiring 2: an attainment of mind or body usu. resulting from continued endeavor

acquisition \ə-kwī-ˈzish-ən\ *n* [ME *acquisitioun*, fr. MF or L, MF *acquisitio*, fr. L *acquisitio*, *acquisitio*, fr. *acquisit*, pp of *acquirere*] 1: the act of acquiring 2: something acquired or gained 3: the acquiring of library materials (as books and periodicals) by purchase, exchange, or gift — **acquistional** \ə-ˈkwi-ˈshən-əl\ *adj* — **acquist-tor** \ə-ˈkwiz-ət-ər\ *n*

acquisitive \ə-ˈkwiz-ət-iv\ *adj*: strongly desirous of acquiring and possessing **syn** see COVETOUS **ant** sacrificing, abnegating — **acquisitively** *adv* — **acquisitiveness** *n*

acquit \ə-ˈkwit\ *v* **acquit**-ted; **acquit**-ting [ME *acquiten*, fr. OF *acquiter*, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *quite* free of — more at QUIT] 1 *a*: *archaic*: to pay off (as a claim or debt) *b* obs: REPAY, REQUIT 2: to discharge completely (as from an obligation or accusation) (the court *acquitted* the prisoner) 3: to conduct (oneself) satisfactorily esp. under stress (the recruits *acquitted* themselves like veterans) **syn** see BEHAVE — **acquit-ter** *n*

acquit-tal \ə-ˈkwit-əl\ *n*: a setting free from the charge of an offense by verdict, sentence, or other legal process

acquit-tance \ə-ˈkwit-ˈn(t)s\ *n*: a document evidencing a discharge from an obligation, esp.: a receipt in full

acr- or **acro-** *comb form* [MF or Gk, MF *acro-*, fr. Gk *akr-*, *akro-*, fr. *akros* topmost, extreme; akin to Gk *akmē* point — more at EDGE] 1: beginning: end: tip (*acronym*) 2 *a*: top: peak: summit (*acrodont*) *b*: height (*acrophobia*) *c*: extremity of the body (*acrocyanosis*)

acrasia \ə-ˈkrā-si-ə\ *n* [NL: *Acrasia*, genus of fungi related to the slime molds + *-ia*]: a substance and esp. cyclic AMP secreted by the individual cells of a slime mold and causing them to aggregate into a multicellular mass

acre \ˈā-kər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *æcer*; akin to OHG *ackar* field, L *ager*, Gk *agros*, L *agere* to drive — more at AGENT] 1 *a*: *archaic*: a field esp. of arable or pasture land *b* pl: LANDS, ESTATE 2: any of various units of area, esp.: a unit in the U.S. and England equal to 160 square rods (a lake of 9 ~s) — see WEIGHT table 3: a broad expanse or great quantity (≈ of time devoted to trivia)

acre-age \ˈā-kə-(ə)-jī\ *n*: area in acres: ACRES

acre-foot \ˈā-kər-ˈfʊt\ *n*: the volume (as of irrigation water) that would cover one acre to a depth of one foot

acre-inch \ˈā-kə-ˈnɪnʃ\ *n*: one twelfth of an acre-foot

acrid \ˈāk-rid\ *adj* [modif. of L *acer*, *acer* sharp — more at EDGE] 1: sharp and harsh or unpleasantly pungent in taste or odor: IRRITATING, CORROSIVE 2: deeply or violently bitter: ACRIMONIOUS (an ~ denunciation) — **acrid-ly** \ˈāk-rid-ē-ē\ *adv* — **acridness** *n*

acridine \ˈāk-rid-ē-n\ *n*: a colorless crystalline compound $C_{10}H_7N$ occurring in coal tar and important as the parent compound of dyes and pharmaceuticals

acridine \ˈāk-rid-ē-n\ *n*: a yellow dye $C_{10}H_7N$ used as an antiseptic esp. for wounds

acridian \ˈāk-rid-ē-n\ *n*: a trademark — used for an acrylic fiber

acrimonious \ˈāk-ri-mō-nē-əs\ *adj*: caustic, biting, or rancorous esp. in feeling, language, or manner (an ~ dispute) — **acrimoniously** *adv* — **acrimoniousness** *n*

acrimony \ˈāk-ri-mō-nē\ *n*, pl -nies [MF or L, MF *acrimonia*, fr. L *acrimonia*, fr. *acer*, *acer*]: harsh or biting sharpness esp. of words, manner, or disposition

syn ACRIMONY, ACERBITY, ASPERITY shared meaning element: temper or language marked by angry irritation **ant** suavity

acro-bat \ˈāk-rō-bat\ *n* [F & Gk, F *acrobat*, fr. Gk *akrobatēs*, fr. *akrobates* walking up high, fr. *akros* + *bainein* to go — more at COME] 1: one that performs gymnastic feats requiring skillful control of the body 2: one adept at swiftly changing his position or viewpoint (a political ~) — **acro-batic** \ˈāk-rō-bat-ik\ *adj* — **acro-batically** \-i-ki\ *adv*

acro-batics \ˈāk-rō-bat-iks\ *n* pl but sing or pl in constr 1: the art, performance, or activity of an acrobat 2: a spectacular, showy, or startling performance involving great agility

acro-car-pous \ˈāk-rō-ˈkär-pōs\ *adj* [NL *acrocarpus*, fr. Gk *akrokarpos* bearing fruit at the top, fr. *akr-* *acr-* + *-karpos* -carpous] of a moss: having the archegonia and hence the capsules terminal on the stem

acro-cent-ric \ˈsen-trik\ *adj* [*acr-* + *-centric*]: having the centromere situated so that one chromosomal arm is much shorter than the other — **acrocentric** *n*

acro-dont \ˈāk-rō-dant\ *adj* 1 of teeth: consolidated with the summit of the alveolar ridge without sockets 2: having acrodont teeth

acrolein \ə-ˈkrō-lē-ən\ *n* [ISV *acr-* (fr. L *acer*, *acer*) + L *ole* to smell — more at ODOR]: a colorless irritant pungent liquid aldehyde C_3H_4O obtained by dehydration of glycerol or destructive distillation of fats

acro-meg-a-ly \ˈāk-rō-meg-ə-lē\ *n* [F *acromégalie*, fr. *acr-* + Gk *megal-*, *megas* large — more at MUCH] chronic hyperpituitarism marked by progressive enlargement of hands, feet, and face — **acro-megalic** \-mə-gal-ik\ *adj* or *n*

acro-nym \ˈāk-rō-nim\ *n* [*acr-* + *-onym* (as in *homonym*)] a word (as *radar* or *snafu*) formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts or major parts of a compound term — **acro-nymic** \ˈāk-rō-nim-ik\ *adj* — **acro-nymically** \-i-ki\ *adv*

acropetal \ə-ˈkrāp-ət-əl\ *adj* [*acr-* + *-petal* (as in *centripetal*)] proceeding from the base toward the apex or from below upward — **acropetally** \-lē-ē\ *adv*

acro-pho-bia \ˈāk-rō-fō-bē-ə\ *n* [NL]: abnormal dread of being at a great height

acropolis \ə-ˈkrāp-ə-lis\ *n* [Gk *akropolis*, fr. *akr-* *acr-* + *polis* city — more at POLICE], the upper fortified part of an ancient Greek city (as Athens)

across \ə-ˈkrɔs\ *adv* [ME *acros*, fr. AF *an crois*, fr. an in (fr. L *in*) + *crois* cross, fr. L *crux* — more at IN, CROSS] 1: in a position reaching from one side to the other: CROSSWISE 2: to or on the opposite side 3: so as to be understandable, acceptable, or successful: OVER (get an argument ~)

across prep 1 *a*: from one side to the opposite side of: OVER, THROUGH (swam ~ the river) *b*: on the opposite side of (lives ~ the street from us) 2: so as to intersect or pass through at an angle (sawed ~ the grain of the wood) 3: into transitory contact with (ran ~ an old friend in the store)

across adj: being in a crossed position

across-the-board adj 1: placed in combination to win, place, or show (an ~ racing bet) 2: embracing or affecting all classes or categories: BLANKET (an ~ pay raise)

acros-tic \ə-ˈkrɔs-tik\ *n* [MF & Gk; MF *acrostiche*, fr. Gk *akrostichis*, fr. *akr-* *acr-* + *stichos* line, akin to *steichos* to go — more at STAIR] 1: a composition unit in verse in which sets of letters (as the initial or final letters of the lines) taken in order form a word or phrase or a regular sequence of letters of the alphabet 2: ACRONYM 3: a series of words of equal length arranged to read the same horizontally or vertically — **acrostic** also **acros-tical** \-ti-kəl\ *adj* — **acros-tically** \-i-ki\ *adv*

ACRR *abbr* American Council on Race Relations

acrylate \ˈāk-rē-jāt\ *n* 1: a salt or ester of acrylic acid 2: ACRYLIC RESIN

acrylic \ə-ˈkril-ik\ *adj* [ISV *acrolen* + *-yl* + *-ic*]: of or relating to acrylic acid or its derivatives (~ polymers)

acrylic n 1 *a*: ACRYLIC RESIN *b*: a paint in which the vehicle is an acrylic resin *c*: a painting done in an acrylic resin 2: ACRYLIC FIBER

acrylic acid n: an unsaturated liquid acid $C_3H_4O_2$ that is obtained by synthesis and that polymerizes readily to form useful products (as constituents for varnishes and lacquers)

acrylic fiber n: a quick-drying synthetic textile fiber made by polymerization of acrylonitrile with other monomers

acrylic resin n: a glassy thermoplastic made by polymerizing acrylic or methacrylic acid or a derivative of either and used for cast and molded parts or as coatings and adhesives

acrylo-nitrile \ˈāk-rē-lō-nī-trəl\ *n*: a colorless volatile flammable liquid nitrile $C_3H_3.5N$ used chiefly in organic synthesis and for polymerization

ACS *abbr* 1 American Chemical Society 2 American College of Surgeons

act \ˈakt\ *n* [ME, partly fr. L *actus* doing, act, fr. *actus*, pp of *agere* to drive, do, partly fr. L *actum* thing done, record, fr. neut of *actus*, pp — more at AGENT] 1 *a*: a thing done: DEED *b*: something done voluntarily 2: a state of real existence rather than possibility 3: the formal product of a legislative body: STATUTE also: a decision or determination of a sovereign, a legislative council, or a court of justice 4: the process of doing *b* often cap.: a formal record of something done or transacted 6 *a*: one of the principal divisions of a theatrical work (as a play or opera) *b*: one of the successive parts or performances in a variety show or circus 7: a display of affected behavior: PRETENSE **syn** see ACTION

act vi 1 *obs*: ACTUATE, ANIMATE 2 *a*: to represent or perform by action esp. on the stage: *b*: FEIGN, SIMULATE *c*: IMPERSONATE 3: to play the part of as if in a play (~ the man of the world) 4: to behave in a manner suitable to (~ your age) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to perform on the stage: *b*: to behave as if performing on the stage: PRETEND 2: to take action ~ MOVE (think before ~ing) (~ed favorably on the recommendation) 3: to conduct oneself: BEHAVE (~ like a fool) 4: to perform a specified function: SERVE (trees ~ing as a windbreak) 5: to produce an effect: WORK (wait for a medicine to ~) 6 of a play: to be capable of being performed (the play ~s well) 7: to give a decision or award

act-abil-ity \ˈāk-tə-ˈbil-ə-tē\ *n* — **act-able** \ˈāk-tə-bəl\ *adj*

act abbr 1 active 2 actor 3 actual

ACT *abbr* 1 American College Test 2 Association of Classroom Teachers 3 Australian Capital Territory

Ac-tae-on \ˈāk-tē-ən\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Aktaiōn*]: a hunter turned into a stag and killed by his own hounds for having seen Artemis bathing

actg *abbr* acting

ACTH \ˈjē-ˈdē-ˈtē-ˈhē\ *n* [adrenocorticotrophic hormone]: ADRENOCORTICOTROPHIC HORMONE

actin \ˈāk-tən\ *n* [ISV, fr. L *actus*]: a protein of muscle that is active in muscular contraction

actin- or **actin-** or **actino-** *comb form* [NL, ray, fr. Gk *aktin-*, *aktin-*, fr. *aktis*, akin to OE *ūht* morning twilight, L *nox*, *nox* night — more at NIGHT] 1 *a*: having a radiate form (*Actinomyces*) *b*: actinian (*actiniform*) 2 *a*: actinic (*actinium*) *b*: actinic radiation (as X rays) (*actinotherapy*)

act-ing \ˈāk-tɪŋ\ *adj* 1: holding a temporary rank or position: performing services temporarily (~ president) 2 *a*: suitable for stage performance (an ~ play) *b*: prepared with directions for actors (an ~ text of a play)

act-ing n: the art or practice of representing a character on a stage or before cameras

act-in-ia \ˈāk-tin-ē-ə\ *n*, pl -i-ə or -i-ae or -i-ae [NL, fr. Gk *aktin-*, *aktis*]: SEA ANEMONE also: a related animal — **act-in-ian** \-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

act-in-ic \ˈāk-tin-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or exhibiting actinism — **act-in-ically** \-i-ki\ *adv*

act-inic ray n: a radiation having marked photochemical action

act-inide \ˈāk-tə-nid\ *n* [ISV]: any element in a series of elements of increasing atomic numbers beginning with actinium (89) or

a about b kitten c further d back e bake f cot, cart
g out h chin i less j easy k gift l trip m life
n joke o sing p flow q flaw r coin s thin t thus
u loot v foot w yet x few y furious z vision

thorium (90) and ending with element of atomic numbr 103 — see PERIODIC TABLE table

ac-ti-nism \ak-ti-niz-əm/ *n* : the property of radiant energy esp. in the visible and ultraviolet spectral regions by which chemical changes are produced

ac-ti-n-um \ak-tin-əm/ *n* [NL] : a radioactive trivalent metallic element that resembles lanthanum in chemical properties and that is found esp. in pitchblende — see ELEMENT table

ac-ti-no-olite \ak-tin-ō-līt/ *n* : a bright or grayish green amphibole occurring in fibrous, radiated, or columnar forms

ac-ti-no-m-e-ter \ak-ti-nam-ət-ər/ *n* : 1 : an instrument for measuring the direct heating power of the sun's rays 2 : an instrument for measuring the actinic power of radiant energy or for determining photographic exposure to be given — **ac-ti-no-m-e-tric** \-nō-mē-trik/ *adj* — **ac-ti-no-m-e-try** \-nām-ō-trē/ *n*

ac-ti-no-mor-phic \ak-ti-nō-mōr-fik/ *adj* also **ac-ti-no-mor-phous** \-fəs/ *adj* [ISV] : being radially symmetrical and capable of division into essentially symmetrical halves by any longitudinal plane passing through the axis — **ac-ti-no-mor-phy** \ak-ti-nō-mōr-fē/ *n*

ac-ti-no-my-ces \ak-ti-nō-mī-sē/ *n*, *pl* actinomycetes [NL, genus name, fr. *actin-* + Gk *mykē*, mykēs fungus; akin to Gk *myxa* mucus — more at MUCUS] : any of a genus (Actinomycetes) of filamentous bacteria including both soil-inhabiting saprophytes and disease-producing parasites — **ac-ti-no-my-cet-al** \-mī-sēt-əl/ *adj*

ac-ti-no-my-cete \ak-ti-nō-mī-sēt, -mī-sēt/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *aktin-*, *aktis* + *mykē*, *mykēs*] : any of an order (Actinomycetales) of filamentous or rod-shaped bacteria including the actinomycetes and streptomycetes — **ac-ti-no-my-cet-ous** \-mī-sēt-s/ *adj*

ac-ti-no-my-clin \ak-ti-nō-mīs-n/ *n* : any of various red or yellow-red mostly toxic polypeptide antibiotics isolated from soil bacteria (esp. *Streptomyces antibioticus*)

ac-ti-no-my-co-sis \ak-ti-nō-mī-kō-sis/ *n* : infection with or disease caused by actinomycetes, esp. : a chronic disease of cattle, swine, and man characterized by hard granulomatous masses usu. in mouth and jaw — **ac-ti-no-my-co-tic** \-kāt-ik/ *adj*

ac-ti-non \ak-ti-nān/ *n* [NL, fr. *actinium*] : a gaseous radioactive isotope of radon that has a half-life of about 4 seconds

ac-ti-no-ur-a-ni-um \ak-ti-nō-yū-rā-nē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *actinium* + *uranium*] : the uranium isotope of mass 235

ac-ti-no-zo-an \-nō-zō-ən/ *n* [actin- + Gk *zōon* animal, akin to Gk *zōē* life — more at QUICK] : ANTHOZOAN — **actinozoan** *adj*

ac-tion \ak-shən/ *n* : 1 : a proceeding in a court of justice by which one demands or enforces one's right 2 : the bringing about of an alteration by force or through a natural agency 3 : the manner or method of performing 4 : the deportment of an actor or speaker or his expression by means of attitude, voice, and gesture 5 : the style of movement of the feet and legs (as of a horse) 6 : a function of the body or one of its parts 7 : an act of will 8 : a thing accomplished usu. over a period of time, in stages, or with the possibility of repetition (an ~, the product and expression of exerted force — Thomas Carlyle) 9 : *pl* : BEHAVIOR, CONDUCT (somber ~s) 10 : INITIATIVE, ENTERPRISE (a man of ~) 11 : (1) : an engagement between troops or ships (2) : combat in war (gallantry in ~) 12 : (1) : an event or series of events forming a literary composition (2) : the unfolding of the events of a drama or work of fiction : PLOT (3) : the movement of incidents in a plot 13 : the combination of circumstances that constitute the subject matter of a painting or sculpture 14 : an operating mechanism 15 : the manner in which a mechanism operates 16 : the price movement and trading volume of a commodity, security, or market 17 : the process of betting including the offering and acceptance of a bet and determination of a winner 18 : the most vigorous, productive, or exciting activity in a particular field, area, or group (they itch to go where the ~ is — D. J. Henahan)

syn 1 ACTION, ACT, DEED *shared meaning element* : something done or effected

2 see BATTLE

ac-tion-able \ak-sh(ə)-nə-bəl/ *adj* : subject to or affording ground for an action or suit at law — **ac-tion-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

ac-tion-less \ak-shən-ləs/ *adj* : marked by inaction : IMMOBILE

action painting *n* : abstract expressionism marked esp. by the use of spontaneous techniques (as dribbling, splattering, or smearing)

action potential *n* : a recorded change in potential (as between the inside of a nerve cell and the extracellular medium) during activity of a cell or tissue

ac-ti-vate \ak-ti-vāt/ *vb* -vated; -vating *vt* : to make active or more active as 1 : to make (as molecules) reactive or more reactive 2 : to convert (as a provitamin) into a biologically active derivative 3 : to make (a substance) radioactive, luminescent, photosensitive, or photoconductive 4 : to treat (as carbon or alumina) esp. so as to improve adsorptive properties 5 : to aerate (sewage) so as to favor the growth of organisms that decompose organic matter 6 : to set up or formally institute (as a military unit) with the necessary personnel and equipment 7 : to put (an individual or unit) on active duty 8 : to become active **syn** see VITALIZE

ac-ti-vat-ion \ak-ti-vā-shən/ *n* — **ac-ti-vat-or** \ak-ti-vāt-ər/ *n*

activated carbon *n* : a highly adsorbent powdered or granular carbon made usu. by carbonization and chemical activation and used chiefly for purifying by adsorption — called also *activated charcoal*

activation analysis *n* : analysis to determine chemical elements in a material by bombarding it with neutrons to produce radioactive atoms whose radiations are characteristic of the elements present

ac-tive \ak-tiv/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *actif*, fr. L *activus*, fr. *actus*, pp. of *agere* to drive, do — more at AGENT] 1 : characterized by action rather than by contemplation or speculation 2 : productive of action or movement 3 : *a of a verb form or voice* : asserting that the person or thing represented by the grammatical subject performs the action represented by the verb (his in "he hits the ball" is ~) 4 : expressing action as distinct from mere existence or state 5 : quick in physical movement : LIVELY 6 : marked by vigorous activity : BUSY (the stock market was ~) 7 : requiring vigorous action or exertion (~ spc'z) 8 : having

practical operation or results : EFFECTIVE (an ~ law) 9 : disposed to action : ENERGETIC (~ interest) 10 : engaged in an action or activity : PARTICIPATING (an ~ club member) 11 : engaged in full-time service esp. in the armed forces (~ duty) 12 : marked by present operation, transaction, movement, or use (~ account) 13 : capable of acting or reacting : ACTIVATED (~ nitrogen) (~ charcoal) 14 : tending to progress or to cause degeneration (~ tuberculosis) 15 : exhibiting optical activity 16 : still eligible to win the pot in poker 17 : moving down the line : visiting in the set ~ used of couples in contradances or square dances — **ac-tive** *adv* — **ac-tive-ness** *n*

active immunity *n* : usu. long-lasting immunity that is acquired through production of antibodies within the organism in response to the presence of antigens — compare PASSIVE IMMUNITY

active transport *n* : movement of a chemical substance by the expenditure of energy through a gradient (as across a cell membrane) in concentration or electrical potential and opposite to the direction of normal diffusion

ac-tiv-ism \ak-tiv-iz-əm/ *n* : a doctrine or practice that emphasizes direct vigorous action (as a mass demonstration) in support of or opposition to one side of a controversial issue — **ac-tiv-ist** \-vst/ *n* or *adj* — **ac-tiv-is-tic** \ak-ti-viz-tik/ *adj*

ac-tiv-ity \ak-tiv-ət-i/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 : the quality or state of being active 2 : vigorous or energetic action : LIVELINESS 3 : natural or normal function as a : a process (as digestion) that an organism carries on or participates in by virtue of being alive b : similar process actually or potentially involving mental function; specif : an educational procedure designed to stimulate learning by firsthand experience 4 : an active force 5 : a pursuit in which a person is active 6 : a form of organized, supervised, often extracurricular recreation 7 : an organizational unit for performing a specific function, also : its function or duties

act of God : an extraordinary interruption by a natural cause (as a flood or earthquake) of the usual course of events that experience, prescience, or care cannot reasonably foresee or prevent

ac-to-my-o-sin \ak-tō-mī-ō-sin/ *n* [ISV *actin* + *-o-* + *myosin*] : a viscous contractile complex of actin and myosin concerned together with ATP in muscular contraction

ac-tor \ak-tər/ *n* : 1 : one that acts : DOER 2 : a : one who represents a character in a dramatic production b : a theatrical performer c : one that behaves as if acting a part 3 : one that takes part in any affair : PARTICIPANT — **ac-tor-ish** \-tə-nish/ *adj* — **ac-tress** \-trēs/ *n*

act out *vi* 1 : to represent in action (children *act out* what they read) 2 : to translate into action (unwilling to *act out* their beliefs) 3 : to express (repressed or unconscious impulses) in overt behavior without awareness or insight esp. during psychoanalytic investigation

Acts \akts/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr : a book in the New Testament narrating the beginnings of the Church — called also *Acts of the Apostles*; see BIBLE table

ac-tu-al \ak-ch(ə)-wəl/ *adj* [ME *actuel*, fr. MF, fr. LL *actualis*, fr. L *actus* act] 1 : *obs* : ACTIVE 2 : existing in act and not merely potentially 3 : existing in fact or reality (~ and imagined conditions) 4 : not false or apparent (~ costs) 5 : existing or occurring at the time : CURRENT (caught in the ~ commission of a crime) **syn** see REAL *antidial*, imaginary

actual cash value *n* : the amount necessary to replace or restore lost, stolen, or damaged property (as an automobile)

ac-tu-al-ity \ak-chə-wəl-ət-i/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 : the quality or state of being actual 2 : something that is actual : FACT, REALITY (possible risks which have been seized upon as actualities — T. S. Eliot)

ac-tu-al-ize \ak-ch(ə)-wə-līz, 'aksh-wə- / *vb* -ized; -izing *vt* : to make actual ~ *vi* : to become actual — **ac-tu-al-iza-tion** \ak-ch(ə)-wə-lā-zā-shən, 'aksh-wə- / *n*

ac-tu-al-ly \ak-ch(ə)-wə-lē, 'aksh-(wə)-lē/ *adv* 1 : in act or in fact : REALLY (nominally but not ~ independent — Karl Loewenstein) 2 : at the present moment (the party ~ in power) 3 : in point of fact : in truth (she ~ spoke Latin)

ac-tu-ar-i-al \ak-chə-wēr-ē-əl/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to actuaries 2 : relating to statistical calculation esp. of life expectancy — **ac-tu-ar-i-al-ly** \-ē-əl/ *adv*

ac-tu-ary \ak-chə-wēr-ē/ *n*, *pl* -aries [L *actuarius* shorthand writer, fr. *actum* record — more at ACT] 1 : *obs* : CLERK, REGISTRAR 2 : one who calculates insurance and annuity premiums, reserves, and dividends

ac-tu-ate \ak-chə-wāt/ *vi* -ated; -ating [ML *actuatus*, pp. of *actuare*, fr. L *actus* act] 1 : to put into mechanical action or motion 2 : to move to action **syn** see MOVE — **ac-tu-a-tion** \ak-chə-wā-shən/ *n*

ac-tu-a-tor \ak-chə-wāt-ər/ *n* : one that actuates, specif : a mechanism for moving or controlling something indirectly instead of by hand

act up *vi* 1 : to act in a way different from that which is normal or expected as a : to behave in an unruly, recalcitrant, or capricious manner b : to show off c : to function improperly (this typewriter is *acting up* again) 2 : to become active or acute after being quiescent (her rheumatism started to *act up*)

ac-tyl \ə-kyūl-ət-i/ *n*, *pl* -ities [MF *acutē*, fr. OF *aguētē*, fr. agu sharp, fr. L *acutus*] : keenness of perception : SHARPNESS

ac-ty-le-ate \ə-kyūl-ē-ət/ *adj* [L *aculeatus* having stings, fr. *aculeus*, dim. of *acus*] : having a sting (~ insects)

ac-cu-men \ə-kyū-mən/ *n* [L *acumin-*, *acumen*, lit., point, fr. *acuere*] : keenness and depth of perception, discernment, or discrimination esp. in practical matters : SHREWDNESS **syn** see DISCERNMENT

acu-mi-nate \ə-kyū-mā-nēt/ *adj* : tapering to a slender point : POINTED

acu-mi-nate \-nēt/ *vb* -nated; -nating *vt* : to make sharp or acute ~ *vi* : to taper or come to a point — **acu-mi-na-tion** \ə-kyū-mā-nā-shən/ *n*

acu-punc-ture \ak-yu-pŋ(k)-chər/ *n* [L *acus* + E *punctura*] : an orig. Chinese practice of puncturing the body (as with needles) to cure disease or relieve pain

acute \ə-kyū\ *adj* **acute**-er; **acute**-est [L. *acutus*, pp. of *acuere* to sharpen, fr. *acus* needle, akin to L. *acer* sharp — more at *EDGE*] 1 : ending in a sharp point as a : being or forming an angle measuring less than 90 degrees (~ angle) b : composed of acute angles (~ triangle) 2 a : marked by keen discernment or intellectual perception esp. of subtle distinctions : PENETRATING (an ~ thinker) b : responsive to slight impressions or stimuli (~ observer) 3 : of a kind to act keenly on the senses, esp.: characterized by sharpness or severity (~ pain) 4 a : having a sudden onset, sharp rise, and short course (~ disease) b : lasting a short time (~ experiments) 5 : seriously demanding urgent attention (an ~ housing shortage) 6 a of an accent mark : having the form b : marked with an acute accent c. of the variety indicated by an acute accent — **acute**-ly *adv* — **acute**-ness *n*

syn 1 see **SHARP** **ant** *obtuse*
2 **ACUTE**, **CRITICAL**, **CRUCIAL** *shared meaning element* : full of uncertainty as to outcome **ant** *chronic*

ACV *abbr* 1 actual cash value 2 air-cushion vehicle

acyclic \ə-sī-klīk, -sīk-lik\ *adj* 1 not cyclic, esp.: not disposed in cycles or whorls 2 : having an open-chain structure, esp.: ALIPHATIC (an ~ compound)

acyl \ə-sī-əl\ *n* [ISV, fr. *acid*] : a radical derived usu. from an organic acid by removal of the hydroxyl from all acid groups

ad \əd\ *n* : **ADVERTISEMENT** 2

ad *n* : **ADVANTAGE** 4

AD *abbr* 1 active duty 2 after date 3 air-dried 4 anno Domini — often printed in small capitals 5 assembly district

ad- or **ac-** or **af-** or **ag-** or **al-** or **ap-** or **as-** or **at-** *prefix* [ME, fr. MF, OF & L, MF, fr. OF, fr. L, fr. ad — more at *AT*] 1 : to : toward — usu. *ac-* before *c*, *k*, or *q* (acculturation) and *af-* before *f* and *ag-* before *g* (aggrade) and *al-* before *l* (alliteration) and *ap-* before *p* (approximate) and *as-* before *s* (assuasive) and *at-* before *t* (attune) and *ad-* before other sounds but sometimes *ad-* even before one of the listed consonants (adsorb) 2 : near : adjacent to — in this sense always in the form *ad-* (*adrenal*)

ad \əd, əd\ *adv* *suffix* [L. *ad*] : in the direction of : toward (cephalad)

ADA *abbr* 1 American Dental Association 2 Americans for Democratic Action 3 average daily attendance

ad-age \əd-ij\ *n* [MF, fr. L. *adagium*, fr. *ad-* + *-agium* (akin to *aio* I say); akin to Gk. *ē* he spoke] : a saying often in metaphorical form that embodies a common observation

adagio \ə-daj-ē, -dāzh-ē\ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr. *ad* to + *agio* ease] : in an easy graceful manner SLOWLY — used chiefly as a direction in music

adagio *n*, pl. *glos* 1 : a musical composition or movement in adagio tempo 2 : a ballet duet by a man and woman or a mixed trio displaying difficult feats of balance, lifting, or spinning

Adam \ə-dəm\ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. Heb *Ādām*] 1 : the first man and father by Eve of Cain and Abel 2 : the unregenerate nature of man — used esp. in the phrase *the old Adam* — **Adam**-ic \ə-dəm-ik\ or **Adam**-ical \ə-dəm-ik\ *adj*

Adam \ə-dəm\ *n* [Robert Adam 1717–1792 & James Adam 1719–1794 Sc. designers] : of or relating to an 18th century style of furniture characterized by straight lines, surface decoration, and conventional designs (as festooned garlands and medallions)

adamance \ə-dəm-ən-sē\ *n* : **ADAMANCY**

adamancy \ə-dəm-ən-sē\ *n* : **ADAMANCY**

adamant \ə-də-mənt\ *adj* [L. *adamantus*, fr. Gk. *adamas* (as a diamond) formerly believed to be of impenetrable hardness 2 : an unbreakable or extremely hard substance

adamant *adj* : unshakable or immovable esp. in opposition UNYIELDING **syn** see **INFLEXIBLE** **ant** *yielding* — **adamant**-ly *adv*

adamantine \ə-də-mən-tēn, -tīn, -mənt-ēn\ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *adamantinus*, fr. Gk. *adamas*, fr. *adamas*, fr. *adamas*] 1 : made of or having the quality of adamant 2 : rigidly firm : UNYIELDING 3 : resembling the diamond in hardness or luster

Adam's apple *n* : the projection in the front of the neck formed by the largest cartilage of the larynx — see **LARYNX** illustration

Adam's needle *n* : any of several yuccas

adapt \ə-dapt\ *vb* [F or L. *adaptare*, fr. L. *adaptare*, fr. *ad-* + *aptare* to fit, fr. *aptus* apt, fit] *vi* : to make fit (as for a specific or new use or situation) often by modification ~ *vi* : to become adapted — **adapt**-ed-ness *n*

syn **ADAPT** **ADJUST**, **ACCOMMODATE**, **CONFORM**, **RECONCILE** *shared meaning element* : to bring one into correspondence with another **ant** *unfit*

adaptable \ə-dap-tə-bəl\ *adj* : capable of being adapted . **SLIT** **ABLE** **syn** see **PLASTIC** **ant** *inadaptable*, *unadaptable* — **adapt**-ability \ə-dap-tə-bil-ə-tē\ *n*

adaptation \ə-dap-tā-shən, -əp-ē\ *n* 1 : the act or process of adapting : the state of being adapted 2 : adjustment to environmental conditions as a : adjustment of a sense organ to the intensity or quality of stimulation b : modification of an organism or its parts that makes it more fit for existence under the conditions of its environment 3 : something that is adapted, specif. a composition rewritten into a new form — **adapt**-ation-al \ə-dap-tā-shən-əl\ *adj* — **adapt**-ation-ally \ə-dap-tā-shən-əl\ *adv*

adapter *also* **adaptor** \ə-dap-tər\ *n* 1 : one that adapts 2 a : a device for connecting two parts (as of different diameters) of an apparatus b : an attachment for adapting apparatus for uses not orig. intended

adaptation \ə-dap-tā-shən\ *n* : **ADAPTATION**

adaptive \ə-dap-tiv\ *adj* : showing or having a capacity for or tendency toward adaptation — **adapt**-ive-ly *adv* — **adapt**-iveness *n* — **adapt**-ivity \ə-dap-tiv-ə-tē\ *n*

Adar \ä-där\ *n* [ME, fr. Heb *Ādār*] : the 6th month of the civil year or the 12th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see **MONTH** table

Adar \ä-där\ *n* [Heb *Ādār* *Shēni* second Adar] : **VEADAR**

ad-ax-ial \ə-dak-sē-əl\ *adj* : situated on the same side as facing the axis (as of an organ)

ADC *abbr* 1 aide-de-camp 2 Aid to Dependent Children 3 Defense Command 4 assistant division commander

add \əd\ *vb* [ME *adden*, fr. L. *addere*, fr. *ad-* + *-dere* to put, more at *DO*] *vi* 1 : to join or unite so as to bring about an increase or improvement (~ 60 acres to his land) (wine ~s a creati touch to cooking) 2 : to say further : APPEND 3 : to combine (numbers) into an equivalent simple quantity or number 4 : include as a member of a group (don't forget to ~ me in) ~ *vi* a : to perform addition b : to come together or unite by addition 2 a : to serve as an addition (the movie will ~ to his fame) : to make an addition • **ENLARGE** — **add**-able or **add**-ible \əd-bəl\ *adj*

ADD *abbr* American Dialect Dictionary

addax \əd-aks\ *n*, pl. **addax-es** [L.] : a large light-colored antelope (*Addax nasomaculata*) of N. Africa, Arabia, and Syria

addend \əd-ənd, -ə-dend\ *n* [short for *addendum*] : a number to be added to another

addendum \ə-dən-dəm\ *n*, pl. **-da** \-də\ [L. neut. of *addendus* gerundive of *addere*] 1 : a thing added : ADDITION 2 : a supplement to a book — often used in pl. but sing. in constr.

adder \əd-ər\ *n* [ME, alter. (by incorrect division of a *nadder*) (*nadder*, fr. OE *nædder*, akin to OHG *nātara* adder, L. *natrix* water snake) 1 : the common venomous viper (*Vipera berus*) of Europe broadly : a terrestrial viper (family *Viperidae*) 2 : any of several No. American snakes (as the hogsnakes) that are harmless but are popularly believed to be venomous

adder \əd-ər\ *n* : one that adds, esp. a device (as in a computer) that performs addition

adder's-tongue \əd-ərz-,tŋ\ *n* 1 : a fern (genus *Ophioglossum*, family *Ophioglossaceae*) whose fruiting spike resembles a serpent's tongue 2 : **DOGTUOTH VIOLET**

addict \ə-dikt\ *vi* [L. *addicere*, pp. of *addicere* to favor, fr. *ad-* + *dicere* to say — more at *DICTION*] 1 : to devote or surrender (one self) to something habitually or obsessively (~ed to gambling) 2 : to cause (a person) to become physiologically dependent upon a drug

addict \əd-ikt\ *n* 1 : one who is addicted to a drug 2 : DEVOTEE 2 (a detective novel ~)

addiction \ə-dik-shən\ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being addicted (~ to reading) 2 : compulsive physiological need for a habit-forming drug (as heroin) — compare **HABITATION**

addictive \ə-dik-tiv\ *adj* : causing or characterized by addiction

Addison's disease \əd-ə-sən-z\ *n* [Thomas Addison 1786–1859 E. physician] : a destructive disease marked by deficient secretion of the adrenal cortical hormone and characterized by extreme weakness, loss of weight, low blood pressure, gastrointestinal disturbances, and brownish pigmentation of the skin and mucous membranes

addition \ə-dish-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *additio*-, *additio*, fr. *additio*, pp. of *addere*] 1 : the result of adding : INCREASE 2 : the act or process of adding, esp. the operation of combining numbers so as to obtain an equivalent simple quantity 3 : a part added (as to a building or residential section) 4 : direct chemical combination of substances into a single product — in addition : BESIDES. ALSO — in addition to : over and above

addition-al \ə-dish-nəl, -dīsh-nəl\ *adj* : existing by way of addition : **ADDED** — **addition**-ally \ə-dish-nəl\ *adv*

additive \ə-dit-iv\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characterized by addition 2 : produced by addition — **add**-itive-ly *adv* — **add**-itivity \ə-dit-iv-ə-tē\ *n*

additive *n* : a substance added to another in relatively small amounts to impart or improve desirable properties or suppress undesirable properties (food ~s)

additive identity *n* : an identity element (as 0 in the group of whole numbers under the operation of addition) that in a given mathematical system leaves unchanged any element to which it is added

additive inverse *n* : a number of opposite sign with respect to a given number so that addition of the two numbers gives zero (the additive inverse of 4 is -4)

addle \əd-əl\ *adj* [ME *adel* filth, fr. OE *adela*, akin to MLG *adale* liquid manure] 1 : of an egg : ROTTEN 2 : **CONFUSED**, **Muddled**

addle *vb* **ad-dled**, **ad-dling** \əd-lŋ, -lŋ\ *vi* : to throw into confusion : **CONFUSE** ND ~ *vi* 1 : to become rotten • **SPOIL** 2 : to become confused

ad-dle-pated \əd-lē-pāt-əd\ *adj* 1 : being mixed up : **CONFUSED** 2 : **ECCENTRIC**

addn *abbr* addition

addnl *abbr* additional

address \ə-dres\ *vb* [ME *adressen*, fr. MF *adresser* fr. *a-* (fr. L. *ad-*) + *dresser* to arrange — more at *DRESS*] *vi* 1 *archaic* a. **DIRECT** **AIM** b. to direct to go • **SEND** 2 *archaic* : to make ready • **DRESS** 3 a : to direct the efforts or attention of (someone) (will ~ himself to the problem) b : to deal with **TREAT** (intrigued by the chance to ~ important issues — I L Horowitz) 4 a : to communicate directly (~es his thanks to his host) b : to speak or write directly to, esp. to deliver a formal speech to 5 a : to mark directions for delivery on (~ a letter) b : to consign to the care of another (as an agent or factor) 6 : to greet by a prescribed form 7 : to adjust the club preparatory to hitting (a golf ball) ~ *vi* *obs.* : to direct one's speech or attentions — **ad-dress**-er *n*

ad-dress \ə-dres, for 5 & 7 & less often 4 *also* \əd-res, res\ *n* 1 : dutiful and courteous attention esp. in courtship — usu. used in pl. 2 a : readiness and capability for dealing (as with a person or prob-

a about * listen ar further a back ā bake ā cot. cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ ying ō now o flaw oi coin th thin th this
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

lem) skillfully and smoothly: **ADROITNESS** **b** obs: a making ready, also: a state of preparedness **3** **a**: manner of bearing oneself (a man of rude ~) **b**: manner of speaking or singing: **DELIVERY** **4**: a formal communication, esp: a prepared speech delivered to a special audience or on a special occasion **5** **a**: a place where a person or organization may be communicated with **b**: directions for delivery on the outside of an object (as a letter or package) **c**: the designation of place of delivery placed between the heading and salutation on a business letter **6**: a preparatory position of the player and club in golf **7**: a location (as in the memory of a computer) where particular information is stored, also: the digits that identify such a location **syn** see **TACT** **ant** maladroitness
ad-dress-a-ble \ə-ˈdres-ə-bəl/ **adj**: accessible through an address (~ registers in a computer)
ad-dress-ee \ə-ˈdres-ē, -ē, -ē/ **n**: one to whom something is addressed
ad-duce \ə-ˈdʊ(y)üs/ **vt** **ad-duced**: **ad-duc-ing** [*L. adducere*, lit. to lead to, fr. *ad-* + *ducere* to lead — more at **TOW**]: to offer as example, reason, or proof in discussion or analysis — **ad-duc-er** **n** **syn** **ADDUCE**, **CITE**, **ADVANCE**, **ALLEGUE** **shared meaning element** : to bring forward (as in explanation, proof, or demonstration)
ad-duct \ə-ˈdʌkt, -ə-ˈ/ **vt** [*L. adductus*, pp of *adducere*]: to draw (as a limb) toward or past the median axis of the body, also: to bring together (similar parts) (~ the fingers) — **ad-duc-tive** \ə-ˈdʌkt-iv/ **adj**
ad-duct \ə-ˈdʌkt/ **n** [*G addukti*, fr. *L. adductus*]: a chemical addition product
ad-duc-tion \ə-ˈdʌk-shən, -ə-ˈ/ **n**: 1: the action of adducting: the state of being adducted **2**: the act or action of adducting or bringing forward
ad-duc-tor \ə-ˈdʌk-tər/ **n** [*NL*, fr. *L.* one that draws to, fr. *adductus*]: 1: a muscle that draws a part toward the median line of the body or toward the axis of an extremity **2**: a muscle that closes the valves of a bivalve mollusk
add up **vi**: 1: **AMOUNT** — used with *to* (the play *adds up* to a lot of laughs) **2**: to come to the expected total (the bill doesn't *add up*) ~ **vt**: to form an opinion of (added him up at a glance)
ade \ə-ˈdē/ **n** **suffix** [*ME*, fr. *MF*, fr. *OProv* -ada, fr. *LL* -ata fr. *L.* fem of -atus] **1**: act: action (blockade) **2**: product; esp. sweet drink (limeade)
Adélie penguin \ə-ˈdē-lē-/ **n** [*Adélie Coast*, Antarctica]: a small antarctic penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) — called also **Adélie**
adel-phous \ə-ˈdel-fəs/ **adj** **comb form** [*prob* fr. *NL* -adelphus, fr. *Gk* adelphos brother, fr. *hō-*, *ā-* (akin to *homos* same) + *delphos* womb — more at **SAME**, **DOLPHIN**] : having (such or so many) stamens fascicles (monadelphous)
aden- or **adeno-** **comb form** [*NL*, fr. *Gk*, fr. *aden-*, *adēn*, akin to *L.* *inguen* groin, *Gk* *nephros* kidney — more at **NEPHRITIS**]: gland (*adentis*)
ade-nine \ə-ˈdē-nē-/ **n** [*ISV*, fr. its presence in glandular tissue]: a purine base *C₇H₇N₃*, that codes hereditary information in the genetic code in DNA and RNA — compare **CYTOSINE**, **GUANINE**, **THYMINE**, **URACIL**
ade-ni-tis \ə-ˈdē-nī-tis/ **n** [*NL*] : inflammation of one or more lymph nodes
ade-no-car-ci-no-ma \ə-ˈdē-nō-(s)-kars-ē-nō-mə/ **n** [*NL*] : a malignant tumor originating in glandular epithelium — **ade-no-car-ci-no-ma-tous** \ə-ˈdē-nō-mə-təs/ **adj**
ade-no-hy-poph-y-a-l \ə-ˈdē-nō-hī-paf-ē-səs/ **n**, **pl** -y-es \ə-ˈdē-sēz/ [*NL*] : the anterior glandular lobe of the pituitary gland — **ade-no-hy-poph-y-seal** \ə-ˈdē-nō-hī-paf-ē-sē-əl/ or **ade-no-hy-poph-y-sal** \ə-ˈdē-nō-hī-paf-ē-sē-əl/ **adj**
ade-noid \ə-ˈdē-nō-oid, -ad-ˈnō-oid/ **n** [*Gk* *adenoidēs* glandular, fr. *adēn*]: an enlarged mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx characteristically obstructing breathing — usu. used in **pl** — **adenoid** **adj**
ade-noi-dal \ə-ˈdē-nō-oid-əl/ **adj** : 1: of or relating to the adenoids **2**: typical or suggestive of one affected with abnormally enlarged adenoids (an ~ tenor) (~ breathing)
ade-no-ma \ə-ˈdē-nō-mə/ **n**, **pl** -nomas or -no-ma-ta \ə-ˈdē-nō-mə-ta/ [*NL* *adenoma*, *adenoma*] : a benign tumor of a glandular structure or of glandular origin — **ade-no-ma-tous** \ə-ˈdē-nō-mə-təs/ **adj**
ade-no-sine \ə-ˈdē-nō-sēn/ **n** [*ISV*, blend of *adenine* & *ribose*] : a nucleoside *C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₄* that is a constituent of ribonucleic acid yielding adenine and ribose on hydrolysis
adenosine diphosphate **n**: **ADP**
adenosine mo-no-phos-phate \ə-ˈdē-nō-sēn-ə-ˈfās-ˌfāt, -mə-nō-/ **n** : 1: **AMP** **2**: **CYCLIC AMP**
adenosine tri-phos-phate \ə-ˈdē-nō-sēn-ə-ˈfās-ˌfāt, -fāt, -fāt/ **n**: **ATPASE**
adenosine tri-phos-phate \ə-ˈdē-nō-sēn-ə-ˈfās-ˌfāt/ **n**: **ATP**
ade-no-vi-rus \ə-ˈdē-nō-vī-rəs/ **n** [*adenovirus* + *-o-* + *virus*]: any of a group of DNA-containing viruses orig. identified in human adenoid tissue, causing respiratory diseases (as catarrh), and including some capable of inducing malignant tumors in experimental animals — **ade-no-vi-ral** \ə-ˈdē-nō-vī-rəl/ **adj**
ade-nyl \ə-ˈdē-nī-/ **n**: an univalent radical *C₃H₄N₂* derived from adenine
adenyl cy-clase \ə-ˈdē-nī-ˌklās, -klāz/ **n**: an enzyme that catalyzes the formation of cyclic AMP from ATP
ade-nylic acid \ə-ˈdē-nī-ˌlīk-/ **n**: a nucleotide *C₁₀H₁₄N₅O₇P* formed by partial hydrolysis of RNA or ATP
ade-pt \ə-ˈdē-pt/ **n** [*NL*, *adeptus* alchemist who has attained the knowledge of how to change base metals into gold, fr. *L.* pp of *adipisci* to attain, fr. *ad-* + *apisci* to reach — more at **APT**]: a highly skilled or well-trained individual: **EXPERT** (an ~ at chess)
ade-pt \ə-ˈdē-pt/ **adj**: thoroughly proficient: **EXPERT** **syn** see **PROFICIENT** **ant** **INADEPT**, **INEPT**, **BUNGLING** — **ade-pt-ly** \ə-ˈdē-pt-ē-/ **adv** — **ade-pt-ness** \ə-ˈdē-pt-nəs/ **n**
ade-qua-cy \ə-ˈdē-kwə-sē/ **n**, **pl** -cies : the quality or state of being adequate
ade-quate \ə-ˈkwə-/ **adj** [*L. adequatus*, pp of *adaequare* to make equal, fr. *ad-* + *aequare* to equal — more at **EQUATE**] **1** **a**: sufficient for a specific requirement (~ taxation of goods), esp: barely sufficient or satisfactory (her first performance was merely ~) **2**

: lawfully and reasonably sufficient **syn** see **SUFFICIENT** **ant** **INADEQUATE** — **ade-quate-ly** **adv** — **ade-quate-ness** **n**
ad-eun-dem \ə-ˈdē-ən-dəm/ or **ad-eundem gradum** \ə-ˈgrād-əm/ **adv** or **adj** [*NL* *ad eundem gradum*]: to, in, or of the same rank — used esp. of the honorary granting of academic standing or a degree by a university to one whose actual work was done elsewhere
ad-eux \ə-ˈdō(r), -ə-dō-/ **adj** [*F*]: involving two people esp. in private (a cozy evening *ad-eux*)
ad-eux **adv**: privately or intimately with only two present (dining *ad-eux*)
ADH **abbr** automatic direction finder
ADH **abbr** antidiuretic hormone
ad-here \ə-ˈdhi-(r), -r-/ **vb** **ad-hered**, **ad-her-ing** [*MF* or *L.* *MF* *adhærere*, fr. *L.* *adhærere* fr. *ad-* + *hærere* to stick — more at **HESITATE**] **vi** **1**: to give support or maintain loyalty **2** obs: to be consistent: **ACCORD** **3**: to hold fast or stick by or as if by glueing, suction, grasping, or fusing **4**: to bind oneself to observance ~ **vt**: to cause to stick fast **syn** see **STICK**
ad-her-ence \ə-ˈdhi-ən(t)s-/ **n** **1**: the act, action, or quality of adhering **2**: steady or faithful attachment: **FIDELITY**
syn **ADHERENCE**, **ADHESION** **shared meaning element** : a sticking to or together **ant** **NONADHERENCE**
ad-her-end \ə-ˈdhi-(r)-end, -ad-ˈhi-(r)-/ **n** [*adhere* + *-end* (as in *ad-dend*)] **1**: the surface to which an adhesive adheres **2**: one of the bodies held to another by an adhesive
ad-her-ent \ə-ˈdhi-ənt, -ə-ˈ/ **adj** [*ME*, fr. *MF* or *L.* *MF* *adhærēns*, fr. *L.* *adhærēns*, *adhærēns*, pp of *adhærere*] **1**: able or tending to adhere **2**: connected or associated with esp. by contract **3**: **ADNATE** — **ad-her-ent-ly** **adv**
adherent **n** **1**: one that adheres' as **a**: a follower of a leader, party, or profession **b**: a believer in or advocate esp. of a particular idea or church **syn** see **FOLLOWER** **ant** **RENEGADE**
ad-hes-ion \ə-ˈdhi-zhən, -ə-ˈ/ **n** [*F* or *L.* *F* *adhesion* fr. *L.* *adhaesio*, *adhaesio*, fr. *adhaesio*, pp of *adhærere*] **1**: steady or firm attachment: **ADHERENCE** **2**: the action or state of adhering, specif.: a union of bodily parts by growth **3**: tissues abnormally united by fibrous tissue resulting from an inflammatory process **4**: agreement to join **5**: the molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact **syn** see **ADHERENCE** **ant** **NONADHESION** — **ad-hes-ion-al** \ə-ˈdhi-zhən-əl, -hē-zhən-/ **adj**
ad-hes-ive \ə-ˈdhi-siv, -zə-/ **adj** **1**: tending to remain in association or memory **2**: tending to adhere or cause adherence **3**: prepared for adhering: **STICKY** — **ad-hes-ive-ly** **adv** — **ad-hes-ive-ness** **n**
adhesive **n** **1**: an adhesive substance (as glue or cement) **2**: a postage stamp with a gummed back
adhesive tape **n**: tape coated on one side with an adhesive mixture, esp.: one used for covering wounds
ad hoc \ə-ˈdā-hök, -hök/ **adv** [*L.* for this]: for the particular end or case at hand without consideration of wider application
ad hoc **adj**: concerned with a particular end or purpose (an *ad hoc* investigating committee)
ad-ho-mi-nem \ə-ˈdā-häm-ə-nem/ **adj** [*NL*, lit. to the man] **1**: appealing to a person's feelings or prejudices rather than his intellect **2**: marked by an attack on an opponent's character rather than by an answer to his contentions
ad hominem **adv**: in an *ad hominem* manner (was arguing *ad hominem*)
adi-a-bat-ic \ə-ˈdē-ə-ˈbat-ik, -dī-ə-ˈ/ **adj** [*Gk* *adiabatos* impassable, fr. *ad-* + *diabatos* passable, fr. *diabainein* to go across, fr. *dia-* + *bainein* to go — more at **COME**]: occurring without loss or gain of heat (~ expansion of a body of air) — **adi-a-bat-ic-ally** \ə-ˈdē-ə-ˈlē-/ **adv**
adieu \ə-ˈdē(y)ü/ **n**, **pl** *adieux* or *adieux* \ə-ˈdē(y)üz/ [*ME*, fr. *MF*, fr. *a* (fr. *L.* *ad*) + *Dieu* God, fr. *L.* *Deus* — more at **AT**, **DEITY**]: **FAREWELL** — often used interjectionally
ad-in-fi-ni-tum \ə-ˈdē-nī-fī-nī-təm/ **adv** or **adj** [*L.*]: without end or limit
ad int **abbr** **ad interim**
ad-in-ter-im \ə-ˈdē-nī-tə-rim, -rim/ **adv** [*L.*]: for the intervening time: **TEMPORARILY**
ad interim **adj**: made or serving **ad interim**
ad-i-os \ə-ˈdē-ōs, -dē-ˈ/ **interj** [*Sp* *adiós*, fr. *a* (fr. *L.* *ad*) + *Dios* God, fr. *L.* *Deus*] — used to express farewell
ad-i-pose \ə-ˈdē-pōs, -pōs/ **adj** [*NL* *adiposus*, fr. *L.* *adip-*, *adeps* fat, fr. *Gk* *aleph*, akin to *Gk* *lipos* fat — more at **LEAVE**]: of or relating to animal fat: **FATTY** — **ad-i-pose-ly** \ə-ˈdē-pōs-ē-/ **adv**
adipose tissue **n**: connective tissue in which fat is stored and which has the cells distended by droplets of fat
ad-it \ə-ˈdē-ət/ **n** [*L.* *aditus* approach, fr. *aditus*, pp of *adire* to go to, fr. *ad-* + *ire* to go — more at **ISSUE**]: a nearly horizontal passage from the surface in a mine
ADIZ **abbr** **ad** defense identification zone
adj **abbr** **1** **adjective** **2** **adjuvant** **3** **adjuvant** **4** **adjuvant**
adja-cen-cy \ə-ˈdjas-ən-sē/ **n**, **pl** -cies **1**: something that is adjacent **2**: the quality or state of being adjacent: **CONTIGUITY**
adja-cent \ə-ˈdjas-ən-ti/ **adj** [*ME*, fr. *MF* or *L.* *MF*, fr. *L.* *ad-jacent*, *adjacent*, pp of *adjacere* to lie near, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to lie, akin to *L.* *jacere* to throw — more at **JET**] **1** **a**: not distant: **NEARBY** (the city and ~ suburbs) **b**: having a common border (~ lots) **c**: immediately preceding or following **2** of two angles: having the vertex and one side in common — **adja-cent-ly** **adv**
syn **ADJACENT**, **ADJOINING**, **CONTIGUOUS**, **ABUTTING**, **CONTERMINOUS** **shared meaning element**: being in proximity **ant** **NONADJACENT**
ad-jec-tive \ə-ˈdjak-tiv-/ **adj** **1**: **ADJECTIVE** **2**: characterized by the use of adjectives — **ad-jec-tive-ly** \ə-ˈdjak-tiv-ē-/ **adv**
ad-jec-tive \ə-ˈdjak-tiv-/ **adj** [*ME*, fr. *MF* or *LL*, *MF* *adjectivus*, fr. *LL* *adjectivus*, fr. *L.* *adjectivus*, pp of *ad-jacere* to throw to, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to throw — more at **JET**] **1**: of, relating to, or functioning as an adjective (an ~ clause) **2**: not standing by itself: **DEPENDENT** **3**: requiring or employing a mordant (~ dyes) **4**: **PROCEDURAL** (~ law) — **ad-jec-tive-ly** **adv**
adjective **n**: a word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of numerous languages and typically serving as a modifier of a

adjoin \ə-join\ *vb* [ME *adjoinen*, fr. MF *adjoindre*, fr. L *adjungere*, fr. *ad-* + *ungere* to join — more at **YOKE**] *vi* 1: to add or attach by joining 2: to lie next to or in contact with ~ *vi*: to be close to or in contact with one another
adjoining *adj*: touching or bounding at a point or line *syn* see **ADJACENT** *ant* detached, disjointed
adjoiner \ə-join\ *n* [F, fr. pp of *adjoindre* to *adjoin*]: the transposition of a matrix in which each element is replaced by its cofactor
ad-journ \ə-jorn\ *vb* [ME *ajourner*, fr. MF *ajourner*, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *jour* day — more at **JOURNEY**] *vi*: to suspend indefinitely or until a later stated time ~ *vi* 1: to suspend a session to another time or place or indefinitely 2: to move to another place
ADJOURN, **PROROGUE**, **DISSOLVE** *shared meaning* *element*: to terminate the activities of (as a legislature)
ad-journ-ment \ə-jorn\ *n* 1: the act of adjourning 2: the state or interval of being adjourned
ad-judge \ə-jj\ *vi* **ad-judged**; **ad-judging** [ME *ajugen*, fr. MF *ajugier*, fr. L *adjudicare*, fr. *ad-* + *judicare* to judge — more at **JUDGE**] 1: to decide or rule upon as a judge: **ADJUDICATE** *b*: to pronounce judicially: **RULE** 2: *archaic*: **SENTENCE**, **CONDEMN** 3: to hold or pronounce to be: **DEEM** (~ the book a success) 4: to award or grant judicially in a case of controversy
ad-ju-di-cate \ə-jj-dī-kāt\ *vb* **-cated**; **-cat-ing** [L *adjudicatus*, pp of *adjudicare*] *vi*: to settle judicially ~ *vi*: to act as judge — **ad-ju-di-ca-tive** \ə-jj-dī-kā-tiv\ *adj* — **ad-ju-di-ca-tor** \ə-jj-dī-kā-tōr\ *n*
ad-ju-di-ca-tion \ə-jj-dī-kā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of adjudicating 2: a judicial decision or sentence *b*: a decree in bankruptcy — **ad-ju-di-ca-to-ry** \ə-jj-dī-kā-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē\ *adj*
ad-junc-tion \ə-jjŋ(k)-tjən\ *n* [L *adjunctum*, fr. neut of *adjunctus*, pp of *adungere*] 1: something joined or added to another thing but not essentially a part of it 2: a word or word group that qualifies or completes the meaning of another word or other words and is not itself one of the principal structural elements in its sentence 3: a person associated with or assisting another — **ad-junc-tive** \ə-jjŋ(k)-tīv\ *adj*
ad-junct *adj* 1: added or joined as an accompanying object or circumstance 2: attached in a subordinate or temporary capacity to a staff (an ~ psychiatrist) — **ad-junct-ly** \ə-jjŋ(k)-tī-ē, -tjē-kī\ *adv*
ad-junc-tion \ə-jjŋ(k)-shən\ *n*: the act or process of adjoining
ad-jur-a-tion \ə-jj-ə-rā-shən\ *n* 1: a solemn oath 2: an earnest or solemn urging or advising — **ad-jur-a-to-ry** \ə-jj-ə-rā-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē\ *adj*
ad-jure \ə-jj-ə-r\ *vb* **ad-jured**; **ad-juring** [ME *adjuren*, fr. MF & L, MF *ajurer*, fr. L *adjurare*, fr. *ad-* + *jurare* to swear — more at **JURY**] 1: to charge or command solemnly under or as if under oath or penalty of a curse 2: to entreat or advise earnestly *syn* see **BEG**
ad-just \ə-jst\ *vb* [F *ajuster*, fr. *a-* + *juste* exact, just] *vi* 1: to bring to a more satisfactory state: (1) **SETTLE**, **RESOLVE** (2) **RECTIFY** *b*: to make correspondent or conformable: **ADAPT *c*: to bring the parts of to a true or more effective relative position (~ a carburetor) 2: to reduce to a system: **REGULATE** 3: to determine the amount to be paid under an insurance policy in settlement of (a loss) ~ *vi* 1: to adapt or conform oneself (as to climate, food, or new working hours) 2: to achieve mental and behavioral balance between one's own needs and the demands of others *syn* see **ADAPT** — **ad-just-abil-ity** \ə-jst-ə-bil-ē-tē\ *n* — **ad-just-able** \ə-jst-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **ad-just-ive** \ə-jst-iv\ *adj*
ad-just-ed *adj* 1: accommodated to suit a particular set of circumstances or requirements 2: having achieved a harmonious relationship with the environment or with other individuals (a well-adjusted schoolchild)
ad-just-er *also* **ad-just-er** \ə-jst-ōr\ *n*: one that adjusts, esp. an insurance agent who investigates personal or property damage and makes estimates for effecting settlements
ad-just-ment \ə-jst(t)-mənt\ *n* 1: the act or process of adjusting 2: a settlement of a claim or debt in a case in which the amount involved is uncertain or in which full payment is not made 3: the state of being adjusted 4: a means (as a mechanism) by which things are adjusted one to another 5: a correction or modification to reflect actual conditions — **ad-just-men-tal** \ə-jst(t)-mənt-ē, -tjē\ *adj*
ad-jutan-cy \ə-jj-ə-tən-sē\ *n*: the office or rank of an adjutant
ad-jutant \ə-jj-ə-tən\ *n* [L *adjutans*, pp of *adiutare* to help — more at **AID**] 1: a staff officer in the army, air force, or marine corps who assists the commanding officer and is responsible esp. for correspondence 2: one who helps: **ASSISTANT**
adjutant general, *pl* **adjutants general** 1: the chief administrative officer of an army who is responsible esp. for the administration and preservation of personnel records 2: the chief administrative officer of a major military unit (as a division or corps)
ad-ju-vant \ə-jj-ə-vənt\ *adj* [F or L, fr. L *adjuvans*, *adjuvans*, pp of *adiuvare* to aid — more at **AID**]: serving to aid or contribute: **AUXILIARY**
ad-juvant *n*: one that helps or facilitates, esp. something that enhances the effectiveness of medical treatment
Ad-ler-i-an \əd-līr-ē-ən, -əd\ *adj* [Alfred Adler †1937 Austrian psychiatrist]: of, relating to, or being a theory and technique of psychotherapy emphasizing the importance of feelings of inferiority, a will to power, and overcompensation in neurotic processes
ad-lib \əd-lib\ *adj* [ad lib]: spoken, composed, or performed without preparation
ad-lib *vb* **ad-libbed**, **ad-lib-bing** *vi*: to deliver spontaneously ~ *vi*: to improvise esp. lines or a speech — **ad-lib** *n*
ad lib *adv* [NL *ad libitum*] 1: in accordance with one's wishes 2: without restraint or limit
ad-lib-i-tum \əd-lib-ē-təm\ *adv* [NL, in accordance with desire]: *ad lib* (rats fed ~)
ad libitum *adj*: omissible according to a performer's wishes — used as a direction in music, compare **OBLIGATO**
ad loc *abbr* [L *ad locum*] to or at the place**

adm *abbr* administration, administrative
ADM *abbr* admiral
ad-man \əd-man\ *n*: one who writes, solicits, or places advertisements
ad-mass \əd-mas\ *adj* [advertising + mass] chiefly Brit: of, relating to, or characteristic of a society that devotes itself chiefly to the production, promotion, and consumption of material goods
ad-measure \əd-mezh-ər, -mā-zhər\ *vi* **-sured**, **-suring** [ME *amesuren*, fr. MF *amesurer*, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *mesurer* to measure] *vi*: to determine the proper share of: **APPORTION**
ad-measure-ment \əd-mezh-ər-mənt, -mā-zhər-ē\ *n* 1: determination and apportionment of shares 2: determination or comparison of dimensions 3: **DIMENSIONS**, **SIZE**
Ad-met-us \əd-mēt-əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Admetos*]: a king of Phœria who was saved from his fated death by the substitution of his wife Alceste
ad-min *abbr* administration
ad-min-is-ter \əd-min-ə-stər\ *vb* **ad-min-is-tered**; **ad-min-is-ter-ing** \-st(ə)-rɪŋ\ [ME *administren*, fr. MF *administrier*, fr. L *administ-rare*, fr. *ad-* + *ministrare* to serve, fr. *minister* servant — more at **MINISTER**] *vi* 1: to manage or supervise the execution, use, or conduct of (~ a trust fund) 2: to mete out: **DISPENSE** (~ punishment) *b*: to give ritually (~ the last rites) *c*: to give remedially (~ a dose of medicine) ~ *vi* 1: to perform the office of administrator 2: to furnish a benefit: **MINISTER** (~ to his ailing friend) 3: to manage affairs *syn* see **EXECUTE** — **ad-min-is-tra-ble** \-strə-bəl\ *adj* — **ad-min-is-trant** \-strənt\ *n*
ad-min-is-trate \-strāt\ *vi* **-trated**, **-trating** [L *administ-rare*, pp of *administrate*]: **ADMINISTER**
ad-min-is-tra-tion \əd-min-ə-strā-shən, (ə)-\ *n* 1: the act or process of administering 2: performance of executive duties: **MANAGEMENT** 3: the execution of public affairs as distinguished from policymaking 4: a body of persons who administer *b* *cap*: a group constituting the political executive in a presidential government *c*: a governmental agency or board 5: the term of office of an administrative officer or body — **ad-min-is-tra-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən-ē\ *adj* — **ad-min-is-tra-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-nəst\ *n*
ad-min-is-tra-tive \əd-min-ə-strā-tiv, -strāl\ *adj*: of or relating to administration or an administration: **EXECUTIVE** — **ad-min-is-tra-tive-ly** *adv*
administrative county *n*: a British local administrative unit often not coincident with an older county
administrative law *n*: law dealing with the establishment, duties, and powers of and available remedies against authorized agencies in the executive branch of the government
ad-min-is-tra-tor \əd-min-ə-strā-tōr\ *n* 1: a person legally vested with the right of administration of an estate 2: one that administers esp. business, school, or governmental affairs *b*: a priest appointed to administer a diocese or parish temporarily
ad-min-is-tra-trix \ə-min-ə-strā-triks\ *n*, *pl* *tri-ces* \-strā-trā-sēz\ [NL]: a female administrator esp. of an estate
ad-mir-a-ble \əd-m(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* 1: *obs*: exciting wonder: **SURPRISING** 2: deserving the highest esteem: **EXCELLENT** — **ad-mir-a-bil-ity** \əd-m(ə)-rə-bil-ē-tē\ *n* — **ad-mir-a-ble-ness** \əd-m(ə)-rə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **ad-mir-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*
ad-mir-al \əd-m(ə)-rəl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *amiral* admiral & ML *admiralis* emir, *admiralis* admiral, fr. Ar *amir* -al commander of the (as in *amir-al-bahr* commander of the sea)] 1: *archaic*: the commander in chief of a navy 2: **FLAG OFFICER** *b*: a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard who ranks above a vice admiral and whose insignia is four stars — compare **GENERAL** 3: *archaic*: **FLAGSHIP** 4: any of several brightly colored butterflies (family Nymphalidae)
admiral of the fleet: the highest-ranking officer of the British navy
ad-mir-al-ty \əd-m(ə)-rəl-tē\ *n* 1: *cap*: the executive department or officers formerly having general authority over British naval affairs 2: the court having jurisdiction of maritime questions, also: the system of law administered by admiralty courts
Admiralty mile *n*: **NAUTICAL MILE**
ad-mir-a-tion \əd-m(ə)-rā-shən\ *n* 1: *archaic*: **WONDER** 2: an object of admiring esteem 3: a feeling of delighted or astonished approbation *b*: the act or process of regarding with admiration
ad-mire \əd-m(ə)-r\ *vi* **ad-mired**, **ad-mir-ing** [MF *admirer*, fr. L *admirari*, fr. *ad-* + *mirari* to wonder — more at **SMILE**] 1: *archaic*: to marvel at 2: to regard with admiration 3: to think highly of often in a somewhat impersonal manner (~ a man's capacity for work) *syn* see **REGARD** *ant* abhor — **ad-mir-er** *n* — **ad-mir-ing-ly** \-mī-rɪŋ-lē\ *adv*
ad-mis-sible \əd-mis-ə-bəl\ *adj* [F, fr. ML *admissibilis*, fr. L *ad-missus*, pp of *admittere*] 1: capable of being allowed or conceded: **PERMISSIBLE** (behavior that was hardly ~) 2: capable or worthy of being admitted (foreign products ~ to a domestic market) — **ad-mis-sibil-ity** \-mis-ə-bil-ē-tē\ *n*
ad-mis-sion \əd-mish-ən\ *n* 1: a: the granting of an argument or position not fully proved *b*: acknowledgment that a fact or statement is true 2: a: the act or process of admitting *b*: the state or privilege of being admitted *c*: a fee paid for or for admission *syn* see **ADMITTANCE** — **ad-mis-sive** \-mis-iv\ *adj*
ad-mit \əd-mit\ *vb* **ad-mit-ted**, **ad-mit-ting** [ME *admittere*, fr. L *admittere*, fr. *ad-* + *mittere* to send — more at **SMITE**] *vi* 1: to allow scope for: **PERMIT** *b*: to concede as true or valid (compelled to ~ his failure) 2: to allow entry (as to a place, fellowship, or privilege) (each ticket ~ two persons) (admitted to the university) ~ *vi* 1: to give entrance or access 2: *a*: **ALLOW**

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke n sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this
 u loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

PERMIT (this order ~s of two interpretations) **b** : to make acknowledgment — used with to *syn* 1 see **RECEIVE** *ant* eject, *explet* 2 see **ACKNOWLEDGE** *ant* gainsay, disdain — **ad-mit-ted-ly** \-mīt-əd-lē/ *adv*

ad-mit-tance \əd-mīt-ˈt(ə)ns/ *n* 1 : permission to enter a place 2 : ENTRANCE 2 : the reciprocal of the impedance of a circuit

syn **ADMITTANCE**, **ADMISSION** *shared meaning element* : permitted entry

ad-mix \əd-miks/ *vt* [back-formation fr. obs *admixt* mingled (with), fr. ME, fr. L *admixtus*] : MINGLE, BLEND

ad-mix-ture \əd-miks-ˈchər/ *n* [L *admixtus*, pp. of *admiscere* to mix with, fr. *ad-* + *miscere* to mix — more at **MIX**] 1 **a** : the act of mixing **b** : the fact of being mixed 2 **a** : something added by mixing **b** : a product of mixing : MIXTURE

ad-mon-ish \əd-mən-ˈish/ *vt* [ME *admonesten*, fr. MF *admonester*, fr. (assumed) VL *admonestare*, alter. of L *admonēre* to warn, fr. *ad-* + *monēre* to warn — more at **MIND**] 1 **a** : to indicate duties or obligations to **b** : to express warning or disapproval to esp. in a gentle, earnest, or solicitous manner 2 : to give friendly earnest advice or encouragement to *syn* see **REPROVE** — **ad-mon-ish-er** *n* — **ad-mon-ish-ing-ly** \-ish-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv* — **ad-mon-ish-ment** \-mənt/ *n*

ad-mo-ni-tion \əd-mə-ˈnīsh-ən/ *n* [ME *amonicioun*, fr. MF *amonition*, fr. L *admonition*, *admonitio*, fr. *admonitus*, pp. of *admonēre*] 1 : gentle or friendly reproof 2 : counsel or warning against fault or oversight

ad-mon-i-to-ry \əd-mən-ˈtōr-ē-, -tōr-/ *adj* : expressing admonition — **ad-mon-i-to-ri-ly** \-mən-ˈtōr-ē-lē-, -tōr-/ *adv*

ad-mix *abbr* administrative

ad-na-te \əd-nāt-/ *adj* [L *adgnatus*, pp. of *adgnasci* to grow on, fr. *ad-* + *nasci* to be born — more at **NATION**] : grown to a use unlike part esp. along a margin (a calyx ~ to the ovary) — **ad-na-tion** \əd-nā-shən/ *n*

ad-nex-er-um \əd-nə-ˈzər-əm/ *adv* [L] : to a sickening degree

ad-nex-a \əd-nɛk-sə/ *n* pl [NL, fr. L *annexa*, neut. pl. of *annexus*, pp. of *annectere* to bind to — more at **ANNEX**] : conjoined, subordinate, or associated anatomic parts; *specif* : the embryonic membranes and other temporary structures of the embryo — **ad-nex-al** \-səl/ *adj*

ado \ə-ˈdʊ-/ *n* [ME, fr. *at do*, fr. *at* + *don*, *do* to do] 1 : fussy bustling excitement : TO-DO 2 : time-wasting bother over trivial details (wrote the paper without further ~) 3 : TROUBLE, DIFFICULTY *syn* see **STIR**

ado-be \ə-ˈdō-bē/ *n* [Sp, fr. Ar *at-tub* the brick, fr. Copt *tōbe* brick] 1 : a brick or building material of sun-dried earth and straw 2 : a heavy clay used in making adobe bricks, *broadly* : alluvial or playsa clay in desert or arid regions 3 : a structure made of adobe bricks

ad-ol-es-cence \əd-ˈl-əs-ˈ(t)s/ *n* 1 : the state or process of growing up 2 : the period of life from puberty to maturity terminating legally at the age of majority

ad-ol-es-cent \-ˈnt/ *n* [F, fr. L *adolescens*, *adolescens*, pp. of *adolescere* to grow up — more at **ADULT**] : one that is in the state of adolescence

adolescent *adj* : of, relating to, or being in adolescence — **adolescently** *adv*

Ado-nai \ə-ˈdō-nai-, -ˈnɪ/ *n* [Heb *ādōnāy*] — used as a name of the God of the Hebrews

Ado-nis \ə-ˈdān-əs-, -ˈdō-nəs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Adōnis*] : a youth loved by Aphrodite, killed at hunting by a wild boar, and restored to Aphrodite from Hades

adopt \ə-ˈdɒp-/ *vt* [MF or L; MF *adoptare*, fr. L *adoptare*, fr. *ad-* + *optare* to choose — more at **OPTION**] 1 : to take by choice into a relationship, *specif* : to take voluntarily (a child of other parents) as one's own child 2 : to take up and practice or use as one's own (~ another's mannerisms) 3 : to accept formally and put into effect (~ a constitutional amendment) 4 : to choose (a textbook) for required study in a course — **adopt-abil-ty** \-ˈdɒp-ə-ˈbɪl-ət-ē/ *n* — **adopt-able** \-ˈdɒp-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **adopt-er** *n*

syn **ADOPT** **EMBRACE**, **EMPOUSE** *shared meaning element* : to take (an opinion, policy, or practice) as one's own *ant* repudiate, discard

adopt-ee \ə-ˈdɒp-ˈtē/ *n* : one that is adopted

adoption \ə-ˈdɒp-shən/ *n* : the act of adopting : the state of being adopted

adoption-ism or **adoption-ism** \-ˈdɒp-ˈnɪz-əm/ *n*, *often cap* : the doctrine that Jesus of Nazareth became the Son of God by adoption — **adoption-ist** \-ˈdɒp-ˈnɪst/ *n*, *often cap*

adopt-ive \ə-ˈdɒp-tɪv/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to adoption 2 : made or acquired by adoption (the ~ father) 3 : tending to adopt — **adopt-ive-ly** *adv*

ador-able \ə-ˈdɒr-ə-bəl-, -ˈdɒr-/ *adj* 1 : worthy of being adored 2 : extremely charming (an ~ child) — **ador-abil-ty** \-ˈdɒr-ə-ˈbɪl-ət-ē-, -ˈdɒr-/ *n* — **ador-able-ness** \-ˈdɒr-ə-bəl-nəs-, -ˈdɒr-/ *n* — **ador-ably** \-bəl-/ *adv*

ad-or-a-tion \əd-ə-ˈrā-shən/ *n* : the act of adorning : the state of being adored

adore \ə-ˈdɒr-/ *vt* [MF *adorer*, fr. L *adorare*, fr. *ad-* + *orare* to speak, pray — more at **ORATION**] 1 : to worship or honor as a deity or as divine 2 : to regard with reverent admiration and devotion (at 40 he still ~ed his father) 3 : to be extremely fond of (always ~s a good time) *syn* see **REVERE** *ant* blaspheme — **ador-er** *n*

adorn \ə-ˈdɒr-/ *vt* [ME *adornen*, fr. MF *adornen*, fr. L *adornare*, fr. *ad-* + *ornare* to furnish — more at **ORNATE**] : to decorate esp. with ornaments

syn **ADORN** **DECORATE**, **ORNAMENT**, **EMBELLISH** **BEAUTIFY**, **DECK**, **GARNISH** *shared meaning element* : to add something to for the purpose of making more attractive *ant* disfigure

adorn-ment \-ˈmənt/ *n* 1 : the action of adorning : the state of being adorned 2 : something that adorns

ad-ore \ə-ˈdɒr-/ *adv* or *adj* : in a state of dozing

ADP \ə-ˈdɛ-ˈpē-, ˈdɛ-ˈpē/ *n* [adenosine diphosphate] : an ester of adenosine that is reversibly converted to ATP for the storing of

energy by the addition of a high-energy phosphate group — called also **adenosine diphosphate**

ADP *abbr* automatic data processing

ad-rem \ə-ˈdrem-/ *adv* [L, to the thing] : to the point : **RELEVANTLY**

ad-rem *adj* : relevant to the point or purpose

adren- or **adreno-** *comb form* [adrenal] 1 : adrenal glands (*adrenocortical*) 2 : adrenaline (*adrenergic*)

ad-re-nal \ə-ˈdrɛn-/ *adj* 1 : adjacent to the kidneys 2 : of, relating to, or derived from adrenal glands or secretion — **ad-re-nal-ly** \-lē-/ *adv*

adrenal *n* : ADRENAL GLAND

ad-re-nal-ec-to-my \ə-ˈdrɛn-ˈl-ek-tə-mē/ *n* : surgical removal of one or both adrenal glands — **ad-re-nal-ec-to-mized** \-mɪz-d/ *adj*

adrenal gland *n* : either of a pair of complex endocrine organs near the anterior medial border of the kidney consisting of a mesodermal cortex that produces steroids like sex hormones and hormones concerned esp. with metabolic functions and an ectodermal medulla that produces adrenaline — called also **adrenal**

Adren-a-lin \ə-ˈdrɛn-ˈl-ɪn/ *trademark* — used for a preparation of levorotatory epinephrine

adren-a-line \ə-ˈdrɛn-ˈl-ɪn/ *n* : EPINEPHRINE

ad-ren-er-gic \ə-ˈdrɛn-ˈer-jɪk/ *adj* [adren- + Gk *ergon* work — more at **WORK**] 1 : liberating or activated by adrenaline or a substance like adrenaline (an ~ nerve) 2 : resembling adrenaline

ad-re-no-cort-i-cal \ə-ˈdrɛn-ˈkɔrt-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or derived from the cortex of the adrenal glands

ad-re-no-cort-i-co-ster-oid \ə-ˈdrɛn-ˈkɔrt-ɪ-kō-ˈstɪ(ə)r-ɔɪd/ *also* \-ˈstɪ(ə)r-/ *n* : a steroid obtained from or resembling or having physiological effects like those of the adrenal cortex

ad-re-no-cort-i-co-tro-phic \ə-ˈdrɛn-ˈkɔrt-ɪ-kō-ˈtrɒf-ɪk/ *or* **ad-re-no-cort-i-co-tro-pic** \-ˈtrɒp-ɪk/ *adj* : acting on or stimulating the adrenal cortex

adrenocorticotrophic hormone *n* : a protein hormone of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland that stimulates the adrenal cortex — called also **ACTH**

ad-re-no-cort-i-co-tro-phic \-ˈtrɒf-ɪk/ *n* : ADRENOCORTICOTROPHIC HORMONE

ad-ri-ft \ə-ˈdrɪft/ *adv* or *adj* 1 : without motive power and without anchor or mooring 2 : without guidance or purpose

adroit \ə-ˈdroɪt/ *adj* [F, fr. *à droite* properly] 1 : dexterous in the use of the hands 2 : marked by shrewdness, craft, or resourcefulness in coping with difficulty or danger *syn* 1 see **DEXTEROUS** *ant* maladroit 2 see **CLEVER** *ant* stolid — **adroit-ly** *adv* — **adroit-ness** *n*

ad-sol-ci-tious \əd-ˈsɒl-ɪʃ-əs/ *adj* [L *adscitus*, fr. pp. of *adsciscere* to receive, fr. *ad-* + *sciscere* to accept, fr. *scire* to know — more at **SCIENCE**] : derived or acquired from something extrinsic

ad-sorb \əd-ˈsɔrb-/ *vb* [ad- + *sort* (as in *absorb*)] *vt* : to take up and hold by adsorption ~ *vi* : to become adsorbed — **ad-sorb-able** \-sɔrb-ə-bəl-, -ˈzɔrb-/ *adj*

ad-sor-bate \əd-ˈsɔr-bət-, -ˈzɔr-, -ˈbāt/ *n* : an adsorbed substance

ad-sor-bent \-ˈbɒnt/ *adj* : having the capacity or tendency to adsorb — **adsorbent** *n*

ad-sorp-tion \əd-ˈsɔrp-shən-, -ˈzɔrp-/ *n* [irreg. fr. *adsorb*] : the adhesion in an extremely thin layer of molecules (as of gases, solutes, or liquids) to the surfaces of solid bodies or liquids with which they are in contact — compare **ABSORPTION** — **ad-sorp-tive** \-ˈsɔrp-tɪv-, -ˈzɔrp-/ *adj*

ad-u-lar-i-ty \ə-ˈj-ə-ˈlār-ē-, -ˈlēr-/ *n* [It *adularia*, fr. F *adulaire*, fr. *Adula*, Swiss mountain group] : a transparent or translucent orthoclase

ad-u-late \ə-ˈj-ə-ˈlāt-/ *vt* [lat-ed-, -lat-ing [back-formation fr. *adulation*, fr. ME, fr. MF, fr. L *adulation*, *adulatio*, fr. *adulatus*, pp. of *adulari* to flatter] : to flatter or admire excessively or slavishly — **ad-u-la-tion** \ə-ˈj-ə-ˈlā-shən/ *n* — **ad-u-la-tor** \ə-ˈj-ə-ˈlāt-ər/ *n* — **ad-u-la-to-ry** \-ˈj-ə-ˈlōr-ē-, -ˈlōr-/ *adj*

adult \ə-ˈdʌlt-/ *adj*, *pl* \-dʌlt-/ *adj* [L *adultus*, pp. of *adolescere* to grow up, fr. *ad-* + *olescere* (fr. *alescere* to grow) — more at **OLD**] 1 : fully developed and mature : GROWN-UP 2 **a** : of, relating to, or befitting adults (an ~ approach to a problem) **b** : restricted to adults (~ movies) *syn* see **MATURE** *ant* juvenile, *pemie* — **adult-hood** \ə-ˈdʌlt-hud/ *n* — **adult-like** \ə-ˈdʌlt-lɪk/ *adj* — **adult-ly** \ə-ˈdʌlt-lē-, ˈdʌlt-ē-/ *adv* — **adult-ness** \ə-ˈdʌlt-nəs-, ˈdʌlt-ē-/ *n*

adult *n* : one that is adult, esp. : a human being after an age (as 21) specified by law

adult education *n* : lecture or correspondence courses for adults usu. not otherwise engaged in formal study

adul-ter-ant \ə-ˈdʌl-t(ə)-rənt/ *n* : an adulterating substance or agent — **adulterant** *adj*

adul-ter-ate \ə-ˈdʌl-t(ə)-rāt/ *vt* *at-ed-*, *-at-ing* [L *adulteratus*, pp. of *adulterare*, fr. *ad-* + *alter* other — more at **ELSE**] : to corrupt, debase, or make impure by the addition of a foreign or inferior substance, esp. : to prepare for sale by replacing more valuable with less valuable or inert ingredients — **adul-ter-a-tor** \-rāt-ər-/ *n*

adul-ter-ate \ə-ˈdʌl-t(ə)-rāt/ *adj* 1 : tainted with adultery : ADULTEROUS 2 : being adulterated — **SPURIOUS**

adul-ter-a-tion \ə-ˈdʌl-t(ə)-rā-shən/ *n* 1 : the process of adulterating : the condition of being adulterated 2 : an adulterated product

adul-ter-er \ə-ˈdʌl-t(ə)-rər/ *n* : one that commits adultery, esp. : a man who commits adultery

adul-ter-ess \ə-ˈdʌl-t(ə)-rɛs/ *n* : a woman who commits adultery

adul-ter-ine \ə-ˈdʌl-t(ə)-rɪn-, -rɛn/ *adj* 1 **a** : marked by adulteration : SPURIOUS **b** : ILLEGAL 2 : born of adultery

adul-ter-ous \ə-ˈdʌl-t(ə)-rɪs/ *adj* : relating to, characterized by, or given to adultery — **adulterously** *adv*

adultery \ə-ˈdʌl-t(ə)-rɪ/ *n*, *pl* -tɪr-ɪs [ME, alter. of *avoutrie*, fr. MF, fr. L *adulterium*, fr. *adulter* adulterer, back-formation fr. *adulterare*] : voluntary sexual intercourse between a married man and someone other than his wife or between a married woman and someone other than her husband, *also* : an act of adultery

ad-um-brate \əd-əm-brāt-, ə-ˈdɒm-/ *vt* *-brat-ed-*, *-brat-ing* [L *adumbrare*, pp. of *adumbrare*, fr. *ad-* + *umbra* shadow — more at

UMBRAGE 1: to foreshadow vaguely: **INTIMATE** 2: to give a sketchy representation or outline of: **b**: to suggest or disclose partially 3: **OVERSHADOW, OBSCURE** — **ad-um-brat-ion** \ad-əm-brā-shən/ *n* — **ad-um-brat-ive** \ə-dəm-brāt-iv/ *adj* — **ad-um-brat-ive-ly** *adv*

adust \ə-'dast/ *adj* [ME, fr L *adustus*, pp. of *adurere* to set fire to, fr *ad-* + *urere* to burn — more at **EMBER**] 1: SCORCHED, BURNED 2: *archaic*: of a sunburned appearance 3: *archaic*: of a gloomy appearance or disposition

adv *abbr* 1 *adverb* 2 [L *adversus*] against 3 advertisement, advertising 4 advisory

ad valorem \ad-və-'lör-əm, -'lör-/ *adj* [L, according to the value]: imposed at a rate percent of the value as stated in an invoice (*ad valorem* tax on goods)

advance \əd-'vən(t)s/ *vb* **advanced, ad-vanc-ing** [ME *advancien*, fr OF *avancier*, fr. (assumed) VL *abātilare*, fr. L *abāte* before, fr *ab-* + *ante* before — more at **ANTE**] *vt* 1: to bring or move forward 2: to accelerate the growth or progress of 3: to raise to a higher rank 4: to supply or furnish in expectation of repayment 5: *archaic*: to lift up: **RAISE** 6: *a*: to bring forward in time; *esp*: to make earlier (~ the date of the meeting) *b*: to place later in time 7: to bring forward for notice, consideration, or acceptance: **PROPOSE** 8: to raise in rate: **INCREASE** (~ the rent) ~ *vi* 1: to move forward: **PROCEED** 2: to make progress: **INCREASE** (~ in age) 3: to rise in rank, position, or importance 4: to rise in rate or price — **ad-vanc-er** *n*

syn 1 **ADVANCE, PROMOTE, FORWARD** **FURTHER** *shared meaning element*: to help to move ahead **ant** **retard, check**

2 *see* **ADDUCE**

advance *n* 1: a moving forward 2: *a*: progress in development: **IMPROVEMENT** (an ~ in medical technique) *b*: a progressive step (the job meant a personal ~ forward) 3: a rise in price, value, or amount 4: a first step or approach made: **OFFER** (her attitude discouraged all ~s) 5: a provision of something (as money or goods) before a return is received, *also*: the money or goods supplied — **In advance**: before a deadline or an anticipated event — **In advance of**: ahead of

advance *adj* 1: made, sent, or furnished ahead of time (an ~ payment) 2: going or situated before (an ~ party of soldiers)

advanced *adj* 1: far on in time or course (a man ~ in years) 2: *a*: beyond the elementary or introductory (~ chemistry) *b*: being beyond others in progress or development (an ~ country)

advanced degree *n*: a university degree (as a master's or doctor's degree) higher than a bachelor's

advance man *n* 1: a business representative (as of a theatrical company) who makes necessary arrangements for the public appearance of the company — called also **advance agent** 2: an aide (as of a political candidate) who makes a security check or handles publicity in advance of his employer's personal appearances

advancement \əd-'vən(t)-smənt/ *n* 1: the action of advancing: the state of being advanced: *a*: promotion or elevation to a higher rank or position *b*: progression to a higher stage of development 2: an advance of money or value

advantage \əd-'vānt-i-j/ *n* [ME *avantage*, fr MF, fr *avant* before, fr L *abāte*] 1: superiority of position or condition (higher ground gave the enemy the ~) 2: *a*: **BENEFIT, GAIN** *esp*: benefit resulting from some course of action (a mistake which turned out to his ~) *b*: **OBTS**: **INTEREST** 3: *a*: a factor or circumstance of benefit to its possessor (lacked the ~ of an education) 4: the first point won in tennis after deuce, *also*: the score for it — **to advantage**: so as to produce a favorable impression or effect

advantage *vt* **tagged, tag-ling**: to give an advantage to: **BENEFIT**

advantageous \əd-'vān(t)-jəs, -vən-/ *adj*: giving an advantage: **FAVORABLE** **syn** *see* **BENEFICIAL** **ant** **disadvantageous** — **advantageously** *adv* — **advan-ta-geous-ness** *n*

advection \əd-'vek-shən/ *n* [L *advectio*, *advectio* act of bringing, fr *advectus*, pp. of *advehere* to carry to, fr *ad-* + *vehere* to carry — more at **WAY**]: the horizontal movement of a mass of air that causes changes in temperature or in other physical properties of the air — **ad-vec-tive** \əd-'vek-tiv/ *adj*

Advent \əd-'vent/ *n* [ME, fr ML *adventus*, fr L, arrival, fr *ad-ventus*, pp.] 1: the period beginning four Sundays before Christmas and observed by some Christians as a season of prayer and fasting 2: *a*: the coming of Christ at the Incarnation *b*: **SECOND COMING** 3: *not cap*: **ARRIVAL, COMING** (the ~ of spring)

Adventism \əd-'vent-iz-əm/ *n* 1: the doctrine that the second coming of Christ and the end of the world are near at hand 2: the principles and practices of Seventh-Day Adventists — **Ad-vent-ist** \əd-'vent-ist, -əd-/ *adj* or *n*

adventitious \əd-'vent-ish-ə-, -jən-/ *adj* [NL, alter. of L *adventicia*, neut. pl. of *adventicius* coming from outside, fr *adventus*, pp.]: an external chiefly connective tissue covering of an organ, *esp*: the external coat of a blood vessel — **ad-vent-it-tious-ly** *adj*

adventitious \əd-'vent-ish-əs, -jən-/ *adj* [L *adventicius*] 1: added from another source and not inherent or innate 2: arising or occurring sporadically or in other than the usual location (~ buds) **syn** *see* **ACCIDENTAL** **ant** **inherent** — **ad-vent-it-tious-ly** *adv* — **ad-vent-it-tious-ness** *n*

adventive \əd-'vent-iv/ *adj* 1: introduced but not fully naturalized 2: **ADVENTITIOUS** 2 — **adventive** *n* — **ad-vent-ive-ly** *adv*

Advent Sunday *n*: the first Sunday in Advent

adventure \əd-'ven-cher/ *n* [ME *aventure*, fr OF, fr. (assumed) VL *adventura*, fr. L *adventus*, pp. of *advenire* to arrive, fr *ad-* + *venire* to come — more at **COME**] 1: *a*: an undertaking involving danger and unknown risks *b*: the encountering of risks (the spirit of ~) 2: an exciting or remarkable experience (an ~ in exotic dining) 3: an enterprise involving financial risk

adventure *vb* **ad-ventured, ad-ventur-ing** \ə-'vench(-ə)-n/ *vi* 1: to expose to danger or loss: **VENTURE** 2: to venture upon: **TRY** ~ *vi* 1: to proceed despite danger or risk 2: to take the risk

adventurer \əd-'vench(-ə)-rər/ *n* 1: one that adventures as a: **SOLDIER** of FORTUNE — *b*: one that engages in risky commercial

enterprises for profit 2: one who seeks unmerited wealth or position *esp* by playing on the credulity or prejudice of others

adventure-some \əd-'ven-cher-səm/ *adj*: inclined to take risks: **VENTURESOME** — **ad-vent-ure-some-ness** *n*

ad-vent-ure-ess \əd-'vench(-ə)-rəs/ *n*: a female adventurer; *esp*: a woman who seeks position or livelihood by questionable means

ad-venturism \əd-'ven-cha-riz-əm/ *n*: ill-considered or rash improvisation or experimentation *esp* in politics or foreign affairs in the absence or in defiance of consistent plans or principles — **ad-ventur-ist** \əd-'vench(-ə)-rɪst/ *n* — **ad-ventur-ist-ic** \ə-'ven-cha-ris-tik/ *adj*

ad-ventur-ous \əd-'vench(-ə)-rəs/ *adj* 1: disposed to seek adventure or to cope with the new and unknown (an ~ explorer) 2: characterized by unknown dangers and risks (an ~ journey) — **ad-ventur-ous-ly** *adv* — **ad-ventur-ous-ness** *n*

syn **ADVENTUROUS, VENTURESOME, DARING, DAREDEVIL, RASH, RECKLESS, FOOLHARDY** *shared meaning element*: exposing oneself to danger beyond what is called for by duty or courage **ant** **cautious**

ad-verb \əd-'vɜrb/ *n* [MF *adverbe*, fr L *adverbium*, fr *ad-* + *verbum* word — more at **WORD**]: a word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of numerous languages, typically serving as a modifier of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a preposition, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence, and expressing some relation of manner or quality, place, time, degree, number, cause, opposition, affirmation, or denial

adverb *adj*: **ADVERBIAL**

ad-verb-ial \əd-'vɜr-bē-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the function of an adverb — **adverbial** *n* — **ad-verb-ial-ly** \ə-'vɜr-bi-əl/ *adv*

ad-verb-um \əd-'vɜr-bəm/ *adj* [L]: to a word: **VERBATIM**

adversary \əd-'vɜr(-)ser-ē/ *n*, *pl* -**ar-ē-es**: one that contends with, opposes, or resists: **ENEMY** **syn** *see* **OPPONENT** — **adversariness** *n*

adversary *adj* 1: of, relating to, or involving an adversary 2: having or involving antagonistic parties or interests (divorce can be an ~ proceeding)

ad-verse \əd-'vɜrs/ *adj*: expressing antithesis, opposition, or adverse circumstance (the ~ conjunction *but*) — **adversative** *n* — **ad-verse-ly** *adv*

ad-verse \əd-'vɜrs, -əd-/ *adj* [ME, fr MF *advers*, fr L *adversus*, pp. of *advertere*] 1: acting against or in the contrary direction: **HOSTILE** (hindered by ~ winds) 2: opposed to one's interests: **UNFAVORABLE** (an ~ verdict) 3: *archaic*: opposite in position — **ad-verse-ly** *adv* — **ad-verse-ness** *n*

syn **ADVERSE, INIMICAL, ANTAGONISTIC, COUNTER, COUNTERACTIVE** *shared meaning element*: so opposed as to cause often harmful interference **ant** **propitious**

ad-vers-ity \əd-'vɜr-sə-ti/ *n*, *pl* -**ties** 1: a condition of suffering, destitution, or affliction 2: a calamitous or disastrous experience **syn** *see* **DISFORTUNE** **ant** **prosperity**

ad-vert \əd-'vɜrt/ *vi* [ME *advertin*, fr MF & L, MF *advertir*, fr L *advertēre*, fr *ad-* + *vertēre* to turn — more at **WORTH**] 1: to pay heed or attention 2: to make a use slight or glancing reference ~ *refer* ~ *usually* (as by interpolation) **syn** *see* **REFER**

ad-vert \əd-'vɜrt/ *n*, chiefly *Brit*: **ADVERTISEMENT**

ad-vert-ice \əd-'vɜrt-ns/ *n*, *pl* -**ices** 1: the action or process of advertising: **ATTENTION** 2: **ADVERTENCY**

ad-vert-ency \əd-'vɜrt-ns/ *n*, *pl* -**cies** 1: the quality or state of being advertent: **HEEDFULNESS** 2: **ADVERTENCE**

ad-vert-ent \əd-'vɜrt-nt/ *adj* [L *advertent*, *advertens*, pp. of *advertere*]: giving attention: **HEEDFUL** — **ad-vert-ent-ly** *adv*

ad-vert-ise \əd-'vɜr-tiz, -tɪz/ *vt* [ME *advertisen*, fr MF *advertisen*, stem of *advertiri*] *vi* 1: to make something known to: **NOTIFY** 2: *a*: to make publicly and generally known (advertising their readiness to make concessions) *b*: to announce publicly *esp*. by a printed notice or a broadcast *c*: to call public attention to *esp*. by emphasizing desirable qualities so as to arouse a desire to buy or patronize ~ *vi*: to issue or sponsor advertising (~ for a secretary) **syn** *see* **DECLARE** — **ad-vert-ise-r** *n*

ad-vert-ise-ment \əd-'vɜr-tiz-mənt, -əd-'vɜrt-iz-mənt, -ə-smənt/ *n* 1: the act or process of advertising 2: a public notice, *esp*. one published in the press or broadcast over the air

ad-vert-ising *n* 1: the action of calling something to the attention of the public *esp* by paid announcements 2: **ADVERTISEMENTS** (the magazine contains much ~) 3: the business of preparing advertisements for publication or broadcast

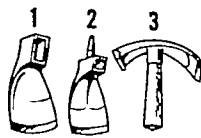
ad-vice \əd-'vɪs/ *n* [ME, fr OF *avis* opinion, prob fr the phrase *ce m'est a vis* that appears to me, part trans of L *mihi visum est* it seemed so to me, I decided] 1: recommendation regarding a decision or course of conduct: **COUNSEL** (he shall have power, by and with the ~ and consent of the Senate, to make treaties ~ U.S. Constitution) 2: information or notice given: **INTELLIGENCE** — *usu* used in pl. 3: an official notice concerning a business transaction (a remittance ~)

ad-vis-able \əd-'vɪ-zə-bəl/ *adj*: fit to be advised or done: **PRUDENT** **syn** *see* **EXPEDIENT** **ant** **inadvisable** — **ad-vis-abil-ity** \ə-'vɪ-zə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **ad-vis-able-ness** \ə-'vɪ-zə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **ad-vis-ably** \ə-'vɪ-zə-bli/ *adv*

ad-vise \əd-'vɪz/ *vb* **ad-vised; ad-vis-ing** [MF *avisen*, fr OF *avis*, fr *avis* *vi* 1: to give advice to: **COUNSEL** (~ her to try a drier climate) *b*: **CAUTION** **WARN** (~ him of the danger) *c*: **RECOMMEND** (~ prudence) 2: to give information or notice to: **INFORM** (~ his friends of his marriage) ~ *vi* 1: to give advice (~ on legal matters) 2: to take counsel: **CONSULT** (~ with one's parents) — **ad-vis-er** or **ad-vi-sor** \ə-'vɪ-zər/ *n*

a	about	*	kitten	e	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chm	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōl	coin	th	thin
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

advised \əd-ˈvīzd/ *adj*: thought out: CONSIDERED — usu. used in combination (ill-advised plans) — **ad-vis-ed-ly** \-vī-zəd-lē/ *adv*
ad-vis-ee \əd-ˈvī-zē/ *n*: one that is advised
ad-vise-ment \əd-ˈvīz-mənt/ *n*: careful consideration: DELIBERATION
ad-vi-so-ry \əd-ˈvīz-(ə)-rē/ *adj* 1: having or exercising power to advise 2: containing or giving advice
advisory *n*, *pl* -ries: a report giving information (as on the weather)
ad-vo-ca-cy \əd-ˈvə-kə-sē/ *n*: the act or process of advocating: SUPPORT
ad-vo-cate \əd-ˈvə-kət, -kāt/ *n* [ME *advocat*, fr MF, fr L *advocatus*, fr pp of *advocare* to summon, fr *ad-* + *vocare* to call — more at VOICE] 1: one that pleads the cause of another; *specif*: one that pleads the cause of another before a tribunal or judicial court (the ~ for the defense) 2: one that defends or maintains a cause or proposal
ad-vo-cate \-kāt/ *vi* -cat-ed, -cat-ing: to plead in favor of *syn* see SUPPORT — **ad-vo-ca-tion** \əd-ˈvə-kā-shən/ *n* — **ad-vo-ca-tive** \əd-ˈvə-kāt-iv/ *adj* — **ad-vo-ca-tor** \-kāt-ər/ *n*
ad-vow-son \əd-ˈvau-zən/ *n* [ME, fr OF *avoueson*, fr ML *advocatio* — *advocatus*, fr L act of calling, fr *advocatus*, pp]: the right in English law of presenting a nominee to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice
adv *abbr* advertisement
ad-ynam-ic \ə-di-nam-ik, əd-ˈnam-ik/ *adj* [Gk *adynamia* lack of strength, fr *a-* + *dynamis* power, fr *dynasthai* to be able]: characterized by or causing a loss of strength or function
ad-ytum \əd-ˈtəm/ *n*, *pl* -ta \-tə/ [L, fr Gk *adyton*, neut of *adytos* not to be entered, fr *a-* + *dyein* to enter; akin to Skt *upa-d* to put on]: the innermost sanctuary in an ancient temple open only to priests: SANCTUM
adze or **adze** \ˈadz/ *n* [ME *adse*, fr OE *adssa*]: a cutting tool that has a thin arched blade set at right angles to the handle and is used chiefly for shaping wood
ae \ā/ *adj* [ME (northern dial) *a*, alter of *an*] chiefly Scot: ONE
Ae-a-cus \ē-ˈə-kəs/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Aiakos*]: a son of Zeus who was given the Myrmidons as followers and became on his death a judge of the underworld
AEC *abbr* Atomic Energy Commission
ae-clo-spore \ē-s(h)ē-ə-spō(ə)r, -spō(ə)r/ *n*: one of the spores arranged within an ascium in a series like a chain
ae-clum \ē-s(h)ē-m/ *n*, *pl* -cia \-s(h)ē-ə/ [NL, fr Gk *aikia* assault, fr *aikēs* unseemly, fr *a-* + *eikos* seemly, fr participle of *eikēnai* to seem]: the fruiting body of a rust fungus in which the first binucleate spores are usu. produced — **ae-clal** \-sh(ē)-al/ *adj*
ae-dea \ē-ˈād-(jē)/ *n*, *pl* -aēdes [NL, genus name, fr Gk *aēdēs* unpleasant, fr *a-* + *ēdōs* pleasure, akin to Gk *hēdys* sweet — more at SWEET]: any of the genera (*Aēdes*) of mosquitoes including the vector of yellow fever, dengue, and other diseases — see MOSQUITO illustration — **ae-dine** \ē-ˈdīn/ *adj*
ae-dile \ē-ˈdīl/ *n* [L *aedilis*, fr *aedes* temple — more at EDIFY]: an official in ancient Rome in charge of public works and games, police, and the grain supply
AEE *abbr* American Expeditionary Force
Ae-ge-an \ē-ˈjē-ən/ *adj* [L *Aegaeus*, fr Gk *Aigaios*]: 1: of or relating to the arm of the Mediterranean sea east of Greece 2: of or relating to the chiefly Bronze Age civilization of the islands of the Aegean sea and the countries adjacent to it
ae-gis \ē-ˈjɪs/ *n* [L, fr Gk *aigis* goatskin, perh. fr *aigē*, *aigē* goat, akin to Arm *aic* goat] 1: a shield or breastplate emblematic of majesty that was once associated chiefly with Zeus but later mainly with Athena 2: PROTECTION (under the ~ of the law) 3: AUSPICES. SPONSORSHIP (under the ~ of the education department)
Ae-gle-thus \ē-ˈjɪs-thəs/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Algesthos*]: a lover of the married Clytemnestra slain with her by her son Orestes
ae-mia — see EMIA
Ae-ne-as \ē-ˈnē-əs/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Aineias*]: a son of Anchises and Aphrodite, defender of Troy, and hero of Vergil's *Aeneid*
Aeneo-lith-ic \ē-ˈnē-ō-lith-ik/ *adj* [L *aeneus* of copper or bronze, fr *aes* copper, bronze — more at AER]: of or relating to a transitional period between the Neolithic and Bronze ages in which some copper was used
ae-o-lan \ē-ˈō-lē-ən, -ōl-yən/ *adj* 1 often *cap*: of or relating to Aeolus 2: giving forth or marked by a moaning or sighing sound or musical tone produced by or as if by the wind
aeolian *var* of EOLIAN
Ae-o-lan \ē-ˈō-lē-ən, -ōl-yən/ *adj*: of or relating to Aeolus or its inhabitants
Aeolian *n* 1: a member of a group of Greek peoples of Thessaly and Boeotia that colonized Lesbos and the adjacent coast of Asia Minor 2: AEOIIC
aeolian harp *n*: a box-shaped musical instrument having stretched strings usu. tuned in unison on which the wind produces varying harmonies over the same fundamental tone
ae-ol-ic \ē-ˈal-ik/ *adj*: AEOLIAN
Aeolic *n*: a group of ancient Greek dialects used by the Aeolians
ae-o-lo-trop-ic \ē-ˈō-lō-trōp-ik/ *adj* [Gk *aiolos* variegated]: ANISOTROPIC 1 — **ae-o-lo-tro-py** \-lō-trō-pē/ *n*
Ae-o-lus \ē-ˈō-ləs/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Aiolos*]: the Greek god of the winds
ae-on \ē-ˈən, -ē-ān/ *n* [L, fr Gk *aion* — more at AYE] 1: an immeasurably or indefinitely long period of time: AGE 2: a unit of time equal to one billion years — used in geology
ae-o-ni-an \ē-ˈō-nē-ən/ or **ae-on-ic** \-ān-ik/ *adj*: lasting for an immeasurably or indefinitely long period of time
ae-py-or-nis \ē-ˈpē-ōr-nəs/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Gk *aipys* high + *ornis* bird — more at ERNE]: any of a group (genus *Aepyornis* or order *Aepyornithiformes*) of gigantic ratite birds known only from remains found in Madagascar



adzes 1 carpenter's with flat head, 2 shipwright's with spur, 3 cooper's

aeq *abbr* [L *aequalis*] equal
aer- or **aero-** *comb form* [ME *aero-*, fr MF, fr L, fr Gk *aēr-*, *aero-*, fr *aēr*] 1 *a*: air: atmosphere (*aerate*) (*aerobiology*) b. *aenal* and (*aeromarine*) 2: gas (*aerosol*) 3: aviation (*aerodrome*)
aer-ate \ā-(ə)-r-āt, -(ə)-r-āt/ *vi* aer-ated, aer-at-ing 1: to supply (the blood) with oxygen by respiration 2: to supply or impregnate (as the soil or a liquid) with air 3 *a*: to combine or charge with a gas (as carbon dioxide) b: to make effervescent — **aer-ation** \ā-(ə)-r-ā-shən, -(ə)-r-ā-shən/ *n*
aer-a-tor \ā-(ə)-r-āt-ər, -(ə)-r-āt-ər/ *n*: one that aerates, *esp* an apparatus for aerating something (as sewage)
aer-en-chy-ma \ā-(ə)-r-en-ky-mə, -(ə)-r-en-ky-mə/ *n* [NL]: the spongy modified cork tissue of many aquatic plants that facilitates gaseous exchange and maintains buoyancy
aer-i-al \ā-(ə)-r-ē-əl, -(ə)-r-ē-əl/ *adj* [L *aerius*, fr Gk *aerios*, fr *aēr*] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or occurring in the air or atmosphere b: consisting of air (~ particles) c: existing or growing in the air rather than in the ground or in water d: LOFTY (~ spires) e: operating or operated overhead on elevated cables or rails (an ~ railroad) 2: suggestive of air as *a*: lacking substance: THIN (fine and ~ distinctions) b: IMAGINARY, ETHEREAL (visions of ~ joy — P B Shelley) 3 *a*: of or relating to aircraft (~ navigation) b: designed for use in, taken from, or operating from or against aircraft (~ photo) c: effected by means of aircraft (~ transportation) 4: of, relating to, or gained by the forward pass in football — **aer-i-al-ly** \-r-ē-əl-lē/ *adv*
aer-i-al \ā-(ə)-r-ē-əl, -(ə)-r-ē-əl/ *n* 1: ANTENNA 2 2: FORWARD PASS
aer-i-al-ist \ā-(ə)-r-ē-əl-ist, -(ə)-r-ē-əl-ist/ *n*: one that performs feats in the air or above the ground *esp* on the flying trapeze
aerial ladder *n*: a mechanically operated extensible ladder usu. mounted on a fire truck
aerial perspective *n*: the expression of space in painting by gradation of color and distinctness
aer-ile \ā-(ə)-r-ē, -(ə)-r-ē, -(ə)-r-ē, -ā-(ə)-r-ē/ *n* [ML *aerea*, fr OF *aere*, fr L *area* area, feeding place for animals] 1: the nest of a bird on a cliff or a mountaintop 2 *obs*: a brood of birds of prey 3: a dwelling on a height
aero \ā-(ə)-r-(j)ō, -(ə)-r-(j)ō/ *adj* [*aero-*] 1: of or relating to aircraft or aeronautics (an ~ engine) 2: designed for aerial use (an ~ lens)
aero *abbr* aeronautical, aeronautics
aero- — see AER
aero-bal-ist-ics \ā-r-ō-bā-lis-tiks, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: the ballistics of the flight of missiles and projectiles in the atmosphere — **aero-bal-ist-ic** \-tik/ *adj*
aer-o-bat-ics \ā-r-ō-bat-iks, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [blend of *aer-* and *acrobatics*]: spectacular flying feats and maneuvers (as rolls and dives) — **aer-o-bat-ic** \-ik/ *adj*
aer-o-bic \ā-(ə)-r-ōb, -(ə)-r-ōb/ *n* [F *aérobic*, fr *aér-* *aer-* + *-bie* (fr Gk *bios* life) — more at QUICK]: an organism (as a bacterium) that lives only in the presence of oxygen
aer-o-bic \ā-(ə)-r-ōb-ik, -(ə)-r-ōb-ik/ *adj* 1: living, active, or occurring only in the presence of oxygen (~ respiration) 2: of, relating to, or induced by aerobes — **aer-o-bi-cal-ly** \-bi-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
aer-o-bi-ol-ogy \ā-r-ō-bi-ol-ə-jē, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n* [*aer-* + *biology*]: the science dealing with the occurrence, transportation, and effects of airborne microorganisms or biological objects (as viruses, pollen, or plant spores) — **aer-o-bi-ol-og-ic-al** \-bi-ol-ə-jī-k(ə)-l/ *adj* — **aer-o-bi-ol-og-ic-ally** \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
aer-o-bi-ol-ist \ā-r-ō-bi-ol-ə-sis, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n*, *pl* -ol-ists \-sēz/: life in the presence of air or oxygen — **aer-o-bi-ol-ist** \-at-ik/ *adj* — **aer-o-bi-ol-ic-ally** \-bi-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
aero-drome \ā-r-ō-drōm, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n* chiefly Brit: AIRFIELD AIRPORT
aer-o-dynam-i-cist \-nam-ə-sist, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n*: one who specializes in aerodynamics
aer-o-dynam-ics \ā-r-ō-di-nam-iks, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: a branch of dynamics that deals with the motion of air and other gaseous fluids and with the forces acting on bodies in motion relative to such fluids — **aer-o-dynam-ic** \-ik/ *adj* or **aer-o-dynam-ic-al** \-ik(ə)-l/ *adj* — **aer-o-dynam-ic-ally** \-ik(ə)-lē/ *adv*
aer-o-dyne \ā-r-ō-dīn, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n* [*aerodynamic*]: a heavier-than-air aircraft that derives its lift in flight from forces resulting from its motion through the air
aero-em-bol-ism \ā-r-ō-em-bō-liz-əm, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n* 1: a gaseous embolism 2: a condition equivalent to caisson disease caused by rapid ascent to high altitudes and resulting exposure to rapidly lowered air pressure — called also *air bends*
aero-gram or **aero-gramme** \ā-r-ō-gram, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n*: AIR LETTER 2
aer-o-graph \ā-(ə)-r-āg-rāf, -(ə)-r-āf/ *n*: a navy warrant officer who observes and forecasts weather and surf conditions
aer-o-graphy \-fē/ *n*: METEOROLOGY
aer-o-lite \ā-r-ō-līt, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n* also **aerolith** \-lith/ *n*: a stony meteorite — **aer-o-lit-ic** \-līt-ik, -(ə)-r-ō- / *adj*
aer-o-log-y \ā-(ə)-r-āl-ə-jē, -(ə)-r-āl- / *n* 1: METEOROLOGY 2: a branch of meteorology that deals with the air — **aer-o-log-ic-al** \-āl-jī-k(ə)-l, -(ə)-r-āl- / *adj* — **aer-o-log-ist** \-āl-jī-k(ə)-l-ist, -(ə)-r-āl- / *n*
aero-mag-net-ic \ā-r-ō-mag-net-ik, -(ə)-r-ō- / *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from a study of the earth's magnetic field *esp* from the air (an ~ survey)
aero-mechan-ics \ā-r-ō-mē-kan-iks, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: mechanics that deals with the equilibrium and motion of gases and of solid bodies immersed in them
aero-med-i-cine \-med-ē-sən/ *n*: a branch of medicine that deals with the diseases and disturbances arising from flying and the associated physiological and psychological problems — **aero-med-ic-al** \-med-ē-k(ə)-l/ *adj*
aero-me-te-o-ro-graph \ā-r-ō-mēt-ē-ōr-ə-grāf, -(ə)-r-ō- / *n*: METEOROGRAPH, *esp*: one adapted for use on an airplane
aer-o-m-e-ter \ā-(ə)-r-ām-ə-tər, -(ə)-r-ām- / *n* [prob fr F *aéromètre*, fr *aér-* + *mètre* -meter]: an instrument for ascertaining the weight or density of air or other gases

aero-naut \ar-ə-nòt, 'er-, -nat\ *n* [F *aviateur*, fr *aér-* aer- + Gk *nautes* sailor — more at NAUTICAL] 1: one that operates or travels in an airship or balloon

aero-nau-tics \ar-ə-nòt-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in *constr* 1: a science dealing with the operation of aircraft 2: the art or science of flight — **aero-nau-tical** \-i-kəl\ or **aero-nau-tic** \-ik\ *adj* — **aero-nau-ti-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

aero-neu-ro-sis \ar-ə-n(yu)-rō-səs, -er-\ *n*: a functional nervous disorder of airmen caused by emotional stress and characterized by physical symptoms (as restlessness, abdominal pains, and diarrhea)

aer-on-omy \ar-ə-r(ə)-n(ə)-mē, -(-ə)-r-\ *n*: a science that deals with the physics and chemistry of the upper atmosphere — **aer-on-omer** \-mər\ *n* — **aer-onom-ic** \ar-ə-nám-ik\ or **aer-onom-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **aer-onom-ics** \-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in *constr* — **aer-on-mist** \ar-ə-r(ə)-n-ə-mōst, -(-ə)-r-\ *n*

aero-pause \ar-ə-pōz, -er-\ *n*: the level above the earth's surface where the atmosphere becomes ineffective for human and aircraft functions

aero-plane \ar-ə-plān, -er-\ chiefly Brit var of AIRPLANE

aero-sol \ar-ə-sāl, -er-, -sól\ *n* 1: a suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in gas (smoke, fog, and mist are ~) 2: a substance (as an insecticide or cosmetic) dispensed from a pressurized container as an aerosol, also: the container for this

aero-sol-ize \ar-ə-sal-ə-īz, -īz-ing\ *v* *tr* & *intrans*: to disperse as an aerosol — **aero-sol-iza-tion** \ar-ə-sal-ə-īz-ā-shən, -sól-\ *n*

aero-space \ar-ə-spās, -er-\ *n* 1: space comprising the earth's atmosphere and the space beyond 2: a physical science that deals with aerospace 3: the aerospace industry

aerospac *adj*: of or relating to aerospace, to vehicles used in aerospace or the manufacture of such vehicles, or to travel in aerospace (~ research) (~ profits) (~ medicine)

aero-sphere \ar-ə-sf(ə)r-, -er-\ *n* [F *aérosphère*, fr *aér-* aer- + *sphère* sphere, fr L *sphaera*]: the body of air around the earth

aero-stat \ar-ə-stāt, -er-\ *n* [F *aérostāt*, fr *aér-* aer- + *-stat*]: an aircraft that embodies one or more containers filled with a gas lighter than air and that is supported chiefly by buoyancy derived from the surrounding air

aero-statics \ar-ə-stāt-iks, -er-\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [modif of NL *aerostatica*, fr *aér-* aer- + *statica* statics]: a branch of statics that deals with the equilibrium of gaseous fluids and of solid bodies immersed in them

aero-ther-mo-dy-nam-ics \-thər-mə(-dī)-nám-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: the thermodynamics of gases and esp. of air

aery \a(ə)-rē, -(-ə)-rē\ *adj* **aer-i-er**, -est [L *aerius* — more at AERIAL]: having an aerial quality • **ETHEREAL** (~ visions) — **aer-ily** \ar-ə-lē, -er-\ *adv*

aery \like AERIE\ var of AERIE

Aes-cu-la-plan \es-kyə-lā-pē-ən\ *adj* [*Aesculapius*, Greco-Roman god of medicine, fr L, fr Gk *Asklēpios*] • of or relating to Aesculapius or the healing art • MEDICAL

Ae-sir \a(-sī)-r(ə)\ *n* *pl* [ON *Æsir*, *pl* of *áss* god]: the principal race of Norse gods

Ae-so-pi-an \e-sō-pē-ən\ also **Aesop-ic** \-səp-ik\ *adj*. 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Aesop or his fables 2: conveying an innocent meaning to an outsider but a concealed meaning to an informed member of a conspiracy or underground movement (~ language)

aesthe-si- — see ESTHESIO-

aes-thet- \es-,thēt\ *n* [back-formation fr *aesthetic*] • one having or affecting sensitivity to the beautiful esp. in art

aes-thet-ic \es-,thet-ik, -is-\ *adj* [G *ästhetisch*, fr NL *aestheticus*, fr Gk *aisthētikos* of sense perception, fr *aisthanesthai* to perceive — more at AUDIBLE] 1: a. of, relating to, or dealing with aesthetics or the beautiful (~ theories) b. ARTISTIC (a work of ~ value) 2: appreciative of, responsive to, or zealous about the beautiful — **aes-thet-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **aes-thet-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

aesthetic distance *n*: the frame of reference that an artist creates by the use of technical devices in and around the work of art to differentiate it psychologically from reality

aes-thet-i-cian \es-thə-'fish-ən\ *n*: a specialist in aesthetics

aes-thet-i-cism \es-'thet-ə-'siz-əm, -iz-\ *n* 1: a doctrine that the principles of beauty are basic to other and esp. moral principles b: the advocacy of artistic and aesthetic autonomy 2: devotion to or emphasis on beauty or the cultivation of the arts

aes-thet-ics \-thet-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*, also **aes-thet-ic** \-ik\ 1: a branch of philosophy dealing with the nature of the beautiful and with judgments concerning beauty 2: the description and explanation of artistic phenomena and aesthetic experience by means of other sciences (as psychology, sociology, ethnology, or history) 3: a particular philosophical theory or conception of art or beauty

aes-ti-val \es-tə-vəl\ *adj* [ME *estival*, fr MF or L, MF, fr L *aestivus*, fr *aestivus* of summer, fr *aestas* summer — more at EDIFY] • of or relating to the summer

aes-ti-vate \-vāt\ *v* *-vāt-ed*, *-vāt-ing* 1: to spend the summer usu at one place 2: to pass the summer in a state of torpor — compare HIBERNATE

aes-ti-va-tion \es-tə-'vā-shən\ *n* 1: the state of one that aestivates 2: the disposition or method of arrangement of floral parts in a bud

aet or **aetat** *abbr* [L *aetatis*] of age, aged

ae-ti-o-log-y var of ETIOLOGY

af *abbr* affix

AF *abbr* 1 air force 2 audio frequency

af- — see AD-

AFAM *abbr* Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

afer \ə-'fār\ *adv* [ME *afēr*, fr *on* fer at a distance and *offer* from a distance]: from, to, or at a great distance (roamed ~)

afer *n*: a great distance (saw him from ~)

AFB *abbr* air force base

AFC *abbr* 1 American Football Conference 2 automatic frequency control

AFC *abbr* airman first class

AFDC *abbr* Aid to Families with Dependent Children

afear or **afear** \ə-'fi(ə)r-d\ *adj* [ME *afēred*, fr OE *āfered*, pp of *āferan* to frighten, fr *ā-* perfective prefix + *fēran* to frighten — more at ABIDE, FEAR] *dial*: AFRAID

aff *abbr* affirmative

af-fa-ble \af-ə-bəl\ *adj* [MF, fr L *affabilis*, fr *affari* to speak to, fr *ad-* + *fari* to speak — more at BAN] 1: being pleasant and at ease in talking to others 2: characterized by ease and friendliness *syn* see GRACIOUS *ant* reserved — **af-fa-bil-ity** \af-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **af-fa-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

af-fair \ə-'fā(r)-, -'fē(r)-\ *n* [ME & MF, ME *affaire*, fr MF, fr *a faire* to do] 1: *a pl*: commercial, professional, or public business b: MATTER, CONCERN 2: a procedure, action, or occasion only vaguely specified, also: an object or collection of objects only vaguely specified (his house was a 2-story ~) 3: also **af-faire** a: a romantic or passionate attachment typically of limited duration; LIAISON b: a matter occasioning public anxiety, controversy, or scandal: CASE

af-fect \af-'ekt\ *n* [L *affectus*, fr *affectus*, pp] 1 *obs*: FEELING, AFFECTION 2: the conscious subjective aspect of an emotion considered apart from bodily changes

af-fect \ə-'fekt, ə-'\ *vb* [MF & L, MF *affecter*, fr L *affectare*, fr *affectus*, pp of *affectare* to influence, fr *ad-* + *facere* to do — more at DO] *vi* 1 *archaic*: to aim at 2 *archaic*: to have affection for b. to be given to. FANCY (~ flashy clothes) 3: to make a display of liking or using: CULTIVATE (~ a worldly manner) 4: to put on a pretense of: FEIGN (~ indifference, though deeply hurt) b: to tend toward (drops of water ~ roundness) b: FREQUENT ~ *vi* *obs*: INCLINE 2 *syn* see ASSUME

af-fect *vt*: to produce an effect upon as a: to produce a material influence upon or alteration in (paralysis ~ed his limbs) b: to act upon (as a person or his mind or his feelings) so as to effect a response • INFLUENCE — **af-fect-a-bil-ity** \-fēk-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **af-fect-a-ble** \-fēk-ə-'bəl\ *adj*

syn AFFECT INFLUENCE, TOUCH IMPRESS, STRIKE, SWAY *shared meaning* element: to produce or have an effect upon AFFECT implies the action of a stimulus that can produce a response or reaction (the sight affected her to tears) INFLUENCE implies a force that brings about a change (as in nature or behavior) (our beliefs are influenced by our upbringing) (a drug that influences growth rates) TOUCH may carry a vivid suggestion of close contact and may connote stirring, arousing, or harming (plants touched by frost) (his emotions were touched by her distress) IMPRESS stresses the depth and persistence of the effect (only one of the plans impressed him) STRIKE similar to but weaker than impress, may convey the notion of sudden sharp perception or appreciation (struck by the solemnity of the occasion) SWAY implies the acting of influences that are not resisted or are irresistible, with resulting change in character or course of action (he is swayed by fashion, by suggestion, by transient moods) — H. L. Mencken

af-fec-ta-tion \af-'fēk-tā-shən\ *n* 1 *obs*: a striving after 2 a: the act of taking on or displaying an attitude or mode of behavior not natural to oneself or not genuinely felt b: speech or conduct not natural to oneself: ARTIFICIALITY *syn* see POSE

af-fect-ed \ə-'fēk-təd, ə-'\ *adj* 1. INCLINED DISPOSED (was well ~ toward her) 2 a given to affection b. assumed artificially or falsely • PRETENDED (an ~ interest in art) — **af-fect-ed-ly** *adv* — **af-fect-ed-ness** *n*

af-fect-ing \ə-'fēk-tīŋ, ə-'\ *adj*: evoking a strong emotional response *syn* see MOVING — **af-fect-ing-ly** \-tīŋ-lē\ *adv*

af-fec-tion \ə-'fēk-shən\ *n* [ME, fr MF *affection*, fr L *affection*, *affectio*, fr *affectus*, pp] 1: a moderate feeling or emotion 2: tender attachment • FONDNESS (she had a deep ~ for her parents) 3 *obs*: PARTIALITY PREJUDICE 4: the feeling aspect (as in pleasure or displeasure) of consciousness b. a. PROPENSITY DISPOSITION b *archaic*: AFFECTATION 2 *syn* see FEELING — **af-fec-tion-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

af-fec-tion *n* (1): the action of affecting; the state of being affected 2 a (1): a bodily condition (2) DISEASE MALADY b • ATTRIBUTE (shape and weight are ~s of bodies)

af-fec-tion-al \ə-'fēk-shən-l, -shən-l\ *adj*: of or relating to the affections — **af-fec-tion-al-ly** \-lē\ *adv*

af-fec-tion-ate \ə-'fēk-sh(ə)-nāt\ *adj* 1 *obs*: mentally or emotionally affected or inclined 2: having affection or warm regard • LOVING 3: proceeding from affection TENDER (~ care) — **af-fec-tion-at-ely** *adv*

af-fec-tion-ed \-shnd\ *adj*, *archaic*: having a tendency, disposition, or inclination: DISPOSED

af-fec-tive \ə-'fēk-tiv\ *adj* 1: relating to, arising from, or influencing feelings or emotions • EMOTIONAL (~ disorders) 2: expressing emotion (~ language) — **af-fec-tive-ly** *adv* — **af-fec-tiv-ity** \af-'fēk-tiv-ə-tē\ *n*

af-fect-less \ə-'fēk-tiləs, ə-'fēk-\ *adj*: UNFEELING (a ruthless ~ society) — **af-fect-less-ness** *n*

af-fen-pin-scher \af-ən-'pin-cher\ *n* [G, fr *affe* monkey + *pinscher*, a breed of hunting dog] any of a breed of small dogs with a stiff red, gray, or black coat, pointed ears, and bushy eyebrows, chin tuft, and mustache

af-fer-ent \af-'fər-ən-t, -er-ən-t\ *adj* [L *afferent* - *afferens*, prp of *afferre* to bring to, fr *ad-* + *ferre* to bear — more at BEAR] bearing or conducting inward, specif: conveying impulses toward a nerve center • compare EFFERENT — **af-fer-ent-ly** *adv*

af-fi-an-ce \ə-'fi-ən(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr *affier* to pledge, trust, fr ML *affidare* to pledge, fr L *ad-* + (assumed) VL *fidare* to trust — more at FIANCÉ] *archaic*: TRUST CONFIDENCE

af-fi-an-ce *vi* -anced, -ancing: to solemnly promise (oneself or another) in marriage: BETROTH

ə	about	ʰ	kitten	ər	further	ə	back	ā	bake	ū	cot	cait	
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin	th	this
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision		

age & aggregation

age \ˈæj\ *n* [ME. fr. OF *aage*, fr. (assumed) VL *aetaticum*, fr. L *aet-ia*, *aetas*, fr. *aeuum* lifetime — more at **AYE**] 1 **a**: the part of an existence extending from the beginning to any given time (a boy 10 years of ~) 2 **b**: LIFETIME *c*: the time of life at which some particular qualification, power, or capacity arises or rests (the voting ~ is 18), *specif*: MAJORITY *d*: one of the stages of life **e**: an advanced stage of life 2 **a**: the period contemporary with a person's lifetime or with his active life **b**: GENERATION *c*: a long time — usu. used in pl (haven't seen him in ~s) 3 **a**: a period of time dominated by a central figure or prominent feature (the ~ of Penciles) as **a**: a period in history or human progress (the ~ of reptiles) (the ~ of exploration) **b**: a cultural period marked by the prominence of a particular item (entering the atomic ~) *c*: a division of geologic time that is usu. shorter than an epoch 4: an individual's development measured in terms of the years requisite for like development of an average individual *syn* see **PERIOD**



agave

age *vb* **a**ged, **a**ging or **a**geing *vi* 1: to become old: show the effects or the characteristics of increasing age 2 **a**: to acquire a desirable quality by standing undisturbed for some time (after flour is milled it ~s — S C Prescott & B E Proctor) **b**: to become mellow or mature: RIPEN (this cheese has aged for nearly two years) ~ *vi* 1: to cause to become old 2: to bring to a state fit for use or to maturity

age \j\ *n* *suffix* [ME. fr. OF, fr. L *-aticum*] 1: aggregate: collection (trackage) 2 **a**: action: process (a *laugage*) **b**: cumulative result of (breakage) *c*: rate of (dosage) 3: house or place of (orphanage) 4: state: rank (peerage) 5: fee: charge (postage)

aged \ˈæj-d, ˈæjd, ˈæjd for 1b\ *adj* 1: grown old as **a**: of an advanced age **b**: having attained a specified age (a man ~ 40 years) *c*: well advanced toward reduction to base level — used of topographic features 2: typical of old age — **aged-ness** \ˈæj-d-nəs\ *n*

age-group \ˈæj-grup\ *n* a segment of a population that is of approximately the same age or is within a specified range of ages

age-ism \ˈæ-jiz-əm\ *n* prejudice or discrimination against a particular age-group and esp. against the elderly — **age-ist** \ˈæj-ist\ *adj*

age-less \ˈæj-ləs\ *adj* 1: not growing old or showing the effects of age 2: TIMELESS, ETERNAL (~ truths) — **age-less-ly** *adv* — **age-less-ness** *n*

age-long \ˈæj-lonj\ *adj*: lasting for an age. **EVERLASTING**

age-mate \ˈæj-māt\ *n*: one who is of approximately the same age as another

agen-cy \ˈæj-jən-sē\ *n* *pl* **-cies** 1: the capacity, condition, or state of acting or of exerting power: OPERATION 2: a person or thing through which power is exerted or an end is achieved: INSTRUMENTALITY (communicated through the ~ of his ambassador) 3 **a**: the office or function of an agent **b**: the relationship between a principal and his agent 4: an establishment engaged in doing business for another (an advertising ~) 5: an administrative division (as of a government) (the ~ for consumer protection)

agency shop *n*: a shop in which the union serves as the agent for and receives dues and assessments from all employees in the bargaining unit regardless of union membership

agen-da \ˈæj-jən-də\ *n* [L, neut. pl. of *agendum*, gerundive of *agere*] a list, outline, or plan of things to be considered or done (~s of faculty meetings) — **agen-da-less** \-də-ləs\ *adj*

agen-dum \-dəm\ *n*, *pl* **-da** \-də\ or **-dums** [L] 1: AGENDA 2: an item on an agenda

agene \ˈæ-jen\ *n* [fr. *Agene*, a trademark]: the trichloride of nitrogen

agen-e-sis \ˈæ-jen-sis\ *n* [NL]: lack or failure of development (as of a body part)

age-nize \ˈæ-jə-niz\ *vi* **-nized**; **-nizing**: to treat (flour) with nitrogen trichloride

agent \ˈæj-ənt\ *n* [ME. fr. ML *agent-*, *agens*, fr. L, *prp* of *agere* to drive, lead, act, do, akin to ON *aka* to travel in a vehicle, Gk *agein* to drive, lead] 1 **a**: something that produces or is capable of producing an effect: an active or efficient cause **b**: a chemically, physically, or biologically active principle 2: one that acts or exerts power 3: a person responsible for his acts 4: a means or instrument by which a guiding intelligence achieves a result 5: one who acts for or in the place of another by authority from him as **a**: a representative, emissary, or official of a government (crown ~) (secret-service ~) **b**: one engaged in undercover activities (as espionage): SPY (secret ~) *syn* see **MEAN**

agent-general *n*, *pl* **agents-general**: a chief agent, *specif*: the representative in England of a British dominion

agent-provocateur \ˈæj-ə-prō-vōk-ə-tor, ˈæ-jənt\ *n*, *pl* **agents-provocateurs** \ˈæj-ə-prō-vōk-ə-tor, ˈæ-jən(t)s-prō-\ [F, lit., provoking agent]: one employed to associate himself with members of a group or with suspected persons and by pretended sympathy with their aims or attitudes to incite them to some action that will make them liable to apprehension and punishment

agent-ry \ˈæj-ən-trē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries**: the office, duties, or activities of an agent

age of consent: the age at which one is legally competent to give consent (as to marriage)

age of reason 1: a period characterized by a prevailing belief in the use of reason, esp.: the 18th century in England and France 2

: the time of life when one begins to be able to distinguish right from wrong

age-old \ˈæ-jold\ *adj*: having existed for ages: ANCIENT

age-a-tum \ˈæ-jə-rat-əm\ *n*, *pl* **-tums** [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *ageratos* ageless, fr. *a-* + *geras* old age — more at **CORN**]: any of a large genus (*Ageratum*) of tropical American composite herbs often cultivated for their small showy heads of blue or white flowers, also

: any of several related blue-flowered plants (genus *Eupatorium*)

Agge-us \ˈæ-gē-əs\ *n* [LL *Aggaeus*, fr. Gk *Aggaos*, fr. Heb *Haggai*]: HAGGAI

ag-gie \ˈæ-gē\ *n* [agate + *-ie*]: a playing marble, *specif*: AGATE 2c

ag-gie *n*, often **cap** [aggricultural + *-ie*]: an agricultural school or college, also: a student at such an institution

ag-glor-na-men-to \ˈæ-jōr-nə-men-(t)ō\ *n*, *pl* **-tos** [It, fr. *aggiornare* to bring up to date, fr. *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) + *giorno* day, fr. LL *diurnum* day — more at **JOURNEY**]: a bringing up to date: MODERNIZATION (dedicated to the ~ of the church)

ag-glom-er-ate \ˈæ-glam-ə-rāt\ *vi* **-ated**, **-ating** [L *agglomeratus*, *pp* of *agglomerare* to heap up, join, fr. *ad-* + *glomer-*, *glomus* ball — more at **CLAM**]: to gather into a ball, mass, or cluster

ag-glom-er-ate \-rāt\ *adj*: gathered into a ball, mass, or cluster; *specif*: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower head)

ag-glom-er-ate \-rāt\ *n* 1: a jumbled mass or collection 2: a rock composed of volcanic fragments of various sizes and degrees of angularity

ag-glom-er-a-tion \ˈæ-glam-ə-rā-shən\ *n* 1: the action or process of collecting in a mass 2: a heap or cluster of disparate elements (urban ~s knit together by the new railways — *Times Lit. Supp.*) — **ag-glom-er-a-tive** \ˈæ-glam-ə-rāt-iv\ *adj*

ag-gluti-na-bili-ty \ˈæ-glūt-n-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *n*: capacity (as of red blood cells) to be agglutinated

ag-gluti-nate \ˈæ-glūt-n-ət\ *adj*: AGGLUTINATIVE 2

ag-gluti-nate \-n-āt\ *vb* **-nated**, **-nating** [L *agglutinatus*, *pp* of *agglutinare* to glue to, fr. *ad-* + *glutinare* to glue, fr. *glutin-*, *gluten* glue — more at **GLUTEN**] *vi* 1: to cause to adhere: FASTEN 2: to combine into a compound: attach to a base as an affix 3: to cause to undergo agglutination ~ *vi* 1: to unite or combine into a group or mass 2: to form words by agglutination

ag-gluti-na-tion \ˈæ-glūt-n-ā-shən\ *n* 1: the action or process of agglutinating 2: a mass or group formed by the union of separate elements 3: the formation of derivational or inflectional words by putting together constituents of which each expresses a single definite meaning 4: a reaction in which particles (as red blood cells or bacteria) suspended in a liquid collect into clumps and which occurs esp. as a serologic response to a specific antibody

ag-gluti-na-tive \ˈæ-glūt-n-āt-iv, -ət\ *adj* 1: ADHESIVE 2: characterized by agglutination

ag-gluti-nin \ˈæ-glūt-n-ən\ *n* [ISV *agglutination* + *-in*]: a substance (as an antibody) producing agglutination

ag-gluti-no-gen \ˈæ-glūt-n-ə-jən\ *n* [agglutinin + *-o-* + *-gen*]: an antigen whose presence results in the formation of an agglutinin — **ag-gluti-no-genic** \-glūt-n-ə-jen-ik\ *adj*

ag-gra-da-tion \ˈæ-grā-dā-shən\ *n*: a modification of the earth's surface in the direction of uniformity of grade by deposition

ag-grade \ˈæ-grād\ *vi* [*ad-* + *grade*]: to fill with detrital material

ag-gran-dize \ˈæ-gran-diz, ˈæ-gran-ˈv\ *vi* **-dized**, **-dizing** [F *agrandir*, stem of *agrandir*, fr. *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) + *grandir* to increase, fr. L *grandire*, fr. *grandis* great] 1: to make great or greater: INCREASE, ENLARGE 2: to make appear great or greater: praise highly (aggrandized the one and disparaged the other) 3: to enhance the power, wealth, position, or reputation of (exploited the situation to ~ himself) — **ag-gran-dize-ment** \ˈæ-gran-diz-ment, -diz-, ˈæ-gran-diz-ˈv\ *n* — **ag-gran-dizer** \ˈæ-gran-diz-er, ˈæ-gran-ˈv\ *n*

ag-gra-vate \ˈæ-grə-vāt\ *vi* **-vated**; **-vating** [L *aggravatus*, *pp* of *aggravare* to make heavier, fr. *ad-* + *gravare* to burden, fr. *gravis* heavy — more at **GRIEVE**] 1 **a**: to make heavy: BURDEN **b**: INCREASE 2: to make worse; more serious, or more severe: intensify unpleasantly (problems have been aggravated by neglect) 3 **a**: to rouse to displeasure or anger by usu. persistent and often petty goading **b**: to produce inflammation *syn* 1 see **INTENSIFY** *ant* alleviate 2 see **IRRITATE**

aggravated assault *n*: an assault that is more serious than a common assault: as **a**: an assault combined with an intent to commit a crime **b**: any of various assaults so defined by statute

ag-gra-va-tion \ˈæ-grə-vā-shən\ *n* 1: the act, action, or result of aggravating; esp.: an increasing in seriousness or severity 2: an act or circumstance that intensifies or makes worse 3: IRRITATION PROVOCATION

ag-gre-gate \ˈæ-gri-gət\ *adj* [ME *aggregat*, fr. L *aggregatus*, *pp* of *aggregare* to add to, fr. *ad-* + *greg-*, *grex* flock — more at **GREGARIOUS**]: formed by the collection of units or particles into a body, mass, or amount: COLLECTIVE as **a** (1): clustered in a dense mass or head (an ~ flower) **a** (2): formed from the several ovaries of a single flower **b**: composed of mineral crystals of one or more kinds or of mineral rock fragments *c*: taking all units as a whole: TOTAL (~ earnings) (~ sales) — **ag-gre-gate-ly** *adv* — **ag-gre-gate-ness** *n*

ag-gre-gate \-gāt\ *vi* **-gated**; **-gating** 1: to collect or gather into a mass or whole 2: to amount in the aggregate to: TOTAL

ag-gre-gate \-gāt\ *n* 1: a mass or body of units or parts somewhat loosely associated with one another 2: the whole sum or amount: SUM TOTAL 3 **a**: an aggregate rock **b**: any of several hard inert materials (as sand, gravel, or slag) used for mixing with a cementing material to form concrete, mortar, or plaster *c*: a clustered mass of individual soil particles varied in shape, ranging in size from a microscopic granule to a small crumb, and considered the basic structural unit of soil 4: SET 19 — in the aggregate: considered as a whole: COLLECTIVELY (knowledge of man in the aggregate rather as an individual person — G B Dearing)

ag-gra-ga-tion \ˈæ-grā-gā-shən\ *n* 1 **a**: the collecting of units or parts into a mass or whole **b**: the condition of being so collected

2: a group, body, or mass composed of many distinct parts — **ag-gre-ga-tion** \ə-'grē-shən, -shən-'tī/ *adj*

ag-gre-ga-tive \ə-'grē-gāt-iv/ *adj* 1: tending to aggregate 2: of or relating to an aggregate — **ag-gre-ga-tively** *adv*

ag-gress \ə-'grēs/ *vi* 1: to commit aggression; act aggressively (westerners even ~ed against one another — A. E. Stevenson 1965)

ag-gres-sion \ə-'grēsh-ən/ *n* [L *aggressus*, pp of *aggredi* to attack, fr. *ad-* + *gradī* to step, go — more at *GRADE*] 1: a forceful action or procedure (as an unprovoked attack) esp. when intended to dominate or master 2: the practice of making attacks or encroachments, esp.: unprovoked violation by one country of the territorial integrity of another 3: hostile, injurious, or destructive behavior or outlook esp. when caused by frustration

ag-gres-sive \ə-'grēs-iv/ *adj* 1: a: tending toward or practicing aggression (~ behavior) b: marked by combative readiness (an ~ fighter) 2: a: marked by driving forceful energy or initiative: ENTERPRISING (an ~ salesman) b: marked by obtrusive energy — **ag-gres-sive-ly** *adv* — **ag-gres-sive-ness** *n* — **ag-gres-siv-ity** \ə-'grēs-siv-ə-tē/ *n*

syn AGGRESSIVE, MILITANT, ASSERTIVE, SELF-ASSERTIVE, PUSHING shared meaning element: conspicuously or obtrusively active or energetic

ag-gres-sor \ə-'grēs-ər/ *n*: one that commits or practices aggression

ag-grieve \ə-'grēv/ *vt* **ag-grieved**, **ag-griev-ing** [ME *agrevēn*, fr. MF *agrevir*, fr. L *aggravare* to make heavier] 1: to give pain or trouble to ~ DISTRESS 2: to inflict injury on

ag-grieved \ə-'grēvd/ *adj* 1: troubled or distressed in spirit 2: a: showing or expressing grief, injury, or offense (an ~ plea) b: suffering from an infringement or denial of legal rights (~ minority groups) — **ag-grieved-ly** \ə-'grēvd-lē/ *adv*

Aghan \ə-'gān/ *n* [Hindi, fr. Skt *Agrahāyana*]: a month of the Hindu year — see MONTH table

ag-hast \ə-'gāst/ *adj* [ME *agast*, fr. pp of *agasten* to frighten, fr. *a-* (perfective prefix) + *gasten* to frighten — more at ABIDE, GAST] 1: struck with terror, amazement, or horror ~ SHOCKED (~ were ~ when they heard of his defection)

ag-ile \ə-'jī-/ *adj* [MF, fr. L *agilis*, fr. *agere* to drive, act — more at AGENT] 1: marked by ready ability to move with quick easy grace 2: mentally quick and resourceful — **ag-ile-ly** \ə-'jī-lē/ *adv*

syn AGILE, NIMBLE, BRISK, SPRY shared meaning element: acting or moving with easy alacrity ~ *ant* torpid

ag-ility \ə-'jī-ə-tē/ *n* *pl* -ties: the quality or state of being agile: NIMBLENESS, DEXTERITY (played with increasing ~)

agin \ə-'gīn/ *dial var* of AGAINT

aging *pres part* of AGE

agin-er \ə-'gīn-ər/ *n* [*agin* + -er] *slang*: one who opposes change

ag-lo \ə-'jē-/ *n* *pl* **ag-los** [It, alter of It *lallo*, fr. MGK *allagion* exchange, fr. GK *allagē* exchange, fr. *allos* other — more at ELSE]: a premium or percentage paid for the exchange of one currency for another; also: the premium or discount on foreign bills of exchange

ag-i-tate \ə-'jī-tāt/ *vb* **tat-ed**, **-tat-ing** [L *agitatus*, pp of *agitare*, freq of *agere* to drive — more at AGENT] *vt* 1: a: obs.: to give motion to b: to move with an irregular, rapid, or violent action (the storm *agitated* the sea) 2: to excite and often trouble the mind or feelings of: DISTURB 3: a: to discuss excitedly and earnestly b: to stir up public discussion of ~ *vi* 1: to attempt to arouse public feeling (*agitated* for better schools) *syn* 1: see SHAKE 2: see DISCOMPOSE ~ *ant* calm, tranquilize — **ag-i-tat-ed-ly** *adv* — **ag-i-ta-tion** \ə-'jī-tā-shən/ *n* — **ag-i-ta-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən-'tī/ *adj*

ag-i-ta-tive \ə-'jī-tāt-iv/ *adj*: causing or tending to cause agitation

ag-i-ta-to \ə-'jī-tāt-(j)əd/ *adj* [lit. *it*, agitated, fr. L *agitatus*]: in a restless and agitated manner — used as a direction in music

ag-i-ta-tor \ə-'jī-tāt-ər/ *n* one that agitates as a: one who stirs up public feeling on controversial issues (political ~s) b: a device or an apparatus for stirring or shaking

ag-i-prop \ə-'jī-prəp/ *n* [Russ, office of agitation and propaganda; fr. *agitatsiya* agitation + *propaganda*]: political and esp. pro-communist propaganda promulgated esp. in literature, drama, music, or art — **ag-i-prop** *adj*

Ag-lai-a \ə-'glā-ə-/ *n* [L, fr. GK]: one of the three Graces

ag-lare \ə-'glā-(r)/ *adj*: OLARING (his eyes ~ with fury) (buildings ~ in the sunlight)

ag-leam \ə-'glēm/ *adj*: reflecting light by gleaming

ag-let \ə-'glēt/ *n* [ME *aglet*, fr. MF *agullette*, *agullette*, dim of *aguille*, *aguille* needle, fr. LL *acicula*, *acucula* ornamental pin, dim of L *acus* needle, pin — more at ACUTE] 1: the plain or ornamental tag covering the ends of a lace or point 2: any of various ornamental studs, cords, or pins worn on clothing

ag-ley \ə-'glā-, -glē-, -glī-/ *adv* [SC, lit. squintingly, fr. *la-* + *gley* to squint] chiefly Scot.: AWRY, WROG (the best-laid schemes o' mice an' men *gaun* aht — Robert Burns)

ag-lit-er \ə-'glīt-ər/ *adj*: reflecting light by glittering

ag-low \ə-'glō/ *adj*: radiant with warmth or excitement

ag-ly-con \ə-'glī-kən/ or **ag-ly-cone** \-kōn/ *n* [ISV *a-* (fr. GK *ha-*, *a-* together) + *glyc-* + *-on*, *-one*]: an organic compound (as a phenol or alcohol) combined with the sugar portion of a glycoside

ag-nail \ə-'nāl/ *n* [ME, corn on the foot or toe, fr. OE *angnael*, fr. *ang-* (akin to *enge* tight, painful) + *nael* metal nail — more at ANGER NAIL]: a sore or inflammation about a fingernail or toenail, also: HANGNAIL

ag-nate \ə-'nāt/ *n* [L *agnatus*, fr. pp of *agnasce* to be born in addition to, fr. *ad-* + *nasci* to be born — more at NATION] 1: a relative whose kinship is traceable exclusively through males 2: a paternal kinsman

agnate *adj* 1: related through male descent or on the father's side 2: ALLIED AKIN — **ag-netic** \ə-'nāt-ik/ *adj* — **ag-net-ic-ally** \-ik-(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **ag-ne-tion** \-nā-shən/ *n*

Ag-ne-on \ə-'nē-on/ *n* [Agnl, ancient kingdom in Turkestan]: TOCHARIANA

ag-nize \ə-'nīz/ *vt* **ag-nized**; **ag-niz-ing** [L *agnoscere* to acknowledge (fr. *ad-* + *nascere* to know) + *E-ize* (as in *recognize*) — more at KNOW] *archaic*: RECOGNIZE, ACKNOWLEDGE

ag-no-men \ə-'nō-mən/ *n*, *pl* **ag-no-mē-na** \-hām-ə-nə/ or **ag-no-mē-na** [L, irreg fr. *ad-* + *nomen* name — more at NAME]: an additional cognomen given to a person by the ancient Romans (as in honor of some achievement)

ag-nos-tic \ə-'nās-tik, ə-'n/ *n* [Gk *agnōstos* unknown, unknowable, fr. *a-* + *gnōstos* known, fr. *gignōskein* to know — more at KNOW]: one who holds the view that any ultimate reality (as God) is unknown and prob. unknowable *syn* see ATHEIST — **ag-nos-tic-ism** \-iz-əm/ *n*

agnostic *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being an agnostic or the beliefs of agnostics 2: NONCOMMITTAL, UNDOGMATIC

Ag-nus Dei \ə-'nūs-'dā-(ē), -jān-yūs-, -jān-'dē-/ *n* [ME, fr. LL, lamb of God, fr. its opening words] 1: a liturgical prayer addressed to Christ as Savior 2: an image of a lamb often with a halo and a banner and cross as a symbol of Christ

ago \ə-'gō/ *adj* or *adv* [ME *agon*, *ago*, fr. pp of *agere* to pass away, fr. OE *agdan*, fr. *a-* (perfective prefix) + *gan* to go — more at ABIDE, GO] 1: earlier than the present time (10 years ~)

agog \ə-'gāg/ *adj* [MF *en gogues* in mirth] 1: full of intense interest or excitement: EAGER (the court was ~ with gossip, scandal and intrigue — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

ag-go \ə-'gō-/ *n* [Whisky à Gogo, cafe and discotheque in Paris, France, from F *à gogo* galore, fr. MF] 1: DISCOTHEQUE 2: a usu. small intimate nightclub for dancing to live music and esp. rock'n'roll

ag-go-go *adj*: GOGO

ag-gogue \ə-'gāg/ *n* *comb form* [F & NL, F, fr. LL *-agogus* promoting the expulsion of, fr. GK *-agogos*, fr. *agēin* to lead, NL *-agogos*, fr. GK, neut. of *-agogos* — more at AGENT]: substance that promotes the secretion or expulsion of (emmenagogue)

agon \ə-'jān, ə-'gōn/ *n* [Gk *agon*]: CONTEST, CONFLICT *specif*: the dramatic conflict between the chief characters in a literary work

ag-o-nal \ə-'gō-nəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or associated with agony and esp. the death agony

agone \ə-'gōn/ *also* -gān/ *adj* or *adv*, *archaic*: AGO

agon-ic \ə-'gān-ik, ə-'jē-/ *adj* [Gk *agōnos* without angle, fr. *a-* + *gōnia* angle — more at GON] 1: not forming an angle 2: being an imaginary line passing through points where there is no magnetic declination and where a freely suspended magnetic needle indicates true north

ag-o-nist \ə-'gō-nist/ *n* [LL *agonista* competitor, fr. GK *agōnistēs*, fr. *agōnisthai* to contend, fr. *agōn*] 1: one that is engaged in a struggle 2 [back-formation fr. *antagonist*]: a muscle that is checked and controlled by the opposing simultaneous contraction of another muscle

ag-o-nis-tic \ə-'gō-nis-tik/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the athletic contests of ancient Greece 2: ARGUMENTATIVE 3: striving for effect: STRAINED 4: of, relating to, or being aggressive or defensive social interaction (as fighting, fleeing, or submitting) between individuals usu. of the same species — **ag-o-nis-tic-ally** \-tī-kəl/ *adv*

ag-o-nize \ə-'gō-nīz/ *vb* **-nized**, **-niz-ing** *vt*: to cause to suffer agony ~ *vi* 1: to suffer agony, torture, or anguish (~s over every decision) 2: STRUGGLE

ag-o-nized *adj*: characterized by, suffering, or expressing agony

ag-o-niz-ing *adj*: causing agony: PAINFUL (an ~ reappraisal of his policies) — **ag-o-niz-ing-ly** \-nīz-īŋ-lē/ *adv*

ag-o-ny \ə-'gō-nē-/ *n*, *pl* **-nies** [ME *agonie*, fr. LL *agonia*, fr. GK *agōnia* struggle, anguish, fr. *agōn* gathering, contest for a prize, fr. *agēin* to lead, celebrate — more at AGENT] 1: intense pain of mind or body: ANGUISH, TORTURE b: the struggle that precedes death 2: a violent struggle or contest 3: a strong sudden display (as of joy or delight): OUTBURST *syn* see DISTRESS

agony column *n*: a newspaper column of personal advertisements relating esp. to missing relatives or friends

ag-o-ra \ə-'gō-rə-/ *n*, *pl* **-ras** or **-rae** \-rē-, -rē/ [Gk — more at GREARIOUS]: a gathering place, esp.: the marketplace in ancient Greece

ag-o-ra \ə-'gō-rə-/ *n*, *pl* **ag-o-rot** \-rōt/ [N Heb *agōrah*, fr. Heb, a small coin] — see *pound* at MONEY table

ag-o-ra-pho-bia \ə-'gō-rə-'fō-bē-ə-/ *n* [NL, fr. GK *agora* + NL *phob-*]: abnormal fear of crossing or of being in open spaces — **ag-o-ra-pho-bi-ac** \-fō-bē-ak/ *n* — **ag-o-ra-pho-bi-cally** \-fō-bī-kəl/ *adv*

ag-out-i \ə-'gūt-ē-/ *n* [F, fr. Sp *aguti*, fr. Guarani] 1: a tropical American rodent (genus *Dasyprocta* or *Myoprocta*) about the size of a rabbit 2: a grizzled color of fur resulting from the barring of each hair in several alternate dark and light bands

agr or **agric** *abbr* agricultural; agriculture

agrafe or **agraffe** \ə-'grāf-/ *n* [F *agrafe*]: a hook-and-loop fastening; esp.: an ornamental clasp used on armor or costumes

agran-u-lo-cyte \ə-'grān-yə-'lō-sīt/ *n*: a leukocyte without cytoplasmic granules

agran-u-lo-cy-to-sis \ə-'grān-yə-'lō-sīt-'fō-sīs/ *n*: a destructive condition marked by severe decrease in blood granulocytes and often associated with the use of certain drugs

ag-ra-pha \ə-'grā-fə-/ *n* *pl* [Gk, neut. *pl* of *agraphos* unwritten, fr. *a-* + *graphein* to write — more at CARVE]: sayings of Jesus not in the



Agnus Dei 2

a	about	a	kitten	ar	farther	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ng	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōi	coin	th	thin
ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furnous	zh	vision		

agraphia • ain

canonical gospels but found in other New Testament or early Christian writings

agraphia \(\grave{a}-grä-fä-\) *n* [NL, fr *grā-* + Gk *graphein* to write] — the pathologic loss of the ability to write

agrarian \(\grave{a}-grä-rē-\) *n* [NL, fr *agr-* + Gk *agros* field — more at ACRE] 1: of or relating to fields or lands or their tenure 2: a: of, relating to, or characteristic of the farmer or his way of life b: organized or designed to promote agricultural interests (an ~ political party) (~ reforms)

agrarianism \(\grave{a}-grä-rē-niz-\) *n* 1: a social or political movement designed to bring about land reforms or to improve the economic status of the farmer

agree \(\grave{a}-grē-\) *vb* **agreed**; **agreeing** [ME *agree*, fr MF *agreer*, fr *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) + *gre* will, pleasure, fr *L gratum*, neut of *gratus* pleasing, **agreeable** — more at GRACE] *vi* 1: ADMIT CONCEDE 2: to settle on by common consent: ARRANGE ~ *vi* 1: to accept or concede something (as the views or wishes of another) typically after resolving points of disagreement 2: a: to achieve or be in harmony (as of opinion, feeling, or purpose) b: to get along together c: to come to terms 3: a: to be similar: CORRESPOND (both copies ~) b: to be consistent (the story ~s with the facts) 4: to be fitting, pleasing, or healthful: SUIT (this climate ~s with him) 5: to have an inflectional form denoting identity or a regular correspondence other than identity in a grammatical category (as gender, number, case, or person)

syn 1 see ASSENT *ant* protest (against), differ (with)
2 AGREE, CONCUR, COINCIDE *shared meaning element*: to come into or be in harmony regarding a matter of opinion AGREE implies complete accord usually attained by discussion and adjustment of differences (on some points we all can agree) CONCUR tends to suggest cooperative thinking or acting toward an end (for the creation of a masterwork of literature two powers must concur, the power of the man and the power of the moment —Matthew Arnold) but sometimes implies no more than approval (as of a decision reached by others) COINCIDE used more often of opinions, judgments, wishes, or interests than of people, implies an agreement amounting to identity (their wishes coincide exactly with my desire) *ant* differ, disagree
3 AGREE, SQUARE, CONFORM, ACCORD, COMPORT HARMONIZE, CORRESPOND *shared meaning element*: to go or exist together without conflict or incongruity *ant* differ (from)

agreeable \(\grave{a}-grē-ə-bəl-\) *adj* 1: pleasing to the mind or senses esp as according well with one's tastes or needs (an ~ companion) (an ~ change) 2: ready or willing to agree or consent 3: being in harmony: CONSONANT *syn* see PLEASANT *ant* disagreeable — **agreeability** \(\grave{a}-grē-ə-bil-ə-tē-\) *n* — **agreeableness** \(\grave{a}-grē-ə-bəl-nəs-\) *n* — **agreeably** \(\grave{a}-grē-ə-bəl-ly-\) *adv*

agreement \(\grave{a}-grē-mənt-\) *n* 1: a: the act or fact of agreeing b: harmony of opinion, action, or character: -CONCORD 2: a: an arrangement as to a course of action b: COMPACT, TREATY 3: a: a contract duly executed and legally binding b: the language or instrument embodying such a contract

agri-business \(\grave{a}-grī-biz-nəs-\) *n* [agriculture + business]: a combination of the producing operations of a farm, the manufacture and distribution of farm equipment and supplies, and the processing, storage, and distribution of farm commodities

agricultural \(\grave{a}-grī-kəl-\) *adj*: of, relating to, used in, or concerned with agriculture — **agriculturalist** \(\grave{a}-grī-kəl-ist-\) *n* *adv*

agriculture \(\grave{a}-grī-kol-cher-\) *n* [F, fr *L agricultura*, fr *ager* field + *cultura* cultivation — more at ACRE, CULTURE]: the science or art of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and in varying degrees the preparation of these products for man's use and their disposal (as by marketing): FARMING — **agriculturalist** \(\grave{a}-grī-kəl-ist-\) *n* — **agriculturalist** \(\grave{a}-grī-kəl-ist-ly-\) *adv* — **agri-mony** \(\grave{a}-grī-mō-nē-\) *n*, *pl* -nies [ME, fr MF & L, MF *agrimonia*, fr *L agrimonia*, MS var of *argemonia*, fr Gk *argemōnē*]: a common yellow-flowered herb (genus *Argemonia*) of the rose family having toothed leaves and fruits like burs, also: any of several similar or related plants

agriology \(\grave{a}-grī-ol-ō-jē-\) *n* [Gk *agnos* wild, fr *agros* field, country]: the comparative study of the customs of nonliterate peoples

agro- *comb form* [F, fr Gk, fr *agros* field — more at ACRE] 1: of or belonging to fields or soil: agricultural (agrology) 2: agricultural and (agro-industrial)

agrobiology \(\grave{a}-grō-bi-ol-ō-jē-\) *n*: the study of plant nutrition and growth and crop production in relation to soil management — **agrobiology** \(\grave{a}-grō-bi-ol-ō-jē-ik-\) *adj* — **agrobiology** \(\grave{a}-grō-bi-ol-ō-jē-ik-ly-\) *adv*

agro-industrial \(\grave{a}-grō-in-dos-trē-əl-\) *adj*: of or relating to production (as of power for industry and water for irrigation) for both industrial and agricultural purposes

agrology \(\grave{a}-grō-lō-jē-\) *n* [ISV]: a branch of agriculture dealing with soils esp. in relation to crops — **agrology** \(\grave{a}-grō-lō-jē-ik-\) *adj* — **agrolologist** \(\grave{a}-grō-lō-jē-ik-ist-\) *n* — **agrolologist** \(\grave{a}-grō-lō-jē-ik-ist-ly-\) *adv*

agronomy \(\grave{a}-grō-nō-mē-\) *n* [Prob fr. *F agronomie*, fr *agro-* + *nomie* -*nomie*]: a branch of agriculture dealing with field-crop production and soil management — **agronomy** \(\grave{a}-grō-nō-mē-ik-\) *adj* — **agronomist** \(\grave{a}-grō-nō-mē-ist-\) *n* — **agronomist** \(\grave{a}-grō-nō-mē-ist-ly-\) *adv* — **agronomist** \(\grave{a}-grō-nō-mē-ist-ly-\) *adv*

aground \(\grave{a}-grəʊnd-\) *adv* or *adj* 1: on or onto the shore or the bottom of a body of water (a ship run ~) 2: on the ground (planes aloft and ~)

agtabbr agent

ague \(\grave{a}-gju-\) *n* [ME, fr MF *aguē*, fr ML (*febris*) *acuta*, lit, sharp fever, fr *L fem* of *acutus* sharp — more at ACUTE] 1: a fever (as malaria) marked by paroxysms of chills, fever, and sweating that recur at regular intervals 2: a fit of shivering: CHILL — **aguish** \(\grave{a}-gju-ʃ-\) *adj* — **aguishly** *adv*

ah \(\grave{a}-\hæ-\) *interj* [ME] — used to express delight, relief, regret, or contempt

AH *abbr* 1 ampere-hour 2 anno hegira 3 arts and humanities

aha \(\grave{a}-\hæ-\) *interj* [ME] — used to express surprise, triumph, or derision

AHA *abbr* American Historical Association

ahead \(\grave{a}-hed-\) *adv* or *adj* 1: a: in a forward direction or position: FORWARD b: in front 2: in, into, or for the future (plan ~) (the years ~) 3: in or toward a more advantageous position (helped others to get ~) 4: at or to an earlier time: in advance (make payments ~)

ahead of prep 1: in front or advance of 2: in excess of: ABOVE **ahimsa** \(\grave{a}-him-sä-\) *n* [Skt *ahimsā* noninjury]: the Hindu and Buddhist doctrine of refraining from harming any living being **ahle-tor-leal** \(\grave{a}-his-tör-lē-kəl-\) *adj* or **ahle-tor-le** \(\grave{a}-ik-\) *adj*: not concerned with or related to history, historical development, or tradition (the ~ attitudes of the radicals)

AHL *abbr* American Hockey League

ahold \(\grave{a}-hōld-\) *n* [prob fr the phrase *a hold*]: HOLD (if you could get ~ of a representative who... would come along —Norman Mailer)

A-horizon *n*: the outer dark-colored layer of a soil profile consisting largely of partly disintegrated organic debris

ahoy \(\grave{a}-hoi-\) *interj* [*a-* (as in *aha*) + *hoy*] — used in hailing (ship ~)

Ahrī-mān \(\grave{a}-rī-mān-\) *n* [Per, modif of Av *ahur mānyū* hostile spirit]: Ahura Mazda's antagonist who is a spirit of darkness and evil in Zoroastrianism

Ahu-ra Mazda \(\grave{a}-hur-ə-maz-də-\) *n* [Av *Ahuramazda*, lit., wise god]: the Supreme Being represented as a deity of goodness and light in Zoroastrianism

ai \(\grave{a}-\) *n* [Pg *ai* or Sp *ai*, fr. Tupi *ai*]: a sloth (genus *Bradypus*) with three claws on each front foot

AI *abbr* 1ad intercept 2 airborne intercept 3 air interception

AI *abbr* American Institute of Architects

AI *abbr* \(\grave{a}-\hæ-\) *n* [Gk]: AJAX

ai-blins \(\grave{a}-blinz-\) *adv* [able + -ling-, -lins -lings] chiefly Scot: PER-HAPS

AICHe *abbr* American Institute of Chemical Engineers

aid \(\grave{a}-\hæd-\) *vb* [ME *eyden*, fr MF *aider*, fr *L adiutare*, fr *adjuvare*, fr *ad-* + *juvare* to help] *vi*: to provide with what is useful or necessary in achieving an end ~ *vi*: to give assistance *syn* see HELP *ant* injure — **aid-er** *n*

aid *n* 1: a subsidy granted to the king by the English parliament until the 18th century for an extraordinary purpose 2: a: the act of helping b: help given: ASSISTANCE, *specif*: tangible means of assistance (as money or supplies) 3: a: an assisting person or group — compare AIDE b: something by which assistance is given: an assisting device (an ~ to understanding) (a visual ~); *specif*: HEARING AID 4: a tribute paid by a vassal to his lord

AID *abbr* Agency for International Development

aide \(\grave{a}-\hæd-\) *n* [short for *aide-de-camp*]: a person who acts as an assistant, *specif*: a military officer acting as assistant to a superior

aide-de-camp \(\grave{a}-di-dē-kāmp-\) *n*, *pl* *aides-de-camp* \(\grave{a}-di-dē-kāmp-\) *n* [F *aide de camp*, lit., camp assistant]: a military aide

aide-mémoire \(\grave{a}-di-mēm-wā-\) *n*, *pl* *aides-mémoires* [F, fr *aider* to aid + *mémoire* memory] 1: an aid to the memory, *esp*: a mnemonic device 2: a written summary or outline of important items of a proposed agreement or diplomatic communication: MEMORANDUM

aid-man \(\grave{a}-dē-mān-\) *n*: an army medical corpsman attached to a field unit

ai-grette \(\grave{a}-grē-\) *n*, *pl* -ettes [F, fr *ai* + *grette*]: a spray of feathers (as of the egret) for the head 2: a spray of gems worn on a hat or in the hair

ai-guille \(\grave{a}-gwē-\) *n*, *pl* -guilles [F, fr *ai*, lit., needle — more at AGLET] 1: a sharp-pointed pinnacle of rock 2: an instrument for boring holes in stone or other masonry materials

ai-guilette \(\grave{a}-gwē-\) *n* [F — more at AGLET]: AGLET; *specif*: a shoulder cord worn by designated military aides — compare FOUR RAGÉRE

ai-ki-do \(\grave{a}-ki-dō-\) *n* [Jap *aikidō*, fr *ai*-together, mutual + *ki* spirit + *dō* art]: a Japanese art of self-defense employing locks and holds and utilizing the principle of nonresistance to cause an opponent's own momentum to work against him

ail \(\grave{a}-\hæ-\) *vb* [ME *eilen*, fr OE *eglan*; akin to MLG *egelen* to annoy] *vi*: to give physical or emotional pain, discomfort, or trouble to ~ *vi*: to have something the matter; *esp*: to suffer ill health *syn* see TROUBLE

ailanthus \(\grave{a}-lan(t)-thəs-\) *n* [NL, genus name, fr Amboinese *al lanto*, lit., tree (of) hea/en): any of a small Asiatic genus (*Ailanthus*) of the family Simaroubaceae, the ailanthus family) of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs with bitter bark, pinnate leaves, and terminal panicles of ill-scented greenish flowers

aileron \(\grave{a}-il-er-\) *n* [F, fr dim of *aile* wing]: a movable part of an airplane wing or a movable airfoil external to the wing at the trailing edge for imparting a rolling motion and thus providing lateral control — see AIRPLANE illustration

ailment \(\grave{a}-il-mēnt-\) *n* 1: a bodily disorder or chronic disease 2: UNREST UNEASINESS

ailuro-philie \(\grave{a}-il-ur-ə-fil-\) *n* [Gk *ailouros* cat]: a cat fancier: a lover of cats

ailuro-phobe \(\grave{a}-il-ur-ə-fob-\) *n* [Gk *ailouros* cat]: one who hates or fears cats

aim \(\grave{a}-\hæm-\) *vb* [ME *aimen*, fr MF *aesmer* & *esmer*; MF *aesmer*, fr OF, fr *a-* (fr *L ad-*) + *esmer* to estimate, fr *L aestimare* — more at ESTEEM] *vi* 1: to direct a course; *specif*: to point a weapon at an object 2: ASPIRE, INTEND (~s to reform the government) ~ *vi* 1 obs: GUESS, CONJECTURE 2: a: POINT b: to direct to or toward a specified object or goal

aim *n* 1 obs: MARK, TARGET 2: a: the pointing of a weapon at a mark b: the ability to hit a target (his ~ was deadly) c: a weapon's accuracy or effectiveness 3 obs: a: CONJECTURE, GUESS b: the directing of effort toward a goal 4: a clearly directed intent or purpose *syn* see INTENTION — **aimless** \(\grave{a}-il-əs-\) *adj* — **aimlessly** *adv* — **aimlessness** *n*

ain \(\grave{a}-\hæn-\) *adj* [prob fr. ON *eiginn*] Scot: OWN

ain't \ˈaɪnt\ [prob. contr. of *are not*] 1 *a*: are not 2 *b*: is not 3 *c*: am not — though disapproved by many and more common in less educated speech, used orally in most parts of the U.S. by many educated speakers esp. in the phrase *ain't I* 2 *substand* *a*: have not *b*: has not

Ainu \ˈɑːnu\ *n. pl* **Ainu** or **Ainus** \ˈaɪnu, lit., man\ 1: a member of an indigenous Caucasoid people of Japan 2: the language of the Ainu people

air \ˈeɪə(r), ˈeɪər\ *n.* often attrib [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *aer*, fr. Gk *aēr*] 1 *a*: the mixture of invisible odorless tasteless gases (as nitrogen and oxygen) that surrounds the earth *b*: a light breeze *c* *archaic*: BREATH 2 *a*: empty space *b*: NOTHINGNESS (vanished into thin ~) *c*: a sudden severance of relations (she gave him the ~) 3: COMPRESSED AIR 4 *a* (1): AIRCRAFT (go by ~) (2): AVIATION (~ safety) (~ rights) (3): AIR FORCE (~ headquarters) *b*: the medium of transmission of radio waves; also: RADIO, TELEVISION (went on the ~) 5: public utterance (he gave ~ to his opinion) 6 *a*: the look, appearance, or bearing of a person esp. as expressive of some personal quality or emotion: DEMEANOR (an ~ of dignity) *b*: an artificial or affected manner: HAUGHTINESS (to put on ~) *c*: outward appearance of a thing (an ~ of luxury) *d*: a surrounding or pervading influence: ATMOSPHERE (an ~ of mystery) 7 [prob. trans. of *It aīrā*] *a* *Elizabethan & Jacobean music*: an accompanied song or melody in usu. strophic form *b*: the chief voice part or melody in choral music *c*: TUNE, MELODY 8: a football offense utilizing primarily the forward pass (behind three touchbacks and forced to take to the ~) *syn* see POSE — **airless** \-ləs\ *adj* — **air-lessness** *n* — up in the air *v* not yet settled

air vt 1: to expose to the air for drying, purifying, or refreshing 2: VENTILATE — often used with *out* 2: to expose to public view or bring to public notice 3: to transmit by radio or television (~ a program) ~ *vi*: to become exposed to the open air *syn* see EXPRESS

air bag *n*: an automatically inflating bag in front of riders in an automobile to protect them from pitching forward into solid parts in case of an accident

air base *n*: a base of operations for military aircraft

air bends *n pl*: AEROEMBOLISM 2

air bladder *n*: a sac containing gas and esp. air; esp.: a hydrostatic organ present in most fishes that serves as an accessory respiratory organ

air-borne \ˈeɪə(r)-bɔː(r)m, ˈeɪər-, -bɔː(r)m\ *adj* 1: supported wholly by aerodynamic and aerostatic forces 2: transported by air

air brake *n* 1: a brake operated by a piston driven by compressed air 2: a surface (as an aileron) that may be projected into the airstream for lowering the speed of an airplane

air-brush \-brʊʃ\ *n*: an atomizer for applying by compressed air a fine spray (as of paint or liquid color) — **airbrush** *vt*

air-burst \-bɜːst\ *n*: the burst of a shell or bomb in the air

air-bus \-bʊs\ *n*: a short-range or medium-range subsonic jet passenger airplane

air cavalry *n* 1: an army component that is transported in air vehicles and carries out the traditional cavalry missions of reconnaissance and security 2: an army component organized for sustained ground combat and esp. equipped and adapted for transportation in air vehicles

air chief marshal *n*: a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a general in the army

air coach *n*: a passenger airliner offering service at less than first-class rates usu. with curtailed accommodations

air commodore *n*: a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a brigadier in the army

air-condition \ˈeɪər-kən-ˈdɪʃ-ən, ˈeɪər-\ *vt* [back-formation fr *air conditioning*] to equip (as a building) with an apparatus for washing air and controlling its humidity and temperature, also: to subject (air) to these processes — **air-conditioner** \-ˈdɪʃ-ən-ər\ *n*

air-cool \ˈeɪər-ˈkʊl, ˈeɪər-\ *vt* [back-formation fr *air-cooled & air cooling*] to cool the cylinders of (an internal-combustion engine) by air without the use of an intermediate medium

aircraft \ˈeɪər-kraɪt, ˈeɪər-\ *n. pl* **aircraft** often attrib: a weight-carrying structure for navigation of the air that is supported either by its own buoyancy or by the dynamic action of the air against its surfaces

aircraft carrier *n*: a warship with a flight deck on which airplanes can be launched and landed

air-crew \ˈeɪər-kruː, ˈeɪər-\ *n*: the crew manning an airplane

air-cushion vehicle *n*: GROUND-EFFECT MACHINE

air-drome \ˈeɪər-drɒm, ˈeɪər-\ *n* [alter of *aerodrome*]: AIRPORT

air-drop \-drɒp\ *n*: delivery of cargo or personnel by parachute from an airplane in flight — **air-drop** *vt* — **air-drop-able** \-drɒp-ə-bəl\ *adj*

air-dry \-dri\ *adj*: dry to such a degree that no further moisture is given up on exposure to air

Airedale terrier \ˈeɪə-dəl-, ˈeɪər-\ *n* [Airedale, valley of the Aire river, England] any of a breed of large terriers with a hard wiry coat that is dark on the back and sides and tan elsewhere — called also *Airedale*

Air Express service mark — used for package transport by air

air-field \ˈeɪər-ˈfiːld, ˈeɪər-\ *n* 1: the landing field of an airport 2: AIRPORT

air-flow \-flo\ *n*: the motion of air (as around parts of an airplane in flight) relative to the surface of a body immersed in it

airfoil \-foɪl\ *n*: a body (as an airplane wing or propeller blade) designed to provide a desired reaction force when in motion relative to the surrounding air

air force *n* 1: the military organization of a nation for air warfare 2: a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than a division and lower than a command

airframe \-frām\ *n* [aircraft + frame]: the structure of an airplane or rocket without the power plant

air-freight \-ˈfrɑːt\ *n*: freight transport by air in volume, also: the charge for this service — **airfreight** *vt*

air-glow \-glɔː\ *n*: light that is observed esp. during the night, that originates in the high atmosphere, and that is associated with photochemical reactions of gases caused by solar radiation

air gun *n* 1: a rifle from which a projectile is propelled by compressed air 2: any of various hand tools that work by compressed air; esp.: AIRBRUSH

air-head \-hed\ *n* [air + head (as in beachhead)]: an area in hostile territory secured usu. by airborne troops for further use in bringing in troops and materiel by air

air hole *n* 1: a hole to admit or discharge air *b*: a spot not frozen over in ice 2: AIR POCKET

airing \ˈeɪər-ɪŋ, ˈeɪər-\ *n* 1: exposure to air or heat for drying or freshening 2: exposure to or exercise in the open air esp. to promote health or fitness 3: exposure to public view or notice 4: a radio or television broadcast

air lane *n*: a path customarily followed by airplanes

air letter *n* 1: an airmail letter 2: a sheet of airmail stationery that can be folded and sealed with the message inside and the address outside

airlift \ˈeɪər-lɪft, ˈeɪər-\ *n*: a system of transporting cargo or passengers by aircraft usu. to an otherwise inaccessible area — **airlift** *vt*

airline \-ˈlɪn\ *n*: an air transportation system including its equipment, routes, operating personnel, and management

air line *n*: a straight line through the air between two points: BEE-LINE

airliner \-ˈlɪn-ər\ *n*: an airplane operated by an airline

air lock *n* 1: an intermediate chamber between the outer air and the working chamber of a pneumatic caisson, also: a similar intermediate chamber 2: a stoppage of flow caused by air being in a part where liquid ought to circulate

air-mail \ˈeɪər-ˈmæɪl, ˈeɪər-, -mæɪl\ *n*: the system of transporting mail by aircraft, also: the mail thus transported — **airmail** *vt*

airman \-ˈmən\ *n* 1: an enlisted man in the air force as *a*: an enlisted man of one of the three ranks below sergeant *b*: an enlisted man ranking above an airman basic and below an airman first class 2: a civilian or military pilot; aviator, or aviation technician

airman basic *n*: an enlisted man of the lowest rank in the air force

airman first class *n*: an enlisted man in the air force ranking above an airman and below a sergeant

airman-ship \ˈeɪər-mən-ˈʃɪp, ˈeɪər-\ *n*: skill in piloting or navigating airplanes

air marshal *n*: a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a lieutenant general in the army

air mass *n*: a body of air extending hundreds or thousands of miles horizontally and sometimes as high as the stratosphere and maintaining as it travels nearly uniform conditions of temperature and humidity at any given level

air mattress *n*: MATTRESS 1b

Air Medal *n*: a U.S. military decoration awarded for meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight

air mile *n*: a mile in air navigation, *specif*: a unit equal to 6076.1154 feet

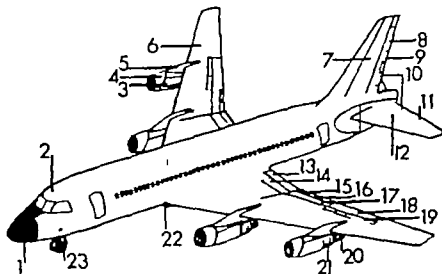
air-minded \ˈeɪər-ˈmɪn-dəd, ˈeɪər-\ *adj*: interested in aviation or in air travel — **air-mindedness** *n*

air-mobile \-ˈmɒ-bəl, -ˈbəl, -ˈbɪl\ *adj* [air + mobile]: of, relating to, or being a military unit whose members are transported to combat areas usu. by helicopter

air-park \-ˈpɑːrk\ *n*: a small airport usu. near an industrial area

air piracy *n*: the hijacking of a flying airplane: SKYJACKING

air-plane \ˈeɪər-ˈplæn, ˈeɪər-\ *n* [alter of *aeroplane*, prob. fr L *Gr* *aeroplanos* wandering in air, fr Gk *aer-* + *planos* wandering, fr *planasthai* to wander — more at *PLANET*]: a fixed-wing aircraft heavier than air that is driven by a screw propeller or by a high-velocity jet and supported by the dynamic reaction of the air against its wings

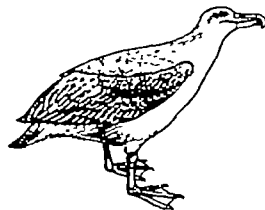


airplane 1 weather radar, 2 cockpit, 3 jet engine, 4 engine pod, 5 pylon, 6 swept back wing, 7 vertical stabilizer, 8 rudder, 9, 10 tabs, 11 elevator, 12 horizontal stabilizer, 13 inboard flap, 14 inboard spoiler, 15, 16 tabs, 17 aileron, 18 outboard flap, 19 outboard spoiler, 20 sound suppressor, 21 thrust reverser, 22 cabin air intake, 23 nose landing gear

a about	a kitten	ar further	a back	a bake	a cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	e easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ng sing	o flow	o flaw	of coin	th thin
ll loot	u foot	y yet	yu few	yu funous	zh vision

air plant *n* 1: EPIPHYTE 2: a plant (genus *Kalanchoe*) that propagates new plants from the leaves
air pocket *n*: a condition of the atmosphere (as a local down current) that causes an airplane to drop suddenly
air police *n*: the military police of an air force
air-port \ə'pɔrt, pɔ'pɔrt, 'eɪpɔrt, -pɔ'pɔrt/ *n*: a tract of land or water that is maintained for the landing and takeoff of aircraft and for receiving and discharging passengers and cargo and that usu has facilities for the shelter, supply, and repair of planes
air-post \-pɔst/ *n*: AIRMAIL
air power *n*: the military strength of a nation's air force
air pump *n*: a pump for exhausting air from a closed space or for compressing air or forcing it through other apparatus
air raid *n*: an attack by armed airplanes on a surface target
air right *n*: a property right to the space above a surface area or object
air sac *n* 1: one of the air-filled spaces in the body of a bird connected with the air passages of the lungs 2: ALVEOLUS 3: a thin-walled division of a trachea occurring in many insects
air-screw \ə'pɔrt, -skru, 'eɪpɔrt, -skru/ *n* 1: a screw propeller designed to operate in air 2 *Brit*: an airplane propeller
air-ship \-ʃɪp/ *n*: a lighter-than-air aircraft having propulsion and steering systems
air-sick \-sɪk/ *adj*: affected with motion sickness associated with flying — **air-sick-ness** *n*
air-space \-spes/ *n*: the space lying above the earth or above a certain area of land or water; esp: the space lying above a nation and coming under its jurisdiction
air-speed \-spɛd/ *n*: the speed (as of an airplane) with relation to the air — compare GROUND SPEED
air-stream \-stri:m/ *n*: a current of air; specif: AIRFLOW
air strike *n*: an air attack
air-strip \-stri:p/ *n*: a runway without normal air base or airport facilities
air-t \'ɑrt, 'ert/ *n* [ME *art*, fr. ScGael *dird*] chiefly Scot: compass point: DIRECTION
air-t *vi*, chiefly Scot: DIRECT GUIDE
air-tight \ə'pɔrt, -tɪt, 'eɪpɔrt, -tɪt/ *adj* 1: impermeable to air or nearly so 2: having no noticeable weakness, flaw, or loophole (an ~ argument) 3: permitting no opportunity for an opponent to score (an ~ defense) — **air-tight-ness** *n*
air-to-air \ə'pɔrt-ə'pɔrt, 'eɪpɔrt-ə'pɔrt/ *adj*: launched from one airplane in flight at another: involving aircraft in flight (~ rockets) (~ combat)
air vice-marshal *n*: a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a major general in the army
air-wave \ə'pɔrt, -wæv, 'eɪpɔrt, -wæv/ *n* 1: the medium of radio and television transmission — usu. used in pl 2: AIRWAY
air-way \-wə/ *n* 1: a passage for a current of air (as in a mine or to the lungs) 2: a designated route along which airplanes fly from airport to airport, esp: such a route equipped with navigational aids 3: AIRLINE 4: a channel of a designated radio frequency for broadcasting or other radio communication
air-worth-y \-wɔr-thə/ *adj*: fit for operation in the air (an ~ airplane) — **air-worth-iness** *n*
airy \ə'pɔrt, -ɪ, 'eɪpɔrt, -ɪ/ *adj* **air-ier**, **-est** 1: of or relating to air 2: ATMOSPHERIC *b*: high in the air: LOFTY (~ perches) *c*: performed in air: AERIAL (~ leaps) 2: UNREAL, ILLUSORY (~ romances) 3: being light and graceful in movement or manner: SPRIGHTLY, VIVACIOUS *b*: ETHEREAL 4: open to the free circulation of air: BREEZY 5: AFFECTED, PROUD (~ condescension)
aisle \aɪl/ *n* [ME *ile*, fr. MF *alle* wing, fr. L *ala*; akin to OE *eal* shoulder, L *axilla* armpit — more at AXIS] 1: the side of a church nave separated by piers from the nave proper — see BASILICA illustration 2: a passage (as in a theater) separating sections of seats *b*: a passage (as in a store or warehouse) for inside traffic
ait \aɪt/ *n* [ME, alter of OE *igeoth*, fr. *ig* island — more at ISLAND] *Brit*: a little island
aitch \'æʃ/ *n* [F *hache*, fr. (assumed) VL *hacca*]: the letter *h*
aitch-bone \'æʃ, -bɒn/ *n* [ME *hachbon*, alter. (resulting from incorrect division of a *nachbon*) of (assumed) ME *nachbon*, fr. ME *nache* buttock (fr. MF, fr. LL *natica*, fr. L *natis*) + *bon* bone — more at NATES] 1: the hipbone esp of cattle 2: the cut of beef containing the aitchbone
ajar \ə'ʃɑr/ *adj* or *adv* [earlier on *char*, fr. on + *char* turn — more at CHARE]: being slightly open (a door ~)
Ajax \'æ-jaks/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Alas*] 1: a Greek hero in the Trojan War who kills himself because the armor of Achilles is awarded to Odysseus 2: a fleet-footed Greek hero in the Trojan War — called also *Ajax the Less*
AKA abbr Alaska
AKA also known as
Akan \'æk, -ən/ *n*, pl **Akan** or **Akans** 1: a language spoken over a wide area in Ghana and extending into the Ivory Coast 2: the Akan-speaking peoples
AKC abbr American Kennel Club
akim-bo \ə'kɪm, -bɔ/ *adj* or *adv* [ME in *kenebowe*] 1: having the hand on the hip and the elbow turned outward 2: set in a bent position (a tailor sitting with legs ~)
akin \ə'kɪn/ *adj* 1: related by blood: descended from a common ancestor or prototype 2: essentially similar, related, or compatible *syn* see SIMILAR 3: *ant* alien
Akkadian \ə'kæd-ɪ-ən/ *n* 1: a Semitic inhabitant of central Mesopotamia before 2000 B.C. 2: an ancient Semitic language of Mesopotamia used from the 28th to the 1st century B.C. — **Akkadian** *adj*
ak-vayt \'æk-və, -vət, 'æk-və/ *var* of AQUAVIT
Al symbol aluminum
AL abbr 1 Alabama 2 American League 3 American Legion
al — see AD-
al \əl/ *n*, *pl* **als** *suffix* [ME, fr. OF & L: OF, fr. L *-alis*]: of, relating to, or characterized by (directional) (fictional)
al *n* *suffix* [ME *-allie*, fr. OF, fr. L *-alia*, neut. pl. of *-alis*]: action: process (rehearsal)

al \əl, -əl, -ol, -ol, -l/ *n* *suffix* [F, fr. *alcool* alcohol, fr. ML *alcohol*] 1: aldehyde (butanal) 2: acetal (butyral)
ala \ə'la/ *n*, pl **alae** \-le/ [L — more at AISLE]: a wing or a wing-like anatomic process or part — **alar** \ə'lar/ *adj* — **ala-ry** \-lə-rē/ *adj*
al or **la** \ə'la, -əl, -ol, -ol/ *prep* [F *à la*]: in the manner of
Ala abbr Alabama
ALA abbr 1 American Library Association 2 Automobile Legal Association
al-a-bas-ter \ə'la, -bas-tər/ *n* [ME *alabastre*, fr. MF, fr. L *alabaster* vase of alabaster, fr. Gk *alabastros*] 1: a compact fine-textured usu white and translucent gypsum often carved into vases and ornaments 2: a hard compact calcite or aragonite that is translucent and sometimes banded — **alabaster** or **al-a-bas-trine** \ə'la, -bas-trin/ *adj*
à la carte \ə'la, -kɑrt, -kɑrt/ *adv* or *adj* [F *à la carte* by the bill of fare]: according to a menu that prices each item separately
alack \ə'lak/ *interj* [ME] *archaic* — used to express sorrow or regret
alac-rity \ə'lak-rə-tē/ *n* [L *alacritas*, fr. *alacer*, *alacer* lively, eager; akin to OE & OHG *ellen* zeal]: promptness in response: cheerful readiness (accepted the invitation with ~) *syn* see CELERITY *ant* languor — **alac-rity-ous** \-rə-tē-əs/ *adj*
Alad-din \ə'lad-'n/ *n*: a youth in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments who comes into possession of a magic lamp
al-a-me-da \ə'la, -mēd-, -mād-/ *n* [Sp, fr. *alamo* poplar]: a public promenade bordered with trees
à la mode \ə'la, -mɔd, -mɔd/ *adj* [F *à la mode* according to the fashion] 1: FASHIONABLE, STYLISH 2: topped with ice cream
al-a-nine \ə'la, -nēn/ *n* [G *alanin*, irreg fr. *aldehyd* aldehyde] a white crystalline amino acid C₃H₇NO₂ formed esp by the hydrolysis of proteins
al-a-nyl \ə'la, -nɪl/ *n* [ISV *alanine* + *-yl*]: an acyl radical of alanine
alarm \ə'lar-m/ *also* **alarum** \ə'lar-əm, -lar-/ *n* [ME *alarme*, *alarum*, fr. MF *alarme*, fr. OIt *allarme*, lit. to the weapon] 1 *usu* *alarum*, *obs*: a call to arms (the angry trumpet sounds ~ — Shak) 2: a signal (as a loud noise or flashing light) that warns or alerts, also: a device that signals (set the ~ to wake me at seven) 3: sudden sharp apprehension and fear resulting from the perception of imminent danger 4: a warning notice *syn* see FEAR *ant* assurance, composure
alarm *also* **alarum** *vt* 1: to give warning to 2: to strike with fear 3: DISTURB, EXCITE — **alarm-ing-ly** \-lɑr-mɪŋ-lē/ *adv*
alarm clock *n*: a clock that can be set to sound an alarm at a desired time
alarm-ism \ə'lar-mɪz-əm/ *n*: the often unwarranted exciting of fears or warning of danger — **alarm-ist** \-mɪst/ *n* or *adj*
alarm reaction *n*: the complex of reactions of an organism to stress (as by increased hormonal activity)
alarums and excursions *n* pl 1: martial sounds and the movement of soldiers across the stage — used as a stage direction in Elizabethan drama 2: clamor, excitement, and feverish or disorderly activity
alas \ə'las/ *interj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. a *ah* + *las* weary, fr. L *lassus* — more at LET] — used to express unhappiness, pity, or concern
Alaskan malamute \ə'las-kən-/ *n*: any of a breed of powerful heavy-coated deep-chested dogs of Alaskan origin with erect ears, heavily cushioned feet, and plummy tail
Alaska time \ə'las-kə-/ *n*: the time of the 10th time zone west of Greenwich that includes central Alaska
alate \ə'laɪt/ *also* **alated** \-lāɪ-təd/ *adj* [L *alatus*, fr. *ala*]: having wings or a winglike part — **alation** \ə'laɪ-shən/ *n*
alb \əlb/ *n* [ME *albe*, fr. OE, fr. ML *alba*, fr. L, fem. of *albus* white]: a full-length white linen ecclesiastical vestment with long sleeves that is gathered at the waist with a cincture — see VESTMENT illustration
Alb abbr Albania, Albanian
al-ba-core \ə'la, -bɔ, -kɔr-, -kɔ'kɔr-/ *n*, pl **-cores** or **-cores** [Pg *albacor*, fr. Ar *al-bakūrāh* the albacore] 1: a large pelagic tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) with long pectoral fins that is a source of canned tuna, broadly: any of various tunas (as a bonito) 2: any of several carangid fishes
Al-ba-ni-an \ə'la, -bɔ, -nēn-, -nyən/ *also* **ol-** *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Albania 2: the Indo-European language of the Albanian people — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **Albanian** *adj*
al-ba-tross \ə'la, -bɔ, -trɔs-, -trɔs-/ *n*, pl **-tross** or **-tross-es** (prob alter of *alcatraz* (water bird), fr. Pg or Sp *alcatraz* pelican) 1: any of various large web-footed seabirds (family Diomedidae) that are related to the petrels and include the largest seabirds 2: something that causes persistent deep concern or anxiety *b*: something that makes accomplishment particularly difficult
al-be-do \ə'bed-, -dɔ/ *n*, pl **-dos** [LL, whiteness, fr. L *albus*] reflective power; specif: the fraction of incident light or electromagnetic radiation that is reflected by a surface or body (as the moon or a cloud)
al-beit \ə'l-, -beɪt-, -al-/ *conj* [ME, lit. all though it be]: conceding the fact that: even though *syn* see THOUGH
Al-bi-gen-ess \ə'la, -bɔ, -jen-, -sɛz/ *n* pl [ML, pl. of *Albigensis*, lit., inhabitant of Albi, fr. *Albiga* (Albi), France]: members of a Catharistic sect of southern France between the 11th and 13th centuries — **Al-bi-gen-al-ian** \ə'la, -jen-, -chən-, -jer(t)-ɪ-ən/ *adj* or *n* — **Al-bi-gen-stan-ian** \-jɪz-əm/ *n*
al-bi-nism \ə'la, -bɔ, -nɪz-əm, -nɪ-/ *n*: the condition of an albino
al-bi-no \ə'la, -bɔ, -nɔ/ *n*, pl **-nos** [Bi, fr. Sp, fr. *albo* white, fr. L *albus*]: an organism exhibiting deficient pigmentation, esp: a human being or lower animal that is congenitally deficient in pigment and



albatross

usu. has a milky or translucent skin, white or colorless hair, and eyes with pink or blue iris and deep-red pupil — **al-bi-nic** \-'bin-ik/ *adj*

al-bi-not-ic \al-bə-'nāt-ik/ *adj* [*albinic* + *-tic* (as in *melanotic*)] 1 : of, relating to, or affected with albinism 2 : tending toward albinism

Al-bi-ton \al-bi-'tən/ *n* [L. 1: Great Britain 2: England] **al-bi-ton** \al-bi-'tən/ *n* [Sw *albit*, fr. L. *albus*]: a trichine usu. white feldspar consisting of a sodium aluminum silicate $\text{NaAlSi}_3\text{O}_8$ — **al-bi-tic** \al-'bit-ik/ *adj*

al-bum \al-'bəm/ *n* [L. a white tablet, fr. neut. of *albus*] 1 a : a book with blank pages used for making a collection (as of autographs, stamps, or photographs) b : a paperboard container for a phonograph record : JACKET c : one or more long-playing phonograph records or tape recordings produced as a single unit (a 2 record ~) 2 : a collection usu. in book form of literary selections, musical compositions, or pictures : ANTHOLOGY

al-bu-men \al-'byu-mən/ *n* [L. fr. *albus*] 1 : the white of an egg — see EGG illustration 2 : ALBUMIN

al-bu-min \al-'byu-mən/ *n* [ISV *albumen* + *-in*]: any of numerous simple heat-coagulable water-soluble proteins that occur in blood plasma or serum, muscle, the whites of eggs, milk, and other animal substances and in many plant tissues and fluids

al-bu-min-oid \-mə-'nōid/ *adj*: resembling albumin : PROTEIN

albuminoid *n* 1: PROTEIN 2: SCLEROPROTEIN

al-bu-min-ous \al-'byu-mən-əs/ *adj*: relating to, containing, or having the properties of albumen or albumin

al-bu-min-uria \al-'byu-mən-'yū-rē-ə/ *n* [NL]: the presence of albumin in the urine often symptomatic of kidney disease — **al-bu-min-uric** \-n(yū-)r-ik/ *adj*

al-bu-mose \al-'byu-mōs, -mōz/ *n* [F. fr. *albumine* albumen + *-ose*]: any of various products of enzymatic protein hydrolysis

al-bur-num \al-'bər-nəm/ *n* [L. fr. *albus* white]: SAPWOOD

alc *abbr* alcohol

al-ca-ic \al-'kāk-ik/ *adj*, often *cap* [LL *Alcaicus* of Alcaeus, fr. Gk *Alkaios*, fr. *Alkaios* Alcaeus, fl abt 600 B.C. Gk poet]: relating to or written in a verse or strophe marked by complicated variation of a dominant iambic pattern — **alcaic** *n*

al-cai-de or **al-ca-y-de** \al-'kīd-ē/ *n* [Sp *alcaide*, fr. Ar *al-qā'id* the captain]: a commander of a castle or fortress (as among Spaniards, Portuguese, or Moors)

al-cai-de \al-'kīd-ē/ *n* [Sp, fr. Ar *al-qā'id* the judge]: the chief administrative and judicial officer of a Spanish town

al-ca-zar \al-'kāz-ər, -kəz-/ *n* [Sp *alcázar*, fr. Ar *al-qasr* the castle]: a Spanish fortress or palace

Al-cae-tis \al-'ses-tēs/ *n* [L. fr. Gk *Alkæstis*]: the wife of Admetus who dies for her husband and is restored to him by Hercules

al-chem-ist \al-'kə-mīst/ *n*: one who works or practices alchemy — **al-chem-ist-ic** \al-'kə-mīst-ik/ or **al-chem-ist-ical** \-tī-kəl/ *adj*

al-chem-ize \al-'kə-mīz/ *vt* -mized; -miz-ing: to change by alchemy : TRANSMUTE

al-chem-y \al-'kə-mē/ *n* [ME *alkamie*, *alquemie*, fr. MF or ML, MF *alquemie*, fr. ML *alchymia*, fr. Ar *al-kīmīyā*, fr. al + *kīmīyā* alchemy, fr. L *gkēmetē*] 1 : a medieval chemical science and speculative philosophy aiming to achieve the transmutation of the base metals into gold, the discovery of a universal cure for disease, and the discovery of a means of indefinitely prolonging life 2 : a power or process of transforming something common into something precious — **al-chem-ic** \al-'kəm-ik/ or **al-chem-ical** \-i-kəl/ *adj* — **al-chem-ical-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

Al-co-mē-ne \al-'kō-mē-nē/ *n* [Gk *Alkmēnē*]: the mother of Hercules by Zeus in the form of her husband Amphitryon

al-co-hol \al-'kə-hōl/ *n* [NL, fr. ML, powdered antimony, fr. OSP, fr. Ar *al-kūhul* the powdered antimony] 1 : a colorless volatile flammable liquid $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$ that is the intoxicating agent in fermented and distilled liquors and is used also as a solvent — called also *ethyl alcohol* 2 : any of various compounds that are analogous to ethyl alcohol in constitution and that are hydroxyl derivatives of hydrocarbons 3 : liquor (as whiskey) containing alcohol

al-co-holic \al-'kə-hōl-ik, -hōl-ē/ *adj* 1 a : of, relating to, or caused by alcohol b : containing alcohol 2 : affected with alcoholism — **al-co-hol-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

alcoholism *n*: one affected with alcoholism

al-co-hol-ism \al-'kə-hō-'līz-əm/ *n* 1 : continued excessive or compulsive use of alcoholic drinks 2 : poisoning by alcohol, esp : a complex chronic psychological and nutritional disorder associated with excessive and usu. compulsive drinking

al-co-hol-ize \-'līz/ *vt* -ized, -iz-ing: to treat or saturate with alcohol

al-co-hol-om-eter \al-'kə-hō-'lām-ē-tər/ *n* [F *alcoomètre*, fr. *al-cool* alcohol + *-o-* + *-mètre* -meter]: a device for determining the alcoholic strength of liquids — **al-co-hol-om-etry** \-'lām-ē-trē/ *n*

Al-co-ran \al-'kə-'rən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF or ML, MF & ML, fr. Ar *al-qur'ān*, lit., the reading] *archaic*: KORAN

al-cove \al-'kōv/ *n* [F *alcove*, fr. Sp *alcoba*, fr. Ar *al-qubbah* the arch] 1 a : a small recessed section of a room : NOOK b : an arched opening (as in a wall) : NICHE 2 : SUMMERHOUSE — **al-coved** \-'kōvd/ *adj*

Al-cy-o-ne \al-'sī-ə-'ŋnē/ *n* [L. fr. Gk *Alkyonē*]: the brightest star in the Pleiades

al-dab-er-dan \al-'deb-ə-rən/ *n* [Ar *al-dabardn*, lit., the follower]: a red star of the first magnitude that is seen in the eye of Taurus and is the brightest star in the Hyades

al-de-hyde \al-'dē-'hīd/ *n* [G *aldehyd*, fr. NL *al. dehyd.*, *abbr* of *alcohol dehydrogenatum* dehydrogenated alcohol]: ACETALDEHYDE. broadly: any of various highly reactive compounds typified by acetaldehyde and characterized by the group CHO — **al-de-hyd-ic** \al-'dē-'hīd-ik/ *adj*

al-der \ol-'dər/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *alor*; akin to OHG *elira* alder, L. *alnus*]: any of a genus (*Alnus*) of toothed-leaved trees or shrubs of the birch family growing in moist ground and having wood used by turners and bark used in dyeing and tanning

al-der-man \ol-'dər-mən/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ealdorman*, fr. *ealdor* parent (fr. *eald* old) + *man* — more at OLD] 1 : a person governing a kingdom, district, or shire as viceroy for an Anglo-Saxon king 2 : a magistrate ranking next below the mayor in an English or Irish city or borough 3 : member of a city legislative body — **al-der-man-ic** \ol-'dər-mən-ik/ *adj*

al-dol \al-'dōl, -dōl/ *n* [ISV *aldehyde* + *-ol*]: a colorless beta-hydroxy aldehyde $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}$, used esp in organic synthesis; broadly: any of various similar aldehydes — **al-dol-iza-tion** \al-'dō-lə-'zā-shən, -dō-/ *n*

al-dol-ase \al-'dō-'lās, -lās/ *n* [*aldol* + *-ase*]: a crystalline enzyme that occurs widely in living systems and catalyzes reversibly the cleavage of a fructose ester into triose sugars

al-dose \al-'dōs, -dōz/ *n* [ISV *aldehyde* + *-ose*]: a sugar containing one aldehyde group per molecule

al-do-ster-one \al-'dās-'tō-rən, al-'dō-'stə-'rōn/ *n* [*aldehyde* + *-o-* + *sterol* + *-one*]: a steroid hormone $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}$ of the adrenal cortex that functions in the regulation of the salt and water balance of the body

al-do-ster-on-ism \-'rō-'nīz-əm, -'rō-/ *n*: a condition that is characterized by excessive production and excretion of aldosterone and typically by loss of body potassium, muscular weakness, and elevated blood pressure

al-drin \ol-'drən, -āl-/ *n* [Kurt Alder †1958 G chemist + *E-in*]: an exceedingly poisonous cyclodien insecticide $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{Cl}_6$

ale \ā-'(ə)/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ale*, akin to ON *ale*, L. *alumen* alum] 1 : a fermented liquor brewed esp by rapid fermentation from an infusion of malt with the addition of hops 2 : an English country festival at which ale is the principal beverage

ale-a-tor-ic \al-'lē-'tōr-ik, -'tār-/ *adj* [L. *aleatorius* of a gambler]: improvisatory or random in character (~ music)

ale-a-to-ry \al-'lē-'tōr-ē, -'tōr-/ *adj* [L. *aleatorius* of a gambler, fr. *aleator* gambler, fr. *alea* a dice game] 1 : depending on an uncertain event or contingency as to both profit and loss (an ~ contract) 2 : relating to luck and esp to bad luck 3 : ALEATORIC

alee \ā-'lē/ *adv*: on or toward the lee — compare AWEATHER

ale-house \ā-'(ə)-'haus/ *n*: a place where ale is sold to be drunk on the premises

Ale-man-nic \al-'ə-'man-ik/ *n* [LL *alemanni*, of Gmc origin, akin to Goth *alamans* totality of people]: the group of dialects of German spoken in Alsace, Switzerland, and southwestern Germany

alemb-ic \ə-'lēm-bīk/ *n* [ME, fr. MF & ML, MF *alambic* & ML *alambicum*, fr. Ar *al-anbīq*, fr. al the + *anbīq* still, fr. L *gkēmbik*, *ambix* alembic, fr. Gk, cap of a still] 1 : an apparatus formerly used in distillation 2 : something that refines or transmutes as if by distillation (philosophy filtered through the ~ of Plato's mind — B T Shropshire)

aleph \āl-'ēf, -ə/ *n* [Heb *āleph*, prob fr. *eleph* ox]: the 1st letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

aleph-null \-'nəl/ *n*: the cardinal number of the set of all integers which is the smallest transfinite cardinal number

al-ert \ə-'tɔr-/ *adj* [It *all'* eria, lit., on the ascent] 1 a : watchful and prompt to meet danger or emergency b : quick to perceive and act 2 : ACTIVE BRISK *syn* 1 see WATCHFUL *ant* supine 2 see INTELLIGENT — **al-ert-ly** *adv* — **al-ert-ness** *n*

al-ert *n* 1 : an alarm or other signal of danger 2 : the state of readiness of those warned by an alert 3 : the period during which an alert is in effect — on the alert : on the lookout esp. for danger or opportunity

al-ert *vt*: to call to a state of readiness : WARN

al-lee \ā-'(ə)-lē/ *n* pl suffix [NL, fr. L pl. of *-allis* -all]: plants consisting of or related to — in the names of taxonomic orders

aleu-rone \al-'yū-rōn/ *n* [G *aleuron*, fr. Gk, flour; akin to Arm *alum* 1 grain]: protein matter in the form of minute granules or grains occurring in seeds in endosperm or in a special peripheral layer — **aleu-ron-ic** \al-'yū-'rān-ik/ *adj*

Aleut \ə-'lūt/ *n* [Russ] 1 : a member of a people of the Aleutian and Shumagin islands and the western part of Alaska peninsula 2 : the language of the Aleuts

al-e-vin \al-'ə-vən/ *n* [F, fr. OF, fr. *alever* to lift up, rear (offspring), fr. L *allevare*, fr. *ad-* + *levare* to raise — more at LEVER]: a young fish, esp. the newly hatched salmon when still attached to the yolk sac

ale-wife \ā-'(ə)-wīf/ *n*: a woman who keeps an alehouse

alewife *n*: a food fish (*Alosa pseudoharengus*) of the herring family (Clupeidae) very abundant on the Atlantic coast; also : any of several related fishes (as the menhaden)

alex-an-der \al-'ig-'zən-dər, -ē-/ *n*, often *cap*: an iced cocktail made from crème de cacao, sweet cream, and gin or brandy

Alex-an-dri-an \al-'ig-'zən-dri-ən, -ē-/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to Alexander the Great 2 : HELLENISTIC

alex-an-drine \-'zən-drən/ *n*, often *cap* [MF *alexandrin*, *adj*, fr. *Alexandre* Alexander the Great †323 B.C. king of Macedonia; fr. its use in a poem on Alexander]: a line of verse of 12 syllables consisting regularly of 6 iambs with a caesura after the 3d iambic — **alexandrine** *adj*

alex-an-drite \-'zən-drit/ *n* [G *alexandrit*, fr. *Alexander* †1825 Russ emperor]: a grass-green chrysoberyl that shows a red color by transmitted or artificial light



alembic 1
head, 2
cucurbit,
3 receiver,
4 lamp

a about	* kitten	ar farther	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
ā out	ch chun-	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	g sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ōi coin	th than
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu famous	zh vision

alexia \ə-ˈlek-sē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *a-* + Gk *lexis* speech, fr. *legere* to speak — more at **LEGEND**]: aphasia characterized by loss of ability to read

Alfa \ˈal-fə\ — a communications code word for the letter *a*
al-fa-fa \al-fa-fa\ *n* [Sp, modif. of Ar dial. *al-fas-fash* the alfalfa]: a deep-rooted European leguminous plant (*Medicago sativa*) widely grown for hay and forage

al-fila-ria \al-fil-ə-ˈrē-ə\ *n* [AmerSp *alfilerilla*, fr. Sp, dim of *alfiler* pin, modif. of Ar *al-khillā* the thorn]: a European weed (*Erodium cicutarium*) of the geranium family grown for forage in western America

al-for-ja \al-för-ˈjə\ *n* [Sp, fr. Ar *al-khurj*] **West**: SADDLEBAG
al-fres-co \al-fres-ˈkō\ *adj* or *adv* [It]: taking place in the open air (as ~ lunch)

alg *abbr* algebra
alg- or **algo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *alg-*, fr. *algos*]: pain (algebra-phobia)

al-ga \ˈal-gə\ *n*, **pl** **al-gae** \ˈal-ˈɡe\ *also* **algas** [L, seaweed]: any of a group (Algae) of chiefly aquatic nonvascular plants (as seaweeds, pond scums, and stoneworts) with chlorophyll often masked by a brown or red pigment — **al-gal** \-ˈɡəl\ *adj* — **al-gold** \-ˈɡold\ *adj*

al-gar-o-ba \al-ˈɡə-ˈrō-bə\ *n* [Sp, fr. Ar *al-kharribah* the carob] 1: CAROB 2: [MexSp, fr. Sp]: MESQUITE *also*: its pods

al-ga-bra \ˈal-ɡə-brə\ *n* [ML, fr. Ar *al-jabr*, lit, the reduction] 1: *a*: a generalization of arithmetic in which letters representing numbers are combined according to the rules of arithmetic *b*: a treatise on algebra 2: LINEAR ALGEBRA 3: a logical or set calculus — **al-ga-bra-ist** \-ˈbrä-sist\ *n*

al-ga-bra-ic \ˈal-ɡə-brä-ik\ *adj* 1: relating to, involving, or according to the laws of algebra 2: involving only a finite number of repetitions of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, extraction of roots, and raising to powers (~ equation) — compare **TRANSCENDENTAL** — **al-ga-bra-ic-ally** \-ˈbrä-ˈk(ə)-lē\ *adv*

algebraic number *n*: a root of an algebraic equation with rational coefficients

Alger-ish \al-ˈjə-nsh\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the works of Horatio Alger in which success is achieved through self-reliance and hard work

al-gia \ˈal-ɡi-ə\ *n* *comb form* [Gk, fr. *algos*]: pain (neuralgia)

al-gi-cide \al-ˈɡi-sid\ *n* [*alga* + *-ic* + *-cide*]: an agent used to kill algae — **al-gi-cide-al** \al-ˈɡi-sid-ēl\ *adj*

al-gid \ˈal-ɡid\ *adj* [L *algidus*, fr. *algere* to feel cold, akin to Icel *elgur* slush]: CHILL COLD — **al-gid-ty** \al-ˈɡid-ē-tē\ *n*

al-gin \ˈal-ɡin\ *n*: any of various colloidal substances from marine brown algae: *a*: ALGINIC ACID *b*: a soluble salt of alginic acid used esp as a stabilizer or emulsifier

al-gi-nate \ˈal-ɡi-nāt\ *n*: a salt of alginic acid

al-gin-ic acid \ˈal-ɡin-ik\ *n* [ISV *algin* + *-ic*]: an insoluble colloidal acid (C₆H₈O₇) that in the form of its salts is a constituent of the cell walls of brown algae

Al-gol \ˈal-ɡol\ *n* [Ar *al-ghul*, lit, the ghoul]: a binary star in the constellation Perseus whose larger component revolves about and eclipses the smaller brighter star causing periodic variation in brightness

AL-GOL or **Al-gol** \ˈal-ɡol\ *n* [algorithmic language]: an algebraic and logical language for programming a computer

al-go-lag-nia \al-ɡo-ˈlag-nē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *alg-* + Gk *lagnēia* lust]: pleasure in inflicting or suffering pain — **al-go-lag-nic** \-ˈnik\ *adj* — **al-go-lag-nist** \-ˈnist\ *n*

al-go-log-ic \ˈal-ɡol-ə-ˈjē\ *n*: the study or science of algae — **al-go-log-ical** \ˈal-ɡol-ə-ˈjē-kəl\ *adj* — **al-go-log-ical-ly** \-ˈk(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **al-go-log-ist** \ˈal-ɡol-ə-ˈjē-st\ *n*

al-gom-e-ter \al-ɡəm-ət-ər\ *n*: an instrument for measuring the smallest pressure that induces pain — **al-go-metric** \ˈal-ɡo-ˈmet-rik\ or **al-go-met-ric-al** \-ˈtrikəl\ *adj* — **al-gom-e-try** \ˈal-ɡəm-ə-ˈtrē\ *n*

Al-gon-kian \ˈal-ɡän-kē-ən\ *adj*: PROTOZOIC

Algon-quian \ˈal-ɡän-kwē-ən\, **ˈgän-ˈ** or **Algon-quin** \ˈkwən\ or **Algon-kian** \ˈgän-kē-ən\ or **Algon-kin** \ˈgän-kən\ *n* [CanF *Algonquin*]: 1: an Amerindian people of the Ottawa river valley 2: *usu* *Algonquin*: a dialect of Ojibwa 3: *usu* *Algonquian*: a stock of Indian languages spoken from Labrador to Carolina and westward to the Great Plains 4: *usu* *Algonquian*: a member of the Amerindian peoples speaking Algonquian languages 5: *Algonkian*: the Algonkian era or system or group of systems

al-go-pho-bia \al-ɡo-ˈfō-bē-ə\ *n* [NL]: morbid fear of pain

al-go-rithm \ˈal-ɡo-ˈrith-əm\ *n* [alter of ME *algorisme*, fr. OF & ML; OF, fr. ML *algorismus*, fr. Ar *al-khwarizmi*, fr. *al-Khwarizmi* fl. 825 AD Arab mathematician]: a procedure for solving a mathematical problem (as of finding the greatest common divisor) in a finite number of steps that frequently involves repetition of an operation, *broadly*: a step-by-step procedure for solving a problem or accomplishing some end — **al-go-rith-mic** \ˈal-ɡo-ˈrith-mik\ *adj*

Al-ham-bra \ˈal-ham-brə\ *n* [Sp, fr. Ar *al-hamrā* the red house]: the palace of the Moorish kings at Granada, Spain

Al-ham-bra-ic \ˈal-ham-ˈbrä-ik\ *adj*: ALHAMBRESQUE

Al-ham-bresque \ˈal-ham-ˈbresk\ *adj*: made or decorated after the fanciful style of the ornamentation in the Alhambra

alk-comb form [L, fr. *ala* — more at **AISLE**]: wing (aliform)

al-lae \ˈä-lē-ə\, **ˈä-lēs** *adv* [L, otherwise, fr. *alius* other — more at **ELSE**]: otherwise called: otherwise known as

alias *n*: an assumed name

All **Be-be** \al-ˈtē-bā-bə\ *n*: a woodcutter in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* who enters the cave of the Forty Thieves by using the password *Sesame*

alibi \ˈä-lē-bi\ *n* [L, elsewhere, fr. *alius*]: 1: the plea of having been at the time of the commission of an act elsewhere than at the place of commission; *also*: the fact or state of having been elsewhere at the time 2: a plausible excuse *usu*, intended to avert blame or punishment (as for failure or negligence) *syn* see **APOL-OGY**

alibi *vb* **bled**, **bing** *vi*: to offer an excuse ~ *vi*: to exonerate by an alibi

al-ly-clic \al-ˈä-ˈsī-ˈklik\, **ˈä-ˈsī-ˈlik** *adj* [ISV *aliphatic* + *cyclic*]: combining the properties of aliphatic and cyclic compounds

al-lid-ade \ä-lä-ˈdäd\ *n* [ME *allidatha*, fr. ML *alhadda*, fr. Ar *al-lidada* the revolving radius of a circle]: a rule equipped with simple or telescopic sights and used for determination of direction as *a*: a part of an astrolabe *b*: a part of a surveying instrument consisting of the telescope and its attachments

alien \ä-lē-ən\, **ˈä-lē-ən** *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *alienus*, fr. *alius*] 1: belonging or relating to another person, place, or thing

STRANGE *b*: relating, belonging, or owing allegiance to another country or government: **FOREIGN** 2: differing in nature or character typically to the point of incompatibility *syn* see **EXTRINSIC** *ant* akin, assimilable — **alienly** *adv* — **alien-ness** \ä-lē-ən-nəs\, **-ən-nəs** *n*

alien *n*: 1: a person of another family, race, or nation 2: a foreign-born resident who has not been naturalized and is still a subject or citizen of a foreign country; *broadly*: a foreign-born citizen

alien *vi*: 1: **ALIENATE**, **ESTRANGE** 2: to make over (as property)

alien-able \ä-lē-ə-nä-bəl\, **ˈä-lē-ə-nä-** *adj*: transferable to the ownership of another — **alien-abil-ty** \ä-lē-ə-nä-ˈbəl-ē-tē\, **ˈä-lē-ə-nä-** *n*

alien-age \ä-lē-ə-nij\, **ˈä-lē-ə-nij** *n*: the status of an alien

alien-ate \ä-lē-ə-nät\, **ˈä-lē-ə-nät** *vi* **at-ed**, **-ät-ing** 1: to convey or transfer (as property or a right) *usu* by a specific act rather than the due course of law 2: to make unfriendly, hostile, or indifferent where attachment formerly existed 3: to cause to be withdrawn or diverted *syn* 1 see **TRANSFER** 2 see **ESTRANGE** *ant* unite, reunite — **alien-ator** \ä-lē-ə-nät-ər\ *n*

alien-ation \ä-lē-ə-nä-shən\, **ˈä-lē-ə-nä-** *n*: 1: a conveyance of property to another 2: a withdrawing or separation of a person or his affections from an object or position of former attachment: **ISOLATION** **EXILE** (~ from the values of one's society and family — S. L. Halleck)

alien-ee \-ˈnē\ *n*: one to whom property is transferred

alien-ism \ä-lē-ə-niz-əm\, **ˈä-lē-ə-nä-** *n*: **ALIENAGE**

alien-ist \-ˈnäst\ *n* [F *aliéniste*, fr. *aliéné* insane, fr. L *alienatus*, pp of *alienare* to estrange, fr. *alienus*]: one that treats diseases of the mind, *esp*: a specialist in legal aspects of psychiatry

alien-or \ä-lē-ə-nō-ər\, **ˈä-lē-ə-nä-** *n*: one who transfers property to another

al-lim \ä-lä-ˈlōrm\, **ˈä-lä-** *adj*: having winglike extensions: wing-shaped (~ parenchyma of wood)

al-light \ä-līt\ *vi* **al-lighted** *also* **al-lit** \ä-ˈlīt\; **al-light-ing** [ME *allichten*, fr. OE *alhtian*, fr. *ā-* (perfective prefix) + *htian* to alight — more at **ABIDE** **LIGHT**] 1: to come down from something as *a*: **DISMOUNT** *b*: **DEPLANE** 2: to descend from the air and settle

LAND 3: *archaic*: to come by chance — **al-light-ment** *n*

al-light *adj* 1: chiefly *Brit*: being on fire 2: lighted up: **ILLUMINATED**

align *also* **aline** \ä-ˈlīn\ *vb* [F *aligner*, fr. OF, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *line* line, fr. L *linea*] *vi* 1: to bring into line or alignment 2: to array on the side of or against a party or cause ~ *vi* 1: to get or fall into line 2: to be in or come into precise adjustment or correct relative position *syn* see **LINE** — **align-er** *n*

align-ment *also* **align-ment** \ä-ˈlīn-mənt\ *n*: 1: the act of aligning or state of being aligned; *esp*: the proper positioning or state of adjustment of parts (as of a mechanical or electronic device) in relation to each other 2: *a*: a forming in line *b*: the line thus formed 3: the ground plan (as of a railroad or fieldwork) in distinction from the profile 4: an arrangement of groups or forces in relation to one another (sectional ~s within the political party)

al-ike \ä-ˈlīk\ *adj* [ME *ilik* (alter of *ilich*) & *alik*, alter. of OE *onlic*, fr. *on* + *lic* body — more at **LIKE**]: exhibiting close resemblance without being identical (~ in their beliefs) *syn* see **SIMILAR** *ant* different — **al-ike-ness** *n*

al-ike *adv*: in the same manner, form, or degree: **EQUALLY** (was denounced by teachers and students ~)

al-i-ment \ä-lē-ˈmənt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *alimentum*, fr. *alere* to nourish — more at **OLD**]: **FOOD**, **NUTRIMENT** *also*: **SUSTENANCE**

al-i-ment-ary \ä-lē-ˈmənt-ərē\, **-mənt-ərē** *adj*: 1: of or relating to nourishment or nutrition 2: furnishing sustenance or maintenance

alimentary canal *n*: the tubular passage that extends from mouth to anus and functions in digestion and absorption of food and elimination of residual waste

al-i-men-ta-tion \ä-lē-ˈmənt-ä-ˈshən\, **-mənt-ä-** *n*: the act or process of affording nutriment, *also*: the state or mode of being nourished — **al-i-men-ta-tive** \ä-lē-ˈmənt-ä-tiv\ *adj*

al-i-mo-n-y \ä-lē-ˈmō-nē\ *n*, **pl** **al-ies** [L *alimonia* sustenance, fr. *alere*] 1: the means of living: **MAINTENANCE** 2: an allowance made to one spouse by the other for support pending or after legal separation or divorce

A-line \ä-ˈlīn\ *adj*: having a flared bottom and a close-fitting top — used of a garment (an ~ skirt)

Al-l-oth \ä-lē-ˈäth\, **-äth** *n* [Ar *alyat* fat: tail of a sheep]: a star of the second magnitude in the handle of the Big Dipper

al-lip-hat-ic \ä-lä-ˈfat-ik\ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *aleiphat*, *aleiphar* oil, fr. *aleiphein* to smear; akin to Gk *lipos* fat — more at **LEAVE**]: of, relating to, or derived from fat, *specif*: belonging to a group of organic compounds having an open-chain structure and consisting of the paraffin, olefin, and acetylene hydrocarbons and their derivatives

al-i-quot \ä-lä-ˈkwät\, **-kwät** *adj* [ML *aliquotus*, fr. L *aliquot* some, several, fr. *alius* other + *quot* how many — more at **ELSE** **QUOTA**] 1: contained an exact number of times in something else — used of a divisor or part (5 is an ~ part of 15) (an ~ portion of a solution) 2: **FRACTIONAL** (an ~ part of invested capital) — **al-i-quot** *n*

al-i-ve \ä-ˈlīv\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *live*, fr. *on* + *lif* life] 1: having life: not dead or inanimate 2: still in existence, force, or operation: **ACTIVE** (kept hope ~) 3: knowing or realizing the existence of: **SENSITIVE** (~ to the danger) 4: marked by alertness, activity,

or briskness 6 : marked by much life, animation, or activity : SWARMING 6 — used as an intensive following the noun (the proudest boy ~) *syn* 1 see LIVING *ant* dead, defunct 2 see AWARE *ant* blind (to) — *aliveness* *n*

alkalī /ˈæ-lē-ˈkāl-i/ (NHEB /ˈalīdī/, fr. Heb. ascent) 1 : the action of going up or of being called to the reading desk of the synagogue to read from the Scriptures 2 : the immigration of Jews to Israel **alkali** /ˈæ-lī-ˈzə-ˈrən/ *n* [prob. fr. *F alzarine*] 1 : an orange or red crystalline compound $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$ formerly prepared from madder and now made synthetically and used esp. to dye Turkey reds and in making red pigments 2 : any of various acid, mordant, and solvent dyes derived like alizarin proper from anthraquinone

alk *abbr* alkaline

alkal-hesht /ˈal-ko-ˈhesht/ *n* [NL *alchahesi*] : the universal solvent believed by the alchemists to exist — *alkal-heshtic* /ˈal-ko-ˈhesht-ik/ *adj*

alkal-ess-ence /ˈal-ko-ˈles-ˈn(t)s/ *n* : the property or degree of being alkaline — *alkal-ess-ent* /ˈal-ko-ˈles-ˈn(t)-ˈnt/ *adj*

alkali /ˈal-ko-ˈlī/ *n*, *pl* *alies* or *alis* [ME, fr. ML, fr. Ar *al-qili* the ashes of the plant saltwort] 1 : a soluble salt obtained from the ashes of plants and consisting largely of potassium or sodium carbonate; broadly : a substance (as a hydroxide or carbonate of an alkali metal) having marked basic properties — compare BASE 7 2 : **ALKALI METAL** 3 : a soluble salt or a mixture of soluble salts present in some soils of arid regions in quantity detrimental to agriculture

alkalify /ˈal-ko-ˈlī/ *v*, *tr* /ˈal-ko-ˈlī-ˈfī/ *vb* /fīd/, /fī-ŋ/ *vi* : to convert or change into an alkali : make alkaline ~ *vi* : to become alkaline

alkali metal *n* : any of the univalent mostly basic metals of group 1 of the periodic table comprising lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, and francium

alkalim-eter /ˈal-ko-ˈlīm-ˈet-ər/ *n* [F *alcalimètre*, fr. *alcali* alkali + *-mètre* -meter] : an apparatus for measuring the strength or the amount of alkali in a mixture or solution — *alkalim-etry* /ˈal-ko-ˈlīm-ˈet-ri/ *n*

alkaline /ˈal-ko-ˈlīn/ *adj* : of, relating to, or having the properties of an alkali, esp. : having a pH of more than 7 — *alkalinity* /ˈal-ko-ˈlīn-ˈet-i/ *n*

alkaline earth *n* 1 : an oxide of any of several bivalent strongly basic metals comprising calcium, strontium, and barium and sometimes also magnesium, radium, or less often beryllium 2 : **ALKALINE-EARTH METAL**

alkaline-earth metal *n* : any of the metals whose oxides are the alkaline earths

alkaline phosphatase *n* : a phosphatase (as the phosphomonoesterase from blood plasma or milk) active in alkaline medium

alkalin-ize /ˈal-ko-ˈlī-ˈnīz/ *v* /-zēd/, /-īz-ŋ/ *vt* /-zēd/ : to make alkaline — *alkalinization* /ˈal-ko-ˈlīn-ˈīz-ˈshən/, /-lō-ˈnā-ˈn/ *n*

alkaloid /ˈal-ko-ˈlōid/ *n* : any of numerous usu. colorless, complex, and bitter organic bases (as morphine or codeine) containing nitrogen and usu. oxygen that occur esp. in seed plants — *alkaloidal* /ˈal-ko-ˈlōid-ˈēl/ *adj*

alkal-osis /ˈal-ko-ˈlō-sīz/ *n* : a condition of increased alkalinity of the blood and tissues

alka-net /ˈal-ko-ˈnet/ *n* [ME, fr. OSp *alcaneta*, dim. of *alcana* henna shrub, fr. ML *alchanna*, fr. Ar *al-hinnā* the henna] 1 *a* : a European plant (*Alkanna tinctoria*) of the boraginaceae, also : its root *b* : a red dyestuff prepared from the root 2 : **BUGLOSS** **alk-oxy** /ˈal-ˈkōk-ē/ *adj* [ISV *alkyl* + *oxygen*] : of, relating to, or containing a univalent radical composed of an alkyl group united with oxygen

alky *abbr* alkalinity

alkyd /ˈal-ˈkōd/ *n* [blend of *alkyl* and *acid*] : any of numerous thermoplastic or thermosetting synthetic resins made by heating polyhydroxy alcohols with polybasic acids or their anhydrides and used esp. for protective coatings

alkyl /ˈal-ˈkōl/ *n* [prob. fr. G, fr. *alkohol* alcohol, fr. ML *alcohol*] 1 *a* : a univalent aliphatic radical C_nH_{2n+1} (as methyl) *b* : any univalent aliphatic, aromatic-aliphatic, or alicyclic hydrocarbon radical 2 : a compound of alkyl radicals with a metal — *alkylic* /ˈal-ˈkīl-ˈik/ *adj*

alkyl-ate /ˈal-ˈkōl-ˈlāt/ *v* /-atēd/, /-tīŋ/ *vt* : to introduce one or more alkyl groups into (a compound)

alkylation /ˈal-ˈkōl-ˈlā-ˈshən/ *n* : the act or process of alkylating esp. for producing high-octane fuel

all /ɔl/ *adj* [ME *all*, fr. OE *eall*, akin to OHG *al* all] 1 *a* : the whole amount or quantity of (sat up ~ night) *b* : as much as possible (spoke in ~ seriousness) 2 *a* : every member or individual component of (~ men will go) (~ five children were present) *b* : used in logic as a verbalized equivalent of the universal quantifier 3 : the whole number or sum of (~ the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles) 4 : every (~ manner of hardship) 5 : any whatever (beyond ~ doubt) 6 : nothing but : ONLY : completely taken up with, given to, or absorbed by (became ~ attention) *b* : having or seeming to have (some physical feature) in conspicuous excess or prominence (~ thumbs) *c* : paying full attention with (~ ears) 7 *dial* : used up : entirely consumed — used esp. of food and drink 8 : being more than one person or thing — *all* the : as much of . . . as : as much of a . . . as (~ all the home I ever had)

all *adv* 1 : WHOLLY, ALTOGETHER (sat ~ alone) — often used as an intensive (~ out of proportion) 2 *obs* : EXCLUSIVELY, ONLY 3 *archaic* : JUST 4 : so much (~ the better for it) 5 : for each side : APiece (the score is two ~)

all *pron* 1 : the whole number, quantity, or amount : TOTALITY (~ that I have) (~ of us) (~ of the books) 2 : EVERYBODY, EVERYTHING (sacrificed ~ for love) — *all* in *all* : on the whole : generally (*all* in *all*, things might have been worse) — *at all* : in any way — *all* : used with a negative (no good at all)

all *n* : the whole of one's possessions or of what one prizes (gave his ~ for the cause)

all- or allo- *comb form* [Gk, fr. *allos* other — more at ELSE] 1 : other : different : atypical (allotomous) (allomorphism) 2 *allo-* : isomeric form or variety of (a specified chemical compound) 3

allo- : being one of a group whose members together constitute a structural unit esp. of a language (allophone)

alla breve /ˈal-ˈə-ˈbre-vē/, /ˈal-ˈə-ˈbre-vē-ˈjā/ *adv* or *adj* [It, lit., according to the breve] : in double or quadruple time with the beat represented by the half note

alla breve *n* : the sign marking a piece or passage to be played alla breve, also : a passage so marked

Al-lah /ˈal-ˈlā-, /ˈlā-ˈlā/ *n* [Ar *al-lāh*] : the Supreme Being of the Muslims

all-American /ˈɔl-ˈlə-ˈmer-ə-ˈkən/ *adj* 1 : composed wholly of American elements 2 : representative of the ideals of the U.S. (an ~ boy) 3 *a* : selected (as by a poll of journalists) as one of the best in the U.S. in a particular category at a particular time (an ~ quarterback) *b* : made up of all-American participants (an ~ basketball team) 4 : of or relating to the American nations as a group

all-American *n* : one (as an athlete) that is voted all-American **allan-tois** /ˈɔl-ˈant-ə-ˈwɔs/ *n*, *pl* *allan-toides* /ˈɔl-ˈant-ˈtō-ˈdēz/, /ˈal-ˈan-ˈtō/ [NL, deriv. of Gk *allant*, *allan* sausage] : a vascular fetal membrane of reptiles, birds, or mammals that is formed as a pouch from the hindgut and that in placental mammals is intimately associated with the chorion in formation of the placenta — *allan-toic* /ˈɔl-ˈant-ˈtō-ˈik/, /ˈal-ˈan-ˈtō-ˈik/ *adj*

allargando /ˈal-ˈkr-ˈgān-ˈdō/ *adv* or *adj* [It, widening, verbal of *allargare* to widen, fr. *al-* (fr. *L* *ad*) + *largare* to widen] : becoming gradually broader with the same or greater volume — used as a direction in music

all-around /ˈɔl-ˈlə-ˈraund/ *adj* 1 : competent in many fields (an ~ man of letters) 2 : having general utility 3 : considered in or encompassing all aspects : INCLUSIVE (the best ~ recording of the work to date) (good nature and ~ competence — G. H. Soule)

syn see VERSATILE

allay /ˈɔl-ˈlā/ *vb* [ME *alayen*, fr. OE *alecan*, fr. *ā-* (perfective prefix) + *legan* to lay — more at ABIDE, LAY] *vt* 1 : to subdue or reduce in intensity or severity : ALLEVIATE (washing for a breeze to ~ the summer heat) 2 : to make quiet : CALM ~ *vi* *obs* : to diminish in strength : SUBSIDE *syn* see RELIEVE *ant* intensify

all but *adv* : very nearly : ALMOST (he all but disappeared from public notice)

all clear *n* : a signal that a danger has passed

all-day /ˈɔl-ˈdē-ˈdā/ *adj* : lasting for, occupying, or appearing throughout an entire day (an ~ trip)

allegation /ˈal-ˈi-ˈgā-ˈshən/ *n* 1 : the act of alleging 2 : a positive assertion, specif. : a statement by a party to a legal action of what he undertakes to prove 3 : an assertion unsupported and by implication regarded as unsupportable (vague ~s of misconduct)

allege /ˈal-ˈlej/ *v* /-lēd/ : **alleged** : **alleging** [ME *alleggen*, fr. OF *alleguer*, fr. *L* *allegare* to dispatch, cite, fr. *ad-* + *legare* to depute — more at LEGATE] 1 : to assert without proof or before proving (the newspaper ~s the mayor's guilt) 2 *archaic* : to adduce or bring forward as a source or authority 3 : to bring forward as a reason or excuse *syn* see ADDUCE *ant* contravene, traverse

alleged /ˈal-ˈlejd/, /-ˈlē-ˈdēd/ *adj* 1 : asserted to be true or to exist : AVOWED (an ~ miracle) 2 : questionably true or of a specified kind : SO-CALLED (bought an ~ antique vase) — **alleg-ed-ly** /ˈal-ˈlejd-ˈdē-ˈlē-ˈdē/ *adv*

Alleghe-ny *spurge* /ˈal-ˈgē-ˈnē-ˈzō/ *n* [Alleghe-ny mts., U.S.A.] : a low herb or subshrub (*Pachysandra procumbens*) of the box family widely grown as a ground cover

allegiance /ˈal-ˈlē-ˈjən(t)s/ *n* [ME *allegiance*, modif. of MF *ligeance*, fr. OF, fr. *lige* liege] 1 *a* : the obligation of a feudal vassal to his liege lord *b* (1) : the fidelity owed by a subject or citizen to his sovereign or government (2) : the obligation of an alien to the government under which he resides 2 : devotion or loyalty to a person, group, or cause *syn* see FIDELITY *ant* treachery, treason

allegiant /ˈal-ˈlē-ˈjənt/ *adj* : giving allegiance : LOYAL

allegor-ical /ˈal-ˈlē-ˈgōr-ˈi-kəl/, /ˈgār-ˈi-kəl/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of allegory 2 : having hidden spiritual meaning that transcends the literal sense of a sacred text — **allegor-ically** /ˈal-ˈlē-ˈgōr-ˈi-kəl-ˈi-ˈkəl/ *adv* — **allegor-ical-ness** /ˈal-ˈlē-ˈgōr-ˈi-kəl-ˈnəs/ *n*

allegor-ist /ˈal-ˈlē-ˈgōr-ˈist/, /ˈgōr-ˈist/ *n* : a writer of allegory

allegorization /ˈal-ˈlē-ˈgōr-ˈī-zā-ˈshən/, /ˈgōr-ˈī-zā-ˈshən/ *n* : allegorical representation or interpretation

allegor-ize /ˈal-ˈlē-ˈgōr-ˈīz-, /ˈgōr-ˈīz- *vb* /-rīz-ŋ/ *vt* 1 : to make into allegory 2 : to treat or explain as allegory ~ *vi* 1 : to give allegorical explanations 2 : to compose or use allegory — **allegor-izer** *n*

allego-ry /ˈal-ˈlē-ˈgōr-ˈē-, /ˈgōr-ˈē/ *n*, *pl* *-ries* [ME *allegorie*, fr. *L* *allegoria*, fr. Gk *allegoria*, fr. *allegorein* to speak figuratively, fr. *allos* other + *-agorein* to speak publicly, fr. *agora* assembly — more at ELSE GREGARIOUS] 1 *a* : the expression by means of symbolic fictional figures and actions of truths or generalizations about human existence *b* : an instance (as in a story or painting) of such expression 2 : a symbolic representation : EMBLEM

allegretto /ˈal-ˈlē-ˈgrē-ˈtō/, /ˈlā-ˈgrē-ˈtō/ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr. *allegro*] : faster than *andante* but not so fast as *allegro* — used as a direction in music

allegretto *n*, *pl* *-tos* : a musical composition or movement in *allegretto* tempo

allegro /ˈal-ˈlē-ˈgrō/, /ˈlā-ˈgrō/ *adv* or *adj* [It, merry, fr. (assumed) VL *alecrus* lively, alter of *L* *alacer*, *alacer* — more at ALACRITY] : in a brisk lively manner — used as a direction in music

allegro *n*, *pl* *-gros* : a musical composition or movement in *allegro* tempo

a about * kitten *ar* further *a* back *ā* bake *ā* coi, cart
au out *ch* chun *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *g* sing *ō* flow *ō* flaw *ō* coin *th* thin *th* thin
ū foot *ū* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yū* funous *zh* vision

allele \ə-ˈleɪ(ə)\ *n* [G *allel*, short for *allelomorph*] 1: either of a pair of alternative Mendelian characters (as smooth and wrinkled seed in the pea) 2: one of a group of genes that occur alternatively at a given locus — **allelic** \-ˈleɪ-lik, -ˈleɪ-ik\ *adj* — **allelism** \-ˈleɪ(ə)-iz-əm, -ˈleɪ-iz-\ *n*

allelomorph \ə-ˈleɪ-ə-mɔrf, -ˈleɪ-lə-\ *n* [Gk *allēlon* of each other (fr *allos* . . . *allos* one . . . the other, fr. *allos* other) + *morphē* form — more at **ELSE**] — **allelomorphic** \ə-ˈleɪ-ə-mɔrf-ik, -ˈleɪ-lə-\ *adj* — **allelomorphism** \ə-ˈleɪ-ə-mɔrf-iz-əm, -ˈleɪ-lə-\ *n*

alleluia \ə-ˈleɪ-lu-ya\ *interj* [ME, fr LL, fr Gk *allelouia*, fr Heb *halleluyah* praise ye Jehovah]: **HALLELUJAH**

allemande \ə-ˈleɪ-mən(d)-, -mən-, -mænd-\ *n*, often *cap* [F, fr. fem of *allemand* German] 1 *a*: a 17th and 18th century court dance developed in France from a German folk dance *b*: a dance step with arms interlaced 2: a musical composition or movement in moderate tempo and duple or quadruple time

all-embracing \ə-ˈlɪm-ˈbrɛ-sɪŋ\ *adj*: COMPLETE, SWEEPING (an ~ charity toward his fellowmen)

allergen \ˈal-ər-jən\ *n*: a substance that induces allergy — **allergenic** \al-ər-jen-ik\ *adj*

allergic \ə-ˈlɛr-jik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, inducing, or affected by allergy 2: disagreeably sensitive: ANTIPATHETIC (~ to marriage)

allergist \ˈal-ər-jost\ *n*: a specialist in allergy

allergy \ˈal-ər-jē\ *n*, pl *-gies* [G *allergie*, fr *all-* + Gk *ergon* work — more at **WORK**] 1: altered bodily reactivity (as anaphylaxis) to an antigen in response to a first exposure (his bee-venom ~ may render a second sting fatal) 2: exaggerated or pathological reaction (as by sneezing, respiratory embarrassment, itching, or skin rashes) to substances, situations, or physical states that are without comparable effect on the average individual 3: medical practice concerned with allergies 4: a feeling of antipathy or repugnance

alleviate \ə-ˈleɪ-vē-āt\ *v*, -ated, -ating [LL *alleviatus*, pp of *alleviare*, fr L *ad-* + *levi* light — more at **LIGHT**]: RELIEVE, LESSEN *as*: to make (as suffering) more bearable (her sympathy alleviated his distress) *b*: to partially remove or correct *syn* see **RELIEVE** *ant* aggravate — **alleviation** \-ˈleɪ-vē-ā-shən\ *n* — **alleviator** \-ˈleɪ-vē-āt-ər\ *n*

alleviate \ə-ˈleɪ-vē-āt-iv\ or **alleviate** \-vē-ā-tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ *adj*: tending to alleviate: PALLIATIVE

alley \ˈal-ē\ *n*, pl *alleys* [ME, fr MF *alee*, fr OF, fr *aler* to go, modif of L *ambulare* to walk] 1: a garden or park walk bordered by trees or bushes 2: a (1) a grassed enclosure for bowling or skittles (2) a hard wood lane for bowling, also: a room or building housing a group of such lanes *b*: the space on each side of a tennis doubles court between the sideline and the service sideline 3: a narrow street, esp: a thoroughfare through the middle of a block giving access to the rear of lots or buildings — *Up one's alley* also *down one's alley*: suited to one's own tastes or abilities

alley *n*, pl *alleys* [by shortening and alter fr *alabaster*]: a playing marble, esp: one of superior quality

alleyway \ˈal-ē-wē\ *n*: 1: a narrow passageway 2: ALLEY 3

All Fools' Day *n*: APRIL FOOLS' DAY

all fours *n*, pl 1 *a*: all four legs of a quadruped *b*: the two legs and two arms of a person when used to support the body 2 *sing in constr*: any of various card games in which points are scored for the high trump, low trump, jack of trumps, and game

all get-out \ə-ˈlɛt-ˈaʊt, -ɡɪt-\ *n*: the utmost conceivable degree — used in comparisons to suggest something superlative (is handsome *as all get-out* and has a deft way with the ladies — John McCarten)

all hail interj — used to express greeting, welcome, or acclamation

All-hallows \ɔl-ˈhəl-ˈloʊz, -zə\ *n*, pl *Allhallows* [short for *All Hallows' Day*]: ALL SAINTS' DAY

all-heal \ɔl-ˈheɪ\ *n*: any of several plants (as *valerian* or *self-heal*) used esp in folk medicine

all-hedgeous \ə-ˈleɪ-ˈhɛdʒ-əs\ *adj* [L *allium*]: resembling garlic or onion esp in smell or taste

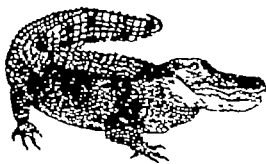
alliance \ə-ˈli-ən(t)s\ *n* 1 *a*: the state of being allied: the action of allying *b*: a bond or connection between families, states, parties, or individuals (a closer ~ between government and industry) 2: an association to further the common interests of the members, specif: a confederation of nations by formal treaty 3: union by relationship in qualities: AFFINITY 4: a treaty of alliance

allied \ə-ˈliɪd, -ˈli-ɪd\ *adj* 1: having or being in close association: CONNECTED (a strong personal pride ~ with the utmost probity) (two families ~ by marriage) 2: joined in alliance by compact or treaty, specif, *cap*: of or relating to the nations united against the Central European powers in World War I or those united against the Axis powers in World War II 3 *a*: related esp by common properties or qualities (heraldry and ~ subjects) *b*: related genetically *syn* see **RELATED**

alligator \ə-ˈlɪg-ə-tər\ *n* (Sp *el lagarto* the lizard, fr *el* the (fr L *ille* that) + *lagarto* lizard, fr (assumed) VL *lacertus*, fr L *lacertus*, *lacerta* — more at **LARIAT**, **LIZARD**) 1 *a*: either of two crocodilians (genus *Alligator*) having broad heads not tapering to the snout and a special pocket in the upper jaw for reception of the enlarged lower fourth tooth *b*: CROCODILIAN 2: leather made from alligator hide

alligator pear *n*: AVOCADO

alligator snapper *n*: a snapping turtle (*Macrochelys temminckii*) of the rivers of the Gulf states that may reach nearly 150 pounds in weight and 3 feet in length



alligator 1a

all-important \ə-ˈlɪm-ˈpɔrt-nt, -nt\ *adj*: of very great or great importance (an ~ question)

all-inclusive \ə-ˈlɪn-ˈklu-sɪv, -zɪv\ *adj*: including everything (a broader and more nearly ~ view) — **all-inclusiveness** *n*

alliterate \ə-ˈlɪt-ə-ˈræt\ *v*, -ated, -ating [back-formation fr *alliteration*] *vi* 1: to form an alliteration 2: to write or speak alliteratively ~ *vi*: to arrange or place so as to make alliteration (~ syllables in a sentence)

alliteration \ə-ˈlɪt-ə-ˈræ-shən\ *n* [*ad-* + L *littera* letter]: the repetition of usu initial consonant sounds in two or more neighboring words or syllables (as wild and woolly, threatening throngs) — called also *head rhyme*, *initial rhyme*

alliterative \ə-ˈlɪt-ə-ˈræt-iv, -ræt-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or marked by alliteration — **alliteratively** *adv*

allium \ˈal-ē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L, garlic]: any of a large genus (*Allium*) of bulbous herbs of the lily family including the onion, garlic, chive, leek, and shallot

all-night \ə-ˈl-ˌnɪt\ *adj* 1: lasting throughout the night (an ~ poker game) 2: open throughout the night (an ~ diner)

alloy *abbr* **allegro**

alloy — see **ALL**

alloyable \ˈal-ē-ə-ˈkə-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being alloyed 2: assignable in accounting to a particular account or to a particular period of time

alloycate \ˈal-ē-ˈkæt\ *v*, -cated, -cating [ML *allocatus*, pp of *allocare*, fr L *ad-* + *locare* to place, fr *locus* place — more at **STALL**] 1: to apportion for a specific purpose or to particular persons or things: DISTRIBUTE (~ tasks among human and automated components) 2: to set apart or earmark: DESIGNATE (~ a section of the building for special research purposes) *syn* see **ALLOT** — **alloycatable** \-ˈkæt-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **alloycation** \-ˈkæt-ə-shən\ *n* — **alloycator** \-ˈkæt-ər\ *n*

allo-cution \ˈal-ē-ˈkyu-shən\ *n* [L *allocutio*, *allocutio*, fr *allocutus*, pp of *alloqui* to speak to, fr *ad-* + *loqui* to speak]: a formal speech, esp: an authoritative or hortatory address

allogamous \ə-ˈlɒg-ə-məs\ *adj*: reproducing by cross-fertilization — **allogamy** \-ˈmē\ *n*

allogenic \ə-ˈlɒg-ə-ˈnē-ik\ *adj* [*all-* + *-genic* (as in *syngenic*)]: sufficiently unlike genetically to interact antigenically

allograft \ˈal-ē-ˈɡraɪt\ *n*: a homograft between allogenic individuals

allograph \ˈal-ē-ˈɡraf\ *n* 1: a letter of an alphabet in a particular shape (as A or a) 2: a letter or combination of letters that is one of several ways of representing one phoneme (as *pp* in *hopping* representing the phoneme *p*) — **allographic** \ˈal-ē-ˈɡraf-ik\ *adj*

allogomerism \ə-ˈlɒm-ə-ˈnɪz-əm\ *n*: variability in chemical constitution without variation in crystalline form — **allogomerous** \-ˈrəs\ *adj*

allogometry \ə-ˈlɒm-ə-ˈtrē\ *n*: relative growth of a part in relation to an entire organism, also: the measure and study of such growth — **allogometric** \-ˈlɒm-ə-ˈtrɪk\ *adj*

alloy-morph \ˈal-ē-ˈmɔrf\ *n* [ISV] 1: any of two or more distinct crystalline forms of the same substance 2: a pseudomorph that has undergone change or substitution of material — **alloy-morphic** \ˈal-ē-ˈmɔrf-ik\ *adj* — **alloy-morphism** \ˈal-ē-ˈmɔrf-iz-əm\ *n*

allomorph *n* [*allo-* + *morpheme*]: one of two or more forms that a morpheme has at different points in the language (the *-es* \əz\ of *dishes*, the *-s* \s\ of *dreams*, the *-s* \s\ of *traps*, the *-en* \ən\ of *axen*, the vowel modification distinguishing *teeth* from *tooth*, and the zero suffix of *sheep* from *those sheep* are ~s of the same morpheme) — **alloy-morphic** \ˈal-ē-ˈmɔrf-ik\ *adj* — **alloy-morphism** \ˈal-ē-ˈmɔrf-iz-əm\ *n*

allonge \ə-ˈlɒŋz\ *n* [F, lit, lengthening]: RIDER 2a

allopath \ˈal-ē-ˈpæθ\ *n*: one who practices allopathy

allopathy \ə-ˈlɒp-ə-ˈθi\ *n* [G *allopathia*, fr *all-* + *-pathie* -pathy] 1: a system of medical practice that combats disease (as gonorrhea) by treatments (as by exciting nonspecific inflammation through the injection of silver nitrate) that produce effects different from those produced by the disease treated 2: a system of medical practice making use of all measures proved of value in treatment of disease: conventional medicine exclusive of homeopathy — **allopathic** \ˈal-ē-ˈpæθ-ik\ *adj* — **allopathically** \-ˈɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

allopatric \ˈal-ē-ˈpæ-trɪk\ *adj* [*all-* + Gk *patra* fatherland, fr *patēr* father — more at **FATHER**]: occurring in different areas or in isolation (~ speciation) — **allopatrically** \-ˈtrɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **allopatry** \ə-ˈlɒp-ə-ˈtrē\ *n*

allophane \ˈal-ē-ˈfæn\ *n* [Gk *alophant* appearing otherwise, fr *all-* + *phainesthai* to appear, pass of *phainesthai* to show — more at **FANCY**]: an amorphous translucent mineral of various colors often occurring in incrustations or stalactite forms and consisting of a hydrous aluminum silicate

allophone \ˈal-ē-ˈfɒn\ *n* [*allo-* + *phone*]: one of two or more variants of the same phoneme (the aspirated *p* of *pin* and the nonaspirated *p* of *spin* are ~s of the phoneme *p*) — **allophonic** \ˈal-ē-ˈfɒn-ɪk\ *adj*

allo-purine \ˈal-ē-ˈpyur-ə-nōl, -nōl\ *n* [*all-* + *purine* + *-ol*]: a drug C₄H₄N₄O used to promote excretion of uric acid

all-or-none \ə-ˈlɔr-ˈnəm\ *adj*: marked either by entire or complete operation or effect or by none at all (~ response of a nerve cell)

all-or-nothing \ə-ˈlɔr-ˈnɪŋ\ *adj* 1: ALL-OR-NONE 2 *a*: accepting no less than everything (he's an ~ perfectionist) *b*: risking everything (playing *all-or-nothing*)

allosteric \ˈal-ē-ˈstɛr-ɪk, -ˈstɪ(ə)-r-\ *adj* [*all-* + *stERIC*]: of, relating to, or being change (as inhibition) in enzyme activity caused by alteration of an enzyme at a point other than its enzymatically active site — **allosterically** \-ˈɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

allot \ə-ˈlɔt\ *v*, *allotted*, *allotting* [ME *allotten*, fr MF *aloter*, fr *a-* (fr L *ad-*) + *lot*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *hlōt* lot] 1: to assign as a share or portion (~ 10 minutes for the speech) 2: to distribute by or as if by lot (~ hotel rooms to members of the delegation) — **allotter** *n*

syn **ALLOT** **ASSIGN** **APPORTION**, **ALLOCATE** *shared meaning element* — to give as a share, portion, role, or lot

allotment \ə-ˈlɒt-mənt/ *n* 1: the act of allotting: APPOINTMENT 2: something that is allotted

allo-trans-plant \ə-lə-tran-(s)-ˈplɑnt/ *vt*: to transplant as a homograft — **allo-trans-plant** \ə-lə-tran-(s)-ˈplɑnt/ *n* — **allo-trans-plan-tation** \ə-lə-tran-(s)-ˈplɑn-tā-shən/ *n*

allotropy \ə-ˈlɒ-tro-pi/ *n* [ISV, back-formation fr. *allotropy*]: a form showing allotropy — **allotropic** \ə-lə-ˈtrɒp-ɪk/ *adj* — **allotro-pically** \ə-lə-ˈtrɒp-ɪ-kə-ˈli/ *adv*

allotropy \ə-ˈlɒ-tro-pi/ *n*, *pl* -pies: the existence of a substance and esp. an element in two or more different forms (as of crystals) usu. in the same phase

all \ə-ˈlɒ-tə-və/ \ə-lə-ˈtə-və/ *adv* or *adj* [It, at the octave]: OT-TAVA

allottee \ə-ˈlɒ-ti-ˈti/ *n*: one to whom an allotment is made

allotype \ə-ˈlɒ-ti-pi/ *n*: an isoenzymic immunoglobulin — **allotypic** \ə-lə-ˈtɪp-ɪk/ *adj* — **allotypically** \ə-lə-ˈtɪp-ɪ-kə-ˈli/ *adv* — **allotypy** \ə-ˈlɒ-ti-pi/ *n*

all-out \ə-ˈlɒt/ *adj*: made with maximum effort: THOROUGHGOING (an ~ effort to win the contest)

all out *adv*: with full determination or enthusiasm: with maximum effort — used chiefly in the phrase *go all out*

all-over \ə-ˈlɒd-və/ *adj*: covering the whole extent or surface (a sweater with an ~ pattern)

all-over *n*: 1: an embroidered, printed, or lace fabric with a design covering most of the surface 2: a pattern or design in which a single unit is repeated so as to cover an entire surface

all over *adv*: 1: over the whole extent (decorated all over with a flower pattern) 2: EVERYWHERE looked all over for the missing book 3: in every respect: THOROUGHLY (she is her mother all over)

all-overness \ə-ˈlɒd-vəz/ *n*, *pl* chiefly South & Midland: a feeling of nervousness: FIDGETS (I don't like such stories ~ they give me the ~) — J. C. Harris

allow \ə-ˈlɒd/ *vb* [ME *allowen*, fr. MF *alouer* to place, (fr. ML *allocare*) & *allowen* to approve, fr. L *adlaudare* to extol, fr. *ad-* & *laudare* to praise — more at *ALLOCATE* LAUD] *vt* 1: to assign as a share or suitable amount (as of time or money) (~ an hour for lunch) 2: to reckon as a deduction or an addition (~ a gallon for leakage) 3: ADMIT, CONCEDE (must ~ that money causes problems in marriage) 3: PERMIT (doesn't ~ people to smoke in his home) 4: to forbear or neglect to restrain or prevent (~ the dog to roam) 4 *di* *al*: to be of the opinion: THINK b: INTEND, PLAN ~ *vi* 1: to make a possibility: ADMIT — used with *of* (evidence that ~s of only one conclusion) 2: to make allowance — used with *for* (~ for expansion) 3 *di* *al*: SUPPOSE, CONSIDER *syn* see LET *ant* inhibit

allowable \ə-ˈlɒd-ə-bəl/ *adj*: PERMISSIBLE — **allowable-ness** *n* — **allowably** \ə-ˈlɒd-ə-bli/ *adv*

allowance \ə-ˈlɒd-əns/ *n* 1: a share or portion allotted or granted b: a sum granted as a reimbursement or bounty or for expenses (salary includes cost-of-living ~), esp.: a sum regularly provided for personal or household expenses (each child has an ~) c: a fixed or available amount (provide an ~ of time for recreation) d: a reduction from a list price or stated price (a trade-in ~) 2: an imposed handicap (as in a race) 3: an allowed dimensional difference between mating parts of a machine 4: the act of allowing: PERMISSION 5: the taking into account of mitigating circumstances or contingencies *syn* see RATION

allowance *vt* -anced; -ancing 1: to put on a fixed allowance (as of food and drink) 2: to supply in a fixed or regular quantity

allowedly \ə-ˈlɒd-əd-li/ *adv*: by allowance: ADMITTEDLY

alloxan \ə-ˈlɒk-sən/ *n* [G, fr. *allantoin*, a chemical found in the allantoin membrane of cows & oxalalure-oxalic acid + -an]: a crystalline compound C₄H₄N₂O₆ causing diabetes mellitus when injected into experimental animals; also: one of its similarly acting derivatives

alloy \ə-ˈlɒi/ \ə-ˈlɒi/ *n* [MF *aloi*, fr. *alio* to combine, fr. L *alligare* to bind — more at ALLY] 1: the degree of mixture with base metals: FINENESS 2: a substance composed of two or more metals or of a metal and a nonmetal intimately united usu. by being fused together and dissolving in each other when molten, also: the state of union of the components 3 *archaic*: a metal mixed with a more valuable metal to give durability or some other desired quality 4: a: an admixture that lessens value b: an impairing alloy element 5: a compound, mixture, or union of different things: AMALGAM (an ethnic ~ of many peoples)

alloy \ə-ˈlɒi/ \ə-ˈlɒi/ *vt* 1: to reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal 2: to mix so as to form an alloy 3: a: to impair or debase by admixture b: TEMPER, MODERATE ~ *vi*: to lend itself to being alloyed (iron ~s well)

all-powerful \ə-ˈlɒi-paʊ-ə-ˈfʊl/ *adj*: having complete or sole power

all-purpose \ə-ˈlɒi-pʊr-pʊz/ *adj*: suited for many purposes or uses

all right \ə-ˈlɒi-rit/ *esp* for 2 \ə-ˈlɒi/ *adv* 1: well enough (does all right in school) 2: very well: YES (all right, let's go) 3: beyond doubt: CERTAINLY (he has pneumonia all right)

all right \ə-ˈlɒi/ *adj* 1: SATISFACTORY (the film is all right for children) 2: SAFE, WELL (he was ill but he's all right now) 3: AGREEABLE, PLEASING — usu. used as a generalized term of approval

all-round \ə-ˈlɒi-raʊnd/ *var* of ALL-AROUND

All Saints Day *n*: November 1 observed in Western liturgical churches as a Christian feast in honor of all the saints

allseed \ə-ˈlɒi-si/ *n*: any of several many-seeded plants (as knotgrass)

All Souls' Day *n*: November 2 observed as a day of prayer for the souls of the faithful departed

allspice \ə-ˈlɒi-spɪs/ *n* 1: the berry of a West Indian tree (*Pimenta dioica*) of the myrtle family; also: the allspice tree 2: a mildly pungent and aromatic spice prepared from allspice berries

all-star \ə-ˈlɒi-stɑ/ *adj*: composed wholly or chiefly of stars or of outstanding performers or participants (an ~ cast)

all-star \ə-ˈlɒi-stɑ/ *n*: a member of an all-star team (major league ~s)

all that \ə-ˈlɒi-ˈtʃæt/ *adv*: to an indicated or suggested extent or degree: SO (didn't take his threats all that seriously)

all the same *adv*: NEVERTHELESS (she was very tired but enjoyed the play all the same)

all-time \ə-ˈlɒi-tim/ *adj* 1: FULL-TIME 2: exceeding all others of all time (an ~ best seller)

all told *adv*: with everything taken into account: in all

allude \ə-ˈlʊd/ *vi* alluded; alluding [L *alludere*, lit., to play with, fr. *ad-* & *ludere* to play — more at LUDICROUS]: to make indirect reference *syn* see REFER

allure \ə-ˈlʊr/ *vi* allured; alluring [ME *aluren*, fr. MF *alurer*, fr. OF, fr. *al-* (fr. L *ad-*) & *lure* lure — more at LURE]: to entice by charm or attraction *syn* see ATTRACT *ant* repel — **allurement** \ə-ˈlʊr-mənt/ *n*

allure *n*: power of attraction or fascination: CHARM

allusion \ə-ˈlʊ-zhən/ *n* [LL *allusio*-, *allusio*, fr. L *allusus*, pp. of *alludere*] 1: the act of alluding or hinting at 2: an implied or indirect reference *esp* when used in literature; also: the use of such references — **allusive** \ə-ˈlʊ-ziv-, -zɪv/ *adj* — **allusively** *adv* — **allusiveness** *n*

alluvial \ə-ˈlʊ-vi-əl/ *adj*: relating to, composed of, or found in alluvium (~ soil) (~ diamonds)

alluvial *n*: an alluvial deposit

alluvial fan *n*: the alluvial deposit of a stream where it issues from a gorge upon a plain or of a tributary stream at its junction with the main stream

alluvion \ə-ˈlʊ-vi-ən/ *n* [L *alluvio*-, *alluvio*, fr. *alluere* to wash against, fr. *ad-* & *lavere* to wash — more at LYE] 1: the wash or flow of water against a shore 2: FLOOD, INUNDATION 3: ALLUVIUM 4: an accession to land by the gradual addition of matter (as by deposit of alluvium) that then belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added, also: the land so added

alluvium \ə-ˈlʊ-vi-əm/ *n*, *pl* -viums or -vies \ə-ˈvɪ-ə/ [LL, neut. of *alluvius* alluvial, fr. L *alluere*]: clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar detrital material deposited by running water

ally \ə-ˈli/ \ə-ˈli/ *vb* allied; ally-ing [ME *allien*, fr. OF *allier*, fr. L *alligare* to bind to, fr. *ad-* & *ligare* to bind — more at LIGATURE] *vt* 1: to unite or form a connection between: ASSOCIATE (allied himself with a wealthy family by marriage) 2: to connect or form a relation between (as by likeness or compatibility): RELATE ~ *vi*: to form or enter into an alliance

ally \ə-ˈli/ \ə-ˈli/ *n*, *pl* allies 1: a plant or animal linked to another by genetic or evolutionary relationship 2: a sovereign or state associated with another by treaty or league 3: one that is associated with another as a helper: AUXILIARY

ally \ə-ˈli/ *adv* suffix [-al + -ly]: 2-LY (ternally) — in adverbs formed from adjectives in -ic with no alternative form in -ical

allyl \ə-ˈli/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *allium* garlic]: an unsaturated univalent radical C₃H₅, compounds of which are found in the oils of garlic and mustard — **allylic** \ə-ˈli-ɪk/ \ə-ˈli-ɪk-, -i/ *adj*

almsgest \ə-ˈlɒ-mə-ˈdʒest/ *n* [ME *almageste*, fr. MF & ML, fr. Ar *al-majust* the almagest, fr. al the & Gk *megiste*, fem. of *megistos*, superl. of *megas* great — more at MUCH]: any of several early medieval treatises on a branch of knowledge

alma mater \ə-ˈlɒ-mə-ˈtɛr/ *n* [L, fostering mother] 1: a school, college, or university which one has attended or from which one has graduated 2: the song or hymn of a school, college, or university

almanac \ə-ˈlɒ-mə-næk-, -al/ *n* [ME *almenak*, fr. ML *almanach*, prob. fr. Ar *al-mandakh* the almanac] 1: a publication containing astronomical and meteorological data arranged according to the days, weeks, and months of a given year and often including a miscellany of other information 2: a usu. annual publication containing statistical, tabular, and general information

almandine \ə-ˈlɒ-mən-dɪn/ *n* [ME *alabandine*, fr. ML *alabandina*, fr. *Alabanda* ancient city in Asia Minor] 1: ALMANDITE 2: a violet variety of the ruby spinel or sapphire 3: the purple Indian garnet

almandite \ə-ˈlɒ-mən-dɪt/ *n* [alter of *almarzine*]: a deep red garnet consisting of an iron aluminum silicate Fe₃Al₂(SiO₄)₃

all-mighty \ə-ˈlɒi-maɪ-ti/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *ealmihti*, fr. *eall* all + *miht* might] 1: often cap: having absolute power over all (Almighty God) 2: relatively unlimited in power 3: great in magnitude or seriousness — **all-mightiness** *n*, often cap

all-mighty *adv*: to a great degree: EXTREMELY (although he did not precisely starve, he was ~ hungry — W. A. Swanberg)

Almighty *n*: GOD 1 — used with the

almond \ə-ˈmɒnd-, -am-, -al-mənd/ *n* [ME *almande*, fr. OF, fr. LL *amandula*, alter of L *amygdala*, fr. Gk *amygdalē*] 1: a small tree (*Prunus amygdalus*) of the rose family with flowers and young fruit resembling those of the peach b: the drupeaceous fruit of the almond; esp: its ellipsoidal edible kernel used as a nut 2: any of several fruits similar to the almond, also: the trees producing them

almond-eyed \ə-ˈmɒnd-ɪd-, -am-, -al-mən-/ *adj*: having narrow slant almond-shaped eyes

almond green *n*: a variable color averaging a moderate yellowish green

almoner \ə-ˈlɒ-mə-nər-, -am-/ *n* [ME *almoier*, fr. OF *almosnier*, fr. *almosne* alms, fr. LL *elemosyna*] 1: one who distributes alms 2: Brit: a social-service worker in a hospital

almost \ə-ˈlɒi-mɒst-, -lɒi-/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *ealmæst*, fr. *eall* + *mæst* most]: very nearly but not exactly or entirely



almonds 1b

a	about	k	kitten	r	further	s	back	b	bake	c	cat	c	cart
u	out	ch	chin	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	g	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	coin	th	thin	th	this
l	loot	u	foot	y	yet	y	few	y	furious	zh	vision		

ALPHABET TABLE

Showing the letters of five non-Roman alphabets and the transliterations used in the etymologies

HEBREW ^{1,4}	ARABIC ^{3,4}	GREEK ⁷	RUSSIAN ⁸	SANSKRIT ¹¹
א aleph ' a	ا alif ' a	Α α alpha a	А а a	अ a
ב beth b, bh	ب bā	Β β beta b	Б б b	आ ā
ג gimel g, gh	ג gimel g, gh	Γ γ gamma g, n	В в v	इ i
ד dalet d, dh	ד dāl	Δ δ delta d	Г г g	ई ī
ה he h	ה hā	Ε ε epsilon e	Д д d	उ u
ו waw w	ו wā	Ζ ζ zeta z	Ж ж zh	ऊ ū
ז zayin z	ז dhāl	Η η eta ē	З з z	ऋ ṛ
ח heth h	ח rā	Θ θ theta th	И и ii i, i	ऌ ḷ
ט teth t	ט zāy	Ι ι iota i	К к k	ऍ ḍ
י yod y	י sīn s	Κ κ kappa k	М м m	ऎ ṇ
כ kaph k, kh	כ shīn sh	Λ λ lambdal	О о o	ए e
ל lamed l	ל šād	Μ μ mu m	П п p	ऐ ai
מ mem m	מ qād	Ν ν nu n	Р р r	ओ o
נ nun n	נ rā	Ξ ξ xi x	С с s	औ au
ס samekh s	ס 'ayn	Ο ο omicron o	Т т t	व v
ע ayin ' a	ע ghayn gh	Π π pi p	У у u	भ bh
פ pe p, ph	פ fā	Ρ ρ rho r, rh	Ф ф f	ः h
צ sadhe s	צ qāf q	Σ σ s sigma s	Х х kh	क k
ק qoph q	ק kāf k	Τ τ tau t	Ц ц ts	ख kh
ר resh r	ר lām l	Υ υ upsilon y, u	Ш ш sh	ग g
ש sin s	ש nūn n	Φ φ phi ph	Щ щ shch	घ gh
ש shin sh	ש hā	Χ χ chi ch	Ъ ъ "	ङ ṇ
ת taw t, th	ת wāw w	Ψ ψ psi ps	Ы ы y	च c
	ת yā	Ω ω omega ō	Ь ь yu	छ ch
			Я я ya	ज j
				झ jh
				ह h

1 See ALEPH, BETH, etc., in the vocabulary. Where two forms of a letter are given, the one at the right is the form used at the end of a word

2 Not represented in transliteration when initial. 3 The left column shows the form of each Arabic letter that is used when it stands alone, the second column its form when it is joined to the preceding letter, the third column its form when it is joined to both the preceding and the following letter, and the right column its form when it is joined to the following letter only. In the names of the Arabic letters, ā, l, and u respectively are pronounced like a in *father*, l in *machine*, u in *rude*. 4 Hebrew and Arabic are written from right to left. The Hebrew and Arabic letters are all primarily consonants; a few of them are also used secondarily to represent certain vowels, but full indication of vowels, when provided at all, is by means of a system of dots or strokes adjacent to the consonantal characters. 5 Alif represents no sound in itself, but is used principally as an indicator of the presence of a glottal stop (transliterated ' medially and finally; not represented in transliteration when initial) and as the sign of a long a. 6 When š has two dots above it (š), it is called šā marbūta and, if it immediately precedes a vowel, is transliterated t instead of h. 7 See ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, etc., in the vocabulary. The letter gamma is transliterated n only before velars, the letter upsilon is transliterated u only as the final element in diphthongs. 8 See CYRILLIC in the vocabulary. 9 This sign indicates that the immediately preceding consonant is not palatalized even though immediately followed by a palatal vowel. 10 This sign indicates that the immediately preceding consonant is palatalized even though not immediately followed by a palatal vowel. 11 The alphabet shown here is the Devanagari. When vowels are combined with preceding consonants they are indicated by various strokes or hooks instead of by the signs here given, or, in the case of short a, not written at all. Thus the character क represents ka, the character का, kā, the character कि, ki, the character की, kī, the character कु, ku; the character कू, kū, the character कृ, kṛ, the character क्य, ky, the character क्य, ky; the character के, ke; the character कै, kai; the character को, ko, the character कौ, kau, and the character क्, k without any following vowel. There are also many compound characters representing combinations of two or more consonants

alms \ˈɑːmz, ˈɑːlmz/ *n*, pl *alms* [ME *almesse*, *almes*, fr. OE *ælmesse*, *ælmes*; akin to OHG *alamuasan* *alms*, both fr. a prehistoric WGrmc word borrowed fr. LL *elemosyna* *alms*, fr. Gk *eleēmōsynē* *pity*, *alms*, fr. *eleēmōn* *merciful*, fr. *eleos* *pity*] 1 *archaic*: CHARITY 2: something (as money or food) given freely to relieve the poor — *alms-giver* \-ˈgɪv-ər/ *n* — *alms-giving* \-ˈgɪv-ɪŋ/ *n*

alms-house \-ˈhɑːs/ *n* 1 *Brit*: a privately financed home for the poor 2 *archaic*: POORHOUSE

alms-man \-ˈmɑːn/ *n*: a recipient of alms

al-ni-co \ˈɑːl-ni-kō/ *n* [aluminum + nickel + cobalt]: a powerful permanent-magnet alloy containing iron, nickel, aluminum, and one or more of the elements cobalt, copper, and titanium

aloe \ˈɑːloʊ/ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. L, dried juice of aloe leaves, fr. Gk *aloe* dried juice of aloe leaves] 1 *pl*: the fragrant wood of an East Indian tree (*Agallaria agallocha*) of the mezereum family 2 *n*: any of a large genus (*Aloe*) of succulent chiefly southern African plants of the lily family with basal leaves and spicate flowers 3: the dried juice of the leaves of various aloes used as a purgative and tonic — *usu* used in pl. but sing. in constr. 3: any of a genus (*Furcraea*) of American plants of the amaryllis family somewhat like the African aloes

aloft \ˈɑːloʊt/ *adv* [ME, fr. ON *alof*, fr. *ā* on, in + *loft* air — more at ON, LOFT] 1: at or to a great height 2: in the air; esp: in flight (as in an airplane) (meals served ~) 3: at, on, or to the masthead or the higher rigging

aloft *prep*: on top of; ABOVE (bright signs ~ hotels)

aloi-cal \ˈ(ɑː)lɔɪ-ˈkəl/ *adj*: being outside the bounds of that to which logic can apply — *aloi-cal-ly* \-ˈkəl-i/ *adv*

alo-ha \ˈɑːlo-(h)ə, ˈɑː-(h)ə/ *interj* [Hawaiian, fr. *aloha* love] — used as a greeting or farewell

aloha shirt *n*: a loose brightly colored Hawaiian sport shirt

aloi-in \ˈɑːloɪ-wən/ *n*: a bitter yellow crystalline cathartic obtained from the aloes

alone \ˈɑːlən/ *adj* [ME, fr. *al* all + *one* one] 1: separated from others: ISOLATED 2: exclusive of anyone or anything else: ONLY 3: considered without reference to any other (the children ~ would eat that much) 4: INCOMPARABLE, UNIQUE (~ in his ability to solve fiscal problems) — *alone-ness* \-ˈlɔːn-nəs/ *n*

alone *adv*: ALONE, SOLITARY, LONELY LONESOME, LONE, LORN, FORLORN DESOLATE shared meaning element: isolated from others ALONE stresses the objective fact of being by oneself with slighter notion of emotional involvement than most of the remaining terms (everyone needs to be alone sometimes) SOLITARY may indicate isolation as a chosen course (glorying in the calm of her solitary life) but more often it suggests sadness and a sense of loss (left solitary by the death of his wife) LONELY adds to solitary a suggestion of longing for companionship (felt lonely and forsaken) LONESOME heightens the implication of dreaminess and longing (an only child often leads a lonesome life) LONE may replace lonely or lonesome but typically is as objective as alone (a lone robin pecking at the lawn) LORN suggests recent separation or bereavement (when lorn lovers sit and droop — W. M. Fraed) FORLORN stresses dejection, woe, and listlessness at separation from one held dear (a forlorn lost child) DESOLATE implies a sharp and poignant sense of loneliness *ant* accompanied

alone *adv* 1: SOLELY, EXCLUSIVELY 2: without aid or support

along \ˈɑːləŋ/ *prep* [ME, fr. OE *andlang*, fr. *and* against + *lang* long — more at ANTE] 1: in a line parallel with the length or direction of 2: in the course of 3: in accordance with: IN

along *adv* 1: FORWARD ON (move ~) 2: from one to another (word was passed ~) 3: as a companion (brought his wife ~) 4: in association — used with *with* (work ~ with colleagues)

4: at or to an advanced point (plans are far ~) 5: in addition — *also* — often used with *with* (a bill came ~ with the package) 6: at hand; as a necessary or useful item (had his gun ~) 7: on hand; THERE (told him I'll be ~ to see him) — *all* along, all the time (knew the truth all along)

along *prep* [ME *ilong* on, fr. OE *gelang* on, fr. *ge*, associative prefix + *lang* — more at CO] *dial*: because of

along-shore \ˈɑːləŋ-ˈʃɔːr/ *adv* or *adj*: along the shore or coast (walked ~) (~ currents)

along-side \-ˈsaɪd/ *adv* 1: along the side: in parallel position 2: at the side, close by (a guard with a prisoner ~)

alongside *prep*: side by side with, specif: parallel to

alongside *prep*: ALONGSIDE

aloof \ˈɑːluːf/ *adv* [obs *aloof* (to windward)]: at a distance: out of involvement

aloof *adj*: removed or distant in interest or feeling: RESERVED *syn* see INDIFFERENT *ant* familiar, close — *aloof-ly* *adv* — *aloof-ness* *n*

alo-p-e-cia \ˈɑːl-ə-ˈpɛ-shē-ə/ *n* [ME *alopicia*, fr. L *alopecia*, fr. Gk *alopekia*, fr. *alopek-*, *alopek* loss — more at VULPINE]: loss of hair, wool, or feathers BALDNESS — *alo-pe-cial* \-ˈpɛ-si-əl/ *adj*

aloud \ˈɑːləʊd/ *adv* [ME, fr. *la* + *loud*] 1 *archaic*: in a loud manner: LOUDLY 2: with the speaking voice

alow \ˈɑːləʊ/ *adj* [ME, fr. *la* + *low*]: BELOW (~ in the ship's hold)

alp \ˈɒlp/ *n* (back-formation fr. *Alps*, mountain system of Europe)

1: a high rugged mountain 2: something suggesting an alp in height, size, or ruggedness

alp-a-ca \ˈɒl-pə-kə/ *n* [Sp, fr. Aymara *alpac*]

1: a mammal with fine long woolly hair that is domesticated in Peru and is prob. a variety of the guanaco

2: wool of the alpaca 3: (1), a thin cloth made of or containing this wool

(2): a rayon or cotton imitation of this cloth

alpen-glow \ˈɒl-pən-ɡləʊ/ *n* [prob part trans of G *Alpenglüh*, fr. *Alpen* Alps + *glüh* glow]: a reddish glow seen near sunset or sunrise on the summits of mountains

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alpen-stock \ˈɒl-pən-stɒk/ *n* [G, fr. *Alpen* + *stock* staff]: a long iron-pointed staff used in mountain climbing

al-pea-trine \ˈɒl-pes-trɪn/ *adj* [ML *alpestris* mountainous, fr. L *Alpes* Alps]: growing at high elevations but not above the timberline: SUBALPINE

alpha \ˈɒlfə/ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk, of Sem origin, akin to Heb *aleph* aleph] 1: the 1st letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHA-BET table 2: something that is first: BEGINNING 3: the chief or brightest star of a constellation

alpha or *α* *adj*: closest in the structure of an organic molecule to a particular group or atom (α-substitution) (α-naphthol)

alpha *adj*: ALPHABETIC

alpha-ad-re-n-er-gic \ˈɒl-fə-əd-rə-nər-jɪk/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an alpha-receptor (~ blocking action)

alpha and omega *n* [fr. the fact that alpha and omega are respectively the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet] 1: the beginning and ending 2: the principal element

alpha-bet \ˈɒl-fə-ˈbet/ *n* [ME *alphabet* fr. LL *alphabetum*, fr. Gk *alphabētos*, fr. *alpha* + *bēta* beta] 1: a set of letters or other characters with which one or more languages are written esp if arranged in a customary order 2: a system of signs or signals that serve as equivalents for letters 2: RUDIMENTS, ELEMENTS

alpha-bet-ic \ˈɒl-fə-ˈbet-ɪk/ or *al-pha-bet-ic-ally* \-i-ˈkəl-i/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or employing an alphabet 2: arranged in the order of the letters of the alphabet — *al-pha-bet-ic-ally* \-i-ˈkəl-i/ *adv*

alpha-bet-iza-tion \ˈɒl-fə-ˈbet-ə-ˈzə-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of alphabetizing 2: an alphabetically arranged series, list, or file

alpha-bet-ize \ˈɒl-fə-ˈbet-ə-ˈzɪz/ *v* -ized, -izing 1: to furnish with an alphabet 2: to arrange alphabetically — *al-pha-bet-iz-er* *n*

alpha globulin *n* [ISV]: any of several globulins of plasma or serum that have at alkaline pH the greatest electrophoretic mobility next to albumin — compare BETA GLOBULIN GAMMA GLOBULIN

alpha-helix \ˈɒl-fə-ˈhiː-lɪks/ *n*: the coiled structural arrangement of many proteins consisting of a single spiral amino-acid chain that is stabilized by hydrogen bonds

alpha iron *n*: the form of iron stable below 910°C

alpha-mer-ic \ˈɒl-fə-ˈmer-ɪk/ or *al-pha-mer-ic-ally* \-i-ˈkəl-i/ *adj* [al-pha-bet + numeric, numerical]: ALPHANUMERIC

alpha-num-er-ic \ˈn(ɪ)u-ˈmer-ɪk/ *adj* *also* *al-pha-num-er-ic-ally* [alphabet + numeric, numerical] 1: consisting of both letters and numbers and often other symbols (as punctuation marks and mathematical symbols) as well (an ~ code), *also*: being a character in an alphanumeric system 2: capable of using alphanumeric characters (an ~ computer) — *al-pha-num-er-ic-ally* \-i-ˈkəl-i/ *adv*

alpha particle *n*: a positively charged nuclear particle identical with the nucleus of a helium atom that consists of two protons and two neutrons and is ejected at high speed in certain radioactive transformations

alpha privative *n*: the prefix *a-* or *an-* expressing negation in Greek and in English

alpha ray *n* 1: an alpha particle moving at high speed (as in radioactive emission) 2: a stream of alpha particles — called *also* alpha radiation

alpha-re-cep-tor \ˈɒl-fə-ˈrɛp-tər/ *n*: a receptor that is associated with vasoconstriction, relaxation of intestinal muscle, and contraction of the nictitating membrane, iris dilator muscle, splenic smooth muscle, and muscular layer of the wall of the uterus — called *also* alpha-adrenergic receptor

Al-ph-e-us \ˈɒl-fē-əs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Alpheios*]: a Greek river-god who pursues the nymph Arctura and is finally united with her

al-pine \ˈɒl-pɪn/ *n* 1: a plant native to alpine or boreal regions that is often grown for ornament 2 *cap*: a person possessing Alpine physical characteristics

Alpine *adj* 1 *often not cap*: of, relating to, or resembling the Alps or any mountains 2 *often not cap*: of, relating to, or growing in the biogeographic zone including the elevated slopes above timberline 3: of or relating to a type of stocky broad-headed white men of medium height with brown hair or eyes often regarded as constituting a branch of the Caucasian race 4: of or relating to competitive ski events consisting of slalom and downhill racing — compare NORDIC

al-pin-ism \ˈɒl-pə-nɪz-əm/ *n*, *often cap*: mountain climbing in the Alps or other high mountains — *al-pin-ist* \-nɪst/ *n*

al-ready \ˈɒl-rɛd-i/ *adv* [ME *al redy*, fr. *al* ready *adj*, wholly ready, fr. *al* all + *redy* ready]: *prep* to a specified or implied past, present, or future time by this time: PREVIOUSLY (he had ~ left when I called)

al-right \ˈɒl-rɪt/ *adv* or *adj* [ME, fr. *al* + *right*] ~ ALL RIGHT (the first two years of the medical school were ~ Gertrude Stein)

Al-sa-tian \ˈɒl-sə-shən/ *n* [ML *Abatia Alsace*] GERMAN SHEPHERD

Al-sa-ke clover \ˈɒl-sak-, -sɪk-/ *n* [*Alsike*, Sweden] a European perennial clover (*Trifolium hybridum*) much used as a forage plant

al-so \ˈɒl-səʊ/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *ealswa*, fr. *eall* all + *swa* so — more at SO] 1: LIKEWISE 2: in addition 100

al-so-ran \-ˈrən/ *n* 1: a horse or dog that finishes out of the money in a race 2: a contestant that does not win 3: one that is competitively of little importance (was just an ~ in the scramble for privileges — C. A. Buss)

alt *abbr* 1 alternate 2 altitude 3 alto

Alta *abbr* Alberta

Al-ta-ic \ˈɒl-tə-ɪk/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the Altaic mountains 2: of, relating to, or constituting a language family comprising the Turkic, Tungusic, and Mongolic subfamilies



alpaca 1

a	about	a	kitten	or	further	a	back	a	bake	a	coat	a	cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	lie
j	joke	o	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	coin	th	thin	th	thru
u	loot	a	loot	y	yet	y	few	y	lurid	zh	vision		

Altair \al-'ti(ə)r, -'ta(ə)r, -'te(ə)r, 'al-' \ [Ar *al-īd'ir*, lit., the flier]: the first magnitude star Alpha (α) Aquilae
altar \ol-'tər \ *n.* *often attrb* [ME *alter*, fr OE *altiar*, fr L *altare*, akin to L *adolere* to burn up] 1: a usu raised structure or place on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned in worship 2: a table on which the eucharistic elements are consecrated or which serves as a center of worship or ritual — see BASILICA illustration
altar boy *n.* a boy who assists the celebrant in a liturgical service
altar call *n.* an appeal by an evangelist to worshippers to come forward to signify their desire to commit their lives to Christ
altar of repose *often cap A&R*: REPOSITORY 2
altar-piece \ol-'tər-'pēs \ *n.* a work of art that decorates the space above and behind an altar
altar rail *n.* a railing in front of an altar separating the chancel from the body of the church
altar stone *n.* a stone slab with a compartment containing the relics of martyrs that forms an essential part of a Roman Catholic altar
alt-azimuth \('al-'taz-(ə)-məθ \ *n* [ISV *altitude* + *azimuth*]: a telescope mounted so that it can swing horizontally and vertically, also: any of several other similarly mounted instruments
alter \ol-'tər \ *vb* *altered*, *alter-ing* \-(tə)-rɪŋ \ [ME *alteren*, fr MF *alterer*, fr ML *alterare*, fr L *alter* other (of two), akin to L *alius* other — more at ELSE] *vi* 1: to make different without changing into something else 2: CASTRATE, SPAY *vi* to become different *syn* see CHANGE *ant* fix — *alter-ability* \ol-(tə)-rə-'bil-ə-tē \ *n* — *alter-able* \ol-(tə)-rə-'bəl \ *adj* — *alter-ably* \-bəl \ *adv* — *alter-er* \-tər-'ər \ *n*
alter-ation \ol-'tə-'rā-shən \ *n* 1: the act or process of altering: the state of being altered 2: the result of altering: MODIFICATION
alter-active \ol-'tə-'rāt-iv, -rāt- \ *n.* a drug used empirically to alter favorably the course of an ailment
alter-cate \ol-'tər-'kāt \ *vi* -cated, -cat-ing [L *altercatu*, pp of *altercat*, fr *alter*], to dispute angrily or noisily: WRANGLE
alter-ca-tion \ol-'tər-'kā-shən \ *n.* a noisy heated angry dispute, also: noisy controversy *syn* see QUARREL
alter ego \ol-'tə-'gō \ *also* -'reg-(ə) \ *n* [L, lit., second I]: a second self, esp a trusted friend
alter-nate \ol-'tər-'nat \ *also* -'al- \ *adj* [L *alternatus*, pp of *alternare*, fr *alternus* alternate, fr *alter*] 1: occurring or succeeding by turns (a day of ~ sunshine and rain) 2: arranged first on one side and then on the other at different levels or points along an axial line (~ leaves) — compare OPPOSITE *b*: arranged one above or alongside the other 3: every other: every second (he works on ~ days) 4: constituting an alternative (took the ~ route home) *syn* see INTERMITTENT *ant* consecutive — *alter-nately* *adv*
alter-nate \-nāt \ *vb* -nated; -nat-ing *vi* 1: to perform by turns or in succession 2: to cause to alternate *vi*, *vi*: to change from one to another repeatedly (storms alternated with sunshine)
alter-nate \-nāt \ *n* 1 ALTERNATIVE 2: one that substitutes for or alternates with another
alternate angle *n.* one of a pair of angles on opposite sides of a transversal at its intersection with two other lines *a*: one of a pair of angles inside the two intersected lines — called also *alternate interior angle* *b*: one of a pair of angles outside the two intersected lines — called also *alternate exterior angle*
alternating current *n.* an electric current that reverses its direction at regularly recurring intervals — abbr AC
alternating group *n.* a permutation group whose elements comprise those permutations of *n* objects which can be formed from the original order by making consecutively an even number of interchanges of pairs of objects
alter-na-tion \ol-'tər-'nā-shən \ *also* -'al- \ *n* 1: the act or process of alternating or causing to alternate *b*: alternating occurrence 2: SUCCESSION 3: DISJUNCTION 2a 3: the occurrence of different allomorphs or allophones
alternation of generations: the occurrence of two or more forms differently produced in the life cycle of a plant or animal usu involving the regular alternation of a sexual with an asexual generation but not infrequently consisting of alternation of a dioecious generation with one or more parthenogenetic generations
alter-na-tive \ol-'tər-'nat-iv, -al- \ *adj* 1: offering or expressing a choice (several ~ plans) 2: ALTERNATE — *alter-na-tively* *adv* — *alter-na-tive-ness* *n*
alternative *n* 1: a proposition or situation offering a choice between two or more things only one of which may be chosen *b*: an opportunity for deciding between two or more courses or propositions 2: one of two or more things, courses, or propositions to be chosen *syn* see CHOICE
alter-na-tor \ol-'tər-'nāt-ər \ *also* -'al- \ *n*: an electric generator for producing alternating current
althaea or **al-thea** \al-'thē-ə \ *n* [L *althaea* marsh mallow, fr Gk *althaia*] 1: ROSE OF SHARON 2: a hollyhock or related plant (genus *Althaea*)
alt-horn \alt-'hō-(ə)rən \ *n* [G, fr. alt alto + horn horn]: an alto saxhorn
although *also* *altho* \ol-'thō \ *conj* [ME *although*, fr. al all + though]: in spite of the fact that: even though *syn* see THOUGH
alt-im-e-ter \al-'tim-ət-ər, -'al-tə-'mēt-ər \ *n* [L *altus* + E-meter]: an instrument for measuring altitude, specif.: an aneroid barometer designed to register changes in atmospheric pressure accompanying changes in altitude — *alt-im-e-try* \al-'tim-ə-'trē \ *n*
alt-ipla-no \al-'ti-'plan-(ə) \ *n*, *pl* -nos [AmerSp, fr. L *altus* + *planum* plain]: a high plateau or plain: TABLELAND
alt-itude \al-'ti-(t)yūd \ *n* [ME, fr L *altitudo* height, depth, fr *altus* high, deep — more at OLD] 1: the angular elevation of a celestial object above the horizon *b*: the vertical elevation of an object above sea level *c*: the perpendicular distance from a vertex of a geometric figure to the opposite side or from a side or face to a parallel side or face, esp.: the altitude on a base 2: the highest level of a quality or feeling (the ~ of passion) 3: a: vertical

distance or extent *b*: position at a height *c*: an elevated region: EMINENCE — *usu* used in pl *syn* see HEIGHT — *alt-itu-dinal* \al-'ti-(t)yūd-nəl, -'nəl \ *adj* — *alt-iti-tu-din-ous* \-(t)yūd-nəs, -'nəs \ *adj*
altitude sickness *n*: the effects (as nosebleed or nausea) of oxygen deficiency in the blood and tissues developed in rarefied air at high altitudes
alto \al-'(t)ō \ *n*, *pl* altos [It, lit., high, fr L *altus*] 1: a: COUNTER TENOR *b*: CONTRALTO 2: the second highest part in 4-part harmony 3: a member of a family of instruments having a range lower than that of the treble or soprano
alto *adj*: relating to or having the range or part of an alto
alto-cu-mu-lus \al-'tō-'kyu-myō-'lūs \ *n*, *pl* -ti-(t)yū-, -jē \ [NL, fr L *altus* + NL -o- + *culmus*]: a fleecy cloud formation consisting of large whitish globular cloudlets with shaded portions — see CLOUD illustration
alto-gether \ol-'tə-'geth-ər \ *adv* [ME *altogedere*, fr *al* all + *together* together] 1: WHOLLY THOROUGHLY (an ~ different problem) 2: in all: all told 3: on the whole: in the main
altogether *n*: NUDE — *usu* used with the (posed in the ~)
alto-relievo or **alto-rilievo** \al-'(t)ō-n-'lē-(t)ō-, -jē-(t)ō-'rē-lē-'yā-(t)ō-, *pl* alto-relievos or alto-rilievos \al-'(t)ō-'rē-lē-'yā-(t)ō-'vā \ [It *altorilievo*] 1: HIGH RELIEF 2: a sculpture in high relief
alto-stratus \al-'tō-'strāt-əs, -'strāt- \ *n*, *pl* -ti-(t)yū-, -jē \ [NL, fr L *altus* + NL -o- + *stratus*]: a cloud formation similar to cirrostratus but darker and at a lower level — see CLOUD illustration
alt-ri-cial \al-'trish-əl \ *adj* [L *altitric*, *altitric* fem of *altor* one who nours, fr *altus* pp of *alere* to nourish — more at OLD]: having the young hatched in a very immature and helpless condition so as to require care for some time — compare PRECOCIAL
alt-ri-tu-m \al-'trī-tū-'zəm \ *n* [F *altruisme*, fr *autrui* other people, fr OF, oblique case form of *autre* other, fr L *alter*]: unselfish regard for or devotion to the welfare of others — *alt-ri-tu-ist* \-trī-tū-'ist \ *n* — *alt-ri-tu-istic* \al-'trī-tū-'is-tik \ *adj* — *alt-ri-tu-ist-ically* \-trī-tū-'is-tik-ə-lē \ *adv*
alu-la \al-'yā-lə \ *n*, *pl* -lae \-jē-, -jē \ [NL, fr L, dim of *ala* wing — more at AILE] : BASTARD WING — *alu-lar* \-lār \ *adj*
alum \al-'əm \ *n* [ME, fr MF *alun*, *alun*, fr L *alumen* — more at ALE] 1: a potassium aluminum sulfate $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ or an ammonium aluminum sulfate $NH_4Al(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ used esp as an emetic and as an astringent and styptic 2: any of various double salts isomorphous with potash alum 3: ALUMINUM SULFATE
alu-mi-na \ə-'lū-mə-'nə \ *n* [NL, fr L *alumin*, *alumen* alum]: aluminum oxide Al_2O_3 occurring native as corundum and in hydrated forms (as in bauxite)
alu-mi-nate \-nət \ *n*: a compound of alumina with a metallic oxide
alu-mi-nif-er-ous \ə-'lū-mə-'nif-(ə)-rəs \ *adj*: containing alum or aluminum
alu-mi-ni-um \al-'yā-'mīn-ē-əm \ *n* [NL, fr *alumina*] chiefly Brit.: ALUMINUM
alu-mi-nize \ə-'lū-mə-'nīz \ *vi* -nized; -niz-ing: to treat or coat with aluminum
alu-mi-no-sil-i-cate \ə-'lū-mə-'nō-'sil-ə-'kāt, -'sil-ə-'kāt \ *n* [L *alumin*, *alumen* + -o- + ISV *silicate*]: a combined silicate and aluminate
alu-mi-nous \ə-'lū-mə-'nəs \ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing alum or aluminum
alu-mi-num \ə-'lū-mə-'nəm \ *n*, *often attrb* [NL, fr *alumina*]: a bluish silver-white malleable ductile light trivalent metallic element with good electrical and thermal conductivity, high reflectivity, and resistance to oxidation that is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust occurring always in combination — see ELEMENT table
aluminum sulfate *n*: a colorless salt $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ usu made by treating bauxite with sulfuric acid and used in making paper, in water purification, and in tanning
alum-na \ə-'lū-mə-'nə \ *n*, *pl* -nae \-jē-, -jē \ [L, fem of *alumnus*]: a girl or woman who has attended or has graduated from a particular school, college, or university
alum-nus \ə-'lū-mə-'nəs \ *n*, *pl* -ni \-nī \ [L, foster son, pupil, fr *alere* to nourish — more at OLD] 1: one who has attended or has graduated from a particular school, college, or university 2: one who is a former member, employee, contributor, or inmate (former juvenile delinquent, hoodlum, ~ of reform schools — *Newsweek*)
alum-root \al-'əm-'rūt, -'rut \ *n* 1: any of several No American herbs (genus *Heuchera*) of the saxifrage family; esp.: one (*H. americana*) with an astringent root 2: WILD GERANIUM 1
alu-nite \al-'(y)ə-'nīt \ *n* [F, fr *alun* alum]: a mineral $K(AlO)_2(SO_4) \cdot 3H_2O$ consisting of a hydrous potassium aluminum sulfate and occurring in massive form or in rhombohedral crystals
alve-o-lar \al-'vē-ə-'lār \ *adj* 1: of, relating to, resembling, or having alveoli 2: of, relating to, or constituting the part of the jaws where the teeth arise, the air cells of the lungs, or glands with secretory cells about a central space 3: articulated with the tip of the tongue touching or near the teethridge — *alve-o-lar-ly* *adv*
alve-o-late \-lāt \ *adj*: pitted like a honeycomb — *alve-o-la-tion* \al-'vē-ə-'lā-shən \ *n*
alve-o-lus \al-'vē-ə-'lūs \ *n*, *pl* -li \-lī-, -lī \ [NL, fr L, dim of *alveus* cavity, hollow, fr *alvus* belly; akin to ON *hvanngjoli* stalk of angelica, Gk *aulos* a reed instrument] 1: a small cavity or pit as *a*: a socket for a tooth *b*: an air cell of the lungs *c*: an acinus of a compound gland *d*: a cell or compartment of a honeycomb 2: TEETHRIDGE
alw *abbr* allowance
al-way \ol-'(t)wā \ *adv* [ME] *archaic*: ALWAYS
al-ways \ol-'wēz, -wəz, -(t)wāz \ *adv* [ME *always*, *alwayes*, fr OE *ealne* *weg*, lit., all the way, fr. *ealne* (adv. of *eall* all) + *weg* (acc) way — more at WAY] 1: at all times: INVARIABLY 2: FOREVER. PERPETUALLY 3: at any rate: in any event (as a last resort one can ~ work)
Alyce clover \al-'əs-ə \ *n* [Prob. by folk etymology fr NL *Alysicarpus*, genus name, fr Gk *halyss* chain + *karpus* fruit]: a low spreading annual Old World legume (*Alysicarpus vaginalis*) used in the southern U.S. as a cover crop and for hay and pasturage

am-bi-vert \ˈam-bi-ˌvɜrt\ *n* [ambi- + -vert (as in *invert*)] • a person having characteristics of both extrovert and introvert

am-ble \ˈam-blə\ *vi* **am-ble**, **am-bling** \-ˌblɪŋ\ [*M*] **am-ble**, *fr* MF *ambler*, *fr* L *ambulare* to walk: to go at or as if *n*: an amble: SAUNTER — **am-bler** \-ˌblɜr\ *n*

amble *n* 1: an easy gait of a horse in which the legs on the same side of the body move together 2: RACK 3: an easy gait 3: a leisurely walk

am-blyg-on-ite \ˈam-blɪg-ə-nɪt\ *n* [*G* *amblygonit* *fr* Gk *amblygonios* obtuse-angled, *fr* *amblys* blunt, dull + *gonia* angle, akin to L *molere* to grind — more at MEAL-GON] • a mineral (Li, Na) $AlPO_4(F, OH)$ consisting of basic lithium aluminum phosphate commonly containing sodium and fluorine and occurring in white cleavable masses

am-blyg-opia \ˈam-blɪ-ˈɒ-pi-ə\ *n* [NL, *fr* Gk *amblyopia*, *fr* *amblys* + *-opia* -opia] • dimness of sight without apparent change in the eye structures associated esp. with toxic effects or dietary deficiencies — **am-blyg-opic** \-ˈɒp-ɪk\ *adj*

am-bo-cep-tor \ˈam-bō-sɛp-tər\ *n* [ISV *ambi-* + *receptor*] • the lytic antibody used in complement-fixation tests

Am-boi-nese \ˈam-bōi-ˈnez\ *n*, *pl* **Am-boi-nese** \ˈam-bōi-ˈnez\ *n*, *pl* **Amboinese** or **Amboinese** [*Amboina* (*Ambon*) + *-ese*] 1: a native or inhabitant of Ambon 2: the language of the people of Ambon

am-boy-na or **am-boi-na** \ˈam-bōi-nə\ *n* [*Amboina*, Moluccas, Indonesia] • a mottled curly-grained wood of a leguminous tree (*Pterocarpus indicus*) of southeastern Asia

am-bro-sia \ˈam-brō-zhi(-ə)-sə\ *n* [L, *fr* Gk, lit., immortality, *fr* *ambrosia* immortal, *fr* *a-* + *-mbrosios* (akin to *bros* mortal) — more at MURDER] 1: a: the food of the Greek and Roman gods 2: the ointment or perfume of the gods 3: something extremely pleasing to taste or smell 3: a dessert made of oranges and shredded coconut — **am-bro-sial** \-zhi(-ə)-səl\ *adj* — **am-bro-sial-ly** \-li\ *adv*

am-bro-type \ˈam-brō-tɪp\ *n* [Gk *ambros* + *E type*] • a positive picture made of a photographic negative on glass backed by a dark surface

am-bry \ˈam-brɪ, ˈam-rɪ, ˈom-ə\ *n*, *pl* **ambries** [ME *armarie*, *fr* OF, *fr* L *armarium*, *fr* *arma* weapons — more at ARM] 1: a recess in a church wall (as for holding sacramental vessels) 2 *dialect chiefly Brit.* PANTRY

am-be-ace \ˈam-zās\ *n* [ME *ambes* *as*, *fr* OF, *fr* *ambes* both + *as* *aces* archaic, the lowest throw at dice, also: something worthless or unlucky

am-bu-la-crum \ˈam-byə-ˈlāk-rəm, -ˈlāk-ə\ *n*, *pl* **-era** \-rə\ [NL, *fr* L, *alley*, *fr* *ambulare* to walk] • one of the radial areas of echinoderms along which run the principal nerves, blood vessels, and elements of the water-vascular system — **am-bu-la-cral** \-rəl\ *adj*

am-bu-lance \ˈam-byə-lən(t)s\ *n* [F, field hospital, *fr* *ambulant* itinerant, *fr* L *ambulant*, *ambulus*, *pp* of *ambulare*] • a vehicle equipped for transporting the injured or sick

ambulance chaser *n* • a lawyer or lawyer's agent who incites accident victims to sue for damages — **ambulance chasing** *n*

am-bu-lant \ˈam-byə-lənt\ *adj* • moving about: AMBULATORY

am-bu-lecte \-ˌlɛt\ *vi* -lated, -let-ing [L *ambulator*, *pp* of *ambulare*] • to move from place to place: WALK — **am-bu-lation** \ˈam-byə-ˈlā-shən\ *n*

am-bu-la-to-ry \ˈam-byə-lə-tōr-ē, -tōr-ə\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or adapted to walking, also: occurring while walking 2: moving from place to place ITINERANT 3: capable of being altered (a will is ~ until the testator's death) 4: a: able to walk about and not bedridden b: involving an individual who is able to walk about (~ medical care) — **am-bu-la-to-ri-ly** \ˈam-byə-lə-tōr-ē-lē, -tōr-ə-lē\ *adv*

ambulatory *n*, *pl* **-ries** • a sheltered place (as in a cloister or church) for walking

am-bus-cade \ˈam-bə-skād, -ˈam-bə-ə\ *n* [MF *embuscade*, *modif* of OIt *imboscata*, *fr* *imboscare* to place in ambush, *fr* *in* (*fr* L) + *bosco* forest, *perh* of Gmc *organ*, akin to OHG *buse* forest — more at IN BUSH] • AMBUSH — **ambuscade** *vb* — **am-bus-cader** *n*

am-bush \ˈam-bʊʃ\ *vb* [ME *embuschen*, *fr* OF *embuschier*, *fr* *en* in (*fr* L *in*) + *busche* thick of firewood] *vi* 1: to station in ambush 2: to attack from an ambush: WAYLAY ~ *vi* • to lie in wait: LURK *syn* *see* SURPRISE — **am-bush-er** *n* — **am-bush-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

ambush *n* 1: a trap in which concealed persons lie in wait to attack by surprise 2: the persons stationed in ambush; also: their concealed position

amdt *abbr* amendment

ameba, **ameban**, **amebic**, **amebold** *var* of AMOEBA. AMOEBAN

AMOEBA, **AMOEBOID**

am-e-bi-a-sis \ˈam-i-ˈbi-ə-sɪs\ *n*: infection with or disease caused by amoebas

ame-bic dysentery \-ˌmɛ-bɪk-ə\ *n* • acute intestinal amebiasis of man caused by an amoeba (*Endamoeba histolytica*) and marked by dysentery, gripping pain, and erosion of the intestinal wall

amebocyte *var* of AMOEBOCYTE

āme dam-nōe \ˈām-dā-nō\ *n*, *pl* **āmes dam-nōēs** \ˈām-dā-nō(-z)\ [F, lit., damned soul]: a willing tool of another person

ameur *var* of EMIR

amelio-rate \-ˌmɛ-lɪ-ə-ˈrāt, -ˈmɛ-lɪ-ə-ə\ *vb* -rated; -rat-ing [alter of *melliorare*] *vi* • to make better or more tolerable ~ *vi* • to grow better *syn* *see* IMPROVE *ant* worsen, deteriorate — **amelio-ration** \-ˌmɛ-lɪ-ə-ˈrā-shən, -ˈmɛ-lɪ-ə-ə\ *n* — **amelio-ra-tive** \-ˌmɛ-lɪ-ə-ˈrāt-ɪv, -ˈmɛ-lɪ-ə-ə\ *adj* — **amelio-ra-tor** \-ˌrāt-ər\ *n* — **amelio-ra-to-ry** \-rə-tōr-ē, -tōr-ə\ *adj*

amen \ˈ(ə)-ˈmɛn\ (ˈā-ə, when sung) *interj* [ME, *fr* OE, *fr* LL, *fr* Gk *amēn*, *fr* Heb *āmēn*] — used to express solemn ratification (as of an expression of faith) or hearty approval (as of an assertion)

ame-na-bly \-ˈmɛ-nə-bəl, -ˈmɛn-ə\ *adj* [prob *fr* (assumed) AF, *fr* MF *amener* to lead up, *fr* OF, *fr* *a-* (*fr* L *ad-*) + *mener* to lead, *fr* L *minare* to drive, *fr* *minari* to threaten — more at MOUNT] 1: liable to be brought to account: ANSWERABLE (citizens ~ to the law) 2: a: capable of submission (as to judgment or test) (the

data is ~ to analysis) b: readily brought to yield or submit: TRACTABLE (a child ~ to discipline) *syn* *see* OBEDIENT *ant* recalcitrant, refractory — **ame-na-bil-ity** \-ˈmɛ-nə-ˈbɪl-ə-tē, -ˈmɛn-ə-ə\ *n* — **ame-na-bly** \-ˈmɛ-nə-bəl, -ˈmɛn-ə\ *adv*

amen corner \ˈā-mən-ə\ *n*: a conspicuous corner in a church occupied by fervent worshippers

amend \ə-ˈmend\ *vb* [ME *amenden*, *fr* OF *amender*, *modif* of L *emendare*, *fr* *e*, ex out + *menda* fault, akin to L *mendax* lying, mendacious beggar, Skt *minda* physical defect] *vi* 1: to put right, *specif* • to make emendations in (as a text) 2: a: to change or modify for the better: IMPROVE (~ the situation) b: to alter esp in phraseology, *specif* • to alter formally by modification, deletion, or addition (~ the constitution) ~ *vi* • to reform oneself *syn* *see* CORRECT *ant* debase, impair — **amend-able** \-ˈmɛn-də-bəl\ *adj* — **amend-er** *n*

amen-da-to-ry \ə-ˈmɛn-də-tōr-ē, -tōr-ə\ *adj* [amend + -atory (as in *emendatory*)] • CORRECTIVE

amend-ment \ə-ˈmɛn(d)-mənt\ *n* 1: the act of amending esp for the better: CORRECTION 2: a substance that aids plant growth indirectly by improving the condition of the soil 3: a: the process of amending by parliamentary or constitutional procedure b: an alteration proposed or effected by this process (the 18th ~)

amends \ə-ˈmɛn(d)-z\ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr [ME *amendes*, *fr* OF, *pl* of *amende* reparation, *fr* *amender*] • compensation for a loss or injury: RECOMPENSE

ame-ni-ty \ə-ˈmɛn-ə-tē, -ˈmɛ-nat-ə\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** [ME *amenite*, *fr* L *amenitas*, *fr* *amoenitas*, *fr* *amoenus* pleasant] 1: a: the quality of being pleasant or agreeable b: (1) the attractiveness and value of real estate or of a residential structure (2) a: a feature conducive to such attractiveness and value 2: something that conduces to material comfort or convenience 3: something (as a conventional social gesture) that conduces to smoothness or pleasantness of social intercourse

amen-or-rhea \ə-ˈmɛn-ə-rē-ə, -ˈmɛn-ə\ *n* [NL, *fr* *a-* + Gk *mēn* month + NL *-o* + *-rhea* — more at MOON] • abnormal absence or suppression of the menstrual discharge — **amen-or-rheic** \-rē-ɪk\ *adj*

ament \ˈam-ənt, ˈā-mənt\ *n* [NL *amentum*, *fr* L, thong, strap] • an indeterminate spicate inflorescence (as in the willow) bearing scaly bracts and apetalous unisexual flowers — **amen-ta-ceous** \ˈam-ən-tā-shəs, ˈā-mən-ə\ *adj* — **amen-tifer-ous** \-ˈtɪf(-ə)-rəs\ *adj*

amen-tia \ˈ(ə)-ˈmɛn-ch(-ē)-ə, -(ə)-ə\ *n* [NL, *fr* L, madness, *fr* *ament*, *aments* mad, *fr* *a-* (*fr* *ab-*) + *ment*, *mens* mind — more at MIND] • mental deficiency, *specif* • a condition of lack of development of intellectual capacity

Amer *abbr* America; American

Amer-asian \ˈam-ə-ˈrā-zhən, -shən\ *n* [American + Asian] • a person of mixed American and Asian descent, esp. one whose mother is Asian and whose father is American

amerc \ə-ˈmɜrs\ *vi* **amerced**, **amerc-ing** [ME *amercien*, *fr* AF *amercier*, *fr* OF *a merce* at (one's) mercy] • to punish by a fine whose amount is fixed by the court, broadly: PUNISH — **amercement** \-ˈmɜr-smənt\ *n* — **amerc-able** \-ˈmɜr-sə-bəl, -ˈmɜr-shə-bəl\ *adj*

American \ə-ˈmer-ə-kən\ *n* 1: an Indian of No America or So America 2: a native or inhabitant of No America or So America 3: a citizen of the US

American adj 1: of or relating to America 2: of or relating to the U.S. or its possessions or original territory 3: of or relating to the division of mankind that comprises the Indians of No America and So America — **Ameri-can-ness** \-kən-nəs\ *n*

Ameri-can-na \ə-ˈmer-ə-ˈkən-ə, -ˈkən-, ˈkā-nə\ *n* *pl*: materials concerning or characteristic of America, its civilization, or its culture, also: a collection of such materials

American chameleon *n*: a lizard (*Anolis carolinensis*) of the southeastern US

American cheese *n*: a process cheese made from American cheddar cheese

American dream *n*: an American social ideal that stresses egalitarianism and esp material prosperity

American elm *n*: a large elm (*Ulmus americana*) with gradually spreading branches and pendulous branchlets that is common in eastern No America

American English *n*: the native language of most inhabitants of the US — used esp. with the implication that it is clearly distinguishable from British English yet not so divergent as to be a separate language

American foxhound *n*: any of an American breed of foxhounds that are smaller than the English foxhound but with longer ears and that have a dense hard glossy coat of black, tan, and white, straight forelegs, and powerful hindquarters

American Indian *n*: a member of any of the aboriginal peoples of the western hemisphere except us the Eskimos constituting one of the divisions of the Mongoloid stock

American Indian Day *n*: the fourth Friday in September observed in honor of the American Indian

Ameri-can-ism \ə-ˈmer-ə-kə-nɪz-əm\ *n* 1: a characteristic feature of American English esp. as contrasted with British English 2: attachment or allegiance to the traditions, interests, or ideals of the US 3: a custom or trait peculiar to America b: the political principles and practices essential to American national culture

Ameri-can-ist \-kə-nɪst\ *n* 1: a specialist in the languages or cultures of the aboriginal inhabitants of America 2: a specialist in American culture or history

American ivy *n*: VIRGINIA CREEPER

Americanization \ə-ˈmer-ə-kə-nə-zā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of Americanizing 2: instruction of foreigners (as immigrants) in English and in U.S. history, government, and culture



Amer-i-can-ize \ə-ˈmer-ə-kə-nīz\ *v* -ized; -izing *vt*: to cause to acquire or conform to American characteristics ~ *n*: to acquire or conform to American traits

American plan *n*: a hotel plan whereby the daily rates cover the costs of the room and meals — compare **EUROPEAN PLAN**

American saddle horse *n*: a 3-gaited or 5-gaited saddle horse of a breed developed chiefly in Kentucky from Thoroughbreds and native stock

American Standard Version *n*: an American version of the Bible based on the Revised Version and published in 1901 — called also **American Revised Version**

American trotter *n*: **STANDARD BRED**

American water spaniel *n*: a medium-sized spaniel of American origin with a thick curly chocolate or liver-colored coat

am-er-i-cium \ə-m-ə-ˈrī-(h)-ə-m\ *n* [NL, fr *America* + NL *-ium*] a radioactive metallic element produced by bombardment of plutonium with high-energy neutrons — see **ELEMENT table**

AmerInd *abbr* American Indian

Amer-in-dian \ə-m-ə-ˈrī-n-dē-ən\ *n* [American + *Indian*]: **AMERICAN INDIAN** — **AmerInd** \ə-m-ə-ˈrī-n-d\ *n* — **Amerindian** *adj* — **Amer-in-dic** \ə-m-ə-ˈrī-n-dīk\ *adj*

âmes damnées *pl* of **AMÉDANÉE**

am-e-thop-ter-in \ə-m-ə-ˈthāp-tə-rən\ *n* [amin- + *meth-* + *pteroic acid* + *-in*]: **METHOTREXATE**

am-e-thyst \ə-m-ə-ˈthōst-, ˈ(θ)ist\ *n* [ME *amatiste*, fr OF & L, OF, fr L *amethystus*, fr Gk *amethystos*, lit., remedy against drunkenness, fr *a-* + *methyine* to be drunk, fr *methy* wine — more at **MEAD**] 1 *a*: a clear purple or bluish violet variety of crystallized quartz that is much used as a jeweler's stone 2 *b*: a deep purple variety of corundum 2 *c*: a variable color averaging a moderate purple — **am-e-thys-tine** \ə-m-ə-ˈthīs-tīn\ *adj*

am-e-tropic \ə-m-ə-ˈtrō-pē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr Gk *ametropia* without measure (fr *a-* + *metron* measure) + NL *-opia* — more at **MEASURE**] an abnormal refractive condition of the eye in which images fail to focus upon the retina — **am-e-tro-pic** \ə-ˈtrō-pīk-, ˈtrāp-īk\ *adj*

AMG *abbr* allied military government

Am-har-ic \ə-m-ˈhār-īk\ *n*: the Semitic language that is the official language of Ethiopia — **Amharic** *adj*

ami-a-ble \ə-mē-ə-ˈbəl\ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr LL *amicabilis* friendly, fr L *amicus* friend, akin to L *amare* to love] 1 *archaic*: **PLEASING** **ADMIABLE** 2 *a*: generally agreeable (as ~ musical comedy) 2 *b*: having a friendly, sociable, and congenial disposition — **ami-a-bil-ity** \ə-mē-ə-ˈbīl-ə-tē\ *n* — **ami-a-ble-ness** \ə-mē-ə-ˈbəl-nəs\ *n* — **ami-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

syn **AMICABLE**, **GOOD-NATURED**, **OBLIGING**, **COMPLAISANT** *shared meaning* *element*: having or showing a will to please **ant** **unamiable**

ami-an-tus \ə-mē-ˈan(t)-thəs\ or **ami-an-tus** \ə-mē-ˈan-təs\ *n* [L *amiantus*, fr Gk *amiantos*, fr *amiantos* unpolluted, fr *a-* + *miainein* to pollute] fine silky asbestos

ami-ca-ble \ə-mī-ə-ˈkə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr LL *amicabilis*] characterized by friendly goodwill. **PEACEABLE** — **ami-ca-bil-ity** \ə-mī-ə-ˈkə-bīl-ə-tē\ *n* — **ami-ca-ble-ness** \ə-mī-ə-ˈkə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **ami-ca-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

syn **AMICABLE**, **NEIGHBORLY**, **FRIENDLY** *shared meaning* *element*: exhibiting goodwill and an absence of antagonism **ant** **antagonistic**

am-ice \ə-mē-ˈās\ *n* [ME *amis*, prob fr MF, pl of *amis*, fr ML *amicus*, fr L, cloak, fr *amicus*, pp of *amicare* to wrap around, fr *amb-* around + *jacere* to throw — more at **AMBI**, **JET**]. a liturgical vestment made of an oblong piece of cloth usu. of white linen and worn about the neck and shoulders and partly under the alb — see **VESTMENT illustration**

ami-cus cu-ri-ae \ə-mē-ˈkə-ˈsk(y)ur-ē-ā\ *n*, *pl* **ami-cū curiae** \-mē-ˈkē-k(y)ur-ē\ [NL, lit., friend of the court]. one (as a professional person or organization) that is not a party to a particular litigation but that is permitted by the court to advise it in respect to some matter of law that directly affects the case in question

amid \ə-ˈmīd-, or **amidst** \ə-ˈmīdst-, ˈmīst\ *prep* [*amid* fr. ME *amīde*, fr OE *amūdan* fr. on + *mīdan*, dat. of *mīde* mid, *amīd* fr ME *amīdes*, fr. *amīde* + *-es* -s] 1: in or into the middle of: **AMONG** 2: **DURING**

amid- or **amido-** *comb form* [ISV, fr *amide*] 1: containing the group NH₂ characteristic of amides united to a radical of acid character (*amidol*, *amidol*) 2: **AMINO** (*amidophenol*)

am-id-ase \ə-m-ə-ˈdās-, ˈdāz\ *n* [ISV *amide* + *-ase*], an enzyme that hydrolyzes acid amides usu. with the liberation of ammonia

am-ide \ə-m-ˈīd-, ˈād\ *n* [ISV, fr NL *ammonia*] a compound resulting from replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an element or radical or of one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia by univalent acid radicals — compare **IMIDE** — **am-ide-ic** \ə-ˈmīd-īk-, ˈād\ *adj*

am-ido \ə-ˈmēd-, ˈdō\ *adj* [*amid-*] 1: relating to or containing the group NH₂ or a substituted group NHR or NR₂ united to a radical of acid character — compare **AMINO** 2: **AMINO**

am-i-dol \ə-m-ə-ˈdōl-, ˈdōl\ *n* [G, fr *Amidol* a trademark], a colorless crystalline salt C₁₀H₉N₂O₂·2HCl used chiefly as a photographic developer

amid-ships \ə-ˈmīd-ʃīps\ *adv* 1: in or toward the part of a ship midway between the bow and the stern 2: in or toward the middle

am-i-go \ə-ˈmē-ˈgō-, ˈā\ *n*, *pl* **-gos** [Sp, fr. L *amicus* — more at **AMIA-BLE**]: **FRIEND**

amin- or **amino-** *comb form* [ISV, fr *amine*]: containing the group NH₂ united to a radical other than an acid radical (*aminobenzoic acid*)

amine \ə-ˈmēn-, ˈam-ən\ *n* [ISV, fr NL *ammonia*] 1: any of various basic compounds derived from ammonia by replacement of hydrogen by one or more univalent hydrocarbon radicals 2: a compound containing one or more alternating atoms attached to nitrogen — **am-ine-ic** \ə-ˈmē-nīk-, ˈmūn-īk\ *adj*

am-ino \ə-ˈmē-(mō)\ *adj* [*amin-*]: relating to or containing the group NH₂ or a substituted group NHR or NR₂ united to a radical other than an acid radical — compare **AMIDO**

amino acid *n*: an amphoteric organic acid containing the amino group NH₂, esp.: any of the alpha-amino acids that are the chief components of proteins and are synthesized by living cells or are obtained as essential components of the diet

am-ino-ac-id-uria \ə-ˈmē-nō-ˈas-ə-ˈd(y)ur-ē-ə\ *n* [NL]: a condition in which one or more amino acids are excreted in excessive amounts

am-ino-ben-zo-ic acid \ə-ˈmē-nō-ben-ˈzō-īk-ə\ *n* [ISV]: any of three crystalline derivatives C₇H₅NO₂ of benzoic acid of which the yellowish para-substituted acid is a growth factor of the vitamin B complex and of folic acids

amino nitrogen *n*: nitrogen occurring as a constituent of the amino group

am-ino-phyl-line \ə-m-ə-ˈnāf-ə-lən\ *n* [*amin-* + *theophylline*]: a compound of theophylline and the diamine of ethylene that has various medical and veterinary uses

am-ino-py-rine \ə-ˈmē-nō-ˈpī-(ə)r-, ˈēn\ *n* [ISV, fr *amin-* + *antipyrine*]: a white crystalline compound C₁₁H₉N₃O formerly much used to relieve pain and fever but now largely curtailed because of the association of fatal agranulocytosis with its abuse

am-ino-sal-icylic acid \ə-ˈmē-nō-ˈsāl-ə-sīl-īk-ə\ *n*: any of four isomeric derivatives C₇H₅O₃N of salicylic acid that have a single amino group, esp.: **PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID**

am-ino-trans-fer-ase \ə-ˈtrān-(s)-ˈrās-, ˈrāz\ *n*: **TRANSAMINASE**

am-ino-tri-azole \ə-ˈmē-nō-ˈtrī-ə-ˈzōl\ *n* [*amin-* + *triazole*]: **AMITROLE**

amir *var* of **EMIR**

Amish \ə-m-īsh-, ˈam-, ˈām-ə\ *adj* [prob fr G *amisch*, fr Jacob *Amman* or *Amen* fl 1693 Swiss Mennonite bishop]: of or relating to a strict sect of Mennonite followers of Amman that settled in America chiefly in the 18th century — **Amish** *n*

amiss \ə-ˈmīs\ *adv* 1 *a*: in a mistaken way: **WRONGLY** (if you think he is guilty, you judge ~) 2 *b*: **ASTRAY** (something had gone ~) 2: in a faulty way: **IMPERFECTLY**

amiss *adj* 1: not being in accordance with right order 2: **FAULTY**, **IMPERFECT** 3: out of place in given circumstances — usu. used with a negative (a few pertinent remarks may not be ~ here)

am-ito-sis \ə-ˈmī-tō-ˈsīs\ *n* [NL, fr *a-* + *mitosis*]: cell division by simple cleavage of the nucleus and division of the cytoplasm without spindle formation or appearance of chromosomes — **am-ito-tic** \ə-ˈtāt-īk\ *adj* — **am-ito-tot-i-cally** \-tōt-ī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

am-ito-trip-ty-line \ə-m-ə-ˈtrīp-tō-ˈjēn\ *n* [origin unknown]: an anti-depressant drug C₁₀H₁₃N

am-ito-trole \ə-m-ə-ˈtrōl\ *n* [*amin-* + *triazole*]: a systemic herbicide C₇H₉N₃ used in areas other than food crops

ami-ty \ə-mī-ˈtē-, ˈmī-ˈtē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** [ME *amitie*, fr MF *amitié*, fr ML *amicitia*, fr L *amicus* friend — more at **AMIA-BLE**]: **FRIENDSHIP** esp. friendly relations between nations

am-me-ter \ə-m-ē-ˈtər\ *n* [*ampere* + *-meter*]: an instrument for measuring electric current in amperes

am-mine \ə-m-ēn-, ˈa-mēn\ *n* [ISV *ammonia* + *-ine*] 1: a molecule of ammonia as it exists in a coordination complex (hexa-amine-cobalt chloride Co(NH₃)₆Cl₂) 2: an amino compound

am-mi-no \ə-m-ə-nō-, ˈa-mē-(mō)\ *adj* [ISV *ammino*, fr *ammine*] of, relating to, or being an ammine

am-mo \ə-m-ə-, ˈdō\ *n* [by shortening & alter]: **AMMUNITION**

am-mo-ni-a \ə-ˈmō-nī-ə\ *n* [NL, fr L *sal ammoniacus* sal ammoniac, lit., salt of Ammon, fr Gk *ammoniakes* of Ammon, fr *Ammon* Ammon, Amen, an Egyptian god near one of whose temples it was prepared] 1: a pungent colorless gaseous alkaline compound of nitrogen and hydrogen NH₃ that is very soluble in water and can easily be condensed to a liquid by cold and pressure 2: **AMMONIA WATER**

am-mo-ni-ac \ə-ˈmō-nē-ˈak\ *n* [ME & L, ME, fr. L *ammoniacum*, fr Gk *ammoniakon*, fr neut of *ammoniakes* of Ammon] the aromatic gum resin of a Persian herb (*Dorema ammoniacum*) of the carrot family used as an expectorant and stimulant and in plasters

am-mo-ni-a-cal \ə-m-ə-ˈnī-ə-kəl\ or **am-mo-ni-ac** \ə-ˈmō-nē-ˈak\ *adj*: of, relating to, containing, or having the properties of ammonia

am-mo-ni-ate \ə-ˈmō-nē-ˈāt\ *vt* -ated, -ating 1: to combine or impregnate with ammonia or an ammonium compound 2: to subject to ammonification — **am-mo-ni-a-tion** \-mō-nē-ˈā-shən\ *n*

ammonia *n*: a water solution of ammonia

am-mo-ni-fi-ca-tion \ə-ˈmān-ə-ˈfī-kā-shən-, ˈmō-nō-ˈ\ *n* 1: the act or process of ammoniating 2: decomposition with production of ammonia or ammonium compounds esp. by the action of bacteria on nitrogenous organic matter — **am-mo-ni-fi-er** \-ˈmān-ə-ˈfī-(ə)r-, ˈnō-ˈ\ *n* — **am-mo-ni-fi-y** \-fī-ˈ\ *vb*

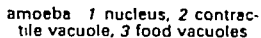
am-mo-ni-te \ə-m-ə-nī-tē\ *n* [NL *ammonites*, fr L *cornu Ammonis*, lit., horn of Ammon]: any of numerous flat spiral fossil shells of cephalopods (order *Ammonoidea*) esp. abundant in the Mesozoic age — **am-mo-ni-tic** \ə-m-ə-nī-tīk\ *adj*

Am-mon-ite \ə-m-ə-nī-tē\ *n* [LL *Ammonites*, fr. Heb *Ammon*, Ammon (son of Lot), descendant of Ammon]: a member of a Semitic people who in Old Testament times lived east of the Jordan between the Jabbok and the Arnon — **Ammonite** *adj*

am-mo-ni-um \ə-ˈmō-nē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr *ammonia*] an ion NH₄⁺ or radical NH₄ derived from ammonia by combination with a hydrogen ion or atom and known in compounds (as salts) that resemble in properties the compounds of the alkali metals and in organic compounds (as quaternary ammonium compounds)

ammonium carbonate *n*: a carbonate of ammonium, specif.: the commercial mixture of the bicarbonate and carbamate used esp. in smelting salts

a about a kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less E easy g gilt i trip i life
j joke q sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th thus
ü foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision



am-phib-o-lite \am-'fīb-ə-'līt/ *n*: a usu. metamorphic rock consisting essentially of amphibole — **am-phib-o-litic** (\am-'fīb-ə-'līt-ik) *adj*

am-phi-brach \am-(p)-'brak/ *n* [*L* *amphibrachys*, fr *Gk*, *līt*, short at both ends, fr *amphi-* + *brachys* short — more at BRIEF]: a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable between two short syllables in quantitative verse or of a stressed syllable between two unstressed syllables in accentual verse (romantic is an accentual ~) — **am-phi-brach-ic** (\am-(p)-'fā-'brak-ik) *adj*

am-phic-ty-o-ny \am-'fīk-tē-ə-'nē/ *n*, *pl* -nies [*Gk* *amphiktyonia*]: an association of neighboring states in ancient Greece to defend a common religious center; broadly: an association of neighboring states for their common interest — **am-phic-ty-on-ic** (\am-'fīk-tē-'ān-ik) *adj*

am-phi-dip-loid \am-(p)-'fī-'dīp-'lōid/ *adj*, of an interspecific hybrid: having a complete diploid chromosome set from each parent strain — **am-phi-dip-loid-ly** (\am-'dīp-'lōid-ē) *adv*

am-phim-a-cer \am-'fīm-ə-'sər/ *n* [*L* *amphimacrus*, fr *Gk* *amphimacrus*, lit., long at both ends, fr *amphi-* + *makros* long — more at MEAGER]: a metrical foot consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables in quantitative verse or of an unstressed syllable between two stressed syllables in accentual verse (twenty-two is an accentual ~)

am-phi-mic-tic \am-(p)-'fī-'mīk-tīk/ *adj* [*ISV* *amphi-* + *Gk* *miktos* blended, fr *mignynai*]: capable of interbreeding freely and of producing fertile offspring — **am-phi-mic-tic-cal-ly** (\am-'fī-'mīk-tīk-ē) *adv*

am-phi-mix-is \am-'fīk-sēs/ *n*, *pl* -mix-es, -sēz [*NL*, fr. *amphi-* + *Gk* *mixis* mingling, fr *mignynai* to mix — more at MIX]: the union of germ cells in sexual reproduction

Am-phion \am-'fī-ən/ *n* [*L*, fr *Gk* *Amphion*]: a musician who built the walls of Thebes by charming the stones into place with his lyre

am-phio-ox-us \am-(p)-'fē-'ōk-sēs/ *n*, *pl* -ox-i \-sī/ or -ox-us-es [*NL*, fr *amphi-* + *Gk* *oxys* sharp]: any of a genus (*Branchiostoma*) of lancelets, broadly: LANCELET

am-phi-ploid \am-(p)-'fī-'plōid/ *adj*, of an interspecific hybrid: having at least one complete diploid set of chromosomes derived from each ancestral species — **am-phi-ploid-ly** (\am-'fī-'plōid-ē) *adv*

am-phi-pod \-pād/ *n* [deriv of *Gk* *amphi-* + *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at FOOT]: any of a large group (Amphipoda) of small crustaceans (as the sand flea) with a laterally compressed body — **am-phi-pod-ly** (\-pād-ē) *adv*

am-phi-pro-style \am-(p)-'fī-'prō-'stīl/ *adj* [*L* *amphiprostylus*, fr *Gk*, fr *amphi-* + *prostylus* having pillars in front, fr *pro-* + *stylos* pillar — more at STEER]: having columns at each end only (an ~ building) — **am-phi-pro-style-ly** (\am-'fī-'prō-'stīl-ē) *adv*

am-phi-bae-na \am-(p)-'fīs-'bē-nā/ *n* [*L*, fr *Gk* *amphibaina*, fr *amphis* on both sides (fr *amphi* around) + *bainein* to walk, go — more at BY, COME]: a serpent in classical mythology having a head at each end and capable of moving in either direction — **am-phi-bae-nic** (\am-'fīs-'bē-nik) *adj*

am-phi-the-ter \am-(p)-'fī-'stī-'lār/ *adj*: having columns at both ends or on both sides (an ~ building)

am-phi-the-ater \am-(p)-'fī-'thē-'ā-tər/ *n* [*L* *amphitheatrum*, fr *Gk* *amphitheatron*, fr *amphi-* + *theatron* theater]: 1: an oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats ranged about an open space and used in ancient Rome esp. for contests and spectacles 2: a very large auditorium 3: a room with a gallery from which doctors and students may observe surgical operations 4: a rising gallery in a modern theater 5: a flat or gently sloping area surrounded by abrupt slopes 6: a place of public games or contests — **am-phi-the-ater-ic** \am-(p)-'fī-'thē-'ā-'trīk/ or **am-phi-the-ater-ical** \-trīk-ēl/ *adj* — **am-phi-the-ater-ical-ly** \-trīk-ēl-ē) *adv*

am-phi-tro-pous \am-'fī-'trō-'pōs/ *adj*: having the ovule inverted but with the attachment near the middle of one side

Am-phit-ry-on \am-'fī-'trē-'ən/ *n* [*Gk* *Amphitryon*]: the husband of Alcmena

am-pho-ra \am-(p)-'fā-'rā/ *n*, *pl* -rae \-rē, -rī/ or -ras [*L*, modif of *Gk* *amphoreus*, *amphiphoreus*, fr *amphi-* + *phoreus* bearer, fr *pherein* to bear — more at BEAR]: 1: an ancient Greek jar or vase with a large oval body, narrow cylindrical neck, and two handles that rise almost to the level of the mouth 2: a 2-handled vessel shaped like an amphora

am-pho-ter-ic \am-(p)-'fā-'tēr-ik/ *adj* [*ISV*, fr *Gk* *amphoterous* each of two, fr *amphō* both — more at AMBI-]: partly one and partly the other; specif.: capable of reacting chemically either as an acid or as a base

am-pho-ter-i-cln \-tēr-ə-'sən/ *n* [*amphoteric* + -in]: either of two antibiotic drugs obtained from a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces nodosus*), esp.: the one useful against deep-seated and systemic fungal infections — called also *amphoteric B*

amp hr abbr ampere-hour

am-pic-il-lin \am-'pī-'sī-'lən/ *n* [*am-* + *penicillin*]: an antibiotic of the penicillin group that is effective against gram-negative bacteria

am-ple \am-'pāl/ *adj* **am-plier** \-pāl-'lār/, **am-plest** \-pāl-'lāst/ [*MF*, fr *L* *amplus*]: 1: generous or more than adequate in size, scope, or capacity (there was room for an ~ garden) 2: generously sufficient to satisfy a requirement or need (they had ~ money for the trip) 3: *BUXOM*, *PORTLY* (an ~ figure) *syn* 1 see SPACIOUS 2 see PLENTIFUL *ant* meager, scant — **am-ple-ness** \-pāl-'nēs/ *n* — **am-ple-ly** \-pāl-ē) *adv*

am-plex-i-caul \am-'plek-sə-'kōl/ *adj* [*NL* *amplexicaulis*, fr *L* *amplexus* (pp of *amplere* to embrace, fr *ambi-* + *plere* to braid) + *-caulis* stem — more at HOLE] of a leaf: sessile with the base or stipules surrounding the stem

am-plex-us \am-'plek-sūs/ *n* [*NL*, fr *L*, *embrace*, fr *amplexus*, pp] : the mating embrace of a frog or toad during which eggs are shed into the water and there fertilized

am-pli-dyne \am-'plā-'dīn/ *n* [*amplifier* + *Gk* *dynamis* power — more at DYNAMIC]: a direct-current generator that by the use of compensating coils and a short circuit across two of its brushes

precisely controls a large power output whenever a small power input is varied in the field winding of the generator

am-pli-fi-ca-tion \am-'plā-'fā-'kā-shən/ *n* 1: an act, example, or product of amplifying 2: the particulars by which a statement is expanded 3: an expanded statement

am-pli-fi-er \am-'plā-'fī-'ər/ *n*: one that amplifies, specif.: a device usu. employing electron tubes or transistors to obtain amplification of voltage, current, or power

am-pli-fy \-fī, -fīd/ *vb* -fied; -fying [*ME* *amplifier*, fr *MF* *amplifier*, fr *L* *amplificare*, fr *amplus* *vi* 1: to expand (as a statement) by the use of detail or illustration or by closer analysis 2: to make larger or greater (as in amount, importance, or intensity): INCREASE 3: to utilize (an input of power) so as to obtain an output of greater magnitude through the relay action of a transducer ~ *vi*: to expand one's remarks or ideas *syn* see EXPAND *ant* abridge, condense

am-pli-tude \-tī-'dūd/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being ample: FULLNESS 2: the extent or range of a quality, property, process, or phenomenon as: a: the extent of a vibratory movement (as of a pendulum) measured from the mean position to an extreme b: the maximum departure of the value of an alternating current or wave from the average value 3: the arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the foot of the vertical circle passing through any star or object

amplitude modulation *n* 1: modulation of the amplitude of a radio carrier wave in accordance with the strength of the audio or other signal 2: a broadcasting system using amplitude modulation — **abbr** *AM*; compare FREQUENCY MODULATION

am-pul or **am-pule** or **am-poule** \am-'pyū(-), -pūl/ *n* [*ME* *ampulle* flask, fr *OE* & *OF*, *OE* *ampulle* & *OF* *ampoule*, fr *L* *ampulla*] 1: a hermetically sealed small bulbous glass vessel that is used to hold a solution for hypodermic injection 2: a vial resembling an ampul

am-pulle \am-'pul-ə, -'pāl-ə, *n*, *pl* -læ \-lē, -lī/ [*ME*, fr *OE*, fr *L*, dim of *amphora*] 1: a glass or earthenware flask with a globular body and two handles used esp. by the ancient Romans to hold ointment, perfume, or wine 2: a saccular anatomic swelling or pouch — **am-pul-lar** \-rəl/ *adj*

am-pu-tate \am-'pya-'tāt/ *vt* -tated; -tating [*L* *amputatus*, pp of *amputare*, fr *am-* + *ambi-* around + *putare* to cut, prune — more at AMBI-, PAVE]: to cut or lop off, esp.: to cut (as a limb) from the body — **am-pu-ta-tion** \am-'pya-'tā-shən/ *n* — **am-pu-ta-tor** \am-'pya-'tāt-ər/ *n*

am-pu-tee \am-'pya-'tē/ *n*: one that has had a limb amputated
AMBS *abbr* Agricultural Marketing Service
ant *abbr* amount

am-trac or **am-track** \am-'trak/ *n* [*amphibious* + *tractor*]: *AM-PHIBIAN* 3

AMU *abbr* atomic mass unit
amuck \ə-'mʌk/ *var* of *AMOK*

am-u-let \am-'yo-'lēt/ *n* [*L* *amuletum*]: a charm (as an ornament) often inscribed with a magic incantation or symbol to protect the wearer against evil (as disease or witchcraft) or to aid him *syn* see FETTER

amuse \ə-'myüz/ *vb* amused; **amusing** [*MF* *amuser*, fr *OF*, fr *a-* (fr *L* *ad-*) + *muser* to muse] *vi* 1: *a* *archaic*: to divert the attention so as to deceive: BEMUSE *b* *obs*: to occupy the attention of: ABSORB *c* *obs*: DISTRACT, BEWILDER 2: *a*: to entertain or occupy in a light, playful, or pleasant manner (~ the child with a story) *b*: to appeal to the sense of humor of (the joke doesn't ~ me) ~ *vi*, *obs*: MUSE — **amused-ly** \-myū-'zəd-lē) *adv* — **amuser** *n*

syn AMUSE, DIVERT, ENTERTAIN *shared meaning element*: to pass or cause to pass one's time pleasantly *ant* bore

amuse-ment \ə-'myüz-'mənt/ *n* 1: a means of amusing or entertaining (what are her favorite ~s) 2: the condition of being amused (his ~ knew no bounds) 3: pleasurable diversion: ENTERTAINMENT (plays the piano for ~)

amusement park *n*: a commercially operated park with various devices for entertainment and booths for the sale of food and drink
amusing \ə-'myū-'zīŋ/ *adj*: giving amusement: DIVERTING — **amusing-ly** \-zīŋ-lē) *adv* — **amusing-ness** *n*

amu-sive \ə-'myū-'zīv-, -sīv/ *adj*: tending to amuse or arouse mirth: AMUSING

AMVETS \am-'vēts/ *abbr* American Veterans (of World War II)

amyg-da-la \ə-'mīg-də-'lā/ *n*, *pl* -læ \-lē, -lī/ [*NL*, fr *L*, *almond*, fr *Gk* *amygdalē*]: an almond-shaped mass of gray matter in the roof of a lateral ventricle of the brain

amyg-da-lin \-lən/ *n* [*NL* *Amygdalus*, genus name, fr *LL*, *almond* tree, fr *Gk* *amygdalos*; akin to *Gk* *amygdalē*]: a white crystalline cyanogenetic glucoside $C_{20}H_{32}NO_{11}$ found esp. in the bitter almond (*Amygdalus communis amara*)

amyg-da-lōid \-lōid/ *n* [*Gk* *amygdaloeidēs*, *adj*]: an igneous and usu. volcanic rock orig. containing small cavities filled with deposits of different minerals (as chalcedony or calcite) — **amyg-da-lōid-ly** \-lōid-ē) *adv*

amygdaloid *adj* [*Gk* *amygdaloeidēs*, fr *amygdalē* *almond*] 1: almond-shaped 2: of or relating to an amygdala

am-yl \am-'yīl/ *n* [blend of *amyl-* and *-yl*]: a univalent hydrocarbon radical C_5H_{11} that occurs in various isomeric forms and is derived from pentane — called also *pentyl*

amyl- or **amyl-o-** *comb form* [*LL* *amyl-*, fr *L* *amylum*, fr *Gk* *amylon*, fr. neut. of *amylon* not ground at the mill, fr *a-* + *mylō* mill — more at MEAL]: starch (amylose)

am-y-la-ceous \am-'yā-'shəs/ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of starch: STARCHY

a	about	k	kitten	r	further	b	back	h	bake	l	colt, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	coln	th	thin
ū	loot	n	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	fanous	zh	vision

amylacetate *n*: BANANA OIL 1

amyl alcohol *n*: any of eight isomeric alcohols $C_5H_{12}O$ used esp as solvents and in making esters, also: either of two commercially produced mixtures of amyl alcohols obtained from fusel oil or derived from pentanes and used esp as solvents

amylase *\am-ə-jās, -jāz* *n*: any of the enzymes (as amylpsin) that accelerate the hydrolysis of starch and glycogen or their intermediate hydrolysis products

amylloid *\-lɔɪd* or **amylol-dal** *\am-ə-lɔɪd-əl* *adj*: resembling or containing amylum

amylold *n*: 1: a nonnitrogenous starchy food 2: a waxy translucent substance consisting of protein in combination with polysaccharides that is deposited in some animal organs under abnormal conditions

amylold-osis *\am-ə-lɔɪd-ə-sɪs* *n* [NL]: a condition characterized by the deposition of amyloid in organs or tissues of the animal body

amylolysis *\am-ə-lɔɪl-ə-sɪs* *n* [NL]: the conversion of starch into soluble products (as dextrins and sugars) esp by enzymes — **amylolytic** *\-lɔɪl-ɪt-ik* *adj*

amylol-pectin *\am-ə-lɔɪl-pek-tən* *n*: a component of starch that has a high molecular weight and branched structure and does not tend to gel in aqueous solutions

amylol-ase *\am-ə-lɔɪl-ə-s* *n* [amyl- + -psin (as in trypsin)]: the amylase of the pancreatic juice

amylolose *\am-ə-lɔɪs, -lɔɪz* *n*: 1: any of various polysaccharides (as starch or cellulose) 2: a component of starch characterized by its straight chains of glucose units and by the tendency of its aqueous solutions to set to a stiff gel 3: any of various compounds ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) obtained by the hydrolysis of starch

amylol-um *\-lɔɪm* *n* [L — more at AMYL]: STARCH

amylol-nis *\-lɔɪ-nɪs* *n* [NL]: deficiency of muscle tone

an *\ən, ən* *indefinite article* [ME, fr OE *an* one — more at ONE] 1: used (1) usu in speech and writing before words beginning with a vowel sound (*an oak*) (*an hour*) (*an X ray*), (2) usu in speech and less often in writing before *h*-initial words with an initial unstressed syllable in which *h* is often lost after *an* (*an historian*), (3) sometimes esp in *lv* before words whose initial letter is a vowel and whose initial sound is a consonant (*an unique occurrence*) (such *an one*)

an *\ən, ən* *prep*: 1: used usu before words with an initial vowel sound (once *an afternoon*) (fifty cents *an hour*)

an or an' *conj*: 1: see AND 2: AND 2: (*an* archaic: IF

an *abbr* annum

an — see A-

an or **-an** also **-ean** *n* *suffix* [*-an* & *-ian* fr ME *-an*, *-ian* fr OF & L, OF *-ien*, fr L *-ianus*, fr *-a* + *-anus* fr *-anus* *adj* suffix, *-ean* fr such words as *Mediterranean*, *European*] 1: one that is of or relating to (American) (Bostonian) 2: one skilled in or specializing in (phonetician)

an or **-an** also **-ean** *adj* *suffix* 1: of or belonging to (American) (Floridian) 2: characteristic of: resembling (Mozartean)

an *n* *suffix* [ISV *-an*, *-ane*, alter of *-ene*, *-ine*, & *-one*] 1: unsaturated carbon compound (tolan) 2: anhydride of a carbohydrate (dextran)

an *\ən-ə* *adv* [ME, fr ML, fr Gk, at the rate of, lit, up] of each an equal quantity — used in prescriptions

an *\ən-ə*, *ˈən-ə*, *ˈān-ə* *n*, *pl* **ana** or **anas** [*-ana*] 1: a collection of the memorable sayings of a person 2: a collection of anecdotes or interesting information about a person or a place

ANA *abbr* 1 American Newspaper Association 2 American Nurses Association 3 Association of National Advertisers

an or **an-** *prefix* [L, fr Gk, up, back, again, fr *ana* up — more at ON] 1: up, upward (anabolism) 2: back, backward (anaprosopous)

an *\ən-ə*, *ˈən-ə*, *ˈān-ə* or *-ānə* *\-ē-* *n* *pl* *suffix* [NL, fr L, neut pl of *-anus* & *-ianus* & *-ianus*]: collected items of information esp anecdotal or bibliographical concerning (Americana) (Johnstoniana)

anabaptism *\ən-ə-bap-tiz-əm* *n* [NL *anabaptismus*, fr LGK *anabaptismos* rebaptism, fr *anabaptizein* to rebaptize, fr *ana*-again + *baptizein* to baptize] 1 *cap* a: the doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists b: the Anabaptist movement 2: the baptism of one previously baptized

Ana-bap-tist *\-bap-tɪst* *n*: a Protestant sectarian of a radical movement arising in Zürich in 1524 and advocating the baptism and church membership of adult believers only, nonresistance, and the separation of church and state — **Anabaptist** *adj*

anab-asis *\-nab-ə-sɪs* *n*, *pl* **anab-ases** *\-sɪz* [Gk, inland march, fr *anabainein* to go up or inland, fr *ana*- + *bainein* to go — more at COME] 1: a going or marching up: ADVANCE esp: a military advance 2 [fr the retreat of Gk mercenaries in Asia Minor described in the *Anabasis* of Xenophon]: a difficult and dangerous military retreat

anab-atic *\-nab-ə-tɪk* *adj* [Gk *anabatos*, verbal of *anabainein*]: moving upward: RISING (an — wind)

anab-iosis *\-nab-ə-i-ɔɪs*, *-bɪ-*, *-bɛ-* *n*, *pl* **anab-oses** *\-sɪz* [NL, fr Gk *anabiosis* return to life, fr *anabiosin* to return to life, fr *ana*- + *bios* life — more at QUICK]: a state of suspended animation induced in some organisms by desiccation — **anab-iotic** *\-nab-ə-i-ɔɪk* *adj*

anab-olism *\-nab-ə-lɪz-əm* *n* [ISV *ana* + *-bolism* (as in *metabolism*)] the constructive part of metabolism concerned esp with macromolecular synthesis — **anab-olic** *\-nab-ə-lɪk* *adj*

anach-ronism *\-nak-rə-nɪz-əm* *n* [prob fr MGK *anachronismos*, fr *anachronizein* to be an anachronism, fr LGK *anachronizein* to be late, fr Gk *ana* + *chronos* time] 1: an error in chronology; esp: a chronological misplacing of persons, events, objects, or customs in regard to each other 2: a person or a thing that is chronologically out of place, esp: one from a former age that is incongruous in the present — **anach-ron-ic** *\-nak-rə-nɪs-tɪk* *adj* also **anach-ronic** *\-nak-rə-nɪk* or **anach-ronous** *\-nak-rə-nəs* *adj* — **anach-ron-ic-ally** *\-nak-rə-nɪs-tɪk-ə-lɪ* *adv* also **anach-ronous-ly** *adv*

an-a-clit-ic *\ən-ə-ˈklɪt-ɪk* *adj* [Gk *anaklitos*, verbal of *anaklinein* to lean upon, fr *ana*- + *klinein* to lean — more at LEAN]: characterized by dependence of libido on a nonsexual instinct

an-a-co-lu-thon *\ən-ə-kə-lu-ˈθən* *n*, *pl* **-tha** *\-thə* or **-thons** [LL, fr LGK *anakolouthon* inconsistency in logic, fr Gk, neut. of *anako-louthos*, inconsistent, fr *an*- + *akolouthos* following, fr *ha*, *a*-together + *keleuthos* path; akin to Gk *hama* together — more at SAME]: syntactical inconsistency or incoherence within a sentence, esp: the shift from one construction to another (as in "you really ought — well, do it your own way") — **an-a-co-lu-thic** *\-thɪk* *adj* — **an-a-co-lu-thic-ally** *\-thɪk-ə-lɪ* *adv*

an-a-con-da *\ən-ə-kən-də* *n* [prob modif. of Sinhalese *henakandapā*, a slender green snake]: a large semiaquatic snake (*Eunectes murinus*) of the boa family of tropical So America that crushes its prey in its coils, broadly: a large constricting snake

an-a-cro-n-tic *\-nak-rə-ˈnɪt-ɪk* *n*: a poem in the manner of Anacreon, esp: a drinking song or light lyric

An-a-cro-n-tic *adj* [L *anacreonticus*, fr *Anacreont-*, *Anacreon* *Anacreon*, fr Gk *Anakreont-*, *Anakreōn*] 1: of, relating to, or resembling the poetry of Anacreon 2: convivial or amatory in tone or theme

an-a-cru-sis *\ən-ə-ˈkrʊ-sɪs* *n*, *pl* **-cru-ses** *\-sɪz* [NL, fr Gk *anakrousis* beginning of a song, fr *anakrouein* to begin a song, fr *ana*- + *krouein* to strike, beat, akin to Lith *krušiti* to stamp] 1: one or more syllables at the beginning of a line of poetry that are regarded as preliminary to and not a part of the metrical pattern 2: UP-BEAT, *specif*: one or more notes or tones preceding the first down-beat of a musical phrase

an-a-cul-ture *\ən-ə-kəl-ˈtʃər* *n* [ISV]: a mixed bacterial culture; esp: one used in the preparation of autogenous vaccines

an-a-dem *\ən-ə-dem* *n* [L *anadema*, fr Gk *anadēma*, fr *anadēin* to wreath, fr *ana*- + *dein* to bind — more at DIADEM] archaic: a wreath for the head: GARLAND

an-a-di-plo-sis *\ən-ə-dɪ-ˈplɔ-sɪs*, *ˌən-ə-dɪ-ˈplɔ-sɪs* *n*, *pl* **-plo-ses** *\-sɪz* [LL, fr Gk *anadiplosis*, lit, repetition, fr *anadiploin* to double, fr *ana*- + *diploin* to double — more at DIPLOMA]: repetition of a prominent and usu the last word in one phrase or clause at the beginning of the next (as in "rely on his honor — honor such as his")

an-a-dro-mous *\-nad-rə-məs* *adj* [Gk *anadromos* running upward, fr *anadromēin* to run upward, fr *ana*- + *dromēin* to run — more at DROMEDARY]: ascending rivers from the sea for breeding (shad are ~)

an-a-mia, **an-a-mic** *var* of ANEMIA ANEMIC

an-a-er-o-be *\ən-ə-rəb*, (*ˈən-ə-ˈrəb*, *-ˈe-ˈrə*) *n* [ISV]: an anaerobic organism

an-a-er-o-bic *\ən-ə-rə-bɪk*; *ˌən-ə-ˈrə-bɪ-*, *-ˈe-ˈrə* *adj* 1: living, active, or occurring in the absence of free oxygen (~ respiration) 2: relating to or induced by anaerobes — **an-a-er-o-bi-cal-ly** *\-bɪ-k-ə-lɪ* *adv*

an-a-er-o-bi-osis *\ən-ə-rə-bɪ-ˈo-sɪs*, *-bɛ-*, *ˌən-ə-ˈrə-bɪ-*, *-ˈe-ˈrə* *n* *pl* **-o-ses** *\-sɪz*: life in the absence of air or free oxygen

an-a-es-the-sia, **an-a-es-thetic** *var* of ANESTHESIA ANESTHETIC

an-a-glyph *\ən-ə-glɪf* *n* [LL *anaglyphus* embossed, fr Gk *anaglyphos*, fr *anaglyphēin* to emboss, fr *ana*- + *glyphēin* to carve — more at CLEAVE] 1: a sculptured, chased, or embossed ornament worked in low relief 2: a stereoscopic motion or still picture in which the right component of a composite image usu red in color is superposed on the left component in a contrasting color to produce a three-dimensional effect when viewed through correspondingly colored filters in the form of spectacles — **an-a-glyph-ic** *\ən-ə-glɪf-ɪk* *adj*

an-a-go-gy or **an-a-go-gy** *\ən-ə-gə-jɛ* *n*, *pl* **-ges** or **-gles** [LL *anagoge*, fr LGK *anagōgē*, fr Gk, reference, fr *anageln* to refer, fr *ana*- + *ageln* to lead — more at AGENT]: interpretation of a word, passage, or text (as of Scripture or poetry) that finds beyond the literal, allegorical, and moral senses a fourth and ultimate spiritual or mystical sense — **an-a-go-gic** *\ən-ə-gə-jɪk* or **an-a-go-gi-cal** *\-kəl* *adj* — **an-a-go-gi-cal-ly** *\-kəl-ɪ* *adv*

an-a-gram *\ən-ə-gram* *n* [prob fr MF *anagramme*, fr NL *anagrammat-*, *anagramma*, modif of Gk *anagrammatismos*, fr *anagrammatizein* to transpose letters, fr *ana*- + *grammat-*, *gramma* letter — more at GRAM] 1: a word or phrase made by transposing the letters of another word or phrase 2 *pl* but sing in constr: a game in which words are formed by rearranging the letters of other words or by arranging letters taken (as from a stock of cards or blocks) at random — **an-a-gram-matic** *\ən-ə-grə-mat-ɪk* or **an-a-gram-mat-ic-al** *\-ɪkəl* *adj* — **an-a-gram-mat-ic-ally** *\-ɪk-ə-lɪ* *adv*

an-a-gram *v* *grammed*, *gram-ming* 1: ANAGRAMMATIZE 2: to rearrange (the letters of a text) in order to discover a hidden message

an-a-gram-ma-tize *\ən-ə-gram-ə-tɪz*, *-tɪz-ɪng*: to transpose (as letters in a word) so as to form an anagram — **an-a-gram-ma-ti-zation** *\-gram-ə-tɪ-z-ə-shən* *n*

an-a-l *\ən-əl* *adj* 1: of, relating to, or situated near the anus 2 a: of, relating to, or characterized by the stage of psychosexual development in psychoanalytic theory during which the child is concerned esp with its feces b: of, relating to, or characterized by personality traits (as parsimony, meticulousness, and ill humor) considered typical of fixation at the anal stage of development — **an-a-l-ly** *\-lɪ* *adv*

an-a-l *abbr* 1 analogy 2 analysis, analytic

an-a-l-ic *\-nal-sɛm* *n* [F, fr Gk *analkimos* weak, fr *ana*- + *alkimos* strong, fr *alkē* strength]: a white or slightly colored mineral $NaAlSi_3O_8 \cdot H_2O$ occurring in various igneous rocks massive or in crystals — **an-a-l-ic-mic** *\-nal-sɛ-mɪk*, *-sɪm-ɪk* *adj*

an-a-l-ic *\-nal-sɪl* *n*: ANALCIME

an-a-lects *\ən-əl-ɛk-tɪs* or **an-a-lects** *\ən-əl-ɛk-tɪs* *n* *pl* [NL *analecta*, fr Gk *analektia*, neut pl of *analektos*, verbal of *analegein* to collect, fr *ana*- + *legein* to gather — more at LEGEND]: selected miscellaneous written passages

an-a-l-em-ma *\ən-ə-lɛm-ə* *n* [L, sundial on a pedestal, fr Gk *analemma* lofty structure, sundial, fr *analambanein* to take up fr

ana- + **lambanein** to take — more at **LATCH**: a graduated scale having the shape of a figure 8 and showing the sun's declination and the equation of time for each day of the year — **analemmatic** \-le-mat-ik, -lā- / **adj**

analept-ic \an-'l-ep-tik/ **adj** [Gk *analeptikos* fr. *anambanein* to take up, restore]: RESTORATIVE: esp: stimulate: the central nervous system — **analeptic** *n*

anal-ge-sis \an-'l-jē-zhō-, -z(h)ē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *analgēstia*, fr. *an-* + *algēstis* sense of pain, fr. *algēin* to suffer pain, fr. *algos* pain]: insensibility to pain without loss of consciousness — **anal-ge-sis** \-jē-zhō-, -sik/ **adj** or *n* — **anal-ge-tic** \-jē-tik/ **adj** or *n*

anal-ty \ā-'nal-ti-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ties: the psychological state or quality of being anal

analog also **analogous** \an-'l-ō-g, -jäg/ **adj**: of or relating to an analog computer

analog computer *n*: a computer that operates with numbers represented by directly measurable quantities (as voltages or rotations) — compare **DIGITAL COMPUTER**, **HYBRID COMPUTER**

analog-ic-al \an-'l-ij-i-kəl/ also **an-a-log-ic** \-ik/ **adj** 1: of, relating to, or based on analogy 2: expressing or implying analogy — **an-a-log-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(-)lē/ **adv**

anal-og-ist \ā-'nal-ə-jist/ *n*: one who searches for or reasons from analogies

anal-og-ize \-jiz/ **vb** -gized; -giz-ing *vi*: to use or exhibit analogy ~ *vt*: to compare by analogy

anal-og-ous \ā-'nal-ə-gəs/ **adj** [L *analogus*, fr. Gk *analogos*, lit., proportionate, fr. *ana-* + *logos* reason, ratio, fr. *legein* to gather, speak — more at **LEGEND**]: 1: showing an analogy or a likeness that permits one to draw an analogy: COMPARABLE 2: being or related to as an analogue **syn** see **SIMILAR** — **anal-og-ous-ly** **adv** — **anal-og-ous-ness** *n*

analogue or **analog** \an-'l-ō-g, -jäg/ *n* [F *analogue*, fr. *analogue* analogous, fr. Gk *analogos*]: 1: something that is analogous or similar to something else 2: an organ similar in function to an organ of another animal or plant but different in structure and origin 3: a chemical compound structurally similar to another but differing often by a single element of the same valence and group of the periodic table as the element it replaces **syn** see **PARALLEL**

anal-og-y \ā-'nal-ə-jē/ *n*, *pl* -gies 1: inference that if two or more things agree with one another in some respects they will prob agree in others 2: resemblance in some particulars between things otherwise unlike: SIMILARITY 3: correspondence between the members of pairs or sets of linguistic forms that serves as a basis for the creation of another form 4: correspondence in function between anatomical parts of different structure and origin — compare **HOMOLOGY** **syn** see **Likeness**

analogy test *n*: a reasoning test that requires the person tested to supply the missing term in a proportion (as darkness in the proportion daylight:night)

anal-ph-a-bet \ā-'nal-fā-, bet-, bet-/ *n* [Gk *analphabētos* not knowing the alphabet, fr. *an-* + *alphabetos* alphabet]: one who cannot read: ILLITERATE — **anal-ph-a-bet-ic** \ā-'nal-fā-'bet-ik/ **adj** or *n* — **anal-ph-a-bet-ic-ism** \ā-'nal-fā-'bet-ik-iz-əm/ *n*

anal-ys-and \ā-'nal-ə-sand/ *n* [analysis + -and (as in *multiplicand*)]: one who is undergoing psychoanalysis

an-a-lyze chiefly Brit var of **ANALYZE**

an-a-ly-sis \ā-'nal-ə-sis/ *n*, *pl* -yses \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *analysein* to break up, fr. *ana-* + *lyein* to loosen — more at **LOSE**]: 1: separation of a whole into its component parts 2: a: an examination of a complex, its elements, and their relations b: a statement of such an analysis 3: the use of function words instead of inflectional forms as a characteristic device of a language 4: a: the identification or separation of ingredients of a substance b: a statement of the constituents of a mixture 5: a: proof of a mathematical proposition by assuming the result and deducing a valid statement by a series of reversible steps b (1): a branch of mathematics concerned mainly with functions and limits (2): CALCULUS 3b 6: a: a method in philosophy of resolving complex expressions into simpler or more basic ones b: clarification of an expression by an elucidation of its use in discourse 7: PSYCHOANALYSIS

analysis of variance: analysis of variation in an experimental outcome and esp of a statistical variance in order to determine the contributions of given factors or variables to the variance

anal-ys-ic \ā-'sit-əs, -set-, -si-, -tis, -sē-/ *n* [NL, lit., analysis of situation]: TOPOLOGY 2a

an-a-lyst \an-'l-ist/ *n* [prob. fr. *analyze*]: 1: a person who analyzes or who is skilled in analysis 2: PSYCHOANALYST 3: SYSTEMS ANALYST

an-a-lyt-ic \an-'l-it-ik/ **adj** [LL *analyticus*, fr. Gk *analytikos*, fr. *analysein*]: 1: of or relating to analysis or analytics, esp: separating something into component parts or constituent elements 2: skilled in or using analysis, esp. in thinking or reasoning (a keenly ~ man) 3: not synthetic; esp: logically necessary: TAUTOLOGOUS (an ~ truth) 4: characterized by analysis rather than in intuition (~ languages) 5: PSYCHOANALYTIC 6: treated or treatable by or using the methods of algebra and calculus 7: a: of a function of a real variable: capable of being expanded in a Taylor's series in powers of $x - h$ in some neighborhood of the point h b: of a function of a complex variable: differentiable at every point in some neighborhood of a given point or points **syn** see **LOGICAL** — **an-a-lyt-ic-al** \-i-kəl/ **adj** — **an-a-lyt-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(-)lē/ **adv** — **an-a-lyt-ic-ty** \an-'l-it-ik-ē-ty/ *n*

analytic geometry *n*: the study of geometric properties by means of algebraic operations upon symbols defined in terms of a coordinate system — called also **coordinate geometry**

analytic philosophy *n*: PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

an-a-lyt-ics \an-'l-it-iks/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr: the method of logical analysis

an-a-lyz-a-tion \an-'l-iz-shən/ *n* [ANALYSIS]

an-a-lyze \an-'l-iz, -lī-/ **vb** -lyzed; -lyz-ing [PROBABLY irreg. fr. *analysis*]: 1

to study or determine the nature and relationship of the parts of

by analysis (~ a traffic pattern) 2: to subject to scientific or

grammatical analysis 3: PSYCHOANALYZE — **an-a-lyz-a-bil-ity** \an-'l-iz-ə-bil-ē-ty/ *n* — **an-a-lyz-a-ble** \an-'l-iz-ə-bəl/ **adj**

syn ANALYZE, RESOLVE, DISSECT, BREAK DOWN *shared meaning element*: to divide a complex whole into its component parts or constituent elements **ant** COMPOSE, COMPOUND, CONSTRUCT

an-am-ne-sis \an-am-'nē-sis/ *n*, *pl* -nē-ses \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk *anamnēsis*, fr. *anamnēsthai* to remember, fr. *ana-* + *mnēsthai* to remember — more at **MIND**]: 1: a recalling to mind: REMINISCENCE 2: a preliminary case history of a medical or psychiatric patient

an-am-ne-sic \-nēs-tik/ **adj** [Gk *anamnēstikos* easily recalled, fr. *anamnēsthai*]: 1: of or relating to an amnesia 2: of or relating to a secondary response to an immunogenic substance after serum antibodies can no longer be detected in the blood — **an-am-ne-sic-al-ly** \-u-k(-)lē/ **adv**

an-a-mor-phic \an-'ā-mōr-fik/ **adj** [NL *anamorphosis* distorted optical image]: producing or having different magnification of the image in each of two perpendicular directions — used of an optical device or its image

An-a-ni-as \an-'ā-ni-əs/ *n* [Gk, prob. fr. Heb *Hānanyāh*]: 1: an early Christian struck dead for lying about his donation to the church 2: a Christian of Damascus who baptized Paul 3: LIAR **an-a-pes-t** \an-'ā-pes-t/ *n* [L *anapaestus*, fr. Gk *anapaistos*, lit, struck back (a dactyl reversed), fr. (assumed) Gk *anapaistos* to strike back, fr. Gk *ana-* + *painō* to strike]: 1: a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables followed by one long syllable or of two unstressed syllables followed by one stressed syllable (as *unabridged*) — compare **DACTYL** 2: a verse written in anapaests — **an-a-pes-tic** \an-'ā-pes-tik/ **adj** or *n*

an-a-phase \an-'ā-fāz/ *n* [ISV]: the stage of mitosis and meiosis in which the chromosomes move toward the poles of the spindle — **an-a-phase-ic** \an-'ā-fā-zik/ **adj**

an-a-pho-ra \ā-'nā-fō-rā/ *n* [LL, fr. LGk, fr. Gk, act of carrying back, reference fr. *anapherein* to carry back, refer, fr. *ana-* + *pherein* to carry — more at **BEAR**]: 1: repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of two or more successive clauses or verses esp for rhetorical or poetic effect — compare **EPISTROPHE** 2: use of a grammatical substitute (as a pronoun or a pro-verb) to refer to a preceding word or group of words

an-a-pho-ric \an-'ā-fōr-ik, -fār-/ **adj**: referring to a preceding word or group of words (the ~ does in "she dances better than he does")

an-a-ph-ro-di-sis \an-'āf-rō-'dizh(-)ē-/ *n* [NL, fr. *an-* + Gk *aphrodisios* sexual — more at **APHRODISIAC**]: absence or impairment of sexual desire — **an-a-ph-ro-di-sis-ic** \-diz-ē-ak/ **adj** or *n*

an-a-phy-lac-tic \an-'ā-fā-'lak-tik/ **adj**: of, relating to, affected by, or causing anaphylaxis (~ shock) — **an-a-phy-lac-tic-al-ly** \-i-k(-)lē/ **adv**

an-a-phy-lac-toid \-fak-, tōid/ **adj**: resembling anaphylaxis

an-a-phy-lax-ia \-fak-si-ā-/ *n*, *pl* -laxes \-sēz/ [NL, fr. *ana-* + *phylaxis* (as in *prophylaxis*)]: hypersensitivity (as to foreign proteins or drugs) resulting from sensitization following prior contact with the causative agent

an-a-pla-sis \an-'ā-plā-zh(-)ē-/ *n* [NL]: reversion of cells to a more primitive or undifferentiated form — **an-a-plas-tic** \-plāstik/ **adj**

an-arch \an-'ār-k/ *n* [back-formation fr. *anarchy*]: a leader or advocate of revolt or anarchy

an-arch-ic \ā-'nār-kik, -ē-/ **adj** 1: a: of, relating to, or advocating anarchy b: likely to bring about anarchy (~ violence) 2: lacking order, regularity, or definiteness (~ art forms)

an-arch-ism \an-'ār-kiz-əm, -ār-/ *n*: 1: a political theory holding all forms of governmental authority to be unnecessary and undesirable and advocating a society based on voluntary cooperation and free association of individuals and groups 2: the advocacy or practice of anarchistic principles

an-arch-ist \an-'ār-kist, -ār-/ *n*: 1: one who rebels against any authority, established order, or ruling power 2: one who believes in, advocates, or promotes anarchism or anarchy; esp: one who uses violent means to overthrow the established order — **an-arch-ist** or **an-arch-istic** \an-'ār-kis-tik, -Qār-/ **adj**

an-archo-syn-dical-ism \ā-'nār-kō-'sind-ik-əl-iz-əm, an-'ār-kō-/ *n*: SYNDICALISM — **an-archo-syn-dical-ist** \-k(-)lēt-/ *n* or **adj**

an-arch-y \an-'ār-kē, -ār-/ *n* [ML *anarchia*, fr. Gk, fr. *anarchos* having no ruler, fr. *an-* + *archos* ruler — more at **ARCH**]: 1: absence of government b: a state of lawlessness or political disorder due to the absence of governmental authority c: a utopian society made up of individuals who have no government and who enjoy complete freedom 2: absence of order: DISORDER 3: ANARCHISM

an-arth-ra \ā-'nār-thrē-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *anarthros* inarticulate, fr. *an-* + *arthron* joint — more at **ARTHR**]: inability to articulate words as a result of brain lesion

an-a-sar-cā \ā-'sār-kā-/ *n* [NL, fr. *ana-* + Gk *sark-*, *sarx* flesh — more at **SARCASM**]: edema with accumulation of serum in the connective tissue — **an-a-sar-cous** \-kōs/ **adj**

an-a-stig-mat \ā-'nas-tig-mat, an-'ā-stig-/ *n* [G, back-formation fr. *anastigmatisch* anastigmatic]: an anastigmatic lens

an-a-stig-mat-ic \an-'ā-stig-mat-ik, an-'as-tig-/ **adj** [ISV]: not astigmatic — used esp of lenses that are able to form approximately point images of object points

an-a-to-mose \ā-'nas-tō-mōz, -mōs/ **vb** -mosed; -mos-ing [prob back-formation fr. *anastomosis* *vi*]: to connect or join by *anastomosis* ~ *vi*: to communicate by anastomosis

an-a-to-m-osis \ā-'nas-tō-mō-sis/ *n*, *pl* -mō-ses \-sēz/ [LL, fr. Gk *anastomōsis*, fr. *anastomoun* to provide with an outlet, fr. *ana-* +

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ī cot, cart
ā out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	ī trip I like
j joke	g sing	ō flow	ó flaw	ól coin	th thin th this
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

gated segmented invertebrates (as earthworms, various marine worms, and leeches) — **annelid** *adj* — **an-nel-i-dan** \ə-nel-əd-n, ə-*adj* or *n* — **an-nex** \ə-nɛks, -ən-*eks* \ *vi* [ME *annexen*, fr. MF *annexer*, fr. OF, fr. *annex* joined, fr. L *annexus*, pp. of *annectere* to bind to, fr. *ad-* + *nectere* to bind] 1: to attach as a quality, consequence, or condition 2 *archaic*: to join together materially: UNITE 3: SUBJOIN, APPEND 4: to incorporate (a country or other territory) within the domain of a state 5: to obtain or take for oneself — **an-nex-a-tion** \ə-nɛk-sə-*shən* \ *n* — **an-nex-a-tion-al** \-*shən-əl*, -*shən-əl* \ *adj* — **an-nex-a-tion-ist** \-*shən-ist* \ *n*

2 **an-nex** \ən-eks, -iks \ *n*: something annexed or appended: as **a**: an added stipulation or statement: APPENDIX **b**: a subsidiary or supplementary structure: WING

an-nex-e \ən-eks, -iks \ chiefly Brit var of **ANNEX**
An-nie Oak-ley \ən-ē-ōk-lē \ *n*, pl **Annie Oakleys** [Annie Oakley †1926 Am marksman, fr. the resemblance of a punched pass to a playing card with bullet holes through the spots]: a free ticket (as to a theater)

an-nih-il-ate \ə-ni-ə-lāt \ *vb* **lat-ing** [L *annihilatus*, pp. of *annihilare* to reduce to nothing, fr. L *ad-* + *nihil* nothing — more at **NIL**] *vi* 1 **a**: to cause to be of no effect. **NULLIFY** **b**: to destroy the substance or force of 2: to regard as of no consequence 3: to cause to cease to exist 4 **a**: to destroy a considerable part of (the army was annihilated) **b**: to vanish completely: ROUT ~ *vi*: to cease to exist: VANISH — used of a particle and its antiparticle upon coming together **syn** see **ABOLISH** — **an-nih-il-a-tion** \-ni-ə-lā-*shən* \ *n* — **an-nih-il-a-tive** \-ni-ə-lāt-iv \ *adj* — **an-nih-il-a-tor** \-lāt-ər \ *n* — **an-nih-il-a-to-ry** \-ni-ə-lā-tōr-ē, -tōr \ *adj* — **an-ni-ver-sar-y** \ən-ə-vərs-ə-rē \ *n*, pl *-ries* often attrib [ME *anniversarie*, fr. ML *anniversarium*, fr. L neut. of *anniversarius* returning annually, fr. *annus* year + *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at **ANNUAL WORTH**] 1: the annual recurrence of a date marking a notable event 2: the celebration of an anniversary

an-no Do-mi-ni \ən-ō-dō-m-ə-nē, -dō-mə-, -ni \ *adv*, often cap **A** [ML, in the year of the Lord] — used to indicate that a time division falls within the Christian era
an-no he-gi-rae \-hū-jī-ō-rē, -jē-, -jē-rē \ *adv*, often cap **A&H** [NL, in the year of the Hégira] — used to indicate that a time division falls within the Muslim era

an-no-tate \ən-ə-tāt \ *vb* **tat-ing** [L *annotatus*, pp. of *annotare*, fr. *ad-* + *notare* to mark — more at **NOTE**] *vi*: to make or furnish critical or explanatory notes or comment ~ *vi*: to make or furnish annotations for (a literary work or subject) — **an-no-ta-tive** \-tāt-iv \ *adj* — **an-no-ta-tor** \-tāt-ər \ *n* — **an-no-ta-tion** \ən-ə-tā-*shən* \ *n* 1: the act of annotating 2: a note added by way of comment or explanation

an-nounce \ə-*naun*(t)s \ *vb* **nounced**, **nounc-ing** [ME *announcen*, fr. MF *annoncer*, fr. L *annuntiare*, fr. *ad-* + *nuntiare* to report, fr. *nuntius* messenger] *vi* 1: to make known publicly: PROCLAIM (announced their engagement) 2 **a**: to give notice of the arrival, presence, or readiness of (~ dinner) **b**: to indicate beforehand: FORETELL 3: to serve as an announcer of ~ *vi* 1: to serve as an announcer 2: to declare one's candidacy: give one's political support **syn** see **DECLARE**

an-nounce-ment \ə-*naun*(t)-*smənt* \ *n* 1: the act of announcing or of being announced 2: a public notification or declaration 3: a piece of formal stationery designed for a social or business announcement

an-nounc-er \ə-*naun*(t)-*sər* \ *n*: one that announces, esp: one that introduces television or radio programs, makes commercial announcements, reads news summaries, and gives station identification

an-noy \ə-*nōi* \ *vb* [ME *anoien*, fr. OF *enuier*, fr. LL *inodiare* to make loathsome, fr. L *in-* + *odium* hatred — more at **ODIUM**] *vi* 1: to disturb or irritate esp by repeated acts: VEX 2: to harass esp by quick and brief attacks ~ *vi*: to be a source of annoyance — **an-noy-er** *n*

syn 1 **ANNOY VEX** **IRK** **BOTHER** shared meaning element: to disturb and nervously upset a person **ant** soothe

2 **see WORKY**
an-noy-ance \ə-*noir*-əns(t)s \ *n* 1: the act of annoying or of being annoyed 2: the state or feeling of being annoyed: VEXATION 3: a source of vexation or irritation: NUISANCE

an-noy-ing *adj*: causing vexation: IRRITATING — **an-noy-ing-ly** \-iŋ-*lē* \ *adv*

an-nu-al \ən-yə-(wə) \ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & LL, MF *annuel*, fr. LL *annuus*, blend of L *annuus* yearly (fr. *annus* year) and L *annalis* yearly (fr. *annus* year), akin to Goth *atham* (dat pl) years, Skt *atati* he walks, goes] 1: covering the period of a year (~ rainfall) 2: occurring or performed once a year: YEARLY (an ~ reunion) 3: completing the life cycle in one growing season — **an-nu-al-ly** \-ē \ *adv*

2 **annual** *n* 1: a publication appearing yearly 2: an event that occurs yearly 3: something that lasts one year or season; *specif*: an annual plant

annual ring *n*: the layer of wood produced by a single year's growth of a woody plant

an-nu-ant \ə-*n*(y)ū-āt-ənt \ *n*: a beneficiary of an annuity
an-nu-ity \ə-*n*(y)ū-ē-tē \ *n*, pl *-ities* [ME *annuite*, fr. MF *annuité*, fr. ML *annuitas*, *annuitas*, fr. L *annuus* yearly] 1: an amount payable yearly or at other regular intervals 2: the right to receive or the obligation to pay an annuity 3: a contract or agreement providing for the payment of an annuity

an-nul \ə-nəl \ *vi* **annulled**, **annul-ing** [ME *annullen*, fr. MF *annuller*, fr. LL *annullare*, fr. L *ad-* + *nullus* not any — more at **NULL**] 1: to reduce to nothing: OBLITERATE 2: to make ineffective or inoperative: NEUTRALIZE (~ the drug's effect) 3: to de-

clare or make legally invalid or void (wants his marriage annulled) **syn** see **NULLIFY**

an-nu-lar \ən-yə-lər \ *adj* [MF or L; MF *annulaire*, fr. L *annularis*, fr. *annulus*] of, relating to, or forming a ring — **an-nu-lar-i-ty** \ən-yə-lər-ē-tē \ *n* — **an-nu-lar-ly** \ən-yə-lər-lē \ *adv*
annular eclipse *n*: an eclipse in which a thin outer ring of the sun's disk is not covered by the apparently smaller dark disk of the moon

an-nu-late \ən-yə-lət, -lāt \ or **an-nu-lated** \-lāt-əd \ *adj*: furnished with or composed of rings: RINGED — **an-nu-late-ly** *adv*
an-nu-la-tion \ən-yə-lā-*shən* \ *n*: formation of rings, also: RING
an-nu-let \ən-yə-lət \ *n* [modif. of MF *annelet*, dim. of *anel*, fr. L *anellus*, dim. of *annulus*] 1: a little ring. 2: a small architectural molding or ridge forming a ring

an-nul-ment \ə-nəl-mənt \ *n* 1: the act of annulling or of being annulled 2: a judicial pronouncement declaring a marriage invalid

an-nu-lus \ən-yə-ləs \ *n*, pl *-li* \-lī, -lē \ also *-lus-es* [L, dim. of *anus* ring, anus — more at **ANUS**] 1: RING 2: a part, structure, or marking resembling a ring, as **a**: a line of cells around a fern sporangium that ruptures the sporangium by contracting **b**: a growth ring (as on the scale of a fish) that is used in estimating age

an-nun-ci-ate \ə-nən-(t)-sē-āt \ *vi* **at-ed**; **at-ing**: ANNOUNCE

an-nun-ci-a-tion \ə-nən-(t)-sē-ā-*shən* \ *n* [ME *annunciacion*, fr. MF *annunciation*, fr. LL *annuntiatio*, *annuntiatio*, fr. L *annuntiatus*, pp. of *annuntiare* — more at **ANNOUNCE**] 1: the act of announcing or of being announced: ANNOUNCEMENT 2 *cap*: March 25 observed as a church festival in commemoration of the announcement of the Incarnation to the Virgin Mary

an-nun-ci-a-tor \ə-nən-(t)-sē-āt-ər \ *n*: one that announces, *specif*: a usu. electrically controlled signal board or indicator — **an-nun-ci-a-to-ry** \-sē-ā-tōr-ē, -tōr \ *adj*

an-nus mi-ra-bi-le \ən-ə-smə-rab-ə-ləs, -än-, *n*, pl **an-ni mi-ra-bi-les** \ən-ē-mə-rab-ə-lēz, -än-, -jē-mə-rab-ə-lās \ [NL]: wonderful year — used of an esp. notable year

an-ode \ən-ōd \ [Gk *anodos* way up, fr. *ana-* + *hodos* way — more at **CEDE**] 1: the positive terminal of an electrolytic cell — compare **CATHODE** 2: the negative terminal of a primary cell or of a storage battery that is delivering current 3: the electron-collecting electrode of an electron tube — **an-od-ic** \ə-nād-ik \ or **an-od-al** \-nōd-əl \ *adj* — **an-od-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē \ or **an-od-ally** \-lē \ *adv*

an-od-ize \ən-ə-diz \ *vi* **-ized**; **-iz-ing**: to subject (a metal) to electrolytic action as the anode of a cell in order to coat with a protective or decorative film — **an-od-iza-tion** \ən-ōd-ə-zā-*shən*, -əd- \ *n*

an-o-dyne \ən-ə-dīn \ *adj* [L *anodynos*, fr. Gk *anōdynos*, fr. *a-* + *odynē* pain, akin to OE *etan* to eat]: serving to assuage pain

2 **anodyne** *n* 1: a drug that allays pain 2: something that soothes, calms, or comforts (the ~ of bridge, a comfortable book, or sport — Harrison Smith) — **an-o-dyn-ic** \ən-ə-dīn-ik \ *adj*
an-oint \ə-*noint* \ *vi* [ME *anointen*, fr. MF *enoindre*, pp. of *enoindre*, fr. L *inungere*, fr. *in-* + *ungere* to smear — more at **OINTMENT**] 1: to smear or rub with oil or an oily substance 2 **a**: to apply oil to as a sacred rite esp. for consecration **b**: to designate as if through the rite of anointment: CONSECRATE — **an-oint-er** *n* — **an-oint-ment** \-mənt \ *n*

an-om-a-li-tic \ə-nām-ə-lis-tik \ *adj*: of or relating to the astronomical anomaly — **an-om-a-li-ti-cal** \-ti-kəl \ *adj*

an-om-a-lous \ə-nām-ə-ləs \ *adj* [LL *anomalus*, fr. Gk *anōmalos*, lit. uneven, fr. *a-* + *homalos* even, fr. *homos* same — more at **SAME**] 1: deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy: ABNORMAL 2: being out of keeping with accepted notions of fitness or order; also: inconsistent with what would naturally be expected **syn** see **IRREGULAR** — **an-om-a-lous-ly** *adv* — **an-om-a-lous-ness** *n*

an-om-a-ly \ə-nām-ə-lē \ *n*, pl *-lies* 1: the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion as seen from the sun 2: deviation from the common rule: IRREGULARITY 3: something anomalous, esp: something that deviates in excess of normal variation **syn** see **PARADOX**

an-o-mie or **an-o-my** \ən-ə-mē \ *n* [F *anomie*, fr. Gk *anomia* lawlessness, fr. *anomos* lawless, fr. *a-* + *nomos* law, fr. *nemein* to distribute — more at **NIMBLE**] a state of society in which normative standards of conduct and belief are weak or lacking, also: a similar condition in an individual commonly characterized by disorientation, anxiety, and isolation — **an-o-mi-c** \ə-nām-ik, -nō-mik \ *adj*
an-on \ə-nən \ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *an*, fr. on in + *ān* one — more at **ON, ONE**] 1 *obs*: at once: IMMEDIATELY 2 *archaic*: SOON, PRESENTLY 3: after a while: LATER

2 **an-on** *abbr* anonymous, anonymously
an-on-ym \ən-ə-nim \ *n* 1: one who is anonymous 2: PSEUDONYM

an-on-ym-i-ty \ən-ə-nim-ē-tē \ *n*, pl *-ties* 1: the quality or state of being anonymous 2: one that is anonymous

an-on-y-mous \ə-nən-ə-məs \ *adj* [LL *anonymus*, fr. Gk *anōnymos*, fr. *a-* + *onyma* name — more at **NAME**] 1: having or giving no name (an ~ author) 2: of unknown or unnamed origin (~ gifts) 3: marked by lack of individuality or personality (the gray ~ streets — William Styron) — **an-on-y-mous-ly** *adv* — **an-on-y-mous-ness** *n*

an-oph-e-les \ə-nāf-ə-lēz \ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *anōphēles* useless, fr. *a-* + *ophelos* advantage, help, akin to OE *behind*, OHG *ā*, Skt *ā* toward and to Skt *phalam* fruit, profit]: any of a genus (*Anopheles*) of mosquitoes that includes all mosquitoes which transmit malaria to man — see **MOSQUITO** illustration — **an-oph-e-line** \-līn \ *adj* or *n*

an-o-rect \ən-ə-rēk \ *n* [Greenland Esk *anorag*] PARKA
an-o-rec-tic \ən-ə-rēk-tik \ or **an-o-ret-ic** \-rēt-ik \ *adj* [Gk *anorektos*, fr. *an-* + *oregion* to reach after] 1: lacking appetite 2: causing loss of appetite

an-orex-ia \ən-ə-rēk-sē-ə \ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *a-* + *orexis* appetite, fr. *oregion* to stretch out, reach after — more at **RIGHT**]: loss of appetite esp. when prolonged — **an-orex-i-gen-ic** \ən-ə-rēk-sə-jen-ik \ *adj*

an-or-thite \ə-nôr-thî-tî\ *n* [F. fr. *a-* + Gk *orthos* straight — more at ARDUOUS] : a white, grayish, or reddish feldspar $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8$ occurring in many igneous rocks — **an-or-thit-ic** \ə-nôr-thî-tî-ik\ *adj*

an-or-tho-site \ə-nôr-thô-sî-tî\ *n* [F. *anorthose*, a feldspar, fr. *a-* + Gk *orthos*] : a granular plutonic igneous rock composed almost exclusively of a soda-lime feldspar (as labradorite)

an-ox-mia \ə-nâz-mî-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *a-* + Gk *oxmê* smell — more at ODOR] : loss or impairment of the sense of smell — **an-ox-mic** \-mîk\ *adj*

an-oth-er \ə-nôth-ər\ *adj* 1 : different or distinct from the one first considered (the same scene viewed from ~ angle) 2 : some other : LATER (do it ~ time) 3 : being one more in addition to one or more of the same kind : NEW (have ~ piece of pie)

another *pron* 1 : an additional one : one more 2 : one that is different from the first or present one 3 : one of a group of unspecified or indefinite things

an-oth-er-gate \ə-nôth-ər-gē\ *adj* [alter of *anorthogates*, fr. *an-oth-er* + *gate*] : archaic : of another sort

an-ov-u-lant \ə-nâv-yô-lânt, -hōv- \ *n* [a- + *ovulate* + *-ant*] : a drug that suppresses ovulation — **an-ov-u-lant** *adj* [a- + *ovulate* + *-ant*] 1 : not involving or associated with ovulation (~ bleeding) 2 : suppressing ovulation

an-ox-e-mia \ə-nâk-sē-mî-ə\ *n* [NL] : a condition of subnormal oxygenation of the arterial blood — **an-ox-e-mic** \-mîk\ *adj*

an-ox-i-a \ə-nâk-sē-ə\ *n* [NL] : hypoxia esp. of such severity as to result in permanent damage — **an-ox-ic** \-sîk\ *adj*

ans *abbr* answer

an-ser-in-us \ən-tî-sə-rîn\ *adj* [L *anserinus*, fr. *anser* goose — more at GOOSE] : of, relating to, or resembling a goose

an-swer \ən-tî-sər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *andswar*; akin to ON *andswar* answer; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc compound whose first constituent is represented by OE *and-* against, and whose second constituent is akin to OE *sweran* to swear — more at ANTE] 1 *a* : something spoken or written in reply to a question *b* : a correct response 2 *a* : a reply to a charge : DEFENSE *b* : a rejoinder made by the defendant in an equity case in reply to the charges made by the complainant in his bill 3 : something done in response (his only ~ was to walk out) 4 : a solution of a problem (the ~ to a chess problem)

answer *vb* *an-swered*, *an-swer-ing* \ən-tî-sə-rîŋ\ *vi* 1 : to speak or write in reply 2 *a* : to be or make oneself responsible or accountable *b* : to make amends : ATONE 3 : to be in conformity or correspondence (~ed to the description) 4 : to act in response to an action performed elsewhere or by another 5 : to be adequate : SERVE ~ *vi* 1 *a* : to speak or write in reply to *b* : to say or write by way of reply 2 : to reply in rebuttal, justification, or explanation 3 *a* : to correspond to *b* : to be adequate or usable for : serve the purpose of often in a temporary or expedient manner 4 *obj* : to atone for 5 : to act in response to 6 : to offer a solution for; esp. : SOLVE — **an-swer-er** \ən-tî-sər-ər\ *n* *syn* 1 ANSWER, RESPOND, REPLY, REJOIN, RETORT *shared meaning* element : to say or write or do something in return 2 see SATISFY

an-swer-a-ble \ən-tî-s(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* 1 : liable to be called to account : RESPONSIBLE 2 *archaic* : SUITABLE, ADEQUATE 3 *archaic* : ACCORDANT, CORRESPONDING 4 : capable of being refuted **answering service** *n* : a commercial service that answers telephone calls for its clients

ant \ənt\ *n* [ME *ante*, *emete*, fr. OE *emetite*; akin to OHG *amēta* ant] : any of a family (Formicidae) of colonial hymenopterous insects with a complex social organization and various castes performing special duties

ant *abbr* 1 antenna 2 antonym

Ant *abbr* 1 Antartica 2 Antinim

ant- see ANTI-

ant \ənt, -nt\ *n* *suffix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *ant*, *prp* suffix, fr. L *anti*, *ans*, *prp* suffix of first conjugation, fr. *a-* (stem vowel of first conjugation) + *-nt*, *-ns*, *prp* suffix, akin to OE *-nde*, *prp* suffix, Gk *-nt*, *-n*, part suffix] 1 *a* : one that performs (a specified action) : personal or impersonal agent (claimant) (coolant) *b* : thing that promotes (a specified action or process) (expectorant) 2 : one connected with (annuitant) 3 : thing that is acted upon (in a specified manner) (inhalant)

ant *adj* *suffix* 1 : performing (a specified action) or being (in a specified condition) (sommabulant) 2 : promoting (a specified action or process) (expectant)

ante \ənt-ə\ *n*, *pl* *antas* or *an-tee* \ənt-ē, -tē\ [L, akin to ON *and* anteroom] : a pier produced by thickening a wall at its termination

ANTA *abbr* American National Theater and Academy

ant-e-ced \ənt-əs-əd\ *adj* : counteractive of acidity — **antacid** *n*

Ant-e-an \ənt-ē-ən\ *adj* [Antaeus, a giant overcome by Hercules] 1 : having superhuman strength 2 : MAMMOTH

an-tag-o-nism \ən-tag-ə-nîz-m\ *n* 1 *a* : actively expressed opposition, hostility, or antipathy (~ between factions) *b* : opposition of a conflicting force, tendency, or principle (the ~ of democracy to dictatorship) 2 : opposition in physiological action, esp. : interaction of two or more substances such that the action of any one of them on living cells or tissues is lessened *syn* see ENMITY *ant* accord, comity

an-tag-o-nist \-nîst\ *n* 1 : one that opposes another esp. in combat : ADVERSARY 2 : an agent of physiological antagonism as *a* : a muscle that contracts with and limits the action of an agonist with which it is paired — called also *antagonistic muscle* *b* : a drug that opposes the action of another *syn* see OPPONENT

an-tag-o-nis-tic \ən-tag-ə-nîs-tîk\ *adj* : characterized by or resulting from antagonism : OPPOSING *syn* see ADVERSE *ant* favoring, favorable — **an-tag-o-nis-ti-cally** \-tî-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

an-tag-o-nize \ən-tag-ə-nîz\ *vi* -nîz-ed; -nîz-ing [Gk *antagonizesthai*, fr. *anti-* + *agonizesthai* to struggle, fr. *agon* contest — more at AGONY] 1 : to act in opposition to : COUNTERACT 2 : to incur or provoke the hostility of *syn* see OPPOSE

an-tarctic \ənt-ārk-tîk, -ār-tîk\ *adj*, *often cap* [ME *antartik*, fr. L *antarticus*, fr. Gk *antarktikos*, fr. *anti-* + *arktikos* arctic] : of or relating to the south pole or to the region near it

antartic circle *n*, *often cap* A&C : the parallel of latitude that is approximately 66½ degrees south of the equator and that circumscribes the southern frigid zone

An-tar-es \ən-t(ə)r-ĕz, -ĕt(ə)r- \ *n* [Gk *Antares*] : a giant red star of very low density that is the brightest star in Scorpio

ant bear *n* : a large anteater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*) of So America with shaggy gray fur, a black band across the breast, and a white stripe on the shoulder



ant bear

ant cow *n* : an aphid from which ants obtain honeydew

ante \ənt-ə\ *n* [ante-] 1 : a poker stake usu. put up before the deal to build the pot (the dealer called for a dollar ~) 2 : an amount paid : PRICE (these improvements would raise the ~)

ante *vi* *anted*, *ante-ting* : to put up (an ante), also : PAY PRODUCE — often used with up

ante *prefix* [ME, fr. L *ante* before, in front of, akin to OE *and-* against, Gk *anti* before, against — more at END] 1 *a* : prior : earlier (antepiece) *b* : anterior : forward (anteroom) 2 *a* : prior to : earlier than (antediluvian) *b* : in front of (antechoir)

ante-eat-er \ənt-ē-t-ər\ *n* : any of several mammals that feed largely or entirely on ants as *a* : an edentate with a long narrow snout, a long tongue, and enormous salivary glands *b* : ECHIDNA *c* : AARDVARK

ante-bellum \ənt-i-bel-əm\ *adj* [L *ante bellum* before the war] : existing before a war, esp. : existing before the Civil War (an ~ brick mansion)

an-te-cede \ənt-ə-sēd\ *vi* -ced-ed; -ced-ing [L *antecedere*, fr. *ante-* + *cedere* to go — more at CEDE] : PRECEDE

an-te-ced-ence \ənt-ə-sēd-əns\ *n* (pl) *syn* : PRIORITY, PRECEDENCE

an-te-ced-ent \ənt-ə-sēd-ənt\ *n* [ME, fr. ML & L, *ML* *antecedent*, *antecedens*, fr. L, logical antecedent, lit., one that goes before, fr. neut. of *antecedens*, *antecedens*, *prp* of *antecedere*] 1 : a substantive word, phrase, or clause referred to by a pronoun (as *John* in "I saw John and spoke to him"), broadly : a word or group of words replaced and referred to by a substitute 2 : the conditional element in a proposition (as *if A* in "*if A, then B*") 3 : the first term of a mathematical ratio 4 *a* : a preceding event, condition, or cause *b* *pl* : the significant events, conditions, and traits of one's earlier life 5 *a* : a predecessor in a series, esp. : a model or stimulus for later developments *b* *pl* : ANCESTORS, PARENTS *syn* see CAUSE

antecedent *adj* 1 : prior in time or order 2 : causally or logically prior *syn* see PRECEDING *ant* subsequent, consequent — **an-te-ced-ent-ly** *adv*

an-te-ces-sor \ənt-i-ses-ər\ *n* [ME *antecessor*, fr. L *antecessor* — more at ANCESTOR] : one that goes before : PREDECESSOR

an-te-cham-ber \ənt-i-chām-bər\ *n* [F. *antichambre*, fr. MF, fr. It *anti-* (fr. L *ante-*) + MF *chambre* room — more at CHAMBER] : ANTECHAMBER

an-te-choir \ənt-i-kw(ə)r\ *n* : a space enclosed or reserved for the clergy and choristers at the entrance to a choir

an-te-date \ənt-i-dāt\ *n* : a date assigned to an event or document earlier than the actual date of the event or document

an-te-date \ənt-i-dāt, -i- \ *vi* 1 *a* : to date as of a time prior to that of execution *b* : to assign to a date prior to that of actual occurrence 2 *archaic* : ANTICIPATE 3 : to precede in time

an-te-di-lu-vi-an \ənt-i-dī-lū-vē-ən, -(ĭ)dī- \ *adj* [ante- + L *diluvium* flood — more at DELUGE] 1 : of or relating to the period before the flood described in the Bible 2 : made, evolved, or developed a long time ago : ANTIQUATED (an ~ automobile) — **an-te-di-lu-vi-an** *n*

an-te-fix \ənt-i-fîks\ *n* [L *antefixum*, fr. neut. of *antefixus*, *pp* of *antefigere* to fasten before, fr. *ante-* + *figere* to fasten — more at DIKE] 1 : an ornament at the eaves of a classical building concealing the ends of the joint tiles of the roof 2 : an ornament of the molding of a classic cornice — **an-te-fix-al** \ənt-i-fîk-səl\ *adj*

an-te-lope \ənt-lōp, -lōp\ *n*, *pl* *lopes* or *lopes* [ME, fabulous heraldic beast, prob. fr. MF *antelope* savage animal with sawlike horns, fr. ML *antholopus*, fr. L Gk *antholopos*, *antholopos*] 1 *a* : any of various Old World ruminant mammals (family Bovidae) that differ from the true oxen esp. in lighter racier build and horns directed upward and backward *b* : PRONGHORN 2 : leather from antelope hide

an-te-mor-ti-diem \ənt-i-mōr-tē-dē-əm, -ē-əm\ *adj* [L] : being before noon — *abbr* *a.m.*

an-te-mor-tem \-mōrt-əm\ *adj* [L *ante mortem*] : preceding death

an-te-na-tal \-nāt-ē\ *adj* : of or relating to an unborn child : PRENATAL also : occurring during pregnancy

an-ten-na \ən-tēn-ə\ *n*, *pl* *nae* \-jē-, -næ\ [ML, fr. L, sail yard] 1 : a movable segmented organ of sensation on the head of insects, myriapods, and crustaceans — see INSECT illustration 2 *pl* *anten-*



ants 1 winged male, 2 worker



A, A, antas

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw of coin th than th thus
i foot u foot -y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

nas — a usu. *n* stalic device (as a rod or wire) for radiating or receiving radio waves — **an-ten-nal** \ˈtɛn-ṽl/ *adj*

an-ten-nule \an-ten-(yū)(ə)/ *n* : a small antenna or similar appendage

an-te-pe-dūm \an-ti-ˈpɛn-dē-əm/ *n. pl.* -dūms; -dū \-dē-ə/ [ML, fr. *L. ante-* + *pendere* to hang — more at **PENDANT**] : a hanging for the front of an altar, pulpit, or lectern

an-te-pe-nult \an-ti-ˈpɛ-nult-ˈpi-/ *also* **an-te-pe-nult-i-ma** \pi-ˈnol-tə-mə/ *n* [LL *antepenultima*, fem. of *antepenultimus* preceding the next to last, fr. *L. ante-* + *paenultimus* penultimate] : the 3d syllable of a word counting from the end (as *cu* in *accumulate*) — **an-te-pe-nult-i-mate** \pi-ˈnol-tə-mə-ti/ *adj* or *n*

an-te-rior \an-tir-ē-ər/ *adj* [L, compar. of *ante* before — more at **ANTE**] 1 *a* : situated before or toward the front *b* : ABAXIAL 2 *a* : coming before in time; **ANTECEDENT** *b* : logically prior *syn* see **PRECEDING** **ant** posterior — **an-te-rior-ly** *adv*

an-tero \an-tə-ˈrɔr/ *comb form* [NL, fr. *L. anterior*] : anterior (*anteroparietal*) : anterior and (*anterolateral*) : from front to (*anteroposterior*)

an-te-room \an-tir-ūm, -rūm/ *n* : an outer room that leads to another usu. more important room and that is often used as a waiting room

an-th- — see **ANTI-**

an-thel-lon \an-thēl-yon, an-thēl-ˈn/ *n. pl.* -lles \-yə/ or -lions [Gk *anthellon*, fr. neut. of *anthēlos* opposite the sun, fr. *anti-* + *hēlios* sun — more at **SOLAR**] : a somewhat bright white spot appearing on the parabolic circle opposite the sun

an-thel-min-tic \an-thel-mint-ik, an-thel-ˈn/ *adj* [*anti-* + Gk *helminth-*, *helms* worm — more at **HELMINTH**] : expelling or destroying parasitic worms esp. of the intestine — **anthelmintic** *n*

an-them \an(t)-thəm/ *n* [ME *antem*, fr. OE *anþe*, fr. LL *anthēna*, fr. LGk *anthēna*, pl. of *anthēnōn*, fr. Gk, neut. of *anthēnos* responsive, fr. *anti-* + *phōnē* sound — more at **AN**] 1 *a* : a psalm or hymn sung antiphonally or responsively *b* : a sacred vocal composition with words usu. from the Scriptures 2 : a song or hymn of praise or gladness

an-them-ion \an-thēm-ē-ən/ *n. pl.* -mias \-mē-ə/ [Gk, fr. dim. of *anthemon* flower, fr. *anthos* — more at **ANTHOLOGY**] : an ornament of floral or foliated forms arranged in a radiating cluster but always flat (as in relief sculpture or in painting)

an-ther \an(t)-thər/ *n* [NL *anthera*, fr. *L. medicum* made fr. flowers, fr. Gk *anthera*, fr. fem. of *antheros* flowery, fr. *antheōs*] : the part of a stamen, that develops and contains pollen and is usu. borne on a stalk — see **FLOWER** illustration — **an-ther-al** \-thə-rəl/ *adj*

an-ther-id-i-um \an(t)-thə-ˈrīd-ē-əm/ *n. pl.* -īd-ies \-ē-ə/ [NL, fr. *anthera*] : the male reproductive organ of a cryptogamous plant — **an-ther-id-i-al** \-ē-əl/ *adj*

an-the-sis \an-thē-sis/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *anthesis* bloom, fr. *anthein* to flower, fr. *antheōs*] : the action or period of opening of a flower

ant-hill \ant-ˈhīl/ *n* : a mound thrown up by ants or termites in digging their nest

an-tho-cy-a-nin \an(t)-thə-ˈsi-ə-nən/ *also* **an-tho-cyan** \-ˈsi-ən, -ən/ *n* [Gk *anthos* + *kyanos* dark blue] : any of various soluble glycoside pigments producing blue to red coloring in flowers and plants

an-thol-o-gist \an-thēl-ə-jist/ *n* : a compiler of an anthology

an-thol-o-gize \-jīz, -jīz-/ *glz* : *glz* : to compile or publish in an anthology — **an-thol-o-giz-er** \-jī-zər/ *n*

an-thol-o-gy \an-thēl-ə-jē/ *n. pl.* -gies [NL *anthologia* collection of epigrams, fr. MGK, fr. Gk, flower gathering, fr. *antheōs* flower + *logia* collecting, fr. *legō* to gather; akin to Skt *andha* herb — more at **LEGEND**] : a collection of selected literary pieces or passages

an-thoph-a-gous \an-thēf-ə-gəs/ *adj* [Gk *anthos* + *E-phagous*] : feeding on flowers — **an-thoph-a-gy** \-ə-jē/ *n*

an-tho-zo-an \an(t)-thə-zō-ən/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *anthos* + *zōon* animal, akin to Gk *zōē* life — more at **QUICK**] : any of a class (Anthozoa) of marine coelenterates (as the corals and sea anemones) having polyps with radial partitions — **anthozoan** *adj*

an-thra-cene \an(t)-thra-sēn/ *n* : a crystalline cyclic hydrocarbon $C_{14}H_{10}$ obtained from coal-tar distillation

an-thra-cite \an(t)-thra-sīt/ *n* [Gk *anthrakitis*, fr. *anthrak-*, *an-thrak* coal] : a hard natural coal of high luster differing from bituminous coal in containing little volatile matter — **an-thra-cit-ic** \an(t)-thra-ˈsit-ik/ *adj*

an-thrac-nose \an-thrak-nōs/ *n* [F, fr. Gk *anthrak*, *an-thrak* + *nosos* disease] : any of numerous destructive plant diseases caused by imperfect fungi and characterized by often dark sunken lesions or blights

an-thra-ni-late \an-thran-ˈl-āt, an-thra-ˈnūl-āt/ *n* : a salt or ester of anthranilic acid

an-thra-nil-ic acid \an(t)-thra-nīl-ik/ *n* [ISV *anthracene* + *aniline*] : a crystalline acid $NH_2C_6H_4COOH$ used as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes (as indigo), pharmaceuticals, and perfumes

an-thra-qui-none \an(t)-thra-kwīn-ən, -ˈkwīn-ən/ *n* [prob. fr. F, fr. *anthracene* + *quinone*] : a yellow crystalline ketone $C_{14}H_8O_2$ derived from anthracene and used esp. in the manufacture of dyes

an-thrax \an-ˈthraks/ *n* [ME *antrax* carbuncle, fr. *L. anthrax*, fr. Gk, coal, carbuncle] : an infectious disease of warm-blooded animals (as cattle and sheep) caused by a spore-forming bacterium (*Bacillus anthracis*), transmissible to man esp. by the handling of infected products (as hair), and characterized by external ulcerating nodules or by lesions in the lungs

anthrop *abbr* anthropological, anthropology

anthrop- or **anthropo-** *comb form* [L *anthropos*, fr. Gk *anthrōp-*, *anthrōp-*, fr. *anthrōp-*] : human being (*anthropogenesis*)

anthropic \an-thrəp-ik/ or **anthropical** \-i-kəl/ *adj* [Gk *anthrōp-*, fr. *anthrōp-*] : of or relating to mankind or the period of man's existence on earth

an-thro-po-cen-tric \an(t)-thra-pə-ˈsen-trik/ *adj* 1 : considering man to be the most significant entity of the universe 2 : interpreting or regarding the world in terms of human values and experi-

ences — **an-thro-po-cen-tri-cal-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **an-thro-po-cen-tri-cally** \-p(ə)-ˈsen-tris-əl-ē/ *n*

an-thro-po-gen-esis \an(t)-thra-pə-ˈjen-ə-sis/ *n* [NL, fr. *anthrop-* + *genesis*] : the study of the origin and development of man — **an-thro-po-gen-etic** \-p(ə)-ˈjen-ē-tik/ *adj*

an-thro-po-gen-ic \-p(ə)-ˈjen-ik/ *adj* : of, relating to, or influenced by the impact of man on nature (≈ ecosystems)

an-thro-pog-ra-phy \an(t)-thra-pə-ˈgrə-fē/ *n* : a branch of anthropology dealing with the distribution of man as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs

an-thro-poid \an(t)-thra-pōid/ *adj* [Gk *anthrōpoidēs*, fr. *anthrōp-*] 1 : resembling man 2 : resembling an ape (≈ gangsters)

anthropoid *n* : any of several large tailless semierect apes (family Pongidae)

anthropoid ape *n* : APE 1b

an-thro-pol-o-gy \an(t)-thra-pal-ə-jē/ *n* [NL *anthropologia*, fr. *anthrop-* + *-logia* -logy] 1 : the science of man; esp : the study of man in relation to distribution, origin, classification, and relationship of races, physical character, environmental and social relations, and culture 2 : teaching about the origin, nature, and destiny of man esp from the perspective of his relation to God — **an-thro-pol-o-gi-cal** \-p(ə)-ˈlāj-ikəl/ *adj* — **an-thro-pol-o-gi-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **an-thro-pol-o-gist** \an(t)-thra-pal-ə-jist/ *n*

an-thro-pom-e-try \an(t)-thra-pəm-ə-trē/ *n* [F *anthropométrie*, fr. *anthrop-* + *-métrie* -metry] : the study of human body measurements esp on a comparative basis — **an-thro-pom-e-try** \-p(ə)-ˈmē-trik/ or **an-thro-pom-e-try** \-tri-kəl/ *adj* — **an-thro-pom-e-try** \-tri-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

an-thro-po-mor-phic \an(t)-thra-pə-mor-fik/ *adj* [LL *anthropomorphus* of human form, fr. Gk *anthrōpomorphos*, fr. *anthrōp-* + *-morphos* -morphous] 1 : described or thought of as having a human form or human attributes (≈ deities) 2 : ascribing human characteristics to nonhuman things (≈ supernaturalism) — **an-thro-po-mor-phic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

an-thro-po-mor-phism \-fiz-əm/ *n* : an interpretation of what is not human or personal in terms of human or personal characteristics : **HUMANIZATION** — **an-thro-po-mor-phist** \-fist/ *n*

an-thro-po-mor-phize \-fiz/ *vi* : *-phized*; *-phiz-ing* : to attribute human form or personality to

an-thro-po-pa-them \an(t)-thra-pāp-ə-thəm, -pō-path-iz-/ *n* [LGk *anthrōpōpathēia* humanity, fr. Gk *anthrōpōpathēs* having human feelings, fr. *anthrōp-* + *pathos* experience — more at **PATHOS**] : the ascription of human feelings to something not human

an-thro-poph-a-gous \an(t)-thra-pāf-ə-gəs/ *adj* : feeding on human flesh — **an-thro-poph-a-gy** \-ə-jē/ *n*

an-thro-poph-a-gus \-ə-gəs/ *n. pl.* -agi \-ə-gī, -jī, -gē/ [L, fr. Gk *anthrōpophagos*, fr. *anthrōp-* + *-phagos* -phagous] : **MAN EATER**, **CANNIBAL**

an-thro-po-sophy \an(t)-thra-pīs-ə-fē/ *n* : a 20th century religious system growing out of theosophy and centering on man rather than God

an-ti \an-ti, -nt-/ *n. pl.* *anties* [*anti-*] : one that is opposed

anti *prep* : opposed to; **AGAINST**

anti- or **ant-** or **anth-** *prefix* [*anti-* fr. ME, fr. OF & L; OF, fr. L, *against*, fr. Gk, fr. *anti-* *anti-* fr. ME, fr. L, *against*, fr. Gk, fr. *anti-* *anti-* fr. L, *against*, fr. Gk, fr. *anti-* — more at **ANTE**] 1 *a* : of the same kind but situated opposite, exerting energy in the opposite direction, or pursuing an opposite policy (*antichlinal*) *b* : one that is opposite in kind to (*antichlinal*) 2 *a* : opposing or hostile to in opinion, sympathy, or practice (*anti-Semite*) *b* : opposing in effect or activity (*antacid*) (*anticalyst*) 3 : combating or defending against (*antiaircraft*) (*antimissile*)

an-ti-air-craft \ant-ē-ˈ(ə)r-kraft, -ˈ(ə)r-/ *adj* : designed for or concerned with defense against air attack

antiaircraft *n* : an aircraft weapon

an-ti-an-x-i-ety \ant-ē-ˈ(ə)n-ˈzī-ə-tē/ *adj* : tending to prevent or relieve anxiety (≈ drugs)

an-ti-arrhyth-mic \ant-ē-ˈ(ə)-rith-mik, an-ti-ˈl-/ *adj* : tending to prevent or relieve arrhythmia (an ≈ agent)

an-ti-art \-ˈärt/ *n* : art based on premises antithetical to traditional or popular art forms, specif : **DADA**

an-ti-au-thor-i-tar-i-an \-ə-ˈthīr-ə-ˈter-ē-ən, -ə-ˈthīr-, -ˈthōr-/ *adj* : opposing or hostile to authoritarians or authoritarianism — **an-ti-au-thor-i-tar-i-an-ism** \-iz-əm/ *n*

an-ti-aux-in \-ˈök-sən/ *n* : a plant substance that opposes or suppresses the natural effect of an auxin

an-ti-bac-te-ri-al \ant-i-bak-ˈtir-ē-əl, an-ti-ˈl-/ *adj* : directed or effective against bacteria

an-ti-bal-lic-mis-sile \ant-i-bə-ˈlī-sīk-, an-ti-ˈl-/ *n* : a missile for intercepting and destroying ballistic missiles

an-ti-bi-ol-ic \-bi-ol-ic, -bē-/ *n* [NL] : antagonistic association between organisms to the detriment of one of them or between one organism and a metabolic product of another

an-ti-bi-ot-ic \-bi-ˈtī-ik, -bē-/ *adj* 1 : tending to prevent, inhibit, or destroy life 2 : of or relating to antibiosis or antibiotics — **an-ti-bi-ot-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

antibiotic *n* : a substance produced by a microorganism and able in dilute solution to inhibit or kill another microorganism

an-ti-black \-ˈblak/ *adj* : opposed or hostile to people belonging to the Negro race (his ≈ attitude) — **an-ti-black-ism** \-iz-əm/ *n*

an-ti-body \ant-i-ˈbōd-ē/ *n* : any of the body globulins that combine specifically with antigens and neutralize toxins, agglutinate bacteria or cells, and precipitate soluble antigens

an-tic \ant-ik/ *n* 1 : a ludicrous act or action : **CAPEX** (childish ≈) 2 *archaic* : a performer of a grotesque or ludicrous part : **SUFFOIN**

antico *adj* [It *antico* ancient, fr. L *antiquus* — more at **ANTIQU**] 1 *archaic* : **GROTESQUE**, **BIZARRE** 2 *a* : characterized by clownish extravagance or absurdity *b* : whimsically gay : **FROLICSCOME** — **an-ti-cally** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

an-ti-can-cer \ant-i-ˈkan(t)-sər, an-ti-ˈl-/ *also* **an-ti-can-cer-ous** \-ˈkan(t)-s(ə)-rəs/ *adj* : used or effective against cancer (≈ drugs)

anti-catalyst \ˈkāt-əl-ist/ *n* 1: an agent that retards a chemical reaction 2: a catalytic poison

anti-cholesterol \ˈkō-lē-ˈnār-jik/ *adj*: opposing or annulling the physiologic action of acetylcholine — **anticholinergic** *n*

anti-cholesterol-esterase \ˈnes-tə-rās, -rāz/ *n*: a substance that inhibits a cholinesterase by combination with it

Anti-christ \ˈanti-ˈkrɪst/ [ME *antichrist*, fr OF & LL OF, fr LL *Antichristus*, fr Gk *Antichristos*, fr *anti-* + *Christos* Christ] 1: one who denies or opposes Christ, *specif*: a great antagonist expected to fill the world with wickedness but to be conquered forever by Christ at his second coming 2: a false Christ

anticipant \ˈanti-tis-ə-pant/ *adj*: EXPECTANT ANTICIPATING — *usu* used with *of* — **anticipant** *n*

anticipate \ˈanti-tis-ə-pāt/ *vb* -pat-ed; -pat-ing [L *anticipatus*, pp of *anticipare*, fr *ante-* + *capere* (fr *capere* to take) — *more* at HEAVE] *vt* 1: to give advance thought, discussion, or treatment to 2: to meet (an obligation) before a due date 3: to foresee and deal with in advance: FORESTALL 4: to use or expend in advance of actual possession 5: to act before (another) often so as to check or counter 6: to look forward to as certain: EXPECT *vi* 1: to speak or write in knowledge or expectation of later matter *syn* see FORESEE — **anticipatable** \ˈpāt-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **anticipator** \ˈpāt-ər/ *n*

anticipation \ˈanti-tis-ə-pā-shən/ *n* 1: the use of money before it is available, *esp*: the taking or alienation of the income of a trust estate before it is due 2: a. a prior action that takes into account or forestalls a later action b. the act of looking forward, *specif*: pleasurable expectation 3: a. visualization of a future event or state b. an object or form that anticipates a later type 4: the early sounding of one or more tones of a succeeding chord to form a temporary dissonance — *compare* SUSPENSION *syn* see PROSPECT

anticipative \ˈanti-tis-ə-pāt-iv, -pāt-iv/ *adj*: given to or engaged in anticipation — **anticipatively** *adv*

anticipatory \ˈanti-tis-ə-pā-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*: characterized by anticipation: ANTICIPATING

anti-clerical \ˈanti-ˈkler-ikəl, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *adj*: opposed to clericalism or to the interference or influence of the clergy in secular affairs — **anticlerical** *n* — **anti-clericalism** \ˈkə-ˈlɪz-əm/ *n* — **anti-clericalist** \ˈlɪst-/ *n*

anti-climactic \ˈanti-ˈkli-mak-ˈtik/ *adj* also **anti-climac-tical** \ˈtik-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or marked by anticlimax — **anti-climac-tically** \ˈtɪ-kə-ˈlɪ-/ *adv*

anti-climax \ˈkli-maks/ *n* 1: the usu sudden transition in writing or speaking from a significant idea to a trivial or ludicrous idea, *also*: an instance of this transition 2: an event (as at the end of a series) that is strikingly less important than what has preceded it

anticlinal \ˈanti-ˈklin-/ *adj* [anti- + Gk *klinein* to lean — *more* at LEAN]: inclining in opposite directions: *specif*: of or relating to a geological anticline

anticline \ˈanti-ˈklin/ *n* [back-formation fr *anticlinal*]: an arch of stratified rock in which the layers bend downward in opposite directions from the crest — *compare* SYNCLINE

anti-clockwise \ˈanti-ˈklɒk-wɪz, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *adj* or *adv*: COUNTERCLOCKWISE

anti-coagulant \ˈkō-ˈag-yə-lənt/ *n*: a substance that hinders the clotting of blood

anti-coagulate \ˈlɪt-/ *vt* [back-formation fr *anticoagulant*]: to hinder the clotting of the blood of *esp* by treatment with an anticoagulant — **anti-coagulation** \ˈag-yə-ˈlā-shən/ *n*

anti-codon \ˈkō-dən/ *n* [anti- + *codon*]: a triplet of nucleotide bases in transfer RNA that is believed to identify the amino acid carried and to bind to a complementary codon in messenger RNA during protein synthesis at a ribosome

anti-convulsant \ˈkan-ˈvəl-sənt/ or **anti-convulsive** \ˈsɪv/ *adj*: used or tending to control or prevent convulsions (as in epilepsy) — **anticonvulsant** *n*

anti-cyclone \ˈanti-ˈsi-klən/ *n* 1: a system of winds that rotates about a center of high atmospheric pressure clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the southern, that usu advances at 20 to 30 miles per hour, and that usu has a diameter of 1500 to 2500 miles 2: HIGH 2 — **anti-cyclonic** \ˈsi-ˈklən-ik/ *adj*

anti-depressant \ˈanti-ˈdi-ˈpres-nt, -an-ˈtɪ-/ or **anti-depressive** \ˈpres-iv/ *adj*: used or tending to relieve or prevent depressive depression — **antidepressant** *n*

anti-derivative \ˈdi-ˈrɪv-ət-iv/ *n*: INDEFINITE INTEGRAL

anti-diuretic \ˈanti-ˈdi-yu-ˈret-ik/ *n*: a substance that tends to check or oppose excretion of urine — **antidiuretic** *adj*

antidiuretic hormone *n*: VASOPRESSIN

anti-dot \ˈanti-ˈdɒt-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or acting as an antidote — **anti-dotally** \ˈlɪ-/ *adv*

anti-dote \ˈanti-ˈdɒt/ *n* [ME *antidot*, fr L *antidotum*, fr Gk *antidotos*, fr *tem*, of *antidotos* given as an antidote, fr *antididona* to give as an antidote, fr *anti-* + *didona* to give — *more* at DATE] 1: a remedy to counteract the effects of poison 2: something that relieves, prevents, or counteracts (as ~ to the mechanization of our society)

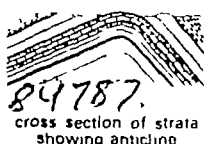
anti-electron \ˈanti-ˈe-ˈlek-trən, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *n*: POSITRON

anti-enzyme \ˈen-zim-/ *n*: an inhibitor of enzyme action, *esp*: one produced by living cells

anti-establishment \ˈis-tə-blish-mənt/ *adj*: opposed or hostile to the social, political, economic, or moral principles of a ruling class (as of a nation)

anti-federalist \ˈanti-ˈfed-ə-rəl-ist, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *n* often *cap A & F*: a member of the group that opposed the adoption of the U.S. Constitution

anti-fertility \ˈfər-ˈtɪl-ə-ti-/ *adj*: capable of or tending to reduce or destroy fertility: CONTRACEPTIVE (~agents)



cross section of strata showing anticline

anti-fouling \ˈfau-lɪŋ/ *adj*: intended to prevent fouling of underwater structures (as the bottoms of ships) (~ paint)

anti-freeze \ˈanti-ˈfriːz/ *n*: a substance added to a liquid (as the water in an automobile engine) to lower its freezing point

anti-fungal \ˈanti-ˈfʌŋ-ɡəl, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *adj*: used or effective against fungi — *fungicidal* (~drug)

antigen \ˈanti-ˈdʒen/ *n* [ISV]: a usu protein or carbohydrate substance (as a toxin or enzyme) that when introduced into the body stimulates the production of an antibody — **antigenic** \ˈanti-ˈdʒen-ik/ *adj* — **antigenically** \ˈkə-ˈdʒen-ik-/ *adv* — **antigenicity** \ˈdʒen-ɪ-ti-/ *n*

anti-globulin \ˈanti-ˈɡlɒb-ʏ-lən, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *n*: an antibody that combines with and precipitates globulin

Antigone \ˈanti-ˈɡɒ-nē/ *n* [Gk *Antigōnē*]: a daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta who buns her brother Polynices' body against the order of her uncle Creon

anti-gravity \ˈanti-ˈɡræv-ə-ti-, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *adj*: reducing or canceling the effect of gravity or protecting against it

antigravity *n*: a hypothetical effect resulting from cancellation or reduction of a gravitational field

anti-hemophilic \ˈanti-ˈhi-mə-ˈfɪ-lɪk, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *adj*: counteracting the bleeding tendency in hemophilia

anti-hero \ˈanti-ˈhɪr-ə-ro, -an-ˈtɪ-, -hɪ(ə)r-/ *n*: a protagonist who is notably lacking in heroic qualities (as courage or unselfishness) — **anti-heroic** \ˈanti-ˈhɪr-ə-ro-ik, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *adj*

anti-histamine \ˈanti-ˈhɪs-tə-mēn, -an-ˈtɪ-, -mən/ *n*: any of various compounds that counteract histamine in the body and that are used for treating allergic reactions and cold symptoms — **anti-histaminic** \ˈhɪs-tə-mɪn-ik/ *adj* or *n*

anti-human \ˈanti-ˈhyu-mən, -an-ˈtɪ-, -yū-/ *adj*: acting or being against man, *esp*: reacting strongly with human antigens

anti-hypertensive \ˈanti-ˈhɪp-er-tent-sɪv/ *n*: a substance that is effective against high blood pressure — **antihypertensive** *adj*

anti-inflammatory \ˈanti-ˈɪn-flə-mə-tōr-ē, -an-ˈtɪ-, -tōr-/ *adj*: counteracting inflammation

anti-knock \ˈanti-ˈnɒk/ *n*: a substance used as a fuel or fuel additive to prevent knocking in an internal-combustion engine

anti-leukemic \ˈanti-ˈli-ˈke-mɪk, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *adj*: counteracting the effects of leukemia

anti-litter \ˈanti-ˈlɪ-tər/ *adj*: serving to prevent or discourage the littering of public areas (~ laws)

antilog *abbr* antilogarithm

anti-logarithm \ˈanti-ˈlɒg-ə-rɪθ-m, -an-ˈtɪ-, -lɒg-/ *n*: the number corresponding to a given logarithm

anti-lymphocyte serum \ˈanti-ˈlɪm(p)-ə-sɪt-/ *n*: a serum used for suppressing graft rejection caused by lymphocyte-controlled immune responses in organ or tissue transplant recipients

anti-lymphocyte serum \ˈanti-ˈlɪm-fə-sɪt-ik-, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *n*: AN TILYMPHOCYTE SERUM

anti-macassar \ˈanti-ˈmɑ-kəs-ər/ *n* [anti- + *Macassar* (oil) (a hairdressing)]: a cover to protect the back or arms of furniture

anti-magnetic \ˈanti-ˈmag-net-ik, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *adj*: of a watch: having a balance unit composed of alloys that will not remain magnetized

anti-malarial \ˈma-ˈlɛr-ə-əl/ *adj*: serving to prevent, check, or cure malaria — **antimalarial** *n*

anti-matter \ˈanti-ˈmat-ər/ *n*: matter composed of the counterparts of ordinary matter, antiprotons instead of protons, positrons instead of electrons, and antineutrons instead of neutrons

anti-metabolite \ˈanti-ˈmɛ-təb-ə-lɪt, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *n*: a substance that replaces or inhibits the utilization of a metabolite

anti-microbial \ˈanti-ˈmi-krə-bē-əl/ *adj*: destroying or inhibiting the growth of microorganisms — **antimicrobial** *n*

anti-missile \ˈanti-ˈmɪ-səl-, -an-ˈtɪ-, chiefly Brit *anti-ˈmɪs-ɪl-/ *n*: ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE*

anti-mitotic \ˈanti-ˈmɪ-tat-ik/ *adj*: inhibiting or disrupting mitosis (~agents) (~activity) — **antimitotic** *n*

anti-moist \ˈanti-ˈmɒ-ne-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing antimony — **antimonial** *n*

anti-moniac \ˈanti-ˈmɒ-nɪk/ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from antimony with a valence of five

anti-monious \ˈanti-ˈmɒ-nē-əs/ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from antimony with a valence of three

antimony \ˈanti-ˈmɒ-nē/ *n* [ME *antimonie*, fr ML *antimonium*] 1: STIBNITE 2: a trivalent and pentavalent metalloids commonly metallic silvery white, crystalline, and brittle element that is used *esp* as a constituent of alloys and in medicine — *see* ELEMENT table

anti-mycin \ˈanti-ˈmɪs-ˈn-ʌ/ *n* [anti- + *myc-* + *-in*]: a crystalline antibiotic $C_{27}H_{45}N_7O_8$ used *esp* as a fungicide, insecticide, and miticide — *called also* *antimycin*

anti-neoplastic \ˈanti-ˈnē-ə-plas-tik, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *adj*: inhibiting or preventing the growth and spread of neoplasms or malignant cells

anti-neutrino \ˈanti-ˈnɛ-tre-ˈnɒ/ *n*: the antiparticle of the neutrino

anti-neutron \ˈanti-ˈnyu-trən/ *n*: an uncharged particle of mass equal to that of the neutron but having a magnetic moment in the opposite direction

anting \ˈanti-ŋ/ *n*: the deliberate placing by some passerine birds of living ants among the feathers

anti-node \ˈanti-ˈnɒd, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *n* [ISV]: a region of maximum amplitude situated between adjacent nodes in a vibrating body — **anti-nodal** \ˈanti-ˈnɒd-əl, -an-ˈtɪ-/ *adj*

anti-nomian \ˈanti-ˈnɒ-mi-ən/ *n* [ML *antinomus*, fr L *anti-* + Gk *nomos* law] 1: one who holds that under the gospel dispensation of grace the moral law is of no use or obligation because faith alone is necessary to salvation 2: one who rejects a socially es-

ə about ʔ kitten ər further ə back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
a out ʔ chun ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
j joke ɪ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔl cōn ʔ thin ʔ this
ʊ foot ʊ foot ɪ yet ɪ few ɪ funous ʒ vision

established morality — **antinomian** *adj* — **an-ti-no-mi-an-izm** \-mē-ō-niz-əm\ *n*
an-ti-no-mi \an-ti-nō-mē\ *n*, *pl* -mies [G *antinomia*, fr L *antinomia* conflict of laws, fr Gk, fr. *anti-* + *nomos* law — more at NIMBLE]
 1 : a contradiction between two apparently equally valid principles or between inferences correctly drawn from such principles 2 : conflict (as of principles, ideas, or aspirations) insoluble in the light of available knowledge *syn* see PARADOX
an-ti-novel \an-ti-nō-vəl-, an-ti-\ *n* : a work of fiction that lacks most or all of the traditional features of the novel — **an-ti-nov-el-ist** \-nō-v(ə)-lōst\ *n*
an-ti-nu-cle-on \an-ti-n(ū)-klē-ŏn-, an-ti-\ *n* : the antiparticle of the nucleon
an-ti-ox-id-ant \an-tē-ŏk-səd-ənt-, an-ti-\ *n* : a substance that opposes oxidation or inhibits reactions promoted by oxygen or peroxides — **antioxidant** *adj*
an-ti-par-a-sit-ic \an-ti-pär-ə-sit-ik-, an-ti-\ *adj* : acting against parasites
an-ti-par-ti-cle \an-ti-pärt-i-kəl-, an-ti-\ *n* : an elementary particle identical to another elementary particle in mass but opposite to it in electric and magnetic properties that when brought together with its counterpart produces mutual annihilation
an-ti-pas-to \an-ti-päs-(t)ō-, an-ti-päs-\ *n*, *pl* -tos [It, fr. *anti-* (fr. L *ante-*) + *pasto* food, fr L *pastus*, fr. *pastus*, pp of *pascere* to feed — more at FOOD] : HORS D'OEUVRE
an-ti-po-thet-ic \an-ti-pō-thet-ik\ *adj* 1 : having a natural aversion (a person ~ to violence) 2 : arousing or showing antipathy — **an-ti-po-thet-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
an-ti-pa-thy \an-ti-pā-thē\ *n*, *pl* -thies [L *antipathia*, fr Gk *antipatheia*, fr *antipatheis* of opposite feelings, fr *anti-* + *pathos* experience — more at PATHOS] 1 obs : opposition in feeling 2 : settled aversion or dislike : DISTASTE 3 : an object of aversion *syn* see ENMITY *ant* taste (for), affection (for)
an-ti-pe-ri-od-ic \-pī-rē-ŏd-ik\ *adj* [ISV] : preventing periodic returns of disease — **antiperiodic** *n*
an-ti-per-son-nel \an-ti-pers-nēl-, an-ti-\ *adj* : designed for use against military personnel (an ~ mine)
an-ti-per-spi-rant \-pär-sp(ə)-rənt\ *n* : a cosmetic preparation used to check excessive perspiration
an-ti-phlo-gis-tic \-flə-jis-tik\ *adj* : counteracting inflammation — **antiphlogistic** *n*
an-ti-pho-n \an-ti-fōn-, -fān\ *n* [LL *antiphona* — more at ANTHEM] 1 : a psalm, anthem, or verse sung responsively 2 : a verse used from Scripture said or sung before and after a canticle, psalm, or psalm verse as part of the liturgy
an-ti-pho-nal \an-ti-fō-nəl\ *n* : ANTI-PHONY
antiphonal *adj* : of or relating to an antiphon or antiphony — **an-ti-pho-nal-ly** \-lī-\ *adv*
an-ti-pho-nary \an-ti-fō-nēr-ē\ *n*, *pl* -nar-ies 1 : a book containing a collection of antiphons 2 : a book containing the choral parts of the Divine Office
an-ti-pho-ny \an-ti-fō-nē\ *n*, *pl* -nies : responsive alternation between two groups esp of singers
an-ti-ph-ra-sis \an-ti-frā-sis\ *n*, *pl* -rases \-sēz\ [LL, fr Gk, fr *anti-* + *phrasis* diction — more at PHRASE] : the usu ironic or humorous use of words in senses opposite to the generally accepted meanings ("the child is a giant of 3 feet 4 inches" is an example of ~)
an-ti-po-dal \an-ti-pō-dəl\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to the antipodes, *specif* : situated at the opposite side of the earth or moon (an ~ meridian) (an ~ continent) 2 : diametrically opposite (an ~ point on a sphere) 3 : OPPOSED
antipodal *n* : any of three cells in the female gametophyte of most angiosperms that are grouped at the end of the embryo sac farthest from the micropyle
an-ti-pode \an-ti-pōd-, *pl* **an-ti-pode-s** \an-ti-pō-dēz\ [ME *antipodes*, *pl*, persons dwelling at opposite points on the globe, fr L, fr Gk, fr *pl* of *antipod-*, *antipous* with feet opposite, fr *anti-* + *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at FOOT] 1 : the parts of the earth diametrically opposite — *usu* used in *pl* 2 : the exact opposite or contrary — **an-ti-pode-an** \-jən-, -tī-pō-dē-an\ *adj*
an-ti-po-et-ic \an-ti-pō-et-ik-, an-ti-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characterized by opposition to traditional poetic technique or style
an-ti-pol-lu-tion \-pə-ti-lū-shən\ *adj* : designed to prevent, reduce, or eliminate pollution (~ laws) — **antipollution** *n*
an-ti-pope \an-ti-pōp-, *n* [MF *antipape*, fr ML *antipapa*, fr *anti-* + *papa* pope] : one elected or claiming to be pope in opposition to the pope canonically chosen
an-ti-po-vert-y \an-ti-pāv-ərt-ē-, an-ti-\ *adj* : of or relating to action designed to relieve poverty (~ programs)
an-ti-pro-ton \-prō-tōn\ *n* : the antiparticle of the proton
an-ti-pay-cho-tic \an-ti-pi-kō-tik\ *adj* : tending to alleviate psychosis or psychotic states (an ~ drug) — **antipsychotic** *n*
an-ti-py-re-tic \-pi-rē-tik\ *n* : an agent that reduces fever — **antipyretic** *adj*
an-ti-py-rine \-pi(r)-rēn\ *n* [fr *Antipyrine*, a trademark] : a white crystalline compound $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$ used to relieve fever, pain, or rheumatism
antiq *abbr* antiquarian, antiquary
an-ti-quar-i-an \an-ti-kwēr-ē-an\ *n* : one who collects or studies antiquities
antiquarian *adj* 1 : of or relating to antiquarians or antiquities 2 : dealing in old or rare books — **an-ti-quar-i-an-ism** \-ē-ō-niz-əm\ *n*
an-ti-quary \an-ti-kwēr-ē\ *n*, *pl* -quar-ies : ANTIQUARIAN
an-ti-quate \an-ti-kwāt\ *vi* **quated**, *quating* [LL *antiquatus*, pp of *antiquare*, fr L *antiquus*] : to make old or obsolete — **an-ti-qua-tion** \an-ti-kwā-shən\ *n*
an-ti-quat-ed *adj* 1 : OBSOLETE (a calendar becomes ~ — A. L. Kroeber) 2 : outmoded or discredited by reason of age : being out of style or fashion (~ methods of farming) 3 : advanced in age *syn* see OLD *ant* modish
an-tique \an-tēk\ *adj* [MF, fr L *antiquus*, fr *ante* before — more at ANTE] 1 : existing since ancient or former times : belonging to

antiquity (a few of the ~ virtues still persist) 2 : belonging to earlier times : ANCIENT (runs of an ~ city) 3 a : being in the style or fashion of former times (~ manners and graces) b : made in or representative of the work of an earlier period (~ mirrors), also : being an antique 4 : selling or exhibiting antiques (an ~ show) *syn* see OLD *ant* modern, current
an-tique *n* 1 : a relic or object of ancient times or of an earlier period than the present 2 : a work of art, piece of furniture, or decorative object made at an earlier period and according to various customs laws at least 100 years ago
an-tique *vi* **-tiqued**, **-tiquing** : to finish or refinish in antique style : give an appearance of age to
an-ti-qui-ty \an-tik-wat-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 : ancient times; esp : those before the Middle Ages 2 : the quality of being ancient 3 *pl* a : relics or monuments (as coins, statues, or buildings) of ancient times b : matters relating to the life or culture of ancient times 4 : the people of ancient times
an-ti-rac-ism \an-ti-rā-siz-əm-, an-ti- also -shiz-\ *n* : adherence to the view that racism is a social evil
an-ti-rheu-mat-ic \-rū-mat-ik\ *adj* : alleviating or preventing rheumatism — **antirheumatic** *n*
an-ti-rhi-num \an-ti-rī-nəm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L snaphdragon, fr Gk *antrrhion*, fr *anti-* like (fr *anti* against, equivalent to) + *rhin-*, rhinose — more at ANTI] : any of a large genus (*Antrrhinum*) of herbs (as the snapdragon) of the figwort family with bright-colored irregular flowers
antis *pl* of ANTI
an-ti-Sem-i-tism \an-ti-sēm-ə-tiz-əm-, an-ti-\ *n* : hostility toward or discrimination against Jews as a religious or racial group — **an-ti-Sem-it-ic** \-sə-mit-ik\ *adj* — **an-ti-Sem-ite** \-sēm-it-\ *n*
an-ti-sep-sis \an-ti-sep-sis\ *n* : the inhibiting of the growth and multiplication of microorganisms by antiseptic means
an-ti-sep-tic \an-ti-sep-tik\ *adj* [*anti-* + Gk *septikos* putrefying, septic] 1 a : opposing sepsis, putrefaction, or decay; esp : preventing or arresting the growth of microorganisms (as on living tissue) b : acting or protecting like an antiseptic 2 : relating to or characterized by the use of antiseptics 3 a : scrupulously clean : ASEPTIC b : extremely neat or orderly, esp : neat to the point of being bare or uninteresting c : free from what is held to be contaminating 4 : IMPERSONAL, DETACHED, esp : coldly impersonal ("acceptable losses on the battlefield" is another ~ phrase) — **an-ti-sep-tic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
antiseptic *n* : a substance that checks the growth or action of microorganisms esp in or on living tissue, also : GERMICIDE
an-ti-se-rum \an-ti-sir-əm-, an-ti-, -ser-\ *n* [ISV] : a serum containing antibodies
an-ti-slav-ery \an-ti-slāv-(ə)-rē-, an-ti-\ *n* : opposition to slavery
an-ti-smog \-smāg also -smōg\ *adj* : designed to reduce pollutants contributing to the formation of smog (~ devices for automobiles)
an-ti-so-cial \-sō-shəl\ *adj* 1 : hostile or harmful to organized society, esp : being or marked by behavior deviating sharply from the social norm 2 : averse to the society of others : UNSOCIABLE *syn* see UNSOCIAL *ant* social
an-ti-spas-mod-ic \-spaz-miəd-ik\ *adj* : capable of preventing or relieving spasms or convulsions — **antispasmodic** *n*
an-ti-spe-cu-la-tion \-spek-yə-lā-shən\ *adj* : directed against or designed to control speculation
an-ti-stro-phē \an-tis-trə-(f)ē\ *n* [LL, fr Gk *antistrophē*, fr *anti-* + *strophē* strophe] 1 : a returning movement in Greek choral dance exactly answering to a previous strophe; *specif* : the part of a choral song delivered during this movement 2 a : the repetition of words in reversed order b : the repetition of a word or phrase at the end of successive clauses — **an-ti-stroph-ic** \an-ti-strōf-ik\ *adj* — **an-ti-stroph-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
an-ti-sub-mar-ine \an-ti-sab-mā-rēn-, an-ti-, -səb-mā-\ *adj* : designed or waged to destroy submarines (an ~ gun) (~ warfare)
an-ti-sym-met-ric \-sɪ-mē-trik\ *adj* : relating to or being a relation (as "is a subset of") that implies equality of any two quantities for which it holds in both directions (the relation R is ~ if aRb and bRa implies $a = b$)
an-ti-tank \-tāŋk\ *adj* : designed to destroy or check tanks (an ~ gun)
an-ti-th-e-sis \an-tith-ə-sis\ *n*, *pl* -thes-es \-sēz\ [LL, fr Gk, lit., opposition, fr *antithēnai* to oppose, fr *anti-* + *tithēnai* to set — more at DO] 1 a (1) : the rhetorical contrast of ideas by means of parallel arrangements of words, clauses, or sentences (as in "action, not words" or "they promised freedom and provided slavery") (2) : OPPOSITION, CONTRAST (the ~ of prose and verse) b (1) : the second of two opposing constituents of an antithesis (2) : the direct opposite 2 : the second stage of a dialectic process
an-ti-thet-ic \an-ti-thet-ik\ or **an-ti-thet-ic** \-thet-ik\ *adj* 1 : constituting or marked by antithesis 2 : being in direct and unequivocal opposition *syn* see OPPOSITE — **an-ti-thet-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
an-ti-thy-roid \an-ti-thī-rōid\ *adj* : able to counteract excessive thyroid activity
an-ti-tox-ic \-tak-sik\ *adj* 1 : counteracting poison 2 : of, relating to, or being an antitoxin
an-ti-tox-in \an-ti-tak-sən\ *n* [ISV] : an antibody formed in the body as a result of the introduction of a toxin and capable of neutralizing the specific toxin that stimulated its production and produced commercially in animals by injection of a toxin or toxoid (as of human disease) with the resulting serum being used to counteract the toxin in other individuals, also : a serum containing antitoxins
an-ti-trades \an-ti-trādz-, an-ti-\ *n*, *pl* 1 : the prevailing westerly winds of middle latitudes 2 : the westerly winds above the trade winds
an-ti-trust \an-ti-trast-, an-ti-\ *adj* : of or relating to legislation or opposition to trusts or combinations, *specif* : consisting of laws to protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints and monopolies or unfair business practices
an-ti-trust-er \-tras-tər\ *n* : one who advocates or enforces anti-trust provisions of the law

anti-tuber-cu-lous \-(t)yu-'bər-kyə-ləs/ also **anti-tuber-cu-lar** \-'bər-kyə-lər/ *adj.*: used or effective against tuberculosis
anti-tu-mor \-(t)yū-mər/ also **anti-tu-mor-al** \-mə-rəl/ *adj.*: AN
 TICANCER

anti-tus-sive \-'təs-iv/ *adj.*: tending or having the power to control or prevent cough — **antitussive** *n*
anti-uto-pia \-anti-yu-'tō-pē-ə, -an-'tī-/ *n*: a place, state, or condition of social, political, and economic discord
anti-uto-pla-n \-pē-ən/ *adj.*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of an anti-utopia

anti-utopian *n*: one that believes in or predicts an anti-utopia
anti-ven-in \-anti-'ven-ən, -an-'tī-/ *n* [ISV]: an antitoxin to a venom: an antiserum containing such antitoxin

anti-vi-ral \-an-'tī-vī-rəl/ *adj.*: acting to make a virus ineffective
anti-vi-ta-min \-anti-'vīt-ə-mən/ *n*: a substance that makes a vitamin ineffective

anti-white \-anti-'hwīt, -an-'tī-, -'wīt/ *adj.*: opposed or hostile to people belonging to a light-skinned race (~ propaganda) — **anti-whit-ism** \-'hwīt-'iz-əm, -'wīt-/ *n*

anti-ler \-anti-'lɔr/ *n* [ME *anteler*, fr. MF *antollier*, fr. (assumed) VL *anteocularis*, fr. neut. of *anteocularis* located before the eye, fr. L *ante-* + *oculus* eye — more at EYE]: the solid deciduous horn of an animal of the deer family, also: a branch of this horn — **antlered** \-lɔrd/ *adj.*

ant lion *n*: any of various neuropterous insects (as of the genus *Myrmaleon*) having a long-jawed larva that digs a conical pit in which it lies in wait to catch insects (as ants) on which it feeds
Anto-ni-an \-an-'tō-nē-ən/ *n* [L *Antonius* Anthony]: a member of one of several monastic communities (as the Armenian Antonians) that follow a rule derived from St. Anthony

ant-on-ym \-ant-'ə-nəm/ *n*: a word of opposite meaning (the usual ~ of good is bad, of hot is cold)
ant-on-ym-ic \-ant-'ə-nim-ik/ *adj.* — **ant-on-y-mous** \-an-'tān-ə-məs/ *adj.* — **ant-on-y-my** \-mē-/ *n*

an-tre \-ant-'ɔr/ *n* [F, fr. L *antrum*]: CAVE 1
an-tro-se \-an-'trō-sɔr/ *adj.* [NL *antrorsus*, irreg. fr. L *anterior* + *-orsus* (as in *dextrorsus* toward the right) — more at DEXTROSE]: directed forward or upward — **an-tro-se-ly** *adv.*

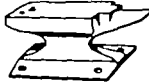
an-trum \-an-'trəm/ *n*, pl *an-tra* \-'trə/ [LL, fr. L, cave, fr. Gk *antron*]: the cavity of a hollow organ or a sinus — **an-tral** \-'trəl/ *adj.*
an-u-ran \-ə-'nyū-rən, -ə-/ *adj.* or *n* [deriv. of *a-* + Gk *oura* tail — more at SQUIRREL]: SALIENTIAN

an-ur-ia \-ə-'nyū-rē-ə, -ə-/ *n* [NL]: absence or defective excretion of urine — **an-ur-ic** \-ə-'nyū-r-ik/ *adj.*

an-u-rous \-ə-'nyū-rəs, -ə-/ *adj.*: having no tail

anus \-'ā-nəs/ *n* [L, akin to OIr *áinne* anus]: the posterior opening of the alimentary canal

an-vil \-an-'vəl/ *n* [ME *anvil*, fr. OE: akin to OHG *anfalz* anvil, both fr. a prehistoric WGmc compound whose first constituent is represented by OE *an* on, and whose second constituent is akin to Sw dial *filta* to beat, akin to L *pellere* to beat — more at ON, FELT] 1: a heavy usu. steel-faced iron block on which metal is shaped (as by hand hammering) 2: INCUS



anvil 1

anx-i-ety \-an-'zi-ə-tē/ *n*, pl *-eties* [L *anxietas*, fr. *anxius*] 1 *a*: painful or apprehensive uneasiness of mind usu. over an impending or anticipated ill *b*: fearful concern or interest *c*: a cause of anxiety 2: an abnormal and overwhelming sense of apprehension and fear often marked by physiological signs (as sweating, tension, and increased pulse), by doubt concerning the reality and nature of the threat, and by self-doubt about one's capacity to cope with it *syn* see CARE *ant* security

anx-i-ous \-an-'k(ə)-shəs/ *adj.* [L *anxius*: akin to L *angere* to strangle, distress — more at ANGER] 1: characterized by extreme uneasiness of mind or brooding fear about some contingency: WORRIED 2: characterized by, resulting from, or causing anxiety: WORRYING 3: ardently or earnestly wishing *syn* see EAGER *ant* loath — **anx-i-ous-ly** *adv.* — **anx-i-ous-ness** *n*

any \-'en-ē/ *adj.* [ME, fr. OE *ænig*, akin to OHG *einag* any, OE *ān* one — more at ONE] 1: one or some indiscriminately of whatever kind *a*: one or another taken at random (ask ~ man you meet) *b*: EVERY — used to indicate one selected without restriction (~ child would know that) 2: one, some, or all indiscriminately of whatever quantity *a*: one or more — used to indicate an undetermined number or amount (have you ~ money) *b*: ALL — used to indicate a maximum or whole (needs ~ help he can get) *c*: a or some without reference to quantity or extent 3 *a*: unmeasured or unlimited in amount, number, or extent (~ quantity you desire) *b*: appreciably large or extended (could not endure it ~ length of time)

any *pron*, sing or pl in constr. 1: any person or persons: ANYBODY 2 *a*: any thing or things *b*: any part, quantity, or number

any *adv.*: to any extent or degree: at all (was never ~ good)
any-body \-'bād-ē, -bəd-/ *pron*: any person: ANYONE
any-how \-'hau-/ *adv.* 1 *a*: in any manner whatever *b*: in a haphazard manner 2 *a*: at any rate *b*: in any event
any-more \-'en-ē-'mō-(ə)r, -'mō-(ə)-r/ *adv.*: at the present time: NOW — *usu.* used in a negative context

any-one \-'(w)ən-/ *pron*: any person at all. ANYBODY
any-place \-'plās-/ *adv.*: in any place: ANYWHERE
any-thing \-'θɪŋ-/ *pron*: any thing whatever

anything *adv.*: at all
any-time \-'en-ē-'tīm-/ *adv.*: at any time whatever
any-way \-'wə-/ *adv.* 1: ANYWISE 2: in any case: ANYHOW
any-ways \-'wəz-/ *adv.* 1: archaic: ANYWISE 2: chiefly dial.: in any case

any-where \-(h)w(ə)r-, -(h)w(ə)r-, -(h)wər-/ *adv.* 1: at, in, or to any place or point 2: at all: to any extent 3 — used as a function word to indicate limits of variation (~ from 40 to 60 students)

anywhere *n*: any place

any-wise \-'en-ē-'wīz-/ *adv.*: in any way whatever: at all
An-zac \-'an-'zak/ *n* [Australian and New Zealand Army Corps]: a soldier from Australia or New Zealand

AO abbr 1 account of 2 and others

AOH abbr Ancient Order of Hibernians

A-OK \-'ā-'(w)ə-/ *adv* or *adj.*: very definitely OK

A1 \-'ā-'wən/ *adj.* 1: having the highest possible classification — used of a ship 2: of the finest quality: FIRST-RATE

ao abbr aorist

aor-ist \-'ā-'rɔst, -'ē-ə-/ *n* [LL & Gk, LL *aoristos*, fr. Gk, fr. *aoristos* undefined, fr. *a* + *horistos* definable, fr. *horizein* to define — more at HORIZON]: an inflectional form of a verb typically denoting simple occurrence of an action without reference to its completeness, duration, or repetition — **aorist** or **aor-istic** \-'ā-'rɔst-ik, -'ē-ə-/ *adj.* — **aor-ist-ic-ally** \-'tɪ-k(ə)-lē/ *adv.*

aort- or **aorto-** *comb form*: *aorta*: aortic and (*aortoesophageal*)

aor-te \-'ā-'rɔt-ə/ *n*, pl *-tas* or *-tæ* \-'tæ/ [NL, fr. Gk *aortē*, fr. *airein* to lift]: the great trunk artery that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body — *see* HEART illustration — **aor-tal** \-'ā-'rɔt-/ *adj.* — **aor-tic** \-'ā-'rɔt-ik/ *adj.*

aortic arch *n*: one of the arterial branches in vertebrate embryos that exist in a series of pairs with one on each side of the embryo, connect the ventral arterial system lying anterior to the heart to the dorsal arterial system above the alimentary tract, and persist in adult fishes but are reduced or much modified in the adult of higher forms

aor-tog-ra-phy \-'ā-'rɔ-'təg-rə-fē/ *n*: artenography of the aorta — **aor-tog-ra-phy** \-'ā-'rɔt-ə-'grə-fē/ *adj.*

au-dad \-'au-'dad, -'ā-'u-/ *n* [F, fr. Berber *audad*]: a wild sheep (*Ammotragus levis*) of No. Africa

à ou-trance \-'ā-'ū-'trās/ *adv* [F]: to the limit: UNSPARINGLY

ap abbr 1 apostle 2 apothecaries'

AP abbr 1 additional premium 2 airplane 3 American plan 4 antipersonnel 5 arithmetic progression 6 armor-piercing 7 Associated Press 8 author's proof

ap — *see* AD-

ap — *see* APO-

APA abbr 1 American Philological Association 2 American Philosophical Association 3 American Psychiatric Association 4 American Psychological Association

apace \-'pās-/ *adv* [ME, prob. fr. MF *à pas* on step] 1: at a quick pace. SWIFTLY 2: ABREAST — used with *of* or *with*

Apache \-'pach-ē, in sense 3 -'pash-/ *n*, pl *Apache* or *Apaches* \-'pach-ēz, -'pash-(əz)/ [Sp] 1 *a*: a group of Amerindian peoples of the southwestern U.S. *b*: a member of any of these peoples 2: any of the Athapaskan languages of the Apache people 3 *not cap* [F, fr. Apache Apache Indian]: *a*: a member of a gang of criminals esp. in Paris *b*: RUFFIAN

ap-a-nage *var* of APPANAGE

ap-a-rig \-'ap-'rɪg, -(h)ɪ-/ *n*, pl *-jos* [AmerSp] a packsaddle of stuffed leather or canvas

ap-art \-'pɑrt-/ *adv* [ME, fr. MF *a part*, lit., to the side] 1 *a*: at a little distance (tried to keep ~ from the family squabbles) *b*: away from one another in space or time (towns 20 miles ~) 2 *a*: as a separate unit: INDEPENDENTLY (viewed ~, his arguments were unsound) *b*: so as to separate one from another (found it hard to tell the twins ~) 3: excluded from consideration: ASIDE (a few blemishes ~, the novel is excellent) 4: in or into two or more parts: to pieces (had to take the engine ~)

ap-art *adj.* 1: SEPARATE. ISOLATED 2: holding different opinions

ap-art-ment *n*: apartness

ap-art *from prep.*: other than. BESIDES

ap-art-hold \-'pɑr-'hɔld, -'tɪ-/ *n* [Afrik., lit., separateness] racial segregation, specif.: a policy of segregation and political and economic discrimination against non-European groups in the Republic of So. Africa

ap-art-ment \-'pɑrt-'mənt/ *n* [F *appartement*, fr. It *appartamento*] 1: a room or set of rooms fitted esp. with housekeeping facilities and used as a dwelling 2: a building made up of individual dwelling units — **ap-art-men-tal** \-'pɑrt-'ment-/ *adj.*

apartment hotel *n*: an apartment house containing suites equipped for housekeeping purposes and in addition furnished rooms and dining service for transient and permanent guests

apartment house *n*: a building containing separate residential apartments — called also *apartment building*

ap-a-thetic \-'ap-'ə-thet-ik/ *adj.* 1: having or showing little or no feeling or emotion. SPIRITLESS 2: having little or no interest or concern: INDIFFERENT *syn* see IMPASSIVE *ant* alert — **ap-a-thet-ic-ally** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv.*

ap-a-thy \-'ap-'ə-thē-/ *n* [Gk *apathia*, fr. *apathēs* without feeling, fr. *a-* + *pathos* emotion — more at PATHOS] 1: lack of feeling or emotion: IMPASSIVENESS 2: lack of interest or concern. INDIFFERENCE

ap-a-tite \-'ap-'ə-tīt-/ *n* [G *apatit*, fr. Gk *apatē* deceit] any of a group of calcium phosphate minerals of the approximate general formula $Ca_3(F, Cl, OH)_2(PO_4)_2$ occurring variously as hexagonal crystals, as granular masses, or in fine-grained masses as the chief constituent of phosphate rock and of bones and teeth, specif.: calcium phosphate fluoride $Ca_3F_2(PO_4)_2$

APB abbr all points bulletin

ape \-'āp/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *apa*, akin to OHG *affo* ape] 1 *a*: MONKEY, *esp.* one of the larger tailless or short-tailed Old World forms

ap — *see* AD-

ap — *see* APO-

ap — *see* APO-

ap — *see* APO-

ap — *see* APO-

ap — *see* APO-

ap — *see* APO-

ap — *see* APO-

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ap — *see* APO-

ap — *see* APO-

ap — *see* APO-

b: any of a family (Pongidae) of large simian primates (as the chimpanzee or gorilla) — called also *anthropoid ape* 2 **a**: MIMIC
b: a large uncouth person — *ape-like* \ˈā-plīk/ *adj*
ape *v* *aped*; *aping*: to copy closely but often clumsily and ineptly (servants *aping* the ways of their betters) *syn* see *COPY* — *ape* *n*
aper \ˈpēk/ *adj* or *adv* [alter. of earlier *apike*, prob fr *a-* + *piki*]
 : being in a vertical position (with oars ~)
ape-man \ˈāp-mən, -mæn/ *n*: a primate (as *pithecanthropus*) intermediate in character between *Homo sapiens* and the higher apes
aperçu \ä-per-sü, äp-ör-sü/ *n*, *pl* *aperçus* \-süz/, -süz/ [F] 1 : an immediate impression, esp.: INSIGHT 2 2: a brief survey or sketch: OUTLINE
aperient \ä-pir-ē-ant/ *adj* [L *aperient*, *aperiens*, *prp* of *aperire*]: gently moving the bowels: LAXATIVE — *aperient* *n*
aperiodic \ä-pir-ē-ād-ik/ *adj* 1: of irregular occurrence (~ floods) 2: not having periodic vibrations: not oscillatory 3 *cryptology*: not repeating or not repeating with a short or easily discoverable period (an ~ key) — *aperiodically* \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv* — *aperiodicity* \-ē-ō-dis-ə-tē/ *n*
aperitif \äp-er-ē-tif, äp-er-ē-/ *n* [F *apéritif* *aperient*, *aperitif*, fr MF *aperitif*, *adj*, *aperient*, fr ML *aperitivus*, irreg fr L *aperire*]: an alcoholic drink taken before a meal as an appetizer
aperture \äp-ə(r)-chü(ə)r, -chör, -(y)ü(ə)r/ *n* [ME, fr L *apertura*, fr *aperius*, *pp* of *aperire* to open — more at *WEIR*] 1: an opening or open space: HOLE 2 **a**: the opening in a photographic lens that admits the light **b**: the diameter of the stop in an optical system that determines the diameter of the bundle of rays traversing the instrument **c**: the diameter of the objective lens or mirror of a telescope
syn *APERTURE*, *INTERSTICE*, *ORIFICE* *shared meaning element*: an opening allowing passage through or in and out
apetalous \('ä-pet-ē-əs/ *adj*: having no petals — *apetally* \-tē-/ *adv*
apex \ä-peks/ *n*, *pl* *apexes* or *apices* \ä-po-sēz, 'äp-ə/ [L] 1 **a**: the uppermost point: VERTEX (the ~ of a mountain) **b**: the narrowest or pointed end: TIP (the ~ of the tongue) 2: the highest or culminating point (the ~ of his career) *syn* see *SUMMIT*
aphaere-sis or **aphere-sis** \ä-fer-ə-sēs/ *n*, *pl* *-ē-sēs* \-sēz/ [LL, fr Gk *aphairesis*, lit., taking off, fr *aphairein* to take away, fr *apo-* + *hairein* to take]: the loss of one or more sounds or letters at the beginning of a word (as in *round* for *around* and *coon* for *raccoon*) — *aphaere-tic* \ä-f-ə-ret-ik/ *adj*
apha-nite \ä-f-ə-nit/ *n* [F, fr Gk *aphanēs* invisible, fr *a-* + *phal-nesthai* to appear — more at *PHENOMENON*]: a dark rock of such close texture that its separate grains are invisible to the naked eye — *apha-nitic* \ä-f-ə-nit-ik/ *adj*
aphasia \ä-fā-zh(ē)-ə/ *n* [NL, fr Gk, fr *a-* + *-phasia*]: loss or impairment of the power to use words *usu* resulting from a brain lesion — *apha-siac* \-zē-āk/ *adj* — *apha-sic* \-zē-ik/ *n* or *adj*
aphelion \ä-fē-lē-yən/ *n*, *pl* *-ellē* \-yē/ [NL, fr *apo-* + Gk *hēlios* sun — more at *SOLAR*]: the point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun — compare *PERIHELION*
apher-sis \ä-f-ə-sēs/ *n*, *pl* *-ē-sēs* \-sēz/ [NL, fr Gk, release, fr *apherai* to let go, fr *apo-* + *hienai* to send — more at *JET*] : *aphaeresis* consisting of the loss of a short unaccented vowel (as in *alone* for *alone*) — *aphetic* \ä-fet-ik/ *adj* — *aphetically* \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
aphid \ä-fəd, 'äf-əd/ *n*: any of numerous small sluggish homopterous insects (superfamily Aphidoidea) that suck the juices of plants
aphis \ä-fəs, 'äf-əs/ *n*, *pl* *aphides* \ä-fā-dēz, 'äf-ə/ [NL *Aphid*, *Aphis*, genus name]: an aphid of a common genus (*Aphis*), broadly: APHID
aphis lion *n*: any of several insect larvae (as a lacewing or ladybug larva) that feed on aphids
apholate \äf-ə-lät/ *n* [prob fr *az-* + *phosphine* + *-late* (of unknown origin)]: a chemosterilant esp effective in controlling houseflies
aphonia \('ä-fō-nē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr Gk *aphōnia*, fr *aphōnos* voiceless, fr *a-* + *phōnē* sound — more at *BAN*]: loss of voice and of all but whispered speech — *apho-nic* \-fā-n-ik, -fō-nik/ *adj*
aphorism \äf-ə-riz-əm/ *n* [MF *aphorisme*, fr LL *aphorismus*, fr Gk *aphorismos* definition, aphorism, fr *aphorizein* to define, fr *apo-* + *horzein* to bound — more at *HORIZON*] 1: a concise statement of a principle 2: a terse formulation of a truth or sentiment: ADAGE — *aphor-ist* \-rēst/ *n* — *aphor-istic* \ä-f-ə-nis-tik/ *adj* — *aphor-istically* \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
aphorize \äf-ə-riz/ *v* *-rized*; *-rizing*: to write or speak in or as if in aphorisms
aphotic \('ä-fōt-ik/ *adj*: lacking light (the ~ zone in the ocean)
aphrodisiac \äf-rə-diz-ē-āk/ *adj* [Gk *aphrodisiakos* sexual, fr *aphrodisia* sexual pleasures, fr *neut. pl* of *aphrodisia* of Aphrodite, fr *Aphrodite*]: exciting sexual desire — *aphrodisiac* *n* — *aphro-disiacally* \äf-rə-diz-ē-āk-, -sē-/ *adv*
Aphro-dite \äf-rə-dit-ē/ *n* [Gk *Aphrodite*]: the Greek goddess of love and beauty — compare *VENUS*
aphyllous \('ä-fil-əs/ *adj* [Gk *aphyllōs*, fr *a-* + *phyllōn* leaf — more at *BLADE*]: not having foliage leaves — *aphyllously* \ä-fil-ē-/ *adv*
API abbr 1 air position indicator 2 American Petroleum Institute
api-an \ä-pē-ən/ *adj* [L *apianus*, fr *apis*]: of or relating to bees
api-arian \ä-pē-er-ē-ən/ *adj*: of or relating to beekeeping or bees
api-ariat \ä-pē-ə-räst, -pē-er-äst/ *n*: BEEKEEPER
api-ary \ä-pē-er-ē-/ *n*, *pl* *-aries* [L *apiarium*, fr *apis* bee]: a place where bees are kept, esp.: a collection of hives or colonies of bees kept for their honey
apical \ä-pi-kəl/ *adj* [prob fr NL *apicalis*, fr L *apic-*, *apex*] 1: of, relating to, or situated at an apex 2: of, relating to, or formed with the tip of the tongue (*n. l.* and *v. r.* are ~ consonants) — *apically* \-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
apical dominance *n*: inhibition of the growth of lateral buds by the terminal bud of a shoot

apico-late \ä-pik-yə-lät, ä-/ *adj* [NL *apiculus*, dim of L *apic-*, *apex*]: ending abruptly in a small distinct point (an ~ leaf)
api-culture \ä-pä-kəl-chör/ *n* [prob fr F, fr L *apis* bee + F *culture*]: the keeping of bees esp. on a large scale — *api-cul-tur-al* \ä-pä-kəlch(-ə)-rəl/ *adj* — *api-cul-tur-ist* \-rəst/ *n*
apiece \ä-pēs/ *adv*: for each one: INDIVIDUALLY
Apis \ä-pēs/ *n* [L, fr Gk, fr Egypt *hpl*]: a sacred bull worshiped by the ancient Egyptians
ap-ish \ä-pish/ *adj*: resembling an ape as **a**: given to slavish imitation **b**: extremely silly or affected — *ap-ish-ly* *adv* — *ap-ish-ness* *n*
api-cent-al \ä-plə-sent-əl/ *adj*: having or developing no placenta
api-natic \äp-lə-nat-ik/ *adj* [*a-* + Gk *planasthai* to wander — more at *PLANET*]: free from or corrected for spherical aberration (an ~ lens)
api-sia \('ä-plä-zh(ē)-ə, ə-/ *n* [NL, fr *ä-* + *-plasia*]: incomplete or faulty development of an organ or part — *api-sic* \('ä-plä-sik/ *adj*
aplen-ty \ä-plent-ē/ *adj*: being in plenty or abundance (money ~ for all his needs)
aplenty *adv* 1: in abundance 2: PLENTIFULLY 2: very much: EXTREMELY (scared ~)
ap-lite \äp-lit/ *n* [prob fr G *aplit*, fr Gk *haploos* simple — more at *HAP-L*]: a fine-grained light-colored granite consisting almost entirely of quartz and feldspar — *ap-lit-ic* \ä-plit-ik/ *adj*
aplomb \ä-pläm, -plöm/ *n* [F, lit., perpendicularity, fr MF, fr *a* plumb, lit., according to the plummet]: complete and confident composure or self-assurance: POISE *syn* see *CONFIDENCE* *ant* *shyness*
ap-nea or **ap-noea** \äp-nē-ə/ *n* [NL] 1: transient cessation of respiration 2: ASPHYXIA — *ap-ne-ic* \-nē-ik/ *adj*
APQ abbr army post office
apo- or **ap-** prefix [ME, fr MF & L, MF, fr L, fr Gk, fr *apo-* — more at *OF*] 1: away from: off (*aphelon*) 2: detached: separate (*apocarpous*) 3: formed from: related to (*apomorphine*)
Apoc abbr 1 Apocalypse 2 Apocrypha, apocryphal
apoc-a-lypse \ä-pä-k-ə-lips/ *n* [ME, revelation, Revelation, fr LL *apocalypsis*, fr Gk *apokalypsis*, fr *apokalyptein* to uncover, fr *apo-* + *kalyptein* to cover — more at *HELL*] 1 **a**: one of the Jewish and Christian writings of 200 B.C. to A.D. 150 marked by pseudonymity, symbolic imagery, and the expectation of an imminent cosmic cataclysm in which God destroys the ruling powers of evil and raises the righteous to life in a messianic kingdom **b** *cap*: REVELATION 2: something viewed as a prophetic revelation
apoc-a-lyptic \ä-pä-k-ə-lip-tik/ *adj* also *apoc-a-lypt-ic-al* \-i-k(-ə)-l/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling an apocalypse 2: forecasting the ultimate destiny of the world: PROPHECIC 3: foreboding imminent disaster or final doom: TERRIBLE 4: wildly unrestrained in making predictions: GRANDIOSE 5: ultimately decisive: CLIMACTIC — *apoc-a-lyptically* \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
apoc-a-lypt-ic-ism \ä-pä-k-ə-lip-tik-iz-əm/ or **apoc-a-lypt-ism** \ä-pä-k-ə-lip-tiz-əm/ *n*: apocalyptic expectation, esp.: a doctrine concerning an imminent end of the world and an ensuing general resurrection and final judgment
apoc-a-lypt-ist \ä-pä-k-ə-lip-tist/ *n*: the writer of an apocalypse
apoc-ar-pous \ä-pä-kär-pəs/ *adj*: having the carpels of the gynoecium separate — *apoc-ar-py* \ä-pä-kär-pē-/ *n*
apo-chro-matic \äp-ə-kro-mat-ik/ *adj* [ISV]: free from chromatic and spherical aberration (an ~ lens)
apoc-o-pe \ä-pä-k-ə-(p)ē/ *n* [LL, fr Gk *apokopē*, lit., cutting off, fr *apokopein* to cut off, fr *apo-* + *kopein* to cut — more at *CAPON*]: the loss of one or more sounds or letters at the end of a word (as in *sing* from Old English *singan*)
apo-erine \äp-ə-kē-n, -krēn, -krēn/ *adj* [ISV *apo-* + Gk *krinein* to separate — more at *CERTAIN*]: producing a secretion by separation of part of the cytoplasm of the secreting cells
apoc-ry-pha \ä-pä-k-rä-fə/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [ML, fr LL, neut. *pl* of *apocryphus* secret, not canonical, fr Gk *apokryphos* obscure, fr *apokryptein* to hide away, fr *apo-* + *kryptein* to hide — more at *CRYPT*] 1: writings or statements of dubious authenticity 2 **cap**: **a**: books included in the Septuagint and Vulgate but excluded from the Jewish and Protestant canons of the Old Testament — see *BIBLE* table **b**: early Christian writings not included in the New Testament
apoc-ry-phal \ä-fəl/ *adj* 1 *often cap*: of or resembling the Apocrypha 2: of doubtful authenticity: SPURIOUS *syn* see *FICTITIOUS* — *apoc-ry-phal-ly* \-fə-lē/ *adv* — *apoc-ry-phal-ness* *n*
apo-cyn-thi-on \äp-ə-sin(t)-thē-ən/ *n* [NL, fr *apo-* + *Cynthia*] : APOLUNE
apo-dal \äp-əd-əl/ or **apo-dous** \äp-əd-əs/ *adj* [Gk *apod-*, *apous*, fr *a-* + *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at *FOOT*]: having no feet or analogous appendages (ceals are ~)
apo-dic-tic \äp-ə-dik-tik/ *adj* also *apo-dic-tic* \-dik-tik/ *adj* [L *apodicticus*, fr Gk *apodiktikos*, fr *apodeiknynai* to demonstrate, fr *apo-* + *deiknynai* to show — more at *DICTION*]: expressing or of the nature of necessary truth or absolute certainty — *apo-dic-tically* \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
apod-o-sis \äp-əd-ə-sēs/ *n*, *pl* *-ō-sēs* \-sēz/ [NL, fr Gk, fr *apodidnai* to give back, deliver, fr *apo-* + *didnai* to give — more at *DATE*]: the main clause of a conditional sentence — compare *PROTASIS*
apo-en-zyme \äp-ə-en-zim/ *n* [ISV]: a protein that forms an active enzyme system by combination with a coenzyme and determines the specificity of this system for a substrate
apog-a-my \ä-pag-ə-mē/ *n* [ISV]: development of a sporophyte from a gametophyte without fertilization — *apog-a-mic* \äp-ə-gam-ik/ or *apog-a-mous* \ä-pag-ə-məs/ *adj*
apog-ee \äp-ə-(j)ē/ *n* [F *apogée*, fr ML *apogoeum*, fr Gk *apogeeon*, fr *neut. of* *apogeios*, *apogeios* far from the earth, fr *apo-* + *gē* earth] 1: the point in the orbit of a satellite of the earth or of a vehicle orbiting the earth that is at the greatest distance from the center of the earth, also: the point farthest from a planet or a satellite (as the moon) reached by an object orbiting it — compare *PERIGEE* 2

: the farthest or highest point : CULMINATION (Aegean civilization reached its ~ in Crete) — **apo-geon** \ə-pə-ˈjē-ən/ *adj*
apolitical \ə-pə-ˈlīt-ə-kəl/ *adj* 1 : having an aversion for or no interest or involvement in political affairs 2 : having no political significance — **apolitically** \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

Apollinian \ə-pə-ˈlīn-ē-ən/ *adj* : APOLLONIAN

Apollo \ə-ˈpāl-ō/ *n* [L *Apollō*, *Apollo*, fr. Gk *Apollōn*] : the Greek god and in later times the Roman god of sunlight, prophecy, music, and poetry

Apollo-nian \ə-pə-ˈlō-nē-ən/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or resembling the god Apollo 2 : harmonious, measured, ordered, or balanced in character

Apollyon \ə-ˈpāl-ē-ən, -ˈpāl-ē-ən/ *n* [Gk *Apollyōn*] : the angel of the bottomless pit in the Book of Revelation

apologetic \ə-pə-ˈlɔ-jet-ik/ *adj* [Gk *apologētikos*, fr. *apologēsthai* to defend, fr. *apo-* + *logos* speech] 1 a : offered in defense or vindication (the ~ writings of the early Christians) b : offered by way of excuse or apology (an ~ smile) 2 : regretfully acknowledging fault or failure : CONTRITE (was most ~ about his mistake) — **apologetically** \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

apologetic n : APOLOGETICS

apologetics \-ˈiks/ *n pl* but sing or pl in constr 1 : systematic argumentative discourse in defense (as of a doctrine) 2 : a branch of theology devoted to the defense of the divine origin and authority of Christianity

apolo-gia \ə-pə-ˈlɔ-j(ə)-ə/ *n* [LL] : a defense esp. of one's opinions, position, or actions (the finest ~ or explanation of what drives a man to devote his life to pure mathematics — *Brit. Book News*) *syn* see **APOLOGY**

apologist \ə-ˈpāl-ə-jist/ *n* : one who speaks or writes in defense of a faith, a cause, or an institution

apolo-gize \-ˈjɪz/ *vi* -gized, -giz-ing : to make an apology — **apolo-gizer** *n*

apologue \ə-pə-ˈlɔg, -ˈlɔg/ *n* [F, fr. L *apologus*, fr. Gk *apologos*, fr. *apo-* + *logos* speech, narrative] : an allegorical narrative usu. intended to convey a moral

apology \ə-ˈpāl-ə-j(ə)-ə, *n pl* -gies [MF or LL, MF *apologie*, fr. LL *apologia*, fr. Gk, fr. *apo-* + *logos* speech — more at **LEGEND**] 1 a : a formal justification : DEFENSE b : EXCUSE 2a : an admission of error or discourtesy accompanied by an expression of regret 3 : a poor substitute : MAKESHIFT

syn **APOLOGY**, **APOLOGIA**, **EXCUSE**, **PLEA**, **PRETEXT**, **ALIBI** *shared meaning* *element* : matter offered in explanation or defense (as of an act, a policy, or a view) **APOLOGY** usually applies to an expression of regret for a mistake or wrong with implied admission of guilt or fault and with or without reference to palliating circumstances (said by way of *apology* that he would have met them if he could) Sometimes *apology*, like **APOLOGIA**, implies not admission of guilt or regret but a desire to clear the grounds for some course, belief, or position (the speech was an effective *apology* for his foreign policy) **EXCUSE** implies an intent to avoid or remove blame or censure (used his illness as an *excuse* for missing the meeting) **PLEA** stresses argument or appeal for understanding or sympathy or mercy (their *pleas* for help were ignored) **PRETEXT** suggests subterfuge and the offering of false reasons or motives in excuse or explanation (used any *pretext* to get out of work) **ALIBI** implies a desire to shift blame or evade punishment and imputes plausibility rather than truth to the explanation offered (his *alibi* failed to stand scrutiny)

apollune \ə-pə-ˈlūn/ *n* [*apo-* + L *luna* moon — more at **LUNAR**] : the point in the path of a body orbiting the moon that is farthest from the center of the moon — compare **PERILUNE**

apomict \ə-pə-ˈmikt/ *n* [prob back-formation fr. *ISV* *apomictic*, fr. *apo-* + Gk *mignynai* to mix — more at **MIX**] : one produced or reproducing by apomixis — **apomictic** \ə-pə-ˈmikt-ik/ *adj* — **apomictically** \-t(ə)-lē/ *adv*

apomixis \ə-pə-ˈmiks-əs, *n pl* -mix-es \-sēz/ [NL, fr. *apo-* + Gk *mixis* act of mixing, fr. *mignynai*] : reproduction (as apogamy or parthenogenesis) involving specialized generative tissues but not dependent on fertilization

apomorphine \ə-pə-ˈmɔr-fēn/ *n* [ISV] : an artificial crystalline alkaloid C₁₇H₁₇NO₃ from morphine with a powerful emetic action.
aponeurosis \ə-pə-ˈn(y)u-rō-səs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *aponeurosis*, fr. *aponeurosthai* to pass into a tendon, fr. *apo-* + *neuron* sinew — more at **NERVE**] : any of the thicker and denser of the deep fasciae that cover, invest, and form the terminations and attachments of various muscles and differ from tendons in being flat and thin — **aponeurotic** \-ˈrāt-ik/ *adj*

apophyllite \ə-pə-ˈfīl-īt, -ˈpāf-ə-jīt/ *n* [F, fr. *apo-* + Gk *phylon* leaf] : a mineral KCa₂Si₂O₇(F,OH) 8H₂O composed of a hydrous potassium calcium silicate related to the zeolites and usu. found in transparent square prisms or white or grayish masses

apophysis \ə-ˈpāf-ə-səs, *n pl* -yses \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *apo-* + *phyein* to bring forth — more at **BE**] : an expanded or projecting part esp. of an organism — **apophyseal** \-ˈpāf-ə-sē-əl/ *adj*

apoplectic \ə-pə-ˈplek-tik/ *adj* [F or LL, F *apoplectique*, fr. LL *apoplecticus*, fr. Gk *apoplektikos*, fr. *apopleksin*] 1 : of, relating to, or causing apoplexy 2 : affected with, inclined to, or showing symptoms of apoplexy 3 : of a kind to cause apoplexy, esp. : highly excited (flew into an ~ rage) — **apoplectically** \-t(ə)-lē/ *adv*

apoplexy \ə-pə-ˈplek-sē/ *n* [ME *apoplexie*, fr. MF & LL, MF, fr. LL *apoplexia*, fr. Gk *apoplexia*, fr. *apopleksin* to cripple by a stroke, fr. *apo-* + *pleksin* to strike — more at **PLAIN**] : sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion caused by rupture or obstruction (as by a clot) of an artery of the brain

aport \ə-ˈpɔ(ə)rɪ, -ˈpɔ(ə)rɪ/ *adv* : on or toward the left side of a ship (put the helm *aport*)

aposele-ne \ə-pə-ˈsē-lē-nē/ *n* [ISV *apo-* + Gk *selēnē* moon — more at **SELENIUM**] : APOLINE

aposematic \ə-pə-ˈsē-mat-ik/ *adj* : being conspicuous and serving to warn (~ coloration) — **aposematically** \-t(ə)-lē/ *adv*

apo-si-o-pe-sis \ə-pə-ˈsɪ-ə-ˈpē-səs/ *n, pl* -seses \-sēz/ [LL, fr. Gk *aposiōpēsis*, fr. *aposiōpan* to be quite silent, fr. *apo-* + *siōpan* to be silent, fr. *siōpē* silence] : the leaving of a thought incomplete usu. by a sudden breaking off (as in "his behavior was — but I blush to mention that") — **aposiōpetic** \-ˈpē-tik/ *adj*

apostasy \ə-ˈpās-ɪ-ə-si/ *n, pl* -asies [ME *apostasie*, fr. LL *apostasia*, fr. Gk, lit., revolt, fr. *apostasthai* to revolt, fr. *apo-* + *histasthai* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1 : renunciation of a religious faith 2 : abandonment of a previous loyalty : DEFECTION

apostate \ə-ˈpās-ɪ-ət, -ɪst/ *n* : one who commits apostasy — **apostate** *adj*

apostatize \ə-ˈpās-ɪ-ˈtɪz/ *vi* -tized, -tizing : to commit apostasy
apostrophe \ə-ˈpɒs-trə-ˈf(ə)-r(ə), -ˈstɜ-, -ˈt(ə)-r(ə)-/ *n* [L, lit., from the latter] 1 : INDUCTIVE 2 : relating to or derived by reasoning from observed facts — compare **A PRIORI** — **apostrophic** *adj*

apostle \ə-ˈpās-əl/ *n* [ME, fr. OF & OE, OF *apostle* & OE *apostol*, fr. LL *apostolus*, fr. Gk *apostolos*, fr. *apostellein* to send away, fr. *apo-* + *stellein* to send — more at **STALL**] 1 : one sent on a mission as a : one of an authoritative New Testament group sent out to preach the gospel and made up esp. of Christ's 12 original disciples and Paul b : the first prominent Christian missionary to a region or group 2 a : one who initiates a great moral reform or who first advocates an important belief or system b : an ardent supporter : ADHERENT (an ~ of liberal tolerance) 3 : the highest ecclesiastical official in some church organizations 4 : one of a Mormon administrative council of 12 men — **apostleship** \-ˈshɪp/ *n*

Apostles' Creed *n* : a Christian statement of belief ascribed to the Twelve Apostles and used esp. in public worship

apostolate \ə-ˈpās-ɪ-ˈlāt, -ɪst/ *n* [LL *apostolatus*, fr. *apostolus*] 1 : the office or mission of an apostle 2 : an association of persons dedicated to the propagation of a religion or a doctrine

apostolic \ə-ˈpās-ɪ-ˈlɪk/ *adj* 1 a : of or relating to an apostle b : of, relating to, or conforming to the teachings of the New Testament apostles 2 a : of or relating to a succession of spiritual authority from the apostles held (as by Roman Catholics, Anglicans, and Eastern Orthodox) to be perpetuated by successive ordinations of bishops and to be necessary for the validity of sacraments and orders b : PAPAL — **apostolicity** \ə-ˈpās-ɪ-ˈlɪ-s-ɪ-ti/ *n*

apostolic delegate *n* : an ecclesiastical representative of the Holy See in a country that has no formal diplomatic relations with it

Apostolic Father *n* : a church father of the first or second century A.D.

apostrophe \ə-ˈpas-trə-ˈf(ə)-r(ə)/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *apostrophē*, lit., act of turning away, fr. *apostrechein* to turn away, fr. *apo-* + *strechein* to turn — more at **STROPHÉ**] : the addressing of a use absent person or a usu. personified thing rhetorically (Carlyle's "O Liberty, what things are done in thy name!" is an example of ~) — **apostrophically** \-ˈf(ə)-r(ə)-lē/ *adv*

apostrophe n [MF & LL, MF, fr. LL *apostrophus*, fr. Gk *apostrophos*, fr. *apostrophos* turned away, fr. *apostrechein*] : a mark used to indicate the omission of letters or figures, the possessive case, or the plural of letters or figures — **apostrophic** *adj*

apostrophize \ə-ˈpās-trə-ˈfɪz/ *vb* -phrized, -phrizing *vt* : to address by or in apostrophe ~ *vi* : to make use of apostrophe

apothecaries' measure *n* : a measure of capacity used chiefly by pharmacists — see **WEIGHT** table
apothecaries' weight *n* : a system of weights used chiefly by pharmacists — see **WEIGHT** table

apothecary \ə-ˈpāth-ə-ˈker-ē/ *n, pl* -caries [ME *apothecarie*, fr. ML *apothecarius*, fr. LL *shopkeeper*, fr. L *apotheca* storehouse, fr. Gk *apothēkē*, fr. *apothēnai* to put away, fr. *apo-* + *thēnai* to put — more at **DO**] 1 : one who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes 2 : PHARMACY

apothecium \ə-ˈthē-s(h)-əm/ *n, pl* -cia \-s(h)-ē-ə/ [NL, fr. L *apotheca*] : a spore-bearing structure in many lichens and fungi consisting of a discoid or cupped body bearing asci on the exposed flat or concave surface — **apothecial** \-sh(ə)-əl, -sē-əl/ *adj*

apothegm \ə-ˈpə-thēm/ *n* [Gk *apothegma*, fr. *apothegma*, fr. *apothegesthai* to speak out, fr. *apo-* + *phthengesthai* to utter] : a short, pithy, and instructive saying or formulation. **APHORISM** — **apothegmatic** \ə-ˈpə-theg-mat-ik/ or **apothegmatically** \-t(ə)-lē/ *adv*

apothem \ə-ˈpə-thēm/ *n* [ISV *apo-* + *-them* (fr. Gk *thema* something laid down, theme)] : the perpendicular from the center of a regular polygon to one of its sides

apothecism \ə-ˈpāth-ē-ˈsɪz, -ə-ˈpāth-ē-ˈsəs/ *n, pl* -seses \-sēz/ [LL, fr. Gk *apothēsis*, fr. *apothēoun* to deity, fr. *apo-* + *thēoun* god] 1 : elevation to divine status : DEIFICATION 2 : the perfect example : QUINTESSENCE (she is the ~ of womanhood) — **apothecismally** \-t(ə)-lē/ *adv*

apothecism \ə-ˈpāth-ē-ˈsɪz, -ə-ˈpāth-ē-ˈsəs/ *n, pl* -seses \-sēz/ [LL, fr. Gk *apothēsis*, fr. *apothēoun* to deity, fr. *apo-* + *thēoun* god] 1 : elevation to divine status : DEIFICATION 2 : the perfect example : QUINTESSENCE (she is the ~ of womanhood) — **apothecismally** \-t(ə)-lē/ *adv*

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Appaloosa \ə-pə-'lū-sə/ *n* [Prob. fr. *Palouse*, an Indian people of Wash and Idaho; a rugged saddle horse of a breed developed in western N America that has a mottled skin, vertically striped hooves, and a blotched or dotted patch of white hair over the rump and loins]

ap-pa-nage \ə-pə-'ni/ *n* [F *apanage*, fr. OF, fr. *apaner* to provide for a younger offspring, fr. OPov *apanar* to support, fr. *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) + *pan* bread, fr. *L panis* — more at **FOOD**] 1 *a*: a grant (as of land or revenue) made by a sovereign or a legislative body to a dependent member of the royal family or a principal liege man *b*: a property or privilege appropriated to or by a person as his share 2: a rightful endowment or adjunct

ap-pa-rat \ə-pə-'rat, -'rät/ *n* [Russ.] **APPARATUS** 2

ap-pa-ratchik \ə-pə-'räch-ik/ *n*, *pl* -ratchiks or -ra-tch-ik \-'räch-ə-(k)ē/ [Russ, fr. *apparat*] a member of a Communist apparatus

ap-pa-ratus \ə-pə-'rat-əs, -'rät-əs/ *n*, *pl* -tuses or -tus [L, fr. *apparatus*, pp of *appareare* to prepare, fr. *ad-* + *parare* to prepare — more at **PARE**] 1 *a*: a set of materials or equipment designed for a particular use *b*: an instrument or appliance designed for a specific operation *c*: a group of organs having a common function 2: the functional machinery by means of which a systematized activity is carried out, esp: the organization of a political party or an underground movement

ap-pa-reil \ə-'par-əl, -'eləd or -elled, -eling or -elling/ [ME *appareiller*, fr. OF *appareiller* to prepare, fr. (assumed) VL *appareillare*, integ. fr. *L appareare*] 1: to put clothes on: **DRESS** 2: **ADORN**, **EMBELLISH**

apparel *n* 1: the equipment (as sails and rigging) of a ship 2: personal attire: **CLOTHING** 3: something that clothes or adorns (the bright ~ of spring)

ap-pa-rent \ə-'par-ənt, -'per-ənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *aparent*, fr. *L apparere*, *apparens*, prp of *appareare* to appear] 1: open to view: **VISIBLE** 2: clear or manifest to the understanding 3: appearing as actual to the eye or mind 4: having an indefeasible right to succeed to a title or estate 5: manifest to the senses or mind as real or true on the basis of evidence that may or may not be factually valid (his ~ absorption was belied by his rigid pose) — **ap-pa-rently** \-'par-(ə)nt-lē, -'per-(ə)nt-lē/ *adv* — **ap-pa-rent-ness** \-'par-ənt-nəs, -'per-ənt-lē/ *n*

syn 1 **APPARENT** ILLUSORY, ILLUSIONARY, SEEMING, OSTENSIBLE, shared meaning element: not actually being what it appears to be

ant real

2 see **EVIDENT** **ant** unintelligible

apparent time *n*: the time of day indicated by the hour angle of the sun or by a sundial

ap-pa-ri-tion \ə-pə-'rī-shən/ *n* [ME *apparicion*, fr. LL *apparition*, *apparitio* appearance, fr. *L apparitus*, pp of *appareare*] 1 *a*: an unusual or unexpected sight: **PHENOMENON** *b*: a ghostly figure 2: the act of becoming visible: **APPEARANCE** — **ap-pa-ri-tion-al** \-'rī-sh-nəl, -nəl/ *adj*

ap-pa-ri-tor \ə-'par-ət-ər/ *n* [L, fr. *apparitus*] an official formerly sent to carry out the orders of a magistrate, judge, or court

ap-peal \ə-'pē-əl/ *n* 1: a legal proceeding by which a case is brought from a lower to a higher court for rehearing 2: a criminal accusation 3 *a*: an application (as to a recognized authority) for corroboration, vindication, or decision *b*: an earnest plea: **ENTREATY** 4: the power of arousing a sympathetic response: **ATTRACTION** (movies had a great ~ for him)

appeal *vb* [ME *appelen* to accuse, *appeal*, fr. MF *apeler*, fr. *L appellare*, fr. *appellere* to drive to, fr. *ad-* + *pellere* to drive — more at **FELT**] *vi* 1: to charge with a crime: **ACCUSE** 2: to take proceedings to have (a case) reheard in a higher court ~ *vi* 1: to take a case to a higher court for rehearing 2: to call upon another for corroboration, vindication, or decision 3: to make an earnest request 4: to arouse a sympathetic response — **ap-peal-abil-ity** \-'pē-əl-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **ap-peal-able** \-'pē-əl-'bəl/ *adj* — **ap-pealer** *n*

appealing \ə-'pē-līŋ/ *adj* 1: having appeal: **PLEASING** 2: marked by earnest entreaty: **IMPLORING** — **ap-peal-ing-ly** \-'līŋ-lē/ *adv*

ap-pear \ə-'pi-(ə)r/ *vi* [ME *ap-peren*, fr. OF *aparoir*, fr. *L apparere*, fr. *ad-* + *parere* to show oneself, akin to Gk *peparein* to display] 1 *a*: to be or come in sight (the sun ~s on the horizon) *b*: to show up (~s promptly at eight each day) 2: to come formally before an authoritative body (must ~ in court today) 3: to have an outward aspect (~s happy enough) 4: to become evident or manifest (there ~s growing evidence to the contrary) 5: to come into public view (first ~ed on a television variety show) 6: to come into existence (man ~ed late in the evolutionary chain) **syn** see **SEEM**

ap-pear-ance \ə-'pi-(ə)ns/ *n* 1 *a*: the act, action, or process of appearing *b*: the coming into court of a party in an action or his attorney 2 *a*: outward aspect: **LOOK** (had a fierce ~) *b*: external show: **SEMBLANCE** (although hostile, he tried to preserve an ~ of neutrality) *c*: outward indication (would do anything to keep up ~s) 3 *a*: a sense impression or aspect of a thing (the blue of distant hills is only an ~) *b*: the world of sensible phenomena 4 *a*: something that appears: **PHENOMENON** *b*: an instance of appearing: **OCCURRENCE**

ap-pease \ə-'pē-z/ *vi* **appeased**; **ap-peas-ing** [ME *appessen*, fr. OF *apaiser*, fr. *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) + *pais* peace — more at **PEACE**] 1: to bring to a state of peace or quiet: **CALM** 2: to cause to subside: **ALLAY** (~ his hunger) 3: **PACIFY**, **CONCILIATE**, esp: to buy off (an aggressor) by concessions usu. at the sacrifice of principles — **ap-peas-able** \-'pē-zə-'bəl/ *adj* — **ap-peas-ment** \ə-'pē-z-mənt/ *n* — **ap-peaser** *n*

ap-peal-ant \ə-'pē-ənt/ *adj*: of or relating to an appeal: **APPEAL-ANT**

appellant *n*: one that appeals, *specif*: one that appeals from a judicial decision or decree

ap-pel-late \ə-'pē-lət/ *adj* [L *appellatus*, pp of *appellare*]: of, relating to, or recognizing appeals, *specif*: having the power to review the judgment of another tribunal (an ~ court)

ap-pel-la-tion \ə-pə-'lā-shən/ *n* 1 *archaic*: the act of calling by a name 2: an identifying name or title: **DESIGNATION**

ap-pel-la-tive \ə-'pē-lət-iv/ *adj* 1: of or relating to a common noun 2: of, relating to, or inclined to the giving of names — **ap-pel-la-tive** *n* — **ap-pel-la-tively** *adv*

ap-pel-lee \ə-pə-'lē/ *n*: one against whom an appeal is taken

ap-pend \ə-'pend/ *vi* [F *appandre*, fr. LL *appendere*, fr. *L*, to weigh, fr. *ad-* + *pendere* to weigh — more at **PENDANT**] 1: **ATTACH**, **AFFIX** 2: to add as a supplement or appendix (as in a book)

ap-pend-age \ə-'pen-dj/ *n* 1: an adjunct to something larger or more important: **APPURTENANCE** 2: a dependent or subordinate person 3: a subordinate or derivative body part, esp: a limb or analogous part (as a seta)

ap-pen-dant \ə-'pen-dənt/ *adj* 1: associated as an attendant circumstance 2: belonging as a right — used of annexed land in English law 3: attached as an appendage (a seal ~ to a document) — **ap-pen-dant** *n*

ap-pen-dec-to-my \ə-pən-'dek-tə-mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies [L *appendic-*, *appendix* + *E* -ectomy]: surgical removal of the vermiform appendix

ap-pen-di-clitis \ə-pen-də-'sit-əs/ *n*: inflammation of the vermiform appendix

ap-pen-di-cu-lar \ə-pən-'dik-yə-lər/ *adj*: of or relating to an appendage and esp. a limb (the ~ skeleton)

ap-pen-dix \ə-'pen-diks/ *n*, *pl* -dix-es or -dices \-dā-sēz/ [L *appendic-*, *appendix*, fr. *appendere*] 1 *a*: **APPENDAGE** *b*: supplementary material usu. attached at the end of a piece of writing 2: a bodily outgrowth or process, *specif*: **VERMIFORM APPENDIX**

ap-per-ceive \ə-pər-'sēv/ *vi* -ceived, -ceiving [ME *aperceiven*, fr. OF *aperceivre*, fr. *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) + *perceivre* to perceive]: to have perception of

ap-per-cep-tion \ə-'sep-shən/ *n* [F *aperception*, fr. *apercevoir*] 1: introspective self-consciousness 2: mental perception, esp: the process of understanding something perceived in terms of previous experience **syn** see **RECOGNITION** — **ap-per-cep-tive** \ə-'sep-tiv/ *adj*

ap-per-tain \ə-pər-'tān/ *vi* [ME *apperteinen*, fr. MF *apartenir*, fr. LL *appertinere*, fr. *L ad-* + *partinere* to belong — more at **PERTAIN**] to belong or be connected as a rightful part or attribute: **PERTAIN**

ap-pe-tence \ə-pət-ən(t)s/ *n*: **APPETENCY**

ap-pe-ten-cy \ə-pət-ən-sē/ *n*, *pl* -cies [L *appetentia*, fr. *appetens*, prp of *appetere*] 1: a fixed and strong desire: **APPETITE** 2: a natural affinity (as between chemicals) — **ap-pe-tent** \-ənt/ *adj*

ap-pe-tite \ə-pə-'tīt/ *n* [ME *apetit*, fr. MF, fr. *L appetitus*, fr. *appetitus*, pp of *appetere* to strive after, fr. *ad-* + *petere* to go to — more at **FEATHER**] 1: one of the instinctive desires necessary to keep up organic life, esp: the desire to eat 2 *a*: an inherent craving (an insatiable ~ for work) *b*: **TASTE**, **PREFERENCE** (the cultural ~s of the time — J D Hart) — **ap-pe-ti-tive** \-tīt-iv/ *adj*

ap-pe-tizer \ə-pə-'tī-zər/ *n*: a food or drink that stimulates the appetite and is usu. served before a meal

ap-pe-tiz-ing \-tī-zīŋ/ *adj*: appealing to the appetite esp. in appearance or aroma **syn** see **PALATABLE** **ant** unappetizing — **ap-pe-tiz-ing-ly** \-tī-zīŋ-lē/ *adv*

Ap-pi-an Way \ə-pē-ən-/ *n* [Appius Claudius Caecus fl 300 B.C. Roman statesman]: an ancient paved highway extending from Rome to Brundisium

appl *abbr* applied

ap-plaud \ə-'plɔd/ *vb* [MF or FL; MF *applaudir*, fr. *L applaudere*, fr. *ad-* + *plaudere* to applaud] *vi*: to express approval esp. by clapping the hands ~ *vi* 1: to express approval of: **PRaise** (~ her efforts to lose weight) 2: to show approval of esp. by clapping the hands — **ap-plaud-able** \ə-'bəl/ *adj* — **ap-plaud-ably** \-blē/ *adv* — **ap-plaud-er** *n*

ap-plause \ə-'ploz/ *n* [ML *applausus*, fr. *L*, clashing noise, fr. *applausus*, pp of *applaudere*] 1: approval publicly expressed (as by clapping the hands) 2: marked commendation: **ACCLAIM** (the kind of ~ every really creative writer wants — Robert Taft)

ap-ple \ə-'pl/ *n*, often attrib **ME** *appel*, fr. OE *æppel*, akin to OHG *apful* apple, OSlav *abŭluk*] 1: the fleshy usu. rounded and red or yellow edible pomaceous fruit of a tree (genus *Malus*) of the rose family, also: an apple tree 2: a fruit or other vegetable production suggestive of an apple — **ap-ple of one's eye**: one that is highly cherished (his daughter is the *apple of his eye*)

ap-ple-jack \ə-'jæk/ *n*: brandy distilled from cider; also: an alcoholic beverage traditionally made by freezing hard cider

apple maggot *n*: a two-winged fly (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) whose larva burrows in and feeds esp. on apples

ap-ple-ple \ə-pəl-'pl/ *adj* 1: **EXCELLENT**, **PERFECT** (~ order) 2: of, relating to, or characterized by traditionally American values (as honesty or simplicity) (is the epitome of ~ wholesomeness)

ap-ple-polish \ə-pəl-'pāl-īsh/ *vb* [fr. the traditional practice of schoolchildren bringing a shiny apple as a gift to their teacher] *vi*: to attempt to ingratiate oneself: **TOADY** ~ *vi*: to curry favor with (as by flattery) — **ap-ple-polish-er** *n*

Ap-ple-ton layer \ə-pəl-'tən-, -əlt-'n-/ *n* [Sir Edward Appleton †1965 E physicist]: **FLAYER**

ap-pli-ance \ə-'plī-ən(t)s/ *n* 1: an act of applying 2 *a*: a piece of equipment for adapting a tool or machine to a special purpose: **ATTACHMENT** *b*: an instrument or device designed for a particular use, *specif*: a household or office device (as a stove, fan, or refrigerator) operated by gas or electric current 3 *obs*: **COMPLIANCE**

ap-pli-ca-bile \ə-pī-'kə-bəl/ *also* \ə-'plī-kə-/ *adj*: capable of or suitable for being applied: **APPROPRIATE** (there are several statutes ~ to the case) **syn** see **RELEVANT** **ant** inapplicable — **ap-pli-ca-bil-ity** \ə-pī-'kə-'bil-ə-tē/ *also* \ə-'plī-kə-/ *n*

ap-pli-cant \ə-pī-'kənt/ *n*: one who applies (a job ~)

ap-pli-ca-tion \ə-pī-'kə-shən/ *n* [ME *applicacion*, fr. *L applicatio*, *applicatio*, inclination, fr. *applicatus*, pp of *applicare*] 1. an act of applying *a* (1): an act of putting to use (~ of new techniques) (2): a use to which something is put (~ new ~s for old remedies) *b*: an act of administering or superposing (~ of paint

to a house) **c**: assiduous attention (succeeds by ~ to his studies)
2 a: REQUEST, PETITION (an ~ for financial aid) **b**: a form used in making a request **3**: the practical inference to be derived from a discourse (as a moral tale) **4**: a medicated or protective layer or material (an ointment ~ for dry skin) **5**: capacity for practical use (words of varied ~)

ap-plica-tive \ə-p-lī-kā-tīv, -plī-kā-tīv/ **adj** **1**: APPLICABLE, PRACTICAL **2**: put to use: APPLIED — **ap-plica-tive-ly** **adv**

ap-plica-tor \ə-p-lī-kā-tōr/ **n**: one that applies, *specif*: a device for applying a substance (as medicine or polish)

ap-plica-tory \ə-p-lī-kā-tōr-ē, -tōr-, -plī-kā-tōr/ **adj**: capable of being applied

ap-plied \ə-plīd/ **adj**: put to practical use, *esp*: applying general principles to solve definite problems (~ sciences)

ap-plic-que \ə-p-lī-kā/ **n** [F, pp of *appliquer* to put on, fr L *applicare*]: a cutout decoration fastened to a larger piece of material

ap-plic-que **vi** **qued**: **qued-ing**: to apply (as a decoration or ornament) to a larger surface: **OVERLAY**

ap-ply \ə-plī/ **vb** **ap-plied**; **ap-ply-ing** [ME *applien*, fr MF *applier*, fr L *applicare*, fr *ad-* + *plicare* to fold — more at **PLY**] **vi** **1 a**: to put to use *esp* for some practical purpose (*applies* pressure to get what he wants) **b**: to bring into action (~ the brakes) **c**: to lay or spread on (~ varnish to a table) **d**: to put into operation or effect (~ a law) **2**: to employ diligently or with close attention (should ~ himself to his work) ~ **vi** **1**: to have relevance or a valid connection (this rule *applies* to freshmen only) **2**: to make an appeal or request *esp* in the form of a written application (~ for a job) — **ap-plier** \ə-plī-er/ **n**

ap-pog-gia-tu-ra \ə-pā-jō-tur-ə/ **n** [It, lit, support]: an embellishing note or tone preceding an essential melodic note or tone and usu written as a note of smaller size

ap-point \ə-pōint/ **vb** [ME *appointen*, fr MF *apointier* to arrange, fr *a-* (fr L *ad-*) + *point*] **vi** **1 a**: to fix or set off officially (~ a trial date) **b**: to name officially (will ~ him director of the program) **c** *archaic*: **ARRANGE** **d**: to determine the disposition of (an estate) to someone by virtue of a power of appointment **2**: to provide with complete and usu appropriate or elegant furnishings or equipment ~ **vi**: to exercise a power of appointment **syn** **FURNISH**

ap-poin-tee \ə-pōin-tē, -tē/ **n** **1**: one who is appointed **2**: one to whom an estate is appointed

ap-point-ive \ə-pōint-iv/ **adj**: of, relating to, or filled by appointment (an ~ office)

ap-point-ment \ə-pōint-mənt/ **n** **1 a**: an act of appointing; **DESIGNATION** **b**: the designation by virtue of a vested power of a person to enjoy an estate **2**: a nonexecutive office or position (holds an academic ~) **3**: an arrangement for a meeting: **ENGAGEMENT** **4**: EQUIPMENT, FURNISHINGS — *usu* used in pl

ap-po-r-tion \ə-pōr-shən, -pōr-/ **vi** **ap-po-r-tioned**; **ap-po-r-tion-ing** \ə-pōr-ti-ŋ/ [MF *apportionner*, fr *a-* (fr L *ad-*) + *portionner* to portion]: to divide and share out according to a plan, *esp*: to make a proportionate division or distribution of **syn** **ALLOT**

ap-po-r-tion-ment \ə-pōr-shən-mənt/ **n**: an act or result of apportioning, *esp*: the apportioning of representatives or taxes among the states according to U S law

ap-pose \ə-pōz/ **vi** **ap-posed**; **ap-posing** [MF *aposer*, fr OF, fr *a-* + *poser* to put — more at **POSE**] **1** *archaic*: to put before: apply (one thing) to another **2**: to place in juxtaposition or proximity

ap-po-si-te \ə-pōz-īt/ **adj** [L *appositus*, fr pp of *appone* to place near, fr *ad-* + *ponere* to put — more at **POSITION**]: highly pertinent or appropriate: **APT** **syn** **RELEVANT** **ant** **INAPPOSITE**, **INAPT** — **ap-po-si-tely** **adv** — **ap-po-si-ti-ness** **n**

ap-po-si-tion \ə-pōz-ī-shən/ **n** **1 a**: a grammatical construction in which two *usu* adjacent nouns having the same referent stand in the same syntactical relation to the rest of a sentence (as the poet and Burns in "a biography of the poet Burns") **b**: the relation of one of such a pair of nouns or noun equivalents to the other **2 a**: an act or instance of apposing; *specif*: the disposition of successive layers upon those already present (as in cell walls) **b**: the state of being apposed — **ap-po-si-tion-al** \ə-pōz-ī-shən-əl, -ən-/ **adj** — **ap-po-si-tion-ally** **adv**

ap-po-si-tive \ə-pōz-ī-tiv, -v-/ **adj**: of, relating to, or standing in grammatical apposition — **ap-po-si-tive-ly** **adv**

ap-prais-al \ə-prāz-əl/ **n**: an act or instance of appraising; *esp*: a valuation of property by the estimate of an authorized person

ap-praise \ə-prāz/ **vi** **ap-praised**, **ap-prais-ing** [ME *appraesen*, fr MF *appraier* to appraise] **1**: to set a value on: estimate the amount of **2**: to evaluate the worth, significance, or status of, *esp*: to give an expert judgment of the value or merit of **syn** **ESTIMATE** — **ap-praise-ment** \ə-prāz-mənt/ **n** — **ap-prais-er** **n** — **ap-prais-ing** **adj** — **ap-prais-ing-ly** **adv**

ap-pre-ci-a-ble \ə-prē-shā-bəl/ **adj**: capable of being perceived or measured **syn** **PERCEPTIBLE** **ant** **INAPPRECIAIBLE** — **ap-pre-ci-a-bly** **adv**

ap-pre-ci-ate \ə-prē-shē-āt/ **vb** **at-ed**, **at-ing** [LL *appretiatu*, pp of *apprætare*, fr L *ad-* + *pretium* price — more at **PRICE**] **vi** **1 a**: to grasp the nature, worth, quality, or significance of (can't ~ the difference between right and wrong) **b**: to value or admire highly (think no one ~s his endeavors) **c**: to judge with heightened perception or understanding: be fully aware of (must experience it to ~ it) **d**: to recognize with gratitude (certainly ~s your kindness) **2**: to increase the value of ~ **vi**: to increase in number or value — **ap-pre-ci-a-tor** \ə-prē-shā-tōr/ **n** — **ap-pre-ci-a-tory** \ə-prē-shā-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ **adj**

syn **1** **see** **UNDERSTAND** **ant** **DISPRECIATE**
2 **APPRECIATE**, **VALUE**, **PRIZE**, **TREASURE**, **CHERISH** *shared meaning*
element: to hold in high esteem **ant** **DESPISE**

ap-pre-ci-a-tion \ə-prē-shē-ā-shən/ **n** **1 a**: sensitive awareness, *esp*: recognition of aesthetic value **b**: JUDGMENT, EVALUATION *esp*: a favorable critical estimate **c**: an expression of admiration, approval, or gratitude **2**: increase in value



appoggiatura

ap-pre-ci-a-tive \ə-prē-shē-āt-iv/ **also** **shē-āt-iv** **adj**: having or showing appreciation — **ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ly** **adv** — **ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ness** **n**

ap-pre-hend \ə-p-n-ˈhɛnd/ **vb** [ME *apprehenden*, fr L *apprehendere*, lit, to seize, fr *ad-* + *prehendere* to seize — more at **PREHENSILE**] **vi** **1**: ARREST, SEIZE (~ a thief) **2 a**: to become aware of: PERCEIVE **b**: to anticipate *esp* with anxiety, dread, or fear **3**: to grasp with the understanding: recognize the meaning of ~ **vi**: UNDERSTAND, GRASP **syn** **see** **FORESEE**

ap-pre-hen-si-ble \ə-p-n-ˈhɛn(t)-sə-bəl/ **adj**: capable of being apprehended — **ap-pre-hen-si-bly** \-blē/ **adv**

ap-pre-hen-sion \ə-p-n-ˈhɛn-ˈchən/ **n** [ME, fr LL *apprehension*, *apprehensio*, fr L *apprehensio*, pp of *apprehendere*] **1 a**: the act or power of perceiving or comprehending (a man of dull ~) **b**: the result of apprehending mentally: CONCEPTION (according to popular ~) **2**: seizure by legal process: ARREST **3**: suspicion or fear *esp* of future evil: FOREBODING

ap-pre-hen-sive \-hɛn(t)-siv/ **adj** **1**: capable of apprehending or quick to do so: DISCERNING **2**: having apprehension: COGNIZANT **3**: viewing the future with anxiety or alarm **syn** **see** **FEARFUL** **ant** **CONFIDENT** — **ap-pre-hen-sive-ly** **adv** — **ap-pre-hen-sive-ness** **n**

ap-pre-n-tice \ə-p-rɛnt-əs/ **n** [ME *aprentis*, fr MF, fr OF, fr *aprendre* to learn, fr L *apprendere*, *apprehendere*] **1 a**: one bound by indenture to serve another for a prescribed period with a view to learning an art or trade **b**: one who is learning by practical experience under skilled workers a trade, art, or calling **2**: an inexperienced person: NOVICE (an ~ in cooking) — **ap-pre-n-tice-ship** \-ə(ʃ)-ˈʃip, -ˈʃɪp/ **n**

2 **apprentice** **vi** **-ticed**, **-tic-ing**: to set at work as an apprentice, *esp*: to bind to an apprenticeship by contract or indenture

ap-pressed \ə-prɛst/ **adj** [L *appressus*, pp of *apprimere* to press to, fr *ad-* + *primere* to press — more at **PRESS**]: pressed close to or lying flat against something (leaves ~ against the stem)

ap-prise \ə-prɪz/ **vi** **ap-prised**, **ap-pris-ing** [F *appris*, pp of *apprendre* to learn, teach, fr OF *aprendre*] : to give notice to: TELL **syn** **see** **INFORM**

ap-prize \ə-prɪz/ **vi** **ap-prized**; **ap-priz-ing** [ME *appraissen*, fr MF *appraier*, fr OF, fr *a-* (fr L *ad-*) + *praier* to appraise — more at **PRICE**]: **VALUE**, **APPRECIATE**

ap-proach \ə-prəʊtʃ/ **vb** [ME *aprochier*, fr OF *aprochier*, fr LL *appropiare*, fr L *ad-* + *prope* near; akin to L *pro* before — more at **FOR**] **vi** **1 a**: to draw closer to: NEAR (~ the podium) **b**: to come very near to: be almost the same as (its mathematics ~es mysticism — Theodore Sturgeon) **2 a**: to make advances to *esp* in order to create a desired result (was ~ed by several Broadway producers) **b**: to take preliminary steps toward accomplishment or full knowledge or experience of (~ the subject with an open mind) ~ **vi** **1**: to draw nearer (dawn ~es) **2**: to make an approach in golf **syn** **see** **MATCH**

2 **approach** **n** **1 a**: an act or instance of approaching (the ~ of summer) **b**: APPROXIMATION (in this book he makes his closest ~ to greatness) **2 a**: the taking of preliminary steps toward a particular purpose (experimenting with new lines of ~) **b**: a particular manner of taking such steps (a highly individual ~ to language) **3**: a means of access: AVENUE **4 a**: a golf shot from the fairway toward the green **b**: the steps taken by a bowler before he delivers the ball, *also*: the part of the alley behind the foul line from which the bowler delivers the ball

ap-proach-a-ble \ə-prəʊtʃ-ə-bəl/ **adj**: capable of being approached: ACCESSIBLE *specif*: easy to meet or deal with — **ap-proach-a-bil-ity** \-ə-prəʊtʃ-ə-bil-ə-tē/ **n**

ap-pro-bate \ə-prə-bāt/ **vi** **-bated**, **-bat-ing** [ME *approbaten*, fr L *approbatus*, pp of *approbare*]: APPROVE, SANCTION — **ap-pro-ba-tory** \ə-prə-bə-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ **adj**

ap-pro-ba-tion \ə-prə-bā-shən/ **n** **1** **obs**: PROOF **2 a**: an act of approving formally or officially **b**: COMMENDATION, PRAISE

1 **ap-pro-pri-ate** \ə-prə-prē-āt/ **vi** **-at-ed**, **-at-ing** [ME *appropriaten*, fr LL *appropriatus*, pp of *appropriare*, fr L *ad-* + *proprius* own] **1**: to take exclusive possession of: ANNEX (no one should ~ a common benefit) **2**: to set apart for or assign to a particular purpose or use (~ money for the research program) **3**: to take or make use of without authority or right — **ap-pro-pri-a-ble** \-prē-sə-bəl/ **adj** — **ap-pro-pri-a-tor** \-prē-āt-ōr/ **n**

syn **APPROPRIATE**, **PREEMPT**, **ARROGATE**, **CONFISCATE** *shared meaning*
element: to seize high-handedly

2 **ap-pro-pri-ate** \ə-prə-prē-āt/ **adj**: especially suitable or compatible: FITTING **syn** **see** **FIT** **ant** **INAPPROPRIATE** — **ap-pro-pri-a-tely** **adv** — **ap-pro-pri-a-teness** **n**

ap-pro-pri-a-tion \ə-prə-prē-ā-shən/ **n** **1**: an act or instance of appropriating **2**: something that has been appropriated, *specif*: money set aside by formal action for a specific use — **ap-pro-pri-a-tive** \-prə-prē-āt-iv/ **adj**

ap-prov-a-ble \ə-prū-və-bəl/ **adj**: capable of being approved — **ap-prov-a-bly** \-blē/ **adv**

ap-pro-val \ə-prū-vəl/ **n**: an act or instance of approving: APPROBATION — *on* approval: subject to a prospective buyer's acceptance or refusal (took the suit home *on* approval)

ap-prove \ə-prūv/ **vb** **ap-proved**, **ap-prov-ing** [ME *approven*, fr OF *aprover*, fr L *approbare*, fr *ad-* + *probare* to prove — more at **PROVE**] **vi** **1** **obs**: PROVE, ATTEST **2**: to have or express a favorable opinion of (couldn't ~ his conduct) **3 a**: to accept as satisfactory (hopes he will ~ the date of the meeting) **b**: to give formal or official sanction to: RATIFY (Congress approved the proposed budget) ~ **vi**: to take a favorable view (doesn't ~ of fighting) — **ap-prov-ing-ly** \-prū-vɪŋ-lē/ **adv**

ap-prov-ing-ly \-prū-vɪŋ-lē/ **adv**

ap-prov-ing-ly \-prū-vɪŋ-lē/ **adv**

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ap-prov-ing-ly \-prū-vɪŋ-lē/ **adv**

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ap-prov-ing-ly \-prū-vɪŋ-lē/ **adv**

ap-prov-ing-ly \-prū-vɪŋ-lē/ **adv**

ap-prov-ing-ly \-prū-vɪŋ-lē/ **adv**

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ap-prov-ing-ly \-prū-vɪŋ-lē/ **adv**

ap-prov-ing-ly \-prū-vɪŋ-lē/ **adv**

ap-prov-ing-ly \-prū-vɪŋ-lē/ **adv**

ap-prov-ing-ly \-prū-vɪŋ-lē/ **adv**

syn APPROVE, ENDORSE, SANCTION, ACCREDIT, CERTIFY *shared meaning* **element** : to hold or express a favorable opinion **ant** disapprove

approved school *n*, *Brit* : a school for juvenile delinquents

approx *abbr* approximate; approximately

ap-prox-i-mate \ə-'prāk-sə-māt/ *adj* [LL *approximatus*, pp of *approximare* to come near, fr. *L* *ad-* + *proximare* to come near — more at PROXIMATE] 1 : nearly correct or exact 2 : located close together (—leaves) 3 : ap-prox-i-mate-ly *adv*

ap-prox-i-mate \ə-'prāk-sə-māt/ *vb* -mated-, -mat-ing *vt* 1 *a* : to bring near or close *b* : to bring (cut edges of tissue) together 2 : to come near or to be close to in position, value or characteristics (a child tries to — his parents' speech) *vi* : to come close

ap-prox-i-mation \ə-'prāk-sə-mā-shən/ *n* 1 : the act or process of drawing together 2 : the quality or state of being close or near (an — to the truth) 3 : something that is approximate, *esp* : a mathematical quantity that is close in value to but not the same as a desired quantity — **ap-prox-i-ma-tive** \ə-'prāk-sə-māt-iv/ *adj* — **ap-prox-i-ma-tive-ly** *adv*

appt *abbr* appoint, appointed, appointment

apptd *abbr* appointed

ap-pur-tenance \ə-'purt-nən(t)s-, -'nən(t)s/ *n* 1 : an incidental right (as a right-of-way) attached to a principal property right and passing in possession with it 2 : a subordinate part or adjunct (the ~ of welcome is fashion and ceremony)—Shak 3 *pl* : accessory objects : APPARATUS

ap-pur-tenant \ə-'purt-nənt-, -'nənt/ *adj* [ME *apertenant*, fr. MF, fr. OF, prp of *apartenir* to belong — more at APPERTAIN] 1 : constituting a legal accompaniment 2 : AUXILIARY, ACCESSORY — **ap-purtenant** *n*

Apr *abbr* April

ap-rax-i-a \ə-'prāk-sē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, inaction, fr. *a-* + *praxis* action, fr. *prassein* to do — more at PRACTICAL] : loss or impairment of the ability to execute complex coordinated movements — **ap-rax-ic** \ə-'prāk-ik/ or **ap-rax-ic** \ə-'prāk-sik/ *adj*

ap-rès-ski \ə-'rē-'skē-, ə-'p- (F *après* after + *ski* ski, sking) : social activity (as at a ski lodge) after a day's sking — **ap-rès-ski** *adj*

ap-ri-cot \ə-'p-rē-kāt-, ə-'p-rē- *n*, often *attrib* [alter of earlier *abrecock*, deriv of Ar *al-birquq* the apricot] 1 *a* : the oval orange-colored fruit of a temperate-zone tree (*Prunus armeniaca*) resembling the related peach and plum in flavor *b* : a tree that bears apricots 2 : a variable color averaging a moderate orange

April \ə-'prāl/ *n* [ME, fr. OF & L, OF *avril*, fr. L *Aprilis*] : the 4th month of the Gregorian calendar

April fool *n* : the butt of a joke or trick played on April Fools' Day; *also* : such a joke or trick

April Fools' Day *n* : April 1 characteristically marked by the playing of practical jokes

a pri-o-ri \ə-'prē-'ō-(ə)r-ē-, ə-'p-rē-, ə-'(ə)p-rē-'ō-(ə)r-ē-, -'ō-(ə)r-/ *adj* [L, from the former] 1 *a* : DEDUCTIVE *b* : relating to or derived by reasoning from self-evident propositions — compare A POSTERIORI *c* : presupposed by experience 2 : being without examination or analysis : PRESUMPTIVE — **a pri-o-ri** *adv* — **a pri-o-ri-ly** \ə-'ō-rē-tē-ē/ *n*

apron \ə-'pran-, -pɔrn/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, alter (resulting fr. incorrect division of a *napon*) of *napon*, fr. MF *naperon*, dim of *nape* cloth, modif of L *mappa* napkin — more at MAP] 1 : a garment usu of cloth, plastic, or leather usu tied around the waist and used to protect clothing or adorn a costume 2 : something that suggests or resembles an apron in shape, position, or use as *a* : the lower member under the sill of the interior casing of a window *b* : an upward or downward vertical extension of a sink or lavatory *c* : a piece of waterproof cloth spread out (as before the seat of a vehicle) as a protection from rain or mud *d* : a covering (as of sheet metal) for protecting parts of machinery *e* : an endless belt for carrying material *f* : an extensive fan-shaped deposit of detritus *g* : the part of the stage in front of the proscenium arch *h* : the area along the waterfront edge of a pier or wharf *i* : a shield (as of concrete, planking, or brushwood) along the bank of a river, along a seawall, or below a dam *j* : the extensive paved part of an airport immediately adjacent to the terminal area or hangars

apron string *n* : the string of an apron — *usu.* used in *pl* as a symbol of dominance or complete control (though 40 years old he was still tied to his mother's apron strings)

ap-ro-pos \ə-'p-rō-'pō-, ə-'p-rō-, ə-'dɪ/ *adv* [F *à propos*, lit., to the purpose] 1 : at an opportune time : SEASONABLY 2 : by the way

2apropos *adj* : being both relevant and opportune **syn** see RELEVANT

3apropos *prep* : *apropos* of

apropos *of prep* : with regard to; CONCERNING

apse \ə-'ps/ *n* [ML & L; ML *apsis*, fr. L] 1 : a projecting part of a building (as a church) that is usu semicircular in plan and vaulted — see BASILICA illustration 2 : APSIS 1

ap-si-dal \ə-'sɪ-dəl/ *adj* : of or relating to an apse

ap-sis \ə-'sɪ-s/ *n*, *pl* **ap-si-des** \ə-'sɪ-dēz/ [NL *apsid-*, *apsis*, fr. L, arch, orbit, fr. Gk *hapsid-*, *hapsis*, fr. *haptēin* to fasten] 1 : the point in an astronomical orbit at which the distance of the body from the center of attraction is either greatest or least 2 : APSIS 1

1apt \ə-'pt/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *aptus*, lit., fastened, fr. pp of *apere* to fasten; akin to L *aptus* to reach, *apud* near, Skt *āpta* lit.] 1 : unusually fitted or qualified : READY (proved an — tool in the hands of the conspirators) 2 *a* : having a tendency : LIKELY (plants — to suffer from drought) *b* : ordinarily disposed : INCLINED (~ to accept what is plausible as true) 3 : suited to a purpose; *esp* : being to the point (an — quotation) 4 : keenly intelligent and responsive **syn** 1 see FIT 2 *inapt*, *inept* 2 see QUICK — **apt-ly** \ə-'pt-ē/ *adv* — **apt-ness** \ə-'pt-nəs/ *n*

2apt *abbr* 1 apartment 2 aptitude

ap-ter-ous \ə-'tɜ-rəs/ *adj* [Gk *apteros*, fr. *a-* + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] : lacking wings (—insects)

ap-ter-yx \ə-'tɜ-rɪks/ *n* [NL, fr. *a-* + Gk *pteryx* wing; akin to Gk *pteron*] : *kiwi*

ap-ti-tude \ə-'tɪ-təd/ *n* 1 : capacity for learning : APTNESS 2 *a* : INCLINATION TENDENCY *b* : a natural ability : TALENT 3

: general suitability **syn** see GIFT — **ap-ti-tu-dinal** \ə-'tɪ-t(y)ūd-nəl-, -'nəl/ *adj* — **ap-ti-tu-dinal-ly** \ə-'tɪ-t(y)ūd-nəl-ē/ *adv*

ap-py-rase \ə-'p-rās-, -'rāz/ *n* [adenosine + pyrophosphate + -ase] : any of several enzymes that hydrolyze ATP with the liberation of phosphate

aq *abbr* aqua, aqueous

aqua \ə-'kwə-, 'āk- *n*, *pl* **aquea** \ə-'kwē-, 'āk-, wē/ or **aquas** [L — more at ISLAND] 1 : WATER, *esp* : an aqueous solution (as of a volatile substance) 2 : a light greenish blue color

aqua-cade \ə-'kwə-'kād-, 'āk- *n* [*Aquacade*, a water entertainment spectacle orig at Cleveland, Ohio (1937)] : a water spectacle that consists usu of exhibitions of swimming and diving with musical accompaniment

Aqua-dag \ə-'dag/ *trademark* — used for a colloidal suspension of fine particles of graphite in water as a lubricant

aqua-for-tis \ə-'kwə-'fɔrt-əs-, 'āk- *n* [NL *aqua fortis*, lit., strong water] : NITRIC ACID

aqua-lung-er \ə-'kwə-'lɔŋ-ər-, 'āk- *n* [fr *Aqua-lung*, a trademark]

: SCUBA DIVER

aqua-mar-i-ne \ə-'kwə-'mā-'rēn-, 'āk- *n* [NL *aqua marina*, fr. L, sea water] 1 : a transparent beryl that is blue, blue-green, or green in color 2 : a pale blue to light greenish blue

aqua-naut \ə-'kwə-'nɔt-, 'āk- *n* [L *aqua* + E *-naut* (as in aeronaut)] : a scuba diver who lives and operates both inside and outside an underwater shelter for an extended period

aqua-plane \ə-'kwə-'plān-, 'āk- *n* : a board towed behind a speeding motorboat and ridden by a person standing on it — **aqua-plane** *vi* — **aqua-plan-er** *n*

aqua-pu-ra \ə-'kwə-'pyur-ə-, 'āk- *n* [L] : pure water

aqua-re-gia \ə-'rē-(ē)-ə/ *n* [NL, lit., royal water] : a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids that dissolves gold or platinum

aqua-relle \ə-'kwə-'rēl-, 'āk- *n* [F, fr. obs. It *acquarella* (now *acquerello*), fr. *acqua* water, fr. L *agua*] : a drawing usu in transparent watercolor — **aqua-rellist** \ə-'rēl-əst/ *n*

aqua-ri-um \ə-'kwə-'rɪ-əm-, 'kwēr- *n* : one who keeps an aquarium

aqua-ri-um \ə-'kwə-'rɪ-əm-, 'kwēr- *n*, *pl* -iums or -ia \-ē-ə/ [L, watering place for cattle, fr. neut of *aquarius* of water, fr. *acqua*] 1 : a container (as a glass tank) or an artificial pond in which living aquatic animals or plants are kept 2 : an establishment where aquatic collections of living organisms are kept and exhibited

Aquari-um \-ē-ə/ *n* [L (gen *Aquarii*), lit., water carrier] 1 : a constellation south of Pegasus pictured as a man pouring water

2 *a* : the 11th sign of the zodiac in astrology — see ZODIAC table *b* : one born under this sign

1aquatic \ə-'kwat-ik-, 'kwat-/ *adj* 1 : growing or living in or frequenting water 2 : taking place in or on water (~ sports) — **aqua-tic-ally** \-i-k(ə)-ē/ *adv*

2aquatic *n* 1 : an aquatic animal or plant 2 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr. : water sports

aqua-tint \ə-'kwə-'tɪnt-, 'āk- *n* [It *acqua tinta* dyed water] : a method of etching a printing plate so that tones similar to water-color washes can be reproduced, *also* : a print made from a plate so etched — **aqua-tint** *vi* — **aqua-tint-er** *n* — **aqua-tint-lat** \-tɪl-/ *n*

aqua-vit \ə-'kwə-'vēt/ *n* [Sw, Dan & Norw *akvavit*, fr. ML *aqua vitae*] : a clear Scandinavian liquor flavored with caraway seeds

aqua-vi-tae \ə-'kwə-'vīt-ē-, 'āk- *n* [ME, fr. ML, lit., water of life] 1 : ALCOHOL 2 : a strong alcoholic liquor

aqueduct \ə-'kwə-'dɛkt/ *n* [L *aqueductus*, fr. *aquae* (gen of *aqua*) + *ductus* act of leading — more at DUCT] 1 *a* : a conduit for water; *esp* : one for carrying a large quantity of flowing water *b* : a structure for conveying a canal over a river or hollow 2 : a canal or passage in a part or organ

aqueous \ə-'kwē-əs-, 'āk-'wē-/ *adj* [ML *aqueus*, fr. L *agua*] 1 *a* : of, relating to, or resembling water *b* : made from, with, or by water 2 : of or relating to the aqueous humor — **aqueous-ly** *adv*

aqueous humor *n* : a limpid fluid occupying the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea of the eye

aquiculture or **aquaculture** \ə-'kwə-'kɔl-čər-, 'āk- *n* [L *aqua* + E *-culture* (as in *agriculture*)] 1 : the cultivation of the natural produce of water 2 : HYDROPONICS — **aquicul-tur-al** \ə-'kwə-'kɔl-č-(ə)r-əl-, 'āk-/ *adj*

aquil-er \ə-'kwə-'fər-, 'āk- *n* [NL, fr. L *aqua* + -fer] : a waters bearing stratum of permeable rock, sand, or gravel — **aquil-er-ous** \ə-'kwɪf-ə-rəs-, 'āk-/ *adj*

Aquil-ia \ə-'kwə-'lɪ-ə/ *n* [L (gen *Aquila*), lit., eagle] : a northern constellation in the Milky Way southerly from Lyra and Cygnus

aqui-lis-gla \ə-'kwə-'lɪ-j(ē)-ə/ *n* [NL] : COLUMBINE

aqui-line \ə-'kwə-'lɪn-, -lən/ *adj* [L *aquilinus*, fr. *aquila* eagle] 1 : of, relating to, or resembling an eagle 2 : curving like an eagle's beak (an — nose) — **aqui-lin-ly** \ə-'kwə-'lɪn-ē-/ *adv*

aquil-er \ə-'kwɪv-ər/ *adj* : marked by trembling or quivering (all ~ with excitement)

1ar \ə-'r/ *n* [ME] : the letter *r*

2ar *abbr* arrival; arrive

Ar symbol argon

AR *abbr* 1 acknowledgment of receipt 2 all rail 3 all risks 4 annual return 5 Arkansas 6 army regulation 7 autonomous republic

-ar or **also** **ār** *adj* suffix [ME, fr. L *-aris*, alter of *-alis* -al] : of or relating to [molecular] : being [spectacular] : resembling [oracular]

1Arab \ə-'rəb-, in sense 2 often 'ā-rəb/ *n* [ME, fr. L *Arabus*, *Arabs*, fr. Gk *Arab-*, *Araps*, fr. Ar *'Arab*] 1 *a* : a member of the Semitic people of the Arabian peninsula *b* : a member of an Arabic speaking people 2 *not cap* : STREET ARAB 3 : a horse of the stock used by the natives of Arabia and adjacent regions; *specif* : a horse of a breed noted for its graceful build, speed, intelligence, and spirit — **Arab** *adj*

2Arab *abbr* Arabian, Arabic

1ar-a-be-sque \ə-'rəb-'besk/ *adj* [F, fr. It *arabesco* Arabian in fashion, fr. *Arabo* Arab, fr. L *Arabus*] : of, relating to, or being in the style of arabesque

arabesque *n* 1: an ornament or style that employs flower, foliage, or fruit and sometimes animal and figural outlines to produce an intricate pattern of interlaced lines 2: a posture in ballet in which the body is bent forward from the hip on one leg with the corresponding arm extended forward and the other arm and leg backward 3: a contrived intricate pattern of verbal expression (as of alliteration — C. E. Montague)



Arabi-an coffee ʔa-rə-bē-ən-*n* *n*: COFFEE TREE 1a

Arabian horse *n*: ARAB 3

arabesque 1

Ar-a-bic ʔa-rə-bik-*adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Arabia or the Arabs 2: of, relating to, or constituting Arabic 3: expressed in or utilizing Arabic numerals

Arabic *n*: a Semitic language orig. of the Arabs of the Hejaz and Nejd that is now the prevailing speech of Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, and parts of northern Africa

Arabic alphabet *n*: the alphabet of 28 letters derived from the Punic which is used for writing Arabic and also with adaptations for numerous other languages of Asia, Africa, and Europe, of peoples professing the Muslim religion

Arab-icize ʔa-rə-bə-sīz-*v* *tr*: -ized; -izing often *cap* 1: to adapt (a language or elements of a language) to the phonetic or structural pattern of Arabic 2: ARABIZE

Arabic numeral *n*: one of the number symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 — see NUMBER table

Arab-nose ʔa-rə-bə-nōz-*n* [SV *arabin* (the solid principle in gum arabic, fr. gum arabic) + *-in*] + *-ose*: a crystalline aldose sugar C₆H₁₂O₅ of the pentose class

Arab-no-ide ʔa-rə-bə-nō-īd-*n* *n*: a glycoside that yields arabinose on hydrolysis

Arab-ist ʔa-rə-bist-*n* *n*: a specialist in the Arabic language or in Arabic culture

Arab-ize ʔa-rə-bīz-*v* *tr*: -ized; -izing often *cap* 1: to cause to acquire Arabic customs, manners, speech, or outlook 2: to modify (a racial or national stock) by an admixture of Arab blood 2: ARABICIZE

Ar-a-blo ʔa-rə-bə-lō-*adj* [MF or L, *arabillis*, fr. *arare* to plow; akin to OE *erian* to plow, Gk *aroun*: fit for or cultivated by plowing or tillage — *ar-a-bil-ly* ʔa-rə-bil-ē-*n*

Arable *n*: land that is tilled or tillable

Arach-nid ʔa-rək-nīd-*n* *n* [deriv of Gk *arachnē* spider]: any of a class (Arachnida) of arthropods comprising mostly air-breathing invertebrates, including the spiders and scorpions, mites, and ticks, and having a segmented body divided into two regions of which the anterior bears four pairs of legs but no antennae — *arachnid* *adj*

Arach-noid ʔa-rək-nōīd-*n* [NL *arachnoides*, fr. Gk *arachnoeides*, like a cobweb, fr. *arachnē* spider, spider's web]: a thin membrane of the brain and spinal cord that lies between the dura mater and the pia mater

Arachnoid *adj* 1: of or relating to the arachnoid (the ~ membrane) 2: covered with or composed of soft loose hairs or fibers

Arachnoid *adj* [deriv of Gk *arachnē*]: resembling or related to the arachnids

Ar-a-go-nite ʔa-rə-gə-nīt-*n* [G *aragonit*, fr. *Aragon*, Spain]: a mineral CaCO₃ consisting like calcite of calcium carbonate but differing from calcite in its orthorhombic crystallization, greater density, and less distinct cleavage — *ar-a-go-nit-ic* ʔa-rə-gə-nīt-ik-*adj*

Ar-a-ma-ean ʔa-rə-mē-ən-*n* [L *Aramaicus*, fr. Gk *Aramaios*, fr. Heb *ʾAram* Aram, ancient name for Syria] 1: a member of a Semitic people of the second millennium B.C. in Syria and Upper Mesopotamia 2: ARAMAIC — *Aramaean* *adj*

Ar-a-ma-ic ʔa-rə-mā-ik-*n* *n*: a Semitic language known since the ninth century B.C. as the speech of the Aramaeans and later used extensively in southwest Asia as a commercial and governmental language and adopted as their customary speech by various non-Aramaean peoples including the Jews after the Babylonian exile

Aramaic alphabet *n*: an extinct North Semitic alphabet dating from the ninth century B.C. which was for several centuries the commercial alphabet of southwest Asia and the parent of other alphabets (as Syriac and Arabic) 2: the square Hebrew alphabet as distinguished from the early Hebrew alphabet

Ar-a-nid ʔa-rī-nīd-*n* *n* [deriv of L *aranea* spider]: SPIDER 1 — *ar-a-nid-al* ʔa-rī-nīd-əl-*adj* — *ar-a-niden* ʔa-rī-nīd-ən-*adj* or *n*

Ar-a-pa-ho or **Ar-a-pa-hos** ʔa-rə-pə-hō-*n*, *pl* *Arapa-ho* or *Arapa-hos* or *Arapa-hos*: a member of an Amerindian people of the plains region ranging from Saskatchewan and Manitoba to New Mexico and Texas

Ar-a-pa-lina ʔa-rə-pi-mə-*n* [Pg & Sp, of Tupian origin, akin to Mura *uarapinu* pirarucu]: PIRARUCU

Ar-a-ro-ba ʔa-rə-rō-bə-*n* [Pg, of Tupian origin, akin to Tupi *arabib*, a Brazilian tree]: GOA POWDER

Ara-u-ca-nian ʔa-rə-ka-nē-ən-*n*, *pl* *Ara-u-ca-nians* also *Ara-u-can* ʔa-rə-ka-nē-*n* [Sp *araucano*, fr. *Arauco*, province in Chile] 1: a member of a group of Indian peoples of south central Chile and adjacent regions of Argentina 2: the language of the Araucanian people that constitutes an independent language family — *Araucanian* *adj*

Ar-a-u-ca-ria ʔa-rə-ka-rē-ə-*n* [NL, genus name, fr. *Arauco*]: any of a genus (*Araucaria*) of So American or Australian trees of the pine family — *ar-a-u-ca-ri-an* ʔa-rə-ka-rē-ən-*adj*

Ar-a-wak ʔa-rə-wāk-*n*, *pl* *Arawak* or *Arawaks* 1: a member of an Amerindian people of the Arawakan group now living chiefly along the coast of Guyana 2: the language of the Arawak people

Ara-wa-kan ʔa-rə-wāk-ən-*n*, *pl* *Arawakan* or *Arawakans* 1: a member of a group of Indian peoples of South America and the West Indies 2: the language family of the Arawakan peoples

ar-bu-lest or **ar-ba-list** ʔa-rə-bə-ləst-*n* [ME *arblast*, fr. OE, fr. OF *arbaliste*, fr. LL *arcuballista*, fr. *L arcus* bow + *ballista* — more at ARROW]: CROSSBOW, *esp*: a medieval military weapon with a steel bow used to throw balls, stones, and quarrels — *ar-bu-lest-er* ʔa-rə-bu-ləst-er-*n*

ar-bit-er ʔa-rə-bət-ər-*n* [ME *arbitre*, fr. MF, fr. L *arbitrari*, *arbitrari*] 1: a person with power to decide a dispute: JUDGE 2: a person or agency having absolute power of judging and determining *arbitrari* *el-e-gan-ti-a-rum* ʔel-ə-gən-shē-ʔa-rəm, -ʔer-*n* (L, *arbitrari* of refinements): one who prescribes, rules on, or is a recognized authority on matters of social behavior and taste

ar-bit-ra-ble ʔa-rə-bə-trə-bəl, -ʔr-*bi-*adj**: subject to decision by arbitration

ar-bit-rage ʔa-rə-bə-trāzh-*n* [F, fr. MF, *arbitration*, fr. OF, fr. *arbitrari* to render judgment, fr. L *arbitrari*, fr. *arbitrari*]: simultaneous purchase and sale of the same or equivalent security in order to profit from price discrepancies

ar-bit-ra-geur ʔa-rə-bə-ʔrā-ʔhər-*n* or *ar-bit-trag-er* ʔa-rə-bə-trāzh-ər-*n* [F *arbitrageur*, fr. *arbitrage* + *eur* -or]: one that practices arbitrage

ar-bit-ral ʔa-rə-bə-trəl-*adj*: of or relating to arbiters or arbitration

ar-bit-ram-ent ʔa-rə-bi-trə-mənt-*n* [ME, fr. MF *arbitrement*, fr. *arbitrari*] 1: a choice: the right or power of deciding 2: the settling of a dispute by an arbiter: ARBITRATION 3: the judgment given by an arbitrator

ar-bit-rary ʔa-rə-bi-trer-ē-*adj* 1: depending on choice or discretion, specif: determined by decision of a judge or tribunal 2: arising from will or caprice 3: selected at random and without reason 3: DESPOTIC TYRANNICAL (rule) — *ar-bit-rary-ly* ʔa-rə-bi-trer-ē-*adv* — *ar-bit-rary-ness* ʔa-rə-bi-trer-ē-nəs-*n*

ar-bit-trate ʔa-rə-bi-trāt-*v* *tr*: -trated; -trating *vi*: to act as arbitrator (a committee appointed to ~ between the company and the union) ~ *vt* 1: to act as arbiter upon 2: to submit or refer for decision to an arbiter (agreed to ~ their differences) 3: *archaic*: DECIDE, DETERMINE — *ar-bit-trate-ly* ʔa-rə-bi-trāt-iv-*adv*

ar-bit-ration ʔa-rə-bi-trā-shən-*n*: the act of arbitrating, *esp*: the hearing and determination of a case in controversy by a person chosen by the parties or appointed under statutory authority — *ar-bit-ration-al* ʔa-rə-bi-trā-shən-əl-*adj*

ar-bit-er ʔa-rə-bi-trer-*n* 1: a person chosen to settle differences between two parties in controversy 2: ARBITER

ar-bor ʔa-rə-bər-*n* [ME *erbor* plot of grass, *arbor*, fr. OF *herbier* plot of grass, fr. *herbe* herb, grass]: a bower of vines or branches or of latticework covered with climbing shrubs or vines

ar-bor [L, tree, shaft] 1: a main shaft or beam 2: a spindle or axle of a wheel 3: a shaft on which a revolving cutting tool is mounted 4: a spindle on a cutting machine that holds the work to be cut 2 *pl* *ar-bores* ʔa-rə-bə-rēz-*n*: a tree as distinguished from a shrub

Ar-bor ʔa-rə-bər-*n* [L *arbor* tree]: a day designated for planting trees

ar-bo-re-al ʔa-rə-bō-rē-əl, -bōr-*adj* [L *arboraeus* of a tree, fr. *arbor*] 1: of, relating to, or resembling a tree 2: inhabiting or frequenting trees (monkey) — *ar-bo-re-al-ly* ʔa-rə-bō-rē-əl-*adv*

ar-bo-re-ous ʔa-rə-bō-rē-əs-*adj* 1: WOODED 2: ARBOREAL (an ~ palm) (an ~ bird)

ar-bo-res-cence ʔa-rə-bō-rēs-ən-*n* (t)s-*n*: the condition of being arborescent

ar-bo-res-cent ʔa-rə-bō-rēs-ən-*adj*: resembling a tree in properties, growth, structure, or appearance — *ar-bo-res-cent-ly* *adv*

ar-bo-re-tum ʔa-rə-bō-rēt-əm-*n*, *pl* *-retums* or *-reta* ʔa-rē-tə-*n* [NL, fr. L, place grown with trees, fr. *arbor*]: a place where trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants are cultivated for scientific and educational purposes

ar-bo-ri-cul-ture ʔa-rə-bō-rī-kəl-*chər*; *ar-bō-rē-*n**, -bōr-*n* [arbor + *-i* + *-culture*]: the cultivation of trees and shrubs *esp* for ornament — *ar-bo-ri-cul-tur-ist* ʔa-rə-bō-rī-kəl-*ch*-*tr*-ist, -bōr-*ist*, -bōr-*n*

ar-bo-ri-ist ʔa-rə-bō-rīst-*n*: a specialist in the care and maintenance of trees

ar-bo-ri-za-tion ʔa-rə-bō-rī-zā-shən-*n*: formation of or into an arborescent figure or arrangement, also: such a figure or arrangement

ar-bo-rize ʔa-rə-bō-rīz-*v* *tr*: -rized; -rizing: to branch freely and repeatedly

ar-bo-ri-tae ʔa-rə-bō-rīt-ē-*n* [NL *arbor vitae*, lit., tree of life]: any of various evergreen trees (*esp* genus *Thuja*) of the pine family that usu. have closely overlapping or compressed scale leaves and are often grown for ornament and in hedges

ar-bour chiefly Brit *var* of ARBOR

ar-bo-vi-rus ʔa-rə-bō-vī-rəs-*n* [arthropod-borne virus]: any of various viruses transmitted by arthropods and including the causative agents of encephalitis, yellow fever, and dengue

ar-bu-tus ʔa-rə-byūt-əs-*n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, strawberry tree] 1: any of a genus (*Arbutus*) of shrubs and trees of the heath family with white or pink flowers and scarlet berries 2: a trailing plant (*Epigaea repens*) of the heath family that occurs in eastern No America and bears fragrant pinkish flowers in early spring

arc ʔa-rk-*n* [ME *ark*, fr. MF *arc* bow, fr. L *arcus* bow, arch, arc — more at ARROW] 1: the apparent path described above and below the horizon by a celestial body (as the sun) 2: something arched or curved 3: a sustained luminous discharge of electricity across a gap in a circuit or between electrodes, also: ARC LAMP 4: a continuous portion (as of a circle or ellipse) of a curved line

arc *vi* 1: to form an electric arc 2: to follow an arc-shaped course

ə abut ʔ kitten ʔ or further ʔ back ʔ bale ʔ cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw ol coin th thin th this
ū foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

arc *adj* [arc sine arc or angle (corresponding to the) sine (of so many degrees)]: INVERSE 2 — used with the trigonometric functions and hyperbolic functions (~ sine)

ARC *abbr* American Red Cross

arcade \är-'kād/ *n* [Fr. It. *arcata*, fr. *arco* arch, fr. *L arcus*] 1: a long arched building or gallery 2: an arched covered passageway or avenue (as between shops) 3: a series of arches with their columns or piers

arcaded \är-'kād-əd/ *adj*: formed in or furnished or decorated with arches or arcades

arcadia \är-'kād-ē-ə/ *n*, often *cap* [Arcadia, region of ancient Greece frequently chosen as background for pastoral poetry]: a region or scene of simple pleasure and quiet

Arca-dian \är-'kād-ē-ən/ *n* 1 often *not cap*: a person who lives a simple quiet life 2: a native or inhabitant of Arcadia 3: the dialect of ancient Greek used in Arcadia — **arcadian** *adj* often *cap*

arcading \är-'kād-īŋ/ *n*: a series of arches or arcades used in the construction or decoration esp. of a building

Arca-dy \är-'kād-ē/ *n*: ARCADIA

arcane \är-'kän/ *adj* [L. *arcanus*]: known or knowable only to one having the key: SECRET (~ rites) *syn* see MYSTERIOUS

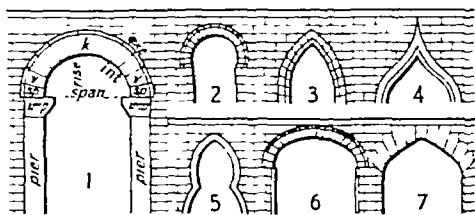
arc-num \är-'kän-nəm/ *n*, *pl* -nə \-nə/ [L. fr. neut. of *arcanus* secret, fr. *arca* chest — more at **ARK**] 1: mysterious knowledge known only to the initiate 2: ELIXIR 1

arc cosecant *n*: the inverse function to the cosecant (if *y* is the cosecant of θ , then θ is the arc cosecant of *y*) — symbol *arc csc* or *csc⁻¹*

arc cosine *n*: the inverse function to the cosine (if *y* is the cosine of θ , then θ is the arc cosine of *y*) — symbol *arc cos* or *cos⁻¹*

arc cotangent *n*: the inverse function to the cotangent (if *y* is the cotangent of θ , then θ is the arc cotangent of *y*) — symbol *arc cot* or *cot⁻¹*

arch \ärch/ *n* [ME *arche*, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *arca* fr. L. *arcus* — more at **ARROW**] 1: a typically curved structural member spanning an opening and serving as a support (as for the wall or other weight above the opening) 2: a: something resembling an arch in form or function, esp.: either of two vaulted portions of the bony structure of the foot that impart elasticity to it b: a curvature having the form of an arch 3: ARCHWAY



arches 1 round 2 impost 3 springer 4 voussour 5 key-stone 6 extrados 7 intrados 2 horseshoe 3 lancet 4 ogee 5 trefoil 6 basket-handle, 7 Tudor

arch *vi* 1: to cover or provide with an arch 2: to form or bend into an arch ~ *vt* 1: to form an arch 2: to take an arch-shaped course

arch *adj* [arch-] 1: PRINCIPAL CHIEF (an arch-villain) 2 [arch- (as in *archrogue*)] a: cleverly sly and alert b: playfully saucy *syn* see SAUCY — **arch-ly** *adv* — **arch-ness** *n*

arch *abbr* 1 archaic 2 archery 3 architect; architectural, architecture

arch- *prefix* [ME *arche*, *arch*, fr. OE & OF, OE *arce*, fr. LL *arch* & L *archi*, OF *arch*, fr. LL *arch* & L *archi*, fr. Gk *archi*, *archi*, fr. *archein* to begin, ruler, akin to Gk *archē* beginning, rule, *archos* ruler] 1: chief: principal (archenemy) 2: extreme: most fully embodying the qualities of his or its kind (*archrogue*)

arch- — see **ARCH**

arch \ärk/, in a few words also *ärk* *n* *comb form* [ME *-arche*, fr. OF & LL & L, OF *-arche*, fr. LL *archa*, fr. L *-arches*, *-archus*, fr. Gk *-archēs*, *-archos*, fr. *archein*]: ruler: leader (*matrarch*)

arch \ärk/ *adj* *comb form* (prob. fr. G, fr. Gk *archē* beginning): having (such) a point or (so many) points of origin (*endarch*)

archae- or **archeo-** also **archo-** *comb form* [Gk *archaiō*, fr. *archaios* ancient, fr. *archē* beginning]: ancient: primitive (*Archaeopteryx*) (*Archaeozoic*)

archaeo-log-ist or **archeo-log-ist** \är-'kē-'lō-jist/ *n*: a specialist in archaeology

archaeo-log-y or **archeo-log-y** \är-'kē-'lō-jē/ *n* [F. *archéologie*, fr. LL *archaologia* antiquarian lore, fr. Gk *archaiologia*, fr. *archaiō* + *-logia* -logy] 1: the scientific study of material remains (as fossil relics, artifacts, and monuments) of past human life and activities 2: remains of the culture of a people — **ANTIQUE** — **archaeo-log-ic-al** \är-'kē-'lō-jē-'kəl/ *adj* — **archaeo-log-ic-al-ly** \är-'kē-'lō-jē-'kəl-ē/ *adv*

archaeo-pter-yx \är-'kē-'p-ter-'nks/ *n* [NL. genus name, fr. *archaeo-* + Gk *pteryx* wing; akin to Gk *pteron* wing — more at **FEATHER**]: a primitive bird (genus *Archaeopteryx*) of the Upper Jurassic period of Europe with reptilian characteristics

archaeo-r-nis \är-'kē-'r-nōs/ *n* [NL. genus name, fr. *archaeo-* + Gk *ornis* bird — more at **ERNE**]: any of a genus (*Archaeornis*) of Upper Jurassic toothed birds

archaic \är-'kē-'ik/ *adj* [F. or Gk, F. *archaïque*, fr. Gk *archaios*, fr. *archaios*] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of an earlier or more primitive time: ANTIQUATED (~ legal traditions) 2: having the characteristics of the language of the past and surviving chiefly in specialized uses 3: surviving from an earlier period, specif.: typical of a previously dominant evolutionary stage *syn* see **OLD** *ant up-to-date* — **archai-cal-ly** \är-'kē-'ik-ē/ *adv*

archaic smile *n*: an expression that resembles a smile and is characteristic of early Greek sculpture

archa-ism \är-'kē-'iz-əm-, (-)kē-'iz-/ *n* [NL. *archaismus*, fr. Gk *archaismos*, fr. *archaios*] 1: the use of archaic diction or style 2: an instance of archaic usage 3: something that is outmoded or old-fashioned (judicial ~) — **archa-ist** \är-'kē-'ist/ *n* — **archa-istic** \är-'kē-'is-tik-, (-)kē-'is-/ *adj* — **archa-ize** \är-'kē-'iz-, (-)kē-'iz-/ *vb*

arch-an-gel \är-'kän-'jəl/ *n* [ME, fr. OF or L. OF *archangele*, fr. LL *archangelus*, fr. Gk *archangelos*, fr. *arch-* + *angelos* angel] 1: a chief angel 2 *pl*: an order of angels — see **CELESTIAL HIERARCHY** — **arch-an-gel-ic** \är-'kän-'jel-ik/ *adj*

arch-bishop \ärch-'bish-əp/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *arcabishop*, fr. LL *archiepiscopus*, fr. LGk *archiepiskopos*, fr. *archi-* + *episkopos* bishop — more at **BISHOP**]: a bishop at the head of an ecclesiastical province or one of equivalent honorary rank — **arch-bishop-ric** \är-'bɪʃ-əp-ri/ *n*

arch-dea-con \ärch-'dē-kən/ *n* [ME *archedecon*, fr. OE *arcidiacon*, fr. LL *archidiaconus*, fr. LGk *archidiaconos*, fr. Gk *archi-* + *diakonos* deacon]: a clergyman having the duty of assisting a diocesan bishop in ceremonial functions or administrative work — **arch-dea-con-ate** \ärch-'dē-kən-ət/ *n*

arch-dea-con-ry \ärch-'dē-kən-ri/ *n*, *pl* -ries: the district or residence of an archdeacon

arch-di-o-cese \ärch-'di-ə-sēs-, -sēs/ *n*: the diocese of an archbishop — **arch-di-o-ces-an** \ärch-'di-'sən-/ *adj*

arch-du-cal \ärch-'dɪ-'kəl/ *adj* [F. *archiducal*, fr. *archiduc*] of or relating to an archduke or archduchy

arch-du-cess \ärch-'dʊ-'səs/ *n* [F. *archiduchesse* fem. of *archiduc* archduke, fr. MF *archeduc*] 1: the wife or widow of an archduke 2: a woman having in her own right a rank equal to that of an archduke

arch-du-chy \ärch-'dʊ-'tʃi/ *n* [F. *archiduché*, fr. MF *archeduché* fr. *arche-* *arch-* + *duché* duchy]: the territory of an archduke or archduchy

arch-du-ke \är-'dɪ-'k/ *n* [MF *archeduc*, fr. *arche-* *arch-* + *duc* duke] 1: a sovereign prince 2: a prince of the imperial family of Austria — **arch-du-ke-dom** \är-'dʊ-'k-əm/ *n*

Ar-che-an or **Ar-che-a-n** \är-'kē-'ən/ *adj* [Gk *archaios*]: of, relating to, or being the earlier part of the Precambrian era or the oldest known group of rocks, also: PRECAMBRIAN — **Archean** *n*

arched \ärcht/ *adj*: made with, formed in, or covered with an arch (an ~ beam) (an ~ door)

arche-go-ni-al \är-'ki-'gō-nē-'əl/ *adj*: of or relating to an archegonium, also: ARCHEGONIATE

arche-go-ni-ate \är-'kē-'nē-'ət/ *adj*: bearing archegonia

archegoniate *n*: a plant (as a moss, fern, horsetail, or club moss) that bears archegonia

arche-go-ni-um \är-'kē-'nē-'əm/ *n*, *pl* -nia \-nē-'ə/ [NL. fr. Gk *archegonas* originator, fr. *archein* to begin + *gonos* procreation, akin to Gk *gignesthai* to be born — more at **ARCH KIN**]: the flask-shaped female sex organ of mosses, ferns, and some gymnosperms

arch-en-emy \är-'chen-'ē-mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies: a principal enemy

arch-en-ter-on \är-'kent-'ə-'rən-/ *n* [NL] the cavity of the gastrula of an embryo

archeol *abbr* archaeology

Archeo-zo-ic also **Archeo-zo-ic** \är-'lē-'zō-'ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being the earliest era of geological history, also: relating to the system of rocks formed in this era — see **GEOLOGIC TIME TABLE** — **Archeozoic** *n*

archer \är-'chər/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *arcarius*, alter. of *arcuarius*, fr. *arcuarius* of a bow, fr. L *arcus* bow — more at **ARROW**] 1: one who uses a bow and arrow — called also *bowman* 2 *cap*: SAGITTARIUS

archery \ärch-'ə-'rē/ *n* 1: the art, practice, or skill of shooting with bow and arrow 2: an archer's weapons 3: a body of archers

arche-spore \är-'ki-'spō-'ə-/ *n*, *pl* -spores or -sporia \är-'ki-'spō-'rē-əm-, -spō-'rē-/ *n*, *pl* -spores or -sporia \är-'ki-'spō-'rē-əm-, -spō-'rē-/ [NL. *archesporium*, fr. *arche-* (as in *archegonium*) + *-sporum* (fr. *spora* spore)]: the cell or group of cells from which spore mother cells develop — **arche-spore-lid** \är-'ki-'spō-'rē-'līd-/ *n*, *pl* -lids

arche-type \är-'ki-'tīp/ *n* [L. *archetypum*, fr. Gk *archetypōn*, fr. neut. of *archetypos* archetypal, fr. *archein* + *typos* type] 1: the original pattern or model of which all things of the same type are representations or copies: PROTOTYPE 2: IDEA 3: an inherited idea or mode of thought in the psychology of C. G. Jung that is derived from the experience of the race and is present in the unconscious of the individual — **arche-type-al** \är-'ki-'tī-'pəl/ or **arche-type-ic-al** \är-'ki-'tī-'pəl-/ *adj* — **arche-type-al-ly** \är-'ki-'tī-'pəl-ē/ or **arche-type-ic-al-ly** \är-'ki-'tī-'pəl-ē-/ *adv*

arch-flend \ärch-'fend/ *n*: a chief fiend, esp.: SATAN

archi- or **arch-** *prefix* [F. or L. F., fr. L. Gk — more at **ARCH**] 1: chief: principal (*archiblast*) 2: primitive: original: primary (*archenteron*) (*archicarp*)

archi-carp \är-'ki-'kärp/ *n*: the female sex organ in ascomycetous fungi consisting of a filamentous trichogyne and a basal fertile ascomogonium

archi-di-a-con-al \är-'ki-'di-'ak-ən-'əl/ *adj* [LL *archidiaconus* archdeacon]: of or relating to an archdeacon

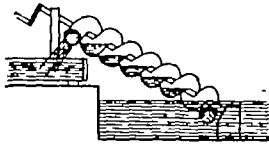
archi-epi-sco-pal \är-'kē-'ə-'pis-kə-'pəl/ *adj* [ML *archiepiscopalis*, fr. LL *archiepiscopus* archbishop — more at **ARCHBISHOP**]: of or relating to an archbishop — **archi-epi-sco-pal-ly** \är-'kē-'ə-'pis-kə-'pəl-ē/ *adv* — **archi-epi-sco-pate** \är-'kē-'ə-'pāt-/ *n*

arch-il \är-'chəl/ *n* [ME *archil*] 1: a violet dye obtained from lichens (genera *Rocella* and *Lecanora*) 2: a plant that yields archil

archi-man-drite \är-'kə-'man-'drīt/ *n* [LL *archimandrites*, fr. LGk *archimandritēs*, fr. Gk *archi-* + LGk *mandra* monastery, fr. Gk *fold*, pen]: a dignitary in an Eastern church ranking below a bishop, specif.: the superior of a large monastery or group of monasteries

Arch-i-me-des' screw \är-'kə-'mēd-ēz-/ *n*: a device made of a tube bent spirally around an axis or of a broad-threaded screw encased by a cylinder and used to raise water

ar-chi-pe-la-gic \är-kə-pə-laj-ik, är-cha- / *adj.*: of, relating to, or located in an archipelago
ar-chi-pe-la-go \är-kə-pel-gō, är-cha- / *n. pl.* **goes** or **gos** [Archipelago Aegæan sea, fr. It. *Archipelago*, lit., chief sea, fr. *ar-ci-* (fr. *L. archi-*) + *Gk. pelagos* sea — more at **FLAKE**] 1: an expanse of water with many scattered islands 2: a group of islands



Archimedes' screw

ar-chi-tek-t \är-kə-tek-t / *n.* [MF *architecte*, fr. *L. architectus*, fr. *Gk. architekton* master builder, fr. *archi-* + *tekton* builder, carpenter — more at **TECHNICAL**] 1: one who designs buildings and superintends their construction 2: one who plans and achieves a difficult objective (the great ~ of the military victory — *Time*)

ar-chi-tek-ton-ic \är-kə-tek-tän-ik / *adj.* [L. *architectonicus*, fr. *Gk. architektonikos*, fr. *architekton*] 1: of, relating to, or according with the principles of architecture: **ARCHITECTURAL** 2: resembling architecture in structure or organization — **ar-chi-tek-ton-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē / *adv.*

ar-chi-tek-ton-ics \-tän-iks / *n. pl.* but *sing* or *pl.* in *constr.*, also **ar-chi-tek-ton-ic** \-ik / 1: the science of architecture 2 a: the structural design of an entity b: the system of structure

ar-chi-tek-tur-al \är-kə-tek-cha-rəl, -tek-shrəl / *adj.*: of, relating to, or conforming to the rules of architecture — **ar-chi-tek-tur-al-ly** \-ē / *adv.*

ar-chi-tek-ture \är-kə-tek-cha-rəl / *n.* 1: the art or science of building; *specif.*: the art or practice of designing and building structures and esp. habitable ones 2: formation or construction as or as if as the result of conscious act 3: architectural product or work 4: a method or style of building

ar-chi-trave \är-kə-trāv / *n.* [MF, fr. *OIt.*, fr. *archi-* + *trave* beam, fr. *L. trabs* — more at **THORP**] 1: the lowest division of an entablature resting in classical architecture immediately on the capital of the column — see **ENTABLATURE** illustration 2: the molding around a rectangular opening (as a door)

ar-chi-val \är-ki-vəl / *adj.*: relating to, contained in, or constituting archives

ar-chi-ve \är-kiv / *n.* [F & L, F, fr. *L. archivum*, fr. *Gk. archeion* government house (in pl., official documents), fr. *archē* rule, government — more at **ARCH**]: a place in which public records or historical documents are preserved, also: the material preserved — often used in pl.

archive *v.* **ar-chi-ved**, **ar-chiv-ing**: to file or collect (as records or documents) in an archive or other repository

ar-chi-vist \är-kə-väst, -kī- / *n.*: a person in charge of archives

ar-chi-volt \är-kə-völt / *n.* [It. *archivolta*, fr. *ML. archivoltum*] an ornamental molding around an arch corresponding to an architrave

ar-cho-n \är-kän, -kən / *n.* [L, fr. *Gk. archōn*, fr. *prp.* of *archein*] 1: a chief magistrate in ancient Athens 2: a presiding officer

arch-priest \(')ärch-'prēst / *n.*: a priest who occupies a preeminent position

arch-way \ärch-'wä / *n.*: a way or passage under an arch, also: an arch over a passage

ar-chy \är-kē, in a few words also **är-kē** / *n. comb. form* [ME *-archie*, fr. MF, fr. *L. archia*, fr. *Gk.*, fr. *archein* to rule — more at **ARCH**]: rule: government (squirearchy)

arc lamp *n.*: an electric lamp that produces light by an arc made when a current passes between two incandescent electrodes surrounded by gas — called also **arc light**

ar-co \är-'(j)kō / *adv.* or *adj.* [It, fr. *arco* bow, fr. *L. arcus*]: with the bow — *used*: as a direction in music for players of stringed instruments, compare **PIZZICATO**

arc secant *n.*: the inverse function to the secant (if *y* is the secant of θ , then θ is the arc secant of *y*) — symbol *arc sec* or *sec⁻¹*

arc sine *n.*: the inverse function to the sine (if *y* is the sine of θ , then θ is the arc sine of *y*) — symbol *arc sin* or *sin⁻¹*

arc tangent *n.*: the inverse function to the tangent (if *y* is the tangent of θ , then θ is the arc tangent of *y*) — symbol *arc tan* or *tan⁻¹*

arctic \är-'tik, 'ärt-'ik / *adj.* [ME *arctic*, fr. *L. arcticus*, fr. *Gk. arktikos*, fr. *arktos* bear, *Ursa Major*, north, akin to *L. ursus* bear] 1 often *cap.*: of or relating to the region around the north pole to approximately 65° N 2 a: bitter cold: **FRIGID** b: cold in temper or mood (an ~ smile) — **arctic-al-ly** \-(th-kə)-lē / *adv.*

arctic \är-'tik, 'ärt-'ik / *n.*: a rubber overshoe reaching to the ankle or above

arctic circle *n.* often *cap.* **Arctic**: the parallel of latitude that is approximately 66½° degrees north of the equator and that circumscribes the northern frigid zone

Arctu-rus \är-'(y)ur-s / *n.* [L, fr. *Gk. Arktouros*, lit., bear watcher] a giant fixed star of the first magnitude in Boötes

ar-cu-ate \är-'kyə-wät, -wät / *adj.* [L. *arcuatus*, pp. of *arcuare* to bend like a bow, fr. *arcus* bow]: curved like a bow (an ~ cloud) (an ~ view of a leaf) — **ar-cu-ate-ly** *adv.*

ard \ärd / *also* **ärt** \ört / *n.* **ar-cu-ate** [ME, fr. OF, of *Gmc.* origin, akin to OHG *-hari* (in personal names such as *Gérhart* Gerard), OE *heard* hard]: one that is characterized by performing some action, possessing some quality, or being associated with some thing esp. conspicuously or excessively (braggart) (dullard) (pollard)

ar-deb \är-'deb / *n.* [Ar. *ardabb*, *irdabb*]: any of numerous Egyptian units of capacity, esp.: the customs unit equal to 544 imperial or 5619 U.S. bushels

ar-dent \ärd-'nt / *adj.* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L. ardens*, *ardens* prp. of *ardere*] 1: characterized by warmth of feeling typically expressed in eager zealous support or activity 2: FIERY, HOT (an ~ sun) 3: SHINING GLOWING (— eyes) *syn* see **IMPASSIONED** *ant* cool — **ar-dent-ly** \-n-sē / *adv.*

ardent spirits *n. pl.*: strong distilled liquors

ar-dor \ärd-'ər / *n.* [ME *ardour*, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. *L. ardor*, fr. *ardere* to burn, akin to OHG *essa* forge, *L. aridus* dry] 1 a: an

often restless or transitory warmth of feeling (the sudden ~ s of youth) b: extreme vigor or energy: **INTENSITY** c: ZEAL, **LOYALTY** 2: strong or burning heat *syn* see **PASSION**

ar-dour chiefly Brit var of **ARDOR**

ar-du-ous \är-'(ə)-wəs / *adj.* [L. *arduus* high, steep, difficult, akin to *ON örðr* high, steep, *Gk. orthos* straight] 1 a: hard to accomplish or achieve: **DIFFICULT** (years of ~ training) b: marked by great labor or effort: **STRENUOUS** (a life of ~ toil — A. C. Cole) 2: hard to climb: **STEEP** *syn* see **HARD** *ant* light, facile — **ar-du-ous-ly** *adv.* — **ar-du-ous-ness** *n.*

'are \ä(r), 'e(r), 'är / *n.* [F, fr. *L. area*] — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table

ar-ea \är-'ē, 'er- / *n.* [L. piece of level ground, threshing floor, fr. *arere* to be dry, akin to *L. ardor*] 1: a level piece of ground 2: the surface included within a set of lines, *specif.*: the number of unit squares equal in measure to the surface — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table, **WEIGHT** table 3: AREAWAY (went down the steps into the ~ of a house — James Joyce) 4: a particular extent of space or surface or one serving a special function 5: the scope of a concept, operation, or activity: **FIELD** (the whole ~ of foreign policy) 6: a part of the cerebral cortex having a particular function — **ar-e-al** \-ē-əl / *adj.* — **ar-e-ally** \-ē-ē / *adv.*

area code *n.*: a 3-digit number that identifies each telephone service area in a country (as the U.S. or Canada)

area-way \är-'ē-ə-wä, 'er- / *n.*: a sunken space affording access, air, and light to a basement

are-ca \ä-'rē-kə, 'är-'i-kə / *n.* [NL, genus name, fr. Pg, fr. Malayalam *atekka*]: any of several tropical Asian palms (*Areca* or related genera), esp.: **BETEL PALM**

arec-o-line \ä-'rē-kə-'jēn / *n.* [ISV *areca* + *-ol* + *-ine*]: a toxic alkaloid $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ that has parasympathomimetic effects, is used as a veterinary antihelmintic, and occurs naturally in betel nuts

are-na \ä-'rē-nə / *n.* [L. *harena*, *arena* sand, sandy place] 1: an arena in a Roman amphitheater for gladiatorial combats 2 a: an enclosed area used for public entertainment b: a building containing an arena 3: a sphere of interest or activity: **SCENE** (the political ~)

ar-e-na-ceous \är-'ə-nə-shəs / *adj.* [L. *arenaceus*, fr. *arena*] 1: resembling, made of, or containing sand or sandy particles 2: growing in sandy places

arena theater *n.*: a theater in which the stage is located in the center of the auditorium — called also **theater-in-the-round**

ar-e-ni-o-lous \är-'ə-ni-ə-ləs / *adj.* [L. *arena* + *E. -i-* + *-colous*]: living, burrowing, or growing in sand

aren't \(')ärnt, 'är-nt / 1: are not 2: am not — used in questions

ar-eo-cent-ric \är-'ē-sen-trik / *adj.* [Gk. *Areios* of Ares, fr. *Arēs*] having or referring to the planet Mars as a center

are-o-le \ä-'rē-ə-lə, *n. pl.* **-læ**, **-lē** / *or* **-læ** [NL, fr. *L.*, small open space, dim. of *area*]: a small area between things or about something; esp.: a colored ring (as about the nipple, a vesicle, or a pustule) — **are-o-lar** \-lə-r / *adj.* — **are-o-late** \-lə-t / *adj.* — **are-o-la-tion** \-lə-ə-'lā-shən, -ä-'ē-ə-lən / *n.*

are-ole \är-'ē-əl / *n.*: a small pit or cavity

Are-o-pa-gite \ä-'rē-'äp-'ə-jīt, -gīt / *n.*: a member of the Areopagus — **Are-o-pa-gitic** \-äp-'ə-jit-ik / *adj.*

Are-o-pa-gus \ä-'rē-'äp-'ə-gəs / *n.* [L, fr. *Gk. Areios pagos*, fr. *Areios* pagos (lit., hill of Ares), a hill in Athens where the tribunal met] the supreme tribunal of Athens

Ares \ä(r)-'ēz, 'ē(r)- / *n.* [Gk. *Arēs*]: the Greek god of war — compare **MARS**

arête \ä-'rät / *n.* [F, lit., fish bone, fr. LL *arista*, fr. *L.*, beard of grain] a sharp-crested ridge in rugged mountains

ar-e-thu-sa \är-'(th)(y)ū-zə / *n.* [L, fr. *Gk. Aréthusa*] 1 *cap.*: a wood nymph who fleeing the advances of the river god Alpheus was changed into a fountain 2: any of a genus (*Aréthusa*) of bog orchids with a single linear leaf and solitary purple flower

arg *abbr.* 1 *argument* 2 *argument*

Arg *abbr.* Argyl

ar-ga-il \är-'gä-lē / *n.* [Mongolian]: a large Asiatic wild sheep (*Ovis ammon*) noted for its large horns, also: any of several other large wild sheep (as the bighorn)

Arg-and diagram \är-'gan-, -gan- / *n.* [John Robert Argand †1825 F mathematician]: a conventional diagram in which the complex number $x + iy$ is represented by the point whose rectangular coordinates are x and y

ar-gent \är-'jənt / *n.* [ME, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. *L. argentum*, akin to *L. arguere* to make clear, *Gk. argyros* silver, *argos* white] 1 *archaic*: the metal silver; also: **WHITENESS** 2: the heraldic color silver or white — **argent** *adj.*

ar-gen-tic \är-'jent-ik / *adj.*: of, relating to, or containing silver esp. when bivalent

ar-gen-tif-er-ous \är-jən-'tif-(ə)-rəs / *adj.*: producing or containing silver

'ar-gen-tine \är-jən-'tin-, -tēn / *adj.*: **SILVER SILVERY**

argentine *n.*: **SILVER** also: any of various materials resembling it

ar-gen-tite \är-jən-'tīt / *n.*: native silver sulfide Ag_2S having a metallic luster and dark lead-gray color and constituting a valuable ore of silver

ar-gen-tous \är-'jent-əs / *adj.*: of, relating to, or containing silver esp. when univalent

arg-il \är-'jəl / *n.* [ME, fr. *L. argilla*, fr. *Gk. argillos*; akin to *Gk. argos* white]: CLAY esp.: potter's clay

arg-il-la-ceous \är-jə-'lä-shəs / *adj.*: of, relating to, or containing clay or clay minerals: **CLAYEY**

ə about a kitten ar further a back ā bake ä cot cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw ol coin th thun th this
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision



အကျဉ်းချုပ်

court to answer to an indictment : **CHARGE** 2 : to accuse of wrong, inadequacy, or imperfection — **arraignment** \-mənt\ *n*
ar-range \-rānj\ *vb* **ranged**; **rang-ing** [ME *arangen*, fr MF *aranger*, fr OF, fr *a- + rangier* to set in a row, fr *reng* row — more at **RANK**] *vt* 1 : to put into a proper order or into a correct or suitable sequence, relationship, or adjustment (~ flowers in a vase) (~ cards alphabetically) 2 : to make preparations for : **PLAN** (*arranged* a reception for the visitor) 3 : to bring about an agreement or understanding concerning : **SETTLE** (~ an exchange of war prisoners) 4 *a* : to adapt (a musical composition) by scoring for voices or instruments other than those for which originally written *b* : **ORCHESTRATE** ~ *vi* 1 : to bring about an agreement or understanding (*arranged* to have a table at the restaurant) 2 : to make preparations : **PLAN** (*arranged* for a vacation with his family) *syn* 1 see **ORDER** 2 see **NEGOTIATE** *ant* disarrange, derange — **arranger** *n*
ar-range-ment \-rānj-mənt\ *n* 1 *a* : the act of arranging (the ~ of the details was quickly accomplished) *b* : the state of being arranged : **ORDER** (everything in neat ~) 2 : something arranged as *a* : a preliminary measure : **PREPARATION** (travel ~) *b* : an adaptation of a musical composition by rescoring *c* : an informal agreement or settlement esp. on personal, social, or political matters (~s under the new regime) 3 : something made by arranging parts or things together (a floral ~)
ar-rant \-ar-nt\ *adj* [alter of *errant*] : being notoriously without moderation : **EXTREME** (we are ~ knaves, all, believe none of us — Shak) *syn* see **OUTRIGHT** — **ar-rant-ly** *adv*
ar-ras \-ar-as\ *n*, pl *ar-ras* [ME, fr *Arras*, France] 1 : a tapestry of Flemish origin used esp. for wall hangings and curtains 2 : a wall hanging or screen of tapestry
ar-ray \-rā\ *vi* [ME *arrayen*, fr OF *arayer*, fr (assumed) VL *arredare*, fr L *ad- + a* base of Gmc origin, akin to Goth *garaliths* arranged — more at **READY**] 1 *a* : to set or place in order : draw up : **MARSHAL** *b* : to set or set forth in order (as a jury) for the trial of a cause 2 : to dress or decorate esp. in splendid or impressive attire : **ADORN** *syn* see **LINE** — **ar-ray-er** *n*
ar-ray-n 1 *a* : a regular and imposing grouping or arrangement : **ORDER** *b* : military order (forces in ~) *c* : an orderly listing of jurors impaneled *d* : a group of individuals or kinds that has a definite modal point forming a center of variation 2 *a* : **CLOTHING ATTIRE** *b* : rich or beautiful apparel : **FINERY** 3 : a body of soldiers : **MILITIA** (the baron and his feudal ~) 4 : an imposing group : large number (faced a whole ~ of problems) 5 *a* : a number of mathematical elements arranged in rows and columns *b* : a series of statistical data arranged in classes in order of magnitude 6 : an arrangement of computer memory elements (as magnetic cores) in a single plane
ar-rear \-rē-ər\ *n* [ME *arriere* behind, backward, fr MF, fr (assumed) VL *ad retro* backward, fr L *ad* to + *retro* backward, behind — more at **AT RETRO**] 1 : the state of being behind in the discharge of obligations — *usu* used in pl. (in ~s with his payments) 2 *a* : an unfinished duty — *usu* used in pl. (~s of work that have piled off) *b* : an unpaid and overdue debt — *usu* used in pl. (paying off the ~s of the past several months)
ar-rear-age \-rē-ij\ *n* 1 : the condition of being in arrears 2 : something that is in arrears, esp. : something unpaid and overdue
ar-rest \-res-t\ *vi* [ME *aresten*, fr MF *arrest* to rest, arrest, fr (assumed) VL *arrestare*, fr L *ad- + restare* to remain, rest] 1 *a* : to bring to a stop (sickness ~ed his activities) *b* : **CHECK SLOW** *c* : to make inactive (an ~ed tumor) 2 : **SEIZE**, **CAPTURE**, *specif* : to take or keep in custody by authority of law 3 : to catch suddenly and engagingly — **ar-rest-er** or **ar-res-tor** \-res-tor\ *n* — **ar-rest-ment** \-res-t-mənt\ *n*
ar-rest-n 1 *a* : the act of stopping *b* : the condition of being stopped 2 : the taking or detaining in custody by authority of law 3 : a device for arresting motion — under **arrest** : in legal custody
ar-res-tant \-res-tənt\ *n* : a substance that causes an insect to stop locomotion and begin to feed
ar-rest-ee \-res-tē\ *n* : one that is under arrest
ar-rest-ing \-res-tiŋ\ *adj* : catching the attention : **STRIKING IMPRESSIVE** — **ar-rest-ing-ly** \-tiŋ-lē\ *adv*
ar-rhythm-ia \-ā-rith-mē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr Gk, lack of rhythm, fr *ar-rhythmos* unrhythmic, fr *a- + rhythmos* rhythm] : an alteration in rhythm of the heartbeat either in time or force
ar-rhythm-ic \-mik\ *adj* [Gk *arrhythmos*] : lacking rhythm or regularity (~ locomotor activity) — **ar-rhythm-ic-al** \-mi-kəl\ *adj* — **ar-rhythm-ic-al-ly** \-mi-kəl-lē\ *adv*
ar-ri-ère-ban \-ar-ē-er-bān, -bān\ *n* [F], a proclamation of a king (as of France) calling his vassals to arms, also : the body of vassals summoned
ar-ri-ère-pen-sée \-pā-ē-sā\ *n* [F, fr *arrière* in back + *pensée* thought] : mental reservation
ar-ri-er \-ar-ē-ər\ *n*, pl *ar-ri-ers* or *ar-ri-ers* [prob. modif. of MF *areste*, lit. fishbone, fr LL *arista* — more at **ARÊTE**] : the sharp edge or salient angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces esp. in moldings
ar-rival \-ar-riv-əl\ *n* 1 : the act of arriving 2 : the attainment of an end or state 3 : one that has recently reached a destination
ar-rive \-ar-riv\ *vi* **ar-rived**, **ar-riv-ing** [ME *ariven*, fr OF *ariver*, fr (assumed) VL *arripare* to come to shore, fr L *ad- + ripa* shore — more at **RIVE**] 1 *a* : to reach a destination *b* : to make an appearance (all the guests have *arrived*) 2 *a* : **ARCHAIC** : **HAPPEN** *b* : to be near in time : **COME** (the moment has *arrived*) 3 : to achieve success — **ar-riv-er** *n* — **ar-rive** *at* : to reach by effort or thought (have *arrived* at a decision)
ar-riv-er \-ar-riv-ər\ *n* [F, fr pp. of *arriver* to arrive, fr OF *ariver*] : one who has risen rapidly to success, power, or fame
ar-riv-ist \-vīst\ *n* [F, fr *arriver*] : one that is a new and uncertain arrival (as in social position or artistic endeavor)
ar-ro-ba \-ar-rō-bā\ *n* [Sp & Pg, fr Ar *ar-rub*, lit. the quarter] 1 : an old Spanish unit of weight equal to about 25 pounds used in some Spanish-American countries 2 : an old Portuguese unit of weight equal to about 32 pounds used in Brazil

ar-ro-gance \-ar-ō-gən(t)s\ *n* : a feeling of superiority manifested in an overbearing manner or presumptuous claims
ar-ro-gant \-gən(t)\ *adj* [ME, fr L *arrogant*, *arrogans*, pp. of *arrogare*] 1 : exaggerating or disposed to exaggerate one's own worth or importance in an overbearing manner (an ~ official) 2 : proceeding from or characterized by arrogance (~ manners) *syn* see **PROUD** *ant* meek, unassuming — **ar-ro-gant-ly** *adv*
ar-ro-gate \-gāt\ *vi* **-gated**; **-gat-ing** [L *arrogatus*, pp. of *arrogare*, fr *ad- + rogare* to ask — more at **RIGHT**] 1 *a* : to claim or seize without justification *b* : to make undue claims to having : **AS-SUME** 2 : to claim on behalf of another : **ASCRIBE** *syn* see **APPROPRIATE** — **ar-ro-ga-tion** \-ar-ō-gā-shən\ *n*
ar-ron-disse-ment \-ar-rən-dā-smənt, -ar-ō-(-lē)-sma\ *n* [F] 1 : the largest division of a French department 2 : an administrative district of some large French cities
ar-row \-ar-ō, -ō(-w)\ *n* [ME *arwe*, fr. OE, akin to Goth *arhwazna* arrow, L *arcus* bow, arch, arch] 1 : a missile weapon shot from a bow and *usu* having a slender shaft, a pointed head, and feathers at the butt 2 : something shaped like an arrow, esp. : a mark (as on a map or signboard) to indicate direction
ar-row-head \-ar-ō-hed, -ar-ō- \ *n* 1 : the *usu* separate wedge-shaped striking end of an arrow 2 : something resembling an arrowhead 3 : any of a genus (*Sagittaria*) of plants of the water plantain family with leaves shaped like arrowheads
ar-row-root \-rut, -rut\ *n* 1 *a* : any of a genus (*Maranta* of the family Marantaceae, the arrowroot family) of tropical American plants with tuberous roots, esp. one (*M. arundinacea*) whose roots yield a nutritive starch *b* : any of several plants (as coontie) that yield starch 2 : starch yielded by an arrowroot
ar-row-wood \-wud\ *n* : any of several shrubs (as several viburnums) having tough plant shoots formerly used to make arrows
ar-row-worm \-wɔrm\ *n* : **CHAETOGNATH**
ar-row-y \-ar-ō-wē\ *adj* 1 : consisting of arrows 2 : resembling or suggesting an arrow, esp. : swiftly moving
ar-ro-yo \-rō-ē, -(-ō)\ *n*, pl *-royos* [Sp] 1 : a watercourse (as a creek or stream) in an arid region 2 : a water-carved gully or channel
ARS *abbr* Agricultural Research Service
arse *var* of **ASS**
ar-se-nal \-ars-nəl, -n-əl\ *n* [It *arsenale*, modif. of Ar *dār šinā'ah* house of manufacture] 1 *a* : an establishment for the manufacture or storage of arms and military equipment *b* : a collection of weapons 2 : **STORE**, **REPERTORY** (the team's ~ of experienced players)
ar-se-nate \-ars-nət, -n-ət, -n-āt\ *n* : a salt or ester of an arsenic acid
ar-se-nic \-ars-nik, -n-ik\ *n* [ME, yellow orpiment, fr MF & L, MF, fr L *arsenicum*, fr Gk *arsenikon*, *arrhenikon*, fr Syr *zarnig*, of Iranian origin, akin to Av *zaranya* gold, Skt *hant* yellowish — more at **YELLOW**] 1 : a trivalent and pentavalent solid poisonous element that is commonly metallic steel-gray, crystalline, and brittle — see **ELEMENT** table 2 : a poisonous trioxide As_2O_3 or As_2O_5 of arsenic used esp. as an insecticide or weed killer — called also *arsenic trioxide*
ar-se-nic \-ars-nik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or containing arsenic esp. with a valence of five
ar-se-ni-cal \-ars-ni-kəl\ *adj* : of, relating to, or containing arsenic (an ~ drug) — **arsenical** *n*
ar-se-nic *trifluoride* \-ars-nik-, -n-ik-\ *n* : a yellow compound As_2S_3 occurring native as orpiment or prepared artificially and used in fireworks and as a pigment
ar-se-nide \-ars-n-īd\ *n* : a binary compound of arsenic with a more positive element
ar-se-ni-ous \-ars-nē-əs\ *adj* : of, relating to, or containing arsenic esp. when trivalent
ar-se-nite \-ars-n-īt\ *n* : a salt or ester of an arsenious acid
ar-se-no-py-rite \-ars-n-ō-pī(-r)-rīt\ *n* : a mineral FeAs consisting of a combined sulfide and arsenide of iron occurring in prismatic orthorhombic crystals or in masses or grains
ar-sine \-ar-sēn, -ar-\ *n* [ISV, fr *arsenic*] : a colorless flammable extremely poisonous gas AsH_3 with an odor like garlic, also : a derivative of arsenic
ar-sis \-ar-səs\ *n*, pl *ar-ses* \-sēz\ [LL & Gk, LL, raising of the voice, accent, part of foot, fr Gk, upbeat, less important part of foot, lit. act of lifting, fr *aireine*, *airein* to lift] 1 *a* : the lighter or shorter part of a poetic foot esp. in quantitative verse *b* : the accented or longer part of a poetic foot esp. in accentual verse 2 : the unaccented part of a musical measure — compare **THESIS**
ar-sion \-ars-n\ *n* [obs F, fr OF, fr *ars*, pp. of *ardere* to burn, fr L *ardere* — more at **ARDOR**] : the malicious or fraudulent burning of property (as a building) — **ar-sion-ist** \-sɪst\ *n* — **ar-sion-ous** \-sɪs\ *adj*
ar-sphen-a-mine \-ars-fen-ə-mēn, -mən\ *n* [ISV *arsenic* + *phenamine*] : a light-yellow toxic hygroscopic powder $C_{12}Cl_2H_{14}As_2N_2O_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ formerly used in the treatment of spirochetal diseases
art \(')art, ər(t)\ [ME, fr OE *art*, akin to ON *est*, *eri* (thou) art, OE *is is*] *archaic* *pres* 2d *sing* of **BE**
art \(')art\ [ME, fr OF, fr L *art*, *ars* — more at **ARM**] 1 : skill acquired by experience, study, or observation (the ~ of making friends) 2 *a* : a branch of learning (1) : one of the humanities (2) pl : **LIBERAL ARTS** *b* : **ARCHAIC** : **LEARNING**, **SCHOLARSHIP** 3 : an occupation requiring knowledge or skill (the ~ of organ building) 4 *a* : the conscious use of skill and creative imagination esp. in the production of aesthetic objects, also : works so produced *b* (1) : **FINE ARTS** (2) : one of the fine arts (3) : a graphic art 5 *a* : **ARCHAIC** : a skillful plan *b* : the quality or state of being artful 6 : decorative or illustrative elements in printed matter
syn **ART** **SKILL** **CUNNING** **ARTIFICE** **CRAFT** *shared meaning element* : the faculty of carrying out expertly what is planned or devised
art *abbr* 1 article 2 artificial 3 artillery
-art — see **ARD**
art deco \(')art-dē-kō, (')ār(t)-dā(-)-\ *n*, often *cap* **A&D** [F *Art Déco*, fr *Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs*, an exposition of decorative arts held in Paris, France, in 1925] : a pervasive deco-

native style of the 1920s and 1930s characterized esp. by bold outlines, streamlined and rectilinear forms, and the use of new materials (as plastic)

artefact var of ARTIFACT

artel \ar-'tel(-ya)-\ *n* [Russ *artel*], fr. It *artelen*, pl. of *artiere* artisan, fr. *arte* art; COLLECTIVE FARM

Artemis \ar-'ti-məs-\ *n* [Gk], a Greek goddess often portrayed as a virgin huntress and identified as a moon goddess — compare DIANA

arte-mi-sia \ar-'ti-miz(-ē)-, -miz-ē-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L. *artemisia*, fr. Gk], any of a genus (*Artemisia*) of composite herbs and shrubs with strong-smelling foliage

arteri- or **arterio-** *comb form* [MF, fr. LL, fr. Gk *arteriō*, *arteriōn*, fr. *arteria* artery] 1: artery (*arteriology*) 2: arterial and (*arteriovenous*)

arteri-al \ar-'tir-ē-əl-\ *adj* 1 *a*: of or relating to an artery 2 *b*: relating to or being the bright red blood present in most arteries that has been oxygenated in lungs or gills 2: of, relating to, or constituting through-traffic facilities — *arteri-al-ly* \-ē-z-ē-\ *adv*

arterial *n*: a through street or arterial highway

arteri-al-ize \ar-'tir-ē-ə-jīz-\ *vi* -ized, -izing: to transform (venous blood) into arterial blood by oxygenation — *arteri-al-iza-tion* \-tir-ē-ə-lā-zā-shən-\ *n*

arte-ri-o-gram \ar-'tir-ē-ə-'gram-\ *n* [ISV] a roentgenogram of an artery made by arteriography

arte-ri-o-graph-y \ar-'tir-ē-'ag-rə-'fē-\ *n*, pl. -phies [ISV] the roentgenographic visualization of an artery after injection of a special substance — *arte-ri-o-graph-ic* \-ē-z-ə-'graf-ik-\ *adj*

arte-ri-ole \ar-'tir-ē-əl-\ *n* [F or NL, *Arteriole*, prob. fr. NL *arteriola*, dim. of *L. arteria*]: one of the small terminal twigs of an artery that ends in capillaries — *arte-ri-ol-er* \-tir-ē-'ō-l-er-\ *adj*

arte-ri-o-scle-ro-sis \ar-'tir-ē-ə-'sklē-rō-'sōs-\ *n* [NL] a chronic disease characterized by abnormal thickening and hardening of the arterial walls — *arte-ri-o-scle-rotic* \-rät-'ik-\ *adj* or *n*

arte-ri-o-venous \-vē-nəs-\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or connecting the arteries and veins

arte-ri-tis \ar-'tir-ē-'tis-\ *n* [NL]: arterial inflammation

artery \ar-'tir-ē-\ *n*, pl. -ter-ies [ME *arterie*, fr. L *arteria*, fr. Gk *artēra*, akin to Gk *aortē* aorta] 1: one of the tubular branching muscular- and elastic-walled vessels that carry blood from the heart through the body 2: a channel (as a river or highway) of transportation or communication, esp.: the principal channel in a branching system

arte-si-an well \ar-'tē-zhən-\ *n* [F *artésien*, lit., of Artois, fr. OF, fr. *Artois* Artois, France] 1: a well made by boring into the earth until water is reached which from internal pressure flows up like a fountain 2: a deep-bored well

art film *n*: a motion picture produced as an artistic effort

art form *n*: a recognized form (as a symphony) or medium (as sculpture) of artistic expression

art-ful \ar-'fəl-\ *adj* 1: performed with or showing art or skill (an ~ performance on the violin) 2: ARTIFICIAL (trim walks and ~ bowers — William Wordsworth) 3 *a*: using or characterized by art and skill: DEXTEROUS (an ~ prose stylist) *b*: adroit in attaining an end often by insinuating or indirect means: WILY (an ~ cross-examiner) *syn* see SLY *ant* artless — *art-ful-ly* \-fə-'lē-\ *adv* — *art-ful-ness* *n*

art glass *n*: articles of glass designed primarily for decorative purposes, esp.: novelty glassware

art-historical *adj*: of or relating to the history of art (~ method)

art house *n*: ART THEATER

arthr- or **arthro-** *comb form* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *arthron*, akin to Gk *araskēin* to fit — more at ARM]: joint (*arthralgia*) (*arthropathy*)

arthral-gia \ar-'thral-'jē-ə-\ *n* [NL]: neuralgic pain in one or more joints — *arthral-gic* \-jik-\ *adj*

arthritic \ar-'thrit-ik-\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or affected with arthritis 2: being or showing effects associated with aging (~ anxiety) — *arthritic* *n* — *arthriti-cal-ly* \-ik(-ə)-lē-\ *adv*

arthrit-is \ar-'thrit-'s-\ *n*, pl. -thrit-ides \-thrit-ē-'dēz-\ [L, fr. Gk, fr. *arthron*]: inflammation of joints due to infectious, metabolic, or constitutional causes

arthro-d-osis \ar-'thrəd-ə-'sōs-\ *n*, pl. -oses \-sēz-\ [NL, fr. *arthr-* + Gk *dis* binding, fr. *dein* to bind]: the surgical immobilization of a joint so that the bones grow solidly together: artificial ankylosis

arthro-p-a-thy \ar-'thrap-ə-'thē-\ *n*, pl. -thies: a disease of a joint

arthro-pod \ar-'thro-'pād-\ *n* [NL *Arthropoda*, group name, fr. *arthr-* + Gk *pod*, *pous* foot — more at FOOT]: any of a phylum (*Arthropoda*) of invertebrate animals (as insects, arachnids, and crustaceans) that have a jointed body and limbs, usu. a chitinous shell molted at intervals, and the brain dorsal to the alimentary canal and connected with a ventral chain of ganglia — *arthropod* *adj* — *arthro-pod-an* \-əd-ən-\ also *arthro-pod-ous* \-əd-'s-\ *adj*

arthro-sis \ar-'thro-'sōs-\ *n*, pl. -thro-'sēz-\ [NL, fr. Gk *arthrosis* jointing, articulation, fr. *arthron* to articulate, fr. *arthron*]: an articulation or line of juncture between bones

arthro-spore \ar-'thro-'spōr-, -spō(ə)-\ *n* 1: a thick-walled vegetative resting cell formed by blue-green algae (as of the genus *Nostoc*) 2: OIDIUM 1b — *arthro-spore-ic* \ar-'thro-'spōr-ik-, -spōr- or *arthro-spore-ous* \-es, -thris-'pō-rəs-\ *adj*

Ar-thur \ar-'thor-\ *n*: a possibly historical king of Britain

Ar-thu-ran \ar-'th(y)ur-'ē-n-\ *adj*: of or relating to King Arthur and his court

arti-choke \ar-'ti-'chōk-\ [It dial. *articocho*, fr. Ar al-khushf the artichoke] 1: a tall composite herb (*Cynara scolymus*) like a thistle with coarse pinnately incised leaves, also: its edible flower head which is cooked as a vegetable 2: JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

arti-cle \ar-'ti-'kəl-\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *articulus* joint, division, dim. of *artus* joint; akin to Gk *araskēin* to fit — more at ARM] 1 *a*: a distinct often numbered section of a writing 2 *b*: a separate clause 2 *c*: a stipulation in a document (as a contract or a creed) 2 *d*: a nonfictional prose composition usu. forming an independent part of a publication (as a magazine) 2: an item of business

MATTER 3: any of a small set of words or affixes (as *a*, *an*, and *the*) used with nouns to limit or give definiteness to the application

4: a member of a class of things, esp.: a piece of goods (~s of value) 5: a thing of a particular and distinctive kind (the genuine ~)

article *vi* *ar-tic-ling* \-k(-ə)-līŋ-\: to bind by articles (as of apprenticeship)

ar-tic-u-late \ar-'tik-yə-'lə-\ *adj*: capable of being articulated

ar-tic-u-lar \ar-'tik-yə-'lə-\ *adj* [ME *articuler*, fr. L *articulans*, fr. *articulus*], of or relating to a joint (~ cartilage)

ar-tic-u-late \ar-'tik-yə-'lə-\ *adj* [NL *articulatus*, fr. L *articulus*] 1 *a*: divided into syllables or words meaningfully arranged: INTEL-LIGIBLE 2 *b*: able to speak 2 *c*: expressing oneself readily, clearly, or effectively, also: expressed in this manner 2 *a*: consisting of segments united by joints: JOINTED (~ animals) 2 *b*: distinctly marked off — *ar-tic-u-late-ly* *adv* — *ar-tic-u-late-ness* *n*

ar-tic-u-late \-lāt-\ *vb* -lated, -lating [L *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, fr. *articulus*] *vt* 1 *a*: to utter distinctly (*articulating* each note in the musical phrase) 2 *b*: to give clear and effective utterance to (~ one's grievances) 2 *a*: to unite by means of a joint: JOINT 2 *b*: to form or fit into a systematic whole (*articulating* a program for all school grades) ~ *vi* 1: to utter articulate sounds 2: to become united or connected by or as if by a joint — *ar-tic-u-late-ly* \-lāt-iv-, -lāt-ē-\ *adv* — *ar-tic-u-lator* \-lāt-ōr-\ *n*

ar-tic-u-la-tion \jā-'tik-yə-'lā-shən-\ *n* 1 *a*: the action or manner of jointing or interrelating 2 *b*: the state of being jointed or interrelated 2 *a* (1): a joint or juncture between bones or cartilages in the skeleton of a vertebrate (2): a movable joint between rigid parts of an animal 2 *b* (1): a joint between two separable plant parts (as the base of a leafstalk) (2): a plant stem node or internode 3 *a*: the act of giving utterance or expression 2 *b*: the act or manner of articulating sounds 2 *c*: an articulated utterance or sound, *specif*: CONSONANT 4: OCCLUSION 1b

ar-tic-u-la-to-ry \ar-'tik-yə-'lə-, -tōr-, -tōr-\ *adj*: of or relating to articulation

art-ifact \ar-'tə-'fakt-\ *n* [L *arte* by skill (abl. of *art*, *ars* skill) + *factum*, neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere* to do — more at ARM, DO] 1 *a*: a usu. simple object (as a tool or ornament) showing human workmanship or modification 2 *b*: a product of civilization (an ~ of the jet age) 2 *c*: a product of artistic endeavor 2: a product (as a structure on a prepared microscope slide) of artificial character due to extraneous (as human) agency — *art-ifac-tu-al* \ar-'tə-'fak-cho(-wəl)-, -faksh-wəl-\ *adj*

art-if-ice \ar-'tə-'fīs-\ *n* [MF, fr. L *artificium*, fr. *artific*, *artifex* artificer, fr. L *art*, *ars* + *facere*] 1 *a*: an artificial stratagem: TRICK 2 *b*: false or insincere behavior (social ~) 2 *a*: an ingenious device or expedient 2 *b*: clever or artful skill: INGENUITY (not a show of ~ but a genuine creative effort — Harry Hervey) *syn* see ART, TRICK

art-if-icer \ar-'tə-'fī-sər-, -fī-sə-\ *n* 1: a skilled or artistic worker or craftsman 2: one that makes or contrives: DEVISER (had been the ~ of his own fortunes — *Times Lit. Supp*)

art-if-icial \ar-'tə-'fī-shəl-\ *adj* 1: humanly contrived often on a natural model: MAN-MADE (an ~ limb) (~ diamonds) 2: having existence in legal, economic, or political theory 3 *obs*: ART-FUL, CUNNING 4 *a*: FEIGNED ASSUMED 2 *b*: lacking in natural quality: AFFECTED (the ~ smile of one who is not really enjoying himself) 2 *c*: IMITATION SHAM (~ flavor) 2 *d*: based on differential morphological characters not necessarily indicative of natural relationships — *art-if-ic-i-al-ly* \-fīsh(-ə)-lē-\ *adv* — *art-if-ic-i-al-ness* \-fīsh(-ə)-nəs-\ *n*

syn ARTIFICIAL, FACTITIOUS, SYNTHETIC, ERSATZ *shared meaning* element: brought into being not by nature but by human art or effort *ant* NATURAL

artificial horizon 1: HORIZON 1c 2: an aeronautical instrument based on a gyroscope and designed to furnish a surface constantly perpendicular to the vertical and therefore parallel to the horizon

artificial insemination *n*: introduction of semen into the uterus or oviduct by other than natural means

art-if-ic-i-al-ity \ar-'tə-'fīsh(-ə)-lā-tē-\ *n*, pl. -ties 1: the quality or state of being artificial 2: something that is artificial (the artificialities of social life)

artificial respiration *n*: the rhythmic forcing of air into and out of the lungs of a person whose breathing has stopped

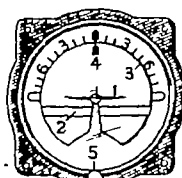
art-il-ler-lat \ar-'til-'lə-rəst-\ *n*: GUNNER, ARTILLERYMAN

art-il-ler-y \ar-'til(-ə)-rē-\ *n*, pl. -ler-ies [ME *artillerie*, fr. MF] 1: weapons (as bows, slings, and catapults) for discharging missiles 2: large caliber crew-served mounted firearms (as guns, howitzers, and rockets): ORDNANCE 3: a branch of an army armed with artillery 4: means of impressing, arguing, or persuading (the ~ of satire)

art-il-ler-y-man \-(-ə)-rē-mən-\ *n*: a soldier who is assigned to the artillery

ar-tio-dac-tyl \ar-'ti-ō-'dak-tī-\ *n* [denov. of Gk *artios* fitting, even-numbered + *daktylos* finger, toe, akin to Gk *araskēin* to fit — more at ARM]: any of an order (Artiodactyla) of hoofed mammals (as the camel or ox) with an even number of functional toes on each foot — *artiodactylous* \-tō-'ləs-\ *adj*

ar-ti-aan \ar-'ti-'zən-, -zən, chiefly Brit. art-'zān-\ *n* [MF, fr. OIt. *artigiano*, fr. *arte*, art, fr. L *art*, *ars*]: one (as a carpenter, plumber, or tailor) trained to manual dexterity or skill in a trade



artificial horizon 2 1 miniature airplane, 2 horizon bar, 3 degree of bank scale in 10s of degrees, 4 pointer, 5 inactivating knob

a about * kitten ar further a back ä bake ä cot, cart
au out ch chin e less z easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ö flow ö flaw öi coin th than th this
ü foot u foot y yet yū few ya funous zh vision

artist \ˈɑrt-ɪst/ *n* 1 **a**: one who professes and practices an imaginative art **b**: a person skilled in one of the fine arts 2: a skilled performer; *specif*: ARTISTE 3 **a obs**: one skilled or versed in learned arts **b archaic**: PHYSICIAN **c archaic**: ARTISAN 4: one who is adept at deception
art-iste \ɑr-ˈtɪst/ *n* [F]: a skilled adept public performer; *specif*: a musical or theatrical entertainer
art-istic \ɑr-ˈtɪs-tɪk/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of art or artists (← *subjects*) 2: showing imaginative skill in arrangement or execution (← *photography*) — **art-istic-ally** \-tɪ-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
art-ist-ry \ˈɑrt-ɪ-strē/ *n* 1: artistic quality of effect or workmanship (the ~ of his novel) 2: artistic ability (the ~ of the violinist)
art-less \ˈɑrt-ləs/ *adj* 1: lacking art, knowledge, or skill: UNCULTURED 2 **a**: made without skill: CRUDE **b**: free from artificiality: NATURAL (← *grace*) 3: free from guile or craft: sincerely simple *syn* see NATURAL — **art-less-ly** *adv* — **art-less-ness** *n*
art-mo-bile \ˈɑrt-mō-bēl/ *n* [art + automobile]: a trailer that houses an art collection designed for exhibition on road tours
art nou-veau \ɑr-ˈt(ə)-nu-ˈvō/ *n*, often *cap A & N* [Fr., lit., new art]: a decorative style of late 19th century origin characterized esp by sinuous lines and foliate forms
art song *n*: a usu through-composed lyric song with melody and accompaniment
art-y-crafts-y \ɑrt-ē-ˈkraʃ(t)-sē/ or **art-y-craft-y** \ɑrt-ē-ˈkraʃ-tē/ *adj* [fr. the phrase *arts and crafts*]: ARTY
art theater *n*: a theater that specializes in the presentation of art films
art-work \ˈɑrt-wɜrk/ *n* 1 **a**: an artistic production (an 8-foot metal ~) **b**: artistic work (← *being sold on the sidewalk*) 2: ART 6
arty \ˈɑrt-ē/ *adj* **art-ier**, **-est**: showily or pretentiously artistic (← *lighting and photography*) — **art-ily** \ˈɑrt-ē-lē/ *adv* — **art-i-ness** \ˈɑrt-ē-nəs/ *n*
art-y *abbr* artillery
ar-um \ˈɑr-əm, -er-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L. *arum*, fr. Gk *ἄρον*]: any of a genus (*Arum*) of the family Araceae, the arum family) of Old World plants with flowers in a fleshy spathe subtended by a leafy bract, broadly: a plant of the arum family
ARV *abbr* American Revised Version
ary \ˈɑr-ē/ *US* *usu* *er-ē* when an unstressed syllable precedes, *er-ē* or *rē* when a stressed syllable precedes, *Brit* *usu* *er-ē* or *rē* in all cases, *n* suffix [ME *-arie*, fr. OF & L, OF *-aire*, *-arie*, fr. L *-arius*, *-ana*, *-arium*, fr. *-arius*, *adj* suffix] 1: thing belonging to or connected with: *pl*: of (ovary) 2: person belonging to, connected with, or engaged in (functionary) 3: *ly* suffix [ME *-ane*, fr. MF & L, MF *-aire*, fr. L *-arius*]: of, relating to, or connected with (budgetary)
Ar-y \ˈɑr-ē-ən, -er-, -ar-yan/ *adj* [Skt *ārya* noble, belonging to the noble people speaking an Indo-European dialect who migrated into north. in India] 1: of or relating to the Indo-European family of languages or to their hypothetical prototype 2: of or relating to speakers of Indo-European languages 3 **e**: of or relating to a hypothetical ethnic type illustrated by or descended from early speakers of Indo-European languages **b**: NORDIC 4: of or relating to Indo-Iranian or its speakers
Ar-yan *n* 1 a member of the Indo-European-speaking people early occupying the Iranian plateau or entering India and conquering and amalgamating with the earlier non-Indo-European inhabitants 2 **a**: a member of the people speaking the language from which the Indo-European languages are derived **b**: an individual of any of those peoples speaking these languages since prehistoric times: INDO-EUROPEAN **c**: NORDIC **d**: GENTILE
ary-l \ˈɑr-əl/ *n* [SV aromatic + -yl]: a radical (as phenyl) derived from an aromatic hydrocarbon by the removal of one hydrogen atom
ary-to-loid \ˈɑr-ə-tō-ˈlōid, -tīt-ē-ˈlōid/ *adj* [NL *arytaenoides*, fr. Gk *arytaenoidēs*, lit., ladle-shaped, fr. *arytinā* ladle] 1: relating to or being either of two small laryngeal cartilages to which the vocal cords are attached 2: relating to or being either of a pair of small muscles or an unpaired muscle of the larynx — **arytenoid** *n*
as \əz, ˈkʌz/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *eallswā* likewise, just as — more at ALSO] 1. to the same degree or amount: EQUALLY (← *deaf as a post*) 2: for instance (various trees, ~ oak or pine) 3: when considered in a specified form or relation — *usu* used before a preposition or a participle (my opinion ~ distinguished from his)
as conj 1: as if (looks ~ he had seen a ghost — S T Colledge) 2: in or to the same degree in which (deaf ~ a post) — *usu* used as a correlative after an adjective or adverb modified by adverbial *as* or *so* (as cool ~ a cucumber) 3: in the way or manner that (do ~ I do) 4: in accordance with what or the way in which (quite good ~ boys go) 5: WHILE, WHEN (spilled the milk ~ she got up) 6: regardless of the degree to which: THOUGH (improbable ~ it seems, it's true) 7: for the reason that (stayed home ~ she had no car) 8: that the result is: THAT (so clearly guilty ~ to leave no doubt) — *as to* 1: in the presently existing condition without modification (bought the block at an auction *as is*) — *as if* were as if it were so — in a manner of speaking
as pron 1: THAT WHO, WHICH — used after *same* or *such* (in the same building ~ my brother) (tears *such* ~ angels weep — John Milton) and chiefly dial after a substantive not modified by *same* or *such* (that kind of fruit ~ maids call medlars — Shak.) 2: a fact that (is a foreigner, ~ is evident from his accent)
as prep 1 **a**: LIKE 2 (all rose ~ one man) **b**: LIKE 1a (his face was ~ a mask — Max Beerbohm) 2: in the capacity, character, condition, or role of (works ~ an editor)
as \ˈæs/ *n*, pl *as-es* \ˈæs-ēz, -s/ [L] 1: LIBRA 2a 2 **a**: a bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic **b**: a unit of value equivalent to an *as* coin
As *abbr* altostratus
As *abbr* arsenic
AS *abbr 1 after sight 2 aurspeed 3 Anglo-Saxon 4 antisubmarine*

as- — see AD-
ASA *abbr* 1 American Society of Appraisers 2 American Statistical Association
asa-fet-i-da or **asa-foe-ti-da** \ˈas-ə-ˈfɪt-əd-ē, -ˈfɛt-əd-ə/ *n* [ME *asa-fetida*, fr. ML *asafoetida*, fr. Per *asf* mastic + L *foetida*, fem. of *foetidus* fetid]: the fetid gum resin of various oriental plants (genus *Ferula*) of the carrot family formerly used in medicine as an antispasmodic and in folk medicine as a general prophylactic against disease
Asarh \ˈā-sār, ā-sār/ *n* [Hindi *Asārh*, fr. Skt *Asāḍha*]: a month of the Hindu year — see MONTH table
asb *abbr* asbestos
as-bea-tos also **as-bea-tus** \ˈas-ˈbes-təs, -ˈbɛs-/ *n* [ME *albeston* mineral supposed to be inextinguishable when set on fire, prob. fr. MF, fr. ML *asbestos*, alter of L *asbestos*, fr. Gk, unslaked lime, fr. *asbestos* inextinguishable, fr. *a-* + *sbennaystō* to quench; akin to Lith *gesti* to be extinguished]: a mineral (as amphibole) that readily separates into long flexible fibers suitable for use as a noncombustible, nonconducting, or chemically resistant material
as-bea-to-ble \ˈas-ˈbes-tō-səbəl, -ˈbɛs-/ *n*, pl *-tō-səbəl, -ˈsɛz*: a pneumoconiosis due to asbestos particles
asc- or **asco-** *comb* form [NL, fr. *ascus*]: *ascus* (ascocarp)
ASCAP \ˈas-ˈkæp/ *abbr* American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers
as-ca-ri-a \ˈas-ˈkə-ˈri-ə-səs/ *n*, pl *-a-səs, -ˈsɛz*: infestation with or disease caused by ascariids
as-ca-rid \ˈas-ˈkə-ˈrɪd/ *n* [deriv. of LL *ascariid*, *ascaris* intestinal worm, fr. Gk *askariid*, *askaris*; akin to Gk *skairēn* to gambol — more at CARDINAL]: a nematode worm of a family (Ascariidae) including the common roundworm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) parasitic in the human intestine
as-ca-ri-ā \ˈas-ˈkə-ˈri-ā/ *n*, pl *-as-ca-ri-ā-sas* \ˈas-ˈkə-ˈrɪ-ˈdɛz/ [LL]: ASCARID
ASCE *abbr* American Society of Civil Engineers
as-cend \ˈɑs-ˈsɛnd/ *vb* [ME *ascenden*, fr. *L* *ascendere*, fr. *ad-* + *scan-*dero to climb — more at ASCEND] *vi* 1 **a**: to move gradually upward **b**: to slope upward 2 **a**: to rise from a lower level or degree **b**: to go back in time or in order of genealogical succession — *vi* 1: to go or move up or toward 2: to succeed to: OCCUPY — **as-cend-able** or **as-cend-ible** \-ˈsɛn-də-bəl/ *adj*
syn ASCEND MOUNT, CLIMB, SCALE shared meaning clement: to move upward to or toward a summit *ant* descend
as-cen-dance also **as-cen-dence** \ə-ˈsɛn-dəns(ɪ)s/ *n*: ASCENDANCY
as-cen-dan-cy also **as-cen-den-cy** \ə-ˈsɛn-dən-sē/ *n*: governing or controlling influence: DOMINATION *syn* see SUPREMACY
as-cen-dant also **as-cen-dent** \ə-ˈsɛn-dənt/ *n* [ME *ascendent*, fr. ML *ascendent*, *ascendens*, fr. L, *pp*. of *ascendere*] 1: the point of the ecliptic or degree of the zodiac that rises above the eastern horizon at any moment 2: a state or position of dominant power or importance (his ideas are now in the ~) 3: a filial or collateral relative in the ascending line
as-cen-dant also **ascendent** *adj* 1 **a**: moving upward: RISING **b**: directed upward (an ~ stem) 2 **a**: SUPERIOR **b**: DOMINANT — **as-cen-dant-ly** *adv*
as-cen-der \ə-ˈsɛn-dər, -ˈa-/ *n*: the part of a lowercase letter (as *b*) that rises above the main body of the letter; also: a letter that has such a part
as-cen-ding \ə-ˈsɛn-dɪŋ/ *adj* 1 **a**: mounting or sloping upward **b**: rising to a higher level or degree 2: rising upward *usu*. from a more or less prostrate base or point of attachment
ascending rhythm *n*: RISING RHYTHM
as-cen-sion \ə-ˈsɛn-ʃən/ *n* [ME, fr. L *ascension*, *ascensio*, fr. *ascens*, *pp*. of *ascendere*]: the act or process of ascending
as-cen-sion-al \ə-ˈsɛn-ʃən-əl, -ən-/ *adj*: of or relating to *ascension* or ascent
Ascension Day *n*: the Thursday 40 days after Easter-observed in commemoration of Christ's ascension into Heaven
as-cen-sive \ə-ˈsɛn-(d)-sɪv/ *adj*: rising or tending to rise
as-cent \ə-ˈsɛnt/ *n* [irreg. fr. *ascend*] 1 **a**: the act of rising or mounting upward: CLIMB **b**: an upward slope or rising grade: ACCLIVITY **c**: the degree of elevation: INCLINATION, GRADIENT 2: an advance in social status or reputation: PROGRESS 3: a going back in time or upward in order of genealogical succession
as-cer-tain \ˈas-ər-ˈtɛn/ *vi* [ME *ascertainer*, fr. MF *ascertainer*, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *certain*] 1 *archaic*: to make certain, exact, or precise 2: to find out or learn with certainty *syn* see DISCOVER — **as-cer-tain-able** \-ˈtɛn-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **as-cer-tain-ment** \-ˈtɛn-mənt/ *n*
as-cet-ic \ə-ˈsɛt-ɪk/ *n*, pl *-as-cet-ic-s* \-ˈsɛt-ɪk-s/ [LL or Gk, LL, fr. Gk *askētik*, lit., exercise, fr. *askēin*]: SELF DISCIPLINE, ASCETICISM
as-cet-ic \ə-ˈsɛt-ɪk/ also **as-cet-ic-ol** \-ˈkəl/ *adj* [Gk *askētikos*, lit., laborious, fr. *askēin* one that exercises, hermit, fr. *askēin* to work, exercise] 1: practicing strict self-denial as a measure of personal and esp spiritual discipline 2: austere in appearance, manner, or attitude *syn* see SEVERE *ant* luxurious, voluptuous — *ascetic* *n* — **as-cet-ic-ally** \-ˈɪ-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **as-cet-ic-ism** \-ˈsɛt-ɪ-sɪz-əm/ *n*
as-cid-i-an \ə-ˈsɪd-ē-ən/ *n*: any of an order (Ascidiacea) of simple or compound tunicates, broadly: TUNICATE
as-cid-i-um \ə-ˈsɪd-ē-əm/ *n*, pl *-cid-i-um, -s* [NL, fr. Gk *askidion*, dim. of *askos* wineskin, bladder]: a pitcher-shaped or flask-shaped organ or appendage of a plant
as-cit-er \ə-ˈsɪt-ər/ *n*, pl *ascites* [ME *aschytes*, fr. LL *ascites*, fr. Gk *askites*, fr. *askos*]: accumulation of serous fluid in the abdomen — **as-cit-ic** \-ˈsɪt-ɪk/ *adj*
as-cle-plad \ə-ˈsklɛ-ˈpləd, -ˈpɒd, -ˈad/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *asklēplad*, *asklēpias* swallowwort]: MILKWEED
as-co-carp \ˈas-ˈkɑr-p/ *n*: the mature fruiting body of an ascomycetous fungus; broadly: such a body with its enclosed ascospores, and paraphyses — **as-co-car-pous** \ˈas-ˈkɑr-ˈpɒs/ *adj*
as-co-go-ni-um \ˈas-ˈkə-ˈgō-ni-əm/ *n*, pl *-ni-um, -s* [NL, fr. *asc-* + Gk *gonos* procreation — more at GON-] — the fertile basal often one-celled portion of an archicarp, broadly: ARCHICARP
as-co-my-cete \ˈas-ˈkə-mɪ-ˈsɛt, -ˈmɪ-ˈsɛt/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *askos* + *mykēs*, *mykēs* fungus, akin to L *micus*]: any of a class (AS-

comycetes) of higher fungi (as yeasts or molds) with septate hyphae and spores formed in asci — **as-co-my-cet-ous** \-mī-'sēt-əs\ *adj*

ascorbate \ə-'skôr-bāt, -bōl\ *n*: a salt of ascorbic acid
ascorbic acid \ə-'skôr-bīk-\ *n* [a- + NL *scorbius* scurvy — more at SCORBUTIC]: VITAMIN C

as-co-spore \as-'kə-spō(r), -spō(r)\ *n*: one of the spores contained in an ascus — **as-co-spore-ic** \as-'kə-spōr-ik, -'spōr-\ or **as-co-spore-ous** \-spōr-əs, -'spōr-, ə-'skas-pō-rəs\ *adj*

ascot \as-'kōt, -kāt\ *n* [Ascot Heath, racetrack near Ascot, England]: a broad neck scarf that is looped under the chin

ascribe \ə-'skrib\ *vt* **ascribed**; **ascribing** [ME *ascriben*, fr MF *ascrire*, fr L *ascribere*, fr *ad-* + *scribere* to write — more at SCRIBE]: to refer to a supposed cause, source, or author — **ascribable** \-skrib-ə-bəl\ *adj*

syn ASCRIBE, ATTRIBUTE, ASSIGN IMPUTE, REFER CREDIT *shared meaning element*: to lay something to the account of a person or thing

ascription \ə-'skrip-shən\ *n* [LL *ascription-*, *ascriptio*, fr L, written addition, fr *ascripius*, pp of *ascribere*]: the act of ascribing; AT TRIBUTION

ascriptive \ə-'skrip-tiv\ *adj*: relating to or involving ascription — **ASCU** *abbr* Association of State Colleges and Universities

ascus \as-'kəs\ *n*, *pl* **asci** \as-(k)l-, -kē\ [NL, fr Gk *askos* wine-skin, bladder]: the membranous oval or tubular spore sac of an ascomycete

as-dic \az-(d)ik\ *n* [Anti-Submarine Detection Investigation Committee]: SONAR

ASE *abbr* American Stock Exchange
ase \as-, əz-\ *n* *suffix* [F, fr *diasé*]: enzyme (protease)
aseptic \ə-'sept-əs, -s-\ *n* [NL]: 1: the condition of being aseptic 2: the methods of making or keeping aseptic

aseptic \ə-'sept-ik\ *adj* [ISV] 1 *a*: preventing infection (~ techniques) 2 *b*: free or freed from pathogenic microorganisms (an ~ operating room) 2 *a*: lacking vitality, emotion, or warmth (~ essays) 2 *b*: DETACHED OBJECTIVE (an ~ view of civilization) 3: having a cleansing or purifying effect — **aseptic-ally** \-tīk(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

asex-u-al \ə-'(ə)-seksh-(ə)-wəl, -'sek-shəl\ *adj* 1: lacking sex or functional sexual organs 2: produced without sexual action or differentiation — **asex-u-ally** \-seksh-(ə)-wə-lē, -(ə)-lē\ *adv*

asexual generation *n*: a generation that reproduces only by asexual processes — used of organisms exhibiting alternation of generations

asexual reproduction *n*: reproduction (as cell division, spore formation, fission, or budding) without union of individuals or germ cells

as for *prep*: with regard to: CONCERNING (as for the others, they'll arrive later)

asg *abbr* assigned, assignment
Asgard \as-'gärd, -'az-\ *n* [ON *ásgarhr*]: the home of the Norse gods

asgd *abbr* assigned
asgmt *abbr* assignment

ash \ash\ *n* [ME *ashe*, fr OE *æsc*, akin to OHG *ask* ash, L *ornus* wild mountain ash 1: any of a genus (*Fraxinus*) of trees of the olive family with pinnate leaves, thin furrowed bark, and gray branchlets 2: the tough elastic wood of an ash 3 [OE *æsc*, name of the corresponding runic letter]: the ligature æ used in Old English to represent a low front vowel

ash *n*, often *attrib* [ME *ashe*, fr OE *æsc*, akin to OHG *asca* ash, L *aridus* dry — more at ARDOR] 1 *a*: the solid residue left when combustible material is thoroughly burned or is oxidized by chemical means 2: fine particles of mineral matter from a volcanic vent 2 *pl*: RUINS 3 *pl*: the remains of the dead human body after cremation or disintegration 4: something that symbolizes grief, repentance, or humiliation 5 *pl*: deathly pallor — **ash-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

ash *vt*: to convert into ash

ashamed \ə-'shämd\ *adj* [ME, fr OE *āscamod*, pp of *āscaman* to shame, fr *ā-* (perfective prefix) + *scaman* to shame — more at ABIDE, SHAME] 1 *a*: feeling shame, guilt, or disgrace 2: feeling inferior or unworthy 2: restrained by anticipation of shame (was ~ to beg) — **ashamed-ly** \-shä-məd-lē\ *adv*

Ashanti \ə-'shant-ē, -shānt-\ *n*, *pl* **Ashanti** or **Ashantis** [Ashanti *Asan* 'tē] 1: a West African people of Ghana 2: the dialect of Akan spoken by the Ashanti people

ash-can \ash-'kan\ *adj*, often *cap*: of or relating to a group of 20th-century American painters who depicted city life realistically (~ school)

ash can *n* 1: a metal receptacle for refuse 2 *slang*: DEPTH CHARGE

ash-en \ash-'ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or made from the wood of the ash tree

ashen *adj* 1: consisting of or resembling ashes 2: of the color of ashes 3: deadly pale: BLANCHED (his face was ~ with fear)

Ash-er \ash-'ər\ [Heb *Ásher*]: a son of Jacob and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel

Ash-ke-naz-i \ash-'kə-'naz-ē\ *n*, *pl* **ash-ke-naz-im** [Heb *Áshkenāz*]: a member of one of the two great divisions of Jews comprising the eastern European Yiddish-speaking Jews — **Ash-ke-naz-ic** \-'naz-ik\ *adj*

ash-lar \ash-'lär\ *n* [ME *ascheler*, fr MF *asseller* traverse beam, fr OF, fr *ais* board, fr L *axis*, alter of *axis*] 1: hewn or squared stone, also: masonry of such stone 2: a thin squared and dressed stone for facing a wall of rubble or brick

ashore \ə-'shō(r)-, -shō(r)\ *adv*: on or to the shore

ash-rām \ash-'rām\ *n* [Skt *āśrama*, fr *ā-* toward + *śrama* religious exercise] 1: a secluded dwelling of a Hindu sage 2: the group of disciples instructed there 2: a religious retreat

Ash-to-reth \ash-'tə-, reth\ *n* [Heb *Ásh-tō-reth*]: ASTARTE

ash-tray \ash-'trā\ *n*: a receptacle for tobacco ashes and for cigar and cigarette butts

Ashur \ä-'shu(r)\ *n* [Assyrian *Ashūr*]: the chief deity of the Assyrian pantheon

Ash Wednesday *n*: the first day of Lent
ashy \ash-'ē\ *adj* **ash-i-er**; **-est** 1: of or relating to ashes 2: deadly pale

ASI *abbr* airspeed indicator

Asian \ä-'zhān, -shān\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the continent of Asia or its people — **Asian** *n*

Asian influenza *n*: influenza caused by a mutant strain of the influenza virus

Asi-at-ic \ä-'zh(e)-'at-ik\ *adj*: ASIAN — sometimes taken to be offensive — **Asiatic** *n*

Asiatic cholera *n*: an acute infectious epidemic cholera of Asiatic origin caused by a bacterium (*Vibrio comma*)

aside \ə-'sid\ *adv* 1: to or toward the side (stepped ~) 2: out of the way: AWAY 3: set to one side (jesting ~)

aside *prep*, *obs*: BEYOND PAST

aside *n* 1: an utterance meant to be inaudible to someone, esp: of an actor's speech heard by the audience but supposedly not by other characters on stage 2: a straying from the theme: DIGRESSION

aside from *prep* 1: in addition to: BESIDES 2: except for

as if *conj* 1: as it would be if (it was as if he had lost his last friend) 2: as one would do if (he ran as if ghosts were chasing him) 3: THAT (it seemed as if the day would never end)

Asin \as-'in\ *n* [Hindi *Asin*, fr Skt *Āsina*]: a month of the Hindu year — see MONTH table

as-in-ine \as-'in-, in\ *adj* [L *asininus*, fr *asinus* ass] 1: of, relating to, or resembling an ass 2: marked by inexcusable failure to exercise intelligence or sound judgment (an ~ excuse) **syn** see SIMPLE **ant** sensible, judicious — **as-in-inely** *adv* — **as-in-in-ity** \as-'in-in-ē-tē\ *n*

ask \ask, 'ask\ *vb* **asked** \ask(r)\, 'ask(r)\, **ask-ing** [ME *asken*, fr OE *āscan*, akin to OHG *ēiscōn* to ask, L *aescrare* to beg] *vt* 1 *a*: to call on for an answer 2: to put a question about 3: SPEAK, UTTER (~ a question) 2 *a*: to make a request of (she ~ed her teacher for help) 3: to make a request for (she ~ed help from her teacher) 3: to call for: REQUIRE 4: to set as a price (~ed \$3000 for the car) 5: INVITE ~ *vi* 1: to seek information 2: to make a request (~ed for food) 3: LOOK — often used in the phrase *ask for trouble* — **ask-er** *n*

syn 1 ASK, QUESTION, INTERROGATE, QUERY INQUIRE *shared meaning element*: to address a person in an attempt to elicit information

2 ASK REQUEST, SOLICIT *shared meaning element*: to seek to obtain by making one's wants known

askance \ə-'skan(t)s\, also **askant** \ə-'skant\ *adv* [origin unknown] 1: with a side glance: OBLIQUELY 2: with disapproval or distrust: SCORNFULLY

ask-e-sis \ə-'skē-səs\ *var* of ASCESIS

askew \ə-'skyu\ *adv* or *adj* [prob fr. *a-* + *skew*] out of line ~ AWRY (the picture hung ~) — **askew-ness** *n*

ASLA *abbr* American Society of Landscape Architects

aslant \ə-'slant\ *adv* or *adj*: in a slanting direction: OBLIQUELY

aslant *prep*: over or across in a slanting direction

asleep \ə-'slēp\ *adj* 1: being in a state of sleep 2: DEAD 3: lacking sensation: NUMB 4 *a*: INACTIVE, SLUGGISH 2: not alert: INDIFFERENT

asleep *adv* 1: into a state of sleep 2: into the sleep of death 3: into a state of inactivity, sluggishness, or indifference

as long as *conj* 1: provided that (can do as they like as long as they have a B average) 2: inasmuch as: SINCE (as long as you're going, I'll go too)

aslope \ə-'slōp\ *adj* or *adv*: being in a sloping or slanting position or direction

ASME *abbr* American Society of Mechanical Engineers

asocial \ə-'shō-shəl\ *adj*: not social as *a*: rejecting or lacking the capacity for social interaction (an ~ or reclusive attitude — A T Weaver) 2: ANTISOCIAL **syn** see UNSOCIAL **ant** social

as of *prep*: ON AT FROM (takes effect as of July 1)

asp \asp\ *n* [ME]: ASPEN

asp *n* [ME *aspis*, fr L, fr Gk]: a small venomous snake of Egypt variously identified as the cerastes or a small African cobra (*Naja haje*)

as-par-a-gine \ə-'spar-ə-'jēn\ *n* [F, fr L *asparagus*]: a white crystalline amino acid C₄H₇N₃O₃ that is an amide of aspartic acid and serves as a storage depot for amino groups in many plants

as-par-a-gus \ə-'spar-ə-'gəs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L, *asparagus* plant, fr Gk *asparagos*, akin to Gk *asparagō* to swell — more at SPARK] any of a genus (*Asparagus*) of Old World perennial plants of the lily family having much-branched stems, minute scalelike leaves, and linear cladophylls, esp: one (*A. officinalis*) widely cultivated for its edible young shoots

as-par-tate \ə-'spär-'tāt-\ *n*: a salt or ester of aspartic acid

as-partic acid \ə-'spärt-ik-\ *n* [ISV, irreg fr L *asparagus*]: a crystalline amino acid C₄H₇NO₄ found esp in plants

as-par-to-ki-nase \ə-'spär-tō-'ki-'nās-, -nās\ *n* [asparnic acid + -o- + kinase] an enzyme that catalyzes the phosphorylation of aspartic acid by ATP

as-pect \as-'pekt\ *n* [ME, fr L *aspectus*, fr *aspectus*, pp of *aspicere* to look at, fr *ad-* + *specere* to look — more at SPY] 1 *a*: the position of planets or stars with respect to one another held by astrologers to influence human affairs, also: the apparent position (as conjunction) of a body in the solar system with respect to the sun 2: a position facing a particular direction: EXPOSURE 3: the manner of presentation of a plane to a fluid through which it

a about * kitten or further a back ä bake ä cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ng sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this
ü foot u foot y yet yu few yu furious zh vision

is moving or to a current 2 **a** (1): appearance to the eye or mind (2): a particular appearance of countenance MIEN (a man surly in ~) **b**: a particular status or phase in which something appears or may be regarded (studied every ~ of the question) 3 **archaic**: an act of looking GAZE 4 **a**: the nature of the action of a verb as to its beginning, duration, completion, or repetition and without reference to its position in time **b**: a set of inflected verb forms that indicate aspect **syn** see PHASE — **as-pec-tu-al** \ə-'spek-chə-'wəl\ **adj**

aspect ratio **n**: a ratio of one dimension to another as **a**: the ratio or span to mean chord of an airfoil **b**: the ratio of the width of a television or motion-picture image to its height

as-pen \as-'pən\ **n** [alter of ME *aspe* fr OE *æspe*, akin to OHG *aspa* *aspen*, Latvian *apsa*]: any of several poplars (esp *Populus tremula* of Europe and *P. tremuloides* and *P. grandidentata* of N America) with leaves that flutter in the lightest wind because of their flattened petioles — **as-pen** **adj**

as-per-ges \ə-'spər-(j)ēz\ **n** [L, thou wilt sprinkle, fr. *aspergere*]: a ceremony of sprinkling altar, clergy, and people with holy water

as-per-gil-lo-sis \as-'pər-(j)il-'ō-'sə-s\ **n** **pl** -lo-ses \-'sēz\ : infection with or disease caused (as in poultry) by molds (genus *Aspergillus*)

as-per-gil-lum \as-'pər-'jil-'əm\ **n**, **pl** -lā \-'lā\ or -lums [NL, fr L *aspergere*]: a brush or small perforated container with a handle that is used for sprinkling holy water in a liturgical service

as-per-gil-lus \-'jil-'s\ **n**, **pl** -gilli \-'jil-'i\ [NL, genus name, fr *Aspergillum*]: any of a genus (*Aspergillus*) of ascomycetous fungi with branched radiate sporophores including many common molds

as-per-ity \ə-'spər-ət-ē, -ə\ **n**, **pl** -ties [ME *asprete*, fr OF *aspreit*, fr *aspre* rough, fr L *asper*] 1: RIGOR SEVERITY 2 **a**: roughness of surface: UNEVENNESS **b**: roughness of sound 3: roughness of manner or of temper: HARSHNESS **syn** see ACRIMONY **ant** amenity

as-per-se \ə-'spərs, ə-\ **vi** **as-per-sed**; **as-per-sing** [L *asperseus*, pp of *aspergere*, fr *ad-* + *spargere* to scatter — more at SPARK] 1: SPRINKLE **esp**: to sprinkle with holy water 2: to attack with evil reports or false or injurious charges **syn** see MALIGN

as-per-sion \ə-'spər-zhən, -shən\ **n** 1: a sprinkling with water **esp** in religious ceremonies 2 **a**: the act of calumniating; DEFAMATION **b**: a calumnious expression (he cast ~s on her integrity) **syn** see ANIMADVERSION

as-phalt \as-'fōlt\ or **as-phal-tum** \as-'fōl-'təm\ [ME *asfalti*, fr LL *asphaltus* fr Gk *asphaltos*] 1: a brown to black bituminous substance that is found in natural beds and is also obtained as a residue in petroleum refining and that consists chiefly of hydrocarbons 2: an asphaltic composition used for pavements and as a waterproof cement — **as-phal-tic** \as-'fōl-'tik\ **adj**

as-phal-tite \as-'fōl-'tīt\ **n**: a native asphalt occurring in vein deposits below the surface of the ground

asphalt jungle **n**: a big city or a specified part of a big city

as-pheric \ə-'fē-(f)ər-ik, -'fēr-\ or **as-pheri-cal** \ə-'fē-'kəl\ **adj** 1: departing slightly from the spherical form (~ optical surface) 2: free from spherical aberration (an ~ lens)

as-pho-del \as-'fə-'del\ **n** [L *asphodelus*, fr Gk *asphodelos*]: any of various Old World usu perennial herbs (esp genera *Asphodelus* and *Asphodeline*) of the lily family with flowers in long erect racemes

as-phyx-ia \as-'fik-'sē-ə, -s-\ **n** [NL, fr Gk, stopping of the pulse, fr *a-* + *spyzein* to throb]: a lack of oxygen or excess of carbon dioxide in the body that is usu caused by interruption of breathing and that causes unconsciousness

as-phyx-i-ate \-'sē-'āt\ **vb** **at-ed**; **at-ing** **vi**: to cause asphyxia in, also: to kill or make unconscious through want of adequate oxygen, presence of noxious agents, or other obstruction to normal breathing ~ **vi**: to become asphyxiated — **as-phyx-i-a-tion** \-'fik-'sē-'ā-shən\ **n** — **as-phyx-i-a-tor** \-'fik-'sē-'āt-ər\ **n**

as-pic \as-'pik\ **n** [MF, alter of *aspe*, fr L *aspi*] **obs**: 1 **ASP**

aspic **n** [F, lit, aspi]: a savory jelly (as of fish or meat stock) used cold to garnish meat or fish or to make a mold of meat, fish, or vegetables

as-pi-dis-tra \as-'pə-'dis-'trə\ **n** [NL, irreg, fr Gk *aspid-*, *aspid* shield]: an Asiatic plant (*Aspidistra lurida*) of the lily family that has large basal leaves and is often grown as a foliage plant

as-pla-nt \as-'pə-'rənt, ə-'spi-'rənt\ **n**: one who aspires (presidential ~s)

as-pi-rant **adj**: seeking to attain a desired position or status

as-pi-rate \as-'pə-'rāt\ **vi** **at-ed**; **at-ing** [L *aspiratus*, pp of *aspirare*] 1: to pronounce (a vowel, a consonant, or a word) with an accompanying *h*-sound 2 **a**: to draw by suction **b**: to remove (as blood) by aspiration

as-pi-ri-ate \as-'pə-'rāt\ **n** 1: an independent sound \h/ or a character (as the letter *h*) representing it 2: a consonant having aspiration as its final component (in English the *p* of *pit* represents an ~) 3: material removed by aspiration

as-pi-ra-tion \as-'pə-'rā-shən\ **n** 1: the pronunciation or addition of an aspirate, also: the aspirate or its symbol 2: a drawing of something in, out, up, or through by or as if by suction as **a**: the act of breathing and **esp** of breathing in **b**: the withdrawal of fluid from the body **c**: the taking of foreign matter into the lungs with the respiratory current 3 **a**: a strong desire to achieve something high or great **b**: an object of such desire **syn** see AMBITION

as-pi-ra-tor \as-'pə-'rāt-ər\ **n**: an apparatus for producing suction or moving or collecting materials by suction; **esp**: a hollow tubular instrument connected with a partial vacuum and used to remove fluid or tissue or foreign bodies from the body

as-pi-re \ə-'spi-(ə)-\ **vi** **as-pi-red**; **as-pi-ning** [ME *aspi-er*, fr MF or L, MF *aspi-er*, fr L *aspi-er*, lit, to breathe upon, fr *ad-* + *spira-er* to breathe — more at SPIRIT] 1: to seek to attain or accomplish a particular goal (aspired to a career in medicine) 2: ASCEND SOAR — **as-pi-er** **n**

as-pi-rin \as-'pi-(ə)-rən\ **n**, **pl** aspirin or aspirins [ISV, fr acetyl + *spiraeic* acid (former name of salicylic acid), fr NL *Spiraea*, genus of shrubs — more at SPIREA] 1: a white crystalline derivative

C₆H₇O₄ of salicylic acid used for relief of pain and fever 2: a tablet of aspirin

ASR abbr: 1 airport surveillance radar 2 air-sea rescue

as regards or as respects prep: in regard to: with respect to

assa \as\ **n** [ME, fr OE *assa*, perh fr OIr *asan*, fr L *asinus*]

1: any of several hardy gregarious mammals (genus *Equus*) that are smaller than the horse, have long ears, and include the donkey 2: a stupid, obstinate, or perverse person

2 ass \as\ or **arse** \as, 'ars\ **n** [ME *ars*, *ers*, fr OE *ars*, *ers*, akin to OHG & ON *ars* buttocks, Gk *orhos*, Arm or, Hitt *ar-raš*, OIr *er* tail] 1 **a**: BUTTOCKS — often considered vulgar **b**: ANUS — often considered vulgar 2: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE — usu considered vulgar

as-sa-fet-i-da or **as-sa-fœ-ti-da** var of ASAFETIDA

as-sai \ä-'sai\ **adv** [lit, fr (assumed) VL *ad satis* enough — more at ASSET]: VERY — used with tempo direction in music (allegro ~)

as-sail \ə-'sā(-ə)\ **vi** [ME *assailen*, fr OF *assailir*, fr (assumed) VL *assillare*, alter of L *assillare* to leap upon, fr *ad-* + *salire* to leap — more at SALLY]: to attack violently with blows or words **syn** see ATTACK — **as-sail-able** \ə-'sā-lə-'bəl\ **adj** — **as-sail-ant** \ə-'sā-lənt\ **n**

As-sam-ese \as-'sə-'mēz, -'mēs\ **n**, **pl** Assamese 1: a native or inhabitant of Assam, India 2: the Indic language of Assam

as-sa-sin \ə-'sas-'n\ **n** [ML *assassinus*, fr Ar *hashshāshin*, pl of *hashshāsh* one who smokes or chews hashish] 1 **cap**: one of a secret order of Muslims that at the time of the Crusades terrorized Christians and other enemies by secret murder committed under the influence of hashish 2: MURDERER **esp**: one that murders a politically important person either for hire or from fanatical motives

as-sa-si-nate \ə-'sas-'n, -āt\ **vi** **at-ed**; **at-ing** 1: to murder by sudden or secret attack usu for impersonal reasons (~ a senator) 2: to injure or destroy unexpectedly and treacherously **syn** see KILL — **as-sa-si-na-tion** \ə-'sas-'n, -ā-shən\ **n** — **as-sa-si-na-tor** \ə-'sas-'n, -āt-ər\ **n**

assassin bug **n**: any of a family (Reduviidae) of bugs that are usu predatory on insects though some suck the blood of mammals: CONENOSE

as-sault \ə-'sɔlt\ **n** [ME *assaut*, fr OF, fr (assumed) VL *assallus*, fr *assallus*, pp of *assallire*] 1: a violent physical or verbal attack 2 **a**: an apparently violent attempt or a willful offer with force or violence to do hurt to another without the actual doing of the hurt threatened (as by lifting the fist in a threatening manner) — compare BATTERY **b**: RAPE

2 assault **vi** 1: to make an assault on 2: RAPE ~ **vi**: to make an assault **syn** see ATTACK — **as-sault-er** **n** — **as-sault-ive** \ə-'sɔlt-iv\ **adj** — **as-sault-ively** **adv** — **as-sault-iveness** **n**

assault boat **n**: a small portable boat used in an amphibious military attack or in land warfare for crossing rivers or lakes

as-say \ə-'sā, ə-'sā\ **n** [ME, fr OF *essai*, *assai* test, effort — more at ESSAY] 1 **archaic**: TRIAL ATTEMPT 2: examination and determination as to characteristics (as weight, measure, or quality) 3: analysis (as of an ore or drug) to determine the presence, absence, or quantity of one or more components 4: a substance to be assayed, also: the tabulated result of assaying

2 assay \ə-'sā, ə-'sā\ **vi** 1: TRY ATTEMPT 2 **a**: to analyze (as an ore) for one or more valuable components **b**: to judge the worth of: ESTIMATE ~ **vi**: to prove up in an assay — **as-say-er** **n**

as-se-gai or **as-se-gai** \ə-'sē-'gā\ **n** [derv of Ar *az-zaghāya* the assagai, fr *al-* the + *zaghāya* assagai]: a slender hardwood spear or light javelin usu tipped with iron and used in southern Africa

as-sem-blage \ə-'sem-blə, for 3 also ə-'səm-'blāzh\ **n** 1: a collection of persons or things: GATHERING 2: the act of assembling: the state of being assembled 3 **a**: an artistic composition made from scraps, junk, and odds and ends (as of paper, cloth, wood, stone, or metal) **b**: the art of making assemblages

as-sem-blage-ist \ə-'blj-əst, -'blāzh-əst\ **n**: an artist who specializes in assemblages

as-sem-ble \ə-'sem-blə\ **vb** **as-sem-bled**; **as-sem-bling** \ə-'b(-ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *assembler*, fr OF *assembler*, fr (assumed) VL *assimulare*, fr L *ad-* + *simul* together — more at SAME] **vi** 1: to bring together (as in a particular place or for a particular purpose) 2: to fit together the parts of ~ **vi**: to meet together: CONVENE **syn** see GATHER

as-sem-bler \ə-'b(-ə)-lər\ **n** 1: one that assembles 2: a computer program that automatically converts instructions written in a symbolic code into the equivalent machine code

as-sem-bly \ə-'sem-blē\ **n**, **pl** -bilies [ME *assemblee*, fr MF, fr OF, fr *assembler*] 1: a company of persons gathered for deliberation and legislation, worship, or entertainment 2 **cap**: a legislative body; **specif**: the lower house of a legislature 3: ASSEMBLY 1, 2 4: a signal given by drum, bugle, trumpet, or all field music for troops to assemble or fall in 5 **a**: the fitting together of manufactured parts into a complete machine, structure, or unit of a machine 6: a collection of parts so assembled 6: the translation of symbolic code to machine code by an assembler

assembly language **n**: a symbolic language for programming a computer that is a close approximation of machine language

assembly line **n**: 1: an arrangement of machines, equipment, and workers in which work passes from operation to operation in direct line until the product is assembled 2: a process for turning out a finished product in a mechanically efficient manner (academic assembly lines)

as-sem-bly-man \ə-'sem-blē-mən\ **n**: a member of an assembly

Assembly of God: a congregation belonging to a Pentecostal body founded in the U S in 1914

as-sem-bly-wom-an \ə-'wum-ən\ **n**: a female member of an assembly



asses 1

- assent** \ə-ˈsent\ *vi* [ME *assenten*, fr OF *assenter*, fr L *assentari*, fr *assentire*, fr *ad-* + *sensire* to feel — more at *SENSE*] 1: to agree to something esp after thoughtful consideration: CONCUR — **assentor** or **assenter** \ə-ˈsent-ər\ *n*
syn assent CONSENT ACCEDE, ACQUIESCE, AGREE, SUBSCRIBE *shared meaning element*: to concur with what has been proposed *ant* dissent
- assent n**: an act of assenting: ACQUIESCENCE, AGREEMENT
- assentation** \ə-ˈsen-tā-shən, ə-ˈsen-ən\ *n*: ready assent esp when insincere or obsequious
- assert** \ə-ˈsɔrt\ *vi* [L *asserere*, pp of *asserere*, fr *ad-* + *serere* to join — more at *SERIES*] 1: to state or declare positively and often forcefully or aggressively 2: a: to demonstrate the existence of (~ his manhood — James Joyce) b: POSIT POSTULATE
syn 1 ASSERT DECLARE, AFFIRM PROTEST AVOW *shared meaning element*: to state or put forward positively usu in anticipation of or in the face of denial or objection *ant* deny, controvert
 2 see MAINTAIN
- **assert oneself** \to\ compel recognition esp of one's rights
- assertion** \ə-ˈsar-shən\ *n*: the act of asserting, also: DECLARATION, AFFIRMATION
- assertive** \ə-ˈsɔrt-iv\ *adj*: disposed to or characterized by bold or confident assertion *syn* see AGGRESSIVE *ant* retiring, acquiescent
- **assertively adv** — **assertiveness n**
- asses** *pl* of *Ass* or of *ASS*
- assess** \ə-ˈses\ *vt* [ME *assessen*, prob fr ML *assessus*, pp of *assidere*, fr L, to sit beside, assist in the office of a judge — more at *ASSIZE*] 1: to determine the rate or amount of (as a tax) 2: a: to impose (as a tax) according to an established rate b: to subject to a tax, charge, or levy 3: to make an official valuation of (property) for the purposes of taxation 4: to determine the importance, size, or value of *syn* see ESTIMATE — **assessable** \ə-ˈses-ə-bəl\ *adj*
- assessment** \ə-ˈses-mənt\ *n*: 1: the act or an instance of assessing: APPRAISAL 2: the amount assessed
- assessor** \ə-ˈses-ər\ *n*: 1: an official who assists a judge or magistrate 2: an official who assesses property for taxation
- asset** \ˈas-et\ *n* [back-formation fr *assets*, sing, sufficient property to pay debts and legacies, fr AF *asseiz*, fr OF *assez* enough, fr (assumed) VL *ad satis*, fr L *ad* + *satis* enough — more at *AT SATIS*] 1 *pl*: a: the property of a deceased person subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies b: the entire property of all sorts of a person, association, corporation, or estate applicable or subject to the payment of his or its debts 2: ADVANTAGE, RESOURCE (his wit is his chief ~) 3 *pl*: the items on a balance sheet showing the book value of property owned
- assessable** \ə-ˈses-ə-bəl\ *adj*: 1: the quality or state of being assiduous: DILIGENCE 2: solicitous or obsequious attention to a person
- assiduous** \ə-ˈsɪj-(ə)-wəs\ *adj* [L *assiduus*, fr *assidere*] marked by careful unremitting attention or persistent application (~ patrons of the opera) *syn* see BUSY *ant* desultory — **assiduously adv** — **assiduousness n**
- assign** \ə-ˈsɪn\ *vt* [ME *assignen*, fr OF *assigner*, fr L *assignare*, fr *ad-* + *signare* to mark, fr *signum* mark, sign] 1: to transfer (property) to another esp in trust or for the benefit of creditors 2: a: to appoint to a post or duty b: PRESCRIBE (~ the lesson) 3: to fix authoritatively: SPECIFY (~ a limit) 4: to ascribe with assurance esp as motive or reason *syn* see ALLOT, ASCRIBE — **assignability** \ə-ˈsɪ-nə-bil-ə-ti\ *n* — **assignable** \ə-ˈsɪ-nə-bəl\ *adj* — **assigner** \ə-ˈsɪ-nər\ or **assignor** \ə-ˈsɪ-n-ər\ *n* — **assignor** \ə-ˈsɪ-n-ər\ *n*: ASSIGNEE
- assign n**: ASSIGNEE
- assignat** \ə-ˈsɪn-ət\ *n* [F, fr L *assignatus*, pp of *assignare*] a bill issued as currency by the French Revolutionary government (1790-95) on the security of expropriated lands
- assignment** \ə-ˈsɪn-ən\ *n*: 1: the act of assigning or the assignment made, esp: ALLOTMENT 2: TRYST (returned from an ~ with his mistress — W B Yeats) — **assignmental** \ə-ˈsɪn-ən-əl\ *adj*
- assigned risk** *n*: a poor risk (as an accident-prone motorist) that insurance companies would normally reject but are forced to insure by state law
- assignee** \ə-ˈsɪn-ē, ə-ˈsɪ-, ə-ˈsɪ-\ *n*: 1: a person to whom an assignment is made 2: a person appointed to act for another 3: a person to whom a right or property is legally transferred
- assignment** \ə-ˈsɪn-mənt\ *n*: 1: the act of assigning 2: a: a position, post, or office to which one is assigned b: a specified task or amount of work assigned or undertaken as if assigned by authority 3: the transfer of property; esp: the transfer of property to be held in trust or to be used for the benefit of creditors *syn* see TASK
- assimilable** \ə-ˈsɪm-ə-lə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being assimilated — **assimilability** \ə-ˈsɪm-ə-lə-bil-ə-ti\ *n*
- assimilate** \ə-ˈsɪm-ə-lāt\ *vb* [ML *assimilatus*, pp of *assimilare*, fr L *assimulare* to make similar, fr *ad-* + *simulare* to make similar, simulate] *vt* 1: a: to take in and appropriate as nourishment: absorb into the system b: to take into the mind and thoroughly comprehend 2: a: to make similar b: to alter by assimilation c: to absorb into the cultural tradition of a population or group (the community assimilated many immigrants) 3: COMPARE, LIKEN ~ *vi*: to become assimilated *syn* see ABSORB — **assimilation** \ə-ˈsɪm-ə-lā-ti-ən\ *n*
- assimilate** \ə-ˈsɪm-ə-lāt\ *n*: something that is assimilated
- assimilation** \ə-ˈsɪm-ə-lā-shən\ *n*: 1: a: an act, process, or instance of assimilating b: the state of being assimilated 2: the incorporation or conversion of nutrients into protoplasm that in animals follows digestion and absorption and in higher plants involves both photosynthesis and root absorption 3: change of a sound in speech so that it becomes identical with or similar to a

- neighboring sound (in the word *cupboard* the \p\ sound of the word *cup* has undergone complete ~) *syn* see RECOGNITION
- assimilationism** \ə-ˈsɪm-ə-lā-ti-ən-iz-əm\ *n*: a policy of assimilating differing racial or cultural groups — **assimilationist** \ə-ˈsɪm-ə-lā-ti-ən-ist\ *n* or *adj*
- assimilative** \ə-ˈsɪm-ə-lāt-iv, -lāt-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or causing assimilation
- assimilatory** \ə-ˈsɪm-ə-lāt-ōr-ē, -tōr-\ *adj*: ASSIMILATIVE
- assist** \ə-ˈsɪst\ *vb* [MF or L, MF *assistere* to help, stand by, fr L *assistere*, fr *ad-* + *stare* to cause to stand, akin to L *stare* to stand — more at *STAND*] *vt* 1: to give support or aid 2: to be present as a spectator ~ *vi*: to give usu supplementary support or aid to (~ a lame man up the stairs) *syn* see HELP *ant* hamper, impede
- assist n**: 1: an act of assistance — *AID* 2: the action of a player who by passing a ball or puck enables a teammate to make a put-out or score a goal 3: a mechanical device that provides assistance
- assistance** \ə-ˈsɪs-tən(t)s\ *n*: the act of assisting or the help supplied: *AID* (financial and technical ~)
- assistant** \ə-ˈsɪst-ənt\ *n*: one who assists: HELPER also an auxiliary device or substance — **assistant adj**
- assistant professor n**: a member of a college or university faculty who ranks above an instructor and below an associate professor — **assistant professorship n**
- assistentship** \ə-ˈsɪs-tən(t)-ship\ *n*: an appointment awarded on an annual basis to a qualified graduate student that requires part-time teaching, research, or residence hall duties and carries a stipend
- assize** \ə-ˈsɪz\ *n* [ME *assise*, fr OF, session, settlement, fr *asseoir* to seat, fr (assumed) VL *assidere* fr L *assidere* to sit beside, assist in the office of a judge, fr *ad-* + *sedere* to sit — more at *SIT*] 1: an enactment made by a legislative assembly: ORDINANCE 2: a: a statute regulating weights and measures of articles sold in the market b: the regulation of the price of bread or ale by the price of grain 3: a fixed or customary standard 4: a: a judicial inquest b: an action to be decided by such an inquest, the writ for instituting it, or the verdict or finding rendered by the jury 5: a: the former periodical sessions of the superior courts in English counties for trial of civil and criminal cases — *usu* used in *pl* b: the time or place of holding such a court, the court itself, or a session of it — *usu* used in *pl*
- assn abbr** association
- assoc also asso abbr** 1 associate 2 association
- associable** \ə-ˈsɒ-sh(ə)-ə-bəl, -sə-ə\ *adj*: capable of being associated, joined, or connected in thought
- associate** \ə-ˈsɒ-sh(ə)-āt\ *vb* [ME *associare*, fr L *associare*, fr *ad-* + *sociare* to join, fr *socius* companion — more at *SOCIAL*] *vt* 1: to join as a partner, friend, or companion 2: to keep company with: ATTEND 3: to join or connect together: COMBINE *specif*: to subject to chemical association 4: to bring together in any of various ways (as in memory or imagination) ~ *vi* 1: to come together as partners, friends, or companions 2: to combine or join with other parts: UNITE *syn* see JOIN
- associate** \ə-ˈsɒ-sh(ə)-āt, -shot, -s(h)ē-\ *adj* 1: closely connected (as in function or office) with another 2: closely related esp in the mind 3: having secondary or subordinate status (~ membership in a society)
- associate** \ə-ˈsɒ-sh(ə)-āt, -shot, -s(h)ē-\ *n* 1: a fellow worker: PARTNER COLLEAGUE 2: COMPANION COMRADE 3: often cap: a degree conferred esp by a junior college (~ in arts) — **associate-ship** \ə-ˈsɒ-sh(ə)-ship\ *n*
- associate professor n**: a member of a college or university faculty who ranks above an assistant professor and below a professor — **associate professorship n**
- association** \ə-ˈsɒ-sh(ə)-shən, -shē-\ *n* 1: a: the act of associating b: the state of being associated: PARTNERSHIP COMBINATION 2: an organization of persons having a common interest: SOCIETY 3: something linked in memory or imagination with a thing or person 4: the process of forming mental connections or bonds between sensations, ideas, or memories 5: the formation of polymers by linkage through hydrogen bonds or of loosely bound chemical complexes 6: a major unit in ecological community organization characterized by essential uniformity and *usu* by two or more dominant species — **associational** \ə-ˈsɒ-sh(ə)-shən-əl\ *adj*
- association football n**: SOCCER
- associative** \ə-ˈsɒ-sh(ə)-āt-iv, -shot-iv\ *adj* 1: of or relating to association esp of ideas or images 2: dependent on or acquired by association or learning 3: combining elements such that when the order of the elements is preserved the result is independent of the grouping (addition is ~ since $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$) — **associatively adv** — **associativity** \ə-ˈsɒ-sh(ə)-āt-iv-ə-ti, -shə-tiv-\ *n*
- assolve** \ə-ˈsɒl-(ə)-v\ *vt* [ME *assollen*, fr OF *assoldre* fr L *absolvere* to absolve] 1: archaic: ABSOLVE PARDON 2: archaic: ACQUIT CLEAR 3: archaic: EXPIATE — **assolvement** \ə-ˈsɒl-mənt\ *n*, archaic
- assonance** \ə-ˈsɒ-nəns\ *n* [F, fr L *assonare* to answer with the same sound, fr *ad-* + *sonare* to sound — more at *SOUND*] 1: resemblance of sound in words or syllables 2: a: relatively close juxtaposition of similar sounds esp of vowels b: repetition of vowels without repetition of consonants (as in *stony* and *holy*) used as an alternative to rhyme in verse — **assonant** \ə-ˈsɒ-nənt\ *adj* or *n*
- assoon as conf**: immediately at or just after the time that
- assort** \ə-ˈsɒrt\ *vt* [MF *assortir*, fr a- (fr L *ad-*) + *sorte* sort] *vt* 1: to distribute into groups of a like kind: CLASSIFY 2: to supply with an assortment or variety (as of goods) ~ *vi* 1: to agree

a	about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā cat, cart
an	out	ch chun	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j	joke	ng sing	ō flow	o flaw	ol coin	th thin th thus
li	loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

in kind: HARMONIZE 2: to keep company: ASSOCIATE — **as-sor-ta-tive** \-'sɔrt-ə-tiv/ *adj* — **as-sort-er** *n*

as-sort-ed \-'sɔrt-əd/ *adj* 1: consisting of various kinds 2: suited by nature, character, or design: MATCHED (an ill-assorted pair)

as-sort-ment \-'sɔ(ə)rt-mənt/ *n* 1 a: the act of assorting b: the state of being assorted 2: a collection of assorted things or persons

ASSR *abbr* Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic

assst *abbr* assistant

assst *abbr* 1 assented 2 assorted

as-suage \-'swā/ *vi* **as-suaged**, **as-suag-ing** [ME *aswagen*, fr. OF *assuagier*, fr. (assumed) VL *assuaviare*, fr. L *ad- + suavis* sweet — more at SWEET] 1: to lessen the intensity of (something that pains or distresses): EASE 2: PACIFY QUIET 3: to put an end to by satisfying: APPEASE QUENCH (he assuaged his hunger with a sandwich) *syn* SEE RELIEVE *ant* exacerbate, intensify — **as-suage-ment** \-'swā-mənt/ *n*

as-su-a-ble \-'swā-siv-, -ziv/ *adj*: having a pleasantly soothing quality or effect: CALMING

as-sume \-'süm/ *vi* **as-sumed**, **as-sum-ing** [ME *assumen*, fr. L *assumere*, fr. *ad- + sumere* to take — more at CONSUME] 1 a: to take up or in: RECEIVE b: to take into partnership, employment, or use 2 a: to take to or upon oneself: UNDERTAKE b: to put on (clothing): DON 3: SEIZE USURP 4: to pretend to have or be: FEIGN (assumed an air of confidence in spite of her dismay) 5: to take as granted or true: SUPPOSE 6: to take over (the debts of another) as one's own — **as-sum-a-bil-ity** \-'sü-mə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **as-sum-a-ble** \-'sü-mə-'bal/ *adj* — **as-sum-a-bly** \-'blē/ *adv*

syn ASSUME, AFFECT, PRETEND, SIMULATE, FEIGN, COUNTERFEIT SHAM *sham* meaning element: to put on a false or deceptive appearance

as-sum-ing *adj*: PRETENTIOUS, PRESUMPTUOUS

as-sump-tion \-'sɒm(p)-shən/ *n* [NL, he undertook, fr. *assumere* to undertake, fr. L] 1 a: a common-law action alleging damage from a breach of agreement b: an action to recover damages for breach of contract or promise 2: a promise or contract not under seal on which an action of assumpsit may be brought

as-sump-tion \-'sɒm(p)-shən/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *assumption-*, *assumptio*, fr. L, taking up, fr. *assumptus* pp of *assumere*] 1 a: the taking up of a person into heaven b cap: August 15 observed in commemoration of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary 2: a taking to or upon oneself (a delay in the ~ of his new position) 3: the act of laying claim to or taking possession of (the ~ of power) 4: ARROGANCE, PRETENSION 5 a: the supposition that something is true b: a fact or statement (as a proposition, axiom, postulate, or notion) taken for granted 6: the taking over of another's debts

as-sump-tive \-'sɒm(p)-tiv/ *adj* 1: taken as one's own 2: taken for granted (~ beliefs) 3: making undue claims: ASSUMING (an ~ person)

as-sure-ance \-'ʃʊr-ən(t)s/ *n* 1: the act or action of assuring as a: PLEDGE, GUARANTEE b: the act of conveying real property, also: the instrument by which it is conveyed c chiefly Brit: INSURANCE 2: the state of being assured as a: being sure and safe: SECURITY b: being certain in the mind: freedom from doubt (the puritan's ~ of salvation) c: confidence of mind or manner: easy freedom from self-doubt or uncertainty; also: excessive self-confidence: BRASHNESS, PRESUMPTION 3: something that inspires or tends to inspire confidence (gave repeated ~s of his goodwill) *syn* 1 SEE CERTAINTY *ant* mistrust, dubiousness 2 SEE CONFIDENCE *ant* diffidence

as-sure \-'ʃʊr-/ *vi* **as-sured**, **as-sur-ing** [ME *assuren*, fr. MF *assurer*, fr. ML *asscurare*, fr. L *ad- + securus* secure] 1: to make safe (as from risks or against overthrow): INSURE 2: to give confidence to: REASSURE 3: to make sure or certain: CONVINCCE 4: to inform positively (assured her of his fidelity) 5: to make certain the coming or attainment of: GUARANTEE (worked hard to ~ accuracy) *syn* SEE ENSURE

as-sured \-'ʃʊr-/ *adj* 1: characterized by certainty or security: GUARANTEED (an ~ market) 2 a: characterized by self-confidence (an ~ dancer) b: characterized by smug self-satisfaction: COMPLACENT 3: satisfied as to the certainty or truth of a matter: CONVINCED — **as-sured-ly** \-'ʃʊr-əd-lē-, -ʃʊr-/ *adv* — **as-sured-ness** \-'ʃʊr-əd-nəs-, -ʃʊr-/ *n*

assured *n*, *pl* **assured** or **assureds**: INSURED

as-sur-er \-'ʃʊr-ər/ or **as-sur-or** \-'ʃʊr-ər-, -ʃʊr-ə-/ *n* — one that assures: INSURER

as-surg-ent \-'sɔr-jənt/ *adj* [L *assurgens*, *assurgens*, pp of *assurgere* to rise, fr. *ad- + surgere* to rise — more at SURGE]: moving upward: RISING, esp: ASCENDANT lb

assy *abbr* assembly

Assyr *abbr* Assyrian

As-sy-ri-an \-'sɪr-ē-ən/ *n* 1: a member of an ancient Semitic race forming the Assyrian nation 2: the Semitic language of the Assyrians — **Assyrian** *adj*

As-sy-ri-ol-og-ist \-'sɪr-ē-'al-ə-'jɪst/ *n*: a specialist in Assyriology

As-sy-ri-ol-og-y \-'jɪ-/ *n*: the science or study of the history, language, and antiquities of ancient Assyria and Babylonia — **As-sy-ri-ol-og-i-cal** \-'sɪr-ē-'al-ə-'lɪ-/ *adj*

-ast \-'ast-/ *n* suffix [ME, fr. L *-astes*, fr. Gk *-astēs*, fr. verbs in *-azein*]: one connected with (ecdyasr)

astar-board \-'stɑr-bɔrd/ *adv*: toward or on the starboard side of a ship (put the helm hard ~)

Ast-ar-tē \-'stɑrt-ē/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Astartē*]: the Phoenician goddess of fertility and of sexual love

astatic \-'stæt-ik/ *adj* 1: not static: not stable or steady 2: having little or no tendency to take a fixed or definite position or direction — **astat-i-cal-ly** \-'kə-/ *adv* — **astat-i-cism** \-'stæt-ə-'sɪz-m/ *n*

as-ta-tine \-'stɑ-tēn/ *n* [Gk *astatos* unsteady, fr. L *astatos* standing, fr. *histanai* to cause to stand — more at STABLE], a radioactive halogen element discovered by bombardment of bismuth with helium nuclei and also formed by radioactive decay — *see* ELEMENT table

as-ter \-'ast-ər/ *n* 1 [NL, genus name, fr. L, aster, fr. Gk *aster*, *astēr* star, aster — more at STAR] 2: any of various chiefly fall-blooming leafy-stemmed composite herbs (Aster and closely related genera) with often showy heads containing tubular flowers or both tubular and ray flowers — compare CHINA ASTER 2 [NL, fr. Gk *aster*, *astēr*]: a system of gelated cytoplasmic rays typically arranged radially about a centrosome at either end of the mitotic spindle and sometimes persisting between mitoses

-as-ter \-'ast-ər-, 'as-/ *n* suffix [ME, fr. L, suffix denoting partial resemblance]: one that is inferior, worthless, or not genuine (anti-aster)

as-ter-ia \-'stɪr-ē-/ *n* [L, a precious stone, fr. Gk, fem. of *astēr* star, fr. *aster*, *astēr*]: a gem stone cut to show astensism

as-ter-i-at-ed \-'æt-əd/ *adj* [Gk *astēnos*]: exhibiting astensism (~ sapphire)

as-ter-isk \-'ast-ər-, 'nsk/ *n* [LL *asteriscus*, fr. Gk *astēnos*, lit., little star, dim of *aster*, *astēr*]: the character * used in printing or writing as a reference mark, as an indication of the omission of letters or words, or to denote a hypothetical or nonoccurring linguistic form — **as-ter-isk-less** \-'lɒs/ *adj*

asterisk *vi*: to mark with an asterisk: STAR

as-ter-ism \-'stɪr-, 'nɪz-m/ *n* [Gk *astērismos*, fr. *astēreîn* to arrange in constellations, fr. *aster*, *astēr*] 1 a: CONSTELLATION b: a small group of stars 2: a star-shaped figure exhibited by some crystals by reflected light (as in a star sapphire) or by transmitted light (as in some mica) 3: three asterisks arranged in the form of a pyramid (as " * " or " * ") esp in order to direct attention to a following passage

astern \-'stɜrn/ *adv* or *adj* 1: behind a ship 2: at or toward the stern of a ship 3: STERNFOREMOST, BACKWARD

as-ter-old \-'stɪr-, 'rɔld/ *n* [Gk *astēroideis* starlike, fr. *aster*, *astēr*] 1: one of thousands of small planets between Mars and Jupiter with diameters from a fraction of a mile to nearly 500 miles 2: STARFISH — **as-ter-oid-al** \-'stɪr-, 'rɔld-/ *adj*

asteroid *adj* 1: resembling a star 2: of or resembling a starfish

as-then-ia \-'sthen-ē-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *asthenēia*, fr. *asthenēs* weak, fr. *asthēnos* strength]: lack or loss of strength: DEBILITY

as-then-ic \-'sthen-ik/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or exhibiting asthenia 2: WEAK 2: characterized by slender build and slight muscular development: ECTOMORPHIC

as-theno-sphere \-'sthen-, 'stf-/ *n* [Gk *asthenēs* weak + E *-o-sphere*]: a hypothetical zone of the earth which lies beneath the lithosphere and within which the material is believed to yield readily to persistent stresses

asthma \-'stma-/ *n* [ME *asma*, fr. ML, modif of Gk *asthma*]: a condition often of allergic origin that is marked by continuous or paroxysmal labored breathing accompanied by wheezing, by a sense of constriction in the chest, and often by attacks of coughing or gasping — **asth-matic** \-'stmat-ik/ *adj* or *n* — **asth-mat-i-cal-ly** \-'kə-/ *adv*

as-though *conj*: as if

astig-matic \-'stɪg-, 'mat-ik/ *adj* [a- + Gk *stigmat-*, stigma mark — more at STIGMA] 1: affected with, relating to, or correcting astigmatism 2: showing incapacity for observation or discrimination (an ~ fanaticism, a disregard for the facts) — *N Y Herald Tribune* — **astig-mat-i-cal-ly** \-'kə-/ *adv*

astig-ma-tism \-'stɪg-, 'mɪz-m/ *n* 1: a defect of an optical system (as a lens) in consequence of which rays from a point fail to meet in a focal point resulting in a blurred and imperfect image 2: a defect of vision due to astigmatism of the refractive system of the eye and esp to corneal irregularity 3: distorted understanding suggestive of the blurred vision of an astigmatic person

astir \-'stɪr/ *adj* 1: exhibiting activity 2: being out of bed: UP

ASTM *abbr* American Society for Testing and Materials

as to prep 1: with regard or reference to: as for: ABOUT (at a loss as to how to explain the mistake) 2: according to: BY (graded as to size and color)

as-ton-ed \-'stæn-əd/ *adj* [ME, fr. pp of *astonen*] 1 archaic: deprived briefly of the power to act: DAZED 2 archaic: filled with consternation or dismay

as-ton-ish \-'stæn-ɪʃ/ *vt* [prob fr. earlier *astony* (fr. ME *astonen*, *astonen*, fr. OF *estoner*, fr. — assumed — VL *extonare*, fr. L *ex- + tonare* to thunder) + -ish (as in *abolish*) — more at THUNDER] 1 obs: to strike with sudden fear 2: to strike with sudden wonder or surprise *syn* SEE SURPRISE

as-ton-ish-ing \-'ɪŋ-/ *adj*: causing astonishment: SURPRISING — **as-ton-ish-ing-ly** \-'ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

as-ton-ish-ment \-'stæn-ɪʃ-mənt/ *n* 1 a: the state of being astonished b: CONSTERNATION c: AMAZEMENT 2: a cause of amazement or wonder

as-tound \-'staund/ *adj* [ME *astoned*, fr. pp of *astonen*] archaic: overwhelmed with astonishment or amazement: ASTOUNDED

astound *vi*: to fill with bewilderment and wonder *syn* SEE SURPRISE

as-tound-ing \-'staund-ɪŋ/ *adj*: causing astonishment or amazement — **as-tound-ing-ly** \-'ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

ASTP *abbr* army specialized training program

astr- or **astro-** *comb form* [ME *astro-*, fr. OF, fr. L *astr-*, *astrō-*, fr. Gk, fr. *astron* — more at STAR] 1: star: heavens: outer space: astronomical (astrophysics) 2: aster of a cell (astrospore)

astrad-dle \-'strad-əl/ *adv*: on or above and extending onto both sides: ASTRIDE

astraddle *prep*: with one leg on each side of: ASTRIDE

as-tra-gal \-'trɪ-gəl/ *n* [L *astragalus*, fr. Gk *astragalos* anklebone, molding] 1: a narrow half-round molding 2: a projecting strip on the edge of a folding door

as-trag-a-lus \-'strag-, 'lɒs/ *n*, *pl* -lī \-'lɪ-, -lɪ-/ [NL, fr. Gk *astragalos*] 1: one of the proximal bones of the tarsus of the higher vertebrates — compare TALUS 2: ASTRAGAL

as-tra-khan or **as-tra-chen** \-'strɑ-kən-, -kən/ *n*, often *cap* [Astrakhan, U.S.S.R.] 1: karakul of Russian origin 2: a cloth with a usu. wool, curled, and looped pile resembling karakul

astral \ˈas-trəl/ *adj* [LL *astralis*, fr. L *astrum* star, fr. Gk *astron* — more at **STAR**] 1: of or relating to the stars 2: consisting of stars 3: of or relating to a mitotic aster 3: of or consisting of a supersensible substance held in theosophy to be next above the tangible world in refinement 4: **VISIONARY** b: elevated in station or position: **EXALTED** — **astrally** \-trə-lē/ *adv*

astray \ə-ˈstrā/ *adv* or *adj* [ME, fr. MF *astré*, wandering, fr. *estrā* to stray — more at **STRAY**] 1: off the right path or route 2: **STRAYING** 2: in error: away from a proper or desirable course or development

astride \ə-ˈstrīd/ *adv* 1: with one leg on each side (rode her horse ~) 2: with the legs stretched wide apart (standing ~ with arms folded)

astride *prep* 1: on or above and with one leg on each side of 2: placed or lying on both sides of 3: extending over or across: **SPANNING**, **BRIDGING**

astri-gent \ə-ˈstrī-jənt/ *adj* [prob fr. MF, fr. L *astrigent-*, *astringens*, pp of *astringere* to bind fast, fr. *ad-* + *stringere* to bind tight — more at **STRAIN**] 1: able to draw together the soft organic tissues: **STYPTIC**, **PUCKERY** (~ lotions) (an ~ fruit) 2: suggestive of an astringent effect upon tissue: rigidly severe: **AUSTERE** (dry ~ comments), **also** **TONIC** — **astri-gen-cy** \-jən-sē/ *n* — **astri-gent-ly** *adv*

astri-gent *n*: an astringent agent or substance

astro-bi-ol-og-y \as-trō-ˈbi-ol-ə-jē/ *n*: **EXOBIOLOGY** — **astro-bi-ol-og-ic-al** \-bi-ol-ə-jē-ˈkəl/ *adj* — **astro-bi-ol-og-ist** \-ˈbi-ol-ə-jist/ *n*

astro-cyte \as-trō-ˈsīt/ *n* [ISV]: a star-shaped cell (as of the neuroglia) — **astro-cy-tic** \as-trō-ˈsīt-ik/ *adj*

astro-cy-to-ma \as-trō-ˈsīt-ō-mə/ *n*, *pl* -mas or -ma-ta \-mə-tə/ [NL]: a nerve-tissue tumor composed of astrocytes

astro-dome \as-trō-ˈdōm/ *n* [ISV]: a transparent dome in the upper surface of an airplane from within which the navigator makes celestial observations

astrol *abbr* astrology

astrolabe \as-trō-ˈlāb/ *n* [ME, fr. MF & ML, MF, fr. ML *astrolabium*, fr. LQ *astrolabos*, dim of Gk *astrolabos*, fr. *astr-* + *lambanein* to take — more at **LATCH**]: a compact instrument used to observe the position of celestial bodies before the invention of the sextant

astrol-og-er \ə-ˈstrāl-ə-jər/ *n*: one who practices astrology

astro-log-y \ə-ˈstrāl-ə-jē/ *n* [ME *astrologie*, fr. MF, fr. L *astrologia*, fr. Gk, fr. *astr-* + *-logia* -logy] 1 obs: **ASTRONOMY** 2: the divination of the supposed influences of the stars and planets on human affairs and terrestrial events by their positions and aspects — **astro-log-ic-al** \as-trō-ˈlāj-ikəl/ *adj* — **astro-log-ic-ally** \-kəl/ *adv*

astron *abbr* astronomer; astronomy

astro-naut \as-trō-ˈnōt-, -nāit/ *n* [*astr-* + *-naut* (as in *aeronaut*)]: a person who travels beyond the earth's atmosphere, *also*: a trainee for spaceflight

astro-nau-tics \as-trō-ˈnōt-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* 1: the science of the construction and operation of vehicles for travel in space beyond the earth's atmosphere 2: navigation in space beyond the earth's atmosphere — **astro-nau-tic** \-ik/ *adj* or **astro-nau-tic-al** \-ikəl/ *adj* — **astro-nau-tic-ally** \-ikəl/ *adv*

astro-nav-ig-a-tion \as-trō-ˈnav-ə-ˈgā-shən/ *n*: **CELESTIAL NAVIGATION**

astro-nom-er \ə-ˈstrān-ə-mər/ *n*: one who is skilled in astronomy or who makes observations of celestial phenomena

astro-nom-ic-al \as-trō-ˈnām-ikəl/ or **astro-nom-ic** \-ik/ *adj* 1: of or relating to astronomy 2: enormously or inconceivably large (~ numbers) — **astro-nom-ic-ally** \-ikəl/ *adv*

astronomical unit *n*: a unit of length used in astronomy equal to the mean distance of the earth from the sun or about 93 million miles

astro-nom-y \ə-ˈstrān-ə-mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies [ME *astronomie*, fr. OF, fr. L *astronomia*, fr. Gk, fr. *astr-* + *-nomia* -nomy] 1: the science of the celestial bodies and of their magnitudes, motions, and constitution 2: a treatise on astronomy

astro-pho-tog-ra-phy \as-ˈtrō-fə-ˈtäg-rə-fē/ *n* [ISV]: photography as used in astronomical investigations

astro-phys-ics \as-trō-ˈfiz-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [ISV]: a branch of astronomy dealing with the physical and chemical constitution of the celestial bodies — **astro-phys-ic-al** \-ikəl/ *adj* — **astro-phys-ic-ist** \-fiz-ə-ˈsist/ *n*

astro-sphere \as-trō-ˈsfēr/ *n* [ISV]: an aster exclusive of the centrosome

as-tute \ə-ˈst(y)ūt-, ə-/ *adj* [L *astutus*, fr. *astus* craft]: exhibiting combined shrewdness and perspicacity often to the point of being artful or crafty (an ~ observer) (an ~ appeal to the weakness of his victim) *syn* see **SHREWD** *ant* gullible — **as-tute-ly** *adv* — **as-tute-ness** *n*

As-ty-nax \ə-ˈstī-ə-naks/ *n* [Gk]: a son of Hector and Andromache hurled by the Greeks from the walls of Troy

as-un-der \ə-ˈsən-dər/ *adv* or *adj* 1: into parts (torn ~) 2: apart from each other in position (wide ~)

ASV *abbr* American Standard Version

as-warm \ə-ˈswō(ə)m/ *adj*: filled to overflowing: **SWARMING** (streets ~ with people)

as-wirl \ə-ˈswɔ(ə)l/ *adj*: moving with a whirling motion

as-woon \ə-ˈswūn/ *adj*: being in a swoon: **DAZE**

as-y-lum \ə-ˈsī-ləm/ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *asylon*, neut. of *asylan* inviolable, fr. *a-* + *syon* right of seizure] 1: an inviolable place of refuge and protection giving shelter to criminals and debtors: **SANCTUARY** 2: a place of retreat and security: **SHELTER** 3: the protection or inviolability afforded by an asylum: **REFUGE** b: protection from arrest and extradition, given esp to political refugees by a nation or by an embassy or other agency enjoying



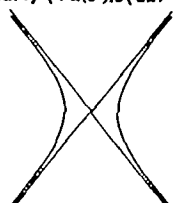
astrolabe

diplomatic immunity 4: an institution for the relief or care of the destitute or afflicted and esp the insane

asym-met-ric \ə-ˈsɪ-mē-trɪk/ or **asym-met-ri-cal** \-tri-kəl/ *adj* [Gk, *asymmetria* lack of proportion, fr. *asymmetros* ill-proportioned, fr. *a-* + *symmetros* symmetrical — more at **SYMMETRY**] 1: not symmetrical 2: characterized by being bonded to different atoms or groups — **asym-met-ri-cally** \-kəl/ *adv* — **asym-met-ry** \-ˈsɪ-m-ə-trē/ *n*

asym-p-tot-ic \ə-ˈsɪm(p)-tə-ˈmāt-ik/ *adj*: presenting no subjective evidence of disease — **asym-p-tot-ic-ally** \-ˈsɪ-kəl/ *adv*

as-ym-p-tote \ə-ˈsɪm(p)-tōt/ *n* [prob fr. (assumed) NL *asymptotus*, fr. Gk *asymptōtos*, fr. *asymptōtos* not meeting, fr. *a-* + *sympiein* to meet — more at **SYMPTOM**]: a straight line associated with a curve such that as a point moves along an infinite branch of the curve the distance from the point to the line approaches zero and the slope of the curve at the point approaches the slope of the line — **as-ym-p-tot-ic** \ə-ˈsɪm(p)-tə-ˈmāt-ik/ *adj* — **as-ym-p-tot-ic-ally** \-ˈsɪ-kəl/ *adv*



asyn-ap-sis \ə-ˈsɪn-ˈap-sɪs/ *n*, *pl* -ap-ses \-sɪz/ [NL *a-* + *synapsis*]: failure of pairing of homologous chromosomes in meiosis

asyn-chro-nous \ə-ˈsɪn-kro-nəs/ *adj*: not synchro-nous — **asyn-chro-nous-ly** *adv*

asyn-chro-n-y \ə-ˈsɪn-kro-nē/ or **asyn-chro-nism** \-ˈsɪn-kro-niz-əm-, -ˈsɪn-/ *n*: the quality or state of being asynchronous: absence or lack of concurrence in time

asyn-det-ic \ə-ˈsɪn-det-ik/ *adj*: marked by asyndeton — **asyn-det-ic-ally** \-ˈsɪ-kəl/ *adv*

asyn-deton \ə-ˈsɪn-də-ˈtən/ *n*, *pl* -tons or -ta \-də-tə/ [L, fr. Gk, fr. neut. of *asyndetos* unconnected, fr. *a-* + *syndetos* bound together, fr. *syndein* to bind together, fr. *syn-* + *dein* to bind — more at **DIADEM**]: omission of the conjunctions that ordinarily join coordinate words or clauses (as in "I came, I saw, I conquered")

at \ət, (ət)/ *prep* [ME, fr. OE *æt*, akin to OHG *az* at, L *ad*] 1 — used as a function word to indicate presence or occurrence in, on, or near (staying ~ a hotel) (~ a party) (sick ~ heart) 2 — used as a function word to indicate the goal of an indicated or implied action or motion (aim ~ the target) (laugh ~ him) (creditors are ~ him again) 3 — used as a function word to indicate that with which one is occupied or employed (~ work) (~ the controls) (an expert ~ chess) 4 — used as a function word to indicate situation in an active or passive state or condition (a criminal ~ liberty) (~ rest) 5 — used as a function word to indicate the means, cause, or manner (sold ~ auction) (laughed ~ his joke) (act ~ your own discretion) 6 — used as a function word to indicate the rate, degree, or position in a scale or series (the temperature ~ 90) (~ first) b — used as a function word to indicate age or position in time (will retire ~ 65)

at \ət, n, pl at [Siamese] — see **kip** at **MONEY** table

at *abbr* 1 airtight 2 atomic

At *symbol* astatine

AT *abbr* 1 air temperature 2 ampere-turn

at — see **AD**

At-a-brine \at-ə-brən-, -brēn/ *trademark* — used for quinine

At-a-lan-ta \at-ˈlən-tə-/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Atalante*]: a Greek maiden of mythology who challenged each of her suitors to a footrace and was eventually married to Hippomenes who defeated her by dropping on the course three golden apples which she stopped to pick up

at all \ət-ˈɒl, ə-ˈtɒl, at-ˈɒl/ *adv*: in any way or respect: to the least extent or degree: under any circumstances (doesn't smoke *at all*)

at-a-man \at-ə-mən/ *n* [Russ]: **HETMAN**

At-a-mas-co \at-ə-mas-ˈkō-/ *n* [*attamascus*, lit., it is red (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)]: any of a genus (*Zephyranthes*) of American bulbous herbs of the amaryllis family with pink, white, or yellowish flowers

at-a-rac-tic \at-ə-rak-tik/ or **at-a-rax-ic** \-rak-sik/ *n* [*ataractic* fr. Gk *ataraktos* calm, fr. *a-* + *tarssein* to disturb, *ataraxia* fr. Gk *ataraxia* calmness, fr. *a-* + *tarssein* — more at **DREG**]: a tranquilizer drug — **ataractic** or **ataraxic** *adj*

at-a-vism \at-ə-viz-əm/ *n* [F *atavisme*, fr. L *atavus* ancestor] 1: recurrence in an organism or in any of its parts of a form typical of ancestors more remote than the parents usu due to genetic recombination 2: an individual or character manifesting atavism: **THROWBACK** — **at-a-vist** \-vɪst/ *n* — **at-a-vist-ic** \-ˈvɪst-ik/ *adj* — **at-a-vist-ic-ally** \-ˈvɪst-ikəl/ *adv*

at-ax-ic \ə-ˈtāk-sē-, (ə-)k-/ *n* [Gk, fr. *a-* + *tassein* to put in order — more at **TACTICS**] 1: lack of order: **CONFUSION** 2: an inability to coordinate voluntary muscular movements that is symptomatic of some nervous disorders — **at-ax-ic** \-sɪk/ *adj*

at bat \ət-ˈbæt/ *n*: an official time at bat charged to a baseball batter except when he gets a base on balls or a sacrifice hit, is hit by a pitched ball, or is interfered with by the catcher (three hits in five *at bats*)

ate *past* of **EAT**

ate \ā-tē-, āt-, ā-tā-, ā-tē-/ *n* [Gk *ate*]: blind impulse, reckless ambition, or excessive folly that drives men to ruin

ate \ət, āt/ *n* *suffix* [ME *-at*, fr. OF, fr. L *-atus*, -atum, masc & neut of *-atus* pp ending] 1: one acted upon (in a specified way) (distillate) 2 [NL *-atum*, fr. L]: chemical compound or complex anion derived from a (specified) compound or element (phenolate)

o abut * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
a out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
i joke g snag o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

- (ferrate), esp: salt or ester of an acid with a name ending in -ic and not beginning with hydro- (borate)
- late** *n* suffix [ME -al, fr. OF, fr. L -atus, fr. -atus, pp ending]: office: function: rank: group of persons holding a (specified) office, or rank or having a (specified) function (vicariate)
- late** *adj* suffix [ME -at, fr. L -atus, fr. pp. ending of 1st conj. verbs, fr. -a-, stem vowel of 1st conj + -us, pp suffix — more at -ED]: marked by having (craniate)
- late** *vb* suffix [ME -aten, fr. L -atus, pp ending]: act on (in a specified way) (insulate): cause to be modified or affected by (camphorate): cause to become (activate): furnish with (capacitate)
- At-e-brin** \at-ə-brən/ trademark — used for quinine
- ated** \at-əd/ *adj* suffix: LATE (located)
- ate-lec-to-sis** \at-ī-ek-tō-sis/ *n*, pl -tases \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk *ateleis* incomplete, defective (fr. *a-* + *telos* end) + *ektasis* extension, fr. *ektainein* to stretch out, fr. *ex-* + *teinein* to stretch — more at WHEEL THIN]: collapse of the expanded lung, also: defective expansion of the pulmonary alveoli at birth
- atelier** \at-ī-ā/ *n* [F]: 1: an artist's or designer's studio or workshop 2: WORKSHOP
- a tem-po** \ā-tem-(pō)/ *adv* or *adj* [It]: in time — used as a direction in music to return to the original rate of speed
- a ter-go** \ā-tē-(c)ar-(gō)/ *adv* [L]: from behind
- Ater-ran** \ə-ūr-ē-ən/ *adj* [F *atérien*, fr. Bir el Ater (Constantine), Algeria]: of or relating to a Paleolithic culture of northern Africa characterized by Mousterian features, tanged arrow points, and leaf-shaped spearheads
- Ath-a-na-sian** \ath-ə-nā-shən, -nā-shən/ *adj*: of or relating to Athanasius or his advocacy of the homoousian doctrine against Arianism
- Athanasian Creed** *n*: a Christian creed originating in Europe about A.D. 400 and relating esp. to the Trinity and Incarnation
- Ath-a-pas-can** or **Ath-a-pas-can** \ath-ə-pas-kən/ or **Ath-a-bas-can** or **Ath-a-bas-can** \ath-bas-/ *n* [Cree *Athapaskaw*, an Athapaskan people, lit., grass or reeds here and there] 1: a language stock of the Na-dene group in No. America 2: a member of a people speaking an Athapaskan language
- athe-lam** \ā-thē-lz-əm/ *n* [MF *athéisme*, fr. *athée* atheist, fr. Gk *atheos* godless, fr. *a-* + *theos* god] 1: a disbelief in the existence of deity 2: the doctrine that there is no deity 3: UN-GOD-LINESS, WICKEDNESS
- atho-let** \ā-thē-ō-let/ *n*: one who denies the existence of God —
- atho-le-tic** \ā-thē-ō-tik/ or **atho-le-tic-al** \ā-thē-ō-tik-əl/ *adj* —
- atho-le-tic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
- syn** ATHEIST, AGNOSTIC, DEIST, FREETHINKER, UNBELIEVER, INFIDEL
- shared meaning element**: one who does not take an orthodox religious position **ant** theist
- ath-el-ling** \ath-ə-lin, -līn/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ætheling*, fr. *æthelu* nobility, akin to OHG *adal* nobility]: an Anglo-Saxon prince or nobleman, esp.: the heir apparent or a prince of the royal family
- ath-e-nae-um** or **ath-e-ne-um** \ath-ə-nē-əm/ *n* [L *Athenaeum*, a school in ancient Rome for the study of arts, fr. Gk *Athēnaion*, a temple of Athena, fr. *Athēnē*] 1: a literary or scientific association 2: a building or room in which books, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use
- Athe-ne** \ə-thē-nē/ or **Athe-na** \-nə/ *n* [Gk *Athēnē* & L *Athena*, fr. Gk *Athēnē*]: the Greek goddess of wisdom — compare MINERVA
- ath-er-o-gen-e-sis** \ath-ə-rō-jen-ə-sis/ *n*: the production of atheroma
- ath-er-o-gen-ic** \-jen-ik/ *adj* [atheroma + -genic]: relating to or producing degenerative changes in arterial walls (~ diet)
- ath-er-o-ma** \ath-ə-rō-mə/ *n* [NL *atheroma*, *atheroma*, fr. L, a tumor containing matter resembling gruel, fr. Gk *athērōma*, fr. *athērō* gruel]: fatty degeneration of the inner coat of the arteries —
- ath-er-o-ma-to-sis** \-rō-mə-tō-sis/ *n* — **ath-er-o-ma-tous** \-rō-mə-təs/ *adj*
- ath-er-o-scle-ro-sis** \ath-ə-rō-sklē-rō-sis/ *n* [NL, fr. *atheroma* + *sclerosis*]: an arteriosclerosis characterized by the deposition of fatty substances in and fibrosis of the inner layer of the arteries —
- ath-er-o-scle-rotic** \-sklē-rō-tik/ *adj* — **ath-er-o-scle-rotic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
- ath-ist** \ə-thīst/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *ofthyrst*, pp. of *ofthyrstan* to suffer from thirst, fr. of off, from + *thyrstan* to thirst — more at OF] 1: archaic: THIRSTY 2: having a strong eager desire (I that for ever feel ~ for glory — John Keats) **syn** see EAGER
- ath-le-tic** \ath-lēt-ik/ *n* [ME, fr. L *athletia*, fr. Gk *athlētēs*, fr. *athlein* to contend for a prize, fr. *athlon* prize, contest]: one who is trained or skilled in exercises, sports, or games requiring physical strength, agility, or stamina
- athlete's foot** *n*: ringworm of the foot
- ath-le-tic** \ath-lēt-ik/ *adj* 1: of or relating to athletes or athletics 2: characteristic of an athlete, esp.: VIGOROUS, ACTIVE 3: characterized by heavy frame, large chest, and powerful muscular development: MESOMORPHIC 4: used by athletes — **ath-le-tic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **ath-le-tic-ism** \-lēt-iz-əm/ *n*
- ath-le-tics** \ath-lēt-iks/ *n* pl *but sing or pl in constr* 1: exercises, sports, or games engaged in by athletes 2: track-and-field sports 3: the practice or principles of athletic activities
- athletic supporter** *n*: a supporter for the genitals worn by men participating in sports or strenuous activities
- ath-o-dyd** \ath-ə-dīd/ *n* [aero-thermodynamic duct]: a jet engine (as a ramjet engine) consisting essentially of a continuous duct of varying diameter which admits air at the forward end, adds heat to it by the combustion of fuel, and discharges it from the after end
- at home** \at-həm/ *n*: a reception given at one's home
- athon** \ə-thən/ *n* comb form [marathon]: contest of endurance (talkathon)
- ath-ro-cyte** \ath-rō-sīt/ *n* [Gk *athroas* together, collected + ISV -cyte]: a cell capable of picking up foreign material and storing it in granular form in its cytoplasm — **ath-ro-cy-to-sis** \ath-rō-sīt-ō-sis/ *n*
- athwart** \ə-ˈthwɔ(ɹ)t, naut often -ˈtho(ɹ)t/ *adv* 1: across esp. in an oblique direction 2: in opposition to the right or expected course (and quite ~ goes all decorum — Shak)
- athwart** *prep* 1: ACROSS (a row of stepping-stones set ~ the creek — Eden Phillpotts) 2: in opposition to (a procedure directly ~ the New England prejudices — R. G. Cole)
- athwart-ship** \-ˈʃɪp/ *adj*: being across the ship from side to side (~ and longitudinal framing)
- athwart-ship** \-ˈʃɪps/ *adv*: across the ship from side to side
- atilt** \ə-ˈtɪl/ *adv* or *adj* 1: in a tilted position 2: with lance in hand (run ~ at death — Shak)
- atin-gle** \ə-ˈtɪŋ-ɡəl/ *adj*: tingling esp. with excitement or exhilaration
- ation** \ə-ˈʃən/ *n* suffix [ME -acioun, fr. OF -ation, fr. L -ation-, -atio, fr. -atus late + -ion-, -io -ion]: action or process (flirtation): something connected with an action or process (discoloration)
- ative** \-ˈɪv, -ɪv/ *adj* suffix [ME, fr. MF -atif, fr. L -ativus, fr. -atus + -ivus -ive]: of, relating to, or connected with (authoritative): tending to (talkative)
- At-ka mackerel** \at-kə-, at- / *n* [Atka Island, Alaska]: a greenling (*Pleuragrammus monopterygius*) of Alaska and adjacent regions valued as a food fish
- Atl** *abbr* Atlantic
- At-lan-te-an** \at-lan-ˈtē-ən, -tē-ant-ē- / *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling Atlas: STRONG
- Atlantean** *adj*: of or relating to Atlantis
- At-lan-tic** \at-lant-ik, at- / *adj* 1: a: of, relating to, or found in, on, or near the Atlantic ocean b: of, relating to, or found on or near the east coast of the U.S. 2: of or relating to the nations that border the Atlantic ocean (the ~ community)
- Atlantic croaker** *n*: a small but important food fish (*Micropogon undulatus*) of the Gulf coast and the Atlantic coast south of Cape Cod — called also **hardhead**
- At-lan-tic-ism** \-lant-iz-əm/ *n* [Atlantic (ocean)]: a policy of military cooperation between European and No. American powers — **At-lan-tic-ist** \-sɪst/ *n*
- Atlantic time** *n* [Atlantic (ocean)]: the time of the 4th time zone west of Greenwich that includes the Canadian Maritime Provinces, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands — called also **Atlantic standard time**
- At-lan-tis** \at-lant-əs, at- / *n*: a fabled island that was traditionally placed west of the Strait of Gibraltar and that was swallowed up by the sea
- atlas** \at-ləs/ *n* [L *Atlanti*, *Atlas*, fr. Gk] 1: a Titan who for his part in the Titans' revolt against the gods was obliged to support the heavens with his head and hands 2: cap: one who bears a heavy burden 3: a: a bound collection of maps b: a bound collection of tables, charts, or plates 4: the first vertebra of the neck 5: *pl* usu **at-lan-tes** \-lant-ēz, at- /: a figure or half figure of a man used as a column to support an entablature
- at-lat** \at-lat- / *n* [of Luto-Aztec origin, akin to Nahuatl *atlall* atlatl]: a device for throwing a spear or dart that consists of a rod or board with a projection (as a hook or thong) at the rear end to hold the weapon in place until released
- At-til** \at-tī- / *n* [ON]: a king of the Huns figuring in Germanic legend and corresponding to the historical Attila
- atm** *abbr* atmosphere, atmosphere
- at-man** \at-mən/ *n*, often *cap* [Skt *ātman*, lit., breath, soul, akin to OHG *diem* breath] 1: **Hinduism**: the innermost essence of each individual 2: **Hinduism**: the supreme universal self: BRAHMA 1
- at-mom-eter** \at-mam-ət-ər/ *n* [Gk *atmos* + E -meter]: an instrument for measuring the evaporating capacity of the air
- at-mo-sphere** \at-mə-sfī-(c)ər/ *n* [NL *atmosphæra*, fr. Gk *atmos* vapor + L *sphaera* sphere, akin to Gk *ainai* to blow — more at WIND] 1: a: a gaseous mass enveloping a celestial body (as a planet) b: the whole mass of air surrounding the earth 2: the air of a locality 3: a surrounding influence or environment (an ~ of mutual trust) 4: a unit of pressure equal to the pressure of the air at sea level or approximately 14.7 pounds to the square inch 5: a: the overall aesthetic effect of a work of art b: a dominant aesthetic or emotional effect or appeal — **at-mo-sphered** \-sfī-(c)əd/ *adj*
- at-mo-spher-ic** \at-mə-sfī-(c)ər-ik, -sfer- / *adj* 1: a: of or relating to the atmosphere b: resembling the atmosphere: AIRY c: occurring in or actuated by the atmosphere 2: having, marked by, or contributing aesthetic or emotional atmosphere — **at-mo-spher-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
- at-mo-spher-ics** \-iks/ *n* pl: audible disturbances produced in radio receiving apparatus by atmospheric electrical phenomena (as lightning), also: the electrical phenomena causing these disturbances
- atmospheric tide** *n*: TIDE 2a(5)
- at-mo-spher-ium** \at-mə-sfī-ē-əm/ *n* [atmosphere + -ium (as in planetarium)]: an optical device for projecting images of meteorological phenomena (as clouds) on the inside of a dome, also: a room housing this device
- at no abn** atomic number
- atoll** \ə-ˈtɒl, -ˈtɒl, -ˈtɒl, -ˈtɒl/ *n* [atolu, native name in the Maldives islands]: a coral island consisting of a reef surrounding a lagoon



atoll

minute indivisible particles of which according to ancient materialism the universe is composed 2: a tiny particle: **BT** 3 **a**: the smallest particle of an element that can exist either alone or in combination **b**: a group of such particles constituting the smallest quantity of a radical 4: the atom considered as a source of vast potential energy

atom bomb *n*: 1: a bomb whose violent explosive power is due to the sudden release of atomic energy resulting from the splitting of nuclei of a heavy chemical element (as plutonium or uranium) by neutrons in a very rapid chain reaction — called also *atomic bomb*, *fixation bomb* 2: a bomb whose explosive power is due to the release of atomic energy — **atom-bomb** *vt*

atom-ic \ə-'tām-ik/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or concerned with atoms, atomic energy, or atomic bombs 2: **MINUTE** 3: of a chemical element: existing in the state of separate atoms — **atom-i-cal-ly** \-i-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

atomic clock *n*: a precision clock that depends for its operation on an electrical oscillator regulated by the natural vibration frequencies of an atomic system (as a beam of cesium atoms)

atomic cocktail *n*: a radioactive substance (as iodine of sodium) dissolved in water and administered orally to patients with cancer

atomic energy *n*: energy that can be liberated by changes in the nucleus of an atom (as by fission of a heavy nucleus or fusion of light nuclei into heavier ones with accompanying loss of mass)

at-o-mic-i-ty \ə-'tā-mis-ē-ē/ *n* 1 **a**: **VALENCE** **b**: the number of atoms in the molecule of an element **c**: the number of replaceable atoms or groups in the molecule of a compound 2: the state of consisting of atoms

atomic mass *n*: the mass of any species of atom usu. expressed in atomic mass units

atomic mass unit *n*: a unit of mass for expressing masses of atoms, molecules, or nuclear particles equal to $1/12$ of the atomic mass of the most abundant carbon isotope ^{12}C

atomic number *n*: an experimentally determined number characteristic of a chemical element that represents the number of protons in the nucleus which in a neutral atom equals the number of electrons outside the nucleus and that determines the place of the element in the periodic table — see **ELEMENT** table

atomic pile *n*: **REACTOR** 3b — called also *atomic reactor*

atom-ics \ə-'tām-iks/ *n pl* but *sing in constr.* the science of atoms esp. when involving atomic energy

atomic theory *n*: 1: a theory of the nature of matter: all material substances are composed of minute particles or atoms of a comparatively small number of kinds and all the atoms of the same kind are uniform in size, weight, and other properties — called also *atomic hypothesis* 2: any of several theories of the structure of the atom, esp.: one based on experimentation and theoretical considerations holding that the atom is composed essentially of a small positively charged comparatively heavy nucleus surrounded by a comparatively large arrangement of electrons

atomic weight *n*: the average relative weight of an element referred to some element taken as a standard with oxygen of atomic weight 16 or usu. with carbon of atomic weight 12 being taken as a basis — see **ELEMENT** table

atom-ism \ə-'tā-miz-əm/ *n*: a doctrine that the universe is composed of simple indivisible minute particles — **atom-ist** \-māst/ *n*

at-om-is-tic \ə-'tā-mis-tik/ *adj* 1: of or relating to atoms or atomism 2: composed of many simple elements, also: divided into unconnected or antagonistic fragments (an ~ society) — **at-om-is-ti-cal-ly** \-i-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

at-om-is-tics \-tik-s/ *n pl* but *sing in constr.* a science dealing with the atom or with the use of atomic energy

atom-ize \ə-'tā-miz/ *v* -ized, -izing 1: to reduce to minute particles or to a fine spray 2: to treat as made up of many discrete units 3: to subject to atomic bombing — **atom-iza-tion** \ə-'tā-miz-ā-shən/ *n*

atom-izer \ə-'tā-mī-zər/ *n*: an instrument for atomizing usu. a perfume, disinfectant, or medication

atom smasher *n*: **ACCELERATOR** **d**

at-o-my \ə-'tā-mē/ *n pl* -mies [irreg fr *L atomi*, pl of *atomus* atom] a tiny particle **ATOM** **MITE**

aton-al \('ā-'tōn-'l, ('ā-'d) *adj* marked by avoidance of traditional musical tonality, esp.: organized without reference to key or tonal center and using the tones of the chromatic scale impartially — **aton-al-ism** \-'l-iz-əm/ *n* — **aton-al-ist** \-'l-ist/ *n* — **aton-al-is-tic** \-'l-ist-ik, -'is-tik, -'is-tik/ *adj* — **aton-al-i-ty** \ā-'tōn-'l-ē-ē, -'is-tē-ē/ *n* — **aton-al-ly** \('ā-'tōn-'l-ē, ('ā-'d) *adv*

atone \ə-'tōn/ *v* **atoned**, **atoning** [ME *atonen* to become reconciled, fr *at on* in harmony, fr *at* + *on* one] *vi* 1 **obs** 2: **RECONCILE** 2: to supply satisfaction for — **EXPIATE** ~ *vi* 3: to make amends

atone-ment \ə-'tōn-mənt/ *n* 1 **obs** 2: **RECONCILIATION** 2 the reconciliation of God and man through the sacrificial death of Jesus Christ 3: reparation for an offense or injury 4: **SATISFACTION** (made ~ for his cruelty) 4 *Christian Science*: the exemplifying of man's oneness with God

aton-ic \('ā-'tān-ik, ('ā-'d) *adj* 1: characterized by atony 2: uttered without emotion or stress — **aton-ic-i-ty** \ā-'tōn-'is-ē-ē, -'is-ē-ē/ *n*

at-o-ny \ə-'tān-ē/ *n* [LL *atonía*, fr Gk, fr *atonos* without tone, fr *a-* + *tonos* tone] lack of physiological tone esp. of a contractile organ

atop \ə-'tāp/ *prep* on top of

atop adv or adj: on, to, or at the top

at-o-py \ə-'tā-pē/ *n* [Gk *atopia* uncommonness, fr *atopos* out of the way, uncommon, fr *a-* + *topos* place — more at **TOPIC**] a probably hereditary allergy characterized by symptoms (as asthma, hay fever, or hives) produced upon exposure to the exciting antigen without inoculation — **atop-ic** \('ā-'tāp-ik, -'tāp-ik/ *adj*

-ator *n suffix* [ME *-atour*, fr OF & L: OF, fr *L -ator*, fr *-atus* -ate + *-or*]: one that does (totalizer)

ATP \ā-'tē-'pē, ā-'tē-'pē/ *n* [adenosine triphosphate] an adenosine ester derivative $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_5\text{O}_{13}\text{P}_3$ that supplies energy for many bio-

'chemical cellular processes by undergoing enzymatic hydrolysis esp. to ADP — called also *adenosine triphosphate*

ATPase \ā-'tē-'pē-'ās, -'āz/ *n*: an enzyme that hydrolyzes ATP, esp.: one that hydrolyzes ATP to ADP and inorganic phosphate

atra-bil-i-ous \ā-'trā-'bil-yəs/ *adj* [L *atra bilis* black bile] 1: given to or marked by melancholy: **GLOOMY** 2: **ILL-NATURED**, **PEEVISH** — **atra-bil-i-ous-ness** *n*

atra-zine \ā-'trā-'zēn/ *n* [ISV *atr-* (prob fr *L atr-*, *ater* black, dark) + *trazine*] a photosynthesis-inhibiting persistent herbicide $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{ClIN}$, used esp. to kill annual weeds and quack grass

atrem-ble \ə-'trem-bal/ *adj*: shaking involuntarily — **TREMBLING** (he was white as death and all ~ — Robert Coover)

atre-sia \ə-'trē-zhā/ *n* [NL, fr *tra-* + Gk *trēs* perforation, fr *ter-* retainence to pierce — more at **THROW**] 1: absence or closure of a natural passage of the body 2: involution of a part (as an ovarian follicle)

Atreus \ā-'trūs, -trē-'s/ *n* [Gk]: a king of Mycenae who was the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus

atrio-ven-tric-u-lar \ā-'trē-ō-'ven-'trik-yə-'lār, -vən-/ *adj* [NL *atrium* + *E ventricular*]: of, relating to, or located between an atrium and ventricle of the heart

at-rip \ə-'trip/ *adj*, of an anchor — **AWEIGH**

atri-um \ā-'trē-əm/ *n pl* *atria* \-trē-ē/ also *atri-ums* [L] 1: the central hall of a Roman house 2 [NL, fr L]: an anatomical cavity or passage, esp.: the main chamber of an auricle of the heart or the entire auricle 3: a rectangularly shaped open patio around which a house is built — **atri-al** \-trē-ē/ *adj*

atro-cloud \ə-'trō-shə/ *adj* [L *atro-*, *atrox* gloomy, atrocious, fr *atr-*, *ater* black + *-oc-*, *-ox* (akin to Gk *ops* eye) — more at **EYE**] 1: extremely wicked, brutal, or cruel — **BARBARIC** 2: **APPALLING** **HORRIFYING** (the ~ weapons of modern war) 3 **a**: utterly revolting: **ABOMINABLE** (~ working conditions) **b**: of very poor quality (~ handwriting) *syn* see **OUTRAGEOUS** — **atro-cloud-ly** *adv* — **atro-cloud-ness** *n*

atro-ci-ty \ə-'trās-ē-ē/ *n pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being atrocious 2: an atrocious act, object, or situation

at-ro-phy \ā-'trā-fē/ *n pl* -phies [LL *atrophia*, fr Gk, fr *atrophos* ill fed, fr *a-* + *trephēin* to nourish, akin to Gk *thrombos* clot, curd] 1: decrease in size or wasting away of a body part or tissue; also: arrested development or loss of a part or organ incidental to the normal development or life of an animal or plant 2: a wasting away or progressive decline — **DEGENERATION** (the ~ of freedom) — **atro-phy** \('ā-'trō-fik/ *adj*

atrophy \ā-'trā-fē, -fē/ *vb* -phied, -phy-ing *vi*: to undergo atrophy ~ *vi*: to cause to undergo atrophy

at-ro-pine \ā-'trā-pēn/ *n* [G *atropin*, fr NL *Atropa*, genus name of belladonna, fr Gk *Atropas*] a racemic mixture of hyoscyamine extracted from belladonna and related plants used esp. to relieve spasms and to dilate the pupil of the eye

att *abbr* 1 attached 2 attention 3 attorney

at-tach \ə-'tach/ *vb* [ME *ataichen*, fr MF *attacher*, fr OF *estachier*, fr *estache* stake, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *staca* stake] *vi* 1: to take by legal authority esp. under a writ (the court's sheriffs ~ed his property) 2: to bring (oneself) into an association 3: to bind by personal ties (as of affection or sympathy) (was strongly ~ed to his family) 4: to make fast (as by tying or gluing) (~ a label to a package) 5: **ASCRIBE**, **ATTRIBUTE** (~ed great importance to public opinion polls) ~ *vi* to become attached **ADHERE** *syn* see **FASTEN** **att** *det* — **at-tach-able** \-təch-'ə-bəl/ *adj*

at-ta-che \ə-'tā-shā, -ā-'tā-, -tā-/ *n* [F, pp of *attacher*] 1: a technical expert on the diplomatic staff of his country at a foreign capital (a military ~) 2: **ATTACHÉ** CASE

at-ta-che case \ə-'tāsh-(ē), -ā-, -ā-/ *n*: a small thin suitcase used esp. for carrying business papers

at-tached \ə-'tacht/ *adj* permanently fixed when adult (~ barnacles)

at-tach-ment \ə-'təch-mənt/ *n* 1: a seizure by legal process, also the writ or precept commanding such seizure 2 **a**: the state of being personally attached — **FIDELITY** (~ to a cause) **b**: affectionate regard (a deep ~ to natural beauty) 3: a device attached to a machine or implement 4: the physical connection by which one thing is attached to another 5: the process of physically attaching

at-tack \ə-'tak/ *vb* [MF *attaquer* fr (assumed) OIt *estaccare* to attach, fr *stacca* stake, of Gmc origin akin to OE *staca*] *vi* 1: to set upon forcefully 2: to threaten (a piece in chess) with immediate capture 3: to assail with unfriendly or bitter words 4: to begin to affect or to act on injuriously 5: to set to work on ~ *vi* to make an attack

syn **ATTACK** **ASSAIL** **ASSALT** **BOMBARD** **STORM** *shared meaning* *element* to make an onslaught on

2 attack *n* 1: the act of attacking **ASSALT** 2: a belligerent or antagonistic action 3: the beginning of destructive action (as by a chemical agent) 4: the setting to work on some undertaking (made a new ~ on the problem) 5: the act or manner of beginning a musical tone or phrase 6: a fit of sickness esp.: an active episode of a chronic or recurrent disease 7 **a**: an offensive or scornful action (won the game with an eight-hit ~) **b**: offensive players or the positions taken up by them

at-tack man \-mən/ *n*: a player (as in lacrosse) assigned to an offensive zone or position

at-tain \ə-'tān/ *vb* [ME *ateynen*, fr OF *atindre*, fr (assumed) VL *atingere*, fr *L attingere* fr *ad-* + *tangere* to touch — more at **TANGENT**] *vi* 1: to reach as an end — **GAIN** **ACHIEVE** (~ a goal) (struggled to ~ to a natural effect) 2: to come into possession of **OBTAIN** (he ~ed preferment over his fellows) 3: to come to as

a about a kitten at further a back a bake a cor. cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw of coin th thin th this
li loot u foot y yet yu few yu famous zh vision

the end of a progression or course of movement (they ~ed the top of the hill) (→ a ripe old age) ~ vi: to come or arrive by motion, growth, or effort **syn** see REACH ~ **at-tain-abil-ity** \-i-ä-nä-bil-ä-ti-ä- / **n** — **at-tain-able** \-i-ä-nä-bəl / **adj** — **at-tain-able-ness** **n**
at-tain-der \-i-ä-nä-dər / **n** [ME *attaynder*, fr. MF *ataindre* to accuse, attain] 1: extinction of the civil rights and capacities of a person upon sentence of death or outlawry usu. after a conviction of treason 2 obs: DISHONOR

at-tain-ment \-i-ä-nä-mənt / **n** 1: the act of attaining: the condition of being attained 2: something attained: ACCOMPLISHMENT (scientific ~)

at-taint \-i-änt / **vt** [ME *attaynten*, fr. MF *ataint*, pp. of *ataindre*] 1: to affect by vitiate 2 a obs: INFECT, CORRUPT **b** archaic: TAINT, SULLY 3 archaic: ACCUSE

at-taint **n**, obs: a stain upon honor or purity: DISGRACE
at-ter \-at-ər, -ä-, -i-är / **n** [Per *attir* perfumed, fr. Ar, fr. *attir* perfume] a: a fragrant essential oil (as from rose petals), also: FRAGRANCE

at-tempt \-ä-tem(p)-t / **vt** [L *attemptare*, fr. *ad-* + *temptare* to touch, try — more at TEMPT] 1: to make an effort to do, accomplish, solve, or effect (→ to swim the swollen river) 2 archaic: TEMPT 3 archaic: to try to subdue: ATTACK — **at-tempt-able** \-ä-tem(p)-tə-bəl / **adj**

syn ATTEMPT, TRY, ENDEAVOR, ESSAY, STRIVE, STRUGGLE *shared meaning element*: to make an effort to do or accomplish *ant* succeed

at-tempt **n** 1: the act or an instance of attempting; esp: an unsuccessful effort 2 archaic: ATTACK ASSAULT

at-tend \-ä-ten-d / **vb** [ME *attendre*, fr. OF *attendre*, fr. L *attendere*, lit. to stretch to, fr. *ad-* + *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] **vi** 1 archaic: to give heed to 2: to look after: take charge of 3 archaic: a: to wait for b: to be in store for 4 a: to go or stay with as a companion, nurse, or servant b: to visit professionally as a physician 5: to be present with: ACCOMPANY 6: to be present at ~ **vi** 1: to apply oneself (→ to your work) 2: to apply the mind or pay attention: HEED 3: to be ready for service (ministers who ~ upon the king) 4 obs: WAIT, STAY 5: to take charge: SEE (I'll ~ to that) **syn** see TEND, ACCOMPANY — **at-tend-er** **n**

at-tend-ance \-ä-ten-dən(t)s / **n** 1: the act or fact of attending (a physician in ~) 2 a: the persons or number of persons attending (daily ~ at the fair dwindled) b: the number of times a person attends

at-tend-ant \-ä-ten-dənt / **adj**: accompanying or following as a consequence (problems ~ upon pollution)

attendant **n** 1: one who attends another to perform a service, esp: an employee who waits on customers (a parking-lot ~) 2: something that accompanies: CONCOMITANT 3: ATTENDEE
at-tend-ee \-ä-ten-dē, -ä- / **n**: one who is present on a given occasion or at a given place: ATTENDER (→ at a convention)

at-tend-ing \-ä-ten-dɪŋ / **adj**: serving as a physician on the staff of a teaching hospital (→ surgeon)

at-ten-tion \-ä-ten-chən / **n** [ME *attencioun*, fr. L *attention-*, *attentio*, fr. *attentus*, pp. of *attendere*] 1 a: the act or state of attending esp. through applying the mind to an object of sense or thought b: a condition of readiness for such attention involving esp. a selective narrowing or focusing of consciousness and receptivity 2: OBSERVATION NOTICE, esp: consideration with a view to action (a problem requiring prompt ~) 3 a: an act of civility or courtesy esp. in courtship b: sympathetic consideration of the needs and wants of others: ATTENTIVENESS 4: a position assumed by a soldier with heels together, body erect, arms at the sides, and eyes to the front — often used as a command — **at-ten-tion-al** \-ä-ten-chən-əl / **adj**

attention line **n**: a line usu. placed above the salutation in a business letter directing the letter to one specified

attention span **n**: the length of time during which an individual is able to concentrate

at-tent-ive \-ä-ten-tiv / **adj** 1: MINDFUL, OBSERVANT (→ to what he is doing) 2: heedful of the comfort of others: SOLICITOUS 3: offering attentions in or as if in the role of a suitor **syn** see THOUGHTFUL **ant** inattentive, neglectful — **at-tent-ive-ly** **adv** — **at-tent-ive-ness** **n**

at-ten-u-ate \-ä-ten-yə-, wät- / **vb** **at-ed**; **at-ting** [L *attenuatus*, pp. of *attenuare* to make thin, fr. *ad-* + *tenuis* thin — more at THIN] **vi** 1: to make thin or slender 2: to lessen the amount, force, or value of: WEAKEN 3: to reduce the severity, virulence, or vitality of 4: to make thin in consistency: RAREFY ~ **vi**: to become thin, fine, or less — **at-ten-u-a-tion** \-ä-ten-yə-, wä-shən / **n**

at-ten-u-ate \-ä-ten-yə-wät / **adj** 1: attenuated esp. in thickness, density, or force 2: tapering gradually usu. to a long slender point (→ leaves)

at-ten-u-a-tor \-ä-ten-yə-wät-ər / **n**: a device for attenuating; esp: one for reducing the amplitude of an electrical signal without appreciable distortion

at-test \-ä-tes-t / **vb** [MF *attester*, fr. L *attestari*, fr. *ad-* + *testis* witness — more at TESTAMENT] **vi** 1 a: to affirm to be true or genuine; *specif*: to authenticate by signing as a witness b: to authenticate officially 2: to establish or verify the usage of 3: to be proof of: MANIFEST (the ruins of the city ~ its ancient magnificence) 4: to put on oath ~ **vi**: to bear witness: TESTIFY (→ to the truth of the statement) — **at-tes-ta-tion** \-ä-tes-tä-shən, -ät-ä- / **n** — **at-tes-ter** \-ä-tes-ter / **n**

at-tic \-ä-tik / **n** [F *attique*, fr. *attique* of Attica, fr. L *Atticus*] 1: a low story or wall above the main order of a facade in the classical styles 2: a room behind an attic 3: a room or a space immediately below the roof of a building: GARRET

At-tic \-ät-ik / **adj** [L *Atticus*, fr. Gk *Attikos*, fr. *Attikē* Attica, Greece] 1: Athenian 2: marked by simplicity, puny, and refinement (an ~ prose style)

At-tic **n**: a dialect of ancient Greek orig. used in Attica and later the literary language of the Greek-speaking world

at-tic-ism \-ät-siz-əm / **n**, often *cap* 1: a characteristic feature of Attic Greek occurring in another language or dialect 2: a witty or well-turned phrase

at-tire \-ä-ti-(ə)r / **vi** **-tired**; **-tir-ing** [ME *attiren*, fr. OF *attirer*, fr. a- (fr. L *ad-*) + *tire* order, rank, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *tir* glory; akin to L *deus* god — more at DEITY] to put garments on: DRESS, ARRAY **esp**: to clothe in fancy or rich garments

at-tire **n** 1: DRESS, CLOTHES **esp**: splendid or decorative clothing 2: the antlers or antlers and scalp of a stag or buck

at-ti-tude \-ät-ə-, (t)yüd- / **n** [F, fr. It *attitudine*, fr. *attitudine* aptitude, fr. LL *aptitudin-*, *aptitudo* fitness — more at APTITUDE] 1: the arrangement of the parts of a body or figure: POSTURE 2 a: a mental position with regard to a fact or state b: a feeling or emotion toward a fact or state 3: a position assumed for a specific purpose (a threatening ~) 4: a ballet position similar to the arabesque in which the raised leg is bent at the knee 5: the position of an aircraft or spacecraft determined by the relationship between its axes and a reference datum (as the horizon or a particular star) 6: an organismic state of readiness to respond in a characteristic way to a stimulus (as an object, concept, or situation) **syn** see POSITION

at-ti-tu-din-al \-ät-ə-, (t)yüd-nəl, -n-əl / **adj** *latitude* + *-inal* (as in *aptitudinal*, fr. L *aptitudin-*, *aptitudo*) relating to, based on, or expressive of personal attitudes or feelings (→ judgment)

at-ti-tu-din-ize \-ät-ə-, (t)yüd-n-iz / **vi** **-nized**; **-niz-ing**: to assume an affected mental attitude: POSE

attn *abbr* attention

at-to \-ät-(ə) / **comb form** [ISV, fr. Dan or Norw *atten* eighteen, fr. ON *atján*; akin to OE *eahatiene* eighteen]: one quintillionth (10⁻¹⁸) part of (attogram)

at-torn \-ä-törn / **vi** [ME *atournen*, fr. MF *atormer*, fr. OF, fr. a- (fr. L *ad-*) + *torner* to turn] to agree to become tenant to a new owner or landlord of the same property — **at-torn-ment** \-mən(t) / **n**

at-tor-ney \-ä-tor-nē / **n**, *pl* **-neys** [ME *attourney*, fr. MF *atormē*, pp. of *atormer*] one who is legally appointed by another to transact business for him, *specif*: a legal agent qualified to act for suitors and defendants in legal proceedings — **at-tor-ney-ship** \-ship / **n**
attorney-at-law **n**, *pl* **attorneys-at-law**: a practitioner in a court of law who is legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in such court on the retainer of clients

attorney general **n**, *pl* **attorneys general** or **attorney generals**: the chief law officer of a nation or state who represents the government in litigation and serves as its principal legal adviser

at-tract \-ä-träkt / **vb** [ME *attracten*, fr. L *attractus*, pp. of *attrahere*, fr. *ad-* + *trahere* to draw — more at DRAW] **vi**: to cause to approach or adhere: as a: to pull to or toward oneself or itself (a magnet ~s iron) b: to draw by appeal to natural or excited interest, emotion, or aesthetic sense: ENTICE (→ attention) ~ **vi**: to exercise attraction — **at-trac-t-able** \-ä-träkt-ə-bəl / **adj** — **at-trac-tor** \-ä-träkt-ər / **n**

syn ATTRACT, ALLURE, CHARM, CAPTIVATE, FASCINATE, BEWITCH, ENCHANT *shared meaning element*: to draw another by exerting a compelling influence *ant* repel

at-trac-tant \-ä-träkt-ənt / **n**: something that attracts; esp: a substance (as a pheromone) that attracts insects or other animals

at-trac-tion \-ä-träkt-shən / **n** 1 a: the act, process, or power of attracting b: personal charm 2: the action or power of drawing forth a response: an attractive quality 3: a force acting mutually between particles of matter, tending to draw them together, and resisting their separation 4: something that attracts or is intended to attract people by appealing to their desires and tastes (→ at the local theater)

syn ATTRACTION AFFINITY SYMPATHY *shared meaning element*: the relationship existing between persons or things that are naturally or involuntarily drawn together

at-trac-tive \-ä-träkt-iv / **adj** 1: having or relating to the power to attract (→ forces between molecules) (an ~ offer) 2: arousing interest or pleasure: CHARMING (an ~ smile) — **at-trac-tive-ly** **adv** — **at-trac-tive-ness** **n** — **at-trac-tiv-ity** \-ä-träkt-iv-ə-ti-ä-, -ä-träkt- / **n**

at-trib *abbr* attributive, attributively

at-trib-ute \-ä-trä-byüt / **n** [ME, fr. L *attributus*, pp. of *attribuere* to attribute, fr. *ad-* + *tribuere* to bestow — more at TRIBUTE] 1: an inherent characteristic; also: an accidental quality 2: an object closely associated with or belonging to a specific person, thing, or office (a scepter is the ~ of power), esp: such an object used for identification in painting or sculpture 3: a word ascribing a quality; esp: ADJECTIVE

at-trib-ute \-ä-trä-byüt / **vi** **-uted**; **-ut-ing** 1: to explain by indicating a cause (*attributed* his success to his coach) 2 a: to regard as a characteristic of a person or thing b: to reckon as made or originated in an indicated fashion (*attributed* the invention to a Russian) c: CLASSIFY, DESIGNATE **syn** see ASCRIBE — **at-trib-ut-able** \-yüt-ə-bəl / **adj** — **at-trib-uter** **n**

at-trib-u-tion \-ä-trä-byüt-shən / **n** 1: the act of attributing; esp: the ascribing of a work (as of literature or art) to a particular author or artist 2: an ascribed quality, character, or right — **at-trib-u-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən- / **adj**

at-trib-utive \-ä-trä-byüt-iv / **adj** 1: relating to or of the nature of an attribute: ATTRIBUTING 2: joined directly to a modified noun without a linking verb (*city in city streets* is an ~ noun) — **at-trib-utive** **n** — **at-trib-utive-ly** **adv**

at-trib-ut-ed \-ä-trä-byüt-əd / **adj**: worn by attention

at-trib-ute \-ä-trä-byüt / **n** [L *attributio*, *attributio*, fr. *attributus*, pp. of *attribuere* to rub against, fr. *ad-* + *tribuere* to rub — more at THROW] 1 [ME *attribution*, fr. (assumed) ML *attribution*, *attributio*, fr. L] sorrow for one's sins that arises from a motive other than that of the love of God 2: the act of rubbing together: FRICTION also: the act of wearing or grinding down by friction 3: the act of weakening or exhausting by constant harassment or abuse 4: a reduction (as in personnel) chiefly as a result of resignation, retirement, or death — **at-trib-ution-al** \-ä-trä-byüt-shən-əl, -ä-trä-byüt-shən- / **adj**

at-tune \-ät-(t)yün / **vi**: to bring into harmony: TUNE — **at-tune-ment** \-mənt / **n**

atty *abbr* attorney

atty gen *abbr* attorney general

atwit-ter \ə-ˈtwɪt-ər/ *adj*: nervously concerned; EXCITED (gossips ~ with speculation — *Time*)

at wt abbr atomic weight

atyp-i-cal \ə-ˈtɪp-i-kəl/ *adj*: not typical; IRREGULAR, UNUSUAL — **atyp-i-cal-ly** \ə-ˈtɪp-i-kəl-ē/ *adv*

Au symbol [L *aurum*] gold

AU abbr angst unit

au-bade \ə-ˈbād/ *n* [F, fr. (assumed) OProv *aubada*, fr. OProv *alba*, *auba* dawn, fr. (assumed) VL *alba*, fr. L *lem* of *albus* white] 1: a song or poem greeting the dawn 2: a morning love song 3: a song or poem of lovers parting at dawn 3: morning music — compare NOCTURNE

au-burn \ə-ˈbɜrn/ *adj* [ME *auborne* blond, fr. MF, fr. ML *alburnus* whitish, fr. L *albus*] 1: of the color auburn 2: of a reddish brown color

auburn n: a moderate brown

Au-bus-son \ə-ˈbʊz-ən/ *n* [Aubusson, France] 1: a figured scenic tapestry used for wall hangings and upholstery 2: a rug woven to resemble Aubusson tapestry

AUC \ə-ˈjuːl-ē/ *abbr* [L *ab urbe condita*] from the year of the founding of the city (of Rome)

au cou-rant \ə-ku-ˈrɑnt/ *adj* [F, lit, in the current] 1: fully informed: UP-TO-DATE 2: fully familiar: CONVERSANT

au-ction \ə-ˈkʃən/ *n* [L *auktion*, *auktio*, lit, increase, fr. *auctus*, pp of *augere* to increase — more at EKE] 1: a public sale of property to the highest bidder 2: the act or process of bidding in some card games

au-ction vt *au-ctioned*; *au-ction-ing* \-sh(ə)-nɪŋ/: to sell at auction (we ~ed off his library)

au-ction bridge n: a bridge game differing from contract bridge in that tricks made in excess of the contract are scored toward game

au-ctioneer \ə-ˈkʃən-ē/ *n*: an agent who sells goods at auction — *au-ctioneer vt*

au-to-r-i-al \ə-ˈtɔr-i-əl, -ˈtɔr-i-/ *adj* [L *autor* author — more at AUTHOR]: of or relating to an author

aud abbr audit, auditor

au-da-cious \ə-ˈdɑ-shəs/ *adj* [MF *audacieux*, fr. *audace* boldness, fr. L *audacia*, fr. *audax*, *audax* bold, fr. *audere* to dare, fr. *avidus* eager — more at AVID] 1: a: intrepidly daring: ADVENTUROUS (an ~ mountain climber) b: recklessly bold: RASH 2: contemptuous of law, religion, or decorum: INSOLENT 3: marked by originality and verve (a bright ~ comedy about love) — *au-da-cious-ly adv* — *au-da-cious-ness n*

au-dac-i-ty \ə-ˈdas-ə-ti/ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *audacie*, fr. L *audacia*, *audax*] 1: the quality or state of being audacious 2: an intrepid boldness b: bold or arrogant disregard of normal restraints 2: an audacious act — *usu* used in pl *syn* see TEMERITY *ant* circumspection

au-di-ble \ə-ˈdɪ-bəl/ *adj* [LL *audibilis*, fr. L *audire* to hear; akin to Gk *akusthai* to perceive, Skt *divis* evidently]: heard or capable of being heard — *au-di-bil-i-ty* \ə-ˈdɪ-bəl-ē-ti/ *n* — *au-di-bly* \ə-ˈdɪ-blē/ *adv*

audible n: AUTOMATIC 2

au-dience \ə-ˈdi-əns(ɪs), -ˈdi-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *audientia*, fr. *audient*, *audientis*, pp of *audire*] 1: the act or state of hearing 2: a formal hearing or interview (an ~ with the pope) 3: an opportunity of being heard (he would succeed if he were once given ~) 3: a group of listeners or spectators b: the reading public 4: FOLLOWING

au-di-ent \ə-ˈni-/ *n* [L *audient*, *audientis*, pp of *audire*]: one that hears **au-dile** \ə-ˈdɪl/ *n* [L *audire* to hear]: a person whose mental imagery is auditory rather than visual or motor — *au-dile adj* **au-ding** \ə-ˈdɪŋ/ *n* [L *audire* + *E* -ing]: the process of hearing, recognizing, and interpreting a spoken language

au-dio \ə-ˈdi-ə/ *adj* [audio-] 1: of or relating to acoustic, mechanical, or electrical frequencies corresponding to normally audible sound waves which are of frequencies approximately from 15 to 20,000 cycles per second 2: a: of or relating to sound or its reproduction and esp. high-fidelity reproduction b: relating to or used in the transmission or reception of sound — compare VIDEO

audio n 1: the transmission, reception, or reproduction of sound 2: the section of television or motion picture equipment that deals with sound 3: an audio signal, broadly: SOUND

audio-comb form [L *audire* to hear] 1: hearing (audiometer) 2: sound (audiophile) 3: auditory and (audiovisual)

au-dio-gen-ic \ə-ˈdi-ə-jen-ik/ *adj*: produced by frequencies corresponding to sound waves — *used esp* of epileptoid responses (~ seizures)

au-dio-lin-gual \ə-ˈdi-ə-lɪŋ-g(yə)-wəl/ *adj*: involving a drill routine of listening and speaking in language learning

au-dio-log-y \ə-ˈdi-ə-lɔj-ē/ *n*: a branch of science dealing with hearing, specif: therapy of individuals having impaired hearing — **au-dio-log-i-cal** \ə-ˈdi-ə-lɔj-ē-kəl/ *adj* — **au-dio-log-ist** \ə-ˈdi-ə-lɔj-ē-st/ *n*

au-dio-me-ter \ə-ˈdi-ə-mē-tər/ *n*: an instrument used in measuring the acuity of hearing — **au-dio-metric** \ə-ˈdi-ə-mē-trɪk/ *adj* — **au-dio-metry** \ə-ˈdi-ə-mē-tri/ *n*

au-dio-phil-e \ə-ˈdi-ə-fil-ē/ *n*: one who is enthusiastic about sound reproduction and esp. music from high-fidelity broadcasts or recordings

au-dio-tape \ə-ˈdi-ə-tāp/ *n*: a tape recording of sound

au-dio-vi-sual \ə-ˈdi-ə-vɪz(ə)-wəl, -ˈvɪz(ə)-wəl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to both hearing and sight 2: designed to aid in learning or teaching by making use of both hearing and sight (an extensive ~ department of films and recordings)

au-dio-vi-suals \ə-ˈwɪz, -ˈɔl/ *n pl*: instructional materials (as filmstrips accompanied by recordings) that make use of both sight and sound

au-dit \ə-ˈdɪt/ *n* [ME, fr. L *auditus* act of hearing, fr. *audire*, pp] 1: a formal or official examination and verification of an account book 2: a methodical examination and review 2: the final report of an examination of books of account by auditors — **au-dit-able** \ə-ˈdɪt-ə-bəl/ *adj*

audit vt 1: to examine with intent to verify (~ the account books) 2: to attend (a course) without working for or expecting to receive formal credit

au-dition \ə-ˈdɪʃ-ən/ *n* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *audition*, *auditis*, fr. *audire*, pp of *audire*] 1: the power or sense of hearing 2: the act of hearing; esp: a critical hearing (an ~ of new recordings) 3: a trial performance to appraise an entertainer's merits

audition vb *au-ditioned*; *au-dition-ing* \ə-ˈdɪʃ-ə-nɪŋ/ *vi*: to test in an audition ~ *vi*: to give a trial performance

au-ditive \ə-ˈdɪ-tɪv/ *adj*: AUDITORY

au-di-tor \ə-ˈdɪ-tər/ *n* 1: one that hears or listens, esp: one that is a member of an audience 2: one authorized to examine and verify accounts 3: one that audits a course of study 4: one that hears (as a court case) in the capacity of judge

au-di-to-ri-um \ə-ˈdɪ-tōr-i-əm, -ˈtōr-i-/ *n* 1: the part of a public building where an audience sits 2: a room, hall, or building used for public gatherings

au-di-to-ry \ə-ˈdɪ-tōr-i-, -ˈtōr-i-/ *n* [ME *auditorie*, fr. L *auditorium* auditorium] 1: archaic: AUDIENCE 2: archaic: AUDITORIUM

au-di-to-ry adj [LL *auditorius*]: of, relating to, or experienced through hearing

auditory nerve n: either of the 8th pair of cranial nerves connecting the inner ear with the brain and transmitting impulses concerned with hearing and balance — *see* EAR illustration

au-felt \ə-ˈfɛlt/ *adj* [F, lit, to the point] 1: fully competent: CAPABLE 2: fully informed: FAMILIAR 3: socially correct

Auf-klä-rung \əuf-ˈklɪ-rʊŋ, -ˈklɛr-ʊŋ/ *n* [G]: ENLIGHTENMENT 2

au-fond \ə-ˈfɒnd/ *adv* [F]: at bottom: FUNDAMENTALLY **au-fur-der-ah-en** \əuf-ˈfɜr-ɔr-zə(-ə)n/ *interj* [G, lit, till seeing again] — *used* to express farewell

aug abbr augmentative

Aug abbr August

Auge-an \ə-ˈjɛ-ən/ *adj* [L *Augeas*, king of Elis, fr. Gk *Augeias*, fr. the legend that his stable, left neglected for 30 years, was finally cleaned by Hercules]: extremely formidable or difficult and occas distasteful (an ~ task)

Augean stable n: a condition or place marked by great accumulation of filth or corruption — *usu* used in pl (every government should attend to cleaning its own Augean stables)

au-gend \ə-ˈjend/ *n* [L *augendus*, gerundive of *augere* to increase — more at EKE]: a quantity to which an addend is added

au-ger \ə-ˈɡər/ *n* [ME, alter (resulting from incorrect division of a *nauger*) of *nauger*, fr. OE *nafogār*; akin to OHG *nabugār* auger, both fr. a prehistoric WGmc

NGmc compound whose constituents are represented by OE *nafu*, nave and *gār* spear — more at GORE] 1: a tool for boring holes in wood consisting of a shank with a crosswise handle for turning, a central tapered screw, and a pair of cutting lips 2: any of various instruments or devices made like an auger and used for boring (as in soil), forcing (as through a meat grinder), or for moving material (as in a snow thrower)

1 *augers* 1. 2 screw, 3 tapering pod

1 *aught* \ə-ˈt, -ˈtɪt/ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *dwiht*, fr. *d* ever + *whi* creature, thing — more at AYE, WIGHT] 1: archaic: ANYTHING 2: ALL (for ~ I care)

2 *aught adv*, *archaic*: at all

3 *aught n* [alter (resulting from incorrect division of a *naught*) of *naught*] 1: ZERO CIPHER 2: archaic: NONENTITY NOTHING

au-gite \ə-ˈɡɪt/ *n* [L *augites*, a precious stone, fr. Gk *augitis*] 1: a mineral consisting of an aluminous usu black or dark green pyroxene that is found in igneous rocks 2: PYROXENE — **au-git-ic** \ə-ˈɡɪt-ɪk/ *adj*

au-gment \ə-ˈɡment/ *vb* [ME *augmenten*, fr. MF *augmenter*, fr. LL *augmentare*, fr. *augmentum* increase, fr. *augere* to increase — more at EKE] *vi*: to become augmented ~ *vi* 1: to make (something well or adequately developed) greater, more numerous, larger, or more intense 2: to add an augment to *syn* *see* INCREASE *ant* abate — **au-gment-able** \ə-ˈɡment-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **au-gment-er** or **au-gment-er** \ə-ˈɡment-ər/ *n*

2 *au-gment* \ə-ˈɡment/ *n*: a vowel prefixed or a lengthening of the initial vowel to mark past time esp in Greek and Sanskrit verbs

au-gmen-ta-tion \ə-ˈɡmen-tā-shən, -men-/ *n* 1: the act or process of augmenting b: the state of being augmented 2: something that augments: ADDITION

1 *au-gmen-ta-tive* \ə-ˈɡmen-tə-tɪv/ *adj* 1: able to augment 2: indicating large size and sometimes awkwardness or unattractiveness — *used* of words and affixes, compare DIMINUTIVE

2 *augmentative n*: an augmentative word or affix

au-gment-ed \ə-ˈɡment-əd/ *adj*, of a musical interval: made one half step greater than major or perfect (an ~ fifth)

augmented matrix n: a matrix whose elements are the coefficients of a set of simultaneous linear equations with the constant terms of the equations entered in an added column

au-grat-in \ə-ˈɡrat-ɪn, -ɔ-, -ˈɡrat-/ *adj* [F, lit, with the burnt scrapings from the pan]: covered with bread crumbs, butter, and cheese and then browned

1 *augur* \ə-ˈɡʊr/ *n* [L, prob akin to L *augere*] 1: an official diviner of ancient Rome 2: one held to foretell events by omens

2 *augur vi* 1: to foretell esp from omens 2: to give promise of: PRESAGE (higher pay ~s a better future) ~ *vi*: to predict the future esp from omens

au-gu-ry \ə-ˈɡy-ri-, -ɡə-/ *n pl* -ries 1: divination from omens or portents or from chance events (as the fall of lots) 2: OMEN PORTENT

a about a kitten, or further a back a bake a col, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gli i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

respiratory system *n*: a system of organs subserving the function of respiration and in air-breathing vertebrates consisting typically of the lungs and their nervous and circulatory supply and the channels by which these are continuous with the outer air
respire *v* *tr*-spi(-s) *v* *re*-spired; *re*-spiring [ME *respiren*, fr. L *respire*, fr. *re*- + *spirare* to blow, breathe - more at SPIRIT] *vi* 1: BREATHE *specif*: to inhale and exhale air successively 2 of a cell or tissue: to take up oxygen and produce carbon dioxide through oxidation ~ *vi*: BREATHE

respirometer *\res-pə-'rām-ət-ər* *n*: an instrument for studying the character and extent of respiration - *res-pi-rom-ē-tric* *\rə-'mē-trik* *adj* - *res-pi-rom-ē-try* *\rə-'mē-trē* *n*
respite *\res-pot* *also* *n*-spit, *Brit* *usu* *'res-pit* *n* [ME *respit*, fr. OF, fr. ML *respius*, fr. L, act of looking back - more at RESPECT] 1: a period of temporary delay; *esp*: REPRIEVE *ib* 2: an interval of rest or relief *syn* see PAUSE

respite *vi* *re*-spit(-ed); *re*-spitting 1: to grant a respite to 2: to put off: DELAY

resplendence *\ri-'splen-dən(-t)s* *n*: the quality or state of being resplendent: SPLENDOR

resplendent *\ri-'splen-dən(-t)s* *n*: RESPLENDENCE

resplendent *(-dnt)* *adj* [L *resplendens*, *resplendens*, *pp* of *resplendere* to shine back, fr. *re*- + *splendere* to shine - more at SPLENDID]: shining brilliantly: characterized by a glowing splendor (how great and ~ a thing love could be - J. W. Krutch) *syn* see SPLENDID - *re*-splendently *adv*

respond *\ri-'spānd* *v* [MF *respondere*, fr. L *respondere* to promise in return, answer, fr. *re*- + *spondere* to promise - more at SPOUSE] *vi* 1: to say something in return: make an answer 2 *a*: to react in response *b*: to show favorable reaction (~ to surgery) 3: to be answerable (~ in damages) ~ *vi*: REPLY *syn* see ANSWER

respond *n*: an engaged pillar supporting an arch or closing a colonnade or arcade

respondent *\ri-'spānd(-nt)* *n* [L *respondens*, *respondens*, *pp* of *respondere*] 1: one who responds *a*: one who maintains a thesis in reply *b* (1): one who answers in various legal proceedings (as in equity cases) (2): the prevailing party in the lower court *c*: a person who responds to a poll 2: a reflex that occurs in response to a specific external stimulus (the knee jerk is a typical ~) - compare OPERANT

respondent *adj*: making response: RESPONSIVE, *esp*: being a respondent at law

respond-er *\ri-'spānd(-r)* *n*: one that responds; *esp*: the part of a transducer that transmits a radio signal

response *\ri-'spān(-t)s* *n* [ME & L; ME *response*, fr. MF *respon*, fr. L *respondere* to answer, fr. *re*- + *spondere* to promise] 1: an act of responding 2: something constituting a reply or a reaction *a*: a verse, phrase, or word sung or said by the people or choir after or in reply to the officiant in a liturgical service *b*: the activity or inhibition of previous activity of an organism or any of its parts resulting from stimulation *c*: the output of a transducer or detecting device resulting from a given input

responsibility *\ri-'spān(-t)s* *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being responsible *a*: moral, legal, or mental accountability *b*: RELIABILITY, TRUSTWORTHINESS 2: something for which one is responsible: BURDEN

responsibility *\ri-'spān(-t)s* *adj* 1 *a*: liable to be called on to answer *b* (1): liable to be called to account as the primary cause, motive, or agent (a committee ~ for the job) (2): being the cause or explanation (mechanical defects were ~ for the accident) *c*: liable to legal review or in case of fault to penalties 2 *a*: able to answer for one's conduct and obligations: TRUSTWORTHY *b*: able to choose for oneself between right and wrong 3: marked by or involving responsibility or accountability (~ financial policies) (*a* ~ job) 4: politically answerable; *esp*: required to submit to the electorate if defeated by the legislature - used *esp* of the British cabinet - *re*-responsibility *n* - *re*-responsibly *adv*

responsions *\ri-'spān(-chən-z)* *n* *pl*: an examination required for matriculation as an undergraduate at Oxford

responsive *\ri-'spān(-t)s* *adj* 1: giving response: constituting a response: ANSWERING (*a* ~ glance) (~ aggression) 2: quick to respond or react appropriately or sympathetically: SENSITIVE 3: using responses (~ worship) - *re*-responsively *adv* - *re*-responsiveness *n*

responsory *\ri-'spān(-t)s* *adj* *n*, *pl* -ries: a set of verses and responses sung or said after or during a lesson

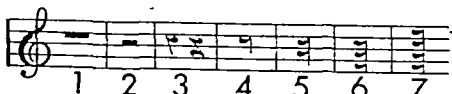
responsum *\ri-'spān(-t)s* *n*, *pl* -sa *\-sə* [NL, fr. L, reply, formal opinion of a juriconsult]: a written decision from a rabbinic authority in response to a submitted question or problem

res publica *\(rə-'spu-bli-ka)* *n* [L - more at REPUBLIC] 1: COMMONWEALTH, STATE, REPUBLIC 2: COMMONWEAL

resentment *\res-'ānt(-mānt)* *n* [F, *resentir*, fr. *ressentir* to resent]: resentment expressed indirectly *esp* by belittling the values held by the hated individual

rest *\rest* *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *rusta* rest, *ruowa* calm, Gk *erōtē* respite] 1: REPOSE, SLEEP *specif*: a bodily state characterized by minimal functional and metabolic activities - compare PARADOXICAL SLEEP 2 *a*: freedom from activity or labor *b*: a state of motionlessness or inactivity *c*: the repose of death 3: a place for resting or lodging 4: peace of mind or spirit 5 *a* (1): a rhythmic silence in music (2): a character representing such a silence *b*: a brief pause in reading 6: something used for support - at rest 1: resting or reposing *esp* in sleep or death 2: QUIESCENT, MOTIONLESS 3: free of anxieties

rest *v* 1 *a*: to get rest by lying down; *esp*: SLEEP *b*: to lie dead 2: to cease from action or motion: refrain from labor or exertion 3: to be free from anxiety or disturbance 4: to sit or lie fixed or supported (a column ~ on its pedestal) 5 *a*: to remain confident: TRUST (cannot ~ on that assumption) *b*: to be based or founded (the verdict ~ed on several sound precedents) 6: to remain for action or accomplishment (the answer ~s with him) 7 of farmland: to remain idle or uncropped 8: to bring



rests 5a(2) 1 whole, 2 half, 3 quarter, 4 eighth, 5 sixteenth, 6 thirty-second, 7 sixty-fourth

to an end voluntarily the introduction of evidence in a law case ~ *vi* 1: to give rest to 2: to set at rest 3: to place on or against a support 4 *a*: to cause to be firmly fixed (~ed all hope in his son) *b*: to stop voluntarily from presenting evidence pertinent to (a case at law) - *rester* *n*

rester *n* [ME *reste*, lit, stoppage, short for *aresta*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *arrestare* to arrest]: a projection or attachment on the side of the breastplate of medieval armor for supporting the butt of a lance

rester *n* [ME, fr. MF *reste*, fr. *rester* to remain, fr. L *restare*, lit, to stand back, fr. *re*- + *stare* to stand - more at STAND]: something that remains over: REMAINDER (ate the ~ of the candy) - for the rest: with regard to remaining issues or needs

re-stage *\(rē-'stā)* *vi*: to present again or anew on the stage
re-start *\(rē-'stārt)* *vi* 1: to start anew 2: to resume (as an activity) after interruption ~ *vi*: to resume operation - *re*-startable *\-ə-bəl* *adj*

re-start *\rē-'stārt*, *(rē-'stā)* *n*: the act or an instance of restarting

re-state *\(rē-'stāt)* *vi*: to state again or in another way

re-state-ment *\-mənt* *n* 1: the act of restating 2: something that is restated

res-tau-rant *\res-(t-)rənt, -tə-rānt, -tərm* *n* [F, fr. *pp* of *restaurer* to restore, fr. L *restaurare*]: a public eating place

res-tau-rateur *\res-(t-)rə-tor* *also* *res-tau-ran-tyor* *\-rān-ty* *n* [F *restaurateur*, fr. LL *restaurator* restorer, fr. L *restauratus*, *pp* of *restaurare*]: the operator or proprietor of a restaurant

rest-ful *\rest-'fəl* *adj* 1: marked by, affording, or suggesting rest and repose (*a* ~ color scheme) 2: being at rest: QUIET *syn* see COMFORTABLE - *rest-fully* *\-fəl-ē* *adv* - *rest-ful-ness* *n*

rest home *n*: an establishment that provides housing and general care for the aged or the convalescent

rest house *n*: a building used for shelter by travelers

resting *adj* 1: being or characterized by dormancy: QUIESCENT (*a* ~ spore) (bulbs in the ~ state) 2: not undergoing or marked by division: VEGETATIVE (*a* ~ nucleus)

rest-itu-te *\res-(t-)tyūt* *v* *tut*-ed; *tut*-ing [L *restitutus*, *pp* of *restituere* to restore, fr. *re*- + *statuere* to set up - more at STATUTE] 1: an act of restoring or a condition of being restored *a*: a restoration of something to its rightful owner *b*: a making good of or giving an equivalent for some injury 2: a legal action serving to cause restoration of a previous state

rest-itu-tion *\res-(t-)tyū-shən* *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *restitutio*, *restitutio*, fr. *restitutus*, *pp* of *restituere* to restore, fr. *re*- + *statuere* to set up - more at STATUTE] 1: an act of restoring or a condition of being restored *a*: a restoration of something to its rightful owner *b*: a making good of or giving an equivalent for some injury 2: a legal action serving to cause restoration of a previous state

rest-less *\rest-'ləs* *adj* [ME, fr. MF *restif*, fr. *rester* to stop behind, remain] 1: stubbornly resisting control: BALKY 2: marked by restlessness: FIDGETY *syn* see CONTRARY - *rest-less-ly* *adv* - *rest-less-ness* *n*

rest-less *\rest-'ləs* *adj* 1: lacking or giving no rest: UNEASY (*a* ~ night) 2: continuously moving: UNQUIET (the ~ sea) 3: characterized by or manifesting unrest *esp* of mind (~ pacing), *also*: CHANGEFUL, DISCONTENTED - *rest-less-ly* *adv* - *rest-less-ness* *n*

rest mass *n*: the mass of a body exclusive of additional mass acquired by the body when in motion according to the theory of relativity

re-stor-able *\ri-'stōr-ə-bəl, -stōr-* *adj*: fit for restoring or reclaiming

re-stor-al *\-əl* *n*: RESTORATION

re-stor-a-tion *\res-(t-)rə-shən* *n* 1: an act of restoring or the condition of being restored *a*: a bringing back to a former position or condition: REINSTATEMENT (the ~ of peace) *b*: RESTITUTION *c*: a restoring to an unimpaired or improved condition (the ~ of a painting) *d*: the replacing of missing teeth or crowns 2: something that is restored, *specif*: a representation or reconstruction of the original form (as of a fossil or a building) 3 *cap* *a*: the reestablishing of the monarchy in England in 1660 under Charles II *b*: the period in English history usu. held to coincide with the reign of Charles II but sometimes to extend through the reign of James II

re-stor-a-tive *\ri-'stōr-ət-iv, -stōr-* *adj*: of or relating to restoration, *esp*: having power to restore - *re*-stor-atively *adv* - *re*-stor-ative-ness *n*

re-stor-ative *n*: something that serves to restore to consciousness, vigor, or health

re-stor-e *\ri-'stōr(-ə)r, -stōr(-ə)* *v* *re*-stored; *re*-storing [ME *restoren*, fr. OF *restorer*, fr. L *restaurare* to renew, rebuild, alter, of *instaurare* to renew - more at STORE] 1: to give back: RETURN 2: to put or bring back into existence or use 3: to bring back to or put back into a former or original state: RENEW 4: to put again in possession of something *syn* see RENEW - *re*-stor-er *n*

re-strain *\ri-'strān* *v* [ME *restrainen*, fr. MF *restrindre*, fr. L *restringere* to restrain, restrict, fr. *re*- + *stringere* to bind tight - more at STRAIN] 1 *a*: to prevent from doing, exhibiting, or expressing something (~ed the boy from jumping) *b*: to limit,

ə'abut *kitten or farther a back ă bake ă cot, cōt
 ă out č chun o less ă easy ă gift ă trip ă the
 ă joke č ging ă flow o flaw ă coin th thun th thus
 ă loot ă foot y yet yă few -yă furious -zh vision

restrain, or keep under control (he found it hard to ~ his anger) 2 : to moderate or limit the force, effect, development, or full exercise of (~ trade) 3 : to deprive of liberty; esp : to place under arrest or restraint — **re-strain-able** \-'strā-nə-bəl/ **adj** — **re-strain-er** **n**

syn RESTRAIN, CHECK, CURB, BRIDLE *shared meaning* **impel** : to hold back from or control in doing something **ant** **impel**, incite, activate, abandon (*oneself*)

re-strained \ri-'strānd/ **adj** : marked by restraint : being without excess or extravagance — **re-strained-ly** \-'strā-nəd-lē/ **adv**

restraining order **n** : a preliminary legal order sometimes issued to keep a situation unchanged pending decision upon an application for an injunction

re-straint \ri-'strānt/ **n** [ME, fr MF *restrainte*, fr *restrindre*] 1 **a** : an act of restraining : the state of being restrained **b** (1) : a means of restraining : a restraining force or influence (2) : a device that restricts movement (a ~ for children riding in cars) 2 : a control over the expression of one's emotions or thoughts

re-strict \ri-'strikt/ **vt** [L *restrictus*, pp of *restringere*] 1 : to confine within bounds : RESTRAIN 2 : to place under restrictions as to use or distribution **syn** see LIMIT

re-stricted **adj** : subject or subjected to restriction as **a** : not general : LIMITED (the decision had a ~ effect) **b** : available to the use of particular groups or specifi excluding others (a ~ neighborhood) **c** : not intended for general circulation or release (a ~ document) — **re-stricted-ly** **adv**

re-strict-ion \ri-'strikt-shən/ **n** 1 : something that restricts as **a** : a regulation that restricts or restrains (~s for hunters) **b** : a limitation on the use or enjoyment of property or a facility 2 : an act of restricting : the condition of being restricted

re-strict-ion-ism \-'strikt-iz-əm/ **n** : a policy or philosophy favoring restriction (as of trade) — **re-strict-ion-ist** \-'strikt-iz-əm/ **adj** or **n**

re-strict-ive \ri-'strikt-iv/ **adj** 1 **a** : of or relating to restriction **b** : serving or tending to restrict (~ regulations) 2 : limiting the reference of a modified word or phrase (~ clause) 3 : prohibiting further negotiation — **re-strictive** **n** — **re-strict-ive-ly** **adv** — **re-strict-ive-ness** **n**

re-strike \('rē-'stri:k, 'rē-/ **n** : a coin or medal struck from an original die at some time after the original issue

rest room **n** : a room or suite of rooms providing personal facilities (as toilets)

re-structure \('rē-'strək-čər/ **vt** : to change the makeup, organization, or pattern of ~ **vi** : to restructure something

re-study \('rē-'stud-ē/ **vt** : to study again or anew : make a new appraisal or evaluation of — **re-study** **n**

re-sult \ri-'zalt/ **vi** [ME *resulien*, fr ML *resultare*, fr L, to rebound, fr *re-* + *salutare* to leap — more at SALUTATION] **vi** : to proceed or arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion : have an issue or result (injuries ~ing from skung) 2 : REVERT 2

result **n** 1 : something that results as a consequence, issue, or conclusion, also : beneficial or tangible effect : FRUIT 2 : something obtained by calculation or investigation (showed us the ~ of the calculations) **syn** see EFFECT — **re-sult-ful** \-'sɒl/ **adj** — **re-sult-ful-ness** **n** — **re-sult-less** \-'ləs/ **adj**

re-sult-ant \ri-'zalt-'nt/ **adj** : derived from or resulting from something else — **re-sult-ant-ly** **adv**

resultant **n** : something that results : OUTCOME, specifi : the single vector that is the sum of a given set of vectors

re-sume \ri-'zɪm/ **vb** **re-sumed**; **re-sum-ing** [ME *resumen*, fr MF or L, MF *resumer*, fr L *resumere*, fr *re-* + *sumere* to take up, take — more at CONSUME] **vi** 1 : to assume or take again : REOCCUPY (resumed his seat by the fire — Thomas Hardy) 2 : to return to or begin again after interruption (resumed her work) 3 : to take back to oneself 4 : to pick up again 5 REITERATE, SUMMARIZE ~ **vi** : to begin again something interrupted

re-su-me or **re-su-me** or **re-su-mé** \rē-'zə-mē, rē-'zə-'also 'rāz- or 'rāz-/ **n** [F *résumé*, fr pp of *résumer* to resume, summarize] : SUMMARY, specifi : a short account of one's career and qualifications prepared typically by an applicant for a position

re-sump-tion \ri-'zəm(p)-shən/ **n** [ME, fr MF or LL, MF *resumptio*, fr LL *resumptio*, *resumptio*, fr L *resumpere*, pp of *resumere*] 1 : an act or instance of resuming : RESUMPTION 2 : a return to payment in specie

re-su-pi-nate \ri-'sɪ-pə-nāt/ **adj** [L *resupinatus*, pp of *resupinare* to bend back to a supine position, fr *re-* + *supinus* supine] 1 : inverted in position 2 : having or being a hyphal mat on the substrate with the hymenium at the periphery or over the whole surface (~ fungi)

re-su-pi-na-tion \ri-'sɪ-pə-nā-shən/ **n** : a twisting to an inverted or apparently inverted position

re-su-pi-ne \rē-'sɪ-pīn/ **adj** [L *resupinus*, back-formation fr *resupinare*] : SUPINE 1

re-sup-ply \rē-'sɪ-plī/ **vt** : to supply again : provide anew with supplies — **re-sup-ply** **n**

re-sur-face \('rē-'sɜr-fəs/ **vt** : to provide with a new or fresh surface ~ **vi** : to come again to the surface (as of the water), broadly : to appear or show up again

re-surge \ri-'sɜr/ **vi** **re-surged**; **re-surg-ing** [L *resurgere*] : to undergo a resurgence

re-sur-gence \ri-'sɜr-jən(t)s/ **n** : a rising again into life, activity, or prominence : RENASCENCE

re-sur-gent \-jən(t)/ **adj** [L *resurgens*, *resurgens*, prp of *resurgere*] : undergoing or tending to produce resurgence

re-sur-rect \rē-'sɜr-'rek(t)/ **vi** [back-formation fr *resurrection*] 1 : to raise from the dead 2 : to bring to view, attention, or use again

re-sur-rec-tion \rē-'sɜr-'rek-shən/ **n** [ME, fr LL *resurrectione*, *resurrectio* act of rising from the dead, fr *resurrectus*, pp of *resurgere* to rise from the dead, fr L, to rise again, fr *re-* + *surgere* to rise — more at SURGE] 1 **a** : the rising of Christ from the dead **b** : often cap : the rising again to life of all the human dead before the final judgment **c** : the state of one risen from the dead 2 : RESURGENCE, REVIVAL 3 *Christian Science* : a spiritualization of thought : material belief that yields to spiritual understanding — **re-sur-rec-tion-al** \-'shənəl, -shən-'l/ **adj**

re-sur-rec-tion-ist \-'sh(ə)-məst/ **n** 1 : BODY SNATCHER 2 : one who resurrects

re-sus-ci-tate \ri-'sɜs-ə-'tāt/ **vb** **re-tated**; **re-tat-ing** [L *resuscitatus*, pp of *resuscitare*, lit, to stir up again, fr *re-* + *suscitare* to stir up, fr *sub-*, *sus-* up + *clare* to put in motion, *atir* — more at SUB, CITE] **vt** : to revive from apparent death or from unconsciousness, also

REVITALIZE ~ **vi** : to come to : REVIVE — **re-sus-ci-ta-tion** \ri-'sɜs-ə-'tā-shən, -tē-/ **n** — **re-sus-ci-ta-tive** \ri-'sɜs-ə-'tāt-iv/ **adj**

re-sus-ci-ta-tor \ri-'sɜs-ə-'tāt-ər/ **n** : one that resuscitates, specifi : an apparatus used to restore the respiration of a partially asphyxiated person

ret \rēt/ **vb** **ret-ted**; **ret-t-ing** [ME *reten*, fr. MD] **vi** : to soak (as flax) to loosen the fiber from the woody tissue ~ **vi** : to become retted

ret **abbr** 1 **retain** 2 **retired** 3 **return**

re-ta-ble \rē-'tā-bəl, 'ret-ə-bəl/ **n** [F, fr. Sp *retablo*, deriv. of L *retro-* + *tabula* board, tablet] : a raised shelf above an altar for the altar cross, the altar lights, and flowers

re-tail \rē-'tāl, esp for 2 also ri-'tā(ə)/ **vb** [ME *retallen*, fr MF *retailier* to cut back, divide into pieces, fr OF, fr *re-* + *tailier* to cut — more at TAILOR] **vt** 1 : to sell in small quantities directly to the ultimate consumer 2 : TELL, RETELL ~ **vi** : to sell at retail — **re-tail-er** **n**

re-tail \rē-'tāl/ **n** : the sale of commodities or goods in small quantities to ultimate consumers — **at retail** 1 : at a retailer's price 2 : RETAIL

re-tail \rē-'tāl/ **adj** : of, relating to, or engaged in the sale of commodities at retail (~ trade)

re-tail \rē-'tāl/ **adv** : in small quantities : from a retailer

re-tail-ing \rē-'tāl-ɪŋ/ **n** : the activities involved in the selling of goods to ultimate consumers for personal or household consumption

re-tain \ri-'tān/ **vt** [ME *reteinen*, *retainen*, fr MF *retenir*, fr L *retinere* to hold back, keep, restrain, fr *re-* + *tenere* to hold — more at THIN] 1 **a** : to keep in possession or use **b** : to keep in one's pay or service, specifi : to employ by paying a retainer **c** : to keep in mind or memory : REMEMBER 2 : to hold secure or intact (lead ~s heat) **syn** see KEEP

retained object **n** : an object in a passive construction (me in a book was given me and book in I was given a book are retained objects)

re-tain-er \ri-'tā-nər/ **n** [ME *retelner* act of withholding, fr *retainen* + AF *-er* (as in *weyver* waiver)] 1 : the act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer, counselor, or adviser 2 : a fee paid to a lawyer or professional adviser for advice or services or for a claim on his services in case of need

retainer **n** (**retain**) 1 : one that retains 2 **a** : a person attached or owing service to a household, esp : SERVANT **b** : EMPLOYEE 3 : any of various devices used for holding something

re-take \('rē-'tāk, 'ri-'tɔk 'tāk, 'tāk-ən, 'tāk-ən-/ **vt** : to take or receive again 2 : RECAPTURE 3 : to photograph again

re-take \rē-'tāk/ **n** : a second photographing or photograph

re-tal-i-ate \ri-'tāl-ē-'āt, 'rē-'at-əd; -at-ing/ [LL *retaliatus*, pp of *retaliare*, fr L *re-* + *tallio* legal retaliation] **vt** : to repay (as an injury) in kind ~ **vi** : to return like for like, esp : to get revenge **syn** see RECOMPENSATE — **re-tal-i-a-tion** \ri-'tāl-ē-'ā-shən, -tāk-ɪŋ/ **n** — **re-tal-i-a-tive** \ri-'tāl-ē-'āt-iv/ **adj** — **re-tal-i-a-to-ry** \-'tāl-yə-'tɔr-ē-, -tāl-ē-, -tɔr-əd/ **adj**

re-tard \ri-'tārd/ **vb** [L *retardare*, fr *re-* + *tardus* slow] **vt** 1 : to slow up esp by preventing or hindering advance or accomplishment : IMPEDE 2 : to delay academic progress by failure to promote ~ **vi** : to undergo retardation **syn** see DELAY **ant** **accelerate**, advance, further — **re-tard-er** **n**

re-tard **n** : a holding back or slowing down : RETARDATION

re-tar-dant \ri-'tārd-'nt/ **adj** : serving or tending to retard (flames, retardant fabrics) — **re-tar-dant** **n**

re-tar-date \ri-'tārd-'āt, -ət/ **n** : a mentally retarded person

re-tar-da-tion \rē-'tārd-'ā-shən, -rē-/ **n** 1 : an act or instance of retarding 2 : the extent to which something is retarded 3 : a musical suspension, specifi : one that resolves upward 4 **a** : an abnormal slowness of thought or action, also : less than normal intellectual competence usu characterized by an IQ of less than 70 **b** : slowness in development or progress

re-tar-ded \ri-'tārd-'əd/ **adj** : slow or limited in intellectual or emotional development or academic progress

retch \rēch, esp Brit 'rēch/ **vb** (assumed) ME *rechen* to spit, retch, fr OE *hræcan* to spit, hawk, akin to L *crepare* to rattle — more at RAVEN] **vi** : to make an effort to vomit ~ **vi** : VOMIT — **retch** **n**

ret **abbr** 1 **retained** 2 **retired** 3 **returned**

re-tē \rēt-ē, 'rēt-ē, n pl rē-tē \rēt-ē-, 'rēt-/ [NL, fr L, net — more at RETINA] 1 : a network esp. of blood vessels or nerves : PLEXUS 2 : an anatomical part resembling or including a network

re-tell \('rē-'tel/ **vt** **re-told** \-'tɔld/, -telling/ 1 : to count again 2 : to tell again or in another form

re-tell-ing **n** : a new version of a story (a ~ of a Greek legend)

re-tom \rē-'tɔm, 'ret-əm/ **n** [Ar *ratam*] : a desert shrub (*Retama retam*) of western Asia that is the juniper of the Old Testament and has tiny white flowers

re-ten-e \rē-'tēn, 'rēt-ēn/ **n** [Gk *rhētinē* resin] : a crystalline hydrocarbon $C_{15}H_{12}$, isolated esp. from pine tar and fossil resins or prepared artificially

re-ten-tion \ri-'ten-shən/ **n** [ME *retencioun*, fr L *retentio*, *retentio*, fr *retentus*, pp of *retinere* to retain — more at RETAIN] 1 **a** : the act of retaining : the state of being retained **b** : abnormal retaining of a fluid or secretion in a body cavity 2 **a** : power of retaining : RETENTIVENESS **b** : an ability to retain things in mind, specifi : a preservation of the aftereffects of experience and learning that makes recall or recognition possible 3 : something retained

re-tent-ive \ri-'tent-iv/ **adj** : having the power, property, or capacity of retaining (soils ~ of moisture); esp : retaining knowledge easily — **re-tent-ive-ly** **adv** — **re-tent-ive-ness** **n**

retentiv-ty \rē-tēn-tiv-ə-tē, rē- n: the power of retaining; specif: the capacity for retaining magnetism after the action of the magnetizing force has ceased

re-test (\rē-'tēst) v: to test again

re-test (\rē-'tēst, (\rē-) n: a repeated test

re-think (\rē-'thɪŋk) v: to think about again; RECONSIDER ~ vi: to engage in reconsideration — **re-thinker** (\rē-'thɪŋk-er) n

re-tic-u-lus (\rē-tī-'kū-ləs) n, pl -i (-ē) [L, fr. rete net]: a Roman gladiator armed with a net and a trident

reticence (\rē-tə-'sɪn(t)s) n: 1: the quality or state of being reticent 2: RESERVE, RESTRAINT 2: an instance of being reticent

reticent (\rē-'sɪnt) n, pl -cēs: RETICENCE

reticulate (\rē-'tik-ū-lət) v: 1: to divide, mark, or construct so as to form a network 2: to distribute (as electricity, water, or goods) by a network ~ vi: to become reticulated

reticulation (\rē-'tik-ū-lə-'shən) n: a reticulated formation

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turn at bat in baseball 4: to win permanent possession of (as a trophy) **syn** see GO

retired (\rē-'tīəd) adj: 1: SECLUDED (~ village) 2: withdrawn from one's position or occupation: having concluded one's working or professional career 3: received by or due to one in retirement — **retired-ly** (\rē-'tīəd-lē, -tī-) adv — **retired-ness** (\rē-'tīəd-nəs) n

retiree (\rē-'tī-ri) n: a person who has retired from his vocation or profession

retirement (\rē-'tī-ri-mənt) n: 1: an act of retiring: the state of being retired b: withdrawal from one's position or occupation or from active working life c: the age at which one normally retires (reached ~ but was asked to work another year) 2: a place of seclusion or privacy

retirement adj: of, relating to, or designed for retired persons

retiring (\rē-'tī-riŋ) adj: RESERVED, SHY — **retiring-ly** (\rē-'tī-riŋ-lē) adv — **retiring-ness** n

re-tool (\rē-'tūl) v: 1: to reequip with tools 2: REORGANIZE

re-tort (\rē-'tɔrt) v: 1: to requip with tools 2: REORGANIZE

re-tort (\rē-'tɔrt) v: 1: to requip with tools 2: REORGANIZE

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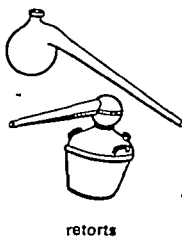
re-tort (\rē-'tɔrt) v: 1: to requip with tools 2: REORGANIZE

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retorts

re-touch (\rē-'təʃ, (\rē-) n: the act, process, or an instance of retouching, esp: the retouching of a new growth of hair

re-trace (\rē-'treɪs) v: 1: to trace again or back

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re-treat (\rē-'tri:t) n: 1: to draw back, fr. re- + trahere to draw — more at DRAW 1 a (1): an act or process of withdrawing esp from what is difficult, dangerous, or disagreeable (2): the process of receding from a position or state attained (the ~ of a glacier) (the slow ~ of an epidemic) b (1): the used, forced withdrawal of troops from an enemy or from an advanced position (2): a signal for retreating c (1): a signal given by bugle at the beginning of a military flag-lowering ceremony (2): a military flag-lowering ceremony 2: a place of privacy or safety: REFUGE 3: a period of group withdrawal for prayer, meditation, study, and instruction under a director

re-treat v: 1: to make a retreat: WITHDRAW 2: to slope backward ~ vi: to draw or lead back: REMOVE, specif: to move (a piece) back in chess **syn** see REcede — **re-treat-er** n

re-treat-ant (\rē-'tri:t-ənt) n: one who is on a religious retreat

re-trench (\rē-'trɛnʃ) v: 1: to cut down: RE-

re-trencher (\rē-'trɛnʃ-er) n: one who is on a religious retreat

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rum-ple \ˈrʌm-pəl\ *n*: FOLD, WRINKLE
rumple *vb* **rum-pled**; **rum-pling** \-p(ə)-lɪŋ\ [D *rompelen*; akin to OHG *rimpfan* to wrinkle, *L. curvus* curved] *vt* 1: WRINKLE, CRUMPLE 2: to make unkempt: TOSSE (his hair) ~ *vi*: to become rumpled
rum-ply \ˈrʌm-p(ə)-lɪ\ *adj* **rum-plier**; **est**: having rumples
rum-pus \ˈrʌm-pʊs\ *n* (origin unknown): a usu. noisy commotion
rumpus room *n*: a room usu. in the basement of a home that is used for games, parties, and recreation
rum-runner \ˈrʌm-rʌn-ər\ *n*: a person or ship engaged in bringing prohibited liquor ashore or across a border — **rum-running** \-rʌn-ɪŋ\ *adj*
run \rʌn\ *vb* **ran** \rʌn\; **run**; **run-ning** [ME *ronnen*, alter. of *rennen*, *v.i.* (fr. OE *iernan*, *rinnan* & ON *rinna*) & of *rennen*, *v.t.*, fr. ON *renna*; akin to OHG *rinnan*, *v.i.*, to run, OE *risan* to rise] *vi* 1 *a*: to go faster than a walk; *specif*: to go steadily by springing steps so that both feet leave the ground for an instant in each step *b* of a horse: to move at a fast gallop *c*: FLEE, RETREAT, ESCAPE (dropped his gun and ran) *d*: to utilize a running play on offense — used of a football team 2 *a*: to go without restraint: move freely about at will (let his chickens ~ loose) *b*: to keep company: CONSORT (a ram running with ewes) (ran with a wild crowd when he was young) *c*: to sail before the wind in distinction from reaching or sailing close-hauled *d*: ROAM, ROVE (running about with no overcoat) 3 *a*: to go rapidly or hurriedly: HASTEN (~ and fetch the doctor) *b*: to go in urgency or distress: RESORT (~ to his mother at every little difficulty) *c*: to make a quick, easy, or casual trip or visit (ran over to borrow some sugar) 4 *a*: to contend in a race *b*: to enter into an election contest 5 *a*: to move on or as if on wheels: GLIDE (file drawers running on ball bearings) *b*: to roll forward rapidly or freely *c*: to pass or slide freely (a rope ~s through the pulley) *d*: to travel lengthwise (stockings guaranteed not to ~) 6: to sing or play a musical passage quickly (~ up the scale) 7 *a*: to go back and forth: PLY (the train ~s between New York and Washington) *b* of fish: to migrate or move in schools; *esp*: to ascend a river to spawn 8 *a*: TURN, ROTATE (a swiftly running grindstone) *b*: FUNCTION, OPERATE (the engine ~s on gasoline) 9 *a*: to continue in force or operation (the contract has two more years to ~) *b*: to accompany as a valid obligation or right (a right-of-way that ~s with the land) *c*: to continue to accrue or become payable (interest on the loan ~s from July 1st) 10: to pass from one state to another (~ into debt) 11 *a*: to flow rapidly or under pressure *b*: MELT, FUSE *c*: SPREAD, DISSOLVE (colors guaranteed not to ~) *d*: to discharge pus or serum (a running sore) 12 *a*: to develop rapidly in some specific direction; *esp*: to throw out an elongated shoot of growth *b*: to tend to produce or develop a specified quality or feature (they ~ to big noses in that family) 13 *a*: to lie in or take a certain direction (the boundary line ~s east) *b*: to lie or extend in relation to something *c*: to go back: REACH (1) to be in a certain form or expression (the letter ~s as follows) (2) to be in a certain order of succession 14 *a*: to occur persistently (musical talent ~s in his family) *b*: to remain of a specified size, character, or quality (profits were running high) *c*: to exist or occur in a continuous range of variation (shades ~ from white to dark gray) *d*: to play on a stage a number of successive days or nights (the musical ran for six months) 15 *a*: to spread or pass quickly from point to point (chills ran up his spine) *b*: to be current: CIRCULATE (speculation ran rife on who would win) ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to cause (an animal) to go rapidly: ride or drive fast *b*: to bring to a specified condition by or as if by running (ran himself to death) *c*: to go in pursuit of: HUNT, CHASE (dogs that ~ deer) *d*: to follow the trail of backward: TRACE (ran the rumor to its source) *e*: to enter, register, or enroll as a contestant in a race *f*: to put forward as a candidate for office 2 *a*: to drive (livestock) *esp*: to a grazing place *b*: to provide pasture for (livestock) *c*: to keep or maintain (livestock) on or as if on pasture 3 *a*: to pass over or traverse with speed *b*: to accomplish or perform by or as if by running (ran a great race) (running errands for a bank) *c*: to slip through or past (~ a blockade) 4 *a*: to cause to penetrate or enter: THRUST (ran a splinter into his toe) *b*: STITCH *c*: to cause to pass: LEAD (~ a wire in from the antenna) *d*: to cause to collide (ran his head into a post) *e*: SMUGGLE (~ guns) 5: to cause to pass lightly or quickly over, along, or into something (ran his eye down the list) 6 *a*: to cause or allow (as a vehicle or a vessel) to go in a specified manner or direction (ran his car off the road) *b*: OPERATE (~ a lathe) *c*: to carry on: MANAGE, CONDUCT (~ a factory) 7 *a*: to be full of or drenched with (streets ran blood) *b*: CONTAIN, ASSAY 8: to cause to move or flow in a specified way or into a specified position (~ cards into a file) 9 *a*: to melt and cast in a mold (~ bullets) *b*: TREAT, PROCESS, REFINER (~ oil in a still) (~ a problem through a computer) 10: to make oneself liable to: INCUR (ran the risk of discovery) 11: to mark out: DRAW (~ a contour line on a map) 12: to permit (as charges) to accumulate before settling (~ on account at the grocery) 13 *a*: to run off (a book to be ~ on lightweight paper) *b*: to carry in a printed medium: PRINT 14 *a*: to make (a series of counts) without a miss (~ 19 in an inning in billiards) *b*: to lead winning cards of (a suit) successively 15: to make (a golf ball) roll forward after alighting — **run across**: to meet with or discover by chance — **run after**: 1: PURSUE, CHASE; *esp*: to seek the company of 2: to take up with: FOLLOW (run after new theories) — **run against**: 1: to meet suddenly or unexpectedly 2: to work or take effect unfavorably to: DISFAVOR, OPPOSE — **run a temperature**: to have a fever — **run false**: to save distance by running directly for the game instead of following the scent or track — **run foul of**: 1: to collide with (ran foul of a hidden reef) 2: to come into conflict with (run foul of the law) — **run into**: 1 *a*: to change or transform into: BECOME *b*: to merge with *c*: to mount up to (his yearly income often runs into six figures) 2 *a*: to collide with: ENCOUNTER, MEET (ran into an old classmate the other day) — **run rings around**: to show marked superiority over: defeat decisively or overwhelmingly — **run riot**: 1: to act wildly or without restraint 2: to

occur in profusion — **run short**: to become insufficient — **run short of**: to use up — **run to**: to mount up to (the book runs to 500 pages) — **run upon**: to run across: meet with
run *n* 1 *a*: an act or the action of running: continued rapid movement *b*: a quickened gallop *c* (1): the act of migrating or ascending a river to spawn (2): an assemblage of fish that migrate or ascend a river to spawn *d*: a running race (a mile ~) *e*: a score made in baseball by a runner reaching home plate safely *f*: strength or ability to run (two laps took most of the ~ out of him) *g*: a gain of a yard. specified distance made on a running play in football (a 25-yard ~) 2 *a* chiefly Midland: CREEK 2 *b*: something that flows in the course of a certain operation or during a certain time (the first ~ of sap in sugar maples) 3 *a*: the stern of the underwater body of a ship from where it begins to curve or slope upward and inward *b*: the direction in which a vein of ore lies *c*: a direction of secondary or minor cleavage: GRAIN (the ~ of a mass of granite) *d* (1): the horizontal distance covered by a flight of steps (2): the horizontal distance from the wall plate to the center line of a building *e*: general tendency or direction 4: a continuous series esp. of things of identical or similar sort: as *a*: a rapid passage up or down a scale in vocal or instrumental music *b*: a number of rapid small dance steps executed in even tempo *c*: the act of making successively a number of successful shots or strokes; also: the score thus made (a ~ of 20 in billiards) *d*: an unbroken course of performances or showings *e*: a set of consecutive measurements, readings, or observations *f*: persistent and heavy demands from depositors, creditors, or customers (a ~ on a bank) *g*: SEQUENCE 2b 5: the quantity of work turned out in a continuous operation (a newspaper press ~) 6: the usual or normal kind, character, type, or group (the average ~ of students) 7 *a*: the distance covered in a period of continuous traveling or sailing *b*: a course or route esp. if mapped out and traveled with regularity: TRIP *c*: a news reporter's regular territory: BEAT *d*: the distance a golf ball travels after touching the ground *e*: freedom of movement in or access to a place or area (has the ~ of the house) 8 *a*: the period during which a machine or plant is in continuous operation *b*: the use of machinery for a single set of processing procedures (a computer ~) 9 *a*: a way, track, or path frequented by animals *b*: an enclosure for livestock where they may feed or exercise *c* Austral (1): a large area of land used for grazing (a sheep ~) (2): RANCH, STATION (run-holder) *d*: an inclined passageway 10: an inclined course (as for skiing or bobsledding) *b*: a support (as a track, pipe, or trough) on which something runs 11 *a*: a ravel in a knitted fabric (as in hosiery) caused by the breaking of stitches *b*: a paint defect caused by excessive flow — in the long run: in the course of sufficiently prolonged time, trial, or experience — in the short run: in the immediate future — on the run 1: in haste: without pausing 2: in retreat: running away
run adj 1 *a*: being in a melted state (~ butter) *b*: made from molten material: cast in a mold (~ metal) 2 of fish: having made a migration or spawning run (a fresh ~ salmon) 3: exhausted or winded from running
run-about \ˈrʌn-ə-baʊt\ *n* 1: one who wanders about: STRAY 2: a light open wagon, roadster, or motorboat
run-a-gate \ˈrʌn-ə-gāt\ *n* [alter. of *renegade*, fr. ML *renegatus* — more at RENEGADE] 1: FUGITIVE, RUNAWAY 2: VAGABOND
run along *vi*: to go away: be on one's way: DEPART
run-around \ˈrʌn-ə-raʊnd\ *n* 1: matter typeset in shortened measure to run around something (as a cut) 2: deceptive or delaying action esp. in response to a request
run-away \ˈrʌn-ə-wā\ *n* 1: FUGITIVE 2: the act of running away out of control; also: something (as a horse) that is running out of control 3: a one-sided or overwhelming victory
runaway adj 1 *a*: running away: FUGITIVE *b*: leaving to gain special advantages (as lower wages) or avoid disadvantages (as governmental or union restrictions) (~ shipping firms) 2: accomplished by elopement or during flight 3: won by or having a long lead 4: subject to uncontrolled changes (~ inflation)
run away \ˈrʌn-ə-wā\ *vi* 1 *a*: FLEE, DESERT *b*: to leave home; *esp*: ELOPE 2: to run out of control: STAMPEDE, BOLT 3: to gain a substantial lead: win by a large margin — **run away with** 1: to take away in haste or secretly; *esp*: STEAL 2: to outshine the others in (a theatrical performance) 3: to carry or drive beyond prudent or reasonable limits (his imagination ran away with him)
run-back \ˈrʌn-bak\ *n*: a run made in football after catching an opponent's kick or intercepting a pass
run-cible spoon \ˈrʌn(t)-sə-bəl\ *n* [coined with an obscure meaning by Edward Lear]: a sharp-edged fork with three broad curved prongs
run-clinate \ˈrʌn(t)-sə-nāt\ *adj* [L. *runclinate*, pp. of *runclinare* to plane off, fr. *runclina* plane]: pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downward (~ leaves of the dandelion)
run-dle \ˈrʌn-dl\ *n* [ME *roundel* clere — more at ROUNDEL] 1: a step of a ladder: RUNG 2: the drum of a windlass or capstan
rund-let or **run-let** \ˈrʌn(d)-lət\ *n* [ME *roundlet* — more at ROUNDEL] 1: a small barrel: KEG 2: an old unit of liquid capacity equal to 18 U.S. gallons
run-down \ˈrʌn-daʊn\ *n* 1: a maneuver in baseball in which a base runner who is caught off base is chased by two or more opposing players who throw the ball from one to another in an attempt to tag him out 2: an item-by-item report: SUMMARY
run-down \ˈrʌn-daʊn\ *adj* 1: being in poor repair: DILAPIDATED 2: worn out: EXHAUSTED 3: completely unwound
run down \ˈrʌn-daʊn, -rʌn\ *vi* 1 *a*: to collide with and knock down *b*: to run against and cause to sink 2 *a*: to chase to

a about a kitten or further a back a bake a cat, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ng sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
ü foot u foot y yet yu few yu furious zh vision

1 *Reuben* \rū-bən/ *n* [Heb *Re'ubēn*] : a son of Jacob and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel
2 *Reuben* *n* (Reuben L. Goldberg [1970 Am cartoonist]) : a statuette awarded annually by a professional organization for notable achievement in cartoon artistry
re-unite (\rē-yū-nə-ti/ *vt*) : to restore unity to — **re-unifi-cation** (\rē-yū-nə-fə-kā-shən/ *n*)
re-union (\rē-yū-ni-ən/ *n*) **1** : an act of reuniting : the state of being reunited **2** : a reuniting of persons after separation
re-union-ist (\rē-yū-ni-ə-nist/ *n*) : an advocate of reunion (as of sects or parties) — **re-union-ist-ic** (\rē-yū-ni-ə-nis-tik/ *adj*)
re-unite (\rē-yū-ni-ti/ *vb*) [ML *reunire*, pp of *reunire*, fr L *re-* + *LL* *unire* to unite — more at **UNITE**] *vt* : to bring together again ~ *vi* : to come together again : **REJOIN**
re-up (\rē-ʊp/ *vi*) [re- + sign up] : to enlist again
re-us-able (\rē-yū-zə-bəl/ *adj*) : capable of being used again or repeatedly
re-use (\rē-yūz/ *vt*) : to use again esp after reclaiming or reprocessing (the need to ~ scarce resources)
reuse \yūs/ *n* : further or repeated use
rev \rev/ *n* [short for *revolution*] : a revolution of a motor
rev *vb* **revved**; **rev-ving** *vt* **1** *a* : to step up the number of revolutions per minute of — often used with *up* (~ *up* the engine) *b* : INCREASE — used with *up* (~ *up* production) **2** : to drive or operate esp at high speed — often used with *up* **3** : to make more active or effective — used with *up* ~ *vi* **1** : to operate at an increased speed of revolution — usu. used with *up* **2** : to increase in amount or activity — used with *up*
rev *abbr* **1** revenue **2** reverse **3** review; reviewed **4** revised, revision
Rev *abbr* **1** Revelation **2** reverend
REV *abbr* reentry vehicle
re-val-id-ate (\rē-val-ə-dāt/ *vt*) : to make valid again — **re-val-id-ation** (\rē-val-ə-dā-shən/ *n*)
re-val-u-ate (\rē-val-yū-wā-ti/ *vt*) [back-formation fr *reevaluation*] : REVALUE, *specific* : to increase the value of (currency) — **re-val-u-a-tion** (\rē-val-yū-wā-shən/ *n*)
re-value (\rē-val-ju-ē, -yū-w) *vt* **1** : to value (as currency) *new* **2** : to make a new valuation of : **REAPPRAISE**
re-vamp (\rē-vəmp/ *vt*) **1** : RENOVATE, RECONSTRUCT **2** : to make over : **REVISE**
re-vanche (\rə-vəsh/ *n*) [F, fr MF, alter of *revanche* — more at **REVENGE**] : REVENGE, *esp* : a usu political policy designed to recover lost territory or status
revanchist (\rə-vəsh-ist/ *n*) : one who advocates a policy of *revanche*
revanchist *adj* : of or relating to a policy of *revanche*
re-veal (\ri-vē(ə)/ *vi*) [ME *revele*, fr MF *revele*, fr L *revelare* to uncover, reveal, fr *re-* + *velare* to cover, veil, fr *velum* veil] **1** : to make known through divine inspiration **2** : to make (something secret or hidden) publicly or generally known (~ a secret) **3** : to open up to view : **DISPLAY** (the uncurtained window ~ed a cluttered room) — **re-veal-able** (\rē-vē-lə-bəl/ *adj*) — **re-veal-er** *n*
syn REVEAL, DISCOVER, DISCLOSE, DIVULGE, TELL, BETRAY *shared meaning element* : to make known what has been or should be concealed *ant* conceal
revel *n* [alter. of earlier *revale*, fr ME *revalen* to lower, fr MF *reveler*, fr *re-* + *val* valley — more at **VALE**] : the side of an opening (as for a window) between a frame and the outer surface of a wall, also : JAMB
re-veal-ing *adj* : full of import : **SIGNIFICANT**
re-veal-ment (\ri-vē(ə)-mənt/ *n*) : an act of revealing
re-veg-e-ate (\rē-vej-ə-tāt/ *vt*) : to provide (barren or denuded land) with a new vegetative cover — **re-veg-e-ation** (\rē-vej-ə-ti-ən/ *n*)
re-ver-ent (\rev-ə-hənt, ri-vē-ənt/ *adj*) [L *reverenti-*, *reverens*, pp of *reverere* to carry back, fr *re-* + *verere* to carry — more at **WAY**] : carrying back (~ veins)
re-veille (\rev-ə-lē, Brit ri-vəl-ə- or -vel-/ *n*) [modif. of F *réveiller*, imper pl. of *réveiller* to awaken, fr MF *revellier*, fr *re-* + *evellier* to awaken, fr (assumed) VL *ex-vigilare*, fr L *ex-* + *vigilare* to keep watch, stay awake — more at **VIGILANT**] **1** : a bugle call at about sunrise signaling the first military formation of the day; also : the formation so signaled **2** : a signal to get up mornings
re-vel (\rev-əl, ri-vē-ə- or -el-/ *adj*) [ME *revel*, fr MF *reveller*, lit, to rebel, fr L *rebellare*] **1** : to take part in a revel : **CAROUSE** **2** : to take intense satisfaction
revel *n* : a usu. wild party or celebration
re-vel-a-tion (\rev-ə-lā-shən/ *n*) [ME, fr MF, fr LL *revelatio-*, *revelatio*, fr L *revelatus*, pp. of *revelare* to reveal] **1** *a* : an act of revealing or communicating divine truth *b* : something that is revealed by God to man **2** *cap* : an apocalyptic writing addressed to early Christians of Asia Minor and included as a book in the New Testament — see **BIBLE** table **3** *a* : an act of revealing to view or making known *b* : something that is revealed, *esp.* an enlightening or astonishing disclosure
Re-vel-a-tions (\-shənz/ *n* pl but sing in constr [alter. (influenced by such titles as *Galatians*) of *Revelation*] : **REVELATION** **2**
re-veal-a-tor (\rev-ə-lāt-ər/ *n*) : one that reveals, *esp.* one that reveals the will of God
re-vel-a-to-ry (\rev-ə-lā-tōr-ē, -tōr-, ri-vē-lə-tō-/ *adj*) : of or relating to revelation : serving to reveal something
re-vel-er or **re-vel-ler** (\rev-ə-lər/ *n*) : one who engages in revelry
re-vel-ry (\rev-əl-rē/ *n*) : noisy partying or merrymaking
re-ven-ant (\rev-ə-nā-, -nənt/ *n*) [F, fr pp of *revenir* to return] : one that returns after death or a long absence — **re-ven-ant** *adj*
re-venge (\rev-ən-/ *vi*) **re-venge-d**, **re-ven-ging** [ME *revengen*, fr MF *revengier*, fr OF, fr *re-* + *vengier* to avenge — more at **VENGEANCE**] **1** : to inflict injury in return for (~ an insult) **2** : to avenge (as oneself) usu by retaliating in kind or degree *syn* see **AVENGE** — **re-ven-g-er** *n*
re-venge *n* [MF *revenge*, *revanche*, fr *revengier*, *revanchier* to revenge] **1** : an act or instance of retaliating in order to get even **2** : a desire for revenge **3** : an opportunity for getting satisfaction

re-venge-ful (\ri-vən(ə)-fəl/ *adj*) : full of or prone to revenge : determined to get even *syn* see **INDICTIVE** — **re-venge-fully** (\ri-vē-ə-*adv*) — **re-venge-ful-ness** *n*
re-ven-ue (\rev-ə-n(y)ü-/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr MF, fr *revenir* to return, fr L *revenir*, fr *re-* + *venire* to come — more at **COME**] **1** : the gross income returned by an investment **2** : the yield of sources of income (as taxes) that a political unit (as a nation or state) collects and receives into the treasury for public use **3** : the total income produced by a given source (a property expected to yield a large annual ~) **4** : a government department concerned with the collection of the national revenue
revenue bond *n* : a bond issued by a public agency authorized to build, acquire, or improve a revenue-producing property (as a toll road or a water system) and payable solely out of revenue derived from such property
re-ven-uer (\rev-ə-n(y)ü-ər/ *n*) : a revenue officer or boat
revenue stamp *n* : a stamp (as on a cigar box) for use as evidence of payment of a tax
revenue tariff *n* : a tariff intended wholly or primarily to produce public revenue — compare **PROTECTIVE TARIFF**
re-verb (\ri-vərb, -rē-/ *n* [short for *reverberation*]) : an electronically produced echo effect in recorded music; also : a device for producing reverb
re-ver-ber-ant (\ri-vər-b(ə)-rənt/ *adj*) **1** : tending to reverberate **2** : marked by reverberation : **RESONANT** — **re-ver-ber-ant-ly** *adv*
re-ver-ber-ate (\bō-rāt/ *vb* -at-ed, -at-ing [L *reverberatus*, pp. of *reverberare*, fr *re-* + *verberare* to lash, fr *verber* rod — more at **VERVAIN**] *vi* **1** : to force back as *a* : **REPEL** *b* : **ECHO** (~ sound) *c* : **REFLECT** (~ light or heat) **2** : to subject to the action of a reverberatory furnace ~ *vi* **1** *a* : to become driven back *b* : to become reflected **2** : to continue in or as if in a series of echoes : **REBOUND**
re-ver-ber-ate (\b(ə)-rāt/ *adj*) : **REVERBERANT**, **REVERBERATED**
re-ver-ber-a-tion (\ri-vər-b(ə)-tā-shən/ *n*) **1** : an act of reverberating : the state of being reverberated **2** *a* : something that is reverberated *b* : an effect or impact that resembles an echo
re-ver-ber-a-tive (\ri-vər-b(ə)-rāt-iv, -b(ə)-rāt-iv/ *adj*) **1** : constituting reverberation **2** : tending to reverberate : **REFLECTIVE**
re-ver-ber-a-to-ry (\ri-vər-b(ə)-rā-tōr-ē, -bā-tōr-, -tōr-/ *adj*) : acting by reverberation, *esp.* : forced back or diverted onto material under treatment
reverberatory *n*, pl -ries : a furnace or kiln in which heat is radiated from the roof onto the material treated
re-ver-er (\ri-vi(ə)r/ *vi*) **re-ver-er-ed**, **re-ver-er-ing** [L *revereri*, fr *re-* + *vereri* to fear, respect — more at **WARY**] : to show devoted deferential honor to
syn REVERE, REVERENCE, VENERATE, WORSHIP, ADORE *shared meaning element* : to honor and admire profoundly and respectfully
REVERE stresses deference and tenderness of feeling (that makes her loved at home, *revere* abroad — Robert Burns) **REVERENCE** presupposes an intrinsic merit and involubility in the one honored and a corresponding depth of feeling in the one honoring (sincerity and simplicity) if I could only say how I *revere* them — A. C. Benson) **VENERATE** implies a holding as holy or sacrosanct because of character, association, or age (those who *venerate* Dante and Shakespeare and Milton — Havelock Ellis) (*a* *venerated* tradition) **WORSHIP** implies homage usually expressed in words or ceremony and, in other than divine application, may impute exalted character or outstanding merit to the one worshipped or weakness (as of judgment or sense) to the worshiper (admire the poetry and *worship* the memory of the poet — William DuBois) (foolish mothers *worshipping* and indulging spoiled children) **ADORE**, otherwise close to *worship*, may stress the notion of an individual and personal approach or attachment (his staff *adored* him, his men *worshiped* him — W. A. White) *ant* flout
revere *n* [by alter.] : **REVERE**
re-vere-ence (\rev-ə-əns/ *n*, *rev-ə-əns* (\hə/ *n*) **1** : honor or respect felt or shown **2** : **DEFERENCE**, *esp.* profound adoring awe and respect **3** : a gesture of respect (as a bow) **4** : the state of being revered
4 : one held in reverence — used as a title for a clergyman
syn **1** see **HONOR**
2 **REVERENCE**, **AWE**, **FEAR** *shared meaning element* : the emotion inspired by what arouses one's deep respect or veneration
re-ver-ence *adj*, -en-ling, -en-ling : to regard or treat with reverence
syn see **REVERE** — **re-ver-ence-er** *n*
re-ver-end (\rev-ə-rənd, -rə-rənd/ *adj*) [ME, fr MF, fr L *reverendus*, gerundive of *reverere*] **1** : worthy of reverence : **REVERED** **2** *a* : of or relating to the clergy *b* : being a member of the clergy — used as a title usu. preceded by *the* and followed by a title or a full name (the *Reverend* Mr. Doe) (the *Reverend* John Doe)
reverend *n* : a member of the clergy — used with *the*
re-ver-ent (\rev-ə-rənt, -rə-rənt/ *adj*) [ME, fr L *reverenti-*, *reverens*, pp of *reverere*] : expressing or characterized by reverence : **WORSHIPFUL** — **re-ver-ent-ly** *adv*
re-ver-en-tial (\rev-ə-rən-čəl/ *adj*) **1** : expressing or having a quality of reverence (~ awe) **2** : inspiring reverence — **re-ver-en-tially** (\-rən-č(ə)-l(ə)/ *adv*)
re-ver-er-ly or **re-ver-er-ly** (\rev-ə-rē-/ *n*, pl *re-ver-er-ies* [F *réverie*, fr MF, delirium, fr *re-vere*, *rever* to wander, be delirious] **1** : **DAYDREAM** **2** : the condition of being lost in thought
re-ver-s (\ri-vi(ə)r-, -v(ə)r-/ *n*, pl *re-ver-ses* (\ri-vi(ə)r-, -v(ə)r-/ *fr*, lit., reverse, fr MF, fr *revers*, *ar*], a lapel esp on a woman's garment
re-ver-sal (\ri-vi(ə)r-səl/ *n*) **1** : an act or the process of reversing, as *a* : a change or overthrowing of a legal proceeding or judgment *b* : a causing to move or face in an opposite direction or to appear in

a about *a* kitten *ar* further *a* back *a* bake *a* cot, cart
au out *ch* chan *e* less *e* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *ng* sung *o* flow *o* flaw *oi* coin *th* thin *th* thus
ü loot *ü* foot *y* yet *yü* few *yu* furious *zh* vision

DUCE b: to cut out: EXCISE 2: to pare away: REMOVE ~ w: to make retrenchments; *specif*: ECONOMIZE *syn* see SHORTEN

re-trenchment \-ment\ *n*: REDUCTION CURTAILMENT; *specif*: a cutting of expenses

re-trial \-tri(-s)\ *n*: a second trial, experiment, or test

re-trib-ution \-tri-byū-shən\ *n* [ME *retribucioun*, fr. MF *retribu-tion*, fr. LL *retributio*, *retributio*, fr. L *retributus*, pp of *retribuere* to pay back, fr. *re-* + *tribuere* to pay — more at **TRIBUTE**] 1: RECOMPENSE, REWARD 2: the dispensing or receiving of reward or punishment esp. in the hereafter 3: something given or exacted in recompense; *esp*: PUNISHMENT

re-trib-u-tive \-tri-byūt-iv\ *adj*: of, relating to, or marked by retribution — *re-trib-u-tively* *adv*

re-tri-bu-to-ry \-ya-tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ *adj*: RETRIBUTIVE

re-tri-ev-al \-tri-trē-vəl\ *n* 1: an act or process of retrieving 2: possibility of being retrieved or of recovering (beyond ~)

re-tri-ev-e \-tri-trē-v\ *vb* *re-tri-ev-ed*; *re-tri-ev-ing* [ME *retriven*, modif of MF *retrouver* to find again, fr. *re-* + *trouver* to find, prob fr. (assumed) VL *trouare* to compose — more at **TROUBADOUR**] *vt* 1: to discover and bring in (killed or wounded game) 2: to call to mind again 3: to get back again: REGAIN 4: *a*: RESCUE, SALVAGE *b*: to return (as a ball or shuttlecock that is difficult to reach) successfully 5: RESTORE, REVIVE (his writing ~s the past) 6: to remedy the evil consequences of: CORRECT 7: to get and bring back, *esp*: to recover (as information) from storage ~ *vi*: to bring in game (a dog that ~s well), also: to bring back an object thrown by a person — *re-tri-ev-abil-i-ty* \-tri-və-bil-ē-tē\ *n* — *re-tri-ev-able* \-tri-və-bəl\ *adj*

re-tri-ev-e 1: RETRIEVAL 2: the successful return of a ball that is difficult to reach or control (as in tennis)

re-tri-ev-er \-tri-trē-vər\ *n*: one that retrieves; *specif*: a vigorous active medium-sized dog with heavy water-resistant coat developed by crossbreeding and used esp. for retrieving game

re-tro *prefix* [ME, fr. L *retro*, fr. *re-* + *tro* (as in *intro* within) — more at **INTRO**] 1: backward: back (*retro-rocket*) 2: situated behind (*retrochoir*)

re-tro-ac-tion \-trō-ak-shən\ *n* 1 [retroactive + -ion]: retroactive operation (as of a law or tax) 2 [retro + action]: a reciprocal action: REACTION

re-tro-ac-tive \-ak-tiv\ *adj* [F *retroactif*, fr. L *retroactus*, pp. of *retroagere* to drive back, reverse, fr. *retro-* + *agere* to drive — more at **AGENT**]: extending in scope or effect to a prior time or to conditions that existed or originated in the past, *esp*: made effective as of a date prior to enactment, promulgation, or imposition (~ tax) — *re-tro-ac-tive-ly* *adv* — *re-tro-ac-tiv-i-ty* \-ak-tiv-ē-tē\ *n*

re-tro-cede \-trō-tsed\ *vb* *re-tro-ced-ed*, *re-tro-ced-ing* [L *retrocedere*, fr. *retro-* + *cedere* to go, *cede* — more at **CEDE**] *vi*: to go back: RE-CEDE ~ *vi* [F *retroceder*, fr. ML *retrocedere*, fr. L *retro-* + *cedere* to *cede*]: to *cede* back (as a territory) — *re-tro-ced-ence* \-sesh-ən\ *n*

re-tro-fire \-trō-fī(-r)\ *vi*, of a *retro-rocket*: to become ignited ~ *vi*: to cause to retrofire — *re-tro-fire* *n*

re-tro-fit \-trō-fīt\ *vi*: to furnish (as an aircraft) with new parts or equipment not available at the time of manufacture

re-tro-flex \-trō-fleks\ or **re-tro-flexed** \-fleks\ *adj* [ISV, fr. NL *retroflexus*, fr. L *retro-* + *flexus*, pp of *flectere* to bend] 1: turned or bent abruptly backward 2: articulated with the tongue tip turned up or curled back just under the hard palate (~ vowel), *re-tro-flex-ion* or *re-tro-flec-tion* \-trō-flek-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of bending back 2: the state of being bent back, *esp*: the bending back of an organ (as a uterus) upon itself 3: *re-tro-flex* articulation

re-tro-gra-da-tion \-trō-grā-dā-shən-, -grā-\ *n*: the action or process of retrgrading

re-tro-grade \-trō-grād\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *retrogradus*, fr. *retro-* + *grad* to go] 1 *a* (1) of a *celestial body*: having a direction contrary to that of the general motion of similar bodies (2): being or relating to the rotation of a satellite in a direction opposite to that of the body orbited *b*: moving, directed, or treading backward (a ~ step) *c*: contrary to the normal order: INVERSE 2: tending toward or resulting in a worse state 3 *archaic*: CONTRADICTION, OPPOSED 4: characterized by retrogression 5: affecting a period immediately prior to a precipitating cause (~ amnesia) — *re-tro-grade-ly* *adv*

re-trograde *adv*: BACKWARD, REVERSELY

re-trograde *vb* [L *retrograd*, fr. *retro-* + *grad* to go — more at **GRADE**] *vi*, *archaic*: to turn back: REVERSE ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to go back: RETREAT (a glacier ~s) *b*: to go back over (as a narrative or an argument): RECAPITULATE 2: to decline to a worse condition *syn* see RECEDE

re-tro-gress \-trō-gres\ *vi* [L *retrogressus*, pp of *retrogradi*]: to move backward: REVERT

re-tro-gres-sion \-trō-gresh-ən\ *n* 1: REGRESSION 3 2: a reversal in development or condition, *esp*: a passing from a higher to a lower or from a more to a less specialized state or type in the course of development (as of an organism)

re-tro-gres-sive \-trō-gres-iv\ *adj*: characterized by retrogression as *a*: going or directed backward *b*: declining from a better to a worse state *c*: passing from a higher to a lower organization — *re-tro-gres-sive-ly* *adv*

re-tro-len-tal \-trō-trē-lent-əl\ *adj* [*retro-* + L *lent*, *lent* lens]: situated at or occurring behind a lens (as of the eye)

re-tro-lin-gual \-līn-gw(ə)-wəl\ *adj*: situated behind or near the base of the tongue (~ salivary glands)

re-tro-pack \-trō-pak\ *n*: a system of auxiliary rockets on a spacecraft that produces thrust in the direction opposite to the motion of the spacecraft and that is used to reduce speed

re-tro-per-i-to-ne-al \-pēr-ē-tō-nē-əl\ *adj*: situated behind the peritoneum — *re-tro-per-i-to-ne-al-ly* *adv*

re-tro-re-flec-tion \-trō-trē-flek-shən\ *n*: the action or use of a retroreflector — *re-tro-re-flec-tive* \-flek-tiv\ *adj*

re-tro-re-flec-tor \-flek-tōr\ *n*: a device that reflects radiation (as light) so that the paths of the rays are parallel to those of the incident rays

ret-ro-rock-et \-trō-rāk-ət\ *n*: an auxiliary rocket on an airplane, missile, or spacecraft that produces thrust in a direction opposite to or at an oblique angle to the motion of the object for deceleration

re-tro-spect \-trō-(s)ps\ *adj* [L *retrosus*, contr of *retroversus* — more at **RETROVERSION**]: bent backward or downward — *re-tro-spect-ly* *adv*

re-tro-ser-rate \-trō-sc(ə)-rāt-, -sə-rāt\ *adj*: having retrorse teeth or barbs (a ~ leaf)

re-tro-spect \-trō-spekt\ *n* [*retro-* + *spect* (as in *prospect*)] 1 *archaic*: reference to or regard of a precedent or authority 2: a review of or meditation on past events — *in retrospect*: in considering the past or a past event — *in retrospect*: in considering the past or a past event

re-tro-spect *adj*: RETROSPECTIVE

re-tro-spect *vb* [L *retrospectus*, pp of *retrospicere* to look back at, fr. *retro-* + *specere* to look — more at **SPY**] *vi* 1: to engage in retrospection 2: to refer back: REFLECT ~ *vi*: to go back over in thought

re-tro-spec-tion \-trō-spek-shən\ *n*: the act or process or an instance of surveying the past

re-tro-spec-tive \-spek-tiv\ *adj* 1 *a* (1): of, relating to, or given to retrospection (2): based on memory (a ~ report) *b*: being a retrospective (a ~ exhibition) 2: affecting things past: RETROACTIVE — *re-tro-spec-tive-ly* *adv*

re-tro-spect-ive *n*: a generally comprehensive exhibition showing the work of an artist over a span of years

re-tro-us-sé \-trō-trī-sā-, -trī-, -trī-\ *adj* [F, fr. pp of *retrousser* to tuck up, fr. MF, fr. *re-* + *trousser* to tuck up] : turned up (~ nose)

re-tro-ver-sion \-trō-vər-zhən also -shən\ *n* [L *retroversus* turned backward, fr. *retro-* + *versus*, pp of *vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**] 1: the act or process of turning back or regressing 2: the bending backward of the uterus and cervix

re-tr-y \-trē-trī\ *vi*: to try again

re-tri-na \-trē-nə\ *n* [NGK, perh fr. It *resina* resin, fr. L]: a resin-flavored Greek wine

re-turn \-tūrn\ *vb* [ME *retournen*, fr. MF *retourner*, fr. *re-* + *tourner* to turn — more at **TURN**] *vi* 1 *a*: to go back or come back again (~ home) *b*: to go back in thought or practice: REVERT (soon ~ed to her old habit) 2: to pass back to an earlier possessor (the estate ~ed to a distant branch of the family) 3: REPLY, RETORT ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to give (as an official account) to a superior *b*: to elect (a candidate) as attested by official report or returns *c*: to bring back (as a writ or verdict) to an office or tribunal 2 *a*: to bring, send, or put back to a former or proper place (~ the gun to its holster) *b*: to restore to a former or to a normal state 3 *a*: to send back: VISIT — *usu* used with *on* or *upon* *b* *obs*: RETORT 4: to bring in (as profit): YIELD 5 *a*: to give or perform in return: REPAY (~ a compliment) *b*: to give back to the owner *c*: REFLECT (~ an echo) 6: to cause (as a wall) to continue in a different direction (as at a right angle) 7: to lead (a specified suit or specified card of a suit) in response to a partner's earlier lead 8 *a*: to play (a ball or shuttlecock) served by an opponent *b*: to run with (a football) after a kick by the opposing team — *re-turn-er* *n*

syn 1 RETURN, REVERT, RECUR, RECRUDESCENCE shared meaning element: to go or come back

2 see RECIPROCAT

re-turn 1 *a*: the act of coming back to or from a place or condition *b*: a regular or frequent returning: RECURRENCE 2 *a* (1): the delivery of a legal order (as a writ) to the proper officer or court (2): the endorsed certificate of an official stating his action in the execution of such an order (3): the sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners *b*: an account or formal report *c* (1): a report of the results of balloting — *usu* used in pl (election ~s), (2): an official declaration of the election of a candidate (~s) *chiefly Brit*: ELECTION *d* (1): a formal statement on a required legal form showing taxable income, allowable deductions and exemptions, and the computation of the tax due (2): a list of taxable property 3 *a*: the continuation *usu* at a right angle of the face or of a member of a building or of a molding or group of moldings *b*: a turn, bend, or winding back (as in a rod, stream, or trench) *c*: a means for conveying something (as water) back to its starting point 4 *a*: a quantity of goods, consignment, or cargo coming back in exchange for goods sent out as a mercantile venture *b*: the value of or profit from such venture *c* (1): the profit from labor, investment, or business: YIELD (2) *pl*: RESULTS *d*: the rate of profit in a process of production per unit of cost 5 *a*: the act of returning something to a former place, condition, or ownership: RESTITUTION *b*: something returned, *esp*: *pl*: unsold publications returned to the publisher for cash or credit 6 *a*: something given in repayment or reciprocation *b*: ANSWER, RETORT 7: an answering play, as *a*: a lead in a suit previously led by one's partner in a card game *b*: the action of returning a ball (as in football or tennis) — *in return*: in compensation or repayment

re-turn *adj* 1 *a*: having or formed by a change of direction (a ~ facade) *b*: doubled on itself (a ~ flue) 2: played, delivered, or given in return: taking place for the second time (a ~ meeting for the two champions) 3: used or taken on returning (the ~ road) 4: returning or permitting return (a ~ valve) 5: of, relating to, or causing a return to a place or condition

re-turn-able \-trē-nə-bəl\ *adj* 1: legally required to be returned, delivered, or argued at a specified time or place (a writ ~ on the date indicated) 2 *a*: capable of returning or of being returned (as for reuse) *b*: permitted to be returned

re-turn-ee \-trē-nē\ *n*: one who returns, *esp*: one returning to the U S after military service overseas

re-tuse \-trī-yūs\ *adj* [L *retusus* blunted, fr. pp of *retundere* to pound back, blunt, fr. *re-* + *tundere* to beat, pound — more at **STINT**]: having the apex rounded or obtuse with a slight notch (a ~ leaf)

Revolutionary calendar *n*: the calendar of the first French republic adopted in 1793, dated from September 22, 1792, and divided into 12 months of 30 days with 5 extra days in a regular year
revolu-tion-ist \rev-ə-ˈlū-shən-ist/ *n*: 1: one engaged in a revolution 2: an adherent or advocate of revolutionary doctrines — **revolutionist** *adj*

revolu-tion-ize \-shə-nīz/ *vb* -ized, -iz-ing *vt*: 1: to overthrow the established government of 2: to imbue with revolutionary doctrines 3: to change fundamentally or completely — *vi*: to undergo revolution — **revolu-tion-ize-r** *n*

revolve \ri-ˈvālv-, ˈvōlv/ *vb* **revolved**; **revolv-ing** [ME *revolver*, fr. L *revolvere* to roll back, cause to return fr. *re-* + *volvere* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**] *vt*: 1: to turn over at length in the mind • **PONDER** (~ a scheme) 2: to cause to go round in an orbit b: to cause to turn round on or as if on an axis: **ROTATE** ~ *vi* 1: **RECUR** 2: to ponder something b: to remain under consideration (ideas *revolved* in his mind) 3: to move in a curved path round a center or axis b: to turn or roll round on an axis 4: to center on: have as a main point (the dispute *revolved* around wages) — **revolv-able** \-vāl-və-bəl-, ˈvōl-ə/ *adj*

revolv-er \ri-ˈvāl-vər-, ˈvōl-ər/ *n*: 1: one that revolves 2: a hand-gun with a cylinder of several chambers brought successively into line with the barrel and discharged with the same hammer

revolving *adj*: tending to revolve or recur; esp: recurrently available

revolving charge account *n*: a charge account under which payment is made in monthly installments and includes a carrying charge

revolving credit *n*: a credit which may be used repeatedly up to the limit specified after partial or total repayments have been made
revolving fund *n*: a fund set up for specified purposes with the proviso that repayments to the fund may be used again for these purposes

revue \ri-ˈvyū/ *n* [F, fr. MF, *revue* — more at **REVIEW**]: a theatrical production consisting typically of brief loosely connected often satirical skits, songs, and dances — called also **review**

revulsed \ri-ˈvōlst/ *adj* [L *revulsus*, pp. + *E-adj*]: affected with or having undergone revulsion

revulsion \ri-ˈvōl-shən/ *n* [L *revulsio*-, *revulsio* act of tearing away, fr. *revulsus*, pp. of *revellere* to pluck away, fr. *re-* + *vellere* to pluck — more at **VULNERABLE**] 1: a strong pulling or drawing away: **WITHDRAWAL** 2: a sudden or strong reaction or change (he *revulsed* the people with his moods) b: a sense of utter distaste or repugnance — **revul-sive** \-vōl-siv/ *adj*

re-wake \ri-ˈwāk/ *vb* -waked or -woke \-wōk/: -waked or -woken \-wōk-ən/ or -woken; -waking *vt*: to waken again or anew ~ *vi*: to become awake again

re-waken \ri-ˈwāk-ən/ *vb*: **REWAKE**
re-ward \ri-ˈwōd/ *vt* [ME *rewarden*, fr. ONF *rewarder* to regard, reward, fr. *re-* + *warden* to watch, guard, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *warten* to watch — more at **WARD**] 1: to give a reward to or for 2: **RECOMPENSE** — **re-ward-able** \-wōd-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **re-ward-er** *n*

reward *n*: something that is given in return for good or evil done or received and esp that is offered or given for some service or attainment

re-ward-ing *adj* 1: yielding or likely to yield a reward: **VALUABLE**, **SATISFYING** (a very ~ experience) 2: offered by way of reward: serving as a reward (a ~ smile of thanks)

re-wind \ri-ˈwīnd/ *vt* -wound \-waʊnd/: -wind-ing: to wind again, esp: to reverse the winding of (as film)

re-wind \ri-ˈwīnd, (ri-ˈ) *n*: 1: something that rewinds or is rewound 2: an act of rewinding

re-word \ri-ˈwōd/ *vt*: 1: to repeat in the same words 2: to alter the wording of, also: to restate in other words

re-work \ri-ˈwōrk/ *vt*: to work again or anew as a: **REVISE** b: to reprocess (as used material) for further use

re-write \ri-ˈraɪt/ *vb* -wrote \-rōt/, -written \-rit-ən/: -writing \-rit-ŋ/ *vt*: 1: to write in reply 2: to make a revision of (as a story): cause to be revised as: to put (contributed material) into form for publication b: to alter (previously published material) for use in another publication ~ *vi*: to revise something previously written — **re-writer** *n*

re-write \ri-ˈraɪt/ *n*: 1: a piece of writing (as a news story) constructed by rewriting 2: an act or instance of rewriting

re-write man \ri-ˈraɪt-mən/ *n*: a newspaperman who specializes in rewriting

re-write rule \ri-ˈraɪt-ri/ *n*: a rule in a grammar which specifies the constituents of a single symbol

rex \rɛks/ *n*, *pl* **rex-es** or **rex** [F *castorrex*, *castorex*, a variety of rabbit, fr. L *castor* beaver + *rex* king — more at **CASTOR**, **ROYAL**]

an animal showing a genetic recessive variation in which the guard hairs are shorter than the undercoat or are entirely lacking

reynard \ri-ˈnɑrd-, ˈrɛn-, -rɪd/ *n*, often cap [ME *Renard*, name of the fox who is hero of the F beast epic *Roman de Renart*, fr. MF *Renart*, *Renard*]: **FOX**

re-zone \ri-ˈzōn/ *vt*: to alter the zoning of

RF *abbr* refunding

RF *abbr* radio frequency

R factor \ri-ˈfakt/ *n* (resistance): a factor that is present in some bacteria, is a basis of resistance to antibiotics, and can be transferred from cell to cell by conjugation

RFD *abbr* rural free delivery

RGS *abbr* Royal Geographical Society

rh *abbr* relative humidity

Rh \rɪ-ˈh/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an Rh factor (~ anti-gens) — **sensitization** in pregnancy

Rh *abbr* rhodium

RH *abbr* right hand

rhab-d-ocoele \rab-də-ˈsēl/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *rhabdos* rod + *kailos* hollow — more at **CAVE**]: a turbellarian worm (order *Rhabdocoele*) with an unbranched intestine

rhab-dom \rab-dām-, -dɒm/ or **rhab-dome** \-dām/ *n* [LGk *rhabdōma* bundle of rods, fr. Gk *rhabdos* rod]: one of the minute rod-like structures in the retinulae in the compound eyes of arthropods
rhab-doman-ey \rab-də-ˈman(i)-sē/ *n* [LGk *rhabdomantia*, fr. Gk *rhabdos* rod + *mantia* -mancy — more at **VERVAIN**]: divination by rods or wands

rhab-dom-ere \-m(i)ə/ *n* [blend of *rhabdom* and *-mere*]: a division of a rhabdom

rhab-d-man-thine \rab-də-ˈman(i)-thən-, ˈman-(thīn)/ *adj*, often cap [*Rhadamanthius*, mythical judge in the lower world]: rigorously strict or just

Rhae-to-Roman-ic \rɛt-ə-rō-ˈman-ik/ *n* [L *Rhaetia* of Rhaetia, ancient Roman province + *E Romanic*]: a Romance language of eastern Switzerland, northeastern Italy, and adjacent parts of Austria

rham-na-ceous \ram-nā-ˈshəs/ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *rhamnos*]: of, relating to, or being the buckthorn family (*Rhamnaceae*)

rham-nose \ram-nōs-, -nɒz/ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *Rhamnus*, genus of the buckthorn, fr. its being produced from a plant of this genus]: a crystalline sugar C₁₂H₂₂O₅ that occurs combined in many plants and is obtained in the common dextrorotatory L form

rham-nus \ram-nəs/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *rhamnos* buckthorn, akin to Gk *rhabdos* rod]: any of a genus (*Rhamnus*) of trees and shrubs of the buckthorn family having pinnately veined leaves, small perfect or polygamous flowers with the ovary free from the disk, and a fruit that is a drupe

rhaps-er \rəp-ˈsɛr/ *n* [RAPHÉ]

rhap-sod-ic \rap-səd-ik/ *adj* 1: resembling or characteristic of a rhapsody 2: extravagantly emotional: **RAPTUREOUS** — **rhap-sod-ical** \-i-kəl/ *adj* — **rhap-sod-ical-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

rhap-sod-ist \rap-səd-ist/ *n*: 1: a professional reciter of epic poems 2: one who writes or speaks rhapsodically

rhap-sod-ize \-sə-dīz/ *vi* -dized, -diz-ing: to speak or write in a rhapsodic manner (~ about a new book)

rhap-sod-y \rap-səd-ē/ *n*, *pl* -dies [L *rhapsodia*, fr. Gk *rhapsōidia* recitation of selections from epic poetry, rhapsody, fr. *rhaptein* to sew, stitch together + *altein* to sing; akin to OHG *worf* scythe handle, Gk *rhēpein* to bend, incline — more at **ODE**] 1: a portion of an epic poem adapted for recitation 2: *archaic*: a miscellaneous collection 3: (1): a highly emotional utterance (2): a highly emotional literary work (3): effusively rapturous or extravagant discourse b: **RAPTURE**, **ECSTASY** 4: a musical composition of irregular form having an improvisatory character *syn* see **BOM-BAST**

rhat-a-ny \rat-ˈnē/ *n* [Sp *ratania* & Pg *ratinhia*, fr. Quechua *ratí-nyo*] 1: the dried root of either of two American shrubs (*Krameria triandra* and *K. argentea*) used as an astringent 2: a plant yielding rhatany

rhea \ri-ˈeə/ *n* [NL, genus of birds, prob. fr. L *Rhea*, mother of Zeus, fr. Gk]: any of several large tall flightless So American birds (order *Rheiformes*) that resemble but are smaller than the African ostrich, have three toes, a fully feathered head and neck, an undeveloped tail, and pale gray to brownish feathers that droop over the rump and back

rhe-bok \ri-ˈbək/ *n* [Afrik *reebok*, fr. MD, male roe deer, fr. *roe* + *boe* buck]: a large gray southern African antelope (*Pelea capreolus*)

rhe-ni-um \ri-ˈnē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. L *Rhenus* Rhine river]: a rare heavy metallic element that resembles manganese, is obtained either as a powder or as a silver-white hard metal, and is used in catalysts and thermocouples — see **ELEMENT** table

rhe-comb form [Gk *rhein* to flow — more at **STREAM**]: flow: current (rheostat)

rhe-o-log-y \ri-ˈlɔj-ə/ *n* [ISV]: a science dealing with the deformation and flow of matter — **rhe-o-log-ical** \ri-ˈlɔj-ə-kəl/ *adj* — **rhe-o-log-ical-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **rhe-o-log-ist** \ri-ˈlɔj-ə-jist/ *n*

rhe-o-m-e-ter \ri-ˈm-ət-ər/ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for measuring the flow of viscous substances

rheo-phile \ri-ˈsə-fil/ or **rheo-phili-c** \ri-ˈsə-fil-ik/ also **rheo-phill** \ri-ˈsə-fil/ *adj* [ISV]: preferring or living in flowing water (~ fauna)

rheo-stat \ri-ˈsə-stat/ *n*: a resistor for regulating a current by means of variable resistances — **rheo-stat-ic** \ri-ˈsə-stat-ik/ *adj*

rhe-sus monkey \ri-ˈsɜs-/ *n* [NL *Rhesus*, genus of monkeys, fr. L, a mythical king of Thrace, fr. Gk *Rhēsoi*]: a pale brown Indian monkey (*Macaca mulatta*) often used in medical research

rhet *abbr* rhetoric

rhet-er \ri-ˈtɔr-/ *n*, *pl* **rhet-ers**, *ret-ers* [ME *rethor*, fr. L *rhetor*, fr. Gk *rhētor*]: **RHETORICIAN**

rhet-or-ic \ri-ˈtɔr-ik/ *n* [ME *rethorik*, fr. MF *rethorique*, fr. L *rhetorica*, fr. Gk *rhētorikē* lit., art of oratory, fr. *scm* of *rhētorikos* of an orator, fr. *rhētor* orator, rhetorician, fr. *elrein* to say, speak — more at **WORD**] 1: the art of speaking or writing effectively; *specif*: the study of principles and rules of composition formulated by critics of ancient times 2: a: skill in the effective use of speech b: a type or mode of language or speech, also: *insincere* or *grandiloquent* language 3: verbal communication: **DISCOURSE**

rhet-or-ical \ri-ˈtɔr-ikəl-, ˈtār-/ also **rhet-oric** \ri-ˈtɔr-ik-, ˈtār-/ *adj* 1: a: of, relating to, or concerned with rhetoric b: employed for rhetorical effect 2: a: given to rhetoric: **GRANDILO-QUENT** b: **VERBAL** — **rhet-or-ical-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **rhet-or-ical-ness** \-i-kəl-nəs/ *n*

rhetorical question *n*: a question asked merely for effect with no answer expected

a	about	* kitten	or further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cat, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift i trip i life
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	oi	flow	oi	coln th than th this
ū	loot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	lurous zh vision

an inverted position 2: a conversion of a photographic positive into a negative or vice versa 3: a change for the worse
re-verse \ri-'vərs/ *adj* [ME *revers*, fr MF, fr L *reversus*, pp of *revertere* to turn back — more at REVERT] 1 a: opposite or contrary to a previous or normal condition (~ order) b: having the back presented to the observer or opponent 2: coming from the rear of a military force 3: acting, operating, or arranged in a manner contrary to the usual 4: effecting reverse movement (~ gear) 5: so made that the part normally black is white and vice versa (~ photoengraving) — **re-versely** *adv*
reverse *vb* **re-versed**, **re-versing** *vt* 1 a: to turn completely about in position or direction b: to turn upside down; INVERT 2: ANNUL as a: to overthrow, set aside, or make void (a legal decision) by a contrary decision b: to cause to take an opposite point of view c: to change to the contrary (~ a policy) 3: to cause to go in the opposite direction, esp: to cause (as an engine) to perform its action in the opposite direction ~ *vi* 1. to turn or move in the opposite direction 2: to put a mechanism (as an engine) in reverse — **re-verser** *n* — **reverse one's field** to turn and head in the opposite direction
reverse *n* 1: something directly contrary to something else 2: OPPOSITE 2: an act or instance of reversing, *specif.* a change for the worse 3: the back part of something, esp: the back cover of a book 4 a (1): a gear that reverses something, also, the whole mechanism brought into play when such a gear is used (2): movement in reverse b: an offensive play in football in which a back moving in one direction gives the ball to a player moving in the opposite direction — **in reverse**: in an opposite manner or direction
re-vers-ible \ri-'vərs-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being reversed or reversing as a: capable of going through a series of actions (as changes) either backward or forward (a ~ chemical reaction) b (1) having two finished usable sides (~ fabric) b (2): wearable with either side out (~ coat) — **re-vers-ibil-ity** \ri-'vərs-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **re-vers-ibly** \ri-'vərs-ə-blē/ *adv*
reversible *n*: a reversible cloth or article of clothing
reversing thermometer *n*: a thermometer for registering temperature in deep water by means of the breaking of a column of mercury when the thermometer inverts at a specified depth
reversion \ri-'vər-zən-, -shən/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *reversion-*, *reverso* act of returning, fr *reversus*, pp] 1 a: the part of a simple estate remaining in the control of its owner after he has granted therefrom a lesser particular estate b: a future interest in property left in the control of a grantor or his successor 2: the right of succession or future possession or enjoyment 3 a: an act or the process of returning (as to a former condition) b: a return toward an ancestral type or condition c: reappearance of an ancestral character 4: an act or instance of turning the opposite way: the state of being so turned 5: a product of reversion, *specif.* an organism with an atavistic character: THROWBACK
reversion-ary \ri-'vər-zh-nəl-, -vər-sh-, -ən-/ *adj*: REVERSIONARY
reversion-ary \ri-'vər-zh-nəl-, -vər-sh-, -ən-/ *adj*: of, relating to, constituting, or involving esp a legal reversion
reversion-er \ri-'vər-zh-nər-, -vər-sh-, -ən-/ *n*: one that has or is entitled to a reversion
revert \ri-'vɔrt/ *vt* [ME *revertien*, fr MF *revertir*, fr L *revertire*, *v* t, to turn back & *reverti* *v* i, to return, come back, fr *re-* + *vertire*, *verti* to turn — more at WORTH] 1: to come or go back esp to a lower or worse condition (many ~ed to savagery) 2: to return to the proprietor or his heirs at the end of a reversion 3: to return to an ancestral type *syn* see RETURN — **re-vert-er** *n* — **re-vert-ible** \ri-'vɔrt-ə-bəl/ *adj*
reverted \ri-'vɔrt-əd/ *adj*: 1: turned or curled back or the wrong way (~ leaf) 2: affected with reversion (a ~ bacteria culture)
re-vest \ri-'vɛst/ *vt* REINSTATE, REINVEST
re-vest \ri-'vɛt/ *vi* **re-vested**, **re-vesting** [F *revêtir*, lit, to clothe again, dress up, fr L *revestire*, fr *re-* + *vestire* to clothe — more at VEST] to face (as an embankment) with a revetment
re-vestment \ri-'vɛt-mənt/ *n*: 1: a facing (as of stone or concrete) to sustain an embankment 2: EMBANKMENT esp: a barricade to provide shelter (as against bomb splinters or strafing)
re-vict-u-al \ri-'vikt-ju-əl/ *vt*: to supply with a fresh stock of provisions ~ *vi*: to obtain fresh stocks of provisions
re-view \ri-'vyu/ *n* [ME *revue*, fr *revire* to look over, fr *re-* + *voir* to see — more at VIEW] 1: REVISION 2 a: a formal military inspection b: a military ceremony honoring a person or an event 3: a general survey (as of the events of a period) 4: an act of inspecting or examining 5: judicial reexamination (as of the proceedings of a lower tribunal by a higher) 6 a: a critical evaluation (as of a book or play) b: a magazine devoted chiefly to reviews and essays 7 a: a retrospective view or survey (as of one's life) b (1): renewed study of material previously studied (2): an exercise facilitating such study 8: REVUE
re-view \ri-'vyu/ *vt* **re-viewed**, **re-viewing** [F *revûir*, lit, to look over or study again, esp: to reexamine judicially] 3: to look back on, take a retrospective view of 4 a: to go over or examine critically or deliberately (~ed the results of the study) b: to give a critical evaluation of (~ a novel) 5: to hold a review of (~ troops) ~ *vi* 1: to study material again: make a review (~ for a test) 2: to write reviews
re-view-er \ri-'vyu-ər/ *n*: one that reviews, esp: a writer of critical reviews
re-vile \ri-'vil(ə)/ *vb* **re-viled**, **re-vil-ling** [ME *reviler*, fr MF *reviller* to despise, fr *re-* + *vil* *vil* *vi*: to subject to verbal abuse: VITUPERATE ~ *vi*: to use abusive language: RAIL *syn* see SCOLD — **re-vile-ment** \ri-'vil(ə)-mənt/ *n* — **re-vil-er** *n*
re-vis-al \ri-'vi-zəl/ *n*: an act of revising: REVISION
re-vise \ri-'viz/ *vt* **re-revised**, **re-revis-ing** [F *réviser*, fr L *revivere* to look at again, fr *revivus*, pp of *revivere* to see again, fr *re-* + *videre* to see — more at WIT] 1: to look over again in order to correct or improve (~ a manuscript) 2 a: to make a new, amended, improved, or up-to-date version of (~ a dictionary) b: to provide with a new taxonomic arrangement (~ing the alpine ferns) *syn*

see CORRECT — **re-vis-able** \ri-'vi-zə-bəl/ *adj* — **re-vis-er** or **re-vi-sor** \ri-'vi-zər/ *n*
re-vise \ri-'viz, ri-'/ *n*: 1: an act of revising: REVISION 2: a printing proof taken from matter that incorporates changes marked in a previous proof
Revised Standard Version *n*: a revision of the American Standard Version of the Bible published in 1946 and 1952
Revised Version *n*: a British revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible published in 1881 and 1885
re-vi-sion \ri-'vizh-shən/ *n* 1: an act of revising (as a manuscript) 2: a revised version — **re-vi-sion-ary** \ri-'vizh-shən-ər-ē/ *adj*
re-vi-sion-ism \ri-'vizh-shən-iz-əm/ *n*: 1: advocacy of revision (as of a doctrine or policy or in historical analysis) 2: a movement in revolutionary Marxian socialism favoring an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary spirit
re-vi-sion-ist \ri-'vizh-shən-ist/ *n*: 1: an advocate of revision (as of an accepted attitude) 2: an advocate of revisionism
re-vi-sion-ist *adj*: advocating revision or revisionism
re-vi-sit \ri-'viz-ət/ *vt*: to visit again: return
re-vi-sit *n*: a second or subsequent visit
re-vi-sor-y \ri-'viz-(ə)-rē/ *adj*: having the power or purpose to revise (a ~ committee) (a ~ function)
re-vi-tal-iza-tion \ri-'vit-əl-ə-'zā-shən/ *n*: 1: an act or instance of revitalizing 2: something revitalized
re-vi-tal-ize \ri-'vit-əl-ə-'z/ *vt* **re-vitalized**, **re-vital-izing**: to give new life or vigor to
re-viv-al \ri-'vi-vəl/ *n*: 1: an act or instance of reviving: the state of being revived as a: renewed attention to or interest in something b: a new presentation or publication c (1): a period of renewed religious interest (2): an often highly emotional evangelistic meeting or series of meetings d: REVITALIZATION 2: restoration of force, validity, or effect (as to a contract)
re-viv-al-ism \ri-'vi-vəl-iz-əm/ *n*: 1: the spirit or methods characteristic of religious revivals 2: a tendency or desire to revive or restore
re-viv-al-ist \ri-'viv-(ə)-lɪst/ *n*: 1: one who conducts religious revivals, *specif.* a clergyman who travels about to conduct revivals 2: one who revives or restores something disused
re-viv-al-istic \ri-'vi-vəl-iz-ik/ or **re-viv-al-ist** \ri-'viv-(ə)-lɪst/ *adj*: of or relating to revivals or religious revivals
re-vive \ri-'viv/ *vb* **re-revived**, **re-reviv-ing** [ME *reviver*, fr MF *revivre*, fr L *revivere* to live again, fr *re-* + *vivere* to live — more at QUICK] *vi*: to return to consciousness or life: to become active or flourishing again ~ *vt* 1: to restore to consciousness or life: REANIMATE 2: to restore from a depressed, inactive, or unused state: bring back 3: to renew in the mind or memory: RECALL — **re-viv-able** \ri-'vi-və-bəl/ *adj* — **re-viv-er** *n*
re-viv-i-fy \ri-'viv-ə-'fi/ *vt* [F *révifier*, fr LL *revivificare*, fr L *re-* + LL *vivificare* to vivify] to give new life to: REVIVE — **re-viv-i-fi-ca-tion** \ri-'viv-ə-'fi-kā-shən/ *n*
re-viv-i-scence \ri-'viv-'sɪs-(n)s, ri-'/ *n* [L *reviviscere* to come to life again, fr *re-* + *viviscere* to come to life, fr *vivus* alive, living — more at QUICK] an act of reviving: the state of being revived — **re-viv-i-scence** \ri-'vɪs-(n)s/ *adj*
re-voc-a-ble \ri-'vɒk-ə-bəl/ *adj* also **re-vok-able** \ri-'vɒk-ə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr L *revocabilis*, fr *revocare*] capable of being revoked
re-voca-tion \ri-'vɒk-ə-'tā-shən, ri-'vɒ-, ri-'/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *revocatio*, *revocatio*, fr *revocatus*, pp of *revocare*] an act or instance of revoking
re-vok-e \ri-'vɒk/ *vb* **re-revoked**, **re-revok-ing** [ME *revoken*, fr MF *revoguer*, fr L *revocare*, fr *re-* + *vocare* to call — more at VOICE] *vt* 1: to bring or call back 2: to annul by recalling or taking back: RESCIND (~ a will) ~ *vi*: to fail to follow suit when able in a card game in violation of the rules — **re-vok-er** *n*
revoke *n*: an act or instance of revoking in a card game
re-volt \ri-'vɒlt/ *vb* also **re-volt** *vt* [MF *revolter*, fr OIt *rivoltare* to overthrow, fr (assumed) VL *revolvere*, freq of L *revolvere* to revolve, roll back] *vi* 1: to renounce allegiance or subjection (as to a government): REBEL 2 a: to experience disgust or shock b: to turn away with disgust ~ *vt*: to cause to turn away or shrink with disgust or abhorrence: NAUSEATE — **re-volt-er** *n*
revolt *n*: 1: a renouncing of allegiance (as to a government or party), esp: a determined armed uprising 2: a movement or expression of vigorous dissent *syn* see REBELLION
re-volt-ing *adj*: extremely offensive: NAUSEATING
re-vol-ute \ri-'vɒl-ut/ *adj* [L *revolutus*, pp] rolled backward or downward (a leaf with ~ margins)
re-volu-tion \ri-'vɒl-ju-'shən/ *n* [ME *revolu-cioun*, fr MF *revolution*, fr LL *revolutio*, *revolutio*, fr L *revolutus*, pp of *revolvere*] 1 a (1): the action by a celestial body of going round in an orbit or elliptic course, also: apparent movement of such a body round the earth (2): the time taken by a celestial body to make a complete round in its orbit (3): the rotation of a celestial body on its axis b: completion of a course (as of years), also: the period made by the regular succession of a measure of time or by a succession of similar events c (1): a progressive motion of a body round a center or axis so that any line of the body remains parallel to and returns to its initial position (2): motion of any figure about a center or axis (~ of a right triangle about one of its legs generates a cone) (3): ROTATION b 2 a: a sudden, radical, or complete change b: a fundamental change in political organization, esp: the overthrow or renunciation of one government or ruler and the substitution of another by the governed c: activity or movement designed to effect fundamental changes in the socioeconomic situation (as of a racial or cultural segment of the population) *syn* see REBELLION
re-volu-tion-ary \ri-'vɒl-ju-'shən-ər-ē/ *adj* 1 a: of, relating to, or constituting a revolution (~ war) b: tending to or promoting revolution (a ~ speech), also: RADICAL, EXTREMIST (a ~ outlook) 2 cap: of or relating to the American Revolution or to the period in which it occurred — **re-volu-tion-er-ly** \ri-'vɒl-ju-'shən-ər-ē-lē/ *adv* — **re-volu-tion-er-ness** \ri-'vɒl-ju-'shən-ər-ē-nəs/ *n*
revolutionary *n*, *pl* *ar-ies*: REVOLUTIONIST

rhomboid \räm-boid\ *n* [MF *rhomboid*, fr. L *rhomboides*, fr. Gk *rhomboidēs* resembling a rhombus, fr. *rhombos*] : a parallelogram in which the angles are oblique and adjacent sides are unequal



rhomboid \räm-boid\ or **rhomboidel** \räm-boid-ē\ *adj* : shaped somewhat like a rhombus or rhomboid

rhomboides \räm-boid-ēs\ *n*, *pl* **del** \-ē\ [NL, fr. L *rhomboides* rhomboid] : either of two muscles that lie beneath the trapezius muscle and connect the spinous processes of various vertebrae with the medial border of the scapula

rhomboid

rhombus \räm-bas\ *n*, *pl* **rhombuses** or **rhombi** \-bi, -bē\ [L, fr. Gk *rhombos*] : an equilateral parallelogram usu. having oblique angles

rhonchus \rān-kos\ *n*, *pl* **rhonchi** \rān-ki\ [LGk, fr. *rhēchein* to snore, wheeze; akin to OIr *srénim* I snore] : a whistling or snoring sound heard on auscultation of the chest when the air channels are partly obstructed

Rh-positive \rā-ach-pāz-ō-tiv-, -pāz-tiv\ *adj* : containing Rh factor in the red blood cells

rhubarb \rū-bārb\ *n* [ME *rubarbe*, fr. MF *reubarbe*, fr. ML *reubarbarum*, alter. of *rha barbarum*, lit., barbarian rhubarb] 1 : any of several plants (genus *Rheum*) of the buckwheat family having large leaves with thick succulent petioles often used as food 2 : the dried rhizome and roots of any of several rhubarbs grown in China and Tibet and used as a purgative and stomachic 3 : a heated dispute or controversy

rhumb \rēm(b)\ *n*, *pl* **rhumbs** \rēmz\ [Sp *rumbo* rhumb, rhumb line] : any of the points of the mariner's compass

rhumba *var* of **RUMBA**

rhumb line [Sp *rumbo*] : a line on the surface of the earth that makes equal oblique angles with all meridians and that is a spiral coiling round the poles but never reaching them

rhus \rūs\ *n*, *pl* **rhuses** or **rhues** [NL, genus name, fr. L *sumac*, fr. Gk *rhous*] : any of a genus (*Rhus*) of shrubs and trees (as sumac or poison ivy) that are native to temperate and warm regions, have simple or pinnate leaves, and sometimes produce substances causing dermatitis

rhyme \rīm\ *n* [alter of ME *rime*, fr. OF] 1 *a* : correspondence in terminal sounds of units of composition or utterance (as two or more words or lines of verse) *b* : one of two or more words thus corresponding in sound *c* : correspondence of other than terminal word sounds as (1) : ALLITERATION (2) : INTERNAL RHYME 2 *a* (1) : rhyming verse (2) : POETRY *b* : a composition in verse that rhymes 3 : RHYTHM, MEASURE

rhyme *vb* **rhymed**; **rhyming** *vi* 1 : to make rhymes, also : to compose rhyming verse 2 *a* of a word or verse : to end in syllables that rhyme *b* : to be a rhyme (date ~s with fate) 3 : to be in accord : HARMONIZE ~ *vi* 1 : to relate or praise in rhyming verse 2 *a* : to put into rhyme *b* : to compose (verse) in rhyme *c* : to cause to rhyme : use as rhyme

rhyme \rīm\ *n* : one that makes rhymes, *specif* : RHYMESTER

rhyme royal \rōi(-ō)\ *n* : a stanza of seven lines in iambic pentameter with a rhyme scheme of ababbcc

rhyme scheme *n* : the arrangement of rhymes in a stanza or a poem

rhyme-star \rīm(p)-stā\ *n* : an inferior poet

rhynchcephalian \rīn-kō-sē-fāl-yōn\ *adj* [derv. of Gk *rhynchos* beak, snout + *kephalē* head] : of or relating to an order (Rhynchocephalia) of reptiles resembling lizards

rhynchocephalian *n* : a rhynchocephalian reptile : TUATARA

rhynchophoran \rīn-kāf-ō-rōn\ or **rhynchophore** \rīn-kāf-ōr\ *n* [derv. of Gk *rhynchos* + *pherein* to bear] : any of a group (Rhynchophora) of beetles with the head usu. prolonged as a snout : SNOUT BEETLE, WEEVIL

rhynolite \rī-ō-līt\ *n* [G *rhynolite*, fr. Gk *rhynx* stream, stream of lava (fr. *rhēin*) + G *-lith* (lite)] : a very acid volcanic rock that is the lava form of granite — **rhynolitic** \rī-ō-līt-ik\ *adj*

rhythm \rīm\ *n* [MF & L, MF *rhymus*, fr. L *rhythmus*, fr. Gk *rhythmos*, fr. *rhēin* to flow — more at **STREAM**] 1 *a* : an ordered recurrent alternation of strong and weak elements in the flow of sound and silence in speech *b* : a particular example or form of rhythm (iambic ~) 2 *a* : the aspect of music comprising all the elements (as accent, meter, and tempo) that relate to forward movement *b* : a characteristic rhythmic pattern (rumba ~), also : METER 2 *c* : the group of instruments in a band supplying the rhythm — called also **rhythm section** 3 *a* : movement or fluctuation marked by the regular recurrence or natural flow of related elements *b* : the repetition in a literary work of phrase, incident, character type, or symbol 4 : a regularly recurrent quantitative change in a variable biological process 5 : the effect created by the elements in a play, movie, or novel that relate to the temporal development of the action 6 : RHYTHM METHOD

rhythm and blues *n* : popular music with elements of blues and Negro folk music

rhythm band *n* : a band usu. composed of school children who play simple percussion instruments (as rhythm sticks, sleigh bells, or tambourines) to learn fundamentals of coordination and music

rhythmic \rīth-mik\ or **rhythmical** \mī-kəl\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or involving rhythm 2 : marked by or moving in pronounced rhythm — **rhythmically** \rīth-mī-kāl-ē\ *adv*

rhythmicality \rīth-mis-ō-tē\ *n* : the state of being rhythmic or of responding rhythmically

rhythmics \rīth-miks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* : the science or theory of rhythms

rhythmist \rīth(-ō)-mēt\ *n* : one who studies or has a feeling for rhythm

rhythmize \rīth(-ō)-mīz\ *vi* -mīzēd; -mīz-īng : to order or compose rhythmically — **rhythmization** \rīth(-ō)-mīz-ē-shən\ *n*

rhythm method *n* : a method of birth control involving continence during the period in which ovulation is most likely to occur

rhythm stick *n* : one of a pair of plain or notched wood sticks that are struck or rubbed together to produce various percussive sounds and are used esp. by young children in rhythm bands

rhytidoma \rīt-ō-dōm, -rīt-\ *n* [prob fr. (assumed) NL *rhytidoma*, fr. Gk *rhytidōma* wrinkle, fr. *rhytidōn* to wrinkle, fr. *rhytē*, *rhytis* wrinkle] : the bark external to the last formed periderm

Ri abbr 1 refractive index 2 Rhode Island

ri-al \rē-ōl, -āl\ *n* [Per, fr. Ar *riyāl* nyal] — see **MONEY** table

rial *var* of **RIYAL**

rial-to \rē-āl(-ō)-tō\ *n*, *pl* -tōs [*Rialto*, island and district in Venice]

1 : EXCHANGE, MARKETPLACE 2 : a theater district

riant \rī-ant, -rē, -rē-s\ *adj* [MF, *ppr* of *rire* to laugh, fr. L *ridere* — more at **RIDICULOUS**] : GAY, MIRTHFUL — **riant-ly** \rī-ant-lē, -rē-\ *adv*

ri-a-tā \rē-āt-ō-, -tā-\ *n* [modif. of AmerSp *reatā*] : LARIAT

rib \rīb\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *ripi* rib, Gk *erēphēn* to roof over] 1 *a* : one of the paired curved bony or partly cartilaginous rods that stiffen the walls of the body of most vertebrates and protect the viscera *b* : a cut of meat including a rib — see **BEEF** illustration *c* [fr. the account of Eve's creation from Adam's rib, Gen. 2.21-22] : WIFE 2 : something resembling a rib in shape or function

as *a* (1) : a traverse member of the frame of a ship that runs from keel to deck (2) : a light fore-and-aft member in an airplane's wing *b* : one of the stiff strips supporting an umbrella's fabric *c* : one of the arches in Romanesque and Gothic vaulting meeting and crossing one another and dividing the whole vaulted space into triangles 3 : an elongated ridge as *a* (1) : a vein of an insect's wing (2) : one of the primary veins of a leaf *b* : one of the ridges in a knitted or woven fabric

rib *vi* **ribbed**, **rib-ling** 1 : to furnish or enclose with ribs 2 : to form vertical ridges in knitting — **rib-ber** *n*

rib *vi* **ribbed**, **rib-ling** [prob fr. *rib*, fr. the tickling of the ribs to cause laughter] : to poke fun at : KID — **rib-ber** *n*

rib *n* 1 JOKE 2 PARODY

RIBA *abbr* Royal Institute of British Architects

ribald \rīb-ald also \rīb-ōld, -rīb-ōld\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *ribaut*, *ribault* wanton, rascal, fr. *riber* to be wanton, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *riban* to be wanton, lit., to twist, akin to Gk *rhiptein* to throw] : a ribald person

ribald *adj* 1 : CRUDE, OFFENSIVE (~ language) 2 : characterized by or using coarse indecent humor — *syn* see **COARSE**

ribald-ry \rīb-ald-rē also \rīb-\ *n*, *pl* -ries 1 : a ribald quality or element 2 : ribald language or humor

rib-and \rīb-and\ *n* [ME, alter. of *riban*] : a ribbon used esp. as a decoration

rib-band \rīb-(b)and, -rīb-and\ *n* [*rib* + *band*] : a long narrow strip or bar used in shipbuilding; esp. : one bent and bolted longitudinally to the frames to hold them in position during construction

rib-ling \rīb-īng\ *n* : an arrangement of ribs

rib-bon \rīb-ōn\ *n* [ME *riban*, fr. MF *riban*, *ruban*] 1 *a* : a flat or tubular narrow closely woven fabric (as of silk or rayon) used for trimmings or knitting *b* : a narrow fabric used for tying packages *c* : a piece of usu. multicolored ribbon worn as a military decoration or in place of a medal *d* : a strip of colored satin given for winning a place in a competition 2 : a long narrow strip resembling a ribbon as *a* : a board framed into the studs to support the ceiling or floor joists *b* : a strip of inked fabric (as in a typewriter) 3 *pl* : reins for controlling an animal 4 : TATTER, SHRED — *usu.* used in *pl* 5 : **RIBBAND** — **rib-bon-like** \-līk\ *adj*

ribbon *vi* 1 *a* : to adorn with ribbons *b* : to divide into ribbons *c* : to cover with or as if with ribbons 2 : to rip to shreds

ribbon candy *n* : a thin brittle usu. colored sugar candy folded back and forth upon itself

ribbon development *n* : a system of buildings built side by side along a road

rib-bon-fish \rīb-ōn-fīsh\ *n* : any of various elongate greatly compressed marine fishes (as a sea bream or oarfish)

ribbon worm *n* : NEMERTAN

rib-by \rīb-ē\ *adj* : showing or marked by ribs

rib cage *n* : the bony enclosing wall of the chest consisting chiefly of the ribs and their connectives

ribes \rīb-ēz\ *n*, *pl* **ribes** [NL, genus name, fr. ML, currant, fr. Ar *ribis* rhubarb] : any of a genus (*Ribes*) of shrubs (as a currant or a gooseberry) of the saxifrage family that have small racemose variously colored flowers and pulpy two-seeded to many-seeded berries

rib eye *n* : the large piece of meat that lies along the outer side of the rib (as of a steer)

rib-grass \rīb-grās\ *n* : 1 PLANTAIN; *specif* : an Old World plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) with long narrow ribbed leaves

rib-let \rīb-lēt\ *n* : one of the rib ends in the strip of breast of lamb or veal — see **LAMB** illustration

ribo-fla-vin \rīb-ō-flā-vīn, -rīb-ō-\ *n* [ISV *ribose* + L *flavus* yellow — more at **BLUE**] : a yellow crystalline compound $C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_6$ that is a growth-promoting member of the vitamin B complex and occurs both free (as in milk) and combined (as in liver) — called also **vitamin B₇**, **vitamin G**

ribo-nu-cleic acid \rīb-ō-nū-klē-ās, -āz\ *n* [*ribonucleic* (acid) + *-acid*] : an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of RNA

ribo-nu-cleic acid \rīb-ō-nū(-yū)-klē-īk-, -klā-\ *n* [*ribose* + *nucleic acid*] : RNA

ribo-nu-cleo-protein \-nū(-yū)-klē-ō-prō-tēn, -prōt-ēn\ *n* [*ribonucleic* + *-o-* + *protein*] : a nucleoprotein that contains RNA

ribo-nu-cleo-side \-nū(-yū)-klē-ō-sīd\ *n* [*ribose* + *nucleoside*] : a nucleoside that contains ribose

ribo-nu-cleo-side \-nū(-yū)-klē-ō-sīd\ *n* [*ribose* + *nucleoside*] : a nucleoside that contains ribose

ribo-nu-cleo-side \-nū(-yū)-klē-ō-sīd\ *n* [*ribose* + *nucleoside*] : a nucleoside that contains ribose

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rhet-or-i-cian \rē-t-ə-'rī-sh-ən\ *n* 1 **a**: a master or teacher of rhetoric **b**: ORATOR 2: an eloquent or grandiloquent writer or speaker
rheum \rī-'m\ *n* [ME *reume*, fr MF, fr L *rheuma*, fr Gk, lit., flow, flux, fr *rhein* to flow — more at STREAM] 1: a watery discharge from the mucous membranes esp of the eyes or nose 2 *archaic*: TEARS — *rheumy* \rī-'m-ē\ *adj*
rheu-matic \rī-'m-at-ik\ *adj* [ME *rewmatik* subject to rheum, fr L *rheumaticus*, fr Gk *rheumatikos*, fr *rheumat*, *rheuma*] 1: of, relating to, characteristic of, or affected with rheumatism — *rheu-mat-ic-ally* \-i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*
rheumatic *n*: one affected with rheumatism
rheumatic disease *n*: any of several diseases (as rheumatic fever) characterized by inflammation and pain in muscles or joints
rheumatic fever *n*: an acute disease that occurs chiefly in children and young adults and is characterized by fever, by inflammation and pain in and around the joints, and by inflammatory involvement of the pericardium and heart valves
rheu-ma-tism \rī-'m-a-tiz-əm, 'rūm-ə-\ *n* [L *rheumatismus* flux, rheum, fr Gk *rheumatismos*, fr *rheumatizesthai* to suffer from a flux, fr *rheumat*, *rheuma* flux] 1: any of various conditions characterized by inflammation or pain in muscles, joints, or fibrous tissue (muscular ~) 2: RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS
rheu-ma-tiz \rī-'m-a-tīz\ *n*, chiefly *dat*: RHEUMATISM
rheu-ma-toid \rī-'toid\ *adj* [ISV, fr *rheumatism*]: characteristic of or affected with rheumatoid arthritis
rheumatoid arthritis *n*: a usu chronic disease of unknown cause characterized esp by pain, stiffness, inflammation, swelling, and sometimes destruction of joints
rheu-ma-to-log-y \rī-'m-a-tō-lō-jē, 'rūm-ə-\ *n*: a medical science dealing with rheumatic diseases — *rheu-ma-to-lō-gist* \-jōst\ *n*
Rh factor \rī-'ch-ə-\ *n* (rheus monkey (in which it was first detected)): any of one or more genetically determined substances present in the red blood cells of most persons and of higher animals and capable of inducing intense antigenic reactions
rhin- or **rhino-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk, fr *rhin*, *rhīs*]: nose (*rhini-*): nose and (*rhinolaryngology*)
rhin-al \rī-'nāl\ *adj*: of or relating to the nose: NASAL
-rhine — *see* -RRHINE
rhin-o-ceph-a-lon \rī-'nēn-'sef-ə-lān, -lən\ *n* [NL]: the chiefly olfactory part of the forebrain — *rhin-o-ceph-al-ic* \rī-'nēn-'sēf-ə-l-ik\ *adj*
rhine-stone \rī-'nēn-'stōn\ *n* [Rhine river]: a colorless imitation stone of high luster made of glass, paste, or gem quartz
Rhine wine \rī-'nē-\ *n* 1: a typically light-bodied dry white wine produced in the Rhine valley 2: a wine similar to Rhine wine produced elsewhere
rhin-it-is \rī-'nit-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose
rhino \rī-'nō\ *n* [origin unknown]: MONEY, CASH
rhino *n*: pl rhino or rhinos: RHINOCEROS
rhin-o-er-os \rī-'nās-ə-'rās, -rā-\ *n*, pl *rhin-o-er-oes* or *rhin-o-er-oi* \rī-'nās-ə-'rā\ [ME *rhinoceros*, fr L *rhinoceros*, *rhinoceros*, fr Gk *rhinokeros*, *rhinokēros*, fr *rhin* + *keras* horn — more at HORN] 1: any of various large powerful herbivorous thick-skinned perissodactyl mammals (family Rhinocerotidae) that have one or two heavy upright horns on the snout — *rhin-o-er-ot-ic* \rī-'nās-ə-'rāi-ik, -rā-\ *adj*
rhinoceros beetle *n*: any of various large chiefly tropical beetles (of *Dynastes* and closely related genera) having projecting horns on thorax and head
rhin-o-lar-yng-o-lō-gy \rī-'nō-'lār-jən-'gāl-ə-jē\ *n*: a branch of medical science dealing with the nose and larynx
rhin-o-phar-yng-gi-tis \rī-'lār-jən-'jit-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx
rhin-o-sco-py \rī-'nās-kō-pē\ *n* [ISV]: examination of the nasal passages
rhin-o-spor-id-i-um \rī-'nō-'spō-'nd-ē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr *rhin* + *sporidium* small spore]: any of a genus (*Rhinosporidium*) of microparasites of uncertain relationship associated with some nasal polyps in man and in horses
rhin-o-vi-rus \rī-'vī-rəs\ *n* [NL]: any of a group of picornaviruses that are related to the enteroviruses and are associated with disorders of the upper respiratory tract
rhiz- or **rhizo-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk, fr *rhiza* — more at ROOT] 1: root (*rhizanthous*) (*rhizocarpous*)
-rhiza or **-rhiza** \rī-'zā\ *n* *comb form*, pl *-zae* \-jōzē\ or *-zæ* [NL, fr Gk *rhiza*]: root: part resembling or connected with a root (*coleorrhiza*) (*mycorrhiza*)
rhiz-an-thous \rī-'zæn(t)-thəs\ *adj* [ISV *rhiz* + Gk *anthos* flower — more at ANTHOLOGY]: producing flowers apparently directly from the root
rhizo-bi-um \rī-'zō-bē-əm\ *n*, pl *-bia* \-bē-ə\ [NL, genus name, fr *rhiz* + Gk *bios* life — more at QUICK]: any of a genus (*Rhizobium*) of small heterotrophic soil bacteria capable of forming symbiotic nodules on the roots of leguminous plants and of there becoming bacteroids that fix atmospheric nitrogen
rhizo-car-pous \rī-'zā-'kār-pəs\ or **rhizo-car-pic** \-pik\ *adj* [ISV]: having perennial underground parts but annual stems and foliage (~ herbs)
rhizo-ceph-a-lan \rī-'zō-'sef-ə-lən\ or **rhizo-ceph-a-lid** \-lɪd\ *n* [deriv of Gk *rhiza* root + *képhalē* head — more at ROOT, CEPHALIC] 1: a crustacean of an order (*Rhizocephala*) comprising degenerate forms that live as parasites on crabs and hermit crabs
rhizoc-to-nia \rī-'zōk-'tō-nē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr *rhiz* + Gk *ktion* killing, fr *kleinō* to kill, akin to Skt *kṣaṇṭi* he wounds] 1: a fungus of a form genus (*Rhizoctonia*) that includes major plant pathogens
rhizoctonia disease *n*: a plant disease caused by a rhizoctonia, esp: one of potatoes characterized esp by black scurfy spots on the tubers
rhizo-gen-e-sis \rī-'jēn-ə-'sēs\ *n* [NL]: root development
rhizo-gen-ic \rī-'zā-'jēn-ik\ or **rhizo-ge-net-ic** \-jə-'net-ik\ *adj*: producing roots (~ tissue)

rhizoid \rī-'zoid\ *n*: a rootlike structure — *rhizoid-al* \rī-'zoid-əl\ *adj*
rhizo-ma-tous \rī-'zō-mət-əs\ *adj* [ISV, fr NL *rhizomat*, *rhizoma*]: having or resembling a rhizome
rhizome \rī-'zōm\ *n* [NL *rhizomat*, *rhizoma*, fr Gk *rhizōmat*, *rhizōma* mass of roots, fr *rhizōmat* to cause to take root, fr *rhiza* root — more at ROOT]: a somewhat elongate usu horizontal subterranean plant stem that is often thickened by deposits of reserve food material, produces shoots above and roots below, and is distinguished from a true root in possessing buds, nodes, and usu scabrid leaves — *rhizom-ic* \rī-'zō-mik, -zām-ik\ *adj*
rhizo-mor-phous \rī-'zā-'mōr-fəs\ *adj* [ISV]: shaped like a root
rhizo-pla-ne \rī-'zā-'plān\ *n*: the external surface of roots together with closely adhering soil particles and debris
rhizo-pod \rī-'zā-'pād\ *n* (deriv of Gk *rhiza* + *pod*, *pous* foot — more at FOOT): any of a subclass (*Rhizopoda*) of usu creeping protozoans (as an amoeba or a foraminifer) having lobate or rootlike pseudopods — *rhizopod-al* \rī-'zāp-əd-əl\ *adj* — *rhizopod-ous* \-əd-əs\ *adj*
rhizo-pus \rī-'zā-'pəs, -pūs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr *rhiz* + Gk *pous* foot]: any of a genus (*Rhizopus*) of mold fungi including economic pests causing decay — *see* FUNGUS illustration
rhizo-sphere \rī-'zō-'sfer\ *n* [ISV]: soil that surrounds and is influenced by the roots of a plant
rhizot-o-my \rī-'zai-ə-'mē\ *n*, pl *-mies* [ISV]: the operation of cutting the anterior or posterior spinal nerve roots for therapeutic purposes
Rh-neg-a-tive \rī-'nēg-'et-ə-tiv\ *adj*: lacking Rh factor in the blood
rho \rō\ *n* [Gk *rhō*, of Sem origin, akin to Heb *resh* resh] 1: the 17th letter of the Greek alphabet — *see* ALPHABET table 2: a very short-lived unstable meson with mass 1490 times the mass of an electron — called also *rho particle*
rhod- or **rhodo-** *comb form* [NL, fr L, fr Gk, fr *rhodon* rose]: rose: red (*rhodium*) (*rhodolite*)
rhodo-mine \rōd-'mīn\ *n*, often *cap* [ISV]: any of a group of yellowish red to blue fluorescent dyes, esp: a brilliant bluish red dye made by fusing an amino derivative of phenol with phthalic anhydride and used esp in coloring paper and as a biological stain — called also *rhodamine B*
Rhode Is-land \rōd-'dī-lən(d)-\ *n* [Rhode Island, U.S.]: a lawn grass (*Agrostis tenuis*) of eastern No. America
Rhode Is-land Red *n*: any of an American breed of general-purpose domestic fowls having a long heavy body, smooth yellow or reddish legs, and rich brownish red plumage
Rhode Is-land White *n*: any of an American breed of domestic fowls resembling Rhode Island Reds but having pure white plumage
Rhodes grass \rōdz-\ *n* (Cecil J. Rhodes): an African perennial grass (*Chloris gayana*) widely cultivated as a forage grass esp in dry regions
Rhodesian man \rō-'dē-zh(ē)-'hōn-\ *n* [Northern Rhodesia, Africa]: an extinct African man (*Homo rhodesiensis* or *Africanthropus rhodesiensis*) having long bones of modern type, a skull with prominent brow ridges and large face but human palate and dentition, and a simple but relatively large brain
Rhodesian Ridge-back \rī-'rj-,bak\ *n*: any of an African breed of powerful long-bodied hunting dogs having a dense harsh short tan coat with a characteristic crest of reversed hair along the spine
Rhodes scholar \rōdz(-)\ *n*: a holder of one of numerous scholarships founded under the will of Cecil J. Rhodes that can be used at Oxford University for two or three years and are open to candidates from the British Commonwealth and the U.S.
rho-di-um \rōd-'dī-əm\ *n* [NL, fr Gk *rhodon* rose]: a white hard ductile metallic element that is chiefly trivalent and resistant to attack by acids, occurs in platinum ores, and is used in alloys with platinum — *see* ELEMENT table
rhodo-chro-a-lite \rōd-'krō-'sīt, -rā-'dāk-rā-\ *n* [G *rhodocrasil*, fr Gk *rhodochros* rose-colored, fr *rhod* + *chros* color; akin to Gk *chrōma* color — more at CHROMATIC]: a rose red mineral MnCO₃ consisting essentially of manganese carbonate
rhodo-den-dron \rōd-'dēn-dron\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L *oleander*, fr Gk, fr *rhod* + *dendron* tree — more at DENDR-]: any of a genus (*Rhododendron*) of the heath family of widely cultivated shrubs and trees with alternate leaves and showy flowers, esp: one with leathery evergreen leaves as distinguished from a deciduous azalea
rhodo-dite \rōd-'dī-,it\ *n*: a pink or purple garnet used as a gem
rhodomontade *var* of *RODOMONTADE*
rho-do-nite \rōd-'n-īt\ *n* [G *rhodonit*, fr Gk *rhodon* rose]: a pale red triclinic mineral MnSiO₃ that consists essentially of manganese silicate and is used as an ornamental stone
rho-do-plast \rōd-'dō-plast\ *n* [ISV]: one of the reddish chromatophores occurring in the red algae
rho-dop-sin \rōd-'dōp-sin\ *n* [ISV *rhod* + Gk *opsis* sight, vision + *sin* -in — more at OPTIC]: a red photosensitive pigment in the retinal rods of marine fishes and most higher vertebrates that is important in vision in dim light — called also *visual purple*
rho-do-ra \rōd-'dōr-, -dōr-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L, a plant]: any of a genus (*Rhodora*) of the heath family of shrubs that are found in Canada and New England and have delicate pink flowers produced before or with the leaves in the spring
rhomb \rām(b)\ *n*, pl *rhombs* \rāmz\ [MF *rhombe*, fr L *rhombus*] 1: RHOMBUS 2: RHOMBOHEDRON
rhomb- or **rhombo-** *comb form* [MF, fr L, fr Gk, fr *rhombos*]: rhomb (*rhombencephalon*) (*rhomboid*)
rhomb-en-ceph-a-lon \rām-'ben-'sef-ə-lān, -lən\ *n* [NL]: the parts of the vertebrate brain that develop from the embryonic hindbrain, also: HINDBRAIN 1a
rhomb-ic \rām-'bik\ *adj* 1: having the form of a rhombus 2: ORTHORHOMBIC
rhomb-bo-he-dron \rām-bō-'hē-dron\ *n*, pl *-drons* or *-dra* \-drə\ [NL]: a parallelepiped whose faces are rhombuses — *rhomb-bo-hed-ral* \-drəl\ *adj*

au-gust \ô-'gast\ *adj* [L *augustus*; akin to L *augere* to increase] : marked by majestic dignity or grandeur — **au-gust-ly** *adv* — **au-gust-ness** \-'gast-(ô)-nəs\ *n*

August \ô-'gast\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. L *Augustus*, fr. *Augustus* Caesar] : the 8th month of the Gregorian calendar

Augus-tan \ô-'gast-tən, -ə\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of Augustus Caesar or his age 2 : of, relating to, or characteristic of the neoclassical period in England — **Augustan** *n*

Augus-tin-i-an \ô-'gast-'stin-ē-ən\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to St. Augustine or his doctrines 2 : of or relating to any of several orders under a rule ascribed to St. Augustine — **Augus-tin-i-an-ism** \-'tē-ən-iz-əm\ *n*

Augustinian *n* 1 : a follower of St. Augustine 2 : a member of an Augustinian order; *specific* : a friar of the Hermits of St. Augustine founded in 1256 and devoted to educational, missionary, and parish work

au jus \ô-'zhü(s), -jüs, ô-'zhü\ *adj* [F, lit. with juice] : served in the juice obtained from roasting

auk \ôk\ *n* [Norw or Icel *alk*, *alka*, fr. ON *dika*; akin to L *olor* swan] : any of several black and white short-necked diving seabirds (family Alcidae) that breed in colder parts of the northern hemisphere

auk-let \ô-'klət\ *n* : any of several small auks of the No. Pacific coasts

auld \ôl(d), 'al(d)\ *adj*, chiefly Scot. : OLD

auld lang syne \ôl-(d)an-'zīn, -ôl-(d)lan-, -ôl-\ *n* [Sc. lit., old long ago] : the good old times

au na-tu-rel \ô-'nat-ə-'rel\ *adj* [F] 1 **a** : being in natural style or condition **b** : NUDE 2 : cooked plainly

aunt \ant, 'ant\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *ante*, fr. L *amita*, akin to OHG *amma* mother, nurse, Gk *amma* nurse] 1 : the sister of one's father or mother 2 : the wife of one's uncle — **aunt-hood** \-'hüd\ *n* — **aunt-like** \-'jik\ *adj* — **aunt-ly** *adj*

Aunt Sally \-'sal-ē\ *n*, pl **Aunt Sallies** [Aunt Sally, name given to an effigy of a woman smoking a pipe set up as an amusement attraction at English fairs for patrons to throw missiles at] 1 **B**RT : STRAW MAN 1 2 **B**RT : one that is set up to invite attack or criticism : TARGET

au pair girl \ô-'pa(r)-, -'pe(r)-\ *n* [F *au pair*, on even terms] : a foreign girl living in England who does domestic work for a family in return for room and board and the opportunity to learn the English language — called also *au pair*

aur- or **aur-** *comb form* [L, fr. *auris* — more at EAR] 1 : ear (*aural*) (*auriscope*) 2 : aural and (*auralsal*)

au-ra \ôr-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. L, air, breeze, fr. Gk, akin to Gk *aēr* air] 1 **a** : a subtle sensory stimulus (as an aroma) **b** : a distinctive atmosphere surrounding a given source (the place had an ~ of mystery) 2 : a luminous radiation : NIMBUS 3 : a subjective sensation (as of lights) experienced before an attack of some nervous disorders

aur-el \ôr-əl\ *adj* : of or relating to the ear or to the sense of hearing — **aur-el-ly** \-ə-'lē\ *adv*

aurar *pl* of EYRIR

au-re-ate \ôr-ē-āt\ *adj* [ME *aurat*, fr. ML *auratus* decorated with gold, fr. L *aurus* golden — more at ORIOLE] 1 : of a golden color or brilliance 2 : marked by grandiloquent and rhetorical style

au-re-ole \ôr-ē-ôl, or **au-re-ô-la** \ôr-ē-ô-lə\ *n* [ME *aurole* heavenly crown worn by saints, fr. ML *auréola*, fr. L, fem. of *auréolus* golden — more at ORIOLE] 1 : a radiant light around the head or body of a representation of a sacred personage 2 **RADIANCE**, **AURA** (had about him an ~ of youth and health) 3 : the luminous area surrounding the sun or other bright light when seen through thin cloud or mist : CORONA 4 : a ring-shaped zone around an igneous intrusion — **auréole** *vi*

Au-reo-my-clin \ôr-ē-ô-'mīs-'n\ *trademark* — used for chlortetracycline

au-re-voir \ôr-əv-'wār, -ôr-\ *n* [F, lit. till seeing again] : GOOD-BYE — often used interjectionally

au-ric \ôr-ik\ *adj* [L *aurum* gold — more at ORIOLE] : of, relating to, or derived from gold esp. when invalent

au-ric-le \ôr-ik-əl\ *n* [L *auricula*, fr. dim. of *auris* ear] 1 **a** : PINNA 2 **b** : the chamber or either of the chambers of the heart that receives blood from the veins and forces it into the ventricle or ventricles — see HEART illustration 2 : an angular or ear-shaped anatomic lobe or process

au-ric-u-la \ô-'nk-yə-'lə\ *n* [NL, fr. L, external ear] 1 : a yellowish flowered Alpine primrose (*Primula auricula*) 2 : AURICLE

au-ric-u-lar \ô-'nk-yə-'lər\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or using the ear or the sense of hearing 2 : told privately (an ~ confession) 3 : understood or recognized by the sense of hearing 4 : of or relating to an auricle or auricula

au-ric-u-late \ô-'nk-yə-'lāt\ *adj* : having ears or auricles

au-ric-u-lo-ven-tric-u-lar \ô-'nk-yə-'(ô)-vən-'tnk-yə-'lər, -vən-\ *adj* : ATRIOVENTRICULAR

au-ri-fer-ous \ô-'rif-(ə)-rəs\ *adj* [L *aurifer*, fr. *aurum* + *-fer-* ferous] : gold-bearing

Au-ri-ga \ô-'ri-gə\ *n* [L (gen. *Aurigae*), lit. charioteer] : a constellation between Perseus and Gemini

Au-ri-gno-clan \ôr-'tē-ya-'shən\ *adj* [F *aurignacien*, fr. *Aurignac* France] : of or relating to an Upper Paleolithic culture marked by finely made artifacts of stone and bone, paintings, and engravings

au-rochs \au(r)-aks, (ô)-r-\ *n*, pl **au-rochs** [G, fr. OHG *urohs*, fr. *uro* aurochs + *ohso* ox, akin to OE *ūrochs* — more at OX] 1 : URUS 2 : WISENT

au-ro-ra \ô-'rôr-, -ô-, -rôr-\ *n*, pl **auroras** or **au-ro-rae** \-(ē)-\ [L — more at EAST] 1 **cap** : the Roman goddess of dawn — compare EOS 2 : DAWN 3 : ALBORA BOREALIS **b** : ALBORA AUSTRALIS

au-ro-ral \-əl\ *adj* — **au-ro-ran** \-ən\ *adj*

aurora **au-stralis** \ô-'strā-'lās, -'s-trā-'l-\ *n* [NL, lit. southern aurora] : a phenomenon in the southern hemisphere corresponding to the aurora borealis in the northern hemisphere



great auk

aurora bo-re-al-is \-bôr-ē-'al-ās, -bôr-\ *n* [NL, lit. northern dawn] : a luminous phenomenon that consists of streamers or arches of light in the sky at night, is held to be of electrical origin, and appears to best advantage in the arctic regions

au-rous \ôr-əs\ *adj* [ISV, fr. L *aurum* gold — more at ORIOLE] : of, relating to, or containing gold esp. when univalent

AUS *abbr* Army of the United States

aus-cul-tate \ô-'skul-'tāt\ *vi* -tated, -tating [back-formation fr. *auscultation*] : to examine by auscultation — **aus-cul-ta-to-ry** \ô-'skul-tə-'tôr-ē-, -tôr-\ *adj*

aus-cul-ta-tion \ô-'skul-'tā-shən\ *n* [L *auscultatio*-, *auscultatio* act of listening, fr. *auscultans*, pp of *auscultare* to listen, akin to L *auris* ear — more at EAR] : the act of listening to sounds arising within organs (as the lungs) as an aid to diagnosis and treatment

aus-land-er \au-'slən-dər, -'slan-\ *n* [G *ausländer*; lit. outlander] : OUTSIDER FOREIGNER

aus-pi-cate \ô-'spə-'kāt\ *vi* -cated, -cating [L *auspicatus*, pp of *auspicari* to take auspices, fr. *auspic*, *auspex*] : to initiate or enter upon esp. under circumstances or with a procedure (as drinking a toast) calculated to ensure good luck

aus-pice \ô-'spəs\ *n*, pl **aus-pices** \-spə-'sēz, -sēz\ [L *auspicium*, fr. *auspic*, *auspex* diviner by birds, fr. *avis* bird + *specere* to look, look at — more at AVIARY SPY] 1 : observation by an augur esp. of the flight and feeding of birds to discover omens 2 : a prophetic sign, esp. : a favorable sign 3 *pl* : kindly patronage and guidance

aus-pi-cious \ô-'spish-'s\ *adj* 1 affording a favorable auspice : PROPITIOUS (made an ~ beginning by getting an A) 2 : attended by good auspices : PROSPEROUS (an ~ year) *syn* see FAVORABLE *ant* inauspicious, ill-omened — **aus-pi-cious-ly** *adv* — **aus-pi-cious-ness** *n*

Aus-sie \ô-'sē, 'ās-ē\ *n* [Australian + -ie] : a native or inhabitant of Australia

aus-ten-ite \ô-'stē-'nīt, 'ās-\ *n* [F, fr. Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen†1902 E metallurgist] : a solid solution in iron of carbon and sometimes other solutes that occurs as a constituent of steel under certain conditions — **aus-ten-itic** \ô-'stē-'nīt-ik, 'ās-\ *adj*

au-ster- \ô-'stür-\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *austerus*, fr. Gk *austerōs* harsh, severe, akin to Gk *hauros* dry — more at SERE] 1 **a** : stern and forbidding in appearance and manner (~ Punitan colonists) **b** : SOMBER, GRAVE (dressed all in ~ black for the funeral) 2 : rigidly abstemious : ASCETIC (an ~ old hermit living on berries and roots) 3 : UNADORNED SIMPLE (an ~ chair with a straight back) *syn* see SEVERE *ant* audacious (as of persons), exuberant (as of style) — **au-ster-ly** *adv* — **au-ster-ness** *n*

au-ster-ity \ô-'stēr-ē-ē\ *n*, pl **-ties** 1 : the quality or state of being austere 2 **a** : an austere act, manner, or attitude **b** : an ascetic practice 3 : enforced or extreme economy

1Aust- or **Austro-** *comb form* [ME *austr*, fr. L, fr. Austr-, *Auster* south wind, akin to L *aurora* dawn — more at EAST] 1 : south : southern (*Austroasiatic*) 2 : Australian and (*Austro-Malayan*)

2Aust- or **Austro-** *comb form* [prob fr. NL, fr. *Austria*] : Austrian and (*Austro-Hungarian*)

au-stral \ô-'strəl, 'ās-\ *adj* 1. SOUTHERN 2 *cap* : AUSTRALIAN

Aus-tral-ia Day \ô-'strāl-yə-, -ə-\ *n* : a national holiday in Australia observed in commemoration of the landing of the British at Sydney Cove in 1788 and observed on Jan. 26 if a Monday and otherwise on the next Monday

1Aus-tral-ian \ô-'strāl-yən, 'ās-\ *n* 1 : a native or inhabitant of the Australian commonwealth 2 : the speech of the aboriginal inhabitants of Australia

2Australian *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of the continent or commonwealth of Australia, its inhabitants, or the languages spoken there 2 : of, relating to, or being a biogeographic region that comprises Australia and the islands north of it from the Celebes eastward, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Polynesia

Australian ballot *n* : an official ballot printed at public expense on which the names of all the nominated candidates and proposals appear and which is distributed only at the polling place and marked in secret

Australian pine *n* : any of several casuarinas (esp. *Casuarina equisetifolia*) now widely grown as ornamentals in warm regions (as Florida)

Australian Rules football *n* : a game resembling rugby that is played between two teams of 18 players on a field 180–190 yards long that has four goalposts at each end

Australian terrier *n* : a small rather short-legged, usu. grayish wire-haired terrier of Australian origin

Aus-tra-loid \ô-'trə-'lōid, 'ās-\ *adj* [*Australia* + E -oid] : of or relating to an ethnic group including the Australian aborigines and other peoples of southern Asia and Pacific islands sometimes including the Ainu — **Australoid** *n*

aus-tra-lo-pithe-cine \ô-'strā-'lō-'pith-ə-'sīn, -ə-, -ôs-'trə-, 'ās-\ *adj* [deriv. of L *australis* southern (fr. *Austr-*, *Auster*) + Gk *pithekos* ape — more at PITHECANTHROPUS] : of or relating to extinct southern African hominids (esp. genus *Australopithecus*) with near-human dentition and a relatively small brain — **australopithecine** *n*

Aus-tral-orp \ô-'strā-'lôr(p), 'ās-\ *n* [Australian + *Orpington*] : a usu. black domestic fowl developed in Australia and valued for egg production

Aus-tro-as-i-atic \ô-'s-(ô)trə-'ā-z(h)ē-'at-ik, 'ās- also -ā-shē-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or constituting a family of languages once widespread over northeastern India and Indochina

Austro-nes-ian \ô-'trə-'nē-zhən, 'ās-, -shən\ *adj* [*Austronesia* islands of the southern Pacific] : of, relating to, or constituting a family of agglutinative languages spoken in the area extending from Madagascar eastward through the Malay peninsula and archipelago to Hawaii and Easter Island and including practically all the native languages of the Pacific Islands with the exception of the Australian, Papuan, and Negrito languages

aut- or **auto-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *autos* same, -self, self] 1. self : same one (*autism*) (*autobiography*) 2. automatic : self-acting : self-regulating (*autodyne*)

au-te-oid \ô-'tə-'kōid\ *n* [*aut-* + Gk *akos* remedy, akin to Otr *hicc* healing] : a specific organic substance (as a hormone) forming in

ribo-nu-cle-o-tide \ri-'tid\ *n* [*ribose* + *nucleotide*]: a nucleotide that contains *ribose* and occurs esp. as a constituent of RNA
ribose \ri-'bōs, -bōz\ *n* [ISV, fr. *ribonic acid* (an acid $C_5H_{10}O_6$ obtained by oxidation of *ribose*)]: a pentose $C_5H_{10}O_5$ found esp. in the D-form and obtained esp. from RNA

ribosomal RNA *n*: the part of RNA that is a fundamental structural element of the ribosomes

ribo-some \ri-'bō-sōm\ *n* [*ribonucleic (acid)* + *-some*]: one of the RNA-rich cytoplasmic granules that are sites of protein synthesis — **ribo-som-al** \ri-'bō-sō-māl\ *adj*

rib roast *n*: a cut of meat containing the large piece that lies along the outer side of the rib — see **BEEF** illustration

rib-wort \ri-'wōrt, -wō(ə)r\ *n*: **RIBORASS**

rice \ri-'s\ *n*, *pl* *rice* [ME *rys*, fr. OF *ris*, fr. OIt *riso*, fr. Gk *oryza*, *oryzon*]: 1: an annual cereal grass (*Oryza sativa*) widely cultivated in warm climates for its seed that is used for food and for its by-products 2: the seed of rice

rice-bird \ri-'bārd\ *n*: any of several small birds common in rice fields, esp.: **BOBOLINK**

rice paper *n* [fr. its resemblance to paper made from rice straw]: a thin papery material made from rice paper tree pith

rice-paper tree *n*: a small Asiatic tree or shrub (*Tetrapanax papyriferum*) of the ginseng family

rice polishing *n* *pl*: the inner bran layer of rice rubbed off in milling

ricer \ri-'sər\ *n*: a kitchen utensil in which soft foods are pressed through a perforated container to produce strings about the diameter of a rice grain

ricer-car \ri-'cher-'kār\ *n* [It, fr. *ricciare* to seek again, fr. *ri-re* (fr. *re*) + *cercare* to seek, fr. LL *circare* to go about, fr. the disguising of the subjects by various alterations]: any of various contrapuntal instrumental forms esp. of the 16th and 17th centuries employing fugal expositions on one or more subjects

rich \ri-'ch\ *adj* [ME *riche*, fr. OE *ric*, akin to OHG *rihihi* rich, OE *rice* kingdom, OHG *rihihi*, all fr. prehistoric Gmc words borrowed fr. Celt words akin to OIr *ri* (gen. *rig*) king — more at **ROYAL**] 1: having abundant possessions and esp. material wealth 2: having high value or quality *b*: well supplied 3: magnificently impressive: **SUMPTUOUS** 4: vivid and deep in color (a red) *b*: full and mellow in tone and quality (a voice) *c*: **PURGENT** (odors) 5: highly productive or remunerative (a mine) 6: having abundant plant nutrients (soil) *b*: highly seasoned, fatty, oily, or sweet (foods) *c*: high in the combustible component (a fuel mixture) 7: **AMUSING**, also: **LAUGHABLE** *b*: **MEANINGFUL**, **SIGNIFICANT** (allusions) *c*: **LUSH** (meadows) 8: pure or nearly pure (lime) — **rich-ness** *n*

syn **RICH**, **WEALTHY**, **AFFLUENT**, **WELL-OFF**, **WELL-TO-DO**, **OPULENT**
shared meaning *element*: having goods, property, and money in abundance **ant** **poor**

Rich-ard Roe \ri-'ch-ər-'drō\ *n*: a party to legal proceedings whose true name is unknown — compare **JOHN DOE**

rich-en \ri-'ch-ən\ *v* **rich-ened**; **rich-en-ing** \ri-'ch-ən-ŋ\ *to make rich or richer*

rich-es \ri-'ch-əz\ *n* *pl* [ME, sing. or *pl*, fr. *richesse*, lit. richness, fr. OF, fr. *riche* rich, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *rice* rich]: things that make one rich: **WEALTH**

rich-ly \ri-'ch-lē\ *adv* 1: in a rich manner 2: in full measure *v* **AMPLIFY** (praise ~ deserved)

Rich-ter scale \ri-'tər-\ *n* [after Charles R. Richter b1900 Am seismologist]: a logarithmic scale for expressing the magnitude of a seismic disturbance (as an earthquake) in terms of the energy dissipated in it with 1.5 indicating the smallest earthquake that can be felt, 4.5 an earthquake causing slight damage, and 8.5 a very devastating earthquake

ric-in \ri-'s-, -n-\ *n* [L *ricinus* castor-oil plant]: a poisonous protein in the castor bean

ric-in-oleic acid \ri-'s-, -n-ō-'lē-ik-, -n-ē-, -lē-\ *n* [L *ricinus* + E *oleic*]: an oily unsaturated hydroxy fatty acid $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ that occurs in castor oil as a glyceride and yields esters important as plasticizers

ric-in-us \ri-'s-, -n-əs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *castor*-oil plant]: any of a genus (*Ricinus*) of plants (as the castor-oil plant) of the spurge family with large palmate leaves

rick \ri-'k\ *n* [ME *reck*, fr. OE *hræc*; akin to ON *hrakr* rick] 1: a stack (as of hay) in the open air 2: a pile of material (as cordwood) split from short logs

rick *vt* (to pile (as hay) in ricks)

rick *vi* [perh. fr. ME *wriken* to move unsteadily] chiefly Brit *v* **WRENCH**, **SPRAIN**

rick-ets \ri-'k-ət\ *n* *pl* but sing. in constr. [origin unknown]: a childhood disease that is characterized esp. by soft and deformed bones and that is caused by failure to assimilate and use calcium and phosphorus normally due to inadequate sunlight or vitamin D

rick-et-ta \ri-'k-ət-ə-\ *n*, *pl* *rick-et-tas* or *-tās* \ri-'k-ət-ē-, -tē-\ [NL, genus of microorganisms, fr. Howard T. Ricketts †1910 Am pathologist]: any of a family (Rickettsiaceae) of pleomorphic rod-shaped non-filterable microorganisms that cause various diseases (as typhus) — **rick-et-tal** \ri-'k-ət-əl\ *adj*

rick-ety \ri-'k-ət-ē\ *adj* 1: affected with rickets 2: feeble in the joints (a old man) *b*: **SHAKY**, **UNSTEADY** (stairs)

rick-ey \ri-'k-ē\ *n*, *pl* *rick-eyes* [prob. fr. the name *Rickey*]: a drink containing liquor, lime juice, sugar, and soda water; also: a similar drink without liquor

rick-rack or **ric-rac** \ri-'rak-\ *n* [redupl. of *rack*]: a flat braid woven to form zigzags and used esp. as trimming on clothing

rick-sha or **rick-shaw** \ri-'shə-\ *n* [alter. of *jirrikisha*]: a small covered 2-wheeled vehicle used, for one passenger that is pulled by one man and that was used orig. in Japan

ric-o-chet \ri-'ō-shə-, Brit also -shet\ *n* [F]: a glancing rebound (as of a projectile off a flat surface), also: an object that ricochets

2 ricochet *vi* -chet-ed \ri-'shād- or -chet-ed\ *vi* -chet-ed; **chet-ting** \ri-'shā-ŋ- or -chet-ŋ-ŋ\ *to skip with or as if with glancing rebounds*

ric-ot-ta \ri-'kōt-ə-\ *n* [It, fr. fem. of pp of *ricuocere* to cook again, fr. L *recuocare*, fr. *re-* + *coquere* to cook — more at **COOK**]: a white unripened whey cheese of Italy that resembles cottage cheese, also: a similar cheese made in the U.S. from whole or skim milk

ric-tal \ri-'tāl\ *adj*: of or relating to the **RICTUS**
ric-tus \ri-'təs\ *n* [NL, fr. L, open mouth, fr. *riktus*, pp of *ringi* to open the mouth, akin to OSLav *regniti*] 1: the gape of a bird's mouth 2: the mouth orifice 3: a gaping grin or grimace

rid \ri-'d\ *vi* **also** **rid-ded**; **rid-ding** [ME *rid-den* to clear, fr. ON *rihtja*, akin to L *ruere* to dig up — more at **RUG**] 1: **archaic**: **SAVE**, **RESCUE** 2: to make free: **RELIEVE**, **DIS-ENCUMBER** (~ himself of his troubles) (be ~ of worries) (get ~ of that junk)

rid-able or **ride-able** \ri-'d-ə-bəl\ *adj*: fit for riding

rid-dance \ri-'d-ŋ(ə)s\ *n* 1: an act of ridding 2: **DELIVERANCE**, **RELIEF** — often used in the phrase **good riddance**

rid-den \ri-'d-ŋ\ *adj* 1: extremely concerned with or bothered by — **usu** used in combination (**conscience-ridden**) 2: excessively full of or supplied with — **usu** used in combination (**slum-ridden**)

1 rid-dle \ri-'d-əl\ *n* [ME *redels*, *ridel*, fr. OE *rædelse* opinion, conjecture, riddle, akin to OE *rædan* to interpret — more at **READ**] 1: a mystifying, misleading, or puzzling question posed as a problem to be solved or guessed: **CONUNDRUM**, **ENIGMA** 2: something or someone difficult to understand *syn* see **MYSTERY**

2 riddle *vb* **rid-dled**; **rid-dling** \ri-'d-ŋ-ŋ\ *vi* 1: to find the solution of: **EXPLAIN** 2: to set a riddle for: **PUZZLE** ~ *vi*: to speak in or propound riddles — **rid-dler** \ri-'d-ŋ-ŋ-ər\ *n*

3 riddle *n* [ME *riddil*, fr. OE *hriddel*, akin to L *cribrum* sieve, *cernere* to sift — more at **CERTAIN**]: a coarse sieve

4 riddle *vi* **rid-dled**; **rid-dling** \ri-'d-ŋ-ŋ\ *vi* 1: to separate (as grain from chaff) with a riddle: **SCREEN** 2: to pierce with many holes (the shutters were ... riddled by bullets — G. G. Simpson) 3: to spread through: **PERMEATE** (the state was riddled with poverty — Thomas Wood †1950)

rid-dling \ri-'d-ŋ-ŋ\ *adj*: containing or presenting riddles

ride \ri-'d\ *vb* **rode** \ri-'d\ or chiefly dial *rid* \ri-'d-, **rid-den** \ri-'d-ŋ\ or chiefly dial *rid* or *rode*; **rid-ing** \ri-'d-ŋ\ [ME *riden*, fr. OE *ridan*, akin to OHG *ritan* to ride] *vi* 1: to sit and travel on the back of an animal that one directs *b*: to travel in or on a conveyance 2: to become sustained (rode on a wave of popularity) 3: *a*: to lie moored or anchored (a ship ~s at anchor) *b*: **SAIL** *c*: to move like a floating object (the moon rode in the sky) 4: to become supported on a point or surface 5: to travel over a surface (the car ~s well) 6: to continue without interference (let it ~) 7: to be contingent: **DEPEND** (plans ~ on his nomination) 8: to climb up on the body (shorts that ~ up) 9: to become bet (his money is riding on the favorite) ~ *vi* 1: to mount and travel on while controlling (~ a bike) *b*: to move with (~ the waves) 2: *a*: to traverse by conveyance (rode 500 miles) *b*: to ride a horse in (~ a race) 3: **SURVIVE**, **OUTLAST** — **usu** used with *out* (rode out the gale) 4: to traverse on horseback to inspect or maintain (~ fence) 5: to mount in copulation 6: *a*: **OBSESS**, **OPPRESS** (ridden by anxiety) *b*: to harass persistently: **NAO** *c*: **TEASE**, **RIB** 7: **CARRY**, **CONVEY** 8: to p. *ject* over: **OVERLAP** 9: to give with (a punch) to soften the impact 10: to keep in partial engagement by resting a foot continuously on the pedal (~ the clutch) — **ride circuit**: to hold court in the various towns of a judicial circuit — **ride for a fall**: to court disaster — **ride herd on**: to keep a check on — **ride high**: to experience success — **ride roughshod over**: to treat with disdain or abuse

2 ride *n*: 1: an act of riding, esp.: a trip on horseback or by vehicle 2: a way (as a road or path) suitable for riding 3: any of various mechanical devices (as at an amusement park) for riding on 4: *a*: a trip on which gangsters take a victim to murder him *b*: **DECEPTION** (take the taxpayers for a ~) 5: a means of transportation 6: the qualities of travel comfort in a vehicle 7: a job as a driver in an automobile race

rid-er \ri-'d-ər\ *n* 1: one that rides 2: *a*: an addition to a document often attached on a separate piece of paper *b*: a clause appended to a legislative bill to secure a *usu* distinct object 3: something used to overlie another or to move along on another piece — **rid-er-less** \ri-'d-ər-\ *adj*

1 ridge \ri-'j\ *n* [ME *rigge*, fr. OE *hrycg*, akin to OHG *hruckki* ridge, back, L *cruc-*, *cruc-* cross, *curvus* curved — more at **CROWN**] 1: an elevated body part (as along the backbone) 2: *a*: a range of hills or mountains *b*: an elongate elevation on an ocean bottom 3: an elongate crest or a linear series of crests 4: a raised strip (as of plowed ground) 5: the line of intersection at the top between the opposite slopes or sides of a roof — **ridged** \ri-'j-d\ *adj*

2 ridge *vb* **ridged**; **rid-ging** *vi*: to form into a ridge ~ *vi*: to extend in ridges

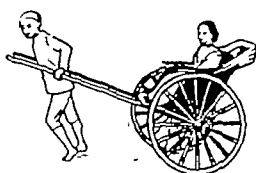
ridge-ling or **rid-ging** \ri-'j-ŋ-\ *n* [perh. fr. *ridge*, fr. the supposition that the undescended testis remains near the animal's back] 1: a male animal having one or both testes retained in the inguinal canal 2: an imperfectly castrated male animal

ridge-pole \ri-'j-pōl\ *n* 1: the highest horizontal timber in a roof and the receiver of the upper ends of the rafters — see **RAFTER** illustration 2: the horizontal pole at the top of a tent

ridgy \ri-'j-ē\ *adj*: having or rising in ridges

1 rid-cule \ri-'d-ə-kyū(ə)\ *n* [F or L, fr. L *ridiculum* jest]: the act of exposing to laughter: **DERISION**, **MOCKERY**

2 ridicule *vi* -culed; -cul-ing: to make fun of — **rid-i-cu-ler** *n* *syn* **RIDICULE**, **DERIDE**, **MOCK**, **TAUNT**, **TWIT**, **RALLY** **shared meaning** *element*: to make an object of laughter



ricksha



rice 1

SOUND (the halls rang with laughter) b : to have the sensation of being filled with a humming sound (his ears rang) 3 : to cause something to ring (~ for the waitress) 4 a : to be filled with

ri-dic-u-lous \rī-'dik-ū-ləs/ *adj* [L. *ridiculus* (fr. *ridiculum* jest, fr. neut. of *ridiculus*) or *ridiculus*, lit., laughable, fr. *ridere* to laugh, akin to *Skt* *vidāte* he is ashamed]: arousing or deserving ridicule: **ABSURD, PREPOSTEROUS** *syn* see **LAUGHABLE** — **ri-dic-u-lous-ly** *adv* — **ri-dic-u-lous-ness** *n*

riding \rīd-ɪŋ/ *n* [ME, alter. of (assumed) OE *thriding*, fr. ON *thriðjungr* third part, fr. *thriðr* third, akin to OE *thrida* third — more at **THIRD**]: 1: one of the three administrative jurisdictions into which Yorkshire, England, was formerly divided 2: an administrative jurisdiction or electoral district in a British dominion (as Canada)

riding \rīd-ɪŋ/ *n*: the action or state of one that rides

riding *adj* 1: used for or when riding (a ~ horse) 2: operated by a rider (a ~ plow)

ridley \rīd-lē/ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Ridley*]: a marine turtle (*Caretta kempi* or *Lepidochelys kempi*) found off the Atlantic coast of the U.S.

ridotto \rī-'dōt-to/ *n*, pl. -tos [It., retreat, place of entertainment, redoubt]: a public entertainment consisting of music and dancing often in masquerade popular in 18th century England

ri-el \rī-'el/ *n* [origin unknown] — see **MONEY** table

Riemannian geometry \rī-'mān-ē-ən-/ *n* [G F B Riemann]: a non-Euclidean geometry in which straight lines are geodesics and in which the parallel postulate is replaced by the postulate that every pair of straight lines intersects

Riemann integral \rī-'mān-, -mən-/ *n* [G F B Riemann]: DEFINITE INTEGRAL

Riesling \rī-'zɪŋ, 'rē-sɪŋ/ *n* [G]: a dry white table wine resembling Rhine wine

rifam-picin \rī-'fām-pō-sən/ *n* [rifamycin (an antibiotic produced from a bacterium, from which it is derived) + ampicillin (which it resembles in efficacy)]: a semisynthetic antibiotic that acts against some viruses and bacteria esp. by inhibiting RNA synthesis

rife \rīf/ *adj* [ME *ryfe*, fr. OE *ryfe*, akin to ON *rifr* abundant] 1: prevalent esp. to an increasing degree (fear was ~ in the people) 2: ABUNDANT, COMMON 3: copiously supplied: ABOUNDING — *usu.* used with with (~ with rumors) *syn* see **PREVAILING** — **rife** *adv* — **rife-ly** *adv*

rifle \rīf/ *vb* [short for *riffle*]: RIFFLE, SKIM (~ pages)

riff \rīf/ *n* [prob. by shortening & alter. fr. *refrain*]: an ostinato phrase in jazz typically supporting a solo improvisation, also: a piece based on such a phrase

riff *vi*: to perform a jazz riff

Riff \rīf/ *n*, pl. **Riffs** or **Riffi** \rīf-ē/ or **Riff**: a Berber of the Rif in northern Morocco

Riffian \rīf-ē-n/ *n*: RIFF

rifle \rīf-əl/ *n* [perh. alter. of *ruffle*] 1 a: a shallow extending across a stream bed and causing broken water b: a stretch of water flowing over a riffle 2: a small wave or succession of small waves: RIFFLE 3 [Riffle] a: the act or process of shuffling (as cards) b: the sound made while doing this

rifle *vb* rifled, rifling \rīf-(ə-)lɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to form, flow over, or move in ruffles 2: to flip cursorily: THUMB (~ through files) ~ *vi* 1: to ruffle slightly: RIFFLE 2 a: to leaf through hastily, *specif*: to leaf (as a stack of paper) by sliding a thumb along the edge of the leaves b: to shuffle (playing cards) by separating the deck into two parts and rifling with the thumbs so the cards intermix 3: to manipulate (small objects) idly between the fingers

rifle *n* [prob. fr. *riffle*] 1 a: any of various contrivances (as blocks or rails) laid on the bottom of a sluice or launder to make a series of grooves or interstices to catch and retain a mineral (as gold) b: a groove or interstice so formed 2: a cleat or bar fastened to an inclined surface in a gold-washing apparatus to catch and hold mineral grains

rifle *vi* rifled, rifling \rīf-(ə-)lɪŋ/: to run through a rifle or over a series of ruffles (~ ground ore)

rifler \rīf-lər/ *n* [fr. *riflor*, fr. *rifler* to file, rifle]: a small filing or scraping tool

rif-raff \rīf-'rāf/ *n* [ME *ryffe* *raffe*, fr. *ryf* and *rafe* every single one, fr. MF *ryf* *raf* completely, fr. *rifler* to scratch, plunder + *raffe* act of sweeping] 1 a: disreputable persons b: RABBLE c: one of the riffraff 2: REFUSE, RUBBISH — **rif-raff** *adj*

rifle \rīf-/ *vb* rifled, rifling \rīf-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME *riflen*, fr. MF *rifler* to scratch, file, plunder, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *rifflōn* to saw, obs. D *riffelen* to scrape] *vi* 1: to ransack esp. with the intent to steal 2: to steal and carry away ~ *vi*: to engage in ransacking and stealing — **rifler** \rīf-(ə-)lər/ *n*

rifle *vi* rifled, rifling \rīf-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [fr. *rifler* to scratch, file]: to cut spiral grooves into the bore of (rifled arms) (rifled pipe)

rifle *n* 1 a: a shoulder weapon with a rifled bore b: a rifled artillery piece 2 pl: a body of soldiers armed with rifles

rifle *vi* rifled, rifling \rīf-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [fr. *rifler*]: to propel (as a ball) with great force or speed

rifle-bird \rīf-'bɜrd/ *n*: any of several birds of paradise

rifle-man \rīf-'mən/ *n* 1: a soldier armed with a rifle 2: one skilled in shooting with a rifle

rifle-ry \rīf-'rɪ-/ *n*: the practice of shooting at targets with a rifle

rifle-scope \rīf-'skōp/ *n*: a telescopic sight for a rifle

rifling \rīf-(ə-)lɪŋ/ *n* 1: the act or process of making spiral grooves 2: a system of spiral grooves in the surface of the bore of a gun causing a projectile when fired to rotate about its longer axis

riff \rīf/ *n* [ME, of Scand origin, akin to Dan & Norw *riff* fissure, ON *rifa* to rise — more at **RIVE**] 1 a: FISSURE, CREVASSE b: a normal geological fault 2: a clear space or interval 3: BREACH, ESTRANGEMENT

riff *vi* 1: CLEAVE, DIVIDE 2: PENETRATE ~ *vi*: to burst open

riff *n* [prob. alter. of E dial *riff* (reef)]: a shallow or rocky place in a stream

riff valley *n*: an elongated valley formed by the depression of a block of the earth's crust between two faults or groups of faults of approximately parallel strike

rig \rɪŋ/ *vi* rigged, rigging [ME *riggen*] 1: to fit out (as a ship) with rigging 2: CLOTHE, DRESS — *usu.* used with out 3: to furnish with special gear: EQUIP 4 a: to put in condition or posi-

tion for use: ADJUST, ARRANGE (a car rigged for manual control) b: CONSTRUCT (~ up a temporary shelter)

rig *n* 1: the distinctive shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts of a ship 2: EQUIPAGE, esp.: a carriage with its horse 3: DRESS, CLOTHING a: tackle, equipment, or machinery fitted for a specified purpose (an oil-drilling ~)

rig *vi* rigged; rig-ging \rɪg-(ɪŋ) 1: to manipulate or control *usu.* by deceptive or dishonest means (~ an election) 2: to fix in advance for a desired result (~ a quiz program)

rig-a-doon \rɪg-ə-'dɪn/ or **ri-gau-don** \rē-gō-'dō-/ *n* [F *rigaudon*]: a lively dance of the 17th and 18th centuries, also: the music for a rigadon

rig-a-ma-role *var* of **RIGMAROLE**

rig-a-to-ni \rɪg-ə-'tō-nē/ *n* [It. pl., fr. *rigato* furrowed, fluted, fr. pp of *rigare* to furrow, flute, fr. *riga* line, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *riga* line — more at **ROW**]: macaroni made in short curved fluted pieces

Rigel \rī-'jəl-, -gəl, 'rɪ-jəl/ *n* [Ar *Rijl*, lit., foot]: a first-magnitude star in the left foot of the constellation Orion

rigger \rɪg-'ər/ *n* 1: one that rigs 2: a long slender pointed sable paintbrush 3: a ship of a specified rig (square-rigger)

rig-ging \rɪg-ɪŋ-, -ən/ *n* 1 a: lines and chains used aboard a ship esp. in working sail and supporting masts and spars b: a similar network (as in theater scenery) used for support and manipulation 2: CLOTHING

right \rīt/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *riht*; akin to OHG *reht* right, L. *rectus* straight, right, *regere* to lead straight, direct, rule, *rogare* to ask, Gk *oregino* to stretch out] 1: RIGHTEOUS, UPRIGHT 2: being in accordance with what is just, good, or proper (~ conduct) 3 a: agreeable to a standard b: conforming to facts or truth: CORRECT (the ~ answer) 4: SUITABLE, APPROPRIATE (the ~ man for the job) 5: STRAIGHT (a ~ line) 6: GENUINE, REAL 7 a: of, relating to, situated on, or being the side of the body which is away from the heart and on which the hand is stronger in most people b: located nearer to the right hand than to the left c: (1): located on the right of an observer facing in the same direction as the object specified (stage ~) (2): located on the right when facing downstream (the ~ bank of a river) 8: having its axis perpendicular to the base (~ cone) 9: of, relating to, or constituting the principal or more prominent side of an object (made sure his socks were ~ side out) 10: acting or judging in accordance with truth or fact (time proved him ~) 11 a: being in good physical or mental health or order (not in his ~ mind) b: being in a correct or proper state (put things ~) 12: most favorable or desired: PREFERABLE, also: socially acceptable (knew all the ~ people) 13 *often* *cap*: of, adhering to, or constituted by the Right esp. in politics *syn* see **CORRECT** *ant* wrong — **right-ness** *n*

right *n* [ME, fr. OE *riht*, fr. *riht*, *adj*] 1: qualities (as adherence to duty or obedience to lawful authority) that together constitute the ideal of moral propriety or merit moral approval 2: something to which one has a just claim: a: the power or privilege to which one is justly entitled b: (1): the interest that one has in a piece of property — *often* used in pl. (mineral ~s) (2) pl: the property interest possessed under law or custom and agreement in an intangible thing esp. of a literary and artistic nature (film ~s of the novel) 3: something that one may properly claim as due 4: the cause of truth or justice 5 a: the right hand, also: a blow struck with this hand (gave him a hard ~ on the jaw) b: the location or direction of the right side (woods on his ~) c: the part on the right side 6 a: the true account or correct interpretation b: the quality or state of being factually correct 7 *often* *cap*: a: the part of a legislative chamber located to the right of the presiding officer b: the members of a continental European legislative body occupying the right as a result of holding more conservative political views than other members 8 a: (1) *cap*: individuals sometimes professing opposition to change in the established order and favoring traditional attitudes and practices and sometimes advocating the forced establishment of an authoritarian political order (2): a group or party in another organization that favors conservative, traditional, or sometimes authoritarian attitudes and policies b: *often* *cap*: a conservative position 9 a: a privilege given stockholders to subscribe pro rata to a new issue of securities generally below market price b: the negotiable certificate evidencing such privilege — *usu.* used in pl. — by rights: with reason or justice: PROPERLY — In one's own right: by virtue of one's own qualifications or properties — to rights: into proper order

right *adv* 1: according to right (live ~) 2: in the exact location or position: PRECISELY (~ at his fingertips) (~ in the middle of the floor) 3: in a suitable, proper, or desired manner (knew he wasn't doing it ~) 4: in a direct line or course: DIRECTLY, STRAIGHT (go ~ home) 5: according to fact or truth: TRULY (guessed ~) 6 a: all the way (windows ~ to the floor) b: in a complete manner (felt ~ at home) 7: without delay: IMMEDIATELY (~ after lunch) 8: to a great degree: VERY (a ~ pleasant day) 9: on or to the right (looked left and ~) — right now: at the present: just now

right *vi* 1 a: to do justice to: redress the injuries of (so just is God to ~ the innocent — Shak.) b: JUSTIFY, VINDICATE (let the good to ~ himself in court) 2: AVENGE (vows to ~ the injustice done to his family) 3 a: to adjust or restore to the proper state or condition (helps to ~ the imbalance of his previous work) b: to bring or restore to an upright position (~ a capsized boat) ~ *vi*: to become upright — **right-er** *n*

ə	about	ˈ	kitten	ər	further	ə	back	ɪ	bake	ɪ	coat, cart
ə	out	ch	chin	e	less	ɛ	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	oɪ	coin	θ	thin
l	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	z	vision

thrust following a parry 2: a retaliatory verbal sally: RETORT 3: a retaliatory maneuver or measure — **riposte** *vi*
rip-per \rip-ər/ *n* 1: one that rips as **a**: RIPS AWAY **b**: a machine used to break up solid material (as rock or ore) 2: an excellent example or instance of its kind
rippling \rip-in/ *adj* [prob fr prp of *rip*]: EXCELLENT, DELIGHTFUL (wrote me some ~ letters) (had a ~ time)
rip-ple \rip-əl/ *vb* **rip-pled**; **rip-pling** \-ə-ŋ/ [perh freq of *rip*] *vi* 1 **a**: to become lightly ruffled or covered with small waves **b**: to flow in small waves **c**: to fall in soft undulating folds (her dress rippled to the floor) 2: to flow with a light rise and fall of sound or inflection (laughter rippled over the audience) 3: to move with an undulating motion or so as to cause ripples (the canoe rippled through the water) 4: to run irregularly through a group or a population (the news gradually rippled outwards) ~ *vt* 1: to stir up small waves on 2: to impart a wavy motion or appearance to (rippling his arm muscles) 3: to utter or play with a slight rise and fall of sound — **rip-pler** \-ə-lər/ *n*
ripple *n* 1 **a**: a shallow stretch of rough water in a stream **b** (1): the ruffling of the surface of water (2): a small wave 2 **a**: RIPLE MARK **b**: a sound like that of rippling water (a ~ of laughter)
ripple mark *n* 1: one of a series of small ridges produced esp on sand by the action of wind, a current of water, or waves 2: a striation across the grain of wood esp on the tangential surface — **rip-ple-marked** \rip-əl-märkt/ *adj*
rip-rap \rip-rap/ *n* [obs *rip* (sound of rapping)] 1: a foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order (as in deep water or on an embankment slope to prevent erosion) 2: stone used for riprap
rip-rap *vi* 1: to form a riprap in or upon 2: to strengthen or support with a riprap
rip-roar-ing \rip-rōr-ŋ/ *adj*: noisily excited or exciting
rip-saw \rip-sō/ *n*: a coarse-toothed saw having teeth slightly set that is used to cut wood in the direction of the grain — compare CROSSCUT SAW
rip-snort-er \rip-snōrt-ər/ *n*: something extraordinary: HUM DINGER (the finale was a ~) — **rip-snort-ing** \-ŋ/ *adj*
rip-tide \rip-tid/ *n*: RIP CURRENT
Rip-u-er-i-an \rip-yə-wer-ē-ən/ *adj* [ML *Ripuarii*]: of, relating to, or constituting a group of Franks settling in the 4th century on the Rhine near Cologne
Rip van Win-kle \rip-ˈvæn-wɪn-kəl, -vən-/ *n*: a ne'er-do-well in a story in Washington Irving's *Sketch Book* who sleeps for 20 years
rise \riz/ *v* **rose** \rōz/, **ris-en** \riz-n/, **ris-ing** \riz-ŋ/ [ME *risen*, fr OE *risan*, akin to OHG *risan* to rise, L *oriri* to rise, *rius* stream, Gk *orinai* to rouse] 1 **a**: to assume an upright position esp from lying, kneeling, or sitting **b**: to get up from sleep or from one's bed 2: to return from death 3: to take up arms (~ in rebellion) 4: to respond warmly: APPLAUD — *usu* used with to (the audience rose to his verve and wit) 5: to end a session: ADJOURN 6: to appear above the horizon (the sun ~s at six) 7 **a**: to move upward: ASCEND **b**: to increase in height, size, or volume (the river rose after the heavy rains) 8: to extend above other objects (mountain peaks rose between the valleys) 9 **a**: to become heartened or elated (his spirits rose) **b**: to increase in fervor or intensity (his anger rose as he thought about the insult) 10 **a**: to attain a higher level or rank (officers who rose from the ranks) **b**: to increase in quantity or number 11 **a**: to take place HAPPEN **b**: to come into being: ORIGINATE 12: to follow as a consequence: RESULT 13: to exert oneself to meet a challenge (~ to the occasion) *syn* *see* SPRING
rise \riz/ *also* \ris/ *n* 1: an act of rising or a state of being risen as **a**: a movement upward: ASCENT **b**: emergence (as of the sun) above the horizon **c**: the upward movement of a fish to seize food or bait 2: BEGINNING, ORIGIN (the river had its ~ in the mountain) 3: the distance or elevation of one point above another 4 **a**: an increase esp in amount, number, or volume **b**: an increase in price, value, rate, or sum (a ~ in the cost of living) 5: an upward slope (a ~ in the road) **b**: a spot higher than surrounding ground: HILLTOP 6: an angry reaction (got a ~ out of him)
ris-er \ri-zər/ *n* 1: one that rises (as from sleep) 2: the upright member between two stair treads 3: a movable stage platform on which performers are placed for greater visibility 4: one of the straps that connects a parachutist's harness with the shroud lines
ris-i-bil-i-ty \riz-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n*, *pl* *-ties* 1: the ability or inclination to laugh — often used in pl (our risibilities support us as we skim over the surface of a deep issue — J A Pike) 2: LAUGHTER
ris-i-ble \riz-ə-bəl/ *adj* [LL *risibilis*, fr L *risus*, pp of *ridere* to laugh — more at RIDICULOUS] 1: capable of laughing **b**: disposed to laugh 2: arousing or provoking laughter: FUNNY 3: associated with, relating to, or used in laughter (~ muscles)
ris-i-bles \riz-ə-bəl/ *n* *pl*: sense of the ridiculous: sense of humor
ris-ing \riz-ŋ/ *n*: INSURRECTION, UPRISING
ris-ing *adv*: approaching a stated age: NEARLY (a red cow ~ four years old — *Lancaster* (Pa.) *Jour*)
rising diphthong *n*: a diphthong in which the second element is more prominent than the first (as *wa* in *quit*)
rising rhythm *n*: rhythm with stress occurring regularly on the last syllable of each foot — compare FALLING RHYTHM
risk \risk/ *n* [F *risque*, fr It *risco*] 1: possibility of loss or injury 2: a dangerous element or factor 3 **a**: the chance of loss or the perils to the subject matter of an insurance contract, also: the degree of probability of such loss **b**: a person or thing that is a specified hazard to an insurer (a poor ~ for insurance) **c**: an insurance hazard from a specified cause or source (war ~)
risk *vi* 1: to expose to hazard or danger (~ed his life) 2: to incur the risk or danger of (~ed breaking his neck) — **risk-er** *n*
risk capital *n*: VENTURE CAPITAL
risky \ris-ke/ *adj* **risk-ier**, **-est**: attended with risk or danger: HAZARDOUS *syn* *see* DANGEROUS — **risk-i-ness** *n*

ri-sor-gi-men-to \ri-sōr-ji-men-ˈtō, -sōr-/ *n*, *pl* *-tos* [It, lit., rising again]: a time of renewal or renaissance: REVIVAL *specif*: the 19th century movement for Italian political unity
ri-sot-to \ri-sōt-ō, -zōt-/ *n*, *pl* *-tos* [It]: rice cooked in meat stock and seasoned (as with Parmesan cheese or saffron)
ris-que \ri-skə/ *adj* [F, fr pp of *risquer* to risk, fr. *risque*]: verging on impropriety or indecency: OFF-COLOR
rit *abbr* ritardando
rit-ard \ri-tārd, -rē-/ *n*: RITARDANDO
ri-tar-dan-do \ri-tār-dān-ˈdō, -rē-/ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr L *retardandum*, gerund of *retardare* to retard]: with a gradual slackening in tempo — *used* as a direction in music
ritardando *n*, *pl* *-dos*: a ritardando passage
rite \rit/ *n* [ME, fr L *ritus*; akin to OE *rim* number, Gk *arithmos* number — more at ARITHMETIC] 1 **a**: a prescribed form or manner governing the words or actions for a ceremony **b**: the liturgy of a church or group of churches 2: a ceremonial act or action (initiation ~s) 3: a division of the Christian church using a distinctive liturgy
rite de pas-sage \rit-də-pa-sāzh, -pā-/ *n*, *pl* *rites de passage* \rit-əs-də-/ [F]: RITE OF PASSAGE
rite of pas-sage [trans of F *rite de passage*]: a ritual associated with a crisis or a change of status (as marriage, illness, or death) for an individual
rit-or-nel-lo \rit-ər-nel-ˈlō, -rī-tōr-/ *n*, *pl* *-nel-lī* \-nel-ˈlī/ or *-nellos* [It] 1: a short second instrumental passage in a vocal composition **b**: an instrumental interlude in early opera 2: a tutti passage in a concerto or rondo refrain
rit-u-al \rit-ə-wəl, -chəl-/ *adj* 1: of or relating to rites or a ritual: CEREMONIAL (a ~ dance) 2: according to religious law or social custom (~ puny) — **rit-u-ally** \-ē-/ *adv*
ritual *n* 1: the established form for a ceremony: *specif*: the order of words prescribed for a religious ceremony 2 **a**: ritual observance, *specif*: a system of rites **b**: a ceremonial act or action **c**: any formal and customarily repeated act or series of acts
rit-u-al-ism \-iz-əm/ *n* 1: the use of ritual 2: excessive devotion to ritual — **rit-u-al-ist** \-ə-t/ *n* — **rit-u-al-istic** \rit-ə-wəl-ˈis-tik, -chəl-/ *adj* — **rit-u-al-ist-ic-ally** \-ti-k(ə)-lē-/ *adv*
rit-u-al-ize \rit-ə-wəl-ˈīz, -chəl-/ *vb* **-ized**; **-izing** *vi*: to practice ritualism ~ *vt* 1: to make a ritual of 2: to impose a ritual on — **rit-u-al-iz-a-tion** \rit-ə-wəl-ə-zā-shən, -chəl-/ *n*
ritzy \rit-sē/ *adj* **rit-zi-er**, **-est** [Ritz hotels, noted for their opulence] 1: ostentatiously smart: FASHIONABLE, POSH 2: SNOBBISH — **rit-ziness** *n*
riv *abbr* river
rival \ri-vəl/ *n* [MF or L, MF, fr L *rivalis* one using the same stream as another, rival in love, fr. *rivalis* of a stream, fr. *rius* stream — more at RISE] 1 **a**: one of two or more striving to reach or obtain something that only one can possess **b**: one who tries to excel 2 *obs*: ASSOCIATE, COMPANION 3: one that equals another in desired qualities: PEER
rival *adj*: having the same pretensions or claims: COMPETITIVE
rival *vb* **rival-er** or **rivalled**; **rival-ling** or **rival-ling** \ri-v(ə-)lɪŋ/ *vi*: to act as a rival: COMPETE ~ *vt* 1: to be in competition with 2: to strive to equal or excel: EMULATE 3: to possess qualities or aptitudes that approach or equal (those of another)
syn 1 RIVAL, COMPETE, VIE, EMULATE *shared* meaning element: to strive to equal or surpass
2 *see* MATCH
rival-rous \ri-vəl-rəs/ *adj*: given to rivalry: COMPETITIVE
rival-ry \ri-vəl-rē/ *n*, *pl* *-ries*: the act of rivaling: the state of being a rival: COMPETITION
rive \riv/ *vb* **rived** \rivd/, **riv-en** \riv-ən/ *also* **rived**; **riv-ing** \riv-ŋ/ [ME *riwen*, fr ON *riſa*; akin to L *ripa* shore, Gk *eripein* to tear down, OE *riw* row] *vi* 1 **a**: to wrench open or tear apart or to pieces: REND **b**: to split with force or violence (lightning rived the tree) 2 **a**: to divide into pieces: SHATTER **b**: FRACTURE ~ *vt*: to become split: CRACK *syn* *see* TEAR
river \ri-vər/ *n* [ME *riwere*, fr OF, fr (assumed) VL *riparia*, fr L, fem of *riparius* riparian, fr *ripa*] 1 **a**: a natural stream of water of considerable volume **b**: WATERCOURSE 2 **a**: something resembling a river (a ~ of lava) **b** *pl*: large or overwhelming quantities (drank ~s of coffee) — *up* the river: to or over in prison (takes the rap and goes up the river — Nigel Balchin)
river-bank \ri-vər-bāŋk/ *n*: the bank of a river
river-bed \ri-vər-bed/ *n*: the channel occupied by a river
river-boat \ri-vər-bōt/ *n*: a boat for use on a river
river duck *n*: DABBLER *b*
river-god \ri-vər-gōd/ *n*: a deity believed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity
river horse *n*: HIPPOPOTAMUS
river-line \ri-vər-līn, -rēn/ *adj* 1: relating to, formed by, or resembling a river 2: living or situated on the banks of a river
river-side \ri-vər-sīd/ *n*: the side or bank of a river
river-ward \-wərd/ or **river-wards** \-wərdz/ *adv* [river + -ward, -wards]: toward a river
river-weed \ri-vər-wēd/ *n*: any of a widely-distributed genus (*Podostemon* of the family Podostemaceae) of rock-inhabiting submerged aquatic herbs that have sessile involucre flowers and poorly developed leaves
river-wood \ri-vər-wōd/ *n* [ME *rivette*, fr MF *river* to be attached]: a headed pin or bolt of metal used for uniting two or more pieces by passing the shank through a hole in each piece and then beating or pressing down the plain end so as to make a second head
rivet *vi* 1: to fasten with or as if with rivets 2: to upset the end or point of (as a metallic pin, rod, or bolt) by beating or pressing so as to form a head 3: to fasten firmly (they ~ these feelings tightly together — Michael Novak) 4: to attract and hold (as the attention) completely — **riv-et-er** *n*
ri-vi-er \ri-vē-ˈer-ə, -ri-vyer-/ *n*, *often* *cap* [fr the *Riviera*, region in southeastern France and northwestern Italy]: a coastal region frequented as a resort area and usu marked by a mild climate
ri-vi-er-ine \ri-vē-ˈē-ən, -ri-vyer-ēn/ *n* [F, lit. river, fr OF *riwere*]: a necklace of precious stones (as diamonds)

great renown *n*: to sound repetitiously (their praise rang in his ears) **5**: to have a sound or character expressive of some quality (a story that ~s true) **6** chiefly *Brit*: to make a telephone call — *usu.* used with *up* ~ *vi* **1**: to cause to sound esp by striking **2**: to make (a sound) by or as if by ringing a bell **3**: to announce by or as if by ringing **4**: to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly **5** *a*: to summon esp. by bell *b* chiefly *Brit*: TELEPHONE — *usu.* used with *up* — **ring a bell**: to arouse a response (that name rings a bell) — **ring down the curtain**: to conclude a performance or an action — **ring the changes or ring changes**: to run through the range of possible variations — **ring up the curtain**: to begin a performance or an action

ring *n*: **1**: a set of bells **2**: a clear resonant sound made by or resembling that made by vibrating metal **3**: resonant tone: SONORITY **4**: a loud sound continued, repeated, or reverberated **5**: a sound or character expressive of some particular quality (the sermon had a familiar ~) **6** *a*: the act or an instance of ringing *b*: telephone call (give me a ~ in the morning)

ring-a-lie-vo \rɪŋ-ə-ˈli-vo\ or **ring-a-lie-vo** \-və-ˈli-vo\ *n* [alter of earlier *ring reliev*, fr. *ring* + *relieve*]: a game in which players on one team are given time to hide and are then sought out by members of the other team who try to capture them, keep them in a place of confinement, and keep them from being released by their teammates

ring-around-a-rosy \rɪŋ-ə-ˈroʊn-də-ˈrɒ-zē\ or **ring-around-the-rosy** \-ˈroʊn(d)-də-ˈrɒ-zē\ *n*: a children's singing game in which players dance around in a circle and at a given signal squat — called also *ring-a-rosy*

ring-bark \rɪŋ-ˈbɑrk\ *vt*: GIRDLE **3**

ring blinder *n*: a loose-leaf binder in which split metal rings attached to a metal back hold the perforated sheets of paper

ring-bolt \rɪŋ-ˈbɒlt\ *n*: an eyebolt with a ring through its eye

ring-bone \rɪŋ-ˈbɒn\ *n*: an exostosis on the pastern bones of the horse *usu.* producing lameness — **ring-boned** \-ˈbɒnd\ *adj*

ring dance *n*: ROUND DANCE **1**

ring-dove \rɪŋ-ˈdɒv\ *n*: **1**: a common European pigeon (*Columba palumbus*) with a whitish patch on each side of the neck and wings edged with white **2**: a small dove (*Streptopelia risoria*) of southeastern Europe and Asia

ringed \rɪŋd\ *adj*: **1**: encircled or marked with or as if with rings **2**: composed or formed of rings

ring-gent \rɪŋ-ˈdʒɛnt\ *adj* [*L. ringens, ringens*, prp of *ringi* to open the mouth — more at RICTUS]: having lips separated like an open mouth (*a ~ corolla*)

ring-er \rɪŋ-ər\ *n*: **1**: one that sounds esp by ringing **2** *a* (1): one that enters a competition under false representations (2): IMPOSTER, FAKE *b*: one that strongly resembles another — often used with *dead* (he's a dead ~ for the senator)

ringer *n*: **1**: one that encircles or puts a ring around (as a quon or horseshoe that lodges so as to surround the peg)

ring-er's solution \rɪŋ-ər-ˈsɒl-yu-shən\ or **ring-er solution** \rɪŋ-ər-ˈsɒl-yu-shən\ *n* [Sidney Ringer ?1910 E physician]: a balanced aqueous solution that contains chloride, sodium, potassium, calcium, bicarbonate, and phosphate ions and that is used in physiological experiments to provide a medium essentially isotonic to many animal tissues

ring finger *n*: the third finger of the left hand counting the index finger as the first

ringing \rɪŋ-ɪŋ\ *adj*: **1**: clear and full in tone: RESOUNDING (*a ~ bantone*) **2**: vigorously unequivocal: DECISIVE (*a ~ condemnation of immorality*) — **ringing-ly** \rɪŋ-ɪŋ-lee\ *adv*

ring-leader \rɪŋ-ˈled-ər\ *n*: a leader of a group of individuals engaged esp in improper or unlawful activities

ring-let \rɪŋ-ˈlɛt\ *n*: **1** *archaic*: a small ring or circle **2**: CURL *esp*: a long curl of hair

ring-master \rɪŋ-ˈmas-tər\ *n*: one in charge of performances in a ring (as of a circus)

ring-neck \rɪŋ-ˈnek\ *n*: a ring-necked bird or animal

ring-necked \rɪŋ-ˈnek-t\ or **ring-neck** \rɪŋ-ˈnek\ *adj*: having a ring of color about the neck

ring-necked duck *n*: an American scaup duck (*Aythya collaris*) the male of which has a narrow chestnut ring encircling the neck, a black back, and light gray sides with a conspicuous white mark in front of the wings

ring-necked pheasant *n*: any of various pheasants with white neck rings that have been widely introduced in temperate regions as game birds and that are varieties of or hybrids between varieties of the common Old World pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)

Ring of the Nibelung \rɪŋ-ə-ˈni-bəl-ŋŋ\ *n*: a ring made by the dwarf Alberich whose story is the theme of a tetralogy of music dramas by Richard Wagner

ring-porous \rɪŋ-ˈpɔr-əs, -pɔr-\ *adj*: having vessels more numerous and *usu.* larger in cross section in the springwood with a resulting more or less distinct line between the springwood and the wood of the previous season — compare DIFFUSE-POROUS

ring-side \rɪŋ-ˈsaɪd\ *n*: **1**: the area just outside a ring *esp* in which a contest occurs **2**: a place from which one may have a close view

ring-side *adj*: being at the ringside (*a ~ seat*)

ring spot *n*: **1**: a lesion of plant tissue consisting of yellowish, purplish, or necrotic, often concentric rings **2**: a plant disease of which ring spots are the characteristic lesion

ring-straked \rɪŋ-ˈstrækt\ *adj*, *archaic*: marked with circular stripes

ring-tail \rɪŋ-ˈtæɪ\ *n*: **1**: CACOMISTLE **2**: RACCOON **3**: CAPUCHIN **3**

ring-tailed \rɪŋ-ˈtæɪld\ *adj*: **1**: having a tail marked with rings of differing colors **2**: having a tail carried in the form of a circle (*a ~ dog*)

ring-taw \rɪŋ-ˈtɔ\ *n*: a game of marbles in which marbles are placed in a circle on the ground and shot at from the edge of the circle with the object being to knock them out of the circle

ring-toss \rɪŋ-ˈtɒs, -tɒs\ *n*: a game in which the object is to toss a ring so that it will fall over an upright stick

ring up *vt* [fr. the bell that rings when a sum is recorded by a cash register] **1**: to total and record *esp* by means of a cash register **2**: RECORD (*ring up many social triumphs*)

ring-worm \rɪŋ-ˈwɜrm\ *n*: any of several contagious diseases of the skin, hair, or nails of man and domestic animals caused by fungi and characterized by ring-shaped discolored patches on the skin that are covered with vesicles and scales

rink \rɪŋk\ *n* [ME (Sc) *rinca* area in which a contest takes place, fr. MF *renc* place, row — more at RANK] **1** *a*: a smooth extent of ice marked off for curling or ice hockey **b: a surface of ice for ice-skating; also: a building containing such a rink **c**: an enclosure for roller-skating **2**: an alley for lawn bowling **3**: a team in bowls or curling**

rink-tum ditty \rɪŋ(k)-təm-ˈdɪt-ē\ *n* [origin unknown]: a mixture of seasoned tomato sauce, cheese, and egg served on toast

rinse \rɪns\ *vt*, *esp dial* \ˈrɛnʃ\ *vi* **1** *rinse*; *rinse* [ME *rincent*, fr. MF *rincent*, fr. (assumed) VL *recentiare*, fr. L *recent*, *recent* fresh, recent] **1**: to cleanse by flushing with liquid (as water) — often used with *out* (~ out the mouth) **2** *a*: to cleanse (as from soap used in washing) by clear water **b**: to treat (hair) with a rinse **3**: to remove (dirt or impurities) by washing lightly or in water only — *rinse* *n*

rinse *n*: **1**: the act or process of rinsing **2** *a*: liquid used for rinsing **b**: a solution that temporarily tints hair

rinse-line *n*: **1**: water that has been used for rinsing — *usu.* used in pl. **2**: DRESS RESIDUE — *usu.* used in pl.

riot \rɪ-ət\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OF, dispute] **1** *archaic* *a*: profligate behavior: DEBAUCHERY **b**: unrestrained revelry **c**: noise, uproar, or disturbance made by revelers **2** *a*: public violence, tumult, or disorder **b**: a violent public disorder; *specif*: a tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by three or more persons assembled together and acting with a common intent **3**: a random or disorderly profusion (the woods were a ~ of color) **4**: one that is wildly amusing (the new comedy is a ~)

riot *vi*: **1**: to indulge in revelry or wantonness **2**: to create or engage in a riot ~ *vi*: to waste or spend recklessly (~ed away his whole inheritance) — *riot* *n*

riot act *n* [the *Riot Act*, English law of 1715 providing for the dispersal of riots upon command of legal authority]: a vigorous reprimand or warning — used in the phrase *read the riot act*

riot gun *n*: a small arm used to disperse rioters rather than to inflict serious injury or death, *esp*: a short-barreled shotgun

riot-ous \rɪ-ət-əs\ *adj*: **1**: ABUNDANT, EXUBERANT (the garden was ~ with flowers) **2** *a*: of the nature of a riot: TURBULENT **b**: participating in riot — *riot-ously* *adv* — *riot-ous-ness* *n*

rip \rɪp\ *vb* **1** *rip*; *rip* [prob fr. Flem *ripen* to strip off roughly] *vt* **1** *a*: to tear or split apart or open **b: to saw or split (wood) with the grain **2**: to slash or slit with or as if with a sharp blade **3**: to hit sharply (*ripped a double to left field*) **4**: to utter violently: spit out (*ripped out an oath*) ~ *vi* **1**: to become ripped: *REND* **2**: to rush headlong (*ripped past second base*) *syn* see TEAR — *rip* *into*: to tear into: ATTACK**

rip *n*: a rent made by ripping: TEAR

rip *n* [perh fr. *rip*]: **1**: a body of water made rough by the meeting of opposing tides, currents, or winds **2**: a current of water roughened by passing over an irregular bottom

rip *n* [perh by shortening & alter fr. *reprobate*]: **1**: a worn-out worthless horse **2**: a dissolute person: LIBERTINE

RIP *abbr*: **1** [L *requiescat in pace*] may he rest in peace **2** [L *requiescat in pace*] may they rest in peace

riparian \rɪ-ˈper-ɪ-ən, -ri-\ *adj* [*L. riparius* — more at RIVER]: relating to or living or located on the bank of a natural watercourse (as a river) or sometimes of a lake or a tidewater

riparian right *n*: a right (as access to or use of the shore, bed, and water) of one owning riparian land

rip cord *n*: **1**: a cord by which the gasbag of a balloon may be ripped open for a limited distance to release the gas quickly and so cause immediate descent **2**: a cord or wire pulled in making a descent to release the pilot parachute which lifts the main parachute out of its container

rip current *n*: a strong *usu.* narrow surface current flowing outward from a shore that results from the return flow of waves and wind-driven water

ripe \rɪp\ *adj* **1** *ripe*; *ripe* [ME, fr. OE *ripe*, akin to OE *ripan* to reap — more at REAP] **1**: fully grown and developed: MATURE **2**: having mature knowledge, understanding, or judgment **3**: of advanced years: LATE (lived to a ~ old age) **4** *a*: fully arrived: SUITABLE (the time seemed ~ for the experiment) **b**: fully prepared: READY (the colonies were ~ for revolution) **5**: brought by aging to full flavor or the best state: MELLOW (~ cheese) **6**: ruddy, plump, or full like ripened fruit *syn* see MATURE *ant* unripe, green — *ripen* *adv* — *ripeness* *n*

ripen \rɪ-ˈpən, -rɪp-\ *vb* **1** *ripen*; *ripen* [fr. *ripen* *ing* \rɪp-(ə-)nɪŋ\ *vi*: to grow or become ripe ~ *vt* **1**: to make ripe **2** *a*: to bring to completeness or perfection **b: to age or cure (cheese) to develop characteristic flavor, odor, body, texture, and color **c**: to improve flavor and tenderness of (beef or game) through a period of refrigeration — *ripen* *er* \rɪp-(ə-)nər\ *n***

rip-off \rɪp-ˈɒf\ *n*: an act or instance of stealing: THEFT also: a financial exploitation

rip-off \rɪp-ˈɒf\ *vb*: ROB also: STEAL

rip-off \rɪp-ˈɒst\ *n* [F, modif of It *risposta*, lit., answer, fr. *rispondere* to respond, fr. L *respondere*] **1**: a fencer's quick return

a about o kitten ar further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
ā out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ ring ō flow o flaw ōi coin th thin th thus
ū loot ū foot y yet yī few yu furious zh vision

of various Old World songbirds that are related to or resemble the European robin 2: a large No American thrush (*Turdus migratorius*) with olivaceous gray upperparts, blackish head and tail, black and whitish streaked throat, and chiefly dull reddish breast and underparts

Robin Goodfellow \rəb-ən-'gud-fel-(ə)-, -ə-(w)\ *n*: a mischievous sprite in English folklore

Robin Hood \-'hūd\ *n*: a legendary outlaw famed for his archery and for robbing the rich and giving to the poor

robin red-breast \-'red-, -brest\ *n* [ME, fr. *Robin*, nickname for Robert]: ROBIN

Rob-in-son Cru-see \rəb-ən-(n)-səm-'krū-(ə)s\ *n*: a shipwrecked sailor in Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* who lives for many years on a desert island

roble \rə-(b)lā\ *n* [AmerSp, fr. Sp. oak, fr. L *robur*]: any of several oaks of California and Mexico

ro-bot \rə-, bāt-, -bāt\ *n* [Czech, fr. *robota* work; akin to OHG *arabēl* trouble, L *orbis* orphaned] 1 *a*: a machine that looks like a human being and performs various complex acts (as walking or talking) of a human being; also: a similar but fictional machine whose lack of capacity for human emotions is often emphasized 2: an efficient, insensitive, often brutalized person 3: an automatic apparatus or device that performs functions ordinarily ascribed to human beings or operates with what appears to be almost human intelligence 4: a mechanism guided by automatic controls — **ro-bot-ism** \rə-, bōt-izm\ *n*

robot bomb *n*: a small pilotless jet-propelled airplane that is heavily loaded with explosives and that descends as an aerial bomb

ro-bot-ics \rə-'bāt-ik-ə\ *n* *pl* but *sing* *in constr*: a field of interest concerned with the construction, maintenance, and behavior of robots (~ is a major science-fiction theme)

ro-bot-iza-tion \rə-, bāt-, -zā-shən-, -bāt- \ *n*: AUTOMATION 2: the process of turning a human being into a robot

ro-bot-ize \rə-, bāt-, -lī-, -bāt- \ *v* [vized; -līz-] 1: to make automatic 2: to turn (a human being) into a robot

Rob Roy \rəb-'rōi\ *n* [prob fr. Rob Roy, nickname of Robert McGregor †1734 Scot freebooter]: a manhattan made with Scotch whisky

ro-bust \rə-'bʊst-, -rə-(ə)bʊst\ *adj* [L *robustus* oaken, strong, fr. *robor*, *robur* oak, strength] 1 *a*: having or exhibiting strength or vigorous health: VIGOROUS *b*: firm in purpose or outlook (a ~ faith) *c*: strongly formed or constructed: STURDY (a ~ plastic) 2: ROUGH, RUDE (stones ~ laden with ~, down-home imagery — *Playboy*) 3: requiring strength or vigor (~ work) 4: FULL-BODIED (~ coffee) *syn* see HEALTHY *ant* frail, feeble — **ro-bust-ly** *adv* — **ro-bust-ness** \-'bʊst(t)-nəs-, -(ə)bʊst(t)- \ *n*

ro-bus-ta \rə-, bʊst- \ *n* [NL *robusta*, specific epithet of *Coffea robusta*, syn of *Coffea canephora*] 1: a coffee (*Coffea canephora*) that is indigenous to Central Africa but has been introduced elsewhere (as in Java) 2 *a*: the seed of robusta coffee *b*: coffee brewed from the seed of robusta coffee

ro-bus-tious \rə-'bʊst-ʃəs\ *adj*: 1: ROBUST 2: vigorous in a rough or unreined way: BOISTEROUS — **ro-bus-tiously** *adv* — **ro-bus-tious-ness** *n*

roc \rək\ *n* [Ar *rukhhk*]: a legendary bird of great size and strength believed to inhabit the Indian ocean area

roc-am-boule \rək-əm-'bōl\ *n* [F, fr. G *rollen* to roll, fr. *rocken*, *rogen* rye + *bolle* bulb]: a European leek (*Allium scorodoprasum*) used for flavoring

Ro-chelle salt \rə-, shel- \ *n*: a crystalline salt $\text{KNaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ that is a mild purgative

roche mou-ton-née \rəsh-, mūt-'n-ā-, 'rəsh- \ *n*, *pl* *roches mou-ton-nées* \same or -'āz\ [F, lit., fleecy rock]: an elongate rounded ice-sculptured hillock of bedrock

rock-et \rəch-'ət\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) OF *roc* coat, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *roc* coat]: a white linen vestment resembling a surplice with close-fitting sleeves worn esp. by bishops and privileged prelates

rock \rək\ *vb* [ME *rocken*, fr. OE *roccian*; akin to OHG *rucken* to cause to move] *v* 1 *a*: to move back and forth in or as if in a cradle *b*: to wash (placer gravel) in a cradle 2 *a*: to cause to sway back and forth *b* (1): DAZE, STUN (2): to become moved backward and forward under impact 2: to move oneself or itself rhythmically back and forth *syn* see SHAKE — **rock the boat**: to do something that disturbs the equilibrium of a situation (don't rock the boat and you'll get your promotions and salary increases — K. M. Cottam)

rock *n*: 1: a rocking movement 2: popular music usu. played on electronically amplified instruments and characterized by a persistent heavily accented beat, much repetition of simple phrases, and often country, folk, and blues elements

rock *n* [ME *roc*, fr. MD *rocke*; akin to OHG *rocko* distaff, *roc* coat] 1: DISTAFF 2: the wool or flax on a distaff

rock *n* [ME *rokke*, fr. ONF *roque*, fr. (assumed) VL *rocca*] 1: a large mass of stone forming a cliff, promontory, or peak 2: a concreted mass of stony material, also: broken pieces of such masses 3: consolidated or unconsolidated solid mineral matter; also: a particular mass of it 4 *a*: something like a rock in firmness (1): FOUNDATION, SUPPORT (2): REFUGE (a ~ of independent thought in an ocean of parochialism — Thomas Molnar) *b*: something that threatens or causes disaster — often used in *pl* 5 *a*: a flavored stick candy with color running through *b*: ROCK CANDY 1 6 *slang* *a*: GEM *b*: DIAMOND — **rock-adj** — **rock-like** \rək-'līk\ *adj* — **on the rocks** 1: in or into a state of destruction or wreckage (their marriage went on the rocks) 2: on ice cubes (bourbon on the rocks)

rock-a-billy \rək-ə-, bil-ē-\ *n* [rock + -billy (as in hillbilly)]: pop music marked by features of rock and country music

rock and roll *war* of ROCK 'N' ROLL

rock and rye *n*: a drink made with rye whiskey and rock candy and flavored with orange, lemon, and occas. pineapple and cherry

rock-a-way \rək-ə-, wā-\ *n* [perh fr. *Rockaway*, New Jersey]: a light low four-wheeled carriage with a fixed top and open sides

rock bass *n*: 1: a sunfish (*Ambloplites rupestris*) found esp. in the upper Mississippi valley and Great Lakes region 2 *a*: a striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*) *b*: any of several sea basses (genus *Paralabrax*) of the California and adjoining Mexican coast

rock-bottom *adj*: being the very lowest (~ off-season rates)

rock bottom *n*: the lowest or most fundamental part or level

rock-bound \rək-, baund\ *adj*: fringed, surrounded, or covered with rocks: ROCKY

rock brake *n*: any of several ferns that grow chiefly on or among rocks

rock candy *n*: 1: boiled sugar crystallized in large masses on string and used esp. in rock and rye 2: 'ROCK 5a

Rock Cornish *n*: a crossbred domestic fowl produced by interbreeding Cornish and white Plymouth Rock fowls and used esp. for small roasters

rock crystal *n*: transparent quartz

rock-er \rək-'ər\ *n* 1 *a*: either of two curving pieces of wood or metal on which an object (as a cradle) rocks *b*: any of various objects (as an infant's toy) having a seat placed between side pieces that rock on rockers *c*: any of various objects in the form of a rocker or with parts resembling a rocker (as a skate with a curved blade) *d*: one of the curved stripes at the lower part of a chevron worn by a noncommissioned officer above the rank of sergeant 2: any of various devices that work with a rocking motion — **off one's rocker**: in a state of extreme confusion or insanity (went off her rocker, and had to be put away — Mervyn Wall)

rock-er arm *n*: a center-pivoted lever to push an automotive engine valve down

rock-et \rək-'et-, rə-'ket\ *n* [MF *roquette*, fr. OIt *rochetta*, dim. of *ruca* garden rocket, fr. L *eruca*] 1: a yellowish flowered European herb (*Eruca sativa*) of the mustard family that is sometimes grown for salad 2 *a*: DAME'S VIOLET *b*: any of several plants resembling dame's violet

rock-et \rək-'ət\ *n*, *often attrib* [It *rochetta*, lit., small distaff, fr. dim. of *rocca* distaff, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *rocko* distaff] 1 *a*: a firework consisting of a case partly filled with a combustible composition fastened to a guiding stick and projected through the air by the reaction resulting from the rearward discharge of the gases liberated by combustion *b*: such a device used as an incendiary weapon or as a propelling unit (as for a lifesaving line or a whaling harpoon) 2: a jet engine that operates on the same principle as the firework rocket, consists essentially of a combustion chamber and an exhaust nozzle, carries either liquid or solid propellants which provide the fuel and oxygen needed for combustion and thus make the engine independent of the oxygen of the air, and is used esp. for the propulsion of a missile (as a bomb or shell) or a vehicle (as an airplane) 3: a rocket-propelled bomb, missile, or projectile

rock-et \rək-'ət\ *v*: to convey by means of a rocket ~ *vi* 1: to rise up swiftly, spectacularly, and with force 2: to travel rapidly in or as if in a rocket

rocket bomb *n*: an aerial bomb designed for release at low altitude and equipped with a rocket apparatus for giving it added momentum 2: a rocket-propelled bomb launched from the ground

rock-e-teer \rək-ə-'ti-(ə)r\ *n*: one who fires, pilots, or rides in a rocket 2: a scientist who specializes in rocketry

rocket plane *n*: an airplane propelled by rockets or armed with rocket launchers

rocket propulsion *n*: propulsion by means of a rocket engine

rock-et-ry \rək-ə-'trē\ *n*: the study of, experimentation with, or use of rockets

rocket ship *n*: a rocket-propelled craft capable of navigation beyond the earth's atmosphere

rocket sled *n*: a rocket-propelled vehicle that runs usu. on a single rail and that is used esp. in aeronautical experimentation

rock-fall \rək-'fōl\ *n*: a mass of falling or fallen rocks

rock-fish \-'fīsh\ *n*: any of various important market fishes that live among rocks or on rocky bottoms: as *a*: any of several scorpionfishes *b*: a striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*) *c*: any of several groupers *d*: GREENLING

rock garden *n*: a garden laid out among rocks or decorated with rocks and adapted for the growth of particular kinds of plants (as alpine)

rock hind *n*: any of various spotted groupers commonly found about rocky coasts or reefs

rock hound *n*: 1 *a*: a specialist in geology *b*: one who searches for oil 2: an amateur rock and mineral collector

rock-i-ness \rək-ē-'nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being rocky

rocking chair *n*: a chair mounted on rockers

rocking horse *n*: a toy horse mounted on rockers — called also *hobbyhorse*

rock-ling \rək-'līn\ *n*: any of several small rather elongate marine cods (family Gadidae)

rock lobster *n*: 1: SPINY LOBSTER 2: the flesh of the Cape crawfish esp. when canned or frozen for use as food

rock maple *n*: a sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)

rock 'n' roll \rək-ən-'rōl\ *n*: 'ROCK 2

rock oil *n*: PETROLEUM

rock-on \rək-'kūn\ *n* [rocket + balloon]: a small research rocket carried to a high altitude by a balloon and then fired

rock pigeon *n*: a bluish gray wild pigeon (*Columba livia*) of Europe and Asia

rock rabbit *n*: HYRAX 2: FIKA

rock-ribbed \rək-'ribd\ *adj*: 1: ROCKY 2: firm and inflexible in doctrine or integrity (a ~ conservative community — John Hale)

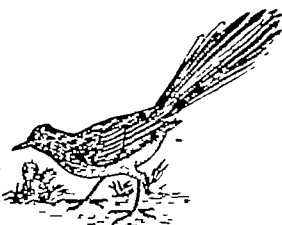
rock-rose \rək-'rōz\ *n*: any of various shrubs or woody herbs (family Cistaceae, the rockrose family) with simple entire leaves and a capsular fruit

rock salt *n*: common salt occurring in solid form as a mineral, also: salt artificially prepared in large crystals or masses

rock-shaft \rək-'shaft\ *n*: a shaft that oscillates on its journals instead of revolving

rock-skip-per \-'skip-ər\ *n*: any of several blennies

rivulet \riv-(y)-lät/ *n* [It *rivuletto*, dim. of *rivolo*, fr. *L. rivulus*, dim. of *rius* stream — more at RISE]: a small stream: BROOK
riyal \rē-(y)öl, -(y)äl/ *n* [Ar *riyāl*, fr. Sp *real* real] 1 — see *dinar* at MONEY table 2 — see MONEY table
riyal var of RIAL
RJ abbr road junction
rm abbr 1 room 2 room
rms abbr root-mean-square
RMS abbr 1 Royal Mail Service 2 royal mail steamer; royal mail steamship
Rn symbol radon
RN abbr 1 registered nurse 2 Royal Navy
RNA \är-än-ä/ *n* [nucleic acid]: any of various nucleic acids that contain ribose and uracil as structural components and are associated with the control of cellular chemical activities — compare MESSENGER RNA, RIBOSOMAL RNA, TRANSFER RNA
RNAse or **RNA-ase** \är-än-ä-äs, -ä-äz/ *n* [RNA + -ase]: RIBONUCLEASE
rnd abbr round
RNR abbr Royal Naval Reserve
RNVR abbr Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
RNZAF abbr Royal New Zealand Air Force
roach \röch/ *n*, *pl* roach also roaches [ME *roche*, fr. MF] 1: a silver-white European freshwater cyprinid fish (*Rutilus rutilus*) with a greenish back, also: any of various related fishes (as some shiners) 2: any of several American freshwater sunfishes (family Centrarchidae)
roach v (origin unknown) 1: to cause to arch, *specif*: to brush (the hair) in a roach — often used with *up* 2: to cut (as a horse's mane) so that the remainder stands upright
roach n 1: a curved cut in the edge of a sail to prevent chafing or to secure a better fit 2: a roll of hair brushed straight back from the forehead or side of the head
roach n 1: COCKROACH 2: the butt of a marijuana cigarette
roach back n: an arched back (as of a dog)
roach clip n: a metal clip that resembles tweezers and is used by marijuana smokers to hold a roach — called also *roach holder*
road \röd/ *n* [ME *rode*, fr. OE *rād* ride, journey; akin to OE *ridan* to ride] 1: a place less enclosed than a harbor where ships may ride at anchor — often used in *pl*, called also *roadstead* 2: a: an open way for vehicles, persons, and animals, *esp*: one lying outside of an urban district: HIGHWAY *b*: ROADBED 2b 3: ROUTE. PATH 4: RAILWAY — *road-less* \röd-les/ *adj* — on the road 1: away from home use in regular travel or on business 2: in transit through a circuit of scheduled performances or games in several locations (the team is on the road)
road-ability \röd-ä-ä-bil-st-ä/ *n*: the qualities (as steadiness and balance) desirable in an automobile on the road
road agent n: a highwayman who formerly operated *esp* on stage roads in unsettled districts
road-bed \röd-bed/ *n* 1: a: the bed on which the ties, rails, and ballast of a railroad rest *b*: the ballast or the upper surface of the ballast on which the ties rest 2: a: the earth foundation of a road prepared for surfacing *b*: the part of the surface of a road traveled by vehicles
road-block \-blak/ *n* 1: a: a barricade often with traps or mines for holding up an enemy at a point on a road covered by fire *b*: a road barricade set up *esp* by law enforcement officers 2: an obstruction in a road 3: something (as a fact, condition, or circumstance) that blocks progress or prevents accomplishment of an objective — *roadblock v*
road hog n: a driver of an automotive vehicle who obstructs other *esp* by occupying part of another's traffic lane
road-house \röd-haus/ *n*: an inn usually outside city limits providing liquor and usu meals, dancing, and often gambling
road metal n: broken stone or cinders used in making and repairing roads or ballasting railroads
road racing n: racing (as in automobiles) over public roads or over a closed course designed to simulate public roads (as with left- and right-hand turns, sharp corners, and hills)
road roller n: one that rolls roadways, *specif*: a machine equipped with heavy wide smooth rollers for compacting roads and pavements
road-runner \röd-rän-r/ *n*: a largely terrestrial bird (*Geococcyx californianus*) of the cuckoo family that is a speedy runner and ranges from California to Mexico and eastward to Texas, also: a closely related Mexican bird (*G. velox*)
road show n: 1: a theatrical performance given by a troupe on tour 2: a special engagement of a new motion picture usu. at increased prices
road-side \röd-sid/ *n*: the strip of land along a road: the side of a road
roadside adj: situated at the side of a road (a ~ diner)
roadstead \röd-sted/ *n*: ROAD 1
roadster \röd-stär/ *n* 1: a: a horse for riding or driving on roads *b*: a utility saddle horse of the hackney type 2: a: a light carriage: BUGGY *b*: an automobile with an open body that seats two and that has a luggage compartment or rumble seat in the rear
road test n: 1: a test of a vehicle under practical operating conditions on the road 2: a test on the road of a person's driving ability as a requirement for a driver's license — *road test v*
road-way \röd-wä/ *n*, 1: a: the strip of land over which a road passes *b*: ROAD, *specif*: ROADBED 2b 2: a railroad right-of-way with tracks, structures, and appurtenances 3: the part of a bridge used by vehicles



roadrunner

road-work \-wörk/ *n*: conditioning for an athletic contest (as a boxing match) consisting mainly of long runs
road-worthy \-wör-thē/ *adj*: fit for use on the road — *road-worthiness n*
room \röm/ *vb* [ME *romen* vi] 1: to go from place to place without purpose or direction: WANDER 2: to travel purposefully unhindered through a wide area (cattle ~ing in search of water) ~ *vt*: to range or wander over — *room n* — *room-er n*
roan \rön also 'rö-än/ *adj* [MF, fr. OSP *roano*]: having the base color (as black, red, gray, or brown) muted and lightened by admixture of white hairs (a ~ horse) (a ~ calf)
roan n 1: an animal (as a horse) with a roan coat — usu. used of a red roan when unqualified 2: the color of a roan horse — used *esp* when the base color is red 3: a sheepskin tanned with sumac and colored and finished to imitate morocco
roar \rör-/ *vb* [ME *roren*, fr. OE *rārian*, akin to OHG *rārēn* to bleat, Skt *rāyati* he barks] *vi* 1: a: to utter or emit a full loud prolonged sound *b*: to sing or shout with full force 2: a: to make or emit a loud confused sound (as background reverberation or rumbling) *b*: to laugh loudly 3: to be boisterous or disorderly 4: to make a loud noise in breathing (as horses afflicted with roaring) ~ *vt* 1: to utter or proclaim with a roar (~ed his commands) 2: to cause to roar
roar n 1: the deep cry of a wild animal 2: a loud deep cry (as of pain or anger) 3: a loud continuous confused sound (the ~ of conversation in the bar) 4: a boisterous outcry
roarer \rör-ər, 'rör-/ *n* 1: one that roars 2: a horse subject to roaring
roaring \rör-ŋ, 'rör-/ *n*: noisy respiration in a horse caused by nerve paralysis and muscular atrophy and constituting an unsoundness in the horse
roaring adj 1: making or characterized by a sound resembling a roar: LOUD (~ applause) 2: marked by prosperity *esp* of a temporary nature: THRIVING, BOOMING (did a ~ business)
roaring adv: EXTREMELY (was ~ hungry — Herman Wouk)
roaring boy n: a noisy street bully of Elizabethan and Jacobean England who intimidated passersby
roast \röst/ *vb* [ME *rosten*, fr. OF *rostit*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *rāsten* to roast] *vi* 1: a: to cook by exposing to dry heat (as in an oven or before a fire) or by surrounding with hot embers, sand, or stones (~ a potato in ashes) *b*: to dry and parch by exposure to heat (~ coffee) (~ chestnuts) 2: to heat (inorganic material) with access of air and without fusing to effect change (as expulsion of volatile matter, oxidation, or removal of sulfur from sulfide ores) 3: to heat to excess (the sun no longer ~ed the valley — Oliver La Farge) 4: to criticize severely (films have been ~ed by most critics — H. J. Seldes) ~ *n* 1: to cook food by heat 2: to undergo being roasted
roast n 1: a piece of meat suitable for roasting 2: a gathering at which food is roasted before an open fire or in hot ashes or sand 3: an act or process of roasting; *specif*: severe banter or criticism
roasted adj: that has been roasted (~ beef)
roaster \röst-ər/ *n* 1: one that roasts 2: a device for roasting 3: something adapted to roasting as *a*: a suckling pig *b*: a young domestic fowl
roasting ear n: an ear of young corn roasted or suitable for roasting use in the husk 2 chiefly South & Midland: an ear of corn suitable for boiling or steaming
rob \rāb/ *vb* robbed, *rob-bing* [ME *robben*, fr. OF *rober*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *roubōn* to rob — more at REAVE] *vi* 1: a: (1) to take something away from by force: steal from (2) to take personal property from by violence or threat *b*: (1) to take the contents of a receptacle *c*: to take away as loot: STEAL (~ jewelry) 2: a: to deprive of something due, expected, or desired (air power had ~bed sea power of its sovereign values — S. L. A. Marshall) *b*: to withhold unjustly or injuriously ~ *vi*: to commit robbery — *rob-ber n*
ro-ba-lo \rō-bäl-(ō) *n*, *pl* -los or -lo [Sp]: SNOOK 1
ro-band \rō-band, -band/ *n* [prob. fr. MD *raband*]: a piece of spun yarn or marine used to fasten the head of a sail to a spar
robber baron n: 1: a medieval lord who subsisted by robbing, holding for ransom, or taxing travelers through his domain 2: an American capitalist of the latter part of the 19th century who became wealthy through exploitation (as of natural resources, governmental influence, or low wage scales)
robber fly n: any of numerous predaceous flies (family Asilidae) some of which closely resemble the bumblebees
rob-bery \rāb-(ə)-rē/ *n*, *pl* -ber-ies: the act or practice of robbing, *specif*: larceny from the person or presence of another by violence or threat
robe \rōb/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, robe, booty, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *roubōn* to rob] 1: a: a long flowing outer garment; *esp*: one used for ceremonial occasions or as a symbol of office or profession *b*: a loose garment (as a bathrobe) for informal wear *esp* at home 2: COVERING, MANTLE (peaks on the axis of the range in their ~s of snow and light — John Muir 1914) 3: a covering of pelts or fabric for the lower body used while driving or at outdoor events
robe vb *robbed*, *rob-bing* *vt*: to clothe or cover with or as if with a robe ~ *vi* 1: to put on a robe 2: DRESS
robe de cham-bré \rōb-də-'shā-brē/, -shām-brā/ *n*, *pl* robes de cham-bré \rōb-(ə)-rē/ [F]: DRESSING GOWN
rob-in \rāb-ən/ *n* [short for robin redbreast] 1: a: a small European thrush (*Erithacus rubecola*) resembling a warbler and having a brownish olive back and yellowish red throat and breast *b*: any

ə	about	* kitten	or further	a	back	ā	bake	ū	coat, cart
ə	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ō	oil
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	funous
						zh	vision		

reverberating sound (the thunder ~s) **b**: TRILL **7 a**: to swing from side to side (the ship heaved and ~ed) **b**: to walk with a swinging gait: SWAY **c**: to move so as to cushion the impact of a blow — used with *with* (~ed with the punch) **8 a**: to take the form of a cylinder or ball **b**: to respond to rolling in a specified way or to be in a specified condition after being rolled **9 a**: to get under way: begin to move or operate **b**: to move forward: develop and maintain impetus **10 a**: SOW **b**: to execute a somersault **11 of a football quarterback**: to run toward one flank usu. parallel to the line of scrimmage esp. before throwing a pass — often used with *out* — roll the bones: to shoot craps

roll *n* **1 a**: a sound produced by rapid strokes on a drum **b**: a sonorous and often rhythmic flow of speech **c**: a heavy reverberatory sound (the ~ of cannon) **d**: a chord in arpeggio style **e**: a trill of some birds (as a canary) **2**: a rolling movement or an action or process involving such movement (a ~ of the dice) **a**: a swaying movement of the body **b**: a side-to-side movement (as of a ship or train) **c**: a flight maneuver in which a complete revolution about the longitudinal axis of an airplane is made with the horizontal direction of flight being approximately maintained, also: the motion of a spacecraft about its longitudinal axis **d**: SOMERSAULT **e**: the movement of a curling stone after impact with another stone

roll-back /rɒl-'bæk/ *n*: the act or an instance of rolling back

roll back /rɒl-'bæk/ *v* **1**: to reduce (as a commodity price) to or toward a previous level on a national scale by government control devices **2**: to cause to retreat or withdraw: push back

roll bar *n*: an overhead metal bar on an automobile that is designed to protect the occupant in case of a turnover

roll call *n*: the act or an instance of calling off a list of names (as for checking attendance); also: a time for a roll call

roll-er /rɒl-'lɜ:/ *n* **1 a**: a revolving cylinder over or on which something is moved or which is used to press, shape, or smooth something **b**: a cylinder or rod on which something (as a shade) is rolled up **2 a**: a long heavy wave on a coast **b**: a tumbler pigeon **3**: one that rolls or performs a rolling operation

roller /rɒl-'lɜ:/ *n* [G, fr. *rollen* to roll, reverberate, fr. MF *roller*, fr. (assumed) VL *rotulare*, fr. L *rotula*] **1**: any of numerous mostly brightly colored nonpassenger Old World birds (family Coraciidae) related to the motmots and todies **2**: a canary having a song in which the notes are soft and run together

roller bearing *n*: a bearing in which the journal rotates in peripheral contact with a number of rollers usu. contained in a cage

roller coaster /rɒl-'lɜ:-kɔ:-stɜ:/, /rɒl-'lɜ:-kɔ:/ *n*: an elevated railway (as in an amusement park) constructed with curves and inclines on which cars roll

Roller Derby service mark — used for an entertainment involving two roller-skating teams on an oval track in which each team attempts to maneuver a skater into position to score points by circling the track and lapping opponents within a given time period

roller skate *n*: a shoe with a set of wheels attached for skating over a flat surface (as a floor or sidewalk); also: a metal frame with wheels attached that can be fitted to the sole of a shoe — roller-skate *vi* — roller skater *n*

roller towel *n*: an endless towel hung from a roller

Rolle's theorem /rɒl-'z/, /rɒl-'z/ *n* [Michel Rolle †1719 F mathematician]: a theorem in mathematics: if a curve is continuous, crosses the x-axis at two points, and has a tangent at every point between the two intercepts, its tangent is parallel to the x-axis at some point between the intercepts

roll film *n*: a strip of film for still camera use wound on a spool

roll-flick /rɒl-'fɪk/ *v* [origin unknown]: to move or behave in a carefree joyous manner: FROLIC — roll-flick *n*

rolling hitch *n*: a hitch for fastening a line to a spar or to the standing part of another line that will not slip when the pull is parallel to the spar or line

rolling mill *n*: an establishment where metal is rolled into plates and bars

rolling pin *n: a long cylinder for rolling out dough*

rolling stock *n*: the wheeled vehicles owned and used by a railroad or motor carrier

roll-off /rɒl-'ɒf/ *n*: a play-off match in bowling

roll-out /rɒl-'aʊt/ *n* **1**: the public introduction of a new aircraft **2**: a football play in which the quarterback rolls to his left or right

roll out /rɒl-'aʊt/ *v* **1**: to get out of bed

roll-over /rɒl-'ɒvɜ:/ *n* **1**: the act or process of rolling over **2**: a motor vehicle accident in which the vehicle overturns

roll-over arm *n*: a fully upholstered chair or sofa arm curving outward from the seat

roll-top desk /rɒl-'tɒp/ *n*: a writing desk with a sliding cover often of parallel slats fastened to a flexible backing

roll up *vi*: to increase by successive accumulations: ACCUMULATE (rolled up a large majority) — *vi* **1**: to become larger by successive accumulations **2**: to arrive in a vehicle

roly-poly /rɒl-'pɒli/ *n*, *pl* -lies [redupl of *roly*, fr. *roll*] **1**: a sweet dough spread with a filling, rolled, and baked or steamed **2**: a roly-poly person or thing

roly-poly adj: being short and pudgy: ROTUND

Rom abbr **1** Roman **2** Romance **3** Romania, Romanian

ROM abbr read-only memory

Romaic /rɒ-'mæ-ɪk/ *n* [NGk *Rhōmaïkos*, fr. Gk *Rhōmaïkos* Roman, fr. *Rhōmē* Rome]: the modern Greek vernacular — Romaic *adj*

romaine /rɒ-'mæn/ *n* [F, fr. fem. of *romain* Roman, fr. L *Romanus*]: COSMETIQUE

roman /rɒ-'mæn/ *n* [MF, fr. OF *romans* romance]: a metrical romance

Roman /rɒ-'mən/ *n* [partly fr. ME, fr. OE, fr. L *Romanus*, *adj* & *n*, fr. *Roma* Rome; partly fr. ME *Romain*, fr. OF, fr. L *Romanus*] **1**: a native or resident of Rome **2**: ROMAN CATHOLIC — often taken to be offensive **3** not cap: roman letters or type

Roman adj **1**: of or relating to Rome or the people of Rome, specif: characteristic of the ancient Romans (~ fortitude) **2**: LATIN **3** a not cap: UPRIGHT — used of numbers and letters

whose capital forms are modeled on ancient Roman inscriptions **b**: of or relating to the Latin alphabet **4**: of or relating to the see of Rome or the Roman Catholic Church **5**: having a semicircular intrados (~ arch) **6**: having a prominent slightly aquiline bridge (~ nose)

roman /rɒ-'mæn/ *n* [rɒ-'mæn-(ə)-'klæ/ *n*, *pl* romans /rɒ-'mæn- 'klæ/ [F, lit., novel with a key]: a novel in which real persons or actual events figure under disguise

Roman calendar *n*: a calendar of ancient Rome preceding the Julian calendar and having 12 months with the days of the month reckoned backward from fixed points — compare CALEND

Roman candle *n*: a cylindrical firework that discharges at intervals balls or stars of fire

Roman Catholic *n*: a member of the Roman Catholic Church

Roman Catholic adj: of, relating to, or being the body of Christians that are in communion with the pope and that have a hierarchy of priests and bishops under the pope, a liturgy centered in the Mass, and a body of dogma formulated by the church as the sole interpreter of revealed truth — used chiefly of that part of the body that follows the Western rite of this church — Roman Catholicism *n*

romance /rɒ-'mæn(t)s, rɒ-, 'rɒ-/ *n* [ME *romauns*, fr. OF *romans* French, something written in French, fr. L *romanicus* in the Roman manner, fr. *romanicus* Roman, fr. *Romanus*] **1 a** (1): a medieval tale based on legend, chivalric love and adventure, or the supernatural (2): a prose narrative treating imaginary characters involved in events remote in time or place and usu. heroic, adventurous, or mysterious (3): a love story **b**: a class of such literature **2**: something that lacks basis in fact **3**: an emotional attraction or aura belonging to an esp. heroic era, adventure, or calling **4**: LOVE AFFAIR **5** cap: the Romance languages

romance *vb* *romanced*; *romancing* *vi* **1**: to exaggerate or invent detail or incident **2**: to entertain romantic thoughts or ideas ~ *vi*: to carry on a love affair with

Romance *n*: a short instrumental piece in ballad style

Romance /rɒ-'mæn(t)s, rɒ-, 'rɒ-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting the languages developed from Latin — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

romancer /rɒ-'rɜ:/ *n* **1**: a writer of romance **2**: one that romances

Roman collar *n*: CLERICAL COLLAR

Romanesque /rɒ-'mæ-'nesk/ *adj*: of or relating to a style of architecture developed in Italy and western Europe between the Roman and the Gothic styles and characterized in its development after 1000 by the use of the round arch and vault, substitution of piers for columns, decorative use of arcades, and profuse ornament — Romanesque *n*

roman-fleuve /rɒ-'mæ-'flev/, -'flev/ *n*, *pl* roman-fleuves /rɒ-'mæ-'flev/, -'flev/ [F, lit., river novel]: a distinctively French novel in the form of a long usu. easygoing chronicle of a social group (as a family or a community)

Roman holiday *n* **1**: a time of debauchery or of sadistic enjoyment **2**: a violent, destructive, or tumultuous disturbance: RIOT

Romanian /rɒ-'mæ-'ni-ən, rɒ-, 'nyən/ *var* of RUMANIAN

Romanic /rɒ-'mæn-ɪk/ *adj*: ROMANCE — Romanic *n*

Romanism /rɒ-'mæn-ɪz-əm/ *n*: ROMAN CATHOLICISM — often taken to be offensive

Romanist /rɒ-'næst/ *n* **1**: ROMAN CATHOLIC — often taken to be offensive **2**: a specialist in the language, culture, or law of ancient Rome — Romanist or Romanist-ic /rɒ-'mæn-ɪst-ɪk/ *adj*

romanize /rɒ-'mæ-'nɪz/ *vi* -ized; -izing **1** often cap: to make Roman: LATINIZE **2**: to write or print (as a language) in the Roman alphabet (~ Chinese) — romanization /rɒ-'mæ-'nɪz-ən/ *n*, *pl* -izations

roman law *n*, often cap *R*: the legal system of the ancient Romans that includes written and unwritten law, is based on the traditional law and the legislation of the city of Rome, and in form comprises legislation of the assemblies, resolves of the senate, enactments of the emperors, edicts of the praetors, writings of the jurists, and the codes of the later emperors

Roman numeral *n*: a numeral in a system of notation that is based on the ancient Roman system — see NUMBER table

Romaio /rɒ-'mæ-'ni-ɔ:/ *n* [It, Roman, fr. L *Romanus*]: a hard Italian cheese that is sharper than Parmesan

Romans /rɒ-'mæn/ *n* *pl* but sing in constr: a letter on doctrine written by St. Paul to the Christians of Rome and included as a book in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

Romansch or **Romansch** /rɒ-'mænsch, -'mænsch/ *n* [Romansch *romansch*] the Rhaeto-Romanic dialects spoken in the Grisons, Switzerland, and in adjacent parts of Italy

Romantic /rɒ-'mæn-tɪk, rɒ-/ *adj* [F *romantique*, fr. obs *romant* romance, fr. OF *romans*] **1**: consisting of or resembling a romance **2**: having no basis in fact: IMAGINARY **3**: impractical in conception or plan: VISIONARY **4 a**: marked by the imaginative or emotional appeal of the heroic, adventurous, remote, mysterious, or idealized **b** often cap: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of romanticism **c**: of or relating to music of the 19th century characterized by an emphasis on subjective emotional qualities and freedom of form, also: of or relating to a composer of this music **5 a**: having an inclination for romance **b**: ARDENT, FERVENT, esp: marked by or constituting passionate love **6**: of, relating to, or constituting the part of the hero esp. in a light comedy — romantic-ly /rɒ-'mæn-tɪ-kəl-ɪ/ *adv*

Romantic *n* **1**: a romantic person, trait, or component **2** cap: a romantic writer, artist, or composer

romanticism /rɒ-'mæn-tɪk-ɪz-əm, rɒ-/ *n* **1**: the quality or state of being romantic **2** often cap: a literary, artistic, and philosophical movement originating in the 18th century, characterized chiefly by a reaction against neoclassicism and an emphasis on the imagination and emotions, and marked esp. in English literature by sensibility and the use of autobiographical material, an exaltation of the primitive and the common man, an appreciation of external nature, an interest in the remote, a predilection for melancholy, and the use in poetry of older verse forms (2): an aspect

rock tripe *n* : any of various dark leathery umbilicate foliose lichens (as of the genus *Umbilicaria*) that are widely distributed on rocks in boreal and alpine areas and that are sometimes used as emergency food

rock wallaby *n* : any of various medium-sized kangaroos (genus *Petrogale*)

rockweed *'ræk-wed* *n* : a coarse brown seaweed (family *Fucales*) growing attached to rocks

rock wool *n* : mineral wool made by blowing a jet of steam through molten rock (as limestone or siliceous rock) or through slag and used chiefly for heat and sound insulation

rocky *'ræk-ē* *adj* **rock-ier**; **est** *'rɒk* 1 : abounding in or consisting of rocks 2 : difficult to impress or affect : **INSENSITIVE** 3 : firmly held : **STEADFAST**

rocky *adj* **rock-ier**; **est** *'rɒk* 1 : **UNSTABLE**, **WOBBLY** 2 : physically upset (as from drinking excessively) 3 : marked by obstacles : **DIFFICULT** (a financially ~ year — Michael Murray)

Rocky Mountain sheep *n* [*Rocky mountains*, No. America] : **WILKINSON**

Rocky Mountain spotted fever *n* : an acute rickettsial disease characterized by chills, fever, prostration, pains in muscles and joints, and a red to purple eruption and transmitted by the bite of a wood tick (*Dermacentor andersoni*)

rococo *'rɒ-kə* *adj* **roc-ko**; **roc-ko** *adj* *[F, irreg. fr. rocaille rocks work, fr. roc rock, alter. of MF roche, fr. (assumed) VL rocca]* 1 : of or relating to an artistic style esp. of the 18th century characterized by fanciful curved spatial forms and ornament of pierced shellwork 2 : of or relating to an 18th century musical style marked by light gay ornamentation and departure from thoroughness and polyphony 2 : excessively ornate or intricate

rococo *n* : rococo work or style

rod *'rɒd* *n* [*ME, fr. OE rōd, akin to ON rudda club*] 1 a (1) : a straight slender stick growing on or cut from a tree or bush (2) : **OSIER** (3) : a stick or bundle of twigs used to punish, also : **PUNISHMENT** (4) : a shepherd's cudgel (5) : a pole with a line and usu. a reel attached for fishing b (1) : a slender bar (as of wood or metal) (2) : a bar or staff for measuring (3) : **SCYTHAR**, also : a wand or staff carried as a badge of office (as of marshal) 2 a : a unit of length — see **WEIGHT** table b : a square rod 3 : any of the long rod-shaped photosensitive receptors in the retina responsive to faint light 4 : a bacterium shaped like a rod 5 *slang* : **PISTOL** — **rod-less** *adj* — **rod-like** *adj*

rodent *'rɒd-nt* *n* [*deriv. of L rodent-, rodens, pp. of rodere to gnaw — more at RAT*] : any of an order (Rodentia) of relatively small gnawing mammals (as a mouse, a squirrel, or a beaver) that have in the upper jaw a single pair of incisors with a chisel-shaped edge, also : a small mammal (as a rabbit or a shrew) — **rodent** *adj*

rodenticide *'rɒd-nt-sid* *n* : an agent that kills, repels, or controls rodents

rodent ulcer *n* [*L rodent-, rodens gnawing*] : a chronic persisting ulcer of the exposed skin and esp. of the face that is destructive locally, spreads slowly, and is usu. a carcinoma derived from basal cells — called also **rodent cancer**

rodeo *'rɒd-ē, -ō, -dē* *n* [*Sp, fr. rodear to surround, fr. rueda wheel, fr. L rota — more at ROLL*] 1 : **ROUNDUP** 2 a : a public performance featuring bronco riding, calf roping, steer wrestling, and Brahma bull riding b : a contest resembling a rodeo

rodman *'rɒd-mən, -mən* *n* : a surveyor's assistant who holds the leveling rod

rodo-montade *'rɒd-ə-mən-tād, -tād* *n* [*MF, fr. It Rodomonte, character in Orlando Innamorato by Matteo M. Bonardo*] 1 : a bragging speech 2 : vain boasting or bluster : **RANT** — **rodo-montade** *adj*

roe *'rɒ, n, pl roe or roes* [*ME ro, fr. OE rā, akin to OHG rēh roe, Olr riabach dappled*] : **DOE**

roe *n* [*ME roef, akin to OHG rogo roe, Lith kirkulai frog's eggs*] 1 a : the eggs of a fish esp. when gill enclosed in the ovarian membrane b : the eggs or ovaries of an invertebrate (as the coral of a lobster) 2 : a dark mottled or flecked figure appearing esp. in quartered lumber

roe-buck *'rɒ-bək* *n, pl roebuck or roebucks* : **ROE DEER**, esp. the male roe deer

roe deer *n* : a small European and Asiatic deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) that has erect cylindrical antlers forked at the summit, is reddish brown in summer and grayish in winter, has a white rump patch, and is noted for its timidity and grace

roentgen *'rɒnt-ʒən, -rɒnt-, -ʒən, -rɒn-ʒən* *adj* [*ISV, fr. Wilhelm Röntgen*] : of or relating to X rays (~ examinations)

roentgen *n* : the international unit of X-radiation or gamma radiation equal to the amount of radiation that produces in one cubic centimeter of dry air at O°C and standard atmospheric pressure ionization of either sign equal to one electrostatic unit of charge

roentgenize *'rɒnt-ʒən, -rɒnt-, -ʒən* *vi* **roent-gen-ize** 1 : to make (air or other gas) conducting by the passage of X rays 2 : to subject to the action of X rays

roentgen-gram *'rɒnt-ʒən-gram* *n* [*ISV*] : a photograph made with X rays

roentgen-graph *'rɒnt-ʒən-graf* *n* : **ROENTGENOGRAM**

roentgen-graphy *'rɒnt-ʒən-grə-fē, -rɒnt-, -ʒən, -rɒn-ʒən* *n* [*ISV*] : photography by means of X rays — **roentgen-graphic** *adj* — **roentgen-graphically** *adv*

roentgen-ol-gy *'rɒnt-ʒən-ol-ʒi* *n* [*ISV*] : a branch of radiology that deals with the use of X rays for diagnosis or treatment of disease — **roentgen-ologic** *adj* — **roentgen-ologically** *adv*

roentgen-ol-gic *'rɒnt-ʒən-ol-ʒi* *adj* — **roentgen-ol-gically** *adv*

roentgen-scope *'rɒnt-ʒən-skəp, -rɒnt-, -ʒən, -rɒn-ʒən* *n* : **FLUOROSCOPE** — **roentgen-scope** *adj* — **roentgen-scope** *adv*

roentgen-scope *'rɒnt-ʒən-skəp, -rɒnt-, -ʒən, -rɒn-ʒən* *n* : **FLUOROSCOPE** — **roentgen-scope** *adj* — **roentgen-scope** *adv*

roentgen-therapy *'rɒnt-ʒən-ə-ˈθer-ə-pi, -rɒnt-, -ʒən, -rɒn-ʒən* *n* [*ISV*] : **X-RAY THERAPY**

roentgen ray *n*, often *cap* 1st R : **X RAY**

ROG *abbr* receipt of goods

ro-ga-tion *'rɒ-gə-ʃən* *n* [*ME rogacion, fr. LL rogation-, rogatio, fr. L, questioning, fr. rogatus, pp. of rogare to ask — more at RIGHT*] 1 *obs* : **LITANY**, **SUPPLICATION** 2 : the religious observance of the Rogation Days — often used in pl

Rogation Day *n* : one of the days of prayer esp. for the harvest observed on the three days before Ascension Day and by Roman Catholics also on April 25

roger *'rɒj-ər* *interj* [*fr. Roger, former communications codeword for the letter r*] — used esp. in radio and signaling to indicate that a message has been received and understood

rogue *'rɒg* *n* [*origin unknown*] 1 : **VAGRANT**, **TRAMP** 2 : a dishonest or worthless person : **SCOUNDREL** 3 : a mischievous person : **SCAMP** 4 : a horse inclined to shirk or misbehave 5 : an individual exhibiting a chance and usu. inferior biological variation — **rogue-ish** *adj* — **rogue-ish-ly** *adv* — **rogue-ish-ness** *n*

rogue *vi* **rogued**; **roguing** or **rogue-ing** 1 : to weed out inferior, diseased, or nontypical individuals from a crop plant or a field

rogue *adj*, of an animal : being vicious and destructive

rogue elephant *n* : a vicious elephant that separates from the herd and roams alone

rogue-ery *'rɒ-gə-ri* *n, pl -er-ies* 1 : an act characteristic of a rogue 2 : mischievous play

rogues' gallery *n* : a collection of pictures of persons arrested as criminals

roll *'rɒl(ə), vt 2 is also 'rɒl(ə)* *vb* [*origin unknown*] *vt* 1 a : to make turbid by stirring up the sediment or dregs of b : to stir up : **DISTURB**, **DISORDER** 2 : **RILE** 2 ~ *vi* : to move turbulently

roll *'rɒl-ē* *adj* 1 : full of sediment or dregs : **MUDDY** 2 : **TURBULENT** (the ~ waters rushed out in a wasting flood — V. L. Partridge) *syn* see **TURBID**

rolister *'rɒl-istər* *vi* **rolis-tered**; **rolis-ter-ing** *'rɒl-ist-ɪŋ* [*earlier roister (roisterer)*] : to engage in noisy revelry : **CAROUSE** — **rolis-ter-er** *'rɒl-ist-ər* *n* — **rolis-ter-ous** *'rɒl-ist-ə-rəs* *adj*

rolis-mite *'rɒl-ə-mit* *n* [*roll + -mite, of unknown origin*] : a nearly frictionless elementary mechanism consisting of two or more rollers inserted in the loops of a flexible band with the band acting to turn the rollers whose movement can be directed to perform various functions

Ro-land *'rɒ-land* *n* [*F*] : a stalwart defender of the Christians against the Saracens in the Charlemagne legends who was killed at Roncesvalles

role also *rôle* *'rɒl* *n* [*F rôle, lit., roll, fr. OF rolle*] 1 a (1) : a character assigned or assumed (2) : a socially expected behavior pattern usu. determined by an individual's status in a particular society b : a part played by an actor or singer 2 : **FUNCTION** 3 : an identifier attached to an index term to show functional relationships between terms

roll *'rɒl* *n* [*ME rolle, fr. OF, fr. L rotula, dim. of rota wheel, akin to OHG rad wheel, Skt ratha wagon*] 1 a (1) : a written document that may be rolled up : **SCROLL** *specific* : a document containing an official or formal record (the ~s of parliament) (2) : a manuscript book b : a list of names or related items : **CATALOG** c : an official list as (1) : **MUSTER ROLL** (2) : a list of members of a school or class or of members of a legislative body 2 : something that is rolled up into a cylinder or ball as a : a quantity (as of fabric or paper) rolled up to form a single package b : a hairdo in which some or all of the hair is rolled or curled up or under (a pageboy ~) c : any of various food preparations rolled up for cooking or serving, *specific* : a small piece of baked yeast dough d : a cylindrical twist of tobacco e : a flexible case (as of leather) in which articles may be rolled and fastened by straps or clasps f (1) : paper money folded or rolled into a wad (2) *slang* : **BANK-ROLL** 3 : something that performs a rolling action or movement

ROLLER, as a : a wheel for making decorative lines on book covers, also : a design impressed by such a tool b : a typewriter platen

roll *vt* 1 a : to impel forward by causing to turn over and over on a surface b : to cause to revolve by turning over and over on or as if on an axis c : to cause to move in a circular manner d : to form into a mass by turning over and over e : to impel forward with an easy continuous motion 2 a : to put a wrapping around : **ENFOLD**, **ENVELOP** b : to wrap round on itself : shape into a ball or roll 3 a : to press, spread, or level with a roller : make smooth, even, or compact b : to spread out : **EXTEND** (~ out the red carpet) 4 a : to move on rollers or wheels b : to cause to begin operating or moving (~ the cameras) 5 a : to make a continuous reverberating tone (~ed out the words) b : to make a continuous beating sound upon : sound a roll upon (~ed their drums) c : to utter with a trill (~ed his r's) d : to play (a chord) in arpeggio style 6 : to rob (a drunk, sleeping, or unconscious person) usu. by going through the pockets ~ *vi* 1 a : to move along a surface by rotation without sliding b (1) : to turn over and over (the children ~ed in the grass) (2) : to luxuriate in an abundant supply : **WALLOW** (fairly ~ing in money) 2 a : to move onward or around as if by completing a revolution : **ELAPSE**, **PASS** (~ing in months ~ on) b : to shift the gaze continually (eyes ~ing in terror) c : to revolve on an axis 3 : to move about : **ROAM**, **WANDER** 4 a : to flow with a rising and falling motion (the waves ~ed in) b : to flow in a continuous stream : **POUR** (money was ~ing in) c : to have an undulating contour (~ing prairie) d : to lie extended : **STRETCH** 5 a : to travel in a vehicle b : to become carried on a stream c : to move on wheels 6 a : to make a deep

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th thus
l loot o foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

rooted-ness \rūt-əd-nəs, -rūt-\ n: the quality or state of having roots

root graft n 1: a plant graft in which the stock is a root or piece of a root 2: a natural anastomosis between roots of compatible plants

root hair n: a filamentous extension of an epidermal cell near the tip of a rootlet that functions in absorption of water and minerals

root-hold \rūt-hōld, -rūt-\ n 1: the anchorage of a plant to soil through the growing and spreading of roots 2: a place where plants may obtain a roothold

root knot n: a plant disease caused by nematodes that produce characteristic enlargements on the roots and stunt the growth of the plant

root-knot nematode n: any of several small plant-parasitic nematodes, (genus *Meloidogyne*) that cause root knot

root-less \rūt-ləs, -rūt-\ adj: having no roots (~ nomads) — **root-less-ness** n

root-let \rūt-lət-\ n: a small root

root-mean-square n: the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of a set of numbers

root pressure n: the chiefly osmotic pressure by which water rises into the stems of plants from the roots

root rot n: a plant disease characterized by a decay of the roots

root-stalk \rūt-stōk, -rūt-\ n: RHIZOME

root-stock \rūt-stōk, -rūt-\ n 1: a rhizomatous underground part of a plant 2: a stock for grafting consisting of a root or a piece of root; broadly: STOCK

rooty \rūt-ē, -rūt-\ adj: full or consisting of roots (~ soil)

rope \rōp, n [ME, fr. OE *rōp*: akin to OHG *reif* hoop] 1 a: a large stout cord of strands of fibers or wire twisted or braided together b: a long slender strip of material used as rope (rawhide ~) c: a hangman's noose 2: a row or string consisting of things united by or as if by braiding, twining, or threading 3 pl: special techniques or procedures (show him the ~s)

rope vb roped; roping vt 1 a: to bind, fasten, or tie with a rope or cord b: to partition, separate, or divide by a rope (~ off the street) c: LASSO 2: to draw as if with a rope: LURE ~ w: to take the form of or twist in the manner of rope — **roper** n

rope-dancer \rōp-dan(-t)-ər-\ n: one that dances, walks, or performs acrobatic feats on a rope high in the air — **rope-dancing** \-sɪŋ-\ n

rope-ery \rōp-ē-ri-\ n [prob. fr. the thought that the perpetrator deserved the gallows] archaic: roguish tricks or banter

rope-walk \rōp-wōk-\ n: a long covered walk, building, or room where ropes are manufactured

rope-walker \rōp-wōk-ər-\ n: an acrobat that walks on a rope high in the air

ropeway \rō-wā-\ n 1: a fixed cable or a pair of fixed cables between supporting towers serving as a track for suspended passenger or freight carriers 2: an endless aerial cable moved by a stationary engine and used to transport freight (as logs and ore)

ropy \rōp-ē, -rōp-ē-\ adj ropy-er; -est 1 a: capable of being drawn into a thread: VISCOUS b: having a gelatinous or slimy quality from bacterial or fungal contamination (~ milk) (~ flour) 2 a: resembling rope b: MUSCULAR, SINEWY — **ropy-ness** n

roque \rōk-\ n [alter of *croquet*]: croquet played on a hard-surfaced court with a raised border

Roquefort \rōk-fōrt-\ trademark — used for a cheese made of ewes' milk and ripened in caves

roque-laure \rōk-lōr-\, rōk-lōr-, -lōr(-)r-\ n [F, fr. the Duc de Roquelaure †1738 F marshal]: a knee-length cloak worn esp. in the 18th and 19th centuries

rorqual \rō(-)r-kwəl-, -kwōl-\ n [F, fr. Norw *rørhval*, fr. ON *reyrhvalr*, fr. *reyr* rorqual + *hvalr* whale]: a large whalebone whale (genus *Balaenoptera* or *Sibbaldus*) having the skin of the throat marked with deep longitudinal furrows

Rorschach \rō(-)r-shāk-\ adj: of, relating to, used in connection with, or resulting from the Rorschach test

Rorschach test n [Hermann Rorschach †1922 Swiss psychiatrist]: a personality and intelligence test in which a subject interprets inkblot designs in terms that reveal intellectual and emotional factors — called also **Rorschach inkblot test**

Ros or **Rose** abbr Roscommon

ro-sa-ceous \rō-zā-shəs-\ adj [deriv of L *rosa*] 1: of or relating to the rose family 2: of, relating to, or resembling a rose esp. in having a 5-petaled regular corolla

ros-aniline \rō-zan(-)līn-\ n [L *rosa* rose + ISV *aniline*] 1: a white crystalline base $C_{20}H_{21}N_3O$ that is the parent of many dyes 2: FUCHSINE

ro-sar(-)an \rō-zār(-)sən-, -zər-\ n: a cultivator of roses

ro-sa-ry \rōz(-)rē-\ n, pl -ries [ML *rosarium*, fr. L *rosa* garden, fr. neut. of *rosarius* of roses, fr. *rosa* rose] 1: a string of beads used in counting prayers esp. of the Roman Catholic rosary 2 often cap: a Roman Catholic devotion consisting of meditation on usu five sacred mysteries during recitation of five decades of Hail Marys of which each begins with an Our Father and ends with a Gloria

rosary pea n 1: an East Indian leguminous twining herb (*Abrus precatorius*) that bears jequirity beans and has a root used as a substitute for licorice — called also **Indian licorice**, **jequirity bean** 2: JEQUIRITY BEAN 1

ros-coe \rōs(-)kō-\ n [prob. fr. the name Roscoe] slang: PISTOL

rose \rōz-\ n [ME, fr. OE, fr. L *rosa*] 1 a: any of a genus (*Rosa*) of the family Rosaceae, the rose family) of usu. prickly shrubs with pinnate leaves and showy flowers having five petals in the wild state but being often double or semidouble under cultivation b: the flower of a rose 2: something resembling a rose in form as a (1): COMPASS CARD (2): a circular card with radiating lines used in other instruments b: a rosette esp. on a shoe c (1): a form in which gems (as diamonds) are cut that usu. has a flat circu-



root hairs on bean rootlet

lar base and facets in two ranges rising to a point (2): a gem with a rose cut 3: a variable color averaging a moderate purplish red 4: a plane curve which consists of three or more loops meeting at the origin and whose equation in polar coordinates is of the form $p = a \sin n\theta$ or $p = a \cos n\theta$ where n is an integer greater than 1 — **rose-like** \-līk-\ adj — under the rose: sub rosa

rose adj 1 a: of or relating to a rose b: containing or used for roses c: flavored, scented, or colored with or like roses 2: of the color rose

ro-sé \rō-zā-\ n [F]: a light pink table wine made from red grapes by removing the skins after fermentation has begun

rose-ate \rōz-ē-tē-, -zē-tē-\ adj [L *rosaeus* rosy, fr. *rosa*] 1: resembling a rose esp. in color 2: overly optimistic: viewed favorably — **rose-ately** adv

roseate spoonbill n: a spoonbill (*Ajaja ajaja*) that is found from the southern U.S. to Patagonia and has chiefly pink plumage

rose-bay \rōz-bā-\ n 1: OLEANDER 2: RHODODENDRON; esp: GREAT LAUREL 3: FIREWEED b

rose-breasted grosbeak \rōz-bres-təd-\ n: a grosbeak (*Phoebastria ludoviciana*) of eastern No. America that in the male is chiefly black and white with a rose-red breast and in the female is grayish brown with a streaked breast

rose-bud \rōz-būd-\ n: the bud of a rose

rose-bush \rōz-būsh-\ n: a shrubby rose

rose chafer n: a common No. American beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*) that feeds on plant roots as a larva and on leaves and flowers (as of rose or grapevines) as an adult — called also **rose bug**

rose-colored \rōz-kəl(-)əd-\ adj 1: having a rose color 2: seeing or seen in a promising light: OPTIMISTIC

rose-colored glasses n pl: favorably disposed opinions: optimistic eyes (views the world through rose-colored glasses)

rose comb n: a flat broad comb of a domestic fowl having the upper surface studded with small tubercles and terminating posteriorly in a fleshy spike

rose daphne n: a low evergreen shrub (*Daphne genkwa*) with trailing pubescent branches and fragrant rose-pink flowers

rose fever n: hay fever occurring in the spring or early summer — called also **rose cold**

rose-fish \rōz-fīsh-\ n: REDFISH a(1)

rose geranium n: any of several pelargoniums grown for their fragrant 3- to 5-lobed leaves and small pink flowers

rose-maling \rōz-mā(-)lɪŋ-, -sə-\ n [Norw, fr. *rose* rose + *malning* painting]: painted or sometimes carved decoration (as on furniture, walls, or wooden dinnerware) in Scandinavian peasant style that consists esp. of floral designs and inscriptions

rose mallow n 1: any of several plants (genus *Hibiscus*) with large rose-colored flowers; esp: a showy plant (*H. moscheutos*) of the salt marshes of the eastern U.S. 2: HOLLYHOCK

rose-mary \rōz-mēr(-)ē-\ n, pl -maries [ME *rosmarine*, fr. L *rosmarinus*, fr. *ros*, *ro* dew + *marinus* of the sea; akin to ON *ros* rose — more at RACE, MARINE] 1: a fragrant shrubby mint (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor used in cookery and in perfumery 2: COSTMARY

rose of Jeri-cho \rōz(-)jē(-)kō-\ [ME, fr. *Jericho*, ancient city in Palestine]: an Asiatic plant (*Anastatica hierochuntica*) that rolls up when dry and expands when moistened

rose of Sharon \rōz(-)shā(-)rən-, -shər-\ [Plain of Sharon, Palestine] 1: a Eurasian St-John's-wort (*Hypericum calycinum*) often cultivated for its large yellow flowers 2: a commonly cultivated Asiatic small shrubby tree (*Hibiscus syriacus*) having showy bells shaped rose, purple, or white flowers

rose oil n: a fragrant essential oil obtained from roses and used chiefly in perfumery and in flavoring

rose-o-la \rōz-ō-lā-, -lō-, -lōz-ō-lā-\ n [NL, fr. L *roseus* rosy, fr. *rosa* rose]: a rose-colored eruption in spots or a disease marked by such an eruption as a: GERMAN MEASLES b: a mild disease of infants and children characterized by fever lasting three days followed by an eruption of rose-colored spots — **rose-o-lar** \-lər-\ adj

roseola in-fan-tum \-in-fant(-)əm-\ n: ROSEOLA b

rose pink n: a variable color averaging a moderate pink

ro-sa-ry \rōz(-)rē-\ n, pl -ries a: a place where roses are grown

rose slug n: the slimy green larva of either of two sawflies (*Cladus isomerus* and *Endelomyia aethiops*) that feed on the parenchyma of and skeletonize the leaves of roses

ro-set \rōz(-)t-\ n [alter of ME *rosin*] chiefly Scot: RESIN

Rose-ta stone \rōz(-)tē(-)sən-\ n [Rosetta, Egypt]: a black basalt stone found in 1799 that bears an inscription in hieroglyphics, demotic characters, and Greek and is celebrated for having given the first clue to the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphics

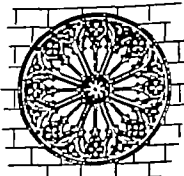
ro-sette \rōz(-)tē-\ n [F, lit., small rose, fr. OF, fr. rose, fr. L *rosa*] 1: an ornament usu. made of material gathered or pleated so as to resemble a rose and worn as a badge of office, as evidence of having won a decoration (as the Medal of Honor), or as trimming 2: a disk of foliage or a floral design usu. in relief used as a decorative motif 3: a structure or color marking on an animal suggestive of a rosette, esp: one of the groups of spots on a leopard 4: a cluster of leaves in crowded circles or spirals arising basally from a crown (as in the dandelion) or apically from an axis with greatly shortened internodes (as in many tropical palms)

rose-water \rōz-wōt(-)r-, -wāt(-)r-\ adj 1: having the odor of rose water 2: affectedly nice or delicate

rose water n: a watery solution of the odoriferous constituents of the rose used as a perfume

rose window n: a circular window filled with tracery

rose-wood \rōz-wūd-\ n 1: any of various tropical trees (as of the genus *Dalbergia*) yielding valuable cabinet woods of a dark red or purplish color streaked and variegated with black 2: the wood of a rosewood



rose window

of romanticism **b**: adherence to or practice of romantic doctrine or assumptions — **rom-an-tic-ist** \-sɒt-ɪ/ *n*, often *cap*
rom-an-tic-ize \-mɑnt-ə-sɪz/ *vb* -ized, -izing *vi*: to make romantic ~ *vi* 1: to hold romantic ideas 2: to present details, incidents, or people in a romantic way — **rom-an-tic-iza-tion** \-mɑnt-ə-sɪz-ə-shən/ *n*
rom-a-n-y \rɒm-ə-nē-, rɒm-ə-/ *n*, *pl* **Romanies** [Romanian *romani*, *adj*, *gypsy*, *fr* *rom* gypsy man, *fr* *Skt* *damba* man of a low caste of musicians] 1: GYPSY 2: the Indic language of the Gypsies — **Romany** *adj*
rom-aunt \rɒm-ə-mɒnt-, -mɑnt/ *n* [ME, *fr* MF *romant*] *archaic*: ROMANCE 1a(1)
rom-el-dale \rɒm-əl-dāl/ *n*, often *cap* [blend of *Romney*, *Rambouillet*, and *Corriedale*]: any of an American breed of utility sheep yielding a heavy fleece of fine wool and producing a quickly maturing high-grade market lamb
Ro-meo \rɒm-ē-, ɒ, *in* *Shak* also \rɒm-(j)ə-/ *n*, *pl* **Ro-meos** 1: the hero of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* who dies for love of Juliet 2: a male lover
Romeo — a communications code word for the letter *r*
Rom-ish \rɒm-ɪsh/ *adj*: Roman Catholic — *usu* used disparagingly — **Rom-ish-ly** *adv* — **Rom-ish-ness** *n*
Rom-ney Marsh \rɒm-nē-, -rɒm-/ *n* [Romney Marsh, pasture tract in England]: any of a British breed of hardy long-wooled mutton-type sheep *esp* adapted to damp or marshy regions — *called also* *Romney*
romp \rɒmp-, rɒmp/ *n* [partly alter. of *ramp*, partly alter. of *rump* (bold woman)] 1: one that romps, *esp*: a romping girl or woman 2: boisterous play: FROLIC 3: an easy winning pace
romp *vi* [alter. of *ramp*] 1: to play in a boisterous manner 2: to proceed in a gay or animated manner 3: to win easily
romper \rɒm-pər-, rɒm-/ *n* 1: one that romps 2: a one-piece garment *esp* for children with the lower part shaped like bloomers — *usu* used in *pl*
Rom-u-lus \rɒm-yə-ləs/ *n* [L]: a son of Mars and legendary founder of Rome
ron-deau \rɒn-(j)dō-, rɒn-'dō/ *n*, *pl* **ron-deaux** \-(j)dōz-, -dōz/ [MF *ronde*, *rondeau*] 1 *a*: a fixed form of verse running on two rhymes and consisting usu of 15 lines of 8 or 10 syllables divided into three stanzas in which the opening words of the first line of the first stanza serve as the refrain of the second and third stanzas — *called also* *ronde* *b*: a poem in this form 2: a monophonic trouvère song with a 2-part refrain
rondeau re-dou-blé \rɒn-dū-'blā/ *n*, *pl* **rondeaux redoublés** \səme/ [F, lit., double rondeau] 1: a fixed form of verse running on two alternating rhymes that *usu* consists of five quatrains in which the lines of the first quatrain are used consecutively to end each of the remaining four quatrains which are in turn sometimes followed by an envoi of four lines that terminates with the opening words of the poem 2: a poem in the rondeau redoublé form
ron-del \rɒn-'dɪ-, rɒn-'dɛl/ or **ron-delle** \rɒn-'dɛl/ *n* [ME, *fr* OF, lit., small circle — *more at* **RONDEL**] 1 *usu* *ronde*: a circular object 2 *a usu* *ronde*: a fixed form of verse running on two rhymes and consisting usu of 14 lines of 8 or 10 syllables divided into three stanzas in which the first two lines of the first stanza serve as the refrain of the second and third stanzas *b*: a poem in this form *c*: **RONDEAU** 1
ron-de-let \rɒn-də-'let-, -lā/ *n*: a modified rondeau running on two rhymes and consisting usu of seven lines in which the first line of four syllables is repeated as the third line and as the final line or refrain and the remaining lines are made up of eight syllables each
ron-do \rɒn-(j)dō-, rɒn-'dō/ *n*, *pl* **rondos** [It *rondo*, *fr* MF *rondeau*] 1: an instrumental composition typically with a refrain recurring four times in the tonic and with three couplets in contrasting keys 2: the musical form of a rondo used *esp*, for a movement in a concerto or sonata
ron-dure \rɒn-jər-, (j)d(ɪ)u(ə)r/ *n* [F *rondeur* roundness, *fr* MF, *fr* *ron* round, *fr* OF *roont* — *more at* **ROUND**] 1: **ROUND** 1a 2: gracefully rounded curvature
ron-nel \rɒn-'l/ *n* [fr *Rommel*, a trademark]: an organophosphate $C_4H_7Cl_2O_5P_3$ that is used *esp* as a systemic insecticide to protect cattle from pests
röntgen *var* of **ROENTGEN**
ron-yon \rɒn-'yən-, rɒn-/ *n* [perh. modif. of F *rogne* scab] *obs*: a mangy or scabby creature
root \rūt/ *n* [ME, *fr* OE *rōd* rod, root, akin to OHG *ruota* rod, OSlav *ratiti* shaft of a lance] 1: a cross or crucifix symbolizing the cross on which Jesus Christ died, *specif*: a large crucifix on a beam or screen at the entrance of the chancel of a medieval church 2 *a*: any of various units of land area, *esp*: a British unit equal to 1/4 acre *b*: any of various units of length; *esp*: a British unit equal to seven or eight yards or sometimes a rod
root \rūt/, *ru*/ *n*, *pl* **roots** \rūts/, *rufs* also \rūvz/, *ruvz*/ [ME, *fr* OE *hrōf*, akin to ON *hrōf* roof of a boathouse, OSlav *stropu* roof] 1 *a*: the cover of a building *b*: DWELLING HOME *c*: ROOFING 2 *a* (1): the highest point: SUMMIT (2): CEILING 5 *b*: something resembling a roof in form or function 3 *a*: the vaulted upper boundary of the mouth *b*: a covering structure of any of various parts of the body (~ of the skull) — **roofed** \rūft/, *ruf*/ *adj* — **roof-less** \rūf-ləs/, *ruf-/adj* — **roof-like** \-lɪk/ *adj*
root *vi* 1 *a*: to cover with or as if by a roof *b*: to provide (a roof) with a protective exterior 2: to constitute a roof over — **roof-er** *n*
roof garden *n*: a restaurant at the top of a building *usu* with facilities for music and dancing
roof-ing *n*: material for a roof
roof-line \rūf-'lɪn-, ruf-/ *n*: the profile of a roof (as of a house)
roof-top \-tɒp/ *n*: ROOF *esp*: the outer surface of a *usu* flat roof (sunning themselves on the ~)
roof-top *adj*: situated on a rooftop
roof-tree \rūf-'trɪ-, ruf-/ *n*: RIDGEPOLE
rook \rūk/ *n* [ME, *fr* OE *hrōc*; akin to OE *hrāfn* raven — *more at* **RAVEN**]: a common Old World gregarious bird (*Corvus frugilegus*) about the size and color of the related American crow
rook *vi*: to defraud by cheating or swindling
rook *n* [ME *rōk*, *fr* MF *roc*, *fr* Ar *rukhh*, *fr* Per]: either of two pieces of the same color in a set of chessmen having the power to move along the ranks or files across any number of unoccupied squares — *called also* *castle*
rook-ery \rūk-ə-rē-/ *n*, *pl* *-er-ies* 1 *a*: the nests or breeding place of a colony of rooks, *also*: a colony of rooks *b*: a breeding ground or haunt of gregarious birds or mammals, *also*: a colony of such birds or mammals 2: a crowded dilapidated tenement or group of dwellings 3: a place teeming with like individuals
rook-le \rūk-ə-/ *n* [perh. alter. of *recruit*] 1: RECRUIT *also*: NOVICE 2: a first-year participant in a major professional sport
rooky \rūk-ē/ *adj*: full of or containing rooks
room \rūm-, rum/ *n* [ME, *fr* OE *rūm*, akin to OHG *rūm* room, L *rus*, *rus* open land] 1: an extent of space occupied by or sufficient or available for something (houseplants that take up very little ~) (in the country where there is ~ to run and play) (make ~ for me to squeeze by) 2 *a* *obs*: a place or station assigned or in a hierarchy: POST *b*: a place or station formerly occupied by another 3 *a*: a partitioned part of the inside of a building; *esp*: such a part used as a lodging *b*: the people in a room 4: a suitable or fit occasion: OPPORTUNITY (left no ~ for doubt)
room *vi*: to occupy a room ~ *vi*: to accommodate with lodgings
room and board *n*: lodging and food *usu* specifically earned or furnished
room-er \rūm-ər-, rūm-ər/ *n*: LODGER
room-ette \rūm-'et-, rum-'et-/ *n*: a small private single room on a railroad sleeping car 2: a small room (as in a dormitory)
room-ful \rūm-'fʊl-, rum-/ *n*: as much or as many as a room will hold, *also*: the persons or objects in a room
rooming house *n*: LODGING HOUSE
room-mate \rūm-'mā-, rūm-/ *n*: one of two or more persons occupying the same room
roomy \rū-mē-, rum-'ē/ *adj* **room-lar**; *-est* 1: having ample room 2: SPACIOUS 2 *a* of a female mammal: having a large or well-proportioned body suited for breeding — **room-i-ness** *n*
roor-back \ru(ə)r-'bak/ *n* [fr an attack on James K. Polk in 1844 purporting to quote from an invented book by a Baron von Roor-back]: a defamatory falsehood published for political effect
roose \rūz/ *vi* [ME *rusen*, *fr* ON *hrōsa*] *chiefly dial*: PRAISE
roost \rūst/ *n* [ME, *fr* OE *hrōst*, akin to MD *roost* roost, OSlav *krada* pile of wood] 1 *a*: a support on which birds rest *b*: a place where birds customarily roost 2: a group of birds (as fowl) roosting together
roost *vi* 1: to settle down for rest or sleep: PERCH 2: to settle oneself as if on a roost ~ *vi*: to supply a roost for or put to roost
roost-er \rūst-ər also 'rus-/ *n* 1 *a*: an adult male domestic fowl: COCK *b*: an adult male of various birds other than the domestic fowl 2: a cocky or vain person
root \rūt/, *ru*/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, *fr* OE *rōt*, *fr* ON, akin to OE *wyrt* root, L *radix*, Gk *rhiza*] 1 *a*: the usu underground part of a seed plant body that originates usu. from the hypocotyl, functions as an organ of absorption, aeration, and food storage or as a means of anchorage and support, and differs from a stem *esp*, in lacking nodes, buds, and leaves *b*: any subterranean plant part (as a true root or a bulb, tuber, rootstock, or other modified stem) *esp*, when fleshy and edible 2 *a*: the part of a tooth within the socket — *see* **TOOTH** illustration *b*: the enlarged basal part of a hair within the skin *c*: the proximal end of a nerve *d*: the part of an organ or physical structure by which it is attached to the body (the ~ of the tongue) 3 *a*: something that is an origin or source (as of a condition or quality) (the love of money is the ~ of all evil — 1 Tim 6 10 (AV)) *b*: one or more progenitors of a group of descendants *c*: an underlying support: BASIS *d*: the essential core: HEART *e*: close relationship with an environment: TIE — *usu* used in *pl* 4 *a*: a quantity taken an indicated number of times as an equal factor (2 is a fourth ~ of 16) *b*: a number that reduces an equation to an identity when it is substituted for one variable 5 *a*: the lower part: BASE *b*: the part by which an object is attached to something else 6: the simple element inferred as the basis from which a word is derived by phonetic change or by extension (as composition or the addition of an affix or inflectional ending) 7: the tone from whose overtones a chord is composed: the lowest tone of a chord in normal position *syn* *see* **ORIGIN** — **rooted** \-d/ *adj* — **root-like** \-lɪk/ *adj*
root *vi* 1 *a*: to furnish with or enable to develop roots *b*: to fix or implant by or as if by roots 2: to remove altogether often by force (~ out dissenters) ~ *vi* 1: to grow roots or take root 2: to have an origin or base
root *vb* [ME *wroten*, *fr* OE *wroitan*, akin to OHG *ruozzan* to root] *vi* 1: to turn up or dig in the earth with the snout: GRUB 2: to poke or dig about ~ *vi*: to turn over, dig up, or discover and bring to light — *usu* used with *out*
root \rūt also 'ru/ *vi* [perh. alter. of *root*] 1: to noisily applaud or encourage a contestant or team: CHEER 2: to wish the success of or lend support to someone or something — **root-er** *n*
root-age \rūt-'ɪ-, rūt-/ *n*: a developed system of roots 2: **ROOT** 3a
root beer *n*: a sweetened effervescent beverage flavored with extracts of roots and herbs
root canal *n*: the part of the pulp cavity lying in the root of a tooth
root cap *n*: a protective cap of parenchyma cells that covers the terminal meristem in most root tips
root cellar *n*: a pit used for the storage *esp* of root crops
root crop *n*: a crop (as turnips) grown for its enlarged roots

a	about	*	kitten	e	further	a	back	ā	bake	ī	coat, cart
ā	out	c	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōi	coin	th	thin, th thus
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	zh	vision

ü loot ð foot y yet yñ few yñ



rotifer

fī loof ū foot y yet yū few yù furious zh vision

ber of the parliamentary party in England at the time of Charles I and Oliver Cromwell 2: a brachycephalic person
round-headed \-'hed-'ad/ *adj*: having a round head, *specif*: **BRACHYCEPHALIC**—**round-headed-ness** *n*
round-house \-'raund-'haus/ *n* 1 *archaic*: **LOCKUP** 2: a circular building for housing and repairing locomotives 3: a cabin or apartment on the stern of a quarterdeck 4: a blow in boxing delivered with a wide swing
round-ish \-'raun-'dish/ *adj*: somewhat round
roundlet \-'raun-(d)l-et/ *n* [ME *rondelet*, fr MF *rondelet*—more at **ROUNDELY**]: a small circle or round object: **DISK**
round lot *n*: the standard unit of trading in a security market usu amounting to 100 shares of stock
round robin *n* [fr. the name *Robin*] 1 *a*: a written petition, memorial, or protest to which the signatures are affixed in a circle so as not to indicate who signed first 2: a statement signed by several persons 3: a letter sent in turn to the members of a group each of whom signs and forwards it sometimes after adding comment 2: **ROUND TABLE** 3: a tournament in which every contestant meets every other contestant in turn 4: **SERIES ROUND**
round-shouldered \-'raund-'shōl-'dord/ *adj*: having the shoulders stooping or rounded
roundsman \-'raund(d)z-mən/ *n* 1: one that makes rounds 2: a supervisory police officer of the grade of sergeant or just below
round steak *n*: a steak cut from the round of beef—see **BEEF** illustration
round table *n* 1 *a cap R & T*: a large circular table for King Arthur and his knights 2: the knights of King Arthur 2: a conference for discussion or deliberation by several participants, also: the participants in such a conference
round-the-clock *adj*: **AROUND-THE-CLOCK**
round trip *n*: a trip to a place and back usu over the same route
round-up \-'raun-'dop/ *n* 1 *a* (1): the act or process of collecting cattle by riding around them and driving them in (2): the men and horses so engaged 2: a gathering in of scattered persons or things (a ~ of all suspects) 2: a summary of information (as from news bulletins)
round up \-'raun-'dop/ *vt* 1: to collect (cattle) by means of a roundup 2: to gather in or bring together from various quarters
round window *n*: the cochlear fenestra of the ear
round-wood \-'raun-'dwood/ *n*: timber used (as for poles) without being squared by sawing or hewing
round-worm \-'raun-'dworm/ *n*: **NEMATODE**, also: a related round-bodied unsegmented worm (as an acanthocephalan) as distinguished from a flatworm
roup \-'rup/, \-'raup/ *n* [origin unknown]: a virus disease of poultry marked by cheesy lesions of the mouth, throat, and eyes
rouse \-'rauz/ *vb* **roused**; **rousing** [ME *rousen*] *vt* 1: to become aroused: **AWAKEN** 2: to become stirred ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to cause to break from cover 2 *a*: to stir up: **EXCITE** (was roused to fury) 2: to arouse from sleep or repose: **AWAKEN**—**rousement** \-'rauz-mənt/ *n*—**rouser** *n*
rouse *n*: an act or instance of rousing; esp: an excited stir
rouse *n* [alter. (resulting fr. incorrect division of to drink carouse) of carouse] 1 *obs*: **DRINK**, **TOAST** 2 *archaic*: **CAROUSAL**
rouse-about \-'rauz-'ə-baut/ *n*, *Austral*: an unskilled worker
rousing \-'rauz-'zɪŋ/ *adj* 1 *a*: giving rise to excitement: **STIRRING** *b*: **BRISK**, **LIVELY** 2: **EXCEPTIONAL SUPERLATIVE**
Rous sarcoma \-'raus-'sɑ-'r-/ [F. Peyton Rous †1970 Am physician]: a readily transplantable malignant spindle-cell sarcoma of chickens that is caused by a specific carcinogenic virus
Rous-seau-ism \-'ru-'sɔ-'zɪ-'zəm/ *n* 1: the philosophical, educational, and political doctrines of Jean Jacques Rousseau 2: the return to or glorification of a simpler and more primitive way of life—**Rous-seau-ist** \-'rɔ-'sɔ-'zɪ-'st/ *n*—**Rous-seau-istic** \-'ru-'sɔ-'zɪ-'st-ik/ *adj*
roust \-'raust/ *vt* [alter. of 'rouse]: to drive (as from bed) roughly or unceremoniously
roust-about \-'raust-'ə-baut/ *n* 1 *a*: **DECKHAND** *b*: **LONGSHOREMAN** 2: an unskilled or semiskilled laborer esp in an oil field or refinery 3: a circus worker who erects and dismantles tents, cares for the grounds, and handles animals and equipment
rouster \-'raust-ər/ *n*: **ROUSTABOUT** 1
route \-'raut/ *n* [ME *route*, fr. MF, troop, defeat, fr (assumed) VL *rupia*, fr L, fem of *rupius*, pp of *rumper* to break—more at **REAVE**] 1: a crowd of people: **THRONG**, *specif*: **RABBLE** 2 *a*: **DISTURBANCE** *b* *archaic*: **FUSS** 3: a fashionable gathering
route \-'raut/ *vi* [ME *rowten*, fr. ON *rauta*, akin to OE *reotan* to weep, L *rudere* to roar] *chiefly Brit*: to low loudly: **BELLOW**—used of cattle
route \-'raut/ *vb* [alter. of 'root] *vt* 1: to poke around with the snout: **ROOT** (pigs ~ing in the earth) 2: to search haphazardly ~ *vi* 1 *a* *archaic*: to dig up with the snout 2: to gouge out or make a furrow in (as wood or metal); *specif*: to cut away (as blank parts) from a printing surface (as an engraving or electrotype) with a router 2 *a*: to expel by force—usu. used with out 2: to cause to emerge esp from bed 3: to come up with: **UNCOVER**
route \-'raut/ *n* [MF *route* troop, defeat] 1: a state of wild confusion or disorderly retreat 2 *a*: a disastrous defeat: **DEBACLE** *b*: a precipitate flight
route \-'raut/ *vt* 1 *a*: to disorganize completely: **DEMORALIZE** *b*: to put to precipitate flight *c*: to defeat decisively or disastrously (the discomfiture of seeing their party ~ed at the polls—A. N. Holcombe) 2: to drive out: **DISPEL**
route \-'raut/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr (assumed) VL *rupia* (via), lit, broken way, fr L *rupia*, fem of *rupius*, pp] 1 *a*: a traveled way, *broken way*, fr L *rupia*, fem of *rupius*, pp] 1 *a*: a traveled way: **HIGHWAY** (the main ~ north) *b*: a means of access: **CHANNEL** (the ~ to social mobility—T. F. O'Dea) 2: a line of travel: **COURSE** 3 *a*: an established or selected course of travel or action 2: an assigned territory to be systematically covered (a newspaper ~)
route *vi* **rousted**; **routing** 1 *a*: to send by a selected route: **DIRECT** (was routed along the scenic shore road) *b*: to divert in

a specified direction 2: to prearrange and direct the order and execution of (a series of operations)
route-man \-'rut-'mən, \-'raut-'mən/ *n*: one who is responsible for making sales or deliveries on an assigned route
route march *n*: **ROUTE STEP**
route-or \-'rut-'ər, \-'raut-'ər/ *n*: one that routs *a*: a routing plane *b*: a machine with a revolving vertical spindle and cutter for milling out the surface of wood or metal
route-or \-'rut-'ər, \-'raut-'ər/ *n*: one that routes
route-or \-'rut-'ər, \-'raut-'ər/ *n* [route (race of a mile or more)]: a horse trained for distance races
route step *n*: a style of marching in which troops maintain prescribed intervals but are not required to keep in step or to maintain silence—called also *route march*
route-way \-'rut-'wə, \-'raut-'wə/ *n*: **ROUTE 3a**
routh \-'rauth/, \-'ruth/ *n* [origin unknown] *chiefly Scot*: **PLENTY**
route-tine \-'rut-'tēn/ *n* [F, fr MF, fr *route* traveled way] 1 *a*: a regular course of procedure (if resort to legal action becomes a campus ~—J. A. Perkins) *b*: habitual or mechanical performance of an established procedure (settled into the ~ of factory work) 2: a reiterated speech or formula (the old "After you"—Ray Russell) 3: a fixed piece of entertainment often repeated (a dance ~), *specif*: a theatrical number 4: a sequence of computer instructions for performing a particular task
route-tine \-'rut-'tēn, \-'rū-'tēn/ *adj* 1: of a commonplace or repetitious character: **ORDINARY** 2: of, relating to, or being in accordance with established procedure (~ business)—**route-tine-ly** *adv*
rou-tin-ize \-'rū-'tē-'nīz, \-'rut-'n-'īz/ *vi* -ized; -izing: to discipline or reduce to a routine—**rou-tin-iza-tion** \-'rū-'tē-'nā-'zā-'shən, \-'rut-'n-'ā-'zā-'shən/ *n*
roux \-'ru/, *pl* **roux** \-'rūz/ [F, fr *beurre roux* browned butter]: a cooked mixture of flour and fat used as a thickening agent in a soup or a sauce
rove \-'rov/ *vb* **roved**, **roving** [ME *roven* to shoot at rovers] *vi*: to move aimlessly: **ROAM** ~ *vi*: to wander through or over
rove *n*: an act or instance of wandering
rove *past* of **REEVE**
rove *vi* **roved**, **roving** [origin unknown]: to join (textile fibers) with a slight twist and draw out into roving
rove *n*: **ROVING**
rove beetle *n* [perh. fr 'rove]: any of numerous often predatory active beetles (family *Staphylinidae*) having a long body and very short wing covers beneath which the wings are folded transversely
row-er \-'rō-'vər/ *n* [ME, fr MD, fr *rowen* to rob, akin to OE *reafian* to reave—more at **REAVE**]: **PIRATE**
row-er \-'rō-'vər/ *n* [ME, fr *rowen* to shoot at random, wander] 1: a random or long-distance mark in archery—usu used in pl 2: **WANDERER**, **ROAMER** 3: a player who is not assigned to a specific position on a team and who plays wherever he is needed
rowing \-'rō-'vɪŋ/ *adj* [row] 1 *a*: capable of being shifted from place to place: **MOBILE** *b*: not restricted as to location or area of concern 2: inclined to ramble or stray (a ~ fancy)
rowing *n* [row] 1: a slightly twisted roll or strand of usu. textile fibers
row \-'rō/ *vb* [ME *rowen*, fr OE *rōwan*, akin to MHG *rūfen* to row, L *remus* oar] *vi* 1: to propel a boat by means of oars 2: to move by or as if by the propulsion of oars ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to propel with or as if with oars 2: to be equipped with (a specified number of oars) *c* (1): to participate in (a rowing match) (2): to compete against in rowing (3): to pull (an oar) in a crew 2: to transport in an oar-propelled boat—**row-er** \-'rō-'vər/ *n*
row *n*: an act or instance of rowing
row *n* [ME *rowe*; akin to OE *rēow*, OHG *riga* line, L *rima* slit] 1: a number of objects arranged in a usu straight line (a ~ of bottles), also: the line along which such objects are arranged (planted the corn in parallel ~s) 2 *a*: **WAY**, **STREET** *b*: an urban area (as along one street) dominated by a specific kind of enterprise or occupancy (doctors living elsewhere come back to doctors ~ along 116th Street—Jonathan Randal) 3: **TWELVE-TONE ROW**—in a row: one after another: **SUCCESSIVELY**
row *vi*: to form into rows
row \-'raut/ *n* [origin unknown]: a noisy disturbance or quarrel
row \-'raut/ *vi*: to engage in a row: have a quarrel
rowan \-'rau-'ən, \-'rō-'ən/ *n* [of Scand origin, akin to ON *reynir* rowan, akin to OE *read* red—more at **RED**] 1 *a*: a Eurasian tree (*Sorbus aucuparia*) of the rose family with flat corymbs of white flowers followed by small red pomes 2: an American mountain ash (*Sorbus americana*) 2: the fruit of a rowan
rowan-ber-y \-'ber-'ē-/ *n*: **ROWAN** 2
row-boat \-'rō-'bōt/ *n*: a small boat designed to be rowed
row-dy \-'raud-'ē/ *adj* **row-dier**; -est [perh irreg fr 'row]: coarse or boisterous in behavior: **ROUGH**—**row-dily** \-'raud-'ē-'lē/ *adv*
row-diness \-'raud-'ē-'nəs/ *n*—**row-dy-ish** \-'ē-'ish/ *adj*
rowdy *n*, *pl* **rowdies**: a rowdy person: **TOUGH**
row-dy-ism \-'raud-'ē-'zɪ-'zəm/ *n*: rowdy character or behavior
row-el \-'raut-'əl/ *n* [ME *rowelle*, fr MF *rouelle* small wheel, fr OF *rocle*—more at **ROULETTE**]: a revolving disk at the end of a spur with sharp marginal points
rowel *vi* -eled or -elled, -eling or -elling 1: to goad with or as if with a rowel 2: **VEEX**, **TROUBLE**
row-en \-'rau-'ən/ *n* [ME *rowen*, fr (assumed) ONF *rewain*, akin to OF *regain* aftermath, fr. re- + *gaaigner* to till—more at **GAIN**] 1: a stubble field left unplowed for late grazing 2: **AFTERMATH** 1—often used in pl
row house \-'rō-'həʊz/ *n*: one of a series of houses connected by common sidewalls and forming a continuous group

ə about • kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
 au out ch chn e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sang ō flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
 ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

a person deserves this punishment] : a man devoted to a life of sensual pleasure : **RAKE**
rouen /rū-'ā-, -'ān/ *n* [Rouen, France] often *cap* : any of a breed of domestic ducks resembling wild mallards in coloring
rouge /'rūzh, esp South 'rūj/ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *rouge* red, fr. L. *rubeus* reddish — more at **RUBY**] 1 : any of various cosmetics for coloring the cheeks or lips red 2 : a red powder consisting essentially of ferric oxide used in polishing glass, metal, or gems and as a pigment
rouge *vb* **rouged**; **rouging** *vt* 1 : to apply rouge to 2 : to cause to redden ~ *vi* : to use rouge
rough /'rʌf/ *adj* **rougher**; **rough-est** [ME, fr. OE *rūh*; akin to L. *ruga* wrinkle, Gk *oryssein* to dig, ON *rōgg* tuft — more at **RUO**] 1 *a* : marked by inequalities, ridges, or projections on the surface : **COARSE** *b* : covered with or made up of coarse and often shaggy hair *c* (1) : having a broken, uneven, or bumpy surface (~ terrain) (2) : difficult to travel through or penetrate : **WILD** (into the ~ woods — P. B. Shelley) 2 *a* : **TURBULENT**, **TEMPESTUOUS** (~ seas) *b* (1) : characterized by harshness, violence, or force (2) : presenting a challenge : **DIFFICULT** (~ to deal with — R. M. McAlmon) 3 : coarse or rugged in character or appearance : *a* : harsh to the ear *b* : crude in style or expression *c* : **INDELI-CATE** *d* : marked by a lack of refinement or grace : **UNCOUTH** 4 *a* : **CRUDE**, **UNFINISHED** (~ carpentry) *b* : executed or ventured hastily, tentatively, or imperfectly (*a* ~ draft) (~ estimate) — **rough-ness** *n*
syn 1 **ROUGH**, **HARSH**, **UNEVEN**, **RUGGED**, **SCABROUS** *shared meaning*
element : not smooth or even *ant* smooth
2 *see* **RUDE** *ant* gentle
rough *n* 1 : uneven ground covered with high grass, brush, and stones, *specif* : such ground bordering a golf fairway 2 : the rugged or disagreeable side or aspect (hiking-camping admirers of nature in the ~ Eleanor Stirling) 3 *a* : something in a crude, unfinished, or preliminary state *b* : broad outline; general terms (the question ~ has been discussed in ~ Manchester Guardian Weekly) *c* : a hasty preliminary drawing or layout 4 : **ROWDY**
rough *vt* 1 : **ROUGHEN** 2 *a* : to subject to violence : **MANHAN-DLE** *BEAT* ~ *usu.* used with *up* *b* : to subject to unnecessary and intentional violence in a sport 3 : to talk or otherwise roughen (a horse's shoes) to prevent slipping 4 *a* : to shape, make, or dress in a rough or preliminary way *b* : to indicate the chief lines of (~ out the structure of a building) — **rough-er** *n* — **rough** *lt* : to live under harsh or primitive conditions
rough-age /'rʌf-ij/ *n* : coarse bulky food (as bran) that is relatively high in fiber and low in digestible nutrients and that by its bulk stimulates peristalsis
rough-and-ready /'rʌf-ən-'red-ē/ *adj* : crude in nature, method, or manner but effective in action or use
rough-and-tumble /'rʌf-ən-'tʌm-bəl/ *n* : rough disorderly unrestrained fighting or struggling
rough-and-tumble *adj* 1 : marked by rough-and-tumble (grew up in a ~ atmosphere — E. J. Kahn) 2 : put together haphazardly : **MAKESHIFT** (a ~ fence)
rough bluegrass *n* : a European forage grass (*Poa trivialis*) naturalized in eastern N. America
rough breathing *n* 1 : a mark ' used in Greek over some initial vowels or over *pto* show that they are aspirated (as in *ω* pronounced /hōs/ or *πρῶτος* pronounced /hrā-'tōs/) 2 : the sound indicated by a mark ' over a Greek vowel or *p*
rough-cast /'rʌf-'kast/ *n* 1 : a rough model 2 : a plaster of lime mixed with shells or pebbles used for covering buildings 3 : a rough surface finish (as of a plaster wall)
roughcast /'rʌf-'kast, for 2 also -'kast/ *vt* **-cast**; **-cast-ing** 1 : to plaster (as a wall) with roughcast 2 : to shape or form roughly
rough-dry /'rʌf-'dri/ *vt* : to dry (laundry) without smoothing or ironing
rough-dry /'rʌf-'dri/ *adj* : being dry after laundering but not ironed or smoothed over (~ clothes)
rough-en /'rʌf-ən/ *vb* **roughened**; **rough-en-ing** /-(ə-)nɪŋ/ *vt* : to make rough or rougher (her hands were ~ed by work — Ellen Glasgow) ~ *vi* : to become rough
rough fish *n* : a fish that is neither a sport fish nor an important food for sport fishes
rough-hew /'rʌf-'hyū/ *vt* **-hewed**; **-hewn** /-'hyūn/; **-hew-ing** 1 : to hew (as timber) coarsely without smoothing or finishing 2 : to form crudely
rough-hewn /-'hyūn/ *adj* 1 : being in a rough, unsmoothed, or unfinished state : crudely formed (~ beams) 2 : lacking polish (he was rather attractive, in a ~ kind of way — Jan Spears)
rough-house /'rʌf-'haus/ *n* : violence or rough boisterous play
rough-house /-'haus, -'haʊz/ *vb* **rough-housed**; **rough-house-ing** *vi* : to treat in a boisterously rough manner ~ *vi* : to engage in roughhouse
rough-ish /'rʌf-'ɪʃ/ *adj* : somewhat rough
rough-leg /'rʌf-'leg, -'lɛg/ *n* : **ROUGH LEGGED HAWK**
hawk /'rʌf-'leg-(ə)d-, -'lɛg-(ə)d-/ *n* : any of several large heavily built hawks (genus *Buteo*) that have the tarsus feathered to the base of the toes and feed chiefly on rodents
rough lemon *n* 1 : a hybrid lemon that forms a large spreading thorny tree, bears rough-skinned nearly globular acid fruit, and is important chiefly as a rootstock for other citrus trees 2 : the fruit of a rough lemon
roughly /'rʌf-ɪ/ *adv* 1 : in a rough manner : *a* : with harshness or violence (treated the prisoner ~) *b* : in crude fashion : **IMPERFECTLY** (~ dressed lumber) 2 : without completeness or exactness : **APPROXIMATELY** (~ 20 percent)
rough-neck /'rʌf-'nek/ *n* 1 *a* : a rough or uncouth person *b* : **ROWDY**, **TRUFL** 2 : a worker of an oil-well-drilling crew other than the driller
rough-rid-er /'rʌf-'rid-ər/ *n* 1 : one who is accustomed to riding unbroken or little-trained horses 2 *cap* : a member of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry regiment in the Spanish-American War commanded by Theodore Roosevelt

rough-shod /-'shad/ *adj* 1 : shod with calked shoes 2 : marked by main force without justice or consideration (a tyrant's ~ rule)
rou-lade /rū-'lād/ *n* [F, lit., act of rolling] 1 : a floral vocal embellishment sung to one syllable 2 : a slice of usu. stuffed meat that is rolled, browned, and steamed or braised
rou-leau /rū-'ləʊ/ *n*, pl **rou-leaux** /-'ləʊz/ [F] : a little roll, esp : a roll of coins put up in paper
rou-lette /rū-'let/ *n* [F, lit., small wheel, fr. OF *rolete*, dim. of *role* small wheel, fr. LL *rotella*, dim. of L *rota* wheel — more at **ROLL**] 1 : a gambling game in which players bet on which compartment of a revolving wheel a small ball will come to rest in 2 *a* : any of various toothed wheels or disks (as for producing rows of dots on engraved plates or for making short consecutive incisions in paper to facilitate subsequent division) *b* : tiny slits between rows of stamps in a sheet that are made by a roulette and serve as an aid in separation — compare **PERFORATION**
rou-lette *vb* **rou-lette-d**; **rou-lette-ing** : to make roulettes in
Rou-ma-nian /ru-'mā-nē-ən-, -nyən/ *var* of **RUMANIAN**
round /raʊnd/ *vi* [ME *rounen*, fr. OE *rūnian*; akin to OE *rūn* mystery — more at **RUNE**] 1 : **WHISPER** 2 : to speak in a whisper
round *adj* [ME, fr. OF *rount*, fr. L. *rotundus*; akin to L. *rota* wheel — more at **ROLL**] 1 *a* (1) : having every part of the surface or circumference equidistant from the center (2) : **CYLINDRICAL** (*a* ~ peg) *b* : approximately round (*a* ~ face) 2 : well filled out : **PLUMP**, **SHAPELY** 3 *a* : **COMPLETE**, **FULL** (*a* ~ dozen) (*a* ~ ton) *b* : approximately correct; esp : exact only to a specific decimal *c* : substantial in amount : **AMPLE** (a good ~ price — T. B. Costain) 4 : direct in utterance : **OUTSPOKEN** (*a* ~ oath) 5 : moving in or forming a circle 6 *a* : brought to completion or perfection : **FINISHED** *b* : presented with lifelike fullness or vividness 7 : delivered with a swing of the arm (*a* ~ blow) 8 *a* : having full or unimpeded resonance or tone : **SONOROUS** *b* : pronounced with rounded lips : **LABIALIZED** 9 : of or relating to handwriting predominantly curved rather than angular — **round-ly** /'raʊn-(d)lɪ/ *adv* — **round-ness** /'raʊn-(d)ns/ *n*
round *adv* 1 : in a circular or curved path or progression 2 : **AROUND** 3 : with revolving or rotating motion (the wheel turns ~) 4 : to a particular person or place (send ~ for the doctor)
round /'raʊnd/ *prep* 1 : **AROUND** 2 : all during : **THROUGHOUT** (~ the year)
round /'raʊnd/ *n* 1 *a* : something (as a circle, globe, or ring) that is round *b* (1) : a knot of people (2) : a circle of things 2 : **ROUND DANCE** 1 3 : a musical canon sung in unison in which each part is continuously repeated 4 *a* : a rung of a ladder or a chair *b* : a rounded molding 5 *a* : a circling or circuitous path or course *b* : motion in a circle or a curving path 6 *a* : a route or circuit habitually covered (as by a watchman or policeman) *b* : a series of professional calls on hospital patients made by a doctor or nurse — *usu.* used in pl *c* : a series of similar or customary calls or stops (making the ~s of his friends — Current Blog.) 7 : a drink of liquor apiece served at one time to each person in a group (I'll buy the next ~) 8 : a sequence of recurring routine or repetitive actions or events (went about his ~ of chores) 9 : a period of time that recurs in a fixed pattern (the daily ~) 10 *a* : one shot fired by a weapon or by each man in a military unit *b* : a unit of ammunition consisting of the parts necessary to fire one shot 11 *a* : a unit of action in a contest or game which comprises a stated period, covers a prescribed distance, includes a specified number of plays, or gives each player one turn *b* : a division of a tournament in which each contestant plays an opponent 12 : a prolonged burst (as of applause) 13 : a cut of beef esp. between the rump and the lower leg — *see* **BEEF** illustration 14 : a rounded or curved part — in the round 1 : in full sculptured form unattached to a background 2 : with an inclusive or comprehensive view or representation 3 : with a center stage surrounded by an audience (theater in the round)
round /'raʊnd/ *vt* 1 *a* : to make round *b* (1) : to make (the lips) round and protruded (as in the pronunciation of /v/) (2) : to pronounce with lip rounding : **LABIALIZE** 2 *a* : to go around *b* : to pass part of the way around 3 : **ENCIRCLE**, **ENCOMPASS** 4 : to bring to completion or perfection — *often* used with *off* or *out* 5 : to express as a round number — *often* used with *off* (11.3572 ~ed off to three decimals becomes 11.357) ~ *vi* 1 *a* : to become round, plump, or shapely *b* : to reach fullness or completion 2 : to follow a winding course : **BEND** (~ing into the home stretch) — *round* *on* : to turn against : **ASSAIL**
round-about /'raʊn-də-, baʊt/ *n* 1 : a circuitous route : **DETOUR** 2 *Brit* : **MERRY-GO-ROUND** 3 : a short close-fitting jacket worn by men and boys esp. in the 19th century 4 *Brit* : **ROTARY** 2
roundabout *adj* : **CIRCUTIOUS**, **INDIRECT** (had to take a ~ course) — **round-about-ness** *n*
round angle *n* : an angle of 360° or 2 π radians
round clam *n* : **QUAHOG**
round dance *n* 1 : a folk dance in which participants form a ring and move in a prescribed direction 2 : a ballroom dance in which couples progress around the room
round-ed /'raʊn-dəd/ *adj* 1 : made round : flowing rather than jagged or angular 2 : fully developed — **round-ed-ness** *n*
round-el /'raʊn-dəl/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *rondelet*, fr. *rount* round — more at **ROUND**] 1 : a round figure or object, esp : a circular panel, window, or niche 2 *a* : **RONDEL** 2a *b* : an English modified rondeau
round-de-lay /'raʊn-də-, lɛɪ/ *n* [modif. of MF *rondelet*, dim. of *rondelet*] 1 : a simple song with a refrain 2 : a poem with a refrain recurring frequently or at fixed intervals as in a *rondelet*
round-er /'raʊn-dər/ *n* 1 : a dissolute person : **WASTREL** 2 *pl* *but sing* in *const* : a game of English origin that is played with ball and bat and that somewhat resembles baseball 3 *a* : one that rounds by hand or by machine *b* : a tool for making an edge or a surface round 4 : a boxing match lasting a specified number of rounds — *usu.* used in combination (a 10-round)
round-head /'raʊnd-'hed/ *n* 1 *cap* [fr. the Puritans' cropping their hair short in contrast to the Cavaliers] *a* : **PURITAN** 1 *b* : a mem-

Rubi-con /'rū-bi-kən/ *n* [L. *Rubicon*, *Rubica*, river of northern Italy forming part of the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and Italy whose crossing by Julius Caesar in 49 B.C. was regarded by the Senate as an act of war]: a bounding or limiting line; esp.: one that when crossed commits a person irrevocably

rubicund /'rū-bi-(k)ənd/ *adj* [L. *rubicundus*, fr. *rubere* to be red, akin to *L. ruber*]: RUDDY — *rubicundity* /'rū-bi-'kən-də-ti/ *n*

rubid-um /'rū-bid-ə-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *L. rubidus* red, fr. *rubere*]: a soft silvery metallic element that decomposes with violence and bursts into flame spontaneously in air — see **ELEMENT** table

rubiginous /'rū-bij-ə-nəs/ *adj* [L. *rubiginosus*, *rubiginosus* rusty, fr. *rubigin*, *rubigo* rust, akin to *L. rubere*]: of a rusty red color

rub in vt: to harp on (as something unpleasant): **EMPHASIZE**

rubious /'rū-bi-əs/ *adj*: RED, RUBY

ruble /'rū-bəl/ *n* [Russ *rubl'*] — see **MONEY** table

rub out vt: 1: to obliterate or extinguish by rubbing 2: to destroy completely, specif.: KILL, MURDER (somebody rubbed him out ... with a twenty-two — Raymond Chandler)

rubric /'rū-brīk-, -brūk/ *n* [ME *rubrica* red ochre, heading in red letters of part of a book, fr. MF *rubrique*, fr. *L. rubrica* fr. *rubrum* red] 1: a heading of a part of a book or manuscript done or underlined in a color (as red) different from the rest 2 *a*: (1) NAME, TITLE, specif.: the title of a statute (2) something under which a thing is classed: CATEGORY (the sensations falling under the general — "pressure" — F. A. Geldard) *b*: an authoritative rule; esp.: a rule for conduct of a liturgical service *c*: an explanatory or introductory commentary: GLOSS, specif.: an editorial interpolation 3: an established rule or custom — **rubric** or **rubrication** /'rū-brī-kə-'tən/ *n* — **rubrically** /'rū-brī-kəl-i/ *adv*

rubricate /'rū-brī-kāt/ *vt* -cat-ed, -cat-ing 1: to write or print as a rubric 2: to provide with a rubric — **rubrication** /'rū-brī-kə-'tən/ *n* — **rubricator** /'rū-brī-kə-tər/ *n*

rub up vt: 1: to revive or refresh knowledge of: RECALL 2: to improve the keenness of (a mental faculty)

rubus /'rū-bəs/ *n*, *pl* **rubus** [NL, genus name, fr. *L. blackberry*] any of a genus (*Rubus*) of plants (as a blackberry or a raspberry) of the rose family having 3- to 7-foliolate or simple lobed leaves, white or pink flowers, and a mass of carpels ripening into an aggregate fruit composed of many drupelets

ruby /'rū-bi/ *n*, *pl* **rubies** [ME, fr. MF *rubis*, *rubi*, irreg fr. *L. ruber* reddish, akin to *L. ruber* red — more at RED] 1 *a*: a precious stone that is a red corundum *b*: something made of ruby; esp.: a watch bearing or other part of ruby or a substitute material 2 *a*: the dark red color of the ruby *b*: something resembling a ruby in color 3: a Brazilian hummingbird (genus *Clytolaema*) whose male has a ruby throat or breast

ruby adj: of the color ruby

ruby glass n: glass of a deep red color containing selenium, an oxide of copper, or a chloride of gold

ruby spinel n: a usu, red spinel used as a gem

ruby-throated hummingbird /'rū-bi-'thrōtəd/ *n*: a hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) of eastern N. America having a bright bronzy green back, whitish underparts, and in the adult male a red throat with metallic reflections

ruche /'rū-sh/ or **ruching** /'rū-shing/ *n* [F *ruche*]: a pleated, fluted, or gathered strip of fabric used for trimming

ruck /'rūk/ *n* [ME *ruck* pile of combustible material, of Scand origin, akin to ON *hraukr* rick — more at RICK] 1 *a*: an indistinguishable gathering: JUMBLE *b*: the usual run of persons or things: GENERALITY (his verse compares well with the general — of poets of his day — Bonamy Dobree) 2: the persons or things following the vanguard

ruck vb /'rūk-, -sək/ *v* (whnkle): PUCKER, WRINKLE

ruck-sack /'rūk-sək-, 'rūk-/ *n* [G]: KNAPSACK

ruck-us /'rūk-əs-, 'rūk-/ *n* [prob. blend of *ruction* and *rumpus*] *n*: ROW, DISTURBANCE (raise a ~)

ruction /'rūk-shən/ *n* [perh. by shortening & alter fr. *insurrection*] 1: a noisy fight 2: DISTURBANCE, UPROAR

rudbeckia /'rūd-bek-ē-ə-, 'rūd-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Olof Rudbeck 1702 Sw scientist]: any of a genus (*Rudbeckia*) of No. American perennial composite herbs having showy flower heads with mostly yellow ray flowers and a conical chaffy receptacle

rude /'rūd/ *n* [prob. fr. *rud* redness, red ochre, fr. ME *rude* fr. OE *rudu* — more at RUDDY]: a freshwater European cyprinid fish (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*) resembling the roach

rudder /'rūd-ər/ *n* [ME *rother*, fr. OE *rother* paddle, akin to OE *rowan* to row] 1: a flat piece or structure of wood or metal attached upright to a ship's stern so that it can be turned causing the ship's head to turn in the same direction 2: a movable auxiliary airfoil usu. attached at the rear end that serves to control direction of flight of an airplane in the horizontal plane — see **AIRPLANE** illustration — **rudderless** /'rūd-ər-less/ *adj*

rudder-post /'rūd-ər-pōst/ *n*: 1: RUDDERSTOCK 2: an additional sternpost in a ship with a single screw propeller to which the rudder is attached

rudderstock /'rūd-ər-stōk/ *n*: the shaft of a rudder

rud-die /'rūd-ē-/ *n* [dim. of *rud* red ochre]: RED OCHER

rud-dle /'rūd-dl-/ *vt* -dled, -dilling /'rūd-dl-ing/ *v*: to color with or as if with red ochre: REDDEN

rud-dle-man /'rūd-dl-mən/ *n*: a dealer in red ochre

rud-dock /'rūd-dək/ *n*, *pl* *rud-docks* [ME *rud-dock*, fr. OE *rud-duc*: akin to OE *rudu*] *n*: BOBIN 1

rud-dy /'rūd-dē-/ *adj* -dier, -est [ME *rud*, fr. OE *rudig*, fr. *rudu* redness, akin to OE *red* red — more at RED] 1: having a healthy reddish color 2: RED, REDDISH 3 *Brit* — used as an intensive (a ~ lie) — **rud-dily** /'rūd-dē-/ *adv* — **rud-diness** /'rūd-dē-nəs/ *n*

rude /'rūd/ *adj* -der, -der-est [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L. rudis*: akin to *L. rudus* rubble, *ruere* to fall — more at RUG] 1 *a*: being in a rough or unfinished state: CRUDE *b*: NATURAL, RAW (the cotton) *c*: PRIMITIVE, UNDEVELOPED (peasants use ~ wooden plows — Jack Raymond) *d*: SIMPLE, ELEMENTAL (landscape done in ~ whites, blacks, deep browns — Richard Harris) 2: lacking refinement or delicacy *a*: IGNORANT, UNLEARNED *b*: INELEGANT, UNCOUTH *c*

: offensive in manner or action: DISCOURTEOUS *d*: UNCIVILIZED, SAVAGE *e*: COARSE, VULGAR 3: marked by or suggestive of lack of training or skill: INEXPERIENCED (~ workmanship) 4: ROBUST, STURDY 5: FORCEFUL, ABRUPT (a ~ awakening) — **rudely** *adv*

syn RUDE, ROUGH, CRUDE, RAW, CALLOW, GREEN, shared meaning

element: lacking in social refinement

rude-ness n: 1: the quality or state of being rude 2: a rude action

rudder-al /'rūd-ər-əl/ *adj* [NL *ruderalis*, fr. *L. rud-*, *rudus* rubble] : growing where the natural vegetational cover has been disturbed by man (~ weeds of old fields and roadsides)

ruderal n: a weedy and commonly introduced plant growing where the vegetational cover has been interrupted

rude-by /'rūd-z-bē-/ *n*, *pl* **rudesbies** [rude + -sby (as in the name Crosby)] *archaic*: a rude person

rud-iment /'rūd-ə-mənt/ *n* [L. *rudimentum* beginning, fr. *rudis* raw, rude] 1: a basic principle or element or a fundamental skill — usu. used in pl. (students ~ teaching themselves the ~s of rational government — G. B. Galanti) 2 *a*: something unformed or undeveloped: BEGINNING — usu. used in pl. (the ~s of a plan) *b* (1): a body part so deficient in size or structure as to be entirely unable to perform its normal function (2): an organ just beginning to develop: ANLAGE — **rud-imental** /'rūd-ə-mənt-əl/ *adj*

rud-iment-ary /'rūd-ə-mənt-ə-ri-, -men-trē-/ *adj* 1: consisting in first principles: FUNDAMENTAL (these ~ truths — M. R. Cohen) 2: of a primitive kind: ELEMENTARY (the equipment of these past empire-builders was ~ — A. J. Toynbee) 3: very imperfectly developed or represented only by a vestige (the ~ tail of a hyrax) — **rud-iment-arily** /'men-trē-ə-ri-, -men-trē-ə-/ *adv* — **rud-iment-ary-ness** /'ment-ə-ri-ness, -men-trē-/ *n*

rue /'rū/ *vb* *regret*, *ruing* [ME *ruen*, fr. OE *hrēowan*, akin to OHG *hrīwan* to regret] *vt*: to feel penitence, remorse, or regret for ~ *vi*: to feel sorrow, remorse, or regret

2 rue n: REGRET, SORROW

3 rue n [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L. ruta*, fr. Gk *rhutē*]: a strong-scented perennial woody herb (*Ruta graveolens*) of the family Rutaceae, the rue family) that has bitter leaves used in medicine

rue anemone n: a delicate vernal herb (*Anemone thalictroides*) of the buttercup family with white flowers resembling those of the wood anemone

rue-ful /'rū-fəl/ *adj* 1: exciting pity or sympathy: PITIABLE (~ squalid poverty — by every wayside — John Morley) 2: MOURNFUL, REGRETFUL (troubled her with a ~ disquiet — W. M. Thackeray) — **rue-fully** /'rū-fəl-i/ *adv* — **rue-fulness** *n*

ru-fes-cent /'rū-fes-nt/ *adj* [L. *rufescens*, *rufescens*, prp. of *rufescere* to become reddish, fr. *rufus* red — more at RED]: REDDISH

1 ruff /'rʌf/ *n* [ME *ruf*, *1 also ruffe* /'rʌf/: a small freshwater European perch (*Acerina cernua*) 2: PUMPKINSEED 1

2 ruff n [prob. back-formation fr. *ruffle*] 1: a wheel-shaped stiff collar worn by men and women of the late 16th and early 17th centuries 2: a fringe or frill of long hairs or feathers growing around or on the neck 3: a common Eurasian sandpiper (*Philomachus pugnax*) whose male during the breeding season has a large ruff of erectile feathers on the neck — **ruffed** /'rʌf-t/ *adj*

3 ruff n [MF *roffle*]: the act of trumping

4 ruff vt: to play a trumpet on (a card previously led or played) ~ *vi*: to take a trick with a trump

ruffed grouse n: a No. American grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) valued as a game bird in the eastern U.S. and Canada

ruff-ian /'rʌf-ē-ən/ *n* [MF *ruffian*]: a brutal person: BULLY — **ruff-ian-ism** /'rʌf-ē-ən-iz-əm/ *n* — **ruff-ian-ly** *adv*

1 ruff-ile /'rʌf-əl/ *vb* -ruffed, -ruffling /'rʌf-əl-ing/ [ME *ruffelen*, akin to LG *ruffelen* to crumple] *vi* 1 *a*: ROUGHEN ABRAD (his face was ~) 2: TROUBLE, VEX (ruffled his composure) 3: to erect (as feathers) in or like a ruff 3 *a*: to flip through (as pages) *b*: SHUFFLE 4: to make into a ruff ~ *vi*: to become ruffled (their dispositions ~ perceptibly — Life)

2 ruffle n: 1: a state or cause of irritation 2: COMMOTION, BRAWL 3: an unevenness or disturbance of surface: RIPLE 4 *a*: a strip of fabric gathered or pleated on one edge *b*: RUFF 2 — **ruff-ly** /'rʌf-əl-i/ *adv*

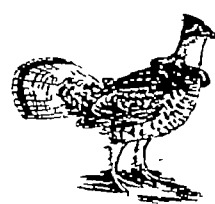
3 ruffle n [ruff (a drumbeat)]: a low vibrating drumbeat less loud than a roll

ru-fous /'rū-fəs/ *adj* [L. *rufus* red — more at RED]: REDDISH

rug /'rʌg/ *n* (assumed) ME, rag, tuft, of Scand origin; akin to ON *rogg* tuft, akin to *L. ruere* to rush, fall, dig up, Skt *ruvate* he breaks



1, ruff 1



ruffed grouse

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
u lool u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

row-ling \ˈrɒl-ɪŋ\ n: the sport of racing in shells
row-lock \ˈrɒl-ɒk, ˈrɒl-, ˈrɒl-jɒk\ n [prob by alter] chiefly Brit
: OARLOCK
Rox abbr Roxburghshire
roy-al \ˈrɔɪ-(ə)l\ adj [ME *rolal*, fr MF, fr L *regalis*, fr *reg-*, *rex*
king; akin to OIr *ri* (gen *rig*) king, Skt *rājan*, L *regere* to rule —
more at RIGHT] 1 a: of kingly ancestry (the ~ family) b: of,
relating to, or subject to the crown (the ~ estates) c: being in
the crown's service (Royal Air Force) 2 a: suitable for royalty
b: MAGNIFICENT (the ~ gift of such poets — Kathleen Raine) c:
requiring no exertion: EASY (there is no ~ road to logic — Justus
Buchler) 3 a: of superior size, magnitude, or quality (a patron-
age of ~ dimensions — J. H. Plumb) b: established or chartered
by the crown 4: of, relating to, or being a part (as a mast, sail, or
yard) next above the topgallant — *roy-ally* \ˈrɔɪ-ə-lee\ adv
2 royal n 1: a stag of 8 years or more having antlers with at least
12 points 2: a small sail on the royal mast immediately above
the topgallant sail 3: a person of royal blood 4: a size of paper
usu 20 x 25 or 19 x 24 inches
royal antler n: the third tine above the base of a stag's antler —
see ANTLER illustration
royal blue n: a variable color averaging a vivid purplish blue
royal flush n: a straight flush having an ace as the highest card —
see POKER illustration
roy-al-ism \ˈrɔɪ-ə-lɪz-əm\ n: MONARCHISM
roy-al-ist \ˈrɔɪ-lɪst\ n 1 often cap: an adherent of a king or of mo-
narchical government, as a: CAVALIER 3 b: TORY 4 2: a reac-
tionary business tycoon — *royalist* adj
royal jelly n: a highly nutritious secretion of the pharyngeal
glands of the honeybee that is fed to the very young larvae in a
colony and to all queen larvae
royal palm n: any of several palms (genus *Roystonea*); esp: a tall
graceful pinnate-leaved palm (*R. regia*) of southern Florida and
Cuba that is widely planted for ornament
royal poinciana n: a showy tropical tree (*Delonix regia* syn. *Poin-
ciana regia*) widely planted for its immense racemes of scarlet and
orange flowers — called also *flamboyant*, *peacock flower*
royal purple n: a dark reddish purple
roy-alty \ˈrɔɪ-(ə)l-ɪ\ n, pl -ties [ME *roialte*, fr MF *roialté*, fr OF,
fr. *roial*] 1 a: royal status or power: SOVEREIGNTY b: a right
or perquisite of a sovereign (as a percentage paid to the crown of
gold or silver taken from mines) 2: regal character or bearing
c: NOBILITY 3 a: persons of royal lineage b: a person of royal
rank (how to address *royalties* — George Santayana) c: a privi-
leged class 4: a right of jurisdiction granted to an individual or
corporation by a sovereign 5 a: a share of the product or profit
reserved by the grantor esp of an oil or mining lease b: a pay-
ment made to an author or composer for each copy of his work
sold or to an inventor for each article sold under a patent
royster var of ROISTER
roz-er \ˈrɔɪ-ər\ n [origin unknown] slang Brit: POLICEMAN
RP abbr 1 Received Pronunciation 2 relief pitcher 3 reply paid
4 reprint, reprinting
RPG \ˈrɪ-(ə)p-ə\ n [report program generator]: a computer lan-
guage that generates programs from the user's specifications esp
to produce business reports
RPM abbr revolutions per minute
RPO abbr railway post office
RPS abbr revolutions per second
rt abbr 1 repeat 2 report
RQ abbr respiratory quotient
RR abbr 1 railroad 2 rural route
RRB abbr Railroad Retirement Board
-r-rhe-gla \ˈrɪ-(ə)g-ə, ˈrɪ-zhə, ˈrɪ-zhə\ n comb form [NL, fr Gk,
fr *rhēgynai* to break, burst, akin to OSlav *řezati* to cut]: abnor-
mal or excessive discharge or flow (metrorrhagia)
-r-rhe-a also -r-rhoea \ˈrɪ-(ə)-ə\ n comb form [ME -ria, fr LL -rrhoea, fr
Gk -rrhōa, fr *rhōa*, fr *rhēin* to flow — more at STREAM]: flow
c: discharge (logorrhoea) (leukorrhoea)
-r-rhine or -rhine \ˈrɪn\ adj comb form [ISV, fr Gk -rhīn-, -rrhīs,
fr *rhīn*, *rhīs* nose]: having (such) a nose (platyrrhine)
-r-rhiza — see RHIZA
RS abbr 1 recording secretary 2 revised statutes 3 right side 4
Royal Society
RSA abbr Royal Scottish Academy
RSE abbr Royal Society of Edinburgh
RFSR abbr [Russ Rossiiskaya Sovetskaya Federativnaya Sotsialist-
cheskaya Respublika] Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
RSV abbr Respired Standard Version
RSVP abbr [F *répondez s'il vous plaît*] please reply
RSWC abbr right side up with care
rt abbr right
RT abbr 1 radiotelephone 2 room temperature
rte abbr route
Ru symbol ruthenium
1 rub \ˈrʌb\ vb rubbed; rub-ling [ME *rubben*, akin to Icel *rubba* to
scrape] vi 1 a: to move along the surface of a body with pres-
sure GRATE b (1): to fret or chafe with friction (2): to cause
discontent, irritation, or anger 2: to continue in a situation usu
with slight difficulty (in spite of financial difficulties, he is *rubbing*
along) 3: to admit of being rubbed (as for erasure or obliteration)
~ vi 1 a: to subject to the action of something moving
esp back and forth with pressure and friction b (1): to cause (a
body) to move with pressure and friction along a surface (2): to
treat in any of various ways by rubbing c: to bring into reciproc-
al back-and-forth or rotary contact 2: ANNOY, IRRITATE (his
attitude tended to ~ her) rub elbows or rub shoulders: to
associate closely: MINGLE — *rub* the wrong way: to arouse the
antagonism or displeasure of: IRRITATE
2 rub n 1 a: an unevenness of surface (as of the ground in lawn
bowling) b: OBSTRUCTION, DIFFICULTY (the ~ is that so few of the
scholars have any sense of this truth themselves — Benjamin Far-
rington) c: something grating to the feelings (as a gibe or harsh

criticism) d: something that mars serenity 2: the application
of friction with pressure (an alcohol ~)
rub-a-dub \ˈrʌb-ə-dʌb\ n [imit]: the sound of drumbeats
Rub-al-yet stanza \ˈrʌ-b-ē-āt-, -at-, -bi-(y)at-, -(y)at-\ n [The
Rubāyāt of Omar Khayyām, quatrains translated by Edward
Fitzgerald (1859)]: an iambic pentameter quatrain with a rhyme
scheme *abba* — called also *Omar stanza*
Ru-barth's disease \ˈrʌ-bār(h)s-\ n [C. Sven Rubarth b1905 Sw
veterinarian]: an often fatal febrile virus hepatitis of dogs
ru-base \ˈrʌ-bas-, ˈrʌ- \ n [F *rubace*, irreg fr. *rubis* ruby — more at
RUBY]: a quartz stained a ruby red
ru-ba-to \ˈrʌ-b-ə-tō\ n, pl -tos [It, lit, robbed]: a fluctuation of
speed within a musical phrase typically against a rhythmically
steady accompaniment
1 rub-ber \ˈrʌb-ər\ n, often attrib 1 a: one that rubs b: an
instrument or object (as a rubber eraser) used in rubbing, polish-
ing, scraping, or cleaning c: something that prevents rubbing or
chafing 2 [fr its use in erasers] a: an elastic substance that is
obtained by coagulating the milky juice of any of various tropical
plants (as of the genera *Hevea* and *Ficus*), is essentially a polymer
of isoprene, and is prepared as sheets and then dried — called also
caoutchouc, *India rubber* b: any of various synthetic rubberlike
substances c: natural or synthetic rubber modified by chemical
treatment to increase its useful properties (as toughness and resis-
tance to wear) and used esp in tires, electrical insulation, and wa-
terproof materials 3: something made of or resembling rubber:
a: a rubber overshoe b (1): a rubber tire (2): the set of
tires on a vehicle c: a rectangular slab of white rubber in the
middle of a baseball infield on which a pitcher stands while pitch-
ing d: CONDOM — *rubber* adj
2 rubber n [origin unknown] 1: a contest consisting of an odd
number of games won by the side that takes a majority (as two out
of three) 2: an odd game played to determine the winner of a tie
rubber band n: an endless band of rubber used in various ways (as
for holding together a sheaf of papers)
rubber-base paint n: a paint having a rubber derivative or a
synthetic resin as its binder or vehicle
rubber bridge n: a form of contract bridge in which settlement is
made at the end of each rubber
rubber cement n: an adhesive consisting typically of a dispersion
of vulcanized rubber in an organic solvent
rubber check n [fr its coming back like a bouncing rubber ball]: a
check returned by the bank as not good
rub-ber-ize \ˈrʌb-ə-rīz-, ˈrīz- \ vi -ized, -iz-ing: to coat or impregnate with
rubber or a rubber solution
rub-ber-like \ˈrʌb-ər-lik\ adj: resembling rubber esp in physical
properties (as elasticity and toughness)
1 rub-ber-neck \ˈrʌb-ər-nek\ also rub-ber-neck-er \-ər\ n 1: an inquisi-
tive person 2: TOURIST, esp: one on a guided tour
2 rubberneck vi 1: to look about, stare, or listen with exagger-
ated curiosity 2: to go on a tour: SIGHTSEE
rubber plant n: a plant that yields rubber; esp: a tall tropical
Asian tree (*Ficus elastica*) frequently dwarfed as an ornamental
rubber-stamp vt 1: to mark with a rubber stamp 2: to ap-
prove, endorse, or dispose of as a matter of routine or at the com-
mand of another
rubber stamp n 1. a stamp of rubber for making imprints 2 a
: a person who echoes or imitates others b: a body or person
that approves or endorses a program or policy with little or no
dissent or discussion 3 a: a stereotyped copy or expression (the
usual *rubber stamps* of criticism — H. L. Mencken) b: a routine
endorsement or approval
rubber tree n: a tree that yields rubber; esp: a So. American tree
(*Hevea brasiliensis*) of the spurge family that is cultivated in planta-
tions and is a chief source of rubber
rub-bery \ˈrʌb-(ə)-ree\ adj: resembling rubber (as in elasticity, con-
sistency, or texture) (~ legs)
rub-bling \ˈrʌb-ɪŋ\ n: an image of a raised, incised, or textured
surface obtained by placing paper over it and rubbing the paper
with a colored substance
rub-bish \ˈrʌb-ɪsh, nonstand -ɪj\ n [ME *robys*] 1: useless waste or
rejected matter: TRASH 2: something that is worthless or non-
sensical (few real masterpieces are forgotten and not much ~ sur-
vives — William Bridges-Adams) — *rub-bishy* \-ē\ adj
1 rub-ble \ˈrʌb-əl\ n [ME *robys*] 1 a: broken fragments (as of
rock) resulting from the decay or destruction of a building (fortifi-
cations knocked into ~ — C. S. Forester) b: a miscellaneous
confused mass or group of usu. broken or worthless things (the
human ~ washed up by the roily wake of the war — John
Woodburn) 2: waterworn or rough broken stones or bricks used
in coarse masonry or in filling courses of walls, also: RUBBLEWORK
3: rough stone as it comes from the quarry
2 rubble vt rub-bled; rub-bling \-(ə)-lɪŋ\ : to reduce to rubble
rub-ble-work \ˈrʌb-əl-wɜrk\ n: masonry of unsquared or rudely
squared stones that are irregular in size and shape
rub-down \ˈrʌb-daʊn\ n: a brisk rubbing of the body
rube \ˈrʌb\ n [Rube, nickname for Reuben]: an awkward unsophis-
ticated person: RUSTIC
1 ru-be-fa-cient \ˈrʌ-b-ə-fa-shənt\ adj [L *rube-faciens*, *rube-faciens*,
ppp of *rube-facere* to make red, fr. *rubeo* reddish + *facere* to make
— more at RUBY, DO]: causing redness (as of the skin)
2 rube-fa-cient n: a substance for external application that produces
redness of the skin
Rube Goldberg \ˈrʌb-gɒl(d)-bɜrg\ adj [Reuben (Rube) L. Gold-
berg 1970 Am cartoonist]: accomplishing by complex means
what seemingly could be done simply (a kind of *Rube Goldberg*
contraption with five hundred moving parts — L. T. Grant)
ru-bel-la \ˈrʌ-b-el-ə\ n [NL, fr L fem of *rubeus* reddish, fr. *ruber* red
— more at RED]: GERMAN MEASLES
ru-bel-lite \ˈrʌ-b-el-īt-, ˈrʌ-b-əl-īt\ n [L *rubeillus*]: a red tourmaline
used as a gem
ru-be-o-la \ˈrʌ-b-ē-ə-lə, ˈrʌ-b-ē-ə-lə\ n [NL, fr. neut. pl of (assumed)
NL *rubeolus* reddish, fr. L *rubeus* — more at RUBY]
— *ru-be-o-lar* \-lə\ adj

rum-ple /'rʌm-pəl/ *n*: FOLD, WRINKLE
rumple *vb* **rum-pled**; **rum-pling** /-p(ə-)lɪŋ/ [*D* *rompelen*; akin to OHG *rimpfan* to wrinkle, *L* *curvus* curved] *vt* 1: WRINKLE, CRUMPLE 2: to make unkempt: TOUSLE (~ his hair) ~ *vi*: to become rumpled
rum-ple /'rʌm-p(ə-)lɪ/ *adj* **rum-pler**; **-est**: having rumples
rum-pus /'rʌm-pəs/ *n* [origin unknown]: a usu noisy commotion
rum-pus room *n*: a room used in the basement of a home that is used for games, parties, and recreation
rum-run-ner /'rʌm-rʌn-ər/ *n*: a person or ship engaged in bringing prohibited liquor ashore or across a border — **rum-run-ning** /-rʌn-ɪŋ/ *adj*
run /'rʌn/ *vb* **ran** /'rʌn/; **run-ning** [*ME* *ronnen*, alter of *rinnen*, *v.i.* (fr. *OE* *riennan*, *rinnan* & *ON* *rinna*) & of *rennen*, *v.t.* fr. *ON* *renna*, akin to OHG *rinnan*, *v.t.* to run, *OE* *risan* to rise] *vi* 1 *a*: to go faster than a walk, *specific*: to go steadily by springing steps so that both feet leave the ground for an instant in each step *b*: of a horse: to move at a fast gallop *c*: FLEE, RETREAT, ESCAPE (dropped his gun and ran) *d*: to utilize a running play on offense — used of a football team 2 *a*: to go without restraint: move freely about at will (let his chickens ~ loose) *b*: to keep company: CONSOBT (a ram running with ewes) (ran with a wild crowd when he was young) *c*: to sail before the wind in distinction from reaching or sailing close-hauled *d*: ROAM ROVE (running about with no overcoat) 3 *a*: to go rapidly or hurriedly: HASTEN (~ and fetch the doctor) *b*: to go in urgency or distress: RESORT (~ to his mother at every little difficulty) *c*: to make a quick, easy, or casual trip or visit (ran over to borrow some sugar) 4 *a*: to contend in a race *b*: to enter into an election contest 5 *a*: to move on or as if on wheels: GLIDE (file drawers running on ball bearings) *b*: to roll forward rapidly or freely *c*: to pass or slide freely (a rope ~s through the pulley) *d*: to ravel lengthwise (stockings guaranteed not to ~) *e*: to sing or play a musical passage quickly (~ up the scale) 7 *a*: to go back and forth: PLY (the train ~s between New York and Washington) *b*: of fish: to migrate or move in schools, esp: to ascend a river to spawn 8 *a*: TURN, ROTATE (a swiftly running grindstone) *b*: FUNCTION OPERATE (the engine ~s on gasoline) 9 *a*: to continue in force or operation (the contract has two more years to ~) *b*: to accompany as a valid obligation or right (a right-of-way that ~s with the land) *c*: to continue to accrue or become payable (interest on the loan ~s from July 1st) 10: to pass from one state to another (~ into debt) 11 *a*: to flow rapidly or under pressure *b*: MELT, FUSE *c*: SPREAD, DISSOLVE (colors guaranteed not to ~) *d*: to discharge pus or serum (a running sore) 12 *a*: to develop rapidly in some specific direction, esp: to throw out an elongated shoot of growth *b*: to tend to produce or develop a specified quality or feature (they ~ to big noses in that family) 13 *a*: to lie or extend in a certain direction (the boundary line ~s east) *b*: to lie or extend in relation to something *c*: to go back: REACH *d* (1): to be in a certain form or expression (the letter ~s as follows) (2): to be in a certain order of succession 14 *a*: to occur persistently (musical talent ~s in his family) *b*: to remain of a specified size, character, or quality (profits were running high) *c*: to exist or occur in a continuous range of variation (shades ~ from white to dark gray) *d*: to play on a stage a number of successive days or nights (the musical ran for six months) 15 *a*: to spread or pass quickly from point to point (chills ran up his spine) *b*: to be current: CIRCULATE (speculation ran rife on who would win) ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to cause (an animal) to go rapidly: ride or drive fast *b*: to bring to a specified condition by or as if by running (ran himself to death) *c*: to go in pursuit of: HUNT, CHASE (dogs that ~ deer) *d*: to follow the trail of backward: TRACE (ran the rumor to its source) *e*: to enter, register, or enroll as a contestant in a race *f*: to put forward as a candidate for office 2 *a*: to drive (livestock) esp to a grazing place *b*: to provide pasture for (livestock) *c*: to keep or maintain (livestock) on or as if on pasture 3 *a*: to pass over or traverse with speed *b*: to accomplish or perform by or as if by running (ran a great race) (running errands for a bank) *c*: to slip through or past (~ a blockade) 4 *a*: to cause to penetrate or enter: THRUST (ran a splinter into his toe) *b*: STITCH *c*: to cause to pass: LEAD (~ a wire in from the antenna) *d*: to cause to collide (ran his head into a post) *e*: SMUGGLE (~ guns) *f*: to cause to pass lightly or quickly over, along, or into something (ran his eye down the list) *g*: to cause or allow (as a vehicle or a vessel) to go in a specified manner or direction (ran his car off the road) *b*: OPERATE (~ a lathe) *c*: to carry on: MANAGE, CONDUCT (~ a factory) 7 *a*: to be full of or drenched with (streets ran blood) *b*: CONTAIN ASSAY 8: to cause to move or flow in a specified way or into a specified position (~ cards into a file) 9 *a*: to melt and cast in a mold (~ bullets) *b*: TREAT, PROCESS, REFINER (~ oil in a still) (~ a problem through a computer) 10: to make oneself liable to: INCUR (ran the risk of discovery) 11: to mark out: DRAW (~ a contour line on a map) 12: to permit (as charges) to accumulate before settling (~ an account at the grocery) 13 *a*: to run off (a book to be ~ on lightweight paper) *b*: to carry in a printed medium: PRINT 14 *a*: to make (a series of counts) without a miss (~ 19 in an inning in billiards) *b*: to lead winning cards of (a suit) successively 15 *a*: to make (a golf ball) roll forward after alighting — **run across**: to meet with or discover by chance — **run after**: 1: PURSUE, CHASE, esp: to seek the company of 2: to take up with: FOLLOW (run after new theories) — **run against**: 1: to meet suddenly or unexpectedly 2: to work or take effect unfavorably to: DISFAVOR, OPPOSE — **run a temperature**: to have a fever — **run false**: to save distance by running directly for the game instead of following the scent or track — **run foul**: 1: to collide with (ran foul of a hidden reef) 2: to come into conflict with (ran foul of the law) — **run into**: 1 *a*: to change or transform into: BECOME *b*: to merge with *c*: to mount up to (his yearly income often runs into six figures) 2 *a*: to collide with *b*: ENCOUNTER, MEET (ran into an old classmate the other day) — **run rings around**: to show marked superiority over: defeat decisively or overwhelmingly — **run riot**: 1: to act wildly or without restraint 2: to

occur in profusion — **run short**: to become insufficient — **run short of**: to use up — **run to**: to mount up to (the book runs to 500 pages) — **run upon**: to run across: meet with
run *n* 1 *a*: an act or the action of running: continued rapid movement *b*: a quickened gallop *c* (1): the act of migrating or ascending a river to spawn (2): an assemblage of fish that migrate or ascend a river to spawn *d*: a running race (a mile ~) *e*: a score made in baseball by a runner reaching home plate safely *f*: strength or ability to run (two laps took most of the ~ out of him) *g*: a gain of a usu. specified distance made on a running play in football (a 25-yard ~) 2 *a* chiefly Midland: CREEK 2 *b*: something that flows in the course of a certain operation or during a certain time (the first ~ of sap in sugar maples) 3 *a*: the stern of the underwater body of a ship from where it begins to curve or slope upward and inward *b*: the direction in which a vein of ore lies *c*: a direction of secondary or minor cleavage: GRAIN (the ~ of a mass of granite) *d* (1): the horizontal distance covered by a flight of steps (2): the horizontal distance from the wall plate to the center line of a building *e*: general tendency or direction 4 *a*: a continuous series esp of things of identical or similar sort *a*: a rapid passage up or down a scale in vocal or instrumental music *b*: a number of rapid small dance steps executed in even tempo *c*: the act of making successively a number of successful shots or strokes, also: the score thus made (a ~ of 20 in billiards) *d*: an unbroken course of performances or showings *e*: a set of consecutive measurements, readings, or observations *f*: persistent and heavy demands from depositors, creditors, or customers (a ~ on a bank) *g*: SEQUENCE 2b 5: the quantity of work turned out in a continuous operation (a newspaper press ~) 6: the usual or normal kind, character, type, or group (the average ~ of students) 7 *a*: the distance covered in a period of continuous traveling or sailing *b*: a course or route esp if mapped out and traveled with regularity: TRIP *c*: a news reporter's regular territory: BEAT *d*: the distance a golf ball travels after touching the ground *e*: freedom of movement in or access to a place or area (has the ~ of the house) 8 *a*: the period during which a machine or plant is in continuous operation *b*: the use of machinery for a single set of processing procedures (a computer ~) 9 *a*: a way, track, or path frequented by animals *b*: an enclosure for livestock where they may feed or exercise *c* Austral (1): a large area of land used for grazing (a sheep ~) (2): RANCH, STATION (run-holder) *d*: an inclined passageway 10 *a*: an inclined course (as for skiing or bobsledding) *b*: a support (as a track, pipe, or trough) on which something runs 11 *a*: a ravel in a knitted fabric (as in hosiery) caused by the breaking of stitches *b*: a paint defect caused by excessive flow — **in the long run**: in the course of sufficiently prolonged time, trial, or experience — **in the short run**: in the immediate future — **on the run** 1: in haste: without pausing 2: in retreat: running away
run adj 1 *a*: being in a melted state (~ butter) *b*: made from molten material: cast in a mold (~ metal) 2 of fish: having made a migration or spawning run (a fresh ~ salmon) 3: exhausted or winded from running
run-about /'rʌn-ə-baʊt/ *n* 1: one who wanders about: STRAY 2: a light open wagon, roadster, or motorboat
run-a-gate /'rʌn-ə-gæt/ *n* [alter of *renegade*, fr. ML *renegatus* — more at RENEGADE] 1: FUGITIVE, RUNAWAY 2: VAGABOND
run along *vi*: to go away: be on one's way: DEPART
run-around /'rʌn-ə-raʊnd/ *n* 1: matter typeset in shortened measure to run around something (as a cut) 2: deceptive or delaying action esp in response to a request
run-away /'rʌn-ə-wə/ *n* 1: FUGITIVE 2: the act of running away out of control, also: something (as a horse) that is running out of control 3: a one-sided or overwhelming victory
runaway adj 1 *a*: running away: FUGITIVE *b*: leaving to gain special advantages (as lower wages) or avoid disadvantages (as governmental or union restrictions) (~ shipping firms) 2: accomplished by elopement or during flight 3: won by or having a long lead 4: subject to uncontrolled changes (~ inflation)
run away /'rʌn-ə-wə/ *vi* 1 *a*: FLEE, DESERT *b*: to leave home; esp: ELOPE 2: to run out of control: STAMPEDE, BOLT 3: to gain a substantial lead: win by a large margin — **run away with** 1: to take away in haste or secretly; esp: STEAL 2: to outshine the others in (a theatrical performance) 3: to carry or drive beyond prudent or reasonable limits (his imagination ran away with him)
run-back /'rʌn-bæk/ *n*: a run made in football after catching an opponent's kick or intercepting a pass
run-able spoon /'rʌn-ə-bəl/ *n* [coined with an obscure meaning by Edward Lear]: a sharp-edged fork with three broad curved prongs
run-cl-nate /'rʌn-ɪ-t(ə)-nā/ *adj* [*fr* *runcinatus*, pp of *runcinare* to plane off, fr. *runcina* plane]: pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downward (~ leaves of the dandelion)
run-dle /'rʌn-dl/ *n* [*ME* *roundel* circle — more at *ROUND*] 1: a step of a ladder: RUNG 2: the drum of a windlass or capstan
run-dle-let or **run-let** /'rʌn-dl-ɪt/ *n* [*ME* *roundel-let* — more at *ROUND-LET*] 1: a small barrel: KEG 2: an old unit of liquid capacity equal to 18 U.S. gallons
run-down /'rʌn-daʊn/ *n* 1: a maneuver in baseball in which a base runner who is caught off base is chased by two or more opposing players who throw the ball from one to another in an attempt to tag him out 2: an item-by-item report: SUMMARY
run-down /'rʌn-daʊn/ *adj* 1: being in poor repair: DILAPIDATED 2: worn out: EXHAUSTED 3: completely unwound
run down /'rʌn-daʊn, -rʌn-ɪn/ *vi* 1 *a*: to collide with and knock down *b*: to run against and cause to sink 2 *a*: to chase to

about • kitten or further • a back • a bake • a cat, cart
 a out • ch chin • e less • e easy • g gift • i trip • i life
 j joke • n sing • o flow • o flaw • o coin • th than • th this
 u loot • u foot • y yet • yū few • yū furious • zh vision

up) 1: a piece of thick heavy fabric that usu. has a nap or pile and is used as a floor covering 2: a floor mat of an animal pelt (a bearskin) 3: LAP ROBE

ru-ga \rū-gə/ n. pl. ru-gae \-gē, -jē/ [NL, fr. L. wrinkle — more at **ROUGH**] an anatomical fold or wrinkle esp. of the viscera — usu. used in pl. — **ru-gel** \rū-gəl/ adj. — **ru-gate** \-gāt/ adj.

rug-by \rəg-bē/ n. often cap. *(Rugby School, Rugby, England)* a football game in which play is continuous without time-outs or substitutions, interference and forward passing are not permitted, and kicking, dribbling, lateral passing, and tackling are featured

rug-ged \rəg-əd/ adj. [ME, fr. (assumed) ME *rug*] 1 obs: SHAGGY. HAIRY 2: having a rough uneven surface: JAGGED (~ mountains) 3: TURBULENT, STORMY 4 a: seamed with wrinkles and furrows: WEATHERED b: showing signs of strength: STURDY (there was a certain ~ air of fidelity about him — Charles Dickens) 5 a: AUSTERE, STERN b: COARSE, RUDE 6 a: strongly built or constituted (those that survive are stalwart, ~ men — L. D. Stamp) b: presenting a severe test of ability, stamina, or resolution *syn* see **ROUGH** — **rug-ged-ly** adv. — **rug-ged-ness** n.

rug-ged-ize \rəg-əd-īz/ v. -ized, -izing: to strengthen (as a machine) for better resistance to wear, stress, and abuse (a ruggedized camera) — **rug-ged-ization** \rəg-əd-ə-ī-zā-shən/ n.

rug-ger \rəg-ər/ n. [by alt.] Brit.: RUDDY

ru-go-sa \rū-gō-sə/ n. [NL *rugosa*, specific epithet of *Rosa rugosa rugosa rose*]: any of various garden roses descended from a rose introduced from China and Japan

ru-go-se \rū-gō-sē/ adj. [L. *rugosus*, fr. *rugā*] 1: full of wrinkles (~ cheeks) 2: having the veinlets sunken and the spaces between elevated (~ leaves of the sage) — **ru-go-se-ly** adv. — **ru-go-si-ty** \rū-gō-si-tē/ n.

ru-gu-lo-se \rū-gū-lō-sē/ adj. [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *rugulosus*, fr. NL *rugula*, dim. of L. *rugā*]: having small rugae: finely wrinkled

Ruhm-korff \rūm-kōrf/ n. [Heinrich *Ruhmkorff* 1817–1877 G physicist]: INDUCTION COIL

ru-in \rū-ən, -lən/ n. [ME *ruine*, fr. MF, fr. L. *ruina*; akin to L. *ruere* to fall — more at **RUO**] 1 a: archaic: a falling down: COLLAPSE (from age to age . . . the crash of ~ fitfully resounds — William Wordsworth) b: physical, moral, economic, or social collapse 2 a: the state of being ruined (the city lay in ~) b: the remains of something destroyed — usu. used in pl. (the ~s of the ancient world — William Hazlitt 1830) 3: a cause of destruction 4 a: the action of destroying, laying waste, or wrecking b: DAMAGE, INJURY 5: a ruined building, person, or object — **ru-in-ate** \-ə-nāt, -nāt/ adj. — **ru-in-ate-ly** \-nāt-lē/ adv. *syn* RUIN, HAVOC, DEVASTATION, DESTRUCTION *shared meaning element*: the bringing about of or the results of disaster

ru-in v. 1: to reduce to ruins: DEVASTATE 2 a: to damage irreparably b: BANKRUPT, IMPOVERISH (~ed by speculation) 3: to subject to frustration, failure, or disaster (~ed his chances of promotion) ~ vi. 1: to become ruined — **ru-in-er** n.

syn RUIN, WRECK, DILAPIDATE *shared meaning element*: to subject to forces that are destructive of soundness, worth, or usefulness

ru-in-ation \rū-ə-nā-shən/ n.: RUIN, DESTRUCTION

ru-in-ous \rū-ə-nəs/ adj. 1: DILAPIDATED, RUINED 2: causing or tending to cause ruin — **ru-in-ous-ly** adv. — **ru-in-ous-ness** n.

ru-le \rū-l/ n. [ME *rule*, fr. OF, fr. L. *regula* straightedge, rule, fr. *regere* to lead straight — more at **RIGHT**] 1 a: a prescribed guide for conduct or action b: the laws or regulations prescribed by the founder of a religious order for observance by its members c: an accepted procedure, custom, or habit d (1): a usu. written order or direction made by a court regulating court practice or the action of parties (2): a legal precept or doctrine e: a regulation or bylaw governing procedure or controlling conduct 2 a (1): a usu. valid generalization (such statements should be the ~, rather than the exception — J. K. Javits) (2): a generally prevailing quality, state, or mode (fair weather was the ~ yesterday — *N.Y. Times*) b: a standard of judgment: CRITERION c: a regulating principle 3 a: the exercise of authority or control: DOMINION b: a period during which a specified ruler or government exercises control 4 a: a strip of material marked off in units used for measuring or ruling off lengths b: a metal strip with a type-high face that prints a linear design, also: the design so printed — *as a rule*: for the most part: GENERALLY

ru-le v. ruled, ruling v. 1 a: to exert control, direction, or influence on (the superstitions that ~ primitive minds) b: to exercise control over esp. by curbing or restraining (~ a fractious horse) (ruled his appetites firmly) 2 a: to exercise authority or power over often harshly or arbitrarily (the speaker ruled the legislature with an iron hand) b: to be preeminent in: DOMINATE 3: to determine and declare authoritatively; esp.: to command or determine judicially 4 a (1): to mark with lines drawn along or as if along the straight edge of a ruler (2): to mark (a line) on a paper with a ruler b: to arrange in a line ~ vi. 1 a: to exercise supreme authority b: to be first in importance or prominence: PREDOMINATE (the physical did not ~ in her nature — Sherwood Anderson) 2: to exist in a specified state or condition 3: to lay down a legal rule *syn* see **GOVERN**, **DECIDE**

ruled surface n.: a surface generated by a moving straight line with the result that through every point on the surface a line can be drawn lying wholly in the surface

ru-le-less \rū-lō-ləs/ adj.: not restrained or regulated by law

ru-le of the road: a customary practice (as driving always on a particular side of the road or yielding the right of way) developed in the interest of safety and often subsequently reinforced by law; esp.: any of the rules making up a code governing ships in matters relating to mutual safety

ru-le of thumb 1: a method of procedure based upon experience and common sense 2: a general principle regarded as roughly correct but not intended to be scientifically accurate

ru-le out v. 1: EXCLUDE, ELIMINATE 2: to make impossible: PREVENT (heavy rain ruled out the picnic)

ru-ler \rū-lər/ n. 1: one that rules, *specif*: SOVEREIGN 2: a worker or a machine that rules paper 3: a smooth-edged strip (as of wood or metal) that is usu. marked off in units (as inches)

and is used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing lines or for measuring — **ru-ler-ship** \-shīp/ n.

ru-ling \rū-līng/ n.: an official or authoritative decision, decree, statement, or interpretation (as by a judge on a point of law)

ru-ling adj. 1 a: exerting power or authority (the ~ party) b: CHIEF, PREDOMINATING (a ~ passion) 2: generally prevailing

rum \rəm/ adj. rummer; rummer (earlier *rome*, perh. fr. Roman *rum gypsy man*) 1 chiefly Brit.: QUEER, ODD (writing is a ~ trade . . . and what is all right one day is all wrong the next — Angela Thirkell) 2 chiefly Brit.: DIFFICULT, DANGEROUS

rum n. [prob. short for obs. *rumbullion* (rum)] 1: an alcoholic liquor distilled from a fermented cane product (as molasses) 2: alcoholic liquor (the demon ~)

Rum abbr. Rumania, Romanian

Ru-ma-ni-an \rū-mā-nē-ən, -nyən/ n. 1: a native or inhabitant of Rumania 2: the Romance language of the Rumanians — **Rumanian** adj.

rum-ba \rəm-bə, -bū-, -rūm-/ n. [AmerSp]: a ballroom dance of Cuban Negro origin in 2/4 or 3/4 time with a basic pattern of step close-step and marked by a delayed transfer of weight and pronounced hip movements; also: the music for this dance

rum-bly \rəm-bli/ v. rum-bled; rum-bling \-b(ə-)līng/ [ME *rumblen*, akin to MHG *rumblen* to rumble] v. 1: to make a low heavy rolling sound (thunder rumbling in the distance) 2: to travel with a low reverberating sound (wagons rumbled into town) 3: to speak in a low rolling tone 4: to engage in a rumble ~ vi. 1: to utter or emit in a low rolling voice 2: to polish or otherwise treat (metal parts) in a tumbling barrel — **rum-bler** \-b(ə-)lɪr/ n.

rumble n. 1 a: a low heavy continuous reverberating often muffled sound (as of thunder) b: low frequency noise in phonographic playback caused by the transmission of mechanical vibrations by the turntable to the pickup 2: a seat for servants behind the body of a carriage 3: TUMBLING BARREL 4 a: widespread expression of dissatisfaction or unrest b: a street fight esp. among gangs

rumble seat n.: a folding seat in the back of an automobile (as a coupe or roadster) not covered by the top

rum-bling \rəm-bliŋ/ n. 1: RUMBLE 2: general but unofficial talk or opinion often of dissatisfaction — usu. used in pl. (occasional ~s about government spending — Paul Potter)

rum-bly \rəm-b(ə-)lē/ adj.: tending to rumble or rattle

rum-bus-tious \rəm-bəs-ches/ adj. [alter. of *robustus*] chiefly Brit.: RAMBUNCTIOUS

ru-men \rū-mən/ n. pl. ru-mi-na \-mə-nə/ or *rumens* [NL *rumen*, *rumen*, fr. L. gullet]: the large first compartment of the stomach of a ruminant in which cellulose is broken down by the action of symbionts — **ru-mi-nal** \-mə-nəl/ adj.

ru-mi-nant \rū-mā-nənt/ n.: a ruminant mammal

ru-mi-nant adj. 1 a (1): chewing the cud (2): characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed b: of or relating to a suborder (Ruminantia) of even-toed hoofed mammals (as sheep, giraffes, deer, and camels) that chew the cud and have a complex 3- or 4-chambered stomach 2: given to or engaged in contemplation: MEDITATIVE (stood there with her hands clasped in this attitude of ~ relish — Thomas Wolfe) — **ru-mi-nant-ly** adv.

ru-mi-nate \rū-mā-nāt/ v. -nated; -nat-ing [L. *ruminare*, pp. of *ruminari* to chew the cud, muse upon, fr. *rumin*, *rumen* gullet, akin to Skt *romantha* ruminate] v. 1: to go over in the mind repeatedly and often casually or slowly 2: to chew repeatedly for an extended period ~ vi. 1: to chew again what has been chewed slightly and swallowed: chew the cud 2: to engage in contemplation: REFLECT *syn* see **PONDER** — **ru-mi-na-tion** \rū-mā-nā-shən/ n. — **ru-mi-na-tive** \rū-mā-nāt-iv/ adj. — **ru-mi-na-tive-ly** adv. — **ru-mi-na-tor** \-nāt-ər/ n.

rum-mage \rəm-ij/ n. [obs. E. *rummage* act of packing cargo, modif. of MF *arrimage*] 1: a thorough search esp. among a confusion of objects 2 a: a confused miscellaneous collection b: items for sale at a rummage sale

rum-mage v. rum-maged; rum-mag-ing v. 1: to make a thorough search through: RANSACK (rummaged the attic) 2: to discover by searching 3: to examine minutely and completely ~ vi. 1: to make a thorough search or investigation 2: to engage in an undirected or haphazard search — **rum-mag-er** n.

rummage sale n.: a usu. informal sale of miscellaneous goods, esp.: a sale of donated articles conducted by a nonprofit organization (as a church or charity) to help support its programs

rum-mer \rəm-ər/ n. [G or D, G. *römer*, fr. D. *roemer*]: a large bowl footed drinking glass often elaborately etched or engraved

rum-my \rəm-ē/ adj. rum-mi-er; -est: QUEER, ODD (were still feeling a little ~ from our trip up the escalator — *New Yorker*)

rummy n. pl. rummies: DRUNKARD

rummy n. (perh. fr. *rummy*): any of several card games for two or more players in which each player tries to assemble groups of three or more cards of the same rank or suit and to be the first to meld all his cards

ru-mor \rū-mər/ n. [ME *rumour*, fr. MF, fr. L. *rumor*; akin to OE *rēon* to lament, Gk *oryzethai* to howl] 1: talk or opinion widely disseminated with no discernible source: HEARSAY 2: a statement or report current without known authority for its truth 3: a soft low indistinct sound: MURMUR *syn* see **REPORT**

ru-mor v. ru-mored; ru-mor-ing \rū-m(ə-)hīŋ/: to tell or spread by rumor

ru-mor-mon-ger \-məŋ-gər, -mən-/ n.: one who spreads rumors

ru-mour \rū-mər/ chiefly Brit. var. of **rumor**

rump \rʌmp/ n. [ME, of Scand. origin, akin to Icel. *rumpr* rump, akin to MHG *rumpf* torso] 1 a: the upper rounded part of the hindquarters of a quadruped mammal b: BUTTOCKS c: the sacral or dorsal part of the posterior end of a bird 2: a cut of beef between the loin and round — see **BEEF** illustration 3: a small fragment remaining after the separation of the larger part of a group or an area; esp.: a group (as a parliament) carrying on in the name of the original body after the departure or expulsion of a large number of its members

rush \ˈrʊʃ\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *risc*; akin to MHG *rusch* *rush*, L *restis* *rope*]: any of various monocotyledonous often tufted marsh plants (as of the genera *Juncus* and *Scirpus* of the family Juncaceae, the *rush* family) with cylindrical often hollow stems which are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats — *rushy* \-ə\ *adj*

rush *vb* [ME *ruschen*, fr. MF *ruser* to put to flight, repel, deceive, fr. L *recusare* to refuse — more at RECUSANT] *vi* 1: to move forward, progress, or act with haste or eagerness or without preparation 2: to advance a football by running plays (~ed for a total of 150 yards) ~ *vt* 1: to push or impel on or forward with speed, impetuosity, or violence 2: to perform in a short time or at high speed 3: to urge to an unnatural or extreme speed 4: to run toward or against in attack: CHARGE 5 *a*: to carry (a ball) forward in a running play *b*: to move in quickly on (a kicker or passer) to hinder, prevent, or block a kick or pass — used esp. of defensive linemen 6 *a*: to lavish attention on: COURT *b*: to try to secure a pledge of membership (as in a fraternity) from

rush *n* 1 *a*: a violent forward motion *b*: ONSET, ATTACK *c*: a surging of emotion 2 *a*: a burst of activity, productivity, or speed *b*: a sudden insistent demand 3: a thronging of people usu. to a new place in search of wealth (gold ~) 4: the act of carrying a football during a game: running play 5: a round of attention usu. involving extensive social activity 6: a print of a motion-picture scene processed directly after the shooting for review by the director or producer 7: the first rapid excitation produced by a narcotic drug

rush *adj*: requiring or marked by special speed or urgency (~ orders) (the ~ season)

rush *candle* *n*: RUSHLIGHT

rush-ee \ˈrʊʃ-ē\ *n*: a college or university student who is being rushed by a fraternity or sorority

rush-er \ˈrʊʃ-ər\ *n*: one that rushes, esp.: BALLCARRIER

rush *hour* *n*: a period of the day when the demands esp. of traffic or business are at a peak

rush *ing* *n*: the act of advancing a football by running plays: the use of running plays, also: yardage gained by running plays

rush *light \ˈrʊʃ-ˈlaɪt\ *n*: a candle that consists of the pith of a rush dipped in grease*

rust \brɛd\ *n* [modif. of Sp & Pg *rosca* coil, twisted roll] 1: hard crisp bread orig. used as ship's stores 2: a sweet or plain bread baked, sliced, and baked again until dry and crisp

Russ \ˈrʊs, ˈrɪs, ˈrʊs, *n*, pl *Russes* or *Russes* [Russ *Rus*]: RUSSIAN — *Russ* *adj*

Russ *abbr* Russia, Russian

rus-set \ˈrʊs-ət\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *rousset*, fr. *rousset*, *adj*, russet, fr. *rus* russet, fr. L *ruscus* red, akin to L *ruber* red — more at RED] 1: coarse homespun usu. reddish brown cloth 2: a variable color averaging a strong brown 3: any of various winter apples having russet rough skins

russet *adj*: of the color russet

rus-set-ting also **rus-set-ting** \ˈrʊs-ət-ɪŋ\ *n*: a brownish roughened area on the skin of fruit (as apples) caused by injury

Rus-sia *leather* \ˈrʊʃ-ə\ *n* [Russia, Europe]: leather made by tanning various skins with willow, birch, or oak and then rubbing the flesh side with a phenolic oil distilled from a European birch — called also *Russia calf*

Rus-sian \ˈrʊʃ-ən\ *n* 1 *a*: a native or inhabitant of Russia, esp.: a member of the dominant Slavic-speaking Great Russian ethnic group of Russia *b*: one that is of Russian descent 2 *a*: a Slavic language of the Russian people that is the official language of the U.S.S.R. *b*: the three Slavic languages of the Russian people including Belorussian and Ukrainian — *Russian* *adj*

Russian *blue* *n*, often *cap* *B*: a slender long-bodied large-eared domestic cat with short silky bluish gray fur

Russian *dressing* *n*: a dressing (as of mayonnaise or oil and vinegar) with added chili sauce, chopped pickles, or pimientos

rus-sian-ize \ˈrʊʃ-ə-ˈnɪz, ˈrɪ-ˈnɪz\ *vt*, *vi* *trans*: to make Russian — *rus-sian-iza-tion* \ˈrʊʃ-ə-nə-ˈzə-shən\ *n*

Russian *olive* *n*: a chiefly silvery Eurasian large shrub or small tree (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) cultivated in and windy regions esp. as a shelterbelt plant

Russian *roulette* *n*: an act of bravado consisting of spinning the cylinder of a revolver loaded with one cartridge, pointing the muzzle at one's own head, and pulling the trigger

Russian *thistle* *n*: a prickly European herb (*Salsola kali tenuifolia*) that is a serious pest in No. America — called also *Russian tumbleweed*

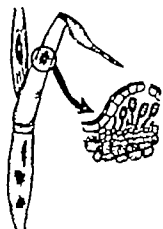
Russian *wolfhound* *n*: BORZOI

rus-si-fy \ˈrʊʃ-ə-ˈfɪ, ˈrɪ-ˈfɪ\ *vt*, *vi* *trans*, *vi* *intrans*: RUSSIANIZE — *rus-si-fica-tion* \ˈrʊʃ-ə-ˈfɪ-ˈkə-shən\ *n*

Rus-si-omb *form* [Russia & Russian] 1 \ˈrʊʃ-ə, ˈrʊs-, ˈrɪ-, ˈrɪ-\ *n*: Russian 2 \ˈrʊʃ(h)-ˈɔʊ, ˈrʊʃ(h)-\ *n*: Russian and (Russo-Japanese)

rust \ˈrʊst\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *rūst*, akin to OE *rād* red — more at RED] 1 *a*: the reddish brittle coating formed on iron esp. when chemically attacked by moist air and composed essentially of hydrated ferric oxide *b*: a comparable coating produced on a metal other than iron by corrosion *c*: something resembling rust: ACCRETION 2: corrosive or injurious influence or effect 3: any of numerous destructive diseases of plants produced by fungi (order Uredinales) and characterized by reddish brown pustular lesions, also: a fungus causing this 4: a strong brown

rust *vi* 1: to form rust: become oxidized (iron ~) 2: to degenerate esp. from inaction, lack of use, or passage of time (most men would ... have allowed their faculties to ~ — T. B. Macaulay) 3: to become reddish brown as if with rust (the leaves slowly ~) 4: to be affected with a rust fungus ~ *vt* 1: to



rust 3 natural size on wheat, magnified to show spores

cause (a metal) to form rust (keep up your bright swords, for the dew will ~ them — Shak.) 2: to impair or corrode by or as if by time, inactivity, or deleterious use 3: to cause to become reddish brown: turn the color of rust

rust-ic \ˈrʊs-ɪk\ also **rust-i-cal** \-tɪ-kəl\ *adj* [ME *rustik*, fr. MF *rustique*, fr. L *rusticus*, fr. *rus* open land — more at ROOM] 1: of, relating to, or suitable for the country: RURAL 2 *a*: made of the rough limbs of trees (~ furniture) *b*: finished by rusticating (a ~ joint in masonry) 3 *a*: characteristic of or resembling country people *b*: lacking in social graces or polish 4: appropriate to the country (as in plainness or sturdiness) (heavy ~ boots) *syn* see RURAL — *rust-i-cal-ly* \-tɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — *rust-i-cil-ty* \ˈrʊs-ɪ-tɪ-ə\ *n*

rustic *n* 1: an inhabitant of a rural area 2 *a*: an awkward coarse person *b*: an unsophisticated rural person

rust-i-cate \ˈrʊs-tɪ-ˈkeɪt\ *vb* *trans*, *vi* *trans*: to go into or reside in the country: follow a rustic life ~ *vi* 1: to suspend from school or college 2: to bevel or rebate (as the edges of stone blocks) to make the joints conspicuous (a rusticated stone wall) 3 *a*: to compel to reside in the country *b*: to cause to become rustic: implant rustic mannerisms in — *rust-i-ca-tion* \ˈrʊs-tɪ-ˈkeɪ-shən\ *n* — *rust-i-ca-tor* \ˈrʊs-tɪ-ˈkeɪ-tər\ *n*

rust-ile \ˈrʊs-əl\ *vb* *trans*, *vi* *trans*: to rustle \ˈrʊs-(ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *rustelen*] *vi* 1: to make, or cause a rustle 2 *a*: to act or move with energy or speed *b*: to forage food 3: to steal cattle ~ *vt* 1: to cause to rustle 2: to procure by rustling: esp.: FORAGE 3: to take (as cattle) feloniously: STEAL — *rust-ler* \-(ə)-lɪər\ *n*

rustle *n*: a quick succession or confusion of small sounds

rust *mite* *n*: any of various small gall mites that burrow in the surface of leaves or fruits usu. producing brown or reddish patches

rust-proof \ˈrʊst-ˈpruːf\ *adj*: incapable of rusting

rusty \ˈrʊʃ-ē\ *adj* *trans*, *vi* *trans*: 1: affected by or as if by rust, esp.: stiff with or as if with rust 2: inept and slow through lack of practice or old age 3 *a*: of the color rust *b*: dulled in color or appearance by age and use (a ~ old suit of clothes) 4: OUTMODED 5: HOARSE GRATING — *rust-i-ly* \-tɪ-lē\ *adv* — *rust-i-ness* \-tɪ-nəs\ *n*

rust-y \ˈrʊʃ-ē\ *adj* *trans*, *vi* *trans*: [alter. of *rustive*] chiefly *dial*: ill-tempered: SURLY

rut \ˈrʊt\ *n* [ME *rutte*, fr. MF *rut* roar, fr. LL *rugitus*, fr. L *rugitus*, pp. of *rugire* to roar; akin to OE *rōc* wail, MFr *ruch* roar] 1: an annually recurrent state of sexual excitement in the male deer; broadly: sexual excitement in a mammal esp., when periodic: ESTRUS. HEAT 2: the period during which rut normally occurs — often used with *the*

rut *vi* *trans*, *vi* *intrans*: to be in or enter into a state of rut

rut *n* [perh. modif. of MF *route* way, route] 1 *a*: a track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage *b*: a groove in which something runs *c*: CHANNEL FURROW 2: a usual or fixed practice, esp.: a monotonous routine (fall easily into a conversational ~)

rut *vi* *trans*, *vi* *intrans*: to make a rut in: FURROW

ru-ta-ba-ga \ˈrʊt-ə-ˈbɑːɡə, ˈrʊt-, ˈbɛɡ-ə\ *n* [Sw *dial* *rotabagge*, fr. *rot* root + *bagge* bag]: a turnip (*Brassica napobrassica*) commonly with a very large yellowish root

ruth \ˈrʊθ\ *n* [ME *ruthe*, fr. *ruen* to rue] 1: compassion for the misery of another 2: sorrow for one's own faults: REMORSE *syn* see SYMPATHY

Ruth \ˈrʊθ\ *n* (Heb *Rūth*) 1: a Moabite woman who accompanied Naomi to Bethlehem and became the ancestress of David 2: a short narrative book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scriptures — see BIBLE table

ru-th-en-ic \ˈrʊθ-ən-ɪk, ˈtʰ-ən-ɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from ruthenium esp. with a relatively high valence

ru-th-en-i-ous \ˈrʊθ-ən-ē-əs\ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from ruthenium esp. with a relatively low valence

ruth-en-i-um \-nəm\ *n* [NL, fr. ML *Ruthenia* Russia]: a hard brittle grayish polyvalent rare metallic element occurring in platinum ores and used in hardening platinum alloys — see ELEMENT table

Ruth-er-ford *atom* \ˈrʊθ-ər-(r)-fɔrd\ *n* [Baron Ernest Rutherford]: the atom held to consist of a small dense positively charged nucleus surrounded by planetary electrons

ruth-ful \ˈrʊθ-fəl\ *adj* 1: full of ruth: TENDER 2: full of sorrow: WOEFUL 3: causing sorrow — *ruth-ful-ly* \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — *ruth-ful-ness* *n*

ruth-less \ˈrʊθ-ləs\ *adj* *trans*, *vi* *trans*: having no ruth: MERCILESS. CRUEL — *ruth-less-ly* *adv* — *ruth-less-ness* *n*

rut-il-ant \ˈrʊt-ɪ-ənt\ *adj* [ME *rutilaunt*, fr. L *rutillans*, *rutillans*, pp. of *rutillare* to be reddish, fr. *rutillus* reddish, akin to L *ruber* red — more at RED] *adj*: having a reddish glow

rut-ile \ˈrʊt-ɪl\ *n* [G *rutill*, fr. L *rutillus* reddish]: a mineral TiO₂ that consists of titanium dioxide usu. with a little iron, is typically of a reddish brown color but sometimes deep red or black, and has a brilliant metallic or adamantine luster

Rutland *abbr* Rutlandshire

rut-tish \ˈrʊt-ɪʃ\ *adj*: inclined to rut: LUSTFUL — *rut-tish-ly* *adv* — *rut-tish-ness* *n*

rut-ty \ˈrʊt-ɪ\ *adj* *trans*, *vi* *trans*: full of ruts

RW *abbr* 1 radiological wave 2 night worshipful 3 night worthy

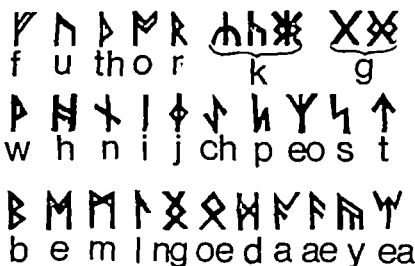
rwy or **ry** *abbr* railway

Rx \ˈrɪ-ˈeks\ *n* [alter. of R, symbol used at the beginning of a prescription, *abbr* for L *recipe* — more at RECIPE]: a medical prescription

-ry \-rɪ\ *n* *suffix* [ME *-rie*, fr. OF, short for *-erie* *-ery*]: -ERY (wiz-ardry) (citizenry) (ancientry)

ə	about	ˈ	kitten	or	further	a	back	ˈ	bake	ˈ	colt, cart
ə	out	ch	chin	e	less	ˈ	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ɔ	flow	ɔ	flaw	ɔ	coln	th	thin
l	loot	u	loft	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	-zh	vision

exhaustion or until captured b : to find by search : trace the source of c : to tag out (a base runner) between bases on a run-down 3 : **DISPARAGE** ~ *vi* 1 : to cease to operate because of the exhaustion of motive power (that clock *ran down* hours ago) 2 : to decline in physical condition
runo /'rʌn/ *n* [ON & OE *rūn* mystery, runic character, writing; akin to OHG *rūna* secret discussion] 1 : one of the characters of an alphabet prob. derived from Latin and Greek and used by the Germanic peoples from about the 3d to the 13th centuries 2 : **MYSTERY**, **MAGIC** 3 [Finn *runo*, of Gmc origin; akin to ON *rūn*] a : a Finnish or Old Norse poem b : **POEM**, **SONG** — *ru-nic* /'rū-nik/ *adj*



the runic alphabet

1 *runo* *past part of RING*
2 *runo* /'rʌn/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hrung*, akin to OE *hring* ring — more at **RING**] 1 *Scot* : a heavy staff or cudgel 2 : a spoke of a wheel 3 a : a rounded part placed as a crosspiece between the legs of a chair b : one of the crosspieces of a ladder 4 : a stage in an ascent (rise a few ~s on the social scale — H. W. Van Loon)
run-in /'rʌn-ɪn/ *n* 1 : something inserted as a substantial addition in copy or typeset matter 2 : **ALTERCATION**, **QUARREL**
run in /'rʌn-ɪn/ *vi* 1 a : to make (typeset matter) continuous without a paragraph or other break b : to insert as additional matter 2 : to arrest for a minor offense 3 : to break in ~ *vi* : to pay a casual visit
run-less /'rʌn-ləs/ *adj* : scoring no runs
run-let /'rʌn-lət/ *n* : **RUNNEL**
run-nel /'rʌn-nəl/ *n* [alter of ME *rinel*, fr. OE *rynel*, akin to OE *rinan* to run — more at **RUN**] : RIVULET, STREAMLET
run-ner /'rʌn-ər/ *n* 1 a : one that runs : **RACER** b : **BASE RUNNER** c : **BALLCARRIER** 2 a : **MESSANGER** b : one that smuggles or distributes illicit or contraband goods (as drugs, liquor, or guns) 3 : any of various large active carangid fishes 4 a : either of the longitudinal pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides b : the part of a skate that slides on the ice c : **BLADE** d : the support of a drawer or a sliding door 5 a : a growth produced by a plant in running; esp : **STOLON** 1a b : a plant that forms or spreads by means of runners c : a twining vine (as a scarlet runner) 6 a : a long narrow carpet for a hall or staircase b : a narrow decorative cloth cover for a table or dresser top
runner bean *n*, chiefly Brit : **SCARLET RUNNER**
run-ner-up /'rʌn-ər-ʌp/ *n*, *pl* **runners-up** also **runner-ups** : the competitor that finishes next to the winner in a contest involving several competitors
1 *run-ning* /'rʌn-ɪŋ/ *n* 1 a : the action of running b : **RACE** 2 : physical condition for running 3 : **MANAGEMENT**, **CARE** — *In the running* 1 : competing in a contest 2 : having a chance to win a contest 3 : out of the running 1 : not competing in a contest 2 : having no chance of winning a contest
2 *run-ning* *adj* 1 : **FLUID**, **RUNNY** 2 a : **INCESSANT**, **CONTINUOUS** (a ~ battle) b : made during the course of a process or activity (a ~ commentary on the game) 3 : measured in a straight line (cost of lumber per ~ foot) 4 : **CURSIVE**, **FLOWING** 5 a : initiated or performed while running or with a running start (~catch) b : of, relating to, used in, or being a football play in which the ball is advanced by running rather than by passing (their ~ game was off) (a ~ back) c : designed for use for foot races (a ~ track) 6 : fitted or trained for running rather than walking, trotting, or jumping (a ~ horse)
3 *run-ning* *adv* : in succession : **CONSECUTIVELY** (for three days ~)
run-ning board *n* : a footboard esp. at the side of an automobile
run-ning gear *n* 1 : the parts of an automobile chassis not used in developing, transmitting, and controlling power 2 : the working and carrying parts of a machine (as a locomotive)
run-ning hand *n* : handwriting in which the letters are usu. slanted and the words formed without lifting the pen
run-ning head *n* : a headline repeated on consecutive pages (as of a book) — called also **running headline**
run-ning knot *n* : a knot that slips along the rope or line round which it is tied, esp : an overhead slipknot
run-ning light *n* : one of the lights carried by a vehicle (as a ship) under way at night that indicate size, position, and direction
run-ning mate *n* 1 : a horse entered in a race to set the pace for a horse of the same owner or stable 2 : a candidate running for a subordinate place on a ticket, esp : the candidate for vice-president 3 : **COMPANION**
run-ning start *n* : **FLYING START**
run-ning stitch *n* : a small even stitch run in and out in cloth
run-ning title *n* : the title or short title of a volume printed at the top of left-hand text pages or sometimes of all text pages
run-ny /'rʌn-ɪ/ *adj* : having a tendency to run (a ~ nose)
run-off /'rʌn-ɒf/ *n* 1 : the portion of the precipitation on the land that ultimately reaches streams, esp : the water from rain or melted snow that flows over the surface 2 : a final race, contest, or elec-

tion to decide an earlier one that has not resulted in a decision in favor of any one competitor
run off /'rʌn-ɒf/ *vi* 1 a : to recite or compose rapidly or glibly b : to produce copies (as with a printing press) c : to cause to be run or played to a finish d : to decide (as a race) by a runoff e : to carry out (a test) 2 : to draw off : drain off 3 a : to drive off (as trespassers) b : to steal (as cattle) by driving away ~ *vi* : to run away — *run off with* : to carry off : **STEAL**
run-of-paper /'rʌn-ɒf-pæ-pər/ *adj* : to be placed anywhere in a newspaper at the option of the editor (~ advertisement)
run-of-the-mill /'rʌn-ɒf-thə-'mɪl/ *adj* : not outstanding in quality or ratty : **AVERAGE**
run-of-the-mine /'rʌn-ɒf-mɪn/ or **run-of-mine** /'ɒv-mɪn/ *adj* 1 : not graded (~ coal) 2 : **RUN-OF-THE-MILL**
1 *run-on* /'rʌn-ɒn/ *adj* : continuing without rhetorical pause from one line of verse into another
2 *run-on* /'rʌn-ɒn/ *n* : something (as a dictionary entry) that is run on
run on /'rʌn-ɒn/ *vi* 1 : to keep going : **CONTINUE** 2 : to talk or narrate at length ~ *vi* 1 : to continue (matter in type) without a break or a new paragraph : run in 2 : to place or add (as an entry in a dictionary) at the end of a paragraphed item
run-on sentence *n* : a sentence containing a comma fault
run out *vi* 1 a : to come to an end : **EXPIRE** (time *run out*) b : to become exhausted or used up : **FAIL** (the gasoline *run out*) 2 : to jut out ~ *vi* 1 : to finish out (as a course, series, or contest) : **COMPLETE** 2 a : to fill out (a line) with quads, leaders, or ornaments b : to set (as the first line of a paragraph) with a hanging indentation 3 : to exhaust (oneself) in running 4 : to cause to leave by force or coercion : **EXPULSION** — *run out of* : to use up the available supply of — *run out on* : **DEFEAT**
run-over /'rʌn-ɒv-ər/ *n* : matter for publication that exceeds the space allotted
run-over /'rʌn-ɒv-ər/ *adj* : extending beyond the allotted space
run over /'rʌn-ɒv-ər/ *vi* 1 : **OVERFLOW** 2 : to exceed a limit ~ *vi* 1 : to go over, examine, repeat, or rehearse quickly 2 : to collide with, knock down, and often drive over (ran over a dog)
runty /'rʌn-ti/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 chiefly *Scot* : a hardened stalk or stem of a plant 2 : an animal unusually small of its kind; esp : the smallest of a litter of pigs 3 : a person of small stature — *runty-ness* /'rʌn-ti-nəs/ *n* — *runty* /'rʌn-ti/ *adj*
run-through /'rʌn-thru/ *n* : a cursory reading, summary, or rehearsal
run through /'rʌn-thru/ *vi* 1 : **PIERCE** 2 : to spend or consume wastefully and rapidly 3 : to read or rehearse without pausing 4 a : to carry out : **DO** b : to subject to a process
run up *vi* : to grow rapidly : shoot up ~ *vi* 1 : to increase by bidding : bid up 2 : to stitch together quickly 3 : to erect hastily 4 : to run (an aircraft engine) at high speed for testing, checking, or warming
run-way /'rʌn-wə/ *n* 1 : the channel of a stream 2 a : a beaten path made by animals b : a passageway for animals 3 : an artificially surfaced strip of ground on a landing field for the landing and takeoff of airplanes 4 : a narrow platform from a stage into an auditorium 5 : **RUN 10b**
ru-pee /'rʌ-pi/ *n*, *pl* **rupees** [Hindi *rūpiya*, fr. Skt *rūpya* coined silver] — *see MONEY table*
ru-plah /'rʌ-plə/ *n*, *pl* **ruplahs** or **ruplahs** [Hindi *rūpiya*] — *see MONEY table*
ru-ple-o-lous /'rʌ-'pli-k-ə-ləs/ or **ru-ple-o-line** /'rʌ-'pli-n/ *adj* [L *rupes* rock + *-cola* inhabitant, akin to L *rumper* — more at **WHEEL**] : living among, inhabiting, or growing on rocks
1 *rup-ture* /'rʌp-tʃər/ *n* [ME *ruptur*, fr. MF or L; MF *rupture*, fr. L *ruptura* fracture, fr. *ruptus*, pp. of *rumper* to break — more at **REAVE**] 1 : breach of peace or concord, specif : open hostility or war between nations 2 a : the tearing apart of a tissue (~ of the heart muscle) (~ of an intervertebral disk) b : **HERNIA** 3 : a breaking apart or the state of being broken apart
2 *rupture* *vb* **ruptured**; **ruptur-ing** /'rʌp-tʃər-ɪŋ/ *vi* 1 a : to part by violence : **BREAK**, **BURST** b : to create or induce a breach of 2 : to produce a rupture in ~ *vi* : to have or undergo a rupture
ru-ral /'rʌ-rəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *rus* open land — more at **ROOM**] : of or relating to the country, country people or life, or agriculture — *ru-ral-ity* /'rʌ-rəl-ɪ-ti/ *n* — *ru-rally* /'rʌ-rə-li/ *adv*
syn **RURAL**, **RUSTIC**, **PASTORAL**, **BUCOLIC** shared meaning *element* : relating to or characteristic of the country **RURAL**, the comprehensive term, implies a contrast to *urban* (they were well-off by rural standards) (a peaceful rural scene) **RUSTIC**, often interchangeable with *rural*, is more likely to be chosen to describe less pleasing aspects of country life (rude carts, bespattered with rustic mire — Charles Dickens) or to stress a contrast with the refinements of city or town (if education had not meddled with her rustic nature — Jean Stafford) **PASTORAL** implies an idealized rusticity and separation from urban bustle (pastoral daisies, thin-set with modest farms — William Wordsworth) **BUCOLIC**, a curiously dichotomous word, may come close to *pastoral* in stressing rural peace and charm (there is here a bucolic atmosphere of peculiar beauty and inspiration — Sacheverell Sitwell) or approach *rustic* in emphasizing the crudity and lack of refinement of rural life or people (unable long to stand the bucolic tedium)
rural dean *n* : **DEAN 1b**
rural free delivery *n* : free delivery of mail to a rural area — called also **rural delivery**
ru-ral-ist /'rʌ-rəl-ɪst/ *n* : one who lives in a rural area
rural route *n* : a mail-delivery route in a rural free delivery area
ru-ran /'rʌ-rən/ *adj* [blend of *rural* and *urban*] : of, relating to, or constituting an area which is chiefly residential but where some farming is carried on
ru-ri-tan /'rʌ-rɪ-tən/ *n* [*Ruritan National* (club)] : a member of a major national service club
ruse /'rʌ-s/ *n*, *pl* **ruses** [Fr., fr. MF, fr. *ruser* to dodge, deceive] : a wily subterfuge **syn** *see TRICK*

record : recorded by a self-recording instrument — **au-to-graph-i-cally** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

Au-to-harp \-ōt-ō-hārp/ *trademark* — used for a zither with button-controlled dampers for selected strings

au-to-hyp-no-sis \-ōt-ō-hip-nō-səs/ *n* [NL] : self-induced and usu automatic hypnosis — **au-to-hyp-not-ic** \-nat-ik/ *adj*

au-to-im-mune \-im-yūn/ *adj* : of, relating to, or caused by autoantibodies (see diseases) — **au-to-im-mu-ni-ty** \-yū-nō-tē/ *n* — **au-to-im-mu-ni-za-tion** \-im-yū-nō-zā-shən/ also -im-yū-/ *n*

au-to-in-fec-tion \-in-fek-shən/ *n* [ISV] : reinfestation with larvae produced by parasitic worms already in the body

au-to-in-oc-u-la-tion \-ōt-ō-in-āk-yā-lā-shən/ *n* [ISV] 1 : inoculation with vaccine prepared from material from one's own body 2 : spread of infection from one part to other parts of the same body

au-to-in-tox-i-ca-tion \-in-tak-sā-kā-shən/ *n* [ISV] : a state of being poisoned by toxic substances produced within the body

au-to-load-ing \-ōt-ō-lōd-īng/ *adj* : SEMIAUTOMATIC

au-to-lo-gous \-ōt-ō-lō-gōs/ *adj* [aut- + -ologous (as in homologous)] : derived from the same individual

au-to-ly-sate \-ōt-ō-lā-sāt-, zāt/ *n* : a product of autolysis

au-to-ly-sin \-ōt-ō-sən/ *n* : a substance that produces autolysis

au-to-ly-sis \-ōt-ō-səs/ *n* [NL] : breakdown of all or part of a cell or tissue by self-produced enzymes — **au-to-lyt-ic** \-ōt-ī-tik/ *adj*

au-to-mak-er \-ōt-ō-mā-kər, -āt/ *n* : a manufacturer of automobiles

au-to-ma-nip-u-la-tion \-ōt-ō-mā-nip-yā-lā-shən/ *n* : physical stimulation of the genital organs by oneself — **au-to-ma-nip-u-la-tive** \-nīp-yā-lāt-iv/ *adj*

Au-to-mat \-ōt-ō-mat/ *service mark* — used for a cafeteria in which food is obtained esp. from coin-operated compartments

au-to-mate \-ōt-ō-māt/ *vb* -mated; -mat-ing [back-formation fr *automation*] *vi* 1 : to operate by automation 2 : to convert to largely automatic operation. **AUTOMATIZE** *vt* : to undergo automation — **au-to-mat-able** \-māt-ə-bəl/ *adj*

au-to-mat-ic \-ōt-ō-mat-ik/ *adj* [Gk *automatos* self-acting, fr *aut-* + *-matos* (akin to *L ment-, mens* mind) — more at **MIND**] 1 *a* : largely or wholly involuntary; esp. REFLEX 5 (~ blinking of the eyelids) *b* : acting or done spontaneously or unconsciously *c* : resembling an automaton; MECHANICAL (knew the lesson so well that her answers were ~) 2 : having a self-acting or self-regulating mechanism 3 *a* of a firearm : using either gas pressure or force of recoil and mechanical spring action for repeatedly ejecting the empty cartridge shell, introducing a new cartridge, and firing it *syn* see SPONTANEOUS — **au-to-mat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **au-to-mat-i-cal-ty** \-mə-tis-ət-ē-, mā-/ *n*

automatic *n* 1 : a machine or apparatus that operates automatically as *a* : an automatic firearm *b* : an automatic gear-shifting mechanism 2 : a substitute offensive or defensive play called at the line of scrimmage in football — called also *audible*

automatic pilot *n* : a device for automatically steering ships, aircraft, and spacecraft — called also *autopilot*

automatic writing *n* : writing performed without conscious intention and sometimes without awareness as if of telepathic or spiritual origin

au-to-ma-tion \-ōt-ō-mā-shən/ *n* [automatic] 1 : the technique of making an apparatus, a process, or a system operate automatically 2 : the state of being operated automatically 3 : automatically controlled operation of an apparatus, process, or system by mechanical or electronic devices that take the place of human organs of observation, effort, and decision

au-to-ma-tism \-ōt-ō-mā-tiz-əm/ *n* [F *automatisme*, fr *automate* automaton, fr *L automaton*] 1 *a* : the quality or state of being automatic *b* : an automatic action 2 : a theory that views the body as a machine and consciousness as a noncontrolling adjunct of the body 3 : the power or fact of moving independently of external stimuli or under the influence of external stimuli but independent of conscious control 4 : suspension of the conscious mind to release subconscious images — **au-to-ma-tist** \-tām-āt-ist/ *n*

au-to-ma-ti-za-tion \-ōt-ō-mā-tī-zā-shən/ *n* : AUTOMATION

au-to-ma-tize \-ōt-ō-mā-tīz/ *vi* -tized, -tiz-ing [automatic] : to make automatic

au-to-ma-ton \-ōt-ō-mā-tən-, -tān/ *n*, *pl* -atons or -ata \-ōt-ō-, -tā/ [L fr Gk, neut of *automatos*] 1 : a mechanism that is relatively self-operating, esp. : ROBOT 2 : a machine or control mechanism designed to follow automatically a predetermined sequence of operations or respond to encoded instructions 3 : an individual who acts in a mechanical fashion

au-to-mo-bile \-ōt-ō-mō-bēl/ *adj*, \-ōt-ō-mō-bēl, \-ōt-ō-mō-bēl/ *adj* [F, fr *aut-* + *mobile*] : AUTOMOTIVE

automobile *n* : a usu four-wheeled automotive vehicle designed for passenger transportation and commonly propelled by an internal-combustion engine using a volatile fuel — **automobile** *vi* — **au-to-mo-bil-ist** \-bē-līst-, -bē-/ *n*

au-to-mor-phism \-ōt-ō-mōr-fiz-əm/ *n* [aut- + *isomorphism*] : an isomorphism of a set (as a group) with itself

au-to-mo-tive \-ōt-ō-mōt-iv/ *adj* : SELF PROPELLED 2 : of, relating to, or concerned with automotive vehicles or machines

au-to-nom-ic \-ōt-ō-nām-ik/ *adj* 1 *a* : acting independently of volition (~ reflexes) *b* : relating to, affecting, or controlled by the autonomic nervous system 2 : due to internal causes or influences : SPONTANEOUS — **au-to-nom-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

autonomic nervous system *n* : a part of the vertebrate nervous system that innervates smooth and cardiac muscle and glandular tissues and governs involuntary actions and that consists of the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system

au-tono-mist \-ōt-ō-nō-mīst/ *n* : one who advocates autonomy

au-tono-mous \-ōt-ō-nō-mōs/ *adj* [Gk *autonomos* independent, fr *aut-* + *nomos* law — more at **NIMBLE**] 1 : of, relating to, or marked by autonomy 2 *a* : having the right or power of self-government *b* : undertaken or carried on without outside control : SELF-CONTAINED (an ~ school system) 3 *a* : existing or capable of existing independently (an ~ zoid) *b* : responding, react-

ing, or developing independently of the whole (an ~ growth) 4 : controlled by the autonomic nervous system *syn* see **FREE** — **au-tono-mous-ly** *adv*

au-ton-o-my \-mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies 1 : the quality or state of being self-governing, esp. : the right of self-government 2 : a self-governing state 3 : self-directing freedom and esp moral independence

au-to-phyte \-ōt-ō-fīt/ *n* : a plant capable of synthesizing its own food from simple inorganic substances — **au-to-phyt-ic** \-ōt-ō-fīt-ik/ *adj* — **au-to-phyt-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

au-to-pilot \-ōt-ō-pī-lōt/ *n* : AUTOMATIC PILOT

au-to-plas-tic \-ōt-ō-plas-tik/ *adj* : of, relating to, or involving repair of lesions with tissue from the same body — **au-to-plas-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **au-to-plas-ty** \-ōt-ō-plas-tē/ *n*

au-top-sy \-ōt-ōp-sē, -ōt-ōp-/ *n*, *pl* -sies [Gk *autopsia* act of seeing with one's own eyes, fr *aut-* + *opsis* sight, fr *opsēsthai* to be going to see — more at **OPTIC**] : POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION — **autopsy** *vi*

au-to-ra-dio-graph \-ōt-ō-rād-ē-ō-grāf/ or **au-to-ra-dio-gram** \-gram/ *n* [ISV] : an image produced on a photographic film or plate by the radiations from a radioactive substance in an object which is in close contact with the emulsion — **au-to-ra-dio-graph-ic** \-rād-ē-ō-grāf-ik/ *adj* — **au-to-ra-dio-graph-phy** \-rād-ē-ō-grā-fē/ *n*

au-to-ro-ta-tion \-rō-tā-shən/ *n* : the turning of the rotor of an autogiro or a helicopter with the resulting lift caused solely by the aerodynamic forces induced by motion of the rotor along its flight path — **au-to-ro-tate** \-rō-tāt/ *vi* — **au-to-ro-ta-tion-al** \-rō-tā-shən-l/ *adj*

au-tono-mi-ty \-ōt-ō-nō-mī-tē/ *n* : AUTONOMY

au-to-sex-ing \-ōt-ō-sek-sīng/ *adj* : showing different characters in the two sexes at birth or hatching

au-to-some \-ōt-ō-sōm/ *n* : a chromosome other than a sex chromosome — **au-to-so-mal** \-ōt-ō-sō-māl/ *adj* — **au-to-so-mal-ly** \-māl-ē/ *adv*

au-to-stra-da \-aut-ō-strad-ə-, -ōt-ō-/ *n*, *pl* -stradas or -stra-de \-strād-(j)ā/ [It, fr *automobile* + *strada* street, fr *LL strata* paved road — more at **STREET**] : a high-speed multilane highway first developed in Italy

au-to-sug-ge-s-tion \-ōt-ō-sə-(g)-jes(h)-chən/ *n* [ISV] : an influencing of one's own attitudes, behavior, or physical condition by mental processes other than conscious thought : SELF-HYPNOSIS — **au-to-sug-gest** \-sə-(g)-jes(h)-/ *vi*

au-to-tel-ic \-ōt-ō-tel-ik, -tē-lē/ *adj* [Gk *autotēlēs*, fr *aut-* + *telos* end — more at **WHEEL**] : having a purpose in itself

au-to-tet-ra-ploid-y \-ōt-ō-tē-trā-plōid-ē/ *n* : the state of having four genomes due to doubling of the ancestral chromosome complement — **au-to-tet-ra-ploid** \-plōid-/ *adj* or *n*

au-to-to-mize \-ōt-ō-tā-mīz/ *vb* -mized; -miz-ing *vi* : to effect autotomy of ~ *vi* : to undergo autotomy

au-to-to-my \-mē/ *n* [ISV] : reflex separation of a part from the body : division of the body into two or more pieces — **au-to-tom-ic** \-ōt-ō-tām-ik/ or **au-to-to-mous** \-ōt-ō-tō-mōs/ *adj*

au-to-trans-form-er \-trān(t)s-fōr-mər/ *n* : a transformer in which the primary and secondary coils have part or all of their turns in common

au-to-trans-plant \-trān(t)s-plan(t)/ *n* : AUTOGRAFT — **au-to-trans-plant** \-trān(t)s-/ *vi*

au-to-trans-plan-ta-tion \-trān(t)s-plan-tā-shən/ *n* : the action of autotransplanting : the condition of being autotransplanted

au-to-troph \-ōt-ō-trōf-, -trāf/ *n* [G, fr *autotroph*, *adj*] : an autotrophic organism — **au-to-troph-y** \-ōt-ō-trōf-ē/ *n*

au-to-trophic \-ōt-ō-trōf-ik/ *adj* [prob fr G *autotroph*, fr Gk *autotrophos* supplying one's own food, fr *aut-* + *trephēin* to nourish — more at **ATROPHY**] 1 : needing only carbon dioxide or carbonates as a source of carbon and a simple inorganic nitrogen compound for metabolic synthesis 2 : not requiring a specified exogenous factor for normal metabolism — **au-to-tro-ph-i-cal-ly** \-fē-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

au-tumn \-ōt-əm/ *n* [ME *autumpne*, fr *L autumnus*] 1 : the season between summer and winter comprising in the northern hemisphere usu the months of September, October, and November or as reckoned astronomically extending from the September equinox to the December solstice — called also *fall* 2 : a period of maturity or incipient decline (in the ~ of her life) — **au-tum-nal** \-ōt-əm-nāl/ *adj* — **au-tum-nal-ly** \-nāl-ē/ *adv*

autumn crocus *n* : an autumn-blooming colchicum

au-tun-ite \-ōt-ūn-īt-, -ōt-n-/ *n* [Autun France] : a radioactive lemon-yellow mineral Ca(UO2)(PO3)2 · 10-12H2O occurring in tabular crystals with basal cleavage and in scales like mica

aux or **auxil** *abbr* auxiliary

aux-esis \-ōg-zē-səs, -ok-sē-/ *n* [NL, fr Gk *auxēsis* increase, growth, fr *auxein* to increase — more at **EKE**] : GROWTH *specif* : increase of cell size without cell division — **aux-et-ic** \-zēt-ik-, -set-/ *adj* — **aux-et-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

aux-illa-ry \-ōg-zīl-yā-rē-, -zīl-(ə)-rē/ *adj* [L *auxillaris*, fr *auxilium* help, akin to Gk *auxein* to increase] 1 *a* : offering or providing help *b* : functioning in a subsidiary capacity (an ~ branch of the state university) 2 *a* of a verb : accompanying another verb and typically expressing person, number, mood, or tense 3 *a* : SUPPLEMENTARY *b* : constituting a reserve (an ~ power plant) 4 : equipped with sails and a supplementary inboard engine

auxiliary *n*, *pl* -ries 1 *a* : an auxiliary person, group, or device, *specif* : a member of a foreign force serving a nation at war *b* : a Roman Catholic titular bishop assisting a diocesan bishop and not having the right of succession 2 : an auxiliary boat or ship 3 : an auxiliary verb

aux-in \-ōk-sən/ *n* [ISV, fr Gk *auxein*] : an organic substance that is able in low concentrations to promote elongation of plant shoots and usu to control other specific growth effects, *broadly* : PLANT HORMONE — **aux-in-ic** \-ok-sin-ik/ *adj* — **aux-in-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

auxo-troph \-ōk-sə-trōf-, -trāf/ *n* : an auxotrophic strain or individual

rya \rē-ə/ *n* [Rya, village in southwest Sweden]: a Scandinavian handwoven rug with a deep resilient comparatively flat pile, also: the weave typical of this rug
rye \ri/ *n* [ME, fr OE *ryge*, akin to OHG *rocko* rye, Lith *rugys*]: 1 a hardy annual grass (*Secale cereale*) that is widely grown for grain and as a cover crop 2: the seeds of rye 3: RYE BREAD 4: RYE WHISKEY
rye *n* [Romany *ral*, fr Skt *rājan* king — more at ROYAL]: a male gypsy



s \es/ *n*, *pl* **s's** or **ss** \es-əz/, often *cap*, often *attrib* 1 **a**: the 19th letter of the English alphabet 2: a graphic representation of this letter 3: a speech counterpart of orthographic **s** 4: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **s** 5: one designated **s** esp as the 19th in order or class 6 [abbr. for *satisfactory*] **a**: a grade rating a student's work as satisfactory **b**: one graded or rated with an **S** 6: something shaped like the letter **S**

s *abbr*, often *cap* 1 sabbath 2 saint 3 schilling 4 scruple 5 second, secondary 6 section 7 semi 8 senate 9 series 10 shilling 11 [L *signa*] label 12 signor 13 sine 14 singular 15 small 16 smooth 17 snow 18 society 19 son 20 sou 21 south, southern 22 stere 23 subject 24 symmetrical

s *v* after a voiceless consonant sound, *z* after a voiced consonant sound or a vowel sound, *n* *pl* suffix [ME -es, -s, fr OE -as, nom & acc. pl ending of some masc. nouns; akin to OS -as] 1 — used to form the plural of most nouns that do not end in *s*, *z*, *sh*, *ch*, or postconsonantal *y* (heads) (books) (boys) (beliefs), to form the plural of proper nouns that end in postconsonantal *y* (Marys), and with or without a preceding apostrophe to form the plural of abbreviations, numbers, letters, and symbols used as nouns (MCs) (Ph D's) (4s) (the 1940's) (Ss) (B's), compare **1ES** 1 2 [ME -es, -s, *pl* ending of nouns, fr -es, gen. sing. ending of nouns (functioning adverbially), fr OE -es] — used to form adverbs denoting usual or repeated action or state (always at home Sundays) (mornings he stops by the newstand)

s *v* suffix [ME (Northern & North Midland dial) -es, fr OE (Northumbrian dial) -es, -as, prob fr OE -as, 2d sing. pres. indic. ending — more at -est] — used to form the third person singular present of most verbs that do not end in *s*, *z*, *sh*, *ch*, or postconsonantal *y* (falls) (takes) (plays), compare **2ES**

s \like -s/ *v* [contr. of *it has*, does] 1: is (she's here) 2: HAS (he's seen them) 3: DOES (what's he want?)

s \s/ *pron* [by contr.] **US** — used with *let* (let's)
s *v* after voiceless consonant sounds other than *s*, *sh*, *ch*; *z* after vowel sounds and voiced consonant sounds other than *s*, *z*, *h*, *z*, after *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *z*, *h*, *j*, *n* suffix or *pron* suffix [ME -es, -s, gen. sing. ending, fr OE -es, akin to OHG -es, gen. sing. ending, Gk -oia, -ou, Skt -asya] — used to form the possessive of singular nouns (boy's), of plural nouns not ending in *s* (children's), of some pronouns (anyone's), and of word groups functioning as nouns (the man in the corner's hat) or pronouns (someone else's)

S symbol 1 entropy 2 standard deviation of a sample 3 sulfur 4 swedberg

SA *abbr* 1 Salvation Army 2 seaman apprentice 3 sex appeal 4 [L *sine anno* without year] without date 5 South Africa 6 South America 7 South Australia 8 subject to approval
Saa-nen \sān-ən, zān-ən/ *n* [Saanen, locality in southwest Switzerland]: any of a Swiss breed of usu. white and hornless short-haired dairy goats

sab-a-dilla \sab-ə-dil-ə, -də-(y)-ə/ *n* [Sp *cebada*]: a Mexican plant (Schoenocaulon officinalis) of the lily family; also: its seeds that are used as a source of veratrine and in insecticides
sab-bat \sab-ət, sə-bā/ *n*, often *cap* [F, lit., sabbath, fr. L *sabbatum*]: a midnight assembly of diabolists (as witches and sorcerers) held esp. in medieval and Renaissance times to renew allegiance to the devil through mystic rites and orgies

Sab-ba-tar-i-an \sab-ə-ter-ē-ən/ *n* [L *sabbatarius*, fr. *sabbatum* sabbath] 1: one who observes the Sabbath on Saturday in conformity with the letter of the fourth commandment 2: an adherent of Sabbatarianism

Sabbatarian *adj* 1: of or relating to the Sabbath 2: of or relating to Sabbatarianism or Sabbatarianism
Sab-ba-tar-i-an-ism \-iz-əm/ *n*: strict and often rigorous observance of the Sabbath

Sab-bath \sab-əth/ *n* [ME *sabat*, fr. OF & OE, fr. L *sabbatum*, fr. Gk *sabbaton*, fr. Heb *shabbat*, lit., rest] 1 **a**: the seventh day of the week observed from Friday evening to Saturday evening as a day of rest and worship by Jews and some Christians **b**: Sunday observed among Christians as a day of rest and worship 2: a time of rest

sab-bat-i-cal \sə-bat-i-kəl/ or **sab-bat-ic** \-ik/ *adj* [LL *sabbaticus*, fr. Gk *sabbatikos*, fr. *sabbaton*] 1: of or relating to the sabbath (~ laws) 2: of or relating to a sabbatical year

sabbatical *n* 1: SABBATICAL YEAR 2: LEAVE 1b

rye bread *n*: bread made wholly or in part of rye flour; *esp*: a light bread often with caraway seeds

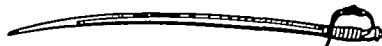
rye-grass \ri-gras/ *n*: any of several grasses (genus *Lolium*); *esp*: either of two grasses (*L. perenne* and *L. multiflorum*) that are used esp. for pasture and as cover crops in the southern U.S. and in New Zealand

rye whiskey *n*: a whiskey distilled from rye or from rye and malt

sabbatical year *n* 1 often *cap* **S**: a year of rest for the land observed every seventh year in ancient Judea 2: a leave often with pay granted usu. every seventh year (as to a college professor) for rest, travel, or research — called also *sabbatical leave*

Sa-bel-li-an \sə-bel-ē-ən/ *n* [L *Sabellus* Sabine] 1: a member of one of a group of early Italian peoples including Sabines and Samnites 2: one or all of several little known languages or dialects of ancient Italy presumably closely related to Oscan and Umbrian — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — *Sabellian* *adj*

sa-ber or **sa-bre** \sə-bər/ *n* [F *sabre*, modif. of G dial *sabel*, fr. MHG, of Slav origin; akin to Russ *sablya* saber] 1: a cavalry sword with a curved blade, thick back, and guard 2 **a**: a light fencing or dueling sword having an arched guard that covers the back of the hand and a tapering flexible blade with a full cutting edge along one side and an 8-inch cutting edge on the back at the tip — compare *Épée*, *Poël* **b**: the sport of fencing with the saber



saber 1

2saber or **sabre** *vt* **sa-bered** or **sa-bred**; **sa-ber-ing** or **sa-bring** \-b(ə)-rɪŋ/: to strike, cut, or kill with a saber

saber rattling *n*: ostentatious display of military power

saber saw *n*: a light portable electric saw with a pointed reciprocating blade

sa-ber-tooth \sə-bər-tūth/ *n*: **SABER-TOOTHED TIGER**
sa-ber-toothed \sə-bər-tūth/ *adj*: having long sharp canine teeth

saber-toothed tiger \-tūth(t)-/ *n*: any of numerous extinct cats (as genus *Smilodon*) widely distributed from the Oligocene through the Pleistocene and characterized by extreme development of the upper canines into curved swordlike piercing or slashing weapons

sa-bin \sə-bən/ *n* [Wallace C. W. Sabine †1919 Am physicist]: a unit of acoustic absorption equivalent to the absorption by one square foot of a perfect absorber

Sa-bine \sə-bin, *esp* Brit *sab-in*/ *n* [ME *Sabin*, fr. L *Sabinus*] 1: a member of an ancient people of the Apennines northeast of Latium 2: the Italic language of the Sabine people — *Sabine* *adj*

sa-ble \sə-bəl/ *n*, *pl* **sables** [ME, sable or its fur, the heraldic color black, black, fr. MF, sable or its fur, the heraldic color black, fr. MLG *sabel* sable or its fur, fr. MHG *zobel*, of Slav origin, akin to Russ *sobol'* sable or its fur] 1 **a**: the color black **b**: black clothing worn in mourning — *usu.* used in *pl* 2 **a** or *pl* **sable** (1): a carnivorous mammal (*Martes zibellina*) of northern Europe and parts of northern Asia related to the martens and supplying a valuable fur (2): a variety of various animals related to the sable **b**: the fur or pelt of a sable 3 **a**: the usu. dark brown color of the fur of the sable **b**: a grayish yellowish brown

2sable *adj*: 1: of the color black 2: **DARK**
sable-fish \sə-bəl-fɪʃ/ *n*: a large spiny-finned gray to blackish fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*) of the Pacific coast that is a leading market fish and has a liver rich in vitamins

sa-bot \sə-bō, sab-(ō), for *1b* also *sab-ət*/ *n* [F] 1 **a**: a wooden shoe worn in various European countries **b** (1): a strap across the instep in a shoe esp. of the sandal type (2): a shoe having a sabot strap 2: a thrust-transmitting carrier that positions a missile in a gun barrel or launching tube and that prevents the escape of gas ahead of the missile

sa-bo-tage \sə-bō-tāʒ/ *n* [F, fr. *saboter* to clatter with sabots, botch, sabotage, fr. *sabot*] 1: destruction of an employer's property (as tools or materials) or the hindering of manufacturing by discontented workmen 2: destructive or obstructive action carried on by a civilian or enemy agent designed to hinder a nation's war effort 3 **a**: an act or process tending to hamper or hurt **b**: deliberate subversion

2sabotage *vt* **-taged**; **-tag-ing**: to practice sabotage on

sab-o-teur \sə-bō-ti-ər, -t(yū)(ə)r/ *n* [F, fr. *saboter*]: one that commits sabotage

sa-brā \sə-brā/ *n*, often *cap* [NHeb *sābhār*, lit., prickly pear]: a native-born Israeli

sac \sak/ *n* [F, lit., bag, fr. L *saccus* — more at *SACK*]: a pouch within an animal or plant often containing a fluid (a synovial ~)

— *sac-like* \-līk/ *adj*
SAC \sak/ *abbr* Strategic Air Command

with grief or unhappiness: DEPRESSING (~ news) (2): DEPLORABLE, REGRETTABLE (a ~ relaxation of morals — C. W. Cunningham) c: of little worth 2: of a dull somber color — **sad-ly** *adv*

sad-ness *n*

sadden \sād-'n/ *vb* **sad-dened**, **sad-den-ing** \sād-nīng, -'n-īng/ *vi* to make sad ~ *vt*: to become sad

saddle \sād-'l/ *n*, often attrib [ME *sadel*, fr. OE *sadol*, akin to OHG *satal* saddle] 1 a (1): a girthed usu. padded and leather-covered seat for the rider of an animal (as a horse) (2): a part of a driving harness comparable to a saddle that is used to keep the breeching in place b: a seat to be straddled by the rider of a vehicle (as a bicycle) 2: an often shaped mounted support for an object 3 a: a ridge connecting two higher elevations b: COL 2 4 a: both sides of the unsplit back of a carcass including both loins b: a colored marking on the back of an animal c: the rear part of a male fowl's back extending to the tail — see COCK illustration 5: the central part of the backbone of the binding of a book 6: a piece of leather across the instep of a shoe — **saddle-less** \-'l(-)əs/ *adj* — **In the saddle**: in control

saddle *vb* **sad-dled**; **sad-dling** \sād-līng, -'l-īng/ *vi* 1: to put a saddle on 2 a: to place under a burden or encumbrance b: to place (an onerous responsibility) on a person or group ~ *vt*: to mount a saddled horse

saddle-bag \sād-'l-,bæg/ *n*: one of a pair of covered pouches laid across the back of a horse behind the saddle or hanging over the rear wheel of a bicycle or motorcycle

saddle blanket *n*: a folded blanket or pad under a saddle to prevent chafing the horse

saddle-bow \sād-'l-,bō/ *n*: the arch in or the pieces forming the front of a saddle

saddle-cloth \sād-'l-,klōth/ *n*: a cloth placed under or over a saddle **sad-dled** prominent \sād-'l-,d/ *n* [fr. the hump or prominence on the back of the larva]: a moth (*Heterocampa guttivitta*) whose larva is a serious defoliator of hardwood trees in the eastern and midwestern U.S.

saddle horn *n*: a hornlike prolongation of the pommel of a stock saddle

saddle horse *n*: a horse suited for or trained for riding

saddle leather *n*: leather made of the hide of cattle that is vegetable tanned and used for saddlery, also: smooth polished leather simulating this

sad-dler \sād-'l-,r/ *n*: one that makes, repairs, or sells saddles and other furnishings for horses

saddle roof *n*: a roof having two gables and one ridge

sad-dlery \sād-'l-,rē, -'l-,rē/ *n*, *pl* **sad-dl-er-ies**: the trade, articles of trade, or shop of a saddler

saddle seat *n*: a slightly concave chair seat (as of a Windsor chair) with sometimes a thickened ridge at the center front

saddle shoe *n*: an oxford-style shoe having a saddle of contrasting color or leather — called also **saddle oxford**

saddle soap *n*: a mild soap made with added unsaponified oil and used for cleansing and conditioning leather

saddle sore *n*: 1: a gall or open sore developing on the back of a horse at points of pressure from an ill-fitting or ill-adjusted saddle 2: an irritation or sore on parts of the rider chafed by the saddle

sad-dle-tree \sād-'l-,trē/ *n*: the frame of a saddle

Sad-du-cee-an \sāj-'d-,sē-'n, -sāj-'y-/ *adj*: of or relating to the Sadducees

Sad-du-see \sāj-'d-,sē, -sāj-'y-/ *n* [ME *saduicee*, fr. OE *sadduce*, fr. LL *sadduceus*, fr. Gk *saddoukaios*, fr. LHeb *saddūq*]: a member of a Jewish party of the intertestamental period consisting of a traditional ruling class of priests and rejecting doctrines not in the Law (as resurrection, retribution in a future life, and the existence of angels) — **Sad-du-see-ism** \sāj-'d-,sē-'z-/ *n*

sa-dhe \sād-'d-,ē/ *n* [Heb *sādhē*]: the 18th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

sa-dhu or **sad-dhu** \sād-'d-,hū/ *n* [Skt *sādhu*]: a usu. Hindu mendicant ascetic

sad-iron \sād-'l-,(ə-)rən/ *n* [sad (compact, heavy) + iron]: a flatiron pointed at both ends and having a removable handle

sa-dism \sā-'diz-,əm, -sād-'jiz-/ *n* [ISV, fr. Marquis de Sade] 1: a sexual perversion in which gratification is obtained by the infliction of physical or mental pain on others (as upon a love object) — compare MASOCHISM 2 a: delight in cruelty b: excessive cruelty

sa-di-ist \sād-'d-,ē-/ *adj* or *n* — **sa-di-ist-ic** \sā-'diz-'tik/ *adj* also **sa-** or **sa-** *adj* — **sa-di-ist-ic-ly** \sā-'diz-'tik-/ *adv*

sa-do-mas-och-ism \sād-'d-,mā-'sō-'kiz-,əm, -sād-, -mā-'z-/ *n* [ISV *sadism* + *-o-* + *masochism*]: the derivation of pleasure from the infliction of physical or mental pain either on others or on oneself — **sa-do-mas-och-ist** \-'kist/ *n* — **sa-do-mas-och-ist-ic** \sā-'diz-'tik-/ *adj*

sad sack *n*: an inept person, esp.: an inept serviceman

Sa-far \sā-'fār/ *n* [Ar *safar*]: the 2d month of the Muhammadan year — see MONTH table

sa-fa-ri \sā-'fār-,ē, -'fār-/ *n* [Ar *safari* of a trip] 1: the caravan and equipment of a hunting expedition esp. in eastern Africa 2: a hunting expedition in eastern Africa 3: JOURNEY, EXPEDITION (an arctic ~) — **safari** *vi*

'safe \sāf/ *adj* **safe-er**; **safe-est** [ME *sauf*, fr. OF, fr. L *salvus* safe, healthy; akin to L *salus* health, safety, *salubris* healthful, *solidus* solid, Gk *holos* whole, safe] 1: freed from harm or risk: UNHURT 2 a: secure from threat of danger, harm, or loss b: successful in reaching base in baseball without being put out 3: affording safety from danger 4 obs. of mental or moral faculties: HEALTHY, SOUND 5 a: not threatening danger: HARMLESS b: unlikely to produce controversy 6 a: not liable to take risks: CAUTIOUS b: TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE — **safe** or **safely** *adv* — **safe-ness** *n*

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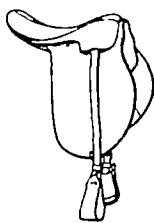
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saddle 1a (1)

syn SAFE, SECURE *shared meaning element*: free from danger or risk *ant* dangerous, unsafe

safe *n*: a place or receptacle to keep articles (as valuables) **safe**

safe-con-duct \sāf-'kən-,dōkt/ *n* [ME *sauf conduit*, fr. OF, *sauf* safe, *conduct*] 1: protection given a person passing through a military zone or occupied area 2: a document authorizing safe-conduct

safe-crack-er \sāf-'krak-,r/ *n*: one that breaks open safes to steal

safe-crack-ing \sāf-'krak-īng/ *n*

safe-deposit box *n*: a box (as in the vault of a bank) for safe storage of valuables — called also **safety-deposit box**

'safe-guard \sāf-'gārd/ *n* [ME *saufgarde*, fr. MF *saufgarde*, fr. OF, *il sauve* safe + *garde* guard] 1 a: CONVOY, ESCORT b: PASS, SAFE-CONDUCT 2 a: a precautionary measure or stipulation b: a technical contrivance to prevent accident

'safeguard *vi* 1: to provide a safeguard for 2: to make safe

PROTECT, **syn** see DEFEND

safe-keep-ing \sāf-'kēp-īng/ *n* 1: the act or process of preserving in safety 2: the state of being preserved in safety

safe-light \sāf-'līt/ *n*: a darkroom lamp with a filter to screen out rays that are harmful to sensitive film or paper

'safety \sāf-'ē/ *n*, *pl* **safeties** [ME *saufte*, fr. MF *saufeté*, fr. OF, fr. *sauf*, *sem* of *sauf* safe] 1: the condition of being safe from undergoing or causing hurt, injury, or loss 2: a device (as on a gun, a mine, or a machine) designed to prevent inadvertent or hazardous operation 3 a (1): a situation in football in which a member of the offensive team is tackled behind its own goal line that counts two points for the defensive team — compare TOUCH BACK (2): a member of a defensive backfield in football who occupies the deepest position in order to receive a kick, defend against a forward pass, or stop a ballcarrier — called also **safetyman** b: a billiard shot made with no attempt to score or so as to leave the balls in an unfavorable position for the opponent c: BASE HIT

'safety *vi* **safetied**; **safet-ying**: to protect against failure, breakage, or accident (~ a rifle)

safety belt *n*: a belt fastening a person to an object to prevent falling or injury

safety glass *n*: transparent material that is prepared by laminating a sheet of transparent plastic between sheets of clear glass and is used esp. for windows (as of automobiles) likely to be subjected to shock or impact

safety island *n*: an area within a roadway from which vehicular traffic is excluded (as by pavement markings or curbing)

safety lamp *n*: a miner's lamp constructed to avoid explosion in an atmosphere containing flammable gas usu. by enclosing the flame in fine wire gauze

safety-man \sāf-'tē-'mən/ *n*: SAFETY 3a(2)

safety match *n*: a match capable of being struck and ignited only on a specially prepared friction surface

safety pin *n*: a pin in the form of a clasp with a guard covering its point when fastened

safety razor *n*: a razor provided with a guard for the blade to prevent deep cuts in the skin

safety valve *n* 1: an automatic escape or relief valve (as for a steam boiler) 2: an outlet for pent-up energy or emotion (a safety valve for many of the frustrations of life — N. L. Gerrard)

safety zone *n*: a safety island for pedestrians or for streetcar or bus passengers

saf-flower \sāf-'flō-(ə)-r/ *n* [MF *saffleur*, fr. OIt *saffiore*, fr. Ar *asfar* a yellow plant]: a widely grown Old World composite herb (*Carthamus tinctorius*) with large orange or red flower heads and seeds rich in oil, also: a red dyestuff prepared from the flower heads

safflower oil *n*: an edible drying oil obtained from the seeds of the safflower

saf-fron \sāf-'rən/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *safran*, fr. ML *safranum*, fr. Ar *sa'farin*] 1: a purple-flowered crocus (*Crocus sativus*) 2: the deep orange aromatic pungent dried stigmas of saffron used to color and flavor foods and formerly as a dyestuff and in medicine 3: a moderate orange to orange yellow

saf-fr-nine \sāf-'rā-'nēn-, -nən/ or **saf-fr-nin** \sāf-'rā-'nēn-/ *n* [ISV, fr. F or G *safran* saffron] 1: any of various usu. red synthetic dyes that are amino derivatives of bases 2: any of various mixtures of safranin salts used in dyeing and as microscopic stains

saf-rol \sāf-'rōl/ *n* [ISV, fr. G *sassafras* *sassafras* + *-ole*]: a poisonous oily cyclic ether $C_{11}H_{16}O_2$ that is the principal component of sassafras oil and is used chiefly for perfuming and flavoring

'sag \sag/ *vb* **saggged**; **sag-ging** [ME *saggen*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to *sa* sagged to sag] *vi* 1: to droop, sink, or settle from or as if from pressure or loss of tautness 2 a: to lose firmness, resiliency, or vigor (sprints sagging from overwork) b: to fall from a thriving state 3: DRIFT 4: to fail to stimulate or retain interest ~ *vt*: to cause to sag ~ leave slack in

'sag *n*: 1: a tendency to drift (as of a ship to leeward) 2 a: a sagging part (the ~ in a rope) b: a drop or depression below the surrounding area, c: an instance or amount of sagging (~ is inevitable in a heavy unsupported span) 3: a temporary economic decline (as in the price of a commodity)

sa-ga \sā-'gā/ *n* also **'sag** \sā-'gā/ *n* [ON — more at SAW] 1: a prose narrative recorded in Iceland in the 12th and 13th centuries of historic or legendary figures and events of the heroic age of Norway and Iceland 2: a modern heroic narrative resembling the Icelandic saga 3: a long detailed account (the ~ of the winning of the West) (the great ~ of changing race relations — H. S. Ashmore)

syn see MYTH

sa-ga-cious \sā-'gā-shəs, -sā-'gā-/ *adj* [L *sagax*, *sagax* sagacious, akin to L *sagire* to perceive keenly — more at SEEK] 1 obs: keen in sense perception 2 a: of keen and far-sighted penetration and judgment: DISCERNING (~ judge of character) b: caused by or indicating acute discernment (~ purchase of stock) **syn** see SHREWD

sa-ga-cious-ly *adv* — **sa-ga-cious-ness** *n*

sa-ga-ci-ty \sā-'gā-si-ē, -sā-'gā-/ *n*: the quality of being sagacious

sag-a-more \sā-'gā-'mō-(ə)r-, -mō-(ə)r-/ *n* [Abnaki *sagimaw*, lit., he prevails over] 1: a subordinate chief of the Algonquian Indians of the north Atlantic coast 2: SACHEM 1

sa-la-cious \sə-ˈlā-shəs/ *adj* [L *salac-*, *salax* fond of leaping, lustful, fr. *salire* to leap — more at **SALLY**] 1 : arousing or appealing to sexual desire or imagination : LASCIVIOUS 2 : LECHEROUS, LUSTFUL — **sa-la-ciously** *adv* — **sa-la-cious-ness** *n*

sal-ad \ˈsæl-əd/ *n* [ME *salade*, fr. MF, fr. OProv *salada*, fr. *salare* to salt, fr. *sal* salt, fr. L — more at **SALT**] 1 *a* : green vegetables (as lettuce, endive, or romaine) and often tomatoes, cucumbers, or radishes served with dressing *b* : a dish of meat, fish, shellfish, eggs, fruits, or vegetables singly or in combination usu. served cold with a dressing 2 : a green vegetable or herb grown for salad, esp. : LETTUCE

salad days *n pl* : time of youthful inexperience or indiscretion (my salad days when I was green in judgment — Shak.)

salad dressing *n* : a dressing either uncooked (as French dressing) or cooked (as a boiled dressing) that is used for salad

salad oil *n* : an edible vegetable oil (as olive oil) suitable for using in salad dressings

sa-la-man-dre \ˈsæl-ə-mən-drē/ *also* \sə-ˈlā-mən-drē/ *n* [ME *salamandre*, fr. MF, fr. L *salamandra*, fr. Gk] 1 : a mythical animal having the power to endure fire without harm 2 : an elemental being in the theory of Paracelsus inhabiting fire 3 : any of numerous amphibians (order Caudata) superficially resembling lizards but scaleless and covered with a soft moist skin and breathing by gills in the larval stage 4 : an article (as a cooking utensil for browning pastry or a portable stove or incinerator) used in connection with fire — **sa-la-man-drine** \ˈsæl-ə-mən-drīn/ *adj*

sa-la-mi \sə-ˈlām-ē/ *n* [It, pl. of *salamè* *salamì*, fr. *salare* to salt, fr. *sal* salt, fr. L *sal* — more at **SALT**] : highly seasoned sausage of pork and beef either dried or fresh

sal-am-mo-ni-ak \sə-ˈlām-ō-nē-āk/ *n* [ME *sal armoniak*, fr. L *sal ammoniac*, lit., salt of Ammon] : AMMONIUM CHLORIDE

sa-lar-i-ate \sə-ˈlār-ē-āt, -ˈlēr-/ *n* [F, fr. *salare* salary (fr. L *salarium*) + *-ariat* (as in *proletariat*)] : the class or body of salaried persons usu. as distinguished from wage earners (the proletariat, the ~, the peasantry — Harvey Wheeler)

sa-lar-y \ˈsæl-(ə)-rē/ *n pl* -ries [ME *salarie*, fr. L *salarium* salt money, pension, salary, fr. neut. of *salaris* of salt, fr. *sal* salt — more at **SALT**] : fixed compensation paid regularly for services *syn* see **WAGE** — **sa-lar-ied** \-rēd/ *adj*

sale \sæl(ə)/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *sale*, fr. ON — more at **SELL**] 1 : the act of selling, *specif* : the transfer of ownership of and title to property from one person to another for a price 2 : availability for purchase — usu. used in the phrases for *sale* and on *sale* 3 *a* : opportunity of selling or being sold : DEMAND *b* : distribution by selling 4 : public disposal to the highest bidder : AUCTION 5 : a selling of goods at bargain prices 6 *pl a* : operations and activities involved in promoting and selling goods or services (Vices president in charge of ~s) *b* : gross receipts

sa-lep \ˈsæl-əp, -sə-ˈlep/ *n* [F or Sp, fr. Ar dial *sahlab*, alter. of Ar (*khuy ath-*) *tha'lab*, lit., testicles of the fox] : the starchy or mucilaginous dried tubers of various Old World orchids (esp. genus *Orchis*) used for food or in medicine

sa-le-ra-tus \sə-ˈlāt-əs/ *n* [NL *sal aeratus* aerated salt] : a leavening agent consisting of potassium or sodium bicarbonate

sa-le-room \ˈsæl(ə)-rūm, -rūm/ *chiefly Brit var* of **SALESROOM**

sa-les \ˈsæl(ə)/ *adj* : of, relating to, or used in selling

sa-les check *n* : a strip or piece of paper used by retail stores as a memorandum, record, or receipt of a purchase or sale

sa-les-clerk \ˈsæl(ə)-lɔrk/ *n* : a salesman or saleswoman in a store

sa-les-girl \-gɔr-(ə)/ *n* : SALESWOMAN

sa-le-sion \sə-ˈlēs-zhən, -sā-/ *n* : a member of the Society of St. Francis de Sales founded by St. John Bosco in Turin, Italy in the 19th century and devoted chiefly to education

sa-les-la-dy \ˈsæl(ə)-lād-ē/ *n* : SALESWOMAN

sa-les-man \ˈsæl(ə)-mən/ *n* : one who sells either in a given territory or in a store — **sa-les-man-ship** \-ship/ *n*

sa-les-peo-ple \-pē-pəl/ *n pl* : persons employed to sell goods or services

sa-les regis-ter *n* : CASH REGISTER

sa-les-room \ˈsæl(ə)-rūm, -rūm/ *n* : a place where goods are displayed for sale; esp. : an auction room

sa-les slip *n* : SALES CHECK

sa-les tax *n* : a tax levied on the sale of goods and services that is usu. calculated as a percentage of the purchase price and collected by the seller

sa-les-wom-an \ˈsæl(ə)-lēs-wūm-ən/ *n* : a woman employed to sell merchandise esp. in a store

sal-comb-form [L *sal* — more at **SALT**] : salt (*saliferous*)

sal-ic \ˈsæl-ik/ *adj* [by alter.] : SALIC

sa-lic \ˈsæl-ik, -ˈsæl-ik/ *adj* [MF or ML, fr. *salique*, fr. ML *Salicus*, fr. LL *Saliti* Salic Franks] : of, relating to, or being a Frankish people that settled on the Elbe river early in the 4th century

sal-ic-lin \ˈsæl-ic-līn/ *n* [F *salicine*, fr. L *salix*, *salix* willow — more at **SALLOW**] : a bitter white crystalline glucoside $C_{21}H_{34}O_{10}$ found in the bark and leaves of several willows and poplars and used in medicine like salicylic acid

Salic law *n* 1 : the legal code of the Salic Franks 2 : a rule held to derive from the Salic code excluding females from the line of succession to a throne

sa-li-cy-late \sə-ˈlīs-ə-ˈlāt/ *n* : a salt or ester of salicylic acid

sa-li-cy-lie acid \ˈsæl-ə-ˈsīl-ik/ *n* [ISV, fr. *salicyl* (the radical $\text{HOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COO}$)] : a crystalline phenolic acid $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ used esp. in the form of salts as an analgesic and antipyretic and in the treatment of rheumatism

sa-lien-ce \ˈsæl-lyən(t)-, -lē-ən(t)-/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being salient 2 : a striking point or feature : HIGHLIGHT

sa-lien-cy \ˈsæl-lyən-sē, -lē-ən-/ *n pl* -cies : SALIENCE

sa-li-ent \ˈsæl-lyən(t), -lē-ən(t)-/ *adj* [L *salient*, *salienti*, prp. of *salire* to leap — more at **SALLY**] 1 : moving by leaps or springs : JUMPING, *specif* : of, relating to, or being a salientian (*a* ~ amphibian) 2 : jetting upward (*a* ~ fountain) 3 *a* : projecting beyond a line, surface, or level *b* : standing out conspicuously : PROMINENT, STRIKING (~ traits) *syn* see **NOTICEABLE** — **sa-li-ent-ly** *adv*

sa-li-ent *n* : something (as a promontory) that projects outward or upward from its surroundings, esp. : an outwardly projecting part of a fortification, trench system, or line of defense

sa-li-en-tian \ˈsæl-ē-ən-shən/ *n* [deriv. of L *salient-*, *salienti*] : any of an order (Salientia) of amphibians comprising the frogs, toads, and tree toads all of which lack a tail in the adult stage and have long strong hind limbs suited to leaping and swimming — **sa-lien-tian** *adj*

sa-lim-e-ter \ˈsæl-īm-ət-ər, -sə-/ *n* : a hydrometer for indicating the percentage of a salt in a solution

sa-lin-ae \sə-ˈlīn-ə-, -lē-/ *n* [Sp, fr. L *salinae* saltworks, fr. fem. pl. of *salinus*] 1 : a salt-encrusted playa or flat 2 : a salt marsh, pond, or lake

sa-line \ˈsæl-ēn, -līn/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *salinus*, fr. *sal* salt — more at **SALT**] 1 : consisting of or containing salt (*a* ~ solution) 2 : of, relating to, or resembling salt : SALTY (*a* ~ taste) 3 : consisting of or relating to the salts of the alkali metals or of magnesium (*a* ~ cathartic) — **sa-lin-i-ty** \ˈsæl-ˈlīn-ət-ē, -sə-/ *n*

sa-line *n* 1 : a metallic salt; esp. : a salt of potassium, sodium, or magnesium with a cathartic action 2 : a saline solution; esp. : one isotonic with body fluids

sa-lin-ize \ˈsæl-ə-nīz/ *also* \ˈsæl-ə-/ *vt* -nized; -nizing : to treat or impregnate with salt — **sa-lin-i-za-tion** \ˈsæl-ə-nā-zhən/ *also* \ˈsæl-ə-/ *n*

sa-lin-om-e-ter \ˈsæl-ə-nūm-ət-ər, -sā-/ *n* [ISV *saline* + *-o-* + *-meter*] : an instrument (as a hydrometer) for measuring the amount of salt in a solution

sa-li-que \ˈsæl-ik, -ˈsæl-ik, -sə-ˈlīk, -sā-/ *var* of **SALIC**

Salts-bury steak \ˈsɔlz-ber-ē-, -sāl-, -b(ə)-rē-/ *n* [J. H. Salisbury, 19th cent. E physician] : ground beef mixed with egg, milk, bread crumbs, and seasonings and formed into a large patty and cooked

Sal-ish \ˈsæl-īsh/ *n* 1 : a language stock of the Mosan phylum 2 : the peoples speaking Salish dialects — **Sal-ish-ian** \-ən/ *adj*

sa-li-vae \sə-ˈlī-və-/ *n* [L — more at **SALLOW**] : a slightly alkaline secretion of water, mucin, protein, salts, and often a starch-splitting enzyme that is secreted into the mouth by salivary glands, lubricates ingested food, and often begins the breakdown of starches

sa-li-vary \ˈsæl-ə-ver-ē/ *adj* : of or relating to saliva or the glands that secrete it, esp. : producing or carrying saliva

salivary chromosome *n* : one of the very large polytene chromosomal strands that are made up of many chromatids and are typical of the salivary gland cells of various insects

sa-li-vate \ˈsæl-ə-vāt/ *vb* -vated; -vat-ing *vt* : to produce an abnormal flow of saliva in (as by the use of mercury) ~ *vi* : to have a flow of saliva esp. in excess — **sa-li-vat-ion** \ˈsæl-ə-vā-shən/ *n*

Salik vaccine \ˈsɔl(ə)-/ *n* [Jonas Salik 1914 Am physician] : a vaccine consisting of poliomyelitis virus inactivated with formaldehyde

sa-lit \ˈsæl-ət/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *sallette*] : a light 15th century helmet with or without a visor and with a projection over the neck

sa-li-low \ˈsæl-(ə)-, -sə-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *sealh*; akin to OHG *salha* *salio*, L *salix* willow] : any of various Old World broad-leaved willows (as *Salix caprea*) including important sources of charcoal and tanbark

sa-low *adj* [ME *salowe*, fr. OE *salu*, akin to OHG *salu* murky, L *salva* spit] : of a grayish greenish yellow color — **sa-low-ish** \ˈsæl-ə-wīsh/ *adj* — **sa-low-ness** \ˈsæl-ə-nəs, -sā-/ *n*

sa-ly \ˈsæl-ē/ *n pl* *salies* [MF *saillie*, fr. OF, fr. *saillir* to rush forward, fr. L *salire* to leap, akin to Gk *halēsthai* to leap] 1 : an action of rushing or bursting forth, esp. : a sortie of troops from a defensive position to attack the enemy 2 *a* : a brief outbreak : OUTBURST *b* : a witty or imaginative saying : QUIP 3 : a venture or excursion usu. off the beaten track : JAUNT

sa-ly *vi* *sal-lid*; *sa-ly-ing* 1 : to leap out or burst forth suddenly 2 : to set out : DEPART — usu. used with *forth*

Sally Lunn \ˈsæl-ē-lən/ *n* [Sally Lunn, 18th cent. E baker] : a slightly sweetened yeast-leavened bread

sa-ly port *n* : a gate or passage in a fortified place for use by troops making a sortie

sa-lma-gun-di \ˈsæl-mə-ˈgʌn-dē/ *n* [F *salmigondis*] 1 : a salad plate of chopped meats, anchovies, eggs, and vegetables arranged in rows for contrast and dressed with a salad dressing 2 : a heterogeneous mixture : POTPOURRI

sa-mi \ˈsæl-mē/ *n* [F *salmis*, short for *salmigondis*] : a ragout of partly roasted game stewed in a rich sauce

sa-lm-on \ˈsæl-mən/ *n pl* *salmon* *also* *salmons* [ME *samon*, fr. MF, fr. L *salmon-*, *salmo*] 1 *a* : a large soft-finned anadromous game fish (*Salmo salar*) of the northern Atlantic noted as a food fish *b* : any of various anadromous fishes (family Salmonidae) other than the salmon; esp. : a fish (genus *Oncorhynchus*) that breeds in rivers tributary to the northern Pacific *c* : a fish (as a barramundi) resembling a salmon 2 : the variable color of salmon's flesh averaging a strong yellowish pink

sa-lm-on-ber-ry \-ber-ē-/ *n* : a showy red-flowered raspberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) of the Pacific coast, *also* : its edible salmon-colored fruit

sa-lm-o-nella \ˈsæl-mə-nel-ə/ *n pl* *nel-lae* \-ˈnel-(ə)-, -l-/ *or* *nel-las* *or* *nel-las* [NL, genus name, fr. Daniel Salmon 1914 Am veterinarian] : any of a genus (*Salmonella*) of aerobic rod-shaped usu. motile bacteria that are pathogenic for man and other warm-blooded animals and cause food poisoning, gastrointestinal inflammation, or diseases of the genital tract

sa-lm-o-nel-lo-sis \ˈsæl-mə-nel-ə-sōs/ *n pl* *-lō-ses* \-sēz/ [NL] : infection with or disease caused by salmonellae

sa-lm-on-ld \ˈsæl-mən-ə/ *n* [NL *Salmonidae* group name, fr. *Salmon*, *Salmo*, genus name, fr. L *salmo* salmon] : any of a family (Salmonidae) of elongate soft-finned fishes (as a salmon or trout) that have the last vertebrae upturned — **sa-lm-on-ld** *adj*

sa-lm-on-oid \ˈsæl-mə-nōid/ *n* : SALMONID; *also* : a related fish — **sa-lm-on-oid** *adj*

sa-lm-on pink *n* : a strong yellowish pink that is lighter and slightly redder than average salmon

saga novel *n*: ROMAN-FLEUVE

sage *\saj* *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *sapius*, fr. L *sapere* to taste, have good taste, be wise; akin to OE *sefa* mind, Oscan *sipus* knowing] 1: a: wise through reflection and experience b: archaic: GRAY, SOLEMN 2: proceeding from or characterized by wisdom, prudence, and good judgment (~ counsel) *syn* see WISE

sage-ly *adv* — **sage-ness** *n*

sage *n* 1: one (as a profound philosopher) distinguished for wisdom 2: a mature or venerable man of sound judgment

sage *n* [ME, fr. MF *sauge*, fr. L *salvia*, fr. *salvus* healthy; fr. its use as a medicinal herb — more at **SAFE**] 1: a mint (*Salvia officinalis*) with grayish green aromatic leaves used esp in flavoring meats, broadly: **SALVIA** 2: **SAGEBRUSH**

sage-brush *\saj-brush* *n*: any of several No American hoary composite undershrubs (genus *Artemisia*); esp: a common plant (*A. tridentata*) having a bitter juice and an odor resembling sage and often covering vast tracts of alkaline plains in the western U.S.

sage cheese *n*: a cheese similar to mild cheddar flecked with green and flavored with sage

sag-ger or **sag-gar** *\sag-er* *n* [prob. alter. of *safeguard*] : a box made of fireclay in which delicate ceramic pieces are fired

sag-it-tal *\saj-ot-tal* *adj* [L *sagitta* arrow] 1: of or relating to the suture between the parietal bones of the skull 2: of, relating to, situated in, or being the median plane of the body or any plane parallel thereto — **sag-it-tal-ly** *adv*

Sag-it-tar-i-us *\saj-to-ter-ee-us* *n* (L gen. *Sagittarii*), lit., archer, fr. *sagitta*] 1: a southern constellation pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow 2: the 9th sign of the zodiac in astrology — see **ZODIAC** table b: one born under this sign

sag-it-tate *\saj-to-tat* *adj* [L *sagitta*] : shaped like an arrowhead, specif: elongated, triangular, and having the two basal lobes prolonged downward (~ leaf)

sago *\saj-goh* *n*, pl *sagos* [Malay *sagu* sago palm] : a dry granulated or powdered starch prepared from the pith of a sago palm and used in foods and as textile stiffening

sago palm *n*: a plant that yields sago, esp: any of various lofty pinnate-leaved Indian and Malaysian palms (genus *Metroxylon*)

sagu-ro *\sa-wä-ro*, (*gä-wä-ro*) *n*, pl *ros* [MexSp] : an arborescent cactus (*Carnegiea gigantea*) of desert regions of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico that has a tall columnar simple or sparsely branched trunk of up to 60 feet and bears white flowers and edible fruit

sahib *\sah-bih* *n* [Hindi *sahib*, fr. Ar.] : SIR, MASTER — used esp. among Hindus and Muslims in colonial India when addressing or speaking of a European of some social or official status

sah-i-wal *\sah-bä-wäl* *n*, often *cap* [Sahwal, town in Pakistan] : any of an Indian breed of humped short-horned solid-colored dairy cattle

said *\sed* *adj* [pp of *say*] : AFOREMENTIONED

sail *\säl*, as least element in compounds often *säl* *n* [ME, fr. OE *segl*: akin to OHG *segel* sail, L *seclare* to cut — more at **SAW**] 1: (1) : an extent of fabric (as canvas) by means of which wind is used to propel a ship through water (2)

the sails of a ship b: pl usu

sail: a ship equipped with sails 2: an extent of fabric used in propelling a wind-driven vehicle (as an iceboat) 3: something that resembles a sail 4: a passage by a sailing ship

CRUISE — **sailed** *\säl-id* *adj* — **under sail**: in motion with sails set

sail *v* 1: a: to travel on water in a ship b: **YACHT** 2: a: to travel on water by the action of wind upon sails or by other means b: to move without visible effort or in a stately manner (as through water) (swans ~ing on the lake) (~ed gracefully into the room — L. C. Douglas) 3: to begin a water voyage (~ with the tide) ~ *vi* 1: a: to travel upon (water) by means of motive power (as sail) b: to glide through 2: to direct or manage the motion of (as a ship) — **sail-able** *\säl-lä-bäl* *adj* — **sail into**: to attack vigorously or sharply (*sailed into his dinner*) (*sailed into me for being late*)

sail-board *\säl(b)-börd*, (*bö(b)-örd*) *n*: a small flat sailboat that is designed for one or two passengers

sail-boat *\säl(b)-böt* *n*: a boat usu. propelled by sail — **sail-boat-er** *\säl(b)-böt-er* *n* — **sail-boating** *\säl(b)-böt-ing* *n*

sail-cloth *\säl-kloth* *n*: a heavy canvas used for sails, tents, or upholstery; also: a lightweight canvas used for clothing

sail-er *\säl-lör* *n*: a ship or boat esp. having specified sailing qualities

sail-fish *\säl(f)-fish* *n*: any of a genus (*Istiophorus*) of large pelagic fishes related to the swordfish but having teeth, scales, and a very large dorsal fin

sailing *\säl-ing* *n* 1: the technical skill of managing a ship 2: **NAVIGATION** b: the method of determining the course to be followed to reach a given point 2: the sport of handling or riding in a sailboat b: a departure from a port

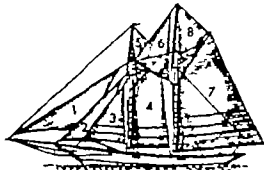
sail-or *\säl-ör* *n* [alter of *sailer*] 1: one that sails, esp: **MARINE** b: (1) : a member of a ship's crew (2) : **SEAMAN** 2b 2: a traveler by water 3: a stiff straw hat with a low flat crown and straight circular brim

sailor collar *n*: a broad collar having a square flap across the back and tapering to a V in the front

sail-or's-choice *\säl-lörz-'chois* *n*: any of several small grunts of the Western Atlantic — *a*: **PINFISH** b: **PIGFISH** 1



saguaro



schooner's sails 1 flying jib, 2 jib, 3 forestaysail, 4. foresail, 5 fore gaff-top-sail, 6 main-topmast stay-sail, 7 mainsail, 8 main gaff-top-sail

sail-plane *\sä(-)l-,plän* *n*: a glider of such design that it is able to rise in an upward air current — **sailplane** *vi* — **sail-plan-er** *n*

sain *\sän* *vi* [ME *sainen*, fr. OE *sainian*, fr. LL *signare*, fr. L. to mark — more at **SIGN**] *dial Brit*: to make the sign of the cross on (oneself) 2 *dial Brit*: **BLESS**

sain-foin *\sä-föm-, 'sän-* *n* [F. fr. MF, fr. *sain* healthy (fr. L *sanus*) + *foin* hay, fr. L *fenum*] : a Eurasian pink-flowered perennial leguminous forage herb (*Onobrychis viciifolia*); also: any of several New World legumes

saint *\sänt*, before a name (*sänt* or *sönt*) *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *sanctus*, fr. L. sacred, fr. pp of *sanctare* to make sacred — more at **SACRED**] 1: one officially recognized esp. through canonization as preeminent for holiness 2: a: one of the spirits of the departed in heaven b: **ANGEL** la 3: a: one of God's chosen and usu. Christian people b: *cap*: a member of any of various Christian bodies, specif: **LATTER-DAY SAINT** 4: one eminent for piety or virtue 5: an illustrious predecessor — **saint-like** *\sänt-,lök* *adj*

saint *\sänt* *vi*: to recognize or designate as a saint, specif: **CANONIZE**

Saint Agnes' Eve *\-äg-näs-(äz-)ëv* *n* [St. Agnes]: the night of January 20 when a woman is traditionally held to have a revelation of her future husband

Saint Andrew's cross *\-än-drüz-* *n* [St. Andrew tab A.D. 60, one of the twelve apostles]: a figure of a cross that has the form of two intersecting oblique bars — see **CROSS** illustration

Saint An-tho-n'y's cross *\-än(t)-tho-nëz-, chiefly Brit -än-tä-* *n* [St. Anthony]: **TAU CROSS**

Saint Anthony's fire *n*: any of several inflammations or gangrenous conditions (as erysipelas or ergotism) of the skin

saint augu-stine grass *\-d-gä-sten-* *n*, often *cap* S&A [prob. fr. St. Augustine, Fla.] 1: a perennial much-branched creeping grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) of the southern U.S. that is valuable as a sand binder and as sod grass 2: a grass (*Manisuris rugosa*) similar to **Saint Augustine grass**

Saint Ber-nard *\-bär-närd* *n* [the hospice of Grand St. Bernard, where such dogs were first bred]: any of a Swiss alpine breed of tall powerful working dogs used esp. formerly in aiding lost travelers

saint-dom *\sänt-döm* *n*: the quality or state of being a saint

sainted *\sänt-ed* *adj* 1: befitting or relating to a saint 2: **SAINTLY**, **PIOUS** 3: entered into heaven: **DEAD**

Saint El-mo's fire *\-el-'ömöz-* *n* [St. Elmo (Erasmus) 1303] It bishop & patron saint of sailors]: a flaming phenomenon sometimes seen in stormy weather at prominent points on an airplane or ship and on land that is of the nature of a brush discharge of electricity — called also **Saint Elmo's light**

saint-hood *\sänt-hud* *n* 1: the quality or state of being a saint 2: saints as a group

Saint-John's-wort *\-jünz-wört-, -wó(-)rt* *n* [St. John the Baptist]: any of a genus (*Hypericum*) of the family *Guttiferae*, the Saint-John's-wort family) of herbs and shrubs with showy pentamerous yellow flowers

Saint Lawrence skiff *n* [Saint Lawrence (river)]: **SKIFF** 3

Saint Lou-is encephalitis *\-lü-ss-* *n* [St. Louis, Mo.] : a No American viral encephalitis that is transmitted by several culex mosquitoes

saintly *\sänt-lë* *adj*: relating to, resembling, or befitting a saint: **HOLY** — **saint-ly-ness** *n*

Saint Mar-tin's sum-mer *\-märt-'n(2)-söm-ör-* *n* [Saint Martin's Day, November 11]: Indian summer when occurring in November

Saint Pat-rick's Day *\-pä-triks-* *n*: March 17 observed by the Roman Catholic Church in honor of St. Patrick and celebrated in Ireland in commemoration of his death

saint's day *n*: a day in a church calendar on which a saint is commemorated

saint-ship *\sänt-ship* *n*: **SAINTHOOD** 1

Saint Val-en-tine's Day *\-väl-än-'tinz-* *n* [St. Valentine tab 270 It priest]: February 14 observed in honor of St. Valentine and as a time for sending valentines

Saint Vit-us' dance or **Saint Vit-us's dance** *\-vit-üs-(öz)-* *n* [St. Vitus, 3d cent. Christian child martyr]: **CHOREA**

sailth *\(')seth-, sä-th-* *archaic pres 3d sing of SAY*

sailth *\säth-, säth-* *n*, pl *sailths* [of Scand origin, akin to ON *seithr* coalfish]: **POLLACK**

Sai-va *\s(h)-vä-* *n* [Skt *Saiva*, fr. *Siva* Siva] : a member of a major Hindu sect devoted to the cult of Siva — **Sai-wism** *\-viz-əm-* *n*

sake *\säk* *n* [ME, dispute, guilt, purpose, fr. OE *sacu* guilt, action at law; akin to OHG *sahha* action at law, cause; OE *secan* to seek — more at **SEEK**] 1: **END, PURPOSE** (for the ~ of argument) 2: a: the good, advantage, or enhancement of some entity (as an ideal) (free to pursue learning for its own ~ — M. S. Eisenhower) b: personal or social welfare, safety, or benefit

sä-ke or **sä-ki** *\sä-kä-* *n* [Jap *sake*] : a Japanese alcoholic beverage of fermented rice usu. served hot

sä-ker *\sä-kär-* *n* [ME *sägre*, fr. MF *sägre*, fr. Ar *sägr*] : an Old World laccon (*Falco cherrug*) used in falconry

Sä-ki *\s(h)-kë-, säk-* *n*, pl *Sä-ki* *n* [Skt *śakti* var of *śakti*, *śaktism*] : **SAKTI**

säl *\sä-* *n* [L — more at **SALT**] : **SALT**

sä-lä-m *\sä-'lä-m* *n* [Ar *salām*, lit., peace] 1: a salutation or ceremonial greeting in the East 2: an observance performed by bowing very low and placing the right palm on the forehead

sä-lä-m *vi*: to greet or pay homage to with a **sä-lä-m** (the attendant opened the door, ~ed him in — J. A. Phillips) ~ *vi*: to perform a **sä-lä-m**

sä-lä-b or **sä-lä-bä-l** *\sä-lä-bäl* *adj*: capable of being or fit to be sold: **MARKETABLE** — **sä-lä-bil-ity** *\sä-lä-bäl-ät-* *n*

a about * kitten or further a back ä bake ä cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing ö flow ö flaw öf coin th thin th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yü few yu furious zh vision

salvage *vi* **sal-vaged; sal-vag-ing** : to rescue or save (as from wreckage or ruin) — **salvage-abil-ity** \sal-vij-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **salvage-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **salvage-er** *n*

Sal-var-e-an \sal-vor-sən/ *trademark* — used for asphenamine

salva-tion \sal-və-shən/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *salvatio*, *salvatio*, fr. *salvatus*, pp. of *salvare* to save — more at **SAVE**] **1 a** : deliverance from the power and effects of sin **b** : the agent or means that effects salvation **c** *Christian Science* : the realization of the supremacy of infinite Mind over all bringing with it the destruction of the illusion of sin, sickness, and death **2** : liberation from ignorance or illusion (science is authoritative truth and the promise of — L. H. Harshbarger) **3 a** : preservation from destruction or failure **b** : deliverance from danger or difficulty — **salva-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən-əl/ *adj*

Salvation Army *n* : an international religious and charitable group organized on military lines and founded in 1865 by William Booth for evangelizing and social betterment (as of the poor)

salva-tion-ism \sal-və-shən-niz-əm/ *n* : religious teaching emphasizing the saving of the soul

Salva-tion-ist \-sh(ə)-nəst/ *n* **1** : a soldier or officer of the Salvation Army **2** often not cap : EVANGELIST — **salvationist** *adj*, often cap

salve \sav, 'säv/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *sealf*, akin to OHG *salba* salve, Gk *olpe* oil flask] **1** : an unctuous adhesive substance for application to wounds or sores **2** : a remedial or soothing influence or agency (a ~ to their hurt feelings)

salve *vi* **salved, salving** **1** : to remedy (as disease) with or as if with a salve **2** : QUIET, ASSUAGE (give him a raise in salary to his feelings — Upton Sinclair)

salve \sav/ *vi* **salved, salving** [back-formation fr. *salvage*] : **SAV-AGE** — **sal-vor** \sal-vor-, -və(r)/ *n*

sal-ver \sal-vər/ *n* [modif of *F* *salve*, fr. Sp *salva* sampling of food to detect poison, tray, fr. *salvar* to save, sample food to detect poison, fr. LL *salvare* to save — more at **SAVE**] : a tray esp. for serving food or beverages

sal-ver-form \sal-vor-fōrm/ *adj* : tubular with a spreading limb — used of a gamopetalous corolla

sal-ver-shaped \sal-vor-shəpt/ *adj* : **SALVERFORM**

sal-via \sal-vē-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L. *sage* — more at **SAGE**] : any of a large and widely distributed genus (*Salvia*) of herbs or shrubs of the mint family having a 2-lipped open calyx and two anthers, esp. : one (*S. splendens*) with scarlet flowers

sal-vi-fic \sal-vi-fik/ *adj* [LL *salvificus*, fr. L *salvus* safe + *-ficus* -fic] : having the intent or power to save or redeem (the ~ life and death of Christ — E. A. Walsh)

sal-vo \sal-(v)ə/ *n*, pl *salvos* or *salvoes* [It *salva*, fr. F *salve*, fr. L, hall, imper of *salvere* to be healthy, fr. *salvus* healthy — more at **SAFE**] **1 a** : a simultaneous discharge of two or more guns in military action or as a salute **b** : the release all at one time of a rack of bombs or rockets (as from an airplane) **c** : a series of shots by an artillery battery with each gun firing one round in turn after a prescribed interval **d** : the bombs or projectiles released in a salvo **2** : SALUTE, TRIBUTE (received ~s of praise from the critics — Janet Flanner) **3** : a sudden burst (as of cheers)

salvo *vi* : to release a salvo of ~s *vi* : to fire a salvo

salvo *n*, pl *salvos* [ML *salvo jure* with the right reserved] **1** : a mental reservation **2** : PROVISIO **3** : a means of safeguarding one's name or honor or allaying one's conscience : **SALVE**

sal vo-la-tile \sal-və-'lat-ē/ *n* [NL, lit., volatile salt] : an aromatic solution of ammonium carbonate in alcohol or ammonia water or both

Sam or **Sami** *abbr* Samuel

SAM \səm, -es-(ə)-əm/ *abbr* surface-to-air missile

sa-ma-ra \səm-ə-rə, -sə-'mar-ə, -'mār-/ *n* [NL, fr. L, seed of the elm] : a dry indehiscent fruitlet with winged fruit (as of an ash or elm tree) — called also *key*

Sam-a-ri-tan \sə-'mar-ət-ən, -'mer-/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *samaritanus*, n & *adj*, fr. Gk *samaritēs* inhabitant of Samaria, fr. *Samarita*] **1** : a native or inhabitant of Samaria **2** often not cap [fr. the parable of the good Samaritan, Lk 10 30-37] : one ready and generous in helping those in distress — **samaritan** *adj*, often cap

sa-mar-i-um \sə-'mer-ē-əm, -'mar-/ *n* [NL, fr. F *samariskite*] : a pale gray lustrous metallic element used esp. in alloys that form permanent magnets — see **ELEMENT** table

sa-mar-skite \sə-'mār-skīt, -'sām-/ *n* [F, fr. Col von Samarski, 19th cent. Russ mine official] : a black or brownish black orthorhombic mineral that is a complex oxide of rare earths, uranium, iron, lead, thorium, niobium, tantalum, titanium, and tin

sa-m-ba \səm-bə, -'sām-/ *n* [Pg] : a Brazilian dance of African origin with a basic pattern of step-close-step-close and characterized by a dip and spring upward at each beat of the music, also : the music for this dance — **samba** *vi*

sa-m-bar or **sa-m-bar** \sām-bar, -'sām-/ *n* [Hindi *sābar*, fr. Skt *sambāra*] : a large Asiatic deer (*Cervus uicolor*) having strong three-pointed antlers and long coarse hair on the throat

sa-m-bo \səm-(b)ə, -'sām-/ *n* [Russ, fr. *samo-zashchita bez oruzhiya* self-defense without weapons] : an international style of wrestling employing judo techniques

Sam Browne belt \səm-brəun-/ *n* [Sir Samuel James Browne 1901 Bnt army officer] : a leather belt for a dress uniform supported by a light strap passing over the right shoulder

same \sām/ *adj* [ME, fr. ON *samr*, akin to OHG *sāma* same, L *similis* like, *simul* together, at the same time, same-one, Gk *homos* same, *hama* together, *hen*, *hels* one] **1 a** : resembling in every relevant respect **b** : conforming in every respect — used with **as** **2 a** : being one without addition, change, or discontinuance : **IDENTICAL** **b** : being the one under discussion or already referred to **3** : corresponding so closely as to be indistinguishable (the ~ day last year) **4** : of equal value or importance

syn SAME, SELF-SAME, VERY, IDENTICAL, EQUIVALENT, EQUAL *shared meaning element* : not different from another or others or not differing from each other. **SAME** may imply, and **SELF-SAME** invariably implies, that the things under consideration are in reality one and not two or more different but like things (they take their children to the same doctor) (this is the *selfsame* book I borrowed from you) But *same* may also apply to things distinct in fact but not in kind (all received the same ration) **VERY**, like *selfsame*, implies identity (there's the very man I mentioned) or, like *same*, likeness in kind (that is the very thing that I was saying — P. B. Shelley) **IDENTICAL** can imply selfsameness (went back to the identical spot where we had stopped) or absolute agreement in all pertinent details (their dresses were identical) **EQUIVALENT** describes what amounts (as in worth or import) to the same thing as another (barter involves the exchange of one thing for another of equivalent value) **EQUAL** implies complete correspondence (as in number, size, or value) and, therefore, equivalence but not selfsameness (receive equal pay for equal work) **ant** different

same *pron* **1** : something identical with or similar to another **2** : something previously defined or described

same *adv* : in the same manner

sa-mekh \sām-ek/ *n* [Heb *sāmekh*] : the 15th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

same-ness \sām-nəs/ *n* **1** : the quality or state of being the same : **IDENTITY** **SIMILARITY** **2** : MONOTONY, UNIFORMITY

sa-mi-sen \sām-sen/ *n* [Jap] : a 3-stringed Japanese musical instrument resembling a banjo

sa-mi-te \sām-it, -sā-mit/ *n* [ME *samit*, fr. MF, fr. ML *examitum*, *samitum*, fr. MGK *hexamitum*, fr. Gk, neut. of *hexamitos* of six threads, fr. *hexa-* + *mitos* thread of the warp] : a rich medieval silk fabric interwoven with gold or silver

sa-mi-let \sām-lət/ *n* [Irreg. fr. *salmon* + *-let*] : **PARR**

sa-mi-ni-te \sām-nit-/ *n* [Samnium, Italy] : a member of an ancient people of central Italy

sa-mo-an \sə-'mō-ən/ *n* **1** : a native or inhabitant of Samoa **2** : the Polynesian language of the Samoans — **Samoan** *adj*

sa-mo-var \sām-ə-vār/ *n* [Russ, fr. *samo-* self + *varit'* to boil] **1** : an urn with a spigot at its base used esp. in Russia to boil water for tea **2** : an urn similar to a Russian samovar with a device for heating the contents

sa-mo-yed also **sa-mo-yede** \sām-ə-yed, -sām-ōi-ed/ *n* [Russ *samoed*] **1** : a member of a people of the Nenets district of the Arkhangelsk region of the U.S.S.R. **2** : any of a group of Uralic languages spoken by the Samoyed people **3** : any of a Siberian breed of medium-sized deep-chested white or cream-colored arctic dogs — **Samoyed** *adj* — **sa-mo-yed-ic** \sām-ə-yed-ik, -ōi-ed-/ *adj*

sa-mp \sāmp/ *n* [Narragansett *nasaump* corn mush] : coarse hominy or a boiled cereal made from it

sa-m-pan \sām-pan/ *n* [Chin (Pek) *sam' pan*] : fr. *sam'* three + *pan'* board, plank] : a flat-bottomed Chinese skiff usu. propelled by two short oars

sa-m-phire \sām-fī-(ə)r/ *n* [alter of earlier *sampiere*, fr. MF (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre*, lit., St Peter's herb] **1** : a fleshy European seacoast plant (*Critium maritimum*) of the carrot family that is sometimes pickled **2** : a common glasswort (*Salicornia europaea*) that is sometimes pickled

sa-m-ple \sām-pəl/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *es-sample*, fr. L *exemplum* — more at **EX-AMPLE**] **1** : a representative part or a single item from a larger whole or group presented for inspection or shown as evidence of quality : **SPECIMEN** **2** : a finite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole **syn** see **INSTANCE**

sa-m-ple *vi* **sampled, sam-pling** \-p(ə)-lɪŋ/ : to take a sample of or from, esp. : to judge the quality of by a sample : **TEST** (sampled his output for defects)

sa-m-ple *adj* : serving as an illustration or example (~ questions)

sa-m-pler \sām-plər/ *n* : a decorative piece of needlework typically having letters or verses embroidered on it in various stitches as an example of skill

sa-m-pler \-p(ə)-lɪr/ *n* **1** : one that collects, prepares, or examines samples **2** : something containing representative specimens or selections (a ~ of nineteen poets — K. E. Judd)

sa-m-ple room *n* : a room in which samples are displayed, esp. : a hotel room in which salesmen display merchandise for the inspection of buyers for retail stores

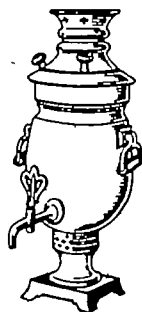
sa-m-ple space *n* : a set in which all of the possible outcomes of a statistical experiment are represented as points

sa-m-pling \sām-plɪŋ/ *for* **2** & **3** \-p(ə)-lɪŋ/ *n* **1** : a small part selected as a sample for inspection or analysis (ask a ~ of people why they didn't buy one client's product — Vance Packard) **2** : the act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample, specif. : the act, process, or technique of selecting a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population **3** : the introduction or promotion of a product by distributing trial packages of it

sa-m-sa-ra \sām-sār-/ *n* [Skt *samsāra*, lit., passing through] : the indefinitely repeated cycles of birth, misery, and death caused by karma

sa-m-shu \sām-(ʃ)shū, -'shū/ *n* [perh. fr. Chin (Pek) *shào' chū'*, lit., spirits that will burn] : an alcoholic liquor distilled in China usu. from rice or large millet

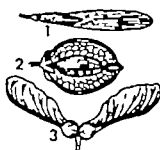
sa-m-son \sām(p)-sən/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Sampsōn*, fr. Heb *Shimshōn*] : a Hebrew hero who wreaked havoc among the Philistines by means of his great strength



samovar 1



sampan



samaras 1 ash, 2 elm, 3 maple

sa-lo-mē \sə-'lō-mē\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Salōmē*]: a niece of Herod Antipater given the head of John the Baptist as a reward for her dancing
sa-lō-mē-ter \sə-'lām-ət-ər, sə-'l\ *n* [L *sal* salt + *E -ō-* + *-meter*]: SALIMETER
sa-lōn \sə-'lōn, 'səl-ān, sə-'lōn\ *n* [F] 1: an elegant apartment or living room (as in a fashionable home) 2: a fashionable assemblage of notables (as literary figures, artists, or statesmen) held by custom at the home of a prominent person 3: a hall for exhibition of art 4: an annual exhibition of works of art 5: a stylish business establishment or shop (as a beauty shop)
sa-lōn \sə-'lōn\ *n* [F *salon*, fr. It *salone*, aug. of *sala* hall, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *sal hall*, akin to Lith *sala* village] 1: SALON 1 2: SALON 2 3: a: an often elaborately decorated public apartment or hall (as a large cabin for social use of a ship's passengers) b: SALON 4 c: a room or establishment in which alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed 4 *Brit*: a: PARLOR CAR b: SEDAN 2a **sa-loop** \sə-'lōp\ *n* [modif. of F or Sp *sa-lep*]: 1: SALEP 2: a hot drink made from an infusion of salep or *sassafras*
sa-lpa \sə-'lōp\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, a kind of stockfish, fr. Gk *salpe*]: a transparent barrel-shaped or fusiform free-swimming oceanic tunicate (family Salpidae and esp genus *Salpa*) that is abundant in warm seas
sal-pi-gloss-ia \sə-'pī-'glās-ōs\ *n* [NL, genus name, irreg. fr. Gk *salpinx* trumpet + *glossa* tongue — more at GLOSS]: any of a small genus (*Salpiglossis*) of Chilean herbs of the nightshade family with large funnel-shaped varicolored flowers often strikingly marked
sal-ping- or **sal-ping-o-** *comb form* [NL, fr. *salpinx*, *salpinx*]: *salpinx* (*salpinx*)
sal-pin-gian \sə-'pīn-'jē-ōn\ *adj*: of or relating to a *salpinx*
sal-pin-gitis \sə-'pīn-'jīt-ēs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of a fallopian or eustachian tube
sal-pinx \sə-'pīn(k)s\ *n*, pl *sal-pin-ges* \sə-'pīn-'jēz\ [NL *salpinx*, *salpinx*, fr. Gk, trumpet] 1: EUSTACHIAN TUBE 2: FALLOPIAN TUBE
sal-sa-fy \sə-'sə-fē-, -fē\ *n* [F *salisifia*, modif. of It *sassefrica*, fr. LL *saxifera*, any of various herbs, fr. L *saxum* rock + *fricare* to rub — more at SAXIFRAGE, FRICTION]: a European biennial composite herb (*Tragopogon porrifolius*) with a long fusiform edible root — called also *oyster plant*, *vegetable oyster*
sal soda \sə-'sōd-ə\ *n*: a transparent crystalline hydrated sodium carbonate $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ — called also *washing soda*
sal-t \sə-'lōt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *salt*; akin to OHG *salz* salt, L *sal*, Gk *hals* salt, sea] 1: a: a crystalline compound NaCl that is the chloride of sodium, abundant in nature, and used esp. for seasoning or preserving food or in industry — called also *common salt* b: a substance (as *sal soda*) resembling common salt in some property c: (1) a: a mineral or saline mixture (as Epsom salts) used as an aperient or cathartic (2) SMELLING SALTS d: any of numerous compounds that result from replacement of part or all of the acid hydrogen of an acid by a metal or a radical acting like a metal: an ionic or electrovalent crystalline compound 2: a: an ingredient that gives savor, piquancy, or zest: FLAVOR (as people — full of life, vigor, and the ~ of personality — Clifton Fadiman) b: PUNGENCY (songs that have the ~ of wit — John Simon) c: COMMON SENSE d: RESERVE, SKEPTICISM — often used in the phrase *with a grain of salt* e: a scattered elite — usu. used in the phrase *salt of the earth* 3: SAILOR (a tale worthy of an old ~) 4: KEEP 3 — usu. used in the phrases *earn one's salt* and *worth one's salt* — *salt-like* \-līk\ *adj*
salt vt 1: to treat, provide, or season with common salt b: to preserve (food) with salt or in brine c: to supply (as an animal) with salt 2: to give flavor or piquancy to (as a story) 3: to enrich (as a mine) artificially by secretly placing valuable mineral in some of the working places 4: to sprinkle with or as if with a salt (~ing clouds with silver iodide)
salt adj 1: a: SALINE, SALTY b: being or inducing one of the four basic taste sensations — compare BITTER, SOUR, SWEET 2: cured or seasoned with salt: SALTED 3: overflowed with salt water (a ~ pond) 4: SHARP, PUNGENT — *salt-ness* *n*
salt adj [by shortening & alter. fr. *assaut*, fr. ME a sawt, fr. MF a sawt, lit., on the pump] obs.: LUSTFUL, LASCIVIOUS
salta-re-llo \sə-'tā-'rē-lō, sāl-'rē-lō\ *n*, pl *-lōs* [It]: an Italian dance with a lively hop step beginning each measure
salta-tion \sə-'tā-shən, sōl-'\ *n* [L *saltatio*-, *saltatio*, fr. *salutatus*, pp of *salutare* to leap, dance, fr. *salvus*, pp of *salire* to leap — more at SALLY] 1: a: the action or process of leaping or jumping b: DANCE 2: a: the direct transformation of one organismic form into another when it occurs according to some evolutionary theories by major evolutionary steps; broadly: discontinuous variation b: MUTATION — used esp. of bacteria and fungi
salta-to-ri-al \sə-'tā-'tōr-ē-əl, sōl-, 'tōr-ē\ *adj*: relating to, marked by, or adapted for leaping (~ legs of a grasshopper)
salta-to-ry \sə-'tā-'tōr-ē, sōl-, 'tōr-ē\ *adj* 1: of or relating to dancing (~ art) 2: proceeding by leaps rather than by gradual transitions: DISCONTINUOUS
salt away vt: to lay away (as money) safely: SAVE
salt-box \səlt-'bɒks\ *n*: a frame dwelling with two stories in front and one behind and a roof with a long rear slope
salt-bush \sə-'bʊsh\ *n*: any of various shrubby plants of the goosefoot family that thrive in dry alkaline soil, esp.: one of the oraches that are important browse plants in dry regions
salt-cellar \səlt-'sel-ər\ *n* [ME *salt saler*, fr. *sal* + *saler* saltcellar, fr. MF, fr. L *salarius* of salt — more at SALARY] a small vessel for holding salt at the table
salt dome *n*: a domical anticline in sedimentary rock that has a mass of rock salt as its core
salted \səlt-'tɔd\ *adj*, of an animal: immune to a contagious disease because of prior infection and recovery



saltbox

salt-er \səlt-'tər\ *n* 1: one that manufactures or deals in salt 2: one that salts something (as meat, fish, or hides)
salt-ern \səlt-'tər-n\ *n* [OE *sealtarn*, fr. *sealt* salt + *ern* house, akin to ON *rann* house]: a place where salt is made (as by boiling)
salt flat *n*: a salt-encrusted flat area resulting from evaporation of a former body of water
salt gland *n*: a gland (as of a marine bird) capable of excreting a concentrated salt solution
salt grass *n*: a grass native to an alkaline habitat (as a salt meadow)
salt-line \səlt-'tēn\ *n*: a thin crisp cracker sprinkled with salt
salt-ing \səlt-'tēn\ *n*, chiefly *Brit*: land flooded regularly by tides — usu. used in pl
salt-ire \səlt-'tī-ər\, 'səl-ē\ *n* [ME *sautire*, fr. MF *saultoir* X-shaped animal barricade that can be jumped over by people, saltire, fr. *sautier* to jump, fr. L *salutare* — more at SALTATION]: a heraldic charge consisting of a cross formed by a bend and a bend sinister crossing in the center
salt lake *n*: a landlocked body of water that has become salty through evaporation
salt-less \səlt-'ləs\ *adj* 1: having no salt 2: INSIPID
salt lick *n*: LICK 3
salt marsh *n*: flat land subject to overflow by salt water
salt-marsh caterpillar *n*: an American moth (*Estigmene acrea* of the family Arctiidae) whose larva is destructive to various crop plants
salt out vt: to precipitate, coagulate, or separate (as a dissolved substance or lyophilic sol) esp. from a solution by the addition of salt ~ vi: to become salted out
salt-pe-ter \səlt-'pēt-ər\ *n* [alter. of earlier *salpeter*, fr. ME, fr. MF *salpêtre*, fr. ML *sal petrae*, lit., salt of the rock] 1: POTASSIUM NITRATE 2: SODIUM NITRATE
salt pork *n*: fat pork cured in salt or brine
salt-shak-er \səlt-'shā-kər\ *n*: a container with a perforated top for sprinkling salt
salt-wa-ter \səlt-'wōt-ər, -wāt-\ *adj*: relating to, living in, or consisting of salt water
salt-works \səlt-'wɜrks\ *n* pl but sing or pl in constr: a plant where salt is prepared commercially
salt-wort \səlt-'wɜrt, -wɜ(ə)r\ *n* 1: any of a genus (*Salsola*) of plants of the goosefoot family used in making soda ash 2: GLASS-WORT 3: a low-growing strong-smelling coastal shrub (*Batis maritima*) of warm parts of the New World
salty \səlt-ē\ *adj* *salt-ier*, -est 1: of, seasoned with, or containing salt 2: smacking of the sea or nautical life 3: a: PIQUANT b: EARTHY 3b — *salt-i-ly* \-tē-lē\ *adv* — *salt-i-ness* \-tē-nəs\ *n*
sa-lu-bri-ous \sə-'lū-brē-əs\ *adj* [L *salubris* — more at SAFE]: favorable to or promoting health or well-being — *sa-lu-bri-ous-ly* *adv* — *sa-lu-bri-ous-ness* *n* — *sa-lu-bri-ty* \-brē-tē\ *n*
sa-lu-ki \sə-'lū-kē\ *n* [Ar *salūki* of Salūq, fr. *Salūq* Salūq, ancient city in Arabia]: any of an old northern African and Asiatic breed of tall slender swift-footed keen-eyed hunting dogs having long narrow skulls, long silky ears, and a smooth silky coat ranging from white or cream to black or black and tan
sa-lu-tary \sə-lū-'tər-ē\ *adj* [MF *salutaire*, fr. L *salutaris*, fr. *salut-*, *salus* health] 1: promoting health: CURATIVE 2: producing a beneficial effect: REMEDIAL (~ advice) — *sa-lu-tar-i-ly* \sə-lū-'tər-ē-lē\ *adv* — *sa-lu-tar-i-ness* \sə-lū-'tər-ē-nəs\ *n*
sa-lu-ta-tion \sə-lū-'tā-shən\ *n* 1: a: an expression of greeting, goodwill, or courtesy by word, gesture, or ceremony b: pl: REGARDS 2: the word or phrase of greeting (as *Gentlemen or Dear Sir*) that conventionally comes immediately before the body of a letter — *sa-lu-ta-tion-al* \-shən-əl\ *adj*
sa-lu-ta-to-ri-an \sə-'lū-tā-'tōr-ē-ən, -tōr-ē\ *n*: the student usu. having the second highest rank in a graduating class who delivers the salutatory address at the commencement exercises
sa-lu-ta-to-ry \sə-'lū-tā-'tōr-ē, -tōr-ē\ *adj*: of or relating to a salutation: expressing or containing a welcome or greeting
salutatory n, pl *-ries*: an address or statement of welcome or greeting
sa-lu-tate \sə-'lū-t\ *vb* *sa-lu-ted*, *sa-lu-ting* [ME *saluten*, fr. L *salutare*, fr. *salut-*, *salus* health, safety, greeting — more at SAFE] *vt* 1: a: to address with expressions of kind wishes, courtesy, or honor b: to give a sign of respect, courtesy, or goodwill to: GREET 2: to become apparent to (one of the senses) 3: a: to honor (as a person, nation, or event) by a conventional military or naval ceremony b: to show respect and recognition to (a military superior) by assuming a prescribed position c: to express commendation of: PRAISE ~ vi: to make a salute — *sa-lu-tor* *n*
salute n 1: GREETING, SALUTATION 2: a: a sign, token, or ceremony expressing goodwill, compliment, or respect (the festival was a ~ to the arts) b: the position (as of the hand) or the entire attitude of a person saluting a superior 3: FIRECRACKER
sa-lu-tif-er-ous \sə-lū-'tīf-ē-əs\ *adj* [L *salutifer*, fr. *salut-*, *salus* + *-i-* + *-fer*-ferous]: SALUTARY
salv-able \səlv-'ə-bəl\ *adj* [LL *salvare* to save — more at SAVE] capable of being saved or salvaged
Salva-dor-en \səlv-'dɔr-ən, -dɔr-ē\ *n*: a native or inhabitant of El Salvador — *Salvadoran* *adj*
sal-vage \səlv-'vīj\ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *salver* to save — more at SAVE] 1: a: compensation paid for saving a ship or its cargo from the perils of the sea or for the lives and property rescued in a wreck b: the act of saving or rescuing a ship or its cargo c: the act of saving or rescuing property in danger (as from fire) 2: a: property saved from destruction in a calamity (as a wreck or fire) b: something extracted (as from rubbish) as valuable or useful

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
 aū out ch chun e less ē easy g gift j trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ɔ flaw ɔi coin th than th this
 ū loot ū foot y yet yā few yū furious zh vision

sand-hill crane \sæn-d, hīl- n : a crane (*Grus canadensis*) of eastern and central No. America that is chiefly bluish gray tinged with a sandy yellow

sand-hog \sæn-d, hōg-, hāg- n : a laborer who works in a caisson in driving underwater tunnels

sand jack n : a device for lowering a heavy weight (as a bridge section) into place by allowing sand on which it is supported to run out

sand lance n : any of several small elongate marine teleost fishes (genus *Ammodytes*) that associate in large schools and remain buried in sandy beaches at ebb tide — called also *sand eel*, *sand lance*

sand lily n : a western No. American spring herb (*Leucocrinum montanum*) of the lily family with narrow linear leaves and fragrant salver-shaped flowers

sand-ling \sæn-(d)līŋ n : a small flounder

sand-lot \sæn-(d)lōt n : a vacant lot esp. when used for the unauthorized sports of boys — **sand-lot-ter** \-(d)lōt-ər- n

sand-man \sæn-(d)-mæn n : the genie of folklore who makes children sleepy supposedly by sprinkling sand in their eyes

sand myrtle n : a variable low-branching evergreen upland shrub (*Leaphyllum buxifolium*) of the heath family found in the southeastern U.S.

sand painting n : a Navaho and Pueblo Indian ceremonial design made of various materials (as colored sands) upon a flat surface of sand or buckskin

sand-paper \sæn(d)-pā-pər n : paper covered on one side with abrasive material (as sand) glued fast and used for smoothing and polishing — **sand-paper-y** \-(p)ā-pər-ē adj

sandpaper vt : to rub with or as if with sandpaper

sand-pile \sæn(d)-pīl n : a pile of sand, esp. sand for children to play in

sand-piper \-pī-pər n : any of numerous small shorebirds (suborder Charadrii) distinguished from the related plovers chiefly by the longer and soft-tipped bill

sand rat n : any of various rodents (as of Africa) native to sandy or desert areas

sand smelt n : SILVERSIDES

sand-soap \sæn(d)-sōp n : a gritty soap for all-purpose cleaning

sand-stone \-stōn n : a sedimentary rock consisting of usu. quartz sand united by some cement (as silica or calcium carbonate)

sand-storm \-stō(d)-rəm n : a windstorm (as in a desert) driving clouds of sand before it

sand table n 1 : a table holding sand for children to mold 2 : a table bearing a relief model of a terrain built to scale for study or demonstration esp. of military tactics

sand trap n : an artificial hazard on a golf course consisting of a depression containing sand

sand verben n : any of several western American herbs (genus *Abronia*) of the four-o'clock family having flowers like the verben, esp. : either of two plants (*A. latifolia* and *A. umbellata*) of the Pacific coast

sand-wich \sæn-(d)wīch n [John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich 1759 E diplomat] 1 : a slice of bread covered with a filling (as of meat, cheese, fish, or various mixtures) which is usu. covered with another slice of bread, also : a partially split long or round roll stuffed with a filling 2 : something resembling a sandwich

sandwich vt 1 : to make into or as if into a sandwich, esp. : to insert or enclose between two things of another quality or character 2 : to make a place for — often used with *in* or *between*

sandwich board n : two usu. hinged boards designed for hanging from the shoulders with one board before and one behind and used esp. for advertising or picketing

sandwich coin n : a clad coin

sandwich man n : one who advertises or pickets a place of business by wearing a sandwich board

sand-worm \sæn-(d)wɔrm n : any of various sand-dwelling polychaete worms as a : any of several large burrowing worms (esp. genus *Nereis*) often used as bait b : LUGWORM

sand-wort \sæn-(d)wɔrt-, -(d)wɔ(ə)rt n : any of a genus (*Arenaria*) of low tufted herbs of the pink family growing usu. in dry sandy regions

sandy \sæn-dē adj **sand-i-er**, **-est** 1 : consisting of, containing, or sprinkled with sand 2 : of the color sand — **sand-i-ness** n

sane \sæn- / **sæn-er**, **sæn-est** [L. *sanus* healthy, sane] 1 : free from hurt or disease : HEALTHY 2 : mentally sound, esp. : able to anticipate and appraise the effect of one's actions 3 : proceeding from a sound mind : RATIONAL *syn* see WISE *ant* insane — **sane-ly** adv — **sane-ness** \sæn-nəs- n

San-for-zed \sæn-fə-rīzd/ trademark — used for fabrics that are shrunk by a mechanical process before being manufactured into articles (as clothing)

sang past of SING

sang-ga-ree \sæn-gə-rē n [Sp. *sangría*] : a sweetened iced drink of wine or sometimes of ale, beer, or liquor garnished with nutmeg

sang-froid \sæn-f(r)wā-, sæn-frə-wā- n [F. *sang-froid*, lit., cold blood] : self-possession or imperturbability esp. under strain *syn* see EQUANIMITY

San-grail \sæn-'grā(ə), -'grā- n [ME *Sangrayll*, fr. MF *Saint Graal* Holy Grail] : GRAIL

sang-gria \sæn-'grē-ə, -sæn- n [Sp.] : a punch made of red wine, fruit juice, and soda water

sang-gul-nar-ia \sæn-gwə-'ner-ē-ə-, -'nar- n [NL, fr. L. an herb that stanches blood, fr. fem. of *sanguinarius* sanguinary] 1 : BLOOD-ROOT 2 : the rhizome and roots of a bloodroot used as an expectorant and emetic

sang-gul-nary \sæn-gwə-'ner-ē- / adj [L. *sanguinarius*, fr. *sanguis*, sanguis blood] 1 : BLOODTHIRSTY, MURDEROUS (~ hatred) 2 : attended by bloodshed : BLOODY (this bitter and war — T. H. D. Mahoney) 3 : consisting of blood (as a stream) — **sang-gul-nar-ly** \sæn-gwə-'ner-ē- / adv

sang-gul-ne \sæn-gwən- / adj [ME *sanguin*, fr. MF, fr. L. *sanguineus*, fr. *sanguis*, sanguis] 1 : BLOODED 2 : a : consisting of or relating to blood b : SANGUINARY 1 c : of the complexion : RUDDY 3

: having blood as the predominating bodily humor; also : having the bodily conformation and temperament held characteristic of such predominance and marked by sturdiness, high color, and cheerfulness 4 : CONFIDENT, OPTIMISTIC — **sang-gul-ne-ly** adv — **sang-gul-ne-ness** \sæn-gwən-nəs- n — **sang-gul-ni-ty** \sæn-'gwin-ət-ē, -sæn- n

sangul-ne n : a moderate to strong red

sang-gul-ne-ous \sæn-'gwin-ē-əs, -sæn- / adj [L. *sanguineus*] 1 : BLOODED 2 : of, relating to, or involving bloodshed : BLOOD-THIRSTY 3 : of, relating to, or containing blood

sang-gul-ne-lent \sæn-'gwin-ē-lənt- / adj [L. *sanguinolentus*, fr. *sanguis*, sanguis] : of, containing, or tinged with blood (~ sputum)

sang-gul-ne-pu-ru-lent \sæn-gwə-nō-'pyur-(y)-lənt- / adj [L. *sanguis*, sanguis blood + E -o- + *purulent*] : containing blood and pus (~ discharge)

San-he-drin \sæn-'hed-rən, -sæn-, -sæn-'hed-, -sæn-'od- n [L. Heb. *Sanhedrin* *gēdōlāh* great council] : the supreme council and tribunal of the Jews during post-exilic times headed by a High Priest and having religious, civil, and criminal jurisdiction

sani-cle \sæn-'i-kōl n [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *Sanicula*] : any of several plants sometimes held to have healing powers, esp. : a plant (genus *Sanicula*) of the carrot family with a root used in folk medicine as an anodyne or astringent

sani-cious \sæn-'i-sē-əs- / adj [L. *sanislaus*, fr. *sanies* corrupted blood] : thin and scurpulent with a slightly bloody tinge

sanit abbr sanitary; sanitation

sani-tar-i-an \sæn-'tər-ē-ən- / n : a specialist in sanitary science and public health (milk ~)

sani-tar-i-ly \-'tər-ē-lē- / adv : in a sanitary manner : with regard to sanitation

sani-tar-i-um \sæn-'tər-ē-əm- / n, pl -i-ums or -ia \-ē-ə/ [NL, fr. L. *sanitarius*, *sanitas* health] : SANATORIUM

sani-tary \sæn-'tər-ē- / adj [F. *sanitaire*, fr. L. *sanitas*] 1 : of or relating to health (~ measures) 2 : of, relating to, or used in the disposal esp. of domestic waterborne waste (~ sewage) 3 : characterized by or readily kept in cleanliness (~ packages)

sanitary landfill n : LANDFILL

sanitary napkin n : a disposable absorbent pad (as of cellulose) in a gauze covering used postpartum or during menstruation to absorb the uterine flow

sanitary ware n : ceramic plumbing fixtures (as sinks, lavatories, or toilet bowls)

sani-tate \sæn-'tāt-, -tāt- vt **-tated**; **-tating** [back-formation fr. *sanitation*] : to make sanitary esp. by providing with sanitary appliances or facilities

sani-ta-tion \sæn-'tā-shən- / n 1 : the act or process of making sanitary 2 : the promotion of hygiene and prevention of disease by maintenance of sanitary conditions

sani-tize \sæn-'tīz- / vt **-tized**; **-tizing** [L. *sanitas*] 1 : to make sanitary (as by cleaning or sterilizing) 2 : to make more acceptable by removing unpleasant or undesired features (~ a document) — **sani-ti-za-tion** \sæn-'tī-zā-shən- / n

sani-to-ri-um \sæn-'tōr-ē-əm-, -tōr- / n, pl -i-ri-ums or -ria \-ē-ə/ [by alter. (influenced by *sanitarium*)] : SANATORIUM

sani-ty \sæn-'tē- / n [ME *sanite*, fr. L. *sanitarius*, *sanitas* health, *san-*, fr. *sanus* healthy, sane] : the quality or state of being sane; esp. : soundness or health of mind

San Ja-cin-to Day \sæn-'ja-'sint-ə- / n : April 21 observed as a legal holiday in Texas in commemoration of the battle of San Jacinto in 1836

San Jose scale \sæn-'ə-zā-, -h(ə)- / n [San Jose, Calif.] : a scale insect (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) that is naturalized in the U.S. prob. from Asia and is a most damaging pest to fruit trees

sank past of SINK

San-kyā \sæn-'kyə- / n [Skt. *sāṃkyā*, lit., based on calculation] : an orthodox Hindu philosophy teaching salvation through knowledge of the distinction between matter and souls

sann hemp \sæn-, -sæn- / n [Hindi *sann*] : SUNN

sann-nup \sæn-'nəp- / n [Abnaki *senanpe*] : a married male American Indian

sann-ya-si \sæn-'yās-ē- / or **sann-ya-sin** \-yās-ē- / n [Hindi *sannyāsī*, fr. Skt. *sannyāsin*] : a Hindu mendicant ascetic

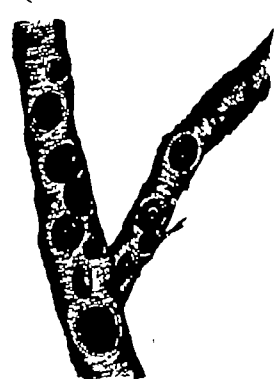
sans \sanz- / prep [ME *sauz*, *sans*, fr. MF *sans*, *sans* modif. of L. *sine* without — more at *SUNDER*] : WITHOUT (my love to thee is sound, ~ crack or flaw — Shak.)

sans \sanz- / n, pl *sans* : SANSENERF

sans-cul-lotte \sæn-'skyl-ōt- / n [F. *sans-culotte*, lit., without breeches] 1 : an extreme radical republican in France at the time of the Revolution 2 : a person of the lower class as a : one lacking culture and refinement b : a radical or violent extremist in politics — **sans-cul-lot-ic** \-'lōt-ik- / adj — **sans-cul-lot-ish** \-'lōt- / adj — **sans-cul-lot-ism** \-'lōt-iz-əm- / n [NL, fr. L. *san-*, *san-*, *san-* also *sans* often cap [Jap. *san* third + *sei* generation] : a son or daughter of nisei parents who is born and educated in America and esp. in the U.S.

sans-se-vie-ria \sæn-(sə-'vīr-ē- / n [NL, genus name, fr. Raimondo di Sangro, prince of San-Severo 1774 It scholar] : any of a genus (*Sanssevieria*) of tropical herbs of the lily family with showy mottled sword-shaped leaves usu. yielding a strong fiber

San-skrit \sæn-'skrit-, -sæn-'skrit- / n [Skt. *samskr̥ta*, lit., perfected, fr. *san* together + *karoti* he makes] 1 : an ancient Indic language



San Jose scale on tree branch

Sam-so-ni-an \səm(p)-'sō-nē-ən/ *adj* [Samson]: of heroic strength or proportions: MIGHTY

Sam-u-el \səm-yə(-wə)/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Samouel*, fr. Heb *Shēmū'el*]: 1: the early Hebrew judge who successively anointed Saul and David king 2: either of two narrative and historical books of canonical Jewish and Christian Scriptures — see **BIBLE** table

sam-u-ral \səm-(yō)-rē/ *n* *pl* samurai [Jap]: 1: a military retainer of a Japanese daimyo practicing the chivalric code of Bushido 2: the warrior aristocracy of Japan

sana-tar-i-um \sən-ə-'ter-ē-əm/ *n* *pl* -iums or -ia \-ē-ə/ [by alter]: SANATORIUM

sana-tive \sən-ət-iv/ *adj* [ME *sanatiff*, fr. MF, fr. LL *sanativus*, fr. L *sanatus*, pp of *sanare* to cure, fr. *sānus* healthy]: having the power to cure or heal: CURATIVE, RESTORATIVE

sana-to-ri-um \sən-ə-'tōr-ē-əm, -'tōr-/ *n* *pl* -iums or -ia \-ē-ə/ [NL, fr. LL neut. of *sanatorius* curative, fr. *sanatus*]: 1: an establishment that provides therapy combined with a regimen (as of diet and exercise) for treatment or rehabilitation 2: an institution for rest and recuperation (as of convalescents) b: an establishment for the treatment of the chronically ill

San-be-ni-to \sən-bə-'nēt-(jō), sən-/ *n* *pl* -tos [Sp *sambenito*, fr. *San Benito* St. Benedict of Nursia]: 1: a sackcloth coat worn by penitents on being reconciled to the church 2: a Spanish Inquisition garment resembling a scapular and being either yellow with red crosses for the penitent or black with painted devils and flames for the impenitent condemned to an auto-da-fé

San-cho Pan-za \sən-chō-'pan-zə/ *n* [Sp]: the squire of Don Quixote in Cervantes' *Don Quixote*

sano-ti-fi-ca-tion \səŋ(k)-tə-'fī-kā-shən/ *n* 1: an act of sanctifying 2: a: the state of being sanctified b: the state of growing in divine grace as a result of Christian commitment after baptism or conversion

sano-ti-fier \səŋ(k)-tə-'fī-(ə)r/ *n*: one that sanctifies, specif. cap: HOLY SPIRIT

sano-ti-fy \səŋ-/ *vi* -fied, -fying [ME *sanctifier*, fr. MF *sanctifier*, fr. LL *sanctificare*, fr. L *sanctus* sacred — more at **SAINT**]: 1: to set apart to a sacred purpose or to religious use: CONSECRATE 2: to free from sin: PURIFY 3: to give moral or social sanction to 4: to make productive of holiness or piety (observe the day of the sabbath, to ~ it — Deut 5:12 (DV))

sano-ti-mo-nious \səŋ(k)-tə-'mō-nē-əs, -nyəs/ *adj* 1: affecting piety: hypocritically devout 2: *adv*: possessing sanctity: HOLY *syn* see DEVOUT, HYPOCRITICAL — **sano-ti-mo-niously** *adv* — **sano-ti-mo-nious-ness** *n*

sano-ti-mo-ny \səŋ(k)-tə-'mō-nē-/ *n* *pl* -nies [MF *sanctimonia*, fr. L *sanctimonia*, fr. *sanctus*]: 1 obs: HOLINESS 2: assumed or hypocritical holiness

sancti-on \səŋ(k)-shən/ *n* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *sanction*, *sanctio*, fr. *sanctus*, pp of *sanctare* to make holy — more at **SACRED**]: 1: a formal decree, esp: an ecclesiastical decree 2: a: obs: a solemn agreement: OATH b: something that makes an oath binding 3: the detriment, loss of reward, or coercive intervention annexed to a violation of a law as a means of enforcing the law 4: a: a consideration, principle, or influence (as of conscience) that impels to moral action or determines moral judgment b: a mechanism of social control for enforcing a society's standards c: explicit or official permission or ratification: APPROBATION 5: an economic or military coercive measure adopted usu. by several nations in concert for forcing a nation violating international law to desist or yield to adjudication

sanction *vi* **sanctioned**; **sanction-ing** \-sh(ə)-nig/ 1: to make valid or binding usu. by a formal procedure (as ratification) 2: to give effective or authoritative approval or consent to *syn* see **APPROVE** *ant* **interdict**

sano-ti-ty \səŋ(k)-tə-ē-/ *n* *pl* -ties [ME *saunctite*, fr. MF *saincteté*, fr. L *sanctitas*, *sanctitas*, fr. *sanctus* sacred]: 1: holiness of life and character: GODLINESS 2: a: the quality or state of being holy or sacred: INVOLABILITY b *pl*: sacred objects, obligations, or rights

sano-tu-ary \səŋ(k)-chə-'wer-ē-/ *n* *pl* -aries [ME *sanctuarie*, fr. MF *sainctuarie*, fr. LL *sanctuarium*, fr. L *sanctus*]: 1: a consecrated place: a: the ancient Hebrew temple at Jerusalem or its holy of holies b (1): the most sacred part of a religious building (as the part of a Christian church in which the altar is placed) (2): the room in which general worship services are held (3): a place (as a church or a temple) for worship 2: a (1): a place of refuge and protection (2): a refuge for wildlife where predators are controlled and hunting is illegal b: the immunity from law attached to a sanctuary

sanctum \səŋ(k)-təm/ *n* *pl* sanctums also **santo** \-tə/ [LL, fr. L neut. of *sanctus* sacred]: 1: a sacred place 2: a place (as a study or office) where one is free from intrusion (an editor's ~)

sanctum sano-to-ri-um \səŋ(k)-təm, səŋ(k)-'tōr-ē-əm, -'tōr-/ *n* [LL]: 1: HOLY OF HOLIES 2: SANCTUARY

Sanctus \səŋ(k)-təs, 'səŋ(k)-təs, -tīs/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *Sanctus*, *sanctus*, *sanctus* Holy, holy, holy, opening of a hymn sung by the angels in Isa 6:3]: an ancient Christian hymn of adoration sung or said immediately before the prayer of consecration in traditional eucharistic liturgies

Sanctus bell *n*: a bell rung by the server at several points (as at the Sanctus) during the mass

sand \sənd/ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *sant* sand, L *sabulum*, Gk *psammos* & *ammos* sand, *psēn* to rub] 1: a: a loose granular material that results from the disintegration of rocks, consists of particles smaller than gravel but coarser than silt, and is used in mortar, glass, abrasives, and foundry molds b: soil containing 85 percent or more of sand and a maximum of 10 percent of clay; percent or more of sand and a maximum of 10 percent of clay; percent or more of sand and a maximum of 10 percent of clay; broadly: sandy soil 2: a tract of sand: BEACH b: a sandbank or sandbar 3: the sand in an hourglass, also: the moments of a lifetime — *usu.* used in *pl* (the ~s of this government run out of very rapidly — H. J. Lauck) 4: an oil-producing formation of a sandstone or unconsolidated sand 5: firm resolution 6: a variable color averaging a yellowish gray *syn* see **FORTITUDE**

sand *vi* 1: to sprinkle or dust with or as if with sand 2: to cover or fill with sand 3: to smooth or dress by grinding or rubbing with an abrasive (as sandpaper)

sand-dal \sən-dē-/ *n* [ME *sandalie*, fr. L *sandalium*, fr. Gk *sandalion*, dim. of *sandalon* sandal]: 1: a shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot 2: a low-cut shoe that fastens by an ankle strap 3: a strap to hold on a slipper or low shoe 4: a rubber overshoe cut very low

sand-dal-wood \-wūd/ *n* [sandal (sandalwood) (fr. ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *sandalum*, fr. LGk *santalum*, deriv. of Skt *candana*, of Dravidian origin, akin to Tamil *cāntu* sandalwood tree) + wood] 1: the compact close-grained fragrant yellowish heartwood of an Indus Malayan parasitic tree (*Santalum album* of the family Santalaceae, the sandalwood family) much used in ornamental carving and cabinetwork, also: the tree that yields this wood 2: any of various trees other than sandalwood some of which yield dyewoods; also: the fragrant wood of such a tree

sandalwood oil *n*: an essential oil obtained from sandalwood as a: a pale yellow somewhat viscous aromatic liquid obtained from a sandalwood (*Santalum album*) and used chiefly in perfumes and soaps b: an oil obtained from a sandalwood (*Eucarya spicata*) of Western Australia

sand-dar-ec \sən-də-'rak/ *n* [L *sandaraca* red coloring, fr. Gk *sandarake* realgar, red pigment from realgar]: a brittle faintly aromatic translucent resin obtained esp. from the African sandarac tree and used chiefly in making varnish and as incense

sandarac tree *n*: a large northern African tree (*Collitris arbutifolia*) of the pine family with a hard durable fragrant wood much used in building; also: any of several related Australian trees

sand-bag \sən(d)-bag/ *n*: a bag filled with sand and used in fortifications, as ballast, or as a weapon

sandbag *vi* 1: to bank, stop up, or weight with sandbags 2: a: to hit or stun with a sandbag b: to coerce by crude means (are raiding the Treasury and sandbagging the government — C. W. Ferguson) — **sand-bag-ger** *n*

sand-bank \sən(d)-bank/ *n*: a large deposit of sand (as in a hillside or forming a bar or shoal)

sand-bar \-bār/ *n*: a ridge of sand built up by currents esp. in a river or in coastal waters

sand-blast \-blast/ *n*: a stream of sand projected by air or steam (as for engraving, cutting, or cleaning glass or stone)

sandblast *vi*: to use a sandblast on — **sand-blast-er** *n*

sand-blind \sən(d)-blind/ *adj* [ME, prob. fr. (assumed) ME *sam-blind*, fr. OE *sam-half* & *blind*, akin to OHG *sāmi* half — more at **SEMI**]: having poor eyesight: PURBLIND

sand bluestem *n*: a tall rhizomatous American grass (*Andropogon hallii*) used for forage and as a soil binder

sand-box \sən(d)-bāks/ *n*: a box or receptacle containing loose sand as: a: a shaker for sprinkling sand upon wet ink b: a box that contains sand for children to play in

sand-bur \sən(d)-bər/ *n*: any of several weeds with burry fruit that occur esp. in waste places as: a: No American nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*) with prickly foliage and racemose yellow flowers b: an annual bristly herb (*Fraseria acanthioides*) of western No. America that is related to the cocklebur

sand-cast \-kast/ *vi* -cast; -cast-ing: to make (a casting) by pouring metal in a sand mold

sand casting *n*: a casting made in a mold of sand

sand crack *n*: a fissure in the wall of a horse's hoof often causing lameness

sand dollar *n*: any of numerous flat circular sea urchins (order Eocyroclida) that live chiefly in shallow water on sandy bottoms

sander \sən-dər/ *n*: one that sands as: a: a device for spreading sand on newly surfaced or icy roads; also: the device together with the truck that bears it b: a machine or device that smooths, polishes, or scours by means of abrasive material usu. in the form of a disk or belt — called also **sanding machine**

sand-er-ling \sən-dər-'līg/ *n* [perh. irreg. fr. *sand* + -ling]: a small sandpiper (*Crocutia alba*) with largely gray-and-white plumage

sand flea *n*: a flea (as a chigoe) found in sandy places 2: BEACH FLEA

sand fly *n*: any of various small biting two-winged flies (families Psychodidae, Simuliidae, and Ceratopogonidae)

sand-fly fever \sən(d)-fī-/ *n*: a virus disease of brief duration that is characterized by fever, headache, pain in the eyes, malaise, and leukopenia and is transmitted by the bite of a sand fly (*Phlebotomus papatasi*) — called also **phlebotomus fever**

sand-glass \sən(d)-glas/ *n*: an instrument (as an hourglass) for measuring time by the running of sand

sand grouse *n*: any of numerous birds (family Pteroclididae) of and parts of southern Europe, Asia, and Africa that are closely related to the pigeons but have precocial downy young

sand-dhl \sən-dē, 'sān-/ *n* [Skt *sandhi* lit. placing together]: modification of the sound of a morpheme (as a word or affix) conditioned by context in which it is uttered (pronunciation of -ed as /d/ in *glazed* and as /t/ in *paced*, and occurrence of a /n/ in a cow and of an /n/ in an old cow, are examples of ~)



sand dollar

a about * kitten æ further a back i bake i cot, cart
 u out ch chin é less é easy g gift i trip l life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw o coin th thm th this
 u foot ú foot y yet yú few yú furious zh vision

requires a master hand — E. P. J. Corbett) b: the use or language of sarcasm (this is no time to indulge in ~) *syn* see WIT

sar-cas-tic \sär-'kas-tik\ *adj* [fr. *sarcasm*, after such pairs as E *enthusiasm*: *enthusiastic*] 1: having the character of sarcasm (~ criticism) 2: given to the use of sarcasm: CAUSTIC (a ~ critic) — **sar-cas-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn SARCISTIC, SATIRIC, IRONIC, SARDONIC *shared meaning element*: marked by bitterness and a power or will to cut or sting

sar-cen-et \sär-'sen-et\ *n* [ME *sarcentet*, fr. AF *sarzinetti*] a soft thin silk in plain or twill weaves used for dresses, veils, or trimmings — **sar-cen-et-ly** \-et-ē-lē\ *adv*

sar-co-carp \sär-'kə-'kärp\ *n* [F *sarcocarpe*, fr. *sarc-* + *-carpe* -*carp*] 1: a usu. thickened and fleshy mesocarp 2: a fleshy fruit

sar-cold \sär-'kold\ *n* 1: any of various diseases characterized esp by the formation of nodules in the skin 2: a nodule characteristic of sarcoid or of sarcoidosis

sar-cold-osis \sär-'kold-'ō-sis\ *n*, *pl* -ō-ses \-sēz\ [NL]: a chronic disease of unknown cause that is characterized by the formation of nodules resembling true tubercles esp in the lymph nodes, lungs, bones, and skin

sar-co-lem-ma \sär-'kə-'lem-mə\ *n* [NL, fr. *sarc-* + Gk *lemma* husk — more at LEMMA] the thin transparent homogeneous sheath enclosing a striated muscle fiber — **sar-co-lem-mal** \-mə\ *adj*

sar-co-ma \sär-'kə-'mə\ *n*, *pl* -mā or -mā-tə \-mə-tə\ [NL, fr. Gk *sarkōmatē*, *sarkōma* fleshy growth, fr. *sarkōin* to grow flesh, fr. *sark-*, *sarkē*] a malignant neoplasm arising in tissue of mesodermal origin (as connective tissue, bone, cartilage, or striated muscle) — **sar-co-ma-tous** \sär-'kə-'mə-təs\ *adj*

sar-co-ma-to-sis \sär-'kə-'mə-'tō-sis\ *n*, *pl* -tō-ses \-sēz\ [NL]: a disease characterized by the presence and spread of sarcomas

sar-co-mere \sär-'kə-'mēr\ *n*: one of the repeating structural units of striated muscle fibrils — **sar-co-mer-ic** \sär-'kə-'mēr-ik-, -mer-\ *adj*

sar-coph-a-gous \sär-'käf-'ə-gəs\ or **sar-coph-ag-ic** \sär-'kə-'faj-ik\ *adj* [L *sarcophagus* flesh-eating, fr. Gk *sarkophagos*]: CARNIVOROUS — **sar-coph-a-gy** \sär-'käf-'ə-jē\ *n*

sar-coph-a-gus \sär-'käf-'ə-gəs\ *n*, *pl* -gi-, -ji-, -gē\ also *-gus-es* [L *sarcophagus* (lapid) limestone used for coffins, fr. Gk (lithos) *sarkophagōs*, lit., flesh-eating stone, fr. *sark-*, *sarkō* + *phagēin* to eat — more at BAKSHEESH] a stone coffin

sar-co-plasm \sär-'kə-'plaz-m\ *n* [NL *sarcoplasma*] the cytoplasm of a striated muscle fiber — **sar-co-plas-mic** \sär-'kə-'plaz-mik\ *adj*

sar-co-plas-ma \sär-'kə-'plaz-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mā-tə \-mə-tə\ [NL]: SARCOPLASM — **sar-co-plas-mat-ic** \sär-'kə-'plaz-mat-ik\ *adj*

sar-coplas-mic reticulum *n*: the endoplasmic reticulum of a striated muscle fiber

sar-cop-tic mange \sär-'käp-'tik-\ *n* [NL *Sarcoptes*, genus of mites, fr. *sarc-* + Gk *koptein* to cut — more at CAPON]: mange caused by mites (genus *Sarcoptes*) burrowing in the skin esp of the head and face

sar-co-some \sär-'kə-'sōm\ *n* [NL *sarcosoma*, fr. *sarc-* + *-soma* -*sōmē*] a mitochondrion of a striated muscle fiber — **sar-co-som-al** \sär-'kə-'sō-məl\ *adj*

sard \sär-d\ *n* [F *sarde*, fr. L *sarda*] a deep orange-red variety of chalcodendron classified by some as a variety of carmelian

sardor *var* of SIRDAR

sar-dine \sär-'dēn\ *n*, *pl* *sardines* also *sardine* [ME *sardeine*, fr. MF *sardine*, fr. L *sardinia*] 1: any of several small or immature clupeid fishes; esp: the young of the European pilchard (*Sardinia pilchardus*) when of a size suitable for preserving for food 2: any of various small fishes (as an anchovy) resembling the true sardines or similarly preserved for food

Sar-din-i-an \sär-'dīn-'ēn-, -dīn-yən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Sardinia 2: the Romance language of central and southern Sardinia — **Sardinian** *adj*

sar-don-ic \sär-'dān-'ik\ *adj* [F *sardonique*, fr. Gk *sardonios*] disdainfully or skeptically humorous: derisively mocking (a ~ comment) (*his ~ expression*) *syn* see SARCISTIC — **sar-don-i-cal-ly** \-ik(ə)-lē\ *adv*

sar-don-i-cism \sär-'dān-'ēn-, -sīz-m\ *n*: sardonic quality or humor

sar-don-ix \sär-'dān-'iks also \sär-'dēn-\ *n* [ME *sardonix*, fr. L *sardonix*, fr. Gk] an onyx having parallel layers of sard

sar-gas-so \sär-'gas-'sō\ *n*, *pl* -sōs [Pg *sargasso*] 1: GULFWEEED, SARGASSUM 2: a mass of floating vegetation and esp sargassums

sar-gas-sum \sär-'gas-'səm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. ISV *sargasso*] any of a genus (*Sargassum*) of brown algae that have a branching thallus with lateral outgrowths differentiated as leafy segments, air bladders, or spore-bearing structures: GULFWEEED

sar-ga \sär-'gə\ *n* [by shortening & alter.]: SERGEANT

sar-i or **sar-ree** \sär-'ē\ *n* [Hindi *sārī*, fr. Skt *sārī*] a garment of Hindu women that consists of yards of lightweight cloth draped so that one end forms a skirt and the other a head or shoulder covering

sar-in \sär-'ōn-, zä-'rēn\ *n* [G]: an extremely toxic chemical warfare agent $C_2H_4F_2O_3P$ that is a powerful cholinesterase inhibitor

sark \särk\ *n* [ME (Sc) *sark*, fr. OE *sarc*; akin to ON *sarkr* shirt] dial chiefly Brit: SHIRT

sar-rod also **sa-rode** \sär-'rōd\ *n* [Hindi *sarod*, fr. Per] a lute of northern India — **sa-rod-ist** \-rōd-'ist-\ *n*

sa-rong \sär-'rōn-, -rān\ *n* [Malay *kain sarong* cloth sheath] 1: a loose skirt made of a long strip of cloth wrapped around the body and worn by men and women of the Malay archipelago and the Pacific Islands 2: cloth for sarongs

Sar-pe-don \sär-'pēd-'n\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Sarpēdōn*]: son of Zeus and Europa and king of Lycia killed in the Trojan War

sar-ra-ce-nia \sär-'sə-'nē-ə-, -sēn-'ē\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Michel Sarrasin 1734 F physician & naturalist]: any of a genus (*Sarracenia* of the family Sarracenaceae) that includes the insectivorous



sari

rous bog herbs of eastern No America with pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves having an arched or hooded flap at the apex

sar-sa-par-il-la \säs-'(ə-)pə-'ril-ə-, -säs-, -rē-\ *n* [Sp *zarsaparilla*] 1 a: any of various tropical American greenbriers b: the dried roots of a *sarsaparilla* used esp. as a flavonoid 2: any of various plants (as wild *sarsaparilla*) that resemble or are used as a substitute for *sarsaparilla* 3: a sweetened carbonated beverage flavored with birch oil and sassafras

sar-to-ri-al \sär-'tōr-'ē-əl-, -sō-(r)-, -tōr-\ *adj* [L *sartor*] of or relating to a tailor or tailored clothes — **sar-to-ri-al-ly** \-ē-ə-lē\ *adv*

sar-to-ri-us \sär-'tōr-'ē-əs-, -tōr-\ *n*, *pl* -ri \-ē-ri-, -ē-\ [NL, fr. L *sartor* tailor, fr. *sartus*, pp of *sarcire* to mend — more at EXORCISE] a muscle that crosses the front of the thigh obliquely, assists in rotating the leg to the position assumed in sitting like a tailor, and in man is the longest muscle

Sar-um \sär-'əm-, 'ser-\ *adj* [Sarum, old borough near Salisbury, England]: of or relating to the Roman rite as modified in Salisbury and used in England, Wales, and Ireland before the Reformation

SASE *abbr* self-addressed stamped envelope

sash \sash\ *n* [Ar *shash* muslin]: a band worn about the waist or over one shoulder and used as a dress accessory or the emblem of an honorary or military order — **sashed** \sash-t\ *adj*

sash *n*, *pl* **sashes** also **sash-es** [prob. modif. of F *châssis* chassis (taken as pl)]: the framework in which panes of glass are set in a window or door; also: such a framework together with its panes forming a usu. movable part of a window

sa-shay \sə-'shā-, si-\ *v* [alter. of *chassé*] 1: to make a *chassé* 2 a: WALK, GLIDE b: to strut or move about in an ostentatious or conspicuous manner c: to proceed or move in a diagonal or sideways manner

sashay *n* [by alter.] 1: CHASSE 2: TRIP, EXCURSION 3: a square-dance figure in which partners sidestep in a circle around each other with the man moving behind the woman

sa-shi-mel \sash-'ō-mē\ *n* [Jap]: a Japanese dish consisting of thinly sliced raw fish

Sask *abbr* Saskatchewan

sas-kat-on \säs-'kə-'tūn\ *n* [Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada]: SERVICEBERRY 2: esp: a shrubby western serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) with sweet usu. purple fruit

sass \säs\ *n* [alter. of *sauce*]: impudent speech

sass vi: to talk impudently or disrespectfully to

sas-sa-fras \säs-'(ə-)fras\ *n* [Sp *sassafras*] 1: a tall eastern No. American tree (*Sassafras albidum*) of the laurel family with mucilaginous twigs and leaves 2: the dried root bark of the *sassafras* used esp. as a diaphoretic or flavoring agent

Sas-sa-ni-an or **Sa-sa-ni-an** \sə-'sā-nē-ən-, sə-'sā-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of the Sassanid dynasty of ancient Persia or its art or architecture

Sassanid or **Sasanid** *n*: SASSANID

Sas-sa-nid \sə-'sān-'id-, -sān-, 'sās-'n-\ *n* [NL *Sassanidae* *Sassanidae*, fr. *Sassan*, founder of the dynasty]: a member of a dynasty of Persian kings of the 3d to 7th centuries — **Sassanid** *adj*

sass-wood \säs-'wūd\ *n* [earlier *sassywood*, fr. *sassy* *sassywood* + *wood*]: a western African leguminous tree (*Erythrophloeum guineense*) with a poisonous bark and a hard strong insect-resistant wood

sassy \säs-'ē\ *adj* **sassy-ly**, **-est** [alter. of *saucy*] 1: IMPUDENT, SAUCY 2: VIGOROUS, LIVELY 3: distinctively smart and stylish (a ~ black-and-white bow tie — Jean Stafford)

sas-sy bark \säs-'ē\ *n* [*sassy* *sassywood*, prob. of African origin, akin to Ewe *se-se-wu*], an African timber tree]: *sassywood* bark formerly used (as by tribal Africans) as poison in ordeals

sast *past* of SIT

sast *abbr* saturate; saturated; saturation

SAT *abbr* Saturday

SAT *abbr* Scholastic Aptitude Test

Sat-an \sät-'n\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. Heb *šāṭān*]: the adversary of God and lord of evil in Judaism and Christianity

sa-tang \sə-'tāŋ\ *n*, *pl* **satang** or **satangs** [Thai *satān*] — see *bait* at MONEY table

sa-tan-ic \sə-'tan-'ik-, sāk-\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Satan or satanism (~ pride) (~ rites) 2: characterized by extreme cruelty or viciousness — **sa-tan-i-cal-ly** \-ik(ə)-lē\ *adv*

sa-tan-ism \sät-'n-, -iz-m\ *n*, often *cap* 1: innate wickedness: DIABOLISM 2: obsession with or affinity for evil; specif: the worship of Satan marked by the travesty of Christian rites — **sa-tan-ist** \-n-'ist-\ *n*, often *cap*

satch-el \sach-'əl\ *n* [ME *sachel*, fr. MF, fr. L *sacculus*, dim. of *sacus* bag — more at SACK]: a small bag often with a shoulder strap (schoolboys with their ~) — **satch-el-ful** \-fūl\ *n*

satch *abbr* saturated

sate \sät-, 'sat\ *archaic past* of SIT

sate \sät-, 'sat\ *past* of SAT; *sating* (prob. by shortening & alter. fr. *sati-ate*) 1: to cloy with overabundance: GLUT 2: to appease (as a thirst) by indulging to the full *syn* see SATIATE

sa-teen \sə-'tēn-, sē-\ *n* [alter. of *satin*]: a smooth durable lustrous fabric usu. made of cotton in satin weave

sa-tel-lite \sät-'līt-, 'lī\ *n* [MF, fr. L *satellitē*, *satelles* attendant] 1: a hired agent or obsequious follower: MINION, SYCOPHANT 2 a: a celestial body orbiting another of larger size b: a man-made object or vehicle intended to orbit the earth, the moon, or another celestial body 3: someone or something attendant, subordinate, or dependent, esp: a country politically and economically dominated or controlled by another more powerful country 4: a usu. independent urban community situated near but not immediately adjacent to a large city *syn* see FOLLOWER — **satellite** *adj*

sa-tem \sät-'əm\ *adj* [Av *sahm* hundred, fr. the fact that its initial sound (derived fr. an alveolar fricative) is the representative of an IE palatal stop — more at HUNDRED]: of, relating to, or constituting that part of the Indo-European language family in which the palatal stops became in prehistoric times palatal or alveolar fricatives — compare CENTUM

sa-ti \sə-'tē-, 'tē-\ *var* of SUTTEE

that is the classical language of India and of Hinduism as described by the Indian grammarians 2: classical Sanskrit together with the older Vedic and various later modifications of classical Sanskrit — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — Sanskrit *adj* — Sanskrit *list* — *adj* *n*

Sanskritic \sən-'skrit-ik/ *n* 1: INDIC 2: a group of Indic languages developed directly from Sanskrit — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — Sanskrit *adj*

sans serif \sən-'ser-if/ *adj* *n* [prob fr *sans* + modif of D *schreef* stroke — more at *SERIF*] a letter or typeface with no serifs

Santa Claus \sən-'tē-kloz, 'sant-ə/ *n* [modif of D *Sinterklaas*, alter. of *Sint Nikolaas* Saint Nicholas 14th cent., bishop of Myra, Asia Minor and patron saint of children: a plump white-bearded and red-suited old man of modern myth who delivers presents to good children at Christmas time]

Santa Gertrudis \sant-ə-'(g)or-'trūd-əs/ *n* [Santa Gertrudis, section of the King Ranch, Kingsville, Texas]: any of a breed of cherry-red beef cattle developed from a Brahman-Shorthorn cross and valued for their hardiness in hot climates and thrifty growth on grass

sant-tir \sən-'ti-(ə)r/ or **sant-tour** \-'tu-(ə)r/ *n* [Ar *sanfir*, *sanfir*, fr *Gk psalterion* psalter]: a Persian dulcimer

santolina \sant-'lī-'ē-nə/ *n* [NL, genus name, alter. of *L. santonica*]: any of a genus (*Santolina*) of Mediterranean composite undershrubs that have dissected leaves and clustered flower heads lacking ray flowers

santoni-ca \sən-'tān-i-kə/ *n* [NL, fr *L. (herba) santonica* an herb, prob wormwood, fern of *santonius* of the Santoni, fr *Santoni*, a people of Aquitania] 1: a European wormwood (*Artemisia pauciflora*) 2: the unexpanded dried flower heads of *santonica* or a related plant used as an anthelmintic

santonin \sant-'n-ən, sən-'tān-ən/ *n* [ISV, fr NL *santonica*]: a poisonous slightly bitter crystalline compound $C_{11}H_{11}O_2$ found esp. in *santonica* and used as an anthelmintic

Santos \sant-'əs/ *n* [Santos, Brazil]: a Brazilian coffee of moderate body and somewhat acid flavor produced chiefly in the state of São Paulo

sap \səp/ *n* [ME, fr OE *sap*; akin to OHG *saf* *sap*] 1 *a*: the fluid part of a plant; *specif*: a watery solution that circulates through a plant's vascular system *b* (1): a body fluid (as blood) essential to life, health, or vigor (2): bodily health and vigor 2: a foolish gullible person 3: BLACKJACK, BLUDGEON

sap *vt* sapped; **sap-pling** \-plɪŋ/ 1: to drain or deprive of sap 2: to knock out with a sap

sap *n* [MF & OIt, MF *sappe* hoe, fr OIt *zappa*]: the extension of a trench from within the trench itself to a point beneath an enemy's fortifications

sap *vb* sapped; **sap-pling** *vi*: to proceed by digging a sap *vi* 1: to subvert by digging or eroding the substratum or foundation: UNDERMINE (sapped by floods, their houses fell — John Dryden) 2: to weaken or exhaust the energy or vitality of 3: to operate against or pierce by a sap *syn* see WEAKEN

sap green *n*: a strong yellow green

sap-head \səp-'hed/ *n*: a weak-minded stupid person: SAP — **sap-headed** \-'hed-əd/ *adj*

saphe-nous \sə-'fē-nəs, 'səf-ə-nəs/ *adj* [saphena (saphenous vein), fr ME, fr ML, fr Ar *sāfin*]: of, relating to, or being either of the two chief superficial veins of the leg

sap house *n*: a maple sugarhouse

sapid \səp-'əd/ *adj* [L *sapidus* tasty, fr *sapere* to taste — more at *SAGE*] 1 *a*: affecting the organs of taste: possessing flavor *b*: having a strong agreeable flavor 2: agreeable to the mind — **sapid-ity** \sə-'pid-ə-ti/ *n*

sap-ience \səp-'ēn-əs, 'səp-ē-/ *n*: WISDOM SAGENESS

sap-ience \səp-'ēn-əs, 'səp-ē-/ *adj* [NL (specific epithet of *Homo sapiens*), fr L pp. of *sapere*]: of, relating to, or being recent man (*Homo sapiens*) as distinguished from various fossil men

sap-ient \səp-'ēn-ət, 'səp-ē-/ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr L *sapient-*, *sapient-* fr pp. of *sapere* to taste, be wise] — possessing or expressing great sagacity or discernment *syn* see WISE — **sap-iently** *adv*

sap-less \səp-'ləs/ *adj* 1: destitute of sap: DRY 2: lacking vitality or vigor: FEEBLE — **sap-less-ness** *n*

sap-ling \səp-'lɪŋ, -lən/ *n* 1: a young tree; *specif*: one not over four inches in diameter at breast height 2: YOUTH 2a

sapo-dilla \səp-'dɪl-ə, 'dē-(y)ə/ *n* [Sp *sapodilla*, dim. of *zapote* sapodilla — more at *SAPOTA*]: a tropical evergreen tree (*Achras zapota* of the family Sapotaceae, the sapodilla family) with hard reddish wood, a latex that yields chicle, and a rough-skinned brownish edible fruit, also: its fruit

sapo-genin \səp-'jēn-ən, 'səp-'jēn-ən/ *n* [ISV *saponin* + *-genin* (compound formed from another compound)]: a nonsugar portion of a saponin that is typically obtained by hydrolysis, has either a complex terpenoid or a steroidal structure, and in the latter case forms a practicable starting point in the synthesis of steroid hormones

sapo-na-ceous \səp-'nā-shəs/ *adj* [NL *saponaceus*, fr L *sapo* soap, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *sāpe* soap]: resembling or having the qualities of soap — **sapo-na-ceous-ness** *n*

sapo-ni-fy \səp-'nā-ə-fī, 'fī-/ *adj* [F *saponifier*, fr L *sapon-* soap] *vi*: to convert (as fat) into soap; *specif*: to hydrolyze (a fat) with alkali to form a soap and glycerol *vi*: to undergo saponification — **sapo-ni-fi-able** \-'fi-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **sapo-ni-fi-ca-tion** \-'pān-ə-'fī-kā-shən/ *n* — **sapo-ni-fi-er** \-'fī-(ə)r/ *n*

sapo-nin \səp-'nən, 'səp-'nən/ *n* [F *saponine*, fr L *sapo* soap] *n*: any of various mostly toxic surfactant glucosides that occur in plants (as soapwort or soapbark) and are characterized by the property of producing a soapy lather; *esp*: a hygroscopic amorphous saponin mixture used esp. as a foaming and emulsifying agent and detergent

sapo-nite \səp-'nīt/ *n* [Sw *saponit*, fr L *sapo* soap] *n*: a hydrous magnesium aluminum silicate occurring in soft soapy amorphous masses and filling veins and cavities (as in serpentine)

sə-por \sə-'pɔr-, 'pɔ-(ə)r/ *n* [ME, fr L — more at *SAVOR*]: a property (as bitterness) that affects the sense of taste: SAVOR FLAVOR — **sə-po-rous** \sə-'pɔr-rəs, 'səp-ə-/ *adj*

sə-po-ta \sə-'pɔt-ə/ *n* [modif of Sp *zapote*, fr Nahuatl *tzapotli*] *n*: SAPODILLA

səp-pan-wood \sə-'pən-'wud, 'səp-'ən-, 'ən-/ *n* [Malay *sapang* heartwood of sappanwood + E wood]: a red brazilwood that is obtained from an East Indian leguminous tree (*Caesalpinia sapana*), also: this tree

səp-per \səp-'ɔr/ *n* 1: a military specialist in field fortification work (as sapping) 2: a military specialist who lays, detects, and disarms mines

səp-phic \səf-'ik/ *adj* 1 *cap*: of or relating to the Greek lyric poet Sappho 2: of, relating to, or consisting of a 4-line strophe made up of chiefly trochaic and dactylic feet 3: LESBIAN 2

səp-phic *n* 1: a sapphic strophe 2: a verse having the metrical pattern of one of the first three lines of a sapphic strophe

səp-phire \səf-'(ə)r-/ *n* [ME *safir*, fr OF, fr L *sapphirus*, fr Gk *sappheiros*, fr Heb *sappir*, fr Skt *sanipriya*, lit., dear to the planet Saturn, fr *Sani* Saturn + *priya* dear] 1 *a*: a gem variety of corundum in transparent or translucent crystals of a color other than red, esp.: one of a transparent rich blue *b*: a gem of such corundum 2: a variable color averaging a deep purplish blue — **səp-phire** *adj*

səp-phir-ine \səf-'ə-rin, 'səf-'(ə)r-'ēn, 'sə-'fī-rən/ *adj* 1: made of sapphire 2: resembling sapphire esp. in color

səp-phism \səf-'iz-əm/ *n* [Sappho + *-ism*; fr the belief that Sappho was homosexual]: LESBIANISM

səp-pli-ness \səp-'lī-nəs/ *n* 1: the state of being full of or smelling of sap 2: the quality or state of being sappy: FOOLISHNESS

səp-py \səp-'ē-/ *adj* **səp-pier**; *adj* 1: abounding with sap 2: resembling or consisting largely of sapwood 3 *a*: foolishly or immaturely sentimental *b*: lacking in good sense: SILLY

səp-ro or **səp-ro** *comb form* [Gk, fr *sapros*]: 1: rotten: putrid (*sapremia*) 2: dead or decaying organic matter (*saprophyte*)

səp-ro-mia \sə-'prə-mē-ə/ *n* [NL]: a toxic state in which toxic products of putrefactive bacteria are present in the blood — **səp-ro-mic** \-'mɪk/ *adj*

səp-robe \səp-'rɔb-/ *n* [ISV *sapra* + Gk *bios* life — more at *QUICK*] *n*: a saprobic organism

səp-ro-bic \sə-'prɔ-bɪk/ *adj*: SAPROPHYTIC also: living in or being an environment rich in organic matter and relatively free from oxygen — **səp-ro-bi-cal-ly** \-'bi-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

səp-ro-gen-ic \səp-'rə-'jēn-ik/ *adj*: of, causing, or resulting from putrefaction — **səp-ro-genic-ly** \-'rə-jə-'nɪs-ə-ti-/ *n*

səp-ro-lite \səp-'rə-'lɪt-/ *n*: disintegrated rock that lies in its original place

səp-ro-pe-llic \səp-'rə-'pel-ɪk, 'pē-'lɪk/ *adj* [ISV *sapra* + Gk *pēlos* clay, mud]: living in mud or ooze rich in decaying organic matter

səp-ro-ph-a-gous \sə-'prɔf-ə-'gə-/ *adj* [NL *saprophagus*, fr *sapra* + *-phagus* -phagous]: feeding on decaying matter

səp-ro-phyte \səp-'rə-'fīt-/ *n* [ISV]: a saprophytic organism, esp.: a plant living on dead or decaying organic matter

səp-ro-phytic \səp-'rə-'fīt-ɪk/ *adj*: obtaining food by absorbing dissolved organic material, esp.: obtaining nourishment osmotically from the products of organic breakdown and decay — **səp-ro-phyt-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

səp-ro-zo-ic \səp-'rə-'zō-ɪk/ *adj*: SAPROPHYTIC — used of animals (as protozoans)

səp-sa-go \səp-'sā-'gə, 'səp-'sə-'gə/ *n* [modif of G *Schabziger*]: a very hard green skim-milk cheese flavored with the powdered leaves of an aromatic legume (*Trigonella coerules*) and shaped in truncated cones

səp-suck-er \səp-'sək-ər/ *n*: any of various small American woodpeckers (esp genus *Sphyrapicus*) that drill holes in trees in order to obtain sap and insects for food

səp-wood \-'wud-/ *n*: the younger softer living or physiologically active outer portion of wood that lies between the cambium and the heartwood and is more permeable, less durable, and usu. lighter in color than the heartwood

səra-band or **səra-bande** \sə-'rə-'bænd/ *n* [F *sarabande*, fr Sp *zarabanda*] 1: a stately court dance of the 17th and 18th centuries resembling the minuet 2: the music for the saraband in slow triple time with accent on the second beat

Səra-cen \sə-'rə-'sən/ *n* [ME, fr LL *Sarcenus*, fr LGk *Sarakēnos*]: a member of a nomadic people of the deserts between Syria and Arabia, broadly: ARAB — **Səra-cen** *adj* — **Səra-cen-ic** \sə-'rə-'sən-ɪk/ *adj*

Sərah \sə-'rə, 'sə-'rə-/ *n* [Heb *Sārāh*] 1: the wife of Abraham and mother of Isaac 2: a kinswoman of Tobias married to him

sə-ran \sə-'rən/ *n* [fr *Saran*, a trademark]: a tough flexible thermoplastic resin

səra-pe \sə-'rəp-/ *par* of *SERAPE*

Səra-to-ga \sə-'rə-'tə-'gə-/ *n* [Saratoga Springs, N.Y.]: a large traveling trunk used with a rounded top

sarc or **sarco** *comb form* [Gk *sark*, *sarko*, fr *sark*, *sarx*] 1: flesh (sarcous) 2: sinuated muscle (sarcolemma)

sar-casm \sə-'kəz-əm/ *n* [F *sarcasme*, fr LL *sarcasmos*, fr Gk *sarkasmos*, fr *sarkazein* to tear flesh, bite the lips in rage, sneer, fr *sark*, *sarx* flesh, akin to Av *thwars* to cut] 1: a sharp and often satirical or ironic utterance designed to cut or give pain (tired of his contemptuous —) 2 *a*: a mode of satirical wit depending for its effect on bitter, caustic, and often ironic language that is used directed against an individual (~ is another mode of humor that

a	about	'	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ū	col, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	ól	coin	th	thin, th this
ü	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

auxo-trophic \ˈɒk-sə-ˈtrɒf-ɪk/ *adj* [Gk *auxein* to increase + *-trophic*]; requiring a specific growth substance beyond the minimum required for normal metabolism and reproduction (~ mutants of bacteria) — **auxo-trophic** \ˈɒk-sə-ˈtrɒf-ɪk/ *n*

av *abbr* 1 avenue 2 average 3 avoidupous

AV *abbr* 1 ad valorem 2 audiovisual 3 Authorized Version

avall \ˈvɑ-(ə)l/ *vb* [ME *avallen*, prob. fr. *a-* (as in *abaten* to abate) + *vallen* to avail, fr. OF *valoir* to be of worth, fr. L *valere* — more at **WIELD**] *vi*: to be of use or advantage: **SERVE** (our best efforts did not ~) *vt*: 1: to be of use or advantage to: **PROFIT** 2: to result in: bring about (his efforts ~ed him nothing) — **avall oneself** *of also avail* of: to make use of: take advantage of

avail *n* 1: advantage toward attainment of a goal or purpose: use (effort was of little ~) 2 *pl*, *archaic*: profits or proceeds esp. from a business or from the sale of property

availability \ˌvɑ-(ə)ˈbɪl-ə-ti/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being available 2: an available person or thing

available \ˈvɑ-(ə)ˈbəl/ *adj* 1 *archaic*: having a beneficial effect 2: **VALID** — used of a legal plea or charge 3: present or ready for immediate use 4: **ACCESSIBLE**, **OBTAINABLE** (articles ~ in any drugstore) 5: qualified or willing to do something or to assume a responsibility (~ candidates) 6: present in such chemical or physical form as to be usable (as by a plant) (~ nitrogen) (~ water) — **avail-able-ness** *n* — **avail-ably** \-bəl/ *adv*

avalanche \ˈvɑ-(ə)ˈlɑnʃ/ *n* [F, fr. Dial *lavanise*, *avalanise*] 1: a large mass of snow, ice, earth, rock, or other material in swift motion down a mountainside or over a precipice 2: a sudden great or overwhelming rush or accumulation of something (office workers tied down with an ~ of paper work) 3: a cumulative process in which electrons or charge carriers accelerated by an electric field produce additional electrons or charge carriers through collisions (as with gas molecules)

avalanche *vb* *lanched*; *lanching* *vi*: to descend in an avalanche ~ *vt*: **OVERWHELM**, **FLOOD**

Avalon \ˈæv-ə-ˈlɒn/ *n*: a paradise in Arthurian legend to which Arthur is carried after his death

avant-garde \ˈæv-ˌɑn(t)-ˈɡɑrd, ˈæv-, ˈvɑ-(ə)-ˈvɑnt-, ˈæv-, ˈɑn(t)-ˈvɑ/ *n* [F, *vanguard*]: an intelligentia that develops new or experimental concepts esp. in the arts — **avant-garde-ism** \-ˈɡɑrd-iz-əm/ *n* — **avant-gardist** \-ˈɡɑrd-ɪst/ *n*

avant-garde *adj*: of or relating to an avant-garde (~ writers)

avarice \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈrɪs/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *avaritia*, fr. *avarus* avaricious, fr. *avere* to covet — more at **AVID**]: excessive or insatiable desire for wealth or gain: **GREEDINESS**, **CUPIDITY**

avaricious \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈrɪʃ-əs/ *adj*: greedy of gain: excessively acquisitive esp. in seeking to hoard riches *syn* see **COVETOUS** — **avariciously** *adv* — **avariciousness** *n*

avast \ˈvɑ-(ə)-ˈvɑst/ *vb* *imper* [perh. fr. D *houst* vast hold fast] — a nautical command to stop or cease

avastar \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈtɑr/ *n* [Skt *avatāra* descent, fr. *avatara* he descends, fr. *ava-* away + *tarati* he crosses over — more at **UKASE**, **THROUGH**] 1: the incarnation of a Hindu deity (as Vishnu) 2 *a*: an incarnation in human form *b*: an embodiment (as of a concept or philosophy) *usu* in a person 3: a variant phase or version of a continuing basic entity

avant \ˈvɑ-(ə)-ˈvɑnt/ *adv* [ME, fr. MF *avant*, fr. L *abante* forward, before, fr. *ab* from + *ante* before — more at **OF ANTE**]: **AWAY**, **HENCE**

AVC *abbr* 1 American Veterans Committee 2 automatic volume control

avdp *abbr* avoidupous

ave \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈtɑ/ *n* [ME, fr. L *hail*] 1: an expression of greeting or of leave-taking: **HAIL**, **FAREWELL** 2 *often cap*: **AVE MARIA**

ave *abbr* avenue

avellan \ˈvæl-(ə)-ˈlən/ or **avellane** \ˈvæl-(ə)-ˈlæn/ *adj* [L *abellana*, *avellana* filbert, fr. fem. of *Abellanus* of Abella, fr. *Abella*, ancient town in Italy] of a heraldic cross: having the four arms shaped like conventionalized filberts — see **CROSS** illustration

Ave Maria \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈmɑr-ɪ-ə/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *hail, Mary*] *hail, Mary*

avenge \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɛn/ *vi* *avenged*; *avenging* [ME *avengen*, prob. fr. *a-* (as in *abaten* to abate) + *vengen* to avenge, fr. OF *vengier* — more at **VENGEANCE**] 1: to take vengeance for or on behalf of 2: to exact satisfaction for (a wrong) by punishing the wrongdoer — **avenger** *n*

syn **AYENGE**, **REVENGE** *shared meaning element*: to punish one who has wronged oneself or another

avens \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɛnz/ *n*, *pl* *avens* [ME *avence*, fr. OF] any of a genus (*Geum*) of perennial herbs of the rose family with white, purple, or yellow flowers

aventail \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈtɑl/ *n* [ME, modif. of OF *ventaille*]: **VENTAIL**

aventurine \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɛn-tʃɪn, -rɪn/ *n* [F, fr. *aventure* chance — more at **ADVENTURE**] 1: glass containing opaque sparkling particles of foreign material *usu* copper or chromic oxide 2: a translucent quartz spangled throughout with scales of mica or other mineral

avenué \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɛn(y)u/ *n* [MF, fr. fem. of *avenue*, pp of *avénir* to come to, fr. L *advenire* — more at **ADVENTURE**] 1: a way of access: **ROUTE** 2: a channel for pursuing a desired object (~s of communication) 3 *a chiefly Brit*: the principal walk or driveway to a house situated off a main road *b*: a broad passageway bordered by trees 4: an often broad street or road

aver \ˈvɜ-(ə)-ˈvɛr/ *vi* *averred*, *averring* [ME *averren*, fr. MF *averer*, fr. ML *adverare* to confirm as authentic, fr. L *ad-* + *verus* true — more at **VERY**] 1 *a*: to verify or prove to be true in pleading a cause *b*: to allege or assert in pleading 2: to declare positively

average \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈrɪdʒ/ *n* [modif. of MF *avarie* damage to ship or cargo, fr. OIt *avaría*, fr. Ar *awārīyah* damaged merchandise] 1: sundry petty charges regularly defrayed by the master of a ship and *usu* included in the freight 2 *a*: a less than total loss sustained by a ship or cargo *b*: a charge arising from damage caused by sea perils customarily distributed equitably and proportionately among all chargeable with it 3 *a*: a single value (as a mean, mode, or median) that summarizes or represents the general signifi-

cance of a set of unequal values *b*: **MEAN** 1b 4 *a*: an estimation of or approximation to an arithmetic mean *b*: a level (as of intelligence) typical of a group, class, or series (above the ~) 5: a ratio expressing the average performance esp. of an athletic team or an athlete computed according to the number of opportunities for successful performance

syn **AVERAGE**, **MEAN**, **MEDIAN**, **NORM** *shared meaning element*: something (as a quantity) that represents a middle point between extremes *ant* **maximum**, **minimum**

average *adj* 1: equaling an arithmetic mean 2 *a*: being about midway between extremes (a man of ~ height) *b*: not out of the ordinary: **COMMON** (the ~ person) — **aver-ager-ly** *adv* — **aver-age-ness** *n*

average *vb* *aver-aged*; *aver-aging* *vi* 1 *a*: to be or come to an average (the gain *averaged* out to 20 percent) *b*: to have a medial value of (a color averaging a pale purple) 2: to buy on a falling market or sell on a rising market additional shares or commodities so as to obtain a more favorable average price — *usu* used with *down* or *up* ~ *vt* 1: to do, get, or have on the average or as an average sum or quantity (~ 12 hours of work a day) 2: to find the arithmetic mean of (a series of unequal quantities) 3 *a*: to bring toward the average *b*: to divide among a number proportionately

avermant \ˈvɜ-(ə)-ˈmɒnt/ *n* 1: the act of averring 2: something that is averred: **AFFIRMATION**

averse \ˈvɜ-(ə)-ˈvɛrs/ *adj* [L *aversus*, pp of *avertere*]: having an active feeling of repugnance or distaste (~ to strenuous exercise) *syn* see **DISINCLINED** *ant* **avid** (of or for), **athirst** (for) — **averse-ly** *adv* — **averse-ness** *n*

aversion \ˈvɜ-(ə)-ˈvɛr-zən, -shən/ *n* 1 *obs*: the act of turning away 2 *a*: a feeling of repugnance toward something with a desire to avoid or turn from it (regards drunkenness with ~) *b*: a settled dislike: **ANTIPATHY** (expressed an ~ to parties) 3 *archaic*: one that is the object of aversion

averse \ˈvɜ-(ə)-ˈvɛr-siv, -zɪv/ *adj*: tending to avoid or causing avoidance of a noxious or punishing stimulus (behavior modification by ~ stimulation)

avert \ˈvɜ-(ə)-ˈvɔrt/ *vi* [ME *averten*, fr. MF *avertir*, fr. L *avertere*, fr. *ab-* + *vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**] 1: to turn away or aside (as the eyes) in avoidance 2: to see coming and ward off: **AVOID** *syn* see **PREVENT**

Avesta \ˈvɛs-(ə)-ˈtɑ/ *n* [MPer *Avastāk*, lit., original text]: the book of the sacred writings of Zoroastrianism

Avestan \ˈvɛs-(ə)-ˈtɒn/ *n*: one of the two ancient languages of Old Iranian and that in which the sacred books of Zoroastrianism were written — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table — **Avestan** *adj*

avg *abbr* average

av-gas \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈɡæs/ *n* [aviation gasoline]: gasoline for airplanes

avian \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪn/ *adj* [L *avis*], of, relating to, or derived from birds

avianize \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪz-/ *vb* *avian-ized*, *-izing*: to modify or attenuate (as a virus) by repeated culture in the developing chick embryo

aviarist \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪr-ɪst, -vɛr-ɪst/ *n*: one who keeps an aviary

aviary \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪr-ɪ/ *n*, *pl* -ries [L *aviarium*, fr. *avis* bird, akin to Gk *aetos* eagle]: a place for keeping birds confined

aviate \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪt, -vɛr-/ *vt* *aviated*, *-ating* [back-formation fr. *aviation*]: to navigate the air (as in an airplane)

aviation \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪt-ən, -vɛr-/ *n*, *often attrib* [F, fr. L *avis*] 1: the operation of heavier-than-air aircraft 2: military airplanes 3: airplane manufacture, development, and design

aviation cadet *n*: one in training for a military or naval commission with an aeronautical rating

aviator \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪt-ər, -vɛr-/ *n*: the operator or pilot of an airplane

aviatrix \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪt-rɪks, -vɛr-/ *n*: **AVIATRIX**

avial \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪl/ *n*, *pl* -trix-es \-trɪks-/ or -trix-es \-trɪks-/ *n*: a woman aviator

avi-culture \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪt-kʌl-ʃər, -vɛr-/ *n* [L *avis* + *E culture*]: the raising and care of birds and esp. of wild birds in captivity — **avi-culturist** \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪt-kʌl-ʃər-ɪst, -vɛr-/ *n*

avid \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪd/ [F or L, fr. F *avide*, fr. L *avidus*, fr. *avere* to covet, akin to Goth *awiluth* thanks, Gk *enēs* gentle] 1: desirous to the point of greed: urgently eager: **GREEDY** (~ fondness for publicity) 2: characterized by enthusiasm and vigorous pursuit (~ readers) *syn* see **EAGER** *ant* **indifferent**, **averse** — **avid-ly** *adv* — **avid-ness** *n*

avidin \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪd-ɪn/ *n* [fr. its avidity for biotin]: a protein found in white of egg that combines with biotin and makes it inactive

avidity \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪd-ə-ti, -vɛr-/ *n*, *pl* -ities 1: the quality or state of being avid *a*: keen eagerness *b*: consuming greed 2 *a*: the strength of an acid or base dependent on its degree of dissociation *b*: **AFFINITY** 2b

avifauna \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪf-ə-ˈfəʊ-nə, -vɛr-/ *n* [NL, fr. L *avis* + NL *fauna*]: the birds or the kinds of birds of a region, period, or environment — **avifaunal** \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪf-ə-ˈfəʊ-nəl/ *adj* — **avifaunally** \ˈæv-(ə)-ˈvɪf-ə-ˈfəʊ-nəl-ly/ *adv*

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can owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*) that is largely dark brown above and white beneath

sawyer \sɔ-ˈyər, ˈsɔɪ-ər/ *n* 1: one that saws 2: any of several large longicorn beetles whose larvae bore large holes in timber or dead wood 3: a tree fast in the bed of a stream with its branches projecting to the surface

sax \saks/ *n*: SAXOPHONE

sax-horn \saks-hɒ(ə)r/ *n* [Antoine Sax †1894 + E horn]: one of a group of valved brass instruments ranging from soprano to bass and characterized by a conical tube, oval shape, and cup-shaped mouthpiece

sax-co-lous \saks-ˈsɪk-ə-ləs/ or **sax-co-o-line** \-ˈlɪn/ *adj* [L *saxum* rock + *-cola* inhabitant; akin to L *colere* to inhabit — more at *WHEEL*]: inhabiting or growing among rocks (~ lichens)

sax-fraga \saks-ˈfɹə-ˈfrɑ/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr LL *saxifraga*, fr L fem of *saxifraga* breaking rocks, fr *saxum* rock + *frangere* to break, akin to OE *sæx* knife, *sagu* saw — more at *SAW, BREAK*]: any of a genus (*Saxifraga*) of the family Saxifragaceae, the saxifrage family) of mostly perennial herbs with showy pentamerous flowers and often with basal tufted leaves

sax-tox-in \saks-ˈtɒks-ˈsɒn/ *n* [NL *Saxidomus giganteus*, species of butter clam from which it is isolated + E toxin]: a potent nonprotein poison $C_{10}H_{17}N_5O_2$ $2HCl$ that originates in a causative agent (*Gonyaulax catenella*) of red tide and sometimes occurs in normally edible mollusks

Saxon \ˈsaks-ˈsɒn/ *n* [ME, fr LL *Saxones* Saxons, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *Saxan* Saxons] 1 a (1): a member of a Germanic people that entered and conquered England with the Angles and Jutes in the 5th century A.D. and merged with them to form the Anglo-Saxon people (2): an Englishman or lowlander as distinguished from a Welshman, Irishman, or Highlander b: a native or inhabitant of Saxony 2 a: the Germanic language or dialect of any of the Saxon peoples b: the Germanic element in the English language esp as distinguished from the French and Latin — *Saxon* *adj*

sax-on-y \saks-ɒ(ə)n-ē/ *n*, *pl* -nies often *cap* [Saxony, Germany] 1 a: a fine soft woolen fabric b: a fine closely twisted knitting yarn 2: a Wilton Jacquard carpet

sax-o-phone \saks-ɒ-ˈfɒn/ *n* [F, fr Antoine J (known as Adolphe) Sax †1894 Belgian maker of musical instruments + F *-phone*]: one of a group of single-reed woodwind instruments ranging from soprano to bass and characterized by a conical metal tube and finger keys — **sax-o-phon-ic** \saks-ɒ-ˈfɒn-ɪk, -ˈfɒn-ˈɪk/ *adj* — **sax-o-phon-ist** \saks-ɒ-ˈfɒ-nɪst, ˈsɒ-ˈfɒn-ˈɪst/ *n* — **sax-tu-ba** \saks-ˈtɪ(y)u-bə/ *n* [Antoine Sax + E *tuba*]: a bass saxhorn

say \saɪ, South also ˈseɪ, vɪ/ *saɪd* \ˈsed, *esp* when subject follows *say*, *say* \ˈsɛɪ-ɪŋ/, *say* \ˈseɪ, *esp* when subject follows *say* \ˈseɪ/ [ME *sayen*, fr OE *sagan*; akin to OHG *sagen* to say, Gk *empelein* to speak, tell] *vt* 1 a: to express in words b: to state as opinion or belief: DECLARE 2 a: UTTER, PRONOUNCE b: RECITE, REPEAT (clock his prayers) 3 a: INDICATE, SHOW (the cold ~ five minutes after twelve) b: to give expression to: COMMUNICATE (a glance that said all that was necessary) ~ *vi* 1: to express oneself: SPEAK — **say-er** \ˈsɛɪ-ər, ˈseɪ-ər/ *n* — **say uncle**: to admit defeat — that is to say: in other words: in effect

say n pl \ˈseɪz, South also ˈseɪ/ 1 *archaic*: something that is said: STATEMENT 2: an expression of opinion (had his ~) 3: a right or power to influence action or decision, *esp*: the authority to make final decisions

say adv [fr Imper. of *say*] 1: ABOUT, APPROXIMATELY (the property is worth ~, four million dollars) 2: for example: AS (if we compress any gas, ~ oxygen)

say-able \ˈsɛɪ-ə-bəl, ˈseɪ-ˈəbəl/ 1: capable of being said 2: capable of being spoken effectively or easily (readings in ~ Chinese — *Linguistic Reporter*)

say-ing \ˈsɛɪ-ɪŋ, ˈseɪ-ˈɪŋ/ *n*: something said, *esp*: ADAGE

say-so \ˈsɛɪ-ˈsɒ, ˈseɪ-ˈsɒ/ *n* 1 a: one's unsupported assertion: one's bare word or assurance b: an authoritative pronouncement (left the hospital on the ~ of his doctor) 2: a right of final decision (has the ultimate ~ on what will be taught)

say-yid \ˈsɛɪ-(y)ɪd, ˈsɛɪ-ˈɪd/ *n* [Ar] 1: an Islamic chief or leader 2: LORD, SIR — used as a courtesy title for a Muslim of rank or lineage

Sax-er-rac \ˈsaks-ər-ˈræk/ *trademark* — used for an alcoholic cocktail

sb abbr subordinate

Sb symbol [L *stibulum*] antimony

SB abbr 1 [NL *Scientiae Baccalareus*] bachelor of science 2 simultaneous broadcast 3 southbound

SBA abbr Small Business Administration

SBN abbr Standard Book Number

sc abbr 1 scale 2 scene 3 science 4 salicet 5 screw 6 [L *sculpis*] he carved it, he engraved it

Sc abbr 1 Scots 2 stratocumulus

2Sc symbol scandium

SC abbr 1 Sisters of Charity 2 South Carolina 3 supercalendered 4 supreme court

scab \ˈskab/ *n* [ME, of Scand origin, akin to OSw *skabbr* scab, akin to OE *scabb* scab, L *scabies* mange, *scabere* to scratch — more at *SHAVE*] 1: scabies of domestic animals 2: a crust of hardened blood and serum over a wound 3 a: a contemptible person b (1): one who refuses to join a labor union (2): a union member who refuses to strike or returns to work before a strike has ended (3): a worker who accepts employment or replaces a union worker during a strike (4): one who works for less than union wages or on nonunion terms 4: any of various bacterial or fungous diseases of plants characterized by crustaceous spots, also: one of the spots

scab vi scabbled, scab-bing 1: to become covered with a scab 2: to act as a scab

scabbard \ˈskab-ərd/ *n* [ME *scaubert*, fr AF *escaubers*]: a sheath for a sword, dagger, or bayonet

scabbard vi: to put in a scabbard

scab-ble \ˈskab-əl/ *vi* scabbled, scab-bling \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME *scaplen*, fr MF *escapler* to dress timber]: to dress (as stone) roughly

scab-by \ˈskab-ē/ *adj* scab-bler, -est 1 a: covered with or full of scabs (~ skin) b: diseased with scab (a ~ animal) (~ potatoes) 2: MEAN, CONTEMPTIBLE (a ~ trick)

scab-les \ˈskā-bēz/ *n*, *pl* scab-les [L]: itch or mange esp with exudative crusts — **scab-ble-tic** \ˈskā-bē-ˈtɪk/ *adj*

scab-lo-sa \ˈskā-bē-ˈsɔ-sə, skab-ē-, -zə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr ML *scabrous*, *n*]: any of a genus (*Scabiosa*) of herbs of the teasel family with terminal flower heads subtended by a leafy involucre

scab-ulous \ˈskā-bē-əs, ˈskab-ē-/ *n* [ME *scabiose*, fr ML *scabiosa*, fr L fem of *scabulosus*, *adj*] 1: SCABIOSA 2: any of several fleabanes (genus *Erigeron*)

scabulous adj [L *scabulosus*, fr *scabies*] 1: SCABBY 2: of, relating to, or resembling scabies (~ eruptions)

scab-rous \ˈskab-rəs also ˈskāb-/ *adj* [L *scabr*, *scaber* rough, scurfy, akin to L *scabies* mange — more at *SCAB*] 1: DIFFICULT, KNOTTY (a ~ problem) 2: rough to the touch as a: having small raised dots, scales, or points (a ~ leaf) b: covered with raised, roughened, or unwholesome patches (~ paint) (yellowed ~ skin) 3: dealing with suggestive, indecent, or scandalous themes: SALACIOUS, also: SQUALID *syn* see ROUGH *ant* glabrous, smooth — **scab-rous-ly** *adv* — **scab-rous-ness** *n*

scad \ˈskad/ *n*, *pl* scad also *scads* [origin unknown] — any of several carangid fishes (esp. of the genus *Decapterus*)

scald \skald/ *n* [prob alter of E dial *scald* a multitude, fr *scald*] 1: a large number or quantity (hooked a ~ of little fish — *Field & Stream*) 2 *pl*: a great abundance (~ of money)

scalf-old \ˈskalf-əld also ˈəld/ *n* [ME, fr ONF *escalfut*, modif of (assumed) VL *catalficum*, fr Gk *kata-* cata- + L *fala* tower] 1 a: a temporary or movable platform for workmen as bricklayers, painters, or miners) to stand or sit on when working at a height above the floor or ground b: a platform on which a criminal is executed (as by hanging or beheading) c: a platform at a height above ground or floor level 2: a supporting framework

scalf-old-ing \-ɪŋ/ *n*: a system of scaffolds, also: material for scaffolds

scag \ˈskag/ *n* [origin unknown] *slang*: HERON

scagliola \ˈskal-ˈjɒ-lə, -ˈjə-lə/ *n* [It, lit, little chip]: an imitation of ornamental marble consisting of finely ground gypsum mixed with glue

scal-able \ˈskā-lə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being scaled

scal-lade \ˈskā-lād-, -lād/ or **scal-la-do** \-ˈlād-(ə), -ˈlād-/ *n*, *pl* -lades or -la-dos [obs] It *scalada*, fr. *scalare* to scale, fr *scala* ladder, staircase, fr LL — more at *SCALE*] *archaic*: ESCALADE

scal-age \ˈskā-lɪ/ *n* 1: an allowance or percentage by which something (as listed weights, bulks, or prices of goods) is scaled down to compensate for loss (as by shrinkage) 2: the act of scaling in weight, quantity, or dimensions 3: the amount that logs or timber scale

scal-lar \ˈskā-lər-, -lār/ *adj* [L *scalans*, fr *scalae* stairs, ladder — more at *SCALE*] 1: having an uninterrupted series of steps: GRADUATED (~ chain of authority) (~ cells) 2 a: capable of being represented by a point on a scale (~ quantity) b: of or relating to a scalar or scalar product (~ multiplication)

scal-er *n* 1: a real number rather than a vector 2: a quantity (as mass or time) that has a magnitude describable by a real number and no direction

scal-are \ˈskā-ˈlɑ(ə)-r-, -ˈlɑ(ə)-r-, -ˈlār-/ *n* [NL, specific epithet, fr L, neut of *scalans*; fr the barred pattern on its body]: a black and silver laterally compressed S. American cichlid fish (*Pterophyllum scalare*) popular in aquariums

scal-ari-form \ˈskā-lər-ˈɔ(ə)-fɔrm/ *adj* [NL *scalariformis*, fr L *scalans* + *-iformis* -iform]: resembling a ladder esp in having transverse bars or markings like the rounds of a ladder (~ cells in plants)

scal-ari-form-ly *adv*

scalar product *n*: a real number that is the product of the lengths of two vectors and the cosine of the angle between them — called also *dot product*, *inner product*

scal-ation \ˈskāl-ˈlɑ-shən/ *n* [*scale*]: LEPIDOSIS

scal-a-wag \ˈskāl-ɪ-wag/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: SCAMP REPROBATE 2: an animal of little value esp because of poor feeding, smallness, or age 3: a white Southerner acting as a Republican in the time of reconstruction after the Civil War

scald \skɔld/ *vb* [ME *scalden*, fr ONF *escalden*, fr LL *excaldare* to wash in warm water, fr L *ex-* + *calida*, *calda* warm water, fr fem of *calidus* warm — more at *CALDRON*] *vt* 1: to burn with or as if with hot liquid or steam 2 a: to subject to the action of boiling water or steam b: to bring to a temperature just below the boiling point (~ milk) 3: SCORCH ~ *vi* 1: to scald something 2: to become scalded

scald n 1: an injury to the body caused by scalding 2: an act or process of scalding 3 a: a plant disease marked esp by discoloration suggesting injury by heat b: a burning and browning of plant tissues resulting from high temperatures or high temperature and intense light

scald adj [scall + -ed] 1 *archaic*: SCABBY, SCURFY 2 *archaic*: SHABBY, CONTEMPTIBLE (~ rogues)

scald \skɔld/ *var* of SKALD



alto saxophone

a	about	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	coat	cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ō	coin	th	than
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

sau-na \sə-'nə\ *n* [Finn] 1: a Finnish steam bath in which the steam is provided by water thrown on hot stones, also: a bathhouse or room used for such a bath 2: a dry heat bath, also: a room or cabinet used for such a bath

sau-ter \sə-'tər, -'sant- *v* [prob. fr. ME *sautren* to muse]: to walk about in an idle or leisurely manner: STROLL—**sauter** *n*—**sauter-er** \-ər-ər\ *n*

sau-rel \sə-'rel\ *n* [Fr. LL *sauros* horse mackerel, fr. Gk *sauros*]: either of two carangid fishes (genus *Trachurus*) a: a horse mackerel (*T. trachurus*) b: a jack mackerel (*T. symmetricus*)

sau-ri-an \sə-'rē-ən\ *n* (deriv. of Gk *sauros* horse mackerel, lizard, akin to Gk *paskein* to touch, graze): any of a group (*Sauria*) of reptiles including the lizards and in older classifications the crocodiles and various extinct forms (as the dinosaurs and ichthyosaurs) that resemble lizards—**saurian** *adj*

sau-ro-pod \sə-'rə-pə-d\ *n* [NL *Sauropoda*, suborder of dinosaurs, fr. Gk *sauros* lizard + NL *-poda*]: any of a suborder (*Sauropoda*) of dinosaurs comprising herbivorous forms with long neck and tail, small head, and more or less plantigrade 5-toed limbs—**sauropod** *adj*—**sau-ro-pod-ous** \sə-'rə-pə-d-əs\ *adj*

sau-ry \sə-'rē-ē\ *n*, *pl* **sauries** [NL *sauros* lizard, fr. Gk *sauros*]: a slender long-beaked fish (*Scombrosox saurus*) related to the needlefishes and found in temperate parts of the Atlantic

sau-sage \sə-'sij\ *n* [ME *sausage*, fr. ONF *sausiche*, fr. LL *salsicia*, fr. L *salsus* salted—more at SAUCE]: a highly seasoned minced meat (as pork) usu. stuffed in casings of prepared animal intestine

S Aust *abbr* South Australia

sau-té \sə-'tā, -tē\ *n* [Fr. pp. of *sauter* to jump, fr. L *saltare*—more at SALTATION]: a sautéed dish—**sauté** *adj*

sauté *vi* **sau-téed** or **sautéed**; **sau-té-ing**: to fry in a small amount of fat

sau-terne \sə-'tərn, -tē\ *n*, often *cap* [F *sauternes*, fr. *Sauternes*, commune in France]: a usu. semisweet golden-colored table wine

sav-age \sə-'vij\ *adj* [ME *savage*, fr. MF, fr. ML *salvaticus*, alter. of L *salvaticus* of the woods, wild, fr. *silva* wood, forest] 1 a: not domesticated or under human control: UNTAMED (~beasts) b: lacking the restraints normal to civilized man: FIERCE, FEROCIOUS 2: WILD, UNCULTIVATED (seldom have I seen such ~ scenery—Douglas Carruthers) 3: BOORISH, RUDE (the ~ bad manners of most motorists—M. P. O'Connor) 4: lacking complex or advanced culture: UNCIVILIZED *syn* see BARBARIAN, FIERCE—**sav-age-ly** *adv*—**sav-age-ness** *n*

savage *n* 1: a person belonging to a primitive society 2: a brutal person 3: a rude or unmannerly person

savage *vi* **sav-aged**, **sav-ag-ing**: to attack or treat brutally

sav-age-ry \sə-'vij-(ə-)rē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** 1 a: the quality of being savage b: an act of cruelty or violence 2: an uncivilized state

sav-ag-ism \sə-'vij-(ə-)zəm\ *n*: SAVAGERY

sav-an-na or **sav-an-nah** \sə-'vən-ə\ *n* [Sp *savanna*, fr. Taino *sabana*] 1: a treeless plain esp. in Florida 2: a tropical or subtropical grassland containing scattered trees and drought-resistant undergrowth

sav-ant \sə-'vānt, -vāt, -vāt\ *n* [Fr. fr. pp. of *savoir* to know, fr. L *sapere* to be wise—more at SAGE]: a man of learning; esp.: a person with detailed knowledge in some specialized field (as of science or literature)

sav-ante \sə-'vāt, -vāt, -vāt\ *n* [Fr. lit., old shoe]: a form of boxing in which blows are delivered with either the hands or the feet

sav-e \sə-'v\ *vb* **saved**, **sav-ing** [ME *saven*, fr. OF *salver*, fr. LL *salvare*, fr. L *salvus* safe—more at SAFE] *vi* 1 a: to deliver from sin b: to rescue or deliver from danger or harm c: to preserve or guard from injury, destruction, or loss 2: to put aside as a store or reserve: ACCUMULATE 3 a: to make unnecessary: AVOID (it ~ an hour's waiting) b (1): to keep from being lost to an opponent (2): to prevent an opponent from scoring or winning 4: MAINTAIN, PRESERVE (~ appearances) ~ *vi* 1: to rescue or deliver someone 2 a: to put aside money b: to avoid unnecessary waste or expense: ECONOMIZE 3: to make a save—**sav-able** or **save-able** \sə-'və-bəl\ *adj*—**sav-er** *n*

syn 1 see RESCUE

2 **SAVE**, **PRESERVE**, **CONSERVE** *shared meaning element*: to keep secure from injury, decay, or loss *ant* spend, consume

save *n* 1: a play that prevents an opponent from scoring or winning 2: a baseball game in which a relief pitcher successfully protects a team's lead

save (\sə-'v\ *prep* [ME *sauv*, fr. OF, fr. *sauf*, *adj*], *safe*—more at SAFE): other than: BUT, EXCEPT (no hope ~ one)

save (\sə-'v\ *conj*) 1: were it not: ONLY—used with *that* 2: BUT, EXCEPT—used before a word often taken to be the subject of a clause (no one knows about it ~ she)

save-all \sə-'vəl\ *n*: something that prevents waste, loss, or damage; as a: a device to hold a candle end in a candlestick and permit it to burn to the very end b (1): a small sail sometimes set under the foot of another sail or between two sails b (2): a net hung between ship and pier to catch articles lost over the side c: a receptacle for catching waste products for further utilization

sav-e-loy \sə-'və-lōi\ *n* [modif. of F *cervelas*] *Brit*: a ready-cooked highly seasoned dry sausage

sav-in \sə-'vən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *saivne*, fr. L *sabina*] 1: a Eurasian juniper (*Juniperus sabina*) with dark foliage and small yellowish green berries 2: RED CEDAR *l*; also: a related shrubby juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*)

saving \sə-'vɪŋ\ *n* (gerund of *save*) 1: preservation from danger or destruction: DELIVERANCE 2: the act or an instance of economizing 3 a *pl*: money put by b: the excess of income over consumption expenditures—often used in *pl*

saving \sə-'vɪŋ, -sə- *prep* [pp. of *save*] 1: EXCEPT, SAVE 2: without disrespect to

saving \sə-'vɪŋ, -sə- *conj*: EXCEPT, SAVE

saving grace *n*: a redeeming quality or factor

savings account *n*: an account (as in a bank) on which interest is usu. paid and from which withdrawals can be made usu. only by

presentation of a passbook or by written authorization on a prescribed form

savings and loan association *n*: a cooperative association that solicits savings in the form of share capital and invests its funds in mortgages

savings bank *n*: a bank organized to receive savings accounts only

savings bond *n*: a nontransferable registered U.S. bond issued in denominations of \$25 to \$1000

sav-ior or **sav-iour** \sə-'vɪər also -'vɔ-(ə)r\ *n* [ME *saveour*, fr. MF, fr. LL *salvator*, fr. *salvatus*, pp. of *salvare* to save] 1: one that saves from danger or destruction 2: one who brings salvation, *specif*, *cap*: the savior acknowledged by Christians

sav-oir faire \sə-'vɔ-(ə)r, -'fɛ-(ə)r\ *n* [F *savoir-faire*, lit., knowing how to do]: capacity for appropriate action, esp.: a polished suaveness in social behavior *syn* see TACT

sav-or also **sav-our** \sə-'vɔ-(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *sapor*, akin to L *sapere* to taste—more at SAGE] 1: the taste or smell of something 2: a particular flavor or smell 3: a distinctive quality—**sav-or-less** \-ləs\ *adj*—**sav-or-ous** \sə-'vɔ-(ə)r-əs\ *adj*

savor also **savour** *vb* **savored**, **savor-ing** \sə-'vɔ-(ə)r-ɪŋ\ *vi*: to have a specified smell or quality: SMACK ~ *vi* 1: to give flavor to: SEASON 2 a: to have experience of: TASTE b: to taste or savor with pleasure: RELISH c: to delight in: ENJOY—**sav-or-er** \sə-'vɔ-(ə)r-ər\ *n*

sav-ory also **savoury** \sə-'vɔ-(ə)r-ē\ *adj*: having savour: as a: pleasantly pleasant to the mind (a ~ collection of essays) b: morally attractive: EDIFYING (his reputation was anything but ~) c: pleasing to the sense of taste esp. by reason of effective seasoning *syn* see PALATABLE *ant* bland, acid—**sav-or-ily** \-rē-lē\ *adv*—**sav-or-iness** \-rē-nəs\ *n*

savory also **savoury** *n*, *pl* **sav-ories** *Brit*: a dish of stimulating flavor served usu. at the end of dinner but sometimes as an appetizer

sav-ory \sə-'vɔ-(ə)r-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** [ME *saverey*]: an aromatic mint (genus *Satureia*), esp.: SUMMER SAVORY

Sav-oy-ard \sə-'vɔ-(ə)r-d, -sə-'vɔ-(ə)r-d, -sə-'vɔ-(ə)r-d\ *n* [Savoy theater, London, built for the presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan operas]: a devotee, performer, or producer of the comic operas of W. S. Gilbert and A. S. Sullivan

sav-oy cabbage \sə-'vɔ-(ə)r, -sə-'vɔ-(ə)r\ *n* [trans. of F *chou de Savoie* cabbage of Savoy]: a cabbage with compact heads of wrinkled and curled leaves

sav-vy \sə-'vɪ-ē\ *vb* **sav-vied**; **sav-vy-ing** [modif. of Sp *sabe* he knows, fr. *saber* to know, fr. L *sapere* to be wise—more at SAGE]: COMPREHEND, UNDERSTAND

savvy *n*: practical know-how (political ~)—**savvy** *adj*

saw *past* of SEE

saw \sə\ *n* [ME *sawe*, fr. OE *sagu*, akin to OHG *sega* saw, L *secare* to cut, *secula* sickle] 1: a hand or power tool used to cut hard material (as wood, metal, or bone) and equipped usu. with a toothed blade or disk 2: a tool or machine that incorporates a saw (a power ~)—**saw-like** \-lɪk\ *adj*

saw *vb* **sawed** \sə-'d, -sə-'d\ or **sawn** \sə-'n, -sə-'n\, **saw-ing** \sə-'hɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to cut with a saw 2: to produce or form by cutting with a saw 3: to slash as though with a saw ~ *vi* 1 a: to use a saw b: to cut with or as if with a saw 2: to undergo cutting with a saw 3: to make motions as though using a saw (~ed at the reins)—**saw-er** \sə-'ər\ *n*

saw *n* [ME *sawe*, fr. OE *sagu* discourse, akin to OHG & ON *saga* tale, OE *segan* to say—more at SAY]: MAXIM, PROVERB

Sa-wan \sə-'wən\ *n* [Hindi *sāwan*, fr. Skt *śrāvāṇa*]: a month of the Hindu year—see MONTH table

saw-bones \sə-'bɒnz\ *n*, *pl* **sawbones** or **saw-bones-es** *slang*: PHYSICIAN, SURGEON

saw-buck \sə-'bʌk\ *n* 1: SAWHORSE 2 [prob. fr. the resemblance of the Roman numeral X to the ends of a sawhorse] *slang*: a 10-dollar bill

saw-dust \sə-'dʌst\ *n*: fine particles (as of wood) made by a saw in cutting

saw-edged \sə-'ejd\ *adj*: having a toothed or badly nicked edge

sawed-off \sə-'dɒf\ *adj* 1: having an end sawed off (a ~ shotgun) 2: of less than average height

saw-fish \sə-'fɪʃ\ *n*: any of a family (Pristidae) of several large elongate viviparous rays having a long flattened snout with a row of stout serrate structures along each edge and living in warm shallow seas and in or near the mouths of rivers principally in tropical America and Africa

saw-fly \sə-'flɪ\ *n*: any of numerous hymenopterous insects (superfamily Tenthredinoidea) whose female usu. has a pair of serrated blades in her ovipositor and whose larva resembles a plant-feeding caterpillar

saw grass *n*: a sedge (as of the genus *Cladium*) having the edges of the leaves set with minute sharp teeth

saw-horse \sə-'hɒ-(ə)r-s\ *n*: a rack on which wood is laid for sawing by hand, esp.: one with X-shaped ends

saw-log \-lɒg, -lɑg\ *n*: a log of suitable size for sawing into lumber

saw-mill \-mɪl\ *n*: a mill or machine for sawing logs

saw-ney \sə-'nē\ *n* [prob. alter. of *zany*] *chiefly Brit*: FOOL, SIMPLETON—**sawney** *adj*

saw palmetto *n*: any of several shrubby palms with spiny toothed leafstalks esp. of the southern U.S. and West Indies, esp.: a common stemless palm (*Serenoa repens*) of the southern U.S.

saw set *n*: an instrument used to set the teeth of saws

saw-tim-ber \sə-'tɪm-bər\ *n*: timber suitable for sawing into lumber

saw-tooth \-tʊθ\ *adj*: having serrations: arranged or having parts arranged like the teeth of a saw (a ~ roof)

saw-toothed \-tʊθt\ *adj* 1: having teeth like those of a saw (a ~ shark) 2: SAWTOOTH

saw-whet \sə-'hwet\ *n* [fr. the resemblance of its cry to the sound made in filing a saw]: a very small harsh-voiced No. Ameri-

scan-dal-ous \ˈskan-d(ə)-ləs/ *adj* 1: LIBELOUS, DEFAMATORY 2: offensive to propriety or morality: SHOCKING — **scan-dal-ous-ly** *adv* — **scan-dal-ous-ness** *n*

scandal sheet *n*: a newspaper or periodical dealing to a large extent in scandal and gossip

scan-dent \ˈskan-dənt/ *adj* [L *scandent*, *scandens*, *prp* of *scandere* to climb — more at SCAN] characterized by a climbing mode of growth (~ stems)

Scan-dian \ˈskan-dē-ən/ *adj* [L *Scandia*] 1: SCANDINAVIAN 2: of or relating to the languages of Scandinavia — **Scandinavian** *n*

Scan-dia-vian \ˈskan-dē-ən/ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Scandinavia 2: a person of Scandinavian descent 3: the No Germanic languages — **Scandinavian** *adj*

scan-dium \ˈskan-dē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. L *Scandia*, ancient name of southern Scandinavian peninsula] a white trivalent metallic element found in association with rare-earth elements — see ELEMENT table

scan-ner \ˈskan-ər/ *n*: one that scans as a: a device that automatically checks a process or condition and may initiate a desired corrective action b: a device for sensing recorded data

scanning electron microscope *n*: an electron microscope in which a beam of focused electrons moves across the object with the secondary electrons produced by the object and the electrons scattered by the object being collected to form a three-dimensional image on a cathode-ray tube — called also **scanning microscope**

scan-sion \ˈskan-shən/ *n* [LL *scansion*, *scansio*, fr. L, act of climbing, fr. (assumed) L *scansus*, *pp* of L *scandere*] the analysis of verse to show its meter

scant \ˈskant/ *adj* [ME, fr. ON *skamt*, neut. of *skamm* short, akin to Gk *koptein* to cut — more at CAPON] 1: dial a: excessively frugal b: not prodigal c: CHARY 2: a: barely or scarcely sufficient, specif: not quite coming up to a stated measure b: lacking in amplitude or quantity 3: having a small or insufficient supply (he's fat, and ~ of breath — Shak.) *syn* see MEAGER *ant* plentiful, profuse — **scant-ly** *adv* — **scant-ness** *n*

scant *adv*, *dial*: SCARCELY, HARDLY

scant *vt* 1: to provide with a meager or inadequate portion or allowance 2: to make small, narrow, or meager 3: SKIMP 3: to provide an incomplete supply of: WITHHOLD 4: to give scant attention to: SLIGHT

scant-less \ˈskant-ləs/ *n* pl [blend of *scant* and *panties*] abbreviated panties for women

scant-ling \ˈskant-lɪŋ, -lən/ *n* [alter of ME *scantillon*, lit., mason's or carpenter's gauge, fr. ONF *scantillon*] 1: a: the dimensions of timber and stone used in building b: the dimensions of a frame or strake used in shipbuilding 2: a small quantity, amount, or proportion 3: a small piece of lumber (as an upright piece in house framing)

scanty \ˈskanti/ *adj* **scant-ly**, *adv* [E dial *scant* scanty supply, fr. ME, fr. ON *skamt*, fr. neut. of *skamm* short] 1: barely sufficient 2: somewhat less than is needed or normal: INSUFFICIENT *syn* see MEAGER *ant* ample, plentiful, profuse — **scant-ily** \ˈskant-ɪ-lɪ/ *adv* — **scant-iness** \ˈskant-ɪ-nəs/ *n*

scape \ˈskæp/ *vb* **scaped**; **scaping** [ME *scapen*, short for *escapen*] : ESCAPE

scape *n* [L *scapus* shaft, stalk — more at SHAFT] 1: a peduncle arising at or beneath the surface of the ground in an acaulescent plant (as the tulip); broadly 2: a flower stalk 2: a: the shaft of a column b: the small concave curve at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column where it joins the capital or the base 3: the shaft of an animal part (as an antenna or feather)

scape \ˈskæp/ *n* *comb* form [landscape] view or picture of a (specified) type of scene (cityscape)

scape-goat \ˈskæp-gōt/ *n* [scape, intended as trans. of Heb *azazel* (prob name of a demon), as if *azazel* goat that departs, Lev. 16 8 (AV)] 1: a goat upon whose head are symbolically placed the sins of the people after which he is sent into the wilderness in the biblical ceremony for Yom Kippur 2: a person or thing bearing the blame for others

scapegoat *vt*: to make a scapegoat of

scape-goat-ing \ˈskæp-gōt-ɪŋ/ *n*: the action or process of casting blame for shortcomings or failure on an innocent or at most only partly responsible individual or group

scape-goat-ism \ˈskæp-gōt-ɪz-əm/ *n*: SCAPEGOATING

scape-grace \ˈskæp-grās/ *n* [scape] an uncorrigible rascal

scaph-oid \ˈskaf-ɔɪd/ *adj* [NL *scaphoides*, fr. Gk *skapheides*, fr. *skaphe* boat: shaped like a boat: NAUTICAL

scaphoid *n*: the navicular of the carpus or tarsus

scap-olite \ˈskæp-ə-lɪt/ *n* [F, fr. L *scapus* shaft + F -o- + -lite, fr. the prismatic shape of its crystals]: any of a group of minerals that are essentially complex silicates of aluminum, calcium, and sodium and that include some used as semiprecious stones

scap-ose \ˈskæ-pōs/ *adj*: bearing, resembling, or consisting of a scape

scap-u-lar \ˈskap-yo-lər/ *n*, *pl* -læ, -lɪ, or -ləs [NL, fr. L *scapula*, *scapula*] 1: either of a pair of large triangular bones lying one in each dorsal lateral part of the thorax, forming the principal bone of the corresponding half of the shoulder girdle, and articulating with the corresponding clavicle or coracoid — called also **shoulder blade**

scap-u-lar \ˈlɪ-ər/ *n* [ME *scapulare*, fr. LL, fr. L *scapula* shoulder] 1: a: a long wide band of cloth with an opening for the head worn front and back over the shoulders as part of a monastic habit b: a pair of small cloth squares joined by shoulder tapes and worn under the clothing on the breast and back as a sacramental and often also as a badge of a third order or confraternity 2: a: SCAPULA b: one of the feathers covering the base of a bird's wing — see BIRD illustration

scapular *adj* [NL *scapularis*, fr. *scapula*] : of or relating to the shoulder, the scapula, or scapulars

scapular medal *n*: a medal worn in place of a sacramental scapular

scar \ˈskär/ *n* [ME *skere*, fr. ON *sker* skerry; akin to ON *skera* to cut — more at SHEAR] 1: an isolated or protruding rock 2: a steep rocky eminence: a bare place on the side of a mountain

scar *n* [ME *escare*, *scar*, fr. MF *escare* scab, fr. LL *eschara*, fr. Gk, *hearth*, *scab*] 1: a mark left (as in the skin) by the healing of injured tissue 2: a mark left on a stem or branch by a fallen leaf or harvested fruit b: CICATRIX 3: a mark or indentation resulting from damage or wear (the ~s of bullets on the ~ church door — Kay Boyle) 4: a lasting moral or emotional injury (one of his men had been killed ~ in a manner that left a ~ upon his mind — H G Wells) — **scar-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

scar *vb* **scarred**, **scar-ring** *vt* 1: to mark with a scar 2: to do lasting injury to ~ *vi* 1: to form a scar 2: to become scarred

scar-ae \ˈskær-ə/ *n* [MF *scarabee*, fr. L *scarabaeus*] 1: SCARABAEUS 2: broadly: a scarabaeid beetle 2: SCARABAEUS 2

scar-a-bae-id \ˈskær-ə-bē-ɪd/ *n* [deriv of L *scarabaeus*]: any of a family (Scarabaeidae) of stout-bodied beetles with lamellate antennae including the dung beetles — **scarabaeid** *adj*

scar-a-bae-us \ˈskær-ə-bē-əs/ *n* [L] 1: pl -bae-us or -bae-i, -bē-i: a large black or nearly black dung beetle (*Scarabaeus sacer*) 2: a stone or faience beetle used in ancient Egypt as a talisman, ornament, and a symbol of the resurrection

scar-a-mouch or **scar-a-mouche** \ˈskær-ə-mʊʃ, -mʊʃ, -mʊʃ, -mʊʃ/ *n* [F *scararmouche*, fr. It *Scaramuccia*] 1: a stock character in the Italian commedia dell'arte that burlesques the Spanish don and is characterized by boastfulness and cowardliness 2: a cowardly buffoon b: RASCAL SCAMP

scarce \ˈske(ə)r-, ˈskær-/ *adj* **scarce-er**; **scarce-ly** [ME *scars*, fr. ONF *scars*, fr. (assumed) VL *excarpsus*, lit., plucked out, *pp* of L *excarpere* to pluck out — more at EXCERPT] : deficient in quantity or number compared with the demand: not plentiful or abundant *syn* see INFREQUENT *ant* abundant — **scarce-ness** *n*

scarce *adv*: SCARCELY, HARDLY

scarce-ly *adv* 1: a: by a narrow margin: only just (had ~ rung the bell when the door flew open — Agnes S. Turnbull) b: almost not (~ ever wore this mantle — Arnold Bennett) 2: a: certainly not (could ~ interfere between another man and his own beast — Owen Wister) b: probably not (there could ~ have been found a leader better equipped — V L. Parrington)

scar-city \ˈsker-sə-ti-, ˈsker-si-, ˈskær-/ *n*, *pl* -ties: the quality or state of being scarce; esp: want of provisions for the support of life

scar-e \ˈske(ə)r-, ˈskær-/ *vb* **scared**; **scar-ing** [ME *skerra*, fr. ON *skirra*, fr. *skjarr* shy, timid] *vt*: to frighten suddenly: ALARM ~ *vi*: to become scared — **scar-er** *n*

scar-e *n* 1: a sudden fright 2: a widespread state of alarm: PANIC — **scar-e** *adj*

scar-e-crow \ˈske(ə)r-, ˈskær-/ *n* 1: a: an object usu. suggesting a human figure that is set up to frighten birds (as crows) away from crops b: something frightening but harmless 2: a skinny or ragged person

scar-ed *adj*: thrown into or living in a state of fear, fright, or panic

scar-ed-cat \ˈske(ə)r-d-ɪd-, ˈskær-/ *n* [scared, *pp* of *scar* + -y + cat]: an unduly fearful person

scar-e-head \ˈske(ə)r-hed, ˈskær-/ *n*: a big, sensational, or alarming newspaper headline

scar-e-mon-ger \ˈmæn-ɪ-ŋ-, -mæn-/ *n*: one inclined to raise or excite alarms esp needlessly

scar-e up *vt*: to bring to light or get together with considerable labor or difficulty: scrape up (managed to *scar-e up* the money)

scarf \ˈskɑrf/ *n*, *pl* scarves \ˈskɑrvz/ or scarfs [ONF *escarpe* sash, sling] 1: a broad band of cloth worn about the shoulders, around the neck, or over the head 2: a: military or official sash usu. indicative of rank b: *archaic*: TIPPET 3: RUNNER 6b

scarf *vt* 1: to wrap, cover, or adorn with or as if with a scarf 2: to wrap or throw on (a scarf or mantle) loosely

scarf *n*, *pl* scarfs [ME *scarf*, prob of Scand origin, akin to ON *skarfr* scarf, akin to Gk *skorpias* scorpion] 1: either of the chamfered or cutaway ends that fit together to form a scarf joint 2: a joint made by chamfering, halving, or notching two pieces to correspond and lapping and bolting them — called also **scarf joint**

scarf or scarf \ˈskɑrf/ *vt* 1: to unite by a scarf joint 2: to form a scarf on

scarf-plin \ˈskɑrf-pɪn/ *n*: TIEPIN

scarf-skin \ˈskɑrf-skɪn/ *n*: [scarf] : EPIDERMIS, esp: that forming the cuticle of a nail

scar-i-fi-ca-tion \ˈskær-ə-fə-ˈkæ-shən, -skær-/ *n* 1: the act or process of scarifying 2: a mark or marks made by scarifying

scar-i-fy \ˈskær-ə-fi-, ˈskær-/ *vi* -fied, -fying [MF *scarifier*, fr. LL *scarificare*, alter of L *scarificare*, fr. Gk *skarphesthai* to scratch an outline, sketch — more at SCRIBE] 1: to make scratches or small cuts in (as the skin) (~ an area for vaccination) 2: to lacerate the feelings of (denouncers, *scarifies*, blasts the pedantic schoolmasters — Gilbert Highet) 3: to break up and loosen the surface of (as a field or road) 4: to cut or soften the wall of (a hard seed) to hasten germination — **scar-i-fier** \-fi-ə-/ *n*

scar-i-fy \ˈskær-ə-fi-, ˈskær-/ *vi* -fied, -fying: SCARE, FRIGHTEN



scarabaeus 1



scarfs 2

a	about	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ū	cool, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	o	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ō	colon	th	thin, th this
l	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	zh	vision

scald \ˈskɔld\ *adj* [alter. of *scalded*]: subjected to scalding (like coffee with cream — Charles Kingsley)

scalding \ˈskɔld-ɪŋ\ *adj* 1: causing the sensation of scalding or burning 2: BOILING 3: ARDENT, SCORCHING (the sun) 4: BITING, SCATHING (a series of editorials)

scale \ˈskɛl(ə)\ *n* [ME, bowl, scale of a balance, fr. ON *skál*, akin to ON *skel* shell — more at SHELL] 1 *a*: either pan or tray of a balance *b*: a beam that is supported freely in the center and has two pans of equal weight suspended from its ends — usu. used in pl. 2: an instrument or machine for weighing

scale *vb* *scalded*; *scaling* *vt*: to weigh in scales *vi*: to have a specified weight on scales

scale *n* [ME, fr. MF *escala*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *scælu* shell, husk — more at SHELL] 1 *a*: a small, flattened, rigid, and definitely circumscribed plate forming part of the external body covering esp. of a fish *b*: a small thin plate suggesting a fish scale (as of mica) (the wings on a moth's wing) *c*: the scaly covering of a scaled animal 2: a small thin dry lamina shed (as in many skin diseases) from the skin 3: a thin coating, layer, or incrustation *a* (1): a black scaly coating of oxide (as magnetic oxide) forming on the surface of iron when heated for processing (2): a similar coating forming on other metals *b*: a hard incrustation usu. rich in sulfate of calcium that is deposited on the inside of a vessel (as a boiler) in which water is heated 4 *a*: a modified leaf protecting a seed plant bud before expansion *b*: a thin, membranous, chaffy, or woody bract 5 *a*: one of the small overlapping usu. metal pieces forming the outer surface of scale armor *b*: SCALE ARMOR 6 *a*: SCALE INSECT *b*: infestation with or disease caused by scale insects — *scaled* \ˈskæ(ə)ld\ *adj* — *scale-less* \ˈskæ(ə)-lɪs\ *adj*

scale *vb* *scalded*, *scaling* *vt* 1: to remove the scale or scales from (as by scraping) (a fish) 2: to take off in thin layers or scales 3: to form scale on (hard water — as a boiler) 4: to throw (as a thin flat stone) so that the edge cuts the air or so that it skips on water: SKIM *vi* 1: to separate and come off in scales: FLAKE 2: to shed scales (scaling skin) 3: to become encrusted with scale

scale *n* [ME, fr. LL *scala* ladder, staircase, fr. L *scalae*, pl., stairs, rungs, ladder; akin to L *scandere* to climb — more at SCAN] 1 *a* obs: LADDER *b* archaic: a means of ascent 2: a graduated series of musical tones ascending or descending in order of pitch according to a specified scheme of their intervals 3: something graduated esp. when used as a measure or rule: as *a*: a series of spaces marked by lines and used to measure distances or to register something (as the height of the mercury in a thermometer) *b*: a divided line on a map or chart indicating the length used to represent a larger unit of measure (as an inch to a mile) *c*: an instrument consisting of a strip (as of wood, plastic, or metal) with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface for measuring or laying off distances or dimensions 4: a graduated series or scheme of rank or order (a scale of taxation) 5: a proportion between two sets of dimensions (as between those of a drawing and its original) 6: a graded series of tests or of performances used in rating individual intelligence or achievement — *scale* *adj* — *to scale*: according to the proportions of an established scale of measurement (floor plans drawn to scale)

scale *vb* *scalded*, *scaling* *vt* 1 *a*: to attack with or take by means of scaling ladders (a castle wall) *b*: to climb up or reach by means of a ladder *c*: to reach the highest point of: SUMMIT 2 *a*: to arrange in a graduated series (a test) *b* (1): to measure by or as if by a scale (2): to measure or estimate the sound content of (as logs) *c*: to pattern, make, regulate, set, or estimate according to some rate or standard (a production schedule scaled to actual need) — often used with down or up (down imports) *vi* 1: to climb by or as if by a ladder 2: to rise in a graduated series 3: MEASURE *syn* see ASCEND

scale *n* [ˈskɛl] 1 obs: ESCALADE 2: an estimate of the amount of sound lumber in logs or standing timber

scale armor *n*: armor of small metallic scales on leather or cloth

scale-down \ˈskæ(ə)-daʊn\ *n*: a reduction according to a fixed ratio (a scale of debts)

scale insect *n*: any of numerous small but very prolific homopterous insects (esp. family Coccidae) which have winged males, degenerated scale-covered females attached to the host plant, and young that suck the juices of plants and some of which are economic pests — compare LAC

scale leaf *n*: a modified usu. small and scaly leaf (as a bud scale or bract or the leaf of cypress)

scale-like \ˈskæ(ə)-lɪk\ *adj*: resembling a scale (a design), *specif* reduced to a minute appressed element resembling a scale

scale-like \ˈskæ(ə)-lɪk\ *adj* [LL *scalenus*, fr. Gk *skálēnos*, lit., uneven, akin to Gk *skolios* crooked — more at CYLINDER] of a triangle: having the three sides of unequal length

scale-pan \ˈskæ(ə)-pæn\ *n*: a pan of a scale for weighing

scaler \ˈskæ-lər\ *n* 1: one that scales 2: an electronic device that operates a recorder or produces an output pulse after a specified number of input impulses

scale-up \ˈskæ-ləp\ *n*: an increase according to a fixed ratio

scall \ˈskɔl\ *n* [ME, fr. ON *skalli* bald head]: a scurf or scabby disorder (as of the scalp)

scallop \ˈskæl(ə)-\ *n* [ME *scaloun*, fr. AF *scalun*, fr. (assumed) VL *scalonia*, fr. L *scalonia* (caepa) onion of Ascalon, fr. fem. of *ascalonium* of Ascalon, fr. *Ascalon*, Ascalo Ascalon, seaport in southern Palestine] 1: SHALLOT 2: LEEK 3: an onion forming a thick basal portion without a bulb, also: GREEN ONION

scallop \ˈskæl(ə)-\ *n* [ME *scalop*, fr. MF *escalope* shell, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *schelpe* shell] 1 *a*: any of many marine bivalve mollusks (family Pectinidae) that have a radially ribbed shell with the edge undulated and that swim by opening and closing the valves *b*: the adductor muscle of a scallop as an article of food 2: a scallop-shell valve or a similarly shaped dish used for baking 3: one of a continuous series of circle segments or angular projections forming a border 4: CYCLING B [F *escalope*, perh. fr. E *scallop*, fr. its being served curled like a scallop-shell valve]: a thin slice of boneless meat (as veal)

scallop *vi* 1 [fr. earlier *escallop* scallop shell, alter. (influenced by MF *escalope* shell) of *scallop*]: to bake in a sauce usu. covered with seasoned bread or cracker crumbs (wed potatoes) 2 [*scallop*]: to shape, cut, or finish in scallops *b*: to form scallops in *vi*: to gather or dredge scallops — *scallop-er* *n*

scallop-pli \ˈskæl(ə)-pɛ-ˈpli\ *n* [modif. of *It scaloppine*]: thin slices of meat (as veal) sautéed or coated with flour and fried

scally-wag *var* of SCALAWAG

scalogram \ˈskæl(ə)-gram\ *n* [*scale* + *-o-* + *-gram*]: an arrangement of items (as of a psychological or sociological test) in ascending order of difficulty (analysis by ~)

scalp \ˈskælp\ *n* [ME, of Scand origin, akin to ON *skálpr* sheath, akin to MD *schelpe* shell] 1 *a*: the part of the integument of the human head usu. covered with hair in both sexes *b*: the part of a lower animal (as a wolf or fox) corresponding to the human scalp 2 *a*: a part of the human scalp with attached hair cut or torn from an enemy as a token of victory esp. by Indian warriors of No America *b*: a trophy of victory 3 chiefly Scot: a projecting mass of bare ground or rock

scalp *vi* 1 *a*: to deprive of the scalp *b*: to remove an upper part from 2 *a*: to screen or sift (as ore or meal) in order to remove foreign materials or to separate out coarser grades *b*: to remove a desired constituent from and discard the rest 3 *a*: to buy and sell so as to make small quick profits (~ stocks) (~ grain) *b*: to obtain and resell at greatly increased prices (~ theater tickets) *vi* 1: to take scalps 2: to profit by slight market fluctuations — *scalp-er* *n*

scalpel \ˈskæp(ə)-\ *n* [L *scalpellus*, *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalper*, *scalprum* chisel, knife, fr. *scalpere* to carve — more at SHELF]: a small straight thin-bladed knife used esp. in surgery

scalp lock *n*: a long tuft of hair on the crown of the otherwise shaved head of a warrior of some Amerindian tribes

scaly \ˈskæli\ *adj* *scalier*; *-est* 1 *a*: covered with, composed of, or rich in scale or scales *b*: FLAKY 2: of or relating to scaly animals 3: DESPICABLE, POOR 4: infested with scale insects (~ fruit) — *scaly-ness* *n*

scaly antenter *n*: PANGOLIN

scam-mony \ˈskæm(ə)-ni\ *n*, pl. -nies [ME *scamonia*, fr. L *scammonia*, fr. Gk *skammōnia*] 1: a twining convolvulus (*Convolvulus scammonia*) of Asia Minor with a large thick root 2 *a*: the dried root of scammony *b*: a cathartic resin obtained from scammony

scamp \ˈskæmp\ *n* [obs. *scamp* (to roam about idly)] 1: RASCAL ROQUE 2: an impish or playful young person — *scamp-ish* \ˈskæmp-ɪʃ\ *adj*

scamp *vi* [perh. of Scand origin, akin to ON *skammr* short — more at SCANT]: to perform in a hasty, neglectful, or imperfect manner (brief, but never hurried or ~ed — Crane Brinton)

scamper \ˈskæmp(ər)-\ *vi* *scampered*; *scampering* \-p(ə)-rɪŋ\ [prob. fr. obs. D *schampen* to flee, fr. MF *escamper*, fr. *It scampare*, fr. (assumed) VL *excampare* to decamp, fr. L *ex-* + *campus* field — more at CAMP]: to run nimbly and playfully about

scamper *n*: a playful scurry

scampi \ˈskæmp(ə)-\ *n*, pl. *scampi* [It. pl. of *scampo*, a European lobster]: SHRIMP, esp. large shrimp prepared with a garlic-flavored sauce

scan \ˈskæn\ *vb* *scanned*; *scan-ning* [ME *scannen*, fr. LL *s-candere*, fr. L, to climb, akin to Gk *skandalon* trap, stumbling block, offense, *Skand* skandal he leaps *vi* 1: to read or mark so as to show metrical structure 2: to examine by point-by-point observation or checking. *a*: to investigate thoroughly by checking point by point and often repeatedly (a fire lookout scanning the hills with binoculars) *b*: to glance from point to point of often hastily, casually, or in search of a particular item (~ the want ads looking for a job) 3 *a*: to examine successive small portions of (as an object) with a sensing device (as a photometer or a beam of radiation) *b*: to make a detailed examination of (as the human body) for the presence or localization of radioactive material *c*: to bring under a moving electron beam for conversion of light and dark picture or image values into corresponding electrical values to be transmitted by facsimile or television, also: to bring under a moving electron beam in the reconstruction of the image or picture *d*: to direct a succession of radar beams over in searching for a target *e*: to check (as a magnetic tape or a punch card) for recorded data by means of a mechanical or electronic device *vi* 1: to scan verse 2: to conform to a metrical pattern *syn* see SCRUTINIZE — *scan-na-ble* \ˈskæn(ə)-bəl\ *adj*

scan *n* 1: the act or process of scanning 2: a radar display 3: a radar or television trace 4: a depiction (as a photograph) of the distribution of a radioactive material in something (as a bodily organ)

Scand *abbr* Scandinavia, Scandinavian

scandal \ˈskænd(ə)-\ *n* [LL *scandalum* stumbling block, offense, fr. Gk *skandalon*] 1 *a*: discredit brought upon religion by unseemly conduct in a religious person *b*: conduct that causes or encourages a lapse of faith or of religious obedience in another 2: loss of or damage to reputation caused by actual or apparent violation of morality or propriety: DISGRACE 3 *a*: a circumstance or action that offends propriety or established moral conceptions or disgraces those associated with it *b*: a person whose conduct offends propriety or morality 4: malicious or defamatory gossip 5: indignation, chagrin, or bewilderment brought about by a flagrant violation of morality, propriety, or religious opinion *syn* see OFFENSE

scandal *vi* 1 obs: DISGRACE 2 chiefly dial: DEFAME, SLANDER

scandalize \ˈskænd(ə)-lɪz\ *vt* *-ized*; *-izing* 1: to speak falsely or maliciously of 2: to bring into reproach 3: to offend the moral sense of: SHOCK — *scandaliza-tion* \ˈskænd(ə)-lɪ-z-ə-ti-ən\ *n* — *scandalizer* \ˈskænd(ə)-lɪ-z-ər\ *n*

scandal-monger \ˈskænd(ə)-ˈmɒŋ-ɡər-, -ˈmɒŋ-ə\ *n*: a person who circulates scandal

covery (throw one off the ~) 4: INKLING, INTIMATION (a ~ of trouble) 5: PERFUME 2 6: bits of paper dropped in the game of hare and hounds 7: a mixture prepared for use as a lure in hunting or fishing *syn* see FRAGRANCE, SMELL — scent-less \scent-less\ *adj*

scented *adj*: having scent as a. having the sense of smell b. having a perfumed smell c. having or exhaling an odor
ceptor \sep-tər\ *n* [ME *septre*, fr OF *septre*, fr L *septrum*, fr Gk *septron* staff, scepter — more at SHAFT] 1: a staff or baton borne by a sovereign as an emblem of authority 2: royal or imperial authority: SOVEREIGNTY

scepter *vi* **sceptered**, **scepter-ing** \-(ə-)ŋ\ 1: to endow with the scepter in token of royal authority

sceptered \sep-tərd\ *adj* 1: invested with a scepter or sovereign authority 2: of or relating to a sovereign or to royalty

sceptic, **sceptical**, **scepticism** *var* of **KEPTIC** **KEPTICAL** **KEPTICISM**

sceptre *Brit var* of **SEPTER**

sch *abbr* school

schaden-freude \shād-'n-froid-ə\ *n* [G, fr. *schaden* damage + *freude* joy]: enjoyment obtained from others' troubles

schade \skē-(j)u(ə)\, \skē-'al\, *Canad* also \shej-, *Brit* use \shed-(j)u(ə)\ *n* [ME *cedule*, fr MF, slip of paper, note, fr LL *schedula* slip of paper, dim of L *schēda*, *scīda* sheet of papyrus, fr (assumed) Gk *schēdē*, akin to Gk *schēzein* to split — more at SHED] 1: a obs: a written document 2: a statement of supplementary details appended to a legal or legislative document 3: a written or printed list, catalog, or inventory, *also* TIMETABLE 3. PROGRAM PROPOSAL 4: a body of items to be dealt with: AGENDA

schedule *vi* **sched-uled**; **sched-uling** 1: to place in a schedule 2: to make a schedule of 2: to appoint, assign, or designate for a fixed time — **sched-uler** *n*

schellite \shā-'līt\ *n* [G *schellit*, fr. Karl W. Schellé †1786 Sw chemist]: a mineral CaWO₄, consisting of the tungstate of calcium that is a source of tungsten and its compounds

Scheherazade \sha-'her-ə-'zād-(ə)\, \zād-(ə)\ *n* [G *Scheherazade*, fr Per *Shirāzād*]: the fictional wife of an oriental king and the narrator of the tales in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*

schemā \skē-'mā\ *n* pl *skē-mā-ta* \-mə-'tā\ [Gk *schēmā*, *schēma*]: a diagrammatic presentation, *specif*: FIGURE 6

schematic \ski-'mat-ik\ *adj* [NL *schematicus*, fr Gk *schēmā*, *schēma*]: of or relating to a scheme or schema: DIAGRAMMATIC — **schematic-ally** \-i-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

schematic *n*: a schematic drawing or diagram

schemat-ism \skē-'mā-'tiz-əm\ *n*: the disposition of constituents in a pattern or according to a scheme: DESIGN *also* a particular systematic disposition of parts

schemat-ize \skē-'mā-'tiz\ *vt* -tized, -tizing [Gk *schēmātizēin*, fr *schēmā*, *schēma*] 1: to form or to form into a scheme or systematic arrangement 2: to express or depict schematically — **schemat-iza-tion** \skē-'mā-'zā-'shən\ *n*

scheme \skēm\ *n* [L *schēma*, *schēma* arrangement, figure, fr Gk *schēmā*, *schēma*, fr *schēin* to have, hold, be in (such) a condition, akin to OE *sige* victory, Skt *śahāte* he prevails] 1: a archaic (1) a mathematical or astronomical diagram (2): a representation of the astrological aspects of the planets at a particular time 2: a graphic sketch or outline 3: a concise statement or table 4: EPILOGUE 3: a plan or program of action, *esp*: a crafty or secret one 4: a systematic or organized framework: DESIGN *syn* see PLAN

scheme *vb* **schemed**, **schem-ing** *vt*: to form a scheme for ~ *vi* to form plans, *also*: PLOT INTRIGUE — **schem-er** *n*

schem-ing *adj*: given to forming schemes; *esp*: shrewdly devious and intriguing

scher-zan-do \skert-'zan-(d)ə\ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr verbal of *schetzen* to joke, of Gmc origin, akin to MHG *schetzen* to leap for joy, joke; akin to Gk *skairēn* to gambol — more at CARDINAL] 1: in sportive manner: PLAYFULLY — used as a direction in music indicating time and tempo (allegretto ~)

scherzando *n*, pl *-dos* a passage or movement in scherzando style

scher-zo \skē-(ə)rt-(ə)s\, *n*, pl *scher-zos* or *scher-zī* \-(ə)sē\ [It, lit, joke, fr *schetzen*] a sprightly humorous instrumental musical composition or movement commonly in quick triple time

Schick test \shik-'\ *n* [Bela Schick] a serological test by cutaneous injection of a diluted diphtheria toxin that causes an area of reddening and induration in a subject susceptible to diphtheria

Schiff's reagent \shifs-'\ *n* [Hugo Schiff †1915 G chemist] a solution of fuchsine decolorized by treatment with sulfur dioxide that gives a useful test for aldehydes because they restore the reddish violet color of the dye — called also **Schiff reagent**, compare FEULGEN REACTION

schiller \shil-'ər\ *n* [G]: a bronzy iridescent luster (as of a mineral)

skilling \shil-'ŋ\ *n* [G, fr OHG *skilling*, a gold coin — more at SHILLING] — see MONEY table

skip-per-ke \skip-'ər-kē-, -ər-k(ə)\ *n* [Flem, dim of *skipper* skipper; fr. its use as a watchdog on boats — more at SKIPPER] any of a Belgian breed of small stocky black dogs with foxy head and erect triangular ears

schism \siz-'əm, 'skiz-, 'skiz- is rare among churchmen\ *n* [ME *schisme*, fr MF *schisme*, fr LL *schisma*, *schisma*, fr Gk, cleft, division, fr. *schēzein* to split] 1: DIVISION SEPARATION *also*: DISCORD DISHARMONY 2: a: formal division in or separation from a church or religious body b: the offense of promoting schism

schis-mat-ic \siz-'mat-ik, skiz-'\ *n*: one who creates or takes part in schism

schismatic *also* **schis-mat-ic-ally** \-i-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv*, of relating to, or guilty of schism — **schis-mat-ic-ally** \-i-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

schis-ma-tist \siz-'mat-ist, 'skiz-'\ *n* [prob fr *schismatize*]: SCHIS-MATIC

schis-ma-tize \siz-'mā-'tiz\ *vb* -tized, -tizing *vi*: to take part in schism, *esp*: to make a breach of union (as in the church) ~ *vi* to induce into schism

schist \shist\ *n* [F *schiste*, fr L *schistos* (lapid), lit, fissile stone, fr Gk *schistos* that may be split, fr *schēzein*] a metamorphic crystal-

line rock having a closely foliated structure and admitting of division along approximately parallel planes

schis-tose \shis-'tōs\ *also* **schis-tous** \-'tōs\ *adj*: of or relating to schist: having the character or structure of a schist — **schis-tos-ity** \shis-'tis-(ə)-ē\ *n*

schis-to-some \shis-'tō-sōm\ *n* [NL *Schistosoma*, genus name, fr Gk *schistos* + *sōma* body — more at SOMA]: any of a genus (*Schistosoma*) of elongated trematode worms with the sexes separate that parasitize the blood vessels of birds and mammals and in man cause destructive schistosomiasis; *broadly*: a worm of the family (*Schistosomatidae*) that includes this genus — **schis-to-som-al** \shis-'tō-sō-məl\ *adj* — **schistosome** *adj*

schis-to-so-mi-a-sis \shis-'tō-sō-mi-'ā-sis\ *n*, pl *-a-ses* \-'sēz\ [NL, fr *Schistosoma*]: infestation with or disease caused by schistosomes, *specif*: a severe endemic disease of man in much of Asia, Africa, and So. America marked *esp* by blood loss and tissue damage

schiz- or **schizo-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk *schizo*, fr *schizein* to split] 1: split: cleft (*schizocarp*) 2: characterized by or involving cleavage (*schizogenesis*) 3: schizophrenia (*Schizophrenia*)

schizo \skit-'sō\ *n*, pl *schiz-os* a schizophrenic individual

schizo-carp \skiz-'ə-kārp, 'skit-'sə-\ *n* [ISV]: a dry compound fruit that splits at maturity into several indehiscent one-seeded carpels

schizo-go-ny \skiz-'gə-'nē, 'skit-'sə-\ *n* [NL *schizogonia*, fr *schiz-* + L *gonia* -gon-], an asexual reproduction by multiple segmentation characteristic of sporozoans (as the malarial parasite) — **schizog-ous** \-'nos\ or **schizo-gonic** \skiz-'gən-ik, 'skit-'sə-\ *adj*

schiz-old \skit-'sōld\ *adj* [ISV]: characterized by, resulting from, tending toward, or suggestive of schizophrenia — **schizoid** *n*

schizo-my-cete \skiz-'mī-'set, 'skit-'sə-, 'mī-'\ *n* [denrv of Gk *schizo* -schiz- + *mykē*, *mykēs* fungus — more at MYC] . BACTERIUM — **schizo-my-cet-ous** \-'mī-'sēt-'sə-\ *adj*

schiz-ont \skiz-'ant, 'skit-'sant\ *n* [ISV]: a multinucleate sporozoan that reproduces by schizogony

schizo-phrene \skit-'sō-'frēn\ *n* [ISV, prob back-formation fr NL *Schizophrenia*], one affected with schizophrenia: SCHIZOPHRENIC

schizo-phre-nia \skit-'sō-'frē-nē-ə\ *n* [NL]: a psychotic disorder characterized by loss of contact with the environment and by disintegration of personality expressed as disorder of feeling, thought, and conduct — **schizo-phren-ic** \-'frēn-ik\ *adj* or *n* — **schizo-phren-i-cal-ly** \-'frēn-i-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

schizo-phyte \skiz-'ə-'fīt, 'skit-'sə-\ *n* [denrv of Gk *schizo-* + *phuton* plant — more at PLANT] any of a division (*Schizophyta*) of plants comprising the blue-green algae and bacteria and characterized by unicellular or loosely colonial and often filamentous organization, by lack of an obvious nucleus, and by chiefly asexual reproduction — **schizo-phytic** \skiz-'ə-'fīt-ik, 'skit-'sə-\ *adj*

schizo-thy-mic \skit-'sō-'thī-mik\ *adj* [NL *schizothymia* state of being schizothymic, fr *schiz-* + *thymia*]: tending toward an introverted temperament that while remaining within the bounds of normality somewhat resembles schizophrenia

schle-miel \shla-'mēl\ *n* [Yiddish *shlimiel*]: an unlucky bungler: CHUMP

schlepp \shlep\ *vb* [Yiddish *shleppen*, fr MHG *stleppen*, fr MLG *stlepen*] *slang*: DRAG HAUL

schlie-ren \shlir-'ən\ *n* pl [G] 1: small masses or streaks in an igneous rock that differ in composition from the main body 2: regions of varying refraction in a transparent medium often caused by pressure or temperature differences and detectable *esp* by photographing the passage of a beam of light — **schlie-ric** \shli-(ə)-rik\ *adj*

schlock \shlak\ *adj* [Yiddish *shlak*, fr *shlak* curse, cheap merchandise, lit, blow, fr MHG *slag*, *slac*, fr OHG *slag*, fr *slahan* to strike — more at SLAY] of low quality or value — **schlock** *n*

schmaltz or **schmalz** \shmōltz, 'shmalts\ *n* [Yiddish *shmaltz*, lit, rendered fat, fr MHG *smaltz*, akin to OHG *smelzan* to melt — more at SMELT] sentimental or flord music or art — **schmaltzy** \-'ē\ *adj*

Schmidt system \sh(h)mit-'\ *n* [B. Schmidt †1935 G optical scientist] an optical system (as for a telescope or camera) that utilizes an objective composed of a concave spherical mirror having in front of it a transparent plate to offset spherical aberration

schmo or **schmoe** \shmō\, *n*, pl **schmoes** [prob modif of Yiddish *shmok* penis, fool, fr G *Schmuck* adornment] *slang*: JERK 4

schmuck \shmōk\ *n* [Yiddish *shmok* penis, fool, fr G *Schmuck* adornment] *slang*: JERK 4

snapps \shaps\, *n*, pl **snapps** [G *snapps*, lit, dram of liquor, fr LG *snaps* dram, mouthful, fr *snappen* to snap]: any of various distilled liquors, *esp*: strong Holland gin

schнау-zer \shnau-'zər, 'sh(h)nau-'zər\ *n* [G, fr *schнауze* snout — more at SNOOT]: a dog of any of three breeds that originated in Germany and are characterized by a long head, small ears, heavy eyebrows, mustache and beard, and a warty coat a. STANDARD SCHNAUZER b. GIANT SCHNAUZER c. MINIATURE SCHNAUZER

schnit-zel \shnit-'səl\ *n* [G, lit., shaving, chip, fr MHG *snitzel*, dim of *snitz* slice, akin to OHG *snidan* to cut, OE *sytthan*, Czech *snět* bough]: a seasoned and garnished veal cutlet

schnook \shnu:k\ *n* [long unknwn] *slang*: a stupid or unimportant person: DOLT

schnor-kel \sh(h)nör-'kəl\ *var* of **SNORKEL**

schnor-rer \shnor-'ər, 'shnör-'\ *n* [Yiddish *shnorer*]: BEGGAR. *esp*: one who wheedles others into supplying his wants

schnoz-zle \sh(h)nāz-'əl\ *n* [prob modif of Yiddish *shnoitsl*, dim of *shnoits* snout, fr G *schнауze* snout, muzzle — more at SNOOT] *slang*: NOSE

sch *abbr* school

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scar-i-ous \s'kar-ē-əs, 'skar-ə\ *adj* [NL *scariosus*]: dry and membranous in texture (a ~ bract)

scar-la-tina \s'kar-lə-'tē-nə\ *n* [NL, fr ML *scarlata* scarlet]: **SCARLET FEVER** — **scar-la-tinal** \-'tē-nəl\ *adj*

scar-let \s'kar-lət\ *n* [ME *scarlat*, *scarlet*, fr OF *dr* ML, OF *escarlata*, fr ML *scarlata*, fr Per *sagallā*, a kind of rich cloth] 1: scarlet cloth or clothes 2: any of various bright reds

scarlet *adj* 1: of the color scarlet 2: a: grossly and glaringly offensive (sinning in flagrant and ~ fashion — G W Johnson) b [fr the use of the word in Isa 1:18 & Rev 17 1-6 (AV)] . WHORISH ~ women who became the hostesses of the gambling dens and nightclubs — Mabel Elliot

scarlet fever *n*: an acute contagious febrile disease caused by a hemolytic streptococcus and characterized by inflammation of the nose, throat, and mouth, generalized toxemia, and a red rash

scarlet letter *n* [fr the novel *The Scarlet Letter* (1850) by Nathaniel Hawthorne]: a scarlet A worn as a punitive mark of adultery

scarlet pimpernel *n* 1: a common pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*) having scarlet, white, or purplish flowers that close in cloudy weather 2 [The *Scarlet Pimpernel*, assumed name of the hero of *The Scarlet Pimpernel* (1905), novel by Baroness Orczy]: a person who rescues others from mortal danger by smuggling them across a border

scarlet runner *n*: a tropical American high-climbing bean (*Phaseolus coccineus*) that has large bright red flowers and red-and-black seeds and is grown widely as an ornamental and in Great Britain as a preferred food bean

scarlet sage *n*: a garden salvia (*Salvia splendens*) of Brazil with long racemes of intense scarlet flowers

scarlet tanager *n*: a common American tanager (*Piranga olivacea*) of which the male is scarlet with black wings and the female and young are chiefly olive

scarp \s'kärp\ *n* [It *scarpia*] 1: the inner side of a ditch below the parapet of a fortification 2: a: a line of cliffs produced by faulting or erosion b: a low steep slope along a beach caused by wave erosion

scarp *vi*: to cut down vertically or to a steep slope

scar-per \s'kär-pər\ *vi* [perh fr It *scappare*, fr (assumed) VL *excapere* — more at ESCAPE] *Brit*: to run away

scar-ry \s'kar-ē\ *adj* [Scar]: bearing marks of wounds . **SCARRED**

scar \s'kärt\ *vb* [ME *skarten*, alter. of *scratten*] chiefly *Scot*: **SCRATCH**, **SCRAPE**

scar *n*, chiefly *Scot*: **SCRATCH**, **MARK** *esp*: one made in writing

scar tissue *n*: the connective tissue forming a scar and composed chiefly of fibroblasts in recent scars and largely of dense collagenous fibers in old scars

scary also **scar-y** \s'ke(ə)r-ē, 'ska(ə)r-\ *adj* **scar-i-er**; **est** 1: causing fright: ALARMING (told us a ~ story) 2: easily scared: TIMID 3: feeling alarm or fright: FRIGHTENED

scat \s'kat\ *vi* **scat-tered**; **scat-ting** [scat, interj used to drive away a cat] 1: to go away quickly 2: to move fast: **SCOOT**

scat *n* [Gk *skat*, *skōr* excrement — more at SCAT]: an animal fecal dropping

scat *n* [perh imit.]: jazz singing with nonsense syllables

scat *vi* **scat-tered**; **scat-ting**: to improvise nonsense syllables to an instrumental accompaniment: sing scat

SCAT *abbr* 1 School and College Ability Test 2 supersonic commercial air transport

scat or **scato** *comb form* [Gk *skato*, fr *skat*, *skōr* excrement, akin to OE *searn* dung, L *muscarda* mouse dropping]: ordure (*scatology*)

scat-back \s'kat-'bak\ *n* [scat + back]: an offensive back in football who is an esp fast and elusive ballcarrier

scathe \s'kæθ\ *s'kæθ* *n* [ME *skathe*, fr ON *skathi*; akin to OE *scæth* injury, Gk *askēthēs* unharmed]: **HARM**, **INJURY** — **scathe-less** \-'ləs\ *adj*

scathe \s'kæθ\ *vi* **scathed**, **scath-ing** 1: to do harm to, *specif*: **SCORCH**, **SEAR** 2: to assail with withering denunciation

scath-ing \s'kæ-θɪŋ\ *adj*: bitterly severe (a ~ condemnation) — **scath-ing-ly** \-'θɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

scat-o-log-y \s'ka-'täl-ə-jē, s'kə-\ *n* 1: the biologically oriented study of excrement (as for taxonomic purposes or for the determination of diet) 2: interest in or treatment of obscene matters esp in literature — **scat-o-log-ic-al** \s'kat-'täl-ə-kəl\ *adj*

scatt \s'kat\ *n* [ON *skatt*; akin to OE *scat* property, money, a small coin] *archaic*: **TAX**, **TRIBUTE**

scat-ter \s'kat-ər\ *vb* [ME *scatteren*] *vi* 1 *archaic*: to fling away heedlessly . **SQUANDER** 2: a: to cause to separate widely b: to cause to vanish 3: to distribute irregularly 4: to sow, by casting in all directions . **STREW** 5: a: to reflect irregularly and diffusely b: to diffuse or disperse (a beam of radiation) 6: to divide into ineffectual small portions ~ *vi* 1: to separate and go in various directions . **DISPERSE** 2: to occur or fall irregularly or at random — **scat-ter-er** \-'ər-ər\ *n* — **scat-ter-ing-ly** \s'kat-ər-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

syn **SCATTER**, **DISPERSE**, **DISSIPATE**, **DISPEL** *shared meaning element*: to cause to separate or break up

scatter *n* 1: the act of scattering 2: a small supply or number irregularly distributed or strewn about 3: the state or extent of being scattered, *esp*: **DISPERSION**

scatter-ation \s'kat-ər-ə-'rā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of scattering: the state of being scattered 2: the movement of people and industry away from the city, also: the resulting regional urbanization 3: a policy of distributing funds and energies in too many ineffectively small units

scat-ter-brain \s'kat-ər-'brān\ *n*: a giddy heedless person

scat-ter-brained \-'brānd\ *adj*: having the characteristics of a scatterbrain

scatter diagram *n*: a two-dimensional graph in rectangular coordinates consisting of points whose coordinates represent values of two variables under study

scatter-good \s'kat-ər-'gud\ *n*: a wasteful person . **SPENDTHRIFT**

scatter-gram \-'gram\ *n*: **SCATTER DIAGRAM**

scatter-graph \-'graf\ *n*: **SCATTER DIAGRAM**

scat-ter-gun \-'gʊn\ *n*: **SHOTGUN**

scat-ter-ing \s'kat-ər-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: an act or process in which something scatters or is scattered 2: something scattered; *esp*: a small number or quantity interspersed here and there (a ~ of visitors)

scattering *adj* 1: going in various directions 2: found or placed far apart and in no order 3: divided among many or several (~ votes) — **scat-ter-ing-ly** \-'rɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

scatter pin *n*: a small ornamental pin worn usu in groups of two or more on a woman's dress

scatter rug *n*: a rug of such a size that several can be used (as to fill vacant places) in a room

scat-ter-shot \s'kat-ər-'shət\ *adj*: broadly inclusive: **SHOTGUN**

scat-ty \s'kat-ē\ *adj* **scat-ti-er**; **est** [prob fr scatterbrain + -y] *Brit*: **CRAZY**

scalp \s'kɒp\ *n*, *pl* **scaup** or **scaups** [perh alter of scalp (bed of shellfish), fr its fondness for shellfish]: any of several diving ducks (genus *Aythya* and esp *A affinis* and *A marila*)

scav-enge \s'kav-ən-, -ɪŋ\ *vb* **scav-enged**; **scav-eng-ing** [back-formation fr *scavenger*] *vt* 1: a (1): to remove (as dirt or refuse) from an area (2): to clean away dirt or refuse from: **CLEANSE** (~ a street) b: to feed on (carrion or refuse) 2: a: to remove (burned gases) from the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine after a working stroke b: to remove (as an undesirable constituent) from a substance or region by chemical or physical means c: to clean and purify (molten metal) by taking up foreign elements in chemical union 3: to salvage from discarded or refuse material; also: to salvage usable material from ~ *vi*: to work or act as a scavenger

scav-enger \s'kav-ən-'jər\ *n* [alter of earlier *scavager*, fr ME *skawager* collector of a toll on goods sold by nonresident merchants, fr *skawage* toll on goods sold by nonresident merchants, fr ONF *escawage* inspection] 1 chiefly *Brit*: a person employed to remove dirt and refuse from streets 2: one that scavenges as a: a garbage collector b: a junk collector c: a chemically active substance acting to make innocuous or remove an undesirable substance 3: an organism that feeds habitually on refuse or carrion

scavenger hunt *n*: a party contest in which usu couples are sent out with a time limit in which to acquire without buying one or more articles that are esp difficult to obtain

SCCA *abbr* Sports Car Club of America

scene \s'hā-(n)ā\ *n* [It, lit., scene, fr L] : an elaborate solo vocal composition that consists of a recitative usu followed by one or more aria sections

scen-ar-i-o \s'-'nar-ē-, -ō, -'ner-\ *n*, *pl* -*ios* [It, fr L *scenarium*, fr *scena* stage] 1: a: an outline or synopsis of a play; *esp*: a plot outline used by actors of the commedia dell'arte b: the libretto of an opera 2: a: **SCREENPLAY** b: **SHOOTING SCRIPT** 3: an account or synopsis of a projected course of action or events (his ~ for a settlement envisages ~ reunification — Selig Harrison)

scen-ar-ist \s'-'nar-ə-st, -'ner-\ *n*: a writer of scenarios

scend \s'end\ *vi* [alter. of *send*]: to rise or heave upward under the influence of a natural force (as on a wave)

scend *n* 1: the upward movement of a pitching ship 2: the lift of a wave: **SEND**

scene \s'ēn\ *n* [MF, stage, fr L *scena*, *scena* stage, scene, fr Gk *skēnē* temporary shelter, tent, building forming the background for a dramatic performance, stage, akin to Gk *skia* shadow — more at SHINE] 1: one of the subdivisions of a play as a: a division of an act presenting continuous action in one place b: a single situation or unit of dialogue in a play (the love ~) c: a motion picture or television episode or sequence 2: a: a stage setting b: a real or imaginary prospect suggesting a stage setting (a sylvan ~) 3: the place of an occurrence or action: **LOCATE** (~ of the crime) 4: an exhibition of anger or indecorous behavior (make a ~) 5: a: sphere of activity (the drug ~) b: **SITUATION** (your ~ was unimportant, nobody wanted to hear about it — Michael Herr) — **behind the scenes** 1. out of public view: in secret 2. in a position to see the hidden workings (taken behind the scenes and told just how in fact the actual government has operated — William Clark)

scene dock *n*: a space near the stage in a theater where scenery is stored

scen-ery \s'ēn-(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -*eries* 1: the painted scenes or hangings and accessories used on a theater stage 2: a picturesque view or landscape

scene-shifter \-'shif-tər\ *n*: a worker who moves the scenes in a theater

scene-stealer \s'ēn-'stē-lər\ *n*: an actor who diverts attention to himself when he is not intended to be the center of attention

scen-ic \s'ēn-ik also 'sen-\ also **scen-i-cal** \-'i-kəl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the stage, a stage setting, or stage representation 2: of or relating to natural scenery (a ~ view) 3: representing graphically an action, event, or episode (a ~ bas-relief) — **scen-i-cal-ly** \-'i-kəl-lē\ *adv*

scenic railway *n*: a miniature railway (as in an amusement park) with artificial scenery along the way

scenog-raph-y \s'ē-nəg-'rə-fē\ *n* [Gk *skēnographia* painting of scenery, fr *skēnē* + *-graphia* -graphy]: the art of perspective representation esp as applied to the painting of stage scenery (as by the ancient Greeks) — **scenog-raph-ic** \s'ē-nə-'grəf-ik\ *adj* — **scenog-raph-i-cal-ly** \-'i-kəl-lē\ *adv*

scent \s'ent\ *vb* [ME *senten*, fr MF *sentir* to feel, smell, fr L *sentire* to perceive, feel — more at *SENSE*] *vt* 1: to perceive by the olfactory organs: **SMELL** b: to get or have an inkling of (~ trouble) 2: to imbue or fill with odor (~ed the air with perfume) ~ *vi* 1: to yield an odor of some specified kind (this ~s of sulfur), also: to bear indication or suggestions 2: to use the nose in seeking or tracking prey

scent *n* 1: effluvia from a substance that affect the sense of smell as a: an odor left by an animal on a surface passed over b: a characteristic or particular odor; *esp*: one that is agreeable 2: a: power of smelling: sense of smell (a keen ~) b: power of detection: **NOSE** (a ~ for heresy) 3: a course of pursuit or dis-

a problem, the collection of data through observation and experiment, and the formulation and testing of hypotheses

scientific notation *n* : a widely used floating-point system in which numbers are expressed as products consisting of a number between 1 and 10 multiplied by an appropriate power of 10

scien-tism \sai-on-tiz-əm/ *n* : 1: methods and attitudes typical of or attributed to the natural scientist 2: an exaggerated trust in the efficacy of the methods of natural science to explain social or psychological phenomena, to solve pressing human problems, or to provide a comprehensive unified picture of the meaning of the cosmos

sci-en-tist \sai-ənt-əst/ *n* [L. *scientia*] 1: one learned in science and esp natural science : a scientific investigator 2 *cap* : CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST

sci-fi \sai-'fi/ *adj* [science fiction] : of, relating to, or being science fiction (a ~ story)

scil *abbr* scilicet

scilicet \skē-lī-ket, 'sī-lā-jet/ *adv* [ME, fr. L. *scilicet*, to wit, fr. *scire* to know + *licet* it is permitted, fr. *licere* to be permitted — more at LICENSE] : to wit : NAMELY

scilla \s(k)hī-lā/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L. *scilla* — more at SCILLA] : any of a genus (*Scilla*) of Old World bulbous herbs of the lily family with narrow basal leaves and pink, blue, or white racemose flowers

scim-i-lar \sai-m-ət-ər, -ə-tār/ *n* [It *scimitarra*] : a saber made of a curved blade with the edge on the convex side and used chiefly by Arabs and Turks

scin-tig-ra-phy \sin-'tig-rə-fē/ *n* [scintillation + -graphy, fr. the scintillation counter used to record radiation on the picture] : a diagnostic technique in which a two-dimensional picture of a bodily radiation source is obtained by the use of radioisotopes — **scin-tig-raph-ic** \sai-n-tə-'graf-ik/ *adj*

scin-tilla \sin-'tī-lā/ *n* [L.] : SPARK, TRACE

scin-til-lant \sai-n-'tī-lənt/ *adj* : that scintillates : SPARKLING — **scin-til-lant-ly** *adv*

scin-tillate \sai-n-'tī-lət, -lət-əd/ *adj* [L. *scintillatus*, pp of *scintillare* to sparkle, fr. *scintilla* spark] *vi* 1: to emit sparks : SPARK 2: to emit quick flashes as if throwing off sparks; also : SPARKLE, TWINKLE ~ *vi* : to throw off as a spark or as sparkling flashes (~ witticisms) — **scin-til-lat-er** \-ət-ər/ *n*

scin-til-la-tion \sai-n-'tī-lā-shən/ *n* 1: an act or instance of scintillating 2: spark : rapid changes in the brightness of a celestial body 2 *a* : a spark or flash emitted in scintillating 2 *b* : a flash of light produced in a phosphor by an ionizing event 3: a brilliant outburst (as of wit) 4: a flash of the eye

scintillation counter *n* : a device for detecting and registering individual scintillations (as in radioactive emission)

scin-tillom-e-ter \sai-n-'tī-ləm-ət-ər/ *n* [L. *scintilla* + ISV -o- + -meter] : SCINTILLATION COUNTER

sci-olism \sai-'lɔ-jizm/ *n* [L. *sciolus* smatterer, fr. dm of L. *scire* knowing, fr. *scire* to know — more at SCIENCE] : a superficial show of learning — **sci-ol-ist** \-ləst/ *n* — **sci-ol-ist-ic** \sai-'lɔ-'tis-tik/ *adj*

scio-man-ey \sai-'mən(-)-ē, 'skē-ə/ *n* [L. *sciomantia*, fr. L. *Gk skiomantia*, fr. *Gk skia* shadow, shade + -mantia -mancy — more at SHINE] : divination by consulting the ghosts of the dead — **scio-man-tic** \sai-'mən-tik, 'skē-ə/ *adj*

scion \sai-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *cion*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *chīnan* to sprout, split open, OE *cinan* to gape] 1: a detached living portion of a plant joined to a stock in grafting and usu supplying solely aerial parts to a graft 2: DESCENDANT, CHILD

sciro fa-cies \sai-rē-'fā-sh(-)-ēs/ *n* [ME, fr. ML, you should cause to know] 1: a judicial writ founded upon some matter of record and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the record should not be enforced, annulled, or vacated 2: a legal proceeding instituted by a scire facias

scir-ro-co \shi-'rāk(-)-ō, -sə/ *war* of STROCCO

scirrhous \s(k)ir-rəs/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being a scirrhous 2: hard or indurated with or as if with fibrous tissue

scirrhous \s(k)ir-rəs/ *n*, *pl* **scirrh-i** \s(k)ir-r-i, 'sk(i)r-r-ē/ [NL, fr. *Gk skirros*, *skirros*, fr. *skiros* hard] : a hard slow-growing malignant tumor having a preponderance of fibrous tissue

scis-sile \sis-əl, -il/ *adj* [F, fr. L. *scissilis*, fr. *scissus* pp of *scindere* to split — more at SHED] : capable of being cut smoothly or split easily (as a peptide bond)

scis-sion \sizh-ən/ *n* [F, fr. LL *scission*, *scissio*, fr. L. *scissus*, pp] 1: a division or split in a group or union : SCHISM 2: an action or process of cutting, dividing, or splitting : the state of being cut, divided, or split

scis-sor \siz-ər/ *n* [ME *sissors*, fr. MF *cissors*, fr. LL *scissorum* cutting instrument, irreg. fr. L. *caesus*, pp of *caedere* to cut — more at CONCISE] : SCISSORS

scis-sor *vi* **scis-sored**, **scis-sor-ing** \(-)-rɪŋ/ : to cut, cut up, or cut off with scissors or shears

scis-sors \siz-ər/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr 1: a cutting instrument having two blades whose cutting edges slide past each other 2 *a* : a gymnastic feat in which the leg movements suggest the opening and closing of scissors *b* : SCISSORS HOLD

scissors hold *n* : a wrestling hold in which the legs are locked around the head or body of an opponent

scissors kick *n* : a swimming kick used in trudge strokes and sidestrokes in which the legs move like scissors

scis-sor-tail \siz-ər-'tāl/ *n* : a flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*) of the southern U S and Mexico with a deeply forked tail

sciaff \skaf/ *n* [prob. imit.] : a golf stroke in which the club head strikes the ground behind the ball before touching the ball

sciaff *vi* : to make a sciaff in golf ~ *vi* 1: to cause (a golf club) to make a sciaff 2: to strike (the ground) in making a sciaff — **sciaff-er** *n*

scier- or sclero- *comb form* [NL, fr. *Gk sklērō*, *sklēro*, fr. *sklēros* — more at SKELETON] 1 *a* : hard (sclerotic) (scleroderma) *b* : hardness (sclerometer) 2: sclera (scleritis)

sclera \s(k)lēr-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *Gk sklēros* hard] : the dense fibrous opaque white outer coat enclosing the eyeball except the part covered by the cornea — see EYE illustration — **scler-a** \-ə/ *adj*

scler-oid \s(k)lēr-ē-əd/ *n* [sclerenchyma + -oid] : a sclerenchymatous cell of a higher plant that is nearly isodiametric

scler-en-chy-ma \s(k)lēr-'ren-kə-mə/ *n* [NL] : a protective or supporting tissue in higher plants composed of cells with walls thickened and lignified and often mineralized — **scler-en-chy-ma-tous** \s(k)lēr-'ən-'kim-ət-əs, -'ki-mət-/ *adj*

scler-ite \s(k)lēr-'it-/ *n* [ISV] : a hard chitinous or calcareous plate, piece, or spicule (as of the arthropod integument)

sclero-der-ma \s(k)lēr-'dər-mə/ *n* [NL] : a disease of the skin characterized by thickening and hardening of the subcutaneous tissues

scler-om-e-ter \s(k)lēr-'rəm-ət-ər/ *n* [ISV] : an instrument for determining the relative hardnesses of materials

sclero-pro-tein \s(k)lēr-'d-prō-tēn, -'prōt-ēn/ *n* [ISV] : any of various fibrous proteins esp from connective and skeletal tissues

sclero-rose \s(k)lēr-'rōz, -'rōs/ *vb* [back-formation fr. *sclerosis*] *vi* : to cause sclerosis in : INDURATE ~ *vi* : to undergo sclerosis

sclero-sis \s(k)lēr-'rō-sis/ *n* [ME *scilicet*, fr. ML, fr. *Gk sklērōsis* hardening, fr. *sklēron* to harden, fr. *sklēros*] 1: pathological hardening of tissue esp from overgrowth of fibrous tissue or increase in interstitial tissue; also : a disease characterized by sclerosis 2: hardening of plant cell walls usu by lignification

scler-otic \s(k)lēr-'rāt-ik/ *adj* 1: being or relating to the sclera 2 : of, relating to, or affected with sclerosis

sclerotic *n* [ML *scleroticus*, fr. (assumed) *Gk sklērōtōs*, verbal of *Gk sklērōn* to harden] : SCLERA

sclero-tin \s(k)lēr-'tən, skl-'rōt-'n/ *n* [(assumed) *Gk sklērōtōs* + ISV -in] : an insoluble tanned protein permeating and stiffening the chitin of the cuticle of arthropods

sclero-tium \s(k)lēr-'rō-sh(-)-əm/ *n*, *pl* -tia \-sh(-)-ē/ [NL, fr. (assumed) *Gk sklērōtōs*, verbal of *Gk sklērōn* to harden] : a compact mass of hardened mycelium stored with reserve food material that in some higher fungi becomes detached and remains dormant until a favorable opportunity for growth occurs — **sclero-tial** \-rō-shəl/ *adj*

sclero-ti-za-tion \s(k)lēr-'rō-zā-shən/ *n* : the quality or state of being sclerotized

scler-otized \s(k)lēr-'rō-tīzəd/ *adj* [(assumed) *Gk sklērōtōs* + E -ize + -ed] : hardened by substances other than chitin — used chiefly of the cuticle of an insect

scoff \skɔf, 'skɔf/ *n* [ME *scof*, prob of Scand origin, akin to obs. Dan *skof* jest; akin to OFris *skof* mockery] 1: an expression of scorn, derision, or contempt : GIBE 2: an object of scorn, mockery, or derision

scoff *vi* : to show contempt by derisive acts or language : MOCK ~ *vi* : to treat or address with derision : mock at — **scoff-er** *n*

syn SCOFF, JEER, GIBE, FLEER, SNEER, FLOUT shared meaning element : to show contempt in derision or mockery

scoff-law \-lə/ *n* : a contemptuous law violator

scold \skɔld/ *n* [ME *scald*, *scold*, prob of Scand origin, akin to ON *skáld* poet, skald, Icel *skálda* to make scurrilous verse] 1 *a* : one who scolds habitually or persistently (he is under the dominion of a forbidding ~, who, in addition, is slovenly and unthrifty — Patrick Barry) *b* : a woman who disturbs the public peace by noisy and quarrelsome or abusive behavior 2: SCOLDING

scold *vi* 1 *obs* : to quarrel noisily : BRAWL 2: to find fault noisily and wordily ~ *vi* : to censure usu severely or angrily : rebuke or reprove sharply — **scold-er** *n*

syn SCOLD, UPBRAID, BERATE, RAIL, REVILE, VITUPERATE shared meaning element : to reproach angrily and abusively

scolding *n* 1: the action of one who scolds 2: a harsh reproof

scole-cite \s(k)l-'sīt, 'skō-lā/ *n* [G. *skolektē*, fr. *Gk sklōlēkē*, *skōlēkē* worm, fr. the motion of some forms when heated] : a zeolite mineral $\text{CaAl}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ that is a hydrous calcium aluminum silicate and occurs in radiating groups of crystals, in fibrous masses, and in nodules

scol-lex \s(k)l-'lɛks/ *n*, *pl* **scol-lēs** \-lə-'sēz/ [NL *scolic*, *scolex*, fr. *Gk sklōlēkē*, *skōlēkē* worm, akin to *Gk skelos* leg — more at CYLINDER] : the head of a tapeworm either in the larva or adult stage

scol-lo-ids \s(k)l-'lō-'īd/ *n*, *pl* -oes \-sēz/ [NL, fr. *Gk sklōlōis* crookedness of a bodily part, fr. *skolios* crooked — more at CYLINDER] : a lateral curvature of the spine — **scol-lo-tic** \-tī-'ik/ *adj*

scol-lop \s(k)l-'ɔp/ *war* of SCALLOP

scol-o-pen-dra \s(k)l-'ə-pen-'drə/ *n* [NL, genus of centipedes, fr. L. a kind of millipede, fr. *Gk skolopendra*] : CENTIPEDE

scom-broid \skəm-'brɔid/ *n* [deriv of *Gk skombrōs* mackerel] : any of a suborder (Scombroidea) of marine spiny-finned fishes (as mackerels, tunas, albacores, bonitos, and swordfishes) of great economic importance as food fishes — **scombroid** *adj*

sconce \skān(-)-s/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *esconce* screened lantern, fr. OF, fr. fem of *excon*, pp of *excondere* to hide, fr. L. *abscondere* — more at ABSCOND] : a bracket candlestick or group of candlesticks, also : an electric light fixture patterned on a candle sconce

sconce *n* [D *schanz*, fr. G *Ganze*] : a detached defensive work

scone \skɔn, 'skān/ *n* [perh fr. D *schoonbrood* fine white bread, fr. *schoon* pure, clean + *brood* bread] : a quick bread of oatmeal or barley flour rolled round, cut into quarters, and baked on a griddle

scoop \sküp/ *n* [ME *scoope*, fr. MD *schope*; akin to OHG *skēpfen* to shape — more at SHAPE] 1 *a* : a deep ladle *b* : a deep shovel or similar implement for digging, dipping, or shoveling *c* : a hemispherical utensil for dipping soft food *d* : a small spoon-shaped utensil or instrument for cutting or gouging 2: the action

a about * kitten e further a back ä bake ä cot, cart
ab out ch chin e less ä easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
ü foot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

schola can-to-rum \skō-lə-kən-tōr-əm, -tōr-ə/ *n.* *pl.* **scholae cantorum** \jē-, -jā-, -jī-/ [ML. school of singers] 1: a singing school esp. for church choristers; *specific*: the choir or choir school of a monastery or of a cathedral 2: an enclosure designed for a choir and located in the center of the nave in early church buildings

schol-er \skōl-ər/ *n.* [ME *scoler*, fr. OE *scolere* & OF *escoler*, fr. ML *scholaris*, fr. LL of a school, fr. L *schola* school] 1: one who attends a school or studies under a teacher: **PUPIL** 2 a: one who has done advanced study in a special field b: a learned person 3: a holder of a scholarship

schol-er-ly \-ər-lē/ *adj.* characteristic of or suitable to learned persons: **LEARNED**, **ACADEMIC**

schol-ar-ship \-ər-shīp/ *n.* 1: a grant-in-aid to a student (as by a college or foundation) 2: the character, qualities, or attainments of a scholar: **LEARNING** 3: a fund of knowledge and learning (drawing on the ~ of the ancients) *syn* see **KNOWLEDGE**

schol-as-tic \skō-las-tik/ *adj.* [ML & L. ML *scholasticus* of the schoolmen, fr. L. of a school, fr. Gk *scholastikos*, fr. *scholazein* to keep a school, fr. *scholē* school] 1 a: often cap: of or relating to Scholasticism (~ theology) (~ philosophy) b: suggestive or characteristic of a scholastic esp. in subtlety or aridity: **PEDANTIC** (turned out dull ~ reports) 2: of or relating to schools or scholars, esp.: of or relating to high school or secondary school *syn* see **PEDANTIC** — **schol-as-tic-ally** \-tī-kə-lē/ *adv.*

scholastic *n.* 1 a cap: a Scholastic philosopher b: **PEDANT**, **FORMALIST** 2 [NL *scholasticus*, fr. L *scholasticus*, *adj.*] a: a student in a scholasticate 3: one who adopts academic or traditional methods in art

schol-as-tic-ate \skō-las-tī-kāt, -tī-kāt/ *n.* [NL *scholasticatus*, fr. *scholasticus* student in a scholasticate] a: a college-level school of general study for those preparing for membership in a Roman Catholic religious order

schol-as-tic-ism \skō-las-tī-siz-əm/ *n.* 1 cap. a: a philosophical movement dominant in western Christian civilization from the 9th until the 17th century and combining religious dogma with the mystical and intuitionist tradition of patristic philosophy esp. of St. Augustine and later with Aristotelianism b: **NEO-SCHOLASTICISM** 2 a: close adherence to the traditional teachings or methods of a school or sect b: pedantic adherence to scholarly methods

schol-lis-t \skō-lē-ist, -lēt-ist/ *n.* [MGk *schollastēs*, fr. *schollazein* to write scholia on, fr. Gk *schollōn*] a: a maker of scholia: **COMMENTATOR**, **ANNOTATOR** — **schol-lis-tic** \skō-lē-istik/ *adj.*

schol-li-um \skō-lē-əm/ *n.* *pl.* *-lia* \-lē-ə/ or *-li-ums* [NL, fr. Gk *schollon* comment, scholium, fr. dim. of *scholē* lecture] 1: a marginal annotation or comment (as on the text of a classic by an early grammarian) 2: a remark or observation subjoined but not essential to a demonstration or a train of reasoning

school \skul/ *n.* [ME *scule*, fr. OE *scōl*, fr. L *schola*, fr. Gk *scholē* leisure, discussion, lecture, school, akin to Gk *schēnō* to hold — more at **SCHEME**] 1: an organization that provides instruction as a: an institution for the teaching of children b: **COLLEGE**, **UNIVERSITY** c: (1): a group of scholars and teachers pursuing knowledge together that with similar groups constituted a medieval university (2): one of the four faculties of a medieval university (3): an institution for specialized higher education often associated with a university (the ~ of engineering) d: an establishment offering specialized instruction (a ~ of beauty culture) (driving ~) 2 a: (1): the process of teaching or learning esp. at a school (2): attendance at a school (3): a session of a school b: a school building c: the students attending a school; also: its teachers and students 3: a source of knowledge (experience was his ~) 4 a: persons who hold a common doctrine or follow the same teacher (as in philosophy, theology, or medicine) (the Aristotelian ~) b: a group of artists under a common influence c: persons of similar opinions or behavior (other ~s of thought) d: the regulations governing military drill of individuals or units, also: the exercises carried out (the ~ of the soldier)

school *v.* 1: to educate in an institution of learning 2 a: to teach or drill in a specific knowledge or skill (well ~ed in languages) b: to discipline or habituate to something (~ oneself in patience) *syn* see **TEACH**

school *v.* [ME *scule*, fr. MD *schole*; akin to OE *sculan* multitudine, scyllan to separate — more at **SKILL**] a: a large number of fish or aquatic animals of one kind swimming together

school *v.* to swim or feed in a school (bluefish are ~ing)

school *age* *n.*: the period of life during which a child is considered mentally and physically fit to attend school and is commonly required to do so by law

school-bag \skul-bag/ *n.*: a usu. cloth bag for carrying school-books and school supplies

school *board* *n.*: a board in charge of local public schools

school-book \-buk/ *n.*: a textbook for use in schoolwork

school-boy \-bōi/ *n.*: a boy attending school (the whining ~, with his satchel and shining morning face — Shaks.)

school *bus* *n.*: a vehicle that is either publicly owned or privately owned and operated for compensation and that is used for transporting children to or from school or on activities connected with school

school-child \skul-čīld/ *n.*: a child attending school

school *committee* *n.*: **SCHOOL BOARD**

school *district* *n.*: an area within a state often comprising several towns that has its own board and power of taxation and that serves as the unit for administration of a public-school system

school *edition* *n.*: an edition of a book issued esp. for use in schools and usu. simplified, condensed, or emended esp. with glossarial or explanatory matter

school-er \skul-ər/ *comb. form*: one who attends (such) a school (grade-schooler)

school-fellow \skul-fel-(ə)w, -(ə)w/ *n.*: **SCHOOLMATE**

school-girl \-gərl-(ə)/ *n.*: a girl attending school

school-house \-hauz/ *n.*: a building used as a school and esp. as a elementary school

schooling *n.* 1 a: instruction in school (was an educated man despite his lack of ~ — Paul Woodring) b: training, guidance, or

discipline derived from experience (long and arduous ~ as a performer in several ~ bands — Irving Kolodin) 2 *archaic*: chastisement for correction: **REPROOF** 3: the cost of instruction and maintenance at school 4: the training of a horse to service; esp.: the teaching and exercising of horse and rider in the formal techniques of equitation

school-leaver \skul-lē-vər/ *n.* *Brit.*: a pupil who has recently left school often without completing his course of studies

school-man \skul-man, -man/ *n.* 1 a: one skilled in academic disputation b cap: **SCHOLASTIC** la 2: a schoolteacher or school administrator

school-marm \-mā(r)m/ or **school-ma'am** \-mām, -mam/ *n.* [school + *marm*, alter of *ma'am*] 1: a female schoolteacher esp. in a rural or small-town school (he was displaced in favor of a local ~ — Science) 2: a person who exhibits characteristics attributed to schoolteachers (the point of view of the ~ (for convenience) sake, the term is used bisexually) who ~ objects to all linguistic change — Thomas Pyles

school-mas-tor \-mas-tər/ *n.* 1: a male schoolteacher 2: one that disciplines or directs 3: a reddish brown edible snapper (*Lutjanus apodus*) of the tropical Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico

school-mate \-māt/ *n.*: a companion at school

school-mis-tress \-mis-trəs/ *n.*: a female schoolteacher

school-room \-rūm, -rum/ *n.*: **CLASSROOM**

school-teach-er \-tē-čər/ *n.*: a person who teaches in a school

school-time \-tīm/ *n.* 1: the time for beginning a session of school or during which school is held 2: the period of life spent in school or in study

school-work \-wɜrk/ *n.*: lessons done in classes at school or assigned to be done at home

school-ner \skul-nər/ *n.* [origin unknown] 1: a fore-and-aft rigged ship having two masts with a smaller sail on the foremast and with the mainmast stepped nearly amidships, broadly: any of various larger fore-and-aft rigged ships with three to seven masts 2: a large tall drinking glass (as for beer or ale) 3: **PRAIRIE SCHOONER**

schooner *rig* *n.*: **FORE-AND-AFT RIG** — **schooner-rigged** \skul-nər-(rīgd) *adj.*

schori \shor(ə)/ *n.* [G *Schörli*] : **TOURMALINE**, esp.: tourmaline of the black variety — **schori-sceous** \shōr-lā-shəs/ *adj.*

schot-tische \shōt-ist, shō-tīsh/ *n.* [G, fr. *Schottisch* Scottish, fr. *Schotte* Scotchman; akin to OE *Scottas* Scotchmen] 1: a round dance in duple measure resembling a slow polka 2: music for the *Schottische*

schlick *var* of **SHITICK**

schuss \shūs, 'shūs/ *n.* [G, lit., shot, fr. OHG *scuz* — more at **SHOT**] 1: a straight high-speed run on skis 2: a straightaway downhill skiing course

schuss *v.* to make a schuss over (~ a slope) ~ *v.* to ski directly down a slope

schuss-boom-er \-bū-mər/ *n.* [schuss + boom + -er] : one who skis usu. straight downhill at high speed

schwa \shwə/ *n.* [G, fr. Heb *shewā*] 1: an unstressed mid-central vowel that is the usual sound of the first and last vowels of the English word *America* 2: the symbol ə used for the schwa sound and less widely for a similarly articulated stressed vowel (as in *cut*)

Schwann *cell* \shwān-ē/ *n.* [Theodor Schwann †1882 G naturalist] : a cell of the neurilemma of a nerve fiber

schwar-me-rel \shāf-ər-mə-rē/ *n.* [G *Schwärmerel*, fr. *Schwärmen* to be enthusiastic, lit., to swarm] : excessive or unwholesome sentiment

sci *abbr* science; scientific

sci-ae-nid \sī-ē-nəd/ *n.* [deriv of Gk *skiaína*, a fish] : any of a family (Sciaenidae) of carnivorous mostly marine percoid fishes comprising the croakers and including numerous food fishes — **sci-ae-nid** *adj.* — **sci-ae-noid** \-nōid/ *adj.* or *n.*

sci-at-ic \sī-at-ik/ *adj.* [MF *sciaticus*, fr. LL *sciaticus*, alter of L *ischiadicus* of sciatica, fr. Gk *ischiadikos*, fr. *ischia-*, *ischias* sciatica, fr. *ischion* ischium] 1: of, relating to, or situated near the hip 2: of, relating to, or caused by sciatica (~ pains)

sci-at-ic-a \sī-at-ī-kə/ *n.* [ME, fr. ML fr. LL fem of *sciaticus*] : pain along the course of a sciatic nerve esp. in the back of the thigh, broadly: pain in the lower back, buttocks, hips, or adjacent parts

sciatic nerve *n.*: either of the pair of largest nerves in the body that arise one on each side from the nerve plexus supplying the posterior limb and pelvic region and that pass out of the pelvis and down the back of the thigh

science \sī-ənt(t)s/ *n.* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *scientia*, fr. *scient-*, *sciens* having knowledge, fr. *prp* of *scire* to know; akin to L *schindere* to cut — more at **SHED**] 1 a: possession of knowledge as distinguished from ignorance or misunderstanding b: knowledge attained through study or practice 2 a: a department of systematized knowledge as an object of study (the ~ of theology) b: something (as a sport or technique) that may be studied or learned like systematized knowledge c: one of the natural sciences 3 a: knowledge covering general truths or the operation of general laws esp. as obtained and tested through scientific method b: such knowledge concerned with the physical world and its phenomena: **NATURAL SCIENCE** 4: a system or method based or purporting to be based on scientific principles 5 cap: **CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**

science *fiction* *n.*: fiction dealing principally with the impact of actual or imagined science upon society or individuals; broadly: literary fantasy including a scientific factor as an essential orienting component

sci-en-tif-ic \sī-ən-čēl/ *adj.* 1: relating to or producing knowledge or science 2: having efficient knowledge: **CAPABLE**

sci-en-tif-ic \sī-ən-čēl-ik/ *adj.* [ML *scientificus* producing knowledge, fr. L *scient-*, *sciens* + *-ficus* -fic] : of, relating to, or exhibiting the methods or principles of science — **sci-en-tif-ic-ally** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv.*

scientific method *n.*: principles and procedures for the systematic pursuit of knowledge involving the recognition and formulation of

avo \av-(ü)\ *n*, *pl* **avos** [Pg, fr *avo* fractional part, fr *-avo* ordinal suffix (as in *octavo* eighth, fr *L* *octavus*) — more at **OCTAVE**] — see **palaca** at **MONEY** table

av-o-ca-do \av-ə-ˈkād-(ü)\ *n*, *pl* **avos** also **does** [modif of Sp *aguacate*, fr *Nahuatl aguacatl*: the pulpy green or purple edible fruit of various tropical American trees (genus *Persea*) of the laurel family; also: a tree bearing avocados — called also *alligator pear*, *avocado pear*]

av-o-ca-tion \av-ə-ˈkā-shən\ *n* [*L* *avocation*, *avocatio*, fr *avocatus*, pp of *avocare* to call away, fr *ab-* + *vocare* to call, fr *voc-*, *vox* voice — more at **VOICE**] 1 *archaic*: DIVERSION DISTRACTION 2: a subordinate occupation pursued in addition to one's vocation esp for enjoyment: **HOBBY** 3: customary employment: **VOCATION** — **av-o-ca-tion-al** \-shən-, -shən-1\ *adj* — **av-o-ca-tion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

av-o-cet \av-ə-ˈset\ *n* [F & It, *F* *avocette*, fr *It* *avocetta*] is of several rather large long-legged shorebirds (genus *Recurvirostra*) with webbed feet and slender upward-curving bill

avoid \ə-ˈvɔɪd\ *vi* [ME *avoiden*, fr *OF* *evaidier*, fr *es-* (fr *L* *ex-*) + *viduere* to empty — more at **VOID**] 1 *obs*: **VOID** **EXPEL** 2 *archaic*: to depart or withdraw from: **LEAVE** 3: to make legally void: **ANNUL** (— a plea) 4: to keep away from: **SHUN** *b*: to prevent the occurrence or effectiveness of: to refrain from *syn* see **ESCAPE** — **avoid-able** \-ə-ˈbəl\ *adj* — **avoid-ably** \-ə-ˈblē\ *adv* — **avoid-er** *n*

avoid-ance \ə-ˈvɔɪd-ˈn(t)s\ *n* 1 *obs* *a*: an action of emptying, vacating, or clearing away *b*: **OUTLET** 2: **ANNULMENT** 3: an act or practice of avoiding

av-oir-du-pois \av-ɔɪr-ˈdʊ-ˈpɔɪz, ˈav-ɔɪr-ˈdʊ-ˈpɔɪz\ *n* [ME *avoir de pois* goods sold by weight, fr *OF*, lit, goods of weight] 1: **AVOIRDU-POIS** **WEIGHT** 2: **WEIGHT** **HEAVINESS**, esp: personal weight

av-oir-du-pois weight *n*: the series of units of weight based on the pound of 16 ounces and the ounce of 16 drams — see **WEIGHT** table

avouch \ə-ˈvaʊtʃ\ *vi* [ME *avouchen* to cite as authority, fr *MF* *avochier* to summon, fr *L* *advocare* — more at **ADVOCATE**] 1: to declare as a matter of fact or as a thing that can be proved: **AF-FIRM** 2: to vouch for: **CORROBORATE** 3: to acknowledge (as an act) as one's own *b*: **CONFESS** **AVOW**

avouch-ment \ə-ˈvaʊtʃ-mənt\ *n*: an act of avouching: **AVOWAL**

avow \ə-ˈvaʊ\ *vi* [ME *avowen*, fr *OF* *avouer*, fr *L* *advocare*] 1: to declare assuredly 2: to declare openly, bluntly, and without shame (ever ready to — his reactionary outlook) *syn* 1 see **AS-SERT** 2 see **ACKNOWLEDGE** *ant* **disavow** — **avow-ed-ly** \-ˈvaʊ-d-ē\ *adv* — **avow-er** \-ˈvaʊ-ər\ *n*

avow-al \-ˈvaʊ-əl\ *n*: an open declaration or acknowledgment

avulsi- \ə-ˈvʊl-si\ *adjuv*: **avulsed**; **avuls-ing** [*L* *avulsus*, pp of *avellere* to tear off, fr *ab-* + *vellere* to pluck — more at **VULNERABLE**] : to separate by avulsion

avulsion \ə-ˈvʊl-shən\ *n*: a forcible separation or detachment as *a*: a tearing away of a body part accidentally or surgically *b*: a sudden cutting off of land by flood, currents, or change in course of a body of water; esp: one separating land from one person's property and joining it to another's

avuncu-lar \ə-ˈvʊn-kyə-lər\ *adj* [*L* *avunculus* maternal uncle — more at **UNCLE**] 1: of or relating to an uncle 2: suggestive of an uncle esp in kindness or gentility (— indulgence)

aw \ə\ *interj* : used to express mild sympathy, remonstrance, incredulity, or disgust

AW *abbr* 1 actual weight 2 aircraft warning 3 all water 4 articles of war 5 automatic weapon

await \ə-ˈwaɪt\ *vb* [ME *awaiten*, fr *ONF* *awaitier*, fr *a-* (fr *L* *ad-*) + *waiten* to watch — more at **WAIT**] *vi* 1 *obs*: to lie in wait for 2: to wait for *b*: to remain in abeyance until (a treaty ~ing ratification) 3: to be ready or waiting for (wondered what ~ed him at the end of his journey) ~ *vi* 1 *obs*: **ATTEND** 2: to stay or be in waiting: **WAIT** 3: to be in store *syn* see **EXPECT** *ant* **despair**

awake \ə-ˈwāk\ *vb* **awoke** \-ˈwōk\ also **awaked** \-ˈwākt\, **awaked** also **awoke** or **awoken** \-ˈwōk-ən\, **awak-ing** *vi* 1: to cease sleeping 2: to become aroused or active again 3: to become conscious or aware of something (awoke to their danger) ~ *vi* 1: to arouse from sleep or a sleeplike state 2: to make active *b*: stir up (awoke old memories)

awake *adj*: roused from or as if from sleep *syn* see **AWAKE**

awaken \ə-ˈwāk-ən\ *vb* **awakened**, **awaken-ing** \-ˈwāk-ən-ɪŋ\ [ME *awakenen*, fr *OE* *awæcnian*, fr *a-* + *wæcnian* to waken] : **AWAKE** — **awaken-er** \-ˈwāk-ən-ər\ *n*

award \ə-ˈwɔɪd\ *n* [ME *awarden* to decide, fr *ONF* *eswarder*, fr *es-* (fr *L* *ex-*) + *warder* to guard, of Gmc origin, akin to *OHG* *warden* to watch — more at **WARD**] 1: to give by judicial decree or after careful weighing of evidence 2: to confer or bestow as being deserved or merited or needed (— scholarships to ghetto students) *syn* see **GRANT** — **award-able** \-ˈwɔɪd-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **award-er** \-ˈwɔɪd-ər\ *n*

award *n* 1: a judgment or final decision, esp: the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted to them *b*: the document containing the decision of arbitrators 2: something that is conferred or bestowed esp on the basis of merit or need

award-ee \ə-ˈwɔɪd-ē-, -wɔɪr-, -wɔɪ-1\ *n*: one that receives an award

awaro \ə-ˈwə-ˈrɔɪ\ *adj* [ME *war*, fr *OE* *gewær*, fr *ge-* (associative prefix) + *wær* wary — more at **COW**, **WARY**] 1: *archaic*: **WATCHFUL**, **WARY** 2: having or showing realization, perception, or knowledge — **aware-ness** *n*

syn **AWARE**, **COGNIZANT**, **CONSCIOUS**, **SENSIBLE**, **ALIVE**, **AWAKE** *shared meaning* element: having knowledge of something and esp of something not generally known or apparent *ant* **unaware**

awash \ə-ˈwɔʃ-, -ˈwɔʃh\ *adj* 1: alternately covered and exposed by waves or tide *b*: washing about: **FLOAT** *c*: covered with water: **FLOODED** 2: marked by an abundance (a post office ~ with holiday mail)

away \ə-ˈwɛɪ\ *adv* 1: on the way: **ALONG** (get ~ early) 2: from this or that place: **HENCE**, **THENCE** (go ~) 3: in a secure place or manner (locked ~) (tucked ~) *b*: in another direction 4: of existence: to an end (echoes dying ~) 5: from one's possession (gave ~ a fortune) 6: *a*: **ON** **UNINTERRUPTEDLY**

(clocks ticking ~), *b*: without hesitation or delay 7: by a long distance or interval: **FAR** (~ back in 1910)

away *adj* 1: absent from a place: **GONE** (~ for the weekend) 2: **DISTANT** (a lake 10 miles ~) 3: played on an opponent's grounds (home and ~ games) 4: **baseball**: **OUT** (two ~ in the 9th) — **away-ness** *n*

awe \ə\ *n* [ME, fr. *ON* *agi*, akin to *OE* *ege* awe, *Gk* *achos* pain] 1 *archaic* *a*: **DREAD** **TERROR** *b*: the power to inspire dread 2: emotion in which dread, veneration, and wonder are variously mingled as *a*: profound and humbly fearful reverence inspired by deity or by something sacred or mysterious *b*: submissive and admiring fear inspired by authority or power (they stood in ~ of the king) *c*: wondering reverence tinged with fear inspired by the sublime *syn* see **REVERENCE**

awe *vi* **awed**; **aw-ing**: to inspire with awe

awe-ry \ə-ˈwɪ(ə)r-ē\ *adj*, *archaic*: being weary

awe-ther \ə-ˈwɛθ-ər\ *adv*: on or toward the weather or windward side — compare **ALEE**

awed \ə-ˈd\ *adj*: showing awe (~ respect)

aweigh \ə-ˈwɛɪ\ *adj*: raised just clear of the ground — used of an anchor

awe-less or **aw-less** \ə-ˈlɛs\ *adj* 1: feeling no awe 2 *obs*: inspiring no awe

awe-some \ə-ˈsɒm\ *adj* 3: expressive of awe (~ *in*bute) 2: inspiring awe (an ~ sight) — **awe-some-ly** *adv* — **awe-some-ness** *n*

awe-struck \-ˈstrʌk\ also **awe-strick-en** \-ˈstrɪk-ən\ *adj*: filled with awe

awful \ə-ˈfʊl\ *adj* 1: inspiring awe 2: filled with awe: as *a* *obs*: **AFRAID** **TERRIFIED** *b*: deeply respectful or reverential 3: extremely disagreeable or objectionable 4: exceedingly great — used as an intensive (they took an ~ chance) *syn* see **FEARFUL**

aw-ful-ly \-fʊl-ē\ *adv*, esp as *adv* of *adj* senses 3 & 4 — **aw-ful-ness** \-fʊl-nəs\ *n*

awful *adv*: **VERY**, **EXTREMELY** (~ tired)

awhile \ə-ˈhwɪ(ə)l-, ˈwɪ(ə)l\ *adv*: for a while

awhirl \ə-ˈhwɪr(-əl)-, ˈwɪr(-əl)\ *adj*: characterized by whirling

awk-ward \ə-ˈkwɔɪd\ *adj* [ME *awkward* in the wrong direction, fr. *awke* turned the wrong way, fr. *ON* *öfgr*; akin to *OHG* *abuh* turned the wrong way, *L* *opacus* obscure] 1 *obs*: **PERVERSE** 2 *archaic*: **UNFAVORABLE**, **ADVERSE** 3: lacking dexterity or skill (as in the use of hands) (~ with a needle and thread) *b*: showing lack of expertness (~ pictures) 4: lacking ease or grace (as of movement or expression) *b*: lacking the right proportions, size, or harmony of parts: **UNGAINLY** 5: lacking social grace and assurance *b*: causing embarrassment (an ~ moment) 6: poorly adapted for use or handling (an ~ load) 7: requiring caution (an ~ diplomatic situation) — **awk-ward-ly** *adv* — **awk-ward-ness** *n*

syn **AWKWARD**, **CLUMSY**, **MALADROIT**, **INEPT**, **GAUCHE** *shared meaning* element: not marked by ease and smoothness (as in acting or functioning) *ant* **handy**, **deft**, **graceful**

awl \ɔl\ *n* [ME *al*, fr. *ON* *alr*; akin to *OHG* *ala* awl, *Sk* *ardr*] : a pointed instrument for marking surfaces or piercing small holes (as in leather or wood)

awl-shaped \-ˈʃæpt\ *adj*: shaped like an awl, specif: being linear and tapering to a fine point

aw-mous \ə-ˈməʊs-, ˈb-ə\ *n* [ME (northern dial) *almouse*, fr. *ON* *almusa*, fr. *OS* *almāsa* or *OHG* *alamusan*] *Scot*: **ALMS**

awn \ɔn\ *n* [ME, fr. *OE* *agen*, fr. *ON* *ögn*; akin to *OHG* *agana* awn, *OE* *ecg* edge — more at **EDGE**] : one of the slender bristles that terminate the glumes of the spikelet in some cereal and other grasses, broadly: a small pointed process — **awned** \ɔnd\ *adj* — **awn-less** \ɔn-lɛs\ *adj*

awning \ɔn-ɪŋ-, ˈæn-ɪŋ\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a rooflike cover extending over or before a place (as over the deck of a ship or before a window) as a shelter 2: a shelter resembling an awning — **awn-ing-ed** \-ɪpd\ *adj*

awoke *past* of **AWAKE**

awoken *past part* of **AWAKE**

AWOL \ə-ˈwɔl-, ˈd-ə-ˈdʌb-əl-yu-, ˈd-ˈel\ *adj*, often not cap [absent without leave]: absent without leave

AWOL, often not cap: one who is **AWOL**

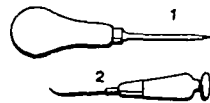
awry \ə-ˈrɪ\ *adv* or *adj* 1: in a turned or twisted position or direction: **ASKEW** 2: out of the right or hoped-for course: **AMISS**

axe or **axe** \ˈæks\ *n* [ME, fr. *OE* *æx*, akin to *OHG* *ackus* ax, *L* *ascia*, *Gk* *axine*] 1: a cutting tool that consists of a heavy edged head fixed to a handle with the edge parallel to the handle and that is used esp for felling trees and chopping and splitting wood 2: a hammer with a sharp edge for dressing or spalling stone 3: abrupt removal (as from employment or from a budget) — **ax** to grind: an ulterior often selfish purpose to further

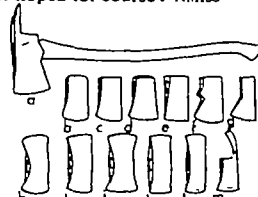
ax or **axe** *vi* **axed**; **ax-ing** 1: to shape, dress, or trim with an ax *b*: to chop, split, or sever with an ax 2: to remove abruptly (as from employment or from a budget)

ax *abbr* 1 **axiom** 2 **axis**

ax-el \ˈæks-əl-, ˈæks-1\ *n* [Axel Paulsen fl 1890 Norw figure skater]: a jump in figure skating from the outer forward edge of one skate with 1/2 turns taken in the air and a return to the outer backward edge of the other skate



awls 1 ordinary, 2 sewing



ax 1 a fireman's ax, b-g single-bit patterns b Michigan, c Yan-kee, d Connecticut, e wedge, f rockaway, g Hudson Bay, h-m double-bit patterns h crown, i Western, j peeling, k wedge, l Puget Sound falling, m forester's

of scooping 3 a: a hollow place: CAVITY b: a part forming or surrounding an opening for channeling a fluid (as air) into a desired path 4 a: information esp of immediate interest b: BEAT 7b — **scoop** \-ful \-ful/ n

2scoop vt 1: to take out or up with or as if with a scoop: DIP 2: to empty by ladling out the contents 3: to make hollow: dig out 4: BEAT 5a(2) — **scoop** \-er n

scoot \-'skūt/ vi [prob of Scand origin, akin to ON *skjōta* to shoot — more at SHOOT]: to go suddenly and swiftly — **scoot** n

scooter \-'skūt-ər/ n 1: a child's foot-operated vehicle consisting of a narrow board mounted between two wheels tandem with an upright steering handle attached to the front wheel 2: MOTOR SCOOTER

scop \-'skap, 'sköp, 'shöp/ n [OE, akin to OHG *schof* poet]: an Old English bard or poet

1scope \-'sköp/ n [fr scopio purpose, goal, fr. Gk *skopos*, akin to Gk *skeptēhai* to watch, look at — more at SPY] 1: space or opportunity for unhampered motion, activity, or thought 2: INTENTION, OBJECT 3: extent of treatment, activity, or influence 4: range of operation

2scope n [scope] 1: any of various instruments for viewing as a: MICROSCOPE b: TELESCOPE c: OSCILLOSCOPE d: RADARSCOPE 2: HOROSCOPE

scope \-'sköp/ n comb form [NL *scopium*, fr. Gk *skopion*, akin to Gk *skeptēhai*]: means (as an instrument) for viewing or observing (microscope)

scopolamine \-'skō-'pal-ə-'mēn, -mən/ n [G *scopolamin*, fr. NL *Scopolia*, genus of plants + G *amin* amine]: a poisonous alkaloid $C_{17}H_{21}NO$, found in the roots of various plants (esp. genus *Scopolia*) of the nightshade family and used esp. as a truth serum or usu. with morphine as a sedative in surgery and obstetrics

scopula \-'skap-'yo-lə/ n [NL, fr. LL, dim. of L *scopus* broom — more at SCULLION]: a bushy tuft of hairs — **scopulate** \-'jät/ adj

scopy \-'s-kə-'pē/ n comb form [Gk *skopia*, fr. *skeptēhai*]: viewing: observation (radioscopy)

scorbutic \-'skör-'byüt-ik/ adj [NL *scorbuticus*, fr. *scorbutus* scurvy, prob. of Gmc origin, akin to OE *scurf*]: of, relating to, or resembling scurvy, also: diseased with scurvy — **scorbutically** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ adv

1scorch \-'skō(ə)'rch/ vb [ME *scorchen*, *scorchen*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *skorpn* to shrivel up — more at SHRIMP] vi 1: to burn a surface of so as to change its color and texture 2 a: to parch with or as if with intense heat b: to afflict painfully with censure or sarcasm 3: to devastate completely esp. before abandoning — used in the phrase *scorched earth* esp. of property of possible use to an enemy — vi 1: to become scorched 2: to travel at great and usu. excessive speed — **scorchingly** \-'skör-'ch-ig-lē/ adv

2scorch n 1: a result of scorching 2: a browning of plant tissues usu. from disease or heat

3scorch vt [alter of 2score] *dial Brit*: CUT, SLASH

scorched adj. parched or discolored by scorching

scorch-er \-'skör-'chər/ n. one that scorches, esp.: a very hot day

1score \-'skō(ə)r-, 'skō(ə)'r/ n, pl *scores* [ME *score*, fr. ON *skor* notch, tally, twenty, akin to OE *scieran* to cut — more at SHEAR] 1 or pl *score* a. TWENTY b: a group of 20 things — often used in combination with a cardinal number (fivescore) c: a group of an indefinite large number 2 a: a line (as a scratch or incision) made with or as if with a sharp instrument b: (1) a mark used as a starting point or goal (2) a mark used for keeping account 3 a: an account or reckoning kept by making marks on a tally b: ACCOUNT c: amount due: INDEBTEDNESS 4: an obligation or injury kept in mind for requital: GRUDGE 5 a: REASON, GROUND b: SUBJECT, TOPIC 6 a: the copy of a musical composition in written or printed notation b: a musical composition, specif.: the music for a movie or theatrical production c: a complete description of a dance composition in choreographic notation 7 a: a number that expresses accomplishment (as in a game or test) or excellence (as in quality) either absolutely in points gained or by comparison to a standard b: an act (as a goal, run, or touchdown) in any of various games or contests that gains points c: success, esp. in obtaining marijuana or narcotics 8: the stark inescapable facts of a situation (knows the ~)

2score vb *scored*; **scoring** vi 1 a: to keep a record or account of by or as if by notches on a tally: RECORD b: to enter in a record c: to mark with significant lines or notches (as in keeping account) 2: to mark with lines, grooves, scratches, or notches 3: BERATE 5OLD 4 a: (1) to make (a score) in a game or contest (scored a touchdown) (scored three points) (2) to enable (a base runner) to make a score (3) to have as a value in a game or contest: COUNT (a touchdown ~ six points) b: ACHIEVE, WIN 5: to determine the merit of: GRADE 6 a: to write or arrange (music) for a specific performance medium b: to make an orchestration of c: to compose a score for (a movie) ~ vi 1: to keep score in a game or contest 2: to make a score in a game or contest 3 a: to gain or have the advantage b: (1) to be successful (2) to obtain marijuana or narcotics c: RATE — **score** \-'skō(ə)r-, 'skō(ə)'rd-, 'skō(ə)'r-, 'skō(ə)'rd/ n: a large board for displaying the score of a game or match and sometimes other information

score-card \-'kär-d/ n: a card for recording the score of a game

score-keeper \-'kē-'pər/ n: an official who records the score during the progress of a game or contest

score-less \-'lēs/ adj: having no score, specif.: involving no points

scoria \-'skōr-ə-, 'skōr-/ n, pl *scoria* \-'ē-ē-, 'ē-/ [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *skōria*, fr. *skōr* excrement — more at SLAT] 1: the refuse from melting of metals or reduction of ores 2: rough vesicular cindery lava — **scoria-lava** \-'skōr-ə-'lā-və-, 'skōr-/ adj

1scorn \-'skō(ə)r-/ n [ME, fr. OF *escarn*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *scern* jest, akin to Gk *skairin* to gambol — more at CARDINAL] 1: an emotion involving both anger and disgust: vigorous contempt: DISDAIN 2: an expression of extreme contempt 3: an object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision

2scorn vi 1: to reject with vigorous or angry contempt: CONTEMPT (~ed all warnings of disaster) 2: to refuse because of scorn: DISDAIN (~ed to reply to the charge) ~ vi: to show disdain or derision: SCOFF *syn* see DESPISE — **scorn** \-or n

scorn-ful \-'skōrn-'fəl/ adj: full of scorn: CONTEMPTUOUS — **scorn-fully** \-'fə-lē/ adv — **scorn-ful-ness** n

scor-pae-nid \-'skōr-'pē-nəd/ n [deriv. of Gk *skorpaina*, a kind of fish]: any of a family (Scorpaenidae) of marine spiny-finned fishes comprising the scorpion fishes — **scorpaenid** adj

Scorpio \-'skōr-pē-ō/ n [L (gen. *Scorpionis*), fr. Gk *Skorpia*, lit., scorpion] 1: SCORPIUS 2 a: the 8th sign of the zodiac in astrology — see ZODIAC table b: one born under this sign

scor-pi-old \-'pē-'ōld/ adj [Gk *skorpoidēs* resembling a scorpion, fr. *skorpia*: curved at the end like a scorpion's tail: CIRCNATE (a ~ inflorescence)]

scor-pi-on \-'skōr-'pē-ən/ n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *scorpion*, fr. Gk *skorpia*, akin to OE *sciran* to cut — more at SHEAR] 1 a: any of an order (Scorpionida) of arachnids that have an elongated body and a narrow segmented tail bearing a venomous sting at the tip b: cap 2: SCORPIO 3: something that incites to action like the sting of an insect

scorpion fish n: a scorpaenid fish; esp.: one with a venomous spine on the dorsal fin

scorpion fly n: any of a family (Panorpidae) of mecopterous insects that have cylindrical bodies and the male genitalia enlarged into a swollen bulb, broadly: a mecopterous insect

Scorpius \-'skōr-'pē-əs/ n [L (gen. *Scorpii*), fr. Gk *Skorpia*, lit., scorpion]: a southern constellation partly in the Milky Way and next to Libra

scot \-'skät/ n [ME, fr. ON *skot* shot, contribution — more at SHOT]: money assessed or paid

1Scot \-'skät/ n [ME *Scotus* Scotchmen, fr. OE *Scottas* Irishmen, Scotchmen, fr. LL *Scotus* Irishman] 1: one of a Gaelic people of northern Ireland settling in Scotland about A.D. 500 2 a: a native or inhabitant of Scotland b: a person of Scotch descent

2Scot *abbr* Scotland, Scottish

scot and lot n: 1: a parish assessment formerly laid on subjects in Great Britain according to their ability to pay 2: obligations of all kinds taken as a whole

1scotch \-'skäch/ vi [ME *scochen* to gash] 1: to injure so as to make temporarily harmless 2 a: to stamp out: CRUSH b: to end decisively by demonstrating the falsity of

2scotch n: a slight cut: SCORE

3scotch n [origin unknown]: a check to prevent rolling or slipping

4scotch vt 1: to block with a check 2: HINDER, THWART

5scotch \-'skäch/ adj [contr. of *Scottish*] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Scotland, the Scotch, or Scots 2: inclined to frugality

syn SCOTCH, SCOTTISH, SCOTS *shared meaning element*: constituting, belonging to, or deriving from Scotland or its people. SCOTCH is more widely used outside Scotland and is likely to occur in casual context or in the spoken language (we referred to ourselves as Scotch and not Scots). When, years later, I learned that the usage was different it seemed to me rather an affliction — J. K. Galbraith. SCOTTISH has a more literary, less casual flavor and use (the Scottish Universities) (when Mary assumed the Scottish crown). SCOTS, otherwise interchangeable with SCOTTISH, may be preferred in reference to law and in historical reference to money (a pound Scots). In Scotland itself SCOTTISH and SCOTS are often preferred to SCOTCH (a delegation of Scottish editors — *Scotsman*) (the Scots community in New York — *Scotsman*) but SCOTCH is also used (I'm pure Scotch — the correct term is Scottish, but that sounds so pompous — Margaret, Duchess of Argyll).

2Scotch n: 1: SCOTS 2 *pl* *in constr*: the people of Scotland 3 *often* *cap*: SCOTCH WHISKY

3Scotch trademark — used for any of numerous adhesive tapes

Scotch broom n: a deciduous broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) of western Europe that is widely cultivated for its bright yellow or partly red flowers and that has become a pest in some areas (as California)

Scotch broth n: a soup made from beef or mutton and vegetables and thickened with barley

Scotch-Irish adj 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the population of northern Ireland that is descended from Scotch settlers 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of the people of Scotch descent emigrating from northern Ireland to the U.S. before 1846 or their descendants

Scotch-man \-'skäch-'mən/ n: a man of Scotch descent: a male Scot

Scotch pine n: a pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) of northern Europe and Asia with spreading or pendulous branches, short rigid twisted needles, and hard yellow wood that provides valuable timber

Scotch terrier n: SCOTTISH TERRIER

Scotch verdict n: 1: a verdict of not proven that is allowed by Scottish criminal law in some cases instead of a verdict of not guilty 2: an inconclusive decision or pronouncement

Scotch whisky n: whiskey distilled in Scotland esp. from malted barley

Scotch-woman \-'skäch-'wum-ən/ n: a woman who is Scotch

Scotch woodcock n: buttered toast spread with anchovy paste and scrambled egg

scoter \-'skōt-ər/ n, pl *scoters* or *scoter* [origin unknown]: any of several sea ducks (genus *Oidemia* and *Melanitta*) of northern coasts of Europe and North America and some larger inland waterfowl

scot-free \-'skät-'frē/ adj [scot + free]: completely free from obligation, harm, or penalty

scot-tila \-'skōt-'shē-'lə-, 'skōt-'ē-/ n [L, fr. Gk *skotia*, fr. fem. of *skotos* dark, shadowy, fr. *skotos* darkness — more at SHADE]: a concave



scorpion

to scrape (the feet) along a surface while walking or back and forth while standing b: to poke at with the toe 3: to scratch, gouge, or wear away the surface of

scuff *n* 1 a: a noise of or as if of scuffling b: the act or an instance of scuffling c: a mark or injury caused by scuffling 2: a flat-soled slipper without quarter or heel strap

scuff-file *\ˈskʌf-əl* *vi* **scuff-filed**; **scuff-filing** *\-(-)lɪŋ* [prob of Scand origin, akin to Sw *skuffa* to push] 1: to struggle at close quarters with disorder and confusion 2 a: to move with a quick shuffling gait: **SCURRY** b: **SHUFFLE** — **scuffle** *n*

scuffle *hoe* *n*: a garden hoe that has both edges sharpened and can be pushed forward or drawn back

scull *\ˈskʌl* *n* [ME *sculle*] 1 a: an oar used at the stern of a boat to propel it forward with a thwartwise motion b: one of a pair of oars usu less than 10 feet in length and operated by one person 2: a racing shell propelled by one or two persons using sculls

scull *vi*: to propel (a boat) by sculls or by a large oar worked thwartwise ~ *vi*: to scull a boat — **sculler** *n*

scullery *\ˈskʌl-(-)əri* *n*, *pl* *sculleries* [ME, department of household in charge of dishes, fr MF *esculerie*, fr *escuelle* bowl, fr L *scutella* drinking bowl — more at **SCUTLE**] a: a room for cleaning and storing dishes and culinary utensils, washing vegetables, and similar coarse work

scullion *\ˈskʌl-ən* *n* [ME *scullion*, fr MF *escouillon* dishcloth, alter of *escouillon*, fr. *escove* broom, fr L *scopa* lit, twig; akin to L *scapus* stalk — more at **SHAFT**] a: a kitchen helper

sculpin *\ˈskʌl-pɪn* *n*, *pl* *sculpins* also *sculpin* [origin unknown] 1: any of a family (Cottidae) of numerous spiny large-headed broad-mouthed usu scaleless fishes 2: a scorpion fish (*Scorpaena guttata*) of the southern California coast caught for food and sport

sculpt *\ˈskʌlp* *vb* [F *sculpter*, alter of obs. *sculper*, fr L *sculpere*] **CARVE**, **SCULPTURE**

sculptor *\ˈskʌlp-tər* *n* [L fr *sculptus*, pp of *sculpere*] one that sculpts: an artist who produces works of sculpture

sculptress *-trɛs* *n*: a female sculptor

sculptural *\ˈskʌlp-tʃʊ-rəl*, *\ˈskʌlp-ʃrəl* *adj* 1: of or relating to sculpture 2: resembling sculpture: **SCULPTURESCUE** — **sculpturally** *\-(-)li* *adv*

sculpture *\ˈskʌlp-tʃʊ-r* *n* [ME, fr L *sculptura*, fr *sculptus*, pp of *sculpere* to carve, alter. of *sculpere* — more at **SHELF**] 1 a: the action or art of processing (as by carving, modeling, or welding) plastic or hard materials into works of art b (1): work produced by sculpture (2): a three-dimensional work of art (as a statue) 2: impressed or raised markings or a pattern of such esp on a plant or animal part

sculpture by sculpture: **sculpturing** *\ˈskʌlp-tʃʊ-rɪŋ*, *\ˈskʌlp-ʃɪŋ* *vi*, *1* a: to form an image or representation of from solid material (as wood or stone) b: to form into a three-dimensional work of art 2: to change (the form of the earth's surface) by natural processes (as erosion and deposition) 3: to shape by or as if by carving or molding ~ *vi*: to work as a sculptor

sculpture-sculpture *\ˈskʌlp-tʃʊ-r-(-)r* *adj*: done in the manner of or resembling sculpture — **sculpture-sculpture** *adv*

scum *\ˈskʌm* *n* [ME, fr MD *schum*, akin to OHG *scūm* foam] 1 a: extraneous matter or impurities risen to or formed on the surface of a liquid often as a foul filmy covering b: the scoria of metals in a molten state: **DROSS** 2 a: **REFUSE** b: the lowest class: **RABBLE** — **scum-m** *\ˈskʌm-(-)i* *adj*

scum *vi* **scummed**, **scum-ming**: to become covered with or as if with scum

scumble *\ˈskʌm-bl*, *\ˈskʌm-blɪd*, *\ˈskʌm-blɪŋ* [freq of *scum*] 1 a: to make (as color or a painting) less brilliant by covering with a thin coat of opaque or semiopaque color b: to apply (a color) in this manner 2: to soften the lines or colors of (a drawing) by rubbing lightly

scumble *n* 1: the act or effect of scumbling 2: a material used for scumbling

scunner *\ˈskʌn-ər* *vi* [ME (Sc dial) *skunniren*] chiefly Scot: to be in a state of disgusted irritation

scunner *n*: an unreasonable or extreme dislike or prejudice

scup *\ˈskʌp* *n*, *pl* *scups* also *scups* [Narraganset *mishcup*]: a porgy (*Stenotomus chrysops*) that is distributed along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. from So. Carolina to Maine and that is used as a panfish

scupper *\ˈskʌp-ər* *n* [ME *skopper*] 1: an opening cut through the waterway and bulwarks of a ship so that water falling on deck may flow overboard 2: an opening in the wall of a building through which water can drain from a floor or flat roof

scupper-nong *\ˈskʌp-ər-nɒŋ*, *\ˈskʌp-ər-nɒŋ* *n* [*Scuppernong*, river and lake in No. Carolina] 1: **MUSCADINE** esp: a cultivated muscadine with yellowish green plum-flavored fruits 2: a white aromatic table wine made from scuppernongs

scurf *\ˈskʌr* *n* [ME, of Scand origin; akin to Icel *skurfa* scurf; akin to OHG *scorf* scurf, L *carpere* to pluck — more at **HARVEST**] 1: thin dry scales detached from the epidermis esp. in an abnormal skin condition 2 a: something like flakes or scales adhering to a surface b: the foul remains of something adherent 3 a: a scaly deposit or covering on some plant parts, also: a localized or general darkening and roughening of a plant surface usu more pronounced than russeting b: a plant disease characterized by scurf — **scurfy** *\ˈskʌr-(-)i* *adj*

scurrie or **scur-rl** *\ˈskʌr-(-)əl*, *\ˈskʌr-(-)əl* *adj* [MF *scurille*, fr L *scurilla*, fr *scurma* buffoon]: **SCURRILOUS**

scurri-lous *\ˈskʌr-(-)l-(-)əs*, *\ˈskʌr-(-)l-(-)əs* *adj* 1: the quality or state of being scurrilous 2 a: scurrilous or abusive language b: an offensively rude or abusive remark *syn* see **ABUSE**

scurri-lous *\ˈskʌr-(-)l-(-)əs*, *\ˈskʌr-(-)l-(-)əs* *adj* 1 a: using or given to coarse language b: being vulgar and evil (~ imposters who used a religious exterior to rob poor people — Edwin Benson) 2: con-



sculpin 1

taining obscenities or coarse abuse (a . . . campaign filled with ~ charges and countercharges — A. D. Graff) — **scurri-lous-ly** *adv* — **scurri-lous-ness** *n*

scurry *\ˈskʌr-(-)i*, *\ˈskʌr-(-)i* *vi* **scurried**; **scurrying** [short for *hurry scurry*, redupl. of *hurry*] 1: to move in or as if in a brisk rapidly alternating step: **SCAMPER** 2: to circulate in an agitated, confused, or flustering manner — **scurry** *n*

scurvy *\ˈskʌr-(-)i* *adj* [scurf] **disgustingly** mean or contemptible: **DESPICABLE** (a ~ trick) *syn* see **CONTEMPTIBLE** — **scurvily** *\-(-)li* *adv* — **scurvy-ness** *\-(-)nɪs* *n*

scurvy *n*: a disease marked by spongy gums, loosening of the teeth, and a bleeding into the skin and mucous membranes and caused by a lack of ascorbic acid

scurvy grass *n*: a cross (as *Cochlearia officinalis*) formerly believed useful in preventing or treating scurvy

scut *\ˈskʌt* *n* [origin unknown]: a short erect tail (as of a hare)

scut-age *\ˈskʌt-(-)ɪdʒ* *n* [ME, fr. ML *scutagium*, fr L *scutum* shield — more at **ESQUIRE**] a tax levied upon a tenant of a knight's estate in place of military service

scutch *\ˈskʌʃ* *vi* [obs. F *escoucher* (now *écoucher*), fr. (assumed) VL *excutare* to beat out, fr L *excutare*, fr. ex- + *quater* to shake, strike — more at **QUASH**] to separate the woody fiber from (flax or hemp) by beating

scutch *n* 1: **SCUTCHER** 2: a bricklayer's hammer for cutting, trimming, and dressing bricks

scutch-eon *\ˈskʌʃ-(-)ən* *n* [ME *scochon*, fr MF *escuchon*]: **ESCUTCHEON**

scutcher *\ˈskʌʃ-(-)ər* *n*: an implement or machine for scutching flax or cotton

scute *\ˈskʌt* *n* [NL *scutum*, fr. L, shield — more at **ESQUIRE**] an external bony or horny plate or large scale

scute-lete *\ˈskʌt-(-)lɛt*, *\ˈskʌt-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt* *adj* 1: of or resembling a scutellum 2 or **scute-lete** *\ˈskʌt-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt*: having or covered with scutella

scute-lation *\ˈskʌt-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt* *n*: **LEPIDOSIS**

scute-lum *\ˈskʌt-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt* *n*, *pl* *-la* *\-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt* [NL, dim of L *scutum* shield] 1: any of several small shield-shaped plant structures 2: a hard plate or scale (as on the thorax of an insect or the tarsus of a bird) — **scute-lar** *\-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt* *adj*

scutter *\ˈskʌt-(-)ər* *vi* [alter. of *scuttle*]: **SCURRY**, **SCAMPER**

scuttle *\ˈskʌt-(-)l* *n* [ME *scutel*, fr L *scutella* drinking bowl, tray, dim of *scutula* platter] 1: a shallow open basket for carrying something (as grain or garden produce) 2: a metal pail that usu. has a bail and a sloped lid and is used esp. for carrying coal

scuttle *n* [ME *scutell*] 1: a small opening in a wall or roof furnished with a lid as a: a small opening or hatchway in the deck of a ship large enough to admit a man and with a lid for covering it b: a small hole in the side or bottom of a ship furnished with a lid or glazed 2: a lid that closes a scuttle

scuttle *vi* **scuttled**; **scut-ting** *\ˈskʌt-(-)lɪŋ*, *\ˈskʌt-(-)lɪŋ* 1: to cut a hole through the bottom, deck, or side of (a ship); *specif*: to sink or attempt to sink by making holes through the bottom 2: **DESTROY**, **WRECK**

scuttle *vi* **scuttled**; **scut-ting** *\ˈskʌt-(-)lɪŋ*, *\ˈskʌt-(-)lɪŋ* [prob. blend of *scud* and *scuttle*]: **SCURRY**

scuttle *n* 1: a quick shuffling pace 2: a short swift run

scut-tle-butt *\ˈskʌt-(-)lɪt-(-)bʌt* *n* [*scuttle*] 1 a: a cask on shipboard to contain fresh water for a day's use b: a drinking fountain on a ship or at a naval or marine installation 2: **RUMOR**, **GSSIP**

scutum *\ˈskʌt-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt* *n*, *pl* *scutula* *\-(-)lɛt-(-)lɛt* [NL, fr L, shield — more at **ESQUIRE**] a bony, horny, or chitinous plate: **SCUTE**

Scylla *\ˈsɪl-(-)ə* *n* [L, fr Gk *Skylle*] a nymph changed into a monster who terrorized Odysseus and other mariners in the Straits of Messina — between *Scylla* and *Charibdis* *\ˈkə-(-)rɪb-(-)dɪs*: between two equally hazardous alternatives

scypho-to-me *\ˈsɪf-(-)i-(-)s-(-)tə-mə*, *\ˈsɪf-(-)i-(-)s-(-)tə-mə* *n* [NL, fr L *scyphus* cup + Gk *stoma* mouth]: a sexually produced scyphozoan larva that ultimately repeatedly contracts transversely to form free-swimming medusae

scypho-zo-an *\ˈsɪf-(-)i-(-)s-(-)tə-zo-(-)ən* *n* [NL *Scyphozoa*, class name, fr L *scyphus* + NL *-zoa*]: any of a class (Scyphozoa) of coelenterates that comprise jellyfishes lacking a true polyp and usu. a velum — **scyphozoan** *adj*

scythe *\ˈsɪθ* *n* [ME *sihe*, fr. OE *sihe*; akin to OE *sagu* saw — more at **SAW**] an implement used for mowing (as grass) and composed of a long curving blade fastened at an angle to a long handle

scythe *vi* **scythed**; **scything**: to cut with or as if with a scythe

Scythian *\ˈsɪθ-(-)i-(-)ən*, *\ˈsɪθ-(-)i-(-)ən* *n* [L *Scythia*, fr Gk *Skýthai*] 1: a member of an ancient nomadic people inhabiting Scythia 2: the Iranian language of the Scythians — **Scythian** *adj*

sd abbr 1 said 2 sewed

SD abbr 1 sea-damaged 2 sight draft 3 sine die 4 South Dakota 5 special delivery 6 stage direction 7 standard deviation

SDA abbr 1 specific dynamic action 2 Students for Democratic Action

SDak abbr South Dakota

SDI abbr selective dissemination of information

SDS abbr Students for a Democratic Society

Se symbol selenium

SE abbr 1 southeast 2 stock exchange 3 straight edge

sea *\ˈsi* *n* [ME *see*, fr. OE *see*, akin to OS & OHG *see*] 1 a: a great body of salty water that covers much of the earth, broadly: the waters of the earth as distinguished from the land and air b: a body of salt water of second rank more or less landlocked (the Mediterranean ~) c: **OCEAN** d: an inland body of water esp. if large or if salt or brackish (the Caspian ~) e: a small freshwater lake (the Sea of Galilee) 2 a: surface motion on a large body of water or its direction, also: rough water: a heavy swell or wave b: the disturbance of the ocean or other body of water due to the wind 3: something vast or overwhelming likened to the sea 4: the seafaring life 5: **MARE** — **sea** *adj* — **at sea** 1: on the sea, *specif*: on a sea voyage 2: **LOST**, **BEWILDERED** — **to sea**: to or upon the open waters of the sea

molding used esp. in classical architecture in the bases of columns — see BASE illustration, MOLDING illustration

Scotic \ˈskɒt-ɪk/ *adj.*: of or relating to the ancient Scots

Scotism \ˈskɒt-ɪz-əm/ *n.*: the doctrines of Duns Scotus (as voluntarism, logical realism, and the plurality of substantial forms) — **Scotist** \ˈskɒt-ɪst/ *n.*

Scotland Yard \ˈskɒt-lən(d)-ˈjɑrd/ *n.* [Scotland Yard, street in London formerly the headquarters of the metropolitan police] : the detective department of the metropolitan police force of London

scoto-ma \ˈskɒ-tə-mə/ *n.* *pl.* **mas** or **-ma-ta** \-mə-tə/ [NL *scotoma*, *scotoma*, fr. ML *dimness of vision*, fr. Gk *skotōma*, *skotōma*, fr. *skotōin* to darken, fr. *skotos*] : a blind or dark spot in the visual field — **scoto-ma-tous** \-mə-təs/ *adj.*

scoto-plc \ˈskɒ-tə-pɪk-, ˈtəp-ɪk/ *adj.* [NL *scotopia* *scotopic vision*, fr. Gk *skotos* darkness + NL *-opia*] : relating to or being vision in dim light with dark-adapted eyes that is mediated by the retinal rods

Scots \ˈskɒts/ *adj.* [ME *Scottis*, alter. of *Scottish*] : **SCOTCH** 1 — used esp. of the people and language and in legal context *syn* see **SCOTCH**

Scots n.: the English language of Scotland

Scotsman \ˈskɒt-smən/ *n.*: **SCOTCHMAN**

Scots pine n.: **SCOTCH PINE**

Scot-ti-cism \ˈskɒt-ə-tɪz-əm/ *n.* [LL *scoticus* of the ancient Scots, fr. *Scotia* *Scot*] : a characteristic feature of Scottish English esp. as contrasted with standard English

scot-tle \ˈskɒt-əl/ *n.* 1 cap: **SCOTCHMAN** 2: **SCOTTISH TERRIER**

Scot-tish \ˈskɒt-ɪʃ/ *adj.* [ME, fr. *Scottes* *Scotchmen*] : **SCOTCH** 1 — often preferred by natives of Scotland *syn* see **SCOTCH**

Scot-tish n.: **SCOTS**

Scottish deerhound n.: any of a breed of large tall dogs that have the general form of a greyhound but are larger and taller with a roughish blue-grey coat

Scottish Gaelic n.: the Gaelic language of Scotland

Scottish rite n. 1: a ceremonial observed by one of the Masonic systems 2: a system or organization that observes the Scottish rite and confers 33 degrees

Scottish terrier n.: any of an old Scottish breed of terrier that has short legs, a large head with small erect ears and a powerful muzzle, a broad deep chest, and a very hard coat of wiry hair
scoun-drel \ˈskaʊn-drəl/ *n.* [origin unknown] : a mean worthless fellow : **VILLAIN** — **scoundrel** *adj.* — **scoundrelly** \-drəl-i/ *adj.*
scour \ˈskaʊ(r)/ *vb.* [ME *scuren*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to Sw *skura* to rush] *vt.* : to move about quickly esp. in search ~ *vi.* 1: to move through or range over usu. rapidly 2: to examine minutely and rapidly

scour vb. [ME *scouren*] *vt.* 1 *a.* : to rub hard for the purpose of cleansing *b.* : to remove by rubbing hard and washing 2 *archaic* : to make (a region) free (as from undesired occupants) 3: to clean by purging : **PURGE** 4: to clear (as a pipe or ditch) by removing dirt and debris 5: to free from foreign matter or impurities by or as if by washing (~ wool) 6: to clear, dig, or remove by or as if by a powerful current of water ~ *vi.* 1: to perform a process of scouring 2: to suffer from diarrhea or dysentery : **PURGE** 3: to become clean and bright by rubbing

scour n. 1: a place scoured by running water 2: scouring action (as of a glacier) 3: **DIARRHEA**, **DYSENTERY** — usu. used in *pl.* but sing or *pl.* in constr. 4: **SCOURING** 1, also: damage done by scouring action

scourer \ˈskaʊ-ər/ *n.*: one that scours

scourge \ˈskɔrdʒ/ *also* \ˈkɔ(ə)rj-, ˈkɔ(ə)rj-, ˈsku(ə)rj-/ *n.* [ME, fr. AF *escor*, fr. (assumed) OF *escorger* to whip, fr. OF *es-ex-* + L *corriga* whip] 1: whip esp.: one used to inflict pain or punishment 2 *a.* : an instrument of punishment or criticism *b.* : a cause of widespread or great affliction

scourge vt. *scoured, scouring* 1: to whip severely : **FLOG** 2 *a.* : to punish severely *b.* : to subject to affliction : **DEVASTATE** *c.* : to force as if by blows of a whip *d.* : to subject to severe criticism or satire — **scourger** *n.*

scouring \ˈskaʊ(r)-ɪŋ/ *n.* 1: material removed by scouring or cleaning 2: the lowest rank of society — usu. used in *pl.*
scouring rush n.: **HORSETAIL** *sp.*: one (*Equisetum hyemale*) with strongly siliceous stems formerly used for scouring

scouse \ˈskaʊs/ *n.*: **LOBSOUCSE**

scout \ˈskaʊt/ *vb.* [ME *scouten*, fr. MF *escouter* to listen, fr. L *auscultare* — more at **AUSCULTATION**] *vi.* 1: to explore an area to obtain information (as about an enemy) 2 *a.* : to make a search *b.* : to act as an athletic or entertainment scout ~ *vt.* 1: to observe in order to obtain information or evaluate 2: to explore in order to obtain information 3: to find by making a search

scout n. 1 *a.* : the act of scouting *b.* : a scouting expedition : **RECONNAISSANCE** 2 *a.* : one sent to obtain information, esp.: a soldier, ship, or plane sent out in war to reconnoiter *b.* : **WATCHMAN**, **LOOKOUT** *c.* : a person who searches for talented newcomers 3 *a.* : **BOY SCOUT** *b.* : **GIRL SCOUT** 4: **FELLOW**, **GUY**

scout vb. [of Scand origin, akin to ON *skútt* taunt, akin to OE *scōtan* to shoot — more at **SHOOT**] *vt.* 1: to make fun of : **MOCK** 2: to reject scornfully as absurd or unworthy of consideration (~ a new theory) ~ *vi.* : **SCOFF** *syn* see **DESPISE**

scout car n.: a fast armored military reconnaissance vehicle with four-wheel drive and open top

scout-craft \ˈskaut-kraft/ *n.*: the craft, skill, or practice of a scout

scouter \ˈskaut-ər/ *n.* 1: one that scouts 2: a member of the Boy Scouts of America over 18 years of age

scouth \ˈskuth-, ˈskauth/ *n.* [origin unknown] *Scot*: **PLENTY**

scouting \ˈskaut-ɪŋ/ *n.* 1: the action of one that scouts 2: the activities of the various boy scout and girl scout movements

scout-master \ˈskaut-mas-tər/ *n.*: the leader of a band of scouts, *specif.*: the adult leader of a troop of boy scouts

scow \ˈskaʊ/ *n.* [D *schouw*; akin to OHG *scalt* punt pole] : a large flat-bottomed boat with broad square ends used chiefly for transporting bulk material (as ore, sand, or refuse)

scowl \ˈskaʊ(ə)/ *vb.* [ME *skoulen*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to Dan *skule* to scowl] *vi.* 1: to draw down the forehead and make a

face in expression of displeasure 2: to exhibit a threatening aspect ~ *vi.* : to express with a scowl *syn* see **FROWN** — **scowler** *n.*

scowl n.: a facial expression of displeasure : **FROWN**

SCPO *abbr.* senior chief petty officer

scrab-ble \ˈskrab-əl/ *vb.* *scrab-bled; scrab-bling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [D *scrabbelen* to scratch] *vi.* 1: **SCRAWL** **SCRIBBLE** 2: to scratch or claw about clumsily or frantically 3 *a.* : **SCRAMBLE** **CLAMBER** *b.* : to struggle by or as if by scraping or scrawling ~ *vt.* 1: **SCRAMBLE** 2: **SCRIBBLE** — **scrab-ble** \-(ə-)lɪər/ *n.*

scrabble n. 1: **SCRIBBLE** 2: a repeated scratching or clawing 3: **SCRAMBLE**

scrab-bly \ˈskrab-(ə-)li/ *adj.* 1: **SCRATCHY**, **RASPY** 2: **SPARSE**, **SCRUBBY**

scrag \ˈskrag/ *n.* [perh. alter. of *scrag*] 1: a rawboned or scrawny person or animal 2: the lean end of a neck of mutton or veal, broadly: **NECK**

scrag vi. *scragged; scrag-ging* 1 *a.* : to execute by hanging or garroting *b.* : to wring the neck of 2: **CHOKE**

scrag-gly \ˈskrag-(ə-)li/ *adj.*: **IRREGULAR**, also: **RAGGED**, **UNKEMPT**

scrag-gy \ˈskrag-ə/ *adj.* *scrag-gier; -est* 1: **ROUGH**, **JAGGED** 2: being lean and long : **SCRAWNY**

scram \ˈskram/ *vi.* *scrammed, scrambling* [short for **scramble**] : to go away at once (~, you're not wanted)

scram-ble \ˈskram-bl/ *vb.* *scram-bled, scrambling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [perh. alter. of *scramble*] *vi.* 1 *a.* : to move or climb hastily on all fours *b.* : to move with urgency or panic 2 *a.* : to struggle eagerly or unceremoniously for possession of something (~ for front seats) *b.* : to get or gather something with difficulty or in irregular ways (~ for a living) 3 *a.* : to spread or grow irregularly : **SPRAWL** **STRAGGLE** *b.* of a plant : to climb over a support 4: to take off quickly in response to an alert 5 of a football quarterback : to run with the ball after the pass protection breaks down ~ *vt.* 1: to collect by scrambling 2 *a.* : to toss or mix together : **JUMBLE** *b.* : to prepare (eggs) by stirring during frying 3: to cause or order (a fighter-interceptor group) to scramble 4: to disarrange the elements of telephone, teletype, facsimile, or television transmissions in order to make unintelligible to interception — **scram-ble** \-(ə-)lɪər/ *n.*

scramble n. 1: a scrambling movement or struggle 2: a disordered mess : **JUMBLE** 3: a rapid emergency takeoff of fighters-interceptor planes

scran-nel \ˈskran-ɪ/ *adj.* [origin unknown]: **HARSH** **UNMELODIOUS**

scrap \ˈskrap/ *n.* [ME, fr. ON *skrap* scraps, akin to ON *skrapa* to scrape] 1 *pl.*: fragments of discarded or leftover food 2 *a.* : a small detached piece : **BIT** (a ~ of paper) *b.* : a fragment of something written or printed *c.* : the least piece (not a ~ of evidence) 3 *pl.*: **CRACKLINGS** 4 *a.* : fragments of stock removed in manufacturing *b.* : manufactured articles or parts rejected or discarded and useful only as material for reprocessing, esp.: waste and discarded metal

scrap vi. *scrapped; scrap-ping* 1: to convert into scrap 2: to abandon or get rid of as no longer of enough worth or effectiveness to retain (~ outworn methods) *syn* see **DISCARD**

scrap n. [origin unknown]: **FIGHT**

scrap vi. *scrapped; scrap-ping*: **QUARREL**, **FIGHT**

scrap-book \ˈskrap-bʊk/ *n.*: a blank book in which miscellaneous items (as newspaper clippings or pictures) may be pasted or inserted

scrape \ˈskræp/ *vb.* *scraped, scraping* [ME *scrapen*, fr. ON *skrapa*; akin to OE *scrapian* to scrape, L *scrabō* ditch, Gk *keirein* to cut — more at **SHEAR**] *vi.* 1 *a.* : to remove (excess matter) from a surface by using repeated strokes of an edged instrument *b.* : to make (a surface) smooth or clean with strokes of an edged instrument or an abrasive 2 *a.* : to grate harshly over or against *b.* : to damage or injure the surface of by contact with a rough surface *c.* : to draw roughly or noisily over a surface 3: to collect by or as if by scraping — often used with *up* or *together* (~ with the price of a bottle) ~ *vt.* 1: to move in sliding contact with a rough surface 2: to accumulate money by small economies 3: to draw back the foot along the ground in making a bow 4: to make one's way with difficulty or succeed by a narrow margin — **scraper** *n.* — **scrape** *a.* leg : to make a low bow

scrape n. 1 *a.* : the act or process of scraping *b.* : a sound made by scraping 2: a bow made with a drawing back of the foot along the ground 3 *a.* : a disagreeable predicament *b.* : **QUARREL**, **FIGHT**

scrap heap n. 1: a pile of discarded metal 2: the place to which useless things are relegated : **DISCARD**

scrap-ple \ˈskrap-pl/ *n.* [*scrape*] : a usu. fatal virus disease of sheep that is characterized by twitching, excitability, intense itching, excessive thirst, emaciation, weakness, and finally paralysis

scrap-per \ˈskrap-ər/ *n.*: **FIGHTER**, **QUARRELER**

scrap-pl-ness \ˈskrap-ə-nəs/ *n.*: the quality or state of being scrappy

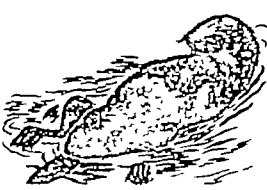
scrap-ple \ˈskrap-pl/ *n.* [dim. of *scrap*] : a seasoned mixture of ground meat (as pork) and cornmeal set in a mold and served sliced and fried

scrap-py \ˈskrap-ē/ *adj.* *scrap-pler; -est*: consisting of scraps

scrap-py adj. *scrap-pler; -est* 1: **QUARRELSOME** 2: aggressive and determined in spirit

scratch \ˈskrætʃ/ *vb.* [blend of E dial *scrat* (to scratch) and obs. E *cratch* (to scratch)] *vi.* 1: to scrape or dig with the claws or nails 2: to rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or jagged 3: to scrape or rub lightly (as to relieve itching) 4: to scrape together 5: to write or draw on a surface 6 *a.* : to cancel or erase by or as if by drawing a line through *b.* : to withdraw

a abut * kitten or further a back ā bake ã cot, cart
ā out ch chm e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw ol coin th thin th this
B loot ŭ foot y yet yī few yū furious zh vision

sea-mon-like \sē-mōn-līk\ *adj*: characteristic of or befitting a competent seaman
sea-mon-ly \-lē\ *adj*: SEAMANLIKE
seaman recruit *n*: an enlisted man of the lowest rank in the navy or coast guard
sea-man-ship \sē-mān-ship\ *n*: the art or skill of handling, working, and navigating a ship
sea-mark \sē-mārk\ *n* 1: a line on a coast marking the tidal limit 2: an elevated object serving as a beacon to mariners
sea mew *n*: SEA GULL, esp: a European gull (*Larus canus*)
sea mile *n*: NAUTICAL MILE
seam-less \sēm-ləs\ *adj*: having no seam — **seam-less-ly** *adv* — **seam-less-ness** *n*
sea-mount \sē-maunt\ *n*: a submarine mountain rising above the deep-sea floor
sea mouse *n*: a large broad marine polychaete worm (esp genus *Aphrodite*) covered with hairlike setae
seam-ster \sēm(p)-stər\ also \sēm(p)-\ *n* [ME *semeister*, *semster*, fr. OE *seamestre* seamstress, tailor, fr *seam* seam]: a person employed at sewing, esp: TAILOR
seam-stress \sē-strēs\ *n*: a woman whose occupation is sewing
seamy \sē-mē\ *adj* **seam-ier**; **eat** 1 *archaic*: having the rough side of the seam showing 2 *a*: UNPLEASANT *b*: DEGRADED, SORDID — **seamy-ness** *n*
se-ance \sē-ān(s), -as, sē-ā\ *n* [Fr. *seoir* to sit, fr L *sedere* — more at SIT] 1: SESSION, SITTING 2: a spiritualist meeting to receive spirit communications
sea nettle *n*: a stinging jellyfish
sea oats *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr*: a tall grass (*Uniola panicolata*) that has panicles resembling those of the oat, grows on the coast of the southern U.S., and is useful as a sand binder
sea onion *n*: SQUILL *la*
sea otter *n*: a rare large marine otter (*Enhydra lutris*) of the northern Pacific coasts that attains a maximum length of nearly six feet and feeds largely on shellfish

sea-otter's-cabbage *n*: a gigantic kelp (*Nereocystis lutea*) of the northern Pacific
sea pen *n*: any of numerous anthozoans (as of the genus *Pennatulula*) whose colonies have a feathery form
sea-piece \sē-pēs\ *n* • SEA-SCAPE 2
sea-plane \sē-plān\ *n*: an airplane designed to take off from and land on the water
sea-port \sē-pō(r)t, -pō(r)nt\ *n*: a port, harbor, or town accessible to seagoing ships
sea power *n* 1: a nation having formidable naval strength 2: naval strength
sea pupa *n*: the horny egg case of skates and of some sharks
sea puss \sē-pus\ *n* [by folk etymology fr a word of Algonquian origin, akin to Delaware *sepus* small brook]: a swirling or along shore undertow
sea-quake \sē-kwāk\ *n* [see *quake* (as in earthquake)]: a submarine earthquake
sear *n*: war of SERE
sear \sē(r)\ *vb* [ME *seren*, fr OE *searian* to become sere, fr *sēar* sere] *vi*: to cause withering or drying ~ *vt* 1: to make withered and dry: PARCH 2: to burn, scorch, or injure with or as if with sudden application of intense heat — **sear-ing-ly** \-īŋ-lē\ *adv*
sear *n*: a mark or scar left by searing
sear *n* [prob fr MF *serre* grasp, fr *serre* to press, grasp, fr LL *serare* to bolt, latch, fr L *sera* bar for fastening a door]: the catch that holds the hammer of a gunlock at cock or half cock
sea raven *n*: a large sculpin (*Hemirhamphus americanus*) of the northern Atlantic coast of America
search \sərch\ *vb* [ME *cerchen*, fr MF *cerchier* to go about, survey, search, fr LL *circare* to go about, fr L *circum* round about] *vi* 1: to look into or over carefully or thoroughly in an effort to find or discover something *a*: to examine in seeking something (~ed the north field) *b*: to look through or explore by inspecting possible places of concealment or investigating suspicious circumstances *c*: to read thoroughly: CHECK, esp: to examine a public record or register for information about (~ land titles) *d*: to examine for articles concealed on the person *e*: to look at as if to discover or penetrate intention or nature 2: to uncover, find, or come to know by inquiry or scrutiny ~ *vi* 1: to look or inquire carefully (~ed for the papers) 2: to make painstaking investigation or examination — **search-able** \sərch-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **search-er** *n* — **search-ing-ly** \-chīŋ-lē\ *adv*
search *n* 1 *a*: an act of searching *b*: an act of boarding and inspecting a ship on the high seas in exercise of right of search 2 *obs*: a party that searches 3: power or range of penetrating; also: a penetrating effect
search-less \sərch-ləs\ *adj*: INSURABLE, IMPENETRABLE
search-light \sē-līt\ *n* 1: an apparatus for projecting a beam of light, also: a beam of light projected by it 2: FLASHLIGHT 3
search warrant *n*: a warrant authorizing a search (as of a house) for stolen goods or unlawful possessions (as gambling implements)
sea robin *n*: any of various marine fishes (as family Triglidae) with a spiny armored head and three pairs of modified fin rays used as feelers and in crawling — called also *gurnard*
sea room *n*: room for maneuver at sea
sea rover *n*: one that roves the sea; *specif*: PIRATE
sea-run \sē-rən\ *adj*: ANADROMOUS (as salmon)
sea-scape \sē-skāp\ *n* 1: a view of the sea 2: a picture representing a scene at sea
sea scorpion *n*: SCULPIN
sea scout *n*: a boy enrolled in the boy-scout program that provides training for older boys in seamanship and water activities

sea serpent *n*: a large marine animal resembling a serpent often reported to have been seen but never proved to exist
sea-shell \sē-shel\ *n*: the shell of a marine animal and esp a mollusk
sea-shore \-shō(r), -shō(r)\ *n* 1 *a*: land adjacent to the sea 2: SEACOAST *b*: NATIONAL SEASHORE 2: all the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks: FORESHORE
sea-sick \sē-sīk\ *adj*: affected with or suggestive of seasickness
sea-sick-ness \sē-nəs\ *n*: motion sickness experienced on the water
sea-side \sē-sīd\ *n*: the district of land bordering the sea: country adjacent to the sea: SEASHORE
sea slator *n*: SLATOR 2b
sea slug *n* 1: LOTHURIAN 2: a naked marine gastropod, *specif*: NUDIBRANCH
sea snake *n* 1: any of numerous venomous aquatic viviparous snakes (family Hydrophidae) of warm seas 2: SEA SERPENT
se-son \sē-zh-n\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *saison*, fr. L *satō*, *satō* action of sowing, fr *satus*, pp of *serere* to sow — more at SOW] 1 *a*: a time characterized by a particular circumstance or feature (at the age of eighteen, in a ~ of religious awakening — F. A. Christie) *b*: a suitable or natural time or occasion (when my ~ comes to sit on David's throne — John Milton) *c*: an indefinite period of time: WHILE (sent home again to her father for a ~ — Francis Hackett) 2 *a*: a period of the year characterized by or associated with a particular activity or phenomenon (hay fever ~), as (1): a period associated with some phase or activity of agriculture (as growth or harvesting) (2): a period in which an animal engages in some activity (as migrating or mating) (3): the period normally characterized by a particular kind of weather (a long rainy ~) (4): a period marked by special activity in some field (the theatrical ~) (the hunting ~) (5): a period in which a place is most frequented *b*: one of the four quarters into which the year is commonly divided *c*: the time of a major holiday 3: YEAR (a boy of seven ~) 4 [ME *seoun*, fr *seounen* to season] *obs*: SEASONING 5: the total schedule of games played or to be played by a sports team during a playing season (try to get through the ~ undefeated) 6: OFF SEASON (closed for the ~) — In *season* 1: at the right time 2: at the stage of greatest fitness (as for eating) (peaches are in season) 3: legally available to be hunted or caught — out of season: not in season
season *vb* **seasoned**; **season-ing** \sē-zīŋ, -n-īŋ\ [ME *seounen*, fr MF *assaisonner* to ripen, season, fr. OF, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-* + *saison* season) *vi* 1 *a*: to give (food) more flavor or zest by adding seasoning or savory ingredients; also: to add seasoning to *b*: to make more agreeable (advice ~ed with wit) *c* *archaic*: to qualify by admixture: TEMPER 2 *a*: to treat (as lumber) so as to prepare for use *b*: to make fit by experience (a ~ed veteran) ~ *vi*: to become seasoned
season-able \sē-zh-ə-bəl, -n-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: occurring in good or proper time: OPPORTUNE (a ~ time for discussion) 2: suitable to the season or circumstances: TIMELY (a ~ frost) — **season-able-ness** *n* — **season-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
SEASONABLE, TIMELY, OPPORTUNE, PAT shared meaning element: appropriate to the time or situation *ANT* unseasonable
season-al \sē-zh-nl, -n-əl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or occurring at a particular season (~ storms) 2: affected or caused by seasonal need or availability (~ unemployment) (~ industries) — **season-ally** \-ē\ *adv*
season-er \sē-zh-ər, -n-ər\ *n*: one that seasons, as *a*: a user of seasonings (a heavy ~) *b*: SEASONING
season-ing \sē-zīŋ, -n-īŋ\ *n*: something that serves to season, esp: an ingredient (as a condiment, spice, or herb) added to food primarily for the savor that it imparts
season ticket *n*: a ticket (as to all of a club's home games or for specified daily transportation) valid during a specified time
sea spider *n*: any of various small long-legged marine arthropods (class Pycnogonida) that superficially resemble spiders
sea squirt *n*: a sessile tunicate: ASCIDIAN
sea star *n*: STARFISH
sea steps *n pl*: projecting metal plates or bars attached to the side of a ship by which it may be boarded
sea stores *n pl*: supplies (as of foodstuffs) laid in before starting on a sea voyage
sea-strand \sē-strānd\ *n*: SEASHORE
seat \set\ *n* [ME *sete*, fr ON *sæti*; akin to OE *sittan* to sit] 1 *a*: a special chair of one in eminence; also: the status represented by it *b*: a chair, stool, or bench intended to be sat in or on *c*: the particular part of something on which one rests in sitting (the ~ of a chair) (trouser ~), also: the part of the body that bears the weight in sitting: BUTTOCKS 2 *a*: a seating accommodation (a ~ for the game) (a 200-seat restaurant) *b*: a right of sitting (lost his ~ in Congress) *c*: membership on an exchange 3 *a*: a place occupied by something *b*: a place from which authority is exercised (the county ~) *c*: a bodily part in which some function or condition is centered (the brain as the ~ of the mind) 4: posture in or way of sitting on horseback 5 *a*: a part at or forming the base of something *b*: a part (as a socket) or surface on or in which another part or surface rests
seat *vt* 1 *a*: to install in a seat of dignity or office *b* (1): to cause to sit or assist in finding a seat (2): to provide seats for (a theater ~ing 1000 persons) *c*: to put in a sitting position 2: to repair the seat of or provide a new seat for 3: to fit to or with a seat (~ a valve) ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to take one's seat or place 2: to fit correctly on a seat — **seater** *n*
seat belt *n*: an arrangement of straps designed to hold a person steady in a seat (as during the takeoff of an airplane or while driving an automobile)
seater \set-ər\ *n comb form*: one that has a specified number of seats (the car was a four-seater)
seating \set-īŋ\ *n* 1: the act of providing with seats 2 *a*: material for covering or upholstering seats *b*: a seat on or in which something rests (a valve ~)
seat-mate \set-māt\ *n*: one with whom one shares a seat
SEATO \sē-tō\ *abbr* Southeast Asia Treaty Organization

sea anchor *n*: a drag typically of canvas thrown overboard to retard the drifting of a ship or seaplane and to keep its head to the wind

sea anemone *n*: any of numerous usu solitary polyps (order Actinaria) whose form, bright and varied colors, and cluster of tentacles superficially resemble a flower

sea-bag \sē-'bag/ *n*: a cylindrical canvas bag used esp by a sailor for clothes and other gear

sea bass *n*: 1: any of numerous marine fishes (family Serranidae) that are usu. smaller and more active than the groupers, esp: a food and sport fish (*Centropristis striatus*) of the Atlantic coast of the U.S. 2: any of numerous croakers or drums including noted sport and food fishes

sea-beach \sē-'bēch/ *n*: a beach lying along the sea

sea-bed \sē-'bed/ *n*: the floor of a sea or ocean

Sea-bee \sē-'bee/ *n* [alter of *see* + *bee*, fr. the initials of *construction battalion*]: a member of one of the U.S. Navy construction battalions for building naval shore facilities in combat zones

sea-bird \sē-'bōrd/ *n*: a bird (as a gull or albatross) frequenting the open ocean

sea biscuit *n*: hard biscuit or bread for use on shipboard

sea-board \sē-'bō(ə)rd/, -bō(ə)rd/ *n*: SEACOAST, also: the country bordering a seacoast — **seaboard** *adj*

sea-boot \sē-'būt/ *n*: a very high waterproof boot used esp by sailors and fishermen

sea-borne \sē-'bō(ə)rən/, -bō(ə)rən/ *adj*: 1: borne over or upon the sea (as an invasion) 2: engaged in or carried on by oversea shipping (~ trade)

sea bread *n*: HARDTACK

sea bream *n*: any of numerous marine percoid fishes (as of the families Sparidae or Bramidae)

sea breeze *n*: a cooling breeze blowing generally in the daytime inland from the sea

sea captain *n*: the master esp of a merchant vessel

sea change *n*: 1: *archaic*: a change brought about by the sea 2: TRANSFORMATION

sea chest *n*: a sailor's storage chest for personal property

sea-coast \sē-'kōst/ *n*: the shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea

sea cow *n*: MANATEE, DUGONG

sea-craft \sē-'krafft/ *n*: 1: seagoing ships 2: skill in navigation

sea crawfish *n*: SPINY LOBSTER

sea crayfish *n*: SPINY LOBSTER

sea cucumber *n*: HOLOTHURIAN, esp: one whose contracted body suggests a cucumber in form

sea devil *n*: DEVILFISH 2: any of a family (Cetartidae) of deep-sea fishes that often have luminous organs and are related to the anglers but are black in color

sea-dog \sē-'dōg/ *n*: ROGBOW

sea dog *n*: 1: any of several seals 2: a veteran sailor

sea-drome \sē-'drōm/ *n*: a usu. floating airdrome on water serving esp as an intermediate or emergency landing place

sea duck *n*: a diving duck (as a scoter, merganser, or eider) that frequents the sea

sea duty *n*: duty in the U.S. Navy performed outside the continental U.S. or specified dependencies thereof

sea eagle *n*: 1: any of various fish-eating eagles 2: OSPREY

sea-ear \sē-'j(ə)r/ *n*: ABALONE

sea fan *n*: a gorgonian with a fan-shaped skeleton, esp: one (*Gorgia flabellum*) of Florida and the West Indies

sea-farer \sē-'far-ər/, -fər-/ *n* [see *fare* + *-er*]: MARINER

sea-faring \sē-'far-ɪŋ/, -fər-/ *n*: a mariner's calling — **seafaring** *adj*

sea feather *n*: a gorgonian with a plumose skeleton, esp: SEA PEN

sea fight *n*: an engagement between ships at sea

sea fire *n*: marine bioluminescence

sea-floor \sē-'flō(ə)r/, -flō(ə)r/ *n*: SEABED

sea-food \sē-'fūd/ *n*: edible marine fish and shellfish

sea-fowl \sē-'faul/ *n*: SEABIRD

sea-front \sē-'frʌnt/ *n*: the waterfront of a seaside place

sea gate *n*: a way (as a gulf, beach, or channel) that gives access to the sea

sea-girt \sē-'gɜrt/ *adj*: surrounded by the sea

sea-going \sē-'gō-ɪŋ/, -gō(ə)-ɪŋ/ *adj*: OCEANGOING

sea grape *n*: a variable plant (*Coccoloba uvifera*) of sandy shores of Florida and tropical America that has rounded leaves with cordate bases and bears clusters of bluish edible berries

sea green *n*: 1: a moderate green or bluish green 2: a moderate yellow green

sea gull *n*: a gull frequenting the sea, broadly: GULL

sea hare *n*: any of various large naked mollusks (genus *Aplysia*) with arched backs and anterior tentacles that project like ears

sea holly *n*: a European coastal herb (*Eryngium maritimum*) of the carrot family with spiny leaves and pale blue flowers

sea horse *n*: 1: WALRUS 2: a fabulous creature half horse and half fish 3: any of numerous small fishes (family Syngnathidae) related to the pipefishes but stockier with the head and forepart of the body sharply flexed like the head and neck of a horse

sea-island cotton \sē-'lānd(ə)-d-ən/ *n*, often *cap* S-I [See *islands*, chain of islands in the Atlantic]: a cotton (*Gossypium barbadense*) with esp long silky fiber — called also *sea island*

sea kale *n*: a European fleshy plant (*Crambe maritima*) of the mustard family used as a potherb

sea king *n*: a Norse pirate chief



sea anemone



sea cucumber

seal \sē-'(ə)l/ *n*, pl *seals* also *seal* [ME *sele*, fr. OE *seolh*, akin to OHG *selah* seal] 1: any of numerous marine aquatic carnivorous mammals (families Phocidae and Otariidae) that occur chiefly in cold regions and have limbs modified into webbed flippers adapted primarily to swimming, esp: FUR SEAL 2: a: the pelt of a fur seal b: leather made from the skin of a seal 3: a dark grayish yellowish brown

seal *vi*: to hunt seal

seal *n* [ME *seel*, fr. OF, fr. L *sigillum* seal, fr. dim of *signum* sign, seal] 1: a: something that confirms, ratifies, or makes secure b: GUARANTEE, ASSURANCE c: (1): a device with a cut or raised emblem, symbol, or word used to certify a signature or authenticate a document (2): a medallion or ring face bearing such a device incised so that it can be impressed on wax or moist clay; also: a piece of wax or a wafer bearing such an impression c: an impression, device, or mark given the effect of a common-law seal by statute law or by American local custom recognized by judicial decision d: a usu. ornamental adhesive stamp that may be used to close a letter or package; esp: one given in a fund-raising campaign 2: a: something that secures (as a wax seal on a document) b: a closure that must be broken to be opened and that thus reveals tampering c: (1): a tight and perfect closure (as against the passage of gas or water) (2): a device to prevent the passage or return of gas or air into a pipe or container 3: a seal that is a symbol or mark of office — under seal: with an authenticating seal affixed

seal *vi* 1: a: to confirm or make secure by or as if by a seal b: to solemnize for eternity (as a marriage) by a Mormon rite 2: a: to set or affix an authenticating seal to; also: AUTHENTICATE, RATIFY b: to mark with a stamp or seal usu. as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, weight, or capacity, or merchantable quality 3: a: to fasten with or as if with a seal to prevent tampering b: to close or make secure against access, leakage, or passage by a fastening or coating c: to fix in position or close breaks in with a filling (as of plaster) 4: to determine irrevocably or indisputably (that answer ~ed our fate)

sea ladder *n*: a rope ladder or set of steps to be lowered over a ship's side for use in coming aboard (as at sea) 2: SEA STEPS

sea lamprey *n*: a large anadromous lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) that is sometimes used as food and is a pest destructive of native fish fauna in the Great Lakes

sea-lane \sē-'lān/ *n*: an established sea route

seal-ant \sē-'lānt/ *n*: a sealing agent (radiator ~)

sea lavender *n*: any of a genus (*Limonium*) of mostly coastal plants of the plumbago family

sea lawyer *n*: an argumentative captious sailor

sealed-beam \sē-'l(ə)d-'bēm/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an electric light with prefocused reflector and lens sealed in the lamp vacuum

sea legs *n* pl: bodily adjustment to the motion of a ship indicated esp by ability to walk steadily and by freedom from seasickness

sealer \sē-'l(ə)r/ *n*: 1: an official who attests or certifies conformity to a standard of correctness 2: a coat (as of size) applied to prevent subsequent coats of paint or varnish from sinking in

sealer *n*: a mariner or a ship engaged in hunting seals

seal-ery \sē-'l(ə)-rē/ *n*, pl *-er-ies*: a seal fishery

sea lettuce *n*: any of several seaweeds (esp genus *Ulva*, of the family Ulvaceae) with green fronds sometimes eaten as salad

sea level *n*: the level of the surface of the sea esp at its mean position midway between mean high and low water

sea lily *n*: CRINOID: esp: a stalked crinoid

sealing wax *n*: a resinous composition that is plastic when warm and is used for sealing (as letters, dry cells, or cans)

sea lion *n*: any of several large Pacific eared seals (genus *Zalophus* and *Otaria*) that are related to the fur seals but lack their valuable coat

seal off *vi*: to close tightly

seal point *n* [seal (the color)]: a Siamese cat with cream or fawn-colored body and dark grayish yellowish brown points

seal ring *n*: a finger ring engraved with a seal: SIGNET RING

seal-skin \sē-'skɪn/ *n*: 1: the fur or pelt of a fur seal 2: a garment (as a jacket, coat, or cape) of seal skin — **sealskin** *adj*

Sea-lyham terrier \sē-'l(ə)-hām-, esp Brit -l(ə)-m-/ *n* [Sealyham, Pembrokehire, Wales]: a short-legged long-headed strong-jawed heavy-boned chiefly white terrier of a breed developed in Wales

seam \sēm/ *n* [ME *seem*, fr. OE *seam*, akin to OE *siwian* to sew — more at SEW] 1: a: the joining of two pieces (as of cloth or leather) by sewing usu. near the edge b: the stitching used in such a joining 2: the space between adjacent planks or strakes of a ship 3: a: a line, groove, or ridge formed by the abutment of edges b: a thin layer, or stratum (as of rock) between distinctive layers, also: a bed of valuable mineral and esp. coal irrespective of thickness c: a line left by a cut or wound, also: WRINKLE — **seam-like** *adj*

seam *vi* 1: a: to join by sewing b: to join as if by sewing (as by welding, riveting, or heat-sealing) 2: to mark with lines suggesting seams ~ *vi*: to become fissured or ridged — **seam-er** *n*

seam-maid \sē-'māid/ or **seam-maid-en** \sē-'māid-'n/ *n*: MERMAID: also: a goddess or nymph of the sea

seaman \sē-'mān/ *n*: 1: SAILOR, MARINER 2: a: one of the three ranks below petty officer in the navy or coast guard b: an enlisted man in the navy or coast guard ranking above a seaman apprentice and below a petty officer

seaman apprentice *n*: an enlisted man in the navy or coast guard ranking above a seaman recruit and below a seaman

a about • kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
ad out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flew ol coin th thin th this
l lool u foot y yet yf few yf furious zh vision

second-degree burn *n*: a burn marked by pain, blistering, and superficial destruction of dermis with edema and hyperemia of the tissues beneath the burn

Second Empire \sek-on-dem-pli(ə)r/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a style (as of furniture) developed in France under Napoleon III and marked by heavy ornate modification of Empire styles

second estate *n*, often *cap* S&E: the second of the traditional political classes, *specifically*: NOBILITY

second growth *n*: forest trees that come up naturally after removal of the first growth by cutting or by fire

second-guess \sek-ŋ-ges-on/ *vi* 1: to think out alternative strategies or explanations for after the event 2 *a*: OUTGUESS *b*: PREDICT — **second-guesser** *n*

second-hand \sek-on-/ *adj* 1 *a*: received from or through an intermediary: BORROWED *b*: DERIVATIVE (~ ideas) 2 *a*: acquired after being used by another: not new (~ books) *b*: dealing in secondhand merchandise (*a* ~ bookstore)

secondhand \sek-on-/ *adv*: at second hand: INDIRECTLY

second hand \sek-on-/ *n*: an intermediate person or means INTERMEDIARY — *usu* used in the phrase *at second hand*

second hand \sek-on-/ *n*: the hand marking seconds on a timepiece

second lieutenant *n*: a commissioned officer of the lowest rank in the army, air force, or marine corps

second mortgage *n*: a mortgage the lien of which is subordinate to that of a first mortgage

se-con-do \si-kōn-Qdō, -kōn-/ *n*, *pl* -di \-Qdē/ [It, fr. *secondo*, *adj*, second, fr. *L. secundus*]: the second part in a concerted piece, *esp*: the lower part (as in a piano duet)

second person 1 *a*: a set of linguistic forms (as verb forms, pronouns, and inflectional affixes) referring to the person or thing addressed in the utterance in which they occur *b*: a linguistic form belonging to such a set 2: reference of a linguistic form to the person or thing addressed in the utterance in which it occurs

second-rate \sek-on-(d)rat/ *adj*: of second or inferior quality or value: MEDIOCRE — **second-rate-ness** *n* — **second-rater** \-(d)rat-ər/ *n*

Second Reader *n*: a member of a Christian Science church or society chosen for a term of office to assist the First Reader in conducting services by reading aloud selections from the Bible

second reading 1: the stage in the British legislative process following the first reading and *usu* providing for debate on the principal features of a bill before its submission to a committee for consideration of details 2: the stage in the U.S. legislative process that occurs when a bill has been reported back from committee and that provides an opportunity for full debate and amendment before a vote is taken on the question of a third reading

second sight *n*: the capacity to see remote or future objects or events: CLAIRVOYANCE, PRECOGNITION

second-story man *n*: a burglar who enters a house by an upstairs window

second-string \sek-on-strɪŋ, sek-ŋ-/ *adj* [fr. the reserve bowstring carried by an archer in case the first breaks]: being a substitute as distinguished from a regular (as on a ball team)

second thought *n*: reconsideration or a revised opinion of a previous often hurried decision (began to have second thoughts)

second wind *n*: renewed energy or endurance

se-cre-cy \sē-kra-sē/ *n*, *pl* -cīes [alter of earlier *secretie*, fr. ME *secretie*, fr. *secre* secret, fr. MF *secre*, fr. L *secretus*] 1: the habit or practice of keeping secrets or maintaining privacy or concealment 2: the condition of being hidden or concealed

se-cret \sē-kret/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *secretus*, fr. pp of *secreare* to separate, distinguish, fr. *se* apart + *cernere* to sift — *more* at SECEDE, CERTAIN] 1 *a*: kept from knowledge or view: HIDDEN *b*: marked by the habit of discretion: CLOSEMOUTHED *c*: working with hidden aims or methods: UNDERCOVER (*a* ~ agent) *d*: not acknowledged: UNAVOWED (*a* ~ bride) *e*: conducted in secret (*a* ~ trial) 2: remote from human frequentation or notice: SECLUDED 3: revealed only to the initiated: ESOTERIC 4: constructed so as to elude observation or detection (*a* ~ panel) 5: containing information whose unauthorized disclosure could endanger national security — compare CONFIDENTIAL, TOP SECRET — **se-cret-ly** *adv*

syn SECRET, COVERT, STEALTHY, FURTIVE, CLANDESTINE, SURREPTITIOUS, UNDERHAND, UNDERHANDED *shared meaning element*: existing or done in such a way as to elude attention or observation

secret *n* 1 *a*: something kept hidden or unexplained: MYSTERY *b*: something kept from the knowledge of others or shared only confidentially with a few *c*: a method, formula, or process used in an art or a manufacturing operation and divulged only to those of one's own company or craft *d* *pl*: the practices or knowledge making up the shared discipline or culture of an esoteric society 2: a prayer traditionally said inaudibly by the celebrant just before the preface of the mass 3: something taken to be a specific or key to a desired end (the ~ of longevity) — *In* **se-cret**: in a private place or manner. *In* **se-crecy**

se-cre-ta-gogue \si-kret-ə-gag/ *n* [section + -agogue]: a substance stimulating secretion (as by the stomach or pancreas)

se-cre-tar-i-ai \sek-ra-ter-ē-ai/ *n* [F *secrétaire*, fr. ML *secretarius*, fr. *secretarius*] 1: the office of secretary 2: a secretarial corps, *specifically*: the clerical staff of an organization 3: the administrative department of a governmental organization

se-cre-tary \sek-ra-ter-ē/ *n*, *pl* -tar-ies [ME *secretarie*, fr. ML *secretarius*, confidential employee, secretary, fr. L *secretum* secret, fr. neut of *secreus*, pp.] 1: one employed to handle correspondence and manage routine and detail work for a superior 2 *a*: an

officer of a business concern who may keep records of directors' and stockholders' meetings and of stock ownership and transfer and help supervise the company's legal interests *b*: an officer of an organization or society responsible for its records and correspondence 3: an officer of state who superintends a government administrative department 4 *a*: WRITING DESK, ESCRITOIRE *b*: a writing desk with a top section for books — **se-cre-tar-i-al** \sek-ra-ter-ē-əl/ *adj* — **se-cre-tary-ship** \sek-ra-ter-ē-ship/ *n*

secretary bird *n* [prob. fr. the resemblance of its crest to a bunch of quill pens stuck behind the ear]: a large long-legged African bird of prey (*Sagittarius serpentarius*) that feeds largely upon reptiles

secretary-general *n*, *pl* secretaries-general: a principal administrative officer

secret ballot *n*: AUSTRALIAN BALLOT

se-crete \si-kret/ *vi* **se-cret-ed**; **se-cret-ing** [back-formation fr. *secretion*]: to form and give off (a secretion)

se-crete \si-kret, 'sē-kret/ *vi* **se-cret-ed**, **se-cret-ing** [alter of obs *secret*, fr. *secret*] 1: to deposit or conceal in a hiding place 2: to appropriate secretly: ABSTRACT *syn* see HIDE

se-cre-tin \si-kret-'n/ *n* [secretion + -in]: an intestinal hormone capable of stimulating the pancreas and liver to secrete

se-cre-tion \si-kret-shən/ *n* [F *secrétion*, fr. L *secretio*, *secretio* separation, fr. *secreus*, pp. of *secreare* to separate — *more* at SE-RET] 1 *a*: the process of segregating, elaborating, and releasing some material either functionally specialized (as saliva) or isolated for excretion (as urine) *b*: a product of secretion formed by an animal or plant, *esp*: one performing a specific useful function in the organism 2 [secret] the act of hiding something: CONCEALMENT — **se-cre-tion-ary** \shə-ner-ē/ *adj*

se-cre-tive \sē-kret-iv, si-kret-ē/ *adj* [back-formation fr. *secretiveness*, part trans of F *secretilivité*]: disposed to secrecy not open or outgoing in speech, activity, or purposes *syn* see SILENT *ant* frank — **se-cre-tive-ly** *adv* — **se-cre-tive-ness** *n*

se-cre-tor \si-kret-ər/ *n*: an individual of blood group A, B, or AB who secretes the antigens characteristic of these blood groups in bodily fluids (as saliva)

se-cre-tory \si-kret-ə-rē/ *adj*: of, relating to, or promoting secretion, *also*: produced by secretion

secret partner *n*: a partner whose membership in a partnership is kept secret from the public

secret police *n*: a police organization operating for the most part in secrecy and *esp* for the political purposes of its government often with terroristic methods

secret service 1: a governmental service of a secret nature 2 *cap* both Ss: a division of the U.S. Treasury Department charged chiefly with the suppression of counterfeiting and the protection of the president

secret society *n*: any of various oath-bound societies often devoted to brotherhood, moral discipline, and mutual assistance

sect \sekt/ *n* [ME *secte*, fr. MF & LL & L, MF, group, sect, fr. LL *secta* organized ecclesiastical body, fr. L, way of life, class of persons, fr. *sequi* to follow] 1 *a*: a dissenting or schismatic religious body, *esp*: one regarded as extreme or heretical *b*: a religious denomination 2 *archaic*: SEX (so is all her ~ — Shak) 3 *a*: a group adhering to a distinctive doctrine or to a leader *b*: PARTY *c*: FACTION

sect *abbr* section, sectional

se-ct \sekt/ *adj* *comb* form [L *sectus*, pp of *secare* to cut — *more* at SAW]: cut: divided (pinnatisect)

se-ct \sekt, 'sekt/ *vb* *comb* form [L *sectus*]: cut: divide (bisect)

se-ctar-i-an \sek-ter-ē-an/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a sect or sectarian 2: limited in character or scope: PAROCHIAL — **se-ctar-i-an-ism** \-ē-zəm/ *n*

sectarian 1: an adherent of a sect 2: a narrow or bigoted person

se-ctar-i-an-ize \sek-ter-ē-ə-nīz/ *vb* -ized, -iz-ing *vi*: to act as sectarians ~ *vi*: to make sectarian

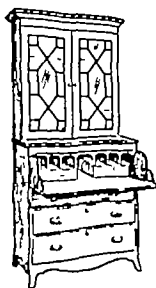
se-ctar-y \sek-tə-rē/ *n*, *pl* -ries *a*: a member of a sect

se-ctile \sek-tī-, -tīl/ *adj* [L *sectilis*, fr. *sectus*]: capable of being severed by a knife with a smooth cut — **se-ctil-ity** \sek-tīl-ē-tē/ *n*

se-ction \sek-shən/ *n* [L *section*, *sectio*, fr. *sectus*] 1 *a*: the action or an instance of cutting or separating by cutting *b*: a part set off by or as if by cutting 2: a distinct part or portion of a writing *a*: a subdivision of a chapter *b*: a division of a law *c*: a distinct component part of a newspaper 3 *a*: the profile of something as it would appear if cut through by an intersecting plane *b*: the plane figure resulting from the cutting of a solid by a plane 4: a natural subdivision of a taxonomic group 5: a character § used in printing as a mark for the beginning of a section and as the fourth in series of the reference marks 6: a piece of land one square mile in area forming one of the 36 subdivisions of a township 7: a distinct part of a territorial or political area, community, or group of people 8 *a*: a part that is, may be, or is viewed as separated (chop the stalks into ~s) (the northern ~ of the route) *b*: one segment of a fruit: CARPEL 9: a basic military unit *usu* having a special function 10: a very thin slice (as of tissue) suitable for microscopic examination 11 *a*: one of the classes formed by dividing the students taking a course *b*: one of the discussion groups into which a conference or organization is divided 12 *a*: a division of a railroad sleeping car with an upper and a lower berth *b*: a part of a permanent railroad way under the care of a particular set of men *c*: one of two or more vehicles or trains which run on the same schedule 13: one of several component parts that may be assembled or reassembled (a book-case in ~s) 14: a division of an orchestra composed of one class of instruments 15: SIGNATURE 3b *syn* see PART

section *vb* **se-ctioned**, **se-ction-ing** \-sh(ə)-nɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to cut or separate into sections 2: to represent in sections ~ *vi*: to become cut or separated into parts

se-cti-on-al \sek-shən-əl, -shən-ē/ *adj* 1 *a*: of or relating to a section *b*: local or regional rather than general in character (~ interests) 2: consisting of or divided into sections (~ furniture) — **se-cti-on-ally** \-ē/ *adv*



secretary 4b

hanged first) (I'll ~ you dead before I accept your terms) c: to find acceptable or attractive (can't understand what he ~s in her) 7 a: to call on: VISIT b (1): to keep company with esp in courtship or dating (had been ~ing each other for a year) (2): to grant an interview to: RECEIVE (the president will ~ you) 8 a: ACCOMPANY, ESCORT (~ the girls home) 9: to meet (a bet) in poker or to equal the bet of (a player): CALL ~ vi 1 a: to give or pay attention b: to look about 2 a: ~ vi 1 a: to have the power of sight b: to apprehend objects by sight 3: to grasp something mentally 4: to make investigation or inquiry
syn SEE, LOOK, WATCH shared meaning element: to perceive something by use of the eyes

— see after: to attend to: care for — see eye to eye: to have a common viewpoint: AGREE — see things: HALLUCINATE — see through: to grasp the true nature of (saw through his deceptions) — see to: to attend to: care for

2 see n [ME *se*, fr OF, fr L *sedes* seat, akin to L *sedere* to sit — more at SIT] 1 a archaic: CATHEDRA b: a cathedral town c: a seat of a bishop's office, power, or authority 2: the authority or jurisdiction of a bishop

see-able \sē-ə-bəl/ adj: capable of being seen

seed \sēd/ n, pl seeds or seeds [ME, fr OE *sēd*, akin to OHG *sāt* seed, OE *sāwan* to sow — more at SOW] 1 a (1): the grains or ripened ovules of plants used for sowing (2): the fertilized ripened ovule of a flowering plant containing an embryo and capable normally of germination to produce a new plant, broadly: a propagative plant structure (as a spore or small dry fruit) b: a propagative animal structure (1): MILK, SEMEN (2): a small egg (as of an insect) (3): a developmental form of a lower animal suitable for transplanting, specif: SPAT c: the condition or stage of bearing seed (in ~) 2: PROGENY 3: a source of development or growth ~ GERM (sowed the ~s of discord) 4: something (as a tiny particle or a bubble in glass) that resembles a seed in shape or size 5: a competitor who has been seeded in a tournament — seed adj — seed-ed \-əd/ adj — seed-less \-ləs/ adj — seed-like \-līk/ adj — go to seed or run to seed 1: to develop seed 2: DECAY

2 seed vi 1: to sow seed. PLANT 2: to bear or shed seed ~ vt 1 a: to plant seeds in: SOW (~ land to grass) b: to furnish with something that causes or stimulates growth or development c: INOCULATE d: to supply with nuclei (as of crystallization or condensation), esp ~ to treat (a cloud) with solid particles to convert water droplets into ice crystals in an attempt to produce precipitation 2: PLANT la 3: to extract the seeds from (as raisins) 4 a: to schedule (tournament players or teams) so that superior ones will not meet in early rounds b: to rank (a contestant) relative to others in a tournament on the basis of previous record (the top-seeded tennis star)

seed-bed \sēd-'bed/ n 1: soil or a bed of soil prepared for planting seed 2: a place or source of growth or development

seed-cake \-'kāk/ n 1: a cake or cookie containing aromatic seeds (as sesame or caraway) 2: OILCAKE

seed coat n: an outer protective covering of a seed

seed-eater \sēd-'ē-tər/ n: a bird (as a finch) whose diet consists basically of seeds — called also *hard-bill*

seed-er \sēd-'ər/ n 1: an implement for planting or sowing seeds 2: a device for seeding fruit 3: one that seeds clouds

seed fern n: any of an order (Cycadofilicales) of extinct plants with foliage like that of ferns and with naked seeds

seed leaf n: COTYLEDON 2

seed-ling \sēd-'līŋ/ n 1: a plant grown from seed 2: a young plant as a tree smaller than a sapling b: a nursery plant not yet transplanted — seedling adj

seed money n: money used for setting up a new enterprise

seed oyster n: a young oyster esp of a size for transplantation

seed pearl n 1: a very small and often irregular pearl 2: minute pearls imbedded in some binding material

seed plant n: a plant that bears seeds, specif: SPERMATOPHYTE

seed-pod \sēd-'pād/ n 2PDI

seeds-man \sēdz-'mən/ n 1: one who sows seeds 2: a dealer in seeds

seed stock n: a supply (as of seed) for planting, broadly: a source of new individuals (a seed stock of trout in the streams)

seed tick n: the 6-legged larva of a tick

seed-time \sēd-'tīm/ n 1: the season of sowing 2: a period of original development

seed vessel n: PERICARP

seed-y \sēd-'ē/ adj seed-lī-er; -est 1 a: containing or full of seeds (a ~ fruit) b: containing many small similar inclusions (glass ~ with air bubbles) c: inferior in condition or quality as a SHABBY RUN DOWN (~ clothes) b: somewhat disreputable SQUALID (a ~ district) (~ entertainment) c: slightly unwell: DEBILITATED (felt ~ and went home early) — seed-ily \sēd-'lē/ adv — seed-iness \sēd-'ē-nəs/ n

seeing \sē-'īŋ/ conj. inasmuch as
Seeing Eye trademark — used for a guide dog trained to lead the blind

seek \sēk/ vb sought \sōt/, seeking [ME *seken*, fr OE *sēcan*, akin to OHG *suochen* to seek, L *sagire* to perceive keenly, Gk *hēgeisthai* to lead] vi 1: to resort to: go to 2 a: to go in search of: look for b: to try to discover 3: to ask for: REQUEST (~s advice) 4: to try to acquire or gain: aim at (~ fame) 5: to make an attempt: TRY — used with an infinitive (governments ~ to keep the bulk of their people contented — D M Potter) ~ vi 1: to make a search or inquiry 2 a: to be sought b: to be lacking (in critical judgment they were sadly to ~ — Times Lit. Supp.) — seek-er n

seel \sēl/ vi [alter of ME *silan*, fr MF *siller*, fr ML *ciliare*, fr L *cilium* eyelid] 1: to close the eyes of (as a hawk) by drawing threads through the eyelids 2 archaic: to close up (one's eyes)

seely \sē-'lē/ adj [ME *sely* — more at SILLY] archaic: pitiable esp because of weak physical or mental condition: FRAIL

seem \sēm/ vi [ME *semen*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *sōma* to beseech, *samr* same — more at SAME] 1: to give the impression of being 2: to appear to the observation or understanding
syn SEEM, LOOK, APPEAR shared meaning element: to give the impression of being as stated without necessarily being so in fact

1 seem-ing n: external appearance as distinguished from true character: LOOK

2 seeming adj: having an often deceptive or delusive appearance on superficial examination (their wealth gave them a ~ security)
syn see APPARENT — seem-ing-ly \sē-'mīŋ-lē/ adv

seem-ly \sē-'mī-lē/ adj seem-lī-er; -est [ME *semely*, fr ON *samilligr*, fr *sæmr* becoming, akin to ON *sōma* to beseech] 1 a: good-looking: HANDSOME b: agreeably fashioned ~ ATTRACTIVE 2: conventionally proper: DECOROUS 3: suited to the occasion, purpose, or person: FIT — seem-lī-ness n — seem-ly adv

1 seep \sēp/ vi [alter of earlier *sipe*, fr ME *sipen*, fr OE *sipian*, akin to MLG *sipen* to seep] ~ vi 1: to flow or pass slowly through fine pores or small openings: Ooze (water ~ed in through a crack)

2 seep n 1 a: a spot where a fluid (as water, oil, or gas) contained in the ground oozes slowly to the surface and often forms a pool b: a small spring 2: SEEPAGE — seep-y \sē-'pē/ adj

seep-age \sē-'pāj/ n 1: the process of seeping: Oozing 2: a quantity of fluid that has seeped (as through porous material)

1 seer \sē-'sər/ esp for 1 also \sē-'ər/ n 1: one that sees 2 a: one that predicts events or developments b: a person credited with extraordinary moral and spiritual insight 3: one that practices divination esp by concentrating on a glass or crystal globe

2 seer \sē-'sər/ n, pl seers or seer [Hindi *ser*] 1: any of various Indian units of weight, esp: a unit equal to 2.057 pounds 2: an Afghan unit of weight equal to 15.6 pounds

seer-ess \sē-'sər-'əs/ n: a female seer: PROPHETESS

seer-suck-er \sē-'sər-'sək-'ər/ n [Hindi *sīraker*, fr Per *shir-o-shakar*, lit, milk and sugar] a: a light fabric of linen, cotton, or rayon usually striped and slightly puckered

seesaw \sē-'sō/ n [prob fr redupl of \saw] 1: an alternating up-and-down or backward-and-forward motion or movement, also: a contest or struggle in which now one side now the other has the lead 2 a: a pastime in which two children or groups of children ride on opposite ends of a plank balanced in the middle so that one end goes up as the other goes down b: the plank or apparatus so used — seesaw adj

2 seesaw vi 1 a: to move backward and forward or up and down b: to play at seesaw 2: ALTERNATE ~ vi ~ vt ~ vt to cause to move in seesaw fashion

1 seethe \sēth/ vb seethed, seeth-ing [ME *seithen*, fr OE *sēthan*; akin to OHG *siodan* to seethe, Lith *siausti* to rage] vi 1 archaic: BOIL, STEW 2: to soak or saturate in a liquid ~ vi 1 archaic: BOIL 2 a: to be in a state of rapid agitated movement b: to churn or foam as if boiling 3: to suffer violent internal excitement

2 seethe n: a state of seething: EBULLITION

seething adj 1: intensely hot: BOILING (a ~ inferno) 2: constantly moving or active: AGITATED

see-through \sē-'θru/ adj: TRANSPARENT

see-etal \sē-'et-əl/ adj [L *segetalis*, fr L *seget-*, *seges* field of grain, crop]: growing in fields of grain

1 segment \seg-'mənt/ n [L *segmentum*, fr *secare* to cut — more at SAW] 1 a: a separate piece of something: BIT, FRAGMENT (chop the stalks into short ~s) b: one of the constituent parts into which a body, entity, or quantity is divided or marked off by or as if by natural boundaries (all ~s of the population agree) 2: a portion cut off from a geometrical figure by one or more points, lines, or planes as a: the part of a circular area bounded by a chord and an arc of that circle or so much of the area as is cut off by the chord b: the part of a sphere cut off by a plane or included between two parallel planes c: the finite part of a line between two points in the line syn see PART — seg-men-tary \-mən-'ter-ē/ adj

2 segment \seg-'ment/ vi: to separate into segments: give off as segments

seg-men-tal \seg-'ment-'l/ adj 1: of, relating to, or having the form of a segment and esp the sector of a circle (~ fanlight) (~ pediment) 2: of, relating to, or composed of somites or metameres: METAMERIC 3 a: divided into segments (~ knowledge) b: PARTIAL, INCOMPLETE c: resulting from segmentation — seg-men-tal-ly \-lē/ adv

seg-men-ta-tion \seg-'mən-'tā-shən, -men-/ n: the process of dividing into segments, esp: the formation of many cells from a single cell (as in a developing egg)

segmentation cavity n: BLASTOCOEL

seg-men-ted \seg-'ment-'əd, -gē-/ adj: divided into or composed of segments or sections (~ worms)

seg-no \sæn-'(j)ə/ n, pl segnos [lit, sign, fr L *signum*] a: a notational sign, specif: the sign that marks the beginning or end of a musical repeat

sego lily \sē-'(j)ə-/ n [sego (the bulb of the sego lily), fr. Faute] a: western No American perennial herb (*Calochortus nuttallii*) of the lily family with bell-shaped flowers white within and largely green without

sego-gant \seg-'gi-gənt/ n: SEGREGATE

1 seg-re-gate \seg-'n-gāt/ vb -gāt-ed, -gāt-ing [L *segregatus*, pp of *segregare*, fr *se-* apart + *greg-*, *greg* herd — more at SECEDERE, GRE-GARIOUS] vi 1: to separate or set apart from others or from the general mass: ISOLATE 2: to cause or force the separation of (as from the rest of society) ~ vi 1: SEPARATE, WITHDRAW 2: to practice or enforce a policy of segregation 3: to undergo genetic segregation — seg-re-ga-tive \-gāt-'iv/ adj

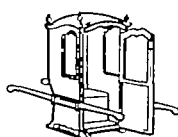
2 seg-re-gate \seg-'n-gāt-, -gāt-/ n: one that is in some respect segregated, esp: one that differs genetically from the parental line because of genetic segregation

seg-re-gat-ed adj 1 a: set apart or separated from others of the same kind or group (a ~ account in a bank) b: divided in facilities or administered separately for members of different groups or races (~ education) c: restricted to members of one group or



sego

- sectional** *n* : a piece of furniture made up of modular units capable of use separately or in various combinations
- sectional-alism** \sek-shn-iz-əm, -shn-iz-əm/ *n* : an exaggerated devotion to the interests of a region
- Section Eight** *n* [Section VIII, Army Regulation 615-360, in effect from December 1922 to July 1944] 1 : a discharge from the U.S. Army for military inaptitude or undesirable habits or traits of character 2 : a soldier discharged for military inaptitude or undesirable habits or traits of character
- section gang** *n* : a crew of track workers employed to maintain a railroad section
- section hand** *n* : a laborer belonging to a section gang
- sector** \sek-tər, -t(ə)r/ *n* [LL *fr* L. *cutter*, *fr* *sectus*, pp of *secare* to cut — more at *saw*] 1 *a* : a geometrical figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle *b* (1) : a subdivision of a defensive military position (2) : a portion of a military front or area of operation 2 : a mathematical instrument consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint and marked with several scales 3 : a distinctive part (as of an economy)
- sector** \sek-tər/ *vt* *sec-tored*; *sec-tor-ing* \-(ə)-rɪŋ/ : to divide into or furnish with sectors
- sec-to-ri-al** \sek-t(ə)-əl, -t(ə)r-əl/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or having the shape of a sector of a circle 2 *a* of a *chimera* : having a sector of lateral growth interspersed in an otherwise normal body of tissue
- sec-ular** \sek-yə-lər/ *adj* [ME, *fr* OF *seculer*, *fr* LL *saecularis*, *fr* L. coming into an age, *fr* *saeculum* breed, generation, akin to L. *severe* to sow — more at *sow*] 1 *a* : of or relating to the worldly or temporal (~ concerns) *b* : not overly or special religious (~ music) *c* : not ecclesiastical or clerical (~ courts) (~ landowners) 2 : not bound by monastic vows or rules, *specif* : of, relating to, or forming clergy not belonging to a religious order or congregation (*a* ~ priest) 3 *a* : occurring once in an age or a century *b* : existing or continuing through ages or centuries *c* : of or relating to a long term of indefinite duration — *sec-ular-i-ty* \sek-yə-lər-ə-tē/ *n* — *sec-ular-ly* \sek-yə-lər-lē/ *adv*
- secular** *n*, *pl* *seculars* or *secular* 1 : a secular ecclesiastic (as a parish priest) 2 : LAYMAN
- sec-ular-ism** \sek-yə-lə-riz-əm/ *n* : indifference to or rejection or exclusion of religion and religious considerations — *sec-ular-ist* \-rɪst/ *n* — *secularist* or *sec-ular-istic* \sek-yə-lə-rɪs-tɪk/ *adj*
- sec-ular-ize** \sek-yə-lə-rɪz/ *vt* -ized, -izing 1 : to make secular 2 : to transfer from ecclesiastical to civil or lay use, possession, or control 3 : to convert to or imbue with secularism — *sec-ular-ization* \sek-yə-lə-rɪz-ə-shən/ *n* — *sec-ular-izer* *n*
- se-cund** \si-'kɒnd, -sē-/ *adj* [L *secundus* following — more at *SEC-OND*] : having some part or element arranged on one side only : UNILATERAL (~ racemes)
- se-cure** \si-'kyu(r)/ *adj* *se-cure-r*; *-est* [L *securus* safe, secure, *fr* *se* without + *cura* care — more at *IDIOI CURE*] 1 *a* *archaic* : unwisely free from fear or distrust : OVERCONFIDENT *b* : easy in mind : CONFIDENT *c* : assured in opinion or expectation : having no doubt 2 *a* : free from danger *b* : free from risk of loss *c* : affording safety : INVOLUBLE (*a* ~ hicaway) *d* : TRUSTWORTHY, DEFENDABLE (~ foundation) 3 : ASSURED, CERTAIN (~ victory) *syn* see *SAFE* *ant* precarious, dangerous — *se-cure-ly* *adv* — *se-cure-ness* *n*
- secure** *vb* *se-cured*, *se-curing* *vt* 1 *a* : to relieve from exposure to danger : act to make safe against adverse contingencies (he locked the door to ~ them from interruption) (~ a supply line from enemy raids) *b* : to put beyond hazard of losing or of not receiving : GUARANTEE (~ the blessings of liberty — U.S. Constitution) *c* : to give pledge of payment to (a creditor) or of (an obligation) (~ a note by a pledge of collateral) 2 *a* : to take (a person) into custody : hold fast : PINION *b* : to make fast : SEAL (~ a door) 3 *a* : to get secure use, lasting possession or control of (~ employment) *b* : to bring about : EFFECT 4 : to release (naval personnel) from work or duty ~ *vi* 1 *a* of naval personnel : to stop work : go off duty 2 *a* of a ship : to tie up : BERTH *syn* see *ENSURE*, *GET* — *se-cure-r* *n*
- se-cure-ment** \si-'kyu(r)-mənt/ *n* 1 *obs* : PROTECTION 2 : the act or process of securing
- se-cu-ri-ty** \si-'kyu(r)-ə-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 : the quality or state of being secure : *a* : freedom from danger : SAFETY *b* : freedom from fear or anxiety *c* : freedom from want or deprivation (job ~) 2 *a* : something given, deposited, or pledged to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation *b* : SURETY 3 : an evidence of debt or of ownership (as a stock certificate or bond) 4 *a* : something that secures : PROTECTION *b* (1) : measures taken to guard against espionage or sabotage, crime, attack, or escape (2) : an organization or department whose task is security
- security blanket** *n* 1 : a blanket carried by a child as a protection against anxiety 2 : a usu familiar object whose presence dispels anxiety
- Security Council** *n* : a permanent council of the United Nations having primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security
- security interest** *n* : the rights that a creditor has in the personal property of a debtor that secures an obligation : LIEN
- security police** *n* 1 : police engaged in counterespionage 2 : AIR POLICE
- se-cy** *abbr* secretary
- sed** *abbr* sediment, sedimentation
- se-dan** \si-'dæn/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a portable often covered chair that is designed to carry one person and that is borne on poles by two men 2 *a* : an enclosed automobile seating four to seven persons including the driver and having a single compartment, two or four doors, and a permanent top *b* : a motorboat having one passenger compartment
- se-date** \si-'dāt/ *adj* [L *sedatus*, *fr* pp of *sedare* to calm, akin to *sedere* to sit — more at *SIT*] : keeping a quiet steady atti-



sedan 1

- tude or pace : UNRUFFLED *syn* see *SERIOUS* *ant* flighty — *se-date-ly* *adv* — *se-date-ness* *n*
- se-date** *vi* *se-dated*, *se-dat-ing* [back-formation *fr* *sedative*] : to dose with sedatives
- se-da-tion** \si-'dā-shən/ *n* 1 : the inducing of a relaxed easy state esp. by the use of sedatives 2 : a state resulting from or like that resulting from sedation
- se-da-tive** \sed-ə-tiv/ *adj* : tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize nervousness or excitement
- sedative** *n* : a sedative agent or drug
- sed-en-ary** \sed-'n-er-ē/ *adj* [MF *sedentaire*, *fr* L *sedentarius*, *fr* *sedens*, *sedens*, pp of *sedere* to sit] 1 : not migratory : SETTLED (~ birds) 2 : doing or requiring much sitting 3 : permanently attached (~ barnacles)
- se-der** \sā-'dər/ *n*, often *cap* [Heb *sēdher* order] : a Jewish home or community service including a ceremonial dinner held on the first evening of the Passover and repeated on the second by Orthodox Jews except in Israel in commemoration of the exodus from Egypt
- se-de-runt** \sə-'dɪr-ənt, -dər-/ *n* [L. there sat (*fr* *sedere* to sit), word used to introduce list of those attending a session — more at *SIT*] : a prolonged sitting (as for discussion)
- sedge** \sej/ *n* [ME *segge*, *fr* OE *segg*; akin to MHG *segge* sedge, OE *sagu* saw — more at *saw*] : any of a family (Cyperaceae, the sedge family) of usu tufted marsh plants differing from the related grasses in having achenes and solid stems, esp : any of a cosmopolitan genus (*Carex*) — *sedgy* \sej-/ *adj*
- se-dilla** \sə-'dɪl-ya, -dɪl-/ *exp* Brit -dɪl/ *n* pl [L. pl. of *sedile* seat, *fr* *sedere*] : seats on the south side of the channel for the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon
- se-diment** \sed-'mənt/ *n* [MF, *fr* L *sedimentum* settling, *fr* *sedere* to sit, sink down] 1 : the matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid 2 : material deposited by water, wind, or glaciers
- se-diment** \-mənt/ *vt* : to deposit as sediment ~ *vi* 1 : to settle to the bottom in a liquid 2 : to deposit sediment
- se-dimen-ta-ry** \sed-'mənt-ə-rē, -men-trē/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or containing sediment (~ deposits) 2 : formed by or from deposits of sediment
- sedimentary rock** *n* : rock formed of mechanical, chemical, or organic sediment as *a* : rock (as sandstone or shale) formed of fragments transported from their source and deposited elsewhere by water *b* : rock (as rock salt or gypsum) formed by precipitation or solution *c* : rock (as limestone) formed from inorganic remains (as shells and skeletons) of organisms
- sed-i-men-ta-tion** \sed-'mənt-ā-shən, -mənt-/ *n* : the action or process of forming or depositing sediment : SETTLING
- sed-i-men-to-log-y** \sed-'mənt-əl-ə-jē, -mənt-/ *n* : a branch of science that deals with sedimentary rocks and their inclusions — *sed-i-men-to-log-ic* \-ment-'l-ə-jik/ or *sed-i-men-to-log-ical* \-i-kəl/ *adj* — *sed-i-men-to-log-ical-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — *sed-i-men-to-log-ist* \-mənt-'l-ə-jɪst, -mənt-/ *n*
- se-di-tion** \si-'dɪ-shən/ *n* [ME, *fr* MF, *fr* L *sedition*, *seditio*, lit., separation, *fr* *se* apart + *itio*, itio act of going, *fr* *itius*, pp of *ire* to go — more at *SECEDE*, *ISSUE*] : incitement of resistance to or insurrection against lawful authority
- se-di-tious** \si-'dɪ-sh-əs/ *adj* 1 : disposed to arouse or take part in or guilty of sedition 2 : of, relating to, or tending toward sedition — *se-di-tious-ly* *adv* — *se-di-tious-ness* *n*
- se-duce** \si-'d(y)u(r) *vi* *se-duced*; *se-duc-ing* [LL *seducere*, *fr* L. to lead away, *fr* *se* apart + *ducere* to lead — more at *TOW*] 1 : to persuade to disobedience or disloyalty 2 : to lead astray usu. by persuasion or false promises 3 : to carry out the physical seduction of 4 : ATTRACT *syn* see *LURE* — *se-duc-er* *n*
- se-duce-ment** \si-'d(y)u(r)-mənt/ *n* 1 : SEDUCTION 2 : something that serves to seduce
- se-duc-tion** \si-'dɒk-shən/ *n* [MF, *fr* LL *seduction*, *seductio*, *fr* L. act of leading aside, *fr* *seductus*, pp of *seducere*] 1 : the act of seducing to wrong; *specif* : the enticement of a female to unlawful sexual intercourse without use of force 2 : something that seduces : TEMPTATION 3 : something that attracts or charms
- se-duc-tive** \si-'dɒk-tɪv/ *adj* : tending to seduce : having alluring or tempting qualities (*a* ~ woman) (*a* ~ spring morning) — *se-duc-tive-ly* *adv* — *se-duc-tive-ness* *n*
- se-duc-tress** \si-'dɒk-trɪs/ *n* [obs *seductor* male seducer, *fr* LL, *fr* *seductus*, pp of *seducere* to seduce] : a female seducer
- se-du-li-ty** \si-'d(y)u-lə-tē/ *n* : sedulous activity : DILIGENCE
- se-du-lous** \sej-'lə-s/ *adj* [L *sedulus*, *fr* *sedulo* sincerely, diligently, *fr* *se* without + *dolus* guile — more at *IDIOI*, *TALE*] 1 : involving or accomplished with careful perseverance (~ craftsmanship) 2 : diligent in application or pursuit (*a* ~ student) *syn* see *BUSY* — *se-du-lous-ly* *adv* — *se-du-lous-ness* *n*
- se-dum** \sed-'əm/ *n* [NL, genus name, *fr* L. houseleek] : any of a genus (*Sedum*) of fleshy widely distributed herbs of the orpine family : STONECROP
- see** \sē/ *vb* saw \sɔ/, seen \sēn/, *see-ing* \sē-ɪŋ/ [ME *seen*, *fr* OE *seon*, akin to OHG *sehan* to see, OE *secan* to say — more at *SAW*] *vi* 1 : to perceive by the eye 2 *a* : to have experience of : UNDERGO (~ army service) *b* : to come to know : DISCOVER 3 *a* : to form a mental picture of : VISUALIZE (can still ~ her as she was years ago) *b* : to perceive the meaning or importance of : UNDERSTAND *c* : to be aware of : RECOGNIZE (~ only his faults) *d* : to imagine as a possibility : SUPPOSE (couldn't ~ him as a crook) 4 *a* : EXA JUNE WATCH (want to ~ how he handles the problem) *b* (1) : READ (2) : to read of *c* : to attend as a spectator (~ a play) 5 *a* : to take care of : provide for (had enough money to ~ us through) *b* : to make sure (~ that order is kept) 6 *a* : to regard as : JUDGE *b* : to prefer to have (I'll ~ him

a	abut	k	kitten	e	further	a	back	h	bake	i	coat, cart
o	out	ch	chin	e	less	e	easy	g	girl	i	trip, life
j	joke	g	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin, thus
l	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	funous	zh	vision

self-ap-pause \ˈplɔʊz n : an expression or feeling of approval of oneself

self-ap-point-ed \sɛl-fə-ˈpɔɪnt-əd/ *adj* : appointed by oneself usually without warrant or qualifications (a ~ guardian of public morals)

self-ap-pro-ba-tion \sɛl-fəp-rə-ˈbā-shən/ n : satisfaction with one's actions and achievements

self-as-ert-ing \sɛl-fə-ˈsɔrt-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1 : asserting oneself or one's own rights, claims, or opinions 2 a : SELF-ASSURED, CONFIDENT b : ARROGANT — **self-as-ert-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

self-as-er-tion \sɛl-fə-ˈsɜr-shən/ n 1 : the act of asserting oneself or one's own rights, claims, or opinions 2 : the act of asserting one's superiority over others

self-as-ert-ive \-ˈsɔrt-ɪv/ *adj* : given to or characterized by self-assertion *syn* *see* AGGRESSIVE — **self-as-ert-ive-ly** *adv* — **self-as-ert-ive-ness** n

self-as-sump-tion \sɛl-fə-ˈsʌm(p)-shən/ n : SELF-CONCEIT

self-as-surance \sɛl-fə-ˈʃʊr-ən(t)s/ n : SELF-CONFIDENCE

self-as-sured \-ˈʃʊr-d/ *adj* : sure of oneself : SELF-CONFIDENT

self-as-sured-ly \-ˈʃʊr-əd-lē, -ˈʃʊr-d/ *adv* — **self-as-sured-ness** \-ˈʃʊr-d-nəs, -ˈʃʊr-d/ n

self-aware \sɛl-fə-ˈwɛə(r)/ *adj* : characterized by self-awareness

self-aware-ness n : an awareness of one's own personality or individuality

self-be-tray-al \sɛlf-bi-ˈtræ(-ə)/ n : SELF REVELATION

self-blind-er \sɛlf-ˈblɪn-dər/ n : a harvesting machine that cuts grain and binds it into bundles

self-born \-ˈbɔ(r)n/ *adj* 1 : arising within the self (~ sorrows) 2 : springing from a prior self (phoenix rising ~ from the fire)

self-care \-ˈke(ə)r, -ˈkæl(ə)r/ n : care for oneself

self-cas-ti-ga-tion \sɛlf-kas-tə-ˈgā-shən/ n : SELF-PUNISHMENT

self-cen-tered \sɛlf-ˈsent-ər-d/ *adj* 1 : independent of outside force or influence : SELF-SUFFICIENT 2 : concerned solely with one's own desires, needs, or interests : SELFISH — **self-cen-tered-ly** *adv* — **self-cen-tered-ness** n

self-charg-ing \-ˈtʃɑr-ɪŋ/ *adj* : that charges itself

self-clos-ing \-ˈklɔz-ɪŋ/ *adj* : closing or shutting automatically after being opened

self-cock-ing \-ˈkæk-ɪŋ/ *adj* : cocked by the operation of some part of the action (~ on closing the bolt)

self-col-lect-ed \sɛlf-kə-ˈlek-təd/ *adj* : SELF POSSESSED

self-col-ored \sɛlf-ˈkɔl-əd/ *adj* : of a single color (a ~ flower)

self-com-mand \sɛlf-kə-ˈmænd/ n : control of one's own behavior and emotions • SELF-CONTROL

self-com-pat-ible \sɛlf-kəm-ˈpat-ə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of effective self-pollination that results in the production of seeds and fruits — **self-com-pat-ibil-ity** \-ˈpat-ə-ˈbil-ə-ti/ n

self-com-pla-cen-cy \sɛlf-ˈpläs-n-si/ n : SELF SATISFACTION

self-com-pla-cent \-nt/ *adj* • SELF SATISFIED — **self-com-pla-cent-ly** *adv*

self-com-posed \sɛlf-kəm-ˈpəʊzd/ *adj* : having control over one's emotions : CALM — **self-com-posed-ly** \-ˈpəʊzd-lē/ *adv* — **self-com-posed-ness** \-ˈpəʊzd-nəs, -ˈpɔz-d/ n

self-con-cel-it \sɛlf-kən-ˈsɛɪ/ n : an exaggerated opinion of one's own qualities or abilities : VANITY — **self-con-cel-it-ed** \-əd/ *adj*

self-con-cept \sɛlf-ˈkən-sept/ n : the mental image one has of oneself

self-con-cep-tion \sɛlf-kən-ˈsep-shən/ n : SELF-CONCEPT

self-con-cern \-ˈsɜrn/ n : a selfish or morbid concern for oneself — **self-con-cerned** \-sɜrmd/ *adj*

self-con-dem-na-tion \sɛlf-ˈkən-dem-ˈnā-shən, -dəm-/ n : condemnation of one's own character or actions

self-con-dem-ned \-kən-demd/ *adj* : condemned by oneself

self-con-fes-sed \-ˈfɛst/ *adj* : openly acknowledged : AVOWED

self-con-fes-sion \-ˈfɛʃ-ən/ n : open acknowledgment : AVOWAL

self-con-fid-ence \sɛlf-ˈkən-fɪd-ən(t)s, -fə-dən(t)s/ n : confidence in oneself and in one's powers and abilities — **self-con-fid-ent** \-fə-dənt, -fə-dent/ *adj* — **self-con-fid-ent-ly** *adv*

self-con-gra-tu-la-tion \sɛlf-kən-ˈgræ-tə-ˈlā-shən/ n : congratulation of oneself, *esp* : a complacent acknowledgment of one's own superiority or good fortune

self-con-gra-tu-la-to-ry \-ˈgræ-t(ə)-lə-tôr-ē, -tôr-/ *adj* : indulging in self-congratulation

self-con-scious \sɛlf-ˈkən-ʃəs/ *adj* 1 a : conscious of one's own acts or states as belonging to or originating in oneself : aware of oneself as an individual b : intensely aware of oneself • CONSCIOUS (a rising and ~ social class), *also* : produced or done with such awareness (~ art) 2 : uncomfortably conscious of oneself as an object of the observation of others : ill at ease — **self-con-scious-ly** *adv* — **self-con-scious-ness** n

self-con-se-cra-tion \sɛlf-ˈkən(t)-sə-ˈkrā-shən/ n : the act or an instance of consecrating oneself

self-con-se-quence \sɛlf-ˈkən(t)-sə-kwen(t)s, -si-kwən(t)s/ n : SELF-IMPORTANCE

self-con-sis-tent-cy \sɛlf-kən-ˈsɪs-tən-si/ n : the quality or state of being self-consistent

self-con-sis-tent \-tənt/ *adj* : having each part logically consistent with the rest

self-con-sti-tut-ed \sɛlf-ˈkən(t)-stə-t(y)üt-əd/ *adj* : constituted by oneself or itself

self-con-tain-ed \sɛlf-kən-ˈtænd/ *adj* 1 a : complete in itself : INDEPENDENT (a ~ machine) (a ~ program of study) b : BUILT IN (a lectern with a ~ light fixture) 2 a : showing self-command b : formal and reserved in manner — **self-con-tain-ed-ly** \-ˈtænd-lē, -ˈtænd-lē/ *adv* — **self-con-tain-ed-ness** \-ˈtænd-nəs, -ˈtænd-d/ n — **self-con-tain-ment** \-ˈtænd-mənt/ n

self-con-tam-i-na-tion \sɛlf-kən-ˈtəm-ə-ˈnā-shən/ n 1 : contamination by oneself 2 : contamination from within

self-con-tem-pla-tion \sɛlf-ˈkənt-əm-ˈplā-shən, -ˈkən-tem-/ n : the act or an instance of contemplating oneself

self-con-tempt \sɛlf-kən-ˈtem(p)t/ n : contempt for oneself

self-con-tent \-ˈtɛnt/ n : SELF-SATISFACTION

self-con-tent-ed \-əd/ *adj* • SELF SATISFIED — **self-con-tent-ed-ly** *adv* — **self-con-tent-ed-ness** n

one race by a policy of segregation (~ schools) 2: practicing or maintaining segregation esp. of races (~ states)

segregation \se-gri-gā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of segregating: the state of being segregated 2 a: the separation or isolation of a race, class, or ethnic group by enforced or voluntary residence in a restricted area, by barriers to social intercourse, by separate educational facilities, or by other discriminatory means b: the separation for special treatment or observation of individuals or items from a larger group (~ of gifted children into accelerated classes) (~ of incorrigibles at a prison) 3: the separation of allelic genes that occurs typically during meiosis

segregationist \-sh(ə)-nəst/ *n*: a person who believes in or practices segregation esp. of races — **segregationist** *adj*

segue \sə-gwə-, seg-/ *vb* *imper* [It, there follows, fr. *seguire* to follow, fr. *L. sequi* — more at **SUE**] 1: proceed to what follows without pause — used as a direction in music 2: perform the music that follows like that which has preceded — used as a direction in music

segue *vi* **se-que-d**; **se-que-ing**: to proceed without pause from one musical number or theme to another

segue *n*: a transition from one musical number to another

seguidilla \se-gwī-dē-(yō)-, -dē-(yō)- *n* [Sp] 1: a Spanish stanza of four or seven short partly assonant verses 2 a: a Spanish dance with many regional variations b: the music for such a dance

sei \sā-, sē-/ *n* [short for *sei whale*, part trans. of Norw. *seihval*, fr. *sei* codfish + *hval* whale, fr. its habit of following the codfish in search of food]: a common and widely distributed small white-spotted rorqual (*Balaenopterus borealis*) — called also **sei whale**

seicento \sā-'chen-(tō)- *n* [It, lit., six-hundred, fr. *sei* six (fr. *L. sex*) + *cento* hundred — more at **SIX**, **CINQUECENTO**]: the 17th century; *specif.*: the 17th century period in Italian literature and art

seiche \sāsh-, 'sch-/ *n* [F]: an oscillation of the surface of a lake or landlocked sea that varies in period from a few minutes to several hours

seidel \sīd-'l-, 'zīd-/ *n* [G, fr. *L. situla* bucket]: a large glass for beer

Selditz powders \sēd-'līts-/ *pl* [Selditz, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, fr. the similarity of their effect to that of the water of the village]: effervescent salts consisting of one powder of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt and another of tartaric acid that are mixed in water and drunk as a mild cathartic

seigneur \sān-'yōr-/ *n*, *often* *cap* [MF, fr. ML *senior*, fr. *L.*, *adj.*, *elder* — more at **SENIOR**]: **LORD**, **SEIGNIOR**

seigneurial \-'yūr-ē-ōl-, -yōr-/ *adj.*: of, relating to, or befitting a seigneur

seigneury \sān-'yō-rē-/ *n*, *pl.* **seigneuries** 1 a: the territory under the government of a feudal lord b: a landed estate held in Canada by feudal tenure until 1854 2: the manor house of a Canadian seigneur

seignior \sān-'yō(r)-, 'sān-/ *n* [ME *seignour*, fr. MF *seigneur*]: a man of rank or authority; *esp.*: the feudal lord of a manor

seigniorage or **seigniorage** \sān-'yō-rā-/ *n* [ME *seigneurage*, fr. MF, right of the lord (esp. to coin money), fr. *seigneur*]: a government revenue from the manufacture of coins calculated as the difference between the face value and the metal value of the coins

seigniorly or **seigniorly** \sān-'yō-rē-/ *pl.* **seigniories** or **seigniories** 1: **LORDSHIP**, **DOMINION**, *specif.*: the power or authority of a feudal lord 2: the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction

seigniorial \sān-'yō-rē-ē-ōl-, -yōr-/ *adj.*: of, relating to, or befitting a seignior; **MANORIAL**

seine \sān-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *segne*: akin to OHG *segina* seine, both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. *L. sagena* seine, fr. Gk *sagēnē*]: a large net with sinkers on one edge and floats on the other that hangs vertically in the water and is used to enclose fish when its ends are pulled together or are drawn ashore

seine *vi* **seined**; **seining** *vi*: to fish with or catch fish with a seine ~ *vt*: to fish for or in with a seine — **seiner** *n*

seisin or **seizin** \sē-'zīn-/ *n* [ME *seisine*, fr. OF *saisine*, fr. *saisir* to seize — more at **SEIZE**] 1: the possession of land or chattels 2: the possession of a freehold estate in land by one having title thereto

seism \sī-'zəm-/ *n* [Gk *seismos*]: **EARTHQUAKE**

seism- or **seismo-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *seismos*]: earthquake: vibration (*seismometer*)

seismic \sī-'zī-mīk-, 'sī-/ *adj* [Gk *seismos* shock, earthquake, fr. *seisin* to shake; akin to Skt *tṛṣṇati* he is violently moved] 1: of, subject to, or caused by an earthquake, *also*: of or relating to an earth vibration caused by something else (as an explosion or the impact of a meteorite) 2: of or relating to a vibration on a celestial body (as the moon) comparable to a seismic event on earth — **seismicity** \sī-'zī-mī-sī-tē-, 'sī-/ *n*

seismogram \sī-'zī-mō-'grām-, 'sī-/ *n* [ISV]: the record of an earth tremor by a seismograph

seismograph \-'grāf-/ *n* [ISV]: an apparatus to measure and record vibrations within the earth and of the ground — **seismographer** \sī-'zī-mō-'grā-fər-, 'sī-/ *n* — **seismo-graphic** \sī-'zī-mō-'grā-fīk-, 'sī-/ *adj* — **seismo-graphy** \sī-'zī-mō-'grā-fē-, 'sī-/ *n*

seismology \sī-'zī-mō-'lō-jē-, 'sī-/ *n* [ISV]: a science that deals with earthquakes and with artificially produced vibrations of the earth — **seismo-log-ical** \sī-'zī-mō-'lō-jī-kəl-, 'sī-/ *adj* — **seismo-log-ist** \sī-'zī-mō-'lō-jīst-, 'sī-/ *n*

seismometer \sī-'zī-mō-'mē-tər-, 'sī-/ *n*: a seismograph measuring the actual movements of the ground (as on the earth or the moon) — **seismo-metric** \sī-'zī-mō-'mē-trīk-, 'sī-/ *adj*

seismometry \sī-'zī-mō-'mē-trē-, 'sī-/ *n* [ISV]: the scientific study of earthquakes

seize \sē-/ *vb* **seized**, **seizing** [ME *saisien*, fr. OF *saisir* to put in possession of, fr. ML *sacire*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *seizen* to set — more at **SET**] *vi* 1 a *usu* **seize** \sē-/: to vest ownership of a freehold estate in b *often* **seize** \sē-/: to put in possession of something (the biographer will be seized of all pertinent papers) 2 a: to take possession of: **CONFISCATE** b: to take possession of by legal process 3 a: to possess or take by force: **CAPTURE** b: to take prisoner: **ARREST** 4 a: to take hold of: **CLUTCH** b: to

possess oneself of: **GRASP** c: to understand fully and distinctly; **APPREHEND** 5 a: to attack or overwhelm physically: **AFFLICT** (suddenly seized with an acute illness — H. G. Armstrong) b: to possess (one's mind) completely or overwhelmingly (seized the popular imagination — Basil Davenport) 6: to bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff (as yarn, marine, or fine wire) ~ *vi* 1: to take or lay hold suddenly or forcibly 2 a: to cohere to a relatively moving part through excessive pressure, temperature, or friction — used esp. of machine parts (as bearings, brakes, or pistons) b: to fail to operate due to the seizing of a part — used of an engine *syn* see **TAKE** — **seizer** *n*

seizing *n* 1: the operation of fastening together or lashing with tatted small stuff 2 a: the cord or lashing used in seizing b: the fastening so made — see **KNOT** illustration

seizure \sē-'zhər-/ *n* 1 a: the act, action, or process of seizing: the state of being seized b: the taking possession of person or property by legal process 2: a sudden attack (as of disease)

sejant \sē-'jənt-/ *adj* [modif. of MF *seant*, prp. of *seoir* to sit, fr. *L. sedere* — more at **SIT**]: **SITTING** — used of a heraldic animal

sel \sē-/ *chiefly* Scot *var* of **SELF**

sel *abbr* select; selected, selection

sela-chi-an \sē-'lā-'kē-ən-/ *n* [denom. of Gk *selachos* cartilaginous phosphorescent fish, akin to Gk *selas* brightness — more at **SELENIUM**]: any of a variously defined group (Selachii) of elasmobranch fishes that includes all the elasmobranchs or all elasmobranchs except the chimaerids, the existing sharks and rays or in its most restricted use the existing sharks as distinguished from the rays — **selachian** *adj*

selaginella \sē-'lā-jē-'nel-ə-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *L. selagin*, *selago*, a plant resembling the savin]: any of a genus (*Selaginella*) of mossy lower tracheophytes that have branching stems and scalelike leaves and produce one-celled sporangia containing both megaspores and microspores

selah \sē-'lā-, -lā-/ *interj* [Heb *selah*] — a term of uncertain meaning found in the Hebrew text of the Psalms and Habakkuk carried over untranslated into some English versions

sel-couth \sē-'kūth-/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *seldcūth*, fr. *seldan* seldom + *cūth* known — more at **UNCOUTH**] *archaic*: **UNUSUAL**, **STRANGE**

seldan \sē-'dām-/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *seldan*, akin to OHG *seltan* seldom, *L. sed*, *se* without — more at **IDIOT**]: in few instances; **RARELY**, **INFREQUENTLY**

seldom *adj*: **RARE**, **INFREQUENT**

select \sē-'lekt-/ *adj* [*L. selectus*, pp. of *selegere* to select, fr. *se-* apart (fr. *sed*, *se* without) + *legere* to gather, select — more at **LEGEND**] 1: chosen from a number or group by fitness or preference 2 a: of special value or excellence: **SUPERIOR**, **CHOICE** b: exclusively or fastidiously chosen often with regard to social, economic, or cultural characteristics 3: judicious or restrictive in choice: **DISCRIMINATING** (pleased with the ~ appreciation of his books — Osbert Sitwell) — **select-ness** \sē-'lek(t)-nəs-/ *n*

select *n*: one that is select — often used in pl

select *vi*: to take by preference from a number or group: pick out: **CHOOSE** ~ *vi*: to make a choice

selected *adj*: **SELECT**, *specif.*: of a higher grade or quality than the ordinary

selectee \sē-'lek-'tē-/ *n*: one inducted into military service under selective service

selection \sē-'lek-shən-/ *n* 1: the act or process of selecting: the state of being selected 2: one that is selected: **CHOICE**, *also*: a collection of selected things 3: a natural or artificial process that results or tends to result in the survival and propagation of some individuals or organisms but not of others with the result that the inherited traits of the survivors are perpetuated

selective \sē-'lek-tīv-/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by selection: selecting or tending to select 2: of, relating to, or constituting the ability of a radio circuit or apparatus to respond to a specific frequency without interference — **selective-ly** *adv* — **selective-ness** \sē-'lek-tīv-ē-, 'sē-/ *n*

selective service *n*: a system under which men are called up for military service: **DRAFT**

select-man \sē-'lek(t)-mən-, 'lek(t)-mən-, 'sē-'lek(t)-mən-/ *n*: one of a board of officials elected in towns of all New England states except Rhode Island to serve as the chief administrative authority of the town

selector \sē-'lek-tər-/ *n*: one that selects

selen- or **seleno-** *comb form* [*L. selen-*, fr. Gk *selēn-*, fr. *selēnē* — more at **SELENIUM**]: moon (*Selenium*) (*selenography*)

selen- or **seleni-** or **seleno-** *comb form* [Sw, fr. NL *selenium*]: **selenium** (*seleniferous*) (*selenous*)

selenate \sē-'lā-nāt-/ *n* [Sw *selenat*, fr. *selen* selenic]: a salt or ester of selenic acid

selenic \sē-'lā-nīk-, 'lān-/ *adj* [Sw *selen*, fr. NL *selenium*]: of, relating to, or containing selenium esp. with a relatively high valence

selenic acid *n*: a strong acid H_2SeO_4 , whose aqueous solution attacks gold and platinum

selenide \sē-'lā-nīd-/ *n*: a binary compound of selenium usu. with a more electropositive element or radical



selaginella

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
about chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thun th thus
li loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

self-ed-u-cat-ed \sel-'fej-ə-,kāt-əd\ *adj* : educated by one's own efforts without formal instruction — self-ed-u-ca-tion \sel-'fej-ə-'kā-shən\ *n*

self-eff-a-ce-ment \sel-fə-'fā-smənt\ *n* : the placing or keeping of oneself in the background

self-eff-ac-ing \-'fā-siŋ\ *adj* : RESERVED, SHY — self-eff-ac-ing-ly \-'siŋ-lē\ *adv*

self-elect-ed \sel-fə-'lek-təd\ *adj* : SELF-APPOINTED

self-em-ploy-ed \sel-fim-'plɔɪd\ *adj* : earning income directly from one's own business, trade, or profession rather than as a specified salary or wages from an employer

self-em-ploy-ment \-'plɔɪ-mənt\ *n* : the state of being self-employed

self-en-er-giz-ing \sel-'fen-ər-jī-zɪŋ\ *adj* : containing means for augmentation of power within itself (a ~ brake)

self-en-for-cing \sel-fin-'fɔr-siŋ, -'fɔr-ə\ *adj* : containing in itself the authority or means that provide for its enforcement

self-en-rich-ment \sel-fin-'rɪch-mənt\ *n* : the act or process of increasing one's intellectual or spiritual resources

self-es-teem \sel-fə-'sti:m\ *n* 1 : a confidence and satisfaction in oneself : SELF-RESPECT 2 : SELF-CONCEPT

self-evid-ence \sel-'fev-əd-ənts, -əd-ən(t)s\ *n* : the quality or state of being self-evident

self-evi-dent \-'əd-ənt, -əd-ənt\ *adj* : evident without proof or reasoning — self-evi-dent-ly *adv*

self-ex-al-ta-tion \sel-'feg-zəl-'tā-shən, -'fæk-səl-ə\ *n* : exaltation of oneself : VAINGLORY

self-ex-alt-ing \sel-'fig-zəl-tiŋ\ *adj* : VAINGLORIOUS — self-ex-alt-ing-ly \-'tiŋ-lē\ *adv*

self-ex-am-i-na-tion \sel-'fig-zəm-ə-'nā-shən\ *n* : a reflective examination (as of one's beliefs or motives) : INTROSPECTION

self-ex-cj-ed \sel-fik-'sɪt-əd\ *adj* : excited by a current produced by the dynamo itself (~ generator)

self-ex-e-cut-ing \sel-'fæk-ə-,kju:t-iŋ\ *adj* : taking effect immediately without implementing legislation (a ~ treaty)

self-ex-ile \sel-'feg-zil, -'fæk-sil\ *n* : one who is self-exiled

self-ex-iled \-'zɪld, -sɪld\ *adj* : exiled by one's own wish or decision

self-ex-is-tence \sel-'fig-zis-tən(t)s\ *n* : the quality or state of being self-existent

self-ex-is-tent \-'tənt\ *adj* : existing of or by itself

self-ex-plain-ing \sel-fik-'splā-niŋ\ *adj* : SELF-EXPLANATORY

self-ex-plan-a-to-ry \sel-fik-'splān-ə-,tɔr-ē, -tɔr-ə\ *adj* : explaining itself : capable of being understood without explanation

self-ex-pres-sion \sel-fik-'spresh-ən\ *n* : the expression of one's own personality : assertion of one's individual traits — self-ex-pres-sive \-'spres-iv\ *adj*

self-feed \self-'fed\ *vi* fed \-'fed\, -feed-ing : to provide rations to (animals) in bulk so as to permit selecting food in kind and quantity as wanted — compare HAND-FEED

self-feed-er \-'ɔr\ *n* : a device for feeding livestock that is equipped with a feed hopper that automatically supplies a trough below

self-feel-ing \self-'fi:l-iŋ\ *n* : self-centered emotion

self-fer-tile \self-'fɜrt-'l\ *adj* : fertile by means of its own pollen or sperm — self-fer-til-i-ty \self-'fɜrt-'l-ə-ti\ *n*

self-fer-til-iza-tion \self-'fɜrt-'l-ə-zā-shən\ *n* : fertilization effected by union of ova with pollen or sperm from the same individual

self-fer-ti-lized \self-'fɜrt-'l-'lɪzd\ *adj* : fertilized by one's own pollen or sperm

self-fer-til-iz-ing \-'l-zɪŋ\ *adj* : SELF-FERTILIZED

self-flag-el-la-tion \self-'flaj-ə-'lā-shən\ *n* : extreme criticism of oneself

self-flat-ter-ing \self-'flāt-ə-rɪŋ\ *adj* : given to self-flattery

self-flat-tery \-'ɔr-ē\ *n* : the glossing over of one's own weaknesses or mistakes and the exaggeration of one's own good qualities and achievements

self-for-get-ful \self-fɔr-'get-fəl\ *adj* : having or showing no thought of self or selfish interests — self-for-get-ful-ly \-'fə-lē\ *adv* — self-for-get-ful-ness *n*

self-for-get-ting \-'get-iŋ\ *adj* : SELF-FORGETFUL — self-for-get-ting-ly \-'iŋ-lē\ *adv*

self-formed \self-'fɔ(ə)rmd\ *adj* : formed or developed by one's own efforts

self-fruit-ful \-'frut-fəl\ *adj* : capable of setting a crop of self-pollinated fruit — self-fruit-ful-ness *n*

self-ful-fill-ing \self-fəl-'fil-iŋ\ *adj* 1 : marked by or achieving self-fulfillment 2 : attaining fulfillment by virtue of having been predicted or assumed beforehand (a ~ prophecy)

self-ful-fill-ment \-'fil-mənt\ *n* : fulfillment of oneself

self-gen-er-at-ed \self-'jen-ə-,rāt-əd\ *adj* : generated from within oneself (~ humor)

self-given \self-'giv-ən\ *adj* 1 : derived from itself (a ~ entity) 2 : given by oneself (~ authority)

self-giv-ing \-'giv-iŋ\ *adj* : giving completely of oneself : SELF-SACRIFICING, UNSELFISH

self-glo-ri-fi-ca-tion \self-'glɔr-ə-fə-'kā-shən, -'glɔr-ə\ *n* : a feeling or expression of one's own superiority

self-glo-ri-fy-ing \self-'glɔr-ə-'fi-iŋ, -'glɔr-ə\ *adj* : given to or marked by boasting : BOASTFUL

self-glo-ry \-'glɔr-ē, -'glɔr-ē\ *n* : personal vanity : PRIDE

self-gov-er-nance \-'gɔv-ər-nən(t)s\ *n* : SELF-GOVERNMENT 2

self-gov-ern-ed \-'gɔv-ərnd\ *adj* 1 : not influenced or controlled by others 2 : exercising self-control

self-gov-ern-ing \-'gɔv-ər-niŋ\ *adj* : having control or rule over oneself, specif : having self-government : AUTONOMOUS

a abut * kitten or further a back ä bake ä cot, cart
 ä out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ö flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
 ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

axenic \('A-zen-ik, -'zen-ik) *adj* [a- + Gk *xenos* (strange)]: free from other living organisms — **axenic-ally** \-'i-k(-)lē *adv*

axial \('ak-sē-əl, or 'ak-sē-əl) *adj* 1: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of an axis 2 a: situated around, in the direction of, on, or along an axis b: extending in a direction essentially perpendicular to the plane of a cyclic structure (as of cyclohexane) (~ hydrogens) — compare **EQUATORIAL** — **axial-ly** \('ak-sē-əl-ē-əl) *adv*

axial skeleton *n*: the skeleton of the trunk and head

axial \('ak-sē-əl, -sē-əl) *n* [NL *axilla*, fr L]: the angle between a branch or leaf and the axis from which it arises

axile \('sē-əl) *adj*: relating to or situated in an axis

axilla \('ag-zē-əl, -'ak-sē-əl) *n*, pl **axillae** \('lā-ē, -lā-ē) [L: ARMPIT]

axillary \('ag-zē-əl, -'ak-sē-əl, -'ag-zē-əl, -'ak-sē-əl, -'ār) *n*: an axillary part (as a vein, nerve, or feather)

axillary \('ak-sē-əl, -'ar) *adj* 1: of, relating to, or located near the axilla 2: situated in or growing from an axil (~ buds)

axillary *n*, pl **axillae**: **AXILLAR**, esp: one of the feathers arising from the axilla and closing the space between the flight feathers and body of a flying bird

axillary bud *n*: **LATERAL BUD**

axiology \('ak-sē-əl-jē-əl) *adj*: of or relating to axiology — **axiologically** \('i-k(-)lē *adv*

axiology \('ak-sē-əl-jē-əl) *n* [Gk *axios* + ISV *-logy*]: the study of the nature, types, and criteria of values and of value judgments esp in ethics

axiom \('ak-sē-əm) *n* [L *axioma*, fr Gk *axiōma*, lit., honor, fr *axiōma* to think worthy, fr *axios* worthy, worthy; akin to Gk *agēin* to drive — more at **AGENT**] 1: a maxim widely accepted on its intrinsic merit 2 a: a proposition regarded as a self-evident truth b: **POSTULATE**

axiomatic \('ak-sē-əm-ə-tik) *adj* [MGk *axiōmatikos*, fr Gk, honorific, fr *axiōmatōs*, *axiōma*]: of, relating to, or having the nature of an axiom: widely accepted as self-evident — **axiomatic-ally** \('i-k(-)lē *adv*

axle \('ak-sē-əl, -sē-əl) *n*, pl **axles** \('sē-əl) [L *axis*, axle; akin to OE *eax* axis, axle, Gk *axōn*, L *axilla* armpit, *agere* to drive — more at **AGENT**] 1 a: a straight line about which a body or a geometric figure rotates or may be supposed to rotate b: a straight line with respect to which a body or figure is symmetrical c: a straight line that bisects at right angles a system of parallel chords of a curve and divides the curve into two symmetrical parts d: a straight line about which a line, curve, or plane figure is conceived to revolve in generating a solid of revolution e: one of the reference lines of a coordinate system 2 a: the second vertebra of the neck that serves as a pivot for the head to turn on b: any of various central, fundamental, or axial parts 3: a plant stem 4: one of several imaginary lines assumed in describing the positions of the planes by which a crystal is bounded and the positions of atoms in the structure of the crystal 5: a main line of direction, motion, growth, or extension 6 a: an implied line in painting or sculpture through a composition to which elements in the composition are referred b: a line actually drawn and used as the basis of measurements in an architectural or other working drawing 7: any of three fixed lines of reference in an airplane which are usually centric and mutually perpendicular and of which the first is the principal longitudinal line in the plane of symmetry, the second is perpendicular to the first in the plane of symmetry, and the third is perpendicular to the other two — called also respectively **longitudinal axis**, **normal axis**, **lateral axis** 8: **PARTNERSHIP ALLIANCE**

Axis *adj*: of or relating to the three powers Germany, Italy, and Japan engaged against the Allied nations in World War II

axi-sym-met-ric \('ak-sē-sē-mē-trik) also **axi-sym-met-ri-cal** \('trik) *adj* [axis + *symmetr-*] symmetrical in respect to an axis — **axi-sym-met-ri-cal-ly** \('trik(-)lē *adv* — **axi-sym-met-ry** \('sim-ə-trē) *n*

axle \('ak-sē-əl) *n* [ME *axel* (as in *axeltre*)] 1: *archaic*. **AXIS** 2 a: a pin or shaft on or with which a wheel or pair of wheels revolves b (1): the spindle of an axletree (2): **AXLETREE**

axle-tree \('trē) *n* [ME *axeltre*, fr ON *axulltrē*, fr *öxull* axle + *trē* tree]: a fixed bar or beam with bearings at its ends on which wheels (as of a cart) revolve

ax-man \('ak-sē-mən) *n*: one who wields an ax

Ax-min-ster \('ak-sē-mīn(-)stər) *n* [Axminster, England]: a machine-woven carpet with pile tufts inserted mechanically in a variety of textures and patterns

ax-o-lotl \('ak-sē-əl-ət) *n* [Nahuatl, lit., water doll]: any of several salamanders (genus *Ambystoma*) of mountain lakes of Mexico and the western U.S that ordinarily live and breed without metamorphosing

ax-on \('ak-sən, -'ak-sēn) *n* [NL *axon*, fr Gk *axōn*]: a usu long and single nerve-cell process that usu conducts impulses away from the cell body — see **NEURON** illustration — **ax-on-ial** \('ak-sēn-ē-əl, -'ak-sēn-ē-əl) or **ax-on-ic** \('ak-sēn-ē-ik, -'ak-sēn-ē-ik) *adj*

ax-on-o-met-ric \('ak-sē-nō-mē-trik) *n* [Gk *axōn* axis + *-o-met-ric*]: a drawing projection in which an object is represented by means of its perpendicular projection on a surface in such a way that a rectangular solid appears as inclined and shows three faces

axo-plasm \('ak-sē-plaz-əm) *n* [axon + *-plasm*]: the protoplasm of an axon — **axo-plas-mic** \('ak-sē-plaz-mik) *adj*

ay \('i) *interj* [MF *aym* ay me] — *ay* used with following *me* to express sorrow or regret

ayah \('ā-ya, -'yā) *n* [Hindi *āyā*, fr Pg *āia*, fr L *avia* grand-mother]: a nurse or maid native to India

AYC *abbr* American Youth Congress

AYD *abbr* American Youth for Democracy

aye also **ay** \('ā) *adv* [ME *ay*, fr ON *ei*, akin to OE *ai* always, L *aerum* age, lifetime, Gk *aion* age]. **EVER. ALWAYS. CONTINUALLY** (love that will ~ endure — W. S. Gilbert)

aye also **ay** \('ā) *adv* [perh fr ME *ye*, *ye* — more at **YEA**]: **YES** (~, ~, sir)

aye also **ay** \('ā) *n*, pl **ayes**: an affirmative vote or voter (the ~s have it)

aye-aye \('ā-ī) *n* [F, fr Malagasy *aiay*]: a nocturnal lemur (*Dau-bentonia madagascariensis*) of Madagascar

AYH *abbr* American Youth Hostels

ayin \('ā-īn) *n* [Heb 'ayin, lit., eye]: the 16th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

Ay-ma-ra \('i-mā-rā) *n*, pl **Aymara** or **Aymaras** [Sp *aymara*] 1: a member of an Indian people of Bolivia and Peru 2 a: the language of the Aymara people b: a language family of the Kechumaran stock comprising Aymara

Ayr *abbr* Ayrshire

Ayr-shire \('ā-īr, -shi(ə)r, -'ē(ə)r-, -shər; 'ash-ī(ə)r) *n* [Ayrshire, Scotland]: any of a breed of hardy dairy cattle originated in Ayr that vary in color from white to red or brown

az *abbr* 1 azimuth 2 azure

AZ *abbr* Arizona

az or **azo** *comb form* [ISV, fr *azote*]: containing nitrogen esp as the bivalent group N=N (azene)

aza or **az** *comb form* [ISV *az-* + *-a-*]: containing nitrogen in place of carbon and usu the bivalent group NH for the group CH₂ or a single trivalent nitrogen atom for the group CH (azaguanine)

azalea \('zā-lē-ya) *n* [NL, genus name, fr Gk, fem of *azaleos* dry; akin to L *aridus* dry — more at **ARDOR**]: any of a genus or subgenus (*Azalea*) of rhododendrons with funnel-shaped corollas and usu deciduous leaves including many species and hybrid forms cultivated as ornamentals

aza-thi-o-prine \('az-ə-'thi-ə-prēn) *n* [aza- + *thio-* + *purine*]: a punne antimetabolite C₈H₇N₅O₂S that is used esp to suppress antibody production

Aza-zel \('zā-zel, -'az-ə-zel) *n* [Heb 'āzāzēl]: an evil spirit of the wilderness to which a scapegoat was sent by the ancient Hebrews in a ritual of atonement

AZC *abbr* American Zionist Council

azide \('ā-zīd, -'āz-īd) *n*: a compound containing the group N₃ combined with an element or radical — **azido** \('az-ə-dō) *adj*

azimuth \('az-ə-'mūth) *n* [ME, fr (assumed) ML fr Ar *as-samūt* the azimuth, pl of *as-samt* the way] 1: an arc of the horizon measured between a fixed point (as true north) and the vertical circle passing through the center of an object usu, in astronomy and navigation clockwise from the north point through 360 degrees 2: horizontal direction expressed as the angular distance between the direction of a fixed point (as the observer's heading) and the direction of the object — **azimuthal** \('az-ə-'mūth-əl) *adj* — **azimuthal-ly** \('mūth-əl-ē) *adv*

azimuthal equidistant projection *n*: a map projection of the surface of the earth so centered at any given point that a straight line radiating from the center to any other point represents the shortest distance and can be measured to scale



azimuthal equidistant projection, centered on Washington, D.C.
1 London, 2 Algiers, 3 Moscow, 4 Buenos Aires, 5 Tokyo, 6 Auckland

azine \('ā-zēn, -'āz-ēn) *n* 1 any of numerous organic compounds with a nitrogenous 6-membered ring 2: a compound of the general formula $RCH=NN=CHR$ or $R_2C=NN=CR_2$ formed by the action of hydrazine on aldehydes or ketones

azino-phos-meth-yl \('āz-ēn-('fās-mēth-əl, -'āz-ēn) *n* [azine + phosphorus + methyl]: an organophosphorus pesticide used against insects and mites

azo \('ā-zō, -'āz-('dō) *adj* [az-]: relating to or containing the bivalent group N=N united at both ends to carbon

azo dye *n*: any of numerous versatile dyes containing azo groups

azolic \('ā-zō-ik) *adj* [a- + Gk *zōē* life — more at **QUICK**]: having no life; specif: of or relating to the part of geologic time that antedates life — compare **ARCHEAN**

azole \('ā-zōl, -'āz-('dō) *n*: any of numerous compounds characterized by a 5-membered ring containing at least one atom of nitrogen

a	about	* kitten	or further	a	back	ā	bake	ū	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	oi	coin
ū	loot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous
								zh	vision

self-realizationism \shə-niz-əm\ *n*: the ethical theory that the highest good for man consists in realizing or fulfilling himself usu. on the assumption that he has certain inborn abilities constituting his real or ideal self

self-realizationist \sh(ə)-nəst\ *n*: an advocate of self-realizationism

self-recording \sel-fn-ˈkōrd-ɪŋ\ *adj*: making an automatic record (~ instruments)

self-recrimination \sel-fn-ˈkrīm-ə-shən\ *n*: the act of accusing or blaming oneself

self-reflection \ˈflek-shən\ *n*: SELF-EXAMINATION

self-reflexive \ˈflek-tiv\ *adj*: marked by or engaging in self-reflection

self-reformation \sel-fref-ər-ˈmā-shən\ *n*: the act or an instance of reforming oneself

self-regard \sel-fn-ˈgɑrd\ *n* 1: regard for or consideration of oneself or one's own interests 2: SELF RESPECT

self-regarding \-ɪŋ\ *adj*: concerned with oneself or one's own interests

self-registering \ˈsel-ˈfreg-ə-st(ə)-ɪŋ\ *adj*: registering automatically (a ~ barometer)

self-regulating \ˈsel-ˈfreg-yə-lāt-ɪŋ\ *adj*: regulating oneself or itself, esp: AUTOMATIC (a ~ mechanism)

self-regulation \ˈsel-freg-yə-lā-shən\ *n*: regulation of or by oneself or itself

self-regulative \ˈsel-ˈfreg-yə-lāt-iv\ *adj*: serving or tending to regulate oneself or itself

self-regulatory \-lə-tōr-ē, -tōr-ə\ *adj*: SELF REGULATIVE

self-reliance \sel-fn-ˈlī-ənts\ *n*: reliance upon one's own efforts and abilities

self-reliant \-ənt\ *adj*: having confidence in and exercising one's own powers or judgment

self-renouncing \sel-fn-ˈnaʊn(t)-ɪŋ\ *adj*: marked by self-renunciation

self-renunciation \-nən(t)-sē-ˈā-shən\ *n*: renunciation of one's own desires or ambitions

self-replicating \ˈsel-ˈfrep-lə-kāt-ɪŋ\ *adj*: reproducing itself autonomously (DNA is a ~ molecule)

self-repression \sel-fn-ˈpresh-ən\ *n*: the keeping to oneself of one's thoughts, wishes, or feelings

self-reproach \sel-fn-ˈprōch\ *n*: the act of blaming or accusing oneself — **self-reproachful** \-fəl\ *adj*

self-reproaching \ˈprō-chɪŋ\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characterized by self-reproach — **self-reproachingly** \-chɪŋ-lē\ *adv* — **self-reproachingness** *n*

self-reproof \sel-fn-ˈprūf\ *n*: the act of reproving oneself

self-reproving \-pru-ɪŋ\ *adj*: feeling or expressing self-reproof — **self-reprovingly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

self-respect \sel-fn-ˈspekt\ *n* 1: a proper respect for oneself as a human being 2: regard for one's own standing or position

self-respecting \-spek-tɪŋ\ *adj*: having or characterized by self-respect

self-restraining \ˈstrā-nɪŋ\ *adj*: marked by self-restraint

self-restraint \-strānt\ *n*: restraint imposed on oneself

self-revealing \sel-fn-ˈvɛ-lɪŋ\ *adj*: marked by self-revelation

self-revelation \ˈsel-frev-ə-ˈlā-shən\ *n*: revelation of one's own thoughts, feelings, and attitudes esp without deliberate intent

self-rewarding \sel-fn-ˈwɔrd-ɪŋ\ *adj*: containing or producing its own reward (a ~ virtue)

self-righteous \ˈsel-fri-ˈtʃəs\ *adj*: convinced of one's own righteousness in contrast with the actions and beliefs of others: narrow-mindedly moralistic — **self-righteously** *adv* — **self-righteousness** *n*

self-righting \ˈsel-frit-ɪŋ\ *adj*: capable of righting itself when capsized (a ~ boat)

self-rising flour \ˈsel-fri-zɪŋ\ *n*: a commercially prepared mixture of flour, salt, and a leavening agent

self-rule \ˈsel-ˈfrul\ *n*: SELF-GOVERNMENT

self-ruling \ˈfrul-ɪŋ\ *adj*: SELF-GOVERNING

self-sacrifice \ˈsel-sək-rɪf-ɪs, -fɪs also -fɪz\ *n*: sacrifice of one's self or one's interest for others or for a cause or ideal

self-sacrificer \-fɪs-ər, -fɪz- also -fɪz-ə\ *n*: one that practices self-sacrifice

self-sacrificing \-fɪs-ɪŋ, -fɪz- also -fɪz-ə\ *adj*: sacrificing oneself for others — **self-sacrificingly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

self-same \ˈsel-səm\ *adj*: being the one mentioned or in question: IDENTICAL (he left the ~ day) *syn* see SAME *ant* diverse — **self-sameness** \-səm-nəs, -səm-n\ *n*

self-satisfaction \ˈsel-sat-ɪs-fək-shən\ *n*: a usu. smug satisfaction with oneself or one's position or achievements

self-satisfied \ˈsel-sat-ɪs-fɪd\ *adj*: feeling or showing self-satisfaction

self-satisfying \-fɪt-ɪŋ\ *adj*: giving satisfaction to oneself

self-scrutiny \ˈsel-skrit-ɪ-nē, -skrit-ɪ-nē\ *n*: SELF-EXAMINATION

self-sealing \ˈsel-sē-lɪŋ\ *adj* 1: capable of sealing itself (as after puncture) (a ~ tire) 2: capable of being sealed by pressure without the addition of moisture (~ envelopes)

self-searching \ˈsɜr-ʃɪŋ\ *adj*: SELF-QUESTIONING

self-seeker \ˈsɛ-kər\ *n*: one who is self-seeking

self-seeking \-kɪŋ\ *n*: the act or practice of selfishly advancing one's own ends

self-seeking *adj*: seeking only to further one's own interests

self-selection \ˈsel-sɛ-ˈlek-shən\ *n*: selection of or by oneself, esp: selection of goods by retail customers from display racks or counters in a store

self-service \ˈsel-sɜr-vəs\ *n*: the serving of oneself (as in a cafeteria or supermarket) with things to be paid for at a cashier's desk usu. upon leaving — **self-service** *adj*

self-serving \ˈsɜr-vɪŋ\ *adj*: serving one's own interests often in disregard of the truth or the interests of others

self-slaughter \ˈslɔt-ər\ *n*: SUICIDE

self-slaughtered \-əd\ *adj*: killed by oneself

self-slayer \ˈsel-slə-ər\ *n*: one who kills himself

self-sow \ˈsɔ w- sowed \ˈsɔd-, sown \ˈsɔn\ or sowed; sowing: to sow itself by dropping seeds or by natural action (as of wind or water)

self-start-er \ˈstart-ər\ *n* 1: a more or less automatic attachment for starting an engine, esp: an electric motor used to start an internal-combustion engine 2: a person who has initiative

self-starting \ˈstart-ɪŋ\ *adj*: capable of starting by oneself or itself

self-sterile \ˈster-əl\ *adj*: sterile to its own pollen or sperm — **self-sterility** \ˈsel-stə-nl-ə-ti\ *n*

self-stimulation \ˈsel-stim-yə-lā-shən\ *n*: stimulation of oneself as a result of one's own activity or behavior (electrical ~ of the brain in rats)

self-study \ˈsel-stəd-ē\ *n*: study of oneself, also: a record of observations from such study

self-styled \ˈstɪl(ə)d\ *adj*: called by oneself (~ experts)

self-subsistence \ˈsel-sɜb-sɪs-tən(t)s\ *n*: the quality or state of being self-subsistent

self-subsistent \-tənt\ *adj*: subsisting independently of anything external to itself

self-subsisting \ˈsɪs-tɪŋ\ *adj*: SELF-SUBSISTENT

self-sufficiency \ˈsel-sə-ˈfɪʃ-ən-si\ *n*: the quality or state of being self-sufficient

self-sufficient \ˈfɪʃ-ənt\ *adj* 1: able to maintain oneself or itself without outside aid: capable of providing for one's own needs 2: having an extreme confidence in one's own ability or worth: HAUGHTY OVERBEARING

self-sufficing \ˈsɪ-sɪŋ also -ɪŋ\ *adj*: SELF-SUFFICIENT — **self-sufficingly** \-ɪŋ-lē, -ɪŋ\ *adv* — **self-sufficingness** *n*

self-suggestion \ˈsel-sə-ˈdʒ(ə)-ʃes(h)-chən\ *n*: AUTOSUGGESTION

self-support \ˈsel-sə-ˈpɔrt, -ˈpɔrt\ *n*: independent support of oneself or itself — **self-supporting** \-ɪŋ\ *adj*

self-supporting \-ɪŋ\ *adj*: characterized by self-support as a: meeting one's needs by one's own efforts or output b: supporting itself or its own weight (a ~ wall)

self-surrender \ˈsɜ-ˈren-dər\ *n*: surrender of the self: a yielding up (as to some influence) of oneself or one's will

self-sustained \ˈsɜ-ˈstænd\ *adj*: sustained by oneself or itself

self-sustaining \ˈsɜ-nɪŋ\ *adj* 1: maintaining or able to maintain oneself or itself by independent effort 2: maintaining or able to maintain itself once commenced (a ~ nuclear reaction)

self-taught \ˈsel-tɔt\ *adj* 1: having knowledge or skills acquired by one's own efforts without formal instruction (a ~ musician) 2: learned by oneself (~ knowledge)

self-torment \ˈsel-tɔr-mənt\ *n*: the act of tormenting oneself — **self-tormenting** \-tɔr-mənt-ɪŋ, -ˈsel-tɔr-ə\ *adj* — **self-tormentor** \ˈsel-tɔr-mənt-ər, -ˈsel-tɔr-ə\ *n*

self-transcendence \ˈsel-tran(t)-ˈtɛn-dən(t)s\ *n*: the capacity to transcend oneself

self-treatment \ˈsel-trɛt-mənt\ *n*: medication of oneself or treatment of one's own disease without medical supervision or prescription

self-trust \ˈtrʌst\ *n*: SELF-CONFIDENCE

self-understanding \ˈsel-fən-dər-ˈstænd-ɪŋ\ *n*: SELF-KNOWLEDGE

self-unfruitful \ˈsel-fən-frut-fəl\ *adj*: setting few or no fruits in the absence of cross-pollination — **self-unfruitfulness** *n*

self-will \ˈsel-wɪl\ *n*: stubborn or willful adherence to one's own desires or ideas: OBSTINACY

self-willed \ˈwɪld\ *adj*: governed by one's own will: not yielding to the wishes of others: OBSTINATE — **self-willedly** \-wɪl(d)-lē\ *adv* — **self-willedness** \-wɪl(d)-nəs\ *n*

self-winding \ˈwɪn-dɪŋ\ *adj*: not needing to be wound by hand (a ~ watch)

self-worship \ˈwɜr-ʃəp\ *n*: worship of oneself — **self-worshiper** *n*

Seljuk \ˈsel-juk, sel-ə or Sel-juk-ian \ˈsel-jū-kē-ən\ *adj* [Turk *Selçuk*, eponymous ancestor of the dynasties] 1: of or relating to any of several Turkish dynasties ruling over a great part of western Asia in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of a Turkish people ruled over by a Seljuk dynasty — **Seljuk** or **Seljukian** *n*

Selk *abbr* Selkirkshire

sell \ˈsel\ *vb* sold \ˈsɔld; selling [ME *sellen*, fr OE *sellan*, akin to OHG *sellen* to sell, ON *sal* sale, Gk *helein* to take] *vt* 1: to deliver or give up in violation of duty, trust, or loyalty: BETRAY — often used with out 2 a (1): to give up (property) to another for money or other valuable consideration (2): to offer for sale b: to give up in return for something else esp foolishly or dishonestly (sold his birthright for a mess of pottage) c: to exact a price for (sold their lives dearly) 3 a: to deliver into slavery for money b: to give into the power of another (sold his soul to the devil) c: to deliver the personal services of for money 4: to dispose of or manage for profit instead of in accordance with conscience, justice, or duty (sold his vote) 5 a: to develop a belief in the truth, value, or desirability of: gain acceptance for (a campaign manager trying to ~ his candidate) b: to persuade or influence to a course of action or to the acceptance of something (~ children on reading) 6: to impose on: CHEAT (realized that he had been sold) 7 a: to cause or promote the sale of (advertising ~ newspapers) b: to make or attempt to make sales to c: to influence or induce to make a purchase 8: to achieve a sale of (sold a million copies) ~ *vi* 1: to dispose of something by sale 2: to achieve a sale, also: to achieve satisfactory sales (hoped that the new line would ~) 3: to have a specified price — **sellable** \ˈsel-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **sell a bill of goods**: to take unfair or unjust advantage of — **sell down the river**: to betray the faith of — **sell**

a about i kitten or further a back a bake a cat, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th this
u loot b foot y yet yu few yu funous zh vision

self-govern-ment \-'gav-ər(n)-mənt, -'gav-'m-ənt\ *n* 1: SELF-COMMAND, SELF-CONTROL 2: government under the control and direction of the inhabitants of a political unit rather than by an outside authority; broadly: control of one's own affairs
self-grat-i-fi-ca-tion \self-'grat-ə-'fā-'kā-shən\ *n*: the act of pleasing oneself or of satisfying one's desires
self-grat-u-la-tion \self-'grat-ə-'lā-'shən\ *n*: SELF-CONGRATULATION
self-grat-u-la-to-ry \self-'grach-(ə)-'lō-ē, -'lō-ə\ *adj*: SELF-CONGRATULATORY
self-hard-en-ing \-'hārd-nīŋ, -'ə-nīŋ\ *adj*: hardening by itself or without quenching after heating (~ steel)
self-hate \-'hāt\ *n*: hatred redirected toward oneself
self-hat-ing \-'hāt-īŋ\ *adj*: given to self-hate
self-hat-red \-'hāt-rəd\ *n*: SELF-HATE
self-heal \self-'hēl\ *n*: any of several plants sometimes believed to possess healing properties, esp.: a blue-flowered Eurasian mint (*Prunella vulgaris*) naturalized throughout No. America
self-help \self-'help\ *n*: the act or an instance of providing for or helping oneself without dependence on others
self-hood \self-'hūd\ *n* 1: INDIVIDUALITY 2: the quality or state of being selfish
self-hum-bling \self-'həm-b(ə)-līŋ, -'əm-ə\ *adj*: acting or serving to humble oneself
self-hu-mil-i-a-tion \self-'hyū-mil-ē-'ā-shən, self-'yū-ə\ *n*: the act or an instance of humbling oneself
self-hyp-no-sis \self-'(h)ɪp-'nō-səs\ *n*: hypnosis of oneself
self-iden-ti-fi-ca-tion \self-'fīd-ənt-ē-'kāl, -'fā-ə\ *adj*: having self-identity
self-iden-ti-fi-ca-tion \self-'fīd-ənt-ē-'kāl-'kā-shən\ *n*: identification with someone or something outside oneself
self-iden-ti-ty \self-'fīd-ənt-ē-ē\ *n* 1: sameness of a thing with itself 2: INDIVIDUALITY (self-understanding is the necessary condition of a sense of ~ — J. C. Murray)
self-ig-nite \self-'fīg-'nīt\ *vi*: to become ignited without flame or spark (as under high compression)
self-ig-ni-tion \self-'fīsh-ən\ *n*: ignition without flame or spark
self-im-age \self-'fīm-ij\ *n*: one's conception of oneself or of one's role
self-im-mo-la-tion \self-'fīm-ə-'lā-shən\ *n*: a deliberate and willing sacrifice of oneself
self-im-por-tance \self-'fīm-'pōrt-ə-'n(t)s, -ən(t)s\ *n* 1: an exaggerated estimate of one's own importance: SELF-CONCEIT 2: arrogant or pompous behavior — **self-im-por-tant** \-'nt, -ənt\ *adj* — **self-im-por-tant-ly** *adv*
self-im-pose \self-'pōzd\ *adj*: imposed on one by oneself: voluntarily assumed
self-im-prove-ment \self-'pruv-mənt\ *n*: improvement of oneself by one's own action
self-in-cu-sive \self-'fīn-'klū-siv, -ziv\ *adj* 1: enclosing itself 2: complete in itself
self-in-com-pat-i-ble \self-'fīn-kəm-'pat-ə-bəl\ *adj*: incapable of effective self-pollination — **self-in-com-pat-i-bil-ty** \-'pat-ə-'bīl-ē-ē\ *n*
self-in-crim-i-nat-ing \self-'fīn-'krīm-ə-'nāt-īŋ\ *adj*: serving or tending to incriminate oneself
self-in-crim-i-na-tion \self-'fīn-'krīm-ə-'nā-shən\ *n*: incrimination of oneself, *specif.*: the giving of evidence or answering of questions the tendency of which would be to subject one to criminal prosecution
self-in-duced \self-'fīn-'d(y)üst\ *adj*: induced by oneself, *specif.*: produced by self-induction (as ~ voltage)
self-in-duc-tance \self-'dāk-tən(t)s\ *n*: inductance that induces an electromotive force in the same circuit as the one in which the current varies
self-in-duc-tion \self-'dāk-shən\ *n*: induction of an electromotive force in a circuit by a varying current in the same circuit
self-in-dul-gence \self-'dɒl-jən(t)s\ *n*: excessive or unrestrained gratification of one's own appetites, desires, or whims — **self-in-dul-gent** \-'jənt\ *adj* — **self-in-dul-gent-ly** *adv*
self-in-flic-ted \self-'fīn-'flik-təd\ *adj*: inflicted by oneself; *esp.*: inflicted by one's own hand (as ~ wound)
self-in-i-ti-ated \self-'fīn-'ish-ē-'āt-əd\ *adj*: initiated by oneself
self-in-struct-ed \self-'fīn-'strak-təd\ *adj*: SELF TAUGHT
self-in-struc-tion-al \self-'strak-shənəl, -shən-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or designed for independent study
self-in-sur-ance \self-'fīn-'shur-ən(t)s, self-'fīn-ə\ *n*: insurance of oneself or of one's own interests by the setting aside of money at regular intervals to provide a fund to cover possible losses
self-in-sured \self-'fīn-'shu(ə)rəd\ *adj*: insured by oneself
self-in-sur-er \self-'shur-ər\ *n*: one who practices self-insurance
self-in-ter-est \self-'fīn-'trɛst, -'fīnt-ə-'rɛst, -'rɛst, -'fīn-'trɛst\ *n* 1: one's own interest or advantage (~ requires that we be generous in foreign aid) 2: a concern for one's own advantage and well-being (acted out of ~ and fear) — **self-in-ter-est-ed** \-'əd\ *adj* — **self-in-ter-est-ed-ness** *n*
self-in-val-ued \self-'fīn-'vəlvəd, -'vɒlvəd\ *adj*: SELF-ABSORBED
self-ish \self-'fīsh\ *adj* 1: concerned excessively or exclusively with oneself: seeking or concentrating on one's own advantage, pleasure, or well-being without regard for others 2: arising from concern with one's own welfare or advantage in disregard of others (as ~ act) — **self-ish-ly** *adv* — **self-ish-ness** *n*
self-just-i-fi-ca-tion \self-'jʌs-tə-'fā-'kā-shən\ *n*: the act or an instance of making excuses for oneself
self-just-i-fy-ing \self-'jʌs-tə-'fī-īŋ\ *adj* 1: seeking to justify oneself 2: automatically justifying itself (as ~ typewriter)
self-know-ing \self-'nō-īŋ\ *adj*: having self-knowledge
self-know-ledge \self-'nāl-ij\ *n*: knowledge or understanding of one's own capabilities, character, feelings, or motivations
self-less \self-'fīs\ *adj*: having no concern for self: UNSELFISH — **self-less-ly** *adv* — **self-less-ness** *n*
self-lim-i-ta-tion \self-'fīm-ə-'lā-shən\ *n*: the quality or state of being self-limiting
self-lim-ited \self-'fīm-ə-'lād\ *adj*: limited by one's or its own nature, *specif.*: running a definite and limited course (as ~ disease)
self-lim-iting \self-'fīm-ə-'lād\ *adj*: limiting oneself or itself

self-liq-u-id-dat-ing \self-'flik-wə-'dāt-īŋ\ *adj* 1: of or relating to a commercial transaction in which goods are converted into cash in a short time 2: generating funds from its own operations to repay the investment made to create it (as ~ housing project)
self-load-er \self-'flōd-ər\ *n*: a semiautomatic firearm
self-load-ing \self-'flōd-īŋ\ *adj*: of a firearm: SEMIAUTOMATIC
self-lock-ing \self-'flɒk-īŋ\ *adj*: locking by its own action
self-love \self-'flav\ *n*: love of self: a: CONCEIT b: regard for one's own happiness or advantage — **self-lov-ing** \-'flav-īŋ\ *adj*
self-lu-bri-cat-ing \self-'flū-brə-'kāt-īŋ\ *adj*: lubricating itself
self-lu-mi-nous \self-'flū-mə-nəs\ *adj*: having in itself the property of emitting light
self-made \self-'mād\ *adj* 1: made such by one's own actions 2: raised from poverty or obscurity by one's own efforts (as ~ man)
self-mail-er \self-'mā-lər\ *n*: a folder that can be sent by mail without enclosure in an envelope by use of a gummed sticker or a precanceled stamp to hold the leaves together
self-mail-ing \-'līŋ\ *adj*: capable of being mailed without being enclosed in an envelope
self-mas-tery \self-'mas-t(ə)-rē\ *n*: SELF-COMMAND SELF-CONTROL
self-moved \self-'mūvd\ *adj*: moved by inherent power
self-mur-der \self-'mɜrd-ər\ *n*: SELF DESTRUCTION, SUICIDE
self-naught-ing \self-'nɔt-īŋ\ *n*: SELF-EFFACEMENT
self-ness \self-'nəs\ *n* 1: EGOISM, SELFISHNESS 2: PERSONALITY, SELFHOOD
self-ob-serv-a-tion \self-'fəb-sər-'vā-shən, -zər-ə\ *n* 1: observation of one's own appearance 2: INTROSPECTION
self-oper-at-ing \self-'fəp-(ə)-'rāt-īŋ\ *adj*: SELF-ACTING
self-oper-a-tive \self-'fəp-(ə)-'rāt-iv, -'fəp-ə-'rāt-īŋ\ *adj*: SELF-ACTING
self-opi-nion \self-'fəp-ə-'pīn-ən\ *n*: high or exaggerated opinion of oneself: SELF-CONCEIT
self-opi-nion-at-ed \self-'fəp-ə-'nāt-əd\ *adj* 1: CONCERNED 2: stubbornly holding to one's own opinion: OPINIONATED — **self-opi-nion-at-ed-ness** *n*
self-opi-nion-ed \self-'fəp-ə-'pīn-ən\ *adj*: SELF-OPINIONATED
self-or-ga-ni-za-tion \self-'fɔrg-(ə)-'nə-'zā-shən\ *n*: organization of oneself or itself, *specif.*: the act or process of forming or joining a labor union
self-or-i-gi-nat-ed \self-'fə-'trɪj-ə-'nāt-əd\ *adj*: originated by oneself
self-or-i-gi-nat-ing \self-'fə-'trɪj-ə-'nāt-īŋ\ *adj*: originating by or from oneself
self-par-o-dy \self-'pər-əd-ē\ *n*: parody of oneself
self-par-ti-al-i-ty \self-'pər-shē-'āl-ə-tē, -'pər-shāl-ē\ *n* 1: an excessive estimate of oneself as compared with others 2: a prejudice in favor of one's own claims or interests
self-per-cep-tion \self-'pər-'sep-shən\ *n*: perception of oneself, *esp.*: SELF-IMAGE
self-per-pet-u-at-ing \self-'pɛch-ə-'wāt-īŋ\ *adj*: capable of continuing or renewing oneself or itself indefinitely (~ board of trustees)
self-per-pet-u-a-tion \self-'pɛch-ə-'wā-shən\ *n*: perpetuation of oneself or itself
self-pity \self-'pīt-ē\ *n*: pity for oneself, *esp.*: a self-indulgent dwelling on one's own sorrows or misfortunes — **self-pity-ing** \-'ē-īŋ\ *adj* — **self-pity-ing-ly** \-'ē-īŋ-ē\ *adv*
self-pleased \self-'plēzd\ *adj*: SELF SATISFIED
self-pleas-ing \self-'plēz-īŋ\ *adj*: pleasing to oneself
self-poise \self-'pɔɪz\ *n*: the quality or state of being self-poised
self-poised \self-'pɔɪzd\ *adj* 1: balanced without support 2: having poise through self-command
self-poll-i-nate \self-'pəl-ə-'nāt\ *vi*: to undergo self-pollination ~ *vi*: SELF 2
self-poll-i-na-tion \self-'pəl-ə-'nā-shən\ *n*: the transfer of pollen from the anther of a flower to the stigma of the same flower or sometimes to that of a genetically identical flower (as of the same plant or clone)
self-port-rat \self-'pɔr-trət, -'pɔr-, -'trāt\ *n*: a portrait of oneself done by oneself
self-pos-sessed \self-'pɔs-'zest, also -'sɛst\ *adj*: having or showing self-possession: composed in mind or manner: CALM — **self-pos-sessed-ly** \-'zest-əd-ē, -'sɛs-, -'zest-ē, -'sɛst-ē\ *adv*
self-pos-ses-sion \self-'pɔs-'zesh-ən, also -'sɛsh-ə\ *n*: control of one's emotions or reactions *esp.* when under stress: PRESENCE OF MIND, COMPOSURE *syn* see CONFIDENCE
self-praise \self-'prāz\ *n*: praise of oneself
self-pres-er-va-tion \self-'prez-ər-'vā-shən\ *n* 1: preservation of oneself from destruction or harm 2: a natural or instinctive tendency to act so as to preserve one's own existence
self-pres-erv-ing \self-'prɪ-'zər-vīŋ\ *adj*: acting or tending to preserve oneself
self-pride \self-'prɪd\ *n*: pride in oneself or in that which relates to oneself
self-pro-claimed \self-'prɔ-'klāmd, -'prə-ə\ *adj*: SELF STYLED
self-pro-duced \self-'prɔ-'d(y)üst, -'prɔ-ə\ *adj*: produced by oneself
self-pro-pelled \self-'prɔ-'pɛld\ *adj* 1: containing within itself the means for its own propulsion (as ~ vehicle) 2: mounted on or fired from a moving vehicle (as ~ gun)
self-pro-pel-ling \self-'pɛl-īŋ\ *adj*: SELF PROPELLED 1
self-pro-pul-sion \self-'pɔl-shən\ *n*: propulsion by one's own power
self-pro-tec-tion \self-'tɛk-shən\ *n*: protection of oneself: SELF-DEFENSE
self-pro-tec-tive \self-'tɛk-tiv\ *adj*: serving or tending to protect oneself — **self-pro-tec-tive-ness** *n*
self-pun-ish-ment \self-'pʌn-'ish-mənt\ *n*: punishment of oneself
self-pu-ri-fi-ca-tion \self-'pyur-ə-'fā-'kā-shən\ *n* 1: purification by natural process (~ of water) 2: purification of oneself
self-ques-tion \self-'kwɛs-'hən\ *n*: a question put to a person by himself
self-ques-tion-ing \self-'chə-nīŋ\ *n*: examination of one's own actions and motives
self-raised \self-'frāzd\ *adj*: raised by one's own power or effort
self-rat-ing \self-'frāt-īŋ\ *n*: determination of one's own rating with reference to a standard scale
self-re-al-i-za-tion \self-'frɛ-ə-'lā-'zā-shən, -'frā-ə-ə\ *n*: fulfillment by oneself of the possibilities of one's character or personality

pendent on foreign nations as suppliers of manufactured goods and as purchasers of raw materials — **semi-colonialism** \-jz-əm/ *n*

semi-colony \-kəl-ə-nē/ *n* : a semicolonial state

semi-commercial \-kə-mər-shəl/ *adj* : of, relating to, adapted to, or characterized by limited marketing of an experimental product

semi-conducting \sem-i-kən-dək-tiŋ, sem-i- / *adj* : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a semiconductor

semi-conductor \-dək-tər/ *n* : any of a class of solids (as germanium or silicon) whose electrical conductivity is between that of a conductor and that of an insulator in being nearly metallic at high temperatures and nearly absent at low temperatures

semi-conscious \-kən-chəs/ *adj* : incompletely conscious : imperfectly aware or responsive — **semi-consciously** *adv* — **semi-consciousness** *n*

semi-conservative \-kən-kər-vət-iv/ *adj* : relating to or being replication (as of DNA) in which the original separates into parts each of which is incorporated into a new whole and serves as a template for the formation of the missing parts — **semi-conservatively** *adv*

semi-crystalline \-kris-təl-n/ *adj* : incompletely or imperfectly crystalline

semi-cylindrical \-sə-lin-dri-kəl/ *adj* : having the shape of a longitudinal half of a cylinder

semi-darkness \-därk-nəs/ *n* : partial darkness

semi-deify \-dē-ə-fī, -dē- / *vi* : to regard as somewhat godlike

semi-desert \-dez-ərt/ *n* : an area that has some of the characteristics of a desert and is often located between a desert and grassland or woodland

semi-detached \-di-təcht/ *adj* : forming one of a pair of residences joined into one building by a common sidewall

semi-diameter \sem-i-dī-əm-ət-ər/ *n* : **RADIUS**, *specif* : the apparent radius of a generally spherical celestial body

semi-diurnal \-di-əm-i-nəl/ *adj* : relating to or accomplished in half a day 2 : occurring twice a day 3 : occurring approximately every half day (the tides)

semi-divine \sem-i-dī-vin, sem-i- / *adj* : more than mortal but not fully divine

semi-documentary \-däk-yə-ment-ə-rē, -men-trē/ *n* : a motion picture that uses many details taken from actual events or situations in presenting a fictional story — **semi-documentary** *adj*

semi-dome \sem-i-döm, sem-i- / *n* : a roof or ceiling covering a semicircular or nearly semicircular room or recess — **semi-domed** \-dömd/ *adj*

semi-domesticated \sem-i-də-mes-tī-kät-əd, sem-i- / or **semi-domestic** \-mes-tik/ *adj* : of, relating to, or living in semidomestication

semi-domestication \-mes-tī-kä-shən/ *n* : a captive state (as in a zoo) of a wild animal in which its living conditions and often its breeding are controlled by man

semi-dominant \-dam-ə-nənt/ *adj* : producing an intermediate phenotype in the heterozygous condition (a ~ mutant gene)

semi-double \-dəb-əl/ *adj* : having more than the normal number of petals or ray florets though retaining some pollen-bearing stamens or some perfect disk florets (a ~ daisy)

semi-dry \sem-i-dri/ *adj* : moderately dry

semi-drying \-dri-ŋ/ *adj* : that dries imperfectly or slowly — used of some oils (as cottonseed oil)

semi-ellipse \sem-i-ē-lips, sem-i- / *n* : the part of an ellipse from one end of usu. the transverse diameter to the other — **semi-elliptic** \-lip-tik/ or **semi-elliptical** \-i-tik/ *adj*

semi-erect \-ə-rikt/ *adj* : 1 : incompletely upright in bodily posture (erect ~ primates) 2 : erect for half the length (erect ~ stems)

semi-ever-green \-ev-ər-green/ *adj* : **HALF EVERGREEN**

semi-final \sem-i-flin- / *adj* : 1 : being next to the last in an elimination tournament 2 : of or participating in a semifinal

semi-final \sem-i-nl/ *n* : 1 : a semifinal match 2 : a semifinal round — **semi-finalist** \sem-i-flin- / *n*

semi-finished \sem-i-fini-shid, sem-i- / *adj* : partially finished or processed, *esp.* of steel : rolled from raw ingots into shapes (as bars, billets, or plates) suitable for further processing

semi-fitted \-fit-əd/ *adj* : conforming somewhat to the lines of the body

semi-flexible \-flek-sə-bəl/ *adj* : 1 : somewhat flexible 2 : of a book cover : consisting of a heavy flexible board under the covering material

semi-fluid \-flid- / *adj* : having the qualities of both a fluid and a solid : viscous (fluid and ~ lubricants) — **semifluid** *n*

semi-formal \-fər-məl/ *adj* : being or suitable for an occasion of moderate formality (a ~ dinner) (erect ~ gowns)

semi-fossil \-fas-səl/ *adj* : incompletely fossilized

semi-gloss \sem-i-glās, sem-i-, -glos/ *adj* : having a low luster; *specif* : producing a finish midway between gloss and flat

semi-governmental \sem-i-gəv-ər-n(ə)n-ment-l, sem-i-, -gav- / *adj* : having some governmental functions and powers

semi-group \sem-i-grüp, sem-i- / *n* : a mathematical set that is closed under an associative binary operation

semi-independent \sem-i-jən-dē-pen-dənt, sem-i- / *adj* : partially independent, *specif* : **SEMI-AUTONOMOUS**

semi-indirect \-in-dī-rikt, -di- / *adj* : of lighting : using a translucent reflector that transmits some primary light while reflecting most of it

semilegendary \sem-i-lej-ən-der-ē, sem-i- / *adj* : having historical foundation but elaborated in legend

semilethal \-lē-thəl/ *n* : a mutation that in the homozygous condition produces more than 50 percent mortality but not complete mortality — **semilethal** *adj*

semiliquid \-lik-wəd/ *adj* : having the qualities of both a liquid and a solid : **SEMI-FLUID** (as manure) — **semiliquid** *n*

semi-literate \-lit-ə-rat, -lī-trat/ *adj* : 1 : able to read and write on an elementary level 2 : able to read but unable to write 2 : having limited knowledge or understanding : not well-versed (differentiate between efforts of professional engineers and of ~ technicians — L. A. Orleans)

semi-log \-lög, -lāg/ *adj* : **SEMILOGARITHMIC**

semi-logarithmic \-lög-ə-nth-mik, -lāg- / *adj* : having one scale logarithmic and the other arithmetic — used of graph paper or of a graph on such paper

semi-lunar \-lū-nər/ *adj* [**NL** *semilunaris*, fr. **L** *semi-* + *lunaris* lunar] : shaped like a crescent

semilunar valve *n* : any of the crescentic cusps that occur as a set of three between the heart and the aorta and another of three between the heart and the pulmonary artery, are forced apart by pressure in the ventricles during systole and pushed together by pressure in the arteries during diastole, and prevent regurgitation of blood into the ventricles, also : either set of three cusps

semi-lustrous \sem-i-lūs-trəs, sem-i- / *adj* : slightly lustrous

semi-manufactures \-man-(y)-fak-chəz/ *n pl* : products (as steel or newsprint) that are made from raw materials and that require further processing to become finished goods

semi-mat or **semi-matt** or **semi-matte** \-mat/ *adj* [**semi-** + *mat*] : having a slight luster

semi-metal \-met- / *n* : an element (as arsenic) possessing metallic properties in an inferior degree and not malleable — **semi-metallic** \-mə-tal-ik/ *adj*

semi-micro \-mi-(k)ro/ *adj* : of, relating to, or dealing with quantities intermediate between those treated as micro and macro (analysis for chlorine) (a ~ balance)

semi-moist \-mōist/ *adj* : slightly moist

semi-monastic \-mə-nas-tik/ *adj* : having some features characteristic of a monastic order

semi-monthly \-mōn(ə)th-lē/ *adj* : occurring twice a month

semimonthly *n* : a semimonthly publication

semimonthly *adj* : twice a month

semi-mythic \sem-i-mus-tik, sem-i- / *adj* : having some of the qualities of mysticism

semi-nal \sem-on- / *adj* [**ME**, fr. **MF**, fr. **L** *seminalis*, fr. *semin-*, *semen* seed — more at **SEMEN**] : 1 : of, relating to, or consisting of seed or semen 2 : containing or contributing the seeds of later development : **CREATIVE ORIGINAL** (a ~ book) (one of the most ~ of the great poets) — **semi-nally** \-lē- / *adv*

seminal duct *n* : a tube or passage serving esp. or exclusively as an efferent duct of the testis and in man being made up of the tubules of the epididymis, the vas deferens, and the ejaculatory duct

seminal fluid *n* : 1 : **SEMEN** 2 : the part of the semen that is produced by various accessory glands : semen excepting the spermatozoa

seminal vesicle *n* : a pouch on either side of the male reproductive tract that is variously formed in different mammals, is connected with the seminal duct, and serves for temporary storage of semen

semi-nar \sem-ə-nər/ *n* [**G**, fr. **L** *seminarium* seminary] : 1 : a group of advanced students studying under a professor with each doing original research and all exchanging results through reports and discussions 2 : (1) : a course of study pursued by a seminar (2) : an advanced or graduate course often featuring informality and discussion b : a scheduled meeting of a seminar or a room for such meetings 3 : a meeting for giving and discussing information

semi-nar-leon \sem-ə-nər-ē-on/ *n* : a student in a seminary esp. of the Roman Catholic Church

semi-narist \sem-ə-nər-ist/ *n* : **SEMINARIAN**

semi-nary \sem-ə-nər-ē/ *n pl* : **nar-ies** [**ME**, seedbed, nursery, seminary, fr. **L** *seminarium*, fr. *semin-*, *semen* seed] : 1 : an environment in which something originates and from which it is propagated (a ~ of vice and crime) 2 : a : an institution of secondary or higher education, esp. : an academy for girls b : an institution for the training of candidates for the priesthood, ministry, or rabinate

semi-nif-erous \sem-ə-nif-ə-rəs/ *adj* [**L** *semin-*, *semen* seed + *E -ferous*] : producing or bearing seed or semen

seminaliferous tubule *n* : any of the coiled threadlike tubules that make up the bulk of the testis and are lined with a germinal epithelium from which the spermatozoa are produced

Semi-nole \sem-i-nōl/ *n pl* **Seminole** or **Seminole** [**Greek** *simā-lō-ni*, *simanō-li* lit., wild, fr. AmerSp *cimarrón*] : a member of an Amerindian people of Florida

semi-no-mad \sem-i-nō-mad, sem-i- / *n* : a member of a people living usu. in portable or temporary dwellings and practicing seasonal migration but having a base camp at which some crops are cultivated — **semi-no-madic** \-nō-mad-ik/ *adj*

semi-nude \-n(y)ud/ *adj* : partially nude — **semi-nu-dity** \-n(y)ūd-ə- / *n*

semi-official \sem-i-ə-fish-əl, sem-i- / *adj* : having some official authority or standing — **semi-officially** \-fish-ə-lē- / *adv*

semi-ology \-sē-mī-āl-ə-jē/ *n* [**Gk** *semeion* sign] : the study of signs, esp. : **SEMIOTIC** — **semi-olog-ical** \-sē-mī-ə-lāj-ik- / *adj*

semi-opaque \sem-i-ə-pāk, sem-i- / *adj* : nearly opaque

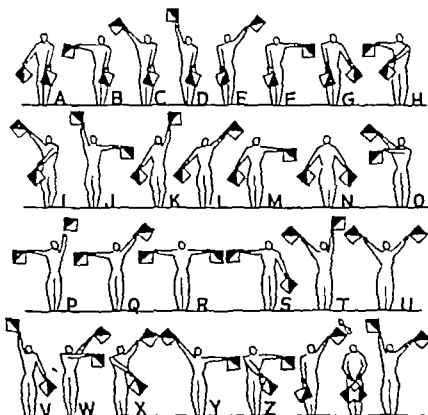
semi-osis \sē-mī-ō-sis/ *n* [**NL**, fr. **Gk** *semeiosis* observation of signs, fr. *semeion*] : a process in which something functions as a sign to an organism

semi-otic \sē-mī-āt-ik/ or **semi-otics** \-iks/ *n pl* **semeiotics** [**Gk** *semeiōtikos* observant of signs, fr. *semeiōsthai* to interpret signs, fr. *semeion* sign, akin to **Gk** *sema* sign — more at **SEMANtic**] : a general philosophical theory of signs and symbols that deals esp. with their function in both artificially constructed and natural languages and comprises syntactics, semantics, and pragmatics — **semeiotic** also **semi-otic** \-i-kəl/ *adj* — **semi-otician** \-sē-mī-ə-tish-ən/ *n*

semi-palmated \sem-i-pal-mät-əd, sem-i-, -pāl(ə)m-ät- / *adj* : having the anterior toes joined only part way down with a web (the ~ feet of the plover)

a	abut	•	kitten	or	further	a	back	•	bake	•	cor.	•	cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	•	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	g	sing	•	flow	•	flaw	•	coin	th	thin	th	this
ü	loot	y	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	furious	zh	vision		

short 1: to make a short sale 2: to fail to value properly
UNDERESTIMATE
sell *v* 1: a deliberate deception: HOAX 2: the act or an instance of selling
sell or selle \sɛl/ *n* [ME *selle*, fr MF, fr L *sella* — more at SETTLE]
 archaic: SADDLE
sell chiefly Scot var of SELF
seller \sɛl-ər/ *n* 1: one that offers for sale 2: a product offered for sale and selling well, to a specified extent, or in a specified manner (a million-copy ~) (a poor ~)
seller's market *n*: a market in which goods are scarce, buyers have a limited range of choice, and prices are high — compare BUYER'S MARKET
selling climax *n*: a sharp decline in stock prices for a short time on very heavy trading volume followed by a rally
selling-plater \sɛl-ɪŋ-plæt-ər/ *n*: a horse that runs in selling races
selling point *n*: an aspect or detail of something that is emphasized (as in selling or promoting)
selling race *n*: a claiming race in which the winning horse is put up for auction
sell-off \sɛl-ɔf/ *n*: a usu sudden sharp decline in security prices accompanied by increased volume of trading
sell off \sɛl-ɔf/ *vt*: to dispose of completely by selling ~ *vi*: to suffer a drop in prices
sell-out \sɛl-aʊt/ *n* 1: the act or an instance of selling out 2: a show, exhibition, or contest for which all seats are sold 3: one who sells out
sell out \sɛl-aʊt/ *vt* 1: to dispose of entirely by sale 2: a: to sell the goods of (a debtor) in order to satisfy creditors b: to sell security or commodity holdings of usu to satisfy an uncovered margin ~ *vi* 1: to dispose of one's goods by sale, esp: to sell one's business 2: to betray one's cause or associates
self-syn \sɛl-sɪn/ *n* [self-synchronizing]: a system comprising a generator and a motor so connected by wire that angular rotation or position in the generator is reproduced simultaneously in the motor — called also *synchro*
self-zer \sɛl-zər/ *n* [modif of G *Selzer* (wasser) water of Selters, fr. Nieder Selters, Germany]: an artificially prepared mineral water containing carbon dioxide
selvage or **selvedge** \sɛl-vij/ *n* [ME *selvage*, prob fr MFlem *selvage*, *selvage*, fr *selv* self + *edge* edge, akin to OE *self* and to OE *ecg* edge — more at EDGE] 1: a: the edge on either side of a woven or flat-knitted fabric so finished as to prevent raveling; specif: a narrow border often of different or heavier threads than the fabric and sometimes in a different weave b: an edge (as of fabric or paper) meant to be cut off and discarded 2: an outer or peripheral part as a. BORDER, EDGE b: the edge plate of a lock through which the bolt is projected — *selvaged* or *selvedged* \-vɪd/ *adj*
selves *pl* of SELF
semin *abbr* 1 seminar 2 seminary
Sem *abbr* Semitic
SEM *abbr* scanning electron microscope
seman-tic \sɛm-ənt-ɪk/ also **seman-tical** \-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* [Gk *sēmantikos* significant, fr *sēmainein* to signify, mean, fr *sēma* sign, token, akin to Skt *dhyāt* he thinks] 1: of or relating to meaning in language 2: of or relating to semantics — **seman-tical-ly** \-ɪ-kəl-i/ *adv*
seman-tic-ist \-mānt-ə-sɪst/ *n*: a specialist in semantics
seman-tics \sɛm-ənt-ɪks/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr 1: the study of meanings a: the historical and psychological study and the classification of changes in the signification of words or forms viewed as factors in linguistic development b (1): SEMIOTIC (2): a branch of semiotic dealing with the relations between signs and what they refer to and including theories of denotation, extension, naming, and truth 2: GENERAL SEMANTICS 3 a: the meaning or relationship of meanings of a sign or set of signs, esp: connotative meaning b: the exploitation of connotation and ambiguity (as in propaganda)
sema-phore \sɛm-ə-fə(ə)r-, fə(ə)r-/ *n* [Gk *sēma* sign, signal + *phōrē* -phore] 1: an apparatus for visual signaling (as by the position of one or more movable arms) 2: a system of visual signaling by two flags held one in each hand



semaphore 2 alphabet, 3 positions following Z
 Error, end of word, numerals follow, numerals 1,2,
 3,4,5 6,7,8 9,0 same as A through J

semaphore *vb* -phored; -phoring *vt*: to convey (information) by or as if by semaphore ~ *vi*: to send signals by or as if by semaphore
sema-si-ol-o-gy \sɛ-mā-sē-ʔl-ə-jē-, mē-zē-/ *n* [ISV, fr Gk *sēmasia* meaning, fr *sēmainein* to mean]: SEMANTICS 1 — **sema-si-ol-og-i-cal** \-sē-ə-ʔl-ə-jē-kəl-, zē-/ *adj* — **sema-si-ol-o-gist** \-sē-ʔl-ə-jɪst-, zē-/ *n*
sema-tic \sɛ-mat-ɪk/ *adj* [Gk *sēmat-*, *sēma* sign]: warning of danger — used of conspicuous colors of a poisonous or noxious animal (the ~ coloration of the skunk)
sem-bla-ble \sem-blə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr OF, fr *sembler* to be like, seem] 1: SIMILAR 2: SUITABLE 3: APPARENT, SEEMING — **sem-bla-bly** \-blə-blē/ *adv*
semblable *n* 1 archaic: something similar: LIKE 2: one that is like oneself: one's fellow
semblance \sem-blān(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr OF *sembler* to be like, seem — more at RESEMBLE] 1: a: outward and often specious appearance or show: FORM (wrapped in a ~ of composure — Harry Hervey) b: MODICUM (has been struggling to get some ~ of justice for his people — Bayard Rustin) 2: COUNTERTENANCE, ASPECT 3 a: phantasmal form: APPARITION b: IMAGE, LIKENESS 4: actual or apparent resemblance
se-mē \sə-mē-, sem-(jə)/ *adj* [MF, pp of *semer* to sow, fr L *seminare*, fr *semen*]: having an ornamental pattern consisting of usu, regularly disposed separate objects or groups of small figures (as flowers or stars): SOWN DOTTED — **se-mē** *n*
se-mel-ol-o-gy var of SEMIOLOGY
se-mē-le \sem-ə-jē-/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Semelē*]: a daughter of Cadmus consumed by flames when visited by Zeus in his divine splendor
se-men \sē-man/ *n* [NL, fr L, seed; akin to OHG *sāmo* seed, L *serere* to sow — more at SOW]: a viscid whitish fluid of the male reproductive tract consisting of spermatozoa suspended in secretions of accessory glands
se-mes-ter \sə-mes-tər/ *n* [G, fr L *sestertis* half-yearly, fr *sex* six + *mensis* month — more at SIX, MOON] 1: a period of six months 2: either of the two usu 18-week periods of instruction into which an academic year is often divided — **se-mes-tral** \-trəl/ or **se-mes-tri-al** \-trē-əl/ *adj*
semester hour *n*: a unit of academic credit representing an hour of class (as lecture class) or three hours of laboratory work each week for an academic semester
semi \sem-ē-, / *n*: SEMITRAICER
semi- \sem-, / *prefix* [ME, fr L, akin to OHG *sēmī* half, Gk *hēmi-* 1: a: precisely half of (1): forming a bisection of (semellipse) (semioval) (2): being a usu vertically bisected form of (a specified architectural feature) (semiarth) (semidome) b: half in quantity or value: half of or occurring halfway through a specified period of time (semiannual) (semicentenary) — compare Bi- 2: to some extent: partly: incompletely (semicivilized) (semi-independent) (semidry) — compare DEMI-, HEMI- 3 a: partial, incomplete (semiconsciousness) (semidarkness) b: having some of the characteristics of (semiporcelain) c: quasi (semigovernmental) (semimonastic)
semi-ab-tract \sem-ē-ab-'trakt-, sem-, /, -'ab-, / *adj*: having subject matter that is easily recognizable although the form is stylized (~ art) — **semi-ab-strac-tion** \-ab-'strak-shən/ *n*
semi-an-nu-al \-an-'yā-(wə)-l-/ *adj*: occurring every six months or twice a year — **semi-an-nu-ally** \-ē-/ *adv*
semi-aquatic \-ə-'kwat-ik-, 'kwat-/ *adj*: growing equally well in or adjacent to water; also: frequenting but not living wholly in water
semi-ar-bo-real \-ār-'bōr-ē-əl-, 'bōr-/ *adj*: often inhabiting and frequenting trees but not completely arboreal
semi-ar-id \-ar-əd-/ *adj*: characterized by light rainfall, specif: having from about 10 to about 20 inches of annual precipitation — **semi-ar-id-ity** \-ə-'rɪd-ə-tē-, -ə-'rɪd-/ *n*
semi-au-to-matic \-ōt-ə-'mat-ɪk-/ *adj*: not fully automatic as a: operated partly automatically and partly by hand b of a firearm: employing gas pressure or force of recoil and mechanical spring action to eject the empty cartridge case after the first shot and load the next cartridge from the magazine but requiring release and another pressure of the trigger for each successive shot — **semi-au-tomatic** *n* — **semi-au-to-mat-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl-i/ *adv*
semi-au-ton-o-mous \-ə-'tən-ə-məs-/ *adj*: largely self-governing within a larger political or organizational entity
semi-base-ment \sem-ē-'bā-smənt-, sem-, /, -/ *n*: a basement that is below ground level for only part of its depth
semi-breve \sem-ē-'brēv-, sem-, /, -'brēv-/ *n*: WHOLE NOTE
semi-cent-en-ary \sem-ē-'sen-'tən-ə-rē-, sem-, /, -'sent-'n-er-ē-, -sen-'tē-nə-rē-/ *n*: SEMICENTENNIAL — **semicentenary** *adj*
semi-cent-en-ni-al \sem-'tēn-ē-əl-/ *n*: a 50th anniversary or its celebration — **semicentennial** *adj*
semi-cir-cle \sem-ē-'sɪr-kəl-/ *n* [L *semicirculus* fr *semi-* + *circulus* circle] 1: a half of a circle 2: an object or arrangement of objects in the form of a half circle — **semi-cir-cu-lar** \sem-ē-'sɪr-kyə-lər/ *adj*
semicircular canal *n*: any of the loop-shaped tubular parts of the labyrinth of the ear that together constitute a sensory organ associated with the maintenance of bodily equilibrium — see EAR illustration
semi-civ-il-ized \sem-ē-'sɪv-ə-'lɪzd-, sem-, /, -/ *adj*: partly civilized
semi-class-ic \-klas-ɪk-/ *n*: a semiclassical work (as of music)
semi-class-ic-al \-i-kəl-/ *adj*: having some of the characteristics of the classical as a: of, relating to, or being a musical composition that acts as a bridge between classical and popular music b: of, relating to, or being a classical composition that has developed popular appeal
semi-co-lon \sem-ē-'kō-lən/ *n*: a punctuation mark, used chiefly in a coordinating function between major sentence elements (as independent clauses of a compound sentence)
semi-co-lo-nial \sem-ē-'kə-'lō-nyəl-, sem-, /, -'nē-əl/ *adj* 1: nominally independent but actually under foreign domination 2: de-

syn SEPARATE, PART, DIVIDE, SEVER, SUNDER, DIVORCE *shared meaning*: to become or cause to become disunited or disjoined
ant combine

separate \sep-(ə)-rāt\ *adj* 1 *a* **archaic**: SOLITARY, SECLUDED b: **INDIVIDUAL**, **DISSOCIATED** c: set or kept apart: DETACHED 2 *a*: not shared with another: **INDIVIDUAL** (~ rooms) *b* *often cap*: estranged from a parent body (*separate* churches) 3 *a*: existing by itself: **AUTONOMOUS** b: dissimilar in nature or identity
syn see **DISTINCT**, **SINGLE** **separate-ly** \-(ə)-rāt-lē, \sep-ə-rīt-lē\ *adv* — **separate-ness** \-(ə)-rāt-nəs\ *n*

separate \sep-(ə)-rāt\ *n* 1: OFFSPRING 2: an article of dress designed to be worn interchangeably with others to form various costume combinations — usu. used in pl.

separation \sep-(ə)-rā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of separating: the state of being separated 2 *a*: a point, line, or means of division b: an intervening space: GAP 3 *a*: cessation of cohabitation between husband and wife by mutual agreement or judicial decree b: termination of a contractual relationship (as employment or military service)

separatist \sh-(ə)-rāt-ist\ *n*: **SEPARATIST**

separatism \sep-(ə)-rāt-iz-əm\ *n*: a belief in, movement for, or state of separation (as schism, secession, or segregation)

separatist \sep-(ə)-rāt-ist, \sep-(ə)-rāt\ *n*, *often cap*: one that favors separation as *a cap*: one of a group of 16th and 17th century English Protestants preferring to separate from rather than to reform the Church of England b: an advocate of independence or autonomy for a part of a political unit (as a nation) c: an advocate of racial or cultural separation — **separatist** *adj*, *often cap* — **separatistic** \sep-(ə)-rāt-ist-ik\ *adj*

separative \sep-(ə)-rāt-iv, \sep-(ə)-rāt\ *adj*: tending toward, causing, or expressing separation

separator \sep-(ə)-rāt-ər\ *n*: one that separates; *specif*: a device for separating liquids of different specific gravities (as cream from milk) or liquids from solids

sepd *abbr* separated

sepp *abbr* separating

Sephardi \sə-ˈfārd-ē\ *n*, *pl* **Sephardim** \sə-ˈfārd-əm\ [L *Heb* *səpharadī*, fr. *səpharād* Spain, fr. *Heb*, region where Jews were once exiled (Obad 1: 20)]: a member of the occidental branch of European Jews or one of their descendants that settled in Spain and Portugal — **Sephardic** \sə-ˈfārd-ik\ *adj*

sepi \sē-pē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus comprising cuttlefish, fr. L *cuttlefish*, fr. Gk *sepiā*: akin to Gk *sepein* to make putrid, *sapros* rotten] 1 *a*: the inky secretion of a cuttlefish b: a brown melanin containing pigment from the ink of cuttlefishes 2: a print or photograph of a brown color resembling sepi 3: a brownish gray to dark olive brown

sepi *adj* 1: of the color sepi 2: made of or done in sepi

sepiolite \sē-pē-ə-līt\ *n* [Gk *sepiolith*, fr. Gk *sepiōn* cuttlebone (fr. *sepiā* + Gk *lith* -lith): MEERSCHAUM]

sepn *abbr* separation

sepo \sē-pō\ *n* [Pg *sepal*, fr. Hindi *sepdh*, fr. Per, cavalryman]: a native of India employed as a soldier by a European power

sepu \sē-pū\ *n* [Jap, *sepu*, *sepu*]: HARA-KIRI

sepsis \sep-sis\ *n*, *pl* **sepsis** \sep-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk *sepsis* decay, fr. *sepein* to make putrid]: a toxic condition resulting from the spread of bacteria or their products from a focus of infection, esp: **SEPTICEMIA**

sept \sep\ [prob. alter. of *secc*]: a branch of a family; esp: **CLAN**

Sept *abbr* September

septal \sep-tl\ *adj*: of or relating to a septum

septate \sep-tāt\ *adj*: divided by or having a septum

September \sep-tem-bər, \sep-\ *n* [ME *Septembre*, fr. OF, fr. L *septembris* (seventh month), fr. *septem* seven — more at **SEVEN**]: the 9th month of the Gregorian calendar

septenari \sep-tē-nār-ē-əs, \nēr-\ *n*, *pl* **septenarii** \-ē-ē, \-ē-ē\ [L, fr. *septenarius* of seven, fr. *septem* seven each, fr. *septem* seven]: a verse consisting of seven feet esp. in Latin prosody

septen-de-cillion \sep-ten-di-ˈsil-yən\ *n*, *often attrib* [L *septem* seven, fr. *septem* seven + *decem* ten] + E -illion (as in *million*) — more at **TEN** — see **NUMBER** table

septennial \sep-tem-ē-ni-əl\ *adj* [L *septennium* period of seven years, fr. L *septem* + *ennium* (as in *biennium*)] 1: consisting of or lasting for seven years 2: occurring or being done every seven years — **septennially** \-ē-ni-əl\ *adv*

septentrio \sep-tem-trē-ˈnē, \trē-nē\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *septentrio*, king, of septentriones the seven stars of Ursa Major or Ursa Minor, lit. the seven plow oxen, fr. *septem* seven + *trio* plow ox] obs: the northern regions: **NORTH**

septentrio-nal \trē-nē-nəl\ *adj*: **NORTHERN**

septet \sep-tet\ *n* [G *septer*, fr. L *septem*] 1: a musical composition for seven instruments or voices 2: a group or set of seven, esp: the performers of a septet

septic \sep-tik\ *adj* [L *septicus*, fr. Gk *septikos*, fr. *sepein* to make putrid — more at **SEPIA**] 1: **FUTREFACTIVE** 2: relating to, involving, or characteristic of sepsis

septicemia \sep-tē-ˈsē-mē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. L *septicus* + NL *-emia*]: invasion of the bloodstream by virulent microorganisms from a local seat of infection accompanied esp. by chills, fever, and prostration — called also **blood poisoning**; compare **SEPSIS** — **septicemic** \-sē-mik\ *adj*

septil-dial \sep-tid-ē-əl\ *adj* [NL *septium* + L *-ciderē* to cut, fr. *caedere* — more at **CONCISE**]: desiccant longitudinally at or along a septum (as a fruit)

septic sore throat *n*: an inflammatory sore throat caused by hemolytic streptococci and marked by fever, prostration, and toxemia

septic tank *n*: a tank in which the solid matter of continuously flowing sewage is disintegrated by bacteria

septic-fracture \sep-tif-rak-tūr\ *adj* [NL *septium* + L *frangere* to break — more at **BREAK**]: desiccating by breaking away from the disseminants (as a pod)

septillion \sep-til-yən\ *n*, *often attrib* [F, fr. L *septem* + F -illion (as in *million*) — more at **SEVEN**] — see **NUMBER** table

septuagenarian \sep-(t)(y)ū-ə-jən-ˈer-ē-ən, \sep-tə-wā-jən\ *n* [LL *septuagenarius* 70 years old, fr. L, of or containing 70, fr. *septuagēni* 70 each, fr. *septuaginta*]: a person who is in his seventies — **septuagenarian** *adj*

Septuagesima \sep-tə-wā-jes-ə-mə, \jā-zə-\ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. L *tem* of *septuagesimus* 70th, fr. *septuaginta* seventy; fr. its being approximately 70 days before Easter]: the third Sunday before Lent

Septuagint \sep-(t)(y)ū-jənt, \sep-tə-wā-jint\ *n* [LL *Septuaginta*, fr. L, seventy, irreg. fr. *septem* seven + *-ginta* (akin to L *viginti* twenty), fr. the approximate number of its translators — more at **SEVEN**, **VIGESIMAL**]: a pre-Christian Greek version of the Jewish Scriptures redacted by Jewish scholars and adopted by Greek-speaking Christians — **Septuaginta-gin-tal** \sep-(t)(y)ū-jin-tal, \sep-tə-wā-jin-tal\ *adj*

septum \sep-təm\ *n*, *pl* **sep-ta** \-tə\ [NL, fr. L *septum* enclosure, fence, wall, fr. *sepiere* to fence in, fr. *sepiere* fence, hedge; akin to Gk *halmasia* stone wall]: a dividing wall or membrane esp. between bodily spaces or masses of soft tissue — compare **DISSEPIMENT**

sepulcher or **sepulchre** \sep-əl-kər\ *n* [ME *sepulchre*, fr. OF, fr. L *sepulchrum*, *sepulchrum*, fr. *sepellire* to bury; akin to Gk *hepein* to care for, *Skē sepein* he cares]: 1: a place of burial: **TOMB** 2: a receptacle for religious relics esp. in an altar

sepulcher or **sepulchre** *vi* -chered or -chred, -choring or -chring \-kə-ˈrɪŋ\ 1 *archaic*: to place in a sepulcher: **BURY** 2 *archaic*: to serve as a sepulcher for

sepulchral \sep-ˈpəl-kərəl\ *also* \-ˈpəl-ˈ\ *adj* 1: **MORTUARY** 2: suited to or suggestive of a sepulcher: **FUNERAL** — **sepulchral-ly** \-kərə-lē\ *adv*

sepulture \sep-ˈtʃū-ˈlʃər\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *sepultura*, fr. *sepultus* pp of *sepellire*] 1: **BURIAL** 2: **SEPULCHER**

seq *abbr* [L *sequens*, *sequens*, *sequenda*] the following

seqq *abbr* [L *sequentes*, *sequentia*] the following

sequacious \sē-ˈkwā-shəs\ *adj* [L *sequac-*, *sequax* inclined to follow, fr. *sequi*] 1 *archaic*: **SUBSERVIENT**, **TRACTABLE** 2: intellectually servile — **sequacious-ly** *adv* — **sequacious-ty** \-kwā-shi-ˈtē\ *n*

sequel \sē-ˈkwəl\ *also* \-kwel\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *sequelle*, fr. L *sequela*, fr. *sequi* to follow — more at **SUE**] 1: **CONSEQUENCE**, **RESULT** 2 *a*: subsequent development b: the next installment (as of a speech or narrative); esp: a literary work continuing the course of a narrative begun in a preceding one

sequela \sē-ˈkwel-ə\ *n*, *pl* **sequelae** \-kwel-(ē)\ [NL, fr. L, *sequel*] 1: an aftereffect of disease or injury 2: a secondary result

sequence \sē-ˈkwən(t)s, \-kwən(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *sequentia*, fr. LL *sequel*, lit. act of following, fr. L *sequenti-*, *sequens*, *prp* of *sequi*] 1: a hymn in irregular meter between the gradual and Gospel in masses for special occasions (as Easter) 2: a continuous or connected series: *a*: an extended series of poems united by a single theme (a sonnet) *b*: three or more playing cards usu. of the same suit in consecutive order of rank *c*: a succession of repetitions of a melodic phrase or harmonic pattern each in a new position *d*: a set of elements ordered as are the natural numbers *e* (1): a succession of related shots or scenes developing a single subject or phase of a film story (2): **EPISODE** 3 *a*: order of succession b: an arrangement of the tenses of successive verbs in a sentence designed to express a coherent relationship esp. between main and subordinate parts 4 *a*: **CONSEQUENCE**, **RESULT** b: a subsequent development c: **SEQUENCE** of progression

sequence *vi* **sequenced**, **sequencing**: to arrange in a sequence

sequencer \sē-ˈkwən-sər, \-kwən(t)-sər\ *n*: any of various devices for arranging (as informational items or the events in the launching of a rocket) into or separating (as amino acids from protein) in a sequence

sequency \sē-ˈkwən-sē\ *n* [LL *sequentia*]: **SEQUENCE** 3a, 5

sequent \sē-ˈkwən(t)\ *adj* [L *sequenti-*, *sequens*, *prp*] 1: **CONSECUTIVE**, **SUCCESSING** 2: **CONSEQUENT**, **RESULTANT**

sequential \sē-ˈkwən-chəl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or arranged in a sequence: **SERIAL** (~ file systems) 2: following in sequence 3: relating to or based on a method of testing a statistical hypothesis that involves examination of a sequence of samples for each of which the decision is made to accept or reject the hypothesis or to continue sampling — **sequentially** \-kwən-chəl-ē\ *adv*

sequester \si-ˈkwes-ər\ *vi* **sequestered**, **sequestering** \-t(ə)-rɪŋ\ [ME *sequestren*, fr. MF *sequester*, fr. LL *sequestrare* to surrender for safekeeping, set apart, fr. L *sequester* agent, depository, bailee, akin to L *sequi* to follow] 1 *a*: to set apart: **SEQUESTER** b: **SECLUDE**, **WITHDRAW** 2 *a*: to seize esp. by a writ of sequestration b: to place (property) in custody esp. in sequestration 3: to hold (as a metallic ion) in solution usu. by inclusion in an appropriate coordination complex

sequester *n*, obs: **SEPARATION**, **ISOLATION**

sequester \sē-ˈkwes-ər, \-trāt, \-trāt, \-trāt\ *vi* **sequestered**, **sequestering** [LL *sequestratus*, pp of *sequestrare*]: **SEQUESTER**

sequestration \sē-ˈkwes-ər-ā-shən, \-trāt, \-trāt\ *n* 1: the act of sequestering: the state of being sequestered 2 *a*: a legal writ authorizing a sheriff or commissioner to take into custody the property of a defendant who is in contempt until he complies with the orders of a court b: a deposit whereby a neutral depository agrees to hold property in litigation and to restore it to the party to whom it is adjudged to belong 3: the formation of a sequestrum

sequestrum \si-ˈkwes-trəm\ *n*, *pl* **sequestra** \-trā-trā\ [NL, fr. L, legal sequestration, akin to L *sequester* bailee]: a fragment of dead bone detached from adjoining sound bone

sequin \sē-ˈkwən\ *n* [F, fr. It *zecchina*, fr. *zecca* mint, fr. Ar *sikkah* die, coin] 1: an old gold coin of Italy and Turkey 2: **SPANGLER**

a about k kitten e further a back ā bake ē cot, cart
 ā out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ō flaw ō coin th thin th thus
 ū loot ā foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

ERABLE (a ~ error) **c** (1): perceptible as real or material: SUBSTANTIAL (the ~ world in which we live) (2): of a kind to arouse emotional response (his whipping was a ~ expression of his father's anger) **2 a**: capable of receiving sensory impressions (~ to pain) **b**: receptive to external influences: SENSITIVE (disturbed in the most ~ reaches of his spirit) **3 a**: perceiving through the senses or mind: COGNIZANT (~ of the increasing heat), also: convinced by perceived evidence: SATISFIED (~ of my error) **b**: emotionally aware and responsive (we are ~ of your problems) **c**: CONSCIOUS **4**: having, containing, or indicative of good sense or reason: RATIONAL REASON BLE (~ men) (made a ~ answer) **syn** 1 see MATERIAL **ant** intelligible 2 see PERCEPTIBLE **ant** insensible 3 see AWARE **ant** insensible (of or to) 4 see WISE **ant** absurd, foolish, fatuous — **sen-si-bil-ity** *n* — **sen-si-bly** *adv*

2 **sen-si-bil-ity** *n*: something that can be sensed

sen-si-lum \sen-'sil-um/ *n*, pl. -il-la \-'sil-lə/ [NL, dim. of ML *sensus* sense organ, fr. L *sensus*]: a simple epithelial sense organ usu. in the form of a spine, plate, rod, cone, or peg that is composed of one or a few cells with a nerve connection

1 **sen-si-tive** \sen-(t)-sai-iv, -sen-(t)-stiv/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *sensitiv*, fr. ML *sensitivus*, irreg. fr. L *sensus*] **1**: SENSORY **2 a**: receptive to sense impressions **b**: capable of being stimulated or excited by external agents (as light, gravity, or contact) (a photographic emulsion ~ to red light) (~ protoplasm) **3**: highly responsive or susceptible as **a** (1): easily hurt or damaged, esp. easily hurt emotionally (2): delicately aware of the attitudes and feelings of others or of the nuances of a work of art **b**: excessively or abnormally susceptible: HYPERSENSITIVE (~ to egg protein) **c**: readily fluctuating in price or demand (~ commodities) **d**: capable of indicating minute differences: DELICATE (~ scales) **e**: readily affected or changed by various agents (as light or mechanical shock) **f**: high in radio sensitivity **4**: concerned with highly classified government information or involving discretionary authority over important policy matters — **sen-si-tive-ly** *adv* — **sen-si-tive-ness** *n*

2 **sen-si-tive** *n* **1**: a person having occult or psychical abilities **2**: a sensitive person

sensitive plant *n*: any of several mimosas (esp. *Mimosa pudica*) with leaves that fold or droop when touched, broadly, a plant responding to touch with movement

sen-si-tiv-i-ty \sen-(t)-sai-iv-ə-ti, -pl-ty/ *n*, pl. -ties: the quality or state of being sensitive as **a**: the capacity of an organism or sense organ to respond to stimulation: IRRITABILITY **b**: the quality or state of being hypersensitive **c**: the degree to which a radio receiving set responds to incoming waves **d**: the capacity of being easily hurt **e**: awareness of the needs and emotions of others

sen-si-ti-z-a-tion \sen-(t)-sai-ə-'zā-shən, -sen-(t)-sai-ə-'zā- / *n* **1**: the quality or state of being sensitized (as to an antigen) **2**: the action or process of sensitizing

sen-si-tize \sen-(t)-sai-'tīz/ *vt* -tīz-d, -tīz-īng [sensitive + -ize] *vt*: to make sensitive or hypersensitive ~ *vi*: to become sensitive — **sen-si-tizer** *n*

sen-si-to-m-e-ter \sen-(t)-sai-'tīm-ə-tər/ *n* [ISV *sensitive* + -o- + -meter]: an instrument for measuring sensitivity of photographic material — **sen-si-to-m-e-tric** \sen-(t)-sai-ə-'me-trik/ *adj* — **sen-si-to-m-e-try** \sen-'sai-ə-'trē / *n*

sen-sor \sen-'sɔ:(r), -sen-(t)-sɔ:(r)/ *n* [L *sensus*, pp. of *sentire* to perceive — more at *SENSE*]: a device that responds to a physical stimulus (as heat, light, sound, pressure, magnetism, or a particular motion) and transmits a resulting impulse (as for measurement or operating a control), also: **SENSE ORGAN**

sen-sor-i-al \sen-'sɔ:(r)-i-əl, -sɔ:(r)-i-əl/ *adj* **1**: SENSORY — **sen-sor-i-al-ly** \-i-əl-ē / *adv*

sen-sor-i-o-m-e-tor \sen-(t)-sɔ:(r)-i-ə-'mō-tər/ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or functioning in both sensory and motor aspects of bodily activity

sen-sor-i-neu-ral \-'n(yū)-rəl/ *adj* [sensory + neural] **1**: of, relating to, or involving the aspects of sense perception mediated by nerves (~ hearing loss)

sen-sor-i-um \sen-'sɔ:(r)-i-əm, -sɔ:(r)-i-əm/ *n*, pl. -i-ums or -ia \-'ē-ə/ [LL, sense organ, fr. L *sensus* sense]: the parts of the brain or the mind concerned with the reception and interpretation of sensory stimuli, broadly, the entire sensory apparatus

sen-sor-y \sen-(t)-sɔ:(r)-ē / *adj* **1**: of or relating to sensation or to the senses **2**: conveying nerve impulses from the sense organs to the nerve centers: **AFFERENT**

sen-su-al \sen-'ch(-ə)-wəl, -sen-'shəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *sensualis*, fr. L *sensus* sense + -alis -al] **1**: SENSORY **2**: relating to or consisting in the gratification of the senses or the indulgence of appetite: FLESHLY **3 a**: devoted to or preoccupied with the senses or appetites **b**: VOLUPTUOUS **c**: deficient in moral, spiritual, or intellectual interests: WORLDLY, esp.: IRRELIGIOUS **syn** see CARNAL — **sen-su-al-i-ty** \sen-'ch(-ə)-wəl-ə-tē, -sen-'shə-'lī- / *n* — **sen-su-al-ly** \sen-'ch(-ə)-wəl-ē, -sen-'shə-'lē / *adv*

sen-su-al-ism \sen-'ch(-ə)-wəl-'līz-əm, -sen-'shə-'līz- / *n*: persistent or excessive pursuit of sensual pleasures and interests — **sen-su-al-ist** \-'līst / *n* — **sen-su-al-is-tic** \sen-'ch(-ə)-wəl-'līz-tik, -sen-'shə-'līz- / *adj*

sen-su-al-ize \sen-'ch(-ə)-wəl-'līz, -sen-'shə-'līz- / *vt* -līz-d, -līz-īng: to make sensual — **sen-su-al-iza-tion** \sen-'ch(-ə)-wəl-'līz-ā-shən, -sen-'shə-'līz- / *n*

sen-sum \sen-(t)-səm/ *n*, pl. **sen-sa** \-'sə/ [ML, fr. L neut. of *sensus*, pp. of *sentire* to feel — more at *SENSE*]: **SENSE-DATUM**

sen-su-ous \sen-'ch(-ə)-wəs/ *adj* [L *sensus* sense + -e-ous] **1 a**: of or relating to the senses or sensible objects **b**: producing or characterized by gratification of the senses: having strong sensory appeal (~ pleasures) **2**: characterized by sense impressions or imagery aimed at the senses (~ verse) **3**: highly susceptible to influence through the senses — **sen-su-ous-ly** \sen-'ch(-ə)-wəs-ē / *adv* — **sen-su-ous-ness** *n*

sent *past* of *SEND*

1 **sen-tence** \sent-'n(t)s, -'nēz/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *sententia*, lit., feeling, opinion, fr. (assumed) *sentent-*, *sentens*, irreg. prp. of *sentire* to feel — more at *SENSE*] **1** obs.: **OPINION** **esp**: a conclusion given

on request or reached after deliberation **2 a**: **JUDGMENT** **2a**, *specific*: one formally pronounced by a court or judge in a criminal proceeding and specifying the punishment to be inflicted upon the convict **b**: the punishment so imposed (serve out a ~) **3 a**: *archaic*: MAXIM, SAW **4**: a grammatically self-contained speech unit consisting of a word or a syntactically related group of words that expresses an assertion, a question, a command, a wish, or an exclamation, that in writing usu. begins with a capital letter and concludes with appropriate end punctuation, and that in speaking is phonetically distinguished by various patterns of stress, pitch, and pauses **5**: PERIOD **1b** **6**: a meaningful logical formula: PROPOSITION **2a** — **sen-ten-tial** \sen-'ten-chen-/ *adj* — **sen-ten-tial-ly** \-chen-/ *adv*

2 **sen-tence** *vt* **sen-tenced**, **sen-tenc-ing** **1**: to impose a sentence on **2**: to cause to suffer something (sentenced these most primitive cultures to extinction — E. W. Count)

sentence fragment *n*: a word, phrase, or clause that usu. has in speech the intonation of a sentence but lacks the grammatically self-contained structure usu. found in the sentences of formal and *csp* written composition

sentence stress *n*: the manner in which stresses are distributed on the syllables of words assembled into sentences — called also *sentence accent*

sen-ten-tia \sen-'ten-chen-/ *n*, pl. -tia \-'chen-/ [L, lit., feeling, opinion — more at *SENTECE*]: **APHORISM** — *usu.* used in pl

sentential calculus *n*: PROPOSITIONAL CALCULUS

sentential function *n*: an expression that contains one or more variables and becomes a declarative sentence when constants are substituted for the variables

sen-ten-tious \sen-'ten-chen-/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *sententiosus*, fr. *sententia* sentence, maxim] **1**: terse, aphoristic, or moralistic in expression: PITHY, EPIGRAMMATIC **2 a**: given to or abounding in aphoristic expression **b**: given to or abounding in excessive moralizing — **sen-ten-tious-ly** *adv* — **sen-ten-tious-ness** *n*

sen-ti \sent-ē / *n*, pl. **sen-ti** [Swahili, modif. of E cent] — see *shilling* at *MONEY* table

sen-tience \sen-'chen-(ē)-ən(t)s, -sent-ē-ən(t)s/ *n* **1**: a sentient quality or state **2**: feeling or sensation as distinguished from perception and thought

sen-tient \sen-'chen-(ē)-ənt, -sent-ē-ənt/ *adj* [L *sentient-*, *sentiens*, prp. of *sentire* to perceive, feel] **1**: responsive to or conscious of sense impressions **2**: AWARE **3**: finely sensitive in perception or feeling — **sen-tient-ly** *adv*

sen-ti-ment \sent-ə-'ment/ *n* [F or ML, F, fr. ML *sentimentum*, fr. L *sentire*] **1 a**: an attitude, thought, or judgment prompted by feeling: PREDILECTION **b**: a specific view or notion: OPINION **2 a**: EMOTION **b**: refined feeling: delicate sensibility *esp.* as expressed in a work of art **c**: emotional idealism **d**: a romantic or nostalgic feeling verging on sentimentality **3 a**: an idea colored by emotion **b**: the emotional significance of a passage or expression as distinguished from its verbal context **syn** see *FEELING* **OPINION**

sen-ti-men-tal \sent-ə-'ment-ē-/ *adj* **1 a**: marked or governed by feeling, sensibility, or emotional idealism **b**: resulting from feeling rather than reason or thought **2**: having an excess of sentiment or sensibility — **sen-ti-men-tal-ly** \-'lē- / *adv*

sen-ti-men-tal-ism \sent-ə-'ment-ē-'līz-əm/ *n* **1**: the disposition to favor or indulge in sentimentality **2**: an excessively sentimental conception or statement — **sen-ti-men-tal-ist** \-'līz-ist/ *n*

sen-ti-men-tal-i-ty \sent-ə-'ment-ē-'līz-ə- / *n*, pl. -ties **1**: the quality or state of being sentimental *esp.* to excess or in affection **2**: a sentimental idea or its expression

sen-ti-men-tal-ize \sent-ē-'līz, -līz- / *vt* -līz-d, -līz-īng *vi*: to indulge in sentiment ~ *vi*: to look upon or imbue with sentiment — **sen-ti-men-tal-iza-tion** \sent-ē-'līz-ā-shən/ *n*

sen-ti-mo \sen-'tē-/ *n*, pl. -mos [Pilipino, fr. Sp *centimo*] — see *peso* at *MONEY* table

1 **sen-ti-nel** \sent-'nəl, -'n-əl/ *n* [MF *sentinelle*, fr. OIt *sentinella*, fr. *sentina* vigilance, fr. *sentire* to perceive, fr. L]: **SENTRY**

2 **sen-ti-nel** *vi* -nel-ed or -nelled; -nel-ing or -nel-ling **1**: to watch over as a sentinel **2**: to furnish with a sentinel **3**: to post as sentinel

sen-try \sen-'trē / *n*, pl. **sen-tries** [perh. fr. obs. *sentry* (sanctuary, watch tower)]: **GUARD, WATCH** *esp.*: a soldier standing guard at a point of passage (as a gate)

sen-try box *n*: a shelter for a sentry on his post

sep *abbr* separate; separated

Sep *abbr* September

se-pal \sep-'əl, -'ep-/ *n* [NL *sepalum*, fr. *sepa-* (fr. Gk *skepe* covering) + -ium (as in *petalum* petal), akin to Lith *kepūrė* head covering]: one of the modified leaves comprising a calyx — see *FLOWER* illustration

se-pal-oid \sep-'ə-lōid/ *adj*: resembling or functioning as a sepal

se-pal-ous \sep-'ə-ləs/ *adj* *comb form* [sepal], having (such or so many) sepals (gamosepalous)

se-pa-ra-ble \sep-(ə)-rə-'bəl/ *adj* **1**: capable of being separated or dissociated **2 obs**: causing separation — **se-pa-ra-bil-i-ty** \sep-(ə)-rə-'bil-ē- / *n* — **se-pa-ra-ble-ness** *n* — **se-pa-ra-bly** \-bē- / *adv*

se-pa-rate \sep-(ə)-rāt, -rāt- / *vt* -rāt-ed, -rāt-ing [ME *separatē*, fr. L *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, fr. *se* -apart + *parare* to prepare, procure — more at *SECEDE*, *PARÉ*] *vi* **1 a**: to set or keep apart: DISCONNECT, SEVER **b**: to make a distinction between: DISCRIMINATE, DISTINGUISH (~ religion from magic) **c**: SORT (~ mail) **d**: to disperse in space or time: SCATTER (widely separated homesteads) **2 a**: to set aside for a special purpose: CHOOSE, DEDICATE **3**: to part by a legal separation **a**: to sever conjugal ties with **b**: to sever contractual relations with: DISCHARGE (separated from the army) **4**: to block off: SEGREGATE **5 a**: to isolate from a mixture: EXTRACT (~ cream from milk) **b**: to divide into constituent parts ~ *vi* **1**: to become divided or detached **2 a**: to sever an association: WITHDRAW **b**: to cease to live together as man and wife **3**: to go in different directions **4**: to become isolated from a mixture

seriously *adv* 1: in a sincere manner: **EARNESTLY** 2: to a serious extent: **SEVERELY**
serious-minded *adj* *ser-ē-ō-smin-dəd* \adj\ having a serious disposition or trend of thought — **seriously-mindedly** *adv* — **serious-mindedness** *n*
seriousness *n*: the quality or state of being serious
serjeant, serjeanty *var* of **SERGEANT**
serjeant-at-law *n* *ser-jant-at-lō* \n, pl *ser-jeants-at-law*: a member of a former class of barristers of the highest rank
sermon *n* *ser-mon* \n [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *sermon*, *sermo*, fr. L, speech, conversation, fr. *serere* to link together — more at **SERIES**] 1: a religious discourse delivered in public use by a clergyman as a part of a worship service 2: a speech on conduct or duty — **sermonize** *v* *ser-mō-nīz* \v\ -ized, -izing *vi* 1: to compose or deliver a sermon 2: to speak didactically or dogmatically ~ *vi*: to preach to or on at length — **sermonize** *n*
Sermon on the Mount: an ethical discourse delivered by Jesus and recorded in Matthew 5-7 and paralleled briefly in Luke 6 20-49
sero- *comb form* [L *serum*]: serum (serology)
sero-diag-nosis *n* *ser-ō-dī-āj-nō-sis* \n [NL]: diagnosis by the use of serum (as in the Wassermann test) — **sero-diag-nosis** *adj* *ser-ō-dī-āj-nō-sis* \adj\
serology *n* *ser-ō-lō-jē* \n [ISV]: a science dealing with serums and esp their reactions and properties — **sero-log-ical** *adj* *ser-ō-lō-jī-kəl* \adj\ or **sero-logic** *adj* *ser-ō-lō-jī-kəl* \adj\ — **sero-log-ically** *adv* *ser-ō-lō-jī-kəl* \adv\ — **sero-logist** *n* *ser-ō-lō-jīst* \n\ — **sero-purulent** *adj* *ser-ō-pyūr-(y)ə-lənt*, *ser-ā* \adj\ consisting of a mixture of serum and pus (as exudate)
serosa *n* *ser-ō-sā* \n [NL, fr. fem. of *serosus* serous, fr. L *serum*]: a usu enclosing serous membrane — **sero-sal** *adj* *ser-ō-səl* \adj\
serotinal *adj* *ser-ō-tī-nəl*, *ser-ō-tī-nəl* \adj\ [L *serotinus* coming late] of or relating to the latter and usu drier part of summer
serotinous *adj* *ser-ō-tī-nəs*, *ser-ō-tī-nəs* \adj\ [L *serotinus* coming late, fr. *sero* late — more at **SERIES**]: late esp in developing or flowering
sero-tonin *n* *ser-ō-tō-nin*, *ser-ā* \n [sero- + tonic + -in]: a phenolic amine $C_{10}H_{11}N_2O$ that is a powerful vasoconstrictor and is found esp in the blood serum and gastric mucosa of mammals
sero-type *n* *ser-ō-tīp*, *ser-ā* \n [sero- + type]: a group of intimately related organisms distinguished by a common set of antigens, also: the set of antigens characteristic of such a group
serous *adj* *ser-əs* \adj\ [MF *serous*, fr. *serum*, fr. L]: of, relating to, or resembling serum, esp: of thin watery constitution (as exudate)
serous membrane *n*: a thin membrane (as the peritoneum) with cells that secrete a serous fluid, esp: **SEROSA**
serow *n* *ser-ō* \n [Lepcha *ser-ō* long-haired Tibetan goat]: any of several goat antelopes (genus *Capricornis*) of eastern Asia which are usu rather dark and heavily built and some of which have distinct manes
serpent *n* *ser-pənt* \n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *serpens*, *serpens*, fr. prp of *serpere* to creep, akin to Gk *herpein* to creep, Skt *śarpai* he creeps] 1 *archaic*: a noxious creature that creeps, hisses, or stings *b*: **SNAKE** 2: **DEVIL** 3: a treacherous person
serpentine *adj* *ser-pən-tīn*, *-tīn* \adj\ [ME, fr. MF *serpentin*, fr. LL *serpentinus*, fr. L *serpens*, *serpens*] 1: of or resembling a serpent (as in form or movement) 2: subtly wily or tempting 3: winding or turning one way and another *b*: having a compound curve whose central curve is convex — **serpentine-ly** *adv*
serpentine *n*: something that winds sinuously
serpentine *n* *ser-pən-tīn* \n [ME, fr. ML *serpentina*, *serpentinum*, fr. LL fem & neut of *serpentinus* resembling a serpent]: a mineral or rock consisting essentially of a hydrous magnesium silicate $Mg_3Si_2O_5(OH)_4$ usu having a dull green color and often a mottled appearance
serpiginous *adj* *ser-pī-jī-nəs* \adj\ [ML *serpigin*, *serpigo* creeping skin disease, fr. L *serpere* to creep]: **CREeping** **SPREADING** esp: healing over in one portion while continuing to advance in another (~ ulcer) — **serpiginously** *adv*
ser-ranid *n* *ser-ran-əd*, *ser-ran-əd* \n [deriv of L *serra* saw]: any of a large family (Serranidae) of carnivorous marine percid fishes which have an oblong compressed body covered with ctenoid scales and many of which are important food and sport fishes (as the sea basses) esp of warm seas — **ser-ranid** *adj* *ser-ran-əd* \adj\ or *n*
ser-rate *adj* *ser-rāt*, *ser-rāt* \adj\ *vi* *ser-rat-ed*; *ser-rat-ing* [LL *seratus*, pp of *serare* to saw, fr. L *serra*]: to mark with serrations
ser-rate *adj* *ser-rāt*, *ser-rāt* \adj\ [L *seratus*, fr. *serra* saw]: notched or toothed on the edge; specif: having marginal teeth pointing forward or toward the apex (as a leaf)
ser-rat-ion *n* *ser-rā-shən*, *ser-ā* \n 1: the condition of being serrate 2: a formation resembling the toothed edge of a saw 3: one of the teeth in a serrate margin
ser-ried *adj* *ser-əd* \adj\ 1: crowded or pressed together: **COMPACT** (the crowd collected in a mass — W S Maugham) 2 [by alter] : marked by ridges: **SERRATE** (the ~ contours of the mountains — *Amer Guide Series Oregon*) — **ser-ried-ly** *adv* — **ser-ried-ness** *n*
ser-ry *adj* *ser-ē* \adj\ *vb* *ser-ried*, *ser-ry-ing* [MF *serré*, pp of *serrier* to press, crowd — more at **SEAR**] *vi* *archaic*: to press together esp in ranks ~ *vi*: to crowd together
Ser-to-man *n* *ser-tō-mən* \n [Sertoma (club)]: a member of a major international service club
sertularian *n* *ser-tū-lar-ē-ən*, *ser-tū-lar-ē-ən* \n [NL *Sertularia*, genus name, fr. L *sertula*, dim of *serta* mediot, fr. fem of *serius*, pp of *serere* to link together, entwine — more at **SERIES**]: any of a genus (*Sertularia*) of delicate branching hydroids — **sertularian** *adj*
serum *n* *ser-əm* \n, pl *serums* or *sera* \-ə\ [L, whey, serum, akin to Gk *ros* whey, serum, *hormē* onset, assault, Skt *śarai* it flows] 1: the watery portion of an animal fluid remaining after coagulation: *a*: **BLOOD SERUM** esp: immune blood serum that contains specific immune bodies (as antitoxins or agglutinins) (antitoxin ~)

b: **WHEY** *c*: a normal or pathological serous fluid (as in a blister) 2: the watery part of a plant fluid
serum albumin *n*: a crystallizable albumin or mixture of albumins that normally constitutes more than half of the protein in blood serum and serves to maintain the osmotic pressure of the blood
serum globulin *n*: a globulin or mixture of globulins occurring in blood serum and containing most of the antibodies of the blood
serum sickness *n*: an allergic reaction to the injection of foreign serum manifested by urticaria, swelling, eruption, arthritis, and fever
serv *abbr* service
serv *val* *n* *ser-val*, *(ser-val)* \n [F, fr. Pg *lobo cervalis* lynx, fr. ML *lupus cervalis* lit, cervine wolf]: a long-legged African wildcat (*Felis capensis*) having large unfurred ears and a tawny black-spotted coat
servant *n* *ser-vənt* \n [ME, fr. OF, fr. prp of *servir*]: one that serves others, specif: one that performs duties about the person or home of a master or personal employer
serve *v* *ser-vē*, *ser-vē* \v\ *vi* *ser-vē*, *ser-vē* \v\ [ME *serven*, fr. OF *servir*, fr. L *servire* to be a slave, serve, fr. *servus* slave, servant, perh of Etruscan origin] *vi* 1 *a*: to be a servant *b*: to do military or naval service 2: to assist a celebrant as server at mass 3 *a*: to be of use (in a day when few people could write, seals served as signatures — Elizabeth W King) *b*: to be favorable, opportune, or convenient *c*: to stand by: **ASSIST** *d*: to hold an office: discharge a duty or function (~ on a jury) 4: to prove adequate or satisfactory: **SUFFICE** (a safe-conduct that served not only for him but for the entire party) 5: to help persons to food as *a*: to wait at table *b*: to set out portions of food or drink 6: to wait on customers 7: to put the ball or shuttlecock in play in any of various games (as tennis, volleyball, or badminton) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to be a servant to: **ATTEND** *b*: to give the service and respect due to (a superior) *c*: to comply with the commands or demands of: **GRATIFY *d*: to give military or naval service to *e*: to perform the duties of (an office or post) 2: to act as server at (mass) 3 *archaic*: to pay a lover's or suitor's court to (a lady) (that gentle lady, whom I love and — Edmund Spenser) 4 *a*: to work through or perform (a term of service) (served his time as a mate) *b*: to put in (a term of imprisonment) 5 *a*: to wait on at table *b*: to bring (food) to a diner 6 *a*: to furnish or supply with something needed or desired *b*: to wait on (a customer) in a store *c*: to furnish professional service to 7 *a*: to answer the needs of: **AVAIL *b*: to be enough for: **SUFFICE *c*: to contribute or conduce to: **PROMOTE 8: to treat or act toward in a specified way: **REQUIRE** (he served me ill) 9 *a*: to bring to notice, deliver, or execute as required by law *b*: to make legal service upon (a person named in a process) 10 of an animal: to copulate with 11: to wind yarn or wire tightly around (a rope or stay) for protection 12: to provide services that benefit or help 13: to put (the ball or shuttlecock) in play (as in tennis or badminton) — **serve one right**: to be deserved
serve *n*: the act of putting the ball or shuttlecock in play in any of various games (as volleyball, badminton, or tennis), also: a turn to serve
server *n* *ser-var* \n 1: one that serves food or drink 2: the player who serves (as in tennis) 3: something used in serving food or drink 4: one that serves legal processes upon another 5: the celebrant's assistant at low mass
service *n* *ser-vīs* \n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *servitium* condition of a slave, body of slaves, fr. *servus* slave] 1 *a*: the occupation or function of serving (in active ~) *b*: employment as a servant (entered his ~) 2 *a*: the work performed by one that serves (gives good ~) *b*: **HELP** *c*: **BENEFIT** (be of ~ to them) *c*: contribution to the welfare of others *d*: disposal of use (put the capability of the entire system at his ~ — C R Bowen) 3 *a*: a form followed in worship or in a religious ceremony (the burial ~) *b* often pl: a meeting for worship (held evening ~s) 4: the act of serving as *a*: a helpful act (did him a ~) *b*: useful labor that does not produce a tangible commodity — usu used in pl (charge for professional ~s) *c*: **SERVE** 5: a set of articles for a particular use (a silver ~ for 12) 6 *a*: an administrative division (as of a government or business) (the consular ~) *b*: one of a nation's military forces (as the army or navy) 7 *a*: a facility supplying some public demand (telephone ~) (bus ~) *b*: a facility providing maintenance and repair (television ~) 8: the materials (as spun yarn, small lines, or canvas) used for serving a rope 9: the act of bringing a legal writ, process, or summons to notice as prescribed by law 10: the act of copulating with a female animal 11: a branch of a hospital medical staff devoted to a particular specialty (obstetrical ~)
service *adj* 1: of or relating to the armed services 2: used in serving or supplying (delivery men use the ~ entrance) 3: intended for hard or everyday use 4 *a*: providing services (the ~ trades — from filling stations to universities — John Fischer) *b*: offering repair, maintenance, or incidental services
service *vi* *ser-vīd*, *ser-vīd* \v\ to perform services for: *a*: to repair or provide maintenance for: *b*: to meet interest and sinking fund payments on (as government debt) *c*: to perform any of the business functions auxiliary to production or distribution of *d* of an animal: **SERVE** 10 — **ser-vīd-er** *n*
service *v* *ser-vās* \n [ME *servas*, pl of *serve* serviceberry, service tree, fr. OE *syrr*, fr. (assumed) VL *sorbus*, fr. L *sorbus* service tree] an Old World tree (*Sorbus domestica*) resembling the related mountain ash but having larger flowers and larger edible fruit, also: a related Old World tree (*S. torminalis*) with bitter fruits********

a about * kitten ar further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw of coin th thin th this
l loot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

sequined or **sequinned** \-kwənd\ *adj*: ornamented with or as if with sequins

sequitur \sek-wat-ər, -wə-tu(ə)r\ *n* [L. it follows, 3d pers. sing pres indic of *sequi* to follow — more at *SUE*]: the conclusion of an inference: CONSEQUENCE

sequoia \sī-'kwōi-(y)ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *Sequoia* (George Guess) 1848 Am Indian scholar]: either of two huge coniferous California trees of the pine family that reach a height of over 300 feet: **a**: BIG TREE **b**: REDWOOD **3a**:

ser *abbr* 1 *SERIAL* 2 *SERIES* 3 *SERVICE*

sera *pl* of *SERUM*

serac \sə-'rak, sē-\ *n* [F *serac*, lit., a kind of white cheese, fr. ML *seracum* which, fr. L *serum* whey — more at *SERUM*]: a pinnacle, sharp ridge, or block of ice among the crevasses of a glacier

seraglio \sə-'ral-(y)ə, -'rāl-\ *n*, *pl* -glio [It *seraglio* enclosure, seraglio, partly fr. ML *serraculum* bar of a door, bolt, fr. LL *serare* to bolt; partly fr. Turk *saray* palace — more at *SEAR*] **1**: HAREM **2**: a palace of a sultan

serai \sə-'rā-\ *n* [Turk & Per; Turk *saray* mansion, palace, fr. Per *sarī* mansion, inn] **1**: CARAVANSARY **2**: SERAGLIO

seral \sī-'rāl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting an ecological *sera*

serape \sə-'rāp-ē, -'rāp-\ *n* [MexSp *serape*]: a colorful woolen shawl worn over the shoulders esp by Mexican men

seraph \sēr-ə\ *also* *seraphim* \sə-'fīm\ *n*, *pl* *seraphim* or *seraphs* (LL *seraphim*, *pl*, *seraphs*, fr. Heb *šerāphīm*) **1**: one of the 6-winged angels standing in the presence of God **2** *pl*: an order of angels — see *CELESTIAL HIERARCHY* — *seraphic* \sə-'raf-ik\ *adj* — *seraphically* \-i-k(-)lē\ *adv*

Serapla \sə-'rā-pas-\ *n* [L, fr. GK *Sarapla*]: an Egyptian god combining attributes of Osiris and Apis and having a widespread cult throughout Greece and Rome

Serb \sərb-\ *n* [Srb *Srb*] **1**: a native or inhabitant of Serbia **2**: SERBIAN **2** — *Serb* *adj*

Serb *abbr* Serbian

Serbi-an \sər-bē-ən\ *n* **1**: SERB **2** **a**: the Serbo-Croatian language as spoken in Serbia **b**: a literary form of Serbo-Croatian using the Cyrillic alphabet — *Serbian* *adj*

Serbo-Croatian \sər-'dō-krō-'ā-shən\ *n* **1**: the Slavic language of the Serbs and Croats consisting of Serbian written in the Cyrillic alphabet and Croatian written in the Roman alphabet **2**: one whose native language is Serbo-Croatian — *Serbo-Croatian* *adj*

Sere \sī-(ə)r\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *sēar* dry; akin to OHG *sērēn* to wither, GK *haos* dry] **1**: WITHERED **2** *archaic*: THREADBAKE

Sere *n* [*Sere* *series*]: a series of ecological communities that succeed one another in the biotic development of an area or formation

Sere-nade \sər-ə-'nād\ *n* [F *sérénade*, fr. It *serenata*, fr. *sereno* clear, calm (of weather), fr. L *serenus*] **1** **a**: a complimentary vocal or instrumental performance, esp: one given outdoors at night for a woman **b**: a work so performed **2**: an instrumental composition in several movements, written for a small ensemble, and midway between the suite and the symphony in style

Serenade *vb* -naded, -nading *vt*: to perform a serenade in honor of ~ *vi*: to play a serenade — *serenader* *n*

Sere-nata \sər-ə-'nāt-ə\ *n* [It, *serenata*]: an 18th century secular cantata of a dramatic character usu composed in honor of an individual or event

Sere-ni-ty \sər-ən-'dīp-ət-əs\ *adj*: obtained or characterized by serendipity (~ discoveries) — *serenitously* *adv*

Seren-dip-ity \-'dīp-ət-ē-\ *n* [fr. its possession by the heroes of the Per fairy tale *The Three Princes of Serendip*]: the faculty of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for

Sere-ne \sə-'rēn-ē\ *adj* [L *serenus*, akin to OHG *serawēn* to become dry, GK *xēros* dry] **1** **a**: clear and free of storms or unpleasant change (~ skies) **b**: shining bright and steady (the moon, ~ in glory — Alexander Pope) **2**: marked by or suggestive of utter calm and untroubled repose or quietude (a ~ smile) **3**: AUGUST — used as part of a title (His Serene Highness) *syn* see *CALM* — *serenely* *adv* — *sereneness* \-'rēn-nəs\ *n*

Serene *n* **1**: a serene condition or expanse (as of sky, sea, or light) **2**: SERENITY TRANQUILITY

Seren-ity \sə-'rēn-ət-ē-\ *n*: the quality or state of being serene

Serf \sərf-\ *n* [F, fr. L *servus* slave, servant, *serf* — more at *SERVE*]: a member of a servile feudal class bound to the soil and subject to the will of his lord — *serfage* \sərf-ij-\ *n* — *serf-dom* \sərf-dəm, -təm\ *n*

Serg or **Serjt** *abbr* sergeant

Serge \sərf-\ *n* [ME *sarge*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *sarica*, fr. L *serica*, fem of *sericus* silken — more at *SERICEOUS*]: a durable twilled fabric having a smooth clear face and a pronounced diagonal rib on the front and the back

Sergeant \sərf-jən-tən\ *n*: the function, office, or rank of a sergeant

Ser-geant \sərf-jən-tən\ *n* [ME, servant, attendant, sergeant, fr. OF *sergent*, *serfant*, fr. L *serviens*, *serviens*, *prp* of *servire* to serve] **1**: SERGEANT AT ARMS **2** *obs*: an officer who enforces the judgments of a court or the commands of one in authority **3**: an officer in a police force ranking in the U.S. just below captain or sometimes lieutenant and in England just below inspector **4**: a noncommissioned officer ranking in the army and marine corps above a corporal and below a staff sergeant and in the air force above an airman first class and below a staff sergeant, broadly: NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER

Sergeant at arms: an officer of an organization (as a legislative body or court of law) who preserves order and executes commands

Sergeant first class *n*: a noncommissioned officer in the army ranking above a staff sergeant and below a master sergeant

Sergeant fish *n*: COBIA **2**: SNOOK **1**

Sergeant major *n*, *pl* *Sergeants major* or *Sergeant majors* **1**: a noncommissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps serving as chief administrative assistant in a headquarters **2**: a noncommissioned officer in the marine corps ranking above a first sergeant **3**: a bluish green to yellow percid fish (*Abudefduf*

saxatilis) with black vertical stripes on the sides that is widely distributed in the western tropical Atlantic ocean

Sergeant major of the army: the ranking noncommissioned officer of the army serving as adviser to the chief of staff

Sergeant major of the marine corps: the ranking noncommissioned officer of the marine corps serving as adviser to the commandant

Ser-geant \sərf-jən-tən\ *n*, *pl* -geant-les [ME *sergeant*, fr. MF *sergent*, fr. *sergent* sergeant]: any of numerous feudal services of a personal nature by which an estate is held of the king or other lord distinct from military tenure and from socage tenure

Ser-geing \sərf-jing\ *n* [serge]: the process of overcasting the raw edges of a fabric (as a carpet) to prevent raveling

Ser-i-al \sī-'rē-əl\ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, consisting of, or arranged in a series, rank, or row (~ order) **2**: appearing in successive parts or numbers (a ~ story) **3**: belonging to a series maturing periodically rather than on a single date (~ bonds) **4**: of, relating to, or being music based on a series of tones in an arbitrary but fixed pattern without regard for traditional tonality (~ technique) — *seri-ally* \-ə-lē\ *adv*

Ser-ial *n* **1** **a**: a work appearing (as in a magazine or on television) in parts at intervals **b**: one part of a serial work: INSTALLMENT **2**: a publication (as a newspaper or journal) issued as one of a consecutively numbered and indefinitely continued series — *seri-al-ist* \-ə-'lɪst\ *n*

Ser-i-al-ism \sī-'rē-əl-'iz-əm\ *n*: serial music; also: the theory or practice of composing serial music

Ser-i-al-iza-tion \sī-'rē-əl-'iz-ə-'zā-shən\ *n*: the act or process of serializing

Ser-i-al-ize \sī-'rē-əl-'iz-\ *vt* -ized, -izing: to arrange or publish in serial form

Serial number *n*: a number indicating place in a series and used as a means of identification

Ser-i-ate \sī-'rē-āt, -ē-āt\ *adj* [(assumed) NL *seriatus*, fr. L *series*]: arranged in a series or succession — *seri-ately* *adv*

Ser-i-ate \sī-'rē-āt\ *vi* -ated, -at-ing: to arrange in a series

Ser-i-a-tim \sī-'rē-āt-'əm, -'at-'əd\ [ML, fr. L *series*]: in a series

Ser-i-ati-m *adj*: following *seriatim*

Ser-i-aceous \sə-'rī-ə-'s-\ *adj* [LL *sericeus* silken, fr. L *sericum* silk garment, silk, fr. neut of *sericus* silken, fr. GK *serikos*, fr. *Seres*, an eastern Asiatic people producing silk in ancient times]: finely pubescent (~ leaf)

Ser-i-cin \sə-'rī-sən\ *n* [ISV, fr. L *sericum* silk]: a gelatinous protein that cements the two fibroin filaments in a silk fiber

Ser-i-cul-ture \sə-'rī-kəl-'chər-\ *n* [L *sericum* silk + E *culture*]: the production of raw silk by raising silkworms — *seri-cul-tur-al* \-'kəlch(-)əl-\ *adj* — *seri-cul-tur-ist* \-'rɪst\ *n*

Ser-ies \sī-(ə)-'rēz-\ *n*, *pl* *series* often attrib [L, fr. *serere* to join, link together; akin to GK *elrein* to string together, *hormos* chain, necklace] **1**: a number of things or events of the same class coming one after another in spatial or temporal succession (a concert ~) (the hall opened into a ~ of small rooms) **2**: the indicated sum of a usu. infinite sequence of numbers **3** **a**: the coins or currency of a particular country and period **b**: a group of postage stamps in different denominations **4**: a succession of volumes or issues published with related subjects or authors, similar format and price, or continuous numbering **5**: a division of rock formations that is smaller than a system and comprises rocks deposited during an epoch **6**: a group of chemical compounds related in composition and structure **7**: an arrangement of the parts of or elements in an electric circuit whereby the whole current passes through each part or element without branching **8**: a set of vowels connected by ablaut (as *i, a, u* in *ring, rang, rung*) **9** **a**: a number of games (as of baseball) played usu. on consecutive days between two teams (in town for a 3-game ~) **b**: WORLD SERIES **10**: a group of successive coordinate sentence elements joined together (an *a, b, and c* ~) **11**: SOIL SERIES **12**: three consecutive games in bowling — *in series*: in a serial arrangement

Series winding *n*: a winding in which the armature coil and the field-magnet coil are in series with the external circuit — *seri-es-wound* \sī-'rē-'waund\ *adj*

Serif \sərf-\ *n* [prob fr. D *schreef* stroke, line, fr. MD, fr. *scriben* to write, fr. L *scribere* — more at *SCRIBE*]: any of the short lines stemming from and at an angle to the upper and lower ends of the strokes of a letter

Ser-i-graph \sə-'rī-grəf-\ *n* [L *sericum* silk + GK *graphein* to write, draw — more at *CARVE*]: an original color print made by pressing pigments through a silk screen with a stencil design — *ser-i-graph-er* \sə-'rī-grə-fər-\ *n* — *ser-i-graph-y* \-fē-\ *n*

Ser-in \sə-'rīn-\ *n* [F]: a small European finch (*Serinus canarius*) related to the canary

Ser-i-ne \sə-(ə)-'rēn-\ *n* [ISV *sericin* + -ine]: a crystalline amino acid C₂H₅NO₂ that occurs as a structural part of many proteins or cephalins

Ser-i-o-com-ic \sī-'rē-ō-'kəm-ik\ *adj* [serious + -o + comic]: having a mixture of the serious and the comic (a ~ novel) — *ser-i-o-com-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(-)lē\ *adv*

Ser-i-ous \sī-'rē-əs\ *adj* [ME *seriows*, fr. MF or LL, MF *serieux*, fr. LL *seriusus*, alter. of L *serius*] **1**: thoughtful or subdued in appearance or manner: SOBER **2** **a**: requiring much thought or work (~ study) **b**: of or relating to a matter of importance (a ~ play) **3** **a**: not joking or trifling; being in earnest *b* *archaic*: PIOUS **c**: deeply interested: DEVOTED (~ fishermen) **4** **a**: not easily answered or solved (~ objections) **b**: having important or dangerous possible consequences (a ~ injury)

syn SERIOUS, GRAVE, SOLEMN, SEDATE, STAID, SOBER, EARNEST *shared meaning element*: not light or frivolous *ant* light, flippant



1 serifs

azon-al (\(')ā-zōn-'l) *adj*: of, relating to, or being a soil or a major soil group marked by soils lacking well-developed horizons often because of immaturity — compare **INTRAZONAL**, **ZONAL**
azote (\(')ā-zōt, 'āz-'ōt) *n* [F, irreg fr *a-* + Gk *zōē* life]: **NITROGEN**
azo-te-mia (\(')ā-zō-'tē-mē-sə, 'āz-'ō-) *n* [ISV *azote* + NL *-emia*]: an excess of nitrogenous bodies in the blood as a result of kidney insufficiency — **azo-te-mic** (\-'mīk) *adj*
az-oth (\(')āz-'ōth) *n* [Ar *az-zū'iq* the mercury] 1: mercury regarded by alchemists as the first principle of metals 2: the universal remedy of Paracelsus
azo-to-bac-ter (\(')ā-zō-'tē-sək, 'bək-'tər) *n* [NL, genus name, fr ISV *azote* + NL *bacterium*]: any of a genus (*Azotobacter*) of large rod-shaped or spherical bacteria occurring in soil and sewage and fixing atmospheric nitrogen
azo-to-ria (\(')ā-zō-'tē-ri-ə) *n* [ISV *azote* + NL *-uria*]: an excess of urea or other nitrogenous substances in the urine
Az-tec (\(')āz-'tek) *n* [Sp *azteca*, fr Nahuatl, pl of *aztecatl*] 1 *a*: a

member of a Nahuatl people that founded the Mexican empire conquered by Cortes in 1519 *b*: a member of any people under Aztec influence 2 *a*: the language of the Aztec people *b*: NA. HUATL — **Az-tec-an** (\-'ən) *adj*
azure (\(')āzh-'ər) *n* [ME *asur*, fr. OF *azur*, prob fr OSp, modif. of Ar *lāzaward*, fr. Per *lāzhuward*] 1 *archaic*: LAPIS LAZULI 2 *a*: the blue color of the clear sky *b*: the heraldic color blue 3: the unclouded sky — **azure** *adj*
azur-ite (\(')āzh-'ər-īt) *n* [F, fr. *azur* azure] 1: a mineral $Cu_2(OH)_2(CO_3)_2$, consisting of blue basic carbonate of copper, occurring in monoclinic crystals, in mass, and in earthy form, and constituting an ore of copper 2: a semiprecious stone derived from azurite
azygo-comb form [ISV, fr Gk *azygos*]: azygous
azygos *n* [NL, fr Gk, unyoked, fr *a-* + *zygon* yoke — more at *YOKE*]: an azygous anatomical part
azy-gous or **azy-gos** (\(')ā-'zi-gōs) *adj* [NL *azygos*]: not being one of a pair: SINGLE (an ~ vein)



b (\'bē) *n*, *pl* *b's* or *bs* (\'bēz) *often cap*, *often attrib* 1 *a*: the 2d letter of the English alphabet *b*: a graphic representation of this letter *c*: a speech counterpart of orthographic *b* 2: the 7th tone of a C-major scale 3: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *b* 4: one designated *b* esp as the 2d in order or class 5 *a*: a grade rating a student's work as good but short of excellent *b*: one graded or rated with a B 6: something shaped like the letter B

2b abbr, *often cap* 1 bachelor 2 bacillus 3 back 4 bag 5 bale 6 bass 7 basso 8 bat 9 Baumé 10 before 11 Bible 12 billion 13 bishop 14 black 15 blue 16 bolivar 17 book 18 born 19 brick 20 brightness 21 British

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B *symbol* 1 boron 2 magnetic induction

Ba *symbol* barium

BA *abbr* 1 bachelor of arts 2 batting average 3 Buenos Aires

baa or **ba** (\'bā, 'bā) *n* [imit]: the bleat of a sheep — **baa vi**

BAA *abbr* bachelor of applied arts

BAAE *abbr* bachelor of aeronautical and astronautical engineering

baal (\'bāl-'ə) *n*, *pl* *baals* or *baal-ims* (\'bāl-'ə-'līm, 'bāl-'ə-'līm) *often cap* [Heb *ba'al* lord]: any of numerous Canaanite and Phoenician local deities — **baal-ism** (\'bāl-'ə-'līz-əm) *n*, *often cap*

ba-ba (\'bāb-'jā, -ə) *n* [F, fr. Pol, lit., old woman]: a rich cake soaked in a rum and sugar syrup

ba-bas-su (\'bāb-'sū) *n* [Pg *baçaçu*]: a tall pinnate-leaved palm (*Orbignya speciosa* or *O. maritima*) of northeastern Brazil with hard-shelled nuts yielding a valuable oil

bab-bitt (\'bāb-'it) *n*: a babbit-metal lining for a bearing

bab-bitt vt: to line or furnish with babbit metal

Bab-bitt (\'bāb-'it) *n* (George F. Babbitt, character in the novel *Babbitt* (1922) by Sinclair Lewis): a business or professional man who conforms unthinkingly to prevailing middle-class standards — **Bab-bitt-ry** (\-'trē) *n*

babblitt metal *n* [Isaac Babbitt †1862 Am inventor]: an alloy used for lining bearings, esp. one containing tin, copper, and antimony

bab-ble (\'bāb-'əl) *vb* **bab-bled**, **bab-bling** (\-'s-) *ing* [ME *bablen*, prob of imit origin] *vi* 1 *a*: to utter meaningless or unintelligible sounds *b*: to talk foolishly: PRATTLE *c*: to talk excessively

CHATTER 2: to make sounds as though babbling ~ *vi* 1: to utter in an incoherently or meaninglessly repetitious manner 2: to reveal by talk that is too free — **babble** *n* — **bab-ble-ment** (\-'mənt) *n* — **bab-bler** (\-'s-) *n*

Bab-cock test (\'bāb-'kək-) *n* [Stephen M. Babcock †1931 Am agricultural chemist]: a test for determining the fat content of milk and milk products

ba-be (\'bāb) *n* [ME, prob of imit origin] 1 *a*: INFANT BABY *b slang*: GIRL WOMAN 2: a naive inexperienced person

Ba-bel (\'bā-'bəl, 'bā-'bəl) *n* [Heb *Bābel*, fr Assyri-Bab *bāb-ilu* gate of god] 1: a city in Shinar where the building of a tower is held in the Book of Genesis to have been interrupted by the confusion of tongues 2 *often not cap* *a*: a confusion of sounds or voices *b*: a scene of noise or confusion

ba-be-sia (\'bā-'bē-zh(-ē)-jə) *n* [NL, genus name, fr Victor Babeș †1926 Rumanian bacteriologist]: any of a family (Babesiidae) and esp genus (*Babesia*) of sporozoans parasitic in mammalian red blood cells (as in Texas fever) and transmitted by the bite of a tick — called also *piroplasm*

ba-be-si-a-sis (\'bā-'bē-'zī-səs) *n* [NL]: an infection with or disease caused by babesias

ba-boon (\'bā-'būn, chiefly Brit *bā-'būn*) [ME *babewin*, fr MF *babouin*, fr *baboue* grimace]: any of several large African and Asiatic primates (*Papio* and related genera of the family Cercopithecidae) having doglike muzzles and usu short tails — **ba-boon-ish** (\-'bū-nish) *adj*

ba-bu (\'bāb-'jū) *n* [Hindi *bābū* lit., father] 1: a Hindu gentleman — a form of address corresponding to Mr 2 *a*: an Indian clerk who writes English *b*: an Indian having some education in En-

glish — often used disparagingly

ba-bul (\'bā-'būl) *n* [Per *babūl*]: an acacia tree (*Acacia arabica*) widespread in northern Africa and across Asia that yields gum arabic and tannins as well as fodder and timber

ba-bush-ka (\'bā-'būsh-'kə, -'bush-) *n* [Russ, grandmother, dim of *baba* old woman] 1: a usu triangularly folded kerchief for the head 2: a head covering resembling a babushka

ba-by (\'bā-'bē) *n*, *pl* *babies* [ME, fr. *babe*] 1 *a* (1): an extremely young child, esp: INFANT (2): an extremely young animal *b*: the youngest of a group 2: an infantile person 3 *a slang*: GIRL WOMAN — often used in address *baby* *adj* — *babyhood* (\-'hūd) *n* — *ba-by-ish* (\-'ish) *adj*

2baby vt **ba-bled**, **ba-by-ing** 1: to tend or indulge with often excessive or inappropriate care and solicitude (parents must resist the urge to ~ an only child) 2: to operate or treat with care (~ a new motor) *syn* *see* **INDULGE**

baby blue-eyes (\-'bi-lē-'jē) *n pl* *not sing* or *pl* in constr: NEMOPHILA

baby carriage *n*: a four-wheeled push carriage usu with a folding top — called also *baby buggy*

baby farm *n*: a place where care of babies is provided for a fee — **baby farming** *n*

baby grand *n*: a small grand piano five to six feet long

Bab-ylon (\'bāb-'ə-lən, -'lən) *n* [Babylon, ancient city of Babylonia]: a city devoted to materialism and the pursuit of sensual pleasure

1Bab-yo-nian (\'bāb-'ə-lō-ni-ən, -'nē-nən) *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of ancient Babylonia or Babylon 2: the form of the Akkadian language used in ancient Babylonia

2Babylonian *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Babylonia or Babylon, the Babylonians, or Babylonian 2: LUXURIOUS

baby's breath *n* 1: GYPSOPHILA 2: a bedstraw (*Galium sylvestricum*) with thin lanceolate leaves and white flowers

ba-by-sit (\'bā-'bē-'sīt) *vb* **-sat** (\-'sāt), **-sitting** (*back-formation* fr *ba-by-sitter*) *vi*: to care for children usu during a short absence of the parents ~ *vt*: to baby-sit for — **ba-by-sit-ter** *n*

baby talk *n* 1: the syntactically imperfect speech or phonetically modified forms used by small children learning to talk 2: the consciously imperfect or mutilated speech or prattle often used by adults in speaking to small children

bac *abbr* [ML *baccalaureus*] bachelor

bac-ca (\'bāk-'ə) *n*, *pl* **bac-cae** (\'bāk-'sē) [NL, fr L *bacca* (baccary) BERRY] *ic* — **bac-cifer-ous** (\'bāk-'sīf(-ə-'trəs) *adj*

bac-ca-lau-re-ate (\'bāk-'ə-'lōr-'ē-āt, -'lār-) *n* [ML *baccalaureatus*, fr *baccalaureus* bachelor, alter of *baccalarius*] 1: the degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges 2 *a*: a sermon to a graduating class *b*: the service at which this sermon is delivered

bac-ca-rat (\'bāk-'ə-'rā, 'bāk-'rā) *n* [F *baccara*]: a card game resembling chemin de fer in which three hands are dealt and players may bet either or both hands against the dealer's

bac-cate (\'bāk-'āt) *adj* [L *bacca* berry] 1: pulpy throughout like a berry 2: bearing berries

Bac-chae (\'bāk-'ē, -'ā) *n pl* [L fr Gk *Bakchai* fr *Bakchos* Bacchus] 1: the female attendants or priestesses of Bacchus 2: the women participating in the Bacchanalia

1bac-cha-nal (\'bāk-'ən-'l) *adj* [L *bacchanalis* of Bacchus] of, relating to, or suggestive of the Bacchanalia *BACCHANALIAN*

2bac-cha-nal (\'bāk-'ən-'l, 'bāk-'ə-'nāl, 'bāk-'ə-'nāl) *n* 1 *a*: a devotee of Bacchus, esp. one who celebrates the Bacchanalia *b*: REVELER 2: drunken revelry or carousal *BACCHANALIA*

bac-cha-ne-lia (\'bāk-'ə-'nāl-'jē) *n*, *pl* **bacchanalia** [L, pl, fr neut pl of *bacchanalis*] *pl cap* a Roman festival of Bacchus celebrated with dancing, song, and revelry 2: a drunken feast

ORGY — **bac-cha-ne-li-an** (\-'nāl-'yən) *adj* or *n*

bac-chant (\'bā-'kāt, -'kāt, 'bāk-'ən-t) *n*, *pl* **bacchant** or **bacchantes** (\'bā-'kants, -'kants, -'kāt-'ēz, -'kāt-'ēz) [L *bacchanti*, *bacchantes*, fr prp of *bacchari* to take part in the orgies of Bacchus]: *BACCHANAL* — **bacchant** *adj* — **bac-chan-tic** (\'bā-'kāt-'ik, -'kāt-'ik) *adj*

ser-vi-ce-able \sər-və-sə-bəl/ *adj* 1: HELPFUL, USEFUL 2: wearing well in use — **ser-vi-ce-abil-i-ty** \sər-və-sə-bəl-ə-tē/ *n* — **ser-vi-ce-able-ness** \sər-və-sə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **ser-vi-ce-ably** \-bəl/ *adv*

ser-vi-ce-ber-ry \sər-və-sə-ber-ē/ 2 is also **ser-vi-cē** *n* 1: the fruit of a service tree 2: any of various N. American trees and shrubs (genus *Amelanchier*) of the rose family sometimes cultivated for their showy white flowers or edible purple or red fruits — called also *Juneberry*, *shadbush*, *shadbush*

ser-vi-ce-book *n*: a book setting forth forms of worship used in religious services

ser-vi-ce-box *n*: the area in which a player stands while serving in various court games (as squash racquets or handball)

ser-vi-ce-break *n*: a game won on an opponent's serve (as in tennis)

ser-vi-ce-cap *n*: a flat-topped visor cap worn as part of a military uniform — compare **GARRISON CAP**

ser-vi-ce-ceil-ing *n*: the altitude at which under standard air conditions a particular airplane can no longer rise at a rate greater than a small designated rate (as 100 feet per minute)

ser-vi-ce-charge *n*: a fee charged for a particular service often in addition to a standard or basic fee

ser-vi-ce-club *n* 1: a club of business or professional men or women organized for their common benefit and active in community service 2: a recreation center for enlisted men provided by one of the armed services

ser-vi-ce-court *n*: a part of the court into which the ball or shuttlecock must be served

ser-vi-ce-line *n*: a line marked on a court in various games (as handball or tennis) parallel to the front wall or to the net to mark a boundary which must not be overstepped in serving

ser-vi-ce-man \sər-və-sə-mən, -smən/ *n* 1: a male member of the armed forces 2: a man employed to repair or maintain equipment 3: a service station attendant

ser-vi-ce-mark *n*: a mark or device used to identify a service (as transportation or insurance) offered to customers

ser-vi-ce-medal *n*: a medal awarded to an individual for military service in a specified war or campaign

ser-vi-ce-module *n*: a space vehicle module that contains propellant tanks, fuel cells, and the main rocket engine

ser-vi-ce-road *n*: FRONTAGE ROAD

ser-vi-ce-sideline *n*: either of the lines on a doubles tennis court inside and parallel to the sidelines and marking the edges of the service courts

ser-vi-ce-station *n* 1: a retail station for servicing motor vehicles esp with gasoline and oil 2: a place at which some service is offered

ser-vi-ce-stripe *n*: a stripe worn on an enlisted man's left sleeve to indicate three years of service in the army or four years in the navy

ser-vi-ce-tree \sər-və-sə-tē/ *n* [service] 4 SERVICE

ser-vi-let-ter \sər-və-let/ *n* [fr. *MF*, *fr. servir* to serve] chiefly *Brit*: a table napkin

ser-vi-let \sər-və-let, -vīl/ *adj* [ME, *fr. L servilis*, *fr. servus* slave — more at **SERVE**] 1: of or befitting a slave or a menial position 2: meanly or cravenly submissive: **ABJECT** *syn* see **SUBSERVIENT** *ant* authoritative — **ser-vi-let-ly** \-vīl-ē/ *adv* — **ser-vi-let-ness** \-vīl-nəs, -vīl-/ *n* — **ser-vi-let-ty** \sər-vīl-ə-tē/ *n*

ser-vi-ling \sər-vīn/ *n*: a helping of food or drink

Serv-i-vo \sər-vī/ *n* [ML *Servitae*, *pl* *Servites*, *fr. L servus*] a member of the mendicant Order of Servants of Mary founded in Florence, Italy, in 1233 — **Servite** *adj*

ser-vi-tor \sər-və-tor, -və-tōr/ *n* [ME *servitour*, *fr. MF*, *fr. LL servitor*, *fr. L servitus*, *pp* of *servire* to serve] a male servant

ser-vi-tude \sər-və-t(y)ūd/ *n* [ME, *fr. MF*, *fr. L servitudo* slavery, *fr. servus* slave] 1: a condition in which one lacks liberty esp to determine one's course of action or way of life 2: a right by which something (as a piece of land) owned by one person is subject to a specified use or enjoyment by another

syn **SERVITUDE**, **SLAVERY**, **BONDAGE** *shared meaning element*: the state of being subject to a master

Serv-o-vol \sər-vo-vō/ *n*, *pl* **servos** 1: **SERVOMOTOR** 2: **SERVOMECHANISM**

ser-vo-mech-a-nism \sər-vō-mek-ə-nīz-m/ *n* [*servo* (as in *servomotor*) + *mechanism*] an automatic device for controlling large amounts of power by means of very small amounts of power and automatically correcting performance of a mechanism

ser-vo-mo-tor \sər-vō-mō-tor/ *n* [*servo* + *moteur*, *fr. L servus* slave, *servant* + *F* -o + *moteur* motor, *fr. L motor* one that moves — more at **MOTOR**] a power-driven mechanism that supplements a primary control operated by a comparatively feeble force (as in a *servomechanism*)

ses *pl* of **SIS**

ses-a-me \ses-ə-mē/ *also* **ses-ā** *n* [alter of earlier *sesam*, *sesama*, *fr. L sesamum*, *sema*, *fr. Gk* *śāsāmon*, *śāsāmē*, of Sem origin, akin to Assy *šamašamu* sesame, *Ar* *šimsim*] 1: an East Indian annual crested herb (*Sesamum indicum* of the family Pedaliaceae), also: its small somewhat flat seeds used as a source of oil and a flavoring agent 2: **OPENSESAME**

sesame oil *n*: a pale yellow bland semidrying fatty oil obtained from sesame seeds and used chiefly as an edible oil, as a vehicle for various pharmaceuticals, and in cosmetics and soaps

ses-a-mold \ses-ə-mōld/ *adj* [*Gk* *śāsamoēides*, *lit.*, resembling sesame seed, *fr. śāsāmon*] of, relating to, or being a nodular mass of bone or cartilage in a tendon esp at a joint or bony prominence — **sesamoid** *n*

ses-qui-comb form [*L*, one and a half, half again, *lit.*, and a half, *fr. semis* half (*fr. semi-*) + *-que* (enclitic) and, akin to *Gk* *τε* and, *Skt* *ca*, *Goth* *-uh*] 1: one and a half times (*sesquicentennial*) 2: a: containing three atoms or equivalents of a specified element or radical esp combined with two of another (*sesquioxide*) b: intermediate: combination (*sesquicarbonate*)

ses-qui-car-bon-ate \ses-kwi-kär-bō-nā-tē, -nōt/ *n*: a salt that is neither a simple normal carbonate nor a simple bicarbonate but often a combination of the two

ses-qui-cente-nar-y \kwi-sen-tēn-ə-rē, -sēnt-ēn-er-ē, -sen-tēn-ə-rē/ *n*: **SESQUICENTENNIAL**

ses-qui-cent-ten-ni-al \sen-tēn-ē-əl/ *n*: a 150th anniversary or its celebration — **sesquicentennial** *adj*

ses-qui-pe-dal-li-an \ses-kwə-pə-dāl-yən/ *adj* [*L* *sesquipedalis*, *lit.*, a foot and a half long, *fr. sesqui-* + *ped-*, *pes* foot — more at **FOOT**] 1: having many syllables: **LONG** (— *terms*) 2: given to or characterized by the use of long words (a ~ orator)

ses-sile \ses-il, -əl/ *adj* [*L* *sessilis* of or fit for sitting, low, dwarf (of plants), *fr. sessus*, *pp*] 1: attached directly by the base: not raised upon a stalk or peduncle (a ~ leaf) (— *bubbles*) 2: permanently attached or established: not free to move about (— *polyps*) (— *wealth*) — **ses-sil-i-ty** \ses-sil-ə-tē/ *n*

ses-sion \sesh-ən/ *n* [ME, *fr. MF*, *fr. L sessio*-, *sessio*, *lit.*, act of sitting, *fr. sessus*, *pp* of *sedere* to sit — more at **SIT**] 1: a meeting or series of meetings of a body (as a court or legislature) for the transaction of business (morning ~) 2 *pl* a (1): a sitting of English justices of peace in execution of the powers conferred by their commissions 2 (2): an English court holding such sessions b: any of various courts similar to the English sessions 3: the period between the first meeting of a legislative or judicial body and the prorogation or final adjournment 4: the ruling body of a Presbyterian congregation consisting of the elders in active service 5: the period during the year or day in which a school conducts classes 6: a meeting or period devoted to a particular activity (a recording ~) — **ses-sion-al** \sesh-nəl, -ən-/ *adj*

ses-ter-ce \ses-tars/ *n* [*L* *sesterius*, *fr. sestertius* two and a half times as great (*fr. its* being equal orig to two and a half asses), *fr. semis* half (*fr. semi-*) + *tertius* third — more at **THIRD**] an ancient Roman coin equal to 1/4 denarius

ses-ter-tium \se-stor-sh(ē)-jəm/ *n*, *pl* *tē-ti-ā* \-sh(ē)-ə/ [*L*, *fr. gen* *pl* of *sestertius* (in the phrase *millia sestertium* thousands of sesterties)] a unit of value in ancient Rome equal to 1000 sesterces

ses-tet \se-stet/ *n* [*It* *sesteto*, *fr. sexto* sixth, *fr. L sextus* — more at **SEXT**] a stanza or a poem of six lines, *specif*: the last six lines of an Italian sonnet

ses-ti-na \se-stē-nə/ *n* [*It*, *fr. sexto* sixth] a lyrical fixed form consisting of six six-line *usu* unrhymed stanzas in which the end words of the first stanza recur as end words of the following five stanzas in a successively rotating order and as the middle and end words of the three verses of the concluding tercet

set \set/ *vb* *set*; **set-ting** [*ME* *setten*, *fr. OE* *settan*, akin to *OHG* *sezzen* to set, *OE* *sittan* to sit] 1: to cause to sit: place in or on a seat 2 a: to put (a fowl) on eggs to hatch them b: to put (eggs) for hatching under a fowl or into an incubator 3: to place (oneself) in position to start running in a race 4 a: to place with care or deliberate purpose and with relative stability (— a ladder against the wall) (— a stone on the grave) b: **TRANSPLANT** 1 (— seedlings) c (1): to make (as a trap) ready to catch prey (2): to fix (a hook) firmly into the jaw of a fish d: to put aside (as dough containing yeast) for fermenting 5: to direct with fixed attention (— your mind to it) 6: to cause to assume a specified condition, relation, or occupation (slaves were ~ free) 7 a: to appoint or assign to an office or duty b: **POST-STATION** 8: to cause to assume a specified posture or position (— the door ajar) 9 a: to fix as a distinguishing imprint, sign, or appearance (the years have ~ their mark on him) b: **AFFIX** c: **APPLY** (— a match to kindling) 10: to fix or decide on as a time, limit, or regulation: **PRESCRIBE** (— a wedding day) (— the rules for the game) 11 a: to establish as the highest level or best performance (— a record for the half mile) b: to furnish as a pattern or model (— an example of generosity) c: to allot as a task (setting lessons for the children to work upon at home — *Manchester Examiner*) 12 a: to adjust (a device and esp a measuring device) to a desired position (— the alarm for 7:00) (— a thermostat at 70), also: to adjust (as a clock) in conformity with a standard b: to restore to normal position or connection when dislocated or fractured (— a broken bone) c: to spread to the wind (— the sails) 13 a: to put in order for use (— a place for a guest) b: to make scenically ready for a performance (— the stage) c (1): to arrange (type) for printing (— type by hand) (2): to put into type or its equivalent (as on film) (— the first word in *italic*) 14 a: to put a fine edge on by grinding or honing (— a razor) b: to bend slightly the tooth points of (a saw) alternately in opposite directions c: to sink (the head of a nail) below the surface 15: to fix in a desired position (as by heating or stretching) 16: to wave, curl, or arrange (hair) 17 a: to adorn with something affixed or infixed: **STUD**, **DOT** (clear sky ~ with stars) b: to fix (as a precious stone) in a border of metal: place in a setting 18 a: to hold something in regard or esteem at the rate of (— a great deal by daily exercise) b: to place in a relative rank or category (— duty before pleasure) c: to fix at a certain amount (— bail at \$500) d: **VALUE**, **RATE** (his promises were ~ at naught) e: to place as an estimate of worth (— a high value on life) 19: to place in relation for comparison or balance (theory ~ against practice) 20 a: to direct to action b: to incite to attack or antagonism (war ~ brother against brother) 21 a: to place by transporting (was ~ ashore on the island) b: to put in motion c: to put and fix in a direction (— our faces toward home once more) d of a dog: to point out the position of (game) by holding a fixed attitude 22: to defeat (an opponent or his contract) in bridge 23 a: to fix firmly: make immobile: give rigid form or condition to (— his jaw in determination) b: to make unyielding or obstinate 24: to cause to become firm or solid (— milk for cheese) 25: to cause (as fruit) to develop ~ *vi* 1 chiefly *dial*: **SIT** 2: to be becoming: be suitable: **FIT** (his behavior does not ~ well with his years) 3: to cover and warm eggs to hatch them 4 a: to become lodged or fixed (the pudding ~ heavily on his stomach) b: to place oneself in position in preparation for an action (as running) 5 of a plant part: to undergo development *usu* as a result of pollination 6 a: to pass below the horizon: go down (the sun ~) b: to sink out of sight: pass away 7: to apply oneself to some activity (— to work) 8: to have a specified direction in motion: **FLOW**, **TEND** (the wind was setting from Pine Hill to the farm — *Esther Forbes*) 9 of a dog: to indicate the position of game by crouching or pointing 10: to dance

set to \('set-'tū) vi 1: to begin actively and earnestly 2: to begin fighting

set-up \('set-'ap) n 1 a: carriage of the body, esp: erect and soldierly bearing b: CONSTITUTION MAKEUP 2 a: the assembly and arrangement of the tools and apparatus required for the performance of an operation b: the preparation and adjustment of machines for an assigned task 3 a: a table setting b: glass, ice, and mixer served to patrons who supply their own liquor 4 a: a camera position from which a scene is filmed, also: the footage taken from one camera position b: the final arrangement of the scenery and properties for a scene of a theatrical or cinematic production 5 a: a position of the balls in billiards or pool from which it is easy to score b: a task or contest purposely made easy c: something easy to get or accomplish 6 a: the manner in which the elements or components of a machine, apparatus, or mechanical, electrical, or hydraulic system are arranged, designed, or assembled b: the patterns within which political, social, or administrative forces operate: customary or established practice 7: PROJECT PLAN

set up \('set-'ap) vi 1, a: to raise to and place in a high position b: to place in view: POST c: to put forward (as a plan) for acceptance 2 a: to place upright: ERECT (set up a statue) b: to assemble the parts of and erect in position (set up a printing press) c: to put (a machine) in readiness or adjustment for a tooling operation 3: CAUSE, CREATE (set up a clamor) 4: to place in power or in office (set up the general as dictator) 5 a: to raise from depression: ELATE, GRATIFY b: to make proud or vain 6 a: to put forward or extol as a model b: to claim oneself to be (set himself up as an authority) 7: FOUND, INAUGURATE (set up a home for orphans) 8 a: to provide with means of making a living (set him up in business) b: to bring or restore to normal health c: to cause (one) to take on a soldierly or athletic appearance esp: through drill 9: to erect (a perpendicular or a figure) on a base in a drawing 10 a: to make taut (a stay or hawser) b: to tighten firmly 11: to make carefully worked out plans for (set up a bank robbery) 12 a: to pay for (drinks) b: to treat (someone) to something ~ vi 1: to come into active operation or use 2: to begin business 3: to make pretensions (setting up for a wit) 4: to become firm or consolidated: HARDEN set up housekeeping ~ to establish one's living quarters — set up shop ~ to establish one's business

seven \('sev-'ən) n [ME, fr *seven*, adj., fr OE *seofon*, akin to OHG *sibun* seven, L *septem*, Gk *hepta*] 1 — see NUMBER table 2. the seventh in a set or series (the ~ of diamonds) 3: something having seven units or members — *seven* adj or pron

seven-fold \('sev-'n, 'fōld) adj 1. having seven units or members 2. being seven times as great or as many — *sevenfold* adv

seven seas n pl. all the waters or oceans of the world

seven-teen \('sev-'tēn) n [seventeen, adj., fr ME *seventene*, fr OE *seofontēn*, akin to OE *tiēn* ten] — see NUMBER table — *seven-teen* adj or pron — *seven-teenth* \('tēn('tēn) adj or n

seven-teen-year locust n a: a cicada (*Cicada septendecim*) of the U.S. that has in the North a life of seventeen years and in the South of thirteen years of which most is spent underground as a nymph and only a few weeks as a winged adult

seventh \('sev-'ən('tēn) n 1 — see NUMBER table 2 a: a musical interval embracing seven diatonic degrees b: a tone at this interval, specif: LEADING TONE c: the harmonic combination of two tones a seventh apart — *seventh* adj or adv

seventh chord n a: a chord comprising a fundamental tone with its third, fifth, and seventh

Seventh-Day adj: advocating or practicing observance of Saturday as the Sabbath

seventh heaven n [fr the seventh being the highest of the seven heavens of Muslim and cabalist doctrine]: a state of extreme joy

seventy \('sev-'ən-tē, -dē) n, pl *-ties* [seventy, adj., fr ME, fr OE *seofontig*, short for *hundseofontig*, fr *hundseofontig*, n, group of 70, fr *hund* hundred + *seofon* seven + *-tig* group of ten — more at HUNDRED EIGHTY] 1 — see NUMBER table 2 pl: the numbers 70 to 79, specif: the years 70 to 79 in a lifetime or century 3 cap: a Mormon elder ordained for missionary work under the apostles — *seventy* adj or pron

seventy-eight \('sev-'ən-tē-'ān, -n-dē) n 1 — see NUMBER table 2: a phonograph record designed to be played at 78 revolutions per minute — usu. written 78 — *seventy-eight* adj or pron

seven-up \('sev-'ə-'nəp) n: an American variety of all fours in which a total of seven points constitutes game

sever \('sev-'ər) v: severed; *sever-er* \('sē-'ər) [ME *severen*, fr MF *severer*, fr L *separare* — more at SEPARATE] vi: to put or keep apart: DIVIDE, esp: to remove (as a part) by or as if by cutting ~ vi: to become separated *syn* see SEPARATE

severable \('sev-'(ə-)rə-'bəl) adj: capable of being severed, esp: capable of being divided into legally independent rights or obligations — *severability* \('sev-'(ə-)rə-'bil-ə-tē) n

sever-al \('sev-'(ə-)rəl) adj [ME, fr AF, fr ML *separalis*, fr L *separare*, back-formation fr *separate* to separate] 1 a: separate or distinct from one another (federal union of the ~ states) b (1): individually owned or controlled ~ EXCLUSIVE (a ~ fishery) — compare COMMON (2): of or relating separately to each individual involved (a ~ judgment) c: being separate and distinctive ~ RESPECTIVE (specialists in their ~ fields) 2 a: more than one (~ pleas) b: more than two but fewer than many (moved ~ inches) c chiefly dial: being a great many *syn* see DISTINCT — *sever-ally* \('tē) adv

several pron, pl in constr: an indefinite number more than two and fewer than many (~ of the guests)

sever-al-fold \('sev-'(ə-)rəl-'fōld) adj 1. having several parts or aspects 2: being several times as large, as great, or as many as some understood size, degree, or amount (a ~ increase) — *sever-al-fold* adv

sever-al-ty \('sev-'(ə-)rəl-'tē) n [MF *severalte*, fr AF *severalité*, fr *several*] 1: the quality or state of being several: DISTINCTNESS, SEPARATENESS 2 a: a sole, separate, and exclusive possession, dominion, or ownership: one's own right without a joint interest

in any other person (tenants in ~) b: the quality or state of being individual or particular 3 a: land owned in severalty b: the quality or state of being held in severalty

severance \('sev-'(ə-)rən('tā) n: the act or process of severing: the state of being severed

severance pay n: an allowance usu. based on length of service that is payable to an employee on termination of employment

severe \('sē-'v(ə)r) adj *sever-er*; *-est* [MF or L, MF, fr L *severus*] 1 a: strict in judgment, discipline, or government b: of a strict or stern bearing or manner: AUSTERE 2: rigorous in restraint, punishment, or requirement: STRINGENT, RESTRICTIVE 3: strongly critical or condemnatory: CENSORIOUS (a ~ critic) 4 a: maintaining a scrupulously exacting standard of behavior or self-discipline b: establishing exacting standards of accuracy and integrity in intellectual processes (a ~ logician) 5: sober or restrained in decoration or manner: PLAIN 6 a: inflicting physical discomfort or hardship: HARSH (~ winters) b: inflicting pain or distress: GRIEVOUS (a ~ wound) 7: requiring great effort: ARDUOUS (a ~ test) 8: of a great degree: MARKED, SERIOUS (~ depression) — *sever-ly* adv — *sever-ness* n

syn SEVERE, STERN, AUSTERE, ASCETIC shared meaning element given to or marked by strict discipline and firm restraint *ant* tolerant, tender

sever-ity \('sē-'v(ə)r-ə-tē) n: the quality or state of being severe

Sèvres \('sev-'r) n [Sèvres, France]: an often elaborately decorated French porcelain

sew \('sə) v: sewed; *sewn* \('sə)n or *sewed*; *sew-ing* [ME *sewen*, fr OE *siwian*, akin to OHG *siuwen* to sew, L *suere*] vi 1: to unite or fasten by stitches 2: to close or enclose by sewing (~ the money in a bag) ~ vi: to practice or engage in sewing

sew-age \('sū-'ij) n [*sewer*]: refuse liquids or waste matter carried off by sewers

sewer \('sū-'ər, 'su-'ər) n [ME, fr AF *asseur*, lit., seater, fr OF *asseoir* to seat — more at ASSIZE]: a medieval household officer often of high rank in charge of serving the dishes at table and sometimes of seating and tasting

sewer \('sū-'ər) n: one that sews

sewer \('sū-'ər, 'su-'ər) n [ME, fr MF *esseueur*, *seueur*, fr *esseuer* to drain, fr (assumed) VL *exaquare*, fr L *ex* + *agua* water — more at ISLAND]: an artificial *syn* subterranean conduit to carry off sewage and sometimes surface water (as from rainfall)

sewer-age \('sū-'ər-'ij, 'su-'ər-'ij) n 1: SEWAGE 2: the removal and disposal of sewage and surface water by sewers 3: a system of sewers

sewing \('sū-'in) n 1: the act, method, or occupation of one that sews 2: material that has been or is to be sewed

sew up vi 1: to mend completely by sewing 2: to get exclusive use or control of 3: to make certain of ~ ASSURE

sex \('sɛks) n [ME, fr L *sexus*] 1: either of two divisions of organisms distinguished respectively as male or female 2: the sum of the structural, functional, and behavioral characteristics of living beings that subserve reproduction by two interacting parents and that distinguish males and females 3 a: sexually motivated phenomena or behavior b: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 4: GONITALLA

sex vi 1: to identify the sex of (~ chicks) 2 a: to generate the sexual appeal of b: to arouse the sexual desires of

sex- or **sexi-** comb form [L *sex* — more at SIX]: six (sexivalent) (sexipartite)

sex-a-genar-i-an \('sɛks-'sə-'jə-'ner-'ē-ən, 'sɛks-'sə-'jə-) n [L *sexagenarius* of or containing 60, 60 years old, fr *sexaginta* 60 each, fr *sexaginta* sixty, irreg. fr *sex* six + *-aginta* (akin to L *viginti* twenty) — more at SIX, VIGESIMAL]: a person who is in his sixties — *sexagenarian* adj

Sex-a-ge-si-ma \('sɛks-'sə-'jə-'sə-'mā, -'jā-'zə-) n [LL, fr L, fem of *sexagesimus* sixtieth, fr *its* being approximately 60 days before Easter]: the second Sunday before Lent

sex-a-ge-si-mal \('sɛks-'sə-'māl) adj [L *sexagesimus* sixtieth, fr *sexaginta* sixty]: of, relating to, or based on the number 60

sexagesimal n: a sexagesimal fraction

sex appeal n 1: personal appeal or physical attractiveness for members of the opposite sex 2: general attractiveness

sex cell n: GAMETE, also: its cellular precursor

sex chromosome n: a chromosome that is inherited differently in the two sexes, that is or is held to be concerned directly with the inheritance of sex, and that is the seat of factors governing the inheritance of various sex-linked and sex-limited characters

sex-de-ci-lion \('sɛks-'dē-'sil-yan) n, *often attrit* [L *sedecim*, *sedecim* sixteen (fr *sex* six + *decem* ten) + *E-illion* (as in million) — more at TEN] — see NUMBER table

sexed \('sɛkst) adj 1: having sex or sexual instincts 2: having sex appeal

sex gland n: GONAD

sex hormone n: a hormone (as from the gonads or adrenal cortex) that affects the growth or function of the reproductive organs or the development of secondary sex characteristics

sex-ism \('sɛks-'sɪz-əm) n [*sex* + *-ism* (as in *racism*)]: prejudice or discrimination based on sex, esp: discrimination against women — *sex-ist* \('sɛks-'sɪst) adj or n

sex kitten n: a woman who has sex appeal

sex-less \('sɛks-'sləs) adj 1: lacking sex: NEUTER 2: lacking sexiness — *sex-less-ly* adv — *sex-lessness* n

sex-lim-ited \('sɛks-'slim-'it-əd) adj: expressed in the phenotype of only one sex

sex-link-age \('sɛks-'slɪŋ-'ki-) n: the quality or state of being sex-linked

sex-linked \('sɛks-'slɪŋ('k)l) adj 1: located in a sex chromosome (a ~ gene) 2: mediated by a sex-linked gene (a ~ character)

sex-o-lo-gy \('sɛks-'säl-'ə-jē) n: the study of sex or of the interaction of the sexes esp. among human beings

sex-pot \('sɛks-'spɒt) n: a conspicuously sexy woman

sext \('sɛkst) n, *often cap* [ME *sexie*, fr LL *sexta*, fr L *sextus* sixth hour of the day, fr fem of *sextus* sixth, fr *sex* six]: the fourth of the canonical hours

face to face with another in a square dance (~ to your partner and turn) 11 a: to become solid or thickened by chemical or physical alteration (the cement ~s rapidly) b of a dye or color: to become permanent c of a bone: to become whole by knitting d of metal: to acquire a permanent twist or bend from strain
syn SET, SETTLE, FIX, ESTABLISH *shared meaning element*: to put securely in position

— **set about**: to begin to do — **set apart** 1: to reserve to a particular use 2: to make noticeable or outstanding — **set aside** 1: to put to one side 2: DISCARD 3: to set apart for a purpose 4: RESERVE, SAVE 5: DISMISS 6: ANNUL, OVERRULE — **set at**: to mount an attack on 7: ASSAIL (would go although ~ devils should set at me — Charlotte Yonge) — **set eyes on**: to catch sight of — **set foot in**: ENTER — **set foot on**: to step onto — **set forth** 1: PUBLISH 2: to give an account or statement of 3: to start out on a journey — **set forward** 1: FURTHER 2: to start out on a journey — **set in motion**: to give impulse to (sets the story in motion vividly — Howard Thompson) — **set one's hand to**: to become engaged in — **set one's heart on**: to RESOLVE (she set her heart on succeeding) — **set one's house in order**: to organize one's affairs — **set one's sights on**: to determine to pursue — **set one straight**: to inform fully — **set sail**: to begin a voyage (set sail for Europe) — **set store**: to consider valuable, trustworthy, or worthwhile — used with *by* or *on* — **set the stage**: to provide the basis for (this trend will set the stage for higher earnings) — **set to music**: to provide music or instrumental accompaniment for (a text) — **set upon**: to attack usu. with violence (the dogs set upon the trespassers)

set *adj* [ME *sett*, fr. pp. of *setten* to set] 1: INTENT, DETERMINED (~ upon going) 2: fixed by authority or appointment: PRESCRIBED, SPECIFIED (~ hours of study) 3: INTENTIONAL, PREMEDITATED (did it of ~ purpose) 4: reluctant to change (~ in his ways) 5 a: IMMOVABLE, RIGID (~ frown) b: BUILT-IN 6: SETTLED, PERSISTENT (~ defiance) 7: being in readiness: PREPARED (~ for an early morning start)

set *n* 1 a: the act or action of setting b: the condition of being set 2 a: mental inclination, tendency, or habit; BENT (a ~ toward mathematics) b: a state of psychological preparedness usu. of limited duration for action in response to an anticipated stimulus or situation (the influence of mental ~ on the effect experienced with marijuana) 3: a number of things of the same kind that belong or are used together 4: direction of flow (the ~ of the wind) 5: form or carriage of the body or of its parts 6: the manner of fitting or of being placed or suspended (in order to give the skirt a pretty ~ — Mary J. Howell) 7: amount of deflection from a straight line 8: permanent change of form (as of metal) due to repeated or excessive stress 9: the act of arranging hair by curling or waving 10 a: a young plant or rooted cutting ready for transplanting b: a small bulb, corn, or tuber or a piece of tuber used for propagation (onion ~s) 11: the width of the body of a piece of type 12: an artificial setting for a scene of a theatrical or film production 13: a division of a tennis match won by the side that wins at least six games beating the opponent by two games or by winning a tie breaker 14: a collection of books or periodicals forming a unit 15: a clutch of eggs 16: the basic formation in a country-dance or square dance 17: a session of music (as jazz or dance music) usu. followed by an intermission, also: the music played at one session 18: a group of persons associated by common interests 19: a collection of mathematical elements (as numbers or points) — called also *class* 20: an apparatus of electronic components assembled so as to function as a unit (a radio ~) 21: a usu. offensive formation in football

syn SET, CIRCLE, COTERIE, CLIQUE *shared meaning element*: a more or less closed and exclusive group of persons

set-a [ˈset-ə] *n*, pl **set-tae** [ˈset-tē] [NL, fr. *L. seta*, seta bristle — more at *sting*] 1: a slender usu. rigid or bristly and springy organ or part of an animal or plant — **set-al** [ˈset-əl] *adj*

set-a-ceous [ˈset-ə-shəs] *adj* [*L. seta*, seta] 1: set with or consisting of bristles 2: resembling a bristle in form or texture — **set-a-ceously** *adv*

set-aside [ˈset-ə-saɪd] *n*: something (as a portion of receipts or production) that is set aside for a specified purpose

set-back [ˈset-bæk] *n* 1: a checking of progress 2: DEFEAT, REVERSE 3: a PITCH 4: a placing of the face of a building on a line some distance to the rear of the building line or of the wall below

set back [ˈset-bæk] *vi* [set + ~back] 1: to slow the progress of 2: HINDER, DELAY 3: COST (a new suit set him back \$65)

set back [ˈset-bæk] *n* [set, pp. of set + ~back] 1: an offensive football back who usu. lines up behind the quarterback — compare FLANKER, SLOTBACK

set by *vi*: to set apart for future use

set down *vi* 1: to cause to sit down: SEAT 2: to place at rest on a surface or on the ground 3: to suspend (a jockey) from racing 4: to cause or allow to get off a vehicle: DELIVER 5: to land (an airplane) on the ground or water 6 a: ORDAIN, ESTABLISH b: to put in writing 7 a: REGARD, CONSIDER (set him down as a liar) b: ATTRIBUTE

set-ten-ant [ˈset-tən-ənt, ˈset-ə-nā] *adj* [F, lit., holding one another] of postage stamps: joined together as in the original sheet but differing in design, overprint, color, or perforation

Seth [ˈseth] *n* [Heb. Shēth]: a son of Adam

set-in [ˈset-in] *adj* 1: placed, located, or built as a part of some other construction (a ~ bookcase) (a ~ washbasin) 2: cut separately and stitched in (~ sleeves)

set-in [ˈset-in] *n*: INSERT

set in *vi* 1: INSERT, esp. to stitch (a small part) within a large article (set in a sleeve of a dress) 2: to direct (a ship) toward shore ~ *vi* 1: to become established 2: to blow or flow toward shore (the wind was beginning to set in)

set-line [ˈset-līn] *n*: a long heavy fishing line to which several hooks are attached in series

set-off [ˈset-ɒf] *n* 1: something that is set off against another thing a: DECORATION, ORNAMENT b: COMPENSATION, COUNTER-BALANCE 2: the discharge of a debt by setting against it a distinct claim in favor of the debtor; also: the claim itself 3: OFFSET 7a

set off [ˈset-ɒf] *vi* 1 a: to put in relief: show up by contrast b: ADORN, EMBELLISH c: to set apart: make distinct or outstanding 2 a: OFFSET, COMPENSATE (more variety in the Lancashire weather to set off its most disagreeable phases — *Geog Jour*) b: to make a setoff (of the respective totals shall be set off against one another — O. R. Hobson) 3 a: to set in motion ~ *vi* 1: to cause to explode 4: to measure off on a surface ~ *vi* 1: to start out on a course or a journey (set off for home) 2: OFFSET **set on** *vi* 1: ATTACK 2 a: obs: PROMOTE b: to urge (as a dog) to attack or pursue c: to incite to action: INSTIGATE d: to set to work ~ *vi*: to go on: ADVANCE

set-ose [ˈset-ɒs] *adj* [*L. setosus*, fr. *seta*]: SETACEOUS, BRISTLY **set-out** [ˈset-aʊt] *n* 1 a: (1): ARRAY, DISPLAY (2): ARRANGEMENT, LAYOUT b: BUFFET, SPREAD c: TURNOUT 5 2: PARTY, ENTERTAINMENT 3: BEGINNING OUTSET

set out [ˈset-aʊt] *vi* 1: to state, describe, or recite at length (distributed copies of a pamphlet setting out his ideas in full — S. F. Mason) 2 a: to arrange and present graphically or systematically b: to mark out (as a design): lay out the plan of 3: to begin with a definite purpose: INTEND, UNDERTAKE ~ *vi*: to start out on a course, a journey, or a career

set piece *n* 1: a realistic piece of stage scenery standing by itself 2: a composition (as in literature) executed in a fixed or ideal form often with studied artistry and brilliant effect 3: a precisely planned and conducted military operation

set point *n*: a situation (as in tennis) in which one player will win the game and set by winning the next point, also: the point won

set-screw [ˈset-skru] *n* 1: a screw screwed through one part tightly upon or into another part to prevent relative movement 2: a screw for regulating a valve opening or a spring tension

set-tee [ˈset-tē] *n* [alter. of *settle*] 1

a: a long seat with a back 2: a medium-sized sofa with arms and a back

setter [ˈset-ər] *n* 1: one that sets 2: a large bird dog of a type that was formerly trained to crouch on finding game but is now expected to point

set theory *n*: a branch of mathematics or of symbolic logic that deals with the nature and relations of sets — **set-theoretic** *adj*

set-ting [ˈset-ɪŋ] *n* 1: the manner, position, or direction in which something is set 2: the frame or bed in which a gem is set, also: style of mounting 3 a: BACKGROUND, ENVIRONMENT b: the time and place of the action of a literary, dramatic, or cinematic work c: the scenery used in a theatrical or film production 4: the music composed for a text (as a poem) 5: the articles of tableware for setting a place at table (two ~s of sterling silver) 6: a batch of eggs for incubation

set-tle [ˈset-tl] *n* [ME, place for sitting, seat, chair, fr. OE *setl*, akin to OHG *sezal* seat, *L. sella* seat, chair, saddle, OE *sittan* to sit]: a wooden bench with arms, a high solid back, and an enclosed foundation which can be used as a chest

set-tle *vb* **set-tled**, **set-tling** [ˈset-tlɪŋ, -tɪŋ] [ME *settlen* to seat, bring to rest, come to rest, fr. OE *setlan*, fr. *setl* seat] *vi* 1: to place so as to stay 2 a: to establish in residence b: to furnish with inhabitants: COLONIZE 3 a: to cause to pack down b: to clarify by causing dregs or impurities to sink 4: to make quiet or orderly 5 a: to fix or resolve conclusively (~ the question) b: to establish or secure permanently (~ the order of royal succession) 6: to arrange in a desired position 7: to make or arrange for final disposition of (settled his affairs) 8: of an animal: IMPREGNATE ~ *vi* 1: to come to rest 2 a: to sink gradually or to the bottom b: to become clear by the deposit of sediment or scum c: to become compact by sinking 3 a: to become fixed, resolved, or established (a cold settled in his chest) b: to establish a residence or colony (settled in Europe for a few years) 4 a: to become quiet or orderly b: to take up an ordered or stable life — often used with *down* (marry and ~ down) 5: to adjust differences or accounts 6: of an animal: CONCEIVE

syn 1 see SET 2 see UNSETTLE 2 see DECIDE — **settle for**: to be content with — **settle the stomach**: to remove or relieve the distress or nausea of indigestion in the stomach **set-tle-ment** [ˈset-tl-mənt] *n* 1: the act or process of settling 2 a: an act of bestowing or giving possession under legal sanction b: the sum, estate, or income secured to one by such a settlement 3 a: a place or region newly settled b: a small village 4: an institution providing various community services esp. to large city populations 5: an agreement composing differences

settlement house *n*: SETTLEMENT 4

set-ter [ˈset-lər, -tər] *n*: one that settles (as a new region)

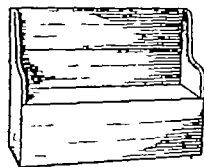
set-ting [ˈset-lɪŋ, -tɪŋ] *n*: SEDIMENT, DREGS — usu. used in pl

set-ter [ˈset-lə(ɪ)r, -tə(ɪ)r] *n*: one that makes a settlement or creates a trust of property

set-to [ˈset-tu] *n*, pl **set-tos**: a usu. brief and vigorous contest



settee 2



settle

a about * ki ten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 an put ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke j sing o flow o flow o coin th thus th thus
 il loot il foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

shad-ow-box \shad-ō, bāks, -ə, bāks\ *vi*: to box with an imaginary opponent esp as a form of training
shadow box *n*: a shallow enclosing case usu with a glass front in which something is set for protection and display
shadow cabinet *n*: a group of leaders of a parliamentary opposition who constitute the probable membership of the cabinet when their party is returned to power
shadow dance *n*: a dance shown by throwing the shadows of dancers on a screen
shadow-graph \shad-ō, graf, -ə, graf\ *n* 1: SHADOWPLAY 2: a photographic image resembling a shadow
shadow play *n*: a drama exhibited by throwing shadows of puppets or actors on a screen — called also *shadow show*
shadow-owly \shad-ō-wē\ *adj* 1: *a*: of the nature of or resembling a shadow: UNSUBSTANTIAL *b*: faintly perceptible: INDISTINCT 2: being in or obscured by shadow (deep ~ interiors) 3: SHADY 1 — *shadow-ow-ly* \-wə-lē\ *adv* — *shadow-ow-ly-ness* \-wē-nəs\ *n*
shady \shād-ē\ *adj* *shod-lar* -est 1: producing or affording shade 2: sheltered from the sun's rays 3: *a*: of questionable merit: UNCERTAIN, UNRELIABLE *b*: DISREPUTABLE — *shad-ily* \shād-ē-lē\ *adv* — *shad-iness* \shād-ē-nəs\ *n*
shaft \shaft\ *n*, *pl shafts* \shaft(s), fr *lb usu* \shavz\ [ME, fr OE *scaft*, akin to OHG *scaft* shaft, *L* *scapus* shaft, stalk, Gk *skēptron* staff, *L* *capo capon* — more at CAPON] 1: *a* (1): the long handle of a spear or similar weapon (2): SPEAR, LANCE *b*: POLE, *specif*: either of two long pieces of wood between which a horse is hitched to a vehicle *c* (1): an arrow esp for a longbow (2): the body or stem of an arrow extending from the nock to the head 2: a sharply delineated beam of light shining through an opening 3: something suggestive of the shaft of a spear or arrow esp in long slender cylindrical form — *a*: the trunk of a tree *b*: the cylindrical pillar between the capital and the base *c*: the handle or helve of a tool or instrument (as a hammer or golf club) *d*: a commonly cylindrical bar used to support rotating pieces or to transmit power or motion by rotation *e*: the stem or midrib of a feather *f*: the upright member of a cross esp below the arms *g*: a small architectural column (as at each side of a doorway) *h*: a column, obelisk, or other spire-shaped or columnar monument *i*: a vertical or inclined opening of uniform and limited cross section made for finding or mining ore, raising water, or ventilating underground workings (as in a cave) *j*: a vertical opening or passage through the floors of a building 4: *a*: a projectile thrown like a spear or shot like an arrow *b*: a scornful, satirical, or pitiless critical remark *c*: harsh or unfair treatment
shaft *vi* 1: to fit with a shaft 2: *slang*: to treat unfairly or harshly
shaft horsepower *n*: horsepower transmitted by an engine shaft
shafting \shaft-ŋ\ *n*: shafts or material for shafts
shag \shag\ *n* (assumed) ME *shagge*, fr OE *sceaga*, akin to ON *skagg* beard, OSla *skokū* leap] 1: *a*: a shaggy tangled mass or covering (as of hair) *b*: long coarse or matted fiber or nap 2: a strong coarse tobacco cut into fine shreds 3: CORMORANT
shag *adj*: SHAGGY
shag *vb* *shagged*; *shag-ging* *vi*: to fall or hang in shaggy masses ~ *vi*: to make rough or shaggy
shag *vi* *shagged*; *shag-ging* [orig unknown] 1: *a*: to chase after; *esp*: to chase after and return (a ball) hit usu out of play *b*: to catch (a fly) in baseball practice 2: to chase away
shag *vi* *shagged*; *shag-ging* [perh alter of *shack* to lumber along] 1: to move or lope along 2: to dance the shag
shag *n*: a dance step executed by hopping lively on each foot in turn
shag-bark \shag-bārk\ *n*: SHAGBARK HICKORY
shagbark hickory *n*: a hickory (*Carya ovata*) with sweet edible nuts and a gray shaggy outer bark that peels off in long strips, also: its wood
shag-gy \shag-ē\ *adj* *shag-gier* -est 1: *a*: covered with or consisting of long, coarse, or matted hair *b*: covered with or consisting of thick, tangled, or unkempt vegetation *c*: having a rough nap, texture, or surface *d*: having hairlike processes 2: *a*: UNKEMPT *b*: confused or unclear in conception or thinking — *shag-gly* \shag-ē-lē\ *adv* — *shag-giness* \shag-ē-nəs\ *n*
shaggy-dog story \shag-ē-dōg-ē\ *n*: a long-drawn-out circumstantial story concerning an inconsequential happening that impresses the teller as humorous but the hearer as boring and pointless, also: a similar humorous story whose humor lies in the pointlessness or irrelevance of the punch line
shaggy-mane \shag-ē-mān\ *n*: a common edible mushroom (*Coprinus comatus*) having an elongated shaggy white pileus and black spores — called also *shaggy cap*
shagreen \sha-grēn, shə-ŋ\ *n* [by folk etymology fr F *chagrin*, fr Turk *şagır*] 1: an untanned leather covered with small round granulations and usu dyed green 2: the rough skin of various sharks and rays when covered with small close-set tubercles — *shagreened* *adj*
shah \sha\ *n*, often *cap* [Per *shah* king — more at CHECK] the sovereign of Iran — *shah-dom* \shad-əm, -shōd-ē\ *n*
Shahap-tian \sha-hap-tē-ən\ *n*, *pl* *Shahaptian* or *Shahaptians* 1: a member of an Indian people of a large territory along the Columbia river and its tributaries 2: the language of the Shahaptian people including Nez Percé and Yakima
shah-tan \shā-tān, shī-ē\ *n* [Ar *shayṭān*] an evil spirit; *specif*: an evil jinn
Shak *abbr* Shakespeare
shak-able or *shake-able* \shā-kə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being shaken
shake \shāk\ *vb* *shook* \shuk\, *shaken* \shā-kən\, *shak-ing* [ME *shaken*, fr OE *sceacan*, akin to ON *skaka* to shake, Skt *khaśati* he agitates] *vi* 1: to move irregularly to and fro 2: to vibrate esp as the result of a blow or shock 3: to tremble as a result of physical or emotional disturbance 4: to experience a state of instability: TOTTER 5: to baskly move something to and fro or up and down *esp* in order to mix 6: to clasp hands 7: TRILL ~ *vt* 1: to brandish, wave, or flourish often in a threatening manner 2: to cause to move in a usu quick jerky manner 3: to cause to quake, quiver, or tremble 4: *a*: to free oneself from (~ a habit) (~ off a cold) *b*: to get away from: get rid of (can you ~ your friend?) I want to talk to you alone — Elmer Davis] 5: to cause to waver: WEAKEN (~ one's faith) 6: to bring to a specified condition by repeated quick jerky movements (shook himself loose from the man's grasp) 7: to dislodge or eject by quick jerky movements of the support or container (shook the dust from the cloth) 8: to clasp (hands) in greeting or farewell or as a sign of goodwill or agreement 9: to stir the feelings of: UPSET (shook her up) 10: TRILL
syn SHAKE, AGITATE, ROCK, CONVULSE *shared meaning element*: to cause to move up and down or to and fro with some degree of violence
 — *shake a leg* 1: DANCE 2: to hurry up
shake *n* 1: an act of shaking as: *a*: an act of shaking/hands *b*: an act of shaking oneself 2: *a*: a blow or shock that upsets the equilibrium or disturbs the balance of something *b*: EARTHQUAKE 3: *pl* *a*: a condition of trembling (as from chill), *specif*: DELIRIUM TREMENS *b*: MALARIA 2a 4: something produced by shaking as: *a*: a fissure separating annual rings of growth in timber *b*: a fissure in strata *c*: MILK SHAKE 5: a wavering, quivering, or alternating motion caused by a blow or shock 6: TRILL 7: a very brief period of time 8: *pl*: one of importance or ability — *usu* used in the phrase *no great shakes* 9: a shingle split from a piece of log usu, three or four feet long 10: DEAL 3 (a fair ~)
shake-down \shāk-daun\ *n* 1: an improvised bed (as one made up on the floor) 2: a boisterous dance 3: an act or instance of shaking someone down, *esp*: EXTORTION 4: a thorough search 5: a process or period of adjustment 6: a testing under operating conditions of something new (as a ship) for possible faults and defects and for familiarizing the operators with it
shake down (\shāk-daun\ *v* 1: *a*: to take up temporary quarters *b*: to occupy an improvised or makeshift bed 2: *a*: to become accustomed esp to new surroundings or duties *b*: to settle down ~ *vi* 1: to obtain money from in a dishonest or illegal manner 2: to make a thorough search of 3: to bring about a reduction of 4: to give a shake-down test
shake-out \shā-kaüt\ *n* 1: a minor economic recession *b*: a sharp break in a particular industry that usu follows overproduction or excessive competition and tends to force out weaker producers 2: a sharp lowering of prices, *esp*: a sharp usu brief decline in a commodity or security market that drives weak or frightened speculators from the market
shak-er \shā-kər\ *n* 1: one that shakes as: *a*: a utensil or machine used in shaking (pepper ~) (cocktail ~) *b*: one who incites or promotes action 2: *cap* [fr. a dance with shaking movements performed as part of worship]: a member of a millenarian sect originating in England in 1747 and practicing celibacy and an ascetic communal life — *Shaker* *adj* — *Shaker-ism* \-kə-řiz-əm\ *n*
Shake-spear-ean or *Shake-spear-lan* also *Shak-spear-ean* or *Shak-spear-lan* \shāk-spir-ē-ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of Shakespeare or his writings
Shakespearean or *Shakespearean* also *Shakespearean* or *Shakespearean* *n*: an authority on or devotee of Shakespeare
Shake-spear-eana or *Shake-spear-lana* (\shāk-spir-ē-ən-ə, -ən-ə, -ā-nə\ *n* *pl*: collected items by, about, or relating to Shakespeare
Shakespearean sonnet *n*: ENGLISH SONNET
shake-up \shā-kəp\ *n*: an act or instance of shaking up, *specif*: an extensive and often drastic reorganization
shake up (\shā-kəp\ *vi* 1: *obs*: CHIDE, SCOLD 2: to jar by or as if by a physical shock (the collision shook up both drivers) 3: to effect an extensive and often drastic reorganization of
shaking palsy *n*: PARALYSIS AGITANS
shako \shāk-ō, -shāk-, -shāk-ē\ *n*, *pl* *shakos* or *shakoes* [F, fr Hung *csákó*] a stiff military hat with a high crown and plume
Shak-ta \sh(h)ak-tə\ *n* or *adj* [Skt *śakti*, fr *Śakti*] an adherent of Śaktism
Shak-ti \tē\ *n* [Skt *śakti*] the dynamic energy of a Hindu god personified as his female consort, broadly: cosmic energy as conceived in Hindu thought
Shakti-tām \tāz-əm\ *n*: a Hindu sect worshipping Shakti under various names (as Kali or Durga) in a cult of devotion to the female principle often with magical or orgiastic rites
shaky \shā-kē\ *adj* *shak-lar* -est 1: characterized by shakes (~ timber) 2: *a*: lacking stability: PRECARIOUS *b*: lacking in firmness (as of beliefs or principles) *c*: lacking in authority or reliability: QUESTIONABLE 3: *a*: somewhat unsound in health *b*: characterized by shaking 4: likely to give way or break down — *shak-ily* \-kə-lē\ *adv* — *shak-iness* \-kē-nəs\ *n*
shale \shā(g)\ *n* [ME, shell, scale, fr OE *scēal* — more at SHELL] a fissile rock that is formed by the consolidation of clay, mud, or silt, has a finely stratified or laminated structure, and is composed of minerals essentially unaltered since deposition
shale oil *n*: a crude dark oil obtained from oil shale by heating
shall \shal\, (\shal\ *vb*, past should \shud\, (\shud\, pres sing & *pl* shall [ME *shal* (1st & 3d sing pres indic), fr OE *scēal*, akin to OHG *scāl* (1st & 3d sing pres indic) ought to, must, Lith *skala* debt] verbal auxiliary 1: *archaic* *a*: will have to: MUST *b*: will be able to: CAN 2: *a* — used to express a command or exhortation (you ~ go) *b* — used in laws, regulations, or directives to express what is mandatory (it ~ be unlawful to carry firearms) 3: *a* — used to express what is inevitable or seems likely to happen in the future (we ~ have to be ready) (we ~ see) *b* — used to express simple futurity (when ~ we expect you) 4: used to express determination (they ~ not pass) ~ *vi*: will go (he to England ~ along with you — Shak)



shako

Sextans \sek-stanz/ *n* [NL (gen. *Sextantis*), lit., sextant]: a constellation on the equator south of Leo

sex-tant \sek-stant/ *n* [NL *sextant*, *sextans* sixth part of a circle, fr. L. sixth part, fr. *sextus* sixth]: an instrument for measuring angular distances used esp. in navigation to observe altitudes of celestial bodies (as in ascertaining latitude and longitude)

sex-tet \sek-stet/ *n* [alter. of *sextet*]: 1: a musical composition for six instruments or voices 2: a group or set of six, as a: the performers of a sextet b: a hockey team

sex-ti-lion \sek-'stil-yon/ *n*, often attrib [F, irreg. fr. *sex* (fr. L. *sex*) + *-illion* (as in *million*)] — see **NUMBER** table

sex-to \sek-'stō/ *n*, pl **sex-tos** [L. *sexto*, abl. of *sextus* sixth]: SEXMO

sex-to-dec-i-mo \sek-stō-'des-ō-'mō/ *n*, pl **sex-tos** [L. abl. of *sextus* sixth, *decimus* tenth, fr. *sextus* sixth + *decimus* tenth — more at **DIME**]: **SIXTEENMO**

sex-ton \sek-ston/ *n* [ME *secresteyn*, *sextyn*, fr. MF *secrestain*, fr. ML *sacristanus* — more at **SACRISTAN**]: a church officer or employee who takes care of the church property and at some churches rings the bell for services and digs graves

sex-tu-ple \sek-'tupl-ē-, -'stap-/; **sex-tup-ly** *adj* [prob. fr. ML *sextuplus*, fr. L. *sextus* sixth + *-plus* multiplied by — more at **DOUBLE**]: 1: having six units or members 2: being six times as great or as many 3: marked by six beats per measure of music (~time) — **sex-tuple** *n*

sex-tuple *vb* **sex-tupled**; **sex-tup-ling** \-'(ə-)lɪŋ/ *vi*: to make six times as much or as many ~ *vi*: to become six times as much or as many

sex-tu-plot \sek-'stap-lot-, -'st(y)up-/; **sex-st(y)op** *n*: 1: a combination of six of a kind 2: one of six offspring born at one birth 3: a group of six equal musical notes performed in the time ordinarily given to four of the same value

sex-tu-pli-cate \sek-'st(y)ū-pli-kət/ *adj* [blend of *sextuple* and *-plicate* (as in *duplicate*)]: 1: repeated six times 2: **SIXTH** (file the ~ copy) — **sex-tuplitate** *n*

sex-tu-pli-cate \plə-'kʰi-ət/ *vi* -**cat-ed**, -**cat-ing**: 1: **SEXTUPLE** 2: to provide in *sextuplicate*

sex-u-al \seksh-'(ə-)wəl-, sekshəl/ *adj* [LL *sexualis*, fr. L. *sexus* sex]: 1: of, relating to, or associated with sex or the sexes (~ differentiation) (~ conflict) 2: having or involving sex (~ reproduction) — **sex-u-al-ly** \seksh-'(ə-)wə-lē-, seksh-'(ə-)lē/ *adv*

sexual generation *n*: the generation of an organism with alternation of generations that reproduces sexually

sexual intercourse *n*: 1: heterosexual intercourse involving penetration of the vagina by the penis 2: intercourse involving genital contact between individuals other than penetration of the vagina by the penis

sex-u-al-ity \sek-shə-'wəl-ə-tē/ *n*: the quality or state of being sexual. a: the condition of having sex b: sexual activity c: expression of sexual receptivity or interest esp. when excessive

sex-u-al-ize \seksh-'(ə-)wə-līz-, seksh-'(ə-)līz-/ *vi* -**ized**, -**iz-ing**: to make sexual: endow with a sexual character or cast

sexual relations *n* pl: **CORTUS**

sexy \sek-sē/ *adj* **sex-i-er**; **est**: sexually suggestive or stimulating; **EROTIC** — **sex-i-ly** \sek-sē-lē/ *adv* — **sex-i-ness** \sek-sē-nəs/ *n*

Seyfert galaxy \sɛ-'fɜrt-, sɪ-'/ *n* [Carl K. Seyfert †1960 Am astronomer]: any of a class of spiral galaxies that have small compact bright nuclei characterized by variability in light intensity, emission of radio waves, and spectra which indicate hot gases in rapid motion

sf or **sfz** *abbr* **sforzando**

SF *abbr, often not cap 1 sacrifice fly 2 science fiction 3 sinking fund*

SFC *abbr* sergeant first class

sferics \s'fɛr-iks-, s'fɛr-/ *n* pl [by shortening & alteration]: 1: **ATMOSPHERICS** 2 *sing in consir*: an electronic detector of storms

sforzando \s'fɔrt-'sæn-(dōd-, -sæn-/ *adj* or *adv* [It, verbal of *sforzare* to force]: played with prominent stress or accent — used as a direction in music

sforzando *n*, pl **-dos** or **-dī** \-'(d)ə-/: an accented tone or chord

sfu-ma-to \s'fū-mī-'kɪtō/ *n* [It, fr. pp. of *sfumare* to evaporate, fr. *s* (fr. L. *ex*) + *fumare* to smoke, fr. L]: the definition of form without abrupt outline by the blending of one tone into another

SG *abbr* 1 senior grade 2 sergeant 3 solicitor general 4 often not cap specific gravity 5 surgeon general

sgd *abbr* signed

sgraf-fito \s'græ-'fɛ-(d)ɪtō, skra-'/ *n*, pl **-ti** \-'(d)ɪtē/ [It, fr. pp. of *sgraf-fire* to scratch, produce sgrafitto]: 1: decoration by cutting away parts of a surface layer (as of plaster or clay) to expose a different colored ground — compare **GRAFFITO** 2: something (as traditional Pennsylvania Dutch pottery) decorated with sgrafitto

Sgt *abbr* sergeant

Sgt Maj *abbr* sergeant major

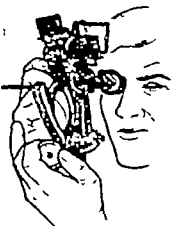
sh \ʃh/ *often prolonged*, *interj* — used often in prolonged or reduced form to urge or command silence or less noise

sh *abbr* share

Shā-'bān \shə-'bān/ *n* [Ar *shā'bān*]: the 8th month of the Muhammadan year — see **MONTH** table

Shab-bat \shə-'bāt-, shəb-'sə-/ *n* [Heb *shabbāth*]: the Jewish Sabbath

shab-by \shəb-'ē/ *adj* **shab-bi-er**; **est** [obs. E *shab* (a low fellow)]: 1: threadbare and faded from wear (a ~ sofa) b: ill kept; **DILAPIDATED** (a ~ neighborhood) 2: clothed with worn or seedy garments (a ~ hobo) 3: **MEAN**, **DESPICABLE** (must feel ~ because of his compromises — Nat Hentoff) b: **UNGENEROUS**, **UNFAIR** (laments the way in which this country often treated a poet — Paul Engle) c: inferior in quality: **SLOVENLY** (his reasoning is weak, even ~ — J. T. Farrell) — **shab-bi-ly** \shəb-'ē-lē/ *adv* — **shab-bi-ness** \shəb-'ē-nəs/ *n*



Sha-bu-oth \shə-'vū-,ōt(h)-, -ōs-, -sə-/ *n* [Heb *shabbā'oth*, lit., weeks]: a Jewish holiday observed on the 6th and 7th of Sivan in commemoration of the revelation of the Ten Commandments at Mt. Sinai

shack \shak/ *n* [prob. back-formation fr. E dial. *shackly* (rickety)]: 1: HUT, SHANTY 2: a room or similar enclosed structure for a particular person or use (as a cook's ~) (a radio ~)

shack-le \shak-'əl/ *n* [ME *shakel*, fr. OE *seacut*; akin to ON *skull* pole of a cart]: 1: something (as a manacle or fetter) that confines the legs or arms 2: something that checks or prevents free action as if by fetters — usu. used in pl. 3: any of various devices for making something (as a clevis) fast 4: a length of cable or anchor chain usu. 15 feet

shackle *vi* **shackled**; **shack-ling** \-'(ə-)lɪŋ/ 1 *a*: to bind with shackles; **FETTER** b: to make fast with a shackle 2: to deprive of freedom esp. of action by means of restrictions or handicaps: **IMPEDE** *syn* see **HAMPER** — **shack-ler** \-'(ə-)lɪr/ *n*

shack-le-bone \shak-'əl-bōn-, shak-'l-/ *n*: **WRIST**

shack-up \shak-'ʌp/ *vi*: to become established in a dwelling or shelter esp. when involving cohabitation: spend the night

shad \shad/ *n*, pl **shad** [assumed] ME, fr. OE *seadd*, akin to L. *scattre* to bubble]: any of several clupeid fishes (genus *Alosa*) that differ from the typical herrings in having a relatively deep body and in being anadromous and that are extremely important food fishes of Europe and North America

shad-berry \shəb-'ē-, ber-'ē/ *n* 1: the fruit of the serviceberry 2: **SERVICEBERRY**

shad-blow \shad-'blō/ *n*: **SERVICEBERRY**

shad-bush \shad-'bush/ *n*: **SERVICEBERRY**

shad-dock \shad-'ɔk/ *n* [Captain *Shaddock*, 17th cent E ship commander]: a very large thick-skinned usu. pear-shaped citrus fruit differing from the closely related grapefruit esp. in its loose rind and often coarse dry pulp, also: the tree (*Citrus grandis*) that bears it

shade \shād/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *seadu*, akin to OHG *seado* shadow, Gk *skotos* darkness]: 1: comparative darkness or obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light b: relative obscurity or retirement 2: shelter (as by foliage) from the heat and glare of sunlight b: a place sheltered from the sun 3: an evanescent or unreal appearance 4 pl *a*: the shadows that gather as darkness comes on b: **NETHERWORLD**, **HADES** 5: a disembodied spirit: **GHOST** 6: something that intercepts or shelters from light, sun, or heat as a: a device partially covering a lamp so as to reduce glare b: a flexible screen usu. mounted on a roller for regulating the light or the view through a window c pl: **SUNGLASSES** 7 *a*: the reproduction of the effect of shade in painting or drawing b: a subdued or somber feature 8 *a*: a color produced by a pigment or dye mixture having some black in it b: a color slightly different from the one under consideration 9 *a*: a minute difference or variation b: a minute degree or quantity 10: a facial expression of sadness or displeasure — **shade-less** \-'ləs/ *adj*

shade *vb* **shaded**; **shad-ing** *vi* 1 *a*: to shelter or screen by intercepting radiated light or heat b: to cover with a shade 2: to hide partly by or as if by a shadow 3: to darken with or as if with a shadow 4: to cast into the shade (as by some exhibition of superiority): **OBSCURE** 5 *a*: to represent the effect of shade or shadow on b: to add shading to c: to color so that the shades pass gradually from one to another 6: to change by gradual transition or qualification 7: to reduce slightly (as a price) ~ *vi* 1: to pass by slight changes or imperceptible degrees into something else 2: to undergo or exhibit minute difference or variation — **shade-r** *n*

shade-grown \shād-'grōn/ *adj*: grown in the shade; *specif*: grown under cloth (~ tobacco)

shade tree *n*: a tree grown primarily to produce shade

shad-ing \shād-'ɪŋ/ *n*: the filling up within outlines to suggest three-dimensionality, shadow, or more or less darkness in a picture or drawing

shad-doo also **sha-duf** \shā-'dūf-, shā-/ *n* [Ar *shādūf*]: a counterbalanced sweep used since ancient times esp. in Egypt for raising water (as for irrigation)

shad-ow \shad-'ō-, -'w-/ *n* [ME *shadwe*, fr. OE *seaduwe*, *seadu* shade, shadow]: 1: partial darkness or obscurity within a part of space from which rays from a source of light are cut off by an interposed opaque body 2: a reflected image 3: shelter from danger or observation 4 *a*: an imperfect and faint representation b: an imitation of something: **COPY** 5: the dark figure cast upon a surface by a body intercepting the rays from a source of light 6: **PHANTOM** 7 pl: **DARKNESS** 8: a shaded or darker portion of a picture 9: an attenuated form or a vestigial remnant 10 *a*: an inseparable companion or follower b: one (as a spy or detective) that shadows 11: a small degree or portion (as a trace) 12: a source of gloom or unhappiness 13 *a*: an area within the shadow cast by an object; an area near an object: **VICINITY** b: pervasive and dominant influence — **shad-ow-less** \shad-'ō-ləs-, -'ləs/ *adj* — **shad-ow-like** \-'lɪk/ *adj*

shadow *vi* 1 *archaic*: **SHELTER**, **PROTECT** 2: to cast a shadow upon: **CLOUD** 3 *obs*: to shelter from the sun 4 *obs*: **CONCEAL** 5: to represent or indicate obscurely or faintly — often used with *forth* or *out* 6: to follow esp. secretly: **TRAIL** 7 *archaic*: **SHADE** 5 ~ *vi* 1: to pass gradually or by degrees 2: to become overcast with or as if with shadows — **shad-ow-er** \-'wər-/ *vi*

shadow *adj* 1: not functioning in an official capacity (a ~ government in exile) 2 *a*: having an indistinct pattern (~ plaid) b: having darker sections of design (~ lace)

a about * kitten or further a back # bake # cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less 8 easy g gift i trip l life
 j joke n sing 6 flow o flaw o coin th thin th thus
 i foot u foot y yet y few y furious zh zhuson

longing to, due to, or contributed by an individual **b**: one's full or fair portion **2 a**: the part allotted or belonging to one of a number owning together property or interest **b**: any of the equal portions into which property or invested capital is divided; *specif*: any of the equal interests or rights into which the entire capital stock of a corporation is divided and ownership of which is regularly evidenced by one or more certificates *c pl chiefly Brit*: stock 7c(1)

share *vb* **shared**; **sharing** *vi* **1**: to divide and distribute in shares: *APPORTION* — *usu. used with out or with* **2**: to partake of, use, experience, or enjoy with others **3**: to grant or give a share in *~ vi* **1**: to have a share — *used with in* **2**: to apportion and take shares of something — *share-r n*

syn SHARE, PARTICIPATE, PARTAKE *shared* meaning element: to have, get, or use in common with another or others

share *n* [ME *schare*, fr. OE *scara*; akin to OHG *scaro* plowshare, OE *scieran* to cut]: *PLOWSHARE*

share-able or **share-able** \shə-'e-bəl, 'shar-' / *adj*: capable of being shared — *share-abil-ity* \shə-'e-bil-ə-tē, 'shar-' / *n*

share-crop \shə-'(ə)-krəp, 'sha-(ə)-r- / *vb* [back-formation fr. *share-cropper*] *vi*: to farm as a sharecropper ~ *vi*: to farm (land) or produce (a crop) as a sharecropper

share-cropper \shə-'(ə)-krəp-ər / *n*: a tenant farmer esp. in the southern U.S. who is provided with credit for seed, tools, living quarters, and food, works the land, and receives an agreed share of the value of the crop minus charges

share-holder \shə-'hōl-dər / *n*: one that holds or owns a share in property; *esp*: STOCKHOLDER

sharif \shə-'rē / *n* [Ar *sharīf*, lit., illustrious]: a descendant of the prophet Muhammad through his daughter Fatima, broadly: one of noble ancestry or political preeminence in predominantly Islamic countries — *sharif-ian* \shə-'rē-fē-ən / *adj*

shark \shərk / *n* [orig. unknown]: any of numerous mostly marine elasmobranch fishes of medium to large size that have a fusiform body, lateral branchial clefts, and a tough usu. dull gray skin roughened by minute tubercles, are typically active predators sometimes dangerous to man, and are of economic importance esp. for their large livers which are a source of oil and for their hides from which leather is made

sharky *n* [prob. modif. of G *schurke* scoundrel] **1**: a rapacious crafty person who preys upon others through usury, extortion, or trickery **2**: one who excels greatly esp. in a particular field

sharky *vi* **1 archaic**: to gather hastily **2 archaic**: to obtain by some irregular means ~ *vi* **1 archaic**: to practice fraud or trickery **2 archaic**: SNEAK

shark-skin \shərk-'skīn / *n* **1**: the hide of a shark or leather made from it **2 a**: a smooth durable woolen or worsted suiting in twill or basket weave with small woven designs **b**: a smooth crisp fabric with a dull finish made usu. of rayon in basket weave

shark sucker *n*: REMORA

sharp \shərp / *adj* [ME, fr. OE *scarp*, akin to OE *scieran* to cut — more at *shear*] **1**: adapted to cutting or piercing as **a**: having a thin keen edge or fine point **b**: briskly or biting cold: NIPPING (a ~ wind) **c**: composed of hard angular particles: GRITTY (~ sand) **2 a**: keen in intellect: QUICK-WITTED **b**: keen in perception: ACUTE (~ sight) **c**: keen in attention: VIGILANT (~ keep a ~ lookout) **d**: keen in attention to one's own interest sometimes to the point of being unethical (a ~ trader) **3**: keen in spirit or action as **a**: full of activity or energy: BRISK (~ blows) **b**: capable of acting or reacting strongly, *esp*: CAUSTIC **4**: SEVERE, HARSH as **a**: inclined to or marked by irritability or anger (a ~ temper) **b**: causing intense mental or physical distress (a ~ pain) **c**: cutting in language or import (a ~ rebuke) **5**: affecting the senses or sense organs intensely as **a** (1): having a strong odor or flavor (~ cheese) (2): ACRID **b**: having a strong piercing sound **c**: having the effect of or involving a sudden brilliant display of light (a ~ flash) **6 a**: terminating in a point or edge (~ features) **b**: involving an abrupt change in direction (a ~ turn) **c**: clear in outline or detail: DISTINCT (a ~ image) **d**: set forth with clarity and distinctness (~ contrast) **7 a** of a tone: raised a half step in pitch **b**: higher than the proper pitch *c*: MAJOR, AUGMENTED — *used of an interval in music* **8**: STYLISH, DRESSY — *sharp-ly* *adv* — *sharp-ness* *n*

syn SHARP, KEEN, ACUTE *shared* meaning element: possessing or indicative of alert competence and clear understanding *ant* dull, blunt

sharp *vi*: to raise (as a musical tone) in pitch, *esp*: to raise in pitch by a half step ~ *vi*: to sing or play above the proper pitch

sharp *adv* **1**: in a sharp manner: SHARPLY **2**: EXACTLY, PRECISELY (4 o'clock ~)

sharp *n*: one that is sharp as **a**: a sharp edge or point **b** (1): a musical note or tone one half step higher than a note or tone named **b** (2): a character on a line or space of the musical staff indicating a pitch a half step higher than the degree would indicate without it **c**: a long sewing needle with sharp point **d**: a real or self-styled expert, also: SHARPER

sharpen \shərp-'pən / *vb* **sharpened**, **sharpen-ing** \shərp-'(ə)-nɪŋ / *vi*: to make sharp or sharper ~ *vi*: to grow or become sharp or sharper — *sharp-en-er* \shərp-'(ə)-nər / *n*

sharp-eyed \shərp-'pə / *n*: CHEAT, SWINDLER, *esp*: a cheating gambler

sharp-eyed \shərp-'pɪd / *adj* having keen sight, also: keen in observing or penetrating

sharp-fanged \shərp-'fand / *adj* **1**: having sharp teeth **2**: SARCASTIC

sharp-freeze \shərp-'frēz / *vi*: QUICK FREEZE

sharp-ly or **sharpy** \shərp-'pē / *pl* **sharp-ies** \shərp-' / **1**: a long narrow shallow-draft boat with flat or slightly V-shaped bottom and one or two masts that bear a triangular sail **2 a**: SHARPER **b**: an exceptionally keen or alert person

sharp-nosed \shərp-'nōz / *adj* **1**: having a pointed nose or snout **2**: keen in smelling

sharp practice *n*: the act of dealing in which advantage is taken or sought unscrupulously

sharp-set \shərp-'set / *adj* **1**: set at a sharp angle or so as to present a sharp edge **2**: eager in appetite or desire — *sharp-set-ness* *n*

sharp-shinned hawk \shərp-'shund- / *n*: a common widely distributed No. American bird-eating hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) with a long square-tipped tail and short rounded wings

sharp-shooter \shərp-'shūt-ər / *n*: a good marksman

sharp-shooting \shərp-'shūt-ɪŋ / *n*: shooting with great precision

sharp *adj* **2**: accurate and usu. unexpected attack (as in words)

sharp-sighted \shərp-'sɪt-əd / *adj* **1**: having acute sight **2**: mentally keen or alert — *sharp-sighted-ly* *adv* — *sharp-sighted-ness* *n*

sharp-tongued \shərp-'tɒŋd / *adj*: having a sharp tongue: harsh or bitter in speech (a ~ shrew)

sharp-witted \shərp-'wɪt-əd / *adj*: having or showing an acute mind

shashlik \shə-'shɪk / *n* also *shash-lik* or *shash-lik* \shə-'shɪk / *n* [Russ *shashlyk*, of Turkic origin, akin to Kazan Tatar *ıştylyk kabob*]: KABOB

shatter \shat-ər / *vb* [ME *schateren*] *vi* **1**: to cause to drop or be dispersed **2 a**: to break at once into pieces **b**: to damage badly: RUIN **3**: to cause the disruption or annihilation of: DEMOLISH ~ *vi* **1**: to break apart: DISINTEGRATE **2**: to drop off parts (as leaves, petals, or fruit) (the wheat ~ed in the fields) — *shat-ter-ing-ly* \shə-'tɪŋ-lē / *adv*

shatter *n* **1**: FRAGMENT, SHRED (the broken vase lay in ~s) **2**: an act of shattering: the state of being shattered **3**: a result of shattering: SHOWER

shatter cone *n*: a conical fragment of rock that has strations radiating from the apex and that is formed by high pressure (as from volcanism or meteorite impact)

shat-ter-proof \shat-ər-'pru:f / *adj*: proof against shattering

shave \shəv / *vb* **shaved**; **shaved** or **shaven** \shə-'ven / *shav-ing* [ME *shaven*, fr. OE *scāfan*; akin to *L* *scabere* to shave, *capo capere*] *vi* **1 a**: to remove a thin layer from **b**: to cut off in thin layers or shreds: SLICE **c**: to cut off closely **2 a**: to sever the hair from (the head or another part of the body) close to the roots **b**: to cut off (hair or beard) close to the skin **3 a**: to discount (a note) at an exorbitant rate **b**: DEDUCT, REDUCE **4**: to come close to or touch lightly in passing ~ *vi* **1**: to cut off hair or beard close to the skin **2**: to proceed with difficulty: SCRAPE

shave *n*: **1**: SHAVER **2**: a thin slice: **SHAVING** **3**: an act or process of shaving **4**: an act of passing very near to so as almost to graze

shavelling \shəv-'lɪŋ / *n* **1**: a tonsured clergyman: PRIEST — *usu. used disparagingly* **2**: STRIPLING

shaver \shə-'vər / *n*: a person who shaves **2 archaic**: SWINDLER **3**: a tool or machine for shaving; *specif*: an electric powered razor **4**: BOY, YOUNGSTER

shaves *pl* of *SHAVE*

shave-tail \shəv-'tāl / *n* [fr. the practice of shaving the tails of newly broken mules to distinguish them from untrained ones] **1**: a pack mule esp. when newly broken in **2**: SECOND LIEUTENANT — *usu. used disparagingly*

Shav-ian \shə-'vē-ən / *n* [NL *Shavius*, latinized form of George Bernard Shaw]: an admirer or devotee of G. B. Shaw, his writings, or his social and political theories — *Shavian* *adj*

shav-ly \shə-'vəl / *adv* (shave swindle) + *-ly* *Scot*: FRANK

shav-ing \shə-'vɪŋ / *n*: the act of one that shaves **2**: something shaved off (wood ~s)

shaw \shə / *n* [ME, fr. OE *sceaga*, akin to ON *skegg* beard — more at *SHAO*] *dialect*: COPPIC, THICKET

shaw *n* [prob. alter. of *show*] *chiefly Brit*: the tops and stalks of a cultivated crop (as potatoes or turnips)

shawl \shə / *n* [Per *shāl*]: a square or oblong usu. fabric garment or wrapper used esp. as a covering for the head or shoulders

shawl *vi*: to wrap in or as if in a shawl

shawl collar *n*: an attached collar rolled back in a continuous tapering line that follows the surplice neckline of a garment

shawm \shəm / *n* [ME *schalme*, fr. MF *chalemie*, modif. of LL *calamellus*, dim. of *L* *calamus* reed, fr. Gk *kalamos* — more at *HAULM*]: an early double-reed woodwind instrument

Shaw-nee \shə-'nē, shə-'nē / *pl* **Shawnee** or **Shawnees** [back-formation fr. obs. E *Shawnee*, fr. Shawnee *Shawwanwaiki*] **1**: a member of an Amerindian people orig. of the central Ohio valley **2**: the language of the Shawnee people

Shaw-wal \shə-'wāl / *n* [Ar *shawwal*]: the 10th month of the Muhammadan year — *see* MONTH table

shay \shā / *n* [back-formation fr. *chaise*, taken as *pl*] *chiefly dial*: CHAISE

she \ʃhe / *pron* [ME, prob. alter. of *hye* alter. of OE *hēo* she — more at *HE*] **1**: that female one who is neither speaker nor hearer (~ is my wife) — compare *HE*, *HER*, *HERS*, *IT*, *THEY* **2**: used to refer to one regarded as feminine (as by personification) (~ was a fine ship)

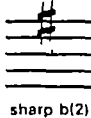
she \ʃhe / *n*: a female person or animal — often used in combination (*she-cat*) (*she-cousin*)

shea butter \shē-, shā-' / *n*: a pale solid fat from the seeds of the shea tree used in food, soap, and candles

sheaf \ʃhef / *n*, *pl* **sheaves** \ʃhevz / [ME *sheef*, fr. OE *scēaf*, akin to OHG *scab* scab, Russ *chub* forelock] **1**: a quantity of the stalks and ears of a cereal grass or sometimes other plant material bound together **2**: something resembling a sheaf of grain (a ~ of papers) — *sheaf-like* \shē-'fɪk / *adj*

shea nut *n*: the seed of the shea tree

shear \ʃhɪər / *vb* **sheared**, **sheared** or **shorn** \shɔr-' / *shear-ing* [ME *sheren*, fr. OE *scieran*; akin to ON *skera* to cut, *L* *curtus* shortened, Gk *keirein* to cut, *shear* *vi* **1 a**: to cut off the hair from (with crown *shorn*) **b**: to cut off clip (as hair or wool) from someone or something, also: to cut something from (~ a lawn) *c* *chiefly Scot*: to reap with a sickle **d**: to cut with shears or a similar instrument **2**: to cut with something sharp **3**: to deprive of something as if by cutting **4 a**: to subject to a



sharp b(2)

shalloon \sha-'lün, sha-'l\ *n* [Châlons-sur-Marne, France]: a light-weight twilled fabric of wool or worsted used chiefly for the linings of coats and uniforms

shallop \shal-'ap\ *n* [MF *chaloupe*]: 1: a usu two-masted ship with lugsails 2: a small open boat propelled by oars or sails and used chiefly in shallow waters

shal-lot (sha-'lät also shal-'ät) *n* [modif of *F echalote*, denov of (assumed) VL *escallion* — more at SCALLION]: 1: a bulbous perennial herb (*Allium ascalonicum*) that resembles an onion and produces small clustered bulbs used in seasoning 2: GREEN ONION

shal-low \shal-'(l)ä, -(w)\ *adj* [ME *schalowe*]: 1: having little depth (~ water) 2: having little extension inwards or backwards (office buildings have taken the form of ~ slabs — Lewis Mumford) 3: penetrating only the easily or quickly perceived (~ generalizations) 4: lacking in depth of knowledge, thought, or feeling (~ demagogue) 5: displacing comparatively little air (~ weak ~ breasting) *syn* see SUPERFICIAL *ant* deep — shal-low-ly -löl-, -löl- *adv* — shal-low-ness *n*

shallow *vi*: to make shallow ~ *vi*: to become shallow

shallow *n*: a shallow place or area in a body of water — usu used in pl but sing or pl in constr

shal-om \sha-'löm, sha-'\ *interj* [Heb *shalom* peace] — used as a Jewish greeting and farewell

shal-om alei-chem \sha-'lō-mä-'lä-kəm, shō-, -löm\ *interj* [Heb *shalom alekhem* peace unto you] — used as a traditional Jewish greeting

shalt \shalt, (ʔ)shalt\ *archaic* *pres 2d sing* of SHALL

sham \sham\ *n* [perh. Ir. E dial *sham* shame, alter of E shame]: 1: a trick that deludes: HOAX 2: cheap falseness: HYPOCRISY 3: a decorative piece of cloth made to simulate an article of personal or household linen and used in place of or over it 4: an imitation or counterfeit purporting to be genuine 5: a person who shams *syn* see IMPOSTURE

sham *vb* *shammed*, *sham-ming* *vi*: to go through the external motions necessary to counterfeit ~ *vi*: to act intentionally so as to give a false impression: FEIGN *syn* see ASSUME

sham *adj* 1: not genuine: FALSE (~ pearls) 2: having such poor quality as to seem false: ADULTERATED

sham-an \sham-'ən, shā-mən also shā-'man\ *n* [Russ or Tungus, Russ, Ir Tungus *šaman*]: a priest who uses magic for the purpose of curing the sick, divining the hidden, and controlling events

shamanism \-zəm\ *n*: a religion of the Ural-Altaic peoples of northern Asia and Europe characterized by belief in an unseen world of gods, demons, and ancestral spirits responsive only to the shamans, also: any similar religion — *shaman-ist* \-'sɪt\ *n* — *shaman-istic* \sham-'ən-'tɪk, shā-man-'\ *adj*

sham-ble \sham-'bəl\ *vi* *sham-bled*, *sham-bling* \-'b(ə-)lɪŋ\ [*shamble* (bowed, malformed)]: to walk awkwardly with dragging feet — SHUFFLE — *shamble* *n*

sham-ble \sham-'bəl\ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr [*shamble* (meat market) & obs. E *shamble* (table for exhibition of meat for sale)]: 1: *archaic*: a meat market 2: SLAUGHTERHOUSE 3: a: a place of mass slaughter or bloodshed b: a scene or a state of great destruction WRECKAGE c: a state of great disorder or confusion

sham-bling *adj*: characterized by slow awkward movement

shame \sham\ *n* [ME, Ir OE *scamu*, akin to OHG *scama* shame]: 1: a: a painful emotion caused by consciousness of guilt, shortcoming, or impropriety b: the susceptibility to such emotion 2: a condition of humiliating disgrace or disrepute: IGNOMINY 3: something that brings strong regret, censure, or reproach b

a cause of feeling shame *syn* see DISGRACE *ant* glory, pride

shame *vb* *shamed*, *shaming* 1: to bring shame to ~ DISGRACE 2: to put to shame by outdoing 3: to cause to feel shame 4: to force by causing to feel guilty (*shamed into confessing*)

shame-faced \sham-'fäst\ *adj* [alter of *shamefast*]: 1: showing modesty ~ BASHFUL 2: showing shame: ASHAMED — *shame-faced-ly* \-'fäst-'səd-'lē, -'fäst-'lē\ *adv* — *shame-faced-ness* \-'fäst-'səd-'nəs, -'fäst-'nəs\ *n*

shame-fast \sham-'fäst\ *adj* [ME, Ir OE *scamfast*, Ir *scamu* + *fast* fixed, fast] *archaic*: SHAMEFACED

shame-ful \sham-'fəl\ *adj* 1: a: bringing shame: DISGRACEFUL b: arousing the feeling of shame ~ INDECENT 2: *archaic*: full of the feeling of shame: ASHAMED — *shame-fully* \-'fəl-'lē\ *adv* — *shame-ful-ness* *n*

shame-less \sham-'ləs\ *adj* 1: having no shame: insensitive to disgrace 2: showing lack of shame: DISGRACEFUL — *shame-less-ly* *adv* — *shame-less-ness* *n*

sham-mer \sham-'ər\ *n*: one that shams

sham-mes \sham-'əs\ *n*, *pl* *sham mo-sim* \sha-'mō-'səm\ [Yiddish *shames*, Ir Heb *shammash*]: 1: the sexton of a synagogue 2: the candle or taper used to light the other candles in a Hanukkah menorah

sham-my \sham-'ē\ *var* of CHAMOIS

sham-poo \sham-'pū\ *vi* [Hindi *cāpa*, imper of *cāpnā* to press, shampoo] 1: *archaic*: MASSAGE 2: a: to wash (as the hair) with soap and water or with a special preparation b: to wash the hair of — *sham-poo-er* *n*

shampoo *n*, *pl* *shampoos* 1: an act or instance of shampooing 2: a preparation used in shampooing

sham-rock \sham-'rök\ *n* [IrGael *seamróg*]: a trifoliate plant used as a floral emblem by the Irish as a: a yellow-flowered clover (*Trifolium dubium*) often regarded as the true shamrock b: WOOD SORREL c: WHITE DUTCH CLOVER d: a yellow-flowered medic (*Medicago lupulina*) with black pods

shamus \sham-'əs, shā-məs\ *n* [prob Ir Yiddish *shames* shames, prob Ir a jocular comparison of the duties of a sexton and those of a store detective] 1: *slang*: POLICEMAN 2: *slang*: a private detective

Shan \shan, 'shan\ *n*, *pl* *Shan* or *Shans* 1: a group of Mongoloid peoples of southeastern Asia b: a member of any of these peoples 2: the Thai languages of the Shan

shan-dry-dan \shan-'dre-'dan\ *n* [origin unknown]: 1: a charve with a hood 2: a rickety vehicle

shandy \shan-'dē\ *n*, *pl* *shandies* 1: SHANDYGAFF 2: a drink consisting of beer and lemonade

shand-y-gaff \shan-'dē-'gaf\ *n* [origin unknown]: a drink consisting of beer and ginger beer or ginger ale

shang-hai \shan-'hi\ *vi* *shang-hailed*; *shang-hailing* [Shanghai, China, Ir the formerly widespread use of this method to secure sailors for voyages to the Orient] 1: a: to put aboard a ship by force often with the help of liquor or a drug b: to put by force or threat of force into or as if into a place of detention 2: to put by trickery into an undesirable position — *shang-hailer* \-'hi-(ə-)r\ *n*

Shan-grī-lä \shan-'grī-'lä\ *n* [Shangri-La, imaginary land depicted in the novel *Lost Horizon* (1933) by James Hilton] 1: a remote beautiful imaginary place where life approaches perfection: UTOPIA 2: a remote usu idyllic hideaway

shank \shank\ *n* [ME *shanke*, Ir OE *scanca*, akin to ON *skokkr* crooked, Gk *skazeln* to limp] 1: a: the part of the leg between the knee and the ankle in man or the corresponding part in various other vertebrates b: LEG c: a cut of beef, veal, mutton, or lamb from the upper or the lower part of the leg: SHIN — see BEEF illustration 2: a straight narrow usu essential part of an object as a: the straight part of a nail or pin b: a straight part of a plant

STEM STALK c: the part of an anchor between the ring and the crown d: the part of a fishhook between the eye and the bend e: the part of a key between the handle and the bit f: the stem of a tobacco pipe or the part between the stem and the bowl g: TANG 1 h (1): the narrow part of the sole of a shoe beneath the instep (2): SHANKPIECE 3: a part of an object by which it can be attached as a (1): a projection on the back of a solid button (2): a short stem of thread that holds a sewn button away from the cloth b: the projecting part of a knob handle that contains the spindle socket c: the end (as of a drill) that is gripped in a chuck 4: BODY 7 5: a: the latter part of a period of time b: the early or main part of a period of time — *shanked* \shan-(k)\ *adj*

shank *vi*: to hit (a golf ball) with the extreme heel of the club so that the ball goes sharply to the right

shank-piece \shan-'pēs\ *n*: a support for the arch of the foot inserted in the shank of a shoe

shan't \(')shant, (')shant\ *shall* not

shantey or **shanty** *var* of CHANTEY

shan-tung \shan-'tʌŋ\ *n* [Shantung, China]: a fabric in plain weave having a slightly irregular surface due to uneven slubbed filling yarns

shanty \shan-'tē\ *n*, *pl* *shanties* [CanF *chantier*, Ir F *gantry*, Ir L *cantherus* trellis]: a small crudely built dwelling or shelter usu of wood

shan-ty-mən \-ē-mən, -man\ *n*: one who lives in a shanty

shan-ty-town \-taun\ *n*: a town or section of a town consisting mostly of shanties

shap-able or **shape-able** \shā-'pə-'bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being shaped 2: SHAPELY

shape \shāp\ *vb* *shaped*, *shaping* [ME *shapen*, alter of OE *sciepan*, akin to OHG *skepfen* to shape] *vt* 1: FORM CREATE esp: to give a particular form or shape to 2: obs: ORDAIN DECREE 3: to adapt in shape so as to fit neatly and closely (a dress *shaped* to her figure) 4: a: DEVISE PLAN b: to embody in definite form (*shaping* a folktale into an epic) 5: a: to make fit for (as a particular use or purpose): ADAPT b: to determine or direct the course of (as life) c: to modify (behavior) by rewarding changes that tend toward a desired response ~ *vi* 1: HAPPEN BEFALL (if things ~ right) 2: to take on or approach a mature form (as in proficiency) — often used with *up* *syn* see MAKE — *shaper* *n*

shape *n* 1: a: the visible makeup characteristic of a particular item or kind of item b (1): spatial form (2): a standard or universally recognized spatial form 2: the appearance of the body as distinguished from that of the face: FIGURE 3: a: PHANTOM APPARITION b: assumed appearance ~ GUISE 4: form of embodiment 5: a mode of existence or form of being having identifying features 6: something having a particular form 7: the condition in which someone or something exists at a particular time (in excellent ~ for his age) *syn* see FORM — *shaped* \shāp-'\ *adj* — in *shape* ~ in an original, normal, or fit condition (exercises to keep in shape)

shape-less \shā-'pləs\ *adj* 1: having no definite shape 2: a: deprived of usual or normal shape: MISSHAPEN (a ~ old hat) b: not shapely — *shape-less-ly* *adv* — *shape-less-ness* *n*

shape-ly \shā-'plē\ *adj* *shape-lier*; -est: having a regular or pleasing shape — *shape-li-ness* *n*

shap-en \shā-'pən\ *adj* [archaic pp. of *shape*]: fashioned in or provided with a definite shape — usu. used in combination (an ill-*shap-en* body)

shape note *n*: one of a system of seven notes showing the musical scale degree by the shape of the note head

shape-up \shā-'pəp\ *n*: a system of hiring workers and esp. long-shoremen by the day or shift by having applicants gather-usu in a semicircle for selection by a union-appointed hiring boss. also: an instance of such hiring practice

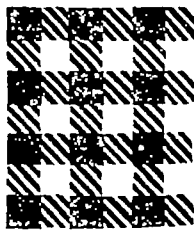
shard \shard\ also *sherd* \shərd\ *n* [ME, Ir OE *seard*, akin to OE *scieran* to cut — more at SHEAR] 1: a: a piece or fragment of a brittle substance, broadly: a small piece b: SHELL SCALE esp. ELYTRON 2: *usu* *sherd*: fragments of pottery vessels found on sites and in refuse deposits where pottery-making peoples have lived 3: highly angular curved glass fragments of tuffaceous sediments

share \she-(ə), 'shə-(ə)\ *n* [ME, Ir OE *searu* cutting, tansure, akin to OE *scieran* to cut — more at SHEAR] 1: a: a portion be-

a abut a kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow ō flow of coln th thin th thus
ü loke u foot y yet yū few yu furous zh vision

- upon the sheets 2 • to fix the responsibility for: bring home to one
- sheet** *adj* 1: rolled or spread out in a sheet 2: of, relating to, or concerned with the making of sheet metal
- sheet** *n* [ME *shete*, fr OE *scēta* lower corner of a sail, akin to OE *scype* sheet] 1 • a rope or chain that regulates the angle at which a sail is set in relation to the wind 2 *pl*: the spaces at either end of an open boat not occupied by thwarts fore-sheets and stern sheets together — three sheets in the wind or three sheets to the wind: DRUNK
- sheet anchor** *n* 1: a large strong anchor formerly carried in the waist of a ship and used as a spare in an emergency 2: something that constitutes a main support or dependence esp in danger
- sheet bend** *n*: a bend or hitch used for temporarily fastening a rope to the bight of another rope or to an eye — see KNOT illustration
- sheet-fed** \ˈʃi:t-fed/ *adj*: of, relating to, or printed by a press that prints on paper in sheet form
- sheet glass** *n*: glass made in large sheets directly from the furnace or by making a cylinder and then flattening it
- sheet-iron** \ˈʃi:t-ɪn/ *n* 1 • material in the form of sheets or suitable for forming into sheets 2: a lining (as wood or steel) used to support an embankment or the walls of an excavation
- sheet lightning** *n*: lightning in diffused or sheet form due to reflection and diffusion by the clouds and sky
- sheet metal** *n*: metal in the form of a sheet
- sheet music** *n*: music printed on large unbound sheets of paper
- Sheet-rock** \ˈʃi:t-rak/ *trademark* — used for plasterboard
- sheikh** or **sheik** \ˈʃeɪk, also ˈʃɪk for /\ *n* [Ar *shaykh*] 1: an Arab chief 2 *usu* *sheik*: a man held to be irresistibly attractive to romantic young women
- sheikh-dom** or **sheik-dom** \-dɒm, -tɒm/ *n*: a region under the rule of a sheikh
- shekel** \ˈʃeɪk-əl/ *n* [Heb *sheqel*] 1 *a*: any of various ancient units of weight, esp: a Hebrew unit equal to about 252 grains troy 2: a unit of value based on a shekel weight of gold or silver 3: a coin weighing one shekel 3 *pl* MONEY
- Shekinah** *var* of SHECHINAH
- shel-drake** \ˈʃel-dræk/ *n* [ME, fr *sheld* (akin to MD *schillede* parti-colored) + *drake*] 1: any of various Old World ducks (genus *Tadorna*), esp: a common mostly black-and-white European duck (*T. tadorna*) slightly larger than the mallard 2: MERGANSER
- shel-duck** \-dʌk/ *n* [shel- (as in *sheldrake*) + *duck*] 1. SHELDRAKE
- shelf** \ˈʃel/ *n*, *pl* shelves \ˈʃelvz/ [ME, prob fr OE *scylfe*, akin to L *scalpere*, *sculpere* to carve, OE *scell* shell] 1 *a*: a thin flat usu long and narrow piece of material (as wood) fastened horizontally (as on a wall) at a distance from the floor to hold objects 2: one of several similar pieces in a closet, bookcase, or similar structure 3: the contents of a shelf 2: something resembling a shelf in form or position as *a* sandbank or ledge of rocks usu partially submerged *b*: a stratum with a shelflike surface *c*: a flat projecting layer of rock *d*: the submerged border of a continent or island: CONTINENTAL SHELF — **shelf-ful** \ˈʃel-fʊl/ *n* — **shelf-like** \ˈʃel-lik/ *adj* — off the shelf available from stock: not made to order (off the shelf equipment) — on the shelf in a state of inactivity or uselessness
- shelf ice** *n*: an extensive ice sheet originating on land but continuing out to sea beyond the depths at which it rests on the sea bottom
- shelf life** *n*: the period of time during which a material may be stored and remain suitable for use
- shell** \ˈʃel/ *n* [ME, fr OE *scell*, akin to OE *scēalu* shell, ON *skell*, L *sillex* pebble, flint, Gk *skallē* to hoe] 1 *a*: a hard rigid usu largely calcareous covering of an animal *b*: the hard or tough outer covering of an egg esp of a bird — see EGG illustration 2: the covering or outside part of a fruit or seed esp when hard or fibrous 3: shell material (as of mollusks or turtles) or their substance 4: something that resembles a shell as *a* framework or exterior structure, esp: a building with an unfinished interior *b*: an external case or outside covering (the ~ of a ship) *c*: a casing without substance (mere effigies and ~s of men — Thomas Carlyle) *d*: an edible case for holding a filling (a pastry ~) *e*: a reinforced concrete arched or domed roof that is used primarily over large unpartitioned areas *f*: a small beer glass *g*: a thin hard layer of rock *h*: a shell-bearing mollusk 7: an impersonal attitude or manner that conceals the presence or absence of feeling *8*: a narrow light racing boat propelled by one or more oarsmen *9*: any of the spaces occupied by the orbits of a group of electrons of approximately equal energy surrounding the nucleus of an atom *10*: *a*: a projectile for cannon containing an explosive bursting charge *b*: a metal or paper case which holds the charge of powder and shot or bullet used with breech-loading small arms *11*: a plain usu sleeveless blouse or sweater — **shell** *adj* — **shelly** \ˈʃel-i/ *adj*
- shell** *vt* 1 *a*: to take out of a natural enclosing cover (as a shell, husk, pod, or capsule) (~ peanuts) *b*: to separate the kernels of (as an ear of Indian corn, wheat, or oats) from the cob, ear, or husk 2: to throw shells at, upon, or into: BOMBARD 3: to score heavily against (as an opposing pitcher in baseball) ~ *vi* 1: to fall or scale off in thin pieces 2: to cast the shell or exterior covering: fall out of the pod or husk (nuts which ~ in falling) 3: to gather shells (as from a beach) — collect shells
- shell** \ˈʃel/ *n*, *pl* shells \ˈʃelz/ *n*: purified lac usu prepared in thin orange or yellow flakes by heating and filtering and often bleached white 2: a preparation of lac dissolved usu in alcohol and used chiefly as a wood filler and finish 3 *a*: a composition containing shellac used for making phonograph records *b*: an old 78 rpm phonograph record
- shellac** *vi* *shel-lacked*, *shel-lack-ing* 1: to coat or otherwise treat with shellac or a shellac varnish 2: to defeat decisively
- shell-lack-ing** *n*: a decisive defeat: DRUBBING
- shell-back** \ˈʃel-bak/ *n*: an old or veteran sailor

- shell bean** *n* 1: a bean grown primarily for its edible seeds — compare SNAP BEAN 2: the edible seed of a bean
- shell-cracker** \ˈʃel-krak-ər/ *n*: REDEAR
- shelled** \ˈʃeld/ *adj* 1 • having a shell esp of a specified kind — often used in combination (pink-shelled) (thick-shelled) 2 *a* • having the shell removed (~ oysters) (~ nuts) *b*: removed from the cob (~ corn)
- shell-er** \ˈʃel-ər/ *n* 1: one that shells (a peanut ~) 2: one that collects seashells
- shell-fire** \ˈʃel-ɪ(r)/ *n*: firing or shooting of shells
- shell-fish** \ˈʃel-ɪʃ/ *n*: an aquatic invertebrate animal with a shell, esp: an edible mollusk or crustacean
- shell game** *n*: thimbleburg played esp with three walnut shells
- shell jacket** *n* 1: a short tight military jacket worn buttoned up the front 2: MESS JACKET
- shell out** *vb*: PAY
- shell pink** *n*: a variable color averaging a light yellowish pink
- shell-proof** \ˈʃel-pruif/ *adj*: capable of resisting shells or bombs
- shell shock** *n*: any of numerous often hysterical psychoneurotic conditions appearing in soldiers under fire in modern warfare — **shell-shock** *vt*
- shell-work** \ˈʃel-wɜrk/ *n*: work adorned with shells or composed of a pattern of shells
- shelter** \ˈʃel-tər/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: something that covers or affords protection (a bomb ~) 2: the state of being covered and protected (took ~) — **shelter-less** \-ləs/ *adj*
- shelter** *vb* *shel-tered*, *shel-ter-ing* \-(s)-rɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to constitute or provide a shelter for: PROTECT (has led a ~ed life) 2: to place under shelter or protection (~ed himself in a mountain cave) ~ *vi* 1: to take shelter — **shel-ter-er** \-tər-ər/ *n*
- shelter-belt** \ˈʃel-tər-bel/ *n*: a barrier of trees and shrubs that protects (as crops) from wind and storm and lessens erosion
- shelter half** *n*: one of the halves of a two-man shelter tent
- shelter tent** *n*: a small tent consisting of two interchangeable pieces of waterproof cotton duck fixed for buttoning or tying
- shel-ty** or **shel-tie** \ˈʃel-ti/ *n*, *pl* shelties [prob of Scand origin, akin to ON *Hjalti* Shetlander] 1: SHETLAND PONY 2: SHETLAND SHEEPDOG
- shelve** \ˈʃelv/ *vb* *shelved*, *shelving* \ˈʃelv/ *vi* 1: to furnish with shelves 2: to place on a shelf 3 *a*: to remove from active service *b*: to put off or aside (~ a project) ~ *vi* 1: to slope in a formation like a shelf — **shelver** *n*
- shelving** \ˈʃel-vɪŋ/ *n* 1: the state or degree of sloping 2: a sloping surface or place
- shelves** \-ˈʃel/ *n*: material for shelves 2: SHELVES
- Shem** \ˈʃem/ *n* [Heb *Shēm*] the eldest son of Noah and ancestor of the Semitic peoples
- She-ma** \ˈʃe-mə/ *n* [Heb *shēma* 'hear, first word of Deut 6 4]: the Jewish confession of faith comprising Deut 6:4-9 and 11:13-21 and Num 15:37-41
- Shem-ih-ni Atze-reth** \ˈʃe-mē-nē-at-ˈser-ət(h), -əs/ *n* [Heb *shēmīni ʔzereth*, fr Heb *shēmīni* eighth + *ʔzereth* assembly] a Jewish festival following the seventh day of Sukkoth and marked by a special prayer for seasonal rain
- Shem-itic** \ˈʃem-ɪt/ *n* [Shem] SEMITE — **Shem-itic** \ˈʃe-mɪt-ɪk/ or **Shem-itish** \ˈʃe-m-ɪt-ɪʃ/ *adj*
- she-nan-i-gan** \ˈʃe-nən-ɪ-ɡən/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a devious trick used esp for an underhand purpose 2 *a*: tricky or questionable practices or conduct *b*: high-spirited or mischievous activity — *usu* used in *pl*
- shend** \ˈʃend/ *vi* *shent* \ˈʃent/, *shending* [ME *shenden*, fr OE *scendan*, akin to OE *scamu* shame — more at SHAME] 1 *archaic*: to put to shame or confusion 2 *archaic*: REPROVE REVILE 3 *chiefly dial* *a*: INJURE, MAR *b*: RUIN, DESTROY
- she-ock** \ˈʃe-ɔk/ *n*: any of several casuennas
- She-ol** \ˈʃe-ɔl, ˈʃe-ɔ/ *n* [Heb *Shēʾōl*] the abode of the dead in early Hebrew thought
- shepherd** \ˈʃep-ərd/ *n* [ME *shepherd*, fr OE *scēaphyrde*, fr *scēap* sheep + *herde* herdsman, akin to OE *heord* herd] 1: a man who tends sheep esp in a flock that is grazing 2: PASTOR 1
- shepherd** *vt* 1: to tend as a shepherd 2: to guide or guard in the manner of a shepherd (~ed the children onto the train)
- shepherd dog** *n*: SHEEP DOG
- shepherd-ess** \ˈʃep-ərd-əs/ *n* 1: a woman or girl who tends sheep 2: a rural lass
- shepherd's check** *n*: a pattern of small even black-and-white checks, also: a fabric woven in this pattern — called also *shepherd's plaid*
- shepherd's pie** *n*: a meat pie with a mashed potato crust
- shepherd's purse** *n*: a white-flowered weedy annual herb (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*) of the mustard family with flat heart-shaped pods
- Sher-a-ton** \ˈʃer-ət-ən/ *adj* [Thomas Sheraton] of, relating to, or being a style of furniture that originated in England around 1800 and is characterized by straight lines and graceful proportions
- sherbet** \ˈʃar-bət/ or **sher-bert** \-bɜrt/ *n* [Turk & Per; Turk *serbet*, fr Per *sharbat*, fr Ar *sharab* drink] 1: a cold drink of sweetened and diluted fruit juice 2: an ice with milk, egg white, or gelatin added
- sherd** *var* of SHARD
- sheriff** \ˈʃer-ɪf/ *var* of SHARIF
- sheriff** \ˈʃer-ɪf/ *n* [ME *shirre*, fr OE *scirgerefa*, fr *scir* shire + *gerefa* reeve — more at REEVE] an important official of a shire or county charged primarily with judicial duties (as executing the processes and orders of courts and judges) — **sheriff-dom** \-ɪf-dɒm, -ɪf-tɒm/ *n*
- sher-lock** \ˈʃor-lək, ˈʃe(r)-l/ *n*, often *cap* [Sherlock Holmes, detective in stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle]: DETECTIVE



shepherd's check

Shi-na \shē-nə/ *n*: the Dard language of Gilgit in northern Kashmir

shin-bone \shin-bōn, -bōn/ *n*: TIBIA 1

shin-dig \shin-dig/ *n* [prob alter of *shindy*] 1 *a*: a social gathering with dancing 2 *a*: a usual large or lavish party 2: SHINDY 2

shin-dy \shin-dē, *n*, *pl* shindys or shindies [prob alter of *shinny*] 1: SHINDIA 1 2: FRACAS, UPROAR

shine \shin/ *vb* shone \shōn, *esp* *Canad* & *Brit* \shān/ or shined, *shin-ing* [ME *shinen*, fr OE *scinan*, akin to OHG *skinan* to shine, Gk *skia* shadow] *vi* 1: to emit rays of light 2: to be bright by reflection of light 3: to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished (she always ~ in math class) 4: to have a bright glowing appearance (his face shone with enthusiasm) 5: to be conspicuously evident or clear ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to cause to emit light 2: to throw or flash the light of 2 *past* & *past part* shined: to make bright by polishing (shined his shoes)

shine *n* 1: brightness caused by the emission of light 2: brightness caused by the reflection of light 3: LUSTER 3: BRILLIANCE, SPLENDOR 4: fair weather 5: SUNSHINE (rain or ~) 6: TRICK, CAPER — *usu.* used in *pl*. 6: LIKING, FANCY (took a ~ to him) 7 *a*: a polish or gloss given to shoes 2: a single polishing of a pair of shoes

shin-er \shin-er/ *n* 1: one that shines 2: a silvery fish, *esp*: any of numerous small freshwater American cyprinid fishes (esp genus *Notropis*) 3: BLACK EYE 1

shin-gle \shin-gəl/ *n* [ME *schingel*] 1: a small thin piece of building material often with one end thicker than the other for laying in overlapping rows as a covering for the roof or sides of a building 2: a small signboard 3: a woman's haircut with the hair trimmed short from the back of the head to the nape

shingle *vi* *shin-gled*; *shin-gling* \-gə-'lɪŋ/ 1: to cover with or as if with shingles 2: to bob and shape (the hair) in a shingle 3: to lay out or arrange so as to overlap

shingle *n* [prob of Scand origin, akin to Norw *singel* coarse gravel] 1: coarse rounded detritus or alluvial material esp on the seashore that differs from ordinary gravel only in the larger size of the stones 2: a place strewn with shingle — *shin-gly* \-gə-'lɪ/ *adj*

shingle *vi* *shin-gled*; *shin-gling* \-gə-'lɪŋ/ [F dial, *chingler*, lit., to whip, fr. MF dial, fr. *chingler* strap, fr. L *cingula*, fr. *cingere* to gird — more at CINCTURE] to subject (as iron) to the process of expelling cinder and impurities by hammering and squeezing

shin-gler \-gə-'lɪr/ *n*: one that shingles

shin-gles \shin-gəlz/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr [ME *schingles*, by folk etymology fr. ML *cingulus*, fr. L *cingulum* girdle — more at CINGULUM] HEKPEZ ZOSTER

Shin-gon \shin-gān, -shēn-/ *n* [Jap, lit., true word]: an esoteric Japanese Buddhist sect claiming the achievement of Buddhahood in this life through its prescribed rituals

shin-ing \shin-'ɪŋ/ *adj* 1: emitting or reflecting light 2: bright and often splendid in appearance 3: RESPLENDENT 3: possessing a distinguished quality: ILLUSTRIOUS 4: full of sunshine

shin-leaf \shin-'leɪ/ *n*, *pl* shinleaves: any of several pyrolas (esp *Pyrola elliptica*) with lustrous evergreen basal leaves and racemose white or pinkish flowers

shin-ner \shin-'rē, *n*, *pl* ner-les [modif. of LaF *chêne*, fr. F *chêne* oak] 1: a dense growth of small trees or an area of such growth, esp: one of scrub oak in the West and Southwest

shin-ny also *shin-ny* \shin-'ē, *n* [perh. fr. 'shin]: a variation of hockey played by schoolboys with a curved stick and a ball or block of wood, also: the stick used

shinny *vi* *shin-ned*; *shin-ny-ing* [alter of 'shin]: SHIN 1

shin-plaster \shin-'plāstər/ *n* 1: a piece of privately-issued paper currency; esp: one poorly secured and depreciated in value 2: a piece of fractional currency

shin-splint \shin-'splɪnt/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr: injury to and inflammation of the tibial and toe extensor muscles or their fasciae that is caused by repeated minimal traumas (as by running on a wood or cement floor)

Shinto \shin-'tō, *n* [Jap *shintō*]: the indigenous religion of Japan consisting chiefly in the cultic devotion to deities of natural forces and veneration of the Emperor as a descendant of the sun-goddess — *Shinto* *adj* — *Shinto-ism* \-tō-'ɪz-əm/ *n* — *Shinto-ist* \-tō-'ɪst/ *n* or *adj* — *Shinto-istic* \shin-'tō-'ɪst-ɪk/ *adj*

shiny \shī-'nē/ *adj* *shin-er*; *est* 1 *a*: bright with the rays of the sun: SUNSHINY *b*: filled with light 2: bright in appearance: POLISHED (~ new shoes) 3: rubbed or worn smooth 4: lustrous with natural secretions (a ~ nose) — *shin-iness* *n*

ship \shɪp/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr OE *scip*, akin to OHG *skif* ship, OE *scēdan* to divide — more at SHED] 1 *a*: a large seagoing vessel *b*: a sailing vessel having a bowsprit and usu. three masts each composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallant mast 2: BOAT, *esp*: one propelled by power or sail 3: a ship's crew 4: FORTUNE (when his ~ comes in he'll be able to live in better style) 5: AIRSHIP, AIRPLANE, SPACECRAFT

ship *vb* shipped; *ship-ping* *vi* 1 *a*: to place or receive on board a ship for transportation by water *b*: to cause to be transported (shipped him off to prep school) 2 *obs*: to provide with a ship 3: to put in place for use (~ the tiller) 4: to take into a ship or boat (~ the gangplank) 5: to engage for service on a ship 6: to take (as water) over the side — used of a boat or a ship ~ *vi* 1: to embark on a ship 2: to go or travel by ship 3: to engage to serve on shipboard — *ship-pa-ble* \shɪp-'ə-bəl/ *adj*

ship \shɪp/ *n* suffix [ME, fr OE *scipe*, akin to OHG *-scift* -ship, OE *scēpan* to shape — more at SHAPE] 1: state: condition: quality (friendship) 2: office: dignity: profession (clerkship) 3: art: skill (horsemanship) 4: something showing, exhibiting, or embodying a quality or state (township) 5: one entitled to a (specified) rank, title, or appellation (his Lordship)

shipboard \shɪp-'bɔrd/ *n* 1: the side of a ship 2: SHIP (met on ~)

shipboard *adj*: existing or taking place on board a ship

ship-borne \shɪp-'bɔ(ə)rɪn, -bɔ(ə)rɪn/ *adj*: transported or designed to be transported by ship (~ aircraft)

ship-builder \shɪp-'bɪl-dər/ *n*: one who designs or constructs ships — *ship-build-ing* \-dɪŋ/ *n*

ship fever *n*: TYPHUS

ship-fitter \shɪp-'fɪt-ər/ *n* 1: one that fits together the structural members of ships and puts them into position for riveting or welding 2: a naval enlisted man who works in sheet metal and performs the work of a plumber aboard ship

ship-lap \-lɒp/ *n*: wooden sheathing in which the boards are rabbeted so that the edges of each board lap over the edges of adjacent boards to make a flush joint

ship-load \-lɒd, -lɒd/ *n* 1: as much or as many as will fill or load a ship 2: an indefinitely large amount or number

ship-man \-mən/ *n* 1: SEAMAN, SAILOR 2: SHIPMASTER

ship-master \-mas-tər/ *n*: the master or commander of a ship other than a warship

ship-mate \-mæt/ *n*: a fellow sailor

shipment \-mənt/ *n* 1: the act or process of shipping 2: the goods shipped

ship money *n*: an impost levied at various times in England to provide ships for the national defense

ship of the line: a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle

ship-owner \shɪp-'ɔ-nər/ *n*: the owner of a ship or of a share in a ship

ship-per \shɪp-ər/ *n*: one that sends goods by any form of conveyance

ship-pling \shɪp-'ɪŋ/ *n* 1 *a*: passage on a ship *b*: SHIPS *c*: the body of ships in one place or belonging to one port or country 2: the act or business of one that ships

shipping articles *n* *pl*: the articles of agreement between the captain of a ship and the seamen in respect to wages, length of time for which they are shipped, and related matters

shipping clerk *n*: one who is employed in a shipping room to assemble, pack, and send out or receive goods

ship-rigged \shɪp-'rɪgd/ *adj*: SQUARE-RIGGED

ship-shape \shɪp-'ʃæp/ *adj* [short for earlier *shipshapen*, fr *ship* + *shapen*, archaic *pp* of *shape*]: TRIM, TIDY

ship-side \-sɪd/ *n*: the area adjacent to shipping that is used for storage and loading of freight and passengers' DOCK

ship's papers *n* *pl*: the papers with which a ship is legally required to be provided for due inspection to show the character of the ship and cargo

ship's service *n*: a ship or navy post exchange — called also *navy exchange*

ship's stores *n* *pl*: the supplies and equipment required for the operation and upkeep of a ship

shipt *abbr* shipment

ship-way \shɪp-'wə/ *n* 1: the ways on which a ship is built 2: a ship canal

ship-worm \-wɜrm/ *n*: any of various elongated marine clams (esp family Teredinidae) that resemble worms, burrow in submerged wood, and damage wharf piles and wooden ships

shipwreck \-rɛk/ *n* [alter. of earlier *schipwrack*, fr ME *schipwrak*, fr OE *scipwraec*, fr *scip* ship + *wraec* something driven by the sea — more at WRACK] 1: a wrecked ship or its parts 2: the destruction or loss of a ship 3: an irretrievable loss or failure

shipwreck *vi* 1 *a*: to cause to experience shipwreck *b*: RUIN 2: to destroy (a ship) by grounding or foundering

shipwright \shɪp-'rɪt/ *n*: a carpenter skilled in ship construction and repair

ship-yard \-jɑrd/ *n*: a yard, place, or enclosure where ships are built or repaired

shire \ʃɪr-/ *n*, in place-name compounds *shir*(ə)r, *shor*/ *n* [ME, fr OE *scir* office, shire, akin to OHG *scira* care] 1: an administrative subdivision, esp: a county in England 2: any of a British breed of large heavy draft horses with heavily feathered legs

shire town *n* 1: a town that is the seat of the government of a county 2: COUNTY SEAT 2: a town where a court of superior jurisdiction (as a circuit court or a court with a jury) sits

shirk \ʃɜrk/ *vb* [origin unknown] *vi* 1: to go stealthily: SNEAK 2: to evade the performance of an obligation ~ *vi*: AVOID, EVADE (~ one's duty) — *shirk-er* *n*

Shirley poppy \shɪr-'leɪ/ *n* [Shirley vicarage, Croydon, Eng.]: a variable annual garden poppy with bright solitary single or double flowers

shirr \ʃɜr/ *vi* [origin unknown] 1: to draw (as cloth) together in a shirring 2: to bake (eggs removed from the shell) until set

shirring \shɪr-'ɪŋ/ *n*: a decorative gathering (as of cloth) made by drawing up the material along two or more parallel lines of stitching

shirt \ʃɜrt/ *n* [ME *shirte*, fr OE *scyrte*, akin to ON *skyrt* shirt, OE *scort* short] 1: a garment for the upper part of the body as *a*: a cloth garment usu having a collar, sleeves, a front opening, and a tail long enough to be tucked inside trousers or a skirt *b*: UNDERSHIRT 2: all or a large part of one's possessions (lost his ~ on that business deal)

shirt-front \-frʌnt/ *n*: the front of a shirt, also: the part of a man's shirt not covered by coat or vest

shirt-ing \-ɪŋ/ *n*: fabric suitable for shirts

shirt-maker \shɜrt-'māk-ər/ *n*: one that makes shirts

shirt-sleeve \-sli:v/ *adj* also *shirt-sleeves* \-sli:vz/ or *shirt-sleeved* \-sli:vəd/ *adj* 1 *a*: being without a coat (~ audience) *b*: calling for the removal of coats for the sake of comfort or efficiency (~ weather) 2: marked by informality and directness (~ diplomacy)

shirt-tail \shɜrt-'tɛɪl/ *n* 1: the part of a shirt that reaches below the waist esp in the back 2 *a*: a short addition at the end of a newspaper article *b*: something small or inadequate

shirttail *adj* 1: very young: IMMATURE (~ boys fishing in the creek) 2: distantly and indefinitely related (~ cousin on her father's side) 3: small, trivial, or short typically to the point of inadequacy (has a guillie ~ ranch in the hills)

Sher-pa \shə-(ə)-pə, shər-\ n : a member of a Tibetan people living on the high southern slopes of the Himalayas and skilled in mountain climbing

sher-ria \shər-ri-ə/ archaic var of **SHERRY**

sher-ry \shər-ri/ n, pl **sherries** [alter of earlier **sherris** (taken as pl), fr *Xeres* (now *Jerez*), Spain] : a fortified wine of Spanish origin with a distinctive nutty flavor; also : a similar wine produced elsewhere

she's \shēz/ : she is; she has

Shetland \shet-lənd/ n 1 a : **SHETLAND PONY** b : **SHETLAND SHEEPDOG** 2 often not cap a : a lightweight loosely twisted yarn of Shetland wool used for knitting and weaving b : a fabric or a garment made from Shetland wool

Shetland pony \shet-lən(d)-/ n : any of a breed of small stocky shaggy hardy ponies that originated in the Shetland Islands

Shetland sheepdog n : any of a breed of small dogs developed in the Shetland Islands that resemble miniature collies and have a short dense undercoat and a profuse outer coat of long hair

Shetland wool n : fine wool from sheep raised in the Shetland Islands; also : yarn spun from this

sheugh \shūg/ n [ME *sough*, fr *swoughen* to *sough* — more at *SOUGH*] chiefly Scot • **DITCH** **TRENCH**

shew \shō/ Brit var of **SHOW**

show-bread \shō-bred/ n [trans. of G *schaubrot*] : consecrated unleavened bread ritually placed by the Jewish priests of ancient Israel on a table in the sanctuary of the Tabernacle on the Sabbath

SHF abbr superhigh frequency

Shia \shī-(ā)/ n, pl **Shi-ahs** (Ar *shī'ah* sect) : the Muslims of the branch of Islam comprising sects believing in Ali and the Imams as the only rightful successors of Muhammad and in the concealment and messianic return of the last recognized Imam — compare **SUNNI** — **Shi-ite** \shī-ī-/ n

shib-bo-leth \shīb-bō-leth also -leth/ n [Heb *shibboleth* stream, fr the use of this word as a test to distinguish Gileadites from Ephraimites, who pronounced it *shibboleth*] 1 a : **CATCHWORD SLOGAN** b : a use of language regarded as distinctive of a particular group c : a commonplace idea or saying 2 : a custom or usage regarded as a criterion for distinguishing members of one group

shiel \shē-(ē)/ n [ME (northern dial) *shele*] chiefly Scot • **SHIELING**

shield \shē-(ē)/ n [ME *sheld*, fr OE *scield*, akin to OE *scell* (shell)]

1 : a broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm 2 : one that protects or defends : **DEFENSE** 3 : an adjunct of dress worn inside a part of the clothing (as the underarm) liable to be soiled by perspiration 4 : a fixture designed to protect persons from injury from moving parts of machinery or parts carrying electricity 5 : **ESCUTCHEON**, esp : one that is wide at the top and rounds to a point at the bottom 6 : an armored screen protecting an otherwise exposed gun 7 : an iron or steel framework moved forward in excavating to support the ground ahead of the lining 8 : a protective structure (as a carapace, scale, or plate) of some animals 9 : the Precambrian nuclear mass of a continent that is surrounded and sometimes covered by sedimentary rocks 10 : something resembling a shield as a : **APOTHECIUM** b : a policeman's badge c : a decorative or identifying emblem

shield v 1 a : to protect with or as if with a shield : provide with a protective cover or shelter b : to cut off from observation : **HIDE** 2 obs : **FORBID** *syn* see **DEFEND** — **shield-er** n

shield law n : a law that protects journalists from forced disclosure of confidential news sources

shieling \shē-lən/ n 1 dial Brit : a mountain hut used as a shelter by shepherds 2 dial Brit : a summer pasture in the mountains

shier comparative of **SHY**

shiest superlative of **SHY**

shift \shift/ v [ME *shiften*, fr. OE *scifan* to divide, arrange; akin to OE *scēadan* to divide — more at **SHED**] vi 1 : to exchange for or replace by another : **CHANGE** 2 a : to change the place, position, or direction of : **MOVE** b : to make a change in (place) 3 : to change phonetically ~ vi 1 a : to change place or position (~ing uncess in his chair) b : to change direction (the wind ~ed) c : to change the gear rotating the transmission shaft of an automobile d : to depress the shift key (as on a typewriter) 2 a : to assume responsibility (had to ~ for herself) b : to resort to expedients 3 a : to go through a change b : to change one's clothes c : to become changed phonetically — **shift-able** \shif-tə-bəl/ adj — **shift-er** n — **shift gears** : to make a change

shift n 1 a : a means or device for effecting an end b (1) : a deceitful or underhand scheme : **DODGE** (2) : an expedient tried in difficult circumstances : **EXTREMITY** 2 a chiefly dial : a change of clothes b (1) chiefly dial : **SHIRT** (2) : a woman's slip or chemise (3) : a woman's usu loose-fitting or semi-fitted dress 3 a : a change in direction (a ~ in the wind) b : a change in emphasis, judgment, or attitude 4 a : a group of people who work or occupy themselves in turn with other groups b (1) : a change of one group of people (as workers) for another in regular alternation (2) : a scheduled period of work or duty 5 a change in place or position as a : a change in the position of the hand on a fingerboard (as of a violin) b (1) : **FAULT** 5 (2) : the relative displacement of rock masses on opposite sides of a fault or fault zone c (1) : a simultaneous change of position in football by two or more players from one side of the line to the other (2) : a change of positions (as from one side of the infield to the other) made by one or more players in baseball to provide better defense against a particular hitter d : a change in frequency resulting in a change in

position of a spectral line or band — compare **DOPPLER EFFECT** • a : a movement of bits in a computer register to the right or left a specified number of places 6 : a removal from one person or thing to another : **TRANSFER** 7 : **CONSONANT SHIFT** 8 : a bid in bridge in a suit other than the suit one's partner has bid — compare **JUMP** 9 : **GEARSHIFT** *syn* see **RESOURCE**

shift key n : a key on a keyboard (as of a typewriter) that when pressed permits the characters on the upper part of the typefaces to print

shift-less \shift-(l)əs/ adj [shift (resourcefulness)] 1 : lacking in resourcefulness : **INEFFICIENT** 2 : lacking in ambition or incentive : **LAZY** — **shift-less-ly** adv — **shift-less-ness** n

shifty \shif-tē/ adj [shift-er, -est, 1 : full of or ready with expedients : **RESOURCEFUL** 2 a : given to deception, evasion, or fraud : **TRICKY** b : capable of evasive movement : **ELUSIVE** (a ~ boxer) 3 : indicative of a tricky nature (~ eyes) — **shift-i-ly** \-tē-lē/ adv — **shift-i-ness** \-tē-nəs/ n

shi-gel-la \shi-'gel-(ə)-, n, pl -gel-lae \-'gel-(ē)-, -(-) also -gellaa [N.L., genus name, fr. Kiyoshi Shiga †1957 Jap bacteriologist] : any of a genus (*Shigella*) of nonmotile aerobic bacteria that form acid but no gas on many carbohydrates and that cause dysenteries in animals and esp man

Shih Tzu \shēd-'zu/ n [Chin (Pek) *shī tzu* kow¹ Pekingese dog, fr *shī* lion + *tzū* son + kow² dog] : a small alert active dog of an old Chinese breed that has a square short unwrinkled muzzle, short muscular legs, massive amounts of long dense hair, and a face that is sometimes compared to a chrysanthemum esp because of hair that grows upward on the muzzle

Shi-ism \shē-'jz-əm/ n : Islam as taught by the Shia

shik-ar \shī-'kār/ n [Hindi *shikār*, fr Per] India : **HUNTING**

shik-er v [shik-erred; shik-er-ling India : **HUNT**

shik-er \shī-'kār-ē, -'kār-/ n [Hindi *shikārī*, fr Per, fr *shikār* India : a big game hunter; esp. a professional hunter or guide

shik-sa or **shik-se** \shik-sə/ n [Yiddish *shikse*, fem of *sheykets*, *sheykets* non-Jewish boy, fr Heb *sheges* blemish, abomination] 1

1 : a non-Jewish girl — often used disparagingly 2 : a Jewish girl who does not observe Jewish precepts — used esp by Orthodox Jews

shilling \shil-'ŋ-/ n, pl **shillings** [Swahili, fr E *shilling*] — see **MONEY** table

shill \shil/ n [prob short for *shillaber*, of unknown origin] : one who acts as a decoy (as for a pitcher or gambler) — **shill** vi

shill-le-lagh also **shill-le-lah** \shā-'lā-lə/ n [Shillelagh, town in Ireland famed for its oak trees] : **CUDDLE**

shilling \shil-'ŋ-/ n [ME, fr OE *scilling*, akin to OHG *skilling*, a gold coin, both fr a prehistoric Gmc compound represented by OE

scield shield and by OE *-ling*] 1 a : a former monetary unit of the United Kingdom equal to 12 pence or 1/20 pound b : a monetary unit equal to 1/100 pound of any of various other countries in or formerly in the British Commonwealth — see **POUND** at **MONEY** table 2 : a coin representing one shilling 3 : any of several early American coins 4 — see **MONEY** table 5 : **SHILLING**

Shilluk \shil-'lūk/ n, pl **Shilluk** or **Shilluks** 1 : a member of a Nilotic Negro people of the Sudan dwelling mainly on the west bank of the White Nile 2 : the language of the Shilluk people

shilly-shally \shil-'ē-shal-'ē/ adv [irreg redupl of *shall* J] : in an irresolute, undecided, or hesitating manner

shilly-shally adj : **IRRESOLUTE** **VACILLATING**

shilly-shally n : **INDECISION** **IRRESOLUTION**

shilly-shally v **shilly-shallied**; **shilly-shally-ing** 1 : to show

hesitation or lack of decisiveness or resolution 2 : **DAWDLLE**

shill-pit \shil-'pit/ adj [origin unknown] 1 Scot : pinched and starved in appearance 2 Scot : **WEAK**, **INSIPID** — used of drink

shim \shim/ n [origin unknown] : a thin often tapered piece of material (as wood, metal, or stone) used to fill in space between things (as for support, leveling, or adjustment of fit)

shim v **shimmered**, **shim-ming** : to fill out or level up by the use of a shim

shimmer \shim-'ər/ v **shimmered**; **shim-mer-ing** \-(ə)-r(ŋ)/

[ME *schimeren*, fr OE *scimeran*, akin to OE *scinan* to shine — more at **SHINE**] vi 1 : to shine with a soft tremulous or fitful light

2 : to reflect a wavering sometimes distorted visual image ~ vi : to cause to shimmer *syn* see **FLASH**

shimmer n 1 : a light that shimmers : subdued sparkle or sheen

2 : a wavering sometimes distorted visual image usu. resulting from heat induced changes in atmospheric refraction

— **shim-mery** \shim-(ə)-rē/ adj

shim-my \shim-'ē/ n, pl **shimmies** 1 [by alter] : **CHEMISE** 2

[short for *shimmy-shake*] : a jazz dance characterized by a shaking of the body from the shoulders down 3 : an abnormal vibration

in the front wheels of a motor vehicle

shimmy v **shim-mied**; **shim-mying** 1 : to shake, quiver, or tremble in or as if in dancing a shimmy 2 : to vibrate abnormally

— used esp of automobiles

shin \shin/ n [ME *shine*, fr. OE *scinu*, akin to OHG *scina* shin, OE

scēadan to divide — more at **SHED**] : the front part of the vertebrate leg below the knee

shin v **shinned**; **shin-ning** vi 1 : to climb by moving oneself up or down by alternate use of the arms or hands and the legs 2 : to move forward rapidly on foot ~ vi 1 : to kick or strike on the shins 2 : to climb by shimmying

shin \shēn, 'shin/ n [Heb *shin*] : the 22d letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

Shin \shin, 'shēn/ n [Jap, lit., belief, faith] : a major Japanese Buddhist sect that emphasizes salvation by faith in exclusive worship of Amida Buddha

~ abut ~ kitten ~ further ~ a back ~ a bake ~ cot, cart

au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life

j joke ŋ ang ō flow o flaw ol colon th thin th thus

ū foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

shirtwaist dress

a abut a kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
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a abut	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
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ü loot	ü foot	y yet	yü few	yu furious	zh vision

bachante \bä-'kant(-ē), -'kánt(-ē)\ *n* [Fr. *f. L. bacchant- bacchans*] : a priestess or female follower of Bacchus : MAENAD
bachchle \bäk-k(ə)\ *adj* often cap 1 : of or relating to Bacchus 2 : of or relating to the Bacchanalia : BACCHANALIAN
Bacchus \bäk-s(ə)\ *n* [L. *fr. Gk. Bakchos*] : the Greek god of wine — called also *Dionysus*
bach \bäch\ *vi* : to live as a bachelor — **bach** *n*
bachelor \bäch(-)lör\ *n* [ME. *bachelor*, *fr. OF. fr. ML. bacallus* tenant farmer, squire, advanced student, of Celtic origin, akin to *Ir. Gael. bacall* shepherd, peasant, *fr. OIr. bachall* staff, *fr. L. baculum* — more at *BACTERIUM*] 1 : a young knight who follows the banner of another : KNIGHT BACHELOR 2 : a person who has received what is usu. the lowest degree conferred by a four-year college, university, or professional school (~ of arts) 3 : an unmarried man b : a male animal (as a fur seal) without a mate during breeding time — **bachelor-hood** \-hüd\ *n*
bachelor's button *n* : a European composite (*Centaurea cyanus*) having flower heads with blue, pink, or white rays that is often cultivated in No. America — called also *cornflower*
ba-cil-lä-r \bäs-ä-lär, -ä-lör\ or **ba-cil-lär** \bäs-sil-ör, -bas-ör\ *adj* [ML. & NL. *bacillus*] 1 : shaped like a rod, also : consisting of small rods 2 : of, relating to, or produced by bacilli
ba-cil-lus \bäs-sil-s(ə)\ *n*, pl. *-li* \-li\ also *-ä-l(ə)* [NL. *fr. ML. small staff*, rod, dim. of *L. baculus* staff, alter. of *baculum* — more at *BACTERIUM*] 1 : any of a genus (*Bacillus*) of aerobic rod-shaped bacteria producing endospores that do not thicken the rod and including many saprophytes and some parasites (as *B. anthracis* of anthrax), broadly : a straight rod-shaped bacterium 2 : *BACTERIUM* esp : a disease-producing bacterium
ba-cil-lä-trä-cil \bäs-ä-träs-trä-sil\ *n* [NL. *Bacillus subtilis* (species of bacillus producing the toxin) + Margaret Tracy b. ab 1936 Am child in whose tissues it was found] : a toxic antibiotic isolated from a bacillus (*Bacillus subtilis*) and usu. used topically against cocci
back \bak\ *n* [ME. *fr. OE. bæc*, akin to OHG. *bah* back] 1 : a : the rear part of the human body esp. from the neck to the end of the spine b : the corresponding part of a lower animal (as a quadruped) c : SPINAL COLUMN d : BACKBONE 2 : a : the side or surface opposite the front or face : the rear part, also : the farther or reverse side b : something at or on the back for support (~ of a chair) 3 : a position in some games (as football or soccer) behind the front line of players, also : a player in this position — **back-less** \bak-ləs\ *adj*
back *adv* 1 : to, toward, or at the rear b : in or into the past : AGO c : in or into a reclining position d (1) : under restraint (2) : in a delayed or retarded condition 2 : a : to, toward, or in a place from which a person or thing came b : to or toward a former state c : in return or reply — **back and forth** : backward and forward : from one place to another
back *adj* 1 : being at or in the back (~ door) b : distant from a central or main area : REMOTE c : articulated at or toward the back of the oral passage 2 : being in arrears : OVERDUE 3 : moving or operating backward 4 : not current (~ number of a magazine) 5 : constituting the final nine holes of an 18-hole golf course
back *vi* 1 : to support by material or moral assistance — often used with up b : SUBSTANTIATE c (1) : COUNTERSIGN, ENDORSE (2) : to assume financial responsibility for 2 : to cause to go back or in reverse 3 : to furnish with a back b : to be at the back of ~ *vi* 1 : to move backward 2 : of the wind : to shift counterclockwise — compare *VEER* 3 : to have the back in the direction of something *syn* see *SUPPORT*, *RECEDE* — **back and fill** 1 : to manage the sails of a ship so as to keep it clear of obstructions as it floats down with the current of a river or channel 2 : to take opposite positions alternately : SHILLY-SHALLY
back *n* [D. *bak*] : a shallow vat or tub used esp. by brewers or dyers
back-ache \bak-äk\ *n* : a pain in the lower back
back *way* *vi* : to move back (as from a theoretical position) : WITHDRAW
back-bencher \bak-'ben-cher\ *n* : a rank-and-file member of a British legislature
back-bite \-bit\ *vb* -bit; -biten; -biting *vi* : to say mean or spiteful things about : SLANDER ~ *vi* : to backbite a person — **back-biter** *n*
back-board \-bō(-)rd, -bō(-)rd\ *n* : a board placed at or serving as the back of something; *specif* : a rounded or rectangular board that is behind the basket on a basketball court and that serves to keep missed shots from going out-of-bounds and as a surface from which the ball can be made to rebound into the basket
back-bone \-bōn, -bōn\ *n* 1 : SPINAL COLUMN, SPINE 2 : a : a chief mountain ridge, range, or system b : the foundation or most substantial or sturdiest part of something 3 : firm and resolute character 4 : the back of a book usu. lettered with the title and the author's and publisher's names *syn* see *FORTITUDE* *ant* *spinelessness*
back-check \-chek\ *vi* : to skate back toward one's own goal while closely defending against the offensive rushes of an opposing player in ice hockey
back-country \-kən-trē\ *n* : a thinly settled rural area
back-court \-kō(-)rt, -kō(-)rt\ *n* 1 : the area near or nearest the back boundary lines or back wall of the playing area in a net or court game 2 : a basketball team's defensive half of the court, also : the part of the offensive half of the court farthest from the goal
back-court-man \-mən\ *n* : a guard on a basketball team
back-cross \bak-'krōs\ *vi* [back + cross] : to cross (a first-generation hybrid) with or as if with one parent — **backcross** *n*
back *div* *n* : a dive from a position facing the diving board
back *down* *vi* : to withdraw from a commitment or position
back-drop \bak-'drāp\ *n* 1 : a painted cloth hung across the rear of a stage 2 : BACKGROUND
back-er \bak-ər\ *n* 1 : one that supports 2 : one who works with backs or backing

back-field \-fēld\ *n* : the football players whose positions are behind the line of scrimmage, also : the positions themselves
back-fire \-fī(-)ə\ *n* 1 : a fire started to check an advancing forest or prairie fire by clearing an area 2 : an improperly timed explosion of fuel mixture in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine
backfire *vr* 1 : to make or undergo a backfire 2 : to have the reverse of the desired or expected effect

back-formation *n* 1 : a word formed by subtraction of a real or supposed affix from an already existing longer word (as *burglar* from *burglar*) 2 : the formation of a back-formation

back-gam-mon \bak-'gam-on, bak-'\ *n* [perh. *fr. 'back* + ME. *gamen, game*] : a board game played with dice and counters in which each player tries to move his counters along the board and at the same time to block or capture his opponent's counters



back-ground \bak-'graund\ *n* 1 : a : the scenery or ground behind something b : the part of a painting representing what lies behind objects in the foreground 2 : an inconspicuous position 3 : the conditions that form the setting within which something is experienced b (1) : the circumstances or with men arranged events antecedent to a phenomenon or development (2) : information essential to understanding of a problem or situation c : the total of a person's experience, knowledge, and education 4 : intrusive sound that interferes with received or recorded electronic signals

background *vi* : to provide with background (~ a new employee)

background music *n* : music to accompany the dialogue or action of a motion picture or radio or television drama

back-hand \bak-'hand\ *n* 1 : a : a stroke (as in tennis) made with the back of the hand turned in the direction of movement b : a catch (as in baseball) made to the side of the body opposite the hand being used 2 : handwriting whose strokes slant downward from left to right



backhand 1

backhand or **back-handed** \-'han-dəd\ *adv* : with a backhand

backhand *vi* : to do, hit, or catch backhand

back-handed \bak-'han-dəd\ *adj* 1 : using or made with a backhand 2 : INDIRECT, DEVIANT, *esp.* : SARCASMIC — **back-handed-ly** *adv*

back-hoe \-hō\ *n* : an excavating machine whose bucket is rigidly attached to a hinged stick on the boom and is drawn toward the machine in operation

back-house \-'haus\ *n* : an outdoor toilet

back-ing \-'bak-ing\ *n* 1 : something forming a back 2 : SUP-PORT, AID b : endorsement esp. of a warrant by a magistrate

back judge *n* : a football official whose duties include keeping the game's official time and identifying eligible pass receivers
back-lash \-'bak-lash\ *n* 1 : a sudden violent backward movement or reaction 2 : a snarl in that part of a fishing line wound on the reel 3 : a strong adverse reaction (as to a recent political or social development) — **back-lash-er** *n*

back-log \-'lög, -'lag\ *n* 1 : a large log at the back of a hearth fire 2 : a reserve that promises continuing work and profit 3 : an accumulation of tasks unperformed or materials not processed

backlog *vb* : ACCUMULATE

back *matter* *n* : matter following the main text of a book

back mutation *n* : mutation of a previously mutated gene to its former condition

back *of prep* : BEHIND

back *off* *vi* : to back down

back *out* *vi* : to withdraw esp. from a commitment or contest

back-pack \bak-'pak\ *n* 1 : a load carried on the back b : a camping pack (as of canvas or nylon) supported by a usu. aluminum frame and carried on the back 2 : a piece of equipment designed for use while being carried on the back

backpack *vi* : to carry (food or equipment) on the back esp. in hiking ~ *vi* : to hike with a backpack — **back-pack-er** *n*

back-ped-al \bak-'ped-əl\ *vi* : to retreat or move backward (as in boxing)

back-rest \-'rest\ *n* : a rest for the back

back *room* *n* 1 : a room situated in the rear 2 : the meeting place of a directing group that exercises its authority in an inconspicuous and indirect way

back-saw \bak-'saw\ *n* : a saw with a metal rib along its back

back-scatter \-'skät-ər\ or **back-scatter-ing** \-'skät-ing\ *n* : the scattering of radiation (as X rays) in a direction opposite to that of the incident radiation due to reflection from particles of the medium traversed, also : the radiation so reversed in direction

back-seat \-'set\ *n* 1 : a seat in the back (as of an automobile) 2 : an inferior position (won't take a ~ to anyone)

back-set \bak-'set\ *n* : SETBACK

back-side \-'sid\ *n* : BUTTOCKS — often used in pl.

a	about	k	kitten	r	further	a	back	k	bake	k	cat, cart
o	out	ch	churn	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	g	sing	o	flow	o	flow	o	coin	th	thin
i	foot	y	foot	y	yet	y	few	y	furious	zh	vision

b pl : short drawers **c** : a size in clothing for short men **5 a** : one who operates on the short side of the market **b pl** : short term bonds **6 pl** : DEFICIENCIES **7** : SHORT CIRCUIT **8** : SHORTSTOP **1 9** : SHORT SUBJECT — **In short** : by way of summary : BRIEFLY
***short vt** **1** : SHORTCHANGE, CHEAT **2** : SHORT-CIRCUIT
***short account n** **1** : the account of a short seller **2** : the total of open short sales in a given subject of trade or in the market as a whole
short-age \ˈshɔrt-ij/ **n** : LACK, DEFICIT
short ballot n : a ballot limiting the number of elective offices to the most important legislative and executive posts and leaving minor positions to be filled by appointment
short-bread \ˈshɔrt-bred/ **n** : a thick cookie made of flour, sugar, and a large amount of shortening
short-cake \ˈshɔrt-kæ/ **n** **1** : a crisp and often unsweetened biscuit or cookie **2 a** : a dessert made typically of very short bakings powder-biscuit dough spread with sweetened fruit **b** : a dish consisting of a rich biscuit split and covered with a meat mixture
short-change \ˈshɔrt-ʃeɪŋ/ **vt** **1** : to give less than the correct amount of change **2** : to deprive of something due : CHEAT — **short-changer n**
short-circuit vt **1** : to apply a short circuit to or establish a short circuit in **2** : BYPASS **3** : FRUSTRATE, IMPEDE
short circuit n : a connection of comparatively low resistance accidentally or intentionally made between points on a circuit between which the resistance is normally much greater
short-coming \ˈshɔrt-kəm-ɪŋ/ **n** : DEFICIENCY, DEFECT
short covering n : buying in property (as securities) to close out a short sale
short-cut \ˈshɔrt-kət, -kət/ **n** **1** : a route more direct than the one ordinarily taken **2** : a method of doing something more directly and quickly than by ordinary procedure
short-day \ˈshɔrt-dæ/ **adj** : responding to or relating to a short photoperiod — used of a plant, compare DAY-NEUTRAL, LONG-DAY
short division n : mathematical division in which the successive steps are performed without writing out the remainders
shorten \ˈshɔrt-n/ **vb** **shortened** : **shortening** \ˈshɔrt-nɪŋ, -nɪŋ/ **vt** **1 a** : to reduce the length or duration of **b** : to cause to seem short **2 a** : to reduce in power or efficiency (is my hand ~ed, that it cannot redeem — Isa 50-2 (RSV)) **b obs** : to deprive of effect **3** : to add fat to (pastry dough) in order to make tender and flaky **~ vt** : to become short or shorter — **short-ener** \-nər, -n-ər/ **n**
***yn** **SHORTEN, CURTAIL, ABBREVIATE, ABRIDGE, RETRENCH** *shared meaning element* : to reduce in extent **SHORTEN** implies reduction in length or duration, real or apparent (**shorten** a rope) (their pleasant chat **shortened** the time of waiting) **CURTAIL** adds an implication of cutting that in some way deprives of completeness or adequacy (**curtail** expenditures) (laws that **curtail** our freedom) **ABBREVIATE** implies a shortening usually by cutting off or omitting some normally present part, thus, one abbreviates a word or phrase by cutting out or cutting off letters so that what remains stands for the whole (a man of great ~ energy, though of abbreviated intelligence — W. L. Shirer) **ABRIDGE** may imply reduction in compass or scope (the danger of **abridging** the liberties of the people — Abraham Lincoln) or a shortening that retains all essential elements (**abridge** a course of study for an accelerated program) **RETRENCH** stresses reduction in scope of something (as expenses) felt to be excessive (a long speech ~ I could be glad you would **retrench** it — Thomas Gray) *ant* lengthen, elongate, extend
short-ening \ˈshɔrt-nɪŋ, -nɪŋ/ **n** **1** : the action or process of making or becoming short, *specif* : the dropping of the latter part of a word so as to produce a new and shorter word of the same meaning **2** : an edible fat used to shorten baked goods
short-fall \ˈshɔrt-fɔl/ **n** : a failure to come up to a goal or need, also : the amount of such failure : DEFICIENCY
short-hand \ˈshɔrt-hænd/ **n** **1** : a method of writing rapidly by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols for letters, words, or phrases : STENOGRAPHY **2** : a system or instance of rapid or abbreviated communication — **shorthand** **adj**
short-handed \ˈshɔrt-hænd/ **adj** : short of the regular or necessary number of people
short-horn \ˈshɔrt-hɔrn/ **n**, often *cap* : any of a breed of red, roan, or white beef cattle originating in the north of England and including good milk-producing strains — called also *Durham*
short-horned grasshopper \ˈshɔrt-hɔrn(d)-/ **n** : any of a family (Acrididae) of grasshoppers with short antennae
short hundredweight n : HUNDREDWEIGHT **14**
short-leaf pine \ˈshɔrt-lɛf-/ **n** : a pine (*Pinus echinata*) of the southern U.S. that has short flexible leaves and cinnamon-colored bark; also : its yellow wood
short line n : a transportation system (as a railroad) operating over a relatively short distance
short-lived \ˈshɔrt-lɪvd, -lɪvd/ **adj** : not living or lasting long
***yn** **see TRANSIENT ant** *enduring*
short loin n : a portion of the hindquarter of beef immediately behind the ribs that is usu cut into steaks
shortly \ˈshɔrt-lɪ/ **adv** **1 a** : in a few words : BRIEFLY **b** : in an abrupt manner **2 a** : in a short time (we will be there ~) **b** : at a short interval (~ after sunset) *syn* **see PRESENTLY**
short-ness \ˈshɔrt-nəs/ **n** : the quality or state of being short
short-nosed cattle louse \ˈshɔrt-nɔz(d)-/ **n** : a large bluish broad-bodied and short-headed sucking louse (*Haematopinus eurysternus*) that attacks domestic cattle
short order n : an order for food that can be quickly cooked
short-range \ˈshɔrt-rænʒ/ **adj** **1** : involving or taking into account a short period of time (~ plans) **2** : relating to or fit for short distances
short ribs n pl : a cut of beef consisting of rib ends between the rib roast and the plate — *see* BEEF illustration
short run n : a relatively brief period of time — often used in the phrase *in the short run*

short shrift n **1** : a brief respite for confession before execution **2** : summary treatment
short sight n : MYOPIA
short-sighted \ˈshɔrt-sɪd/ **adj** **1** : NEARSIGHTED **2** : lacking foresight — **short-sighted-ly** **adv** — **short-sighted-ness** **n**
short-spoken \ˈshɔrt-spɔkən/ **adj** : CURT
short-stop \ˈstɔp-/ **n** **1** : the player position in baseball for defending the infield area on the third-base side of second base **2** : the player stationed in the shortstop position
short-stop \ˈstɔp-/ **n** : STOP BATH
short story n : a brief invented prose narrative usu. dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot
short subject n : a brief often documentary or educational film
short-tempered \ˈshɔrt-tem-pərd/ **adj** : having a quick temper
short-term \ˈshɔrt-tɜrm/ **adj** **1** : occurring over or involving a relatively short period of time **2 a** : of, relating to, or constituting a financial operation or obligation based on a brief term and esp. one of less than a year **b** : generated by assets held for less than six months
short ton n — *see* WEIGHT table
short-wave \ˈshɔrt-wæv/ **n**, often *attrib* **1** : a radio wave having a wavelength between 10 and 100 meters **2** : a radio transmitter using shortwaves **3** : electromagnetic radiation having a wavelength equal to or less than that of visible light
short-winded \ˈwin-dəd/ **adj** **1** : affected with or characterized by shortness of breath **2 a** : BRIEF **b** : broken up into short units
shorty or shortie \ˈshɔrt-ə/ **n**, *pl* **shorties** often *attrib* : one that is short
Sho-shone or Sho-shoni \ˈshə-ˈshō-nē/ **n**, *pl* **Shoshones or Shoshonis** **1** : a group of Amerindian peoples orig. ranging through California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming **2** : a member of any of the Shoshone peoples
Sho-shonean \-nē-ən/ **n** : a language family of the Uto-Aztecan phylum comprising the languages of most of the Uto-Aztecan peoples in the U.S.
***shot** \ˈʃɔt/ **n** [ME, fr OE *scot*, akin to ON *skot* shot, OHG *scuz* OE *scēotan* to shoot — more at SHOOT] **1 a** : an action of shooting **b** : a directed propelling of a missile; *specif* : a directed discharge of a firearm **c** : a stroke or throw in a game (as tennis, pool, or basketball), also : HOME RUN **d** : BLAST **e** : a medical or narcotics injection **2 a pl** **shot** : something propelled by shooting; esp : small lead or steel pellets esp forming a charge for a shotgun **b** : a metal sphere of iron or brass that is put for distance in a field event **3 a** : the distance that a missile is or can be thrown **b** : RANGE, REACH **4 a** : a charge to be paid : SCOT **5** : one that shoots, esp : MARKSMAN **6 a** : ATTEMPT, TRY **b** : GUESS, CONJECTURE **c** : CHANCE **7 a** : an effective remark **8 a** : a single photographic exposure; esp : SNAPSHOTS **b** : a single sequence of a motion picture or a television program shot by one camera without interruption **9** : a charge of explosives **10 a** : a single drink of liquor **b** : a small amount applied at one time : DOSE — (like a shot : very rapidly — shot in the arm * STIMULUS BOOST — shot in the dark **1** : a wild guess **2** : an attempt that has little chance of success
***shot adj** **1 a** : of a fabric : having contrasting and changeable color effects : IRIDESCENT **b** : suffused or streaked with a color (hair ~ with gray) **c** : infused or permeated with a quality or element (~ through with wit) **2** : having the form of pellets resembling shot **3** : reduced to a state of ruin, prostration, or uselessness (his nerves are ~)
***shotgun** \ˈʃɔt-ɡən/ **n** **1** : an often double-barreled smoothbore shoulder weapon for firing shot at short ranges **2** : an offensive football formation in which the quarterback plays a few yards behind the line of scrimmage and the other backs are scattered as flankers or slotbacks
***shotgun adj** **1** : of, relating to, or using a shotgun **2** : involving coercion **3** : covering a wide field with hit-or-miss effectiveness
shotgun marriage n : a marriage forced or required because of pregnancy — called also *shotgun wedding*
shot hole n **1** : a drilled hole in which a charge of dynamite is exploded **2** : the dropping out of small rounded fragments of leaves that produces a shot-riddled appearance and is caused esp by parasitic action
shot put n : a field event consisting in putting the shot for distance — **shot-putter** \ˈʃɔt-put-ər/ **n**
shot-ten \ˈʃɔt-tən/ **adj** [ME *shuten*, fr pp of *shuten* to shoot] : having ejected the spawn and so of inferior food value (~ herring)
should \ʃəd, (ʃʊd) [ME *sholde*, fr OE *scold* owed, was obliged to, akin to OHG *scōla* owed, was obliged to] part of SHALL **1** — used in auxiliary function to express condition (if he ~ leave his father, his father would die — Gen 44 22 (RSV)) **2** — used in auxiliary function to express obligation, propriety, or expediency (‘tis commanded I ~ do so — Shak.) (this is as it ~ be — H. L. Savage) (you ~ brush your teeth after each meal) **3** — used in auxiliary function to express futurity from a point of view in the past (realized that she ~ have to do most of her farm work before sunrise — Ellen Glasgow) **4** — used in auxiliary function to express what is probable or expected (with an early start, they ~ be here by noon) **5** — used in auxiliary function to express a request in a polite manner or to soften direct statement (I ~ suggest that a guide ~ is the first essential — L. D. Reddick)

a	shot	* kitten	~ further	a	back	~ bake	~ cot, cart						
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ng	ing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōi	coin	th	thun	th	thus
li	loot			y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	zh	vision		

air (→ darts from a blowgun) (a steam catapult → planes from a carrier) (4): to drive forth or away (as a ball or puck) by striking or pushing with the arm or hand or with an implement (5): to throw or cast off or out often with force (→ dice) (the horse *shot* his rider out of the saddle) b (1): to utter (as words or sounds) rapidly or suddenly or with force (→ out a stream of invective) (2): to emit (as light, flame, or fumes) suddenly and rapidly (3): to send forth with suddenness or intensity (shot a look of anger at him) c: to discharge, dump, or empty esp. by overturning, upending, or directing into a slide 2: to affect by shooting as a: to strike with a missile esp. from a bow or gun, esp.: to wound or kill with a missile discharged from a bow or firearm b: to remove or destroy by use of firearms (shot out the light), also: WRECK. EXPLODE 3 a: to push or slide (as the bolt of a door or lock) into or out of a fastening b: to pass (a shuttle) through the warp threads in weaving c: to push or thrust forward: stick out (toads → ing out their tongues) d: to put forth in growing e: to place, send, or bring into position abruptly 4 a: to engage in (a sport or game) or a portion of a game that involves shooting) b: PLAY (→ pool) (→ a round of golf) (→ craps) b: to score by shooting (→ a basket) (shot a 73 on the first 18 holes) c (1): to place or offer (a bet) on the result of casting dice (→ \$5) (2): to use up by or as if by betting: EXHAUST (shot his whole wasd on a shady deal) 5 a: to practice the killing of (as game) with firearms esp. as a sport (→ woodcock) b: to hunt over (→ a tract of woodland) 6 a: to cause to move suddenly or swiftly forward (shot the car onto the highway) b: to send or carry quickly: DISPATCH (→ the letter on to me as soon as you receive it) 7: to variegate as if by sprinkling color in streaks, flecks, or patches 8: to pass swiftly by, past, or along (→ ing rapidly) 9: to plane (as the edge of a board) straight or true 10 a: to set off: DETONATE. IGNITE (→ a charge of dynamite) b: to effect by blasting 11: to determine the altitude of 12: to take a picture or series of pictures or television images of: PHOTOGRAPH. FILM 13 a: to give an injection to b: to take (a drug) by hypodermic needle ~ vi a: to go or pass rapidly and precipitately (sparks ~ing up) (his feet shot out from under him) b: to move ahead by force of momentum c: to stream out suddenly: SPURT d: to dart in or as if in rays from a source of light e: to dart with a piercing sensation (pain shot up his arm) 2 a: to cause an engine or weapon to discharge a missile b: to use a firearm or bow esp. for sport (as in hunting) 3: to propel a missile (guns that ~ many miles) 4: PROTRUDE. PROJECT 5 a: to grow or sprout by or as if by putting forth shoots b. DEVELOP. MATURE 6 a: to propel an object (as a ball) in a particular way b: to drive the ball or puck toward a goal 7: to cast dice 8: to slide into or out of a fastening (a bolt that ~s in either direction) 9 a: to record visually (as on movie film or videotape) a scene of a motion picture or television production b: to operate a camera or set cameras in operation: FILM — shoot at or shoot for: to aim at: strive for — shoot one's bolt: to exhaust one's capabilities and resources — shoot the breeze: to converse idly. Gossip — shoot the works 1: to venture all one's capital on one play 2: to put forth all one's efforts

shoot n 1: a sending out of new growth or the growth sent out, as a: a stem or branch with its leaves and appendages esp. when not yet mature b: OFFSHOOT c: a similar formation of crystal 2 a: an act of shooting (as with a bow or a firearm) (1): SHOT (2): the firing of a missile esp. by artillery b (1): a hunting trip or party (2): the right to shoot game in a particular area or land over which it is held c (1): a shooting match (sneet ~) (2): a round of shots in a shooting match d (1): the action of shooting with a camera (2): a launching of a rocket device or a guided missile esp. experimentally 3 a: a motion or movement of rapid thrusting as (1): a sudden or rapid advance (2) [perh. by folk etymology fr. *F chute* — more at CHUTE] a rush of water down a steep or rapid (3): a momentary darting sensation: TWINGE (4): THRUST 2b (5): a falling of a detached mass of earth or ice (6): the pace between strokes in rowing b: a bar of rays: BEAM (a ~ of sunlight) 4 [prob. by folk etymology fr. *F chute* — more at CHUTE] a: a place where a stream runs or descends swiftly b: any of various inclined channels or troughs through which something (as water, logs, or grain) is moved 5: an elongated usu. vertical body of ore in a vein

shoot interj [euphemism for *shit*] — used to express annoyance or surprise

shoot-em-up \shút-ə-məp\ n: a movie or television show with much shooting and bloodshed

shooter \shút-ər\ n 1: one that shoots: as a: a person who fires a missile-discharging device (as a rifle or bow) b: the person who is rolling the dice in craps 2: something that is used in shooting as a: a marble shot from the hand b: a repeating pistol — usu. used in combination (sux-shooter)

shooting gallery n: a usu. covered range equipped with targets for practice with firearms

shooting iron n: FIREARM

shooting script n 1: the final completely detailed version of a motion-picture script in which scenes are grouped in the order most convenient for shooting 2: the final version of a television script used in the production of a program

shooting star n 1: a visual meteor appearing as a temporary streak of light in the night sky 2: a No. American perennial herb (*Dodecatheon meadia*) of the primrose family that has entire oblong leaves and showy flowers with reflexed petals

shooting stick n: a spiked stick with a top that opens into a seat

shoot-out \shút-əut\ n: a battle fought with handguns or rifles

shoot-the-chutes \shút-thə-shüts\ n pl but sing in const: an amusement ride consisting of a steep incline down which boats with flat bottoms slide usu. to continue across a body of water at the bottom

shoot up \shút-əp\ vt: to inject (a narcotic drug) into a vein ~ vi: to inject a narcotic into a vein — shoot-up \shút-əp\ n

shop \shāp\ n, often attrib [ME *shoppe*, fr. OE *sceoppa* booth, akin to OHG *scopf* shed] 1: a handicraft establishment: ATELIER 2

a: a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale: STORE b or *shoppe* \shāp\ a small retail establishment or a department in a large one offering a specified line of goods or services (a millinery ~) (a sandwich ~) 3: FACTORY. MILL 4 a: a school laboratory equipped for instruction in manual arts b: the art or science of working with tools and machinery 5 a: a business establishment, esp.: OFFICE b: SHOFTALK

shop vb shopped; shopping vi 1 a: to examine goods or services with intent to buy b: to probe a market in search of the best buy 2: to make a search: HUNT ~ vi: to examine the stock or offerings of (→ the stores for Christmas gift ideas)

shop-keeper \shāp-kē-pər\ n: STOREKEEPER 2

shop-lift \-līft\ vb [back-formation fr. *shoplifter*] vt: to steal (goods on display) from a store ~ vi: to steal displayed goods from a store

shop-lifter \-līf-tər\ n: one who shoplifts

shop-per \shāp-ər\ n 1: one that shops 2: one whose occupation is shopping as an agent for customers or for an employer 3: a usu. free paper carrying advertising and sometimes local news

shopping center n: a group of retail stores and service establishments usu. with ample parking facilities and usu. designed to serve a community or neighborhood — called also SHOPPING PLAZA

shopping mall n 1: an area restricted to pedestrians in a city and lined by shops 2: a shopping center with stores facing an enclosed area for pedestrians

shop steward n: a union member elected as the union representative of a shop or department in dealings with the management

shop-talk \shāp-tōk\ n: the jargon or subject matter peculiar to an occupation or a special area of interest

shop-worn \-wō(ə)r-n, -wō(ə)r-n\ adj 1: faded, soiled, or otherwise impaired by remaining too long in a store 2: stale from excessive use or familiarity (→ clichés)

short \shō(ə)r-, shō(ə)r-\ n [short-range navigation]: a system of short-range navigation in which two radar signals transmitted by an airplane are intercepted and rebroadcast to the airplane by two ground stations of known position so as to determine the position of the airplane

short \shō(ə)r-, shō(ə)r-\ n, often attrib [ME, fr. (assumed) OE *scor*, akin to OE *scieran* to cut — more at SHEAR] 1: the land bordering a usu. large body of water, specif.: COAST 2: land as distinguished from the sea (shipboard and ~ duty)

shore vt shored; shoring [ME *shoren*, akin to ON *skorha* to prop] 1: to support by a shore: PROP 2: to give support to: BRACE — usu. used with up

shore n: a prop for preventing sinking or sagging

shore-bird \shō(ə)r-bōrd, shō(ə)r-\ n: any of a suborder (Charadrii) of birds (as a plover or snipe) that frequent the seashore

shore dinner n: a dinner consisting chiefly of seafoods

shore-front \-frant\ n: land along a shore, specif.: BEACHFRONT

shore leave n: a leave of absence to go on shore granted to a sailor or naval officer

shore-line \-līn\ n: the line where a body of water and the shore meet, also: the strip of land along this line

shore patrol n 1: a branch of a navy that exercises guard and police functions — compare MILITARY POLICE 2: petty officers detailed to perform police duty while a ship is in port

shore-side \-sīd\ adj: situated at or near a shore

shore-ward \-wōrd\ or shore-wards \-wōrdz\ adv: toward the shore

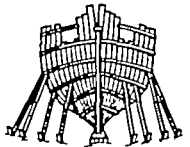
shoring \shōr-īŋ, shōr-\ n 1: the act of supporting with or as if with a prop 2: a system or group of shores

shorn past part of SHEAR

short \shō(ə)r-t\ adj [ME, fr. OE *scort*] 1 a: having little length b: not tall or high: LOW 2 a: not extended in time: BRIEF (a ~ vacation) b: not retentive (a ~ memory) c: EXPEDITIOUS. QUICK (made ~ work of the problem) d: seeming to pass quickly (made great progress in just a few ~ years) 3 a of a speech sound: having a relatively short duration b: being the member of a pair of similarly spelled vowel or vowel-containing sounds that is descended from a vowel that was short in duration but is no longer so and that does not necessarily have duration as its chief distinguishing feature (→ i in *sin*) c of a syllable in prosody (1): of relatively brief duration (2): UNSTRESSED 4: limited in distance (a ~ trip) 5 a: not coming up to a measure or requirement: INSUFFICIENT (in ~ supply) b: not reaching far enough (the throw to first was ~) c: enduring privation d: insufficiently supplied (→ of cash) (→ on brains) 6 a: ABRUPT. CURT b: quickly provoked 7: CHOPPY 1 8: payable at an early date 9 a: containing or cooked with shortening: FLAKY (→ pastry) b of metal: brittle under certain conditions 10 a: not lengthy or drawn out b: made briefer: ABBREVIATED 11 a: not having goods or property that one has sold in anticipation of a fall in prices b: consisting of or relating to a sale of securities or commodities that the seller does not possess or has not contracted for at the time of the sale (→ sale) 12: near the end of a tour of duty — short-ish \shōrt-ish\ adj — In short order: with dispatch: QUICKLY

short adv 1: in a curt manner 2: for or during a brief time (*short-lasting*) 3: at a disadvantage: UNAWARIS (caught ~) 4: so as to interrupt (took him up ~) 5: in an abrupt manner: SUDDENLY (the car stopped ~) 6: at some point or degree before a goal or limit aimed at or under consideration (the shells fell ~) (quit a month ~ of graduation) 7: clean across (the axle was snapped ~) 8: by or as if by a short sale

short n 1: the sum and substance: UPSHOT 2 a: a short syllable b: a short sound or signal 3 pl a: a by-product of wheat milling that includes the germ, fine bran, and some flour b: refuse, clippings, or trimmings discarded in various manufacturing processes 4 a pl: knee-length or less than knee-length trousers



shoul-der \ˈshōl-dər/ *n* [ME *sholder*, fr OE *sculdor*; akin to OHG *scultra* shoulder, OE *scell* shell — more at **SHELL**] 1 **a**: the laterally projecting part of the human body formed of the bones and joints by which the arm is connected with the trunk and the muscles covering them **b**: the region of the body of a lower vertebrate that corresponds to the shoulder but is less projecting **2 a**: the two shoulders and the upper part of the back — usu. used in pl. **b pl**: capacity for bearing a task or blame (placed the guilt squarely on his ~s) **3**: a cut of meat including the upper joint of the foreleg and adjacent parts — see **LAMB** illustration **4**: the part of a garment at the wearer's shoulder **5**: an area adjacent to or along the edge of a higher, more prominent, or more important part as **a** (1): the part of a hill or mountain near the top (2): a lateral protrusion or extension of a hill or mountain **b**: the flat top of the body of a piece of printing type from which the bevel rises to join the face — see **TYPE** illustration **c**: either edge of a roadway, *specific*: the part of a roadway outside of the traveled way **6**: a rounded or sloping part (as of a stringed instrument or a bottle) where the neck joins the body — **shouldered** \-dɔrd/ *adj* **2** **shoulder** *vb* **shouldered**: **shoulder-ing** \-(dʒ-)ɪŋ/ *vi* 1 **a**: to push or thrust with the shoulder: **JOSTLE** (—ed his way through the crowd) **2 a**: to place or bear on the shoulder (—ed his knapsack) **b**: to assume the burden or responsibility of (— the blame) **vi** 1: to push with the shoulders aggressively **2** **shoulder bag** *n*: a woman's handbag looped over the shoulder by a strap **3** **shoulder belt** *n*: an anchored belt worn across the upper torso and over the shoulders to hold a person steady in a seat esp. in case of an automobile collision — called also **shoulder harness** **4** **shoulder blade** *n*: **SCAPULA** **5** **shoulder board** *n*: one of a pair of broad pieces of stiffened cloth worn on the shoulders of a military uniform and carrying insignia **6** **shoulder girdle** *n*: **PECTORAL GIRDLE** **7** **shoulder knot** *n*: 1: an ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder in the 17th and 18th centuries **2**: a detachable ornament of braided wire cord worn on the shoulders of a uniform of ceremony by a commissioned officer **8** **shoulder mark** *n*: **SHOULDER BOARD** **9** **shoulder patch** *n*: a cloth patch bearing an identifying mark and worn on one sleeve of a uniform below the shoulder **10** **shoulder strap** *n*: a strap that passes across the shoulder and holds up an article or garment **11** **should-est** \ˈshud-est/ *archaic past 2d sing of SHALL* **12** **shouldn't** \ˈshud-nt/ *should not* **13** **shouldst** \ˈshudst/ *archaic past 2d sing of SHALL* **14** **shout** \ˈshaut/ *vb* [ME *shouten*] *vi*: to utter a sudden loud cry ~ *vt*: to utter in a loud voice — **shouter** *n* **15** **shout** *n*: a loud cry or call **16** **shouting distance** *n*: a short distance: easy reach — usu. used with *within* (lived within shouting distance of his cousins) **17** **shout song** *n*: a rhythmic religious song used esp. by Negroes and characterized by responsive singing or shouting between leader and congregation **18** **shove** \ˈshav/ *vb* **shoved**, **shov-ing** [ME *shoven*, fr OE *scūfan* to thrust away; akin to OHG *scubian* to push, OSlav *skubati* to tear] *vi* 1: to push along **2**: to push or put in a rough, careless, or hasty manner: **THRUST** **3**: to force by other than physical means: **COMPEL** (— a bill through the legislature) ~ *vt* 1: to move by forcing a way (bargain hunters shoving up to the counter) **2 a**: to move something by exerting force **b**: **LEAVE** (put on his hat and shoved off for home) *syn* see **PUSH** — **shover** *n* **19** **shove** *n*: an act or instance of shoving: a forcible push **20** **shovel** \ˈshov-əl/ *n* [ME, fr OE *scōfl*, akin to OHG *scūfla* shovel, OE *scūfan* to thrust away] 1 **a**: a hand implement consisting of a broad scoop or a more or less hollowed out blade with a handle used to lift and throw material **b**: something that resembles a shovel **2** **shovel** *vb* **shoveled** or **-elled**; **-eling** or **-elling** \-(dʒ-)ɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to take up and throw with a shovel **2**: to dig or clean out with a shovel **3**: to throw or convey roughly or in the mass as if with a shovel (—ed his food into his mouth) ~ *vt*: to use a shovel **21** **shovel-er** or **shovel-ier** \ˈshov-(ə-)lər/ *n*: 1: one that shovels **2**: any of several river ducks (genus *Anas*) having a large and very broad bill **22** **shovel-ful** \ˈshav-əl-,ful/ *n*, *pl* **shovelfuls** \-,fulz/ also **shov-els-ful** \-əlz-,ful/ as much as a shovel will hold **23** **shovel hat** *n*: a shallow-crowned hat with a wide brim curved up at the sides that is worn by some clergymen **24** **shovel-head** \ˈshav-əl-,hed/ *n*: any of several fishes with heads resembling a shovel, esp. a shark (*Sphyrna tiburo*) that is smaller than the related hammerhead and has a narrower head **25** **shovel-man** \ˈshov-,mən-,mən/ *n*: one who works with a shovel or a power shovel **26** **shovel-nose** \ˈnɒz/ *n*: a shovel-nosed animal and esp. a fish **27** **shovel-nosed** \ˈshav-əl-,nɒzd/ *adj*: having a broad flat head, nose, or beak **28** **show** \ˈshə/ *vb* **showed** \ˈshəd/, **show-n** \ˈshən/ or **showed**, **show-ing** [ME *shewen*, *shewen*, fr OE *scēawan* to look, look at, see, akin to OHG *scōwan* to look, look at, *L* *cavere* to be on one's guard] *vt* 1: to cause or permit to be seen: **EXHIBIT** (—ed every mark of extreme agitation) **2**: to set out for sale: **OFFER** (stores were ~ing new spring suits) **3**: to present as a public spectacle: **PERFORM** **4**: to display for the notice of others: **5**: to reveal by one's condition, nature, or behavior **6**: to give indication of by record **7 a**: to point out to someone (—ed him the house) **b**: **CONDUCT** **USHER** (—ed me to an aisle seat) **8**: **ACCURD** **BESTOW** **9 a**: to set forth: **DECLARE** **b**: **ALLEGUE**, **PLEAD** — used esp. in law (—ed cause) **10 a**: to demonstrate or establish by argument or reasoning (— a plan to be faulty) **b**: **INFORM** **INSTRUCT** (—ed me how to solve the problem) **11**: to present (an animal) for judging in a show ~ *vi* 1 **a**: to be or come in view (anger —ed in his face) **b**: to put in an appearance (failed to ~) **2 a**: to appear in a particular way (his nature ~ed strong in adver-

sity) **b**: **SEEM** **APPEAR** **3 a**: to give a theatrical performance **b**: to be staged or presented **4**: to finish third or at least third in a horse race *syn* **SHOW** **MANIFEST** **EVIDENCE**, **EVINCE** **DEMONSTRATE** **shared meaning element**: to reveal outwardly or make apparent — **show one's hand** **1**: to display one's cards faceup **2**: to declare one's intentions or reveal one's resources — **show one the door**: to tell someone to get out **29** **show** *n*: 1: a demonstrative display (a ~ of strength) **2 a** **archaic**: outward appearance **b**: a false semblance: **PRITENSE** (he made a ~ of friendship) **c**: a more or less true appearance of something: **SIGN** **d**: an impressive display **e**: **OSTENTATION** **3**: **CHANCE** (gave him a ~ in spite of his background) **4**: something exhibited esp. for wonder or ridicule: **SPECTACLE** **5 a**: a large display or exhibition arranged to arouse interest or stimulate sales (the national auto ~) **b**: a competitive exhibition of animals (as dogs) to demonstrate quality in breeding **6 a**: a theatrical presentation **b**: a radio or television program **c**: **ENTERTAINMENT** **3a** **7**: **UNEXPECTED**, **AIR-RAID** (he ran the whole ~) **8**: an indication of metal in a mine or of gas or oil in a well **9**: third place at the finish of a horse race **30** **show bill** *n*: an advertising poster **31** **show biz** \-biz/ *n* (by shortening & alter.): **SHOW BUSINESS** **32** **show-boat** \ˈsho-,boʊ/ *n*: a river steamship containing a theater and carrying a troupe of actors to give plays at river communities **33** **showbread** *var of SHIBBIPAD* **34** **show business** *n*: the arts, occupations, and businesses (as theater, motion pictures, and television) that comprise the entertainment industry **35** **show-case** \ˈsho-,kəs/ *n*: 1: a glazed case, box, or cabinet for displaying and protecting wares in a store or articles in a museum **2 a**: a setting or framework for exhibiting something esp. at its best **b**: a medium or vehicle for exhibiting a tentative offering or tryout of something **36** **showcase** *vi* **show-cased**, **show-cas-ing**: **EXHIBIT** **37** **show-down** \ˈsho-,daʊn/ *n*: 1: the placing of poker hands faceup on the table to determine the winner of a pot **2**: the final settlement of a contested issue or the test of strength which settles it **38** **show-er** \ˈshau-,ər/ *n* [ME *shour*, fr OE *scur*; akin to OHG *scur* shower, *L* *caurus* northwest wind] **1 a**: a fall of rain of short duration **b**: a similar fall of sleet, hail, or snow **2**: something resembling a rain shower **3**: a party given by friends who bring gifts often of a particular kind **4**: a bath in which water is showered on the body, also: the apparatus that provides a shower — **show-ery** \-əri/ *adj* — **to the showers**: out of the ball game **39** **shower** *vi* 1: to rain or fall in or as if in a shower (letters ~ed on him in praise and protest) **2**: to bathe in a shower bath ~ *vt* **1 a**: to wet (as with water) in a spray, fine stream, or drops **b** (1): to cause to fall in a shower (factory chimneys ~ed soot on the district) (2): to cause a shower to fall on (—ed the newlyweds with rice) **2**: to give in abundance (—ed him with honors) **40** **show-er** \ˈsho-,ər/ *n*: one that shows: **EXHIBITOR** **41** **show-er bath** *n*: **SHOWER** **42** **show-ing** \ˈsho-,ɪŋ/ *n*: 1: an act of putting something on view: **DISPLAY** **2**: **PERFORMANCE**, **RECORD** (made a good ~ in competition) **3 a**: a statement or presentation of a case **b**: **APPEARANCE**, **EVIDENCE** **43** **show-man** \ˈsho-,mən/ *n*: 1: the producer of a play or other theatrical show **2**: a person having a sense or knack for dramatically effective presentation — **show-man-ship** \-ˈship/ *n* **44** **show-me** \ˈsho-,me/ *adj*: **INSISTENT ON PROOF** or **EVIDENCE** **45** **show-off** \ˈsho-,ɒf/ *n*: 1: the act of showing off **2**: one that shows off: **EXHIBITIONIST** **46** **show off** \ˈsho-,ɒf/ *vi*: 1: to display proudly (wanted to show his new car off) ~ *vi*: to seek to attract attention by conspicuous behavior (boys showing off for the girls) **47** **show-place** \ˈsho-,pēs/ *n*: a prime or outstanding example used for exhibition **48** **show-place** \-ˈplās/ *n*: a place (as an estate or building) that is regarded as an example of beauty or excellence **49** **show-room** \-ˈrūm-,rūm/ *n*: a room where merchandise is exposed for sale or where samples are displayed **50** **show-stop-per** \-ˈstɒp-,ər/ *n*: an act, song, or performer that wins applause so prolonged as to interrupt a performance **51** **show up** *vi*: to reveal the true nature of: **EXPOSE** (showed up her ignorance) ~ *vi* 1: **ARRIVE** (showed up late for his own wedding) **2**: to be plainly evident **52** **show window** *n*: 1: an outside display window in which a store exhibits merchandise **2**: a sample or setting used to exhibit or illustrate something at its best **53** **show-y** \ˈsho-,ē/ *adj* **show-ier**, **-est** 1: making an attractive show: **STRIKING** **2**: given to or marked by a flashy often meretricious display: **GAUDY** — **show-ily** \ˈsho-,ē-lē/ *adv* — **show-i-ness** \ˈsho-,ē-nəs/ *n* *syn* **SHOWY**, **PRETENTIOUS**, **OSTENTATIOUS** **shared meaning element**: given to or marked by excessive outward display **54** **SHP** *abbr* shaft horsepower **55** **shpt** *abbr* shipment **56** **shrank** *past of SHRINK* **57** **shrap-nel** \ˈshrap-nəl/, *esp* South \ˈtrap-/ *n*, *pl* **shrap-nel** (Henry Shrapnel †1842 *E* artillery officer) 1: a projectile that consists of a case provided with a powder charge and a large number of small lead balls and that is exploded in flight **2**: bomb, mine, or shell fragments **58** **shred** \ˈshred/, *esp* South \ˈsred-/ *n* [ME *shrede*, fr OE *screade* akin to OHG *scrad* piece cut off, *L* *scrupus* sharp stone, OE *scieran* to cut — more at **SHARP**] a long narrow strip cut or torn off, also: **PARTICLE**, **SCRAP** **59** **shred** *vb* **shred-ded**, **shred-ding** *vi* 1 **archaic**: to cut off **2**: to cut or tear into shreds ~ *vi*: to come apart in or break up into shreds — **shred-ded** *n* **60** **shredded wheat** *n*: a breakfast cereal made from cooked partially dried wheat that is shredded and molded into biscuits which are then oven-baked and toasted

alib-yi \ˈaɪb-ɪ/ *n.* often *cap* [ME *sibile*, *xybylle*, fr. MF & L, MF *sibilla*, fr. L *sibylla*, fr. Gk] 1: any of several prophetesses usu. accepted as 10 in number and credited to widely separate parts of the ancient world (as Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, and Italy) 2: a female prophet b: FORTUNE-TELLER — **alib-yilic** or **alib-yilic** \ˈaɪb-ɪ-ɪk/ *adj.* — **alib-yiline** \ˈaɪb-ɪ-ɪn/ *adj.*

alib-yilic \ˈaɪb-ɪ-ɪk/ *adj.* **chiefly Scot** var of **SUCH**
sic or **sick** \ˈsɪk/ *vt* **or** **sickened** or **sickened** \ˈsɪk-ɪd/ *vt* **or** **sick-ling** [alter of **seek**] 1: CHASE, ATTACK — usu. used as an imperative *esp.* to a dog (~ *em*) 2: to incite or urge to an attack, pursuit, or harassment: SET

sic \ˈsɪk/ *adv* [L, *sic*, thus — more at **so**] intentionally so written — used after a printed word or passage to indicate that it is intended exactly as printed or to indicate that it exactly reproduces an original (said he *sic* [~] it all)

sic-ca-tive \ˈsɪk-ə-tɪv/ *n* [LL *siccatus* making dry, fr. L *siccatus*, pp of *sicare* to dry, fr. *siccus* dry — more at **SACK**] **DRIER** 2

sick \ˈsɪk/ *adj* [ME *sik*, *sik*, fr. OE *sōc*; akin to OHG *sioh* sick, Mfr *soci* depression] 1: a (1): affected with disease or ill health: ALLING (2): of, relating to, or intended for use in sickness (~ *pay*) (a ~ *ward*) b: QUEASY, NAUSEATED (~ to one's stomach) (was ~ in the car) c: undergoing menstruation 2: spiritually or morally unsound or corrupt 3: a: sickened by strong emotion (as shame or fear) (~ with fear) (worried ~) b: having a strong distaste from surfeit: SATIATED (~ of flattery) c: filled with disgust or chagrin (gossip that makes one ~) d: depressed and longing for something (~ for one's home) 4: a: mentally or emotionally unsound or disordered: MORBID (~ thoughts) b: MACABRE, SADISTIC (~ jokes) 5: lacking vigor: SICKLY as a: badly outlashed (looked ~ in the contest) b: declining or inactive after a period of speculative activity (grain futures were ~) c: Incapable of yielding a profitable crop *esp.* because of buildup of disease organisms (clover-sick soils)

sick and tired *adj.* thoroughly fatigued or bored

sick bay *n.* a compartment in a ship used as a dispensary and hospital; broadly: a place for the care of the sick or injured

sick-bed \ˈsɪk-bed/ *n.* the bed upon which one lies sick

sick call *n.* 1: a usu. daily formation at which individuals report as sick to the medical officer 2: the period during which sick call is held

sick-en \ˈsɪk-ən/ *vb* **sick-ened**, **sick-en-ing** \-(ə-)nɪŋ/ *vt* 1: to make sick 2: to cause revulsion in as a result of weariness or satiety ~ *vi* 1: to become sick 2: to become weary or satiated **sick-en-er** \ˈsɪk-(ə-)nər/ *n.* something that sickens, disgusts, or overwhelms

sick-en-ing \-nɪŋ/ *adj.* causing sickness: NAUSEATING (a ~ odor) — **sick-en-ing-ly** \-nɪŋ-lee/ *adv*

sick-er \ˈsɪk-ər/ *adj* [ME *siker*, fr. OE *sicor*; akin to OHG *sichor* secure; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. L *securus* secure] **chiefly Scot**: SECURE, SAFE, also: DEFENDABLE — **sicker** *adv* **sick-er-ly** \-lee/ *adv*, **chiefly Scot**: in a secure manner: SAFELY

sick-headache *n.* MIGRAINE

sick-ish \ˈsɪk-ɪʃ/ *adj* 1: *archaic*: somewhat ill: SICKLY 2: somewhat nauseated: QUEASY 3: somewhat sickening (a ~ odor) — **sick-ish-ly** *adv* — **sick-ish-ness** *n.*

sickle \ˈsɪk-əl/ *n* [ME *sikel*, fr. OE *sicel*, akin to OHG *sichla* sickle; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. L *secula* sickle — more at **SAW**] 1: a: an agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a short handle fitted on a tang b: the cutting mechanism (as of a reaper, combine, or mower) consisting of a bar with a series of cutting elements 2: *cap*: a group of six stars in the constellation Leo

sickle *adj.* having the form of a sickle blade: having a curve similar to that of a sickle blade (the ~ moon)

sickle *vb* **sickle**; **sick-ling** \ˈsɪk-(ə-)lɪŋ/ *vt* 1: to mow or reap with a sickle 2: to form (a red blood cell) into a crescent ~ *vi* 1: to form into a crescent (the ability of red blood cells to ~)

sick leave *n.* 1: an absence from work permitted because of illness 2: the number of days per year for which an employer agrees to pay employees who are sick

sickle-bill \ˈsɪk-əl-bɪl/ *n.* any of various birds (as a curlew or thrasher) with a strongly curved bill

sickle cell *n.* an abnormal red blood cell of crescent shape

sickle-cell anemia *n.* a chronic inherited anemia in which a large proportion or the majority of the red blood cells tend to sickle, which occurs primarily in individuals of Negro ancestry, and which is held to result from homozygosity for a semidominant gene **sickle-cell trait** *n.* an inherited blood condition in which some red blood cells tend to sickle but usu. not enough to produce anemia, which occurs primarily in individuals of Negro ancestry, and which is held to result from heterozygosity for a semidominant gene — called also **sickleemia**

sickle-feather *n.* one of the long curved tail feathers of a cock — see **COCK** illustration

sickle-emia \ˈsɪk-ə-lee-mee-ə/ *n* [NL, fr E *sickle* (cell) + NL *-emia*] : SICKLE-CELL TRAIT

sick-ly \ˈsɪk-lee/ *adj* 1: somewhat unwell, also: habitually ailing 2: produced by or associated with sickness (a ~ complexion) (a ~ appetite) 3: producing or tending to produce disease: UNWHOLEsome (a ~ climate) 4: appearing as if sick a: LANGUID, PALE (a ~ flame) b: WRETCHED, UNEASY (a ~ smile) c: lacking in vigor: WEAK (a ~ plant) (~ *beer*) 5: a: tending to produce nausea (a ~ odor) b: MAWKISH — **sick-ly-ness** *n.* — **sick-ly** *adv* — **sick-ly-ly** \ˈsɪk-lee-lee/ *adv*

sick-ly *vb* **sick-ly**; **sick-ly-ing**: to make sick or sickly **sick-ness** \ˈsɪk-nəs/ *n* 1: a: ill health: ILLNESS b: a disordered, weakened, or unsound condition (as of society or a particular institution) 2: a specific disease 3: NAUSEA, QUEASINESS

sick pay *n.* salary or wages paid to an employee while on sick leave

sick-room \ˈsɪk-rum, -rɪm/ *n.* a room in which a person is confined by sickness

sic pas-sim \ˈsɪk-ˈpas-əm, ˈsɛk-ˈpas-əm/ *adv* [L]: so throughout — used of a word or idea to be found throughout a book or a writer's work

sidd-dur \ˈsɪd-ər, -jʊ(ə)r/ *n.* pl **sidd-dur-um** \ˈsɪd-ər-əm/ [LHeb *siddur*, lit., order, arrangement]: a Jewish prayer book containing both Hebrew and Aramaic prayers used in the Ashkenazic daily liturgy

side \ˈsaɪd/ *n* [ME, fr OE *side*; akin to OHG *sita* side, OE *sid* ample, wide, *sdwan* to sow — more at **sow**] 1: a: the right or left part of the wall or trunk of the body (a pain in the ~) b: (1): one of the halves (~ the animal body on either side of the mesial plane) (2): a cut of meat including that about the ribs of one half of the body — used chiefly of smoked pork products c: one longitudinal half of a hide 2: a place, space, or direction with respect to a center or to a line of division (as of an aisle, river, or street) 3: a surface forming a border or face of an object 4: an outer portion of something considered as facing in a particular direction (the upper ~ of a sphere) 5: a slope or declivity of a hill or ridge 6: a: a bounding line of a geometrical figure (each ~ of a square) b: one of the surfaces that delimit a solid; *esp.* one of the longer surfaces c: either surface of a thin object (one ~ of a record) (right ~ of the cloth) 7: the space beside one (he never left her ~) 8: the attitude or activity of one person or group with respect to another ~ **PART** 9: a body of partisans or contestants (victory for neither ~) 10: a line of descent traced through one's parent (grandfather on his mother's ~) 11: an aspect or part of something viewed as contrasted with some other aspect or part (the better ~ of his nature) 12: a position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another (two ~ to every question) 13 *Brit*: sideways spin imparted to a billiard ball 14: a sheet containing the lines and cues for a single theatrical role **syn** see **PHASE** — **on the side** 1: in addition to the main portion 2: in addition to a principal occupation

side *adj* 1: a: of or relating to the side b: situated on the side (~ window) 2: a: directed toward or from the side (~ thrust) (~ wind) b: INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT (~ issue) (~ remark) c: made on the side (~ payment) d: additional to the main portion (~ order of french fries)

side *vb* **sided**, **siding** *vt* 1: to agree with: SUPPORT 2: to be side by side with 3: to set or put aside: clear away (~ dishes) 4: to furnish with sides or siding (~ a house) ~ *vi*: to take sides: join or form sides (sided with the rebels)

side *n* [obs E *side* (proud, boastful)]: swaggering or arrogant manner: PRETENTIOUSNESS

side-arm \ˈsaɪd-ərm/ *adj.* of, relating to, or constituting a baseball pitching style in which the arm is not raised above the shoulder and the ball is thrown with a sideways sweep of the arm between shoulder and hip (~ delivery) — **side-arm** \ˈsaɪd-ərm/ *adv* **side arm** *n.* a weapon (as a sword, revolver, or bayonet) worn at the side or in the belt

side-band \ˈsaɪd-bænd/ *n.* the band of frequencies (as of radio waves) on either side of the carrier frequency produced by modulation

side-bearing *n.* the space provided at each side of a typeset letter to prevent its touching adjoining letters

side-board \ˈsaɪd-bɔ(ə)r(d), -bɔ(ə)r(d)/ *n.* a piece of dining-room furniture having compartments and shelves for holding articles of table service

side-burns \ˈsaɪd-bɜ(ɹ)nz/ *n* pl [anagram of *burnsides*] 1: SIDE-WHISKERS. *cap*: short side-whiskers worn with a smooth chin 2: continuations of the hairline in front of the ears — **side-burned** \ˈsaɪd-bɜ(ɹ)nd/ *adj*

side by side *adv* 1: beside one another (walked side by side down the aisle) 2: in the same place, time, or circumstance (lived peacefully side by side for many years) — **side-by-side** *adj*

side-car \ˈsaɪd-kɑ(ɹ)/ *n.* 1: a car attached to a motorcycle for a passenger seated abreast of the cyclist 2: a cocktail consisting of a liqueur with lemon juice and brandy

sided \ˈsaɪd-əd/ *adj.* having sides often of a specified number or kind (one-sided) (glass-sided) — **sided-ness** *n.*

side dish *n.* one of the foods subordinate to the main course

side-dress \ˈsaɪd-dres/ *n.* 1: plant nutrients used to side-dress a crop 2: the act or process of side-dressing a crop

side-dress *vt* to place plant nutrients on or in the soil near the roots of (a growing crop) often by means of a cultivator having a fertilizer-distributing attachment

side-dressing *n.* **SIDE DRESS**

side drum *n.* **SNARE DRUM**

side effect *n.* a secondary and usu. adverse effect (as of a drug) (toxic side effects) — called also *side reaction*

side-glance \ˈsaɪd-glɑ(ɹ)ns/ *n.* 1: a glance directed to the side 2: a passing allusion: an indirect or slight reference

side-hill \ˈsaɪd-hɪl/ *n.* **HILLSIDE**

sidehill \ˈsaɪd-/ *adj.* used or located on or designed for a sidehill

side horse 1: a leather-covered rectangular or cylindrical form that has two pomels on the top, that is supported in a horizontal position by an adjustable frame, and that is used for swinging and balancing feats in gymnastics 2: an event in gymnastics competition in which the side horse is used

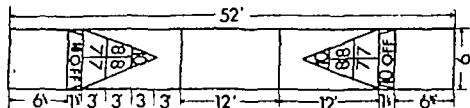
side issue *n.* an issue apart from the main point

side-kick \ˈsaɪd-kɪk/ *n.* a person closely associated with another as subordinate or partner

side-light \ˈsaɪd-lɪt/ *n.* 1: light coming or produced from the side b: incidental light or information 2: the red light on the port bow or the green light on the starboard bow carried by ships under way at night

s about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 s out ch chm c less e easy g gift i trip l life
 j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin - th thus
 u loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

sliding step ~ vi 1: to work into or out of tricky: WORM (shuffled out of the difficulty somehow) 2: to act or speak in a shifty or evasive manner 3 a: to move or walk in a sliding dragging manner without lifting the feet b: to dance in a lazy nonchalant manner with sliding and tapping motions of the feet c: to execute in a perfunctory or clumsy manner 4: to mix playing cards or counters by shuffling — shuffle (v) (shuf-(-ə)-) n
 2 shuffle n 1: an evasion of the issue. EQUIVOCATION 2 a: an act of shuffling (as of cards) b: a right or turn to shuffle (was reminded that it was his ~) c: JUMBLE (lost in the ~ of papers) 3 a: a dragging sliding movement, specif: a sliding or scraping step in dancing b: a dance characterized by such a step
 shuffle-board 'shuf-əl-,bō(-ə)rd, -bō(-ə)rd n [alter. of obs E shove-board] 1: a game in which players use long-handled cues to shove wooden disks into scoring areas of a diagram marked on a smooth surface 2: a diagram on which shuffleboard is played



shuffleboard 2

shul 'shul' n [Yiddish, fr MHG *schul*, lit, school]: SYNAGOGUE
 shun 'shon' vi shunned; shun-ning [ME *shunnen*, fr OE *scunian*] to avoid deliberately and esp habitually syn see ESCAPE — shun-ner n
 shun-pike 'shən-pik' n: a side road used to avoid the toll on or the speed and traffic of a superhighway
 shun-piking 'shən-pi-kin' n: the practice of avoiding superhighways esp for the pleasure of driving on back roads — shun-pik-er \-kər' n
 'shunt 'shənt' vb [ME *shuntēn* to flinch] vi 1: to turn off to one side. SHIFT esp to switch (as a train) from one track to another 2: to provide with or divert by means of an electrical shunt 3: to divert (blood) from one part to another by a surgical shunt ~ vi 1: to move to the side 2: to travel back and forth (~ed between the two towns) — shunt-er n
 'shunt n 1: a means or mechanism for turning or thrusting aside as a chiefly Brit: a railroad switch b: a conductor joining two points in an electrical circuit so as to form a parallel or alternative path through which a portion of the current may pass (as for regulating the amount passing in the main circuit) c: a surgical passage created between two blood vessels to divert blood from one part to another 2: an accident (as a collision between two cars) in auto racing
 shunt winding n: a winding so arranged as to divide the armature current and lead a portion of it around the field-magnet coils — shunt-wound 'shənt-'waund' adj
 shush 'shəsh' n [imit]: a sibilant sound uttered to demand silence — shush vi
 'shut 'shut' vb shut; shut-ting [ME *shuten*, fr OE *scytian*; akin to OE *scetan* to shoot — more at SHOOT] vi 1 a: to move into position to close an opening (~ the lid) b: to prevent entrance to or passage to or from 2: to confine by or as if by enclosure (~ him in the closet) 3: to fasten with a lock or bolt 4: to close by bringing enclosing or covering parts together (~ the eyes) 5: to cause to cease or suspend operation — often used with down ~ vi 1: to close itself or become closed (flowers that ~ at night) 2: to cease or suspend an operation — often used with down (should an uneconomical plant ~ down — P F. Drucker)
 'shut n 1: the act of shutting 2: the line of union at a welded joint
 shut-down 'shut-'daun' n: the cessation or suspension of an activity (as work in a mine or factory)
 shut down 'shut-'daun, 'shut-'vi: to settle so as to obscure vision: close in (the night shut down early)
 shute war of CHUTE
 shut-eye 'shot-'i' n: SLEEP
 'shut-in 'shut-'in' adj 1: confined to one's home or an institution by illness or incapacity 2 a: SECRETIVE, BROODING (a bitter, ~ face — Claudia Cassidy) b: tending to avoid social contact: WITHDRAWN (the ~ personality type — S K. Weinberg)
 'shut-in 'shut-'in' n 1: an invalid confined to his home, room, or bed 2: a narrow gorge-shaped part of an otherwise wide valley
 shut in 'shut-'in' vi: CONFINE, ENCLOSE
 shut-off 'shut-'ɔf' n 1: something (as a valve) that shuts off 2: STOPPAGE, INTERRUPTION
 shut off 'shut-'ɔf' vi 1 a: to cut off (as flow or passage): STOP (shuts off the oxygen supply) b: to stop the operation of (as a machine) (shut the motor off) 2: to close off: SEPARATE — usu. used with from (shut off from the rest of the world) ~ vi: to cease operating. STOP (shuts off automatically)
 shut-out 'shut-'aūt' n 1: a game or contest in which one side fails to score 2: a preemptive bid in bridge
 shut out 'shut-'aūt' vi 1: EXCLUDE 2: to prevent (an opponent) from scoring in a game or contest 3: to forestall the bidding of (bridge opponents) by making a high or preemptive bid
 'shut-ter 'shut-'ər' n 1: one that shuts 2: a usu. movable cover or screen for a window or door 3: a mechanical device that limits the passage of light, esp: a camera attachment that exposes the film or plate by opening and closing an aperture 4: the movable louvers in a pipe organ by which the swell box is opened — shutter-less \-ləs' adj
 'shutter vi 1: to close with or by shutters 2: to furnish with shutters
 shutter-bug 'shut-'ər-,bäg' n: a photography enthusiast
 'shuttle 'shut-'l' n [ME *shuttle*, prob fr OE *scetyl* bar, bolt, akin to ON *skutill* bolt, OE *scetan* to shoot — more at SHOOT] 1 a

: a device used in weaving for passing the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp b: a spindle-shaped device holding the thread in tating, knotting, or netting c: a sliding thread holder for the lower thread of a sewing machine that carries the lower thread through a loop of the upper thread to make a stitch 2: SHUTTLECOCK 3 a: a going back and forth regularly over a specified and often short route by a vehicle (as an airplane) b: an established route used in a shuttle, also: a vehicle used in a shuttle
 'shuttle vb shuttle-ting; shut-ting 'shut-'l-, -l-ig' vi 1: to cause to move or travel back and forth frequently 2: to transport in, by, or as if by a shuttle ~ vi 1: to move or travel back and forth frequently 2: to move by or as if by a shuttle



shuttlecock

'shut-tle-cock 'shut-'l-,kək' n: a lightweight conical-shaped object with a rounded often rubber-covered nose that is used in badminton and that consists of a feathered cork or of molded plastic
 'shuttlecock vi: to send or toss to and fro: BANDY
 shut up vi: to cause (a person) to stop talking ~ vi: to cease writing or speaking
 'shy 'shi' adj shier or shy-er 'shi(-ə)-r, shiest or shy-est 'shi-est' [ME *schey*, fr OE *scōh*, akin to OHG *sciuhen* to frighten off, OSlav *ščiti* to chase] 1: easily frightened: TIMID 2: disposed to avoid a person or thing: DISTRUSTFUL 3: hesitant in committing oneself: CIRCUMSPECT 4: sensitively diffident or reticent: RESERVED (a ~ seclusive person), also: expressive of such a state or nature (spoke in a ~ voice) 5: SECLUDED, HIDDEN 6: having less than the full or specified amount or number: SHORT (looks about 10 years ~ of his 62 — E. P. Snow) 7: DISREPUTABLE (gambling halls and ~ saloons — Blackwood's) — shy-ly adv — shy-ness n
 SYN SHY, BASHFUL, DIFFIDENT, MODEST, COY shared meaning element
 'shy vi shyed, shy-ing 1: to develop or show a dislike or distaste: RECOIL 2: to start suddenly aside through fright or alarm
 'shy n, pl shies: a sudden start aside (as from fright)
 'shy vb shyed, shy-ing [perh fr 'shy] vi: to throw (an object) with a jerk: FLING ~ vi: to make a sudden throw
 'shy n, pl shies 1: the act of shying: TOSS, THROW 2: a verbal fling (took a few shies at the integrity of his opponent) 3: COCK-SHY
 'shy-lock 'shi-'læk' n 1 cap: the Jewish usurer and antagonist of Antonio in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* 2: an extortionate creditor: LOAN SHARK
 'shylock vi: to lend money at high rates of interest (exposed systematic thievery. ~ing, and murder — Current Biog.)
 shy-ster 'shi-'stər' n [prob fr *Scheuster* #1840 Am attorney frequently rebuked in a New York court for pettifoggery]: one who is professionally unscrupulous esp in the practice of law or politics: PETTIFOGGER
 'si 'si' n [II]: the 7th tone of the diatonic scale in solmization: TI
 SI symbol silicon
 SI abbr [F Système International d'Unités] International System of Units
 'si-al-a-gogue 'si-'al-ə-'gäg' n [NL *siagogus* promoting the expulsion of saliva, fr *si-al*-saliva (fr Gk *saliva*) + -agogus-agogue]: an agent that promotes the flow of saliva
 'si-al-ic 'si-'al-ik' adj [ISV SI + AII]: of, relating to, or being relatively light rock that is rich in silica and alumina and is typical of the outer layers of the earth
 'si-al-ic acid 'si-'al-ik-'i' n [si-al- + -ic]: any of a group of reducing amido acids that are essentially carbohydrates and are found esp as components of blood glycoproteins and mucoproteins
 'si-a-mang 'si-'ə-məŋ, 'si-'əm-əŋ' n (Malay): a black gibbon (*Symphalangus syndactylus*) of Sumatra that is the largest of the gibbons
 'Si-a-mese 'si-'ə-mēz, -mēs' adj [Siām (Thailand); in senses 2 & 3, fr *Siamese* twin] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Thailand, the Thais, or their language 2: exhibiting great resemblance: very like 3 not cap: connecting two or more pipes or hose so as to permit discharge in a single stream
 'Siamese n, pl Siamese 1: THAI 2: THAI 3: SIAMESE CAT
 Siamese cat n: a slender blue-eyed short-haired domestic cat of a breed of oriental origin with pale fawn or gray body and darker ears, paws, tail, and face
 Siamese fighting fish n: a brightly colored highly aggressive betta (*Betta splendens*) that is a popular aquarium fish
 Siamese twin n [fr Chang #1874 and Eng #1874 congenitally united twins born in Siam]: one of a pair of congenitally united twins in man or lower animals
 'sib 'sib' adj [ME, fr OE *sibb*, fr *sibb* kinship, akin to OHG *sippa* kinship, family, L *suius* one's own — more at SUICIDE]: related by blood: Akin
 'sib n 1 a: KINDRED, RELATIVES b: a blood relation: KINSMAN 2: a brother or sister considered irrespective of sex, broadly: any plant or animal of a group sharing a degree of genetic relationship corresponding to that of human sibs 3: a group of persons unilaterally descended from a real or supposed ancestor
 'Si-bér-i-an husky 'si-'bir-ē-ən' n: a medium-sized compact dog of a breed that and that resembles the larger Alaskan malamute
 'sib-ill-ant 'sib-'il-ənt' adj [L *sibilant*, sibilans, prp of *sibilare* to hiss, whistle, of imit origin]: having, containing, or producing the sound of or a sound resembling that of the s or the sh in *zash* (a ~ affricate) (a ~ snake) — sib-ill-ant-ly adv
 'sibilant n: a sibilant speech sound (as English /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /zh/, /ch/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/) — sib-ill-ant-ly adv
 'sib-il-ate 'sib-'il-ət' vb [L *sibilatus*, pp of *sibilare*] vi 1: HISS 2: to utter an initial sibilant: prefix an /s/ sound ~ vi 1: HISS 2: to pronounce with an initial sibilant: prefix an /s/ sound to — sib-il-ation 'sib-'ə-lā-shən' n
 'sibling 'sib-ling' n: sib 2, also: one of two or more individuals having one common parent
 sibling species n: one of two or more species that are nearly indistinguishable morphologically

side-line \-'līn/ *n* 1: a line at right angles to a goal line or end line and marking a side of a court or field of play for athletic games 2: a line of goods sold in addition to one's principal line b: a business or activity pursued in addition to one's regular occupation 3: the space immediately outside the lines along either side of an athletic field or court b: the standpoint of persons not immediately participating (as in an athletic contest) — usu. used in pl (his injury put him on the ~s for the rest of the season)

sideline *vi*: to put out of action; put on the sidelines

sidelineer \-'līn-er/ *n*: one that remains on the sidelines during an activity: one that does not participate

sideling or **sidling** \-'līd-īŋ/ *adj* [ME *sidling*, fr. *'side* + *-ling*] 1: in a sideling direction: SIDEWAYS

sidelling or **sidling** *adj* 1: directed toward one side: OBLIQUE 2: having an inclination: SLOPING (~ ground)

side-long \-'līd-ŋ/ *adv* [alter of *'sideling*] 1: SIDEWAYS, OBLIQUELY 2: on the side

sidelong \-'līd-ŋ/ *adj* 1: lying or inclining to one side: SLANTING 2: directed to one side (~ looks) b: indirect rather than straightforward

sideman \-'līd-mən/ *n*: a member of a band or orchestra and esp. of a jazz or swing orchestra

side-piece \-'pēs/ *n*: a piece forming or contained in the side of something (the ~ of a carriage)

sider- or **sidero-** *comb form* [MF, fr. L, fr. Gk *sidēr-, sidēro-, fr. sidēros*]: iron (*siderite*) (*siderosis*)

sider- \-'līd-ər/ *comb form*: one placed or living in a usu. specified side (as a section of the city) (an east-*sider*)

sidereal \-'līd-ē-əl, sē-/ *adj* [L *sidereus*, fr. *sidēr-, sidūs* star, constellation; akin to Lith *sidūs* shining]: of, relating to, or expressed in relation to stars or constellations: ASTRAL

sidereal day *n*: the interval between two successive transits of the March equinox over the upper meridian of a place: 23 hours, 56 minutes, 49 seconds of mean time

sidereal hour *n*: the 24th part of a sidereal day

sidereal minute *n*: the 60th part of a sidereal hour

sidereal month *n*: the mean time of the moon's revolution in its orbit from a star back to the same star: 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.5 seconds of mean time

sidereal second *n*: the 60th part of a sidereal minute

sidereal time *n* 1: time based on the sidereal day 2: the hour angle of the March equinox at a place

sidereal year *n*: the time in which the earth completes one revolution in its orbit around the sun measured with respect to the fixed stars: 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.54 seconds of solar time

siderite \-'līd-ər-īt/ *n* [G *sidērit*, fr. Gk *sidēros* iron]: a native ferrous carbonate FeCO₃ that is a valuable iron ore

siderite *n*: a nickel-iron meteorite

sideritic \-'līd-ər-īt-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing siderite

siderolite \-'līd-ər-īt-īt/ *n*: a stony iron meteorite

side-saddle \-'līd-sad-əl/ *n*: a saddle for women in which the rider sits with both legs on the same side of the horse — *side-saddle* *adv*

side-show \-'līd-ŝō/ *n* 1: a minor show offered in addition to a main exhibition (as of a circus) 2: an incidental diversion

side-slip \-'līd-slip/ *vi* 1: to skid sideways — used esp. of an automobile 2: to slide sideways through the air in a downward direction in an airplane along an inclined lateral axis 3: to slide sideways in a downward direction in skiing

side-spin \-'līd-spīn/ *n* [*'side* + *spin*]: a rotary motion that causes a ball to revolve horizontally

side-splitting \-'līd-splīt-īŋ/ *adj*: extremely funny

side-step \-'līd-stēp/ *vi* 1: to take a side step 2: to avoid an issue or decision (men who know how to dodge, trim, and ~ — C. M. Fasset) ~ *vi* 1: to move out of the way of: AVOID (~ a blow) 2: BYPASS, EVADE (adept at *sidestepping* awkward questions) — *side-step-per* *n*

side step *n* 1: a step aside (as in boxing to avoid a blow) 2: a step taken sideways (as when climbing on skis)

side-straddle \-'līd-strad-əl/ *n*: JUMPING JACK 2

side-stroke \-'līd-strōk/ *n*: a swimming stroke which is executed on the side and in which the arms are swept backward and downward and the legs do a scissors kick

side-swipe \-'līd-swīp/ *vi*: to strike with a glancing blow along the side (*side-swiped* a parked car)

sideways *n* 1: the action of sideswiping b: an instance of sideswiping: a glancing blow 2: an incidental deprecatory remark, allusion, or reference

side table *n*: a table designed to be placed against a wall

side-track \-'līd-trak/ *n* 1: SIDING 2: a position or condition of secondary importance to which one may be diverted

sidetrack *vi* 1: to transfer to a railroad siding 2: a: to turn aside from a purpose: DEFLECT b: to prevent action upon by diversionary tactics (~ an issue)

side-walk \-'līd-wōk/ *n*: a usu. paved walk for pedestrians at the side of a street

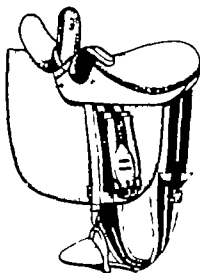
sidewalk artist *n*: an artist who makes drawings usu. with chalk directly on the sidewalk to obtain money from passersby

sidewalk superintendent *n*: a spectator at a building or demolition job

side-wall \-'līd-wōl/ *n* 1: a wall forming the side of something 2: the side of an automotive tire between the tread shoulder and the rim bead

side-ward \-'līd-wōrd/ or **side-wards** \-'wōrdz/ *adv*: toward a side

side-way \-'līd-wā/ *adv* or *adj*: SIDEWAYS



sidesaddle

side-ways \-'wāz/ *adv* or *adj* 1: from one side 2: with one side forward (turn ~) 3: obliquely or downward to one side; also: ASKANCE (look ~ at someone)

side-wheel \-'līd-hwēl, 'līd-wēl/ *adj*: of or constituting a steamer having a paddle wheel on each side

side-wheel-er \-'līd-ər/ *n*: a side-wheel steamer

side-whisker \-'līd-hwīsk-ər, 'līd-wīsk-ər/ *n pl*: whiskers on the side of the face usu. worn long — *side-whiskered* \-'kard/ *adj*

side-winder \-'līd-wīn-dər/ *n* 1: a heavy swinging blow from the side 2: a small pale-colored desert rattlesnake (*Crotalus cerastes*) of the southwestern U.S. that moves by thrusting its body diagonally forward in a series of flat S-shaped loops

side-wise \-'līd-wīz/ *adv*: SIDEWAYS

sid-ing \-'līd-īŋ/ *n* 1: *archaic*: the taking of sides: PARTISANSHIP 2: a short railroad track connected with the main track — called also *sidetrack* 3: material (as boards or metal pieces) forming the exposed surface of outside walls of frame buildings

side \-'līd-əl/ *vb* *slid-ed, slid-ing* \-'līd-īŋ, -īŋ/ [prob. back-formation fr. *'sideling*] *vi*: to go or move with one side foremost esp. in a future advance ~ *vi*: to cause to move or turn sideways (the pilot *sidled* the boat up to the dock) — *slide* *n*

'siege \-'sē/ *n* [ME *sege*, fr. OF, seat, blockade, fr. (assumed) VL *sedicium*, fr. *sedicare*, to settle, fr. L *sedere* to sit — more at *STR*] 1: a: a seat of distinction: THRONE 2: a: a military blockade of a city or fortified place to compel it to surrender b: a persistent attack (as of illness) — *lay siege* to 1: to besiege militarily (*laid siege* to the town) 2: to pursue diligently or persistently

'siege *vi* *slid-ed, slid-ing*: BESIEGE

Siege Perilous *n*: a seat at King Arthur's Round Table reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail and fatal to any other occupying it

Sieg-fried \-'sē-ŋ, 'fēd, 'sē-ŋ/ *n* [G]: a hero of the *Nibelungenlied* who slays a dragon guarding a gold hoard and wakes Brunhild from her enchanted sleep

Siegfried *n* [*Siegfried*, Germanic hero]: a line of German defensive fortifications facing the Maginot Line

si-en-na \-'sē-nə/ *n* [It *terra di Siena*, lit., Siena earth, fr. *Siena*, Italy]: an earthy substance containing oxides of iron and usu. of manganese that is brownish yellow when raw and orange red or reddish brown when burnt and is used as a pigment

si-er-oz-um \-'sē-ər-ə-'zhōm/ *n* [Russ *serozem*, fr. *seryy* gray + *zemlya* earth]: any of a zonal group of soils brownish gray at the surface and lighter below, based in a carbonate or hardpan layer, and characteristic of temperate to cool and regions

si-er-ra \-'sē-ər-ə/ *n* [Sp, lit., saw, fr. L *serra*] 1: a: a range of mountains esp. with a serrated or irregular outline b: the country about a sierra 2: any of various large fishes (genus *Scomberomorus*) that resemble mackerel

Sierra — a communication code word for the letter *s*

si-er-ran \-'sē-ər-ən/ *adj* 1: of or relating to a sierra (~ foothills) 2: *cap*: of or relating to the Sierra Nevada mountains of the western U.S.

Sierran *n*: a native or inhabitant of the region around the Sierra Nevada mountains

si-est-a \-'sē-es-tə/ *n* [Sp, fr. L *sexta* (hora) noon, lit., sixth hour — more at *SEXT*]: an afternoon nap or rest

si-e-va bean \-'sē-və-, 'līv-ə-/ *n* [origin unknown]: any of several small-seeded beans closely related to and sometimes classed as lima beans; also: the seed of a si-e-va bean

'sieve \-'siv/ *n* [ME *sive*, fr. OE *sife*, akin to OHG *sib* sieve, Serb *sipiti* to drizzle]: a device with meshes or perforations through which finer particles of a mixture (as of ashes, flour, or sand) of various sizes are passed to separate them from coarser ones, through which the liquid is drained from liquid-containing material, or through which soft materials are forced for reduction to fine particles

'sieve *vb* *sieved; siev-ing*: SIFT

sieve plate *n*: a perforated wall or part of a wall at the end of one of the individual cells making up a sieve tube

sieve tube *n*: a tube consisting of an end-to-end series of thin-walled living cells characteristic of the phloem and held to function chiefly in translocation of organic solutes

sift \-'sift/ *vb* [ME *siften*, fr. OE *sifstan*; akin to OE *sife* sieve] *vi* 1: to put through a sieve (~ flour) b: to separate or separate out by or as if by putting through a sieve 2: a: to screen out the valuable or good: SELECT b: to study or investigate thoroughly: PROBE 3: to scatter by or as if by sifting (~ sugar on a cake) ~ *vi* 1: to use a sieve 2: SCREEN, SELECT — *sift-er* *n*

sifting *n* 1: the act or process of sifting 2: *pl*: sifted material

sig *abbr* 1 signal 2 signature 3 signor

sig *abbr* [L *signa*] label

SIG *abbr* special interest group

'sigh \-'sī/ *vb* [ME *sīhen*, alter of *sīchen*, fr. OE *sīcan*; akin to MD *veriken* to sigh] *vi* 1: to take a deep audible breath (as in weariness or grief) 2: to make a sound like sighing (wind ~ing in the branches) 3: GRIEVE, YEARN (~ing for the days of his youth) ~ *vi* 1: to express by sighs 2: *archaic*: to utter sighs over: MOURN — *sigh-er* \-'sī-ər/ *n*

'sigh *n* 1: an act of sighing esp. when involuntary and expressing an emotion or feeling (as weariness or relief) 2: the sound of gently moving or escaping air (~s of the summer breeze)

'sight \-'sīt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *genih* faculty or act of sight, thing seen; akin to OHG *gisiht* sight, OE *seon* to see] 1: something that is seen: SPECTACLE 2: a: a thing regarded as worth seeing — usu. used in pl (a tour of the ~s of the city) b: something ludicrous or disorderly in appearance (you must get some sleep, you look a ~) 3: chiefly *dialect*: a great number or quantity 4: a: the process, power, or function of seeing, *specif*: the animal sense of which the end organ is the eye and by which the position, shape, and color of objects are perceived b: mental or spiritual perception c: mental view; *specif*: JUDGMENT 5: a: the act of looking at or beholding b: INSPECTION, PERUSAL (this letter is for your ~ only) c: VIEW GLIMPSE d: an observation to determine direction or position (as by a navigator) 6: a: a perception of an object by

back-slap \-slap/ *vi*: to display excessive or effusive goodwill for ~ *vi*: to display excessive cordiality or good-fellowship — **back-slap-per** *n*
back-slide \-slid/ *vi* -slid \-slid-, -slid- *slid-den* \-slid-n/, -slid-ing \-slid-ɪŋ/: to lapse morally or in the practice of religion *syn* see **LAPSE** — **back-slides** \-slid-ər/ *n*
back-spin \-spɪn/ *n*: a backward rotary motion of a ball
backstage \-bak-'stæj/ *adv* 1: in or to a backstage area 2: in private: **SECRETLY**
back-stage \-bak-'stæj/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or occurring in the area behind the proscenium and esp. in the dressing rooms 2: of or relating to the private lives of theater people 3: of or relating to the inner working or operation (as of an organization)
back-stairs \-sta(ə)'rɪz-, -stɛ(ə)'rɪz/ *adj* 1: **SECRET FURTIVE** (~ political deals) 2: **SORDID SCANDALOUS** (~ gossip)
back-stay \-stæj/ *n* 1: a stay extending from the mastheads to the side of a ship and slanting aft 2: a strengthening or supporting device at the back (as of a carriage or a shoe)
back-stitch \-stɪtʃ/ *n*: a hand stitch made by inserting the needle a stitch length to the right and bringing it up an equal distance to the left — **backstitch** *vb*
back-stop \-stɒp/ *n* 1: something at the back serving as a stop as a: a screen or fence for keeping a ball from leaving the field of play b: a stop (as a pawl) that prevents a backward movement (as of a wheel) 2: a player (as the catcher) whose position is behind the batter
backstop *vi* 1: to serve as a backstop to 2: **SUPPORT BOLSTER**
back-stretch \-bak-'stretʃ/ *n*: the side opposite the homestretch on a racetrack
back-stroke \-strɒk/ *n*: a swimming stroke executed on the back
back-swept \-swept/ *adj*: swept or slanting backward
back swimmer *n*: a water bug (family Notonectidae) that swims on its back
back-swing \-bak-'swɪŋ/ *n*: the movement of a club, racket, bat, or arm backward to a position from which the forward or downward swing is made
back-sword \-sɔ(ə)'rd-, -sɔ(ə)'rd/ *n* 1: a single-edged sword 2: **SINGLESTICK**
back talk *n*: an impudent, insolent, or argumentative reply
back-track \-bak-'træk/ *vi* 1: to retrace one's course 2: to reverse a position or stand
back-up \-ʌp/ *n*: one that serves as a substitute or alternative (a ~ for a rocket)
back up \-ʌp/ *vi*: to accumulate in a congested state (traffic backed up for miles) ~ *vi* 1: to hold back (a dam backing up a huge lake) 2: to move into a position behind (a teammate) in order to assist on a play (as in stopping a missed ball)
back-ward \-bak-'wɜrd/ or **back-wards** \-wɜrdz/ *adv* 1 a: toward the back b: with the back foremost 2 a: in a reverse or contrary direction or way b: toward the past c: toward a worse state
backward *adj* 1 a: directed or turned backward b: done or executed backward 2: **DIFFIDENT SHY** 3: retarded in development — **back-ward-ly** *adv* — **back-ward-ness** *n*
backward *n*: the part behind or past
back-wash \-bak-'wɒʃ-, -wɒʃ/ *n* 1: backward movement (as of water or air) produced by a propelling force (as the motion of oars) 2: a consequence or by-product of an event: **AFTERMATH**
back-water \-wɒt-ər-, -wɒt-/ *n* 1 a: water turned back in its course by an obstruction, an opposing current, or the tide b: a body of water turned back 2: an isolated or backward place or condition
back-woods \-wʊdz/ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* 1: wooded or partly cleared areas on the frontier 2: a remote or culturally backward area — **back-woods-man** \-mən/ *n*
backyard \-jɑrd/ *n* 1: an area at the rear of a house 2: an area that is one's special domain
bacon \-bæ-kən/ *n* [ME, fr MF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *bahho* side of bacon, *bah* back]: a side of a pig cured and smoked
Baconian \-bæ-kən-ən/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Francis Bacon or his doctrines 2: of or relating to those who believe that Francis Bacon wrote the works usu. attributed to Shakespeare — **Baconian** *n*
bact *abbr* 1 bacterial 2 bacteriology 3 bacterium
bacteremia \-bak-tə-'rɪ-mɪ-ə/ *n* [NL, alter of *bacteraemia*, fr *bacteri-* + *-emia*]: the use transient presence of bacteria or other microorganisms in the blood — **bacteremic** \-mɪk/ *adj*
bacteri- or **bacterio-** *comb form* [NL *bacterium*]: bacteria (*bacteri-* [bacterial] *analysis*)
bacteria *pl* of **BACTERIUM**
bacterially \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or caused by bacteria (a ~ chromosome) (~ infection) — **bacterially** \-ə-'lɪ/ *adv*
bactericide \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'sɪd-/ *adj*: destroying bacteria — **bactericidal** \-tɪ-'d-/ *adv* — **bactericide** \-tɪ-'sɪd/ *n*
bacterin \-bæ-'tɪr-ɪ-n/ *n*: a suspension of killed or attenuated bacteria for use as an antigen
bacteriochlorophyll \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'klɒr-ə-'fɪl-, -'klɒr-, -'fɛl/ *n*: a pyrrole derivative in photosynthetic bacteria related to the chlorophyll of higher plants
bacteriocin \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'sɪn/ *n* [ISV *bacteri-* + *-cin* (as in *colicin*)]: an antibiotic (as colicin) produced by bacteria
bacteriology \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'lɒ-jɪ/ *n* [ISV] 1: a science that deals with bacteria and their relations to medicine, industry, and agriculture 2: bacterial life and phenomena — **bacteriologic** \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'lɒ-jɪ-ik/ or **bacteriologically** \-tɪ-'ɒ-'lɒ-jɪ-ik/ *adj* — **bacteriologically** \-tɪ-'ɒ-'lɒ-jɪ-ik/ *adv* — **bacteriologist** \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'lɒ-jɪ-st/ *n*
bacteriolysis \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'lɒ-'sɪs/ *n* [NL] a: destruction or dissolution of bacterial cells — **bacteriolytic** \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'lɒ-jɪ-ik/ *adj*
bacteriophage \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'fæj-, -'fæj-/ *n* [ISV]: any of various specific bacteriolytic viruses normally present in sewage and in body products — **bacteriophagic** \-tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'fæj-ɪk/ or **bacteri-**

ophagous \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'fæ-'gɒs/ *adj* — **bacteriophage** \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'fæ-'jɪ-/ *n*
bacteriostasis \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'stæ-'sɪs/ *n* [NL]: inhibition of the growth of bacteria without destruction
bacteriostat \-tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'stæt/ *n*: an agent that causes bacteriostasis — **bacteriostatic** \-tɪr-ɪ-'ɒ-'stæt-ɪk/ *adj* — **bacteriostatically** \-tɪ-'k(ə)-lɪ/ *adv*
bacterium \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'əm/ *n pl* -rɪə \-tɪ-ə/ [NL, fr Gk *bakterion* staff, akin to L *baculum* staff]: any of a class (Schizomycetes) of microscopic plants having round, rodlike, spiral, or filamentous single-celled or noncellular bodies often aggregated into colonies or motile by means of flagella, living in soil, water, organic matter, or the bodies of plants and animals, and being autotrophic, saprophytic, or parasitic in nutrition and important to man because of their chemical effects and as pathogens
bacteriuria \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'(y)ʊr-ɪ-ə/ *n* [NL]: the passage of bacteria in the urine
bacterize \-bak-'tɪr-ɪz/ *vi* -rized; -rizing: to subject to bacterial action — **bacterization** \-bak-'tɪr-ɪ-'z-ən/ *n*
bacteroid \-bak-'tɪr-ɒɪd/ *n* 1: an irregularly shaped bacterium (as a rhizobium) found esp. in root nodules of legumes 2: a microorganism like a bacterium found in cells of the fat body esp. of roaches
Bactrian camel \-bak-'trɪ-ən-/ *n* [fr its habitat in ancient Bactria]: **CAMEL** 1b
bad \-bæd/ *adj* worse \-wɜrs/, worst \-wɜrst/ [ME] 1 a: failing to reach an acceptable standard: **POOR** b: **UNFAVORABLE** (make a ~ impression) c: not fresh or sound: **SPOILED DILAPIDATED** (~ fish) (the house was in ~ condition) 2 a: morally objectionable b: **MISCHIEVOUS** **DISOBEDIENT** 3: inadequate or unsuited to a purpose (a ~ plan) (~ lighting) 4: **DISAGREEABLE** **UNPLEASANT** (~ news) 5 a: **INJURIOUS** **HARMFUL** b: **SEVERE** (a ~ cold) 6: **INCORRECT** **FALLY** (~ grammar) 7 a: suffering pain or distress (felt generally ~) b: **UNHEALTHY** **DISEASED** (~ teeth) 8: **SORROWFUL** **SORRY** 9: **INVALID** **VOID** (a ~ check) — **bad** *adv* — **bad-ly** *adv* — **bad-ness** *n*
syn **BAD** **EVIL** **ILL** **WICKED** **NAUGHTY** *shared meaning element*: not ethically or morally acceptable **BAD** a very general term, is applicable to anyone or anything reprehensible for whatever reason and to whatever degree (such a *bad* boy, he won't stay in the yard) (almost as *bad* as kill a king, and marry with his brother — Shak.) **EVIL** may add to *bad* a strong suggestion of the sinister or baleful (watched silently with an evil glow in his eyes) (an evil deed) **ILL** may suggest an active malevolence or vicious intent (misled by ill counsel) or it may merely attribute objectionableness or inferiority to someone or something (a man held in ill repute) **WICKED** usually implies serious moral reprehensibility (the wicked sorcerers who have done people to death by their charms — J G Frazer) or it may suggest malevolence and malice (a brooding wicked spirit) **NAUGHTY** once a close synonym of *wicked*, is now usually restricted to trivial misdeeds (as of children) or used to suggest reprehensibility in a light or playful way (a very naughty story) *ant* **GOOD**
bad *n* 1: something that is bad 2: an evil or unhappy state
bad blood *n*: ill feeling. **BITTERNESS**
bad-derlocks \-bad-'dɜr-'lɒks/ *n pl* but *sing* in *constr* (origin unknown): a large blackish seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*) often eaten as a vegetable in Europe
bad-die or **bad-dy** \-bad-'di-/ *n pl* **baddies**: one that is bad, esp: an opponent of the hero (as in fiction or motion pictures)
bad *past* of **BID**
badge \-bæj/ *n* [ME *bage*, *bagge*] 1: a device or token esp of membership in a society or group 2: a characteristic mark 3: an emblem awarded for a particular accomplishment — **badge** *vi*
badger \-bæj-ər/ *n* [prob fr *badge*, fr the white mark on its forehead] 1 a: any of several sturdy burrowing mammals (genera *Meles* and *Taxidea* of the family Mustelidae) widely distributed in the northern hemisphere b: the pelt or fur of a badger 2 *cap*: a native or resident of Wisconsin — used as a nickname
badger *vi* **badgered**; **badgering** \-bæj-(ə-)rɪŋ/ [fr the sport of baiting badgers]: to harass or annoy persistently *syn* see **BAIT**
bad-nage \-bæd-'næj-/ *n* [F]: playful repartee: **BANTER**
bad-land \-bæd-'lænd/ *n*: a region marked by intricate erosional sculpturing, scanty vegetation, and fantastically formed hills — usu used in *pl*
bad-minton \-bæd-'mɪnt-ən/ *n* [*badminton*, residence of the Duke of Beaufort, England]: a court game played with light long-handled rackets and a shuttlecock volleyed over a net
bad-mouth \-bæd-'maʊth-, -'maʊθ/ *vi*: to criticize severely and persistently
BAE *abbr* 1 bachelor of aeronautical engineering 2 bachelor of agricultural engineering 3 bachelor of architectural engineering 4 bachelor of art education 5 bachelor of arts in education
BAEd *abbr* bachelor of arts in education
Bae-deker \-bæd-'de-kər/ *n* [Karl Baedeker †1859 G publisher of guidebooks]: **GUIDEBOOK**
BAE *abbr* bachelor of aeronautical engineering
BAEE *abbr* bachelor of arts in elementary education
baffle \-bæf-əl/ *vi* **baffled**; **baffling** \-bæf-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [prob alter of ME (Sc) *bawhellen* to denounce, discredit publicly] 1: to defeat or check (as a person or his plans) by confusing or puzzling: **DISCONFERT** 2 a: to check or break the force or flow of by or as if by a baffle b: to prevent (sound waves) from interfering with each other (as by a baffle) *syn* see **FRUSTRATE** — **bafflement** \-bæf-ə-'lɪ-mənt/ *n* — **baffler** \-bæf-(ə-)lɔr/ *n* — **bafflingly** \-bæf-(ə-)lɪŋ-li/ *adv*
baffle *n* 1: a device (as a plate, wall, or screen) to deflect, check, or regulate flow (as of a fluid or light) 2: a partition or cabinet to impede the exchange of sound waves between the front and back of a loudspeaker
baffling wind *n*: a light wind that frequently shifts from one point to another
bag \-bæg/ *n* [ME *bagge*, fr ON *baggi*] 1: a usu flexible container that may be closed for holding, storing, or carrying some-

signor \sēn-'yō(ə)r, -'yō(ə)r\ *n.* pl **signors** or **si-gno-ri** \sēn-'yōr-(ə), -'yōr-\ [It. *signor*, *signor*, fr. ML *senior* superior, lord — more at **SENOR**] : a usu. Italian man of rank or gentility — used as a title equivalent to *Mister*

si-gno-ra \sēn-'yōr-ə, -'yōr-\ *n.* pl **signoras** or **si-gno-re** \-yōr-(ə), -yōr-\ [It. fem. of *signore*, *signor*] : an Italian married woman usu. of rank or gentility — used as a title equivalent to *Mrs.*

si-gno-re \sēn-'yōr-(ə), -'yōr-\ *n.* pl **si-gno-ri** \-yōr-(ə), -'yōr-\ [It.] : **SIGNOR**

si-gno-ri-na \sēn-'yōr-(ə), -'yōr-\ *n.* pl **si-gno-ri-ne** \-yōr-(ə), -'yōr-\ [It. dim. of *signora*] : an unmarried Italian woman — used as a title equivalent to *Miss*

si-gno-ri-no \-yōr-(ə), -'yōr-\ *n.* pl **si-gno-ri** \-yōr-(ə), -'yōr-\ [It. dim. of *signore*] : a young Italian esp. of rank — used as a title equivalent to *Master*

si-gno-ry or **si-gno-ry** \sēn-'yōr-(ə), -'yōr-\ *n.* pl **si-gno-ries** or **si-gno-ries** [ME *signorie*, fr. MF *seigneurie*] : **SEIGNIORY**

sign out *vt.* : to indicate departure by signing a register (*signed out of the hospital*) ~ *vi.* : to record or approve the release or departure of (*sign books out of a library*)

sign-post \sēn-'pōst\ *n.* : a post bearing a sign, specif. : a post (as at the fork of a road) with signs on it to direct travelers

signpost *vt.* : to provide with signposts or guides

sign up *vi.* : to join an organization or accept an obligation by signing a contract (*sign up for a set of reference volumes*) ~ *vt.* : to induce to sign a contract (*sign a customer up*)

Si-gurd \sē-'u(ə)r-d, -'u(ə)r-d\ *n.* [ON *Sigurðr*] : a hero in Norse mythology who slays the dragon Fafnir

sike \sēk\ *n.* [ME, fr. OE *sic*; akin to ON *sik* sike, OE *sicerian* to trickle] 1 *dialectally* Brit. : a small stream; esp. : one that dries up in summer 2 *dialectally* Brit. : ditch

Sikh \sēk\ *n.* [Hindi, lit., disciple] : an adherent of a monotheistic religion of India founded about 1500 by a Hindu under Islamic influence and marked by rejection of idolatry and caste — **Sikh-ism** \-iz-əm\ *n.*

Sikh *adj.* : of or relating to Sikhs or Sikhism

sil-age \sē-'lā-jē\ *n.* [short for *ensilage*] : fodder converted into succulent feed for livestock through processes of anaerobic acid fermentation (as in a silo)

silane \sē-'lān, -'lān\ *n.* [ISV *silicon* + *methane*] : any of various silicon hydrides that have the general formula SiH_{4+2} and are analogous to hydrocarbons of the methane series

sild \sēl(d)\ *n.* pl **sild** or **silds** [Norw.] : a young herring other than a brisling that is canned as a sardine in Norway

silence \sē-'lən(t)s\ *n.* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *silentium*, fr. *silens*, *silens*] 1 : forbearance from speech or noise : **MUTENESS** 2 : often used interjectionally 2 : absence of sound or noise : **STILLNESS** 3 : absence of mention 4 : **OBIVION**, **OBSCURITY** 5 : **SECRECY**

silence *vt.* **silenced**, **silencing** 1 : to compel or reduce to silence : **STILL** 2 : to restrain from expression : **SUPPRESS** 3 : to cause to cease hostile firing by return fire or bombing

silencer \sē-'lən-sər\ *n.* : one that silences as a *chiefly* Brit. : the muffler of an internal-combustion engine b : a silencing device for small arms

silent \sē-'lən(t)\ *adj.* [L *silent*, *silens*, fr. *prp* of *silere* to be silent, akin to Goth *ansilanan* to subside, L *silere* to let go, lay — more at **SILE**] 1 a : making no utterance : **MUTE**, **SPEECHLESS** b : indisposed to speak ~ not loquacious 2 : free from sound or noise : **STILL** 3 : performed or borne without utterance : **UNSPOKEN** (~ prayer) (~ grief) 4 a : making no mention (history is ~ about this man) b : not widely or generally known or appreciated (the ~ pressures on a man in public office) c : taking no active part in the conduct of a business 5 : **UNPRONOUNCED** (~ b in *doubt*) 6 : not exhibiting the usual signs or symptoms of presence (a ~ infection) 7 : lacking spoken dialogue (a ~ motion picture) — **silently** *adv.* — **silence** *n.*

syn **SILENT**, **TACTURN**, **RETICENT**, **RESERVED**, **SECRETIVE** *shared meaning* **element** : showing restraint in speaking **SILENT** implies a habit of saying no more than is needed (a stern, *silent* man, long a widower — Willa Cather) **TACTURN** implies a temperamental disinclination to speech and usually connotes unsociability (the farmer was *tacturn* and drove them speechlessly to the house — Pearl Buck) **RETICENT** implies a reluctance to speak out or at length, especially about one's own affairs (had been ~ reticent regarding the details of his own financial affairs — J. P. Marquand) **RESERVED** implies reticence and suggests the restraining influence of caution or formality in checking easy informal conversational exchange (a certain vulgar gusto divided him from the reserved, watchful rest of the family — D. H. Lawrence) **SECRETIVE**, too, implies reticence but usually carries a disparaging suggestion of deviousness and lack of frankness or of an often ostentatious will to conceal (the king was a *secretive* child, and showed little of his mind — Edith Sitwell) **ant** **TALKATIVE**

silent butler *n.* : a receptacle with hinged lid for collecting table crumbs and the contents of ashtrays

silent partner *n.* 1 : a partner who is known to the public but has no voice in the conduct of a firm's business 2 : **SECRET PARTNER**

silents \sē-'lən(t)s\ *n.* pl : motion pictures without spoken dialogue

silent service *n.* 1 : **NAVY** — used with the 2 : the submarine service — used with the

silent treatment *n.* : an act of completely ignoring a person or thing by resort to silence esp. as a means of expressing contempt or disapproval

sil-e-nus \sē-'lən-səs\ *n.* pl **sil-ni** \-ni\ [L, fr. Gk *silēnos*, fr. *Silēnos* foster father of Dionysus] : a minor woodland deity and companion of Dionysus in ancient Greek mythology with a horse's ears and tail

sil-e-sia \sē-'lē-zh(ē)-ə, -ə, -sh(ē)-ə\ *n.* [Silesia, former Prussian province] 1 *archaic* : a linen cloth of Silesian origin 2 : a soft sturdy lightweight cotton towel

sil-ex \sē-'lēks\ *n.* [L *silic*, *silic* flint, quartz — more at **SHELL**] : silica or a siliceous material (as powdered tripoli) esp. for use as a filler in paints or wood or as a dental material

Sil-ex trademark — used for a vacuum coffee maker

'sil-hou-ette \sēl-'ə-'wet\ *n.* [F, fr. Étienne de Silhouette 1767 F controller general of finances, fr. his petty economies] 1 : a likeness cut from dark material and mounted on a light ground or one sketched in outline and solidly colored in 2 : the outline of a body viewed as circumscribing a mass (the ~ of an airplane)

'silhouette *vt.* **-etted**, **-etting** : to represent by a silhouette, also : to project upon a background like a silhouette

silic- or **silico-** *comb form* [silicon]. **silicon** (**silicone**)

sil-i-ca \sēl-'i-kə\ *n.* [NL, fr. L *silic*, *silic* flint, quartz]

1 : silicon dioxide SiO_2 occurring in crystalline, amorphous, and impure forms (as in quartz, opal, and sand respectively)

silica gel *n.* : colloidal silica resembling coarse white sand in appearance but possessing many fine pores and therefore extremely adsorbent

sil-i-cate \sēl-'i-kāt, -'i-kāt\ *n.* [*silicic* (*acid*)] : a salt or ester derived from a silicic acid, esp. : any of numerous insoluble often complex metal salts that contain silicon and oxygen in the anion, constitute the largest class of minerals, and are used in building materials (as cement, bricks, and glass)

sil-i-ceous or **sil-i-cious** \sē-'lish-əs\ *adj.* [L *siliceus* of flint, fr. *silic*, *silic* flint, quartz] : of, relating to, or containing silica or a silicate (~ limestone)

silic-i- *comb form* [NL *silica*] : silica (**siliciferous**)

sil-i-cic \sē-'lis-ik\ *adj.* [NL *silica* & NL *silicium* silicon (fr. *silica*)] : of, relating to, or derived from silica or silicon

silicic acid *n.* : any of various weakly acid substances obtained as gelatinous masses by treating silicates with acids

sil-i-cic-o-lous \sēl-'i-k-ə-'ləs\ *adj.* : growing or thriving in siliceous soil (~ plants)

sil-i-cide \sēl-'i-sid\ *n.* [ISV *silic-* + *-ide*] : a binary compound of silicon usu. with a more electropositive element or radical

sil-i-cif-i-ca-tion \sē-'lis-ə-'fə-'kā-shən\ *n.* : the action or process of silicifying : the state of being silicified

silicified wood *n.* : chalcidomy in the form of petrified wood

sil-i-cif-y \sē-'lis-ə-'fī, -fīed, -fīy-ing\ *vt.* : to convert into or impregnate with silica ~ *vi.* : to become silicified

sil-i-cle \sēl-'i-kəl\ *n.* [L *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*] : a broad short silique

sil-i-con \sēl-'i-kən, -'i-kən\ *n.* [NL *silica* + E *-on* (as in *carbon*)] : a tetravalent nonmetallic element that occurs combined as the most abundant element next to oxygen in the earth's crust and is used esp. in alloys — see **ELEMENT** table

silicon carbide *n.* : a very hard dark crystalline compound SiC of silicon and carbon that is used as an abrasive and as a refractory and in electric resistors

sil-i-cone \sēl-'i-kən\ *n.* [*silic-* + *-one*] : any of various polymeric organic silicon compounds obtained as oils, greases, or plastics and used esp. for water-resistant and heat-resistant lubricants, varnishes, binders, and electric insulators

silicone rubber *n.* : rubber made from silicone elastomers and noted for its retention of flexibility, resilience, and tensile strength over a wide temperature range

sil-i-co-sis \sēl-'i-kō-'səs\ *n.* [NL] : a condition of massive fibrosis of the lungs marked by shortness of breath and caused by prolonged inhalation of silica dusts — **sil-i-co-tic** \-'kai-ik\ *adj* or *n.*

sil-i-co-ther-mic \-'kō-'thər-mik\ *adj.* : of, relating to, or being a method of producing heat and chemical reduction (as of a metallic oxide) by oxidizing silicon or an alloy of silicon with oxygen taken from the oxide that it is desired to reduce

sil-i-que \sē-'lēk\ *n.* [F, fr. NL *siliqua*, fr. L, pod, husk, akin to L *silic*, *silic* flint — more at **SHELL**] : a narrow elongated two-valved usu. many-seeded capsule that is characteristic of the mustard family, opens by sutures at either margin, and has two peltate placentas

'silk \sēl-k\ *n.* *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *seolc*; prob. of Baltic or Slav origin, akin to OPruss *silkas* silk, OSlav *shelku*] 1 : a fine continuous protein fiber produced by various insect larvae usu. for cocoons, esp. : a lustrous tough elastic fiber produced by silkworms and used for textiles 2 : thread, yarn, or fabric made from silk filaments 3 a : a garment of silk b (1) : a distinctive silk gown worn by a King's or Queen's Counsel (2) : a King's or Queen's Counsel c pl : the colored cap and blouse of a jockey or harness horse driver made in the registered racing color of his stable 4 a : a filament resembling silk (as that produced by a spider) b : silky material (milkweed ~), esp. : the styles of an ear of Indian corn 5 : **PARACHUTE**

'silk *vt.* or *com* : to develop the silk

sil-k-oline or **sil-k-oline** \sēl-'i-kə-'līn\ *n.* [*'silk* + *-oline* (as in *crinoline*)] : a soft light cotton fabric with a smooth lustrous finish like that of silk

silk cotton *n.* : the silky or cottony covering of seeds of various silk-cotton trees, esp. : **KAPOK**

silk-cotton tree *n.* : any of various tropical trees (family Bombacaceae, the silk-cotton family) with palmate leaves and large fruits with the seeds enveloped by silk cotton, esp. : **CEIBA** 1

sil-k-en \sēl-'kən\ *adj.* 1 : made or consisting of silk 2 : resembling silk as a : **SOFT**, **LUSTROUS** b (1) : agreeably smooth : **HARMONIOUS** (2) : **INGLUTIATING** (sheathed her dagger-sharp comments in ~ tones — Harriet Pike) 3 a : dressed in silk (~ ankles) b : **LUXURIOUS**

silk gland *n.* : a gland that produces a viscid fluid, is extruded in filaments and hardens into silk on exposure to air, as a : either of a pair of greatly enlarged and modified salivary glands of an insect larva that produce a compound filament from which a larval or pupal cover (as a cocoon) is spun b : any of two or more abdominal glands of a spider that open through spinnerets and produce a filament used chiefly in the spinning of webs

silk grass *n.* : any of several strong lustrous commercial fibers from bromeliads

silk hat *n.* : a hat with a tall cylindrical crown and a silk-plush finish worn by men as a dress hat



silvery \sɪl-v(ə)-rē/ *adj* 1: having a soft clear musical tone : **RESONANT** (a ~ voice) 2: having the luster of silver 3: containing or consisting of silver — **silvery-ness** *n*
silvicol \sɪl-vi-kəl/ *adj*: of or relating to silvics
silvicolous \sɪl-vi-kə-ləs/ *adj* [L *silvicola* inhabitant of a wood, fr *silva* wood + *colere* to inhabit — more at **WHEEL**]: living in woodlands
silvics \sɪl-viks/ *n pl* but *sing in constr* [NL *silva*]: the study of the life history, characteristics, and ecology of forest trees esp. in stands
silviculture \sɪl-və-kəl-cher/ *n* [F, fr L *silva*, *sylv* forest + *cultura* culture]: a branch of forestry dealing with the development and care of forests — **silviculturist** \sɪl-və-kəl-cher-ist/ *n* — **silviculturist** \sɪl-və-kəl-cher-ist/ *n*
simazine \sɪ-mə-zēn/ *n* [sim- (prob. alter of sym- symmetrical, prefix used in names of organic compounds) + triazine]: a selective herbicide used to control weeds among crop plants
Simchas Torah \sɪm-kə-ˈstōr-ə, -ˈstōr-/ *n* [Heb *simhath torah* rejoicing of the Torah]: a Jewish holiday observed on the 23d of Tishri in celebration of the completion of the annual reading of the Torah
Sim-eon \sɪm-ē-ən/ *n* [LL: fr Gk *Symeōn*, fr Heb *Shimon*] 1: a son of Jacob and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel 2: a devout man of Jerusalem held to have uttered the *Nunc Dimittis* on seeing the infant Jesus in the temple
sim-ian \sɪm-ē-ən/ *adj* [L *simia* ape, fr *simus* snub-nosed, fr Gk *simios*, of, relating to, or resembling monkeys or apes
simian *n*: MONKEY, APE
sim-ilar \sɪm-ə-lər/ *adj* [F *semblable*, fr L *similis* like, similar — more at **SAME**] 1: having characteristics in common: strictly comparable 2: alike in substance or essentials: **CORRESPONDING** (no two animal habitats are exactly ~ — W H Dowdswell) 3: not differing in shape but only in size or position (~ triangles, ~ polygons) — **sim-ilar-ly** *adv*
syn **SIMILAR**, **ALIKE**, **AKIN**, **ANALOGOUS**, **PARALLEL**, **IDENTICAL**, **UNIFORM** *shared meaning element*: closely resembling each other **ant** **DISSIMILAR**
sim-ilar-ity \sɪm-ə-lar-ə-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being similar: **RESEMBLANCE** 2: a comparable aspect: **CORRESPONDENCE** *syn* **SEE** **LIKENESS** *ant* **DISSIMILARITY**
sim-ile \sɪm-ə-lē/ *n* [L, comparison, fr neut of *similis*]: a figure of speech comparing two unlike things that is often introduced by *like* or *as* (as in cheeks like roses) — compare **METAPHOR**
sim-ilitude \sɪ-mil-ə-t(y)ūd/ *n* [ME, fr MF, resemblance, likeness, fr L *similitudo*, fr *similis*] 1: a: **COUNTERPART**, **DOUBLE** b: a visible likeness: **IMAGE** 2: an imaginative comparison: **SIM-ILE** 3: a: correspondence in kind or quality b: a point of comparison *syn* **SEE** **LIKENESS** *ant* **DISSIMILARITY**, **DISSIMILITUDE**
sim-mer \sɪm-ər/ *vb* **sim-mered**, **sim-mer-ing** \-(ə)-rɪŋ/ [alter of *E* dial *simper*, fr ME *simperen*, of imit origin] *v* 1: to stew gently below or just at the boiling point 2: a: to be in a state of incipient development: **FERMENT** (ideas ~ing in the back of his mind) b: to be in inward turmoil: **SEETHE** ~ *vi*: to cook slowly in a liquid just below the boiling point
simmer down *vi* 1: to become reduced by or as if by simmering 2: to become calm or peaceful
sim-nol \sɪm-nəl/ *n* [ME *simenel*, fr OF, fr L *simila* fine wheat flour] 1: a bun or bread of fine wheat flour 2 *Brit*: a rich fruit-cake sometimes coated with almond paste and baked for mid-Lent, Easter, and Christmas
sim-on-le-on \sɪ-mō-lē-ən/ *n* [origin unknown] *slang*: **DOLLAR**
Sim-on \sɪ-mən/ *n* [Gk *Simōn*, fr Heb *Shimon*] 1: **PETER** — called also *Simon Peter* 2: one of the twelve disciples of Jesus — called also *Simon the Zealot*: 3: a kinsman of Jesus 4: a Cyrenian constrained to help Jesus bear his cross to his place of crucifixion — called also *Simon the Cyrenian* 5: a Samaritan sorcerer converted by the evangelist Philip
sim-on-iac \sɪ-mō-nē-ək, -sə-/ *n* [ME, fr MF or ML, MF *simoniaque* fr ML *simoniacus*, fr LL *simonia* simony]: one who practices simony — **simoniac** \sɪ-mō-nē-ək/ *n* — **sim-on-iac-cal** \sɪ-mō-nē-ək-kəl, -sə-/ *adj* — **sim-on-iac-cally** \sɪ-mō-nē-ək-kəl-ē/ *adv*
sim-on-ize \sɪ-mō-nīz/ *vt* -nized, -niz-ing [fr *Simoniz*, a trademark] to polish with or as if with wax
Sim-on-le-gee \sɪ-mən-lə-gee/ *n*: a slave owner who has Tom flogged to death in Harriet B Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
Simon Magus \sɪ-mən-mā-gəs/ *n*: **SIMON** 5
sim-on-pure \sɪ-mən-pyur/ *adj* [fr the real *Simon Pure*, alluding to a character impersonated by another in the play *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1718) by Susanna Centlivre]: of untainted purity or integrity, also: pretentiously or hypocritically pure
sim-on-y \sɪ-mō-nē, -sɪm-ə-/ *n* [LL *simonia*, fr *Simon* Magus 1st cent AD Samaritan sorcerer (Acts 8:9-24)]: the buying or selling of a church office or ecclesiastical preferment
sim-oom \sɪ-mūm, -sɪ-/ or **sim-moon** \sɪ-mūn/ *n* [Ar *samūm*]: a hot dry violent dust-laden wind from Asian and African deserts
simp \sɪmp/ *n*: **SIMPLETON**
simp-a-tic \sɪm-pat-ik, -pat-/ *adj* [It *simpatico* & Sp *simpático*, deriv of L *sympathia* sympathy]: **CONGENIAL**, **LIKABLE**
sim-per \sɪm-pər/ *vb* **sim-pered**; **sim-per-ing** \-(ə)-rɪŋ/ [perh of Scand origin, akin to Dan dial *simper* affecting, coy] *v* to smile in a silly manner ~ *vi*: to say with a simper (~ed her apologies) — **sim-per-er** \sɪm-pər-ər/ *n*
sim-per *n*: a silly smile: **SMIRK**
sim-ple \sɪm-pl/ *adj* **sim-pler** \-(ə)-lər/, **sim-plest** \-(ə)-ləst/ [ME, fr OF, plain, uncomplicated, artless, fr L *simplicis*, *simplex*, lit., single, L *simplus* fr *sem-*, *sim-* one + *plus* multiplied by; L *simplicis*, *simplex* fr *sem-*, *sim-* + *pl-*, *plex*-fold, akin to Gk *diplos*, *diplos* double — more at **SAME**, **DOUBLE**] 1: free from guile: **INNOCENT** 2: a: free from vanity: **MODEST** b: free from ostentation or display 3: of humble origin or modest position (a ~ farmer) 4: a: lacking in knowledge or expertise (a ~ amateur of the arts) b: **STUPID**; *esp*: mentally retarded c: not socially or culturally sophisticated: **NAIVE**, *also*: **CREDULOUS** 5: a: **SHEER**,

UNMIXED (~ honesty) b: free of secondary complications (a ~ fracture) c: having only one main clause and no subordinate clauses (a ~ sentence) d: constituting a basic element: **FUNDAMENTAL** e: not made up of many like units (a ~ eye) 6: free from elaboration or figuration (~ harmony) 7: a (1): not subdivided into branches (a ~ stem) (2): consisting of a single carpal (3): developing from a single ovary (a ~ fruit) b: controlled by a single gene (~ inherited characters) 8: not limited or restricted. **UNCONDITIONAL** (a ~ obligation) 9: readily understood or performed (a ~ statement) (the adjustment was ~ to make) 10: of a statistical hypothesis: specifying exact values for one or more statistical parameters — compare **COMPOSITE** 3 — **simple-ness** \-pəl-nəs/ *n*
syn 1 **SEE** **PLAIN**
2 SIMPLE, **FOOLISH**, **SILLY**, **FATUOUS**, **ASININE** *shared meaning element*: actually or apparently deficient in intelligence *ant* **WISE**
2 simple *n* 1: a: a person of humble birth: **COMMONER** (thought very little of anybody, ~s or gentry — Virginia Woolf) b (1): a rude or credulous person: **IGNORAMUS** (2): a mentally retarded person 2: a: a medicinal plant b: a vegetable drug having only one ingredient 3: one component of a complex, *specif*: an unanalyzable constituent
simple closed curve *n*: a closed plane curve (as a circle or an ellipse) that does not intersect itself — called also *Jordan curve*
simple equation *n*: a linear equation
simple fraction *n*: a fraction having whole numbers for the numerator and denominator — compare **COMPLEX FRACTION**
simple interest *n*: interest paid or computed on the original principal only of a loan or on the amount of an account often on the assumption that each day is $\frac{1}{360}$ of a year
simple machine *n*: any of various elementary mechanisms formerly considered as the elements of which all machines are composed and including the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw
sim-ple-mind-ed \sɪm-pl-ˈmɪn-dəd/ *adj*: devoid of subtlety: **UNSOPHISTICATED** *also*: **FOOLISH** — **sim-ple-mind-ed-ly** *adv* — **sim-ple-mind-ed-ness** *n*
simple motion *n*: a motion in a straight line, circle or circular arc, or helix
simple sugar *n*: **MONOSACCHARIDE**
sim-ple-ton \sɪm-pl-ˈtən/ *n* [*simple* + *-ton* (as in surnames such as Washington)]: a person lacking in common sense *syn* **SEE** **FOOL**
simple vow *n*: a public vow taken by a religious in the Roman Catholic Church under which retention of property by the individual is permitted and marriage though illicit is valid under canon law
sim-plex \sɪm-ˈpleks/ *adj* [L *simplicis*, *simplex* — more at **SIMPLE**] 1: **SIMPLE**, **SINGLE** 2: *adj*: allowing telecommunication in only one direction at a time (~ system)
2 simplex *n*, *pl* **simplexes** 1 or *pl* **simplexes** \-plə-ˈsɛz/ or **simplex** \sɪm-ˈplɪsh-(ə)-s/ a simple word 2: a spatial configuration of *n* dimensions determined by *n* + 1 points in a space of dimension equal to or greater than *n* (a triangle together with its interior determined by its three vertices is a two-dimensional ~ in the plane or any space of higher dimension)
sim-pli-cal \sɪm-plɪsh-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to simplexes — **sim-pli-cally** \-əl-ē/ *adv*
sim-ple-ity \sɪm-plɪsh-ə-tē, -ˈplɪsh-tē/ *n* [ME *simplicitate*, fr. MF *simplicitate*, fr L *simplicitas*, *simplicitas*, fr *simplicis*, *simplex*] 1: the state of being simple or uncompounded 2: a: lack of subtlety or penetration: **INNOCENCE**, **NAIVETÉ** b: **FOLLY**, **SILLINESS** 3: freedom from pretense or guile: **CANDOR** 4: a: directness of expression: **CLARITY** b: restraint in ornamentation: **AUSTERITY**
sim-pli-ty \sɪm-plɪ-sh-ə-tē/ *vi* -fied, -fy-ing [F *simpliciter*, fr. ML *simpliciter*, fr. L *simplicis* simple]: to make simple or simpler: as a: to reduce to basic essentials b: to diminish in scope or complexity: **STREAMLINE c: to make more intelligible: **CLARIFY** — **sim-pli-fi-ca-tion** \sɪm-plɪ-fə-ˈkə-shən/ *n* — **sim-pli-fier** \sɪm-plɪ-faɪ-ər/ *n*
sim-plism \sɪm-plɪz-əm/ *n*: the act or an instance of oversimplifying, *esp*: the reduction of a problem to a false simplicity by ignoring complicating factors — **sim-plis-tic** \sɪm-plɪsh-tik/ *adj* — **sim-plis-ti-cally** \-tɪk-ə-lē/ *adv*
sim-ple-ly \sɪm-plē-ly/ *adv* 1: without ambiguity: **CLEARLY** 2: without embellishment: **PLAINLY** c: **DIRECTLY**, **CANDIDLY** 2: a: **SOLELY**, **MERELY** (cats ~ to keep alive) b: **REALLY**, **LITERALLY** (the concert was ~ marvelous)
sim-ple-ly connected *adj*: being or characterized by a surface which is divided into two separate parts by every closed curve it contains
sim-ple-ly ordered *adj*: having any two elements equal or connected by a relationship that is not symmetric and any three elements transitively related
sim-u-la-cro \sɪm-yə-lək-ər, -ˈlæk-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr L *simulacrum*] *archaic*: **SIMULACRUM**
sim-u-la-crem \sɪm-yə-lək-rəm, -ˈlæk-/ *n*, *pl* -crə \-rə/ *also* -crums [L, fr *simulare*] 1: **IMAGE**, **REPRESENTATION** (a reasonable ~ of reality — Martin Mayer) 2: an insubstantial form or semblance of something: **TRACE**
sim-u-lar \sɪm-yə-lər, -ˈlār/ *n* [irreg fr. L *simulare* to simulate] *archaic*: one that simulates: **DISSEMBLER**
2 similar *adj*, *archaic*: **COUNTERFEIT**, **PRETENDED**
sim-u-late \sɪm-yə-lāt/ *vt* -lated, -lat-ing [L *simulatus*, pp of *simulare* to copy, represent, feign, fr. *similis* like — more at **SAME**] 1: to assume the outward qualities or appearance of usu with the intent to deceive 2: to make a simulation of (as a physical system) *syn* **SEE** **ASSUME** — **sim-u-lat-ive** \-lāt-iv/ *adj*
sim-u-lat-ed *adj*: made to look genuine: **FAKE** (~ pearls)
simu-lated rank *n*: a civilian status equivalent to a military rank
sim-u-la-tion \sɪm-yə-lā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of simulating: **FEIGNING** 2: a sham object: **COUNTERFEIT** 3: a: the imitative representation of the functioning of one system or process by means of the functioning of another (a computer ~ of an industrial process) b: examination of a problem often not subject to direct experimentation by means of a simulating device**

silk oak *n* : any of various Australian timber trees (family *Proteaceae* and esp. genus *Grevillea*) with mottled wood used in cabinet-making and veneering — called also *silky oak*

silk screen *n* : a stencil process in which coloring matter is forced onto the material to be printed through the meshes of a silk or organically screen so prepared as to have pervious printing areas and impervious nonprinting areas — called also *silk-screen process* — *silk-screen* *vt*

silk-stocking \silk-stök-ŋ/ *adj* 1 : fashionably dressed (a ~ audience) 2 : ARISTOCRATIC, WEALTHY (a ~ district) 3 : of or relating to the American Federalist party

silk stocking *n* 1 : a fashionably dressed person 2 : an aristocratic or wealthy person 3 : FEDERALIST 2

silk-wood \silk-kwəd/ *n* : MILKWEED

silk-worm \silk-kwɔrm/ *n* : a moth whose larva spins a large amount of strong silk in constructing its cocoon; esp. an Asiatic moth (*Bombyx mori*) whose rough wrinkled hairless yellowish caterpillar produces the silk of commerce



silkworm 1 cocoon, 2 larva, 3 adult female

silky \silk-ki/ *adj* **silk-k-er-est** 1 *a* : resembling or consisting of silk *b* : INGRATIATING (~ insinuations) 2 : having or covered with fine soft hairs, plumes, or scales — *silk-ily* \silk-ē/ *adv* — *silk-iness* \silk-nēs/ *n*

silkly tierrier *n* : a low-set toy terrier that weighs 8 to 10 pounds, has a flat silky glossy coat colored blue with tan on the head, chest, and legs, and is derived from crosses of the Australian terrier with the Yorkshire terrier — called also *silky*

sill \sill/ *n* [ME *sille*, fr. OE *syll*, akin to OHG *swelli* beam, threshold, Gk *sell* crossbeam] 1 : a horizontal piece (as a timber) that forms the lowest member or one of the lowest members of a framework or supporting structure: *a* : the horizontal member at the base of a window *b* : the threshold of a door 2 : a tabular body of igneous rock injected while molten between sedimentary or volcanic beds or along foliation planes of metamorphic rocks 3 : a submerged ridge at relatively shallow depth separating the basins of two bodies of water

sillabub var of SYLLABUB

sillimanite \sill-i-ma-nīt/ *n* [Benjamin Silliman †1864 Am. geologist] : a brown, grayish, or pale green mineral Al_2SiO_5 that consists of an aluminum silicate in orthorhombic crystals often occurring in fibrous or columnar forms

silly \silly/ *adj* **sill-i-er-est** [ME *sely*, *silly* happy, innocent, pitiable, feeble, fr. (assumed) OE *sēlig*, fr. OE *sæl* happiness, akin to OHG *silly* happy, *L solari* to console, Gk *hilaros* cheerful] 1 *archaic* : HELPLESS, WEAK 2 *a* : RUSTIC PLAIN *b* obs : lowly in station : HUMBLE 3 *a* : weak in intellect : FOOLISH *b* : exhibiting or indicative of a lack of common sense or sound judgment (a very ~ mistake) *c* : TRIFLING FRIVOLOUS 4 : being stunned or dazed (scared ~) (knocked me ~) *syn* see SIMPLE — *silly-ly* \silly-ē/ *adv* — *silly-ness* \silly-nēs/ *n* — *silly* *n* or *adv*

silly season *n* : a period (as late summer) when newspapers must resort to minor or fantastic matters for lack of major news stories

silo \silo/ *n*, pl **silos** [Sp] 1 : a trench, pit, or esp. a tall cylinder (as of wood or concrete) usu. sealed to exclude air and used for making and storing silage 2 *a* : a deep bin for storing material (as cement or coal) *b* : an underground structure for housing a guided missile

siloxane \sil-ŏk-sān, sil-ŏ/ *n* [silicon + oxygen + methane] : any of various compounds containing alternate silicon and oxygen atoms in either a linear or cyclic arrangement usu. with one or two organic groups attached to each silicon atom

silt \silt/ *n* [ME *cytle*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to Dan *silt* salt marsh, akin to OHG *salza* salt marsh, OE *sealt* salt] 1 : loose sedimentary material with rock particles usu. $\frac{1}{32}$ millimeter or less in diameter; also : soil containing 80 percent or more of such silt and less than 12 percent of clay 2 : a deposit of sediment (as by a river) — *silty* \silt-ē/ *adj*

silt *vi* : to become choked or obstructed with silt — often used with *up* (the channel ~ed up) ~ *vt* : to choke, fill, cover, or obstruct with silt or mud (the beaver had ~ed the creek — Hugh Fosburgh) — *silt-ation* \silt-ā-shən/ *n*

silt-stone \silt-stōn/ *n* : a rock composed chiefly of indurated silt

Silures \sil-yə-rēz/ *n* [L] : a people of ancient Britain described by Tacitus as occupying chiefly southern Wales

Silurian \sil-yū-rē-ən, sil-ē/ *adj* [L *Silures*] 1 : of or relating to the Silures or their place of habitation 2 : of, relating to, or being a period of the Paleozoic era between the Ordovician and Devonian or the corresponding system of rocks marked by the beginning of coral-reef building and the appearance of some great crustaceans — *Silurian* *n*

siluroloid \sil-yə-rōid/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *silouros*, a large river fish] : any of a suborder (Siluroidea) of fishes comprising the catfishes — *siluroloid* *adj*

sil-va \sil-və/ *n* [NL, fr. L, wood, forest] : the forest trees of a region or country

silvan var of SYLVAN

silver \sil-vər/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *seolfor*; akin to OHG *silbar* silver] 1 : a white metallic element that is sonorous, ductile, very malleable, capable of a high degree of polish, and chiefly univalent in compounds, and that has the highest thermal and electric conductivity of any substance — see ELEMENT table 2 : silver as a commodity (the value of ~ has risen) 3 : coin made of silver 4 : articles (as hollowware or table flatware) made of or plated with silver; also : similar articles and esp. flatware of other metals (as stainless steel) 5 : a nearly neutral slightly brownish medium gray

silver *adj* 1 : made of silver 2 : resembling silver: *a* : having a white lustrous sheen *b* : giving a soft resonant sound : dulcet in tone *c* : eloquently persuasive 3 : consisting of or yielding silver 4 : of, relating to, or characteristic of silver 5 : advocating the use of silver as a standard of currency

silver *vt* **silvered**; **silver-ing** \sil-v(-ə)-ŋ/ 1 *a* : to cover with silver (as by electroplating) *b* : to coat with a substance (as a metal) resembling silver 2 *a* : to give a silvery luster to *b* : to make white like silver — *silver-er* \sil-vər-ər/ *n*

silver age *n* : an historical period of achievement secondary to that of a golden age

silver bell *n* : a medium-sized tree (*Halesia carolina*) of the storax family of the southeastern U.S. cultivated for its bell-shaped white flowers

silver-berry \sil-vər-ber-ē/ *n* : a silvery No. American shrub (*Elaeagnus argentea*) related to the buffalo berry

silver bromide *n* : a compound $AgBr$ that is extremely sensitive to light and is much used in the preparation of sensitive emulsion coatings for photographic materials

silver certificate *n* : a certificate formerly issued against the deposit of silver coin as legal tender in the U.S. and its possessions

silver chloride *n* : a compound $AgCl$ sensitive to light and used esp. for photographic materials

silver cord *n* [The *Silver Cord* (1926), play by Sidney Howard] : the emotional tie between mother and child

silver fir *n* : any of various firs (genus *Abies*) with leaves that are white or silvery white beneath, esp. : a valuable European timber tree (*A. alba*)

silver-fish \sil-vər-fish/ *n* 1 : any of various silvery fishes (as a tarpon or silversides) 2 : any of various small wingless insects (order Thysanura); esp. one (*Leptisma saccharina*) found in houses and sometimes injurious to sized papers or starched clothes

silver fox *n* : a genetically determined color phase of the common red fox in which the pelt is black tipped with white

silver glance *n* : ARGENTITE

silver hake *n* : a common hake (*Merluccius bilinearis*) of the northern New England coast that is an important food fish

silver iodide *n* : a compound AgI that darkens on exposure to light and is used in photography, rainmaking, and medicine

silver-lace vine *n* : a twining Asiatic perennial (*Polygonum aubertii*) of the buckwheat family widely grown for its racemes of fragrant greenish flowers

silver lining *n* 1 : a white edge on a cloud 2 : a consoling or hopeful prospect

silver-ly \sil-vər-ē/ *adv* : with silvery appearance or sound

silver maple *n* : a common No. American maple (*Acer saccharinum*) with deeply cut leaves that are light green above and silvery white below 2 : the hard close-grained but brittle light brown wood of the silver maple

silver-vern \sil-vərn/ *adj* 1 : made of silver 2 : resembling or characteristic of silver : SILVERY

silver nitrate *n* : an irritant compound $AgNO_3$ that in contact with organic matter turns black and is used as a chemical reagent, in photography, and in medicine esp. as an antiseptic — called also *lunar caustic*

silver paper *n* : a metallic paper with a coating or lamination resembling silver — called also *tin foil*

silver perch *n* : any of various somewhat silvery fishes that resemble perch as : a drum (*Bairdiella chrysura*) that occurs along the more southern Atlantic coast of the U.S. — called also *made-moiselle*, *yellowtail* *b* : WHITE PERCH 1

silver plate *n* 1 : a plating of silver 2 : domestic flatware and hollowware of silver or of a silver-plated base metal

silver protein *n* : any of several colloidal light-sensitive preparations of silver and protein used in aqueous solution on mucous membranes as antiseptics

silver screen *n* 1 : a motion-picture screen 2 : MOTION PICTURES

silver-side \sil-vər-sid/ *n* : SILVERSIDES

silver-sides \sil-vər-sīdz/ *n* pl but *sing* or *pl* in constr. : any of various small fishes (family Atherinidae) with a silvery stripe along each side of the body

silver-smith \sil-smith/ *n* : an artisan who makes articles of silverware

silver spoon *n* : WEALTH; esp. : inherited wealth

silver standard *n* : a monetary standard under which the currency unit is defined by a stated quantity of silver

Silver Star Medal *n* : a U.S. military decoration awarded for gallantry in action

silver-tongued \sil-vər-tənd/ *adj* : ELOQUENT

silver-ware \sil-vər-wa(ə)r, -wə(ə)r/ *n* : SILVER PLATE, FLATWARE

silver-weed \sil-wəd/ *n* : any of various somewhat silvery plants, esp. : a cinquefoil (as the European *Potentilla anserina*) with leaves silvery or white-tomentose beneath

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further ə back ā bake ă cot, cart
au out ch chin ə less ē easy ğ gift ĩ trip ĩ life
j joke ĵ sing ō flow ō flaw ò coin th thin th thus
ü loot ũ foot y yet yū few yū famous zh vision

single wing *n*: an offensive football formation in which one back plays as a flanker and two backs line up four or five yards behind the line in position to receive a direct snap from center

single \ˈsɪŋ-g(ə)-lē/ *adv* 1: without the company of others: INDIVIDUALLY 2: SINGLE-HANDED

sing-song \ˈsɪŋ-sŏŋ/ *n* 1: verse with marked and regular rhythm and rhyme: a jingling song 2: a voice delivery characterized by a narrow range or monotonous pattern of pitch — **sing-song** \-sŏŋ-ē/ *adj*

singsong *adj*: having a monotonous cadence or rhythm
sing-spiel \ˈsɪŋ-spēl, ˈzɪŋ-shpēl/ *n* [G, fr. *singen* to sing + *spiel* play]: a usu. comic dramatic musical work popular in Germany esp. in the latter part of the 18th century characterized by spoken dialogue interspersed with popular or folk songs

singular \ˈsɪŋ-gy-lər/ *adj* [ME *singularis*, fr. MF, fr. L *singularis*, fr. *singulus* only one — more at **SINGLE**] 1 *a*: of or relating to a separate person or thing: INDIVIDUAL 2 *b*: of, relating to, or being a word form denoting one person, thing, or instance *c*: of or relating to a single instance or to something considered by itself 2: distinguished by superiority: EXCEPTIONAL (a man of ~ attainments) 3: set apart or memorable as being out of the ordinary: UNUSUAL (on the way home we had a ~ adventure) 4: departing from general usage or expectation: PECULIAR, ODD (the air had a ~ chill) 5 *a*: of a matrix: having a determinant equal to zero *b*: of a linear transformation: having the property that the matrix of coefficients of the new variables has a determinant equal to zero *syn* see **STRANGE** — **singularly** *adv*

singular *n* 1: the singular number, the inflectional form denoting it, or a word in that form 2: a singular term

singular-ly \ˈsɪŋ-gy-lər-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: something that is singular: *a*: a separate unit: *b*: unusual or distinctive manner or behavior: PECULIARITY 2: the quality or state of being singular 3: a point at which the derivative of a given function of a complex variable does not exist but every neighborhood of which contains points for which the derivative exists

singularize \ˈsɪŋ-gy-lə-ɪz/ *v*; *tr*; *intrans*: to make singular
singular point *n*: SINGULARITY 3

Sinhalese or **Sinhalese** \ˈsɪŋ-gə-ˈlɛz, ˈsɪŋ-(h)-, -ˈlɛz/ *n*, *pl* **Sinhalese** or **Sinhalese** [Skt *Sinhala* Ceylon] 1: a member of a people that inhabit Ceylon and form a major part of its population 2: the Indic language of the Sinhalese people — **Sinhalese** or **Sinhalese** *adj*

sinicize \ˈsɪ-nə-ˈaɪz, ˈsɪ-n-ə-ˈvɪ-ˈaɪz/ *v*; *tr*; *intrans*: to make *sinic* Chinese, fr. LL *Sinae*, *pl*, Chinese — more at **SINOLOGUE**: to modify by Chinese influence

sinister \ˈsɪn-ɪs-tər, ˈsɪn-ɪs-ˈtər/ *adj* [ME *sinistre*, fr. L *sinister*, *sinister* on the left side, unlucky, inauspicious] 1 *archaic*: UNFAVORABLE, UNLUCKY 2 *archaic*: FRAUDULENT 3: singularly evil or productive of evil 4 *a*: of, relating to, or situated to the left or on the left side of something; *esp*: being or relating to the side of a heraldic shield at the left of the person bearing it *b*: of ill omen by reason of being on the left 5: presaging ill fortune or trouble 6: accompanied by or leading to disaster or unfavorable developments — **sinisterly** *adv* — **sinister-ness** *n*
syn **SINISTER**, **BALEFUL**, **MALIGN** *shared meaning element*: seriously threatening disaster

sinistral \ˈsɪn-ɪs-trəl, ˈsɪn-ɪs-ˈtəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or inclined to the left *a*: LEFT-HANDED *b*: having whorls turning from the right toward the left as viewed with the apex toward the observer (~ coiling of a gastropod shell) — **sinistral-ly** \-trəl-ē/ *adv*

sinistrous \ˈsɪn-ɪs-troʊs, ˈsɪn-ɪs-ˈtroʊs/ *adj* [NL *sinistrorsus*, fr. L, toward the left side, fr. *sinister*, *sinister* + *versus*, *pp* of *vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**] 1 *a*: of a plant: twining spirally upward around an axis from right to left — compare **DEXTEROSE** 2: **SINISTRAL** *b*
sinistrous \ˈsɪn-ɪs-troʊs, ˈsɪn-ɪs-ˈtroʊs/ *adj* *archaic*: **SINISTER**

Sinitic \ˈsɪ-nɪ-tɪk, ˈsɪ-nɪ-ˈtɪk/ *adj* [LL *Sinae*, *pl*, Chinese + E *-itic* (as in *Semitic*) — more at **SINOLOGUE**: of or relating to the Chinese, their language, or their culture

sink \sɪŋk/ *vb* *sank* \sɒŋk/ or *sunk* \sʌŋk/, *aunk*; **sink** [ME *sinken*, fr. OE *sincan*, akin to OHG *sinkan* to sink, Arm *ankanim* I fall] *vi* 1 *a*: to go to the bottom: SUBMERGE *b*: to become partly buried (as in mud) *c*: to become engulfed 2 *a* (1): to fall or drop to a lower place or level (2): to flow at a lower depth or level (3): to burn with lower intensity (4): to fall to a lower pitch or volume (his voice *sank* to a whisper) *b*: to subside gradually: SETTLE *c*: to disappear from view *d*: to slope gradually: DIP 3 *a*: to soak or become absorbed: PENETRATE *b*: to become impressively known or felt (the lesson had *sunk* in) *c*: to become deeply absorbed (*sank* into reverie) 5 *a*: to go downward in quality, state, or condition *b*: to grow less in amount or worth 6 *a*: to fall or drop slowly for lack of strength *b*: to become depressed *c*: to fail in health or strength ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to cause to sink (~ a battleship) *b*: to force down esp. below the earth's surface *c*: to cause (something) to penetrate 2: to engage deeply the attention of: IMMERSE 3 *a*: to dig or bore (a well or shaft) in the earth: EXCAVATE *b*: to form by cutting or excising (~ words in stone) 4: to cast down or bring to a low condition or state: OVERWHELM, DEFEAT 5: to lower in standing or reputation: ABASE 6 *a*: to lessen in value or amount *b*: to lower or soften (the voice) in speaking 7: RESTRAIN, SUPPRESS (~ her pride and approaches the despised neighbor — Richard Harrison) 8: to pay off (as a debt): LIQUIDATE 9: INVEST — **sinkable** \ˈsɪŋ-kə-bəl/ *adj*

sink *n* 1 *a*: a pool or pit for the deposit of waste or sewage: CESSPOOL *b*: a ditch or tunnel for carrying off sewage: SEWER *c*: a stationary basin connected with a drain and usu. a water supply for washing and drainage 2: a place where vice, corruption, or evil collects 3: **SUMP** 4 *a*: a depression in the land surface; *esp*: one having a saline lake with no outlet *b*: SINKHOLE 5: a body or process that acts as a storage device or disposal mechanism: *a*: HEAT SINK, broadly: a device that collects or dissipates energy (as radiation) *ab*: a reactant with or absorber of a substance (soil is a ~ for carbon dioxide)

sink-age \ˈsɪŋ-kj/ *n* 1: the process or degree of sinking 2: DEPRESSION, INDENTATION 3: the distance from the top line of a full page to the first line of sunk matter

sinker \ˈsɪŋ-kər/ *n* 1: one that sinks, *specif*: a weight for sinking a fishing line, seine, or sounding line 2: DOUGHNUT 3: a fastball that sinks as it reaches the plate — called also **sinkerball**

sink-hole \ˈsɪŋk-hŏl/ *n* 1: a hollow place or depression in which drainage collects 2: a hollow in a limestone region that communicates with a cavern or passage

sinking fund *n*: a fund set up and accumulated by usu. regular deposits for paying off the principal of a debt when it falls due

sin-less \ˈsɪn-ləs/ *adj*: free from sin: IMPECCABLE — **sin-less-ly** *adv* — **sin-less-ness** *n*

sin-ner \ˈsɪn-ər/ *n* 1: one that sins 2: REPROBATE, SCAMP

Sino- *comb form* [F, fr. LL *Sinae* — more at **SINOLOGUE**] 1: Chinese (*Sinophiles*) 2: *si-* \-ŋ-, -i-/: Chinese and (*Sino-Tibetan*)

sino-atrinal \ˈsɪ-nŏ-ˈā-trē-əl/ also **si-nu-atrinal** \ˈsɪ-n(y)-ˈwə-, ˈsɪ-n(y)-ˈwə-/ [NL *sinus* + *atrium*]: of, involving, or being the atrial node (~ block)

sinoatrial node *n*: a small mass of tissue that is embedded in the musculature of the right auricle of higher vertebrates and that originates the impulses stimulating the heartbeat

sino-logue \ˈsɪn-1-ŏg, ˈsɪn-, -ŏg/ *n* [F, fr. LL *Sinae*, *pl*, Chinese (fr. Gk *Sinai*, fr. Ar *Sin* China) + F *-logue*]: a specialist in *sino-*logy

sino-logy \ˈsɪn-ŏ-lŏ-jē, ˈsɪ-ŋ-/ *n* [prob. fr. F *sino*logie, fr. *sino-* + *-logie* -logy]: the study of the Chinese and esp. their language, literature, history, and culture — **sino-log-ical** \ˈsɪn-1-ŏj-əl, ˈsɪn-ŏ-/ *adj* — **sino-log-ist** \ˈsɪn-ŏ-lŏ-jist, ˈsɪ-ŋ/ *n*

sino-ple \ˈsɪ-nŏ-pē-, *n*, *pl* -pl-es or -ple \-pē-, ˈpl-/ [It, fr. L *sinopis*, fr. Gk *sinōps*, fr. *sinōpsē*, ancient seaport in Asia Minor] 1: a red to reddish brown earth pigment used by the ancients that depends for its color on its content of red ferric oxide 2: a preliminary drawing for a fresco done in *sinopia*

Sino-Tibetan \ˈsɪ-nŏ-tə-ˈbet-n/, ˈsɪ-ŋ/ *n*: a language group comprising Tibeto-Burman and Chinese

sin-since \ˈsɪn-ˈsɪn/ *adv* [ME (Sc) *sen* since, fr. *sen* since (contr. of ME *sihen*) + *syne* since — more at **SINCE** *SYNE*] chiefly Scot: since that time

sinter \ˈsɪnt-ər/ *n* [G, fr. OHG *sintar* slag — more at **CINDER**]: a deposit formed by the evaporation of spring or lake water

sinter *vt*: to cause to become a coherent mass by heating without melting ~ *vi*: to undergo sintering — **sinter-ability** \ˈsɪnt-ər-ə-bɪl-ə-ti/ *adj* — **sinter-ly** \-tər-ē/ *adv*

sin-u-ate \ˈsɪn-yə-wət, -wāt/ *adj* [L *sinuatus*, *pp* of *sinuare* to bend, fr. *sinus* curve]: having the margin wavy with strong indentations (~ leaves) — **sin-u-ately** *adv*

sin-u-ate-ly \ˈsɪn-yə-wəs-ət-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being sinuous 2: something that is sinuous

sin-u-ous \ˈsɪn-yə-wəs/ *adj* [L *sinuosus*, fr. *sinus*] 1 *a*: of a serpentine or wavy form: WINDING *b*: marked by strong lithe movements 2: INTRICATE, COMPLEX — **sin-u-ously** *adv* — **sin-u-ous-ness** *n*

sin-us \ˈsɪ-nəs/ *n* [NL, fr. L, curve, fold, hollow]: CAVITY, HOLLOW *a*: a narrow elongated tract extending from a focus of suppuration and serving for the discharge of pus *b* (1): a cavity in the substance of a bone of the skull that usu. communicates with the nostrils and contains air *b* (2): a channel for venous blood *b* (3): a dilatation in a bodily canal or vessel *c*: a cleft or indentation between adjoining lobes

sin-us-itis \ˈsɪ-n(y)-ˈsɪt-əs/ *n*: inflammation of a sinus of the skull

sin-u-soid \ˈsɪ-n(y)-ˈsɔɪd/ *n* [ML *sinus* sine] 1: SINE CURVE 2 [NL *sinus*]: a minute endothelium-lined space or passage for blood in the tissues of an organ (as the liver) — **sin-u-soid-al** \ˈsɪ-n(y)-ˈsɔɪd-1/ *adj* — **sin-u-soid-al-ly** \-1-ē/ *adv*

sinusoidal projection *n*: an equal-area map projection capable of showing the entire surface of the earth with all parallels as straight lines evenly spaced, the central meridian as one half the length of the equator, and all other meridians as curved lines

sin-us ve-no-sus \ˈsɪ-nəs-vi-ˈnŏ-səz/ *n* [NL, venous sinus]: an enlarged pouch that adjoins the heart, is formed by the union of the large systemic veins, and is the passage through which venous blood enters the heart in lower vertebrates and in embryos of higher forms

Sion \ˈsɪ-ən/ *var* of **ZION**

Siou-an \ˈsɪ-ən/ *n* 1: a language stock of central and eastern North America 2: a member of any of the peoples speaking Siouan languages

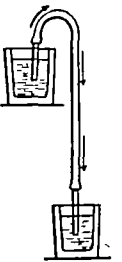
Sioux \ˈsɪ-/ *n*, *pl* **Sioux** \ˈsɪ(z)/ [F, short for *Nadowessieux*, fr. Ojibwa *Nadowessiw*] 1: DAKOTA 2: SIOUAN

sip \sɪp/ *vb* *sipped*; *sip-ping* [ME *sippen*, akin to LG *sippen* to sip] *vi*: to take a sip of something *esp* repeatedly ~ *vt* 1: to drink in small quantities 2: to take sips from — **sip-per** *n*

sip *n* 1: the act of sipping 2: a small draft taken with the lips

siphon \ˈsɪ-fŏn/ *n* [F *siphon*, fr. L *siphōn*, *siphō* tube, pipe, siphon, fr. Gk *siphōn*] 1 *a*: a tube bent to form two legs of unequal length by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level over an intermediate elevation by the pressure of the atmosphere in forcing the liquid up the shorter branch of the tube immersed in it while the excess of weight of the liquid in the longer branch when once filled causes a continuous flow *b* *usu* *syphon*: a bottle for holding aerated water that is driven out through a bent tube in its neck by the pressure of the gas when a valve in the tube is opened 2: any of various tubular organs in animals and esp. mollusks or arthropods that are used for drawing in or ejecting fluids — see **CLAM** illustration

siphon *vb* *siphoned*; *siph-on-ing* \ˈsɪf-(ə)-mɪŋ/ *vi*: to convey, draw off, or empty by or as if by a siphon ~ *vt*: to pass by or as if by a siphon



siphon 1a

sim-u-la-tor \sím-yə-jāt-ər/ *n*: one that simulates; esp: a device that enables the operator to reproduce or represent under test conditions phenomena likely to occur in actual performance
sim-ul-cast \sím-məl-kást/ also \sím-əl- w/ [simultaneous broadcast]: to broadcast simultaneously by AM and FM radio or by radio and television — **simulcast** *n*
sim-ul-ta-neous \sím-məl-tā-nē-əs-, -nyəs/ also \sím-əl- *adj* [(assumed) ML *simultaneus*, fr. L *simul* at the same time — more at SAME] 1: existing or occurring at the same time: exactly coincident 2: satisfied by the same values of the variables (~ equations) **syn** see CONTEMPORARY — **sim-ul-ta-ne-ity** \-tā-nē-ō-tē-, -nē- / *n* — **sim-ul-ta-neous-ly** \-tā-nē-ō-sē-, -nē- / *adv* — **sim-ul-ta-neous-ness** *n*
sin \sín/ *n* [ME *sinne*, fr. OE *synn*; akin to OHG *sunta* sin] 1 *a*: an offense against religious or moral law *b*: an action that is or is felt to be highly reprehensible (it's a ~ to waste food) 2 *a*: transgression of the law of God *b*: a vitiated state of human nature in which the self is estranged from God **syn** see OFFENSE
sin *vi* **sin**ed; **sin**-ning 1: to commit a sin 2: to commit an offense or fault
sin \sén, 'sín/ *n* [Heb *sin*]: the 21st letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table
sin symbol *sin*
Sin-an-thro-pus \sín-'nán(t)-thrə-pəs-, sɔ-; sín-'án-'thrō-, sín-/ *n* [NL, fr. LL *Sinae*, pl., Chinese + Gk *anthrōpos* man — more at SINOLOGUE]: PEKING MAN
sin-a-plism \sín-ə-'piz-m-, -m/ *n* [LL *sinapismus*, deriv. of Gk *sinapi* mustard]: MUSTARD PLASTER
since \('sín(t)s/ *adv* [ME *sins*, contr. of *sithens*, fr. *sithen*, fr. OE *sithian*, fr. *sith* than since that, fr. *sith* since + *tham*, dat. of *that* that; akin to OHG *sida* since, L *senus* late, OE *sēwan* to sow] 1: from a definite past time until now (has stayed there ever ~) 2: before the present time: AGO (long ~ dead) 3: after a time in the past: SUBSEQUENTLY (has ~ become rich)
since *prep*: in the period after a specified time in the past: from a specified time in the past
since *conj* 1: at a time in the past after or later than (has held two jobs ~ he graduated): from the time in the past when (ever ~ he was a child) 2 *obs*: WHEN 3: in view of the fact that: BECAUSE (~ it was raining he wore a hat)
sin-cere \sín-'s(ə)r-, sən-/ *adj* [MF, fr. L *sincerus*] 1 *a*: free of dissimulation; HONEST (~ interest) *b*: free from adulteration: PURE (~ doctrine) (~ wine) 2: marked by genuineness: TRUE — **sin-cere-ly** *adv* — **sin-cere-ness** *n*
syn SINCERE, WHOLEHEARTED, HEARTFELT, HEARTY, UNFEIGNED
shared meaning element: genuine in feeling **ant** insincere
sin-cer-ity \-'ser-ə-tē-, -sɪr-/ *n*: the quality or state of being sincere: honesty of mind: freedom from hypocrisy
sin-cip-ital \sín-'síp-ət-/ *adj*: of or relating to the sinciput
sin-ciput \sín-'(s)-s(ə)p-ət-/ *n*, pl *sin-ciputs* or *sin-cip-its* \sín-'síp-ət-/ [L *sincipit*, *sinciput*, fr. *semi-* + *caput* head — more at HEAD] 1: FOREHEAD 2: the upper half of the skull
Sind-bad \sín-'bád/ *n*: a citizen of Baghdad whose adventures at sea are told in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments
Sind-hi \sín-'dē-/ *n*, pl *Sindh* or *Sindh* [Ar *Sindh*] 1: a member of a mostly Muslim people of Sind 2: the Indic language of Sind
sine \sín/ *n* [ML *sinus*, fr. L, curve]: the trigonometric function that for an acute angle is the ratio between the side opposite the angle when it is considered part of a right triangle and the hypotenuse
sine-cure \sín-'ni-kyū-(ə)r-, 'sín-/ *n* [ML *sine cura* without cure of souls] 1: archaic: an ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls 2: an office or position that requires little or no work and that usu. provides an income
sine curve *n*: the graph in rectangular coordinates of the equation $y = a \sin bx$ where a and b are constants
sine die \sín-'dē-(ē), -sín-'dē-/ *adv* [L, without day]: without any future date being designated (as for resumption): INDEFINITELY (the meeting adjourned *sine die*)
sine qua non \sín-'ni-kwā-'nān-, -nōn/ *adv* also \sín-'ni-kwā-'nān/ *n* [LL, without which not]: an absolutely indispensable or essential thing
sin-ew \sín-'jyū-, -yō-(w)/ also \sín-'jū-/ *n* [ME *sinewe*, fr. OE *seona*, akin to OHG *senawa* sinew, L *saeta* bristle] 1: TENDON 2: one dressed for use as a cord or thread 2 *obs*: NERVE 3 *a*: solid resilient strength: POWER (intellectual and moral ~ — G. K. Chalmers) *b*: the chief supporting force: MAINSTAY — usu. used in pl (providing the ~s of better living — Sam Pollock)
sinew *vt*: to strengthen as if with sinews
sine wave *n*: a wave form that represents periodic oscillations in which the amplitude of displacement at each point is proportional to the sine of the phase angle of the displacement and that is visualized as a sine curve
sin-ewy \sín-yō-wē/ also \sín-'wē-/ *adj* 1: full of sinews: TOUGH, STRINGY (~ meat) 2: STRONG (~ arms)
sin-fon-ia \sín-'fə-nē-ə-, -nē-/ *n*, pl *sin-fon-ias* [It, fr. L *symphonia* symphony] 1: an orchestral musical composition serving as an introduction to choral works (as opera) esp in the 18th century: OVERTURE 2: SYMPHONY 2a, 2c
sin-fon-ia-con-cer-tante \sín-'fən-(t)-sɔr-'tānt-(ē), -kən-'cher-'tānt-/ *n* [It, lit., symphony in concerto style]: a concerto for more than one solo instrument
sin-fon-ietic \sín-'fən-'yē-tē-, -fən-/ *n* [It, dim. of *sinfonia*] 1: a symphony of less than standard length or for fewer instruments 2: a small symphony orchestra, esp: an orchestra of strings only
sin-ful \sín-'fəl/ *adj*: tainted with, marked by, or full of sin: WICKED — **sin-ful-ly** \-'fə-lē/ *adv* — **sin-ful-ness** *n*
sing \sɪŋ/ *vb* sang \sɪŋ/ or sung \sɒŋ/ *vi*; **sing**-ing \sɪŋ-'ɪŋ/ [ME *singen*, fr. OE *singan*; akin to OHG *singan* to sing, Gk *omphē* voice] 1 *a*: to produce musical tones by means of the voice *b*: to utter words in musical tones and with musical inflections and modulations *c*: to deliver songs as a trained or professional singer 2: to make a shrill whining or whistling sound 3 *a*: to relate or celebrate something in verse *b*: to compose poetry 4

to produce musical or harmonious sounds 5: BUZZ, RING 6: to make a cry: CALL 7: to give information or evidence ~ *vi* 1: to utter with musical inflections, esp: to interpret in musical tones produced by the voice 2: to relate or celebrate in verse 3: CHANT, INTONE 4: to bring or accompany to a place or state by singing (~s the child to sleep) — **sing-able** \sɪŋ-'ə-bəl/ *adj*
sing *n*: a session of group singing
sing *abbr* singular
sing-along \sɪŋ-'ɔ-lŋ-/ *n*: SONGFEST
singe \sɪŋ-/ *vi* singed; **sing-ing** \sɪŋ-'ɪŋ/ [ME *sengen*, fr. OE *sengan*; akin to OHG *bisengan* to singe, OSlav *isopiti* to dry]: to burn superficially or lightly: SCORCH, singe *vt*: to remove the hair, down, or fuzz from usu. by passing rapidly over a flame
singe *n*: a slight burn: SCORCH
singer \sɪŋ-'ər-/ *n*: one that sings
singer \sɪŋ-'ər-/ *n*: one that sings
singing game *n*: a children's game in which the players accompany their actions with the singing of a narrative song
sing-le \sɪŋ-'gəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *singulus* one only; akin to L *sem-* one — more at SAME] 1 *a*: not married *b*: of or relating to celibacy 2: unaccompanied by others: LONE, SOLE (the ~ survivor of the disaster) 3 *a* (1): consisting of or having only one part, feature, or portion (~ consonants) (2): consisting of one as opposed to or in contrast with many: UNIFORM (~ standard for men and women) (3): consisting of only one in number (holds to a ~ ideal) *b*: having but one whorl of petals or ray flowers (~ rose) 4 *a*: consisting of a separate unique whole: INDIVIDUAL (every ~ citizen) *b*: of, relating to, or involving only one person 5 *a*: FRANK, HONEST (~ devotion) *b*: exclusively attentive (an eye ~ to the truth) 6: UNBROKEN, UNDIVIDED 7: having no equal or like: SINGULAR 8: designed for the use of one person or family only (~ room)
syn SINGLE, SOLE, UNIQUE, SEPARATE, SOLITARY, PARTICULAR **shared meaning element**: one as distinguished from two or more or all others
single *n* 1 *a*: a separate individual person or thing *b*: a young unmarried adult *c*: a phonograph record (as a 45) having one short tune on each side 2: a base hit that allows the batter to reach first base 3 *pl* *a*: a tennis match or similar game with one player on each side *b*: a golf match between two players
single *vb* **sin-gled**; **sin-gling** \-'gɪŋ-/ *vt* 1: to select or distinguish (a person or thing) from a number or group — usu. used with *out* 2 *a*: to advance or score (a base runner) by a single *b*: to bring about the scoring of (a run) by a single ~ *vi*: to make a single in baseball
single-blind \sɪŋ-'gəl-'blɪnd/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an experimental procedure in which the experimenters but not the subjects know the makeup of the test and control groups during the actual course of the experiments — compare DOUBLE-BLIND
single-breast-ed \-'bres-təd/ *adj*: having a center closing with one row of buttons and no lap (~ coat)
single combat *n*: combat between two persons
single cross *n*: a first-generation hybrid between two selected and usu. inbred lines — compare DOUBLE CROSS
single entry *n*: a method of bookkeeping that recognizes only one side of a business transaction and usu. consists only of a record of cash and personal accounts with debtors and creditors
single file *n*: a line (as of persons) moving one behind another — **single file** *adv*
single-foot \sɪŋ-'gəl-'fʊt/ *n*, pl **single-foots**: 'RACK b
single-foot *vi*, of a horse: to go at a rack — **single-footer** *n*
single-handed \sɪŋ-'gəl-'hænd-/ *adj* 1: managed or done by one person or with one on the side 2: working alone or unassisted by others — **single-handed-ly** *adv* — **single-handed-ness** *n*
single-handed *adv*: in a single-handed manner
single-hearted \sɪŋ-'gəl-'hɑrt-/ *adj*: characterized by sincerity and unity of purpose or dedication — **single-hearted-ly** *adv* — **single-hearted-ness** *n*
single knot *n*: OVERHAND KNOT
single-minded \sɪŋ-'gəl-'mɪnd-/ *adj* 1: GUILTELESS, SINCERE 2: having one unifying and overriding purpose — **single-minded-ly** *adv* — **single-minded-ness** *n*
single-ness \sɪŋ-'gəl-'nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being single
single-phase \sɪŋ-'gəl-'fæz/ *adj*: of or relating to a circuit energized by a single alternating electromotive force
single-space \-'spæs/ *vt*: to type or print with no blank lines between lines of text
single-stick \sɪŋ-'gəl-'stɪk/ *n*: fighting or fencing with a wooden stick or sword held in one hand, also: the weapon used
single-let \sɪŋ-'gəl-/ *n* [fr. its having only one thickness of cloth] chiefly Brit: an athletic jersey: UNDERSHIRT 2: an elementary particle that is not part of a multiplet
single tax *n*: a tax to be levied on a single item (as real estate) as the sole source of public revenue
single-ton \sɪŋ-'gəl-'tən/ *n* [F, fr. E *single*] 1: a card that is the only one of its suit orig. held in a hand 2: an individual member or thing distinct from others grouped with it; *specif*: an offspring born singly
single-track \sɪŋ-'gəl-'trak/ *adj* 1: having only one track 2: lacking intellectual range, receptiveness, or flexibility: ONE-TRACK
single-tree \sɪŋ-'gəl-'tri/ *n*: WHIFFLETREE
single-valued \sɪŋ-'gəl-'val-/ *adj*: having one and only one value of the range associated with each value of the domain (~ function) — compare MULTIPLE-VALUED

a about * kitten or further a back g bake i cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th this
 l loot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

sitting duck *n*: an easy or defenseless target for attack or criticism or unscrupulous dealings
sitting room *n*: LIVING ROOM 1
situate \sich-(ə)-wot-, -ə, wāt/ *adj* [ML *situatus*, pp of *situare* to place, fr L *situs*]: having a site: LOCATED
situate \sich-(ə)-wāt/ *vt* *at-ed*; *-at-ing*: to place in a site, situation, or category: LOCATE
situated *adj* 1: having a site, situation, or location: LOCATED 2: provided with money or possessions (comfortably ~)
situation \sich-(ə)-wā-shən/ *n* 1 *a*: the way in which something is placed in relation to its surroundings 2 *a*: SITE *c* *archaic*: LOCALITY 2 *archaic*: state of health 3 *a*: position or place of employment: POST, JOB *b*: position in life: STATUS 4 *a*: position with respect to conditions and circumstances (the military ~ remains obscure) *b*: the sum total of internal and external stimuli that act upon an organism within a given time interval 5 *a*: relative position or combination of circumstances at a certain moment *b*: a critical, trying, or unusual state of affairs: PROBLEM *c*: a particular or striking complex of affairs at a stage in the action of a narrative or drama *syn* *STATE*
situational \shnəl-, shən-ē/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or appropriate to a situation 2: of or relating to situation ethics — *situational-ly* *adv*
situation comedy *n*: a radio or television comedy series that involves a continuing cast of characters in a succession of unconnected episodes
situation ethics *n*: a system of ethics which is based on love and by which acts are judged within their contexts instead of by categorical principles
sit-up \sit-, əp/ *n*: a conditioning exercise performed from a supine position by raising the trunk to a sitting position *usu* while keeping the legs straight and returning to the original position
sit up \sit-, əp/ *vi* 1 *a*: to rise from a lying to a sitting position *b*: to sit with the back erect 2: to show interest, alertness, or surprise (*sit up* and take notice) 3: to stay up after the usual time for going to bed (*sit up* late to watch the movie)
situate \sit-(ə)-/ *n* [L ~ more at SITE]: the place where something exists or originates, *specif*: the place where something (as a right) is held to be located in law
sitz bath \sitz-, bəth/ *n* [part trans. of G *sitzbad*, fr *sitz* act of sitting + *bad* bath]: a tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture, *also*: a bath so taken esp therapeutically
sitz-krig \sit-, krig-, zit-, ɪ/ *n* [G, fr *sitz* + *krieg* war]: static or nonaggressive warfare
sitz-mark \sit-, smark-, zit-, ɪ/ *n* [part trans. of G *sitzmarke*, fr *sitz* + *marke* mark]: a depression left in the snow by a skier falling backward
Siva \s(h)iv-, s(h)ih-və/ *n* [Skt *Śiva*]: the god of destruction and regeneration in the Hindu sacred triad — compare BRAHMA, VISHNU
Sivan \siv-, ən/ *n* [Heb *Šivān*]: the 9th month of the civil year or the 3d month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see MONTH table
Siwash \si-, wosh-, wāsh-/ *n* [Siwash, fictional college in stories by George Fitch †1915 Am author]: a small *usu* inland college that is notably provincial in outlook (cheer for dear old Siwash)
six \siks/ *n* [ME, fr *six*, *adj*, fr OE *six*; akin to OHG *sehs* six, L *sex*, Gk *hex*] 1 — see NUMBER table 2: the sixth in a set or series (the ~ of spades) 3: something having six units or members as *a*: an ice-hockey team *b*: a 6-cylinder engine or automobile — *six* *adj* or *pron* — at sixes and sevens being in disorder
six-fold \siks-, fōld-, fōld/ *adj* 1: having six units or members 2: being six times as great or as many — *six-fold* *adv*
six-gun \siks-, gən/ *n*: a 6-chambered revolver
six-mo \siks-, mō/ *n*, *pl* *sixmos*: the size of a piece of paper cut six from a sheet, *also*: a book, a page, or paper of this size
six-o-six or **606** \siks-, sō-, siks-/ *n* [fr its having been the 606th compound tested and introduced by Paul Ehrlich]: ARSPHENAMINE
six-pack \siks-, spak/ *n* 1: a container for six bottles or cans purchased together 2: the contents of a six-pack
sixpence \siks-, pen-(t)s/ *n*, *pl* *sixpences* 1: a former British monetary unit equal to six pennies 2 *pl* *sixpence* or *six-pences*: a coin worth sixpence
six-penny \siks-, spə-nē, US *also* -, spen-ē/ *adj*: costing or worth sixpence
sixpenny bit *n*: SIXPENCE 2
six-penny nail \siks-, spen-ē-/ *n*: a nail about two inches long
six-shooter \siks(s)-, shut-, ər/ *n*: SIX-GUN
six-teen \siks-, teen/ *n* [ME *sixtene*, fr OE *sixtyne*, *adj*, akin to OE *iten* ten] 1 — see NUMBER table — *sixteen* *adj* or *pron* — *six-teen* *ly* *adv*
six-teen-mo \siks-, teen-, mō/ *n*, *pl* *-mos*: the size of a piece of paper cut 16 from a sheet, *also*: a book, a page, or paper of this size
sixteenth note *n*: a musical note with the time value of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a whole note — see NOTE illustration
sixteenth rest *n*: a musical rest corresponding in time value to a sixteenth note
sixth \siks-(t)h/ *n* 1 — see NUMBER table 2 *a*: a musical interval embracing six diatonic degrees *b*: a tone at this interval, *specif*: SUBMIDIANT *c*: the harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart — *sixth* *adj* or *adv* — *sixthly* \siks-(t)h-ē/ *adv*
sixth chord *n*: a musical chord consisting of a tone with its third and its sixth above and *usu* being the first inversion of a triad
sixth sense *n*: a power of perception like but not one of the five senses: a keen intuitive power
Six-time \siks-, tīn-, tīn-/ *var* of SIXTINE
sixty \siks-, ste-/ *n*, *pl* *sixties* [ME, fr *sixty*, *adj*, fr OE *sixtig*, *n*, group of sixty, fr *six* six + *-tig* group of ten — more at EIGHTY] 1 — see NUMBER table 2 *pl*: the numbers 60-69; *specif*: the years 60 to 69 in a lifetime or century — *sixty* *ly* *adv* or *pron* — *sixty* *adj* or *pron*
sixty-fourth note \siks-, ste-, fōrth-, -fōrth-/ *n*: a musical note with the time value of $\frac{1}{64}$ of a whole note — see NOTE illustration

sixty-fourth rest *n*: a musical rest corresponding in time value to a sixty-fourth note
sixty-nine \siks-, ste-, nin/ *n* 1 — see NUMBER table 2: mutual cunnilingus and fellatio: mutual fellatio: mutual cunnilingus
size-able or **size-able** \si-, zə-, bəl/ *adj*: fairly large: CONSIDERABLE — *size-able-ness* *n* — *size-ably* \-bly/ *adv*
sizer *also* **sizer** \si-, zər/ *n* [sizar alter. of sizer, fr 'size]: a student (as in the university of Cambridge) who receives an allowance toward his college expenses and who orig acted as a servant to other students in return for this allowance
size \siz-/ *n* [ME *size* assize, fr MF, fr OF, short for *assise* — more at ASSIZE] 1 *dialect* Brit: ASSIZE 5a — *usu* used in pl 2 *obs*: a fixed portion of food or drink 3 *a*: physical magnitude, extent, or bulk: relative or proportionate dimensions *b*: relative aggregate amount or number *c*: considerable proportions: BIGNESS 4: one of a series of graduated measures esp of manufactured articles (as of clothing) conventionally identified by numbers or letters (a ~ 7 hat) 5: character, quality, or status of a person or thing *esp* with reference to importance, relative merit, or correspondence to needs (try this idea on for ~) 6: actual state of affairs (that's about the ~ of it)
size *vb* sized; *sizing* *vi* 1: to make a particular size: bring to proper or suitable size 2: to arrange, grade, or classify according to size or bulk 3: to form a judgment of — *usu* used with *up* *vi*: to equal in size or other particular characteristic: COMPARE — *usu* used with *up* and often with *to* or *with*
size *n* [ME *size*]: any of various glutinous materials (as preparations of glue, flour, varnish, or resins) used for filling the pores in surfaces (as of paper, textiles, leather, or plaster) or for applying color or metal leaf (as to book edges or covers)
size *vi* sized, *sizing* *vt*: to cover, stiffen, or glaze with or as if with size
size \siz-, siz-/ *adj*: SIZED — *usu* used in combination (bite-size)
sized \siz-, siz-/ *adj* 1: having a specified size or bulk — *usu* used in combination (a small-sized house) 2: arranged or adjusted according to size
sizing \si-, zing/ *n*: SIZE
siz-zle \siz-, zəl/ *vb* siz-zled, *siz-zling* \-(ə)-lɪŋ/ [perh freq of *siz* (to hiss) *vi*]: to burn up or sear with or as if with a hissing sound ~ *vi* 1: to make a hissing sound in or as if in burning or frying 2: to seethe with deep anger or resentment
sizzle *n*: a hissing sound (as of something frying over a fire)
sizzler \siz-, zə-, lər/ *n*: one that sizzles, *esp*: SCORCHER
SJD *abbr* Society of Jesus
SJD *abbr* [NL *scientiae iuridicae doctor*] doctor of juridical science
skag \skag-/ *n* [origin unknown] slang: HEROIN
skald \skold-, skald-/ *n* [ON *skald* — more at SCOLD]: an ancient Scandinavian poet or historianographer: broadly: BARD — *skaldic* \-ik/ *adj*
skat \skat-, skat-/ *n* [G, modif. of It *scarto* discard, fr *scartare* to discard, fr *s* (fr L *ex*) + *carta* card] 1: a three-handed card game played with 32 cards in which players bid for the privilege of attempting any of several contracts 2: a widow of two cards in skat that may be used by the winner of the bid
skate \skat-, n/ *pl* *skates* *also* *skate* [ME *scate*, fr ON *skata*] *n*: any of numerous rays (as of the genus *Raja*) with the pectoral fins greatly developed giving the animal a rhomboidal shape
skate *n* [modif. of D *schaats* stilt, skate, fr (assumed) ONF *eschace* stilt, akin to OF *eschace* stilt] 1 *a*: a metal frame that can be fitted to the sole of a shoe and to which is attached a runner or a set of wheels for gliding over ice or a surface other than ice *b*: ROLLER SKATE *c*: ICE SKATE 2: a period of skating
skate *vb* skated, *skating* *vi* 1: to glide along on skates propelled by the alternate action of the legs 2: to slip or glide as if on skates 3: to proceed in a superficial manner ~ *vi*: to go along or through by skating
skate *n* [prob. alter. of E dial *skite* (an offensive person)] 1: a thin awkward-looking or decrepit horse: NAO 2: FELLOW
skate-board \skāt-, bō(-)rd, -bō(-)rd/ *n*: a narrow board about two feet long mounted on roller-skate wheels — *skate-boarder* \-bōrd-, -bōrd-/ *n* — *skate-boarding* \-ɪŋ/ *n*
skat-er \skāt-, ər/ *n*: one that skates 2: WATER STRIDER
skating \skat-, ɪŋ/ *n*: the act, art, or sport of gliding on skates
skatole \skāt-, ōl-, skāt- *also* skat-ōl-, ōl-/ *n* [ISV, fr Gk *skatolē*, *skōr* excrement — more at SCAT]: a foul-smelling compound $C_8H_8N_2$ found in the intestines and feces, in civet, and in several plants or made synthetically and used in perfumes as a fixative
skean or **skene** \skē(-)n/ *n* [IrGael *scian* & ScGael *sgian*]: DAGGER, DIRK
sked-dad-dle \ski-, dad-, ɪ/ *vi* sked-dad-dled; *sked-dad-dling* \-dad-, ɪŋ/ [origin unknown]: to run away, *specif*: to flee in a panic
sked-dad-dler \-dad-, ɪ-, ər/ *n*
skeet \skēt-/ *n* [modif. of ON *skjōta* to shoot — more at SHOOT]: a trapshooting in which clay targets are thrown in such a way as to simulate the angles of flight of birds
skeeter \skēt-, ər/ *n* [by shortening & alter] 1: MOSQUITO 2: an iceboat about 16 feet in length equipped with a single sail
skeeter or **skeeter** \skēt-, ər/ *n*: a skeet shooter
skag \skag-/ *also* *skag* \skag-/ *n* [D *scheg*, akin to OSlav *skokū* leap — more at SHAG] 1: the stem of the keel of a ship near the sternpost, *esp*: the part connecting the keel with the bottom of the rudderpost in a single-screw ship 2: a fin situated on the rear bottom of a surfboard that is used for steering and stability
skeigh \skē(-)gh/ *adj* [perh. of Scand origin, akin to Sw *skugg* shy; akin to OE *scēoh* shy — more at SHY] chiefly Scot: proudly spirited: SKITTISH



skate

skill-ful or **skill-ful** \ˈskil-fəl\ *adj* 1: possessed of or displaying skill: **EXPERT** 2: accomplished with skill *syn* see **PROFICIENT**
ant unskillful — **skill-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **skill-ful-ness** *n*
skilling \ˈskil-ɪŋ, -shul-ɪ\ *n* [Sw, Norw, & Dan, fr *ON skillingr*, a gold coin, akin to OE *scilling*] 1: any of various old Scandinavian units of value 2: any of the small coins representing one skilling
skill-less or **skill-less** \ˈskil-ləs\ *adj*: having no skill — **skill-less-ness** *n*
skim \ˈskɪm\ *vb* **skimmed**, **skim-ming** [ME *skimmen*] *vt* 1 *a*: to clear (a liquid) of scum or floating substance (~ boiling syrup) *b*: to remove (as film or scum) from the surface of a liquid *c*: to remove cream from by skimming *d*: to remove the best or most easily obtainable contents from 2: to read, study, or examine superficially and rapidly, *specif*: to glance through (as a book) for the chief ideas or the plot 3: to throw in a gliding path; *specif*: to throw so as to ricochet along the surface of water 4: to cover with or as if with a film, scum, or coat 5: to pass swiftly or lightly over ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to pass lightly or hastily: glide or skip along, above, or near a surface *b*: to give a cursory glance or consideration 2: to become coated with a thin layer of film or scum 3: to put on a finishing coat of plaster
skim *n* 1: a thin layer, coating, or film 2: the act of skimming 3: something skimmed, *specif*: **SKIM MILK**
skim *adj* 1: having the cream removed by skimming 2: made of skim milk (~ cheese)
ski mask *n*: a knit fabric mask that covers the head, has openings for the eyes, mouth, and sometimes the nose, and is worn esp by skiers for protection from the cold
skim-bale-skam-bale \ˈskɪm-bəl-ˈskam-bəl\ *adj* [redupl of *E dial scamble* to stumble along]: **DISCURSIVE** **SENSELESS**
skim-mer \ˈskɪm-ər\ *n* 1: one that skims, *specif*: a flat perforated scoop or spoon used for skimming 2 *a*: any of several long-winged marine birds (genus *Rhynchops*) related to the terns *b*: **WATER STRIDER** 3: a usu. straw flat-crowned hat with a wide straight brim 4: a fitted sleeveless usu. flaring sheathlike dress
skim milk *n*: milk from which the cream has been taken — called also **skimmed milk**
skim-ming *n* 1: that which is skimmed from a liquid 2: the practice of fraudulently reporting gambling income (as of a casino) so as to avoid full tax payments
ski-mo-bile \ˈskɪ-mō-bəl\ *n*: **SNOWMOBILE**
skim-py \ˈskɪmp-i\ *adj* [perh alter of *scrimp*]: **SCANTY**, **MEAGER**
skimp *vt*: to give insufficient or barely sufficient attention or effort to or funds for ~ *vi*: to save by or as if by skimping
skimpy \ˈskɪmp-i\ *adj* **skimp-i-er**, *-est*: deficient in supply or execution *esp* through skimping: **SCANTY** *syn* see **MEAGER** — **skimp-i-ly** \-p-i-ē\ *adv* — **skimp-i-ness** \-p-i-nəs\ *n*
skin \ˈskɪn\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr *ON skinn*, akin to OE *scinn* *skin*, MHG *schint* *fur peel*, W *gyssyr* *to cut*] 1 *a*: (1) the integument of an animal (as a fur-bearing mammal or a bird) separated from the body usu. with its hair or feathers (2) *a* usu. unmounted specimen of a vertebrate (as in a museum) *b*: the hide or pelt of a game or domestic animal *c* (1): the pelt of an animal prepared for use as a trimming or in a garment (it took 40 ~s to make the coat) — compare **HIDE** (2): a sheet of parchment or vellum made from a hide (3): **BOTTLE** *lb* 2 *a*: the external limiting layer of an animal body *esp* when forming a tough but flexible cover relatively impermeable from without while intact *b*: any of various outer or surface layers (as a rind, husk, or pellicle) (a sausage ~) 3: the life or physical well-being of a person (made sure to save his ~) 4: a sheathing or casing forming the outside surface of a structure (as a ship or airplane) — **skin-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — by the skin of one's teeth: by a very narrow margin — under one's skin: so deeply penetrative as to irritate, stimulate, provoke thought, or otherwise excite — under the skin: beneath apparent or surface differences: at heart
skin *vb* **skinned**; **skin-ning** *vi* 1 *a*: to cover with or as if with skin *b*: to heal over with skin 2 *a*: to stomp, scrape, or rub off an outer covering (as the skin or rind) of *b*: to stomp or peel off *c*: to cut, chip, or damage the surface of (fell and skinned his knee) 3 *a*: to stomp of money or property: **FLEECE** *b*: **DEFEAT** *c*: **CENSURE**, **CASTIGATE** 4: to urge on and direct the course of (as a draft animal) ~ *vi* 1: to become covered with or as if with skin 2 *a*: **SHIN** *b*: to pass or get by with scant room to spare
skin-deep \ˈskɪn-dēp\ *adj* 1: as deep as the skin 2: not thorough or lasting in impression: **SUPERFICIAL**
skin-diver \ˈskɪn-dɪv\ *n*: to engage in skin diving — **skin diver** *n*
skin diving *n*: the sport of swimming under water with a face mask and flippers and *esp* without a portable breathing device
skin effect *n*: an effect characteristic of current distribution in a conductor at high frequencies by virtue of which the current density is greater near the surface of the conductor than in its interior
skin flick *n*: a motion picture characterized by nudity and explicit sexual situations
skin-flint \ˈskɪn-flɪnt\ *n*: a person who would save, gain, or extort money by any means: **MISER**, **NIGGARD**
skin-ful \-fəl\ *n* 1: the contents of a skin bottle 2: a large or satisfying quantity *esp* of liquor
skin game *n*: a swindling game or trick
skin graft *n*: a piece of skin that is taken from a donor area to replace skin in a defective or denuded area (as one that has been burned)
skin grafting *n*: the action or process of making a skin graft
skin-head \ˈskɪn-hed\ *n* 1: one whose hair is cut very short 2: a young short-haired working-class British hoodlum
skink \ˈskɪŋk\ *vi* [ME *skinken*, fr MD *schinken*, akin to OE *scencan* to pour out drink, *scanca* *shank*] *chiefly dial*: to draw, pour out, or serve (drink)
skink *n* [L *scincus*, fr Gk *skinkos*]: any of a family (Scincidae) of mostly small pleurodont lizards that have small scales
skink-er \ˈskɪŋk-ər\ *n*: one that serves liquor: **TAPSTER**
skinned \ˈskɪnd\ *adj*: having skin *esp* of a specified kind — *usu* used in combination (dark-skinned)

skin-ner \ˈskɪn-ər\ *n* 1 *a*: one that deals in skins, pelts, or hides *b*: one that removes, cures, or dresses skins 2: **SHARPER** 3: a driver of draft animals: **TEAMSTER**
Skin-ner box \ˈskɪn-ər-ˈbɒks\ *n* [B F. Skinner b1904 Am psychologist]: a laboratory apparatus in which an animal is caged for experiments in operant conditioning and which typically contains a lever that must be pressed by the animal to gain reward or avoid punishment
skin-ny \ˈskɪn-ē\ *adj* **skin-ni-er**, *-est* 1: resembling skin: **MEMBRANOUS** 2 *a*: lacking sufficient flesh: very thin: **EMACIATED** *b*: lacking usual or desirable bulk, quantity, qualities, or significance *syn* see **LEAN** *ant* **fleshy** — **skin-ni-ness** *n*
skin-ny-dip-ping \ˈskɪn-ē-dɪp-ɪŋ\ *n*: swimming in the nude — **skin-ny-dip-per** \-dɪp-ər\ *n*
skin-pop-ping \ˈskɪn-pap-ɪŋ\ *n*: injection of a drug subcutaneously rather than into a vein
skint \ˈskɪnt\ *adj* [alter of *skinned*, pp of *skin*] *Brit*: **PENNILESS**
skin test *n*: a test (as a scratch test) performed on the skin and used in detecting allergic hypersensitivity
skin-tight \ˈskɪn-tɪt\ *adj*: closely fitted to the figure
skior-ing \ˈskɪ-ər-ɪŋ, -skɪ-ər-ɪŋ\ *var* of **SKUORING**
skip \ˈskɪp\ *vb* **skipped**; **skip-ping** [ME *skippen*, perh of Scand origin, akin to Sw dial *skapa* to hop] *vi* 1 *a*: to move or proceed with leaps and bounds: **CAPER** *b*: to bound off one point after another: **RICOCET** 2: to leave hurriedly or secretly (skipped out without paying his bill) 3 *a*: to pass over or omit an interval, item, or step *b*: to omit a grade in school in advancing to the next *c*: **MISFIRE** 1 ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to pass over without notice or mention: **OMIT** *b*: to pass by or leave out (a step in a progression or series) 2 *a*: to cause to skip (a grade in school) *b*: to cause to bound or skim over a surface (~ a stone across a pond) 3: to leap over lightly and nimbly 4 *a*: to depart from quickly and secretly (skipped town) *b*: to fail to attend (~ the meeting) — **skip ball**: to jump ball — **skip rope**: to jump rope
skip *n* 1 *a*: a light bounding step *b*: a game composed of alternating hops and steps 2: an act of omission or the thing omitted
skip *n* [short for *skipper*] 1: the captain of a side in a game (as curling or lawn bowling) who advises his men as to the play and controls the action 2: **SKIPPER**
skip *vi* **skipped**; **skip-ping**: to act as skipper of
skip bomb *vt*: to attack by releasing delayed-action bombs from a low-flying airplane so that they skip along a land or water surface and strike a target
skip-jack \ˈskɪp-jak\ *n*, *pl* **skipjacks** or **skipjack**: any of various fishes (as a bonito, tenpounder, or bluefish) that jump above or play at the surface of the water
skip pole *n*: one of a pair of lightweight usu. metal poles that have a handgrip and a wrist strap at one end and an encircling disk set a little above the point at the other end and that are used in skiing
skip-per \ˈskɪp-ər\ *n* 1: any of various erratically active insects (as a click beetle or a water stinger) 2: one that skips 3: the Atlantic saury (*Scombrox saurus*) or a related fish that jumps freely above the water 4: any of numerous small stout-bodied lepidopterous insects (superfamily *Hesperioidae*) that differ from the typical butterflies in wing venation and the form of the antennae
skipper *n* [ME, fr MD *schipper*, fr. *schip* ship, akin to OE *scip* ship — more at **SHIP**] 1: the master of a ship, *esp*: the master of a fishing, small trading, or pleasure boat 2: the captain or first pilot of an airplane
skip-per *vi* **skip-pered**; **skip-per-ing** \ˈskɪp-(ə-)rɪŋ\ 1: to act as skipper of (as a boat) 2: to act as coach of (as a team)
skirl \ˈskɪr(-əl), -skɪr(-əl)\ *vb* [ME (Sc) *skirlen*, *skirlen*, of Scand origin, akin to OSw *skrælla* to rattle; akin to OE *scraelltan* to sound loudly] *vi*, of a bagpipe: to emit the high shrill tone of the chanter, also: to give forth music ~ *vt*: to play (music) on the bagpipe
skirl *n*: a high shrill sound produced by the chanter of a bagpipe
skirmish \ˈskɪr-mɪʃ\ *n* [ME *skyrmiss*, alter of *skarmish*, fr MF *escarmouche*, fr OIt *scaramuccia*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *skirmen* to defend] 1: a minor fight in war usu. incidental to larger movements 2 *a*: a brnsk preliminary verbal conflict *b*: a minor dispute or contest between opposing parties
skirmish *vi* 1: to engage in a skirmish 2: to search about (as for supplies); scout around — **skirmish-er** *n*
skirr \ˈskɪr, -skɪ(ə)r\ *vb* [perh alter of *lscour*] *vi* 1: to leave hastily: **FLEE** (birds ~ed off from the bushes — D H Lawrence) 2: to run, fly, sail, or otherwise move rapidly ~ *vt* 1: to search about in (~ the country round — Shak) 2 *a*: to pass rapidly over: **SKIM** *b dial*: to cause to skim
skirr *n* [prob imit]: **WHIR**, **ROAR**
skirt \ˈskɪrt\ *n* [ME, fr *ON skyrt* shirt, kirtle — more at **SHIRT**] 1 *a* (1): a free-hanging part of an outer garment or undergarment extending from the waist down (2): a separate free-hanging outer garment or undergarment for women and girls covering the body from the waist down *b*: either of two usu. leather flaps on a saddle covering the bars on which the stirrups are hung *c*: a cloth facing that hangs loosely and usu. in folds or pleats from the bottom edge or across the front of a piece of furniture *d*: the lower branches of a tree when near the ground 2 *a*: the rim, periphery, or environs of an area *b pl*: outlying parts (as of a town or city) 3: a part or attachment serving as a rim, border, or edging 4: **GIRL WOMAN**
skirt *vi* 1: to form or run along the border or edge of: **BORDER** 2 *a*: to provide a skirt for (a full-skirted coat) *b*: to furnish a border or shield for 3 *a*: to go or pass around or about, *specif*: to go around or keep away from in order to avoid danger or discovery *b*: to avoid because of difficulty or fear of controversy (~ed the important issues) *c*: to evade or miss by a narrow margin (having ~ed disaster — Edith Wharton) ~ *vi*: to be, lie, or move along an edge, border, or margin — **skirt-er** *n*
skirt-ing \ˈskɪrt-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: something that skirts as *a*: **BORDER**, **EDGING** *b Brit*: **BASEBOARD** 2: fabric suitable for skirts
ski run *n*: a slope or trail suitable for skiing

skēin /'skān/ *n* [ME *skēyne*, fr. MF *escaigne*] 1 or **skein** or **skeane** /'skān/ *n*: a loosely coiled length of yarn or thread wound on a reel 2: something suggesting the twists or coils of a skein 3: a flock of wildfowl (as geese or ducks) in flight
skēin *vt*: to wind into skeins (~ yarn)
skel-ə-tal /'skel-ət-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, forming, attached to, or resembling a skeleton — **skel-ə-tal-ly** /-l-ē-ē/ *adv*
skel-ə-ton /'skel-ət-ən/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk. neut. of *skeletos* dried up, akin to Gk *skellō* to dry up, *sklēros* hard, OE *scēald* shallow] 1: a usu. rigid supportive or protective structure or framework of an organism, esp. the bony or more or less cartilaginous framework supporting the soft tissues and protecting the internal organs of a vertebrate (as a fish or man) 2: something reduced to its minimum form or essential parts 3: an emaciated person or animal 4: something forming a structural framework b: the straight or branched chain or ring of atoms that forms the basic structure of an organic molecule 5: something shameful and kept secret (as in a family) — often used in the phrase *skeleton in the closet*
skel-ə-ton-iz /-l-ē-ē-iz/ *vi* -ized; -izing: to produce in or reduce to skeleton form (~ a leaf) (~ a news story) (~ a regiment)
skel-ə-ton-iz-er /-l-ē-ē-iz-ər/ *n*: any of various lepidopterous larvae that eat the parenchyma of leaves reducing them to a skeleton of veins
skeleton key *n*: a key with a large part of the bit filed away to enable it to open low quality locks as a master key
skel-lum /'skel-əm/ *n* [D *schelm*, fr. LG, akin to OHG *skelmo* person deserving death] chiefly Scot.: SCOUNDREL RASCAL
skelp /'skelp/ *vb* skelped /'skelp/ also skel-pit /'skel-pit/; skelping [ME *skelpen*] *vt*, dial Brit.: STRIKE, SLAP, BEAT ~ *vi*: to step lively: HUSTLE
skelp *n*, dial Brit.: a smart blow: SLAP
skel-ter /'skel-tər/ *vi* skel-tered, skel-ter-ing /-(t-ə-)nɪŋ/ [fr. *skelter* (in *helter-skelter*): SCURRY]
Skel-ton-ics /'skel-tən-iks/ *n pl* [John Skelton]: short verses of an irregular meter with two or three stresses sometimes in falling and sometimes in rising rhythm and usu. with rhymed couplets
skēp /'skēp/ *n* [ME *skeppe* basket, basketful, fr. OE *sceppe*, fr. ON *skappa* bushel, akin to OE *sceppan* to form, create — more at SHAPE]: BEEHIVE: esp. a domed hive made of twisted straw
skēp-sis /'skēp-sɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *skepsis* examination, doubt, skeptical philosophy, fr. *skepesthai*]: philosophic doubt as to the objective reality of phenomena, broadly: a skeptical outlook or attitude
skept-ic /'skēp-tik/ *n* [L or Gk, L *scepticus*, fr. Gk *skeptikos*, fr. *skeptikos* thoughtful, fr. *skepesthai* to look, consider — more at spy] 1: an adherent or advocate of skepticism 2: a person disposed to skepticism esp. regarding religion or religious principles
skept-ic-al /-t-ik-əl/ *adj*: relating to, characteristic of, or marked by skepticism (a ~ listener) — **skept-ic-al-ly** /-k(-ə-)lē-ē/ *adv*
skept-ic-ism /'skēp-t-ik-s-iz-əm/ *n* 1: a: the doctrine that true knowledge or knowledge in a particular area is uncertain b: the method of suspended judgment, systematic doubt, or criticism characteristic of skeptics 2: an attitude of doubt or a disposition to incredulity either in general or toward a particular object 3: doubt concerning basic religious principles (as immortality, providence, and revelation) *syn* see UNCERTAINTY
sker-ry /'sker-ē/ *n pl* skerries [of Scand origin, akin to ON *sker* skerry and to ON *eyr* island, akin to L *aqua* water — more at SCAR, ISLAND]: a rocky isle: REEF
sketch /'sketʃ/ *n* [D *schets*, fr. It *schizzo*, fr. *schizzare* to splash] 1: a: a rough drawing representing the chief features of an object or scene and often made as a preliminary study b: a tentative draft (as for a literary work) 2: a brief description (as of a person) or outline 3: a: a short literary composition somewhat resembling the short story and the essay but intentionally slight in treatment, discursive in style, and familiar in tone b: a short instrumental composition usu. for piano c: a slight theatrical piece having a single scene: esp. a comic variety act
sketch *vt*: to make a sketch, rough draft, or outline of ~ *vi*: to draw or paint a sketch — **sketch-er** *n*
sketch-book /'sketʃ-'bʊk/ *n*: a book of or for sketches
sketch-y /'sketʃ-ē-ə/ *adj* sketch-i-er; -est 1: of the nature of a sketch: roughly outlined 2: wanting in completeness, clearness, or substance: SIGHT SUPERFICIAL — **sketch-i-ly** /'sketʃ-ə-lē-ē/ *adv* — **sketch-i-ness** /'sketʃ-ē-nəs/ *n*
skew /'skju/ *vb* [ME *skewen* to escape, skew, fr. ONF *escuer* to shun, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *scuhen* to frighten off — more at SHY] 1: to take an oblique course 2: to look askance ~ *vi* 1: to make, set, or cut on the skew 2: to distort from a true value or symmetrical form (~ed statistical data)
skew *adj* 1: set, placed, or running obliquely: SLANTING 2: more developed on one side or in one direction than another: not symmetrical
skew *n*: a deviation from a straight line: SLANT
skew arch *n*: an arch whose jambs are not at right angles with the face
skew-back /'skju-'bæk/ *n*: a course of masonry, a stone, or an iron plate having an inclined face against which the voussoirs of a segmental arch abut
skew-bald /-bɔld/ *adj* [skewed (skewbald) + bald] of an animal: marked with spots and patches of white and some other color
skew curve *n*: a curve in three-dimensional space that does not lie in a single plane
skew distribution *n*: an unsymmetrical frequency distribution having the mode at a different value from the mean
skew-er /'skju-ər/ *skju-(ə-)r* [prob. alter of *skiver*] 1: a pin of wood or metal for fastening meat to keep it in form while roasting or to hold small pieces of meat and vegetables for broiling 2: any of various things shaped or used like a meat skewer
skewer *vt*: to fasten or pierce with or as if with a skewer
skew field *n*: a mathematical field in which multiplication is not commutative

skew lines *n pl*: straight lines that do not intersect and are not in the same plane
skew-ness /'skju-'nəs/ *n*: lack of straightness or symmetry: DISTORTION: esp. lack of symmetry in a frequency distribution
skī /'skē, Brit. also 'skē/ *n pl* skis [Norw., fr. ON *skith* stick of wood, ski, akin to OHG *skit* stick of wood, OE *scēadan* to divide — more at SHED] 1: a: one of a pair of narrow strips of wood, metal, or plastic curving upward in front that are used esp. for gliding over snow b: WATER SKI 2: a piece of material that resembles a ski and is used as a runner on a vehicle
skī *vb* skied /'skēd, 'skēd/; skiling *vi*: to glide on skis in travel or as a sport ~ *vt*: to travel or pass over on skis — **ski-able** /'skē-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **skier** *n*
skia-comb form [NL, fr. Gk *skia* — more at SCENE]: shadow (skia-graph)
skia-gram /'skī-ə-'gram/ *n* [ISV] 1: a figure formed by shading in the outline of a shadow 2: RADIOGRAPH
skia-graph /'skī-'grɑf/ *n*: RADIOGRAPH
skia-graphy /'skī-'grə-fi/ *n* [ISV]: the making of skiagrams
skia-scope /'skī-ə-'skɒp/ *n*: a device for determining the refractive state of the eye from the movements of retinal lights and shadows — **skia-scop-y** /'skī-ə-'skɒp-ē-ē/ *n*
skī-bob /'skē-'bɒb/ *n* /'ski + 'bɒb/: a vehicle that has two short skis one behind the other, a steering handle attached to the forward ski, and a low upholstered seat over the rear ski and that is used for gliding downhill over snow by a rider wearing miniature skis for balance — **skī-bob-ber** /-bɒb-ər/ *n* — **skī-bob-ble** /-bɒb-əl/ *n*
skī boot *n*: a rigid padded shoe usu. of leather or plastic that extends just above the ankle, is securely fastened to the foot (as with laces, buckles, or linges), and is locked into position in a ski binding
skid /'skɪd/ *n* [perh. of Scand origin, akin to ON *skith* stick of wood] 1: one of a group of objects (as planks or logs) used to support or elevate a structure or object 2: a wooden fender hung over a ship's side to protect it in handling cargo 3: a usu. iron shoe or clog attached to a chain and placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill: DRAG 4: a timber, bar, rail, pole, or log used in pairs or sets to form a slideway (as for an incline from a truck to the sidewalk) 5: the act of skidding: SLIP, SIDESLIP 6: a runner used as a member of the landing gear of an airplane or helicopter 7: a route to defeat or downfall (on the ~s) 8: a low platform mounted (as on wheels) on which material is set for handling and moving
skid *vb* skid-ded; skid-ding *vi* 1: to apply a brake or skid to: slow or halt by a skid 2: to haul along, slide, hoist, or store on skids ~ *vi* 1: to slide without rotating (as a wheel held from turning while a vehicle moves onward) 2: a: to fail to grip the roadway; *specif*: to slip sideways on the road b: of an airplane: to slide sideways away from the center of curvature when turning c: SLIDE, SLIP 3: to fall rapidly, steeply, or far
skid-der /'skɪd-ər/ *n*: one that skids or uses a skid
skid-doo or **skid-doo** /'skɪd-'du/ *vi* [prob. alter of *skeddaddle*]: to go away: DEPART
skid-dy /'skɪd-ē/ *adj* skid-dier; -est: likely to skid or cause skidding (a wet ~ road)
skid fin *n*: a fore-and-aft vertical surface usu. placed above the upper wing of a biplane to provide lateral stability
skid road *n*: 1: a road along which logs are skidded 2: a West: the part of a town frequented by loggers b: SKID ROW
skid row /'rɒ/ *n* [alter. of *skid road*]: a district of cheap saloons and flophouses frequented by vagrants and alcoholics
skiff *var* of SKYF
skiff /'skɪf/ *n* [MF or OIt; MF *esquif*, fr. OIt *schifo*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *scip* ship] 1: a small light sailing ship 2: a light rowboat 3: a boat with centerboard and spritsail light enough to be rowed — called also St. Lawrence skiff 4: a small fast motorboat
skiff-ple /'skɪf-'pl/ *n* [perh. imit]: jazz or folk music played by a group all or some of whose members play nonstandard instruments or noisemakers (as jugs, washboards, or Jew's harps)
skiling *n*: the art or sport of sliding and jumping on skis
skī-jör-ing /'skē-'jör-ɪŋ, -jör-, ('skē-) *n* [modif. of Norw. *skikjøring*, fr. *ski* + *kjøring* driving]: a winter sport in which a person wearing skis is drawn over snow or ice by a horse or vehicle
skī jump *n*: a jump made by a person wearing skis, also: a course or track esp. prepared for such jumping — **skī jump** *vi*
skī lift *n*: a motor-driven conveyor consisting usu. of a series of bars or seats suspended from an overhead moving cable and used for transporting skiers or sightseers up a long slope or mountain-side
skill /'skɪl/ *n* [ME *skil*, fr. ON, distinction, knowledge; akin to OE *scylan* to separate, scell shell — more at SHELL] 1: obj: CAUSE, REASON 2: a: the ability to use one's knowledge effectively and readily in execution or performance b: dexterity or coordination esp. in the execution of learned physical tasks 3: a learned power of doing something competently: a developed aptitude or ability (language ~s) *syn* see ART
skill *vi*, archaic: to make a difference: MATTER, AVAL
skilled /'skɪld/ *adj* 1: having acquired mastery of or skill in something (as a technique or a trade) 2: of, relating to, or requiring workers or labor with skill and training in a particular occupation, craft, or trade *syn* see PROFICIENT *ant* unskilled
skillet /'skɪl-ət/ *n* [ME *skelēt*] 1 chiefly Brit.: a small kettle or pot usu. having three or four often long feet and used for cooking on the hearth 2: FRYING PAN

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
 an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip I life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ô flaw ôl colon th thin th thus
 ū foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

slack water *n*: the period at the turn of the tide when there is little or no horizontal motion of tidal water — called also *slack tide*

slag \ˈslɑːɡ\ *n* [MLG *slagge*] 1: the dross or scoria of a metal 2: CINDER 2: the scoriaceous lava from a volcano

slain *past part* of SLAY

slake \ˈslɑːk, v\ 2 & 3 *are also* \ˈslɑːk\ **slaked**; **slaking** [ME *slaken*, fr. OE *slacan*, fr. *slac* *slack*] *vi* 1: *archaic*: to die down 2: ABATE 2: to become slaked: CRUMBLE (lime may ~ spontaneously in moist air) ~ *vi* 1: *archaic*: to lessen the force of: MODERATE 2: SATISFY, QUENCH (~ your thirst) 3: *a*: to cause (as lime) to heat and crumble by treatment with water: HYDRATE *b*: to alter (as lime) by exposure to air with conversion at least in part to a carbonate

slalom \ˈslɑːlɑːm\ *n* [Norw., lit., *sloping track*] 1: sking in a zigzag or wavy course between upright obstacles (as flags); also: a race against time over such a course 2: a race against time (as for automobiles or motorcycles) over a zigzag course usu. marked with traffic cones

slam \ˈslɑːm\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: GRAND SLAM 2: LITTLE SLAM

slam *n* [prob. of Scand origin, akin to Icel *slæma* to slam] 1: a heavy blow or impact 2: *a*: a noisy violent closing *b*: a banging noise, esp.: one made by the slam of a door 3: a cutting or violent criticism

slam *vb* **slammed**; **slam-ming** *vi* 1: to strike or beat hard: KNOCK 2: to shut forcibly and noisily: BANG 3: *a*: to set or slap down violently or noisily (*slammed* his fist on the table) *b*: to propel, thrust, or produce by striking hard (~ on the brakes) 4: to criticize harshly ~ *vi* 1: to make a banging noise 2: to work or act noisily 3: to utter verbal abuse

slam-bang \ˈslɑːm-ˈbɑːŋ\ *adj* 1: unduly loud or violent (*a ~ clatter*) 2: notably vigorous (*made a ~ effort to win*)

SLAN *abbr* [L *slane loco, anno, (vel) nomine*] without place, year, or name

slan-der \ˈslɑːn-dər\ *n* [ME *sclaundre*, *sclaundre*, fr. OF *esclandre*, fr. LL *scandalum* stumbling block, offense — more at SCANDAL] 1: the utterance of false charges or misrepresentations which defame and damage another's reputation 2: a false and defamatory oral statement about a person — compare LIBEL — *slan-der-ous* \-d(ə)-rəs\ *adj* — *slan-der-ous-ly* *adv* — *slan-der-ous-ness* *n*

slander *vi* **slandered**, **slan-der-ing** \-(d)z(ə)-ŋŋ\ 1: to utter slander against: DEFAME *syn* *see* MALIGN — *slan-derer* \-dər-ər\ *n*

slang \ˈslɑːŋ\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: language peculiar to a particular group as: ARGOT *b*: JARGON 2: an informal non-standard vocabulary composed typically of coinages, arbitrarily changed words, and extravagant, forced, or facetious figures of speech *syn* *see* DIALECT — *slang* *adj* — *slang-ily* \ˈslɑːŋ-ə-lē\ *adv* — *slang-iness* \ˈslɑːŋ-ə-nəs\ *n* — *slongy* \ˈslɑːŋ-ē\ *adj*

slang *vi* 1: to abuse with harsh or coarse language ~ *vi* 2: to use slang or vulgar abuse

slant \ˈslɑːnt\ *vb* [ME *slenten* to fall obliquely, of Scand origin, akin to Sw *slänta* to slide, akin to OE *slidan* to slide] *vi* 1: to turn or incline from a right line or a level: SLOPE 2: to take a diagonal course, direction, or path ~ *vi* 3: to give an oblique or sloping direction to 2: to interpret or present in line with a special interest: ANGLE (stones ~ed toward youth), *specif*: to maliciously or dishonestly distort or falsify — *slant-ing-ly* \-ŋŋ-lē\ *adv* *syn* *see* SLANT SLOPE, INCLINE, LEAN *shared meaning element*: to diverge from the vertical or horizontal

slant *n* 1: a slanting direction, line, or plane: SLOPE 2: *a*: something that slants *b*: DIAGONAL 3: *c*: a football running play in which the ballcarrier runs obliquely toward the line of scrimmage 3: *a*: a peculiar or personal point of view, attitude, or opinion *b*: a slanting view: GLANCE — *slant* *adj* — *slant-ways* \-wəz\ *adv* — *slant-wise* \-wəz\ *adv* or *adj*

slant height *n* 1: the length of an element of a right circular cone 2: the altitude of a side of a regular pyramid

slap \ˈslɑːp\ *n* [ME *slop*, fr. MD, akin to MD *slippen* to slip] *dial* Brit: OPENING BREACH

slap *n* [LG *slapp*, of imit origin] 1: *a*: a blow with the open hand *b*: a quick sharp blow 2: a noise like that of a slap, esp.: a noise resulting from play or slackness between parts of a machine 3: REBUFF INSULT

slap *vi* **slapped**; **slap-pling** 1: to strike sharply with or as if with the open hand 2: to put, place, or throw with careless haste or force 3: to assail verbally: INSULT *syn* *see* STRIKE

slap *adv* [prob. fr. LG *slapp*, fr. *slapp*, *n*: DIRECTLY, SMACK

slap-dash \ˈslɑːp-ˈdæʃ\, *-dash* *adj*: HAPHAZARD, SLIPSHOD

slap down *vi* 1: to prohibit or restrain usu. abruptly and with censure from acting in a specified way: SQUELCH 2: to put an abrupt stop to: SUPPRESS

slap-happy \ˈslɑːp-ˈhæp-ē\ *adj* 1: PUNCH-DRUNK 2: buoyantly or recklessly carefree or foolish: HAPPY-GO-LUCKY

slap-jack \-ˈjæk\ *n* [slap + -jack (as in flapjack)] 1: PANCAKE 2: a card game in which each player tries to be the first to slap his hand on any jack that appears face up

slap shot *n*: a shot in ice hockey made with a swinging stroke

slap-stick \ˈslɑːp-ˈstɪk\ *n* 1: a device made of two flat pieces of wood fastened at one end so as to make a loud noise when used by an actor to strike a person 2: comedy stressing farce and horseplay — *slapstick* *adj*

slash \ˈslɑːʃ\ *vb* [ME *slaschen*] *vi* 1: to cut with rough sweeping strokes 2: CANE LASH 3: to cut slits in (as a garment) so as to reveal a color beneath 4: to criticize cuttingly 5: to reduce sharply: CUT ~ *vi* 2: to cut, lash at, or hit recklessly or savagely with or as if with an edged blade — *slasher* *n*

slash *n* 1: the act of slashing, also: a long cut or stroke made by or as if by slashing 2: an ornamental slit in a garment 3: an open tract in a forest strewn with debris (as from logging), also: the debris in such a tract

slash *n* [prob. alter of *plash* (marshy pool)]: a low swampy area often overgrown with brush

slash-and-burn *adj*: characterized or developed by girdling, felling, and burning trees to make land arable usu. for a temporary purpose

slashing \ˈslɑːʃ-ŋŋ\ *n* 1: the act or process of slashing 2: an insert or underlayer of contrasting color revealed by a slash (as in a garment) 3: SLASH 3

slashing *adj* 1: incisively satiric or critical 2: DRIVING PELTING 3: VIVID, BRILLIANT — *slashing-ly* \-ŋŋ-lē\ *adv*

slash pine *n* \ˈslɑːʃ\ a southern pine (*Pinus elliptica*) that is an important source of turpentine and lumber

slash pocket *n*: a pocket suspended on the wrong side of a garment from a finished slit on the right side that serves as its opening

slat \ˈslɑːt\ *n* [ME *slate*, fr. MF *esclat* splinter, fr. OF, fr. *esclater* to burst, splinter] 1: a thin narrow flat strip esp. of wood or metal as: *a*: LATH *b*: LOUVER *c*: STAVE *d*: one of the thin flat members in the back of a ladder-back chair 2 *pl*, *slang*: RIBS — *slat* *adj*

slat *vi* **slat-ted**; **slat-ting**: to make or equip with slats

slat *vi* **slat-ted**; **slat-ting** [prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *slatta* to slap, throw] 1: to hurl or throw smartly 2: STRIKE, PUMMEL

slate \ˈslɑːt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *esclat* splinter] 1: a piece of construction material (as laminated rock) prepared as a shingle for roofing and siding 2: a dense fine-grained metamorphic rock produced by the compression of various sediments (as clay or shale) so as to develop a characteristic cleavage 3: a tablet of material (as slate) used for writing on 4: a list of candidates for nomination or election 5: *a*: a dark purplish gray *b*: any of various grays similar in color to common roofing slates — *slate* *adj* — *slate-like* \-līk\ *adj*

slate *vi* **slat-ed**; **slat-ing** 1: to cover with slate or a slate-like substance (~ a roof) 2: to register, schedule, or designate for action or appointment

slate *vi* **slat-ed**; **slat-ing** [prob. alter of *slat*] 1: to thrash or pummel severely 2: chiefly Brit: to criticize or censure severely

slate black *n*: a nearly neutral slightly purplish black

slate blue *n*: a variable color averaging a grayish blue

slater \ˈslɑːt-ər\ *n* 1: one that slates 2: \ˈslɑːt, fr. its color\ *a*: WOOD LOUSE *b*: any of various marine isopods — called also *sea slater*

slather \ˈslɑːθ-ər\ *n* [origin unknown]: a great quantity — often used in pl

slather *vi* **slath-ered**, **slath-er-ing** \-(ə)-rŋ\ 1: *a*: to spread thickly or lavishly *b*: to spread something thickly or lavishly on 2: to use or spend in a wasteful or lavish manner: SQUANDER

slating \ˈslɑːt-ŋŋ\ *n* 1: the work of a slater 2: material used for slating: SLATES

slat-tern \ˈslɑːt-ərn\ *n* [prob. fr. G *schlottern* to hang loosely, slouch, akin to D *slodderen* to hang loosely, *slodder* slut], an untidy slovenly woman; also: SLUT, PROSTITUTE

slattern *adj*: SLATTERNLY

slatternly \ˈslɑːt-ər-nē\ *adj* 1: untidy and dirty through habitual neglect, also: CARELESS, DISORDERLY 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of a slut or prostitute — *slattern-li-ness* *n*

slaty \ˈslɑːt-ē\ *adj*: of, containing, or characteristic of slate; also: gray like slate

slaughter \ˈslɑːt-ər\ *n* [ME, of Scand origin, akin to ON *slátra* to slaughter, akin to OE *slæht* slaughter, *slēan* to slay — more at SLAY] 1: the act of killing, *specif*: the butchering of livestock for market 2: killing of great numbers of human beings (as in battle or a massacre): CARNAGE *syn* *see* MASSACRE

slaughter *vi* 1: to kill (animals) for food: BUTCHER 2: *a*: to kill in a bloody or violent manner: SLAY *b*: to kill in large numbers: MASSACRE — *slaughter-er* \-ər-ər\ *n*

slaughter-house \ˈslɑːt-ər-ˈhaʊs\ *n*: an establishment where animals are butchered

slaughter-terous \ˈslɑːt-ər-əs\ *adj*: of or relating to slaughter: MURDEROUS — *slaughter-ter-ous-ly* *adv*

Slav \ˈslɑːv\, *slāv*, *n* [ME *Slav*, fr. ML *Slavus*, fr. LGk *Sklabos*, fr. *Sklabēnoi* Slavs, of Slav origin, akin to OSlav *Slōvěne*, a Slavic people in the area of Salonika]: a person who speaks a Slavic language as his native tongue

Slav *abbr* Slavic

slave \ˈslɑːv\ *n* [ME *slave*, fr. OF or ML; OF *esclave*, fr. ML *slavus*, fr. *Slavus* Slav; fr. the reduction to slavery of many Slavic peoples of central Europe] 1: a person held in servitude as the chattel of another: BONDMAN 2: a person who has lost control of himself and is dominated by something or someone (*a ~ to drink*) 3: a mechanical device (as the typewriter unit of a computer) that is directly responsive to another 4: DRUDGE, TOILER — *slave* *adj*

slave *vb* **slaved**; **slaving** *vi* 1: *archaic*: ENSLAVE 2: to make directly responsive to another mechanism ~ *vi* 1: to work like a slave: DRUDGE 2: to traffic in slaves

slave ant *n*: an ant enslaved by a slave-making ant

slave driver *n* 1: a supervisor of slaves at work 2: a harsh taskmaster

slave-holder \ˈslɑːv-ˈhōl-dər\ *n*: an owner of slaves — *slave-holding* \-dŋŋ\ *adj* or *n*

slave-making ant \ˈslɑːv-ˈmāk-ŋŋ\ *n*: an ant that attacks the colonies of ants of other species and carries off the larvae and pupae to be reared in its own nest as slaves

slaver \ˈslɑːv-ər\, *slāv*, *slāv* *vb* **slav-ered**; **slav-er-ing** \-(ə)-rŋŋ\ [ME *slavēren*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *slafra* to slaver; akin to MD *slabben* to slaver, L *labi* to slip — more at SLEEP] *vi*: DRUGG, SLOBBER ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to smear with or as if with saliva

slaver *n*: saliva dribbling from the mouth

slaver \ˈslɑːv-ər\ *n* 1: *a*: a person engaged in the slave trade *b*: a ship used in the slave trade 2: WHITE SLAVER

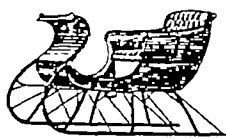
slav-ery \ˈslɑːv-(ə)-rē\ *n* 1: DRUGGERY, TOIL 2: submission to a dominating influence 3: *a*: the state of a person who is a chattel of another *b*: the practice of slaveholding *syn* *see* SERVITUDE

slave state *n* 1: a state of the U.S. in which Negro slavery was legal until the Civil War 2: a nation subjected to totalitarian rule

slave trade *n*: traffic in slaves, esp.: the buying and selling of Negroes for profit prior to the American Civil War

slavery \ˈslā-vē\ *n*, *pl* **slaverys** : DRUDGE, esp : a household servant who does general housework
Slavic \ˈslāv-ik, ˈslāv-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of the Slavs or their languages
Slavic *n* : a branch of the Indo-European language family containing Belorussian, Bulgarian, Czech, Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Russian, and Ukrainian — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table
Slavacist \ˈslāv-ə-səst, ˈslāv-\ *n* : a specialist in the Slavic languages or literatures
slavish \ˈslā-vish\ *adj* 1 *a* : of or characteristic of a slave, esp : basely or abjectly servile *b* *archaic* : DESPICABLE, LOW 2 *archaic* : OPPRESSIVE, TYRANNICAL 3 : copying obsequiously or without originality : IMITATIVE *syn* see SUBSERVIENT — **slavishly** *adv* — **slavishness** *n*
Slavist \ˈslāv-ist, ˈslāv-\ *n* : SLAVICIST
slavocracy \ˈslāv-ˈvō-k-rə-sē\ *n* : a powerful faction of slaveholders and advocates of slavery in the South before the Civil War
Slavonian \ˈslāv-ˈvō-nē-ən\ *n* (Slavonia, region of southeast Europe, fr ML *Slavonia*, Slavonia land of the Slavs, fr *Slavus* Slav) : SLOVENE 1b
Slavonian *adj* 1 : SLOVENE 2 *archaic* : SLAVIC
Slavonic \ˈslāv-ˈvō-nik\ *adj* (NL *slavonicus*, fr ML *Slavonia*, Slavonia land of the Slavs) : SLAVIC
Slavonic *n* 1 : SLAVIC 2 : OLD CHURCH SLAVONIC
Slavophile \ˈslāv-ə-ˈfīl, ˈslāv-, or ˈslāv-ə-ˈfīl-\ *n* : an admirer of the Slavs : an advocate of Slavophilism
Slavophilism \ˈslāv-ə-ˈfīl-iz-əm, ˈslāv-, or ˈslāv-ə-ˈfīl-iz-\ *n* : advocacy of Slavic and specif Russian culture over western European culture esp as practiced among some members of the Russian intelligentsia in the middle 19th century
slaw \ˈslō\ *n*, *COLESLAW*
slay \ˈslā\ *vb* **slay** \ˈslā\, **slain** \ˈslān\, **slaying** [ME *slēn*, fr OE *slēan* to strike, slay; akin to OHG *slahan* to strike, Mfr *slacain* 1 beat] *vi* 1 : to kill violently, wantonly, or in great numbers 2 *slang* : to affect overpoweringly : OVERWHELM ~ *vi*. KILL, MURDER *syn* see KILL — **slayer** *n*
slid *abbr* 1 sailed 2 sealed 3 sold
slieve \ˈslēv\ *vi (assumed) ME *slēven*, fr OE *slēfan* to cut — more at SLIVER] *obs* : to separate (silk thread) into filaments
slieve *n* : SKEIN (sleep that knits up the raveled ~ of care — Shak.)
slieve silk *n*, *obs* : floss silk that is easily separated into filaments for embroidery
sliez-y \ˈslē-zē-also ˈslā-\ *adj* **sliez-y**, *est* [orig. unknown] 1 *a* : lacking firmness of texture : FLIMSY *b* : carelessly made of inferior materials : SHODDY 2 : marked by cheapness of character or quality *syn* see LIMP — **sliez-ily** \-zē-lē\ *adv* — **sliez-iness** \-zē-nəs\ *n*
sled \ˈsləd\ *n* [ME *slēde*, fr MD, akin to OE *slidan* to slide] : a vehicle on runners for transportation esp on snow or ice, esp : a small steerable one used esp by children for coasting down snows covered hills
sled *vb* **sled-ded**, **sled-ding** *vi* : SLEDGE ~ *vi* : to ride on a sled or sleigh — **sled-ded** *n*
sled-ding *n* 1 *a* : the use of a sled *b* : the conditions under which one may use a sled 2 : GOING 4
sled dog *n* : a dog trained to draw a sledge esp. in the Arctic regions — called also **sledge dog**
sledge \ˈslēd\ *n* [ME *slēgge*, fr OE *slēcg*, akin to ON *slēggia* sledgehammer, OE *slēan* to strike — more at SLAY] : SLEDGEHAMMER
sledge *vb* **sledged**, **sled-ding** : SLEDGEHAMMER
sledge *n* [D dual *slēde*, akin to MD *slēde* sled] 1 *Brit* : SLEIGH 2 : a vehicle with low runners that is used for transporting loads esp over snow or ice
sledge *vb* **sledged**; **sled-ding** *vi* 1 *Brit* : to ride in a sleigh 2 : to travel with a sledge ~ *vi* : to transport on a sledge
sledgehammer \ˈslēd-ˈhām-ər\ *n* [ˈslēdged] : a large heavy hammer that is wielded with both hands — **sledgehammer** *adj*
sledgehammer *vi* : to strike with or as if with a sledgehammer ~ *vi* : to strike blows with or as if with a sledgehammer
sleep \ˈslēp\ [ME *slēpen*, alter of *slīken*] *vi* 1 : SLEEP 2 : to cover up : gloss over ~ *vi* : SLICK
sleep *adj* [alter of *slīken*] 1 *a* : smooth and glossy as if polished (~ dark hair) *b* : having a smooth well-groomed look (~ cattle grazing) *c* : healthy-looking 2 : SLICK 3 : *a* : having a prosperous air : THRIVING *b* : ELEGANT, STYLISH — **sleep-ily** *adv* — **sleep-ness** *n*
sleep-en \ˈslēp-kən\ *vi **sleep-ened**, **sleep-en-ing** \ˈslēp-(ə-)ɪŋ\ : to make sleep
sleep-it \ˈslēp-ik\ *adj* [Sc. fr pp of *slēek*] 1 chiefly Scot : SLEEP, SMOOTH 2 chiefly Scot : CRAFTY, DECEITFUL
sleep \ˈslēp\ *n* [ME *slēpe*, fr OE *slēpp*, akin to OHG *slāf* sleep, L *labi* to slip, slide and perh to Gk *lobos* pod, lobe] 1 : the natural periodic suspension of consciousness during which the powers of the body are restored 2 : a state resembling sleep *a* : a state of torpid inactivity *b* : DEATH (put a pet cat to ~), also : TRANCE, COMA *c* : the closing of leaves or petals esp at night *d* : a state marked by a diminution of feeding followed by tugging (his foot went to ~) *e* : the state of an animal during hibernation (the groundhog's winter ~) 3 : a period spent sleeping *b* : NIGHT *c* : a day's journey — **sleep-like** \ˈslēp-lik\ *adj*
sleep *vb* **sleep-t**, **sleep-ing** *vi* 1 : to rest in a state of sleep 2 : to be in a state (as of quiescence or death) resembling sleep 3 : to have sexual relations ~ *vi* 1 : to be slumbering in (sleep the sleep of the dead) 2 : to get rid of or spend in or by sleep (~ away the hours) (~ off a drunk) 3 : to provide sleeping accommodations (for the boat ~) *adv*
sleep-er \ˈslēp-ər\ *n* 1 : one that sleeps 2 : a piece of timber, stone, or steel on or near the ground to support a superstructure, keep railroad rails in place, or receive floor joists : STRUTPIECE 3 : SLEEPING CAR 4 : someone or something unpromising or unnoticed that suddenly attains prominence or value 5 : a call earmarked but not branded 6 *pl* : children's pajamas usu. with feet**

sleep-in \ˈslēp-in\ *adj* : that lives at the place of employment (a ~ maid)
sleep \ˈslēp\ *vi* 1 : to sleep where one is employed 2 *a* : OVERSLEEP *b* : to sleep late intentionally
sleeping bag *n* : a bag that is warmly lined or padded for sleeping outdoors or in a camp or tent
Sleeping Beauty *n* : a princess of a fairy tale who is awakened from an enchanted sleep by the kiss of a prince
sleeping car *n* : a railroad passenger car having berths for sleeping
sleeping partner *n* : a silent partner whose connection with the business is not publicly known
sleeping pill *n* : a drug and esp. a barbiturate that is taken as a tablet or capsule to induce sleep — called also **sleeping tablet**
sleeping porch *n* : a porch or room having open sides or many windows arranged to permit sleeping in the open air
sleeping sickness *n* 1 : a serious disease that is prevalent in much of tropical Africa, is marked by fever, protracted lethargy, tremors, and loss of weight, is caused by either of two trypanosomes (*Trypanosoma gambiense* and *T. rhodesense*), and is transmitted by tsetse flies 2 : any of various viral encephalitis or encephalomyelitis of which lethargy or somnolence is a prominent feature
sleep-less \ˈslēp-ləs\ *adj* 1 : not able to sleep : INSOMNIAC 2 : affording no sleep 3 : unceasingly active — **sleep-less-ly** *adv* — **sleep-less-ness** *n*
sleep out *vi* 1 : to sleep outdoors 2 : to go home at night from one's place of employment 3 : to sleep away from home
sleep-walker \ˈslēp-wō-kər\ *n* : one that walks in his sleep : SOMNAMBULIST — **sleep-walk** \-wōk\ *vi*
sleepy \ˈslē-pē\ *adj* **sleep-er**, *est* 1 *a* : ready to fall asleep *b* : of, relating to, or characteristic of sleep 2 : sluggish as if from sleep : LETHARGIC, also : INACTIVE 3 : sleep-inducing — **sleep-ily** \-pē-lē\ *adv* — **sleep-iness** \-pē-nəs\ *n*
syn SLEEPY, DROWSY, SOMNOLENT, SLUMBEROUS *shared meaning* *element* : affected by or inducing a desire to sleep
sleepy-head \ˈslēp-hed\ *n* : a sleepy person
sleep \ˈslēp\ *n* [ME *slēte*, akin to MHG *slāz* hailstone, ME *slor* mud — more at SLUR] 1 : frozen or partly frozen rain 2 : GLAZE 1 — **sleepy** \-pē\ *adj*
sleep *vi* : to shower sleep
sleep \ˈslēp\ *n* [ME *slēve*, fr OE *slēfe*; akin to OE *slēfan* to slip (clothes) on, *slāpan* to slip, OHG *slōfan*, L *lubneus* slippery] 1 *a* : a part of a garment covering an arm *b* : SLEEVELET 2 : a tubular machine part (as a hollow axle or a bushing) designed to fit over another part 3 : JACKET 3c(4) — **sleeved** \ˈslēvd\ *adj* — **sleeve-less** \ˈslēv-ləs\ *adj* — up one's sleeve : held secretly in reserve
sleeve-let \ˈslēv-lət\ *n* : a covering for the forearm to protect clothing from wear or dirt
sleigh \ˈslā\ *n* [D *slēde*, alter of *slēde*, akin to MD *slēde* sled] : a vehicle on runners used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice
sleigh *vi* : to drive or travel in a sleigh
sleigh bed *n* : a bed common esp in the first half of the 19th century having a solid headboard and footboard that roll outward at the top
sleigh bell *n* : any of various bells commonly attached to a sleigh or to the harness of a horse drawing a sleigh, as : CASCABEL 2 *b* : a hemispherical bell with an attached clapper
sleight \ˈslīt\ *n* [ME, fr ON *slægh*, fr *slægr* sly — more at SLY] 1 : deceitful craftiness, also : STRATAGEM 2 : DEXTERITY, SKILL
sleight of hand 1 *a* : skill and dexterity in juggling or conjuring tricks *b* : adroitness in deception 2 : a conjuring or juggling trick requiring sleight of hand
slen-der \ˈslen-dər\ *adj* [ME *slendre*, *slendre*] 1 *a* : spare in frame or flesh, esp : gracefully slight *b* : small or narrow in circumference or width in proportion to length or height 2 : limited or inadequate in amount : MEAGER *syn* see THIN — **slen-der-ly** *adv* — **slen-der-ness** *n
slen-der-ize \-dər-īz\ *vi* -ized, -iz-ing : to make slender
slēuth \ˈslūth\ *n* [short for *slēuthound*] : DETECTIVE
slēuth *vi* : to act as a detective
slēuth-hound \ˈslūth-haund\ *n* [ME, fr *slēuth* track of an animal or person (fr ON *slōth* + *haund*)] 1 : a hound that tracks by scent, specif : BLOODHOUND 2 : DETECTIVE
slaw \ˈslū\ *part* of SLAY
slaw *var* of SLOUGH
slaw *var* of SLOUGH
slaw *var* of SLOUGH
slaw *n* [IrGael *sluaigh*] : a large number
slit \ˈslīt\ *n* [ME, fr MF *esclice* splinter, fr OF, fr *esclicier* to splinter, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *slāzan* to tear apart — more at SLIT] 1 *a* : a thin flat piece cut from something *b* : a wedge-shaped piece (as of pie or cake) 2 : a spatula for spreading paint or ink 3 : a serving knife with wedge-shaped blade (a fish ~) 4 : a flight of a ball that deviates from a straight course in the direction of the dominant hand of the player propelling it, also : a ball following such a course — compare HOOK 6 : PORTION, SHARE (a ~ of the profits)
slice *vb* **sliced**, **slíc-ing** *vi* 1 : to cut with or as if with a knife 2 : to stir or spread with a slice 3 : to hit (a ball) so that a slice results ~ *vi* : to slice something — **slíc-er** *n**



sleigh

a	about	k	kitten	r	further	a	back	k	bake	k	cot, cart
u	out	ch	chim	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	o	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	coin	th	than
ti	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	funous	zh	vision

thing; as **a**: PURSE. **esp**: HANDBAG **b**: a bag for game **c**: TRAVELING BAG **2**: something resembling a bag; as **a**: a pouched or pendulous bodily part or organ; **esp**: UDDER **b**: a puffed-out sag or bulge in cloth **c**: a square white canvas container to mark a base in baseball **3**: the amount contained in a bag **4** **a** (1): a quantity of game taken (2): the maximum quantity of game permitted by law **b**: SPOILS **c**: a group of persons or things **5**: a slovenly unattractive woman **6**: something one likes or does well **7** **a**: a way of life **b**: a characteristic manner of expression — **In the bag**: SURE, CERTAIN

bag *vb* **bagged**; **bag-ging** *vi* **1**: to swell out: BULGE **2**: to hang loosely **vi** **1**: to cause to swell **2**: to put into a bag **3**: to take (animals) as game **b**: to get possession of **esp** by strategy or stealth **c**: CAPTURE, SEIZE **d**: to shoot down: DESTROY **syn** see CATCH

BAG *abbr* bachelor of agriculture
bagasse \bā-gas\ *n* [F]: plant residue (as of sugarcane or grapes) left after a product (as juice) has been extracted

bag-atelle \bā-gā-tel\ *n* [F, fr. It. *bagattella*] **1**: TRIFLE **2**: a game played with a cue and balls on an oblong table having cups or cups and arches at one end

bag-el \bā-gel\ *n* [Yiddish *beigel*, *deniv* of OHG *boug* ring; *akn* to OE *bægan* — more at *bee*]: a hard glazed doughnut-shaped roll
bag-ful \bā-g-ful\ *n* **1**: as much or as many as a bag will hold **2**: a large number or amount (had a ~ of tricks)

bag-gage \bā-gij\ *n* [ME *bagage*, fr. MF, fr. *bague* bundle] **1**: traveling bags and personal belongings of travelers: LUGGAGE **2**: transportable equipment **esp** of a military force **3** **a**: superfluous or intrusive things or circumstances **b**: outmoded theories or practices **4** [prob. modif. of MF *bagasse*, fr. OProv *bagassa*] **a**: a worthless or contemptible woman, **esp**: PROSTITUTE **b**: a young woman or girl

bag-ging \bā-gij\ *n*: material (as cloth) for bags
bag-gy \bā-gē\ *adj* **bag-gier**; **-est**: loose, puffed out, or hanging like a bag (~ trousers) — **bag-gily** \bā-gē-lē\ *adv* — **bag-giness** \bā-gē-nēs\ *n*

bag-man \bā-g-mən\ *n* **1** chiefly *Brit*: TRAVELING SALESMAN **2**: a person who on behalf of another collects or distributes illicitly gained money

bag-nio \bān-giō\ *n*, *pl* *bagnios* [It. *bagno*, lit., public baths (fr. the use of Roman baths at Constantinople for imprisonment of Christian prisoners by the Turks), fr. L. *balneum*, fr. Gk. *balaneion*, *akin* to OHG *quellan* to gush — more at *DEVIL*] **1** obs: PRISON **2**: BROTHEL

bag of waters: the double-walled fluid-filled sac that encloses and protects the fetus in the womb and that breaks releasing its fluid during the birth process

bag-pipe \bā-g-pip\ *n*: a wind instrument consisting of a leather bag, a valve stopped mouth tube, a reed melody pipe, and three or four drone pipes — often used in pl — **bag-piper** \bā-g-pī-pər\ *n*

bag-quette \bā-gēt\ *n* [F, lit., rod] **1**: a small molding like but smaller than the astragal **2**: a gem having the shape of a long narrow rectangle, also: the shape itself

bag-wig \bā-g-wig\ *n*: an 18th century wig with the back hair enclosed in a small silk bag

bag-worm \-wɔrm\ *n*: any of a family (Psychidae) of moths with wingless females and plant-feeding larvae that live in a silk case covered with plant debris, *esp*: one (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*) often destructive to deciduous and evergreen trees of the eastern U.S.

bah \bā\ *interj* — used to express disdain or contempt

Bah-ā \bā-hā-ā\ *n*, *pl* *Bahā'is* [Per. *bahā*, lit., of glory, fr. *bahū* glory] an adherent of a religious movement originating among Shia Muslims in Iran in the 19th century and emphasizing the spiritual unity of mankind — **Bahā'ī** *adj* — **Bahā'ism** \-hā-jī-zm\ *n*, *pl* *Bahā'is* — **Bahā'ist** \-hā-jīst\ *n*

Bahā'sa \bā-hā-sā\ *n*, *pl* *Bahā'sas* [Indo-*ā-sa*, *-shā*] [Indonesian *bahasa* Indonesian, lit., Indonesian language]: INDONESIAN **2b**

Bahia *grass* \bā-hē-ā\ *n* [*Bahia*, state in Brazil]: a perennial tropical American grass (*Paspalum notatum*) used in the southern U.S. as a pasture grass

baht \bāt\ *n*, *pl* *bahts* or *baht* [Thai *baht*] — see *MONEY* table

baill \bā(ə)\ *n* [ME *custody*, *thaichai* for appearance, fr. MF, custody, fr. *baillier* to have in charge, deliver, fr. ML *bajulare* to control, fr. L, to carry a load, fr. *bajulus* porter] **1**: security given for the due appearance of a prisoner in order to obtain his release from imprisonment **2**: the temporary release of a prisoner on bail **3**: one who provides bail

baill vi [In sense 1, fr. AF *baillier*, fr. F, to deliver; in other senses, fr. *baill*] **1**: to deliver (property) in trust to another for a special purpose and for a limited period **2**: to release under bail **3**: to procure the release of by giving bail — often used with *out* **4**: to help from a predicament — used with *out* (~ing out impoverished countries)

baill n [ME *baillie* bailey, fr. OF] chiefly *Brit*: a device for confining or separating animals

baill n [ME *baillie*, fr. MF, bucket, fr. ML *bajula* water vessel, fr. fem. of L *bajulus*]: a container used to remove water from a boat

baill vi **1**: to clear (water) from a boat by dipping and throwing over the side — usu. used with *out* **2**: to clear water from by dipping and throwing — usu. used with *out* ~ *vi*: to parachute from an airplane — usu. used with *out* — **baill-er** *n*

baill n [ME *bell*, *baile*, prob. of Scand origin, *akin* to Sw *bygel* bow, hoop, *akin* to OE *būgan* to bend — more at *bow*] **1** **a**: a supporting half hoop **b**: a hinged bar for holding paper against the platen of a typewriter **2**: the usu. arched handle of a kettle or pail



bagpipe

ball-able \bā-lə-bəl\ *adj* **1**: entitled to bail **2**: allowing bail (~ offense)

baill-ee \bā-lē\ *n*: the person to whom property is bailed
baill-ey \bā-lē\ *n*, *pl* *baillies* [ME *baillif*, fr. OF *baillie*, *baillie* palisade, bailey] **1**: the outer wall of a castle or any of several walls surrounding the keep **2**: the space immediately within the external wall or between two outer walls of a castle

Baill-ey bridge \bā-lē-ē\ *n* [Sir Donald Baillie b1901 E engineer]: a bridge designed for rapid construction from interchangeable laticed steel panels that are coupled with steel pins

baill-ie \bā-lē\ *n* [ME] **1** chiefly *dial*: **BAILIFF** **2**: a Scottish municipal magistrate corresponding to an English alderman

baill-iff \bā-līf\ *n* [ME *baillif*, *baillie*, fr. OF *baillif*, fr. *bail* custody, jurisdiction — more at *BAIL*] **1** **a**: an official employed by a British sheriff to serve writs and make arrests and executions **b**: a minor officer of some U.S. courts *usu.* serving as a messenger or usher **2** chiefly *Brit*: one who manages an estate or farm — **baill-iff-ship** \-shīp\ *n*

baill-ick \bā-līk\ *n* [ME *baillif*, *baillif*, fr. *baillif* + *wik* dwelling place, village, fr. OE *wic*; *akin* to OHG *wich* dwelling place, town, both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. L *vicus* village — more at *VICINITY*] **1**: the office or jurisdiction of a bailiff **2**: a special domain

baill-ment \bā(ə)\ *n*: the act of bailing a person or property **baill-or** \bā-lō(ə)r\, *baill-er* \bā-lō-r\ *n*: one who delivers goods or money to another in trust

baill-man \bā(ə)\ *n*: one who gives bail for another
baill-n \bā(ə)\ *n* [ME *baill*, *baill*, fr. OE *baem* & ON *barn*; *akin* to OHG *barn* child] chiefly *Scott*: CHILD

Baī-sakh \bī-sāk\ *n* [Hindi, fr. Skt *Vaisākha*]: a month of the Hindu year — see *MONTH* table

baī-t \bāit\ *vb* [ME *baiten*, fr. ON *beita*, *akin* to OE *bētan* to bait, bite to bite] *vi* **1** **a**: to persecute or exasperate with unjust, malicious, or persistent attacks **b**: to nag at **c**: TEASE **2** **a**: to harass (as a chained animal) with dogs *usu.* for sport **b**: to attack by biting and tearing **3** **a**: to furnish with bait **b**: EN TICE, LURE **4**: to give food and drink to (an animal) *esp.* on the road ~ *vt*, *archaic*: to stop for food and rest when traveling — **baī-t-er** *n*

syn BAIT, BADOER, HECKLE, HECTOR, CHIVY, HOUND *shared meaning* **element**: to harass persistently or annoyingly

baī-t n [ON *beit* pasture & *beita* food, *akin* to OE *beitan* to bite] **1** **a**: something used in luring *esp.* to a hook or trap **b**: a poisonous material placed where it will be eaten by pests **2**: LURE, TEMPTATION

baī-z \bī-(ə)\ *n* [colloq. Ar, fr. Hindi *paīsā*] — see *rial* at *MONEY* table

baī-z \bāz\ *n* [MF *baies*, *pl* of *bale* baize, fr. fem. of *bai* bays colored]: a coarse woolen or cotton fabric napped to imitate felt

baī-k \bāk\ *vb* **baked**; **baī-king** [ME *baken*, fr. OE *bacan*; *akin* to OHG *bahhan* to bake, Gk. *phōgein* to roast] *vi* **1**: to prepare (as food) by dry heat *esp.* in an oven **2**: to dry or harden by subjecting to heat ~ *vi* **1**: to prepare food by baking it **2**: to become baked — **baī-er** *n*

baī-k n **1**: the act or process of baking **2**: a social gathering at which a baked food is served

baī-k-ite \bā-k-īt\, *-kīt* *n* [trademark] — used for any of various synthetic resins and plastics

baker's dozen *n*: THIRTEEN
bakers' yeast *n*: a yeast (as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) used or suitable for use as leaven

baī-er \bā-k(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* *-er-ies*: a place for baking or selling baked goods

bake-shop \bāk-shāp\ *n* **BAKERY**
baking powder *n*: a powder used as a leavening agent in making baked goods (as quick breads) that consists of a carbonate, an acid substance, and starch or flour

baking soda *n*: SODIUM BICARBONATE

bak-sheesh \bāk-shēsh, bak-\ *n*, *pl* *baksheesh* [Per. *bakhshish*, fr. *bakhshidan* to give, *akin* to Gk. *phagein* to eat, Skt. *bhājati* he allots]: TIP, GRATUITY

baī *abbr* balance
1BAL \bē-ā-\ *n* [British Anti-Lewisite]: a compound $C_7H_7O_2S_2$ developed as an antidote against lewisite and used against other arsenicals and against mercurials

2BAL *n* [basic assembly language]: a generalized assembly language for programming a computer with a small memory

Baī-lam \bā-ləm\ *n* [Gk, fr. Heb. *Bil'am*]: an Old Testament prophet who is reproached by the ass he is riding and rebuked by God's angel while on the way to meet with an enemy of Israel

baī-lā-ka \bā-lā-ka\ *n* [Russ]: a stringed instrument with a triangular body used *esp.* in the USSR

baī-lance \bā-lāns\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *bilancia*, fr. LL *bilanc*, *bilanc* having two scales, fr. L *bi-* + *lanc*, *lanc* plate, *akin* to OE *eln* ell — more at *ELL*] **1**: an instrument for weighing as **a**: a beam that is supported freely in the center and has two pans of equal weight suspended from its ends **b**: a device that uses the elasticity of a spiral spring for measuring weight or force **c**: *cap*: LIBRA **2**: a means of judging or deciding **3**: a counterbalancing weight, force, or influence **4**: a vibrating wheel operating with a hairspring to regulate the movement of a time-piece **5** **a**: stability produced by even distribution of weight on each side of the vertical axis **b**: equipoise between contrasting, opposing, or interacting elements **c**: equality between the totals of the two sides of an account **6** **a**: an aesthetically pleasing integration of elements **b**: the juxtaposition in writing of syntac-

a about	a kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ū cot, cart
ā out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ōi coin	th thin
l loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu funous	zh vision

wheel or the blade of an oar through the water horizontally **b** : retrograde movement of a belt on a pulley **c** : the amount of leakage past the piston of a pump or the impellers of a blower **B** : a disposition or tendency to slip easily **9** : the action of sideslipping : an instance of sideslipping **syn** see ERROR

slip *adj* **1** **a** : operating by slipping (*~ bar*) **b** : capable of being detached (*~ compartment*) **2** : having a slipknot (*~ cord*) **3** : capable of being released quickly (*~ bolt*)

slip *n* [**ME** *slippe*, prob fr MD or MLG, split, flap] **1** **a** : a small shoot or twig cut for planting or grafting **SCION** **b** : DESCENDANT, OFFSPRING **2** **a** : a long narrow strip of material **b** : a small piece of paper **3** : a young and slender person (*a ~ of a girl*) **4** : a long seat or narrow pew

slip *vt* **slipped**; **slipping** : to take cuttings from (a plant) : divide into slips (*a ~ of a geranium*)

slip *n* [**ME** *slip*, fr OE *slipa* slime paste; akin to OE *slāpan* to slip — more at SLEEVE] : a mixture of finely divided clay and water used by potters (as for casting or decorating wares or in cementing separately formed parts)

slip-case *\slip-kās* **n** : a protective container with one open end for books

slip-cover *\slip-kov-ər* **n** **1** : a cover that may be slipped off and on, *specif* : a removable protective covering for an article of furniture **2** : a protective cover readily slipped on or off a book

slip-form *\slip-fōrm* **vt** : to construct with the use of a slip form

slip form **n** : a form that is moved slowly as concrete is placed during construction (as of a building or pavement)

slip-knot *\slip-nōt* **n** : a knot that slips along the rope or line around which it is made; *esp* : one made by tying an overhand knot around the standing part of a rope — see KNOT illustration

slip noose **n** : a noose with a slipknot

slip-on *\slip-ŏn, -än* **n** : an article of clothing that is easily slipped on or off *as* **a** : a glove or shoe without fastenings **b** : a garment (as a girdle) that one steps into and pulls up **c** : PULL-OVER

slip-over *\slip-ov-ər* **n** : a garment or cover that slips on and off easily; *specif* : a pullover sweater

slip-page *\slip-ij* **n** **1** : an act, instance, or process of slipping **2** : a loss in transmission of power; also : the difference between theoretical and actual output (as of power)

slipped disk **n** : a protrusion of one of the cartilage disks between vertebrae with pressure on spinal nerves resulting in low back pain or sciatic pain

slip-pear *\slip-ər* **adj** [**ME** chiefly dial : SLIPPERY]

slipper *n* [**ME**, fr *slippen* to slip] : a light low-cut shoe that is easily slipped on the foot and is worn *esp* while resting at home

slippery *\slip-(ə-)rē* **adj** **slip-pear-er**, *est* [alter of **ME** *slipper*, fr OE *slipor*; akin to MLG *slipper* slippery, *slippen* to slip] **1** **a** : causing or tending to cause something to slide or fall (*~ roads*) **b** : tending to slip from the grasp **2** : not firmly fixed : UNSTABLE **3** : not to be trusted : TRICKY — *slip-pear-ness* **n**

slip-py *\slip-ē* **adj** **slip-pl-er**, *est* : SLIPPERY

slip ring *n* [*slip*] : one of two or more continuous conducting rings from which the brushes take or to which they deliver current in a dynamo or motor

slip-sheet *\slip-shē* **vt** : to insert slip sheets between (newly printed sheets)

slip sheet *n* [*slip*] : a sheet of paper placed between newly printed sheets to prevent offsetting

slip-shod *\slip-shād* **adj** [*slip*] **1** **a** : wearing loose shoes or slippers **b** : down at the heel : SHABBY **2** : CARELESS, SLOVENLY

slip-slop *\slip-slop* [*redupl of slip*] **1** *archaic* : watery food : SLOPS **2** *archaic* : shallow talk or writing : TWADDLE — *slip-slop* *adj*

slip-sole *\slip-sōl* **n** **1** : a thin insole **2** : a half sole inserted between the insole or welt and the outsole of a shoe to give additional height — called also slip tap

slip-stick *\slip-stik* **n** : SLIDE RULE

slip stitch **n** **1** : a concealed stitch for sewing folded edges (as hems) made by alternately running the needle inside the fold and picking up a thread or two from the body of the article **2** : an unworked stitch, *esp* : a knitting stitch that is shifted from one needle to another without knitting it

slip-stream *\slip-strēm* **n** **1** : a stream of fluid (as air or water) driven aft by a propeller **2** : an area of reduced air pressure and forward suction immediately behind a rapidly moving racing car

slipstream **vt** : to drive in the slipstream of a racing car

slip-up *\slip-əp* **n** **1** : MISTAKE **2** : MISCANCE

slip up *\slip-əp* **vt** : to make a mistake : BLUNDER

slit *\slit* **vt** **slit**; **slitting** [**ME** *sliten*, akin to MHG *slitzen* to slit, OHG *slitan* to tear apart, OE *scelt* sheaf — more at SHELL] **1** **a** : to make a slit in **b** : to cut off or away : SEVER **c** : to form into a slit **2** : to cut into long narrow strips — *slit-ter* **n**

slit **n** : a long narrow cut or opening — *slit* *adj* — *slit-less* *\slit-ləs* *adj*

slither *\slith-ər* **vb** [**ME** *slideren*, fr. OE *slidian*, freq. of *slidan* to slide] **vi** **1** : to slide on or as if on a loose gravelly surface **2** : to slip or slide like a snake *~ vt* : to cause to slide

slither-y *\slith-ə-rē* **adj** : having a slippery surface, texture, or quality

slit trench **n** : a narrow trench *esp* for shelter in battle from bomb and shell fragments

sliver *\sliv-ər* **2** *is usu* *\sliv-* [**ME** *silvere*, fr. *sliven* to slice off, fr OE *silfan*, akin to OE *-silfan* to cut] **1** : a long slender piece cut or torn off : SPLINTER **2** : an untwisted strand or rope of textile fiber produced by a carding or combing machine and ready for drawing, roving, or spinning

sliver *\sliv-ər* **vb** **slivered**; **sliver-ing** *\-(ə-)rīg* **vt** : to cut into slivers : SPLINTER *~ vi* : to become split into slivers

slivo-vitz *\sliv-ə-vits, -sliv-, -vits* **n** [**Serbo-Croatian** *slivovica*, fr *sljiva*, *sliva* plum; akin to Russ *sliva* plum — more at LIVID] : a dry usu colorless plum brandy made *esp* in Hungary and the Balkan countries

Slo abbr Sligo

slob *\slāb* **n** [**Ir** *slab* mud] **1** : a heavy sludge of sea ice **2** : a slovenly or boorish person — *slob-bish* *\slāb-ish* *adj*

slab-ber *\slāb-ər* **vb** **slab-bered**; **slab-ber-ing** *\-(ə-)rīg* [**ME** *slaberen*, akin to LG *slabber* to sip, Lith *lupa* lip] **vi** **1** : to let saliva dribble from the mouth : DROOL **2** : to indulge the feelings effusively and without restraint *~ vt* : to smear with or as if with dribbling saliva or food — *slab-ber-er* *\-ər-ər* **n**

slobber **n** **1** : saliva drooled from the mouth **2** : drizzling, sloppy, or incoherent utterance — *slobber-y* *\slāb-(ə-)rē* *adj*

sloe *\slō* **n** [**ME** *slo*, fr OE *slāh* — more at LIVID] : the small dark globose astringent fruit of the blackthorn, also : BLACKTHORN

sloe-eyed *\slō-īd* **adj** **1** : having soft dark bluish or purplish black eyes **2** : having slanted eyes

sloe gin **n** : a sweet reddish liqueur consisting of grain spirits flavored chiefly with sloes

slog *\slæg* **vb** **slogged**, **slog-ging** [*origin unknown*] **vt** **1** : to hit hard : BEAT **2** : to plod (one's way) perseveringly *esp* against difficulty *~ vi* **1** : to plod heavily : TRAMP (*slogged through the snow*) **2** : to work hard and steadily : PLUG — *slog-ger* **n**

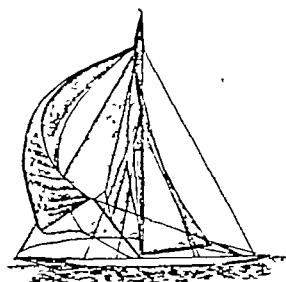
slog **n** **1** : hard persistent work **2** : a hard dogged march or tramp

slog-gan *\slō-gən* **n** [alter of earlier *slogorn*, fr. ScGael *sluagh* ghairm army cry] **1** **a** : a war cry or rallying cry *esp* of a Scottish clan **b** : a word or phrase used to express a characteristic position or stand or a goal to be achieved **2** : a brief attention-getting phrase used in advertising or promotion

slog-gan-er *\slō-gə-n(ə)r* **n** : a maker or user of slogans — *slog-gan-er-y* **n**

slog-gan-ize *\slō-gə-nīz* **vt** **-ized**; **-iz-ing** : to express as a slogan

sloop *\slup* [**MD** *sloop*] : a fore-and-aft rigged boat with one mast and a single headsail jib



sloop

sloop of war **1** : a warship rigged as a ship, brig, or schooner mounting from 10 to 32 guns **2** : a warship larger than a gunboat with guns on one deck only

slap *\slāp* **n** [**ME** *slappe*, prob fr MD *slap*; akin to OE *ofer-slap* slap] **1** : a loose smock or overall **2** *pl* : short full breeches worn by men in the 16th century **3** *pl* : articles (as clothing) sold to sailors

slap *n* [**ME** *slappe*] **1** : soft mud : SLUSH **2** : thin tasteless drink or liquid food — *usu* used in *pl* **3** : liquid spilled or splashed **4** **a** : food waste (as garbage) or a thin gruel fed to animals **b** : excreted body waste — *usu* used in *pl* **5** : sentimental effusiveness in speech or writing : GUSH

slap **vb** **slapped**, **slapping** **vi** **1** **a** : to spill from a container **b** : to splash or spill liquid on **c** : to drink (a liquid) to splash **2** : to dish out messily **3** : to eat or drink greedily or noisily **4** : to feed slop to (*~ the hogs*) *~ vt* **1** : to tramp in mud or slush **2** : to become spilled or splashed **3** : to be effusive : GUSH **4** : to pass beyond or exceed a boundary or limit

slap basin *n*, *Brit* : a bowl for receiving the leavings of tea or coffee cups at table — called also *slop bowl*

slap chest *n* [*slap*] : a store of clothing and personal requisites (as tobacco) carried on merchant ships for issue to the crew *usu* as a charge against their wages

slap *\slāp* **adj** [**ME** *slape*, *adv.*, obliquely] : that slants : SLOPING — often used in combination (*slope-sided*)

slape **vb** **slaped**, **slaping** **vi** **1** : to take an oblique course **2** : to lie or fall in a slant : INCLINE **3** : GO, TRAVEL (*~s off into the night* — Wolcott Gibbs) *~ vt* : to cause to incline or slant **syn** see SLANT — *slap-er* **n**

slape **n** **1** : ground that forms a natural or artificial incline **2** : upward or downward slant or inclination or degree of slant **3** : the part of a continent draining to a particular ocean **4** **a** : the tangent of the angle made by a straight line with the x-axis **b** : the slope of the line tangent to a plane curve at a point

slop-pitch *\slō-pitch, -pich* **n** [alter of *slop pitch*] : a form of softball which is played with 10 men on each side and in which each pitch must travel in an arc 3 to 10 feet high and base stealing is not permitted

slop jar **n** : a large pail used as a chamber pot or to receive waste water from a washbowl or the contents of chamber pots

slop pail **n** : a pail for toilet or household slops

sloppy *\slāp-ē* **adj** **slop-pl-er**, *est* **1** **a** : wet so as to spatter easily : SLUSHY (*a ~ racetrack*) **b** : wet or smeared with or as if

a abut	a kitten	or farther	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
ā out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ōi coin	th thin th thms
ū foot	ū foot	y yet	yū few	yū furious	zh vision

- : an undergarment made in dress length with shoulder straps **b**
- : a case into which something is slipped, specif. PILLOWCASE **7 a**
- : the motion of the center of resistance of the float of a paddle

for floating logs), esp: such a contrivance paved usu with riffles to hold quicksilver for catching gold

sluice *vb* **sluiced**, **sluicing** *vi* 1: to draw off by or through a sluice 2 *a*: to wash with or in water running through or from a sluice *b*: to drain with a sudden flow; FLUSH 3: to transport (as logs) in a sluice *~vi*: to pour as if from a sluice *syn* see **POUR**

sluiceway *'slu:-sway* *n*: an artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice

sluicy *'slu:-si* *adj*: falling copiously or in streams: STREAMING

slum *'sləm* *n*, *often attrib* (origin unknown): a densely populated usu urban area marked by crowding, dirty run-down housing, poverty, and social disorganization

slum *vi* **slummed**, **slumming**: to visit slums or places considered slums esp out of curiosity — **slummer** *n*

slumber *'sləm-bər* *vi* **slumbered**, **slumbering** *'(b-a)-m* *n* [*ME slumberen*, freq of *slumen* to doze, prob fr *slume* slumber, fr OE *slūma*, akin to Lith *slugiti* to diminish — more at **SLUR**] 1 *a*: to sleep lightly: DOZE *b*: SLEEP 2 *a*: to be in a torpid, slothful, or negligent state *b*: to lie dormant or latent — **slumberer** *'-bər-ər* *n*

slumber *n* 1 *a*: SLEEP *b*: a light sleep 2: LETHARGY, TORPOR

slumberous or **slumbrous** *'sləm-bə-rəs* *adj* 1: heavy with sleep: SLEEPY 2: inducing slumber: Soporific 3: marked by or suggestive of a state of sleep or lethargy (*a ~ peace* pervaded every province — Pearl Buck) *syn* see **SLEEPY**

slumber party *n*: an overnight gathering of teenage girls usu at one of their homes at which they dress in nightclothes but pass the night more in talking than sleeping

slumbery *'sləm-bə-rē* *adj*, *archaic*: SLUMBEROUS

slum-gullion *'sləm-gəl-yən*, *sləm-ˈgʌl-yən* *n* (perh fr *slum* (slime) + E dial *gullion* (mud, cesspool)): a meat stew

slum-lord *'sləm-lɔ:(ə)rld* *n* [*slum* + *landlord*]: a landlord who receives unusually large profits from substandard properties

slum-my *'sləm-ē* *adj* **slum-mier**, *-est*: of, relating to, or suggestive of a slum (~ streets)

slump *'slʌmp* *vi* [prob of Scand origin, akin to Norw *slumpa* to fall, akin to L *labi* to slide — more at **SLIP**] 1 *a*: to fall or sink suddenly *b*: to drop or slide down suddenly: COLLAPSE (~ed to the floor) 2: to assume a drooping posture or carriage: SLOUCH 3: to go into a slump (sales ~ed)

slump *n* 1 *a*: a marked or sustained decline esp in economic activity or prices *b*: a period of poor or losing play by a team or individual (one spring I was in a batting ~ — Ted Williams) 2: a downward slide of land that usu exhibits a backward rotating motion

slung *part of SLING*

slung-whor *'slɒŋ-shɔ:t* *n*: a striking weapon consisting of a small mass of metal or stone fixed on a flexible handle or strap

slunk *part of SLINK*

slur *'slɜ:(r)* *vb* **slurred**, **slurring** (prob fr LG *slurn* to shuffle, akin to ME *slor* mud) *vi* 1 *a*: to slide or slip over without due mention, consideration, or emphasis (*slurred* over certain facts) *b*: to perform hurriedly: SKIMP (let him not ~ his lesson — R W Emerson) 2: to perform (successive tones of different pitch) in a smooth or connected manner 3 *a*: to reduce, make a substitution for, or omit (sounds that would normally occur in an utterance) *b*: to utter with such reduction, substitution, or omission of sounds (his speech was *slurred* to an indistinct murmur) — *~vi* 1

dial chiefly Eng: SLIP SLIDE 2: DRAG SHUFFLE

slur *n* 1 *a*: a curved line connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable or performed without a break *b*: the combination of two or more slurred tones 2: a slurring manner of speech

slur *vb* **slurred**, **slurring** [obs. E dial *slur* (thin mud, fr. ME *slor*; akin to MHG *slir* mud, Lith *slugiti* to diminish) *vi* 1: to cast aspersions on: DISPARAGE 2: to make indistinct: OBSCURE — *~vi* 1: to slip so as to cause a slur — used of a sheet being printed

slur *n* 1 *a*: an insulting or disparaging remark or innuendo: ASPERSION *b*: a shaming or degrading effect: STAIN STIGMA 2: a blurred spot in printed matter: SMUDGE

slurp *'slɜ:(p)* *vb* [*D slurpen*, akin to MLG *slorpen* to slurp] *vi*: to make a sucking noise while eating or drinking ~ *vi*: to eat or drink noisily or with a sucking sound — **slurp** *n*

slur-ry *'slɜ:(r)-ē*, *'slɜ:(r)-ē* *n*, *pl slur-ries* (ME *slory*): a watery mixture of insoluble matter (as mud, lime, or plaster of Paris)

slurry *vi* **slurred**, **slurring**: to convert into a slurry

slush *'slʌʃ* *n* [perh of Scand origin, akin to Norw *slusk* slush] 1 *a*: partly melted or watery snow *b*: loose ice crystals formed during the early stages of freezing of salt water 2 *a*: soft mud: MIRE *b*: grout made of portland cement, sand, and water 3: refuse grease and fat from cooking esp on shipboard 4: a soft mixture of grease or oil and other materials for protecting the surface of metal parts against corrosion, esp: a mixture of white lead and lime for painting the bright parts of machines to preserve them from oxidation 5: paper pulp in water suspension 6: trashy and usu cheaply sentimental material

slush *vi* 1: to wet, splash, or paint with slush 2: to fill in (as joints) with slush or grout ~ *vi* 1: to make one's way through slush 2: to make a splashing sound

slush fund *n*: a fund raised from the sale of refuse to obtain small luxuries or pleasures for a warship's crew 2: a fund for bribing public officials or carrying on corruptive propaganda

slushy *'slʌʃ-ē* *adj* **slush-ier**, *-est*: being, involving, or resembling slush as *a*: full of or covered with slush (~ streets) *b*: made up of or having the consistency of slush (~ snow) (*a ~ mixture*) *c*: having a cheaply sentimental quality ~ TRASHY (*a ~ novel*) — **slush-iness** *n*

slut *'slʌt* *n* [ME *slutte*] 1: a slovenly woman: SLATTERN 2 *a*: a lewd woman, esp: PROSTITUTE *b*: a saucy girl: MINX 3: a female dog: BITCH — **slut-tish** *'slʌt-ish* *adj* — **slut-tish-ly** *adv* — **slut-tish-ness** *n*

SLV *abbr* satellite launch vehicle

slily *'slɪ* *adj* **sliler** also **slyer** *'slɪ(-ə)r*; **slilest** also **slilest** *'slɪ(-st)* [ME *slɪ*, fr. ON *slæggr*; akin to OE *slēan* to stunke — more at **SLAY**] 1 chiefly *dial* *a*: wise in practical affairs *b*: displaying cleverness: INGENIOUS 2 *a*: clever in concealing one's aims or ends: FURTIVE (the ~ fox) *b*: lacking in straightforwardness and candor: DISSEMBLING (*a ~ scheme*) 3: lightly mischievous: ROGUEISH (*a ~ jest*) — **slily-ly** *adv* — **slily-ness** *n*

slly *SLY*, CUNNING, CRAFTY, TRICKY, FOXY, ARTFUL *shared meaning element*: attaining or seeking to attain one's ends by devious means. **SLY** implies furtiveness, lack of candor, and skill in concealing one's aims and methods (with knowing leer and words of sly import — Washington Irving). **CUNNING** suggests the effective use of sometimes limited intelligence in overreaching or circumventing (all gods are cruel... but women-gods are mean and cunning as well — Gordon Bottomley). **CRAFTY** implies clever cunning and subtlety of method (as a *crafty* envoy does his country's business by dint of flitting and conviviality — C. E. Montague). **TRICKY** is more likely to suggest shiftness and unreliability than skill in deception and maneuvering (he avoided the mean and tricky, he was always an honorable foe — W. C. Ford). **FOXY** implies a shrewd and wary craftiness usually involving devious dealing (this *foxy* publicity man turned fumbling poet — Sherwood Anderson). **ARTFUL** can imply insinuating alluring indirectness in dealing and often connotes sophistication or coquetry or cleverness (they stayed sober. The *artful* Henry had told them all the wine was poisoned — D B Chidsey) (an *artful* approach to a problem)

— on the **slly**: in a manner intended to avoid notice

slly-boots *'slɪ(-bʊts)* *n pl* but *sing in constr*: a sly tricky person, esp: one who is cunning or mischievous in an engaging way

sllype *'slɪp* *n* [prob fr. Flem *slippe* place for slipping in and out]: a narrow passage, *spec*: one between the transept and chapter house or deanery in an English cathedral

sm *abbr* small

Sm *symbol* samarium

SM *abbr* 1 [NL *scientiae magister*] master of science 2 sergeant major 3 short meter 4 Society of Mary 5 soldier's medal 6 stage manager 7 station master

SMA *abbr* sergeant major of the army

smack *'smæk* *n* [ME, fr. OE *smæc*; akin to OHG *smac* taste, Lith *smagunauti* to nibble] 1: characteristic taste or flavor; also: a perceptible taste or tincture 2: a small quantity

smack *vi* 1: to have a taste or flavor 2: to have a trace, vestige, or suggestion (a proposal that ~s of treason)

smack *vb* [akin to MD *smacken* to strike] *vi* 1: to close and open (lips) noisily and in rapid succession esp in eating 2 *a*: to kiss with or as if with a smack *b*: to strike so as to produce a smack ~ *vi*: to make or give a smack

smack *n* 1: a quick sharp noise made by rapidly compressing and opening the lips 2: a loud kiss 3: a sharp slap or blow

smack *adv*: squarely end sharply: DIRECTLY

smack *n* [D *smak* or LG *smack*]: a sailing ship (as a sloop or cutter) used chiefly in coasting and fishing

smack *n* [perh fr Yiddish *smek* sniff, whiff, pinch (of snuff)]

slang: HEROIN

smack-dab *'smæk-'dab* *adv*: EXACTLY SQUARELY

smack-er *'smæk-ər* *n*: 1: one that smacks 2: slang: DOLLAR

smack-ing *'smæk-ɪŋ* *adj*: BRISK, LIVELY (*a ~ breeze*)

SMAJ *abbr* sergeant major

small *'smɔ:l* *adj* [ME *smal*, fr. OE *smāl*, akin to OHG *smal* small, L *malus* bad] 1 *a*: having comparatively little size or slight dimensions *b*: LOWERCASE 2 *a*: minor in influence, power, or rank *b*: operating on a limited scale 3: lacking in strength (*a ~ voice*) 4 *a*: little in an objectively measurable aspect (as quantity, amount, or value) *b*: made up of few or little units 5 *a*: of little consequence: TRIVIAL, INSIGNIFICANT *b*: HUMBLE, MODEST (*a ~ beginning*) 6: limited in degree 7 *a*: MEAN PETTY *b*: reduced to a humiliating position — **small-ish** *'smɔ:l-ɪʃ* *adj* — **small-ness** *'smɔ:l-nəs* *n*

syn SMALL DIMINUTIVE, MINUTE, PETITE, TINY, MINIATURE. **WEE** *shared meaning element*: noticeably below average in magnitude *ant* large

small *adv* 1. in or into small pieces 2. without force or loudness (speak as ~ as you will — Shak) 3. in a small manner

small *n* 1. a part smaller and esp narrower than the remainder (the ~ of the back) 2. a pl. small-sized products *b pl Brit*: SMALLCLOTHES, esp: UNDERWEAR

small ale *n*: a weak ale brewed with little malt and little or no hops as a mild and cheap drink

small arm *n*: a firearm fired while held in the hands

small beer *n* 1: weak or inferior beer 2: something of small importance: TRIVIA

small calorie *n*: CALORIE 1a

small capital *n*: a letter having the form of but smaller than a capital letter (as in THESE WORDS)

small change *n* 1: coins of low denomination 2: something trifling or petty

small-claims court *n*: a special court intended to simplify and expedite the handling of small claims on debts — called also *small-debts court*

small-clothes *'smɔ:l-kləʊ(h)z* *n pl* 1. close-fitting knee breeches worn in the 18th century 2. small articles of clothing (as underclothing or handkerchiefs)

smaller comparative of SMALL *syn* see **LESS** *ant* larger

smaller European elm bark beetle *n* — **ELM BARK BEETLE** *b*

about *a* **kitten** *k* **or further** *o* **a back** *b* **a bake** *ā* **a cot** *c* **an cart** *au* **an out** *ch* **an chin** *e* **an less** *ē* **an easy** *g* **an gift** *i* **an trip** *l* **an life** *j* **an joke** *ŋ* **an sing** *ō* **an flow** *o* **an flaw** *ol* **an coin** *th* **an thin** *th* **an this** *ū* **an foot** *u* **an yet** *y* **an few** *yu* **an furious** *zh* **an vision**

with something slopped over 2: SLOVENLY, CARELESS (she's a ~ dresser) (did ~ work) 3: disagreeably effusive (~ sentimentalism) — **slop-fully** \slop-ə-lee/ **adv** — **slop-pli-ness** *n*

slop-work \slop-wɜrk/ *n* 1: the manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing 2: hasty slovenly work — **slop-work-er** \-wɜrk-ər/ *n*

slash \sləʃ, 'sləʃ/ *n* [prob blend of *slop* and *slush*] 1: SLUSH 2: the slap or splash of liquid

slash *vi* 1: to flounder or splash through water, mud, or slush 2: to move with a splashing motion (the water ~ed around him — Bill Alcine) ~ *vt* 1: to splash about in liquid 2: to splash (a liquid) about or on something 3: to splash with liquid

slot \slɒt/ *n* [ME, the hollow running down the middle of the breast, *fr* MF *esclot*] 1: a narrow opening or groove: SLIT, NOTCH (a mail ~ in a door) 2: a narrow passage or enclosure 3: a passage through the wing of an airplane or of a missile that is located usu. near the leading edge and formed between a main and an auxiliary airfoil for improving flow conditions over the wing so as to increase lift and delay stalling of the wing 2: a place or position in an organization or sequence: NICHE 3: a gap between an end and a tackle in an offensive football line

slot *vt* **slot-ted**; **slot-ting** 1: to cut a slot in 2: to place in or assign to a slot

slot *n*, **pl** **slot** [MF *esclot* track]: the track of an animal (as a deer) **slot-back** \slɒt-bæk/ *n*: an offensive football halfback who lines up just behind the slot between an offensive end and tackle

slot car *n*: an electric toy racing automobile that has an arm underneath to fit into a groove of a track having parallel metal strips to supply electricity and that is remotely controlled by the operator's hand-held rheostat

slough \sləʊ, 'sləʊ/ *n*, **pl** **sloughs** [with *th* or *ðz*] [ME *slouthe*, *fr* *slow*] 1: disinclination to action or labor: INDOLENCE 2: any of several slow moving arboreal edentate mammals that inhabit tropical forests of So and Central America, hang from the branches back downward, and feed on leaves, shoots, and fruits

slough *adj* [with *th* or *ðz*] [ME *slouthe*, *fr* *slow*] 1: inclined to slough 2: INDOLENT **syn** see LAZY — **slough-fully** \-fə-lee/ **adv** — **slough-ful-ness** *n*

slot machine *n* 1: a machine whose operation is begun by dropping a coin into a slot 2: a coin-operated gambling machine that pays off according to the matching of symbols on wheels spun by a handle — called also *one-armed bandit*

slot racing *n*: the racing of slot cars — **slot racer** *n*

slouch \sləʊtʃ/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a: an awkward fellow 2: a lazy or incompetent person 2: a gait or posture characterized by ungainly stooping of head and shoulders or excessive relaxation of body muscles

slouch *vi* 1: to walk with or assume a slouch 2: DROOP ~ *vt* 1: to cause to droop (~ed his shoulders) — **slouch-er** *n*

slouch hat *n*: a soft usu. felt hat with a wide flexible brim

slouchy \sləʊtʃ-i/ *adj* **slouch-i-er**; **-est** 1: lacking erectness esp. in gait or posture — **slouch-i-ly** \-tʃ-i-lee/ **adv** — **slouch-i-ness** \-tʃ-i-nəs/ *n*

slough \sləʊ/ *n*, **pl** **sloughs** [in the US (exc New Eng) 'sləʊ is usual for sense 1 with those to whom the sense is familiar; for sense 2, 'sləʊ is more frequent than 'sləʊ] [ME *slough*, *fr* OE *slāh*, akin to MHG *slouche* ditch] 1: a place of deep mud or mire 2: (1) SWAMP (2) an inlet from a river; also: BACKWATER (3) a creek in a marsh or tide flat 2: a state of moral degradation or spiritual dejection

slough *vt* 1: to engulf in a slough ~ *vi*: to plod through or as if through mud. **slough**

slough \sləʊ/ or **sluff** *n* [ME *slughe*; akin to MHG *slāch* snake-skin, Lith *slaukti* to crawl] 1: the cast-off skin of a snake 2: a mass of dead tissue separating from an ulcer 3: something that may be shed or cast off

slough \sləʊ/ or **sluff** *vi* 1: a: to become shed or cast off 2: to cast off one's skin 3: to separate in the form of dead tissue from living tissue 2: to crumble slowly and fall away ~ *vt* 1: to cast off 2: a: to get rid of or discard as irksome, objectionable, or disadvantageous — usu. used with *off* 2: to dispose of (a losing card in bridge) by discarding **syn** see DISCARD

slough of despond \sləʊ-əv-dɪ-spænd, 'sləʊ-/ [fr the *Slough of Despond*, deep bog into which Christian falls on the way from the City of Destruction and from which Help saves him in the allegory *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) by John Bunyan] 1: a state of extreme depression

slough over \sləʊ-əv-/ *vi*: to treat as slight or unimportant

sloughy \sləʊ-i/, 'sləʊ- see SLOUGH *adj*: full of sloughs: MIRY **Slov-ak** \sləʊ-væk-, 'væk-/ *n* [Slovak *Slovák*] 1: a member of a Slavic people of eastern Czechoslovakia 2: the Slavic language of the Slovak people — **Slovak** *adj* — **Slov-ak-ian** \sləʊ-væk-ē-ən-, 'væk-/ *adj* or *n*

slow-on \sləʊ-ən/ *n* [ME *slowen* rascal, *perh* *fr* Flem *slowin* woman of low character] 1: one habitually negligent of neatness or cleanliness esp. in personal appearance

slowen *adj*: SLOVENLY

Slav-ene \sləʊ-vən/ *n* [G, f. Slovene *Sloven*] 1: a member of a southern Slavic group of people usu. classed with the Serbs and Croats and living in Yugoslavia 2: a native or inhabitant of Slovenia 2: the language of the Slovenes — **Slovene** *adj* — **Slav-ene** \sləʊ-vē-nē-ən-, 'nyən-/ *adj* or *n*

slow-en-ly \sləʊ-ən-lee/ *adv* 1: a: untidy esp. in personal appearance 2: lazily slipshod (~ in thought) 2: characteristic of a sloven (~ workmanship) — **slow-en-ly-ness** *n* — **slow-en-ly** *adj*

slow \sləʊ/ *adj* [ME, *fr* OE *slāw*; akin to OHG *slā* dull, Skt *slāyati* he causes to fail] 1: mentally dull: STUPID (a ~ student) 2: naturally inert or sluggish 2: a: lacking in readiness, promptness, or willingness 2: a: lacking in readiness

~ to anger) 3: a: moving, flowing or proceeding without speed or at less than usual speed (traffic was ~) b: exhibiting or marked by retarded speed (he moved with ~ deliberation) c: not acute d: LOW GENTLE (~ fire) 4: requiring a long time: GRADUAL (a ~ convalescence) 5: having qualities that hinder or stop rapid progress or action 6: a: registering behind or below what is correct (his clock is ~) b: less than the time indicated by another method of reckoning c: that is behind the time at a specified time or place 7: a: lacking in life, animation, or gaiety: BORING b: marked by reduced sales or patronage (business was ~) — **slow-ish** \sləʊ-ɪʃ/ *adj* — **slow-ness** *n*

slow *adv*: SLOWLY

slow *vi*: to make slow or slower: slacken the speed of (~ a car) — often used with *down* or *up* ~ *vi*: to go or become slower (production of new cars ~ed sharply) **syn** see DELAY **ant** speed

slow-down \sləʊ-daʊn/ *n*: a slowing down (a business ~)

slow-footed \sləʊ-fut-əd/ *adj*: moving at a very slow pace. **FLOODING** (a ~ novel) (a ~ ship) — **slow-footed-ness** *n*

slowly \sləʊ-lee/ *adv*: in a slow manner: not quickly, fast, early, rashly, or readily

slow match *n*: a match or fuse made so as to burn slowly and evenly and used for firing (as of blasting charges)

slow motion *n*: the action in a projected motion picture apparently taking place at a speed much slower than that of the photographed action

slow-pitch \sləʊ-pɪtʃ-, 'pɪtʃ/ *n*: SLO-PITCH

slow-poke \sləʊ-pəʊk-/ *n*: a very slow person

slow-wit-ted \sləʊ-wɪt-əd/ *adj*: mentally slow: DULL

slow-worm \sləʊ-wɜrm/ *n* [ME *slowurm*, *fr* OE *slāwurm*, *fr* *slā* (akin to Sw *slå* earthworm) + *wurm* worm]: BLINDWORM

slub \slʌb/ *vi* **slubbed**; **slub-bing** (back-formation *fr* *slubbing*) 1: to draw out and twist (as slivers of wool) slightly

slub *n*: SLUBBING

slub-ber \sləʊ-bər/ *vi* **slub-bered**; **slub-ber-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ/ [prob *fr* obs *D slubben*] 1 *dialect chiefly Eng*: STAIN SULLY 2: to perform in a slipshod fashion

slubbing \sləʊ-bɪŋ/ *n* [origin unknown]: slightly twisted roving

sludge \slʌdʒ/ *n* [prob alter of *slush*] 1: MUD, MIRE, esp.: a muddy deposit (as on a riverbed): Ooze 2: a muddy or slushy mass, deposit, or sediment as: a: precipitated solid matter produced by water and sewage treatment processes b: muddy sediment in a steam boiler c: a precipitate or settling (as a mixture of impurities and acid) from a mineral oil 3: new sea ice forming in thin detached crystals

sludgy \slʌdʒ-i/ *adj* **sludg-i-er**; **-est**: containing or full of sludge

slue \slū/ *var* of SLOUGH

slue also **slaw** \slū/ *vb* **slued**; **slu-ing** [origin unknown] *vi* 1 *usu* **slue**: to turn (as a telescope or a ship's spar) about a fixed point that is usu. the axis 2: to cause to skid: VEER (~ a car around a turn) ~ *vt* 1: to turn, twist, or swing about: PIVOT (*slued* around in the saddle — A. B. Guthrie) 2: SKID

slue *n* 1: position or inclination after *sluing* 2: SKID 5

slue *var* of SLEW

slug \slʌg/ *n* [ME *slugge*, of Scand origin, akin to Norw *slugga* to walk sluggishly; akin to ME *slor* mud — more at SLUR] 1: SLUGGARD 2: any of numerous chiefly terrestrial pulmonate gastropods (family Limacidae) that are found in most parts of the world where there is a reasonable supply of moisture and are closely related to the land snails but are long and wormlike and have only a rudimentary shell often buried in the mantle or entirely absent 3: a smooth soft larva of a sawfly or moth that creeps like a mollusk

slug *n* [prob *fr* 'slug] 1: a lump, disk, or cylinder of material (as plastic or metal) as: (1) a musket ball (2) BULLET b: a piece of metal roughly shaped for subsequent processing c: a \$50 gold piece d: a disk for insertion in a slot machine; esp.: one used illegally instead of a coin 2: a strip of metal thicker than a printer's lead b: a line of type cast as one piece c: a usu. temporary type line serving to instruct or identify 3: a single drink of liquor: SHOT b: a detached mass of fluid (as water vapor or oil) that causes impact (as in a circulating system) 4: the gravitational unit of mass in the fps system to which a pound force can impart an acceleration of one foot per second per second

slug *vi* **slugged**; **slug-ging**: to add a printer's slug to

slug *n* (*perh* *fr* *slug* to load with slugs): a heavy blow esp. with the fist

slug *vi* **slugged**; **slug-ging**: to strike heavily with or as if with the fist or a bat

slug-ged \sləʊ-ged/ *n*: one who stays in bed after his usual or proper time of getting up, broadly: SLUGGARD

slug-fest \sləʊ-fest/ *n*: a fight marked by the exchange of heavy blows

slug-gard \sləʊ-gərd/ *n* [ME *sluggari*]: an habitually lazy person

sluggard *adj*: SLUGGARDLY — **sluggard-ness** *n*

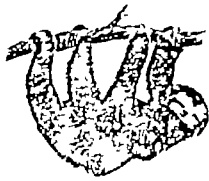
slug-gard-ly \sləʊ-gərd-lee/ *adj*: lazily inactive

slug-gar \sləʊ-gər/ *n*: one that strikes hard or with heavy blows as: a prizefighter who punches hard but has usu. little defensive skill b: a hard-hitting batter in baseball

slugging average *n*: the ratio (as a rate per thousand) of the total number of bases reached on base hits to official times at bat for a baseball player

slug-gish \sləʊ-gɪʃ/ *adj* 1: averse to activity or exertion: INDOLENT, also: TORPID 2: slow to respond (as to stimulation or treatment) 3: a: markedly slow in movement, flow, or growth b: economically inactive or slow **syn** see LETHARGIC **ant** brisk, quick (*of mind*) — **slug-gish-ly** *adv* — **slug-gish-ness** *n*

sluice \sluːs/ *n* [alter of ME *sluce*, *fr* MF *excluse*, *fr* LL *exclusa*, *fr* L *tem* of *exclusus* pp of *excludere* to exclude] 1: an artificial passage for water (as in a millstream) fitted with a valve or gate for stopping or regulating flow b: a body of water pent up behind a floodgate 2: a dock gate: FLOODGATE 3: a stream flowing through a floodgate b: a channel to drain or carry off surplus water 4: a long inclined trough usu. on the ground (as



slot 2

smirch \ˈsmɜrʃ\ *vt* [ME *smorchen*] 1 *a*: to make dirty, stained, or discolored: SULLY *b*: to smear with something that stains or dirties 2: to bring discredit or disgrace on — *smirch n*

smirk \ˈsmɜrk\ *vt* [ME *smirken*, fr. OE *smearcan* to smear; akin to OE *smieran* to laugh] 1: to smile in an affected or smug manner — *smirker* — *smirk n*

smirky \ˈsmɜr-ki\ *adj*: that smirks: SMIRKING

smite \ˈsmɪt\ *vb* *smote* \ˈsmoʊt\; *smitten* \ˈsmɪt-ən\ or *smote*; *smitten* \ˈsmɪt-ən\ [ME *smiten*, fr. OE *smitan*, akin to OHG *smitan* to defile and perh. to L *mittere* to let go, send] *vt* 1: to strike sharply or heavily esp. with the hand or an implement held in the hand 2 *a*: to kill or severely injure by smiting *b*: to attack or afflict suddenly and injuriously (*smitten* by disease) 3: to cause to strike 4: to affect as if by striking (children *smitten* with the fear of hell — V. L. Parrington) ~ *vi*: to deliver or deal a blow with or as if with the hand or something held *syn* see STRIKE — *smiter* \ˈsmɪt-ər\ *n*

smith \ˈsmɪθ\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *smid* smith, Gk *smilē* wood-carving knife] 1: a worker in metals: BLACKSMITH 2: MAKER — often used in combination (gunsmith) (tunesmith)

smithereens \ˈsmɪθ-ə-ˈreɪnz\ *pl* [IrGael *smidirin*]: FRAGMENTS, BITS (the house was blown to ~ by the explosion)

smithery \ˈsmɪθ-ə-ri\ *n*, *pl* -eries 1: the work, art, or trade of a smith 2: SMITHY 1

smithsonianite \ˈsmɪθ-sə-ni-ˈtɪt\ *n* [James Smithson †1829 Brit chemist] 1: a usu. white or nearly white native zinc carbonate ZnCO₃ 2: a mineral Zn₂Si₂O₇·OH·H₂O that is a silicate of zinc and constitutes an ore of zinc

smithy \ˈsmɪθ-ē also ˈsmɪθ-ē\ *n*, *pl* smithies 1: the workshop of a smith 2: BLACKSMITH

smock \ˈsmɒk\ *n* [ME *smok*, fr. OE *smoc*; akin to OHG *smocco* adornment] 1: archaic: a woman's undergarment, esp.: CHEMISE 2: a light loose garment worn esp. for protection of clothing while working

smock w.: to embroider or shirt with smocking

smock frock *n*: a loose outer garment worn by workmen esp. in Europe

smocking \ˈsmɒk-ɪŋ\ *n*: a decorative embroidery or shirring made by gathering cloth in regularly spaced round tucks

smog \ˈsmɒg also ˈsmɒg\ *n* [blend of *smoke* and *fog*]: a fog made heavier and darker by smoke and chemical fumes *syn* see HAZE — *smog-less* \-ləs\ *adj*

smoggy \-i\ *adj* *smog-gier*, -est: characterized by or abounding in smog

smoke-able or **smokeable** \ˈsmoʊk-ə-bəl\ *adj*: fit for smoking

smoke \ˈsmɒk\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *smoca*; akin to MHG *smouch* smoke, Gk *smuchēin* to smolder] 1 *a*: the gaseous products of burning carbonaceous materials made visible by the presence of small particles of carbon *b*: a suspension of particles in a gas 2 *a*: a mass or column of smoke *b*: SMUDGE 3: fume or vapor often resulting from the action of heat on moisture 4: something of little substance, permanence, or value 5: something that obscures 6 *a*: something (as a cigarette) to smoke: TOBACCO *b*: an act or spell of smoking tobacco 7 *a*: a pale blue *b*: any of the colors of smoke 8: pitches consisting exclusively of fastballs (if a guy's going to hit you... he certainly isn't going to throw a spitter — he gives you ~ — Tony Conigliaro) — *smokeless* \ˈsmoʊk-ləs\ *adj* — *smoke-like* \-lɪk\ *adj*

smoke vb smoked, smoking *vi* 1 *a*: to emit or exhale smoke *b*: to emit excessive smoke 2 *archaic*: to undergo punishment: SUFFER 3: to spread or rise like smoke 4: to inhale and exhale the fumes of burning plant material and esp. tobacco, esp.: to smoke tobacco habitually ~ *vt* 1 *a*: FUMIGATE *b*: to drive (as mosquitoes) away by smoke *c*: to blacken or discolor with smoke (*smoked* glasses) *d*: to cure by exposure to smoke *e*: to stupefy (as bees) by smoke 2 *archaic*: SUSPECT 3: to inhale and exhale the smoke of 4 *archaic*: RIDICULE

smoke-chaser \ˈsmɒk-ʃə-sər\ *n*: a forest fire fighter; esp.: one with light equipment that enables him to get to fires quickly

smoke-filled room \ˈsmɒk-ˈfɪl-ˈdrʊm\ *n*: a room (as in a hotel) in which a small group of politicians carry on negotiations

smoke-house \ˈsmɒk-ˈhaʊs\ *n*: a building where meat or fish is cured by means of dense smoke

smoke-jack \-ˈdʒæk\ *n*: a device for turning a spit by a fly or wheel moved by rising gases in a chimney

smoke jumper *n*: a forest fire fighter who parachutes to locations otherwise difficult to reach

smokeless powder *n*: any of a class of explosive propellants that produce comparatively little smoke on explosion and consist mostly of gelatinized cellulose nitrates

smoke out *vt* 1: to drive out by or as if by smoke 2: to bring to public view or knowledge

smoke pipe *n*: a usu. thin metal pipe that connects a source of smoke to a chimney

smoke-proof \ˈsmɒk-ˈpruːf\ *adj*: impermeable to smoke, specif.: designed to restrict the spread of smoke through a building

smoker \ˈsmɒk-ər\ *n* 1: one that smokes 2: a railroad car or compartment in which smoking is allowed 3: an informal social gathering for men

smoke screen *n* 1: a screen of smoke to hinder enemy observation of a military force, area, or activity 2: something designed to obscure, confuse, or mislead

smoke-stack \ˈsmɒk-ˈstæk\ *n*: a chimney or funnel through which smoke and gases are discharged

smoke tree *n*: either of two small shrubby trees (genus *Cotinus*) of the sumac family often grown for their large panicles of minute flowers that suggest a cloud of smoke

smoking jacket *n*: a man's loose-fitting jacket for wear at home

smoking lamp *n*: a lamp on a ship kept lighted during the hours when smoking is allowed

smoking-room *adj*: marked by indecency or obscenity: SMUTTY

smoking room *n*: a room (as in a hotel or club) set apart for smokers

smoky also **smok-ey** \ˈsmɒk-ē\ *adj* *smok-i-er*, -est 1: emitting smoke esp. in large quantities 2 *a*: having the characteristics of or resembling smoke *b*: suggestive of smoke esp. in flavor or odor 3 *a*: filled with smoke *b*: made dark or black by smoke — *smok-ily* \-kə-ɪ\ *adv* — *smok-i-ness* \-kə-nəs\ *n*

smoky quartz *n*: CAIRNGORM

smoky topaz *n*: CAIRNGORM

smolder or **smoulder** \ˈsmɒl-dər\ *n* [ME *smolder*; akin to ME *smellen* to smell] 1: SMOKE-SMUDGE 2: a smoldering fire

smolder or **smoulder** *vi* *smol-dered* or *smould-ered*, *smol-der-ing* or *smould-er-ing* \-d-(ə-)ɪŋ\ 1 *a*: to burn sluggishly, without flame, and often with much smoke *b*: to be consumed by smoldering — often used with *out* 2: to exist in a state of suppressed activity (resentment ~ed in her) 3: to show suppressed anger, hate, or jealousy (eyes ~ing with hate)

smolt \ˈsmɒlt\ *n* [ME (Sc)] 1: a young salmon or sea trout that is about two years old and that is at the stage of development when it assumes the silvery color of the adult

smooch \ˈsmuːʃ\ *vi* [prob. alter of *smutch*, *vb*]: SMUDGE, SMEAR

smooch n: SMUDGE, SMEAR — *smoochy* \ˈsmuː-ʃi\ *adj*

smoochy \-i\ *adj* (alter of *smouch* (to kiss loudly)): KISS, PET

smooch n: KISS

smooth \ˈsmuːθ\ *adj* [ME *smothe*, fr. OE *smōth*, akin to OS *smōthi* smooth] 1 *a*: having a continuous even surface *b*: being without hair *c*: GLABROUS (*a* ~ leaf) *d*: causing no resistance to sliding 2: free from obstructions or impediments (the ~ course of his life) 3: even and uninterrupted in flow or flight 4: excessively and often artfully suave: INGRATIATING 5 *a*: SERENE, EQUITABLE (*a* ~ disposition) *b*: AMIABLE, COURTEOUS 6: not sharp or acid: BLAND (*a* ~ sherry) *syn* 1 see LEVEL 2 see SUAVE *ant* bluff — *smoothly* *adv* — *smooth-ly* *adv* — *smooth-ness* *n*

smooth *vt* 1: to make smooth 2 *a*: to free from what is harsh or disagreeable: POLISH (~ed out his style) *b*: SOOTHE 3: to minimize (as a fault) in order to allay anger or ill will: PALLIATE (his main job is to ~ over the friction that so often arises — Brian Crozier) 4: to free from obstruction or difficulty 5 *a*: to press flat *b*: to remove expression from (one's face): COMPOSE 6: to cause to lie evenly and in order: PREEN 7: to free (as a graph or data) from irregularities by ignoring random variations ~ *vi*: to become smooth — *smoother* *n*

smooth *n* 1: a smooth part 2: the act of smoothing 3: a smoothing implement

smooth-bore \ˈsmuːθ-ˈbɔːr\, -ˈbɔː(r)\ *adj*, of a firearm: having a smooth-surfaced bore — *smoothbore* \-ˈbɔː(r)\, -ˈbɔː(r)\ *n*

smooth breathing *n* 1: a mark ~ placed over some initial vowels in Greek to show that they are not aspirated (as in *exei* pronounced /eˈkʰi/) 2: the absence of aspiration indicated by a mark

smooth-en \ˈsmuːθ-ən\ *vb* *smooth-ened*; *smooth-en-ing* \ˈsmuːθ-(ə-)ɪŋ\ *vi*: to make smooth ~ *vi*: to become smooth

smooth hound *n* [fr. the absence of a spine in front of the dorsal fin]: any of various dogfishes (genus *Mustelus*)

smooth muscle *n*: muscle tissue that lacks cross striations, that is made up of elongated spindle-shaped cells having a central nucleus, and that is found in vertebrate visceral structures (as the stomach and bladder) as thin sheets performing functions not under direct voluntary control and in all or most of the musculature of invertebrates other than arthropods — compare STRIATED MUSCLE

smooth-tongued \ˈsmuːθ-ˈtʌŋd\ *adj*: ingratiating in speech

smoothy or **smoothie** \ˈsmuːθ-i\, -ˈsmuːθ-i\ *n*, *pl* smoothies 1 *a*: a person with polished manners *b*: one who behaves or performs with deftness, assurance, and easy competence; esp.: a man with an ingratiating manner toward women 2: a smooth-tongued person

smorgas-bord \ˈsmɔːr-gɜːs-ˈbɔːrd\, -ˈbɔː(r)d\ *n* [Sw *smörgåsbord*, fr. *smörgås* open sandwich + *bord* table] 1: a luncheon or supper buffet offering a variety of foods and dishes (as hors d'oeuvres, hot and cold meats, smoked and pickled fish, cheeses, salads, and relishes) 2: a heterogeneous mixture: MÉLANGE

smote *past* of SMITE

smother or **smother** \ˈsmʌθ-ər\ *n* [ME, alter of *smotherer*, fr. *smoren* to smother, fr. OE *smorian* to suffocate; akin to MD *smoren* to suffocate] 1 *a*: that stifling smoke or smudge *b*: a state of being stifled or suppressed 2: a dense cloud of fog, foam, spray, snow, or dust 3: a confused multitude of things: WELTER — *smothery* \-ə-ri\ *adj*

smother *vb* *smoth-ered*, *smoth-er-ing* \-(ə-)ɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to overcome or kill with smoke or fumes 2 *a*: to destroy the life of by depriving of air *b*: to overcome or discomfit through or as if through lack of air *c*: to suppress (a fire) by excluding oxygen 3 *a*: to cause to smolder *b*: to suppress expression or knowledge of (~ a yawn) (~ed his rage) *c*: to stop or prevent the growth or activity of (~ a child with too much care) *d*: to cover thickly: BLANKET (snow ~ed the trails) *e*: OVERCOME VANQUISH 4: to cook in a covered pan or pot with little liquid over low heat ~ *vi*: to become smothered

SMSgt *abbr* senior master sergeant

smudge \ˈsmʌdʒ\ *vb* *smudged*, *smudg-ing* [ME *smogen*] *vt* 1 *a*: to make a smudge on *b*: to soil as if by smudging 2 *a*: to rub, daub, or wipe in a smeary manner *b*: to make indistinct: BLUR 3: to smoke or protect by means of a smudge ~ *vi* 1: to make a smudge 2: to become smudged

smudge *n* 1 *a*: a blurry spot or streak *b*: an immaterial stain (cleanse him of every last ~ of impropriety — Richard Hanser) *c*: an indistinct mass: BLUR 2: a smoldering mass placed on the

ə about ʰ kitten or further a back ʰ bake ʰ cot, cart
 ə out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ō law ō coin th than th this
 ū loot u foot y yet yll few yu furious zh vision

small-fry \ˈsmɒl-ˌfrɪ/ *adj* 1: MINOR, UNIMPORTANT (a ~ politician) 2: of, relating to, or intended for children: CHILDISH
small game *n*: game birds and mammals not classed as big game
small hours *n*: the early morning hours
small intestine *n*: the part of the intestine that lies between the stomach and colon, consists of duodenum, jejunum, and ileum, secretes digestive enzymes, and is the chief site of the absorption of digested nutrients
small-minded \ˈsmɒl-ˌmɪnd-əd/ *adj* 1: having narrow interests, sympathies, or outlook (a ~ man) 2: typical of a small-minded person: marked by pettiness, narrowness, or meanness (~ conduct) — **small-minded-ly** *adv* — **small-minded-ness** *n*
small-mouth bass \ˈsmɒl-ˌmaʊθ-/ *n*: a black bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*) of clear rivers and lakes that is bronzy green above and lighter below and has the angle of the jaw falling below the eye — called also *smallmouth*, *smallmouth black bass*
small octave *n*: the musical octave that begins on the first C below middle C — see PITCH illustration
small potato *n*: one that is of trivial importance or worth — usu used in pl but sing or pl in constr
small-pox \ˈsmɒl-ˌpɒks/ *n*: an acute contagious febrile virus disease characterized by skin eruption with pustules, sloughing, and scar formation
small-scale \ˈsmɒl-ˌskɛl/ *adj* 1: small in scope, esp in small in output or operation 2: of a map: having a scale (as one inch to 25 miles) that permits plotting of comparatively little detail
small screen *n*: TELEVISION
small stores *n*: articles of clothing sold by a naval supply officer to naval personnel
small stuff *n*: small rope (as spun yarn or marine) usu identified by the number of threads or yarns which it contains
small-sword \ˈsmɒl-ˌsɔːd/ *n*: a light tapering sword for thrusting used chiefly in dueling and fencing
small talk *n*: light or casual conversation: CHITCHAT
small-time \ˈsmɒl-ˌtɪm/ *adj*: insignificant in performance and standing: PETTY (~ hoodlums) — **small-timer** \ˈtɪ-mər/ *n*
smalt \ˈsmɒlt/ *n* (MF, fr OE *smalto*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *smelzan* to melt — more at SMELT): a deep blue pigment used esp as a ceramic color and prepared by fusing together silica, potash, and oxide of cobalt and grinding to powder the resultant glass
smaltite \ˈsmɒl-ˌtɪt/ *n* (alter of *smaltine*, fr F, fr *smalt*): a bluish white or gray isometric mineral of metallic luster that is essentially an arsenide of cobalt and nickel
smalto \ˈsmɒl-ˌtɔː, ˈsmɒl-ˌtɪ/ *n*, pl *smalt-i* \-ˌtɪ/ (It, smalt, smalto): colored glass or enamel or a piece of either used in mosaic work
smaragd \ˈsmɒr-ˌgɒd/ *n*, pl *smaragds* [ME *smaragde*, fr L *smaragdus*]: EMERALD — **smaragdine** \ˈsmɒr-ˌgɒd-ɪn/ *n*, pl *smaragds* *adj*
smaragdite \ˈsmɒr-ˌgɒd-ɪt/ *n* (F, fr L *smaragdus*): EMERALD — more at EMERALD: a green foliated amphibole
smarmy \ˈsmɒr-ˌmi/ *adj* [smarm (to gush, slobber)]: revealing or marked by a smug, ingratiating, or false earnestness: UNCTUOUS (a tone of ~ self-satisfaction — New Yorker)
smart \ˈsmɒrt/ *vi* [ME *smerten*, fr OE *smearian*, akin to OHG *smearan* to pain, L *moedare* to bite, Gk *marainein* to waste away] 1: to cause or be the cause or seat of a sharp poignant pain, also: to feel or have such a pain 2: to feel or endure distress, remorse, or embarrassment (~ing from wounded vanity — W. L. Shirer) 3: a: to endure sharp distress b: to pay a heavy or stinging penalty (would have to ~ for this foolishness)
smart adj 1: making one smart: causing a sharp stinging 2: marked by often sharp forceful activity or vigorous strength (a ~ pull of the starter cord) 3: BRISK, SPIRITED 4: a: mentally alert: BRIGHT b: KNOWLEDGEABLE c: SHREWD (a ~ investment) 5: a: WITTY CLEVER b: PERT, SAUCY (was fired for being ~ with his boss) 6: a: NEAT, TRIM b: stylish or elegant in dress or appearance (she's a ~ dresser) c: (1): SOPHISTICATED (2): characteristic of or patronized by fashionable society — **smart-ly** *adv* — **smart-ness** *n*
smart adv: in a smart manner: SMARTLY
smart n 1: a smarting pain, esp a stinging local pain 2: poignant grief or remorse (was not the sort to get over ~s — Sir Winston Churchill) 3: an affectively witty or fashionable person
smart aleck \ˈsmɒrt-ˌal-ɪk/ *n* [Alec, nickname for Alexander]: an obnoxiously conceited and self-assertive person with pretensions to smartness or cleverness — **smart-alecky** \-ˌal-ɪk-ē/ *adj* or **smart-aleck** \-ɪk/ *adj*
smarten \ˈsmɒrt-ən/ *vb* **smartened**: **smarten-ing** \ˈsmɒrt-ɪŋ/ *n*, -n-*ing* *vi*: to make smart or smarter; esp: SPRUCE — usu used with up ~ *vi*: to smarten oneself — used with up
smart money \ˈsmɒrt-ˌmʌn-ɪ/ *n* [ˈsmɒrt]: PUNITIVE DAMAGES
smart money \ˈsmɒrt-ˌmʌn-ɪ/ *n* [ˈsmɒrt]: money ventured by one having inside information or much experience
smart set *n*: ultrafashionable society
smartweed \ˈsmɒrt-ˌwɛd/ *n*: 1: any of various polygonums with strong acid juice 2: a plant (as a nettle) that causes a burning sensation on contact with the skin
smarty or smartie \ˈsmɒrt-i/ *n*, pl *smarties*: SMART ALECK
smarty-pants \ˈsmɒrt-i-ˌpænts/ *n*, pl *smarty-pants* *adj*: SMART ALECK
smash \ˈsmæʃ/ *vb* [perh blend of *smack* and *dash*] *vi* 1: to break in pieces by violence: SHATTER 2: a: to drive or throw violently esp with a shattering or battering effect, also: to effect in this way b: (1): to hit (as a tennis ball) with a hard overhead stroke (2): to drive (a ball) with a forceful stroke 3: to destroy utterly: WRECK ~ *vi* 1: to move or become propelled with violence or crashing effect (~ed into a tree) 2: to become wrecked 3: to go to pieces suddenly under collision or pressure 4: to execute a smash (as in tennis) — **smasher** *n*
smash n 1: a: a smashing blow or attack b: a hard overhead stroke (as in tennis or badminton) 2: the condition of being smashed 3: a: the action or sound of smashing, esp: a wreck due to collision: CRASH b: utter collapse: RUIN, esp: BANKRUPTCY 4: a fruit beverage made with crushed or squeezed fruit 5: a stinking success: HIT
smash adv: with a resounding crash

smash adj: being a smash: OUTSTANDING (a ~ hit)
smashed \ˈsmæʃt/ *adj*, slang: DRUNK, INTOXICATED
smash-ing \ˈsmæʃ-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1: that smashes: CRUSHING (a ~ defeat) 2: extraordinarily impressive or effective (a ~ performance) — **smash-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-ɪ-*li* *adv*
smash-up \ˈsmæʃ-ˌʌp/ *n* 1: a complete collapse 2: a collision of motor vehicles
smat-ter \ˈsmat-ər/ *vb* [ME *smateren*] *vt* 1: to speak with spotty or superficial knowledge (~ French) 2: to dabble in ~ *vi*: to talk superficially: BABBLE — **smat-ter-er** \-ər-ər/ *n*
smatter *n*: SMATTERING
smat-ter-ing \ˈsmat-ər-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: superficial piecemeal knowledge (a ~ of carpentry, house painting, bricklaying — Alva Johnston) 2: a small scattered number or amount (a ~ of spectators)
smaze \ˈsmæz/ *n* [smoke + haze]: a combination of haze and smoke similar to smog in appearance but less damp in consistency
smear \ˈsmiə/ *n* [ME *smere*, fr OE *smearu*, akin to OHG *smero* grease, Gk *smyrus* emery, *myron* unguent] 1: a: a viscous or sticky substance b: a spot made by or as if by an unctuous or adhesive substance 2: material smeared on a surface (as of a microscopic slide), also: a preparation made by smearing material on a surface (a vaginal ~) 3: a: a usu unsubstantiated charge or accusation against a person or organization
smear vt 1: a: to overspread with something unctuous, viscous, or adhesive: DAUB b: to spread over a surface 2: a: to stain, smudge, or dirty by or as if by smearing b: SULLY, BESMIRCH *specif*: to vilify by applying an odious epithet or by secretly and maliciously spreading grave charges and imputations 3: to obliterate, obscure, blur, blend, wipe out, or defeat by or as if by smearing — **smear-er** *n*
smear-case or smier-case \ˈsmiə-ˌkæs/ *n* [modif of G *schmier-käse*, fr *schmieren* to smear + *käse* cheese] chiefly Midland: COTTAGE CHEESE
smear word *n*: an epithet intended to smear a person or group
smear-y \ˈsmiə-ri/ *adj* 1: marked by or covered with smears 2: liable to cause smears (~ lipstick)
smectic \ˈsmek-tɪk/ *adj* [L *smecticus* cleansing, having the properties of soap, fr Gk *smektikos*, fr *smēchein* to clean]: of, relating to, or being the phase of a liquid crystal characterized by the arrangement of the molecules in layers with the long axes of the molecules perpendicular to the plane of the layers — compare NEMATIC
smeg-ma \ˈsmeg-mə/ *n* [Gr L, detergent, soap, fr Gk *smēgma*, fr *smēchein* to wash off, clean — more at SMITE]: the secretion of a sebaceous gland; *specif*: the cheesy sebaceous matter that collects between the glans penis and the foreskin or around the clitoris and labia minora
smell \ˈsmel/ *vb* **smelled** \ˈsmeld/ or **smelt** \ˈsmelt/, **smell-ing** [ME *smellen*; akin to MD *smolen* to scorch, Russ *smalit*] *vi* 1: to perceive the odor or scent of through stimuli affecting the olfactory nerves: get the odor or scent of with the nose 2: to detect or become aware of as if by the sense of smell 3: to emit the odor of ~ *vi* 1: to exercise the sense of smell 2: a: (1): to have an odor or scent (2): to have a characteristic aura or atmosphere: SUGGEST (the accounts ~ed to me to ~ of truth — R S Bourne) b: (1): to have an offensive odor: STINK (2): to appear evil, dishonest, or ugly — **smeller** *n* — **smell a rat**: to have a suspicion of something wrong
smell n 1: a: the process, function, or power of smelling b: the special sense concerned with the perception of odor 2: the property of a thing that affects the olfactory organs: ODOR 3: a: a very small amount: TRACE (add only a ~ of garlic) b: a pervading quality: AURA (the ~ of influence, of power — Harry Harvey) 4: an act or instance of smelling
syn SMELL, SCENT, ODOR, AROMA *shared meaning element*: a quality that makes a thing perceptible to the olfactory sense
smelling salts *n* pl but sing or pl in constr: a usu scented aromatic preparation of ammonium carbonate and ammonia water used as a stimulant and restorative
smelly \ˈsmel-i/ *adj* **smellier**, **-est**: having a smell, esp: MAL-ODOROUS
smelt \ˈsmelt/ *n*, pl *smelts* or *smelt* [ME, fr OE, akin to Norw *smelte* whitening] 1: any of various small salmonoid fishes (family Osmeridae and esp genus *Osmerus*) that closely resemble the trouts in general structure, live along coasts and ascend rivers to spawn or are landlocked, and have delicate oily flesh with a distinctive odor and taste
smelt vt [D or LG *smelten* akin to OHG *smelzan* to melt, OE *smeltan*] 1: to melt or fuse (as ore) often with an accompanying chemical change usu to separate the metal 2: REFINER, REDUCE
smelt-er \ˈsmel-ər/ *n*: one that smelts — a: a worker who smelts ore b: an owner or operator of a smelter c: or *smelt-ery* \-ɪ-ər-i/ *n*: an establishment for smelting
smew \ˈsmju/ *n* [akin to MHG *smiehe* smew]: a merganser (*Mergus albellus*) of northern Europe and Asia the male of which is white-crested
smid-geon or smid-geon or smid-gin \ˈsmɪd-ʒən/ *n* [prob alter of E dial *smitch* (soiling mark)]: a small amount: BIT
smil-lax \ˈsmɪ-ləks/ *n* [L, bindweed, yew, fr. Gk] 1: GREENRIE 2: a tender twining plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*) that has ovate bright green cladophylls and is often grown in greenhouses
smile \ˈsmɪl/ *vb* **smiled**, **smiling** [ME *smilen*, akin to OE *smieran* to laugh, L *mirari* to wonder, Skt *smayate* he smiles] *vi* 1: to have, produce, or exhibit a smile 2: a: to look or regard with amusement or ridicule (*smiled* at his own folly — Martin Gardner) b: to bestow approval (feeling that Heaven *smiled* on his labors — Sheila Rowlands) c: to appear pleasant or agreeable ~ *vi* 1: to affect with or by smiling 2: to express by a smile — **smile-er** *n* — **smil-ing-ly** \ˈsmɪl-ɪŋ-*li* *adv*
smile n 1: a change of facial expression in which the eyes brighten and the corners of the mouth curve slightly upward and which expresses esp amusement, pleasure, approval, or sometimes scorn 2: a pleasant or encouraging appearance
smileless \ˈsmɪl-ɪ-*l*əs/ *adj*: exhibiting no smile: SOLEMN — **smile-less-ly** *adv*

snap-shot \ˈnæp-ʃhət\ *n* 1: a casual photograph made typically by an amateur with a small hand-held camera and without regard to technique 2: a brief or transitory impression or view
snap shot *n*: a quick shot (as with a rifle) made without deliberately taking aim
snare \ˈsnaɪər\, \ˈsneɪər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *sneare*, fr. ON *snaia*; akin to Gk *snarkē* numbness, OHG *snuor* cord — more at **NARROW**] 1 *a* (1): a contrivance often consisting of a noose for entangling birds or mammals (2): TRAP, GIN *b* (1): something by which one is entangled, involved in difficulties, or impeded (2): something deceptively attractive 2 [prob. fr. D *snaar*, lit., cord; akin to OHG *snuor*]: one of the catgut strings or metal spirals of a snare drum 3: a surgical instrument consisting usu. of a wire loop constructed by a mechanism in the handle and used for removing tissue masses (as tonsils)
snare *v* *snared*; *snaring* 1 *a*: to capture by or as if by use of a snare *b*: to win or attain by artful or skillful maneuvers 2: to entangle or hold as if in a snare (any object that *snared* his eye — *Current Biog.*) *syn* see **CATCH** — *snarer* *n*
snare drum *n*: a small double-headed drum with one or more snares stretched across its lower head — see **DRUM** illustration
snarl \ˈsnɑːr(ə)\ *n* [ME *snaer*, prob. dim. of *snaer*] 1: a tangle esp. of hairs or thread: **KNOT** 2: a tangled situation (traffic ~s) — *snarly* \ˈsnɑːrli\ *adj*
snarl *v* 1: to cause to become knotted and intertwined: **TANGLE** 2: to make excessively complicated ~ *vi*: to become snarled — *snarler* *n*
snarl *v* [freq. of obs. E *snar* (to growl)] *vi* 1: to growl with a snapping or gnashing of teeth 2: to give vent to anger in surly language ~ *vi*: to utter or express with a snarl or by snarling — *snarler* *n*
snarl *n*: a surly angry growl — *snarly* \ˈsnɑːrli\ *adj*
snash \ˈsnaʃ\ *n* [origin unknown] chiefly Scot.: INSOLENCE, ABUSE
snatch \ˈsnætʃ\ *v* [ME *snaechen* to take a sudden snap, seize, akin to MD *snacken* to snap at] *vi*: to attempt to seize something suddenly ~ *vi*: to grasp abruptly or hastily 2: to seize or grab suddenly without permission, ceremony, or right *syn* see **TAKE** — *snatcher* *n*
snatch *n* 1 *a*: a snatching at or of something *b* *slang*: an act or instance of kidnapping 2 *a*: a brief period (caught ~s of sleep) *b*: something brief, fragmentary, or hurried (caught ~s of the conversation) 3: a lift in weight lifting in which the weight is raised from the floor directly to an overhead position usu. with a lunge or squat under the weight — compare **CLEAN** and **JERK**. **PRESS**
snatch block *n*: a block that can be opened on one side to receive the bight of a rope
snatch \ˈsnætʃ-ə\ *adj*: marked by breaks in continuity
snath \ˈsnæθ\, \ˈsnæθ\ or *snathe* \ˈsnæθ\, \ˈsnæθ\ *n* [ME *smede*, fr. OE *smed*, akin to OHG *smitan* to cut, Czech *smit* branch]: the handle of a scythe
snazzy \ˈsnæz-i\ *adj* *snaz-zier*; -*est* [origin unknown]: conspicuously or flashily attractive
SNCC \ˈsnɪk\ *abbr* Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
sneak \ˈsniːk\ *v* *sneaked* \ˈsniːkt\ also *snuick* \ˈsniːk\; *sneaking* [akin to OE *snecan* to sneak along, OHG *sneahan* to creep — more at **SNAIL**] *vi* 1: to go stealthily or furtively: **SLINK** 2: to behave in a furtive or servile manner 3: to carry the football on a quarterback sneak ~ *vi*: to put, bring, or take in a furtive or artful manner (~ a smoke) *syn* see **LURK** — *sneak* *up*: to approach or act on stealthily
sneak *n* 1: a person who acts in a stealthy, furtive, or shifty manner 2 *a*: a stealthy or furtive move *b*: an unobserved departure or escape 3: **SNEAKER** 2 — *usu.* used in pl 4: **QUARTERBACK SNEAK**
sneak *adj* 1: carried on secretly: **CLANDESTINE** 2: occurring without warning: **SURPRISE** (a ~ attack)
sneaker \ˈsniːkər\ *n* 1: one that sneaks 2: a usu. canvas sports shoe with a pliable rubber sole — *sneakered* \-kər-d\ *adj*
sneak-ling \ˈsniːk-lɪŋ\ *adj* 1: characteristic of a sneak: **FURTIVE**, **UNDERHAND** 2: **MEAN**, **CONTEMPTEBLE** 3 *a*: not openly expressed or acknowledged (he has a ~ respect for culture — H. A. Burton) *b*: that is a persistent conjecture (a ~ suspicion) — *sneak-lingly* \-lɪŋ-li\ *adv*
sneak preview *n*: a special advance showing of a motion picture usu. announced but not named
sneak thief *n*: a thief who steals whatever he can without using violence or forcibly breaking into buildings
sneaky \ˈsniːki\ *adj* *sneak-i-er*; -*est*: marked by stealth, furtiveness, or shiftness — *sneak-i-ly* \-li\ *adv* — *sneak-i-ness* \-k-ness\ *n*
sneap \ˈsniːp\ *vi* [ME *snaipen*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to Icel *sneypa* to scold — more at **SNUB**] 1 *dialect* Eng.: **CHIDE** 2 *archaic*: to blast or blight with cold: **NIP**
sneep *n*: *archaic*: **REBUKE**, **SNUB**
sneek \ˈsniːk\ *n* [ME *sneke*] chiefly *dialect*: **LATCH**
sneer \ˈsniːər\ *v* [prob. akin to MHG *snerren* to chatter, gossip — more at **SNORE**] 1: to smile or laugh with facial contortions that express scorn or contempt 2: to speak or write in a scornfully jeering manner ~ *vi*: to utter with a sneer *syn* see **SCOFF** — *sneer-er* *n*
sneer *n*: the act of sneering: a sneering expression or remark
sneesh \ˈsniːʃ\ *n* [short for E *dialect*, *sneeshing*, alter. of obs. E *sneezing*, fr. E, gerund of *sneez*] *dialect* Brit.: **SNUFF**
sneeze \ˈsniːz\ *vi* *sneezed*; *sneezing* [ME *snezen*, alter. of *snesen*, fr. OE *sneosan*; akin to MHG *sneisen* to sneeze, Gk *snein* to breathe]: to make a sudden violent spasmodic audible expiration of breath — *sneezer* *n* — *sneeze* *at*: to make light of
sneeze *n*: an act or fact of sneezing
sneeze-weed \ˈsniːz-wed\ *n* 1: any of several composite plants; esp.: a No. American yellow-flowered perennial herb (*Helianthus autumnale*) whose odor is held to cause sneezing 2: **SNEEZEWEED**
sneeze-wort \ˈsniːz-wɔːrt\, \ˈwɔːrt\ *n*: a strong-scented Eurasian composite perennial herb (*Achillea ptarmica*) resembling yarrow
sneezy \ˈsniːzi\ *adj*: given to or causing sneezing

snell \ˈsnel\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *snel* bold, agile] 1 *chiefly* Scot.: **QUICK**, **ACUTE** 2 *chiefly* Scot.: **KEEN**, **PIERCING** (a ~ wind smote us — *Scotsman*) 3 *chiefly* Scot.: **GRIEVOUS**, **SEVERE**
snell *n* [origin unknown]: a short line (as of gut) by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line
SNG *abbr* substitute natural gas; synthetic natural gas
snick \ˈsnɪk\ *vb* [prob. fr. obs. *snick* or *snee* to engage in cut-and-thrust fighting — more at **SNICKER-SNEE**] *vi* 1 *archaic*: to cut through 2: to cut slightly: **NICK** ~ *vi*: to perform a light cutting action
snick *n*: a small cut: **NICK**
snick *vb* [imit.]: **CLICK**
snick *n*: a slight often metallic sound: **CLICK**
snick-er \ˈsnɪk-ər\ *vi* *snick-ered*, *snick-er-ing* \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [imit.]: to laugh in a covert or partly suppressed manner: **TITTER** — *snick-er-er* \-ər-ər\ *n* — *snick-ery* \-(ə-)ri\ *adj*
snicker *n*: an act or sound of snickering
snick-er-snee \ˈsnɪk-ər-sniː\ *n* [obs. *snick* or *snee* to engage in cut-and-thrust fighting, alter. of earlier *steake* or *snye*, fr. D *steken* of *snijden* to thrust or cut]: a large knife
snide \ˈsnaɪd\ *adj* [origin unknown] 1 *a*: **FALSE**, **COUNTERFEIT** *b*: practicing deception: **DISHONEST** (a ~ merchant) 2: **UNWORTHY** of esteem: **LOW** (a ~ trick) 3: slyly disparaging: **INSINUATING** (~ remarks) — *snide-ly* *adv* — *snide-ness* *n*
sniff \ˈsnɪf\ *vb* [ME *sniffen*] *vi* 1: to draw air audibly up the nose esp. for smelling (~ed at the flowers) 2: to show or express disdain or scorn ~ *vi* 1: to smell or take by inhalation through the nose 2: to utter contemptuously 3: to recognize or detect by or as if by smelling (~ out trouble)
sniff *n* 1: an act or sound of sniffing 2: a quantity that is sniffed
sniffer *n*: one that sniffs, esp.: one who takes drugs illicitly by sniffing
sniff-ish \ˈsnɪf-ɪʃ\ *adj*: having or expressing a haughty attitude: **DISDAINFUL**, **SUPERCILIOUS** — *sniff-ish-ly* *adv* — *sniff-ish-ness* *n*
sniffle \ˈsnɪfl\ *vi* *sniffled*; *sniff-ling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [freq. of *sniff*] 1: to sniff repeatedly: **SNUFFLE** 2: to speak with or as if with sniffing — *sniff-ly* \-(ə-)li\ *adv*
sniffle *n* 1: an act or sound of sniffing 2 *pl*: a head cold marked by nasal discharge
sniffy \ˈsnɪfi\ *adj*: **SNIFFISH**, **SUPERCILIOUS** (there is no ~ snobbishness about the food of the south — Mimi Sheraton) — *sniff-ily* \ˈsnɪfi-li\ *adv* — *sniff-i-ness* \ˈsnɪfi-nəs\ *n*
snifter \ˈsnɪf-ər\ *n* [E *dialect*, *sniff*, *snort*, fr. ME *snifteren* to sniff, *snort*] 1: a small drink of distilled liquor 2: a large short stemmed goblet with a bowl narrowing toward the top
snig-ger \ˈsnɪg-ər\ *vi* *snig-gered*, *snig-ger-ing* \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [by alter.] : **SNICKER** — *snig-ger-er* \-ər-ər\ *n*
snigger *n*: **SNICKER**
sniggle \ˈsnɪɡl\ *vb* *sniggled*; *snig-gling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [E *dialect* *snig* small eel, fr. ME *snigge*] *vi*: to fish for eels by thrusting a baited hook or needle into their hiding places ~ *vi*: to catch (an eel) by snigging
snip \ˈsnɪp\ *n* [fr. or akin to D & LG *snip*] 1 *a*: a small piece that is snipped off, also: **FRAGMENT**, **BIT** *b*: a cut or notch made by snipping *c*: an act or sound of snipping 2: a white or light mark (as on a horse) 3: a presumptuous or impertinent person, esp.: an impertinent or saucy girl 4 *Brit.*: **BARGAIN**, **BUY**
snip *vb* *snipped*; *snip-pling* *vi*: to cut or cut off with or as if with shears or scissors, *specific*: to clip suddenly or by bits ~ *vi*: to make a short quick cut with or as if with shears or scissors — *snipper* *n*
snipe \ˈsniːp\ *n*; *pl* *snipes* [ME, of Scand origin; akin to ON *sniþa* snipe; akin to OHG *sneþa* snipe] 1 or *pl* *snipe*: any of various usu. slender-billed birds (suborder Charadrii); esp.: any of several game birds (genus *Capella*) that occur esp. in marshy areas and resemble the related woodcocks 2: a contemptible person
snipe *vb* *sniped*; *snip-ling* 1: to shoot or hunt snipe 2 *a*: to shoot at exposed individuals of an enemy's forces esp. when not in action from a usu. concealed point of vantage *b*: to aim a carping or snide attack — *sniper* *n*
snipe-scope \ˈsniːp-skoʊp\ *n*: a snooper-scope for use on a rifle or carbine
snip-per-snap-per \ˈsnɪp-ər-snap-ər\ *n* [origin unknown]: **WHIP-PERSNAPPER**
snip-pet \ˈsnɪp-ət\ *n* [ˈsnɪp]: a small part, piece, or thing; esp.: a brief quotable passage
snip-pety \ˈsnɪp-ət-i\ *adj* 1: made up of snippets 2 [prob. fr. 2 *snip* + -*ety* (as in *pernickety*)]: **SNIPPY**
snip-py \ˈsnɪp-i\ *adj* *snip-pier*; -*est* [ˈsnɪp] 1: **SHORT-TEMPERED**, **SNAPPISH** 2: unduly brief or curt 3: putting on airs: **SNIFFY**
snips \ˈsnɪps\ *n* *pl* *bit* *sing* or *pl* *in constr.*: hand shears used esp. for cutting sheet metal
snip-snap \ˈsnɪp-snap\ *n*, *archaic*: clever quick repartee
snit \ˈsniːt\ *n* [origin unknown]: a state of agitation
snitch \ˈsnɪtʃ\ *vi* [origin unknown]: **INFORM**, **TATTLE** ~ *vi* [prob. alter. of *snatch*]: to take by stealth: **PILFER** — *snitch-er* *n*
snivel \ˈsniːvəl\ *vi* *snivelled* or *snivelled*; *snivelling* or *snivelling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *sniuelen*, fr. (assumed) OE *sniwian*; akin to D *snuifelen* to snuffle, *snuiften* to sniff, Gk *snan* to flow — more at **NOURISH**] 1: to run at the nose 2: to snuff mucus up the nose audibly: **SNUFFLE** 3: to cry or whine with snuffling 4: to speak or act in a whining, sniffling, tearful, or weakly emotional manner — *snivel-er* \-(ə-)lər\ *n*
snivel *n* *pl* *di*: **HEAD COLD** 2: an act or instance of snivelling

o about o kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 a out c chim e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th thus
 u foot u foot y yet y few yu furious zh vision

windward side (as to protect from frost) 3: a bid of 4 in pitch that if made wins the game — *smudgily* \ˈsmʌdʒ-i-lē\ *adv* — *smudginess* \ˈsmʌdʒ-i-nəs\ *n* — *smudgy* \-i\ *adj*

smug \ˈsmʌg\ *adj* **smugger**; **smug-gest** [prob. modif. of LG *smuck* *neat*, fr. MLG *fr smucken* to dress, akin to OE *smoc* smock] 1: trim or smart in dress: *SPRUCED* 2: scrupulously clean, neat, or correct: *TIDY* 3: highly self-satisfied (~, self-righteous moralists — Edison Marshall) — *smug-ness* *n*

smuggle \ˈsmʌg-əl\ *vb* **smug-gled**, **smug-gling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [LG *smuggeln* & D *smokkelen*; akin to OE *smoc* smock] *vt* 1: to import or export secretly contrary to the law and esp. without paying duties imposed by law 2: to convey or introduce surreptitiously ~ *vi*: to import or export something in violation of the customs laws — *smug-gler* \ˈsmʌg-lər\ *n*

smugly \ˈsmʌg-lē\ *adv*: in a smug manner

smut \ˈsmʌt\ *vb* **smut-ted**; **smut-ting** [prob. alter. of earlier *smot* to stain, fr. ME *smotten*, akin to MHG *smutzen* to stain] *vt* 1: to stain or taint with smut 2: to affect (a crop or plant) with smut ~ *vi*: to become affected by smut

smut *n* 1: matter that soils or blackens, *specif*: a particle of soot 2: any of various destructive diseases esp. of cereal grasses caused by parasitic fungi (order Ustilaginales) and marked by transformation of plant organs into dark masses of spores, also: a fungus causing a smut 3: obscene language or matter

smutch \ˈsmʌtʃ\ *n* [prob. irreg. fr. *smudge*]: a dark stain

SMUDGE — *smutch* *vi* — *smutchy* \-i\ *adj*

smutty \ˈsmʌt-i\ *adj* **smut-tier**; *est* 1: soiled or tainted with smut, esp.: affected with smut fungus 2: OBSCENE, INDECENT 3: resembling smut in appearance: *SOOTY* — *smut-tily* \ˈsmʌt-i-lē\ *adv* — *smut-tiness* \ˈsmʌt-i-nəs\ *n*

SMV *abbr* slow-moving vehicle

Sn symbol [LL *stannum*] *tn*

snack \ˈsnæk\ *vi* [ME *snaken* to bite]: to eat a snack: *LUNCH*

snack *n*: a light meal: food eaten between regular meals

snack bar *n*: a public eating place where snacks are served usu. at a counter

snaffle \ˈsnaf-əl\ *n* [orig. unknown]: a simple usu. jointed bit for a bridle — see *BIT* illustration

snaffle *vi* **snaffled**; **snaffling** \ˈsnaf-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [orig. unknown]: to obtain esp. by devious or irregular means

snafu \ˈsna-fu\ *adj* [intuition normal all fucked up (fouled up)]: snarled or stalled in confusion: *AWRY*

snafu *n*: CONFUSION, Muddle

snafu *vi*: to bring into a state of confusion

snag \ˈsnæg\ *n* [of Scand. origin; akin to ON *snagi* clothes peg] 1: a stub or stump remaining after a branch has been lopped or torn off 2: a tree or branch embedded in a lake or stream bed and constituting a hazard to navigation 3: a rough sharp or jagged projecting part: *PROTUBERANCE*, also: a projecting tooth, also: a stump of a tooth 4: one of the secondary branches of an antler 5: a concealed or unexpected difficulty or obstacle 6: a jagged tear made by or as if by catching on a snag (a ~ in her stocking) — *snag-gy* \ˈsnæg-i\ *adj*

snag *vi* **snagged**; **snag-ging** \ˈsnæg-(ə-)lɪŋ\ 1: to heve, trim, or cut roughly or jaggedly 2: to catch and usu. damage on or as if on a snag 3: to halt or impede as if by catching on a snag 4: to clear (as a river) of snags 5: to catch or obtain by quick action

snaggle-tooth \ˈsnæg-əl-tuːθ\ *n* [E dial *snaggle* (irregularly shaped tooth) + E *tooth*]: an irregular, broken, or projecting tooth — *snaggle-toothed* \ˈsnæg-əl-tuːθt\ *adj*

snail \ˈsneɪl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *snægl*, akin to OHG *snæcra* snail, *snahhan* to creep, Lith *snāke* snail] 1: a gastropod mollusk esp. when having an external enclosing spiral shell 2: a slow-moving or sluggish person or thing — *snail-like* \ˈsneɪl-i\ *adj*

snail *vi*: to move, act, or go slowly or lazily

snail fever *n* [fr. the snails which serve as intermediate hosts to the schistosomes causing the disease]: *SCHISTOSOMIASIS*

snail-paced \ˈsneɪl-(ə-)pæst\ *adj*: moving very slowly

snake \ˈsneɪk\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *snaca*, akin to OE *snægl* snail] 1: any of numerous limbless scaled reptiles (suborder Serpentes or Ophidia) with a long tapering body and with salivary glands often modified to produce venom which is injected through grooved or tubular fangs 2: a worthless or treacherous fellow — *snake-like* \ˈsneɪk-lɪk\ *adj*

snake *vb* **snaked**; **snak-ing** *vi* 1: to wind (as one's way) in the manner of a snake 2: to move (as logs) by dragging ~ *vi*: to crawl, move, or extend silently, secretly, or slyly

snake-bird \ˈsneɪk-bɜːd\ *n*: any of several fish-eating birds (genus *Anhinga*) related to the cormorants but distinguished by a long slender neck and sharp-pointed bill

snake-bite \ˈsneɪk-baɪt\ *n*: the bite of a snake and esp. a venomous snake

snake charmer *n*: an entertainer who exhibits his professed power to charm or fascinate venomous snakes

snake-dance *vi*: to engage in a snake dance

snake dance *n*: a ceremonial dance in which snakes or their images are handled, invoked, or symbolically imitated by individual sinuous actions 2: a group progression in a single-file serpentine path (as in celebration of an athletic victory)

snake doctor *n*: 1: HELLOGRAMMITE 2: DRAGONFLY

snake fence *n*: WORM FENCE

snake in the grass: a secretly faithless friend

snake-mouth \ˈsneɪk-maʊθ\ *n*: a bog orchid (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*) of eastern No. America and Japan with showy pink flowers

snake oil *n*: any of various substances or mixtures sold (as by a traveling medicine show) as medicine usu. without regard to their medical worth or properties

snake pit *n*: a place of chaotic disorder and distress, esp.: a hospital for mental diseases



snail 1

snake-root \ˈsneɪ-krut-, -krut\ *n*: any of numerous plants most of which have roots sometimes believed to cure snakebites, also: the root of such a plant

snake-skin \ˈsneɪk-skɪn\ *n*: leather prepared from the skin of a snake

snake-weed \ˈsneɪ-kwəd\ *n*: any of several plants associated with snakes (as in appearance, habitat, or use in treatment of snakebite)

snaky \ˈsneɪ-kē\ *adj* 1: of, formed of, or entwined with snakes (the Gorgon with ~ hair — Joseph Addison) 2: SERPENTINE, SNAKELIKE (the ~ arms of an octopus) 3: suggestive of a snake (the oiliness and ~ insinuation of his demeanor — Thomas DeQuincy) 4: abounding in snakes — *snaky-ly* \-kē-lē\ *adv*

snap \ˈsnæp\ *vb* **snapped**; **snapping** [D or LG *snappen*, akin to MHG *snappen* to snap] *vi* 1: a: to make a sudden closing of the jaws: seize something sharply with the mouth (fish snapping at the bait) b: to grasp at something eagerly: make a pounce or snatch (~ at any chance) 2: to utter sharp biting words: bark out irritable or peevish retorts 3: a: to break suddenly with a sharp sound (the twig snapped) b: to give way suddenly under strain 4: to make a sharp or crackling sound 5: to close or fit in place with an abrupt movement or sharp sound (the lock snapped shut) 6: to move briskly or sharply (~ to attention) 7: to open and close rapidly (eyes snapping with fury) ~ *vt* 1: to seize with or as if with a snap of the jaws (snapped the food right out of his hand) 2: to take possession or advantage of suddenly or eagerly — usu. used with up (shoppers snapping up bargains) 3: a: to retort to or interrupt curtly and irritably b: to utter curtly or abruptly 4: to break suddenly: break short or in two 5: a: to cause to make a snapping sound (~ a whip) b: to put into or remove from a particular position by a sudden movement or with a sharp sound (~ the lock shut) 6: a: to project with a snap b: to put (a football) in play with a snap c: (1) to take photographically (snapping exclusive news pictures — Current Biog.) (2) to take a snapshot of ~ *syn* see JERK — *snap* out of it: to free oneself from something (as a mood or habit) by an effort of will

snap *n* 1: an abrupt closing (as of the mouth in biting or of scissors in cutting) 2: a *archaic*: a share of profits or booty b: something that brings quick and easy profit or advantage c: something that is easy and presents no problems: *CINCH* 3: a small amount: *BIT* 4: a: an act or instance of seizing abruptly: a sudden snatching at something b: a quick short movement (lithe ~ of its body — Barbara Taylor) c: a sudden sharp breaking (the ~ of a twig) 5: a: a sound made by snapping something (shut the book with a ~) b: a brief sharp and usu. irritable speech or retort 6: a sudden spell of weather (a cold ~) 7: a catch or fastening that closes or locks with a click (the ~ of a bracelet) 8: a flat brittle cookie — compare *GINGERSNAP* 9: *SNAPSHOT* 10: a: the condition of being vigorous in body, mind, or spirit: *ALERTNESS*, *ENERGY* b: a pleasing vigorous quality 11: the act of a center's putting the football in play from its position on the ground by quickly passing it between his legs to a teammate (as a quarterback) standing behind him

snap *adv*: with a snap (the sail went ~ in the wind)

snap *adj* 1: done or carried through suddenly or without deliberation (~ judgment) 2: called or taken without prior warning (a ~ test) 3: shutting or fastening with a click or by means of a device that snaps (a ~ lock) 4: unusually easy or simple (a ~ course)

snap-back \ˈsnæp-bæk\ *n* 1: a football snap 2: a sudden rebound or recovery (a ~ of prices on the stock exchange)

snap back (\ˈsnæp-bæk\ *vi*): to make a quick or vigorous recovery

snap bean *n*: a bean grown primarily for its pods that are usu. broken in pieces and cooked as a vegetable while young and tender and before the seeds have become enlarged — compare *SHELL BEAN*

snapper \ˈsnæp-ər\ *n*: a usu. felt hat with brim turned up in back and down in front and with a dented crown

snapper \ˈsnæp-ər\ *n* [fr. the fancied resemblance of the flowers to the face of a dragon]: any of several garden plants (genus *Antirrhinum* and esp. *A. majus*) of the figwort family having showy white, crimson, or yellow bilabiate flowers

snapper \ˈsnæp-ər\ *n*: a metal fastener consisting essentially of a ball and a socket attached to opposed parts of an article and used to hold meeting edges together

snapper \ˈsnæp-ər\ *adj*: designed to snap into position and fit tightly (~ cuffs)

snapper \ˈsnæp-ər\ *n* *pl* **snappers** 1: a: one that snaps b: (1) *SNAPPING TURTLE* (2) *CLICK BEETLE* 2: *pl* also **snapper**: a: any of numerous active carnivorous fishes (family Lutjanidae) of warm seas important as food and often as sport fishes b: any of several immature fishes (as the young of the bluefish) that resemble a snapper

snapper-back \-ər-bæk\ *n*: a football center

snapping turtle *n*: either of two large edible American aquatic turtles (family Chelydridae) with powerful jaws and a strong musky odor: a: a turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) that has the head covered with smooth skin, has large perates in a double row on the underside of the tail, and is distributed from eastern Canada to Central America and Ecuador b: *ALLIGATOR SNAPPER*

snappy \ˈsnæp-i\ *adj* **snappier**; *est* 1: 1: *SNAPPISH* 2: a: quickly made or done b: marked by vigor and movement c: briskly cold (a ~ day) d: *STYLISH*, *SMART* (a ~ dresser) — *snappily* \ˈsnæp-i-lē\ *adv* — *snappiness* \ˈsnæp-i-nəs\ *n*

snapper \ˈsnæp-ər\ *n*: a maneuver in which an airplane is made by quick movement of the controls to complete a full revolution about its longitudinal axis while maintaining an approximately level line of flight

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snapper

tically parallel constructions containing similar or contrasting ideas 7 **a**: physical equilibrium **b**: the ability to retain one's balance 8 **a**: weight or force of one side in excess of another **b**: something left over: REMAINDER **c**: an amount in excess esp. on the credit side of an account 9: mental and emotional steadiness 10: the point on the trigger side of a rifle at which the rifle is held the weight of the ends balance each other — **bal-anced** **-ən(t)st** *adj* — in the balance or in balance: in an uncertain critical position: with the fate or outcome about to be determined — on balance: all things considered

balance *vb* **bal-anced**, **bal-anc-ing** *vt* 1 **a** (1): to compute the difference between the debits and credits of (an account) (2): to pay the amount due on: SETTLE **b** (1): to arrange so that one set of elements exactly equals another (~ a mathematical equation) (2): to complete (a chemical equation) so that the same number of atoms of each kind appears on each side 2 **a**: COUNTERBALANCE. OFFSET **b**: to equal or equalize in weight, number, or proportion 3 **a**: to compare the weight of in or as if in a balance **b**: to deliberate upon esp. by weighing opposing issues: PONDER 4 **a**: to bring to a state or position of equipoise **b**: to pose in or as if in balance **c**: to bring into harmony or proportion ~ *vi* 1: to become balanced or established in balance 2: to be an equal counterpoise 3 FLUCTUATE. WAVE (contempt for the mind that ~s and waits — P. E. More) 4: to move with a swaying or swinging motion *syn* see COMPENSATE

balance beam *n* 1 a narrow wooden beam supported in a horizontal position approximately four feet above the floor and used for balancing feats in gymnastics 2 an event in gymnastics competition in which the balance beam is used

balance of payments: a summary of the international transactions of a country or region over a period of time including commodity and service transactions, capital transactions, and gold movements

balance of power: an equilibrium of power sufficient to discourage or prevent one nation or political party from imposing its will upon or interfering with the interests of another

balance of terror: an equilibrium of military power (as nuclear capability) between potentially opposing nations sufficient to deter one nation from waging war upon another

balance of trade: the difference in value over a period of time between a country's imports and exports

bal-ance-or **'bal-ən-sər** *n*: one that balances, *specif*: HALTERE

balance sheet *n*: a statement of financial condition at a given date

balance wheel *n*: 1 a wheel that regulates or stabilizes the motion of a mechanism 2 a balancing or stabilizing force (serve as a vital balance wheel in this country's overall educational and cultural relations — F. A. Young)

Ba-lante **'bɑ-lɑnt** *n*, *pl* **Balantes** (F. fr. *Balante* *Bulanda*) 1: a member of a Negro people of Senegal and Angola 2: the language of the Balante people

bal-as **'bɑ-ləs** *n* [ME. fr. MF *balais*, fr. Ar *balakhsh* fr. *Balakshidān*, ancient region of Afghanistan] a ruby spinel of a pale rose-red or orange

bal-a-ta **'bɑ-lɑ-tə** *n* [Sp. of Cariban origin, akin to *Galibi balata*]: a substance like gutta-percha that is the dried juice of tropical American trees (esp. *Manilkara bidentata*) of the sapodilla family and is used esp. in belting and golf balls, also: a tree yielding balata

bal-boa **'bɑ-l-bō-ə** *n* [Sp. fr. Vasco Núñez de Balboa †1517 Sp. explorer] — see MONEY table

bal-brig-gan **'bɑl-brig-ən** *n* [*Balbriggan*, Ireland]: a knitted cotton fabric used esp. for underwear or hosiery

bal-con-y **'bɑl-kə-nē** *n*, *pl* **nies** [It. *balcone*, fr. OIt. *scaffold*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *balko* beam — more at **BALK**] 1 a platform that projects from the wall of a building and is enclosed by a parapet or railing 2 an interior projecting gallery in a public building (as a theater) — **bal-con-ied** **'nēdēd** *adj*

bald **'bɔld** *adj* [ME *balled*, akin to OE *bæl* fire, *pyre*, Dan *bældet* bald, L *fulica* coat, Gk *phallos* having a white spot] 1 **a**: lacking a natural or usual covering (as of hair, vegetation, or nap) **b**: having little or no tread (~ tires) 2: UNADORNED 3: UNDISGUISED PALPABLE 4: marked with white *syn* see **BARE** — **bald-ish** **'bɔld-ɪsh** *adj* — **bald-ly** **'bɔld(l)-lī** *adv* — **bald-ness** **'bɔld(n)əs** *n*

bald *vi*: to become bald
bal-da-chin **'bɔld-də-kən**, **'bəl-ə** or **bal-da-chi-no** **'bɔld-də-kē(-)nō**, **'bāl-ə**, *pl* **baldachins** or **baldachinos** [It. *baldacchino*, fr. *Baldacchio* Baghdad, Iraq] 1 a rich embroidered fabric of silk and gold 2 a cloth canopy fixed or carried over an important person or a sacred object 3: an ornamental structure resembling a canopy used esp. over an altar

bald cypress *n* 1: either of two large swamp trees (*Taxodium distichum* and *T. ascendens*) of the southern U.S. that are related to the sequoias 2: the hard red wood of bald cypress that is much used for shingles

bald eagle *n*: the common eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) of No America that is wholly brown when young but in full adult plumage has white head and neck feathers and a white tail

Bal-der **'bɔld-dər** *n* [ON *Baldur*]: the son of Odin and Frigg and Norse god of light and peace slain through the trickery of Loki by a mistletoe sprig

bal-der-dash **'bɔld-dər-dash** *n* [origin unknown]: NONSENSE

bald-faced **'bɔld(-)fəst** *adj*: **BARE-FACED**

bald-head **'bɔld(-)hed** *n*: **a** bald-headed person

bald-pate **'bɔld(-)pāt** *n* 1: **BALDHEAD** 2: **a** No American widgeon (*Mareca americana*) with a white crown

bal-dric **'bɔld-drɪk** *n* [ME *baudry*, *baudrik*]: an often ornamented belt worn over one shoulder to support a sword or bugle



bald eagle

'bale **'bɑ(ə)l** *n* [ME. fr. OE *bealu*; akin to OHG *balo* evil, OSlav *bolū* sick man] 1: great evil 2: WOE, SORROW

ba-le *n* [ME. fr. OF. of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *balla* ball]: a large bundle of goods, *specif*: a large closely pressed package of merchandise bound and usu. wrapped (a ~ of paper) (a ~ of hay)

ba-le *vi* **baled**, **bal-ing**: to make up into a bale — **bal-er** *n*
ba-leen **'bɑ-lēn** *n* [ME *baleine* whale, *baleen*, fr. L *balaena* whale, fr. Gk *phallaina*, akin to Gk *phallos* penis — more at **BLOW**] : WHALEBONE

ba-le-fire **'bɑ(ə)l(-)fɪ(ə)r** *n* [ME. fr. OE *bælfyr* funeral fire, fr. *bælf* pyre + *fyr* fire — more at **BALD**]: an outdoor fire often used as a signal fire

ba-le-ful **'bɑ(-)fʊl** *adj* 1: deadly or pernicious in influence 2: foreboding evil: OMINOUS *syn* see **SINISTER** — **ba-le-ful-ly** **'fʊl-lē** *adv* — **ba-le-ful-ness** **'fʊl-nəs** *n*

'balk **'bɔk** *n* [ME *balke*, fr. OE *balca*, akin to OHG *balko* beam, L *fulcrum* to prop, Gk *phalanx* lng, *phalanx*] 1: a ridge of land left unplowed as a dividing line or through carelessness 2: BEAM RAFTER 3: HINDRANCE. CHECK 4 **a**: the space behind the balk-line on a billiard table **b**: any of the outside divisions made by the balklines 5 failure of a player to complete a motion, esp. an illegal motion of the pitcher in baseball while in position

ba-lk *vi* 1 *archaic*: to pass over or by 2: to check or stop by or as if by an obstacle: BLOCK ~ *vi* 1: to stop short and refuse to proceed 2: to refuse abruptly — used with *at* 3: to commit a balk in sports *syn* see **FRUSTRATE** *ant* forward — **ba-lk-er** *n*

bal-kan-ize **'bɔl-kən-iz** *vi* **-ized**, **-iz-ing** *often cap* [*Balkan* peninsula]: to break up (as a region) into smaller and often hostile units — **bal-kan-iza-tion** **'bɔl-kən-iz-ə-shən** *n*, *often cap*

bal-k-line **'bɔ(-)klɪn** *n* 1: a line across a billiard table near one end behind which the cue balls are placed in making opening shots 2 **a** one of four lines parallel to the cushions of a billiard table dividing it into nine compartments **b** a carom billiards game that sets restrictions (as in scoring) determined by these lines

bal-ky **'bɔ(-)kē** *adj* **bal-k-er**, **-est**: refusing or likely to refuse to proceed or act as directed or expected (a ~ mule) *syn* see **CONTRARY** — **bal-k-iness** *n*

'ball **'bɔl** *n* [ME *bal*, fr. ON *boltr*; akin to OE *bealluc* testis, OHG *balla* ball, OE *bula* bull] 1: a round or roundish body or mass as **a**: a spherical or ovoid body used in a game or sport **b**: EARTH GLOBE **c**: a spherical or conical projectile also: projectiles used in firearms **d**: a roundish protuberant anatomic structure, esp. the rounded eminence at the base of the thumb or great toe 2 **a**: TESTIS — often considered vulgar **b pl** (1): NONSENSE — often considered vulgar (2): COURAGE — often considered vulgar 3: a game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or struck, esp.: BASE BALL 4 **a**: the delivery of the ball (a pitcher whose ~ curves) **b**: a pitched baseball not struck at by the batter that fails to pass through the strike zone **c**: a hit or thrown ball in various games (foul ~) — on the ball 1: marked by knowledgeableness and competence: ALERT (the other introductory essay is much more on the ball — *Times Lit Supp*) (keep on the ball) 2: of ability or competence (if the teacher has something on the ball, the pupils won't squirm much — *New Yorker*)

ball *vi*: to form or gather into a ball ~ *vi* 1: to form or gather into a ball (~ed the paper into a wad) 2: to have sexual intercourse with — usu. considered vulgar

ball *n* [F. *bal*, fr. OF. fr. *baller* to dance, fr. LL *ballare*, fr. Gk *bal-lizein*, akin to Skt *balabali* he whirled] 1: a large formal gathering for social dancing 2: a very pleasant experience: a good time **bal-lad** **'bɑl(-)əd** *n* [ME *balade* song sung while dancing, song, fr. MF, fr. OProv *balada* dance, song sung while dancing, fr. *balat* to dance, fr. LL *ballare*] 1: a simple song: AIR 2 **a**: a narrative composition in rhythmic verse suitable for singing **b**: an art song accompanying a traditional ballad 3: a popular song, esp.: a slow romantic or sentimental song — **bal-lad-ic** **'bɑ(-)lād-ik**, **ba(-)lād** *adj*

bal-lade **'bɑ(-)lād**, **ba(-)l** *n* [ME *baladē*, fr. MF, *ballad*, *ballade*] 1: a fixed verse form consisting usu. of three stanzas with recurrent rhymes, an envoi, and an identical refrain for each part 2 **a**: an elaborate musical setting of a ballad **b**: a musical composition usu. for piano suggesting the epic ballad

bal-lad-er **'bɑl(-)d(ə)r** *n*: a singer of ballads

bal-lad-ist **'bɑl(-)d(ə)st** *n*: one who writes or sings ballads

bal-lad-ry **'bɑl(-)drē** *n*: BALLADS

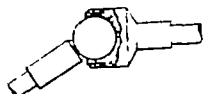
ballad stanza *n*: a stanza consisting of four lines with the first and third lines unrhymed iambic tetrameters and the second and fourth lines rhymed iambic trimeters

ball-and-socket joint *n* 1: a joint in which a ball moves within a socket so as to allow rotary motion in every direction within certain limits 2: an articulation (as the hip joint) in which the rounded head of one bone fits into a cuplike cavity of the other and admits movement in any direction — called also *enarthrosis*

bal-last **'bɑl(-)əst** *n* [prob. fr. LG. of Scand origin, akin to Dan & Sw *ballast* ballast, akin to OE *bær* bare & to OE *hlæst* load, *hladan* to load — more at **LADE**] 1: a heavy substance used to improve the stability and control the draft of a ship or the ascent of a balloon 2: something that gives stability esp. in character or conduct (stated that his training had given him ~ and a sense of responsibility — *Current Biog*) 3: gravel or broken stone laid in a railroad bed or used in making concrete 4: a resistance used to stabilize the current in a circuit (as of a fluorescent lamp) — in *ballast* of a ship: having only ballast for a load

ballast *vi* 1: to steady or equip with or as if with ballast 2: to fill in (as a railroad bed) with ballast

ball bearing *n*: a bearing in which the journal turns upon loose hardened steel balls that roll easily in a race, also: one of the balls in such a bearing



ball-and-socket joint 1

snob \ˈsnəb\ *n* [obs. *snob* member of the lower classes, fr. E dial. *shoemaker*] 1 *archaic*: COBBLER 2: one who blatantly imitates, fawningly admires, or vulgarly seeks association with those he regards as his superiors 3: a: one who tends to rebuff, avoid, or ignore those he regards as inferior b: one who has an offensive air of superiority in matters of knowledge or taste (a cultural ~)
snob appeal *n*: qualities in a product (as high price, rarity, or foreign origin) that appeal to the snobbery in a purchaser
snobbery \ˈsnəb-(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ber-ies 1: snobbish conduct or character: SNOBISHNESS 2: an instance of snobbery
snob-bish \ˈsnəb-ɪʃ\ *adj*: being, characteristic of, or befitting a snob — **snob-bish-ly** *adv* — **snob-bish-ness** *n*
snob-blism \ˈsnəb-ɪz-əm\ *n*: SNOBBERY
snob-by \ˈsnəb-ē\ *adj*: characterized by snobbery
SNO-BOL \ˈsnə-bōl\ *n* [Slang Oriented Symbolic Language]: a computer programming language for manipulating strings of symbols
Sno-Cat \ˈsnə-ˈkæt\ *trademark* — used for a tracklaying vehicle designed for travel on snow
snol-y-gos-ter \ˈsnəl-ə-ˈgas-tər\ *n* [prob. alter of *snallygaster* (a mythical creature that preys on poultry and children)]: an unprincipled but shrewd person
snood \ˈsnʊd\ *n* (assumed) ME, fr. OE *snōd*, akin to OIr *sníth* thread, OE *snēd* needle 1: a Scot: a fillet or band for a woman's hair b: a net or fabric bag planned or tied on at the back of a woman's head for holding the hair 2: SNELL
snood vt: to secure with a snood
snook \ˈsnʊk, ˈsnʊk\ *n*, *pl* *snook* or *snooks* [D *snook* pike, *snook*] 1: a large vigorous percoid sport and food fish (*Centropomus undecimalis*) of warm seas resembling a pike 2: any of various marine fishes similar to the snook
snook n [origin unknown]: a gesture of derision made by thumbing the nose
snook-or \ˈsnʊk-ər\ *n* [origin unknown]: a variation of pool played with 15 red balls and 6 variously colored balls
snook vt \ˈsnʊp\ *vi* [D *snook* to buy or eat on the sly; akin to D *snappen* to snap]: to look or pry in a sneaking or meddlesome manner — **snook-er** *n*
snook n: one that snoops
snook-er-scope \ˈsnʊ-pər-ˈskɒp\ *n*: a device utilizing infrared radiation for enabling a person to see an object obscured (as by darkness)
snoopy \ˈsnʊ-pē\ *adj*: given to snooping esp. for personal information about others — **snoopy-ly** \ˈspə-lē\ *adv*
snoot \ˈsnʊt\ *n* [ME *snute*] 1: a: SNOUT b: NOSE 2: a grimace expressive of contempt 3: a snooty person: SNOB
snoot vt: to treat with disdain: look down one's nose at
snooty \ˈsnʊ-tē\ *adj* **snoot-ier**, **-est** 1: looking down the nose: showing disdain (~ people who won't speak to their neighbors) 2: characterized by snobbery (a ~ store) — **snoot-ily** \ˈsnʊ-tē-ē\ *adv* — **snoot-i-ness** \ˈsnʊ-tē-nəs\ *n*
snooze \ˈsnʊz\ *vi* **snoozed**; **snoozing** [origin unknown]: to take a nap: DOZE — **snooz-er** *n*
snooze n: NAP
snooze \ˈsnʊz-əl\ *vb* **snoozed**; **snoozing** \ˈsnʊz-(ə)-lɪŋ\ [*perb.* blend of *snooze* and *nuzzle*] chiefly dial: Nuzzle
snore \ˈsnɔr, ˈsnɔr\ *vb* **snored**; **snoring** [ME *snoren*; akin to MLG *snorren* to drone, MHG *snarren* to chatter] *vi*: to breathe during sleep with a rough hoarse noise due to vibration of the soft palate ~ *vt*: to spend in sleeping — **snorer** *n*
snore n: 1: an act of snoring 2: a noise of or as if of snoring
snorkel \ˈsnɔr-kəl\ *n* [G *Schnorchel*] 1: a tube housing air intake and exhaust pipes protruding above the surface of the water for operating submerged submarines 2: any of various devices (as for an underwater swimmer) resembling a snorkel in function
snorkel vt **snorkeled**; **snorkeling** \-k(ə)-lɪŋ\ *vi*: to operate or swim submerged with only a snorkel above water — **snorkeler** \-k(ə)-lɪər\ *n*
snort \ˈsnɔr\ *vb* [ME *snorten*] *vi* 1: a: to force air violently through the nose with a rough harsh sound b: to express scorn, anger, indignation, or surprise by a snort 2: to emit explosive sounds resembling snorts 3: to take in a drug by inhalation ~ *vt* 1: to utter with or express by a snort 2: to expel or emit with or as if with snorts 3: to take in (a drug) by inhalation
snort n: 1: an act or sound of snorting 2: a drunk of usu. straight liquor taken in one draft
snort-er \ˈsnɔr-ər\ *n* 1: one that snorts 2: something that is extraordinary or prominent: HUMDINGER 3: SNORT 2
snout \ˈsnʌt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *snout*; akin to OHG *snuzza* nasal mucus, Gk *snan* to flow — more at *snourish*] 1: nasal mucus 2: a snotty person
snout-ty \ˈsnʌt-ē\ *adj* 1: foul with nasal mucus 2: annoyingly or spitefully unpleasant
snout n [ME *snute*; akin to G *Schnauze* snout] 1: a (1) a: a long projecting nose (as of a swine) (2) an anterior prolongation of the head of various animals (as a weevil): ROSTRUM b: the human nose esp. when large or grotesque 2: something resembling an animal's snout in position, function, or shape: as a: *snout* b: NOZZLE — **snouted** \-əd\ *adj* — **snout-ish** \-ɪʃ\ *adj* — **snout-y** \-ē\ *adj*
snout beetle *n*: true of a group (Rhynchophora) of beetles comprising the true weevils and usu. having the head produced into a snout or beak
snow \ˈsnə\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *snow*; akin to OHG *sneō* snow, L *nix*, *nix* Gk *nipha* (acc.)] 1: ice: precipitation in the form of small tabular and columnar white ice crystals formed directly from the water vapor of the air at a temperature of less than 32°F (1) a: a descent or shower of snow crystals (2) a: a mass of fallen snow crystals 2: something resembling snow, as a: a dessert made of stiffly beaten whites of eggs, sugar, and fruit pulp (apple ~) b: any of various congealed or crystallized substances resembling snow in appearance c (1): COCAINE (2): HEROIN d: small transient light or dark spots on a television or radar screen — **snow-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

snow vt: to fall in or as snow ~ *vi* 1: to cause to fall like or as snow 2: a: to cover, shut in, or imprison with or as if with snow (found themselves ~ed in after the blizzard) b: to deceive, persuade, or charm glibly 3: to whiten like snow
snow-ball \ˈsnə-bōl\ *n* 1: a: a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together b: shaved ice molded into a ball and flavored with a syrup 2: any of several cultivated shrubs (genus *Viburnum*) with clusters of white sterile flowers
snowball vt 1: to throw snowballs at 2: to cause to increase or multiply at a rapidly accelerating rate ~ *vi* 1: to engage in throwing snowballs 2: to increase, accumulate, expand, or multiply at a rapidly accelerating rate
snow-bank \ˈsnə-bæŋk\ *n*: a mound or slope of snow
snow-ber-y \ˈsnə-ber-ē\ *n*: any of several white-berried shrubs (esp. genus *Symphoricarpos* of the honeysuckle family), esp: a low growing No. American shrub (*S. albus*) with pink flowers in small axillary clusters
snow-bird \ˈsnə-bɜrd\ *n*: any of several small birds (as a junco or fieldfare) seen chiefly in winter
snow-blind \ˈsnə-blɪnd\ or **snow-blind-ed** \-blɪnd-əd\ *adj*: affected with snow blindness
snow blindness *n*: inflammation and photophobia caused by exposure of the eyes to ultraviolet rays reflected from snow or ice
snow-blink \ˈsnə-blɪŋk\ *n*: a white glare in the sky over a snowfield
snow-bound \ˈbaʊnd\ *adj*: shut in or blocked by snow
snow-broth \ˈbrʊθ\ *n*: newly melted snow esp. when mixed with stream water
snow-brush \ˈsnə-brʊʃ\ *n*: any of several white-flowered shrubs (genus *Ceanothus*) of the buckthorn family; esp: a spreading western No. American shrub (*C. velutina*) with scented leaves and panicles of small flowers
snow-cap \ˈkæp\ *n*: a covering cap of snow (as on a mountain peak) — **snow-capped** \ˈkæpt\ *adj*
snow-drift \ˈdrɪft\ *n*: a bank of drifted snow
snow-drop \ˈdrɒp\ *n*: a bulbous European herb (*Galanthus nivalis*) of the amaryllis family bearing nodding white flowers that often appear while the snow is on the ground
snow-fall \ˈfɔl\ *n*: a fall of snow, specif: the amount of snow that falls in a single storm or in a given period
snow fence *n*: a usu. slatted fence placed across the path of prevailing winds to protect (as a building, road, or railroad track) from drifting snow by disrupting the flow of wind and causing the snow to be deposited on the lee side of the fence
snow-field \ˈfɛld\ *n*: a broad level expanse of snow; esp: a mass of perennial snow at the head of a glacier
snow-flake \ˈflæk\ *n*: 1: a flake or crystal of snow 2: any of a genus (*Leucolum*) of bulbous plants of the amaryllis family; esp: one (*L. vernum*) resembling the snowdrop
snow job *n*: an intensive effort at persuasion or deception
snow leopard *n*: a showily marked large cat (*Felis uncia*) of upland central Asia with a long heavy pelt that is grayish white irregularly blotched with brownish black in summer and almost pure white in winter
snow lily *n*: a Rocky Mountain dogtooth violet (*Erythronium grandiflorum*) with showy yellow or white flowers
snow line *n*: the lower margin of a perennial snowfield
snow-maker \ˈmæ-ˈkər\ *n*: a device for making snow artificially
snow-mak-ing \ˈmæ-ˈkɪŋ\ *adj*: used for the production of artificial snow for ski slopes (~ machines)
snow-man \ˈmæn, -ˈmæn\ *n*: snow shaped to resemble a human figure
snow-melt \ˈmelt\ *n*: runoff produced by the melting of snow
snow-mo-bile \ˈsnə-mō-bēl\ *n* [*snow* + *automobile*]: any of various automotive vehicles for travel on snow
snow-mo-biler \ˈbē-lər\ *n*: one that operates a snowmobile — **snow-mo-biling** \-lɪŋ\ *n*
snow-on-the-mountain *n*: a spurge (*Euphorbia marginata*) of the western U.S. that has showy white-bracted flower clusters and is grown as an ornamental
snow-pack \ˈpæk\ *n*: a seasonal accumulation of snow melting packed snow
snow plant *n*: a fleshy bright-red saprophytic California herb (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) of the wintergreen family that grows in coniferous woods at high altitudes and often appears before the snow melts
snow-plow \ˈpləʊ\ *n* 1: any of various devices used for clearing away snow 2: a stemming with both skis used for coming to a stop, slowing down, or descending slowly
snowplow vt: to execute a snowplow (~ed to a stop)
snow pudding *n*: a pudding made very fluffy and light by the addition of whipped egg whites and gelatin
snow-scape \ˈskæp\ *n*: a landscape covered with snow
snow-shed \ˈʃed\ *n*: 1: a shelter against snowfalls 2: a watershed supplied largely by snowfalls
snow-shoe \ˈʃu\ *n*: a light oval wooden frame that is strengthened by two crosspieces, strung with thongs, and attached to the foot and that is used to enable a person to walk on soft snow without sinking
snowshoe vt **snowshoed**; **snowshoeing**: to travel on snowshoes — **snowshoer** \ˈʃu-ər\ *n*
snow-slide \ˈslɪd\ *n*: an avalanche of snow
snow-storm \ˈstɔrm\ *n*: 1: a storm of or with snow 2: something that resembles a snowstorm
snow-suit \ˈsuɪt\ *n*: a one-piece or two-piece lined garment for winter wear by children
snow tire *n*: an automotive tire with a tread designed to give added traction on snow or ice
snow under vt 1: to overwhelm esp. in excess of capacity to absorb or deal with something 2: to defeat by a large margin
snow-white \ˈsnə-ˈwaɪt, ˈwaɪt\ *adj*: white as snow
snowy \ˈsnə-ē\ *adj* **snow-ier**, **-est** 1: a: composed of snow or melted snow b: marked by or covered with snow 2: a: whit-

soar-ing *n*: the act or process of soaring; *specif*: the act or sport of flying a heavier-than-air craft without power by utilizing ascending air currents
so-b \səb\ *vb* sobbed; sobbing [ME sobben] *vi* 1 *a*: to catch the breath audibly in a spasmodic contraction of the throat 2: to cry or weep with convulsive catching of the breath 3: to make a sound like that of a sob or sobbing ~ *vi* 1: to bring (as oneself) to a specified state by sobbing (sobbed himself to sleep) 2: to utter with sobs (sobbed out her grief)
sob *n* 1: an act of sobbing 2: a sound like that of a sob
SOB \sə-ˈbɔ\ *n* [son of a bitch]: SON OF A BITCH, BASTARD
so-ber \sə-ˈbɔ-ri\ *adj* so-ber-er \-bɔ-ri-ər\, so-ber-est \-bɔ-ri-əst\ [ME sobre, fr. MF, fr. L sobrius; akin to L ebrius drunk] 1 *a*: sparing in the use of food and drink: ABSTEMIOUS *b*: not addicted to intoxicating drink *c*: not drunk 2: marked by sedate or gravely or earnestly thoughtful character or demeanor 3 *archaic*: UNHURRIED, CALM 4: marked by temperance, moderation, or seriousness 5: subdued in tone or color 6: showing no excessive or extreme qualities of fancy, emotion, or prejudice: as *a*: REALISTIC *b*: well balanced: RESTRAINED *c*: RATIONAL — **so-ber-ly** \-bɔ-ri-ə\ *adv* — **so-ber-ness** *n*
syn 1: sober, temperate, continent, unimpassioned *shared meaning element*: having or manifesting mastery of oneself and one's appetites *ant* excited, drunk
2 *see* SERIOUS *ant* gay
so-ber *vb* so-bered; so-ber-ing \-bɔ-riŋ\ *vt*: to make sober ~ *vi*: to become sober — *usu.* used with *up*
so-ber-ize \sə-ˈbɔ-ri-z\ *vt* -ized; -izing *archaic*: to make sober
so-ber-oid \sə-ˈbɔ-ri-ɔid\ *adj*: solemn or serious in nature or appearance
so-ber-oides \sə-ˈbɔ-ri-ɔid\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: one who is soberoided
so-ber-ity \sə-ˈbɔ-ri-ti\, *sə-ˈbɔ-* *n* [ME sobrietie, fr. MF sobriété, fr. L sobrietas, sobrietas, fr. sobrius]: the quality or state of being sober
so-bri-quet \sə-ˈbri-ket\, -ket, *sə-ˈbri-* *n* [F]: a fanciful name or epithet: NICKNAME
so-bri-ster *n* 1: a journalist who specializes in writing or editing sob stories or other material of a sentimental type 2: a sentimental and often impractical person *usu.* engaged in good works
sob story *n*: a sentimental story or account designed chiefly to evoke sympathy or sadness
soc *abbr* 1 *social* 2 *society*
soc-age \sək-ˈeɪdʒ\, *sək-ˈeɪ-* or *soc-age* \sək-ˈeɪ-ŋ\ [ME, fr. soc socage]: a tenure of land by agricultural service fixed in amount and kind or by payment of money rent only and not burdened with any military service — **soc-age-er** \-i-j-ər\ *n*
so-called \sə-ˈkɔld\ *adj* 1: commonly named: popularly so termed (the pocket veto) 2: falsely or improperly so named (deceived by his ~ friend)
soc-er \sək-ər\ *n* [by shortening & alter fr. association football]: a game played on a field between two teams of 11 players each with the object to propel a round ball into the opponent's goal by kicking or by hitting it with any part of the body except the hands and arms — *called also* association football
so-ci-al-iz-ation \sə-ˈshə-ˈlīz-ə-ti-ən\, *pl* -ties: the quality or state of being sociable, also: the act or an instance of being sociable
so-ci-a-bil-ity \sə-ˈshə-ˈbil-ə-ti\ [MF or L, MF, fr. L sociabilis, fr. soc-clare to join, associate, fr. socius] 1: inclined by nature to companionship with others of the same species: SOCIAL 2 *a*: inclined to seek or enjoy companionship *b*: conducive to friendliness or pleasant social relations *syn* *see* GRACIOUS *ant* unsociable — **so-ci-a-bil-ness** *n* — **so-ci-a-bly** \-bil-ē\ *adv*
sociable *n*: an informal social gathering frequently involving a special activity or interest
so-cial \sə-ˈshəl\ *adj* [L socialis, fr. socius companion, ally, associate; akin to L sequi to follow — more at *SUE*] 1: involving allies or confederates (the Social War between the Athenians and their allies) 2 *a*: marked by or passed in pleasant companionship with one's friends or associates (leads a very full ~ life) *b*: SOCIABLE *c*: of, relating to, or designed for sociability (~ club) 3 *a*: tending to form cooperative and interdependent relationships with one's fellows: GREGARIOUS (man is a ~ being) *b*: living and breeding in more or less organized communities (~ insects) *c*: of a plant: tending to grow in groups or masses so as to form a pure stand 4: of or relating to human society, the interaction of the individual and the group, or the welfare of human beings as members of society (~ institutions) 5 *a*: of, relating to, or based on rank or status in a particular society (a member of his ~ set) *b*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the upper classes *c*: FORMAL
soci-al *n*: SOCIABLE
soci-al-climber *n*: one who attempts to gain a higher social position or acceptance in fashionable society — **soci-al-climbing** *n*
soci-al-contract *n* [trans. of F contrat social]: an actual or hypothetical agreement among individuals forming an organized society or between the community and the ruler that defines and limits the rights and duties of each
soci-al-Darwinism *n*: an extension of Darwinism to social phenomena, *specif*: a theory in sociology sociocultural advance is the product of intergroup conflict and competition and the socially elite classes (as those possessing wealth and power) possess biological superiority in the struggle for existence
soci-al-democra-cy *n*: a political movement advocating a gradual and peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism by democratic means — **soci-al-democrat** *n* — **soci-al-democratic** *adj*
soci-al-dis-ease *n* 1: VENEREAL DISEASE 2: a disease (as tuberculosis) whose incidence is directly related to social and economic factors
soci-al-engineering *n*: management of human beings in accordance with their place and function in society: applied social science — **soci-al-engineer** *n*
soci-al-gospel *n* 1: the application of Christian principles to social problems 2 *cap* S&G: a movement in American Protestant

Christianity esp in the first part of the 20th century to bring the social order into conformity with Christian principles
soci-al-insur-ance *n*: protection of the individual against economic hazards (as unemployment, old age, or disability) in which the government participates or enforces the participation of employers and affected individuals
so-ci-al-ism \sə-ˈshə-ˈlīz-əm\ *n* 1: any of various economic and political theories advocating collective or governmental ownership and administration of the means of production and distribution of goods 2 *a*: a system of society or group living in which there is no private property *b*: a system or condition of society in which the means of production are owned and controlled by the state 3: a stage of society in Marxist theory transitional between capitalism and communism and distinguished by unequal distribution of goods and pay according to work done
so-ci-al-ist \sə-ˈshə-ˈlīst\ *n* 1: one who advocates or practices socialism 2 *cap*: a member of a socialist party or political group
soci-al-ist *adj* 1: of, relating to, or promoting socialism (~ theory) (~ state) (~ tendencies) 2 *cap*: of, relating to, or constituting a political party advocating socialism
so-ci-al-is-tic \sə-ˈshə-ˈlīst-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or tending toward socialism — **so-ci-al-is-ti-cal-ly** \-b-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*
soci-al-ist real-ism *n*: a Marxist aesthetic theory calling for the didactic use of literature, art, and music to develop social consciousness in an evolving socialist state — **soci-al-ist** *n*
so-ci-al-ite \sə-ˈshə-ˈlī-ti\ *n*: a socially prominent person
so-ci-al-ity \sə-ˈshə-ˈlī-ti\ *n* 1 *a*: SOCIABILITY *b*: an instance of social intercourse or sociability 2: the tendency to associate in or form social groups
so-ci-al-ize \sə-ˈshə-ˈlīz\ *vb* -ized; -izing *vi* 1: to make social, *esp*: to fit or train for a social environment 2 *a*: to constitute on a socialistic basis (~ industry) *b*: to adapt to social needs or uses (~ science) 3: to organize group participation in (~ a reformation) ~ *vi*: to participate actively in a social group — **so-ci-al-iza-tion** \sə-ˈshə-ˈlīz-ə-ti-ən\ *n* — **so-ci-al-iz-er** \sə-ˈshə-ˈlī-zər\ *n*
socialized medicine *n*: medical and hospital services for the members of a class or population administered by an organized group (as a state agency) and paid for from funds obtained *usu.* by assessments, philanthropy, or taxation
so-ci-al-ty \sə-ˈshə-ˈlī-ti\ *adv* 1: in a social manner 2: with respect to society 3: by or through society
so-ci-al-mind-ed \sə-ˈshəl-ˈmīn-dəd\ *adj*: having an interest in society; *specif*: actively interested in social welfare or the well-being of society as a whole
soci-al-psychol-ogy *n*: the study of the manner in which the personality, attitudes, motivations, and behavior of the individual influence and are influenced by social groups — **soci-al-psychol-og-ist** *n*
soci-al-science *n* 1: a branch of science that deals with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the interpersonal relationships of individuals as members of society 2: a science (as economics or political science) dealing with a particular phase or aspect of human society — **soci-al-scientist** *n*
soci-al-secretary *n*: a personal secretary employed to handle social correspondence and appointments
soci-al-se-cu-rity *n*: the principle or practice or a program of public provision (as through social insurance or assistance) for the economic security and social welfare of the individual and his family; *specif*, often *cap*: a U.S. government program established in 1935 to include old-age and survivors insurance, contributions to state unemployment insurance, and old-age assistance
soci-al-ser-vi-ce *n*: an activity designed to promote social welfare; *specif*: organized philanthropic assistance of the sick, destitute, or unfortunate: WELFARE WORK
soci-al-stu-dies *n*: a part of a school or college curriculum concerned with the study of social relationships and the functioning of society and *usu.* made up of courses in history, government, economics, civics, sociology, geography, and anthropology
soci-al-wel-fare *n*: organized public or private social services for the assistance of disadvantaged groups; *specif*: SOCIAL WORK
soci-al-work *n*: any of various professional services, activities, or methods concretely concerned with the investigation, treatment, and material aid of the economically underprivileged and socially maladjusted — **soci-al-work-er** *n*
so-ci-etal \sə-ˈsi-ˈet-əl\ *adj*: of or relating to society: SOCIAL (~ forces) — **so-ci-etal-ly** \-ˈet-əl-ē\ *adv*
so-ci-ety \sə-ˈsi-ˈet-i\ *n*, *pl* -eties [MF société, fr. L societas; societas, fr. socius companion — more at *SOCIAL*] 1: companionship or association with one's fellows: friendly or intimate intercourse: COMPANY 2: a voluntary association of individuals for common ends, *esp*: an organized group working together or periodically meeting because of common interests, beliefs, or profession 3 *a*: an enduring and cooperating social group whose members have developed organized patterns of relationships through interaction with one another *b*: a community, nation, or broad grouping of people having common traditions, institutions, and collective activities and interests 4 *a*: a part of a community that is a unit distinguishable by particular aims or standards of living or conduct: a social circle or a group of social circles having a clearly marked identity (move in polite ~) (literary ~) *b*: a part of the community that sets itself apart as a leisure class and that regards itself as the arbiter of fashion and manners 5 *a* (1): a natural group of plants *usu.* of a single species or habit within an association (2): ASSOCIATION 6 *b*: the progeny of a pair of insects when constituting a social unit (as a hive of bees), *broadly*: an interdependent system of organisms or biological units
soci-ety *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of fashionable society
soci-ety-verse *n*: VERS DE SOCIÉTÉ
Soc-in-i-an \sə-ˈsīn-ē-ən\, *sə-ˈsī-* *n* [NL socinianus, fr. Faustus Socinus (Fausto Sozzani) 1604? It theologian]: an adherent of a 16th and 17th century theological movement professing belief in God and adherence to the Christian Scriptures but denying the divinity of Christ and consequently denying the Trinity — **Soc-in-i-an-ism** \-ē-ən-iz-əm\ *n*

ened by snow **b**: SNOW-WHITE — snow-ly \ˈnɒ-ɪ-ə\ *adv* — snow-ness \ˈnɒ-ɪ-ə-nəs\ *n*

snub \ˈnʌb\ *vi* snubbed; snubbing [ME *snubben*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *snubba* to scold; akin to Icel *snypa* to scold] **1**: to check or stop with a cutting retort: REBUKE **2 a**: to check (as a line) suddenly while running out esp. by turning around a fixed object (as a post); also: to check the motion of by snubbing a line **b**: to restrain the action of: SUPPRESS (~ a vibration) **3**: to treat with contempt or neglect **4**: to extinguish by snubbing (~ out a cigarette)

snub n: an act or an instance of snubbing; esp.: SLIGHT

snub adj **1**: used in snubbing (~ line) **2** or snubbed \ˈnʌbd\; BLUNT, STUBBY (as a nose) — snub-ness *n*

snub-ber \ˈnʌb-ər\ *n*: one that snubs **2**: SHOCK ABSORBER

snub-by \ˈnʌb-ɪ\ *adj* **1**: SNUB **2**: SNUB-NOSED — snub-bl-ness *n*

snub-nosed \ˈnʌb-ˈnɒzd\ *adj* **1**: having a stubby and usu. slightly turned-up nose **2**: having a very short barrel (as a revolver)

snuff \ˈsnʌf\ *n* [ME *snoffe*] **1**: the charred part of a candlewick **2 a**: UMBRAGE, OFFENSE **b** chiefly Scot.: HUFF

snuff vi **1**: to crop the snuff of (a candle) by pinching or by the use of snuffers so as to brighten the light **2 a**: to extinguish by the use of snuffers **b**: to make extinct: put an end to — usu. used with out (an accident that ~ed out a life)

snuff vb [akin to D *snuffen* to sniff, *snuff* — more at SNIVEL] *vi* **1**: to draw forcibly through or into the nostrils **2**: SCENT, SMELL **3**: to sniff at in order to examine — used of an animal ~ *vi* **1**: to inhale through the nose noisily and forcibly; also: to sniff or smell inquisitively **2**: to sniff loudly in or as if in disgust **3**: to take snuff

snuff n: the act of snuffing: SNIFF

snuff n [D *snuf*, short for *snufftabak*, fr. *snuffen* to snuff + *tabak* tobacco] **1**: a preparation of pulverized tobacco to be inhaled through the nostrils, chewed, or placed against the gums **2**: the amount of snuff taken at one time — up to snuff: of sufficient quality: meeting an applicable standard

snuff-box \ˈsnʌf-ˈbɒks\ *n*: a small box for holding snuff usu. carried about the person

snuff-er \ˈsnʌf-ər\ *n*: a device somewhat like a pair of scissors for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle — usu. used in pl but sing. or pl. in constr. **2**: a device for extinguishing candles

snuff n: one that snuffs or sniffs

snuffle \ˈsnʌf-əl\ *vb* snuffled; snuffling \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [akin to D *snuffeln* to snuffle — more at SNIVEL] *vi* **1**: to snuff or sniff usu. audibly and repeatedly **2**: to breathe through an obstructed nose with a sniffling sound **3**: to speak through or as if through the nose: WHINE ~ *vi* **1**: to seek or test by or as if by repeated sniffs — snuffler \-(ə-)lɪər\ *n*

snuffle n **1**: the act or sound of snuffling **2**: a nasal twang **3** pl: SNIFFLES

snuffy \ˈsnʌf-ɪ\ *adj* [ˈsnʌfɪ] **1**: quick to become annoyed or take offense **2**: marked by snobbery

snuffy adj [ˈsnʌfɪ] **1**: resembling snuff **2 a**: addicted to the use of snuff **b**: having unpleasant habits **3**: soiled with snuff

snug \ˈsnʌg\ *adj* snugger; snug-gest [perh. of Scand origin, akin to Sw *snugg* tidy; akin to ON *snugg* shorn, bald, L *novacula* razor] **1 a** of a ship: manifesting seaworthiness: TAUT **b**: TRIM, NEAT **c**: fitting closely and comfortably (as a coat) **2 a**: enjoying or affording warm secure shelter or cover and opportunity for ease and contentment **b**: marked by cordiality and secure privacy **3**: affording a degree of comfort and ease **4**: offering safe concealment (as a hideout) *syn* *see* COMFORTABLE — snug *adv* — snug-ly *adv* — snug-ness *n*

snug vb snugged; snug-ging *vi*: SNUGGLE ~ *vi* **1**: to cause to fit closely **2**: to make snug (~ the place for winter — Hal Borland) **3**: HIDE **4**: to secure by fastening or lashing down

snug n Brit [short for *snuggery*]: a small private room in a pub

snug-gery \ˈsnʌg-(ə-)rɪ\ *n* pl -ger-ies chiefly Brit: a snug cozy place; esp.: a small room

snug-gle \ˈsnʌg-əl\ *vb* snug-gled, snug-gling \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [freq. of *snug*] *vi* **1**: to curl up comfortably or cozily: CUDDLE ~ *vi* **1**: to draw close esp. for comfort or in affection **2**: to make snug

so \ˈsɒ\ *adv* before *adj* or *adv* followed by "that" ~ *so* *adv* [ME, fr. OE *sō*, akin to OHG *sō* so, L *sic* so, thus, *si* if, Gk *hōs* so, thus, L *sui* one's own — more at SUICIDE] **1 a**: in a manner or way that is indicated or suggested (do you really think ~) — often used as a substitute for an entire preceding clause (are you ready? if ~, let's go) **b**: in the same manner or way: ALSO (worked hard and ~ did she) **c**: THUS (for ~ the Lord said — Isa 18:4 (AV)) **d**: THEN, SUBSEQUENTLY (and ~ home and to bed) **2 a**: to an indicated or suggested extent or degree (had never been ~ happy) **b**: to a great extent or degree: VERY, EXTREMELY (left her because he loved her ~) **c**: to a definite but unspecified extent or degree (can only do ~ much in a day) **d**: most certainly: INDEED (you did ~ do it) **3**: THEREFORE, CONSEQUENTLY (the witness is biased and ~ unreliable)

so \ˈsɒ\ *conj* **1 a**: with the result that (her diction is good, ~ every word is clear) **b**: in order that (be quiet ~ he can sleep) **2** archaic: provided that **3 a**: for that reason: THEREFORE (don't want to go, ~ I won't) **b** (1) — used as an introductory particle (~ here we are) often to belittle a point under discussion (~ what?) (2) — used interjectionally to indicate awareness of a discovery (~, that's who did it) or surprised dissent

so \ˈsɒ\ *adj* **1**: conforming with actual facts: TRUE (said things that were not ~) **2**: marked by a definite order (his books are always just ~)

so \ˈsɒ\ *pron* **1**: such as has been specified or suggested: the same (became chairman and remained ~) **2** — used in the phrase or so to indicate an estimate, approximation, or conjecture (I've known him 20 years or ~)

so \ˈsɒ\ *var* of *sol*

so *abbr* south; southern

SO *abbr* 1 seller's option 2 strikeout

soak \ˈsɒk\ *vb* [ME *soken*, fr. OE *socian*, akin to OE *sūcan* to suck] *vi* **1**: to lie immersed in liquid (as water) **2 a**: to enter or pass through something by or as if by pores or interstices: PERMEATE **b**: to penetrate or affect the mind or feelings — usu. used with in or into **3**: to drink alcoholic beverages intemperately ~ *vi* **1**: to permeate so as to wet, soften, or fill thoroughly **2 a**: to place in a surrounding element (as liquid) to wet or permeate thoroughly **b**: to engross the full attention of: IMMERSE **3**: to extract by or as if by steeping (~ the dirt out) **4 a**: to draw in by or as if by suction or absorption (~ed up the sunshine) **b**: to intoxicate (oneself) by drinking alcoholic beverages **5 a**: to levy an exorbitant charge against (~ed the taxpayers) **b**: to punish severely — *soak-er n*

syn SOAK, SATURATE, DRENCH, STEEP, IMPREGNATE *shared meaning* *element*: to permeate or be permeated with or as if with water. SOAK implies a usually prolonged exposure or immersion that results in thorough wetting, softening, or dissolving (soak a sponge) (they were caught in the storm and got soaked) and in extended use stresses completeness of permeation (old ladies soaked in religion — J. T. Farrell) SATURATE stresses absorption to the point where no more can be held (the air was saturated with moisture) (the city ~ was saturated with fear — Kerner Report) DRENCH basically implies thorough wetting (as with rainwater) and in extended use suggests a soaking or saturation with something that pours down (woodland glades drenched with sunlight) (drenched the rebel towns with bombs — Atlanta (Ga.) Jour.) STEEP implies immersion and soaking usually to extract an essence (steep tea in boiling water) or, in extended use, thorough saturation (a man steeped in classic lore) IMPREGNATE implies thorough interpenetration of one thing by another (impregnate posts with creosote to prevent decay) (this poem, everywhere impregnated with original excellence — William Wordsworth)

soak n **1 a**: the act or process of soaking: the state of being soaked **b**: that (as liquid) in which something is soaked **2**: DRUNKARD *3 slang*: PAWN **2**

soak-age \ˈsɒk-ɪj\ *n* **1**: liquid gained by absorption or lost by seepage **2**: the act or process of soaking: the state of being soaked

so-and-so \ˈsɒ-ən-sɒ\ *n*, pl *so-and-sos* or *so-and-so's* \ˈsɒ-ən-sɒz\ **1**: an unnamed or unspecified person, thing, or action **2**: BASTARD **3**

so-and-so adv **1**: in an unspecified manner or (fashion) **2**: to an unspecified amount or degree

soap \ˈsɒp\ *n* [ME *sape*, fr. OE *sāpe*; akin to OHG *seifa* soap, L *sebum* tallow] **1 a**: a cleansing and emulsifying agent made usu. by action of alkali on fat or fatty acids and consisting essentially of sodium or potassium salts of such acids **b**: a salt of a fatty acid and a metal **2**: SOAP OPERA

soap vi **1**: to rub soap over or into **2**: FLATTER

soap-bark \ˈsɒp-ˈbɑrk\ *n* **1**: a Chilean tree (*Quillaja saponaria*) of the rose family with shining leaves and terminal white flowers, also: its saponin-rich bark used in cleaning and in emulsifying oils **2**: any of several tropical American trees or leguminous shrubs (genus *Pithecolobium*) with saponaceous bark

soap-berry \ˈsɒp-ˈber-ɪ\ *n*: any of a genus (*Sapindus*) of the family Sapindaceae, the soapberry family) of chiefly tropical woody plants, also: the fruit of a soapberry and esp. of a tree (*S. saponaria*) that is saponin-rich and used as a soap substitute

soap-box \ˈsɒp-ˈbɒks\ *n*: an improvised platform used by a self-appointed, spontaneous, or informal orator — soapbox *adj*

Soap Box Derby service mark — used for a downhill race for children's homemade racing cars without pedals or motors

soap bubble n: a hollow iridescent globe formed by blowing a film of soapsuds (as from a pipe)

soap-less \ˈsɒp-ˈlɛs\ *adj* **1**: having or containing no soap (~ detergents) **2**: UNWASHED DIRTY

soap-making \ˈsɒp-ˈmɛ-kɪŋ\ *n*: the act, process, or occupation of making soap

soap opera n [fr. its frequently being sponsored by soap manufacturers]: a radio or television serial drama performed usu. on a daytime commercial program and chiefly characterized by stock domestic situations and melodramatic or sentimental treatment

soap plant n: a plant having a part (as a root or fruit) that may be used in place of soap, esp.: a California plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*) of the lily family

soap-stone \ˈsɒp-ˈstɒn\ *n*: a soft stone having a soapy feel and composed essentially of talc, chlorite, and often some magnetite

soapsuds \ˈsɒp-sʌdz\ *n* pl: SUDS

soap-wort \ˈsɒp-wɜrt\, \ˈwɜrt\ *n*: BOUNCING BET

soapy \ˈsɒ-pi\ *adj* soap-ier, -est **1**: smeared with soap: LATHERED **2**: containing or combined with soap or saponin **3 a**: resembling or having the qualities of soap, esp.: being smooth and slippery **b**: UNCTUOUS, SUAVE **4**: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of soap opera (~ drama) — soap-ily \-pɪ-ɪ\ *adv* — soap-iness \-pɪ-nəs\ *n*

soar \ˈsɔr\, \ˈsɒ(r)\ *vi* [ME *soren*, fr. MF *essorer* to air, soar, fr. (assumed) VL *exaurare* to air, fr. L *ex* + *aura* air — more at AURA] **1 a**: to fly aloft or about **b** (1): to sail or hover in the air often at a great height: GLIDE (2) of a glider: to fly without engine power and without loss of altitude **2**: to go or move upward in position or status: RISE **3**: to ascend to a higher or more exalted level **4**: to rise to majestic stature: TOWER — soarer *n*

soar n **1**: the range, distance, or height attained in soaring **2**: the act of soaring: upward flight

a about *** kitten *o* further *a* back *ā* bake *ū* cut, cart
au out *ch* chun *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *g* sing *ō* flow *ō* flaw *ōi* coin *th* thin *th* this
ū foot *ū* foot *y* yet *yū* few *ya* famous *zh* vision

sod-omy \sōd-ə-mē/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *sodomie*, fr. LL *Sodoma* *Sodom*, fr. the homosexual proclivities of the men of the city (Gen 19 1-11)] 1: copulation with a member of the same sex or with an animal 2: noncoital and esp anal or oral copulation with a member of the opposite sex

so-e-ver \sō-ēv-ər/ *adv* [-soever (as in *howsoever*)] 1: to any possible or known extent — used after an adjective preceded by *how* or a superlative preceded by *the* (how fair ~ she may be) (the most selfish ~ in this world) 2: of any or every kind that may be specified — used after a noun modified esp. by *any*, *no*, or *what* (he gives no information ~)

sof *abbr* sound on film

so-fa \sō-fə/ *n* [Ar *suffah* long bench] 1: a long upholstered seat usu. with arms and a back and often convertible into a bed

sofa bed *n*: an upholstered sofa that can be made to serve as a bed by lowering its hinged upholstered back to horizontal position

so-far \sō-fär/ *n* [sound fixing and ranging] 1: a system for locating an underwater explosion at sea by triangulation based on the reception of the sound by three widely separated shore stations

so far as *conj*: insofar as

sof-ift \sō-ift/ *n* [F *soffite*, fr. It *soffitta*, fr. (assumed) VL *sufficius*, pp of *L suffigere* to fasten underneath — more at **SUFFIX**] 1: the underside of a part or member of a building (as of an overhang or staircase), esp: the intrados of an arch

sof-ly \sō-ly/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *sōflic*, alter. of *sēflic*; akin to OHG *semfili* *soft*] 1 *a*: pleasing or agreeable to the senses: bringing ease, comfort, or quiet (the ~ influences of home) *b*: having a bland or mellow rather than a sharp or acid taste or flavor *c* (1): not bright or glaring: SUBDUED (2): having or producing little contrast or a relatively short range of tones (a ~ photographic print) *d*: quiet in pitch or volume *e* of the eyes: having a liquid or gentle appearance: *f*: smooth or delicate in texture, grain, or fiber (~ cashmere) (~ fur) *g* (1): balmy, mild, or clement in weather or temperature (2): moving or falling with slight force or impact: not violent (~ breezes) 2: demanding little work or effort: EASY, IDLE (a ~ job) 3 *a*: sounding as in *ace* and *gem* respectively — used of *c* and *g* or their sound *b* of a consonant: VOICED *c*: constituting a vowel before which there is a /y/ sound or a /y/-like modification of a consonant or constituting a consonant in whose articulation there is a /y/-like modification or which is followed by a /y/ sound (as in Russian) 4 *archaic*: moving in a leisurely manner 5: rising gradually (a ~ slope) 6: having curved or rounded outline: not harsh or jagged (~ hills against the horizon) 7: marked by a gentleness, kindness, or tenderness as (1): not being or involving harsh or onerous terms: EASY (a policy of ~ competition) (2): based on negotiation and conciliation rather than on a show of power or on threats (took a ~ line towards the enemy) *b*: tending to ingratiate or disarm: ENOUGING, KIND (a ~ answer turns away wrath — Prov 15 1 (RSV)) *c*: marked by mildness: UNASSUMING, LOW-KEYED 8 *a*: emotionally suggestible or responsive: IMPRESSIONABLE *b*: unduly susceptible to influence: COMPLIANT *c* (1): lacking firmness or strength of character: FEEBLE, UNMANLY (2): marked by a gradually declining trend: not firm (wool prices are increasingly ~) *d*: amorously attracted or emotionally involved — used with *on* (has been ~ on her for years) 9 *a*: lacking robust strength, stamina, or endurance esp because of living in ease or luxury *b*: weak or deficient mentally 10 *a*: yielding to physical pressure *b*: permitting someone or something to sink in — used of wet ground *c* (1): of a consistency that may be shaped or molded (2) of cheese: capable of being spread *d*: easily magnetized and demagnetized *e*: lacking relatively or comparatively in hardness (~ iron) 11: deficient in or free from substances (as calcium and magnesium salts) that prevent lathering of soap (~ water) 12: having relatively low energy (~ X rays) 13: occurring at such a speed and under such circumstances as to avoid destructive impact (~ landing of a spacecraft on the moon) 14: not protected against enemy attack (a ~ aboveground launching site) 15 of a detergent: BIODEGRADABLE 16 of a drug: considered less detrimental than a hard narcotic (marijuana is usually regarded as a ~ drug) 17: easily polarized — used of acids and bases — **sof-tish** \sōf-tish/ *adj* — **sof-ly** \sōf-ly/ *adv* — **sof-ness** \sōf(-nəs)/ *n*

syn SOFT, BLAND, MILD, GENTLE, LENIENT *shared meaning element*: devoid of harshness, roughness, or intensity *ant* hard, stern

2soft *n*: a soft object, material, or part (the ~ of the thumb)

3soft *adv*: in a soft or gentle manner: SOFTLY

sof-back \sōf(-bək)/ *adj*: SOFT-COVER — **sof-back** *n*

sof-ball \sōf(-bəl)/ *n*: baseball played on a small diamond with a ball that is larger than a baseball and that is pitched underhand, also: the ball used in this game

sof-bill \sōf(-bəl)/ *n*: a bird with a weak bill adapted to feeding esp. on insects — compare **HARD-BILL**

sof-boiled \sōf(-bōild)/ *adj* 1 of an egg: boiled to a soft consistency 2: SENTIMENTAL

sof-bound \sōf(-baund)/ *adj*: SOFT-COVER

sof chancre *n*: CHANCROID

sof coal *n*: BITUMINOUS COAL

sof-cover \sōf(-kəv-ər)/ *adj*: bound in flexible covers: not bound in hard covers, *specif*: PAPERBACK (~ books)

sof drink *n*: SODA POP

sof-en \sōf(-ən)/ *vb* **sof-ened**: **sof-en-ing** \sōf(-ə-niŋ)/ *vt* 1: to make soft or softer 2 *a*: to weaken the military resistance or the morale of esp. by harassment (as preliminary bombardment) — often used with *up* *b*: to impair the strength or resistance of — often used with *up* (~ up a sales prospect) ~ *vi*: to become soft or softer — **sof-er** \sōf(-ə-ər)/ *n*

sof-finned \sōf(-fīnd)/ *adj*: having fins in which the membrane is supported entirely or mostly by soft or articulated rays — used of higher teleost fishes, compare **SPINY-FINNED**

sof goods *n pl*: goods that are not durable — used esp of textile products

sof hall *n*: GRAUPEL

sof-head \sōf(-hed)/ *n*: a silly or feeble-minded person

soft-head-ed \sōf(-hed-əd)/ *adj*: having a weak, unrealistic, or uncritical mind — **soft-head-ed-ly** *adv* — **soft-head-ed-ness** *n*

sof-heart-ed \sōf(-hārt-əd)/ *adj*: emotionally responsive: SYMPATHETIC — **sof-heart-ed-ly** *adv* — **sof-heart-ed-ness** *n*

sof-land \sōf(-lānd)/ *vb* [back-formation fr. *soft landing*] *vi*: to make a soft landing on a celestial body (as the moon) ~ *vt*: to cause to soft-land — **sof-land-er** *n*

sof palate *n*: the fold at the back of the hard palate that partially separates the mouth and pharynx

sof-ped-al \sōf(-t)-ped(-l)/ *vi* 1: to use the soft pedal in playing 2: to play down: OBSCURE, MUFFLE (~ the issue)

sof pedal *n* 1: a foot pedal on a piano that reduces the volume of sound 2: something that muffles, deadens, or reduces effect

sof rot *n*: a mushy, watery, or slimy decay of plants or their parts caused by bacteria or fungi

sof scale *n*: a scale insect more or less active in all stages

sof sell *n*: the use of suggestion or gentle persuasion in selling rather than aggressive pressure — compare **HARD SELL**

sof-shell \sōf(-t)-shel/ or **sof-shelled** \sōf(-sheld)/ *adj*: having a soft or fragile shell esp as a result of recent shedding

sof-shell clam *n*: an elongated clam (*Mya arenaria*) of the east coast of No. America that has a thin friable shell and long siphons and is used esp for steaming — called also **sof-shelled clam**, *steamer*

sof-shelled turtle *n*: any of numerous aquatic turtles (family Trionychidae) that have sharp claws and mandibles and a flat shell covered with soft leathery skin instead of with horny plates

sof-shoe \sōf(-t)-shū/ *adj*: of or relating to tap dancing done in soft-soled shoes without metal taps

sof-soap \sōf(-t)-sōp/ *vi*: to soothe or persuade with flattery or blarney — **sof-soap-er** \sōf(-sōp-ər)/ *n*

sof soap *n*: a semifluid soap 2: FLATTERY

sof-spo-ken \sōf(-spō-kən)/ *adj*: having a mild or gentle voice; also: SUAVE

sof spot *n* 1: a sentimental weakness (has a *soft spot* for him) 2: a vulnerable point (a *soft spot* in the defense system)

sof touch *n*: one who is easily imposed on or taken advantage of

sof-ware \sōf(-twā)(ə)r, -twē(ə)/ *n* 1: the entire set of programs, procedures, and related documentation associated with a system and esp a computer system; *specif*: computer programs 2: something used or associated with and usu contrasted with hardware; *esp*: materials for use with audiovisual equipment

sof wheat *n*: a wheat with soft starchy kernels high in starch but usu. low in gluten

1soft-wood \sōf(-twūd)/ *n* 1: the wood of a coniferous tree (as a fir or pine) whether hard or soft as distinguished from that of an angiospermous tree 2: a tree that yields softwood

2softwood *adj* 1: having or made of softwood 2: consisting of immature still pliable tissue (~ cuttings for propagating plants)

sof-wood-ed \sōf(-twūd-əd)/ *adj* 1: having soft wood that is easy to work or finish 2: SOFTWOOD 1

sofy or **sof-ly** \sōf(-t)-lē/ *n pl* **sof-ies** [sofi] 1: an excessively sentimental or susceptible person 2: a weak, effeminate, or foolish person

Sog-dian \säg-dē-ən/ *n* [L *Sogdian*, pl., fr. pl of *sogdianus* *adj.*, *Sogdian*, fr. OPers *Sughuda* *Sogdiana*] 1: a native or inhabitant of Sogdiana 2: an Iranian language of the Sogdians — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table — **Sogdian** *adj*

sog-gy \säg(-ē), -sög-/ *adj* **sog-gier**; *ent* [E dial *sog* (to soak)] 1: saturated or heavy with water or moisture: as *a*: WATER-LOGGED, SOAKED (a ~ lawn) *b*: heavy or doughy because of imperfect cooking (~ bread) 2: heavily dull (~ prose) — **sog-gily** \säg(-ē)-lē, -sög-/ *adv* — **sog-giness** \säg(-ē)-nəs, -sög-/ *n*

sog-ly \säg(-ē)-lē, -sög-/ *adv* [F, lit., saying oneself]: SELF-STYLED, SO-CALLED — used disparagingly (a ~ artist)

sol-gne or **sol-gnee** \swān(-yā)/ *adj* [F, fr. pp of *soigner* to take care of, fr. ML *soniare*]: elegantly maintained: MODISH (a ~ restaurant) 2: WELL-GROOMED, SLEEK

soil \sōil(-əl)/ *vb* [ME *sollen*, fr. OF *sollier* to wallow, *soil*, fr. *soil* pigsty, prob. fr. *l. sulle*, fr. *sus* pig — more at **SO**] *vt* 1: to stain or defile morally: CORRUPT, POLLUTE 2: to make unclean esp superficially: DIRTY 3: to blacken or besmear (as a person's reputation) by word or deed ~ *vi*: to become soiled or dirty

2soil *n* 1 *a*: SOILAGE 1, STAIN (protect a dress from ~) *b*: moral defilement: CORRUPTION 2: something that spoils or pollutes as *a*: REFUSE *b*: SEWAGE *c*: DUNG, EXCREMENT

soil *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. L *solum* seat, prob. akin to L *sedere* to sit — more at **SIT**] 1: firm land: EARTH 2 *a*: the upper layer of earth that may be dug or plowed and in which plants grow *b*: the superficial unconsolidated and usu weathered part of the mantle of a planet and esp of the earth 3: COUNTRY, LAND (his native ~) 4: the agricultural life or calling 5: a medium in which something takes hold and develops

3soil *vi* [origin unknown]: to feed (livestock) in the barn or an enclosure with fresh grass or green food, also: to purge (livestock) by feeding on green food

soil-age \sōil(-ij)/ *n* 1 [*soil*]: the act of soiling: the condition of being soiled 2 [*soil*]: green crops for feeding confined animals

soil bank *n*: acreage retired from crop cultivation and planted with soil-building plants under a plan sponsored by the U.S. government that provides subsidies to farmers for the retired land

soil-borne \sōil(-bō)(ə)r, -bō(ə)r/ *adj*: transmitted by or in soil

soil conservation *n*: management of soil so as to obtain optimum yields while improving and protecting the soil

soil-less \sōil(-lēs)/ *adj*: carried on without soil (~ agriculture)

soil pipe *n*: a pipe for carrying off wastes from toilets

soil science *n*: PEDOLOGY

soil series *n*: a collection of soils with similar profiles developed from similar parent materials under comparable climatic and vegetation conditions

soil-ure \sōil(-yər)/ *n* 1: the act of soiling: the condition of being soiled 2: STAIN, SMUDGE

socio- *comb form* [F, fr. L *socius* companion] 1: society (*sociography*); social (*sociogram*) 2: social and (*sociopolitical*) 3: sociological and (*sociopsychiatric*)

socio-cultural \sō-sē-ō-'kālch(-ə)-rəl, sō-shē-ə\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving a combination of social and cultural factors — **socio-cultural-ly** \-rē-lē\ *adv*

socio-economic \sō-sē-ō-'nēm-ik, -ē-kō-ə\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving a combination of social and economic factors

sociolinguistics \sō-sē-ō-'līŋ-'gwis-tik, sō-shē-ə\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the social aspects of language 2: of or relating to sociolinguistics

sociolinguistics \-tiks\ *n pl but sing in constr*: the study of linguistic behavior as determined by sociocultural factors

sociological \sō-sē-ō-'līj-ē-kəl, sō-sh(-ē)-ə\ *also* **socio-log-ic** \-ik\ *adj* 1: of or relating to sociology or to the methodological approach of sociology 2: oriented or directed toward social needs and problems — **sociologically** \-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

sociology \sō-sē-ō-'lō-jē, sō-sh(-ē)-ə\ *n* [F *sociologie*, fr. *socio-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: the science of society, social institutions, and social relationships; *specif*: the systematic study of the development, structure, interaction, and collective behavior of organized groups of human beings 2: the scientific analysis of a social institution as a functioning whole and as it relates to the rest of society 3: **SYNECOLOGY** — **sociologically** \-jē-ə-lē\ *adv*

sociometry \sō-sē-ō-'trē\ *n* [ISV]: the study and measurement of interpersonal relationships in a group of people — **sociometric** \sō-sē-ō-'mē-trik, sō-sh(-ē)-ə\ *adj*

sociopath \sō-sē-ō-'pāθ, sō-sh(-ē)-ə\ *n*: a sociopathic person

sociopathic \sō-sē-ō-'pāθ-ik, sō-sh(-ē)-ə\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characterized by social or antisocial behavior

sociopolitical \sō-sē-ō-'pō-'līt-ē-kəl, sō-sh(-ē)-ə\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving a combination of social and political factors

socioreligious \-rē-līj-ē-kəl\ *adj*: involving a combination of social and religious factors

sociosexual \sō-sē-ō-'sek-sh(-ə)-wəl, -sek-sh(-ē)-ə\ *adj*: of or relating to the interpersonal aspects of sexuality — **sociosexually** \-sek-sh(-ə)-wəl-ē\ *adv*

sock \sɒk\ *n, pl socks* [ME *socke*, fr. OE *soc*, fr. L *soccus*] 1 *archaic*: a low shoe or slipper 2 *or pl soc* \sɒk\: a knitted or woven covering for the foot usu. extending above the ankle and sometimes to the knee 3 *a*: a shoe worn by actors in Greek and Roman comedy *b*: comic drama

sock *vb* [prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *sökkva* to cause to sink; akin to OE *sincan* to sink] *vt*: to hit, strike, or apply forcefully ~ *vi*: to deliver a blow: **HIT** — **sock it to** *slang*: to subject to vigorous assault (they may let you off the first time... but the second time they'll sock it to you — James Jones)

sock *n*: a vigorous or violent blow: **PUNCH**

sock away *vt* [fr. the practice of concealing savings in the toe of a sock]: to put away (money) as savings or investment

sock-dologer or **sock-dologer** \sɒk-'dɒl-ə-jər\ *n* [perh. alter. of *daxology*] 1: something that settles a matter: a decisive blow or answer 2: **FINISHER** 2: something outstanding or exceptional

sock-et \sɒk-'et\ *n* [ME *soket*, fr. AF, dim. of OF *soc* plowshare, of Celt origin; akin to ML *soc* plowshare, lit. snout of a hog; akin to OE *suga* sow — more at *sow*]: an opening or hollow that forms a holder for something (an electric bulb ~) (the eye ~)

socket *vt*: to provide with or support in or by a socket

sock-eye \sɒk-'i\ *n* [by folk etymology fr. Salish dial *suk-kegh*]: a small but commercially important Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) that ascends rivers chiefly from the Columbia northward to spawn in late summer or fall — called also *red salmon*

sock in *vt* [wind] *sock* 1: to close to takeoffs or landings by aircraft 2: to restrict from flying

so-ckle \sō-'kəl, sɒk-əl\ *n* [F, fr. It *zoccolo* sock, socle, fr. L *socculus*, dim. of *soccus* sock]: a projecting usu. molded member at the foot of a wall or pier or beneath the base of a column, pedestal, or superstructure

Socratic \sō-'krat-ik, sō-ə\ *adj*: of or relating to Socrates, his followers, or his philosophical method of systematic doubt and questioning of another to reveal his hidden ignorance or to elicit a clear expression of a truth supposed to be implicitly known by all rational beings — **Socratically** \-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

Socratic *n*: a follower of Socrates

Socratic irony *n*: **IRONY** 1

sod \sɒd\ *n* [ME, fr. MD or MLG *sode*; akin to OFris *sitha* sod] 1: **TURF** 1; also: the grass- and forb-covered surface of the ground 2: one's native land

sod *vt* **sod-ded**; **sod-ding**: to cover with sod or turfs

sod *n* [short for *sodomite*] chiefly Brit: **SUGGER** (he's not a bad little ~ taken by and large — Noel Coward)

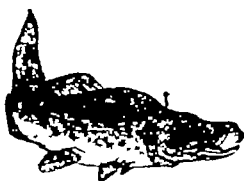
SOD *abbr* seller's option to double

soda \sō-'dā\ *n* [It, *barilla* plant, *soda*, fr. (assumed) ML *barilla* plant] 1 *a*: **SODIUM CARBONATE** *b*: **SODIUM BICARBONATE** *c*: **SODIUM HYDROXIDE** *d*: **SODIUM OXIDE** *e*: **SODIUM** — used in combination (~ alum) 2 *a*: **SODA WATER** 2a *b*: **SODA POP** *c*: a sweet drink consisting of soda water, flavoring, and often ice cream 3: the faro card that shows face up in the dealing box before play begins

soda ash *n*: commercial anhydrous sodium carbonate

soda biscuit *n* 1: a biscuit leavened with baking soda and sour milk or buttermilk 2: **SODA CRACKER**

soda cracker *n*: a cracker leavened with bicarbonate of soda and cream of tartar



sockeye

soda fountain *n* 1: an apparatus with delivery tube and faucets for drawing soda water 2: the equipment and counter for the preparation and serving of sodas, sundae, and ice cream

soda jerk \-'jɜrk\ *n*: a counterman who dispenses carbonated drinks and ice cream at a soda fountain — called also *soda jerker*

soda lime *n*: a mixture of sodium hydroxide and slaked lime used esp. to absorb moisture and gases

soda-lime \sōd-'līm, sō-'dal-ē\ *n*: a member of a sodality

soda-lime \sōd-'līm, sō-'dal-ē\ *n* [soda]: a transparent to translucent mineral $\text{Na}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}\text{Cl}$ that consists of a sodium aluminum silicate with some chlorine, has a vitreous or greasy luster, and is found in various igneous rocks

soda-lity \sō-'dal-ē-tē\ *n, pl -ties* [L *sodalitas*, *sodalitas* comradeship, club, fr. *sodalis* comrade — more at **ETHICAL**] 1: **BROTHERHOOD, COMMUNITY** 2: an organized society or fellowship, *specif*: a devotional or charitable association of Roman Catholic laity

soda pop *n*: a beverage consisting of soda water, flavoring, and a sweet syrup

soda water *n* 1: a weak solution of sodium bicarbonate with some acid added to cause effervescence 2 *a*: a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbonic acid gas *b*: **SODA POP**

sod-buster \sɒd-'bɒs-tər\ *n*: one that breaks the sod

sod-den \sɒd-'n\ *adj* [ME *soden*, fr. pp of *sethen* to seethe] 1 *a*: dull or expressionless esp. from continued indulgence in alcoholic beverages (his ~ features) *b*: **TORPID, UNIMAGINATIVE** (~ minds) 2 *a*: heavy with moisture or water (the ~ ground) *b*: heavy or doughy because of imperfect cooking (~ biscuits) — **sod-den-ly** *adv* — **sod-den-ness** \-n(-n)əs\ *n*

sodden *vb* **sod-dened**; **sod-den-ing** \sɒd-'nɪŋ, -n(-n)ɪŋ\ *vt*: to make sodden ~ *vi*: to become soaked or saturated

sod-ic \sɒd-'ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing sodium

sod-ium \sɒd-'ē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. E *soda*]: a silver white soft waxy ductile element of the alkali metal group that occurs abundantly in nature in combined form and is very active chemically — see **ELEMENT** table

sodium benzoate *n*: a crystalline or granular salt $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{Na}$ used chiefly as a food preservative

sodium bicarbonate *n*: a white crystalline weakly alkaline salt NaHCO_3 used esp. in baking powders, fire extinguishers, and medicine — called also *baking soda*, *saleratus*

sodium carbonate *n*: a sodium salt of carbonic acid used esp. in making soaps and chemicals, in water softening, in cleaning and bleaching, and in photography, as *a*: a hygroscopic crystalline anhydrous strongly alkaline salt Na_2CO_3 *b*: **SAL SODA**

sodium chlorate *n*: a colorless crystalline salt NaClO_3 used esp. as an oxidizing agent and weed killer

sodium chloride *n*: **SALT** 1a

sodium cyanide *n*: a white deliquescent poisonous salt NaCN used esp. in electroplating, in fumigating, and in treating steel

sodium dichromate *n*: a red crystalline salt $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ used esp. in tanning leather, in cleaning metals, and as an oxidizing agent

sodium fluoride *n*: a poisonous crystalline salt NaF that is used in trace amounts in the fluoridation of water, in metallurgy, as a flux, as an antiseptic, and as a pesticide

sodium fluoroacetate *n*: a poisonous powdery compound $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{FO}_3\text{Na}$ used as a rodent poison

sodium hydroxide *n*: a white brittle solid NaOH that is a strong caustic base used esp. in making soap, rayon, and paper

sodium hypochlorite *n*: an unstable salt NaOCl produced usu. in aqueous solution and used as a bleaching and disinfecting agent

sodium hyposulfite *n* 1: **SODIUM THIOSULFATE** 2: a crystalline water-soluble salt $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ used esp. in dyeing and bleaching

sodium meta-silicate \-'mēt-ə-'sīl-ē-kēt, -sīl-ē-kēt\ *n*: a toxic corrosive crystalline salt Na_2SiO_3 used esp. as a detergent or as a substitute for phosphates in detergent formulations

sodium nitrate *n*: a deliquescent crystalline salt NaNO_3 found in crude form in Chile and used as a fertilizer and an oxidizing agent and in curing meat

sodium nitrite *n*: a salt NaNO_2 used esp. in dye manufacture and as a meat preservative

sodium pump *n*: the process by which sodium ions are actively transported across a cell membrane, esp.: the process by which the appropriate internal and external concentrations of sodium and potassium ions are maintained in a nerve fiber and which involves the active transport of sodium ions outward with movement of potassium ions to the interior

sodium salicylate *n*: a crystalline salt $\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$ that has a sweetish saline taste and is used chiefly as an analgesic, antipyretic, and antirheumatic

sodium sulfate *n*: a bitter salt Na_2SO_4 used esp. in detergents, in the manufacture of wood pulp and rayon, in dyeing and finishing textiles, and in its hydrated form as a cathartic — compare **GLASS SALT**

sodium thiosulfate *n*: a hygroscopic crystalline salt $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ used esp. as a photographic fixing agent and a reducing or bleaching agent — called also *hypo*, *sodium hyposulfite*

sodium triphosphosphate \-'trī-'pōz-ē-'fās-'fāt\ *n*: a crystalline salt $\text{Na}_3\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$ that is a major component of many detergents and a major contributor to water pollution

sodium-vapor lamp *n*: an electric lamp that contains sodium vapor and electrodes between which a luminous discharge takes place and that is used esp. for lighting highways

Sodom \sɒd-'əm\ *n* [Sodom, city of ancient Palestine destroyed by God for its wickedness (Gen 18:20, 21; 19:24-28)]: a place notorious for vice or corruption

sod-om-ite \sɒd-'əm-īt\ *n*: one who practices sodomy

ə about * kitten ɜr farther ʌ back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
 ʌ out ʃ chin ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
 ʃ joke ɟ sing ɒ flow ɒ flaw ɒf coin ʰ than ʰ this
 ʌ foot ʌ foot ʏ yet ʏü few ʏü famous ʒh vision

soles *pl of sol*

sol-fa \sɒl-ˈfɑː/ *n* 1: SOL-FA SYLLABLES 2: SOLMIZATION; also: an exercise thus sung 3: TONIC SOL-FA — *sol-fa-ist* \-ˈfɑː(-)st, -ˈfɑː-ist/ *n*

sol-fa *vi*: to sing the sol-fa syllables ~ *vi*: to sing (as a melody) to sol-fa syllables

sol-fa syllables *n pl*: the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti*, used in singing the tones of the scale

sol-fa-ta-ra \sɒl-ˈfɑː-tɑː-rə/ *n* [It, sulfur mine, fr. *solfo* sulfur, fr. L *sulfur*] a volcanic area or vent that yields only hot vapors and gases in part sulfurous

sol-fège \sɒl-ˈfɛʒ/ *n* [F, fr. *sol feggio*] 1: the application of the sol-fa syllables to a musical scale or to a melody 2: a singing exercise esp using sol-fa syllables; also: practice in sight-reading vocal music using the sol-fa syllables

sol-fog-gio \sɒl-ˈfɛj(-)dʒ/ *n* [It, fr. *sol-fa*]: SOLFÈGE

sol-gel \sɒl-ˈdʒel/ *adj*: involving alternation between sol and gel states

sol *pl of solo*

sol-ic-it \sɒl-ˈɪt/ *vb* [ME *soliciten* to disturb, take charge of, fr. MF *soliciter*, fr. L *solicitare* to disturb, fr. *solicitus* anxious, fr. *sollus* whole (fr. Oscan, akin to Gk *holos* whole) + *citus*, pp of *citer* to move — more at **SAFE**, **HIGHT**] *vt* 1: to make petition to: **ENTREAT** 2: to approach with a request or plea 2: to strongly urge (as one's cause) 3: to entice or lure esp into evil 4: to attempt to seduce 5: to proposition (a man) esp as or in the character of a prostitute 6: to try to obtain by usu. urgent requests or pleas ~ *vi* 1: to make solicitation: **IMPORTUNE** 2: of a prostitute: to offer intercourse to a man *syn* see **ASK**, **INVITE**

sol-ic-it-ant \sɒl-ˈɪt-ənt/ *n*: one who solicits

sol-ic-it-a-tion \sɒl-ˈɪt-ə-tʃən/ *n* 1: the practice or act or an instance of soliciting; esp: **ENTREATY**, **IMPORTUNITY** 2: a moving or drawing force: **INCITEMENT**, **ALLUREMENT**

sol-ic-it-er \sɒl-ˈɪt-ər/ *n* 1: one that solicits, esp: an agent that solicits (as contributions to charity) 2: a counsel who advises clients, represents them in the lower courts, and prepares cases for barristers to try in higher courts 3: the chief law officer of a municipality, county, or government department

solicitor general *n*, *pl* **solicitors general**: a law officer appointed primarily to assist an attorney general

sol-ic-it-or-ship \sɒl-ˈɪt-ər-ʃɪp/ *n*: the position or status of a solicitor

sol-ic-it-ous \sɒl-ˈɪt-əs/ *adj* [L *solicitus*] 1: full of concern or fears: **APPREHENSIVE** (~ about the future) 2: full of desire: **EAGER** 3: meticulously careful (~ in matters of dress) 4: manifesting or expressing solicitude (a ~ inquiry about his health) — **sol-ic-it-ous-ly** *adv* — **sol-ic-it-ous-ness** *n*

sol-ic-it-ude \sɒl-ˈɪt-əd/ *n* 1: the state of being solicitous: **ANXIETY** 2: attentive care and protectiveness, also: an attitude of solicitous concern or attention 2: a cause of care or concern — *usu* used in *pl* *syn* see **CARE** *ant* **negligence**

sol-id \sɒl-ɪd/ *adj* [ME *solide*, fr. MF, fr. L *solidus*; akin to Gk *holos* whole — more at **SAFE**] 1: a: being without an internal cavity (a ~ ball of rubber) 2: (1): printed with minimum space between lines (2): joined without a hyphen (a ~ compound) 3: not interrupted by a break or opening (a ~ wall) 4: having, involving, or dealing with three dimensions or with solids (~ configuration) 5: a: of uniformly close and coherent texture: not loose or spongy: **COMPACT** 6: neither gaseous nor liquid 4: of good substantial quality or kind (~ comfort) 5: a: **SOUND** (~ reasons) 6: made firmly and well (~ furniture) 6: a: having no break or interruption (waited three ~ hours) 6: **UNANIMOUS** (had the ~ support of his party) 6: **PRUDENT**, also: well-established financially 6: serious in purpose or character 7: of one substance or character 8: a: entirely of one metal or containing the minimum of alloy necessary to impart hardness (~ gold) 6: of a single color or tone *syn* see **FIRM** *ant* **fluid**, **liquid** — **sol-id-ly** *adv* — **sol-id-ness** *n*

sol-id *adv*: in a solid manner; also: **UNANIMOUSLY**

solid *n* 1: a geometrical figure or element (as a cube or sphere) having three dimensions 2: a substance that does not flow perceptibly under moderate stress 3: the part of a solution or suspension that when freed from solvent or suspending medium has the qualities of a solid — *usu* used in *pl* (milk ~) 3: something that is solid as a: a solid color 6: a compound word whose members are joined together without a hyphen

sol-id-a-go \sɒl-ɪd-ə-ˈɡoʊ/ *n*, *pl* **sol-id-a-gos** [NL, genus name, fr. ML *solidago*, an herb reputed to heal wounds, fr. *solidare* to make whole, fr. L *solidare*, fr. *solidus* solid] any of a genus (*Solidago*) of chiefly No. American composite herbs including the typical goldenrods

solid angle *n*: the three-dimensional angular spread at the vertex of a cone measured by the area intercepted by the cone on a unit sphere whose center is the vertex of the cone

sol-id-a-ri-ty \sɒl-ɪd-ə-ˈrɪz-ə-ti/ *n* [*solidarity* + *-ism*] 1: **SOLIDARITY** 2: a sociological theory maintaining that the mutual interdependence of members of society offers a basis for a social organization based upon solidarity of interests — **sol-id-a-rist** \-ˈrɪst/ *n* — **sol-id-a-rist-ic** \sɒl-ɪd-ə-ˈrɪst-ɪk/ *adj*

sol-id-a-ri-ty \sɒl-ɪd-ə-ˈrɪz-ə-ti/ *n* [F *solidarité*, fr. *solidaire* characterized by solidarity, fr. L *solidum* whole sum, fr. neut. of *solidus* solid] unity (as of a group or class) that produces or is based on community of interests, objectives, and standards *syn* see **UNITY**

solid geometry *n*: a branch of geometry that deals with figures of three-dimensional space

sol-id-ify \sɒl-ɪd-ə-ˈfaɪ/ *vb*; *-fy-ing vi* 1: to make solid, compact, or hard 2: to make secure, substantial, or firmly fixed (fac-tors that ~ public opinion) ~ *vi*: to become solid, compact, or hard — **sol-id-ifi-ca-tion** \-ɪd-ə-ˈfɪ-kə-tʃən/ *n*

sol-id-ity \sɒl-ɪd-ə-ˈti/ *n*, *pl* **-ties** 1: the quality or state of being solid 2: moral, mental, or financial soundness 3: something

sol-id-look-ing \sɒl-ɪd-ˈlʊk-ɪŋ/ *adj*: giving an impression of solid worth or substance (~ well-fed citizens)

solid of revolution: a mathematical solid conceived as formed by the revolution of a plane figure about an axis in its plane

solid-state *adj* 1: relating to the properties, structure, or reactivity of solid material, esp: relating to the arrangement or behavior of ions, molecules, nucleons, electrons, and holes in the crystals of a substance (as a semiconductor) or to the effect of crystal imperfections on the properties of a solid substance (~ physics) 2: utilizing the electric, magnetic, or photic properties of solid materials: not utilizing electron tubes (a ~ stereo system)

sol-id-us \sɒl-ɪd-əs/ *n*, *pl* **-i** \-ɪ/ *adj*, *adv* [ME, fr. LL, fr. L, *solidus*] 1: an ancient Roman gold coin introduced by Constantine and used to the fall of the Byzantine Empire 2 [ML, *shilling*, fr. LL, fr. its use as a symbol for shillings]: **DIAGONAL** 3

sol-id-fluc-tion \sɒl-ɪd-ˈflʌk-shən/ *n* [L *solum* soil + *-fluctio*, *fluctio* act of flowing, fr. *fluctus*, pp of *fluere* to flow — more at **FLUID**] the slow creeping of saturated fragmental material (as soil) down a slope that usu. occurs in regions of perennial frost

sol-il-lo-quist \sɒl-ɪl-ə-ˈkwɪst/ *n*: one who soliloquizes

sol-il-lo-quiz-e \-ˈkwɪz/ *vi*; *-quized*; *-quizing*: to utter a soliloquy: talk to oneself — **sol-il-lo-quiz-er** *n*

sol-il-lo-quey \sɒl-ɪl-ə-ˈkwɛ/ *n*, *pl* **-ques** [LL *soliloquium*, fr. L *solus* alone + *loqui* to speak] 1: the act of talking to oneself 2: a dramatic monologue that gives the illusion of being a series of unspoken reflections

sol-ip-sism \sɒl-ɪp-ˈsɪz-əm/ *n*, *pl* **-sisms** [L *solus* alone + *ipse* self]: a theory holding that the self can know nothing but its own modifications and that the self is the only existing thing — **sol-ip-sist** \sɒl-ɪp-ˈsɪst/ *adj*, *adv*, *n* — **sol-ip-sist-ic** \sɒl-ɪp-ˈsɪst-ɪk/ *adj*, *adv*

sol-it-air-ly \sɒl-ɪ-ˈtɛr-əl/ *adj*, *n* [F, fr. *solitaire*, *adj*, solitary, fr. L *solitarius*] 1: a single gem (as a diamond) set alone 2: any of various card games that can be played by one person

sol-it-ary \sɒl-ɪ-ˈtɛr-əd/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *solitarius*, fr. *solitas* aloneness, fr. *solus* alone] 1: a: being, living, or going alone or without companions 2: saddened by isolation 2: **UNFREQUENTED**, **DESOLATE** 3: taken, passed, or performed without companions (a ~ ramble) 4: being at once single and isolated (a ~ example) 5: a: occurring singly and not as part of a group or cluster (flowers terminal and ~) 6: not gregarious, colonial, social, or compound (~ bees) *syn* see **ALONE**, **SINGLE** — **sol-it-ari-ly** \sɒl-ɪ-ˈtɛr-əl/ *adv* — **sol-it-ari-ness** \sɒl-ɪ-ˈtɛr-ə-nəs/ *n*

sol-it-ary *n*, *pl* **-aries** 1: one who lives or seeks to live a solitary life: **RECLUSE** 2: solitary confinement in prison

sol-it-ude \sɒl-ɪ-ˈtʃu-d/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *solitudo*, *solitudo*, fr. *solus*] 1: the quality or state of being alone or remote from society: **SECLUSION** 2: a lonely place (as a desert)

syn **SOLITUDE**, **ISOLATION**, **SECLUSION** *shared meaning element*: the state of one who is alone

sol-it-ut-din-ar-ian \sɒl-ɪ-ˈtʃu-d-ɪn-ˈer-ɪ-ən/ *n* [L *solitudo*, *solitudo* + *-arian*]: **RECLUSE**

sol-ier-et \sɒl-ɪ-ˈret/ *n* [F]: a flexible steel shoe forming part of a medieval suit of armor — *see* **ARMOR** *illustration*

sol-mi-z-a-tion \sɒl-mə-ˈzɪz-ən/ *n* [F *solmisation*, fr. *solmiser* to sol-fa, fr. *sol* (fr. ML) + *mi* (fr. ML) + *-iser* (-ize)]: the act, practice, or system of using syllables to denote the tones of a musical scale

soln abbr solution

sol-o \sɒl-ə/ *n*, *pl* **solos** [It, fr. *solo* alone, fr. L *solus*] 1 or *pl* **sol** \sɒl-ə/ *n*: a musical composition for a single voice or instrument with or without accompaniment 2: the featured part of a concerto or similar work 2: a performance in which the performer has no partner or associate 3: any of several card games in which a player elects to play without a partner against the other players

sol-o *adv*: without a companion: **ALONE** (fly ~)

sol-o *adj*: of, relating to, or being a solo (a ~ performance)

sol-o *vi* **sol-oed**; **sol-o-ing** \-lɒ(-)ŋ, -lɒ(-)wɪŋ/: to perform by oneself, esp: to fly an airplane without one's instructor

sol-o-ist \sɒl-ə-ˈwɪst/ *n*, *pl* **-ists** *n*: one who performs a solo

Sol-o-mon \sɒl-ə-ˈmɒn/ *n* [LL, fr. Heb *Shlomo*]: a son of David and 10th-century B.C. king of Israel proverbial for his wisdom

Sol-o-mon-ic \sɒl-ə-ˈmɒn-ɪk/ *adj*: marked by notable wisdom, reasonableness, or discretion esp under trying circumstances

Solomon's seal *n* 1: an emblem consisting of two interlaced triangles forming a 6-pointed star and formerly used as an amulet esp against fever 2: any of a genus (*Polygonatum*) of perennial herbs of the lily family with garbled rhizomes

sol-on \sɒl-ən, -lən/ *n* [Solon, Athenian lawgiver] 1: a wise and skillful lawgiver 2: a member of a legislative body

sol-on-chak \sɒl-ən-ˈtʃak/ *n* [Russ, salt marsh] any of an intrazonal group of strongly saline *usu* pale soils found esp in poorly drained and/or semiarid areas

sol-o-netz also **sol-o-nets** \sɒl-ə-ˈnɛts/ *n* [Russ *solonets* salt not extracted by decoction]: any of an intrazonal group of dark hard alkaline soils evolved by leaching and alkalinizing from solonchak — **sol-o-netz-ic** \-ˈnɛt-sɪk/ *adj*

so long \sɒl-ɒŋ, sɒ-ɒŋ/ *interj* [prob by folk etymology fr. Gael *slán* lit, health, security, fr. OIr *slán*, prob akin to L *salvus* safe — more at **SAFE**] — *used* to express farewell

so long *as conj* 1: during and up to the end of the time that: **WHILE** 2: provided that

sol-stice \sɒl-ɪt-əs, -sɪ-, -sɒl-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *solstitium*, fr. *sol* sun + *status*, pp of *stare* to come to a stop, cause to stand, akin to L *stare* to stand — more at **SOLAR**, **STAND**] 1: one of the two points on the ecliptic at which its distance from the celestial equator is greatest and which is reached by the sun each year about June 22d and December 22d 2: the time of the sun's passing a solstice which occurs on June 22d to begin summer in the northern



Solomon's seal 1

sol-ree or **sol-ree** \swā-'rā/ *n* [F *soirée* evening period, evening party, fr. MF, fr. *soir* evening, fr. L *sero* at a late hour, fr. *serius* late — more at **SINCE**] : a party or reception held in the evening

sol-xante-neuf \swā-sā'-noef/ *n* [F]: SIXTY-NINE 2

sol-journ \sō-jōrn, sō-'/ *n* [ME *sojorn*, fr. OF, fr. *sojornier*] : a temporary stay (as in the country)

sojourn *v* [ME *sojornen*, fr. OF *sojornier*, fr. (assumed) VL *subdiurnare*, fr. L *sub* under, during + LL *diurnum* day — more at **SUBJOURNEY**] : to stay as a temporary resident : stop (as for a month at a resort) *syn* see **RESIDE** — **sojourn-er** *n*

soke \sōk/ *n* [ME *soc*, *sok*, fr. ML *soca*, fr. OE *sōcan* inquiry, jurisdiction; akin to OE *sēcan* to seek] : 1: the right in Anglo-Saxon and early English law to hold court and administer justice with the franchise to receive certain fees or fines arising from it : jurisdiction over a territory or over people 2: the district included in a soke jurisdiction or franchise

soke-man \sōk-mən/ *n* : a man who is under the soke of another : a tenant by socage

sol \sōl/ also **so** \sō/ *n* [ML *sol*, fr. the syllable sung to this note in a medieval hymn to St. John the Baptist] : the 5th tone of the diatonic scale in solmization

sol \sāl, sōl/ *n* [ME, fr. MF — more at **SOL**] : an old French coin equal to 12 deniers, also : a corresponding unit of value

sol \sāl, sōl/ *n*, *pl* **soles** \sō-'(l)ās/ [AmerSp, fr. Sp, sun, fr. L] — *see* **MONEY** table

sol \sāl, sōl/ *n* (-sol (as in *hydrosol*), fr. *solution*) : a fluid colloidal system, esp : one in which the continuous phase is a liquid

sol *abbr* 1 **solvent** 2 **soluble** 3 **solution**

Sol \sāl/ *n* [ME, fr. L]: **SUN**

sola *pl* of **SOLUM**

solace \sāl-sō also sōl-/ *n* [ME *solas*, fr. OF, fr. L *solacium*, fr. *solari* to console — more at **SILLY**] 1: alleviation of grief or anxiety 2: a source of relief or consolation

solace *v* **solaced**, **solac-ing** 1: to give solace to : **CONSOLE** 2 *a* : to make cheerful *b* : **AMUSE** 3 : **ALLAY**, **SOOTHE** (as grief) *syn* see **COMFORT** — **solace-ment** \sō-'smənt/ *n* — **solac-er** *n*

solan-naceae \sō-lā-'nā-shōz/ *adj* [NL *Solanaceae*, group name, fr. *Solanum*] : of or relating to the nightshade family of plants

solan *n* **solan-n** *n* [ME *solan*, fr. ON *sula* pillar, gannet + *and* duck, akin to OE *syl* pillar and to OHG *anru* duck, L *anas*] : a very large white gannet (*Sula bassana* or *Morus bassana*) with black wing tips

solanine or **sola-nin** \sō-lā-'nēn, -nōn/ *n* [F *solanine*, fr. L *solanum* nightshade] : a bitter poisonous crystalline alkaloid $C_{45}H_{73}NO_9$ from several plants (as some potatoes or tomatoes) of the nightshade family

solanum \sō-lān-əm, -lān-, -lān-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, nightshade] : any of a genus (*Solanum*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees of the nightshade family that have often prickly-veined leaves, cymose white, purple, or yellow flowers, and a fruit that is a berry

solar \sō-lər-, -lār-/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *solaris*, fr. *sol* sun, akin to OE & ON *sōl* sun, Gk *hēlios*] 1: of, derived from, or relating to the sun esp : affecting the earth 2: measured by the earth's course in relation to the sun (as time (as year), also : relating to or reckoned by solar time 3: produced or operated by the action of the sun's light or heat, also : utilizing the sun's rays

solar battery *n* : a device of one or more units for converting the energy of sunlight into electrical energy

solar cell *n* : a photovoltaic cell (as one including a junction between two types of silicon semiconductor) that is able to convert sunlight into electrical energy and is used as a power source

solar constant *n* : the quantity of radiant solar heat received normally at the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere and having an average value of about 1.94 gram calories per square centimeter per minute

solar day *n* : the interval between transits of the apparent or mean sun across the meridian at any place

solar flare *n* : a sudden temporary outburst of energy from a small area of the sun's surface

solar house *n* : a house equipped with glass areas and so planned as to utilize the sun's rays extensively in heating

solarium \sō-lār-ē-əm, -sō-, -lār-/ *n*, *pl* **la** \sō-/ also **iums** [L, fr. *sol*] : a room (as in a hospital) exposed to the sun and used esp. for treatment of illness by administration of sunbaths or therapeutic light

solar-iza-tion \sō-lā-rā-'zā-shən/ *n* 1: an act or process of solarizing 2: a reversal of gradation in a photographic image obtained by intense or continued exposure

solarize \sō-lā-'rīz/ *v* **-ized**, **-iz-ing** 1 *a* : to expose to sunlight *b* : to affect by the action of the sun's rays 2: to subject (photographic materials) to solarization

solar panel *n* : a battery of solar cells (as in a spacecraft)

solar plexus \sō-lār-/ *n* [fr. the radiating nerve fibers] 1: a nerve plexus in the abdomen that is situated behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the crura of the diaphragm and contains several ganglia distributing nerve fibers to the viscera 2: the pit of the stomach

solar system *n* : the sun with the group of celestial bodies that are held by its attraction and revolve around it

solar wind *n* : the continuous ejection of plasma from the sun's surface into and through interplanetary space

sol-ate \sāl-'at, sōl-/ *v* **sol-ated**, **sol-a-ting** \sōl-/ : to change to a sol — **sol-a-tion** \sō-lā-'shən, sō-/ *n*

sol-a-tum \sō-lā-'shē-əm, sō-/ *n*, *pl* **la** \sō-/ [LL *solacium*, *solanum*, fr. L, *solace*] : a compensation (as money) given as solace for suffering, loss, or injured feelings

sol'd *past* of **SELL**

sol-dan \sāl-dən, sōl-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. Ar *sultān*] *archaic* : **SULTAN** esp : the sultan of Egypt

sol-der \sād-'ər, sōd-, *Brit* also sāl-'dar, sōl-/ *n* [ME *soudure*, fr. MF, fr. *souder* to solder, fr. L *soldare* to make solid, fr. *solidus* solid] 1: a metal or metallic alloy used when melted to join metallic surfaces; esp : an alloy of lead and tin so used 2: something that unites or cements

solder *v* **soldered**, **sol-der-ing** \sō-'(ə-)nŋ/ *v* 1: to unite or make whole by solder 2: to bring into or restore to firm union (as a friendship) (as by common interests) *vi* 1: to use solder 2: to become united or repaired by or as if by solder — **sol-der-abil-ity** \sād-'ə-rā-'bil-ə-tē, sōd-/ *n* — **sol-der-er** \sād-'ər-ər, sōd-/ *n*

soldering iron *n* : a pointed or wedge-shaped device that is usually electrically heated and that is used for soldering

sol-dier \sōl-jər/ *n* [ME *souldier*, fr. OF, fr. *souldie* pay, fr. LL *solidus* solidus] 1 *a* : one engaged in military service and esp in the army *b* : an enlisted man or woman *c* : a skilled warrior 2: a militant leader, follower, or worker 3 *a* : one of a caste of wingless sterile termites usually differing from workers in larger size and head and long jaws *b* : one of a type of worker ants distinguished by exceptionally large head and jaws 4: one who shirks his work — **sol-dier-ly** \sōl-'dā-/ *adj* or *adv* — **sol-dier-ship** \sōl-'shīp/ *n*

soldier *vi* **soldiered**, **sol-dier-ing** \sōl-jə-'(ə-)nŋ/ 1 *a* : to serve as a soldier *b* : to behave in a soldierly manner *c* : to push doggedly forward — *usu* used with *on* (didn't know whether to quit or ~ on) 2: to make a pretense of working while really loafing

soldier-ing *n* : the life, service, or practice of one who soldiers

soldier of fortune : one who follows a military career wherever there is promise of profit, adventure, or pleasure

soldiers' home *n* : an institution maintained (as by the federal or a state government) for the care and relief of military veterans

soldier's medal *n* : a U.S. military decoration awarded for heroism not involving combat

sol-dier-y \sōl-jə-'(ə-)rē/ *n* 1 *a* : a body of soldiers *b* : **SOLDIERS**, **MILITARY** 2: the profession or technique of soldiering

sol-do \sōl-'(d)ō/ *n*, *pl* **sol-di** \sōl-'(d)ē/ [It, fr. LL *solidus*] : an old Italian coin worth five centesimi

sold-out \sōl-'daut/ *adj* : having all available tickets or accommodations sold completely and esp in advance

sole \sōl/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *solea* sandal; akin to L *solum* base, ground, soil] 1 *a* : the undersurface of a foot *b* : the part of an item of footwear on which the sole rests 2: the usu. flat or flattened bottom or lower part of something or the base on which something rests — **soled** \sōld/ *adj*

sole *vi* **soled**; **sol-ing** 1: to furnish with a sole (as a shoe) 2: to place the sole of (a golf club) on the ground

sole *n* [ME, fr. MF, L *solea* sandal, a flatfish] : a flatfish (family *Solidae*) having a small mouth, small or rudimentary fins, and small eyes placed close together and including superior food fishes (as *Solea solea* of Europe); also : any of various mostly market flatfishes of other families

sole *adj* [ME, alone, fr. MP *seul*, fr. L *solus*] 1: not married — used chiefly of women 2: having no companion : **SOLITARY** 3 *a* : having no sharer *b* : being the only one (she was her mother's ~ confidant) 4: functioning independently and without assistance or interference (let conscience be the ~ judge) 5: belonging exclusively or otherwise limited to one usu. specified individual, unit, or group *syn* see **SINGLE** — **sole-ness** \sōl-'nəs/ *n*

sole-cism \sōl-'sīz-əm, sōl-'sī-/ *n* [L *solécismus*, fr. Gk *solōikismos*, fr. *solōikos* speaking incorrectly, lit., inhabitant of Soloi, fr. *Soloi*, city in ancient Cilicia where a substandard form of Attic was spoken] 1: an ungrammatical combination of words in a sentence; also : a minor blunder in speech 2: something deviating from the proper, normal, or accepted order 3: a breach of etiquette or decorum — **sole-cis-tic** \sōl-'sī-tik, sōl-'sī-/ *adj*

sole-ly \sōl-'(l)ē/ *adv* 1: without another : **SINGLY** (went ~ on her way) 2: to the exclusion of all else (done ~ for money)

sole-mn \sōl-'əm/ *adj* [ME *solemne*, fr. MF, fr. L *solemnis* regularly appointed, solemn] 1: marked by the invocation of a religious sanction (as ~ oath) 2: marked by the observance of established form or ceremony, specif : celebrated with full liturgical ceremony 3 *a* : awe-inspiring : **SUBLIME** *b* : marked by grave sedateness and earnest serious sobriety *c* : **SOMBER**, **GLOOMY** *syn* see **SERIOUS** — **sole-mn-ly** *adv* — **sole-mn-ness** *n*

solemn high mass *n* : a high mass following the ceremonial prescriptions of a solemn mass

sole-mn-ly \sōl-'əm-nā-'lē/ *vi* **-fied**, **-fy-ing** : to make solemn

sole-mn-ly \sōl-'əm-nā-'lē/ *n*, *pl* **-ties** 1: formal or ceremonious observance of an occasion or event 2: a solemn event or occasion 3: a solemn condition or quality (the ~ of his words)

sole-mn-ize \sōl-'əm-nīz/ *v* **-nized**, **-niz-ing** *v* 1: to observe or honor with solemnity 2: to perform with pomp or ceremony; esp : to celebrate (a marriage) with religious rites 3: to make solemn : **DIGNIFY** ~ *vi* : to speak or act with solemnity — **sole-mn-iza-tion** \sōl-'əm-nā-'zā-shən/ *n*

solemn mass *n* : a mass marked by the use of incense and by the presence of a deacon and a subdeacon in attendance on the celebrant

solemn vow *n* : an absolute and irrevocable public vow taken by a religious in the Roman Catholic Church under which ownership of property by the individual is prohibited and marriage is invalid under canon law

sole-noid \sōl-'ōid/ *n* [F *solénoïde*, fr. Gk *solēnoeidēs* pipe-shaped, fr. Gk, *solēn* pipe — more at **SYNCOPE**] : a coil of wire commonly in the form of a long cylinder that when carrying a current resembles a bar magnet so that a movable core is drawn into the coil when a current flows — **sole-noid-al** \sōl-'ōid-'(ə-)l/ *adj*

sole-plate \sōl-'plāt/ *n* 1: the lower plate of a studded partition on which the bases of the studs butt 2: the undersurface of a *flattron*

sole-print \sōl-'prīnt/ *n* : a print of the sole of the foot; esp : one made in the manner of a fingerprint and used for the identification of an infant

• abut • kitten or further a back • bake • cot, cart
 at out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i like
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ō flow ōl coln th thin th thin
 li loot u foot y yet yū few yū funous zb vision

truth, fr OE *sōthian*, fr *sōth*] **vi** 1: to please by or as if by attention or concern : PLACATE 2: RELIEVE, ALLEVIATE 3: to bring comfort, solace, or reassurance to ~ **vi**: to bring peace, compo-

hemisphere and on December 22d to begin winter in the northern hemisphere

sol-sti-tial \sól-'stish-əl, sól-, sól- \ *adj* [L *solstitialis*, fr *solstitium*] 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a solstice and esp the summer solstice 2 : happening or appearing at or associated with a solstice

sol-u-bil-i-ty \sál-yə-'bil-ət-ē \ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being soluble 2 : the amount of a substance that will dissolve in a given amount of another substance

sol-u-bil-ize \sál-yə-'bíl-íz \ *vt* -lized; -lizing : to make soluble or increase the solubility of — **sol-u-bil-iza-tion** \sál-yə-'bó-lə-'zā-shən \ *n*

sol-u-ble \sál-yə-'bal \ *adj* [ME, fr MF, capable of being loosened or dissolved, fr LL *solubilis*, fr L *solvere* to loosen, dissolve — more at **SOLVE**] 1 a : susceptible of being dissolved in or as if in a fluid b : capable of being emulsified : EMULSIFIABLE (a ~ oil) 2 : subject to being solved or explained (~ questions) — **sol-u-ble-ness** *n* — **sol-u-bly** \-b(ə)l-ē \ *adv*

soluble glass *n* : WATER GLASS 4

soluble RNA *n* : TRANSFER RNA

sol-um \sól-'əm, *n*, pl **sol-a** \-lə \ or **solum** [NL, fr L, ground, soil] : the altered layer of soil above the parent material that includes the A- and B-horizons

sol-us \sól-'lə \ *adv* or *adj* [L] : ALONE — often used in stage directions

sol-ute \sál-'yút \ *n* [L *solutus*, pp] : a dissolved substance

sol-u-tion \sól-'ú-shən \ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *solution-*, *solutio*, fr. *solutus*, pp of *solvere* to loosen, solve] 1 a : an action or process of solving a problem b : an answer to a problem : EXPLANATION, *specif* : a set of values of the variables that satisfies an equation 2 a : an act or the process by which a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance is homogeneously mixed with a liquid or sometimes a gas or solid b : a typically liquid homogeneous mixture formed by this process c : the condition of being dissolved d : a liquid containing a dissolved substance 3 : a bringing or coming to an end or into a state of discontinuity

solution set *n* : the set of values that satisfy an equation; also : TRUTH SET

So-lu-tran or **So-lu-tri-an** \sól-'ú-trē-shən \ *adj* [*Solutré*, village in France] : of or relating to an upper Paleolithic culture characterized by leaf-shaped finely flaked stone implements

solv-a-ble \sál-'və-'bəl, sól- \ *adj* : susceptible of solution or of being solved, resolved, or explained — **solv-a-bil-i-ty** \sál-'və-'bil-ət-ē, sól- \ *n*

sol-vate \sál-'vāt, sól- \ *n* [solvent + -ate] : a complex ion formed by the chemical or physical combination of a solute ion or molecule with a solvent molecule; also : a substance (as a hydrate) containing such ions

sol-vate *vb* **sol-vated**; **sol-vat-ing** *vt* : to convert into a solvate ~ *vi* : to become or behave as a solvate — **sol-vation** \sál-'vā-shən, sól- \ *n*

Solvay process \sál-'vā- \ *n* [Ernest Solvay †1922 Belg chemist] : a process for making soda from common salt by passing carbon dioxide into ammoniacal brine resulting in precipitation of sodium bicarbonate which is then calcined to carbonate

sol-vé \sál-'və \ *vb* **sol-véed**; **sol-vé-ing** [ME *solven* to loosen, fr L *solvere* to loosen, solve, dissolve, fr *sed-*, *se-* apart + *luere* to release — more at **SECEDE**, **LOSE**] 1 : to find a solution for (~ a problem) 2 : to pay (as a debt) in full ~ *vi* : to solve something (substitute the known values of the constants and ~ for *x*) — **sol-ver** *n*

sol-ven-cy \sál-'vən-sē, sól- \ *n* : the quality or state of being solvent

sol-vent \-vənt \ *adj* [L *solvens*, *solvens*, pp of *solvere* to dissolve, pay] 1 : able to pay all legal debts 2 : that dissolves or can dissolve (~ fluids) (~ action of water) — **sol-vent-ly** *adv*

solvent *n* 1 : a usu. liquid substance capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances 2 : something that provides a solution 3 : something that eliminates or attenuates something esp. unwanted — **sol-vent-less** \-ləs \ *adj*

sol-vol-y-tic \sál-'vól-'ə-tis, sól- \ *n* [NL, fr E *solvent* + -ic + NL -lysis] : a chemical reaction (as hydrolysis) of a solvent and solute that results in the formation of new compounds — **sol-vol-ut-ic** \sál-'vó-'út-ik, sól- \ *adj*

so-ma \sól-'mə \ *n* [Skt, akin to Av *haoma*, a Zoroastrian ritual drink, Gk *hymn* to rain — more at **SUCK**] 1 : an East Indian leafless vine (*Sarcostemma acidum*) of the milkweed family with a milky acid juice 2 : an intoxicating plant juice of ancient India used as an offering to the gods and as a drink of immortality by worshippers in Vedic ritual and worshiped as a Vedic god

so-ma [NL *soma*, *soma*, fr Gk *sōmat-*, *sōma* body] 1 : all of an organism except the germ cells 2 : the body of an organism

So-mal-l \sól-'māl-ē, sól- \ *n*, pl **So-mal-l** or **Somalia** 1 : a member of a people of Somaliland apparently of mixed Mediterranean and Negroid stock 2 : the Cushitic language of the Somali people

Somal-shil-ling *n* : the shilling of Somalia

so many *adj* 1 : constituting an unspecified number (read so many chapters each night) 2 : constituting a group or pack (behaved like so many animals)

soma- or **somato-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk *sōmat-*, *sōmato-*, fr *sōmat-*, *sōma* body; akin to L *tumere* to swell — more at **THUMB**] 1 : body (somatology) 2 : soma (somatoplasm)

so-mat-ic \sól-'mat-ik, sól- \ *adj* [Gk *sōmatikos*, fr *sōmat-*, *sōma*] 1 : of, relating to, or affecting the body esp as distinguished from the germ plasm or the psyche 2 : of or relating to the wall of the body : PARIETAL 3 : MESOMORPHIC *syn* see **BODILY** — **so-mat-i-cal-ly** \-ik-(ə)-l-ē \ *adv*

somatic cell *n* : one of the cells of the body that compose the tissues, organs, and parts of that individual other than the germ cells

so-mato-gen-ic \sól-'mat-ə-'jen-ik \ *adj* : originating in, affecting, or acting through the body — compare **PSYCHOGENIC**

so-ma-toi-o-gy \sól-'mə-'tō-i-ə \ *n* [NL *somatologia*, fr *somat-* + -logia -logy] : a branch of anthropology primarily concerned with the comparative study of human evolution, variation, and classifi-

cation esp through measurement and observation — **so-ma-to-log-i-cal** \sól-'mat-ə-'l-ə-j-ē-kəl, sól-'mat- \ *adj*

so-ma-to-plasm \sól-'mat-ə-'plaz-əm \ *n* 1 : protoplasm of somatic cells 2 : somatic cells as distinguished from germ cells — **so-ma-to-plas-tic** \sól-'mat-ə-'plas-tik \ *adj*

so-ma-to-pleu-re \sól-'mat-ə-'plū-(ə)r- \ *n* [NL *somatopleura*, fr *somat-* + Gk *pleura* side] : a complex layer in the embryo of a cranulate vertebrate consisting of the outer of the two layers into which the lateral plate of the mesoderm splits together with the ectoderm that sheathes it externally and giving rise to the body wall — **so-ma-to-pleu-ric** \sól-'mat-ə-'plū-rik \ *adj*

so-ma-to-sen-sor-y \sól-'mat-ə-'sen-(ə)-r- \ *adj* : of, relating to, or being sensory activity having its origin elsewhere than in the special sense organs (as eyes and ears) and conveying information about the state of the body proper and its immediate environment

so-ma-to-tro-phic *hormone* \-trō-'fik- \ *n* [*somat-* + -trophic] : GROWTH HORMONE 1

so-ma-to-tro-pin \-trō-'pən \ or **so-ma-to-tro-ph-in** \-fən \ *n* [*somato-*, *somatotropic* + -in] : GROWTH HORMONE 1

so-ma-to-type \sól-'mat-ə-'tip \ *n* : body type : PHYSIQUE — **so-ma-to-typ-ic** \sól-'mat-ə-'tip-ik \ *adj* — **so-ma-to-typ-i-cal-ly** \-ik-(ə)-l-ē \ *adv*

som-ber or **som-bre** \sām-'bər \ *adj* [F *sombre*] 1 : so shaded as to be dark and gloomy 2 a : of a serious mien : GRAVE b : of a dismal or depressing character : MELANCHOLY c : conveying gloomy suggestions or ideas 3 : of a dull or heavy cast or shade, : dark colored — **som-ber-ly** *adv* — **som-ber-ness** *n*

som-bre-ro \sām-'brə-(ə)r-, sól-, \ *n*, pl **-ros** [Sp, fr *sombra* shade] : a high-crowned hat of felt or straw with a very wide brim worn esp. in the Southwest and Mexico

som-brous \sām-'brəs \ *adj* [F *sombre*] : **SOM-BER**

some \səm, for 2 without stress \ *adj* [ME *som*, *adj* & *pron*, fr OE *sum*; akin to OHG *sum* some, Gk *hamē* somehow, *homas* same — more at **SAME**] 1 : being an unknown, undetermined, or unspecified unit or thing (~ person knocked) 2 a : being one, a part, or an unspecified number of something (as a class or group) named or implied (~ gems are hard) b : being of an unspecified amount or number (give me ~ water) (have ~ apples) 3 : IMPORTANT, STRIKING (that was ~ party) 4 : being at least one — used to indicate that a logical proposition is asserted only of a subclass or certain members of the class denoted by the term which it modifies

some \səm \ *pron*, *sing* or *pl* *in constr* 1 : one indeterminate quantity, portion, or number as distinguished from the rest 2 : an indefinite additional amount (about a mile and then ~)

some \səm, səm \ *adv* 1 : ABOUT (~ eighty houses) 2 : SOMEWHAT (felt ~ better)

some \səm \ *adj* *suffix* [ME *-som*, fr OE *-sum*; akin to OHG *-sam* -some, OE *sum* some] : characterized by (a specified) thing, quality, state, or action (awesome) (burdensome) (cuddlesome)

some *n* *suffix* [ME (northern dial) -sum, fr ME *sum*, *pron*, one, some] : group of (so many) members and esp persons (foursome)

some \səm \ *n* *comb form* [NL *soma-*, *soma*, fr Gk *sōmat-*, *sōma* — more at **SOMAT-**] 1 : body (chromosome) 2 : chromosome (monosome)

some-body \səm-'bäd-ē, -bəd- \ *pron* : one or some person of unspecified or indefinite identity (~ will come in)

somebody *n* : a person of position or importance

some-day \səm-'dā \ *adv* : at some future time

some-deal \səm-'dēl \ *adv*, *archaic* : SOMEWHAT

some-how \səm-'hau \ *adv* : in one way or another not known or designated : by some means

some-one \-wən \ *pron* : some person : SOMEBODY

some-place \-plās \ *adv* : SOMEWHERE

somer-sault \səm-'or-'sölt \ *n* [MF *sombresaut* leap, deriv. of L *super* over + *saltus* leap, fr. *salire* pp of *salire* to jump — more at **OVER**, **SALLY**] : a leap or roll in which a person turns forward or backward in a complete revolution bringing the feet over the head and finally landing on the feet — **somersault** *vi*

somer-set \-set \ *n* or *vi* [by alter] : SOMERSAULT

some-thing \səm-'p- \ *thing*, *esp rapid* or *for* 2 **somp-'m** \ *pron* 1 : some indeterminate or unspecified thing 2 : a person or thing of consequence

something *adv* 1 : in some degree : SOMEWHAT 2 : to an extreme degree (swears ~ awful)

some-time \səm-'tim \ *adv* 1 *archaic* : in the past : FORMERLY 2 *archaic* : once in a while : OCCASIONALLY 3 : at some time in the future (I'll do it ~) 4 : at some not specified or definitely known point of time (~ last night)

sometime *adj* : having been formerly : FORMER, LATE

sometimes \səm-'timz also (səm-' \ *adv* : at times : now and then : OCCASIONALLY

sometimes *adj*, *archaic* : FORMER

some-way \səm-'wā \ *adv* also **some-ways** \-wāz \ *adv* : SOMEHOW

some-what \-(h)wāt, -(h)wot \ *adv* : SOMETHING

somewhat *adv* : in some degree or measure : SLIGHTLY

some-where \-(h)wēr, -(h)waw \ *adv* 1 : in, at, from, or to a place unknown or unspecified (makes reference to it ~) 2 : to a place symbolizing positive accomplishment or progress (at last we're getting ~) 3 : in the vicinity of : APPROXIMATELY (~ about nine o'clock)



• sombrero

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ī cot, cart
an out	ch chun	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	g sing	ō flow	ó flaw	ól coin	th thun
ū loot	u foot	y yet	vū few	yu furious	zh vision

sorry \sär-ē, -sör-ē/ *adj* **sor-ri-er**; **-est** [ME *sory*, fr OE *sārig*, fr *sār* *sore*] 1: feeling sorrow, regret, or penitence 2: MOURNFUL **sad** 3: inspiring sorrow, pity, scorn, or ridicule *syn* see CONTEMPTIBLE — **sor-ri-ly** \-rē/ *adv* — **sor-ri-ness** \-nəs/ *n*

sort \s(ə)r-t/ [ME, fr. MF *sorte*, prob fr ML *sorti*, *sorta*, fr L *chance*, *lot*] 1 *a*: a group set up on the basis of any characteristic in common: CLASS. KIND *b*: an instance of a kind (a ~ of black Paul Bunyan, towering 6'10" — Jack Olsen) *c*: PERSON. INDIVIDUAL (he's not a bad ~) 2 *archaic*: GROUP, COMPANY 3 *a*: method or manner of acting: WAY, MANNER *b*: CHARACTER. NATURE (people of an evil ~) 4 *a*: a letter or character that is not one element of a font *b*: a character or piece of type that is not part of a regular font *syn* see TYPE — **after a sort**: in a rough or haphazard way — **of sorts or of a sort**: of an inconsequential or mediocre quality (a poet of sorts) — **out of sorts** 1: somewhat ill 2: GROUCHY, IRRITABLE

sort *vt* 1 *a*: to put in a certain place or rank according to kind, class, or nature (~ the good apples from the bad) *b*: to arrange according to characteristics: CLASSIFY (~ out colors) 2 *chiefly Scot*: to put to rights: put in order 3: to go over mentally in order to clarify (~ing out his problems) ~ *vi* 1: to join or associate with others esp. of the same kind (~ with thieves) 2 *archaic*: SUIT, AGREE — **sort-able** \s(ə)r-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **sort-er** *n*

sortie \s(ə)r-tē, -tē/ [F, fr. MF, fr. *sortir* to escape] 1: a sudden issuing of troops from a defensive position against the enemy 2: one mission or attack by a single plane — **sortie** *vi*

sortilege \s(ə)r-ti-jē, -tē/ [ME, fr. ML *sortilegium*, fr. L *sortilegius* foretelling, fr. *sorti*, *sorti* lot + *-ile* + *legere* to gather — more at LEGEND] 1: divination by lots 2: SORcery

sortition \s(ə)r-tish-ən/ [L *sortitio*, *sortitio*, fr. *sortitus*, pp of *sortiri* to cast or draw lots, fr. *sorti*, *sorti* lot] the act or an instance of casting lots

sort \s(ə)r-t(v), -rē/ *adv*: to a moderate degree: RATHER

sorus \s(ə)r-əs, -s(ə)r-ē/ *n*, pl *s(ə)r-i* \s(ə)r-ē, -ē/ [NL, fr. Gk *sōros* heap, akin to L *tumere* to swell — more at THUMB]: a cluster of plant reproductive bodies *a*: one of the dots on the underside of a fertile fern frond consisting of a cluster of spores *b*: a mass of spores bursting through the epidermis of the host plant of a parasitic fungus *c*: a cluster of gemmae on the thallus of a lichen

SOS \es-(ə)-es, -es-ə/ *n* 1: an internationally recognized signal of distress in radio code: used esp. by ships calling for help 2: a call or request for help or rescue

so-so \s(ə)-s(ə)-/ *adv*: moderately well: TOLERABLY, PASSABLY

so-so *adj*: neither very good nor very bad: MIDDLING

so-ste-nu-to \s(ə)-stē-nū-t(ə)-/ *adj* or *adv* [It, fr. pp of *sostenere* to sustain, fr. L *sustinere*]: sustained to or beyond the note's full value — used as a direction in music

sostenuto *n*: a movement or passage whose notes are markedly prolonged

sot \s(ə)t/ [ME, fool, fr. OE *sott*]: an habitual drunkard

sot-er-i-o-l-o-g-y \s(ə)-tēr-ē-ō-l(ə)-jē/ *n* [Gk *sōtērion* salvation (fr. *sōtēr* savior, fr. *sōzein* to save) + *-ē-logia*; akin to Gk *sōma* body — more at SOMAT.]: theology dealing with salvation esp. as effected by Jesus Christ — **sot-er-i-o-log-i-cal** \-ē-ō-l(ə)-jē-kəl/ *adj*

so that *conj*: THAT 2a(1)

Sothic cycle \s(ə)-thik-, -sath-ik-/ *n*: a cycle of 1460 Sothic years

Sothic year [Gk *Sōthis* the star Sirius]: an ancient Egyptian year of 365½ days

Sotho \s(ə)-t(ə)-/ *n* 1: a group of closely related Bantu languages of Lesotho, Botswana, and northern So Africa 2: any one of the Sotho languages and esp. the language of Lesotho

so-tol \s(ə)-t(ə)-/ *n* [AmerSp, fr. Nahuatl *tsotolli*]: a plant (genus *Dasyllion*) of the lily family of the southwestern US and Mexico that resembles a yucca

sot-tish \s(ə)-tish-/ *adj*: resembling a sot: DRUNKEN, also: DULL, STUPID — **sot-tish-ly** *adv* — **sot-tish-ness** *n*

sot-to-vo-ice \s(ə)-t(ə)-v(ə)-chē/ *adv* or *adj* [It *sottovoce*, lit., under the voice] 1: under the breath: in an undertone, also: in a private manner 2: very softly — used as a direction in music

sou \s(ə)-/ *n*, pl *sous* \s(ə)-/ [F, fr. OF *sou*, fr. LL *solidus* solidus] 1: 20L 2: a 5-centime piece

sou-a-ri nut \s(ə)-ār-ē-/ *n* [F *sauari* tree producing souari nuts, fr. Galibi *sawarra*]: the large edible oil-yielding seed of a So American tree (genus *Caryocar* of the family *Caryocaraceae*, esp. *C. nuciferum*)

sou-blis \s(ə)-bēz-/ *n* [F, fr. Charles de Rohan, Prince de Soubise †1787 F nobleman]: a white or brown sauce containing onions or onion purée

sou-brette \s(ə)-brēt-/ *n* [F, fr. Prov *soubrette*, fem. of *soubret* coy, fr. *soubra* to surmount, exceed, fr. L *superare* — more at SUPERABLE] 1 *a*: a coquettish maid or frivolous young woman in comedies *b*: an actress who plays such a part 2: a soprano who sings supporting roles in comic opera

sou-bri-quet \s(ə)-b(ə)-, -s(ə)-, -s(ə)-/ *var* of SOBRIQUET

sou-chong \s(ə)-ch(ə)-, -sh(ə)-/ *n* [Chin (Pek) *hsiao' chung'*, lit., small sort]: a large-leaved black tea esp. from China

sou-ffle \s(ə)-flē, -flē-/ *n* [F, fr. *soufflé*, pp of *souffler* to blow, puff up, fr. L *sufflare*, fr. sub- + *flare* to blow — more at BLOW]: an entrée or dessert made with a sauce, egg yolks and stiffly whipped egg whites, and seasonings

soufflé or **souffléed** \flād-, -flād/ *adj*: puffed by or in cooking

sough \sau-, -s(ə)-/ *vi* [ME *swoughen*, fr. OE *swogan*, akin to Goth *gaswogan* to groan, Lith *swagėti* to sound]: to make a moaning or sighing sound — **sough** *n*

sought *part* of SEEK

soul \s(ə)-l/ [ME *soule*, fr. OE *sāwol*, akin to OHG *sāla* soul] 1: the immaterial essence, animating principle, or actuating cause of an individual life 2 *a*: the spiritual principle embodied in human beings, all rational and spiritual beings, or the universe *b* esp. Christian Science: GOD 1b 3: a person's total self 4 *a*: an active or essential part *b*: a moving spirit: LEADER 5: a man's moral and emotional nature *b*: the quality that arouses emotion and sentiment *c*: spiritual or moral force: FERVOR 6

7: PERSON 7: EXEMPLIFICATION, PERSONIFICATION (he is the ~ of integrity) 8 *a*: a strong positive feeling (as of intense sensitivity and emotional fervor) conveyed esp. by American Negro performers *b*: NEGITUDE *c*: SOUL MUSIC *d*: SOUL FOOD *e*: SOUL BROTHER

soul *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of American Negroes or their culture 2: designed for or controlled by Negroes (~ radio stations)

soul brother *n*: a male Negro — used esp. by other Negroes

souled \s(ə)-ld/ *adj*: having a soul: possessing soul and feeling — *usu.* used in combination (whole-souled repentance)

soul food *n*: food (as chitterlings, ham hocks, and collard greens) traditionally eaten by southern American Negroes

soul-ful \s(ə)-f(ə)-l/ *adj*: full of or expressing feeling or emotion — **soul-fully** \-f(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **soul-ful-ness** *n*

soul kiss *n*: FRENCH KISS

soul-less \s(ə)-ləs-/ *adj*: having no soul or no greatness or warmth of mind or feeling — **soul-less-ly** *adv* — **soul-less-ness** *n*

soul mate *n*: one of two persons esp. of opposite sex temperamentally suited to each other; esp.: LOVER, MISTRESS

soul music *n*: music that originated in American Negro gospel singing, is closely related to rhythm and blues, and is characterized by intensity of feeling and earthiness

soul-searching \s(ə)-s(ə)-ch(ə)-/ *n*: examination of one's conscience esp. with regard to motives and values

sound \saund-/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *gesund*, akin to OHG *gihant* healthy] 1 *a*: free from injury or disease: exhibiting normal health *b*: free from flaw, defect, or decay (~ timber) 2: SOUND, FIRM, also: STABLE 3 *a*: free from error, fallacy, or misapprehension (~ reasoning) *b*: exhibiting or based on thorough knowledge and experience (~ scholarship) *c*: legally valid (a ~ title) *d*: logically valid and having true premises *e*: agreeing with accepted views: ORTHODOX 4 *a*: THOROUGH *b*: deep and undisturbed (a ~ sleep) *c*: HARD, SEVERE (a ~ whipping) 5: showing good judgment or sense *syn* 1 see HEALTHY *ant* unsound 2 see VALID *ant* unsound, fallacious — **sound-ly** \saund-(d)lē/ *adv* — **sound-ness** \saund-(d)-nəs/ *n*

sound *adv*: to the full extent: THOROUGHLY (~ asleep)

sound *n* [ME *soun*, fr. OF *son*, fr. L *sonus* akin to OE *sennan* melody, L *sonare* to sound, Skt *śranati* it sounds] 1 *a*: the sensation perceived by the sense of hearing *b*: a particular auditory impression: TONE *c*: mechanical radiant energy that is transmitted by longitudinal pressure waves in a material medium (as air) and is the objective cause of hearing 2 *a*: a speech sound (a peculiar *r-sound*) *b*: value in terms of speech sounds (~cher of teacher and ~ture of creature have the same ~) 3 *archaic*: RUMOR, FAME 4 *a*: meaningless noise *b* obs: MEANING *c*: the impression conveyed: IMPORT 5: hearing distance: EARSHOT 6: recorded auditory material 7: a particular musical style characteristic of an individual, a group, or an area (the Nashville ~)

syn SOUND, NOISE *shared meaning*: a sensation or effect resulting from stimulation of the auditory receptors

sound *vi* 1 *a*: to make a sound *b*: RESOUND *c*: to give a summons by sound (the bugle ~s to battle) 2: to make or convey an impression: SEEM (his story ~s incredible) ~ *vt* 1: to cause to sound (~ a trumpet) 2: to put into words: VOICE 3 *a*: to make known: PROCLAIM *b*: to order, signal, or indicate by a sound (~ the alarm) 4: to examine by causing to emit sounds (~ the lungs) — **sound-able** \saund-(d)-əbəl/ *adj*

sound *n* [ME, fr. OE *sund* swimming, sea + ON *sund* swimming, strait, akin to OE *swimman* to swim] 1 *a*: a long broad inlet of the ocean generally parallel to the coast *b*: a long passage of water connecting two larger bodies (as a sea with the ocean) or separating a mainland and an island 2: the air bladder of a fish

sound *vb* [ME *souden*, fr. MF *souder*, fr. *sonde* sounding line, *sund* sea] prob. of Gmc origin, akin to OE *sundline* sounding line, *sund* sea] *vi* 1: to measure the depth of: FATHOM 2: to try to find out the views or intentions of: PROBE 3: to explore or examine (a body cavity) with a sound ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to ascertain the depth of water esp. with a sounding line *b*: to look into or investigate the possibility (sent commissioners ~ to ~ for peace — Thomas Jefferson) 2: to dive down suddenly — used of a fish or whale

sound *n* [F *sonde*, fr. MF, lit., sounding line]: an elongated instrument for exploring or sounding body cavities

sound barrier *n*: SONIC BARRIER

sound-board \saund-(d)-b(ə)r(d)-, -b(ə)r(d)-/ *n* 1: a thin resonant board (as the belly of a violin) so placed in an instrument as to reinforce its tones by sympathetic vibration — see VIOLIN illustration 2: SOUNDING BOARD 1a

sound bow *n*: the thick part of a bell against which the clapper strikes — see BELL illustration

sound box *n* 1: a device in a phonograph using vibrating needle and thin diaphragm to convert phonograph record groove undulations into sound 2: a hollow chamber in a musical instrument for increasing its sonority

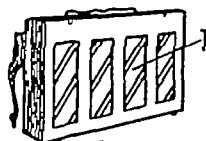
sound camera *n*: a motion-picture camera equipped to record sound simultaneously with the picture on a single film

sound effects *n* pl: effects that are imitative of sounds called for in the script of a play, radio or television program, or motion picture and are produced by various means

sounder \saund-dər/ *n*: one that sounds, *specif*: a device for making soundings

sound-ing \saund-(d)-/ *n* 1 *a*: measurement by sounding *b*: the depth so ascertained *c* pl: a place or part of a body of water where a hand sounding line will reach bottom 2: measurement of atmospheric conditions at various heights 3: a probe, test, or sampling of opinion or intention

sounding *adj* 1: RESONANT, SONOROUS 2 *a*: POMPOUS *b*: IMPOSING — **sound-ing-ly** \-dip-(d)lē/ *adv*



1, soundboard 1 (of a piano)

sooth-fast \ˈsuθ-ˈfɑst\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: TRUE 2 *archaic*: TRUTHFUL

soothing \ˈsuθ-ɪŋ\ *adj*: tending to soothe, also: having a sedative effect (≈ syrup) — **soothing-ly** \-θɪŋ-lē\ *adv* — **sooth-ling-ness** *n*

sooth-ly \ˈsuθ-lē\ *adv*, *archaic*: in truth: TRULY

sooth-saying \-ˈsɑ-ɪŋ\ *vi*: to practice soothsaying — **sooth-sayer** *n*
sooth-saying \-ˈsɑ-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: the act of foretelling events 2: PREDICTION FULFILL

sooty \ˈsu-tē, -ˈsɔ-tē\ *adj* **soot-i-er**; **-est** 1 *a*: of, relating to, or producing soot *b*: soiled with soot 2: of the color of soot — **soot-i-ly** \-lē\ *adv* — **soot-i-ness** \-ˈsɔ-ti-nəs\ *n*

sooty mold *n*: a dark growth of fungus mycelium growing in insect honeydew on plants, also: a fungus producing such growth

ˈsop \ˈsɒp\ *n* [ME *soppe*, fr OE *soppa*, akin to OE *sippan* to swallow — more at SUP] 1 chiefly *dial*: a piece of food dipped or steeped in a liquid 2: a conciliatory or propitiatory bribe, gift, or advance

ˈsop *vi* **sopped**; **sop-*ing*** 1 *a*: to steep or dip in or as if in liquid *b*: to wet thoroughly: SOAK 2: to mop up (as water) 3: to give a bribe or conciliatory gift to

SOP *abbr* standard operating procedure, standing operating procedure

soph *abbr* sophomore

soph-ism \ˈsɒf-ɪz-əm\ *n* 1: an argument apparently correct in form but actually invalid; *esp*: such an argument used to deceive 2: SOPHISTRY

soph-ist \ˈsɒf-ɪst\ *n* [L *sophista*, fr Gk *sophistēs*, lit., expert, wise man, fr *sophizesthai* to become wise, deceive, fr *sophos* clever, wise] 1 *cap*: one of a class of ancient Greek teachers of rhetoric, philosophy, and the art of successful living prominent about the middle of the 5th century B.C. for their adroit subtle and allegedly often specious reasoning 2: PHILOSOPHER, THINKER 3: a captious or fallacious reasoner

soph-ist-ic \ˈsɒf-ɪs-tik, -sɔ-\ or **soph-ist-ical** \-tɪ-kəl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to sophists, sophistry, or the ancient Sophists (≈ rhetoric) (≈ subtleties) 2: plausible but fallacious (≈ reasoning) — **soph-ist-ically** \-tɪ-kəl-lē\ *adv*

soph-ist-icate \ˈsɒf-ɪs-tɪ-kāt\ *vi* **-cat-ed**, **-cat-ing** [ME *sophisticatē*, fr ML *sophisticatus*, pp of *sophisticare*, fr L *sophisticus* sophistic, fr Gk *sophistikos*, fr *sophistēs* sophist] 1: to alter deceptively; *esp*: ADULTERATE 2: to deprive of genuineness, naturalness, or simplicity; *esp*: to deprive of naiveté and make worldly-wise: DISILLUSION 3: to make complicated or complex

soph-ist-icate \-tɪ-kət\ *n*: a sophisticated person

soph-ist-icat-ed \-tɪ-kət-əd\ *adj* [ML *sophisticatus*] 1: not in a natural, pure, or original state: ADULTERATED (as ~ oil) 2: deprived of native or original simplicity as *a*: highly complicated or developed: COMPLEX (≈ electronic devices) *b*: WORLDLY-WISE. KNOWING (as ~ adolescent) 3: devoid of grossness as *a*: finely experienced and aware (as ~ columnist) *b*: intellectually appealing (as ~ novel) — **soph-ist-icat-ed-ly** *adv*

soph-ist-ica-tion \ˈsɒf-ɪs-tɪ-kə-ˈʃən\ *n* 1 *a*: the use of sophistry: sophistic reasoning *b*: SOPHISM, QUIBBLE 2: the process of making impure or weak: ADULTERATION 3: the process or result of becoming cultured, knowledgeable, or disillusioned, *esp*: CULTIVATION, URBANITY 4: the process or result of becoming more complex, developed, or subtle

soph-ist-ry \ˈsɒf-ɪs-trē\ *n* 1: deceptively subtle reasoning or argumentation 2: SOPHISM

soph-o-mor \ˈsɒf-əm-, -ˈdɔr-, -ˈdɔr-\, **-sɒf-əm-ɔr**, **-mɔr-ɔr** *n* [prob. fr. Gk *sophos* wise + *mōros* foolish — more at MORON] 1: a student in his second year at college or secondary school

soph-o-mor-ic \ˈsɒf-əm-ɔr-ɪk, -ˈmɔr-, -ˈmar-\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a sophomore 2: conceited and overconfident of knowledge but poorly informed and immature

soph-on-ia \ˈsɒf-ən-ɪ-əs, -ˈdɔr-\ *n* [LL, fr Gk, fr. Heb *Sophanyāh*]: ZEPHANIAH

soph-y \ˈsɒf-ē\ *n* [Per *Sufi*] *archaic*: a sovereign of Persia

soph-y \ˈsɒf-ē\ *n* *comb* form [ME *sophia*, fr OF, fr L *sophia*, fr Gk, fr *sophia* wisdom, fr *sophos*]: knowledge: wisdom: science (anthroposophy)

sop-ite \ˈsɒ-pɪt\ *vi* **sop-ited**; **sop-iting** [L *sopitus*, pp of *sopire* to put to sleep, fr *sopor*] 1 *archaic*: to put to sleep: LULL 2 *archaic*: to put an end to (as a claim): SETTLE

sop-or \ˈsɒ-pɔr-, -ˈpɔr-ɔr\ *n* [L]: profound or lethargic sleep

sop-o-rif-er-ous \ˈsɒp-ə-ˈrɪf-ə-rəs, -ˈdɔr-\ *adj* [L *soporifer* soporiferous, fr. *sopor* + *-fer* -ferous]: SOPORIFIC — **sop-o-rif-er-ous-ness** *n*

sop-o-rific \-ˈrɪf-ɪk\ *adj* [prob. fr. F *soporifique*, fr L *sopor* deep sleep, akin to L *somnus* sleep — more at SOMNOLENT] 1 *a*: causing or tending to cause sleep *b*: tending to dull awareness or alertness 2: of, relating to, or marked by sleepiness or lethargy

sopor-ific *n*: a soporific agent, specif: HYPNOTIC

sop-*ing* \ˈsɒp-ɪŋ\ *adj*: wet through: SOAKING

sop-*ing* *adv*: VERY, EXTREMELY (≈ wet)

sop-*py* \ˈsɒp-ē\ *adj* **sop-*py*-er**; **-est** 1 *a*: soaked through: SATURATED *b*: very wet 2: SENTIMENTAL, MAWKISH

sop-ra-ni-no \ˈsɒ-prə-ˈnē-ˈnɔ, -ˈdɔr-\ *n*, *pl* **-nos** [It, dim of *soprano*]: a musical instrument (as a recorder or saxophone) higher in pitch than the soprano

sop-ra-no \ˈsɒ-prən-ˈdɔ, -ˈprən-\ *n*, *pl* **-nos** [It, *adj* & *n*, fr *sopra* above, fr. L *supra* — more at SUPRA] 1: the highest part in 4-part harmony 2: the highest singing voice of women, boys, or castrati, also: a person having this voice 3: a member of a family of instruments having the highest range

soprano *adj*: relating to or having the range or part of a soprano

sor-a \ˈsɔr-, -ˈsɔr-\ *n* (origin unknown): a small short-billed No American rail (*Porzana carolina*) common in marshes

sorb \ˈsɔr-b\ *n* [F *sorbe* fruit of the service tree, fr. L *sorbum*] 1: any of several Old World trees related to the apples and pears (as a service or rowan tree) 2: the fruit of a sorb

sorb *vi* [back-formation fr *absorb* & *adsorb*]: to take up and hold by either adsorption or absorption — **sorb-abil-i-ty** \ˈsɔrb-ə-ˈbɪl-ə-ti\ *n* — **sorb-able** \ˈsɔrb-ə-bəl\ *adj*

Sorb \ˈsɔr(b)-\ *n* [G *Sorbe*, fr. Sorbian *Serbi*] 1: a member of a Slavic people whose present representatives are the Wends living in Saxony and Brandenburg 2: WENDISH — **Sor-bi-an** \ˈsɔr-bē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

sor-bate \ˈsɔr-bāt-, -ˈbāt-, -ˈsɔr-bāt\ *n*: a sorbed substance

sor-bent \ˈsɔr-bənt\ *n* [L *sorbent-* sorbens, prp of *sorbere* to suck up — more at ABSORB]: a substance that sorbs

sor-bic acid \ˈsɔr-bɪk-\ *n* [sorb]: a crystalline acid $C_6H_8O_4$ obtained from the unripe fruits of the mountain ash or synthesized and used as a fungicide and food preservative

Sor-bon-ist \ˈsɔr-bən-ɪst\ also **-ˈbɔn-** *n* [F *sorboniste*, fr. *Sorbonne*] 1: a doctor of student at the Sorbonne

sor-cer-er \ˈsɔrs-(ə-)rər-\ *n*: a person who practices sorcery: WIZARD — **sor-cer-ess** \-(ə-)rəs\ *n*

sor-cer-ous \ˈsɔrs-(ə-)rəs\ *adj*: of or relating to sorcery: MAGICAL

sor-cery \ˈsɔrs-(ə-)rē\ *n* [ME *sorterie*, fr. OF, fr. *sortier* sorcerer; fr. (assumed) VL *sortianus*, fr. L *sorti-*, *sortes* chance; lot]: the use of power gained from the assistance or control of evil spirits *esp* for divining: NECROMANCY

sor-did \ˈsɔrd-əd\ *adj* [L *sordidus*, fr. *sordes* dirt — more at SWART] 1 *a*: DIRTY, FILTHY *b*: WRETCHED SQUALID 2: marked by baseness or grossness: VILE (≈ motives) 3: meanly avaricious: COVETOUS 4: of a dull or muddy color *syn* see MEAN — **sor-did-ly** *adv* — **sor-did-ness** *n*

sor-dino \ˈsɔr-ˈde-ˈnɔn\ *n*, *pl* **-di-ni** \-ˈdɪ-nē\ [It, fr. *sordo* silent, fr. L *surdus* — more at SURD]: MUTE

ˈsore \ˈsɔr-, -ˈsɔr-\ *adj* **sor-er**; **sor-est** [ME *sor*, fr. OE *sār*; akin to OHG *sār* sore, L *saevius* fierce] 1 *a*: causing pain or distress *b*: painfully sensitive: TENDER (≈ muscles) *c*: hurt or inflamed so as to be or seem painful (≈ runny eyes) (a dog limping on a ~ leg) 2: attended by difficulties, hardship, or exertion 3: ANGRY, VEXED — **sore-ness** *n*

sore *n* 1: a localized sore spot on the body; *esp*: one (as an ulcer) with the tissues ruptured or abraded and usu. with infection 2: a source of pain or vexation: AFFLICTION

sore *adv*: SORELY

sore-head \ˈsɔr-ˈhed-, -ˈsɔr-ˈr-\ *n*: a person easily angered or disgruntled — **sorehead** or **sore-headed** \-ˈhed-əd\ *adj*

sore-ly \ˈsɔr-ˈlē-, -ˈsɔr-ˈr-\ *adv* 1: in a sore manner: PAINFULLY 2: VERY, EXTREMELY (≈ needed changes)

sore throat *n*: painful throat due to inflammation of the fauces and pharynx

sor-gum \ˈsɔr-gəm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. It *sorgo*] 1: any of an economically important genus (*Sorghum*) of Old World tropical grasses similar to Indian corn in habit but with the spikelets in pairs on a hairy rachis, *esp*: a cultivated plant (as a grain sorghum or sorgo) derived from a common species (*S. vulgare*) 2: syrup from the juice of a sorgo that resembles cane syrup 3: something cloyingly sentimental

sor-go \ˈsɔr-(ə-)gɔ, -ˈsɔr-\ [It]: a sorghum cultivated primarily for the sweet juice in its stems from which sugar and syrup are made but also used for fodder and silage — called also *sweet sorghum*

sor-*g*-line \ˈsɔr-ə-ˈsɪn-, -ˈsār-, -ˈsɔr-\ *adj* [L *sorcinus*, fr. *sorix*, *sorex* shrew, akin to L *susurrus* hum — more at SWARM]: resembling a shrew (≈ bats)

sor-i-tes \ˈsɔr-ɪt-(ə-)tē\ *n*, *pl* **sor-ites** [L, fr. Gk *sōriēs*, fr. *sōros* heap — more at SORUS]: a argument consisting of propositions so arranged that the predicate of any one forms the subject of the next and the conclusion unites the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last

Sor-top-ti-mist \ˈsɔ-ˈrɒp-tɪ-mɪst, -ˈdɔr-\ *n* [Soro-top-tist (club)]: a member of a service club composed of professional women and women business executives

sor-to-ral \ˈsɔr-ˈrɒl-, -ˈrɒr-\ *adj* [L *soror* sister — more at SISTER]: of, relating to, or characteristic of a sister: SISTERLY

sor-to-rate \ˈsɔr-ˈrɒr-ət-, -ˈrɒr-\ *n* [L *soror* sister]: the marriage of one man with two or more sisters usu. successively and after the first wife has been found to be barren or after her death

sor-to-ri-ty \ˈsɔr-ˈrɒr-ət-, -ˈrɒr-\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** [ML *sororitas* sisterhood, fr. L *soror* sister]: a club of girls or women *esp* at a college

sorp-tion \ˈsɔrp-ʃən\ *n* [back-formation fr. *absorption* & *adsorption*]: the process of sorbing: the state of being sorbed — **sorp-tive** \ˈsɔrp-tɪv\ *adj*

ˈsor-rel \ˈsɔr-əl-, -ˈsār-\ *n* [ME *sorelle* fr. MF *sorel*, *n* & *adj*, fr. sor reddish brown] 1: a sorrel-colored animal as *a*: a light bright chestnut horse often with white mane and tail — compare CHESTNUT 4, BAY 1 *b*: a dark red roan horse 2: a brownish orange to light brown

ˈsor-rel *n* [ME *sorel*, fr. MF *sorel*, fr. OF, fr. *sur* sour, of Gmc *orŋn*, akin to OHG *sār* sour, — more at SOUR]: any of various plants with sour juice as *a*: DOCK 1 *b*: WOOD SORREL

sorrel tree *n*: SOURWOOD

sor-row \ˈsɔr-ˈdɔ, -ˈsɔr-, -ˈdɔ-\ *n* [ME *sorrow*, fr. OE *sorg*; akin to OHG *sorga* sorrow, OSlav *sraga* sickness] 1: deep distress and regret (as over the loss of something loved) 2: a cause of grief or sadness 3: a display of grief or sadness

syn SORROW, GRIEF, ANGUISH, WOE, REGRET *shared meaning element*: distress of mind *ant* JOY

ˈsor-row *vi*: to feel or express sorrow *syn* see GRIEVE — **sor-row-er** \-ˈdɔ-wər\ *n*

sor-row-ful \-ˈdɔ-fəl-, -ˈdɔ-fəl\ *adj* 1: full of or marked by sorrow 2: expressive of or inducing sorrow — **sor-row-ful-ly** \-(fəl-)lē\ *adv* — **sor-row-ful-ness** \-fəl-nəs\ *n*

a about * kitten or further a back & bake & cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
ll loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

sounding board *n* 1 **a** a structure behind or over a pulpit, rostrum, or platform to give distinctness and sonority to sound **b** a device or agency that helps propagate opinions or utterances **2**: **SOUNDBOARD**

sounding line *n*: a line or wire weighted at one end for sounding

sounding rocket *n*: a rocket used to obtain information concerning atmospheric conditions at various altitudes

soundless \ˈsaʊnd(ə)ləs/ *adj* [ˈsaʊnd]: incapable of being sounded: UNFATHOMABLE

soundless *adj* [ˈsaʊnd]: making no sound: SILENT — **soundlessly** *adv*

sound motion picture *n*: a motion picture accompanied by synchronized recorded sound

sound off *vi* 1: to play three chords before and after marching up and down a line of troops during a ceremonial parade or formal guard mount **2**: to count cadence while marching **3 a**: to speak up in a loud voice **b**: to voice one's opinions freely and vigorously

sound pollution *n*: NOISE POLLUTION

sound pressure *n*: the difference between the actual pressure at any point in the field of a sound wave at any instant and the average pressure at that point

soundproof \ˈsaʊnd(ə)ˈpruː/ *adj*: impervious to sound

soundproof *vi*: to insulate so as to obstruct the passage of sound

sound track *n*: the area on a motion-picture film that carries the sound record

sound truck *n*: a truck equipped with a loudspeaker

sound wave *n* 1: **SOUND** **2 pl**: longitudinal pressure waves in any material medium regardless of whether they constitute audible sound (earthquake waves and ultrasonic waves are sometimes called sound waves)

soup \ˈsuːp/ *n* [F *soupe*, soup, of Gmc origin; akin to ON *soppa* soup, OE *sopp* soup] 1: a liquid food esp with a meat, fish, or vegetable stock as a base and often containing pieces of solid food **2** something having or suggesting the consistency of soup (as a heavy fog or nitroglycerine) **3**: an unfortunate predicament

soup *vi* [E slang soup (dope injected into a racehorse to improve its performance)]: to increase the power or efficiency of (< up an engine)

soup-con \ˈsʊp-ˈkɒn, ˈsʊp-ˈsɒn/ *n* [F, lit, suspicion, fr (assumed) VL *suspicio*, *suspicio*, fr L *suspicio*, pp of *suspicio* to suspect — more at SUSPECT]: a little bit: TRACE

soup du jour \ˈsʊp-də-ˈzʊr/ *n* [part trans, of F *soupe du jour* soup of the day]: a soup that is offered by a restaurant on a particular day

soup kitchen *n*: an establishment dispensing minimum dietary essentials (as soup and bread) to the needy

soup-spoon \ˈsʊp-ˈspuːn/ *n*: a spoon with a large or rounded bowl for eating soup

soupy \ˈsuːpi/ *adj* **soupy-er**, **-est** 1: having the consistency of soup **2**: densely foggy or cloudy

sour \ˈsaʊə(r)/ *adj* [ME, fr OE *sūr*, akin to OHG *sur* sour, Lith *suras* salty] 1: causing or characterized by the one of the four basic taste sensations that is produced chiefly by acids (< pickles) — compare BITTER SALT SWEET **2 a** (1) having the acid taste or smell of or as if of fermentation: TURNED (< milk) (2) of or relating to fermentation **b**: smelling or tasting of decay: RANCID ROTTEN (< breath) **c** (1) BAD WRONG (a project gone ~) (2) HOSTILE, DISSENTING (went ~ on Marxism) **3 a**: UNPLEASANT DISTASTEFUL **b**: CROSS, SULLEN **c**: not up to the usual, expected, or standard quality or pitch **4**: acid in reaction — used esp of soil **5**: containing malodorous sulfur compounds — used esp of petroleum products — **sour-ish** \ˈsaʊə(r)-ish/ *adj* — **sourly** *adv* — **sour-ness** *n*

syn SOUR, ACID, ACIDULOUS, TART *shared meaning element*: having a taste devoid of sweetness

sour *n* 1 **a**: something sour **b**: the primary taste sensation produced by acid stimuli **2**: a cocktail made with a liquor (as whiskey), lemon or lime juice, sugar, and sometimes soda water

sour *vi*: to become sour ~ *vi*: to make sour

sour ball *n*: a spherical piece of hard candy having a tart flavor

source \ˈsoʊs(r), ˈsɔːs(r)/ *n* [ME *source*, fr MF *source*, fr OF, fr pp of *sourdre* to rise, spring forth, fr L *surgere* — more at SURGE] 1 **a**: the point of origin of a stream of water: FOUNTAIN, HEAD **b** *archaic*: SPRING, FOUNT **2 a**: a generative force: CAUSE **b** (1): a point of origin: BEGINNING (2): one that initiates: AUTHOR *also*: PROTOTYPE, MODEL (3): one that supplies information **3**: a firsthand document or primary reference work *syn* see ORIGIN — **source-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

source book *n*: a fundamental document or record (as of history, literature, art, or religion) upon which subsequent writings, compositions, opinions, beliefs, or practices are based. *also*: a collection of such documents

source language *n*: a language which is to be translated into another language — compare TARGET LANGUAGE

sour cherry *n*: a round-headed Eurasian tree (*Prunus cerasus*) widely grown for its bright red to almost black soft-fleshed acid fruits. *also*: its fruit

sour cream *n*: a commercial cream product produced by the use of lactic acid

sour-dough \ˈsaʊə(r)-də, ˈl ɪs ˈdɒ/ *n* 1: a leaven consisting of dough in which fermentation is active **2** [fr the use of sour-dough for making bread in prospectors' camps] a veteran inhabitant and esp an old-time prospector of Alaska or northwestern Canada

sour grapes *n pl* [fr the fable ascribed to Aesop of the fox who after finding himself unable to reach some grapes he had desired disparaged them as sour]: disparagement of something that has proven unattainable

sour gum *n*: BLACK GUM

sour mash *n*: grain mash for brewing or distilling whose initial acidity has been adjusted to optimum condition for yeast fermentation by mash from a previous run

sour orange *n*: a citrus tree (*Citrus aurantium*) that is used esp as a stock in grafting citrus. *also*: its bitter fruit

sour-puss \ˈsaʊə(r)-pʊs/ *n* [ˈpʊs]: GROL CH KILLJOY

sour salt *n*: CITRIC ACID

sour-sop \ˈsaʊə(r)-sɒp/ *n* 1: a small tropical American tree (*Annona muricata*) of the custard-apple family that has spicy odoriferous leaves **2**: the large edible fruit of the sour-sop that has fleshy spines and a slightly acid fibrous pulp

sour-wood \ˈsuːd/ *n*: a small tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) of the heath family with white flowers and sour-tasting leaves

sou-sa-phone \ˈsuːzə-ˈfɒn, -sə-/ *n* [John Philip Sousa], a large circular tuba that has a flared adjustable bell, that is designed to rest on the player's left shoulder, and that is used primarily in marching bands

souse \ˈsaʊs/ *vb* **soused**, **sousing** [ME *sousen*, fr MF *souz*, *souce* pickling solution, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *sulza* brine, OE *seali* salt] *vi* 1: PICKLE **2 a**: to plunge in liquid: IMMERSE **b**: DRENCH SATURATE **3**: to make drunk: INHIBITATE ~ *vi*: to become immersed or drenched

souse *n* 1: something pickled, esp: seasoned and chopped pork trimmings, fish, or shellfish **2**: an act of sousing: WETTING **3 a**: an habitual drunkard **b**: a drinking spree: BINGE

souse *n* [ME *souse* start of a bird's flight, alter of *sours*, fr MF *sours*, fr *sourdre* to rise] *obs*: the stoop of a hawk intercepting a bird

souse *vb* **soused**, **sousing** *vi*, *archaic*: to swoop down ~ **PLUNGE** ~ *vi* *archaic*: to swoop down upon

sou-tache \ˈsuː-ˈtʃʌ-/ *n* [F, fr Hung *sutás*]: a narrow braid with herringbone pattern used as trimming

sou-tane \ˈsuː-ˈtʃʌ-/ *n* [F, fr It *sottana* lit, undergarment, fr fem of *sottano* being underneath, fr ML *subianus*, fr L *subius* underneath; akin to L *sub* under — more at U]]: CASSOCK

souter \ˈsuː-ˈtʃʌ-/ *n* [ME, fr OE *sutere* fr L *sutor* fr *sutur*, pp of *suere* to sew — more at SEW] *chiefly* Scot: SHOEMAKER

south \ˈsaʊθ/ *adj* [ME, fr OE *suth* akin to OHG *sund*-south, OE *sunne* sun] *to*, *toward*, or in the south: SOUTHWARD

south *adj* 1: situated toward or at the south (the ~ entrance) **2** coming from the south (a ~ wind)

south *n* 1 **a**: the direction of the south terrestrial pole, the direction to the right of one facing east **b**: the compass point directly opposite to north **2 cap**: regions or countries lying to the south of a specified or implied point of orientation, esp: the south-eastern part of the U.S. **3**: the right side of a church looking toward the altar from the nave **4** *often cap a*: the one of four positions at 90-degree intervals that lies to the south or at the bottom of a diagram **b**: a person (as a bridge player) occupying this position in the course of a specified activity, *specif*: the declarer in bridge

South African *n*: a native or inhabitant of the Republic of South Africa, esp. AFRICANER — **South African** *adj*

south-bound \ˈsaʊθ-ˈbaʊnd/ *adj*: traveling or headed south

south by east: a compass point that is one point east of due south: S11°15'E

south by west: a compass point that is one point west of due south: S11°15'W

South-down \ˈsaʊθ-ˈdaʊn/ *n* [South Downs, England]: any of an English breed of small medium-wooled hornless mutton-type sheep

south-east \ˈsaʊ-ˈθiːst, ˈnaʊ-ˈθiːst/ *adv*: to, toward, or in the southeast

southeast *n* 1 **a**: the general direction between south and east **b**: the point midway between the south and east compass points **2 cap**: regions or countries lying to the southeast of a specified or implied point of orientation

southeast *adj* 1: coming from the southeast (a ~ wind) **2**: situated toward or at the southeast (~ corner)

southeast by east: a compass point that is one point east of due southeast: S56°15'E

southeast by south: a compass point that is one point south of due southeast: S33°45'E

south-easter \ˈsaʊ-ˈθiː-ˈstər, ˈsaʊ-ˈθiː-/ *n* 1: a strong southeast wind **2**: a storm with southeast winds

south-easterly \ˈsaʊ-ˈθiː-ˈlɪ/ *adv* or *adj* [ˈsoutheast + -erly (as in easterly)] 1: from the southeast **2**: toward the southeast

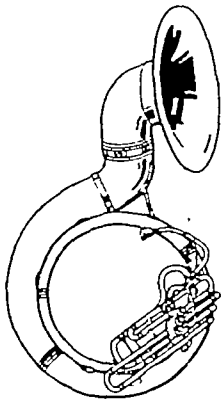
south-east-ern \-ˈstər-n/ *adj* [ˈsoutheast + -ern (as in eastern)] 1 *often cap*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated southeast **2**: lying toward or coming from the southeast — **south-east-ern-most** \-ˈmɒst/ *adj*

South-east-ern-er \-ˈstər-nər/ *n*: a native or inhabitant of the Southeast, esp: a native or resident of the southeastern part of the U.S.

south-east-ward \ˈsaʊ-ˈθiː-ˈtɔːd, ˈsaʊ-ˈθiː-/ *adv* or *adj*: toward the southeast — **south-east-wards** \-ˈtɔːd-z/ *adv*

southeastward *n*: SOUTHEAST

souther \ˈsaʊ-ˈθər/ *n*: a southerly wind



sousaphone

s about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ī cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip, i life
j joke	ŋ ring	ō flow	o flaw	ō coin	th thin, th this
ū foot	y yet	y yet	j few	y furious	zh vision

ball boy *n*: a tennis court attendant who retrieves balls for the players

ball-carrier \b'ol-kar-ē-er/ *n*: the football player carrying the ball on an offensive play

ball cock *n*: an automatic valve whose opening and closing are controlled by a spherical float at the end of a lever

ball control *n*: an offensive strategy (as in football or basketball) in which a team tries to maintain possession of the ball for extended periods of time

ballerina \b'al-ə-rē-nā/ *n* [It, fr *ballare* to dance, fr LL] a female ballet dancer: DANSEUSE

ballet \b'a-lā-bā-/ *n* [Fr, fr *Il Balletto*, dim of *ballo* dance, fr *balare*] 1 *a*: dancing in which conventional poses and steps are combined with light flowing figures (as leaps and turns) *b*: a theatrical art form using ballet dancing, music, and scenery to convey a story, theme, or atmosphere 2: music for a ballet 3: a group that performs ballets — *ballet-ic* \b'a-lēt-ik/ *adj*

ballet d'action \b'a-lā-daks-ē-ōn, b'a-lā-/ *n*, *pl* ballets d'action \-lā(z)-, -lā(z)-/ [F, ballet of action]: a ballet with a plot

ballet-mane \b'a-lēt-ə-mān/ *n* [ballet + -o- + *-mane* (fr *mania*)] a devotee of ballet

ballet-mania \-lēt-ə-mā-nē-ə, -nyā/ *n*: enthusiasm for ballet

ball-flower \b'ol-flau(-er)/ *n*: an architectural ornament consisting of a ball placed in the flower-shaped hollow of a circular mold

ball hawk *n* 1 one skillful in taking the ball away from opponents (as in football or basketball) 2: a baseball outfielder skilled in catching fly balls

ballistics \b'ol-lis-tiks/ *n*, *pl* -tēs \-tē/ [L, fr (assumed) Gk *ballistēs*, fr. *ballēin* to throw — more at *DEVEL*]: an ancient military engine often in the form of a crossbow for hurling large missiles

ballistic \b'ol-lis-tik/ *adj* [L *ballista*]: of or relating to ballistics or to a body in motion according to the laws of ballistics — *ballistic-ly* \-tē-ik(-ē)-lē/ *adv*

ballistic missile *n*: a self-propelled missile guided in the ascent of a high-arch trajectory and freely falling in the descent

ballistics \b'ol-lis-tiks/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in contr. 1 *a*: the science of the motion of projectiles in flight *b*: the flight characteristics of a projectile 2 *a*: the study of the processes within a firearm as it is fired *b*: the firing characteristics of a firearm or cartridge

ballistocardiogram \b'ol-lis-tō-kard-ē-ə-gram/ *n*: the record made by a ballistocardiograph

ballistocardiograph \-grāf/ *n* [ballistic + -o- + *cardiograph*] a device for measuring the amount of blood passing through the heart in a specified time by recording the recoil movements of the body that result from contraction of the heart muscle in ejecting blood from the ventricles — *ballistocardiographic* \-kard-ē-ə-grāf-ik/ *adj* — *ballistocardiography* \-ē-ə-grā-fē-/ *n*

ball lightning *n*: a rare form of lightning consisting of luminous balls that may move along solid objects or float in the air

ball of fire: a person of unusual energy, vitality, or drive

ballon \b'a-lōn/ *n* [F, lit., balloon]: lightness of movement that exaggerates the duration of a ballet dancer's jump

ballonet \b'al-ə-nā/ *n* [F *ballonnet*, dim of *ballon*]: a compartment of variable volume within the interior of a balloon or airship used to control ascent and descent

ballon-né \b'al-ə-nā/ *n* [F, fr *ballon*]: a wide circular jump in ballet used with a battement

ballon \b'a-lūn/ *n* [F *ballon* large football, balloon, fr. It dial *balla* large football, aug. of *balla* ball, of Gmc origin] 1: a nonporous bag of tough light material filled with heated air or a gas lighter than air so as to rise and float in the atmosphere 2: a toy consisting of an inflatable rubber bag 3: the outline enclosing words spoken or thought by a figure esp. in a cartoon

balloon vi: INFLATE. DISTEND ~ *vi* 1: to ascend or travel in a balloon 2: to swell or puff out: EXPAND 3: to increase rapidly

balloon adj 1: relating to, resembling, or suggesting a balloon (as ~ sleeve) 2: having a final installment that is much larger than preceding ones in a term or installment note

ballooning \b'a-lū-niŋ/ *n*: the act or sport of riding in a balloon

balloon-ist \-nēst/ *n*: one who ascends in a balloon

balloon sail *n*: a large light sail set in addition to or in place of an ordinary light sail

balloon tire *n*: a pneumatic tire with a flexible carcass and large cross section designed to provide cushioning through low pressure

balloon vine *n*: a tropical American vine (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*) of the soapberry family bearing large ornamental pods

ballot \b'al-ot/ *n* [It *ballotta*, fr. It dial, dim of *balla* ball] 1 *a*: a small ball used in secret voting *b*: a sheet of paper used to cast a secret vote 2 *a*: the action or system of secret voting *b*: the right to vote *c*: VOTE *la* 3 the number of votes cast

ballot vi: to vote or decide by ballot — *ballot-er* *n*

ballottement \b'al-lāt-mēnt/ *n* [F, lit., act of tossing, shaking, fr *balloter* to toss, fr MF *baloter*, fr *balotte* little ball, fr. It dial *ballotta*]: a sharp upward pushing against the uterine wall with a finger for diagnosing pregnancy by feeling the return impact of the displaced fetus, also: a similar procedure for detecting a floating kidney

ball park *n*: a park in which ball games are played — In the ball park slang: approximately correct (concede that the industry estimate is "in the ball park") — Ronald Kessler

ball-point pen *n*: a pen having as the writing point a small rotating metal ball that inks itself by contact with an inner magazine

ballroom \b'ol-rum, -rum/ *n*: a large room for dances

ball up vi: to make a mess of ~ CONFUSE, Muddle (incompetents who balled up the whole program) ~ *vi*: to become badly muddled or confused

ball valve *n*: a valve in which a ball regulates the aperture by its rise and fall due to fluid pressure, a spring, or its own weight



ball flowers

bal-ly-hoo \b'al-ē-hū/ *n*, *pl* -hoos [origin unknown] 1: a noisy attention-getting demonstration or talk 2: flamboyant, exaggerated, or sensational advertising or propaganda — *bal-ly-hoo* *vi*

bal-ly-rag \-rag/ *var* of BULLYRAG

balm \bām, 'balm/ *n* [ME *basme*, *baume*, fr. OF, fr. L *balsamum* balsam, fr. Gk *balsamon*] 1: a balsamic resin, esp: one from small tropical evergreen trees (genus *Commiphora* of the family Burseraceae) 2: an aromatic preparation (as a healing ointment) 3: any of various aromatic plants (as of the genera *Melissa* or *Monarda*) 4: a spicy aromatic odor 5: a soothing restorative

balma-caan \b'al-mə-'kan, -'kän/ *n* [Balmacaan, estate near Inverness, Scotland]: a loose single-breasted overcoat usu. made of rough woollens and having raglan sleeves, a short turnover collar, and a closing that may be buttoned up to the throat

balm of Gilead \-gī-lē-əd/ [Gilead, region of ancient Palestine known for its balm (Jer 8 22)] 1: a small evergreen African and Asian tree (*Commiphora mecanensis* of the family Burseraceae) with aromatic leaves, also: a fragrant oleoresin from this tree 2: an agency that soothes, relieves, or heals 3 *a*: BALSAM FIR *b*: either of two poplars (1): a hybrid northern tree (*Populus gileadensis*) with broadly cordate leaves that are pubescent esp. on the underside (2): BALSAM POPLAR

bal-mor-al \b'al-mōr-əl, -'mār-/ *n* [Balmoral Castle, Scotland] 1: a laced boot or shoe, esp: an oxford shoe with quarters meeting over a separate tongue 2 often cap: a round flat cap with a top projecting all around

balmy \b'am-ē, 'bāl-mē/ *adj* *balm-ier*, *-est* 1 *a*: having the qualities of balm: SOOTHING *b*: MILD 2: FOOLISH INSANE — *balmy-ly* \-ē-lē/ *adv* — *balmi-ness* \-ē-nēs/ *n*

bal-ne-o-log-y \b'al-nē-'lō-jē-/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *balneum* bath — more at BATHING]: the science of the therapeutic use of baths

bal-ne-ney \b'a-lō-nē-/ *var* of BOLOGNA

baloney \b'ol-nē-/ *n* [bologna]: pretentious nonsense: BUNKUM — often used as a generalized expression of disagreement (it is a wish-gratifying intellectual toy. And a lot of ~ — H. D. Scott)

bal-sa \b'ol-sā-/ *n* [Sp] 1: a tropical American tree (*Ochroma lagopus*) of the silk-cotton family with extremely light strong wood used esp. for floats, also: its wood 2: RAFT specifically: one made of two cylinders of metal or wood joined by a framework and used for landing through surf

bal-sam \b'ol-səm/ *n* [L *balsamum*] 1 *a*: an aromatic and usu. oily and resinous substance flowing from various plants, esp: any of several resinous substances containing benzoic or cinnamic acid and used esp. in medicine *b*: a preparation containing resinous substances and having a balsamic odor 2 *a*: a balsam-yielding tree, esp: BALSAM FIR *b*: IMPATIENS esp: a common garden ornamental (*Impatiens balsamina*) 3: BALM 5 — *bal-sam-ic* \b'ol-sam-ik/ *adj*

balsam fir *n*: a resinous American evergreen tree (*Abies balsamea*) that is widely used for pulpwood and as a Christmas tree

balsam of Peru \-pə-'ru/ *n*: a leguminous balsam from a tropical American tree (*Myroxylon perei*) used in perfumery and medicine

balsam of Tolu \-tə-'lū/ [Santigu de Tolu, Colombia]: a balsam from a tropical American leguminous tree (*Myroxylon balsamum*) used esp. in cough syrups and perfumes

balsam poplar *n*: a No. American poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) that is often cultivated as a shade tree and has buds thickly coated with an aromatic resin — called also *balm of Gilead* *hackmatack*, *tacamahac*

bal-ti \b'al-tē, 'bōl-/ *n*: a Tibeto-Burman language of northern Kashmir

bal-tic \b'ol-tik/ *adj* [ML *(mare)* *baliticum* Baltic sea] 1 of or relating to the Baltic sea or to the states of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia 2: of or relating to a branch of the Indo-European languages containing Latvian, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

bal-ti-more chop \b'ol-tō-mō(-ə)-, -mō(-ə)-, -mō(-ə)-/ *n* [fr its strategic use by the Baltimore team]: a batted baseball that usu. bounces too high for an infielder to have time to catch it and make a putout at first base

Baltimore oriole *n* [George Calvert, Lord Baltimore]: a common American oriole (*Icterus galbula*) in which the male is brightly colored with orange, black, and white and the female is primarily brown and greenish yellow

bal-to-Slavic \b'ol-(tē)-slāv-ik, -'slāv-/ *n*: a subfamily of Indo-European languages consisting of the Baltic and the Slavic branches — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

Bal-u-chi \b'a-lū-chē-/ *n*, *pl* Baluchi or Baluchis [Per *Baluchi*] 1 *a*: an Indo-Iranian people of Baluchistan *b*: a member of this people 2: the Iranian language of the Baluchi people

bal-us-ter \b'al-ū-stər/ *n* [F *balustre* fr. It *balaustru* fr. *balaustra* wall pomegranate flower, fr. L *balaustrum*, fr. Gk *balaustrion* fr. its shape] 1. an upright often vase-shaped support for a rail 2: an object or vertical member (as the leg of a table, a round in the back of a chair, or the stem of a glass) having a vase-like or turned outline

bal-us-trade \-ə-, -strād-/ *n* [F, fr. It *balaustrata*, fr. *balaustru*]: a row of balusters topped by a rail, also: a low parapet or barrier

BAM abbr 1 bachelor of applied mathematics 2 bachelor of arts in music

Bam-ba-ra \b'am-'bār-ə/ *n*, *pl* Bambara or Bambaras 1: a member of a Negroid people of the upper Niger 2: a Mande language of the Bambara people

a about	' kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	o coin	th thin
ü foot	u foot	y yet	yü few	yu furious	zh vision

spall-ation \ˈspɔ-ˈlɪ-shən\ *n* [ˈspall] : a nuclear reaction in which light particles are ejected as the result of bombardment (as by high-energy protons)

spall-peen \ˈspal-ˈpēn, spɒl-ˈ\ *n* [IrGael *spallipin* migratory laborer, rascal] chiefly Irish : **RASCAL**

span \ˈspæn\ *archaic past of SPIN*

span *n* [ME, fr. OE *spann*; akin to OHG *spanna* *span*, MD *spannen* to stretch, latch up, L *pendere* to weigh, Gk *span* to draw, pull] 1 : the distance from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger of a spread hand, also : an English unit of length equal to 9 inches 2 : an extent, stretch, reach, or spread between two limits as *a* : a limited space (as of time); *esp* : an individual's lifetime *b* : spread or extent between abutments or supports (as of a bridge), also : a portion thus supported *c* : the maximum distance laterally from tip to tip of an airplane

span *v* **spanned**, **span-ning** 1 *a* : to measure by or as if by the hand with fingers and thumb extended *b* : **MEASURE** 2 *a* : to extend across (his career spanned four decades) *b* : to form an arch over (a small bridge spanned the pond) *c* : to place or construct a span over 3 : to be capable of forming any element of under given operations (a set of vectors that ~s a vector space)

span *n* [D, fr. MD, fr. *spannen* to hitch up] : a pair of animals (as mules) usu. matched in appearance and action and driven together

Span *abbr* **Spanish**

span-drel or **span-drill** \ˈspan-ˈdrəl\ *n* [ME *spandrell*, fr. AF *spandre*, fr. OF *espandre* to spread out — more at **SPAWN**] 1 : the sometimes ornamented space between the right or left exterior curve of an arch and an enclosing right angle 2 : the triangular space beneath the string of a stair

spang \ˈspɑŋ\ *adv* [Sc *spang* to leap, cast, bang] 1 : to a complete degree 2 : in an exact or direct manner : **SQUARELY**

span-gle \ˈspæn-ɡəl\ *n* [ME *spangel*, dim. of *spang* shiny ornament, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *spǫng* sponge; akin to OE *span* buckle, MD *spannen* to stretch] 1 : a small plate of shining metal or plastic used for ornamentation *esp* on clothing 2 : a small glittering object or particle

spangle *vb* **spang-pled**; **spang-pling** \ˈspæn-ɡ(ə)-lɪŋ\ *vt* : to set or sprinkle with or as if with spangles ~ *vi* : to glitter as if covered with spangles : **SPARKLE**

Span-lard \ˈspan-ˈyɔrd\ *n* [ME *Spaignard*, fr. MF *Espaignart*, fr. *Espaigne* Spain, fr. L *Hispania*] : a native or inhabitant of Spain

span-nel \ˈspæn-ˈyəl\ also **span-ˈl** *n* [ME *spanlell*, fr. MF *espaignol*, lit. *Spaniard*, fr. (assumed) VL *Hispaniolus*, fr. L *Hispania* Spain] 1 : any of numerous small or medium-sized mostly short-legged dogs usu. having long wavy hair, feathered legs and tail, and large drooping ears 2 : a lawning servile person

Spanish \ˈspæn-ɪʃ\ *n* [*Spanish*, *adj.*, fr. ME *Spanish*, fr. Spain] 1 : the Romance language of the largest part of Spain and of the countries colonized by Spaniards 2 *pl* *in constr* : the people of Spain — **Spanish** *adj*

Spanish American *n* 1 : a native or inhabitant of one of the countries of America in which Spanish is the national language 2 : a resident of the U.S. whose native language is Spanish and whose culture is of Spanish origin — **Spanish-American** *adj*

Spanish bayonet *n* : any of several yuccas; *esp* : one (*Yucca aloefolia*) with a short trunk and rigid spine-tipped leaves

Spanish chestnut *n* : **MARRON**

Spanish fly *n* 1 : a green blister beetle (*Lytta vesicatoria*) of southern Europe 2 : **CANTHARIS** 2

Spanish guitar *n* : **GUITAR**

Spanish heel *n* : a high covered wooden heel having a straight forepart

Spanish influenza *n* : **pandemic influenza**

Spanish mackerel *n* : any of various usu. large fishes (*esp* genus *Scomberomorus*) chiefly of warm seas that resemble or are related to the common mackerel, *esp* : one (*S. maculatus*) that is bluish above with oval brown spots on the sides and is found off the American Atlantic coast from Cape Ann to Brazil

Spanish moss *n* : an epiphytic plant (*Tillandsia usneoides*) of the pineapple family forming pendent tufts of grayish green filaments on trees in the southern U.S. and the West Indies

Spanish needles *n pl* *but sing or pl in constr* : a bur marigold (*esp* *Bidens bipinnata*) of the eastern U.S.

Spanish omelet *n* : an omelet served with a sauce containing chopped green pepper, onion, and tomato

Spanish paprika *n* 1 : **PIMIENTO** 1 2 : a paprika produced from pimientos usu. grown in Spain

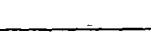
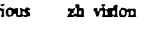
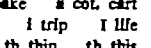

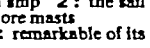
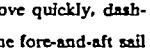
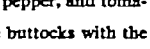
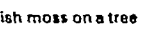



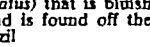
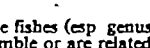
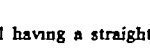

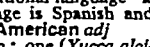
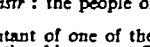
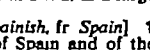
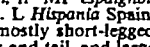
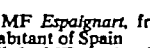
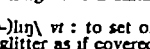
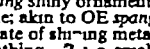
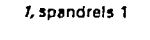

Spanish rice *n* : rice cooked with onions, green pepper, and tomatoes

spank \ˈspæŋk\ *vt* [imit.] : to strike *esp* on the buttocks with the open hand — **spank** *n*

spank *vi* [back-formation fr *spanking*] : to move quickly, dashingly, or spiritedly (~ing along in his new car)

span-ker \ˈspæn-ˈkər\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : the fore-and-aft sail on the mast nearest the stern of a square-rigged ship 2 : the sail on the sternmost mast in a schooner of four or more masts

spank-ling \ˈspæn-ˈkɪŋ\ *adj* [origin unknown] 1 : remarkable of its kind 2 : being fresh and strong : **BRISK**

<

1, spandrels 1



Spanish moss on a tree

a about a kitten or further a back a bake a cat, cart
an out ch chin e less E easy g gift i trip I like
j joke y sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
li loot h foot y yet yf few yf furious zh vision

1 south-erly \səʊθ-ər-ē\ *adj* or *adv* [south + -erly (as in easterly)]
1 : situated toward or belonging to the south (the ~ shore of the lake)
2 : coming from the south (a ~ wind)
2 southerly *n*, *pl* -lies : a wind from the south
3 southern \səʊθ-əm\ *adj* [ME southern, southern, fr OE *sūthern*; akin to OHG *sundrōn* southern, OE *sūth* south] **1** *cap* : of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated South **2** *a* : lying toward the south **b** : coming from the south (a ~ breeze)
4 south-ern-ly *adj* — south-ern-most \-məst\ *adj*
5 south-ern-ness \-əm-nəs\ *n*
Southern *n* : the dialect of English spoken in most of the Chesapeake Bay area, the coastal plain and the greater part of the upland plateau in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and the Gulf states at least as far west as the valley of the Brazos in Texas
southern corn rootworm *n* : SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE
Southern Cross *n* : four bright stars in the southern hemisphere, situated as if at the extremities of a Latin cross, also : the constellation of which these four stars are the brightest
Southern Crown *n* : CORONA AUSTRALIS
Southern English *n* : 1 : the English spoken esp by cultivated people native to or educated in the South of England **2** : SOUTHERN
Southern-er \səʊθ-ə(r)-nər\ *n* : a native or inhabitant of the South, esp : a native or resident of the southern part of the U S
Southern-ism \səʊθ-ər-niz-əm\ *n* : 1 : a location or pronunciation characteristic of the southern U S **2** : an attitude or trait characteristic of the South or Southerners esp in the U S
southern lights *n* *pl* : AURORA AUSTRALIS
southern-wood \səʊθ-əm-wud\ *n* : a shrubby fragrant European wormwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*) with bitter foliage
south-ing \səʊθ-ɪŋ-, -thɪŋ\ *n* : 1 : difference in latitude to the south from the last preceding point of reckoning **2** : southerly progress
south-land \səʊθ-land-, -lənd\ *n*, often *cap* : land in the south : the south of a country
south-paw \-pə\ *n* : LEFT HANDER, *specif* : a left-handed baseball pitcher — **southpaw** *adj*
south pole *n* : 1 *a* often *cap* S & P : the southernmost point of the earth **b** : the zenith of the heavens as viewed from the south terrestrial pole **2** *a* of a magnet : the pole that points toward the south
South-ron \səʊθ-rən\ *adj* [ME (Sc), fr ME *southern*] chiefly Scot : SOUTHERN *specif* : ENGLISH
2 **Southern** *n* : SOUTHERNER as a chiefly Scot : ENGLISHMAN **b** chiefly South : a native or inhabitant of the southern U S
south-southeast *n* : a compass point two points east of due south : S22°30'E
south-southwest *n* : a compass point two points west of due south : S22°30'W
1 south-ward \səʊθ-wərd\ *adv* or *adj* : toward the south — **southwards** \-wərdz\ *adv*
2 southward *n* : southward direction or part (sail to the ~)
1 south-west \səʊθ-west-, naut səʊ-west\ *adv* : to, toward, or in the southwest
2 southwest *n* : 1 *a* : the general direction between south and west **b** : the point midway between the south and west compass points **2** *cap* : regions or countries lying to the southwest of a specified or implied point of orientation
3 southwest *adj* : 1 : coming from the southwest (a ~ wind) **2** : situated toward or at the southwest
southwest by south : a compass point that is one point south of due southwest : S33°45'W
southwest by west : a compass point that is one point west of due southwest : S56°15'W
south-west-er \səʊ(th)-wes-tər\ *n* : 1 : a strong southwest wind **2** : a storm with southwest winds
south-west-erly \-tər-ē\ *adv* or *adj* [southwest + -erly (as in westerly)] **1** : from the southwest **2** : toward the southwest
south-west-ern \-tər-n\ *adj* [southwest + -ern (as in western)] **1** often *cap* : of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated Southwest **2** : lying toward or coming from the southwest — **south-west-ern-most** \-məst\ *adj*
southwestern corn borer *n* : a pyralid moth (*Diatraea grandiosella*) whose larva causes serious damage esp to corn crops by boring in the stalks
South-west-ern-er \səʊ(th)-wes-tər(r)-nər\ *n* : a native or inhabitant of the Southwest, esp : a native or resident of the southwestern U S
1 south-west-ward \səʊ(th)-wes-twərd\ *adv* or *adj* : toward the southwest — **south-west-wards** \-wərdz\ *adv*
2 south-westward *n* : SOUTHWEST
sou-ve-nir \sü-və-nɪ(r), sü-və-\ *n* [F, lit, act of remembering, fr MF, fr (se) souvenir to remember, fr L *subvenire* to come up, come to mind] : something that serves as a reminder : MEMENTO
souvenir sheet *n* : a block or set of postage stamps or a single stamp printed on a single sheet of paper often without gum or perforations and with margins containing lettering or design that identifies some notable event being commemorated
sou-west-er \səʊ-wes-tər\ *n* : 1 : SOUTHWESTER **2** *a* : a long oilskin coat worn esp at sea during stormy weather **b** : a waterproof hat with wide slanting brim longer in back than in front
1 sov-er-ign also sov-ran \səʊ-və(r)-n, -səʊ-vən-, -səʊ-\ *n* [ME *soverain*, fr OF, fr *soverain*, *adj*] **1** *a* : one possessing or held to possess sovereignty **b** : one that exercises supreme authority within a limited sphere **c** : an acknowledged leader : ARBITER **2** : a gold coin of Great Britain containing 113 grains of fine gold
2 **sovereign** also sov-ran *adj* [ME *soverain*, fr MF, fr OF, fr (assumed) VL *superanus*, fr L *super* over, above — more at OVER] **1** *a* : possessed of supreme power (~ ruler) **b** : unlimited in extent : ABSOLUTE **c** : enjoying autonomy : INDEPENDENT (A ~ state) **2** *a*

: of the most exalted kind : SUPREME (~ virtue) **b** : superlative in quality : EXCELLENT **c** : having generalized curative powers : POTENT (a ~ remedy) **d** : of an unqualified nature : UNMITIGATED (~ contempt) **e** : having undisputed ascendancy : PARAMOUNT **3** : relating to, characteristic of, or befitting a sovereign *syn* see DOMINANT, FREE — **sov-er-ign-ly** *adv*
sov-er-ign-ty also sov-ran-ty \-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *soverainete*, fr MF *soveraineté*, fr OF, fr *soverain*] **1** obs : supreme excellence or an example of it **2** *a* : supreme power esp over a body politic **b** : freedom from external control : AUTONOMY **c** : controlling influence **3** : one that is sovereign, esp : an autonomous state
sov-iet \səʊ-ē-et-, -səʊ-, -ē-ət\ *n* [Russ *sovet*] **1** : an elected governmental council in a Communist country **2** *pl*, *cap* *a* : BOLSHEVIKS **b** : the people and esp the political and military leaders of the U S S R — **soviet** *adj*, often *cap* — **sov-iet-ism** \-iz-əm\ *n*, often *cap*
sov-iet-ize \səʊ-ē-et-, -iz-, -səʊ-, -ē-ət- vt -ized, -iz-ing often *cap* **1** : to bring under Soviet control **2** : to force into conformity with Soviet cultural patterns or governmental policies — **sov-iet-iza-tion** \səʊ-ē-et-, -iz-ə-shən-, -ē-ət-*n*, often *cap*
sov-khoz \səʊ-ˈkɒz-, -ˈkɒs\ *n*, *pl* sov-kho-zy \-ˈkɒ-zē\ or sov-kho-zes [Russ, short for *sovet'skoe khozyaistvo* soviet farm] : a state-owned farm of the U S S R paying wages to the workers
sow \sau\ *n* [ME *sowe*, fr OE *sugu*; akin to OE & OHG *sū* sow, L *sus* pig, swine, hog, GK *hys*] **1** : an adult female swine; also : the adult female of various other animals (as the grizzly bear) **2** *a* : a channel that conducts molten metal to molds in a pig bed **b** : a mass of metal solidified in such a mold : INGOT
2 sow \sɔ\ *vb* sowed; sown \sɒn\ or sowed; sowing [ME *sowen*, fr OE *sāwan*; akin to OHG *sāwen* to sow, L *serere*] *vi* **1** : to plant seed for growth esp by scattering **2** : to set something in motion : begin an enterprise ~ *vt* **1** *a* : to scatter (as seed) upon the earth for growth, broadly : PLANT **1a** **b** : to strew with or as if with seed **c** : to introduce into a selected environment : IMPLANT **2** : to set in motion : FOMENT (~ suspicion) **3** : to spread abroad : DISPERSE — **sow-er** \sɔ-ər\ *n*
sow-bell-ly \sau-, bel-ē\ *n* : fat salt pork or bacon
sow bug *n* : WOOD LOUSE
sow-ens \sɔ-ən-, -sɔ- n\ *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [ScGael *sūghan*] : porridge from oat husks and siftings
sow thistle \səʊ-θɪstl\ *n* : any of a genus (*Sonchus*) of spiny, weedy European composite herbs widely naturalized
sox *pl* of SOCK
soy \sɔi\ *n* [Jap *shōyu*, fr Chin (Cant) *shī-yau*, lit, soybean oil] **1** : an oriental brown liquid sauce made by subjecting beans (as soybeans) to long fermentation and to digestion in brine **2** : SOY BEAN
soya \sɔi-(y)-\ *n* [D *soja*, fr Jap *shōyu* soy] : SOYBEAN
soy-bean \sɔi-bēn-, -bēn\ *n* : a hairy annual Asiatic legume (*Glycine max*) widely grown for its oil-rich proteinaceous seeds and for forage and soil improvement, also : its seed
soybean oil or **soya-bean oil** *n* : a pale yellow drying or semi-drying oil that is obtained from soybeans and is used chiefly as a food, in paints, varnishes, linoleum, printing ink, and soap, and as a source of phospholipids, fatty acids, and sterols
sp abbr 1 special 2 species 3 specific 4 specimen 5 spelling 6 spirit
Sp abbr Spain, Spanish
SP abbr 1 self-propelled 2 shore patrol, shore patrolman 3 shore police 4 [L *sine prole*] without issue 5 single pole 6 specialist
spa \spə, -pə\ *n* [Spa, watering place in Belgium] **1** *a* : a mineral spring **b** : a resort with mineral springs **2** : a fashionable resort or hotel **3** New Eng : SODA FOUNTAIN
1 space \spes\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr OF *espace*, fr L *spatium* area, room, interval of space or time — more at SPEED] **1** : a period of time, also : its duration **2** *a* : a limited extent in one, two, or three dimensions : DISTANCE AREA, VOLUME **b : an extent set apart or available (parking ~) (floor ~) **3** : one of the degrees between or above or below the lines of a musical staff **4** *a* : a boundless three-dimensional extent in which objects and events occur and have relative position and direction **b** : physical space independent of what occupies it — called also *absolute space* **5** : the region beyond the earth's atmosphere or beyond the solar system **6** *a* : a blank area separating words or lines **b** : material used to produce such blank area, *specif* : a piece of type less than one on in width **7** : a set of mathematical elements and esp of abstractions of all the points on a line, in a plane, or in physical space, esp : a set of mathematical entities with a set of axioms of geometric character — compare METRIC SPACE, TOPOLOGICAL SPACE, VECTOR SPACE **8** : an interval in operation during which a telegraph key is not in contact **9** *a* : LINAGE **1b** : broadcast time available esp to advertisers **10** : accommodations on a public vehicle
2 space *vb* spaced, spacing *vt* : to place at intervals or arrange with space between — often used with out ~ *vi* : to leave one or more blank spaces (as in a line of typing) — **space-r** *n*
space-band \spas-, band\ *n* : a device on a linocaster that provides variable but even spacing between words in a justified line
space charge *n* : an electric charge (as the electrons in the region near the filament of a vacuum tube) distributed throughout a three-dimensional region
space-craft \spas-, skraft\ *n* : a manned or unmanned device that is designed to orbit the earth or to travel beyond the earth's atmosphere**



soybean 1 stems and leaves, 2 seedpods, 3 flower



sou'wester 2b

spat-ter \spat-ər\ *vb* [akin to Flem *spetteren* to spatter] *vt*: 1: to splash with or as if with a liquid; also: to soil in this way (his coat was ~ed with mud) 2: to scatter by splashing (~ water) 3: to injure by aspersion: DEFILE (~ his good reputation) ~ *vi*: to spurt forth in scattered drops (blood ~ing everywhere)

spat-ter *n*: 1: the act or process of spattering: the state of being spattered 2: the noise of spattering 3: a drop or splash spattered on something or a spot or stain due to spattering 4: a small amount or number: SPRINKLE (a ~ of applause)

spat-ter-dock \spat-ər-dāk\ *n*: a common yellow No. American water lily (*Nuphar adenium*); also: a congenic plant

spat-u-la \spach-(ə)-lə\ *n* [LL. *spatula*, *spatula* — more at EPAULET] a flat thin usu. metal implement used esp. for spreading or mixing soft substances, scooping, or lifting

spat-u-late \spach-ə-lāt\ *adj*: shaped like a spatula (a ~ leaf) (~ spines of a caterpillar)

spav-in \spav-ən\ *n* [ME *spavayne*, fr. MF *espavain*]: SWELLING, esp. a bony enlargement of the hock of a horse associated with strain — *spavined* \-vəd\ *adj*

spaw-n \spōn, spān\ *vb* [ME *spawnen*, fr. AF *espaundre*, fr. OF *expandre* to spread out, expand; fr. L *expandere*] *vt*: 1: to produce or deposit (eggs) — used of an aquatic animal 2: to induce (fish) to spawn 3: to plant with mushroom spawn 2: to bring forth: GENERATE ~ *vi*: 1: to deposit spawn 2: to produce young esp. in large numbers — *spawner* *n*

spawn *n*: 1: the eggs of aquatic animals (as fishes or oysters) that lay many small eggs 2: PRODUCT, OFFSPRING, also: numerous issue 3: the seed, germ, or source of something 4: mycelium esp. prepared (as in bricks) for propagating mushrooms

spay \spā, substand \spād\ *vt* *spayed* \spād, substand \spād-əd\; *spaying* \spā-ɪŋ, substand \spād-ɪŋ\ [ME *spoyen*, fr. MF *espeier* to cut with a sword, fr. OF *espee* sword, fr. L *spatha* sword — more at SPADE]: to remove the ovaries of (a female animal)

SPCA abbr Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

SPCC abbr Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

speak \spēk\ *vb* *spoke* \spōk\; *spo-ken* \spō-kən\, *speaking* [ME *speken*, fr. OE *speccan*, *speccan*, akin to OHG *sprehhan* to speak, Gk *spharagisthai* to crackle] *vi*: 1: to utter words or articulate sounds with the ordinary voice: TALK *b* (1): to express thoughts, opinions, or feelings orally (2): to extend a greeting (3): to be on speaking terms (still were not ~ing after the dispute) *c* (1): to express oneself before a group (2): to address one's remarks (~ to the issue) 2: to make a written statement (his diaries ... *spoke* ... of his enthrallment with death — Sy Kahn) *b*: to express oneself — often used in the phrase *so to speak* *c*: to serve as spokesman (*spoke* for the whole group) 3: to express feelings by other than verbal means (actions ~ louder than words) *b*: SIGNAL *c*: to be interesting or attractive: APPEAL (great music ... ~s directly to the emotions — A. N. Whitehead) 4: to make a request: ASK (*spoke* for the remaining piece of pie) 5: to make a characteristic or natural sound (all at once the thunder *spoke* — George Meredith) 6: a: TESTIFY *b*: to be indicative or suggestive (his gold ... *spoke* of riches in the land — Julian Dana) ~ *vi*: 1: to utter with the speaking voice: PRONOUNCE (2): to give a recitation of: DECLAIM *b*: to express orally: DECLARE (free to ~ their minds) *c*: ADDRESS, ACCOST, *esp*: HAIL 2: to make known in writing: STATE 3: to use or be able to use in speaking (~s Spanish) 4: to indicate by other than verbal means 5: archaic: DESCRIBE, DEPICT — *speak-able* \spēk-ə-bəl\ *adj*

syn SPEAK, TALK, CONVERSE *shared meaning element*: to articulate words so as to express one's thoughts — *to speak of*: worthy of mention or notice — usu. used in negative constructions

speak-easy \spēk-ē-zē\ *n*, *pl* *-eas-ies*: a place where alcoholic beverages are illegally sold

speaker \spēk-ər\ *n*: 1: one that speaks *b*: one who makes a public speech *c*: one who acts as a spokesman 2: the presiding officer of a deliberative assembly (*Speaker* of the House of Representatives) 3: LOUDSPEAKER

speaker-phone \spēk-ər-fōn\ *n*: a combination microphone and loudspeaker device for two-way communication by telephone lines

speaker-ship \-shɪp\ *n*: the position of speaker esp. of a legislative body

speaking \spēk-ɪŋ\ *adj*: 1: that speaks: capable of speech *b*: containing chiefly native speakers of a (specified) language — usu. used in combination (English-speaking countries) 2: highly significant or expressive: ELOQUENT 3: resembling a living being or a real object

speaking tube *n*: a pipe through which conversation may be conducted (as between different parts of a building)

speak out *vi*: 1: to speak loud enough to be heard 2: to speak boldly: express an opinion frankly (*speak out* on the issues)

speak up *vi*: 1: to speak loudly and distinctly 2: to express an opinion freely (*speak up* for truth and justice — Clive Bell)

spean \spēn\ *vi* [MD *spenen*] chiefly Scot.; WEAN

spear \spēr\ *n* [ME *sper*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *sper* spear, L *sporus*, Gk *sporos* gilded] 1: a thrusting or throwing weapon with long shaft and sharp head or blade 2: a sharp-pointed instrument with barbs used in spearing fish 3: SPEARMAN

spear *adj* [USP]: PATERNAL, MALE (the ~ side of the family) — compare DISTAFF

spear *vi*: 1: to pierce, strike, or take with or as if with a spear (~ salmon) (~ed a chop from the platter) 2: to catch (as a baseball) with a sudden thrust of the arm ~ *vi*: to thrust at or wound something with or as if with a spear — *spearer* *n*

spear *n* [alter. of *spire*]: a usu. young blade, shoot, or sprout (as of grass)

spear *vi*, of a plant: to thrust a spear upward

spear-fish \spēr-ɪʃ\ *n*: any of several large powerful pelagic fishes (genus *Xiphius*) related to the marlins and sailfishes

spearfish *vi*: to fish with a spear

spear-head \spēr-əd\ *n*: 1: the sharp-pointed head of a spear 2: a leading element, force, or influence in an undertaking or development

spearhead *vi*: to serve as leader or leading element of

spear-man \spēr-mən\ *n*: one armed with a spear

spear-mint \spēr-mɪnt, -mənt\ *n*: a common mint (*Mentha spicata*) grown for flavoring and esp. for its aromatic oil

spear-wort \spēr-wɜrt, -wɔrt\ *n*: any of several crowfoots (esp. *Ranunculus flammula*) with spear-shaped leaves

spee abbr 1: special 2: specifically

special \spesh-əl\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF or L; OF *especial*, fr. L *specialis* individual, particular, fr. *species* species] 1: distinguished by some unusual quality; esp.: being in some way superior 2: held in particular esteem (a ~ friend) 3: a: readily distinguishable from others of the same category: UNIQUE (they set it apart as a ~ day of thanksgiving) *b*: of, relating to, or constituting a species: SPECIFIC 4: being other than the usual: ADDITIONAL, EXTRA 5: designed for a particular purpose or occasion — *special-ly* \-(ə)-lē\ *adv* — *special-ness* *n*

syn SPECIAL, SPECIAL SPECIFIC, PARTICULAR, INDIVIDUAL *shared meaning element*: of or relating to one thing or class. SPECIAL implies differences that give the thing modified its distinctive quality, character, identity, or use (a special soap for dry skins) and may add a notion of superiority and then come close to uncommon or exceptional in meaning (a hereditary aristocracy with special privileges) SPECIAL may add implications of preeminence or preference (his special friend in that group) (a matter of special importance) SPECIFIC basically implies unique and peculiar relationship to a kind or category or individual (specific nutritional needs of the aged) but in much of its use so stresses the notion of uniqueness as to obscure that of relationship (whether the specific freedoms we know and cherish ... can be maintained — Sidney Hook) or even mean little more than explicitly mentioned or brought to attention (the policy covers only the specific losses mentioned above) PARTICULAR can replace specific in the last use and then stresses the distinctness of the thing as an individual, thus, one gives a specific illustration of a word's use but describes the particular applications of the word. In much of its use particular stands in opposition to general or universal in its stress on individuality (one is apt to amplify a particular judgment into a general opinion — Compton Mackenzie) INDIVIDUAL unequivocally refers to one of a class or group as distinct (it was not the magnitude or multiplicity of burdens that created martyrs and saints; it was the individual capacity to bear suffering — Harry Hervey)

special *n*: 1: something (as a television program) that is not part of a regular series 2: one that is used for a special service or occasion (caught the commuter ~ to work)

special act *n*: a legislative act applying only to particular persons or to a particular area

special assessment *n*: a specific tax levied on private property to meet the cost of public improvements that enhance the value of the property

special delivery *n*: expedited messenger delivery of mail matter for an extra fee

special district *n*: a political subdivision of a state established to provide a single public service (as water supply or sanitation) within a specific geographical area

special effects *n* *pl*: visual or acoustic effects introduced into a motion picture or a taped television production during laboratory processing

Special Forces *n* *pl*: a branch of the army composed of men specially trained in guerrilla warfare

special handling *n*: the handling of parcel-post or fourth-class mail as first-class but not as special-delivery matter for an extra postal fee

special interest *n*: a person or group having an interest in a particular part of the economy and receiving or seeking special advantages therefrom often to the detriment of the general public

special-ism \spesh-ə-lɪz-əm\ *n*: 1: specialization in an occupation or branch of learning 2: a field of specialization: SPECIALTY

special-ist \spesh-(ə)-lɪst\ *n*: 1: one who devotes himself to a special occupation or branch of learning 2: any of four enlisted ranks in the army corresponding to the grades of corporal through sergeant first class — *specialist* or *special-istic* \spesh-ə-lɪst-ɪk\ *adj*

special-ity \spesh-ə-lɪ-tɪ\ *n*, *pl* *-ties*: 1: a special mark or quality 2: a special object or class of objects 3: a: a special aptitude or skill *b*: a particular occupation or branch of learning

special-ization \spesh-(ə)-lɪ-zə-shən\ *n*: 1: a making or becoming specialized 2: a: structural adaptation of a body part to a particular function or of an organism for life in a particular environment *b*: a body part or an organism adapted by specialization

special-ize \spesh-ə-lɪz\ *vb* *-ized*, *-iz-ing* *vt*: 1: to make particular mention of: PARTICULARIZE 2: to apply or direct to a specific end or use (*specialized* his study) ~ *vi*: 1: to concentrate one's efforts in a special activity or field 2: to undergo specialization; esp.: to change adaptively (the sloth became highly specialized in the course of evolution)

specialized *adj*: 1: designed or fitted for one particular purpose or occupation (~ personnel) 2: characterized by or exhibiting biological specialization, esp.: highly differentiated esp. in a particular direction or for a particular end

special jury *n*: a jury chosen by the court upon request from a list of better educated or presumably more intelligent prospective ju-

o about o kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
 ū foot ū foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

spanking *adv.* VERY (a ~ clean floor) (a ~ new car)

span-ner \span-ər\ *n* [G. instrument for winding springs, fr. *spannen* to stretch, akin to MD *spannen* to stretch — more at SPAN] 1 chiefly Brit. WRENCH 2: a wrench that has a hole, projection, or hook at one or both ends of the head for engaging with a corresponding device on the object that is to be turned

span-new \span-'nyū\ *adj* [ME. part trans of ON *spānnr*, fr. *spānn* chip of wood + *nýr* new] BRAND-NEW

span-worm \span-'wɔrm\ *n* [span]: LOOPER 1

spare \s'pær\ *n* [ME *sparre*, akin to OE *spear* spear] 1: a stout pole 2: a stout rounded wood or metal piece (as a mast, boom, gaff, or yard) used to support rigging b (1): one of the main longitudinal members of the wing of an airplane that carry the ribs (2): LONGERON

spare *vi* [spared, *sparring* (prob. alter of *spur*) 1: to strike or fight with feet or spurs in the manner of a gamecock 2: a: BOX. *esp.* to gesture without landing a blow to draw one's opponent or create an opening b: to engage in a practice or exhibition bout of boxing 3: SKIRMISH, WRANGLE

spare *n* 1: a movement of offense or defense in boxing 2: a sparring match or session

spare *n* [G. akin to OE *spærðan* gypsum, *spærēn* of plaster]: any of various nonmetallic usu. cleavable and lustrous minerals

Spar \s'pær\ *n* [Semper Paratus, motto of the U.S. Coast Guard, fr. NL, always ready]: a member of the women's reserve of the U.S. Coast Guard

spare \s'pær\ *adj* [s'pær-əd] *vb* *spared*; *sparring* [ME *sparen*, fr. OE *sparian*, akin to OHG *spārōn* to spare, OE *spear*, *adj.*, *spare*] *vt* 1: to forbear to destroy, punish, or harm 2: to refrain from attacking or reprimanding with necessary or salutary severity 3: to relieve of the necessity of doing or undergoing something (~ yourself the trouble) 4: to refrain from: AVOID (*spared* no expense) 5: to use or dispense frugally — used chiefly in the negative (*don't ~ the syrup*) 6: a: to give up as not strictly needed (*do you have any cash to ~*) b: to have left over or as margin (*time to ~*) *vi* 1: to be frugal 2: to refrain from doing harm: be lenient — *spare-able* \s'pær-ə-bəl\ *adj.* — *spare-er* *n*

spare *adj* [s'pær-əd] *adj* [ME, fr. OE *spear*, akin to OSlav *sporū* abundant, OE *spēd* prosperity — more at SPEED] 1: not being used, *esp.* held for emergency use (a ~ tire) 2: being over and above what is needed: SUPERFLUOUS (~ time) 3: not liberal or profuse: SPARING (a ~ prose style) 4: healthily lean 5: not abundant or plentiful *syn* 1 see LEAN *ant* corpulent 2 see MEAGER *ant* profuse — *spare-ly* *adv.* — *spare-ness* *n*

spare *n* 1: a spare fire 2: a duplicate (as a key or shirt) kept in reserve 2: the knocking down of all 10 pins with the first 2 balls in a frame in bowling

spare-ribs \s'pær-(r)ibz, s'pær-(r)-əbz\ *n* *pl* [by folk etymology fr. LG *ribbesper* pickled pork ribs roasted on a spit, fr. MLG, *fr. ribbe* rib + *sper* spear, spit]: a cut of pork ribs separated from the bacon strip

sparge \s'pɑrj\ *vb* *sparged*; *sparging* [prob. fr. MF *espargier*, fr. L *spargere* to scatter] 1: SPRINKLE, BESPATTER. *esp.* SPRAY 2: to agitate (a liquid) by means of compressed air or gas entering through a pipe — *sparge* *n* — *sparger* *n*

sparring \s'pær-(r)ɪŋ, s'pær-(r)-ɪŋ\ *adj* 1: marked by or practicing careful restraint (as in the use of resources) 2: MEAGER, BARE (the map is ~ of information) — *sparring-ly* \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv.* *syn* SPARING, FRUGAL, THRIFTY, ECONOMICAL *bearing* meaning element: careful in the use of money or resources *ant* lavish

spark \s'pɑrk\ *n* [ME *spärke*, fr. OE *spearca*, akin to MD *spärke* spark, L *spargere* to scatter, Gk *spargan* to swell] 1: a small particle of a burning substance thrown out by a body in combustion or remaining when combustion is nearly completed 2: a hot glowing particle struck from a larger mass, *esp.* one heated by friction (produce a ~ by striking flint with steel) 2: a: a luminous disruptive electrical discharge of very short duration between two conductors separated by a gas (as air) b: the discharge in a spark plug c: the mechanism controlling the discharge in a spark plug 3: SPARKLE, FLASH 4: something that sets off a sudden force (provided the ~ that helped the team to rally) 5: a latent particle capable of growth or developing: GERM (still retains a ~ of decency) 6: *pl* but sing in consir.: a radio operator on a ship

spark *vb* [ME *sparken*, fr. *sparken*] *vi* 1: a: to throw out sparks b: to flash or fall like sparks 2: to produce sparks, *specif.* to have the electric ignition working 3: to respond with enthusiasm ~ *vt* 1: to set off in a burst of activity: ACTIVATE (the question ~ed a lively discussion) 2: to stir to activity: INCITE (a player can ~ his team to victory) — *spark-er* *n*

spark *n* [perh. of Scand origin, akin to ON *spærk* sprightly] 1: a foppish young man: GALLANT 2: LOVER, BEAU — *spark-ish* \s'pɑrk-ɪsh\ *adj*

spark *vb*: WOO, COURT — *spark-er* *n*

spark chamber *n*: a device used to detect the path of a high-energy particle that consists of a series of charged metal plates or wires separated by a gas (as neon) in which observable electric discharges follow the path of the particle

spark coil *n*: an induction coil for producing the spark for an internal-combustion engine

spark gap *n*: a space between two high-potential terminals (as of an induction coil) through which pass discharges of electricity; also: a device having a spark gap

sparkling plug *n*, Brit.: SPARK PLUG

sparkle \s'pɑrk-lē\ *vb* *sparkled*, *sparkling* \-k(-ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *sparklen*, freq. of *sparken* to sparkle] *vi* 1: a: to throw out sparks b: to give off or reflect bright moving points of light c: to perform brilliantly 2: EFFERVESE (wine that ~s) 3: to become lively or animated (the dialogue ~s with wit) (eyes sparkling with anger) ~ *vt*: to cause to glitter or shine *syn* see FLASH

sparkle *n* [ME, dim. of *sparkle*] 1: a little spark: SCINTILLATION 2: the quality of sparkling 3: a: ANIMATION LIVELINESS b: the quality or state of being effervescent

sparkler \s'pɑrk-lər\ *n*: one that sparkles as a: DIAMOND b: a firework that throws off brilliant sparks on burning

sparkling wine *n*: an effervescent red or white table wine containing on the average 12 percent alcohol by volume

spark plug *n* 1: a part that fits into the cylinder head of an internal-combustion engine and carries two electrodes separated by an air gap across which the current from the ignition system discharges to form the spark for combustion 2: one that initiates or gives impetus to an undertaking — *spark-plug* \s'pɑrk-plʌg\ *n*

spark transmitter *n*: a radio transmitter that utilizes the discharge of a condenser through a spark gap as a source of its alternating-current power

sparky \s'pɑrk-ē\ *adj* *spark-ier*, -est: marked by animation: LIVELY — *spark-ily* \-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv.*

sparring \s'pær-(r)ɪŋ, -lən\ *n*, *pl* *sparring* or *sparings* [ME *sperring*, fr. MF *esperling*, fr. MD *spierling*, fr. *splier* shoot, blade of grass]: a European smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*)

sparrring partner *n*: a boxer's companion for practice in sparring during training

spar-row \s'pær-(r)ə, -ə(-w)\ *n* [ME *sparow*, fr. OE *spearwa*, akin to OHG *sparo* sparrow, Gk *spār starling*] 1: any of several small dull singing birds (genus *Passer* of the family *Ploceidae*) related to the finches, *esp.* ENGLISH SPARROW 2: any of various finches (as of the genera *Spezilla* or *Melospiza*) resembling the true sparrows

spar-row-grass \s'pær-ə-'græs, -græs\ *n* [by folk etymology fr. *asparagus*] chiefly dial.: ASPARAGUS

sparrow hawk *n*: any of various small hawks or falcons (as the Old World *Accipiter nisus* or the No. American *Falco sparverius*)

spars \s'pɑrs\ *adj* *spars-er*, *spars-est* [L *sparsus* spread out, fr. pp of *spargere* to scatter — more at SPARK]: of few and scattered elements, *esp.* not thickly grown or settled *syn* see MEAGER *ant* dense — *spars-ly* *adv.* — *spars-ness* *n* — *spars-ily* \s'pɑr-sē-ē\ *adv.*

Spartan \s'pɑrt-ən\ *n* [G. *Spartakist*, fr. *Spartakusbund*, lit. league of Spartakus, a revolutionary organization, fr. *Spartakus*, pen name of Karl Liebknecht, its cofounder]: a member of a revolutionary political group organized in Germany in 1918 and advocating extreme socialist doctrines

Spartan \s'pɑrt-ən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of ancient Sparta 2: a person of great courage and fortitude — *Spartan-ism* \-ɪz-əm\ *n*

Spartan *adj* 1: of or relating to Sparta in ancient Greece 2: a: marked by strict self-discipline or self-denial (a ~ athlete) b: marked by simplicity, frugality, or avoidance of luxury and comfort c: LACONIC d: undaunted by pain or danger

sparteine \s'pɑrt-ē-nē, -tēn\ *n* [L *spartium* esparto, broom + *-ine* — more at ESPARTO]: a liquid alkaloid $C_{15}H_{25}N$, extracted from the common broom and used in medicine in the form of its sulfate

spat \s'pæt\ *n* [s'pæt]: an exterior waterproof varnish

spasm \s'pæz-m\ *n* [ME *spasme*, fr. MF, fr. L *spasmus*, fr. Gk *spasmos*, fr. *span* to draw, pull — more at SPAN] 1: an involuntary and abnormal muscular contraction 2: a sudden violent and temporary effort or emotion (a ~ of creativity)

spasmodic \s'pæz-mad-ik\ *adj* [NL *spasmodicus*, fr. Gk *spasmodēs*, fr. *spasmos*] 1: relating to or affected or characterized by spasm 2: resembling a spasm *esp.* in sudden violence (a ~ jerk) 3: acting or proceeding fitfully: INTERMITTENT 3: subject to outbursts of emotional excitement: EXCITABLE *syn* see FITFUL — *spasmod-ical* \-i-kəl\ *adj.* — *spasmod-ically* \-i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv.*

spasmo-lytic \s'pæz-mə-'lit-ik\ *adj* [ISV *spasmo-* (fr. Gk *spasmos* spasm) + *-lytic* (fr. Gk *lytikos* able to loose) — more at LYTIC] — tending or having the power to relieve spasms or convulsions — *spasmo-lyt-ical-ly* \-i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv.*

spasmodic *n*: a spasmodic agent

spastic \s'pæs-tik\ *adj* [L *spasticus*, fr. Gk *spastikos* drawing in, fr. *span*] 1: of, relating to, or characterized by spasm (a ~ colon) 2: suffering from spastic paralysis (a ~ child) 3: SPASMODIC (a ~ influx of data) — *spas-tic-ally* \-ti-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv.* — *spas-tic-ity* \s'pæs-tis-ə-tē\ *n*

spastic *n*: one suffering from spastic paralysis

spastic paralysis *n*: paralysis with tonic spasm of the affected muscles and with increased tendon reflexes — compare CEREBRAL PALSY

spat \s'pæt\ *past* of SPIT

spat *n*, *pl* *spat* or *spats* [origin unknown]: a young oyster or other bivalve

spat *n* [short for *spatterdash* (legging)]: a cloth or leather gaiter covering the instep and ankle

spat *n* [prob. imit.] 1: a brief petty quarrel or angry outburst 2 chiefly dial.: SLAP 3: a sound like that of rain falling in large drops (the ~ of bullets) *syn* see QUARREL

spat *vb* *spat-ed*, *spat-ting* *vi* chiefly dial.: SLAP ~ *vi* 1: to quarrel petty or briefly 2: to strike with a sound like that of rain falling in large drops

spate \s'pæt\ *n* [ME] 1: FRESHET, FLOOD 2: a large number or amount (a ~ of books on gardening) b: a sudden or strong outburst: RUSH (a ~ of anger)

spathe \s'pæθ\ *n* [NL *spatha*, fr. L broad sword — more at SPADE] 1: a sheathing bract or pair of bracts enclosing an inflorescence and *esp.* a spadix on the same axis (the ~ of the calla)

spathe-ly \s'pæθ-ē\ *adj* [G. *spathe*, *spat* spate; akin to OHG *spān* chip — more at SPOON]: resembling spat: FOLIATED

spathe-ulate \s'pæθ-ē-yə-lāt\ *adj* [LL *spatula*, *spatula* spatula] — SPATULATE (~ petals of a flower)

spatial \s'pæ-shi-əl\ *adj* [L *spatium* space — more at SPEED]: relating to, occupying, or having the character of space — *spatial-ly* \-i-əl-ē\ *adv.*

spatial summation *n*: sensory summation that involves stimulation of several spatially separated neurons at the same time

spatio-tempo-ral \s'pæ-shē-ō-'tēm-p(-ə)-rāl\ *adj* [L *spatium* + *tempus*, *tempus* time — more at TEMPORAL] 1: having both spatial and temporal qualities 2: of or relating to space-time — *spatio-tempo-ral-ly* \-ē\ *adv.*

speculate \ˈspek-yə-ˈlāt\ *vi* -lated; -lat-ing [L. *speculatus*, pp. of *speculari* to spy out, examine, fr. *specula* watchtower, fr. *specere* to look; look at] 1 a: to meditate on or ponder a subject: REFLECT b: to review something idly or casually and often inconclusively 2: to assume a business risk in hope of gain; esp: to buy or sell in expectation of profiting from market fluctuations **syn** see THINK — *specu-la-tor* \ˈlāt-ər\ *n*

speculation \ˈspek-yə-ˈlā-shən\ *n*: an act or instance of speculating **as**: assumption of unusual business risk in hopes of obtaining commensurate gain **b**: a transaction involving such speculation

speculative \ˈspek-yə-ˈlāt-iv, -ˈlāt-iv\ *adj* 1: involving, based on, or constituting intellectual speculation, *also*: theoretical rather than demonstrable (~ knowledge) 2: marked by questioning curiosity (gave him a ~ glance) **syn** see THEORETICAL

speculum \ˈspek-yə-ˈlŭm\ *n*, pl. -la \-lə\ *also* -lums [L. *speculum*, fr. *specere*] 1: an instrument inserted into a body passage for inspection or medication 2 a: an ancient mirror usu. of bronze or silver **b**: a reflector in an optical instrument 3: a medieval compendium of all knowledge 4: a drawing or table showing the relative positions of all the planets (as in an astrological nativity) 5: a patch of color on the secondaries of most ducks and some other birds

speech \ˈspeç\ *n* [ME *speche*, fr. OE *spæc*, *spæc*, akin to OE *sprecan* to speak — more at **SPEAK**] 1 a: the communication or expression of thoughts in spoken words **b**: exchange of spoken words: CONVERSATION 2 a: something that is spoken: UTTERANCE **b**: a public discourse: ADDRESS 3 a: LANGUAGE, DIALECT **b**: an individual manner or style of speaking 4: the power of expressing or communicating thoughts by speaking

speech community *n*: a group of people sharing characteristic patterns of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation

speech form *n*: LINGUISTIC FORM

speech-ify \ˈspeç-ə-ˈfī\ *vt* -ified; -ify-ing: to make a speech

speech-less \ˈspeç-los\ *adj* 1: unable to speak: DUMB 2: not speaking: SILENT 3: not capable of being expressed in words — *speech-less-ly* *adv* — *speech-less-ness* *n*

speed \sped\ *n* [ME *spede*, fr. OE *spēd*, akin to OHG *spuot* prosperity, speed, L. *spes* hope, *spatium* space] 1 *archaic*: prosperity in an undertaking: SUCCESS 2 a: the act or state of moving swiftly: SWIFTNESS **b**: rate of motion as (1): VELOCITY (2): the magnitude of a velocity irrespective of direction **c**: IMPETUS 3: swiftness or rate of performance or action 4 a: the sensitivity of a photographic film, plate, or paper expressed numerically **b**: the light-gathering power of a lens or optical system **c**: the time during which a camera shutter is open 5: a transmission gear in automotive vehicles 6: someone or something that appeals to one's taste 7: METHAMPHETAMINE; *also*: a related drug **syn** see HASTE

speed *vb* *sped* \ˈsped\ or *speeded*, *speed-ing* *vi* 1 a: to prosper in an undertaking **b**: to get along: FARE 2 a: to make haste (sped to her bedside) **b**: to go or drive at excessive or illegal speed 3: to move, work, or take place faster: ACCELERATE (the heart ~s up) — *vi* 1 *archaic*: to cause or help to prosper: AID **b**: to further the success of 2 a: to cause to move quickly: HASTEN **b**: to wish Godspeed to **c**: to increase the speed of: ACCELERATE (~ed up the engine) 3: to send out (~ an arrow) — *speed-er* *n* — *speed-ster* \ˈsped-ster\ *n*

speed-ball \ˈsped-bōl\ *n*: a game which resembles soccer but in which a ball that is caught in the air may be passed with the hands and in which scoring is accomplished by kicking or heading the ball between the goalposts or by a successful forward pass over the goal line

speedball *n*, *slang*: cocaine mixed with heroin or morphine or an amphetamine and usu. taken by injection

speed-boat \ˈsped-bōt\ *n*: a fast launch or motorboat

speed-boating \-ɪŋ\ *n*: the act, art, or sport of managing a speedboat — *speed-boater* \-ər\ *n*

speed freak *n*: one who habitually misuses amphetamines and esp. methamphetamine

speed-light \ˈsped-līt\ *n*: STROBOTRON

speed limit *n*: the maximum speed permitted by law in a given area under specified circumstances

speed-ometer \ˈspi-dəm-ət-ər\ *n* 1: an instrument for indicating speed: TACHOMETER 2: an instrument for indicating distance traversed as well as speed of travel, *also*: ODOMETER

speed-reading \ˈsped-rēd-ɪŋ\ *n*: a method of reading rapidly by skimming — *speed-read* *vi*

speed shop *n*: a shop that sells custom automotive equipment esp. to hot-rodders

speed trap *n*: a stretch of road policed by often concealed officers or devices (as radar) so as to catch speeders

speed-up \ˈsped-əp\ *n* 1: ACCELERATION 2: an employer's demand for accelerated output without increased pay

speed-way \ˈsped-wei\ *n* 1: a public road on which fast driving is allowed, *specif*: EXPRESSWAY 2: a racecourse for automobiles or motorcycles 3: a sprint race for motorcycles limited to a few contestants at one time

speed-well \ˈsped-wel\ *n* 1: a perennial European herb (*Veronica officinalis*) of the figwort family with small bluish flowers in axillary racemes 2: a plant congenic with the speedwell

speedy \ˈsped-i\ *adj* *speed-i-er*; -est: marked by swiftness of motion or action **syn** see FAST **ant** dilatory — *speed-i-ly* \ˈsped-i-lee\ *adv* — *speed-i-ness* \ˈsped-i-nəs\ *n*

speed \ˈspeɪl\ *vb*, chiefly Scot [origin unknown]: CLIMB

speed or **spoil** \ˈspɪəl-ər\ [ME (Sc) *speren*, fr. OE *spyrjan* to seek after; akin to OE *spor* spoor] *chiefly* Scot: ASK, INQUIRE

spes \ˈspeɪs\ *n* [G. *speise*, lit., food, fr. (assumed) VL *spesia*, fr. LL *expensa* expense]: a mixture of impure metallic arsenides produced as a regulus in smelting certain ores

speleology \ˈspe-lē-ə-lō-jē, -lō-jee\ *n* [L. *speleum* cave (fr. Gk. *spelaiōn*) + ISV -o- + -logy]: the scientific study or exploration of caves — *speleological* \ˈspe-lē-ə-lō-jē-kəl, -lō-jee\ *adj* — *speleologist* \ˈspe-lē-ə-lō-jē-st, -lō-jee\ *n*

spell \ˈspel\ *n* [ME, talk, tale, fr. OE, akin to OHG *spel* talk, tale, Gk. *apelle* boast] 1 a: a spoken word or form of words held to have magic power: INCANTATION **b**: a state of enchantment 2: a strong compelling influence or attraction

spell *vi*: to put under a spell: BEWITCH

spell *vb* *spelled* \ˈspeld, -ˈspelt\; *spelling* [ME *spellen*, fr. OF *espeller*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *spel* talk] *vi* 1: to read slowly and with difficulty — often used with *out* 2 a: to find out by study: come to understand (it requires some pains to ~ out those decorations — F. J. Mather) **b**: to present in detail: make comprehensible by careful elaboration (no one ~ed out the answer for all to read — Irving Kolodin) 3 a: to name the letters of in order; *also*: to write or print the letters of in order **b**: to make up (a word) (what word do these letters ~) 4: to add up to: MEAN (crop failure was likely to ~ stark famine — Stringfellow Barr) — *vi*: to form words with letters

spell *vb* *spelled* \ˈspeld\; *spelling* [ME *spelen*, fr. OE *speljan*; akin to OE *spala* substitute] *vi* 1: to take the place of for a time: RELIEVE (he and the other assistant ~ed each other — Mary McCarthy) 2: REST — *vi* 1: to work in turns 2 *chiefly* Austral: to rest from work or activity for a time

spell *n* 1 *archaic*: a shift of workers **b**: one's turn at work 2 a: a period spent in a job or occupation **b** *chiefly* Austral: a period of rest from work, activity, or use 3 a: an indeterminate period of time (waited a ~ before advancing) **b**: a stretch of a specified type of weather 4: a period of bodily or mental distress or disorder (a ~ of coughing) (fainting ~s)

spell-blind \ˈspel-blɪnd\ *vt* -bound \-baʊnd\; -bind-ing [back-formation fr. *spellbound*]: to bind or hold by or as if by a spell or charm: FASCINATE

spell-bind or **-bind** \-bɪn-dər\ *n*: a speaker of compelling eloquence

spell-bound \-ˈbaʊnd\ *adj*: held by or as if by a spell

spell-down \ˈspel-daʊn\ *n*: a spelling contest in which each contestant is eliminated as soon as he misspells a word

spell down \ˈspel-daʊn\ *vi*: to defeat in a spell-down

speller \ˈspel-ər\ *n* 1: one who spells words 2: a book with exercises for teaching spelling

spelling \ˈspel-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: the forming of words from letters according to accepted usage: ORTHOGRAPHY 2: a sequence of letters composing a word

spelling bee *n*: SPELLDOWN

spell out *vi*: to make plain (*spelled out* his orders in detail)

spelt \ˈspelt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. LL *spelta*, of Gmc origin, akin to MHG *spelte* split piece of wood, OHG *spaltan* to split — more at **SPLIT**]: a wheat (*Triticum spelta*) with lax spikes and spikelets containing two light red kernels — called also *speltz*

speltz \ˈspeltz\ *chiefly* Brit past of **SPELL**

spelter \ˈspel-tər\ *n* [prob. alter of MD *spealter*]: ZINC; esp: zinc cast in slabs for commercial use

speltz \ˈspeltz\ *n* [G. *speltz*, fr. OHG *spelta*, fr. LL *spelta*]: **SPELT**

spelunk-er \ˈspi-lŭŋ-ər, -ˈspɛ-\ *n* [L. *spelunca* cave, fr. Gk. *spelūnē*; akin to Gk. *spelaiōn* cave]: one who makes a hobby of exploring and studying caves

spelunk-ing \-kɪŋ\ *n*: the hobby or practice of exploring caves

spence \ˈspens\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *despense*, fr. ML *dispensa*, fr. L. *fem* of *dispensus*, pp. of *dispensare* to weigh out — more at **DISPENSE**] *dialect* Brit: PANTRY

spencer \ˈspens-ər\ *n* [George John, 2d earl Spencer †1834 E politician]: a short waist-length jacket

spencer *n* [prob. fr. the name Spencer]: a trysail abaft the foremast or mainmast

Spencerian \ˈspens-ər-ɪ-ən\ *adj*: of or relating to Herbert Spencer or Spencerianism

Spencerian *adj* [Platt R. Spencer †1864 Am calligrapher]: of or relating to a form of slanting handwriting

Spencerianism \ˈspens-ər-ɪ-ən-ɪz-m\ *n*: the synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer that has as its central idea the mechanistic evolution of the cosmos from relative simplicity to relative complexity

spend \ˈspend\ *vb* *spent* \ˈspent\; *spending* [ME *spenden*, fr. OE & OF, OE *spendan*, fr. L. *expendere* to expend, OF *despendre*, fr. L. *dispensare* to weigh out — more at **DISPENSE**] *vi* 1: to use up or pay out: EXPEND 2 a: to wear out: EXHAUST (the hurricane gradually *spent* itself) **b**: to consume wastefully: SQUANDER (the waters are not ours to ~ — J. R. Ellis) 3: to cause or permit to elapse: PASS (spent the summer at the beach) 4: to give up: SACRIFICE — *vi* 1: to expend or waste wealth or strength 2: to become expended or consumed — *spender* *n*

spend-able \ˈspend-ə-bəl\ *adj*: available for spending

spending money *n*: POCKET MONEY

spend-thrift \ˈspend-θrɪft\ *n*: one who spends imprudently or wastefully — *spendthrift* *adj*

syn SPENDTHRIFT, PRODIGAL, PROFUGATE, WASTER, WASTREL *shared meaning element*: a person who dissipates his resources foolishly and wastefully

Spenglerian \ˈ(h)spen-(g)lir-ən\ *adj*: of or relating to the theory of world history developed by Oswald Spengler which holds that all major cultures undergo similar cyclical developments from birth to maturity to decay — *Spenglerian* *n*

Spenserian sonnet \ˈspens-ər-ɪ-ən\ *n* [Edmund Spenser]: a sonnet consisting of three interlocked quatrains and a couplet with a rhyme scheme *abab bcde cdcd ee*

Spenserian stanza *n*: a stanza consisting of eight verses of iambic pentameter and an alexandrine with a rhyme scheme *ababbcbcc*

spent \ˈspent\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *spenden* to spend] 1 a: used up: CONSUMED **b**: exhausted of active or required components or

an about * kitten *er* further *a* back *il* bake *il* cot, cart
an joke *er* ching *er* less *il* easy *g* gift *il* trip *il* life
j ante *g* sing *il* flow *il* flaw *il* coin *th* thin *th* thus
il loot *il* foot *y* yet *yil* few *yil* famous *zh* vision

rors for a case involving complicated issues of fact or serious felonies — called also *blue-ribbon jury*

special pleading *n* 1: the allegation of special or new matter to offset the effect of matter pleaded by the opposite side and admitted, as distinguished from a direct denial of the matter pleaded 2: misleading argument that presents one point or phase as if it covered the entire question at issue

special privilege *n*: a privilege granted esp. by a law or constitution to an individual or group to the exclusion of others and in derogation of common right

special session *n*: an extraordinary session of a legislative body or a court

special theory of relativity: RELATIVITY 3a

special-ty \ˈspesh-əl-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *specialité*, fr. MF *specialité*, fr. LL *specialitāt*, *specialitas*, fr. L *specialis* special] 1: a distinctive mark or quality 2: a special object or class of objects as (1): a legal agreement embodied in a sealed instrument (2): a product of a special kind or of special excellence (fried chicken was mother's ~) b: the state of being special, distinctive, or peculiar 3: something in which one specializes

special-ize \ˈspesh-(h)ē-īz/ *vi* -ated, -at-ing [back-formation fr. *specialization*, fr. *special*] 1: to differentiate into new biological species — *special-ization* \ˈspesh-(h)ē-ā-shən/ *n* — *special-ization-al* \-shən-əl-shən-ē/ *adj*

specie \ˈspesh-ē, -sē/ *n* [fr. *in specie*, fr. L. *in kind*]: money in coin — *in specie*, in the same or like form or kind (ready to return insult *in specie*), also: in coin

specie *n* [back-formation fr. *species* (taken as a *pl*)] *subst*: SPECIES

species \ˈspē-ʃhēz, -ʃzēz/ *n*, *pl* species [L. *appearance*, *kind*, *species* — more at *SPY*] 1: a class of individuals having common attributes and designated by a common name, *specif*: a logical division of a genus or more comprehensive class b: KIND SORT c (1): a category of biological classification ranking immediately below the genus or subgenus, comprising related organisms or populations potentially capable of interbreeding, and being designated by a binomial that consists of the name of a genus followed by a Latin or latinized uncapped noun or adjective agreeing grammatically with the genus name (2): an individual or kind belonging to a biological species d: a particular kind of atomic nucleus, atom, molecule, or ion 2: the consecrated eucharistic elements of the Roman Catholic or Eastern Orthodox eucharist 3: a mental image, also: a sensible object b: an object of thought correlative with a natural object

species *adj*: belonging to a biological species as distinguished from a horticultural variety (a ~ rose)

specif *abbr* specific, specifically

specific \spē-ʃif-ik/ *adj* [LL *specificus*, fr. L *species*] 1: constituting or falling into a specific category b: sharing or being those properties of something that allow it to be referred to a particular category 2: restricted by nature to a particular individual, situation, relation, or effect (a disease ~ to horses) b: exerting a distinctive influence (as on a body part or a disease) (antibodies) 3: free from ambiguity: ACCURATE (a ~ statement of faith) 4: of, relating to, or constituting a species and esp. a biologic species 5: being any of various arbitrary physical constants and esp. one relating a quantitative attribute to unit mass, volume, or area b: imposed at a fixed rate per unit (as of weight or count) (import duties) — compare *AD VALOREM* *syn* 1 *see* SPECIAL *ant* generic 2 *see* EXPLICIT *ant* vague — *specific-ally* \-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

specific *n* 1: a: something peculiarly adapted to a purpose or use b: a drug or remedy having a specific mitigating effect on a disease 2: a: a characteristic quality or trait b: DETAILS, PARTICULARS — *usu* used in *pl* (haggling over the legal and financial ~s of independence — *Time*) c: *pl*: SPECIFICATION 2a

specific-ation \spē-ʃif-ē-ā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of specifying 2: a: a detailed precise presentation of something or of a plan or proposal for something — *usu* used in *pl* b: a statement of legal particulars (as of charges or of contract terms); also: a single item of such statement c: a written description of an invention for which a patent is sought

specific character *n*: a character distinguishing one species from another or from every other species of the same genus

specific epithet *n*: the Latin or latinized noun or adjective that follows the genus name in a taxonomic binomial

specific gravity *n*: the ratio of the density of a substance to the density of a substance (as pure water or hydrogen) taken as a standard when both densities are obtained by weighing in air

specific heat *n* 1: the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree to that required to raise the temperature of an equal mass of water one degree 2: the heat in calories required to raise the temperature of one gram of a substance one degree centigrade

specific impulse *n*: the thrust produced per unit rate of consumption of the propellant that is *usu*, expressed in pounds of thrust per pound of propellant used per second and that is a measure of the efficiency of a rocket engine

specific-ity \spē-ʃif-ē-ē-ē/ *n* the quality or condition of being specific as a: the condition of being peculiar to a particular individual or group of organisms (host ~ of a parasite) b: the condition of participating in or catalyzing only one or a few chemical reactions (the ~ of an enzyme)

specific performance *n* 1: the performance of a legal contract strictly or substantially according to its terms 2: an equitable remedy enjoining specific performance

specif-ity \spē-ʃif-ē-ē-ē/ *adj*, *fy-ing* [ME *specifien*, fr. OF *specifier*, fr. LL *specificare*, fr. *specificus*] 1: to name or state explicitly or in detail 2: to include as an item in a specification *syn* *see* MENTION — *specif-ifi-able* \-fē-ā-bəl/ *adj* — *specif-ify* \-fē-ē-ē/ *v*

spec-men \spē-ʃhē-mən/ *n* [L. *fr. specere* to look at, look] 1: an item or part typical of a group or whole 2: a: something that obviously belongs to a particular category but is noticed by reason of an individual distinguishing characteristic (a snub-nosed scrag-

gly yellowish ~ of canine — *Boys' Life*) b: PERSON, INDIVIDUAL (he's a tough ~) *syn* *see* INSTANCE

spec-i-os-i-ty \spē-ʃhē-ˈas-ē-ē-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being specious: SPECTUOUSNESS

spec-i-ous \spē-ʃhē-əs/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *speciosus* beautiful, plausible, *fr. species*] 1: *obs*: SHOWY 2: having deceptive attraction or allure 3: having a false look of truth or genuineness: SOPHISTICAL, *syn* *see* PLAUSIBLE — *spec-i-ously* *adv* — *spec-i-ous-ness* *n*

speck \ˈspek/ *n* [ME *specke*, fr. OE *specca*] 1: a small discoloration or spot esp. from stain or decay 2: a very small amount: BIT 3: something marked or marred with specks

speck *vi*: to produce specks on or in

speck-le \ˈspek-əl/ *n* [ME, akin to OE *specca*]: a little speck (as of color)

speckle *vi* *speck-led*, *speck-ling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ -*l*: to mark with speckles 2: to be distributed in or on like speckles

speckled perch *n*: BLACK CRAPPIE

spec-s \ˈspeks/ *n* *pl* 1 [contr. of *spectacles*]: EYEGLASSES 2 [by contr.]: SPECIFICATIONS

spec-ta-cle \ˈspek-tə-kl/, *often* for 2, 3 -*tik-əl*/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare* to watch, fr. *spectus*, pp. of *specere* to look, look at — more at *SPY*] 1: a: something exhibited to view as unusual, notable, or entertaining; esp.: an eye-catching or dramatic public display b: an object of curiosity or contempt (made a ~ of herself) 2: *pl*: EYEGLASSES 3: something (as natural markings on an animal) suggesting a pair of glasses

spec-ta-cled \-tə-kləd/, -*tik-əld*/ *adj* 1: having or wearing spectacles 2: having markings suggesting a pair of spectacles (a ~ alligator)

spec-ta-cu-lar \ˈspek-tə-ku-lər, spək-/ *adj* [L *spectaculum*]: of, relating to, or constituting a spectacle: STRIKING, SENSATIONAL (a ~ display of fireworks) — *spec-ta-cu-lar-ly* *adv*

spectacular *n*: something that is spectacular

specta-tate \ˈspek-tāt-ē/ *vi* *spec-tat-ed*; *spec-tat-ing* [back-formation fr. *spectator*] 1: to be present as a spectator (as at a sports event)

spec-ta-tor \ˈspek-tāt-ər, spək-/ *n* [L. *fr. spectator*, pp. of *spectare* to watch]: one who looks on or watches: ONLOOKER — *spec-ta-tor-ial* *adj* — *spec-ta-tress* \ˈspek-tə-trəs, spək-/ *n*

spec-ter or **spec-tre** \ˈspek-tər/ *n* [F *spec-tre*, fr. L *spectrum* appearance, *spec-ter*, fr. *specere* to look, look at — more at *SPY*] 1: a visible disembodied spirit: GHOST, 2: something that haunts or perturbs the mind: PHANTASM (the ~ of hunger)

spec-tral \ˈspek-trəl/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or suggesting a specter: GHOSTLY 2: of, relating to, or made by a spectrum — *spec-tral-ity* \ˈspek-trəl-ē-ē-ē/ *n* — *spec-tral-ly* \ˈspek-trəl-ē-ē-ē/ *adv* — *spec-tral-ness* *n*

spectral line *n*: one of a series of linear images of the narrow slit of a spectrograph or similar instrument corresponding to a component of the spectrum of the radiation emitted by a particular source **spectro-** *comb form* [NL *spectrum*]: spectrum (spectroscope) **spect-ro-flu-o-rom-e-ter** \ˈspek-tro-ˈflu-ō-ˈrō-m-ē-ter/ or **spect-ro-flu-o-rim-e-ter** \-ˈrīm-/ *n* [*spec-tr* + *fluorimeter*]: a device for measuring and recording fluorescence spectra — *spec-tr-o-flu-o-metric* \-ˈflu-ō-ˈrō-m-ē-trik/ *adj* — *spec-tr-o-flu-o-metry* \-ˈflu-ō-ˈrō-m-ē-trē/ *n*

spec-tro-gram \ˈspek-t(r)-ə-ˈgram/ *n* [ISV]: a photograph or diagram of a spectrum

spectro-graph \ˈgrɑf/ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for dispersing radiation (as electromagnetic radiation or sound waves) into a spectrum and photographing or mapping the spectrum — *spec-tro-graph-ic* \ˈspek-t(r)-ə-ˈgrɑf-ik/ *adj* — *spec-tro-graph-ic-ally* \-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv* — *spec-tro-graph-ic-ly* \-ˈgrɑf-ē-ē-ē/ *adv*

spectro-he-li-o-gram \ˈspek-tro-ˈhē-lē-ə-ˈgram/ *n*: a photograph of the sun that is made by monochromatic light and shows the sun's faculae and prominences

spectro-he-li-o-graph \ˈgrɑf/ *n* [ISV]: an apparatus for making spectroheliograms — *spec-tro-he-li-o-graph-ic* \ˈhē-lē-ˈgrɑf-ē-ē-ē/ *adj* — *spec-tro-he-li-o-scope* \ˈhē-lē-ə-ˈskōp/ *n* [ISV] 1: SPECTROHELIOGRAPH 2: an instrument similar to a spectroheliograph used for visual as distinguished from photographic observations

spect-ro-m-e-ter \ˈspek-t(r)-ə-ˈm-ē-ter/ *n* [ISV] 1: an instrument used in determining the index of refraction 2: a spectroscope fitted for measurements of the spectra observed with it — *spec-tro-metric* \ˈspek-t(r)-ə-ˈm-ē-trik/ *adj* — *spec-tro-metry* \ˈspek-t(r)-ə-ˈm-ē-trē/ *n*

spect-ro-pho-to-m-e-ter \ˈspek-tro-ˈfō-tō-m-ē-ter/ *n* [ISV]: a photometer for measuring the relative intensities of the light in different parts of a spectrum — *spec-tro-pho-to-metric* \-ˈfō-tō-m-ē-trik/ or *spec-tro-pho-to-met-ric* \-ˈfō-tō-m-ē-trik/ *adj* — *spec-tro-pho-to-met-ric-ally* \-ˈfō-tō-m-ē-trē-ē-ē/ *adv* — *spec-tro-pho-to-metry* \ˈspek-tro-ˈfō-tō-m-ē-trē/ *n*

spect-ro-scope \ˈspek-t(r)-ə-ˈskōp/ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for forming and examining optical spectra — *spec-tro-scop-ic* \ˈspek-t(r)-ə-ˈskōp-ik/ or *spec-tro-scop-ic-ally* \-ˈskōp-ē-ē-ē/ *adv* — *spec-tro-scop-ic-ly* \-ˈskōp-ē-ē-ē/ *adv* — *spec-tro-scop-ist* \ˈspek-t(r)-ə-ˈskōp-ist/ *n*

spect-ro-sco-py \ˈspek-t(r)-ə-ˈskōp-ē-ē-ē/ *n* 1: physics that deals with the theory and interpretation of interactions between matter and radiation (as electromagnetic radiation) 2: the action of using a spectroscope

spect-rum \ˈspek-trəm/ *n*, *pl* *spec-trā* or *spectrums* [NL, fr. L. *appearance* — more at *SPECTER*] 1: an array of the components of an emission or wave separated and arranged in the order of some varying characteristic (as wavelength, mass, or energy), as a: a series of images formed when a beam of radiant energy is subjected to dispersion and brought to focus so that the component waves are arranged in the order of their wavelengths (as when a beam of sunlight that is refracted and dispersed by a prism forms a display of colors) b: ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM c: RADIO SPECTRUM d: the range of frequencies of sound waves 2: a continuous sequence or range (a wide ~ of interests)

spec-u-lar \ˈspek-yə-lər/ *adj* [L *specularis* of a mirror, fr. *speculum*] 1: of, relating to, or having the qualities of a mirror 2: conducted with the aid of a medical speculum — *spec-u-lar-ly* \ˈspek-yə-lər-ē-ē/ *adv*

spherulite \s'fir-(y)-līt, -s'fer- n : a usu spherical crystalline body of radiating crystal fibers often found in vitreous volcanic rocks — **spherulitic** \s'fir-(y)-līt-ik, -s'fer- ad

sphery \s'fir-(y)-ē ad : 1. of, relating to, or suggestive of the celestial bodies 2. ROUND, SPHERICAL

sphincter \s'fink-(t)-er n [L. fr. Gk *sphinkter*, lit. band, fr. *sphingēin* to bind tight] : an annular muscle surrounding and able to contract or close a bodily opening — **sphincter-al** \-(t)-er-ēl ad

sphinx-gid \s'fin-jid n [deriv. of Gk *sphing-*, *sphinx* *sphynx*] : HAWK-MOTH

sphin-gol-sine \s'fin-gō-sēn n [Gk *sphingos* (gen. of *sphinx*) + *-e*, fr. riddles it posed to its first investigators] : a long chain unsaturated amino alcohol $C_{17}H_{33}O_2N$ found esp. in nervous tissue and cell membranes

sphinx \s'fink(k)- n, pl **sphinx-es** or **sphinx-ges** \s'fin-jēz [L. fr. Gk; akin to Gk *sphinkter* sphincter] 1 a cap : a female monster having according to Greek mythology a lion's body and a human head and having the habit of asking a riddle and killing anyone who failed to answer it b : an enigmatic or mysterious person 2 : an ancient Egyptian image in the form of a recumbent lion having a man's head, a ram's head, or a hawk's head 3 : HAWK-MOTH



sphinx 2

sp ht abbr specific heat

sphyg-mograph \s'fig-mō-graf n [Gk *sphygmōs* pulse + *ISV* -graph] : an instrument that records graphically the movements or character of the pulse — **sphyg-mograph-ic** \s'fig-mō-graf-ik, -ad : **sphyg-mog-rā-phy** \s'fig-mag-rā-fē n

sphyg-mo-mā-nō-mē-ter \s'fig-mō-mā-nō-mē-tēr n [Gk *sphygmōs* pulse + *ISV* *manometer*, akin to Gk *asphyxia* stopping of the pulse — more at *ASPHYXIA*] : an instrument for measuring blood pressure and esp. arterial blood pressure — **sphyg-mo-mā-nō-mē-tric** \-(mā-nō-mē-trik) ad : **sphyg-mo-mā-nō-mē-tri-cal-ly** \-(trik-ē-lē) ad

spice \s'pik- n, pl **spice-es** \-kē, or **spicās** [L. *spica* of grain — more at *SPIKE*] : a spiral reverse plain or plaster bandage used to immobilize a limb esp. at a joint

Spica \s'pik- n [L. lit. spike of grain] : a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Virgo

spicate \s'pik-ē ad [L. *spicatus*, pp. of *spicare* to arrange in the shape of heads of grain, fr. *spica*] : POINTED SPIKED **specif** : arranged in the form of a spike (a — inflorescence)

spica-to \s'pik-ē-tō ad [L. pp. of *spicare* to detach, pick off] : performed with springing bow — used as a direction in music

spicato n, pl **-tos** : a spicato technique, performance, or passage

spice \s'pik- n [ME, fr. OF *espice* fr. LL *species* spices, fr. L. *species*] 1 : any of various aromatic vegetable products (as pepper or nutmeg) used to season or flavor foods 2 a *archaic* : a small portion, quantity, or admixture : DASH b : something that gives zest or relish (variety's the very — of life — William Cowper) 3 : a pungent or fragrant odor : PERFUME

spice v **spiced**; **spicing** 1 : to season with spices 2 : to add zest or relish to (cynicism *spiced* with humor — J. W. Dawson)

spice-ber-y \s'pik-ber-ē n : any of several spicy plants, esp. : WIN TEREZINE

spice box n : a box holding or designed to hold spices, esp. : a box fitted with smaller boxes for holding spices

spice-bush \s'pik-bush n 1 an aromatic shrub (*Lindera benzoin*) of the laurel family that bears dense clusters of small yellow flowers followed by scarlet or yellow berries 2 : a tall upright strawberry shrub (*Calycanthus occidentalis*) with slightly fragrant brown flowers

spicebush swallowtail n : a large American black butterfly (*Papilio troilus*) that has yellow submarginal spots on the forewings and the outer half of the upper side of the hind wings greenish or greenish blue

spic-ery \s'pik-(y)-ē n, pl **-eries** 1. SPICES 2 *archaic* : a repository of spices 3 : a spicy quality

spick also **spic** or **spik** \s'pik- n : SPANISH AMERICAN esp. : MEXICAN — usu. taken to be offensive

spick-and-span or **spic-and-span** \s'pik-ən-'span, -s'pik-'n- ad [short for *spick-and-span-new*, fr. obs. E *spick* (spike) + *E and + span-new* (brand-new)] 1 : FRESH BRAND-NEW 2 : spotlessly clean : SPRUCE

spic-u-lā \s'pik-yā-lā n, pl **-lā-es** \-lē, -lī [NL, fr. ML, arrowhead, alter. of L *spiculum*, dim. of *spica*] : SPICULE, PRICKLE — **spic-u-lar** \-lār ad

spic-u-late \s'pik-yā-lāt, -jāt ad : covered with or having spicules — **spic-u-late-ly** \s'pik-yā-lāt-shēn ad

spic-u-le \s'pik-(y)ū-lē n [NL *spicula* & L *spiculum*] 1 : a minute slender pointed usu. hard body, esp. : one of the minute calcareous or siliceous bodies that support the tissue of various invertebrates (as a sponge) 2 : a small spikelike short-lived prominence appearing close to the chromosphere of the solar atmosphere — **spic-u-lif-er-ous** \s'pik-yū-lif-(y)-rōs ad

spic-u-lum \s'pik-yā-lūm n, pl **-lū-es** \-lā [L. small sharp organ, arrowhead] : an organ having the form of a spicule, broadly : SPICULE

spicy \s'pi-sē ad **spic-i-er**; **-est** 1 : having the quality, flavor, or fragrance of spice 2 : producing or abounding in spices 3 : LIVELY SPIRITED (a temper) 4 : Piquant RACY esp. : something scandalous or salacious (~ gossip) — **spic-i-ly** \-sē-lē ad — **spic-i-ness** \-sē-nēs n

spider \s'pid-ər n [ME, alter. of *spithre* akin to OE *spinnan* to spin] 1 : any of an order (Araneida) of arachnids having a body with two main divisions, four pairs of walking legs, and two or more pairs of abdominal spinnerets for spinning threads of silk

used in making cocoons for their eggs, nests for themselves, or webs to catch prey 2 : a cast-iron frying pan orig. made with short feet to stand among coals on the hearth 3 : any of various devices consisting of a frame or skeleton with radiating arms or members

spider crab n : any of numerous crabs (esp. family Majidae) with extremely long legs and nearly triangular bodies which they often cover with kelp

spider mite n : RED SPIDER

spider monkey n : any of a genus (*Ateles*) of New World monkeys with long slender limbs, the thumb absent or rudimentary, and a very long prehensile tail

spider-web \s'pid-ər-, -web n : the silken web spun by most spiders and used as a resting place and a trap for small prey

spider-wort \-, -wōrt, -wō(ə)r- n : any of a genus (*Tradescantia*) of the family Commelinaceae, the spiderwort family) of monocotyledonous plants with ephemeral usu. blue or violet flowers

spid-ery \s'pid-ər-ē ad 1 a : resembling a spider in form or manner b : resembling a spider web, esp. : composed of fine threads or lines in a weblike arrangement (~ lace) 2 : infested with spiders

spie-gel-eisen \s'pē-gē-liz-'n also **spie-gel** \s'pē-gēl n [G *Spiegel* -eisen, fr. *Spiegel* mirror + *eisen* iron] : a composition of iron that contains 15 to 30 percent manganese and 4.5 to 6.5 percent carbon

spiel \s'pē(ə)l v [G *spielen* to play, fr. OHG *spilian*, akin to OE *spilian* to revel] vi 1 : to play music 2 : to talk volubly or extravagantly ~ vi : to utter, express, or describe volubly or extravagantly — **spie-ler** \s'pē-lər n

spiel n : a voluble line of often extravagant talk : PITCH

spier \s'pi-(ə)r n : SPY

spier \s'pi-(ə)r chiefly Scot var of *SPEER*

spiffy \s'pif-ē ad **spiff-ier**; **-est** [E dial *spiff* dandified] : fine looking : SMART (a ~ sports jacket)

spig-ot \s'pig-ət, -s'pik-ət n [ME] 1 : SPILE 2 : the plug of a faucet or cock 3 : FAUCET

spike \s'pik- n [ME, prob. fr. MD, akin to L *spina* thorn — more at *SPINE*] 1 : a very large nail 2 a : one of a row of pointed irons placed (as on the top of a wall) to prevent passage b (1) : one of several metal projections set in the sole and heel of a shoe to improve traction (2) pl : a pair of shoes having spikes attached to the soles or soles and heels 3 : something resembling a spike-as a : a young mackerel not over six inches long b : an unbranched antler of a young deer 4 pl : shoes with spike heels 5 : the act or an instance of spiking in volleyball 6 a : a pointed element in a graph or tracing b : an unusually high and sharply defined maximum (as of amplitude in a wave train) 7 slang : HYPODERMIC NEEDLE 8 : ACTION POTENTIAL

spike v **spiked**, **spiking** 1 : to fasten or furnish with spikes 2 a : to disable (a muzzle-loading cannon) temporarily by driving a spike into the vent b : to suppress or block completely (*spiked* the rumor) 3 : to pierce or impale with or on a spike 4 a : to add alcohol or liquor to (a drink) b : to add something highly reactive (as a radioactive tracer) to 5 : to drive (a volleyball) into an opponent's court at a sharp angle with a hard downward blow delivered from a front-line position — **spike-r** n

spike n [ME *spike* head of grain, fr. L *spica*, akin to L *spina* thorn] 1 : an ear of grain 2 : an elongated inflorescence similar to a raceme but having the flowers sessile on the main axis — see *INFLORESCENCE* illustration

spiked \s'pik-, -s'pik-ē ad 1 : having an inflorescence that is a spike 2 : having a sharp projecting point

spike heel n : a very high tapering heel used on women's shoes

spike lavender \s'pik- n [alter. of E dial *spick* (lavender)] : a European mint (*Lavandula latifolia*) related to true lavender

spike-let \s'pik-lēt n : a small or secondary spike, **specif** : one of the small few-flowered bracted spikes that make up the compound inflorescence of a grass or sedge

spike-like \s'pik-, -lik ad : resembling a spike

spike-nard \s'pik-, -nārd n [ME, fr. MF or ML, *MF spicanarde*, fr. ML *spica nardi*, lit. spike of nard] 1 a : a fragrant ointment of the ancients b : an East Indian aromatic plant (*Nardostachys jatamansi*) of the valerian family from which spikenard is believed to have been derived 2 : an American herb (*Aralia racemosa*) of the ginseng family with aromatic root and pancelled umbels

spike-tooth harrow \s'pik-, -tūth- n : a harrow with straight steel teeth set in horizontal bars

spiky \s'pik-ē ad **spik-i-er**; **-est** 1 : having a sharp projecting point 2 [fr. the alleged harshness of such views] Brit : strongly favoring Anglo-Catholic teaching or practice

spile \s'pil- n [prob. fr. D *spil* stake, akin to L *spina* thorn — more at *SPINE*] 1 : **SPILE** 2 : a small plug used to stop the vent of a cask : BUNG 3 : a spout inserted in a tree to draw off sap

spile v **spiled**, **spilling** 1 : to plug with a spile 2 : to supply with a spile

spill \s'pil- n : a set of piles : PILING

spill \s'pil- v **spilled** \s'pid-, -spilt also **spilt** \s'pilt-, **spilling** [ME *spillen*, fr. OE *spilian*, akin to OHG *spaltan* to split, L *spolia* spoils, Gk *spallēin* to cause to fall] vi 1 a *archaic* : KILL DESTROY b : to cause (blood) to flow 2 : to cause or allow accidentally or unintentionally to fall, flow, or run out so as to be lost or wasted 3 a : to relieve (a sail) from the pressure of the wind so as to reef or furl it b : to relieve the pressure of (wind) on a sail by coming about or by adjusting the sail with lines 4 : to throw off or out (a horse ~ed him) 5 : to let out : DIVULGE (~ a secret) ~ vi 1 a : to flow, run, or fall out, over, or off and become wasted, scattered, or lost b : to cause or allow something to spill 2 : to

a	about	o	kitten	r	further	a	back	ā	bake	ū	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ng	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	e	coin	th	thin
ū	foot	n	foot	y	yet	y	few	yā	funous	zh	vision

qualities often for a particular purpose (~ grain that remains from wort production is a useful livestock feed) 2: drained of energy or effectiveness: EXHAUSTED 3: exhausted of spawn or sperm (a ~ salmon)

sperm \ˈspɜrm/ *n.* *pl.* **sperm** or **sperms** [ME, fr. MF *esperme*, fr. LL *spermat*, *sperma*, fr. Gk. *lit.*, seed, akin to Gk. *spelein* to sow — more at **SPROUT**] 1: a male fecundating fluid: SEMEN 2: a male gamete 3: a product (as spermaceti or oil) of the sperm whale

sperm- or **spermo-** or **sperma-** or **sperm-** *comb. form* [Gk. *sperma*, *spermo*, fr. *sperma*] seed; germ: sperm \ˈspɜrməˈtɪkə/ (*sperma*) (*spermicidal*)

sperma-ceti \ˈspɜr-mə-ˈtɛi-ˌtɛi/ *n.* [ME *sperma cete*, fr. ML *sperma ceti* whale sperm] a waxy solid obtained from the oil of cetaceans and esp. sperm whales and used in ointments, cosmetics, and candles

sperma-go-ni-um \ˈspɜr-mə-ˈgō-nē-əm/ *n.* *pl.* *-nia* \-nē-ə/ [NL]: a flask-shaped or depressed receptacle in which spermatia are produced in some fungi and lichens

sperma-ry \ˈspɜr-mə-ˈrɪ/ *n.* *pl.* *-ria* [NL *spermarium*, fr. Gk. *sperma*] an organ in which male gametes are developed

spermat- or **spermato-** *comb. form* [MF, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. *spermat*, *sperma*] seed: spermatozoon (*spermand*) (*spermatoocyte*)

sperma-theca \ˈspɜr-mə-ˈthē-kə/ *n.* [NL]: a sac for sperm storage in the female reproductive tract of many lower animals — *sperma-theca* \-kə/ *adj.*

sper-matic \ˈspɜr-mat-ik/ *adj.* 1: relating to sperm or a spermary 2: resembling, carrying, or full of sperm

spermatic cord *n.*: a cord that suspends the testis within the scrotum and contains the vas deferens and vessels and nerves of the testis

sperma-tid \ˈspɜr-mat-əd/ *n.*: one of the cells that are formed by division of the secondary spermatocytes and that differentiate into spermatozoa

sperma-ti-um \ˈspɜr-mə-ˈtɪ-əm/ *n.* *pl.* *-tia* \-tɪ-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk. *spermaton*, dim. of *spermat*, *sperma*] a nonmotile cell functioning or held to function as a male gamete in some lower plants — *sperma-ti-um* \-tɪ-ə/ *adj.*

sperma-to-cide \ˈspɜr-mat-ə-ˈsɪd/ *n.*: an agent that kills sperm — *sperma-to-cide* \-sɪd/ *adj.*

sperma-to-cyte \ˈspɜr-mat-ə-ˈsɪt/ *n.*: a cell giving rise to sperm cells, esp.: a cell of the last generation or next to the last generation preceding the spermatozoon

sperma-to-gen-esis \ˈspɜr-mat-ə-ˈjən-ə-səs/ *n.* [NL]: the process of male gamete formation including meiosis and transformation of the four resulting spermatids into spermatozoa — *sperma-to-gen-etic* \-jən-ˈet-ik/ *adj.*

sperma-to-gen-ic \ˈspɜr-mat-ə-ˈjən-ik/ *adj.*: of, relating to, or constituting spermatogenesis

sperma-to-go-ni-um \ˈspɜr-mə-ˈgō-nē-əm/ *n.* *pl.* *-nia* \-nē-ə/ [NL]: a primitive male germ cell — *sperma-to-go-ni-um* \-nē-ə/ *adj.*

sperma-to-phore \ˈspɜr-mat-ə-ˈfōr-ə/ *n.* [ISV]: a capsule, packet, or mass enclosing spermatozoa extruded by the male and conveyed to the female in the insemination of various lower animals

sperma-to-phyte \-ˈfɪt/ *n.* [deriv. of NL *spermat* + Gk. *phyton* plant — more at **PHYT**] any of a group (Spermatophyta) of higher plants comprising those that produce seeds and including the gymnosperms and angiosperms — *sperma-to-phytic* \-ˈfɪt-ik/ *adj.*

sperma-to-zo-an \ˈspɜr-mat-ə-ˈzō-ən/ *n.* *pl.* *-mata* \-ˈzō-ə/ *n.* *pl.* *-mata* \-ˈzō-ə/ [NL]: a male gamete of a plant motile by anterior cilia and usu. produced in an antheridium

sperma-to-zo-id \ˈspɜr-mat-ə-ˈzō-əd/ *n.* [ISV, fr. NL *spermatozoid*] a male gamete of a plant motile by anterior cilia and usu. produced in an antheridium

sperma-to-zo-on \ˈspɜr-mat-ə-ˈzō-ən/ *n.* *pl.* *-zoa* \-ˈzō-ə/ [NL]: a motile male gamete of an animal usu. with rounded or elongate head and a long posterior flagellum 2: SPERMATOZOID — *sperma-to-zo-on* \-ˈzō-ən/ *adj.*

sperm cell *n.*: a male gamete • a male germ cell

spermi-cide \ˈspɜr-mat-ə-ˈsɪd/ *n.* *pl.* *-spermatocides* — *spermi-cide* \-sɪd/ *adj.*

spermi-dine \ˈspɜr-mat-ə-ˈdɪn/ *n.*: a crystalline aliphatic amine $C_8H_{17}N$, which is found esp. in semen

spermi-gen-esis \ˈspɜr-mat-ə-ˈjən-ə-səs/ *n.* [NL, fr. *spermium* spermatozoon + *-genesis*] 1: transformation of a spermatid into a spermatozoon 2: SPERMATOGENESIS

sperm nucleus *n.*: either of two nuclei that derive from the generative nucleus of a pollen grain and function in the fertilization of a seed plant

sperm oil *n.*: a pale yellow oil from the sperm whale

spermo-phil \ˈspɜr-mə-ˈfɪl/ *n.* [deriv. of Gk. *sperma* seed + *philos* loving] any of various burrowing rodents (as of the genus *Citellus*) that are related to the squirrels and live in colonies esp. in open areas, often damage crops, and include vectors of plague

sperm whale \ˈspɜr-m/ *n.* [short for *spermaceti whale*] a large toothed whale (*Physeter catodon*) with a large closed cavity in the head containing a fluid mixture of spermaceti and oil



sperm whale

sper-m \ˈspɜr-m/ *n.* *comb. form* [Gk. *sperma* seed, *sperm*] state of exhibiting or resulting from (such) a fertilization (agamospermy)

sper-ylite \ˈspɜr-ɪˈlɪt/ *n.* [Francis L. Sperry, 19th cent. Can. chemist + *-ylite*] a mineral PtAs, consisting of a platinum arsenide occurring near Sudbury, Ontario, in grains and minute isometric crystals of a bluish white color

spea-sar-tite \ˈspes-ər-ˈlɪt/ *n.* [also *spec-sar-tite* \-ˈlɪt-ən/ *n.* F, fr. *Spe-sart* mountain range, Germany] a manganese aluminum garnet usu. containing other elements (as iron and magnesium) in minor amounts

spew \ˈspju/ *v.* [ME *spewen*, fr. OE *spīwan*; akin to OHG *spīwan* to spit, L. *spuere*, Gk. *spuēin* *vi*] 1: VOMIT 2: to come forth in a flood or gush (pornography ~ing from the presses) 3: to ooze out as if under pressure: EXUDE ~ *vi* 1: VOMIT 2: to send or cast forth with vigor or violence or in great quantity (glaciers that ~ed crashing bergs into the ocean — Jean Potter) — *spew-er* *n.*

spew *n.* 1: matter that is vomited: VOMIT 2: material that exudes or is extruded

spg *abbr.* specific gravity

sphag-nous \ˈsfag-nəs/ *adj.*: of, relating to, or abounding in sphagnum

sphag-num \ˈsfag-nəm/ *n.* [NL, genus name, fr. L. *sphagnos*, a moss, fr. Gk.] 1: any of a large genus (*Sphagnum*, coextensive with the order *Sphagnales*) of atypical mosses that grow only in wet acid areas where they remain become compacted with other plant debris to form peat 2: a mass of sphagnum plants



sphagnum 1

sphal-er-ite \ˈsfal-ə-ˈrɪt/ *n.* [G. *sphalerit*, fr. Gk. *sphaleros* deceitful, fr. *sphallein* to cause to fall, fr. its often being mistaken for galena — more at **SPILL**] a widely distributed ore of zinc composed essentially of zinc sulfide ZnS

sphene \ˈsfen/ *n.* [F. *sphène*, fr. Gk. *sphēn* wedge — more at **SPoon**] a mineral $CaTiSiO_6$ that is a silicate of calcium and titanium and often contains other elements

sphen-odon \ˈsfē-nə-ˈdɒn/ *n.* [NL, deriv. of Gk. *sphēn* wedge + *odon* tooth — more at **TOOTH**] TUATARA — *sphen-odont* \-ˈdɒnt/ *adj.*

sphenoid \ˈsfē-nɔɪd/ or **sphenoid-al** \ˈsfē-nɔɪd-əl/ *adj.* [NL *sphenoides*, fr. Gk. *sphēnoeidēs* wedge-shaped, fr. *sphēn* wedge] 1: of, relating to, or being a winged compound bone of the base of the cranium 2: usu. *sphenoidal*: wedge-shaped

sphenoid *n.*: a sphenoid bone

sphenop-sid \ˈsfī-nəp-sɪd/ *n.* [deriv. of Gk. *sphēn* wedge + NL *-opsis*] any of a subdivision (*Sphenopsida*) of the tracheophytes characterized by jointed stems, small leaves usu. in whorls at distinct stem nodes, and sporangia in sporangio-phores and made up of the equestriums and extinct related forms

spher- or **sphero-** *also* **sphaer-** or **sphaero-** *comb. form* [L. *sphaer-*, fr. Gk. *sphair-*, *sphairo-*, fr. *sphaira* sphere]: sphere (*spherule*) (*spherometer*)

spher-al \ˈsfīr-əl/ *adj.* 1: SPHERICAL 2: SYMMETRICAL HARMONIOUS

sphere \ˈsfī(ə)r/ *n.* [ME *sphere* globe, celestial sphere, fr. MF *esphere*, fr. L. *sphaera*, fr. Gk. *sphaira*, *lit.*, ball] 1: a (1): the apparent surface of the heavens of which half forms the dome of the visible sky (2) one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spheroidal transparent shells in which according to ancient astronomy stars, sun, planets, and moon are set 2: a globe depicting such a sphere: broadly: GLOBE 2: a: a globular body: BALL 2: PLANET, STAR 3: (1): a solid that is bounded by a surface consisting of all points at a given distance from a point constituting its center — see **VOLUME** table (2): the bounding surface of a sphere 3: natural, normal, or proper place, esp.: social order or rank 4: *obs.* ORBIT 5: a field or range of influence or significance — *spher-ic* \ˈsfī(ə)r-ik/, *spher-ic* *adj.* — *spher-ic-ity* \ˈsfīr-ɪs-ət-ē/ *n.*

sphere *vi.* *sphered*; *sphering* 1: to place in a sphere or among the spheres: *ENSPHERE* 2: to form into a sphere

sphere of influence: a territorial area within which the political influence or the interests of one nation are held to be more or less paramount

spheri-cal \ˈsfīr-ɪ-kəl/, *spher-ic* *adj.* 1: having the form of a sphere or of one of its segments 2: relating to or dealing with a sphere or its properties — *spheri-cally* \-kəl-ē/ *adv.*

spherical aberration *n.*: aberration that is caused by the spherical form of a lens or mirror and that gives different foci for central and marginal rays

spherical angle *n.*: the angle between two intersecting arcs of great circles of a sphere measured by the plane angle formed by the tangents to the arcs at the point of intersection

spherical coordinate *n.*: one of three coordinates that are used to locate a point in space and that comprise the radius of the sphere on which the point lies in a system of concentric spheres, the angle formed by the point, the center, and a given axis of the sphere, and the angle between the plane of the first angle and a given reference plane through the axis of the sphere

spherical geometry: the geometry of figures on a sphere

spherical polygon *n.*: a figure analogous to a plane polygon that is formed on a sphere by arcs of great circles

spherical triangle *n.*: a spherical polygon of three sides

spherical trigonometry *n.*: trigonometry applied to spherical triangles and polygons

spherics *var.* of **SPHERICS**

spher-oid \ˈsfī(ə)r-ɔɪd/, *spher-oid* *n.*: a figure resembling a sphere — *spher-oid-al* \ˈsfīr-ɔɪd-əl/ *adj.* — *spher-oid-al-ly* \-əl-ē/ *adv.*

spherom-eter \ˈsfīr-əm-ɪ-tər/ *n.* [ISV]: an instrument for measuring the curvature of a surface

spheroplast \ˈsfīr-ə-pləst/, *spher-* *n.*: a modified gram-negative bacterium that is characterized by major alteration and partial loss of the cell wall and by increased osmotic sensitivity and that can result from various nutritional or environmental factors or be induced artificially by use of a lysozyme

spher-ule \ˈsfī(ə)r-(y)u(ə)l/, *spher-ule* *n.*: a little sphere or spheri-cal body

bam-bi-no \bam-'bē-(n)ō, bām-'n/ *n. pl* -nos or -ni \-(n)ē [It. dim. of *bambo* child] 1: CHILD, BABY 2 *pl usu bambini*: a representation of the infant Christ
bam-boo \('bām-'bū/ *n. pl* bamboos [Malay *bambu*]: any of various chiefly tropical woody or arborescent grasses (as of the genera *Bambusa*, *Arundinaria*, and *Dendrocalamus*) including some with hollow stems used for building, furniture, or utensils and young shoots used for food — **bamboo** *adj*



bamboo

bamboo curtain *n.* often *esp* **B&C**: a political, military, and ideological barrier in the Orient
bam-boo-zle \bam-'bū-zē/ *vi* bam-boo-zled, bam-boo-zling \-'būz-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [origin unknown]: to conceal one's true motives from *esp.* by elaborately feigning good intentions — **HOODWINK** — **bam-boo-zle-ment** \-'būz-zəl-mənt/ *n*
ban \('bān/ *vb* banned; *ban-nig* [ME *bannen* to summon, curse, fr OE *bannan* to summon, akin to OHG *bannan* to command, *L. fari* to speak, *Gk phanai* to say, *phōnē* sound, voice] *vi* 1 *archaic*: CURSE 2: to prohibit *esp.* by legal means or social pressure ~ *vi* 3: to utter curses or maledictions *syn* see **FORBID**

ban *n* [ME, partly fr *bannen* & partly fr. OF *ban*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *bannan* to command] 1: the summoning in feudal times of the king's vassals for military service 2: ANATHEMA, EXCOMMUNICATION 3: MALEDICTION, CURSE 4: legal prohibition 5: censure or condemnation *esp.* through public opinion

ban \('bān/ *n. pl* *ban-ni* \('bān-'nē/ [Rum] — see *leu* at **MONEY** table
ba-nal \bo-'nāl, -'nāl; bō-'nāl, bō-, bā-, bān-'nē/ *adj* [F, fr. MF, of compulsory feudal service, possessed in common, commonplace, fr *ban*] 1: lacking originality, freshness, or novelty 2: TRITE 2: COMMON, ORDINARY (a ~ inflammation) *syn* see **INSIPID** *ant* original — **ba-nal-ty** \bo-'nāl-tē, bō-'nāl-tē, bō-, bā-, bān-'nē/ *adv*

ba-nana \bo-'nān-ə, *esp* Brit -'nān-ə/ *n.* often *attrib* [Sp or Pg; Sp, fr Pg, of African origin, akin to Wolof *banāna* banana] 1: an elongated usu. tapering tropical fruit with soft pulpy flesh enclosed in a soft usu. yellow rind 2: a widely cultivated perennial herb (genus *Musa* of the family Musaceae, the banana family) bearing bananas in compact pendent bunches

banana oil *n.* 1: a colorless liquid acetate C₇H₁₄O₂ of amyl alcohol that has a pleasant fruity odor and is used as a solvent and in the manufacture of artificial fruit essences 2: a lacquer containing banana oil

banana seat *n.* an elongated bicycle saddle that often has an upward-curved back and a tapered front

banana split *n.* one or more scoops of ice cream served on a banana sliced in half lengthwise and usu. garnished with flavored syrups, fruits, nuts, and whipped cream

ba-neu-sic \bo-'nō-sik, -zik/ *adj* [Gk *banaisikos* of an artisan, nonintellectual, vulgar, fr. *banaiskos* artisan] 1: PRACTICAL, UTILITARIAN (a ~ approach to literature) 2: DULL PEDESTRIAN (a ~ performance) 3: VOCATIONAL (~ pursuits) 4: concerned with or tending to seek material things: MATERIALISTIC (a ~ civilization)

band \('bānd/ *n* [in senses 1 & 2, fr. ME *band*, *bond* something that constricts, fr. ON *band*, akin to OE *bindan* to bind, in other senses, fr. ME *bande* strip, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *binda*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *binda* fillet, akin to OE *bindan*] 1: something that confines or constricts while allowing a degree of movement 2: something that binds or restrains legally, morally, or spiritually as a: a restraining obligation or tie affecting one's relations to others or to a tradition b: *archaic*: a formal promise or guarantee c: *archaic*: a pledge given: SECURITY 3: a strip serving to join or hold things together as a: BELT 2 b: a cord or strip across the backbone of a book to which the sections are sewn 4: a thin flat encircling strip *esp.* for binding as a: a close-fitting strip that confines material at the waist, neck, or cuff of clothing b: a strip of cloth used to protect a newborn baby's navel — called also *bellyband* c: a ring of elastic 5: an elongated surface or section with parallel or roughly parallel sides, *specif*: a more or less well-defined range of wavelengths, frequencies, or energies of optical, electric, or acoustic radiation 6: a narrow strip serving chiefly as decoration as a: a narrow strip of material applied as trimming to an article of dress b: *pl*: a pair of strips hanging at the front of the neck as part of a clerical, legal, or academic dress c: a ring without raised portions 7: a group of grooves on a phonograph record containing recorded sound

band *vi* 1: to affix a band to or tie up with a band 2: to finish with a band 3 a: to attach (oneself) to a group b: to gather together or summon for a purpose (he ~ed all his resources together against the coming struggle) c: to unite in a company or confederacy (the farmers were ~ed against certain government controls) ~ *vi* 4: to unite for a common purpose — often used with *together* (fourteen of the largest cities have ~ed together in hopes of attacking the blight that is common to them all — J. B. Conant) — **band-er** *n*

band *n* [MF *bande* troop]: a group of persons, animals, or things, *esp.* a group of musicians organized for ensemble playing and using chiefly woodwinds, brass, and percussion instruments — compare **ORCHESTRA**

band-age \('bān-dij/ *n* [MF, fr. *bande*] 1: a strip of fabric used *esp.* to dress and bind up wounds 2: a flexible strip or band used to cover, strengthen, or compress something

bandage *vi* **band-aged**, **band-ag-ing**: to bind, dress, or cover with a bandage — **band-ager** *n*

Band-Aid \('bān-'dāid/ *trademark* — used for a small adhesive strip with a gauze pad for covering minor wounds

ban-dan-na or **ban-dana** \ban-'dan-ə/ *n* [Hindi *bādhna* a dyeing process involving the tying of cloth in knots, cloth so dyed, fr. *bādhna* to tie, fr. Skt *bādhnti* he ties, akin to OE *bindan*] a large figured handkerchief

band-box \('bān(d)-bāks/ *n.* 1: a usu. cylindrical box of paper-board or thin wood for holding light articles of attire 2: a structure (as a theater or baseball park) having relatively small interior dimensions

ban-deau \('bān-'dō/ *n. pl* *ban-deaux* \-'dōz/ [F, dim of *bande*] 1: a fillet or band *esp.* for the hair 2: BRASSIERE

banded \('bān-'dəd/ *adj*: having or marked with bands (a ~ pattern of clouds)

ban-de-ri-lla \ban-'dā-'rē(l)-ya/ *n* [Sp, dim of *bandera* banner]: a decorated banded dart that the banderillero thrusts into the neck or shoulders of the bull in a bullfight

ban-de-ri-lle-ro \ban-'dā-(rē(l)-'yē(r)-'dō/ *n. pl* -ros [Sp, fr. *banderilla*]: one who thrusts in the banderillas in a bullfight

ban-de-ro-le or **ban-de-rol** \ban-'dā-'rōl/ *n* [F *banderole*, fr. It *banderuola*, dim of *bandiera* banner, of Gmc origin, akin to Goth *bandwo* sign — more at **BANNER**] 1: a long narrow forked flag or streamer 2: a long scroll bearing an inscription or a device

ban-di-coot \('bān-dī-'kūt/ *n* [Telugu *panidikokku*] 1: any of several very large rats (*Nesokia* and related genera) of India and Ceylon destructive to rice fields and gardens 2: any of various small insectivorous and herbivorous marsupial mammals (family Peramelidae) of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea

band-it \('bān-'dət/ *n* [It *bandito*, fr. pp of *bandire* to banish, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *bannan* to command — more at **BAN**] 1 *pl* also **band-it-ty** \('bān-'dī-tē/ *a*: an outlaw who lives by plunder; *esp.* a member of a band of marauders b: a political terrorist: GUERRILLA 2: ROBBER 3: one who takes unfair advantage of others (the taxi ~s who tie up traffic — Bennett Cerf) 4: an enemy plane — **band-it-ry** \('bān-'dī-trē/ *n*

band-leader \('bān-'dī-dər/ *n*: the director of a band

band-master \('bān(d)-'mas-tər/ *n*: a conductor of a musical band

band-dog \('bān-'dɔg/ *n* [ME *bandogge*, fr. *band* + *dogge* dog]: a dog kept tied to serve as a watchdog or because of its ferocity

band-ol-ier or **band-ol-eer** \('bān-'dōl-ē(r)/ *n* [MF *bandouliere*, deriv of OSP *band* band, of Gmc origin, akin to Goth *bandwo*]: a belt worn over the shoulder and across the breast often for the suspending or supporting of some article (as cartridges) or as a part of an official or ceremonial dress

band-dore \('bān-'dōr-ə, -'dō(r)-'dō(r) or **band-do-ra** \('bān-'dōr-ə, -'dōr-/ *n* [Sp *bandurra* or Pg *bandurra*, fr. LL *pandura* 3-stringed lute, fr. Gk *pandoura*]: a bass stringed instrument resembling a guitar

band razor *n*: a safety razor utilizing a cartridge that contains a narrow single-edged band of steel which may be advanced just enough to expose a new surface

band saw *n*: a saw in the form of an endless steel belt running over pulleys, also: a power sawing machine using this device

band shell *n*: a bandstand having at the rear a sounding board shaped like a huge concave seashell

bands-man \('bān(d)-'mān/ *n*: a member of a musical band

band-stand \('bān(d)-'stānd/ *n*: a usu. roofed stand or raised platform on which a band or orchestra performs

band *and* *abbr* black and white

band-wag-on \('bān-'dwag-ən/ *n.* 1: a usu. ornate and high wagon for a band of musicians *esp.* in a circus parade 2: a party, faction, or cause that attracts adherents or amasses power by its timeliness, showmanship, or momentum

band-width \('bān-'dwīdth/ *n*: the range within a band of wavelengths, frequencies, or energies

band-y \('bān-'dē/ *vb* **band-died**; **band-y-ing** [prob fr. MF *bander* to be tight, to bandy, fr. *bande* strip — more at **BAND**] *vi* 1: to bat (as a tennis ball) to and fro 2: to toss from side to side or pass about from one to another often in a careless or inappropriate manner b: EXCHANGE, *esp.* to exchange (words) argumentatively c: to discuss lightly or banteringly d: to use in a glib or offhand manner — often used with *about* (~ these statistics about with considerable bravado — Richard Pollak) 3 *archaic*: to band together ~ *vi* 1 *obs*: CONTENT 2 *archaic*: UNITE

bandy *n* [perh fr. MF *bandé*, pp of *bander*]: a game similar to hockey and believed to be its prototype

bandy *adj* [prob fr. *bandy* (hockey stick)] 1 *of legs*: BOWED 2: BOWLEGGED — **band-y-legged** \('bān-'dē-'lēg-(ə)d-, -'lēg-(ə)d/ *adj*

bane \('bān/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *bania*; akin to OHG *bano* death, Av. *banta* ill] 1 *a* *obs*: MURDERER, SLAYER b: POISON c: DEATH, DESTRUCTION (money, thou ~ of bliss, and source of woe — George Herbert) d: WOE 2: a source of harm or ruin: CURSE (national frontiers have been more of a ~ than a boon for mankind — D. C. Thomson)

bane *vi* **baned**, **ban-ing** *obs*: to kill *esp.* with poison

bane *n* [ME (northern dial) *'ban*, fr. OE *bān* chiefly Scot: BONE

bane-ber-y \('bān-'ber-ē/ *n*: the acid poisonous berry of a plant (genus *Actaea*) of the buttercup family, also: the plant itself

bane-ful \('bān-'fəl/ *adj* 1 *archaic*: POISONOUS 2: productive of destruction or woe: seriously harmful (a ~ influence) *syn* see **PERNICIOUS** *ant* beneficial — **bane-ful-ly** \-'fəl-'lē/ *adv*

bang \('bāŋ/ *vb* [prob of Scand origin, akin to Icel *bang* to hammer] *vi* 1: to strike sharply: BUMP (fell and ~ed his knee) 2: to knock, beat, or thrust vigorously often with a sharp noise 3: to have sexual intercourse with — often considered vulgar ~ *vi* 1: to strike with a sharp noise or thump (the falling chair ~ed against the wall) 2: to produce a sharp often metallic explosive or percussive noise or series of such noises

bang *n.* 1: a resounding blow 2: a sudden loud noise — often used interjectionally 3: a sudden striking effect b: a quick burst of energy (start off with a ~) c: THRILL (I get a ~ out of all this — W. H. Whyte)

bang *adv*: RIGHT, DIRECTLY (ran ~ up against more trouble)

bang *n* [prob short for *bangtail* (short tail)]: a fringe of banded hair — usu. used in *pl*

bang *vi*: to cut (as front hair) short and squarely across

spread profusely or beyond bounds (crowds ~ed into the streets)
3 : to fall from one's place (as on a horse) — **spill-able** \ˈspɪl-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **spill-er** *n* — **spill the beans** : to divulge information indiscreetly

spill n 1 : the act or an instance of spilling, esp : a fall from a horse or vehicle or an erect position 2 : something spilled 3 : SPILLWAY

spill n [ME *spille*] 1 : a wooden splinter 2 : a slender piece as a : a metallic rod or pin b (1) : a small roll or twist of paper or slip of wood for lighting a fire (2) : a roll or cone of paper serving as a container c : a peg or pin for plugging a hole : **SPILE**

spill-ago \ˈspɪl-ɪ-/ *n* 1 : the act or process of spilling 2 : the quantity that spills : material lost or scattered by spilling

spill-ikin \ˈspɪl-ɪ-kən/ *n* [prob. alter. of obs. D *spelleken* small peg] 1 : JACKSTRAW 2 *pl* : JACKSTRAW 2

spill-over \ˈspɪl-ə-vər/ 1 : the act or an instance of spilling over 2 : a quantity that spills over

spill-way \ˈspɪl-wei/ *n* : a passage for surplus water to run over or around an obstruction (as a dam)

spillo-site \ˈspɪl-ə-saɪt/ *n* [G *spilis*, fr. Gk *spilos* spot] : a spotted schistose rock produced by the metamorphism of clay slate by magma

spillth \ˈspɪlθ/ *n* 1 : the act or an instance of spilling 2 : something spilled b : REFUSE, RUBBISH

spin \ˈspɪn/ *vb* **spin** \ˈspɪn/, **spin-ning** [ME *spinnen*, fr. OE *spinnan*; akin to OHG *spinnan* to spin, L *sponte* voluntarily, Gk *span* to draw — more at SPAN] *vt* 1 : to draw out and twist fiber into yarn or thread 2 : to form a thread by extruding a viscous rapidly hardening fluid — used esp. of a spider or insect 3 : to revolve rapidly : **GYRATE** b : to feel as if in a whirl : **REEL** (my head is spinning) 4 : to move swiftly esp. on wheels or in a vehicle 5 : to fish with spinning bait : **TROLL** 6 : of an airplane : to fall in a spin b : to plunge helplessly and out of control ~ *vi* 1 : to draw out and twist into yarns or threads 2 : to produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material 3 : to form (as a web or cocoon) by spinning 3 : to stretch out or extend (as a story) lengthily : **PROTRACT** — *usu.* used with *out* b : to evolve, express, or fabricate by processes of mind or imagination (~ a yarn) 4 : to cause to whirl : **TWIRL** (~ a top) 5 : to shape into threadlike form in manufacture, also : to manufacture by a whirling process

spin n 1 : the act of spinning or twirling something b : the whirling motion imparted (as to a ball or top) by spinning c : an excursion in a vehicle esp. on wheels 2 : an aerial maneuver or flight condition consisting of a combination of roll and yaw with the longitudinal axis of the airplane inclined steeply downward b : a plunging descent or downward spiral c : a state of mental confusion (in a ~) 3 : the rotation of an elementary particle on its axis or of a system of such particles in orbital motion that is responsible for measurable angular momentum and magnetic moment b : the angular momentum associated with such rotation — **spin-less** \ˈspɪn-ləs/ *adj*

spin-ach \ˈspɪn-ɪʃ/ *n* [MF *espinache*, *espinage*, fr. OSF *espinaca*, fr. Ar. *isfandkh*, fr. Per] 1 : a potherb (*Spinacia oleracea*) of the goosefoot family cultivated for its edible leaves 2 : something unwanted, insubstantial, or spurious b : an untidy overgrowth

spin-al \ˈspɪn-əl/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or situated near the backbone 2 : of, relating to, or affecting the spinal cord (~ reflexes) b : having the spinal cord functionally isolated (as by surgical section) from the brain (experiments on ~ animals) 3 : of, relating to, or resembling a spine

spinal n : a spinal anesthetic

spinal canal *n* : a canal that lodges the spinal cord and is delimited by the arches on the dorsal side of the vertebrae

spinal column *n* : the axial skeleton of the trunk and tail of a vertebrate consisting of an articulated series of vertebrae and protecting the spinal cord — called also **backbone**

spinal cord *n* : the longitudinal cord of nervous tissue extending from the brain along the back in the spinal canal — see **BRAIN** illustration

spinal ganglion *n* : a ganglion on the dorsal root of each spinal nerve that is one of a series of ganglia lodging cell bodies of sensory neurons

spin-ally \ˈspɪn-əl-i/ *adv* : with respect to or along the spine

spinal nerve *n* : any of the paired nerves which leave the spinal cord of a cranial vertebrate, supply muscles of the trunk and limbs, and connect with the nerves of the sympathetic nervous system, which arise by a short motor ventral root and a short sensory dorsal root, and of which there are 31 pairs in man classified according to the part of the spinal cord from which they arise into 8 cervical pairs, 12 thoracic pairs, 5 lumbar pairs, 5 sacral pairs, and one coccygeal pair

spin-dle \ˈspɪn-dəl/ *n* [ME *spindel*, fr. OE *spinel*, akin to OE *spinnan* to spin] 1 : a round stick with tapered ends used to form and twist the yarn in hand spinning b : the long slender pin by which the thread is twisted in a spinning wheel c : any of various rods or pins holding a bobbin in a textile machine (as a spinning frame) d : the pin in a loom shuttle 2 : something shaped like a spindle as a : a spindle-shaped achromatic figure along which the chromosomes are distributed during mitosis and meiosis b : **MUSCLE SPINDLE** 3 : the bar or shaft *usu.* of square section that carries the knobs and actuates the latch or bolt of a lock b (1) : a turned often decorative piece (as in a baluster) (2) : **NEWEL** c (1) : a revolving piece esp. if less in size than a shaft (2) : a horizontal or vertical axle revolving on pin or pivot ends (3) : a rod attached to a valve to move or guide it d : the part of an axle on which a vehicle wheel turns

spindle *vb* **spindle**, **spindled**, **spindling** \-(d)lɪŋ-, d-ɪŋ-/ *vi* 1 : to shoot or grow into a long slender stalk 2 : to grow to stalk or stem rather than to flower or fruit ~ *vt* 1 : to impale, thrust, or perforate on the spike of a spindle file 2 : to make or equip (as a piece of furniture) with spindles — **spindler** \-(d)lɪər-, d-ɪər-/ *n*

spindle cell *n* : a fusiform cell, esp. a slender nucleated element that is the thrombocyte of a lower vertebrate and is equivalent in function to the blood platelet of higher forms

spindle file *n* : a device with a projecting spike, nail, or hook on which to stick papers

spin-dle-legged \ˈspɪn-dəl-ˈlɛɡ-(ə)d-, -ˈlɛɡ-(ə)d/ *adj* : having long slender legs

spin-dle-shanked \-ˈʃaŋ(k)t/ *adj* : **SPINDLE-LEGGED**

spindle tree *n* : **EUNYMIUS**

spin-dling \ˈspɪn-(d)lɪŋ-, -(d)lɪŋ-, d-ɪŋ-/ *adj* : **SPINDLY**

spin-dly \ˈspɪn-(d)li-, d-ɪ-li/ *adj* 1 : of a disproportionately tall or long and thin appearance that often suggests physical weakness (~ legs) 2 : frail or flimsy in appearance or structure

spin-drift \ˈspɪn-drɪft/ *n* [alter. of Sc *speedrifi*, fr. *spēen* to drive before a strong wind + E *drift*] : sea spray : **SPOONDRIFT**

spine \ˈspɪn/ *n* [ME, thorn, spinal column, fr. L *spina*, akin to Lat. *spina* twig] 1 : a : **SPINAL COLUMN** b : something resembling a spinal column or constituting a central axis or chief support c : the backbone of a book 2 : a stiff pointed plant process, esp. one that is a modified leaf or leaf part 3 : a sharp rigid process on an animal as a : **SPICULE** b : a stiff unsegmented fin ray of a fish c : a pointed prominence on a bone — **spined** \ˈspɪnd-/ *adj*

spinel or **spinnelle** \ˈspɪ-nel/ *n* [It *spinnella*, dim. of *spina* thorn, fr. L] 1 : a hard crystalline mineral $MgAl_2O_4$ consisting of an oxide of magnesium and aluminum that varies from colorless to ruby-red to black and is used as a gem 2 : any of a group of minerals that are essentially oxides of magnesium, ferrous iron, zinc, or manganese

spine-less \ˈspɪn-ləs/ *adj* 1 : free from spines, thorns, or prickles 2 : a : having no spinal column : **INVERTEBRATE** b : lacking strength of character — **spine-less-ly** *adv* — **spine-less-ness** *n*

spine-cent \ˈspɪ-nɛs-nt/ *adj* [NL *spinescent*, *spinescens*, fr. L *spine*, prp. of *spinescere* to become thorny, fr. L *spina*] : **SPINY** also : tending toward spinness

spin-et \ˈspɪn-ət/ also **spin-et** \n [It *spinetta*] 1 : an early harpsichord having a single keyboard and only one string for each note 2 : a : a compactly built small upright piano b : a small electronic organ

spin fishing *n* : **SPINNING**

spin-ful \ˈspɪn-fəl/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *spina* + *facere* to make — more at DO] : any of several Australian grasses (genera *Spinifex* or *Triodia*) with spiny seeds or stiff sharp leaves

spin-na-ker \ˈspɪn-ɪ-kər/ *n* [orig. unknown] : a large triangular sail set on a long light pole and used when running before the wind

spin-ner \ˈspɪn-ər/ *n* 1 : one that spins 2 : a fisherman's lure consisting of a spoon, blade, or set of wings that revolves when drawn through the water 3 : a conical sheet metal fairing which is attached to an airplane propeller boss and revolves with it 4 : a movable arrow that is spun on its dial to indicate the number or kind of moves a player may make in a board game

spin-ner-et \ˈspɪn-ər-ət/ *n* 1 : an organ (as of a spider or caterpillar) for producing threads of silk from the secretion of silk glands 2 : **spinner-ette** . a small metal plate, thumb-able, or cap with fine holes through which a chemical solution (as of cellulose) is forced in the spinning of man-made filaments (as of rayon or nylon)

spin-ney \ˈspɪn-ɪ/ *n*, *pl* **spinneys** [MF *espinaye* thorny thicket, fr. *espine* thorn, fr. L *spina*] *Brit* : a small wood with undergrowth

spin-ning \ˈspɪn-ɪŋ/ *n* : a method of fishing in which a lure is cast by use of a light flexible rod, a spinning reel, and a light line

spinning frame *n* : a machine that draws, twists, and winds yarn

spinning \ˈspɪn-ɪŋ/ *n* [Jenny, nickname for Jane] : an early multiple-spindle machine for spinning wool or cotton

spinning reel *n* : a fishing reel with a nonmoving spool on which the line is wound by means of a revolving arm which can be disengaged to allow the line to spiral freely off the spool during casting

spinning rod *n* : a light flexible fishing rod used with a spinning reel

spinning wheel *n* : a small domestic hand-driven or foot-driven machine for spinning yarn or thread

spin-off \ˈspɪn-ɒf/ *n* 1 : the distribution by a business to its stockholders of particular assets and esp. of stock of another company 2 : a collateral or derived product or effect . **BY PRODUCT** (household products that are ~s of missile research)

spin-or \ˈspɪn-ər/ *n*, *pl* **spinors** [ISV *spin* + -or (as in vector)] : a vector whose components are complex numbers in a two-dimensional or four-dimensional space and which is used esp. in the mathematics of the theory of relativity

spin-nose \ˈspɪn-nəz/ *adj* : **SPINY** 1 (a fly with black ~ legs) — **spin-nose-ly** *adv*

spin-nos-ity \ˈspɪ-nəs-ə-ti/ *n*, *pl* **-ities** 1 : the quality or state of being spinose 2 : something that is nettlesome or difficult

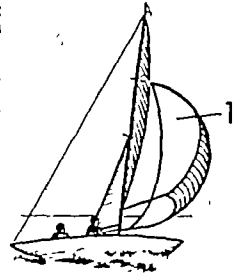
spin-nous \ˈspɪ-nəs/ *adj* 1 : difficult or unpleasant to handle or meet : **THORNY** 2 : **SPINY** 1, 3 (~ appendages) (a ~ larva)

spin-out \ˈspɪn-aʊt/ *n* : a rotational skid by an automobile that *usu.* causes it to leave the roadway

spin out \ˈspɪn-aʊt/ *vi* : to make a rotational skid in an automobile

Spin-no-zism \ˈspɪn-ɒ-zɪz-m/ *n* : the philosophy of Spinoza who taught that reality is one substance with an infinite number of attributes of which only thought and extension are capable of being apprehended by the human mind — **Spin-no-zist** \-zɪst/ *n* — **Spin-no-zia-tic** \ˈspɪn-ɒ-zɪ-ɪk/ *adj*

spin-ster \ˈspɪn-ɪ-stər/ *n* 1 : a woman whose occupation is to spin 2 : an archaic : an unmarried woman of gentle family b : an unmarried woman 3 : a woman past the common age for marrying or one who seems unlikely to marry — **spin-ster-hood** \-hʊd/ *n* — **spin-ster-ish** \-ɪʃ-/ *adj*



SPIRE, CHAETA: any of an order (Spirochaetales) of slender spirally undulating bacteria including those causing syphilis and relapsing fever

spirochetosis \spi-ro-ket-'ō-sis/ *n.* *pl.* -oses \-sēz/: infection with or a disease caused by spirochetes

spi-ro-graph \spi-ro-graf/ *n* [ISV]: an instrument recording respiratory movements — **spi-ro-graph-ic** \spi-ro-'graf-ik/ *adj* — **spi-ro-graphy** \spi-rə-'grə-fē/ *n*

spi-ro-gy-ra \spi-rə-'ji-rə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Gk *spira* coil + *gyros* ring, circle — more at **SPIRE, COWER**]: any of a genus (*Spirogyra*) of freshwater green algae with spiral chlorophyll bands

spi-ro-me-ter \spi-'ram-ət-ər/ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for measuring the air entering and leaving the lungs — **spi-ro-me-ter-ic** \spi-rə-'me-trik/ *adj* — **spi-ro-me-try** \spi-'ram-ə-'trē/ *n*

spit *var* of **SPURT**

spi-ro-la \spi-r(y)-'lā, 'spir-'lā/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr dim of L *spira* coil]: any of a genus (*Spirula*) of small dibranchiate cephalopods having a many-chambered shell in a flat spiral

spiry \spi-'rē/ *adj*: resembling a spire: *esp*: being tall, slender, and tapering (~ trees)

spit \spit/ *n* [ME, fr OE *spitu*, akin to L *spina* thorn, spine] 1. a slender pointed rod for holding meat over a fire 2. a small point of land esp. of sand or gravel running into a body of water

spit *vi* **spit**, **spit-ting**: to fix on or as if on a spit: *IMPALE*

spit *vb* **spit** or **spat** \spat/, **spit-ting** [ME *spitten*, fr OE *spittan*, of imit. origin] *v* 1. *a*: to eject (as saliva) from the mouth: **EXPECTORATE** *b* (1): to express (unpleasant or malicious feelings) by or as if by spitting (2): to utter with a spitting sound or scornful expression (*spat out his words*) *c*: to emit as if by spitting: *esp*: to emit (precipitation) in driving particles or in flurries (~ rain) 2: to set to burning (~ a fuse) ~ *vi* 1. *a* (1): to eject saliva as an expression of aversion or contempt (2): to exhibit contempt *b*: to eject saliva from the mouth: **EXPECTORATE** 2: to rain or snow slightly or in flurries 3: to make a noise suggesting expectoration: **SPUTTER** — **spit it out**: to say what is in the mind without further delay

spit *n* 1. *a* (1): **SPITTLE, SALIVA** (2): the act or an instance of spitting *b* (1): a frothy secretion exuded by spittlebugs (2): **SPITTLEBUG** 2: perfect likeness 3: a sprinkle of rain or flurry of snow

spit-al \spit-'l/ *n* [ME *spitel*, modif of ML *hospitale* — more at **HOSPITAL**]: LAZARETTO, HOSPITAL

spit and polish *n* [fr the practice of polishing objects such as shoes by spitting on them and then rubbing them with a cloth]: extreme attention to cleanliness, orderliness, smartness of appearance, and ceremonial *esp* at the expense of operational efficiency

spit-ball \spit-'bɔl/ *n* 1: paper chewed and rolled into a ball to be thrown or shot as a missile 2: a baseball pitch delivered after the ball has been moistened with saliva or sweat

spit curl *n* [prob fr its being sometimes plastered down with saliva]: a spiral curl that is usu. plastered on the forehead, temple, or cheek

spite \spit/ *n* [ME, short for *despite*] 1: petty ill will or hatred with the disposition to irritate, annoy, or thwart 2: an instance of spite *syn* *see* **MALICE** — *in* spite of: in defiance or contempt of

spite *vi* **spit**, **spit-ting**: 1: to treat maliciously (as by shaming or thwarting) 2: *a*: to fill with spite *b*: **ANNOY, OFFEND**

spiteful \spit-'fɔl/ *adj*: filled with or showing spite: **MALICIOUS** — **spitefully** \-fə-'lē/ *adv* — **spiteful-ness** *n*

spit-fire \spit-'fi(r)/ *n*: a quick-tempered or highly emotional person

spit-ter \spit-'ər/ *n*: one that spits

spitter *n*: **SPITBALL** 2

spitting cobra *n*: either of two venomous African elapid snakes (*Naja nigricollis* and *Haemachates haemachatus*) that eject their venom toward the victim without striking

spitting image *n* [by alter.]: *spit* and *image*: **SPIT** 2

spit-it \spit-'it/ *n* [ME *spitel*, fr OE *spætl*, akin to OE *spittan*] 1: **SALIVA** 2: **SPIT** *b* (1)

spit-tle-bug \-bɔg/ *n*: any of numerous leaping homopterous insects (family Cercopidae) whose larvae secrete froth

spit-tle insect *n*: **SPIT-TLEBUG**

spit-toon \spit-'tūn, spə-'tūn/ *n* (*spit* + *-oon* (as in *balloon*)): a receptacle for spit — called also *cuspidor*

spit up *vb*: **REGURGITATE, VOMIT**

spitz \spit/ *n* [G, fr *spitz* pointed, akin to OE *spitu* spit, fr the shape of its ears and muzzle]: any of several stocky heavy-coated dogs of northern origin with erect ears and a heavily furred tail tightly recurved over the back; *esp*: a medium-sized white dog descended from Pomeranian ancestors and often considered a separate breed

spiv \spiv/ *n* [alter of E dial *spiff* flashy dresser, fr *spiff* dandified] 1 *Brit*: one who lives by his wits without regular employment 2 *Brit*: **SLACKER**

splanchnic \splan-'nik/ *adj* [NL *splanchnicus*, fr Gk *splanchnikos*, fr *splanchna*, *pl.* viscera, akin to Gk *spēn* spleen]: of or relating to the viscera: **VISCERAL**

splash \plash/ *vb* [alter of *plash*] *v* 1. *a*: to strike and dash about a liquid or semiliquid substance *b*: to move in or into a liquid or semiliquid substance and cause it to spatter 2. *a* (1): to become spattered about (2): to spread or scatter in the manner of splashed liquid *b*: to fall, strike, or move with a splashing sound (a brook ~ing over rocks) ~ *vi* 1. *a* (1): to dash a liquid or thinly viscous substance upon or against (2): to soil or stain with splashed liquid *b*: to mark or overlay with patches of contrasting color or texture *c*: to display prominently 2. *a*: to cause (a liquid or thinly viscous substance) to spatter about *esp*

with force *b*: to scatter in the manner of a splashed liquid — **splash-er** *n*

splash *n* 1. *a* (1): splashed liquid or semiliquid substance; also: impounded water released suddenly (2): a spot or daub from or as if from splashed liquid (a mud ~ on the fender) *b*: a colored patch 2. *a*: the action of splashing *b*: a short plunge 3: a sound produced by or as if by a liquid falling, moving, being hurled, or oscillating 4. *a*: a vivid impression created *esp.* by ostentatious activity or appearance *b*: ostentatious display

splash-board \plash-'bɔd(ə)rɔd, -'bɔd(ə)rɔd/ *n* 1. *a*: **DASHBOARD** *b*: a panel to protect against splashes 2: a plank used to close a sluice or spillway of a dam

splash-down \plash-'daʊn/ *n*: the landing of a manned spacecraft in the ocean — **splash down** \('plash-'daʊn/ *vi*

splash guard *n*: a flap suspended behind a rear wheel to prevent tire splash from muddying windshields of following vehicles

splashy \plash-'ē/ *adj* **splash-ier**, **-est** 1: that can be easily splashed about 2: moving or being moved with a splash or splashing sounds 3: tending to or exhibiting ostentatious display 4: consisting of, being, or covered with colored splashes — **splash-ily** \plash-'ē-lē/ *adv* — **splash-iness** \plash-'ē-nəs/ *n*

splat \splat/ *n* [obs *splai* (to spread flat)]: a single flat thin often ornamental member of a back of a chair

splat *n* [imit]: a splattering or slapping sound

splat-ter \splat-'ər/ *vb* [prob. blend of *splash* and *spatter*] *vi*: **SPATTER** ~ *vi*: to scatter or fall in or as if in drops

splatter *n*: **SPATTER, SPLASH**

splay \spla/ *vb* [ME *splayen*, short for *displayen* — more at **DISPLAY**] *v* 1: to spread out 2: to make (as the jamb of a door) oblique: **BEVEL** ~ *vi* 1: to become splayed 2: **SLOPE, SLANT**

splay *n* 1: a slope or bevel *esp.* of the sides of a door or window 2: **SPREAD, EXPANSION**

splay *adj* 1: turned outward (~ knees) 2: **AWKWARD, UNGAINLY**

splay-foot \spla-'fut, -'fut/ *n*: a foot abnormally flattened and spread out, *specif*: **FLATFOOT** — **splayfoot** or **splay-footed** \-fut-'əd/ *adj*

spleen \splēn/ *n* [ME *splen*, fr MF or L; MF *esplen*, fr L *splen*, fr Gk *splēn*, akin to L *līlen spleen*] 1: a highly vascular ductless organ near the stomach or intestine of most vertebrates concerned with final destruction of blood cells, storage of blood, and production of lymphocytes 2 *obs*: the seat of emotions or passions 3 *archaic*: **MELANCHOLY** 4: mingled ill will and bad temper 5 *obs*: a sudden impulse or whim: **CAPRICE** *syn* *see* **MALICE**

spleenful \splē-'fɔl/ *adj*: full of or affected with spleen: **SPLENETIC**

spleen-wort \-wɔrt, -'wɔrt(ə)r/ *n* [fr the belief in its power to cure disorders of the spleen]: any of a genus (*Asplenium*) of ferns having linear or oblong sori borne obliquely on the upper side of a veinlet

spleeny \splē-'nē/ *adj* 1: full of or displaying spleen 2 *New Eng*: peevish and irritable with hypochondriacal inclinations

splen- or **spleno-** *comb form* [L, fr Gk *splēn-, splēno-*, fr *splēn*]: spleen (*splenectomy*) (*splenomegaly*)

splen-dent \splē-'dɔnt/ *adj* [ME, fr LL *splendens-, splendens*, fr L, *prp* of *splendēre*] 1: **SHINING, GLOSSY** (~ luster) 2: **ILLUSTRIOUS, BRILLIANT** (~ genius)

splen-did \splē-'dɪd/ *adj* [L *splendidus*, fr *splendēre* to shine, akin to Gk *spilēōs* ashes, *skt* *spṛhiṅga* spark] 1: possessing or displaying splendor as *a*: **SHINING, BRILLIANT** *b*: **SHOWY, MAGNIFICENT** 2: **ILLUSTRIOUS, GRAND** 3: **EXCELLENT** (~ motives) — **splen-did-ly** *adv* — **splen-did-ness** *n*

syn **SPLENDENT, RESPLENDENT, GORGEOUS, GLORIOUS, SUBLIME, SUPERB** shared meaning element: extraordinarily or transcendently impressive

splen-dif-er-ous \splē-'dif(-ə)-rəs/ *adj* [*splendor* + *-if-* + *-ferous*] 1: **SPLENDID** 2: deceptively splendid — **splen-dif-er-ous-ly** *adv* — **splen-dif-er-ous-ness** *n*

splen-dor \splē-'dɔr/ *n* [ME *splendore*, fr AF *splendur*, fr L *splendor*, fr *splendēre*] 1. *a*: great brightness or luster: **BRILLIANCY** *b*: **MAGNIFICENCE, POMP** 2: something splendid — **splen-dor-ous** *adj* — **splen-dor-ous-ly** *adv* — **splen-dor-ous-ness** *n*

splen-dor-ous \splē-'dɔr/ *adj* [*chiefly Brit* *var* of **SPLENDOR**]

sple-nec-to-my \splē-'nek-tə-'mē, *n.* *pl.* -mies [ISV] surgical removal of the spleen — **sple-nec-to-mized** \-mīz-d/ *adj*

sple-notic \splē-'net-ik/ *archaic* **splen-ō** \-ōt(ik) *adj* [LL *spleneticus*, fr L *splen spleen*] 1 *archaic*: given to melancholy 2: marked by bad temper, malevolence, or spite *syn* *see* **IRASCIBLE** — **sple-netic** *n* — **sple-net-ic-ly** \splē-'net-ik(-ē)-lē/ *adv*

splen-ic \splē-'ik/ *adj* [L *splenicus*, fr Gk *splēnikos*, fr *splēn spleen*]: of, relating to, or located in the spleen (~ blood flow)

splen-nus \splē-'nəs, *n.* *pl.* -nī \-nē-j/ [NL, fr L *splenium* plaster, compress, fr Gk *splēnion*, fr *splēn*]: a flat oblique muscle of each side of the back of the neck

spleno-meg-a-ly \splē-'dɪd(-ə)-meg-ə-'lē, *n.* *pl.* -līes [ISV *splen-* + Gk *megal-*, *meg* large — more at **MUCH**]: enlargement of the spleen

spleu-chen \splē-'tʃən, 'splē-'tʃən/ *n* [ScGael *splìcean* + IrGael *splìochán*] Scot & Irish: a pouch *esp.* for tobacco or money

splice \splis/ *vb* **spliced**; **splicing** [obs *D splisen*, akin to MD *spiltten* to split] 1. *a*: to unite (as two ropes) by interweaving the strands *b*: to unite (as spars, timbers, or rails) by lapping two ends together or by applying a piece that laps upon two ends and making fast 2: to unite in marriage: **MARRY** — **splice-r** *n*

splice *n* 1: a joining or joint made by *splicing* 2: **MARRIAGE, WEDDING**

spline \splin/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a thin wood or metal strip used in building construction 2: a key that is fixed to one of two connected mechanical parts and fits into a keyway in the other; also: a keyway for such a key

splint \splint/ or **splent** \splent/ *n* [ME, fr MLG *splinte*, *splente*; akin to OHG *spaltan* to split — more at **SPILL**] 1: a small plate or strip of metal used in making armor 2. *a*: a thin strip of wood



spitz



spline 1

spintharoscope \spɪn-thə-rə-skəp/ *n* [Gk *spintharis* spark + *E* -scope] an instrument for visual detection of alpha rays that consists of a fluorescent screen and a magnifying lens system

spin the bottle *n* 1: the game spin the plate when played with a bottle 2: a method of choosing a performer (as a partner in a kissing game) according to whom the mouth of a bottle points to when it stops spinning; also: a kissing game

spin the plate *n*: a game in which something round (as a plate) is spun on edge and the name of a player is called upon which the named player must catch the spinning object before it falls or pay a forfeit — called also *spin the platter*

spinule \spɪ-njʊl(ə)/ *n* [L *spinula*, dim. of *spina* thorn — more at *spine*] a minute spine — *spinulose* \spɪ-njʊ-ləs/ *adj*

spiny \spɪ-ni/ *adj* *spiny-er* -est 1: covered or armed with spines; broadly: bearing spines, prickles, or thorns 2: abounding with difficulties, obstacles, or annoyances 3: THORNY (~ problems) 3: slender and pointed like a spine — *spiny-ness* *n*

spiny antenter *n*: ECHIDNA

spiny-finned \spɪ-ni-fɪnd/ *adj*: having fins with one or more stiff unbranched rays without transverse segmentation — used of scaphopterygian fishes; compare *soft-finned*

spiny-headed worm \spɪ-ni-hed-əd/ *n*: any of a small phylum (Acanthocephala) of unsegmented parasitic worms that have a proboscis bearing hooks by which attachment is made to the intestinal wall of the host

spiny lobster *n*: an edible crustacean (family Palinuridae) distinguished from the true lobster by the simple unenlarged first pair of legs and the spiny carapace

spiracle \spɪ-rə-kəl/ *n* [L *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare* to breathe — more at *spirit*] 1: a breathing hole; VENT 2: a breathing orifice; as: a: BLOWHOLE 2 b: an external tracheal aperture of a terrestrial arthropod that in an insect is usu. one of a series of small apertures located along each side of the thorax and abdomen — see *insect illustration* — *spiracular* \spɪ-rə-kyʊ-lər/ *adj*

spirally \spɪ-rə-li/ *adj* [ML *spiralis*, fr. *L* *spira* coil] 1: winding around a center or pole and gradually receding from or approaching it (the ~ curve of a watch spring) 2: HELICAL 2: of or relating to the advancement to higher levels through a series of cyclical movements — *spirally* \spɪ-rə-li/ *adv*

spiral *n* 1: a: the path of a point in a plane moving around a central point while continuously receding from or approaching it b: a three-dimensional curve (as a helix) with one or more turns about an axis 2: a single turn or coil in a spiral object 3: a: something having a spiral form b: (1) a spiral flight (2) a kick or pass in which a football rotates on its long axis while moving through the air 4: a continuously spreading and accelerating increase or decrease (wage ~)

spiral v -rallyed; -ralling; -rallying *vi*: to go and esp. to rise or fall in a spiral course (costs ~ed upward) ~ *vt* 1: to form into a spiral 2: to cause to spiral

spiral binding *n*: a book or notebook binding in which a continuous spiral wire or plastic strip is passed through holes along one edge

spiral-bound \spɪ-rəl-ˈbaʊnd/ *adj*: having a spiral binding

spiral galaxy *n*: a galaxy exhibiting a central nucleus or barred structure from which extend concentrations of matter forming curved arms — called also *spiral nebula*

spiral of Archimedes \spɪ-rəl-ˈmɛd-ɪz/ [Archimedes, Gk mathematician] a plane curve that is generated by a point moving away from or toward a fixed point at a constant rate while the radius vector from the fixed point rotates at a constant rate and that has the equation $p = a\theta$ in polar coordinates

spiral spring *n*: a spring consisting of a wire coiled usu. in a flat spiral or in a helix

spirant \spɪ-rənt/ *n* [ISV, fr. *L* *spirant*, *spirans*, prp. of *spirare* to breathe — more at *spirit*] a consonant (as /s/, /ʃ/, /h/) uttered with friction of the breath against some part of the oral passage; FRICATIVE — *spirant* *adj*

spire \spɪ-(ə)/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *spira*, akin to MD *spier* blade of grass, *L* *spina* thorn — more at *spine*] 1: a slender tapering blade or stalk (as of grass) 2: the upper tapering part of something (as a tree or antler) — *pinacle* 3: a: a tapering roof or analogous pyramidal construction surmounting a tower b: STEEPLE

spire v *spired*; *spiring* *vi*: to rise tapering like a spire

spire n [L *spira* coil, fr. *Gk* *spira*, akin to *Gk* *spion* rope, *esparto*, Lith *springti* to choke in swallowing] 1: a: SPIRAL b: COIL 2: the inner or upper part of a spiral gastropod shell consisting of all the whorls except the whorl in contact with the body

spire v *spired*; *spiring* *vi*: to rise in or as if in a spiral

spirea or *spiraee* \spɪ-rə-/ *n* [NL *Spirea*, genus name, fr. *L*, a plant, fr. *Gk* *spiraia*] 1: any of a genus (*Spirea*) of shrubs of the rose family with small perfect white or pink flowers in dense racemes, corymbs, cymes, or panicles 2: any of several garden plants resembling *spirea*, esp. a shrub (*Asiatic japonica*) of the saxifrage family

spired \spɪ-(ə)d/ *adj* 1: having a spire (a ~ church) 2: tapering usu. to a sharp point (~ cedars)

spireme \spɪ-rɛm/ *n* [G *spireme*, fr. *Gk* *spira*, *spira* convolution, fr. *spira* to coil, fr. *spira*] a continuous thread observed in fixed preparations of the prophase of mitosis that appears to be a strand of chromatin but is generally held to be an artifact

spirillum \spɪ-rɪ-l-əm/ *n*, pl. *-rɪ-l-ə* \-rɪ-l-ə/ [NL, genus name, fr. dim. of *L* *spira* coil] any of a genus (*Spirillum*) of long curved flagellate bacteria, broadly: a spiral filamentous bacterium (as a spirochete)

spirant \spɪ-rənt/ *n* [ME, fr. OF or *L*, OF, fr. *L* *spiritus*, lit., breath, akin to *L* *spirare* to blow, breathe, ON *spira* to break wind] 1: an animating or vital principle held to give life to physical organisms 2: a supernatural being or essence: as a: cap: HOLY SPIRIT b: soul 2a c: an often malevolent being that is bodiless but can become visible; specif: OHOST 2 d: a malevolent being that enters and possesses a human being 3: temper or disposition of mind esp. when vigorous or animated (in high ~) 4: the immaterial

intelligent or sentient part of a person 5: the activating or essential principle influencing a person (acted in a ~ of helpfulness) b: an inclination, impulse, or tendency of a specified kind: MOOD 6: a: a special attitude or frame of mind (the money-making ~ was for a time driven back — J. A. Froude) b: the feeling, quality, or disposition characterizing something (undertaken in a ~ of fun) 7: a lively or brisk quality in a person or his actions 8: a person having a character or disposition of a specified nature 9: a mental disposition characterized by firmness or assertiveness (denied the charge with ~) 10: a: DISTILLATE 1, as (1) the liquid containing ethyl alcohol and water that is distilled from an alcoholic liquid or mash — often used in pl. (2) any of various volatile liquids obtained by distillation or cracking (as of petroleum, shale, or wood) — often used in pl. (3) ALCOHOL 1 b: a usu. volatile organic solvent (as an alcohol, ester, or hydrocarbon) 11: a: prevailing tone or tendency (~ of the age) b: general intent or real meaning (~ of the law) 12: an alcoholic solution of a volatile substance (~ of camphor) 13: enthusiastic loyalty (school ~) 14: cap, Christian Science: GOD 1b syn see *COURAGE* — in *spirits*: in a cheerful or lively frame of mind — out of *spirits*: in a gloomy or depressed frame of mind

spirit v 1: to infuse with spirit; esp: ANIMATE (hope and apprehension of feasibility ~ed all industry — John Goodman) 2: to carry off usu. secretly or mysteriously (was hustled into a ~ motorcar and ~ed off to the country — W. L. Shirer)

spirited \spɪ-rɪ-təd/ *adj*: full of energy, animation, or courage (a ~ discussion) — *spirited-ly* *adv* — *spirited-ness* *n*

spirit gum *n*: a solution (as of gum arabic in ether) used esp. for attaching false hair to the skin

spiritism \spɪ-rɪ-tɪ-z-əm/ *n*: SPIRITUALISM 2a — *spiritist* \spɪ-rɪ-tɪst/ *n* — *spiritistic* \spɪ-rɪ-tɪk/ *adj*

spiritless \spɪ-rɪ-təs/ *adj*: lacking animation, cheerfulness, or courage — *spiritlessly* *adv* — *spiritlessness* *n*

spirit level *n*: LEVEL 1

spirit of hartsorn or spirits of hartsorn: AMMONIA WATER

spirit-to-so \spɪ-rɪ-tə-sə, -tə-sə/ *adj* [It, fr. *spiro* spirit, fr. *L* *spiritus*] ANIMATED — used as a direction in music

spirited-ous \spɪ-rɪ-təs/ *adj* 1: archaic: PURE, REFINED 2: SPIRITUOUS

spirit rapping *n*: communication by raps held to be from the spirits of the dead

spirits of turpentine: TURPENTINE 2a — called also *spirit of turpentine*

spirits of wine: rectified spirit: ALCOHOL 1 — called also *spirit of wine*

spiritual \spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-wəl, -tʃ(ə)-əl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & LL; MF *spiritual*, fr. LL *spiritualis*, fr. L, of breathing, of wind, fr. *spiritus*] 1: of, relating to, or consisting of spirit: INCORPOREAL (man's ~ needs) 2: a: of or relating to sacred matters (~ songs) b: ecclesiastical rather than lay or temporal (lords ~) (~ authority) 3: concerned with religious values 4: spiritually akin or related (our ~ home) (his ~ heir) 5: a: of or relating to supernatural beings or phenomena b: of, relating to, or involving spiritualism: SPIRITUALISTIC — *spiritually* \spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-li/ *adv* — *spiritual-ness* *n*

spiritual n 1: pl: things of a spiritual, ecclesiastical, or religious nature 2: a religious song usu. of a deeply emotional character that was developed esp. among Negroes in the southern U.S. 3: cap: any of a party of 13th and 14th century Franciscans advocating strict observance of a rule of poverty for their order

spiritual bouquet *n*: a card notifying the recipient of a number of devotional acts undertaken by a Roman Catholic on behalf of a person on special occasions (as name days or anniversaries) or of someone recently deceased esp. as an expression of sympathy

spiritualism \spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-wə-lɪz-əm, -tʃ(ə)-lɪz-/ *n* 1: the view that spirit is a prime element of reality 2: a: belief that spirits of the dead communicate with the living usu. through a medium b: cap: a movement comprising religious organizations emphasizing spiritualism — *spiritualist* \spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-lɪst/ *n*, often *cap* — *spiritualistic* \spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-wə-lɪstɪk, -tʃ(ə)-lɪstɪk/ *adj*

spiritual-ty \spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-wə-lɪ-ti/ *n*, pl. *-ties* 1: something that in ecclesiastical law belongs to the church or to a cleric as such 2: CLERGY 3: sensitivity or attachment to religious values 4: the quality or state of being spiritual

spiritual-ize \spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-wə-lɪz-, -tʃ(ə)-lɪz-/ *v* -ized; -izing 1: to make spiritual, esp: to purify from the corrupting influences of the world 2: to give a spiritual meaning to or understand in a spiritual sense — *spiritual-ization* \spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-wə-lɪz-ə-tʃən, -tʃ(ə)-lɪz-/ *n*

spiritual-ity \spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-wə-lɪ-ti, -tʃ(ə)-lɪ-ti/ *n* [ME *spiritualite*, fr. MF *spiritualité*, fr. ML *spiritualitas*, *spiritualitas*, fr. LL *spiritualis* spiritual] SPIRITUALITY 1, 2

spiritual-ly or *spiritually* \spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-wə-lɪ, -tʃ(ə)-lɪ/ *adv* [spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-lɪ, -tʃ(ə)-lɪ, lit., spiritual, *spirituelle* fr. F, fem. of *spirituel*] having or marked by a refined and esp. brightly or witty nature

spirituous \spɪ-rɪ-tʃ(ə)-wə-s, -tʃ(ə)-s, -tʃ(ə)-s/ *adj* [prob. fr. F *spiritueux*, fr. L *spiritus* spirit] containing or impregnated with alcohol obtained by distillation (~ liquors)

spirit varnish *n*: a varnish in which a volatile liquid (as alcohol) is the solvent

spirit writing *n*: automatic writing held to be produced under the influence of spirits

spiro-camb form [ISV, fr. *L* *spirare* to breathe — more at *spirit*] respiration (*spirograph*)

spirochetes \spɪ-rə-ˈkɛt-/ *adj*: caused by spirochetes

spirochete or *spirochaete* \spɪ-rə-ˈkɛt/ *n* [NL *Spirochaeta*, genus of bacteria, fr. *L* *spira* coil + *Gk* *chaite* long hair — more at

o abut * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
sh out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip l life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
l foot u foot y yet y few yu furious zh vision

absorb, soak up, or imbibe like a sponge 2: to get something from or live on another by imposing on hospitality or good nature 3: to dive or dredge for sponges — **sponger** *n*

sponge cake *n*: a light cake made without shortening

sponge cloth *n*: any of various soft porous fabrics esp. in a loose honeycomb weave

sponge rubber *n*: cellular rubber resembling a natural sponge in structure used esp. for cushions, vibration dampeners, weather stripping, and gaskets

spon-gin \ˈspɒŋ-ɡɪn/ *n* [G, fr. *L. spongia* sponge]: a scleroprotein that is the chief constituent of flexible fibers in sponge skeletons

spongy \ˈspɒŋ-i/ *adj* **spongy-ly**, **-est** 1: resembling a sponge: *a*: soft and full of cavities (~ ice) *b*: elastic, porous, and absorbent 2 *a*: not firm or solid *b*: being in the form of a metallic sponge (~ iron) 3: moist and soft like a sponge full of water (*a* ~ moor) — **spongy-ness** *n*

spongy parenchyma *n*: a spongy layer that is composed of irregular chlorophyll-bearing cells interspersed with air spaces and that fills the part of a leaf between the palisade parenchyma and the lower epidermis — called also **spongy layer**, **spongy tissue**

spon-sion \ˈspɒn(-)sən/ *n* [prob. by shortening & alter. fr. *expansion*] 1 *a*: a projection (as a gun platform) from the side of a ship or a tank *b*: an air chamber along a canoe to increase stability and buoyancy 2: a light air-filled structure protruding from the hull of a seaplane to steady it on water

spon-sor \ˈspɒn(-)sɔr/ *n* [LL, fr. *L. garantior*, surety, fr. *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere* to promise — more at *spouse*] 1: one who presents a candidate for baptism or confirmation and undertakes responsibility for his religious education or spiritual welfare 2: one who assumes responsibility for some other person or thing 3: a person or an organization that pays for or plans and carries out a project or activity; *esp.* one that pays the cost of a radio or television program usu. in return for limited advertising time during its course — **spon-sor-ial** \ˈspɒn(-)sɔr-ɪ-əl/ *adj* — **spon-sor-ship** \ˈspɒn(-)sɔr-ʃɪp/ *n*

sponsor *vi* **spon-sored**; **spon-sor-ing** \ˈspɒn(-)sɔr(-)ɪŋ/ *to be or stand sponsor for*

spon-ta-ne-ity \ˈspɒnt(-)ən-ɪ-ˈtɪ-ə-ti/, **spon-tan-ity** *n* 1: the quality or state of being spontaneous 2: voluntary or undetermined action or movement, *also*: its source *syn* see **UNCONSTRAINT**

spon-ta-ne-ous \ˈspɒnt(-)ə-ni-əs/ *adj* [LL *spontaneus*, fr. *L. sponte* of one's free will, *voluntarily* — more at *spin*] 1: proceeding from natural feeling or native tendency without external constraint 2: arising from a momentary impulse 3: controlled and directed internally: **SELF-ACTING** (~ movement characteristic of living things) 4: produced without being planted or without human labor: **INDIGENOUS** 5: developing without apparent external influence, force, cause, or treatment (~ recovery from a severe illness) 6: not apparently contrived or manipulated: **NATURAL** — **spon-ta-ne-ous-ly** *adv* — **spon-ta-ne-ous-ness** *n*

syn **SPONTANEOUS**, **IMPULSIVE**, **INSTINCTIVE**, **AUTOMATIC**, **MECHANICAL** *shared meaning element*: acting or activated without deliberation *ant* **studied**

spontaneous combustion *n*: self-ignition of combustible material through chemical action (as oxidation) of its constituents

spontaneous generation *n*: **ABIOTICNESS**

spontaneous recovery *n*: reappearance of an extinguished conditioned response without positive reinforcement

spon-toon \ˈspɒn(-)tʊn/ *n* [F *sponton*, fr. *ispuntone*, fr. *punta* sharp point, fr. (assumed) VL *puncta* — more at *point*]: a short pike formerly borne by subordinate officers of infantry

spoof \ˈspuːf/ *vi* [Spoof, a hoaxing game invented by Arthur Roberts †1933 E comedian] 1: **DECEIVE**, **HOAX** 2: to make good-natured fun of

spoof *n* 1: **HOAX**, **DECEPTION** 2: a light humorous parody

spook \ˈspʊk/ *n* [D; akin to MLG *spōk* ghost]: **GHOST**, **SPECTER** — **spook-ish** \ˈspʊk-ɪʃ/ *adj*

spook *vi* 1: **HAUNT** 3: to make frightened or frantic: **SCARE**, *esp.* to startle into violent activity (as stampeding) (~ed the herd of horses) ~ *vi*: to become spooked (cattle ~ing at shadows)

spooky \ˈspʊki/ *adj* **spook-ier**, **-est** 1: relating to, resembling, or suggesting spooks 2: **NERVOUS**, **SKITTISH** (*a* ~ horse) — **spook-i-ly** \-ki-lee/ *adv* — **spook-i-ness** \-kē-nəs/ *n*

spool \ˈspʊl/ *n* [ME *spole*, fr. MF or MD; MF *espole*, fr. MD *spole*; akin to OHG *spūla* spool] 1: a cylindrical device which has a rim or ridge at each end and an axle hole for a pin or spindle and on which material (as thread, wire, or tape) is wound 2: material or the amount of material wound on a spool

spool *vi* 1: to wind on a spool 2: **WIND** (~ the thread off the bobbin) ~ *vi* 1: to wind itself on a spool 2: **WIND**

spoon \ˈspʊn/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *spōn* splinter, chip, akin to OHG *spōn* splinter, chip, Gk *spēnē* wedge] 1: an eating or cooking implement consisting of a small shallow bowl with a handle 2: something that resembles a spoon in shape (as a usu. metal or shell fishing lure)

spoon *vi* 1: to take up and usu. transfer in a spoon 2: to propel (a ball) by a weak lifting stroke ~ *vi* 1 [prob. fr. the Welsh custom of an engaged man's presenting his fiancée with a spoon]: to make love by caressing, kissing, and talking amorously: **NECK** 2: to spoon a ball

spoon-bill \ˈspʊn(-)bɪl/ *n* 1: any of several wading birds (family *Plataleidae*) related to the ibises that have the bill greatly expanded and flattened at the tip 2: any of several broad-billed ducks (as the shoveler)

spoonbill *cat* *n*: **PADDLEFISH**

spoon-billed \ˈspʊn(-)bɪld/ *adj*: having the bill or snout expanded and spatulate at the end

spoon bread *n*, chiefly *South & Midland*: soft bread made of cornmeal mixed with milk, eggs, and shortening and served with a spoon

spoon-drift \ˈspʊn(-)drɪft/ *n* [alter. of *Sc speedrift* — more at *SPINDRIFT*]: spray blown from waves during a gale at sea

spoon-er-ism \ˈspʊn(-)ɪz-əm/ *n* [William A. Spooner †1930 E clergyman & educator]: a transposition of usu. initial sounds of two or more words (as in *tons of soil for sons of toil*)

spoon-feed \ˈspʊn(-)fed/ *vi* **-fed**, **-feeding** 1: to feed by means of a spoon 2 *a*: to present (information) so completely as to preclude independent thought (~ material to students) *b*: to present information to in this manner

spoonful \ˈspʊn(-)fʊl/ *n*, *pl* **spoonfuls** *ˌfʊl(-)s* *also* **spoonsful** \ˈspʊnz(-)fʊl/ *as much as a spoon will hold; specif*: **TEASPOONFUL**

spoon-y or **spoon-ey** \ˈspʊn(-)i/ *adj* **spoon-ier**, **-est** [E slang *spoon* (sampleton)] 1: **SILLY**, **FOOLISH**, *esp.* unduly sentimental 2: sentimentally in love

spoor \ˈspu(ə)r, ˈspɔ(ə)r, ˈspɒ(ə)r/ *n* [Afrik, fr. MD; akin to OE *spor* footprint, *spoor*, *spurman* to kick — more at *SPURN*]: a track, a trail, or droppings esp. of a wild animal

spoor *vi*: to track by a spoor ~ *vi*: to track something by its spoor

spor- or **sport-** or **sporo-** *comb form* [NL *spora*]: seed: spore (*sporocyst*) (*sporangium*) (*sporidicid*)

sporad-ic \ˈspɒr(-)əd-ɪk/ *adj* [ML *sporadicus*, fr. Gk *sporadikos*, fr. *sporadē* here and there, fr. *sporad-*, *sporas* scattered, akin to Gk *spelein* to sow]: occurring occasionally, singly, or in scattered instances *syn* see **INFREQUENT** — **sporad-ic-al-ly** \-ɪ-k(-)ə-lee/ *adv*

sporadic E layer *n*: a layer of ionization occurring irregularly within the E region of the ionosphere

spora-n-gio-phore \ˈspɒr(-)ən-ʒi-ə-fə(r), -fɔ(ə)r/ *n*: a stalk or receptacle bearing sporangia

spora-n-gi-um \ˈspɒr(-)ən-ʒi-əm/ *n*, *pl* **-gia** \-ʒi-ə/ [NL, fr. *spor-* + Gk *angeion* vessel — more at *ANGI*]: a case within which usu. asexual spores are produced whether a cell (as in bacteria or algae) producing spores endogenously or a complex structure (as in a fern) — **spora-n-gi-al** \-ʒi-ə-lee/ *adj*

spore \ˈspɔ(ə)r, ˈspɒ(ə)r/ *n* [NL *spora* seed, spore, fr. Gk, act of sowing, seed, fr. *spelein* to sow — more at *SPROUT*]: a primitive usu. unicellular resistant or reproductive body produced by plants and some invertebrates and capable of development into a new individual in some cases unlike the parent either directly or after fusion with another spore — **spored** \ˈspɔ(ə)rɪd, ˈspɒ(ə)rɪd/ *adj*

spore *vi* **spored**; **sporing**: to produce or reproduce by spores

spore case *n*: a case containing spores: **SPORANGIUM**

spore fruit *n*: a specialized structure (as an ascocarp) that produces spores: **FRUITING BODY**

spo-ri-ci-de-al \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈsi-de-əl/ *adj*: tending to kill spores — **spo-ri-ci-de** \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈsi-de-əl/ *adj*, **spo-ri-cide** \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈsi-de-əl/ *adj*

spo-ri-fer-ous \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-f(ə)-rəs, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-f/ *adj*: bearing or producing spores

sporo-carp \ˈspɔr(-)ɔ-kɑrp, ˈspɔr(-)ɔ/ *n* [ISV *spor-* + Gk *karpos* fruit — more at *HARVEST*]: a structure (as in red algae, fungi, or mosses) in or on which spores are produced

sporo-cyst \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-sɪst/ *n* [ISV] 1: a unicellular resting cell (as in slime molds and algae) that may give rise to asexual spores 2 *a*: a case or cyst secreted by some sporozoans preliminary to sporogony; *also*: a sporozoan encysted in such a case *b*: a saccular body that is the first asexual reproductive form of a digenetic trematode and buds off cells from its inner surface which develop into rediae — **sporo-cys-tic** \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-sɪst-ɪk, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈsɪst-ɪk/ *adj*

sporo-gen-e-sis \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ʒen-ɪ-sɪs, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈnɛl/ *n* [NL] 1: reproduction by spores 2: spore formation

sporo-gen-ic \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ʒen-ɪk, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈnɛl/ *adj*: **SPOROGENOUS**

sporo-gen-ous \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ʒen-ɪs, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈnɛl/ *adj*: of, relating to, involving, or reproducing by *sporegenesis*

sporo-go-ni-um \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ʒo-ni-əm, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈnɛl/ *n*, *pl* **-nia** \-nɛ-ə/ [NL, fr. *spor-* + *-gonium* (as in *archegonium*): the sporophyte of a moss or liverwort consisting typically of a stalk bearing a capsule in which spores are produced and remaining permanently attached to the gametophyte

sporo-go-n-y \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ʒo-ni-ɪ, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈnɛl/ *n* [ISV]: reproduction by spores, *specif*: spore formation in a sporozoan by encystment and subsequent division of a zygote — **sporo-go-ni-c** \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ʒo-nɪk, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈnɛl/ *adj* or **sporo-go-nous** \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ʒo-nəs, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈnɛl/ *adj*

sporo-phore \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-fə(r), ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈfɔ(ə)r/ *n* [ISV]: the part (as a spore fruit of a fungus or the placenta of a seed plant) of a sporophyte that develops spores

sporo-phyll \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-fɪl/ *n* [ISV]: a spore-bearing and usu. greatly modified leaf

sporo-phyte \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-faɪt/ *n* [ISV]: the individual or generation of a plant exhibiting alternation of generations that bears asexual spores — compare **GAMETOPHYTE** — **sporo-phyt-ic** \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-faɪt-ɪk, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈfɔ(ə)r/ *adj*

sporo-pollen-in \ˈspɔr(-)ɔ-pɒl-ɪ-nən, ˈspɔr(-)ɔ-ˈpɒl-ɪ-n/ *n* [ISV *spor-* + *pollen* + *-in*]: a relatively chemically inert polymer that makes up the outer layer of pollen grains and spores of higher plants

sporo-tri-cho-mis \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-trɪ-kə-mɪs, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈtrɪ-kə-mɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. *sporotrichum*, genus name]: infection with or disease caused by fungi (genus *Sporotrichum*) that is characterized by nodules and abscesses in the superficial lymph nodes, skin, and subcutaneous tissues, that occurs esp. in man and horses, and that is usu. transmitted by entry of the fungus through a skin abrasion or wound (as from the prick of a thorn)

sporo-us \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-s, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈsɔ(r)-əs/ *adj* *comb form* [NL *spora* spore]: having (such or so many) spores (*homosporeous*)

sporo-zo-an \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-zo-ən, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈzɔ(r)-ən/ *n* [NL *Sporozoa*, class name, fr. *spor-* + *-zoa*]: any of a large class (*Sporozoa*) of strictly parasitic protozoans that have a complicated life cycle usu. involving both asexual and sexual generations often in different hosts and include important pathogens (as malaria parasites, coccidia, and piroplasms) — **sporo-zo-an** *adj*

sporo-zo-ite \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-zo-ɪt, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈzɔ(r)-ɪt/ *n* [NL *Sporozoa* + *ISV -ite*]: a usu. motile infective form of some sporozoans that is a product of sporogony and initiates an asexual cycle in the new host

spor-ran \ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-n, ˈspɔr(-)ɪ-ˈn/ [ScGael *sporan*]: a pouch of skin with the hair or fur on that is worn in front of the kilt with Scots Highland dress

suitable for interweaving (as into baskets) **b**: *SPLINTER* **c**: material or a device used to protect and immobilize a body part (as a broken arm) **3**: a bony enlargement on the upper part of the cannon bone of a horse usu. on the inside of the leg

2 *splint* **vi** **1**: to support and immobilize (as a broken bone) with a splint **2**: to brace with or as if with splints

splint bone **n**: one of the slender rudimentary metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and related animals

1 *splinter* ****'splint-ər, -rē **n** [**ME**, fr **MD**, akin to **MLG** *splinte* splint] **1**: a thin piece split or rent off lengthwise **2**: a group or faction broken away from a parent body — *splinter* **adj** — *splintery* ****'splint-ə-rē, -ə-rē **adj**

2 *splinter* **vb** *splintered*; *splintering* ****'splint-ə-rē, -rē **vi** **1**: to split or rend into long thin pieces **2**: *SHIVER* **2**: to split into fragments, parts, or factions **vi** **2**: to become splintered

1 *split* ****'split **vb** *split*; *splitting* [**D** *spliten*, fr **MD**, akin to **OHG** *spaltan* to split — more at **SPILL**] **vi** **1**: **a**: to divide lengthwise usu. along a grain or seam or by layers **b**: to affect as if by cleaving or forcing apart (the river ~s the town in two) **2**: **a** (1): to tear or rend apart **BURST** (2): to subject (an atom or atomic nucleus) to artificial disintegration esp. by fission **b**: to affect as if by breaking up or tearing apart **SHATTER** (a roar that ~ the air) **3**: to divide into parts or portions **as**: **a**: to divide between persons **SHARE** **b**: to divide into factions, parties, or groups **c**: to mark (a ballot) or cast or register (a vote) so as to vote for candidates of different parties **d** (1): to divide or break down (a chemical compound) into constituents (~ a fat into glycerol and fatty acids) (2): to remove by such separation (~ off carbon dioxide) **e**: to divide (stock) by issuing a larger number of shares to existing shareholders usu. without increase in total par value **4**: to separate (the parts of a whole) by interposing something (~ an infinitive) **5**: **LEAVE** (~ the fraternity party after a few drinks) **vi** **1**: **a**: to become split lengthwise or into layers **b**: to break apart **BURST** **2**: **a**: to become divided up or separated off (~ into factions) **b**: to sever relations or connections **c**: **LEAVE**, *esp.* to leave without delay **3**: to apportion shares *syn* see **TEAR** — *split-ter* **n** — *split hairs*: to make oversubtle or trivial distinctions — *split one's sides*: to laugh heartily

2 *split* **n** **1**: **a**: a narrow break made by or as if by splitting **b**: a position of bowling pins left standing with space for pins between them **2**: a piece split off or made thin by splitting **3**: **a**: a division into or between divergent or antagonistic elements or forces **b**: a faction formed in this way **4**: **a**: the act or process of splitting **b**: the act of lowering oneself to the floor or leaping into the air with legs extended at right angles to the trunk **5**: a product of division by or as if by splitting **6**: a bottle of half the size of the usual small bottle for a drink **7**: a sweet composed of sliced fruit (as banana), ice cream, syrup, and often nuts and whipped cream

3 *split* **adj** **1**: **DIVIDED**, **FRAGMENTED** **2**: prepared for use by splitting (~ bamboo) (~ hides) **3**: **HETEROZYGOUS** — used esp. by breeders of cage birds sometimes with *for* **4**: widely spaced

split decision **n**: a decision in a boxing match reflecting a division of opinion among the referee and judges

split end **n**: an offensive football end who lines up usu. several yards to the side of the formation

split infinitive **n**: an infinitive with to having a modifier between the to and the verbal (as in "to really start")

split-level ****'split-lev-əl **adj**: divided vertically so that the floor level of rooms in one part is approximately midway between the levels of two successive stories in an adjoining part (a ~ house) — *split-level* ****'lev-əl **n**

split pea **n**: a dried hulled pea in which the cotyledons usu. split apart

split personality **n**: a personality structure composed of two or more internally consistent groups of behavior tendencies and attitudes each acting independently of and apparently dissociated from the other

split rail **n**: a fence rail split from a log

split second **n**: a fractional part of a second: **FLASH**

split shift **n**: a shift of working hours divided into two or more working periods at times (as mornings and evening) separated by more than normal periods of time off (as for lunch or rest)

split ticket **n**: a ballot cast by a voter who votes for candidates of more than one party

splitting ****'split-ŋ **adj**: that splits or causes to split **as**: **a**: causing a piercing sensation (a ~ headache) **b**: very fast or quick **c**: **SIDESPLITTING** (a ~ laugh)

splore ****'splɔ:(ə), -plɔ:(ə) **n** [origin unknown] **1** *Scot*: **PROLIC**, **CAROUSAL** **2** *Scot*: **COMMOTION**

1 *splotch* ****'splotch **n** [perh. blend of *spot* and *blotch*]: **BLOTCH**, **SPOT** — *splotchy* ****'splotchi **adj**

2 *splotch* **vi**: to mark with a splotch: cover with splotches

1 *spurge* ****'spɜ:(r)j **n** [perh. blend of *splash* and *surge*]: an ostentatious demonstration or effort

2 *spurge* **vb *spurred*; *spurring* **vi** **1**: to make a spurge **2**: to indulge oneself extravagantly — often used with *on* (~ on a new dress) **vi** **2**: to spend extravagantly or ostentatiously**

1 *sputter* ****'spit-ər **n** [prob. alter of *sputter*] **1**: a confused noise (as of hasty speaking) **2**: a splashing or sputtering sound

2 *sputter* **vi** **1**: to make a noise as if spitting **2**: to speak hastily and confusedly ~ *vi*: to utter hastily or confusedly: **STAMMER** — *sputter-er* ****'spit-ər-ər **n**

1 *sputtery* ****'spit-ə-rē **adj**: marked by spluttering

Spode ****'spɔ:(d) **n**: ceramic ware (as bone china, stone china, or Parian ware) made at the works established by Josiah Spode in 1770 at Stoke in Staffordshire, England

spod-u-mene ****'spɔ:(j)-mə-nē **n** [prob. fr **F** *spodumène*, fr **G** *spodumen*, fr **Gk** *spodoumenos*, prp. of *spodoushai* to be burnt to ashes, fr. *spodos* ashes]: a white to yellowish, purplish, or emerald-green monoclinic mineral $\text{LiAlSi}_2\text{O}_6$ that is a lithium aluminum silicate and occurs in prismatic crystals often of great size

1 *spoil* ****'spɔ:(ə)l **n** [**ME** *spolie*, fr **MF** *espoulier*, fr **L** *spolia*, pl of *spolium* — more at **SPILL**] **1**: **a**: plunder taken from an enemy in

war or a victim in robbery: **LOOT** **b**: public offices made the property of a successful party — usu. used in pl **c**: something gained by special effort — usu. used in pl **2**: **a**: **SPOILATION**, **PLUNDERING** **b**: the act of damaging: **HARM**, **IMPAIRMENT** **3**: an object of plundering: **PREY** **4**: earth and rock excavated or dredged **5**: an object damaged or flawed in the making

syn **SPOIL**, **PILLAGE**, **PLUNDER**, **BOOTY**, **PRIZE**, **LOOT** *shared meaning*

element: something taken from another by force or craft

2 *spoil* **vb** *spoiled* ****'spɔ:(ə)ld, -spɔ:(ə)lt **or** *spoil* ****'spɔ:(ə)lt **vi** **1**: **a**: **DESPOLI**, **STRIP** **b**: **PILLAGE**, **ROB** **2**: *archaic*: to seize by force **3**: **a**: to damage seriously: **RUIN** **b**: to impair the quality or effect of (a quarrel ~ed the celebration) **4**: **a**: to impair the disposition or character of by overindulgence or excessive praise **b**: to pamper excessively: **CODDLE** ~ *vi* **1**: to practice plunder and robbery **2**: to lose valuable or useful qualities usu. as a result of decay **3**: to have an eager desire (~ing for a fight) *syn* see **INDULGE**, **DECAY** — *spoil-able* ****'spɔ:(ə)l-ə-bəl **adj**

1 *spoil-age* ****'spɔ:(ə)l-ij **n** **1**: the act or process of spoiling **2**: something spoiled or wasted **3**: loss by spoilage

1 *spoil-er* ****'spɔ:(ə)l-ər **n** **1**: one that spoils **2**: a long narrow plate along the upper surface of an airplane wing that may be raised for reducing lift and increasing drag — see **AIRPLANE** illustration **3**: an air deflector on the front or on the rear deck of an automobile and esp. a racer to reduce the tendency to lift off the road at high speeds

spolli-man ****'spɔ:(ə)l-iz-mən **n**: one who serves a party for a share of the spoils, also: one who sanctions such practice

spoli-sport ****'spɔ:(ə)l-spɔ:(ə)rt, -spɔ:(ə)rt **n**: one who spoils the sport or pleasure of others

spolli-system **n**: a practice of regarding public offices and their emoluments as plunder to be distributed to members of the victorious party

1 *spoke* ****'spɔ:(k) **past & archaic past part** of **SPEAK**

2 *spoke* **n** [**ME**, fr **OE** *spēca*, akin to **MD** *spike* spike] **1**: **a**: one of the small radiating bars inserted in the hub of a wheel to support the rim **b**: something resembling the spoke of a wheel **2**: a rung of a ladder **3**: one of the projecting handles of a steering wheel of a boat

3 *spoke* **vi** *spoked*; *spok-ŋg* **pp**: to furnish with or as if with spokes

1 *spoken* ****'spɔ:(k)-ən **adj** [**pp** of *speak*] **1**: **a**: delivered by word of mouth: **ORAL** **b**: used in speaking: **UTTERED** (the ~ word) **2**: characterized by speaking in (such) a manner — used in combination (*soft-spoken*) (*plainspoken*)

1 *spoke-shave* ****'spɔ:(k)-shāv **n** [*spoke*]: a draw knife or small transverse plane with end handles for planing convex or concave surfaces

1 *spokes-man* ****'spɔ:(k)-smən **n** [prob. irreg. fr *spoke*, obs. pp of *speak*]: one who speaks as the representative of another or others

1 *spokes-woman* ****'swum-ən **n**: a female spokesman

1 *spoli-ate* ****'spɔ:(l)-i-āt **vi** *at-ed*, *-at-ŋg* [**L** *spoliatus*, pp]: **DESPOLI**

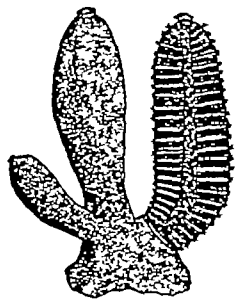
1 *spoli-a-tion* ****'spɔ:(l)-i-ā-shən **n** [**ME**, fr **L** *spoliatio*, *spoliatio*, fr *spoliatus* pp of *spoliare* to plunder — more at **SPOIL**] **1**: the act of plundering **2**: the state of having been plundered esp. in war **3**: the act of injuring esp. beyond reclaim — *spoli-a-tor* ****'spɔ:(l)-i-āt-ər **n**

1 *spon-dee* ****'spən-dē **n** [**ME** *sponde*, fr **MF** or **L**, *MF* *sponde*, fr **L** *spondeum*, fr **Gk** *spondēos*, fr. *spondēios* of a libation, fr. *spondē* libation, fr. its use in music accompanying libations — more at **SPOUSE**]: a metrical foot consisting of two long or stressed syllables — *spon-dē-ic* ****'spən-dē-ik **adj** or **n**

1 *spon-dy-lit-is* ****'spən-də-'lit-əs **n** [**NL**, fr **Gk** *sphondylas*, *spondylos* vertebra, lit., whorl, akin to **Gk** *sphadazein* to jerk, *sphendonē* sling]: inflammation of the vertebrae

1 *sponge* ****'spɔ:(ŋ) **n** [**ME**, fr **OE**, fr **L** *spongia*, fr **Gk**] **1**: **a** (1): an elastic porous mass of interlacing horny fibers that forms the internal skeleton of various marine animals (phylum *Porifera*) and is able when wetted to absorb water (2): a piece of sponge (as for scrubbing and cleaning) (3): a porous rubber or cellulose product used similarly to a sponge **b**: any of a phylum (*Porifera*) of aquatic lower invertebrate animals that are essentially double-walled cell colonies and permanently attached as adults **2**: *archaic*: something that effaces or blots out existing impressions, memories, or emotions **b** obs: a process or method of cancelling or wiping off indebtedness without making payment **3**: a pad (as of folded gauze) used in surgery and medicine (as to remove discharge or apply medication) **4**: one who lives on others: **SPONGER** **5**: **a**: raised dough (as for yeast bread) **b**: a whipped dessert usu. containing whites of eggs or gelatin **c**: a metal (as platinum) obtained in porous form usu. by reduction without fusion (titanium ~) **d**: the egg mass of a crab

2 *sponge* **vb** *sponged*, *sponging* **vi** **1**: to cleanse, wipe, or moisten with or as if with a sponge **2**: to erase or destroy with or as if with a sponge — often used with *out* (whole paragraphs had been sponged out) **3**: to get by sponging on another **4**: to absorb with or as if with or in the manner of a sponge ~ *vi* **1**: to



sponge 1b right branch in cross section

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
 li loot a foot y yet yā few yā furious zh vision

spread or develop irregularly ~ vt: to cause to spread out carelessly or awkwardly — **sprawl** *n*

1 **spray** \ˈspræ-/ *n* [ME] 1: a usu flowering branch or shoot 2: a decorative flat arrangement of flowers and foliage (as on a coffin) 3: something (as a jeweled pin) resembling a spray

2 **spray** *n* [obs] *E spray* (to sprinkle), fr. MD *sprayen*, akin to Gk *spelein* to scatter — more at **SPROUT** 1: water flying in small drops or particles blown from waves or thrown up by a waterfall 2: a: a jet of vapor or finely divided liquid b: a device (as an atomizer or sprayer) by which a spray is dispersed or applied c (1): an application of a spray or by spraying (2): a substance (as paint or insecticide) so applied

3 **spray** *vi* 1: to disperse or apply as a spray 2: to project spray on or into ~ vi 1: to break up into spray 2: to disperse or apply a spray — **sprayer** *n*

4 **spray gun** *n*: an apparatus resembling a gun for applying a substance (as paint or insecticide) in the form of a spray

5 **spread** \ˈspred-/ *vb* **spread**, **spread-ing** [ME *spreden*, fr. OE *spredan*, akin to OHG *sperein* to spread, OE *-spritan* to sprout — more at **SPROUT** *vi* 1: to open or expand over a larger area (~ out the map) b: to stretch out: **EXTEND** (~ its wings for flight) 2: a: to distribute over an area (~ fertilizer) b: to distribute over a period or among a group (~ the work over a few weeks) c: to apply on a surface (~ butter on bread) d (1): to cover or overlay with (~ the cloth on the table) (2) *archaic*: to cover completely e (1): to prepare or furnish for dining: **SET** (~ the table) (2): **SERVE** (~ the afternoon tea) 3: a: to make widely known (~ the news) b: to extend the range or incidence of (~ a disease) c: **DIFFUSE**, **EMIT** (flowers ~ing their fragrance) 4: to push apart by weight or force ~ *vi* 1: a: to become dispersed, distributed, or scattered b: to become known or disseminated (~ panic ~ rapidly) 2: to grow in length or breadth: **EXPAND** 3: to move apart (as from pressure or weight): **SEPARATE** — **spread-abil-ity** \ˈspred-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **spread-able** \ˈspred-ə-bəl/ *adj*

2 **spread** *n* 1: the act or process of spreading b: extent of spreading 2: something spread out as a: a surface area: **EXPANSE** b West (1): **RANCH** (2): a herd of animals c (1): a prominent display in a periodical (2): two facing pages (as of a newspaper) usu with matter running across the fold, also: the matter occupying these pages 3: something spread on or over a surface: as a: a food to be spread (as on bread or crackers) (a cheese ~) b: a sumptuous meal: **FEAST** c: a cloth cover for a table or bed 4: distance between two points: **GAP**

3 **spread-eagle** \ˈspred-ē-gəl/ *vb* **spread-eagled**; **spread-eagling** \ˈspred-ē-gɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to execute a spread eagle (as in skating) 2: to stand or move with arms and legs stretched out: **SPRAWL** ~ *vi* 1: to stretch out into the position of a spread eagle 2: to spread over: stretch across

4 **spread-eagle** *adj* [fr. the spread eagle on the Great Seal of the U.S.] marked by bombast and boastful exaggeration esp of the greatness of the U.S. (~ oratory)

5 **spread eagle** *n* 1: a representation of an eagle with wings raised and legs extended 2: something resembling or suggestive of a spread eagle, *specif*: a skating figure executed with the skates heel to heel in a straight line

6 **spread end** *n*: **SPLIT END**

7 **spread-or** \ˈspred-ər/ *n*: one that spreads as a: an implement for scattering material b: a small knife for spreading butter c: **WETTING AGENT** d: a device (as a bar) holding two linear elements (as lines, guys, rails) apart and usu taut

8 **spread formation** *n*: an offensive football formation in which the ends are positioned three to five yards outside the tackles, the tailback plays seven to eight yards behind the line, and the other three backs are in flanking position close to the line

9 **spreading factor** *n*: **HYALURONIDASE**

10 **spree** \ˈspri-/ *n* [perh. alter of *Sc* *spree* cattle raid, foray, fr. *Sc* Gael *spriach* cattle, fr. *L* *praeda* booty — more at **PREY**] an unrestrained indulgence in or outburst of an activity (went on a buying ~), *esp*: **BINGE**, **CAROUSAL**

11 **sprinkle** \ˈsprɪŋ-kəl/ *adj* [fr. pp of obs *sprenge* (to sprinkle)] *archaic*: sprinkled over

12 **sprig** \ˈsprɪg/ *n* [ME *sprijge*] 1: a small shoot: **TWIG** b: a small division of grass used for propagation 2: a: **HEIR** b: **YOUTH** c: a small specimen 3: an ornament resembling a sprig, stemmed flower, or leaf 4: a small headless nail: **BRAD**

13 **sprig** *vi* **sprigged**; **sprig-ging** 1: to drive sprigs or brads into 2: to mark or adorn with the representation of plant sprigs 3: to propagate (as grass) by means of stolons or small divisions

14 **sprightful** \ˈsprɪt-fəl/ *adj* [obs *sprigh*]: full of life or spirit: **SPRITELY** — **spright-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē/ *adv* — **spright-ful-ness** *n*

15 **sprightly** \ˈsprɪt-li/ *adj* **sprightly-er**; **sprightly-est** [obs *spright* (sprite), alter of *spright*]: marked by a gay lightness and vivacity: **SPRITED** *syn* see **LIVELY** — **sprightly-ness** *n*

16 **sprig-tail** \ˈsprɪg-tāl/ *n*: any of several birds with pointed tails, *esp* **PINTAIL**

17 **sprinkle** \ˈsprɪŋ-kəl/ *vb* **sprang** \ˈspræŋ/ or **sprung** \ˈsprʌŋ/; **sprinkling** \ˈsprɪŋ-ɪŋ/ [ME *springen*, fr. OE *springan*, akin to OHG *springan* to jump, Gk *spekhesthai* to hasten] *vi* 1: a (1): **DART**, **SHOOT** (2): to be resilient or elastic; also: to move by elastic force (the lid sprang shut) b: to become warped 2: to issue with speed and force or as a stream 3: a: to grow as a plant b: to issue by birth or descent c: to come into being: **ARISE** d *archaic*: **DAWN** e: to begin to blow — used with up (a breeze quickly sprang up) 4: a: to make a leap or series of leaps b: to leap or jump up suddenly 5: to stretch out in height: **RISE** ~ *vi* 1: to cause to spring 2: a: to undergo or bring about the splitting or cracking of (wind sprang the mast) b: to undergo the opening of (a leak) 3: a: to cause to operate suddenly (~ a trap) b: to apply or insert by bending c: to bend by force 4: to leap over 5: to produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly 6: to make lame: **STRAIN** 7: to release or cause to be released from confinement or custody

syn **SPRING**, **ARISE**, **RISE**, **ORIGINATE**, **DERIVE**, **FLOW**, **ISSUE**, **EMANATE**, **PROCEED**, **STEM** *shared meaning element*: to come up or out of something into existence

2 **spring** *n*, often *attrib* 1: a: a source of supply; *esp*: a source of water issuing from the ground b: an ultimate source *esp* of action or motion 2: **SPRING TIDE** 3: a time or season of growth or development, *specif*: the season between winter and summer comprising in the northern hemisphere usu the months of March, April, and May or as reckoned astronomically extending from the March equinox to the June solstice 4: an elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when released after being distorted 5: a: the act or an instance of leaping up or forward: **BOUND** b (1): capacity for springing: **RESILIENCE** (2): **BOUNCE**, **ENERGY** 6: the point or plane at which an arch or vault curve springs from its impost *syn* see **MOTIVE**

3 **spring** *vi* **sprung** \ˈsprʌŋ/, **spring-ing** \ˈsprɪŋ-ɪŋ/: to fit with springs

4 **spring-ald** \ˈsprɪŋ-əld/ or **spring-al** \-əl/ *n* [prob fr. ME, a kind of catapult, fr. MF *espringale*]: a young man: **STRIPLING**

5 **spring beauty** *n*: any of a genus (*Claytonia*) of plants of the purslane family; *esp*: one (*C. virginica*) that sends up in early spring a 2-leaved stem bearing delicate pink flowers

6 **spring-board** \ˈsprɪŋ-bɔrd/ *n* 1: a flexible board usu secured at one end and used for gymnastic stunts or diving 2: a point of departure: **JUMPING-OFF PLACE**

7 **spring-bok** \ˈsprɪŋ-bɔk/ *n*, pl **springboks** or **springboks** [Afrik, fr. spring to jump + bok male goat]: a swift and graceful southern African gazelle (*Antidorcas euchore*) noted for its habit of springing lightly and suddenly into the air

8 **spring catch** *n*: a catch (as for a door) with a bolt that can be retracted by pressure and is shot by a spring when the pressure is released

9 **spring chicken** *n*: a young person

10 **spring-cleaning** \ˈsprɪŋ-klɪŋ-ɪŋ/ *n* [*spring*]: the act or process of doing a thorough cleaning of a place

11 **springe** \ˈsprɪŋ/ *n* [ME *sprengre*, *springe*, akin to OE *springan* to spring] 1: a noose fastened to an elastic body to catch small game 2: **SNARE**, **TRAP**

12 **spring-er** \ˈsprɪŋ-ər/ *n* 1: a stone or other solid laid at the impost of an arch — see **ARCH** illustration 2: one that springs; *esp*: **SPRINGER SPANIEL** 3: a cow nearly ready to calve

13 **springer spaniel** *n*: a medium-sized sporting dog of either of two breeds that is used chiefly for finding and flushing small game: a: **ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL** b: **WELSH SPRINGER SPANIEL**

14 **spring fever** *n*: a lazy or restless feeling often associated with the onset of spring

15 **Spring-field rifle** \ˈsprɪŋ-ˈfi:ld-/ *n* [*Springfield*, Mass.] a 30-caliber bolt-operated repeating rifle used by U.S. troops *esp* in World War I

16 **spring-form pan** \ˈsprɪŋ-ˈfɔrm-/ *n* [fr. the spring by which the rim is attached to the bottom]: a pan or mold with an upright detachable rim fastened to the bottom of the pan with a clamp or spring

17 **spring-head** \ˈsprɪŋ-hed/ *n*: **FOUNTAINHEAD**

18 **spring-house** \ˈsprɪŋ-haʊs/ *n*: a small building situated over a spring and used for cool storage (as of dairy products or meat)

19 **spring-ing** \ˈsprɪŋ-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: **SPRING** 2: **SPRINGING LINE**

20 **springing bow** *n*: a method of bowing a stringed instrument so that the bow rebounds from the string

21 **springing line** *n*: the usu. horizontal line connecting the two opposite points at which the curve of an arch or vault begins

22 **spring load** *vi*: to load or secure by means of spring tension or compression

23 **spring peeper** *n*: a small brown tree toad (*Hyla crucifer*) of the eastern U.S. and Canada that has a shrill piping call and breeds in ponds and streams in the spring

24 **spring-tail** \ˈsprɪŋ-tāl/ *n*: **COLLEMBOLAN**

25 **spring-tide** \ˈsprɪŋ-tid/ *n*: **SPRINGTIME**

26 **spring tide** *n*: a tide of greater-than-average range around the times of new and full moon

27 **spring-time** \ˈsprɪŋ-tīm/ *n* 1: the season of spring 2: **YOUTH** 3: an early or flourishing stage of development

28 **spring tooth** *n*: a flat curved springy steel tooth (as on a cultivator)

29 **spring wagon** *n*: a light farm wagon equipped with springs

30 **spring-wood** \ˈsprɪŋ-wud/ *n*: the softer more porous portion of an annual ring of wood that develops early in the growing season — compare **SUMMERWOOD**

31 **springy** \ˈsprɪŋ-ē/ *adj* **spring-ier**; **spring-est** 1: abounding with springs: **SPONGY** 2: having an elastic quality: **RESILIENT** — **spring-ily** \ˈsprɪŋ-ē-lē/ *adv* — **spring-ness** \ˈsprɪŋ-ə-nəs/ *n*

32 **sprinkle** \ˈsprɪŋ-kəl/ *vb* **sprinkled**; **sprinkling** \ˈsprɪŋ-ɪŋ/ [ME *spreken*, *spreken*; akin to MHG *sprecken*, *spreken* *spot*, OE *spearca* *spark*] *vi* 1: to scatter in drops or particles 2: a: to scatter over b: to scatter at intervals in or among: **DOT** c: to wet lightly ~ *vi* 1: to scatter a liquid in fine drops 2: to rain lightly in scattered drops — **sprink-ler** \ˈsprɪŋ-klər/ *n*

33 **sprinkle** *n* 1: the act or an instance of sprinkling, *specif*: a light rain 2: **SPRINKLING**

34 **sprinklered** \ˈsprɪŋ-klərd/ *adj*: having an automatic sprinkler system

35 **sprinkler system** *n*: a system for protecting a building against fire by means of overhead pipes which convey an extinguishing fluid (as water) to heat-activated outlets

36 **sprinkling** \ˈsprɪŋ-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: a limited quantity or amount: **MODICUM** 2: a small quantity falling in scattered drops or particles 3: a small number distributed at random: **SCATTERING**

37 **sprint** \ˈsprɪnt/ *vi* [of Scand origin, akin to Sw dial *sprinta* to jump, hop, akin to OHG *springan* to jump up, Gk *spyrthizein*]: to run at top speed *esp* for a short distance — **sprint-er** *n*



spring peeper

1 sport \ˈspɔ(ə)rt, ˈspɒ(ə)rt\ *vb* [ME *sperten* to divert, disport, short for *disporten*] *vt* 1 : to make usu. ostentatious display of : show off (~ a new hat) 2 [*spōrt*] : to put forth as a sport or bud variation ~ *vi* 1 *a* : to amuse oneself : FROLIC (lambs ~ing in the meadow) *b* : to engage in a sport 2 *a* : to mock or ridicule something *b* : to speak or act in jest : TRIFLE 3 [*spōrt*] : to deviate or vary abruptly from type (as by bud variation) : MUTATE

2 sport *n* 1 *a* : a source of diversion : RECREATION *b* : sexual play *c* (1) : physical activity engaged in for pleasure (2) : a particular activity (as hunting or an athletic game) so engaged in 2 *a* : PLEAS-ANTRY, JEST *b* : MOCKERY, DERISION 3 *a* : something tossed or driven about in or as if in play *b* : LAUGHINGSTOCK 4 *a* : SPORTSMAN *b* : a person living up to the ideals of sportsmanship (he's a good ~ about losing) *c* : a companionable person 5 : an individual exhibiting a sudden deviation from type beyond the normal limits of individual variation usu. as a result of mutation esp. of somatic tissue *syn* see FUN



1 sporran

3 sport or sports *adj* : of, relating to, or suitable for sports (~ equipment); esp. : styled in a manner suitable for casual or informal wear (~ coats)

4 sport fish *n* : a fish important for the sport it affords anglers
5 sport-fish-er-man \ˈspɔrt-fɪʃ-ər-mən, ˈspɔrt-ɪ\ *n* : a powerboat equipped for sportfishing

6 sport-fish-ing \-fɪʃ-ɪŋ\ *n* : fishing done with a rod and reel for sport or recreation

7 sport-ful \-fəl\ *adj* 1 *a* : productive of sport or amusement : ENTERTAINING, DIVERTING *b* : PLAYFUL, FROLICSCOME 2 : done in sport — sport-fully \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — sport-ful-ness *n*

8 sport-ing \ˈspɔrt-ɪŋ, ˈspɔrt-ɪ\ *adj* 1 *a* : used or suitable for sport *b* : marked by or calling for sportsmanship *c* : involving such risk as a sports contender may expect to take or encounter (a ~ chance) 2 : of or relating to dissipation and esp. gambling 3 : tending to mutate freely — sport-ing-ly \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

9 sport-ive \-ɪv\ *adj* 1 *a* : FROLICSCOME, PLAYFUL *b* : ARDENT, WAT-SON 2 : relating to sports and esp. field sports — sport-ive-ly *adv* — sport-ive-ness *n*

10 sports car also sport car *n* : a low comparatively small usu. 2- passenger automobile designed for quick response, easy maneuverability, and high-speed driving

11 sports-cast \ˈspɔ(ə)rt-əkɑst, ˈspɒ(ə)rt-ɪ\ *n* [sport + broadcast] : a radio or television broadcast of a sports event or of information about sports — sports-caster \-kɑs-ɪər\ *n*

12 sports-man \ˈspɔ(ə)rt-mən, ˈspɒ(ə)rt-ɪ\ *n* 1 : one who engages in sports and esp. in hunting and fishing 2 : a person who is fair, generous, and a good loser, and a graceful winner — sports-man-like \-lɪk\ *adj* — sports-man-ly \-lē\ *adj*

13 sports-man-ship \-ʃɪp\ *n* : conduct becoming to a sportsman
14 sports-wear \ˈspɔ(ə)rt-sweɪə, ˈspɒ(ə)rt-, ˈsweɪə\ *n* : clothing suitable for recreation

15 sports-wom-en \-swɪm-ən\ *n* : a female sportsman
16 sports-writer \ˈspɔ(ə)rts-rɪt-ər, ˈspɒ(ə)rts-ɪ\ *n* : one who writes about sports esp. for a newspaper

17 sports-writing \-ɪŋ\ *n* : writing that relates to sports
18 sporty \ˈspɔrt-ɪ, ˈspɒrt-ɪ\ *adj* sport-ier, -est 1 : characteristic of a sport or sportsman : SPORTSMANLIKE 2 *a* : notably loose or dissipated : FAST *b* : FLASHY, SHOWY (~ clothes) 3 : capable of giving good sport (a ~ boat) — sport-ly \ˈspɔrt-ɪ-lɪ, ˈspɒrt-ɪ\ *adv* — sport-iness \ˈspɔrt-ɪ-nəs, ˈspɒrt-ɪ\ *n*

19 spor-ulate \ˈspɔr-(y)ə-lət, ˈspɒr-ɪ\ *vi* let-əd, let-ɪŋ [back-formation fr. *sporulation*] : to undergo sporulation

20 spor-ula-tion \ˈspɔr-(y)ə-lə-shən, ˈspɒr-ɪ\ *n* [L *sporula*, dim. of *spora* spore] : the formation of spores, esp. division into many small spores (as after encystment) — spor-ula-tive \ˈspɔr-(y)ə-lət-ɪv, ˈspɒr-ɪ\ *adj*

21 spor-y \ˈspɔr-ɪ, ˈspɒr-ɪ\ *adj* -y-er, -y-est *n* comb form [-sporous + -y] : quality or state of having (such) spores (homospory)

22 spot \ˈspɒt\ *n* [ME, akin to MD *spotten* stain, speck, ON *spotti* small piece] 1 : a taint on character or reputation : FAULT (the only ~ on the family name) 2 *a* : a small area visibly different (as in color, finish, or material) from the surrounding area *b* (1) : an area marred or marked (as by dirt) (2) : a circumscribed surface lesion of disease (as measles) or decay (~s of rot) (rust ~s on a leaf) *c* : a conventionalized design used on playing cards to distinguish suits and indicate values 3 : an object having a specified number of spots or a specified numeral on its surface 4 : a small quantity or amount : BIT 5 *a* : a particular place or area *b* : a small extent of space 6 : a small croaker (*Leiostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast with a black spot behind the shoulders 7 *a* : a particular position (as in an organization or a hierarchy) *b* : a place on an entertainment program 8 : SPOTLIGHT 9 : a position usu. of difficulty or embarrassment 10 : a brief announcement or advertisement broadcast between scheduled radio or television programs — on the spot or upon the spot 1 : at or immediately 2 : at the place of action 3 *a* : in a responsible or accountable position *b* : in difficulty or danger (their opposition put him on the spot)

23 spot *vb* spot-ted, spot-ting *vt* 1 : to stain the character or reputation of : DISGRACE 2 : to mark in or with a spot : STAIN 3 : to locate or identify by a spot 4 *a* : to single out : IDENTIFY, SPECIFY : to note as a known criminal or a suspicious person *b* : DETECT, NOTICE (~ a mistake) *c* (1) : to locate accurately (~ the battery's fire) (2) : to cause to strike accurately (~ the target's fire) 5 *a* : to lie at intervals in or over : STUN *b* : to place at intervals or in a desired spot (~ field telephones) *c* : to fix in or as if in the beam of a spotlight *d* : to schedule in a particular spot or at a

particular time 6 : to remove a spot from 7 : to allow as a handicap ~ *vi* 1 : to become stained or discolored in spots 2 : to cause a spot 3 : to act as a spotter; esp. : to locate targets — spot-ta-ble \ˈspɒt-ə-bəl\ *adj*

24 spot *adj* 1 *a* : being, originating, or done on the spot or in or for a particular spot (~ coverage of the news) *b* : available for immediate delivery after sale (~ commodities) *c* (1) : paid out upon delivery (~ cash) (2) : involving immediate cash payment (~ transaction) (3) (1) : broadcast between scheduled programs (~ announcements) (2) : originating in a local station for a national advertiser *e* : performing occasionally when needed (chance of making the varsity as a ~ starter and relief pitcher — *N.Y. Times*) 2 : made at random or restricted to a few places or instances (a ~ check), also : selected at random or as a sample

25 SPOT \ˈspɒt\ *abbr* satellite positioning and tracking
26 spot-check \ˈspɒt-tʃek\ *vi* : to sample or investigate quickly or at random ~ *vt* : to make a spot check

27 spot-less \ˈspɒt-ləs\ *adj* : having no spot *a* : free from impurity : IMMACULATE (~ kitchens) *b* : PURE, UNBLEMISHED (~ reputation) — spot-less-ly *adv* — spot-less-ness *n*

28 spot-light \ˈspɒt-lɪt\ *n* 1 *a* : a projected spot of light used to illuminate brilliantly a person, object, or group on a stage *b* : conspicuous public notice (held the political ~) 2 *a* : a light designed to direct a narrow intense beam of light on a small area *b* : something that illuminates brilliantly

29 spotlight *vi* : to illuminate with or as if with a spotlight
30 spot pass *n* : a pass (as in football or basketball) made to a predetermined spot on the field or court rather than directly to a player

31 spot-ted \ˈspɒt-əd\ *adj* 1 : marked with spots 2 : being sullied : TARNISHED 3 : characterized by the appearance of spots

32 spotted adder *n* 1 : MILK SNAKE 2 : HOOGMOESNAKE

33 spotted alfalfa aphid *n* : a highly destructive Old World aphid (*Therioaphis maculata*) that is established in the U.S. from coast to coast in warmer areas and that injects a toxic saliva in feeding esp. on alfalfa and causes yellowing and stunting of affected plants

34 spotted cucumber beetle *n* : a rather slender greenish yellow beetle (*Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi*) that feeds as an adult on various ornamental and crop plants and is a vector of wilt disease esp. of cucumbers and melons

35 spotted fever *n* : any of various eruptive fevers as *a* : TYPHUS *b* : ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER

36 spotted sea trout *n* : a weakfish (*Cynoscion nebulosus*) that is a valuable food and sport fish of the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S. — called also sea trout, spotted weakfish

37 spot-ter \ˈspɒt-ər\ *n* 1 : one that makes or applies a spot (as for identification) 2 : one that looks or keeps watch as *a* : one that locates enemy targets *b* : a civilian who watches for approaching airplanes 3 : one that removes spots 4 : one that places something on or in a desired spot

38 spot test *n* 1 : a test conducted on the spot to yield immediate results 2 : a test limited to a few key or sample points or a relatively small percentage of random spots

39 spot-ty \ˈspɒt-ɪ\ *adj* spot-tier, -est 1 : marked with spots : SPOTTED 2 : lacking uniformity esp. in quality (~ attendance) — spot-tily \ˈspɒt-ɪ-lɪ\ *adv* — spot-ti-ness \ˈspɒt-ɪ-nəs\ *n*

40 spou-sal \ˈspau-zəl, -səl\ *n* [ME *spousaille*, fr. MF *spousailles* espousal] : NUPTIALS — usu. used in pl. — spousal *adj*

41 spouse \ˈspauz also ˈspaʊz\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *spous* (masculine) & *epouse* (feminine), fr. L *sponsus* betrothed man, groom & *sponsa* betrothed woman, bride, fr. *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere* to promise, betroth, akin to Gk *spendēin* to make a libation, promise, *spondē* libation (pl., treaty)]: married person : HUSBAND, WIFE

42 spouse \ˈspauz, ˈspaus\ *vi* spoused; spous-ing *archaic* : WED
43 spout \ˈspaut\ *vb* [ME *spouten*, akin to MD *spouten* to spout, OE *spwian* to spew] *vt* 1 : to eject (as liquid) in a stream (wells ~ing oil) 2 *a* : to speak or utter readily, volubly, and at length *b* : to speak or utter in a pompous or oratorical manner : DECLAIM ~ *vi* 1 : to issue with force or in a jet : SPURT 2 : to eject material (as liquid) in a jet 3 : DECLAIM — spout-er *n*

44 spout *n* 1 : a pipe or conductor through which a liquid is discharged or conveyed in a stream as *a* : a pipe for carrying rainwater from a roof *b* : a projecting tube or lip from which water issues 2 : a discharge or jet of liquid from or as if from a pipe, esp. : WATERSPOUT 3 *archaic* : PAWNSHOP — spouted \ˈspaut-əd\ *adj*

45 spp *abbr* species

46 SPQR *abbr* 1 [L *senatus populusque Romanus*] the senate and the people of Rome 2 small profits, quick returns

47 SPR *abbr* Society for Psychical Research
48 sprach-ge-fühl \ˈʃpræk-ke-ʃuːl\ *n* [G, fr. *sprache* language + *gefühl* feeling] 1 : sensibility to conformance with or divergence from the established usage of a language 2 : a feeling for what is linguistically effective or appropriate

49 sprag \ˈspræg\ *n* [perh. of Scand origin; akin to Sw dual *spragge* branch] : a pointed stake or steel bar let down from a halted vehicle (as a wagon) to prevent it from rolling

50 sprain \ˈspræn\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a sudden or violent twist or wrench of a joint with stretching or tearing of ligaments 2 : a sprained condition

51 sprain *vi* : to subject to sprain

52 sprat \ˈspræt\ *n* [alter. of ME *sprot*, fr. OE *sprot*] 1 : a small European herring (*Clupea sprattus*) closely related to the common herring; also : a small or young herring or similar fish (as an anchovy) 2 : a young, small, or insignificant person

53 sprawl \ˈsprɔl\ *vb* [ME *sprawlen*, fr. OE *spræwlian*] *vi* 1 *a* : to lie thrashing or tossing about *b* : to creep or clamber awkwardly 2 : to lie or sit with arms and legs spread out 3 : to

• about • kitten or further • a back • a bake • a cot, cart
• ab out • ch chin • e less • e easy • g gift • i trip • i life
• j joke • ŋ sing • o flow • o flaw • o coin • th thin • th this
• ū foot • y yet • y few • y furious • zh vision

2squabble *vi* **squab-ble**, **squab-ble** \(-ə-)\ing: to quarrel noisily and to no purpose: **WRANGLE** — **squab-ble** \(-ə-)\ing *n*

1squad \('skwəd) *n* [MF *escuade*, fr OSP & Olt, OSP *escuadra* & Olt *squadra* denovs of (assumed) VL *exquadrare* to make square — more at **SQUARE**] **1**: a small organized group of military personnel, esp: a tactical unit that can be easily directed in the field **2**: a small group engaged in a common effort or occupation

2squaded \('skwəd-əd) *adj* **squad-ding**: to arrange in squads

squed car *n*: a police automobile connected by a two-way radio with headquarters — called also *crusier*, *prowl car*

squadron \('skwəd-rən) *n* [It *squadron*, aug of *squadra* *squad*]: a unit of military organization **a**: a cavalry unit higher than a troop and lower than a regiment **b**: a naval unit consisting of two or more divisions and sometimes additional vessels **c** (1): a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than a flight and lower than a group **c** (2): a military flight formation

squadron leader *n*: a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a major in the army

squad room *n*: **1**: a room in a barracks used to billet soldiers **2**: a room in a police station where members of the force assemble

squalene \('skwəl-ēn) *n* [ISV, fr L *squalus*, a sea fish]: an acyclic hydrocarbon $C_{30}H_{52}$ that is widely distributed in nature (as in seeds and esp in shark-liver oils) and is a precursor of steroids (as cholesterol)

squalid \('skwəl-əd) *adj* [L *squalidus* — more at **SQUALOR**] **1**: marked by filthiness and degradation from neglect or poverty **2**: **SORDID** **syn** **DIRTY** — **squalid-ly** *adv* — **squalid-ness** *n*

1squall \('skwɔl) *vb* [of Scand origin, akin to ON *skval* useless chatter] *vi*: to cry out raucously: **SCREAM** **~ vi**: to utter in a strident voice — **squall-er** *n*

2squall *n*: a raucous cry

3squall *n* [prob. of Scand origin, akin to Sw *skval* rushing water] **1**: a sudden violent wind often with rain or snow **2**: a short-lived commotion

4squall *vi*: to blow a squall

squally \('skwə-lē) *adj* **squall-ier**, **-est** **1**: marked by squalls **2**: **GUSTY**

squalor \('skwəl-ər) *also* \('skwəl-) *n* [L, akin to L *squalidus* *squalid*, *squama* *scale*], the quality or state of being squalid

squam- or **squamo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. L *squama*]: *scale*: *squama* (*squamation*)

squa-ma \('skwā-mə, 'skwā-) *n*, *pl* **squa-mae** \('skwā-mē, 'skwā-mā) (L), **SCALE**, also: a structure resembling a scale

squa-mate \('skwā-māt) *adj*: **SCALY** (**~ reptiles**)

squa-mation \('skwā-mā-shən) *n* **1**: the state of being scaly **2**: the arrangement of scales on an animal

1squa-mo-sal \('skwā-mō-səl, -zəl) *adj* **1**: **SQUAMOUS** **2**: of, relating to, or being a membrane bone of the skull of many vertebrates corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone of man

2squa-mo-sal *n*: a squamous bone

squa-mose \('skwā-mōs, 'skwā-) *adj*: **SQUAMOUS**

squa-mo-sal \('skwā-mōsəl) *adj* [L *squamosus*, fr *squama* *scale*] **1**: covered with or consisting of scales: **SCALY** **b**: of, relating to, or being a stratified epithelium that consists at least in its outer layers of small scalelike cells **2**: of, relating to, or being the anterior upper portion of the temporal bone of various mammals (as man) — **squa-mo-sal-ly** *adv*

squamous cell *n*: a cell of or derived from squamous epithelium

squa-mu-lo-se \('skwā-myə-lōs, 'skwā-) *adj* [L *squamula*, dim of *squama*]: minutely squamous

1squan-der \('skwān-dər) *vb* **squan-dered**, **squan-der-ing** \(-dər-)\ing [origin unknown] *vi* **1**: to cause to disperse: **SCATTER** **2**: to spend extravagantly or foolishly: **DISSIPATE** **~ vi**: **DISPERSE**, **SCATTER** **syn** **WASTE** — **squan-der-er** \(-dər-ər) *n*

2squander *n*: an act of squandering

1square \('skwə(ə)r, 'skwə(ə)r) *n* [ME, fr MF *esquarre*, fr (assumed) VL *exquadrare*, fr *exquadrare* to square, fr L *ex-* + *quadrare* to square — more at **QUADRATE**] **1**: an instrument having at least one right angle and two straight edges used to lay out or test right angles **2**: a rectangle with all four sides equal **3**: any of the quadrilateral spaces marked out on a board for playing games **4**: the product of a number multiplied by itself **5**: an open place or area formed at the meeting of two or more streets **b**: **BLOCK** **6c** **6**: a solid object or piece approximating a cube or having a square as its largest face **7**: an unopened cotton flower with its enclosing bracts **8**: a person who is overly conventional or conservative in taste or way of life — on the square **1**: at right angles **2**: in a fair open manner: **HONESTLY** — out of square **1**: not at an exact right angle

2square *adj* **square-er**, **square-est** **1**: having four equal sides and four right angles **b**: forming a right angle (**~ corner**) **2**: raised to the second power **3**: being approximately a cube (**~ cabinet**) **b**: of a shape suggesting strength and solidity (**~ shoulders**) (**~ thick**, **hard-working**) **nian** — Maria Edgeworth) **c**: rectangular and equilateral in section (**~ tower**) **4**: converted from a linear unit into a square unit having the same length of side — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table, **WEIGHT** table **b**: being of a specified length in each of two equal dimensions (10 feet **~**) **5**: exactly adjusted: precisely constructed or aligned **b**: **JUST**, **FAIR** (**~ in all his dealings**) **c**: leaving no balance: **SETTLED** **d**: **EVEN**, **TIED** **e**: **SUBSTANTIAL**, **SATISFYING** (**~ meal**) **f**: being unsophisticated, conservative, or conventional **6**: set at right angles with the mast and keel — used of the yards of a square-rigged ship — **square-ly** *adv* — **square-ness** *n*

2square *vb* **squared**, **squaring** *vi* **1**: to make square or rectangular (**~ a building stone**) **b**: to test for deviation from a right angle, straight line, or plane surface **2**: to bring approximately to a right angle (**squared his shoulders**) **3**: to multiply (a number) by itself: raise to the second power **b**: to find a square equal in area to (**~ a circle**) **4**: to regulate or adjust by or to some standard or principle (**~ our actions by the opinions of others** — John Milton) **5**: **a**: **BALANCE**, **SETTLE** (**~ an account**) **b**: to even the score of **6**: to mark off into squares **7**: **a**: to set

right: bring into agreement **b**: **BRIBE**, **FIX** **~ vi** **1**: to agree with exactness: match precisely **2**: to settle matters, esp: to pay the bill **3**: to take a fighting stance **syn** **see** **AGREE**

2square *adv* **1**: in a straightforward or honest manner **2**: **a**: so as to face or be face to face **b**: at right angles **3**: with nothing intervening: **DIRECTLY** (**ran ~ into him**) **4**: in a firm manner (**looked him ~ in the eye**) **5**: in a square shape

square away *vi* **1**: to square the yards so as to sail before the wind **2**: to put everything in order or in readiness **3**: to take up a fighting stance **~ vi**: to put in order or in readiness

square bracket *n*: **BRACKET** **3a**

square dance *n*: a dance for four couples who form a hollow square — **square dancer** *n* — **square dancing *n***

square deal *n*: an honest and fair transaction or trade

square knot *n*: a knot made of two reverse half-knots and typically used to join the ends of two cords — see **KNOT** illustration

square matrix *n*: a mathematical matrix with the same number of rows and columns

square measure *n*: a unit or system of units for measuring area — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table, **WEIGHT** table

square of opposition *n*: a square figure on which may be demonstrated the four logical oppositions of contranety, subcontranety, subalternation, and contradiction

square-r \('skwə-ər, 'skwə-) *n*: one who squares; esp: a workman who squares timber or stone

square rig *n*: a sailing-ship rig in which the principal sails are extended on yards fastened to the masts horizontally and at their center

square-rigged \('skwə(ə)r-'ngd, 'skwə(ə)r-) *adj*: having or equipped with a square rig

square-rigger \(-'ng-ər) *n*: a square-rigged craft

square root *n*: a factor of a number that when squared gives the number (the square root of 9 is **3**)

square sail \('skwə(ə)r-'səl, 'skwə(ə)r-'səl) *n*: a 4-sided sail extended on a yard suspended at the middle from a mast

square shooter *n*: a just or honest person

square-shouldered \('skwə(ə)r-'shōl-dəd, 'skwə(ə)r-) *adj*: having shoulders that are high and well braced back

square-toed \(-'tōd) *adj*: having a toe that is square **2**: **OLD-FASHIONED**, **CONSERVATIVE** — **square-toed-ness** *n*

square wave *n*: the rectangular wave form of a quantity that varies periodically and abruptly from one to the other of two uniform values

squar-ish \('skwə(ə)r-'ish, 'skwə(ə)r-) *adj*: somewhat square in form or appearance — **squar-ish-ly** *adv* — **squar-ish-ness** *n*

1squash \('skwəsh, 'skwəsh) *vb* [MF *esquasser*, fr. (assumed) VL *exquassare*, fr L *ex-* + *quassare* to shake — more at **QUASH**] *vi* **1**: to press or beat into a pulp or a flat mass: **CRUSH** **2**: to put down: **SUPPRESS** (**~ a revolt**) **~ vi** **1**: to flatten out under pressure or impact **2**: to proceed with a splashing or squelching sound **3**: **SQUEEZE**, **PRESS** — **squash-er** *n*

2squash *n* **1**: something soft and easily crushed, specif: an unripe pod of peas **2**: the sudden fall of a heavy soft body or the sound of such a fall **3**: a squelching sound made by walking on oozy ground or in water-soaked boots **4**: a crushed mass **5** *Brit*: sweetened citrus fruit juice usu with added soda water **6**: **SQUASH RACQUETS**

3squash *adv*: with a squash or a squashing sound

4squash *n*, *pl* **squashes** or **squash** (by shortening & alter fr earlier *Isquottersquash*, fr *Natick* & *Narragansett* *askútasquash*): any of various fruits of plants (genus *Cucurbit*) of the gourd family widely cultivated as vegetables and for livestock feed, also: a plant and esp a vine that bears squashes

squash bug *n*: a large black American bug (*Anasa tristis* of the family Coreidae) injurious to squash vines

squash racquets *n* *pl* **but** *sing* *in constr*: a singles or doubles game played in a 4-wall court with a long-handled racket and a rubber ball that can be caromed off any number of walls

squash tennis *n*: a singles racket game resembling squash racquets played with an inflated ball the size of a tennis ball

squashy \('skwəsh-ē, 'skwəsh-) *adj* **squash-ier**, **-est** **1**: easily squashed: very soft (**~ cushions**) **2**: softly wet: **BOOGY** **3**: soft because overripe (**~ melons**) — **squash-ily** \(-ē-lē) *adv* — **squash-iness** \(-ē-nəs) *n*

1squat \('skwət) *vb* **squatted**, **squatting** [ME *squatten*, fr MF *esquait*, fr *ex-* (fr L *ex-*) + *quait* to press, fr (assumed) VL *coactire* to press together, fr L *coactus*, pp of *cogere* to drive together — more at **COAGENT**] *vi* **1**: to cause (oneself) to crouch or sit on the ground **2**: to occupy as a squatter **~ vi** **1**: to crouch close to the ground as if to escape observation (**squatting hare**) **2**: to assume or maintain a position in which the body is supported on the feet and the knees are bent so that the buttocks rest on or near the heels **3**: to become a squatter

2squat *n* **1**: the act of squatting **b**: the posture of one that squats **2**: a place where one squats **b**: the lair of a small animal (**~ of a hare**)

3squat *adj* **squat-er**, **squat-test** **1**: sitting with the haunches close above the heels **2**: **a**: low to the ground **b**: marked by disproportionate shortness or thickness — **squat-ly** *adv* — **squat-ness** *n*

1squat-ter \('skwät-ər) *vi* [prob. of Scand origin, akin to Dan *skvätte* to sprinkle]: to go along through or as if through water

2squatter *n*: one that squats as **a**: one that settles on property without right or title or payment of rent **b**: one that settles on public land under government regulation with the purpose of acquiring title

straight sovereignty *n*: **POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY** **2**

squat-ty \('skwät-ē) *adj* **squat-lier**, **-est** **1**: low to the ground **2**: **DUMPY**, **THICKSET**

squaw \('skwə) *n* [of Algonquian origin, akin to Natick *squāas* woman] **1**: an American Indian woman **2**: **WOMAN**, **WIFE** — usu used disparagingly

squaw-fish \('fɪsh) *n*: any of several large cyprinid fishes (genus *Ptychocheilus*) of western No America

sprint *n* 1: the act or an instance of sprinting 2 *a*: DASH 6b
b: a burst of speed

sprint car *n*: a front-engined open wheel racing car used esp. on short dirt tracks

sprit *\sprɪt/* *n* [ME *spret*, *sprit*, fr. OE *spreot* pole, spear; akin to OE *sprutan* to sprout]: a spar that crosses a fore-and-aft sail diagonally

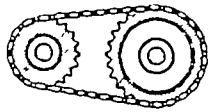
sprite *\sprɪt/* *n* [ME *sprit*, fr. OF *esprit* fr. L *spiritus* spirit] 1 *a*: archaic: SOUL *b*: a disembodied spirit: GHOST 2 *a*: ELF FAIRY *b*: an elfish person

sprit-sail *\sprɪt-səl/* *n*: a sail extended by a sprit

sprocket *\sprɒk-ət/* *n* [origin unknown] 1: a tooth or projection (as on a wheel) shaped so as to engage with a chain 2: a toothed cylinder or wheel that engages the perforations of something (as motion-picture film) to move it through a mechanism (as a projector)

sprocket wheel *n*: a wheel with cogs or sprockets to engage with the links of a chain

sprout *\spraut/* *vb* [ME *sprouten* fr. OE *sprutan* akin to OHG *sprozan* to sprout, Gk *sprein* to scatter, sow] *vi* 1: to grow, spring up, or come forth as or as if a sprout 2: to send out new growth (potatoes kept too warm will prematurely) *vt* 1: to send forth or up 2: cause to develop: GROW



sprocket wheel

sprout *n* 1 *a*: SHOOT 1a, esp.: a young shoot (as from a seed or root) *b* pl (1): edible shoots esp. of a crucifer (2): a plant (as brussels sprouts) producing sprouts 2: something resembling a sprout *a*: a young person *b*: SCION

sprouting broccoli *n*: BROCCOLI 2

spruce *\sprʊs/* *n* [obs. *Prussus*, fr. ME, alter. of *Pruce* fr. OF]: any of a genus (*Picea*) of evergreen trees of the pine family with a conical head of dense foliage and soft light wood *also*: any of several coniferous trees (as Douglas fir) of similar habit

spruce *adj* *spruce-er*, *spruce-est* [perh. fr. obs. *E Spruce* leather imported from Prussia]: neat or smart in appearance: TRIM — *spruce-ly* *adv* — *spruce-ness* *n*

spruce *vb* *spruced*, *sprucing* *vi*: to make spruce — often used with *up* *n*: to make oneself spruce (~ up a bit)

spruce beer *n*: a beverage flavored with spruce: esp.: one made from spruce twigs and leaves boiled with molasses or sugar and fermented with yeast

spruce budworm *n*: a tortricid moth (*Choristoneura fumiferana*) whose larva feeds on evergreen trees (as spruce and balsam fir) in the northern U.S. and Canada

spruce pine *n*: an American tree (as some pines and spruces or the common eastern hemlock) of the pine family with light, soft, or weak wood

spruce *\sprʊs/* *adj* *spruce-ier*, *spruce-est*: SPRUCE
sprue *\sprʊ/* *n* [ID *sprun*; akin to MLG *sprūwe*, a kind of tumor]: a chronic disease marked esp. by fatty diarrhea and deficiency symptoms

sprue *n* [origin unknown] 1: the hole through which metal or plastic is poured into the gate and thence into a mold 2: the waste piece cast in a sprue

sprung *past* of SPRING
spring rhythm *n*: a poetic rhythm designed to approximate the natural rhythm of speech and characterized by the frequent juxtaposition of single accented syllables and the occurrence of mixed types of feet

spry *\sprɪ/* *adj* *sprier* or *spryer* *\sprɪ(-ə)/*, *spriest* or *spry-est* *\sprɪ(-ɪst/* [perh. of Scand origin, akin to Sw dial *spryg* spry]: vigorously active: BRISK *syn* see AGILE *ant* doddering — *spry-ly* *adv* — *spry-ness* *n*

spade *\spæd/* *n* [ME *spade* dagger] 1: a tool or device (as for digging, lifting, or cutting) having the characteristics of a spade and a chisel 2: POTATO

spud *\spʊd/*, *spud-ded*, *spud-ding* *vi* 1: to dig with a spud 2: to begin to drill (an oil well) *vi*: to use a spud

spume *\spʊm/* *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *spuma* — more at FOAM]: frothy matter on liquids: FOAM SCUM — *spu-mous* *\spʊm-əs/* *adj* — *spumy* *-meɪ/* *adj*

spume *vi* *spumed*, *spuming*: FROTH FOAM
spu-mo-ni or **spu-mo-ne** *\spu-mo-ni/* [It *spumone*, aug. of *spuma* foam, fr. L]: ice cream in layers of different colors, flavors, and textures often with candied fruits and nuts

spun glass *n* 1: FIBERGLASS 2: blown glass that has slender threads of glass incandescent in it

spong *\spɒŋ/* *n* [ScGael *spong* sponge, tinder, fr. L *spongia* sponge] 1 *a*: a woody tinder: PUNK *b*: any of various fungi used to make tinder 2: METTLE PLUCK 3: SPIRIT LIVELINESS

sponk *\spɒŋ/*, *dial*: to show spirit — usu. used with *up*
sponk *\spɒŋ-kə/* *n* 1: Scot: IGNIS FATUUS 2: Scot: LIQUOR SPIRITS

sponky *\spɒŋ-kə/* *adj* *sponk-ier*, *sponk-est*: full of sponk. SPIRITED — *sponk-ily* *-kə-lee/* *adv* — *sponk-i-ness* *-kə-nəs/* *n*

spun rayon *n*: a rayon-staple yarn or fabric

spun sugar *n*: sugar boiled to long threads and gathered up and shaped or heaped on a stick as a candy

spun yarn *n* 1: a textile yarn spun from staple-length fiber 2: a small rope or stuff formed of two or more rope yarns loosely twisted and used for seizings esp. on board ship

spur *\spɜr/* *n* [ME *spure*, fr. OE *spura*, akin to OE *spurnan* to kick — more at SPURN] 1 *a*: a pointed device secured to a rider's heel and used to urge on the horse *b* [fr. the acquisition of spurs by a person achieving knighthood] *pl*: recognition and reward for achievement (won his academic ~ as the holder of a chair in a university — James Mountford) 2: a goad to action: STIMULUS 3: something projecting like or suggesting a spur *a*: a projecting root or branch of a tree *b* (1): a stiff sharp spine (as on

the wings or legs of a bird or insect). esp.: one on a cock's leg — see COCK illustration (2): a gaff for a gamecock *c*: a hollow projecting appendage of a corolla or calyx (as in larkspur or columbine) *d*: CLIMBING IRON 4: a ridge or lesser elevation that extends laterally from a mountain or mountain range 5: a short wooden brace of a post 6: a reinforcing buttress of masonry in a fortification *syn* see MOTIVE — on the spur of the moment: on impulse: SUDDE-NLY

spur *vb* *spurred*, *spur-ring* *vi* 1: to urge (a horse) on with spurs 2: to incite to action or accelerated growth or development: STIMULATE 3: to put spurs on ~ *vi*: to spur one's horse on

spurge *\spɜrʒ/* *n* [ME, fr. MF, *spurge*, fr. *espurgier* to purge, fr. L *expurgare* — more at EXPURGATE]: any of various mostly shrubby plants (family Euphorbiaceae, the spurge family, and esp. genus *Euphorbia*) with a bitter milky juice

spur gear *n*: a gear wheel with radial teeth parallel to its axis — called also *spur wheel*

spurge laurel *n*: a low Eurasian shrub (*Daphne laureola*) with oblong evergreen leaves and axillary racemes of yellowish flowers

spurious *\spɜr-ē-əs/* *adj* [LL & L. LL *spurius* false, fr. L. of illegitimate birth, fr. *spurnus* *n*. bastard] 1: of illegitimate birth: BASTARD 2 *a*: outwardly similar or corresponding to something without having its genuine qualities: FALSE *b*: superficially like but morphologically unlike (a ~ fruit) 3 *a*: of falsified or erroneously attributed origin: FORGED *b*: of a deceitful nature or quality — *spu-riously* *adv* — *spu-riously-ness* *n*

spurn *\spɜrn/* *vb* [ME *spurnen*, fr. OE *spurnan* akin to OHG *spurnan* to kick, L *spernere* to spurn, Gk *sperein* to quiver] *vi* 1 *obs*: a: STUMBLE *b*: KICK 2 archaic: to reject something disdainfully ~ *vi* 1: to tread sharply or heavily upon: TRAMPLE 2: to reject with disdain or contempt: SCORN *syn* see DECLINE

ant crave, embrace — *spurn-er* *n*

spurn *n* 1 *a*: KICK *b* *obs*: STUMBLE 2 *a*: disdainful rejection *b*: contemptuous treatment

spur-of-the-moment *adj*: occurring or developing without premeditation: hastily extemporized (a ~ decision)

spurred *\spɜrd/* *adj* 1: wearing spurs 2: having one or more spurs (a ~ violet)

spur-rey or **spur-ry** *\spɜr-ē, -spɜr-ē/* *n*, *pl* *spurreys* or *spurrries* [D *spurie* fr. ML *spurgula*]: a small white-flowered European weed (*Spergula arvensis*) of the pink family with whorled filiform leaves, *also*: any of several related and similar herbs

spur-rier *\spɜr-ē-ər, -spɜr-ē-ər/* *n*: one who makes spurs

spurt *\spɜrt/* *n* [origin unknown] 1: a short period of time: MOMENT 2 *a*: a sudden brief burst of effort or activity *b*: a sharp or sudden increase in business activity

spurt *vi*: to make a spurt

spurt *vb* [perh. akin to MHG *spürzen* to spit, OE *sprutan* to sprout — more at SPROUT] *vi*: to gush forth: SPOUT ~ *vi*: to expel in a stream or jet: SQUIRT

spurt *n*: a sudden gush: JET

spurtle *\spɜrt-əl/* *n* [origin unknown] chiefly *Scot*: a wooden stick for stirring porridge

spur track *n*: a track that diverges from a main line. SIDING

spur-winged *\spɜr-wɪŋd/* *adj*: having one or more horny spurs on the bend of the wings

sput-nik *\spʊt-nɪk/*, *spʊt-, -spʊt-/* *n* [Russ. lit., traveling companion, fr. *s*, so with + *put* path, akin to Gk *hama* together and to Skt *patha* way — more at SAME FIND]: SATELLITE 2b

sput-ter *\spʊt-ər/* *vb* [akin to D *sputteren* to sputter, OE *sprutan* to sprout] *vi* 1: to spit or squirt from the mouth with explosive sounds: SPUTTER 2: to utter hastily or explosively in confusion or excitement 3: to dislodge (atoms) from the surface of a material by collision with high energy particles, *also*: to deposit (a metallic film) by such a process ~ *vi* 1: to spit or squirt particles of food or saliva noisily from the mouth 2: to speak explosively or confusedly in anger or excitement 3: to make explosive popping sounds — *sput-ter-er* *\spʊt-ər-ər/* *n*

sputter *n* 1: confused and excited speech or discussion 2: the act or sound of sputtering

spu-tum *\spʊt-əm/* *n*, *pl* *spu-ta* *\-ə/* [L, fr. neut. of *spuare*, pp. of *spuere* to spit — more at SPEW]: expectorated matter made up of saliva and often discharges from the respiratory passages

spy *\spi/* *vb* *spied*, *spying* [ME *spien*, fr. OF *espier*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *spehan* to spy; akin to L *specere* to look, look at, consider] *vi* 1: to watch secretly usu. for hostile purposes 2: to catch sight of: SEE 3: to search or look for intensively ~ *vi* 1: to observe or search for something: LOOK 2: to watch secretly as a spy

spy *n*, *pl* *spies* 1: one that spies *a*: one who keeps secret watch on a person or thing to obtain information *b*: one who acts in a clandestine manner or on false pretenses to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party 2: an act of spying

spy-glass *\spi-glas/* *n*: a small telescope

sq *abbr* 1 *squadron* 2 *square*

squab *\skwɒb/* *n*, *pl* *squabs* [prob. of Scand origin, akin to Sw dial *skubb* anything soft and thick] 1 or *pl* *squab*: a fledgling bird, specif.: a fledgling pigeon about four weeks old 2: a short fat person 3 *a*: COUCH *b*: a cushion for a chair or couch — *squab* *adj*

squabble *\skwɒb-əl/* *n* [prob. of Scand origin, akin to Sw dial *skabbel* dispute]: a noisy altercation or quarrel usu. over trifles: WRANGLE *syn* see QUARREL

a about *a* kitten *or* further *a* back *a* bake *a* cot, cart
au out *ch* chin *e* less *e* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *o* sing *o* flow *o* flaw *o* coin *th* thin *th* this
u foot *u* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yū* furious *zh* vision

SR abbr 1 seaman recruit 2 sedimentation rate 3 shipping receipt
sr \('s'h)rē\ n [Skt *śrī*, lit., majesty, holiness, akin to Gk *kreiōn* ruler, master] — used as a conventional title of respect when addressing or speaking of a distinguished Indian
SRNA \('s'r-ā-r-ē-nā\ n [soluble RNA]: TRANSFER RNA
SRO abbr 1 single-room occupancy 2 standing room only
SRV abbr space rescue vehicle
ss abbr [L *semis*] one half
SS \('s's-ē-s\ n [G, abbr. for *Schutzstaffel* elite guard]: a unit of Nazis created to serve as bodyguard to Hitler and later expanded to take charge of intelligence, central security, policing action, and extermination of undesirables
SS abbr 1 saints 2 same size 3 steamship 4 Sunday school 5 sworn statement
SSA abbr Social Security Administration
SSE abbr south-southeast
SSG or **SSgt** abbr staff sergeant
SSM abbr staff sergeant major
ssp abbr subspecies
SSR abbr Soviet Socialist Republic
SSRC abbr Social Science Research Council
SSS abbr Selective Service System
SST abbr supersonic transport
SSW abbr south-southwest
st abbr 1 stanza 2 state 3 stitch 4 stone 5 street
St abbr 1 saint 2 status
ST abbr 1 short ton 2 single throw
st — see **EST**
st symbol — used after the figure 1 to indicate the ordinal number first (1st) (91st)
sta abbr station; stationary
stab \('st'ab\ n [ME *stabelle*] 1: a wound produced by a pointed weapon 2: a thrust of a pointed weapon b: a jerky thrust 3: EFFORT, TRY
stab vb *stabbed*; *stab-ble* vt 1: to wound or pierce by the thrust of a pointed weapon 2: THRUST, DRIVE ~ vi: to thrust or give a wound with or as if with a pointed weapon — *stab-ber* n
stab-ble \('st'ab-ē-ē\ n [L *stabilis*] — more at **STABLE**] 1: STATIONARY, STABLE 2: resistant to chemical change
stab-ble \('st'ab-ē-ē\ n [prob F, fr L *stabilis*, adj]: an abstract sculpture or construction similar in appearance to a mobile but made to be stationary
stab-ble-ty \('st'ab-ē-ē-ē\ n, pl *-ties* 1: the quality, state, or degree of being stable as: a: the strength to stand or endure: FIRMNESS b: the property of a body that causes it when disturbed from a condition of equilibrium or steady motion to develop forces or moments that restore the original condition c: resistance to chemical change or to physical disintegration 2: residence for life in one monastery
stab-ble-ize \('st'ab-ē-ē-ē\ vb *-lized*; *-lizing* vt 1: to make stable, steadfast, or firm 2: to hold steady as: a: to maintain the stability of (as an airplane) by means of a stabilizer b: to limit fluctuations of (as prices) c: to establish a minimum price for ~ vi: to become stable, firm, or steadfast — *stab-ble-iza-tion* \('st'ab-ē-ē-ē-ē\ n
stab-ble-izer \('st'ab-ē-ē-ē-ē\ n: one that stabilizes something as: a: a substance added to another substance (as an explosive or plastic) or to a system (as an emulsion) to prevent or retard an unwanted alteration of physical state b: a gyroscope device to keep ships steady in a heavy sea c: an airfoil providing stability for an airplane; specif: the fixed horizontal member of the tail assembly — see AIRPLANE illustration
stable \('st'ab-ē\ n [ME, fr OF *estable*, fr L *stabilum*, fr *stare* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1: a building in which domestic animals are sheltered and fed, esp: such a building having stalls or compartments (horse ~) 2: a: the racehorses of one owner b: a group of athletes (as boxers) or performers under one management c: the racing cars of one owner d: GROUP, COLLECTION — *stable-man* \('st'ab-ē-mən\ n, *-man* n
stable vb *stabled*; *stabling* \('b-ē\ -līŋ\ vt: to put or keep in a stable ~ vi: to dwell in or as if in a stable
stable adj *stab-ler* \('b-ē\ -lēr\, *stab-blest* \('b-ē\ -lēst\ [ME, fr OF *estable*, fr L *stabilis*, fr *stare* to stand] 1: a: firmly established b: FIXED, STEADFAST b: not changing or fluctuating: UNVARYING c: PERMANENT, ENDURING 2: a: steady in purpose: firm in resolution b: not subject to insecurity or emotional illness: SANE, RATIONAL (a ~ personality) 3: a: (1) placed so as to resist forces tending to cause motion or change of motion (2) designed so as to develop forces that restore the original condition when disturbed from a condition of equilibrium or steady motion b: (1) not readily altering in chemical makeup or physical state (~ emulsions) (2) not spontaneously radioactive — *stab-ble-ness* \('b-ē-ē-ē\ n — *stab-ble-ly* \('b-ē\ -lē\ adv
stable fly n: a two-winged fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) that bites severely, is abundant about stables, and often enters dwellings esp in autumn
stable-mate \('st'ab-ē-māt\ n 1: a horse stabled with another 2: one of two or more boxers having the same manager
stab-ler \('b-ē\ -lēr\ n: one that keeps a stable
stabling \('b-ē\ -līŋ\ n: accommodation for animals in a building; also: the building for this
stabilish \('st'ab-ē-līsh\ vb [by shortening] *archaic*: ESTABLISH — *stab-lish-ment* \('st'ab-ē-līsh-mənt\ n, *archaic*
stac-cato \('st'ak-ē-ē\ adj [It, fr pp of *staccare* to detach, deriv. of OF *detachier* — more at **DETACH**] 1: a: cut short or apart in performing: DISCONNECTED (~ notes) b: marked by short clear-cut playing or singing of tones or chords (a ~ style) 2: ABRUPT, DISJOINTED — *staccato* adv — *staccato* n
staccato mark n: a pointed vertical stroke or a dot placed over or under a musical note to be produced staccato



staccato marks

stack \('st'ak\ n [ME *stak*, fr. ON *stakkr*; akin to OE *staca* stake] 1: a large usu. conical pile (as of hay, straw, or grain in the sheaf) left standing in the field for storage 2: a: an orderly pile or heap b: a large quantity or number 3: an English unit of measure esp. for firewood that is equal to 108 cubic feet 4: a: a number of flues embodied in one structure rising above a roof b: a vertical pipe (as to carry off smoke) c: the exhaust pipe of an internal combustion engine 5: a pyramid of three rifles interlocked 6: a structure of bookshelves for compact storage of books — usu. used in pl 7: a pile of chips sold to or won by a poker player 8: a: a memory or a section of memory in a computer for temporary storage (a push-down ~) b: a computer memory consisting of arrays of memory elements stacked one on top of another
stack vt 1: to arrange in a stack: PILE 2: to arrange secretly for cheating (the cards were ~ed) 3: to assign (an airplane) by radio to a particular altitude and position within a group circling before landing ~ vi: to form a stack — *stack-er* n
stack-able \('st'ak-ē-ē-ē\ adj: easily stacked
stacked \('st'ak-ē\ adj, slang, of a woman: being shapely and having large breasts
stack up vi 1: to add up: TOTAL 2: to measure up: COMPARE — usu. used with *against*
staco-te \('st'ak-ē-ē\ n [L, fr. Gk *stakē*, fr. fem. of *staktos* oozing out in drops, fr *stazein* to drip — more at **STAGNATE**]: a sweet spice used by the ancient Jews in preparing incense
stad-dle \('st'ad-ē\ n [ME *stadel* base, support, fr. OE *stathol*; akin to OE *stede* place — more at **STEAD**] 1: a base (as of piling) for a stack of hay or straw 2: a supporting framework
stade \('st'ad-ē\ n [MF *stade*, fr. L *stadium*]: STADIUM 1a
stad-ia \('st'ad-ē-ē\ n [It, prob. fr. L, pl of *stadium*]: a surveying method for determination of distances and differences of elevation by means of a telescopic instrument having two horizontal lines through which the marks on a graduated rod are observed, also: the instrument or rod
stad-ium \('st'ad-ē-ē\ n, pl *-dia* \('t'ad-ē-ē\ or *-di-ums* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *stadiōn*, alter. of *stadiōn*, fr. *span* to pull — more at **SPAN**] 1: a: any of various ancient Greek units of length ranging in value from 607 to 738 English feet b: an ancient Roman unit of length equal to 606.95 English feet 2: a: a course for footraces in ancient Greece orig. one stadium in length b: a tiered structure with seats for spectators surrounding an ancient Greek running track c: a large usu. unroofed building with tiers of seats for spectators at sports events 3 [NL, fr. L]: a stage in a life history; esp: one between successive molts
stadtholder \('st'at-hōl-dər\ n [part trans. of D *stadhouder*, fr. *stad* place + *houder* holder] 1: a viceroy in a province of the Netherlands 2: a chief executive officer of the United Provinces of the Netherlands — *stadtholder-ate* \('st'at-hōl-dər-ē-ē\ n — *stadtholder-ship* \('st'at-hōl-dər-ship\ n
staff \('st'af\ n, pl *staf-fs* \('st'af-ē\ or *staves* \('st'af-ē\, *stāvz* [ME *staf*, fr. OE *staf*, akin to OHG *stab* staff, *stamfōn* to stamp — more at **STAMP**] 1: a: a long stick carried in the hand for support in walking b: a supporting rod as (1) *archaic*: SHAFT 1a(1) (2) a: a crosspiece in a ladder or chair: RUNG (3) FLAGSTAFF (4) a: a pivoted arbor c: CLUB, CUDGEL 2: a: CROSHER b: a rod carried as a symbol of office or authority 3: the horizontal lines with their spaces on which music is written — called also *stave* 4: any of various graduated sticks or rules used for measuring: ROD 5 *pl staf-fs* a: the officers chiefly responsible for the internal operations of an institution or business b: a group of officers appointed to assist a civil executive or commanding officer c: military or naval officers not eligible for operational command d: the personnel who assist a director in carrying out an assigned task e: *pl staff*: a member of a staff — *staff* adj
staff vi 1: to supply with a staff or with workers 2: to serve as a staff member of
staff n [prob. fr. G *staffieren* to trim]: a building material having a plaster of Paris base and used in exterior wall coverings of temporary buildings
staff-er \('st'af-ər\ n: a member of a staff (as of a newspaper)
staff officer n: a commissioned officer assigned to a military commander's staff — compare **LINE OFFICER**
staff of life: a staple of diet, esp: BREAD
Staffordshire \('st'af-əd-shīr\ n [Staffordshire, England]: any of a breed of strong, stocky, alert terriers that have a short, stiff glossy coat
Staffs abbr Staffordshire
staff sergeant n: a noncommissioned officer ranking in the army above a sergeant and below a platoon sergeant or sergeant first class, in the air force above a sergeant and below a technical sergeant, and in the marine corps above a sergeant and below a gunnery sergeant
staff sergeant major n: a noncommissioned officer in the army ranking above a master sergeant
staff tree n: any of a genus (*Celastrus* of the family *Celastraceae*, the staff-tree family) of mostly twining shrubby plants including the common bittersweet
stag \('st'ag\ n, pl *stags* [ME *stagge*, fr. OE *stagga*; akin to ON *andarsaggi* drake, OE *stingan* to sting] 1 or *pl stag*: an adult male red deer; broadly: the male of various deer (esp. genus *Cervus*) 2 chiefly Scot: a young horse; esp: a young unbroken stallion 3: a male animal castrated after maturity — compare **STEER** 1 4: a young adult male domestic fowl 5: a: a social gathering of men only b: a man who attends a dance or party unaccompanied by a woman
stag vb *staggied*; *stag-ging* vi [*stag* (informal)] Brit: to spy on ~ vi: to attend a dance or party without a woman companion
stag adj 1: a: restricted to men (a ~ party) b: intended or suitable for a gathering of men only; esp: PORNOGRAPHIC (~ movies) 2: unaccompanied by someone of the opposite sex (~ women) — *stag* adv
stag beetle n: any of numerous mostly large lamellicorn beetles (family *Lucanidae*) having males with long and often branched mandibles suggesting the antlers of a stag

squawk \ˈskwɔk\ *vi* [prob. blend of *squall* and *squeak*] 1: to utter a harsh abrupt scream 2: to complain or protest loudly or vehemently — **squawk-er** *n*

squawk *n* 1: a harsh abrupt scream 2: a noisy complaint

squawk box *n*: an intercom speaker

squaw man *n*: a white man married to an Indian woman and usu. living as one of her tribe

squaw-root \ˈskwɔ-ri:t, -rɪt\ *n*: a No. American scaly herb (*Conopholis americana*) of the broomrape family parasitic on oak and hemlock roots

squeak \ˈskwɛk\ *vi* [ME *squeken*] 1: to utter or make a short shrill cry or noise 2: **SQUEAL** 3: to pass, succeed, or win by a narrow margin ~ *vi*: to utter in a shrill piping tone

squeak *n* 1: a sharp shrill cry or sound 2: **ESCAPE** (a close ~) — **squeaky** \ˈskwɛ-kɛ\ *adj*

squeak-er \ˈskwɛ-kər\ *n* 1: one that squeaks 2: a contest (as an election) won by a small margin

squeal \ˈskwɛl\ *vi* [ME *squelen*] 1: to make a shrill cry or noise 2: a: to turn informer b: **COMPLAIN, PROTEST** ~ *vi* 1: to utter or express with or as if with a squeal 2: to cause to make a loud shrill noise (~ing the tires) — **squealer** *n*

squeal *n*: a shrill sharp cry or noise

squeamish \ˈskwɛ-mɪʃ\ *adj* [ME *squaymish*, modif. of AF *escoumou*] 1: a: easily nauseated b: affected with nausea c: **NAUSEATED** 2: a: excessively fastidious or scrupulous in conduct or belief b: easily offended or disgusted *syn* see **NICE** — **squeamish-ly** *adv*

squeamishness *n*: the quality or state of being squeamish

squeeg \ˈskwɛ-j\ *n* [prob. imit.]: a blade of leather or rubber set on a handle and used for spreading, pushing, or wiping liquid material on, across, or off a surface (as a window); also: a smaller similar device or a small rubber roller with handle used by a photographer or lithographer

squeeggee *vi* **squeeg-gee**; **squeeg-gee** *ing*: to smooth, wipe, or treat with a squegee

squeeze \ˈskwɛz\ *vb* **squeezed**; **squeezing** [alter. of obs. *E. squeeze*, fr. ME *queysen*, fr. OE *cwysan*; akin to Icel *kveisa* stomach cramps] *vi* 1: a: to exert pressure esp. on opposite sides of b: **COMPRESS** b: to extract or emit under pressure c: to force or thrust by compression 2: a (1): to get by extortion (2): to deprive by extortion b: to cause economic hardship to c: to reduce the amount of (~ profits) 3: to crowd into a limited area 4: to gain or win by a narrow margin 5: to force (another player) to discard in bridge so as to ungard a suit 6: to score by means of a squeeze play ~ *vi* 1: to give way before pressure 2: to exert pressure; also: to practice extortion or oppression 3: to force one's way (~ through a door) 4: to pass, win, or get by narrowly — **squeeze-ability** \ˈskwɛz-ə-bəl-ɪ-ti\ *n* — **squeezable** \ˈskwɛz-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **squeez-er** *n*

squeeze *n* 1: a: an act or instance of squeezing b: **COMPRESSION** b: **HANDCLASP**; also: **EMBRACE** 2: a: a quantity squeezed out from something (a ~ of lemon) b: a group crowded together c: **CROWD** 3: a: a commission charged by an onerous servant for service b: a profit taken by a middleman on goods or transactions 4: a financial pressure caused by narrowing margins or by shortages 5: a forced discard in bridge 6: **SQUEEZE PLAY**

squeeze bottle *n*: a bottle of flexible plastic that dispenses its contents by being pressed

squeeze off *vi*: to fire (a round) by squeezing the trigger ~ *vi*: to fire a weapon by squeezing the trigger

squeeze play *n*: a baseball play in which a runner on third base starts for home plate as the ball is being pitched and the batter attempts to bunt to give the runner a chance to score 2: the exertion of pressure in order to extort a concession or gain a goal

squeeg \ˈskwɛg\ *vi* **squeegged**; **squeeging** [back-formation fr. *squegger* (tube in which the valve oscillates)]: to oscillate in a highly irregular fashion — used of an electronic system

squelch \ˈskwɛlʃ\ *n* [imit.]: 1: a sound of or as if of semitiquid matter under suction (the ~ of mud) 2: the act of suppressing; esp: a retort that silences an opponent — **squelchy** *adj*

squelch *vi* 1: a: to fall or stamp on so as to crush b (1): to completely suppress b: **QUELL** (2) **SILENCE** 2: to emit or move with a sucking sound ~ *vi* 1: to emit a sucking sound like that of an object being withdrawn from mire 2: to splash through water, slush, or mire — **squelcher** *n*

sque-teague \ˈskwɛ-tɛg\ *n*, *pl* **squeteague** [Narraganset *pesuk-witeaug*, *pl*]: any of various weakfishes (esp. *Cynoscion regalis*)

squib \ˈskwɪb\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a small firecracker b: a broken firecracker in which the powder burns with a fizz 2: a small electric or pyrotechnic device used to ignite a charge; also: a similar device used to fire an igniter in a rocket 3: a: a short humorous or satiric writing or speech b: a short news item, esp. *FILLER*

squib *vb* **squibbed**; **squib-ble** *vi* 1: to speak, write, or publish squibs 2: to fire a squib ~ *vi* 1: a: to utter in an offhand manner b: to make squibs against: **LAMPOON** 2: to shoot off: **FIRE** 3: to kick (a football) just far enough on a kickoff to be legally recoverable by the kicking team

squib kick *n*: **ON-SIDE KICK**

squid \ˈskwɪd\ *n*, *pl* **squid** or **squids** [origin unknown]: any of numerous 10-armed cephalopods (esp. of the genera *Loligo* and *Ommastrephes*) having a long tapered body, a caudal fin on each side, and usu. a slender internal chitinous support

squid *vi* **squid-ded**, **squid-ding**: to fish with or for squid

squid-fish \ˈskwɪf-ɪʃ\ or **squid-fy** \ˈskwɪf-ɪ\ *adj* [origin unknown]: **INTOXICATED, DRUNK**

squig-gle \ˈskwɪg-əl\ *vb* **squig-gled**, **squig-gling** \-ɪŋ\ [blend of *squirm* and *wriggle*] *vi* 1: **SQUIRM, WRIGGLE** 2: to write or paint hastily: **SCRIBBLE** ~ *vi* 1: **SCRIBBLE** 2: to form or cause to form in squiggles

squiggle *n*: a short wavy twist or line: **CURLICUE**, esp.: an illegible scrawl — **squig-ple** \-pəl\ *adj*

squig-gee \ˈskwɛ-jɛ, -skwɪl-jɛ\ *var* of **SQUEEGEE**

squill \ˈskwɪl\ *n* [ME, fr. L *squilla*, *scilla*, fr. Gk *skilla*] 1: a: a Mediterranean bulbous herb (*Urginea maritima*) of the lily family — called also sea onion b (1) usu *pl*: the dried sliced bulb scales of a squill used as an expectorant, cardiac stimulant, and diuretic (2): the bulb of a red-bulbed form of squill used in rat poison 2: **SCILLA** 3 [NL *Squilla*]: **SQUILLA**

squill-la \ˈskwɪl-ə\ *n*, *pl* **squillas** or **squill-las** \ˈskwɪl-ɪz, -ɪ\ [NL, genus name, fr. L *squill*, prawn]: any of various stomatopod crustaceans (esp. genus *Squilla*) that burrow in mud or beneath stones in shallow water along the seashore

squinch \ˈskwɪnʃ\ *n* [alter. of earlier *scunch* (back part of the side of an opening)]: a support (as an arch, lintel, or corbel) carried across the corner of a room under a superimposed mass

squinch *vb* [prob. blend of *squint* and *pinch*] *vi* 1: to screw up (the eyes or face): **SQUINT** 2: a: to make more compact b: to cause to crouch down or draw together ~ *vi* 1: **FLUNCH** 2: to crouch down or draw together 3: **SQUINT**

squin-ny \ˈskwɪn-ɪ\ *vb* **squin-nied**, **squin-ny-ing** [prob. fr. obs. *E. squin* asquint, fr. ME *skulin*]: **SQUINT**

squinny *n*: **SQUINT** — **squinny** *adj*

squint \ˈskwɪnt\ *adj* [short for *squint*] 1: of an eye: looking or tending to look obliquely or askance (as with envy or disdain) 2: of the eyes: not having the visual axes parallel: **CROSSED**

squint *vi* 1: a: to have an indirect bearing, reference, or aim b: to deviate from a true line 2: a: to look in a squint-eyed manner b: to be cross-eyed c: to look or peer with eyes partly closed ~ *vi*: to cross (an eye) to squint — **squinter** *n* — **squint-ly** \-lɪ-ɪ\ *adv*

squint *n* 1: **STRABISMUS** 2: an instance of squinting 3: **HAGIOSCOPE** — **squinty** \ˈskwɪnt-ɪ\ *adj*

squint-eyed \ˈskwɪnt-ɪd\ *adj* 1: having eyes that squint, specif.: affected with cross-eye 2: looking askance (as in envy)

squinting construction *n*: an ambiguous grammatical construction that contains a word or phrase (as often in "getting dressed often is a nuisance") interpretable as modifying either what precedes or what follows

squire \ˈskwɪr\ *n* [ME *squier*, fr. OF *esquier* — more at **ESQUIRE**] 1: a shield bearer or armor-bearer of a knight 2: a: a male attendant esp. on a great personage b: a man who devotedly attends a lady: **GALLANT** 3: a: a member of the British gentry ranking below a knight and above a gentleman b: an owner of a country estate; esp: the principal landowner in a village or district c (1): **JUSTICE OF THE PEACE** (2): **LAWYER** (3): **JUDGE** — **squire-lah** \ˈskwɪr(-)lɪ-ʃ\ *adj*

squire *vi* **squired**; **squiring**: to attend as a squire: **ESCORT**

squire-ar-chy or **squire-ar-chy** \ˈskwɪr(-)ər-ɪ-ʃ\ *n*, *pl* **-chies** 1: the gentry or landed-proprietor class 2: government by a landed gentry

squirm \ˈskwɜrm\ *vi* [perh. imit.]: to twist about like a worm: **FIDGET** — **squirm** *n* — **squirmy** \ˈskwɜrm-ɪ\ *adj*

squirrel \ˈskwɪr(-)əl\ *n*, *pl* **squirrels** [chiefly Brit. *skwir(-)əl*, *n*, *pl* **squirrels** also **squirrel**] [ME *squirrel*, fr. MF *esquireul*, fr. (assumed) VL *sciurus*, dim. of *sciurus*; alter. of L *sciurus*, fr. Gk *skiauros*, fr. *skia* shadow + *oura* tail, akin to OHG *ar* buttocks, OIr *err* tail — more at **SHINE**] 1: any of various small or medium-sized rodents (family *Sciuridae*) as: a: any of numerous New or Old World arboreal forms having a long bushy tail and strong hind legs b: **GROUND SQUIRREL** 2: the fur of a squirrel

squirrel *vi* **-reled** or **-relled**; **-rel-ing** or **-rell-ing** [fr. the squirrel's habit of storing up gathered nuts and seeds for winter use]: to store up for future use — often used with *away*

squirrel cage *n* 1: a cage for a small animal (as a squirrel) that contains a rotatable cylinder for exercising 2: something resembling the working of a squirrel cage in repetitiveness or endlessness

squirrel corn *n*: a No. American herb (*Dicentra canadensis*) of the fumitory family with much-divided leaves and a scape of raceme of cream-colored flowers

squirrel-ly \ˈskwɪr(-)əl-ɪ\ *adj*: extremely odd: **CRAZY**

squirrel monkey *n*: a small soft-haired So. American monkey (*Saimiri sciureus*) that has a long tail not used for grasping and is colored chiefly yellowish gray with a white face and black nose

squirrel rifle *n* [fr. its being suitable only for small game]: a small-bore rifle — called also **squirrel gun**

squirt \ˈskwɜrt\ *vb* [ME *squirten*, akin to LG *swirten* to squirt] *vi*: to come forth in a sudden rapid stream from a narrow opening

spurt ~ *vi*: to cause to squirt — **squirt-er** *n*

squirt *n* 1: an instrument (as a syringe) for squirting a liquid b: a small quick stream: **JET** c: the action or an instance of squirting 2: a: an impudent youngster b: **KID**

squirt gun *n*: **WATER PISTOL**

squirting cucumber *n*: a Mediterranean plant (*Ecballium elaterium*) of the gourd family with oblong fruit that bursts from the peduncle when ripe and forcibly ejects the seeds

squish \ˈskwɪʃ\ *vb* [alter. of *squash*] *vi* 1: **SQUASH** 2: **SQUELCH**

suck ~ *vi*: **SQUELCH, SUCK** — **squish** *n*

squishy \ˈskwɪʃ-ɪ\ *adj* **squish-ier**; **-est**: being soft, yielding, and damp — **squishiness** *n*

squooosh \ˈskwʊʃ\ *vb* [by alter.]: **SQUASH**

squush \ˈskwʊʃ\ *vb* [by alter.]: **SQUASH**

Sr *abbr.* 1 senior 2 sister

Sr *symbol* strontium



squinch

a	about	k	kitten	r	further	s	back	t	bake	u	col, cart
o	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	o	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōl	coln	th	thin, th thus
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	famous	zh	vision

stage \ˈstæj\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *estage*, fr. (assumed) VL *staticum*, fr. L *stare* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1 *a*: one of a series of positions or stations one above the other: **STEP** *b*: the height of the surface of a river above an arbitrary zero point 2 *a* (1): a raised platform (2): the part of a theater between the proscenium and the rear wall including the acting area, wings, and storage space (3): the acting profession: the theater as an occupation or activity *b*: a center of attention or scene of action 3 *a*: a scaffold for workmen *b*: the small platform of a microscope on which an object is placed for examination 4 *a*: a place of rest formerly provided for those traveling by stagecoach: **STATION** *b*: the distance between two stopping places on a road *c*: **STAGECOACH** 5 *a*: a period or step in a progress, activity, or development, esp.: one of the distinguishable periods of growth and development of a plant or animal (the larval ~ of an insect) *b*: one passing through a (specified) stage 6: an element or part in a complex electronic contrivance; *specif*: a single tube with its associated components in an amplifier 7: a propulsion unit of a rocket with its own fuel and container — **on the stage**: in or into the acting profession

stage *vt* **staged**; **stag-ing** 1: to produce (as a play) on a stage 2: to produce for public view (~ a track meet)

stage business *n*: **BUSINESS** 5

stage-coach \ˈstæj-kəʊʃ\ *n*: a horse-drawn passenger and mail coach running on a regular schedule between established stops

stage-craft \ˈstæj-kraʊt\ *n*: the effective management of theatrical devices or techniques

stage direction *n*: a description (as of a character or setting) or direction (as to indicate stage business) provided in the text of a play

stage director *n* 1: **DIRECTOR** *c* 2: **STAGE MANAGER**

stage fright *n*: nervousness felt at appearing before an audience

stage-hand \ˈstæj-hænd\ *n*: a stage worker who handles scenery, properties, or lights

stage-manage \ˈstæj-mæn-ij\ *vt* [back-formation fr *stage manager*] 1 *a*: to arrange or exhibit so as to achieve a desired effect *b*: to arrange or direct from behind the scenes 2: to act as stage manager for — **stage management** *n*

stage manager *n*: one who supervises the physical aspects of a stage production, assists the director during rehearsals, and is in charge of the stage during a performance

stage-ner \ˈstæj-nər\ *n*: an experienced person: **VETERAN**

stage set *n*: scenery and properties designed and arranged for a particular scene in a play

stage-struck \ˈstæj-strʌk\ *adj*: fascinated by the stage, esp.: having an ardent desire to become an actor

stage whisper *n* 1: a loud whisper by an actor that is audible to the spectators but is supposed for dramatic effect not to be heard by one or more of the actors 2: an audible whisper

stag-ger \ˈstæj-ɡər\ *vb* **stag-gered**, **stag-ger-ing** \-(ə-)ɪŋ\ [alter. of earlier *stacker*, fr ME *stakeren*, fr ON *stakra*, freq of *staka* to push, akin to OE *staca* collect *vi* 1 *a*: to reel from side to side: **TOTTER** *b*: to move on unsteadily 2: to rock violently: **SHAKE** (the ship ~ed) 3: to waver in purpose or action: **HESITATE** ~ *vi* 1: to cause to doubt or hesitate: **PERPLEX** 2: to cause to reel or totter 3: to arrange in any of various zigzags, alternations, or overlappings of position or time (~ work shifts) (~ teeth on a cutter) 4: to adjust (as the wings of a biplane) so that the leading edge of one wing projects beyond the leading edge of another wing — **stag-ger-er** \-ər\ *n*

stag-ger *n* 1 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr.: an abnormal condition of domestic mammals and birds associated with damage to the central nervous system and marked by incoordination and a reeling unsteady gait 2: a reeling or unsteady gait or stance 3: the amount by which the leading edge of an upper wing of a biplane is advanced over that of a lower expressed as percentage of gap

stag-ger *adj*: marked by an alternating or overlapping arrangement

stag-ger-bush \ˈstæj-ɡər-bʊʃ\ *n*: a shrubby heath (*Lyonia mariana*) of the eastern U.S. that is poisonous to livestock

stag-ger-ing *adj*: tending to stagger: **ASTONISHING** **OVERWHELMING** — **stag-ger-ing-ly** \ˈstæj-ɡər-ɪŋ-lee\ *adv*

stag-ger-y \ˈstæj-ɡər-ee\ *adj*: **UNSTEADY**

stag-gy \ˈstæj-ɡee\ *adj*: having the appearance of a mature male — used of female or castrated male domestic animals

stag-horn *n*: a small tree or shrub (*Rhus typhina*) of eastern N. America with velvety-pubescent branches and flower stalks, leaves that turn brilliant red in fall, and dense panicles of greenish yellow flowers followed by bright crimson fruits

stag-hound \ˈstæj-haʊnd\ *n*: a hound formerly used in hunting the stag and other large animals, *specif*: a large heavy hound resembling the English foxhound

stag-ing \ˈstæj-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: **SCAFOLDING** 2 *a*: the business of running stagecoaches *b*: the act of journeying in stagecoaches 3: the putting of a play on the stage 4 *a*: the moving of troops or material forward in several stages *b*: the assembling of troops or material in transit in a particular place 5: the disengaging and discarding of a burned-out rocket unit from a space vehicle during flight

stag-ing area *n*: an area in which troops are assembled and readied prior to a new operation or mission

stag-ite \ˈstæj-ɪt\ *n* [Gk *Stagīritēs*, fr *Siagira*, city in ancient Macedonia]: a native or resident of Stagira (Aristotle the ~)

stag-nant \ˈstæj-nənt\ *adj* 1 *a*: not flowing in a current or stream: **MOTIONLESS** (~ water) *b*: **STALE** (long disuse had made the air ~ and foul — **Bram Stoker**) 2: **DULL** **INACTIVE** — **stag-nant-ly** \-nən-lee\ *adv*

stag-nate \ˈstæj-nāt\ *vi* **stag-nated**; **stag-nat-ing** [L *stagnatus*, pp of *stagnare*, fr *stagnum* body of standing water; akin to Gk *stazein* to drip]: to become or remain stagnant — **stag-na-tion** \ˈstæj-nā-shən\ *n*

stagey \ˈstæj-ee\ or **stage-y** *adj* **stage-ier**; **-est**: of or resembling the stage, esp.: marked by pretense or artificiality: **THEATRICAL** — **stage-ily** \-jə-lee\ *adv* — **stage-iness** \-jē-nəs\ *n*

staid \stæd\ *adj* [fr pp of *stap*]: marked by settled sedateness and often grim self-restraint: **SOBBER**, **GRAVE** *syn* see **SERIOUS** *ant* **jaunty** — **staid-ly** *adv* — **staid-ness** *n*

staid *past* of **STAY**

stain \stæn\ *vb* [ME *steynen*, partly fr MF *desteindre* to discolor & partly of Scand origin, akin to ON *staina* to paint — more at **DISTAIN**] *vi* 1: **DISCOLOR**, **SOIL** 2: to suffuse with color 3 *a*: to taint with guilt, vice, or corruption *b*: to bring reproach on 4: to color (as wood, glass, or cloth) by processes affecting chemically or otherwise the material itself ~ *vt*: to receive a stain — **stain-able** \ˈstæ-nə-bəl\ *adj*

stain *n* 1 *a*: a soiled or discolored spot *b*: a natural spot of color contrasting with the ground 2: a taint of guilt: **STIGMA** 3 *a*: a preparation (as of dye or pigment) used in staining; *esp*: one capable of penetrating the pores of wood *b*: a dye or mixture of dyes used in microscopy to make visible minute and transparent structures, to differentiate tissue elements, or to produce specific chemical reactions

stain-abil-ity \ˈstæ-nə-bil-ə-tē\ *n*: the capacity of cells and cell parts to stain specifically and consistently with particular dyes and stains

stained glass *n*: glass colored or stained for use in windows *a*: glass colored throughout by metallic oxides fused into it *b*: clear glass cased with colored glass *c*: clear glass into whose surface the pigments have been burned

stainer \ˈstæ-nər\ *n*: one that stains *a*: a worker who applies a coloring or finishing stain to wood or leather *b*: a pigment used merely to give color to a paint as distinguished from the base *c*: an insect that stains the material on which it feeds

stain-less \ˈstæn-ləs\ *adj* 1 *a*: free from stain or stigma *b*: highly resistant to stain 2: made from materials resistant to stain — **stain-less-ly** *adv*

stainless *n*: tableware made of stainless steel

stainless steel *n*: an alloy of iron with chromium and sometimes nickel or manganese that is practically immune to rusting and ordinary corrosion

stair \stær\ *n* [ME *stair*, fr OE *stæger*, akin to OE & OHG *stagan* to rise, Gk *stichēin* to walk] 1: a series of steps or flights of steps for passing from one level to another — often used in pl but *sing* or *pl* in constr. (a narrow private ~ — **Lewis Mumford**) 2: a single step of a stairway

stair-case \ˈkæs\ *n* 1: the structure containing a stairway 2: a flight of stairs with the supporting framework, casing, and balusters

stair-way \-wæ\ *n*: one or more flights of stairs usu with landings to pass from one level to another

stair-well \-wel\ *n*: a vertical shaft in which stairs are located

stake \stæk\ *n* [ME, fr OE *stacc*; akin to MLG *stake*, L *stignum* beam] 1: a pointed piece of wood or other material driven or to be driven into the ground as a marker or support 2 *a*: a post to which a person is bound for execution by burning *b*: execution by burning at a stake 3 *a*: something that is staked for gain or loss *b*: the prize in a contest *c*: an interest or share in an undertaking (as a commercial venture) 4: a Mormon territorial jurisdiction comprising a group of wards 5: an upright stick at the side or end of a vehicle to retain the load 6: **GRUB-STAKE** — **at stake**: at issue; in jeopardy

stake *vt* **staked**, **stak-ing** 1: to mark the limits of by or as if by stakes 2: to tether to a stake 3: **BET**, **HAZARD** 4: to fasten up or support (as plants) with stakes 5: to back financially 6: **GRUBSTAKE** — **stake a claim**: to assert a title or right to something by or as if by placing stakes to satisfy a legal requirement

stake body *n*: an open motortruck body consisting of a platform with stakes inserted along the outside edges to retain a load

stake-holder \ˈstæk-hōl-dər\ *n*: a person entrusted with the stakes of bettors

stake-out \ˈstæk-kaʊt\ *n*: a surveillance maintained by the police of an area or a person suspected of criminal activity

stake out \ˈstæk-kaʊt\ *vi* 1: to assign (as a policeman) to an area used to conduct a surveillance 2: to maintain a stakeout of

stake race *n*: a horse race in which the prize offered is made up at least in part of money (as entry fees) put up by the owners of the horses entered

stake truck *n*: a truck having a stake body

Stak-ha-nov-ite \ˈstæ-kən-ə-vī-tē\ *n* [Alexei G. Stakhanov b1905 Russ miner]: a Soviet industrial worker awarded recognition and special privileges for output beyond production norms — **Stak-ha-nov-ism** \-vī-zəm\ *n*

stal-lac-tite \ˈstæl-ək-tīt\ *n* [NL *stalactites*, fr Gk *stalaktos* dripping, fr *stalaia* to let drip — more at **STALE**]: a deposit of calcium carbonate (as calcite) resembling an icicle hanging from the roof or sides of a cavern — **stal-lac-titic** \ˈstæl-ək-tīt-ik-, -ək-, -stæl-ək-\ *adj*

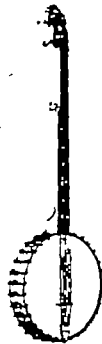
stal-lag \ˈstæl-læg\ *n* [G, short for *stamm-lager* base camp, fr *stamm* base + *lager* camp]: a German prison camp for noncommissioned officers or enlisted men

stal-lag-mite \ˈstæl-læg-mīt\ *n* [NL *stalagmites*, fr Gk *stalagma* drop or *stalagma* dripping; akin to Gk *stalaia* to let drip]: a deposit of calcium carbonate like an inverted stalactite formed on the floor of a cave by the drip of calcareous water — **stal-lag-mitic** \ˈstæl-læg-mīt-ik-, -æg-, -stæl-læg-\ *adj*

stale \stæl\ *adj* **staler**; **stale-est** [ME, aged (of ale), akin to MD *stiel* stale] 1: tasteless or unpalatable from age 2: tedious from

o about o kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke j sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

ban-galore torpedo \ban-gə-'lə(ə)r-, -lə(ə)r-\ n [Bangalore, India] : a metal tube that contains explosives and a firing mechanism and is used to cut barbed wire and detonate buried mines
bang away vi 1: to work with determined effort (students *bang away* at their homework) 2: to attack persistently (police are going to keep *bang away* at you) — E S Gardner
bang-er \ban-'ər\ n, Brit: SAUSAGE
bang-kok \ban-'kak, -'kə\ n [earlier *bangkok*, a fine straw, fr. Bangkok, Thailand] : a hat woven of fine palm fiber in the Philippines
bang-gle \ban-'gəl\ n [Hindi *baṅgī*] 1: a stiff usu. ornamental bracelet or anklet slipped or clasped on 2: an ornamental disk that hangs loosely (as on a bracelet or tambourine)
Bang's disease \ban-'z-\ n [Bernhard L. F. Bang †1932 Dan veterinarian] : BRUCELLOSIS. *specif*: contagious abortion of cattle
bang-tail \ban-'tāl\ n [bangtail (short tail)] 1: RACEHORSE 2: a wild horse
bang-up \ban-'p\ adj [ban'g]: FIRST-RATE, EXCELLENT (a ~ job)
bang up \ban-'p\ vt [ban'g]: to cause extensive damage to
ban pl of BAN
ban-ish \ban-'ish\ vt [ME *banishen*, fr MF *baniss-*, stem of *banir*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *bannan* to command — more at BAN] 1: to require by authority to leave a country 2: to drive out or remove from a home or place of usual resort or continuance 3: to clear away : DISPEL (his discovery ~ed anxiety — Stringfellow Bart) — **ban-ish-er** n — **ban-ish-ment** \-ish-'mənt\ n
syn BANISH EXILE, DEPORT TRANSPORT *shared meaning element*: to remove by authority or force from a country, state, or sovereignty
ban-is-ter also **ban-nis-ter** \ban-'s-tər\ n [alter of *baluster*] 1: one of the upright supports of a handrail alongside a staircase 2: a handrail with its supporting posts b: HANDRAIL
ban-jo \ban-'jə\ n, pl *banjos* also *banjoes* [prob of African origin; akin to Kimbundu *mbanza*, a similar instrument] : a musical instrument consisting of a drumlike body, a long fretted neck, and four or more strings that are strummed with the fingers — **ban-jo-ist** \-jə-'sɪt\ n
bank \bank\ n [ME, prob of Scand origin, akin to ON *bakk* bank, akin to OE *benc* bench — more at BENCH] 1: a mound, pile, or ridge raised above the surrounding level as a: a piled up mass of cloud or fog b: an undersea elevation rising esp from the continental shelf 2: the rising ground bordering a lake, river, or sea or forming the edge of a cut or hollow 3: a steep slope (as of a hill) b: the lateral inward tilt of a surface along a curve or of a vehicle (as an airplane) when taking a curve 4: a protective or cushioning rim or piece
bank vt 1: to raise a bank about b: to cover (as a fire) with fresh fuel and adjust the draft of air so as to keep in an inactive state c: to build (a curve) with the roadbed or track inclined laterally upward from the inside edge 2: to heap or pile in a bank 3: to drive (a ball in billiards) into a cushion 4: to form or group in a tier ~ *vi* 1: to rise in or form a bank — often used with *up* (clouds would ~ up about midday, and showers fall — William Beebe) 2: to incline an airplane laterally b: (1) to incline laterally (2) to follow a curve or incline (skiers ~ing around the turn)
bank n [ME, fr OF *banc* bench, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *benc*] 1: a bench for the rowers of a galley 2: a group or series of objects arranged near together in a row or a tier as a: a row of keys on a typewriter b: a set of two or more elevators 3: one of the horizontal and usu. secondary or lower divisions of a headline
bank n [ME, fr MF or Olt, MF *banque*, fr Olt *banca*, lit, bench, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *benc*] 1: a: the table, counter, or place of business of a money changer b: an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, for the extension of credit, and for facilitating the transmission of funds 2: a person conducting a gambling house or game, *specif*: DEALER 3: a supply of something held in reserve as a: the fund of supplies (as money, chips, or pieces) held by the banker or dealer for use in a game b: a fund of pieces belonging to a game (as dominoes) from which the players draw 4: a place where something is held available (data ~), esp. a depot for the collection and storage of a biological product of human origin for medical use
bank vt 1: to keep a bank 2: to deposit money or have an account in a bank ~ *vi* 1: to deposit in a bank — **bank on**: to depend or rely on
bank-able \ban-'kə-bəl\ adj: acceptable to or at a bank
bank acceptance n: a draft drawn on and accepted by a bank
bank annuities n pl: CONSOLS
bank-book \bank-'buk\ n: the depositor's book in which a bank records his deposits and withdrawals — called also *passbook*
bank discount n: the interest discounted in advance on a note and computed on the face value of the note
bank-er \ban-'kər\ n 1: one that engages in the business of banking 2: the player who keeps the bank in various games
banker n: a man or boat employed in the cod fishery on the Newfoundland banks
banker n: a sculptor's or mason's workbench
banker's bill n: a bill of exchange drawn by a bank on a foreign bank
bank holiday n 1 Brit: LEGAL HOLIDAY 2: a period when banks in general are closed often by government fiat
bank-ing n: the business of a bank or a banker
bank line n [bank]: a fishing line attached to the shore and not constantly tended by a fisherman
bank money n: a medium of exchange consisting chiefly of checks and drafts
bank note n: a promissory note issued by a bank payable to bearer on demand without interest and acceptable as money



banjo

bank paper n 1: circulating bank notes 2: bankable commercial paper (as drafts or bills)
bank rate n: the discount rate fixed by a central bank
bank-roll \ban-'krōl\ n: supply of money: FUNDS
bankroll vt: to supply the capital for or pay the cost of (a business or project) — **bank-roller** n
bank-rupt \ban-'(k)rəpt\ n [modif of MF & Olt; MF *banqueroute* bankruptcy, fr Olt *banca* rotten, fr. *banca* bank + *rotta* broken, fr L *rupta*, fem of *ruptus*, pp of *rumpere* to break — more at BANK REAVE] 1: a person who has done any of the acts that by law entitle his creditors to have his estate administered for their benefit b: a person judicially declared subject to having his estate administered under the bankrupt laws for the benefit of his creditors c: a person who becomes insolvent 2: one who is destitute of a particular thing (a moral ~)
bankrupt vt 1: to reduce to bankruptcy 2: IMPOVERISH (war had ~ed the nation's natural resources) *syn* see DEplete
bankrupt adj 1: a: reduced to a state of financial ruin • IMPOVERISHED *specif*: legally declared a bankrupt (the company went ~) b: of or relating to bankrupts or bankruptcy (~ laws) 2: a: BROKEN RUINED (a ~ professional career) b: DEPLETED STERILE (a ~ old culture) c: DESTITUTE — used with *of* or *in* (~ of all merciful feelings)
bank-rupt-cy \ban-'(k)rəp-(t)sē\ n, pl -cies 1: the quality or state of being bankrupt 2: utter failure or impoverishment
bank shot n 1: a shot in billiards and pool in which a player banks the cue ball or the object ball 2: a shot in basketball played to rebound from the backboard into the basket
bank-sia \ban-'(k)sī-\ n [NL, genus name, fr Sir Joseph Banks †1820 E naturalist], an Australian evergreen tree or shrub (genus *Banksia*) of the protea family with alternate leathery leaves and yellowish flowers in dense cylindrical heads
bank-side \ban-'sīd\ n 1: the slope of a bank esp of a stream 2: the bank of the Thames at Southwark
ban-ner \ban-'ər\ n [ME *banere*, fr OF, of Gmc origin, akin to Goth *bandwo* sign, akin to ON *benda* to give a sign] 1: a piece of cloth attached by one edge to a staff and used by a monarch, feudal lord, or commander as his standard and as a rallying point in battle b: FLAG 1 c: an ensign displaying a distinctive or symbolic device or legend, esp: one presented as an award of honor or distinction 2: a headline in large type running across a newspaper page 3: a strip of cloth on which a sign is painted (welcome ~ stretched across the street) 4: a name, slogan, or goal associated with a particular group or ideology (the new ~ is "community control" — F M Hechinger) — often used with *under* (69th production under its own ~ — T J Smith) (every new administration arrives under the ~ of change — John Cogley)
banner adj 1: distinguished from all others esp in excellence (a ~ year for business) 2: prominent in support of a political party (a ~ Democratic county)
ban-ner-et \ban-'ər-et, -'ret\ n, often cap [ME *baneret*, fr OF, fr *banere*] : a knight leading his vassals into the field under his own banner and therefore ranking above a knight bachelor
banneret also **ban-ner-ette** n: a small banner
ban-ner-rol also **ban-ner-roll** \ban-'ər-ōl\ n: BANDEROLE
ban-nock \ban-'sk\ n [ME *bannok*] 1: an often unleavened bread of oat or barley flour baked in flat loaves 2 *NewEng*: CORN BREAD, esp: a thin cake baked on a griddle
banns \banz\ n pl [pl of *bann*, fr ME *bane*, *ban* proclamation, *ban*] : public announcement esp in church of a proposed marriage
ban-quet \ban-'kwet, -'kwet\ n [MF, fr Olt *banchetto*, fr dim of *banca* bench, *banquet*] : an elaborate and often ceremonious meal for numerous people often in honor of a person
banquet vt: to treat with a banquet: FEAST ~ *vi*: to partake of a banquet — **ban-quet-er** n
banquet room n: a large room (as in a restaurant or hotel) suitable for banquets
ban-quette \ban-'ket, -'ket\ n [F, fr Prov *banqueta*, dim of *banc* bench, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *benc* bench] 1: a raised way along the inside of a parapet or trench for gunners or guns b: South: SIDEWALK 2: a long upholstered seat b: a sofa having one roll-over arm c: a built-in upholstered bench along a wall
Ban-quo \ban-'kwō, -'kwō\ n: a murdered Scottish thane in Shakespeare's *Macbeth* whose ghost appears to Macbeth
ban-shie \ban-'shē, -'shē\ n [ScGael *ban-sìth*, fr or akin to OIr *ben síde* woman of fairyland] : a female spirit in Gaelic folklore whose appearance or wailing warns a family of the approaching death of a member
ban-tam \bant-'əm\ n [Bantam, former residency in Java] 1: any of numerous small domestic fowls that are often miniatures of members of the standard breeds 2: a person of diminutive stature and often combative disposition
bantam adj 1: SMALL DIMINUTIVE 2: pertly combative SAUCY
ban-tam-weight \-wə't\ n: a boxer who weighs more than 112 but not more than 118 pounds
ban-ter \bant-'ər\ vb [origin unknown] vt 1: to speak to or address in a witty and teasing manner 2: archaic: DELUDE 3 chiefly South & Midland: CHALLENGE ~ *vi*: to speak or act playfully or wittily — **ban-ter-er** \-ər-'ər\ n — **ban-ter-ing-ly** \bant-'ər-ɪŋ-lē\ adv
ban-ter n: good-natured and usu. witty and animated joking (exchanged ~ with newsmen)
ban-ting \bant-'ɪŋ\ n [perh. modif of G *bänking* bastard, fr *bank* bench, fr OHG — more at BENCH] : a very young child

a	abut	k	kitten	r	further	a	back	k	bake	k	cat, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	o	coin	th	thin
ū	loot	a	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

speaker) serving as a point of vantage 5 a: a small often open air structure for a small retail business (a vegetable ~) (a hot dog ~) b: a site fit for business opportunity 6: a place where a passenger vehicle stops or parks (a taxi ~) 7: HIVE 8: a frame on or in which something may be placed for support 9: a group of plants growing in a continuous area 10: a standing posture *syn* see POSITION

standard \ˈstān-dərd\ *n* [ME, fr MF *standard* rallying point, standard, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *standan* to stand and to OE *ord* point — more at *ODD*] 1: a conspicuous object (as a banner) formerly carried at the top of a pole and used to mark a rallying point esp in battle or to serve as an emblem 2 a: a long narrow tapering flag that is personal to an individual or corporation and bears heraldic devices b: the personal flag of the head of a state or of a member of a royal family c: an organization flag carried by a mounted or motorized military unit d: BANNER 3: something established by authority, custom, or general consent as a model or example 4: CRITERION 5: something set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of quantity, weight, extent, value, or quality 6 a: the fineness and legally fixed weight of the metal used in coins b: the basis of value in a monetary system 8: a structure built for or serving as a base or support 7 a: a shrub or herb grown with an erect main stem so that it forms or resembles a tree b: a fruit tree grafted on a stock that does not induce dwarfing 8 a: the large odd upper petal of a papilionaceous flower (as the pea) b: one of the three inner sepals erect and incurved petals of an iris 9: a musical composition (as a song) that has become a part of the standard repertoire

syn STANDARD, CRITERION, GAUGE, YARDSTICK, TOUCHSTONE *shared meaning element*: a means of determining what a thing should be

standard *adj* 1 a: constituting or conforming to a standard esp, as established by law or custom (~ weight) b: sound and usable but not of top quality (~ beef) 2 a: regularly and widely used, available, or supplied (~ automobile equipment) b: well-established and very familiar (the ~ opera) 3: having recognized and permanent value (a ~ reference work) 4: substantially uniform and well established by usage in the speech and writing of the educated and widely recognized as acceptable (~ pronunciation is subject to regional variations)

standard-bearer \ˈstān-dərd,-bār-ər, -ber-\ *n* 1: one that bears a standard or banner 2: the leader of an organization, movement, or party

standard-bred \ˈstān-dərd-\ *n*, often *cap*: any of an American breed of light trotting and pacing horses bred for speed and noted for endurance

standard candle *n*: CANDLE 3

standard deviation *n* 1: a measure of the dispersion of a frequency distribution that is the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the deviation of each of the class frequencies from the arithmetic mean of the frequency distribution, also: a similar quantity found by dividing by one less than the number of squares in the sum of squares instead of taking the arithmetic mean 2: a parameter that indicates the way in which a probability function or a probability density function is centered around its mean and that is equal to the square root of the moment in which the deviation from the mean is squared

Standard English *n*: the English that with respect to spelling, grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary is substantially uniform though not devoid of regional differences, that is well established by usage in the formal and informal speech and writing of the educated, and that is widely recognized as acceptable wherever English is spoken and understood

standard error *n*: the standard deviation of the probability function or probability density function of a random variable and esp of a statistic; *specif*: the standard error of the mean of a sample from a population with a normal distribution that is equal to the standard deviation of the normal distribution divided by the square root of the sample size

standard gauge *n*: a railroad gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches

standardize \ˈstān-dərd-īz\ *vi* -ized, -izing 1: to compare with a standard 2: to bring into conformity with a standard — **standardization** \ˈstān-dərd-ə-zā-shən\ *n*

standard of living 1: the necessities, comforts, and luxuries enjoyed or aspired to by an individual or group 2: a minimum of necessities, comforts, or luxuries held essential to maintaining a person or group in customary or proper status or circumstances

standard operating procedure *n*: established or prescribed methods to be followed routinely for the performance of designated operations or in designated situations — called also *standing operating procedure*

standard position *n*: the position of an angle with its vertex at the origin of a rectangular-coordinate system and its initial side coinciding with the positive x-axis

standard schnauzer *n*: a schnauzer of a breed that attains a height at the highest point of the shoulder blades of 18 to 20 inches in the male and 17 to 19 inches in the female

standard score *n*: an individual test score expressed as the deviation from the mean score of the group in units of standard deviation

standard time *n*: the time of a region or country that is established by law or general usage as civil time; *specif*: the mean solar time of a meridian that is a multiple of 15 arbitrarily applied to a local area or to one of the 24 time zones and designated as a number of hours earlier or later than Greenwich time

stand-away \ˈstān-də,-wə\ *adj*: standing out from the body (a ~ skirt)

stand-by \ˈstān(d)-bi\ *n*, *pl* **stand-bys** \-bi-z\ 1 a: one to be relied upon in emergencies b: a favorite or reliable choice or resource 2: one that is held in reserve ready for use: SUBSTITUTE — **on standby**: ready or available for immediate action or use

stand-by \ˈstān(d)-bi\ *adj* 1: held near at hand and ready for use (a ~ power plant) (~ equipment) 2: relating to the act or condition of standing by (~ duty) (a ~ period)

stand by \ˈstān(d)-bi\ *vi* 1: to be present, also: to remain apart or aloof 2: to be to get ready to act ~ *vi*: to remain loyal or faithful to: DEFEND

stand down *vi*: to leave the witness stand

stand-ee \ˈstān-de\ *n*: one who occupies standing room

stand-in \ˈstān-din\ *n* 1: someone employed to occupy an actor's place while lights and camera are readied 2: SUBSTITUTE

stand in \ˈstān-din\ *vi*: to act as a stand-in — **stand in with**: to be in a specially favored position with

standing \ˈstān-ding\ *adj* 1 a: upright on the feet or base: ERECT (the ~ audience) b: not yet cut or harvested (~ timber) (~ grain) 2 a: not being used or operated (a ~ factory) b: not flowing: STAGNANT (~ water) 3 a: remaining at the same level, degree, or amount for an indeterminate period (a ~ offer) b: continuing in existence or use indefinitely 4: established by law or custom 5: not movable 6: done from a standing position (a ~ jump) (a ~ ovation)

standing *n* 1 a: a place to stand in: LOCATION b: a position from which one may assert or enforce legal rights and duties 2 a: length of service or experience esp as determining rank, pay, or privilege b: position or condition in society or in a profession, esp: good reputation c: position relative to a standard of achievement or to achievements of competitors 3: maintenance of position or condition: DURATION (a custom of long ~)

standing army *n*: a permanent army of paid soldiers

standing committee *n*: a permanent committee esp of a legislative body

standing crop *n*: the total amount or number of living things or of one kind of living thing (as an uncultured farm crop, the fish in a pond, or organisms in an ecosystem) in a particular situation at any given time

standing order *n*: an instruction or prescribed procedure in force permanently or until specifically changed or canceled, esp: any of the rules for the guidance and government of parliamentary procedure which endure through successive sessions until vacated or repealed

standing room *n*: space for standing, esp: accommodation available for spectators or passengers after all seats are filled

standing wave *n*: a single-frequency mode of vibration of a body or physical system in which the amplitude varies from place to place, is constantly zero at fixed points, and has maxima at other points

stand-dish \ˈstān-dish\ *n* [origin unknown]: a stand for writing materials: INKSTAND

stand-off \ˈstān-dof\ *adj* 1: STANDOFFISH 2: used for holding something at a distance from a surface (a ~ insulator)

standoff *n* 1: the act of standing off 2 a: a counterbalancing effect b: TIE, DRAW (the two teams played to a ~)

stand off \ˈstān-dof\ *vi* 1: to stay at a distance in social intercourse 2: to sail away from the shore ~ *vi* 1: to keep from advancing: REPEL 2: to put off: STALL

stand-offish \ˈstān-dof-ish\ *adj*: somewhat cold and reserved — **stand-off-ish-ly** *adv* — **stand-off-ish-ness** *n*

stand oil *n*: a thickened drying oil, esp: linseed oil heated to about 600°F

stand-out \ˈstān-daut\ *n*: one that is prominent or conspicuous esp because of excellence

stand out \ˈstān-daut\ *vi* 1 a: to appear as if in relief: PROJECT b: to be prominent or conspicuous 2: to steer away from shore 3: to be stubborn in resolution or resistance

stand-pat \ˈstān(d)-pat\ *adj* [*stand* *pat*]: stubbornly conservative: resisting or opposing change

stand pat \ˈstān(d)-pat\ *vi* [*pat*]: 1: to play one's hand as dealt in draw poker without drawing 2: to oppose or resist change — **stand-pat-ter** \ˈstān(d)-pat-ər, -pat-\ *n* — **stand-pat-tism** \-pat-iz-əm\ *n*

stand-pipe \ˈstān(d)-pīp\ *n*: a high vertical pipe or reservoir that is used to secure a uniform pressure in a water-supply system

stand-point \-pōint\ *n*: a position from which objects or principles are viewed and according to which they are compared and judged

stand-still \-stil\ *n*: a state characterized by absence of motion or of progress: STOP

stand-up \ˈstān-dəp\ *adj* 1 a: ERECT, UPRIGHT b: stiffened to stay upright without folding over (a ~ collar) 2: performed in or requiring a standing position (a ~ bar)

stand up \ˈstān-dəp\ *vi* 1: to rise to a standing position 2: to remain sound and intact under stress, attack, or close scrutiny ~ *vi*: to fail to keep an appointment with — **stand up for**: to defend against attack or criticism — **stand up to**: 1: to meet fairly and fully 2: to face boldly — **stand up with**: to be best man or maid of honor for at a wedding ceremony

stand-up comedian *n*: a comedian whose act consists of a monologue of jokes, gags, or satirical comments performed usu. while standing alone on a stage or in front of a camera

stane \ˈstān\ *Scot* var of STONE

Stanford-Binet test \ˈstān-fərd-bi-nē-\ *n* [Stanford University, Calif]: an intelligence test prepared at Stanford University as a revision of the Binet-Simon scale and commonly employed with children — called also *Stanford-Binet*

stang \ˈstāŋ\ *vi* [ME *stangen*, fr. ON *stanga* to prick, akin to ON *stinga* to sting] chiefly *Scot*: STING

stang *n*, chiefly *Scot*: FANG

stanhope \ˈstān-əp\ *n* [Fitzroy Stanhope †1864 Brit clergyman]: a gig, buggy, or phaeton typically having a high seat and closed back

ə about • kitten or further a back # bake # cot, cart
 əb out ch chun e less, & easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw ói coin th thin th this
 ũ loot u foot y yet yū few yū famous zh vision

family 3: impaired in legal force or effect by reason of being allowed to rest without timely use, action, or demand (a ~ affidavit) (a ~ debt) 4: impaired in vigor or effectiveness — *stale* -ly \ˈstäl-(ə)lē-adv — *stale-ness* n

2 stale vb *staled*; *staling* vt 1: to make stale 2 *archaic*: to make common: CHEAPER ~vi: to become stale

3 stale n [ME, akin to MLG *stal* horse unne, Gk *stalassein* to let dnp]: unne of a domestic animal (as a horse)

4 stale vi *staled*, *staling*: URINATE — used chiefly of camels and horses

5 stale-mate \ˈstäl-(ə)l-mät/ n [obs. E *stale* (stalemate) + E *mate*] 1: a drawing position in chess in which only the king can move and although not in check can move only into check 2: a drawn contest: DEADLOCK, also: the state of being stalemated

6 stalemate vt: to bring into a stalemate

Stalinism \ˈstäl-iz-əm, -stäl-/ n: the political, economic, and social principles and policies associated with Stalin; esp: the theory and practice of communism developed by Stalin from Marxism-Leninism and characterized esp. by rigid authoritarianism, widespread use of terror, and often by emphasis on Russian nationalism — *Stalinist* \-nəst/ n or adj — *Stalinize* \-nīz/ vt — *Stalinoid* \-nōid/ n or adj

stalk \ˈstɔk/ vb [ME *stalken*, fr OE *bestælcian*, akin to OE *stealc* lofty, *stelan* to steal — more at *steal*] vi 1: to pursue quarry or prey stealthily 2: to walk stiffly or haughtily ~vi 1: to pursue by stalking 2: to go through (an area) in search of prey or quarry (~ the woods for deer) — *stalk-er* n

2 stalk n 1: the act of stalking 2: a stalking gait

3 stalk n [ME *stalke*, akin to OE *stealc* lofty] 1 a: the main stem of an herbaceous plant often with its dependent parts b: a part of a plant (as a petiole, stem, or peduncle) that supports another 2: a slender upright object or supporting or connecting part, esp: PEDUNCLE (the ~ of a crenoid) — *stalked* \ˈstɔkt/ adj — *stalk-less* \-stɔk-ləs/ adj — *stalky* \ˈstɔk-i/ adj

stalk-eyed \ˈstɔk-īd/ adj: having the eyes raised on stalks — used chiefly of crustaceans

stalking-horse \ˈstɔk-ɪŋ-hɔ(ə)s/ n 1: a horse or a figure like a horse behind which a hunter stalks game 2: something used to mask a purpose 3: a candidate put forward to divide the opposition or to conceal someone's real candidacy

stall \ˈstɔl/ n [ME, fr OE *steall*, akin to OHG *stal* place, stall, L *locus* (OL *silocus*) place, Gk *stallein* to set up, place, send] 1 a: a compartment for a domestic animal in a stable or barn b: a space marked off for parking a motor vehicle 2 a: a seat in the chancel of a church with back and sides wholly or partly enclosed b: a church pew c *Brit*: a front orchestra seat in a theater 3: a booth, stand, or counter at which articles are displayed for sale 4: a protective sheath for a finger or toe: COT 5: a small compartment (as a shower ~)

2 stall vt 1: to put into or keep in a stall 2 obs: to install in office 3 a: to bring to a standstill: BLOCK, esp: MIRE b: to cause (an engine) to stop usu. inadvertently c: to cause (an airplane or airfoil) to go into a stall ~vi 1: to come to a standstill (as from mired wheels or engine failure) 2: to experience a stall in flying

3 stall n: the condition of an airfoil or airplane operating so that there is a flow breakdown and loss of lift with a tendency to drop

4 stall n [alter of *stale* (sure)]: a ruse to deceive or delay

5 stall vt: to play for time: DELAY ~vi: to hold off, divert, or delay by evasion or deception

stall-feed \ˈstɔl-fēd/ vi -fed, -feeding: to feed in a stall esp. so as to fatten (~ an ox)

stallion \ˈstɔl-yən/ n [ME *stallion*, fr MF *estalon*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *stal* stall]: a uncastrated male horse: a male horse kept for breeding, also: a male animal (as a dog or a sheep) kept primarily as a stud

6 stallwart \ˈstɔl-wɔrt/ adj [ME, alter of *stalworth*, fr OE *stælwier* the serviceable]: marked by outstanding strength and vigor of body, mind, or spirit (~ common sense) *syn* see STRONG — *stalworthly* adv — *stalworth-ness* n

2 stallwart n 1: a stalwart person 2: an unwavering partisan

stalworth \ˈstɔl-(w)ɜrθ/ *archaic* var of STALWART

stamen \ˈstæ-mən/ n, pl *stamens* also *stāmī-nə* \ˈstā-mə-nə, -stām-ə/ [L *warp*, thread, akin to Gk *stēmōn* thread, *histanal* to cause to stand — more at STAND]: a microsporophyll of a seed plant, *specif*: the organ of a flower that produces the male gamete, consists of an anther and a filament, and is morphologically a spore-bearing leaf — see FLOWER illustration

stamin- or **stamini-** comb form [L *stamin-*, *stamen*]: *stamen* (staminod) (staminiferous)

stamī-nə \ˈstām-ə-nə/ n [L, pl. of *stamen* warp, thread of life spun by the Fates]: STAYING POWER, ENDURANCE

stāmī-nəl \ˈstām-ən-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or consisting of a stamen

stāmī-natē \ˈstām-nə-tē, -stām-ə-, -nāt/ *adj* 1: having or producing stamens 2 of a *dichlamn* flower: having stamens but no pistils

stāmī-nō-dūm \ˈstām-nō-dū-əm, -stām-ə- n pl *-dū-ē* \-ē-ə/ [NL, fr *stamin-* + *-odium* thing resembling, fr Gk *-ōdēs* like]: an abortive or sterile stamen

stāmī-nō-dy \ˈstām-nō-dy, -stām-ə- n [stamin- + Gk *-ōdēs* like]: the metamorphosis of other floral organs into stamens

stām-mel \ˈstām-əl/ n [prob fr *stamin* (a woolen fabric)] 1 obs: a coarse woolen clothing fabric usu. dyed red and used sometimes for undershirts of penitents 2 *archaic*: the bright red color of stammiel

stammer \ˈstām-ər/ vb *stammered*, *stammering* \-(ə-)ŋg/ [ME *stameren*, fr OE *stamerian*, akin to OHG *stamalōn* to stammer, Lith *stumti* to push] vi: to make involuntary stops and repetitions in speaking: HALT — compare STUTTER ~vi: to utter with involuntary stops or repetitions — *stammer* n — *stammer-er* \-ər-ər/ n

syn STAMMER, STUTTER shared meaning element: to speak or utter stammeringly

1 stamp \ˈstæmp, v2a & v2/ are also 'stämp or 'stòmp/ vb [ME *stampen*, akin to OHG *stampfōn* to stamp, L *temere* to despise, Gk *stembein* to shake up] vi 1: to pound or crush with a pestle or a heavy instrument 2 a (1): to strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot (2): to bring down (the foot) forcibly b: to extinguish or destroy by or as if by stamping with the foot ~usu. used with *out* (~out cancer) 3 a: IMPRESS, IMPRINT (~ "paid" on the bill) b: to attach a stamp to 4: to cut out, bend, or form with a stamp or die 5 a: to provide with a distinctive character (~ed with a dreary, institutionalized look — Bernard Taper) b: CHARACTERIZE ~vi 1: POUND 2: to strike or thrust the foot forcibly or noisily downward

2 stamp n 1: a device or instrument for stamping 2: the impression or mark made by stamping or imprinting 3 a: a distinctive character, indication, or mark b: a lasting imprint 4: the act of stamping 5: a stamped or printed paper affixed in evidence that a tax has been paid, also: POSTAGE STAMP

1 stamp-pede \ˈstæmp-pēd/ n [AmSp *estampida*, fr. Sp, crash, fr *estampar* to stamp, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *stampfōn* to stamp] 1: a wild headlong rush or flight of frightened animals 2: a mass movement of people at a common impulse

2 stampede vb *stampeded*, *stampeding* vi 1: to cause to run away in headlong panic 2: to cause (a group of people) to act on mass impulse ~vi 1: to flee headlong in panic 2: to act on mass impulse — *stampeder* n

stamp-er \ˈstæmp-ər, -stām-, -stòmp-, compare 'STAMP/ n: one that stamps as a: a worker who performs an industrial stamping operation b: an implement for pounding or stamping c: any of various stamping machines

stamping ground \ˈstæmp-, -stāmp-, -stòmp-/ n: a favorite or habitual resort

stamp mill \ˈstæmp-/ or **stamping mill** \ˈstæmp-ɪŋ-/ n: a mill in which ore is crushed with stamps, also: a machine for stamping ore — called also *quartz battery*

stamp tax n: a tax collected by means of a stamp purchased and affixed (as to a deck of playing cards); *specif*: such a tax on a document (as a deed or promissory note) — called also *stamp duty*

stance \ˈstæns(t)əs/ n [MF *estance* position, posture, stay, fr. (assumed) VL *stentia*, fr. L *stanti*, *stans*, prp. of *stare* to stand] 1 chiefly Scot a: STATION b: SITE 2 a: a way of standing or being placed: POSTURE b: intellectual or emotional attitude (took an anti-war ~) 3 a: the position of the feet of a golfer or batter preparatory to making a swing b: the position of both body and feet from which an athlete starts or operates

1 stanch \ˈstɔŋk, -stāŋk/ vi [ME *stauchen*, fr. MF *estancher*, fr. (assumed) VL *stancicare*, fr. L *stanti*, *stans*, prp.] 1: to check or stop the flowing of (~ed her tears), also: to stop the flow of blood from (a wound) 2 *archaic*: ALLAY, EXTINGUISH 3 a: to stop or check in its course (trying to ~ the crime wave) b: to make watertight: stop up — *stanch-er* n

2 stanch var of STAUNCH

1 stanchion \ˈstæŋ-ʃən/ n [ME *stanchion*, fr. MF *estanchion*, fr. OF, aug. of *estance* stay, prop.] 1: an upright bar, post, or support (as for a roof) 2: a device that fits loosely around a cow's neck and limits forward and backward motion (as in a stall)

2 stanchion vi *stanchioned*; *stanchioning* \ˈstæŋ-ʃən-ɪŋ/ 1 a: to provide with stanchions b: to support or brace with or as if with a stanchion 2: to secure (as a cow) by a stanchion

1 stand \ˈstænd/ vb *stood* \ˈstʊd/, *standing* [ME *standen*, fr OE *standan*; akin to OHG *stantan*, *stān* to stand, L *stare*, Gk *histanal* to cause to stand, *stē*, *histasthai* to stand, *be* standing] vi 1 a: to support oneself on the feet in an erect position b: to be a specified height when fully erect (~ six feet two) c: to rise to an erect position 2 a: to take up or maintain a specified position or posture (~ aside) b: to maintain one's position (~ firm) 3: to be in a particular state or situation (~ accused) 4: to hold a course at sea 5 obs: HESITATE 6 a: to have or maintain a relative position in or as if in a graded scale (~ first in his class) b: to be in a position to gain or lose because of an action taken or a commitment made (~ to make quite a profit) 7 chiefly Brit: to be a candidate: RUN 8 a: to rest or remain upright on a base or lower end (a clock stood on the mantle) b: to occupy a place or location (the house ~ on a knoll) 9 a: to remain stationary or inactive (the car stood in the garage for a week) b: to gather slowly and remain (~ing in her eyes) 10: AGREE, ACCORD — used chiefly in the expression *It stands to reason* 11 a: to exist in a definite written or printed form (copy a passage exactly as it ~s) b: to remain valid or efficacious (the order given last week still ~s) 12 of a male animal: to be available as a sire — used esp. of horses ~vi 1: to endure or undergo successfully (this book will ~ the test of time) b: to tolerate without flinching: bear courageously (he ~ed pain well) c: to endure the presence or personality of (can't ~ his boss) d: to afford to accept or have (looks like he could ~ a drink) 2: to remain firm in the face of (~ a siege) 3: to submit to (~ trial) 4 a: to perform the duty of (~ guard) b: to participate in (a military formation) 5: to pay the cost of (a treat): pay for (I'll ~ you a dinner) (~ drinks) 6: to cause to stand: set upright *syn* see BEAR — *stand-er* n — *stand* a chance: to have a chance — *stand* for 1: to be a symbol for: REPRESENT 2: to put up with: PERMIT — *stand* on 1: to depend upon 2: to insist on (never stands on ceremony) — *stand* one's ground: to maintain one's position — *stand* on one's own feet: to think or act independently — *stand* treat: to pay the cost of food, drink, or entertainment for others in a group

2 stand n 1: an act of stopping or staying in one place 2 a: a halt for defense or resistance b: an often defensive effort of some duration or degree of success (a goal-line ~) c (1): a stop made to give a performance (a one-night ~) (2): a town where such a stop is made 3 a: a place or post where one stands b: a strongly or aggressively held position esp. on a debatable issue 4 a: the place taken by a witness for testifying in court b pl (1): a section of the tiered seats for spectators of a sport or spectacle (2): the occupants of such seats c: a raised platform (as for a

star route *n* [so called fr. the asterisk used to designate such routes in postal publications]: a mail-delivery route in a rural or thinly populated area served by a private carrier under contract who takes mail from one post office to another or from a railroad station to a post office and usu. also delivers mail to private mailboxes along the route

starry \ˈstär-i/ *adj* **star-ri-er**; **-est** 1 *a*: adorned or studded with stars *b*: of, relating to, or consisting of the stars: **STELLAR** *c*: shining like stars: **SPARKLING** *d*: having parts arranged like the rays of a star: **STELLATE** 2: as high as or seemingly as high as the stars (~speculations) 3: **STARRY-EYED**

starry-eyed \ˈstär-ē-ɪd/ *adj*: regarding an object or a prospect in an overly favorable light; *specif*: characterized by dreamy, impracticable, or utopian thinking: **VISIONARY**

Stars and Bars *n pl but sing in constr*: the first flag of the Confederate States of America having three bars of red, white, and red respectively and a blue union with white stars in a circle representing the seceded states

Stars and Stripes *n pl but sing in constr*: the flag of the United States having 13 alternately red and white horizontal stripes and a blue union with white stars representing the states

star sapphire *n*: a sapphire that when cut with a convex surface and polished exhibits astigmatism

star shell *n* 1: a shell that on bursting releases a shower of brilliant stars and is used for signaling 2: a shell with an illuminating projectile

star-spangled \ˈstär-spæn-gold/ *adj*: studded with stars

star-studded \ˈstär-stəd-əd/ *adj*: abounding in or covered with stars (*a* ~ cast) (*a* ~ uniform)

star system *n*: the practice of casting famous performers in motion-picture and theatrical roles esp. in order to exploit their popular appeal

start \ˈstɑrt/ *vb* [ME *steren*; akin to MHG *sterzen* to stand up stiffly, move quickly, Lith *startin* to stiffen — more at **STARE**] *vi* 1 *a*: to move suddenly and violently: **SPRING** (~ed angrily to his feet) *b*: to react with a sudden brief involuntary movement (~ed when a shot rang out) 2 *a*: to issue with sudden force (blood ~ing from the wound) *b*: to come into being, activity, or operation (when does the movie ~) 3: to protrude or seem to protrude (his eyes ~ing from their sockets) 4: to become loosened or forced out of place (one of the planks has ~ed) 5 *a*: to begin a course or journey (~ed towards the door) (~ed north) *b*: to range from a specified initial point (the rates ~ at \$10) 6: to begin an activity or undertaking; *esp*: to begin work 7: to be a participant in a game or contest; *esp*: to be in the starting lineup ~ *vt* 1: to cause to leave a place of concealment: **FLUSH** (~ a rabbit) 2 *archaic*: **STARTLE**, **ALARM** 3: to bring up for consideration or discussion 4: to bring into being (~ a rumor) 5: to cause to become loosened or displaced 6: to begin the use or employment of (~ a fresh loaf of bread) 7 *a*: to cause to move, act, or operate (~ the motor) *b*: to cause to enter a game or contest; *esp*: to put in the starting lineup *c*: to care for during early stages 8: to perform the first stages or actions of (~ed studying music at the age of five) *syn see BEGIN* — **start** something: to make trouble — **start with** 1: at the beginning 2: **INITIALLY** 2: in any event

start *n* 1 *a*: a sudden involuntary bodily movement or reaction *b*: a brief and sudden action or movement *c*: a sudden capricious impulse or outburst 2: a beginning of movement, activity, or development 3: a lead or handicap at the beginning of a race or competition 4: a place of beginning 5: the act or an instance of being a competitor in a race or a member of a starting lineup in a game (undefeated in six ~s — *Current Blog*)

starter \ˈstɑrt-ər/ *n* 1: one who initiates or sets going as *a*: an official who gives the signal to begin a race *b*: one who dispatches vehicles 2 *a*: one that enters a competition; *esp*: a member of a starting lineup *b*: one that begins to engage in an activity or process 3: one that causes something to begin operating as *a*: **SELF-STARTER** *b*: material containing microorganisms used to induce a desired fermentation *c*: a compound used to start a chemical reaction 4: something that is the beginning of a process, activity, or series

star thistle *n* 1: a widely naturalized spiny European weed (*Centaurea calcitrapa*) with purple flowers — called also *caltrop* 2: any of various knapweeds related to the star thistle

starting block *n*: a device that consists of two blocks mounted on either side of an adjustable frame which is usu. anchored to the ground and that provides a runner with a rigid surface against which to brace his feet at the start of a race

starting gate *n* 1: a mechanically operated barrier used as a starting device for a race 2: a barrier that when knocked aside by a competitor (as a skier) starts an electronic timing device

startle \ˈstɑrt-l/ *vb* **start-led**, **start-ling** \ˈstɑrt-lɪŋ, -lɪŋ/ [ME *sterlen*, freq. of *steren* to start] *vi*: to move or jump suddenly (as in surprise or alarm) (the baby ~ed easily) ~ *vt*: to frighten or surprise suddenly and usu. not seriously

startle *n*: a sudden mild shock (as of surprise or alarm)

startling *adj*: causing momentary fright, surprise, or astonishment — **startling-ly** \ˈstɑrt-lɪŋ-lē, -lɪŋ-lē/ *adv* — **startling-ness** \-nəs/ *n*

start-up \ˈstɑrt-əp/ *n*: the act or an instance of setting in operation or motion

star turn *n*, chiefly *Brit*: the featured skit or number in a theatrical production, broadly: the most widely publicized person or item in a group

starvation \ˈstär-vā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or an instance of starving 2: the state of being starved

starvation wages *n*: wages insufficient to provide the ordinary necessities of life

starve \ˈstär-/ *vb* **starved**; **starv-ing** [ME *sterven* to die, fr. OE *sterfan*; akin to OHG *sterban* to die, Lith *startin* to stiffen — more at **STARE**] *vi* 1 *a*: to perish from lack of food *b*: to suffer extreme hunger 2 *archaic* *a*: to die of cold *b*: to suffer greatly from cold 3: to suffer or perish from deprivation (*starved for*

affection) ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to kill with hunger *b*: to deprive of nourishment *c*: to cause to capitulate by or as if by depriving of nourishment 2: to destroy by or cause to suffer from deprivation 3 *archaic*: to kill with cold

starveling \ˈstär-vəlɪŋ/ *n*: one that is thin from or as if from lack of food

stash \ˈstæʃ/ *vt* [origin unknown] 1 chiefly *Brit*: to put an end to: **STOP**, **QUIT** 2: to store in a usu. secret place for future use

stash *n* 1: hiding place: **CACHE** 2: something stored or hidden away (*a* ~ of narcotics)

sta-sis \ˈstā-səs, -stās-sə/ *n*, *pl* **sta-ses** \ˈstā-sēz, -stās-ēz/ [NL, fr. Gk, act or condition of standing, stopping, fr. *histasthai* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1: a slowing or stoppage of the normal flow of body fluids: as *a*: slowing of the current of circulating blood *b*: reduced motility of the intestines with retention of feces 2: a state of static balance or equilibrium: **STAGNATION**

sta-sis \ˈstā-səs, -stās-sə/ *n* *comb form*, *pl* **sta-ses** \ˈstā-sēz, -stās-ēz/ [NL, fr. Gk *stasis* standing, stopping] 1: stoppage; slowing (hemostasis) (*bacteriostasis*) 2: stable state (homeostasis)

stat *abbr* 1 [L *statim*] immediately 2 *statute*

stat \ˈstæt/ *n* *comb form* [NL *statia*, fr. Gk *statēs* one that stops or steadies, fr. *histasthai* to cause to stand — more at **STAND**] 1: stabilizing agent or device (gyrostat) (<thermostat>) 2: instrument for reflecting (something specified) constantly in one direction (hehostat) 3: agent causing inhibition of growth without destruction (<bacteriostat>)

statant \ˈstæt-ənt/ *adj* [L *status*, pp of *stare* to stand + *E -ant*] : standing in profile with all feet on the ground — used of a heraldic animal

state \ˈsteɪt/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *stat*, fr. OF & L: OF *estat*, fr. L *status*, fr. *status*, pp of *stare* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1 *a*: mode or condition of being (*a* ~ of readiness) *b* (1): condition of mind or temperament (in a highly nervous ~) (2): a condition of abnormal tension or excitement 2 *a*: a condition or stage in the physical being of something (insects in the larval ~) (the gaseous ~ of water) *b*: any of various conditions characterized by definite quantities (as of energy, angular momentum, or magnetic moment) in which an atomic system may exist 3 *a*: social position, esp: high rank *b* (1): elaborate or luxurious style of living (2): formal dignity: **POMP** — usu. used with *in* 4 *a*: a body of persons constituting a special class in a society: **ESTATE** 3 *b pl*: the members or representatives of the governing classes assembled in a legislative body *c obs*: a person of high rank (as a noble) 5 *a*: a politically organized body of people usu. occupying a definite territory; *esp*: one that is sovereign *b*: the political organization of such a body of people 6: the operations or concerns of the government of a country 7: one of the constituent units of a nation having a federal government (the United States of America) 8: the territory of a state

syn **STATE**, **CONDITION**, **SITUATION**, **STATUS** *shared meaning element*: the way in which one manifests existence or the circumstances under which one exists or by which one is given distinctive character **STATE** may imply a mode of existence (Hell is not a place but a *state* — T. S. Eliot) but more often implies the sum of the qualities involved in a particular kind of existence or existence at a particular time and place (he remained in a weakened *state* for many months) (the present *state* of the art allows no final conclusion) **CONDITION** more distinctly imputes the effect of immediate or temporary influences as a ruling factor (under the best conditions, a voyage is one of the severest tests to try a man — R. W. Emerson) **SITUATION** applies to a state or condition that is the resultant of a combination of definite circumstances, it implies arrangement of these circumstances that makes for a particular condition (as of embarrassment, advantage, or difficulty) (there was a dizzy succession of events and of constantly changing situations for a politician to watch — W. L. Shirer) (ready to exploit any favorable situation) **STATUS** applies to one's state or condition as determined with some definiteness especially for legal administrative purposes or by social or economic considerations (his *status* as executive assistant gave him access to confidential reports)

state vt *stated*; **stat-ing** 1: to set by regulation or authority 2: to express the particulars of esp. in words: **REPORT**, **broadly**: to express in words — **stat-able** or **state-able** \ˈstāt-ə-bəl/ *adj*

state aid *n*: public monies appropriated by a state government for the partial support or improvement of a public local institution

State attorney or **State's attorney** *n*: a legal officer appointed to represent a state in the courts: **PROSECUTING ATTORNEY**

state bank *n* 1: **NATIONAL BANK** 1 2: a bank chartered by and operating under the laws of a state of the U.S.

State bird *n*: a bird selected (as by the legislature) as an emblem of a state of the U.S.

state capitalism *n*: an economic system in which private capitalism is modified by a varying degree of government ownership and control

state church *n*, often *cap* *S&C*: **ESTABLISHED CHURCH**

state college *n*: a college that is financially supported by a state government, often specializes in a branch of technical or professional education, and often forms part of the state university

statecraft \ˈstāt-kraft/ *n*: the art of conducting state affairs

stated \ˈstāt-əd/ *adj* 1: **FIXED**, **REGULAR** (the president shall, at ~ times, receive a compensation — U.S. Constitution) 2: set down explicitly: **DECLARED** — **stated-ly** *adv*

stated clerk *n*: an executive officer of a Presbyterian general assembly, synod, or presbytery ranking below the moderator

State flower *n*: a flowering plant selected (as by the legislature) as an emblem of a state of the U.S.

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
ā out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke y sing o flow o flow o coin th thin th thin
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

Stanislavski method \ˈstɑn-ə-ˈslav-ski-, -ˈslav- \ n [Konstantin Stanislavski]: a technique in acting by which an actor strives to empathize with the character he is portraying so as to effect a realistic interpretation

stank \ˈstɑŋk \ part of STINK

stank n [ME, fr. OF *estanc*] 1 dial Brit a: POND, POOL b: a ditch containing water 2 Brit: a small dam: WEIR

stanniferous \ˈstɑn-ə-ˈfɛr- \ n pl -ries [ML *stannaria* tin mine, fr. LL *stannum* tin]: one of the regions in England containing tinworks — usu used in pl.

stannic \ˈstɑn-ɪk \ adj [prob. fr. F *stannique*, fr. LL *stannum* tin, fr. L, an alloy of silver and lead, prob. of Celt origin, akin to Corn *stēn* tin]: of, relating to, or containing tin esp with a valence of four

stannite \ˈstɑn-ɪt \ n [LL *stannum* tin]: a mineral Cu_2FeSnS_4 that is a steel-gray or iron-black sulfide of copper, iron, and tin with a metallic luster and occurs in granular masses

stannous \ˈstɑn-əs \ adj [ISV, fr. LL *stannum*]: of, relating to, or containing tin esp when bivalent

stanza \ˈstɑn-zə \ n [It, staz, abode, room, stanza, fr. (assumed) VL *stantia* stay — more at STANCE]: a division of a poem consisting of a series of lines arranged together in a usu. recurring pattern of meter and rhyme: STROPHE — **stanzaic** \ˈstɑn-zə-ɪk \ adj

stapedectomy \ˈstɑ-pi-ˈdɛk-tə-mi \ n pl -mies [ISV, fr. NL *staped-*, *stapes*]: surgical removal and prosthetic replacement of the stapes to relieve deafness — **stapedectomy** \-mɪzɪd \ adj

stapedial \ˈstɑ-pi-ˈdi-əl \, **stap-** \ adj: of, relating to, or located near the stapes

stapella \ˈstɑ-pɛ-lə \ n [NL, genus name, fr. J. B. van Stapel 1636 D botanist]: any of a genus (*Stapella*) of African plants of the milkweed family with succulent leafless toothed stems like cactus joints and showy but putrid-smelling flowers

stapes \ˈstɑ-pɛz \ n pl *stapes* or *stapedes* \ˈstɑ-pɛ-dɛz \ [NL *staped-*, *stapes*, fr. ML, sturup, alter of LL *stapula*]: the innermost ossicle of the ear of mammals — see EAR illustration

staph \ˈstɑf \ n: STAPHYLOCOCCUS

staphylinid \ˈstɑf-ə-ˈlɪn-ɪd \ n [NL *Staphylinidae*, deriv. of Gk *staphylē* bunch of grapes]: any of a family (*Staphylinidae*) of beetles that have a long body and very short wing covers beneath which the wings are folded transversely — **staphylinid** \-ɪd \ adj

staphylococcal \ˈstɑf-(ə-)ˈkɔk-əl \ adj: of, relating to, or being a staphylococcus

staphylococci \ˈstɑf-(ə-)ˈkɔk-(s) \ adj: caused by a staphylococcus

staphylococcus \ˈstɑf-(ə-)ˈkɔk-əs \ n pl -cocci \-kɔk-(s) \ [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *staphylē* bunch of grapes + NL *-coccus*, akin to OE *staf* staff]: any of various nonmotile gram-positive spherical bacteria (esp genus *Staphylococcus*) that occur singly, in pairs or tetrads, or in irregular clusters and include parasites of skin and mucous membranes

staple \ˈstɑ-pol \ n [ME *stapel* post, staple, fr. OE *stapol* post; akin to MD *stapel* step, heap, emporium, OE *steppan* to step] 1: a U-shaped metal loop both ends of which are driven into a surface to hold the hook, hump, or bolt of a lock, secure a rope, or fix a wire in place 2: a small U-shaped wire both ends of which are driven through layers of thin and easily penetrable material (as paper) and usu. clinched to hold the layers together

staple vt **stapled**; **stapling** \-p(ə-)lɪŋ \: to provide with or secure by staples

staple n [ME, fr. MD *stapel* emporium] 1: a town used as a center for the sale or exportation of commodities in bulk 2: a place of supply: SOURCE 3: a chief commodity or production of a place 4 a: a commodity for which the demand is constant b: something having widespread and constant use or appeal c: the sustaining or principal element: SUBSTANCE 5: RAW MATERIAL 6 a: textile fiber (as wool or rayon) of relatively short length that when spun and twisted forms a yarn rather than a filament b: the length of a piece of such textile fiber

staple adj 1: used, needed, or enjoyed constantly usu. by many individuals 2: produced regularly or in large quantities (~ crops such as wheat and rice) 3: PRINCIPAL, CHIEF

stapler \ˈstɑ-p(ə-)lɪər \ n: one that deals in staple goods or in staple fiber

stapler n: one that inserts staples, esp: a small usu. hand-operated device for inserting wire staples

star \ˈstɑr \ n, often attrib [ME *stierre*, fr. OE *steorra*; akin to OHG *sterno* star, L *stella*, Gk *astēr*, *astron*] 1 a: a natural luminous body visible in the sky at night b: a self-luminous gaseous celestial body of great mass whose shape is usu. spheroidal and whose size may be as small as the earth or larger than the earth's orbit 2 a (1): a planet or a configuration of the planets that is held in astrology to influence one's destiny or fortune — usu. used in pl (2): a waxing or waning fortune or fame (her ~ was rising) b obs: DESTINY 3 a: a conventional figure with five or more points that represents a star; esp: ASTRISK b: an often stars-shaped ornament or medal worn as a badge of honor, authority, or rank or as the insignia of an order c: one of a group of conventional stars used to place something in a scale of value 4: something resembling a star (was hit on the head and saw ~s) 5 a: the principal member of a theatrical or operatic company who usu. plays the chief roles b: a highly publicized theatrical or motion-picture performer c: an outstandingly talented performer (a track ~) d: a person who stands out among his fellows — **starless** \-ləs \ adj — **starlike** \-lɪk \ adj

star vt **starred**; **starring** vt 1: to sprinkle or adorn with stars 2 a: to mark with a star as being preeminent b: to mark with an astersk 3: to advertise or display prominently: FEATURE (the movie ~s a famous stage personality) ~ w 1: to play the most prominent or important role 2: to perform outstandingly

star adj 1: of, relating to, or being a star (received ~ billing) 2: of outstanding excellence: PREEMINENT (a ~ athlete)

star apple n: a tropical American tree (*Chrysophyllum cainito*) of the sapotilla family grown in warm regions for ornament or fruit, also: the apple-shaped edible fruit

star-board \ˈstɑr-bɔrd \ n [ME *sterbord*, fr. OE *stēorbord*, fr. *stōr-* steering oar + *bord* ship's side — more at STEER, BOARD]: the right side of a ship or aircraft looking forward — compare PORT

starboard vt: to turn or put (a helm or rudder) to the right

starboard adj: of, relating to, or situated to starboard

starch \ˈstɑrʃ \ vt [ME *sterchen*, prob fr. (assumed) OE *stercan* to stiffen; akin to OE *stearc* stiff — more at STARK]: to stiffen with or as if with starch

starch n 1: a white odorless tasteless granular or powdery complex carbohydrate ($C_6H_{10}O_5$), that is the chief storage form of carbohydrate in plants, is an important foodstuff, and is used also as adhesives and sizes, in laundries, and in pharmacy and medicine 2: a stiff formal manner: FORMALITY 3: resolute vigor

star-chamber \ˈstɑr-ˈtʃəm-bər \ adj [Star Chamber, a court existing in England from the 15th century until 1641]: characterized by secrecy and often being irresponsibly arbitrary and oppressive

starchy \ˈstɑr-ʃi \ adj **starchier**, **-est** 1: containing, consisting of, or resembling starch 2: consisting of or marked by formality or stiffness — **starchily** \-tʃi-ə-lē \ adv — **starchiness** \-tʃi-nəs \ n

star-crossed \ˈstɑr-ˈkrɒst \ adj: not favored by the stars: ILL-FATED (a pair of ~ lovers take their life — Shak)

star-dom \ˈstɑr-dəm \ n 1: the status or position of a star (the actress quickly reached ~) 2: a body of stars

star-dust \ˈstɑr-ˈdʌst \ n: a feeling or impression of romance, magic, or otherality

stare \ˈstɑ(r), -ˈstɛ(r) \ vb **stared**; **staring** [ME *staren*, fr. OE *starian*; akin to OHG *staren* to stare, L *strenuus* strenuous, Gk *stereos* solid, L *sterniti* to stiffen] vt 1: to look fixedly often with wide-open eyes 2: to show oneself conspicuously (the error stared from the page) 3 of *hair*: to stand on end: BRISTLE, also: to appear rough and lusterless ~ vt 1: to have an effect upon by staring 2: to look at with a searching or earnest gaze ~ vt sec GAZE — **stare** n — **stare** one in the face: to be undeniably and forcefully evident or apparent

stare n: the act or an instance of staring (a blank ~)

stare decisis \ˈstɑr-ˈdɛ-sɪ-sɪs, -ˈstɑr- \ n [L, to stand by decided matters]: a doctrine or policy of following rules or principles laid down in previous judicial decisions unless they contravene the ordinary principles of justice

stare down vt: to cause to waver or submit by or as if by staring

starets \ˈstɑr-(ə-)tɪz \ n pl *starets* \ˈstɑr-(ə-)tɪz \ [Russ, lit., old man, fr. *staryi* old — more at STOUR]: a spiritual director or religious teacher in the Eastern Orthodox Church, specif: a spiritual adviser who is not necessarily a priest, who is recognized for his piety, and who is turned to by monks or laymen for spiritual guidance

star facet n: one of the eight small triangular facets which about on the table in the bezel of a brilliant — see BRILLIANT illustration

starfish \ˈstɑr-fɪʃ \ n: any of a class (Asteroida) of echinoderms having a body of usu five radially disposed arms about a central disk and feeding largely on mollusks (as oysters)

star-flower \ˈstɑr-ˈflaʊ-(ə)r \ n: any of several plants having star-shaped pentamerous flowers, esp: any of a genus (*Trientalis*, esp *T. americana*) of plants of the primrose family

star-gaze \ˈstɑr-ˈɡeɪz \ vt [back-formation fr *stargazer*] 1: to gaze at stars 2: to gaze rapidly or contemplatively

star-gazer \ˈstɑr-ˈɡeɪ-zər \ n 1: one that gazes at the stars as a: ASTROLOGER b: ASTRONOMER 2: any of several marine percid fishes (family Uranoscopidae) with the eyes on top of the head

stargazing \ˈstɑr-ˈɡeɪ-zɪŋ \ n 1: the act or practice of a stargazer 2: a: absorption in chimerical or impractical ideas: WOOLGATHERING b: the quality or state of being absentminded

star grass n: any of various grassy plants with stellate flowers or arrangement of leaves as a: a genus (*Hypoxis*) of herbs of the amaryllid family b: COLICROOTA c: a perennial grass (*Cynodon plectostachyus*) that has stems attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet and that is used esp in Africa and India for pasture and hay

stark \ˈstɑrk \ adj [ME, stiff, strong, fr. OE *stearc*, akin to OHG *starc* strong, L *sterniti* to stiffen — more at STARE] 1 archaic: STRONG, ROBUST 2 a: rigid in or as if in death b: rigidly conforming (as to a pattern or doctrine): ABSOLUTE (~ discipline) 3: SHEER, UTTER (~ nonsense) 4 a: BARREN, DESOLATE b (1): having few or no ornaments: BARE (a ~ white room) (2): HARSH, BLUNT (the ~ realities of death) 5: sharply delineated ~ vt sec STIFF — **starkly** \-li \ adv — **starkness** \-nəs \ n

stark adv 1: in a stark manner 2: to an absolute or complete degree: WHOLLY (~ naked) (~ mad)

star-let \ˈstɑr-lɛt \ n: a young movie actress being coached and publicized for starring roles

star-light \ˈstɑr-lɪt \ n: the light given by the stars

star-ling \ˈstɑr-lɪŋ \ n [ME, fr. OE *stearling*, fr. *stear* starling + *-ling*, *-linc* -ling; akin to OHG *stara* starling, L *sturnus*]: any of a family (Sturnidae, esp genus *Sturnus*) of usu. dark gregarious passerine birds; esp: a dark brown or in summer glossy greenish black European bird (*S. vulgaris*) naturalized in the U.S., southern Canada, Australia, and New Zealand and often a pest

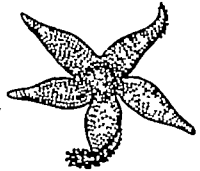
star-lit \ˈstɑr-lɪt \ adj: lighted by the stars

star-nosed mole \ˈstɑr-ˈnoʊz-(d) \ n: a common black long-tailed semiaquatic N. American mole (*Condylura cristata*) distinguished by a series of pink fleshy projections surrounding the nostrils

star-of-Bethlehem n: any of a genus (*Ornithogalum*) of bulbous herbs (as the chincincherne) of the lily family with basal leaves resembling grass, esp: one (*O. umbellatum*) with greenish flowers that is naturalized in the eastern U.S.

star of Bethlehem \ˈbɛθ-lɪ-hɛm, -lɛ-(h)əm \: a star which according to Christian tradition guided the Magi to the infant Jesus in Bethlehem

Star of David \ˈdɑ-vɪd \: MAGEN DAVID



starfish

rank in a hierarchy of prestige; esp: high prestige 3: state of affairs: **SITUATION** *syn* see **STATE**

stat-us quo \stāt-ə-ˈkwō, -stāt- / *n* [L, state in which]: the existing state of affairs (seeks to preserve the *status quo*)

stat-ut-able \stach-ət-ə-bəl, -stach-ūt- / *adj*: made, regulated, or imposed by or in conformity to statute: **STATUTORY** (~tonnage)

stat-ute \stach-ūt-, -ət / *n* [ME, fr OF *statut*, fr LL *statutum* law, regulation, fr L neut. of *statutus*, pp. of *statuere* to set up, station, fr *status* position, condition, state] 1: a law enacted by the legislative branch of a government 2: an act of a corporation or of its founder intended as a permanent rule 3: an international instrument setting up an agency and regulating its scope or authority

statute book *n*: the whole body of legislation of a given jurisdiction whether or not published as a whole — *usu* used in pl

statute mile *n*: **MILE** 1a

statute of limitations: a statute assigning a certain time after which rights cannot be enforced by legal action or offenses cannot be punished

stat-u-to-ry \stach-ə-ˈtōr-ē, -tōr- / *adj* 1: of or relating to statutes 2: enacted, created, or regulated by statute (a ~ age limit)

statutory offense *n*: a crime created by statute, esp: **STATUTORY RAPE**

statutory rape *n*: sexual intercourse with a female who is below the statutory age of consent

staunch \stanch-, -stanch / *var* of **STANCH**

staunch \stanch-, -stanch / *adj* [ME, fr MF *estanche*, fem of *estanc*, fr OF, fr *estancher* to stanch] 1 a: **WATERTIGHT**, **SOUND** b: strongly built 2: steadfast in loyalty or principle *syn* see **FAITHFUL** — **staunch-ly** *adv* — **staunch-ness** *n*

stau-rol-ite \stōr-ə-ˈlīt-, -līt / *n* [Fr, fr Gk *stauros* cross + F-lite — more at **STEEL**]: a mineral (Fe,Mg,Al₂Si₂O₇(OH)) consisting of basic iron aluminum silicate in prismatic orthorhombic crystals often twinned so as to resemble a cross — **stau-rol-itic** \stōr-ə-ˈlīt-ik / *adj*

stave \stāv- / *n* [back-formation fr *staves*] 1: **STAFF** 1, 2 2. any of the narrow strips of wood or narrow iron plates placed edge to edge to form the sides, covering, or lining of a vessel (as a barrel) or structure 3: **RUNG** 3b 4: **STANZA** 5: **STAFF** 3

stave *vb* **staved** or **stove** \stōv-, staving / *vi* 1: to break in the staves of (a cask) 2: to smash a hole in (~ in a boat), also: to crush or break inward (*staved* in several ribs) 3: to drive or thrust away ~ *vi* 1: to become stove in — used of a boat or ship 2: to walk or move rapidly

stave off *vi*: to ward or fend off

staves *pl* of **STAFF**

staves-acre \stāv-ə-ˈzā-kər- / *n* [by folk etymology fr ME *staphisagre*, fr ML *staphis agria*, fr Gk, lit., wild raisin]: a Eurasian larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*); also: its violently emetic and cathartic seeds

stay \stā- / *n* [ME, fr OE *stæg*, akin to ON *stæg* stay, OE *stēle* stool] 1: a large strong rope use of wire used to support a mast 2: a guy rope — *in stays*: in process of going about from one tack to another

stay *vi* 1: to fasten (as a smokestack) with or as if with stays 2: to incline (a mast) forward, aft, or to one side by the stays ~ *vi*: to go about: **TACK**

stay *vb* **stayed** \stād- or staid \stād- / *staying* [ME *stayen*, fr MF *ester* to stand, stay, fr L *stare* — more at **STAND**] *vi* 1: to stop going forward: **PAUSE** 2: to stop doing something: **CEASE** 3: to continue in a place or condition: **REMAIN** 4: to stand firm 5: to take up residence: **LODGE** 6: to keep even in a contest or rivalry (~ with the leaders) 7: to call a poker bet without raising 8 *obs*: to be in waiting or attendance ~ *vi* 1: to wait for: **AWAIT** 2: to last out (as a race) 3: to remain during (~ed the whole time) 4 a: to stop or delay the proceeding or advance of by or as if by interposing an obstacle: **HALT** (~ an execution) b: to check the course of (as a disease) c: **ALLAY**, **PACIFY** (~ed the civil war) d: to quiet the hunger of temporarily

syn 1 **STAY** **REMAIN** **WAIT** **ABIDE** **TARRY**, **LINGER** *shared meaning element*: to continue in a place

2 *see* **DEFER**

— **stay put**: to be firmly fixed, attached, or established

stay *n* 1 a: the action of halting: the state of being stopped b: a stopping or suspension of procedure or execution by judicial or executive order 2 *obs*: **MODERATION**, **SELF-CONTROL** 3: a residence or sojourn in a place 4: capacity for endurance

stay *n* [MF *estale*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *stān* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1: one that serves as a prop: **SUPPORT** 2: a corset stiffened with bones — *usu* used in pl

stay *vi* 1: to provide physical or moral support for: **SUSTAIN** 2: to fix on something as a foundation

stay-at-home \stā-ət-ˈhōm / *adj*: remaining habitually in one's residence, locality, or country — **stay-at-home** \stā- / *n*

stayer \stā-ər- / *n*: one that stays, esp: one that upholds or supports

staying power *n*: capacity for endurance: **STAMINA**

staying in strike \stā-jn- / *n*: a slowdown or stoppage of work intended to bring pressure on an employer and concerned by workers who remain in their work place — compare **SIT-DOWN**

stay-sail \stā-ˈsāl-, -səl / *n*: a fore-and-aft sail hoisted on a stay — *see* **SAIL** illustration

STB *abbr* [L *saecrae theologiae baccalaureus*] bachelor of sacred theology 2 [L *scientiae theologiae baccalaureus*] bachelor of theology

stbd *abbr* starboard

std *abbr* standard

STD *abbr* [L *saecrae theologiae doctor*] doctor of sacred theology

St *abbr* [F *sainte*] saint (female)

stead \sted- / *n* [ME *stede*, fr OE, akin to OHG *stāt* place, *stān* to stand] 1 *obs*: **LOCALITY**, **PLACE** 2: **ADVANTAGE**, **SERVICE** — used chiefly in the phrase to stand one in good stead 3: the office, place, or function ordinarily occupied or carried out by someone or something else (acted in his brother's ~)

stead *vi*: to be of avail to: **HELP**

stead-fast \sted-ˈfast also -fəst / *adj* 1 a: firmly fixed in place: **IMMOVABLE** b: not subject to change (the ~ doctrine of original sin — Ellen Glasgow) 2: firm in belief, determination, or adherence: **LOYAL** *syn* see **FAITHFUL** *ant* capricious — **stead-fast-ly** *adv* — **stead-fast-ness** \-fəs(t)-nəs, -fəs(t)- / *n*

stead-ing \sted-ˈn-, -stēd-, -n / *n* [ME *steding*, fr *stede* place, farm] 1: a small farm 2 chiefly Scot: the service buildings or area of a farm

steady \sted-ē / *adj* **steadier**, -est [ˈsted] 1 a: firm in position: **FIXED** b: direct or sure in movement: **UNFALTERING** c: keeping nearly upright in a seaway (a ~ ship) 2: showing little variation or fluctuation: **STABLE**, **UNIFORM** (a ~ breeze) (~ prices) 3 a: not easily moved or upset: **RESOLUTE** (~ nerves) b (1): constant in feeling, principle, purpose, or attachment (2): **DEPENDABLE** c: not given to dissipation: **SOBER** — **stead-ily** \sted-ˈl-ē / *adv* — **stead-i-ness** \sted-ē-nəs / *n*

syn **STEADY** **EVEN** **EQUABLE** *shared meaning element*: not varying throughout a course or extent *ant* **UNSTEADY**, **NERVOUS**, **JUMPY**

stead-ily *adv* **stead-led**, **stead-ling** *vi*: to make or keep steady ~ *vi*: to become steady — **stead-ly** *n*

stead-ly *adv* 1: in a steady manner: **STEADILY** 2: on the course set — used as a direction to the helmsman of a ship

stead-ly *n*, *pl* **stead-les**: one that is steady; *specif*: a boyfriend or girl friend with whom one goes steady

steady state *n*: a state or condition of a system or process (as one of the energy states of an atom) that does not change in time

steady state theory *n*: a theory in astronomy the universe has always existed and has always been expanding with hydrogen being created continuously — compare **BIG BANG THEORY**

steak \stāk- / *n* [ME *stēke*, fr ON *stēik*, akin to ON *stēikja* to roast on a stake, *stik*, stick, stake — more at **STICK**] 1 a: a slice of meat cut from a fleshy part of a beef carcass b: a similar slice of a specified meat other than beef (ham ~) c: a cross-section slice of a large fish (swordfish ~) 2: ground beef prepared for cooking or for serving in the manner of a steak (hamburger ~)

steak house *n*: a restaurant whose specialty is beefsteak

steak knife *n*: a table knife with an often serrated steel blade

steal \stē(ə)l- / *vb* **stole** \stōl-, stollen \stōl-ən-, stōl- / *stealing* [ME *stelen*, fr OE *stelan*, akin to OHG *stelan* to steal] *vi* 1: to take the property of another 2: to come or go secretly, unobtrusively, gradually, or unexpectedly 3: to steal a base ~ *vi* 1 a: to take or appropriate without right or leave and with intent to keep or make use of wrongfully b: to take away by force or unjust means c: to take secretly or without permission d: to appropriate entirely to oneself or beyond one's proper share (~ the show) 2 a: to move, convey, or introduce secretly: **SMUGGLE** b: to accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner (~ a visit) 3 a: to seize, gain, or win by trickery, skill, or daring (a basketball player adept at ~ing the ball) b: of a base runner: to gain (a base) by running without the aid of a hit or an error — **steal-er** *n*

syn **STEAL** **PILFER**, **FILCH**, **FURLOIN** *shared meaning element*: to take another's possession without right and without his knowledge or permission

— **steal a march**: to gain an advantage unobserved — **steal one's thunder**: to appropriate or adapt for one's own ends something devised by another

steal *n* 1: the act or an instance of stealing 2: a fraudulent or questionable political deal 3: **BARGAIN** 2 (it's a ~ at that price)

stealing *n*: the act of one who steals

stealth \stēlth- / *n* [ME *stēliche*, akin to OE *stelan* to steal] 1 a *archaic*: **THEFT** b *obs*: something stolen 2: the act or action of proceeding furtively, secretly, or imperceptibly (the state moves by ~) 3: to gather information — (Nat Hentoff) 3: the state of being furtive or unobtrusive (his leopard ~ and grace — James Purdy)

stealthy \stēl-thē / *adj* **stealth-i-er**, -est 1: slow, deliberate, and secret in action or character 2: intended to escape observation: **FURTIVE** *syn* see **SECRET** — **stealth-i-ly** \-thē-lē / *adv* — **stealth-i-ness** \-thē-nəs / *n*

steam \stēm- / *n* [ME *stēm*, fr OE *stēam*, akin to D *stoom* steam] 1: a vapor arising from a heated substance 2 a: the invisible vapor into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point b: the mist formed by the condensation on cooling of water vapor 3 a: water vapor kept under pressure so as to supply energy for heating, cooking, or mechanical work, also: the power so generated b: driving force: **POWER** (got there under his own ~) c: emotional tension (needed to let off a little ~ after exams) 4 a: **STEAMER** 2a b: travel by or a trip in a steamer

steam *vi* 1: to rise or pass off as vapor 2: to give off steam or vapor 3: to move or travel by or as if by the agency of steam 4: to be angry: **BOIL** (~ing over the insult he had received) ~ *vi* 1: to give out as fumes: **EXHALE** 2: to apply steam to, esp: to expose to the action of steam (as for softening or cooking)

steam beer *n*: a highly effervescent beer brewed in the western US

steam-boat \stēm-ˈbōt / *n*: a boat propelled by steam power

steamboat Gothic \stēm-ˈbōt- / *n*: its use in homes of retired steamboat captains in imitation of the style of river steamboats: an elaborately ornamented architectural style used in homes built in the middle 19th century in the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys

steam boiler *n*: a boiler for producing steam

steam chest *n*: the chamber from which steam is distributed to a cylinder of a steam engine

steam engine *n*: an engine driven or worked by steam, *specif*: a reciprocating engine having a piston driven in a closed cylinder by steam

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā col, cart
ā out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	g mug	ō flow	ō flaw	ōi coin	th thin
ū loot	ū foot	y yet	yū few	yū famous	zh vision

state-hood \ˈstāt-hūd\ *n*: the condition of being a state; esp: the condition or status of one of the states of the U.S.

state-house \ˈstāt-haʊs\ *n*: the building in which a state legislature sits

state-less \ˈstāt-ləs\ *adj*: 1: having no state 2: lacking the status of a national (a ~ person) — **state-less-ness** *n*

state-ly \ˈstāt-lē\ *adj* **state-ly-er** \-er\ *n*: 1: HAUGHTY, UNAPPROACHABLE *b*: marked by lofty or imposing dignity 2: impressive in size or proportions *syn* see GRAND — **state-li-ness** *n* — **state-ly-ly** *adv*

state medicine *n*: administration and control by the national government of medical and hospital services provided to the whole population and paid for out of funds raised by taxation

state-ment \ˈstāt-mənt\ *n*: 1: the act or process of stating or presenting orally or on paper 2: something stated, as *a*: a report of facts or opinions *b*: a single declaration or remark 3: ASSERTION 4: PROPOSITION 2a *b*: the presentation of a theme in a musical composition 5: a summary of a financial account showing the balance due

state of the art: the level of development (as of a device, procedure, process, technique, or science) reached at any particular time usu. as a result of modern methods

state of war 1 *a*: a state of actual armed hostilities regardless of a formal declaration of war *b*: a legal state created and ended by official declaration regardless of actual armed hostilities and usu. characterized by operation of the rules of war 2: the period of time during which a state of war is in effect

state prison *n*: a prison maintained by a state of the U.S. for the imprisonment of persons convicted of the more serious crimes (as felonies)

stat-er \ˈstāt-ər, stā-tē(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk *statēr*, lit., a unit of weight, fr. *histanai* to cause to stand, weigh — more at STAND]: an ancient gold or silver coin of the Greek city-states of any of numerous standards

state-room \ˈstāt-rūm, -rūm\ *n*: 1: CABIN 2: a private room on a railroad car with one or more berths and a toilet

state's evidence *n*, often *cap S* 1: one who gives evidence for the prosecution in U.S. state or federal criminal proceedings 2: evidence for the prosecution in a criminal proceeding

States General *n pl*: 1: the assembly of the three orders of clergy, nobility, and third estate in France before the Revolution 2: the legislature of the Netherlands from the 15th century to 1796

state-side \ˈstāt-sīd\ *adj* [(United) States + side]: being in, going to, coming from, or characteristic of the 48 conterminous states of the U.S. (transferred from Europe to ~ duty)

stateside *adv*: in or to the continental U.S.

states-man \ˈstāt-smən\ *n*: 1: one versed in the principles or art of government, esp: one actively engaged in conducting the business of a government or in shaping its policies 2: one who exercises political leadership wisely and without narrow partisanship — **states-man-like** \-līk\ *adj* — **states-man-ly** \-lē\ *adj* — **states-man-ship** \-shīp\ *n*

state socialism *n*: an economic system with limited socialist characteristics introduced by *usu.* gradual political action

states' right-er \ˈstāt-s-rīt-ər\ *n*: one who advocates strict interpretation of the U.S. constitutional guarantee of states' rights

states' rights *n pl*: all rights not vested by the Constitution of the U.S. in the federal government nor forbidden by it to the separate states

State tree *n*: a tree selected (as by the legislature) as an emblem of a state of the U.S.

state university *n*: a university maintained and administered by one of the states of the U.S. as part of the state public educational system

state-wide \ˈstāt-wīd\ *adj*: including all parts of a state

statewide *adv*: throughout the state

stat-ic \ˈstāt-ik\ *adj* [NL *staticus*, fr. Gk *statikos* causing to stand, skilled in weighing, fr. *histanai* to cause to stand, weigh — more at STAND] 1: exerting force by reason of weight alone without motion 2: of or relating to bodies at rest or forces in equilibrium 3: showing little change (a ~ population) 4 *a*: characterized by a lack of movement, animation, or progression *b*: producing an effect of repose or quiescence (a ~ design) 5 *a*: standing or fixed in one place: STATIONARY *b* of water: stored in a tank but not under pressure 6 *a*: of, relating to, or producing stationary charges of electricity: ELECTROSTATIC 7: of, relating to, or caused by radio static — **stat-ic-ity** \-i-kē\ *adj* — **stat-ic-ally** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

static *n* [static electricity] 1: disturbing effects produced in a radio or television receiver by atmospheric or various natural or manmade electrical disturbances, also: the electrical disturbances producing these effects 2: OPPOSITION (don't give me any ~)

stat-i-ce \ˈstāt-ə(ə)\ *n* [NL, genus of herbs, fr. L, an astringent plant, fr. Gk *statikē*, fr. *leim* of *statikos* causing to stand, astringent]: SEA LAVENDER, THRIFT

static line *n*: a cord attached to a parachute pack and to an airplane to open the parachute after a jumper clears the plane

statics \ˈstāt-iks\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: mechanics dealing with the relations of forces that produce equilibrium among material bodies

static tube *n*: a tube used for indicating static as distinct from impact pressure in a stream of fluid

stat-ion \ˈstāt-shən\ *n* [ME *stacioun*, fr. MF *station*, fr. L *station*, *statio*, fr. *stare*, pp of *stare* to stand — more at STAND] 1: the place or position in which something or someone stands or is assigned to stand or remain 2: the act or manner of standing: POSTURE 3: a stopping place as *a* (1): a regular stopping place in a transportation route (2): the building connected with such a stopping place: DEPOT 3 *b*: one of the stations of the cross 4 *a*: a post or sphere of duty or occupation *b*: a stock farm or ranch of Australia or New Zealand 5: STANDING, RANK (a woman of high ~) 6: a place for specialized observation and study of scientific phenomena (a seismological ~) (a marine biological ~) 7: a place established to provide a public service as *a*: FIRE STA-

tion *b*: a branch post office 8 *a*: a complete assemblage of radio or television equipment for transmitting or receiving *b*: the place in which such a station is located

sta-tion-ary \ˈstāt-shən-ē\ *adj*: 1: fixed in a station, course, or mode: IMMOBILE 2: unchanging in condition

stationary front *n*: the boundary between two air masses neither of which is replacing the other

stationary wave *n*: STANDING WAVE — called also *stationary vibration*

station break *n*: a pause in a radio or television broadcast for announcement of the identity of the network or station; also: an announcement or advertisement during this pause

sta-tio-ner \ˈstāt-sh(ə)-nər\ *n* [ME *staciouner*, fr. ML *stationarius*, fr. *station*, *statio* shop, fr. L *station*] 1 *archaic* *a*: BOOKSELLER *b*: PUBLISHER 2: one that sells stationary

sta-tio-ner-y \ˈstāt-sh(ə)-nər-ē\ *n* [*stationer*] 1: materials (as paper, pens, and ink) for writing or typing 2: letter paper usu. accompanied with matching envelopes

station house *n*: a house at a post or station, *specif*: a police station

sta-tion-mas-ter \ˈstāt-shən-mas-tər\ *n*: an official in charge of the operation of a railroad station

stations of the cross often *cap S&C* 1: a series of usu. 14 images or pictures esp. in a church that represent the stages of Christ's passion 2: a devotion involving commemorative meditation before the stations of the cross

station wagon *n*: an automobile that has an interior longer than a sedan's, has one or more rear seats readily lifted out or folded to facilitate light trucking, has no separate luggage compartment, and often has an adjustable rear window and a tailgate

stat-ism \ˈstāt-iz-əm\ *n*: concentration of economic controls and planning in the hands of a highly centralized government

stat-ist \ˈstāt-ist\ *n*: an advocate of statism — **stat-ist** *adj*

sta-tis-tic \ˈstāt-ist-ik\ *n* [back-formation fr. *statistics*] 1: a single term or datum in a collection of statistics 2 *a*: a quantity (as the mean of a sample) that is computed from a sample, *specif*: ESTIMATE 3b *b*: a random variable that takes on the possible values of a statistic

sta-tis-ti-cal \-tī-kəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or employing the principles of statistics — **sta-tis-ti-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

statistical mechanics *n pl* but *usu sing* in constr: a branch of mechanics dealing with the application of the principles of statistics to the mechanics of a system consisting of a large number of parts having motions that differ by small steps over a large range

sta-tis-ti-ci-an \ˈstāt-ə-ˈstīsh-ən\ *n*: one versed in or engaged in compiling statistics

sta-tis-tics \ˈstāt-ist-iks\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [G *statistik* study of political facts and figures, fr. NL *statisticus* of politics, fr. L *status* state] 1: a branch of mathematics dealing with the collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of masses of numerical data 2: a collection of quantitative data

sta-tive \ˈstāt-iv\ *adj*: expressing a bodily or mental state — compare ACTIVE 3b

sta-to-comb form [ISV, fr. Gk *statos* stationary, fr. *histanai* to stand — more at STAND] 1: resting (*statoblast*) 2: equilibrium (*stato-cyst*)

sta-to-blast \ˈstāt-ə-bləst\ *n* [ISV] 1: a bud in a freshwater bryozoan that overwinters in a chitinous envelope and develops into a new individual in spring 2: GEMMULE *b*

sta-to-cyst \ˈstāt-ə-sīst\ *n* [ISV]: an organ of equilibrium occurring esp. among invertebrate animals and consisting usu. of a fluid-filled vesicle in which are suspended calcareous particles

sta-to-la-try \ˈstāt-ə-lə-trē\ *n* [*stare* to + -*latry*]: advocacy of a highly centralized and all-powerful national government

sta-to-lith \ˈstāt-ə-līth\ *n* [ISV] 1: the calcareous body in a statocyst 2: any of various starch grains or other solid bodies in the plant cytoplasm that are held to be responsible by changes in their position for changes in orientation of a part or organ

sta-tor \ˈstāt-ər\ *n* [NL, fr. L, one that stands, fr. *status*, pp of *stare* to stand — more at STAND]: a stationary part in a machine in or about which a rotor revolves

sta-to-scope \ˈstāt-ə-skəp\ *n* [ISV] 1: a sensitive aneroid barometer for recording small changes in atmospheric pressure 2: an instrument for indicating small changes in the altitude of an airplane

sta-tu-ary \ˈstāt-ə-wer-ē\ *n pl* -aries 1 *a*: the art of making statues *b*: a collection of statues 2: SCULPTOR

sta-tu-ary *adj*: of, relating to, or suitable for statues

sta-tue \ˈstāt-ju\, ˈstāt-ə-w\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *statua*, fr. *statuere* to set up — more at STATUTE]: a three-dimensional representation usu. of a person, animal, or mythical being that is produced by sculpting, modeling, or casting

Statue of Liberty 1: a large copper statue of a woman holding a torch aloft in her right hand located on Liberty Island in New York harbor 2: an offensive football play in which a back raises his arm as if to throw a pass and the ball is taken from his hand by a teammate who runs by him

sta-tu-esque \ˈstāt-ə-skə\ *adj*: resembling a statue esp. in massive dignity or shapeliness — **sta-tu-esque-ly** *adv* — **sta-tu-esque-ness** *n*

sta-tu-ette \ˈstāt-ə-wet\ *n*: a small statue

sta-ture \ˈstāt-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *statura*, fr. *status*, pp of *stare* to stand — more at STAND] 1: natural height (as of a person) in an upright position 2: quality or status gained by growth, development, or achievement *syn* see QUALITY

sta-tus \ˈstāt-əs, ˈstāt-ən\ *n*, often *attrib* [L — more at STATE] 1: the condition of a person or thing in the eyes of the law 2 *a*: position or rank in relation to others (the ~ of a father) *b*: relative

1879 and 1880 and was designed to serve as an international coin based on the metric system

stel·lar \ˈstɛl-ər/ *adj* [LL *stellarius*, fr. *L stella* star — more at **STAR**] 1 *a*: of or relating to the stars: **ASTRAL** *b*: composed of stars 2: of or relating to a theatrical or film star (~ names) 3 *a*: **PRINCIPAL LEADING** (*a* ~ role) *b*: **OUTSTANDING**

stel·late \ˈstɛl-ət/ *adj* [*L stella*] : resembling a star (as in shape) (*a* ~ leaf)

stelliform \ˈstɛl-ə-ˈfɔrm/ *adj* [NL *stelliformis*, fr. *L stella* + *-formis* -iform] : shaped like a star (*a* starfish is a ~ echinoderm)

stellify \ˈstɛl-ɪ-ˈfaɪ/ *vi* -fied, -fying [ME *stellifien*, fr. MF *stellifier*, fr. ML *stellificare*, fr. *L stella* star] : to turn into a star : place among the stars : **GLORIFY**

stem \stɛm/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *stefn*, *stemn* stem of a plant or shaft, OE *stefn* akin to OE *staf* staff, OE *stemn* akin to OE *standan* to stand] 1 *a*: the main trunk of a plant, specif: a primary plant axis that develops buds and shoots instead of roots *b*: a plant part (as a branch, petiole, or stipe) that supports another (as a leaf or fruit) *c*: a bunch of bananas 2: the bow or prow of a ship — compare **STEM** 3: a line of ancestry : **STOCK**, esp: a fundamental line from which others have arisen 4: the part of an inflected word that remains unchanged except by phonetic changes or variations throughout an inflection 5: something held to resemble a plant stem: *a*: a main or heavy stroke of a letter; also: *b*: body 7 *b*: the short perpendicular line extending from the head of a musical note *c*: the part of a tobacco pipe from the bowl outward *d*: the cylindrical support of a piece of stemware (as a goblet) *e*: a shaft of a watch used for winding — from **stem** to **stem**: **THROUGHOUT, THOROUGHLY**

stem vb *stemmed; stem-ming* 1: to make headway against (as an adverse tide, current, or wind) 2: to check or go counter to (something adverse) — **stem-mer** *n*

stem vb *stemmed; stem-ming* *vi* : to have or trace an origin or development — *vi* 1: to remove the stem from 2: to make stems for (as artificial flowers) *syn* see **SPRINGER** — **stem-mer** *n*

stem vb *stemmed; stem-ming* [ME *stemmen* to dam up, fr. ON *stemma*, akin to OE *stamerian* to stammer] *vi* 1 *a*: to stop or dam up (as a river) *b*: to stop or check by or as if by damping, esp: **STANCH** (~ a flow of blood) 2: to turn (skins) in stemming — *vi* 1: to restrain or check oneself, also: to become checked or stanch 2: to retard oneself by forcing the heel of one ski or of both skis outward from the line of progress

stem *n* 1: **CHECK, DAM** 2: an act or instance of stemming on skis

stem cell *n* : an unspecialized and usu. embryonic cell ancestral to one or more specialized cells (as a blood cell), esp: an embryonic cell destined to give rise to germ cells and often identifiable in early cleavage

stem christie *n*, often *cap C* : a turn in skiing begun by stemming one ski and completed by bringing the skis parallel into a christie

stem-less \ˈstɛm-ləs/ *adj* : having no stem : **ACAULESCENT**

stem-ma \ˈstɛm-ə/ *n*, pl *stem-ma-ta* \-ə-tə/ [*L* wreath, pedigree (fr the wreaths placed on ancestral images), fr *Gk*, wreath, fr *stēphēn* to crown, enwreath] 1: a simple eye present in some insects 2: a scroll (as among the ancient Romans) containing a genealogical list 3: a tree showing the relationships of the manuscripts of a literary work

stemmed \ˈstɛm-d/ *adj* : having a stem — usu. used in combination (long-stemmed roses)

stemmed *adj* : having the stem removed (~ berries)

stem-my \ˈstɛm-ɪ/ *adj* *stem-mier*, -est : abounding in stems

stem rust *n* 1: a rust attacking the stem of a plant, esp: a destructive disease esp. of wheat caused by a rust fungus (*Puccinia graminis*) which produces reddish brown lesions in the uredo stage and black lesions in the teliospore stage and has any of several plants of the barley family as an alternate host 2: the fungus causing stem rust

stem-son \ˈstɛm(p)-sən/ *n* [*stem* + *-son* (as in *keelson*)] : a piece of curved timber bolted to the stem, keelson, and apron in a ship's frame near the bow

stem turn *n* : a sking turn executed by stemming an outside ski

stem-ware \ˈstɛm-wə(ə)r, -wɛ(ə)r/ *n* : glass hollow ware mounted on a stem

stem-wind-er \ˈwɪn-dər/ *n* 1: a stem-winding watch 2 [fr the superiority of the stem-winding watch over the older key-wound watch] : one that is first-rate of its kind

stem-wind-ing \-dɪŋ/ *adj* : wound by an inside mechanism turned by the knurled knob at the outside end of the stem (*a* ~ watch)

Sten \stɛn/ *n* [Major Sheppard, 20th cent. E army officer + Mr. Turpin, 20th cent. E civil servant + England] : a light simple 9-millimeter British machine carbine

sten- or **steno-** *comb form* [*Gk*, fr *stenos*] : close : narrow : little (*stenobathic*)

stencil \ˈstɛnʃl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *stenc*, akin to OE *stincan* to emit a smell — more at **STINK**] : **STINK** — **stencil-ful** \-fəl/ *adj* — **stency** \ˈstɛn-ʃi/ *adj*



Greek grave stele

ˈsten-cil \ˈstɛn(t)-səl/ *n* [ME *stanselen* to ornament with sparkling colors, fr. MF *estanceler*, fr. *estancele* spark, fr. (assumed) VL *stincilla*, fr. *L scintilla*] 1: an impervious material (as a sheet of paper, thin wax, or woven fabric) perforated with lettering or a design through which a substance (as ink, paint, or metallic powder) is forced onto a surface to be printed 2: something (as a pattern, design, or print) that is produced by means of a stencil 3: a printing process that uses a stencil

ˈstencil *vi* *stencil-ed* or *stencil-ling*; *stencil-ling* or *stencil-ling* \-s(ə)-lɪŋ/ 1: to produce by stencil 2: to mark or paint with a stencil — **stencil-er** or **stencil-ler** \-s(ə)-lɪər/ *n* **stencil-ize** \-s(ə)-lɪz/, *vi* -ized, -iz-ing 1: **STENCIL** 2: to cut into a stencil

stencil paper *n* : strong tissue paper impregnated or coated (as with paraffin) for stencils

steno \ˈstɛn-/ *n*, pl *steno-os* 1: **STENOGRAPHER** 2: **STENOGRAPHY**

steno-bath-ic \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈbath-ɪk/ *adj* [*steno-* + *Gk bathos* depth — more at **BATH**] : of a pelagic organism : living within narrow limits of depth

steno-graph \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈgrɑf/ *vi* [back-formation fr. *stenographer*] : to write or report in stenographic characters

steno-graph-er \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈgrɑf-ər/ *n* 1: a writer of shorthand 2: one employed chiefly to take and transcribe dictation

steno-graph-ic \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈgrɑf-ɪk/ *adj* 1: the art or process of writing in shorthand 2: shorthand esp. written from dictation or oral discourse 3: the making of shorthand notes and subsequent transcription of them — **steno-graphic** \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈgrɑf-ɪk/ *adj* — **steno-graph-ically** \-ɪ-k(ə)-lɪ-ə/ *adv*

steno-hal-ine \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈhāl-ɪn, -ˈhæl-ɪn/ *adj* [ISV *sten-* + *Gk halinos* of salt, fr. *hal* salt — more at **SALT**] : of an aquatic organism : unable to withstand wide variation in salinity of the surrounding water

steno-ph-a-gous \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈfɑ-gəs/ *adj* [ISV] : eating few kinds of foods (~ insects)

steno-sed \ˈstɛn-ə-sɪd, -ˈnɒst-əd/ *adj* [fr. pp of *stenose* (to affect with stenosis)] : affected with stenosis

steno-sis \ˈstɛn-ə-sɪs/ *n*, pl *steno-ses* \-sɪz/ [NL, fr. *Gk stenosis* act of narrowing, fr. *steno* to narrow, fr. *steno* narrow] : a narrowing or constriction of the diameter of a bodily passage or orifice — **steno-tic** \ˈstɛn-ɪk/ *adj*

steno-therm \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈθɜrm/ *n* [back-formation fr. *steno-thermally*] : an organism only slightly resistant to change in temperature

steno-ther-mal \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈθɜr-məl/ *adj* — **steno-ther-my** \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈθɜr-mɪ/ *n*

steno-top-ic \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈtɒp-ɪk/ *adj* [prob. fr. *G* *stenotop* stenotopic, fr. *sten-* + *Gk topos* place — more at **TOPIC**] : having a narrow range of adaptability to changes in environmental conditions

steno-type \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈtɪp/ *n* [*steno-* (as in *stenography*) + *type*] : a small machine somewhat like a typewriter used to record speech by means of phonograms — **steno-type** *vi* — **steno-type-ist** \-tɪ-pɪst/ *n* — **steno-type** \ˈstɛn-ə-ˈtɪp/ *adj* — **steno-type** \-tɪ-pɪ/ *n*

stentor \ˈstɛn-tər, -ˈstɛn-tər/ *n* [L, fr. *Gk Stentor* Stentor, a Greek herald in the Trojan War noted for his loud voice] 1: a person having a loud voice 2: any of a widely distributed genus (*Stentor*) of ciliate protozoans that have a trumpet-shaped body attached to the substrate by the smaller end with the mouth at the larger end

stentor-ian \ˈstɛn-tər-ɪ-ən, -ˈtɒr-ɪ-ən/ *adj* : extremely loud

stentor-oph-ic \ˈstɛn-tər-ə-ˈfɪk/ *adj* [NL *stentorophonicus*, fr. *Gk Stentor* Stentor + *-o-* + *phōnē* voice — more at **BAN**] : speaking or sounding very loud : **STENTORIAN**

step \stɛp/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *step*, akin to OHG *stapfo* step, *stampfen* to stamp] 1: a rest for the foot in ascending or descending: as *a*: **STAIR** *b*: a ladder rung 2: *a* (1): an advance or movement made by raising the foot and bringing it down elsewhere (2): a combination of foot or foot and body movements constituting a unit or a repeated pattern (*a* dance ~) (3): a manner of walking

STRIDE *b*: **FOOTPRINT** *c*: the sound of a footstep (heard his ~s in the hall) 3 *a*: the space passed over in one step *b*: a short distance (a store located just ~ from the bank) *c*: the height of one stair 4 *pl*: **COURSE** WAY (directed his ~s toward the river) 5 *a*: a degree, grade, or rank in a class *b*: a stage in a process (was guided through every ~ of her career) 6: a frame on a ship designed to receive an upright shaft, esp: a block supporting the heel of a mast 7: an action, proceeding, or measure often occurring as one in a series (is taking ~s to improve the situation) 8: a step-like offset or part usu. occurring in a series 9: a musical scale degree — **step-like** \-lɪk/ *adj* — **stepped** \ˈstɛp-d/ *adj* — **In step** 1: with each foot moving to the same time as the corresponding foot of others or in time to music 2: in harmony or agreement — **out of step** : not in step

step vb *stepped, stepping* *vi* 1 *a*: to move by raising the foot and bringing it down elsewhere or by moving each foot in succession *b*: **DANCE** 2 *a*: to go on foot : **WALK** *b* obs: **ADVANCE, PROCEED** *c*: to be on one's way : **LEAVE** — often used with *along* *d*: to move briskly (kept us *stepping*) 3: to press down with the foot (~ on the brake) 4: to come as if at a single step (*stepped* into a good job) — *vi* 1: to take by moving the feet in succession (~ three paces) 2 *a*: to move (the foot) in any direction : **SET** (the first man to ~ foot on the moon) *b*: to traverse on foot 3: to go through the steps of : **PERFORM** (~ a nuet) 4: to make erect by fixing the lower end in a step 5: to measure by steps (~ off 50 yards) 6 *a*: to provide with steps *b*: to make steps in (~ a key) 7: to construct or arrange in or as if in steps (raggy peaks with terraces *stepped* up the sides — *Time*) — **step on it** : to increase one's speed : hurry up

FRAGILE

stencil 1

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake ð cot, cart
an out ch chan e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing ð flow ð flaw ðl coin th thin th thus
ñ foot u foot y yet yñ few yu funous zh vision

steam-er \ˈstē-mər\ *n* 1: a vessel in which articles are subjected to steam 2: a ship propelled by steam b: an engine, machine, or vehicle operated or propelled by steam 3: one that steams 4: SOFT-SHELL CLAM

steamer rug *n*: a warm covering for the lap and feet esp. of a person sitting on a ship's deck

steamer trunk *n*: a trunk suitable for use in a stateroom of a steamer; esp.: a shallow trunk that may be stowed beneath a berth

steam fitter *n*: one that installs or repairs equipment (as steam pipes) for heating, ventilating, or refrigerating systems — **steam fitter** *n*

steam heating *n*: a system of heating (as for a building) in which steam generated in a boiler is piped to radiators

steam iron *n*: a pressing iron with a compartment holding water that is converted to steam by the iron's heat and emitted through the soleplate onto the fabric being pressed

steam-roller \ˈstē-m-rō-lər\ *n* 1: a steam-driven road roller; broadly: ROAD ROLLER 2: a crushing force esp. when ruthlessly applied to overcome opposition

steam-roller \ˈstē-m-rō-lər\ also **steam-roll** \-rōl\ *vt* 1: to crush or consolidate with a steamroller 2: a: to overwhelm by greatly superior force (~ the opposition) b: to bring by overwhelming force or pressure (~ the bill through the legislature) ~ *vi*: to move or proceed with irresistible force

steamship \ˈstē-m-ship\ *n*: STEAMER 2a

steam shovel *n*: a power shovel operated by steam; broadly: POWER SHOVEL

steam table *n*: a table having openings to hold containers of cooked food over steam or hot water circulating beneath them

steam turbine *n*: a turbine that is driven by the pressure of steam discharged at high velocity against the turbine vanes

steam up *vt*: to make angry or excited: AROUSE

steamy \ˈstē-mē\ *adj* **steam-er**; **est** 1: consisting of, characterized by, or full of steam 2: EROTIC (as love scene) — **steam-ily** \-mē-lē\ *adv* — **steam-iness** \-mē-nēs\ *n*

steap-er \ˈstē-ap-ər\ *n* [Gk *stear* fat + *E -psin* (as in *pepsin*)] : the lipase in pancreatic juice

stea-rate \ˈstē-ə-rāt\, \ˈstī(-ə)-rāt\ *n*: a salt or ester of stearic acid

stea-ric \ˈstē-ər-ik\, \ˈstī(-ə)-r-ik\ [F *stéarine*, fr. Gk *stear*] 1: of, relating to, obtained from, or resembling stearin or tallow 2: of or relating to stearic acid (~ esters)

stearic acid *n*: a white crystalline fatty acid $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$ obtained by saponifying tallow or other hard fats containing stearin, also: a commercial mixture of stearic and palmitic acids

stea-rin \ˈstē-ə-rɪn\, \ˈstī(-ə)-rɪn\ [F *stéarine*, fr. Gk *stear*] 1: an ester of glycerol and stearic acid 2: also **stea-rine** \same or ˈstē-ə-rēn\, \ˈstī(-ə)-rēn\ : the solid portion of a fat 3: usu **stearine**: commercial stearic acid

steat- or steato- *comb form* [Gk, fr. *stear*, *stear* — more at **STONE**] : fat (steatolysis)

stea-tite \ˈstē-ə-tīt\, \ˈstī(-ə)-tīt\ *n* [L *steatilis*, a precious stone, fr. Gk, fr. *stear*] 1: a massive talc having a grayish green or brown color: SOAPSTONE 2: an electrically insulating porcelain composed largely of steatite — **stea-titic** \ˈstē-ə-tīt-ik\ *adj*

stea-to-l-y-sis \ˈstē-ə-tal-ə-sēs\ *n* [NL]: breakdown of neutral fats into glycerol and free fatty acids

stea-to-py-gia \ˈstē-ə-tə-pī(-jē)-ā\ *n* [NL, fr. *stear* + Gk *pygē* rump, buttocks, akin to Latvian *pauga* cushion, Gk *phyan* to latw — more at **FOG**]: an excessive development of fat on the buttocks esp. of females that is common among the Hottentots and some Negro peoples — **stea-to-py-gic** \-pī-jik\ or **stea-to-py-gous** \-pī-gēs\ *adj*

stea-to-r-rhea \ˈstē-ə-tə-rē-ə\ *n* [NL]: an excess of fat in the stools

steadfast *var of* **STEADFAST**

stead \ˈstēd\ *n* [ME *stede*, fr. OE *stēda* stallion, akin to OE *stōd* stud — more at **STUD**]: HORSE, esp.: a spinted horse for state or war

steek \ˈstēk\ *vb* [ME *steken* to pierce, fix, enclose; akin to OE *stīcan* to pierce — more at **STICK**] chiefly Scot.: SHUT, CLOSE

steel \ˈstēl\ *n* [ME *stiele*, fr. OE *stīele*, akin to OHG *stahal* steel, Skt *stāhāl* he resists] 1: commercial iron that contains carbon in any amount up to about 1.7 percent as an essential alloying constituent, is malleable when under suitable conditions, and is distinguished from cast iron by its malleability and lower carbon content 2: an instrument or implement of or characteristically of steel as a: a thrusting or cutting weapon b: an instrument (as a fluted round rod with a handle) for sharpening knives c: a piece of steel for striking sparks from flint d: a strip of steel used for stiffening 3: a quality (as of mind or spirit) that suggests steel (nerves of ~) 4: a: the steel manufacturing industry b: pl: shares of stock in steel companies

steel *vt* 1: to overlay, point, or edge with steel 2: a: to cause to resemble steel (as in looks or hardness) b: to fill with resolution or determination

steel *adj* 1: made of steel 2: of or relating to the production of steel 3: resembling steel

steel band *n*: a band org. developed in Trinidad and composed of tuned percussion instruments cut out of oil barrels

steel blue *n*: a variable color averaging a grayish blue 2: any of the blue colors assumed by steel at various temperatures in tempering

steel engraving *n* 1: the art or process of engraving on steel 2: an impression taken from an engraved steel plate

steel guitar *n*: HAWAIIAN GUITAR

steel-head \ˈstēl(-)hed\ *n*: a large-sized western No. American silvery anadromous trout usu. held to be a race of the rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*)

steel-also *also* **steel** \ˈstē-lē\, *pl* **steel-les**: a steel playing marble

steel-trap \ˈstēl(-)trap\ *adj*: extremely quick and incisive

steel wool *n*: an abrasive material composed of long fine steel shavings and used esp. for scouring and burnishing

steel-work \ˈstēl(-)wɜrk\ *n* 1: work in steel 2: *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr.: an establishment where steel is made

steel-work-er \-wɜrk-ər\ *n*: one that works in steel and esp. in the manufacturing of it

steely \ˈstē-lē\ *adj* **steel-er**; **est** 1: made of steel 2: resembling steel — **steel-iness** *n*

steely-yard \ˈstē(-)yard\, \ˈstīl-yard\ *n* [prob. fr. *ˈsteel* + *yard* (rod)] : a balance in which an object to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever and the weight determined by moving a counterpoise along a graduated scale on the longer arm until equilibrium is attained

steen-bok \ˈstēn-bōk\, \ˈstān- or \ˈstēn-bok\ \ˈstān- or \ˈstēn-bok\ *n* [Afrik *steenbok*, akin to OE *stānbucca* ibex; both fr. a prehistoric WGMc compound whose elements are represented respectively by OE *stān* stone and OE *bucca* buck]: any of a genus (*Raphicerus*) of small plains antelopes of southern and eastern Africa

steep \ˈstēp\ *adj* [ME *stepe*, fr. OE *stēap* high, steep, deep, akin to MHG *stief* steep, ON *staup* lump, knoll, cup] 1: LOFTY, HIGH — used chiefly of a sea 2: making a large angle with the plane of the horizon 3: a: mounting or falling precipitously (the stars were very ~) b: being or characterized by a rapid and intensive decline or increase 4: difficult to accept, meet, or perform: EXCESSIVE — **steeply** *adv* — **steep-ness** *n*

syn **STEEP**, **ABRUPT**, **PRECIPITOUS**, **SHEER** shared meaning element

1: having an incline approaching the perpendicular

2: steep *n*: a precipitous place

3: steep *vb* [ME *stēpen*, akin to Sw *stōpa* to steep, and prob. to ON *staup* cup] *vt* 1: to soak in a liquid at a temperature under the boiling point (as for softening, bleaching, or extracting an essence) 2: to cover with or plunge into a liquid (as in bathing, rinsing, or soaking) 3: to saturate with or subject thoroughly to (some strong or pervading influence) ~ *vi*: to undergo the process of soaking in a liquid **syn** see **SOAK** — **steep-er** *n*

4: steep *n* 1: the state or process of being steeped 2: a bath or solution in which something is steeped 3: a tank in which a material is steeped

steepen \ˈstē-pən\, \ˈstēp(-)m\ *vb* **steep-ened**; **steep-en-ing** \ˈstēp(-)nɪŋ\ *vi*: to make steeper ~ *vt*: to become steeper

steep-ple \ˈstē-pəl\ *n* [ME *stēpel*, fr. OE *stēpel* tower; akin to OE *stēp* steep]: a tall structure usu. having a small spire at the top and surmounting a church tower; broadly: a whole church tower

steep-ple-bush \ˈstē-pəl-būsh\ *n*: HARDHACK

steep-ple-chase \-chās\ *n* [fr. the use of church steeples as landmarks to guide the riders]: a race across country by horsemen, also: a race over a course obstructed by obstacles (as hedges, walls, or hurdles) — **steep-ple-chase-er** \-chās-sər\ *n*

steep-ple-jack \-jæk\ *n*: one whose work is building smokestacks, towers, or steeples or climbing up the outside of such structures to paint and make repairs

steer \ˈstī(-)ər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *stīor* young ox, akin to OHG *stīor* young ox, Skt *stāhira*, *stīhira* stout, thick, broad] 1: a male bovine animal castrated before sexual maturity — compare **STAG** 3 2: an ox less than four years old

steer *vb* [ME *stieren*, fr. OE *stīeran*; akin to OE *stīor* steering oar, Gk *staurōs* stake, cross, stylar pillar, Skt *stāhira*, *stīhira* stout, thick, L *stare* to stand — more at **STAND**] *vt* 1: to direct the course of, esp.: to guide by mechanical means (as a rudder) 2: to set and hold to (a course) ~ *vi* 1: to direct the course (as of a ship or automobile) 2: to pursue a course of action 3: to be subject to guidance or direction (an automobile that ~s well) **syn** see **GUIDE** — **steer-able** \ˈstī-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **steer-er** *n* — **steer clear**: to keep entirely away — often used with *of*

2: steer *n*: a hint as to procedure: TIP

3: steer *dialect* *var of* **STIR**

steer-age \ˈstī(-)j-ij\ *n* 1: the act or practice of steering; broadly: DIRECTION 2 [fr. its orig. being located near the rudder]: a section in a passenger ship for passengers paying the lowest fares and given inferior accommodations

steer-age-way \-wē\ *n*: a rate of motion sufficient to make a ship or boat answer the helm

steering column *n*: the column that encloses the connections to the steering gear of a vehicle (as an automobile)

steering committee *n*: a managing or directing committee; specif.: a committee that determines the order in which business will be taken up in a U.S. legislative body

steering gear *n*: a mechanism by which something is steered

steering wheel *n*: a handwheel by means of which one steers

steers-man \ˈstī(-)əz-mən\ *n*: one who steers: HELMSMAN

stevee \ˈstēv\, *vt* **stevee**; **steveeing** [ME *stēven*, prob. fr. Sp *estibar* or Pg *estivar* to pack tightly, fr. L *stipare* to press together — more at **STIFF**]: to stow esp. in a ship's hold

2: stevee *vb* **steveed**; **steveeing** [origin unknown] *vt*, *of a bowsprit*: to incline upward at an angle with the horizon or the line of the keel ~ *vi*: to set (a bowsprit) at an upward inclination

3: stevee *n*: the angle that a bowsprit makes with the horizon or with the keel

stego-saur \ˈstēg-ə-sōr\ *n* [NL *Stegosauria*, group name, fr. *Stegosaurus*, genus name]: any of a suborder (Stegosauria) of dinosaurs with strongly developed dorsal bony armor

stego-saur-rus \ˈstēg-ə-sōr-rəs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *stegos* roof + *sauros* lizard — more at **THATCH**, **SAURIA**]: any of a genus (*Stegosaurus*) of large armored dinosaurs of the Upper Jurassic rocks of Colorado and Wyoming

steln \ˈstēln\ *n* [prob. fr. G *steling* stoneware, fr. *stein* stone + *gut* goods]: an earthenware mug esp. for beer often holding about a pint, also: the quantity of beer that a steln holds

stela \ˈstē-lə\ or **stèle** \ˈstē-lē\, *n*, *pl* **stel-ae** \-lē\ [L & Gk, L *stela*, fr. Gk *stēlē*, akin to Gk *stēllein* to set up — more at **STALL**]: a usu. carved or inscribed stone slab or pillar used for commemorative purposes

stel-er \ˈstē-lər\, \-lār\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a stèle

stèle \ˈstē(-)l\, \ˈstē-lē\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *stēlē* stela, pillar]: the usu. cylindrical central vascular portion of the axis of a vascular plant

stella \ˈstē(-)l\ *n* [L, star; fr. the star on the reverse]: an experimental coin worth about four dollars that was issued by the U.S. in

Ban-tu \ban-(t)ü, -bän- \ *n. pl* Bantu or Bantus 1 **a**: a family of Negroid peoples who occupy equatorial and southern Africa **b**: a member of any of these peoples 2: a group of African languages spoken generally south of a line from Cameroun to Kenya **Ban-tu-stan** \ban-tü-'stän, -bän-tü-'stän \ *n* [*Bantu* + -stan land (as in *Hindustan*)] an all-black enclave in the Republic of So Africa with a limited degree of self-government
ban-yan \ban-yän \ *n* [earlier *banyan* Hindu merchant, fr. Hindi *banyā*, fr. a banyan pagoda erected under a tree of the species in Iran] an East Indian tree (*Ficus bengalensis*) of the mulberry family with branches that send out shoots which grow down to the soil and root to form secondary trunks
ban-zai \bän-'zä \ *n* [Jap]: a Japanese cheer or battle cry — usu used interjectionally
banzal attack *n*: a mass attack by Japanese soldiers
baobab \bau-'bab, -bä-' \ *n* [prob native name in Africa]: a broad-trunked Old World tropical tree (*Adansonia digitata*) of the silk-cotton family with an edible acid fruit resembling a gourd and bark used in making paper, cloth, and rope
Bap or Bapt *abbr* Baptist
bap-tis-ta \bap-'tizh-(s)-ä \ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *baptis* dipping, fr. *baptizein*]: any of a genus (*Baptisia*) of No American leguminous plants with showy papilionaceous flowers
bap-tism \bap-'tiz-əm \ *n* 1 **a**: a Christian sacrament marked by ritual use of water and admitting the recipient to the Christian community **b**: a non-Christian rite using water for ritual purification **c** *Christian Science*: purification by or submergence in Spirit 2: an act, experience, or ordeal by which one is purified, sanctified, initiated, or named — **bap-tis-mal** \bap-'tiz-mäl \ *adj* — **bap-tis-mal-ly** \mä-'lë \ *adv*
baptismal name *n*: CHRISTIAN NAME 1
baptism of fire 1: a spiritual baptism by a gift of the Holy Spirit — often used in allusion to Acts 2:3-4; Mt 3:11 (RSV) 2: an introductory or initial experience that is a severe ordeal, *specif*: a soldier's first exposure to enemy fire
baptist \bap-'tist \ *n* 1: one that baptizes 2 *cap*: a member or adherent of an evangelical Protestant denomination marked by congregational polity and baptism by immersion of believers only — **Baptist** *adj*
bap-tis-try or bap-tis-try \bap-'tä-strë \ *n. pl* -ter-ies or -tries: a part of a church or formerly a separate building used for baptism
bap-tize \bap-'tiz, -bä-' \ *vb* **bap-tized**; **bap-tiz-ing** [ME *baptizen*, fr. OF *baptiser*, fr. LL *baptizare*, fr. Gk *baptizein* to dip, baptize, fr. *baptis* dipped, fr. *baptizein* to dip, akin to ON *kafa* to dive] *vi* 1: to administer baptism to 2 **a**: to purify or cleanse spiritually esp by a purging experience or ordeal **b**: to initiate 3: to give a name to (as at baptism) **c** *CHRISTEN* *vi*: to administer baptism — **bap-tiz-er** *n*
bar \bär \ *n. often attrib* [ME *barre*, fr. OF] 1 **a**: a straight piece (as of wood or metal) that is longer than it is wide and has any of various uses (as for a lever, support, barner, or fastening) **b**: a solid piece or block of material that is usu rectangular and considerably longer than it is wide **c**: a usu rigid piece (as of wood or metal) longer than it is wide that is used as a handle or support, *esp*: a handrail used by ballet dancers to maintain balance while exercising 2: something that obstructs or prevents passage, progress, or action **a**: the complete and permanent destruction of an action or claim in law; *also*: a plea or objection that effects such destruction **b**: an intangible or nonphysical impediment **c**: a submerged or partly submerged bank (as of sand) along a shore or in a river often obstructing navigation 3 **a** (1): the railing in a courtroom that encloses the place about the judge where prisoners are stationed or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases (2): COURT TRIBUNAL (3): a particular system of courts (4): an authority or tribunal that hands down judgment **b** (1): the barner in the English Inns of Court that formerly separated the seats of the benchers or readers from the body of the hall occupied by the students (2): the whole body of barristers or lawyers qualified to practice in any jurisdiction (3): the profession of barrister or lawyer 4: a straight stripe, band, or line much longer than it is wide: **a**: one of two or more horizontal stripes on a heraldic shield **b**: a metal or embroidered strip worn on a military uniform esp to indicate rank or service **5** **a**: a counter at which food or esp alcoholic beverages are served **b**: BARROOM **6** **a**: a vertical line across the musical staff before the initial measure **b**: MEASURE 7: a lace and embroidery joining covered with buttonhole stitch for connecting various parts of the pattern in needlepoint lace and cutwork
bar *vi* **barred**; **bar-ling** 1 **a**: to fasten with a bar **b**: to place bars across to prevent ingress or egress 2: to mark with bars: STRIPE 3 **a**: to confine or shut in by or as if by bars **b**: to set aside: rule out **c**: to keep out: EXCLUDE 4 **a**: to interpose legal objection to or to the claim of **b**: PREVENT, FORBID
bar *prep*: EXCEPT
bar *n* [G, fr. Gk *baros*] 1: a unit of pressure equal to one million dynes per square centimeter 2: the absolute cgs unit of pressure equal to one dyne per square centimeter
bar *abbr* 1 barometer; barometric 2 barrel
Bar *abbr* Baruch
Bar *abbr* bachelor of architecture
BAR *abbr* Browning automatic rifle
bar- or **baro-** *comb form* [Gk *baros*; akin to Gk *baros* heavy — more at GRIEVE]: weight; pressure (*barometer*)
Bar-ab-ba \bə-'rab-(s) \ *n* [Gk, fr. Aram *Bar-abbā*]: a Jewish prisoner according to Matthew, Mark, and John released in preference to Christ at the demand of the multitude
bar-a-then \bə-'rə-thē-(s) \ *n* [fr. *Barathea*, a trademark]: a fabric that has a broken rib weave and a pebbly texture and that is made of silk, worsted, or synthetic fiber or a combination of these
barb \bärb \ *n* [ME *barbe* barb, beard, fr. MF, fr. L *barba* — more at BEARD] 1 **a**: a sharp projection extending backward (as from

the point of an arrow or fishhook) and preventing easy extraction, *also*: a sharp projection with its point similarly oblique to something else **b**: a biting or pointedly critical remark or comment 2: a medieval cloth headdress passing over or under the chin and covering the neck 3: BARBEL 4: one of the side branches of the shaft of a feather 5: a plant hair or bristle ending in a hook
barb *vi*: to furnish with a barb
barb *n* [F *barbe*, fr. It *barbero*, fr. *barbero* of Barbary, fr. *Barberia* Barbary, coastal region in Africa] 1: any of a northern African breed of horses that are noted for speed and endurance and are related to Arabs 2: a pigeon of a domestic breed related to the carrier pigeons
bar-bar-i-an \bär-'ber-ē-ən, -'bar- \ *adj* [L *barbarus*] 1: of or relating to a land, culture, or people alien and usu believed to be inferior to one's own 2: lacking refinement, learning, or artistic or literary culture — **barbarian** *n* — **bar-bar-i-an-ism** \-ē-ə-'niz-əm \ *n*
syn BARBARIAN, BARBARIC, BARBAROUS, SAVAGE *shared meaning*
element: characteristic of uncivilized man **ant** civilized
bar-bar-ic \bär-'bar-ik \ *adj* 1 **a**: of, relating to, or characteristic of barbarians **b**: possessing or characteristic of a cultural level more complex than primitive savagery but less sophisticated than advanced civilization 2 **a**: marked by a lack of restraint: WILD **b**: having a bizarre, primitive, or unsophisticated quality **syn** see BARBARIAN **ant** restrained, refined, subdued — **bar-bar-ic-ally** \-i-'k(-ə)-lē \ *adv*
bar-bar-ism \bär-'bä-'niz-əm \ *n* 1: an idea, act, or expression that in form or use offends against contemporary standards of good taste or acceptability 2 **a**: a barbarian or barbarous social or intellectual condition: BACKWARDNESS **b**: the practice or display of barbarian acts, attitudes, or ideas
bar-bar-ity \bär-'bar-ə-tē \ *n. pl* -ties 1: BARBARIISM 2 **a**: barbarous cruelty: INHUMANITY **b**: an act or instance of barbarous cruelty
bar-bar-i-za-tion \bär-'bä-'rə-'zä-shən \ *n*: the act or process of barbarizing: the state of being barbarized
bar-bar-ize \bär-'bä-'riz \ *vb* -rized, -rizing *vi*: to become barbarous *vi*: to make barbarian or barbarous
bar-bar-ous \bär-'bä-'rəs \ *adj* [L *barbarus*, fr. Gk *barbaros* foreign, ignorant] 1: characterized by the occurrence of barbarisms 2 **a**: UNCIVILIZED **b**: lacking culture or refinement: PHILISTINE 3: mercilessly harsh or cruel **syn** 1 see BARBARIAN 2 see FIERCE **ant** element — **bar-bar-ous-ly** *adv* — **bar-bar-ous-ness** *n*
Bar-bar-ry ape \bär-'bä-(s)-rē- \ *n* [*Barbary*, Africa]: a tailless monkey (*Macaca sylvana*) of No Africa and Gibraltar
Barbary Coast *n*: a distinct or section of a city noted as a center of gambling, prostitution, and notorious nightlife
bar-bate \bär-'bät \ *adj* [L *barbatus*, fr. *barba*]: bearded esp with long stiff hairs
barbe \bärb \ *n* [ME, fr. MF, lit, beard]: BARB 2
bar-be-cue \bär-'bi-'kyü \ *n* [AmerSp *barbacoa*, prob fr Taino] 1: an often portable fireplace over which meat and fish are roasted 2: a large animal (as a hog or steer) roasted or broiled whole or split over an open fire or barbecue pit 3: a social gathering esp in the open air at which barbecued food is eaten
barbecue *vi* -cued, -cuing 1: to roast or broil on a rack over hot coals or on a revolving spit before or over a source of cooking heat 2: to cook in a highly seasoned vinegar sauce — **bar-be-cue-er** *n*
barbed \bärbd \ *adj* 1: having barbs 2: characterized by pointed and biting criticism (~ witticisms) — **barbed-ness** \bär-'bäd-nəs, -bärb(d)-nəs \ *n*
barbed wire \bärb(b)-'d(w)id-(s) \ *n*: twisted wires armed with barbs or sharp points — *called also* barbwire
bar-bel \bär-'bel \ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *barbellus*, dim of L *barbus* barbel, fr. *barba* beard — more at BEARD]: a European freshwater cyprinid fish (*Barbus fluviatilis*) with four barbels on its upper jaw; *also*: any of various other fishes of this genus
bar-bel *n* [obs F, fr. MF, dim of *barbe* barb, beard]: a slender tactile process on the lips of certain fishes (as catfishes)
bar-bell \bär-'bel \ *n*: a bar with adjustable weighted disks attached to each end that is used for exercise and in weight lifting
bar-bel-late \bär-'bä-'lät, -bel-'ät \ *adj* [NL *barbella* short stiff hair, dim of L *barbula*, dim of *barba*]: having short stiff hooked bristles or hairs (as a fruit)
bar-ber \bär-'bär \ *n* [ME, fr. MF *barbeor*, fr. *barbe* beard — more at BARB]: one whose business is cutting and dressing hair, shaving and trimming beards, and performing related services
barber *vb* **bar-bered**; **bar-bar-ing** \bä-'(s)-nŋ \ *vi*: to perform the services of a barber for ~ *vi*: to perform the services of a barber
bar-ber-ry \bär-'ber-ē \ *n* [ME *barbere*, fr. MF *barbarin*, fr. Ar *barbāris*]: any of a genus (*Berberis*) of the family Berberidaceae, the barberry family) of shrubs having spines, yellow flowers, and oblong red berries
bar-ber-shop \bär-'bär-'shäp \ *n*: a barber's place of business
barbershop *adj* [fr the old custom of men in barbershops forming quartets for impromptu singing of sentimental songs]: having a style of impromptu unaccompanied vocal harmonizing of popular songs esp by a male quartet and marked by chromatically altered tones
barber's itch *n*: ringworm of the face and neck
bar-bet \bär-'bat \ *n* [prob fr 'barb]: any of numerous nonpasserine tropical birds (family Capitonidae) with a stout bill bearing bristles and usu swollen at the base
bar-bette \bär-'bet \ *n* [F, dim of *barbe* headdress]: 1: a mound of earth or a protected platform from which guns fire over a parapet 2: a cylinder of armor protecting a gun turret on a warship
bar-bi-can \bär-'bi-'kən \ *n* [ME, fr. OF *barbacane*, fr. ML *barbacana*]: an outer defensive work, *esp*: a tower at a gate or bridge
bar-bi-cell \bär-'bi-'sel \ *n* [NL *barbicella*, dim of L *barba*]: one of the small hook-bearing processes on a barbule of a feather
bar-bi-tal \bär-'bä-'täl \ *n* [*barbituric* + -al (as in *Veronal*)] a white crystalline addictive hypnotic C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₃ often administered in the form of its soluble sodium salt

step-comb form [ME, fr OE *stēop*, akin to OHG *stlof*: *step*]: related by virtue of a remarriage (as of a parent) and not by blood (*stepparent*) (*steppister*)

step-brother \ˈstɛp-brəð-ər/ *n*: a son of one's stepparent by a former marriage

step-by-step \ˈstɛp-bə-ˈstɛp/ *adj*: marked by successive degrees usu. of limited extent: GRADUAL

step-child \ˈstɛp-ˈtʃɪld/ *n*: 1: a child of one's wife or husband by a former marriage 2: one that fails to receive proper care or attention (is no longer a ~ in the family of nations — F. R. Smith)

step dance *n*: a dance in which steps are emphasized rather than gesture or posture

step-daughter \ˈstɛp-dɔt-ər/ *n*: a daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage

step-down \ˈstɛp-daʊn/ *n*: a decrease or reduction in size or amount (a ~ in dosage)

step down \ˈstɛp-daʊn/ *vt*: to lower the voltage of (a current) by means of a transformer ~ *vi*: RETIRE, RESIGN (*stepped down* as chairman of the board — Current Blog)

step-father \ˈstɛp-fɑð-ər/ *n*: the husband of one's mother by a subsequent marriage

stephania \ˈstɛf-ə-ˈni-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Gk *stephanō* is fit for a crown, fr *stephanos* crown, fr *stephain* to crown]: any of a genus (*Stephanotis*) of Old World tropical woody vines of the milkweed family with fragrant white flowers the corolla of which has a cylindrical dilated tube and spreading limb

step-in \ˈstɛp-in/ *adj*: put on by being stepped into

step-in *n*: an article of step-in clothing as a: a shoe resembling but usu. having a higher vamp than a pump and concealed elastic to adjust the fit b: a woman's short panties — usu. used in pl

step in \ˈstɛp-in/ *vi*: 1: to make a brief informal visit 2: to intervene in an affair or dispute

step-ladder \ˈstɛp-lad-ər/ *n*: a portable set of steps with a hinged frame for steadying

step-mother \ˈstɛp-mʌð-ər/ *n*: the wife of one's father by a subsequent marriage

step out \ˈstɛp-aʊt/ *vi*: 1: to go away from a place usu. for a short distance and for a short time (*stepped out* for a smoke) 2: to go or march at a vigorous or increased pace 3: DIE 4: to lead an active social life 5: to be unfaithful — usu. used with *on* (*hadn't been married two months before I knew he was stepping out on me* — James Jones)

step-parent \ˈstɛp-pər-ənt, -pər-/ *n*: the husband or wife of one's mother or father by a subsequent marriage

steppe \ˈstɛp/ *n* [Russ *step*] 1: one of the vast usu. level and treeless tracts in southeastern Europe or Asia 2: and land with xerophilous vegetation found usu. in regions of extreme temperature range and loess soil

stepped-up \ˈstɛp-ʊp/ *adj*: increased in intensity: ACCELERATED, INTENSIFIED (a ~ advertising program)

step-per \ˈstɛp-pər/ *n*: one (as a fast horse or a dancer) that steps

step-pling-off place \ˈstɛp-plɪŋ-ɔf-/ *n*: 1: the outbound end of a transportation line 2: a place from which one departs for unknown territory

step-pling-stone \ˈstɛp-plɪŋ-stoʊn/ *n*: 1: a stone on which to step (as in crossing a stream) 2: a means of progress or advancement

step rocket *n*: a multistage rocket whose sections are fired successively

step-sister \ˈstɛp-sɪs-tər/ *n*: a daughter of one's stepparent by a former marriage

step-son \ˈstɛp-sʌn/ *n*: a son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage

step stool *n*: a stool with one or two steps that often fold away beneath the seat

step turn *n*: a skiing turn executed in a downhill traverse by lifting the upper ski from the ground, placing it in the desired direction, weighting it, and bringing the other ski parallel

step-up \ˈstɛp-ʊp/ *n*: an increase or advance in size or amount

step up \ˈstɛp-ʊp/ *vi*: 1: to increase the voltage of (a current) by means of a transformer 2: to increase, augment, or advance by one or more steps (*step up* production) ~ *vi*: 1: to come forward 2: to undergo an increase (business is *stepping up*) 3: to receive a promotion — *step-up* \ˈstɛp-ʊp/ *adj*

step-wise \ˈstɛp-waɪz/ *adj*: 1: marked by or proceeding in steps 2: moving by step to adjacent musical tones

ster *abbr* sterling

-ster \stər/ *n* *comb form* [ME, fr OE *-stre* female agent, akin to MD *-ster*] 1: one that does or handles or operates (*spinster*) (*tapster*) (*teamster*) 2: one that makes or uses (*songster*) (*punster*) 3: one that is associated with or participates in (*gamester*) (*gangster*) 4: one that is (youngster)

sterco-ra-ceous \ˈstɛr-kə-ˈrɑ-shəs/ *adj* [L *stercor*, *stercus* excrement, akin to MHG *drec* filth]: relating to, being, or containing feces

ster-culia \ˈstɛr-ˈkʏ(ə)li-/ *n* [NL *Sterculia*, genus of trees]: any of several vegetable gums similar to tragacanth and often used as substitutes for it that are obtained from tropical Asiatic trees (genera *Cochlospermum* and *Sterculia* and esp. *S. urens* and *C. gossypium*)

stere \ˈstɪ(ə)r, ˈstɛ(ə)r/ *n* [F *stère*, fr Gk *stereos*] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

stere- or **stereo-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk, fr *stereos* solid — more at STARE] 1: solid: solid body (*stereotaxis*) 2: stereoscopic (*stereopsis*) b: having or dealing with three dimensions of space (*stereochemistry*)

1stereo \ˈstɛr-ē-ō, ˈstɪr-/ *n*, pl **1stereos** 1: STEREOTYPE 2 [short for *stereoscopy*] a: a stereoscopic method, system, or effect b: a stereoscopic photograph 3 [by shortening] a: stereophonic reproduction b: a stereophonic sound system

2stereo *adj* 1 a: STEREOSCOPIC b: STEREOTYPED 2: STEREOPHONIC

stereo-bate \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-bāt, ˈstɪr-/ *n* [F or L, F *stéréobate*, fr L *stereobata* foundation, fr Gk *stereobates*, fr *stere-* + *bainein* to

step, go — more at COME] a substructure of masonry visible above the ground level

stereo-chem-is-try \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-ˈkɛm-ə-strē, ˈstɪr-/ *n* [ISV] 1: a branch of chemistry that deals with the spatial arrangement of atoms and groups in molecules 2: the spatial arrangement of atoms and groups within a substance and its relation to the properties of the substance — *stereo-chem-i-cal* \ˈkɛm-ē-kəl/ *adj*

stereo-gram \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-gram, ˈstɪr-/ *n* [ISV] 1: a diagram or picture representing objects with an impression of solidity or relief 2: STEREOGRAPH

stereo-graph \ˈgrɑf-/ *n* [ISV]: a pair of stereoscopic pictures or a picture composed of two superposed stereoscopic images that gives a three-dimensional effect when viewed with a stereoscope or special spectacles — *stereograph* *vi*

stereo-graphy \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-grə-fē, ˈstɪr-/ *n* 1: the art, process, or technique of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane 2: stereoscopic photography — *stereo-graphic* \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-grəf-ik/ *adj* — *stereo-graph-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

stereo-isomer \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-ˈi-z-əm-ər, ˈstɪr-/ *n* [ISV]: any of a group of isomers in which atoms are linked in the same order but differ in their spatial arrangement — *stereo-isomer-ic* \-i-z-əm-er-ik/ *adj* — *stereo-isomer-ism* \-i-z-əm-ə-riz-əm/ *n*

stereo-log-y \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-l-ə-jē, ˈstɪr-/ *n* [ISV]: a branch of science concerned with the development and testing of inferences about the three-dimensional properties and reactions of objects or matter ordinarily observed or observable from a two-dimensional point of view — *stereo-log-i-cal* \-ə-l-ə-j-ē-kəl/ *adj* — *stereo-log-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

stereo-met-ric \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-me-trɪk, ˈstɪr-/ *adj* [NL *stereometricus*, fr. Gk *stereometrikos*, fr *stereometria* measurement of solids, fr *stere-* + *-metria* -metry]: having or representing a simple readily measurable solid form

stereo-mi-cro-scope \ˈmi-krə-skōp/ *n*: a microscope having a set of optics for each eye to make an object appear in three dimensions — *stereo-mi-cro-scopic* \-mi-krə-skōp-ik/ *adj* — *stereo-mi-cro-scop-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

stereo-pho-nic \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-fə-nɪk, ˈstɪr-/ *adj* [ISV]: giving, relating to, or constituting a three-dimensional effect of auditory perspective — *stereo-pho-ni-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — *stereo-pho-ny* \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-fə-nē, ˈstɪr-/ *n*, *stereo-pho-ni-ty* \-nē-ti-/ *n*

stereo-photo-graphy \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-fə-ˈtɛg-rə-fē, ˈstɪr-/ *n* [ISV]: stereoscopic photography — *stereo-photo-graphic* \-fə-tɛg-rə-f-ik/ *adj*

stereo-op-als \ˈstɛr-ē-ōp-ə-s, ˈstɪr-/ *n* [NL, fr *stere-* + Gk *opsis* vision — more at OPTIC]: stereoscopic vision

stereo-opti-con \ˈəp-ti-kən/ *n* [NL, fr *stere-* + Gk *optikon*, neut. of *optikos* optic]: a projector for transparent slides often made double so as to produce dissolving views

stereo-reg-u-lar \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-reg-yə-lər, ˈstɪr-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving stereochemical regularity in the repeating units of a polymeric structure — *stereo-reg-u-lar-i-ty* \-reg-yə-lər-ə-tē-/ *n*

stereo-scope \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-skōp, ˈstɪr-/ *n*: an optical instrument with two eyeglasses for helping the observer to combine the images of two pictures taken from points of view a little way apart and thus to get the effect of solidity or depth

stereo-scop-i-c \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-skāp-ik, ˈstɪr-/ *adj* 1: of or relating to stereoscopy or the stereoscope 2: characterized by stereoscopy (~ vision) — *stereo-scop-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

stereo-sco-py \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-skə-pē, ˈstɪr-/ *n* [ISV] 1: a science that deals with stereoscopic effects and methods 2: the seeing of objects in three dimensions

stereo-spec-i-fic \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-spi-sif-ik, ˈstɪr-/ *adj*: being, produced by, or involved in a stereochemically specific process (many enzymes act as ~ catalysts in biological reactions) (~ plastics) — *stereo-spec-i-fic-i-ty* \-spes-ə-fis-ə-tē-/ *n*

stereo-tape \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-tāp, ˈstɪr-/ *n*: a stereophonic magnetic tape

stereo-tax-i-c \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-tak-sik, ˈstɪr-/ *adj* [NL *stereotaxis* stereotactic technique (fr *stere-* + *taxis*) + E *-ic*, of, relating to, or being a technique or apparatus used in neurological research or surgery for directing the tip of a delicate instrument (as a needle or an electrode) in three planes in attempting to reach a predetermined locus in the nervous system — *stereo-tax-i-cal-ly* \-sɪ-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

stereo-tro-plism \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-trə-piz-əm, ˈstɪr-/ *n* [ISV]: THIGMOTROPISM

1stereo-type \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-tɪp, ˈstɪr-/ *n* [F *stéréotype*, fr *stéré-* + *type*] 1: a plate made by molding a matrix of a printing surface and making from this a cast in type metal 2: something conforming to a fixed or general pattern, esp.: a standardized mental picture that is held in common by members of a group and that represents an oversimplified opinion, affective attitude, or uncritical judgment — *stereo-type-i-cal* \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-tɪp-i-kəl/ *also* *stereo-type-i-c* \-ik/ *adj*

2stereotype *vi* 1: to make a stereotype from 2 a: to repeat without variation: make hackneyed b: to develop a mental stereotype about — *stereo-type* *n*

stereo-typed *adj*: lacking originality or individuality

stereo-type-y \ˈstɛr-ē-ō-tɪ-pē, ˈstɪr-/ *n*, pl *-pies* 1: the art or process of making or of printing from stereotype plates 2: frequent almost mechanical repetition of the same posture, movement, or form of speech (as in schizophrenia)

stERIC \ˈstɛr-ik, ˈstɪ(ə)r-/ *adj* [ISV *stere-* + *-ic*]: relating to or involving the arrangement of atoms in space SPATIAL — *ster-i-cal-ly* \ˈstɛr-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

steri-gma \ˈstɪr-ig-mə/ *n*, pl *-ma-ta* \-mə-tə/ *also* *-mas* [NL, fr Gk *stérigma* support, fr *stérizein* to prop]: one of the slender stalks at the top of the basidium of some fungi from the tips of which the basidiospores are abscised, broadly: a stalk or filament that bears conidia or sporangia

steri-lant \ˈstɛr-ə-lənt/ *n*: a sterilizing agent

sterile \ˈstɛr-əl, chiefly Brit. -ɪl/ *adj* [L *sterilis*: akin to Goth *stairō* sterile, Gk *stérō*] 1: failing to produce or incapable of producing offspring 'a ~ hybrid' b: failing to bear or incapable of

or jammed 4 a: BALK. SCRUPLE b: to find oneself baffled c: to be unable to proceed 5: PROJECT, PROTRUDE
 *syn STICK, ADHERE, COHERE, CLING CLEAVE shared meaning element
 — to become closely attached
 — stick one's neck out: to make oneself vulnerable unnecessarily (as by taking another's part) — stick to one's knitting: to mind one's own business — stick on: infatuated with
 *stick n 1: a thrust with a pointed instrument: STAB 2 a: DELAY, STOP b: IMPEDIMENT 3: adhesive quality or substance
 stick around vi: to stay or wait about: LINGER
 stick-ball /'stik-ból/ n: baseball adapted for play in streets or small areas and using a broomstick and a lightweight ball
 stick-er /'stik-ər/ n 1: one that pierces with a point 2 a: one that adheres or causes adhesion b: a slip of paper with gummed back that when moistened adheres to a surface
 stick figure n: a drawing showing the head of a human being or animal as a circle and all other parts as straight lines
 stick-ful /'stik-fúl/ n: as much set type as fills a composing stick
 stick-hand-ler /-hán-(d)l-ər, -dʒ-ər/ n: a lacrosse or hockey player
 sticking plaster n: an adhesive plaster esp. for closing superficial wounds
 sticking point n: an item resulting or likely to result in an impasse
 stick insect n: any of various usu. wingless insects (esp. family Phasmatidae) with a long round body resembling a stick
 stick-in-the-mud /'stik-ín-thə-múd/ n: one who is slow, old-fashioned, or unprogressive; esp.: an old fogey
 stick-it /'stik-ət/ adj [Sc. fr. pp of E stick] 1 Scot: UNFINISHED 2 chiefly Scot: having failed esp. in an intended profession
 stick-le /'stik-lə/ vi stick-led; sticking /-lə- (j)lɪŋ/ [ME *stighlen*, freq. of *stighen* to arrange, fr. OE *stihan*, akin to OE *stēgan* stair — more at STAIR] 1: to contend esp. stubbornly and usu. on insufficient grounds 2: to feel scruples: SCRUPLE
 stick-le-back /'stik-lə-bæk/ n [ME *styklybak*, fr. OE *steel* goad + ME *bak* back, akin to OE *stēcan* to stick]: any of numerous small scaleless fishes (family Gasterosteidae) having two or more free spines in front of the dorsal fin
 stick-ler /'stik-(ə)l-ər/ n 1: one who insists on exactness or completeness in the observance of something (a ~ for obedience) 2: something that baffles or puzzles: POSER STICKLER
 stick-man /'stik-mán, -mán/ n: one who handles a stick as a: one who supervises the play at a dice table, calls the decisions, and retrieves the dice b: a player in any of various games (as hockey or lacrosse) played with a stick
 stick out vi 1 a: to jut out: PROJECT b: to be prominent or conspicuous 2: to be persistent (as in a demand or an opinion) ~ vt: to endure to the end — often used with it
 stick-pin /'stik-pín/ n: an ornamental pin, esp.: one worn in a necktie
 stick-seed /-sēd/ n: any of a genus (*Lappula*) of weedy herbs of the borage family with bristly adhesive fruit
 stick shift n: a manually operated gearshift mounted on the steering column or floor of an automobile
 stick-tight /'stik-tít/ n: BUR MARIGOLD
 stick-to-it-ive-ness /'stik-tí-tí-iv-nəs/ n [fr. the phrase *stick to it*]: dogged perseverance: TENACITY
 stick-um /'stik-əm/ n [stick + -um (prob. alter. of *them*)]: a substance that adheres or causes adhesion
 stick-up /'stik-ʌp/ n: a robbery at the point of a gun: HOLDUP
 stick up (/stik-ʌp/) vi: to stand upright or on end: PROTRUDE ~ vt: to rob at the point of a gun — stick up for: to speak or act in defense of: SUPPORT
 stick-weed /'stik-wēd/ n: any of several plants (as a beggar's-lice) with adhesive seeds
 stick-work /-wɜrk/ n 1: the use (as in hockey) of one's stick in offensive and defensive techniques 2: batting ability in baseball
 sticky /'stik-i/ adj stick-i-er; -est 1 a: ADHESIVE b (1): VISCOUS, GLUEY (2): coated with a sticky substance 2: HUMID, MUDDY, also: CLAMMY 3: tending to stick 4 a: DISAGREEABLE, UNPLEASANT b: AWKWARD, STIFF c: DIFFICULT, PROBLEMATIC
 stick-ily /'stik-ī-lē/ adv — stick-i-ness /'stik-ē-nəs/ n
 *stiff /stíf/ [ME *stif*, fr. OE *stif*, akin to MD *stiff* stiff, L *stipare* to press together, Gk *stizein* to tread on] 1 a: not easily bent: RIGID b: lacking in suppleness (~ muscles) c: impeded in movement — used of a mechanism d: DRUNK e: incapable of normal alert response (scared ~) 2 a: FIRM, RESOLUTE b: STUBBORN, UNYIELDING c: PROUD d (1): marked by reserve or decorum (2): lacking in ease or grace: STILTED 3: hard fought: PUGNACIOUS, SHARP 4 a (1): exerting great force (a ~ wind) (2): FORCEFUL, VIGOROUS b: POTENT (a ~ dose) 5: of a dense or glutinous consistency: THICK 6 a: HARSH, SEVERE (a ~ penalty) b: ARDUOUS, RUDDY (~ terrain) 7: not easily headed over by an external force (as the wind) (a ~ ship) 8: EXPENSIVE, STEEP (paid a ~ price) — stiff-ly adv
 *syn STIFF, RIGID, INFLEXIBLE, TENSE, STARK shared meaning element
 — difficult or impossible to bend or enliven — ant relaxed, supple
 *stiff adv: in a stiff manner: STIFFLY
 *stiff n 1: CORPSE 2 a: BUM, TRAMP b: HAND, LABORER
 stiff-arm /'stíf-árm/ vb or n: STRAIGHT-ARM
 stiff-en /'stíf-ən/ vb stiff-ened, stiff-en-ing /-(ə)níŋ/ : to make or become stiff or stiffer — stiff-en-er /-(ə)ní-ər/ n
 stiff-ish /'stíf-ɪsh/ adj: moderately stiff
 stiff-necked /-nɛkt/ adj 1: HAUGHTY, STUBBORN 2: STILTED
 stiff-ness /-nəs/ n: the quality or state of being stiff
 *stiff-ly /'stíf-lē/ n [ME]: the joint next above the hock in the hind leg of a quadruped (as a horse) corresponding to the knee in man — see HORSE illustration
 *stifle vb stifted; stif-fling /-(ə)flɪŋ/ [alter of ME *stufen*] vt 1 a: to kill by depriving of oxygen: SUFFOCATE b (1): SMOTHER (2): MUFFLE 2 a: to cut off (as the voice or breath) b: to withhold from circulation or expression: REPRESS (~ his anger) c: DETER, DISCOURAGE ~ vi: to become suffocated by or as if by lack of oxygen: SMOTHER — stift-er /-(ə)fl-ər/ n — stift-ly /-(ə)fl-lē/ adv

stig-ma /'stíg-mə/ n, pl stig-ma-ta /'stíg-mít-ə, 'stíg-mót-ə/ or stig-mas [L *stigmat*, *stigma* mark, brand, fr. Gk, fr. *stizein* to tattoo — more at STICK] 1 a archaic: a scar left by a hot iron: BRAND b: a mark of shame or discredit: STAIN c: an identifying mark or characteristic, specif.: a specific diagnostic sign of a disease 2 a *stigmata* pl: bodily marks or pains resembling the wounds of the crucified Christ and sometimes accompanying religious ecstasy b. PETECHIA 3 a: a small spot, scar, or opening on a plant or animal b: the part of the pistil of a flower which receives the pollen grains and on which they germinate — see FLOWER illustration — stig-mal /'stíg-məl/ adj
 stig-mas-ter-ol /'stíg-mas-tə-ról, -röl/ n [NL *Physostigma* (genus including the Calabar bean) + ISV *sterol*]: a crystalline sterol $C_{27}H_{48}O$ obtained esp. from the oils of Calabar beans and soybeans
 stig-matic /'stíg-mat-ik/ adj 1: having or conveying a social stigma 2: of or relating to supernatural stigmata 3: ANASTOMATIC — used esp. of a bundle of light rays intersecting at a single point — stig-mat-ic-ally /-l-ik-ə-lē/ adv
 *stigmatic n: one marked with stigmata
 stig-ma-tism /'stíg-mə-tíz-əm/ n [L *stigmat*, *stigma*]: the condition of an optical system (as a lens) in which rays of light from a single point converge in a single focal point — compare ASTIGMATISM
 stig-ma-tist /'stíg-mat-íst, stig-mát-ist/ n: STIGMATIC
 stig-ma-tize /'stíg-mə-tíz, v-tí-zed; -tíz-íng 1 a archaic: BRAND b: to describe or identify in opprobrious terms 2: to mark with stigmata — stig-ma-ti-zation /'stíg-mat-ə-zá-shən/ n
 stil-bene /'stíl-bén/ n [ISV, fr. Gk *stilbein* to glitter]: an aromatic hydrocarbon $C_{12}H_{10}$, used as a phosphor and in making dyes
 stil-bee-trol /'stíl-bes-tról, -tról/ n [stilbene + *etrus* + -ol] 1: a crystalline synthetic derivative $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$ of stilbene that differs from the related diethylstilbestrol in lack of the ethyl groups and in possession of but slight estrogenic activity 2: DIETHYLSTILBESTROL
 stil-bite /'stíl-bít/ n [F, fr. Gk *stilbein*]: a mineral $NaCa_2Al_3Si_3O_{14} \cdot 14H_2O$ consisting of a hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and sodium and often occurring in sheaflike aggregations of crystals
 *stille /stíle/ [ME, fr. OE *stigel*, akin to OE *stēgan* stair — more at STAIR]: a step or set of steps for passing over a fence or wall, also: TURNSTILE
 *stille n [prob. fr. D *stijl* post]: one of the vertical members in a frame or panel into which the secondary members are fitted
 stillet-to /'stí-lét-(ə)l, n, pl -tos or -toes [It, dim. of *stillo* stylus, dagger, fr. L *stilus* stylus — more at STYLE] 1: a slender dagger with a blade thick in proportion to its breadth 2: a pointed instrument for piercing holes for eyelets or embroidery
 *still /stíl/ adj [ME *stille*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *stilli* still, OE *steall* stall] 1 a: devoid of or abstaining from motion b archaic: SEDENTARY c: not carbonated (~ wine) d (1): of, relating to, or being a static photograph as contrasted with a motion picture (2): engaged in taking still photographs (a ~ photographer) 2 a: uttering no sound: QUIET b: SUBDUED, MUTED 3 a: CALM, TRANQUIL b: free from noise or turbulence — still-ness n
 *still vt 1 a: ALLAY, CALM b: to put an end to: SETTLE 2: to arrest the motion of 3: SILENCE ~ vi: to become motionless or silent: QUIET
 *still adv 1: without motion (~t ~) 2 archaic a: ALWAYS, CONTINUALLY b: in a progressive manner: INCREASINGLY 3 — used as a function word to indicate the continuance of an action or condition (~ lived there) (drink it while it's ~ hot) (will ~ be rich) 4: in spite of that: NEVERTHELESS (those who take the greatest care ~ make mistakes) 5 a: EVEN 2c (a ~ more difficult problem) b: YET 1a
 *still n 1: QUIET, SILENCE 2: a static photograph, specif.: a photograph of actors or scenes of a motion picture for publicity or documentary purposes
 *still vb [ME *stille*, short for *distillen* to distill]: DISTILL
 *still n 1: DISTILLERY 2: apparatus used in distillation comprising either the chamber in which the vaporization is carried out or the entire equipment
 still alarm n: a fire alarm transmitted (as by telephone call) without sounding the signal apparatus
 still-birth /'stíl-bóth, -bóth/ n: the birth of a dead fetus
 still-born /'bó(ə)r-n/ adj 1: dead at birth — compare LIVE-BORN 2: failing from the start: ABORTIVE — stillborn /-bó(ə)r-n/ n
 still-hunt /'stíl-húnt/ vi: to ambush or stalk a quarry; esp.: to pursue game noiselessly without a dog ~ vt: to lie in wait for: approach by stealth
 still hunt n: a quiet pursuing or ambushing of game
 still life n, pl still lifes 1: a picture consisting predominantly of inanimate objects 2: the category of graphic arts concerned with inanimate subject matter
 still-man /'stíl-mán/ n 1: one who owns or operates a still 2: one who tends distillation equipment (as in an oil refinery)
 still-room /'stíl-rúm, -rúm/ n [Brit] a room connected with the kitchen where liquors, preserves, and cakes are kept and beverages (as tea) are prepared
 still water n: a part of a stream where the gradient is so gentle that no current is visible
 *stilly /'stíl-lē/ adv: in a calm manner: QUIETLY
 *stilt /stílt/ adj [stilt + -y]: STILL, QUIET
 *stilt n [ME *stilt*, akin to OHG *stelza* stilt, OE *steall* position, stall — more at STALL] 1 a: one of two poles each with a rest or strap for the foot used to elevate the wearer above the ground in walking b: a pile or post serving as one of the supports of a structure above ground or water level 2 pl also stilt: any of various notably long-legged 3-toed limicoline birds (genera *Himantopus* and *Cladorhynchus*) that are related to the avocets, frequent inland ponds and marshes, and nest in small colonies
 *stilt vt: to raise on or as if on stilts
 stilted /'stílt-əd/ adj 1: having the springing line higher than the apparent level of the impost (a ~ arch) 2 a: POMPOUS, LOFTY b: FORMAL, STIFF — stilted-ly adv — stilted-ness n

stirrup leather *n*: the strap suspending a stirrup
stirrup pump *n*: a portable hand pump held in position by a foot bracket and used for throwing a jet or spray of liquid
'stitch \ˈstɪtʃ/ *n* [ME *stiche*, fr OE *stic*, akin to OE *stican* to stick] 1: a local sharp and sudden pain esp in the side 2 *a*: one in-and-out movement of a threaded needle in sewing, embroidery, or suturing *b*: a portion of thread left in the material after one stitch 3: a least part esp of clothing 4: a single loop of thread or yarn around an implement (as a knitting needle or crochet hook) 5: a series of stitches 6: a method of stitching — *In stitches*: in a state of uncontrollable laughter
stitch *vt* 1 *a*: to fasten, join, or close with or as if with stitches *b*: to make, mend, or decorate with or as if with stitches 2: to unite by means of staples *~ vt*: *SEW* — **stitch-er** *n*
stitchwort \ˈstɪtʃ-wɜːt/ *n*: NEEDLEWORK
stitch-wort \ˈstɪtʃ-wɜːt/ *n*: any of several chickweeds (genus *Stellaria*)
stithy \ˈstɪθ-i/ *n*, *pl* stithies [ME, fr. ON *stethi*, akin to OE *stede* stead] 1: ANVIL 2: SMITHY
stiver \ˈstɪ-vər/ *n* [D *stuiver*] 1 *a*: a unit of value of the Netherlands equal to 1/20 guilder *b*: a coin representing one stiver 2: something of little value
stk abbr stock
STL abbr [NL *sacrae theologiae licentiat*] licentiate of sacred theology
STM abbr 1 [NL *sacrae theologiae magister*] master of sacred theology 2 master of theology
stoa \ˈstoʊ-ə/ *n* [Gk, akin to Gk *stylos* pillar — more at **STEER**]: an ancient Greek portico usu. walled at the back with a front colonnade designed to afford a sheltered promenade
stoat \ˈstoʊt/ *n*, *pl* stoats also stoet [ME *stote*]: ERMINE *la*, broadly: a weasel with a black-tipped tail — used esp of an animal in the brown summer coat
stob \ˈstɒb/ *n* [ME, stump, akin to ME *stubb* stub] chiefly dial: STAKE, POST
stoc-ca-do \ˈstɒ-kə-do/ *n*, *pl* -dos [It *stoccata*] archaic: a thrust with a rapier
sto-chas-tic \ˈstɒ-kə-s-tɪk, stɒ-/ *adj* [Gk *stochastikos* skillful in aiming, fr. *stochazesthai* to aim at, guess at, fr. *stochos* target, aim, guess — more at **STING**] 1: RANDOM *specif*: involving a random variable (*a* ~ process) 2: involving chance or probability: PROBABILITY (*a* ~ model of radiation-induced mutation) — **sto-chas-tically** \-tɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*
'stock \ˈstɒk/ *n* [ME *stok*, fr OE *stoc*, akin to OHG *stoc* stock, Mfr *stoc* bow] 1 *a*: STUMP *b* archaic: a log or block of wood *c* (1): something without life or consciousness (2): a dull, stupid, or lifeless person 2: a supporting framework or structure *a* *pl*: the frame or timbers holding a ship during construction *b* *pl*: a device for publicly punishing offenders consisting of a wooden frame with holes in which the feet or feet and hands can be locked *c* (1): the wooden part by which a rifle or shotgun is held during firing (2): the butt of an implement (as a whip or fishing rod) (3): BITSTOCK, BRACE *d* (1): a long beam on a field gun forming the third support point in firing (2): the beam of a plow to which handles, share, colter, and moldboard are secured 3 *a*: the main stem of a plant: TRUNK *b* (1): a plant or plant part united with a scion in grafting and supplying mostly underground parts to a graft (2): a plant from which slips or cuttings are taken 4: the crosspiece of an anchor 5 *a*: the original (as a man, race, or language) from which others derive: SOURCE *b* (1): the descendants of one individual: FAMILY, LINEAGE (2): a compound organism — compare CLONE *c*: an infraspacial group usu having unity of descent *d* (1): a related group of languages (2): a language family 6 *a* (1): the equipment, materials, or supplies of an establishment (2): LIVESTOCK *b*: a store or supply accumulated, esp: the inventory of goods of a merchant or manufacturer 7 *a* archaic: a supply of capital: FUNDS, esp: money or capital invested or available for investment or trading *b* (1): the part of a tally formerly given to the creditor in a transaction (2): a debt or fund due (as from a government) for money loaned at interest, also, *Brit*: capital or a debt or fund bearing interest in perpetuity and not ordinarily redeemable as to principal *c* (1): the proprietorship element in a corporation usu divided into shares and represented by transferable certificates (2): a portion of such stock of one or more companies (3): STOCK CERTIFICATE 8: any of a genus (*Matthiola*) of herbs or subshrubs of the mustard family with racemes of usu sweet-scented flowers 9: a wide band or scarf worn about the neck esp by some clergymen 10 *a*: liquid in which meat, fish, or vegetables have been simmered that is used as a basis for soup, gravy, or sauce *b*: raw material from which something is manufactured *c*: the portion of a pack of cards not distributed to the players at the beginning of a game 11 *a* (1): an estimate or evaluation of something (take ~ of the situation) (2): the estimation in which someone or something is held (his ~ with the electorate remains high — *Newsweek*) *b*: confidence or faith placed in someone or something (put little ~ in his testimony) 12: the production and presentation of plays by a stock company 13: STOCK CAR 2 — *In stock*: on hand: in the store and ready for delivery — *out of stock*: having no more on hand: sold out
stock *vt* 1: to make (a domestic animal) pregnant 2: to fit to or with a stock 3: to provide with stock or a stock: SUPPLY (~ a stream with trout) 4: to procure or keep a stock of 5: to graze (livestock) on land *~ vi* 1: to send out new shoots 2: to put in stock or supplies (~ up on canned goods)
stock *adj* 1 *a*: kept regularly in stock (comes in ~ sizes) (*a* ~ model) *b*: commonly used or brought forward: STANDARD (the ~ answer) 2 *a*: kept for breeding purposes: BROOD (*a* ~ mare) *b*: devoted to the breeding and rearing of livestock (*a* ~ farm) *c*: used or intended for livestock (*a* ~ train) 3: of or relating to a stock company 4: employed in handling, checking, or taking care of the stock of merchandise on hand (*a* ~ boy)
'stock-ade \ˈstɒk-ədə/ *n* [Sp *estacada*, fr *estaca* stake, pale, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *staca* stake] 1: a line of stout posts set firmly

to form a defense 2 *a*: an enclosure or pen made with posts and stakes *b*: an enclosure in which prisoners are kept
stockade *vt* stock-aded, stock-ad-ing: to fortify or surround with a stockade
stock-breeder \ˈstɒk-brɛd-ər/ *n*: one who is engaged in the breeding and care of livestock for the market, for show purposes, or for racing
stock-broker \-brɒk-ər/ *n*: a broker who executes orders to buy and sell securities and often also acts as a security dealer — **stock-broking** \-brɒk-ɪŋ/ or **stock-brokerage** \-k(ə)-n/ *n*
stock-car \-kɑːr/ *n*: a latticed railroad boxcar for carrying livestock
stock car *n*: 1: an automotive vehicle of a model and type kept in stock for regular sales 2: a racing car having the basic chassis of a commercially produced assembly-line model
stock certificate *n*: an instrument evidencing ownership of one or more shares of the capital stock of a corporation
stock company *n*: 1: a corporation or joint-stock company of which the capital is represented by stock 2: a theatrical company attached to a repertory theater; esp: one without outstanding stars
stock dividend *n*: 1: the payment by a corporation of a dividend in the form of shares usu. of its own stock without change in par value — compare STOCK SPLIT 2: the stock distributed in a stock dividend
stock-er \ˈstɒk-ər/ *n*: 1: a young animal (as a steer or heifer) suitable for being fed and fattened for market 2: an animal (as a heifer) suitable for use in a breeding establishment 3: STOCK CAR 2
stock exchange *n*: 1: a place where security trading is conducted on an organized system 2: an association of people organized to provide an auction market among themselves for the purchase and sale of securities
stock-fish \ˈstɒk-fɪʃ/ *n* [ME *stokfish*, fr MD *stocvisch*, fr *stoc* stick + *visch* fish]: fish (as cod, haddock, or hake) dried hard in the open air without salt
stock-holder \ˈstɒk-hɒl-dər/ *n*: an owner of stocks: SHAREHOLDER
stock-nette or **stock-net** \ˈstɒk-ə-net/ *n* [alter of earlier *stocking net*]: a soft elastic usu. cotton fabric used esp. for bandages and infants' wear
stocking \ˈstɒk-ɪŋ/ *n* [obs. *stock* to cover with a stocking] 1 *a*: a usu. knit close-fitting covering for the foot and leg *b*: SOCK 2: something resembling a stocking; esp: a ring of distinctive color on the lower part of the leg of an animal — **stock-inged** \-ɪŋd/ *adj* — *In one's stockings*: having on stockings but no shoes
stocking cap *n*: a long knitted cone-shaped cap with a tassel or pom-pom worn esp. for winter sports or play
stock-in-trade \ˈstɒk-ɪn-træd, stɒk-ɪn-/ *n*: 1: the equipment necessary to or used in a trade or business 2: something that resembles the standard equipment of a tradesman or business (the light and frivolous charm which was her stage — S H Adams)
stock-ish \ˈstɒk-ɪʃ/ *adj*: like a stock: STUPID
stock-ist \ˈstɒk-ɪst/ *n*, *Brit*: one (as a retailer) that stocks goods
stock-job-ber \ˈstɒk-jɒb-ər/ *n*: STOCKBROKER — usu used disparagingly
stock-jobbing \-jɒb-ɪŋ/ *n*: speculative exchange dealings
stock-keeper \ˈstɒk-keɪ-pər/ *n*: 1: one (as a herdsman or shepherd) having the charge or care of livestock 2: one that keeps and records stock (as in a warehouse): one that keeps an inventory of goods on hand, shipped, or received
stock-man \-mən, -mæn/ *n*: one occupied as an owner or worker in the raising of livestock (as cattle or sheep)
stock market *n*: STOCK EXCHANGE 1 2 *a*: a market for particular stocks *b*: the market for stocks throughout a country
'stock-pile \ˈstɒk-pɪl/ *n*: a storage pile *a*: a reserve supply of something essential accumulated within a country for use during a shortage *b*: a gradually accumulated reserve of something (avert ~s of unsold cars — Bert Pierce)
stockpile *vt* 1: to place or store in or on a stockpile 2: to accumulate a stockpile of (~ war materials in Europe — A. O. Wolfers) — **stock-piler** *n*
stock-pot \ˈstɒk-pɒt/ *n*: 1: a pot in which soup stock is prepared 2: an abundant supply: REPOSITORY
stock-proof \-pruːf/ *adj*: proof against livestock
stock-room \-rʊm, -rʊm/ *n*: 1: a storage place for supplies or goods used in a business 2: a room (as in a hotel) where traveling salesmen may exhibit their goods
stock saddle *n*: a deep-seated saddle with a high pommel and broad skirts and fenders used orig. by cattlemen — called also *western saddle*
stock split *n*: a division of corporate stock by the issuance to existing shareholders of a specified number of new shares with a corresponding lowering of par value for each outstanding share — compare STOCK DIVIDEND
stock-still \ˈstɒk-stɪl/ *adj*: very still: MOTIONLESS (stood ~)
stock-taking \ˈstɒk-tæ-kɪŋ/ *n*: 1: the action of checking or taking an inventory of goods or supplies on hand (as in a store) 2: the action of estimating a situation at a given moment
stocky \ˈstɒk-i/ *adj*: stock-like; -eat: compact, sturdy, and relatively thick in build — **stock-ily** \ˈstɒk-i-li/ *adv* — **stock-iness** \ˈstɒk-ɪ-nəs/ *n*
stock-yard \ˈstɒk-jɑːrd/ *n*: a yard for stock, *specif*: one in which transient cattle, sheep, swine, or horses are kept temporarily for slaughter, market, or shipping
'stodge \ˈstɒdʒ/ *vt* stodged; stodg-ing [origin unknown]: to stuff full esp. with food
stodge *n*: a thick filling food (as oatmeal or stew)
stodgy \ˈstɒdʒ-i/ *adj* stodg-ier; -est [stodge] 1: having a thick gluey consistency: HEAVY (~ bread) 2: moving in a slow plodding way esp. as a result of physical bulkiness 3: DULL BORING (out on a peaceful rather — Sunday boat trip — Edna Ferber) 4: extremely old-fashioned: HIDEBOUND 5 *a*: DRAB *b*: DOWDY — **stodg-ily** \ˈstɒdʒ-i-li/ *adv* — **stodg-iness** \ˈstɒdʒ-ɪ-nəs/ *n*

Stilton \stilt-'n\ *n.* [Sulton, Huntingdonshire, England] a blue-veined cheese with wrinkled rind made of whole cows' milk enriched with cream

stime \stīm\ *n* [ME (northern dial)] chiefly Scot & Irish: GLIMMER also: GLIMSE

stimulant \stim-yə-'lant\ *n* 1: an agent (as a drug) that produces a temporary increase of the functional activity or efficiency of an organism or any of its parts 2: STIMULUS 3: an alcoholic beverage — not used technically — **stimulant** *adj*

stimulate \-lāt, -vāt-lat-, -lating\ [*L. stimulatus*, pp. of *stimulare* fr. *stimulus* goad, akin to *L. stilus* stake, stylus — more at **STILE**] *vi* 1: to excite to activity or growth or to greater activity: ANIMATE, AROUSE 2: to function as a physiological stimulus to: b: to arouse or affect by a stimulant (as a drug) ~ *vi.* to act as a stimulant or stimulus *syn* see PROVOKE *ant* unnerve, deaden — **stimulation** \stim-yə-'lā-shən\ *n* — **stimulo-lative** \stim-yə-'lāt-iv\ *adj* — **stimulo-lator** \-lāt-ōr\ *n* — **stimulo-latory** \-lō-, -lōr-, -jōr-\ *adj*

stimulus \stim-yə-'lās\ *n*, *pl* -li -lī, -lē\ [*L.*] something that arouses or incites to activity as: INCENTIVE b: STIMULANT 1 c: an agent (as an environmental change) that directly influences the activity of living protoplasm (as by exciting a sensory organ or evoking muscular contraction or glandular secretion)

sting \stɪŋ\ *vb* *stung* \stɪŋ\, *sting-ling* \stɪŋ-ɪŋ\ [ME *stingen*, fr OE *stingan*, akin to ON *stunga* to sting, Gk *stachys* spike of grain, *stochas* target, aim] *vi* 1: to prick painfully as a: to pierce or wound with a poisonous or irritating process b: to affect with sharp quick pain or smart (hail stung their faces) 2: to cause to suffer acutely (stung with remorse) 3: OVERCHARGE, CHEAT ~ *vi* 1: to use a sting 2: to feel a keen burning pain or smart — **sting-ingly** \-ɪŋ-ē\ *adv*

stinger *n* 1: the act of stinging, specif. the thrust of a stinger into the flesh b: a wound or pain caused by or as if by stinging 2: STINGER 2 3: a stinging element, force, or quality

sting-a-ree \stɪŋ-ə-'re\ also *stɪŋ-rē* [*n* by alter] 1: STINGRAY

stinger \stɪŋ-ər\ *n* 1: one that stings, specif. a sharp blow or remark 2: a sharp organ (as of a bee, scorpion, or stingray) of offense and defense usu. connected with a poison gland or otherwise adapted to wound by piercing and inoculating a poisonous secretion 3: a cocktail of equal parts of white creme de menthe and brandy

sting-ing hair \stɪŋ-ɪŋ-\ *n*: a glandular hair (as of a nettle) whose base secretes a stinging fluid

sting-less \stɪŋ-'ləs\ *adj*: having no sting or stinger

sting-ray \-rā also -rē\ *n*: any of numerous rays (as of the family *Dasyatidae*) with one or more large sharp barbed dorsal spines near the base of the whiplike tail capable of inflicting severe wounds

sting-y \stɪŋ-'jē\ *adj* **sting-ier**, **-est** [prob fr (assumed) E dial *stinge*, *n*, sting, akin to OE *stingan* to sting] 1: not generous or liberal — sparing or scant in giving or spending 2: meanly scanty or small — **sting-ily** \-jē-\ *adv* — **sting-iness** \-jē-'nəs\ *n*

syn STINGY CLOSE, NIGGARDLY, PARSIMONIOUS, PENURIOUS, MISERLY shared meaning element: being unwilling or showing unwillingness to share with others *ant* generous

stink \stɪŋk\ *vi* **stank** \stɪŋk\ or **stunk** \stʌŋk\, **stunk**; **stink-ling** [ME *stinken*, fr OE *stincan*, akin to OHG *stinkan* to emit a smell] 1: to emit a strong offensive odor 2: to be offensive, also: to be in bad repute 3: to possess something to an offensive degree (~ing with wealth) 4: to be extremely bad in quality — **stinky** \stɪŋ-'kē\ *adj*

stink *n* 1: a strong offensive odor: STENCH 2: a public outcry against something offensive

stink-ard \stɪŋ-'kɑrd\ *n*: a mean or contemptible person

stink-bug \stɪŋk-'bʌg\ *n*: any of various true bugs (order Hemiptera) that emit a disagreeable odor

stink-er \stɪŋ-'kər\ *n* 1: one that stinks b: an offensive or contemptible person c: something of very poor quality 2: any of several large petrels that have an offensive odor 3: slang. something extremely difficult (the examination was a real ~)

stink-horn \stɪŋk-'hɔrn\ *n*: an ill-smelling fungus (order Phallales, esp. *Phallus impudicus*)

stink-ing *adj* 1: strong and offensive to the sense of smell 2: slang. offensively drunk *syn* see MALODOROUS — **stink-ingly** \stɪŋ-ɪŋ-\ *adv*

stinking *adj* to an extreme degree (got ~ drunk)

stinking-roger \stɪŋ-'kɪŋ-'rəj-, -kən-\ *n* [fr the name Roger] 1: any of various feid plants (as a figwort or henbane)

stinking smut *n*: BUNT

stink-pot \stɪŋk-'pɒt\ *n* 1: an earthen jar charged with materials of an offensive and suffocating smell formerly sometimes thrown upon an enemy's deck 2: STINKER 1

stink-stone \-'stɒn\ *n*: a stone that emits a fetid smell on being struck or rubbed owing to decomposition of organic matter

stink up *vi*: to cause to stink or be filled with a stench

stink-wood \stɪŋk-'wʊd\ *n*: any of various strong-scented or feid plants esp. PENNY CRESS

stink-wood \-'kwʊd\ *n* 1: any of several trees with a wood of unpleasant odor; esp.: a southern African tree (*Ocotea bullata*) of the laurel family yielding a valued cabinet wood 2: the wood of a stinkwood

stint \stɪnt\ *vb* [ME *stinten*, fr OE *stintan* to blunt, dull; akin to ON *stintan* scant, *L. tundere* to beat, OE *stoc* stock] *vt* 1: archaic: to put an end to ~ STOP 2: a: to restrain within certain limits b: to confine b: to restrict with respect to a share or allowance 3: to assign a task to (a person) ~ *vi* 1: archaic: STOP DESIST 2: to be sparing or frugal — **stint-er** *n*

stint *n* 1: RESTRAINT LIMITATION 2: a definite quantity of work assigned *syn* see TASK

stint *n*, *pl* **stints** also **stint** [ME *stynite*] any of several small sandpipers

stipe \stɪp\ *n* [NL *stipes*, fr *L.* tree trunk, akin to *L. stipare* to press together — more at **STIFF**] a: a usu short plant stalk as a: the stem supporting the cap of a fungus b: a part that is similar to a stipe and connects the holdfast and blade of a frondose alga c: the petiole of a fern frond d: a prolongation of the receptacle beneath the ovary of a seed plant — **stiped** \stɪp-\ *adj*

stipel \stɪ-'pel, stɪ-'pel\ *n* [NL *stipella*, dim. of *stipula* stipule]: the stipule of a leaflet — **stipel-late** \stɪ-'pel-lāt, stɪ-'pel-'lāt\ *adj*

stipend \stɪ-'pend, -pənd\ *n* [alter of ME *stipendi*, fr *L. stipendium*, fr sup-, *stips* gift + *pendere* to weigh, pay — more at **PENDANT**] a fixed sum of money paid periodically for services or to defray expenses *syn* see WAGE

stipendi-ary \stɪ-'pen-dē-'er-ē\ *adj* 1: receiving or compensated by wages or salary (a ~ curate) 2: of or relating to a stipend

stipendiary *n*, *pl* **-aries**: one who receives a stipend

stipes \stɪ-'pez\ *n*, *pl* **stipites** \stɪ-'pɪtēz\ [NL *stipites*, *stipes*, fr *L.* tree trunk — more at **STIPE**] PEDUNCLE *esp*: the second basal segment of a maxilla of an insect or crustacean — **stipitate** \stɪ-'pɪtāt\ *adj*

stipple \stɪp-'əl\ *vi* **stippled**; **stip-pling** \-'(ə-)lɪŋ\ [*D. stippen* to spot, dot, akin to *L. stipare* to press together] 1: to engrave by means of dots and flicks 2: a: to make (as in paint or ink) by small short touches that together produce an even or softly graded shadow b: to apply (as paint) by repeated small touches 3: SPECKLE, FLECK — **stippler** \-'(ə-)lɪŋ-\ *n*

stipple *n*: production of gradation of light and shade in graphic art by stippling small points, larger dots, or longer strokes, also: an effect produced by or as if by stippling

stipular \stɪp-yə-'lār\ *adj*: of, resembling, or provided with stipules (~ glands)

stipulate \stɪp-yə-'lāt\ *vb* **-lated**, **-lating** [*L. stipulatus*, pp. of *stipulan* to demand some term in an agreement] *vi* 1: to make an agreement or covenant to do or forbear something: CONTRACT 2: to demand an express term in an agreement — used with *for* ~ *vi* 1: to specify as a condition or requirement of an agreement or offer 2: to give a guarantee of — **stipulate-lary** \-lār-ē-\ *n*

stipulate \stɪp-yə-'lār\ *adj*: having stipules

stipulation \stɪp-yə-'lā-shən\ *n* 1: an act of stipulating 2: something stipulated, *esp*: a condition, requirement, or item specified in a legal instrument — **stipulate-lary** \stɪp-yə-'lār-ē-, -lār-\ *adj*

stipule \stɪp-'(ə-)yu(ə)\ *n* [NL *stipula*, fr *L.* stalk, akin to *L. stipes* tree trunk]: either of a pair of appendages borne at the base of the leaf in many plants — **stipule-ly** \-yū-'lɪd\ *adj*

stir \stɜr\ *vb* **stirred**, **stir-ring** [ME *stieren*, fr OE *stiran*, akin to MHG *sturn* to incite] *vi* 1: a: to cause an esp slight movement or change of position of b: to disturb the quiet of: AGITATE 2: a: to disturb the relative position of the particles or parts of esp by a continued circular movement b: to mix by or as if by stirring 3: BESTIR EXERT 4: to bring into notice or debate: RAISE 5: a: to rouse to activity: stir strong feelings in b: to call forth (as a memory): EVOKE c: PROVOKE ~ *vt* 1: a: to make a slight movement b: to begin to move (as in rousing) 2: to begin to be active 3: to be active or busy 4: to pass an implement through a substance with a circular movement 5: to be able to be stirred — **stir-er** *n*

stir *n* 1: a state of disturbance, agitation, or brisk activity b: widespread notice and discussion: IMPRESSION 2: a slight movement 3: a stirring movement

syn STIR BUSTLE FLURRY POTTER FLUSS ADD shared meaning element: signs of excitement or hurry *ant* tranquillity

stir *n* [origin unknown] slang: PRISON

stir *abbr* Stirling

stir-about \stɜr-'ə-, baur\ *n*: a porridge of Irish origin consisting of oatmeal or cornmeal boiled in water or milk and stirred

stirk \stɜrk\ *n* [ME, fr OE *stirc*, akin to *L. stierilis* sterile] *Brit*: a young bull or cow esp between one and two years old

Stirling's formula \stɜr-'lɪŋ-\ *n* [James Stirling †1770 Sc mathematician] the formula

$$\sqrt{2\pi n} n^e$$

that gives the approximate value of the factorial of a very large number *n*

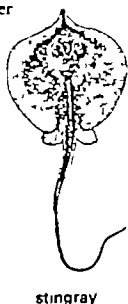
stirp \stɜrp\ [*L. stirp*, *stirps* — more at **TORMID**] a line descending from a common ancestor * STOCK LINEAGE

stirps \stɜr-'pɪz, -stɜrps\ *n*, *pl* **stirpes** \stɜr-'pɪz, -stɜr-'(ə-)pɪz\ [*L. lit.* stem, stock — more at **TORMID**] 1: a branch of a family or the person from whom it is descended 2: a: a group of animals equivalent to a superfamily b: a race or fixed variety of plants

stirring \stɜr-'ɪŋ\ *adj* 1: ACTIVE BUSTLING 2: ROLING INSPIRING

stirrup \stɜr-'əp also 'stɜr-'əp or 'stɜr-'rəp\ *n* [ME *stiropp* fr OE *stignāp* akin to OHG *stigareif* stirrup, both fr a prehistoric NGmc *Wgmc compound whose first element is akin to OHG *stigan* to go up and whose second element is represented by OE *rād* rope — more at **STAIR**] 1: either of a pair of small light frames or rings for receiving the foot of a rider that are attached by a strap to a saddle and used to aid in mounting and as a support while riding 2: a piece resembling a stirrup (as a support or clamp in carpentry and machinery) 3: a rope secured to a yard and attached to a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope

stirrup cup *n* 1: a cup of drink (as wine) taken by a rider about to depart 2: a farewell cup



stingray

a	about	a	kitten	a	further	a	back	a	bake	a	coat, cart		
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	o	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōi	coin	th	thin	th	this
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	zh	vision		

stone wall *n* 1 chiefly *North*: a fence made of stones; esp.: one built of rough stones without mortar to enclose a field 2: an immovable block or obstruction (as in public affairs)
stone-ware \ˈwə(ə)r, -wə(ə)r/ *n*: a strong opaque ceramic ware that is high-fired, well vitrified, and nonporous
stone-work \ˈwɔrk/ *n* 1: a structure or part built of stone: MASONRY 2: the shaping, preparation, or setting of stone
stone-work-or \ˈwɔr-kɔr/ *n*: STONECUTTER 1
stone-wool \ˈwɔl, -wə(ə)r/ *n*: any of a family (Characeae) of freshwater green algae resembling the horsetails and often encrusted with calcareous deposits
stony also **ston-y** \ˈstɒ-nē/ *adj* **ston-ier**, **-est** 1: abounding in or having the nature of stone: ROCKY 2: *a*: insensitive to pity or human feeling *b*: manifesting no movement or reaction: DUMB. **EXPRESSIONLESS** *c*: fearfully gripping: PETRIFYING 3 *archaic*: consisting of or made of stones 4: STONE-BROKE — **ston-ily** \ˈstɒ-n-ē/ *adv* — **ston-iness** \ˈstɒ-n-ē-nəs/ *n*
stony-hearted \ˈstɒ-nē-ˈhɑrt-əd/ *adj*: UNFEELING, CRUEL — **stony-hearted-ness** *n*
stood *past* of STAND
stooge \ˈstjuː/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: STRAIGHT MAN 2 *a*: one who plays a subordinate or compliant role to a principal *b*: PUPPET 3 3: STOOL PIGEON
stooge *vi* **stooged**; **stooging** *vi*: to act as a stooge (congressmen who ~ for the oil and mineral interests — *New Republic*)
stool \ˈstjuːl/ *n* [ME, fr OE *stōl*, akin to OHG *stūl* chair, OSlav *stōl* seat, throne, OE *stāndan* to stand] 1 *a*: a seat used without back or arms supported by three or four legs or by a central pedestal *b*: a low bench or portable support for the feet or knees 2: FOOTSTOOL 2: a seat used as a symbol of office or authority; also: the rank, dignity, office, or rule of a chieftain 3 *a*: a seat used while defecating or urinating *b*: a discharge of fecal matter 4 *a*: a stump or group of stumps of a tree esp when producing suckers *b*: a plant crown from which shoots grow out *c*: a shoot or growth from a stool 5: STOOL PIGEON — **fall between two stools**: to fail because of inability to choose between or reconcile two alternative or conflicting courses of action
stool *v*: to throw out shoots in the manner of a stool
stoolie \ˈstjuː-li/ *n*: STOOL PIGEON
stool pigeon *n* [prob fr the early practice of fastening the decoy bird to a stool] 1: a pigeon used as a decoy to draw others within a net 2: a person acting as a decoy or informer; esp: a spy sent into a group to report (as to the police) on its activities
stoop \ˈstjuːp/ *vb* [ME *stoupen*, fr OE *stūpan*, akin to OE *stēap* steep, deep — more at STEEP] *vi* 1 *a*: to bend the body forward and downward sometimes simultaneously bending the knees *b*: to stand or walk with a temporary or habitual forward inclination of the head, body, or shoulders 2: YIELD, SUBMIT 3 *a*: to descend from a superior rank, dignity, or status *b*: to lower oneself morally 4 *a*: *archaic*: to move down from a height: ALIGHT *b*: to fly or dive down swiftly usu to attack prey ~ *vi* 1: DEBASE, DEGRADE 2: to bend (a part of the body) forward and downward
syn STOOP, CONDESCEND, DEIGN *shared meaning element*: to descend from one's level (as of rank or dignity) usu. to do something
stoop *n* 1 *a*: an act of bending the body forward *b*: a temporary or habitual forward bend of the back and shoulders 2: the descent of a bird esp on its prey 3: a lowering of oneself
stoop *n* [D *stoep*, akin to OE *stēpe* step — more at STEP]: a porch, platform, entrance stairway, or small veranda at a house door
stoop-ball \ˈstjuːp-bɔl/ *n*: a variation of baseball in which a player throws a ball against a stoop or building and runs to base while other players attempt to retrieve the rebound and put him out
stoop crop *n*: a crop (as of a vegetable) that requires extensive hand labor and stooping in cultivating and harvesting
stoop labor *n*: the work required or done in cultivating or harvesting a stoop crop 2: workers employed to cultivate or harvest stoop crops
stop \stɒp/ *vb* **stopped**, **stop-ping** [ME *stoppen*, fr OE *stoppan*, akin to OHG *stopfōn* to stop, stuff, both fr a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr (assumed) VL *stappare* to stop with tow, fr L *stappo* tow, fr Gk *stypō* *vt* 1 *a*: to close by filling or obstructing *b*: to hinder or prevent the passage of *c*: to get in the way of: be wounded or killed by (easy to ~ a bullet along a lonely road — Harvey Ferguson) 2 *a*: to close up or block off (an opening) *b*: to make impassable: CHOKED, OBSTRUCT *c*: to cover over or fill in (a hole or crevice) 3 *a*: to cause to give up or change a course of action *b*: to hold back: RESTRAIN, PREVENT 4 *a*: to cause to cease: CHECK, SUPPRESS *b*: DISCONTINUE 5 *a*: to deduct or withhold (a sum due) *b*: to instruct one's bank not to honor or pay 6 *a*: to arrest the progress or motion of: cause to halt (*stopped* the car) *b*: FARRY *c*: to check by means of a weapon: bring down *d*: to beat in a prizefight by a knockout, broadly: DEFEAT *e*: Baffle, NONPLUS 7: to change the pitch of (as a violin string) by pressing with the finger or (as a wind instrument) by closing one or more finger holes or by thrusting the hand or a mute into the bell 8: to hold an honor card and enough protecting cards to be able to block (a bridge suit) before an opponent can run many tricks ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to cease activity or operation *b*: to come to an end esp suddenly: CLOSE, FINISH 2 *a*: to cease to move on: HALT *b*: PAUSE, HESITATE 3 *a*: to break one's journey: STAY *b* chiefly *Brit*: REMAIN *c*: to make a brief call: drop in 4: to become choked: CLOG — **stop-a-bail** \ˈstɒp-ə-baɪ/ *adj*
syn STOP, CEASE, QUIT, DISCONTINUE, DESIST *shared meaning element*: to suspend or cause to suspend activity
stop *n* 1 *a*: CESSATION, END *b*: a pause or breaking off in speech 2 *a* (1): a graduated set of organ pipes of similar design and tone quality (2): a corresponding set of vibrators or reeds of a reed organ (3): STOP KNOB *b*: a means of regulating the pitch of a musical instrument 3 *a*: something that impedes, obstructs, or brings to a halt: IMPEDIMENT, OBSTACLE *b*: the aperture of a camera lens, also: a marking of a series (as of f-numbers) on a camera for indicating settings of the diaphragm *c*: a drain

plug: STOPPER 4: a device for arresting or limiting motion 5: the act of stopping: the state of being stopped: CHECK 6 *a*: a halt in a journey: STAY (made a brief ~ to refuel) *b*: a stopping place (a bus ~) 7 *a* chiefly *Brit*: any of several punctuation marks *b* — used in telegrams and cables to indicate a period *c*: a pause or break in a verse that marks the end of a grammatical unit 8 *a*: an order stopping payment (as of a check or note) by a bank *b*: STOP ORDER 9: a consonant in the articulation of which there is a stage (as in the *p* of *apt* or the *g* of *tiger*) when the breath passage is completely closed 10: a depression in the face of an animal at the junction of forehead and forehead — see DOO illustration

stop *adj*: serving to stop: designed to stop (~ line) (~ signal)
stop-and-go \ˈstɒp-ən-ˈɡoʊ, -m-, attrib -ˈɡoʊ/ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving frequent stops, esp: controlled or regulated by traffic lights (~ driving)
stop bath *n*: an acid bath used to check photographic development of a negative or print
stop-cock \ˈstɒp-ˈkɔk/ *n*: a cock for stopping or regulating flow (as through a pipe)
stop down *vi*: to reduce the effective aperture of (a lens) by means of a diaphragm

stoppe \ˈstɒp/ *n* [prob fr LG *stope*, lit., step, akin to OE *stæpe* step — more at STEP]: a usu steep excavation underground for the removal of ore that is formed as the ore is mined in successive layers
stoppe *vb* **stop-ped**; **stop-ping** *vi*: to mine by means of a stope ~ *vi*: to extract (ore) from a stope — **stopper** *n*
stop-gap \ˈstɒp-ˈɡap/ *n*: something that serves as a temporary expedient: MAKESHIFT *syn* see RESOURCE
stop knob *n*: one of the handles by which an organist draws or shuts off a particular stop
stop-light \ˈstɒp-ˈlaɪt/ *n* 1: a light on the rear of a motor vehicle that is illuminated when the driver presses the brake pedal 2: TRAFFIC SIGNAL

stop order *n*: an order to a broker to buy or sell respectively at the market when the price of a security advances or declines to a designated level
stop-over \ˈstɒp-ˈoʊ-vər/ *n* 1: a stop at an intermediate point in one's journey 2: a stopping place on a journey
stop-page \ˈstɒp-ɪj/ *n*: the act of stopping: the state of being stopped: HALT, OBSTRUCTION
stop payment *n*: a depositor's order to a bank to refuse to honor a specified check drawn by him
stopper \ˈstɒp-ər/ *n* 1: one that brings to a halt or causes to stop operating or functioning: CHECK, AS *a*: a playing card that will stop the run of a suit *b*: a baseball pitcher depended on to win important games or to stop a losing streak, also: an effective relief pitcher 2: one that closes, shuts, or fills up, specif: something (as a bung or cork) used to plug an opening

stopper *vi* **stop-per-ed**; **stop-per-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ/ *to* close or secure with or as if with a stopper
stopper knot *n*: a knot used to prevent a rope from passing through a hole or opening

stop-ple \ˈstɒp-əl/ *n* [ME *stopell*, fr *stoppen* to stop]: something that closes an aperture: STOPPER, PLUG
stopple *vi* **stop-ped**; **stop-pling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ *to* STOPPER

stop street *n*: a street on which a vehicle must stop just before entering a through street

stop-watch \ˈstɒp-ˈwɔtʃ/ *n*: a watch having a hand that can be started and stopped at will for exact timing (as of a race)

stor *abbr* storage
stor-age \ˈstɒr-ɪj, -tɒr-/ *n* 1 *a*: space or a place for storing *b*: an amount stored *c*: MEMORY 4 2 *a*: the act of storing: the state of being stored, specif: the safekeeping of goods in a depository (as a warehouse) *b*: the price charged for keeping goods in a storehouse 3: the production by means of electric energy of chemical reactions that when allowed to reverse themselves generate electricity again without serious loss

storage cell *n*: a cell or connected group of cells that converts chemical energy into electrical energy by reversible chemical reactions and that may be recharged by passing a current through it in the direction opposite to that of its discharge — called also *storage battery*

sto-rax \ˈstɒ(ə)r-aks, -tɒ(ə)r-/ *n* [ME, fr LL, alter. of L *styrax*, fr Gk] 1 *a*: a fragrant balsam obtained from the bark of an Asiatic tree (*Liquidambar orientalis*) of the witch-hazel family that is used as an expectorant and sometimes in perfumery — called also *Levant storax* *b*: a balsam from the sweet gum that is similar to storax 2: any of a genus (*Syrax*) of the family Styracaceae, the storax family) of trees or shrubs with usu hairy leaves and flowers in drooping racemes — compare BENZOIN

store \stɔr/ *vt* **stored**, **stor-ing** [ME *storen*, fr OF *estore* to construct, restore, store, fr L *instaurare* to renew, restore, fr *in-* + *staurare* (akin to Gk *stauras* stake) — more at STEEP] 1: FURNISH, SUPPLY, esp: to stock against a future time (~ a ship with provisions) 2: to lay away: ACCUMULATE (~ vegetables for winter use) (an organism that absorbs and ~s DDT) 3: to place or leave in a location (as a warehouse, library, or computer memory) for preservation or later use or disposal 4: to provide storage room for: HOLD (elevators for storing surplus wheat) — **stor-able** \ˈstɔr-ə-bəl, -tɔr-/ *adj*

store *n* 1 *a*: something that is stored or kept for future use *b* pl: articles (as of food) accumulated for some specific object and drawn upon as needed: STOCK, SUPPLIES *c*: something that is accumulated *d*: a source from which things may be drawn as needed: a reserve fund 2: STORAGE — *usu* used with *in* (when placing eggs in ~ — *Dublin Sunday Independent*) 3: a large quantity, supply, or number: ABUNDANCE 4 *a*: STOREHOUSE, WAREHOUSE *b* chiefly *Brit*: MEMORY 4 5: a business establishment where usu diversified goods are kept for retail sale (grocery ~) — compare SHOP — *In store*: in a state of imminence

stogie or **stogy** \stō-gē/ *n*, *pl* **stogies** [Conestoga, Pa.] 1: a stout coarse shoe: BROGAN 2: an inexpensive slender cylindrical cigar; broadly: CIGAR

stoic \stō-ik/ *n* [ME, fr. L *stoicus*, fr. Gk *stōikos*, lit., of the portico, fr. *Stoa* (Paikilē) the Painted Portico, portico at Athens where Zeno taught] 1 *cap*: a member of a school of philosophy founded by Zeno of Citium about 300 B.C. holding that the wise man should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submissive to natural law 2: one apparently or professedly indifferent to pleasure or pain

stoic or **stoical** \i-kəl/ *adj* 1 *cap*: of, relating to, or resembling the Stoics or their doctrines (Stoic logic) 2: not affected by or showing passion or feeling, esp: firmly restraining response to pain or distress (a ~ indifference to cold) *syn* see IMPASSIVE — **stoically** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

stoichiometry \stōi-kē-ō-mē-trīk/ *adj*: of, relating to, used in, or marked by stoichiometry — **stoichiometrically** \trī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

stoichiometry \stō-ō-siz-əm/ *n* 1 *cap*: the philosophy of the Stoics 2: indifference to pleasure or pain — IMPASSIVENESS

stoke \stōk/ *vb* **stoked**; **stoking** [D *stoken*, akin to MD *stuken* to push] *vi* 1: to poke or stir up (as a fire): supply with fuel 2: to feed abundantly ~ *vi*: to stir up or tend a fire (as in a furnace): supply a furnace with fuel

stokehold \stōk-hōld/ *n* 1: one of the spaces in front of the boilers of a ship from which the furnaces are fed 2: a room containing a ship's boilers — called also *fireroom*

stokehole \stōk-hōl/ *n* 1: the mouth to the grate of a furnace 2: STOKHOLD

stoker \stōk-kər/ *n* 1: one employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, *specif*: one that tends a marine steam boiler 2: a machine for feeding a fire

Stokes \stōk-sas-tər, stōk-sə-zas/ *n* [Jonathan Stokes] — STOKESIA

stoke-sia \stō-kē-zh(ē)-ō-, stōk-sē-ō/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Jonathan Stokes †1831 E botanist]: a perennial composite herb (*Stoke-sia laevis*) of the southern U.S. often grown for its large showy heads of blue flowers

STOL *abbr* short takeoff and landing

stole \stōl/ *past* of **STEAL**

stole *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. L *stola*, fr. Gk *stolē* equipment, robe, fr. *stēlein* to set up, make ready — more at **STALL**] 1: a long loose garment: ROBE 2: an ecclesiastical vestment consisting of a long usu silk band worn traditionally around the neck by bishops and priests and over the left shoulder by deacons — *see* **VESTMENT** illustration 3: a long wide scarf or similar covering worn by women usu across the shoulders

stoled \stōld/ *adj*: having or wearing a stole

stolen *past* of **STEAL**

stolid \stōl-id/ *adj* [L *stolidus* dull, stupid, akin to OHG *stal* place — more at **STALL**]: having or expressing little or no sensibility — **UNEMOTIONAL** *syn* *see* **IMPASSIVE** *ant* *sensitive* — **stolidity** \stōl-id-ē-tē-, stōl-ē-/ *n* — **stolidly** \stōl-id-lē-/ *adv*

stollen \stōl-lən, stōl-ən/ *n*, *pl* **stollen** or **stollens** [G] 1: a sweet yeast bread of German origin containing fruit and nuts 2: *stollen* \stōl-lən, -lən/ *n* [NL *stollen*, *stola*, fr. L branch, sucker, akin to Arm *stēn* branch, OHG *stal* place — more at **STALL**] 1: a horizontal branch from the base of a plant that produces new plants from buds at its tip or nodes (as in the strawberry) — called also *runner* 2: a hypha (as of rhizopus) produced on the surface and connecting a group of conidiophores 2: an extension of the body wall (as of a hydrozoan) that develops buds giving rise to new zooids which usu remain united by the stolon — **stolonate** \stōl-nāt/ *adj*

stoloniferous \stōl-lā-nif-(ə-)rəs/ *adj*: bearing or developing stolons — **stoloniferously** *adv*

stom- or **stomo-** *comb form* [Gk & NL *stoma*] mouth: *stoma* (*stomodaeum*)

stoma \stō-mə/ *n*, *pl* **sto-ma-ta** \stō-mə-tə/ also **stomas** [NL, fr. Gk *stoma*, *stoma* mouth] 1: any of various small simple bodily openings esp in a lower animal 2: one of the minute openings in the epidermis of a plant organ (as a leaf) through which gaseous interchange takes place, also: the opening with its associated cellular structures 3: an artificial permanent opening esp in the abdominal wall made in surgical procedures

stomach \stōm-ək-, -ik/ *n* [ME *stomak*, fr. MF *estomac*, fr. L *stomachus* gullet, esophagus, stomach, fr. Gk *stomachos*, fr. *stoma* mouth, akin to MBret *stafin* mouth, Av *staman-*] 1: a dilatation of the alimentary canal of a vertebrate communicating anteriorly with the esophagus and posteriorly with the duodenum 2: a cavity in an invertebrate animal that is analogous to a stomach — the part of the body that contains the stomach: BELLY, ABDOMEN 2: desire for food caused by hunger: APPETITE 3: INCLINATION DESIRE (had no ~ for an argument) 3 *obs*: SPIRIT VALOR 4: PRIDE 5: SPLEEN, RESENTMENT

stomach *vi* 1 *archaic*: to take offense at 2: to bear without overt reaction or resentment — *BROOK* (couldn't ~ her attitude)

stomach-ache \stōm-ə-čē-/ *n*: pain in or in the region of the stomach

stomach-er \stōm-ə-kər, -i-čər/ *n*: the center front section of a waist or underwaist or a usu heavily embroidered or jeweled separate piece for the center front of a bodice worn by men and women in the 15th and 16th centuries

stomachic \stō-mak-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to the stomach (— *vessels*) — **stomachically** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

stomachic *n*: a stimulant or tonic for the stomach

stomachy \stōm-ək-ē-, -ik-/ *adj* 1 *dial Brit*: IRASCIBLE, IRRITABLE 2: having a large stomach

stoma \stō-mə/ *adj*: of, relating to, or situated near a surgical stoma (a ~ ulcer)

stomat- or **stomato-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *stomat-*, *stoma*] mouth: *stoma* (*stomatans*) (*stomatology*)

sto-ma-tal \stōm-ət-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting plant stomata (~ openings) (~ behavior of bean plants)

sto-mate \stō-māt/ *n* [Irreg fr. NL *stomat-*, *stoma*] **STOMA** 2

sto-ma-titis \stō-mə-tīt-əs/ *n*, *pl* **-it-ides** \-tīt-ə-dēz/ or **-it-ides** \-tīt-ə-sēz/ [NL]: any of numerous inflammatory diseases of the mouth

sto-ma-to-logy \stō-mə-tal-ə-jē/ *n* [ISV]: a branch of medical science dealing with the mouth and its disorders — **sto-ma-to-log-ical** \stō-mət-ə-lə-j-ik-əl/ also **sto-ma-to-log-ic** \-ik/ *adj* — **sto-ma-to-log-ist** \stō-mə-tal-ə-j-ist/ *n*

stomato-pod \stō-mə-tə-pōd/ *n* [NL *Stomatopoda*, order name, fr. *stomat-* + *-poda*]: any of an order (Stomatopoda) of marine crustaceans (as a squilla) that have gills on the abdominal appendages — **stomatopod** *adj*

sto-mo-dae-um or **sto-mo-de-um** \stō-mə-dē-əm/ *n*, *pl* **-dae-um** \-dē-ə/ also **-dae-ums** or **-de-ae-ums** [NL, fr. *stom-* + Gk *hōdai*, neut. of *hōdaios* being on the way, fr. *hodos* way — more at **CEDE**]: the anterior ectodermal part of the alimentary canal or tract — **sto-mo-dae-al** or **sto-mo-de-al** \-dē-əl/ *adj*

stomp \stāmp, stōmp/ *vb*: **STAMP**

stomp *n* 1: **STAMP** 2: a jazz dance marked by heavy stamping

sto-m-y \stō-mē/ *n* *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *stoma* mouth, opening]: surgical operation establishing a usu permanent opening into (such) a part (enterostomy) or between (such) parts (gastroduodenostomy)

stone \stōn/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *stān*, akin to OHG *stein* stone, Gk *stear* hard fat] 1: a concretion of earthy or mineral matter — (1): such a concretion of indeterminate size or shape (2): ROCK b: a piece of rock for a specified function as (1): a building block (2): a paving block (3): a precious stone: GEM (4): GRAVESTONE (5): GRINDSTONE (6): WHETSTONE (7): a stand or table with a smooth flat top on which to impose or set type (8): a surface upon which a drawing, text, or design to be lithographed is drawn or transferred 2: something resembling a small stone as: CALCULUS 1 b: the hard central portion of a drupaceous fruit (as a peach) c: a hard stony seed (as of a date) 3 *pl* usu *stone* any of various units of weight, esp: an official British unit equal to 14 pounds 4 a: CURLING STONE b: a round playing piece used in various games (as backgammon or go)

stone *vi* **stoned**, **ston-ing** 1: to hurl stones at; esp: to kill by pelting with stones 2 *archaic*: to make hard or insensitive to feeling 3: to face, pave, or fortify with stones 4: to remove the stones or seeds of (a fruit) 5 a: to rub, scour, or polish with a stone b: to sharpen with a whetstone — **ston-er** *n*

stone *adj*: of, relating to, or made of stone

stone- *comb form* [stone] (in such combinations as *stone-blind*) — completely (*stone-broke*)

Stone Age *n*: the first known period of prehistoric human culture characterized by the use of stone tools

stone-blind \stōn-'blind/ *adj*: totally blind — **stone-blind-ness** \-'blīn(d)-nəs/ *n*

stone-broke \-'brōk/ *adj*: completely broke: lacking funds

stone canal *n*: a tube in many echinoderms that contains calcareous deposits and leads from the ring of the water-vascular system surrounding the mouth to the madreporite

stone cell *n*: a more or less spherical sclereid

stone-chat \stōn-'čāt/ *n*: a common European songbird (*Saxicola torquata*), also: any of various related birds (genus *Saxicola*)

stone china *n*: a hard dense opaque feldspathic pottery developed in England, broadly: IRONSTONE CHINA

stone-cold \stōn-'kōld/ *adj*: completely cold: lacking warmth

stone-crop \stōn-'krāp/ *n* 1: SEDUM esp: a mossy evergreen creeping sedum (*Sedum acre*) with pungent fleshy leaves 2: any of various plants of the orpine family related to the sedums

stone-cutter \stōn-'kət-ər/ *n* 1: one that cuts, carves, or dresses stone 2: a machine for dressing stone — **stone-cut-ting** \stōn-'kət-ig/ *n*

stoned \stōnd/ *adj* 1: DRUNK 2: being under the influence of a drug taken esp for pleasure

stone-dead \stōn-'ded/ *adj*: LIFELESS

stone-deaf \stōn-'dēf/ *adj*: totally deaf — **stone-deaf-ness** *n*

stone-fish \stōn-'fīsh/ *n*: any of several small spiny venomous scorpion fishes (esp genus *Synanceja*) common about coral reefs of the tropical Indo-Pacific

stone fly *n*: an insect (order Plecoptera) with an aquatic carnivorous nymph having gills and an adult used by anglers for bait

stone fruit *n*: a fruit with a stony endocarp — **DRUPE**

stone-ground \stōn-'graund/ *adj*: ground in a buhrstone mill (~ flour)

stone lily *n*: a fossil crinoid

stone-mason \stōn-'mās-n/ *n*: a mason who builds with stone — **stone-masonry** \-rē/ *n*

stone parsley *n*: a slender herb (*Sison amomum*) of the carrot family with aromatic seeds that are used as a condiment

stone roller *n* 1: HOG SUCKER 2: a common cyprinid fish (*Campestris anomalum*) found esp in clear streams of the central U.S.

stone-wall \stōn-'wōl/ *vi* 1 *chiefly Brit*: to engage in obstructive parliamentary debate or delaying tactics 2: to be uncooperative, obstructive, or evasive ~, *vi*: to refuse to comply or cooperate with — **stone-wall-er** *n*

a about * kitten ar further a back i bake i cot, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

with machine-gun fire from low-flying aircraft — **strafe** *n* — **straffer** *n*

straggle \ˈstrag-əl/ *vi* **strag-gled**; **strag-gling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME *straglen*] 1: to wander from the direct course or way: ROVE. **STRAY** 2: to trail off from others of its kind (little cabins *strag-gling* off into the woods) — **strag-gler** \-(ə-)lɪŋər/ *n*

straggly \ˈstrag-əl-i/ *adj* **strag-gly-er**; **-est**: spread out or scattered irregularly (a beard)

straight \ˈstreɪt/ *adj* [ME *streht*, *straight*, fr. pp of *strecchen* to stretch] 1 *a*: free from curves, bends, angles, or irregularities (< hair) (< timber) (*a* stream) *b*: generated by a point moving continuously in the same direction and expressed by a linear equation (*a* line) (the ~ segment of a curve) 2: DIRECT, UNINTERRUPTED *a*: lying along or holding to a direct or proper course or method (*a* ~ thinker) *b*: CANDID, FRANK (gave me *a* ~ answer) *c*: coming directly from a trustworthy source (*a* ~ tip on the horses) *d* (1): having the elements in an order (the ~ sequence of events) (2): CONSECUTIVE (12 ~ days) *e*: having the cylinders arranged in a single straight line (*a* ~ eight-cylinder engine) *f*: UPRIGHT, VERTICAL (the picture isn't quite ~) 3 *a*: exhibiting honesty and fairness (< dealing) *b*: properly ordered or arranged (set the kitchen ~) (set us ~ on that issue), also: CORRECT (get the facts ~) *c*: free from extraneous matter: UNMIXED (< gin) *d*: marked by no exceptions or deviations in support of a principle or party (*a* ~ Republican) (*a* ~ ballot) *e*: having a fixed price for each regardless of the number sold (cigars 20 cents ~) *f*: not deviating from the general norm or prescribed pattern (preferred acting in ~ dramas to musicals or comedies) *g* (1): exhibiting no deviation from what is established or accepted as usual, normal, or proper: CONVENTIONAL, also: SQUARE 5f (2): not using or under the influence of drugs *h*: HETEROSEXUAL 4: being the only form of remuneration (a salesman on ~ commission) — **straight-ish** \-ɪʃ/ *adj* — **straight-ly** *adv* — **straight-ness** *n*

straight adv: in a straight manner

straight vt, chiefly Scot: STRAIGHTEN

straight n 1: something that is straight as *a*: a straight line or arrangement *b*: STRAIGHTAWAY, esp: HOMESTRETCH *c*: a true or honest report or course 2 *a*: a sequence (as of shots, strokes, or moves) resulting in a perfect score in a game or contest *b*: first place at the finish of a horse race: WIN 3: a poker hand containing five cards in sequence but not of the same suit — see POKER illustration 4: a conventional person, esp: a person who is not a member of the hippie culture

straight A \ˈstreɪt-ə/ *adj*: having or constituting a first-class record of achievement (a straight A student)

straight and narrow *n* [prob. alter. of *strait and narrow*; fr. the admonition of Mt 7:14 (AV), "strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life": the way of propriety and rectitude — used with *the*]

straight angle *n*: an angle whose sides lie in opposite directions from the vertex in the same straight line and which equals two right angles

straight-arm \ˈstreɪt-ɑrm/ *n*: an act or instance of warding off a football tackler with the arm fully extended from the shoulder, elbow locked, and the palm of the hand placed firmly against any part of his body — called also *stiff-arm*

straight-arm vt: to ward off with or as if with a straight-arm ~ *vi*: to use a straight-arm in warding off an opponent

straight-away \ˈstreɪt-ə-wa/ *adj* 1: proceeding in a straight line: continuous in direction 2: IMMEDIATE

straightaway *n*: a straight course: as *a*: the straight part of a closed racecourse: STRETCH *b*: a straight and unimpeded stretch of road or way

straight-away \ˈstreɪt-ə-wa/ *adv*: without hesitation or delay

straight-bred \ˈstreɪt-ˈbred/ *adj*: produced by breeding a single breed, strain, or type (*a* ~ Angus heifer) — compare **CROSSBRED** — **straight-bred** \-ˈbred/ *n*

straight chain *n*: an open chain of atoms having no side chains

straight-edge \ˈstreɪt-ˈedʒ/ *n*: a bar or piece of material (as of wood, metal, or plastic) with a straight edge for testing straight lines and surfaces or drawing straight lines

straight-en \ˈstreɪt-ən/ *vb* **straight-ened**; **straight-en-ing** \ˈstreɪt-ən-ɪŋ/ *vi*: to make straight — usu. used with *up* or *out* ~ *vi*: to become straight — usu. used with *up* or *out* — **straight-ener** \ˈstreɪt-nər/ *n*

straight face *n*: a face giving no evidence of emotion and esp. of merriment — **straight-faced** \ˈstreɪt-ˈfæst/ *adj* — **straight-faced-ly** \-fæst-ˈli/ *adv*

flush *n*: a poker hand containing five cards of the same suit in sequence — see POKER illustration

straight-for-ward \ˈstreɪt-ˈfɔr-wɔrd/ *adv*, also **straight-for-wards** \-wɔrdz/ *adv*: in a straightforward manner

straightforward *adj* 1: proceeding in a straight course or manner: DIRECT, UNDEVIATING 2 *a*: free from evasiveness or obscurity: EXACT, CANDID (*a* ~ account) *b*: CLEAR-CUT, PRECISE — **straight-for-ward-ly** *adv* — **straight-for-ward-ness** *n*

syn STRAIGHTFORWARD, FORTHRIGHT, ABOVEBOARD *shared meaning* *element*: free from all that is dishonest or secretive *ant* devious, indirect

straight-line \ˈstreɪt-ˈliːn/ *adj* 1: being a mechanical linkage or equivalent device designed to produce or copy motion in a straight line 2: having the principal parts arranged in a straight line (*a* ~ compressor having the steam and air cylinders in a straight line) 3: marked by a uniform spread and esp. in equal segments over a given term (~ amortization) (~ depreciation)

straight man *n*: a member of a comedy team who feeds lines to his partner who in turn replies with usu. humorous quips

straight-off *adv*: at once: IMMEDIATELY

straight-out \ˈstreɪt-ˈaʊt/ *adj* 1: FORTHRIGHT, BLUNT (gave him *a* ~ answer) 2: OUTRIGHT, THOROUGHGOING

straight poker *n*: poker in which the players bet on the five cards dealt to them and then have a showdown without drawing — compare **DRAW POKER**, **STUD POKER**

straight razor *n*: a razor with a rigid steel cutting blade hinged to a case that forms a handle when the razor is open for use

straight ticket *n*: a ballot cast by one of the candidates of one party

straightway \ˈstreɪt-wa/ *adv* 1: in a direct course: DIRECTLY (fell ~ to the bottom of the stairs) 2: right away: IMMEDIATELY, FORTHWITH (< the clouds began to part)

straight-way \ˈstreɪt-wa/ *adj*: having or affording a straight way (*a* ~ valve)

strain \ˈstreɪn/ *n* [ME *streyn* progeny, lineage, fr. OE *streōn* gain, acquisition, akin to OHG *gistrūn* gain, *L* *struere* to heap up — more at **STRUCTURE**] 1 *a*: LINEAGE, ANCESTRY *b*: a group of presumed common ancestry with clear-cut physiological but usu. not morphological distinctions (*a* high-yielding ~ of winter wheat), broadly: a specified infraspecific group (as a stock, line, or ecotype) *c*: KIND, SORT (discussions of a lofty ~) 2 *a*: inherited or inherent character, quality, or disposition (*a* ~ of madness in the family) *b*: TRACE, STREAK (*a* ~ of fanaticism) 3 *a*: TUNE, AIR *b*: a passage of verbal or musical expression *c*: a stream or outburst of forceful or impassioned speech 4 *a*: the tenor, pervading note, burden, or tone of an utterance or of a course of action or conduct *b*: MOOD, TEMPER

strain vb [ME *strainen*, fr. MF *estraindre*, fr. *L* *stringere* to bind or draw tight, press together; akin to Gk *strang-*, *stranx* drop squeezed out, *strangale* halter] *vt* 1 *a*: to draw tight: cause to fit firmly (< the bandage over the wound) *b*: to stretch to maximum extension and tautness (< a canvas over a frame) 2 *a*: to exert (as oneself) to the utmost *b*: to injure by overuse, misuse, or excessive pressure (< his heart by overwork) *c*: to cause a change of form or size in (a body) by application of external force 3: to squeeze or clasp tightly *a*: HUG *b*: to compress painfully: CONSTRICT 4 *a*: to cause to pass through a strainer: FILTER *b*: to remove by straining (< lumps out of the gravy) 5: to stretch beyond a proper limit (that story ~s my credulity) 6 *obs*: to squeeze out: EXTORT ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to make violent efforts: STRIVE (has to ~ to reach the high notes) *b*: to sustain a strain, wrench, or distortion *c*: to contract the muscles forcefully in attempting to defecate — often used in the phrase *strain at stool* 2: to pass through or as if through a strainer (the liquid ~s readily) 3: to make great difficulty or resistance: BALK — **strain** *a* point: to go beyond a usual, accepted, or proper limit or rule

strain n 1: an act of straining or the condition of being strained as *a*: excessive physical or mental tension, also: a force, influence, or factor causing such tension (her responsibilities were a constant ~) *b*: excessive or difficult exertion or labor *c*: bodily injury from excessive tension, effort, or use (heart ~), esp: one resulting from a wrench or twist and involving undue stretching of muscles or ligaments (back ~) *d*: deformation of a material body under the action of applied forces 2: an unusual reach, degree, or intensity: PITCH 3 *archaic*: a strained interpretation of something said or written

strained \ˈstreɪnd/ *adj* 1: done or produced with excessive effort 2: pushed by antagonism near to open conflict (< relations)

strain-er \ˈstreɪ-nər/ *n*: one that strains as *a*: a device (as a sieve) to retain solid pieces while a liquid passes through *b*: any of various devices for stretching or tightening something

strain gauge *n*: EXTENSOMETER

straining beam *n*: a short piece of timber in a truss used to hold the ends of struts or rafters in place — see QUEEN POST illustration

strain-om-e-ter \ˈstreɪ-nəm-ə-ˈtɜr/ *n*: EXTENSOMETER

strait \ˈstreɪt/ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *estreit*, fr. *L* *strictus* strait, strict — more at **STRICT**] 1 *archaic*: *a*: NARROW *b*: limited in space or time *c*: closely fitting: CONSTRICTED, TIGHT 2 *archaic*: STRICT, RIGOROUS 3 *a*: causing distress: DIFFICULT *b*: limited as to means or resources — **strait-ly** *adv* — **strait-ness** *n*

strait adv, *obs*: in a close or tight manner

strait n 1 *a*: *archaic*: a narrow space or passage *b*: a comparatively narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water — often used in pl. but sing. in constr. *c*: ISTHMUS 2: a situation of perplexity or distress — often used in pl. *syn* see **JUNCTURE**

strait-en \ˈstreɪt-ən/ *vi* **strait-ened**; **strait-en-ing** \ˈstreɪt-ən-ɪŋ/ *vi* 1 *a*: to make strait or narrow *b*: to hem in: CONFINE 2 *archaic*: to restrict in freedom or scope: HAMPER 3: to subject to distress, privation, or deficiency (in ~ed circumstances)

strait-jacket or **strait-jacket** \ˈstreɪt-ˈdʒæk-ət/ *n* 1: a cover or overgarment of strong material (as canvas) used to bind the body and esp. the arms closely in restraining a violent prisoner or patient 2: something that restricts or confines like a straitjacket

straitjacket or **straitjacket** *vi*: to confine in or as if in a straitjacket

strait-laced or **strait-laced** \ˈstreɪt-ˈlæst/ *adj* 1: wearing or having a bodice or stays tightly laced 2: excessively strict in manners, morals, or opinion — **strait-laced-ly** \-læst-ˈli/ *adv* — **strait-laced-ness** \-læst-ˈnəs/ *n*

Straits dollar \ˈstreɪts-ə/ *n* (*Straits Settlements*, former British crown colony): a dollar formerly issued by British Malaya and used in much of southern and eastern Asia and the East Indies

strake \ˈstræk/ *n* [ME, akin to OE *strecan* to stretch — more at **STRETCH**] 1: a continuous band of hull planking or plates on a ship, also: the width of such a band 2: STREAK, STRIPE

straw-mash \ˈstroʊ-mæʃ/ *n* [prob. imit.] chiefly Scot 1: DISTURBANCE, RACKET 2: CRASH, SMASHUP

straw-mo-ni-um \ˈstroʊ-mo-ni-əm/ *n* [NL] 1: JIMSONWEED 2: the dried leaves of the jimsonweed or of a related plant (genus *Datura*) used in medicine similarly to belladonna esp. in the treatment of asthma

strand \ˈstrænd/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to ON *strönd* strand, *L* *sternere* to spread out — more at **STREW**] the land bordering a body of water: SHORE, BEACH

strand vi 1: to run, drive, or cause to drift onto a strand: run aground 2: to leave in a strange or an unfavorable place esp.

store *adj* 1 or **stores**: of, relating to, kept in, or used for a store
 2: purchased from a store as opposed to natural or homemade
store-bought *'stɔ:(ə)r-, bɔ:t, 'stɔ:(ə)r- adj* STORE 2 (~ clothes)
store cheese *n* [fr its being a staple article stocked in grocery stores]: CHEDDAR
storefront *'stɔ:(ə)r-, frɒnt, 'stɔ:(ə)r- n* 1: the front side of a store or store building facing a street 2: a building, room, or suite of rooms having a storefront
storefront adj 1: occupying a room or suite of rooms in a store building at street level and immediately behind a storefront (a ~ school) 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of a storefront church (a ~ evangelist)
storefront church *n*: a city church that utilizes storefront quarters as a meeting place and that usually holds services of a highly emotional nature
storehouse *'stɔ:(ə)r-, haʊs, 'stɔ:(ə)r- n* 1: a building for storing goods (as provisions): MAGAZINE WAREHOUSE 2: an abundant supply or source: REPOSITORY
store-keeper *-, 'kɛ-pər n* 1: one that has charge of supplies (as military stores) 2: one that operates a retail store
store-room *-, 'rʊm, -rʊm n* 1: a room or space for the storing of goods or supplies 2: STOREHOUSE 2
store-ship *-, 'ʃɪp n*: a ship used to carry supplies
store-wide *-, 'wɪd adj*: including all or most merchandise in a store (a ~ sale)
'storied *'stɔ:(ə)r-, 'stɔ:(ə)r- adj* 1: decorated with designs representing scenes from story or history (a ~ frieze) (a ~ tapestry) 2: having an interesting history: celebrated in story or history
storied or storied *'stɔ:(ə)r-, 'stɔ:(ə)r- adj*: having stories (a two ~ storied house)
stork *'stɔ:(ə)r-k n* [ME, fr OE *storch*; akin to OHG *storch* stork, OE *stearc* stork — more at STARK]: any of various large mostly Old World wading birds (family Ciconiidae) that have long stout bills and are related to the ibises and herons
stork-bill *'stɔ:(ə)r-k-, bɪl n*: any of several plants of the geranium family with elongate beaked fruits, esp: PELARGONIUM
'storm *'stɔ:(ə)r-m n*, often *attribution* [ME, fr OE; akin to OHG *sturm* storm, OE *stȳran* to stir] 1 a: a disturbance of the atmosphere marked by wind and usu. by rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning b: a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail c (1): wind having a speed of 64 to 72 miles per hour (2): WHOLE GALE — see BEAUFORT SCALE table d: a serious disturbance of any element of nature 2: a disturbed or agitated state: a sudden or violent commotion 3 a: PAROXYSM, CRISIS b: a sudden heavy influx or onset 4: a heavy discharge of objects (as missiles) 5: a tumultuous outburst 6: a violent assault on a defended position — by storm: by or as if by employing a bold swift frontal movement esp. with the intent of defeating or winning over quickly
storm vt 1 a: to blow with violence b: to rain, hail, snow, or sleet 2: to attack by storm (~ed ashore at zero hour) 3: to be in or to exhibit a violent passion: RAGE (~ing at the unusual delay) 4: to rush about or move impetuously, violently, or angrily (the mob ~ed through the streets) ~ vt: to attack, take, or win over by storm (~ a fort) *syn* see ATTACK
storm and stress *n*, often *cap both* St: STURM UND DRANG
storm boat *n*: a light fast craft used to transport attacking troops across streams
storm-bound *'stɔ:(ə)r-m-, baʊnd adj*: cut off from outside communication by a storm or its effects: stopped or delayed by storms
storm cellar *n*: CYCLONE CELLAR
storm door *n*: an additional door placed outside an ordinary outside door for protection against severe weather
storm petrel *n*: any of various small petrels, esp.: a small sooty black white-marked petrel (*Hydrobatia pelagicus*) frequenting the north Atlantic and Mediterranean
storm trooper *n* 1: a member of a private Nazi army notorious for aggressiveness, violence, and brutality 2: one that resembles a Nazi storm trooper
storm window *n*: a sash placed outside an ordinary window as a protection against severe weather — called also *storm sash*
stormy *'stɔ:(ə)r-m adj* storm-*ly*, *-est* 1: relating to, characterized by, or indicative of a storm (a ~ day) (a ~ autumn) 2: marked by turmoil or fury (a ~ life) (a ~ conference) — storm-*ly* *'stɔ:(ə)r-m-ə-lɪ adj* — storm-*ness* *'m-ə-nəs n*
stormy petrel *n*: STORM PETREL 2 a: one fond of strife b: a harbinger of trouble
'story *'stɔ:(ə)r-, 'stɔ:(ə)r- n*, pl *stories* [ME *storie*, fr. OF *estorie*, fr. L *historia*] 1 archaic: HISTORY 1, 3 2 a: an account of incidents or events b: a statement regarding the facts pertinent to a situation in question c: ANECDOTE, esp: an amusing one 3 a: a fictional narrative shorter than a novel, *specif*: SHORT STORY b: the intrigue or plot of a narrative or dramatic work 4: a widely circulated rumor 5: LIE, FALSEHOOD 6: LEGEND, ROMANCE 7: a news article or broadcast
story vt *story-*ing** 1 archaic: to narrate or describe in story 2: to adorn with a story or a scene from history
story also story *'stɔ:(ə)r-, 'stɔ:(ə)r- n*, pl *stories also storys* [ME *storie*, fr. ML *historia* picture, story of a building, fr. L *historia*, tale; prob. fr. pictures adorning the windows of medieval buildings] 1: a set of rooms on one floor level of a building 2: a horizontal division of a building's exterior not necessarily corresponding exactly with the stories within
story-board *-, bɔ:(ə)r-d-, bɔ:(ə)r-d n*: a panel or series of panels on which is tacked a set of small rough drawings depicting consecutively the important changes of scene and action in a planned film or television show or act
story-book *-, bʊk n*: a book of stories (~s for children)
**story-book adj: FAIRY-TALE
story line *n*: the plot of a story or play
story-teller *'stɔ:(ə)r-, tel-ər-, 'stɔ:(ə)r- n*: a teller of stories as a: a relator of anecdotes b: a reciter of tales (as in a children's library) c: LIAR, FIBBER d: a writer of stories
story-writer *-, rɪt-ər n*: a writer of stories**

stoss *'stɔ:(ə)s, 'stɔ:(ə)s (h)ɔ:(ə)s adj* [G *stoss*, fr. *stossen* to push, akin to L *tundere* to beat — more at STINT]: facing toward the direction from which an overriding glacier impinges (the ~ slope of a hill)
sto-tin-ka *'stɔ:(ə)-tɪŋ-kə, stɔ:- n*, pl *-tɪn-kɪ \-kɛ* [Bulg] — see *lev* at MONEY table
stound *'stəʊnd, 'stʊnd n* [ME, fr. OE *stund*; akin to OHG *stunta* time, hour, OE *standan* to stand] archaic: TIME, WHILE
stoup *'stʊp n* [ME *stowp*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *staupe* cup — more at STEEP] 1: a container for beverages: as a: a large glass b: TANKARD c: FLAGON 2: a basin at the entrance of a church for holy water
'stour *'stʊ(ə)r adj* [ME *stor*, fr. OE *stōr*; akin to OHG *sturi* large, Russ *stari* old, OE *standan* to stand] 1 chiefly Scot: STRONG, HARDY 2 chiefly Scot: STERN, HARSH
'stour *n* [ME, fr. OF *estour*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *sturm* storm, battle — more at STORM] 1 a archaic: BATTLE, CONFLICT b dial Brit: TUMULT, UPROAR 2 chiefly Scot: DUST, POWDER
'stout *'stəʊt adj* [ME, fr. OF *estout*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *stolz* proud] 1: strong of character: as a: BRAVE, BOLD b: FIRM, DETERMINED, also: OBSTINATE, UNCOMPROMISING 2: physically or materially strong. a: STURDY, VIGOROUS b: STAINCH, ENDURING c: SOLID, SUBSTANTIAL 3: FORCEFUL (a ~ attack), also: VIOLENT (a ~ wind) 4: bulky in body: FAT *syn* see STRONG — stout-*ish* *-, -ish adj* — stout-*ly* *adv* — stout-*ness* *n*
'stout *n* 1: a heavy-bodied brew that is darker and sweeter than porter and is made with roasted malt and a relatively high percentage of hops 2 a: a fat person b: a clothing size designed for the large figure
stout-en *'stəʊt-ən vb* stout-*ened*, stout-*en-*ing** *'stəʊt-ɪŋ-, -ɪŋ-*ing** vt: to make stout (~ a resolve) ~ vt: to become stout
stout-hearted *'stəʊt-*h*ɜ:t-əd adj*: having a stout heart or spirit a: COURAGEOUS b: STUBBORN (hearken unto me, ye ~, that are far from righteousness — Isa 46 12 (AV)) — stout-*heart-*ed*-ly* *adv* — stout-*heart-*ed*-ness* *n*
'stove *'stəʊv n* [ME, fr. MD or MLG, heated room, steam room, akin to OHG *stuba* heated room, steam room; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc word borrowed fr. (assumed) VL *extufa*, deriv. of L *ex-* + Gk *typhēin* to smoke — more at DEAF] 1 a: a portable or fixed apparatus that burns fuel or uses electricity to provide heat (as for cooking or heating) b: a device that generates heat for special purposes (as for heating tools or heating air for a hot blast) c: KILN 2 chiefly Brit: a hothouse esp. for the cultivation of tropical exotics, broadly: GREENHOUSE
stove *part of STOVE*
stove-pipe *'stəʊv-, pɪp n* 1: pipe of large diameter usu. of sheet steel used as a stove chimney or to connect a stove with a flue 2: a tall silk hat
stove-*var* *'stəʊ-vər n* [ME, modif. of AF *estovers* necessary supplies, fr. OF *estore* to be necessary, fr. L *estopus* there is need] 1 chiefly dial Eng: FODDER 2: mature cured stalks of grain with the ears removed that are used as feed for livestock
stow *'stəʊ vt* [ME *stowen* to place, fr. *stowe* place, fr. OE *stōw*; akin to OFris *stō* place, Gk *stolos* pillar — more at STEER] 1: HOUSE, LODGE 2 a: to put away: STORE b obs: to lock up for safekeeping: CONFINE 3 a: to dispose in an orderly fashion: ARRANGE, PACK b: LOAD 4 slang: to put aside: STOP 5 a archaic: CROWD b: to cram in (food) — usu. used with away (~ed away a huge dinner)
stow-*age* *-, -ɪj n* 1 a: an act or process of stowing b: goods in storage or to be stowed 2 a: storage capacity b: a place or receptacle for storage 3: the state of being stored
stow-*away* *'stəʊ-*ə*-, wə- n*: one that stows away
stow-*away* *'stəʊ-*ə*-, wə- vt*: to secrete oneself aboard a vehicle as a means of obtaining transportation
'STP *-, 'ɛt-, pɛ- n* [fr. STP, a trademark for a motor fuel additive]: a psychedelic drug chemically related to mescaline and amphetamine
STP *abbr* standard temperature and pressure
str *abbr* 1 steamer 2 strophe
STR *abbr* submarine thermal reactor
stra-bis-mus *'strə-'bɪz-məs n* [NL, fr. Gk *strabismos* condition of squinting, fr. *strabizein* to squint, fr. *strabos* squint-eyed; akin to Gk *strephēn* to twist — more at STROPE]: inability of one eye to attain binocular vision with the other because of imbalance of the muscles of the eyeball — called also *squint* — *stra-bis-mic* *-, -mɪk adj*
'strad-dle *'strad-*l*-, vb* strad-*dled*, strad-*dling* *'strad-*l*ɪŋ-, -*l*ɪŋ-*ing** (irreg fr *stride*) vt 1: to stand, sit, or walk with the legs wide apart; esp: to sit astride 2: to spread out irregularly: SPRAWL 3: to be noncommittal: favor or seem to favor two apparently opposite sides 4: to buy in one market and sell short in another ~ vt 1: to stand, sit, or be astride of (~ a horse) 2: to be noncommittal in regard to (~ an issue) — *strad-dler* *-, -lɜ-, -lɜ-*er* n* — *straddle the fence*: to be in a position of neutrality or indecision
'straddle *n* 1: the act or position of one who straddles 2: a noncommittal or equivocal position 3 a: an option giving the holder the double privilege of a put and a call b: the state of being long in one market and short in another
Strad-*ivari* *'strad-*ə*-, vər-*ə*-, vər-*ə* n*: STRADIVARIUS
Strad-*ivari*-us *'strad-*ə*-, vər-*ə*-, vər-*ə* n*, pl *-vər-*ə*l \-*ɛ*-, -*ɛ*-*l* n* [Latinized form of Stradivari]: a stringed instrument (as a violin) made by Antonio Stradivari of Cremona
strafe *'stræf, esp Brit 'strɪf vt* strafed; straf-*ing* [G *Gott strafe* England God punish England, slogan of the Germans in World War I]: to rake (as ground troops) with fire at close range and esp

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
 u loat u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

straw \ˈstrɔː\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *strāw*; akin to OHG *strō* straw, OE *strewian* to strew] 1 *a*: stalks of grain after threshing; broadly: dry stalky plant residue used like grain straw (as for bedding or packing) *b*: a natural or artificial heavy fiber used for weaving, plaiting, or braiding 2: a dry coarse stem esp. of a cereal grass 3 *a* (1): something of small worth or significance (2): something too insubstantial to provide support or help in a desperate situation (clutching at ~s) *b*: CHAFF 2 4 *a*: something (as a hat) made of straw *b*: a tube (as of paper, plastic, or glass) for sucking up a beverage — **strawry** \ˈstrɔː(ə)\ *adj* — **straw in the wind**: a slight fact that is an indication of a coming event

straw *adj* 1: made of straw (a ~ rug) 2: of, relating to, or used for straw (a ~ barn) 3: of the color of straw (~ hair) 4: of little or no value: WORTHLESS 5: of, relating to, resembling, or being a man of straw 6: of, relating to, or concerned with the discovery of preferences by means of a straw vote

straw-ber-ry \ˈstrɔː-ber-ē-, -b(ə-)rē\ *n*, often attrib [fr. the appearance of the achenes on the surface]: the juicy edible usu. red fruit of a plant (genus *Fragaria*) of the rose family that is technically an enlarged pulpy receptacle bearing numerous achenes, also: a plant whose fruits are strawberries

strawberry bush *n* 1: a No. American euonymus (*Euonymus americanus*) with crimson pods and seeds with a scarlet anil 2: WAHOO

strawberry mark *n*: a usu. red and elevated birthmark that is a small vascular tumor

strawberry roan *n*: a roan horse with a decidedly red ground color

strawberry shrub *n*: any of a genus (*Calycanthus* of the family Calycanthaceae, the strawberry-shrub family) of shrubs with fragrant brownish red flowers

strawberry tomato *n*: GROUND-CHERRY, esp.; a stout hairy annual herb (*Physalis peruviana*) of eastern No. America with sweet globular yellow fruits

strawberry tree *n*: a European evergreen tree (*Arbutus unedo*) of the heath family with racemose white flowers and fruits like strawberries

straw-board \ˈstrɔː-b(ə)rd-, -b(ə)rd\ *n*: board made of straw pulp and used esp. for packing

straw boss *n* 1: an assistant to a foreman in charge of supervising and expediting the work of a small gang of workmen 2: a member of a group of workers who supervises the work of the others in addition to doing his own job

straw-flower \ˈstrɔː-flaʊ-ər\ *n*: any of several everlasting flowers, esp.: an Australian annual herb (*Helichrysum bracteatum*) that is much grown for its heads of chaffy brightly colored long-keeping flowers

straw-hat theater \ˈstrɔː-hat-\ *n* [fr. the former fashion of wearing straw hats in summer]: SUMMER THEATER

straw man *n* 1: a weak or imaginary opposition (as an argument or adversary) set up only to be easily confuted 2: a person set up to serve as a cover for a usu. questionable transaction

straw vote *n*: an unofficial vote taken (as at a chance gathering) to indicate the relative strength of opposing candidates or issues

straw wine *n*: a sweet dessert wine produced from grapes partially dried in the sun often on straw before fermentation

straw-worm \ˈstrɔː-wɜːm\ *n*: any of several larval chalcid flies that injure the straw of cereal grasses (as wheat)

straw yellow *n*: a pale yellow

stray \ˈstrɪ\ *vi* [ME *straien*, fr. MF *estraier*, fr. (assumed) VL *extragare*, fr. L *extra*-outside + *vagari* to wander — more at EXTRA-, VAGARY]: WANDER *as*: to wander from company, restraint, or proper limits *b*: to roam about without fixed direction or purpose *c*: to move in a winding course: MEANDER *d*: to move without voluntary control (eyes ~ing absently around the room) *e*: to become distracted from an argument or chain of thought (~ed from the point) *f*: to wander accidentally from a fixed or chosen route *g*: ERR-SIN — **stray-er** *n*

stray *n* [ME, fr. OF *estraie*, pp. of *estraier*] 1 *a*: a domestic animal that is wandering at large or is lost *b*: a person or thing that strays 2 [ME, fr. *straien* to stray] archaic: the act of going astray 3: a disturbing electrical effect in radio reception not produced by a transmitting station 4: an unexpected formation encountered in drilling an oil or gas well

stray *adj* 1: having strayed, WANDERING (a ~ cow) 2: occurring at random or sporadically (a few ~ hairs) 3: not serving any useful purpose UNWANTED (~ light)

streak \ˈstreɪk\ *n* [ME *streke*, fr. OE *strica*, akin to OHG *strich* line, L *stringa* row — more at STRIKE] 1: a line or mark of a different color or texture from the ground STRIPE 2 *a*: the color of the fine powder of a mineral obtained by scratching or rubbing against a hard white surface and constituting an important distinguishing character *b*: inoculum implanted in a line on a solid medium *c*: any of several virus diseases of plants (as the potato, tomato, or raspberry) resembling mosaic but usu. producing at least some linear markings 3 *a*: a narrow band of light *b*: a lightning bolt 4 *a*: a slight admixture TRACE (had a mean ~ in him) *b*: a brief run (as of luck) *c*: a consecutive series (was on a winning ~) 6: a narrow layer (as of ore)

streak *vi* 1: to make streaks on or in (tears ~ing her face) ~ *vi* 1: to move swiftly RUSH (a jet ~ing across the sky) 2: to have a streak (as of winning or outstanding performances)

streaked \ˈstreɪk-təd\ *adj* 1: marked with stripes or linear discolorations 2: physically or mentally disturbed: UPSET

streak-ing \ˈstreɪ-kɪŋ\ *n*: the lightning (as by chemicals) of a few long strands of hair to produce a streaked effect

streaky \ˈstreɪ-kē\ *adj* **streak-ier**, **-est** 1: marked with streaks (~ bacon) 2: APPREHENSIVE (nervous and ~) 3: apt to vary (as in effectiveness): UNRELIABLE — **streak-i-ness** *n*

stream \ˈstri:m\ *n* [ME *streime*, fr. OE *strēam*, akin to OHG *strom* stream, Gk *rhein* to flow, Skt *sarati* it flows — more at SERUM] 1: a body of running water (as a river or brook) flowing on the earth, also: any body of flowing fluid (as water or gas) 2 *a*: a steady succession (as of words or events) (kept up an endless ~ of chatter) *b*: a constantly renewed supply *c*: a continuous moving procession (a ~ of traffic) 3: an unbroken flow (as of gas or particles of matter) 4: a ray of light 5 *a*: a prevailing attitude or group (has always run against the ~ of current fashion) *b*: a dominant influence or line of development 6 Brit: TRACK 3b — on stream: in or into production

stream *vi* 1 *a*: to flow in or as if in a stream 2 *a*: to leave a bright trail (a meteor ~ed through the sky) 2 *b*: to exude a bodily fluid profusely (her eyes were ~ing from the onions) *b*: to become wet with a discharge of bodily fluid (~ing with perspiration) 3: to trail out at full length (her hair ~ing back as she ran) 4: to pour in large numbers (complaints came ~ing in) ~ *vi* 1: to emit freely or in a stream (his eyes ~ed tears) 2: to display fully extended *syn* see POUR

stream-bed \ˈstri:m-bed\ *n*: the channel occupied or formerly occupied by a stream

stream-er \ˈstri:m-ər\ *n* 1 *a*: a flag that streams in the wind, esp.: PENNANT *b*: any long narrow wavy strip resembling or suggesting a banner floating in the wind *c*: BANNER 2 2 *a*: a long extension of the solar corona visible only during a total solar eclipse *b pl*: AURORA BOREALIS

stream-ing \ˈstri:m-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: an act or instance of flowing; specif.: CYCLOSIS 2 Brit: TRACKING

stream-let \ˈstri:m-lət\ *n*: a small stream

stream-line \ˈstri:m-līn-, -līn\ *n* 1: the path of a fluid particle relative to a solid body past which the fluid is moving in smooth flow without turbulence 2 *a*: a contour designed to minimize resistance to motion through a fluid (as air) *b*: a smooth or flowing line designed as if for decreasing air resistance

streamline *vi* 1: to design or construct with a streamline 2: to bring up to date: MODERNIZE 3 *a*: ORGANIZE *b*: to make simpler or more efficient

stream-lined \-līnd-, -līnd\ *adj* 1 *a*: contoured to reduce resistance to motion through a fluid (as air) *b*: stripped of nonessentials: COMPACT *c*: effectively integrated: ORGANIZED 2: having flowing lines 3: brought up to date: MODERNIZED 4: of or relating to streamline flow

streamline flow *n*: an uninterrupted flow (as of air) past a solid body in which the direction at every point remains unchanged with the passage of time

stream-liner \ˈstri:m-lī-nər\ *n*: one that is streamlined, esp.: a streamlined train

stream of consciousness 1: individual conscious experience considered as a series of processes or experiences continuously moving forward in time 2: INTERIOR MONOLOGUE

streak \ˈstreɪk\ *vi* [ME (northern dial) *strecken*, akin to OE *streccan* to stretch] 1 chiefly Scot: STRETCH, EXTEND 2 chiefly Scot: to lay out (a dead body)

street \ˈstri:t\ *n* [ME *strete*, fr. OE *stræt*, akin to OHG *strāza* street, both fr. a prehistoric WGMic word borrowed fr. LL *strata* paved road, fr. L *fem* of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere* to spread out — more at STREW] 1 *a*: a thoroughfare esp. in a city, town, or village that is wider than an alley or lane and that usu. includes sidewalks *b*: the part of a street reserved for vehicles *c*: a thoroughfare with abutting property (lives on a fashionable ~) 2: the people occupying property on a street (the whole ~ knew about the accident) 3: a promising line of development or a channeling of effort 4 *cap*: a district (as Wall Street or Fleet Street) identified with a particular profession 5: an environment (as in a depressed neighborhood or section of a city) of prostitution, poverty, delinquency, or crime — on the street or in the street 1: idle, homeless, or out of a job 2: out of prison: at liberty — up one's street or down one's street: suited to one's abilities or taste

street *adj* 1 *a*: adjoining or giving access to a street (the ~ door) *b*: earned on or taking place in the street (~ fighting) *c*: living or working on the streets (a ~ peddler) *d*: located in, used for, or serving as a guide to the streets (a ~ map) *e*: performing in or heard on the street (a ~ band) *f*: suitable for wear or use on the street (~ clothes) *g*: not touching the ground — used of a woman's dress in lengths reaching the knee, calf, or ankle 2: caused by a street virus (~ distemper)

street arab \ˈfɑːr-əb-, -fɑː-rəb\ *n*, often *cap* A: a homeless vagabond and esp. an outcast boy or girl in the streets of a city: GAMIN

street-car \ˈstri:t-kɑːr\ *n*: a vehicle on rails used primarily for transporting passengers and typically operating on city streets

street-light \-līt\ *n*: a light usu. mounted on a pole and constituting one of a series spaced at intervals along a public street or highway

street railway *n*: a line operating streetcars or buses

streets \ˈstri:t\ *adv*, chiefly Brit: far and away (a nice woman, ~ above these other callers — Katherine Mansfield)

street theater *n*: GUERRILLA THEATER

street virus *n*: virulent or natural virus (as that causing rabies) as distinguished from virus attenuated in the laboratory

street-walk-er \ˈstri:t-wɔːk-ər\ *n*: PROSTITUTE, esp.: one who solicits in the streets — compare CALL GIRL — **street-walk-ing** \-kɪŋ\ *n*

strength \ˈstreŋk(θ)\ *n* [ME *strengthe*, fr. OE *strengthu*, akin to OHG *strensi* strong — more at STRONG] 1: the quality or state of being strong, capacity for exertion or endurance 2: power to resist force SOLIDITY, TOUGHNESS 3: power of resisting attack: IMPREGNABILITY 4 *a*: legal, logical, or moral force *b*: a strong attribute or inherent asset (the ~s and the weaknesses of the book are evident) 5 *a*: degree of potency of effect or of concentration *b*: intensity of light, color, sound, or odor *c*: vigor of expression 6: force as measured in numbers: effective



strawberry

j joke	ŋ king	o how	o law	oi coin	ti thin	ti this
ü loot	ü foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision	

numbers of any body or organization (an army at full ~) 7: one regarded as embodying or affording force or firmness: SUPPORT 8: maintenance of or a rising tendency in a price level: firmness of prices 9: BASIS — used in the phrase on the strength of — from strength to strength: vigorously forward: from one high point to the next

strengthen \ˈstrɛŋ(k)-thən\ *vb* strengthened; **strengthen-ing** \ˈstrɛŋ(k)-th(-ə)-nɪŋ\ *vi*: to make stronger ~ *vt*: to become stronger — **strengthen-er** \ˈstrɛŋ(k)-th(-ə)-nər\ *n*

strength-less \ˈstrɛŋ(k)-th-ləs\ *adj* [ME *streñtheles*, fr. *streñthe* strength + *-les* -less]: having no strength — **strength-less-ness** *n*

stren-u-ous \ˈstrɛn-yə-wəs\ *adj* [L *strenuus* — more at STARE] 1 *a*: vigorously active: **ENERGETIC** *b*: **FERVENT**, **ZEALOUS** 2: marked by or calling for energy or stamina: **ARDUOUS** — **stren-u-ous-ly** \ˈstrɛn-yə-wəs-lē\ *adv* — **stren-u-ous-ness** *n*

strep \ˈstrɛp\ *adj*: **STREPTOCOCCAL**

strep throat *n*: **SEPTIC SORE THROAT**

strepto- *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk. *fr streptos* twisted, fr. *strephō* to twist — more at STROPHÉ] 1: twisted: twisted chain (*streptococcus*) 2: **streptococcus** (*streptokinase*)

strepto-bac-il-lus \ˈstrɛp-to-bə-ˈsɪl-əs\ *n* [NL]: any of various bacilli in which the individual cells are joined in a chain; esp: one (*Streptobacillus moniliformis*) that is the causative agent of one form of rat-bite fever

strepto-coc-cal \ˈstrɛp-to-ˈkək-əl\ *also* **strepto-coc-cil** \ˈkək-(s)ɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or caused by streptococci (a ~ sore throat) — **organism**

strepto-coc-cus \ˈkək-əs\ *n*, *pl* **coc-ci** \ˈkək-(s)ɪ\, \ˈkək-(s)ə\ [NL, genus name]: any of a genus (*Streptococcus*) of nonmotile chiefly parasitic gram-positive bacteria that divide only in one plane, occur in pairs or chains but not in packets, and include important pathogens of man and domestic animals, broadly: a coccus occurring in chains

strepto-to-ki-nase \ˈstrɛp-to-ˈki-nās\, \-nāz\ *n*: a proteolytic enzyme from hemolytic streptococci active in promoting dissolution of blood clots

strepto-ly-sin \ˈstrɛp-to-ˈlɪs-n\ *n*: an antigenic hemolysin produced by streptococci

strepto-my-cete \ˈmi-sɛt\, *pl* **streptomycetes** [NL, fr. *strepto-* + Gk *mykēs* fungus, akin to *L mucus* mucus]: any of a genus (*Streptomyces*) of mostly soil actinomycetes including some that form antibiotics as by-products of their metabolism

strepto-my-cete \ˈmi-sɛt\, *pl* **streptomycetes** [NL *Streptomyces*, *Streptomyces*, genus name]: any of a family (*Streptomycetaceae*) of actinomycetes (as *Streptomyces*) that form vegetative mycelia which rarely break up into bacillary forms, have conidia borne on sporophores, and are typically aerobic soil saprophytes but include a few parasites of plants and animals

strepto-my-cin \ˈmi-sɪn\ *n*: an antibiotic organic base $C_{17}H_{17}H_{17}O_8$ produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces griseus*), active against many bacteria, and used esp in the treatment of infections (as tuberculosis) by gram-negative bacteria

strepto-thri-cin \ˈtri-sɪn\, \-tɪns\ *n* [NL *Streptothricin*, *Streptothrix*, genus of bacteria, fr. *strepto-* + Gk *thrix* hair — more at TRICH]: a basic antibiotic produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces lavendulae*) and active against bacteria and to some degree against fungi

stress \ˈstrɛs\ *n* [ME *stresse* stress, distress, fr. *destresse* — more at DISTRESS] 1: constraining force or influence as *a*: a force exerted when one body or body part presses on, pulls on, pushes against, or tends to compress or twist another body or body part, esp: the intensity of this mutual force commonly expressed in pounds per square inch *b*: the deformation caused in a body by such a force *c*: a physical, chemical, or emotional factor that causes bodily or mental tension and may be a factor in disease causation *d*: a state resulting from a stress, esp: one of bodily or mental tension resulting from factors that tend to alter an existent equilibrium *e*: STRAIN, PRESSURE (the environment is under ~ to the point of collapse — Joseph Shoben) 2: EMPHASIS, WEIGHT (lay ~ on a point) 3 *archaic*: intense effort or exertion 4: intensity of utterance given to a speech sound, syllable, or word producing relative loudness 5 *a*: relative force or prominence of sound in verse *b*: a syllable having relative force or prominence 6: ACCENT 6a, 6b(2)

stress *vt* 1: to subject to phonetic stress: ACCENT 2: to subject to physical stress 3: to lay stress on: EMPHASIZE

stress-ful \ˈstrɛs-fəl\ *adj*: full of or subject to stress — **stress-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv*

stress-less \-ləs\ *adj*: having no stress, specif: having no accent (a ~ syllable) — **stress-less-ness** *n*

stress mark *n*: a mark used with (as before, after, or over) a written syllable in the respelling of a word to show that this syllable is to be stressed when spoken: ACCENT MARK

stress-or \ˈstrɛs-ər\, \-ə(r)\ *n*: a stimulus that causes stress

stress-verse \ˈstrɛs-ˈvɜrs\ *n*: verse whose rhythm is produced by recurrence of stresses without regard to number of syllables or any fixed distribution of unstressed elements

stretch \ˈstrɛtʃ\ *vb* [ME *strecchen*, fr. OE *strecan*, akin to OHG *strecchan* to stretch, OE *starian* to stare] *vi* 1: to extend (as one's limbs or body) in a reclining position 2: to reach out: EXTEND (~ed forth his arm) 3: to extend in length (~ed her neck to see what was going on) 4: to fell with or as if with a blow 5: to cause the limbs of (a person) to be pulled esp in torture 6: to draw up (one's body) from a cramped, stooping, or relaxed position 7: to pull taut (canvas ~ed on a frame) 8 *a*: to enlarge or distend esp by force *b*: to extend or expand as if by physical force (~ one's mind with a good book) *c*: STRAIN (~ed his already thin patience) 9: to cause to reach or continue (as from one point to another or across a space) (~ a wire between two posts) 10 *a*: to amplify or enlarge beyond natural or proper limits (the rules can be ~ed this once) *b*: to expand (as by improvisation) to fulfill a larger function (~ing a dollar) ~ *vi* *a*: to

become extended in length or breadth or both: SPREAD (broad plains ~ing to the sea) *b*: to extend over a continuous period 2: to become extended without breaking 3 *a*: to extend one's body or limbs *b*: to lie down at full length — **stretch-abil-ity** \ˈstrɛtʃ-ə-bil-ə-ti\ *n* — **stretch-able** \ˈstrɛtʃ-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **stretch a point**: to go beyond what is strictly warranted in making a claim or concession — **stretch one's legs** 1: to extend the legs 2: to take a walk in order to relieve stiffness caused by prolonged sitting

stretch *n* 1 *a*: an exercise of something (as the understanding or the imagination) beyond ordinary or normal limits *b*: an extension of the scope or application of something (a ~ of language) 2: the extent to which something may be stretched 3: the act of stretching: the state of being stretched 4 *a*: an extent in length or area (a ~ of woods) *b*: a continuous period of time (can write for eight hours at a ~) 5: a walk to relieve fatigue 6: a term of imprisonment 7 *a*: either of the straight sides of a racecourse; esp: HOMESTRETCH *b*: a final stage 8: the capacity for being stretched: ELASTICITY

stretch *adj*: easily stretched: ELASTIC (a ~ wig)

stretch-er \ˈstrɛtʃ-ər\ *n* 1: one that stretches; esp: a device or machine for stretching or expanding something 2 *a*: a brick or stone laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall *b*: a timber or rod used esp when horizontal as a tie in framed work 3: a litter (as of canvas) for carrying a disabled or dead person 4: a rod or bar extending between two legs of a chair or table

stretch-er-bear-er \-ber-ər\, \-ber-\ *n*: one who carries one end of a stretcher

stretch-out \ˈstrɛtʃ-əʊt\ *n* 1: a system of industrial operation in which workers are required to do extra work and esp to operate more machines than formerly either with slight or with no additional pay 2 *a*: the act of stretching out: the state of being stretched out *b*: an economizing measure that spreads a limited quantity over a larger field than originally intended

stretch receptor *n*: **MUSCLE SPINDLE**

stretch runner *n*: a racehorse that makes a strong bid in the homestretch

stret-to \ˈstrɛt-(t)ə\ *also* **stret-ta** \-tə\, *pl* **stret-ti** \-(t)ə\ or **strot-tos** \stret-to fr. It. *stretto* narrow, close, *stretta* fr. It. fr. fem. of *stretto* 1 *a*: the overlapping of answer with subject in a musical fugue *b*: the part of a fugue characterized by this overlapping 2: a concluding passage performed in a quicker tempo

streu-a-el \ˈstri-əl\, \-zəl\, \s(h)trōi-\ [G, lit., something strewn, fr. MHG *strouel* something strewn, fr. *strōwen* to strew, fr. OHG *strewen*]: a crumbly mixture of fat, sugar, and flour and sometimes nuts and spices that is used as topping or filling for cake

strew \ˈstri\ *vi* **strowed**; **strowed** or **strown** \ˈstri:n\, **strewing** [ME *strewen*, *strowen*, fr. OE *strewian*, *strowian*, akin to OHG *strewen* to strew, *L sternere* to spread out, Gk *sternōnai*] 1: to spread by scattering 2: to cover by or as if by scattering something (~ing the highways with litter) 3: to become dispersed over as if scattered 4: to spread abroad: DISSEMINATE

strow-ment \ˈstri-mənt\ *n*, *archaic*: something (as flowers) strowed or designed for strewing

stria \ˈstri-ə\, *pl* **striae** \ˈstri-ə\, \-ɪ\, *furrow*, *channel* — more at STRIKE] 1: a minute groove or channel 2: a narrow line or band (as of color) esp when one of a series of parallel grooves or lines

stri-ate \ˈstri-ət\, \-ɪt\ *adj*: **STRIATED**

stri-ate \-ɪt\, *vi* **striated**; **stri-ating** \-ɪŋ\ *vi*: to mark with striae

stri-ated \ˈstri-ət-əd\ *adj* 1: marked with striae 2: of, relating to, or being striated muscle

striated muscle *n*: muscle tissue that is marked by transverse dark and light bands, that is made up of elongated multinuclear fibers, and that is found in the muscles under voluntary control clothing the vertebrate skeleton and in all or most of the musculature of arthropods — compare SMOOTH MUSCLE

stri-a-tion \ˈstri-ə-ʃən\ *n* 1 *a*: the fact or state of being striated *b*: arrangement of striae 2: STRIA 3: one of the alternate dark and light cross bands of a myofibril of striated muscle

strick \ˈstri:k\ *n* [ME *strike*, *strik*, prob. of LG or D origin, akin to MLG *strik* rope, MD *strik*]: a bunch of hacked flax, jute, or hemp

strick-en \ˈstri-kən\ *adj* [fr. pp. of *strike*] 1: having the contents leveled off even with the top (a ~ measure of grain) 2: hit or wounded by or as if by a missile 3 *a*: afflicted or overwhelmed by or as if by disease, misfortune, or sorrow *b*: made incapable or unfit: INCAPACITATED

strick-le \ˈstri-kəl\ *n* [ME *strikel*, akin to OE *strican* to stroke — more at STRIKE] 1: an instrument for leveling off measures of grain 2: an instrument for whetting scythes 3: a foundry tool for smoothing the surface of a core or mold

strick-le *vi* **strickled**, **strick-ling** \-(ə)-lɪŋ\, *vi*: to smooth or form with a strickle

strict \ˈstrikt\ *adj* [L *strictus*, fr. pp. of *stringere* to bind tight — more at STRAIN] 1 *a*: stringent in requirement or control (under ~ orders) *b*: severe in discipline (a ~ teacher) 2 *a*: inflexibly maintained or adhered to: COMPLETE (~ secrecy) *b*: rigorously conforming to principle or a norm (a ~ Catholic) 3 *archaic* *a*: TIGHT, CLOSE, also: INTIMATE *b*: NARROW 4: EXACT, PRECISE (in the ~ sense of the word) 5: of narrow erect habit of growth (a ~ inflorescence) *syn* see RIGID *ant* lenient, indulgent — **strict-ly** \ˈstrikt-(l)ē\ *adv* — **strict-ness** \ˈstrikt-nəs\ *n*

stric-ture \ˈstri-ktʃər\ *n* [ME, fr. LL *strictura*, fr. L *strictus*, pp. of *stringere* to bind tight] 1: an abnormal narrowing of a bodily passage; also: the narrowed part 2: something that closely re-

o abut * kitten or further a back ā bake k cot, cart
ā out ch chn e less ē easy g gift i trip l life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ō flaw ōi coin th thin th thus
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

tie in a truss **5** **a**: a longitudinal member extending from bent to bent of a railroad bridge and carrying the track **b**: a longitudinal member (as in an airplane fuselage or wing) to reinforce the skin **6** **a**: a news correspondent who is paid space rates **b**: a newsman who works for a publication or news agency on a part-time basis; *broadly*: CORRESPONDENT **7**: one estimated to be of specified excellence or efficiency — *usu.* used in combination (*first stringer*) (second-stringer)

string-halt \ˈstriŋ-ˈhɔlt/ **n**: a condition of lameness in the hind legs of a horse caused by muscular spasms — *string-halt-ed* \-ˈhɔlt-əd/ **adj**

string-line \ˈstriŋ-līn/ **n**: the material with which a racket is strung
string line **n**: BALKLINE **1**

string-piece \ˈstriŋ-pēs/ **n**: the heavy squared timber lying along the top of the piles forming a dock front or timber pier

string quartet **n** **1**: a quartet of performers on stringed instruments *usu.* including a first and second violin, a viola, and a cello **2**: a composition for string quartet

string tie **n**: a narrow necktie

stringy \ˈstriŋ-i/ **adj** **string-i-er**; **-est** **1** **a**: containing, consisting of, or resembling fibrous matter or string (~ hair) **b**: lean and sinewy in build: WIRY **2**: capable of being drawn out to form a string: ROPY (*a ~ precipitate*) — **string-i-ness** **n**

stringy-bark \ˈstriŋ-i-bārk/ **n** **1**: any of several Australian eucalypts with fibrous inner bark **2**: the bark of a stringybark

strip \stri:p/ **vb** **stripped** \stri:pt/ **also** **stript**; **strip-pling** [ME *strippen*, fr. OE *stripan*; akin to OHG *striufen* to strip] **v** **1** **a**: to remove clothing, covering, or surface matter from **b**: to deprive of possessions **c**: to divest of honors, privileges, or functions **2** **a**: to remove extraneous or superficial matter from (a prose style *stripped* to the bones) **b**: to remove furniture, equipment, or accessories from (~ a ship for action) **3**: to make bare or clear (as by cutting or grading) **4**: to finish a milking of by pressing the last available milk from the teats (~ a cow) **5** **a**: to remove cured leaves from the stalks of (tobacco) **b**: to remove the mud from (tobacco leaves) **6**: to tear or damage the thread of (a separable part or fitting) **7**: to separate (components) from a mixture or solution **8**: to press eggs or milk out of (a fish) ~ **vi** **1** **a**: to take off clothes **b**: to perform a striptease **2**: PEEL **1** — **strip-pa-ble** \stri:p-ə-bəl/ **adj**

strip **n** [perh. fr. MLG *stripe* strap] **1** **a**: a long narrow piece of material **b**: a long narrow area of land or water **2**: AIRSTRIP

strip chart **n**: a device used for the continuous graphic recording of time-dependent data

strip-crop \stri:p-krɒp/ **vi**: to practice strip-cropping on ~ **vi**: to practice strip-cropping

strip-cropping **n**: the growing of a cultivated crop (as corn) in strips alternating with strips of a sod-forming crop (as hay) arranged to follow an approximate contour of the land and minimize erosion

stripe \stri:p/ **n** [ME; akin to MD *stripe*]: a stroke or blow with a rod or lash

stripe **n** [prob. fr. MD; akin to OE *strica* streak — more at STREAK] **1** **a**: a line or long narrow section differing in color or texture from parts adjoining **b** (1): a textile design consisting of lines or bands against a plain background (2): a fabric with a striped design **2**: a narrow strip of braid or embroidery *usu.* in the shape of a bar, arc, or chevron that is worn (as on the sleeve of a military uniform) to indicate rank or length of service **3**: a distinct variety or sort: TYPE (men of the same political ~) — **stripe-less** \stri:p-ləs/ **adj**

stripe **vi** **striped** \stri:pt/; see STRIPED **adj**; **strip-ling**: to make stripes on or variegate with stripes

striped \stri:pt/ **adj**: having stripes or streaks

striped bass **n**: a large anadromous food and sport fish (*Morone saxatilis* of the family Percichthyidae) that occurs along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. and has been introduced along the Pacific coast

striped skunk **n**: a common No. American skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) *usu.* with white on the top of the head that extends posteriorly in two narrowly separated stripes

striper \stri:p-ər/ **n** **1**: one that wears stripes (as on a sleeve) to indicate rank or length of service **2**: STRIPED BASS

strip-film \stri:p-film/ **n**: FILMSTRIP

strip-ling \stri:p-līŋ/ **n** **1**: the act or process of marking with stripes **2** **a**: the stripes marked or painted on something **b**: a design of stripes

strip-ling \stri:p-līŋ/ **n** [ME]: an adolescent boy

strip mine **n**: a mine that is worked from the earth's surface by the stripping of overburden, *esp.* a coal mine situated along the outcrop of a flat dipping bed — **strip-mine** **vi** — **strip miner** **n**

stripper \stri:p-ər/ **n** **1**: one that strips **2**: STRIPTEASER **3**: a machine that separates a desired part of an agricultural crop

strip poker **n**: a poker game in which a player pays his losses by removing articles of clothing

strip-tease \stri:p-tēz/ **n**: a burlesque act in which a female performer removes her clothing piece by piece

strip-tease \stri:p-tēz-ər/ **n**: one who performs a striptease

strip \stri:p/ **adj** **stript**; **-est**: marked by stripes or streaks

strive \stri:v/ **vi** **strove** \strov/ **also** **strived** \stri:v-d/; **striv-en** \stri:v-ən/ or **strived**: **striving** \stri:v-iŋ/ [ME *striven*, fr. OF *striver*, of Gmc origin; akin to MHG *streben* to endeavor, OE *stridan* to stride] **1**: to struggle in opposition: **CONTEND** **2**: to devote serious effort or energy: **ENDEAVOR** *syn* see ATTEMPT — **striv-er** \stri:v-ər/ **n**

strobe \stro:b/ **n** [by shortening & alter] **1**: STROBOSCOPE **2**: a device that utilizes a flashtube for high-speed illumination (as in photography) **3**: STROBOTRON

strobe light **n**: STROBE

stro-bi-la \stroˈbi-lə, ˈstroˈbə-lə, pl. ˈjə-lə \-(ə)lə/ [NL, fr. Gk *strobille* plug of lint shaped like a pinecone, fr. *strobilos* pinecone]: a linear series of similar animal structures (as the segmented body of a tapeworm) produced by budding — **stro-bi-lar** \-ˈbi-lər, -bə-lər, -lār/ **adj**

stro-bi-la-tion \stroˈbi-lə-shən/ **n** [NL *strobila*]: asexual reproduction by transverse division of the body into segments which develop into separate individuals, zooids, or progloioids in many coelenterates and worms

stro-bi-le \stroˈbi-lē, -bəl/ **n** [NL *strobilus*] **1**: STROBILUS **2**: a spike with persistent overlapping bracts that resembles a cone and is the pistillate inflorescence of the hop

stro-bi-la-zation \stroˈbi-lə-zə-shən/ **n**: STROBILIZATION

stro-bi-lus \stroˈbi-ləs, ˈstroˈbə-lə, pl. -li \-lī/ [NL, fr. LL, pinecone, fr. Gk *strobilos* twisted object, top, pinecone, fr. *strobos* action of whirling — more at STROPHE] **1**: an aggregation of sporophylls resembling a cone (as in the club mosses and horsetails) **2**: the cone of a gymnosperm

stro-bo-scope \stroˈbə-skəp/ **n** [Gk *strobos* whirling + ISV *-scope*]: an instrument for determining the speed of cyclic motion (as rotation or vibration) that causes the motion to appear slowed or stopped as **a**: a revolving disk with holes around the edge through which an object is viewed **b**: a device that uses a flashtube to intermittently illuminate a moving object **c**: a cardboard disk with marks to be viewed under intermittent light

stro-bo-scop-ic \stroˈbə-skəp-ik/ **adj**: of, utilizing, or relating to a stroboscope or a strobe — **stro-bo-scop-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ **adv**

stro-bo-tron \stroˈbə-trən/ **n** [stroboscope + -tron]: a gas-filled electron tube used *esp.* as a source of bright flashes of light for a stroboscope

strode **past** of STRIDE

stroke \stro:k/ **vb** **stroked**; **stroking** [ME *stroken*, fr. OE *strōcan*, akin to OHG *strihan* to stroke — more at STRIKE]: to rub gently in one direction, *also*: CARESS — **stroke-er** **n**

stroke **n** [ME; akin to OE *strīcan* to stroke — more at STRIKE] **1**: the act of striking; *esp.* a blow with a weapon or implement **2**: a single unbroken movement, *esp.* one of a series of repeated or to-and-fro movements **3**: a striking of the ball in a game (as tennis); *specif.*: a striking or attempt to strike the ball that constitutes the scoring unit in golf **4**: a sudden action or process producing an impact (~ of lightning) **b**: an unexpected result (~ of luck) **5**: APOPLEXY **6** **a**: one of a series of propelling beats or movements against a resisting medium (a ~ of the oar) **b**: an oarsman who sets the tempo for a crew **7** **a**: a vigorous or energetic effort (a ~ of genius) **b**: a delicate or clever touch in a narrative, description, or construction **8**: HEARTBEAT **9**: the movement or the distance of the movement in either direction of a mechanical part (as a piston rod) having a reciprocating motion **10**: the sound of a bell being struck (at the ~ of twelve) **11** [*stroke*], an act of striking or caressing **12** **a**: a mark or dash made by a single movement of an implement **b**: one of the lines of a letter of the alphabet

stroke **vb** **stroked**; **stroking** **vt** **1** **a**: to mark with a short line (~ the 's') **b**: to cancel by drawing a line through (*stroked* out his name) **2**: to set the stroke for (a rowing crew), *also*: to set the stroke for the crew of (a rowing boat) **3**: HIT, *esp.* to propel (a ball) with a controlled swinging blow ~ **vi**: to row at a certain number of strokes a minute

stroke play **n**: golf competition scored by total number of strokes

stroll \stro:l/ **vb** [prob. fr. G dial *strollen*] **vi** **1**: to walk in a leisurely or idle manner: **RAMBLE** **2**: to go from place to place in search of occupation or profit (~ing players) (~ing musicians) ~ **vi**: to walk at leisure along or about — **stroll** **n**

stroll-er \stro:l-ər/ **n** **1**: one that strolls **2** **a**: VAGRANT, TRAMP **b**: an itinerant actor **3**: a carriage designed as a chair in which a baby may be pushed

stro-ma \stroˈmə, pl. ˈstroˈmə-tə \-mə-tə/ [NL *stroma*, *stroma*, fr. L, bed covering, fr. Gk *stromatē*, *stroma*, fr. *stromaiō* to spread out — more at STREW] **1** **a**: the supporting framework of an animal organ typically consisting of connective tissue **b**: the spongy protoplasmic framework of some cells (as a red blood cell) **2** **a**: a compact mass of fungous hyphae producing penicillia or pycnidia **b**: the colorless proteinaceous matrix of a chloroplast in which the chlorophyll-containing lamellae are embedded — **stromal** \-mə-l/ **adj** — **stro-ma-tal** \-mə-təl/ **adj** — **stro-ma-tic** \-mə-tik/ **adj**

stro-ma-ti-le \stroˈmə-ti-lē/ **n** [L *stromatē*, *stroma* bed covering + E -o- + -lite] **a**: a laminated sedimentary fossil formed from layers of blue-green algae — **stro-ma-ti-lit-ic** \-mə-ti-lit-ik/ **adj**

stro-mey-er-ite \stroˈmə-i(ə)r-īt, stroˈ- / **n** [G *stromeyerit*, fr. Friedrich Stromeyer 1835 G chemist]: a steel-gray mineral CuAgS consisting of silver copper sulfide of metallic luster

strong \strɒŋ/ **adj** **strong-er** \strɒŋ-ər/; **strong-est** \strɒŋ-əst/ [ME, fr. OE *strang*; akin to OHG *sireng* strong, L *stringere* to bind tight — more at STRAIN] **1**: having or marked by great physical power: **ROBUST** **2**: having moral or intellectual power **3**: having great resources (as of wealth or talent) **4**: of a specified number (an army ten thousand ~) **5** **a**: striking or superior of its kind (a ~ resemblance) **b**: effective or efficient (as in a specified direction) **6**: FORCEFUL, COGENT (~ evidence) **7**: not mild or weak: **EXTREME**, **INTENSE** as **a**: rich in some active agent (~ beer) **b**: of a color: high in chroma **c**: ionizing freely in solution (~ acids and bases) **d**: magnifying by refracting greatly (~ lens) **8** **obs**: FLAGRANT **9**: moving with rapidity or force (~ wind) **10**: ARDENT, ZEALOUS (a ~ supporter) **11** **a**: not easily injured: **SOLID** **b**: not easily subdued or taken (a ~ fort) **12**: well established: **FIRM** (~ beliefs) **13**: not easily upset or nauseated (a ~ stomach) **14**: having an offensive or intense odor or flavor: **RANK** **15**: tending to steady or higher prices (a ~ market) **16**: of, relating to, or constituting a verb or verb conjugation that forms the past tense by a change in the root vowel and the past

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stroll \stro:l/ **vb** [prob. fr. G dial *strollen*] **vi** **1**: to walk in a leisurely or idle manner: **RAMBLE** **2**: to go from place to place in search of occupation or profit (~ing players) (~ing musicians) ~ **vi**: to walk at leisure along or about — **stroll** **n**

stroll-er \stro:l-ər/ **n** **1**: one that strolls **2** **a**: VAGRANT, TRAMP **b**: an itinerant actor **3**: a carriage designed as a chair in which a baby may be pushed

stro-ma \stroˈmə, pl. ˈstroˈmə-tə \-mə-tə/ [NL *stroma*, *stroma*, fr. L, bed covering, fr. Gk *stromatē*, *stroma*, fr. *stromaiō* to spread out — more at STREW] **1** **a**: the supporting framework of an animal organ typically consisting of connective tissue **b**: the spongy protoplasmic framework of some cells (as a red blood cell) **2** **a**: a compact mass of fungous hyphae producing penicillia or pycnidia **b**: the colorless proteinaceous matrix of a chloroplast in which the chlorophyll-containing lamellae are embedded — **stromal** \-mə-l/ **adj** — **stro-ma-tal** \-mə-təl/ **adj** — **stro-ma-tic** \-mə-tik/ **adj**

stro-ma-ti-le \stroˈmə-ti-lē/ **n** [L *stromatē*, *stroma* bed covering + E -o- + -lite] **a**: a laminated sedimentary fossil formed from layers of blue-green algae — **stro-ma-ti-lit-ic** \-mə-ti-lit-ik/ **adj**

stro-mey-er-ite \stroˈmə-i(ə)r-īt, stroˈ- / **n** [G *stromeyerit*, fr. Friedrich Stromeyer 1835 G chemist]: a steel-gray mineral CuAgS consisting of silver copper sulfide of metallic luster

strong \strɒŋ/ **adj** **strong-er** \strɒŋ-ər/; **strong-est** \strɒŋ-əst/ [ME, fr. OE *strang*; akin to OHG *sireng* strong, L *stringere* to bind tight — more at STRAIN] **1**: having or marked by great physical power: **ROBUST** **2**: having moral or intellectual power **3**: having great resources (as of wealth or talent) **4**: of a specified number (an army ten thousand ~) **5** **a**: striking or superior of its kind (a ~ resemblance) **b**: effective or efficient (as in a specified direction) **6**: FORCEFUL, COGENT (~ evidence) **7**: not mild or weak: **EXTREME**, **INTENSE** as **a**: rich in some active agent (~ beer) **b**: of a color: high in chroma **c**: ionizing freely in solution (~ acids and bases) **d**: magnifying by refracting greatly (~ lens) **8** **obs**: FLAGRANT **9**: moving with rapidity or force (~ wind) **10**: ARDENT, ZEALOUS (a ~ supporter) **11** **a**: not easily injured: **SOLID** **b**: not easily subdued or taken (a ~ fort) **12**: well established: **FIRM** (~ beliefs) **13**: not easily upset or nauseated (a ~ stomach) **14**: having an offensive or intense odor or flavor: **RANK** **15**: tending to steady or higher prices (a ~ market) **16**: of, relating to, or constituting a verb or verb conjugation that forms the past tense by a change in the root vowel and the past

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strains or limits: RESTRICTION (moral ~s) 3: an adverse criticism
 CENSURE *syn* see ANIMADVERSION *ant* commendation
stride \ˈstriːd/ *vb* *strōde* \ˈstrōd/, *strid-den* \ˈstrid-ən/, *strid-ing* \ˈstrid-ɪŋ/ [ME *striden*, fr OE *stridan*, akin to MLG *striden* to straddle, OE *stridan* to stare] *vi* 1: to stand astride 2: to move with or as if with long steps 3: to take a very long step ~ *vt* 1: *BESTRIDE*, *STRADDLE* 2: to step over 3: to move over or along with or as if with long measured steps — *strider* \ˈstrid-ər/ *n*
stride *n* 1: a long step 2: an act of striding 3: a stage of progress: ADVANCE 4: a cycle of locomotor movements (as of a horse) completed when the feet regain the initial relative positions, also: the distance traversed in a stride *b*: the most effective natural pace: maximum competence or capability 5: a manner of striding — *In stride* 1: without interference with regular activities 2: without becoming upset
strident \ˈstriːd-ənt/ *n*: STRUDENCY
strident-cy \ˈstriːd-ən-si/ *n*: the quality or state of being strident
strident \ˈstriːd-ənt/ *adj* [L *strident-, stridens*, prp of *stridere*, *stridere* to make a harsh noise, akin to Gk & L *strōx* owl] characterized by harsh, insistent, and discordant sound (a ~ voice), also: commanding attention by a loud or obtrusive quality (~ slogans) *syn* see VOCIFEROUS — *stridently* *adv*
stride piano *n* [fr the repeated strides taken by the left hand]: a style of jazz piano playing in which the right hand plays the melody while the left hand alternates between a single note and a chord played an octave or more higher
strid-dor \ˈstriːd-ər/, \ˈstriːd-ə(r)/ *n* [L fr *stridere*, *stridere*] 1: a harsh, shrill, or creaking noise 2: a harsh vibrating sound heard during expiration in cases of obstruction of the air passages
strid-ulate \ˈstriːd-jə-ˈlæt/ *vi* -lated, -lat-ing [back-formation fr *stridulation*]: to make a shrill creaking noise by rubbing together special bodily structures — used esp of male insects (as crickets or grasshoppers) — *strid-ulation* \ˈstriːd-jə-ˈlæt-shən/ *n* — *strid-ula-tory* \ˈstriːd-jə-ˈlōr-ē-, -lōr-/ *adj*
strid-ulous \ˈstriːd-jə-ˈlōs/ *adj* [L *stridulus*, fr *stridere*, *stridere*] making a shrill creaking sound — *strid-ulously* *adv*
strife \ˈstriːf/ *n* [ME *strif*, fr OF *estri*] 1: a bitter sometimes violent conflict or dissension (political ~) *b*: an act of contention: FIGHT, STRUGGLE 2: exertion or contention for superiority 3 *archaic*: earnest endeavor *syn* see DISCORD *ant* peace, accord — *strifeless* \ˈstriːf-ləs/ *adj*
strig-ill \ˈstriː-əl/ *n* [L *strigillus*, akin to L *stringere* to touch lightly — more at STRIKE]: an instrument used by ancient Greeks and Romans for scraping moisture off the skin after a bath or exercising
strig-gose \ˈstriː-gōs/ *adj* [NL *strigosus*, fr *striga* bristle, fr L *lur-ro*]: having appressed bristles or scales (a ~ leaf)
strike \ˈstriːk/ *vb* *struck* \ˈstrʌk/, *struck* also *strick-en* \ˈstriːk-ən/, *striking* \ˈstriːk-ɪŋ/ [ME *striken*, fr OE *strican* to stroke, go; akin to OHG *strihan* to stroke, L *stringere* to touch lightly, *striga*, *stria* furrow] *vi* 1: to take a course: GO (struck off through the brush) 2: to aim and use deliver a blow or thrust (as with the hand, a weapon, or a tool) 3: to come into contact forcefully (two ships struck in mid channel) 4: to delete something 5: to lower a flag usu in surrender 6: to become indicated by a clock, bell, or chime (the hour had just struck) *b*: to make known the time by sounding (the clock struck as they entered) 7: PIERCE, PENETRATE (the wind seemed to ~ through our clothes) 8: to engage in battle 9: to make a military attack 9: to become ignited 10: to discover something (he struck on a new plan of attack) 11: to pull on a fishing rod in order to set the hook *b*: to seize the bait 12: DART, SHOOT 13: to set of a plant cutting: to take root *b*: of a seed: GERMINATE 14: to make an impression 15: to stop work in order to force an employer to comply with demands 16: to make a beginning (the need to ~ vigorously for success) 17: to thrust oneself forward (he struck into the midst of the argument) 18: to work diligently: STRIVE ~ *vt* 1: to strike at: HIT *b*: to drive or remove by or as if by a blow *c*: to attack or seize with a sharp blow (as of fangs or claws) (struck by a snake) *d*: INFLECT (~ a blow) *e*: to produce by or as if by a blow or stroke (Moses struck water from the rock) *f*: to separate by a sharp blow (~ off flints) 2: to haul down: LOWER (~ a flag) *b*: to dismantle and take away *c*: to strike the tents of (a camp) 3: to afflict suddenly (stricken by a heart attack) 4: to engage in (a battle): FIGHT *b*: to make a military attack on 5: DELETE, CANCEL (~ the last paragraph) 6: to penetrate painfully: PIERCE *b*: to cause to penetrate *c*: to send down or out (trees struck roots deep into the soil) 7: to level (as a measure of grain) by scraping off what is above the rim *b*: STRICKLE 8: to indicate by sounding 9: to bring into forceful contact (2) to shake (hands) in confirming an agreement (3) to thrust suddenly *b*: to come into contact or collision with *c*: of light: to fall on *d*: of a sound: to become audible to 10: to affect with a mental or emotional state or a strong emotion (struck with horror at the sight) *b*: to affect a person with (a strong emotion) (his words struck fear in the listeners) *c*: to cause to become by or as if by a sudden blow (struck him dead) 11: to produce by stamping *b* (1) to produce (as fire) by or as if by striking (2) to cause to ignite by friction 12: to make and ratify the terms of (~ a bargain) 13: to play or produce by striking keys or strings (struck a series of chords on the piano) *b*: to produce as if by playing an instrument (his voice struck a note of concern) 14: to hook (a fish) by a sharp pull on the line *b*: of a fish: to snatch at (a bait) 15: to occur to (the answer struck him suddenly) *b*: to appear to esp as a revelation or as remarkable: IMPRESS 16: BEWITCH 17: to arrive at by computation (~ a balance) 18: to come to: ATTAIN *b*: to come upon: DISCOVER (~ gold) 19: to engage in a strike against (an employer) 20: to take on: ASSUME (~ a pose) 21: to place (a plant cutting) in a medium for growth and rooting *b*: to so propagate (a plant) 22: to make one's way along 23: to cause (an arc) to form (as between electrodes of an arc lamp) 24: of an insect: to oviposit on or in
syn 1 STRIKE, HIT, SMITE, SLAP, SWAT PUNCH shared meaning element: to come or bring into contact with a sharp blow

2 *see* AFFECT
strike *n* 1: STRICKLE 2: an act or instance of striking 3: a: a work stoppage by a body of workers to enforce compliance with demands made on an employer *b*: a temporary stoppage of activities in protest against an act or condition 4: the direction of the line of intersection of a horizontal plane with an uplifted geological stratum 5: a pull on a fishing rod to strike a fish *b*: a pull on a line by a fish in striking 6: a stroke of good luck, esp: a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit 7: a pitched ball that is in the strike zone or is swung at and is not hit fair *b*: a perfectly thrown ball 8: DISADVANTAGE, HANDICAP (his racial background was a second ~ against him — K. D. Miller) 9: an act or instance of knocking down all the bowling pins with the first bowl 10: establishment of roots and plant growth 11: cutaneous myiasis (as of sheep) (body ~) 12: a: a military attack, esp: an air attack on a single objective *b*: a group of airplanes taking part in such an attack
strike-bound \ˈstriːk-ˈbaʊnd/ *adj*: subjected to a strike
strike-breaker \ˈstriːk-ˈbreɪk-ər/ *n*: one hired to replace a striking worker
strike-break-ing \ˈstriːk-ˈbreɪk-ɪŋ/ *n*: action designed to break up a strike
strike-less \ˈstriːk-ləs/ *adj*: marked by the absence of strikes
strike off *vi* 1: to produce in an effortless manner 2: to depict clearly and exactly
strike-out \ˈstriːk-ˈaʊt/ *n*: an out in baseball resulting from a batter's being charged with three strikes
strike out \ˈstriːk-ˈaʊt/ *vi*, of a baseball pitcher: to retire (a batter) by a strikeout ~ *vt* 1: to enter upon a course of action 2: to set out vigorously 3: to make an out in baseball by a strikeout 4: to finish bowling a string with consecutive strikes, *specif*: to bowl three strikes in the last frame
strike-over \ˈstriːk-ˈoʊ-ər/ *n*: an act or instance of striking a type-writer character on a spot occupied by another character
striker \ˈstriːk-ər/ *n* 1: one that strikes *a*: a player in any of several games who strikes *b*: the hammer of the striking mechanism of a clock or watch *c*: BLACKSMITH *d*: a worker on strike 2: an enlisted man working for a petty officer's rate
strike up *vi*: to begin to sing or play or to be sung or played ~ *vt* 1: to cause to begin singing or playing (strike up the band) 2: to cause to begin (strike up a conversation)
strike zone *n*: the area (as between the armpits and tops of the knees of a batter in his natural stance) over home plate through which a pitched baseball must pass to be called a strike
striking \ˈstriːk-ɪŋ/ *adj*: attracting attention or notice through unusual or conspicuous qualities (a woman of ~ beauty) *syn* see NOTICEABLE — *strikingly* \ˈstriːk-ɪŋ-li/ *adv*
string \ˈstriŋ/ *n* [ME, fr OE *streng*, akin to L *stringere* to bind tight — more at STRAIN] 1: a small cord used to bind, fasten, or tie 2: *archaic*: a cord (as a tendon or ligament) of an animal body *b*: a plant fiber (as a leaf vein) 3: *a*: the gut or wire cord of a musical instrument *b* *pl* (1): the stringed instruments of an orchestra (2): the players of such instruments 4: *a*: a group of objects threaded on a string (a ~ of fish) *b* (1): a series of things arranged in or as if in a line (a ~ of cars) (2): a sequence of like items (as bits, characters, or words) *c*: a group of business properties scattered geographically (a ~ of newspapers) *d*: the animals and esp horses belonging to or used by one individual 5: a means of recourse: EXPEDIENT *b*: a group of players ranked according to skill or proficiency 6: SUCCESSION, SEQUENCE (a ~ of successes) 7: *a*: one of the inclined sides of a stair supporting the treads and risers *b*: STRINGCOURSE 8: *a*: BALKLINE 1 *b*: the action of lagging for break in billiards 9: LINE 13 10 *pl* *a*: contingent conditions or obligations *b*: CONTROL DOMINATION — *string-less* \ˈstriŋ-ləs/ *adj* — on the string: subject to one's influence
string *vb* *strung* \ˈstrʌŋ/, *stringing* \ˈstriŋ-ɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to equip with strings *b*: to tune the strings of 2: to make tense: key up 3: to thread on or as if on a string *b*: to thread with objects *c*: to tie, hang, or fasten with string 4: to hang by the neck 5: to remove the strings of (~ beans) 6: to extend or stretch like a string (~ wires from tree to tree) *b*: to set out in a line or series 7: FOOL, HOAX (cowboys ~ing tenderfeet with tall tales — Carl Van Doren) — often used with *along* ~ *vi* 1: to move, progress, or lie in a string 2: to form into strings 3: LAO 3
string along *vi*: to go along: AGREE ~ *vi*: to keep waiting
string bass *n*: DOUBLE BASS
string bean *n* 1: a bean of one of the older varieties of kidney bean that have stringy fibers on the lines of separation of the pods, *broadly*: SNAP BEAN 2: a very tall thin person
string-board \ˈstriŋ-ˈbɔːrd/, -ˈbɔː(r)d/ *n*: a board or built-up facing used in stair building to cover the ends of the steps and hide the true string
string-course \ˈstriŋ-ˈkɔːrs/, -ˈkɔː(r)s/ *n*: a horizontal band (as of bricks) in a building forming a part of the design
stringed \ˈstriŋd/ *adj* 1: having strings 2: produced by strings
stringed instrument *n*: a musical instrument (as a violin, harp, or piano) sounded by plucking, striking, or drawing a bow across tense strings
stringency \ˈstriŋ-jən-si/ *n*: the quality or state of being stringent
stringen-do \ˈstriŋ-ˈjen-(d)ə/ *adv* [It, verbal of *stringere* to press, fr L, to bind tight]: with quickening of tempo (as to a climax) — used as a direction in music
stringent \ˈstriŋ-jənt/ *adj* [L *stringent-, stringens*, prp of *stringere* to bind tight] 1: TIGHT, CONSTRICTED 2: marked by rigor, strictness, or severity esp with regard to rule or standard 3: marked by money scarcity and credit strictness *syn* see RIGID — *stringently* *adv*
string-er \ˈstriŋ-ər/ *n* 1: one that strings 2: a string, wire, or chain often with snaps on which fish are strung by a fisherman 3: a narrow vein or irregular filament of mineral traversing a rock mass of different material 4: a long horizontal timber to connect uprights in a frame or to support a floor *b*: STRING 7a *c*: a

stubble mulch *n*: a lightly tilled mulch of plant residue used to prevent erosion, conserve moisture, and add organic matter to the soil

stub-born \stəb-əm\ *adj* [ME *stuborn*] 1 *a* (1): unreasonably or perversely unyielding; MULISH (2): justifiably unyielding; RESOLUTE *b*: suggestive or typical of a strong stubborn nature (a ~ jaw) 2: performed or carried on in an unyielding, obstinate, or persistent manner (~ strife) 3: difficult to handle, manage, or treat: REFRACTORY (a ~ cold) *syn* see OBSTINATE — **stub-born-ly** *adv* — **stub-born-ness** \-əm-nəs\ *n*

stub-by \stəb-ē\ *adj* 1 *a*: resembling a stub: being short and thick (~ fingers) *b*: being short and thickest: SQUAT *c*: being short, broad, or blunt (as from use or wear) 2: abounding with stubs: BRISTLY

stucco \stək-(j)ə\ *n*, *pl* stuccos or stuccoes [It., of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *stucki* piece, crust, OE *stoc* stock] 1 *a*: a material usu. made of portland cement, sand, and a small percentage of lime and applied in a plastic state to form a hard covering for exterior walls *b*: a fine plaster used in the decoration and ornamentation of interior walls 2: STUCCOWORK

stucco *vt*: to coat or decorate with stucco

stucco-work \stək-ə-ˈwɜrk\ *n*: work done in stucco

stuck *past* of *stick*

stuck-up \stək-ˈʌp\ *adj*: superciliously self-important

stud \stəd\ *n*, *often* attrib [ME *stud*, fr. OE *stod*: akin to OE *stan* to stand] 1 *a*: a group of animals and esp. horses kept primarily for breeding *b*: a place (as a farm) where a stud is kept 2: STUDBOARD, broadly: a male animal kept for breeding — **at stud**: for breeding as a stud (retired racers standing at stud)

stud *n* [ME *stode*, fr. OE *studu*, akin to OE *stōw* place — more at *stow*] 1 *a*: one of the smaller uprights in the framing of the walls of a building to which sheathing, paneling, or laths are fastened: SCANTLING *b*: height from floor to ceiling 2 *a*: a boss, nvet, or nail with a large head used (as on a shield or belt) for ornament or protection *b*: a solid button with a shank or eye on the back inserted through an eyelet in a garment as a fastener or ornament 3 *a*: any of various infixed pieces (as a rod or pin) projecting from a machine and serving chiefly as a support or axis *b*: one of the metal cleats inserted in a snow tire to increase traction

stud *vt* **stud-ded**; **stud-ding** 1: to furnish (as a building or wall) with studs 2: to adorn, cover, or protect with studs 3: to set (a place or thing) with a number of prominent objects

stud *abbr* student

stud-book \stəd-ˈbʊk\ *n*: an official record (as in a book) of the pedigree of purebred animals (as horses or dogs)

stud-ding \stəd-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: the studs of a building or wall 2: material for studs

stud-ding *sail* \stəd-ɪŋ-ˈsāl, ˈstɒn(t)-səl\ *n* [origin unknown] *a* light sail set at the side of a principal square sail of a ship in free winds

student \st(y)ūd-nt, ˈstutnt\ *n*, *often* attrib [ME, fr. L *student*, *studens*, fr. *pp* of *studere* to study — more at *STUDY*] 1: SCHOLAR LEARNER, esp.: one who attends a school 2: one who studies: an attentive and systematic observer

student body *n*: the students at an educational institution

student government *n*: the organization and management of student life, activities, or discipline by various student organizations in a school or college

student lamp *n*: a desk reading lamp with a tubular shaft, one or two arms for a shaded light, and originally an oil reservoir

student-ship \st(y)ūd-nt-ˈʃɪp, -nt-ˈʃɪp\ *n* 1: the state of being a student 2: Brit.: a grant for university study

student's t distribution \st(y)ūd-nt-ˈtɪs-, -nt-ˈtɪs-\ *n*, *often* cap *S* [Student, pen name of W. S. Gossett †1937 Brit. statistician]: T DISTRIBUTION

student teacher *n*: a student who is engaged in practice teaching

student teaching *n*: PRACTICE TEACHING

student union *n*: a building on a college campus that is devoted to student activities and that usu. contains lounges, auditoriums, offices, and game rooms

stud-horse \stəd-ˈhɔrs\ *n*: a stallion kept esp. for breeding

stud-ied \stəd-ēd\ *adj* 1: KNOWLEDGEABLE, LEARNED 2: carefully considered or prepared: THOUGHTFUL 3: produced or marked by conscious design or premeditation (~ indifference) — **stud-ied-ly** *adv* — **stud-ied-ness** *n*

studio \st(y)ūd-ē, -ō\ *n*, *pl* -dios [It., lit., study, fr. L *studium*] 1 *a*: the working place of a painter, sculptor, or photographer *b*: a place for the study of an art (as dancing, singing, or acting) 2 *a*: a place where motion pictures are made 3: a place maintained and equipped for the transmission of radio or television programs

studio apartment *n*: a small apartment consisting typically of a main room, kitchenette, and bathroom

studio couch *n*: an upholstered usu. backless couch that can be made to serve as a double bed by sliding from underneath it the frame of a single cot

stu-dious \st(y)ūd-ē-əs\ *adj* 1: given to study (~ of Japanese art — J. G. Huneker) 2 *a*: of, relating to, or concerned with study *b*: favorable to study 3 *a*: diligent or earnest in intent (made a ~ effort) *b*: marked by or suggesting purposefulness or diligence (a ~ expression on his face) *c*: deliberately or consciously planned: STUDIED (spoke with a ~ accent) — **stu-dious-ly** *adv* — **stu-dious-ness** *n*

stud poker *n* [stud] *poker* in which each player is dealt his first card facedown and his other four cards faceup with a round of betting taking place after each of the last four rounds of dealing

study \stəd-ē\ *n*, *pl* studies [ME *stude*, fr. OF *estudie*, fr. L *studium*, akin to L *studere* to study] 1: a state of contemplation 2: REVERIE 2 *a*: application of the mental faculties to the acquisition of knowledge (years of ~) *b*: such application in a particular field or to a specific subject (the ~ of Latin) *c*: careful or extended consideration (the proposal is under ~) *d* (1): a careful examination or analysis of a phenomenon, development, or question (2): a paper in which such a study is published 3: a building or room devoted to study or literary pursuits 4: PUR-

POSE, INTENT 5 *a*: a branch or department of learning: SUBJECT *b*: the activity or work of a student (returning to his studies after vacation) *c*: an object of study or deliberation (every gesture a careful ~ — Marcia Davenport) *d*: something attracting close attention or examination 6: a literary or artistic production, intended as a preliminary outline or an experimental interpretation of specific features or characteristics 7: a musical composition for the practice of a point of technique

study *vb* **stud-ded**; **stud-ying** *vi* 1 *a*: to engage in study *b*: to undertake formal study of a subject 2 *diad*: MEDITATE, REFLECT 3: ENDEAVOR TRY ~ *vi* 1: to read in detail esp. with the intention of learning 2: to engage in the study of (~ biology) (~ medicine) 3: PLOT DESIGN 4: to consider attentively or in detail *syn* see CONSIDER — **stud-ier** \stəd-ē-ər\ *n*

study hall *n* 1: a room in a school set aside for study 2: a period in a student's day set aside for study and homework

stuff \stʌf\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *estoffe*, fr. OF, fr. *estoffer* to equip, stock] 1: materials, supplies, or equipment used in various activities: as *a* obs: military baggage *b*: bullets or shells fired from a gun *c*: PERSONAL PROPERTY POSSESSIONS 2: material to be manufactured, wrought, or used in construction (clear half-inch pine ~ — Emily Holt) 3: a finished textile suitable for clothing, esp.: wool or worsted material 4 *a*: literary or artistic production *b*: writing, discourse, or ideas of little value: TRASH 5 *a*: an aggregate of matter (volcanic rock is curious ~) *b* (1): matter of a particular and often unspecified kind (sold tons of the ~) (2): something (as a drug or food) consumed by man (he used to drink but is now off the ~) *c*: a group or scattering of miscellaneous objects or articles (pick that ~ up off the floor) 6 *a*: fundamental material: SUBSTANCE (~ of greatness) (~ of manhood) *b*: subject matter (a teacher who knows his ~) 7 *a*: actions or talk in specific circumstances (don't give me any of that ~) *b*: special knowledge or capability (showing their ~) 8 *a*: spin imparted to a thrown or hit ball to make it curve or change course *b*: variety of breaking pitches as distinguished from fastballs (greatest pitcher of my time had tremendous ~ — Ted Williams)

stuff *vi* 1 *a*: to fill by packing things in: CRAM (when offered candy, the child ~ed his pockets) *b*: to fill to satiety: SURFEIT (~ed himself with turkey) *c*: to prepare (meat or vegetables) by filling or lining with a stuffing *d*: to fill (as a cushion) with a soft material or padding *e*: to fill out the skin of (an animal) for mounting *f*: to fill (a hole) by packing in material 2: to fill by intellectual effort (~ing their heads with facts) 3: to choke or block up (the nasal passages) 4 *a*: to cause to enter or fill: THRUST (~ed a lot of clothing into a laundry bag) *b*: to put (as a ball or puck) into a goal forcefully from close range

stuffed shirt *n*: a smug, conceited, and usu. pompous person often with an inflexibly conservative or reactionary attitude

stuffer \stʌf-ər\ *n* 1: one that stuffs 2: an enclosure (as a leaflet) inserted in an envelope in addition to a bill, statement, or notice 3: a series of extra threads or yarn running lengthwise in a fabric to add weight and bulk and to form a backing esp. for carpets

stuffing \stʌf-ɪŋ\ *n*: material used to stuff, esp.: a seasoned mixture used to stuff food (as meat, vegetables, or eggs)

stuffing box *n*: a device that prevents leakage along a moving part (as a piston rod) passing through a hole in a vessel (as a cylinder) containing steam, water, or oil and that consists of a box or chamber made by enlarging the hole and a gland to compress the contained packing

stuff-less \stʌf-ləs\ *adj*: lacking stuff or substance

stuff shot *n*: DUNK SHOT

stuffy \stʌf-ē\ *adj* **stuffy-er**; **-est** 1: ILL NATURED, ILL-HUMORED 2 *a*: oppressive to the breathing: CLOSE *b*: stuffed up (~ nose) 3: lacking in vitality or interest: STODGY DULL 4: narrowly inflexible in standards of conduct: SELF RIGHTEOUS — **stuffy-ly** \stʌf-ē-lē\ *adv* — **stuffy-ness** \stʌf-ē-nəs\ *n*

stull \stʌl\ *n* [perh. modif. of G *stollen* post, support] 1: a round timber used to support the sides or back of a mine 2: one of a series of props wedged between the walls of a stope to hold up a platform

stultification \stʌl-tə-ˈfɪ-kə-shən\ *n*: the act or process of stultifying; the state of being stultified

stultify \stʌl-tə-ˈfɪ\ *vt* **-fied**, **-fy-ing** [LL *stultificare* to make foolish, fr. L *stultus* foolish; akin to L *stolidus* stolid] 1: to allege or prove to be of unsound mind and hence not responsible 2 *a*: to cause to appear or be stupid, foolish, or absurdly illogical *b*: to impair, invalidate, or reduce to futility esp. through enfeebling or repressive influence (what provokes interest and what stultifies it — Jeanne S. Chaff)

stum \stəm\ *vt* **stummed**, **stum-ming** [D *stommen*, fr. *stom*, *n*] *archaic*: to renew (wine) by mixing with must and reviving fermentation

stum *n* [D *stom*] *archaic*: unfermented or partly fermented grape juice; esp.: must in which fermentation has been artificially arrested

stumble \stəm-bəl\ *vb* **stum-bled**, **stum-bling** \-b(ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *stumblen* prob. of Scand. origin, akin to Norw. *dial* stumle to stumble, akin to OE *stamman* to stagger] *vi* 1 *a*: to fall into sin or waywardness *b*: to make an error: BLUNDER *c*: to come to an obstacle to belief 2: to trip in walking or running 3 *a*: to walk unsteadily or clumsily *b*: to speak or act in a hesitant or faltering manner 4 *a*: to come unexpectedly or by chance (~ onto the truth) *b*: to fall or move carelessly ~ *vt* 1: to cause

a	about	k	kitten	f	further	b	back	ē	bake	ū	cot, cart
a	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	ī	trip, life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	ol	coin	th	thin, this
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

participle usu. by the addition of *-en* with or without change of the root vowel (as *strive*, *strone*, *striven* or *drink*, *drank*, *drunk*) — **strong** *adv* — **strong-ish** \ˈstrɒŋ-ɪʃ\ *adj* — **strong-ly** \ˈstrɒŋ-lɪ\ *adv*

syn STRONG, STOUT, STURDY, STALWART, TOUGH, TENACIOUS *shared meaning element*: showing power to resist or endure. **ant** weak

1 **strong-arm** \ˈstrɒŋ-ˈɑrm\ *adj*: having or using undue force

2 **strong-arm** *n* 1: to use force on: ASSAULT 2: to rob by force

strong-box \ˈstrɒŋ-ˈbɒks\ *n*: a strongly made chest or case for money or valuables

strong breeze *n*: wind having a speed of 25 to 31 miles per hour

strong drink *n*: intoxicating liquor

strong gale *n*: wind having a speed of 47 to 54 miles per hour

strong-hold \ˈstrɒŋ-ˈhɒld\ *n* 1: a fortified place 2 *a*: a place of security or survival (one of the last ~s of the ancient Gaelic language — George Holmes) *b*: a place dominated by a particular group or marked by a particular characteristic (a Republican ~) (—s of snobbery) — Lionel Trilling

strong interaction *n*: a fundamental interaction experienced by elementary particles (as hadrons) that is more powerful than any other known force and is responsible for the binding together of neutrons and protons in the atomic nucleus and for processes of particle creation in high-energy collisions

strong-minded \ˈstrɒŋ-ˈmaɪn-dɪd\ *adj*: having a vigorous mind, esp: marked by independence of thought and judgment — **strong-minded-ly** *adv* — **strong-minded-ness** *n*

strong room *n*: a room for money or valuables specially constructed to be fireproof and burglarproof

strong side *n*: the side of a football formation having the greater number of players; *specif*: the side on which the tight end plays

strong suit *n* 1: a long suit containing high cards 2: something in which one excels: FORTE

strong-gyle \ˈstrɒŋ-ˈɡɪl-, -jɒl\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *strongylos* round, compact, akin to *L* *stringere* to bind tight — more at STRAIN]: any of various roundworms (family Strongylidae) related to the hookworms and mostly parasitic in the alimentary tract and tissues of the horse

strong-ylo-sis \ˈstrɒŋ-ˈjɒ-lɒ-sɪs\ *n* [NL]: infestation with or disease caused by strongyles

stront-tle \ˈstrɒŋ-tlɪ\ *n* [NL, fr. obs. *E* *strontian*, fr. *Strontian*, village in Scotland] 1: a white solid monoxide SrO of strontium resembling lime and baryta 2: strontium hydroxide Sr(OH)₂

stront-tian-ite \ˈstrɒŋ-tʃaɪ-nɪt\ *n*: a mineral SrCO₃ consisting of strontium carbonate and occurring in various forms and colors

stront-tic \ˈstrɒŋ-tɪk\ *adj*: of or relating to strontium

stront-tium \ˈstrɒŋ-tʃi-əm-, -tʃi-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. *strontia*]: a soft malleable ductile bivalent metallic element of the alkaline earth group occurring only in combination and used esp. in color TV tubes, in crimson fireworks, and in the production of some ferrites — see ELEMENT table

strontium 90 *n*: a heavy radioactive isotope of strontium having the mass number 90 that is present in the fallout from nuclear explosions and is hazardous because like calcium it can be assimilated in biological processes and deposited in the bones of human beings and animals — called also *radiostrontium*

1 **strop** \ˈstrɒp\ *n* [ME — more at STRAP]: *a*: a short rope with its ends spliced to form a circle *b*: a usu. leather band for sharpening a razor

2 **strop** *vi* **stropped**; **stropping** *adj*: to sharpen (a razor) on a strop

stroph-an-thin \ˈstrɒf-ˈæn(t)-θɪn\ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *Strophanthus* (genus of tropical trees or vines)]: any of several glycosides or mixtures of glycosides from African plants (genera *Strophanthus* and *Accoanthura*) of the dogbane family; esp.: a bitter toxic glycoside C₁₅H₂₁O₆ from a woody vine (*Strophanthus kome*) used similarly to digitalis

stroph-e \ˈstrɒf-ē-, -fē\ *n* [Gk *strophē*, lit., act of turning, fr. *strephein* to turn, twist; akin to Gk *strobos* act of whirling] 1: the movement of the classical Greek chorus while turning from one side to the other of the orchestra 2 *a*: a rhythmic system composed of two or more lines repeated as a unit, esp.: such a unit recurring in a series of strophic units *b*: STANZA *c*: the part of a Greek choral ode sung during the strophe of the dance

stroph-ic \ˈstrɒf-ɪk-, -trɒf-ɪk\ *adj* 1: relating to, containing, or consisting of strophes 2 of a song: using the same music for successive stanzas — compare THROUGH-COMPOSED

strophoid \ˈstrɒf-ɔɪd\ *n* [F *strophoïde*, fr. Gk *strophos* twisted band (fr. *strephein* to twist) + *-oides* -oid]: a plane curve that is generated by a point whose distance from the y-axis along a variable straight line which always passes through a fixed point is equal to the y-intercept and that has the equation $p = a (\sec \theta \pm \tan \theta)$ in polar coordinates

stroud \ˈstrɔʊd\ *n* [prob. fr. *Stroud*, town in England] 1 also **stroud-Ing** \-ɪŋ\ *a*: a coarse woolen cloth formerly used in trade with No. American Indians 2: a blanket or garment of stroud

strove *past* & *chiefly dial past part* of STRIVE

strow \ˈstrɒv\ *vi* **strowed**; **strown** \ˈstrɒn\ *or* **strowed**; **strow-Ing** \-ɪŋ\ *ME* *strowen* — more at STREW *archaic*: SCATTER

stroy *vb* [ME *stroyen*, short for *destroyen*] *obs*: DESTROY

struck \ˈstrʊk\ *adj* [pp of *strike*]: closed or affected by a labor strike (a ~ factory) (a ~ employer)

struc-tur-al \ˈstrʊk-ʃə-rəl-, -ʃə-rəl\ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or affecting structure (—stability) *b*: used in building structures (—clay) *c*: involved in or caused by structure esp. of the economy (—unemployment) 2: of or relating to the physical makeup of a plant or animal body 3: of, relating to, or resulting from the effects of folding or faulting of the earth's crust: TECTONIC 4: concerned with or relating to structure rather than history or comparison (—linguistics) — **struc-tur-al-ly** \-lɪ\ *adv*

structural formula *n*: an expanded molecular formula showing the arrangement within the molecule of atoms and of bonds

structural gene *n*: a gene that determines the amino acid sequence of a protein (as an enzyme) through a specific messenger RNA 1.

structural iron *n*: iron worked or cast in structural shapes

struc-tur-al-ism \ˈstrʊk-ʃə-rəl-ɪz-əm-, -ʃə-rəl-ɪz-əm\ *n* 1: structural linguistics 2: an anthropological movement associated esp. with Claude Lévi-Strauss that seeks to analyze social relationships in terms of highly abstract relational structures often expressed in a logical symbolism — **struc-tur-al-ist** \-lɪst\ *n* or *adj*

structural isomerism *n*: isomerism in which atoms are linked in a different order

struc-tur-al-ize \ˈstrʊk-ʃə-rəl-ɪz-, -ʃə-rəl-ɪz-əm\ *vi* **-ized**; **-iz-ing** 1: to organize or incorporate into a structure — **struc-tur-al-iza-tion** \ˈstrʊk-ʃə-rəl-ɪz-ə-shən-, -ʃə-rəl-ɪz-ə-shən\ *n*

structural steel *n* 1: rolled steel in structural shapes 2: steel suitable for structural shapes

1 **struc-ture** \ˈstrʊk-ʃər\ *n* [ME, fr. *L* *structura*, fr. *structus*, pp of *struere* to heap up, build; akin to *L* *sternere* to spread out — more at STREW] 1: the action of building: CONSTRUCTION 2 *a*: something (as a building) that is constructed *b*: something arranged in a definite pattern of organization (a rigid totalitarian —) *c*: L. Hess) 3: manner of construction: MAKEUP (Gothic in —) 4 *a*: the arrangement of particles or parts in a substance or body (soil ~) (molecular ~) *b*: arrangement or interrelation of parts as dominated by the general character of the whole (economic ~) 5 *a*: the aggregate of elements of an entity in their relationships to each other *b* (1): the composition of conscious experience with its elements and their combinations (2): GESTALT

2 **structure** *vi* **structured**; **struc-tur-ing** \ˈstrʊk-ʃə-rɪŋ-, -ʃə-rɪŋ\ 1: to form into a structure 2: BUILD, CONSTRUCT

struc-ture-less \ˈstrʊk-ʃər-ləs\ *adj*: lacking structure; esp.: devoid of cells (a ~ membrane) — **struc-ture-less-ness** *n*

strud-dle \ˈstrʊd-əl\ *n* [G, lit., whirlpool]: a pastry made from a thin sheet of dough rolled up with filling and baked (apple ~)

1 **strug-gle** \ˈstrʊg-əl\ *vi* **struggled**; **strug-gling** \-ɪŋ\ [ME *struglen*] 1: to make violent strenuous efforts against opposition 2: to proceed with difficulty or with great effort (struggling to maintain his composure) — **strug-gler** \-ɪŋ\ *n*

2 **struggle** *n* 1: a violent effort or exertion: a strong and strongly motivated attempt 2: CONTEST, STRIFE *syn* see ATTEMPT

struggle for existence: the automatic competition (as for food, space, or light) of members of a natural population that tends to eliminate less efficient individuals and thereby increase the chance of the more efficient to pass on inherited adaptive traits

1 **strum** \ˈstrʊm\ *vb* **strummed**; **strum-ming** [imit.] *vi* 1 *a*: to brush the fingers lightly over the strings of (a musical instrument) in playing (— a guitar), also: **1** **THRU** 1 *b*: to play (music) on a guitar (— a tune) 2: to cause to sound vibrantly (winds strummed the rigging — H.A. Chippendale) ~ *vi* 1: to strum a stringed instrument 2: to sound vibrantly — **strum-mer** *n*

2 **strum** *n*: an act, instance, or sound of strumming

stru-ma \ˈstri-mə\ *n*, *pl* **stru-mae** \-mə-, -mɪ\ *or* **strumae** 1 [L — more at STRUT] *a* *archaic*: SCROFULA *b*: GOITER 2 [NL, fr. L] *a*: a swelling at the base of the capsule in many mosses — **stru-mose** \-məʊs\ *adj*

strum-pet \ˈstrʊm-pət\ *n* [ME]: PROSTITUTE

strung \ˈstrʌŋ\ *past* of STRING

strung out *adj* 1: addicted to a drug 2: physically debilitated from or as if from long-term drug addiction

1 **strunt** \ˈstrʌnt\ *vi* [by alter] Scot: STRUT

2 **strunt** *n* [origin unknown] Scot: LIQUOR

1 **strut** \ˈstrʊt\ *vb* **struted**; **strut-Ing** [ME *strouten*, fr. OE *strūtian* to exert oneself, akin to *L* *struma* goiter, OE *starian* to stare] *vi* 1: to become turgid: SWELL 2 *a*: to walk with a high gait *b*: to walk with a pompous and affected air ~ *vi*: to parade (as clothes) with a show of pride — **strut-ter** *n*

syn STRUT, SWAGGER, BRISTLE, BRIDLE *shared meaning element*: to assume an air of dignity or importance

2 **strut** *n* 1: a structural piece designed to resist pressure in the direction of its length 2: a pompous step or walk

3 **strut** *vi* **struted**; **strut-Ing**: to provide, stiffen, support, or hold apart with or as if with a strut

stru-thi-ous \ˈstri-thi-əs-, -thi-əs\ *adj* [LL *struthio* ostrich, irreg. fr. Gk *struthos*] *a*: of or relating to the ostriches and related birds

b: RATITE

strych-nine \ˈstri-k-nɪn-, -nən\ *n* [F, fr. NL *Strychnos*, genus name, fr. *L*, nightshade, fr. Gk] *a*: a bitter poisonous alkaloid C₂₁H₂₂N₂O₂ that is obtained from nuxvomica and related plants (genus *Strychnos*) and acts as a stimulant to the central nervous system

strych-nin-ism \-ɪz-əm\ *n*: chronic strychnine poisoning

Stu-art \ˈstju(ɪ)-ɔrt-, -tju(ɪ)-ɔrt\ *adj* [Robert Stewart (Robert II of Scotland) 1190] *a*: of or relating to the Scottish royal house to which belonged the rulers of Scotland from 1371 to 1603 and of Great Britain from 1603 to 1649 and from 1660 to 1714 — **Stuart** *n*

1 **stub** \ˈstʌb\ *n* [ME *stubb*, fr. OE *stýbb*, akin to Gk *stypos* stem, *typhein* to beat — more at TYPE] 1 *a*: STUMP 2 *b*: a short piece remaining on a stem or trunk where a branch has been lost 2: something made or worn to a short or blunt shape, esp.: a pen with a short blunt nib 3: a short blunt part left after a larger part has been broken off or used up (pencil ~) 4: something cut short or stunted 5 *a*: a small part of a leaf (as of a checkbook) attached to the backbone for memoranda of the contents of the part torn away *b*: the part of a ticket returned to the user

2 **stub** *vi* **stubbied**; **stub-bing** 1 *a*: to grub up by the roots *b*: to clear (land) by grubbing out rooted growth *c*: to hew or cut down (a tree) close to the ground 2: to extinguish (as a cigarette) by crushing 3: to strike (one's foot or toe) against an object

stub-ble \ˈstʌb-əl\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *stuble*, fr. OF *estuble*, fr. L *stipula* stalk, straw, after of *stipula* — more at STIPULE] 1: the basal part of herbaceous plants and esp. cereal grasses remaining attached to the soil after harvest 2: a rough surface or growth resembling stubble; esp.: a short growth of beard — **stub-bly** \-lɪ\ *adj*

or stylistic pattern rather than according to nature — *stylization* \sti-lə-zā-shən\ *n*
stylobate \sti-lə-bā\ *n* [L *stylobates*, fr. Gk. *stylobatēs*, fr. *stylos* pillar + *bainein* to walk, go — more at COME] : a continuous flat coping or pavement on which a row of architectural columns is supported

stylograph \-grāf\ *n* : a stylographic pen

stylographic \sti-lə-grāf-ik\ *adj* 1: of or relating to stylography 2: of, relating to, or being a fountain pen that has a fine point fitted with a needle which by pressure of the point on a surface is pushed back to release the flow of ink — **stylographically** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

stylography \sti-lā-grə-fē\ *n* : a mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or similar instrument

styloid \sti(ə)-lōid\ *adj* : resembling a style : **STYLIFORM** — used esp. of slender pointed skeletal processes (as on the ulna)

stylo-lite \sti-lə-līt\ *n* [ISV] : a small longitudinally grooved column of the same material as the rock in which it occurs

stylo-pod-dium \sti-lə-pōd-ō-dē-m\ *n*, pl. *-dia* \-dē-ō\ [NL, fr. *styl-* + Gk. *podion* small foot, base — more at PEW] : a disk-shaped or conical expansion at the base of the style in plants of the carrot family

stylosus \sti-lōs\ *adj* *comb. form* [*style*] : having (such or so many) floral styles (monostylous)

stylus \sti-ləs\ *n*, pl. *styl-i* \sti(ə)-lī\ also **stylus-es** \sti-lə-səz\ [modif. of L *stilus* stake, stylus — more at STYLE] : an instrument for writing, marking, or incising as : a : an instrument used by the ancients in writing on clay or waxed tablets b : a hard-pointed pen-shaped instrument for marking on stencils used in a reproducing machine c (1) : NEEDLE 3c c (2) : a cutting tool used to produce an original record groove during disc recording

sty-mie \sti-mē\ *n* [perh. fr. Sc *stymie* person with poor eyesight] 1 : a condition existing on a golf putting green when the ball nearer the hole lies in the line of play of another ball 2 : OBSTACLE 3 *sty-mie* *v* **sty-mied**; **sty-mie-ing** : to present an obstacle to : stand in the way of

styptic \sup-tik\ *adj* [ME *stiptik*, fr. L *stypticus*, fr. Gk. *styptikos*, fr. *styphein* to contract] : tending to contract or bind : ASTRINGENT, esp. : tending to check bleeding — **styptic** *n*

styptic pencil *n* : a cylindrical stick of a medicated styptic substance used in shaving to stop the bleeding from small cuts

styrax \sti-raks\ *n* [L] : STORAX

styrene \sti-rēn\ *n* [ISV, fr. L *styrax*] : a fragrant liquid unsaturated hydrocarbon C_8H_8 used chiefly in making synthetic rubber, resins, and plastics and in improving drying oils

Styro-foam \sti-rə-fōm\ *trademark* — used for an expanded rigid polystyrene plastic

Styx \stiks\ *n* [L *Styx*, *Styx*, fr. Gk.] : a river of the underworld which shades of the dead are ferried on their way to Hades

suable \sü-ə-bəl\ *adj* : liable to be sued in court — **suability** \sü-ə-bil-ē-tē\ *n* — **suably** \-lē\ *adv*

suasion \sü-ā-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. L *suasione*, *suasio*, fr. *suasus*, pp. of *suadere* to urge, persuade; akin to L *suavis*] : the act of influencing or persuading — **suasive** \sü-ā-siv-, -ziv\ *adj* — **suasively** *adv* — **suasiveness** *n*

suave \sü-āv\ *adj* [MF, pleasant, sweet, fr. L *suavis* — more at SWEET] 1 : smoothly though often superficially affable and polite 2 : smooth in performance or finish — **suavely** *adv* — **suaveness** *n* — **suavety** \sü-āv-ē-tē\ *n*

suave URBANE, DIPLOMATIC, BLAND, SMOOTH, POLITIC *shared meaning element* : ingratiatingly tactful and well-mannered *ant* bluff

sub \səb\ *n* : SUBSTITUTE

sub *vb* **subbed**; **sub-ling** *vi* : to act as a substitute ~ *vi* 1 : SUB-EDIT 2 : to apply a substratum to (as a photographic film) 3 : SUBCONTRACT

sub *n* : SUBMARINE

sub *n* [short for *substratum*] : a photographic substratum

sub *abbr* 1 *subaltern* 2 *subtract* 3 *suburb*

sub- *prefix* [ME, fr. L, under, below, secretly, from below, up, near, fr. *sub* under, close to — more at UP] 1 : under : beneath : below (*subsoil*) (*subaqueous*) 2 *a* : subordinate : secondary : next lower than or inferior to (*substation*) (*subeditor*) b : subordinate portion of : subdivision of (*subcommittee*) (*subspecies*) c : with repetition (as of a process) so as to form, stress, or deal with subordinate parts or relations (*sublet*) (*subcontract*) 3 *a* : less than completely, perfectly, or normally : somewhat (*subdominant*) (*subovate*) — b (1) : containing less than the usual or normal amount of (such) an element or radical (*suboxide*) (2) : basic — in names of salts (*subacetate*) 4 *a* : almost : nearly (*suberect*) b : falling nearly in the category of and often adjoining : bordering upon (*subarctic*)

sub-acid \səb-ə-sid\, **sub-** *adj* [L *subacidus*, fr. *sub-* + *acidus* acid] 1 : moderately acid (< fruit juices) 2 : rather tart (< comments) — **sub-acidly** *adv* — **sub-acid-ness** *n*

sub-acute \səb-ə-kyū\ *adj* : moderately acute (< angle) (< flower petal) (< inflammation) — **sub-acutely** *adv*

sub-adult \səb-ə-dalt\, **sub-** *adj*, **sub-** *adj*, **sub-** *n* : an individual that has passed through the juvenile period but not yet attained typical adult characteristics — **subadult** *adj*

sub-aerial \səb-ə-ri-əl\, **sub-** *adj*, **sub-** *adj*, **sub-** *adj* : situated, formed, or occurring on or adjacent to the surface of the earth (< erosion) (< roots) — **sub-aerially** \-ē-ā-lē\ *adv*

sub-agency \səb-ə-jen-ē\, **sub-** *adj*, **sub-** *n* : a subordinate agency **sub-agent** \səb-ə-jent\ *n* : a subordinate agent, *specif* : a person employed by an agent to assist him in transacting the affairs of his principal

sub-bah-dar or **sub-ba-dar** \sü-bə-dār\ *n* [Per *pūbadār*] 1 : a governor of a province 2 : the chief native officer of a native company in the former British Indian army

sub-alpine \səb-əl-pin\, **sub-** *adj* 1 : of or relating to the region about the foot and lower slopes of the Alps 2 *cap* : of, relating to, or growing on high upland slopes

sub-al-tern \sə-bōl-törn, esp. Brit. \səb-əl-törn\ *adj* [LL *subalternus*, fr. L *sub-* + *alternus* alternate, fr. *alter* other (of two) — more at ALTER] 1 : inferior in quality or status : SUBORDINATE 2 : particular with reference to a related universal proposition ("some S is P" is a ~ proposition to "all S is P")

subaltern *n* 1 : a person holding a subordinate position 2 : SUBALTERNATE

sub-al-ternate \sə-bōl-tər-nət\ *adj* : SUBALTERN 1 — **sub-alternately** *adv*

subalternative *n* : a particular proposition that follows immediately from a universal

sub-al-ter-na-tion \sə-bōl-tər-nā-shən\ *n* : the relation of a subalternative to a universal

sub-ant-arctic \səb-ant-ārk-tik, -ārr-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, characteristic of, or being a region just outside the antarctic circle

sub-apical \səb-ə-pi-kəl, -səb-also -āp-i-kəl\ *adj* : situated below or near an apex — **sub-apically** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

sub-aquatic \səb-ə-kwā-tik, -kwat-\ *adj* [ISV] : somewhat aquatic (a marginal ~ flora)

sub-aqueous \səb-ə-kwē-əs, -səb-, -āk-wē-\ *adj* : existing, formed, or taking place in or under water

sub-arctic \səb-ārk-tik, -səb-ārr-ik\ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, characteristic of, or being regions immediately outside of the arctic circle or regions similar to these in climate or conditions of life — **subarctic** *n*

sub-area \səb-ā-rē-ə, -er-\ *n* : a subdivision of an area

sub-as-sem-bly \səb-ə-sēm-blē\ *n* : an assembled unit designed to be incorporated with other units in a finished product

sub-at-mo-spher-ic \səb-at-mə-sfēr-ik, -səb-, -sfer-\ *adj* : less or lower than that of the atmosphere (< temperatures)

sub-atom-ic \səb-ə-tūm-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to the inside of the atom or to particles smaller than atoms

sub-aud-ible \səb-əd-ə-bal, -səb-\ *adj* : having a frequency or intensity below the limit of hearing

sub-audition \səb-əd-ī-shən\ *n* [LL *subaudition*, *subauditiō*, fr. *subaudire*, pp. of *subaudire* to understand, fr. L *sub-* + *audire* to hear — more at AUDIBLE] 1 : the act of understanding or supplying something not expressed 2 : something that is understood or supplied in comprehending a text

sub-av-er-age \səb-āv-(ə)-rēj, -səb-\ *adj* : of a lower level or quality than some norm (< minds) (< education)

sub-base \səb-bās\ *n* : underlying support placed below what is normally construed as a base as : a : the lowest member horizontally of an architectural base or of a baseboard or pedestal b : pervious fill (as crushed stone) placed under a roadbed

sub-base-ment \səb-bā-smənt\ *n* : a basement located below the true basement of a building

sub-bing \səb-ijŋ\ *n* [*sub*] : SUBSTRATUM

sub-cab-in-et \səb-kab-(ə)-nət, -səb-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or being a high administrative position in the U.S. government that ranks below the cabinet level

sub-cap-su-lar \səb-kap-sū-lər, -səb-\ *adj* : situated or occurring beneath or within a capsule (< cataracts)

sub-ce-lestial \səb-sē-lēs-ī-əl\ *adj* : situated beneath the heavens, *specif* : MUNDANE

sub-cellu-lar \səb-kel-yə-lər, -səb-\ *adj* : of less than cellular scope or level of organization (< particles)

sub-center \səb-sen-tər\ *n* : a secondary center; esp. : a center (as for shopping) located outside the main business area of a city

sub-central \səb-sen-trəl, -səb-\ *adj* 1 : located under a center 2 : nearly but not quite central — **sub-centrally** \-trə-lē\ *adv*

sub-chas-er \səb-čhə-sər\ *n* : SUBMARINE CHASER

sub-chlor-ide \səb-klōr-īd, -səb-, -klōr-(ə)-\ *n* [ISV] 1 : a binary chloride containing a relatively small proportion of chlorine 2 : a basic chloride

sub-class \səb-klas\ *n* : a primary division of a class as : a : a biological taxonomic category below a class and above an order b : SUBSET

sub-cla-vi-an \səb-klā-vē-ən\ *adj* [NL *subclavius*, fr. *sub-* + *clavicula* clavicle] 1 : located under the clavicle 2 : of or relating to a subclavian part (as an artery, vein, or nerve)

subclavian *n* : a subclavian part (as an artery, vein, or nerve)

subclavian artery *n* : the proximal part of the main artery of the arm or forelimb

subclavian vein *n* : the proximal part of the main vein of the arm or forelimb

sub-clim-max \səb-kli-maks, -səb-\ *n* : a stage or community in an ecological succession immediately preceding a climax, esp. : one held in relative stability throughout edaphic or biotic influences or by fire

sub-clin-i-cal \-klin-i-kəl\ *adj* : only slightly abnormal and not detectable by the usual clinical tests (< a ~ infection) — **sub-clinically** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

sub-col-le-giate \səb-kə-lē-jē-(ē)-rē\ *adj* : designed for students who are not adequately prepared to take college-level courses

sub-com-mit-tee \səb-kə-mit-ē, -səb-kə-\ *n* : a subdivision of a committee usu. organized for a specific purpose

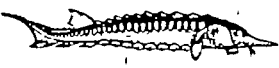
sub-com-mu-ni-ty \səb-kə-myū-nē-tē\ *n* : a distinct community existing within a large urban area

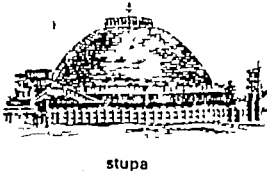
sub-compact \səb-kāmp-akt\ *n* : an automobile smaller than a compact

sub-con-scious \səb-kən-čhəs, -səb-\ *adj* 1 : existing in the mind but not immediately available to consciousness (his ~ motive) 2 : imperfectly or incompletely conscious (< a ~ state) — **sub-consciously** *adv* — **sub-con-scious-ness** *n*

ə abut * kitten or further ~ a back ā bake ā cot, cart
 au opt ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing ē flow ó flaw of coin th thun th this
 B loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

to stumble: TRIP 2: BEWILDER, CONFOUND — **stumbler** \-b(ə)-lər/ *n* — **stumblingly** \-b(ə)-lɪŋ-lee/ *adv*
stumble *n*: an act or instance of stumbling
stumble-bum \-stəm-b(ə)-b(ə)m/ *n*: a clumsy or inept person; *specif*: an inept boxer
stumbling block \-stəm-blɪŋ-/ *n* 1: an impediment to belief or understanding: PERPLEXITY 2: an obstacle to progress
stump \-stʌmp/ *n* [ME *stump*; akin to OHG *stumpf* *stump*, ME *stampen* to stamp] 1 *a*: the basal portion of a bodily part remaining after the rest is removed *b*: a rudimentary or vestigial bodily part 2: the part of a plant and esp. a tree remaining attached to the root after the trunk is cut 3: a remaining part 4: a place or occasion for political public speaking
stump *vi* 1: to reduce to a stump: TRIM 2 *a*: DARE, CHALLENGE *b*: to frustrate the progress or efforts of: Baffle 3: to clear (land) of stumps 4: to travel over (a region) making political speeches or supporting a cause 5 *a*: to walk over heavily or clumsily *b*: STUB 3 *vi* 1: to walk heavily or noisily 2: to go about making political speeches or supporting a cause — **stumper** *n*
stump *n* [F or Flem, *F estompe*, fr. Flem *stomp*, lit., stub, fr. MD, akin to OHG *stumpf* *stump*] a short thick roll of leather, felt, or paper usu. pointed at both ends and used for shading or blending a drawing in crayon, pencil, charcoal, pastel, or chalk
stump *vi*: to tone or treat (a drawing) with a stump
stump-ago \-stəm-pj-/ *n* 1: the value of standing timber 2: uncut marketable timber; also: the right to cut it
stumpy \-stəm-pē-/ *adj* 1: full of stumps 2: being short and thick: STUBBY
stun \-stʌn/ *vi* stunned; **stunning** [ME *stunen*, modif. of OF *estoner* — more at *ASTONISH*] 1: to make senseless, groggy, or dizzy by or as if by a blow: DAZE 2: to bewilder with noise 3: to overcome esp. with astonishment or disbelief: *ASTONISH*
stun *n*: the effect of something that stuns: SHOCK
stung *past* of STING
stunk *past* of STINK
stunner \-stʌn-ər/ *n* 1: one that stuns 2: an unusually beautiful or attractive person or thing
stunning \-stʌn-ɪŋ/ *adj*: strikingly beautiful or attractive — **stunningly** \-ɪŋ-lee/ *adv*
stun-sail or **stun-sail** \-stʌn(-s)-səl/ *n* [by contr.] : STUDDING SAIL
stunt \-stʌnt/ *vi* [E dial. *stunt* stubborn, stunted, abrupt, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *stuttur* scant — more at *STINT*] 1: to hinder the normal growth of: DWARF — **stunted-ness** *n*
stunt *n* 1: a check in growth 2: one (as an animal) that is stunted 3: a plant disease in which dwarfing occurs
stunt *n* [prob. alter. of *stump* (challenge)] 1: an unusual or difficult feat performed or undertaken chiefly to gain attention or publicity 2: a shifting or switching of the positions of the defensive players in football intended to confuse the blocking assignments of the opponents
stunt *vi* 1: to perform stunts 2: to engage in a stunt in football
stu-pa \-sti-pə-/ *n* [Skt *stūpa*] a hemispherical or cylindrical mound or tower serving as a Buddhist shrine
stupe \-st(y)u-pē-/ *n* [ME, fr. L *stupa* coarse part of flax, tow, fr. Gk *styppe*] a hot wet often medicated cloth applied externally (as to stimulate circulation)
stupe *n* [short for *stupid*] : a stupid person: DOLT
stupe-fa-cient \-st(y)u-pə-fa-shən/ *n* [L *stupefaciens*, *stupefaciens*, prp. of *stupefacere* to stupefy] : something promoting stupefaction: NARCOTIC
stupe-fac-tion \-fak-shən/ *n* [NL *stupefactio*, *stupefactio*, fr. L *stupefacere*, prp. of *stupefacere*] : the act of stupefying; the state of being stupefied
stupe-fy \-st(y)u-pē-/ *vi* -fied; -fy-ing [MF *stupefier*, modif. of L *stupefacere*, fr. *stupere* to be astonished + *facere* to make, do — more at *DO*] 1: to make stupid, groggy, or insensible 2: *ASTONISH*
stu-pen-dous \-st(y)u-pen-dəs/ *adj* [L *stupendus*, gerundive of *stupere*] 1: causing astonishment or wonder: AWESOME, MARVELOUS 2: of amazing size or greatness: TREMENDOUS *syn* see *MONSTROUS* — **stu-pen-dous-ly** *adv* — **stu-pen-dous-ness** *n*
stu-pid \-st(y)u-pid-/ *adj* [MF *stupidus*, fr. L *stupidus*, fr. *stupere* to be dumb, be astonished, akin to Gk *styptein* to beat — more at *TYPE*] 1 *a*: slow of mind: OBSTUSE *b*: given to unintelligent decisions or acts *c*: lacking intelligence or reason: BRUTISH 2: dulled in feeling or sensation: TORPID (still ~ from the sedative) 3: marked by or resulting from dullness: SENSELESS 4 *a*: lacking interest or point *b*: VEXATIOUS, EXasperATING (this ~ flashlight won't work) — **stu-pid-ly** *adv* — **stu-pid-ness** *n*
syn STUPID DULL, DENSE, CRASS, DUMB shared meaning element: lacking in or exhibiting a lack of power to absorb ideas or impressions *ant* intelligent
stupid *n*: a stupid person
stu-pid-ity \-st(y)u-pid-ə-tē-/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being stupid 2: a stupid idea or act
stu-por \-st(y)u-pər-/ *n* [ME, fr. L *stupor*] 1: a condition characterized by great diminution or suspension of sense or feeling (drunken ~) 2: a state of extreme apathy or torpor resulting often from stress or shock: DAZE
stu-por-ous \-st(y)u-pər-əs/ *adj*: marked or affected by or as if by stupor
stur-dy \-stɜrd-ē-/ *adj* **stur-dier**; -est [ME, brave, stubborn, fr. OF *estourd* stunned, fr. pp. of *estourdir* to stun, fr. (assumed) VL *exturdire* to be dizzy as a thrush that is drunk from eating grapes, fr. L *ex- + turdus* thrush — more at *THRUSH*] 1 *a*: firmly built or constituted: STOUT *b*: HARDY *c*: sound in design or execution: SUBSTANTIAL 2 *a*: marked by or reflecting physical strength or

vigor *b*: FIRM, RESOLUTE *syn* see *STRONG* *ant* decrepit — **stur-dily** \-stɜrd-ē-/ *adv* — **stur-diness** \-stɜrd-ē-nəs/ *n*
stur-geon \-stɜr-jən/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *esturgeon*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *stýra* sturgeon]: any of various usu. large elongate edible ganoid fishes (as of the genus *Acipenser*) which are widely distributed in the north temperate zone and whose roe is made into caviar

sturgeon
Sturm und Drang \-s(h)tür-munt-'drāŋ, -munt-/ *n* [G, fr. *Sturm und Drang* (Storm and Stress), drama by Friedrich von Klinger] 1: a late 18th century German literary movement characterized by works containing rousing action and high emotionalism that often deal with the individual's revolt against society 2: TURMOIL
stut \-stʌt/ *n* [ME, contention, alter. of *stut*; akin to OE *strutan* to exert oneself — more at *STRUT*] chiefly Scot.: CONTENTION
stutter \-stʌt-ər/ *vb* [freq. of E dial. *stut* to stutter, fr. ME *stutten*; akin to D *stottern* to stutter, L *tundere* to beat — more at *STINT*] *vi* 1: to speak with involuntary disruption or blocking of speech (as by spasmodic repetition or prolongation of vocal sounds) 2: to move or act in a halting or spasmodic manner (the old jalopy bucks and ~ uphill — William Crary) ~ *vi* to say, speak, or sound with or as if with a stutter *syn* see *STAMMER* — **stut-ter** \-stʌt-ər/ *n*
stutter *n* 1: an act or instance of stuttering 2: a speech disorder involving stuttering accompanied by fear and anxiety
sty \-sti-/ *n*, *pl* sties also styes [ME, fr. OE *stig*; akin to ON *-stif* sty] 1: a pen or enclosed housing for swine 2: an unkempt filthy dwelling or abode (her house was a perfect ~)
sty *vb* stied or styed; **sty-ing** *vi*: to lodge or keep in a sty ~ *vi* to live in a sty
sty or **stye** \-sti-/ *n*, *pl* sties or styes [short for obs. *E styon*, fr. (assumed) ME, alter. of OE *stigid*, fr. *stigan* to go up, rise — more at *STAIR*] an inflamed swelling of a sebaceous gland at the margin of an eyelid
sty-gian \-stij(-ē)-jən/ *adj*, often *cap* [L *stygios*, fr. Gk *stygios*, fr. *Styx*, *Styx* *Styx*] 1: of or relating to the river Styx 2 *a*: extremely dark *b*: having a gloomy or forbidding aspect (the expression on her heavy features ~ was ~ — Nancy Hale)
styl or **style** *comb* form [L, fr. Gk, fr. *stylos* — more at *STEER*] : pillar (styloleite)
styl or **styl** or **style** *comb* form [L *stilus* stake, stalk — more at *STYLE*] : style: stylod process (stylate) (styliferous) (stylographic)
stylar \-sti-lər, -lār/ *adj* [style] 1: of, relating to, or constituting an elongated process 2: of or relating to the style of a plant ovary
stylar \-sti-lər, -lār/ *adj* *comb* form [Gk *stylos* pillar — more at *STEER*] : having (such or so many) pillars: having (such) columnation (amphistylar)
style \-sti(-ə)-/ *n* [ME *stile*, *style*, fr. L *stilus* stake, stylus, style of writing, akin to OE *stician* to stick] 1 *a*: STYLUS *b*: the shadow-producing pin of a sundial *c*: a filiform prolongation of a plant ovary bearing a stigma at its apex — see *FLOWER* illustration *d*: a slender bristle or other elongated process on an animal 2 *a*: mode of expressing thought in language, esp.: a manner of expression characteristic of an individual, period, school, or nation (a classic ~) *b*: manner or tone assumed in discourse *c*: the custom or plan followed in spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and typographic arrangement and display 3: mode of address: TITLE 4 *a* (1): manner or method of acting or performing esp. as sanctioned by some standard (2): a distinctive or characteristic manner *b*: a fashionable luxurious mode of life (lived in ~) *c*: overall excellence, skill, or grace in performance, manner, or appearance *syn* see *FASHION* — **style-less** \-sti(-ə)-ləs/ *adj* — **style-less-ness** *n*
style *vi* styled; **styl-ing** 1: to designate by an identifying term: NAME *Gyiled* themselves pro-Marxists — John Womack 61937) 2 *a*: to cause to conform to a customary style *b*: to design and make in accord with the prevailing mode — **styler** *n*
style \-sti/ *adj* *comb* form: exhibiting the style of (ranch-style)
style *adv* *comb* form: in the style or manner of (cowboy-style)
style-book *n*: a book explaining, describing, or illustrating a prevailing, accepted, or authorized style
stilet \-sti-tet, -sti-tet-/ *n* [F, fr. MF *stiletto*, fr. OIt *stiletto*] 1 *a*: a slender surgical probe *b*: a thin wire inserted into a catheter to maintain rigidity or into a hollow needle to maintain patency *c*: a pointed instrument (as for graving) 2: a relatively rigid elongated organ or appendage (as a piercing mouthpart) of an animal 3: STILETTO
styliform \-sti-lə-'fɔrm/ *adj* [NL *stiliformis*, fr. L *stilus* + *-formis* -form] : resembling a style: bristle-shaped (a ~ copulatory organ)
styling \-sti-lɪŋ/ *n*: the way in which something is styled
stylish \-sti-liʃ-/ *adj*: having style, *specif*: conforming to current fashion — **stylish-ly** *adv* — **stylish-ness** *n*
stylat \-sti-lət-/ *n* 1: a master or model of style; esp.: a writer or speaker in matters of style 2: one who develops, designs, or advises on styles
stylis-tic \-sti-'lis-tik/ *adj*: of or relating esp. to literary or artistic style — **stylis-tic-ally** \-ti-'k(ə)-lee/ *adv*
stylis-tics \-sti-'lis-tiks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr. 1: an aspect of literary study that emphasizes the analysis of various elements of style (as metaphor and diction) 2: the study of the devices in a language that produce expressive value
stylite \-sti-'lit-/ *n* [LGk *stylites*, fr. Gk *stylos* pillar — more at *STEER*] : a Christian ascetic living atop a pillar — **stylitic** \-sti-'lit-ik/ *adj*
stylize \-sti('ə)-līz-/ *vi* stylized; **styliz-ing** 1: to conform to a conventional style, *specif*: to represent or design according to a style



stupa

ucts, for feed, and usu. for the housing of farm animals or farm equipment. **b**: an unusually large and usu. bare building (a great ~ of a hotel — W. A. White). **2**: a large building for the housing of a fleet of vehicles (as trolley cars or trucks) — **barny** \bär-nē\ *adj*.

Bar-na-bas \bär-nä-bäs\ *n* [Gk fr Aram Barnebhūhā]: a companion of the apostle Paul on his first missionary journey

bar-na-cle \bär-nä-kəl\ *n* [ME *barnakille*, alter of *bernaque* of Celt origin akin to Corn *brennyk* (impet)] **1**: a European goose (*Branta leucopsis*) that breeds in the arctic and is larger than the related brant — called also *barnacle goose*. **2**: any of numerous marine crustaceans (subclass Cirripedia) with feathery appendages for gathering food that are free-swimming as larvae but fixed to rocks or floating logs as adults — **bar-na-cled** \-kəld\ *adj*.

barn dance *n*: a rollicking American social dance orig. held in a barn with square dances, round dances, and traditional music and calls

barn lot *n* chiefly South & Midland: BARN YARD

barn owl *n*: a widely distributed owl (*Tyto alba*) that has plumage mottled buff brown and gray above and chiefly white below, frequents barns and other buildings, and preys esp. on rodents

barn raising *n*: a gathering for the purpose of erecting a barn — compare BEE 3.

barn-storm \bärn-stör-m\ *vi* **1**: to tour through rural districts staging theatrical performances usu. in one-night stands. **2**: to travel from place to place making brief stops (as in a political campaign). **3**: to pilot one's airplane in sightseeing flights with passengers or in exhibition stunts in an unscheduled itinerant course esp. in rural districts ~ *vt*: to travel across while barnstorming — **barn-stormer** *n*.

barn-yard \bärn-yärd\ *n*: a usu. fenced area adjoining a barn

barnyard *adj*: EARTH; SMLT; SCATOLOGICAL (~ humor)

baro- — see BAR-

baro-graph \bär-ə-gräf\ *n* [ISV]: a barographic tracing

baro-graph \bär-ə-gräf\ *n* [ISV]: a self-registering barometer — **baro-graph-ic** \bär-ə-gräf-ik\ *adj*.

baro-m-e-ter \bär-ə-mē-tēr\ *n* **1**: an instrument for determining the pressure of the atmosphere and hence for assisting in judgment as to probable weather changes and for determining the height of an ascent. **2**: something that serves to register fluctuations (as in public opinion) — **baro-metric** \bär-ə-mē-trik\ or **baro-met-ric** \-trik\ *adj* — **baro-met-ric-ly** \-trik-ē-lē\ *adv* — **baro-metry** \bär-ə-mē-trē\ *n*.

barometric pressure *n*: the pressure of the atmosphere usu. expressed in terms of the height of a column of mercury

bar-on \bär-ən\ *n* [ME, fr OF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *baro* freeman] **1**: one of a class of tenants holding his rights and title by military or other honorable service directly from a feudal superior (as a king). **2**: a lord of the realm. **3**: NOBLE PEER. **4**: a member of the lowest grade of the peerage in Great Britain. **5**: a nobleman on the continent of Europe of varying rank. **6**: a member of the lowest order of nobility in Japan. **7**: a man of great power or influence in some field of activity (cattle ~).

bar-on-age \bär-ən-ij\ *n*: the whole body of barons or peers. **8**: NOBILITY.

bar-on-ess \bär-ən-əs\ *n* **1**: the wife or widow of a baron. **2**: a woman who holds a baronial title in her own right.

bar-on-et \bär-ən-ət\ *n* [ME, fr OF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *baro* freeman] **1**: the holder of a rank of honor below a baron and above a knight.

bar-on-et-age \bär-ən-ət-ij\ *n* **1**: BARONET. **2**: the whole body of baronets.

bar-on-et-cy \bär-ən-ət-sē\ *n*: the rank of a baronet.

bar-on-ic \bär-ən-ik\ *n* [native name in the Philippines]: a thick-backed thin-edged knife or sword used by the Moro.

bar-on-i-al \bär-ən-ē-əl\ *adj* **1**: of or relating to a baron or the baronage. **2**: STATELY AMPLE (as ~ room).

bar-on-y \bär-ən-ē\ *n*, *pl* **bar-on-ies** **1**: the domain, rank, or dignity of a baron. **2**: a vast private landholding. **3**: a field of activity under the sway of an individual or a special group.

bar-oque \bär-ə-rök, -rāk\ *n* [F, fr Pg *barrôco*]: an irregularly shaped pearl.

bar-oque \bär-ə-rök, -rāk\ *adj* [F, fr It *barocco*]: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a style of artistic expression prevalent esp. in the 17th century that is marked generally by extravagant forms and elaborate and sometimes grotesque ornamentation and specifically also in architecture by dynamic opposition and the use of curved and plastic figures, in music by improvisation, contrasting effects, and powerful tensions, and in literature by complexity of form and bizarre, ingenious, and often ambiguous imagery — **bar-oque-ly** *adv*.

bar-o-rep-tor \bär-ə-rēp-tōr\ *n* [bar- + receptor]: a neural receptor (as of the arterial walls) sensitive to changes in pressure.

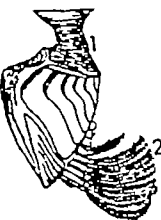
bar-rouche \bär-ə-rūsh\ *n* [G *barusch*, fr It *biroccia*, deriv. of LL *birotus* two-wheeled, fr L *bi-* + *rotā* wheel — more at *rotl*]: a four-wheeled carriage with a driver's seat high in front, two double seats inside facing each other, and a folding top over the back seat.

bar pilot *n*: a pilot who navigates a ship from a pilot station over a bar and often into a harbor or to the harbor docks.

barque \bärk\, **bar-que-n-tino** \bär-kən-tēn\ *var* of BARK BARKEN-TINE.

bar-rack \bär-ək, -ik\ *n* [F *baraque* hut, fr Catal *barraca*] **1**: a building or set of buildings used esp. for lodging soldiers in garrison. **2**: a structure resembling a shed or barn that provides temporary housing. **3**: housing characterized by extreme plainness or dreary uniformity — usu. used in pl. in all senses.

bar-rack *vi*: to lodge in barracks.



barnacle 2 1 peduncle, 2 cirri

bar-rack \bär-ək\ *vi* **1** chiefly Austral: JEER SCOFF. **2** chiefly Austral: ROOT CHEER — usu. used with *fr* ~ *vi*, chiefly Austral: to shout at derisively or sarcastically — **bar-rack-er** *n*. **bar-rack-bag** *n*: a fabric bag for carrying personal equipment. **bar-ra-coon** \bär-ə-kūn\ *n* [Sp *barracón*, aug. of *barraca* hut, fr Catal]: an enclosure or barracks formerly used for temporary confinement of slaves or convicts.

bar-ra-cou-ta \bär-ə-kūt-ə\ *n* [modif. of AmerSp *barracuda*] **1**: a large marine food fish (*Thyrus alatus*). **2**: BARRACUDA.

bar-ra-cu-da \bär-ə-kud-ə\ *n*, *pl* **da** or **das** [AMerSp]: any of several predaceous marine fishes (genus *Sphyræna* of the family Sphyrænidae) of warm seas that include excellent food fishes as well as forms regarded as toxic.

bar-rage \bär-ij\ *n* [F, fr *barrer* to bar, fr *barre* bar]: an artificial dam placed in a watercourse to increase the depth of water or to divert it into a channel for navigation or irrigation.

bar-rage \bär-ə-rāzh, -rāj\ *n* [F (tir de) *barrage* barrier fire] **1**: a barrier of fire esp. of artillery laid on a line close to friendly troops to screen and protect them. **2**: a rapid-fire massive or concentrated delivery or outpouring (as of speech or writing).

bar-rage \bär-ə-rāzh, -rāj\ *vi* **bar-raged**; **bar-rag-ing**: to deliver a barrage against.

barrage balloon *n*: a small captive balloon used to support wires or nets as protection against air attacks.

bar-ra-mun-da \bär-ə-mən-də\ or **bar-ra-mun-di** \-dē\ *n* [native name in Australia]: any of several Australian fishes as a large red-fleshed lungfish (*Neoceratodus forsteri*) of Australian rivers used for food. **2**: a river fish (*Scleropages leichardti*) that is used for food.

bar-ran-ca \bär-ə-rān-kə\ or **bar-ran-co** \-kə\ *n*, *pl* **-cas** or **-cos** [Sp] **1**: a deep gully or arroyo with steep sides. **2**: a steep bank or bluff.

bar-ra-tor also **bar-ra-ter** \bär-ə-tər\ *n*: one who engages in barratry.

bar-ra-try \bär-ə-trē\ *n*, *pl* **-tries** [ME *barratene*, fr MF *baratene* deception, fr *barato* to deceive, exchange] **1**: the purchase or sale of office or preferment in church or state. **2**: a fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship or of the manners to the injury of the owner of the ship or cargo. **3**: the persistent incitement of litigation.

barred \bärd\ *adj*: marked by or divided off by bars; specif. having alternate bands of different color (as ~ leather).

bar-rel \bär-əl\ *n* [ME *barrel*, fr MF *baril*] **1**: a round bulging vessel of greater length than breadth that is usu. made of staves bound with hoops and has flat ends of equal diameter. **2**: the amount contained in a barrel, esp.: the amount (as 31 gal) of fermented beverage or 42 gal. of petroleum fixed for a certain commodity used as a unit of measure. **3**: a great quantity. **4**: a drum or cylindrical part as a: the discharging tube of a gun. **5**: the cylindrical metal box enclosing the mainspring of a timepiece. **6**: the part of a fountain pen or of a pencil containing the ink or lead. **7**: a cylindrical or tapering housing containing the optical components of a photographic-lens system and the iris diaphragm. **8**: TUBING BARREL. **9**: the fuel outlet from the carburetor on a gasoline engine. **10**: the trunk of a quadruped — see *cow* illustration.

bar-reled \bär-əd\ *adj* — **on the barrel**: asking for or granting no credit: in cash — **over a barrel**: at a disadvantage: in an awkward position.

bar-rel *vb* **reled** or **relled**, **re-ling** or **re-ling** *vi*: to put or pack in a barrel ~ *vi*: to move at a high speed.

bar-rel chair *n*: an upholstered chair with a high solid rounded back.

bar-rel-ful \bär-əl-fəl\ *n*, *pl* **bar-relfuls** \-fūlz\ or **bar-rels-ful** \-fūlz\ **1**: as much or as many as a barrel will hold: the purchase or a large number or amount.

bar-rel-house \bär-əl-haus\ *n* **1**: a cheap drinking and usual dancing establishment. **2**: a style of jazz characterized by a very heavy beat and simultaneous improvisation by each player.

bar-rel organ *n*: an instrument for producing music by the action of a revolving cylinder studded with pegs on a series of valves that admit air from a bellows to a set of pipes.

bar-rel roll *n*: an airplane maneuver in which a complete revolution about the longitudinal axis is made.

bar-ren \bär-ən\ *adj* [ME *baraine*, fr OF *baraine*] **1**: not reproducing as a: incapable of producing offspring — used esp. of females or matings. **2**: not yet or not recently pregnant. **3**: habitually failing to fruit. **4**: not productive as a: lacking a normal or adequate cover of vegetation or crops: DESOLATE (and ~ soil). **5**: unproductive of results or gain: FRUITLESS (as ~ scheme). **6**: DEVOID LACKING — used with *of* (~ of excitement). **7**: lacking interest, information, or charm. **8**: DULL UNRESPONSIVE. *syn* 1 see STERILE. *ant* fecund. *2* see BARE — **bar-ren-ly** *adv* — **bar-ren-ness** \-ən-əs\ *n*.

bar-ren *n* **1**: a tract of barren land. **2**: an extent of usu. level land having an inferior growth of trees or little vegetation.

bar-rette \bär-ri-ēt, -b-ē\ *n* [F, dim. of *barre* bar]: a clip or bar for holding a woman's hair in place.

bar-ri-cade \bär-ə-kād, -bär-ə\ *vi* **-cad-ed**; **-cad-ing** **1**: to block off or stop up with a barricade. **2**: to prevent access to by means of a barricade.

barricade *n* [F, fr MF, fr *barriquer* to barricade, fr *barrique* barrel] **1**: an obstruction or rampart thrown up across a way or passage to check the advance of the enemy. **2**: BARRIER OBSTACLE. **3**: a field of combat or dispute.

bar-ri-ca-do \bär-ə-kad-ō\ *n*, *pl* **-does** [modif. of F *barricade*] *archaic*: BARRICADE — **bar-ri-ca-do** *vi*, *archaic*.

bar-rier \bär-ē-ər\ *n* [ME *barriere*, fr MF *barriere*, fr *barre*] **1**: a material object or set of objects that separates, demarcates, or serves as a barricade. **2**: an extension of the antarctic continental ice cap into the sea resting partly on the bottom. **3**: a medieval war game in which combatants fight on foot with a fence or railing between them. **4**: the movable gate or device at the starting line in a race track. **5**: something immaterial that impedes or separates (~ of reserve). **6**: a factor that tends to restrict the

sub-ter-ra-nean \səb-'tɛr-ə-nē-ən, -nē-ən/ or **sub-ter-ra-neous** \-nē-əs, -nē-əs/ *adj* [L *subterraneus*, fr *sub* under + *terra* earth — more at UP, TERRACE] 1 : being, lying, or operating under the surface of the earth 2 : existing or working in secret : HIDDEN — **sub-ter-ra-nean-ly** *adv*

sub-te-tan-ic \səb-'tɛ-tan-ik/ *adj* : approaching tetany or tetanus esp in form or degree of contraction

sub-thresh-old \səb-'θrɛʃ-(h)əld, 'səb-/ *adj* : inadequate to produce a response (~ dosage) (a ~ stimulus)

sub-tile \səb-'tɪ-, 'səb-'tɪ-/ *adj* **sub-tile-er** \səb-'tɪ-lər, -tɪ-ər; 'səb-'tɪ-lər/, **sub-tile-est** \səb-'tɪ-lɪst, -tɪ-est, 'səb-'tɪ-lɪst/ [ME, fr. L *subtilis*] 1 : SUBTLE, ELUSIVE (a ~ aroma) 2 : CUNNING, CRAFTY — **sub-tile-ly** \səb-'tɪ-lɪ-, 'səb-'tɪ-lɪ-/ *adv* — **sub-tile-ness** \səb-'tɪ-nəs, 'səb-'tɪ-/ *n*

sub-till-ain \səb-'tɪl-ə-sən/ *n* [NL *subtilis*, specific epithet of *Bacillus subtilis*, species to which *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* was once thought to belong] : an extracellular protease produced by a soil bacillus (*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*)

sub-till-ization \səb-'tɪl-ə-zə-sən, 'səb-'tɪl-ə-/ *n* : an act of subtilizing; also : something subtilized

sub-tit-le \səb-'tɪl-, 'səb-'tɪl-/ *vb* -lized; -lizing *vi* : to make subtitle ~ *vi* : to act or think subtly

sub-tit-ly \səb-'tɪl-, 'səb-'tɪl-/ *n*, *pl* -ties : SUBTLETY

sub-tit-le \səb-'tɪl-, 'səb-'tɪl-/ *n* 1 : a secondary or explanatory title 2 : a printed statement or fragment of dialogue appearing on the screen between the scenes of a silent motion picture or appearing as a translation at the bottom of the screen during the scenes

sub-tit-ly *vi* : to give a subtitle to

sub-tle \səb-'tɪl-/ *adj* **sub-tle-er** \səb-'tɪ-lər, -tɪ-ər; **sub-tle-est** \səb-'tɪ-lɪst, -tɪ-est/ [ME *subtil*, *subtil*, fr OF *subtil*, fr L *subtilis*, lit., finely woven, fr *sub* + *tela* web, akin to L *texere* to weave — more at TECHNICAL] 1 a : DELICATE, ELUSIVE (a ~ fragrance) b : difficult to understand or distinguish : OBSCURE (~ differences in sound) 2 a : PERCEPTIVE, REFINED (the artist's ~ awareness of color values) b : having or marked by keen insight and ability to penetrate deeply and thoroughly (a ~ scholar) 3 a : highly skillful : EXPERT (~ workmanship) b : cunningly made or contrived : INGENUOUS 4 : ARTFUL, CRAFTY (a ~ rogue) 5 : operating insidiously (~ poisons) *syn* see LOGICAL *ant* dense (in mind), blunt (in speech) — **sub-tle-ness** \səb-'tɪ-nəs/ *n* — **sub-tly** \səb-'tɪl-, 'səb-'tɪ-/ *adv*

sub-tle-ty \səb-'tɪl-, 'səb-'tɪl-/ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *subtill*, fr OF *subtill*, fr L *subtillat*, *subtillat*, fr *subtillat*] 1 : the quality or state of being subtle, as a : the quality of being tenuous b : acuteness of mind 2 : something subtle; esp : a fine distinction

sub-ton-ic \səb-'tɒn-ik, 'səb-/ *n* [fr its being a half tone below the upper tonic] : LEADING TONE

sub-top-ic \səb-'tɒp-ik/ *n* : a secondary topic : one of the subdivisions into which a topic may be divided

sub-to-tal \səb-'tɒt-əl, 'səb-/ *adj* : somewhat, less than complete : nearly total — **sub-to-tal-ly** \səb-'tɒt-əl-ē/ *adv*

sub-to-tal \səb-'tɒt-əl, 'səb-/ *n* : the sum of part of a series of figures

sub-to-tal \səb-'tɒt-əl, 'səb-/ *vi* : to determine a subtotal for ~ *vi* : to determine a subtotal

sub-tract \səb-'trakt/ *vb* [L *subtrahere*, pp of *subtrahere* to draw from beneath, withdraw, fr *sub* + *trahere* to draw — more at DRAW] *vi* : to take away by deducting (~ 5 from 9) ~ *vi* : to perform a subtraction — **sub-trac-tor** *n*

sub-trac-tion \səb-'trak-shən/ *n* : an act, operation, or instance of subtracting as a : the withdrawing or withholding from one of a right to which he is entitled b : the operation of deducting one number from another

sub-trac-tive \səb-'trak-tiv/ *adj* 1 : tending to subtract 2 : constituting or involving subtraction

sub-tra-hend \səb-'trə-hend/ *n* [L *subtrahendus*, gerundive of *subtrahere*] : a number that is to be subtracted from a minuend

sub-trop-ic-al \səb-'trɒp-ik-əl, 'səb-/ also **sub-trop-ic** \-ik/ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or being the regions bordering on the tropical zone

sub-trop-ics \-iks/ *n* *pl* : subtropical regions

sub-u-late \səb-'yul-ət, 'səb-'yul-, -jəl-/ *adj* [NL *subulatus*, fr L *subula* awl, akin to OHG *siula* awl, L *suere* to sew — more at SEW] : linear and tapering to a fine point (a ~ leaf)

sub-um-brel-le \səb-'ʊm-brəl-/ *n* : the concave undersurface of a jellyfish

sub-unit \səb-'yul-nət/ *n* : a unit that forms a discrete part of a more comprehensive unit (~s of a protein)

sub-urb \səb-'ɜrb/ *n* [ME, fr L *suburbium*, fr *sub* near + *urbs* city — more at SUB.] 1 a : an outlying part of a city or town b : a smaller community adjacent to or within commuting distance of a city c *pl* : the residential area on the outskirts of a city or large town 2 *pl* : the near vicinity • **ENVIRONS** — **sub-ur-ban** \sə-'bɜr-bən/ *adj* or *n*

sub-ur-ban-ite \sə-'bɜr-bə-nīt-/ *n* : one who lives in the suburbs

sub-ur-ban-ization \sə-'bɜr-bə-nə-zə-shən/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being suburbanized 2 : the act of suburbanizing

sub-ur-ban-ize \sə-'bɜr-bə-nīz-/ *vi* -ized, -izing *vi* : to make suburban : give a suburban character to

sub-ur-bia \sə-'bɜr-bē-ə-/ *n* [NL, fr E *suburb* + L *-ia* -y] 1 : the suburbs of a city 2 : suburbanites as a distinctive social element 3 : the manners, styles, and customs typical of suburban life

sub-ven-tion \səb-'ven-shən/ *n* [LL *subvention*, *subventio* assistance, fr L *subventus*, pp of *subvenire* to come up, come to the rescue, fr *sub* + *venire* to come — more at SUB., COME] : the provision of assistance or financial support, as a : ENDOWMENT b : a subsidy from a government or foundation — **sub-ven-tion-ary** \sə-'vɛn-er-ē-/ *adj*

sub-ver-sal \səb-'vɔr-zhən, -shən/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr LL *subversio*, *subversio*, fr L *subversus*, pp of *subvertere*] 1 : the act of subverting : the state of being subverted : OVERTHROW, esp : a systematic attempt to overthrow or undermine a government or political system by persons working secretly within the country involved 2 *obj* : a cause of overthrow or destruction — **sub-ver-**

sal-ary \-zhə-'ner-ē, -shə-/ *adj* — **sub-ver-sive** \-'vɔr-siv-, -ziv-/ *adj* or *n* — **sub-ver-sive-ly** *adv* — **sub-ver-sive-ness** *n*

sub-vert \səb-'vɔrt/ *vi* [ME *subvertin*, fr MF *subvertin*, fr L *subvertere*, lit., to turn from beneath, fr *sub* + *vertere* to turn — more at WORTH] 1 : to overturn or overthrow from the foundation : RUIN 2 : to pervert or corrupt by an undermining of morals, allegiance, or faith — **sub-ver-ter** *n*

sub-viral \səb-'vɪ-rəl, 'səb-/ *adj* : relating to, being, or caused by a piece or a structural part (as a protein) of a virus (~ infection)

sub-vo-cal \-'vɔ-kəl/ *adj* : characterized by the occurrence in the mind of words in speech order with or without inaudible articulation of the speech organs — **sub-vo-cal-ly** \-kəl-ē-/ *adv*

sub-way \səb-'wə-/ *n* : an underground way; as a : a passage under a street (as for pedestrians, power cables, or water or gas mains) b : a usu. electric underground railway c : UNDERPASS

suc-ced-a-ne-ous \sək-'sə-'dā-nē-əs/ *adj* : serving as a succedaneum : SUBSTITUTED

suc-ced-a-ne-um \-nē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -ne-ums or -nea \-nē-ə/ [NL, fr. L, neut of *succedaneus* substituted, fr *succedere* to follow after] : SUBSTITUTE

suc-ced-ent \sək-'sɛd-'nt/ *adj* [L *succedent*, *succedens*, prp. of *succedere*] : coming next • **SUCCESSING**, **SUBSEQUENT**

suc-ceed \sək-'sɛd/ *vb* [ME *succeden*, fr L *succedere* to go up, follow after, succeed, fr *sub* near + *cedere* to go — more at SUB., CEDE] *vi* 1 a : to come next after another in or in possession of an estate; specific : to inherit sovereignty, rank, or title b : to follow after another in order 2 a : to turn out well b : to attain a desired object or end 3 *obj* : to devolve upon a person by inheritance ~ *vi* 1 : to follow in sequence and esp. immediately 2 : to come after as heir or successor — **suc-ceed-er** *n*

syn 1 see FOLLOW *ant* precede

2 **SUCCESS** PROSPER, THRIVE, FLOURISH shared meaning element : to attain or be attaining a desired end *ant* fail, attempt

suc-cès de scan-dale \sək-'sɛ-'skā-'dal, (s)k-'skā-/ *n* [F, lit., success of scandal] : something (as a work of art) that wins popularity or notoriety because of its scandalous nature; also : the reception accorded such a piece

suc-cès d'es-time \-'des-'tēm/ *n* [F, lit., success of esteem] : something (as a work of art) that wins critical respect but not popular success; also : the reception accorded such a piece

suc-cès fou \-'fʊ-/ *n* [F, lit., mad success] : an extraordinary success

suc-cess \sək-'ses/ *n* [L *successus*, fr. *successus*, pp of *succedere*] 1 *obj* : OUTCOME, RESULT 2 a : degree or measure of succeeding b : a favorable termination of a venture; specific : the attainment of wealth, favor, or eminence 3 : one that succeeds

suc-cess-ful \-'fʊl/ *adj* 1 : resulting or terminating in success 2 : gaining or having gained success — **suc-cess-fully** \-'fʊl-ē-/ *adv* — **suc-cess-ful-ness** *n*

suc-ces-sion \sək-'sesh-ən/ *n* [ME, fr MF or L, MF, fr L *successio*, *successio*, fr *successus*, pp] 1 a : the order in which or the conditions under which one person after another succeeds (to a property, dignity, title, or throne) b : the right of a person or line to succeed c : the line having such a right 2 a : the act or process of following in order : SEQUENCE b (1) : the act or process of one person's taking the place of another in the enjoyment of or liability for his rights or duties or both (2) : the act or process of a person's becoming beneficially entitled to a property or property interest of a deceased person c : the continuance of corporate personality d : unidirectional change in the composition of an ecosystem as the available competing organisms and esp. the plants respond to and modify the environment (the highlights of the ~ were the weed, grass, and forest communities developed in that order) 3 a : a number of persons or things that follow each other in sequence b : a group, type, or series that succeeds or displaces another — **suc-ces-sion-al** \-'sesh-nəl, -ən-/ *adj* — **suc-ces-sion-al-ly** \-ē-/ *adv*

succession duty *n*, chiefly Brit : INHERITANCE TAX

succession state *n* : one of a number of states that succeed a former state in sovereignty over a certain territory

suc-ces-sive \sək-'ses-iv/ *adj* 1 : following in succession or serial order : following each other without interruption 2 : characterized by or produced in succession *syn* see CONSECUTIVE — **suc-ces-sive-ly** *adv* — **suc-ces-sive-ness** *n*

suc-ces-sor \sək-'ses-ər/ *n* [ME *successour*, fr. OF, fr L *successor*, fr *successus*, pp] : one that follows, esp : one who succeeds to a throne, title, estate, or office

successor state *n* : SUCCESSION STATE

success story *n* : a real or fictitious account of a poor or unknown person who rises to fortune, acclaim, or brilliant achievement

suc-cin-ate \sək-'sɛ-'nāt/ *n* : a salt or ester of succinic acid

suc-cinct \sək-'sɪn(k)t-, 'sɪn(k)t-/ *adj* [ME, fr L *succinctus*, pp of *succingere* to gird from behind, tuck up, fr *sub* + *cingere* to gird — more at CINCTURE] 1 *archaic* a : being girded b : closely fitting 2 : marked by compact precise expression without wasted words *syn* see CONCISE *ant* discursive — **suc-cinct-ly** \-'sɪn(k)-lɪ-, 'sɪn(k)-lɪ-/ *adv* — **suc-cinct-ness** \-'sɪn(k)-nəs, 'sɪn(k)-nəs/ *n*

suc-cinic acid \sək-'sɪn-ik-/ *n* [F *succinique*, fr L *Succinum* amber] : a crystalline dicarboxylic acid $C_4H_4O_4$ found widely in nature and active in energy-yielding metabolic reactions

succinic dehydrogenase *n* : an iron-containing flavoprotein enzyme that catalyzes often reversibly the dehydrogenation of succinic acid to fumaric acid in the presence of a hydrogen acceptor and that is widely distributed esp. in animal tissues, bacteria, and yeast

suc-cin-yl \sək-'sɪn-əl, -sɪ-, -nɪl/ *n* [ISV] : either of two radicals of succinic acid a : a bivalent radical $C_4H_3O_4$ b : a univalent radical $C_4H_4O_4$

suc-cin-yl-cho-line \sək-'sɪn-əl-'kō-'lɪn-, -sɪ-, -nɪl-/ *n* [succinyl + choline] : a basic compound that acts similarly to curare and is used intravenously chiefly in the form of a hydrated chloride $C_{17}H_{27}Cl_2N_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ as a muscle relaxant in surgery

suc-cor \sək-'ər/ *n* [ME *succur*, fr. earlier *succurs*, taken as *pl.*, fr OF *sucors*, fr ML *succurus*, fr L *succursus*, pp of *succurrere* to run up, run to help, fr *sub* up + *currere* to run — more at CUR

sugar beet

RENT 1: RELIEF, also: AID, HELP 2: something that furnishes relief

succor *v* **suc-cored**; **suc-coring** \sək-(ə)-nŋ\ : to go to the aid of (one in want or distress): RELIEVE — **suc-corer** \sək-ər-ər\ *n*

suc-cory \sək-(ə)-rē\ *n* [alter of *ME ciorre*]: CHICORY

suc-co-tash \sək-ə-tash\ *n* [of Algonquian origin, akin to Narraganset *muckwatai* succotash]: lima or shell beans and green corn cooked together

suc-cour \sək-ər\ chiefly *Brit var* of **succor**

suc-cu-ba \sək-yə-bə\ *n*, *pl* -bae \-bē, -bē\ [LL, prostitute]: SUC-CUBUS

suc-cu-bus \-bəs\ *n*, *pl* **suc-cu-bi** \-bi, -bē\ [ME, fr. ML, alter of LL *succuba* prostitute, fr. L *succubare* to lie under, fr. *sub-* + *cubare* to lie, recline — more at **HIP**]: a demon assuming female form to have sexual intercourse with men in their sleep — compare **INCUBUS**

suc-cu-lence \sək-yə-lən(t)s\ *n* 1: the state of being succulent 2: succulent food (wild game subsisting on ~)

suc-cu-lent \-lənt\ *adj* [L *suculentus*, fr. *sucus* juice, sap, akin to L *sugere* to suck — more at **SUCK**] 1: full of juice: JUICY 2: TOOTHsome *c* of a plant: having fleshy tissues designed to conserve moisture 2: full of vitality, freshness, or richness — **suc-cu-lent-ly** *adv*

succulent *n*: a succulent plant (as a cactus)

suc-cumb \sə-ˈkəm\ *v* [F & L, F *succumbere*, fr. L *succumbere*, fr. *sub-* + *cumbere* to lie down, akin to L *cubare* to lie — more at **HIP**] 1: to yield to superior strength or force or overpowering appeal or desire 2: to be brought to an end (as death) by the effect of destructive or disruptive forces *syn* see **YIELD**

such \ʃʊtʃ, ˈʃʊtʃ\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *sūclic*, akin to OHG *sulih* such, both fr. a prehistoric Gmc compound whose constituents are respectively represented by OE *sūw* so and by OE *gelic* like — more at **SO LIKE**] 1: of a kind or character to be indicated or suggested (a bag ~ as a doctor carries) 2: having a quality to a degree to be indicated (his excitement was ~ that he shouted) 3: having a quality already or just specified (deeply moved by ~ acts of kindness) 4: of the character, quality, or extent previously indicated or implied 5: of so extreme a degree or quality (never heard ~ a hubbub) 6: of the same class, type, or sort (other ~ clinics throughout the state) 7: not specified

such *pron* 1: such a person or thing 2: someone or something stated, implied, or exemplified (~ was the result) 3: someone or something similar (tin and glass and ~) — *as* such: intrinsically considered: in itself (as such the gift was worth little)

such *adv* 1: to such a degree: so (~ all buildings) — (a fine person) 2: VERY, ESPECIALLY (hasn't been in ~ good spirits lately) 2: in such a way

such and **such** *adj*: not named or specified (said he went to such and such a place)

such-like \səʃ-lik\ *adj*: of like kind: SIMILAR

suchlike *pron*: someone or something of the same sort: a similar person or thing

suck \sək\ *v* [ME *souken*, fr. OE *sūcan*; akin to OHG *sūgan* to suck, L *sugere*, Gk *hēin* to rain] *v* 1: to draw (as liquid) into the mouth through a suction force produced by movements of the lips and tongue (~ed milk from his mother's breast) 2: to draw something (as liquid) from or consume by such movements (~ an orange) (~ a lollipop) 3: to apply the mouth to as if sucking out a liquid (~ed his burned finger) 4: to draw by or as if by suction (plants ~ing moisture from the soil) 5: to involve in an enterprise by compulsion or deceit (inadvertently ~ed into the ~ing — Martin Levin) 6: to draw something in by or as if by exerting a suction force, *esp*: to draw milk from a breast or udder with the mouth 7: to make a sound or motion associated with or caused by suction (his pipe ~ed wetly) (flanks ~ed in and out, the long nose resting on his paws — Virginia Woolf) 8: to act in an obsequious manner (when they want votes the candidates come ~ing around — W G Hardy) 9: slang: to be extremely or disgustingly unpleasant or objectionable

suck *n* 1: the act of sucking 2: a sucking movement or force

sucker \sək-ər\ *n* 1: one that sucks *esp* a breast or udder 2: SUCKLING 3: a device for creating or regulating suction (as a piston or valve in a pump) 4: a pipe or tube through which something is drawn by suction (d) (1): an organ in various animals for adhering or holding (2): a mouth (as of a leech) adapted for sucking or adhering (3): a shoot from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant 5: any of numerous freshwater fishes (family Catostomidae) closely related to the carps but distinguished from them *esp* by the structure of the mouth which usu. has thick soft lips 4: LULLPOPE 5: a person easily cheated or deceived 6: a person irresistibly attracted by a specific type of object

sucker *vb* **suck-ered**; **suck-er-ing** \sək-(ə)-ŋŋ\ *v* 1: to remove suckers from (to tobacco) 2: CHEAT SWindle (got ~ed out of six grand — Gerald Hughes) 3: to send out suckers

suck *in* *v*: to contract, flatten, and tighten (the abdomen) *esp* by inhaling deeply

suckling *adj*: not yet weaned, broadly: very young

suckling *n*: any of an order (Anoplura) of wingless insects comprising the true lice with mouthparts adapted to sucking body fluids

suck-ling \sək-ŋŋ\ *v* **suck-led**, **suck-ling** \sək-(ə)-ŋŋ\ [prob back-formation fr. **suckling**] 1: to give milk to from the breast or udder (a mother suckling her child) 2: to bring up (a pagan suckled in a creed outworn — William Wordsworth) 3: to draw milk from the breast or udder of (lambs suckling the ewes)

suck-ling \sək-ŋŋ\ *n*: a young unweaned animal

suc-rose \sū-krās, -krāz\ *n* [ISV, fr. F *sucré* sugar — more at **SUOAR**]: INVERTASE

suc-rose \sū-krās, -krāz\ *n* [Sp, fr. Antonio José de Sucre †1830 So American liberator] — see **MONEY** table

sucrose \sū-krās, -krāz\ *n* [ISV, fr. F *sucré* sugar]: a sweet crystalline dextrorotatory nonreducing disaccharide sugar $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ that occurs naturally in most land plants and is the sugar obtained from sugarcane or sugar beets

suc-tion \sək-shən\ *n* [LL *suction*-, *suctio*, fr. L *suctus*, pp of *sugere* to suck — more at **SUCK**] 1: the act or process of sucking 2: a: the act or process of exerting a force upon a solid, liquid, or gaseous body by reason of reduced air pressure over part of its surface b: force so exerted 3: a device (as a pipe or fitting) used in a machine that operates by suction — **suc-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən\ *adj*

suction pump *n*: a common pump in which the liquid to be raised is pushed by atmospheric pressure into the partial vacuum under a retreating valved piston on the upstroke and reflux is prevented by a check valve in the pipe

suction stop *n*: a voice stop in the formation of which air behind the articulation is rarefied with consequent inrush of air when articulation is broken

suc-tori-al \sək-tōr-ē-əl, -tōr-ē\ *adj* [NL *suctorius*, fr. L *suctus*, pp] : adapted for sucking; *esp*: serving to draw up fluid or to adhere by suction (~ mouths)

suc-tori-an \-tōr-ē-ən\ *n* [NL *Suctorio*, group name, fr. neut pl of *suctorius* suctorial]: any of a class (Suctorina) of complex protozoans which have cilia only early in development and in which the mature form is fixed to the substrate, lacks locomotor organelles or a mouth, and obtains food through specialized suctorial tentacles

Sudan grass \sū-dan-, -dān-\ *n* [the Sudan, region in Africa]: a vigorous tall-growing annual grass (*Sorghum vulgare sudanensis*) widely grown for hay and fodder

Sudan-ic \sū-dan-ik\ *n* [the Sudan]: the languages neither Bantu nor Hamitic spoken in a belt extending from Senegal to southern Sudan — **Sudan-ic** *adj*

suda-tori-um \sū-də-tōr-ē-əm, -tōr-ē\ *n* [L, fr. *sudatus*, pp of *sudare* to sweat — more at **SWET**]: a sweat room in a bath

suda-tory \sū-də-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ries : SUDATORIUM

sudd \səd\ *n* [Ar, lit., obstruction]: floating vegetable matter that forms obstructive masses in the upper White Nile

sud-den \səd-ən\ *adj* [ME *sodain*, fr. MF, fr. L *subitaneus*, fr. *subitus* sudden, fr. pp of *subire* to come up, fr. *sub-* + *ire* to go — more at **SUB-ISSUE**] 1: a: happening or coming unexpectedly (a ~ shower) b: changing angle or character all at once 2: marked by or manifesting abruptness or haste 3: made or brought about in a short time: PROMPT *syn* see **PRECIPITATE** — **sud-den-ly** *adv* — **sud-den-ness** \səd-ən-(n)s\ *n*

sudden *n*, *obs*: an unexpected occurrence: EMERGENCY — all of a sudden or on a sudden: sooner than was expected. at once

sudden death *n* 1: unexpected death that is instantaneous or occurs within minutes from any cause other than violence (sudden death following coronary occlusion) 2: a: a single full game played to break a tie b: an extra period of play to break a tie that terminates the moment one side scores or gains the lead

sud-o-rif-er-ous \sū-də-rif-(ə)-rəs\ *adj* [LL *sudorifer*, fr. L *sudor* sweat + *-ifer-* -iferous — more at **SWET**]: producing or conveying sweat (~ glands) (a ~ duct)

sud-o-rific \-rif-ik\ *adj* [NL *sudorificus*, fr. L *sudor*]: causing or inducing sweat: DIAPHORETIC (~ herbs) — **sudorific** *n*

Su-dra \s(hu)-drə\ *n* [Skt *Sūdra*]: a Hindu of a lower caste traditionally assigned to menial occupations — **Sudra** *adj*

suds \sɒd\ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr [prob fr. MD *sudse* marsh, akin to OE *seathan* to seethe — more at **SEETHE**] 1: water impregnated with soap or a synthetic detergent compound and worked up into froth, also: the lather or froth on such water 2: a: FOAM FROTH b: BEER — **suds-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

suds *v*: to wash in suds ~ *vi*: to form suds — **suds-er** *n*

sudsy \sɒd-zē\ *adj* **suds-ier**; **-est** 1: full of suds: FROTHY FOAMY 2: SOAPY

sue \su\ *v* **sued**, **sue-ing** [ME *suen*, fr. OF *suire*, fr. (assumed) VL *sequere*, fr. L *sequi* to follow, come, or go after; akin to Gk *hepesthai* to follow] *v* 1: to make petition to or for 2: to pay court or suit to: woo 3: a: to seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process, *specif*: to bring an action against b: to proceed with and follow up (a legal action) to proper termination ~ *vi* 1: to make a request or application: PLEAD — *usu.* used with *for* or *to*: to pay court: woo 3: to take legal proceedings in court — **suer** *n*

suede or **suede** \swād\ *n* [F *gants de Suède* Swedish gloves] 1: leather with a napped surface 2: a fabric finished with a nap to simulate suede

suede *vb* **sued-ed**, **sued-ing** *v*: to give a suede finish or nap to (a fabric or leather) ~ *vi*: to give cloth or leather a suede finish

suet \sū-ət\ *n* [ME *sewet*, fr. (assumed) AF, dm of AF *sue*, fr. L *sebum* tallow, *suet* — more at **SOAP**]: the hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton that yields tallow

suff *abbr* 1 sufficient 2 suffix

suff-er \sɒf-ər\ *v* **suf-fered**; **suf-fer-ing** \sɒf-(ə)-ŋŋ\ [ME *suffren*, fr. OF *souffrir*, fr. (assumed) VL *suffere*, fr. L *sufferre*, fr. *sub-* + *ferre* to bear — more at **SUB-BEAR**] *v* 1: a: to submit to or be forced to endure (~ martyrdom) b: to feel keenly: labor under (~ thirst) 2: UNDERGO EXPERIENCE 3: to put up with *esp* as inevitable or unavoidable 4: to allow *esp* by reason of indifference (the eagle ~s little birds to sing — Shak.) ~ *vi* 1: to endure death, pain, or distress 2: to sustain loss or damage 3: to be subject to disability or handicap *syn* see **BEAR**, **LET** — **suf-fer-able** \sɒf-(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* — **suf-fer-able-ness** *n* — **suf-fer-ably** \-bəl\ *adv* — **suf-fer-er** \sɒf-ər-ər\ *n*

suf-fer-ance \sɒf-(ə)-rən(t)s\ *n* 1: patient endurance: LONG-SUFFERING 2: PAIN MISERY 3: consent or sanction implied by a lack of interference or failure to enforce a prohibition 4: power or ability to withstand: ENDURANCE *syn* see **PERMISSION**

o abut * kitten or further a back i-bake i cot, cart
x out ch ebn e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th then th this
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious z vision

su-mac or **su-mach** \s(h)ü-mak/ *n* [ME *sumac*, fr MF, fr. Ar *sumāq*] 1: any of a genus (*Rhus* of the family Anacardiaceae, the sumac) of trees, shrubs, and woody vines that have feathery compound leaves turning to brilliant colors in the autumn, dioecious flowers, spikes or loose clusters of red or whitish berries, and in some cases foliage poisonous to the touch — compare POISON IVY POISON OAK 2: a material used in tanning and dying that consists of dried powdered leaves and flowers of various sumacs

Su-mor-i-an \sü-mor-ē-an, -mūr-/ *n* 1: a native of Sumer 2: the agglutinative language of the Sumerians that has no known linguistic affinities — *Sumerian* *adj*

sum-ma \süm-ə, -süm-, -səm-/ *n*, *pl* **sum-mae** \süm-ī, -süm-, -ī, -süm-, -ē, -ī/ [ML, fr L, sum] a comprehensive treatise; esp: one by a scholastic philosopher

sum-ma cum lau-de \süm-ə-kum-lau-dē, -süm-, -lau-dē, -süm-ə-kum-lōd-ē/ *adv* or *adj* [L, with highest praise]: with highest distinction (graduated *summa cum laude*) — compare CUM LAUDE

MAGNA CUM LAUDE

sum-mand \süm-and, -sə-mand/ *n* [ML *summandus*, gerund of *summare* to sum, fr *summa*] a term in a summation: ADDEND

sum-ma-riza-tion \süm-ə-rī-zā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of summarizing 2: SUMMARY

sum-ma-rize \süm-ə-rīz/ *vb* **marked**; **rī-zing** *vi*: to tell in or reduce to a summary ~ *vi*: to make a summary — **sum-ma-riz-er** *n*

sum-ma-ry \süm-ə-rē also -süm-rē or -rē-/ *adj* [ME, fr ML *summarius*, fr L *summa* sum] 1: COMPREHENSIVE, esp: covering the main points succinctly 2: a: done without delay or formality: quickly executed (a ~ dismissal) b: of, relating to, or using a summary proceeding (a ~ trial) *syn* see CONCISE *ant* circumstantial — **sum-ma-ri-ly** \süm-ə-rē-lē/ *adv*

sum-ma-ry \süm-ə-rē also -süm-rē/ *n*, *pl* **-ries**: an abstract, abridgment, or compendium esp of a preceding discourse

sum-mate \süm-āt/ *vi* **sum-mat-ed**, **sum-mat-ing** [back-formation fr *summation*]: to add together: sum up

sum-ma-tion \süm-mā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of forming a sum: ADDITION 2: SUM TOTAL 3: cumulative action or effect, esp: the process by which a sequence of stimuli that are individually inadequate to produce a response are cumulatively able to induce a nerve impulse 4: a final part of an argument reviewing points made and expressing conclusions — **sum-ma-tion-al** \shnəl, -shən-/ *adj*

sum-ma-tive \süm-ə-tiv-, -āt-/ *adj*: ADDITIVE CUMULATIVE

sum-mer \süm-ər/ *n* [ME *sumer*, fr OE *sumor*; akin to OHG & ON *sumer* summer, Skt *samā* year, season] 1: the season between spring and autumn comprising in the northern hemisphere the months of June, July, and August or as reckoned astronomically extending from the June solstice to the September equinox 2: the warmer half of the year 3: YEAR (a girl of seventeen ~s) 4: a period of maturing powers

summer *adj*: sown in the spring and harvested in the same year as sown (~ wheat) — compare WINTER

summer *vb* **sum-mer-ed**, **sum-mer-ing** \süm-ə-rīng/ *vi*: to pass the summer ~ *vt*: to keep or carry through the summer; esp: to provide (as cattle or sheep) with pasture during the summer

summer *n* [ME, packhorse, beam, fr MF *somier*, fr (assumed) VL *sagmarius*, fr LL *sagma* pack saddle, fr Gk] a large horizontal beam or stone used esp in building as a: the lintel of a door or window b: a stone forming the cap of a pier (as to support a lintel or arch)

summer cypress *n*: a densely branched Eurasian herb (*Kochia scoparia*) of the goosefoot family grown for its foliage which turns red in autumn

summer-house \süm-ər-häus/ *n*: a covered structure in a garden or park designed to provide a shady resting place in summer

summer kitchen *n*: a small building or shed that is adjacent to a house and is used as a kitchen in warm weather

summer-sault *var* of **SOMERSAULT**

summer savory *n*: a European herb (*Satureia hortensis*) used in cookery

summer school *n*: a school or school session conducted in summer enabling students to accelerate progress toward a degree, to make up credits lost through absence or failure, or to round out professional education

summer squash *n*: any of various garden squashes derived from a variety (*Cucurbita pepo* var *melopepo*) and used as a vegetable while immature and before hardening of the seeds and rind

summer stock *n*: theatrical productions of stock companies presented during the summer

summer theater *n*: a theater that presents several different plays or musicals during the summer

sum-mer-time \süm-ər-tīm/ *n*: the summer season or a period like summer

summer time *n*, chiefly Brit: DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

sum-mer-wood \süm-ər-wud/ *n*: the harder less porous portion of an annual ring of wood that develops late in the growing season — compare SPRINGWOOD

sum-mery \süm-ə-rē/ *adj*: of, resembling, or fit for summer

sum-mit \süm-ət/ *n* [ME *someite*, fr MF, fr OF, dim of *sum* top, fr L *summum*, neut. of *summus* highest — more at *SUM*] 1: TOP APEX, esp: the highest point: PEAK 2: the topmost level attainable (the ~ of human fame) 3: a: the highest level of officials, esp: the diplomatic level of heads of government b: a conference of highest-level officials (as heads of government)

syn SUMMIT, PEAK, PINNACLE, CLIMAX, APEX, ACME, CULMINATION

shared meaning element: the highest point attained or attainable

sum-mon \süm-ən/ *vi* **sum-moned**; **sum-mon-ing** \süm-īng/ [ME *sumonen*, fr OF *somondre*, fr (assumed) VL *summonere*, alter of L *summonere* to remind secretly, fr *sub*- secretly + *monere* to warn — more at *SUB*, MIND] 1: to issue a call to convene: CONVOKE 2: to command by service of a summons to appear in court 3: to call upon for specified action (~ one to be in readiness) 4: to bid to come: send for (~ a physician) 5: to call forth: EVOKE — **sum-mon-er** \süm-ən-ər/ *n*

syn SUMMON, CALL, CITE, CONVOKE, CONVENE, MUSTER *shared meaning element*: to demand the presence of

sum-mons \süm-ənz/ *n*, *pl* **sum-mons-es** [ME *somouns*, fr OF *somsonse*, fr pp of *somondre*] 1: the act of summoning; esp: a call by authority to appear at a place named or to attend to a duty 2: a warning or citation to appear in court as a: a written notification to be served on a person warning him to appear in court at a day specified to answer to the plaintiff b: a subpoena to appear as a witness 3: something (as a call) that summons

summons *vi*: SUMMON 2

sum-mum \süm-mum/ *n* [L] the supreme good from which all others are derived

sum-mum *genus* \süm-mum/ *n*, *pl* **sum-ma** *gen-er-a* \süm-ə-jen-ə-rā, -süm-, -jān-, -süm-ə-jen-ə-rā/ [NL, lit., highest genus] a logical genus that cannot be classed as a species of a higher genus

su-mo \sü-(-)mō/ *n* [Jap *sumō*] a Japanese form of wrestling in which a contestant loses if he is forced out of the ring or if any part of his body except the soles of his feet touches the ground

sump \sämp/ *n* [ME *sompe* swamp — more at *SWAMP*] 1: a pit or reservoir serving as a drain or receptacle for liquids as a: CESSPOOL b: a pit at the lowest point in a circulating or drainage system (as the oil-circulating system of an internal-combustion engine) *c* chiefly Brit: OIL PAN 2 Brit: CRANKCASE 3 [G *sumpf*, lit., marsh, fr MHG — more at *SWAMP*] a: the lowest part of a mine shaft into which water drains b: an excavation ahead of regular work in driving a mine tunnel or sinking a mine shaft

sump pump *n*: a pump to remove accumulations of liquid from a sump pit

sump-ter \säm(p)-tər/ *n* [short for *sumpter horse*, fr ME *sumpter* driver of a packhorse, fr MF *som-tier*, fr (assumed) VL *sagmar-tarius*, fr LL *sagmar*, *sagma* pack saddle, fr Gk] a pack animal

sump-tu-ary \säm(p)-chə-wer-ē/ *adj* [L *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumptus* expense, fr. *sumptus*, pp of *sumere* to take, spend — more at *CON-SUME*] 1: designed to regulate personal expenditures and esp to prevent extravagance and luxury (conservative ~ tastes — John Cheever) 2: designed to regulate habits on moral or religious grounds (~ laws) (~ tax)

sump-tu-ous \säm(p)-chə-wəs, -säm(p)-sh-wəs/ *adj* [MF *sumptueux*, fr L *sumptuosus*, fr *sumptus*]: excessively costly, rich, luxurious, or magnificent (~ banquets) *syn* see LUXURIOUS — **sump-tu-ous-ly** *adv* — **sump-tu-ous-ness** *n*

sum total *n*: 1: a total arrived at through the counting of sums 2: total result: TOTALITY

sum-up \säm-əp/ *n*: SUMMARY

sum up \säm-əp/ *vi*: 1: to be the sum of: bring to a total (10 victories *summed up* his record) 2: to state succinctly: SUMMARIZE (*sum up* the evidence presented) ~ *vi*: 1: to present a summary or recapitulation 2: to be expressed or summarized (It *sums up* in exactly three words — W A Johnston)

sun \sən/ *n* [ME *sunne*, fr OE, akin to OHG *sunna* sun, L *sol* — more at *SOLAR*] 1: a: the luminous celestial body around which the earth and other planets revolve, from which they receive heat and light, and which has a mean distance from earth of 93,000,000 miles, a linear diameter of 864,000 miles, a mass 332,000 times greater than earth, and a mean density about one-fourth that of earth b: a celestial body like the sun 2: the heat or light radiated from the sun 3: one resembling the sun in brilliance 4: the rising or setting of the sun (from ~ to ~) 5: GLORY, SPLENDOR — In the sun: in the public eye — under the sun: in the world: on earth

sun *vb* **sun-ned**; **sun-ning** *vi*: to expose to or as if to the rays of the sun ~ *vi*: to sun oneself

Sun *abbr* Sunday

sun-baked \sən-bäkt/ *adj*: 1: baked by exposure to sunshine 2: heated, parched, or compacted esp by excessive sunlight

sun-bath \sən-bath, -bäth/ *n*: an exposure to sunlight or a sun-lamp

sun-bathe \sən-bäth/ *vi* [back-formation fr *sunbather*]: to take a sunbath — **sun-bath-er** \sən-bäth-ər/ *n*

sun-beam \sən-bēm/ *n*: a ray of sunlight

sun-bird \sən-bərd/ *n*: any of numerous small brilliantly colored singing birds (family Nectarinidae) of the tropical Old World somewhat resembling hummingbirds

sun-bon-net \sən-bən-ət/ *n*: a woman's bonnet with a wide brim framing the face and usu having a ruffle at the back to protect the neck from the sun

sun-bow \sən-bō/ *n*: an arch resembling a rainbow made by the sun shining through vapor or mist

sun-burn \sən-bərn/ *vb* **burned** \sən-bərd/ or **burnt** \sən-bərt/ *vi*: **burn-ing** [back-formation fr *sunburned*, fr *sun* + *burned*] *vi*: to burn or discolor by the sun ~ *vi*: to become sunburned

sunburn *n*: inflammation of the skin caused by overexposure to sunlight

sun-burst \sən-bəst/ *n* 1: a flash of sunlight esp through a break in clouds 2: a jeweled brooch representing a sun surrounded by rays

sun-dae \sən-dē/ *n* [prob. alter. of *Sunday*]: ice cream served with topping (as crushed fruit, syrups, nuts, or whipped cream)

sun dance *n*: a solo or group solstice rite of American Indians

Sun-day \sən-dē/ *n* [ME, fr OE *sunnandæg*; akin to OHG *sunnantag* Sunday, both fr a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc compound whose components are represented by OE *sunne* sun and by OE *dæg* day]: the first day of the week: the Christian analogue of the Jewish Sabbath — **Sun-days** \-dēz/ *adv*

Sunday *adj*: 1: of, relating to, or associated with Sunday 2 [fr the practice of wearing one's best clothes on Sunday to attend church]: BEST (~ suit) 3: AMATEUR (~ painters)

Sunday *vi*: to spend Sunday (was ~ing in the country)

Sun-day-go-to-meeting \sən-dē-gōt-ə-mēt-īng/ *adj*: appropriate for Sunday churchgoing

Sunday punch *n*: 1: a powerful or devastating blow; esp: a knockout punch 2: something capable of delivering a powerful

suit-case \süt-'käs\ *n*: TRAVELING BAG, esp: a rigid flat rectangular one

suite \swët, 2d is also 'süt\ *n* [F, alter of OF *siute* — more at **SURT**] 1: RETINUE, esp: the personal staff accompanying a ruler, diplomat, or dignitary on official business 2: a group of things forming a unit or constituting a collection: SET as a: a group of rooms occupied as a unit: APARTMENT b (1): a 17th and 18th century instrumental musical form consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys (2): a modern instrumental composition in several movements of different character (3): a long orchestral concert arrangement in suite form of material drawn from a longer work (as a ballet) c: a collection of minerals or rocks having some characteristic in common (as type or origin) d: a set of matched furniture for a room

suiting \süt-in\ *n*: fabric for suits

suit-or \süt-ör\ *n* [ME, follower, pleader, fr AF, fr L *secutor* follower, fr *secutus*, pp. of *sequi* to follow — more at **SUE**] 1: one that petitions or entreats: PETITIONER 2: a party to a suit at law 3: one who courts a woman or seeks to marry her

suk-ya-ki \skë-'yäk-ë, 'sük-ë-, 'sük-ë\ *n* [Jap, fr *suki* spade + *yaki* roast]: a dish consisting of thin slices of meat, bean curd, and vegetables cooked in soy sauce, sake, and sugar

suk-kah \sük-'ä\ *n* [Heb *sukkâh*]: a booth or shelter with a roof of branches and leaves that is used esp for meals during the Sukkoth. **Suk-koth** \sük-'s-, -öth-, -ös\ *n* [Heb *sukkôth*, pl. of *sukkâh*]: a Jewish harvest festival beginning on the 15th of Tishri and commemorating the temporary shelters used by the Jews during their wandering in the wilderness

sul-cate \sul-'käit\ *adj* [L *sulcatu*, pp. of *sulcare* to furrow, fr *sul-* curv: scored with usu. longitudinal furrows (as a seedpod)] **sulcus** \sul-'kos-, *n*, pl *sul-ci* \sü-'ki-, -kë-, -sü\ [L, akin to OE *sulh* plow, Gk *halkos* furrow, *helkein* to pull]: FURROW, GROOVE, esp: a shallow furrow on the surface of the brain separating adjacent convolutions

sulf- or **sulfo-** or **sulpho-** *comb form* [F *sulf-*, *sulfo-*, fr L *sulfur* sulfur: containing sulfur (*sulfochloride*)]

sulfa- \sul-'fä\ *adj* [short for *sulfanilamide*] 1: related chemically to sulfanilamide 2: of, relating to, or containing sulfa drugs **sulfa-di-a-zine** \sul-'fä-'di-'ä-zën\ *n*: a sulfa drug $C_{10}H_{10}N_4O_2S$ that is used esp in the treatment of meningitis, pneumonia, and intestinal infections

sulfa drug *n*: any of various synthetic organic bacteria-inhibiting drugs that are sulfonamides closely related chemically to sulfanilamide

sulfa-nil-amide \sul-'fä-'nül-'ä-'müd\ *n* [*sulfunilic* + *amide*] a crystalline sulfonamide $C_6H_4N_2O_2S$ that is the amide of sulfamic acid and the parent compound of most of the sulfa drugs **sulfa-nilic acid** \sul-'fä-'nül-'ik-ä-\ *n* [ISV *sulf-* + *aniline* + *-ic*]: a crystalline acid $C_6H_4NO_3S$ obtained from aniline and used esp in making dyes

sulfa-tase \sul-'fä-'täs-, -täs\ *n* [*sulfatase*]: any of various esterases that accelerate the hydrolysis of sulfonic esters and that are found in animal tissues and in microorganisms

sulfate \sul-'fat\ *n* [F, fr L *sulfur*] 1: a salt or ester of sulfonic acid 2: a bivalent group or anion SO_4 characteristic of sulfonic acid and the sulfates

sulfate *vb* **sulfat-ed**; **sulfat-ing** *vi* 1: a: to treat or combine with sulfuric acid or a sulfate b: to convert into a sulfate 2: to form a deposit of a whitish scale of sulfate of lead on (the plates of a storage battery) ~ *vi*: to become sulfated

sulf-hy-dryl \sul-'fä-'hü-'dräl\ *n* [ISV *sulf-* + *hydr-* + *-yl*]: a highly reactive group SH that is characteristic of mercaptans and is present in many biologically active compounds (as various proteins, coenzymes, and enzyme inhibitors)

sulfide \sul-'fid\ *n*: a compound of sulfur analogous to an oxide or other with sulfur in place of oxygen: a salt or ester of hydrogen sulfide

sulf-in-yl \sul-'fä-'nül\ *n* [*sulfonic acid* (RSO_3H) + *-yl*]: the bivalent group or radical SO

sulfite \sul-'fit\ *n* [F *sulfite*, alter of *sulfate*]: a salt or ester of sulfurous acid — **sulfite** *adj* \sul-'fit-'ik\ *adj*

sulfon- *comb form* [ISV *sulfonic*] 1: sulfonic (*sulfonamide*) 2: sulfonyl (*sulfomethane*)

sulfon-amide \sul-'fän-'ä-'müd-, -mäd-, -fö-'nä-'müd\ *n*: an amide (as sulfanilamide) of a sulfonic acid, also: SULFA DRUG

sulfon-ate \sul-'fä-'näit\ *n*: a salt or ester of a sulfonic acid

sulfonate *vi* **sulfat-ed**, **sulfat-ing** *vi* 1: to introduce the sulfonic group into, broadly: to treat (an organic substance) with sulfuric acid — **sulfon-ation** \sul-'fä-'nä-'shən\ *n*

sulfone \sul-'fön\ *n*: any of various compounds containing the sulfonyl group doubly united by its sulfur usu with carbon

sulfonic \sul-'fän-'ik-, -fön-'ä-\ *adj*: of, relating to, being, or derived from the univalent acid group SO_3H

sulfonic acid *n*: any of numerous acids that contain the sulfonic group and may be derived from sulfuric acid by replacement of a hydroxyl group by either an inorganic anion or a univalent organic radical

sulfon-ium \sul-'fön-'üm\ *n* [NL, fr *sulf-* + *ammonium*]: a univalent radical or cation SH_3^+ , analogous to oxonium

sulfon-meth-ane \sul-'fön-'meth-'än\ *n*: a crystalline hypnotic sulfone $C_8H_{10}O_2S_2$

sulfon-yl \sul-'fä-'nül\ *n*: the bivalent group or radical SO_2

sulfon-yl-urea \sul-'fä-'nül-'yür-'ä-\ *n* [NL, fr ISV *sulfon-yl* + NL *urea*]: any of several hypoglycemic compounds related to the sulfonamides and used in the oral treatment of diabetes

sulf-ox-ide \sul-'fä-'süd\ *n* [ISV]: any of a class of organic compounds characterized by a sulfonyl group with its sulfur atom doubly united to carbon

sulfur or **sulphur** \sul-'fär\ *n* [ME *sulphur* brimstone, fr L *sulphur*, *sulphur*] 1: a nonmetallic element that occurs either free or combined esp. in sulfides and sulfates, is a constituent of proteins, exists in several allotropic forms including yellow orthorhombic crystals, resembles oxygen chemically but is less active and more acidic, and is used esp in the chemical and paper indus-

tries, in rubber vulcanization, and in medicine for treating skin diseases — see **ELEMENT** table 2: something (as scathing language) that suggests sulfur

sulfur *vi* **sulfur-ed**; **sulfur-ing** \-'fä-'nig\ *vi*: to treat with sulfur or a sulfur compound

sulfur bacterium *n*: a bacterium (as many members of the suborder Rhodobacteriales) capable of reducing sulfur compounds

sulfur dioxide *n*: a heavy pungent toxic gas SO_2 that is easily condensed to a colorless liquid, is used esp in making sulfonic acid, in bleaching, as a preservative, and as a refrigerant, and is a major air pollutant esp in industrial areas

sulfu-re-ous \sul-'fyr-'ë-'s\ *adj*: SULFUROUS — **sulfu-re-ous-ly** *adv* — **sulfu-re-ous-ness** *n*

sulfu-ret \sul-'f(y)-, -ret\ *n* [NL *sulfuretum*, fr L *sulfur*]: SULFIDE

sulfuret *vi* **ret-ed** or **ret-ied**; **ret-ing** or **ret-ting** *vi*: to combine or impregnate with sulfur

sulfu-ric \sul-'f(y)-, -rik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing sulfur esp. with a higher valence than sulfurous compounds (~esters)

sulfuric acid *n*: a heavy corrosive oily dibasic strong acid H_2SO_4 that is colorless when pure and is a vigorous oxidizing and dehydrating agent — called also *oil of vitriol*

sulfu-rize \sul-'f(y)-, -riz\ *vi* **sulfu-rized**; **sulfu-rizing** *vi*: **SULFUR**

sulfu-rous \sul-'f(y)-, -ras, also esp for *lb* \sul-'fyr-'s\ *adj* 1: resembling or emanating from sulfur and esp burning sulfur 2: of, relating to, or containing sulfur esp with a lower valence than sulfonic compounds (~esters) 2 or **sulphu-rous** *a*: of, relating to, or dealing with the fire of hell: INFERNAL B: SCATHING VIRULENT (~denunciations) c: PROFANE, BLASPHEMOUS (~language) — **sulfu-rous-ly** *adv* — **sulfu-rous-ness** *n*

sulfurous acid *n*: a weak unstable dibasic acid H_2SO_3 known in solution and through its salts and used as a reducing and bleaching agent

sulfu-ryl \sul-'f(y)-, -ril\ *n* [ISV]: SULFONYL — used esp in names of inorganic compounds

sulk \sälk\ *vi* [back-formation fr *sulky*]: to be moodily silent

sulk *n* 1: the state of one sulking — often used in pl (had a case of the ~s) 2: a sulky mood or spell (in a ~)

sulky \säl-'kë\ *adj* [prob alter of obs. *sulke* (sluggish)] 1: sulking or given to spells of sulking 2 [*sulky*]: having wheels and usu a seat for the driver (as a plow) *syn* see **SULLEN** — **sulk-ily** \-'kë-'il-ä-\ *adv* — **sulk-i-ness** \-'kë-'us-\ *n*

sulky *pl* **sulkies** [prob fr *sulky*; fr its having room for only one person]: a light 2-wheeled vehicle having a seat for the driver only and usu. no body

sul-lage \sul-'laj\ *n* [prob fr MF *soiller*, *soillier* to soil — more at **SOIL**] 1: REFUSE, SEWAGE 2: mud deposited by water: SILT

sullen \sul-'n\ *adj* [ME *sola*in, solitary, prob fr (assumed) MF, fr L *solus* alone] 1: gloomily or resentfully silent or repressed b: suggesting a sullen state: LOWERING 2: dull or somber in sound or color 3: DISMAL, GLOOMY 4: moving sluggishly — **sullen-ly** *adv* — **sullen-ness** \sul-'n-(n)-s\ *n*

syn **SULLEN**, **GLUM**, **MOROSE**, **SURLY**, **SULKY** shared meaning element: showing a forbidding or disagreeable mood

sully \sul-'ë\ *vi* **sulfied**, **sul-lying** [prob fr MF *soiller* to soil] 1: to make soiled or tarnished: DEFILE

sully *n*, *pl* **sullies** *archaic*: SOIL, STAIN

sulph- or **sulpho-** — see **SULF-**

sulphur butterfly *n*: any of numerous butterflies (family Pieridae) having the wings usu yellow or orange with a black border — called also *sulphur*

sulphur yellow *n*: a variable color averaging a brilliant greenish yellow

Sul-pi-cian \sul-'bish-'än\ *n* [F *Sulpicien*, fr. Compagnie de Saints Sulpice Society of St Sulpice]: a member of the Society of Priests of St. Sulpice founded by Jean Jacques Olier in Paris, France, in 1642 and dedicated to the teaching of seminarians

sultan \sul-'tän\ *n* [MF, fr Ar *sultān*]: a king or sovereign esp of a Muslim state

sulta-na \sul-'tän-'ä-\ *n* [It. fem. of *sultano* sultan, fr Ar *sultān*] 1: a female member of a sultan's family; esp: a sultan's wife 2: a pale yellow seedless grape grown for raisins and wine b: the raisin of a sultana

sultan-ate \sul-'tän-'ät\ *n* 1: the office, dignity, or power of a sultan 2: a state or country governed by a sultan

sul-tan-ess \sul-'tän-'s\ *n*, *archaic*: SULTANA

sultry \sul-'trë\ *adj* **sul-tri-er**; **est** [obs. E *sulter* to swelter, alter of E *swelter*] 1: very hot and humid: SWELTERING (as a day) b: burning hot: TORRID 2: hot with passion or anger b: exciting or capable of exciting strong sexual desire (~glances) — **sul-trily** \-'trë-'il-ä-\ *adv* — **sul-tri-ness** \-'trë-'nës-\ *n*

sum \säm\ *n* [ME *summe*, fr OF, fr L *summa*, fr fem of *summus* highest, akin to L *super* over — more at **OVER**] 1: an indefinite or specified amount of money 2: the whole amount: AGGREGATE 3: the utmost degree: SUMMIT (reached the ~ of human happiness) 4: a: a summary of the chief points or thoughts: SUMMATION (the ~ of this criticism follows — C. W. Hendel) b: OIST (the ~ and substance of an argument) 5: a (1): the result of adding numbers (~ of 5 and 7 is 12) (2): the limit of the sum of the first *n* terms of an infinite series as *n* increases indefinitely b: numbers to be added, broadly: a problem in arithmetic c (1): DISJUNCTION 2 (2): UNION 2d — **sum-ma-bil-ity** \säm-'ä-'bil-'it-ë-\ *n* — **sum-ma-ble** \säm-'ä-'bal\ *adj* — (in sum: in short: BRIEFLY

sum *vb* **summed**, **sum-ming** *vi* 1: to calculate the sum of: COUNT 2: SUMMARIZE ~ *vi*: to reach a sum: AMOUNT

ə about ʔ kitten ɔr further ə back ə bake ɪ cot, cart
an out ch chin e less ɛ easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔl coin th thin th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yə famous zh vision

super-agency \ˈsü-pə-rä-jən-sē\ *n*: a large complex governmental agency esp when set up to supervise and coordinate a group of other agencies

super-altern \ˈsü-pə-röl-tärn\ *n* [*super-* + *-altern* (as in *subaltern*)] : a universal proposition in traditional logic that is a ground for the immediate inference of a corresponding subaltern

super-an-nu-ate \ˈsü-pə-ran-yə-wīt\ *vb* -ated, -ating [*back-* formation fr *superannuated*] *vt* 1: to make, declare, or prove obsolete or out-of-date 2: to retire and pension because of age or infirmity ~ *vi* 1: to become retired 2: to become antiquated — **super-an-nu-ation** \ˈsü-pə-ran-yə-wā-shən\ *n*

super-an-nu-ated *adj* [*ML superannuatus*, pp of *superannuari* to be too old, fr *L super-* + *annus year* — more at *ANNUAL*] : incapacitated or disqualified for active duty by advanced age

superb \ˈsu-pərb\ *adj* [*L superbus* excellent, proud, fr *super* above + *-bus* (akin to OE *bēon* to be) — more at *OVER*, *BE*] : marked to the highest degree by grandeur, excellence, brilliance, or competence *syn* *see* *SPLENDID* — **superb-ly** *adv* — **superb-ness** *n*

super-block \ˈsu-pər-blɔk\ *n*: a very large commercial or residential block barred to through traffic, crossed by pedestrian walks and sometimes access roads, and often spotted with grassed malls

super-cal-en-der \ˈsü-pər-kəl-ən-dər\ *n*: a calendar stack of highly polished rolls used to give an extra finish to paper

supercalender *vt*: to process (paper) in a supercalender

super-car-go \ˈsü-pər-kär-(g)o, -sü-pər-\ *n* [*Sp sobrecargo*, fr *sobre* over (fr *L super-*) + *cargo*] : an officer in a merchant ship in charge of the commercial concerns of the voyage

supercede *var* of *SUPERSEDE*

super-charge \ˈsü-pər-čärj\ *vt* 1: to charge greatly or excessively (as with vigor or tension) (~ed rhetoric) 2: to supply a charge to the intake of (as an engine) at a pressure higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere 3: *PRESSURIZE*

supercharge *n*: a great or excessive charge

super-charge-r \ˈsü-pər-čär-jər\ *n*: a device (as a blower or compressor) for pressurizing the cabin of an airplane or for increasing the volume air charge of an internal-combustion engine over that which would normally be drawn in through the pumping action of the pistons

super-cil-i-ary \ˈsü-pər-sil-ē-er-ē\ *adj* [*NL supercilialis*, fr *L supercilium*] : of, relating to, or adjoining the eyebrow: *SUPRAORBITAL* — **superciliary** *n*

super-cil-i-ous \ˈsü-pər-sil-ē-əs, -sü-pər-sil-ē-əs\ *adj* [*L superciliosus*, fr *supercilium* eyebrow, haughtiness, fr *super-* + *-cilium* (akin to *celare* to hide) — more at *HELL*] : coolly and patronizingly haughty *syn* *see* *PROUD* — **super-cil-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **super-cil-i-ous-ness** *n*

super-city \ˈsü-pər-sit-ē\ *n*: *MEGALOPOLIS*

super-class \ˈsü-pər-klas\ *n*: a category in taxonomy ranking between a phylum or division and a class

super-con-duct \ˈsü-pər-kən-dəkt\ *vt*: to exhibit superconductivity

super-con-duc-tive \ˈdɔk-ən-tiv\ *adj* exhibiting superconductivity

super-con-duc-tiv-ity \ˈjɔk-ən-dəkt-iv-ə-tē, -kən-\ *n*: a complete disappearance of electrical resistance in various metals at temperatures near absolute zero — **super-con-duc-tor** \ˈkən-dəkt-ər\ *n*

super-cool \ˈsü-pər-kūl\ *vt*: to cool below the freezing point without solidification or crystallization ~ *vi*: to become supercooled

super-dom-i-nant \ˈdʌm-(ə)-nənt\ *n*: *SUBDOMINANT*

super-ego \ˈsü-pə-rē-(g)o also -reg-(g)o\ *n* [*super-* + *ego*] : the one of the three divisions of the psyche in psychoanalytic theory that is only partly conscious, represents internalization of parental conscience and the rules of society, and functions to reward and punish through a system of moral attitudes, conscience, and a sense of guilt — compare *EGO*, *ID*

super-e-le-va-tion \ˈsü-pər-ˈrel-ə-vā-ti-ən\ *vt*: *BANK LC*

super-e-le-va-tion \ˈsü-pər-ˈrel-ə-vā-shən\ *n* 1: the vertical distance between the heights of inner and outer edges of highway pavement or railroad rails 2: additional elevation

super-em-i-nent \ˈsü-pər-ˈrem-ə-nənt\ *adj* [*LL supereminens*, *supereminens*, fr *L* pp of *supereminere* to stand out above, fr *super-* + *eminere* to stand out — more at *EMINENT*] : extremely high, distinguished, or conspicuous — **super-em-i-nence** \-nənt(t)s\ *n* — **super-em-i-nent-ly** *adv*

super-em-pir-i-cal \ˈsü-pər-ˈm-pir-i-kəl, -(r)em-\ *adj*: experienced or experiencing by more than empirical means: *TRANSCENDENT*, *TRANSCENDENTAL*

super-en-cipher \ˈn-n-ˈsɪ-fər\ *vt*: to encipher what is already a cryptogram — **super-en-cipher-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

super-er-o-ga-tion \ˈsü-pər-ˈer-ə-gā-shən\ *n* [*ML supererogation*, *supererogatio*, fr *supererogatus*, pp of *supererogare* to perform beyond the call of duty, fr *L*, to expend in addition, fr *L super-* + *erogare* to expend public funds after asking the consent of the people, fr *e-* + *rogare* to ask — more at *RIGHT*] : the act of performing more than is required by duty, obligation, or need

super-er-o-ga-to-ry \ˈsü-pər-ˈer-ə-gā-tō-er-ē, -tō-er-\ *adj* 1: observed or performed to an extent not enjoined or required 2: *SUPERFLUOUS*, *NONESSENTIAL*

syn *see* *SUPEREROGATORY* *GRATUITOUS*, *UNCALLED-FOR*, *WANTON* *shared meaning element*: given or done without compulsion, need, or warrant

super-fam-i-ly \ˈsü-pər-ˈfam-(ə)-lē\ *n*: a category of taxonomic classification ranking next above a family

super-fe-cun-da-tion \ˈsü-pər-ˈfek-ən-dā-shən, -fē-kən-\ *n* 1: successive fertilization of two or more ova from the same ovulation esp by different sires 2: fertilization at one time of a number of ova excessive for the species

super-fe-ta-tion \ˈfē-tā-shən\ *n* [*ML superfetatio*, *superfetatio* fr *L superfetatus*, pp of *superfeta* to conceive while already pregnant, fr *super-* + *fetus* act of bearing young, offspring — more at *FETUS*] 1: successive fertilization of two or more ova of different ovulations resulting in the presence of embryos of unlike ages in the same uterus 2: a progressive accumulation or accretion reaching an extreme or excessive degree

super-fic-i-al \ˈsü-pər-ˈfīsh-əl\ *adj* [*ME*, fr *LL superficialis*, fr *L superficies*] 1 *a* (1): of or relating to a surface (2): lying on,

not penetrating below, or affecting only the surface (~ wounds) *b* of a unit of measure: *SQUARE* (~ foot) 2 *a*: concerned only with the obvious or apparent: *SHALLOW* *b*: lying on the surface: *EXTERNAL* *c*: presenting only an appearance without substance or significance — **super-fic-i-al-ly** \-fīsh-(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **super-fic-i-al-ness** \-fīsh-əl-nəs\ *n*

syn *see* *SUPERFICIAL* *SHALLOW*, *CORSORY*, *UNCRITICAL* *shared meaning element*: lacking in depth, solidity, and comprehensiveness *ant* *radical*

superficial fascia *n*: the thin layer of loose fatty connective tissue underlying the skin and binding it to the parts beneath — called also *hypodermis*

super-fic-i-al-ity \ˈsü-pər-ˈfīsh-ē-ˈal-ə-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ities 1: the quality or state of being superficial 2: something superficial

super-fic-i-ous \ˈfīsh-(j)ez, -ē-ēz\ *n*, *pl* *superficies* [*L* surface, fr *super-* + *facies* face, aspect — more at *FACE*] 1: a surface of a body or a region of space 2: the external aspects or appearance of a thing

super-fine \ˈsü-pər-ˈfīn\ *adj* 1: overly refined or nice 2: of extremely fine size or texture (~ toothbrush bristles) (~ sugar) 3: of high quality or grade — used esp of merchandise

super-fix \ˈsü-pər-ˈfiks\ *n* [*super-* + *-fix* (as in *prefix*)] : a recurrent predictable pattern of stress that characterizes small stretches of speech whose constituents are parallel in relationship

super-fluid \ˈsü-pər-ˈfli-əd\ *n*: matter in a unique state characterized by extraordinarily large thermal conductivity and capillarity — **super-fluid-i-ty** \-fli-əd-ē-tē\ *n*

super-flu-ity \ˈsü-pər-ˈfli-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ities [*ME superfluitas*, fr *MF superfluité*, fr *LL superfluitas*, *superfluitas* fr *L superfluitas*] 1 *a*: *EXCESS*, *OVERSUPPLY* *b*: something unnecessary or superfluous 2: immoderate and esp luxurious living, habits, or desires

super-flu-ous \ˈsü-pər-ˈflū-wəs\ *adj* [*ME*, fr *L superfluitas*, lit., running over, fr *superfluere* to overflow, fr *super-* + *fluere* to flow — more at *FLUID*] 1: exceeding what is sufficient or necessary *EXTRA* 2 *obs*: marked by wastefulness: *EXTRAVAGANT* — **super-flu-ous-ly** *adv* — **super-flu-ous-ness** *n*

super-gal-axy \ˈsü-pər-ˈgal-ək-sē\ *n*: a large cluster of galaxies

super-gene \ˈsü-pər-ˈjēn\ *n*: a group of linked genes acting as an allelomorphous unit esp when due to the suppression of crossing over

super-gi-ant \ˈjɪ-ənt\ *n*: a star of very great intrinsic luminosity and enormous size

super-heat \ˈsü-pər-ˈhēt\ *vt* 1 *a*: to heat (a liquid) above the boiling point without converting into vapor *b*: to heat (a vapor) not in contact with its own liquid) so as to cause to remain free from suspended liquid droplets (~ed steam) 2: *OVERHEAT* (~ed protest) — **super-heater** *n*

super-heat \ˈsü-pər-ˈhēt, -sü-pər-\ *n*: the extra heat imparted to a vapor in superheating it from a dry and saturated condition, also : the corresponding rise of temperature

super-het-ero-dyne \ˈsü-pər-ˈhet-ə-rə-dīn, -he-trə-\ *adj* [*super-* + *heterodyne*] : of or relating to a form of beat reception in which beats are produced of a frequency above audibility but below that of the received signals and the current of the beat frequency is then rectified, amplified, and finally rectified again so as to reproduce the sound

super-het-ero-dyne *n*: a radio set for superheterodyne reception

super-high frequency \ˈsü-pər-ˈhī-\ *n*: a radio frequency in the next to the highest range of the radio spectrum — *see* *RADIO FREQUENCY* table

super-high-way \ˈsü-pər-ˈhī-wā\ *n*: a broad arterial highway (as an expressway or turnpike) designed for high-speed traffic

super-hu-man \ˈsü-pər-ˈhyū-mən, -yū-\ *adj* 1: being above the human: *DIVINE* (~ beings) 2: exceeding normal human power, size, or capability: *HERCULEAN* (a ~ effort) — **super-hu-man-i-ty** \-hyū-mən-ə-tē, -yū-\ *n* — **super-hu-man-ly** \-hyū-mən-lē, -yū-\ *adv* — **super-hu-man-ness** \-mən-nəs\ *n*

super-im-pose \ˈsü-pər-ˈim-pōz\ *vt*: to place or lay over or above something — **super-im-pose-able** \-pō-z-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **super-im-po-si-tion** \-rīm-pō-zish-ən\ *n*

super-in-cum-bent \ˈn-n-ˈkəm-bənt\ *adj* [*L superincumbens*, *superincumbens*, pp of *superincumbere* to lie on top of, fr *super-* + *incumbere* to lie down on — more at *INCUMBENT*] : lying or resting and usu. exerting pressure on something else — **super-in-cum-bent-ly** *adv*

super-in-divi-dual \ˈsü-pər-ˈn-də-ˈvī-(ə)-wəl, -ˈvī-(ə)-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or being an organism, entity, or complex of more than individual complexity or nature

super-in-duce \ˈn-n-ˈdʌs\ *vt* [*L superinducere*, fr *super-* + *inducere* to lead in — more at *INDUCE*] 1: to introduce as an addition over or above something already existing 2: to bring on: *INDUCE* — **super-in-duc-tion** \-dək-shən\ *n*

super-in-fec-tion \ˈn-n-ˈfek-shən\ *n*: reinfection or a second infection with the same type of parasite (as a bacterium or virus)

super-in-tend \ˈsü-pər-ˈjnn-tend, -sü-pər-\ *vt* [*LL superintendere*, fr *L super-* + *intendere* to attend, direct attention to — more at *INTEND*] : to have or exercise the charge and oversight of. *DIRECT*

super-in-tend-ence \ˈten-dən(t)s\ *n*: the act or function of superintending or directing: *SUPERVISION*

super-in-tend-ency \ˈdən-tē\ *n*, *pl* -cies: the office, post, or jurisdiction of a superintendent, also: *SUPERINTENDENCE*

super-in-tend-ent \ˈdən(t)\ *n* [*ML superintendens*, *superintendens*, fr *LL* pp of *superintendere*] : one who has executive oversight and charge — **superintend-ent** *adj*

super-i-ori-ty \ˈsu-pir-ē-er-\ *adj* [*ME*, fr *MF superieur*, fr *L superior*, compar of *superius* upper, fr *super* over, above — more at *OVER*] 1: situated higher up: *UPPER* 2: of higher rank, quality, or importance 3: courageously or serenely indifferent (as to something painful or disheartening) 4 *a*: greater in quantity or numbers (escaped by ~ speed) *b*: excellent of its kind: *BETTER* (her ~ memory) 5: being a superscript 6 *a*: of an animal structure: situated above or anterior or dorsal to another and esp a corresponding part (a ~ artery) *b* of a plant structure: situated above or near the top of another part as (1) of a calyx: attached to and

or devastating blow to the opposition (saving his Sunday punch for the end of the campaign — *Newweek*)

Sunday school *n*: a school held on Sunday for religious education; also: the teachers and pupils of such a school

sun deck *n*: 1: the usu. upper deck of a ship that is exposed to the most sun 2: a roof or terrace used for sunning

sun-der *\sən-dər/* *vi* **sun-dered**; **sun-der-ing** *\s(ə)-n(ɪ)ŋ/* [ME *sun-dere*, fr. OE *gesundrian*, *syndrian*; akin to OHG *suniarōn* to *sunder*, L *sine* without]: to break apart or in two: *sever* finally and completely or with violence **syn** see **SEPARATE** **ant** link

sun-dew *\sən-(d)jū/* *n*: any of a genus (*Drosera* of the family Droseraceae, the sundew family) of bog-inhabiting insectivorous herbs having viscid glands on the leaves

sun-dial *\-di(ə)-əl/* *n*: an instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of a gnomon on a usu. horizontal plate or on a cylindrical surface

sun disk *n*: an ancient Near Eastern symbol consisting of a disk with conventionalized wings emblematic of the sun (as in *Rain in Egypt*)

sun dog *n*: 1: PARHELION 2: a small nearly round halo on the parhelic circle, most frequently just outside the halo of 22 degrees

sun-down *\sən-daʊn/* *n*: SUNSET 2

sun-down-er *\sən-daʊ-nər/* *n*: 1 [fr. his habit of arriving at a place where he hopes to obtain food and lodging too late to do any work] *Austral*: HOBBO, TRAMP 2 chiefly *Brit*: a drink taken at sundown

sun-dries *\sən-driːz/* *n* *pl* [*ˈsʌndriːz*]: miscellaneous small articles, details, or items

sun-drops *\sən-ˈdrɒps/* *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr: any of several day-flowering herbs (genus *Oenothera*) — compare **EVENING PRIM ROSE**

ˈsun-dry *\sən-dri/* *adj* [ME, different for each, fr. OE *syndrig*; akin to OHG *syndarig* sundry, OE *syndrian* to *sunder*, L *sine* without]: MISCELLANEOUS, VARIOUS (~ articles)

ˈsundry *pron*, *pl* in constr: an indeterminate number (recommended for reading by all and ~ — Edward Huberman)

sun-dest *\sən-ˈdest/* *adj*: resistant to fading by sunlight (~ dyes)

sun-fish *\-fɪʃ/* *n*: 1: a large marine plectognath fish (*Mola mola*) having high dorsal and anal fins and a body nearly oval in outline due to a sharply truncated posterior extremity and attaining a length of 10 feet and a weight in excess of 2 tons 2: any of numerous American percoid freshwater fishes (family Centrarchidae) usu. with a deep compressed body and metallic luster

sun-flower *\-ˈflaʊ-(ə)r/* *n*: any of a genus (*Helianthus*) of composite plants with large yellow-rayed flower heads bearing seeds that serve as stock food and yield an edible oil

sung *\sʌŋ/* *past* of **SING**

Sung *\sʌŋ/* *n* [Chin (Pek) *Sung*]: a Chinese dynasty dated A.D. 960–1280 and marked by cultural refinement and achievements in philosophy, literature, and art

sun-glass *\sən-ˈglas/* *n*: 1: a convex lens for converging the sun's rays 2 *pl*: glasses to protect the eyes from the sun

sun mass *n*: HIGH MASS

sun-god *\sən-ˈɡɒd/* *n*: a god that represents or personifies the sun in various religions — **sun-god-ness** *\-ˈɡɒd-əs/* *n*

sun-grebe *\-ˈɡreɪb/* *n*: any of several tropical American and African birds (family *Helimythidae*) related to the cranes and herons — called also *sun bittorn*

sunk *past* of **SINK**

sunk-en *\sʌŋ-kən/* *adj* [fr. obs. *pp* of *sink*]: 1: SUBMERGED esp. lying at the bottom of a body of water 2 *a*: HOLLOW, RECESSED (~ cheeks) *b*: lying in a depression (a ~ garden) *c*: settled below the normal level *d*: constructed below the normal floor level (a ~ living room)

sunk fence *n*: a ditch with a retaining wall used to divide lands without defacing a landscape — called also *ha-ha*

sun-lamp *\sən-ˈlæmp/* *n*: an electric lamp designed to emit radiation of wavelengths from ultraviolet to infrared and used esp. for therapeutic purposes

sun-less *\-ˈləs/* *adj*: lacking sunshine: DARK, CHEERLESS

sun-light *\-ˈli:t/* *n*: the light of the sun: SUNSHINE

sun-lit *\-ˈli:t/* *adj*: lighted by or as if by the sun

sun-n *\sʌn/* *n* [Hindi *san*, fr. Skt *śana*]: an East Indian leguminous plant (*Crotalaria juncea*) with slender branches, simple leaves, and yellow flowers, also: its valuable fiber resembling hemp and lighter and stronger than jute

sun-na *\sʌn-ə, -ˈsən-/* *n*, often *cap* [Ar *sunnah*]: the body of Islamic custom and practice based on Muhammad's words and deeds

sunni *n*: SUNNI

Sun-ni *\sʌn-(n)ɪ, -ˈsʌn-ye/* *n* [Ar *sunnī*, fr. *sunnah*]: 1: the Muslims of the branch of Islam that adheres to the orthodox tradition and acknowledges the first four caliphs as rightful successors of Muhammad — compare **SHIA** 2: SUNNITE — **Sunni** *adj*

Sun-nism *\sʌn-(n)ɪz-əm/* *n*: the religious system or distinctive tenets of the Sunni

Sun-nite *\-(n)ɪt/* *n*: a Sunni Muslim

sun-ny *\sən-ē/* *adj* **sun-ny-er**, **-est** 1: marked by brilliant sunlight: full of sunshine 2: MERRY, OPTIMISTIC (a ~ disposition) 3: exposed to, brightened, or warmed by the sun (a ~ room) — **sun-ni-ly** *\sən-ē-lee/* *adv* — **sun-ni-ness** *\sən-ē-nəs/* *n*

sun-ny-side *up* *\sən-ē-sīd-əp/* *adj*, of an egg: fied on one side only

sun parlor *n*: a glass enclosed porch or living room with a sunny exposure — called also *sun porch*, *sun-room*

sun-rise *\sən-ˈraɪz/* *n*: 1: the apparent rising of the sun above the horizon, also: the accompanying atmospheric effects 2: the time when the upper limb of the sun appears above the sensible horizon as a result of the diurnal rotation of the earth



sundial



sun disk

sun-roof *\-ˈrʊf, -ˈrʌf/* *n*: an automobile roof having a panel that is openable

sun-scald *\-ˈskɒld/* *n*: an injury of woody plants (as fruit or forest trees) characterized by localized death of the tissues and sometimes by cankers and caused when it occurs in the summer by the combined action of both the heat and light of the sun and in the winter by the combined action of sun and low temperature to produce freezing of bark and underlying tissues

sun-screen *\-ˈskrɛn/* *n*: a screen to protect against sun, esp.: a substance used in suntan preparations to protect the skin from excessive ultraviolet radiation — **sunscreening** *adj*

sun-seeker *\-ˈsɛ-kər/* *n*: a person who travels to an area of warmth and sun esp. in winter

sun-set *\-ˈsɛt/* *n*: 1: the apparent descent of the sun below the horizon, also: the accompanying atmospheric effects 2: the time when the upper limb of the sun disappears below the sensible horizon as a result of the diurnal rotation of the earth 3: a period of decline, esp.: old age

sun-shade *\sən-ˈʃæd/* *n*: something used as a protection from the sun's rays *a*: PARASOL *b*: AWNING

sun-shine *\-ˈʃɪn/* *n*: 1 *a*: the sun's light or direct rays *b*: the warmth and light given by the sun's rays *c*: a spot or surface on which the sun's light shines 2: something (as a person, condition, or influence) that radiates warmth, cheer, or happiness — **sun-shiny** *\-ˈʃɪ-nē/* *adj*

sun-spot *\-ˈspɒt/* *n*: one of the dark spots that appear from time to time on the sun's surface consisting commonly of a blue-black umbra with a surrounding penumbra of lighter shade and usu. visible only with the telescope

sun-stroke *\-ˈstrɒk/* *n*: heatstroke caused by direct exposure to the sun

sun-struck *\-ˈstrɒk/* *adj*: affected or touched by the sun

sun-suit *\-ˈsʌt/* *n*: an outfit (as of halter and shorts) worn usu. for sunbathing and play

sun-tan *\-ˈtæn/* *n*: 1: a brownning of the skin from exposure to the rays of the sun 2 *pl*: a tan-colored summer uniform

sun-up *\-ˈʌp/* *n*: SUNRISE

ˈsun-ward *\sən-ˈwɔrd/* or **ˈsun-wards** *\-wɔrdz/* *adv*: toward the sun

ˈsunward *adj*: facing the sun

ˈsun-wise *\sən-ˈwɪz/* *adv*: CLOCKWISE

ˈsup *\sʌp/* *vb* **supped**, **sup-ping** [ME *suppen*, fr. OE *sūpan*, *supan*; akin to OHG *sūfan* to drink, sip, OE *sūcan* to suck — more at **SUCK**] *vt*: to take or drink in swallows or gulps ~ *vi*, chiefly *dial*: to take food and esp. liquid food into the mouth a little at a time either by drinking or with a spoon

ˈsup *n*: a mouthful of liquid or of liquor or broth ~ *sup* also: a small quantity of liquid (a ~ of tea)

ˈsup *vi* **supped**, **sup-ping** [ME *soupen*, *suppen*, fr. OF *souper*, fr. *soupe* soup, *soupe* — more at **SOUP**] 1: to eat the evening meal 2: to make one's supper — used with *on* or *off* (~ on roast beef)

ˈsup *abbr* 1 superior 2 supplement, supplementary 3 supply 4 supra

ˈsu-per *\sʌ-pər/* *n*: 1 [by shortening] *a*: SUPERNUMERARY *esp*: a supernumerary actor *b*: SUPERINTENDENT, SUPERVISOR *esp*: the superintendent of an apartment building 2 [short for *obs. super-hive*]: a removable upper story of a beehive 3 [*ˈsuper*]: a superfine grade or extra large size 4 [long unknown]: a thin loosely woven open-meshed starched cotton fabric used esp. for reinforcing books

ˈsuper *vi* **supered**; **super-ing** *\-p(ə)-n(ɪ)ŋ/*: to reinforce (as a book backbone) with super

ˈsuper *adj* [short for *superfine*] 1 *a*: SUPERFINE *b*: of great value, excellence, or superiority (is a ~ cook) 2: very large or powerful (a ~ atomic bomb) 3: exhibiting the characteristics of its type to an extreme or excessive degree (~ secrecy) 4: including in its structure or authority complexes of its own nature

ˈsuper *adv* [*super*]: 1: VERY, EXTREMELY (a ~ special car) 2: to an excessive degree

super- *prefix* [L. over, above, in addition, fr. *super* over, above, on top of — more at **OVER**] 1 *a*: (1) over and above, higher in quantity, quality, or degree than: more than (*superhuman*) (2) in addition: extra (*supertax*) *b*: (1) exceeding or so as to exceed a norm (*superheat*) (2) in excessive degree or intensity (*superbible*) *c*: surpassing all or most others of its kind (*superhighway*) 2 *a*: situated or placed above, on, or at the top of (*superlunary*), *specific*: situated on the dorsal side of *b*: next above or higher (*supertonic*) 3: having the (specified) ingredient present in a large or unusually large proportion (*superphosphate*) 4: constituting a more inclusive category than that specified (*superfamily*) 5: superior in status, title, or position (*superpower*)

ˈsu-per-a-ble *\sʌ-p(ə)-ˈbəl/* *adj* [L. *superabilis*, fr. *superare* to surmount — more at **INSURABLE**]: capable of being overcome or conquered — **ˈsu-per-a-ble-ness** *\-ˈbəl-nəs/* *n* — **ˈsu-per-a-bly** *\-ˈb(ə)-lee/* *adv*

ˈsu-per-a-bound *\sʌ-p(ə)-ˈraʊnd/* *vi* [ME *superabundare*, fr. LL *superabundare*, fr. L *super-* + *abundare* to abound]: to abound or prevail in greater measure or to excess

ˈsu-per-a-bun-dant *\-ˈbʌn-dənt/* *adj* [ME, fr. LL *superabundant*, *superabundans*, fr. *prp* of *superabundare*] *a*: more than ample: EXCESSIVE — **ˈsu-per-a-bun-dance** *\-ˈdʌn(t)s/* *n* — **ˈsu-per-a-bun-dant-ly** *adv*

ˈsu-per-add *\sʌ-p(ə)-ˈræd/* *vi* [ME *superadden*, fr. L *superaddere*, fr. *super-* + *addere* to add]: to add over and above something or in extra or superfluous amount — **ˈsu-per-ad-di-tion** *\-ˈp(ə)-ˈræ-dish(ə)n/* *n*

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart

ā out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life

j joke ŋ sing ō flow ō flaw oi coin th thin th thus

ū foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

surface *vb* **surfaced**; **surfacing** *vi* 1: to give a surface to, as a: to plane or make smooth b: to apply the surface layer to (~ a highway) 2: to bring to the surface ~ *vi* 1: to work on or at the surface 2: to come to the surface ~ **surfacer** *n*

surface *adj* 1 a: of, located on, or designed for use at the surface of something b: situated or employed on the surface of the earth (~ transportation) 2 a: appearing on the surface only: lacking depth (~ realism) b: SUPERFICIAL (~ friendships)

surface-active *adj*: altering the properties and esp lowering the tension at the surface of contact between phases (soaps and wetting agents are typical ~ substances)

surface feeder *n*: DABBLER

surface of revolution: a surface formed by the revolution of a plane curve about a line in its plane

surface-ripened \sə-'fæs-ri-'pənd-, -rip-'mnd/ *adj*, of cheese: ripened by the action of microorganisms (as molds or bacteria) on the surface

surface structure *n*: a formal representation of the phonetic form of a sentence, also: the structure which such a representation describes

surface tension *n*: a condition that exists at the free surface of a body (as a liquid) by reason of intermolecular forces about the individual surface molecules and is manifested by properties resembling those of an elastic skin under tension

surface-to-air missile *n*: a usu guided missile launched from the ground against a target in the air

surfacing *n*: MATEN, 1 for: ~ing or used to form a surface

surface-tant \sə-'fak-tənt-, 'sɔr-/ *n* [surface-active + -ant]: a surface-active substance (as a detergent) — **surface-tant** *adj*

surf-bird \sə-'bɔrd/ *n*: a shorebird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coasts of America that is related to the turnstones and has the tail blackish at the tip and white at the base

surf-board \sə-'bɔrd/, -bɔrd/ *n*: a long narrow buoyant board (as of lightweight wood or fiber glass covered foam) used in the sport of surfing — **surfboard** *vi* — **surf-boarder** *n*

surf-boat \sə-'bɔt/ *n*: a boat for use in heavy surf

surf-caster *n*: one that engages in surf casting

surf casting *n*: a method of fishing in which artificial or natural bait is cast into the open ocean or in a bay where waves break on a beach

surf clam *n*: any of various typically rather large surf-dwelling edible clams (family Mactridae)

surf-felt \sə-'fɛlt/ *n* [ME *surfait*, fr. MF, fr. *surfaire* to overdo, fr. *sur-* + *faire* to do, fr. *L. facere* — more at DO] 1: an overabundant supply: EXCESS 2: an intemperate or immoderate indulgence in something (as food or drink) 3: disgust caused by excess

surfeit *vi*: to feed, supply, or give to surfeit: CLOY ~ *vi* *archaic*: to indulge to satiety in a gratification (as indulgence of the appetite or senses) *syn* see SATIATE — **surfeit** *er* *n*

surf fish *n*: 1: any of a family (Embiotocidae) of small or medium-sized viviparous fishes of shallow water along the Pacific coast of No America 2: any of several croakers of the same region as the surf fishes

surf-ficial \sə-'fɪʃ-əl/ *adj* [surface + -ficial (as in superficial)]: of or relating to a surface

surfing \sə-'fɪŋ/ *n*: the sport of riding the surf esp on a surfboard

surf-perch \sə-'pɜrʃ-/ *n*: SURF FISH 1

surf *abbr* 1 *surgeon* 2 *surge* 3 *surgeal*

surge \sɜr-/ *vb* **surged**, **surging** (MF *sourge*, stem of *sourdre* to rise, surge, fr. *L. surgere* to go straight up, rise, fr. *sub-* up + *regere* to lead straight — more at SUB, RIGHT) *vi* 1: to rise and fall actively: TOSS (a ship) surging in heavy seas 2: to rise and move in waves or billows: SWELL 3: to slip around a windlass, capstan, or bit — used esp of a rope 4: to rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value — used esp of current or voltage 5: to move with a surge or in surges (felt the blood surging into his face — Harry Hervey) ~ *vi*: to let go or slacken gradually (as a rope) (~ a hawser to prevent its parting)

surge *n* 1: a swelling, rolling, or sweeping forward like that of a wave or series of waves (a ~ of interest) 2 a: a large wave or billow: SWELL b (1): a series of such swells or billows (2): the resulting elevation of water level 3: the tapered part of a windlass barrel or a capstan 4 a: a movement (as a slipping or slackening) of a rope or cable b: a sudden jerk or strain caused by such a movement 5: a transient sudden rise of current in an electrical circuit

surgeon \sɜr-'jɔn/ *n* [ME *surgen*, fr. AF, fr. OF *chirurgien*, fr. *chirurgie* (surgery): a medical specialist who practices surgery]

surgeon general *n*, *pl* **surgeons general**: the chief medical officer of a branch of the armed services or of a federal or state public health service

surgeon's knot *n*: any of several knots used in tying ligatures or surgical stitches — *see* KNOT illustration

sur-gery \sɜr-'jɛ-(ə-)rɪ-/ *pl* -gɛ-rɪ-ies [ME *surgerie*, fr. OF *chirurgie*, *surgerie*, fr. *L. chirurgia*, fr. Gk *cheirolurgia*, fr. *cheirolourgos* surgeon, fr. *cheirolourgos* working with the hand, fr. *cheir* hand + *ergon* work — more at CHIR, WORK] 1: a branch of medicine concerned with diseases and conditions requiring or amenable to operative or manual procedures 2 a *Brit*: a physician's or dentist's office b: a room or area where surgery is performed 3 a: the work done by a surgeon b: OPERATION

sur-gical \sɜr-'jɪ-kəl/ *adj* [surgeon + -ical] 1 a: of or relating to surgeons or surgery (~ skills) b: used in or in connection with surgery (a ~ stocking) 2: following or resulting from surgery (~ fevers) — **sur-gical-ly** \-k(ə-)lɪ-/ *adv*

sur-jection \sɜr-'jɛk-shən/ *n* [prob fr. F *sur* over, on, onto + E -jection (as in projection)] — more at SUR] — a mathematical function that is an onto mapping

sur-jective \-jɛk-tɪv/ *adj*: ONTO

surly \sɜr-'li-/ *adj* **surlier**, **est** [alter of ME *sirly* lordly, imperious, fr. *sir*] 1 obs: ARROGANT, IMPERIOUS 2: irritably sullen and churlish in mood or manner: CRABBED 3: menacing or threaten-

ing in appearance (~ weather) *syn* see SULLEN *ant* amiable —

sur-ily \-li-/ *adv* — **sur-iness** \-lɪ-nəs/ *n* — **sur-ily** *adv*

sur-mise \sɜr-'mɪz/ *vi* **sur-mised**; **sur-mising** [ME *surmisen* to accuse, fr. MF *surmis*, pp of *surmettre*, fr. *L. supermittere* to throw on, fr. *super-* + *mittere* to send — more at SMITE]: to imagine or infer on slight grounds *syn* see CONJECTURE — **sur-mis** *er* *n*

sur-mise \sɜr-'mɪz-, 'sɔr-/ *n*: a thought or idea based on scanty evidence: CONJECTURE

sur-mount \sɜr-'maʊnt/ *vi* [ME *surmounten*, fr. MF *surmonter*, fr. *sur-* + *monter* to mount] 1 obs: to surpass in quality or attainment: EXCEL 2: to rise superior to: OVERCOME (~ an obstacle) 3: to get to the top of: CLIMB 4: to stand or lie at the top of — **sur-mount-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj*

sur-mullet \sɜr-'mʊl-ət-, 'sɔr-/ *n*, *pl* **surmullet** also **surmullet** [F *surmulet*]: MULLET 2

sur-name \sɜr-'nām/ *n* 1: an added name derived from occupation or other circumstance: NICKNAME 1 2: the name borne in common by members of a family

sur-name *vi*: to give a surname to

sur-pass \sɜr-'pas/ *vi* [MF *surpasser*, fr. *sur-* + *passer* to pass] 1: to become better, greater, or stronger than: EXCEED 2: to go beyond: OVERSTEP 3: to transcend the reach, capacity, or powers of *syn* see EXCEED — **sur-pass-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj*

sur-pass-ing *adj*: greatly exceeding others: of a very high degree — **sur-pass-ing-ly** \-lɪ-/ *adv*

sur-plice \sɜr-'plɪs/ *n* [ME *surplis*, fr. OF *surpliz*, fr. ML *superpellicium*, fr. *super-* + *pellicium* coat of skins, fr. *L. neut. of pellicius* made of skins, fr. *pellis* skin — more at FELL]: a loose white outer ecclesiastical vestment usu of knee length with large open sleeves

sur-plice *adj*: having a diagonally overlapping neckline or closing (a ~ collar) (~ sweaters)

sur-plus \sɜr-'ʊpləs/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *superplus*, fr. *L. super-* + *plus* more — more at PLUS] 1 a: the amount that remains when use or need is satisfied b: an excess of receipts over disbursements 2: the excess of a corporation's net worth over the par or stated value of its capital stock — **surplus** *adj*

sur-plus-age \sɜr-'ʊpləs-ɪ-/ *n* 1: SURPLUS 1a 2 a: excessive or nonessential matter b: matter introduced in legal pleading which is not necessary or relevant to the case

surplus value *n*: the difference in Marxist theory between the value of work done or of commodities produced by labor and the usu. subsistence wages paid by the employer

sur-print \sɜr-'prɪnt/ *vi* or *n*: OVERPRINT

sur-pris-al \sɜr-'prɪ-zəl/ *n*: the action of surprising: the state of being surprised

sur-prise \sɜr-'prɪz/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. fem of *surpris*, pp of *surprendre* to take over, surprise, fr. *sur-* + *prendre* to take — more at PRIZE] 1 a: an attack made without warning b: a taking unawares 2: something that surprises 3: the state of being surprised: ASTONISHMENT

sur-prise also **sur-prize** *vi* **sur-prised**, **sur-pris-ing** 1: to attack unexpectedly; also: to capture by an unexpected attack 2 a: to take unawares b: to detect or elicit by a taking unawares 3: to strike with wonder or amazement esp because unexpected — **sur-pris-er** *n*

syn 1 SURPRISE, WAYLAY, AMBUSH *shared meaning element*: to attack unawares

2 SURPRISE, ASTONISH, ASTOUND, AMAZE, FLABBERGAST *shared meaning element*: to impress forcibly through unexpectedness, startlingness, or unusualness

sur-pris-ing *adj*: of a nature that excites surprise — **sur-pris-ing-ly** \-lɪ-/ *adv*

surra \sɜr-'ə/ *n* [Marathi *sūra* wheezing sound]: a severe Old World febrile and hemorrhagic disease of domestic animals that is caused by a flagellate protozoan (*Trypanosoma evansi*) and is transmitted by biting insects

sur-re-al \sɜr-'ri-/ *adj* also **-rā-/** *adj* [back-formation fr. *surrealism*] 1: having the intense irrational reality of a dream 2: SURREALISTIC

sur-re-al-ism \sɜr-'ri-/ *n* also **-rā-/** *n* [F *surréalisme*, fr. *sur-* + *réalisme* realism]: the principles, ideals, or practice of producing fantastic or incongruous imagery or effects in art, literature, or theater by means of unnatural juxtapositions and combinations — **sur-re-al-ist** \-lɪst/ *n* or *adj*

sur-re-al-istic \sɜr-'ri-/ *adj* also **-rā-/** *adj* 1: of or relating to surrealism 2: having a strange dreamlike atmosphere or quality like that of a surrealist painting (the ~ quality of Chinese politics — *Newsweek*) — **sur-re-al-is-ti-cally** \-tɪ-k(ə-)lɪ-/ *adv*

sur-re-but-ter \sɜr-(r)-'bʊt-ər/ *n*: the reply in common law pleading of a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter

sur-re-join-der \sɜr-(r)-'jɔɪn-dər/ *n*: the reply in common law pleading of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder

sur-ren-der \sɜr-'ren-dər/ *vb* **sur-ren-dered**, **sur-ren-der-ing** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ/ [ME *surrenderen*, fr. MF *surrendre*, fr. *sur-* + *rendre* to give back, yield — more at RENDER] *vi* 1 a: to yield to the power, control, or possession of another upon compulsion or demand (~ed the fort) b: to give up completely or agree to forgo esp in favor of another 2 a: to give (oneself) up into the power of another esp as a prisoner b: to give (oneself) over to something (as an influence or course of action) ~ *vi*: to give oneself up into the power of another: YIELD *syn* see RELINQUISH

surrender *n* 1 a: the action of yielding one's person or giving up the possession of something into the power of another b: the relinquishment by a patentee of his rights or claims under a patent c: the delivery of a principal into lawful custody by his bail — called also **surrender by bail** d: the voluntary cancellation of the legal liability of an insurance company by the insured and beneficiary for a consideration e: the delivery of a fugitive from justice by one government to another 2: an instance of surrendering *syn* SURRENDER, SUBMISSION, CAPITULATION *shared meaning element*: the yielding of one's person, forces, or possessions to another

sur-rep-titious \sɜr-'rɛp-tɪʃ-əs-, 'sɔr-/ *adj* [ME, fr. *L. surrepticius*, fr. *surreptus*, pp of *surrepere* to snatch secretly, fr. *sub-* + *rapere* to seize — more at RAPID] 1: done, made, or acquired

apparently arising from the ovary (2) of an ovary: free from the calyx or other floral envelope 7: more comprehensive (a genus is ~ to a species) 8: affecting or assuming an air of superiority; **SUPERSTICIOUS**

superior 1: one who is above another in rank, station, or office; esp: the head of a religious house or order 2: one that surpasses another in quality or merit 3: **SUPERSCRIPT**

superior conjunction *n*: a conjunction in which a lesser or secondary celestial body passes farther from the observer than the primary body around which it revolves

superior court *n*: a court of general jurisdiction intermediate between the inferior courts (as a justice of the peace court) and the higher appellate courts 2: a court with juries having original jurisdiction

superior general *n*, *pl* **superiors general**: the superior of a religious order or congregation

superiority \su-pi-er-i-ôr-ô-ti-, -sü-, -'ir-ô-*n*, *pl* -ties: the quality or state of being superior; also: a superior characteristic

superiority complex *n*: an exaggerated opinion of oneself

superiorly \su-pi-er-i-ôr-ô-*l* *adv* 1: in or to a higher position or direction 2: in a higher or better manner or degree; also: in a haughty or condescending manner

superior planet *n*: a planet whose orbit lies outside that of the earth

superior vena cava *n*: the branch of the vena cava of a vertebrate that brings blood back from the head and anterior part of the body to the heart

super-jacent \sü-por-'jäs-nt/ *adj* [*L* *superjacent*, *superjacent*, *pp* of *superjacere* to lie over or upon, *fr* *super-* + *jacere* to lie; akin to *L* *jacere* to throw — more at *JET*]: lying above or upon (overlying) (~ rocks)

super-jet \sü-por-'jet/ *n*: a supersonic jet airplane

super-lative \su-par-'lat-iv/ *adj* [*ME* *superlatif*, *fr* *MF*, *fr* *LL* *superlativus* *fr* *L* *superlativus* (*pp* of *superferre* to carry over, raise high), *fr* *super-* + *latus*, *pp* of *ferre* to carry — more at *TOLERATE*, *BEAR*] 1: of, relating to, or constituting the degree of grammatical comparison that denotes an extreme or unsurpassed level or extent 2: surpassing all others: **SUPREME** 3: **EXCESSIVE**, **EXAGGERATED** — **super-lative-ly** *adv* — **super-lative-ness** *n*

superlative *n* 1: a: the superlative degree of comparison in a language b: a superlative form of an adjective or adverb 2: the superlative or utmost degree of something: **ACME** 3: a superlative person or thing 4: an exaggerated expression esp. of praise

super-liner \sü-por-'li-nôr/ *n*: a fast luxurious passenger liner of great size

super-lunary \sü-por-'lû-nô-rê/ also **super-lunar** \-nôr-, -nâr/ *adj* [*L* *super-* + *luna* moon — more at *LUNAR*]: being above the moon: **CELESTIAL**

super-man \sü-por-'man/ *n* [*trans.* of *G* *übermensch*] 1: a superior man that according to Nietzsche has learned to forgo fleeting pleasures and attain happiness and dominance through the exercise of creative power 2: a person of extraordinary or superhuman power or achievements

super-market \-mâr-'kôt/ *n*: a self-service retail market selling foods and household merchandise

super-nal \sü-pôr-'nâl/ *adj* [*ME*, *fr* *MF*, *fr* *L* *supernus*, *fr* *super* over, above — more at *OVER*] 1: a: being or coming from on high b: **ETHEREAL**, **HEAVENLY** (~ melodies) 2: located in or belonging to the sky — **super-nally** \-lê-*adv*

super-natant \sü-pôr-'nât-nt/ *adj* [*L* *supernatant*, *supernatans*, *pp* of *supernare* to float, *fr* *super-* + *nare* to swim — more at *NATANT*]: floating on the surface — **super-natant** *n*

super-natural \sü-pôr-'nach-(ô)-rô/ *adj* [*ML* *supernaturalis*, *fr* *L* *super-* + *natura* nature] 1: of or relating to an order of existence beyond the visible observable universe; esp: of or relating to God or a god, demigod, spirit, or devil 2: a: departing from what is usual or normal esp. so as to appear to transcend the laws of nature b: attributed to an invisible agent (as a ghost or spirit) — **super-natural** *n* — **super-natural-ly** \-nach-(ô)-rô-lê-, -nach-ô-rô-lê-*adv* — **super-natural-ness** \-nach-(ô)-rô-lê-*n* *n* 1: the quality or state of being supernatural 2: belief in a supernatural power and order of existence — **super-natural-ist** \-lôst/ *n* or *adj* — **super-natural-istic** \-nach-(ô)-rô-'lis-tik/ *adj*

super-nor-mal \sü-pôr-'nôr-mâl/ *adj* 1: exceeding the normal or average 2: being beyond normal human powers: **PARANORMAL** — **super-nor-mal-ity** \-nôr-mâl-ô-tê/ *n* — **super-nor-mally** \-nôr-mâl-lê-*adv*

super-nova \sü-pôr-'nô-vâ/ *n* [*NL*]: one of the rarely observed nova outbursts in which the maximum intrinsic luminosity may reach 100 million times that of the sun

super-numerary \sü-pôr-'nyû-mô-rê-rê-, -'nyû-mô-(ô)-rê/ *adj* [*LL* *supernumerarius*, *fr* *L* *super-* + *numerus* number — more at *NIMBLE*] 1: a: exceeding the usual, stated, or prescribed number (a ~ tooth) b: not enumerated among the regular components of a group and esp. of a military organization 2: exceeding what is necessary, required, or desired 3: more numerous

super-numerary *n*, *pl* **super-numeraries** 1: a supernumerary person or thing, as: a person employed not for regular service but for use in case of need b: an individual in excess of the number authorized for a given military or naval unit c: a person serving no apparent function 2: an actor employed to play a walk-on

super-or-der \sü-pô-'rôrd-ôr/ *n*: a taxonomic category between an order and a class or a subclass

super-or-di-nate \sü-pô-'rôrd-nt-, -'nô-, -'nât/ *adj* [*super-* + *ordinate* (as in *subordinate*)]: superior in rank, class, or status

super-or-ganism \-rôrd-gô-'niz-ô-m/ *n*: an organized society (as of a social insect) that functions as an organic whole

super-ovulation \-rôv-ô-'vô-lâ-shôn-, -rôv-ô-*n* *n*: production of exceptional numbers of eggs at one time

super-parasitism \sü-pôr-'par-ô-'sît-'jiz-ô-m-, -sô-'tiz-ô-m/ *n*: parasitization of a host by more than one parasitic individual usu. of one kind — used esp. of parasitic insects

super-pa-tri-ot \-pâ-trê-ô-t-, -trê-ât, chiefly *Brit* -pâ-*n* *n*: an excessively patriotic individual (young ~s noted for their nationalistic hysterics — *Clare Sterling*) — **super-pa-tri-ot-ic** \-pâ-trê-ô-tik, chiefly *Brit* -pâ-*n* *adj* — **super-pa-tri-otism** \-pâ-trê-ô-tiz-ô-m, chiefly *Brit* -pâ-*n* *n*

super-phosphate \sü-pôr-'fäs-fât/ *n* 1: an acid phosphate 2: a soluble mixture of phosphates used as fertilizer and made from insoluble mineral phosphates by treatment with sulfuric acid

super-phys-i-cal \-fiz-i-kâl/ *adj*: being above or beyond the physical world or explanation on physical principles

super-pose \sü-pôr-'pôz/ *vi* -posed; -pos-ing [*prob* *fr* *F* *super-* + *ponere* to place — more at *POSITION*] 1: to place or lay over or above whether in or not in contact: **SUPERIMPOSE** 2: to lay (as a geometric figure) upon another so as to make all like parts coincide — **super-pos-able** \-pô-zô-bôl/ *adj* — **super-po-si-tion** \-pô-'zish-ô-n/ *n*

super-posed \-'pôzd/ *adj*: situated vertically over another layer or part

super-power \sü-pôr-'pau-(ô)r/ *n* 1: excessive or superior power 2: a: an extremely powerful nation, *specif*: one of a very few dominant states in an era when the world is divided politically into these states and their satellites b: an international governing body able to enforce its will upon the most powerful states — **super-powered** \-pau-(ô)rd/ *adj*

super-sat-urate \sü-pôr-'sach-ô-'rât/ *vi*: to add to beyond saturation — **super-sat-uration** \-sach-ô-'râ-shôn/ *n*

super-scribe \sü-pôr-'skrib, -sü-pôr-'*vi* -scribed; -scri-bing [*L* *super-* + *scribere* to write — more at *SCRIBE*] 1: to write or engrave on the top or outside 2: to write (as a name or address) on the outside or cover of: **ADDRESS**

super-script \sü-pôr-'skript/ *n* [*L* *superscriptus*, *pp* of *super-* + *scribere*] a distinguishing symbol or letter written immediately above or above and to the right or left of another character — **superscript** *adj*

super-scription \sü-pôr-'skrip-shôn/ *n* [*ME*, *fr* *MF*, *fr* *LL* *super-* + *scribere*, *fr* *L* *superscriptus*] 1: the act of superscribing 2: something written or engraved on the surface of, outside, or above something else: **INSCRIPTION** also *ADDRESS*

super-sede \sü-pôr-'sed/ *vi* -sed-ed; -sed-ing [*MF* *super-* + *sedere* to sit — more at *SIT*] 1: to cause to be set aside b: to force out of use as inferior 2: to take the place, room, or position of 3: to displace in favor of another: **SUPPLANT** *syn* see *REPLACE* — **super-seder** *n*

super-se-de-as \-'sed-ô-'s/ *n*, *pl* **superse-des** [*ME*, *fr* *L*, you shall refrain, *fr* *super-* + *sedere*] 1: a common-law writ commanding a stay of legal proceedings issued under various conditions and esp. to stay an officer from proceeding under another writ 2: an order staying proceedings of an inferior court

super-se-dure \-'sê-jôr/ *n*: the act or process of superseding; esp: the replacement of an old or inferior queen bee by a young or superior queen

super-sen-si-ble \sü-pôr-'sen-(ô)-sô-bôl/ *adj*: being above or beyond that which is apparent to the senses: **SPIRITUAL**

super-sen-si-tive \-'sen-(ô)-sî-tiv-, -sen-(ô)-sî-tiv/ *adj* 1: **HYPERSENSITIVE** (a ~ palate) 2: specially treated to increase sensitivity (a ~ photographic emulsion) — **super-sen-si-tive-ness** *n* — **super-sen-si-tiv-ity** \-'sen-(ô)-sî-tiv-ô-tê/ *n*

super-sen-so-ry \-'sen-(ô)-sô-'rê/ *adj*: **SUPERSENSIBLE**

super-ser-vi-ce-able \-'sôr-vô-'sô-bôl/ *adj*: offering unwanted services: **OFFICIOUS**

super-ses-sion \sü-pôr-'sesh-ôn/ *n* [*ML* *super-* + *sedere*, *fr* *L* *super-* + *sedere*, *pp* of *super-* + *sedere*] the act of superseding: the state of being superseded — **super-se-sive** \-'sê-siv/ *adj*

super-son-ic \-'sân-ik/ *adj* [*L* *super-* + *sonus* sound — more at *SOUND*] 1: having a frequency above the human ear's audibility limit of about 20,000 cycles per second — used of waves and vibrations, compare **SONIC** 2: utilizing, produced by, or relating to supersonic waves or vibrations 3: of, being, or relating to speeds from one to five times the speed of sound in air — compare **SONIC** 4: moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents moving at supersonic speed 5: relating to supersonic airplanes or missiles (the ~ age) — **super-son-ic-ally** \-ik-(ô)-lê-*adv*

supersonic *n* 1: a supersonic wave or frequency 2: a supersonic airplane

super-son-ics \sü-pôr-'sân-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* *in constr* 1: the science of supersonic phenomena 2: the industry involved in the manufacture of supersonic airplanes

supersonic transport *n*: a supersonic transport airplane

super-star \sü-pôr-'stâr/ *n*: a star (as in sports or the movies) who is considered extremely talented, has great public appeal, and can use command a high salary

super-sti-tion \sü-pôr-'stîsh-ôn/ *n* [*ME* *superstition*, *fr* *MF*, *fr* *L* *super-* + *stare* to stare — more at *STAND*] 1: a belief or practice resulting from ignorance, fear of the unknown, trust in magic or chance, or a false conception of causation b: an irrational abject attitude of mind toward the supernatural, nature, or God resulting from superstition 2: a notion maintained despite evidence to the contrary

super-sti-tious \-'stîsh-ô-s/ *adj*: of, relating to, or manifesting superstition — **super-sti-tious-ly** *adv* — **super-sti-tious-ness** *n*

super-stratum \sü-pôr-'strâ-tum-, -strât-ô-*n* [*super-* + *-stratum* (as in *substratum*)]: an overlying stratum or layer

a about e kitten e further a back a bake a cot, cart
a out e chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
i foot a foot y yet yû few yû famous zh vision

indecisiveness 3 : characterized by suspension — **sus-pen-sive-ly** *adv*

sus-pen-soid \sə-'spen(t)-sōid/ *n* [ISV suspension + colloid] 1 : a colloidal system in which the dispersed particles are solid 2 : a lyophobic sol (as a gold sol)

sus-pen-sor \sə-'spen(t)-sōr/ *n* [NL, fr *suspensus*, pp] : a suspending part or structure: as a : a group or chain of cells that is produced from the zygote of a heteroporous plant and serves to push the embryo which arises at its extremity deeper into the embryo sac and into contact with the food supply of the megaspore b : one of the two hyphae in fungi (order Mucorales) that bear gametangia at their tips and later support the zygospore

sus-pen-sory \sə-'spen(t)-sōr-ē/ *adj* 1 : held in suspension, also : fitted or serving to suspend 2 : temporarily leaving undetermined : **SUSPENSIVE** 1

suspensory *n*, *pl* -ries : something that suspends or holds up, *esp* : a fabric supporter for the scrotum

suspensory ligament *n* : a ligament or fibrous membrane suspending an organ or part, *esp* : a ringlike fibrous membrane connecting the ciliary body and the lens of the eye that holds the lens in place — see **EYE** illustration

sus-pi-clon \sə-'spish-ən/ *n* [ME, fr L *suspicion*-, *suspicio*, fr *suspice* to suspect — more at **SUSPECT**] 1 a : the act or an instance of suspecting something wrong without proof or on slight evidence : **MISTRUST** b : a state of mental uneasiness and uncertainty : **DOUBT** 2 : a slight touch or trace (just a ~ of garlic) *syn* see **UNCERTAINTY**

suspicion *vi* **sus-pi-cloned**; **sus-pi-clon-ing** \-'spish-(ə)-nɪŋ/ *chiefly* *subst* : **SUSPECT**

sus-pi-cious \sə-'spish-əs/ *adj* 1 : tending to arouse suspicion : **QUESTIONABLE** 2 : disposed to suspect : **DISTRUSTFUL** (~ of strangers) 3 : expressing or indicative of suspicion (a ~ glance) — **sus-pi-cious-ly** *adv* — **sus-pi-cious-ness** *n*

sus-pi-ra-tion \sə-'pə-rā-shən/ *n* : a long deep breath. **SIGH**

sus-pire \sə-'spɪər/ *vi* **sus-pired**; **sus-pir-ing** [ME *suspiren*, fr L *suspirare*, fr *sub-* + *spirare* to breathe — more at **SPIRIT**] : to draw a long deep breath **SIGH**

Sussex *abbr* **Sussex**

Sussex spaniel \sə-'sɪks(s)-, -'ek(s)-/ *n* [Sussex, England] any of a British breed of short-legged short-necked long-bodied spaniels with a flat or slightly wavy golden liver-colored coat

sus-tain \sə-'stān/ *vi* [ME *sustenen*, fr OF *sustinere*, fr L *sustinere* to hold up, sustain, fr *sub-* + *sus-* + *tenere* to hold — more at **SUB-**, **THIN**] 1 : to give support or relief to 2 : to supply with sustenance : **NOURISH** 3 : to keep up : **PROLONG** 4 : to support the weight of : **PROP**; also : to carry or withstand (a weight or pressure) 5 : to buoy up 6 a : to bear up under b : **SUFFER**, **UNDERGO** (~ed heavy losses) (~ed a concussion of the brain — Allan Nevins) 7 a : to support as true, legal, or just b : to allow or admit as valid (the court ~ed the motion) 8 : to support by adequate proof : **CONFIRM** (testimony that ~s our contention) — **sus-tain-able** \-'stā-nə-bəl/ *adj* — **sus-tain-er** *n*

sus-tain-ing *adj* 1 a : serving to sustain b : aiding in the support of an organization through a special fee (a ~ member) 2 : of or relating to a sustaining program

sustaining program *n* : a radio or television program that is paid for by a station or network and has no commercial sponsor

sus-tenance \sə-'tən-əns(t)-/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr *sustinere*] 1 a : means of support, maintenance, or subsistence b : **LIVING** b : **FOOD**, **PROVISIONS**; also : **NOURISHMENT** 2 a : the act of sustaining : the state of being sustained b : a supplying or being supplied with the necessities of life 3 : something that gives support, endurance, or strength

sus-ten-tac-u-lar \sə-'tən-'tak-yə-lər, -'ten-/ *adj* [NL *sustentaculum* supporting part, fr L *prop*, fr *sustentare*] : serving to support or sustain

sus-ten-ta-tion \-'tā-shən/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *sustentation*-, *sustentatio* act of holding up, fr *sustentatus*, pp of *sustentare* to hold up, fr *sustentus*, pp of *sustinere*] 1 : the act of sustaining : the state of being sustained as a : **MAINTENANCE**, **UPKEEP** b : **PRESERVATION**, **CONSERVATION** c : maintenance of life, growth, or morale d : provision with sustenance 2 : something that sustains : **SUPPORT** — **sus-ten-ta-tive** \sə-'tən-'tāt-iv, -'stent-ət-/ *adj*

sus-ten-tion \sə-'sten-chen/ *n* [fr *sustain*, after such pairs as **E retain** - **retention**] : **SUSTENTATION**

Susu \-'sü-(j)ü/ *n*, *pl* **Susu** or **Susuu** 1 : a member of a West African people of Mali, Guinea, and the area along the northern border of Sierra Leone 2 : the language of the Susu people

sus-ur-ra-tion \sü-'sə-rā-shən/ *n* : a whispering sound : **MURMUR**

sus-ur-rous \sü-'sə-rəs-, -'sə-rəs/ *adj* : full of whispering sounds

sus-ur-rus \sü-'sə-rəs-, -'sə-rəs/ *n* [L hum, whisper — more at **SWARM**] : a whispering or rustling sound — **sus-ur-rant** \-'sə-rənt-, -'sə-rənt-/ *adj*

Suth *abbr* **Sutherlandshire**

sutler \sə-'lār/ *n* [obs D *soetler*, fr LG *suteler* sloppy worker, camp cook, akin to OE *besūtlan* to dirty, GK *hycin* to rain — more at **SUCK**] : a provisioner to an army post often established in a shop on the post

sū-trā \sū-'trā/ *n* [Skt *sūtra* thread, string of precepts, sutra; akin to L *suere* to sew — more at **SEW**] 1 : a precept summarizing Vedic teaching; also : a collection of these precepts 2 : a discourse of the Buddha

sut-tee \-'tē-, -'tē-/ *n* [Skt *sati* wife who performs suttee, lit, good woman, fr fem of *sati* true, good, akin to OE *sōth* true — more at **SOOTH**] : the act or custom of a Hindu widow willingly being cremated on the funeral pile of her husband as an indication of her devotion to him, also : a woman cremated in this way

sū-ture \sū-'chər/ *n* [MF & L, MF, fr L *sutura* seam, suture, fr *sutus*; pp of *suere* to sew — more at **SEW**] 1 a : a strand or fiber used to sew parts of the living body b : a stitch made with a suture c : the act or process of sewing with sutures 2 a : a uniting of parts b : the seam or seamlike line along which two things or parts are sewed or united 3 a : the line of union in an immovable articulation (as between the bones of the skull), also : such an

articulation b : a furrow at the junction of adjacent bodily parts; *esp* : a line of dehiscence (as on a fruit) — **su-tur-al** \-'süch-(ə)-rəl/ *adj* — **su-tur-ally** \-'rə-lē/ *adv*

suture *vi* **su-tured**; **su-tur-ing** \-'süch-(ə)-nɪŋ/ : to unite, close, or secure with sutures (~ a wound)

suz-er-ain \süz-(ə)-rən, -'rən/ *n* [F, fr (assumed) MF *suzerain*, fr MF *sus* up (fr L *sursum*, fr *sub-* + *versum* -ward, fr neut of *versus*, pp of *vertere* to turn) + *-rain* (as in *sovereign* sovereign) — more at **SUB-**, **WORTH**] 1 : a superior feudal lord to whom fealty is due : **OVERLORD** 2 : a dominant state controlling the foreign relations of a vassal state but allowing it sovereign authority in its internal affairs

suz-er-ain-ty \-'tē-/ *n* [F *suzeraineté*, fr MF *suzereneté*, fr (assumed) MF *suzerain*] : the dominion of a suzerain : **OVERLORDSHIP**

sv *abbr* 1 sailing vessel 2 saves 3 [L *sub verbo* or *sub voce*] under the word

svc or **svce** *abbr* service

sved-berg \s'fed-, -bɜrg-, -'ber-ē/ *n* [The *Svedberg* †1971 Sw chemist] : a unit of time amounting to 10⁻¹³ second that is used to measure the sedimentation velocity of a colloidal solution (as of a protein) in an ultracentrifuge and to determine molecular weight by substitution in an equation — called also **svedberg unit**

svelte \s'felt/ *adj* [F, fr *il svelto*, fr pp of *sveltere* to pluck out, modif of L *evellere*, fr *e-* + *vellere* to pluck — more at **VULNERABLE**] 1 a : **SLENDER**, **LITHE** b : having clean lines : **SLEEK** 2 : **URBANE**, **SUAVE** — **svelte-ly** *adv* — **svelte-ness** *n*

Sven-gali \s'en-'gāl-ē/ *n* [Swengali, malicious hypnotist in the novel *Triby* (1894) by George du Maurier] : one who attempts *usu* with evil intentions to persuade or force another to do his bidding

svgs *abbr* savings

sw *abbr* switch

Sw *abbr* Sweden, Swedish

SW *abbr* 1 sawater 2 shipper's weight 3 shortwave 4 south-west

SWA *abbr* South-West Africa

swab \swäb/ *n* [prob fr obs D *swabbe*; akin to LG *swabber* mop] 1 a *MOP*; *esp* : a yarn mop b (1) : a wad of absorbent material *usu* wound around one end of a small stick and used for applying medication or for removing material from an area (2) : a specimen taken with a swab c : a sponge attached to a long handle and used to clean the bore of a firearm 2 a : a useless or contemptible person b : **SAILOR**, **GOB**

swab *vi* **swabbed**; **swab-bing** [back-formation fr *swabber*] 1 : to clean with or as if with a swab 2 : to apply medication to with a swab (swabbed the wound with iodine)

swab-ber \swäb-'ər/ *n* [akin to LG *swabber* mop, ME *swabben* to sway] 1 : one that swabs 2 : **SWAB** 2a

swab-bie also **swab-by** \-'ē/ *n*, *pl* **swabbies** *slang* : **SWAB** 2b

swad-dle \swäd-'l/ *vi* **swad-dled**, **swad-dling** \swäd-'lɪŋ/ [ME *swadelen*, *swaihlen*, prob alter of *sweden*, *swethelen*, fr *swethel* swaddling band, fr OE, akin to OE *swathian* to swathe] 1 a : to wrap (an infant) with swaddling clothes b : **SWATHE** **ENVELOP** 2 : **RESTRAIN** **RESTRICT**

swaddling clothes *n* *pl* 1 : narrow strips of cloth wrapped around an infant to restrict movement 2 : limitations or restrictions imposed upon the immature or inexperienced

swag \swag/ *vi* **swaggled**; **swag-ging** [prob of Scand origin, akin to ON *svægja* to cause to sway, akin to OHG *swingan* to swing] 1 : **SWAY**, **LURCH** 2 : **SAG**

swag *n* 1 : **SWAY** 2 a : something (as a decoration) hanging in a curve between two points : **FESTOON** b : a suspended cluster (as of evergreen branches) 3 a : goods acquired by unlawful means b : **LOOT** b : **SPOILS**, **PROFITS** 4 : a depression in the earth 5 *chiefly* *Austral* : a pack of personal belongings

swage \swäʒ/ *n* [ME, ornamental border, fr MF *souage*] : a tool used by metalworkers for shaping their work by holding it on the work or the work on it and striking with a hammer or sledge

swage *vi* **swaged**; **swag-ing** : to shape by or as if by means of a swage

swage block *n* : a perforated cast-iron or steel block with grooved sides that is used in heading bolts and swaging bars by hand

swagger \swag-'ər/ *vb* **swag-gered**, **swag-ger-ing** \-(ə)-rɪŋ/ [prob fr *swag* + *-er* (as in *chatter*)] *vi* 1 : to conduct oneself in an arrogant or superciliously pompous manner; *esp* : to walk with an air of overbearing self-confidence 2 : **BOAST**, **BRAG** ~ *vi* : to force by argument or threat : **BULLY** *syn* see **STRUT** — **swag-ger** \-'ər-ər/ *h* — **swag-ger-ing-ly** \-(ə)-rɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

swagger *n* 1 a : an act or instance of swaggering b : arrogant or conceited self-assured behavior c : ostentatious display or bravado 2 : a self-confident outlook : **COCKINESS**

swagger *adj* : marked by elegance or showiness : **POSH**

swagger stick *n* : a short light stick *usu* covered with leather and tipped with metal at each end and intended for carrying in the hand (as by military officers)

swag-man \swag-'mən/ *n*, *chiefly* *Austral* : **VAGRANT** 2 : *esp* : one who carries a swag when traveling

Swa-hili \swä-'hē-lē/ *n*, *pl* **Swahili** or **Swahills** [Ar *sawhīl*, pl of *sāhīl* coast] 1 : a member of a Bantu-speaking people of Zanzibar and the adjacent coast 2 : a Bantu language that is a trade and governmental language over much of East Africa and in the Congo region

swain \swän/ *n* [ME *swēin* boy, servant, fr ON *swēinn*, akin to OE *swān* swain, L *suus* one's own — more at **SUICIDE**] 1 : **RUSTIC** **PEASANT**; *specif* : **SHEPHERD** 2 : a male admirer or suitor — **swain-ish** \swā-'nɪʃ/ *adj* — **swain-ish-ness** *n*

swale \swäl-/ *n* [ME, shade, prob of Scand origin, akin to ON *swāl* cool; akin to OE *swelan* to burn — more at **SWELTER**] : a low lying or depressed and often wet stretch of land

swallow \swäl-, -'l-, -'w-/ *n* [ME *swallowe*, fr OE *swēalwe*, akin to OHG *swalawa* swallow, Russ *solovoi* nightingale] 1 : any of numerous small long-winged passerine birds (family *Hirundinidae*) that are noted for their graceful flight and regular migrations, have a short bill with a wide gape, small weak feet, and often a deeply

by stealth : CLANDESTINE 2 : acting or doing something clandestinely : STEALTHY *syn* see SECRET — *sur-rep-ti-tious-ly adv* — *sur-rep-ti-tious-ness n*

sur-rey \sə-ˈrē, ˈsɔ-rē/ *n*, *pl* *surveys* [Surrey, England] : a four-wheeled two-seated horse-drawn pleasure carriage
surrogate \sə-ˈrə-gāt, ˈsɔ-rə-/ *vi* -gated, -gating [L *surrogatus*, pp of *surrogare* to choose in place of another, substitute, fr *sub-* + *rogare* to ask — more at RIGHT] : to put in the place of another. *a* : to appoint as successor, deputy, or substitute for oneself *b* : SUBSTITUTE



surrey

surrogate \-gāt, -gāt/ *n*, often attrib *1* : *a* person appointed to act in place of another • DEPUTY *b* : a local judicial officer in some states (as New York) who has jurisdiction over the probate of wills, the settlement of estates, and the appointment and supervision of guardians 2 : something that serves as a substitute

surrogation \sə-ˈrə-gā-shən, ˈsɔ-rə-/ *n* : the use of surrogates (as abstracts) in place of longer items (as documents) in an information retrieval system

surround \sə-ˈraʊnd/ *vi* [ME *surrounden* to overflow, fr MF *surround*, fr LL *superundare*, fr L *super-* + *unda* wave, influenced in meaning by *round* — more at WATER] 1 *a* (1) : to enclose on all sides • ENVELOPE (was *~ed* by a crowd of people — Jonathan Swift) (2) : to enclose so as to cut off communication or retreat • INVEST *b* : to form or be a member of the entourage of (flatterers who *~* the king) *c* : to constitute part of the environment of (*~ed* by luxury) *d* : to extend around the margin or edge of • ENCIRCLE (a wall *~s* the old city) 2 : to cause to be surrounded by something (he *~ed* himself with able advisers)

surround n : something (as a border) that surrounds (from urban centre to rural — Emrys Jones)

surroundings \sə-ˈraʊn-dɪŋz/ *n* *pl* : the circumstances, conditions, or objects by which one is surrounded • ENVIRONMENT

surroyal \sə-ˈrɔɪ-əl/ *n* [ME *surroyal*, fr *sur-* + royal royal antler] : one of the terminal tips above the royal antler of a large deer (as a stag) usu grown by four years of age — *see* ANTLER illustration

sursum corda \su(sə)-ˈsəm-ˈkɔrd-ə, -ˈkɔ(s)rd-ə/ *n* [LL (lift) up (your) hearts] 1 often cap S&C : a verse that in traditional eucharistic liturgies exhorts the faithful to enthusiastic worship 2 : something inspiring

surtax \sə-ˈtaks/ *n* 1 : an extra tax or charge 2 : a graduated income tax in addition to the normal income tax imposed on the amount by which one's net income exceeds a specified sum

sur-tout \sə-ˈtuː, ˈsɔ-ˈtu/ *n* [F, fr *sur* over (fr L *super*) + *tout* all, fr L *totus* whole — more at OVER] : a man's long close-fitting overcoat

surv *abbr* survey; surveying; surveyor

surveil \sə-ˈvā(ə)l/ *vi* *sur-veilled*, *sur-veiling* [back-formation fr *surveillance*] : to subject to surveillance

surveillance \sə-ˈvā-lən(t)s also -ˈvāl-yən(t)s or -ˈvā-ən(t)s/ *n* [F, fr *surveiller* to watch over, fr *sur-* + *veiller* to watch, fr L *vigilare*, fr *vigil* watchful — more at VIGIL] : close watch kept over someone or something (as by a detective), also : SUPERVISION *syn* see OVER-SIGHT

surveil-lant \-ˈvā-lən(t) also -ˈvāl-yən(t) or -ˈvā-ən(t)/ *n* : one that exercises surveillance

survey \sə-ˈvā, ˈsɔ-r-/ *vb* *sur-veyed*, *sur-vey-ing* [ME *surveien*, fr MF *surveier* to look over, fr *sur-* + *veier* to see — more at VIEW] *vi* 1 *a* : to examine as to condition, situation, or value : APPRAISE *b* : to make a survey of 2 : to determine and delineate the form, extent, and position of (as a tract of land) by taking linear and angular measurements and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry 3 : to view or consider comprehensively 4 : INSPECT • SCRUTINIZE (he *~ed* us in a lordly way — Alan Harrington) — *vi* : to make a survey

survey \sə-ˈvā, ˈsɔ-r-/ *n*, *pl* *surveys* : the act or an instance of surveying, also : something that is surveyed

survey course \sə-ˈvā-bōl/ *n* : a course treating briefly the chief topics of a broad field of knowledge

surveying \sə-ˈvā-ɪŋ/ *n* : a branch of applied mathematics that teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface, the lengths and directions of the bounding lines, and the contour of the surface and of accurately delineating the whole on paper

surveyor \sə-ˈvā-ər/ *n* : one that surveys, esp. one whose occupation is surveying land

surveyor's level *n* : a level consisting of a telescope and a spirit level mounted on a tripod and revolving on a vertical axis

survivable \sə-ˈvī-və-bəl/ *adj* : resulting in or permitting survival

survivability \sə-ˈvī-və-bəl-ə-ti/ *n*

survival \sə-ˈvī-vəl/ *n* 1 *a* : a living or continuing longer than another person or thing *b* : the continuation of life or existence (problems of *~* in arctic conditions) 2 : one that survives

survival of the fittest : NATURAL SELECTION

survival value *n* : utility in the struggle for existence

survival-ance \sə-ˈvī-vən(t)s/ *n* : SURVIVAL

survive \sə-ˈvī-v/ *vb* *sur-vided*, *sur-ving* [ME *surviven*, fr MF *survivre* to outlive, fr L *supervivere*, fr *super-* + *vivere* to live — more at QUICK] *vi* : to remain alive or in existence : live on (managed to *~* on bread and water) *vi* 1 : to remain alive after the death of (his son survived him) 2 : to continue to exist or live after (survived the earthquake) — *sur-viv-or* \-ˈvī-vər/ *n*

survivor \-ˈvī-vər/ *n*, *archaic* : one that survives • SURVIVOR

survivorship \-ˈvī-vər-ship/ *n* 1 : the legal right of the survivor of persons having joint interests in property to take the interest of the person who has died 2 : the state of being a survivor

Susan B. Anthony Day \sɪz-ən, bē-ˈæn(t)-thə-nē-/ *n* : February 15 observed in commemoration of the birthday of Susan B. Anthony

susceptibility \sə-ˈsep-tə-bil-ə-ti/ *n*, *pl* *-ties* 1 : the quality or state of being susceptible, esp. : lack of ability to resist some extraneous agent (as a pathogen or drug) : SENSITIVITY 2 *a* : a susceptible temperament or constitution *b* *pl* : FEELINGS, SENSIBILITIES 3 *a* : the ratio of the magnetization in a substance to the corresponding magnetizing force *b* : the ratio of the electric polarization to the electric intensity in a polarized dielectric

susceptible \sə-ˈsep-tə-bəl/ *adj* [LL *susceptibilis*, fr L *susceptus*, pp of *suscipere* to take up, admit, fr *sub-*, *sus-* up + *capere* to take — more at SUB- HEAVE] 1 : capable of submitting to an action, process, or operation (a theory *~* to proof) 2 : open, subject, or unresistant to some stimulus, influence, or agency (the foibles of the health faddists are particularly *~* to satire — Arthur Knight) 3 : IMPRESSIONABLE, RESPONSIVE — *sus-cep-ti-ble-ness n* — *sus-cep-ti-bly* \-bəl/ *adv*

susceptive \-tɪv/ *adj* 1 : RECEPTIVE 2 : SUSCEPTIBLE — *sus-cep-tive-ness n* — *sus-cep-tiv-ity* \sə-ˈsep-tɪv-ə-ti/ *n*

suslik \ˈsu-slik/ *n* [Russ] 1 : any of several rather large short-tailed ground squirrels (genus *Citellus*) of eastern Europe or northern Asia 2 : the mottled grayish black fur of a suslik

suspect \ˈsɒs-pekt, ˈsɔ-ˈspekt/ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr L *suspectus*, fr pp of *suspicer*] : regarded or deserving to be regarded with suspicion • SUSPECTED

suspect \ˈsɒs-pekt/ *n* : one who is suspected, esp. : one suspected of a crime

suspect \sə-ˈspek-/ *vb* [ME *suspecten*, fr L *suspectare*, fr *suspectus*, pp of *suspicer* to look up at, regard with awe, suspect, fr *sub-*, *sus-* up, secretly + *specere* to look at — more at SUB-, SPY] *vi* 1 : to have doubts of : DISTRICT 2 : to imagine (one) to be guilty or culpable on slight evidence or without proof (*~* him of giving false information) 3 : to imagine to be or true, likely, or probable (I know that he is honest and *~* that he is right — H. L. Mencken) *vi* : to imagine something to be true or likely

sus-pend \sə-ˈspend/ *vb* [ME *suspenden*, fr OF *suspendere* to hang up, interrupt, fr L *suspendere*, fr *sub-*, *sus-* up + *pendere* to cause to hang, weigh — more at PENDANT] *vi* 1 : to defer temporarily from a privilege, office, or function (*~* a student from school) 2 *a* : to cause to stop temporarily (*~* bus service) *b* : to set aside or make temporarily inoperative (*~* the rules) 3 : to defer till later on specified conditions (*~* sentence) 4 : to hold in an undetermined or undecided state awaiting fuller information (*~* judgment) 5 *a* : HANG *esp* : to hang so as to be free on all sides except at the point of support (*~* a ball by a thread), *b* : to keep from falling or sinking by some invisible support (as buoyancy) (dust *~ed* in the air) 6 *a* : to keep fixed or lost (as in wonder or contemplation) *b* : to keep waiting in suspense or indecision 7 : to hold (a musical note) over into the following chord *~ vi* 1 : to cease temporarily from operation 2 : to stop payment or fail to meet obligations 3 : HANG *syn* see EXCLUDE, DEFER

suspended animation *n* : temporary suspension of the vital functions (as in persons nearly drowned)

sus-pend-er \sə-ˈspen-dər/ *n* 1 : one that suspends 2 : a device by which something may be suspended as *a* : one of two supporting bands worn across the shoulders to support trousers, skirt, or belt — usu used in pl and often with *pair* *b* Brit : GARTER

suspense \sə-ˈspen(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr *suspensere*] 1 : the state of being suspended : SUSPENSION 2 *a* : mental uncertainty : ANXIETY *b* : pleasant excitement as to a decision or outcome (a novel of *~*) 3 : the state or character of being undecided or doubtful • INDECISIVENESS — *sus-pense-ful* \-fəl/ *adj*

suspense account *n* : an account for the temporary entry of charges or credits or esp. of doubtful accounts receivable pending determination of their ultimate disposition

sus-pen-sion \sə-ˈspen-shən/ *n* [LL *suspensio*, *suspensio*, fr L *suspensus*, pp of *suspendere*] 1 : the act of suspending, the state or period of being suspended as *a* : temporary removal from office or privileges *b* : temporary withholding (as of belief or decision) *c* : temporary abrogation of a law or rule *d* (1) : the holding over of one or more musical tones of a chord into the following chord producing a momentary discord and suspending the concord which the ear expects, *specif* : such a dissonance which resolves downward — compare RETARDATION (2) : the tone thus held over *e* : stoppage of payment of business obligations : FAILURE — used esp. of a business or a bank *f* : a rhetorical device whereby the principal idea is deferred to the end of a sentence or longer unit 2 *a* : the act of hanging : the state of being hung *b* (1) : the state of a substance when its particles are mixed with but undissolved in a fluid or solid (2) : a substance in this state (3) : a system consisting of a solid dispersed in a solid, liquid, or gas usu in particles of larger than colloidal size — compare EMULSION 3 : something suspended 4 *a* : a device by which something (as a magnetic needle) is suspended *b* : the system of devices (as springs) supporting the upper part of a vehicle on the axles *c* : the act, process, or manner in which the pendulum or torsion balance of a timepiece is suspended

suspension bridge *n* : a bridge that has its roadway suspended from two or more cables usu passing over towers and securely anchored at the ends — *see* BRIDGE illustration

suspension points *n* *pl* : usu three spaced periods used to show the omission of a word or word group from a written context

sus-pen-sive \sə-ˈspen(t)-sɪv/ *adj* 1 : stopping temporarily : SUSPENDING 2 : characterized by suspense, suspended judgment, or

a about *** kitten *or* further *a* back *ā* bake *ē* cot, cart
au out *ch* chun *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *g* sing *ō* flow *ō* flaw *ol* coin *th* thin *th* this
l loot *ū* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yu* furious *zh* vision

forked tail, occur in all parts of the world except New Zealand and polar regions, and feed on insects caught on the wing 2: any of several swifts that superficially resemble swallows



swallow 1

swallow vb [ME *swalown*, fr. OE *swelgan*, akin to OHG *swelgan* to swallow] vt 1: to take through the mouth and esophagus into the stomach 2: to envelop or take in as if by swallowing: ABSORB 3: to accept without question, protest, or resentment (~ an insult) (a hard story to ~) 4: to take back: RETRACT (had to ~ his words) 5: to keep from expressing or showing: REPRESS (~ed his anger) 6: to utter (as words) indistinctly ~ vi 1: to receive something into the body through the mouth and esophagus 2: to perform the action characteristic of swallowing something esp under emotional stress — *swallow-able* \ˈswal-ə-bəl/ adj — *swallower* \ˈswal-ə-wər/ n

swallow n 1: the passage connecting the mouth to the stomach 2: a capacity for swallowing 3 a: an act of swallowing b: an amount that can be swallowed at one time 4: an aperture in a block on a ship between the sheave and frame through which the rope reeves

swallow-tail \ˈswal-ə-tā, -təl/ n 1: a deeply forked and tapering tail (as of a swallow) 2: TAILCOAT 3: any of various large butterflies (esp genus *Papilio*) with the hind wing produced into a process resembling a tail — *swallow-tailed* \ˈswal-ə-tāld, -təl/ adj

swallow-wort \ˈswal-ə-wɔrt, -wɔ(ə)rɪ/ n [fr. the shape of the pods] 1: CELANDINE 2: any of several plants of the milkweed family; specif.: a European twining vine (*Cynanchum nigricum*) whose root has been used as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic

swamp part of SWIM

swami \ˈswā-mē/ n [Hindi *swāmī*, fr. Skt *swāmin* owner, lord, fr. *swa* one's own — more at SUICIDE] 1: a Hindu ascetic or religious teacher; specif.: a senior member of a religious order — used as a title 2: one that resembles or emulates a swami: FUNDIT, SEEK

swamp \ˈswāmp, -swɑmp/ n [alter. of ME *swampe*, fr. MD *swamp* morass, akin to MHG *swamp* marsh, Gk *swompos* spongy] 1: wet spongy land saturated and sometimes partially or intermittently covered with water 2: a tract of swamp — *swamp* adj

swamp vt 1 a: to fill with or as if with water: INUNDATE, SUBMERGE b: to overwhelm numerically or by an excess of something: FLOOD (~ed with work) 2: to open by removing underbrush and debris ~ vi: to become submerged

swamp buggy n: a vehicle used to negotiate swampy terrain as a: an amphibious tractor b: a flat-bottomed boat driven by an airplane propeller

swamper \ˈswām-pər, -swɑm-/ n 1 a: an inhabitant of swamps or lowlands b: one familiar with swampy terrain 2: a general assistant: HANDYMAN, HELPER

swamp-land \-ˈplānd/ n: SWAMP 1

swampy \ˈswāmp-ē, -swɑm-/ adj *swamp-i-er*; *-est*: consisting of or resembling swamp: MARSHY — *swamp-i-ness* n

swan \ˈswān/ n, pl *swans* [ME, fr. OE, akin to MHG *swan*, L *sonus* sound — more at SOUND] 1 pl also *swan*: any of various heavy-bodied long-necked mostly pure white aquatic birds (family Anatidae) that are related to but larger than the geese, walk awkwardly, fly strongly when once started, and are graceful swimmers 2: a person or thing suggesting a swan because of its grace, whiteness, or faded power of melody when dying 3 cap: the constellation Cygnus

swan vi *swanned*; *swan-ning*: to wander aimlessly: DALLY

swan vi *swanned*; *swan-ning* [perh. euphemism for *swear*] dial: DECLARE, SWEAR

swan boat n: a small boat used for children or sightseers pedaled by an operator who sits aft in a large model of a swan

swan dive n: a front dive executed with the head back, back arched, and arms spread sideways and then brought together above the head to form a straight line with the body as the diver enters the water

swan-herd \ˈswān-ˈhərd/ n: one that tends swans

swank \ˈswānk/ adj [MLG or MD *swānc* supple, akin to OHG *swingan* to swing] Scot: full of life or energy: ACTIVE

swank vi [perh. fr. MHG *swanken* to sway; akin to MD *swanc* supple]: to show off: SWAGGER (he ~ed around... in white suits — Saul Bellow)

swank n 1: arrogance or ostentation of dress or manner: PRETENTIOUSNESS, SWAGGER 2: ELEGANCE

swank or **swanky** \ˈswānk-ē/ adj *swank-i-er* or *swank-i-est* 1: characterized by showy display: OSTENTATIOUS (a ~ limousine) 2: fashionably elegant: SMART (a ~ restaurant) — *swank-i-ly* \-kə-lē/ adv — *swank-i-ness* \-kə-nəs/ n

swan-nery \ˈswān-ə-rē/ n, pl *-ner-ies*: a place where swans are bred or kept

swans-down \ˈswānz-ˈdaɪn/ n 1: the soft downy feathers of the swan often used as trimming on articles of dress 2: a heavy cotton flannel that has a thick nap on the face and is made with sateen weave

swan-skin \ˈswān-ˈskɪn/ n 1: the skin of a swan with the down or feathers on it 2: fabric resembling flannel and having a soft nap or surface

swan song n 1: a song of great sweetness said to be sung by a dying swan 2: a farewell appearance or final act or pronouncement

swap \ˈswāp/ vb *swapped*; *swap-ping* [ME *swappen* to strike; fr. the practice of striking hands in closing a business deal] vt: to give in exchange: BARTER ~ vi: to make an exchange — *swap-per* n

swap n: the act or process of exchanging one thing for another

swap meet n: a gathering for the sale or barter of secondhand objects

swa-ra \ˈswə-ˈrā/ n [Skt *svārā*] self-ruling, fr. *swa* one's self + *rājya* rule — more at SUICIDE, RAJ]: Indian national or local self-government — *swa-raj* \ˈswə-rāj/ det \-sɪt/ n

sward \ˈswɔ(ə)rɪd/ n [ME, fr. OE *seward*, *searh* skin, rind; akin to MHG *swart* skin, hide, L *operte* to cover — more at WEIR] 1: the grassy surface of land: TURF 2: a portion of ground covered with grass — *sward-ed* \ˈswɔrd-əd/ adj

swarf \ˈswɔ(ə)rɪ/ n [of Scand origin; akin to ON *swarf* file dust; akin to OE *sewerfan* to file away — more at SWEVE]: material (as metallic particles and abrasive fragments) removed by a cutting or grinding tool

swarm \ˈswɔ(ə)rɪm/ n [ME, fr. OE *searm*; akin to OHG *searum* swarm and prob. to L *susurrus* hum] 1 a: (1) a great number of honeybees emigrating together from a hive in company with a queen to start a new colony elsewhere (2) a colony of honeybees settled in a hive b: an aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming unicellular organisms — usu. used of zoospores 2 a: a large number of animate or inanimate things massed together and usu. in motion: THRONO (~s of sightseers) (a ~ of meteors) b: a number of similar geological features or phenomena close together in space or time (a ~ of dikes) (an earthquake ~)

swarm vi 1 a: to form and depart from a hive in a swarm b: to escape in a swarm (as from a sporangium) 2 a: to move or assemble in a crowd: THRONO b: to hover about in the manner of a bee in a swarm 3: to contain a swarm: TEEM ~ vi: to fill with a swarm — *swarm-er* n

swarm vb [origin unknown] vi: to climb with the hands and feet, specif.: SHIN (~ up a pole) ~ vi: to climb up: MOUNT

swarm spore n: any of various minute motile sexual or asexual spores, esp: ZOOSPORE

swart \ˈswɔ(ə)rɪ/ adj [ME, fr. OE *searht*; akin to OHG *swarz* black, L *sordes* dirt] 1 a: SWARTHY b: archaic: producing a swarthy complexion 2: BANEFUL, MALIGNANT — *swart-ness* n

swarthy \ˈswɔr-thē, -thē/ adj *swar-thi-er*; *-est* [alter. of obs. *swarty*, fr. *swar*]: being of a dark color, complexion, or cast *syn* see DUSKY — *swarthy-ness* n

Swartkrans man \ˈswɔrt-ˈkrānz, -ˈkrān(t)s-/ n [*Swartkrans*, region in So. Africa]: an australopithecine (*Homo erectus capensis*) with a distinctly human jaw and teeth — called also *Swartkrans ape-man*

swash \ˈswəsh, -ˈswɔsh/ n [prob. imit.] 1 a: a body of splashing water b: a narrow channel of water lying within a sandbank or between a sandbank and the shore 2: a dashing of water against or on something 3: SWAGGER

swash vi 1: BLUSTER, SWAGGER 2: to make violent noisy movements 3: to move with a splashing sound ~ vi: to cause to splash

swash adj [obs. E *swash* slanting]: having one or more strokes ending in an extended flourish (~ capitals)

swash-buck-le \ˈswəsh-ˈbʌk-əl, -ˈswɔsh-/ vi -led; -ling \-ˈbʌk-(ə)-lɪŋ/ [back-formation fr. *swashbuckler*]: to act the part of a swashbuckler

swash-buck-ler \-ˈbʌk-ˈlər/ n [*swash* + *buckler*] 1: a boasting soldier or blustering daredevil: BRAVO 2: a novel or drama dealing with a swashbuckler

swash-buck-ling \-ˈbʌk-(ə)-lɪŋ/ adj [*swashbuckler*] 1: acting in the manner of a swashbuckler 2: characteristic of, marked by, or done by swashbucklers

swasher \ˈswəsh-ər, -ˈswɔsh-/ n: SWASHBUCKLER

swastika \ˈswāst-ɪ-kə, -ˈswɔst-ɪ-/ n [Skt *svastika*, fr. *svasti* well-fare, fr. *su* well + *asti* he is, akin to OE *is*; fr. its being regarded as a good luck symbol]: a symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms extended at right angles all in the same rotary direction

swat \ˈswāt/ vi *swat-ted*; *swat-ting* [E dial., to squat, alter of E *squat*]: to hit with a sharp slapping blow usu. with an instrument (as a bat or swatter) *syn* see STRIKE

swat n 1: a powerful or crushing blow 2: a long hit in baseball, esp: HOMERUN

swatch \ˈswætʃ/ n [origin unknown] 1 a: a sample piece (as of fabric) or a collection of samples b: a characteristic specimen 2: PATCH 3: a small collection

swath \ˈswāth, -ˈswɔth/ or *swathe* \ˈswāth, -ˈswɔth, -ˈswāth/ n [ME, fr. OE *seath* footstep, trace; akin to MHG *swade* swath] 1 a: the sweep of a scythe or a machine in mowing or the path cut in one course b: a row of cut grain or grass left by a scythe or mowing machine 2: a long broad strip or belt 3: a stroke of or as if of a scythe 4: a space devastated as if by a scythe

swathe \ˈswāth, -ˈswɔth, -ˈswāth/ vi *swathed*; *swathing* [ME *swaethen*, fr. OE *seathian*; akin to ON *svaitha* to swathe, L *th* *swaig* to become dizzy] 1: to bind, wrap, or swaddle with or as if with a bandage 2: ENVELOP — *swath-er* n

swathe \ˈswāth, -ˈswɔth, -ˈswāth/ or *swath* \ˈswāth, -ˈswāth, -ˈswɔth, -ˈswɔth/ n 1: a band used in swathing 2: an enveloping medium

swathing clothes n pl [ME] obs: SWADDLING CLOTHES

swats \ˈswāt/, n pl [prob. fr. OE *swātan*, pl., beer] Scot: DRINK; esp: new ale

swat-ter \ˈswāt-ər/ n: one that swats; esp: FLYSWATTER

sway \ˈswā/ vb [alter. of earlier *sway* to fall, swoon, fr. ME *swēpen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *svēiga* to sway; akin to OE *swaithan* to swathe] vi 1 a: to swing slowly and rhythmically back and forth from a base or pivot b: to move gently from an upright to a leaning position 2: to hold sway: act as ruler or governor 3: to fluctuate or veer between one point, position, or opinion and another ~ vi 1 a: to cause to sway: set to swinging, rocking,

a abut i kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
sh out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke y song o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
i foot u foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

free movement, mingling, or interbreeding of individuals or populations (behavioral and geographic → to hybridization)

barrier reef *n*: a coral reef roughly parallel to a shore and separated from it by a lagoon

bar-ring *\bar{b}ar-'in-* prep: excluding by exception: **EXCEPTING**
bar-rio *\bar{b}ar-'ē-ō, 'bar-' n. pl -rī-ōs* [Sp. fr. *Ar. barrī* of the open country, fr. *barr* outside, open country] 1: a ward, quarter, or district of a city or town in Spanish-speaking countries 2: a Spanish-speaking quarter or neighborhood in a city or town in the U.S., esp. in the Southwest

bar-rist-er *\bar{b}ar-'rī-star-* *n* [*bar* + *-rī-* + *-ster*]: a counsel admitted to plead at the bar and undertake the public trial of causes in an English superior court — compare **SOLICITOR**

bar-room *\bar{b}ar-'rūm, -'rum-* *n*: a room or establishment whose main feature is a bar for the sale of liquor

bar-row *\bar{b}ar-'(ō), -'w-* *n* [ME *bergh*, fr. OE *beorg*, akin to OHG *berg* mountain, Skt *bṛhat* high] 1: MOUNTAIN MOUND — used only in the names of hills in England 2: a large mound of earth or stones over the remains of the dead: TUMULUS

bar-row *n* [ME *barow*, fr. OE *bearg*, akin to OHG *barug* barrow, OE *borian* to bore]: a male hog castrated before sexual maturity

bar-row *n* [ME *barow*, fr. OE *beawre*, akin to OE *beran* to carry — more at **BEAR**] 1: **HANDBARROW** 2: **WHEELBARROW** 2: a cart with a shallow box body, two wheels, and shafts for pushing it — **PUSHCART**

bar-row boy *n*: a boy who sells goods (as fruit or vegetables) from a barrow

bar-sin-ist-er *n*: 1: a heraldic charge held to be a mark of bastardy 2: the fact of condition of being of illegitimate birth

Bar *abbr* baronet

bar-tend-er *\bar{b}ar-'ten-dər-* *n*: one that serves liquor at a bar

bar-ter *\bar{b}ar-'tr v* [ME *barren*, fr. MF *barater*] *v*: to trade by exchanging one commodity for another ~ *vi*: to trade or exchange by or as if by bartering — **bar-ter-er** *\bar{b}ar-'tr-ər-* *n*

bar-ter *n*: 1: the act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering 2: the thing given in exchange in bartering

Bar-tho-lin's gland *\bar{b}ar-'thō-līnz-, 'bār-thō-lōnz-* *n* [Kaspar Bartholin 1738 Dan physician]: either of two oval racemose glands lying one to each side of the lower part of the vagina and secreting a lubricating mucus — compare **COWPER'S GLAND**

bar-ti-zan *\bar{b}ar-'tī-zən, 'bārtī-zən-* *n* [ME *breitasinge*, fr. *bretasce* parapet — more at **BRATTICE**]: a small structure (as a turret) projecting from a building and serving esp. for lookout or defense

bar-uch *\bar{b}ar-'rūk, 'bār-'ūk-* *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Barouch*, fr. Heb *Bārūkh*]: a homiletic book included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and in the Protestant Apocrypha — see **BIBLE** table

bar-ware *\bar{b}ar-'wə(r), -'wē(r)-* *n*: equipment for outfitting a bar

bar-y-on *\bar{b}ar-'ē-ən-* *n* [ISV *bary-* (fr. Gk *barys* heavy) + *-on* — more at **GRIEVE**]: any of a group of elementary particles with the same spin that have a mass equal to or greater than that of the proton — **bar-y-on-ic** *\bar{b}ar-'ē-ən-ik-* *adj*

bar-ry-ta *\bar{b}ar-'rī-tā-* *n* [NL, modif. of Gk *barytēs* weight — more at **BARITE**]: any of several compounds of barium as a: barium monoxide b: barium hydroxide c: **BARILUM SULFATE** — **bar-ryt-ic** *\bar{b}ar-'rīt-ik-* *adj*

bar-ryt-ic *\bar{b}ar-'rīt-ik-* *adj*: *\bar{b}e(r)-rī-* or *\bar{b}e(r)-rīt-* var of **BARITE**

bar-y-tone *\bar{b}ar-'tōn-* var of **BARITONE**

BAS *abbr* 1 bachelor of applied science 2 bachelor of arts and sciences

base *\bā-'səl-, -zəl-* *adj* 1: relating to, situated at, or forming the base 2: arising from the base of a stem (~ leaves) 3: of or relating to the foundation, base, or essence **FUNDAMENTAL** 4: of, relating to, or being essential for maintaining the fundamental vital activities of an organism — **MINIMAL** c: used for teaching beginners (~ readers) — **base-ly** *\bā-'səl-ē-* *adv*

baseal body *n*: a minute distinctively staining cell organelle found at the base of a flagellum or cilium and resembling a centriole in structure — called also **basal granule**, **kinetosome**

baseal cell *n*: one of the innermost cells of the deeper epidermis of the skin

basal metabolic rate *n*: the rate at which heat is given off by an organism at complete rest

basal metabolism *n*: the turnover of energy in a fasting and resting organism using energy solely to maintain vital cellular activity, respiration, and circulation as measured by the basal metabolic rate

basalt *\bā-'sōlt-, 'bā-' n* [L *basaltis*, MS var. of *basanites* touchstone, fr. Gk *basanites* (lithos), fr. *basanos* touchstone, fr. Egypt *bhnw*]: a dark gray to black dense to fine-grained igneous rock that consists of basic plagioclase, augite, and usu. magnetite — **basaltic** *\bā-'sōlt-ik-* *adj*

bas-cule *\bas-'kyū(-)l-* *n* [F, *seesaw*]: an apparatus or structure (as a bridge) in which one end is counterbalanced by the other on the principle of the seesaw or by weights

base *\bās-* *n. pl. bases* *\bā-'sēz-* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *basia*, fr. Gk, step, base, fr. *bairein* to go — more at **COME**] 1: the bottom of something considered as its support: **FUNDATION** 2 (1): the lower part of a wall, pier, or column considered as a separate architectural feature (2): the lower part of a complete architectural design c: a side or face of a geometrical figure from which an altitude can be constructed, esp. one on which the figure stands d: that part of a bodily organ by which it is attached to another more central structure of the organism 2: a: a main ingredient (paint having a latex ~) b: a supporting or carrying ingredient (as of a medicine) 3: the fundamental part of something: **GROUNDWORK** 4: the lower part of a heraldic field 5: a: the point or line from which a start is made in an action or undertaking b: a line in a survey which serves as the origin for computations c: the locality or the installations on

which a military force relies for supplies or from which it initiates operations d: the number with reference to which a number system or a mathematical table is constructed, esp.: the number of units in a given digit's place that is required to give one in the next higher place e: **ROOT 6** 6: a: the starting place or goal in various games b: any one of the four stations at the corners of a baseball infield 7: any of various typically water-soluble and acid or brackish tasting compounds capable of reacting with an acid to form a salt that are molecules or ions able to take up a proton from an acid or substances able to give up an unshared pair of electrons to an acid 8: a price level at which a security previously actively declining in price resists further price decline 9: a sum of money in business which is multiplied by a rate (as of interest) or of which a percent is taken 10: the part of a transformational grammar consisting of rules and a lexicon that generates the deep structures of a language — **based** *\bāst-* *adj* — **base-less** *\bā-'sēl-* *adj*

syn **BASE**, **BASIS**, **FOUNDATION**, **GROUND** shared meaning element: something on which another thing is built up and by which it is supported **ant** top

— **off base** 1: completely or absurdly mistaken 2: **UNAWARES**

base *vi* **based**, **bas-ing** 1: to make, form, or serve as a base for 2: to find a base or basis for — **usu.** used with *on* or *upon*

base *adj*: constituting or serving as a base

base *adj* [ME *bas*, fr. MF, fr. ML *basus* short, low] 1: *archaic*: of little height 2: *obs.* low in place or position 3: *obs.* **BASS** 4: *archaic*: **BASEBORN** 5: a: resembling a villan: **SERVILE** (a ~ tenant) b: held by villenage (~ tenure) 6: a: being of comparatively low value and having relatively inferior properties (as resistance to corrosion) (a ~ metal such as iron) — compare **NOBLE** b: containing a larger than usual proportion of base metals (~ silver denarii) 7: a: lacking or indicating the lack of higher qualities of mind or spirit: **IGNOBLE** (a ~ betrayal) b: lacking higher values ~ **DEGRADING** (a *drab* ~ way of life) 8: of relatively little value — **base-ly** *\bā-'səl-ē-* *adv* — **base-ness** *\bā-'sēl-nəs-* *n*

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base-ball *\bās-'bōl-* *n.* *often attrib*: a game played with a bat and ball between two teams of nine players each on a large field centering on four bases that mark the course a runner must take to score, also: the ball used in this game

base-board *\bō-'bō(r)d-, 'bō(-)rd-* *n*: a board situated at or forming the base of something *specif*: a molding covering the joint of a wall and the adjoining floor

base-born *\bō-'bō(r)m-* *adj* 1: a: of humble birth: **LOWLY** b: of illegitimate birth: **BASTARD** 2: ~ **MEAN** **IGNOBLE**

base burner *n*: a stove in which the fuel is fed from a hopper as the lower layer is consumed

base component *n*: **BASE** 10

base exchange *n*: a post exchange at a naval or air force base

base hit *n*: a hit in baseball that enables the batter to reach base safely without benefit of an error or fielder's choice

base-level *\bā-'sēv-əl-* *n*: the level below which a land surface cannot be reduced by running water

base-line *\bā-'slīn-* *n*: 1: a line serving as a base 2: the area within which a baseball player must keep when running between bases 3: the back line at each end of a court in various games (as tennis) 4: **FOUNDATION** **BASIS** 3

base-mont *\bā-'smənt-* *n* [prob. fr. *base*] 1: the ground floor facade or interior in Renaissance architecture 2: the part of a building that is wholly or partly below ground level 3: the lowest or fundamental part of something 4: chiefly New Eng.: **TOILET** **WASHROOM** — **base-ment-less** *\bā-'sēl-* *adj*

basement membrane *n*: a usu. single-layered membrane of flat cells of connective tissue underlying the epithelial cells of many organs

ba-sen-jī *\bā-'sen-jē-, 'zen-' n* [of Bantu origin, akin to Lingala *basenji*, pl. of *mosenji* native]: any of an African breed of small compact curly-tailed chestnut-brown dogs that rarely bark

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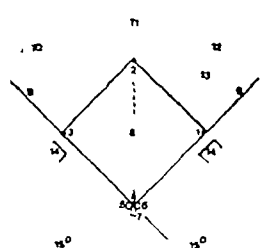
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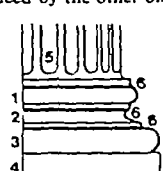
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baseball field 1 first base, 2 second base, 3 third base, 4 home base, 5 right-handed batter's box, 6 left-handed batter's box, 7 catcher's box, 8 pitcher's plate, 9 foul lines, 10 left field, 11 center field, 12 right field, 13 grass line, 14 coaches' boxes, 15 next batter's boxes



base of a column: 1 upper torus, 2 scotia, 3 lower torus, 4 plinth, 5 shaft, 6 fillets

a abut * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th this
ü loot u foot y yet y few yu furious zh vision

sweet bay *n* 1: LAUREL 2: an American magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) abundant along the Atlantic coast and in the southern states that has glaucous leaves and rather small globose fragrant white flowers

sweet birch *n*: a common birch (*Betula lenta*) of the eastern U.S. that has hard dark-colored wood and spicy brown bark containing a volatile oil

sweet-bread \swēt-brəd/ *n*: the thymus of a young animal (as a calf) used for food

sweet-driver \swēt-draɪ-/ *n*: an Old World rose (esp. *Rosa eglanteria*) with stout recurved prickles and white to deep rosy pink single flowers — called also *eglantine*

sweet cherry *n*: a white-flowered Eurasian cherry (*Prunus avium*) widely grown for its large sweet-flavored fruits, also: its fruit

sweet chocolate *n*: chocolate that contains added sugar

sweet clover \swīs-(ə)-lē/ *n* [icely fr. *L. selis* fr. *Gk.*]: any of various herbs of an American genus (*Osmorhiza*) that typically have thick fleshy roots and grow in moist woodlands

sweet clover *n*: any of a genus (*Melilotus*) of erect legumes widely grown for soil improvement or hay

sweet corn *n*: an Indian corn (esp. *Zea mays saccharata*) with kernels containing a high percentage of sugar and adapted for table use when in the milk stage

sweet-en \swēt-ən/ *vb* **sweet-ened**, **sweet-en-ing** \swēt-nɪŋ, -nɪŋ/ *vt* 1: to make sweet 2: to soften the mood or attitude of 3: to make less painful or trying 4: to free from a harmful or undesirable quality or substance; esp.: to remove sulfur compounds from (~ natural gas) 5: to make more valuable or attractive as 6: to increase (a pot not won on the previous deal) by anteing prior to another deal 6: to place additional securities as collateral for (a loan) ~ *vi*: to become sweet — **sweet-ener** \swēt-ər-, -nər/ *n*

sweet-en-ing *n*: something that sweetens

sweet fern *n*: a small No. American shrub (*Comptonia peregrina*) of the wax-myrtle family with sweet-scented or aromatic leaves

sweet flag *n*: a perennial marsh herb (*Acorus calamus*) of the arum family with long leaves and a pungent rootstock — called also *calamus*

sweet gum *n* 1: a No. American tree (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) with palmately lobed leaves, corky branches, and hard wood 2: heartwood of the sweet gum or reddish brown lumber sawed from it

sweet-heart \swēt-härt/ *n* 1: DARLING 2: LOVER

sweetheart contract *n*: an agreement between an employer and a labor union on terms favorable to the employer and often arranged by a union official without the participation or approval of the union members — called also *sweetheart agreement*

sweetheart neckline *n*: a neckline for women's clothing that is high in back and low in front where it is scalloped to resemble the top of a heart

sweetie \swēt-ē/ *n* 1 *pl.* *Brit.* SWEETIE 2: SWEETHEART

sweetie pie *n*: SWEETHEART

sweeting \swēt-ɪŋ/ *n* 1 *archaic*: SWEETHEART 2: a sweet apple

sweet-ish \swēt-ɪʃ/ *adj* 1: somewhat sweet 2: unpleasantly sweet — **sweet-ish-ly** *adv*

sweet marjoram *n*: an aromatic European herb (*Majorana hortensis*) with dense spike-like flower clusters

sweet-meat \swēt-met/ *n*: a food rich in sugar; as 1: a candied or crystallized fruit 2: CANDY, CONFECTION

sweetness and light *n*: 1: a harmonious combination of beauty and intelligence 2: AMABILITY, CONGENIALITY

sweet orange *n*: an orange (*Citrus sinensis*) that is prob. native to southeastern Asia, has a fruit with a pithy central axis, and is the source of the widely cultivated oranges of commerce, also: a cultivated orange derived from the sweet orange and usu. having fruit with a relatively thin skin and sweet juicy edible pulp

sweet pea *n* 1: a garden plant (*Lathyrus odoratus*) having slender climbing stems and large fragrant flowers 2: the flower of a sweet pea

sweet pepper *n*: a large mild thick-walled capsicum fruit, also: a pepper plant bearing this fruit

sweet potato *n* 1: a tropical vine (*Ipomoea batatas*) related to the morning glory with variously shaped leaves and purplish flowers, also: its large thick sweet and nutritious tuberous root that is cooked and eaten as a vegetable 2: OCARINA

sweet-shop \swēt-ʃɒp/ *n*, chiefly *Brit.*: a candy store

sweet-sop \swēt-sɒp/ *n*: a tropical American tree (*Annona squamosa*) of the custard-apple family; also: its edible sweet pulpy fruit with thick green scaly rind and shining black seeds

sweet sorghum *n*: SORGO

sweet-talk \swēt-tɔk/ *vt*: BLANDISH, COAX ~ *vi*: to use flattery

sweet talk *n*: FLATTERY

sweet tooth *n*: a craving or fondness for sweet food

sweet william \swēt-wil-yəm/ *n*, often *cap W* [fr. the name *William*]: a widely cultivated Eurasian pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) with small white to deep red or purple flowers often showily spotted, banded, or mottled and borne in flat bracteate heads on erect stalks

swell \swel/ *vb* **swelled**; **swollen** or **swollen** \swel-lən/, **swell-ing** [ME *swellen*, fr. OE *swellan*, akin to OHG *swellan* to swell] *vt* 1: to expand (as in size, volume, or numbers) gradually beyond a normal or original limit (the population ~ed) 2: to be distended or puffed up (her ankle is badly swollen) 3: to form a bulge or rounded elevation 2: to become filled



sweet gum 1. leaves and fruit



sweet william

with pride and arrogance 2: to behave or speak in a pompous, blustering, or self-important manner 3: to play the swell 3: to become distended with emotion ~ *vi* 1: to affect with a powerful or expansive emotion 2: to increase the size, number, or intensity of *syn* see EXPAND *ant* shrink

swell *n* 1: the condition of being protuberant 2: a rounded elevation 2: a long often massive and crestless wave or succession of waves often continuing beyond or after its cause (as a gale) 3: the act or process of swelling 4: (1) a gradual increase and decrease of the loudness of a musical sound, also: a sign < ~ indicating a swell (2) a device used in an organ for governing loudness 4: *archaic*: a person dressed in the height of fashion 5: a person of high social position or outstanding competence

swell *adj* 1: STYLISH 2: socially prominent 2: EXCELLENT — used as a generalized term of enthusiasm

swell box *n*: a chamber in an organ containing a set of pipes and having shutters that open or shut to regulate the volume of tone

swell-but-ted \swel-'bət-əd/ *adj*, of a tree: greatly enlarged at the base

swelled head *n*: an exaggerated opinion of oneself: SELF-CONCERN — **swelled-headed** \swel-'hed-əd/ *adj* — **swelled-headed-ness** *n*

swell-fish \swel-'fɪʃ/ *n*: GLOBEFISH

swell-front \swel-'frʌnt/ *adj*: BOWFRONT

swell-head \swel-'hed/ *n*: one who has a swollen head — **swell-headed** \swel-'hed-əd/ *adj* — **swell-headed-ness** *n*

swelling \swel-'ɪŋ/ *n* 1: something that is swollen, specif.: an abnormal bodily protuberance or localized enlargement 2: the condition of being swollen

swelter \swel-'tər/ *vb* **sweltered**; **swelter-ing** \swel-'tɪŋ-/ [ME *sweltren*, freq. of *swellen* to die, be overcome by heat, fr. OE *swellan* to die; akin to OHG *swellan* to burn up and prob. to OE *swelan* to burn] *vi*: to suffer, sweat, or be faint from heat ~ *vt* 1: to oppress with heat 2: *archaic*: EXUDE (~ed venom — *Shak.*)

swelter *n* 1: a state of oppressive heat 2: WELTER 3: an excited or overwrought state of mind: SWEAT (~in a ~)

swelter-ing *adj*: oppressively hot — **swelter-ing-ly** \swel-'tɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

swept \swept/ *adj* [swep, pp of sweep]: slanted backward

swep-back \swep-'tɪ-bæk/ *adj*: possessing sweepback

swerve \swɜrv/ *vb* **swerved**, **swerve-ing** [ME *swerven*, fr. OE *swerfan* to wipe, file away, akin to OHG *swerban* to wipe off, *Gk.* *syrein* to drag] *vi*: to turn aside abruptly from a straight line or course: DEVIATE ~ *vt*: to cause to turn aside or deviate *syn* SWERVE, VEER, DEVIATE, DEPART, DIGRESS, DIVERGE *shared meaning element*: to turn aside from a straight course

swerve *n*: an act or instance of swerving

sway-on \sway-'ɒn/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *swefn*, sleep, dream, vision — more at SOMNOLENT] *archaic*: DREAM, VISION

SWG *abbr* standard wire gauge

swift \swɪft/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OE *swifan* to revolve — more at SWIVE] 1: moving or capable of moving with great speed 2: occurring suddenly or within a very short time 3: quick to respond: READY *syn* see FAST

swift *adv*: SWIFTLY (swift-flowing)

swift *n* 1: any of several lizards (esp. of the genus *Sceloporus*) that run swiftly 2: a reel for winding yarn or thread 3: one of the large cylinders that carry forward the material in a carding machine, also: a comparable cylinder in another machine 3: any of numerous small plainly colored birds (family Apodidae) that are related to the hummingbirds and goatsuckers but superficially much more like swallows

swiftly *adv*: in a swift manner: with speed: QUICKLY

swiftness \swɪft-'ness/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being swift 2: CELERITY 2: the fact of being swift

swig \swɪg/ *n* [origin unknown]: a quantity drunk at one time

swig *vb* **swigged**, **swig-ging** *vi*: to drink in long drafts (~ cider) ~ *vt*: to take a swig: DRINK ~ *swig-ger* *n*

swill \swɪl/ *vb* [ME *swillen*, fr. OE *swellan*] *vt* 1: WASH, DRENCH 2: to drink great drafts of: GUZZLE 3: to feed (as a pig) with swill ~ *vi* 1: to drink or eat freely, greedily, or to excess 2: SWASH — **swiller** *n*

swill *n* 1: a semiliquid food for animals (as swine) composed of edible refuse mixed with water or skimmed or sour milk 2: GARBAGE 2: something suggestive of slop or garbage: REFUSE 3: a draft of liquor

swim \swɪm/ *vb* **swam** \swam/, **swum** \swʊm/, **swim-ming** [ME *swimmen*, fr. OE *swimman*; akin to OHG *swimman* to swim] *vi* 1: to propel oneself in water by natural means (as movements of the limbs, fins, or tail) 2: to frolic in the water (as at a beach or swimming pool) 2: to move with a motion like that of swimming: GLIDE (a cloud swam slowly across the moon) 3: to float on a liquid: not sink 4: to surmount difficulties: not go under (sink or ~, live or die, survive or perish — *Daniel Webster*) 4: to become immersed or flooded with or as if with a liquid 5: to have a floating or reeling appearance or sensation ~ *vt* 1: to cross by propelling oneself through water (~ a stream) 2: to execute in swimming 2: to cause to swim or float — **swim-mer** *n* — **swim against the stream**: to move counter to or work against the prevailing or popular trend

swim *n* 1: a smooth gliding motion 2: an act or period of swimming 3: a temporary dizziness or unconsciousness 4: an area frequented by fish 5: the main current of activity (be in the ~)

swim *adj*: of, relating to, or used in or for swimming (a ~ meet)

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
 ʌ out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ð flow ò flaw bl coin th thin th this
 ſ loot t foot y yet yf few yu furious zh vision

or oscillating **b**: to cause to bend downward to one side **c**: to cause to turn aside **DELECT**. **DIVERT** 2 *archaic* **a**: WIELD **b**: GOVERN, RULE 3 **a**: to cause to vacillate **b**: to exert a guiding or controlling influence upon 4: to hold in place (~ up a mast) *syn* see SWING, AFFECT — **sway-er** *n*

sway *n* 1: the action or an instance of swaying or of being swayed: an oscillating, fluctuating, or sweeping motion 2: an inclination or deflection caused by or as if by swaying 3 **a**: a controlling influence (scientists... under the ~ of a naturalistic optimism — W. R. Inge) **b**: sovereign power: DOMINION **c**: the ability to exercise influence or authority: DOMINANCE (classicism... held ~ — Carl Bridenbaugh)

sway-back \swā-'bāk, -bāk/ *n* 1: an abnormally hollow condition or sagging of the back found esp in horses 2: a sagging back — **sway-backed** \-'bakt/ *adj*

Swazi \swā-'zē/ *n, pl* Swazi or Swazis 1: a member of a Bantu people of Swaziland 2: a Bantu language of the Swazi people
swear \swē-(ə)r, swē-(ə)r/ *vb* swore \swō-(ə)r, swō-(ə)r/; **sworn** \swō-(ə)r, swō-(ə)r/, **swearing** \swē-(ə)r-*ing* [ME *sweren*, fr OE *swerian*, akin to OHG *swerien* to swear, Russ *swara* alteration] *vi* 1: to utter or take solemnly (an oath) 2 **a**: to assert as true or promise under oath (a sworn affidavit) **b**: to assert or promise emphatically or earnestly (swore to uphold the Constitution) 3 **a**: to put to an oath: administer an oath to **b**: to bind by an oath (swore him to secrecy) 4 *obs*: to invoke the name of (a sacred being) in an oath 5: to bring into a specified state by swearing (swore his life away) ~ *vi* 1: to take an oath 2: to use profane or obscene language: CURSE — **swearer** *n* — **swear by**: to place great confidence in — **swear for**: to answer for: GUARANTEE — **swear off**: to vow to abstain from: RENOUNCE (swear off smoking)

swear *n*: OATH, SWEARWORD

swear in *vi*: to induct into office by administration of an oath
swear out *vi*: to procure (a warrant for arrest) by making a sworn accusation

swearword \swā-(ə)r-'wōrd, swē-(ə)r-/ *n*: a profane or obscene oath or word

sweat \swēt/ *vb* sweat or sweated; **sweating** [ME *sweten*, fr OE *swetan*, fr *swēti* sweat, akin to OHG *swēz* sweat, L *sudor* sweat, *sudare* to sweat] *vi* 1 **a**: to excrete moisture in visible quantities through the openings of the sweat glands: PERSPIRE **b**: to labor so as to cause perspiration: work hard 2 **a**: to emit or exude moisture (cheese ~s in ripening) **b**: to gather surface moisture in beads as a result of condensation (stones ~ at night) **c** (1): FERMENT (2): PUTREFY 3: to undergo anxiety or mental or emotional distress 4: to become exuded through pores or a porous surface: Ooze ~ *vi* 1: to emit or seem to emit from pores: EXUDE 2: to manipulate or produce by hard work or drudgery 3: to get rid of or lose (weight) by or as if by sweating or being sweated 4: to make wet with perspiration 5 **a**: to cause to excrete moisture from the skin **b**: to drive hard: OVERWORK **c**: to exact work from at low wages and under unfair or unhealthy conditions *d slang*: to give the third degree to 6: to cause to exude or lose moisture, esp: to subject (as tobacco leaves) to fermentation 7 **a**: to extract something valuable from by unfair or dishonest means: FLEECE **b**: to remove particles of metal from (a coin) by abrasion 8 **a**: to heat (as solder) so as to melt and cause to run esp between surfaces to unite them, also: to unite by such means (~ a pipe joint) **b**: to heat so as to extract an easily fusible constituent (~ bismuth ore) **c**: to apply heat to: STEAM — **sweat blood**: to work or worry intensely

sweat *n* 1: hard work: DRUDGERY 2: the fluid excreted from the sweat glands of the skin: PERSPIRATION 3: moisture issuing from or gathering in drops on a surface 4 **a**: the condition of one sweating or sweated **b**: a spell of sweating 5: a state of anxiety or impatience — no sweat *slang*: with little or no difficulty

sweat-band \swēt-'bānd/ *n* 1: a usu leather band lining the inner edge of a hat or cap to prevent sweat damage 2: a band of material tied around the head or wrist to absorb sweat

sweat-box \-'bōks/ *n* 1: a device for sweating something (as hides in tanning or dried figs) 2: a place in which one is made to sweat, esp: a narrow box in which a prisoner is placed for punishment

sweat-ed \swēt-'ēd/ *adj*: of, subjected to, or produced under a sweating system (~ labor) (~ goods)

sweater \swēt-'er/ *n* 1: one that sweats or causes sweating 2: a knitted or crocheted jacket or pullover

sweater girl *n*: a girl with a shapely bust

sweat gland *n*: a simple tubular gland of the skin that secretes perspiration, in man is widely distributed in nearly all parts of the skin, and consists typically of an epithelial tube extending spirally from a minute pore on the surface of the skin into the dermis or subcutaneous tissues where it ends in a convoluted tuft

sweating sickness *n*: an epidemic febrile disease characterized by profuse sweating and early high mortality

sweat out *vi* 1: to endure or wait through the course of 2: to work one's way painfully through or to

sweat pants *n pl*: pants having a drawing waist and elastic cuffs at the ankle that are worn esp. by athletes in warming up

sweat shirt *n*: a loose collarless pullover of heavy cotton jersey

sweat-shop \swēt-'shāp/ *n*: a shop or factory in which workers are employed for long hours at low wages and under unhealthy conditions

sweat suit *n*: an exercise suit that consists of a sweat shirt and sweat pants

sweaty \swēt-'ē/ *adj* **sweat-er**, -est 1: wet or stained with or smelling of sweat 2: causing sweat (a ~ day) (~ work) — **sweat-ly** \swēt-'ē-/ *adv* — **sweat-ness** \swēt-'ē-nəs/ *n*

Swed *abbr* Sweden; Swedish

swede \swēd/ *n* [LG or obs D] 1 *cap* **a**: a native or inhabitant of Sweden **b**: a piece of Swedish descent 2: RUTABAGA

Sweden-bor-glan \swēd-'n-'bōr-jē-'glān, -'bōr-gē-'n/ *adj*: of or relating to the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg or the Church of

the New Jerusalem based on his teachings — **Swedenborgian** *n* — **Sweden-bor-glan-ism** \-'jz-əm/ *n*

Swedish \swēd-'ish/ *n* 1: the North Germanic language spoken in Sweden and a part of Finland 2 *pl in constr*: the people of Sweden — **Swedish** *adj*

Swedish massage *n*: massage with Swedish movements
Swedish movements *n pl*: a system of active and passive exercise of muscles and joints

sweep \swēp/ *vb* swept \swēpt/; **sweeping** [ME *swepen*, akin to OE *swipan* to sweep — more at SWOOP] *vi* 1 **a**: to remove from a surface with or as if with a broom or brush (sweep the crumbs from the table) **b**: to destroy completely: wipe out — usu. used with away (everything she cherished, might be swept away overnight — Louis Bromfield) **c**: to remove or take with a single continuous forceful action (sweep the books off the desk) **d**: to drive or carry along with irresistible force (a wave of protest that swept the opposition into office) 2 **a**: to clean with or as if with a broom or brush **b**: to clear by repeated and forcible action **c**: to move across or along swiftly, violently, or overwhelmingly (fire swept the business district — *Amer. Guide Series, Md.*) **d**: to win an overwhelming victory in or on (~ the elections) **e**: to win all the games of (~ a double-header) (~ a series) 3: to touch in passing with a swift continuous movement 4: to trace or describe the locus or extent of (as a line, circle, or angle) 5: to cover the entire range of (his eyes swept the horizon) ~ *vi* 1 **a**: to clean a surface with or as if with a broom **b**: to move swiftly, forcefully, or devastatingly (the wind swept through the treetops) 2: to go with stately or sweeping movements (his formidable wife swept past him to greet us — Maurice Cranston) 3: to move or extend in a wide curve or range — **sweep-er** *n* — **sweep one off one's feet**: to gain immediate and unquestioning support, approval, or acceptance by a person — **sweep the board** or **sweep the table** 1: to win all the bets on the table 2: to win everything: excel all competitors

sweep *n* 1: something that sweeps or works with a sweeping motion **a**: a long pole or timber pivoted on a tall post and used to raise and lower a bucket in a well **b**: a triangular cultivator blade that cuts off weeds under the soil surface **c**: a windmill sail 2 **a**: an instance of sweeping, *specif*: a clearing out or away with or as if with a broom **b**: the removal from the table in one play in casino of all the cards by pairing or combining **c**: an overwhelming victory **d**: a winning of all the contests or prizes in a competition 3 **a**: a movement of great range and force **b**: a curving or circular course or line **c**: the compass of a sweeping movement: SCOPE **d**: a broad extent **e**: an end run in football in which one or more linemen pull back and run interference for the ballcarrier 4: CHIMNEY SWEEP 5: SWEEPSTAKES 6: obliquity with respect to a reference line (~ of an airplane wing), *esp*: SWEEPBACK

sweep-back \swēp-'bāk/ *n*: the backward slant of an airplane wing in which the outer portion of the wing is downstream from the inner portion

sweep hand *n*: SWEEP-SECOND

sweeping *n* 1: the act or action of one that sweeps (gave the room a good ~) 2 *pl*: things collected by sweeping: REFUSE

sweeping adj 1 **a**: moving or extending in a wide curve or over a wide area **b**: having a curving line or form 2 **a**: EXTENSIVE (~ reforms) **b**: marked by wholesale and indiscriminate inclusion (~ generalities) *syn* see INDISCRIMINATE — **sweepingly** \swēp-'pī-lē/ *adv* — **sweeping-ness** *n*

sweep-second \swēp-'sek-'sənd, -snt/ *r*: a hand marking seconds on a timepiece mounted concentrically with the other hands and read on the minute dial

sweep-stake \-'stāk/ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr, also **sweep-stake** \-'stāk/ [ME *sweepstake* one who wins all the stakes in a game, fr *swepen* to sweep + *stake*] 1 **a**: a race or contest in which the entire prize may be awarded to the winner; *specif*: STAKE RACE **b**: CONTEST, COMPETITION 2: any of various lotteries

sweepy \swēp-'ē/ *adj* **sweep-er**, -est: sweeping in motion, line, or force

sweet \swēt/ *adj* [ME *swete*, fr OE *swēte*, akin to OHG *suozī* sweet, L *suavis*, Gk *hēdys*] 1 **a** (1): pleasing to the taste (2): being or inducing the one of the four basic taste sensations that is typically induced by disaccharides and is mediated esp by receptors in taste buds at the front of the tongue — compare BITTER, SALT, SOUR **b** (1) *of a beverage*: containing a sweetening ingredient: not dry (2) *of wine*: retaining a portion of natural sugar 2 **a**: pleasing to the mind or feelings: AGREEABLE — often used as a generalized term of approval **b**: marked by gentle good humor or kindness **c**: FRAGRANT **d** (1): delicately pleasing to the ear or eye (2): played in a straightforward melodic style (~ jazz) **e**: SACCHARINE, CLOYING 3: much loved: DEAR 4 **a**: not sour, rancid, decaying, or stale: WHOLESOME (~ milk) **b**: not salt or salted: FRESH (~ butter) **c** *of land*: free from excessive acidity **d**: free from noxious gases and odors **e**: free from excess of acid, sulfur, or corrosive salts **5**: FINE, GREAT — used as an intensive — **sweetly** *adv* — **sweet-ness** *n*

syn SWEET, ENGAGING, WINNING, WINSOME shared meaning element: distinctly pleasing or charming *ant* sour, bitter — **sweet on**: in love with

sweet adv: in a sweet manner

sweet *n* 1: something that is sweet to the taste **a**: a food (as a candy or preserve) having a high sugar content (fill up on ~s) **b** Brit: DESSERT **c** Brit: HARD CANDY 2: a sweet taste sensation 3: a pleasant or gratifying experience, possession, or state 4: DARLING, SWEETHEART 5 *archaic*: FRAGRANCE **6 pl** *archaic*: things having a sweet smell

sweet alyssum *n*: a perennial European herb (*Lobularia maritima*) of the mustard family having clusters of small fragrant usu white flowers

sweet-and-sour \swēt-'n-'sau-(ə)r/ *adj*: seasoned with a sauce containing sugar and vinegar or lemon juice (~ shrimp)

sweet basil *n*: a common basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) that has white flowers tinged with purple and is used esp in seasoning

swith \ˈswɪθ\ *adv* [ME, strongly, quickly, fr. OE *swithe* strongly, fr. *swið* strong; akin to OE *gesund* sound — more at **SOUND**] chiefly *dial*: INSTANTLY, QUICKLY

swither \ˈswɪθ-ər\ *vi* [origin unknown] *dial chiefly Brit*: DOUBT, WAVER

swither *n*, *dial chiefly Brit*: DOUBT, AGITATION

Switz *abbr* Switzerland

Switzer \ˈswɪt-ər\ *n* [MFG *Switzer*]: SWISS

swivel \ˈswɪv-əl\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, akin to OE *swifan* to revolve, ON *svelfa* to sway — more at **SWAY**]: a device joining two parts so that one or both can pivot freely (as on a bolt or pin)

swivel *vb* *swiv-ə-led*; *swiv-əl-ing* or *swiv-əl-ing* \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ *vi*: to turn on or as if on a swivel ~ed his eyes in various directions ~ *vi*: to swing or turn on or as if on a swivel

swivel chair *n*: a chair that swivels on its base

swivel-hipped \ˈswɪv-əl-ˈhɪpt\ *adj*: moving with or characterized by movement with a twisting motion of the hips

swivel \ˈswɪv-əl\ *n* [origin unknown]: a state of extreme agitation (are in a ~ again over campaign strategy — *Newsweek*)

swizzle \ˈswɪz-əl\ *n* [origin unknown]: a cocktail consisting of liquor, lime or lemon juice, bitters, and sugar stirred vigorously in ice in a pitcher until the surface is frothed

swizzle *vb* *swizzled*; *swizzling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ *vi*: to drink esp to excess : GUZZLE ~ *vi*: to mix or stir with or as if with a swizzle stick — *swizzler* \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ *n*

swizzle stick *n*: a stick used to stir mixed drinks

swob *part of* SWAB

swollen *past part of* SWELL

swoon \ˈswuːn\ *vi* [ME *swounen*] 1 *n*: FAINT 2: to become enraptured (the ladies were ~ing with joy — *Frederick Way*) 2: FLOAT, FADE — **swooner** *n* — **swoon-ingly** \ˈswuːn-ɪŋ-li\ *adv*

swoon *n* 1 *a*: a partial or total loss of consciousness 2: a state of bewilderment or ecstasy : DAZE, RAPTURE 2: a state of suspended animation : TORPOR

swoop \ˈswuːp\ *vb* [alter. of ME *swopen* to sweep, fr. OE *swōpan*; akin to ON *svaitha* to swathe — more at **SWATHE**] *vi*: to move with a sweep, *specif*: to make a sudden attack — *usu.* used with *down* (the eagle ~ed down on its prey) ~ *vi*: to carry off abruptly : SWEEP, SNATCH (~ed her off the swing into his arms — *Helen Howe*) — **swooper** *n*

swoop *n*: an act or instance of swooping

swoop-stake \ˈswuːp-ˈstæk\ *adv* [fr. alter. of *sweepstake*] *obs*: in an indiscriminate manner

swosh \ˈswɒʃ\, \ˈswɒʃh\ *vb* [imit.] *vi* 1: to make or move with a rushing sound (a car ~ed by) 2: OUSH, SWIRL ~ *vi*: to discharge or transport with a rushing sound

swosh *n*: an act or instance of swooshing

swor *part of* SWAP

sword \ˈsɔːrd\, \ˈsɔːrd-əd\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *sweord*, akin to OHG *swert* sword, Av. *sparda* wound] 1: a weapon (as a cutlass or rapier) with a long blade for cutting or thrusting often used as a symbol of honor or authority 2 *a*: an agency or instrument of destruction or combat 3: the use of force (as in war) (the pen is mightier than the ~ — E. G. Bulwer-Lytton) 3: coercive power 4: something (as the beak of a swordfish) that resembles a sword

sword-like \-lɪk\ *adj* — at **swords'** points: mutually antagonistic : ready to fight

sword cane *n*: a cane in which a sword blade is concealed

sword dance *n* 1: a dance performed by men in a circle holding a sword in the right hand and grasping the tip of a neighbor's sword in the left hand 2: a dance performed over or around swords — **sword dancer** *n*

sword fern *n*: any of several ferns with long narrow more or less sword-shaped fronds as *a*: a tropical fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*) from which the Boston fern has been developed *b*: a fern (*Polystichum munitum*) of western N. America with a large fleshy rhizome

swordfish \ˈsɔːrd-fɪʃ\, \ˈsɔːrd-əd\ *n*: a very large oceanic food fish (*Xiphias gladius*) having a long swordlike beak formed by the bones of the upper jaw

sword grass *n*: any of various grasses or sedges having leaves with a sharp or toothed edge

sword knot *n*: an ornamental cord or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword

sword of Damocles \-ˈdæm-ə-ˈklɛz\ *often cap S*: an impending disaster

sword-play \ˈsɔːrd-ˈpleɪ\, \ˈsɔːrd-əd\ *n* 1: the art or skill of wielding a sword *esp* in fencing 2: an exhibition of swordplay — **sword-player** *n*

swordsman \ˈsɔːrdz-mən\, \ˈsɔːrdz-əd\ *n* 1: one skilled in swordplay; *esp*: a saber fencer 2 *archaic*: a soldier armed with a sword

swordsman-ship \-ˈʃɪp\ *n*: SWORDPLAY

sword-tail \ˈsɔːrd-ˈteɪl\, \ˈsɔːrd-əd\ *n*: a small brightly marked Central American topminnow (*Xiphophorus helleri*) often kept in the tropical aquarium and bred in many colors

swore *past part of* SWEAR

sworn *past part of* SWEAR

swot \ˈswɒt\ *n* [alter. of *sweat*] *Brit*: GRIND 2b

swot *vi* *swot-ted*; *swot-ting* *Brit*: GRIND 4

swoon \ˈswuːnd\, \ˈswuːnd-əd\ *n* [ME, alter. of *swoun* swoon, fr. *swounen* to swoon] *archaic*: SWOON 1a

swoon *vi*, *archaic*: SWOON

swum *past part of* SWIM

swung *past part of* SWING

swung dash *n*: a character ~ used in printing to conserve space by representing part or all of a previously spelled out word

Sybarite \ˈsɪb-ər-ɪt\ *n* 1: a native or resident of the ancient city of Sybaris 2 [fr. the notorious luxury of the Sybarites] *often not cap*: VOLUPТУARY, SENSUALIST — **Sybaritic** \ˈsɪb-ər-ɪt-ɪk\ *adj* — **Sybaritically** \-ɪk(ə-)li\ *adv* — **Sybaritism** \ˈsɪb-ər-ɪt-ɪz-əm\ *n*

syca-mine \ˈsɪk-ə-ˈmɪn-, -mən\ *n* [L *sycominus*, fr. Gk *sykaminos*, of Sem origin, akin to Heb *shiqmāh* mulberry tree, sycamore]: MULBERRY 1

syca-more \ˈsɪk-ə-ˈmɔː(r)-, -mɔː(r)\ *n* [ME *sicamur*, fr. MF *sicamor*, fr. L *sycomorus*, fr. Gk *sykomoros*, prob. modif. of a Sem word akin to Heb *shiqmāh* sycamore] 1: a tree (*Ficus sycomorus*) of Egypt and Asia Minor that is the sycamore of Scripture, is useful as a shade tree, and has sweet and edible fruit similar but inferior to the common fig 2: a Eurasian maple (*Acer pseudo-platanus*) with long racemes of showy yellow flowers that is widely planted as a shade tree 3: PLANE, *esp*: a very large spreading tree (*Platanus occidentalis*) of eastern and central N. America with 3- to 5-lobed broadly ovate leaves

syce \ˈsɪs\ *n* [Hindi *sāṭh*, fr. Arj]: an attendant (as a groom) *esp* in India

sycee \ˈsɪ-ˈseɪ\ *n* [China (Cant) *sai sz* lit., fine silk]: silver money formerly used in China and India in the form of ingots measured by weight and *usu.* stamped

syco-ni-um \ˈsɪ-kō-nē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -nī-a \-nē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *sykon* fig + NL *-ium*]: a collective fleshy fruit in which the ovaries are borne within an enlarged succulent concave or hollow receptacle

syco-ph-an-cy \ˈsɪk-ə-fən-ˈseɪ\ *adj* -ˈsɪk- & -fən(t)-seɪ\ *n*: obsequious flattery; also: the character or behavior of a sycophant

syco-ph-an-t \-fən-t ə-ˈfən(t)\ *n* [L *sycophanis* informer, swindler, sycophant, fr. Gk *sykophantis* informer]: a servile self-seeking flatterer: PARASITE — **sycophant** *adj*

syco-ph-an-tic \ˈsɪk-ə-fən-tɪk\ *also* \ˈsɪk-ə\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a sycophant : FAWNING, OBSEQUIOUS — **syco-ph-an-ti-cal-ly** \-fən-tɪ-k(ə-)li\ *adv*

syco-ph-an-tish \ˈsɪk-ə-fən-tɪʃ\ *also* \ˈsɪk-ə\ *adj*: SYCOPHANTIC — **syco-ph-an-tism** *adv*

syco-ph-an-tism \ˈsɪk-ə-fən-tɪz-əm\ *also* \ˈsɪk- & -fən(t)-\ *n*: SYCOPHANCY

syco-ph-an-ti-ly \-li\ *adv*: in a sycophantic manner

sy-co-sis \ˈsɪ-kō-sɪs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *sykōsis*, fr. *sykon* fig]: a chronic inflammatory disorder of the hair follicles marked by papules, pustules, and tubercles with crusting

sy-en-ite \ˈsɪ-ˈnɪt\ *n* [L *Syenites* (laps) stone of Syene, fr. *Syene*, ancient city in Egypt]: an igneous rock composed chiefly of feldspar — **sy-en-itic** \ˈsɪ-ˈnɪt-ɪk\ *adj*

syll or **syll** *abbr* syllable

sylla-bar-i-um \ˈsɪl-ə-ˈber-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -lā \-lē\ [NL]: SYLLABARY

sylla-bary \ˈsɪl-ə-ˈber-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ber-ies [NL *syllabarium*, fr. L *syllaba* syllable]: a table or listing of syllables; *specif*: a series or set of written characters each one of which is used to represent a syllable

syllab-ic \ˈsɪl-ə-bɪk\ *adj* [LL *syllabicus*, fr. Gk *syllabikos*, fr. *syllaba* syllable] 1: of, relating to, or denoting syllables (~ accent) 2: constituting a syllable or the nucleus of a syllable: *a*: not accompanied in the same syllable by a vowel (in ~ in /bātēn/ botany, nonsyllabic in /bātēn/) *b*: having vowel quality more prominent than that of another vowel in the syllable (the first vowel of a falling diphthong, as /ɔɪ/ in /ɔɪl/, is ~) 3: characterized by distinct enunciation or separation of syllables 4: of, relating to, or constituting a type of verse distinguished primarily by count of syllables rather than by rhythmical arrangement of accents or quantities — **syllab-ic-cal-ly** \-k(ə-)li\ *adv*

syllab-ic *n*: a syllabic character or sound

syllab-i-cate \ˈsɪl-ə-bɪ-ˈkeɪt\ *vi* -cated, -cating : SYLLABIFY

syllab-i-ca-tion \ˈsɪl-ə-bɪ-ˈkeɪʃən\ *n*: the act, process, or method of forming or dividing words into syllables

sylla-bi-ty \ˈsɪl-ə-bɪ-ˈtɪ\ *n*: the state of being or the power of forming a syllable

syllab-i-fi-ca-tion \ˈsɪl-ə-bɪ-ˈfɪ-ˈkeɪʃən\ *n*: SYLLABICATION

syllab-i-fy \ˈsɪl-ə-bɪ-ˈfaɪ\ *vi* -fied, -fying [L *syllaba* syllable]: to form or divide into syllables

sylla-bi-ble \ˈsɪl-ə-bəl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *sillabe*, fr. L *syllaba*, fr. Gk *syllabē*, fr. *syllabanein* to gather together, fr. *syn-* + *lambanein* to take — more at **LATCH**] 1: a unit of spoken language that is next bigger than a speech sound and consists of one or more vowel sounds alone or of a syllabic consonant alone or of either with one or more consonant sounds preceding or following 2: one or more letters (as *syll*, *la*, and *ble*) in a word (as *sylla-bi-ble*) *usu.* set off from the rest of the word by a centered dot or a hyphen and roughly corresponding to the syllables of spoken language and treated as helps to pronunciation or as guides to hyphenation at the end of a line ~3: the smallest conceivable expression or unit of something : JOT 4: SOL-FA SYLLABLES

syllab-i-ble, **sylla-bil-ling** \-bɪ-lɪŋ\ *vi*: to give a number or arrangement of syllables to (a word or verse) 2: to express or utter in or as if in syllables

sylla-bub \ˈsɪl-ə-bʊb\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a drink or dessert made by curdling milk or cream with acid (as wine or cider) 2: a dessert of sweetened milk or cream beaten to a froth and flavored with wine or liquor

sylla-bus \-ˈbʊs\ *n*, *pl* -bi \-bi-, -bē\ or *-bus-es* [LL, alter. of L *syllabus* label for a book, fr. Gk *syllabos*] 1: a summary outline of a discourse, treatise, or course of study or of examination requirements 2: HEADNOTE 2

syll-ep-sis \ˈsɪl-ˈep-sɪs\ *n*, *pl* -lep-ses \-ˈsɛz\ [L, fr. Gk *syllēpsis*, fr. *syllabanein*] 1: the use of a word to modify or govern syntactically two or sometimes more words with only one of which it for-



sycamore 3 leaves and fruit

a	about	k	kitten	r	further	a	back	h	bake	i	cat, cart
o	out	ch	chun	e	less	é	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	g	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	of	coln	th	thin, th thus
l	loot	h	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	funous	zh	vision

swim bladder *n*: the air bladder of a fish

swim fin *n*: FLIPPER 1b

swim-mable \swim-ə-bəl/ *adj*: that can be swum

swim-mer-et \swim-ə-ret/, **swim-ə-** *n*: one of a series of small unspecialized appendages under the abdomen of many crustaceans that are best developed in some decapods and are used in some cases for swimming but usu. for carrying eggs

swimmer's itch *n*: a severe urticarial reaction to the presence in the skin of schistosomes that are not normally parasites of man

swim-ming *n*: the act, art, or sport of one that swims and dives

swimming *adj* 1 [ppr of swim]: that swims (a ~ bird) 2 [gerund of swim]: adapted to or used in or for swimming

swim-ming-ly \swim-ing-lē/ *adv*: very well; 3PLENDILY

swimming pool *n*: a pool suitable for swimming; esp: a tank (as of concrete or plastic) made for swimming

swim-ny \swim-ē/ *adj* **swim-mier**; **-est** 1: verging on, causing, or affected by dizziness or giddiness 2 of vision: BLURRED, UNSTEADY

swim-mily \swim-ē-lē/ *adv* — **swim-miness**

\swim-ē-nəs/ *n*

swim-suit \swim-sūt/ *n*: a suit for swimming or bathing

swin-dle \swin-dl/ *v* **swin-dled**; **swin-dling** \-(d)lɪŋ, -dlɪŋ/

[back-formation fr. *swindler*, fr. *G* *schwindler* giddy person, fr. *schwindeln* to be dizzy, fr. *OHG* *swintlōn*, freq. of *swintan* to diminish, vanish, akin to *OE* *swindan* to vanish, *Old Norse* *swinnan* finally]

vi: to obtain money or property by fraud or deceit ~ *vt*: to take money or property from by fraud or deceit *syn* see CHEAT

swindler \-(d)lɪŋ, -dlɪŋ/ *n*

swindle *n*: an act or instance of swindling: FRAUD

swine \swin/ *n*, pl **swine** [ME, fr. *OE* *swin*, akin to *OHG* *swin*, *L* *sus* — more at *sow*] 1: any of various stout-bodied

short-legged omnivorous mammals (family Suidae) with a thick

bristly skin and a long mobile snout, esp: a domesticated member of the species (*Sus scrofa*) that includes the European wild boar

2: a contemptible person

swine-herd \-(h)ɜrd/ *n*: one who tends swine

swish \swɪʃ/ *v* **swung** \swʊŋ/, **swinging** \swɪŋ-ɪŋ/ [ME

swingen to beat, fling, hurl, rush, fr. *OE* *swingan* to beat, fling oneself, rush, akin to *OHG* *swingan* to fling, rush] *vi* 1 *a*: to cause

to move vigorously through a wide arc or circle (~ an ax) *b*: to cause to sway to and fro *c* (1): to cause to turn on an axis (2): to cause to face or move in another direction (~ the car into a side road) 2: to suspend so as to permit swaying or turning 3: to convey by suspension (huge crates that ~ cargo up over the ship's side and into the hold) 4 *a* (1): to influence decisively (~ a lot of votes) (2): to bring around by influence *b*: to handle successfully: MANAGE (wasn't able to ~ a new car on his income) 5: to play or sing (as a melody) in the style of swing music ~ *vt* 1: to move freely to and fro *esp* in suspension from an overhead support 2 *a*: to die by hanging *b*: to hang freely from a support 3: to move in or describe a circle or arc: *a*: to turn on a hinge or pivot *b*: to turn in place *c*: to convey oneself by grasping a fixed support (~ aboard the train) 4 *a*: to have a steady pulsing rhythm *b*: to play or sing with a lively compelling rhythm; *spec*: to play swing music 5: to shift or fluctuate from one condition, form, position, or object of attention or favor to another (~ constantly from optimism to pessimism and back — Sinclair Lewis) 6 *a*: to move along rhythmically *b*: to start up in a smooth vigorous manner (ready to ~ into action) 7: to hit or aim at something with a sweeping arm movement 8 *a*: to be lively and up-to-date *b*: to engage freely in sex — **swish-able** \swɪʃ-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **swish-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

syn 1 SWING, WAVE, FLOURISH, BRANDISH, THRASH *shared meaning*

element: to move or move something repetitively or in an orderly pattern

2 SWING, SWAY, OSCILLATE, VIBRATE, FLUCTUATE, WAVER, UNULATE

shared meaning element: to move to and fro, up and down, or back and forth

swing *n* 1: an act or instance of swinging: swinging movement as *a* (1): a stroke or blow delivered with a sweeping arm movement (a batter with a powerful ~) (2): a sweeping or rhythmic movement of the body or a bodily part (3): a dance figure in which two dancers revolve with joined arms or hands (4): jazz dancing in moderate tempo with a lilting syncopation *b* (1): the regular movement of a freely suspended object (as a pendulum) along an arc and back (2): back and forth sweep (the ~ of the tides) *c* (1): steady pulsing rhythm (as in poetry or music) (2): a steady vigorous movement characterizing an activity or creative work *d* (1): a trend toward a high or low point in a fluctuating cycle (as of business activity) (2): an often periodic shift from one condition, form, position, or object of attention or favor to another 2 *a*: liberty of action: free scope *b* (1): the driving power of something swung or hurled (2): steady vigorous advance: driving speed (a train approaching at full ~) 3: the progression of an activity, process, or phase of existence (the work is in full ~) 4: the arc or range through which something swings 5: something that swings freely from or on a support, esp: a seat suspended by a rope or chains for swinging to and fro on for pleasure 6 *a*: a curving course or outline *b*: a course from and back to a point: a circular tour 7: jazz played usu. by a large dance band and characterized by a steady lively rhythm, simple harmony, and a basic melody often submerged in improvisation 8: a short pass in football thrown to a back running to the outside: FLARE — **swing** *adj*

swinge \swɪŋ/, *vi* **swinged**; **swinging** [ME *swengen* to shake, fr. *OE* *swengan*, akin to *OE* *swingan*] chiefly *alt*: BEAT, SCOURGE

swinge *vi* **swinged**, **swinging** [alter of *swinge*] *dialect*: SINGE, SCORCH

swinging or **swinging** \swɪŋ-ɪŋ/ *adj* [fr. ppr of *swinge*] chiefly *Brit*: superlative in size, amount, or character

swinging or **swinging** *adv*, chiefly *Brit*: VERY, SUPERLATIVELY

swinger \swɪŋ-ər/ *n*: one that swings as *a*: a lively up-to-date person who indulges in what is considered fashionable *b*: one who engages freely in sex

swinger \swɪŋ-ər/ *n* [swinge]: WHOPPER 1

swing-ing \swɪŋ-ɪŋ/ *adj* [ppr of *swing*]: being lively and up-to-date (~ moderns), also: abounding in swingers and swinging entertainment (a ~ coffeehouse)

swing-ing-ly \swɪŋ-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*, chiefly *Brit*: VERY, EXTREMELY

swing-ing-ly \swɪŋ-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*: in a swinging manner: with a swinging movement

swing-gle-free \swɪŋ-ɡol-(l)frē/ *n* [swingle (cudgel) + *tree*]: WHF

FLEETREE

swing shift *n* 1: the work shift between the day and night shifts (as from 4 P.M. to midnight) 2: a group of workers in a factory operating seven days a week that man the place as needed to permit the regular shift workers to have one or more free days per week

swing-y \swɪŋ-ē/ *adj* **swing-ier**; **-est**: marked by swing

swin-ish \swɪ-nɪʃ/ *adj*: of, suggesting, or characteristic of swine: BEASTLY — **swin-ish-ly** *adv* — **swin-ish-ness** *n*

swink \swɪŋk/ *vi* [ME *swinken*, fr. *OE* *swincan*, akin to *OHG* *swingan* to rush — more at *swing*] *archaic*: TOIL, SLAVE

swink *n*, *archaic*: LABOR, DRUDGERY

swipe \swɪp/ *n* [prob. alter of *sweep*] 1: a strong sweeping blow

2: one who takes care of horses: GROOM

swipe *vb* **swiped**; **swiping** *vi*: to strike or move with a sweeping motion ~ *vt* 1: to strike or wipe with a sweeping motion 2: STEAL, PILFER

swipes \swɪps/ *n* pl [origin unknown] *Brit*: poor, thin, or spoiled beer; also: BEER

swirl \swɜr(-əl)/ *n* [ME (Sc)] 1 *a*: a whirling mass or motion: EDDY *b*: whirling confusion (a ~ of events) 2: a twisting shape, mark, or pattern 3: an act or instance of swirling

swirl *vi* 1 *a*: to move with an eddying or whirling motion *b*: to pass in whirling confusion 2: to have a twist or convolution ~ *vt*: to cause to swirl — **swirling-ly** \swɜr-lɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

swirl-y \swɜr-lē/ *adj* **swirl-ier**; **-est** 1 *Scot*: KNOTTED, TWISTED 2: that swirls: SWIRLING (the ~ water of the rapids)

swish \swɪʃ/ *v* [imit.] *vi*: to move, pass, swing, or whirl with the sound of a swish (windshield wipers ~ing — John McCarten) ~ *vt*: to move, cut, or strike with a swish (the horse ~ed its tail)

— **swisher** *n* — **swish-ing-ly** \swɪʃ-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

swish *n* 1 *a*: a prolonged hissing sound (as of a whip cutting the air) *b*: a light sweeping or brushing sound (as of a full silk skirt in motion) 2: a swishing movement 3 *slang*: HOMOSEXUAL

swish *adj* [origin unknown]: SMART, FASHIONABLE

swishy \swɪʃ-ē/ *adj* **swish-ier**; **-est** 1: producing a swishing sound 2 *slang*: characterized by effeminate behavior

Swiss \swɪs/ *n* [MF *Suisse*, fr. MHG *Swizer*, fr. *Swiz* Switzerland] 1 pl **Swiss** *a*: a native or inhabitant of Switzerland *b*: one that is of Swiss descent 2 often not cap: any of various fine sheer fabrics of cotton origin, made in Switzerland, esp: DOTTED SWISS 3: SWISS CHEESE

Swiss *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Switzerland or the Swiss

Swiss chard *n*: CHARD

Swiss cheese *n*: a hard cheese characterized by elastic texture, mild nutlike flavor, and large holes that form during ripening

Swiss steak *n*: a slice of steak pounded with flour and braised usu. with vegetables and seasonings

switch \swɪtʃ/ *n* [perh. fr. MD *swich* twig] 1: a slender flexible whip, rod, or twig (a riding ~) 2: an act of switching: as *a*: a blow with a switch *b*: a shift from one to another 3: a tuft of long hairs at the end of the tail of an animal (as a cow) — see *cow* illustration 4 *a*: a device made usu. of two movable rails and necessary connections and designed to turn a locomotive or train from one track to another *b*: a railroad siding 5: a device for making, breaking, or changing the connections in an electrical circuit 6: a heavy strand of hair used in addition to a person's own hair for some coiffures

switch *vi* 1: to strike or beat with or as if with a switch 2: WHISK, LASH (a cat ~ing his tail) 3 *a* (1): to turn from one railroad track to another: SHUNT (2): to move (cars) to different positions on the same track within terminal areas *b*: to make a shift in or exchange of (~ the talk to another subject) 4 *a*: to shift to another electrical circuit by means of a switch *b*: to operate an electrical switch so as to turn (as a light) off or on ~ *vt* 1: to lash from side to side 2: to make a shift or exchange — **switch-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **switch-er** *n*

switch-back \swɪtʃ-bæk/ *n*: a zigzag road in a mountainous region; esp: an arrangement of zigzag railroad tracks for surmounting the grade of a steep hill

switch-blade \swɪtʃ-blād/ *n*: a pocketknife having the blade springs operated so that pressure on a release catch causes it to fly open — called also *switchblade knife*

switch-board \swɪtʃ-bɔrd/, -bɔrd/ *n*: an apparatus consisting of a panel or a frame on which are mounted insulated switching, measuring, controlling, and protective devices with connections so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected, combined, controlled, measured, and protected

switch cane *n*: an important forage grass (*Arundinaria tecta*) of moist locations esp. in the southern U.S.

switch engine *n*: a railroad engine used in switching cars

switch-er-oo \swɪtʃ-ə-ru/ *n*, pl -ooes [alter. of *switch*] *slang*: a surprising variation: REVERSAL

switch-grass \swɪtʃ-gras/ *n*: a panic grass (*Panicum virgatum*) of the western U.S. that is used for hay

switch-hit \swɪtʃ-ɪt/ *vi* **hit** **switch-hit** [back-formation fr. *switch-hitter*] of a baseball player: to bat either left-handed or right-handed

switch-hitter \swɪtʃ-ɪt-ər/ *n*: a baseball player who switch-hits

switch-knife *n*: SWITCHBLADE

switch-man \swɪtʃ-mən/ *n*: one who attends a switch (as in a railroad yard)

switch-yard \swɪtʃ-jərd/ *n* 1: a place where railroad cars are switched from one track to another and trains are made up 2: a usu. enclosed area for the switching facilities of a power station

(~ species) — compare ALLOPATRIC — **sympatrically** \-tri-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv* — **sympatry** \-sim-pa-trē/ *n*
sympetalous \-sim-pet-ə-s/ *adj*: GAMOPETALOUS — **sympetally** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
symp-hon-ic \-sim-fən-ik/ *adj* 1: HARMONIOUS, SYMPHONIOUS 2: relating to or having the form or character of a symphony (~ music) 3: suggestive of a symphony esp in form, intertwining of themes, or harmonious arrangement (as ~ drama) — **symp-hon-i-cally** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
symp-honic poem *n*: an extended programmatic composition for symphony orchestra usu. freer in form than a symphony
symp-ho-ni-ous \-sim-fō-nē-s/ *adj*: agreeing esp in sound: HARMONIOUS — **symp-ho-ni-ous-ly** *adv*
symp-ho-nist \-sim(p)-fə-nist/ *n* 1: a composer of symphonies 2: a member of a symphony orchestra
symp-ho-ny \-nē/ *n*, *pl* **nyes** [ME *symphonie*, fr OF, fr L *symphonia*, fr Gk *symphōnia*, fr *symphōnos* concordant in sound, fr *syn-* + *phōnē* voice, sound — more at BAN] 1: consonance of sounds 2 a: RITORNELLO 1 b: SINFONIA 1 c: (1) a: a usu. long and complex sonata for symphony orchestra (2): a musical composition (as for organ) resembling such a symphony in complexity or variety 3: consonance or harmony of color (as in a painting) 4 a: SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA b: a symphony orchestra concert 5: something that in its harmonious complexity or variety suggests a symphonic composition
symp-hony orchestra *n*: a large orchestra of winds, strings, and percussion that plays symphonic works
symp-hy-ae-al \-sim(p)-fə-zē-s/ *also* **symp-hy-e-lal** \-sim-fiz-ē-s/ *adj* [Gk *symphyse*, *symphyssis* symphysis] of, relating to, or constituting a symphysis
symp-hy-als \-sim(p)-fə-s/ *n*, *pl* **hy-ees** \-sēz/ [NL, fr Gk, state of growing together, fr *symphyesthai* to grow together, fr *syn-* + *phyein* to make grow, bring forth — more at BE] 1: an immovable or more or less movable articulation of various bones in the median plane of the body 2: an articulation in which the bony surfaces are connected by pads of fibrous cartilage without a synovial membrane
symp-o-dial \-sim-pōd-ē-s/ *adj* [NL *sympodium* apparent main axis formed from secondary axes, fr Gk *syn-* + *podion* base — more at -PODIUM] having or involving the formation of an apparent main axis from successive secondary axes (~ branching of a cyme) — **symp-o-dial-ly** \-sē-s/ *adv*
symp-o-si-arch \-sim-pō-zē-ārk/ *n* [Gk *symposiarcho*, fr *symposion* symposium + *-archos* -arch] one who presides over a symposium
symp-o-si-ast \-zē-ast-, -ast/ *n* [Gk *symposiazesthai* to take part in a symposium, fr *symposion*] one who contributes to a symposium
symp-o-si-um \-sim-pō-zē-əm/ *also* \-zh(ē)-əm/ *n*, *pl* **si-als** \-zē-s/, \-zh(ē)-s/ or **si-ums** [L, fr Gk *symposion*, fr *symplein* to drink together, fr *syn-* + *pinein* to drink — more at POTABLE] 1 a: a convivial party (as after a banquet in ancient Greece) with music and conversation b: a social gathering at which there is free interchange of ideas 2 a: a formal meeting at which several specialists deliver short addresses on a topic or on related topics — compare COLLOQUIUM b: a collection of opinions on a subject, esp: one published by a periodical c: DISCUSSION
symp-tom \-sim(p)-təm/ *n* [LL *symp-toma*, *symp-toma*, fr Gk *symp-tōmatōs*, *symp-tōma* happening, attribute, symptom, fr *symp-tlein* to happen, fr *syn-* + *ptlein* to fall — more at FEATHER] 1 a: subjective evidence of disease or physical disturbance, broadly: something that indicates the presence of bodily disorder b: an evident reaction by a plant to a pathogen 2 a: something that indicates the existence of something else (imagination is thought to be a ~ of indirection — Richard Poirer) b: a slight indication: TRACE — **symp-tom-less** \-ləs/ *adj*
symp-tom-at-ic \-sim(p)-tə-mat-ik/ *adj* 1 a: being a symptom of a disease b: having the characteristics of a particular disease but arising from another cause 2: concerned with or affecting symptoms 3: CHARACTERISTIC INDICATIVE (his behavior was ~ of his character) — **symp-tom-at-ic-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
symp-tom-at-ol-og-y \-sim(p)-tə-mə-tal-ə-jē/ *n* 1: a branch of medical science concerned with symptoms of diseases 2: the symptom complex of a disease — **symp-tom-at-ol-og-i-cal** \-mat-ə-l-ə-jē-kəl/ or **symp-tom-at-ol-og-i-cal** \-ə-jē-kəl/ *adj* — **symp-tom-at-ol-og-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
syn *abbr* synonym, synonymous, synonymy
syn- or **sym-** *prefix* [ME, fr OF, fr L, fr Gk, fr *syn* with, together with] 1: with: along with: together (synclinal) (synpetalous) 2: at the same time (synthesis)
syn-a-e-re-als *var* of SYNERGIES
syn-aes-the-sis, **syn-aes-thet-ic** *var* of SYNTHESIS, SYNTHETIC
syn-aes-thet-ic \-sin-əs-thē-tik/ *n* [Gk *synaisthēsis* joint perception, fr *synaisthanesthai* to perceive simultaneously, fr *syn-* + *aisthanesthai* to perceive — more at AUDIBLE] harmony of different or opposing impulses produced by a work of art
syn-a-gogue or **syn-a-gog** \-sin-ə-gəg/ *n* [ME *synagoge* fr OF, fr LL *synagoga*, fr Gk *synagōgē* assembly, synagogue, fr *synagēin* to bring together, fr *syn-* + *agēin* to lead — more at AGENT] 1: a Jewish congregation 2: the house of worship and communal center of a Jewish synagogue — **syn-a-gog-ic** \-sin-ə-gəg-ik/ *adj*
syn-a-loe-pha or **syn-a-lepha** \-sin-ə-lē-fə/ *n* [NL, fr Gk *synalophē*, fr *synalophēin* to clog up, coalesce, unite two syllables into one, fr *syn-* + *alephēin* to clog up; the reduction to one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables (as in *th' army* for the army)]
synapse \-sin-aps-, -səp-/ *n* [NL *synapsis*, fr Gk, juncture, fr *synaptein* to fasten together, fr *syn-* + *haptein* to fasten; the point at which a nervous impulse passes from one neuron to another]
synapse *vi* **syn-apsed**, **syn-aps-ing**: to form a synapse or come together in synapsis
syn-ap-tic \-səp-tik/ *n*, *pl* **ap-tes** \-sēz/ [NL, fr Gk, juncture] 1: the association of homologous chromosomes with chiasma formation that is characteristic of the first meiotic prophase and is held to be the mechanism for genetic crossing-over 2: SYNAPSE — **syn-ap-tic-ly** \-ti-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

syn-ap-to-some \-sə-nap-tə-sōm/ *n* [synaptic + -o- + -some]: a structure that is recovered from homogenized nerve tissue and prob. represents pinched off nerve endings — **syn-ap-to-som-al** \-səp-tə-sō-məl/ *adj*
syn-ar-thro-dial \-sin-ar-thrōd-ē-s/ *adj* [NL *synarthrodia* synarthrosis]: of, relating to, or being a synarthrosis — **syn-ar-thro-dial-ly** \-ē-s/ *adv*
syn-ar-thro-sis \-thrō-sis/ *n*, *pl* **thro-ses** \-sēz/ [Gk *synarthrosis*, fr *syn-* + *arthrosis* arthrosis]: an immovable articulation in which the bones are united by intervening fibrous connective tissues
sync *also* **synch** \-sɪŋk/ *n*: SYNCHRONIZATION, SYNCHRONISM — **sync** *adj*
sync *also* **synch** *vi* **synced** *also* **synced** \-sɪŋk(-t)/, **sync-ing** *also* **synch-ing** \-sɪŋ-kɪŋ/ *vi*: SYNCHRONIZE
syn-car-pous \-sɪn-kär-pəs/ *adj*: having the carpels of the gynoecium united in a compound ovary — **syn-car-py** \-sɪn-kär-pē/ *n*
syn-chro \-sɪŋ(-)krō-, -sɪn-/ *n*, *pl* **synchros** [synchrous]: SELSYN
synchro *adj* [synchro-]: adapted to synchronization
synchro *comb form* [synchroized + synchrous]: synchroized: synchrous (synchroflash) (synchroflash)
synchro-cy-clo-tron \-sɪŋ(-)krō-si-klo-trən-, -sɪn-/ *n*: a modified cyclotron that achieves greater energies for the charged particles by compensating for the variation in mass that the particles experience with increasing velocity
synchro-flash \-sɪŋ-kro-flaʃ-, -sɪn-/ *adj*: employing or produced with a mechanism for synchronizing the firing or peak brilliance of a flash lamp with the opening of a camera shutter
synchro-mesh \-məʃ-/ *adj*: designed for effecting synchronized shifting of gears — **synchro-mesh** *n*
synchro-nal \-sɪŋ-kro-nəl-, -sɪn-/ *adj*: SYNCHRONOUS
synchro-nelity \-sɪŋ-kro-nē-lē-tē-, -sɪn-/ *n* [synchrous + -ity (as in spontaneity)]: the state of being synchronous
synchro-nic \-sɪŋ-kro-nik-, -sɪn-/ *adj* 1: SYNCHRONOUS 2 a: DESCRIPTIVE 4 (~ linguistics) b: concerned with the complex of events existing in a limited time period and ignoring historical antecedents — **synchro-nic-al** \-kəl/ *adj* — **synchro-nic-ally** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
synchro-nism \-sɪŋ-kro-niz-əm-, -sɪn-/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being synchronous: SIMULTANEOUSNESS 2: chronological arrangement of historical events and personages so as to indicate coincidence or coexistence, *also*: a table showing such coincidences — **synchro-nis-tic** \-sɪŋ-kro-nis-tik-, -sɪn-/ *adj*
synchro-ni-zation \-sɪŋ-kro-nə-zə-shən-, -sɪn-/ *n* 1: the act or result of synchronizing 2: the state of being synchronous
synchro-nize \-sɪŋ-kro-niz-, -sɪn-/ *vb* **synchro-nized**, **synchro-nizing** *vi*: to happen at the same time ~ *vi* 1: to represent or arrange (events) to indicate coincidence or coexistence 2: to make synchronous in operation 3: to make (motion picture sound) exactly simultaneous with the action — **synchro-nizer** *n*
synchronized swimming *n*: exhibition swimming in which the movements of one or more swimmers are synchronized with a musical accompaniment so as to form changing patterns
synchro-nous \-sɪŋ-kro-nəs-, -sɪn-/ *adj* [LL *synchrous*, fr Gk, fr *syn-* + *chronos* time] 1: happening, existing, or arising at precisely the same time 2: recurring or operating at exactly the same periods 3: involving or indicating synchronism 4 a: having the same period, *also*: having the same period and phase b: GEOSTATIONARY *syn* see CONTEMPORARY — **synchro-nous-ly** *adv* — **synchro-nous-ness** *n*
synchronous motor *n*: an electric motor having a speed strictly proportional to the frequency of the operating current
synchro-ny \-sɪŋ-kro-nē-, -sɪn-/ *n*, *pl* **nyes**: synchronistic occurrence, arrangement, or treatment
synchro-scope \-sɪŋ-kro-skop-/ *n*: any of several devices for showing whether two associated machines or moving parts are operating in synchronism with each other
synchro-tron \-sɪŋ-kro-tro-n-, -sɪn-/ *n* 1: an apparatus for un-parting very high speeds to charged particles by means of a combination of a high-frequency electric field and a low-frequency magnetic field 2: SYNCHROTRON RADIATION
synchrotron radiation *n* [fr its having been first observed in a synchrotron]: radiation emitted by high-energy charged relativistic particles (as electrons) when they are accelerated by a magnetic field (as in a nebula)
syn-clinal \-sɪŋ-klin-/ *adj* [Gk *syn-* + *klinein* to lean — more at LEAN] 1: inclined down from opposite directions so as to meet 2: having or relating to a folded rock structure in which the sides dip toward a common line or plane
syn-cline \-sɪŋ-klin-/ *n* [back-formation fr *synclinal*]: a trough of stratified rock in which the beds dip toward each other from either side — compare ANTICLINE
syn-co-pate \-sɪŋ-kə-pāt-, -sɪn-/ *vi* **syn-co-pated**, **syn-co-pating** 1 a: to shorten or produce by syncope (~ suppose to s'pose) b: to cut short: CLIP ABBREVIATE 2: to modify or affect (musical rhythm) by syncopeation — **syn-co-pa-tor** \-pāt-ər/ *n*
syn-co-pated *adj* 1: marked by or exhibiting syncope (~ rhythm) 2: cut short: ABBREVIATED
syn-co-pa-tion \-sɪŋ-kə-pā-shən-, -sɪn-/ *n* 1: a temporary displacement of the regular metrical accent in music caused typically by stressing the weak



syncope

a abut * kitten or further a back ã bake ã cot, cart
au out ch chin e less é easy g gift i trip l life
j joke ŋ sing ô flow ô flow oi coin th thin t this
ñ loot o foot y yet yū few yu fanou zh vision

mally agrees in gender, number, or case 2: the use of a word in the same grammatical relation to two adjacent words in the context with one literal and the other metaphorical in sense — *syllaptic* \-lep-tik\ *adj*

syllapism \sil-ə-jiz-əm\ *n* [ME *sylogisme*, fr. MF, fr. L *sylogismus*, fr. Gk *sylogismos*, fr. *sylogizesthai* to syllogize, fr. *syn-* + *logizesthai* to calculate, fr. *logos* reckoning, word — more at *LEG-EN*] 1: a deductive scheme of a formal argument consisting of a major and a minor premise and a conclusion (as in "every virtue is laudable; kindness is a virtue, therefore kindness is laudable") 2: deductive reasoning 3: a subtle, specious, or crafty argument — *syllapistic* \sil-ə-jis-tik\ *adj* — *syllapistic* \-tik\ *adj*

syllapist \sil-ə-jist\ *n*: one who applies or is skilled in syllogistic reasoning

syllapize \sil-ə-jiz\ *vb* -gized; -giz-ing [ME *sylogysen*, fr. LL *sylogizare*, fr. Gk *sylogizesthai*] *vi*: to reason by means of syllogisms ~ *vt*: to deduce by syllogism (~ *his moral laws*)

sylyph \sil\ *n* [NL *sylyphus*] 1: an elemental being in the theory of Paracelsus that inhabits air 2: a slender graceful woman or girl — *sylyphlike* \sil-,flik\ *adj*

sylyphid \sil-fid\ *n*: a young or diminutive sylyph

sylyva, *silviculture* var of *SILVA*, *SILVICULTURE*

sylyvan \sil-vən\ *n* [ML *silvanus*, *silvanus*, fr. L *silva*, *silva* wood] 1: a: living or located in the woods or forest b: of, relating to, or characteristic of the woods or forest 2: a: made, shaped, or formed of woods or trees b: abounding in woods, groves, or trees: *WOODED*

sylyvan *n*: one that frequents groves or woods

sylyvanite \sil-və-nit\ *n* [F *sylyvanite*, fr. NL *silvanium tellurium*, fr. *Transylvania*, region in Rumania]; a mineral (Au, AgTe), that is a gold silver telluride and often occurs in crystals resembling written characters

sylyvatik \sil-vat-ik\ *adj* [L *silvaticus* of the woods, wild — more at *SAVAGE*] 1: *SYLVAN* (~ *rodents*) 2: occurring in or affecting wild animals (~ *diseases*)

sylyvite \sil-vit\ *also* *sylyvine* \-vən\ *n* [F *sylyvine*, fr. NL *sal digestivus Sylyvi* digestive salt of Sylyvius, fr. *Sylyvius* latinized name of Jacques Dubois †1555 F physician]; a mineral KCl that is a natural potassium chloride and occurs in colorless cubes or crystalline masses

sym *abbr* 1 symbol 2 symmetrical

sym- see *SYN*

sym-bi-ont \sim-bi-ənt, -bē-\ *n* [prob fr G, modif of Gk *sympion*, *sympion*, prp of *sympion*]: an organism living in symbiosis, esp: the smaller member of a symbiotic pair — *sym-bi-ontic* \sim-bi-ənt-ik, -bē-\ *adj*

sym-bi-otic \sim-bi-ə-tik, -bē-\ *n*, *pl* -bi-ot-ics \-sēz\ [NL, fr. G *symbiosis*, fr. Gk *symbiōsis* state of living together, fr. *sympion* to live together, fr. *sympion* living together, fr. *syn-* + *bios* life — more at *QUICK*] 1: the living together in more or less intimate association or close union of two dissimilar organisms 2: the intimate living together of two dissimilar organisms in a mutually beneficial relationship, esp: *MUTUALISM* — *sym-bi-otic* \-tē-ik\ *adj* — *sym-bi-otically* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

sym-bi-ote \sim-bi-ə-tē, -bē-\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *symbiōtēs* companion, fr. *sympion* to live together]: *SYMBIONT*

sym-bol \sim-bəl\ *n* [in sense 1, fr. LL *symbolum*, fr. LGk *symbolon*, fr. Gk, token, sign, in other senses fr. L *symbolon* token, sign, symbol, fr. Gk *symbolon*, lit, token of identity verified by comparing its other half, fr. *symballoin* to throw together, compare, fr. *syn-* + *balloin* to throw — more at *DEVIL*] 1: an authoritative summary of faith or doctrine: *CREED* 2: something that stands for or suggests something else by reason of relationship, association, convention, or accidental resemblance; esp: a visible sign of something invisible (the lion is a ~ of courage) 3: an arbitrary or conventional sign used in writing or printing relating to a particular field to represent operations, quantities, elements, relations, or qualities 4: an object or act that represents a repressed complex through unconscious association (phallic ~) 5: an act, sound, or object having cultural significance and the capacity to excite or objectify a response

2symbol *vb* -boled or -balled, -boling or -bolling: *SYMBOLIZE*

sym-bol-ic \sim-bāl-ik\ or **sym-bol-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting a symbol 2: a: using, employing, or exhibiting a symbol b: consisting of or proceeding by means of symbols 3: characterized by or terminating in symbols (~ *thinking*) 4: characterized by symbolism (a ~ *dance*) — *sym-bol-ically* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

symbolic logic *n*: a science of developing and representing logical principles by means of a formalized system consisting of primitive symbols, combinations of these symbols, axioms, and rules of inference

sym-bol-ism \sim-bə-jiz-əm\ *n* 1: the art or practice of using symbols esp by investing things with a symbolic meaning or by expressing the invisible or intangible by means of visible or sensuous representations as a: the use of conventional or traditional signs in the representation of divine beings and spirits b: artistic imitation or invention that is a method of revealing or suggesting immaterial, ideal, or otherwise intangible truth or states 2: a system of symbols or representations

sym-bol-ist \sim-bə-ləst\ *n* 1: one who employs symbols or symbolism 2: one skilled in the interpretation or explication of symbols 3: one of a group of writers and artists in France after 1880 reacting against realism, concerning themselves with general truths instead of actualities, exalting the metaphysical and the mysterious, and aiming to unify and blend the arts and the functions of the senses — *symbolist* *adj*

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sym-bol-ize \sim-bə-jiz\ *vb* -ized; -iz-ing *vi*: to use symbols or symbolism ~ *vt* 1: to serve as a symbol of 2: to represent, express, or identify by a symbol — *sym-bol-izer* *n*

sym-bol-o-gy \sim-bəl-ə-jē\ *n*, *pl* -gies [symbol + -logy] 1: the art of expression by symbols 2: the study or interpretation of symbols 3: a system of symbols

sym-met-al-lism \sim-met-əl-jiz-əm\ *n* [syn- + -metallism (as in *bimetalism*)]: a system of coinage in which the unit of currency consists of a particular weight of an alloy of two or more metals (as gold and silver)

sym-met-ri-cal \sə-me-tri-kəl\ or **sym-met-ric** \-tri-k\ *adj* 1: having, involving, or exhibiting symmetry 2: having corresponding points whose connecting lines are bisected by a given point or perpendicularly bisected by a given line or plane (~ *curves*) 3: *symmetric*: being such that the terms may be interchanged without altering the value, character, or truth (*symmetric equations*) (R is a *symmetric* relation if *aRb* implies *bRa*) 4: a: capable of division by a longitudinal plane into similar halves (~ *plant parts*) b: having the same number of members in each whorl of floral leaves (~ *flowers*) 5: affecting corresponding parts simultaneously and similarly (~ *rash*) 6: exhibiting symmetry in a structural formula, esp: being a derivative with groups substituted *symmetrically* in the molecule — *sym-met-ri-cal-ly* \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — *sym-met-ri-cal-ness* \-kəl-nəs\ *n*

symmetric group *n*: a permutation group that is composed of all of the permutations of *n* things

symmetric matrix *n*: a matrix that is its own transpose

sym-met-ri-zation \sim-met-ri-zā-shən\ *n*

sym-met-ri-zed \sim-met-ri-zēd\ *adj* -trized; -trizing: to make symmetrical — *sym-met-ri-zation* \sim-met-ri-zā-shən\ *n*

sym-met-ry \sim-met-ri\ *n*, *pl* -tries [L *symmetria*, fr. Gk, fr. *symmetros* symmetrical, fr. *syn-* + *metron* measure — more at *MEASURE*] 1: balanced proportions, also: beauty of form arising from balanced proportions 2: the property of being symmetrical, esp: correspondence in size, shape, and relative position of parts on opposite sides of a dividing line or median plane or about a center or axis — compare *BILATERAL SYMMETRY*, *RADIAL SYMMETRY* 3: a rigid motion of a geometric figure that determines a one-to-one mapping onto itself 4: the property of remaining invariant under certain changes (as of orientation in space, of the sign of the electric charge, of parity, or of the direction of time flow) — used of physical phenomena and of equations describing them

1sym-pa-thet-ic \sim-pə-thet-ik\ *adj* [NL *sympatheticus*, fr. L *sympathia* sympathy] 1: existing or operating through an affinity, interdependence, or mutual association 2: a: not discordant or antagonistic b: appropriate to one's mood, inclinations, or disposition c: marked by kindly or pleased appreciation 3: given to, marked by, or arising from sympathy, compassion, friendliness, and sensitivity to others' emotions (a ~ *gesture*) 4: favorably inclined: *APPROVING* (not ~ to the idea) 5: showing empathy 6: a: of or relating to the sympathetic nervous system b: mediated by or acting on the sympathetic nerves 7: relating to musical tones produced by sympathetic vibration or to strings so tuned as to sound by sympathetic vibration *syn* see *CONSONANT* — *sym-pa-thet-ically* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

2sympathetic *n*: a sympathetic structure, esp: *SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM*

sympathetic nervous system *n*: the part of the autonomic nervous system that contains chiefly adrenergic fibers and tends to depress secretion, decrease the tone and contractility of smooth muscle, and cause the contraction of blood vessels

sympathetic strike *n*: *SYMPATHY STRIKE*

sympathetic vibration *n*: a vibration produced in one body by the vibrations of exactly the same period in a neighboring body

sym-pa-thin \sim-pə-thən\ *n* [ISV, fr. *sympathetic*]: a substance that is secreted by sympathetic nerve endings and acts as a chemical mediator

sym-pa-thize \sim-pə-thiz\ *vi* -thized, -thiz-ing 1: to react or respond in sympathy 2: to be in keeping, accord, or harmony 3: to share in suffering or grief: *COMMISERATE* (~ with a friend in trouble), also: to express such sympathy 4: to be in sympathy intellectually (~ with a proposal) — *sym-pa-thiz-er* *n*

sym-pa-tho-lytic \sim-pə-thō-lit-ik\ *adj* [ISV *sympathetic* + -o-lytic]: tending to oppose the physiological results of sympathetic nervous activity or of sympathomimetic drugs — *sympa-tholytic* *n*

sym-pa-tho-mi-met-ic \sim-pə-met-ik, -Qm-i\ *adj* [ISV *sympathetic* + -o- + *mimetic*]: simulating sympathetic nervous action in physiological effect — *sympathomimetic* *n*

sym-pa-thy \sim-pə-thē\ *n*, *pl* -thies [L *sympathia*, fr. Gk *sympathia*, fr. *sympathēs* having common feelings, sympathetic, fr. *syn-* + *pathos* feelings, emotion, experience — more at *PATHOS*] 1: a: affinity, association, or relationship between persons or things wherein whatever affects one similarly affects the other b: mutual or parallel susceptibility or a condition brought about by it c: unity or harmony in action or effect 2: a: inclination to think or feel alike: emotional or intellectual accord b: feeling of loyalty: tendency to favor or support (republican *sympathies*) 3: a: the act or capacity of entering into or sharing the feelings or interests of another b: the feeling or mental state brought about by such sensitivity (have ~ for the poor) 4: the correlation existing between bodies capable of communicating their vibrational energy to one another through some medium

syn 1 see *ATTRACTION* *ant* *antipathy*

2 SYMPATHY, PITY, COMPASSION, RUTH, EMPATHY *shared meaning* *element*: a feeling for or a capacity for sharing in the interests or distress of another

sympathy strike *n*: a strike in which the strikers have no direct grievance against their own employer but attempt to support or aid *usu* another group of workers on strike

sym-pa-tric \sim-pə-trik\ *adj* [syn- + Gk *patra* fatherland, fr. *patēr* father — more at *FATHER*]: occurring in the same area, specif: occupying the same range without loss of identity from interbreeding

syn-ov-itis \sī-nō-vīt-əs/ *n*: inflammation of a synovial membrane

syn-sep-al-ous (ˈsɪn-ˈsep-ə-ləs) *adj*: GAMOSEPALOUS

syn-tac-tic \sɪn-tak-tik/ or **syn-tac-tic-al** \-tɪ-kəl/ *adj* [NL *syntacticus*, fr. Gk *syntaktikos* arranging together, fr. *synstassein*]: of, relating to, or according to the rules of syntax or syntactics — **syn-tac-tic-al-ly** \-tɪ-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

syn-tac-tics \-tɪks/ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: a branch of semiotics that deals with the formal relations between signs or expressions in abstraction from their signification and their interpreters

syn-tax \sɪn-taks/ *n* [F or LL *syntaxe*, fr. LL *synaxis*, fr. Gk, fr. *synstassein* to arrange together, fr. *syn-* + *tassein* to arrange — more at **TACTICS**]: 1: a connected or orderly system: harmonious arrangement of parts or elements 2: a: the way in which words are put together to form phrases, clauses, or sentences b: the part of grammar dealing with this 3: syntactics esp. as dealing with the formal properties of languages or calculi

syn-the-sis \sɪn(t)-thə-səs/ *n, pl* -thes-es \-sēz/ [Gk, fr. *synthēnai* to put together, fr. *syn-* + *thēnai* to put, place — more at **DO**]: 1: a: the composition or combination of parts or elements so as to form a whole b: the production of a substance by the union of chemical elements, groups, or simpler compounds or by the degradation of a complex compound c: the combining of often diverse conceptions into a coherent whole; also: the complex so formed 2: a: deductive reasoning b: the dialectic combination of thesis and antithesis into a higher stage of truth — **syn-the-sist** \-səst/ *n*

syn-the-size \-sɪz/ *vb* -sized, -sizing *vt*: 1: to combine or produce by synthesis 2: to make a synthesis of ~ *vi*: to make a synthesis

syn-the-sizer \-sɪ-zər/ *n*: 1: one that synthesizes (he is an expert ~ of diverse views) 2: an electronic apparatus for the production and control of sound (as for producing music)

syn-the-tase \sɪn-thə-tās, -tāz/ *n* [synthetic + -ase]: an enzyme that catalyzes the linking together of two molecules usu. with concurrent splitting off of a pyrophosphate group from ATP — called also **ligase**

syn-thet-ic \sɪn-thet-ik/ also **syn-thet-ic-al** \-kəl/ *adj* [Gk *synthetikos* of composition, component, fr. *synthēnai* to put together]: 1: relating to or involving synthesis: not analytic 2: a: attributing to a subject a predicate that is not part of the meaning of that subject b: EMPIRICAL c: not resulting in a contradiction upon being negated 3: characterized by frequent and systematic use of inflected forms to express grammatical relationships 4: a: produced artificially: MAN MADE (~ dyes) (~ drugs) (~ silk) b: devised, arranged, or fabricated for special situations to imitate or replace usual realities c: FACTITIOUS, BOGUS *syn* see **ARTIFICIAL** — **syn-thet-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

synthetic *n*: something resulting from synthesis rather than occurring naturally; esp: a product (as a drug or plastic) of chemical synthesis

synthetic division *n*: a simplified method for dividing a polynomial by another polynomial of the first degree by writing down only the coefficients of the several powers of the variable and changing the sign of the constant term in the divisor so as to replace the usual subtractions by additions

synthetic geometry *n*: elementary euclidean geometry or projective geometry as distinguished from analytic geometry

synthetic resin *n*: RESIN 2b

synthetic rubber *n*: RUBBER 2b

syn-ton-ic \sɪn-tān-ik/ *adj* [Gk *syntonos* being in harmony, fr. *syn-* + *tonos* tone]: normally responsive and adaptive to the social or interpersonal environment — **syn-ton-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

syphil or **syphilo** *comb form* [NL, fr. *syphilis*]: syphilis (syphilology) (syphiloma)

syphilis \sɪf-ɪ-ləs/ *n* [NL, fr. *Syphilus*, hero of the poem *Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus* (Syphilis or the French disease) (1530) by Girolamo Fracastoro]: a chronic contagious usu. venereal and often congenital disease caused by a spirochete (*Treponema pallidum*) and characterized by a clinical course in three stages continued over many years — **syphil-ic** \sɪf-ɪ-tik/ *adj* or *n*

syphil-ol-o-gist \sɪf-ə-lō-lō-jist/ *n*: a physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis

syphil-ol-o-gy \-jē/ *n*: a branch of medicine that deals with syphilis

syphon *var* of **SIPHON**

sy-ren chiefly *Brit var* of **SIREN**

Sy-rette \sɪ-ˈret/ *trademark* — used for a small collapsible tube fitted with a hypodermic needle for injecting a single dose of a medicinal agent

Syr-i-ac \sɪr-ɪ-ak/ *n* [L *syriacus* Syrian, fr. Gk *syriakos*, fr. *Syria*, ancient country in Asia]: 1: a literary language based on an eastern Aramaic dialect and used as the literary and liturgical language by several eastern Christian churches 2: Aramaic spoken by Christian communities — **Syriac** *adj*

Syr-i-an *harvest* \sɪr-ɪ-ən/ *n*: GOLDEN HARVEST

sy-rin-ga \sɪr-ɪŋ-ɡə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *syring*, *synnux* panpipe]: PHALDELPHUS

sy-rin-ges \sɪr-ɪŋ-ɡəs/ also \sɪr-ɪŋ- / *n* [ME *syring*, fr. ML *syringa*, fr. LL *injection*, fr. Gk *syring*, *synnux* panpipe, tube, akin to Gk *sylen* pipe, Skt *śāṇava* flute]: a device used to inject fluids into or withdraw them from something (as the body or its cavities) as: a: a device that consists of a nozzle of varying length and a compressible rubber bulb and is used for injection or irrigation b: an instrument (as for the injection of medicine or the withdrawal of bodily fluids) that consists of a hollow barrel fitted with a plunger and a hollow needle c: a gravity device consisting of a reservoir fitted with a long rubber tube ending with an exchangeable nozzle that is used for irrigation of the vagina or bowel

sy-rin-ges *vi* *sy-rin-ged*, *sy-rin-ging* *vi*: to irrigate or spray with or as if with a syringe

sy-rin-go-my-e-lia \sɪr-ɪŋ-gō-mī-ē-lē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syring*, *synnux* tube, fistula + NL *-myel*]: a chronic progressive disease of the spinal cord associated with sensory disturbances, muscle atrophy, and spasticity — **sy-rin-go-my-e-l-ic** \-el-ik/ *adj*

sy-rin-x \sɪr-ɪŋ(k)s/ *n, pl* **sy-rin-ges** \sɪr-ɪŋ-ɡez, -rɪn-jēz/ or **sy-rin-x-es** 1 [LL, fr. Gk]: PANPIPE 2 [NL, fr. Gk, panpipe]: the vocal organ of birds that is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both

Syr-in-x \sɪr-ɪŋ(k)s/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk]: an Arcadian maiden pursued by Pan and changed into a bunch of reeds which became Pan's musical pipes

sy-rph-id \sɪr-fad, -sɪr- / *n* [NL *Syrphidae*, group name, fr. *Syrphus*, type genus]: any of a family (Syrphidae) of dipterous flies which frequent flowers and some of whose larvae prey on plant lice

sy-rph-ids \sɪr-fəz, -sɪr- / *n* [NL *Syrphus*, genus of flies, fr. Gk *syrrhos* gnati]: SYRPHID

sy-rup \sɪr-əp, -sɪr-əp, -sɪr-əp/ *n* [ME *sirup*, fr. MF *sirop*, fr. ML *syrupus*, fr. Ar *shardb*]: 1: a: a thick sticky solution of sugar and water often flavored or medicated b: the concentrated juice of a fruit or plant 2: cloying sweetness or sentimentality — **sy-rup-y** \-ə/ *adj*

sys-tem *abbr* system

sys-tol-ic \sɪs-tōl-ɪk, -təl- / *adj* [Gk *syistolos* (assumed) verbal of *systellēin* to contract — more at **SYSTOLE**]: marked by regular contraction and dilation: PULSING

sys-tem \sɪs-təm/ *n* [LL *systema*, *systema*, fr. Gk *systematē*, *systema*, fr. *synstallanai* to combine, fr. *syn-* + *histallanai* to cause to stand — more at **STAND**]: 1: a regularly interacting or interdependent group of items forming a unified whole (a number ~): as a (1): a group of interacting bodies under the influence of related forces (a gravitational ~) (2): an assemblage of substances that is in or tends to equilibrium (a thermodynamic ~) b (1): a group of body organs that together perform one or more vital functions (the digestive ~) (2): the body considered as a functional unit c: a group of related natural objects or forces (a river ~) d: a group of devices or artificial objects or an organization forming a network esp. for distributing something or serving a common purpose (a telephone ~) (a heating ~) (a highway ~) (a data processing ~) e: a major division of rocks usu. larger than a series and including all formed during a period or era f: a form of social, economic, or political organization or practice (the capitalist ~) 2: an organized set of doctrines, ideas, or principles usu. intended to explain the arrangement or working of a systematic whole (the Newtonian ~ of mechanics) 3: an organized or established procedure (the touch ~ of typing) b: a manner of classifying, symbolizing, or schematizing (a taxonomic ~) (the decimal ~) 4: harmonious arrangement or pattern: ORDER (bring ~ out of confusion — Ellen Glasgow) 5: an organized society or social situation regarded as stultifying: ESTABLISHMENT 2 *syn* see **METHOD** — **sys-tem-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

sys-tem-atic \sɪs-tə-mat-ik/ also **sys-tem-at-ic-al** \-i-kəl/ *adj* [LL *systematicus*, fr. Gk *systematikos*, fr. *systematē*, *systema*]: 1: relating to or consisting of a system (~ thought) 2: presented or formulated as a system: SYSTEMATIZED 3: a: methodical in procedure or plan (~ investigation) (a ~ scholar) b: marked by thoroughness and regularity (~ efforts) 4: of, relating to, or concerned with classification, specif: TAXONOMIC — **sys-tem-at-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **sys-tem-at-ic-ness** \-ik-nəs/ *n*

systematic error *n*: an error that is not determined by chance but by a bias

sys-tem-atics \sɪs-tə-mat-iks/ *n pl* but *sing* in constr: 1: the science of classification 2: a. a system of classification b: the classification and study of organisms with regard to their natural relationships: TAXONOMY

systematic theology *n*: a branch of theology concerned with summarizing the doctrinal traditions of a religion (as Christianity) esp. with a view to relating the traditions convincingly to the religion's present-day setting

sys-tem-at-ism \sɪs-tə-mat-iz-əm, -sɪs-təm-ə-/ *n*: the practice of forming intellectual systems

sys-tem-at-ist \sɪs-tə-mat-ist, -sɪs-təm-ət-/ *n*: 1: a maker or follower of a system 2: a specialist in taxonomy: TAXONOMIST

sys-tem-at-ize \sɪs-tə-mat-ɪz/ *vi* -at-ized, -at-izing *vi*: to arrange in accord with a definite plan or scheme: order systematically (the need to ~ his work) *syn* see **ORDER** — **sys-tem-at-iza-tion** \sɪs-tə-mat-ə-zā-shən, -sɪs-təm-ət-/ *n* — **sys-tem-at-iz-er** *n*

sys-tem-ic \sɪs-təm-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or common to a system as: affecting the body generally b: supplying those parts of the body that receive blood through the aorta rather than through the pulmonary artery c: acting through the bodily systems after absorption or ingestion by making the organism toxic to a pest (as a mite or insect) — **sys-tem-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

systemic *n*: a systemic pesticide

sys-tem-ize \sɪs-tə-mɪz/ *vi* -ized, -izing *vi*: SYSTEMATIZE — **sys-tem-iza-tion** \sɪs-tə-mə-zā-shən/ *n*

systems analysis *n*: the act, process, or profession of studying an activity (as a procedure, a business, or a physiological function) typically by mathematical means in order to define its goals or purposes and to discover operations and procedures for accomplishing them most efficiently

systems analyst *n*: a specialist in systems analysis

sys-to-le \sɪs-tō-lē/ *n* [Gk *syistolē*, fr. *systellēin* to contract, fr. *syn-* + *stellēin* to send — more at **STALL**]: a rhythmically recurrent contraction, esp: the contraction of the heart by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up — **sys-to-le** \sɪs-tō-lē/ *adj*

sys-zy-gal \sɪz-ɪz(ə)-l/ *adj*: of or relating to a syzygy

sys-zy-gy \sɪz-ə-jē/ *n, pl* -gies [LL *syzygia* conjunction, fr. Gk, fr.

a about * kitten ar further a back ā bake ī cort, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

beat 2: a syncope rhythm, passage, or dance step — **syn-co-pa-tive** \sin-kə-pāt-iv, -sin-ə/ *adj*

syn-co-pe \sin-kə-pē, -sin-ə/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *synkopē*, lit., cutting short, fr. *synkoptein* to cut short, fr. *syn-* + *koptein* to cut — more at **CAPON**] 1: a partial or complete temporary suspension of respiration and circulation due to cerebral ischemia: **FAINT** 2: the loss of one or more sounds or letters in the interior of a word (as in *foe'sle* for *foresale*) — **syn-co-pal** \sin-kə-pəl/ *adj*

syn-cret-ic \sin-kret-ik, -sin-/ *adj*: characterized or brought about by syncretism: **SYNCRETISTIC**

syn-cro-tism \sin-kro-tiz-əm, -sin-/ *n* [NL *syncretismus*, fr. Gk *synkretismos* federation of Cretan cities, fr. *syn-* + *Krētē*, *Krētē* Cretan] 1: the combination of different forms of belief or practice 2: the fusion of two or more orig. different inflectional forms — **syn-cro-tist** \sin-kro-tist/ *n* or *adj* — **syn-cro-tis-tic** \sin-kro-tis-tik, -sin-/ *adj*

syn-cy-tium \sin-kish-(ē)-əm/ *n*, *pl* -fia \-(ē)-ə/ [NL, fr. *syn-* + *cyt-*] 1: a multinucleated mass of protoplasm resulting from fusion of cells 2: COENOCYTE — **syn-cy-tial** \sin-kish-(ē)-əl/ *adj*

syn-dac-ty-lism \sin-dak-tē-liz-əm/ *n*: **SYNDACTYL**

syn-dac-ty-ly \sin-dak-tē-lē/ *n* [NL *syndactylia*, fr. *syn-* + Gk *daktylos* finger] 1: a union of two or more digits that is normal in many birds (as kingfishers) and in some lower mammals (as the kangaroos) and occurs in man as a familial anomaly marked by webbing of two or more fingers or toes

syn-de-sis \sin-də-sēs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, action of binding together, fr. *syndein* to bind together — more at **SYNDETON**]: **SYNAP-SIS** 1

syn-des-mo-sis \sin-dēz-mō-sēs, -des-/ *n*, *pl* -mō-sēs \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk *syndesmos* fastening, ligament, fr. *syndein*]: an articulation in which the contiguous surfaces of the bones are rough and are bound together by a ligament — **syn-des-mo-tic** \sin-dēz-mō-tik/ *adj*

syn-det-ic \sin-det-ik/ *adj* [Gk *syndetikos*, fr. *syndein*]: **CON-NECTIVE**, **CONNECTING** (~ pronoun); also: marked by a conjunctive (~ relative clause) — **syn-det-ic-al-ly** \sin-det-ik-ē-lē/ *adv*

syn-dic \sin-dik/ *n* [F, fr. LL *synδικος* representative of a corporation, fr. Gk *synδικος* assistant at law, advocate, representative of a state, fr. *syn-* + *dike* judgment, case at law — more at **DICTION**] 1: a municipal magistrate in some countries 2: an agent of a university or corporation

syn-dic-al \sin-dik-əl/ *adj*: 1: of or relating to a syndic or to a committee that assumes the powers of a syndic 2: of or relating to syndicalism

syn-dic-al-ism \sin-dik-əl-iz-əm/ *n* [F *syndicalisme*, fr. *chambre syndicale* trade union] 1: a revolutionary doctrine by which workers seize control of the economy and the government by direct means (as a general strike) 2: a system of economic organization in which industries are owned and managed by the workers 3: a theory of government based on functional rather than territorial representation — **syn-dic-al-ist** \sin-dik-əl-ist/ *adj* or *n*

syn-dic-ate \sin-dik-ət/ *n* [F *syndicat*, fr. *syndic*] 1: the office or jurisdiction of a syndic 2: a council or body of syndics 3: an association of persons officially authorized to undertake a duty or negotiate business 4: a group of persons or concerns who combine to carry out a particular transaction 5: **CARTEL** 2 c: a loose association of racketeers in control of organized crime 4: a business concern that sells materials for publication in a number of newspapers or periodicals simultaneously 5: a group of newspapers under one management

syn-dic-ate \sin-də-kāt-ē/ *vb* -cated, -cating *vt*: 1: to subject to or manage as a syndicate 2: to sell (as a cartoon) to a syndicate or for publication in many newspapers or periodicals at once ~ *vi*: to unite to form a syndicate — **syn-dic-a-tion** \sin-də-kā-shən/ *n* — **syn-dic-a-tor** \sin-də-kāt-ər/ *n*

syn-drome \sin-drōm also -dram/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syndromē* combination, syndrome, fr. *syn-* + *dramēin* to run — more at **DROME-DARY**] 1: a group of signs and symptoms that occur together and characterize a particular abnormality 2: a set of concurrent things (as emotions or actions) that usu. form an identifiable pattern

syn-ic \sin-ik/ *adv* [ME (northern), prob. fr. ON *sithan*, akin to OE *sithian* since — more at **SINCE**] chiefly Scot.: since then: **AOO**

syn-ic conj or prep, Scot.: **SINCE**

syn-ec-do-che \sin-ek-də-(k)kē/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *synekdochē*, fr. *syn-* + *ekdochē* sense, interpretation, fr. *ekdechēsthai* to receive, understand, fr. *ex* from + *dechēsthai* to receive; akin to Gk *dokēin* to seem good — more at **EX-DECENT**]: a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole (as *fifty sail* for *fifty ships*), the whole for a part (as *the smiling year* for *spring*), the species for the genus (as *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (as *a creature* for *a man*), or the name of the material for the thing made (as *boards* for *stage*) — **syn-ec-doch-ic** \sin-ek-dōk-ik/ *adj* — **syn-ec-doch-ic-al** \sin-ek-dōk-ik-əl/ *adj* — **syn-ec-doch-ic-ally** \sin-ek-dōk-ik-ē-lē/ *adv*

syn-ec-o-log-y \sin-ē-kō-lō-jē, -sin-ē-kō-lē/ *n* [G *synökologie*, fr. *syn* + *ökologie* ecology]: a branch of ecology that deals with the structure, development, and distribution of ecological communities — **syn-ec-o-log-ic-al** \sin-ē-kō-lō-jē-əl/ *adj* or **syn-ec-o-log-ic** \sin-ē-kō-lō-jē-ik/ *adj* — **syn-ec-o-log-ic-ally** \sin-ē-kō-lō-jē-ē-lē/ *adv*

syn-ec-tic \sin-ēk-tik/ *n* *pl* but *usu* *sing* in *constr* [perh. fr. Gk *synektikē* to bring forth together (fr. *syn-* + *ekiktēin* to bring forth, fr. *ex-* out + *tiktēin* to beget) + *-ē-s* (as in *dialectics*) — more at **EX-THANE**]: a theory or system of problem-solving and problem-solution based on creative thinking that involves free use of metaphor and analogy in informal interchange within a carefully selected small group of individuals of diverse personality and areas of specialization — **syn-ec-tic** \sin-ēk-tik/ *adj* — **syn-ec-tic-ally** \sin-ēk-tik-ē-lē/ *adv*

syn-ep-hrine \sin-ēf-rīn/ *n* [syn- + *epinephrine*]: a crystalline sympathomimetic amine $C_9H_{17}NO_2$

syn-er-gic \sin-ēr-jēk, -sin-/ *adj* for 2 *sin-ēr-jē* *n* [LL *synergis*, fr. Gk *synergis*, fr. *synergein* to contract, fr. *syn-* + *hainēin* to take] 1: **SYNERGISM** 2: the separation of liquid from a gel caused by contraction

syn-er-gic \sin-ēr-jēk-ik/ *adj* [Gk *synergizōs*, fr. *synergein* to work with, cooperate, fr. *synergos* working together, fr. *syn-* + *ergon* work — more at **WORK**]: **SYNERGIC**

syn-er-gic \sin-ēr-jēk-ik/ *adj*: working together: **COOPERATING** — **syn-er-gic-al-ly** \sin-ēr-jēk-ik-ē-lē/ *adv*

syn-er-gid \sin-ēr-jid, -sin-ər-/ *n* [NL *synergida*, fr. Gk *synergos* working together]: one of two small cells lying near the micropyle of the embryo sac of a seed plant

syn-er-gism \sin-ər-jiz-əm/ *n* [NL *synergismus*, fr. Gk *synergos*]: cooperative action of discrete agencies such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the effects taken independently

syn-er-gist \sin-ər-jist/ *n*: something (as a chemical or a muscle) that enhances the effectiveness of an active agent, broadly: either member of a synergistic pair

syn-er-gis-tic \sin-ər-jis-tik/ *adj*: 1: having the capacity to act in synergism (~ drugs) (the effects on science of decisions in industry or wherever there is a ~ or abrasive interface — *Science News*) 2: of, relating to, or resembling synergism (a ~ reaction) (a ~ effect) — **syn-er-gis-tic-al-ly** \sin-ər-jis-tik-ē-lē/ *adv*

syn-er-gy \sin-ər-jē/ *n* [NL *synergia*, fr. Gk *synergos* working together]: combined action or operation (as of muscles); *specif*: **SYNERGISM**

syn-er-sis \sin-ər-sēs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, understanding, sense, fr. *synergein* to bring together, understand, fr. *syn-* + *hainēin* to send — more at **JET**]: a grammatical construction in which agreement or reference is according to sense rather than strict syntax (as anyone and them in "if anyone calls, tell them I am out")

syn-esthe-sia \sin-ēs-thē-zhē-sē/ *n* [NL, fr. *syn-* + *-esthesia* (as in *anesthesia*)] 1: a concomitant sensation; *esp*: a subjective sensation or image of a sense (as of color) other than the one (as of sound) being stimulated — **syn-esthe-tic** \sin-ēs-thē-tik/ *adj*

syn-ga-my \sin-gə-mē/ *n* [ISV]: sexual reproduction by union of gametes

syn-ge-ne-tic \sin-jə-nē-tik/ *adj* [Gk *syngenetes* kinship (fr. *syn-* + *genos* kind, kin) + *-ic* — more at **KIN**]: genetically too similar to react antigenically (~ grafts within an inbred strain)

syn-i-ze-sis \sin-ə-zē-sēs/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *synthesis*, fr. *syn-* + *hainēin* to sit down, akin to *L* *sedere* to sit down — more at **SUBSIDE**] 1: contraction of two syllables into one by uniting in pronunciation two adjacent vowels 2: a: the massing of the chromatin of the nucleus preceding the maturation division b: **SYNAPSIS**

syn-kary-on \sin-kar-ē-ən, -sən/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syn-* + *karyon* nut — more at **CAREEN**]: a cell nucleus formed by the fusion of two preexisting nuclei

syn-od \sin-əd also -äd/ *n* [LL *synodus*, fr. LGk *synodos*, fr. Gk, meeting, assembly, fr. *syn-* + *hodos* way, journey — more at **CEDE**] 1: an ecclesiastical governing or advisory council as a: the governing assembly of an Episcopal province b: a Presbyterian governing body ranking between the presbytery and the general assembly c: a regional or national organization of Lutheran congregations 2: the ecclesiastical district governed by a synod — **syn-od-al** \sin-əd-əl/ *adj* — **syn-od-ic** \sin-əd-ik/ *adj*

syn-od-i-cal \sin-əd-ik-əl/ or **syn-od-ic** \sin-əd-ik/ *adj*: 1: of or relating to a synod **SYNODAL** 2 *usu* *synodic* [Gk *synodikos*, fr. *synodos* meeting, conjunction]: relating to conjunction, *esp*: relating to the period between two successive conjunctions of the same celestial bodies

synodic month *n*: a lunar month

syn-on-ym \sin-ə-nim/ *n* [ME *synonymum*, fr. L *synonymum*, fr. Gk *synonymon*, fr. neut. of *synōnymos* synonymous, fr. *syn-* + *onyma* name — more at **NAME**] 1: one of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have the same or nearly the same meaning in some or all senses 2: a symbolic or figurative name: **METONYM** 3: a taxonomic name rejected as being incorrectly applied or incorrect in form — compare **HOMONYM** — **syn-on-ym-ic** \sin-ə-nim-ik/ or **syn-on-ym-i-cal** \sin-ə-nim-ik-əl/ *adj* — **syn-on-ym-ity** \sin-ə-nim-ē-tē/ *n*

syn-on-ym-ist \sin-ən-əm-ist/ *n*: one who lists, studies, or discriminates synonyms

syn-on-ym-ize \sin-əm-iz/ *vt* -mized, -miz-ing 1: to give or analyze the synonyms of (a word) 2: to provide (as a dictionary) with synonyms 2: to demonstrate (a taxonomic name) to be a synonym

syn-on-ym-ous \sin-əm-əs/ *adj*: having the character of a synonym, also: alike in meaning or significance — **syn-on-ym-ous-ly** *adv*

syn-on-ym-y \sin-əm-ē/ *n*, *pl* -mies 1: the study or discrimination of synonyms 2: a list or collection of synonyms often defined and discriminated from each other 2: the scientific names that have been used in different publications to designate a taxonomic group (as a species), also: a list of these 3: the quality or state of being synonymous

syn-op-sis \sin-əp-sēs/ *n*, *pl* -op-sēs \-sēz/ [LL, fr. Gk, lit., comprehensive view, fr. *synopsēsthai* to be going to see together, fr. *syn-* + *opsēsthai* to be going to see — more at **OPTIC**] 1: a condensed statement or outline (as of a narrative or treatise): **ABSTRACT** 2: the abbreviated conjugation of a verb in one person only *syn* see **ABRIDGMENT**

syn-op-size \sin-əp-saiz/ *vt* -sized, -siz-ing 1: to make a synopsis of (as a novel) 2: **EPITOMIZE**

syn-op-tic \sin-əp-tik/ also **syn-op-tic-al** \sin-əp-tik-əl/ *adj* [Gk *synoptikos*, fr. *synopsēsthai*] 1: affording a general view of a whole 2: manifesting or characterized by comprehensiveness or breadth of view 3: presenting or taking the same or common view; *specif*, often *cap*: of or relating to the first three Gospels of the New Testament 4: of relating to or displaying conditions (as atmospheric or weather) as they exist simultaneously over a broad area — **syn-op-tic-al-ly** \sin-əp-tik-ē-lē/ *adv*

syn-o-s-to-sis \sin-əs-tō-sēs/ *n*, *pl* -to-sēs \-sēz/ [NL]: union of two or more separate bones to form a single bone

syn-o-via \sin-ə-vē-ə, -si-/ *n* [NL]: a transparent viscid lubricating fluid secreted by a membrane of an articulation, bursa, or tendon sheath

syn-o-vi-al \sin-ə-vē-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or secreting synovia

base runner *n*: a baseball player of the team at bat who is on base or is attempting to reach a base — **base-running** *n*

'bash \bāsh\ *vb* [origin unknown] *vt*: to strike violently: *HIT*, also *vi*: to injure or damage by striking: SMASH — *usu* used with *in* ~ *vi*: CRASH — **bash-er** *n*

bash *n*: 1: a forceful blow 2: a festive social gathering: PARTY 3: an important sports contest 4: TRY, ATTEMPT

be-shaw \bə-'sho\ *var* of PASHA

bashful \bāsh-'fəl\ *adj* [obs *bash* (to be abashed)] 1: socially shy or timid, *esp*: exhibiting an immature lack of savoir faire 2: characterized by, showing, or resulting from extreme sensitiveness, self-consciousness or shyness (a ~ smile) *syn* see SHY *ant* forward, brazen — **bash-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **bash-ful-ness** \-fəl-nəs\ *n*

'bas-ic \bā-'sik, -zik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or forming the base or essence: FUNDAMENTAL 2: constituting or serving as the basis or starting point 3 *a*: of, relating to, containing, or having the character of a base *b*: having an alkaline reaction 4 *of rocks*: containing relatively little silica 5: of, relating to, or made by a basic process — **ba-sic-al-ly** \-sī-k(-ə)-lē, -zi-\ *adv* — **ba-sic-i-ty** \bā-'sī-sī-tē\ *n*

basic *n* 1: something that is basic: FUNDAMENTAL (the ~s of biology) 2: BASIC TRAINING

BA-SIC \bā-'sik, -zik\ *n* [Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code]: a standardized language for programming and interacting with a computer

basic process *n*: a process of making steel carried on in a furnace lined with basic material and under a slag that is dominantly basic

basic slag *n*: a slag low in silica and high in base-forming oxides that is used in the basic process of steelmaking and that is then useful as a fertilizer

basic training *n*: the initial period of training of a military recruit

ba-sid-i-o-my-cete \bā-'sīd-ē-ō-'mī-sēī, -mī-'sēī\ *n* [denv. of NL *basidium* + Gk *mykēn*, *mykēs fungus* — more at MYC-]: any of a large class (Basidiomycetes) of higher fungi having septate hyphae, bearing spores on a basidium, and including rusts, smuts, mushrooms, and puffballs — **ba-sid-i-o-my-cet-ous** \-ē-ō-'mī-'sēī-sē-s\ *adj*

ba-sid-i-o-spore \bā-'sīd-ē-ō-'spō(r)-, -spō(r)-\ *n* [NL *basidium* + E *-o-* + *spore*]: a spore produced by a basidium — **ba-sid-i-o-spore-ous** \-sīd-ē-ō-'spō-rəs, -spōr-, -ās-pō-rəs\ *adj*

ba-sid-i-um \bā-'sīd-ē-ō-'m\ *n*, *pl* -ia \-ē-ō\ [NL, fr L *basis*]: a structure on a basidiomycete in which nuclear fusion occurs followed by meiosis and on which *usu* four basidiospores are borne — **ba-sid-i-ol** \-ē-ō\ *adj*

ba-si-fy \bā-'sī-fī\ *vi*, *-fied*, *-fy-ing*: to convert into a base or make alkaline — **ba-si-fi-ca-tion** \-bā-'sī-fī-kā-'shən\ *n*

ba-sil \bā-'zil, -bās-, -bāz-\ *n* [MF *basile*, fr LL *basilicum*, fr Gk *basilikon*, fr neut of *basilikos*]: any of several plants of the mint family *a*: a SWEET BASIL *b*: BUSH BASIL

basil-ar \bāz-'ō-lər, -bas-also 'bāz- or 'bās-\ also **bas-i-lar-y** \-lēr-ē\ *adj* [irreg fr *basis*]: of, relating to, or situated at the base

basilar membrane *n*: a membrane extending from the bony shelf of the cochlea to the outer wall and supporting the organ of Corti

Bas-i-li-an \bā-'zil-ē-ən, -sīl-\ *n*: a member of the monastic order founded by St Basil in the 4th century in Cappadocia — **Bas-i-li-an** *adj*

ba-sil-i-ca \bā-'sīl-i-kā, -zil-\ *n* [L, fr Gk *basilikē*, fr fem of *basilikos* royal, fr *basileus* king] 1: an oblong building ending in a semicircular apse used in ancient Rome *esp* for a court of justice and place of public assembly 2: an early Christian church building consisting of nave and aisles with clerestory and a large high transept from which an apse projects 3: a Roman Catholic church given ceremonial privileges — **ba-sil-i-can** \-kən\ *adj*

ba-sil-i-sk \bā-'sī-līsk, -bāz-\ *n* [ME, fr L *basiliscus*, fr Gk *basilikos*, fr dim of *basileus*] 1: a legendary reptile with fatal breath and glance 2: any of several crested tropical American lizards (genus *Basilisus*) related to the iguanas and noted for their ability to run on their hind legs — **ba-sil-i-sk** *adj*

basil thyme *n*: CALAMINT

ba-sin \bās-'n\ *n* [ME, fr OF *basin*, fr LL *basinon*] 1 *a*: an open *usu* circular vessel with sloping or curving sides used typically for holding water for washing *b*: the quantity contained in a basin 2 *a*: a dock built in a tidal river or harbor *b*: an enclosed or partly enclosed water area 3 *a*: a large or small depression in the surface of the land or in the ocean floor *b*: the entire tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries *c*: a great depression in the surface of the lithosphere occupied by an ocean 4: a broad area of the earth beneath which the strata dip *usu* from the sides toward the center — **ba-sin-al** \-n-əl\ *adj* — **ba-sin-ed** \-nd\ *adj*

ba-si-net \bā-'sī-net\ *n* [ME *basinet*, fr OF, dim of *basin*]: a light often pointed steel helmet

ba-si-pe-tal \bā-'sī-pē-tē-, -zēp-\ *adj* [L *basis* + *petere* to go toward — more at FEATHER]: proceeding from the apex toward the base or from above downward — **ba-si-pe-tal-ly** \-lē\ *adv*

ba-sis \bā-'sīs\ *n*, *pl* **ba-ses** \-sēz\ [L — more at BASE] 1: FOUNDATION 2: the principal component of something 3: something on which something else is constructed or established 4: the basic principle 5: a set of linearly independent vectors in a vector space such that any vector in the vector space can be expressed

as a linear combination of them with appropriately chosen coefficients *syn* see BASE

bas-ket \bāsk\ *vb* [ME *basken*, fr ON *bathask*, refl of *batha* to bathe; akin to OE *bæth* bath] *vi* 1: to lie in or expose oneself to a pleasant warmth or atmosphere 2: to take pleasure or derive enjoyment ~ *vt*, *obs*: to warm by continued exposure to heat

bas-ket \bāsk-'et\ *n* [ME, prob fr. (assumed) ONF *baskot*, akin to OF *baschove* wooden vessel, both fr L *bascauda* dishpan, of Celt origin, akin to Mlr *bas* necklace — more at FASCIA] 1 *a*: a receptacle made of interwoven material (as osiers) *b*: any of various lightweight *usu* wood containers *c*: the quantity contained in a basket 2: something that resembles a basket *esp* in shape or use 3 *a*: a net open at the bottom and suspended from a metal ring that constitutes the goal in basketball *b*: a field goal in basketball — **bas-ket-ful** \-fəl\ *n* — **bas-ket-like** \-līk\ *adj* — **bas-ket-work** \-wɜrk\ *n*

bas-ket-ball \-bɔl\ *n*, often *attrib*: a *usu* indoor court game between two teams of *usu* five players each who score by tossing an inflated ball through a raised goal, also: the ball used in this game

basket case *n* 1: one who has all four limbs amputated 2: one that is totally incapacitated or inoperative

basket fern *n* 1: MALE FERN 2: a tropical American sword fern (*Nephrolepis pectinata*)

basket-handle arch *n*: a low-crowned elliptical arch drawn from three or more centers — see ARCH illustration

basket hilt *n*: a hilt with a basket-shaped guard to protect the hand — **bas-ket-hilt-ed** \bāsk-'hīl-təd\ *adj*

Basket Maker *n* 1: any of three stages of an ancient culture of the plateau area of southwestern US that preceded and formed one cultural development with the Pueblo 2: a member of the people who produced the Basket Maker culture

basket-of-gold *n*: a European perennial herb (*Alyssum saxatile*) widely cultivated for its grayish foliage and yellow flowers

bas-ket-ry \bāsk-'et-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries 1: the art or craft of making baskets or objects woven like baskets 2: objects produced by basketry

basket star *n*: an echinoderm (order Euryalida) resembling a starfish with slender complexly branched interlacing arms

basket weave *n*: a textile weave resembling the checkered pattern of a plaited basket

bas-ket-work \bāsk-'et-wɜrk\ *n*: BASKETRY 2

bas mitzvah \bā-'smīts-vā\ *n*, often *cap* B&M [Heb *bath miṣvāh*, lit a daughter of the (divine) law] 1: a Jewish girl who at about 13 years of age assumes religious responsibilities 2: the initiatory ceremony recognizing a girl as a bas mitzvah

ba-so-phil \bā-'sō-fīl, -zə-\ or **ba-so-philic** \-fīl\ *n*: a basophilic substance or structure, *esp*: a white blood cell with basophilic granules

ba-so-phil-ic \bā-'sō-fīl-ē-s, -zə-\ *n* [NL] 1: tendency to stain with basic dyes 2: an abnormality in which some tissue element has increased basophilia

ba-so-phil-ic \-fīl-ik\ *adj* [ISV *base* + *-o-* + *-philic*]: staining readily with basic stains

Basque \bāsk\ *n* [F, fr L *Basco*] 1: one of a people of obscure origin inhabiting the western Pyrenees on the Bay of Biscay 2: the language of the Basques of unknown relationship 3 *not cap*: a tight-fitting bodice for women — **Basque** *adj*

bas-relief \bā-'rēl-ēf\ *n* [F, fr *bas* low + *relief* raised work] 1: sculptural relief in which the projection from the surrounding surface is slight and no part of the modeled form is undercut 2: sculpture executed in bas-relief

'bas \bās\ *n*, *pl* **bas** or **bas-es** [ME *base*, alter of OE *bærs*; akin to OE *birst* bristle — more at BRISTLE]: any of numerous edible spiny-finned fishes (*esp* families Centrarchidae and Serranidae)

bas \bās\ *adj* [ME *bas* base] 1: deep or grave in tone 2 *a*: of low pitch *b*: relating to or having the range or part of a *bas*

bas \bās\ *n* 1: a deep or grave tone: a low-pitched sound 2 *a*: the lowest part in 4-part harmony *b*: the lower half of the whole vocal or instrumental tonal range — compare TREBLE *c*: the lowest adult male singing voice; also: a person having this voice *d*: a member of a family of instruments having the lowest range, *esp*: DOUBLE BASS

bas \bās\ *n* [alter of *basit*] 1: a coarse tough fiber from palms 2: BASSWOOD 1

bas clef *n* 1: a clef placing the F below middle C on the fourth line of the staff 2: the bass staff

bass drum *n*: a large drum having two heads and giving a booming sound of low indefinite pitch — see DRUM illustration

bas-set hound \bā-'sēt-\ *n* [F, *basset*, fr MF, fr *basset* short, fr *bas* low — more at BASE]: any of an old French breed of short-legged slow-moving hunting dogs with very long ears and crooked front legs — called also *basset*

bass fiddle *n*: the double bass *esp* as used in jazz orchestras

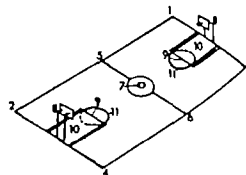
bass horn *n*: TUBA

ba-si-net \bā-'sī-net\ *n* [prob modif of F *basconnette*, dim. of *berceau* cradle] 1: a baby's basketlike bed (as of wickerwork or plastic) often with a hood over one end 2: a perambulator that resembles a bassinet

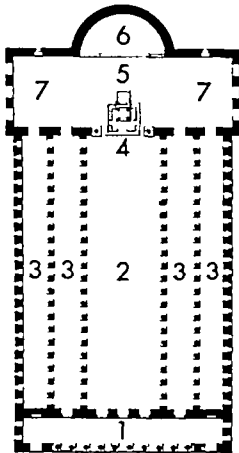
bas-set \bā-'sēt\ *n*: a double bass player

bas-sus \bā-'sūs, -bās-\ *n*, *pl* **bas-sus** or **ba-si** \bā-'sī\ [It, fr ML *bassus*, fr *bassus* short, low]: a bass singer; *esp*: an operatic bass

bas-soon \bā-'sūn, -bā-\ *n* [F *basson*, fr It *bassone*, fr *basso*]: a tenor or bass double-reed woodwind instrument having a long



basketball court 1-2, 3-4 side lines, 1-3, 2-4 end lines, 5-6 division line, 7 center circle, 8 backboards and baskets, 9 free throw line, 10 lane, 11 free throw circle



basilica 2 1 narthex, 2 nave, 3 aisles, 4 altar, 5 bema, 6 apse, 7 transept



syzygos yoked together, fr *syn-* + *zygon* yoke — more at YOKE
: the nearly straight-line configuration of three celestial bodies (as

the sun, moon, and earth during a solar or lunar eclipse) in a gravitational system



t \tē/ *n.* pl **t's** or **ts** \tēz/ *often cap, often attrib* 1 **a**: the 20th letter of the English alphabet 2 **a**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **t** 2 **a**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **t** 3 **one** designated **t** esp as the 20th in order or class 4 **something** shaped like the letter **T** 5 **T** FORMATION — to a **T** [short for *to a title*] to perfection
2t *abbr, often cap* 1 **tablespoon** 2 **target** 3 **teaspoon** 4 **technical** 5 **temperature** 6 **L** [tempore] in the time of 7 **tense** 8 **tension** 9 **time** 10 **ton** 11 **township** 12 **transitive**

tera- 10 **tertiary**
15 **troy** 16 **true**
T *symbol* 1 **absolute temperature** 2 **kinetic energy** 3 **period** 4 **intium**

't \t/ *pron*: IT (my country, 'hs of thee — S F Smith)

ta \tā/ *n* [baby talk] **Brit**: THANKS

Ta *symbol* tantalum

Taal \tal/ *n* [Afrik, fr D. language, akin to OE *tal* talk — more at TALE]: AFRICAANS — usu. used with the

tab \tab/ *n.* *often attrib* [origin unknown] 1 **a**: a short projecting device (as a flap or loop) as (1): a small hand grip (2): a projection from a card used as an aid in filing **b**: a small insert, addition, or remnant (license plate ~) **c**: APPENDAGE, EXTENSION, esp: one of a series of small pendants forming a decorative border or edge of a garment **d**: a small auxiliary airfoil hinged to a control surface (as a trailing edge) to help stabilize an airplane in flight — see AIRPLANE illustration 2 [partly short for *table*, partly fr sense 1] **a**: close surveillance **WATCH** (keep ~s on him) **b**: a creditor's statement: **BILL**, **CHECK** 3 [by shortening] **a**: TABLOID **b**: TABULATOR **c**: TABLET

tab *vi* **tabbed**, **tabbing** 1 **to** furnish or ornament with tabs 2 **to** single out: DESIGNATE 3 **TABULATE**
tab-na-d \tā-nā-d/ *n* [denov of L *tabanus* horsefly]: HORSEFLY

tab-ard \tab-ard also -ard/ *n* [ME, fr OF *tabard*]: a short loose-fitting sleeveless or short-sleeved coat or cape as **a**: a tunic worn by a knight over his armor and emblazoned with his arms **b**: a herald's official cape or coat emblazoned with his lord's arms

Tab-bas-co \tā-bas-ko/ *trademark* — used for a pungent condiment sauce made from hot peppers

tab-by \tab-ē/ *n.* pl **tabbies** [F *tabis*, fr ML *attabi*, fr Ar *attabi*, fr AL-Attabiya, quarter in Baghdad] 1 **a** *archaic*: a plain silk taffeta esp with moiré finish **b**: a plain-weave fabric 2 [tabby] **a**: a domestic cat with a striped and mottled coat **b**: a domestic cat, esp: a female cat

tabby *adj* 1. of, relating to, or made of tabby 2: striped and mottled with darker color: BRINDLED (a ~ cat)
tab-er-na-cle \tab-ər-nā-kl/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr LL *tabernaculum*, fr L *tabernaculum*, fr *taberna* hut — more at TAVERN] 1 **a** *often cap*: a tent sanctuary used by the Israelites during the Exodus **b** *archaic*: a dwelling place **c** *archaic*: a temporary shelter **TENT** 2: a receptacle for the consecrated elements of the Eucharist, esp: an ornamental locked box fixed to the middle of the altar and used for reserving the host 3: a house of worship, specif.: a large building or tent used for evangelistic services — **tab-er-na-cu-lar** \tab-ər-nā-ku-lər/ *adj*

tabernacle *vi* **tab-er-na-cled**; **tab-er-na-cling** \-nak-(ə-)lɪŋ/ : to take up temporary residence; esp: to inhabit a physical body
tab-es \tā-bēz/ *n.* pl **tabes** [L — more at THAW]: wasting accompanying a chronic disease — **tab-et-ic** \tā-bet-ik/ *adj* or *n* **tabes dor-sa-lis** \dōr-sā-lis/, -sāl-, -sāl-/ *n* [NL, dorsal tabes]: a syphilitic disorder of the nervous system marked by wasting, pain, incoordination of voluntary movements and reflexes, and disorders of sensation, nutrition, and vision

tab-la \tab-lā/ *n* [Hindi *tabla*, fr Ar *tabla*]: a pair of small different-sized hand drums used esp in Hindu music

tab-lature \tab-lā-ju(r)/, -chər-, -(y)u(r)/ *n* [MF, fr ML *tabulatur* tablet, fr L *tabula*]: an instrumental notation indicating the string, fret, key, or finger to be used instead of the tone to be sounded

tab-le \tā-bol/ *n.* *often attrib* [ME, fr OE *tabula* & OF *table*, both fr L *tabula* board, tablet, list] 1 **TABLET** 2 **a** *pl*: BACKGAMMON **b**: one of the two leaves of a backgammon board or either half of a leaf 3 **a**: a piece of furniture consisting of a smooth flat slab fixed on legs **b** (1): a supply or source of food (2): an act or instance of assembling to eat: MEAL (sit down to ~) (father mentioned the matter at ~) **c** (1): a group of people assembled at or as if at a table (a famous poker ~, which challenged all com-



tabard b

ers — Harvey Fergusson) (2): a legislative or negotiating session (bring the warring nations to the peace ~) 4: STRINGCOURSE 5 **a**: a systematic arrangement of data usu. in rows and columns for ready reference **b**: a condensed enumeration: LIST (a ~ of contents) 6 **a**: the upper flat surface of a precious stone — see BRILLIANT illustration **b** (1): TABLELAND (2): a horizontal stratum 7: something that resembles a table esp in having a plane surface — under the table 1: into a stupor (can drink you under the table) 2: not aboveboard

table *adj*: suitable for a table or for table use (a ~ radio)

table *vi* **ta-bled**; **ta-bling** \-b(ə-)lɪŋ/ 1: to enter in a table 2 **a** *Brit*: to place on the agenda **b**: to remove (a parliamentary motion) from consideration indefinitely **c**: to put on a table **tab-leau** \tā-bō, tā-bōl/ *n.* pl **tab-leaux** \-bōz, -bōlz/ *also* **tableaus** [F, fr MF *tableau* dim of *table*] 1: a graphic description or representation: PICTURE (winsome *tableaux* of old-fashioned literary days — J D Hart) 2: a striking or artistic grouping 3 [short for *tableau vivant* (fr. F, lit, living picture)]: a depiction of a scene, usu. presented on a stage by silent and motionless costumed participants

tableau curtain *n*: a stage curtain that opens in the center and has its sections drawn upward as well as to the side in order to produce a draped effect

table-cloth \tā-bol-, klōth/ *n*: a covering spread over a dining table before the places are set

table d'hôte \tā-bol-dōt/, -tā-bol-/ *n* [F, lit, host's table] 1: a meal served to all guests at a stated hour and fixed price 2: a complete meal of several courses offered at a fixed price

table-ful \tā-bol-, ful/ *n*: as much or as many as a table can hold or accommodate

table-hop \tā-bol-, hap/ *vi*: to move from table to table (as in a restaurant) in order to chat with friends — **table-hopper** *n*

table-land \-bol-, lənd/ *n*: a broad level elevated area: PLATEAU

table linen *n*: linen (as tablecloths and napkins) for the table

table of organization: a table listing the number and duties of personnel and the major items of equipment authorized for a military unit

table salt *n*: salt suitable for use at the table and in cooking * refined sodium chloride

table-spoon \tā-bol-, spūn/ *n* 1: a large spoon used for serving 2: TABLESPOONFUL

table-spoon-ful \tā-bol-, spūn-, ful/, -tā-bol-/ *n.* pl **tablespoonfuls** \-, fulz/ *also* **table-spoons-ful** \-spūnz-, ful-, -spūnz-/ 1: enough to fill a tablespoon 2: a unit of measure used esp in cookery equal to 4 fluidrams

table sugar *n*: SUGAR **la**, esp: granulated white sugar

table-t \tab-lət/ *n* [ME *tablett*, fr MF *tablete*, dim of *table*] 1 **a**: a flat slab or plaque suited for or bearing an inscription **b**: a thin slab or one of a set of portable sheets used for writing **c**: a collection of sheets of paper glued together at one edge 2 **a**: a compressed or molded block of a solid material **b**: a small mass of medicated material (as in the shape of a disk)

table talk *n*: informal conversation at or as if at a dining table, esp: the social talk of a celebrity recorded for publication

table tennis *n*: a game resembling lawn tennis that is played on a tabletop with wooden paddles and a small hollow plastic ball

table-top \tā-bol-, tāp/ *n* 1: the top of a table 2: a photograph of small objects or a miniature scene arranged on a table — **table-top** *adj*

table-ware \-, wa(r)/, -we(r)/ *n* utensils (as of china, glass, or silver) for table use

table wine *n*: a still wine of not more than 14 percent alcohol by volume usu. served with food

tab-loid \tab-lōid/ *adj* [fr *Tabloid*, a trademark] 1: compressed or condensed into small scope (~ criticism) 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of tabloids (~ journalism)

tabloid *n* 1. a newspaper that is about half the page size of an ordinary newspaper and that contains news in condensed form and much photographic matter 2: DIGEST SUMMARY

ta-boo *also* **ta-bu** \tā-bū, tā-/ *adj* [Tongan *tabu*] 1. forbidden to profane use or contact because of supposedly dangerous supernatural powers 2 **a**: banned on grounds of morality or taste **b**: banned as constituting a risk (the area beyond is ~, still alive with explosives — Robert Leckie)

taboo *also* **tabu** *n.* pl **taboos** *also* **tabus** 1: a prohibition against touching, saying, or doing something for fear of immediate harm from a mysterious supernatural force 2: a prohibition imposed by social custom or as a protective measure 3: belief in taboos

taboo *also* **tabu** *vi* 1: to set apart as taboo esp by marking with a ritualistic symbol 2: to avoid or ban as taboo

ta-bor *also* **tab-bor** \tā-bor/ *n* [ME, fr OF]: a small drum with one head of soft calfskin used to accompany a pipe or life played by the same person

ta-bor-er *also* **tab-bor-er** \-bər-/ *n*: one that plays on the tabbor

tad *n* [perh fr E dial. *toad*]: a small or insignificant amount or degree: BIT (looked a tad bigger than me —Larry Hodgson)

tad-pole \tad-pōl/ *n* [ME *taddepol*, fr *tode* toad + *polle* head — more at **POLL**]: a larval amphibian, *specif*: a frog or toad larva that has a rounded body with a long tail bordered by fins and external gills soon replaced by internal gills and that undergoes a metamorphosis to the adult

tad-dium vi-tae \tād-ē-ōm-vī-,tē-,tād-ē-ōm-wē-,tā/ *n* [L]: weariness or loathing of life

tai \tā(ə)/ *n* [Pg, fr Malay *tahil*]: 1: any of various units of weight of eastern Asia, *esp*: LIANG 2: any of various Chinese units of value based on the value of a *tai* weight of silver

tai-nia \tē-nē-ō/ *n*, *pl* -ni-ae -nē-i-, -ē- or -ni-as [L, fr Gk *tainia*, akin to Gk *teinō* to stretch — more at **THIN**]: 1: an ancient Greek fillet 2: a band on a Doric order separating the frieze from the architrave 3 [NL, fr L, fillet, band]: a band of nervous tissue or muscle 4: TAPEWORM

tai-nia-clide also **ta-nia-clide** \tē-nē-ō-sīd/ *n*: an agent that destroys tapeworms

tai-ni-a-sis \tē-nī-ō-sēs/ *n* [NL, fr L *taenia* tapeworm]: infestation with or disease caused by tapeworms

tai-feta \tai-fet-ə/ *n* [ME, fr MF *taffetas*, fr OIt *taffettā*, fr Turk *tafta*, fr Per *tāftāh* woven]: a crisp plain-woven lustrous fabric of various fibers used *esp* for women's clothing

tai-fet-ized \tai-fet-,tīzd/ *adj*, of cloth: having a crisp finish

tai-fraill \tai-fā-,rāl-,rāl/ *n* [modif of D *taferel*, fr MD, picture, fr OF *table* — more at **TABLEAU**]: 1: the upper part of the stern of a wooden ship 2: a rail around the stern of a ship

tai-fy \tai-fē-,n/ *pl* *taffies* [orign unknown]: 1: a boiled candy use of molasses or brown sugar that is pulled until porous and light-colored 2: insincere flattery

tai-fia \tai-fē-ə/ *n* [F, fr West Indian Creole, alter of *rafafia*]: a West Indian rum made *esp* from distilled sugarcane juice

tag \tag/ *n* [ME *tagge*, prob of Scand origin, akin to Sw *tagg* barb]: 1: a loose hanging piece of cloth 2: **TATTER** 3: a metal or plastic binding on an end of a shoelace 4: a piece of hanging or attached material, *specif*: a loop, knot, or tassel on a garment 5: a brief quotation used for rhetorical emphasis or sententious effect 6: a recurrent or characteristic verbal expression 7: **TAG LINE** 8: a cardboard, plastic, or metal marker used for identification or classification (license ~s) 9: a descriptive or identifying epithet 10: something used for identification or location 11: **FLAG** 12: **LABEL** 13: 6: a small piece of tinsel or other bright material around the shank of the hook at the end of the body of an artificial fly 7: a detached fragmentary piece: BIT

tag vb tagged, tag-ging *vi*: 1: to provide or mark with or as if with a tag as a: to supply with an identifying marker (tagged every item in his store) b: to provide with a name or epithet 2: **LABEL BRAND** (one might ~ this book traditional —William Nicoll) c: to put a ticket on (a motor vehicle) for a traffic violation 3: to attach as an addition: **APPEND** 4: to follow closely and persistently 5: to hold to account; *esp*: to charge with violating the law (was tagged for assault —Burt Woolis) 6: **LA BEL** 2 ~vi: to keep close (tagging at their heels —Corey Ford)

tag n [orign unknown]: 1: a game in which one player chases others and tries to make one of them it by touching him 2: an act or instance of tagging a runner in baseball

tag vb tagged, tag-ging *vi*: 1: to touch in or as if in a game of tag 2: to put out (a runner) in baseball by a touch with the ball or the gloved hand containing the ball 3: to hit solidly (got tagged, with a bnck —Henry Allen) 4: to choose one for a special purpose: **SELECT** 5: to make a hit or run off (a pitcher) in baseball (was tagged for three runs in the second inning)

TAG abbr the adjutant general

Tagalog \tā-gā-lōg-,gō/ *n*, *pl* *Tagalogs* [Tag]: 1: a member of a people of central Luzon 2: an Austronesian language of the Tagalog people

tag-along \tag-ə-lōn/ *n*: one that persistently and often annoyingly follows the lead of another

tag along \tag-ə-lōn/ *vi*: to follow another's lead *esp* in going from one place to another (the biggest first and the smallest tagging along —Alan Moorehead)

tag-board \tag-bōd(ə)r-,bōd(ə)r/ *n*: strong cardboard used *esp* for making shipping tags

tag day *n*: a day on which contributions are solicited (as for a charity) and small tags are given in return

tag end *n*: the last part 2: a miscellaneous or random bit

tag line *n*: 1: a final line (as in a play or joke), *esp*: one that serves to clarify a point or create a dramatic effect 2: a reiterated phrase identified with an individual, group, or product: **SLOGAN**

tag question *n*: a question (as *isn't it* in "it's fine, isn't it?") added to a statement or command to gain the assent of the person addressed

tag, rag, and bobtail or **tagrag and bobtail** \tag-,tag-ən-bāb-,tā-,rag-,n-/ *n*: **RABBLE**

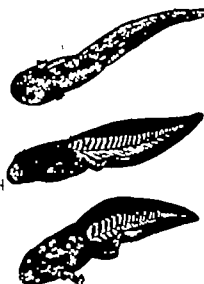
tag sale *n* [fr the price tag on each item]: **GARAGE SALE**

tag team *n* \tag/: a team of two or more professional wrestlers who spell each other during a match

tag up *vi*: to touch a base in baseball before running after a fly ball is caught

Tahitian \tā-hē-shān/ *n*: 1: a native or inhabitant of Tahiti 2: the Polynesian language of the Tahitians — **Tahitian** *adj*

tah-til \tā-sē(ə)/ *n* [Hindi *tahsil*, fr Ar, collection of revenue]: a distinct administration or revenue subdivision in India



tadpole in successive stages of development

tah-sil-dar \tā-sē(ə)-,dār/ *n* [Hindi *tahsildār*]: a revenue officer in India

Tai \tā(ə)/ *n*, *pl* *Tai*: a widespread group of peoples in southeast Asia associated ethnically with valley paddy-rice culture

tail-ga \tā-gā/ *n* [Russ *taiga*]: moist subarctic coniferous forest that begins where the tundra ends and is dominated by spruces and firs

tail \tā(ə)/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr OE *taegel*, akin to OHG *zagal* tail, OIr *dual* lock of hair]: 1: the rear end or a process or prolongation of the rear end of the body of an animal 2: something resembling an animal's tail (as the luminous train of a comet) in shape or position 3: **RETINUE** 4 *pl* a: **TAILCOAT** b: full evening dress for men 5: **BUTTOCKS** 6: **SEXUAL INTERCOURSE** — *usu* considered vulgar 7: the back, last, lower, or inferior part of something 8: the reverse of a coin — *usu* used in pl. ~s, I win) 9: one (as a detective) who follows or keeps watch on someone 10: a group of lines of verse added to a recognized prosodic form 11: the blank space at the bottom of a page 12: the rear part of an airplane consisting of horizontal and vertical stabilizing surfaces with attached control surfaces 13: the trail of a fugitive in flight (had a posse on his ~) — **tailed** \tā(ə)d/ *adj* — **tail-less** \tā(ə)-lēss/ *adj* — **tail-like** \tā(ə)-līk/ *adj*

tail vb: 1: to connect end to end 2: to remove the tail of (an animal): **DOCK** 3: to make or furnish with a tail 4: to follow or be drawn behind like a tail 5: to fasten an end of (a tile, brick, or timber) into a wall or other support 6: to follow for purposes of surveillance ~vi: 1: to form or move in a straggling line 2: to grow progressively smaller, fainter, or more scattered 3: **ABATE** — *usu* used with *off* (productivity is ~ing off —Tom Nicholson) 4: to hold by the end — *used* of a timber, tile, or brick built into a support 5: to swing or lie with the stern in a named direction — *used* of a ship at anchor 6: **TAG**

tail adj [ME *taille*, fr AF *taile*, fr OF *taille*, pp of *taillier* to cut, limit — more at **TAILOR**]: limited as to tenure: **ENTAILED**

tail n: **ENTAIL** 1a **tail-back** \tā(ə)-,bak/ *n*: the offensive football back farthest from the line of scrimmage

tail-board \tā(ə)-,bōd(ə)r-,bōd(ə)r/ *n*: **TAILGATE** 1 **tail-bone** \tā(ə)-,bōn-,bōn/ *n*: 1: a caudal vertebra 2: **COCCYX**

tail-coat \tā(ə)-,kōt/ *n*: a coat with tails, *esp*: a man's full-dress coat with two long tapering skirts at the back — **tail-coated** \tā(ə)-,kōt-/ *adj*

tail covert *n*: one of the coverts of the tail quills

tailed sonnet *n*: a sonnet augmented by additional systematically arranged lines

tail end *n*: 1: **RUMP**, **BUTTOCKS** 2: the hindmost end 3: the concluding period (the tail end of the session)

tailer \tā(ə)-lār/ *n*: one that tails, *specif*: **SHADOW** 10b **tail fin** *n*: the terminal fin of a fish 2: **FIN** 2b

tail-gate \tā(ə)-,gāt/ *n*: 1: a board or gate at the rear of a vehicle that can be removed or let down (as for loading) 2: [fr the custom of seating trombonists at the rear of trucks carrying jazz bands in parades]: a jazz trombone style marked by much use of slides to and from long sustained tones

tailgate \tā(ə)-,gāt/ *vi* **tail-gat-ed**, **tail-gat-ing**: to drive dangerously close behind another vehicle — **tail-gat** *n*

tail-ing \tā(ə)-līn/ *n*: 1: residue separated in the preparation of various products (as grain or ores) — *usu* used in pl 2: the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall

tail lamp *n*: **TAILLIGHT**

taille \tā(ə)-,tā-,tā(ə)/ *n* [F, fr OF, fr *taillier* to cut, tax]: a tax formerly levied by a French king or seigneur on his subjects or on lands held of him

tail-light \tā(ə)-,līt/ *n*: a usu red warning light mounted at the rear of a vehicle

tailor \tā(ə)-lār/ *n* [ME *tailleur*, fr OF *tailleur*, fr *taillier* to cut, fr. LL *tailare*, fr L *talare* twig, cutting, akin to Gk *tēls* fenugreek]: one whose occupation is making or altering outer garments — **tailor-less** \tā(ə)-lēss/ *n*

tailor vi: to do the work of a tailor ~vi: 1: to make or fashion as the work of a tailor 2: to make or adapt to suit a special need or purpose 3: to fit with clothes 4: to style with trim straight lines and finished handwork

tailor-bird \tā(ə)-lār-,bārd/ *n*: any of numerous Asiatic, East Indian, and African warblers (family Sylviidae) that stitch leaves together to support and hide their nests

tailored \tā(ə)-lārd/ *adj*: 1: made by a tailor 2: fashioned or fitted to resemble a tailor's work 3: **CUSTOM MADE** 4: a: having the look of one fitted by a custom tailor (a slim, smartly ~ man —Current Blog) b: appearing well cared for

tail-or-ing \tā(ə)-lār-/ *n*: 1: a: the business or occupation of a tailor b: the work or workmanship of a tailor 2: the making or adapting of something to suit a particular purpose

tailor-made \tā(ə)-lār-/ *adj*: 1: made by a tailor or with a tailor's care and style 2: finely trim in fit and simple in line, ornament, and finish — *used* of women's garments c: appearing like one turned out by a good tailor 2: made or fitted *esp* to a particular use or purpose

tailor-made *n*: one that is tailor-made, *specif*: a woman's garment styled for a trim fit and with stiff straight lines

tailor's chalk *n*: a thin flat piece of hard chalk or soapstone used by tailors and sewers to make temporary marks on cloth

tail-piece \tā(ə)-,piēs/ *n*: 1: a piece added at the end: **APPENDAGE** 2: a device from which the strings of a stringed instrument are stretched to the pegs — see **VIOLIN** illustration 3: a short beam or rafter tailed in a wall and supported by a header 4: an ornament placed below the text matter of a page (as at the end of a chapter)

tail pipe *n*: 1: the pipe discharging the exhaust gases from the muffler of an automotive engine 2: the part of a jet engine that carries the exhaust gases rearward and discharges them through a nozzle

tail plane *n*: the horizontal tail surfaces of an airplane including the stabilizer and the elevator

tail-race \tā(ə)-,rās/ *n*: 1: a lower millrace 2: a channel in which mine tailings are floated off

taboret or **tabouret** \tə-bə-'ret, -'rə/ *n* [F *tabouret*, lit., small drum, fr. MF *dim* of *tabor*, *tabour* drum] 1: a cylindrical seat or stool without arms or back 2: a small portable stand

tab-u-lar \tə-bə-'lār/ *adj* [L. *tabularis* of boards, fr. *tabula* board, tablet] 1: having a flat surface: LAMINAR (a ~ crystal) 2: of, relating to, or arranged in a table, spec: set up in rows and columns b: computed by means of a table — **tab-u-lar-ly** *adv*

tab-u-lar ra-sae \tə-bə-'lār-'rāz-, -'rās-/ *n*, pl **tab-u-lar ra-sae** \-'lār-'rāz-, -'rās-/ [L. smoothed or erased tablet]: the mind in its hypothetical primary blank or empty state before receiving outside impressions

tab-u-late \tə-bə-'lāt/ *vt* -lāt-ed; -lāt-ing [L. *tabula* tablet]: to put into tabular form — **tab-u-lation** \tə-bə-'lā-shən/ *n*

tab-u-la-tor \tə-bə-'lāt-ər/ *n*: one that tabulates as a: a business machine that sorts and selects information from marked or perforated cards b: a device on a typewriter or biller for arranging data in columns

TAC \tæk/ *abbr* Tactical Air Command
tac-a-ma-hac \tə-'kə-mə-'hāk/ *n* [Sp *tacamahaca*, fr. Nahuatl *tacamaçac*] 1: any of several aromatic oleoresins used in ointments and plasters and for incense 2: BALSAM POPLAR

tacē \tas, 'tās/ *var* of TASSE

ta-cet \tāk-er, 'tās-ət, -'tās-/ [L, lit. (it) is silent, fr. *tacere* to be silent — more at TACT] — used as a direction in music to indicate that an instrument is not to play during a movement or long section

tach \tæk/ *n*: TACHOMETER

tach-i-na fly \tāk-ə-'nā-/ *n* [NL *Tachina*, genus of flies, fr. Gk *tachinos* fleet, fr. *tachos* speed, akin to Gk *tachys* swift]: TACHINID
tach-i-nid \tāk-ə-'nīd-/ *n* [NL *Tachinidae*, group name, fr. *Tachina*, type genus]: any of a family (Tachinidae) of bristly usu grayish or black flies whose parasitic larvae are often important in the biological control of insect pests — **tachinid** *adj*

tach-lam \tash-'lām-/ *n*, often *cap* [F *tachisme*, fr. *tache* stain, spot, blob, fr. MF *teche*, *teche*, of Gmc origin, akin to OS *tēkan* sign — more at TOKEN]: ACTION PAINTING — **tach-ist** \tash-'ist/ *also* **ta-chiste** \tə-'hīst/ *adj* or *n*, often *cap*

ta-chis-to-scope \tə-'kīs-tə-'skōp, -tə-/ *n* [Gk *tachistos* (superl) of *tachys* swift] + *ISV* -scope]: an apparatus for the brief exposure of visual stimuli that is used in the study of learning, attention, and perception — **ta-chis-to-scop-ic** \-'kīs-tə-'skōp-'ik/ *adj* — **ta-chis-to-scop-i-cal-ly** \-'kīs-tə-'skōp-'ik-ē/ *adv*

ta-chom-e-ter \tə-'kām-ət-ər, -tə-/ *n* [Gk *tachos* speed + *E* -meter]: a device for indicating speed of rotation

tachy, *comb form* [Gk, fr. *tachys*]: rapid: accelerated (*tachy-cardia*)

tachy-car-dia \tāk-i-'kārd-ē-/ *n* [NL]: relatively rapid heart action whether physiological (as after exercise) or pathological — compare BRADYCARDIA

ta-chy-graphy \tə-'kīg-rə-'fē, -tə-/ *n* [Gk *tachygraphos* stenographer, fr. *tachy* + *graphein* to write — more at CARVE] 1: the art or practice of rapid writing, esp: the shorthand of the ancient Greeks and Romans 2: the abbreviated form of writing Greek and Latin used in manuscripts of the Middle Ages — **tachy-graphic** \tāk-ə-'gräf-'ik/ *also* **tachy-graph-i-cal** \-'kāl/ *adj*

tachy-lyte *also* **tachy-lite** \tāk-ə-'līt-/ *n* [G *tachylyt*, fr. Gk *tachy* + *lyein* to dissolve — more at LOSE]: black glossy basalt

ta-chym-e-ter \tə-'kim-ət-ər, -tə-/ *n* [ISV] 1: a surveying instrument (as a transit) for determining quickly the distances, bearings, and elevations of distant objects 2: a speed indicator

tac-it \tās-ət/ *adj* [F or L, F *tacite*, fr. L *tacitus* silent, fr. pp of *tacere* to be silent, akin to OHG *dāgen* to be silent] 1: expressed or carried on without words or speech 2: implied or indicated but not actually expressed (~ consent) b: (1): arising without express contract or agreement (2): arising by operation of law (~ mortgage) — **tac-it-ly** *adv* — **tac-it-ness** *n*

tac-it-urn \tās-ə-'tōrn/ *adj* [F or L, F *taciturne*, fr. L *taciturnus*, fr. *tacitus*]: temperamentally disinclined to talk *syn* see SILENT *ant* garrulous, clamorous — **tac-it-urn-ly** \tās-ə-'tōrn-ē/ *adv*

tack \tæk/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *tak* something that attaches, akin to MD *tac* sharp point] 1: a small short sharp-pointed nail usu having a broad flat head 2: a: a rope to hold in place the forward lower corner of a course on a sailing ship b: a rope for hauling the outer lower corner of a studding sail to the end of the boom c: the lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail d: the corner of a sail to which a tack is fastened 3: a: the direction of a ship with respect to the trim of her sails (starboard ~) b: the run of a sailing ship on one tack c: a change when close-hauled from the starboard to the port tack or vice versa d: a zigzag movement on land e: a course or method of action, esp: one sharply divergent from that previously followed 4: any of various temporary stitches 5: a sticky or adhesive quality or condition

tack *vt* 1: ATTACH esp: to fasten or affix with tacks 2: to join in a slight or hasty manner 3: a: to add as a supplement b: to add (a rider) to a parliamentary bill 4: to change the direction of (a sailing ship) when sailing close-hauled by turning the bow to wind and shifting the sails so as to fall off on the other side at about the same angle as before ~ *vi* 1: a: to tack a sailing ship b: of a ship: to change to an opposite tack by turning the bow to the wind 2: a: to follow a zigzag course b: to modify one's policy or attitude abruptly — **tack-er** *n*

tack *n* [origin unknown]: HARDTACK 1
tack *n* [perh. short for *tackle*]: stable gear; esp: articles of harness (as saddle and bridle) for use on a saddle horse

tack-board \tāk-'bōd-ərd, -'bōd-ərd/ *n*: a board (as of cork) for tacking up notices and display materials

tack *claw* *n*: a small hand tool for removing tacks



tabor

tack-ly \tāk-ə-'lī/ *vi* -fied; -fy-ing: to make (as a resin adhesive) tacky or more tacky — **tack-li-er** \-'lī-ər/ *n*
tack-ly \tāk-ə-'lī/ *adv*: in a tacky manner: so as to be tacky
tack-ness \tāk-ē-'nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being tacky
tack-le \tāk-'əl, naut often 'tāk-/ *n* [ME *takel*, akin to MD *takel* ship's rigging] 1: a set of the equipment used in a particular activity: GEAR (fishing ~) 2: a: a ship's rigging b: an assemblage of ropes and pulleys arranged to gain mechanical advantage for hoisting and pulling 3: a: the act or an instance of tackling b: (1): one of two offensive football players positioned on each side of the center and between guard and end (2): one of two football players positioned on the inside of a defensive line

tackle *vb* **tack-led; tack-ling** \-'(ə-)līŋ/ *vi* 1: to attach or secure with or as if with tackle 2: a: to seize, take hold of, or grapple with esp. with the intention of stopping or subduing b: to seize and throw down or stop (an opposing player with the ball) in football 3: to set about dealing with (~ the problem) ~ *vt*: to tackle an opposing player in football — **tack-ler** \-'(ə-)lār/ *n*

tack-ling \tāk-'līŋ, naut often 'tāk-/ *n*: GEAR TACKLE
tack-ly \tāk-'lī/ *adj* **tack-ler; -est** [tack]: somewhat sticky to the touch (~ varnish), also: characterized by tack: ADHESIVE

tacky *adj* **tack-ler; -est** [tacky (a low-class person)] 1: a: characterized by lack of good breeding: COMMON (a poor-white and untidy person he, in short, was ~ — J B Cabell) b: SHABBY SEEDY 2: a: marked by lack of style or good taste: DOWDY b: marked by cheap showiness: GAUDY

ta-co \tāk-(ə-)tə/ *n*, pl **tacos** \-'(ə-)təz/ [MexSp] a sandwich made of a tortilla rolled up with or folded over a filling

tac-o-nite \tāk-ə-'nīt-/ *n* [Taconic mountain range, U.S.]: a flintlike rock high enough in iron content to constitute a low-grade iron ore

tact \tāk-/ *n* [F, sense of touch, fr. L *tactus*, fr. *tactus* pp of *tangere* to touch — more at TANGENT] 1: sensitive mental or aesthetic perception (converted the novel into a play with remarkable skill and ~) 2: a keen sense of what to do or say in order to maintain good relations with others or avoid offense

syn TACT, ADDRESS, POISE, SAVOIR FAIRE *shared meaning element*: skill and grace in dealing with others TACT implies delicate and considerate perception of what is appropriate (without the tact to perceive when remarks were untimely — Thomas Hardy) ADDRESS stresses dexterity and grace in dealing with new and trying situations and may imply success in attaining one's ends (to bring the thing off as well as Mike has done requires address — Herman Wouk) POISE may imply both tact and address but stresses self-possession and ease in meeting difficult situations (the poise that comes from an habitual attention to what is graceful and becoming — D C Hodges) SAVOIR FAIRE is likely to stress worldly experience and a sure awareness of what is proper or expedient (the inexperience and want of savoir faire in high matters of diplomacy — C C F Greville) *ant* awkwardness

tact-ful \tāk-'fəl/ *adj*: having or showing tact — **tact-ful-ly** \-'fəl-ē/ *adv* — **tact-ful-ness** *n*

tac-tic \tāk-'tik/ *adj* [NL *tacticus*, fr. Gk *taktikos* — more at TACTICS]: of or relating to arrangement or order

tac-tic *n* [NL *tactica*, fr. Gk *taktikē*, fr. fem of *taktikos*] 1: a method of employing forces in combat 2: a device for accomplishing an end

tac-tic \tāk-'tik/ *adj* *comb form* [Gk *taktikos*] 1: of, relating to, or having (such) an arrangement or pattern (paratactic) 2: showing orientation or movement directed by a (specified) force or agent (geotactic)

tac-tic-al \tāk-'tik-əl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to combat tactics as a: involving actions or means of less magnitude or at a shorter distance from a base of operations than those of strategy b: of an air force: of, relating to, or designed for air attack in close support of friendly ground forces 2: a: of or relating to tactics as (1): of or relating to small-scale actions serving a larger purpose (2): made or carried out with only a limited or immediate end in view b: adroit in planning or maneuvering to accomplish a purpose — **tac-tic-al-ly** \-'kəl-ē/ *adv*

tac-tic-i-an \tāk-'tik-ē-ən/ *n*: one versed in tactics

tac-tics \tāk-'tik-s/ *n* pl but *sing* or pl in constr [NL *tactica*, pl, fr. Gk *taktika*, fr. neut pl of *taktikos* of order, of tactics, fit for arranging, fr. *tassein* to arrange, place in battle formation, akin to Lith *patogus* comfortable] 1: a: the science and art of disposing and maneuvering forces in combat b: the art or skill of employing available means to accomplish an end 2: a system or mode of procedure 3: the study of the grammatical relations within a language including morphology and syntax *syn* see STRATEGY

tac-tile \tāk-'tīl, -'līl-/ *adj* [F or L, F, fr. L *tactilis*, fr. *tactus* pp of *tangere* to touch — more at TANGENT] 1: perceptible by touch: TANGIBLE 2: of or relating to the sense of touch — **tac-tile-ly** \-'tīl-ē/ *adv*

tac-tile *corpulence* *n*: an end organ of touch

tac-tile-ity \tāk-'tīl-ē-ē/ *n* 1: the capability of being felt or touched 2: responsiveness to stimulation of the sense of touch

tac-tion \tāk-'shən/ *n* [L *taction*, *tactio*, fr. *tactus* pp]: TOUCH

tact-less \tāk-'lēs-/ *adj*: marked by lack of tact — **tact-less-ly** *adv* — **tact-less-ness** *n*

tac-tu-al \tāk-'ch(ə-)wəl/ *adj* [L *tactus* sense of touch — more at TACT]: TACTILE 2 — **tac-tu-al-ly** \-'wəl-ē/ *adv*

tad \tad/ *n* [prob fr E dial, *toad*, fr. ME *tode* — more at TOAD]: BOY

tackle
2b

a about kitten ar further a back a bake a cot, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
l loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

by mechanical means 4: to lower without removing (took down his pants) ~ vi: to become seized or attacked esp. by illness
take-home pay \tāk-hōm-ē\ n: the part of gross salary or wages remaining after deductions (as for income-tax withholding)
take-in \tā-kīn-ē\ n: an act of taking in esp. by deceiving
take in \tā-kīn-ē\ vt 1: to draw into a smaller compass (take in the slack of a line) a: FURL b: to make (a garment) smaller by enlarging seams or tucks 2 a: to receive as a guest or lodger b: to give shelter to c: to take to a police station as a prisoner 3: to receive as payment or proceeds (the store took in a lot of money today) 4: to receive (work) into one's house to be done for pay (take in washing) 5: to encompass within its limits 6 a: to include in an itinerary b: ATTEND (take in a movie) 7: to receive into the mind: PERCEIVE 8: DECEIVE, DUPE
taken past part of TAKE
take-off \tā-kōf-ē\ n 1: an imitation esp. in the way of caricature 2 a: a rise or leap from a surface in making a jump or flight or an ascent in an aircraft or in the launching of a rocket b: an action of starting out 3 a: a spot at which one takes off b: a starting point: point of departure 4: an action of removing something 5: the action of estimating or measuring an amount of material needed 6: a mechanism for transmission of the power of an engine or vehicle to operate some other mechanism
take off \tā-kōf-ē\ vt 1: REMOVE (take your shoes off) 2 a: RELEASE (take the brake off) b: DISCONTINUE, WITHDRAW (took off the morning train) c: to take or allow as a discount: DEDUCT (took 10 percent off) 3: to omit or withhold from service owed or from time being spent (as at one's occupation) (took two weeks off in August) 4: to take the life of (taken off by pneumonia) 5 a: to copy from an original: REPRODUCE b: to make a likeness of: PORTRAY c: MIMIC (mannerisms that his critics delighted in taking off) ~ vi 1: to take away: DETRACT 2 a: to start off or away: set out: DEPART (took off without delay) b: (1) to branch off (as from a main stream or stem) (2) to have as a point of origin c: to begin a leap or spring d: to leave the surface: begin flight
take on \tā-kōn-ē\ vt 1 a: to begin to perform or deal with: UNDERTAKE (took on new responsibilities) b: to contend with as an opponent (took on the neighborhood bully) 2 a: ENGAGE, HIRE b: to accept in a relationship (taking me on as a client) 3: to assume or acquire (as an appearance or quality) as or as if one's own (the city's plaza takes on a carnival air—W. T. LeViness) ~ vi 1: to show one's feelings esp. of grief or anger in a demonstrative way (they cried and took on something terrible—Bob Hope) 2: to behave in a proud or haughty manner
take-out \tā-kāut-ē\ n 1: the action or an act of taking out, esp.: a bridge bid that takes a partner out of a bid, double, or redouble 2: something taken out or prepared to be taken out
take out \tā-kāut-ē\ vt 1 a: (1) DEDUCT, SEPARATE (2) EXCLUDE, OMIT (3) WITHDRAW, WITHHOLD b: to draw out by cleansing (took the stain out) c: to find release for: VENT (take out their resentments on one another—J. W. Aldridge) d: ELIMINATE 2: to conduct or escort into the open or to a public entertainment 3: to take as an equivalent in another form (took the debt out in goods) 4 a: to obtain from the proper authority (take out a charter) b: to arrange for (insurance) 5: to overcall (a bridge partner) in a different suit ~ vi: to start on a course: set out — take it out on: to expend anger, vexation, or frustration in harassment of
take-out double \tā-kāut-ē\ n: a double made in bridge to convey information to one's partner and to invite a bid from him
take-over \tā-kō-vōr-ē\ n: the action or an act of taking over
take over \tā-kō-vōr-ē\ vt 1: to assume control or possession of or responsibility for (military leaders took over the government) ~ vi 1: to assume control or possession 2: to become dominant
take-up \tā-kāp-ē\ n 1: the action of taking up (as by gathering, contraction, absorption, or adjustment) 2: UPTAKE 3: any of various devices for tightening or drawing in
take up \tā-kāp-ē\ vt 1 a: to pick up: LIFT b: to remove by lifting or pulling up 2 a: to begin to occupy (land) b: to buy up c: to pay the amount of (as a loan) d: to gather from a number of sources (took up a collection) 3: to accept or adopt for the purpose of assisting 4 a: to take or accept (as a belief, idea, or practice) as one's own (took up smoking) b: ASSUME (take up a hostile attitude) c: to receive into itself or upon its surface and hold: SOAK (plants take up nutrients) 5 a: to enter upon (as a business, profession, or subject of study) (took up teaching as a profession) b: to proceed to deal with (take up one problem at a time) 6: REBUKE, REPRIMAND 7: to establish oneself in (took up residence in town) 8: to occupy (as space, time, or attention) entirely or exclusively: fill up (outside activities took up too much of his time) 9: to make tighter or shorter (as by adjusting parts or pulling up or in extensions) 10: ARREST, SEIZE 11: to respond favorably to (as a bet, challenge, or proposal) 12: to begin again or take over from another ~ vi 1: to make a beginning where another has left off 2: to become shortened: draw together: SHRINK — take up for: to take the part or side of — take up the cudgels: to engage vigorously in a defense — take up with: to become interested or absorbed in 2: to begin to associate with: CONSORT
ta-kin \tā-kīn-ē\ n [Mishmi]: a large heavily built ruminant (*Budorcas taxicolor*) of Tibet that is related to the goats but in some respects resembles the antelopes
take-king \tā-kīn-ē\ n 1: SEIZURE 2 a chiefly Scot: an unhappy state: PLIGHT b: a state of violent agitation and distress 3 a pl: receipts esp. of money b: a take of fish or animals
take-king \tā-kīn-ē\ n [ATTRACTIVE, CAPTIVATING]
take-ia \tā-kī-ā\ n [Skt *idā*, lit., hand-clapping]: one of the ancient traditional rhythmic patterns of Indian music — compare RAGA
take-ia \tā-kī-ā\ n [Samoan, fr. *E dollar*] — see MONEY table
Tal-bot \tāl-bōt-ē\ n [prob. fr. *Talbot*, name of a Norman family in England]: a large heavy mostly white bound with pendulous ears and drooping flews held to be ancestral to the bloodhound

talc \tāl-k\ n [MF *talca*, mica, fr. ML *talk*, fr. Ar *talq*]: a soft mineral $Mg_3Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$; that is a basic magnesium silicate, is usu. whitish-greenish, or grayish with a soapy feel, and occurs in foliated, granular, or fibrous masses (hardness 1, sp. gr. 2.6–2.9) — **talc-ose** \tāl-kōs-ē\ adj
talcum powder \tāl-kōm-ē\ n [ML *talcum* mica, alter. of earlier *talk*] 1: powdered talc 2: a toilet powder composed of perfumed talc or talc and a mild antiseptic
tele \tā(ə)-lē\ n [ME, fr. OE *tele*, akin to ON *talā* talk, and prob. to L *dolus* guile, deceit, Gk *dolos*] 1 obs: DISCOURSE. TALK 2 a: a series of events or facts told or presented: ACCOUNT b: (1) a report of a private or confidential matter (dead men tell no ~s) (2) a libelous report or piece of gossip 3 a: a usu. imaginative narrative of an event: STORY b: an intentionally untrue relation: FALSEHOOD (always preferred the ~ to the truth — Sir Winston Churchill) 4 a: COUNT. TALLY b: TOTAL
tele-beat-er \tā-bē-ār-ē\ n: one that spreads gossip, scandal, or idle rumors: GOSSIP — **tele-beat-ing** \tā-bē-ār-ē\ adj or n
talent \tāl-ənt-ē\ n [ME, fr. OE *talente*, fr. L *talenta*, pl. of *talentum* unit of weight or money, fr. Gk *talante*; akin to L *tolle* to lift up; in senses 2–5, fr. the parable of the talents in Mt 25 14–30 — more at TOLERATE] 1 a: any of several ancient units of weight (as a unit of Palestine and Syria equal to 3000 shekels or a Greek unit equal to 6000 drachmas) b: a unit of value equal to the value of a talent of gold or silver 2 archaic: a characteristic feature, aptitude, or disposition of a person or animal 3: the natural endowments of a person 4 a: a special often creative or artistic aptitude b: general intelligence or mental power: ABILITY 5: a person of talent or a group of persons of talent in a field or activity **syn** see GIFT — **tal-ent-ed** \tāl-ənt-ēd\ adj — **tal-ent-less** \tāl-ənt-ləs\ adj
talent scout \tāl-ənt-skaut-ē\ n: a person engaged in discovering and recruiting people of talent for a specialized field or activity
talent show \tāl-ənt-ē\ n: a show consisting of a series of individual performances (as singing) by amateurs who may be selected for special recognition as performing talent
taler \tāl-ər-ē\ n [G — more at DOLLAR]: any of numerous silver coins issued by various German states from the 15th to the 19th centuries
tales-man \tā(ə)-lēz-mən, tā-lēz-ē\ n [ME *talesmen*, fr. ML *tales de circumstantibus* such (persons) of the bystanders, fr. the wording of the writ summoning them] 1: a person added to a jury, from among bystanders to make up a deficiency in the available number of jurors 2: a member of a large pool of persons called for jury duty from which jurors are selected
tale-tell-er \tā(ə)-lē-tēl-ər-ē\ n 1: one who tells tales or stories 2: TALEBEARER — **tal-e-tell-ing** \tā(ə)-lē-tēl-ər-ē\ adj or n
tail \tāl-ē\ n
tail pi \tāl-ē\ n
tail-pes \tāl-ē-pēz-ē\ n [NL, fr. L *talus* ankle + *pes* foot — more at FOOT]: CLUBFOOT
tail-pot \tāl-ē-pāt-ē\ n [Bengali *tālpōt* palm leaf]: a tall showy fan-leaved palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon, the Philippines, and the Malabar coast bearing a crown of huge leaves that are used as umbrellas and fans and are cut into strips for writing paper
tail-s-man \tāl-ē-smən, -s-mən\ n, pl. **mans** [F *tailisman* or Sp *talismán* or It *talismano*, fr. Ar *ṭāṣim*, fr. MGk *telesma*, fr. Gk, consecration, fr. *telein* to initiate into the mysteries, complete, fr. *telos* end — more at WHEEL] 1: an object bearing a sign or character engraved under astrological influences and held to act as a charm to avert evil and bring good fortune 2: something producing apparently magical or miraculous effects **syn** see FETTER — **tail-s-man-ic** \tāl-ē-smən-ik-, -s-mən-ē\ adj — **tail-s-man-i-cally** \tāl-ē-smən-ik-ē\ adv
talk \tōk\ v [ME *talken*, akin to OE *talū* tale] vt 1: to deliver or express in speech: UTTER 2: to make the subject of conversation or discourse: DISCUSS (~ business) 3: to influence, affect, or cause by talking (~ed them into agreeing) 4: to use (a language) for conversing or communicating: SPEAK ~ vi 1 a: to express or exchange ideas by means of spoken words b: to convey information or communicate in any way (as with signs or sounds) (can make a trumpet ~) 2: to use speech: SPEAK 3 a: to speak idly: PRATE b: GOSSIP c: to reveal secret or confidential information 4: to give a talk: LECTURE **syn** see SPEAK — **talk-er** \tōk-ər-ē\ n — **talk back**: to answer impertinently — **talk sense**: to voice rational, logical, or sensible thoughts — **talk through one's hat**: to voice irrational, illogical, or erroneous ideas — **talk turkey**: to speak frankly or bluntly
talk n 1: the act or an instance of talking: SPEECH 2: a way of speaking: LANGUAGE 3: pointless or fruitless discussion: VERBIAGE 4: a formal discussion, negotiation, or exchange of views: CONFERENCE 5 a: MENTION REPORT b: RUMOR, GOSSIP 6: the topic of interested comment, conversation, or gossip 7 a: ADDRESS, LECTURE b: written analysis or discussion presented in an informal or conversational manner 8: communicative sounds or signs resembling or functioning as talk (bird ~)
talk-a-thon \tōk-ə-thən\ n [talk + marathon]: a long session of discussion or speech-making
talk-ative \tōk-ə-tiv-ē\ adj: given to talking — **talk-ative-ly** \tōk-ə-tiv-ē\ adv — **talk-ative-ness** \tōk-ə-tiv-ē\ n
syn TALKATIVE, LOQUACIOUS, GARRULOUS, VOLUBLE **shared meaning** **element**: given to talk or talking **ant** silent
talk down \tōk-dāun-ē\ vt 1: to overcome or silence by argument or by loud talking 2: to disparage or belittle by talking ~ vi: to speak in a condescending or oversimplified fashion
talk-le \tōk-lē\ n [talk + movie]: a motion picture with a synchronized sound track
talking book \tōk-ē\ n: a phonograph or tape recording of a reading of a book or magazine designed chiefly for the use of the blind
talking machine \tōk-ē\ n: PHONOGRAPH
talking point \tōk-ē\ n: something that lends support to an argument
talking-to \tōk-ē\ n: REPRIMAND LECTURE (gave the boys ~ a firm ~ on just how fortunate they were — Ken Graham)
talk out \tōk-ē\ vt: to clarify or settle by oral discussion

tail rhyme *n*: a verse form in which a rhymed couplet or triplet is followed by a line of different and usu. shorter length that does not rhyme with the couplet or triplet — called also *tailed rhyme*

tailspin *\tɪ(ə)l-,spɪn\ n*: 1: SPIN 2a: 2: a mental or emotional collapse: loss of capacity to cope or react 3: a sharp financial depression (may up the economy into a ~ — *Newweek*)

tail-water *\tɪ-wɔt-ər-,wɑt-ən\ n*: 1: water below a dam or water-power development 2: excess surface water draining esp. from a field under cultivation

tail wind *n*: a wind having the same general direction as the course of a moving airplane or ship

Taino *\tɪ-ˈɒnɔː n, pl Tainos or Tainos [Sp]*: 1: a member of an extinct aboriginal Arawakan people of the Greater Antilles and the Bahamas 2: the language of the Taino people

tain *\tɪnt\ vb* [ME *tainten* to color & *taynten* to attain, ME *tainten*, fr. AF *teinter*, fr. MF *teint*, pp. of *teindre*, fr. L *tingere*, ME *taynten*, fr. MF *ataint*, pp. of *ataindre* — more at TINGE, ATTAINT] *vt*: 1: to touch or affect slightly with something bad (persons ~ed with prejudice) 2: to affect with putrefaction: SPOIL 3: to contaminate morally: CORRUPT (scholarship ~ed by envy) ~ *vi* 1: to become weak 2: to become affected with putrefaction: SPOIL. *syn* see CONTAMINATE

taint *\tɪnt\ n*: a contaminating mark or influence (free from every ~ but that of vice — William Cowper) — *taintless* *-ləs\adj*

taipan *\tɪ-,pæn-,tɪ-,pæn\ n* [Chin (Pek) *tai pan*]: 1: a foreigner living in China and wielding economic power (as through control of a business house) there

taipan *\tɪ-,pæn\ n* [native name in Australia]: an exceedingly venomous clasp snake (*Oxyuranus scutellatus*) of northern Australia and the Pacific Islands

Tai-ping *\tɪ-,pɪŋ\ n* [Chin (Pek) *tai ping*: peaceful]: a Chinese insurgent taking part in a rebellion (1848–65) against the Manchu dynasty

Tajik *\tʃ-,jɪk-,tə-,ˈjɛk\ n*: a member of a people of Iranian blood and speech who resemble Europeans and are dispersed among the populations of Afghanistan and Turkestan

Tajiki *\tʃ-,jɪk-ɪ-,ˈjɛ-kɪ\ n*: the Iranian language of the Tajik people *ta-ka* *\tʃ-,jɪk-ə-,ˈjɛ-kə\ n* [Bengali *tāka* rupee, *taka*, fr. Skt *tanka*, a stamped coin] — see MONEY table

take *\tʃ-,jɪk\ vb* took *\tʃ-,jɪk*; *taken* *\tʃ-,jɪk-ən*; *taking* [ME *taken*, fr. OE *tacan*, fr. ON *taka*, akin to MD *taken* to take] *v*: 1: to get into one's hands or into one's possession, power, or control as *a*: to seize or capture physically *b*: to get possession of (as fish or game) by killing or capturing *c* (1): to move against (as an opponent's piece in chess) and remove from play: CAPTURE (2): to win in a card game (able to ~ 12 tricks with that hand) *d*: to acquire property by eminent domain *e*: to catch (a batted ball) in baseball or cricket (~ it on the fly) 2: GRASP, GRIP (~ the ax by the handle) 3: *a*: to catch or attack through the effect of a sudden force or influence (*taken* with a fit of laughing) (*taken* ill) *b*: to catch or come upon in a particular situation or action (*was taken* unaware) *c*: to strike or hit in or on a specified part (*took the boy a smart box on the ear*) *d*: to gain the approval or liking of: CAPTIVATE, DELIGHT (*was quite taken* with her at their first meeting) 4: *a*: to receive into one's body (as by eating, drinking, or inhaling) (~ a glass of water) *b*: to expose oneself to (as sun or air) for pleasure or physical benefit *c*: to partake of: EAT (~ dinner about seven) 5: *a*: to bring or receive into a relation or connection (reduced to *taking* lodgers) (it's time he *took* a wife) *b*: to copulate with 6: to transfer into one's own keeping *a*: APPROPRIATE *b* (1): to obtain or secure for use (as by lease or contract) (~ a cottage for the summer) (2): BUY (the salesman persuaded him to ~ the station wagon) 7: *a*: ASSUME (goods often *took* the likeness of a human being) *b*: to charge oneself with (as a duty, obligation, or task): UNDERTAKE (~ office) *c*: to subject oneself to: bind oneself by (~ a vow) *d*: to impose upon oneself (~ the trouble to do good work) *e*: to adopt as one's own: align or ally oneself with (his mother *took* his side) *f*: to adopt or advance as one's fundamental point of argument or defense (a point well *taken*) *g*: to assume as if rightfully one's own or as if granted (~ the credit) *h*: to have or assume as a proper part of or accompaniment to itself (transitive verbs ~ an object) 8: *a*: to secure by winning in competition (*took* first place) *b*: DEFEAT 9: to pick out: CHOOSE, SELECT 10: to adopt, choose, or avail oneself of for use as *a*: to have recourse to as an instrument for doing something (~ a scythe to the weeds) *b*: to use as a means of transportation or progression (*took* a freighter to Europe) *c*: to have recourse to for safety or refuge (~ shelter) *d* (1): to proceed to occupy (~ a seat in the rear) (2): to use up (as space or time) (~ a long time to dry) (3): NEED, REQUIRE (~ a size nine shoe) 11: *a*: to obtain by deriving from a source: DRAW (~ its title from the name of the hero) *b* (1): to obtain as the result of a special procedure: ASCERTAIN (~ the temperature) (~ a census) (2): to get in writing: write down (~ notes) (~ an inventory) (3): to get by drawing or painting or by photography (~ a snapshot) (4): to get by transference from one surface to another (~ a proof) (~ fingerprints) 12: to receive or accept whether willingly or reluctantly (~ a bribe) (~ a bet) as *a*: to receive when bestowed or tendered (~ an honorary degree) *b* (1): to submit to: ENDURE, UNDERGO (*took* his punishment like a man) (2): WITHSTAND (~ a punch well) *c* (1): to accept as true: BELIEVE (*took* his word for it) (2): FOLLOW (~ a suggestion) (3): to accept with the mind in a specified way (~ things as they come) *d*: to indulge in and enjoy (*was taking* his ease on the porch) *e*: to receive or accept as a return (as in payment, compensation, or reparation) *f*: to refrain from hitting at (a pitched ball) 13: *a* (1): to let in: ADMIT (the boat was ~ing water fast) (2): ACCOMMODATE (~ the suitcase wouldn't ~ another thing) *b*: to be affected injuriously by (as a disease): CONTRACT (~ cold) *c*: to be seized by (~ a fit) *d*: to absorb or become impregnated with (as dye) *e*: to be affected by (as polish) 14: *a*: APPREHEND, UNDERSTAND (slow to ~ his meaning) *b*: CONSIDER, SUPPOSE (~ it as settled) *c*: to accept or reckon as being or as equal to (*taking* a stride at 30 inches) (*took* the report

at face value) *d*: FEEL, EXPERIENCE (~ pleasure) 15: to lead, carry, or cause to go along to another place (this bus will ~ you into town) 16: *a*: to remove or obtain by removing (~ eggs from a nest) *b*: to remove by death (*was taken* in his prime) *c*: SUBTRACT (~ two from four) 17: to undertake and make, do, or perform (~ a walk) (~ aim) (~ legal action) 18: *a*: to deal with (~ first things first) *b*: to consider or view in a particular relation (*taken* together, the details were significant) *c*: to apply oneself to the study of (~ music lessons) 19: CHEAT, SWINDLE (*was taken* for \$5000 by a confidence man) ~ *vi* 1: to obtain possession as *a*: CAPTURE *b*: to receive property under law as one's own 2: to lay hold: CATCH, HOLD 3: to establish a take esp. by uniting or growing (90 percent of the grafts ~) 4: *a*: to betake oneself: set out: GO (~ after a purse snatcher) *b* chiefly, dial — used as an intensifier or redundantly with a following verb (*took* and *swung* at the ball) 5: *a*: to take effect: ACT, OPERATE (*hoped* the lesson he *taught* would ~) *b*: to show the natural or intended effect (dry fuel ~s readily) 6: CHARM, CAPTIVATE. *a*: to exert a spell (no planets strike, no fairy ~s, nor witch hath power to charm — Shaks) *b*: to prove attractive: win popular favor (nothing ~s like a romance — Henry Vaughan) 7: DETRACT (irritations that *took* from their general satisfaction) 8: *a*: to be seized or attacked in a specified way: BECOME (*took* sick) *b*: to be capable of being moved in a specified way (the table ~s apart for packing) *c*: to adhere or become absorbed (ink that ~s well on cloth) *d*: to admit of being photographed — *taker* *n* *syn* 1 TAKE, SEIZE, GRASP, CLUTCH, SNATCH GRAB *shared* meaning element: to get hold of by or as if by catching up with the hand 2 see RECEIVE

— *take* account of to take into account — *take* advantage of

1. to use to advantage: profit by 2. to impose upon: EXPLOIT — *take* after 1: to take as an example: FOLLOW 2: to resemble in features, build, character, or disposition — *take* amiss: to impute a wrong motive, or a bad meaning or intention to: take offense at — *take* apart 1. DISASSEMBLE, DISMANTLE 2: to analyze or dissect esp. in order to discover or reveal a weakness, flaw, or fallacy 3. to treat roughly or harshly: tear into — *take* a powder: to leave hurriedly — *take* care: to be careful: exercise caution or prudence: be watchful — *take* care of: to attend to or provide for the needs, operation, or treatment of — *take* charge: to assume care, custody, command, or control — *take* effect 1: to become operative 2: to be effective — *take* exception: OBJECT, DEMUR (*took* exception to his critic's remarks) — *take* five or take ten: to take a brief intermission — *take* for: to suppose to be; esp.: to suppose mistakenly to be — *take* for granted 1: to assume as true, real, or expected 2: to value too lightly — *take* heart: to gain courage or confidence — *take* hold 1. GRASP, GRIP, SEIZE 2: to become attached or established: take effect — *take* into account: to make allowances for (*took* the boy's age into account) — *take* in vain: to use (a name) profanely or without proper respect — *take* issue: to take up the opposite side — *take* notice of: to observe or treat with special attention — *take* one's time: to be leisurely about doing something — *take* part: JOIN, PARTICIPATE, SHARE — *take* place: HAPPEN, OCCUR — *take* root 1: to become rooted 2: to become fixed or established — *take* shape: to assume a definite or distinctive form — *take* stock: INVENTORY, ASSESS — *take* the cake: to carry off the prize: rank first — *take* the count 1 of a boxer: to be counted out 2: to go down in defeat — *take* the field 1: to go upon the playing field 2: to enter upon a military campaign — *take* the floor: to rise (as in a meeting or a legislative assembly) to make a formal address — *take* to 1: to take in hand: take care of 2: to betake oneself to (*take* to the woods) 3: to apply or devote oneself to (as a practice, habit, or occupation) (*take* to begging) 4: to adapt oneself to: respond to (*takes* to water like a duck) 5: to conceive a liking for — *take* to task: to call to account for the shortcomings

take *n*: 1: an act or the action of taking (as by seizing, accepting, or otherwise coming into possession) as *a*: the action of killing, capturing, or catching (as game or fish) *b* (1): the uninterrupted photographing or televising of a scene (2): the making of a sound recording 2: something that is taken *a*: the amount of money received (as from a business venture, sale, or admission charge): PROCEEDS, RECEIPTS, INCOME *b*: SHARE, CUT (wanted a bigger ~) *c*: the number or quantity (as of animals, fish, or pelts) taken at one time: CATCH, HAUL *d*: a section or installment (as of an article or a speech) arbitrarily chosen (as for convenience in reading, recording, or translation) *e* (1): a scene filmed or televised at one time without stopping the camera (2): a sound recording made during a single recording period, esp.: a trial recording 3: *a*: a local or systemic reaction indicative of successful vaccination against smallpox *b*: a successful union (as of a graft) 4: mental response or reaction (a delayed ~) — on the take: alert to an opportunity to take or take advantage of another

take back *vt*: to make a retraction of. WITHDRAW

take-down *\tʃ-,jɪk-,daʊn\ adj*: constructed so as to be readily

taken apart (a ~ rifle)

take-down *\tʃ-,jɪk-,daʊn\ n*: 1: the action or an act of taking down as *a*: the action of humiliating *b*: the action of taking apart *c*: the act of bringing one's opponent in amateur wrestling to the mat and under control from a standing position 2: something (as a rifle or shotgun) having taken-down construction

take down *\tʃ-,jɪk-,daʊn\ vt*: 1: to pull to pieces (*take down* a building) *b*: DISASSEMBLE (*take* a rifle down) 2: to lower the spirit or vanity of: HUMBLE 3: *a*: to write down *b*: to record

a about *a* kitten *or* further *a* back *a* bake *a* cart, cart
a out *ch* chum *e* less *e* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *j* sing *o* flow *o* flaw *o* coin *th* than *th* this
u foot *u* foot *y* yet *y* few *y* furious *zh* vision

tan symbol tangent

tan-a-ger \tan-i-jor/ *n* [NL *tanagra*, fr. Pg *tangard*, fr. Tupi] : any of numerous American passerine birds (family Thraupidae) having brightly colored males, being mainly unimodal, and chiefly inhabiting woodlands

tan-bark \tan-bärk/ *n* 1 : a bark rich in tannin bruised or cut into small pieces and used in tanning 2 : a surface (as a circus ring) covered with spent tanbark

tan-dem \tan-dom/ *n* [L, at last, at length (taken to mean "lengthwise"), fr. *tam* so, akin to OE *that* that] 1 *a* (1) : a 2-seated carriage drawn by horses harnessed one before the other (2) : a team so harnessed *b* : TANDEM BICYCLE *c* : a vehicle (as a motortruck) having close-coupled pairs of axles 2 : a group of two or more arranged one behind the other or used or acting in conjunction — in tandem 1 : in a tandem arrangement 2 : in partnership or conjunction

tandem adv : one after or behind another (ride ~)

tandem adj 1 : consisting of things or having parts arranged one behind the other 2 : working in conjunction with each other

tandem bicycle n : a bicycle for two or more persons sitting tandem

tang \tan/ *n* [ME, of Scand origin, akin to ON *tangi* point of land, *tang*] 1 : a projecting shank, prong, tang, or tongue (as on a knife, file, or sword) to connect with the handle 2 *a* : a sharp distinctive often lingering flavor *b* : a pungent odor *c* : something having the effect of a tang (as in stimulation of the senses) (treated murder as a joke with a ~ to it — Graham Greene) 3 *a* : a faint suggestion : TRACE *b* : a distinguishing characteristic that sets apart or gives a special individuality — **tanged** \tand/ *adj*

tang vi 1 : to furnish with a tang 2 : to affect with a tang

tang n [of Scand origin; akin to Dan & Norw *tang* seaweed] : any of various large coarse seaweeds (esp genus *Fucus*)

tang vb [imit.] : CLANG, RING

tang n : a sharp twanging sound

Tang \täng/ *n* [Chin (Pek) *t'ang*] : a Chinese dynasty dated A.D. 618–907 and marked by wide contacts with other cultures and by the development of printing and the flourishing of poetry and art

tan-ge-lo \tan-jə-lō/ *n*, *pl* -los [blend of *tangerine* and *pomelo*] : a hybrid between a tangerine or mandarin orange and either a grapefruit or pomelo, also : its fruit

tan-gen-cy \tan-jən-sē/ *n* : the quality or state of being tangent

tan-gent \jənt/ *adj* [L *tangens*, *tangens*, *prp* of *tangere* to touch; akin to OE *thaccian* to touch gently, stroke] 1 *a* : meeting a curve or surface in a single point if a sufficiently small interval is considered (straight line ~ to a curve) *b* (1) : having a common tangent line at a point (~ curves) (2) : having a common tangent plane at a point (~ surfaces) 2 : diverging from an original purpose or course : IRRELEVANT (~ remarks)

tangent n [NL *tangens*, *tangens*, fr. *linea tangens* tangent line] 1 : the trigonometric function that for an acute angle is the ratio between the side opposite to the angle when it is considered part of a right triangle and the side adjacent 2 *a* : a tangent line, *specif* : a straight line that is the limiting position of a secant of a curve through a fixed point and a variable point on the curve as the variable point approaches the fixed point *b* : the part of a tangent to a plane curve between the point of tangency and the x-axis 3 : an abrupt change of course : DIGRESSION (the speaker went off on a ~) 4 : a small upright flat-ended metal pin at the inner end of a clavichord key that strikes the string to produce the tone 5 : a straight section of a road or railroad

tan-gen-tial \tan-jən-shəl/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or of the nature of a tangent 2 : acting along or lying in a tangent (~ forces) 3 *a* : DIVERGENT, DIGRESSIVE *b* : touching lightly : INCIDENTAL PERIPHERAL (~ comment) — **tan-gen-tially** \jən-ch(ə)-lē/ *adv*

tangent plane n : the plane through a point of a surface that contains the tangent lines to all the curves on the surface through the same point

tan-ger-line \tan-jə-rēn, -tan-jə-/ *n* [F *Tanger* Tangier, Morocco] 1 *a* : any of various mandarins that have deep orange to almost scarlet skin and pulp and are grown in the U.S. and southern Africa, broadly : MANDARIN 3b *b* : a tree producing tangerines 2 : a moderate to strong reddish orange

tan-gil-ble \tan-jə-bəl/ *adj* [L *tangibilis*, fr. L *tangere* to touch] 1 *a* : capable of being perceived esp by the sense of touch : PALPABLE *b* : substantially real : MATERIAL 2 : capable of being precisely realized by the mind 3 : capable of being appraised at an actual or approximate value (~ assets) *syn* *see* PERCEPTIBLE *ant* intangible — **tan-gil-ly** \tan-jə-bəl-ē/ *adv* — **tan-gil-ble-ness** \tan-jə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **tan-gil-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

tangle n : something tangible, esp : a tangible asset

tan-gle \tan-gəl/ *vb* **tan-gled**; **tan-gling** \-g(ə)-lɪŋ/ [ME *tangilen*, prob of Scand origin; akin to Sw *dial taggla* to tangle] *vt* 1 : to involve so as to hamper, obstruct, or embarrass 2 : to seize and hold in or as if in a snare : ENTRAP 3 : to unite or knit together in intricate confusion ~ *vi* 1 : to engage in conflict 2 : to become entangled

tangle n 1 : a tangled twisted mass (as of vines) confusedly interwoven, SNARL 2 *a* : a complicated or confused state or condition *b* : a state of perplexity or complete bewilderment 3 : a serious altercation : DISPUTE

tangle n [of Scand origin, akin to ON *thöngull* tangle, *thang* kelp] : a large seaweed

tan-gal-d \tan-gald/ *adj* 1 : existing in or giving the appearance of a state of utter disorder 2 : very involved (~ relationships)

tan-gle-ment \-gəl-mənt/ *n* : ENTANGLEMENT

tan-gly \tan-g(ə)-lē/ *adj* : full of tangles or knots : INTRICATE

tan-go \tan-gō/ *n*, *pl* tangos [AmerSp] : a ballroom dance of Latin-American origin in 4/4 time with a basic pattern of step-step-step-close and characterized by long pauses and stylized body positions; also : the music for this dance

tango vi : to dance the tango

Tango — a communications code word for the letter *t*

tan-gram \tan-grəm, -tän-/ *n* [perh. fr. Chin (Pek) *t'ang* Chinese + *E* -gram] : a Chinese puzzle made by cutting a square of thin material into five triangles, a square, and a rhomboid which are capable of being recombined in many different figures

tangy \tan-ē/ *adj* **tang-ier**; **-est** : having or suggestive of a tang

tank \tänk/ *n* [Pg *tanque*, alter. of *estancue*, fr. *estancar* to stanch, fr. (assumed) VL *stancicare* — more at STANCH] 1 *dial* : POND, POOL, esp : one built as a water supply 2 : a usu. large receptacle for holding, transporting, or storing liquids 3 : an enclosed heavily armed and armored combat vehicle that moves on two endless metal belts 4 : a prison cell or enclosure used esp for receiving prisoners — **tankful** \-fūl/ *n*

tank vi : to place, store, or treat in a tank

tan-ka \tän-kə/ *n* [Jap] : an unrhymed Japanese verse form of five lines containing 5, 7, 5, 7, and 7 syllables respectively; also : a poem in this form — compare *HAIKU*

tank-age \tan-kij/ *n* 1 *a* : the capacity or contents of a tank *b* : the aggregate of tanks required for a purpose 2 : dried animal residues usu. freed from the fat and gelatin and used as fertilizer and feedstuff 3 *a* : the act or process of putting or storing in tanks *b* : fees charged for storage in tanks

tank-ard \tan-kord/ *n* [ME] : a tall one-handled drinking vessel; esp : a silver or pewter mug with a lid

tank destroyer n : a highly mobile lightly armored vehicle usu. on a half-track or a tank chassis and mounting a cannon

tanked \tan(k)-t/ *adj*, *slang* : DRUNK

tank-er \tan-kər/ *n* 1 *a* : a cargo boat fitted with tanks for carrying liquid in bulk *b* : a vehicle on which a tank is mounted to carry fluids; also : a cargo airplane for transporting fuel 2 : a member of a military tank crew

tank farm n : an area with tanks for storage of oil

tank town n [fr. the fact that formerly trains stopped at such towns only to take on water] : a small town

tank trailer n : a truck-drawn trailer equipped as a tanker

tan-nage \tan-ij/ *n* : the act, process, or result of tanning

tan-nate \tan-at/ *n* [F, fr. *tannin*] : a compound of a tannin

tan-ner \tan-ər/ *n* : one that tans hides

tanner n [origin unknown] *Brit* : SIXPENCE

tan-ner-y \tan-(ə)-rē/ *n*, *pl* -ner-ies : a place where tanning is carried on

tannic \tan-ik/ *adj* [F *tannique*, fr. *tannin*] : of, resembling, or derived from tan or a tannin

tannic acid n : TANNIN 1

tan-nin \tan-sn/ *n* [F, fr. *tanner* to tan] 1 : any of various soluble astringent complex phenolic substances of plant origin used in tanning, dyeing, the making of ink, and in medicine 2 : a substance that has a tanning effect

tanning \tan-ɪŋ/ *n* 1 : the art or process by which a skin is tanned 2 : a brownening of the skin by exposure to sun 3 : a sound spanking 4 : a natural darkening and hardening of the cuticle of an insect immediately after molting

tan-nish \tan-ish/ *adj* : somewhat tan

tan oak n : an evergreen oak (*Lithocarpus densiflora*) of the Pacific coast area that yields tanbark and differs from the typical oaks esp in having erect staminate catkins

Ta-no-an \tan-ə-wən/ *n* (*Tano*, a group of former pueblos in New Mexico) : a language family of New Mexico — **Tanoan adj**

tan-ay \tan-zē/ *n*, *pl* *tanases* [ME *tanasey*, fr. OF *tanese*, fr. ML *athanasia*, fr. Gk. *athanatos*, fr. *athanatos* immortal, fr. *a-* -thanatos death — more at THANATOS] : a common weedy composite herb (*Tanacetum vulgare*) with an aromatic odor, very bitter taste, and finely divided leaves, broadly : a plant of the same genus

taney ragwort n : a common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) that has yellow flower heads, is a troublesome weed in some areas, and is toxic to cattle

tan-ta-lete \tant-7-let/ *n* : a salt of a tannic acid

tan-tal-ic \tant-ik/ *adj* : of, relating to, or derived from tantalum, esp : being one of the weak acids derived from the pentoxide of tantalum and known chiefly in salts

tan-ta-lite \tant-7-let/ *n* : a mineral (FeMn) (TaCb)₂O₆ consisting of a heavy dark lustrous oxide of iron, manganese, tantalum, and columbium

tan-tal-ize \tant-7-iz/ *vb* -lized; -lizing [*Tantalus*] *vt* : to tease or torment by or as if by presenting something desirable to the view but continually keeping it out of reach ~ *vi* : to cause one to be tantalized *syn* *see* WORRY — **tan-tal-ize-r** *n*

tan-tal-iz-ing *adj* : possessing a quality that arouses or stimulates desire or interest, also : mockingly or teasingly out of reach — **tan-tal-iz-ing-ly** \-7-iz-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

tan-tal-um \tant-7-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. L *Tantalus*; fr. its inability to absorb acid] : a hard ductile gray-white acid-resisting metallic element of the vanadium family found combined in rare minerals (as tantalite and columbite) — *see* ELEMENT table

Tan-tal-us \tant-7-us/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Tantalos*] 1 : a legendary king of Lydia condemned to stand up to the chin in a pool of water in Hades and beneath fruit-laden boughs only to have the water or fruit recede at each attempt to drink or eat 2 *not cap* : a locked cellarette with contents visible but not obtainable without a key

tan-ta-mount \tant-ə-maunt/ *adj* [obs. *tantamount*, *n* (equivalent), fr. AF *tant amunter* to amount to as much] : equivalent in value, significance, or effect

tan-ta-ra \tant-7-ər-ə, -7-ər-/ *n* [L *tarantula*, of imit. origin] : the blare of a trumpet or horn

tan-tiv-y \tan-7-iv-ē/ *adv* [origin unknown] : at a gallop

tan-tiv-y n : *pl* -tives 1 : a rapid gallop or ride 2 : TANTARA

tan-tra \tan-trə, -7-ən-/ *n*, *often* *cap* [Skt, lit., warp, fr. *tanoti* he stretches, weaves, akin to Gk *teinai* to stretch — more at THIN] : one of the later Hindu or Buddhist scriptures marked by mysticism and magic and used esp in the worship of Shakti — **tan-tric** \-trɪk/ *adj*, *often* *cap* — **Tan-trism** \-7-ɪz-əm/ *n* — **Tan-trist** \-7-ɪst/ *n*



tankard

talk over *vt*: to review or consider in conversation: **DISCUSS**
talk show *n*: a radio or television program in which usu. well-known persons engage in discussions or are interviewed
talk up *vt*: to discuss favorably: **ADVOCATE**, **PROMOTE** (a book which was *talked up* by the... editor — V. S. Navasky) ~ *vi*: to speak up plainly or directly
talky /'tɒl-ki/ *adj*: 1: **TALKATIVE** 2: containing too much talk
tall /'tɒl/ *adj* [ME, prob. fr. OE *getal* quick, ready; akin to OHG *gatal* quick, OE *tal* tale] 1 **OE**: **BRAVE**, **COURAGEOUS** 2 **a**: high in stature **b**: of a specified height (five feet ~) 3 **a**: of considerable height (~ trees) **b**: long from bottom to top (~ book) **c**: of a higher growing variety or species of plant 4 **a**: large or formidable in amount, extent, or degree (~ order to fill) **b**: **POUPOUS**, **HIGH-FLOWN** (~ talk about the vast mysteries of life — W. A. White) **c**: highly exaggerated: **INCREDIBLE**, **IMPROBABLE** (~ story) **syn** see **HIGH** **ant** short — **tall adv** — **tallish** /'tɒl-ɪʃ/ *adj* — **tall-ness** /'tɒl-nəs/ *n*
tallage /'tæl-ɪʃ/ *n* [ME *tailage*, *tailage*, fr. OF *tailage*, fr. *taillier* to cut, limit, tax — more at **TAILOR**] 1: a toll, fee, or reader paid by a feudal tenant to his lord 2: an impost or due levied by a lord upon his tenants
tall-boy /'tɒl-'bɔɪ/ *n* 1 **a**: **HIGHBOY** **b**: a double chest of drawers usu. with the upper section slightly smaller than the lower 2 **Brit**: **CLOTHESPRESS**
tallith /'tæl-'s, 'tæl-, -ət(h)/ *n*, *pl* **tallith-thim** /'tæl-'s, -'t(h)əm/ or **taley-sim** /'tɒ-'lɪ-səm/ [Heb *tallith* cover, cloak]: a shawl with fringed corners traditionally worn over the head or shoulders by Jewish men during morning prayers
tall oil /'tæl-, 'tɒl-/ *n* [part trans. of G *tallöl*, part trans. of Sw *tallolja*, fr. tall pine + *olja* oil]: a resinous by-product from the manufacture of chemical wood pulp used esp. in making soaps, coatings, and oils
tallow /'tæl-'dʒ, -'dʒ-/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *talgh*, *tallow*; akin to MD *talch* tallow]: the white nearly tasteless solid rendered fat of cattle and sheep used chiefly in soap, margarine, candles, and lubricants — **tallowy** /'tæl-'dʒ-/ *adj*
tallowy *vi*: to grease or smear with tallow
tally /'tæl-'ɪ/ *n*, *pl* **tallies** [ME *talye*, fr. ML *talea*, *tallia* fr. L *talea* twig, cutting — more at **TAILOR**] 1: a device for visibly recording or accounting esp. business transactions **a**: a wooden rod notched with marks representing numbers and split lengthwise through the notches so that each of two parties may have a record of a transaction and of the amount due or paid **b**: any of various bookkeeping forms or sheets **c**: a mechanical counter held in the hand and operated with a button or lever 2 **a**: a recorded reckoning or account (as of items or charges) (keep a daily ~ of accidents) **b**: a score or point made (as in a game) 3 **a**: a part that corresponds to an opposite or companion member * **COMPLEMENT** **b**: a state of correspondence or agreement
tally *vb* **tallied**, **tallying** *vi* 1 **a**: to mark on or as if on a tally 2: **TABULATE** **b**: to list or check off (as a cargo) by items **c**: to register (as a score) in a contest 2: to make a count of: **RECKON** 3: to cause to correspond ~ *vi* 1 **a**: to make a tally by or as if by tabulating **b**: to register a point in a contest: **SCORE** 2: **CORRESPOND** **MATCH**
tally-ho /'tæl-'hɔɪ/ *n*, *pl* **hos** [prob. fr. F *talut*, a cry used to excite hounds in deer hunting] 1: a call of a huntsman at sight of the fox 2 [Tally-ho, name of a coach formerly plying between London and Birmingham]: a four-in-hand coach
tally-man /'tæl-'mæn-, 'mæn/ *n* 1 **Brit**: one who sells goods on the installment plan 2: one who tallies, checks, or keeps an account or record (as of receipt of goods)
talmud /'tæl-'mud-, 'tæl-'mɒd/ *n* [LHeb *talmūd*, lit., instruction]: the authoritative body of Jewish tradition comprising the Mishnah and Gemara — **talmudic** /'tæl-'mud-'ɪk-, 'mɒd-, 'tæl-'mud-/ *adj* **talmudical** /'tæl-'mud-'ɪk-/ *adj*, *often cap* — **talmudism** /'tæl-'mud-'ɪz-əm/ *n*, *often cap* — **talmudist** /'tæl-'mud-'ɪst-, 'tæl-'mɒd-/ *n*: a specialist in talmudic studies
talon /'tæl-'ən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, heel, spur, fr. (assumed) VL *talón*, *tal*, fr. L *talus* ankle, anklebone] 1 **a**: the claw of an animal and esp. of a bird of prey **b**: a finger or hand of a human being 2: a part or object shaped like or suggestive of a heel or claw **a**: an ogee molding **b**: the shoulder of the bolt of a lock on which the key acts to shoot the bolt 3 **a**: cards laid aside in a pile in solitaire **b**: **STOCK** 10c — **taloned** /'tæl-'ən-/ *adj*
talus /'tæl-'s, 'tæl-'s-/ *n* [F, fr. L *talutus* slope indicating presence of gold under the soil] 1: a slope formed esp. by an accumulation of rock debris 2: rock debris at the base of a cliff
talus /'tæl-'s-/ *n*, *pl* **talli** /'tæl-'ɪ-/ [NL, fr. L] 1: the astragalus of man bearing the weight of the body and with the tibia and fibula forming the ankle joint 2: the entire ankle
tam /'tæm/ *n*: **TAM-O-SHANTER**
tamale /'tæ-'mæl-/ *n* [MexSp *tamales*, pl. of *tamal* tamale, fr. Nahuatl *tamal*], ground meat seasoned usu. with chili, rolled in cornmeal dough, wrapped in corn husks, and steamed
tamandua /'tæ-'mæn-'dʒə-, 'mæn-'dʒə-/ *n* [Pg *tamandua*, fr. Tupi]: an arboreal anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of Central and S. America
tamara /'tæ-'mɑ-rə/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: any of several American larches, esp.: a larch (*Larix laricina*) of the northern U.S., Canada, and Alaska 2: the wood of a tamarack
tamarau /'tæ-'mɑ-rə/ *n* [Tag *tamaraw*]: a small dark sturdily built buffalo (*Bubalus mindorensis*) native to Mindoro
tamarin /'tæ-'mɑ-rɪn-, 'ræn/ *n* [F, fr. Galibi]: any of numerous small S. American marmosets (genus *Leontocebus*) with silky fur and long tail
tamarind /'tæ-'mɑ-rɪnd-, 'rɪnd-/ *n* [Sp & Pg *tamarindo* fr. Ar *tamar* hindi, lit., Indian date]: a tropical leguminous tree (*Tamarindus indica*) with hard yellowish wood, pinnate leaves, and red-striped yellow flowers; also: its fruit which has an acid pulp used for preserves or in a cooling laxative drink
tamarisk /'tæ-'mɑ-rɪsk/ *n* [ME *tamarisc*, fr. LL *tamariscus*, fr. L *tamaric*, *tamaric*]: any of a genus (*Tamarix*) of the family

Tamaricaceae, the tamarisk family) of chiefly desert shrubs and trees having tiny narrow leaves and masses of minute flowers with five stamens and a one-celled ovary
tam-ba-le /'tæm-'bæl-/ *n*, *pl* **le** or **las** [native name in Malawi, lit., cockerel] — see **KWACHA** at **MONEY** table
tam-bour /'tæm-'bu(r)-, 'tæm-/ *n* [F, drum, fr. Ar *ṭanbūr*, modif. of Per *tabūr*] 1: **DRUM** 2 **a**: an embroidery frame, esp.: a set of two interlocking hoops between which cloth is stretched before stitching **b**: embroidery made on a tambour frame 3: a shallow metallic cup or drum with a thin elastic membrane supporting a writing lever used to transmit and register slight motions (as arterial pulsations) 4: a rolling top or front (as of a desk) of narrow strips of wood glued on canvas
tambour *vi*: to embroider (cloth) with tambour ~ *vi*: to work at a tambour frame — **tambour-er** *n*
tam-bou-ra or **tam-bu-ra** /'tæm-'bu(r)-ə/ *n* [Per *tambūra*]: an Asian musical instrument resembling a lute in construction but without frets and used to produce a drone accompaniment to singing
tam-bou-rine /'tæm-'bu(r)-rɪn/ *n* [MF *tambourin*, dim. of *tambour*]: a small drum, esp.: a shallow one-headed drum with loose metallic disks at the sides played by shaking, striking with the hand, or rubbing with the thumb
tam-bu-ritza /'tæm-'bu(r)-nt-sə/ *n* [Serb *tamburica*, prob. fr. Turk *tambur*, *tambura* tamboura, fr. Per *tambūra*]: one of a family of plucked stringed instruments of Yugoslavia similar to the guitar in shape and the mandolin in sound
tame /'tæm/ *adj* **tam-er**; **tamest** [ME, fr. OE *tame*, akin to OHG *tam-er*, L *domare* to tame, Gk *damnana*] 1: reduced from a state of native wildness esp. so as to be tractable and useful to man: **DOMESTICATED** (~ animals) 2: made docile and submissive: **SUBDUED** 3: lacking spirit, zest, or interest: **INSIPID** (a ~ campaign) — **tame-ly** *adv* — **tame-ness** *n* **syn** **TAME**, **SUBDUED**, **SUBMISSIVE** **shared meaning element**: docilely tractable **ant** fierce
tame *vb* **tamed**; **taming** *vi* 1 **a**: to reduce from a wild to a domestic state **b**: to subject to cultivation 2: to deprive of spirit: **HUMBLE**, **SUBDUCE** (the once revolutionary ~ party, long since *tamed* — *Times Lit. Supp.*) 3: to tone down: **SOFTEN** (tamed the language in the play) ~ *vi*: to become tame — **tam-able** or **tame-able** /'tæm-'ə-bəl/ *adj* — **tame-r** *n*
tameless /'tæm-'ləs/ *adj*: not tamed or not capable of being tamed
Tamil /'tæm-'əl/ *n*: 1: a Dravidian language of Tamil Nadu state and of northern and eastern Ceylon 2: a Tamil-speaking person or a descendant of Tamil-speaking ancestors
Tammany /'tæm-'ə-ni/ *adj* [*Tammany Hall*, headquarters of the Tammany Society, political organization in New York City]: of, relating to, or constituting a group or organization exercising or seeking municipal political control by methods often associated with corruption and bossism — **Tam-many-ism** /'tæm-'ə-ni-'ɪz-əm/ *n*
Tam-muz /'tæm-'mʌz/ *n* [Heb *Tammūz*]: the 10th month of the civil year or the 4th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see **MONTH** table
Tam o' Shan-ter *n* 1 **Tam-o'-shant-er**: the hero of Burns's poem *Tam o' Shanter* 2 *usu* **tam-o'-shanter** /'tæm-'ə-/: a woolen cap of Scottish origin with a tight headband, wide flat circular crown, and usu. a pompon in the center
tamp /'tæmp/ *vi* [prob. back-formation fr. obs. *tampion*, *tampin* (plug), fr. ME, fr. MF *tapon*, *tampion*, fr. (assumed) OF *taper* to plug, of Gpic origin, akin to OE *tæppa* tap] 1: to fill up (a drill hole above a blasting charge) with material (as clay) to confine the force of the explosion 2: to drive in or down by a succession of light or medium blows (~ wet concrete) — **tamp-er** *n*
tamp *n*: a tool for tamping
tam-pala /'tæm-'pæl-/ *n* [native name in India]: an annual amaranth (*Amaranthus tricolor*) cultivated as a potherb
tam-per /'tæm-'pər/ *vb* **tam-pered**; **tam-per-ing** /'p-ə-rɪŋ/ [prob. fr. MF *temper* to temper, mix, meddle — more at **TEMPER**] *vi* 1: to carry on underhand or improper negotiations (as by bribery) 2 **a**: to interfere so as to weaken or change for the worse **b**: to try foolish or dangerous experiments ~ *vi*: to alter for an improper purpose or in an improper way **syn** see **MEDDLE** — **tam-per-er** /'p-ər-ər/ *n* — **tam-per-proof** /'tæm-'pər-'pru:f/ *adj*
tam-plon /'tæm-'pɛn-, 'tæm-/ *n* [jobs *tampion*, *tampin* plug — more at **TAMP**]: a wooden plug or a metal or canvas cover for the muzzle of a gun
tam-pon /'tæm-'pæn/ *n* [F, lit., plug — more at **TAMP**]: a plug (as of cotton) introduced into a cavity used to arrest hemorrhage or absorb secretions
tampon *vi*: to plug with a tampon
tam-tam /'tæm-'tæm-, 'tæm-'tæm/ *n* [Hindi *tam tam*] 1: **TOM-TOM** 2: **GONG** esp. one of a tuned set in a gamelan orchestra
tan /'tæn/ *vb **tanned**, **tan-ning** [ME *tannen*, fr. MF *tanner*, fr. ML *tannare*, fr. *tannum*, *tannum* tanbark] *vi* 1 **a**: to convert (hide) into leather by treatment with an infusion of tannin-rich bark or other agent of similar effect **b**: to convert (protein) to leather or a similar substance 2: to make (skin) tan esp. by exposure to the sun 3: **THRASH**, **WHIP** ~ *vi*: to get or become tanned
tan /'tæn/ *n*, *pl* **tan**, fr. OF, fr. ML *tannum*] 1: a tanning material or its active agent (as tannin) 2: a brown color imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun or wind 3: a variable color averaging a light yellowish brown 4 *pl*. tan-colored articles of clothing
tan *adj* **tan-ner**; **tan-ner** 1: of, relating to, or used for tan or tanning 2: of the color of tan*



tambourine

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 an opt ch chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th thin
 u loot u foot y yet yd few yu furious zh vision

tar-boosh also **tar-bush** \tär-'büsh, -'är-, \n [Ar *farbush*]: a red hat similar to the fez worn esp. by Muslim men

tar-di-grade \tär-dē-'grād \n [deriv. of L *tardigradus* slow-moving, fr. *tardus* slow + *grad* to step, go — more at GRADE]: any of a division (Tardigrada) of microscopic arthropods with four pairs of legs that live usu. in water or damp moss — **tar-di-grade** *adj*

tar-dily \tär-'dī-ē \adv 1: at a slow pace 2: LATE

tar-do \tär-'dō \adj [It, fr. L *tardus*]: SLOW — used as a direction in music

tar-dy \tär-'dē \adj / **tar-dier**, -**est** [alter. of earlier *tardif*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *tardivus*, fr. L *tardus*]: 1: moving slowly: SLUGGISH 2: delayed beyond the expected or proper time: LATE — **tar-dily** \tär-'dī-ē \adv — **tar-diness** \tär-'dē-nēs \n

syn TARDY, LATE, BEHINDHAND, OVERDUE *shared meaning element*: not arriving, occurring, or done at the set, due, or expected time **ant** prompt, punctual

tar-dy *n*, *pl* **tar-dies**: an instance of being tardy (as to a class)

tare \tär-'(s)är, -'tē-(s)är \n [ME] 1 *a*: the seed of a vetch 2: any of several vetches (esp. *Vicia sativa* and *V. hirsuta*) 3: a weed of grainfields usu. held to be the darnel 3 *pl*: an undesirable element

tare *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OIt *tara*, fr. Ar *farha*, lit., that which is removed] 1: a deduction from the gross weight of a substance and its container made in allowance for the weight of the container

2: COUNTERWEIGHT, esp.: an empty vessel similar to a container used to counterpoise change in weight of the container due to conditions (as temperature or moisture)

tare *vt* **tared**; **tar-ling**: to ascertain or mark the tare of, esp.: to weigh so as to determine the tare

tar-ge \tär-'gē \n [ME, fr. OF *archaic*: a light shield

tar-get \tär-'gēt \n [ME, fr. MF *targette*, dim. of *targe* light shield, of Gmc origin, akin to ON *targa* shield] 1: a small round shield 2: BUCKLER 3: *a*: a mark to shoot at 4: a target marked by shots fired at it 5: something fired at 3 *a*: an object of ridicule or criticism 4: something to be affected by an action or development 5: a goal to be achieved 6 *a*: a railroad day signal that is attached to a switch stand and indicates whether the switch is open or closed 7: a sliding sight on a surveyor's leveling rod 8 *a*: the metallic surface usu. of platinum or tungsten upon which the stream of cathode rays within an X-ray tube is focused and from which the X rays are emitted 9: a body, surface, or material bombarded with nuclear particles or electrons, esp.: fluorescent material on which desired visual effects are produced in electronic devices (as in radar and television)

target *vt*: to make a target of, esp.: to set as a goal

target date *n*: the date set for an event or for the completion of a project, goal, or quota

target language *n*: a language into which another language is to be translated — compare SOURCE LANGUAGE

Tar-gum \tär-'güm, -'güm \n [LHeb *targum*, fr. Aram, translation] *n*: an Aramaic translation or paraphrase of a portion of the Old Testament

Tar-heel \tär-'hēl \n: a native or resident of North Carolina — used as a nickname

tar-iff \tär-'əf \n [It *tariffa*, fr. Ar *tarīf* notification] 1 *a*: a schedule of duties imposed by a government on imported or in some countries exported goods 2: a duty or rate of duty imposed in such a schedule 3: a schedule of rates or charges of a business or public utility

tar-iff *vt*: to subject to a tariff

tar-lat-tan \tär-'lat-'tən \n [F *tarlatane*]: a sheer cotton fabric in open plain weave usu. heavily sized for stiffness

tar-mac \tär-'mak \n [fr. *Tarmac*, a trademark]: a tarmacadam road, apron, or runway

Tarmac *trademark* — used for a bituminous binder for roads

tar-mac-ad-am \tär-'ma-'kad-'əm \n 1: a pavement constructed by spraying or pouring a tar binder over layers of crushed stone and then rolling 2: a material of tar and aggregates mixed in a plant and shaped on the roadway

tar-n \tär-'n \n [ME *tarne*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *tjörn* small lake, akin to OE *tearn* to tear]: a small steep-banked mountain lake or pool

tar-nish \tär-'nish \vb [MF *terniss*, stem of *ternir* 1: to dull or destroy the luster of by or as if by air, dust, or dirt 2: SOIL STAIN 3: to detract from the good quality of: VITATE (his fine dreams now slightly ~ed) 4: to bring disgrace on: SULLY, ~ *vi* 5: to become tarnished — **tar-nish-able** \-ə-'bəl \adj

tarnish *n*: something that tarnishes, esp.: a film of chemically altered material on the surface of a metal (as silver)

tarnished plant bug *n*: a common and widespread destructive bug (*Lygus oblineatus*) that causes decline and disfigurement of plants by sucking sap from buds, leaves, and fruits and that carries plant diseases

tar-ro \tär-'dō, -'tär-, -'tär-, \n *pl* **taros** [Tahitian & Maori]: a plant (*Colocasia esculenta*) of the arum family grown throughout the tropics for its edible starchy tuberous rootstocks and in temperate regions for ornament, also: its rootstock

tar-ok \tär-'äk \n [It *tarocchi* tarot]: an old card game popular in central Europe and played with a pack containing 40, 52, or 56 cards equivalent to modern playing cards plus the 22 tarots

tar-ot \tär-'dō \n [MF, fr. It *tarocchi* (pl)]: any of a set of 22 pictorial playing cards used for fortune-telling and serving as trumps in tarok

tar-p \tär-'p \n: TARPULIN

tar paper *n*: a heavy paper coated or impregnated with tar for use esp. in building

tar-pau-lin \tär-'pō-'lən, -'tär-'pō-, nonstand *tär-'pōl-'yən* \n [prob. fr. *tar* + *-pauling*, *-pauling* (fr. *pallo*)]: 1: material (as waterproofed canvas) used for protecting exposed objects 2: SAILOR

Tar-pe-lan \tär-'pē-'yən \adj [L *tarpeus*]: of, relating to, or being a cliff of the Capitoline hill in Rome from which condemned criminals were hurled to their deaths in ancient times

tar-pon \tär-'pən \n *pl* **tarpon** or **tarpons** [origin unknown]: a large silvery elongate isopoddymanne manne sport fish (*Tarpon* at-

lanticus) that is common off the coast of Florida and reaches a length of about six feet

tar-ra-gon \tär-'ə-'gən \n [MF *targon*, fr. ML *tarchon*, fr. Ar *tarkhūn*]: a small European perennial wormwood (*Artemisia dracunculoides*) grown for its pungent aromatic foliage which is used as a flavoring (as in making pickles and vinegar); also: its foliage

tarre *var* of TAR

tar-ri-ance \tär-'ri-'ən(t)s \n: the act or an instance of tarrying

tar-ry \tär-'ē \vb **tar-ried**; **tar-ry-ing** [ME *tarren*] 1 *a*: to delay or be tardy in acting or doing 2: to linger in expectation: WAIT 3: to abide or stay in or at a place **syn** see STAY

tar-ry *n*, *pl* **tarries**: STAY, SOJOURN

tar-ry \tär-'ē \adj: of, resembling, or covered with tar

tar-sal \tär-'səl \adj 1: of or relating to the tarsus 2: being or relating to plates of dense connective tissue that serve to stiffen the eyelids

tar-sal *n*: a tarsal part (as a bone or cartilage)

tar-si-al \tär-'sē-'ā, -'sē-'ər \n [F, fr. *tarse* tarsus, fr. NL *tarsus*]: any of several small nocturnal arboreal East Indian mammals (genus *Tarsius*) related to the lemurs

tar-so-met-a-tar-sus \tär-'sō-'met-'ə-, -'tar-'səs \n [NL, fr. *tarsus* + *-o-* + *metatarsus*]: the large compound bone of the tarsus of a bird, also: the segment of the limb it supports

tar-sus \tär-'səs \n *pl* **tar-sal** \-səl, -'sē \n [NL, fr. Gk *tarsos* wicker-work mat, flat of the foot, ankle, edge of the eyelid, akin to Gk *teresthai* to become dry — more at THIRST] 1: the part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsus and the leg, also: the small bones that support this part of the limb 2: TAR-SOMETATARSUS 3: the distal part of the limb of an arthropod 4: the tarsal plate of the eyelid

tar-tar \tär-'tär \adj [ME, fr. OE *teart* sharp, severe; akin to MHG *traz* spite] 1: agreeably sharp or acid to the taste 2: marked by a biting, acrimonious, or cutting quality **syn** see SOUR — **tar-tar-ish** \tär-'tär-ē \adj — **tar-tar-ish-ly** \-lē \adv — **tar-tar-ness** \-nēs \n

tar-tan [ME *tarte*, fr. MF] 1: a small pie or pastry shell containing jelly, custard, or fruit 2: PROSTITUTE

tar-tan *vt*, chiefly Brit.: to dress up: fancy up — usu. used with up (—ed up pubs and restaurants for the spenders — Arnold Ehrlich)

tar-tan \tär-'tən \n [prob. fr. MF *tretaine* linsey-woolsey] 1: a plaid textile design of Scottish origin consisting of stripes of varying width and color usu. patterned to designate a distinctive clan

2 *a*: a twilled woolen fabric with tartan design 3: a fabric with tartan design 4: a garment of tartan design

tar-tar \tär-'tär \n [ME, fr. ML *tartarum*] 1: a substance consisting essentially of cream of tartar that is derived from the juice of grapes and deposited in wine casks together with yeast and other suspended matters as a pale or dark reddish crust or sediment, esp.: a recrystallized product yielding cream of tartar on further purification 2: an incrustation on the teeth consisting of salivary secretion, food residue, and various salts (as calcium carbonate)

tar-tar *n* [ME *Tartire*, fr. MF *Tartare*, prob. fr. ML *Tartarus*, modif. of Per *Tātār* — more at TATAR] 1 *cap*: a native or inhabitant of Tatar 2 *cap*: TATAR 3 *often cap*: a person of irritable or violent temper 4: one that proves to be unexpectedly formidable — **tar-tar** *adj* — **tar-tar-i-an** \tär-'tär-'ē-'ən-, -'tär-'ē-'ād \adj

Tar-tar-e-an \tär-'tär-'ē-'ən-, -'tär-'ē-'ād \adj [L *Tartareus*, fr. Gk *tartareos*, fr. *Tartaros*]: of, relating to, or resembling Tartarus; INFERNAL

tartar emetic *n*: a poisonous efflorescent crystalline salt $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{H}_2\text{O}$ of sweetish metallic taste that is used in dyeing as a mordant and in medicine esp. in the treatment of amebiasis

tar-tar-ic acid \tär-'tär-'ik-ē \n: a strong dicarboxylic acid $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$ of plant origin that occurs in four optically isomeric crystalline forms, is usu. obtained from tartar, and is used esp. in food and medicines, in photography, and in making salts and esters

tar-tar sauce or **tar-tare sauce** \tär-'tär-'ē \n [F *saucé tartare*]: mayonnaise with chopped pickles, olives, capers, and parsley

Tar-tar-us \tär-'tär-'əs \n [L, fr. Gk *Tartaros*]: a section of Hades reserved for punishment of the worst offenders

tar-tar-let \tär-'tär-'lēt \n: a small tart

tar-trate \tär-'trāt \n [ISV, fr. F *tartre* tartar, fr. ML *tartarum*]: a salt or ester of tartaric acid

Tar-tuffe \tär-'tuf-, -'tūf \n [F *Tartuffe*] 1: a religious hypocrite and protagonist in Molière's play *Tartuffe* 2: HYPOCRITE

Tar-tuf-fer-y or **Tar-tuf-fer-ry** \tär-'tuf-'fē-, -'tūf-'fē- \n *pl* **-fer-ries**: the character or behavior of a Tartuffe; HYPOCRISY

Tar-via \tär-'vē-ā \n *trademark* — used for a viscid surfacing and binding material for roads

Tar-zan \tär-'zən-, -'tär-'zən \n [Tarzan, hero of adventure stories by Edgar Rice Burroughs]: a well-built, agile, and very strong person

TAS abbr 1 telephone answering service 2 true airspeed

task \task \n [ME *taske*, fr. ONF *tasque*, fr. ML *tasca* tax or service imposed by a feudal superior, fr. *taxare* to tax] 1 *a*: a usu. assigned piece of work often to be finished within a certain time 2: something hard or unpleasant that has to be done 3: DUTY

FUNCTION 2: subjection to adverse criticism: REPRIMAND — used in the expressions to *take*, *call*, or *bring* to task

syn TASK, DUTY, JOB, CHORE, STINT, ASSIGNMENT *shared meaning element*: a piece of work assigned or to be done

task *vt* 1 *obs*: to impose a tax on 2: to assign a task to 3: to oppress with great labor (~s his mind with petty details)

task force *n*: a temporary grouping under one leader for the purpose of accomplishing a definite objective

task-mas-ter \task-'mas-'tər \n: one that imposes a task or burdens another with labor

task-mis-tress \task-'mis-'trēs \n: a female taskmaster

task-work \-wərk \n 1: PIECEWORK 2: hard work

Tas-man-lan devil \taz-'mā-'nē-, -'nyən- \n: a powerful carnivorous burrowing Tasma-



Tasmanian devil

tan-trum \ˈtæn-trəm\ *n* [origin unknown]: a fit of bad temper
tan-yard \ˈtæn-yārd\ *n*: the section or part of a tannery housing tanning vats

tan-za-nite \ˈtæn-zā-nīt\ *n* [Tanzania, Africa]: a mineral that is a deep blue variety of zoisite and is used as a gemstone

Tao \ˈdau, ˈtau\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *tao*, lit., way]: 1: the creative principle that orders the universe as conceived by Taoists 2: often not cap: the path of virtuous conduct as conceived by Confucians

Tao-ism \ˈjiz-əm\ *n* [Tao]: 1: a Chinese mystical philosophy traditionally founded by Lao-tzu in the 6th century B.C. that teaches conformity to the Tao by unassertive action and simplicity 2: a religion developed from Taoist philosophy and folk and Buddhist religion and concerned with obtaining long life and good fortune often by magical means — **Tao-ist** \-ɪst\ *adj* or *n* — **Tao-istic** \ˈdau-ɪs-tik\ *adj*

tap \ˈtæp\ *n* [ME *tappe*, fr. OE *tappa*, akin to OHG *zapho* tap] 1: a plug for a hole (as in a cask): **SPIGOT** 2: a device consisting of a spout and valve attached to the end of a pipe to control the flow of a fluid: **COCK** 3: a: liquor drawn through a tap b: the procedure of removing fluid (as from a body cavity) 3: a tool for forming an internal screw thread 4: an intermediate point in an electric circuit where a connection may be made 5: the action or an instance of wiretapping — **on tap** 1: ready to be drawn from a large container (as a cask or keg) (ale on tap) 2: broached or furnished with a tap 3: on hand: AVAILABLE

tap *vi* **tapped**; **tap-ping** 1: to let out or cause to flow by piercing or by drawing a plug from the containing vessel (~ wine from a cask) 2: a: to pierce so as to let out or draw off a fluid (~ maple trees) b: to draw from or upon (~ new sources of revenue) as (1): to cut in on (a telephone or telegraph wire) to get information (2): to cut in (an electrical circuit) on another circuit 3: to form a female screw in by means of a tap 4: to get money from as a loan or gift 5: to connect (a street gas or water main) with a local supply — **tap-per** *n*

tap *vb* **tapped**, **tap-ping** [ME *tappen*, fr. MF *taper* to strike with the flat of the hand, of Gmc origin; akin to MHG *tāpe* paw, blow dealt with the paw] *vi* 1: to strike lightly esp. with a slight sound 2: to give a light blow with (~ a pencil on the table) 3: to bring about by repeated light blows (**tapped** out his by-line on the typewriter) 4: to repair by putting a tap on 5: SELECT, DESIGNATE, *specif*: to elect to membership (as in a fraternity) — *vi* 1: to strike a light audible blow: **RAP** 2: to walk with light audible steps 3: **TAP-DANCE** — **tap-per** *n*

tap *n* 1: a light usu. audible blow; also: its sound 2: one of several usu. rapid drumbeats on a snare drum 2: **HALF SOLE** 3: a small metal plate for the sole or heel of a shoe

ta-pa \ˈtā-pə, ˈtā-p\ *n* [Marquesan & Tahitian] 1: the bark of the paper mulberry or of an Hawaiian tree (*Pipturus albidus*) 2: a coarse cloth made in the Pacific islands from the pounded bark of the paper mulberry, breadfruit, and other plants and usu. decorated with geometric patterns

tap dance *n*: a step dance tapped out audibly by means of shoes with hard soles or soles and heels to which taps have been added — **tap-dance** *w* — **tap dancer** *n* — **tap dancing** *n*

tape \ˈtæp\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tæppe*] 1: a narrow woven fabric 2: a string stretched breast-high above the finishing line of a race 3: a narrow flexible strip or band, esp.: **MAGNETIC TAPE** 4: **TAPE RECORDING**

tape *vb* **taped**, **tap-ping** *vi* 1: to fasten, tie, bind, cover, or support with tape 2: to measure with a tape measure 3: to record on tape and esp. magnetic tape (~ an interview) ~ *vi*: to record something on tape and esp. magnetic tape

tape *adj* 1: recorded on tape (~ music) 2: intended for use with recording (as magnetic) tape (as ~ cartridge)

tape deck *n* 1: a mechanism that moves a tape past a magnetic head (as of a tape recorder) 2: a device that contains such a mechanism and provisions usu. for the recording as well as the playback of magnetic tapes and that usu. has to be connected to a separate audio system 2: **TAPE PLAYER**

tape grass *n*: a submerged aquatic plant (*Vallisneria spiralis* of the family Vallisneriaceae) with long ribbonlike leaves

tape-line \ˈtā-plīn\ *n*: TAPE MEASURE

tape measure *n*: a narrow strip (as of a limp cloth or steel tape) marked off in units (as inches or centimeters) for measuring

tape player *n*: a self-contained device for the playback of recorded magnetic tapes

ta-per \ˈtā-pər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tapor*, *taper*] 1: a slender candle b: a long waxed wick used esp. for lighting candles, lamps, pipes, or fires c: a feeble light 2: a tapering form or figure b: gradual diminution of thickness, diameter, or width in an elongated object c: a gradual decrease

taper *adj* 1: progressively narrowed toward one end 2: furnished with or adjusted to a scale: **GRADUATED** (~ freight rates)

taper *vb* **tapered**; **ta-per-ing** \ˈtā-pē-ɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to become progressively smaller toward one end, 2: to diminish gradually ~ *vi*: to cause to taper

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tion of tapestry used chiefly for upholstery 3: embroidery on canvas resembling woven tapestry (needlepoint ~) 4: something resembling tapestry (as in complexity or richness of design)

tapestry carpet *n*: a carpet in which the designs are printed in colors on the threads before the fabric is woven

ta-pe-tum \ˈtā-pēt-əm\ *n*, *pl* **ta-pe-ta** \-pēt-ə\ [NL, fr. L *tapete* carpet, tapestry, fr. Gk *tapēi*, *tapēs* rug, carpet] 1: a layer of nutritive cells that invests the sporogenous tissue in the sporangium of higher plants 2: any of various membranous layers or areas esp. of the choroid coat and retina of the eye

tape-worm \ˈtāp-worm\ *n* [fr. its shape] 1: any of numerous cestode worms (as of the genus *Taenia*) parasitic when adult in the intestine of man or other vertebrates

tap-hole \ˈtāp-hōl\ *n*: a hole for a tap, *specif*: a hole at or near the bottom of a furnace or ladle through which molten metal, matte, or slag can be tapped

tap-i-o-ca \ˈtāp-ē-ō-kə\ *n* [Sp & Pg, fr. Tupi *typioca*] 1: a usu. granular preparation of cassava starch used esp. in puddings and as a thickening in liquid food, also: a dish (as pudding) containing tapioca 2: a cassava plant — called also **tapioca plant**

ta-pir \ˈtā-pər\ also **ta-pi(ə)r** or **ˈtā-pi(ə)r** *n*, *pl* **ta-pir** or **ta-pira** [Tupi *tapirio*] 1: any of several large hoofed mammals chiefly nocturnal ungulates (family Tapiridae) of tropical America, Malaya, and Sumatra related to the horses and rhinoceroses

ta-pla \ˈtā-pə\ *n* [MF — more at **TAPESTRY**] *obs*: tapestry or similar material used for hangings and floor and table coverings — **on the tapis**: under consideration (two more large jobs **on the tapis** — J. D. Beresford)

tap-off \ˈtāp-ɔf\ *n*: 2TAP-OFF

tap-pet \ˈtāp-ɪt\ *n* [irreg. fr. *tap*]: a lever or projection moved by some other piece (as a cam) or intended to tap or touch something else to cause a particular motion

tapping *n*: the act, process, or means by which something is tapped

tap-pit hen \ˈtāp-ɪt\ *n* [Sc *tap-pit*, alter. of E *tapped*] 1: a crested hen 2: Scot: a drinking vessel with a knob on the lid

tap-room \ˈtāp-rūm, -rūm\ *n*: BARROOM

tap-root \ˈrūt, -rūt\ *n* [ˈtāp] 1: a primary root that grows vertically downward and gives off small lateral roots 2: one that has a deep central position in a line of growth or development

taps \ˈtæps\ *n*, *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [prob. alter. of earlier *taptoo* tattoo — more at **TATTOO**] 1: the last bugle call at night blown as a signal that lights are to be put out, also: a similar call blown at military funerals and memorial services

tap-an-i-tee-rie \ˈtāp-sol-ˈtē-rē\ *adv* [by alter.]

Scot: TOPSY-TURVY

tap-ster \ˈtāp-stər\ *n*: one employed to dispense liquors in a barroom

tar \ˈtār\ *n* [ME *terr*, *tarr*, fr. OE *teoru*, akin to OE *treow* tree — more at **TREE**] 1: a dark brown or black bituminous usu. odorous viscous liquid obtained by destructive distillation of organic material (as wood, coal, or peat) 2: a substance in some respects resembling tar; esp.: a condensable residue present in smoke from burning tobacco that contains combustion by-products (as resins, acids, phenols, and essential oils) 2 [short for *tarpaulin*]: **SAILOR**

tar *vi* **tarred**; **tar-ring**: to smear with or as if with tar — **tar and feather**: to smear (a person) with tar and cover with feathers as a punishment or indignity

tar or tarre \ˈtār\ *vi* **tarred**; **tar-ring**, **tars** or **tarres** [ME *terren*, *tarren*, fr. OE *terran*]: to urge to action — *usu.* used with **on**

Tara-ca-hi-tlen \ˈtār-ə-kə-ˈhē-shəm\ *adj* [Tarahumara (a Mexican people) + *Cahila* (a Mexican people)]: of, relating to, or constituting a language family of the Uto-Aztecan phylum

tar-a-did-dle or **tar-ra-did-dle** \ˈtār-ə-ˈdɪd-əl, ˈtār-ə\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a minor falsehood: **FIB** 2: pretentious nonsense

tar-an-tel-la \ˈtār-ən-ˈtē-lə\ *n* [It, fr. *Tarantia*, Italy]: a vivacious folk dance of southern Italy in 4/4 time

tar-an-tism \ˈtār-ən-ˈtɪz-əm\ *n* [NL *tarantismus*, fr. *Tarantia*, Italy]: a dancing mania or malady of late medieval Europe

tar-an-tu-la \ˈtār-ən-ˈtʃ-ə-lə, -ˈrənt-ˈtʃ-ə\ *n*, *pl* **tar-an-tu-las** also **tar-an-tu-lae** \ˈrən-ˈtʃ-ə-lē, -ˈrənt-ˈtʃ-ə\ [ML, fr. OIt *tarantola*, fr. *Taranto*] 1: a European wolf spider (*Lycosa tarantula*) popularly held to be the cause of tarantism 2: any of various large hairy spiders (family Theraphosidae) that are typically rather sluggish and though capable of biting sharply are not significantly poisonous to man

ta-rax-a-cum \ˈtā-rak-si-kəm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Ar. *tarakhshagūn* wild chicory]: the dried rhizome and roots of the dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) used as a diuretic, a tonic, and an aperient

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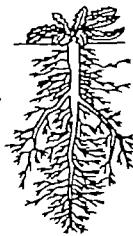
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tapeworm



taproot 1



tarantula 2

about kitten or farther a back a bake a cot, cart
 an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th thin
 ti loot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

tawdry *adj* **taw-dri-er**; -est: cheap and gaudy in appearance and quality *syn* see GAUDY — **taw-dri-ly** \-rē-lē *adv* — **taw-dri-ness** \-rē-nəs *n*

taw-ly \-tō-ē *adj* [prob fr. *taw*] *Scot*: TRACTABLE

taw-ny \-tō-nē, **tān-ē** *adj* **taw-nl-er**; -est [ME, fr. MF *tanné*, pp. of *tanner* to tan] 1: of the color tawny 2: of a warm sandy color like that of well-tanned skin (the lion's ~ coat) *syn* see DUSKY — **taw-nl-ness** *n*

tawny *n*, *pl* **tawnies**: a brownish orange to light brown that is slightly redder than sorrel

taw-pie \-tō-pē *n* [of Scand origin, akin to Norw *tåpe* simpleton] chiefly *Scot*: a foolish or awkward young person

taws also **tawes** \-tōz *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [prob fr. *pl* of obs. *taw* (tawed leather)] *Brit*: a leather strap slit into strips at the end

tax \-taks *vi* [ME *taxen* to estimate, assess, tax, fr. MF *taxer*, fr. ML *taxare*, fr. L, to feel, estimate, censure, freq. of *tangere* to touch — more at TANGENT] 1: to assess or determine judicially the amount of (costs in a court action) 2: to levy a tax on 3 *obs*: to enter (a name) in a list (there went out a decree . . . that all the world should be ~ed — Lk 21 (AV)) 4: CHARGE, ACCUSE, also: CENSURE (~ed him with neglect of his duty) 5: to make onerous and rigorous demands upon (the job ~ed his strength) — **tax-abil-ity** \-tak-sə-bil-ə-tē *n* — **tax-able** \-tak-sə-bal *adj* — **tax-er** *n*

tax *n* 1 *a*: a charge use of money imposed by authority upon persons or property for public purposes *b*: a sum levied on members of an organization to defray expenses 2: a heavy demand **tax-** or **taxo-** also **taxi-** *comb* form [Gk *taxi*, fr. *taxia*: arrangement (taxeme) (taxidermy)]

taxa *pl* of TAXON

tax-a-tion \-tak-sə-shən *n* 1: the action of taxing; *esp*: the imposition of taxes 2: revenue obtained from taxes 3: the amount assessed as a tax

tax-eme \-tak-sēm *n* [tax-]: a minimum grammatical feature of selection, order, stress, pitch, or phonetic modification — **tax-emic** \-tak-sē-mik *adj*

tax evasion *n*: deliberate failure to pay taxes usu. by falsely reporting taxable income or property

tax-ex-empt \-tak-sig-zəm(p) *adj* 1: exempted from a tax 2: bearing interest that is free from federal or state income tax

taxi \-tak-sē *n*, *pl* **taxi-s** \-sēz also **taxi-cabs** *TAXICAB*, also: a similarly operated boat or airplane

taxi *vb* **taxi-ed**, **taxi-ing** or **taxy-ing**, **tax-is** or **tax-ies** *vi* 1: to ride in a taxicab 2 *a*: of an airplane: to go at low speed along the surface of the ground or water *b*: to operate an airplane on the ground under its own power ~ *vi* 1: to transport by taxi 2: to cause (an airplane) to taxi

taxi-cab \-tak-sē-kāb *n* [taximeter cab]: an automobile that carries passengers for a fare usu. determined by the distance traveled

taxi dancer *n*: a girl employed by a dance hall, café, or cabaret to dance with patrons who pay a certain amount for each dance

taxi-der-my \-tak-sē-dər-mē *n* [tax- + *derm-* + *-y*]: the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals and esp. vertebrates — **taxi-der-mic** \-tak-sē-dər-mik *adj* — **taxi-der-mist** \-tak-sē-dər-mist *n*

taxi-man \-tak-sē-mən *n*, chiefly *Brit*: the operator of a taxi **taxi-meter** \-tak-sē-mē-tər *n* [F *taximètre*, modif. of G *taximeter*, fr. ML *taxa* tax, charge (fr. *taxare* to tax) + G *-meter*]: an instrument for use in a hired vehicle (as a taxicab) for automatically showing the fare due

tax-ing \-tak-sing *adj*: ONEROUS, WEARING (a ~ operatic role) — **tax-ing-ly** \-sɪŋ-lē *adv*

tax-is \-tak-sis *n*, *pl* **tax-es** \-sēz [Gk, lit., arrangement, order, fr. *tassein* to arrange — more at TACTICS] 1: the manual restoration of a displaced body part, *specif*: manual reduction of a hernia 2 *a*: reflex translational or orientational movement by a freely motile and usu. simple organism in relation to a source of stimulation (as a light or a temperature or chemical gradient) *b*: a reflex reaction involving a taxis

tax-is \-tak-sis *n* *comb* form, *pl* **tax-es** \-sēz [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *taxis*] 1: arrangement: order (homotaxis) 2: physiological taxis (chemotaxis)

taxi squad *n*: a group of professional football players under contract who practice with a team but are ineligible to participate in official games

taxi stand *n*: a place where taxis may park while awaiting hire

taxi-way \-tak-sē-wā *n*: a usu. paved strip for taxiing (as from the terminal to a runway) at an airport

tax-on \-tak-sən *n*, *pl* **taxa** \-sə also **tax-ons** [NL, back-formation fr. *ISV taxonomy*] 1: a taxonomic group or entity 2: the name applied to a taxonomic group in a formal system of nomenclature

taxon *abbr* taxonomic, taxonomy

tax-on-omy \-tak-sən-ə-mē *n* [F *taxonomie*, fr. *tax-* + *-nomie* (-nomy)] 1: the study of the general principles of scientific classification: SYSTEMATICS 2: CLASSIFICATION *specif*: orderly classification of plants and animals according to their presumed natural relationships — **tax-on-omic** \-tak-sən-əm-ik *adj* — **tax-on-om-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl-ē *adv* — **tax-on-om-ist** \-tak-sən-ə-mist *n* **tax-pay-er** \-tak-spə-ər *n*: one that pays or is liable for a tax **tax-pay-ing** \-tak-spə-ing *adj*: of, relating to, or subject to the paying of a tax

tax selling *n*: concerted selling of securities late in the year to establish gains and losses for income-tax purposes

tax shelter *n*: a factor (as special depreciation allowances) that reduces the taxes on current earnings either to a corporation or to its stockholders — **tax-shel-tered** \-taks-shel-tərd, \-taksh-shel- *adj*

tax stamp *n*: a stamp marked on or affixed to a taxable item as evidence that the tax has been paid

tax-us \-tak-səs *n*, *pl* **tax-us** \-səs [NL, genus comprising the yews, fr. L, yew]: YEW 1a

Taylor's series \-tā-lər-zē *n* [Brook Taylor †1731 E mathematician]: a power series that gives the expansion of a function $f(x)$ in the neighborhood of a point a provided all derivatives exist and the series converges and that has the form

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^2 + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n + \dots$$

where $f^{(n)}(a)$ is the derivative of n th order of $f(x)$ evaluated at a — called also *Taylor series*

tax-zar \-tāt-sə *n* [It, cup, fr. Ar *fassah*]: a shallow cup or vase on a pedestal

tb *abbr* tablespoon, tablespoonful

Tb *symbol* terbium

TB \-tē-bē *n* [TB (*abbr.* for *tubercle bacillus*)] TUBERCULOSIS

2TB *abbr.* 2 trial balance 2 tubercle bacillus.

TBA *abbr.* often not cap to be announced

T-bar lift \-tē-bār- *n*: a ski lift having a series of T-shaped bars each of which pulls two skiers

T-bone \-tē-bōn *n*: a small beefsteak from the thin end of the short loin containing a T-shaped bone and a small piece of tenderloin — see BEEF illustration

tbs or **tbap** *abbr* 1 tablespoon 2 tablespoonful

TBS *abbr* talk between ships

tc *abbr* tierce

Tc *symbol* technetium

TC *abbr* 1 teachers college 2 terra-cotta 3 till countermanded

tchr *abbr* teacher

TD *abbr* 1 tank destroyer 2 touchdown 3 treasury department

t *distribution* *n*: a probability density function that is used esp. in testing hypotheses concerning means of normal distributions whose standard deviations are unknown and that is the distribution of a random variable

$$t = \frac{u \sqrt{n}}{v}$$

where u and v are themselves independent random variables and u has a normal distribution with mean 0 and a standard deviation of 1 and v has a chi-square distribution with n degrees of freedom — called also *student's t distribution*

TDN *abbr* total digestible nutrients

TDY *abbr* temporary duty

Te *symbol* tellurium

TE *abbr* 1 table of equipment 2 trailing edge

tea \tē *n* [Chin (Amoy) *t'e*] 1 *a*: a shrub (*Camellia sinensis*) of the family Theaceae, the tea family) cultivated esp. in China, Japan, and the East Indies *b*: the leaves, leaf buds, and internodes of the tea plant prepared and cured for the market, classed according to method of manufacture (as green tea, black tea, or oolong), and graded according to leaf size (as congou, orange pekoe, pekoe, or souchong) 2: an aromatic beverage prepared from tea leaves by infusion with boiling water 3: any of various plants somewhat resembling tea in properties, also: an infusion of their leaves used medicinally or as a beverage 4 *a*: refreshments usu. including tea with sandwiches, crackers, or cookies served in late afternoon *b*: a reception at which tea is served 5 *slang*: MARIJUANA

tea bag *n*: a cloth or filter paper bag holding enough tea for an individual serving

tea ball *n*: a perforated metal ball that holds tea leaves and is used in brewing tea in a pot or cup

tea-ber-ry \tē-ber-ē *n* [fr. the use of its leaves as a substitute for tea]: CHECKERBERRY

tea biscuit *n*, *Brit*: CRACKER, COOKIE

tea-board \tē-bōrd, -bōrd *n*: a tray for serving tea

tea-bowl \tē-bōl *n*: a teacup having no handle

tea caddy *n*: CADDY

tea cake *n*, *Brit*: a light flat cake 2: COOKIE

tea cart *n*: TEA WAGON

teach \tēch *vb* **taught** \tōt, **teach-ing** [ME *techen* to show, instruct, fr. OE *tæcan*, akin to OE *tēcan* sign — more at TOKEN] *vt* 1 *a*: to cause to know a subject (taught his sons a trade) *b*: to cause to know how (is ~ing me to drive) *c*: to accustom to some action or attitude (~ students to think for themselves) *d*: to make to know the disagreeable consequences of some action (I'll ~ you to come home late) 2: to guide the studies of 3: to impart the knowledge of (~ algebra) 4 *a*: to instruct by precept, example, or experience *b*: to seek to make known and accepted (experience ~es us our limitations) ~ *vi*: to provide instruction: act as a teacher

syn TEACH INSTRUCT, EDUCATE, TRAIN DISCIPLINE, SCHOOL *shared meaning element*: to cause to acquire knowledge or skill

teach-abil-ity \tē-chə-bil-ə-tē *n* 1: suitability for use in teaching 2: ability to learn by instruction

teach-able \tē-chə-bal *adj* 1 *a*: capable of being taught *b*: apt and willing to learn 2: favorable to teaching — **teach-able-ness** *n* — **teach-ably** \tē-chə-bal *adv*

teacher \tē-chər *n* 1: one that teaches, *esp*: one whose occupation is to instruct 2: a Mormon ranking above a deacon in the Aaronic priesthood

teachers college *n*: a college for the training of teachers usu. offering a full four-year course and granting a bachelor's degree

teacher-ship \tē-chər-ship *n*: a teaching position

teacher's pet *n*: a pupil who has won his teacher's special favor 2: one who has ingratiated himself with an authority

teach-in \tē-čin *n* [teach + -in (as in sit-in)]: an extended and often nightlong meeting esp. of college students and faculty members for lectures, debates, and discussions on an important and often controversial topic (as U.S. foreign policy)

teaching *n* 1: the act, practice, or profession of a teacher 2: something taught, *esp*: DOCTRINE (the ~s of Confucius)

teaching aid: that teaches (a ~ doctor)

teaching aid *n*: a device (as a record player, map, or picture) used by a teacher to reinforce or supplement classroom instruction

teaching fellow *n*: a resident student at a graduate school who holds a fellowship that involves teaching or laboratory duties

nian marsupial (*Sarcophilus ursinus*) that is about the size of a large cat or badger and has a black coat marked with white on the chest
Tasmanian wolf *n* : a carnivorous marsupial (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) that was formerly common in Australia but is now limited to the remoter parts of Tasmania and that somewhat resembles a dog — called also *Tasmanian tiger*

tasse \ˈtɑːsə/ *n* [perh fr MF tasse purse, pouch]: one of a series of overlapping metal plates in a suit of armor that form a short skirt over the body below the waist

tassel \ˈtæs-əl, ˈtəs-əl/ *n* (ME, clasp, tasse, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *tassellus*, fr. L *taxillus* small die, akin to L *talus* anklebone, die) 1 : a dangling ornament made by laying parallel a bunch of cords or threads of even length and fastening them at one end 2 : something resembling a tassel, esp : the terminal male inflorescence of some plants and esp Indian corn

tassel *vb* -sessed or -selled, -selling or -selling (-s-ling) *vi* : to adorn with tassels ~ *vi* : to put forth tassel inflorescences

taste \ˈtæst/ *vb* tasted; tasting [ME *tasten* to touch, test, taste, fr. OF *taster*, fr. (assumed) VL *taxitare*, freq. of L *taxare* to touch — more at TAX] *vi* 1 : to become acquainted with by experience (has *tasted* the frustration of defeat) 2 : to ascertain the flavor of by taking a little into the mouth 3 : to eat or drink esp in small quantities (the first food he has *tasted* in two days) 4 : to perceive or recognize as if by the sense of taste 5 *archaic* : APPRECIATE ENJOY ~ *vi* 1 : to eat or drink a little 2 : to test the flavor of something by taking a small part into the mouth 3 : to have perception, experience, or enjoyment : PARTAKE — often used with of 4 : to have a specific flavor (the milk ~s sour)

taste *n* 1 *obs* : TEST 2 *a* *obs* : the act of tasting *b* : a small amount tasted *c* : a small amount : BIT, esp : a sample of experience (her first ~ of success) 3 : the one of the special senses that perceives and distinguishes the sweet, sour, bitter, or salty quality of a dissolved substance and is mediated by taste buds on the tongue 4 : the objective sweet, sour, bitter, or salty quality of a dissolved substance as perceived by the sense of taste 5 *a* : a sensation produced by the stimulation of the sense of taste usu together with that of touch and smell : FLAVOR *b* : the distinctive quality of an experience (his attempt to cheat left a bad ~ in my mouth) 8 : individual preference : INCLINATION 7 *a* : critical judgment, discernment, or appreciation *b* : manner or aesthetic quality indicative of such discernment or appreciation

syn TASTE, PALATE, RELISH, GUSTO, ZEST *shared meaning element* : a liking for or enjoyment of something because of the pleasure it gives

taste bud *n* : an end organ mediating the sensation of taste and lying chiefly in the epithelium of the tongue

taste-ful \ˈtæst-ḡl/ *adj* 1 : TASTY 2 : having, exhibiting, or conforming to good taste — *taste-ful-ly* \-ḡl-ē/ *adv* — *taste-ful-ness* *n*

taste-less \ˈtæst-ləs/ *adj* 1 *a* : having no taste : INSIPID (~ vegetables) *b* : arousing no interest : DULL 2 : not having or exhibiting good taste — *taste-less-ly* *adv* — *taste-less-ness* *n*

taste-maker \ˈmāk-kər/ *n* : one who sets the standards of what is currently popular or fashionable

taster \ˈtæstər/ *n* 1 : one that tastes, esp : one that tests (as tea) for quality by tasting 2 : a device for tasting or sampling, esp : a shallow metal cup used in testing wine

tasty \ˈtæsti/ *adj* 1 *a* : having a marked and appealing flavor *b* : sizzlingly attractive or interesting (stopped to listen to a ~ bit of gossip) 2 : TASTEFUL *syn* see PALATABLE

tat \tæt/ *vb* tat-ted, tat-ting [back-formation fr *tattling*] *vi* : to talk at tattling ~ *vi* : to make by tattling

TAT *abbr* thematic apperception test

tatami \ˈtɑːtə-mi/ *n* [Jap] : straw matting used as a floor covering in a Japanese home

Tatar \ˈtɑːtər/ *n* [Per *Tātar*, of Turkic origin, akin to Turk *Tatar*] 1 : a member of any of numerous chiefly Turkic peoples found mainly in the Tatar Republic of the U.S.S.R., the north Caucasus, Crimea, and parts of Siberia 2 : the Turkic language of any of the Tatar peoples

tatter \ˈtætər/ *n* [by shortening & alter] *dial* : POTATO

tatter \ˈtæt-ər/ *n* [ME, of Scand origin, akin to ON *tattur* tatter; akin to OHG *zotta* matted hair, tuff] 1 : a part torn and left hanging : SHRED 2 *pl* : tattered clothing : RAGS

tatter *vi* : to make ragged ~ *vi* : to become ragged

tatter-demallion \ˈtæt-ər-dē-məl-ē-ən/ *n* [origin unknown] : a person dressed in ragged clothing : RAGAMUFFIN

tatterdemallion *adj* 1 *a* : ragged or disreputable in appearance *b* : being in a decayed state or condition : DILAPIDATED 2 : BEGGARLY, DISREPUTABLE

tattered \ˈtæt-əd/ *adj* 1 : wearing ragged clothes (a ~ barefoot boy) 2 : torn into shreds : RAGGED 3 *a* : broken down : DILAPIDATED *b* : being in a shattered condition : DISRUPTED

tattersall \ˈtæt-ər-səl, -səl/ *n* [Tattersall's horse market, London, England] 1 : a pattern of colored lines forming squares of solid background 2 : a fabric woven or printed in a tattersall pattern

tattling \ˈtæt-ŋ/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a delicate handmade lace formed usu by looping and knotting with a single cotton thread and a small shuttle 2 : the act or process of making tattling

tattle \ˈtæt-əl/ *vb* tattled; tattling \ˈtæt-ŋ/ [MD *tatelen*, akin to ME *tatelen* to tattle] *vi* 1 : CHATTER, PRATE 2 : to tell secrets : BLAB ~ *vi* : to utter or disclose in gossip or chatter

tattle *n* 1 : idle talk : CHATTER 2 : GOSSIP

tattler \ˈtæt-lər, -l-ər/ *n* 1 : TATTLETALE 2 : any of various slender long-legged shorebirds (as the willet, yellowlegs, and redshank) with a loud and frequent call

tattle-tale \ˈtæt-ḡl-/ *n* : one that tattles : INFORMER

tattletale gray *n* [fr the suggestion made by a soap advertiser that such a color observed in clothes hanging out to dry betrays inefficient laundering] : a grayish white



tassel 1

tat-too \ˈtɑːtu/ *n*, *pl* tattoos [alter of earlier *tattoo*, fr. D *tattoo*, fr. the phrase *tap toel* taps shut] 1 *a* : a call sounded shortly before taps as notice to go to quarters *b* : outdoor military exercise given by troops as evening entertainment 2 : a rapid rhythmic rapping

tattoo *vi* : to beat or rap rhythmically on : drum on ~ *vi* : to give a series of rhythmic taps

tattoo *n*, *pl* tattoos [Tahitian *tatau*] 1 : the act of tattooing : the fact of being tattooed 2 : an indelible mark or figure fixed upon the body by insertion of pigment under the skin or by production of scars

tattoo *vt* 1 : to mark or color (the skin) with tattoos 2 : to mark the skin with (a tattoo) (~ed a flag on his chest) — *tattoo-er* *n* — *tattoo-ist* \ˈtū-si/ *n*

tatty \ˈtæt-i/ *adj* tattier, -est [perh akin to OE *tatteca* rag, ON *tattur* tatter — more at TATTER] : rather worn or frayed : SHabby *tau* \ˈtau, ˈto/ *n* [Gk, of Sem origin, akin to Heb *taw* tau] : the 19th letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table

tau cross *n* : a T-shaped cross sometimes having expanded ends and foot — see CROSS illustration

taught *past* of TEACH

taunt \ˈtɔnt, ˈtɔnt/ *vi* [perh fr MF *tenter* to try, tempt — more at TEMPT] : to reproach or challenge in a mocking or insulting manner : jeer at *syn* see RIDICULE — *taunter* *n* — *tauntingly* \-ŋ-ē/ *adv*

taunt *n* : a sarcastic challenge or insult

taunt *adj* [origin unknown] : very tall — used of a ship's mast

taupe \ˈtɔp, ˈnɪ/ *lit*, mole, fr. L *talpa* : a brownish gray

taurine \ˈtɔr-ēn/ *adj* [L *taurus*, fr. *taurus* bull, akin to Gk *tauros* bull, Mlr *tarb*] 1 : of or relating to a bull : BOVINE 2 : of or relating to the common ox (*Bos taurus*) as distinguished from the zebu (*B. indicus*)

taurine \ˈtɔr-ēn/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *taurus*, fr. its having been discovered in ox bile] : a colorless crystalline compound $C_7H_9NO_5$ of neutral reaction found in the juices of muscle esp in invertebrates and obtained as a cleavage product of taurocholic acid

taurocholic \ˈtɔr-ə-ˈkɒl-ik, ˈkɒl-ik/ *adj* [L *taurus* + ISV -o- + cholic (acid)] : of, relating to, or being a deliquescent acid $C_{24}H_{47}NO_6$ occurring as the sodium salt in the bile of man, the ox, and various carnivores

Taurus \ˈtɔr-əs/ *n* [ME, fr. L (*gen* *Tauri*), lit., bull] 1 : a zodiacal constellation that contains the Pleiades and Hyades and is represented pictorially by a bull's forequarters 2 *a* : the 2d sign of the zodiac in astrology — see ZODIAC table *b* : one born under this sign

taut \ˈtɔt/ *adj* [ME *tough*] 1 *a* : having no give or slack : tightly drawn *b* : HIGH-STRUNG TENSE (~ nerves) 2 *a* : kept in proper order or condition (a ~ ship) *b* (1) : not loose or flabby (2) : marked by economy of structure and detail (a ~ story) *syn* see TIGHT *ant* slack — *taut-ly* *adv* — *taut-ness* *n*

taut *vi* [origin unknown] *Scot* : MAT TANGLE

taut or tauteo *comb form* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *tauto* the same, contr of *tauto*] : same (tautonymism) (tautonym)

tauten \ˈtɔt-ən/ *vb* taut-ened, taut-en-ing \ˈtɔt-nŋ, -n-ŋ/ *vi* : to make taut ~ *vi* : to become taut

tau-tog \ˈtɔ-tɔg, -tɔg, -tɔg, -tɔg/ *n* [Narraganset *tautog*, *pl*] : an edible fish (*Tautoga onitis*) of the wrasse family found along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. — called also *blackfish*

tau-to-log-i-cal \ˈtɔ-tɔ-ˈlɔj-ikəl/ *adj* : TAUTOLOGOUS — *tau-to-log-i-cal-ly* \-kəl-ē/ *adv*

tau-to-logous \ˈtɔ-tɔ-ˈlɔg-əs/ *adj* [Gk *tautologos*, fr. *taut-* + *legen* to say — more at LEGEND] 1 : involving or containing rhetorical tautology : REDUNDANT 2 : true by virtue of its logical form alone : ANALYTIC — *tau-to-logous-ly* *adv*

tau-to-log-y \ˈtɔ-tɔ-ˈlɔj-ē/ *n*, *pl* -gies [LL *tautologia*, fr. Gk, fr. *tautologos*] 1 *a* : needless repetition of an idea, statement, or word *b* : an instance of tautology 2 : a tautologous statement

tau-to-mer \ˈtɔ-tɔ-mər/ *n* [ISV, fr. *tautomeric*] : one of the forms of a tautomeric compound

tau-to-mer-ic \ˈtɔ-tɔ-ˈmər-ik/ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or marked by tautomerism

tau-to-mer-ism \ˈtɔ-tɔ-mər-iz-əm/ *n* : isomerism in which the isomers change into one another with great ease so that they ordinarily exist together in equilibrium

taut-on-ym \ˈtɔ-tɔ-n-əm/ *n* [taut- + -onym] : a taxonomic binomial in which the generic name and specific epithet are alike and which is common in zoology esp to designate a typical form but is forbidden to botany under the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature — *taut-on-ym-ic* \ˈtɔ-tɔ-n-ik/ or *taut-on-y-mous* \ˈtɔ-tɔ-n-əs/ *adj* — *taut-on-ym-y* \-m-ē/ *adv*

tavern \ˈtæv-ər/ *n* [ME *taverna*, fr. OF, fr. L *taberna*, lit., shed, hut, shop, fr. *trabs* beam] 1 : an establishment where alcoholic liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises 2 : INN

tavern-er \ˈtæv-ər-ər/ *n* : one who keeps a tavern

taw \ˈtɔ/ *vi* [ME *tawen* to prepare for use, fr. OE *tawian*, akin to L *bonus* good] : to dress (skins) usu by a dry process (as with alum or salt)

taw *n* [origin unknown] 1 *a* : a marble used as a shooter *b* RINGTAW 2 : the line from which players shoot at marbles 3 : a square-dance partner

taw *vi* : to shoot a marble

taw \ˈtɔf, ˈtɔf, ˈtɔv/ *n* [Heb *taw*, lit., mark, cross] : the 23d letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

taw-dry \ˈtɔd-rē, ˈtɔd-ē/ *n* [tawdry lace (a tie of lace for the neck), fr. St. Audrey (St. Etheldreda) †679 queen of Northumbria] : cheap showy finery

a abut * kitten or further a back a bake a col, cart
 au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke j sing o flow o flaw o coin th thru th thus
 i loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

teaching hospital *n*: a hospital that is affiliated with a medical school and provides the means for medical education to students, interns, residents, and sometimes postgraduates

teaching machine *n*: any of various mechanical devices for presenting a program of instructional material

tea-cup \tē-'kəp/ *n*: a cup usu. of less than 8-ounce capacity used with a saucer for hot beverages — **teacupful** *n*

tea dance *n*: a dance held in the late afternoon

tea garden *n* 1: a public garden where tea and light refreshments are served 2: a tea plantation

tea gown *n*: a semiformal gown of fine materials in graceful flowing lines worn esp. for afternoon entertaining at home

tea-house \tē-'haʊs/ *n*: a public house or restaurant where tea and light refreshments are sold

teak \tek/ *n* [Pg teca, fr Malayalam *tēkka*] 1: a tall East Indian timber tree (*Tectona grandis*) of the vernal family 2: the hard yellowish brown wood of teak used esp. for shipbuilding

tea-kettle \tē-'ket-əl, -'kɪt-/ *n*: a covered kettle with a handle and spout for boiling water

teak-wood \tē-'kwʊd/ *n*: **TEAK** 2

teal \tē-(ə)l/ *n*, *pl* **teals** [ME *tele*, akin to MD *teling* teal] of any of several small short-necked waterfowl ducks (esp. genus *Anas*) of Europe and America

teal blue *n*: a variable color averaging a dark greenish blue

team \tēm/ *n* [ME *teme*, fr OE *team* offspring, lineage, group of draft animals, akin to OE *teon* to draw, pull — more at **TOW**] 1 *a*: two or more draft animals harnessed to the same vehicle or implement, also: these with their harness and attached vehicle *b*: a draft animal often with harness and vehicle *c*: a drawn vehicle (as a wagon) 2 *obs*: LINEAGE, RACE 3: a group of animals as *a*: a brood esp. of young pigs or ducks *b*: a matched group of animals for exhibition 4: a number of persons associated together in work or activity as *a*: a group on one side (as in football or a debate) *b*: CREW, GANG

team vi 1: to yoke or join in a team 2: to convey or haul with a team *vi* 1: to drive a team or motortruck 2: to form a team

team adj: of or performed by a team (*a* ~ effort)

tea maker *n*: a perforated covered spoon that holds tea leaves and is used in brewing tea in a cup

team foul *n*: one of a designated number of personal fouls the players on a basketball team may commit during a given period of play before the opposing team begins receiving bonus free throws

team handball *n*: a game developed from soccer which is played between two teams of seven players each and in which the ball is thrown, caught, and dribbled with the hands

team-mate \tēm-'māt/ *n*: a fellow member of a team

team play *n* 1: collective play with mutual assistance of team members (skillful team play in hockey) 2: cooperative effort (need for team play in time of war — Christopher La Farge)

teamster \tēm-(p)-stər/ *n*: one who drives a team or motortruck esp. as an occupation

team-work \tēm-'wɜrk/ *n*: work done by several associates with each doing a part but all subordinating personal prominence to the efficiency of the whole

tea party *n* 1: an afternoon social gathering at which tea is served 2 [fr the Boston Tea Party, name facetiously applied to the occasion in 1773 when a group of citizens threw a shipment of tea into Boston harbor in protest against the tax on imports]: an exciting disturbance or proceeding

tea-pot \tē-'pɒt/ *n*: a vessel with a spout in which tea is brewed and from which it is served

tea-poy \tē-'pɔɪ/ *n* [Hindi *tipāṛ*] 1: a 3-legged ornamental stand 2: a stand for a tea service

tear \tē-(ə)r/ *n* [ME, fr OE *tæhher*, *tēar*, akin to OHG *zahar* tear, L *lacrima*, *lacrima*, Gk *dakry*] 1 *a*: a drop of clear saline fluid secreted by the lacrimal gland and diffused between the eye and eyelids to moisten the parts and facilitate their motion *b* *pl*: a secretion of profuse tears that overflow the eyelids and dampen the face 2 *pl*: an act of weeping or grieving (broke into ~s) 3: a transparent drop of fluid or hardened fluid matter (as resin)

tear vi 1: to fill with tears: shed tears (eyes ~ing in the November wind — Saul Bellow)

tear \tē-(ə)r/, \tē-(ə)r/ *vb* **tear** \tē-(ə)r/, \tē-(ə)r/, \tē-(ə)r/ *to* **tear** \tē-(ə)r/, \tē-(ə)r/ *tearing* [ME *teren*, fr OE *teran*, akin to OHG *zeran* to destroy, Gk *derein* to skin] *vi* 1 *a*: to separate parts of or pull apart by force: **REND** *b*: to wound by tearing: **LACERATE** (~ the skin) 2: to divide or disrupt by the pull of contrary forces (a mind torn with doubts) 3: to remove by force: **WRENCH** (~ a cover off a box) 4: to make or effect by or as if by tearing (~ a hole in the wall) *vi* 1: to separate on being pulled: **REND** (this cloth ~s easily) 2: to move or act with violence, haste, or force (went ~ing down the street) — **tear-er** *n*

syn **TEAR**, **RIP**, **REND**, **SPLIT**, **CLEAVE**, **RIVE** shared meaning element — to separate forcibly

tear at: **LACERATE** (the sight of her grief *tore* at his heart) — **tear into**: to attack without restraint or caution — **tear one's hair**: to pull one's hair as an expression of grief, rage, frustration, desperation, or anxiety

tear \tē-(ə)r/, \tē-(ə)r/ *n* 1 *a*: the act of tearing *b*: damage from being torn, esp.: a hole or flaw made by tearing 2 *a*: a tearing pace: **HURRY** *b*: **SPREE** (go on a ~)

tear around *vi* 1: to go about in excited or angry haste 2: to lead a wild or disorderly life

tear away *vi*: to remove (as oneself) reluctantly

tear-down \tē-(ə)r-'daʊn, \tē-(ə)r-/ *n*: the act or process of disassembling

tear down \tē-(ə)r-'daʊn, \tē-(ə)r-/ *vt* 1 *a*: to cause to decompose or disintegrate *b*: **VILIFY**, **DEGRADATE** 2: to take apart: **DISASSEMBLE** (tear an engine down for an overhaul)

tear-drop \tē-(ə)r-'drɒp/ *n* 1: **TEAR** 1a 2: something shaped like a dropping tear; *specif*: a pendent gem (as on an earring)

tearful \tē-(ə)r-'fʊl/ *adj* 1: flowing with or accompanied by tears (~ entreaties) 2: causing tears: **TEARY** — **tearfully** \tē-'fʊl-ɪ/ *adv* — **tearful-ness** *n*

tear-gas \tē-'gæs/ *vi*: to use tear gas on

tear gas *n*: a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance that on dispersion in the atmosphere blinds the eyes with tears and is used chiefly in dispelling mobs

tear-ing \tē-(ə)r-'ɪŋ, \tē-(ə)r-/ *adj* 1: causing continued or repeated pain or distress 2: **HASTY**, **VIOLENT** 3 chiefly *Brit*: **SPLENDID**

tear-jerk-er \tē-(ə)r-'jɜrk-/ *n*: an extravagantly pathetic story, play, film, or broadcast — **tear-jerk-ing** \tē-'jɜrk-/ *adj*

tear-less \tē-(ə)r-'ləs/ *adj*: shedding no tears: free from tears — **tear-less-ly** *adv* — **tear-less-ness** *n*

tear-off \tē-(ə)r-'ɒf, \tē-(ə)r-/ *n*: part of a piece of paper intended to be removed by tearing usu. along a marked line

tear off \tē-(ə)r-'ɒf, \tē-(ə)r-/ *vi*: to compose rapidly (*tore off* two letters before dinner)

tea-room \tē-'rʊm, -'rʊm/ *n*: a small restaurant with service and decor designed primarily for a female clientele

tea rose *n*: any of numerous tender or half-hardy hybrid garden bush roses descended chiefly from a Chinese rose (*Rosa odorata*) and valued esp. for their abundant large usu. tea-scented blossoms — compare **HYBRID TEA ROSE**

tear sheet *n*: a sheet torn from a publication usu. to prove insertion of an advertisement to an advertiser

tear-stain \tē-(ə)r-'stæn/ *n*: a spot or streak left by tears — **tear-stained** \tē-'stænd-/ *adj*

tear strip *n*: the scored band in a can or added narrow ribbon in a wrapper or on a fiber box that provides an easy and defined way of opening

tear tape *n*: a strong tape glued to the inside of a shipping container with one end protruding so that the container is readily opened by pulling out the tape

tear up *vi* 1: to damage, remove, or effect an opening in (*tore up* the street to lay a new water main) 2: to tear into pieces

teary \tē-(ə)r-/ *adj* **tear-ier**, **-est** 1 *a*: wet or stained with tears 2: **TEARFUL** *b*: consisting of tears or drops resembling tears 2: causing tears: **PATHETIC** (a ~ story) — **tear-ily** \tē-'ɪl-ɪ/ *adv*

tease \tēz/ *vi* **teased**, **teasing** [ME *tesen*, fr OE *tēsan*: akin to OHG *zelzan* to tease] 1 *a*: to disentangle and lay parallel by combing or carding (~ wool) *b*: **TEASEL** 2: to tear in pieces, esp.: to shred (a tissue or specimen) for microscopic examination 3 *a*: to disturb or annoy by persistent irritating or provoking *b*: to attempt to provoke to anger, resentment, or confusion: **GOAD *c*: to annoy with petty persistent requests: **PESTER** also: to obtain by repeated coaxing *d*: to persuade to acquiesce esp. by persistent small efforts: **COAX** 4: to comb (hair) by taking hold of a strand and pushing the short hairs toward the scalp with the comb *syn* see **WORRY** — **tease-er** *n* — **teasing-ly** \tē-'zɪŋ-ɪl-ɪ/ *adv***

tease n 1: the act of teasing: the state of being teased 2: one that teases

teasel or **tea-zel** or **tea-zle** \tē-'zəl/ *n* [ME *tesel*, fr OE *tēsel*, akin to OE *tēsan* to tease] 1 *a*: an Old World prickly herb (*Dipsacus fullanum* of the family **Dipsacaceae**, the **teasel** family) with flower heads that are covered with stiff hooked bracts and are used in the woolen industry — called also **fuller's teasel** *b*: a plant of the same genus as the teasel 2 *a*: a flower head of the fuller's teasel used when dried to raise a nap on woolen cloth *b*: a wire substitute for the teasel

teasel vi **tea-seel** or **tea-selld**; **tea-sel-ing** or **tea-sel-ling** \tē-'zəl-'ɪŋ/ *to* **teasel** (cloth) with teasels

tease out *vi*: to obtain by disentangling or freeing with a pointed instrument

tea service *n*: a set of china or metalware for service at table: *a*: a set of china consisting of a teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, sometimes a coffeepot, and usu. plates, cups, and saucers *b*: a set of metalware consisting of a teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, sometimes a coffeepot, and usu. waste bowl, kettle, and tray

tea set *n* 1: **TEA SERVICE** 2: a china set consisting of a teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, cups and saucers and plates

tea shop *n* 1 chiefly *Brit*: **TEAROOM** 2 *Brit*: **RESTAURANT**

tea-spoon \tē-'spʊn, -'spʊn/ *n* 1: a small spoon that is used esp. for eating soft foods and stirring beverages and that holds one third of a tablespoon 2: **TEASPOONFUL**

tea-spoon-ful \tē-'spʊn-'fʊl, *n* *pl* **teaspoonfuls** \tē-'spʊn-'fʊlz/ also **tea-spoons-ful** \tē-'spʊnz-'fʊl, -'spʊnz-/ 1: as much as a teaspoon can hold 2: a unit of measure equal to 1/4 fluidrams

teat \tīt, 'tē/ *n* [ME *tete*, fr. OF. of Gmc origin, akin to OE *tīt* teat, MHG *zitze*] 1: the protuberance through which milk is drawn from an udder or breast: **NIPPLE** 2: a small projection or a nib (as on a mechanical part) — **teat-ed** \tē-'ɛd/ *adj*

tea table *n*: a table used or spread for tea; *specif*: a small table for serving afternoon tea

tea-time \tē-'tīm/ *n*: the customary time for tea: late afternoon or early evening

tea towel *n*: **DISH TOWEL**

tea tray *n*: a tray that accommodates a tea service

tea wagon *n*: a small table on wheels used in serving tea

Te-bet \tē-'væt(h), -'vɛs/ *n* [Heb *Tēbēth*]: the 4th month of the civil year or the 10th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see **MONTH** table

tec *abbr* technical, technician

tech *abbr* 1 technical, technically; technician 2 technological, technology



teasel 1a

a	abut	k	kitten	o	further	a	back	h	bake	h	coat, cart
a	out	ch	chmn	e	less	z	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	coin	h	than
l	foot	u	foot	y	yet	y	few	y	funous	zh	vision

U-shaped conical tube connected to the mouthpiece by a thin metal tube and a usual range two octaves lower than that of the oboe — **bassoonist** \-'sü-näst\ *n*

bas-so *pru-fun-do* \bas-(d)-pru-'fan-(d)-, -bas-, -fun-\ *n*, *pl* **bas-so** *pru-fun-dos* [It, lit, deep bass] 1: a deep heavy bass voice with an exceptionally low range 2: a person having a basso profundo voice

bas-so-relle-vo also **bas-so-rille-vo** \bas-(d)-ri-'le-(v)-, -bas-(d)-ri-'la-(v)-\ *n* [It *bassorilevo*, fr *basso* low + *rilievo* relief] **BAS-RELIEF**

bass viol 1: the largest member of the viol family: **VIOLA DA GAMBA** 2: **DOUBLE BASS**

bass-wood \bas-'wud\ *n* 1: any of several New World lindens, esp.: **LINDEN** 2: the straight-grained white wood of a bass-wood

bast \bast\ *n* [ME, fr OE *bast*, akin to OHG & ON *bast*] 1: **PHLOEM** 2: a strong woody fiber obtained chiefly from the phloem of plants and used esp. in cordage, matting, and fabrics

bastard \bas-'tard\ *n* [ME, fr OF] 1: an illegitimate child 2: something that is spurious, irregular, inferior, or of questionable origin 3: a: an offensive or disgraceful person — used as a generalized term of abuse b: **MAN, FELLOW** — **bastardly** *adj*

bastard *adj* 1: **ILLEGITIMATE** 2: of inferior breed or stock 3: of abnormal shape or irregular size 4: of a kind similar to but inferior to or less typical than some standard (~ *mies*) 5: lacking genuineness or authority: **FALSE**

bastardize \bas-'tar-diz\ *v*, *tr*, *tr*, *tr* 1: to declare or prove to be a bastard 2: to reduce from a higher to a lower state or condition: **DEBASE** — **bastardization** \bas-'tar-d-ə-'zā-shən\ *n*

bastard wing *n*: the process of a bird's wing corresponding to the thumb and bearing a few short quills — called also *alula*

bastardy \bas-'tard-ē\ *n*, *pl* **bastardies** 1: the quality or state of being a bastard 2: **ILLEGITIMACY** 2: the begetting of an illegitimate child

batte \bast\ *v*, *tr* **batsted**; **batting** [ME *basten*, fr MF *bastir*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *basten* to patch, akin to OE *bæst* bast] 1: to sew with long loose stitches in order to hold something in place temporarily — **bat-ter** *n*

batte *v*, *tr* **batsted**; **batting** [origin unknown] 1: to moisten (as meat) at intervals with a liquid (as melted butter, fat, or pan drippings) esp. during cooking — **bat-ter** *n*

batte *v*, *tr* **batsted**; **batting** [prob. fr ON *beysta*, akin to OE *bætan* to beat] 1: to beat severely or soundly: **THRASH** 2: to scold vigorously: **BERATE**

bas-tille or **bas-tile** \ba-'stē-(s)\ *n* [F *bastille*, fr the *Bastille*, tower in Paris used as a prison]: **PRISON JAIL**

Bastille Day *n*: July 14 observed in France as a national holiday in commemoration of the fall of the Bastille in 1789

bas-ti-na-do \bas-'tā-'nā-(d)-, -nād-\ or **bas-ti-nā-de** \bas-'tā-'nād-, -nād\ *n*, *pl* **na-does** or **nades** [Sp *bastonada*, fr *baston* stick, fr LL *bastum*] 1: a blow with a stick or cudgel 2: a beating esp. with a stick b: a punishment consisting of beating the soles of the feet with a stick 3: **STICK CUDGEL**

bastinado *v*, *tr* **doed**, **do-ing**: to subject to repeated blows

batting \bā-'tīŋ\ *n* 1: the action of a sewer who bastes 2: a: the thread used by a baster b: the stitching made by a baster

batting *n* 1: the action of one that bastes food 2: the liquid used by a baster

batting *n*: a severe beating

bas-tion \bas-'chən\ *n* [MF, fr *bastille* fortress, modif. of OProv *bastida*, fr *bastir* to build, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *basten* to patch] 1: a projecting part of a fortification 2: a fortified area or position 3: something that is considered a stronghold: **BULWARK** — **bastioned** \-'chənd\ *adj*

bas-tay *n*: **PHLOEM RAY**

Bas-to or **Bas-ti** \ba-'stō-(s)\ *n*, *pl* **Basutos** or **Basutos**: one of the Bantus speaking people of Basutoland

bat \bat\ *n* [ME, fr OE *batt*, prob. of Celt origin, akin to Gaulish *andabata*, a gladiator — more at **BATTLE**] 1: a stout solid stick 2: a sharp blow 3: **STROKE** 3: a wooden implement used for hitting the ball in various games b: a racket used in various games (as squash) c: the short whip used by a jockey 4: **BATSMAN** b: a turn at batting — *usu* used in the phrase *at bat* 5: **BATT** 6: **BATT** 7: **BATT** 2 — *usu* used in pl 8: *Brit*: rate of speed 9: *GAIT* 7: **BINGE** — off one's own bat, through one's own efforts — off the bat: without delay: **IMMEDIATELY**

bat *v*, *tr* **bat-ted**, **bat-ting** *v* 1: to strike or hit with or as if with a bat 2: to advance (a base runner) by batting b: to have a batting average of 3: to compose esp. in a casual, careless, or hurried manner — *usu* used with *out* 4: to discuss at length: consider in detail ~ *vi* 1: to strike or hit a ball with a bat b: to take one's turn at bat 2: to wander aimlessly — **bat** the breeze: **CHAT** 2

bat *n* [alter. of ME *bakke*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to OSw *nattbakka* bat]: any of an order (Chiroptera) of nocturnal placental flying mammals with forelimbs modified to form wings

bat *v*, *tr* **bat-ted**, **bat-ting** [prob. alter. of 'bate] 1: to wink esp. in surprise or emotion (never *batted* an eye)

BAT abbr bachelor of arts in teaching

bat-boy \bat-'bōi\ *n*: a boy employed to look after the equipment (as bats) of a baseball team

batch \bach\ *n* [ME *bache*, akin to OE *bacan* to bake] 1: the quantity baked at one time: **BAKING** 2: a: the quantity of material prepared or required for one operation, *specif.* a mixture of raw materials ready for fusion into glass b: the quantity produced at one operation c: a group of jobs to be run on a computer at one time with the same program (~ *processing*) 3: a group of persons or things: **LOT**



bassoon

batch *v*, *tr*: to bring together or process as a batch — **batch-er** *n*

batch *var* of **BACH**

bate \bat\ *v*, *tr* **bat-ed**; **bat-ing** [ME *baten*, short for *abaten* to abate] *v* 1: to reduce the force or intensity of: **RESTRAIN** (with *bated* breath) 2: to take away: **DEDUCT** 3: *archaic*: to lower esp. in amount or estimation 4: *archaic*: **BLUNT** ~ *vi*, *obs*: **DIMINISH** **DECREASE**

bate *v*, *tr* **bat-ed**; **bat-ing** [ME *baten*, fr MF *batre* to beat — more at **DEBATE**] *v*, *tr*: to beat the wings impatiently

ba-teau \ba-'tō\ *n*, *pl* **ba-teaux** \-'tō(z)\ (*CanF*, fr *F*, fr OF *bate*, fr OE *bāt* boat — more at **BOAT**): any of various small craft, esp. a flat-bottomed boat with raked bow and stern and flaring sides

Batesian mimicry \bāt-'sē-ən\ *n* [Henry Walter Bates f1892 E naturalist]: resemblance of an innocuous species to another that is protected from predators by repellent qualities (as unpalatability)

bat-fish \bat-'fish\ *n*: any of several fishes with winglike processes as a: any of several flattened pediculate fishes (as a common West Indian form *Ogcocephalus vesperillo*) b: a flying gurnard (*Dactylopterus volitans*) of the Atlantic c: a California stingray (*Aetobatus californicus*)

bat-fowl \-'faul\ *v*, *tr*: to catch birds at night by blinding them with a light and knocking them down with a stick or netting them

bathe \bath-, 'bath\ *n*, *pl* **baths** \bathz-, 'baths-, 'bathz-, 'baths\ [ME, fr OE *bæth*, akin to OHG *bad* bath, OE *bacan* to bake] 1: a washing or soaking (as in water or steam) of all or part of the body 2: a water used for bathing b (1): a contained liquid for a special purpose (2): a receptacle holding the liquid c (1): a medium for regulating the temperature of something placed in or on it (2): a vessel containing this medium 3: **BATHROOM** b: a building containing an apartment or a series of rooms designed for bathing c: **SPA** — *usu* used in pl. 4: the quality or state of being covered with a liquid 5: **BATHTUB**

bath *v*, *tr*, *tr*: to give a bath to ~ *vi*, *tr*: to take a bath

bath *n* [Heb]: an ancient Hebrew liquid measure corresponding to the ephah of dry measure

bath- or **batho-** *comb* form [ISV, fr Gk *bathos*, fr *bathys* deep — more at **BATHY-**] *depth* (*bathometer*)

bath chair \bath-, 'bath-\ *n*, often cap *B* [*Bath*, England]: a hooded and sometimes glassed wheeled chair used esp. by invalids, *broadly*: **WHEELCHAIR**

bathe \bath\ *v*, *tr* **bat-hed**; **bat-hing** [ME *bathen*, fr OE *bathian*, akin to OE *bæth* bath] *v* 1: to wash in a liquid (as water) 2: **MOISTEN, WET** 3: to apply water or a liquid medicament to 4: to flow along the edge of. *LAVE* 5: to suffuse with or as if with light ~ *vi* 1: to take a bath 2: to go swimming 3: to become immersed or absorbed — **bat-her** \bā-'thər\ *n*

bathe *n* 1 *Brit*: **BATH** 2 *Brit*: **SWIM DIP**

bathe-tic \bā-'thet-ik, bā-'adj [bathos + -etic (as in *pathetic*)] characterized by bathos — **bathe-tical-ly** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

bath-house \bath-'haus-, 'bath-\ *n* 1: a building equipped for bathing 2: a building containing dressing rooms for bathers

Bath-i-nette \bath-'ə-'net-, 'bath-\ *trademark* — used for a portable bathtub for babies

bathing beauty *n*: a woman in a bathing suit who is a contestant in a beauty contest

bathing suit *n*: **SWIMSUIT**

bath mat *n*: a usu washable mat used in a bathroom

batho-lith \bath-'ə-'lith\ *n* [ISV]: a great mass of intruded igneous rock that for the most part stopped in its rise a considerable distance below the surface — **batho-lithic** \bath-'ə-'lith-ik\ *adj*

batho-meter \bā-'tham-'ē-ər\ *n*: an instrument for measuring depths in water

bathos \bā-'thās\ *n* [Gk, lit., depth] 1: a: the sudden appearance of the commonplace in otherwise elevated matter or style b: **ANTICLIMAX** 2: exceptional commonplaceness: **TRITENESS** 3: insincere or overdone pathos: **SENTIMENTALISM** *syn* see **PATHOS**

bath-robe \bath-'rōb-, 'bath-\ *n*: a loose usu absorbent robe worn before and after bathing or as a dressing gown

bath-room \-'rūm-, 'rum\ *n*: a room containing a bathtub or shower and usu a washbowl and toilet

bath salts *n*: a usu colored crystalline compound for perfuming and softening bathwater

bath-tub \-'təb\ *n*: a usu fixed tub for bathing — **bath-tub-ful** \-'ful\ *n*

bath-tub gin *n*: a usu strong liquor often made illicitly under makeshift conditions from spirits flavored with essential oils

bath-water \bath-'wōt-ər-, 'bath-, 'wat-ər\ *n*: water for a bath

bathy- *comb* form [ISV, fr Gk, fr *bathys* deep, akin to Skt *gāhate* he dives into] 1: deep 2: depth (*bathyal*) 2: deep-sea (*bathysphere*)

bathy-al \bath-'ē-əl\ *adj*: **DEEP SEA**

bathy-metric \bath-'i-'me-trik\ *adj*: of or relating to bathymetry — **bathy-metrical-ly** \-'i-'k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

bathymetry \bā-'thim-'ə-'trē\ *n*, *pl* **-tries** [ISV]: the measurement of depths of water in oceans, seas, and lakes

bathy-pelagic \bath-'i-'pə-'laj-ik\ *adj* [*bathy-* + *pelagic*]: of, relating to, or living in the ocean depths esp. between 2000 and 12,000 feet

bathy-scaphe \bath-'i-'skaf-, 'skaf\ also **bathy-sceph** \-'i-'skaf\ *n* [ISV *bathy-* + Gk *skaphe* light boat]: a navigable submersible ship for deep-sea exploration having a spherical watertight cabin attached to its underside

bathy-sphere \-'sfi(-ə)r\ *n*: a strongly built steel diving sphere for deep-sea observation

a about i kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift l trip l life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th thus
u foot u foot y yet yu few yu famous zh vision

teg-um-en-ta-ry \teg-yə-'ment-ə-rē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or consisting of an integument: serving as a covering
teiid \tē-'yōd, tē-'ōd\ *n* [NL *Teiidae*, group name, fr. *Teius*, genus of lizards, fr. Pg *teiu*, a lizard, fr. Tupi *teju*]: any of a family (*Teiidae*) of mostly tropical American lizards (as the race runner) with a flat elongate scaly tongue that ends in two long smooth points — **teiid** *adj*
teill tree \tē-'ōl\ *n* [F dual *teill*, fr. OF, fr. L *tilia*]: **LINDEN** 1a
tek-tite \tek-'tīt\ *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *tekias* molten, fr. *tekein* to melt — more at **THAW**]: a glassy body of probably meteoritic origin and of rounded but indefinite shape found esp. in Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, and Australia — **tek-titic** \tek-'tīt-ik\ *adj*
tel *abbr* 1 telegram 2 telegraph 3 telephone
tel- or **teleo-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *telos* — more at **WHEEL**]: end (*telangiectasia*)
tele-a-mon \tē-'ə-mān\ *n*, pl **tele-a-mo-nēs** \tē-'ə-mō-'nēz\ [L, fr. Gk *telamon* bearer, supporter; akin to Gk *tlēnai* to bear — more at **TOLERATE**]: a male figure used like a caryatid as a supporting column or pilaster
tele-an-glo-e-c-ta-sis \tē-'an-jē-'ek-'tā-'zh-'ōs, tē-'l-, tē-'l- or **tele-an-glo-e-c-ta-sis** \tē-'k-tō-'zōs\ *n* [NL, fr. tel- + anglo- + *ectasia*, *ectasis* dilatation, fr. Gk *ektasis* extension, fr. *ekteinēin* to stretch out, fr. *ex-* + *teinēin* to stretch — more at **THIN**]: an abnormal dilatation of capillary vessels and arterioles that often forms an angoma — **tele-an-glo-e-c-ta-tic** \tē-'k-tā-'tīk\ *adj*
tele \tē-'ē\ *n*: **TELEVISION**
tele- or **tele-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *tele*, tē-, fr. *tēle* far off — more at **PALE**]: distant: at a distance: over a distance (*telegram*) (*teletheater*) 2: a: telegraph (*teletypewriter*) b: television (*teletext*) c: telecommunication (*telemann*)
tele-cam-era \tē-'kām-'ə-'rā\ *n*: a television camera
tele-cast \tē-'l-kāst\ *vb* -cast also -casted; -cast-ing (tele- + broadcast) *vt*: to broadcast by television ~ *vi*: to broadcast a television program — **telecast** *n* — **tele-cast-er** *n*
tele-com-mu-ni-ca-tion \tē-'i-kə-'myū-'nə-'kā-'shən\ *n* [ISV] 1: communication at a distance (as by telegraph) 2: a science that deals with telecommunication — *usu.* used in pl
tele-cour-se \tē-'i-kō-'səz, -'kō-'səz\ *n*: a course of study conducted over television
tele-du \tē-'dū, tē-'dē-'jū\ *n* [Malay *tedudu*]: a small short-tailed blackish brown carnivorous mammal (*Mydaus meliopes*) of the mountains of Java and Sumatra that like the related skunk secretes and expels offensive fluid
tele-fac-sim-ile \tē-'l-fak-'sīm-'ō-'lē\ *n*: a system of transmitting and reproducing fixed graphic material (as printing) by means of signals transmitted over telephone lines
tele-film \tē-'l-fīm\ *n*: a motion picture produced for televising
telegraph *abbr* telegraphy
tele-gen-ic \tē-'jē-'nīk, -'jē-'nī\ *adj*: having an appearance and manner that are markedly attractive to television viewers
tele-g-o-n-y \tē-'lē-'g-ō-'nē\ *n* [ISV]: the supposed carrying over of the influence of a sire to the offspring of subsequent matings of the dam with other males
tele-gram \tē-'g-ram, South also -grām\ *n*: a telegraphic dispatch
tele-graph \-grām\ *vb* -grammed; -gram-ming: **TELEGRAPH**
tele-graph-ic \tē-'grāf-ik\ *n* [F *télegraphie*, fr. *télé* tele- (fr. Gk *tele*) + *-graphie* -graph] 1: an apparatus for communication at a distance by coded signals, esp.: an apparatus, system, or process for communication at a distance by electric transmission over wire 2: **TELEGRAM**
tele-graph *vi* 1 a: to send or communicate by or as if by telegraph b: to send a telegram to c: to send by means of a telegraphic order (~ flowers to a sick friend) 2: to make known by signs esp. unknowingly and in advance (~ a punch) — **tele-graph-er** \tē-'lē-'grā-'fər\ *n* — **tele-graph-ist** \tē-'lē-'grā-'fīst\ *n*
tele-graph-ic \tē-'grāf-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to the telegraph 2: CONCISE, TERSE (with ~ economy of words — F. S. Mitchell) — **tele-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
tele-graph plant *n*: an East Indian tick trefoil (*Desmodium gyrans*) whose lateral leaflets jerk up and down like the arms of a semaphore and also rotate on their axes
tele-graph-y \tē-'lē-'grā-'fē\ *n*: the use or operation of a telegraph apparatus or system for transmitting or receiving communications
tele-ki-ne-sis \tē-'i-kə-'nē-'sīs, -'kī-'\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *tele* + *kinēsis* motion — more at **KINESIS**]: the apparent production of motion in objects (as by a spiritualistic medium) without contact or other physical means — **tele-ki-netic** \tē-'nēt-ik\ *adj* — **tele-ki-net-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
Tele-m-a-chus \tē-'lēm-'ə-'kōs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Telemachos*]: the son of Odysseus and Penelope who contended with his father to slay his mother's suitors
tele-man \tē-'ē-mān\ *n* [tele- + *man*]: a petty officer in the navy who performs clerical, coding, and communications duties
tele-mark \tē-'mārk\ *n*, often *cap* [Norw, fr. *Telemark*, region in Norway]: a turn in skiing in which the outside ski is advanced considerably ahead of the other ski and then turned inward at a steadily widening angle until the turn is completed
tele-me-ter \tē-'lē-'mē-'tər\ *n* [ISV] 1: an instrument for measuring the distance of an object from an observer 2: an electrical apparatus for measuring a quantity (as pressure, speed, or temperature), transmitting the result esp. by radio to a distant station, and there indicating or recording the quantity measured
tele-me-ter *vi*: to transmit (as the measurement of a quantity) by telemeter ~ *vi*: to telemeasure the measurement of a quantity
tele-met-ry \tē-'lēm-'ə-'trē\ *n* 1: the science or process of telemetering data 2: data transmitted by telemetry 3: **BIOTELEMETRY** — **tele-met-ric** \tē-'lē-'mē-'trīk\ *adj* — **tele-met-ri-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
tele-n-ce-ph-a-lon \tē-'en-'sef-'ā-jān, -'lōn\ *n* [NL, fr. tel- + *encephalon*]: the anterior subdivision of the forebrain comprising the cere-

bral hemispheres and associated structures — **tele-n-ce-phal-ic** \-en-'sə-'fāl-ik\ *adj*
tele-o-log-i-cal \tē-'ē-'lō-jī-'kəl, tē-'ē- also **tele-o-log-ic** \tē-'lē-'ik\ *adj*: exhibiting or relating to design or purpose esp. in nature — **tele-o-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
tele-o-log-ist \tē-'ē-'lō-jī-'st\ *n*: a specialist or believer in teleology
tele-o-log-y \tē-'ē-'lō-jē\ *n* [NL *teleologia*, fr. Gk *tele*, telos end, purpose + *-logia* -logy — more at **WHEEL**] 1 a: the study of evidences of design in nature b: a doctrine (as in vitalism) that ends are immanent in nature c: a doctrine explaining phenomena by final causes 2: the fact or character attributed to nature or natural processes of being directed toward an end or shaped by a purpose 3: the use of design or purpose as an explanation of natural phenomena
tele-ost \tē-'ē-'st, tē-'ē-'lō\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *teleios* complete, perfect (fr. *telos* end) + *osteon* bone — more at **OSSEOUS**]: any of a group (Teleostei or Teleostomi) of fishes comprising the fishes with a bony rather than a cartilaginous skeleton and including all jawed fishes with the exception of the elasmobranchs and sometimes the ganoids and dipnoans — **teleost** *adj* — **tele-o-ste-an** \tē-'ē-'stē-'ōn, tē-'ē-'\ *adj* or *n*
tele-o-stome \tē-'ē-'stōm, tē-'ē-'\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *teleios* + *stoma* mouth — more at **STOMACH**]: **TELEOST**
tele-pa-thy \tē-'lē-'pā-'thē\ *n*: apparent communication from one mind to another otherwise than through the channels of sense — **tele-path-ic** \tē-'ē-'pāth-ik\ *adj* — **tele-path-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
tele-phon \tē-'ē-'fōn\ *n*, often *attrib*: an instrument for reproducing sounds at a distance; specif.: one in which sound is converted into electrical impulses for transmission by wire
tele-phon *vb* -phoned; -phon-ing *vi*: to communicate by telephone ~ *vi* 1: to send by telephone 2: to speak to by telephone — **tele-pho-n-er** *n*
telephone booth *n*: an enclosure within which one may stand or sit while making a telephone call
telephone box *n*, **Brit**: a public telephone booth
telephone directory *n*: a book listing names, addresses, and telephone numbers of telephone subscribers — called also *telephone book*
telephone number *n*: a number assigned to a telephone and used by a person to call that telephone
telephone receiver *n*: a device (as in a telephone) for converting electric impulses or varying current into sound
tele-pho-nic \tē-'ē-'fōn-ik\ *adj* 1: conveying sound to a distance 2: of, relating to, or conveyed by telephone — **tele-pho-ni-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
tele-pho-nist \tē-'lē-'fō-nīst, tē-'ē-'fō-nīst\ *n*, **Brit**: a telephone switchboard operator
tele-pho-ny \tē-'lē-'fō-nē also tē-'ē-'fō-nē\ *n*: the use or operation of an apparatus for transmission of sounds between widely removed points with or without connecting wires
tele-photo-to \tē-'ē-'fō-'tō\ *adj* 1: **TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC** (as ~ effect) 2: being a camera lens system designed to give a usu. large image of a distant object
telephoto *n*, pl -tos 1: a telephoto lens 2: a photograph taken with a camera having a telephoto lens
Telephoto trademark — used for an apparatus for transmitting photographs electrically or for a photograph so transmitted
tele-pho-to-graph-ic \tē-'ē-'fō-'tō-'grāf-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being the photographic process of telephotography
tele-pho-to-graph-y \tē-'lē-'fō-'tō-'grāf-ē\ *n* [ISV] 1: **FACSIMILE** 2 2: the photography of distant objects (as by a camera provided with a telephoto lens)
tele-play \tē-'ē-'plā\ *n*: a play written for television
tele-print-er \tē-'ē-'prīnt-ər\ *n*: a device capable of producing hard copy from signals received over a communications circuit, esp.: **TELETYPEWRITER**
tele-pro-cess-ing \tē-'prās-'es-īŋ, -'prōs-, -sə-\ *n*: computer processing via remote terminals
Tele-Prompt-er \tē-'ē-'prām(p)-tər\ *trademark* — used for a device for unrolling a magnified script in front of a speaker on television
tele-ran \tē-'ē-'rām\ *n* [television-radar navigation]: a system of aerial navigation that utilizes a combination of television and radar for the guidance of aircraft
tele-scope \tē-'ē-'skōp\ *n*, often *attrib* [NL *telescopium*, fr. Gk *teleskopos* farseeing, fr. *tēle* tele- + *skopos* watcher; akin to Gk *skopein* to look — more at **SPY**] 1: a usu. tubular optical instrument for viewing distant objects by means of the refraction of light rays through a lens or the reflection of light rays by a concave mirror — compare **REFLECTOR**, **REFRACTOR** 2: any of various tubular magnifying optical instruments 3: **RADIO TELESCOPE** 4: an expandable traveling bag having an unhinged top half that slips over the bottom half and is fastened with straps — called also *telescope bag*
telescope *vb* -scoped; -scoping *vi* 1: to slide or pass one within another like the cylindrical sections of a hand telescope 2: to force a way into or enter another lengthwise as the result of collision 3: to become telescoped ~ *vi* 1: to cause to telescope 2: **COMPRESS**, **CONDENSE**
telescope box *n*: a two-piece box in which the sides of one part fit over those of the other
tele-scop-ic \tē-'ē-'skōp-ik\ *adj* 1 a: of, relating to, or performed with a telescope b: suitable for seeing or magnifying distant objects 2: seen or discoverable only by a telescope (~

a about * kitten at further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
 ō out ē chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ō flaw ōl coin th thin th this
 ū loot ū foot y yet yū few yā famous zh vision

techéd \ˈtɛtʃ\ *adj* [alter. of *touchéd*]: mentally unbalanced

tech-ne-tium \ˈtɛk-nē-sh(ē)-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *technē* artificial, fr. *technāsthai* to devise by art, fr. *technē*]: a metallic element obtained by bombarding molybdenum with deuterons or neutrons and in the fission of uranium — see **ELEMENT** table

tech-nō-trō-nic \ˈtɛk-nō-trān-ik\ *adj* [technological + electronic]: of, relating to, or being a society shaped by the impact of technology and electronics and esp. by the impact of computers and communications on its structure, culture, psychology, and economics

tech-nic \ˈtɛk-nik, for 1 also ˈtɛk-nēk\ *n* 1: **TECHNIQUE** 2 *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr. **TECHNOLOGY** 2a

tech-ni-cal \ˈtɛk-ni-kəl\ *adj* [Gk *technikos* of art, skillful, fr. *technē* art, craft, skill, akin to Gk *tekton* builder, carpenter, L *texere* to weave, OHG *dahs* badger] 1 a: having special and usu. practical knowledge esp. of a mechanical or scientific subject b: marked by or characteristic of specialization 2: of or relating to a particular subject; esp.: of or relating to a practical subject organized on scientific principles 3 a: marked by a strict legal interpretation b: **LEGAL** 6 4: of or relating to technique 5: of, relating to, or produced by ordinary commercial processes without being subjected to special purification (~ sulfuric acid) 6: resulting chiefly from internal market factors rather than external influences (~ reaction of the stock market) — **tech-ni-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **tech-ni-cal-ness** \-kəl-nəs\ *n*

technical foul *n*: a foul (as in basketball) that involves no physical contact with an opponent and that usu. is incurred by unsportsmanlike conduct — compare **PERSONAL FOUL**

tech-ni-cal-ty \ˈtɛk-ni-kəl-ti\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being technical 2: something technical, esp.: a detail meaningful only to a specialist (a legal ~)

tech-ni-cal-ize \ˈtɛk-ni-kə-līz\ *v* -ized; -izing 1: to give a technical slant to — **tech-ni-cal-ize** \ˈtɛk-ni-kə-līz-ə-shən\ *n*

technical knockout *n*: the termination of a boxing match when a boxer is unable or is declared by the referee to be unable (as because of injuries) to continue the fight

technical sergeant *n*: a noncommissioned officer in the air force ranking above a staff sergeant and below a master sergeant

tech-ni-cian \ˈtɛk-ni-shən\ *n* 1: a specialist in the technical details of a subject or occupation (a medical ~) 2: one who has acquired the technique of an art or other area of specialization (a superb ~ and a musician of integrity — Irving Kolodin)

tech-nique \ˈtɛk-nēk\ *n* [F, fr. *technique* technical, fr. Gk *technikos*] 1: the manner in which technical details are treated (as by a writer) or basic physical movements are used (as by a dancer), also: ability to treat such details or use such movements (good piano ~) 2 a: a body of technical methods (as in a craft or in scientific research) b: a method of accomplishing a desired aim

techno-comb form [Gk, fr. *technē*] 1: art: craft (**technography**) 2: technical: technological (**technocracy**)

tech-no-cracy \ˈtɛk-nə-k-rē\ *n*: government by technicians; *specif*: management of society by technical experts

tech-no-crat \ˈtɛk-nə-k-rat\ *n* 1: an adherent of **technocracy** 2: a member of a technocracy

tech-no-crat-ic \ˈtɛk-nə-k-rat-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling a technocrat or a technocracy

technol *abbr* technological, technology

tech-no-log-i-cal \ˈtɛk-nə-lō-jī-kəl\ or **tech-no-log-ic** \-lāj-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by technology (~ advances) 2: resulting from improvements in technical processes that increases productivity of machines and eliminates manual operations or operations done by older machines (~ unemployment) — **tech-no-log-i-cal-ly** \-lāj-ik-lē\ *adv*

tech-no-log-ist \ˈtɛk-nī-lō-jist\ *n*: a specialist in technology

tech-no-log-y \ˈtɛk-nə-lō-jī\ *n*, *pl* -gies [Gk *technologia* systematic treatment of an art, fr. *technō* + *-logia* -logy] 1: technical language 2 a: applied science b: a technical method of achieving a practical purpose 3: the totality of the means employed to provide objects necessary for human sustenance and comfort

tech-no-struc-ture \ˈtɛk-nə-strək-tʃər\ *n*: the network of professionally skilled managers (as scientists, engineers, and administrators) that increasingly tends to control the economy both within and beyond individual corporate groups

techy *var* of **TECHY**

tec-ton-ic \ˈtɛk-tən-ik\ *adj* [LL *tectonicus*, fr. Gk *tektonikos* of a builder, fr. *tekton* builder — more at **TECHNICAL**]: of or relating to tectonics; as a: **ARCHITECTURAL** b: of or relating to the deformation of the earth's crust, the forces involved in or producing such deformation, and the resulting forms — **tec-ton-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tec-ton-ics \-iks\ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr. 1: the science or art of construction (as of a building) 2: geological structural features 3 a: a branch of geology concerned with structure esp. with folding and faulting b: **DIASTROPHISM**

tec-to-nism \ˈtɛk-tə-niz-əm\ *n* [ISV *tecton-* (fr. *tectonic*) + *-ism*] : **DIASTROPHISM**

tec-tum \ˈtɛk-təm\ *n*, *pl* *tec-ta* \-tə\ [NL, fr. L, roof, dwelling, fr. neut. of *tectus*, pp. *olvetere* to cover — more at **THATCH**]: a bodily structure resembling or serving as a roof, esp.: the dorsal part of the midbrain — **tec-tal** \ˈtɛk-təl\ *adj*

ted \ˈtɛd\ *v* *ted-ded*; *ted-ding* (assumed) ME *tedden*, akin to Gk *taisthai* to divide, distribute — more at **TIDE**]: to spread or turn from the swath and scatter (as new-mown grass) for drying

ted-der \ˈtɛd-ər\ *n*: one that teds, *specif*: a machine for stirring and spreading hay to hasten drying and curing

ted-dy bear \ˈtɛd-ē-, ˈtɛd-ē\ *n* [Teddy, nickname of Theodore Roosevelt †1919 26th U.S. president; fr. a cartoon depicting the president sparing the life of a bear cub while hunting]: a stuffed toy bear

ted-dy boy \ˈtɛd-ē-, \ *n* [Teddy, nickname for Edward]: a young British hoodlum who affects Edwardian dress

Te De-um \ˈtē-dē-əm, ˈtē-dē-ə\ *n*, *pl* *Te De-ums* [ME, fr. LL *te deum laudamus* thee, God, we praise; fr. the opening words of the hymn]: a liturgical Christian hymn of praise to God

te-dious \ˈtē-dē-əs, ˈtē-jəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *taediosus*, fr. L *taedium*]: tiresome because of length or dullness: BORING (a ~ public ceremony) — **te-dious-ly** *adv* — **te-dious-ness** *n*

te-dium \ˈtē-dē-əm\ *n* [L *taedium* disgust, irksomeness, fr. *taedere* to disgust, weary] 1: the quality or state of being tedious: **TE-DIOUSNESS**, also: BOREDOM 2: a tedious period of time (long ~s of strained anxiety — H. G. Wells)

tee \ˈtē\ *n* [ME] 1: the letter t 2: something shaped like a capital T 3: a mark aimed at in various games (as curling) — to a tee: EXACTLY, PRECISELY

tee *n* [of unknown origin] 1 a: a small mound or a peg on which a golf ball is placed before the beginning of play on a hole b: a device for holding a football in position for kicking 2: the area from which a golf ball is struck at the beginning of play on a hole

tee *v* **tee**; **tee-ing**: to place (a ball) on a tee — often used with *up*

teed off \ˈtēd-ɔf\ *adj* [prob. alter. of earlier *pee'd off*, *peed off*]: ANGRY, ANNOYED

teem \ˈtēm\ *v* [ME *temen*, fr. OE *tsman*, *tēman*; akin to OE *tēam* offspring — more at **TEAM**] *vt*, *archaic*: to bring forth: give birth to: PRODUCE ~ *vi* 1 *obs*: to become pregnant: CONCEIVE 2 a: to become filled to overflowing: ABOUND (lakes ~ with fish) b: to be present in large quantity — **teem-ing-ly** \ˈtē-mŋ-lē\ *adv* — **teem-ing-ness** *n*

teem *vi* [ME *temen*, fr. ON *tæma*, akin to OE *tōm* empty]: EMPTY, POUR (~ molten metal into a mold)

teen \ˈtēn\ *n* [ME *tene*, fr. OE *tēna*, injury, grief; akin to ON *tjōn* loss, damage] *archaic*: MISERY, AFFLICTION

teen *adj*: **TEENAGE**

teen-age \ˈtē-nāj\ or **teen-aged** \-nājd\ *adj*: of, being, or relating to people in their teens

teen-ager \-nā-jər\ *n*: a person in his teens

teen-er \ˈtē-nər\ *n*: **TEENAGER**

teens \ˈtēnz\ *n* *pl* -teen (as in *thirteen*) 1: the numbers 13 to 19 inclusive, *specif*: the years 13 to 19 in a lifetime or century 2: **TEENAGERS**

teen-ay also **teent-ay** \ˈtēn(t)-sē\ *adj* **teen-ai-er** also **teent-ai-er**; -est [baby-talk alter. of *teens*]: TINY

teen-y-ween-y also **teent-y-weent-y** or **teen-sie-ween-sie** \ˈtēn(t)-sē-wēn(t)-sē\ *adj* [baby-talk alter. of *teeny-weeny*]: TINY

teen-y \ˈtē-nē\ *adj*, *teen-i-er*; -est [by alter. (influenced by *weeny*)]: TINY

teen-y-bop-per \ˈtē-nē-bɒp-ər\ *n* [teen + *-y* + *bopper*] 1: a teen-age girl 2: a young teenager who rejects middle-class mores, dresses in mod styles, is addicted to rock 'n' roll music, and is interested in the use of drugs (as LSD and marijuana)

teen-y-wee-ny also **teen-lee-wee-nie** \ˈtē-nē-wē-nē\ *adj* [teeny + weeny]: TINY

tee off *vi* 1: to drive from a tee 2: BEGIN, START 3: to hit hard 4: to make an angry denunciation — often used with *on*

tee-pee *var* of **TEPEE**

tee shirt *var* of **T-SHIRT**

tee-ter \ˈtē-tər\ *v* [ME *titeren* to totter, reel; akin to OHG *zitarōn* to shiver, Gk *dramēn* to run] 1 a: to move unsteadily: WOBBLE b: WAVER, VACILLATE (a passive type who ~s between conformity and revolt — R. N. Denney) 2: SEESAW

teeter *n*: SEESAW 2b

teeter-board \-bɔrd\ *n*, *pl* -boards \-bɔrd\ 1: SEESAW 2b 2: a board placed on a raised support in such a way that a person standing on one end of the board is thrown into the air if another person jumps on the opposite end

teeter-tot-ter \ˈtē-tər-tat-ər\ *n*: SEESAW 2b

teeth *pl* of **TOOTH**

teethe \ˈtēθ\ *v* **teethed**; **teeth-ing** [back-formation fr. *teething*]: to cut one's teeth: grow teeth

teether \ˈtē-θər\ *n*: an object (as a teething ring) designed for a baby to bite on during teething

teeth-ing \ˈtē-θŋ\ *n* [teeth] 1: the first growth of teeth 2: the phenomena accompanying growth of teeth through the gums

teething ring *n*: a usu. rubber or plastic ring for a teething infant to bite on

teeth-ridge \ˈtē-θrɪdʒ\ *n*: the inner surface of the gums of the upper front teeth

tee-to-tal \ˈtē-tō-təl-, ˈtō-təl\ *adj* [total + total (abstinence)] 1: of, relating to, or practicing **teetotalism** 2: TOTAL, COMPLETE — **tee-to-tal-ly** \-lē\ *adv*

tee-to-tal-er or **tee-to-tal-ier** \ˈtō-təl-ər\ *n*: one who practices or advocates **teetotalism**

tee-to-tal-ism \-tō-təl-iz-əm\ *n*: the principle or practice of complete abstinence from alcoholic drinks — **tee-to-tal-ist** \-tō-təl-ist\ *n*

tee-to-tum \ˈtē-tō-təm\ *n* [free + L *totum* all, fr. neut. of *totus* whole; fr. the letter T inscribed on one side as an abbr. of *totum* (take) all]: a small top usu. inscribed with letters and used in puts-and-takes

teff \ˈtɛf\ *n* [Amharic *tēf*]: an economically important African cereal grass (*Eragrostis abyssinica*) that is grown for its grain which yields a white flour and as a forage and hay crop — called also *teff grass*

TEFL \ˈtɛf-l\ *abbr* teaching English as a foreign language

Teflon \ˈtɛf-lən\ *trademark* — used for synthetic fluorine-containing resins used esp. for molding articles and for coatings to prevent sticking (as of food in cooking utensils)

teg-men \ˈtɛg-mən\ *n*, *pl* *teg-men-ta* \-mə-nə\ [NL *tegmin-*, *tegmen*, fr. L, covering, fr. *tegere* to cover — more at **THATCH**]: a superficial layer or cover usu. of a plant or animal part

teg-men-tal \ˈtɛg-məntəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or associated with an integument or a tegument

teg-men-tum \ˈtɛg-məntəm\ *n*, *pl* -men-ta \-məntə\ [NL, fr. L *tegumentum*, *tegumentum*, covering, fr. *tegere*]: an anatomical covering: **TEGMENT**

teg-u-ment \ˈtɛg-yə-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *tegumentum*]: **INTEGUMENT** — **teg-u-men-tal** \ˈtɛg-yə-məntəl\ *adj*

tem-per-a-ment \tem-p(ə)-rə-mənt, -pər-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *temperamentum*, fr. *temperare* to mix, temper] 1 *obs* *a*: constitution of a substance, body, or organism with respect to the mixture or balance of its elements, qualities, or parts: **MAKEUP** *b*: **COMPLEXION** 1 2 *a*: the peculiar or distinguishing mental or physical character determined by the relative proportions of the humors according to medieval physiology *b*: characteristic or habitual inclination or mode of emotional response (he is of a nervous ~) *c*: extremely high sensibility; *esp*: excessive sensitiveness or irritability 3 *obs* *a*: **CLIMATE** *b*: **TEMPERATURE** 2 4 *a*: the act or process of tempering or modifying; **ADJUSTMENT**, **COMPROMISE** *b*: middle course; **MEAN** *c*: the process of slightly modifying the musical intervals of the pure scale to produce a set of 12 equally spaced tones to the octave which enables a keyboard instrument to play in all keys *syn* see **DISPOSITION**

tem-per-a-men-tal \tem-p(ə)-rə-mənt-əl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or arising from *temperament*: **CONSTITUTIONAL** (~ peculiarities) 2 *a*: marked by excessive sensitivity and impulsive changes of mood (a ~ opera singer) *b*: unpredictable in behavior or performance — **tem-per-a-men-tal-ly** \-l-ē\ *adv*

tem-per-ance \tem-p(ə)-rən(t)s, -pən(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. L *temperantia*, fr. *temperans*, *pp* of *temperare* to moderate, be moderate] 1: moderation in action, thought, or feeling; **RESTRAINT** 2: habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites or passions; *specif*: moderation in or abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink

tem-per-ate \tem-p(ə)-rət\ *adj* [ME *temperat*, fr. L *temperatus*, *pp* of *temperare*] 1: marked by moderation: *a*: keeping or held within limits: not extreme or excessive; **MILD** *b*: moderate in indulgence of appetite or desire *c*: moderate in the use of intoxicating liquors *d*: marked by an absence or avoidance of extravagance, violence, or extreme partisanship; **RESTRAINED** 2 *a*: having a moderate climate *b*: found in or associated with a moderate climate (~ insects) 3: existing as a prophage in infected cells and rarely causing lysis (~ phages) *syn* see **SOBER**

tem-per-ate-ly \tem-p(ə)-rət-lē\ *adv* — **tem-per-ate-ness** *n*

tem-per-ate zone *n*, often cap **T&Z**: the area or region between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle or between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle

tem-per-a-ture \tem-p(ə)-r(ə)-chū(r), -p(ə)-rə-, -chər-, -(t)yū(r)\ *n* [L *temperatura* mixture, moderation, fr. *temperatus*, *pp* of *temperare*] 1 *archaic* *a*: **COMPLEXION** 1 *b*: **TEMPERAMENT** 2 *a*: degree of hotness or coldness measured on a definite scale — compare **THERMOMETER** *b*: the degree of heat that is natural to the body of a living being *c*: abnormally high body heat *d*: relative state of emotional warmth (aware of a change in the ~ of our friendship — Christopher Isherwood)

tem-per-a-ture gradient *n*: the rate of change of temperature with displacement in a given direction (as with increase of height)

tem-per-ed \tem-p(ə)-d\ *adj* 1 *a*: having the elements mixed in satisfying proportions: **TEMPERATE** *b*: qualified, lessened, or diluted by the mixture or influence of an additional ingredient: **MODERATED** (a pale gleam of ~ sunlight fell through the leaves — W. H. Hudson 1922) 2: treated by tempering 3: having a specified temper — used in combination (short-tempered) 4: conforming to *esp* equal temperament — used of a musical interval, intonation, semitone, or scale

tem-pest \tem-p(ə)-st\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *tempeste*, fr. (assumed) VL *tempestas*, alter of L *tempestas* season, weather, storm, fr. *tempus* time — more at **TEMPORAL**] 1: an extensive violent wind *esp* when accompanied by rain, hail, or snow 2: **TUMULT**, **UPROAR**

tem-pest vi: to raise a tempest in or around

tem-pest-u-ous \tem-p(ə)-chə-wə\ *adj* [LL *tempestuosus*, fr. OL *tempestus* season, weather, storm, fr. *tempus*: *of*, relating to, or resembling a tempest: **TURBULENT**, **STORMY** (~ weather) (*a* ~ debate) — **tem-pest-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **tem-pest-u-ous-ness** *n*

Tem-plar \tem-pl(ə)r\ *n* [ME *templar*, fr. ML *templarius*, fr. L *templum* temple] 1: a knight of a religious military order established in the early 12th century in Jerusalem for the protection of pilgrims and the Holy Sepulcher 2 *not cap*: a barman or student of law in London 3: **KNIGHT TEMPLAR**

tem-plate or **tem-plet** \tem-pl(ə)t\ *n* [prob fr. F *templet*, dim of *temple* temple of a loom] 1: a short piece or block placed horizontally in a wall under a beam to distribute its weight or pressure (as over a door) 2 *a* (1): a gauge, pattern, or mold (as a thin plate or board) used as a guide to the form of a piece being made (2): a molecule (as of RNA) in a biological system that carries the genetic code for another macromolecule *b*: **OVERLAY**

tem-ple \tem-pl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE & OF, OE *tempel* & OF *temple*, fr. L *templum* space marked out for observation of auguries, temple, prob akin to L *tempus* time] 1: an edifice for religious exercises *a* *often cap*: one of three successive national sanctuaries in ancient Jerusalem *b*: a building for Mormon sacred ordinances *c*: a Reform or Conservative synagogue 2: a local lodge of any of various fraternal orders; *also*: the building housing it 3: a place devoted to a special purpose — **tem-pled** \-pld\ *adj*

tem-ple n [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *templula*, alter of L *templa* (pl.) temples; prob akin to L *tempus*, *tempus* time] 1: the flattened space on each side of the forehead of some mammals (as man) 2: one of the side supports of a pair of glasses joined to the bows and passing on each side of the head

tem-po \tem-p(ə)\ *n*, pl **tem-pl** \-p(ə)\ or **tempos** [It, lit, time, fr. L *tempus*] 1: the rate of speed of a musical piece or passage indicated by one of a series of directions (as *largo*, *presto*, or *allegro*) and often by an exact metronome marking 2: rate of motion or activity: **PACE** 3: a turn to move in chess in relation to the number of moves required to gain an objective

tem-po-ral \tem-p(ə)-rəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *temporalis*, fr. *tempus*, *tempus* time, akin to L *tempus* to stretch, and prob to L *tendere* to stretch — more at **THIN**] 1 *a*: of or relating to time as opposed to eternity *b*: of or relating to earthly life *c*: of or relating to lay or secular concerns 2: of or relating to grammatical tense or a distinction of time 3 *a*: of or relating to time as dis-

tinguished from space *b*: of or relating to the sequence of time or to a particular time: **CHRONOLOGICAL** — **tem-po-ral-ly** \-l-ē\ *adv*

tem-poral adj [MF, fr. LL *temporalis*, fr. L *tempora* temples]: of or relating to the temples or the sides of the skull behind the orbits

tem-poral n: a temporal part (as a bone or muscle)

tem-poral bone *n*: a compound bone of the side of the human skull

tem-po-ral-ty \tem-p(ə)-rəl-tē\ *n*, pl *-ties* 1 *a*: civil or political as distinguished from spiritual or ecclesiastical power or authority *b*: an ecclesiastical property or revenue — often used in pl 2: the quality or state of being temporal

tem-po-ral-ize \tem-p(ə)-rə-līz\ *vi*, -ized, -iz-ing 1: to place or define in time relations 2: **SECULARIZE**

tem-poral lobe *n*: a large lobe of each cerebral hemisphere that is situated in front of the occipital lobe and contains a sensory area associated with the organ of hearing

tem-poral summation *n*: sensory summation that involves the addition of single stimuli over a period of time

tem-po-rar-i-ly \tem-p(ə)-rər-ē-lē\ *adv*: during a limited time

tem-po-rar-y \tem-p(ə)-rər-ē\ *adj* [L *temporarius*, fr. *tempus*, *tempus* time]: lasting for a limited time — **tem-po-rar-i-ness** *n*

tem-por-ary n, pl *-rar-ies*: one serving for a limited time (adding several temporaries as typists during the summer)

tem-por-ary duty *n*: temporary military service away from one's permanent duty station

tem-po-riz-a-tion \tem-p(ə)-rə-zə-shən\ *n*: the act, policy, or practice of temporizing

tem-po-rize \tem-p(ə)-rīz\ *vi*, -rized, -rizing [MF *temporiser*, fr. ML *temporizare* to pass the time, fr. L *tempus*, *tempus*] 1: to act to suit the time or occasion: yield to current or dominant opinion: **COMPROMISE** 2: to draw out discussions or negotiations so as to gain time (you'd have to ~ until you found out how she wanted to be advised — Mary Austin) — **tem-po-riz-er** *n*

tempt \tem-pt\ *vi* [ME *tempten*, fr. OF *temptier*, *temper*, fr. L *temptare*, *temptare* to feel, try, tempt; akin to L *tendere* to stretch — more at **THIN**] 1: to entice to do wrong by promise of pleasure or gain 2 *a*: to make trial of: **TEST** *b*: to try presumptuously: **PROVOKE** *c*: to risk the dangers of 3 *a*: to induce to do something *b*: to cause to be strongly inclined (he was ~ed to call it quits) *syn* see **LURE** — **tempt-able** \tem-p(ə)-tə-bəl\ *adj*

tem-p-ta-tion \tem-p(ə)-tā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of tempting or the state of being tempted *esp* to evil: **ENTICEMENT** 2: something tempting: a cause or occasion of enticement

tem-pter \tem-p(ə)-tər\ *n*: one that tempts or entices — **tempt-ress** \-trəs\ *n*

tempt-ing *adj*: having an appeal: **ENTICING** (*a* ~ offer) — **tempt-ing-ly** \-tīŋ-lē\ *adv*

tem-pu-ra \tem-p(ə)-rə-, -rā, tem-pūr-ə\ *n* [Jap *tempura*]: seafood or vegetables dipped in batter and fried

ten \ten\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tenne*, fr. *ten*, *akin* to OHG *zehan* *ten*, L *decem*, Gk *deka*] 1 — see **NUMBER** table 2: the tenth in a set or series (wears a ~) 3: something having ten units or members 4: the number occupying the position two to the left of the decimal point in the Arabic notation — *usu.* used in pl 5: a 10-dollar bill — *ten* *adj* or *pron* — **tenth** \ten(t)h\ *adj* or *adv* — **tenth** *n*

ten-a-ble \ten-ə-bəl\ *adj* [F, fr. OF, fr. *tenir* to hold, fr. L *tenēre* — more at **THIN**]: capable of being held, maintained, or defended: **DEFENSIBLE**, **REASONABLE** — **ten-a-bil-i-ty** \ten-ə-bil-ē-tē\ *n* — **ten-a-ble-ness** *n* — **ten-a-bly** \ten-ə-blē\ *adv*

ten-a-ces \ten-əs, ten-ās, ten-əs\ *n* [modif. of Sp *tenaza*, lit., forceps, prob fr. L *tenacia*, neut. pl. of *tenax*]: a combination of two high or relatively high cards (as ace and queen) of the same suit in one hand with one ranking two degrees below the other

ten-a-clous \ten-ə-shəs\ *adj* [L *tenac-*, *tenax* tending to hold fast, fr. *tenēre* to hold] 1 *a*: not easily pulled apart: **COHESIVE**, **TOUGH** (*a* ~ metal) *b*: tending to adhere or cling *esp* to another substance: **STICKY** (~ burr) (~ clay) 2 *a*: persistent in maintaining or adhering to something valued as habitual (a man very ~ of his habits) *b*: **RETENTIVE** (*a* ~ memory) *syn* see **STRONG** — **ten-a-clous-ly** *adv* — **ten-a-clous-ness** *n*

ten-a-ci-ty \ten-ə-sē-tē\ *n*: the quality or state of being tenacious *syn* see **COURAGE**

ten-a-cu-lum \ten-ə-kū-ləm\ *n*, pl *-la* \-lə\ or *-lums* [NL, fr. LL, instrument for holding, fr. L *tenēre*] 1: a slender sharp-pointed hook attached to a handle and used mainly in surgery for seizing and holding parts (as arteries) 2: an adhesive animal structure

ten-a-ny \ten-ən-ē\ *n*, pl *-cies*: a holding of an estate or a mode of holding an estate: the temporary possession or occupancy of something (as a house) that belongs to another; *also*: the period of a tenant's occupancy or possession

ten-ant \ten-ənt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *pp* of *tenir* to hold] 1 *a*: one who holds or possesses real estate or sometimes personal property (as an annuity) by any kind of right *b*: one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements of another; *specif*: one who rents or leases (as a house) from a landlord 2: **OCCUPANT**, **DWELLER** — **ten-ant-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

ten-ant vi: to hold or occupy as a tenant: **INHABIT** — **ten-ant-able** \-n-ə-tə-bəl\ *adj*

tenant farmer *n*: a farmer who works land owned by another and pays rent either in cash or in shares of produce

ten-ant-ry \ten-ən-trē\ *n*, pl *-ries* 1: **TENANCY** 2: a body of tenants

ten-cent store \ten-sent-ə\ *n*: **FIVE-AND-TEN**

tench \tench\ *n*, pl *tench* or *tenches* [ME, fr. MF *tenche*, fr. LL *tinca*]: a Eurasian freshwater fish (*Tinca tinca*) related to the dace and noted for its ability to survive outside water

a about * kitten *ar* further *a* back *ā* bake *i* cot, cart
au out *ch* chun *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *g* jaw *ō* flow *ō* raw *ā* cotn *th* thin *th* thus
ū loot *u* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yū* furious *zh* vision

telu-rite \ˈrɪt\ *n* : a mineral TeO_2 that consists of the dioxide of tellurium and occurs sparingly in tufts of white or yellowish crystals

telu-ri-um \ˈtɔ-lūr-ē-əm, tē-ˈlɪ\ *n* [NL, fr L *tellur-, tellus* earth]: a semimetallic element related to selenium and sulfur that occurs in a silvery white brittle crystalline form of metallic luster, in a dark amorphous form, or combined with metals and that is used esp in alloys — see ELEMENT table

telu-rom-e-ter \tē-ˈlɔ-rəm-ət-ər\ *n* : a device that measures distance by means of microwaves

telu-rous \tē-ˈlɔ-rəs, tɔ-lūr-əs, tē-ˈlɔ\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or containing tellurium esp with a lower valence than in telluric compounds

televy \ˈtē-ˈlɪ\ *n* [by shortening & alter] chiefly Brit: TELEVISION

tele- — see TEL-

tele-cen-tric \tē-ˈsɛn-trɪk, tē-ˈlɪ\ *adj* [ISV *tel-* + *centromere* + -ic]: having the form of a straight rod due to the terminal position of the centromere (as a chromosome) — **telocentric** *n*

tele-lome \tē-ˈlōm\ *n* [ISV *tel-* + -ome]: a basic structural unit of the vascular plant consisting typically of a terminal branchlet with distal sporangium and vascular supply — **tele-mic** \tē-ˈlōm-ɪk, -lām-ˈ\ *adj*

tele-phase \tē-ˈlɔ-ˈfāz, tē-ˈlɪ\ *n* [ISV] 1: the final stage of mitosis in which the spindle disappears and two new nuclei appear each with a set of chromosomes 2: a stage in meiosis that is usu. the final stage in the first and second meiotic divisions but may be missing in the first and that is characterized by formation of the nuclear membrane and by changes in coiling and arrangement of the chromosomes

telos \tē-ˈlās, tē-ˈlās\ *n* [Gk — more at WHEEL]: an ultimate end

tele-tax-i-ic \tē-ˈtāk-si-ik, tē-ˈlɪ\ *n* [NL]: a taxis in which an organism orients itself in respect to a stimulus (as a light source) as though that were the only stimulus acting on it

tel-pher \ˈtē-ˈlɪər\ *n* [irreg. fr Gk *tēle-* tē- + *pherein* to bear — more at BEAR]: a lighted car suspended from and running on aerial cables, esp: one propelled by electricity

tel-som \ˈtē-ˈsɒn\ *n* [NL, fr Gk, end of a plowed field, prob akin to Gk *telos* end]: the terminal segment of the body of an arthropod or segmented worm, esp: that of a crustacean forming the middle lobe of the tail

Tel-u-gu \tē-ˈlɔ-ˈgü\ *n, pl* Telugu or Telugus 1: a member of the largest group of people in Andhra Pradesh, India 2: the Dravidian language of the Telugu people

tem-blor \ˈtēm-blɔr; tēm-,blɔ(r), -blɔ(s)r; tēm-ˈl\ *n* [Sp, lit, trembling, fr *tremblar* to tremble, fr. ML *tremulare* — more at TREMBLE]: EARTHQUAKE

tem-er-ar-i-ous \tēm-ə-ˈrɛr-ē-əs, -ˈrər-ə\ *adj* [L *temerarius*, fr *temere*]: marked by temerity: rashly or presumptuously daring — **tem-er-ar-i-ously** *adv* — **tem-er-ar-i-ous-ness** *n*

tem-er-ity \tə-ˈmɛr-ət-ē\ *n, pl* -ties [ME *temeryte*, fr. L *temeritas*, fr *temere* at random, rashly, lit, in the dark, akin to OHG *demar* darkness, L *tenebræ*, Skt *tamas*] 1: unreasonable or foolhardy contempt of danger or opposition: RASHNESS, RECKLESSNESS 2: an act or instance of temerity

syn TEMERITY, AUDACITY, HARDHOOD, EFFRONTERY, NERVE, CHEEK, GALL shared meaning element: conspicuous or flagrant boldness ant caution

temp *abbr* 1 temperature 2 temperature 3 template 4 temporal 5 temporary 6 [L *tempore*] in the time of

tem-peh-\ˈtēm-pē\ *n* [Indonesian *tempé*]: an Asiatic food prepared by fermenting soybeans with a rhizopus

tem-per \ˈtēm-pər\ *vb* tem-per-ed, tem-per-ing \-p(ə-)nɪŋ\ [ME *temperen*, fr OE & OF, OE *temperian* & OF *temper*, fr L *temperare* to moderate, mix, temper; prob akin to L *tempor-, tempus* time — more at TEMPORAL] *vt* 1: to adjust to the justice of a situation by a counterbalancing or mitigating addition (< needs with mercy) 2 *intrans* *a*: to exercise control over: GOVERN, RESTRAIN *b*: to cause to be well disposed: MOLIFY (< and reconciled them both — Richard Steele) 3: to bring to a suitable state by mixing in or adding a new liquid ingredient as *a*: to mix (clay) with water or a modifier (as grog) and knead to a uniform texture *b*: to mix oil with (colors) in making paint ready for use 4 *a* (1): to soften (hardened steel or cast iron) by reheating at a lower temperature (2): to harden (steel) by reheating and cooling in oil *b*: to anneal or toughen (glass) by a process of gradually heating and cooling 5: to make stronger and more resilient through hardship: TOUGHEN (troops ~ed in battle) 6 *a*: to put in tune with something: ATTUNE *b*: to adjust the pitch of (a note, chord, or instrument) to a temperament — *vi*: to produce satisfactory temper (as in a metal) **syn** see MODERATE — **tem-per-able** \-p(ə-)rə-bəl\ *adj* — **tem-per-er** \-pər-ər\ *n*

tem-per-er *n* 1 *a* archaic: a suitable proportion or balance of qualities: a middle state between extremes: MEAN MEDIUM (virtue is a just ~ between propensities — T B Macaulay) *b* *archaic*: CHARACTER, QUALITY (< the ~ of the land you design to sow — John Mortimer) *c*: a characteristic tone: TREND TENDENCY (< the ~ of the times) *d*: high quality of mind or spirit: COURAGE, METTLE 2: the state of a substance with respect to certain desired qualities (as hardness, elasticity, or workability) as *a* (1): the degree of hardness or resiliency given steel by tempering (2): the color of steel after tempering *b*: the feel and relative solidity of leather 3: a substance added to or mixed with something else to modify the properties of the latter: as *a*: any of various mixtures of metals added to another metal in making an alloy *b*: the carbon content of steel that affects its hardening properties 4 *a*: a characteristic cast of mind or state of feeling: DISPOSITION *b*: calmness of mind: COMPOSURE, EQUANIMITY *c*: state of feeling or frame of mind at a particular time usu. dominated by a single strong emotion *d*: heat of mind or emotion: proneness to anger: PASSION — **syn** see DISPOSITION MOOD

tem-per-er \ˈtēm-pə-rə\ *n* [It *tempera*, lit, temper, fr. *temperare* to temper, fr. L] 1: a process of painting in which an albuminous or colloidal medium (as egg yolk) is employed as a vehicle instead of oil, also: a painting done in tempera 2: ROSE COLORED

teno-syn-o-vi-tis \ten-ō-sin-ə-vīt-əs, -tē-nō-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *tenōn*: tendon + NL *synovitis*; akin to Gk *teinein* to stretch — more at THIN]: inflammation of a tendon sheath

ten-our \ten-ər/ chiefly Brit var of **TENOR**

ten-pen-ni \ten-pen-ē, Brit -pə-nē/ *adj*: amounting to, worth, or costing ten pennies

ten-penny nail *n* [fr. its original price per hundred]: a nail 3 inches long

ten-pin \ten-pin/ *n* 1: a bottle-shaped bowling pin 15 inches high 2 *pl* but sing in constr: a bowling game using 10 *tenpins* and a large ball 27 inches in circumference and allowing each player to bowl 2 balls in each of 10 frames

ten-pounder \ten-paun-dər/ *n* LADYFISH 2

ten-rec \ten-rek/ *n* (F, fr. Malagasy *sindrakā*): any of numerous small often spiny insectivorous mammals (family Tenrecidae) of Madagascar

tense \ten(t)s/ *n* [ME *tens* time, tense, fr. MF, fr. L *tempus* — more at TEMPORAL] 1: a distinction of form in a verb to express distinctions of time or duration of the action or state it denotes 2 *a*: a set of inflectional forms of a verb that express distinctions of time *b*: a particular inflectional form of a verb expressing a specific time distinction

tense *adj* **tense-er**, **tense-est** [L *tensus*, fr. pp. of *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] 1: stretched tight; made taut 2 *a*: feeling or showing nervous tension *b*: marked by strain or suspense 3: produced with the muscles involved in a relatively tense state (the vowels /ē/ and /ū/ in contrast with the vowels /i/ and /u/ are ~) *syn* 1 see TIGHT *ant* relaxed 2 see STIFF *ant* expansive — **tensely** *adv* — **tense-ness** *n*

tense *vb* **tensed**; **tensing** *vi*: to make tense ~ *vi*: to become tense

ten-sile \ten(t)-sil also -sill/ *adj* 1: capable of tension: DUCTILE 2: of, relating to, or involving tension (~ stress) — **ten-sil-i-ty** \ten-sil-ē-tē/ *n*

tensile strength *n*: the greatest longitudinal stress a substance can bear without tearing apart

ten-si-m-e-ter \ten-sim-ət-ər/ *n* [tension + -meter]: an instrument for measuring differences of vapor pressure

ten-si-om-e-ter \ten(t)-sē-am-ət-ər/ *n* [tension] 1 or **ten-som-e-ter** \ten-sām-/ [Tense]: a device for measuring tension (as of fabric, yarn, or structural material) 2: an instrument for determining the moisture content of soil 3: an instrument for measuring the surface tension of liquids — **ten-si-om-e-tric** \sē-ō-me-trik/ *adj* — **ten-si-om-e-try** \sē-am-ət-ē-ri/ *n*

ten-sion \ten-chn/ *n* [MF or L, MF, fr. L *tension*, *tensio*, fr. *tensus*, pp.] 1 *a*: the act or action of stretching or the condition or degree of being stretched to stiffness: TAUTNESS *b*: STRESS 1b 2 *a*: either of two balancing forces causing or tending to cause extension *b*: the stress resulting from the elongation of an elastic body *c* archaic: PRESSURE 3 *a*: inner striving, unrest, or imbalance often with physiological indication of emotion *b*: a state of latent hostility or opposition between individuals or groups *c*: a balance maintained in an artistic work between opposing forces or elements 4: electrical potential 5: a device to produce a desired tension (as in a loom) — **ten-sion-al** \tench-nal, -ən-/ *adj* — **ten-sion-less** \ten-chn-ləs/ *adj*

tension *vi **ten-sioned**, **ten-sion-ing** \tench(-ə)-nɪŋ/: to subject to tension, esp: to tighten to a desired or appropriate degree — **ten-sion-er** \(-ə)-nər/ *n**

ten-si-ty \ten(t)-sī-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties: the quality or state of being tense: TENSENESS

ten-sive \ten(t)-siv/ *adj*: of, relating to, or causing tension

ten-sor \ten(t)-sər, -tēn-sōr/ *n* [NL, fr. L *tensus*, pp.] 1: a muscle that stretches a part 2: a generalized vector with more than three components each of which is a function of the coordinates of an arbitrary point in space of an appropriate number of dimensions

ten-strike \ten-strīk/ *n* 1: a strike in *tenpins* 2: a highly successful stroke or achievement

tent \tent/ [ME *tente*, fr. OF, fr. L *tenta*, fem. of *tentus*, pp. of *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] 1: a collapsible shelter of canvas or other material stretched and sustained by poles and used for camping outdoors or as a temporary building 2: DWELLING 3 *a*: something that resembles a tent or that serves as a shelter; esp: a canopy or enclosure placed over the head and shoulders to retain vapors or oxygen during medical administration *b*: the web of a tent caterpillar — **tent-less** \tent-ləs/ *adj*

tent *vi* 1: to reside for the time being: LODGE 2: to live in a tent ~ *vi*: 1: to cover with or as if with a tent 2: to lodge in

tent *vi* [ME *tenten*, fr. *tent* attention, short for *attent*, fr. OF *attente*, fr. *attendere* to attend] chiefly Scot: to attend to

ten-ta-cle \tent-i-kəl/ *n* [NL *tentaculum* fr. L *tentare* to feel, touch — more at TEMPT] 1: any of various elongate flexible usu tactile or prehensile processes borne by animals chiefly on the head or about the mouth 2 *a*: something that functions like a tentacle in grasping or feeling out *b*: a sensitive hair or emergence on a plant (as the sundew) — **ten-ta-cled** \-kəld/ *adj*

ten-ta-cu-lar \ten-tak-yə-lər/ *adj* [NL *tentaculum*] 1: of, relating to, or resembling tentacles 2: equipped with tentacles

tent-age \tent-ij/ *n*: a collection of tents: tent equipment

ten-ta-tive \tent-ət-iv/ *adj* [ML *tentativus*, fr. L *tentatus*, pp. of *tentare* to feel, try — more at TEMPT] 1: not fully worked out or developed (~ plans) 2: HESITANT, UNCERTAIN (a ~ smile) — **tentative** *n* — **ten-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **ten-ta-tive-ness** *n*

tent caterpillar *n*: any of several destructive gregarious caterpillars (genus *Malacosoma* and esp. *M. americanum* of the family Lasiocampidae) that construct large silken webs on trees

tent-ed \tent-əd/ *adj* 1: covered with a tent or tents 2: shaped like a tent

ten-ter \ten-ər/ *n* [ME *teyntur*, *tentowre*] 1: a frame or endless track with hooks or clips along two sides that is used for drying and stretching cloth 2 archaic: TENTERHOOK

ten-ter-hook \ten-ər-huk/ *n*: a sharp hooked nail used esp. for fastening cloth on a tenter — on *tenterhooks*: in a state of uneasiness, strain, or suspense

tenth-rate \ten-thrāt/ *adj*: of the lowest character or quality

tent-maker \tent-māk-ər/ *n*: one that makes tents

tent stitch *n*: a short stitch slanting to the right that is used in embroidery and canvas work to form even lines of solid background

tenty also **tentile** \tent-ē/ *adj* [tent] Scot: ATTENTIVE, WATCHFUL

ten-u-ile \ten-yə-wēs/ *n*, *pl* -iles \-yə-wēz, -wās/ [ML, fr. L, thin, slight]: an unspirated voiceless stop

ten-u-ity \te-(y)ū-ē-tē, -tē-/ *n* [L *tenuius*, fr. *tenuis* thin, tenuous] 1: lack of substance or strength 2: lack of thickness: SLENDERNESS, THINNESS 3: lack of density: rarefied quality or state

ten-u-ous \ten-yə-wēs/ *adj* [L *tenuis* thin, slight, tenuous — more at THIN] 1: not dense: RARE (a ~ fluid) 2: not thick: SLENDER (a ~ rope) 3: having little substance or strength: FLIMSINESS, WEAK (~ influences) (a ~ hold on reality) *syn* see THIN *ant* dense — **ten-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **ten-u-ous-ness** *n*

ten-ure \ten-yər also -yu(r)/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *tenüre*, *tenure*, fr. ML *tenitura*, fr. (assumed) VL *tenitus*, pp. of L *tenēre* to hold — more at THIN] 1: the act, right, manner, or term of holding something (as a landed property, a position, or an office), esp: a status granted after a trial period to a teacher protecting him from summary dismissal 2: GRASP, HOLD — **ten-ur-ial** \te-nyur-ē-əl/ *adj* — **ten-ur-ial-ly** \-ē-əl/ *adv*

ten-ured \ten-yərd/ *adj*: having tenure (~ faculty members)

ten-u-ty \tē-nūt(-ē)əd/ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr. pp. of *tenere* to hold, fr. L *tenēre*]: in a manner so as to hold a tone or chord to its full value — used as a direction in music

teo-cal-li \tē-ō-kāl-ē, -tē-ō-kāl-/ *n* [Nahuatl, fr. *teotl* god + *calli* house]: an ancient temple of Mexico or Central America usu. built upon the summit of a truncated pyramidal mound, also ~ the mound itself

teo-na-na-cal-li \tē-ō-nan-ə-kāl-ē/ *n* [Nahuatl, fr. *teotl* god + *nanacalli* mushroom]: any of several New World mushrooms (*Psilocybe* and related genera of the family *Agaricaceae*) that are sources of hallucinogens

teo-sin-te \tē-ō-sint-ē/ *n* [MexSp, fr. Nahuatl *teocentli*, fr. *teotl* god + *centli* ear of corn]: a large annual fodder grass (*Euchlaena mexicana*) of Mexico and Central America closely related to and possibly ancestral to maize

te-pa \tē-pə/ *n* [tri- + ethylene + phosphor- + amide]: a soluble crystalline compound $C_2H_5N_2OP$ that is used esp. as a chemotherapeutic of insects, an allelicid in some kinds of cancer, and in finishing and flame-proofing textiles

te-pa-ry bean \tē-pə-rē-/ *n* [origin unknown]: an annual twining bean (*Phaseolus acutifolius* var. *latifolius*) that is native to the southwestern U.S. and Mexico and is cultivated for its roundish white, yellow, brown, or bluish black edible seeds

te-pee \tē-(p)ē/ *n* [Dakota *tipi*, fr. *ti* to dwell + *pi* to use for]: an American Indian conical tent usu. consisting of skins and used esp. by the Plains peoples

teph-ra \tēf-rə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, ashes]: solid material ejected during the eruption of a volcano and transported through the air

tepid \tep-əd/ *adj* [L *tepidus*, fr. *teperē* to be moderately warm, akin to Skt *tapati* it gives out heat, OIr *teas* heat] 1: moderately warm: LUKEWARM (a ~ bath) 2: marked by an absence of enthusiasm or conviction (a ~ interest) — **tepid-i-ty** \tē-pid-ē-tē-/ *n* — **tepid-ly** \tep-əd-lē/ *adv* — **tepid-ness** *n*

TEPP \tē-ē-pe-pe/ *n* [tetraethyl pyrophosphate]: a mobile hygroscopic corrosive liquid organophosphate $C_2H_5O_2P_2$ that is a powerful anticholinesterase and is used as an insecticide and parasympathomimetic agent

te-quila \tē-kē-lə, -tē-/ *n* [Sp, fr. *Tequila*, district of Mexico] 1: a Mexican century plant (*Agave tequilana*) much cultivated as a source of mescal 2: a Mexican liquor made by redistilling mescal

ter *abbr* 1 terrace 2 territory

ter- *comb form* [L, fr. *ter*, akin to Gk & Skt *tris* three times, L *tres* three — more at THREE]: three times: threefold: three (tercentenary)

tera- \ter-ə/ *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *teras* monster — more at TERA-TOLOGY], TRILLION (teratron) (terahertz)

ter-al \tē-rāl/ *n* [Tari, lowland belt of India]: a wide-brimmed double felt sun hat worn esp. in subtropical regions

ter-aph \ter-əf/ *n*, *pl* ter-a-phim \ter-ə-fīm/ [Heb *tērdaphim* (pl. in form but sing. in meaning)]: an image of a Semitic household god

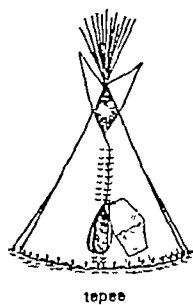
ter-a-to-gen \tē-rat-ə-jən/ *n*: a teratogenic agent

ter-a-to-gen-e-sis \tē-rat-ə-jen-ə-sē-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *teras*, *teras* monster + *genesis*]: production of monstrous growths or fetuses

ter-a-to-gen-ic \-jen-ik/ *adj*: tending to cause developmental malformations and monstrosities — **ter-a-to-gen-ic-ly** \-jē-nis-ē-əl/ *adv*

ter-a-to-log-i-cal \tē-rat-ə-lō-jē-kəl/ or **ter-a-to-log-ic** \-ik/ *adj* 1: abnormal in growth or structure 2: of or relating to teratology

ter-a-to-log-y \tē-rat-ə-lō-jē-/ *n* [Gk *teras*, *teras* monster, *logos* study, akin to Lith *keras* enchantment]: the study of malfor-



teepee

a about * kitten or further a back i bake i cat, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke j sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th thus
li loot n foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

Ten Commandments *n* *pl*: the ethical commandments of God given according to Biblical accounts to Moses by voice and by writing on stone tablets on Mount Sinai

tend \tend\ *vb* [ME *tenden*, short for *attenden* to attend] *vi* 1 *archaic*: to give ear; LISTEN 2: to pay attention: apply oneself (~ to your own affairs) 3: to act as an attendant: SERVE 4 *obs*: AWAIT ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to attend as a servant 2 *a*: to apply oneself to the care of: watch over *b*: to have or take charge of as a caretaker or overseer *c*: CULTIVATE, FOSTER *d*: to manage the operations of: MIND (~ a store) 3: to stand by (as a rope) in readiness to prevent mischance (as fouling)

syn TEND ATTEND, MIND, WATCH *shared meaning element*: to take charge of or look after

tend *vi* [ME *tenden*, fr MF *tendre* to stretch, fr L *tendere* — more at THIN] 1: to move, direct, or develop one's course in a particular direction 2: to exhibit an inclination or tendency: CONDUCE **tendancy** \ten-dən-sē\ *n* [short for *attendance*] 1: watchful care 2 *archaic*: persons in attendance: RETINUE

tendancy \ten-dən-sē\ *n* *pl* -cies [ML *tendentia*, fr L *tendent*, *tendens*, *ppr* of *tendere*] 1 *a*: direction or approach toward a place, object, effect, or limit *b*: a proneness to a particular kind of thought or action 2 *a*: the purposeful trend of something written or said: AIM *b*: deliberate but indirect advocacy

syn TENDENCY, TREND, DRIFT, TENOR, CURRENT *shared meaning element*: a movement or course having a particular direction and character TENDENCY implies an inclination sometimes amounting to an impelling force (has a tendency to be absentminded) (the whole tendency of evolution is towards a diminishing birthrate — Havelock Ellis) TREND applies to the general direction maintained by a winding or irregular course (the long-term trend of the market is upward) DRIFT may apply to a tendency determined by external influences (as a wind, a fashion, or a state of public feeling) (the drift of young people towards social action) or, specifically, to an underlying or obscure trend of meaning or argument (I see the whole drift of your argument — Oliver Goldsmith) TENOR, often close to drift in this latter usage, carries a stronger implication of clearness of meaning or purport. In this, as in its more common application to a course with clearly perceptible direction, the word stresses continuity and absence of digression. (his answer was bellicose in tenor) (along the cool sequestered vale of life they kept the noiseless tenor of their way — Thomas Gray) CURRENT implies a clearly defined but not necessarily unalterable course (he has not changed the current of our constitutional law — M. R. Cohen)

tendentious also **tenden-tious** \ten-dən-shəs\ *adj*: marked by a tendency in favor of a particular point of view: BIASED — **tendentious-ly** *adv* — **tendentious-ness** *n*

tender \ten-dər\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *tendre*, fr L *tener*] 1 *a*: having a soft or yielding texture: easily broken, cut, or damaged: DELICATE, FRAGILE (~ feet) *b*: easily chewed: SUCCULENT 2 *a*: physically weak: not able to endure hardship *b*: IMMATURE YOUNG (children of ~ years) *c*: incapable of resisting cold: not hardy 3: marked by, responding to, or expressing the softer emotions: FOND LOVING (a ~ lover) 4 *a*: showing care: CONSIDERATE, SOLICITOUS (~ regard) *b*: highly susceptible to impressions or emotions: IMPRESSIONABLE (a ~ conscience) 5 *a*: appropriate or conducive to a delicate or sensitive constitution or character: GENTLE, MILD (~ breeding) (~ irony) *b*: delicate or soft in quality or tone (never before heard the piano sound so ~ — Elva S Daniels) 6 *obs*: DEAR, PRECIOUS 7 *a*: sensitive to touch or palpation (~ skin) *b*: sensitive to injury or insult: TOUCHY (~ pride) *c*: demanding careful and sensitive handling: TICKLISH (a ~ situation) *d* of a ship: inclined to heel over easily under sail — **tender-ly** *adv* — **tender-ness** *n*

tender *vb* *ten-dered*, *ten-der-ing* \d(-də)-rɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to make tender: SOFTEN, WEAKEN 2 *archaic*: to regard or treat with tenderness ~ *vi*: to become tender

tender *n* [tender] *obs*: CONSIDERATION REGARD **tender** \ten-dər\ *n*: one that tends *a* (1): a ship employed to attend other ships (as to supply provisions) *a* (2): a boat or small steamer for communication between shore and a larger ship *a* (3): a warship that provides logistic support *b*: a vehicle attached to a locomotive for carrying a supply of fuel and water

tender *n* [MF *tendre* to stretch, stretch out, offer — more at TEND] 1: an unconditional offer of money or service in satisfaction of a debt or obligation made to save a penalty or forfeiture for nonpayment or nonperformance 2: an offer or proposal made for acceptance: *a*: an offer of a bid for a contract *b*: a public expression of willingness to buy not less than a specified number of shares of a stock at a fixed price from stockholders usu in an attempt to gain control of the issuing company 3: something that may be offered in payment, *specif.* MONEY

tender *vb* *ten-dered*; *ten-der-ing* \d(-də)-rɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to make a tender of 2: to present for acceptance: PROFFER (~ed his resignation) ~ *vi*: to make a bid (the nuclear consortia ~ for and build power stations — Christopher Hinton)

tender-foot \ten-dər-fut\ *n*, *pl* **tender-feet** \-fēt\ also **tender-foots** \-futs\ 1: a newcomer in a comparatively rough or newly settled region, *esp*: one not hardened to frontier or outdoor life 2: an inexperienced beginner: NOVICE (a political ~)

tender-hearted \ten-dər-hart-id\ *adj*: easily moved to love, pity, or sorrow: COMPASSIONATE, IMPRESSIONABLE — **tender-hearted-ly** *adv* — **tender-hearted-ness** *n*

tender-hefted \-hef-id\ *adj* [tender + heft, alter of haft handle] *archaic*: TENDERHEARTED

tenderize \ten-də-rīz\ *vt* -ized, -iz-ing: to make (meat or meat products) tender by applying a process or substance that breaks down connective tissue — **tenderiza-tion** \ten-də-rī-zā-shən\ *n* — **tenderizer** \ten-də-rī-zər\ *n*

tender-loin \ten-dər-loin\ *n* 1: a strip of tender meat consisting of a large internal muscle of the loin on each side of the vertebral column 2 [fr its making possible a luxurious diet for a corrupt policeman] a district of a city largely devoted to vice

ten-der-mind-ed \ten-dər-mɪn-dəd\ *adj*: marked by idealism, optimism, and dogmatism

ten-der-om-eter \ten-dər-əm-ə-tər\ *n*: a device for determining the maturity and tenderness of samples of fruits and vegetables **ten-dil-nitis** or **ten-don-itis** \ten-də-nīt-əs\ *n* [tendinitis fr NL, fr. *tendin*, *tendo* + -itis; *tendonitis* fr *tendon* + -itis]: inflammation of a tendon

ten-dil-nous \ten-də-nəs\ *adj* [NL *tendinosus*, fr. *tendin*, *tendo* tendon, alter. of ML *tendon*, *tendon*] 1: of, relating to, or resembling a tendon 2: consisting of tendons: SINEWY (~ tissue)

ten-don \ten-dən\ *n* [ML *tendon*, *tendo*, fr L *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] a tough cord or band of dense white fibrous connective tissue that unites a muscle with some other part and transmits the force which the muscle exerts

tendon of Achilles \-ə-kil-ēz\: ACHILLES TENDON **ten-dresse** \tā-dres\ *n* [F, fr MF, fr *tendre* tender]: FONDNESS

ten-drill \ten-dral\ *n* [perh. modif. of MF *tendron*, alter of *tendon*, lit, *tendon*, fr ML *tendon*, *tendo*] 1: a leaf, stipule, or stem modified into a slender spirally coiling sensitive organ serving to attach a plant to its support 2: something (as a ringlet of hair) that curls like a tendril — **ten-drilled** or **ten-drilled** \-drɪld\ *adj* — **ten-drill-ous** \-drɪ-ləs\ *adj*

1.tene \tēn\ *adj* *comb form* [L *tænia* ribbon, band — more at TAENIA]: having (such or so many) chromosomal filaments (polytene) (pachytene)

2.tene *n* *comb form*: stage of meiotic prophase characterized by (such) chromosomal filaments (diplotene) (pachytene)

ten-e-bræ \ten-ə-bræ, -brī, -brē\ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr [ML, fr L, darkness — more at TEMERITY]: the office of matins and lauds for the last three days of Holy Week commemorating the sufferings and death of Christ

ten-e-brif-ic \ten-ə-brif-ik\ *adj* [L *tenebrae* darkness] 1: GLOOMY 2: causing gloom or darkness

ten-e-bri-oid \tə-nē-brē-ɔɪd, -ten-ə-brī-ɔɪd\ *n* [NL *Tenebrionidae*, group name, fr *Tenebrion*, *Tenebrio*, type genus, fr L, one that shuns the light, fr *tenebrae* darkness] 1: any of a family (Tenebrionidae) of firm-bodied mostly dark-colored vegetable feeding beetles which often have the hind wings vestigial and functionless and whose larvae are usu. hard cylindrical worms — *tenebrionid* *adj*

ten-e-bri-ous \tə-nē-brē-əs\ *adj* [by alter]: TENEBOUS

ten-e-brism \ten-ə-brɪz-əm, *n*, *often* cap [L *tenebrae* darkness]: a style of painting esp associated with the Italian painter Caravaggio and his followers in which most of the figures are engulfed in shadow but some are dramatically illuminated by a concentrated beam of light usu from an identifiable source — **ten-e-brist** \-brɪst\ *n* or *adj*, *often* cap

ten-e-brous \ten-ə-brɔs\ *adj* [ME, fr MF *tenebreus*, fr L *tenebrosus* fr *tenebrae*] 1: shut out from the light: DARK, MURKY 2: hard to understand: OBSCURE 3: causing gloom

1080 also ten-eighty \tē-nāt-ē\ *n* [fr its laboratory serial number]: a poisonous substance that is chemically sodium fluoracetate C₂H₃FNaO₂ and is used as a rodenticide

ten-e-ment \ten-ə-mənt\ [ME, fr MF, fr ML *tenementum*, fr L *tenēre* to hold — more at THIN] 1: land or any of various forms of incorporeal property treated like land that is held by one person from another: HOLDING 2 *a*: a house used as a dwelling: RESIDENCE *b*: APARTMENT, FLAT *c*: TENEMENT HOUSE 3: DWELLING

ten-e-men-tary \ten-ə-mənt-ərɪ, -men-trē\ *adj*: consisting of tenements

tenement house *n*: APARTMENT HOUSE, *esp*: one meeting minimum standards of sanitation, safety, and comfort and occupied by poorer families usu in a city

ten-e-mus \tə-nēz-məs\ [L, fr Gk *teínesmos*, fr *teínein* to stretch, strain — more at THIN]: a distressing but ineffectual urge to evacuate the rectum or bladder

ten-et \ten-ət\ also **tē-nat** \tē-nat\ [L, he holds, fr *tenēre* to hold]: a principle, belief, or doctrine generally held to be true, *esp*: one held in common by members of an organization, group, movement, or profession *syn* see DOCTRINE

ten-fold \ten-fəld, -fəld\ *adj* 1: having 10 units or members 2: being 10 times as great or as many — **ten-fold** \-fəld\ *adv*

ten-gallon hat *n* [fr its great size]: COWBOY HAT

ten-ia *var* of TAENIA

ten-i-a-is *var* of TAENIASIS

Tenn *abbr* Tennessee

Ten-nee-see walking horse \ten-ə-sē\ *n* [Tennessee, U.S.]: any of an American breed of large easy-gaited saddle horses largely of Standardbred and Morgan ancestry — called also *Tennessee walker*

ten-nis \ten-əs\ *n*, *often* *attrib* [ME *tenetz*, *tenys*] 1: COURT TENNIS 2: a typically outdoor game that is played with rackets and a light elastic ball by two players or pairs of players on a level court (as of clay or grass) divided by a low net

tennis shoe *n*: SNEAKER

ten-nist \ten-əs-t\ *n* [blend of *tennis* and -ist]: a tennis player

ten-on \ten-ən\ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr *tenir* to hold — more at TENA BLE]: a projecting member in a piece of wood or other material for insertion into a mortise to make a joint — see DOVETAIL illustration

tenon *vt* 1: to unite by a tenon 2: to cut or fit for insertion in a mortise

ten-or \ten-ər\ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr L *tenor* uninterrupted course, fr *tenēre* to hold — more at THIN] 1 *a*: the drift of something spoken or written: PURPORT *b*: an exact copy of a writing: TRANSCRIPT *c*: the concept, object, or person meant in a metaphor 2 *a*: the melodic line usu forming the cantus firmus in medieval music *b*: the next to the lowest part in 4-part harmony *c*: the highest natural adult male singing voice, also: a person having this voice *d*: a member of a family of instruments having a range next higher than that of the bass 3: a continuance in a course, movement, or activity *syn* see TENDENCY

2.tenor *adj*: relating to or having the range or part of a tenor



ter-pin-e-ol \tér-'pín-ē-ōl, -ōl\ *n* [ISV, fr. *terpine* (C₁₀H₁₈(OH)₂)] : any of three fragrant isomeric alcohols C₁₀H₁₈(OH)₂ found in essential oils or made artificially and used esp. in perfume or as solvents
ter-poly-mer \tér-'pāl-ō-mār\ *n* : a polymer (as a complex resin) that results from copolymerization of three discrete monomers
Ter-pelch-o-re \tér-'pik-ō-(rē)\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Terpsichore*] : the Greek Muse of dancing and choral song
ter-pal-cho-re-an \tér-'pik-ō-'rē-ōn, -ō- 'kōr-ē-, -'kōr-ē\ *adj* : of or relating to dancing
terr *abbr* territory
terra \tér-'ā\ *n*, *pl* **ter-rae** \tér-'rā\ [NL, fr. L, land] : any of the areas on the surface of the moon other than the maria
terra al-ba \tér-'ā-'al-bā, -'ōl-ā\ *n* [NL, lit., white earth] : any of several white mineral substances as : a pigment consisting of ground gypsum, broadly : GYPSUM *b* : kaolin used esp. as an adulterant of paints
ter-race \tér-'rās\ *n* [MF, pile of earth, platform, terrace, fr. OProv *terassa*, fr. *terra* earth, fr. L, earth, land, akin to L *terrēre* to parch — more at **THIRST**] *1 a* : a colonnaded porch or promenade *b* : a flat roof or open platform *c* : a relatively level paved or planted area adjoining a building *2* : a raised embankment with the top leveled *3* : a level ordinarily narrow plain usu. with steep front bordering a river, lake, or sea, also : a similar undersea feature *4 a* : a row of houses or apartments on raised ground or a sloping site *b* : a group of row houses *c* : a strip of park in the middle of a street often planted with trees or shrubs *d* : STREET
ter-race vi *ter-raced; ter-racing* *1* : to make into a terrace *2* : to provide (as a building) with a terrace
ter-ra-cotta \tér-'kāt-ā\ *n* [It *terra cotta*, lit., baked earth] *1* : a glazed or unglazed fired clay used esp. for statuettes and vases and architectural purposes (as roofing, facing, and relief ornamentation) *2* : a brownish orange
terra fir-ma \tér-'fir-mā-ō- 'fir-\ *n* [NL, lit., solid land] : dry land : solid ground
ter-rain \tə-'rān-ā-ō- 'tē-\ *n* [F, land, ground, fr. L *terrenum*, fr. neut. *offterrenus* of earth — more at **TERRENE**] *1 a* (1) : a geographical area (2) : a piece of earth *b* : the physical features of a tract of land *2* : **TERRAINE** *3* : **ENVIRONMENT**, **MILIEU**
terra in-cog-ni-ta \tér-'ō-jin-'käg-'nēt-ā-, -in-'käg-'nēt-ā\ *n*, *pl* **ter-rae in-cog-ni-tae** \tér-'ō-jin-'käg-'nēt-ē-, -in-'käg-'nēt-ē\ [L] : unknown territory : an unexplored country or field of knowledge
Ter-ra-my-clin \tér-'ā-'mīs-'n\ *trademark* — used for oxytetracycline
ter-rane \tə-'rān, tē-\ *n* [alter of *terrain*] *1* : the area or surface over which a particular rock or group of rocks is prevalent *2* : **TERRAIN** *la*
ter-ra-plin \tér-'rā-pōn, 'tār-\ *n* [of Algonquian origin, akin to Delaware *torope* turtle] : any of various edible No. American turtles (family Testudinidae) living in fresh or brackish water
ter-ra-que-ous \tér-'rā-'kwē-ōs, -tē-, 'rāk-'wē-\ *adj* [L *terra* land + E *aqueous*] : consisting of land and water
ter-ra-ri-um \tə-'rā-rē-ōm, -'tēr-\ *n*, *pl* **-ia** \tér-'ē-ā\ or **-iums** [NL, fr. L *terra* + *-arium* (as in *aquarium*)] : a vivarium without standing water
ter-ra-zo \tə-'rāz-(ō), -'rāt-(ō)\ *n* [It, lit., terrace, perh. fr. OProv *terassa*] : a mosaic flooring made by embedding small pieces of marble or granite in mortar and polishing
ter-rane \tér-'rēn, tē-, 'tē-(r)-ēn\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *terrenus* of earth, fr. *terra* earth] : **MUNDANE**, **EARTHLY**
terrene *n* : a land area : **EARTH**, **TERRAIN**
ter-ra-plein \tér-'rā-plān\ *n* [MF, fr. OIt *terraplano*, fr. ML *terraplenum*, fr. *terra* plenius filled with earth] : the level space behind a parapet of a rampart where guns are mounted
ter-res-trial \tə-'res-(r)-ē-ōl, -'res-(h)-chāl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *terrestris*, fr. *terra* earth — more at **TERRACE**] *1 a* : of or relating to the earth or its inhabitants (~ magnetism) *b* : mundane in scope or character : **PROSAIC** *2 a* : of or relating to land as distinct from air or water (~ transportation) *b* (1) : living on or in or growing from land (~ plants) (2) : of or relating to terrestrial organisms (~ habits) *3* : belonging to the class of planets that are like the earth (as in density and composition) *syn* see **EARTHLY** *ant* celestial ~ **terrestrial** *n* — **ter-res-tri-ā-lī** \tér-'ē-\ *adv*
ter-ret \tér-'et\ *n* [ME *teret*, alter. of *tozet*, fr. MF, fr. OF, dim. of *tour* circuit, ring — more at **TURN**] : one of the rings on the top of a harness pad through which the reins pass
ter-ri-ble \tér-'rī-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *terribilis*, fr. *terrere* to frighten — more at **TERROR**] *1 a* : exciting extreme alarm or intense fear : **TERRIFYING** *b* : formidable in nature : **AWESOME** (as ~ responsibility) *c* : **DIFFICULT** *2* : **EXTREME**, **GREAT** *3 a* : strongly repulsive : **OBNOXIOUS** (as ~ smell) *b* : notably unattractive or objectionable (~ sentimentality) *4* : of very poor quality *syn* see **FEARFUL** — **ter-ri-ble-ness** *n* — **ter-ri-bly** \tér-'rī-blē\ *adv*
ter-ri-co-lous \tér-'rik-ō-ōs, tē-\ *adj* [L *terricola* earth dweller, fr. *terra* earth + *colere* to inhabit — more at **WHEEL**] : living on or in the ground
ter-rier \tér-'rēr-\ *n* [F (*chien*) *terrier*, lit., earth dog, fr. *terrier* of earth, fr. ML *terrarius*, fr. L *terra*] : any of various usu. small dogs orig. used by hunters to dig for small furred game and engage the quarry underground or drive it out
ter-ri-lic \tér-'rī-līk\ *adj* [L *terrificus*, fr. *terrere* to frighten] *1 a* : exciting or fit to excite fear or awe *b* : very bad : **FRIGHTFUL** *2* : **EXTRAORDINARY** (~ speed) *3* : unusually fine : **MAGNIFICENT** *syn* see **FEARFUL** — **ter-ri-fic-ly** \tér-'rī-fīk-ē-\ *adv*
ter-ri-fy \tér-'rī-fī\ *vi* *-fied, -fying* [L *terrificare*, fr. *terrificus*] *1* : to fill with terror *2* : to drive or impel by menacing : **SCARE** *b* : **DETER**, **INTIMIDATE**



terrier

ter-ri-fy-ing \tér-'rī-fīŋ\ *adj* *1* : causing terror or apprehension *2* : of a formidable nature — **ter-ri-fy-ing-ly** \tér-'rī-fī-ŋlē\ *adv*
ter-ri-g-e-nous \tér-'rī-j-ō-nōs, tē-\ *adj* [L *terrigena* earthborn, fr. *terra* earth + *gignere* to beget — more at **KIN**] : being or relating to oceanic sediment derived directly from the destruction of rocks on the earth's surface
ter-ri-to-ri-al \tér-'tōr-ē-ōl, -'tōr-\ *adj* *1 a* : **NEARBY**, **LOCAL** *b* : serving outlying areas : **REGIONAL** *2 a* : of or relating to a territory (~ government) *b* : of or relating to or organized chiefly for home defense (as ~ army) *c* : of or relating to private property (the soil of Italy was ~ passing into the hands of ~ ~ magnates — J. A. Froude) *3 a* : of or relating to an assigned or preempted area (~ commanders) *b* : exhibiting territoriality (~ birds) — **ter-ri-to-ri-ā-lī** \tér-'tōr-ē-ā-lē\ *adv*
ter-ri-to-ri-al *n* : a member of a territorial military unit
territorial court *n* : a court in a U.S. territory that has jurisdiction over local and federal cases
ter-ri-to-ri-al-ism \tér-'tōr-ē-ō-jīz-əm, -'tōr-\ *n* *1* : **LANDLORDISM** *2* : the principle established in 1555 requiring the inhabitants of a territory of the Holy Roman Empire to conform to the religion of their ruler or to emigrate *3 often cap* : a theory or movement proposing an autonomous territory for the Jews — **ter-ri-to-ri-ā-līst** \tér-'tōr-ē-ā-lī-\ *n*
ter-ri-to-ri-ā-lī-ty \tér-'tōr-ē-ā-lī-tē-, -'tōr-\ *n* *1* : territorial status *2 a* : persistent attachment to a specific territory *b* : the pattern of behavior associated with the defense of a territory
ter-ri-to-ri-ā-līze \tér-'tōr-ē-ō-jīz-, -'tōr-\ *vi* *-ized, -izing* : to organize on a territorial basis — **ter-ri-to-ri-ā-lī-za-tion** \tér-'tōr-ē-ō-jīz-ā-shən, -'tōr-\ *n*
territorial waters *n pl* : the waters under the sovereign jurisdiction of a nation or state including both marginal sea and inland waters
ter-ri-to-ry \tér-'tōr-ē-, -'tōr-\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** [ME, fr. L *territorium*, lit., land around a town, prob. fr. *terra* land + *-torium* (as in *praetorium*) — more at **TERRACE**] *1 a* : a geographical area belonging to or under the jurisdiction of a governmental authority *b* : an administrative subdivision of a country *c* : a part of the U.S. not included within any state but organized with a separate legislature *d* : a geographical area (as a colonial possession) dependent upon an external government but having some degree of autonomy *2 a* : an indeterminate geographical area *b* : a field of knowledge or interest *3 a* : an assigned area; esp. : one in which a salesman or distributor operates *b* : an area often including a nesting or denning site and a variable foraging range that is pre-empted and defended by an animal or group of animals
terror \tér-'ōr\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *terreur*, fr. L *terror*, fr. *terrere* to frighten, akin to Gk *trein* to be afraid, flee, *tremlin* to tremble — more at **TREMBLE**] *1* : a state of intense fear *2 a* : one that inspires fear : **SCOURGE** *b* : a frightening aspect (the ~ of invasion) *c* : a cause of anxiety : **WORRY** *d* : an appalling person or thing; esp. : **BRAT** *3* : **REIGN OF TERROR** *4* : violence (as bomb-throwing) committed by groups in order to intimidate a population or government into granting their demands (insurrection and revolutionary ~) — **ter-ror-less** \tér-'ōr-lēs\ *adj*
ter-ror-ism \tér-'ōr-jīz-əm\ *n* : the systematic use of terror esp. as a means of coercion — **ter-ror-ist** \tér-'ōr-īst\ *adj* or *n* — **ter-ror-is-tic** \tér-'ōr-īst-ik\ *adj*
ter-ror-ize \tér-'ōr-jīz-\ *vi* *-ized, -izing* *1* : to fill with terror or anxiety : **SCARE** *2* : to coerce by threat or violence — **ter-ror-iza-tion** \tér-'ōr-ō-jīz-ā-shən\ *n*
ter-ry \tér-'ē\ *n*, *pl* **ter-ries** [perh. modif. of F *tiré*, pp. of *tirer* to draw — more at **TRADE**] *1* : the loop forming the pile in uncut pile fabrics *2* : an absorbent fabric with such loops — called also **terry cloth**
terse \tərs\ *adj* *ter-ser; ters-est* [L *tersus* clean, neat, fr. pp. of *tergere* to wipe off, akin to Gk *trōgein* to gnaw, L *terere* to rub — more at **THROW**] *1* : smoothly elegant : **POLISHED** *2* : devoid of superfluous (as ~ reply) *syn* see **CONCISE** — **ter-se-ly** *adv* — **ter-se-ness** *n*
ter-tian \tér-'shən\ *adj* [ME *tercian*, fr. L *tertianus*, lit., of the third, fr. *tertius* third — more at **THIRD**] : recurring at approximately 48-hour intervals — used of malaria
tertian *n* : a tertian fever; specif. : malaria caused by a malaria parasite (*Plasmodium vivax*) and marked by recurrence of paroxysms at 48-hour intervals — called also **vivax malaria**
ter-ti-a-ry \tér-'shē-er-ē-, -shā-rē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** *1* [ML *tertarius*, fr. L, of a third] : a member of a monastic third order esp. of lay people *2 cap* : the Tertiary period or system of rocks
tertiary *adj* [L *tertianus* of or containing a third, fr. *tertius* third] *1 a* : of third rank, importance, or value *b* : of, relating to, or constituting the third strongest of the three or four degrees of stress recognized by most linguists (the third syllable of *basketball* team carries ~ stress) *2 cap* : of, relating to, or being the first period of the Cenozoic era or the corresponding system of rocks marked by the formation of high mountains (as the Alps, Caucasus, and Himalayas) and the dominance of mammals on land *3 a* : involving or resulting from the substitution of three atoms or groups (as ~ salt) *b* : being or containing a carbon atom with 3 valences linked to other carbon atoms (an acid containing a ~ carbon) (~ alcohols) *4* : occurring in or being a third stage
tertiary color *n* : a color produced by mixing two secondary colors
tertiary syphilis *n* : the third stage of syphilis that develops after the disappearance of the secondary symptoms and is marked by ulcers in and gummata under the skin and commonly by involvement of the skeletal, cardiovascular, and nervous systems

a abut * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ng sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th this
li lool u foot y yet yū few yū funous zh vision

mations, monstrosities, or serious deviations from the normal type in organisms — *ter-a-to-lo-gist* \-jəst/ *n*
ter-a-to-ma \ter-ə-ˈtə-mə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *teras*, *teras* monster] : a tumor made up of a heterogeneous mixture of tissues — *ter-a-to-ma-tous* \-mə-tə-əs/ *adj*
ter-blum \ter-ˈbē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *Ytterby*, Sweden] : a usu. trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group — *see* ELEMENT table
terbium metal *n* : any of several rare-earth metals separable as a group from other metals and including terbium, europium, gadolinium, and sometimes dysprosium
terce \ˈtɜrs/ *n* [ME, third, *terce* — more at *TERCE*] *often cap* : the third of the canonical hours
ter-cel \ˈtɜr-səl/ *var* of *TERCEL*
ter-cente-nar-y \ˈtɜr-(t)sen-ˈten-ə-ri, (t)ˈtɜr-sent-ˈn-er-ē/ *n, pl -ries* : a 300th anniversary or its celebration — *tercentenary adj*
ter-cent-ten-ni-al \ˈtɜr-(t)sen-ˈten-ē-əl/ *adj or n* : *TERCENTENARY*
ter-cet \ˈtɜr-sət, (t)ˈtɜr-sət/ *n* [It *terzetto*, fr. dim. of *terzo* third, fr. L *tertius* — more at *THIRD*] : a unit or group of three lines of verse: *a* : one of the 3-line stanzas in terza rima *b* : one of the two groups of three lines forming the sestet in an Italian sonnet
ter-e-bene \ter-ə-ˈbē-nə/ *n* [F *terébène*, fr. *terébinthe* the terebinth] : a mixture of terpenes from a kind of turpentine
ter-e-bic \tə-ˈrē-bik, -ˈrē-bē/ *adj* [L *terebinthus* terebinth] : of, relating to, or constituting a white crystalline acid $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$ obtained esp. by the oxidation of oil of turpentine
ter-e-binth \ter-ə-ˈbɪn(t)-th/ *n* [ME *terebynt*, fr. MF *terebinte*, fr. L *terebinthus* — more at *TURPENTINE*] : a small European tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) of the sumac family yielding Chian turpentine
ter-e-bin-thine \ter-ə-ˈbɪn(t)-th-ən, -ˈbɪn-, -thɪn/ *adj* [L *terebinthinus* of the terebinth] : consisting of or resembling turpentine
ter-e-do \tə-ˈrēd-(ə), -ˈrēd-/ *n, pl teredoes or ter-ed-ies* \-ˈrēd-ˈn-ēz/ [L *teredo*, *teredo*, fr. Gk *teredōn*, akin to Gk *terainein* to bore — more at *THROW*] : *SHIPWORM*
ter-e-phthal-ate \ter-ə-(f)-ˈthal-āt/ *n* : a salt or ester of terephthalic acid, esp. : a dimethyl-ester that is a major starting material for polyester fibers and coatings
ter-e-phthal-ic acid \ter-ə-(f)-ˈthal-ik-/ *n* [ISV *terebene* + *phthalic acid*] : a *p*-dicarboxylic acid $C_8H_6O_4$ that is obtained esp. by oxidation of turpentine and is used chiefly in the synthesis of polyesters
ter-e-te \tə-ˈrēt, tē-/ *adj* [L *teretis*, *teretis* well turned, rounded, akin to L *terere* to rub — more at *THROW*] : approximately cylindrical but usu. tapering at both ends (as a seedpod)
Ter-reus \ˈtɪr-yūs, -ˈrūs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Τέρους*] : the husband of Procne who violates his sister-in-law Philomela
ter-gite \ˈtɜr-ɡɪt/ *n* [ISV *terg*, (fr. L *tergum* back) + *-ite*] : the dorsal plate or dorsal portion of the covering of a metamorphic segment of an articulate animal, esp. : one on the abdomen
ter-gi-ver-sate \ˈtɜr-ɡɪv-ər-sāt, -ˈɡɪv-, (t)ˈtɜr-ɡɪ-vər-/ *vi -sated*; *-sating* [L *tergiversatus*, pp. of *tergiversari* to turn the back, shuffle, fr. *tergum* back + *versare* to turn, fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at *WORTH*] 1 : to become a renegade : *APOSTATIZE* 2 : to use subterfuges : *EQUIVOCATE* — *ter-gi-ver-sa-tor* \-sāt-ər/ *n* 1 : desertion of a cause, party, or faith 2 : evasion of straightforward action or clear-cut statement : *EQUIVOCATION*
ter-gum \ˈtɜr-ɡəm/ *n, pl ter-ga* \-ɡə/ [NL, fr. L *back*] : the dorsal part or plate of a segment of an arthropod • *TERGITE NOTUM* — *ter-gal* \-ɡəl/ *adj*
ter-i-ya-ki \ter-ē-(y)āk-ē/ *n* [Jap, fr. *teru* sunshine + *yaki* roast] : a Japanese dish of meat, chicken, or shellfish that is grilled or broiled after being soaked in a spicy soy sauce marinade
term \tɜrm/ *n* [ME *terme* boundary, end, OF, fr. L *terminus*, akin to Gk *termon* boundary, end, Skt *tarai* he crosses over — more at *THROUGH*] 1 *a* : END *TERMINATION* also : a point in time assigned to something (as a payment) *b* : the time at which a pregnancy of normal length terminates (had her baby at full ~) 2 *a* : a limited or definite extent of time, esp. : the time for which something lasts : *DURATION*, *TENURE* *b* : the whole period for which an estate is granted, also : the estate or interest held by one for a term *c* : the time during which a court is in session 3 : division in a school year during which instruction is regularly given to students 4 *a* : a unitary or compound expression connected with another by a plus or minus sign *b* : an element of a fraction or proportion or of a series or sequence 5 : one of the three substantive elements of a syllogism 6 *a* : a word or expression that has a precise meaning in some uses or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or subject (legal ~) *b pl* : diction of a specified kind 7 *pl* : provisions that are stated or offered for acceptance and that determine the nature and scope of an agreement : *CONDITIONS* (~s of sale) (liberal credit ~s) 8 *pl* *a* : mutual relationship *b* : AGREEMENT CONCORD 9 : a boundary post or stone, esp. : a quadrangular pillar often tapering downward and adorned with a head or upper body — *In terms of* : with respect to or in relation to (thinks of everything *in terms of* money)
term vi : to apply a term to : *CALL NAME*
ter-ma-gant \ˈtɜr-mə-ɡant/ *n* [ME] 1 *cap* : a legendary Muslim deity represented in early English drama as a boisterous character 2 : an overbearing or nagging woman • *SHREW*
termagant adj : *OVERBEARING*, *SHREWISH* (like a ~ wrecked by a ~ mother — *Newsweek*) — *ter-ma-gant-ly adv*
term-er \ˈtɜr-mər/ *n* : a person serving for a specified term (as in a political office or in prison) (*a first ~*)
term-i-na-ble \ˈtɜrm-(ə)-nə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. *terminen* to terminate, fr. OF *terminer*, fr. L *terminare*] : capable of being terminated — *ter-mi-na-bi-ness* *n* — *ter-mi-na-bly* \-bəl/ *adv*
ter-mi-nal \ˈtɜrm-nəl, -nəl/ *adj* [L *terminalis*, fr. *terminus*] 1 *a* : of or relating to an end, extremity, boundary, or terminus (a ~ pillar) *b* : growing at the end of a branch or stem (a ~ bud) 2 *a* : of, relating to, or occurring in a term or each term (~ payments) *b* : occurring at or contributing to the end of life (~ cancer) 3 *a* : occurring at or constituting the end of a period or series : *CONCLUDING* (the ~ moments of life) *b* : not intended as preparation for further academic work (a ~ curriculum) *syn see* LAST *ant* initial — *ter-mi-nally* \-əl/ *adv*

terminal n 1 : a part that forms the end : *EXTREMITY*, *TERMINATION* 2 : a terminating usu. ornamental detail : *FINAL* 3 : a device attached to the end of a wire or cable or to an electrical apparatus for convenience in making connections 4 *a* : either end of a carrier line (as a railroad, trucking or shipping line, or airline) with classifying yards, dock and lighterage facilities, management offices, storage sheds, and freight and passenger stations *b* : a freight or passenger station that is central to a considerable area or serves as a junction at any point with other lines *c* : a town or city at the end of a carrier line : *TERMINUS* 5 : a device (as a teletypewriter) through which a user can communicate with a computer
terminal leave n : a final leave consisting of accumulated unused leave granted to a member of the armed forces just prior to his separation or discharge from service
ter-mi-nate \ˈtɜr-mə-nāt, -nāt/ *vb -nated; -nating* [L *terminatus*, pp. of *terminare*, fr. *terminus*] *vi* 1 *a* : to bring to an end : *CLOSE* (~ a marriage by divorce) *b* : to form the conclusion of (review questions ~ each chapter) *c* : to discontinue the employment of (workers terminated because of slow business) 2 : to serve as an ending, limit, or boundary of ~ *vi* 1 : to extend only to a limit (as a point or line), esp. : to reach a terminus 2 : to come to an end in time 3 : to form an ending *syn see* *CLOSE*
ter-mi-nate \-nāt/ *adj* : coming to an end or capable of ending
terminating decimal n : a decimal that can be expressed in a finite number of figures — compare *REPEATING DECIMAL*
ter-mi-na-tion \ˈtɜr-mə-nā-shən/ *n* 1 : end in time or existence : *CONCLUSION* (the ~ of life) 2 : a limit in space or extent : *BOUND* 3 : the last part of a word, esp. : an inflectional ending 4 : the act of terminating 5 : *OUTCOME*, *RESULT* *syn see* *END*
ant inception, source — *ter-mi-na-tion-al* \-shən-əl, -shən-/ *adj*
ter-mi-na-tive \ˈtɜr-mə-nāt-iv/ *adj* : tending or serving to terminate : *ENDING* — *ter-mi-na-tive-ly adv*
ter-mi-na-tor \-nāt-ər/ *n* 1 : one that terminates 2 : the dividing line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of the moon's or a planet's disk
ter-mi-nol-o-gy \ˈtɜr-mə-nəl-ə-jē/ *n* [ML *terminus* term, expression (fr. L, boundary, limit) + *E* -o- + -logy] 1 : the technical or special terms used in a business, art, science, or special subject 2 : nomenclature as a field of study — *ter-mi-nol-o-gi-cal* \-mən-ˈl-ə-j-ē-kəl/ *adj* — *ter-mi-nol-o-gi-cal-ly* \-j-ē-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
term insurance n : insurance for a specified period that provides for no payment to the insured except on losses during the period and that becomes void upon its expiration
ter-mi-nus \ˈtɜr-mə-nəs/ *n, pl -ni* \-nē, -nə/ or *-nus-es* [L, boundary, end — more at *TERM*] 1 : a final goal : a finishing point 2 : a post or stone marking a boundary 3 : either end of a transportation line or travel route, also : the station, town, or city at such a place : *TERMINAL* 4 : an extreme point or element : *TIP* (the ~ of a glacier) *syn see* *END* *ant* starting point
terminus ad quem \-ād-ˈkwem/ *n* [NL, lit., limit to which] 1 : a goal, object, or course of action : *DESTINATION*, *PURPOSE* 2 : a final limiting point in time
terminus a quo \-ā-ˈkwō/ *n* [NL, lit., limit from which] 1 : a point of origin 2 : the first of two limiting points in time
termi-tar-i-um \ˈtɜr-mə-ˈtər-ē-əm, -mī-/ *n, pl -ia* \-ē-ə/ [NL] : a termites' nest
termite \ˈtɜr-mīt/ *n* [NL *Termit*, *Termes*, genus of termites, fr. LL, a worm that eats wood, alter of L *termit*-, *termes*, akin to Gk *terainein* to bore — more at *THROW*] : any of numerous pale-colored soft-bodied social insects (order Isoptera) that live in colonies consisting of winged sexual forms, wingless sterile workers, and often soldiers, feed on wood, and include some which are very destructive to wooden structures and trees — called also *white ant*
term-less \ˈtɜrm-ləs/ *adj* 1 : having no term or end : *BOUNDLESS*, *UNENDING* 2 : *UNCONDITIONAL*
term paper n : a major written assignment in a school or college course representative of a student's achievement during a term
term-time \ˈtɜrm-tīm/ *n* : the time during an academic or legal term
tern \tɜrn/ *n* [of Scand origin, akin to Dan *terne* tern] : any of numerous sea gulls (*Sterna* and related genera) that are smaller and slenderer in body and bill than typical gulls and have narrower wings, often forked tails, black cap, and white body
ter-na-ry \ˈtɜr-nə-ri/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *ternarius*, fr. *terni* three each, akin to L *tres* three — more at *THREE*] 1 *a* : of, relating to, or proceeding by threes *b* : having three elements, parts, or divisions : *THREEFOLD* *c* : arranged in threes (~ petals) 2 : using three as the base (a ~ logarithm) 3 *a* : being or consisting of an alloy of three elements *b* : of, relating to, or containing three different elements, atoms, radicals, or groups (sulfuric acid is a ~ acid) 4 : third in order or rank
ter-nate \ˈtɜr-nāt, -nāt/ *adj* [NL *ternatus*, fr. ML, pp. of *ternare* to treble, fr. L *terni*] : arranged in threes or in subdivisions so arranged (a ~ leaf) — *ter-nate-ly adv*
terne \tɜrn/ *n* [ternplate] 1 : an alloy of lead and tin typically in a ratio of four to one that is used as a coating in producing ternplate 2 : *TERNEPLATE*
terne-plate \ˈplāt, -plāt/ *n* [prob fr. F *terne* dull (fr. MF, fr. *ternir* to tarnish) + *E* plate] : sheet iron or steel coated with an alloy of about four parts lead to one part tin
ter-pene \ˈtɜr-pen/ *n* [ISV *terp* (fr. G *terpentin* turpentine, fr. ML *terbentina*) + *-ene* — more at *TURPENTINE*] : any of various isomeric hydrocarbons $C_{10}H_{16}$ found present in essential oils (as from conifers) and used esp. as solvents and in organic synthesis; broadly : any of numerous hydrocarbons ($C_{10}H_{16}$), found esp. in essential oils, resins, and balsams — *ter-pene-less* \-ləs/ *adj* — *ter-pen-ic* \ˈtɜr-pē-nik, -ˈpen-ik/ *adj* — *ter-pen-oid* \ˈtɜr-pə-nōid, -ˈtɜr-pē-/ *adj or n*



termite

ba-tik \bō-'tēk, 'bat-ik\ n [Malay] 1 a: an Indonesian method of hand-printing textiles by coating with wax the parts not to be dyed b: a design so executed 2: a fabric printed by batik

bat-ing \bat-īŋ\ prep: with the exception of: EXCEPTING

ba-tiste \bō-'tēst, bā-'n\ [F]: a fine soft sheer fabric of plain weave made of various fibers

bat-man \bat-mən\ n [denov of Gk *bastazein* to carry]: an orderly of a British military officer

bat mitz-vah \bat-mits-və\ often cap B&M, var of BAS MITZVAH

bat-on \bā-'tān, bā-'tō\ also 'bat-'n\ n [F *bâton*, fr. OF *baston*, fr. LL *bastum* stick] 1: CUDGEL, TRUNCHEON 2: a staff borne as a symbol of office 3: a narrow heraldic bend 4: a stick or wand with which a leader directs a band or orchestra 5: a hollow cylinder carried by each member of a relay team and passed to the succeeding runner 6: a hollow metal rod with a ball usu at one end that is carried by a drum major or drum majorette

ba-tra-chi-an \bā-'trā-kē-ən\ n [denov. of Gk *batrachos* frog]: FROG TOAD, SALIENTIAN broadly: a vertebrate amphibian — **batrachian** adj

ba-tracho-tox-in \bō-'trāk-ō-'tāk-sən, bā-'trā-kō-'\ n [ISV *batrachotoxin* (fr. Gk *batrachos* frog) + *toxin*]: a very powerful steroid venom (C₂₇H₄₂N₂O₆) extracted from the skin of a So. American frog (*Phylllobates aurotaenia*)

bat-man \bat-mən\ n: a batter esp in cricket

batt var of BAT

bat-tal-ion \bat-'l-ən\ adj [ME *bataillous*, fr. MF *bataillos*, fr. *bataille* battle] archaic: ready for battle: WARLIKE

bat-te-ria \bā-'tāl-yā, 'tāl-'n\ n [It *battaglia*] 1 obs: a large body of men in battle array 2 archaic: order of battle

bat-tal-ion \bā-'tāl-yən\ n [MF *bataillon*, fr. OIt *battaglione*, aug. of *battaglia* company of soldiers, battle, fr. LL *battalia* combat — more at BATTLE] 1: a considerable body of troops organized to act together: ARMY 2: a military unit composed of a headquarters and two or more companies, batteries, or similar units 3: a large group (a ~ of instructors teaching elementary composition — Douglas Bush)

bateau var of BATEAU

bat-te-ment \bat-'(ə-)mē\ n [F, fr. *battre* to beat (fr. L *battuere*) + -ment — more at BATTLE]: a ballet movement in which the foot is extended in any direction usu followed by a beat against the supporting foot

bat-ten \bat-'n\ vb **bat-tened**; **bat-ten-ing** \bat-nīŋ, 'n-īŋ\ [prob fr. ON *battina* to improve] vi 1 a: to grow fat b: to feed gluttonously 2: to grow prosperous esp at the expense of another ~ vi: FATTEN

batten n [F *bâton*] 1 a *Brt*: a piece of lumber used esp. for flooring b: a thin narrow strip of lumber used esp. to seal or reinforce a joint 2: a stnp, bar, or support resembling or used similarly to a batten

batten vi **bat-tened**, **bat-ten-ing** \bat-nīŋ, 'n-īŋ\ : to furnish or fasten with battens — often used with *down*

bat-ter \bat-'r\ vb [ME *bateren*, prob. freq. of *batten* to bat, fr. *bat*] vi 1 a: to beat with successive blows so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish b: BOMBARD 2: to subject to strong, overwhelming, or repeated attack 3: to wear or damage by hard usage or blows (a ~ed old hat) ~ vi: to strike heavily and repeatedly • BEAT syn see MAIM

batter n [ME *bater*, prob. fr. *bateren*] 1: a mixture that consists of flour, liquid, and other ingredients and is thin enough to pour or drop from a spoon 2: an instance of battering 3: a damaged area on a printing surface

batter vi [origin unknown]: to give a receding upward slope to (as a wall)

batter n: a receding upward slope of the outer face of a structure

batter n: one that bats, esp: the player whose turn it is to bat

bat-ter-ia \bat-'tēr-ē\ n [F, lit. beating — more at BATTERY]: a ballet movement consisting of beating together the feet or calves of the legs during a leap

battering ram n 1: a military siege engine consisting of a large wooden beam with a head of iron used in ancient times to beat down the walls of a besieged place 2: a heavy metal bar with handles used (as by firemen) to batter down doors and walls

bat-tery \bat-'rē, 'bat-rē\ n, pl -ter-ies [MF *batterie*, fr. OF, fr. *battre* to beat, fr. L *battuere* — more at BATTLE] 1 a: the act of battering or beating b: the unlawful beating or use of force on a person without his consent — compare ASSAULT 2a 2 a: a grouping of artillery pieces for tactical purposes b: the guns of a warship 3: an artillery unit in the army equivalent to a company 4 a: a combination of apparatus for producing a single electrical effect b: a group of two or more cells connected together to furnish electric current, also: a single cell that furnishes electric current (a flashlight ~) 5 a: a number of similar articles, items, or devices arranged, connected, or used together: SET SERIES b: an impressive or imposing group: ARRAY 6: the position of readiness of a gun for firing 7: the pitcher and catcher of a baseball team

bat-ting \bat-īŋ\ n 1 a: the act of one who bats b: the use of or ability with a bat 2: layers or sheets of raw cotton or wool used for lining quilts or for stuffing or packaging

batting average n 1: a ratio (as a rate per thousand) of base hits to official times at bat for a baseball player 2: a record of achievement or accomplishment (an almost unbelievably high *bating average* in gaining and holding the friendship of the home folk — G S Perry)

bat-tle \bat-'l\ n, often attrib [ME *bateil*, fr. OF *bataille* battle, fortifying tower, battalion, fr. LL *battalia* combat, alter. of *battalia* fencing exercises, fr. L *battuere* to beat, of Celt origin, akin to Gaulish *andabara*, a gladiator; akin to L *fatuus* foolish, Russ *bat cudgel*] 1: a general encounter between armies, ships of war, or airplanes 2: a combat between two persons 3 archaic: BATTALION 4: an extended contest, struggle, or controversy

syn BATTLE, ENGAGEMENT ACTION shared meaning element: a meeting between opposing forces

2 battle vb **bat-tled**; **bat-tling** \bat-līŋ, 'l-īŋ\ vi 1: to engage in battle: FIGHT 2: to contend with full strength, vigor, craft, or resources: STRUGGLE ~ vi 1: to fight against 2: to force (as one's way) by battling — **bat-tler** \-lēr, 'l-ēr\ n

3 battle vi **bat-tled**; **bat-tling** [ME *bataillen*, fr. MF *bataillier* to fortify, fr. OF, fr. *bataille*] archaic: to fortify with battlements

bat-tle-ax \bat-'l-aks\ n 1: a broadax formerly used as a weapon of war 2: a quarrelsome domineering woman

bat-tle cruiser n: a large heavily armed warship that is lighter, faster, and more maneuverable than a battleship

bat-tle cry n: WAR CRY

bat-tle fatigue n: COMBAT FATIGUE — **bat-tle-fatigued** adj

bat-tle-field \bat-'l-fēld\ n 1: a place where a battle is fought 2: an area of conflict

bat-tle-front \-frənt\ n: the military sector in which actual combat takes place

bat-tle-ground \-graund\ n: BATTLEFIELD

bat-tle group n: a military unit normally made up of five companies

bat-tle-ment \bat-'l-mənt\ n [ME *batelement*, fr. MF *bataille*]: a parapet with open spaces that surmounts a wall and is used for defense or decoration — **bat-tle-ment-ed** \-mənt-əd\ adj

bat-tle royal n, pl **battles royal** or **bat-tle royals** 1 a: a fight participated in by more than two combatants, esp: one in which the last man in the ring or on his feet is declared the winner b: a violent struggle 2: a heated dispute

bat-tle-ship \bat-'l-ship\ n [short for *line-of-battle ship*]: a warship of the largest and most heavily armed and armored class

bat-tle-wag-on \-wag-ən\ n: BATTLESHIP

bat-tu \ba-'(t)yū\ adj [F, fr. pp of *battre* to beat] of a ballet movement: performed with a striking together of the legs

bat-tue \ba-'(t)yū\ n [F, fr. *battre* to beat]: the beating of woods and bushes to flush game, also: a hunt in which this procedure is used

bat-ty \bat-'ē\ adj **bat-tier**; -est 1: of, relating to, or resembling bat 2: mentally unstable: CRAZY — **bat-ti-ness** n

bauble \bō-'bəl, 'bā-'bəl\ n [ME *babel*, fr. MF] 1: TRINKET 2: a fool's scepter 3: TRIFLE

Bau-clis \bō-'sēs\ n [L, fr. Gk *Bauklis*]: the wife of Philemon who with him presided over a temple of Zeus

boud \bōd, 'bōd\ n, pl **bouds** also **bauds** [baud (telegraphic transmission speed unit), fr. J M E. Baudot †1903 F inventor]: a variable unit of data transmission speed usu equal to one bit per second

bau-drons \bōd-'rənz, 'bōth-'n\ n [ME] Scot: CAT

Bau-haus \bau-'haus\ adj [G *Bauhaus*, lit. architecture house, school founded by Gropius]: of, relating to, or influenced by a school of design noted esp. for a program that synthesized technology, craftsmanship, and design aesthetics

baulk chiefly Brit var of BALK

Bau-mé \bō-'mā\ adj [Antoine *Baumé*]: being, calibrated in accordance with, or according to either of two arbitrary hydrometer scales for liquids lighter than water or for liquids heavier than water that indicate specific gravity in degrees

baux-ite \bōk-'sit, 'bāk-'\ n [F *bauxite*, fr. Les Baux, near Arles, France]: an impure mixture of earthy hydrous aluminum oxides and hydroxides that commonly contains similar compounds of iron and occurs of manganese, usu has a concretionary or oolitic structure, and is the principal source of aluminum — **baux-it-ic** \bōk-'sit-ik, 'bāk-'\ adj

Bav abbr Bavaria, Bavarian

Bav-er-i-an \bō-'ver-ē-ən, 'var-'n\ n 1: a native or inhabitant of Bavaria 2: the High German dialect of Bavaria and Austria — **Bavarian** adj

baw-bee or **bau-bee** \bō-'(ə)bē, bō-'\ n [prob. fr. Alexander Orrok, laird of Sillebawbe fl 1538 Sc master of the mini] 1 a: any of various Scottish coins of small value b: an English halfpenny 2: TRIFLE

baw-cock \bō-'kāk\ n [F *beau coq*, fr. *beau* fine + *coq* fellow, cock] archaic: a fine fellow

bawd \bōd\ n [ME *bawde*] 1 obs: PANDER 2 a: one who keeps a house of prostitution: MADAM b: PROSTITUTE

bawd-ry \bō-'drē\ n [ME *bawderie*, fr. *bawde*] 1 obs: UNCHASTITY 2: suggestive, coarse, or obscene language

1 bawdy \bōd-'ē\ adj **bawd-i-er**; -est [bawd] 1: OBSCENE, LEWD 2: boisterously or humorously indecent — **bawd-i-ly** \bōd-'l-ē\ adv — **bawd-i-ness** \bōd-'nəs\ n

2 bawdy n [prob. fr. *bawdy*]: BAWDRY 2

bawl \bōl\ vi [ME *baulen*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to Icel *baula* to howl] vi 1: to cry out loudly and unrestrainedly: YELL, BELLOW 2: to cry loudly: WAIL ~ vi: to cry out at the top of one's voice — **bawler** n

2 bawl n: a loud prolonged cry: OUTCRY

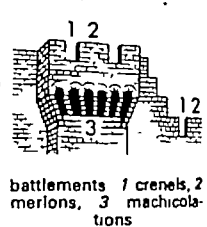
bawl out vi: to reprimand loudly or severely

1 bay \bā\ adj [ME, fr. MF *bai* fr. L *badius*, akin to OIr *buide* yellow]: reddish brown (a ~ mare)

2 bay n 1: a bay-colored animal, specif: a horse with a bay-colored body and black mane, tail, and points — compare CHESTNUT 4, ISORREL 1a 2: a reddish brown

3 bay n [ME, berry, fr. MF *baie*, fr. L *baca*] 1 a: LAUREL 1 b: any of several shrubs or trees (as of the genera *Magnolia*, *Myrica*, and *Gordonia*) resembling the laurel 2 a: a garland or crown esp. of laurel given as a prize for victory or excellence b: HONOR FAME — usu used in pl

4 bay n [ME, fr. MF *baee* opening, fr. OF, fr. fem of *bae*, pp of *baer* to gape, yawn — more at ABEYANCE] 1: a principal compartment of the walls, roof, or other part of a building or of the whole building 2: a main division of a structure: a: a compartment in a



ter-tium quid \tər-shē-əm-'kwid, -tərt-ē- / *n* [LL, lit., third something, fr. its failing to fit into a dichotomy] 1: a middle course or an intermediate component (where there are two systems of law and two orders of courts, there must be some *tertium quid* to deal with conflicts of law and jurisdiction — Ernest Baker) 2: a third party of ambiguous status (there was a man and his wife and a *tertium quid* — Rudyard Kipling)

ter-val-ent \tər-'vā-lənt, -tər-'ad- / *adj*: TRIVALENT

ter-za ri-ma \tərt-sə-'rē-mə- / *n* [L, lit., third rhyme]: a verse form consisting of tercets usu in iambic pentameter in English poetry with an interlaced rhyme scheme (as *aba, bcb, cdc*)

TESL \tēs-'l- / *abbr* teaching English as a second language

tes-la \tēs-'l- / *n* [Nikola Tesla]: a unit of magnetic flux density in the mks system equivalent to one weber per square meter

TESOL \tēs-'sōl- / *abbr* Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages

tes-sel-late \tēs-'sə-lāt- / *vt* -lated, -let-ing [LL *tessellatus*, pp of *tessellare* to pave with tesserae, fr. L *tessella*, dim of *tessera*]: to form into or adorn with mosaic

tes-sel-lat-ed \tēs-'sə-lāt-'ad- / *adj*: having a checkered appearance

tes-sel-la-tion \tēs-'sə-lā-shən- / *n* 1: an act of tessellating: the state of being tessellated 2: a careful juxtaposition of elements into a coherent pattern: MOSAIC

tes-sera \tēs-'sə-rā- / *n*, pl -sə-rā- \-rē-, -rā- [L, prob deriv of Gk *tessares* four, fr. its having four corners — more at FOUR] 1: a small tablet (as of wood, bone, or ivory) used by the ancient Romans as a ticket, tally, voucher, or means of identification 2: a small piece (as of marble, glass, or tile) used in mosaic work

tes-ser-act \tēs-'sə-rakt- / *n* [Gk *tessares* four + *aktis* ray — more at ACTIN]: the four-dimensional analogue of a cube

tes-sil-tu-rā \tēs-'sə-tur-'ā- / *n* [L, lit., texture, fr. L *textura*]: the general range of a melody or voice part, *specif*: the part of the register in which most of the tones of a melody or voice part lie

test \tēst- / *n* [ME, vessel in which metals were assayed, cupel, fr. MF, fr. L *testum* earthen vessel, akin to L *testa* earthen pot, shell, *texere* to weave — more at TECHNICAL] 1 *a chiefly Brit*: CUPEL *b* (1): a critical examination, observation, or evaluation: TRIAL *specif*: the procedure of submitting a statement to such conditions or operations as will lead to its proof or disproof or to its acceptance or rejection (a ~ of a statistical hypothesis) (2): a basis for evaluation CRITERION *c*: an ordeal or oath required as proof of conformity with a set of beliefs 2 *a*: a means of testing as (1) a procedure, reaction, or reagent used to identify or characterize a substance or constituent (2): something (as a series of questions or exercises) for measuring the skill, knowledge, intelligence, capacities, or aptitudes of an individual or group *b*: a positive result in such a test 3: a result or value determined by testing

test *vt* 1: to put to test or proof: TRY 2: to require a doctrinal oath of ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to undergo a test *b*: to achieve a rating on the basis of tests 2: to apply a test as a means of analysis or diagnosis — used with *for* (~ for mechanical aptitude) — **test-abil-ity** \tēs-'tā-bil-ə-tē- / *n* — **test-a-ble** \tēs-'tā-bəl- / *adj*

test *n* [L *testa* shell]: an external hard or firm covering (as a shell) of many invertebrates (as a foraminifer or a mollusk)

tes-ta \tēs-'tā- / *n*, pl *tes-tae* \-tē-, -tā- [NL, fr. L *testa*]: the hard external coating or integument of a seed

tes-ta-cean \tēs-'tā-shən- / *n* [deriv of L *testaceus*]: any of an order (Testacea) of shelled rhizopods — **testacean** *adj*

tes-ta-ceous \tēs-'shəs- / *adj* [L *testaceus*, fr. *testa* shell, earthen pot, bnck] 1 *a*: having a shell (a ~ protozoan) *b*: consisting of shell or calcareous material (stone of ~ composition) 2: of any of the several light colors of bricks

tes-ta-cy \tēs-'tā-sē- / *n*, pl -cies: the state of being testate

tes-ta-ment \tēs-'tā-mənt- / *n* [ME, fr. LL & L, LL *testamentum* covenant with God, holy scripture, fr. L *testis* witness, akin to L *testari* to be a witness, call to witness, make a will, fr. *testis* witness, akin to L *tres* three & to L *stare* to stand, fr. the witness's standing by as a third party in a litigation — more at THREE STAND] 1 *a* *archaic*: a covenant between God and man *b* *cap*: either of two main divisions of the Bible 2 *a*: a tangible proof or tribute *b*: an expression of conviction: CREDO 3 *a*: an act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death *b*: WILL — **tes-ta-men-ta-ry** \tēs-'tā-mənt-'ā-rē-, -men-'trē- / *adj*

tes-ta-ment \tēs-'tā-, -tāt- / *adj* [ME, fr. L *testatus*, pp of *testari* to make a will]: having made a valid will (he died ~)

tes-ta-tor \tēs-'tāt-ər-, -tēs-' / *n* [ME *testatour*, fr. AF, fr. LL *testator*, fr. L *testatus*, pp]: a person who leaves a will or testament in force at his death — **tes-ta-trix** \tēs-'tā-trīks- / *n*

test ban *n*: a self-imposed ban on the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons that is mutually agreed to by countries possessing such weapons

test case *n* 1: a representative case whose outcome is likely to serve as a precedent 2: a proceeding brought by agreement or on an understanding of the parties to obtain a decision as to the constitutionality of a statute

test-cross \tēs-'(t)-krōs- / *n*: a genetic cross between a homozygous recessive individual and a corresponding suspected heterozygote to determine the genotype of the latter

testcross *vt*: to subject to a testcross

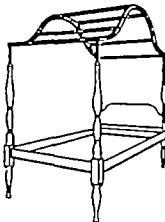
test-drive \tēs-'(t)-drīv-, v- / *vt* -drove \-drōv-, -driv-en \-drīv-'ən-, -driv-ing \-drīv-'ing- / *to drive* (a motor vehicle) before buying in order to evaluate performance

test-ed \tēs-'təd- / *adj*: subjected to or qualified through testing — often used in combination (time-tested principles)

tes-ter \tēs-'tər-, -tēs-' / *n* [ME, fr. MF *testiere* headpiece, head covering, fr. *teste* head, fr. LL *testa* skull, fr. L *testa* shell — more at TEST] 1: the canopy over a bed, pulpit, or altar

tes-ter \tēs-'tər- / *n* [modif of MF *testari*, fr. *teston*]: TESTON

test-er \tēs-'tər- / *n*: one that tests



tester

test-fire \tēs-'fī-(ə)r- / *vt*: to subject to a firing test (~ a gun)

test-fly \tēs-'flī- / *vi* -flew \-flū-, -flown \-flōn-, -fly-ing- / *to subject to a flight test* (~ an experimental plane)

tes-ti-cle \tēs-'tī-kəl- / *n* [ME *testicula*, fr. L *testiculus*, dim of *testis*]: a male genital gland usu with its enclosing structures: TESTIS

tes-ti-cu-lar \tēs-'tīk-'yā-lər- / *adj*

tes-ti-fier \tēs-'tī-(ə)r- / *n*: one that testifies: WITNESS

tes-ti-fy \tēs-'tī-(ə)r- / *vi* -fied-, -fy-ing [ME *testificari*, fr. *testis* witness] *vt* 1 *a*: to make a statement based on personal knowledge or belief: bear witness *b*: to serve as evidence or proof 2: to express a personal conviction 3: to make a solemn declaration under oath for the purpose of establishing a fact (as in a court) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to bear witness to: ATTEST *b*: to serve as evidence of: PROVE 2 *archaic* *a*: to make known (a personal conviction) *b*: to give evidence of: SHOW 3: to declare under oath before a tribunal or officially constituted public body

tes-ti-mo-ni-al \tēs-'tā-'mō-nē-əl-, -nyəl- / *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting testimony 2: expressive of appreciation or esteem (a ~ dinner)

testimonial *n* 1. EVIDENCE, TESTIMONY 2 *a*, a statement testifying to benefits received *b*: a character reference: letter of recommendation 3: an expression of appreciation: TRIBUTE

tes-ti-mo-ny \tēs-'tā-'mō-nē- / *n*, pl -nīes [ME, fr. LL & L, LL *testimonium* Decalogue, fr. L *testis* evidence, witness, fr. *testis* witness — more at TESTAMENT] 1 *a* (1): the tablets inscribed with the Mosaic law (2): the ark containing the tablets *b*: a divine decree attested in the Scriptures 2 *a*: firsthand authentication of a fact: EVIDENCE *b*: an outward sign *c*: a solemn declaration usu made orally by a witness under oath in response to interrogation by a lawyer or authorized public official 3 *a*: an open acknowledgment *b*: a public profession of religious experience

test-ing *adj*: requiring maximum effort or ability (a most difficult and ~ problem — Ernest Bevin)

tes-tis \tēs-'tīs-, *n*, pl *tes-tes* \tēs-'tēz- [L, witness, testis]: a male reproductive gland

test match *n* 1: any of a series of championship cricket matches played between teams representing Australia and England 2: a championship game or series (as of cricket) played between teams representing different countries

tes-ton \tēs-'tān-, or *tes-toon* \tēs-'tūn- / *n* [MF, fr. Old *testone*, aug. of *testa* head, fr. LL, skull — more at TESTER]: any of several old European coins *a*: a French silver coin of the 16th century worth between 10 and 14½ sous *b*: a shilling of Henry VIII of England decreasing in value to ninepence and then to sixpence in Shakespeare's time

tes-tos-ter-one \tēs-'stas-'tā-rōn- / *n* [testis + -one + -sterol + -one] 1: a male hormone that is produced by the testes or made synthetically, is responsible for inducing and maintaining male secondary sex characters, and is a crystalline hydroxy steroid ketone $C_{19}H_{28}O_2$

test pattern *n*: a fixed picture broadcast by a television station to assist viewers in adjusting their receivers

test pilot *n*: a pilot who specializes in putting new or experimental airplanes through maneuvers designed to test them (as for strength) by producing strains in excess of normal

test-tube *adj*: produced by artificial insemination (~ babies)

test tube *n*: a plain or lipped tube of thin glass closed at one end and used esp in chemistry and biology

tes-tu-do \tēs-'(t)jūd-'(ə) / *n*, pl -dos [L *testudin-*, *testudo*, lit., tortoise, tortoise shell, akin to L *testa* shell — more at TEST] 1: a cover of overlapping shields or a shed wheeled up to a wall used by the ancient Romans to protect an attacking force

tes-ty \tēs-'tē- / *adj* *tes-ti-ly*: *test* [ME *testif*, fr. AF, headstrong, fr. OF *teste* head — more at TESTER] 1: easily annoyed: IRRITABLE 2: marked by impatience or ill humor (~ remarks) *syn* see IRASCIBLE — **tes-ti-ly** \tēs-'tē- / *adv* — **tes-ti-ness** \tēs-'tē-nəs- / *n*

Tet \tēt- / *n* [Vietnamese *tết*]: the Vietnamese New Year observed for three days beginning at the first new moon after January 20

tet-a-nal \tēt-'nāl- / *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from tetanus

tet-a-nic \tēt-'nīk- / *adj*: of, relating to, being, or tending to produce tetanus or tetany — **tet-a-ni-cal-ly** \tēt-'nī-kəl- / *adv*

tet-a-nize \tēt-'nīz- / *vi* -nīz-ed, -nīz-ing- / *to induce tetanus in* (~ a muscle) — **tet-a-ni-za-tion** \tēt-'nī-zā-'shən-, -tēt-'nā- / *n*

tet-a-nus \tēt-'nəs-, -tēt-'nəs- / *n* [ME, fr. L *tetanus*, fr. *tetanos* stretched, rigid, akin to Gk *teinein* to stretch — more at THIN] 1 *a*: an acute infectious disease characterized by tonic spasm of voluntary muscles esp of the jaw and caused by the specific toxin of a bacillus (*Clostridium tetani*) which is usu introduced through a wound *b*: the bacterium that causes tetanus 2: prolonged contraction of a muscle resulting from rapidly repeated motor impulses

tet-a-ny \tēt-'n-ē-, -tēt-'nē- / *n* [ISV, fr. L *tetanus*]: a condition of physiologic mineral imbalance marked by tonic spasm of muscles and associated usu with deficient parathyroid secretion

tet-a-to-he-dral \tēt-'tā-tō-'hē-drəl- / *adj* [Gk *tetartos* fourth, akin to Gk *tetartos* four — more at FOUR] *a*: of a crystal: having one fourth the number of planes required by complete symmetry — compare HEMIHEDRAL, HOLOHEDRAL

tetched *var* of *TECHED*

tetchy \tēch-'ē- / *adj* *tetch-ly*: *test* [perh fr obs *tetch* (habit)] irritably or peevishly sensitive: TOUCHY (the ~ manner of two women living in the same house — Elizabeth Taylor)

tête-à-tête \tāt-'ā-'tāt- / *adv* [F, lit., head to head]: in private

tête-à-tête \tāt-'ā-'tāt-, -tāt-, 2 is also 'tēt-'ā-'tēt- / *n* 1: a private conversation between two persons 2: a short piece of furniture (as a sofa) intended to seat two persons esp facing each other

tête-à-tête \tāt-'ā-'tāt- / *adj*: FACE-TO-FACE, PRIVATE

tête-bêche \tāt-'bēsh-, -tēt-'bēsh- / *adj* [F, *n*, pair of inverted stamps, fr. *tête* head + *-bêche*, alter of MF *bechever* head against foot]: of or relating to a pair of stamps inverted in relation to one another either through a printing error or intentionally

teth \tēt(h)-, 'tās- / *n* [Heb *teth*]: the 9th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

Texas Ranger *n*: a member of a mounted police force in Texas
text \tekst/ *n* [ME, fr MF *texte*, fr ML *textus*, fr L *texere*, to weave, pp of *texere* to weave — more at **TECHNICAL**] 1 *a* (1) : the original written or printed words and form of a literary work (2) : an edited or emended copy of an original work *b* : a work containing such text 2 *a* : the main body of printed or written matter on a page *b* : the principal part of a book exclusive of front and back matter *c* : the printed score of a musical composition 3 *a* (1) : a verse or passage of Scripture chosen esp for the subject of a sermon or for authoritative support (as for a doctrine) (2) : a passage from an authoritative source providing an introduction or basis (as for a speech) *b* : a source of information or authority 4 : **TEXTBOOK** 5 : a type suitable for printing running text 6 : **THEME TOPIC** 7 : the words of something (as a poem) set to music

text-book \tekst(-)buk/ *n*: a book used in the study of a subject, as *a* : one containing a presentation of the principles of a subject *b* : a literary work relevant to the study of a subject
text-book-ish \-ish/ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a textbook (except for a few all too brief interludes, the style is heavy and ~—**Nation**)

text edition *n*: an edition of a book prepared for use esp in schools and colleges — compare **TRADE EDITION**
text hand *n*: a style of handwriting marked by use of large letters
text-ile \tek-stil, -teks-tl/ *n* [L, fr neut. of *textilis* woven, fr *texere*, pp of *texere*] 1 : **CLOTH** *la*, esp : a woven or knit cloth 2 : a fiber, filament, or yarn used in making cloth

text-ual \teks-cho(-wə)/ *adj* [ME, fr ML *textus* text]: of, relating to, or based on a text — **text-ual-ly** \-ē/ *adv*
textual critic *n*: a practitioner of textual criticism

textual criticism *n*: 1 : the study of a literary work that aims to establish the original text 2 : a critical study of literature emphasizing a close reading and analysis of the text

text-uary \teks-cho(-wə)-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ar-ēes [ML *textus*]: one who is well informed in the Bible or in biblical scholarship

textuary *adj*: **TEXTUAL**

texture \tekst-cher/ *n* [L *textura*, fr. *textus*, pp of *texere* to weave — more at **TECHNICAL**] 1 *a* : something composed of closely interwoven elements, *specif* : a woven cloth *b* : the structure formed by the threads of a fabric 2 *a* : essential part; **SUBSTANCE** *b* : identifying quality; **CHARACTER** 3 *a* : the disposition or manner of union of the particles of a body or substance *b* : the visual or tactile surface characteristics and appearance of something (the ~ of an oil painting) 4 *a* : a composite of the elements of prose or poetry (all these words meet violently to form a ~ impressive and exciting — John Berryman) *b* : a pattern of musical sound created by tones or lines played or sung together 5 *a* : basic scheme or structure *b* : overall structure — **text-ur-al** \-cho(-rəl)/ *adj* — **text-ur-al-ly** \-ē/ *adv* — **text-ured** \-chəd/ *adj*

texture *v* **text-ured**; **text-ur-ing** : to give a particular texture to
text-us re-cep-tus \tek-stəs-ri-ˈsep-təs/ *n* [NL, lit, received text]: the generally accepted text of a literary work (as the Greek New Testament)

TF abbr 1 task force 2 territorial force 3 till forbidden

T formation *n*: an offensive football formation in which the fullback lines up behind the center and quarterback with one halfback stationed on each side of the fullback

tfr abbr transfer

TG abbr type genus

TGIF abbr thank God it's Friday

T-group \tē-ˈgrüp/ *n* [training group]: a group of people under the leadership of a trainer who seek to develop self-awareness and sensitivity to others by verbalizing feelings uninhibitedly at group sessions — compare **ENCOUNTER GROUP**

tgt abbr target

Th abbr Thursday

Th symbol thornium

TH abbr true heading

th — see **ETH**

th or **-th** *adj* suffix [ME *-the*, *-te*, fr OE *-tha*, *-ta*, akin to OHG *-do*, *-th*, L *-tus*, Gk *-tas*, Skt *-tha*] — used in forming ordinal numbers (hundredth) (fortieth)

th *n* suffix [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *-ida*, suffix forming abstract nouns, L *-ia*, Gk *-iē*, Skt *-iā*] 1 : act or process (splitth) 2 : state or condition (dearth)

Thai \tʰaɪ/ *n* 1 *a* : a native or inhabitant of Thailand *b* : one who is descended from a Thai 2 : the official language of Thailand 3 : a group of languages including Thai held by some to belong to the Sino-Tibetan language group

Thai abbr Thailand

thal-am-en-ceph-a-lon \thal-ə-men-ˈsef-ə-lān, -lən/ *n* [NL, fr *thalamus* + *encephalon*]: **DIENCEPHALON**

thal-am-ic (tha-ˈlām-ik) *adj*: of, relating to, or involving the thalamus — **thal-am-ic-al-ly** \-k(-)lē/ *adv*

thal-e-mus \thal-ə-məs/ *n*, *pl* -mī \-mī, -mē/ [NL, fr. Gk *thalamus* chamber] 1 : the largest subdivision of the diencephalon consisting chiefly of an ovoid mass of nuclei in each lateral wall of the third ventricle — see **BRAIN** illustration 2 : **RECEPTACLE** 2b

thal-as-se-mia \thal-ə-ˈsē-mē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *thalassa* sea + NL *-emia*]: a familial hypochromic anemia that is characterized by the presence of microcytes, by splenomegaly, and by changes in the bones and skin and that occurs esp in children of Mediterranean parents — **thal-as-se-mic** \-mīk/ *adj*

thal-as-sic (tha-ˈlas-ik) *adj* [Thalassius, fr. Gk *thalassa* sea] 1 : of or relating to deep seas or the depths of the sea (~ fishes with luminous organs) 2 : of, relating to, or situated or developed about inland seas (~ civilizations of the Aegean)

thal-as-so-cracy \thal-ə-ˈsō-krā-sē/ *n* [Gk *thalassokratia*, fr *thalassa* + *-kratia* (-cracy)]: maritime supremacy

thal-as-so-crat (tha-ˈlas-ə-krāt) *n*: one who has maritime supremacy

thaler \tāl-ər/ *var* of **TALER**

Tha-lia \tha-ˈli-ə/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Thaleia*] 1 : the Greek Muse of comedy 2 : one of the three Graces

tha-lid-o-mide (tha-ˈlīd-ə-mīd, -məd) *n* [phthalic acid + *-id-* (fr. *imide*) + *-o-* + *imide*]: a sedative and hypnotic drug C₁₃H₁₀N₂O₄ that was found to cause malformation of infants born to mothers using it during pregnancy

thall- or **thallo-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk, fr *thallos* — more at **THAL-LUS**] 1 *a* : a young shoot (*thallium*) *b* : *thallus* (*thalloid*) 2 : *thallium* (*thallic*)

thallic \ˈthal-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing thallium esp. with a valence of three

thal-li-um \ˈthal-ē-əm/ *n* [NL; so called from the bright green line in its spectrum]: a sparsely but widely distributed poisonous metallic element that resembles lead in physical properties and is used chiefly in the form of compounds in photoelectric cells or as a pesticide — see **ELEMENT** table

thal-oid \ˈthal-ōid/ *adj*: of, relating to, resembling, or consisting of a thallus

thal-lo-phyte \ˈthal-ə-ˈfīt/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *thallos* + *phyton* plant — more at **PHYT**]: any of a primary division (Thallophyta) of the plant kingdom comprising plants with single-celled sex organs or with many-celled sex organs of which all cells give rise to gametes, including the algae, fungi, and lichens, and usu. held to be a heterogeneous assemblage — **thal-lo-phyt-ic** \ˈthal-ə-ˈfīt-ik/ *adj*

thal-lous \ˈthal-əs/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing thallium with a valence of one

thal-lus \ˈthal-əs/ *n*, *pl* *thal-li* \ˈthal-ī, -ē/ or *thal-lus-es* [NL, fr. Gk *thallos*, fr. *thallein* to sprout, akin to Alb *dai* I come forth]: a plant body that is characteristic of thallophytes, lacks differentiation into distinct members (as stem, leaves, and roots), and does not grow from an apical point

than \ˈθæn, (ˈ)θæn/ *conj* [ME *than*, *then* then, *than* — more at **THEN**] 1 *a* — used as a function word to indicate the second member or the member taken as the point of departure in a comparison expressive of inequality; used with comparative adjectives and comparative adverbs (older ~ I am) (easier said ~ done) *b* — used as a function word to indicate difference of kind, manner, or identity; used esp. with some adjectives and adverbs that express diversity (anywhere else ~ at home) 2 : rather than — usu. used only after *prefer*, *preferable*, and *preferably* 3 : other than 4 : **WHEN** — used esp. after *scarcely* and *hardly*

than prep: in comparison with (he is older ~ me)

Than-a-tos \ˈθæn-ə-ˈtās/ *n* [Gk, death, akin to Skt *adhrantī* I vanished, L *funus* smoke]: instinctual desire for death — compare **EROS** 2

thane \ˈθæn/ *n* [ME *thane*, fr. OE *thegn*; akin to OHG *thegan* thane, Gk *iktēin* to bear, beget] 1 : a free retainer of an Anglo-Saxon lord, esp. one resembling a feudal baron by holding lands of and performing military service for the king 2 : a Scottish feudal lord — **thane-ship** \-ˈshɪp/ *n*

thank \ˈθæŋk/ *v* [ME *thanken*, fr. OE *thancian*; akin to OE *thane* gratitude — more at **THANKS**] 1 : to express gratitude to (~ed her for the present) — used in the phrase *thank you* usu. without a subject to politely express gratitude (~ you for the loan), used in such phrases as *thank God*, *thank heaven* usu. without a subject to express gratitude or more often only the speaker's or writer's pleasure or satisfaction in something 2 : to hold responsible (had only himself to ~ for his loss) — **thank-er** *n*

thank-ful \ˈθæŋk-fəl/ *adj* 1 : conscious of benefit received (for what we are about to receive make us truly ~) 2 : expressive of thanks (~ service) 3 : well pleased : **GLAD** (he was ~ that the room was dark) *syn* see **GRATEFUL** *ant* **thankless** — **thank-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē/ *adv* — **thank-ful-ness** *n*

thank-less \ˈθæŋk-ləs/ *adj* 1 : not expressing or feeling gratitude : **UNGRATEFUL** (~ children) 2 : not likely to obtain thanks : **UNAPPRECIATED** (a ~ task) — **thank-less-ly** *adv* — **thank-less-ness** *n*

thanks \ˈθæŋk(s)/ *n* *pl* [pl. of ME *thank*, fr. OE *thanc* thought, gratitude, akin to OHG *dank* gratitude, L *tongere* to know] 1 : kindly or grateful thoughts : **GRATITUDE** 2 : an expression of gratitude (return ~ before the meal) — often used in an utterance containing no verb and serving as a courteous and somewhat informal expression of gratitude (many ~) — **no thanks to** : not as a result of any benefit conferred by (he feels better now, *no thanks to you*) — **thanks to** 1 : with the help of (thanks to modern medicine, man's life span is growing longer) 2 : owing to (our arrival was delayed, *thanks to the fog*)

thanks-giv-ing \ˈθæŋk(s)-ˈgīv-ɪŋ/ *n* 1 : the act of giving thanks 2 : a prayer expressing gratitude 3 *a* : a public acknowledgment or celebration of divine goodness *b cap* : **THANKSGIVING DAY**
Thanksgiving Day *n* : a day appointed for giving thanks for divine goodness as *a* : the fourth Thursday in November observed as a legal holiday in the U.S. *b* : the second Monday in October observed as a legal holiday in Canada

thank-wor-thy \ˈθæŋk-wər-ˈθē/ *adj* : worthy of thanks or gratitude : **MERITORIOUS**

thank-you \ˈθæŋk-ju/ *n* [fr. the phrase *thank you* used in expressing gratitude, short for *I thank you*]: a polite expression of one's gratitude

thank-you-me-am \ˈθæŋk-yū-mə-m, -yē-/ *n* [prob. fr. its causing a nodding of the head]: a bump or depression in a road, esp. : a ridge or hollow made across a road on a hillside to cause water to run off

that \ˈθæt/ *pron*, *pl* those \ˈθætəz/ [ME, fr. OE *thæt*, neut. demonstrative pron. & definite article, akin to OHG *dat*, neuter demonstrative pron. & definite article, Gk *to*, L *istud* neut. demonstrative pron. 1 *a* : the person, thing, or idea indicated, mentioned, or understood from the situation (~ is my father) *b* : the time, action, or event specified (after ~ he went to bed) *c* : the kind or thing specified as follows (the purest water is ~ produced by distillation) *d* : one or a group of the indicated kind (~'s a fox — wily and destructive) 2 *a* : the one farther away or less immediately under observation or discussion (those are maps and these are elms) *b* : the former one 3 *a* — used as a function

teth-er \ˈteth-ər\ *n* [ME *tethir*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *tjōthr* tether, akin to OHG *zeotar* pole of a wagon] 1: something (as a rope or chain) by which an animal is fastened so that it can range only within a set radius 2: the limit of one's strength or resources: SCOPE (the end of his ~)

tether *v* **tethered**, **tether-ing** \-(ə-)nŋ\ : to fasten or restrain by or as if by a tether

tether-ball \ˈteth-ər-bōl\ *n* : a game played with a ball suspended by a string from an upright pole with the object for each contestant to wrap the string around the pole by striking the ball in a direction opposite to that of the other contestant

Tethys \ˈtē-thəs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Teihs*]: a Titaness and wife of Oceanus

tetra \ˈtē-trə\ *n* [by shortening fr. NL *Tetragonopterus*, former genus name, fr. LL *tetragonum* quadrangle + Gk *pteron* wing — more at **TETRAGONAL FEATHER**]: any of numerous small brightly colored So American characin fishes often bred in the tropical aquarium

tetra- or **tetr-** *comb form* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk, akin to Gk *tettares* four — more at **FOUR**] 1: four: having four: having four parts (*tetra-* + *tomic*) 2: containing four atoms, radicals, or groups (of a specified kind) (*tetra-* + *basic*) (*tetracid*)

tetra-ba-sic \ˈtē-trə-bā-sik\ *adj* [ISV] 1: having four hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals (a ~ acid) 2: containing four atoms of a univalent metal or their equivalent 3: having four basic hydroxyl groups: able to react with four molecules of a monoacid — **tetra-ba-sic-i-ty** \-bā-sis-ē-tē\ *n*

tetra-ca-line \ˈtē-trə-kān\ *n* [*tetra-* + *procaine*]: a crystalline basic ester $C_{13}H_{17}N_2O_4$ that is closely related chemically to procaine and is used chiefly in the form of its hydrochloride as a local anesthetic

tetra-chlor-ide \ˈtē-trə-klō(-ə)r-īd, -klō(-ə)-\ *n* : a chloride containing four atoms of chlorine

tetra-chord \ˈtē-trə-kōrd\ *n* [Gk *tetrachordon*, fr. neut. of *tetrachordos* of four strings, fr. *tetra-* + *chordē* string — more at **YARN**]: a diatonic series of four tones with an interval of a perfect fourth between the first and last

tetra-cid \ˈtē-tras-əd\ *adj* 1: able to react with four molecules of a monoacid or two of a diacid to form a salt or ester 2: **TETRABASIC**

tetra-cy-cline \ˈtē-trə-sī-klēn\ *n* [ISV *tetracyclīc* + *-ine*]: a yellow crystalline broad-spectrum antibiotic $C_{22}H_{24}N_2O_8$ produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces viridifaciens*) or synthetically

tetrad \ˈtē-trəd\ *n* [Gk *tetrad-*, *tetras*, fr. *tetra-*]: a group or arrangement of four as: a: a tetravalent element, atom, or radical b: a group of four cells arranged in the form of a tetrahedron and produced by the successive divisions of a mother cell (a ~ of spores) c: a group of four synapsed chromatids that become visibly evident in the pachytene stage of meiotic prophase and are produced by the longitudinal splitting of each of two paired homologous chromosomes — **tetrad-ic** \ˈtē-trəd-ik\ *adj*

tetradrachm \ˈtē-trə-drām\ *n* [Gk *tetradrachmon*, fr. *tetra-* + *drachmē* drachma]: an ancient Greek silver coin worth four drachmas

tetrad-y-mite \ˈtē-trəd-ə-mīt\ *n* [LGk *tetradymus* fourfold, fr. Gk *tetra-* + *-dymos* (as in *diadymos* didymous), fr. its occurrence in compound twin crystals]: a pale steel-gray mineral Bi_2Te_2S consisting essentially of a telluride and sulfide of bismuth and having a metallic luster

tet-ra-dy-na-mous \ˈtē-trə-di-nə-mōs\ *adj* [ISV *tetra-* + Gk *dynamis* power — more at **DYNAMIC**]: having six stamens four of which are longer than the others (~ plants of the mustard family)

tetra-ethyl \ˈtē-trə-ēth-əl\ *adj* [ISV] : containing four ethyl groups in the molecule

tetra-ethyl-lead \-ēth-əl-ˈled\ *n* : a heavy oily poisonous liquid $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$, used as an antiknock agent

tetra-flu-or-ide \ˈtē-trə-flu(-ə)r-īd\ *n* : a fluoride containing four atoms of fluorine

tetra-go-nal \ˈtē-trag-ən-əl\ *adj* [LL *tetragonalis* having four angles and four sides, fr. *tetragonum* quadrangle, fr. Gk *tetragōnōn*, fr. neut. of *tetragōnos* tetragonal, fr. *tetra-* + *gōnla* angle — more at **-GON**]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the tetragonal system — **tetra-go-nal-ly** \-lē-ē\ *adv*

tetragonal system *n* : a crystal system characterized by three axes at right angles of which only the two lateral axes are equal

tetra-gram-ma-ton \ˈtē-trə-gram-ə-tān\ *n* [ME, fr. Gk, fr. neut. of *tetragrammatos* having four letters, fr. *tetra-* + *grammat-*, *gramma* letter — more at **GRAM**]: the four Hebrew letters usu. transliterated YHWH or JHVH that form a biblical proper name of God — compare **YAHWEH**

tetra-he-dral \ˈtē-trə-hē-drəl\ *adj* 1: relating to, forming, or having the form of a tetrahedron 2: having four faces (~ angle) — **tetra-he-dral-ly** \-drəl-ē\ *adv*

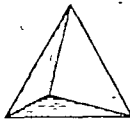
tetra-he-drite \-drīt\ *n* [G *tetradrit*, fr. L Gk *tetradros* having four faces]: a fine-grained gray mineral (Cu, Fe)₂Sb₂S₃ that consists essentially of a sulfide of copper, iron, and antimony, often contains other elements (as silver), occurs in tetrahedral crystals and also massive, and is often a valuable ore of silver

tetra-he-dron \ˈtē-trə-hē-drən\ *n*, *pl* -drons or -dra \-drə\ [NL, fr. LGk *tetradron*, neut. of *tetradros* having four faces, fr. Gk *tetra-* + *hedra* seat, face — more at **STR**]: a polyhedron of four faces

tetra-hy-drate \-hī-drāt, -drāt\ *n* : a chemical compound hydrated with four molecules of water — **tetra-hy-drate-d** \-drāt-əd\ *adj*

tetra-hy-dro-can-nab-i-nol \-hī-drə-kā-nab-ə-nōl, -nōl\ *n* [*tetrahydro-* (combined with four atoms of hydrogen) + *cannabin* + *-ol*]: THC

tetra-hy-dro-fu-ran \-fyū(-ə)r-ən, -fyū-rən\ *n* [*tetrahydro-* + *furan*]: a flammable liquid heterocyclic ether C_4H_8O that is derived from furan and used as a solvent and as an intermediate in the production of nylon



tetrahedron

tetra-hy-droxy \-hī-ˈdrāk-sē\ *adj* [*tetra-* + *hydroxyl*]: containing four hydroxyl groups in the molecule

tet-ra-hy-mē-na \ˈtē-trə-hī-mə-nə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *tetra-* + Gk *hymēn* membrane]: any of a genus (*Tetrahymena*) of ciliate protozoans

tetral-o-gy \ˈtē-trāl-ə-jē, -trāl-\ *n*, *pl* -gies [Gk *tetralogia*, fr. *tetra-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: a group of four dramatic pieces presented consecutively on the Attic stage at the Dionysiac festival 2: a series of four connected works (as operas or novels)

tet-ra-mer \ˈtē-trə-mər\ *n* [*tetra-* + *polymer*]: a polymer formed from four molecules of a monomer — **tet-ra-mer-ic** \ˈtē-trə-mer-ik\ *adj*

tet-ra-mer-ous \ˈtē-trəm-ə-rəs\ *adj* [NL *tetramerus*, fr. Gk *tetramēros*, fr. *tetra-* + *meros* part — more at **MERIT**]: having or characterized by the presence of four parts or of parts arranged in sets or multiples of four (~ flowers)

tet-ra-me-tet \ˈtē-trəm-ət-ər\ *n* [Gk *tetrametron*, fr. neut. of *tetrametros* having four measures, fr. *tetra-* + *metron* measure — more at **MEASURE**]: a line of verse consisting either of four dipodies (as in classical iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse) or four metrical feet (as in modern English verse)

tet-ra-meth-yl \ˈtē-trə-mēth-əl\ *adj* [ISV] : containing four methyl groups in the molecule

tet-ra-meth-yl-lead \-mēth-əl-ˈled\ *n* : a volatile poisonous liquid $Pb(CH_3)_4$, used as an antiknock agent

tet-ra-ploid \ˈtē-trə-plōid\ *adj* [ISV] : having or being a chromosome number four times the monoploid number (a ~ cell) — **tet-ra-ploid-ly** \-plōid-ē\ *adv*

tetraploid *n* : a tetraploid individual

tet-ra-pod \ˈtē-trə-pād\ *n* [NL *tetrapodus*, fr. Gk *tetrapod-*, *tetrapous* four-footed, fr. *tetra-* + *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at **FOOT**]: a vertebrate (as a frog, bird, or cat) with two pairs of limbs

tet-ra-pyr-ole \ˈtē-trə-pī(-ə)r-ōl\ *n* : a chemical group consisting of four pyrrole rings joined either in a straight chain (as in pycnobilins) or in a ring (as in chlorophyll)

tet-rarch \ˈtē-trärk, -tē-\ *n* [ME, fr. L *tetrarcha*, fr. Gk *tetrarchēs*, fr. *tetra-* + *-archēs* -arch] 1: a governor of the fourth part of a province 2: a subordinate prince — **tet-rarch-ic** \ˈtē-trär-kik, -ē-\ *adj*

tet-rar-chy \ˈtē-trär-kē, -tē-\ *n*, *pl* -chies : government by four persons ruling jointly

tet-ra-spore \ˈtē-trə-spō(-ə)r, -spō(-ə)\ *n* [ISV] : one of the haploid asexual spores developed meiotically in the red algae usu. in groups of four — **tet-ra-spore-d** \ˈtē-trə-spōr-ik, -spōr-\ *adj*

tet-ra-tom-ic \ˈtē-trə-tām-ik\ *adj* [ISV] 1: consisting of four atoms: having four atoms in the molecule 2: having four replaceable atoms or radicals

tet-ra-valent \ˈtē-trə-vāl-ənt\ *adj* [ISV] 1: having a valence of four 2: **QUADRIVALENT**

tet-ra-valent *n*: **QUADRIVALENT**

tet-ra-zo-li-um \ˈtē-trə-zō-lē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *tetrazole* (CH_3N_4) + NL *-ium* (as in *ammonium*)] : a univalent cation or radical $CH_3N_4^+$ that is analogous to ammonium, also: any of several of its derivatives used esp. as electron acceptors to test for metabolic activity in living cells

tet-rode \ˈtē-trōd\ *n* : a vacuum tube with four electrodes, a cathode, an anode, a control grid, and an additional grid or other electrode

tet-ro-do-tox-in \ˈtē-trōd-ə-tōk-sən\ *n* [ISV *tetradotoxin* (fr. NL *Tetradon*, genus of tropical marine fishes) + *-toxin*]: a poisonous compound $C_{11}H_{17}N_3O_8$ that has been isolated from a Japanese globe fish and a newt and that blocks nerve conduction by suppressing permeability of the nerve fiber to sodium ions

tet-rox-ide \ˈtē-trōks-īd\ *n* [ISV] : a compound of an element or radical with four atoms of oxygen

tet-ryl \ˈtē-trəl\ *n* [ISV *tetra-* + *-yl*]: a pale yellow crystalline explosive $C_3H_5N_3O_9$ used esp. as a detonator

tet-ter \ˈtē-tr\ *n* [ME *teter*, fr. OE, akin to OE *teran* to tear]: any of various vesicular skin diseases (as ringworm, eczema, and herpes)

Teu-ton \ˈtē(yū)-tən\ *n* [L *Teutoni*, pl.] 1: a member of an ancient prob. Germanic or Celtic people 2: a member of a people speaking a language of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family; esp. GERMAN

1 **Teu-ton-ic** \ˈtē(yū)-tān-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of the Teutons — **Teu-ton-ic-ally** \-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

2 **Teu-tonic** *n*: GERMANIC

Teu-ton-ism \ˈtē(yū)-tən-iz-əm\ *n*: GERMANISM

Teu-ton-ist \ˈtē(yū)-tən-ist\ *n*: GERMANIST

teu-ton-ize \ˈtē(yū)-tə-ˈnī-zēd, -iz-ēd\ *often cap*: GERMANIZE

Tex *abbr* **Texas**

tex-as \ˈtek-səs, -sīz\ *n* [*Texas*, state of U.S., fr. the naming of cabins on Mississippi steamboats after states, the officers' cabins being the largest]: a structure on the awning deck of a steamer containing the officers' cabins and having the pilothouse in front or on top

Texas citrus mite *n* : a red spider (*Eutetranychus banksi*) that causes leaf injury to citrus trees

Texas fever *n* : an infectious disease of cattle transmitted by the cattle tick and caused by a protozoan (*Babesia bigemina*) that multiplies in the blood and destroys the red blood cells

Texas Independence Day *n* : March 2 observed as the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Texas from Mexico in 1836 and also as the birthday of Sam Houston

texas leaguer *n* [*Texas League*, a baseball minor league]: a fly in baseball that falls too far out to be caught by an infielder and too close in to be caught by an outfielder

ə about ʔ kitten ər farther ə back ă bake ă cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ŋ flow ô flow ô coin th then th this
ü loot ă foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

wisdom — more at -SOPHY] 1: teaching about God and the world

word after *and* to indicate emphatic repetition of the idea expressed by a previous word or phrase (he was helpful, and ~ to an unusual degree) **b** — used as a function word immediately before or after a word group consisting of a verbal auxiliary or a form of the verb be preceded by *there* or a personal pronoun subject to indicate emphatic repetition of the idea expressed by a previous verb or predicate noun or predicate adjective (is he capable? He is ~) **4** **a** : the one : the thing : the kind : SOMETHING, ANYTHING (the truth of ~ which is true) (the senses are ~ whereby we experience the world) (what's ~ you say) **b** **pl** : some persons (those who think the time has come) — all that ~ everything of the kind indicated (tact, discretion, and all that) — at that **1** : in spite of what has been said or implied **2** : in addition : *BESIDES*

2 *that* **adj.** **pl** those **1** **a** : being the person, thing, or idea specified, mentioned, or understood **b** : so great **a** : SUCH **2** : the farther away or less immediately under observation or discussion (his chair or ~ one)

3 *that* (*thāt*, *Q*) *that* **conj.** **1** **a** (1) — used as a function word to introduce a noun clause that is the subject or object of a verb or a predicate nominative (said ~ he was afraid) (2) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause that is anticipated by the expletive *it* occurring as subject of the verb (*it* is unlikely ~ he'll be in) (3) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause that is joined as complement to a noun or adjective (we are certain ~ this is true) (the certainty ~ this is true) (the fact ~ you are here) (4) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause modifying an adverb or adverbial expression (will go anywhere ~ he is invited) **b** — used as a function word to introduce an exclamatory clause expressing a strong emotion esp. of surprise, sorrow, or indignation (~ it should come to this!) **2** **a** (1) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause expressing purpose or desired result (cutting down expenses ~ her son might inherit an unencumbered estate — W. B. Yeats) (2) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause expressing a reason or cause (rejoice ~ you are lightened of a load — Robert Browning) (3) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause expressing consequence, result, or effect (as of sufficient importance ~ they cannot be neglected — Hannah Wormington) **b** — used as a function word to introduce an exclamatory clause expressing a wish (oh, ~ he would come) **3** — used as a function word after a subordinating conjunction without modifying its meaning (if ~ thy bent of love be honorable — Shak.)

4 *that* (*thāt*, *Q*) *that* **pron.** **1** — used as a function word to introduce a restrictive relative clause and to serve as a substitute within that clause for the substantive modified by that clause (the house ~ Jack built) **2** **a** : at which : in which : on which : by which : with which : to which (each year ~ the lectures are given) **b** : according to what : to the extent of what — used after a negative (has never been here ~ I know of) **3** **a** *archaic* : that which **b** obs : the person who

5 *that* (*thāt*) **adv.** **1** : to such an extent (a nail about ~ long) **2** : VERY, EXTREMELY — usu. used with the negative (did not take the festival ~ seriously — Eric Goldman)

6 *thatch* (*thach*) **vi** [*ME thecchen*, fr. OE *theccan* to cover; akin to OHG *deccen* to cover, *L tegere*, Gk *stegien* to cover, *stegos* roof, Skt *staghāt* he covers] : to cover with or as if with thatch — *thatch-er* **n**

7 *thatch* **n** **1** **a** : a plant material (as straw) used as a sheltering cover esp. of a house **b** : a sheltering cover (as a house roof) made of such material **2** : something resembling the thatch of a house, esp. : the hair of one's head

8 *thau-ma-tur-gē* (*thō-mā-tar-jē*) **n** [*F*, fr. NL *thaumaturgus*, fr. Gk *thaumaturgos* working miracles, fr. *thaumat-*, *thauma* miracle + *ergon* work — more at THEATER, WORK] : THAUMATURGIST

9 *thau-ma-tur-gic* (*thō-mā-tar-jik*) **adj.** **1** : performing miracles **2** : of, relating to, or dependent on thaumaturgy

10 *thau-ma-tur-gist* (*thō-mā-tar-jist*) **n** : a performer of miracles, esp. : MAGICIAN

11 *thau-ma-tur-gy* (*thō-mā-tar-jē*) **n** : the performance of miracles, specif. : MAGIC

12 *thaw* (*thō*) **vb** [*ME thawen*, fr. OE *thawian*; akin to OHG *douwen* to thaw, Gk *thēkein* to melt, *L tabes* wasting disease] **vt** : to cause to thaw ~ **vi** **1** **a** : to go from a frozen to a liquid state : MELT **b** : to become free of the effect (as stiffness, numbness, or hardness) of cold as a result of exposure to warmth **2** : to be warm enough to melt ice and snow — used with *fr* in reference to the weather **3** : to abandon aloofness, reserve, or hostility : UNBEND **4** : to become mobile, active, or susceptible to change

13 *thaw* **n** **1** : the action, fact, or process of thawing **2** : a warmth of weather sufficient to thaw ice **3** : the action or process of becoming less aloof, less hostile, or more genial

4 *thc* (*thēch*-*hē*) **n** [*tetracydriocannabinol*] : a physiologically active liquid from hemp plant resin that is the chief intoxicant in marijuana

5 *thd* (*thē*) **abbr** [*NL theologiae doctor*] doctor of theology

6 *tho* (*thō* before consonant & *esp* South sometimes vowel sounds), *thē* (before vowel sounds); *th* is often *thē* definite article [*ME*, fr. OE *thē*, masc. demonstrative pron. & definite article, alter (influenced by oblique cases — as *thas*, gen. — & neut., *thæt*) of *sē*, akin to Gk *hō*, masc. demonstrative pron. & definite article, alter at THAT]. **1** **a** — used as a function word to indicate that a following noun or noun equivalent is definite or has been previously specified by context or by circumstance (put ~ cat out) **b** — used as a function word to indicate that a following noun or noun equivalent is a unique or a particular member of its class (~ President) (~ Lord) **c** — used as a function word before nouns that designate natural phenomena or points of the compass (~ night is cold) **d** — used as a function word before a noun denoting time to indicate reference to what is present or immediate or is under consideration (in ~ future) **e** — used as a function word before names of some parts of the body or of the clothing as an equivalent of a possessive adjective (how's ~ arm today) **f** — used as a function word be-

fore the name of a branch of human endeavor or proficiency (~ law) **g** — used as a function word in prepositional phrases to indicate that the noun in the phrase serves as a basis for computation (sold by ~ dozen) **h** — used as a function word before a proper name (as of a ship or a well-known building) (~ Mayflower) **i** — used as a function word before the plural form of a numeral that is a multiple of ten to denote a particular decade of a century or of a person's life (life in ~ twenties) **j** — used as a function word before the name of a commodity or any familiar appurtenance of daily life to indicate reference to the individual thing, part, or supply thought of as at hand (talked on ~ telephone) **k** — used as a function word to designate one of a class as the best, most typical, or most worth singling out (this is ~ life) **2** **a** (1) — used as a function word with a noun modified by an adjective or by an attributive noun to limit the application of the modified noun to that specified by the adjective or by the attributive noun (~ night answer) (Peter ~ Great) (2) — used as a function word before an absolute adjective (nothing but ~ best) **b** — used as a function word before a noun to limit its application to that specified by a succeeding element in the sentence (~ poet Wordsworth) (~ days of our youth) (didn't have ~ time to write) **3** **a** — used as a function word before a singular noun to indicate that the noun is to be understood generically (~ dog is a domestic animal) **b** — used as a function word before a singular substantivized adjective to indicate an abstract idea (an essay on ~ sublime) **4** — used as a function word before a noun or a substantivized adjective to indicate reference to a group as a whole (~ elite)

2 *the* **adv** [*ME*, fr. OE *thū* by that, instrumental of *that* that] **1** : than before : than otherwise — used before a comparative (none ~ wiser for attending) **2** **a** : to what extent (~ sooner the better) **b** : to that extent (the sooner ~ better) **3** : beyond all others (likes this ~ best)

3 *the* **prep** [*the*] : PER 2

4 *the* or *theo-* **comb** form [*ME theo-*, fr. *L*, fr. Gk *the-*, *theo-*, fr. *theos*] : god : God (theism) (theocentric)

5 *theater* **abbr** theater; theatrical

6 *theater* or *theatre* (*thē-ā-tēr*, *oftenest* in South *thē-āt-*) **n** [*ME theatre*, fr. MF, fr. *L theatrum*, fr. Gk *theatron*, fr. *theatō* to view, fr. *thea* act of seeing; akin to Gk *thauma* miracle] **1** **a** : an outdoor structure for dramatic performances or spectacles in ancient Greece and Rome **b** : a building for dramatic performances **c** : a building or area for showing motion pictures **2** **a** : a place rising by steps or gradations (a woody ~ of stately view — John Milton) **b** : a room often with rising tiers of seats for assemblies (as for lectures or surgical demonstrations) **3** : a place of enactment of significant events or action (the ~ of public life) **4** **a** : dramatic literature : PLAYS **b** : dramatic representation as an art or profession : DRAMA (the philosophy that ~ is important to people's lives — Joseph Papp) **5** : dramatic or theatrical quality or effect esp. as measured by the response of the audience

7 *theater-go-er* (*thē-ā-tēr-gō-er*) **n** : one who frequently goes to the theater

8 *theater-go-ing* (*thē-ā-tēr-gō(-)ing*) **n** : attendance at the theater

9 *theater-in-the-round* **n** : ARENA THEATER

10 *theater of cruelty* : theater that seeks to heighten the audience's awareness and sensibility by depicting realistically acts of sadism and extreme suffering

11 *theater of operations* : the part of a theater of war in which active operations are conducted

12 *theater of the absurd* : theater that seeks to represent the absurdity of man's existence in a meaningless universe by bizarre or fantastic means

13 *theater of war* : the entire land, sea, and air area that is or may become involved directly in war operations

14 *Theatine* (*thē-ā-tīn*, *-tēn*) **n** [*NL Theatinus*, fr. *L Teatinus* inhabitant of Chieti, fr. *Teate* Chieti, Italy] : a priest of the Order of Clerks Regular founded in 1524 in Italy by St. Cajetan and Gian Pietro Caraffa to reform Catholic morality and combat Lutheranism — *Theatine* **adj**

15 *theatrical* (*thē-ā-trī-kəl*) **adj.** **1** : of or relating to the theater or the presentation of plays (a ~ costume) **2** : marked by pretense or artificiality of emotion **3** **a** : HISTORIC (a ~ gesture) **b** : marked by extravagant display or exhibitionism — *theatrical-ism* (*thē-ā-trī-kəl-iz-əm*) **n** — *theatrical-ly* (*thē-ā-trī-kəl-ē*) **adv**

16 *theatrical* **n** **1** **pl** **a** : the performance of plays **b** : DRAMATICS **2** : a professional actor **3** **pl** : showy or extravagant gestures

17 *theatrical-ize* (*thē-ā-trī-kəl-īz*) **vi** *-ized*, *-izing* **1** : to adapt to the theater : DRAMATIZE **2** : to display in showy fashion — *theatrical-iza-tion* (*thē-ā-trī-kəl-ī-zā-shən*) **n**

18 *theatrical-ity* (*thē-ā-trī-kəl-ē-tē*) **n** : THEATRICALITY **1** : staged or contrived effects

19 *thē-ca* (*thē-kā*) **n**, *pl* the-cae (*thē-sē*, *-kē*) [*NL*, fr. Gk *thēkē* case — more at TICK] **1** : an urn-shaped spore-containing upper part of a moss capsule **2** : an enveloping sheath or case of an animal or animal part — *the-cal* (*thē-kəl*) or *the-cate* (*thē-kāt*) **adj**

20 *thē-clum* (*thē-s(h)ē-əm*) **n** *comb* form, *pl* the-cla (*thē-kē-lā*) [*NL*, fr. Gk *thēkion*, dim. of *thēkē* case — more at TICK] : small containing structure (endothecium)

21 *thē-odont* (*thē-kō-dānt*) **adj** [*ISV thec-* (fr. *NL theca*) + *-odont*] : having the teeth inserted in sockets

22 *thēcodont* **n** : a thecodont animal, esp. : any of an order (Thecodontia) of Triassic diapsid thecodont reptiles that were presumably on the common ancestral line of the dinosaurs, birds, and crocodiles

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further ə back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
aʊt out ʧ chin ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
j joke ŋ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔl coin ʰ thin ʰ this
l loot u foot y yet y few y furious z vision

body and transforming them into visible signals that can be recorded photographically (as for diagnosing abnormal or diseased underlying conditions); also: a similar technique used elsewhere (as on engines) — **ther-mo-graph-ic** \thor-mə-'gräf-ik\ *adj* — **ther-mo-graph-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ther-mo-ha-line \thor-mō-'hā-līn-, 'hāl-, -līn\ *adj* [*therm-* + Gk *hal-*, *hals* salt — more at **SALT**]: involving or dependent upon the conjoint effect of temperature and salinity (a trans-equatorial ~ circulation in the eastern Pacific)

ther-mo-junc-tion \thor-mō-'jŋk(ə)-shən\ *n*: a junction of two dissimilar conductors used to produce a thermoelectric current — **ther-mo-la-bile** \-lā-'bīl-, -bəl\ *adj* [ISV]: unstable when heated, *specif*: subject to loss of characteristic properties on being heated to or above 55°C (many immune bodies, enzymes, and vitamins are ~) — **ther-mo-la-bil-i-ty** \-lā-'bīl-ə-tē\ *n*

ther-mo-lu-mi-nes-cence \-lū-mə-'nes-(n)ts\ *n* [ISV]: phosphorescence developed in a previously excited substance upon gentle heating — **ther-mo-lu-mi-nes-cent** \-n(ə)-nt\ *adj*

ther-mo-ly-sis \thor-'māl-ə-'sīz\ *n* [NL]: the dissipation of heat from the living body — **ther-mo-lyt-ic** \thor-mō-'līt-ik\ *adj*

ther-mo-mag-net-ic \thor-mō-'mag-'net-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to the effects of heat upon the magnetic properties of substances or to the effects of a magnetic field upon thermal conduction — **ther-mo-mag-net-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ther-mom-e-ter \thor-(r)-'mām-ə-tər\ *n* [F *thermomètre*, fr Gk *thermē* heat + *F* -o- + *-mètre* -meter — more at **THERM**]: an instrument for determining temperature consisting typically of a glass bulb attached to a fine tube of glass with a numbered scale and containing a liquid (as mercury or colored alcohol) that is sealed in and rises and falls with changes of temperature — **ther-mo-met-ric** \thor-mō-'me-trik\ *adj* — **ther-mo-met-ri-cal-ly** \-tr-ik(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ther-mom-e-try \thor-(r)-'mām-ə-trē\ *n* [ISV]: the measurement of temperature

ther-mo-nu-cle-ar \thor-mō-'n(y)ū-'klē-ər\ *adj* [ISV]: 1: of or relating to the transformations in the nucleus of atoms of low atomic weight (as hydrogen) that require a very high temperature for their inception (as in the hydrogen bomb or in the sun) (~ reaction) (~ weapon) 2: of, utilizing, or relating to a thermonuclear bomb (~ war) (~ attack)

ther-mo-pe-ri-od-ic-ity \-pīr-ē-'dis-ə-tē\ *n* — **THERMOPERIODISM**

ther-mo-pe-ri-od-ism \thor-mō-'pīr-ē-'diz-əm\ *n*: the sum of the responses of an organism and esp a plant to appropriately fluctuating temperatures

ther-mo-phil-e \thor-mō-'fīl\ *n*: an organism growing at a high temperature — **ther-mo-phil-ic** \thor-mō-'fīl-ik\ *adj* also **thermo-philic** or **ther-moph-i-lous** \thor-'māf-ə-'ləs\ *adj*

ther-mo-pile \thor-mō-'pīl\ *n* [pile]: an apparatus that consists of a number of thermoelectric couples combined so as to multiply the effect and is used for generating electric currents or for determining intensities of radiation

ther-mo-plas-tic \thor-mō-'plāst-ik\ *adj*: capable of softening or fusing when heated and of hardening again when cooled (~ synthetic resins) — compare **THERMOSETTING** — **thermoplastic** *n* — **ther-mo-plas-tic-ity** \-plāst-ə-tē\ *n*

ther-mo-re-cep-tor \thor-mō-'sep-tər\ *n*: a sensory end organ that is stimulated, by heat or cold

ther-mo-reg-u-la-tion \-reg-yə-'lā-shən\ *n* [ISV]: the maintenance or regulation of temperature, *specif*: the maintenance of a particular temperature of the living body — **ther-mo-reg-u-la-tor** \-lāt-ər\ *n* [ISV]: a device (as a thermostat) for the regulation of temperature

ther-mo-reg-u-la-to-ry \-reg-yə-lə-'tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ *adj*: tending to maintain a body at a particular temperature whatever its environmental temperature

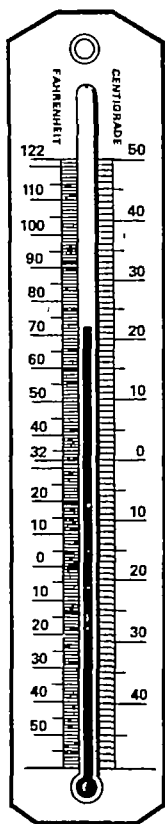
ther-mo-rem-a-nent \-rem-ə-'nənt\ *adj*: being or relating to magnetic remanence (as in a rock cooled from a molten state or in a baked clay object containing magnetic minerals) that indicates the strength and direction of the earth's magnetic field at a former time — **ther-mo-rem-a-nence** \-nənt(s)\ *n*

ther-mos \thor-məs\ *n* [fr *Thermos*, a trademark]: **VACUUM BOTTLE**

ther-mo-scope \thor-mō-'skōp\ *n* [NL *thermoscopium*, fr *therm-* + *scopium* -scope]: an instrument for indicating changes of temperature by accompanying changes in volume (as of a gas)

ther-mo-set \thor-mō-'set\ *n*: a thermosetting resin or plastic — **ther-mo-set-ting** \-set-ŋg\ *adj*: capable of becoming permanently rigid when heated or cured (as ~ resin) — compare **THERMOPLASTIC** — **ther-mo-sphere** \thor-mō-'sfī(ə)r\ *n* [ISV]: the part of the earth's atmosphere that begins at about 50 miles above the earth's surface, extends to outer space, and is characterized by steadily increasing temperature with height — **ther-mo-spher-ic** \thor-mō-'sfī(ə)r-ik-, -sfī(ə)r-\ *adj*

ther-mo-sta-ble \thor-mō-'stā-bəl\ *adj*: stable when heated, *specif*: retaining characteristic properties on being moderately heated (as ~ bacterial proteinase) — **ther-mo-sta-bil-i-ty** \-stā-'bīl-ə-tē\ *n*



thermometer

ther-mo-stat \thor-mə-'stat\ *n*: an automatic device for regulating temperature (as by controlling the supply of gas or electricity to a heating apparatus); also: a similar device for actuating fire alarms or for controlling automatic sprinklers — **ther-mo-stat-ic** \thor-mə-'stat-ik\ *adj* — **ther-mo-stat-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

thermostat *vt* -**stat-ed** \-stat-əd\ or -**stat-ted**; -**stat-ing** or -**stat-ting**: to provide with or control by a thermostat — **ther-mo-tac-tic** \thor-mə-'tak-tik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or exhibiting thermotaxis

ther-mo-tax-is \-'tak-səs\ *n* [NL]: 1: a taxis in which a temperature gradient constitutes the directive factor 2: the regulation of body temperature

ther-mo-trop-ic \-'trap-ik\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or exhibiting thermotropism

ther-mot-ro-pism \thor-'mā-trə-'piz-əm\ *n* [ISV]: a tropism in which a temperature gradient determines the orientation

ther-my \thor-mē\ *n comb form* [NL *-thermia*, fr Gk *thermē* heat — more at **THERM**]: 1: state of heat (homiothermy) 2: generation of heat (diathermy)

Ther-sites \thor-'sīt-(ə)-zēz\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Thersites*]: a Greek warrior at Troy known as a carping critic and slain by Achilles for mocking him

the-sau-rus \thi-'sōr-əs\ *n*, pl -**sau-ri** \-'sō(ə)r-i-, -ē\ or -**sau-rus-es** \-'sōr-əs-ēz\ [NL, fr L, *thesaurus*, collection, fr Gk *thesaurus*]: 1: a book of words or of information about a particular field or set of concepts, esp: a book of words and their synonyms 2: a list of subject headings or descriptors usu. with a cross-reference system for use in the organization of a collection of documents for reference and retrieval — **the-sau-ral** \-'sōr-əl\ *adj*

these *pl* of **THIS**

Thes-eus \thi-'sūs-, -zē-səs\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Thēseus*]: a king of Athens who according to Greek mythology killed Procrustes and the Minotaur before defeating the Amazons and marrying their queen *the-sis* \thē-'sīs-, Brit esp for 4 'thes-is\ *n*, pl *thes-es* \thē-'sēz\ [L, fr Gk, lit, act of laying down, fr *itēnai* to put, lay down — more at **DO**]: 1: a position or proposition that a person (as a candidate for scholastic honors) advances and offers to maintain by argument 2: a proposition to be proved or one advanced without proof: **HYPOTHESIS** 3: the first and least adequate stage of dialectic — compare **SYNTHESIS** 4: a dissertation embodying results of original research and esp substantiating a specific view; esp: one written by a candidate for an academic degree 5: lowering of the voice, fr Gk, downbeat, more important part of foot, lit, act of laying down] a (1): the unstressed part of a poetic foot esp in accentual verse (2): the longer part of a poetic foot esp in quantitative verse b: the accented part of a musical measure: **DOWNBEAT** — compare **ARSI**

thes-pl-an \thē-'pē-ən\ *adj* 1: cap: of or relating to Thespiis 2: often cap [fr the tradition that Thespiis was the originator of the actor's role]: relating to the drama: **DRAMATIC**

thesplan *n*: **ACTOR**

Thes abbr Thessalonians

Thes-so-lo-ni-ans \thē-'sō-lō-ni-ənz-, -nē-ənz\ *n pl* but sing in constr [*Thessalonian* (inhabitant of ancient Thessalonica), irreg fr *Thessalonica*]: either of two letters written by St. Paul to the Christians of Thessalonica and included as books in the New Testament — see **BIBLE** table

the-ta \thēt-ə-, 'thēt-ē\ *n* [Gk *thēta*, of Sem origin, akin to Heb *tēth* teth]: the 8th letter of the Greek alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table — **thet-ic** \thēt-ik-, 'thēt-ē\ *adj* [Gk *thētikos* of a proposition, fr *itēnai* to lay down]: constituting or beginning with a poetic thesis (a ~ syllable) — **thet-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

Thet-is \thēt-'sī-, -sē\ *n* [L, fr Gk]: a sea goddess who marries Peleus and becomes the mother of Achilles

the-ur-gist \thē-'jŋr-jəst\ *n*: **WONDER-WORKER**, **MAGICIAN**

the-ur-gy \thē-'jŋr-jē\ *n* [LL *theurgia*, fr LGk *theourgia*, fr *theurgos* miracle worker, fr Gk *the-* + *ergon* work — more at **WORK**]: the art or technique of compelling or persuading a god or beneficent or supernatural power to do or refrain from doing something — **the-ur-gic** \thē-'jŋr-jik\ or **the-ur-gi-cal** \-jŋr-jē\ *adj*

thew \th(y)ū\ *n* [ME, personal quality, virtue, fr OE *thēaw*, akin to OHG *kathaw* discipline]: 1: **MUSCLE**, **SINEW** — usu used in pl (by the ~, sheer hard labour of our ~s we struggled on — J. R. Fethney) 2: a: muscular power or development b: **STRENGTH**, **VITALITY** (the naked ~ and sinew of the English language — G. M. Hopkins)

they \thē\ *pron*, *pl* in constr [ME, fr ON *their*, masc. pl demonstrative & personal pron, akin to OE *thai* *that*]: 1: those ones — used as third person pronoun serving as the plural of *he*, *she*, or *it* or referring to a group of two or more individuals not all of the same sex (~ dance well) 2: **THEY** — often used with an indefinite third person singular antecedent 3: **PEOPLE** 1a — used in a generic sense (as lazy as ~ come) (~ saw we'll have a hard winter)

they'd \thē'd\ *adv*: they had; they would

they'll \thē'll\ *adv*: they will; they shall

they're \thē'r\ *adv*: they are

they've \thē'v\ *adv*: they have

thi- or **thio-** *comb form* [ISV, fr Gk *thēi-*, *thelo-* sulfur, fr *thelōn*]: containing sulfur (thiamin) (thiophosphate)

thia-ben-da-zole \thi-'bēn-də-'zōl\ *n* [thiazole + benz- + imide + azole]: a drug C₁₀H₇N₃S used in the control of parasitic roundworms and in the treatment of fungus infections

thi-ami-nase \thi-'ām-ə-'nās-, 'thi-'sō-mə-, -nās\ *n* [ISV]: an enzyme that promotes the breakdown of thiamine

thia-mine \thi-'mōn-, 'mēn\ also **thi-a-mīn** \-'mōn\ *n* [thiamine alter of thiamin, fr *thi-* + *-amin* (as in vitamin)]: a vitamin (C₁₂H₁₇N₄OS) of the B complex that is essential to normal metabolism and nerve function and is widespread in plants and animals — called also **vitamin B₁**

thi-a-zide \thi-'ā-zīd-, -zəd\ *n* [thia- + diazine + dioxide]: any of several drugs used as oral diuretics esp in the control of high blood pressure

based on mystical insight 2 *of the cap*: the teachings of a modern movement originating in the U.S. in 1875 and following chiefly Buddhist and Brahmanic theories esp. of pantheistic evolution and reincarnation — *theo-soph-i-cal* \thē-ō'sāf-i-kəl/ *adj* — *theo-soph-i-cal-ly* \k(ə)-lē-adv

therap abbr therapeutics

ther-a-peu-sis \thēr-ə-pyū-səs/ *n* [NL, fr Gk, treatment, fr *therapeuein*]: THERAPEUTICS

ther-a-peu-tic \thēr-ə-pyūt-ik/ *adj* [Gk *therapeutikos*, fr *therapeuein* to attend, treat, fr *theraps* attendant]: of or relating to the treatment of disease or disorders by remedial agents or methods: MEDICINAL (~ diets) — *ther-a-peu-tic-al-ly* \k(ə)-lē-adv

therapeutic index *n*: a measure of the relative desirability of a drug for the attaining of a particular medical end that is usu. expressed as the ratio of the largest dose producing no toxic symptoms to the smallest dose routinely producing cures

ther-a-peu-tics \thēr-ə-pyūt-iks/ *n pl but sing or pl in constr*: a branch of medical science dealing with the application of remedies to diseases

ther-a-peu-tist \thēr-ə-pyūt-ist/ *n*: one skilled in therapeutics

ther-a-pist \thēr-ə-past/ *n*: one specializing in therapy; esp: a person trained in methods of treatment and rehabilitation other than the use of drugs or surgery (a speech ~)

therap-sid \thē-rap-səd/ *n* [NL *Therapsida*, group name, perh fr Gk *theraps* attendant]: any of an order (Therapsida) of Permian and Triassic reptiles that are held to be ancestral to the mammals — *therapsid adj*

ther-a-py \thēr-ə-pē/ *n pl -pies* [NL *therapia* fr Gk *therapeia*, fr *therapeuein*]: therapeutic treatment as a: remedial treatment of bodily disorder b: PSYCHOTHERAPY c: an agency (as treatment) designed or serving to bring about social adjustment

Ther-a-va-da \thēr-ə-vād-ə/ *n* [Pali *theravāda*, lit, doctrine of the elders]: a conservative branch of Buddhism comprising sects chiefly in Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia and adhering to the original Pali scriptures alone and to the nontheistic ideal of nirvana for a limited select number — compare MAHAYANA

there \thē(ə)/, \thē(ə)r/ *adv* [ME, fr OE *thær*, akin to OHG *dār* there, OE *thæt* that] 1: in or at that place (stand over ~) — often used interjectionally 2: to or into that place: THITHER (went ~ after church) 3: at that point or stage (stop right ~ before you say something you'll regret) 4: in that matter, respect, or relation (~ is where I disagree with you) 5 — used interjectionally to express satisfaction, approval, encouragement or sympathy, or defiance (~, it's finished at last)

there \thē(ə)r/, \thē(ə)r/ *1* is also *thor* *pron* 1 — used as a function word to introduce a sentence or clause (~ shall come a time) 2 — used as an indefinite substitute for a name (hi ~)

there \thē(ə)r/ *n*: that place or position (there is no here and no ~ in pure space — James Ward) 2: that point (you take it from ~)

there \thē(ə)r/ *adj* 1 — used for emphasis esp after a demonstrative pronoun or a noun modified by a demonstrative adjective (those men ~ can tell you) 2 *substant* — used for emphasis after a demonstrative adjective but before the noun modified (I bet I cussed that ~ blamed mule five hundred times if I cussed once today — Elizabeth M Roberts)

there-abouts or *there-about* \thēr-ə-ˈbaʊt(s)/, \thēr-ə-ˈbaʊt(s)/, \thēr-ə-ˈbaʊt/ *adv* 1: near that place or time 2: near that number, degree, or quantity (a boy of 18 or ~)

there-after \thēr-ˈaf-ər/, \thēr-ˈaf-ər/ *adv* 1: after that 2 *archaic*: according to that: ACCORDINGLY

there-at \thēr-ˈat/ *adv* 1: at that place 2: at that occurrence

there-by \thēr-ˈbi/, \thēr-ˈbi/, \thēr-ˈbi/, \thēr-ˈbi/ *adv* 1: by that: by that means (~ lost his chance to win) 2: connected with or with reference to that (~ hangs a tale — Shak)

there-for \thēr-ˈfər/, \thēr-ˈfər/ *adv* 1: for or in return for that (ordered a change and gave his reasons ~)

there-fore \thēr-ˈfər/, \thēr-ˈfər/ *adv* 1 a: for that reason: CONSEQUENTLY b: because of that c: on that ground 2: to that end

there-from \thēr-ˈfəm/, \thēr-ˈfəm/ *adv*: from that or it

there-in \thēr-ˈin/, \thēr-ˈin/ *adv* 1: in or into that place, time, or thing 2: in that particular or respect (~ lies the problem)

there-in-after \thēr-ˈin-ˈaf-ər/, \thēr-ˈin-ˈaf-ər/ *adv*: in the following part of that matter (as writing, document, or speech)

there-in-to \thēr-ˈin-ˈtū/, \thēr-ˈin-ˈtū/ *adv*, *archaic*: into that or it

there-of \thēr-ˈəv/, \thēr-ˈəv/ *adv* 1: of that or it 2: from that cause or particular: *there-from* (more good ~ shall spring — John Milton)

there-on \thēr-ˈon/, \thēr-ˈon/ *adv* 1: on that (a text with a commentary ~) 2 *archaic*: THEREUPON

there-to \thēr-ˈəv/, \thēr-ˈəv/ *adv*: to that (a text and the notes ~)

there-to-fore \thēr-ˈəv-ˈfər/, \thēr-ˈəv-ˈfər/ *adv*: up to that time (a ~ unknown author)

there-un-der \thēr-ˈən-ˈdər/, \thēr-ˈən-ˈdər/ *adv*: under that (acquire with ~ mineral wealth lying ~ — U.S. Code)

there-un-to \thēr-ˈən-ˈtū/, \thēr-ˈən-ˈtū/ *adv*, *archaic*: THERETO

there-up-on \thēr-ˈəv-ˈpən/, \thēr-ˈəv-ˈpən/ *adv* 1: on that matter 2: THEREFORE 3: immediately after that

there-with \thēr-ˈwɪθ/, \thēr-ˈwɪθ/ *adv* 1: with that 2 *archaic*: THEREUPON FORTHWITH

there-with-al \thēr-ˈwɪθ-əl/, \thēr-ˈwɪθ-əl/ *adv* 1 *archaic*: BESIDES 2: THERewith

ther-i-ac \thēr-ē-ak/ *n* [NL *theriaca*] 1: THERIACA 2: CURE ALL

ther-i-a-ca \thēr-ē-ak/ *n* [NL, fr L, antidote against poison — more at TREATCLE]: a mixture of many drugs and honey formerly held to be an antidote to poison — *ther-i-a-cal* \k(ə)-l/ *adj*

ther-i-o-mor-phic \thēr-ē-ō-mor-fik/ *adj* [Gk *theriōmorphos*, fr *therion* beast + *morphē* form — more at TREATCLE]: having an animal form (~ gods)

therm \thərm/ *n* [Gk *thermē* heat, akin to Gk *thermos* hot — more at WARM]: any of several units of quantity of heat as a

: CALORIE lb b: CALORIE la c: 1000 kilogram calories d: 100,000 British thermal units

therm abbr thermometer

therm- or thermo- comb form [Gk, fr *thermē* 1: heat (thermon) (thermostat) 2: thermoelectric (thermopile)

-therm \thərm/ *n comb form* [Gk *thermē* heat]: animal having a (specified) body temperature (ectotherm)

ther-mae \thēr-mā-, -mē/ *n pl* [L, fr Gk *therma*, fr pl of *thermē* heat]: a public bathing establishment esp in ancient Greece or Rome

ther-mal \thēr-məl/ *adj* [Gk *thermē* 1 (thermae): of, relating to, or marked by the presence of hot springs (~ waters) 2 a: of, relating to, or caused by heat (~ stress) (~ insulation) b: being or involving a state of matter dependent upon temperature (~ conductivity) (~ agitation of molecular structure) 3: designed (as with insulating air spaces) to prevent the dissipation of body heat (~ underwear) — *ther-mal-ly* \mā-lē/ *adv*

thermal *n*: a nsing body of warm air

thermal barrier *n*: a limit to unlimited increase in aircraft or rocket speeds imposed by aerodynamic heating

thermal pollution *n*: the discharge of heated liquid (as water) into natural waters at a temperature detrimental to existent ecosystems

thermal spring *n*: a spring whose water issues at a temperature higher than the mean temperature of the locality where the spring is situated

ther-mic \thēr-mik/ *adj*: THERMAL 2 (~ energy) — *ther-mi-cal-ly* \mī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

therm-ion \thēr-mi-on-, -mi-an/ *n* [ISV *therm- + ion*]: an electrically charged particle emitted by an incandescent substance — *therm-ion-ic* \thēr-(mī)-an-ik/ *adj*

thermionic current *n*: an electric current due to the directed movements of thermions (as in the electric discharge through a vacuum tube with the cathode incandescent)

therm-ion-ics \thēr-(mī)-an-iks/ *n pl but sing in constr*: physics dealing with thermionic phenomena

thermionic tube *n*: an electron tube in which electron emission is produced by the heating of an electrode

therm-is-tor \thēr-mis-tər/ *n* [thermal resistor]: an electrical resistor making use of a semiconductor whose resistance varies sharply in a known manner with the temperature

ther-mit \thēr-mət-, -mit/ *trademark* — used for thermite

ther-mite \thēr-mīt/, \thēr-mīt/ + -ite/: a mixture of aluminum powder and iron oxide that when ignited evolves a great deal of heat and is used in welding and in incendiary bombs

ther-mo-chem-is-try \thēr-mō-ˈkem-ə-strē/ *n*: a branch of chemistry that deals with the interrelation of heat with chemical reaction or physical change of state — *ther-mo-chem-i-cal* \k(ə)-mī-kəl/ *adj* — *ther-mo-chem-ist* \k(ə)-mī-kəl/ *n*

ther-mo-cline \thēr-mō-ˈklīn/ *n*: a layer in a thermally stratified body of water that separates an upper warmer lighter oxygen-rich zone from a lower colder heavier oxygen-poor zone; specif: a stratum in which temperature declines at least one degree centigrade with each meter increase in depth

ther-mo-co-ag-u-la-tion \thēr-mō-kō-ˈag-yū-ˈlā-shən/ *n*: surgical coagulation of tissue by the application of heat

ther-mo-cou-ple \thēr-mō-ˈkəp-əl/ *n*: a thermoelectric couple used to measure temperature differences

ther-mo-du-ric \thēr-mō-ˈdy(ū)-ˈrīk/ *adj* [therm- + L *durare* to last — more at DURING]: able to survive high temperatures; specif: able to survive pasteurization — used of microorganisms

ther-mo-dy-nam-ic \thēr-mō-dī-ˈnām-ik-, -dō/ also *ther-mo-dy-nam-i-cal* \k(ə)-l/ *adj* 1: of or relating to thermodynamics 2: being or relating to a system of atoms, molecules, colloidal particles, or larger bodies considered as an isolated group in the study of thermodynamic processes — *ther-mo-dy-nam-i-cal-ly* \k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

ther-mo-dy-nam-ics \-iks/ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* 1: physics that deals with the mechanical action or relations of heat 2: thermodynamic processes and phenomena — *ther-mo-dy-nam-ic-ist* \-nam-ə-sist/ *n*

ther-mo-elec-tric \thēr-mō-ē-ˈlek-trīk/ *adj*: of, relating to or dependent on phenomena that involve relations between the temperature and the electrical condition in a metal or in contacting metals

thermoelectric couple *n*: a union of two conductors (as bars or wires of dissimilar metals joined at their extremities) for producing a thermoelectric current

ther-mo-elec-tric-ity \thēr-mō-ē-ˈlek-trīs-ə-tē-, -trīs-ē/ *n*: electricity produced by the direct action of heat (as by the unequal heating of a circuit composed of two dissimilar metals)

ther-mo-elec-tron \-lēk-trīˈn/ *n*: an electron released in thermionic emission

ther-mo-e-le-ment \thēr-mō-ˈmānt/ *n* [thermocouple + element]: a device for measuring small currents consisting of a wire heating element and a thermocouple in electrical contact with it

ther-mo-form \thēr-mō-ˈfōrm/ *vt*: to give a final shape to (as a plastic) with the aid of heat and usu. pressure — *ther-mo-form-able* \-fōrm-ə-bəl/ *adj*

ther-mo-gram \-gram/ *n* 1: the record made by a thermograph 2: a photographic record made by thermography

ther-mo-graph \-gräf/ *n* [ISV] 1: a self-recording thermometer 2: THERMOGRAM 3: the apparatus used in thermography

ther-mog-ra-phy \thēr-mō-ˈgrā-fē/ *n* 1: a process of writing or printing involving the use of heat, esp: a raised-printing process in which matter printed by letterpress is dusted with powder and heated to make the lettering rise 2: a technique for detecting and measuring variations in the heat emitted by various regions of the

ə about ʰ kitten ər further ə back ā bake ā col, cart
au out ch chun ē less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ŋ flow ŋ flow ŋ coln th thin th thin
ū loot u foot y yet yē few yu famous zh vision

2 THINK, COGITATE, REFLECT, REASON, SPECULATE, DELIBERATE *shared meaning element* : to use one's powers of conception, judgment, or inference
3 see KNOW
 — think better of : to reconsider and make a wiser decision — think much of : to view with satisfaction: APPROVE — usu. used in negative constructions (he didn't think much of the new car)
think n : an act of thinking (has another ~ coming)
think adj : of or relating to thinking
think-able \('thiŋ-kə-bəl\ *adj* : 1 : capable of being comprehended or reasoned about (the ultimate nature of Deity is scarcely ~) 2 : conceivably possible — think-able-ness *n* — think-ably \-'bi-ə\ *adv*
think-ing n : 1 : the action of using one's mind to produce thoughts 2 a : OPINION, JUDGMENT b : thought that is characteristic (as of a period, group, or person) (the current student ~ on fraternities)
thinking adj : marked by use of the intellect : RATIONAL (~ citizens) — think-ing-ly \('thiŋ-kɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv* — think-ing-ness *n*
thinking cap n : a state or mood in which one thinks
think piece n : a news article consisting chiefly of background material and personal opinion and analysis
think tank n : an institute, corporation, or group organized for interdisciplinary research (as in technological and social problems) — called also *think factory*
thin-layer chromatography n : chromatography in which the absorbent medium is a thin layer (as of siliceous fibers) — thin-layer chromatographic *adj*
thin-ner \('thiŋ-nər\ *n* : one that thins, *specif* : a volatile liquid (as turpentine) used esp. to thin paint
thin-skinned \('thiŋ-'skɪnd\ *adj* : 1 : having a thin skin or rind 2 : unduly susceptible to criticism or insult : TOUCHY
thio- — see THI-
thio-acetic acid \('thi-ə-'set-ɪk-\ *n* [ISV] : a pungent liquid acid C₂H₃OS made by heating acetic acid with a phosphorus sulfide and used as a chemical reagent
thio acid \('thi-ə-\ *n* [ISV, fr *thi-*] : an acid in which oxygen is partly or wholly replaced by sulfur
thio-car-ba-mide \('thi-ə-'kär-bə-'mɪd-, -kär-'bäm-'ɪd\ *n* [ISV] : THIOUREA
thio-cy-a-nate \-'si-ə-'nāt-, -nāt\ *n* [ISV] : a salt or ester of thiocyanic acid
thio-cy-an-ic \-'si-'an-ɪk\ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or being a colorless unstable liquid acid HSCN of strong odor
thio-gua-nine \-'gwān-'ēn\ *n* : a crystalline compound C₄H₅N₃S that is an antimitabolite and has been used in the treatment of leukemia
thio-kol \('thi-ə-'köl-, -köl\ *trademark* — used for polysulfide polymers or water-dispersed latexes
thio-ol \('thi-əl-, -əl\ *n* [ISV *thi-* + *-ol*] : 1 : MERCAPTAN 2 : the group SH characteristic of mercaptans — thio-ol-ic \('thi-ə-'lɪk\ *adj*
thion-comb form [ISV, fr *Gk theion*] : sulfur (thionic)
thio-nate \('thi-ə-'nāt\ *n* [ISV] : a salt or ester of a thionic acid
thio-n-ic \('thi-'an-ɪk\ *adj* [ISV] : relating to or containing sulfur
thionic acid n : 1 : any of various unstable acids of the general formula H₂S₂O₆ 2 : a thio acid in which sulfur is doubly bonded to another atom
thio-pen-tal \('thi-ə-'pen-'təl-, -töl\ *n* [thio- + *pentobarbital*] : a barbiturate C₁₁H₁₁N₂O₂S used as the sodium derivative in intravenous anesthesia and psychotherapy
thio-phene \('thi-ə-'fēn\ *n* [ISV *thi-* + *phene* (benzene)] : a heterocyclic liquid C₄H₄S from coal tar that resembles benzene
thio-phos-phate \('thi-ə-'fās-'fāt\ *n* [ISV] : a salt or ester of a thio-phosphoric acid
thio-phos-pho-ric acid \-'fās-'fōr-ɪk-, -fār-, -fās-'f(ə)-'rɪk-\ *n* : an acid derived from a phosphonic acid by replacement of one or more atoms of oxygen with sulfur
thio-sulfate \-'sɒl-'fāt\ *n* [ISV] : a salt or ester of thiosulfonic acid
thio-sulfur-ic \-'sɒl-'fʊr-ɪk\ *adj* : of, relating to, or being an unstable acid H₂S₂O₃ derived from sulfonic acid by replacement of one oxygen atom by sulfur and known only in solution or in salts and esters
thio-tepa \('thi-ə-'tē-pə\ *n* [thi- + *tepa*] : a sulfur analogue of tepa C₆H₁₂N₂PS that is used esp. as an antineoplastic agent and is less toxic than tepa
thio-ura-cil \('thi-ə-'yūr-'ə-sɪl\ *n* [ISV *thi-* + *uracil*] : a bitter crystalline compound C₄H₄N₂OS that depresses the function of the thyroid gland
thio-urea \-'yu-'rē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr *thi-* + *urea*] : a colorless crystalline bitter compound CS(NH₂)₂ analogous to and resembling urea that is used esp. as a photographic and organic chemical reagent; also : a substituted derivative of this compound
thir \('θɪr\ *adj* : (thir-ə) *pron* (ME (northern), perh. irreg. fr ME *thir* dial Brit : THREE)
thir-ram \('θɪr-'rām\ *n* [prob. by alter. fr *thiuram* (the chemical radical NH₂CS)] : a compound C₄H₁₂N₂S₂ used as a fungicide and seed disinfectant
third \('θɜrd\ *adj* [ME *thridde*, *thirde*, fr. OE *thridda*, *thirddā*, akin to *L* *tertius* third, *Gk* *tritos*, *treis* three — more at THREE] 1 a : being next to the second in place or time (the ~ man in line) b : ranking next to the second of a grade or degree in authority or precedence (~ mate) c : being the forward speed or gear next higher than second in a motor vehicle 2 a : being one of three equal parts into which something is divisible b : being the last in each group of three in a series (take out every ~ card) — third or thirdly *adv*
third n 1 a — see NUMBER table b : one that is next after second in rank, position, authority, or precedence (the ~ in line) 2 : one of three equal parts of something 3 a : the musical interval embracing three diatonic degrees b : a tone at this interval, *specif* : MEDIAN c : the harmonic combination of two tones a third apart 4 pl : merchandise whose quality falls below the manufacturer's standard for seconds 5 : THIRD BASE 6 : the third forward gear or speed of a motor vehicle

third base n 1 : the base that must be touched third by a base runner in baseball 2 : the player position for defending the area around third base — third baseman *n*
third-class adj : of or relating to a class, rank, or grade next below the second — third-class *adv*
third class n 1 : the third and usu. next below second class in a classification 2 : the least expensive class of accommodations (as on a passenger ship) 3 a : a class of U.S. mail comprising printed matter exclusive of regularly issued periodicals and merchandise less than 16 ounces in weight and not sealed against inspection b : a similar class of Canadian mail with different weight limits
third degree n : the subjection of a prisoner to mental or physical torture to wring a confession from him
third-degree burn n : a burn characterized by destruction of the skin through the depth of the derma and possibly into underlying tissues, loss of fluid, and sometimes shock
third dimensional n 1 : THICKNESS, DEPTH, also : a dimension that adds the effect of solidity to a two-dimensional system 2 : a quality that confers reality or lifelikeness (night sounds that stick in the mind and give a *third dimension* to the memory — Adie Suehndorf) — third-di-men-si-on-al \('θɜrd-'dā-'men-ʃəl-, -ʃi-, -ən-'l\ *adj*
third estate n, often cap T & E : the third of the traditional political orders; *specif* : the commons
third force n : a grouping (as of political parties or international powers) intermediate between two opposing political forces
third-hand \('θɜrd-'hænd\ *adj* 1 : received from or through two intermediaries (~ information) 2 a : acquired after being used by two previous owners b : dealing in thirdhand merchandise
third house n : a legislative lobby
third market n : the over-the-counter market in listed securities
third order n, often cap T & O : 1 : an organization composed of lay people living in secular society under a religious rule and directed by a religious order 2 : a congregation esp. of teaching or nursing sisters affiliated with a religious order
third party n 1 : a person other than the principals (a *third party* to a divorce proceeding) 2 a : a major political party operating over a limited period of time in addition to two other major parties in a nation or state normally characterized by a two-party system b : MINOR PARTY
third person n 1 a : a set of linguistic forms (as verb forms, pronouns, and inflectional affixes) referring to one that is neither the speaker or writer of the utterance in which they occur nor the one to whom that utterance is addressed b : a linguistic form belonging to such a set 2 : reference of a linguistic form to one that is neither the speaker or writer of the utterance in which it occurs nor the one to whom that utterance is addressed
third rail n : a metal rail through which electric current is led to the motors of an electric locomotive
third-rate \('θɜrd-'drāt\ *adj* : of third quality or value, *specif* : worse than second-rate — third-rater \-'drāt-ər\ *n*
third reading n : the final stage of the consideration of a legislative bill before a vote on its final disposition
third sex n : HOMOSEXUALS
third-stream adj : of, relating to, or being music that incorporates elements of classical music and jazz
third ventricle n : the median unpaired ventricle of the brain bounded by parts of the telencephalon and diencephalon
third world n, often cap T & W 1 : a group of nations esp. in Africa and Asia that are not aligned with either the Communist or the non-Communist blocs 2 : an aggregate of minority groups within a larger predominant culture 3 : the aggregate of the underdeveloped nations of the world
thir \('θɜr\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *thyr*, fr. *thurh* through — more at THROUGH] dial : HOLE, PERFORATION, OPENING
thir vi 1 dial Brit : PIERCE, PERFORATE 2 dial Brit : THRILL
thirst \('θɜrst\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *thurst*, akin to OHG *durst* thirst, *L* *torrere* to dry, parch, *Gk* *teresthai* to become dry] 1 a : a sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat associated with a desire for liquids, also : the bodily condition (as of dehydration) that induces this sensation b : a desire or need to drink 2 : an ardent desire : CRAVING, LONGING
thirst vi 1 : to feel thirsty : suffer thirst 2 : to crave vehemently and urgently *syn* see LONG — thirst or
thirst-ily \('θɜrst-ɪl\ *adv* : with or on account of thirst
thirsty \('θɜrst-ɪ\ *adj* : 1 : thirsty, fr. *thirsty*, fr. *thirsty*, fr. *thirsty* : deficient in moisture : PARCHED (~ land) c : highly absorbent (~ towels) 2 : having a strong desire : AVID (~ for knowledge) — thirst-i-ness \-'stɜr-'nəs\ *n*
thir-teen \('θɜr-'tēn, 'tɜr-(ə)-\ *n* [ME *thritene*, fr. *thritene*, *adj*, fr. OE *thritene*, akin to OE *ten* ten — more at TEN] — see NUMBER table — thirteen *adj* or *pron* — thir-teen-th \-'tēn-(tɪ)th\ *adj* or *n*
thir-ty \('θɜr-'tɪ, 'pl thirties\ [ME *thirthe*, fr. *thirthe*, fr. OE *thritig*, fr. *thritig* group of 30, fr. *thrice* three + *-tig* group of ten — more at EIGHTY] 1 — see NUMBER table 2 pl : the numbers 30 to 39; *specif* : the years 30 to 39 in a lifetime or century 3 : a sign of completion : END — usu. written 30 (wrote ~ on the last page of his story) 4 : the second point scored by a side in a game of tennis 5 : a 30 caliber machine gun — usu. written 30 — thir-ty-eth \-'tɜr-'tɪ\ *adj* or *n* — thirty *adj* or *pron*
thir-ty-eight \('θɜr-'tɪ-'eɪt\ *n* 1 — see NUMBER table 2 : a .38 caliber pistol — usu. written .38 — thirty-eight *adj* or *pron*
thir-ty-second note \-'sɛk-ən-'sɒt\ *n* : a musical note with the time value of 1/30 of a whole note, *see* NOTE illustration
thir-ty-second rest \-'sɛk-ən-'(d)rest\ *n* : a musical rest corresponding in time value to a thirty-second note
thir-ty-thir-ty \('θɜr-'tɪ-'tɪ\ *n* : a rifle that fires a 30 caliber cartridge having a 30 grain powder charge — usu. written .30-30
thir-ty-three \('θɜr-'tɪ-'θri\ *n* 1 — see NUMBER table 2 : a microgroove phonograph record designed to be played at 33 1/3 revolutions per minute — usu. written 33 — thirty-three *adj* or *pron*
thir-ty-two \-'tɪ-\ *n* 1 — see NUMBER table 2 : a .32 caliber pistol — usu. written 32 — thirty-two *adj* or *pron*

thi-a-zine \ˈthi-ə-zēn/ *n* [ISV]: any of various compounds that are characterized by a ring composed of four carbon atoms, one sulfur atom, and one nitrogen atom and include some important as dyes and others as tranquilizers

thi-a-zole \ˈthi-ə-zōl/ *n* [ISV] 1: a colorless basic liquid C_4H_3NS consisting of a five-membered ring and having an odor like pyridine 2: any of various thiazole derivatives including some used in the treatment of inflammation and others important as chemical accelerators

thick \ˈthɪk/ *adj* [ME *thikke*, fr. OE *thicce*, akin to OHG *dicki* thick, OIr *tug*] 1 *a*: having or being of relatively great depth or extent from one surface to its opposite (*a* ~ plank) *b*: heavily built: THICKSET 2 *a*: close-packed with units or individuals (the air was ~ with snow) *b*: occurring in large numbers: NUMEROUS *c*: viscous in consistency (~ syrup) *d*: SULTRY, STUFFY *e*: marked by haze, fog, or mist (~ weather) *f*: impenetrable to the eye: PROFOUND (~ darkness) *g*: extremely intense (~ silence) 3: measuring in thickness (12 inches ~) 4 *a*: imperfectly articulated: INDISTINCT (~ speech) *b*: plainly apparent: DECIDED (*a* ~ French accent) *c*: producing inarticulate speech (*a* ~ tongue) 5: OBSTUSE, STUPID 6: associated on close terms: INTIMATE (was quite ~ with his pastor) 7: exceeding bounds of propriety or fitness: EXCESSIVE (called it a bit ~ to be fired without warning) *syn* see CLOSE ~ thick-ish \-ish/ *adv* ~ thick-ly *adv*

thick *n* 1: the most crowded or active part (in the ~ of the battle) 2: the part of greatest thickness (the ~ of the thumb)

thick *adv*: in a thick manner: THICKLY

thick and thin *n*: every difficulty and obstacle — used esp. in the phrase *through thick and thin*

thick-en \ˈthɪk-ən/ *vb* thickened; thick-en-ing \-ə-nɪŋ/ *vt* 1 *a*: to make thick, dense, or viscous in consistency (~ gravy with flour) *b*: to make close or compact 2: to increase the depth or diameter of 3: to make inarticulate: BLUR (alcohol ~ed his speech) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to become dense (the mist ~ed) *b*: to become concentrated in numbers, mass, or frequency 2: to grow blurred or obscure 3: to grow broader or bulkier 4: to grow complicated or keen (the plot ~s) — thick-en-er \-ə-nər/ *n*

thick-en-ing *n* 1: the act of making or becoming thick 2: something used to thicken (as flour in a gravy) 3: a thickened part or place

thick-et \ˈthɪk-ət/ *n* [(assumed) ME *thicket*, fr. OE *thiccet*, fr. *thicce* thick] 1: a dense growth of shrubbery or small trees: COPPICE 2: something resembling a thicket in density or impenetrability: TANGLE (minds, existing in a ~ of practicalities and contingencies — Richard Todd) — thick-ety \-ə-ti/ *adj*

thick-et-ed \ˈthɪk-ət-əd/ *adj*: dotted or covered with thickets

thick-head \ˈthɪk-hed/ *n*: a stupid person: BLOOMHEAD

thick-head-ed \ˈthɪk-hed-əd/ *adj* 1: having a thick head 2: sluggish and obtuse of mind

thick-ness \ˈnəs/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being thick 2: the smallest of three dimensions (length, width, and ~) 3 *a*: viscous consistency (boiled to the ~ of honey) *b*: the condition of being smoky, foul, or foggy 4: the thick part of something 5: CONCENTRATION, DENSITY 6: STUPIDITY, DULLNESS 7: LAYER, PLY, SHEET (a single ~ of canvas)

thick-set \ˈset/ *adj* 1: closely placed, also: growing thickly (*a* ~ wood) 2: having a thick body: BURLY

thick-skinned \ˈskɪnd/ *adj* 1: having a thick skin: PACHYDERMATOUS 2: CALLOUS, INSENSITIVE

thick-witted \ˈwɪt-əd/ *adj*: dull or slow of mind: STUPID

thief \ˈθiːf/ *n*, *pl* thieves \ˈθiːvz/ [ME *thief*, fr. OE *thief*, akin to OHG *thiob* thief, Lith *tupeiti* to crouch]: one that steals esp. stealthily or secretly; also: one who commits theft or larceny

thieve \ˈθiːv/ *vb* thieved; thiev-ing [fr. *thief*]: STEAL, ROB

thiev-ery \ˈθiːv-ə-ri/ *n*, *pl* -er-ies: the act or practice or an instance of stealing: THEFT

thiev-ish \ˈθiːv-ɪʃ/ *adj* 1: given to stealing 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of a thief — thiev-ish-ly *adv* — thiev-ish-ness *n*

thigh \ˈθaɪ/ *n* [ME *thiȝ*, fr. OE *thioh*; akin to OHG *thioh* thigh, L *turnēre* to swell — more at THUMB] 1 *a*: the proximal segment of the vertebrate hind limb extending from the hip to the knee and supported by a single large bone *b*: the segment of the leg immediately distal to the thigh in a bird or in a quadruped in which the true thigh is obscured *c*: the femur of an insect 2: something resembling or covering a thigh — thighed \ˈθaɪd/ *adj*

thigh-bone \ˈθaɪ-bōn, -bɒn/ *n*: FEMUR

thigh-mo-tax-ia \ˈθaɪ-mo-tak-si-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *thigma* touch (fr. *thiganein* to touch) + NL *-taxia*, akin to L *figere* to shape — more at DOUGH]: a taxis in which contact esp. with a solid body is the directive factor

thig-mo-to-rism \ˈθaɪ-mo-tə-rɪz-m/ *n* [Gk *thigma* + ISV -o- + -trophism]: a tropism in which contact esp. with a solid or rigid surface is the orienting factor

thill \ˈθɪl/ *n* [ME *thille*, perh. fr. OE, plank; akin to OHG *dill* plank, L *tellus* earth]: a shaft of a vehicle

thim-ble \ˈθɪm-bəl/ *n* [ME *thymbyl*, prob. alter. of OE *thymel* thymestall, fr. *thuma* thumb] 1: a pitted cap or cover worn on the finger to push the needle in sewing 2: a thimble-shaped cup, appendage, or fixture: as *a*: a grooved ring of thin metal used to fit in a spliced loop in a rope as protection from chafing *b*: a fixed or movable ring, tube, or lining in a hole

thim-ble-ber-ry \ˈber-ri/ *n*: any of several American raspberries or blackberries (esp. *Rubus occidentalis*, *R. parviflorus*, and *R. argutus*) having thimble-shaped fruit

thim-ble-ful \ˈfʊl/ *n*: as much as a thimble will hold 2: a very small quantity

thim-ble-ry \ˈrɪ-ri/ *n*: a swindling trick in which a small ball or pea is quickly shifted from under one to another of three small cups to fool the spectator guessing its location 2: one who manipulates the cup in thimblery: THIMBLERIGGER

thim-ble-ry *vi*: to swindle by thimblery 2: to cheat by trickery — thim-ble-ry-ger *n*

thim-ble-wood \ˈθɪm-bəl-wed/ *n*: any of various anemones (as *Anemone virginiana*)

thi-mer-o-sal \ˈthi-mer-ə-sal/ *n* [prob. fr. *thi-* + *mercury* + *-o-* + *salicylate*]: a crystalline organic mercurial $C_6H_5HgNaO_2S$ used as an antiseptic and germicide

thin \ˈθɪn/ *adj* thin-ner; thin-ness [ME *thinne*, fr. OE *thynne*; akin to OHG *dunni* thin, L *tenus* thin, *tenere* to hold, *tendere* to stretch, Gk *telnein*] 1 *a*: having little extent from one surface to its opposite (~ paper) *b*: measuring little in cross section or diameter (~ rope) 2: not dense in arrangement or distribution (~ hair) 3: not well fleshed: LEAN 4 *a*: more fluid or rarefied than normal (~ air) *b*: having less than the usual number: SCANTY (~ attendance) *c*: few in number: SCARCE *d*: scantily supplied *e*: characterized by a paucity of bids or offerings (*a* ~ market) 5 *a*: lacking substance or strength (~ broth) (*a* ~ plot) *b* of a soil: POOR, INFERTILE 6 *a*: FLIMSY, UNCONVINCING (*a* ~ disguise) *b*: disappointingly poor or hard (had *a* ~ time of it) 7: somewhat feeble, shrill, and lacking in resonance (*a* ~ voice) 8: lacking in intensity or brilliance (~ light) 9: lacking sufficient photographic density or contrast — thin-ly *adv* — thin-ness \ˈθɪn-nəs/ *n* — thin-ish \ˈθɪn-ɪʃ/ *adj*

syn THIN, SLENDER, SLIM, SLIGHT, TENUOUS *shared meaning element*: not thick, broad, abundant, or dense *ant* thick

thin *vb* thin-ner; thin-ness: in a thin manner: THINLY — used esp. in combinations (thin-clad)

thin *vb* thinned; thin-n-ing *vt*: to make thin or thinner: *a*: to reduce in thickness or depth: ATTENUATE *b*: to make less dense or viscous *c*: DILUTE, WEAKEN *d*: to cause to lose flesh (thinned by weeks of privation) *e*: to reduce in number or bulk ~ *vi* 1: to become thin or thinner 2: to become weak

thin-clad \ˈθɪn-kɪl-əd/ *n*: a runner on a track team

thine \ˈθɪn/ *adj* [ME *thin*, fr. OE *thin*] archaic: THY — used esp. before a word beginning with a vowel or *h*

thine \ˈθɪn/ *pron*, *sing* or *pl* in constr. [ME *thin*, fr. OE *thin*, fr. *thin* thy — more at THY]: that which belongs to thee — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *thy*; used esp. in ecclesiastical or poetic language and still surviving in the speech of Friends esp. among themselves

thing \ˈθɪŋ/ [ME, fr. OE, *thing*, assembly; akin to OHG *ding* thing, assembly, Goth *þing* thing] 1 *a*: a matter of concern: AFFAIR (many ~s to do) *b* *pl*: state of affairs in general or within a specified or implied sphere (~s are improving) *c*: a particular state of affairs: SITUATION (look at this ~ another way) *d*: EVENT, CIRCUMSTANCE (that shooting was a terrible ~) 2 *a*: DEED, ACT, ACCOMPLISHMENT (do great ~s) *b*: a product of work or activity (likes to build ~s) *c*: the aim of effort or activity (the ~ is to get well) 3 *a*: a separate and distinct individual quality, fact, idea, or use entity *b*: the concrete entity as distinguished from its appearances *c*: a spatial entity *d*: an inanimate object distinguished from a living being 4 *a* *pl*: POSSESSIONS, EFFECTS (pack your ~s) *b*: whatever may be possessed or owned or be the object of a right *c*: an article of clothing (not a ~ to wear) *d* *pl*: equipment or utensils esp. for a particular purpose (bring the tea ~s) 5: an object or entity not precisely designated or capable of being designated (use this ~) 6 *a*: DETAIL, POINT (checks every little ~) *b*: a material or substance of a specified kind (avoid starch ~s) 7 *a*: a spoken or written observation or point *b*: IDEA, NOTION (says the first ~ he thinks of) *c*: a piece of news or information (couldn't get a ~ out of him) 8: INDIVIDUAL (not a living ~ in sight) 9: the proper or fashionable way of behaving, talking, or dressing — used with the 10 *a*: a mild obsession or phobia (has a ~ about driving), also: the object of such an obsession or phobia *b*: something (as an activity) that makes a strong appeal to the individual: FORTE (letting students do their own ~ — Newsweek)

thing-am-a-bob \ˈθɪŋ-ə-mə-bɒb/ *n*: THINGAMAJIG

thing-am-a-jig or **thing-am-a-jig** \ˈθɪŋ-ə-mə-jɪg/ *n* [alter. of earlier *thingum*, fr. *thing*]: something that is hard to classify or whose name is unknown or forgotten

thing-in-itself *n*, *pl* things-in-themselves [trans. of G *ding an sich*]: NOUMENON

thing-ness \ˈθɪŋ-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of objective existence or reality

thing-un-my \ˈθɪŋ-ə-mɛ/ *n*, *pl* -mies [alter. of earlier *thingum*]: THINGAMAJIG

think \ˈθɪŋk/ *vb* thought \ˈθɒt/; think-ing [ME *thenken*, fr. OE *thenkan*; akin to OHG *denken* to think, L *tongere* to know — more at THANK] *vt* 1: to form or have in the mind 2: to have as an intention (thought to return early) 3 *a*: to have as an opinion (~ it's so) *b*: to regard as: CONSIDER (~ the rule unfair) 4 *a*: to reflect on: PONDER (~ the matter over) *b*: to determine by reflecting (~ what to do next) 5: to call to mind: REMEMBER (he never ~s to ask how we do) 6: to devise by thinking — used with up (thought up a plan to escape) 7: to have as an expectation: ANTICIPATE (we didn't ~ we'd have any trouble) 8 *a*: to center one's thoughts on (talks and ~s business) *b*: to form a mental picture of 9: to subject to the processes of logical thought (~ things out) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to exercise the powers of judgment, conception, or inference: REASON *b*: to have in or call to mind a thought 2 *a*: to have the mind engaged in reflection: MEDITATE *b*: to consider the suitability (thought of him for president) 3: to have a view or opinion: REGARD (~s of himself as a poet) 4: to have concern — usu. used with of (a man must ~ first of his family) 5: EXPECT, SUSPECT (better than he ~s possible) — think-er *n*

syn 1 THINK, CONCEIVE, IMAGINE, FANCY, REALIZE, ENVISAGE, ENVISION *shared meaning element*: to form an idea of something in the mind

about * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart

u out ch chin e less e easy g gift l trip i life

j joke q ung o flow o flaw oi coin th thin i this

i foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

of probability) (they decided to go on *though* rain seemed likely) and is the usual term to introduce a contrary-to-fact or imaginary condition (*though* he slay me, yet will I trust in him — Job 13:15 (AV)). It is also likely to be preferred when inverted order is chosen for effect (*modest though his needs were*, he found it hard to get by on his income) ALTHOUGH in most uses interchangeable with *though*, may be chosen to introduce an assertion of especially unexpected fact (has lived in England almost continuously . . . *although* he has remained an American citizen — *Current Blog*). ALBEIT is especially appropriate when the notion of concession or of admitting something that seems or suggests a contradiction is to be stressed (a worthy fellow, *albeit* he comes on angry purpose now — *Shak*) (try . . . to see economics as a great and continuing, *albeit* constantly altering, concern of mankind — R. L. Heilbroner).

thought \ˈthɒt\ *past of THINK*

thought *n* [ME, fr. OE *thōht*, akin to OE *thanca* to think — more at THINK] 1 *a*: the action or process of thinking: COGNITION *b*: serious consideration: REGARD *c* *archaic*: RECOLLECTION, REMEMBRANCE 2 *a*: reasoning power *b*: the power to imagine *c*: CONCEPTION 3: something that is thought as *a*: an individual act or product of thinking *b*: a developed intention or plan (he had no ~ of leaving home) *c*: something (as an opinion or belief) in the mind (he spoke his ~s freely) *d*: the intellectual product or the organized views and principles of a period, place, group, or individual 4: a slight amount: BIT — used in the adverbial phrase *a thought* (there's a ~ too much seasoning in the stew) *syn* *see* IDEA

thoughtful \ˈθɒt-fəl\ *adj* 1 *a*: absorbed in thought: MEDITATIVE *b*: characterized by careful reasoned thinking 2 *a*: having thoughts: HEEDFUL (became ~ about his parents) *b*: given to heedful anticipation of the needs and wants of others: SOLICITOUS — *thoughtfully* \-fəl-i\ *adv* — *thoughtfulness* *n*

syn THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDERATE, ATTENTIVE *shared meaning element*: mindful of others *ant* thoughtless

thoughtless \-ləs\ *adj* 1 *a*: insufficiently alert: CARELESS *b*: RECKLESS, RASH 2: devoid of thought: INSENSATE 3: lacking concern for others: INCONSIDERATE — *thoughtlessly* *adv* — *thoughtlessness* *n*

thought-out \-aʊt\ *adj*: produced or arrived at through mental effort and esp. through careful and thorough consideration

thought-way \-wə\ *n*: a way of thinking that is characteristic of a particular group, time, or culture

thousand \ˈθaʊz-nd\ *n*, *pl* thousands or thousand [ME, fr. OE *thūsend*, akin to OHG *dūsunt* thousand, both fr. a prehistoric Gmc compound whose constituents are respectively akin to Russ *tyasyacha* thousand, Skt *tava* strong, *l* *tumare* to swell and to OE *hund* hundred — more at THUMB] 1 — *see* NUMBER table 2: the number occupying the position four to the left of the decimal point in the Arabic notation 3: a very large number (~s of ants) — *thousand* *adj* — *thousandth* \-n(ə)th\ *adj* or *n*

thousand-headed kale \ˈθaʊz-nd(-hɛd)-əd\ *n*: a tall branched leafy kale (*Brassica oleracea fruticulosa*) used as green feed for livestock

Thousand Island dressing *n* [prob. fr. *Thousand Islands*, islands in the St. Lawrence river]: mayonnaise with chili sauce and seasonings (as chopped pickles and green peppers)

thousand-legger \ˈθaʊz-nd(-lɛg)-ər, (-dɪlɛg)-\ *n*: MILLIPEDE

thp *abbr* thrust horsepower

Thracian \ˈθræ-shən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Thrace 2: the language of the Thracians generally assumed to be Indo-European — *see* INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **Thracian** *adj*

Thra-co-Illyr-ian \ˈθræ-(kɒl-ɪl-ɪr-ɪ-ən)\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a supposed subfamily of Indo-European languages comprising Thracian, Illyrian, and Albanian

Thra-co-Phry-gian \ˈθræ-(fɪj-ɪ-ən)\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a tentative branch of the Indo-European language family to which are sometimes assigned various languages of the Balkans and Asia Minor

thrall \ˈθrɒl\ *n* [ME *thral*, fr. OE *thral*, fr. ON *thralr*] 1 *a*: a servant slave: BONDMAN, also: SERF *b*: a person in moral or mental servitude 2 *a*: the state of a thrall: SLAVERY *b*: a state of complete absorption (mountains could hold me in ~ with a subtle attraction of their own — Elyne Mitchell) — *thrall* *adj*

thrall *vt*, *archaic*: ENTHRALL, ENSLAVE

thrall-dom or thrall-dom \ˈθrɒl-dəm\ *n*: the condition of a thrall

thrash \ˈθræʃ\ *vb* [alter. of *thresh*] *vt* 1: to separate the seeds of from the husks and straw by beating: THRESH 1 2 *a*: to beat soundly with or as if with a stick or whip: FLOG *b*: to defeat decisively or severely (~ed the visiting team) 3: to swing, beat, or strike in the manner of a rapidly moving flail (~ing his arms) 4 *a*: to go over again and again (~ the matter over inconclusively) *b*: to hammer out: FORGE (~ out a plan) ~ *vi* 1: THRESH 1 2: to deal blows or strokes like one using a flail or whip 3: to move or stir about violently: toss about (~ in bed with a fever) *syn* *see* SWING

thrash *n*: an act of thrashing esp. in swimming

thrasher \ˈθræʃ-ər\ *n*: one that thrashes or thrashes

thrasher \ˈθræʃ-ər\ *n* [prob. alter. of *thrush*]: any of numerous long-tailed American singing birds (family Mimidae and esp. genus *Toxostoma*) that resemble thrushes and include notable singers and mimics

thra-son-i-cal \ˈθræ-sən-i-kəl, θrə-\ *adj* [L. *Thraso-*, *Thraso* Thraso, braggart soldier in the comedy *Eunuchus* by Terence]: of, relating to, resembling, or characteristic of Thraso: BRAGGING, BOASTFUL — *thra-son-i-cal-ly* \-kəl-i\ *adv*

thraw \ˈθrɔː\ *vb* [ME *thrawen*, fr. OE *thrawan*] *vt* 1 chiefly Scot: to cause to twist or turn 2 chiefly Scot: CROSS, THWART ~ *vi* 1 chiefly Scot: TWIST, TURN 2 chiefly Scot: to be in disagreement

thraw *n* 1 chiefly Scot: TWIST, TURN 2 chiefly Scot: ill humor

thraw-wart \ˈθrɔː-wɔːt\ *adj* [ME (Sc), alter. of ME *froward*, *froward* (froward)] 1 chiefly Scot: STUBBORN 2 Scot: CROOKED

thrawn \ˈθrɔːn\ *adj* [ME (Sc) *thrawn*, fr. pp of ME *thrawn* to twist] chiefly Scot: lacking in pleasing or attractive qualities as a

: PERVERSE, RECALTRANT *b*: CROOKED, MISSHAPEN — **thrawn-ly** *adv* chiefly Scot

thread \ˈθred\ *n* [ME *thred*, fr. OE *thræð*; akin to OHG *drūt* wire, OE *thrwān* to cause to twist or turn — more at THROW] 1 *a*: a filament, a group of filaments twisted together, or a filamentous, length formed by spinning and twisting short textile fibers into a continuous strand *b*: a piece of thread 2 *a*: any of various natural filaments (the ~s of a spider web) *b*: a slender stream (as of water) *c*: a streak of light or color *d*: a projecting helical rib (as in a fitting or on a pipe) by which parts can be screwed together: SCREW THREAD 3: something continuous or drawn out as *a*: a train of thought *b*: a continuing element (a ~ of melancholy marked all his writing) 4: a tenuous or feeble support — *thread-like* \-ləs\ *adj* — *thread-like* \-lɪk\ *adj*

thread *vt* 1 *a*: to pass a thread through the eye of (a needle) *b*: to arrange a thread, yarn, or lead-in piece in working position for use in (a machine) 2 *a* (1): to pass something through in the manner of a thread (~ a pipe with wire) (2): to pass (as a tape, line, or film) into or through something (~ed a fresh film into the camera) *b*: to make one's way through or between (~ing narrow alleys) 3: to put together on or as if on a thread: STRING (~ beads) 4: to interweave with or as if with threads: INTERSPERSE (dark hair ~ed with silver) 5: to form a screw thread on or in ~ *vi* 1: to make one's way 2: to form a thread when poured from a spoon — *thread-er* *n*

thread-bare \ˈθred-,bə(ə)r-, -be(ə)r\ *adj* 1: having the nap worn off so that the thread shows: SHABBY 2: HACKNEYED (~ phrases) — *thread-bare-ness* *n*

thread-fin \-fɪn\ *n*: any of a family (Polynemidae) of fishes related to the mullets and having filamentous rays on the lower part of the pectoral fin

thread-worm \-wɔːrm\ *n*: a long slender nematode worm

thready \-i\ *adj* 1: consisting of or bearing fibers or filaments (a ~ bark) 2 *a*: resembling a thread: FILAMENTOUS *b*: tending to form or draw out into strands: ROPY 3: lacking in fullness, body, or vigor: THIN (a ~ voice) — *threadiness* *n*

threap \ˈθrɛp\ *vi* [ME *threpen*, fr. OE *threpan*] 1 chiefly Scot: SCOLD, CHIDE 2 chiefly Scot: to maintain persistently

threat \ˈθret\ *n* [ME *thret* coercion, threat, fr. OE *threāt* coercion; akin to MHG *drōz* annoyance, *L* *trudere* to push, thrust] 1: an indication of something impending (the air held a ~ of rain) 2: an expression of intention to inflict evil, injury, or damage 3: something that threatens

threat *vb*, *archaic*: THREATEN

threat-en \ˈθret-ən\ *vb* threat-ened; threat-en-ing \ˈθret-nɪp-, -nɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to utter threats against 2 *a*: to give signs or warning of: PORTEND *b*: to hang over dangerously: MENACE 3: to announce as intended or possible (the workers ~ed a strike) ~ *vt* 1: to utter threats 2: to portend evil — *threat-en-er* \ˈθret-ən-ər\ *n* — *threat-en-ingly* \ˈθret-nɪŋ-lɪ-, -nɪp-\ *adv*

syn THREATEN, MENACE *shared meaning element*: to announce or forecast impending danger or evil

three \θriː\ *n* [ME, fr. *three*, *adj*, fr. OE *thre* (masc.), *threo* (fem & neut); akin to OHG *drī* three, *L* *tres*, *Gk* *treis*] 1 — *see* NUMBER table 2: the third in a set or series (the ~ of hearts) 3: something having three units or members — *three* *adj* or *pron*

three-bagger \ˈθriː-bəg-ər\ *n*: TRIFLE

three-ball \-bɒl\ *adj*: relating to or being a golf match in which three players compete against one another with each playing his own ball

three-card monte \ˈθriː-kɑːrd-\ *n*: a gambling game in which the dealer shows three cards, shuffles them, places them face *down*, and invites spectators to bet they can identify the location of a particular card

three-color \ˈθriː-kəl-ər\ *adj*: being or relating to a printing or photographic process wherein three primary colors are used to reproduce all the colors of the subject

3-D \ˈθriː-deɪ\ *n* [D, *abbr.* of *dimensional*]: the three-dimensional form, also: an image or a picture produced in it

three-deck-er \ˈθriː-dek-ər\ *n* 1 *a*: a warship carrying guns on three decks *b*: a cargo or passenger ship with three full decks 2: something made with three floors, tiers, or layers, esp.: a sandwich made of three slices of bread and two fillings

three-dimensional *adj* 1: of or relating to three dimensions 2: giving the illusion of depth or varying distances — used of an image or a pictorial representation esp. when this illusion is enhanced by stereoscopic means 3: describing or being described in well-rounded completeness (a ~ analysis of multiple historical processes — L. L. Snyder) 4: true to life: LIFE-LIKE

three-fold \ˈθriː-fəld, -fɒld\ *adj* 1: having three units or members: TRIPLE 2: being three times as great or as many — *three-fold* \-fəld\ *adv*

three-gait-ed \-gāɪtəd\ *adj*, of a horse: trained to use the walk, trot, and canter

three-handed \-hændəd\ *adj*: played by three players (~ bridge)

Three Hours *n*: a service of devotion between noon and three o'clock on Good Friday

three-legged \ˈθriː-ˈleg(-əd), -lɛg(-əd)\ *adj*: having three legs (a ~ stool)

three-legged race *n*: a race between contestants who run in pairs with their adjacent legs bound together

three-line octave *n*: the musical octave that begins on the second C above middle C — *see* PITCH illustration

three-mast-er \ˈθriː-mas-tər\ *n*: a ship having three masts

three-mile limit *n*: the limit of the marginal sea of three miles included in the territorial waters of a state

three of a kind: three cards of the same rank in one hand — *see* POKER illustration

three-pence \ˈθriː-pens\ *n*, *thrup-*, *thrup-*, *US* also \ˈθriː-pen(t)s\ *n* 1: the sum of three British pennies 2 *pl* threepence or threepences: a coin worth threepence

three-pen-ny \ˈθriː-pen(-ɪ), -thrip-, thrip-, *US* also \ˈθriː-pen(-ɪ)\ *adj* 1: costing or worth threepence 2: POOR

thir-ty-two-mo \-(m)ō/ *n*, *pl* -mos: the size of a piece of paper cut 32 from a sheet, also: a book, a page, or paper of this size
this \(\)his, \)həs/ *pron*, *pl* these \(\)hēz/ [ME, *pron* & *adj*, fr OE *thes* (masculine), *this* (neuter), akin to OHG *dese* this, akin to OE *thæt* that] 1 *a* (1): the person, thing, or idea that is present or near in place, time, or thought or that has just been mentioned (these are my hands) (2): what is stated in the following phrase, clause, or discourse (I can only say ~ he wasn't here yesterday) 2 *a*: this time or place (expected to return before ~) 2 *a*: the one nearer or more immediately under observation or discussion (~ is iron and that is tin) 2 *b*: the latter one
this *adj*, *pl* these 1 *a*: being the person, thing, or idea that is present or near in place, time, or thought or that has just been mentioned (~ book is mine) (early ~ morning) 2 *b*: constituting the immediately following part of the present discourse 2 *c*: constituting the immediate past or future (friends all these years) 2 *d*: being one not previously mentioned — used esp in narrative to give a sense of immediacy or vividness (she had on ~ big hat, pulled down low around her face — Berry Morgan) 2 *e*: being the nearer at hand or more immediately under observation or discussion (~ car or that one)
this *adv*: to the degree or extent indicated by something in the immediate context or situation (didn't expect to wait ~ long)
This-be \(\)his-bə/ *n* [L. fr. Gk *Thīsē*]: a legendary young woman of Babylon who dies for love of Pyramus
this-tle \(\)his-əl/ *n* [ME *thistel*, fr OE, akin to OHG *disill* thistle]: any of various prickly composite plants (esp genera *Carduus*, *Cirsium*, and *Onopordum*) with often showy heads of mostly tubular flowers, also: any of various other prickly plants
this-ty \(\)his-(ə)lē/ *adj*
this-tle-down \(\)his-əl-dəun/ *n*: the pappus from the ripe flower head of a thistle
thistle tube *n*: a funnel tube used of glass with a bulging top and flaring mouth
this-world-iness \(\)his-wəld-ē-nəs/ *n*: interest in, concern with, or devotion to things of this world
this-world-ly \(\)lē/ *adj*: characterized by or manifesting this-worldliness (the struggle between ~ and otherworldly values — George Orwell)
thither \(\)thī-ər/ also \(\)thī-ə/ *adv* [ME, fr OE *thider*, akin to ON *thithra* there, OE *thæt* that]: to that place: THERE
thither *adv*: being on the other and farther side: more remote
thither-er-to \(\)thī-ər-ə/ *adv*: until that time
thither-ward \(\)thī-ər-wərd/ *adv* also *thither-wards* \(\)wərdz/ *adv*: toward that place: THITHER
thix-ot-ro-py \(\)thīk-sə-trə-pē/ *n* [ISV *thix* (fr Gk *thixis* act of touching, fr *thingainein* to touch) + *-tropy* — more at THIGMOTAXIS]: the property of various gels of becoming fluid when disturbed (as by shaking) — *thixotro-pic* \(\)thīk-sə-trə-pīk/, *-trap-ik*/ *adj*
ThM abbr [NL *theologiae magister*] master of theology
tho var of THOUGH
thole \(\)thōl/ *v* *tholed*; *tholing* [ME *tholen*, fr OE *tholian*] chiefly dial: ENDURE
thole *n* [ME *tholle*, fr OE *thol*, akin to Gk *tylos* knob, callus, L *tumere* to swell — more at THUMB] 1: PEG, PIN 2: one of a pair of pins set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as oarlocks
thole-ite \(\)thōl-ē/ *n* [G *tholeit*, fr *Tholey*, village in Saarland, Germany + G *-it* -ite]: a basaltic rock that is rich in aluminum and low in potassium, typically underlies the depths of the sea, and is prob derived from the earth's mantle — *thole-ite* \(\)thōl-ē-īk/ *adj*
thole-pin \(\)thōl-pīn/ *n*: THOLE 2
Thomas \(\)tām-əs/ *n* [Gk *Thōmas*, fr Heb *tōm* twin]: an apostle who demanded proof of Christ's resurrection
Thomas Jefferson's Birthday \(\)tām-əs-jef-er-sən-z/ *n*: April 13 observed as a legal holiday in Alabama, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Virginia
Thomism \(\)d-miz-əm/ *n* [prob fr (assumed) NL *thomismus*, fr St Thomas Aquinas]: the scholastic philosophical and theological system of St Thomas Aquinas — *Thomist* \(\)m-əst/ *n* or *adj* — *Thomistic* \(\)d-mis-tik/ *adj*
Thompson submachine gun \(\)tām(p)-sən-/ *n* [John T. Thompson †1940 Am army officer]: a .45 caliber submachine gun with a magazine or drum feed, a pistol grip, and a buttstock — called also *tommy gun*
thong \(\)thŋ/ *n* [ME, fr OE *thwong*; akin ON *thwengr* thong, Av *thwazaiti* he is distressed] 1: a strip esp of leather or hide 2: a sandal held on the foot by a thong fitting between the toes and connected to a strap across the top or around the sides of the foot — *thonged* \(\)thŋd/ *adj*
Thor \(\)thŋr/ *n* [ON *Þórr*]: the Norse god of thunder, weather, and crops
thoracic \(\)thə-ras-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, located within, or involving the thorax — *thoracically* \(\)i-k(ə)lē/ *adv*
thoracic duct *n*: the main trunk of the system of lymphatic vessels that lies along the front of the spinal column and opens into the left subclavian vein
thor-a-cot-o-my \(\)thŋr-ə-kāt-ə-mē/, *thŋr-/* *n*, *pl* -mies [L *thorac-*, *thorax* + ISV *-otomy*]: surgical incision of the chest wall
thorax \(\)thŋr-əks/, *thŋr-/* *n*, *pl* *thoraxes* or *thoraces* \(\)thŋr-ə-sēz/, *thŋr-/* [ME, fr L *thorax*, *thorax* breastplate, *thorax*, fr Gk *thorak-*, *thorax*] 1: the part of the mammalian body between the neck and the abdomen, also: its cavity in which the heart and lungs lie 2: the middle of the three chief divisions of the body of an insect, also: the corresponding part of a crustacean or an arachnid
thor-ia \(\)thŋr-ē/, *thŋr-/* *n* [NL, fr *thorium* + *-ia*]: a powdery white oxide of thorium ThO₂, used esp as a catalyst and in crucibles and refractories and optical glass



thistle

tho-ri-a-nite \(\)d-ə-nī/ *n* [irreg. fr. *thoria*]: a strongly radioactive mineral ThO₂ that is an oxide of thorium and often contains rare earth metals
thor-ic \(\)thŋr-ik/, *thŋr-/* *adj*: of, relating to, or containing thorium
thor-ite \(\)thŋr-īt/, *thŋr-/* *n* [Sw *thorit*, fr NL *thorium*]: a rare mineral ThSiO₄ that is a brown to black or sometimes oranges yellow thorium silicate resembling zircon
thor-ium \(\)thŋr-əm/, *thŋr-/* *n* [NL, fr ON *Þórr* Thor]: a radioactive tetravalent metallic element that occurs combined in minerals and is usu. associated with rare earths — see ELEMENT table
thorn \(\)thŋr-/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *dorn* thorn, Skt *trṇa* grass, blade of grass] 1: a woody plant bearing sharp impeding processes (as briars, prickles, or spines), esp: any of a genus (*Crataegus*) of the rose family 2 *a*: a sharp rigid process on a plant, specif: a short, indurated, sharp-pointed, and leafless branch 2 *b*: any of various sharp spinose structures on an animal 3: something that causes distress or irritation 4: the runic letter þ used in Old English and Middle English for either of the sounds of Modern English *th* (as in *thin*, *then*) — *thorned* \(\)thŋrd/ *adj* — *thorn-less* \(\)thŋr-ləs/ *adj* — *thorn-like* \(\)līk/ *adj*
thorn apple *n* 1: the fruit of a hawthorn, also: HAWTHORN 2: JIMSONWEED also: any plant of the same genus
thorn-back \(\)thŋr-bak/ *n* 1: any of various rays having spines on the back 2: a large European spider crab (*Maja squinado*)
thorn-bush \(\)bush-/ *n* 1: any of various spiny or thorny shrubs or small trees 2: a low growth of thorny shrubs esp of dry tropical regions
thorny \(\)thŋr-nē/ *adj* *thorn-ier*; *-est* 1: full of thorns 2: full of difficulties or controversial points: TICKLISH (a ~ problem) — *thorn-i-ness* *n*
thoro *nonstand* var of THOROUGH
thor-on \(\)thŋr-ən/, *thŋr-/* *n* [NL, fr. *thorium*]: a gaseous radioactive isotope of radon that has a half-life of about 55 seconds
thor-ough \(\)thŋr-ŋ-, *-ə-wŋ*/, *sporadically* *thŋr-/* *thŋr-/* *prep* [ME *thorow*, fr OE *thurh*, *thurh*, *prep* & *adv*] archaic: THROUGH
thorough *adv*, archaic: THROUGH
thorough *adj* 1: carried through to completion: EXHAUSTIVE (a ~ search) 2 *a*: marked by full detail (a ~ description) 2 *b*: careful about detail: PAINTAKING (a ~ scholar) 2 *c*: complete in all respects (~ pleasure) 2 *d*: having full mastery (as of an art) (a ~ musician) 3: passing through — *thor-ough-ly* *adv* — *thor-ough-ness* *n*
thor-ough-bess \(\)thŋr-ə-bəs/, *thŋr-/* *n*: CONTINUOUS
thor-ough-brace \(\)brās-/ *n*: one of several leather straps supporting the body of a carriage and serving as springs
thor-ough-bred \(\)bred/ *adj* 1: thoroughly trained or skilled 2: bred from the best blood through a long line: PUREBRED (~ dogs) 3 *a* *cap*: of, relating to, or being a member of the Thoroughbred breed of horses 2 *b* (1): having characteristics resembling those of a Thoroughbred: ELEGANT (2): FIRST-CLASS
thoroughbred *n* 1 *cap*: any of an English breed of light speedy horses kept chiefly for racing that originated from crosses between a English mares of uncertain ancestry and Arabian stallions 2: a purebred or pedigreed animal 3: one that has characteristics resembling those of a Thoroughbred
thor-ough-fare \(\)fə(r)-, *thŋr-/* *n* 1: a way or place for passage: a: a street open at both ends 2 *a*: a main road 2 *b*: PASSAGE, TRANSIT 2 *c*: the conditions necessary for passing through
thor-ough-go-ing \(\)thŋr-ə-gŋ-, *thŋr-/*, *-gŋ-hŋ*/ *adj*: marked by thoroughness or zeal
thor-ough-paced \(\)pās-/ *adj* 1: thoroughly trained: ACCOMPLISHED 2: THOROUGH COMPLETE
thor-ough-plin \(\)thŋr-ə-pīn/, *thŋr-/* *n*: a synovial dilatation just above the hock of a horse on both sides of the leg and slightly anterior to the hamstring tendon that is often associated with lameness
thor-ough-wort \(\)wŋrt/, *thŋr-/* *n*: BONESET
thorp \(\)thŋr-/ *n* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *dorf* village, L *trabs* beam, roof] archaic: VILLAGE, HAMLET
those [ME, fr. *those* these, fr OE *thās*, *pl* of *thes* this — more at THIS] *pl* of THAT
thou \(\)thū/ *pron* [ME, fr OE *thū*, akin to OHG *dū* thou, L *tu*, Gk *sy*]: the one addressed (~ shalt have no other gods before me — Exod 20 3 (AV)) — used esp in ecclesiastical or literary language and by Friends as the universal form of address to one person; compare THEE, THINE, THY, YE, YOU
thou \(\)thū/ *vt*: to address as thou
thou \(\)thū/ *n*, *pl* thou or thous \(\)thūz/ [short for *thousand*]: a thousand of something (as dollars)
though \(\)thŋ/ *adv* [ME, *adv* & *conj*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *thō* nevertheless, akin to OE *thēah* nevertheless, OHG *doh*]: HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS (It's hard work. I enjoy it ~)
though \(\)thŋ/ *conj* 1: in spite of the fact that: WHILE (~ they know the war is lost, they continue to fight — Bruce Bliven b 1889) 2: in spite of the possibility that: even if (~ they all may fail, they all will try)
syn **THOUGH, ALTHOUGH** *shared meaning element*: in spite of the fact that All introduce subordinate clauses stating something that is or may be true notwithstanding what is asserted in the main clause. **THOUGH**, the most widely used of these words, can introduce a clause that states an established fact (*though* philology was Bede's chief interest ~ he by no means stopped there — Kemp Malone) or one that offers a hypothesis or admission (as

a about k kitten r further a back i bake i cot, cart
 a out c chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sung o flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
 u loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

three-phase *adj.*: of, relating to, or operating by means of a combination of three circuits energized by alternating electromotive forces that differ in phase by one third of a cycle

three-piece *adj.*: consisting of or made in three pieces

three-point landing *n.*: an airplane landing in which the two main wheels of the landing gear and the tail wheel or skid or nose wheel touch the ground simultaneously

three-quarter *adj.*: extending to three-quarters of the normal full length (a ~ sleeve)

three-quarter-bound *adj.*: of a book: bound like a half-bound book but having the material on the spine extended to cover about one third of the boards — **three-quarter binding** *n.*

three-ring circus *n.* 1: a circus with simultaneous performances in three rings 2: something confusing, engrossing, or entertaining

three R's *n. pl.* [fr. the facetiously used phrase *reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic*] 1: the fundamentals taught in elementary school, esp.: reading, writing, and arithmetic 2: the fundamental skills in a field of endeavor

three-score \ˈθriː-ˈskɔ(ɹ), -ˈskɔ(ə)r\ *adj.*: being three times twenty — **SIXTY**

three-some \ˈθriː-səm\ *n.* 1: a group of three persons or things 2: TRIO 2: a golf match in which one person plays his ball against the ball of two others playing each stroke alternately

three-spined stickleback \ˈθriː-spiːn(d)-\ *n.*: a stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) of fresh and brackish waters that typically has three dorsal spines

three-valued \ˈvæl-ˈvjuːd, -yod\ *adj.*: possessing three truth-values instead of the customary two of truth and falsehood (~ logic)

threm-ma-to-l-o-gy \ˈθrem-ə-ˈtəl-ə-ˌjɛ\ *n.* [Gk *thremma*, *thremma* nursing + *E-ō-* + *-logy*; akin to Gk *trephō* to nourish — more at ATROPHY] the science of breeding animals and plants under domestication

three-node \ˈθriː-nɒd, -nɔd\ *n.*: THRENOLOGY — **thre-nod-ic** \ˈθriː-nɒd-ɪk\ *adj.* — **thre-nod-ist** \ˈθriː-nɒd-ɪst\ *n.*

thre-nod-ic \ˈθriː-nɒd-ɪk\ *n. pl.* — **thre-nod-ic** \ˈθriː-nɒd-ɪk\ *n.* *fr.* *thre-nos* dirge + *aelein* to sing; akin to Skt *dhranati* it sounds — more at ODE] a song of lamentation for the dead: ELEGY

thre-o-nine \ˈθriː-ə-nēn\ *n.* [prob. fr. *threonic acid* (C₆H₅NO)] a colorless crystalline amino acid C₆H₅NO₂ that is essential to normal nutrition

thresh \ˈtʃræʃ, -tʃrɛʃ\ *vb.* [ME *threshen*, fr. OE *threscan*, akin to OHG *treskan* to thresh, L *terere* to rub — more at THROW] *vi.* 1: to separate seed from (a harvested plant) mechanically; also: to separate (seed) in this way 2: THRASH 4 3: to strike repeatedly ~ *vi.* 1: to thresh grain 2: to strike with or as if with a flail or whip 3: to toss about

thresher *n.* 1: one that threshes 2: a large nearly cosmopolitan shark (*Alopias vulpinus*) having a greatly elongated curved upper lobe of its tail with which it is said to thresh the water to round up the fish on which it feeds



thresher 2

threshing machine *n.*: a machine for separating grain crops into grain or seeds and straw

threshold \ˈθrɛʃhəld, -hɔld\ *n.* [ME *threshold*, fr. OE *threscwald*, akin to ON *threskeldr* threshold, OE *threscan* to thresh] 1: the plank, stone, or piece of timber that lies under a door: SILL 2: a: GATE, DOOR, b: (1): END, BOUNDARY specif.: the end of a runway (2): the place or point of entering or beginning: OUTSET 3: a: the point at which a physiological or psychological effect begins to be produced: b: a level, point, or value above which something is true or will take place and below which it is not or will not

thrive \ˈθrɪv\ *adv.* [ME *thrive*, *thries*, fr. OE *thrifa*, akin to OFris *thria* three times, OE *thrie* three] 1: three times 2: a: in a threefold manner or degree: b: to a high degree

thrifty \ˈθrɪfti\ *n.* [ME, fr. ON, prosperously, fr. *thrifask* to thrive] 1: healthy and vigorous growth 2: careful management esp. of money 3 chiefly Scot.: gainful occupation 4: any of a genus (*Armeria*) of the plumbago family of tufted acaulescent herbs, esp.: a scapose herb (*A. maritima*) with pink or white flower heads

thrif-less \ˈθrɪft-ləs\ *adj.* 1: lacking usefulness or worth 2: careless, wasteful, or incompetent in handling money or resources: IMPROVIDENT — **thrif-less-ly** *adv.* — **thrif-less-ness** *n.*

thrif shop *n.*: a shop that sells secondhand articles and esp. clothes and is often run (as by Junior Leaguers) for charitable purposes

thrif-ty \ˈθrɪft-i\ *adj.* **thrif-ti-er**, **-est** 1: thriving by industry and frugality: PROSPEROUS 2: growing vigorously 3: practicing economy and good management: PROVIDENT *syn* see SPARING

thrill \ˈθrɪl\ *vb.* [ME *thrien*, *thriellen* to pierce, fr. OE *thryllan*, fr. *thryl* hole, fr. *thurh* through — more at THROUGH] *vi.* 1: a: to cause to experience a sudden sharp feeling of excitement: b: to cause to have a shivering or tingling sensation 2: to cause to vibrate or tremble perceptibly ~ *vi.* 1: to move or pass so as to cause thrills 2: to become thrilled: a: to experience a sudden sharp excitement: b: TINGLE, THROB 3: TREMBLE, VIBRATE — **thrill-n** — **thrill-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-li\ *adv.*

syn THRILL, ELECTRIFY, ENTUSE *shared meaning element*: to fill with emotions that stir or excite or to be so stirred

thrill-er \ˈθrɪl-ər\ *n.*: one that thrills, esp.: a work of fiction or drama designed to hold the interest by the use of a high degree of intrigue, adventure, or suspense

thrif \ˈθrɪps\ *n. pl.* **thrif** [L, woodworm, fr. Gk] any of an order (Thysanoptera) of small to minute sucking insects most of which feed often destructively on plant juices

thrive \ˈθrɪv\ *vb.* **thrive** \ˈθrɪv\ or **thrive**, **thrive-an** \ˈθrɪv-ən\ also **thrived**, **thriving** \ˈθrɪv-ɪŋ\ [ME *thriren*, fr. ON *thrifask*, prob. reflexive of *thrifa* to grasp] 1: to grow vigorously. FLOUR-

ISH 2: to gain in wealth or possessions: PROSPER 3: to progress toward or realize a goal *syn* see SUCCEED *ant* languish — **thriv-er** \ˈθrɪv-ər\ *n.*

thriving *adj.*: PROSPEROUS — **thriv-ing-ly** \ˈθrɪv-ɪŋ-li\ *adv.*

thro \ˈθru\ *prep.* *archaic*: THROUGH

throat \ˈθroʊt\ *n.* [ME *throite*, fr. OE, akin to OHG *throzza* throat] 1: a (1): the part of the neck in front of the spinal column (2): the passage through the neck to the stomach and lungs b (1): VOICE (2): the seat of the voice 2: something resembling the throat esp. in being an entrance, a passageway, a constriction, or a narrowed part as: a: the orifice of a tubular organ esp. of a plant b: the opening in the vamp of a shoe at the instep c: the part of a tennis racket between the head and the handle 3: the curved part of an anchor's arm where it joins the shank

throat *vi.* 1: to utter in the throat: MUTTER 2: to sing or enunciate in a throaty voice

throat-ed \ˈθroʊt-əd\ *adj.*: having a throat esp. of a specified kind — *usu* used in combination (white-throated)

throat-latch \ˈθroʊt-lætʃ\ *n.* 1: a strap of a bridle or halter passing under a horse's throat 2: the part of a horse's throat around which the throatlatch passes — *see* HORSE illustration

throaty \ˈθroʊt-i\ *adj.* **throat-ier**, **-est** 1: uttered or produced from low in the throat (a ~ voice) 2: heavy, thick, and deep as if from the throat (~ notes of a horn) — **throat-i-ly** \ˈθroʊt-i-li\ *adv.*

throat-ness \ˈθroʊt-nəs\ *n.*

throb \ˈθrɒb\ *vi.* **throbb-ed**; **throbb-ing** [ME *throbben*, prob. of imit. origin] 1: to pulsate or pound with abnormal force or rapidly 2: to beat or vibrate rhythmically — **throbb-er** *n.*

throb *n.*: BEAT, PULSE

throe \ˈθroʊ\ *n.* [ME *thrawe*, *throwe*, fr. OE *thrawu*, *thra* threat, pang; akin to OHG *drawa* threat, Gk *trauma* wound, *trainein* to bore — more at THROW] 1: PANG, SPASM (death ~) (~s of childbirth) 2: a hard or painful struggle (the ~s of revolution-ary social change) — M. D. Geismar

thromb- or **thrombo-** *comb. form* [Gk *thrombas* clot]: blood clot: clotting of blood (*thrombin*) (*thromboplastin*)

throm-bin \ˈθrɒm-bɪn\ *n.* [ISV]: a proteolytic enzyme that is formed from prothrombin and facilitates the clotting of blood by catalyzing conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin

throm-bo-cyte \ˈθrɒm-bə-saɪt\ *n.* [ISV]: BLOOD PLATELET also: an invertible cell with similar function — **throm-bo-cyte-ic** \ˈθrɒm-bə-saɪt-ɪk\ *adj.*

throm-bo-cy-to-pe-nia \ˈθrɒm-bə-saɪt-ə-ˈpɛ-ni-ə, -ni-ə\ *n.* [NL, fr. ISV *thrombocyte* + Gk *penia* poverty, lack]: persistent decrease in the number of blood platelets that is usu. associated with hemorrhagic conditions — **throm-bo-cy-to-pe-nic** \-ˈnɪk\ *adj.*

throm-bo-em-bol-ism \ˈθrɒm-bə-ˈem-bə-lɪz-əm\ *n.*: the blocking of a blood vessel by an embolus that has broken away from a thrombus at its site of formation — **throm-bo-em-bol-ic** \-ˈem-bəl-ɪk\ *adj.*

throm-bo-ki-nase \ˈθrɒm-bə-ˈki-nās, -nās\ *n.* [ISV]: THROMBOPLASTIN

throm-bo-phle-bi-tis \-ˈli-bɪ-tɪs\ *n.* [NL]: inflammation of a vein with formation of a thrombus

throm-bo-plas-tic \ˈθrɒm-bə-ˈplas-tɪk\ *adj.* [ISV]: initiating or accelerating the clotting of blood — **throm-bo-plas-tic-ly** \-tɪk(-ə)-li\ *adv.*

throm-bo-plas-tin \-ˈplas-tɪn\ *n.* [ISV, fr. *thromboplastic*]: a complex enzyme found esp. in blood platelets that functions in the clotting of blood

throm-bo-sis \ˈθrɒm-bə-sɪs, -sɪs\ *n. pl.* **throm-bo-ses** \-ˈsɛz\ [NL, fr. Gk *thrombōsis* clotting, deriv. of *thrombos* clot]: the formation or presence of a blood clot within a blood vessel during life — **throm-bot-ic** \-ˈbɒt-ɪk\ *adj.*

throm-bus \ˈθrɒm-bəs\ *n. pl.* **throm-bi** \-ˈbi, -bə\ [NL, fr. Gk *thrombos* clot]: a clot of blood formed within a blood vessel and remaining attached to its place of origin — *compare* EMBOLUS

throne \ˈθrɒn\ *n.* [ME *trone*, *throne*, fr. OF *trone*, fr. L *thronus*, fr. Gk *thronos* — more at FIRM] 1: a: the chair of state of a king, prince, or bishop b: the seat of a deity 2: royal power and dignity: SOVEREIGNTY 3: *pl.*: an order of angels — *see* CELESTIAL HIERARCHY

throne *vb.* **throned**; **thron-ing** *vi.* 1: to seat on a throne 2: to invest with kingly rank or power ~ *vi.* 1: to sit on a throne 2: to hold kingly power

throne room *n.*: a formal audience room containing the throne of a sovereign

throng \ˈθrɒŋ\ *n.* [ME *thrang*, *throng*, fr. OE *thrang*, *gethrang*; akin to OE *thringan* to press, crowd, OHG *driŋgan*, Lith *trinkti* to jolt] 1: a multitude of assembled persons b: a large number: HOST 2: a: a crowding together of many persons b: PRESSURE (thus ~ of business S. R. Crockett) *syn* see CROWD

throng *vb.* **thronged**, **throng-ing** \ˈθrɒŋ-ɪŋ\ *vi.* 1: to crowd upon: PRESS 2: to crowd into: PACK (shoppers ~ing the streets) ~ *vi.*: to crowd together in great numbers

thru \ˈθru\ *n.* [ME, fr. OE — more at THRUISH] 1: **THRUISH**, *specif.*: SONG THRUISH

throt-tle \ˈθrɒt-lɪ\ *vb.* **throt-tled**, **throt-tling** \ˈθrɒt-lɪŋ, -tɪŋ\ [ME *throtlen*, fr. *throtte* throat] *vi.* 1: a (1): to compress the throat of: CHOKE (2): to kill by such action: b: to prevent or check expression or activity of: SUPPRESS 2: a: to decrease the flow of (as steam or fuel to an engine) by a valve: b: to regulate and esp. to reduce the speed of (as an engine) by such means c: to vary the thrust of (as a rocket engine) during flight ~ *vi.*: CHOKE — **throt-tler** \-lɪr, -tɪ-ər\ *n.*

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
aj out ch chin e less e easy g gilt i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
ü loot ü foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

barn **b**: BAY WINDOW **c**: the forward part of a ship on each side between decks often used as a ship's hospital **d** (1): a longitudinal part of an elongated aircraft structure lying between two adjacent transverse members or walls (2): any of several compartments in the fuselage of an airplane **e**: a compartment (as in a service station) for a car **3**: a vertical support on which various pieces of electronic apparatus are mounted

bay vb [ME *baian*, *abaian*, fr. OF *abaier*, of imit. origin] **vi** 1: to bark with prolonged tones 2: to cry out: SHOUT ~ **vi** 1: to bark at 2: to bring to bay 3: to pursue with barking 4: to utter in deep prolonged tones

bay n 1: the position of one unable to retreat and forced to face danger (brought his quarry to ~) 2: the position of one checked (police kept the noters at ~) 3: a baying of dogs

bay n, often attrib [ME *baye*, fr. MF *baie*] 1: an inlet of the sea or other body of water usu. smaller than a gulf 2: a small body of water set off from the main body 3: any of various terrestrial formations resembling a bay of the sea

bay-bay-dere \bā-'dā-, -dā-, -dā-\ **n** [F *bayodere* Hindu dancing girl] a fabric with horizontal stripes in strongly contrasted colors

bay antler \bā-'n\ **n** [earlier *bes antler*, fr. ME *bes* secondary (fr. MF, fr. L *bis* twice) + *E antler*]: the second tine from the base of a stag's antler — see *ANTLER* illustration

bayberry \bā-'ber-ē-\ **n** 1: a West Indian tree (*Pimenta racemosa*) of the myrtle family yielding a yellow aromatic oil 2 **a**: a hardy shrub (*Myrica pensylvanica*) of coastal eastern No. America bearing dense clusters of small globose nuts covered with grayish white wax; also: WAX MYRTLE **b**: the fruit of a bayberry

Bayes-ian \bā-'zē-ən-, -zhən\ **adj** [Thomas Bayes 1761 E mathematician]: being or relating to a theory (as of decision or statistical inference) in which probabilities are associated with individual events or statements and not merely with sequences of events (as in frequency theories)

bay leaf n: the dried leaf of the European laurel used in cooking

bayonet \bā-'nēt-, -net-, bā-'nēt-\ **n** [F *baïonnette*, fr. *Bayonne*, France] **a**: a steel blade attached at the muzzle end of a shoulder arm and used in hand-to-hand combat

bayonet vb -neted also -net ted, -netting also -net-ting **vi** 1: to stab with a bayonet 2: to compel or drive by or as if by the bayonet ~ **vi**, to use a bayonet

bayou \bī-'(y)ō-, -(y)ū-, -(y)ā-\ **n** [LaF. fr. Choctaw *bayuk*] 1: a creek, secondary watercourse, or minor river that is tributary to another body of water 2: any of various usu. marshy or sluggish bodies of water

bay rum n: a fragrant cosmetic and medicinal liquid distilled from the leaves of the West Indian bayberry or usu. prepared from essential oils, alcohol, and water

Bay Stater \bā-'stāt-ər-\ **n**: a native or resident of Massachusetts — used as a nickname

bay window n 1: a window or series of windows forming a bay or recess in a room and projecting outward from the wall 2: POT-BELL

bazaar \bā-'zār-\ **n** [Per *bāzār*] 1: an Oriental market consisting of rows of shops or stalls selling miscellaneous goods 2 **a**: a place for the sale of goods **b**: DEPARTMENT STORE 3: a fair for the sale of articles esp. for charitable purposes

bazooka \bā-'zū-kā-\ **n** (*bazooka* a crude musical instrument made of pipes and a funnel) a light portable shoulder weapon consisting of an open-breech smoothbore firing tube that launches armor-piercing rockets

BB \bē-'(b)ē-\ **n** 1: a shot pellet 0.18 inch in diameter for use in a shotgun cartridge 2: a shot pellet 0.175 inch in diameter for use in a gun that propels shot by compressed air produced by a plunger operated by a spring

BB abbr 1 bachelor of business 2 ball bearing 3 base on balls 4 blue book 5 B'nai B'rith

BBA abbr bachelor of business administration

B battery n: an electric battery connected in the plate circuit of an electron tube to cause flow of electron current in the tube

BBB abbr Better Business Bureau

BBC abbr British Broadcasting Corporation

BBE abbr bachelor of business education

bbi abbr barrel, barrels

BC abbr 1 bachelor of commerce 2 before Christ — often printed in small capitals 3 British Columbia

BCD abbr binary-coded decimal

BCE abbr 1 bachelor of chemical engineering 2 bachelor of civil engineering

BCG vaccine \bē-'(s)ē-'jē-\ **n** [*bacillus*, Calmette-Guérin (an attenuated strain of tubercle bacilli), fr. Albert Calmette 1933 and Camille Guérin 1961 F bacteriologists]: a vaccine prepared from a living attenuated strain of tubercle bacilli and used to vaccinate human beings against tuberculosis

BCh abbr bachelor of chemistry

BChE abbr bachelor of chemical engineering

BCL abbr 1 bachelor of canon law 2 bachelor of civil law

bcn abbr beacon

B complex n: VITAMIN B COMPLEX

BCS abbr 1 bachelor of chemical science 2 bachelor of commercial science

BCSE abbr Board of Civil Service Examiners

BC soil \bē-'sē-\ **n**: a soil whose profile has only B-horizons and C-horizons

bd abbr 1 board 2 board 3 boundary 4 bundle

BD abbr 1 bachelor of divinity 2 bank draft 3 barrels per day 4 bills discounted 5 bomb disposal 6 brought down

BDA abbr 1 bachelor of domestic arts 2 bachelor of dramatic art

bdellium \dē-'lē-əm-\ **n** [ME, fr. L. fr. Gk *bdellion*]: a gum resin similar to myrrh obtained from various trees (genus *Commiphora*) of the East Indies and Africa

bdellio-lv-brio \dē-'lō-'vī-er-'ē-\ **n** [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *bdella* leech + *NL vibrio*]: a bacterium (genus *Bdellovibrio*) that is parasitic on other bacteria

bd ft abbr board foot

bdl or bdle abbr bundle

bdrm abbr bedroom

be \(')bē-\ **vb**, past 1st & 3d sing was \(')wəz, 'wāz-, 2d sing were \(')wər-, **pl** were; past subjunctive were; past part been \(')bīn-, chiefly Brit \(')bēn-, pres part being \(')bē-ŋ-, pres 1st sing am \(')əm-, \(')am-, 2d sing are \(')ər-, \(')ār-, 3d sing is \(')ɪz, əz-, **pl** are; **p** res subjunctive be [ME *been*, fr. OE *bēon*; akin to OHG *bim* am, L *fuī* I have been, *futurus* about to be, *fieri* to become, be done, Gk *phainai* to be born, be by nature, *phyein* to bring forth] **vi** 1 **a**: to equal in meaning ~ have the same connotation as: SYMBOLIZE (God is love) (January is the first month) (let x ~ 10) **b**: to have identity with (the first person I met was my brother) **c**: to constitute the same class as **d**: to have a specified qualification or characterization (the leaves are green) **e**: to belong to the class of (the fish is a trout) — used regularly in senses 1a through 1e as the copula of simple predication 2 **a**: to have an objective existence: have reality or actuality: LIVE (I think, therefore I am) (once upon a time there was a knight) **b**: to have, maintain, or occupy a place, situation, or position (the book is on the table) **c**: to remain unmolested, undisturbed, or uninterrupted — used only in infinitive form (let him ~) **d**: to take place: OCCUR (the concert was last night) **e** *archaic*: BELONG BEFALL ~ *verbal auxiliary* 1 — used with the past participle of transitive verbs as a passive-voice auxiliary (the money was found) (the house is being built) 2 — used as the auxiliary of the present participle in progressive tenses expressing continuous action (he is reading) (I have been sleeping) 3 — used with the past participle of some intransitive verbs as an auxiliary forming archaic perfect tenses (Christ is risen from the dead — 1 Cor 15 20 (DV)) 4 — used with the infinitive with *to* to express futurity, arrangement in advance, or obligation (I am to interview him today) (he was to become famous)

Be symbol beryllium

BE abbr 1 bachelor of education 2 bachelor of engineering 3 bbl of exchange

be- prefix [ME, fr. OE *bi-*, *be-*, akin to OE *bi* by, near — more at *by*] 1: on: around: over (bedaub) (besmart) 2: to a great or greater degree: thoroughly (befuddle) (berate) 3: excessively: ostentatiously — in intensive verbs formed from simple verbs (bedeck) and in adjectives based on adjectives ending in -ed (benumbed) 4: about: to: at: upon: against: across (bestride) (bespeak) 5: make: cause to be: treat as (belittle) (befool) (befriend) 6: call or dub esp. excessively (bedoctor) 7: affect, afflict, treat, provide, or cover with esp. excessively (bedevil) (befog)

Bē abbr Baumé

beach \bēch-\ **n** [origin unknown] 1: shore pebbles: SHINGLE 2 **a**: a shore of an ocean, sea, or lake or the bank of a river covered by sand, gravel, or larger rock fragments **b**: a seashore area

beach vi 1: to run or drive ashore 2: to make (a person) incapable or ineffective: DISABLE

beach ball n: a large inflated ball for use at the beach

beachboy n: a male beach attendant (as at a club or hotel)

beach break n: a wave that breaks close to the shore

beach buggy n: a motor vehicle with oversize tires for use on sand beaches

beach-comber \bēch-'kō-mər-\ **n** 1: a white man living as a drifter or loafer esp. on the islands of the So. Pacific 2: one who searches along a shore for useful or salable flotsam and refuse — **beach-comb** \-'kōm-\ **vb**

beach flea n: any of numerous amphipod crustaceans (family Orchestidae) living on ocean beaches and leaping like fleas

beach-front \bēch-'frōnt-\ **n**: a strip of land that fronts a beach — called also *shorefront*

beach grass n: any of several tough strongly rooted grasses that grow on exposed sandy shores, esp.: a rhizomatous perennial (genus *Ammophila*) widely planted to bind sandy slopes

beach-head \bēch-'hed-\ **n** 1: an area on a hostile shore occupied to secure further landing of troops and supplies 2: FOOTHOLD

beach pea n: a wild pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*) with tough roots and purple flowers found along sandy seashores

beach plum n: a shrubby plum (*Prunus maritima*) having showy white flowers and growing along the northeastern coast of North America, also: its dark purple edible fruit that is often used in jams and jellies

beach-side \bēch-'sīd-\ **adj**: located on a beach

beach wagon n: STATION WAGON

beach-wear \bēch-'wēr-, -wē-\ **n**: clothing for wear at a beach

beachy \bē-'chē-\ **adj**: covered with pebbles or shingle

beacon \bē-'kən-\ **n** [ME *beken*, fr. OE *bēacen* sign, akin to OHG *bouhhan* sign] 1: a signal fire commonly on a hill, tower, or pole 2 **a**: a lighthouse or other signal for guidance **b**: a radio transmitter emitting signals for guidance of aircraft 3: a source of light or inspiration

beacon vi: to furnish with a beacon ~ **vi**: to shine as a beacon

bead \bēd-\ **n** [ME *bede* prayer, prayer bead, fr. OE *bed*, *gebed* prayer; akin to OE *biddan* to entreat, *pray* — more at *bid*] 1 **a** **obs**: PRAYER — usu. used in *pl* **b** *pl*: a series of prayers and meditations made with a rosary 2: a small piece of material pierced for threading on a string or wire (as in a rosary) 3 **pl** **a**: ROSARY **b**: a necklace of beads or pearls 4: a small ball-shaped body as **a**: a drop of sweat or blood **b**: a bubble formed in or on a beverage **c**: a small metal knob on a firearm used as a front sight **d**: a blob or a line of weld metal **e**: a glassy drop of flux (as borax) used as a solvent and color test for

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bead \bēd-\ **n** [ME

throttle *n* [perh. alter of E dial. *thropple* (throat)] 1 **a**: THROAT 1a **b**: TRACHEA 1 2 **a**: a valve for regulating the supply of a fluid (as steam) to an engine, esp.: the valve controlling the volume of vaporized fuel charge delivered to the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine **b**: the lever controlling this valve **c**: the condition of being throttled — at full throttle: at full speed

throttle-able \ˈθrɒt-l̩-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of having the thrust varied — used of a rocket engine

throttle-hold \ˈθrɒt-l̩-həld/ *n*: a vicious, strangling, or stultifying control

through \ˈθruː/ *prep* [ME *thurh*, *thruh*, *through*, fr. OE *thurh*, akin to OHG *durh* through, L *trans* across, beyond, Skt *tarati* he crosses over] 1 **a** (1) — used as a function word to indicate movement into at one side or point and out at another and esp. the opposite side of (drove a nail ~ the board) (a path ~ the woods) (2): by way of (left ~ the door) (3) — used as a function word to indicate passage from one end or boundary to another (a highway ~ the forest) (a road ~ the desert) (4): PAST (drove ~ a red light) **b** — used as a function word to indicate passage into and out of a treatment, handling, or process (the matter has already passed ~ his hands) 2 — used as a function word to indicate means, agency, or intermediacy, as **a**: by means of; by the agency of **b**: because of (failed ~ ignorance) **c**: by common descent from or relationship with (related ~ their grandfather) 3 **a**: over the whole surface or extent of (homes scattered ~ the valley) **b** — used as a function word to indicate movement within a large expanse (flew ~ the air) **c** — used as a function word to indicate exposure to a specified set of conditions (put her ~ hell) 4 — used as a function word to indicate a period of time as **a**: during the entire period of (all ~ her life) **b**: from the beginning to the end of (the tower stood ~ the earthquake) **c**: to and including (Monday ~ Friday) 5 **a** — used as a function word to indicate completion or exhaustion (got ~ the book) (went ~ a fortune in a year) **b** — used as a function word to indicate acceptance or approval esp. by an official body (got the bill ~ the legislature) *syn* see *BY*

through \ˈθruː/ *adv* 1: from one end or side to the other 2 **a**: from beginning to end **b**: to completion, conclusion, or accomplishment (see it ~) 3: to the core: COMPLETELY 4: into the open: OUT (break ~)

through \ˈθruː/ *adj* 1 **a**: extending from one surface to another (a ~ mortise) **b**: admitting free or continuous passage: DIRECT (a ~ road) 2 **a** (1): going from point of origin to destination without change or reshipment (a ~ train) (2): of or relating to such movement (a ~ ticket) **b**: initiated at and destined for points outside a local zone (~ traffic) 3 **a**: arrived at completion or accomplishment (he is ~ with the job) **b**: WASHED-UP, FINISHED (you're ~ that was your last chance)

through and through *adv*: in every way: THOROUGHLY

through-composed \ˈθruː-kəm-pəzəd/ *adj* [trans. of G *durchkomponiert*] of a song: having new music provided for each stanza — compare STROPHIC

through-ether or through-other \ˈθruː(-ə)-ðər/ *adv* [through + other] chiefly Scot.: in confusion: PROMISCUOUSLY

through-ly \ˈθruː-l̩/ *adv*, *archaic*: in a thorough manner

through-out \ˈθruː-əʊt/ *adv* 1: in or to every part: EVERYWHERE (of one color ~) 2: during the whole time or action: from beginning to end (remained loyal ~)

throughout *prep* 1: all the way from one end to the other of: in or to every part of (cities ~ the United States) 2: during the whole course or period of (troubled him ~ his life)

through-put \ˈθruː-put/ *n*: OUTPUT, PRODUCTION (the ~ of a computer)

through street *n*: a street on which the through movement of traffic is given preference

through-way *var* of THRUWAY

throve *past* of THRIVE

throw \ˈθrəʊ/ *vb* **throw** \ˈθruː/, **thrown** \ˈθrɒn/, **throw-ing** [ME *throwen*, *thrown* to cause to twist, throw, fr. OE *throwan* to cause to twist or turn, akin to OHG *drān* to turn, L *terere* to rub, Gk *teinainō* to bore, pierce] **1 a**: to propel through the air by a forward motion of the hand and arm (~ a baseball) **b**: to propel through the air in any manner (a rifle that can ~ a bullet five miles) 2 **a**: to cause to fall (threw his opponent) **b**: to cause to fall off: UNSEAT (the horse threw his rider) **c**: to get the better of: OVERCOME (the problem didn't ~ her) 3 **a**: to fling (oneself) precipitately (threw himself down on the sofa) **b**: to drive or impel violently: DASH (the ship was thrown on a reef) 4 **a** (1): to put in a particular position or condition (2): to put on or off hastily or carelessly (threw on a coat) **b**: to bring to bear: EXERT (threw all his influence into the boy's defense) **c**: BUILD CONSTRUCT (threw a pontoon bridge over the river) 5: to form or shape on a potter's wheel 6: to deliver (a blow) in or as if in boxing 7: to twist two or more filaments into a thread or yarn 8: to make a cast of (dice or a specified number on dice) 9: to give up: ABANDON 10: to send forth: PROJECT (the setting sun threw long shadows) 11: to make (oneself) dependent: commit (oneself) for help, support, or protection (threw himself on the mercy of the court) 12: to give oneself up to unrestrainedly: give way to (threw a temper tantrum) 13: to bring forth: PRODUCE (~ a good crop) (threw large litters) 14: to lose intentionally (~ a game) 15: to move (a lever) so as to connect or disconnect parts of a clutch or switch; also: to make or break (a connection) with a lever 16: to give by way of entertainment (~ a party) ~ *vi*: CAST, HURL — **throw-er** \ˈθrəʊ-ər/ *n*

syn THROW, CAST, TOSS, FLING, HURL, PITCH, SLING *shared meaning* **element**: to cause to move swiftly through space by a propulsive movement or a propelling force

throw one's weight around or throw one's weight about: to exercise influence or authority esp. to an excessive degree or in an objectionable manner — **throw together** 1: to put together in a hurried and usu. careless manner (a bookshelf hastily thrown together) 2: to bring into casual association (different kinds of people are thrown together — Richard Sennett)

throw *n* 1 **a**: an act of throwing, hurling, or flinging **b** (1): an act of throwing dice (2): the number thrown with a cast of dice **c**: a method of throwing an opponent in wrestling or judo 2: the distance a missile may be thrown (lived within a stone's ~ from school) 3: an undertaking involving chance or danger: RISK, VENTURE 4: the amount of vertical displacement produced by a geological fault 5 **a**: the extreme movement given to a pivoted or reciprocating piece by a cam, crank, or eccentric: STROKE **b**: the length of the radius of a crank or the virtual crank radius of an eccentric or cam 6 **a**: a light coverlet (as for a bed) **b**: a woman's scarf or light wrap 7: an object or individual regarded as a distinct member of a kind or class: UNIT (copies are to be sold at \$5 a ~ — Harvey Breit)

throw-away \ˈθrəʊ-ə-wā/ *n* 1: a free handbill or circular 2: a line of dialogue (as in a play) de-emphasized by casual delivery

throw-away \ˈθrəʊ-ə-wā/ *adj* 1: designed to be thrown away: DISPOSABLE (~ containers) 2: written or spoken (as in a play) in a low-key or unemphasized manner (~ lines)

throw away \ˈθrəʊ-ə-wā/ *vi* 1 **a**: to get rid of as worthless or unnecessary **b**: DISCARD 1b 2 **a**: to use in a foolish or wasteful manner: SQUANDER **b**: to fail to take advantage of: WASTE 3: to make (as a line in a play) unemphatic by casual delivery

throw-back \ˈθrəʊ-bak/ *n* 1 **a**: reversion to an earlier type or phase: ATAVISM **b**: an instance or product of atavistic reversion 2: FLASHBACK

throw back \ˈθrəʊ-bak/ *vt* 1: to delay the progress or advance of: CHECK 2: to cause to rely: make dependent (won't let the publishers have paper to print... textbooks, so everybody is thrown back upon the library — S P B Mals) 3: REFLECT ~ *vi*: to revert to an earlier type or phase

throw down *vi* 1: to cause to fail: OVERTHROW 2: PRECIPITATE 3: to cast off: DISCARD

throw-in \ˈθrəʊ-ɪn/ *n*: an act or instance of throwing a ball in as **a**: a throw made from the touchline in soccer to put the ball back in play after it has gone into touch **b**: a throw made by an outfielder to the infield in baseball **c**: a throw made from outside the boundaries in basketball to put the ball back in play after it has gone out of bounds

throw in \ˈθrəʊ-ɪn/ *vi* 1: to add as a gratuity or supplement 2: to introduce or interject in the course of something: CONTRIBUTE (they throw in some sound effects on several songs — Tom Phillips) 3: DISTRIBUTE 3b 4 **a**: to cause (as gears) to mesh **b**: ENGAGE (throw in the clutch) ~ *vi*: to enter into association or partnership: JOIN (agrees to throw in with a crooked ex-cop — Newsweek) — **throw in the sponge or throw in the towel**: to abandon a struggle or contest: acknowledge defeat: give up

throw off *vi* 1 **a**: to free oneself from: get rid of (threw off his political masters and start a revolution — T P Whitney) **b**: to cast off often in a hurried or vigorous manner: ABANDON (threw off all restraint) **c**: DIVERT, DISTRACT (dogs thrown off by a false scent) 2: to give off: EMIT (stacks throwing off plumes of smoke) 3: to produce in an offhand manner: execute with speed or facility (some little tune that the composer had thrown off — James Hilton) 4 **a**: to cause to depart from an expected or desired course (mistakes threw his calculations off a bit) **b**: to cause to make a mistake: MISLEAD ~ *vi* 1: to begin hunting 2: to make derogatory comments

throw out \ˈθrəʊ-əʊt/ *vi* 1 **a**: to remove from a place, office, or employment usu. in a sudden or unexpected manner **b**: to get rid of as worthless or unnecessary 2: to give expression to: UTTER (threw out a remark that utterly confounded him — Jean Stafford) 3: to dismiss from acceptance or consideration: REJECT (a coerced confession... is sure to be thrown out — Charles Oldfather) 4: to make visible or manifest: DISPLAY (the signal was thrown out for the... fleet to prepare for action — Archibald Duncan) 5: to leave behind: OUTDISTANCE 6: to give forth from within: EMIT 7 **a**: to send out **b**: to cause to project: EXTEND 8: CONFUSE, DISCONCERT (automobiles in line blocking the road) **threw the whole schedule out** F D Roosevelt 9: to cause to stand out: make prominent 10: to make a throw that enables a teammate to put out (a base runner) 11: DISENGAGE (throw out the clutch)

throw over *vi* 1: to forsake despite bonds of attachment or duty 2: to refuse to accept: REJECT

throw rug *n*: SCATTER RUG

throw-ster \ˈθrəʊ-stər/ *n*: one who throws textile filaments

throw up *vi* 1: to raise quickly 2: to give up: QUIT (the urge... to throw up all intellectual work — Norman Mailer) 3: to build hurriedly (new houses thrown up almost overnight) 4: VOMIT 5: to bring forth: PRODUCE (science... will continue to throw up discoveries which threaten... society — Times Lit. Supp.) 6: to make distinct esp. by contrast: cause to stand out 7: to mention repeatedly by way of reproach ~ *vi*: VOMIT — **throw up one's hands**: to admit defeat (in the end throws up his hands in despair — Frank Conroy)

thru *var* of THROUGH

thrum \ˈθrʌm/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *thrum* (in *tungethrum* ligament of the tongue), akin to OHG *drum* fragment, L *terminus* boundary, end — more at TERM] 1 **a** (1): a fringe of warp threads left on the loom after the cloth has been removed (2): one of these warp threads **b**: a tuft or short piece of rope yarn used in thrumming canvas — *usu* used in pl. **c**: BIT, PARTICLE 2: a hair, fiber, or threadlike leaf on a plant; also: a tuft or fringe of such structures — **thrum** *adj*

thrum *vi* thrummed; thrum-ming 1: to furnish with thrums: FRINGE 2: to insert short pieces of rope yarn or spun yarn in (a piece of canvas) to make a rough surface or a mat which can be wrapped about ngging to prevent chafing

thrum *vb* thrummed, thrum-ming [imit] *vi* 1: to play or pluck a stringed instrument idly: STRUM 2: to sound with a monotonous hum ~ *vi* 1: to play (as a stringed instrument) in an idle or relaxed manner 2: to recite tiresomely or monotonously

thrum *n*: the monotonous sound of thrumming

timber rattlesnake *n*: a moderate-sized rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus horridus*) that is widely distributed through the eastern half of the U.S.

timber right *n*: ownership of standing timber without ownership of the land

timber wolf *n*: a wolf (*Canis lupus lycaon*) formerly common over much of eastern No. America — called also *lobo*

timber-work \tīm-bər-wŏrk/ *n*: timber construction

timbre also **timber** \tām-bŕ-, tīm- / *n* [F, fr. MF, bell struck by a hammer, fr. OF, drum, fr. MGk *tympānōn* kettle drum, fr. Gk *tympānōn* — more at **TYMPANUM**]: the quality given to a sound by its overtones: as *a*: the resonance by which the ear recognizes and identifies a voiced speech sound *b*: the quality of tone distinctive of a particular singing voice or musical instrument

timbral \tīm-brəl/ *n* [dim. of obs. *E timbre* tambourine, fr. ME, fr. OF, drum]: a small hand drum or tambourine — **timbral** *adj*

time \tīm/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tima*; akin to ON *tími* time, OE *tid* — more at **TIDE**]: *1 a*: the measured or measurable period during which an action, process, or condition exists or continues: **DURATION** *b*: a continuum which lacks spatial dimensions and in which events succeed one another from past through present to future: *c*: **LEISURE** (for reading) *2*: the point or period when something occurs: **OCCASION** *3*: an appointed, fixed, or customary moment or hour for something to happen, begin, or end (arrived ahead of ~) *4 a*: an historical period: **AGE** *b*: a division of geologic chronology: *c*: conditions at present or at some specified period (~s are hard) (move with the ~s) *d*: the present time (issues of the ~) *5 a*: **LIFETIME** *b*: a period of apprenticeship: *c*: a term of military service: *d*: a prison sentence: *e*: **SEASON** (very hot for this ~ of year) *7 a*: rate of speed: **TEMPO** *b*: the grouping of the beats of music: **RHYTHM** *8 a*: a moment, hour, day, or year as indicated by a clock or calendar (what ~ is it) *b*: any of various systems (as sidereal or solar) of reckoning time: *9 a*: one of a series of recurring instances or repeated actions (you've been told many ~s) *b pl* (1): multiplied instances (five ~s greater) (2): equal fractional parts of which an indicated number equal a comparatively greater quantity (seven ~s smaller) (three ~s closer) *c*: **TURN** (three ~s at bat) *10*: finite as contrasted with infinite duration: *11*: a person's experience during a specified period or on a particular occasion (a good ~) *12 a*: the hours or days occupied by one's work (make up ~) *b*: an hourly pay rate (straight ~) *c*: wages paid at discharge or resignation (pick up your ~ and get out) *13 a*: the playing time of a game *b*: **TIME-OUT** — at the same time: **HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS** (glorify the equilateral ideal and at the same time keep woman in the subordinate role — Vance Packard) — at times: at intervals: **OCCASIONALLY** — for the time being: for the present — from time to time: once in a while: **OCCASIONALLY** — in no time: in the shortest possible time — in time: *1*: sufficiently early: *2*: in the course of time: **EVENTUALLY** *3*: in correct tempo (learn to play in time) — on time: *1 a*: at the appointed time: *b*: on schedule: *2*: on the installment plan — time and again: **FREQUENTLY, REPEATEDLY**

time *vb* **TIMED**: **time-ing** *vi* *1 a*: to arrange or set the time of: **SCHEDULE** *b*: to regulate (a watch) to keep correct time: *2*: to set the tempo, speed, or duration of (timed his leap perfectly — Neil Amdur) *3*: to cause to keep time with something: *4*: to determine or record the time, duration, or rate of (~ a horse) *5*: to dispose (as a mechanical part) so that an action occurs at a desired instant or in a desired way ~ *vi*: to keep or beat time

time *adj* *1 a*: of or relating to time: *b*: recording time: *2*: timed to ignite or explode at a specific moment (a ~ bomb) *3 a*: payable on a specified future day or a certain length of time after presentation for acceptance: *b*: based on installment payments (a ~ sale)

time and **a half** *n*: payment of a worker (as for overtime or holiday work) at one and a half times his regular wage rate

time bill *n*: a bill of exchange payable at a definite future time

time capsule *n*: a container holding historical records or objects representative of current culture that is deposited (as in a cornerstone) for preservation until discovery by some future age

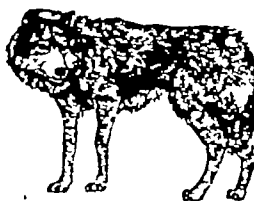
time card *n*: a card used with a time clock to record an employee's starting and quitting times each day or on each job

time chart *n*: *1*: a chart showing the standard times in various parts of the world with reference to a specified time at a specified place: *2*: a table listing important events for successive years within a particular historical period

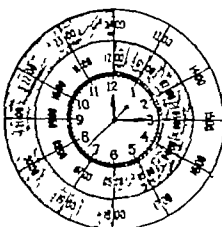
time clock *n*: a clock that stamps an employee's starting and quitting times on his time card

time-consuming \tīm-kən-šū-mīnj/ *adj* *1*: using or taking up a great deal of time (~ chores) *2*: wasteful of time (~ tactics)

timed \tīmd/ *adj* *1*: made to occur at or in a set time (a ~ explosion) *2*: done or taking place at a time of a specified sort (an ill-timed arrival)



timber wolf



time 8b a standard 12-hour dial surrounded by bands to show equivalent 24-hour time

time deposit *n*: a bank deposit payable a specified number of days after deposit or on advance notice to the bank

time dilation *n*: a slowing of time on a system moving at a velocity approaching that of light relative to an observer as predicted by the theory of relativity — called also *time dilatation*

time draft *n*: a draft payable a specified number of days after date of the draft or presentation to the drawee

time exposure *n*: exposure of a photographic film for a definite time usu. of more than one half second; also: a photograph taken by such exposure

time-honored \tī-mān-ŏrd/ *adj*: honored because of age or long usage (~ traditions)

time immemorial *n*: *1*: a time antedating a period legally fixed as the basis for a custom or right: *2*: time so long past as to be indefinite in history or tradition — called also *time out of mind*

time-keeper \tīm-kē-pŕ-/ *n*: *1*: **TIMEPIECE**: *2*: a clerk who keeps records of the time worked by employees: *3*: one appointed to mark and announce the time in an athletic game or contest — **time-keeping** \tīm-pīj-/ *n*

time killer *n*: *1*: a person with time on his hands: *2*: something that passes the time: **DIVERSION**

time lag *n*: an interval of time between two related phenomena (as a cause and its effect)

time-lapse \tīm-laps/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a motion picture made so that when projected a slow action (as the opening of a flower bud) appears to be speeded up

time-less \tīm-ls/ *adj* *1*: **archaic**: **PREMATURE**, **UNTIMELY**: *2 a*: having no beginning or end: **ETERNAL**: *b*: not restricted to a particular time or date: **DATELESS** (the ~ themes of love, solitude, joy, and nature — *Writer*) *3*: not affected by time: **AGELESS** — **time-less-ly** *adv* — **time-less-ness** *n*

time loan *n*: a loan with a definite maturity date

time lock *n*: a lock controlled by clockwork to prevent its being opened before a set time

time-ly \tīm-lē/ *adv* *1*: **archaic**: **EARLY**, **SOON**: *2*: in time: **OPPORTUNELY** (the question was not ~ raised in the state court — W O Douglas)

timely *adj* **time-lier**, **-est**: *1*: coming early or at the right time: *2*: **OPPORTUNE**: *3*: appropriate or adapted to the times or the occasion (a ~ book) *syn* see **SEASONABLE** *ant* **untimely** — **timeli-ness** *n*

time machine *n*: a hypothetical device that permits travel into the past and future

time money *n*: money loaned or available to be loaned for a specified period of time

time note *n*: a note payable at a specified time

time-out \tīm-ŏut/ *adj*: **TIMELY** — **time-ous-ly** *adv*

time-out \tīm-ŏut/ *n*: a brief suspension of activity: **BREAK**, *esp* a suspension of play in an athletic game

time out of mind: **TIMEIMMEMORIAL** *2*

time-piece \tīm-pēs/ *n*: a device (as a clock or watch) to measure or show progress of time

time-please-er \tīm-plē-zŕ-/ *n*, obs: **TIMESERVER**

time-er \tīm-ŏr/ *n*: one that times as *a*: **TIMEPIECE**, *esp*: a stopwatch for timing races: *b*: **TIMEKEEPER**: *c*: a device in the ignition system of an internal-combustion engine that causes the spark to be produced in the cylinder at the correct time: *d*: a device (as a clock) that indicates by a sound the end of an interval of time or that starts or stops a device at predetermined times

time reversal *n*: a formal operation in mathematical physics that reverses the order in which a sequence of events occurs

times \tīmz, tāmz/ *prep*: multiplied by (two ~ two is four)

time-saver \tīm-sā-vŕ-/ *n*: something that saves time

time-sav-ing \tīm-sāv-/ *adj*: intended or serving to expedite something (~ kitchen appliances)

time-server \tīm-sŕ-vŕ-/ *n*: a person who fits his behavior and ideas to the pattern of his time or his superiors: **TEMPORIZER**

time-serv-ing \tīm-sŕ-vj-/ *n*: the behavior or practice of a timeserver

timeserving *adj*: marked by or revealing a lack of independence or integrity (a mean, ~ little man, groveling odiously before the wealthy people — Peter Forster)

time-sharing \tīm-shŕ(-)ŕ-/ *n*: simultaneous access to a computer by many users whose programs are interleaved

time sheet *n*: *1*: a sheet for recording the time of arrival and departure of workers and for recording the amount of time spent on each job: *2*: a sheet for summarizing hours worked by each worker during a pay period

time signature *n*: a fractional sign placed just after the key signature whose denominator indicates the kind of note (as a quarter note) taken as the time unit for the beat and whose numerator indicates the number of these to the measure

times sign *n*: the symbol \times used to indicate multiplication

time stamp *n*: a device for recording the date and time of day that letters or papers are received or sent out — **time-stamp** *vi*

time-to-ble \tīm-tā-bl-/ *n*: *1*: a table of departure and arrival times of trains, buses, or airplanes: *2*: a schedule showing a planned order or sequence

time-tested \tīm-tŕd/ *adj*: having effective-

time signatures
1 1/2 time 2 com-
mon time

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift l trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
i foot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

tiff·in \ˈtɪf-ən\ *n.* chiefly Brit [prob. alter. of *tiffing*, gerund of obs. *E tiff* (to eat between meals)]: a midday meal: LUNCHEON
tig·er \ˈtɪ-ɡər\ *n.* pl **tig·ers** [ME *tigre*, fr. OE *tiger* & OF *tigre*, both fr. L *tigris*, fr. Gk. of Iranian origin, akin to Av *tighra-* pointed, akin to Gk *stizein* to tattoo — more at *stictic*] 1 *pl* also **tiger** *a*: a large Asiatic carnivorous mammal (Felis tigris) of the cat family having a tawny coat transversely striped with black *b*: any of several large wildcats (as the jaguar or cougar) *c*: a domestic cat with striped pattern *d* *Austral*: TASMANIAN WOLF 2 *a*: a fierce and bloodthirsty person or quality (aroused the ~ in him) *b*: a vigorously aggressive person (he's a ~ for work) 3 *Brit*: a groom in livery, esp: a young or small groom — **tig·er·ish** \-g(-)·ish\ *adj* — **tig·er·ish·ly** *adv* — **tig·er·ish·ness** *n* — **tig·er·like** \-gər-lik\ *adj*
tig·er beetle *n*: any of numerous active carnivorous beetles (family Candelidae) having larvae that tunnel in the soil
tig·er cat *n*: 1: any of various wildcats (as the serval, ocelot, or margay) of moderate size and variegated coloration 2: a striped or sometimes blotched tabby cat
tig·er·eye \ˈtɪ-ɡər-ɪ\ or **tig·er's eye** \-gər-zɪ\ *n*: a usu. yellowish to grayish brown chatoyant stone that is much used for ornament and is a silicified crocodilite
tig·er lily *n*: a common Asiatic garden lily (Lilium tigrinum) having nodding orange-colored flowers densely spotted with black, also: any of various lilies with similar flowers
tig·er moth *n*: any of a family (Arctidae) of stout-bodied moths usu with broad striped or spotted wings
tig·er salamander *n*: a widely distributed No. American salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum) that is brown or black above with vertical yellowish lateral blotches often running together ventrally
tig·er shark *n*: a large gray or brown stocky-bodied shark (Galeocerdo cuvier or G. arcticus) that is a man-eater and is nearly cosmopolitan esp. in warm seas
tig·er swallowtail *n*: a large widely distributed swallowtail (Papilio glaucus) of eastern No. America that is largely yellow with black margins and striped on the wings
tight \taɪt\ *adj* [ME, alter. of *thight*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *thiðr* 'tight'; akin to MHG *thihte* thick, Skt *tanakiti* it causes to coagulate] 1: so close or substantial in structure as not to permit passage (as of a liquid or gas or light) (a ~ roof) — often used in combination (a hogtight fence) 2: *a*: fixed very firmly in place (loosen a ~ jar cover) *b*: firmly stretched, drawn, or set (a ~ drumhead) (a ~ knot) *c*: fitting usu. too closely (as for comfort) (~ shoes) 3: set close together: COMPACT (as ~ defensive formation in football) 4: *a*: CAPABLE, ALERT, READY *b* (1): trim and tidy in dress (2): neat and orderly in arrangement or design: SNUG 5: difficult to get through or out of: TRYING, EXACTING (in a ~ situation) 6: *a*: firm in control (kept a ~ hand on all his affairs) *b*: characterized by firmness of control (ran a ~ courtroom) *c*: STINGY, MISERLY 7: evenly contested: CLOSE (a ~ tennis match) 8: packed or compressed to the limit: entirely full (a ~ bale) 9: INTOXICATED, DRUNK 10: *a*: highly condensed (a ~ literary style) *b*: closely spaced (a ~ line of print) 11: scantily supplied or obtainable in proportion to demand (~ money), also: characterized by such a scarcity (a ~ labor market) 12: of lumber: sound and free from checks (logs with ~ hearts) 13 *slang*: FRIENDLY — **tight·ly** *adv* — **tight·ness** *n*
syn TIGHT, TAUT, TENSE shared meaning element: drawn or stretched to the limit **ant** loose
2 tight *adj* 1: FAST, TIGHTLY, FIRMLY (the door was shut ~) 2: in a sound manner: SOUNDLY (sleep ~)
tight·en \ˈtɪt-ən\ *vb* **tight·ened**, **tight·en·ing** \ˈtɪt-ɪn-ɪŋ\ *vi*: to make tight or tighter ~ *vt*: to become tight or tighter — **tight·en·er** \-nər-, -n-ər\ *n*
tight end *n*: an offensive football end who lines up within two yards of the tackle
tight·fisted \ˈtɪt-fɪstəd\ *adj*: reluctant to part with money
tight·lipped \ˈtɪpt-ɪpt\ *adj* 1: having the lips closed tight (as in determination) 2: reluctant to speak: TACITURN
tight·mouthed \-ˈmaʊθd-, -ˈmaʊθɪ\ *adj*: CLOSEMOUTHED
tight·rope \ˈtɪt-rōp\ *n*: 1: a rope or wire stretched taut for acrobats to perform on 2: a dangerously precarious situation
tights \ˈtɪts\ *n* pl: a skintight garment covering the body from the neck down or from the waist down
tight·wad \ˈtɪt-wəd\ *n*: a close or miserly person
tight·wire \-ˈwɪ(ə)r\ *n*: a tightrope made of wire
tig·lion \ˈtɪ-glən\ *n* (tiger + lion): a hybrid between a male tiger and a female lion
tig·on \ˈtɪ-ɡon\ *n* (tiger + lion): TIGLON
Ti·gre \ˈtɪ-ɡrə\ *n*: a Semitic language of northern Ethiopia
ti·gress \ˈtɪ-ɡrəs\ *n*: a female tiger; also: a tigress woman
Ti·gri·nya \ˈtɪ-ɡrɪ-nyə\ *n*: a Semitic language of northern Ethiopia like var. of TYKE
tiki \ˈtɪ-ke\ *n* [Maori & Marquesan fr. *Tiki*, first man or creator of first man]: a wood or stone image of a Polynesian supernatural power
til \ˈtɪl\ *n* [Hindi, fr. Skt *tila*]: SESAME
tila·pia \ˈtɪ-lə-piə-, -ˈlɪp-ɪə\ *n* [NL, genus name]: any of a genus (Tilapia) of African freshwater cichlid food fishes
til·bury \ˈtɪl-ber-ɪ-, -b(-)·rɪ-, *n* pl **til·burys** [Tilbury, 19th cent. E coach builder]: a light 2-wheeled carriage: GIG
til·de \ˈtɪl-də\ *n* [Sp, fr. ML *titulus* title] 1: a mark ~ placed esp. over the letter *n* (as in Spanish *señor* sir) to denote the sound \ny\ or over vowels (as in Portuguese *irmã* sister) to indicate nasality 2: the mark ~ used in logic and mathematics to indicate negation
tile \ˈtɪl\ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. OE *tegele*, akin to ON *til* tile, both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc word borrowed fr. L *tegula* tile; akin to L *tegere* to cover — more at *THATCH*] 1 *pl* tiles or tile *a*: a flat or curved piece of fired clay, stone, or concrete used esp. for roofs,

floors, or walls and often for ornamental work *b*: a hollow or a semicircular and open earthenware or concrete piece used in constructing a drain *c*: a hollow building unit made of fired clay or of shale or gypsum 2: TILING 3: HAT; esp: a high silk hat 4: a thin piece of resilient material (as cork, linoleum, or rubber) used esp. for covering floors or walls
2 tile *vt* tiled; **tiling** 1: to cover with tiles 2: to install drainage tile in — **tiler** *n*
tile·fish \ˈtɪl(-)-fɪʃ\ *n* [tile-modif. of NL *Lopholatilus*, genus name]: a large white marine percoid food fish (Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps) of deep waters with a fleshy appendage on the head and large round yellow spots
tiling \ˈtɪ-lɪŋ\ *n*: 1: the action or work of one who tiles 2: *a*: TILES *b*: a surface of tiles
1 till \ˈtɪl-, ˈtɪl\ *prep* [ME, fr. OE *til*, akin to ON *til* to, till, OE *til* good] 1 chiefly Scot: TO 2: UNTIL
2 till *conj*: UNTIL
3 till \ˈtɪl\ *vi* [ME *tilten*, *tilten*, fr. OE *tiltan*; akin to OE *til* good, suitable, OHG *zill* goal]: to work by plowing, sowing, and raising crops: CULTIVATE — **til·able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj*
4 till \ˈtɪl\ *n* [AF *tylle*] 1: *a*: a box, drawer, or tray in a receptacle (as a cabinet or chest) used esp. for valuables *b*: a money drawer in a store or bank 2: *a*: the money contained in a till *b*: a supply of esp. ready money
5 till \ˈtɪl\ *n* (origin unknown): unstratified glacial drift consisting of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders intermingled
til·lage \ˈtɪl-ɪj\ *n*: 1: the operation of tilling land 2: cultivated land
til·lend·sle \ˈtɪ-lən(d)-zə-sə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Elias Tillands 1693 Finn botanist]: any of a very large genus (Tillandsia) of chiefly epiphytic plants of the pineapple family native to tropical and subtropical America
1 tiller \ˈtɪl-ər\ *n*: one that tills: CULTIVATOR
2 tiller \ˈtɪl-ər\ *n* [ME *tiler* stock of a crossbow, fr. MF *telier*, lit. beam of a loom, fr. ML *tellarium*, fr. L *tela* web — more at *TOIL*]: a lever used to turn the rudder of a boat from side to side; broadly: a device or system that plays a part in steering something
3 tiller *n* (fr. (assumed) ME, fr. OE *telg*, *telga* twig, shoot, akin to OHG *zelga* twig, Gk *daidalos* ingeniously formed — more at *CONDOLE*): SPROUT, STALK, esp: one from the base of a plant or from the axils of its lower leaves
4 tiller *vi* **til·lered**, **til·ler·ing** \ˈtɪl(-)·rɪŋ\ *of a plant*: to put forth tillers
til·ler·man \ˈtɪl-ər-mən\ *n*: one in charge of a tiller: STEERSMAN
1 tilt \ˈtɪlt\ *vb* [ME *tulten*, *tilten*, akin to Sw *tulta* to waddle] *vi* 1: to cause to slope: INCLINE (don't ~ the boat) 2: *a*: to point or thrust in or as if in a tilt (~ a lance) *b*: to charge against (~ an adversary) ~ *vt* 1: to move or shift so as to lean or incline: SLANT 2: *a*: to engage in a combat with lances: JOUST *b*: to make an impetuous attack (~ at wrongs) — **tilt·able** \ˈtɪl-tə-bəl\ *adj* — **tilt·er** *n*
2 tilt *n* 1: *a*: a contest on horseback in which two combatants charging with lances or similar weapons try to unhorse each other: JOUST *b*: a tournament of tilts 2: *a*: a verbal contest between disputants: CONTENTION *b*: SPEED — used in the phrase *at full tilt* 3: *a*: the act of tilting: the state or position of being tilted *b*: a sloping surface 4: any of various sports resembling or suggesting tilting with lances, esp: a water sport in which the contestants stand on logs or in canoes or boats and thrust with poles — **tilt** *adj*
3 tilt *n* [ME *teld*, *telte* tent, canopy, fr. OE *teld*, akin to OHG *zelt* tent]: a canopy for a wagon, boat, or stall
4 tilt *vi*: to cover or provide with a tilt
5 tilt \ˈtɪlt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. *tiltan* to till] 1: cultivation of the soil 2: cultivated land: TILLAGE 3: the state of being tilted 4: the state of aggregation of a soil
tilt·meter \ˈtɪlt-mi-tər\ *n*: an instrument to measure the tilting of the earth's surface
tilt·yard \ˈtɪlt-jərd\ *n*: a yard or place for tilting contests
Tim abbr Timothy
tim·bal \ˈtɪm-bəl\ *n* [F *timbale*, fr. MF, alter. of *tamballe*, modif. of OSP *atabal*, fr. Ar *at-tabl* the drum]: KETTLEDRUM
tim·bale \ˈtɪm-bəl\ *n* [F, lit. kettledrum] 1: a creamy mixture (as of meat or vegetables) baked in a mold, also: the mold in which it is baked 2: a small pastry shell filled with a cooked timbale mixture
1 timber \ˈtɪm-bər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, building, wood, akin to OHG *zimbar* wood, room, L *domus* house, Gk *demein* to build] 1: growing trees or their wood *b* — used intersectionally to warn of a falling tree 2: wood suitable for building or for carpentry 3: MATERIAL, STUFF, esp: personal qualification for a particular position or status 4: *a*: a large squared or dressed piece of wood ready for use or forming part of a structure *b* *Brit*: LUMBER 2a *c*: a curving frame branching outward from the keel of a ship and bending upward in a vertical direction that is usu. composed of several pieces united: RIB — **tim·ber** *adj* — **tim·ber·man** \-mən-, -mən\ *n*
2 timber *vi* **tim·bered**; **tim·ber·ing** \-b(-)·rɪŋ\ *n*: to frame, cover, or support with timbers
tim·ber·doo·dle \ˈtɪm-bər-ˈdud-əl\ *n* [*timber* + *doodle* (cock)]: the American woodcock
tim·bered \ˈtɪm-bərəd\ *adj* 1: having walls framed by exposed timbers 2: having a specified structure or constitution 3: covered with growing timber: WOODED
tim·ber·head \ˈtɪm-bər-ˈhed\ *n*: 1: the top end of a ship's timber used above the gunwale (as for belaying ropes) 2: a bollard bolted to the deck where the end of a timber would come
timber hitch *n*: a knot used to secure a line to a log or spar — see KNOT illustration
tim·ber·ing \ˈtɪm-b(-)·rɪŋ\ *n*: a set or arrangement of timbers
tim·ber·land \-bər-ˈlænd\ *n*: wooded land esp. with marketable timber
tim·ber·line \-ˈlɪn\ *n*: the upper limit of arboreal growth in mountains or high latitudes — called also *tree line*
tim·ber·man \-mən\ *n*: LUMBERMAN



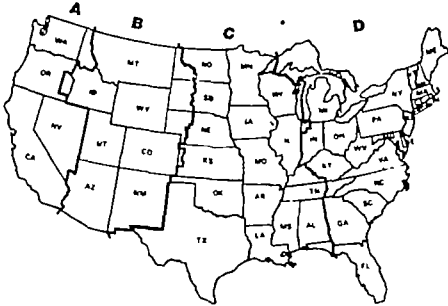
tiles 1a

tin-tin-nab-u-la-tion \tin-tə-nab-yə-ˈlā-shən\ *n* [L *tintinnabulum* bell, fr. *tintinnare* to ring, jingle, of imit. origin] 1: the ringing or sounding of bells 2: a (jingling or tinkling sound as if of bells
tint-less \tint-ləs\ *adj*: having no tints: lacking color
tin-type \ˈtɪp\ *n*: FERROTYPE
tin-ware \ˈtɪn-wə(r), -weɪ(r)\ *n*: articles and esp. utensils made of tinplate
tin-work \ˈtɪn-wɜrk\ *n*: work in tin 2 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr an establishment where tin is smelted, rolled, or otherwise worked
tiny \ˈtɪ-nē\ *adj* *tin-ier*, -est [alter. of ME *tiny*]: very small or diminutive: MINUTE *syn* see **SMALL** — *tin-ily* \ˈtɪn-ɪ-ē\ *adv* — *tin-iness* \ˈtɪn-ɪ-nəs\ *n*
tip \ˈtɪp\ *n* [ME, akin to MHG *zipf*, OE *tappa* tap — more at **TAP**] 1: the usu. pointed end of something 2: a small piece or part serving as an end, cap, or point — *tip-ped* \ˈtɪp-tɪd\ *adj*
tip vt tipped; tip-ping 1 *a*: to furnish with a tip *b* (1): to cover or adorn the tip of (2): to blend (furs) for improved appearance by brushing the tips of the hair with dye 2: to affix (an insert) in a book — often used with *in* 3: to remove the ends of (~ raspberries)
tip vb tipped; tip-ping [ME *tipen*] *vt* 1: OVERTURN UPSET — usu. used with *over* 2 *a*: CANT, TILT *b*: to raise and tilt forward in salute (*tip-ped* his hat) ~ *vi* 1: to become tipped: TOPPLE 2: LEAN, SLANT — *tip the scales* 1: to register weight (*tips the scales at 285 pounds*) 2: to shift the balance of power or influence (*tips the scales in favor of a declaration of war* — S. F. Bemis)
tip n 1: the act or an instance of tipping: TILT 2: a place for depositing something (as rubbish) by dumping
tip n [ME *tippe*; akin to LG *tippen* to tap] 1: a light touch or blow
tip vb tipped; tip-ping *vt* 1: to strike lightly *TAP* 2: to give (a baseball) a glancing blow ~ *vi*: TIP TOE
tip vb tipped; tip-ping [perh. fr. *tip*] *vt* 1: GIVE, PRESENT 2: to give a gratuity to ~ *vi*: to bestow a gratuity
tip n: a gift or a sum of money tendered for a service performed or anticipated: GRATUITY
tip n [perh. fr. *tip*] 1: an item of expert or authoritative information 2: a piece of advance or confidential information given by one thought to have access to special or inside sources
tip vb tipped; tip-ping 1: to impart a piece of information or advice about or to 2: to mention as a prospective winner or profitable investment (industrialists are being *tip-ped* in the forecasts) — *tip one's hand* also *tip one's mitt*: to declare one's intentions or reveal one's resources (the Justice Department wouldn't *tip its hand* by saying what its next move would be — *Newsweek*)
Tip abbr Tipperary
tip-cart \ˈtɪp-kɑrt\ *n*: a cart whose body can be tipped on the frame to empty its contents
tip-cat \ˈtɪp-kæt\ *n* [tip] 1: a game in which one player using a bat strikes lightly a tapered wooden peg and as it flies up strikes it again to drive it as far as possible while fielders try to recover it, also: the peg used in this game
tip-i \ˈtɪ-ɪ\ *var* of **TEEFEE**
tip-in \ˈtɪp-ɪn\ *n* [tip] 1: a goal in basketball made by deflecting a rebound into the basket with the fingertips
tip-off \ˈtɪp-ɒf\ *n* [tip] 1: WARNING, TIP
tip-off n [tip]: the act or an instance of putting the ball in play in basketball by a jump ball
tip-per \ˈtɪp-ər\ *n*: one that tips
tip-pet \ˈtɪp-ɪt\ *n* [ME *tipel*] 1: a long hanging end of cloth attached to a sleeve, cap, or hood 2: a shoulder cape of fur or cloth often with hanging ends 3: a long black scarf worn over the robe by Anglican clergymen during morning and evening prayer
tip-ple \ˈtɪp-əl\ *vb* *tip-pled*, *tip-pling* \-ɪŋ\ [back-formation fr. obs. *tippler* (barkeeper)] *vt*: to drink (liquor) esp. continuously in small amounts ~ *vi*: to drink liquor esp. by habit or to excess — *tip-pler* \-ɪ-ɪ-ər\ *n*
tipple n: an intoxicating beverage: DRINK
tipple n [E dial *tipple* to top, freq. of *E tip*] 1 *a*: a place where or an apparatus by which cars (as for coal) are loaded or emptied *b*: a coal-screening plant 2: a place where tipping is done
tip-ty \ˈtɪp-ti\ *adj* *tip-ty-er*, -est [tip + -y (as in *trucky*)] 1: unsteady, staggering, or foolish from the effects of liquor: FUDDLED 2: UNSTEADY, ASKEW (as an angle) — *tip-ty-ly* \-ɪ-ɪ-ē\ *adv* — *tip-ty-ness* \-ɪ-ɪ-nəs\ *n*
tip-toe \ˈtɪp-tō\ *n*: the tip of a toe; also: the ends of the toes — on *tip-toe*: ALERT, AROUSED (the contest of skill that puts one on *tip-toe* to win — *Deerfield* [Wisc.] *Independent*)
tip-toe adv: on or as if on tip-toe
tip-toe adj 1: standing or walking on or as if on tip-toe 2: CAUTIOUS, STEALTHY
tip-toe vt tip-toed; tip-toe-ing 1: to stand or raise oneself on tip-toe 2: to walk or proceed on or as if on tip-toe
tip-top \ˈtɪp-tɒp\ *n* [tip + top] the highest point
tip-top adj: EXCELLENT, FIRST RATE (~ working conditions)
tip-top adv: very well
ti-rade \ti-ˈrād, -ti-\ *n* [F, shot, tirade, fr. MF, fr. OIt *tirata*, fr. *tirare* to draw, shoot, akin to Sp & Pg *tirar* to draw, shoot, OF *tirer*]: a protracted speech usu. marked by intemperate, vituperative, or harshly censorious language
tire \ˈtɪ(r)-\ *vb* *tired*, *ti-ning* [ME *tyren*, fr. OE *teonan*, *tyrian*] *vi*: to become weary ~ *vi* 1: to exhaust or greatly decrease the

physical strength of: FATIGUE 2: to wear out the patience of: bore completely
syn TIRE, WEARY, FATIGUE, EXHAUST, JADE, FAG *shard* meaning *element*: to make or become unwilling to proceed because of loss of strength or endurance
2 tire n [ME, short for *attire*] 1 obs: ATTIRE 2: a woman's head-band or hair ornament
3 tire vt tired; ti-ning 1 obs: ATTIRE 2: to adorn (the hair) with an ornament
4 tire n, often attrib [ME prob fr. *tyre*] 1: a metal hoop forming the tread of a wheel 2 *a*: a continuous solid or pneumatic rubber cushion encircling a wheel and usu. consisting when pneumatic of an external rubber-and-fabric covering that contains and protects from injury an air-filled inner tube *b*: the external rubbers-and-fabric covering of a pneumatic tire
tired \ˈtɪ(r)-ɪd\ *adj* 1: WEARY, FATIGUED 2: TRITE, HACKNEYED (the same old ~ themes) — *tired-ly* *adv* — *tired-ness* *n*
tire-less \ˈtɪ(r)-ləs\ *adj*: seemingly incapable of tiring: INDEFATIGABLE — *tire-less-ly* *adv* — *tire-less-ness* *n*
Ti-re-al-a \ti-ˈrē-ə-lə-, -zē-\ *n* [L fr. Gk *Teiresias*] 1: a blind soothsayer of Thebes who predicted the doom of Oedipus
ti-re-some \ˈtɪ(r)-səm\ *adj*: WEARISOME, TEDIOUS — *ti-re-some-ly* *adv* — *ti-re-some-ness* *n*
ti-re-woman \-ˈwum-ən\ *n* [ti-re]: a lady's maid
ti-ri-ling-house \-ˈlɪŋ-əʊz\ *n* [ti-ri]: a section of a theater reserved for the actors and used esp. for dressing and preparing for stage entrances
ti-ri-ling-room \-ˈrɪm, -rʊm\ *n* [ti-ri]: a dressing room esp. in a theater
ti-rl \ˈtɪ(r)-\ *vb* [alter. of *trill*] *vi*, chiefly *Scot*: to make a rattling sound (as with a door latch) ~ *vi*, chiefly *Scot*: TWIRL
tiro var of **TYRO**
ti-sane \ti-ˈzæn, -zæn\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *pisanā*, fr. Gk *pisanē*, lit.: crushed barley]: an infusion (as of dried herbs) used as a beverage or for medicinal effects
Ti-sh-ab-b'Ab \ˈtɪʃ-əb-əb-, -bəv\ *n* [Heb *tish'ab b'ē Abh* ninth in Ab]: a Jewish holiday observed with fasting on the 9th of Ab in commemoration of the destruction of the temples at Jerusalem
Ti-sh-ri \ˈtɪʃ-ri-\ *n* [Heb *tishri*]: the 1st month of the civil year or the 7th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see **MONTH** table
ti-sue \ˈtɪʃ-ju-, ˈtɪʃ-ə(-w)\, chiefly *Brit* \ˈtɪs-(j)u-\ *n* [ME *tissu*, a rich fabric, fr. OF, fr. pp of *tissre* to weave, fr. L *texere* — more at **TECHNICAL**] 1 *a*: a fine lightweight often sheer fabric *b*: MESH, NETWORK, WEB (as ~ of lies) 2: a piece of soft absorbent tissue paper used esp. as a handkerchief or for removing cosmetics 3: an aggregate of cells usu. of a particular kind together with their intercellular substance that form one of the structural materials of a plant or an animal — *ti-sue-ey* \ˈtɪʃ-ə-wē\ *adj*
tissue culture n: the process or technique of making body tissue grow in a culture medium outside the organism, also: a culture of tissue (as epithelium)
tissue fluid n: a fluid that permeates the spaces between individual cells, that is in osmotic contact with the blood and lymph, and that serves in interstitial transport of nutrients and waste
tissue paper n: a thin gauzy paper used esp. for protecting something (as by covering or wrapping)
1 tit \tɪt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE]: TEAT
2 tit n [tit- (as in *titmouse*)] 1: a small or inferior horse
3 tit n: TITMOUSE, broadly: any of various small plump often long-tailed birds
4 tit abbr title
Tit abbr Titus
ti-tan \ˈtɪ-tən\ *n* [Gk] 1 *cop*: one of a family of giants born of Uranus and Gaia and ruling the earth until overthrown by the Olympian gods 2: one that is gigantic in size or power: one that stands out for greatness of achievement — *ti-tan-ess* \-əs\ *n*
ti-tan- or ti-tano- comb form [NL *titanium*]: titanium (*titanate*)
ti-ta-nate \ˈtɪ-tə-nāt\ *n* 1: any of various multiple oxides of titanium dioxide with other metallic oxides 2: a titanium ester of the general formula $Ti(OR)_x$
ti-ta-nia \ti-ˈtæn-ē-, -tə-, -tæn-yə\ also -ˈtæn- *n*: TITANIUM DIOXIDE, esp.: a clear transparent rutile cut as a gemstone
Ti-ta-nia \ti-ˈtæn-yə-, -tæn-, -tɪ-tən- *n*: the wife of Oberon and queen of the fairies in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
ti-tan-ic \ti-ˈtæn-ɪk-ə-sə-ti-\ *adj* [Gk *titanikos* of the Titans]: having great magnitude, force, or power: COLOSSAL — *ti-tan-ic-ally* \-ɪ-k-ə-lee\ *adv*
ti-ta-nic \ti-ˈtæn-ɪk-, -tə-, -tæn- *adj* [NL *titanium*] 1: of, relating to or containing titanium esp. when tetravalent
ti-ta-ni-fer-ous \ti-ˈtən-ɪf-ə-rəs\ *adj*: containing or yielding titanium (~ minerals)
ti-tan-ism \ˈtɪ-tən-ɪz-əm\ *n*, often *cap* [fr. the charge of presumption laid upon the Titans by their father Uranus for their part in a plot against him]: defiance of and revolt against social or artistic conventions
ti-ta-nium \ti-ˈtæn-ē-əm, -tə- also -ˈtæn- *n* [NL, fr. Gk *Titan*]: a silvery gray light strong metallic element found combined in ilmenite and rutile and used esp. in alloys (as steel) and combined in refractory materials and in coatings — see **ELEMENT** table
titanium dioxide n: an oxide TiO_2 of titanium that occurs in rutile or ilmenite and is used esp. as a pigment
titanium white n: TITANIUM DIOXIDE, also: a brilliant white lead-free pigment consisting of titanium dioxide often together with barium sulfate and zinc oxide

a abut * kitten or further a back e bake i cot, cart
 x out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip l life
 j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th thin
 il loot u foot y yet yū few yu lunous zh vision

ness that has been proved over a long period of time (~ methods)
time trial *n*: a competitive event (as in auto racing) in which individuals are successively timed over a set course or distance
time-work \ˈtīm-wɜrk/ *n*: work paid for at a standard rate for the hour or the day — **time-worker** \-wɜr-kɔr/ *n*
time-worn \-wɔ(ə)rən, -wɔ(ə)rən/ *adj* 1: worn or impaired by time (~ mansions) 2: a: AGE-OLD, ANCIENT (~ procedures) b: HACKNEYED, STALE (a ~ joke)
time zone *n*: a geographical region within which the same standard time is used



time zones in the United States, A Pacific time, B mountain time, C central time, D eastern time

tim-id \ˈtīm-əd/ *adj* [L *timidus*, fr *timēre* to fear] 1: lacking in courage or self-confidence (a ~ person) 2: lacking in boldness or determination (a ~ policy) — **tim-id-i-ty** \-tīm-əd-ē-ē/ *n* — **tim-id-ly** \ˈtīm-əd-lē/ *adv* — **tim-id-ness** *n*
tim-ing \ˈtīm-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: selection for maximum effect of the precise moment for beginning or doing something 2: observation and recording (as by a stopwatch) of the elapsed time of an act, action, or process

tim-o-cra-cy \tī-mi-ə-k-rə-sē/ *n* [MF *tymocracie*, fr ML *tymocratia*, fr Gk *tymokratia*, fr *timē* price, value, honor + *-kratia* -cracy — more at PAIN] 1: government in which a certain amount of property is necessary for office 2: government in which love of honor is the ruling principle — **tim-o-cra-tic** \tī-mə-ˈkrat-ik/ or **tim-o-cra-ti-cal** \-l-kəl/ *adj*

tim-o-rous \ˈtīm-ə-rəs/ *adj* [ME, fr MF *timoreus*, fr ML *timorosus*, fr L *timor* fear, fr *timēre* to fear] 1: of a timid disposition: FEARFUL 2: expressing or suggesting timidity (proceed with doubtful and ~ steps — Edward Gibbon) — **tim-o-rous-ly** *adv* — **tim-o-rous-ness** *n*

tim-o-thy \ˈtīm-ə-thē/ *n* (prob after Timothy Hanson, 18th cent. Am farmer said to have introduced it from New England to the southern states), a European grass (*Phleum pratense*) that has long cylindrical spikes and is widely grown for hay

Tim-o-thy \ˈtīm-ə-thē/ *n* [L *Timotheos*, fr Gk *Timotheos*] 1: a disciple of the apostle Paul 2: either of two letters written with regard to pastoral care in the early Church and included as books in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

tim-pa-ni \ˈtīm-pə-nē/ *n* pl but sing or pl in constr [It, pl of *timpano* kettledrum, fr L *tympānum* drum — more at TYMPANUM] a set of two or three kettledrums played by one performer in an orchestra or band

tim-pa-nist \-nəst/ *n*: a member of an orchestra or band who plays the timpani

Tim-u-cua \tīm-ə-ˈku-ə/ *n*: an extinct American Indian language of northeastern Florida

tin \ˈtɪn/ *n* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *zīn* tin] 1: a soft faintly bluish white lustrous low-melting crystalline metallic element that is malleable and ductile at ordinary temperatures and that is used as a protective coating, in tinfol, and in soft solders and alloys — see ELEMENT table 2: a: a box, can, pan, vessel, or a sheet made of tinplate b: a tinplate container and its contents (a ~ of tomatoes) — **tin-ful** \-fʊl/ *n*

tin *vi* **tin-ned**, **tin-ning** 1: to cover or plate with tin or a tin alloy 2 chiefly Brit: to put up or pack in tins: CAN

tin-a-mou \ˈtɪn-ə-mu/ *n* [F, fr Galibi *tinamu*]: any of a family (Tinamidae) of So. American game birds that have a deeply keeled sternum and a rudimentary tail and that produce eggs with a surface resembling enamel

tin-c *abbr* **tin-cture**

tin-cal \ˈtɪŋ-kəl/ *n* [Malay *tingkal*]: crude native borax

tin can *n*: 1: a can made of tinplate, broadly: CAN 2: slang: DESTROYER 2

tin-ct \ˈtɪŋ(k)-t/ *adj* [L *tinctus*, pp]. COLORED TINGED

tin-ct *n*: TINCTURE, TINGE

tin-ct-o-ri-al \ˈtɪŋ(k)-tɔr-ē-əl, -tɔr-ē/ *adj* [L *tinctorius*, fr *tinctor*, pp] 1: of or relating to colors or to dyeing or staining, also: imparting color — **tin-ct-o-ri-ally** \-ē-ə-lē/ *adv*

tin-cture \ˈtɪŋ(k)-chər/ *n* [ME, fr L *tinctoria* act of dyeing, fr *tinctor*, pp of *tingere* to tinge] 1: a substance that colors, dyes, or stains b: COLOR, TINT 2: a: a characteristic quality: CAST b: a slight admixture: TRACE 3: obs: an active principle or extract 4: a heraldic metal, color, or fur 5: a solution of a medicinal substance in an alcoholic menstruum

tincture *vi* **tin-ctured**, **tin-cturing** \ˈtɪŋ(k)-chə-rɪŋ, -shɪŋ/ 1: to tint or stain with a color: TINGE 2: a: to infuse or instill with a property or entity: IMPREGNATE b: to imbue with a quality: AFFECT (writing **tin-ctured** with wit and wisdom)

tin-der \ˈtɪn-dər/ *n* [ME, fr OE *tynder*; akin to OHG *zuntra* tinder, OE *tendan* to kindle] 1: a very flammable substance adaptable for use as kindling 2: something that serves to incite or inflame

(the ~ agreement could not possibly be more loaded with ~ — Life)

tin-der-box \ˈtɪn-dər-bɒks/ *n* 1: a metal box for holding tinder and usu a flint and steel for striking a spark b: a highly inflammable object or place 2: a potentially explosive place or situation

tin-ey \ˈtɪn-ē/ *n* [ME *tind*, fr OE, akin to OHG *zint* point, time] 1: a slender pointed projecting part: PRONG 2: a pointed branch of an antler — **tin-ey** \ˈtɪn-ē/ *adj*

tin-ey *vb* **tin-ey** \ˈtɪn-ē/ or **tin-ey** \ˈtɪn-ē/ *vi*, **tin-ey** \ˈtɪn-ē/ [ME *tinen*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *tīna* to lose, destroy, akin to ON *tīn* injury — more at TEEN] *vi*, dial Brit: LOSE ~ *vi*, dial Brit: to become lost

tin-ea \ˈtɪn-ē-ə/ *n* [ME, fr ML, fr L, worm, moth]: any of several fungous diseases of the skin, esp: RINGWORM — **tin-eal** \-ē-əl/ *adj*
tin-ey *cru-ri-ā* \-ˈkrur-ē-ə/ *n* [NL, lit, tinea of the leg]: a fungous infection involving esp the groin and perineum

tin ear *n*: CAULIFLOWER EAR 2: a deafened or insensitive ear

tin fish *n*, slang: TORPEDO

tin-foil \ˈtɪn-fōil/ *n* 1: a thin metal sheeting usu of aluminum or tin-lead alloy 2: SILVER PAPER

ting *n* [ting, vb, fr, ME *tingh*, of imit origin]: a high-pitched sound like that made by a light stroke on a crystal goblet — **ting** *vi* **tinge** \ˈtɪŋ/ *vi* **tinged**; **tinge-ing** or **ting-ing** \ˈtɪŋ-ɪŋ/ [ME *tingen*, fr L *tingere* to dip, moisten, tinge, akin to OHG *dunkōn* to dip, Gk *tingen* to moisten] 1: a: to color with a slight shade or stain: TINT b: to affect or modify with a slight odor or taste 2: to affect or modify in character

tinge *n* 1: a slight staining or suffusing shade or color 2: an affective or modifying property or influence. TOUCH

tin-gle \ˈtɪŋ-ɡəl/ *vi* **tin-gled**; **tin-gling** \-ɡ(ə)-lɪŋ/ [ME *tinglen*, alter of *tinglen* to tinkle, tingle] 1: a: to feel a ringing, stinging, prickling, or thrilling sensation b: to cause such a sensation 2: **TINKLE** — **tin-gle** *n* — **tin-gling-ly** \-ɡ(ə)-lɪŋ-lē/ *adv* — **tin-gly** \-ɡ(ə)-lē/ *adj*

tin hat *n*: a metal helmet

tin-horn \ˈtɪn-hɔ(ə)rən/ *n*: one (as a gambler) who pretends to have money, ability, or influence

tin-ker \ˈtɪŋ-kər/ *n* [ME *tinkere*] 1: a: a usu itinerant mender of household utensils b: an unskillful mender: BUNGLER 2 chiefly Irish: GYPSY

tinker *vb* **tin-kered**, **tin-ker-ing** \-k(ə)-rɪŋ/ *vi*: to work in the manner of a tinker; esp: to repair, adjust, or work with something in an unskilled or experimental manner: FIDDLE ~ *vi*: to repair, adjust, or experiment with — **tin-ker-er** \-kər-ər/ *n*

tinker's damn or **tinker's dam** \-ˈdæm/ *n* (prob fr the tinkers' reputation for blasphemy): a minimum amount or degree (as of care) (didn't give a tinker's damn about poetry — James Bligh)

tin-kle \ˈtɪŋ-kəl/ *vb* **tin-kled**, **tin-kling** \-k(ə)-lɪŋ/ [ME *tinklen*, fr *tinglen* to tinkle, of imit origin] *vi*: to make or emit a tinkle or a sound suggestive of a tinkle ~ *vi* 1: to sound or make known (the time) by a tinkle 2: a: to cause to make a tinkle b: to produce by tinkling (~ a tune)

tinkle *n* 1: a series of short high ringing or clinking sounds 2: a: a jingling effect in verse or prose

tin-kly \ˈtɪŋ-k(ə)-lē/ *adj*: that tinkles: TINKLING

tin-man \ˈtɪn-mən/ *n*: TINSMITH

tin-ner \ˈtɪn-ər/ *n* 1: a tin miner 2: TINSMITH

tin-nitus \ˈtɪn-ət-əs/ *n* [L, ringing, tinnitus, fr *tinnitus*, pp of *tinnire* to ring, of imit origin]: a sensation of noise (as a ringing or roaring) that is purely subjective

tin-ny \ˈtɪn-ē/ *adj* **tin-nier**, **est** 1: of, abounding in, or yielding tin 2: resembling tin b: LIGHT, CHEAP 3: thin in tone (a ~ voice) — **tin-nily** \ˈtɪn-lē/ *adv* — **tin-niness** \ˈtɪn-ē-nəs/ *n*

Tin Pan Alley *n*: a district that is a center for composers and publishers of popular music; also the body of such composers and publishers

tin-plate \ˈtɪn-plāt/ *n*: thin sheet iron or steel coated with tin

tin-plate *vi*: to plate or coat (as a metal sheet) with tin

tin-sel \ˈtɪn(t)-səl also ˈtɪn-zəl/ *n* [MF *estincelle*, *estancele*, *etincelle* spark, glitter, spangle — more at STENCIL] 1: a thread, strip, or sheet of metal, paper, or plastic used to produce a glittering and sparkling appearance in fabrics, yarns, or decorations 2: something superficially attractive or glamorous but of little real worth (disfigured by no gaudy ~ of rhetoric or declamation — Thomas Jefferson)

tin-sel *adj* 1: made of or covered with tinsel 2: a: cheaply gaudy: TAWDRY b: SPECIOUS (spent his life chasing ~ promises — Ved Mehta)

tin-sel *vi* **tin-seled** or **tin-selled**, **tin-seling** or **tin-selling** \ˈtɪn(t)-səl-ɪŋ, -tɪn-zəl-ɪŋ/ 1: to interweave, overlay, or adorn with or as if with tinsel 2: to impart a specious brightness to

tin-sel-ly \ˈtɪn(t)-səl-lē, -tɪn-zəl-lē/ *adj*: TINSEL

tin-smith \ˈtɪn-smɪθ/ *n*: a worker who makes or repairs things of sheet metal (as tinplate)

tin spiri *n*: a solution of various tin compounds used as a mordant

tin-stone \ˈtɪn-stɔn/ *n*: CASSITERITE

tin-ty \ˈtɪn-ti/ *n* [alter of earlier *tin-ty*, fr L *tinctor* act of dyeing, fr *tinctor*, pp of *tingere* to tinge] 1: a: a usu light or pale coloration: HUE b: any of various lighter or darker shades of a color

TINGE 2: a variation of a color produced by adding white to it and characterized by a low saturation with relatively high lightness 3: a usu slight modifying quality or characteristic: TOUCH 4: a shaded effect in engraving produced by fine parallel lines close together 5: a panel of light color serving as background 6: dye for the hair — **tin-ty-er** *n*

tin-ty *vi*: to impart or apply a tint to: COLOR

tint *n* 1: the act or process of one that tints 2: the engraved or colored tint produced by tinting

tin-tin-nab-ulary \ˈtɪn-tə-nəb-ə-lē-er-ē/ *adj* [L *tintinnabulum* bell] 1: of, relating to, or characterized by bells or their sounds

~ reading — Joseph Trenaman) and often used with a reflexive pronoun to indicate exclusiveness (as of possession) or separateness (had the house ~ themselves) (thought ~ himself) b — used as a function word to indicate agency (falls ~ his opponent's blows) 8 — used as a function word to indicate that the following verb is an infinitive (wants ~ go) and often used by itself at the end of a clause in place of an infinitive suggested by the preceding context (knows more than he seems ~)

to (tə) adv 1 a — used as a function word to indicate direction toward (feathers went end ~) (run ~ and fro) b: close to the wind (the gale having gone over, we came ~ — R H Dana) 2 a: into contact esp. with the frame — used of a door or a window (the door snapped ~) b — used as a function word to indicate physical application or attachment (set ~ his seal) 3 — used as a function word to indicate application or attention (were hungry and fell ~ with a vengeance) 4: to a state of consciousness or awareness (brings her ~ with smelling salts) 5: at hand: BY (get to see 'em close ~ — Richard Llewellyn)

TO abbr 1 table of organization 2 telegraph office 3 traditional orthography 4 turn over

toad (tə) n [ME *tode*, fr. OE *tāde*, *tādige*]

1: any of numerous tailless leaping amphibians (esp. family Bufonidae) that as compared with the related frogs are generally more terrestrial in habit though returning to water to lay their eggs, squat and shorter in build and with weaker hind limbs, and rough, dry, and warty rather than smooth and moist of skin 2: a contemptible person or thing

toad-eater (tə-ē-ər) n, archaic: TOADY

toad-fish (tə-ˈfɪʃ) n: any of various marine fishes (family Batrachoidae) with jugular pelvic fins, a large thick head, a wide mouth, and scaleless slimy skin

toad-flax (tə-ˈflæks) n 1: BUTTER-AND-EGGS 2: any of numerous plants similar to or related to toadflax

toad-stone (tə-ˈstɒn) n: a stone or similar object held to have formed in the head or body of a toad and formerly often worn as a charm or antidote to poison

toad-stool (tə-ˈstul) n: a fungus having an umbrella-shaped pileus: MUSHROOM esp.: a poisonous or inedible one as distinguished from an edible mushroom

toady (tə-ˈdi) n, pl toadies: one who flatters in the hope of gaining favors: SYCOPHANT

toady vi toadled, toadying: to behave as a toady: engage in sycophancy *syn* see FAWN — toadyism (tə-ˈdi-iz-əm) n

to-and-fro (tə-ˈn-ˈfrɔ) n: activity involving alternating movement in opposite directions (the busy ~ of the holiday shoppers)

to-and-fro adj: forward and backward (~ motion)

to and fro adv: from one place to another

toast (tə) v [ME *tasten*, fr. MF *taster*, fr. LL *tastare* to roast, fr. L *tastus*, pp. of *torrere* to dry, parch — more at TASTE] vt 1: to make (as bread) crisp, hot, and brown by heat 2: to warm thoroughly ~ vt: to become toasted, esp.: to warm thoroughly

toast n 1 a: sliced bread browned on both sides by heat b: food prepared with toasted or recooked bread 2 [fr. the use of pieces of spiced toast to flavor drinks] a (1): a person whose health is drunk (2): something in honor of which persons drink b: a highly admired person (she's the ~ of society) 3 [toast]: an act of proposing or of drinking in honor of a toast

toast vt [toast]: to propose or drink to as a toast

toaster (tə-ˈstɔr) n: one that toasts, esp.: an electrical appliance for toasting

toast-master (tə-ˈstɔr-mas-ter) n: one that presides at a banquet and introduces the after-dinner speakers

toast-mistress (tə-ˈstɔr-mis-ˈtris) n: a female toastmaster

toasty (tə-ˈsti) adj toasty-er, -est: pleasantly or comfortably warm (felt snug and ~ by the fire)

to-bac-co (tə-ˈbæk-ˌkɔ, -ˈbæk-ˌkɔ-w) n, pl -cos [Sp *tabaco*, prob. fr. Taino, roll of tobacco leaves smoked by the Indians of the Antilles at the time of Columbus] 1: any of a genus (*Nicotiana*) of chiefly American plants of the nightshade family with viscid foliage and tubular flowers, esp.: a tall erect annual 2: American herb (*N. tabacum*) cultivated for its leaves 3: the leaves of cultivated tobacco prepared for use in smoking or chewing or as snuff 4: manufactured products of tobacco (as cigars or cigarettes), also: smoking as a practice (has sworn off ~)

tobacco budworm n: a noctuid moth (*Heliothis virescens*) whose small rusty often green-striped caterpillar feeds on buds and young leaves esp. of tobacco and cotton

tobacco heart n: a functional disorder of the heart marked by irregularity of action and caused by excessive use of tobacco

tobacco hornworm n: 1: a hawkmoth (*Manduca sexta*) whose large usu. green larva is a hornworm feeding on plants of the nightshade family and esp. tobacco 2: TOMATO HORNWORM

tobacco juice n: saliva colored brown by the use of tobacco or snuff

tobacco mosaic n: any of a complex of virus diseases of plants of the nightshade family and esp. of tobacco

to-bac-co-nist (tə-ˈbæk-ˌkɔ-nɪst) n [irreg. fr. tobacco + -ist]: a dealer in tobacco esp. at retail

to-be (tə-ˈbi) adj: that is to be: FUTURE — usu. used postpositively and often in combination (a bride-to-be)

To-bias (tə-ˈbi-əs) n [Gk *Tobias*] 1: a Jewish hero who with divine aid marries his kinswoman Sarah in spite of a jealous evil spirit and restores his father Tobit's sight 2: a book of Scripture included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and corresponding to the Book of Tobit in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table

To-bite (tə-ˈbi-ti) n [Gk *Tobit*] 1: the elderly father of Tobias 2: a book of Scripture in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table

to-bog-gan (tə-ˈbɒg-ən) n [CanF *toboggan*, of Algonquian origin, akin to Micmac *tobdgun* drag made of skin] 1: a long flat-bottomed light sled made of thin boards curved up at one end with

usu. low handrails at the sides 2: a downward course or a sharp decline

2toboggan vi 1: to coast on a toboggan 2: to decline suddenly and sharply (as in value) — to-bog-gan-er n — to-bog-gan-ist (tə-ˈbɒg-ən-ɪst) n

to-bog-gan-ing n: the act, art, or sport of riding a toboggan

to-by (tə-ˈbi) n, pl tobies often cap [Toby, nickname fr. the name Tobias]: a small jug, pitcher, or mug shaped somewhat like a stout man with a cocked hat for the brim — called also toby jug

toe-ca-ta (tə-ˈkæt-ə) n [It, fr. *toccare* to touch, fr. (assumed) VL]: a musical composition usu. for organ or harpsichord in a free style and characterized by full chords, rapid runs, and high harmonies

To-char-lan (tə-ˈkær-ˌlən, -ˈker-, -ˈkär-) n [L *Tochari* (pl), fr. Gk *Tocharoi*] 1: a member of a people of presumably European origin dwelling in central Asia during the first millennium of the Christian era 2 a: a language of central Asia known from documents from the seventh century A.D. b: a branch of the Indo-European language family containing Tocharian — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

Tocharian A n: the eastern dialect of Tocharian — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

Tocharian B n: the western dialect of Tocharian — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

toch-er (ˈtɒk-ər) n [ScGael *tochar*] chiefly Scot: marriage portion

to-coph-er-ol (tə-ˈkɒf-ə-rəl, -rəl) n [ISV, deriv. of Gk *tokos* childbirth, offspring + *pherein* to carry, bear — more at BEAR]: any of several fat-soluble oily phenolic compounds with varying degrees of antioxidant vitamin E activity; esp.: one C₂₉H₅₀O₂ of high vitamin E potency obtained from germ oils or by synthesis

toe-sin (tə-ˈsɪn) n [MF *toquassen*, fr. OProv *tocasen*, fr. *tocar* to touch, ring a bell (fr. assumed VL *toccare*) + *sen* sign, bell, fr. ML & L *signum*; ML, bell, fr. LL, ringing of a bell, fr. L *mark*, sign — more at TOUCH, SIGN] 1: an alarm bell or the ringing of it 2: a warning signal

1tod (tə) n [ME] chiefly Scot: FOX

1tod n [ME *tode*, *todde*; prob. akin to OHG *zotta* tuft of hair] 1: any of various units of weight for wool, esp.: one equal to 28 pounds 2 Brit: a bushy clump (as of ivy)

1to-day (tə-ˈdɛ) adv 1: on or for this day 2: at the present time

2today n: the present day, time, or age (the youth of ~)

1tod-die (tə-ˈdi) vi tod-died; tod-dling (tə-ˈdɪŋ, -ˈdɪŋ) [orig. unknown] 1: to walk with short tottering steps in the manner of a young child 2: to take a stroll: SAUNTER — toddle n

tod-dler (tə-ˈdlər, -ˈdlər) n: one that toddles, esp.: a young child

tod-dy (tə-ˈdi) n, pl toddies [Hindi *tārī* juice of the palmyra palm, fr. *tārī* palmyra palm, fr. Skt *tāla*] 1: the fresh or fermented sap of various chiefly East Indian palms 2: a usu. hot drink consisting of an alcoholic liquor, water, sugar, and spices

to-do (tə-ˈdi) n, pl to-dos (ˈdi-əz) [dual]: BUSTLE, STR

to-dy (tə-ˈdi) n, pl todies [dual] of F *todier*, fr. L *todus*, a small bird: any of several tiny nonpasserine insectivorous West Indian birds (genus *Todus*) closely related to the kingfishers

1toe (tə) n [ME *to*, fr. OE *tā*, akin to OHG *tā* *zeha* toe, L *digitus* finger, toe] 1 a (1): one of the terminal members of a vertebrate's foot (2): the fore end of a foot or hoof b: a terminal segment of a limb of an invertebrate c: the forepart of something worn on the foot (the ~ of a boot) 2 a part that by its position or form is felt to resemble a toe (the ~ of Italy) as a: a journal or pivot supported in a bearing b: a lateral projection at one end or between the ends of a piece (as a rod or bolt) by which it is moved c: the lowest part (as of an embankment, dam, or cliff) — on one's toes: ALERT 1

2toe to toe: facing one another

2toe v toed, toeing vi 1: to furnish with a toe (~ a sock) 2: to touch, reach, or drive with the toe (~ a football) 3: to drive (as a nail) obliquely; also: to clinch or fasten by or with nails or rods so driven ~ vi 1: TIPTOE 2: to stand, walk, or be placed so that the toes assume an indicated position or direction (~ in) — toe the line or toe the mark: to conform rigorously to a rule or standard

toen (tə-ˈi) n, pl toea [native name in Papua New Guinea] — see KING at MONEY table

toe box n: a piece of material (as leather) placed between the toe cap and lining of a shoe and treated with a substance (as a gum) that hardens after the shoe is lasted permanently

toe cap n: a piece of leather covering the toe of a shoe and reinforcing or decorating it

toe crack n: a sand crack in the front wall of a horse's hoof

toed (tə) adj [toe] 1: having a toe or toes esp. of a specified kind or number — usu. used in combination (live-toed) (round-toed shoes) 2 [fr. pp. of toe]: driven obliquely (as ~ nail), also: secured by diagonal or oblique nailing

toe dance n: a dance executed on the tips of the toes by means of a ballet slipper with a reinforced toe — toe-dance vi — toe dancer n — toe danceling n

toe-hold (tə-ˈhɒld, -ˈhɒld) n 1 a: a hold or place of support for the toes (as in climbing) b (1): a means of progressing (as in surmounting barriers) (2): a slight footing 2: a wrestling hold in which the aggressor bends or twists his opponent's foot

toe-in (tə-ˈɪn) n 1: CAMBER 3 2: adjustment of the front wheels of an automotive vehicle so that they are closer together at the front than at the back

toe-less (tə-ˈləs) adj: lacking a toe (as ~ shoe)

1toe-nail (tə-ˈnɛl, -ˈnɛl) n: a nail of a toe

2toenail vi: to fasten by toed nails: TOE

toe-piece (tə-ˈpi:s) n: a piece designed to form a toe (as of a shoe) or cover the toes of the foot

a	abut	* kitten	or further	a	back	a	bake	if	cot	cart			
u	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōi	coin	th	thin	th	this
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	famous	zh	vision		

tit-a-nous \tī-'tā-nəs, tī-, -tā-n\; \tīt-'n-ə/ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or containing titanium esp. when trivalent

tit-bit \tīt-'bit/ *var* of **TIDBIT**

tit-er \tīt-'ər/ *n* [F *titre* title, proportion of gold or silver in a coin, fr. OF *titre* inscription, title]: the strength of a solution or the concentration of a substance in solution as determined by titration

tit for tat \tīt-'fər-'tāt/ *alt* of earlier *tip for tap*, fr. *tip* (blow) + *for* + *tap*: an equivalent given in return (as for an injury)

tit-hle \tīt-'həl/ *adj*: subject or liable to payment of tithes

tith-e \tīt-'h/ *vb* tithed; **tith-ing** [ME *tithen*, fr. OE *teogothian*, fr. *teogotha* tenth] *vi* 1: to pay or give a tenth part of esp. for the support of the church 2: to levy a tithe on ~ *vi*: to give a tenth of one's income as a tithe

tith-e *n* [ME, fr. OE *teogotha* tenth, akin to MLG *tegeda* tenth; both fr. a prehistoric WGMc derivative of the word represented by OE *tien* ten — more at **TEN**] 1: a tenth part of something paid as a voluntary contribution or as a tax esp. for the support of a religious establishment 2: the obligation represented by individual tithes 3: **TENTH**, broadly: a small part 4: a small tax or levy

tither \tīt-'hər/ *n* 1: one that pays tithes 2: one that collects or advocates the payment of tithes

tith-ing \tīt-'hɪŋ/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *teothung*, fr. *teogothian*, *teothian* to tith, take one tenth]: a small administrative division preserved in parts of England apparently orig. consisting of ten men with their families

tith-on-ia \tī-'thō-ni-ə, tī-, -nō-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, prob. fr. L *Tithonia*, poetical name of Aurora]: any of a genus (*Tithonia*) of tall composite herbs that have alternate leaves and flower heads resembling sunflowers and that are sometimes grown as annual ornamentals

tīt-ū \tīt-'ū/ *n* [prob. fr. Timucua]: a tree (*Cliftonia monophylla*) of the family *Cynillaceae* of the southern U.S. with glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers, also: any of several trees of a related genus (*Cyrilla*)

tīt-ū \tīt-'ū/ *n* [Sp. *titi*, fr. Aymara *titi*, lit. little cat]: any of various small S. American monkeys (genus *Callicebus*) resembling squirrel monkeys

tith-on \tīt-'ən/ *adj*, often *cap* [*Titian*, It. painter]: of a brownish orange color

titillate \tīt-'tī-'āl/ *vt* -lated; -lat-ing [L *titillatus*, pp. of *titillare*] 1: **TICKLE** 2: to excite pleasurable: arouse by stimulation — **titillat-ion** \tīt-'tī-'ā-shən/ *n* — **titillat-ive** \tīt-'tī-'āt-iv/ *adj*

titillat-ing \tīt-'tī-'āt-ɪŋ/ *adj*: pleasantly stimulating or exciting (~ reading) — **titillat-ing-ly** \tīt-'tī-'āt-ɪŋ-ly/ *adv*

tit-ivate or **tit-tivate** \tīt-'vāt/ *vb* -vated, -vat-ing [perh. fr. *tidy* + *-vate* (as in *renovate*)] *vt*: to make smart or spruce ~ *vi*: **SMARTEN**, **SPRUCED** — **tit-iva-tion** \tīt-'vā-shən/ *n*

tit-lark \tīt-'lārk/ *n* [*titi* (as in *timouse*) + *lark*]: **PIPIP**

tit-le \tīt-'l/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *titulus* inscription, title] 1 *a obs*: **INSCRIPTION** *b*: written material introduced into a motion picture or television program to give credits, explain an action, or represent dialogue — *usu* used in pl. 2 *a*: the union of all the elements constituting legal ownership *b*: something that constitutes a legally just cause of exclusive possession *c*: the instrument (as a deed) that is evidence of a right 3 *a*: something that justifies or substantiates a claim *b*: an alleged or recognized right 4 *a*: a descriptive or general heading (as of a chapter in a book) *b*: the heading which names an act or statute *c*: the heading of a legal action or proceeding 5 *a*: the distinguishing name of a written, printed, or filmed production *b*: a similar distinguishing name of a musical composition or a work of art 6: a descriptive name: **APPELLATION** 7: a division of an instrument, book, or bill, esp.: one larger than a section or article 8 *a*: an appellation of dignity, honor, distinction, or preeminence attached to a person or family by virtue of rank, office, precedent, privilege, attainment, or lands *b*: a person holding a title esp. of nobility 9: a literary work as distinguished from a particular copy (published 25 ~s last year) 10: **CHAMPIONSHIP** 1 (won the batting ~)

title *vi* **titled**; **tit-ling** \tīt-'lɪŋ, -'lɪŋ/ *n* 1: to provide a title for 2: to designate or call by a title: **TERM**, **STYLE**

title *adj*: of or relating to a title as *a*: having the same name as the title of a production (did the ~ role in *Hamlet*) *b*: having the same title as or providing the title for the collection or production of which it forms a part (the ~ story) (the ~ song) *c*: of, relating to, or involving a championship (a ~ match) *d*: of, relating to, or used with the titles which introduce a motion picture or television program (~ music)

tit-ied \tīt-'īd/ *adj*: having a title esp. of nobility

title deed *n*: the deed constituting the evidence of a person's legal ownership

title-holder \tīt-'l, -hōl-'dər/ *n*: one that holds a title, *specif*: **CHAMPION**

title page *n*: a page of a book bearing the title and *usu* the names of the author and publisher and the place and sometimes date of publication

tit-hat \tīt-'hāt, -'hāt/ *n*: **TITLEHOLDER**

tit-mouse \tīt-'maʊs/ *n*, pl. *tit-mice* \tīt-'mɪs/ [ME *timouse*, fr. (assumed) ME *titi* any small object or creature + ME *muse* *timouse*, fr. OE *mūse*; akin to OHG *meisa* *timouse*]: any of numerous small arboreal and insectivorous passerine birds (family *Paridae* and esp. genus *Parus*) that are related to the nuthatches but have longer tails

Ti-to-lam \tīt-'(d)-iz-əm/ *n*: the political, economic, and social policies associated with Tito, *specif*: nationalistic policies and practices followed by a communist state or group independently of and often in opposition to the U.S.S.R. — **Ti-to-lat** \tīt-'(d)-sət/ *n* or *adj*

ti-trant \tīt-'trənt/ *n*: a material (as a reagent solution of precisely known strength) that is added in titration

ti-trate \tīt-'trāt/ *vb* **ti-trated**; **ti-trat-ing** \tīt-'tr/ *vt*: to subject to titration ~ *vi*: to perform titration — **ti-trat-able** \tīt-'trāt-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **ti-trat-er** \tīt-'trāt-ər/ *n*

ti-tration \tīt-'trā-shən/ *n*: a method or the process of determining the strength of a solution or the concentration of a substance in

solution in terms of the smallest amount of a reagent of known concentration required to bring about a given effect in reaction with a known volume of the test solution

ti-tre \tīt-'tr/ *var* of **TITER**

ti-tri-met-ric \tīt-'trī-'me-trɪk/ *adj* [titration + *-i-* + *-metric*]: employing or determined by titration — **ti-tri-met-ri-cally** \tīt-'trī-'kē/ *adv*

tit-tat-toe \tīt-'tāt-(t)-'tō/ *var* of **TICKTACKTOE**

tit-ter \tīt-'tr/ *vi* [imit]: to laugh in a nervous, affected, or partly suppressed manner: **GIGGLE**, **SNICKER** — **tit-ter** *n*

tit-tle \tīt-'tē/ *n* [prob. baby talk alter. of *sister*] chiefly *Scot*: **SISTER**

tit-tle \tīt-'tē/ *n* [ME *titel*, fr. ML *titulus*, fr. L *titulus*] 1: a point or small sign used as a diacritical mark in writing or printing 2: a very small part

tit-tle-tat-tle \tīt-'tē-'tāt-'tē/ *n* [redupl. of *tit-tle*]: **GOSSIP**, **PRATTLE** — **tit-tle-tattle** *vi*

tit-tup \tīt-'tʌp/ *n* [imit. of the sound of a horse's hooves]: lively, gay, or restless behavior: **FRANCE CAPER**

tit-up *vi* -tupped or -tuped; -tup-ping or -tup-ing: to move in a lively manner often with an exaggerated or affected action

tit-u-lar \tīt-'(t)-'lār/ *adj* [L *titulus* title] 1 *a*: existing in title only; esp.: bearing a title derived from a defunct ecclesiastical jurisdiction (as an episcopal see) (a ~ bishop) *b*: having the title and *usu* the honors belonging to an office or dignity without the duties, functions, or responsibilities (the ~ head of a political party) 2: bearing a title: **TITLED** 3: of, relating to, or constituting a title (the ~ hero of the play) — **tit-u-lar-ly** *adv*

titular *n*: a person holding a title

Titus \tīt-'ʊs/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Τίτος*] 1: an early Christian convert who assisted Paul in his missionary work 2: a letter written on the subject of pastoral care in the early Church and included as a book in the New Testament — *see* **BIBLE** table

Tiu \tē-'ju/ *n* [OE *Tiw* — more at **DEITY**]: the Norse god of war

ti-zzy \tī-'zē/ *n*, pl. *tizzles* [origin unknown]: a highly excited and distracted state of mind

tk abbr 1 tank 2 truck

TKO \tē-'kō-'d/ *n* [technical knockout]: **TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT**

tkr abbr ticket

Tl symbol thallium

TL abbr 1 total loss 2 truckload

TLR abbr 1 tender loving care 2 thin-layer chromatography

Tling-it \tīŋ-'gɪt, -'lɪŋ-'kɔt/ *n*, pl. *Tlingit* or *Tlingits* 1: a member of a group of Indian peoples of the islands and coast of southern Alaska 2: a language stock of the Na-dene phylum

TLO abbr total loss only

tlr abbr 1 tailor 2 trailer

Tm symbol thulium

TM abbr 1 technical manual 2 trademark

T-man \tē-'mən/ *n* [Treasury man]: a special agent of the U.S. Treasury Department

time-ais \tī-'mē-'sɪs/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *tmēsis* act of cutting, fr. *temnein* to cut — more at **TOME**]: separation of parts of a compound word by the intervention of one or more words (as *what place soever* for *whatsoever* place)

TMO abbr telegraph money order

TMV abbr tobacco mosaic virus

tn abbr 1 ton 2 town 3 train

TN abbr 1 Tennessee 2 true north

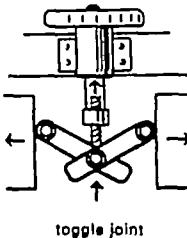
tnb abbr training

tnpk abbr turnpike

TRNT \tē-'mē-'tē/ *n* [trinitrotoluene]: **TRINITROTOLUENE**

to \tō-'/ *prep* [to, before vowels to also *tow* in U.S. speech, *usu* *tow* in Brit. speech, after -i (as in "want") often *ə*] *prep* [ME, fr. OE *tō*, akin to OHG *zuo* to, L *donec* as long as, until] 1 *a*: used as a function word to indicate movement or an action or condition suggestive of movement toward a place, person, or thing reached (drove ~ the city) (went back ~ his original idea) *b*: used as a function word to indicate direction (a mile ~ the south) (turned his back ~ the door) (a tendency ~ silliness) *c*: used as a function word to indicate contact or proximity (applied polish ~ the table) (stood there with her hands ~ her eyes) *d* (1) — used as a function word to indicate the place or point that is the far limit (100 miles ~ the nearest town) (2) — used as a function word to indicate the limit of extent (stripped ~ the waist) *e* — used as a function word to indicate relative position (perpendicular ~ the floor) 2 *a* — used as a function word to indicate purpose, intention, tendency, result, or end (came ~ our aid) (drink ~ his health) *b* — used as a function word to indicate the result of an action or a process (broken all ~ pieces) (go ~ seed) (~ their surprise, the train left on time) *c* — used as a function word to indicate a determined condition or end (sentenced ~ death) 3 — used as a function word to indicate position or relation in time as *a*: **BEFORE** (five minutes ~ five) *b*: **TILL** (from eight ~ five) 4 — used as a function word to indicate addition, attachment, connection, belonging, possession, accompaniment, or response (the key ~ the door) (danced ~ live music) (comes ~ his call) 5 — used as a function word 6 (1) to indicate the extent or degree (as of completeness or accuracy) (loyal ~ a man) or the extent and result (as of an action or a condition) (beaten ~ death) 5 (2) to indicate the last or an intermediate point of a series (moderate ~ cool temperatures) 6 *a* — used as a function word (1) to indicate a relation to one that serves as a standard (inferior ~ his car, carter, works) (2) to indicate similarity, correspondence, dissimilarity, or proportion (compared him ~ a god) *b* — used as a function word to indicate agreement or conformity (add salt ~ my knowledge) *c* — used as a function word to indicate taste (400 ~ the box) 7 *a* — used as a function word (1) to indicate the application of an adjective or a noun (agreeable ~ everyone) (altitude ~ friends) (title ~ the property) (2) to indicate the relation of a verb to its complement or to a complementary element (refers ~ the traditions) (refers him ~ the traditions) (3) to indicate the receiver of an action or the one for which something is done or exists (spoke ~ his father) (gives a dollar ~ the man) (the total effect was a gain

toeplate \-plät\ *n*: a metal tab attached to the toe of a shoe (as to prevent wear due to heavy use)
toff \'tɒf\ *n* [prob alter of *tuft* (titled college student)] chiefly Brit: **DANDY SWELL**
toff \-fɒf\ or **toffy** \'tɒf-ɪ\ *n*, *pl* **toffees** or **toffies** [alter of *toffy*]: candy of brittle but tender texture made by boiling sugar and butter together
toff \-fɒf\ or **toffy** \'tɒf-ɪ\ *n* [ME. *fr* OE. *fr* ON *topi*] **Brit**: a site for a dwelling and its outbuildings, also: an entire holding comprising a homestead and additional land
to-fu \'tɒ-fu\ *n* [Jap *tōfu*]: **BEAN CURD**
tog \'tɒg\ *vi* **togged**, **tog-ging** [tɒg]: to dress esp in fine clothing — usu. used with *up* or *out*
to-ga \'tɒ-gə\ *n* [L: akin to *tēgere* to cover — more at *THATCH*]: the loose outer garment worn in public by citizens of ancient Rome; also: a similar loose wrap or a professional, official, or academic gown — **to-ged** \-gəd\ *adj*
to-ga vi-ris \'tɒ-gə-vi-ˈrɪs-ɪ\ *n*, *pl* **to-gae vi-ris** \'tɒ-gə-vi-ˈrɪs-ɪ\ *n* [L: men's toga]: the white toga of manhood assumed by boys of ancient Rome at age 15
to-gether \'tɒ-ˈɡeθ-ər\ *adv* [ME *togedere*, *fr* OE *togedere*, *fr* *tō* to + *gaderen* together; akin to MHG *gater* together, OE *gaderian* to gather] 1 *a*: in or into one place, mass, collection, or group (the men get ~ every Thursday for poker) 2 *b*: in a body: as a group (students and faculty ~ presented the petition) 3 *a*: in or into contact (as connection, collision, or union) (mix these ingredients ~) 4 *b*: in or into association or relationship (colors that go well ~) (went to school ~) 5 *a*: at one time: **SIMULTANEOUSLY** (events that happened ~) 6 *b*: in succession: without intermission (was depressed for days ~) 4 *a*: by combined action: **JOINTLY** (~ we forced the door) 6 *b*: in or into agreement or harmony (the soloist and the orchestra weren't quite ~) 7 *a*: in or into a unified or coherent structure or an integrated whole (can't even put a simple sentence ~) (pull yourself ~) 8 *a*: with each other — used pleonastically and as an intensive after certain verbs (join ~) (add ~) 9 *b*: as a unit: in the aggregate (these arguments taken ~ make a convincing case) 10 *c*: considered as a whole: counted or summed up (all ~, there were 21 entries) — **to-gether-ness** *n* — **to-gether** with: in addition to
tog-gery \'tɒ-gə-ˈrɪ-ɪ\ *n* [tɒg]: **CLOTHING**
toggle \'tɒg-əl\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a piece or device for holding or securing as *a*: a pin inserted in a nautical knot to make it more secure or easier to slip 2: a crosspiece attached to the end of or to a loop in something (as a chain, rope, line, strap, or belt) usu. to prevent slipping, to serve in twisting or tightening, or to hold something attached 3: a device having a toggle joint
toggle *vi* **tog-gled**; **tog-gling** \-ˈɡɪŋ\ 1: to fasten with or as if with a toggle 2: to furnish with a toggle
toggle joint *n*: a device consisting of two bars joined together end to end but not in line so that when a force is applied to the knee tending to straighten the arrangement the parts abutting or jointed to the ends of the bars will receive an endways pressure
toggle switch *n*: an electric switch that depends on a toggle joint with a spring to open or close the circuit when a projecting lever is pushed through a small arc
togs \'tɒgz\ *n* *pl* [pl of E slang *tog* (coat), short for obs. E cant *togeman*, *togman*]: **CLOTHING**, esp: a set of clothes and accessories for a specified use (riding ~)
togue \'tɒg\ *n* [CanF]: **LAKETROUT**
toil \'tɒɪ\ *n* [ME *toille*, *fr* AF *toyl*, *fr* OF *toil* battle, confusion, *fr* *toillier*] 1 *archaic* *a*: **STRUGGLE**, **BATTLE** 2 *b*: laborious effort 2: long strenuous fatiguing labor *syn* *see* **WORK**, **ANXIETY**
toil *vb* [ME *toillen* to argue, struggle, *fr* AF *toiller*, *fr* OF *toillier* to stir, disturb, dispute, *fr* L *tudiculare* to crush, grind, *fr* *tudicula* machine for crushing olives, dim of *tuder* hammer; akin to L *tundere* to beat — more at *STINT*] *vi* 1: to work hard and long: **LABOR** 2: to proceed with laborious effort: **PLOD** (~ing wearily up the hill) ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: **OVERWORK** 2 *archaic*: to get or accomplish with great effort — **toil-er** \-ˈtɒɪ-lər\ *n*
toil *n* [MF *toille* cloth, net, *fr* L *tele* web, *fr* *texere* to weave, construct — more at *TECHNICAL*] 1: a net to trap game 2: something by which one is held fast or inextricably involved: **SNARE**, **TRAP** — usu. used in pl. (caught in the ~ of the law)
toile \'tɒɪ\ *n* [F, cloth, linen] 1: any of many plain or simple twill weave fabrics, esp: **LINEN** 2: a muslin model of a garment
toile de Jouy \'tɒɪ-dəʒ-ˈweɪ\ *n* [F, lit., cloth of Jouy, *fr* Jouy-en-Josas, France]: an 18th century French scenic pattern usu. printed on cotton, linen, or silk in one color on a light ground, broadly: a similar printed fabric
toilet \'tɒɪ-lət\ *n* [MF *toilette* cloth put over the shoulders while dressing the hair or shaving, dim. of *toile* cloth] 1 *archaic*: **DRESSING TABLE** 2: the act or process of dressing and grooming oneself 3 *a* (1): **BATHROOM**, **LAVATORY** 2 (2): **PRIVY** 3: a fixture for defecation and urination, esp: **WATER CLOSET** 4: cleansing in preparation for or in association with a medical or surgical procedure
toilet *vi* 1: to dress and groom oneself 2: to use the toilet — usu. used of a child ~ *vi* 1: **DRESS**, **CARE** 2: to help (a child) use the toilet



toilet paper *n*: a thin sanitary absorbent paper for bathroom use chiefly after defecation and urination
toilet powder *n*: a fine powder usu. with soothing or antiseptic ingredients for sprinkling or rubbing (as after bathing) over the skin
toilet-ry \'tɒɪ-lə-ˈrɪ-ɪ\ *n*, *pl* **-ries**: an article or preparation (as toothpaste, shaving cream, or cologne) used in making one's toilet — usu. used in pl.
toilet soap *n*: a mild soap that is often perfumed and colored and stabilized with preservatives
toilette \'tɒɪ-ˈlet\ *n* [F, *fr* MF] 1: **TOILET** 2 *a*: formal or fashionable attire or style of dressing 3: a particular costume or outfit
toilet training *n*: the process of training a child to control bladder and bowel movements and to use the toilet — **toilet train** *vi*
toilet water *n*: a perfumed liquid containing a high percentage of alcohol for use in or after a bath or as a skin freshener
toilful \'tɒɪ-ˈfʊl\ *adj*: marked by or demanding toil: **LABORIOUS** — **toil-fu-ly** \-ˈfʊl-ɪ\ *adv*
toil-some \-ˈsʊm\ *adj*: marked by or full of toil or fatigue: **LABORIOUS** — **toil-some-ly** *adv* — **toil-some-ness** *n*
toil-worn \-ˈwɔɹn\ *adj*: showing the effects of or worn out with toil (~ hands)
to-ing and **fro-ing** \'tɒɪ-ɪŋ-ən(d)-ˈfrɔɹ-ɪŋ\ *n*, *pl* **to-ings** and **fro-ings** [to and fro]: a passing back and forth
To-kay \'tɒ-ˈkəɪ\ *n* 1: a sweet usu. dark gold dessert wine made near Tokaj, Hungary 2: a blend of Angelica, port, and sherry
toke \'tɒk\ *n* [origin unknown] *slang*: a puff on a marijuana cigarette
token \'tɒ-kən\ *n* [ME. *fr* OE *tācen*, *tācen* sign, token, akin to OHG *zeihhan* sign, Gk *deiknynai* to show — more at *DICTION*] 1: an outward sign or expression (his tears were ~s of his grief) 2 *a*: **SYMBOL**, **EMBLEM** (a white flag is a ~ of surrender) 3: an instance of a linguistic expression 4: a distinguishing feature: **CHARACTERISTIC** 4 *a*: **SOUVENIR**, **KEEPSAKE** 5: a small part representing the whole: **INDICATION** (this is only a ~ of what he hopes to accomplish) 6: something given or shown as a guarantee (as of authority, right, or identity) 7 *a*: a piece resembling a coin issued as money by some person or body other than a de jure government 8: a piece resembling a coin issued for use (as for fare on a bus) by a particular group on specified terms — by the same token: for the same reason
token *adj* 1: done or given as a token esp. in partial fulfillment of an obligation or engagement (a ~ payment) 2: **MINIMAL**, **PER-FUNCTIONARY** (~ resistance) (~ integration)
token-ism \'tɒ-kə-nɪz-əm\ *n*: the policy or practice of making only a token effort, esp: the policy or practice of accepting token integration: minimal desegregation
token money *n*: money of regular government issue (as paper currency or coins) having a greater face value than intrinsic value 2: a medium of exchange consisting of privately issued tokens
To-khar-lan *var* of **TOCHARIAN**
to-ko-no-ma \'tɒ-kə-nō-mə\ *n* [Jap]: a niche or recess opening from the living room of a Japanese house in which a kakemono may be hung
tol- or **tolu-** *comb form* [ISV, *fr* *tolu*] 1: *tolu* (*toluol*) 2: *toluene* (*toluic*) (*tolyl*): *toluic* (*toluate*)
to-lā \'tɒ-lə\ *n* [Hindi *tālā*, *fr* Skt *tālā* weight, akin to L *tolere* to lift up]: a unit of weight of India equal to 180 grains troy or 0.4114 ounce
tol-booth \'tɒl-buθ\ *n*, *pl* **-booths** [ME *tolbothe*, *tolbothe* toll-booth, town hall, jail] 1 *Scot*: a town or market hall 2 *Scot*: **JAIL**, **PRISON**
tol-bu-ta-mide \'tɒl-bu-tə-mɪd\ *n* [*tol-* + *butyric* + *amide*]: a sulfonamide $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_5S$ that lowers blood sugar level and is used in the treatment of diabetes
told *past* of **TELL**
tole \'tɒl\ *n* [F *tole* sheet metal (esp. iron), *fr* F *tole* (Bordeaux area), table, slab, *fr* L *tabula* board, tablet]: sheet metal and esp. tinplate for use in domestic and ornamental wares in which it is usu. japanned or painted and often elaborately decorated; also: objects made of *tole*
Tole-dō \'tɒl-dō\ *n*, *pl* **-dōs**: a finely tempered sword of a kind made in Toledo, Spain
tole-ra-ble \'tɒl-ə-ˈrə-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being borne or endured (~ pain) 2: moderately good or agreeable: **PASSABLE** (a ~ singing voice) — **tole-ra-ble-ly** \-ˈrə-bəl-ɪ\ *adv*
toler-ance \'tɒl-ə-ˈrən(t)s\ *n* 1: capacity to endure pain or hardship: **ENDURANCE**, **PORTITUDE**, **STAMINA** 2 *a* (1): the ability to endure the effects of a drug or food or of a physiologic insult without exhibiting the usu. unfavorable effects (immunological ~ to a virus) (an addict's increasing ~ for a drug) (2): relative capacity of an organism to grow or thrive when subjected to an unfavorable environmental factor 3: the maximum amount of a pesticide residue that may lawfully remain on or in food 3 *a*: sympathy or indulgence for beliefs or practices differing from or conflicting with one's own 4: the act of allowing something: **TOLERATION** (has a large ~ for uncertainty) 4: the allowable deviation from a standard, esp: the range of variation permitted in maintaining a specified dimension in machining a piece
toler-ant \-ˈrən(t)\ *adj* 1: inclined to tolerate, esp: marked by forbearance or endurance 2: exhibiting tolerance (as for an environmental factor) — **toler-ant-ly** *adv*
toler-ate \'tɒl-ə-ˈræt\ *vi* **-at-ed**; **-at-ing** [L *toleratus*, pp. of *tolerare* to endure, put up with, akin to OE *tholian* to bear, L *tolle* to lift up, *latūs* carried (suppletive pp. of *ferre*), Gk *lithō* to bear] 1: to endure or resist the action of (as a drug) without grave or lasting injury 2: to suffer to be or to be done without prohibition, hindrance, or contradiction *syn* *see* **BEAR** — **toler-a-tive** \-ˈræt-ɪv\ *adj* — **toler-a-tor** \-ˈræt-ər\ *n*
toler-a-tion \'tɒl-ə-ˈrā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or practice of tolerating something 2: a government policy of permitting forms of

toned \tōnd\ *adj* 1: having tone or a specified tone: characterized or distinguished by a tone 2 of paper: having a slight tint
tone-deaf \tōn-dēf\ *adj* 1: relatively insensitive to differences in musical pitch — *tone deafness* *n*
tone language *n*: a language (as Chinese, Sudanic, or Bantu) in which variations in tone distinguish words of different meaning that otherwise would sound alike
tone-less \tōn-ləs\ *adj* 1: lacking in tone, modulation, or expression — *tone-less-ly* *adv* — *tone-less-ness* *n*
tone-name \tōn-nēm\ *n*: an intonation phoneme in a tone language — *tone-name* \tōn-nēm\ *adj*
tone poem *n*: SYMPHONIC POEM — *tone poet* *n*
ton-er \tōn-er\ *n*: one that tones or is a source of tones as a: a pure organic pigment b: a solution used to impart color to a silver photographic image c: a substance used to develop a latent xerographic image
ton-etic \tōn-ētik\ *adj* 1: relating to linguistic tones or to tone languages 2: of or relating to intonation (~ notation) — *ton-etic-ally* \-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*
ton-etic-ics \tōn-ēiks\ *n pl* but *sing* in constr: the use or study of linguistic tones
ton-ette \tōn-ēt\ *n* [tōne + -ette]: a simple fipple flute with a range somewhat larger than an octave that is often used in elementary music education
tong \tāŋ, tōŋ\ *vi*: to take, gather, hold, or handle with tongs (~ oysters) ~ *vi*: to use tongs esp in taking or gathering something — *tong-er* \tāŋ-er, tōŋ-er\ *n*
tong n [Chin (Cant) tōŋ hall]: a secret society or fraternal organization esp of Chinese in the US formerly notorious for gang warfare
tong-ga \tāŋ-gə\ *n* [Hindi tōŋgā]: a light 2-wheeled vehicle for two or four persons drawn by one horse and common in India
Tong-gan \tāŋ-gən\ *n* 1: a member of a Polynesian people of the Tonga islands 2: the Polynesian language of the Tongans — *Tongan* *adj*
tongs \tāŋz, tōŋz\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [ME *tonges*, pl. of *tonge*, fr OE *tang*; akin to OHG *zanga* tongs, Gk *daknēin* to bite]: any of numerous grasping devices consisting commonly of two pieces joined at one end by a pivot or hinged like scissors
tongue \tɒŋ\ *n* [ME *tunge*, fr OE, akin to OHG *zunga* tongue, L *lingua*] 1 a: a fleshy movable process of the floor of the mouths of most vertebrates that bears sensory end organs and small glands and functions esp in taking and swallowing food and in man as a speech organ — see LARYNX illustration b: a part of various invertebrate animals that is analogous to the tongue 2: the flesh of a tongue (as of the ox or sheep) used as food 3: the power of communication through speech 4 a: LANGUAGE, esp: a spoken language b: manner or quality of utterance with respect to tone or sound, the sense of what is expressed, or the intention of the speaker (she has a clever ~) (a sharp ~) c: (1) : ecstatic usu. unintelligible utterance accompanying religious excitement (2) : the charismatic gift of ecstatic speech d: the cry of or as if of a hound pursuing or in sight of game — used esp in the phrase to give tongue 5: a long narrow strip of land projecting into a body of water 6: something resembling an animal's tongue in being elongated and fastened at one end only as a: a movable pin in a buckle b: a metal ball suspended inside a bell so as to strike against the sides as the bell is swung c: the pole of a vehicle d: the flap under the lacing or buckles of a shoe at the throat of the vamp 7 a: the rib on one edge of a board that fits into a corresponding groove in an edge of another board to make a flush joint b: FEATHER 4 — *tongue-like* \-līk\ *adj* — on the tip of one's tongue 1: about to be uttered (it was on the tip of my tongue to tell him exactly what I thought) 2: just eluding recall
tongue vt *phoned*, *tonguing* \tɒŋ-ŋŋ\ *vi* 1 archaic: SCOLD 2: to touch or lick with or as if with the tongue 3 a: to cut a tongue on (~ a board) b: to join (as boards) by means of a tongue and groove (~ flooring together) 4: to articulate (notes) by tonguing ~ *vi* 1: to project in a tongue 2: to articulate notes on a wind instrument by successively interrupting the stream of wind with the action of the tongue
tongue and groove n: a joint made by a tongue on one edge of a board fitting into a corresponding groove on the edge of another board
tongued \tɒpd\ *adj*: having a tongue esp of a specified kind — often used in combination (sharp-tongued)
tongue-in-cheek *adj*: characterized by insincerity, irony, or whimsical exaggeration
tongue in cheek *adv*: with insincerity, irony, or whimsical exaggeration
tongue-lash \tɒŋ-ləʃ\ *vb* [back-formation fr *tongue-lashing*] : CHIDE, SCOLD — *tongue-lashing* *n*
tongue-less \tɒŋ-ləs\ *adj* 1: having no tongue 2: lacking power of speech, MUTE
tongue-tie \tɒŋ-tī\ *vi* [back-formation fr *tongue-tied*] : to deprive of speech or the power of distinct articulation
tongue-tie n: limited mobility of the tongue due to shortness of its frenum
tongue-tied \tɒŋ-tīd\ *adj* 1: affected with tongue-tie 2: unable or disinclined to speak freely (as from shyness)
tongue twister n: a word, phrase, or sentence difficult to articulate because of a succession of similar consonantal sounds (as in "twin-screw steel cruiser")
tonguing \tɒŋ-ŋŋ\ *n*: use of the tongue in attacking or articulating notes on a wind instrument
ton-ia \tōn-ē-ə\ *comb form* [NL, fr *tonus*]: condition or degree of tonus (myotonia)
tonic \tōnik\ *adj* [Gk *tonikos*, fr *tonos* tension, tone] 1 a: characterized by tonus (~ contraction of muscle), also: marked by prolonged muscular contraction (~ convulsions) b: producing or adapted to produce healthy muscular condition and reaction of organs (as muscles) 2 a: increasing or restoring physical or mental tone b: yielding a tonic substance 3: relating to or based on the first tone of a scale (~ harmony) 4 of a syllable

: bearing a principal stress or accent 5: of or relating to speech tones or to languages using them to distinguish words otherwise identical — *ton-ically* \tōn-ī-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*
tonic n 1 a: an agent (as a drug) that increases body tone b: something that invigorates, restores, refreshes, or stimulates (a day in the country was a ~ for him) c: a liquid preparation for the scalp or hair d: chiefly NewEng: a carbonated flavored beverage e: QUININE WATER 2: the first tone of a diatonic scale: KEY-NOTE 3: a voiced sound
tonic accent n 1: relative phonetic prominence (as from greater stress or higher pitch) of a spoken syllable or word 2: accent depending on pitch rather than stress
ton-ic-ity \tōn-īs-ə-tē\ *n*: the property of possessing tone; esp: healthy vigor of body or mind 2: muscular tonus
tonic sol-fa n: a system of solmization based on key relationships that replaces the normal notation with sol-fa syllables or their initials
ton-night \tō-nīt\ *adv*: on this present night or the night following this present day (will do it ~)
tonight n: the present night or the night following this present day
ton-ka bean \tāŋ-kə\ *n* [prob fr Tupi *tonka*]: the seed of any of several leguminous trees (genus *Diplotryx*) that contains coumarin and is used in perfumes and as a flavoring, also: a tree bearing tonka beans
tonn *abbr* tonnage
ton-nage \tōn-ŋ\ *n* 1 [ME, fr OF *tonne* tun — more at TUNNEL]: a duty formerly levied on every tun of wine imported into England 2 a: a duty or impost on vessels based on cargo capacity b: a duty on goods per ton transported 3: ships in terms of the total number of tons registered or carried or of their carrying capacity 4 a: the cubical content of a merchant ship in units of 100 cubic feet b: the displacement of a warship 5: total weight in tons shipped, carried, or produced
tonne \tən\ *n* [F, fr *tonne* tun, fr OF — more at TUNNEL]: METRIC TON
ton-neau \tān-ō, tō-nō\ *n, pl* tonneaus [F, lit, tun, fr OF *tonel* — more at TUNNEL] 1: the rear seating compartment of an automobile; also: the entire seating compartment 2: a shape of watch case or dial resembling a barrel in profile
ton-ner \tōn-er\ *n*: an object (as a ship) having a specified tonnage — used in combination (a thousand-tonner)
ton-nom-eter \tō-nām-ō-tēr\ *n* [Gk *tonos* tone + E *-meter*] 1: an instrument or device for determining the exact pitch or the vibration rate of tones 2: an instrument for measuring tension (as of the eyeball) or pressure (as of blood or a gas) 3: a device for measuring vapor pressure — *ton-nom-etric* \tō-nō-mē-trīk\ *adj* — *ton-nom-etry* \tō-nām-ō-trē\ *n*
ton-no-plast \tō-nō-plast\ *n* [ISV *tonos* (fr Gk *tonos* tension) + *-plast* — more at TONE]: a semipermeable protoplasmic membrane surrounding a plant-cell vacuole
ton-sil \tān(-s)-əl\ *n* [L *tonsillae*, pl, tonsils] 1: either of a pair of prominent masses of lymphoid tissue that lie one on each side of the throat between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces 2: any of various masses of lymphoid tissue that are similar to tonsils — *ton-sil-lar* \tān(-s)-ə-lār\ *adj*
tonsill- or tonsillo- *comb form* [L *tonsillae*]: tonsil (<tonsillectomy> (<tonsillectomy>)
ton-sil-lec-to-my \tān(-s)-lēk-tō-mē\ *n, pl* -mies: the surgical removal of the tonsils
ton-sil-li-tis \-līt-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the tonsils
ton-so-ri-al \tān-sō-rē-əl, -sōr-ē-əl\ *adj* [L *tonsorius*, fr *tonsus*, pp] : of or relating to a barber or his work
ton-sure \tān-ʃər\ *n* [ME, fr ML *tonsura*, fr L, act of shearing, fr *tonsus*, pp of *tondere* to shear — more at TOME] 1: the Roman Catholic or Eastern rite of admission to the clerical state by the clipping or shaving of a portion of the head 2: the shaven crown or patch worn by monks and other clerics 3: a bald spot resembling a tonsure
tonsure vt *ton-sured*; *ton-suring* \tān-ʃ(-ə)-ŋŋ\ *vi*: to shave the head of, esp: to confer the tonsure upon
ton-time \tān-tēn, tən-\ *n* [F, fr Lorenzo Toni 1695 It banker]: a financial arrangement whereby a group of participants share various advantages on such terms that upon the death or default of any member his advantages are distributed among the remaining members until on the death of all but one the whole goes to him or on the expiration of an agreed period the whole goes to those remaining, also: the share or right of each individual
ton-us \tōn-əs\ *n* [NL, fr L, tension, tone]: TONE 9a, esp: a state of partial contraction characteristic of normal muscle
tony \tōn-ē\ *adj* *ton-i-er*; *est*: marked by an aristocratic or high-toned manner or style (~ private schools)
ton-y \tōn-ē\ *n, pl* Tonys [Tony, nickname of Antoinette Perry 1946 Am actress & producer]: a medallion awarded annually by a professional organization for notable achievement in the theater
too \tū\ *adv* [ME, fr OE *tō*, to, too — more at TO] 1: ALSO, BESIDES (tell the house and furniture ~) 2 a: to an excessive degree: EXCESSIVELY (~ large a house for us) b: to such a degree as to be regrettable (this time he has gone ~ far) c: VERY 3: so 2d ("I didn't do it" "You did ~")
took *past* of TAKE
tool \tūl\ *n* [ME, fr OE *tōl*, akin to OE *tawian* to prepare for use — more at TAW] 1 a: an instrument (as a hammer) used or worked by hand: IMPLEMENT b: (1): the cutting or shaping part in a machine or machine tool (2): a machine for shaping metal * MACHINE TOOL 2 a: something (as an instrument or apparatus) used in performing an operation or necessary in the practice of a vocation or profession (a scholar's books are his ~s) b: a means to an end 3: one that is used or manipulated by another
tool vt 1 a: to shape (a vehicle) to go: DRIVE b: to convey in a vehicle 2: to cause, form, or finish with a tool, esp: to letter or ornament (as leather) by means of hand tools 3: to equip (as a plant or industry) with tools, machines, and instruments for production ~ *vi* 1: DRIVE, RIDE (~ed about the countryside in a

religious belief and worship not officially established 2: TOLERANCE 2a(1)

tol-dī-ne \tāl-dēn\ *n* [ISV *tol-* + *-idine*]: any of several isomeric aromatic diamines $C_{14}H_{16}N_2$ that are homologues of benzidine and used esp. as dye intermediates

tol \tōl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to ON *tolr* toll; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc word borrowed fr. (assumed) VL *tolonium*, alter. of LL *telonium* customhouse, fr. Gk *telōnion*, fr. *telōnēs* collector of tolls, fr. *telos* tax, toll, akin to Gk *telēai* to bear] 1: a tax or fee paid for some liberty or privilege (as of passing over a highway or bridge) 2: compensation for services rendered as a: a charge for transportation b: a charge for a long-distance telephone call 3: a gnevous or ruinous price; esp: cost in life or health (fever had taken a heavy ~ of her — L. C. Douglas)

toll *vi*: to take or levy toll ~ *vt* 1 a: to exact part of as a toll b: to take as toll 2: to exact a toll from (someone)

toll or **tolle** \tōl\ *vi* tolled or tolled; tolling or tolling [ME *tollen*, *tollen*, akin to OE *talū* talk, narrative — more at TALE] 1: ALLURE, ENTICE 2 a: to entice (game) to approach b: to attract (fish) with scattered bait c: to lead or attract (domestic animals) to a desired point

toll *vb* [ME *tollen*, perh. fr. *tollen* to entice] *vt* 1: to sound (a bell) by pulling the rope 2 a: to give signal or announcement of (the clock ~ed each hour) b: to announce by tolling (church bells ~ed the death of the bishop) c: to call to or from a place or occasion (bells ~ed the congregation to church) ~ *vi*: to sound with slow measured strokes (the bell ~s solemnly)

toll *n*: the sound of a tolling bell

toll-booth \tōl-būth\ *n* [ME *tolbothe*, *tolbothe* tollbooth, town hall, jail, fr. *tol* toll + *bothe* booth]: a booth (as on a highway or bridge) where tolls are paid

toll bridge *n*: a bridge at which a toll is charged for crossing

toll call *n*: a long-distance telephone call at charges above a local rate

toll-gate \tōl-gāt\ *n*: a point where the driver of a vehicle must pay a toll

toll-house \-haus\ *n*: a house or booth where tolls are taken

toll-man \-mən\ *n*: a collector of tolls (as on a highway or bridge)

toll-way \-wā\ *n*: a road for the use of which tolls are collected

Toll-tec \tōl-tek, -tāl-*n* [Sp *tolteca*, of Amerind origin]: a member of a Nahuatl people of central and southern Mexico — *Toll-tec* \-ən\ *adj*

tolu *n* [Sp *tolu*, fr. Santiago de Tolú, Colombia]: BALSAM OF TOLU

tol-u-ate \tāl-yə-wāt\ *n* [ISV]: a salt or ester of a toluic acid

tol-u-ene \-yə-wēn\ *n* [ISV]: a liquid aromatic hydrocarbon C_7H_8 that resembles benzene but is less volatile, flammable, and toxic, is produced commercially from light oils from coke-oven gas and coal tar and from petroleum, and is used as a solvent, in organic synthesis, and as an antiknock agent for gasoline

tol-u-ic \tāl-yū-ik\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or being any of four isomeric acids $C_7H_6O_2$ derived from toluene

tol-u-idine \tāl-yū-dēn\ *n* [ISV *tol-* + *-idine*]: any of three isomeric amino derivatives of toluene C_7H_7N that are analogous to aniline and are used as dye intermediates

toluidine blue *n*: a basic thiazine dye that is related to methylene blue and is used as a biological stain and in medicine to treat hemorrhage

tol-u-ol \tāl-yə-wōl\ *n*: toluene esp. of commercial grade

tol-y-l \tāl-yəl\ *n* [ISV]: any of three univalent radicals $CH_2C_6H_4$ derived from toluene

tom \tām\ *n* [Tom, nickname for Thomas] 1: the male of various animals, esp: TOMCAT 2 cap: UNCLE TOM

tom-a-hawk \tām-i-hok\ *n* [tomahawk (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)]: a light ax used as a missile and as a hand weapon esp. by No. American Indians

tomahawk *vi*: to cut, strike, or kill with a tomahawk

tom-mal-ey \tām-māl-ē, -tām-al-ē\ *n*, pl. *-leys* [of Caribbean origin, akin to Galibi *tomal* sauce of lobster livers]: the liver of the lobster

Tom and Jerry \tām-ən-jēr-ē\ *n* [Connthian *Tom* & *Jerry* Hawthorne, characters in *Life in London* (1821) by Pierce Egan]: a hot sweetened drink of rum, water, spices, and beaten egg

tom-ma-to \tām-māt-(ō, -ō-w), -māt-*n*, pl. *-toes* [alter. of earlier *tomatē*, fr. Sp, fr. Nahuatl *tomatl*] 1: any of a genus (*Lycopersicon*) of So. American herbs of the nightshade family; esp: a perennial plant (*L. esculentum*) widely cultivated for its edible fruits 2: the usu. large rounded and red or yellow pulpy berry of a tomato

tomato fruitworm *n*: CORN EARWORM

tomato hornworm *n*: a hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*) whose larva is a hornworm feeding on plants of the nightshade family and esp. tobacco and tomato

tomb \tūm\ *n* [ME *tombe*, fr. AF *tumbe*, fr. LL *tumba* sepulchral mound, fr. Gk *tymbos*, akin to L. *tumere* to be swollen — more at THUMB] 1 a: an excavation in which a corpse is buried: GRAVE b: a place of interment 2: a house, chamber, or vault for the dead formed wholly or partly in the earth or entirely above ground 3: a building or structure resembling a tomb in form or appearance — *tomb-less* \-ləs\ *adj*

tomb *vi*: BURY ENTOMB

tom-bac \tām-bak\ *n* [F, fr. D *tombak*, fr. Malay *tēmbaga* copper]: an alloy essentially of copper and zinc and sometimes tin or arsenic that is used esp. for cheap jewelry and gilding

tom-bo-lo \tām-bō-lō, -tām-*n*, pl. *-los* [It] 1: a sand or gravel bar connecting an island with the mainland or another island

tom-boy \tām-boi\ *n*: a girl of boyish behavior: HOYDEN — *tom-boy-ish* \-ish\ *adj* — *tom-boy-ish-ness* *n*

tomb-stone \tūm-stōn\ *n*: GRAVESTONE

tom-cat \tām-kat\ *n*: a male cat

tom-cod \-kād\ *n*: 1: any of several small fishes (genus *Microgadus*) resembling the related common codfish 2: any of several croakers of the Pacific coast

Tom Collins \tām-kāl-ən-z\ *n* [fr. the name Tom Collins]: a Collins with a base of gin

Tom, Dick, and Harry \tām-dik-ən-har-ē\ *n*: the common man: ANYONE — often used with every (Helps every Tom, Dick, and Harry in need)

tome \tōm\ *n* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *tomus*, fr. Gk *tomas* section, roll of papyrus, tome, fr. *temnein* to cut; akin to L. *tondere* to shear, Gk *tendēin* to gnaw] 1: a volume forming part of a larger work 2: BOOK esp: a large or scholarly book

to-me \tōm\ *n* comb form [Gk *tomas*] 1: part: segment (myo-tome) 2: cutting instrument (pharyngotome)

to-men-tose \tō-men-tōs, -tō-mən-*adj* [NL *tomentosus*, fr. *toment-*]: covered with densely matted hairs (a ~ leaf)

to-men-tum \tō-men-təm\ *n*, pl. *-tō* \-tə\ [NL, fr. L. cushion stuffing, akin to L. *tumere* to be swollen — more at THUMB]: pubescence composed of densely matted woolly hairs

tom-fool \tām-fūl\ *n*: a great fool: BLOCKHEAD

tom-fool \tām-fūl\ *adj*: extremely foolish, stupid, or doltish

tom-fool-ery \tām-fūl-(ē)-rē\ *n*: foolish trifling: NONSENSE

Tom-my \tām-ē\ *n*, pl. *Tom-mies* [Thomas Atkins, name used as model in official army forms]: a British soldier

Tommy Atkins \-at-kən-z\ *n*: TOMMY

tommy-gun *vi*: to shoot with a tommy gun

tommy gun \tām-ē-gən\ *n* [by shortening & alter]: THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUN broadly: SUBMACHINE GUN

tom-my-rot \tām-ē-rat\ *n* [E dial *tommy* fool + E *rot*]: utter foolishness or nonsense

to-mo-gram \tō-mə-gram\ *n*: a roentgenogram made by tomography

to-mog-ra-phy \tō-mag-rā-fē\ *n* [Gk *tomas* section + ISV *-graphy* — more at TOME]: a diagnostic technique using X-ray photographs in which the shadows of structures before and behind the section under scrutiny do not show

to-mor-row \tō-mōr-(ē), -mōr-, -ō-w\ *adv* [ME to morgen, fr. OE *tō morgen*, fr. *tō* to + *morgen* tomorrow, morning — more at MORN]: on or for the day after today (will do it ~)

tomorrow *n*: 1: the day after the present (the court will recess until ~) 2: FUTURE 1a (the world of ~)

tom-pl-on \tām-pē-ən\ *var* of TAMPION

Tom Thumb \tām-thəm\ *n*: 1: a legendary English dwarf 2: a dwarf type, race, or individual

tom-tit \tām-tīt, -tām-*n* [prob short for *tomtitmouse*, fr. the name *Tom* + *titmouse*]: any of various small active birds

tom-tom \tām-tām, -tām-tōm\ *n* [Hindi *tamtam*] 1: a usu. long and narrow small-headed drum commonly beaten with the hands 2: a monotonous beating, rhythm, or rhythmical sound

to-my \tō-mē\ *n* comb form [NL *-tomia* fr. Gk, fr. *-tomas* that cuts, fr. *temnein* to cut — more at TOME]: incision: section (laparotomy)

ton \tōn\ *n*, pl. *tons* also *ton* [ME *tunne* unit of weight or capacity — more at TUN] 1: any of various units of weight a — see WEIGHT table b: METRIC TON 2 a: a unit of internal capacity for ships equal to 100 cubic feet — called also *register ton* b: a unit approximately equal to the volume of a long ton weight of seawater used in reckoning the displacement of ships and equal to 35 cubic feet c: a unit of volume for cargo freight usu. reckoned at 40 cubic feet — called also *freight ton*, *measurement ton* 3: a great quantity: LOT — often used in pl. (ate ~s of hamburgers) (has ~s of money)

ton \tōn\ *n* [F, lit., tone, fr. L *tonus*] 1: the prevailing fashion: VOGUE 2: the quality or state of being smart or fashionable

ton-al \tōn-əl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to tone, tonality, or tonicity 2: having tonality — *ton-al-ly* \-lē\ *adv*

ton-al-ty \tōn-al-tē\ *n*, pl. *-ties* 1: tonal quality 2 a: KEY b: the organization of all the tones and chords of a piece of music in relation to a tonic 3: the arrangement or interrelation of the tones of a picture

ton-do \tān-(ē), -dō\ *n*, pl. *ton-di* \-(ē)-dē\ [It, fr. *tondo* round, short for *rotondo*, fr. L *rotundus* — more at ROUND] 1: a circular painting 2: a sculptured medallion

tone \tōn\ *n* [ME, fr. L *tonus* tension, tone, fr. Gk *tonos*, lit. act of stretching, akin to Gk *teinlein* to stretch — more at THIN] 1: vocal or musical sound, esp: sound of a specific quality (spoke in low ~s) (masculine ~s) 2 a: a sound of definite pitch and vibration b: WHOLE STEP 3: accent or inflection expressive of a mood or emotion 4: the pitch of a word often used to express differences of meaning 5: a particular pitch or change of pitch constituting an element in the intonation of a phrase or sentence (high ~) (low ~) (mid ~) (down-rising ~) (falling ~) 6: style or manner of expression in speaking or writing (seemed wise to adopt a conciliatory ~) 7 a (1): color quality or value (2): a tint or shade of color b: the color that appreciably modifies a hue or white or black (gray walls of greenish ~) 8: the effect in painting of light and shade together with color 9 a: the state of a living body or of any of its organs or parts in which the functions are healthy and performed with due vigor b: normal tension or responsiveness to stimuli, *specif*: muscular tonus 10 a: healthy elasticity: RESILIENCY 10 b: general character, quality, or trend (a city's low moral ~) c: frame of mind: MOOD

tone *vb* *toned*, *toning* *vi* 1: INTONE 2: to give a particular intonation or inflection to 3 a: to impart tone to b: STRENGTHEN (medicine to ~ up the system) b: to soften in color, appearance, or sound: MELLOW c: to change the normal silver image of (as a photographic print) into a colored image ~ *vi* 1: to assume a pleasing color quality or tint 2: to blend or harmonize in color

tone arm *n*: the movable part of a phonograph or record player that carries the pickup and permits the needle to follow the record groove

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tone arm *n*: the movable part of a phonograph or record player that carries the pickup and permits the needle to follow the record groove

tone *vb* *toned*, *toning* *vi* 1: INTONE 2: to give a particular intonation or inflection to 3 a: to impart tone to b: STRENGTHEN (medicine to ~ up the system) b: to soften in color, appearance, or sound: MELLOW c: to change the normal silver image of (as a photographic print) into a colored image ~ *vi* 1: to assume a pleasing color quality or tint 2: to blend or harmonize in color

top-dress \tɒp-dres\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *topdressing*]: to apply material to (as land or a road) without working it in, esp.: to scatter fertilizer over (land)

top-dress-ing \tɒp-dres-ɪŋ\ *n*: a material used to top-dress soil

top-dress \tɒp-dres\ *vt* [toped; top-ing] (obs. *E. tope* (inter)) used to wish good health before drinking): to drink liquor to excess

top *n* [orig. unknown]: a small cosmopolitan shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*) with a liver very rich in vitamin A

top *n* [Hindi] *top*, *perh* fr. Skt *stūpa*: STUPA

top-pet or **top-i** \tɒp-pet, tɒp-ɪ\ *n* [Hindi] *topi*: a lightweight helmet-shaped hat made of pith or cork

top-er \tɒp-ər\ *n*: one that topes, esp.: DRUNKARD

top flight *n*: the highest level of achievement, excellence, or eminence — **top-flight** *adj*

Top 40 *n pl*: the forty best-selling phonograph records for a given period

Top 40 *adj*: constituting, playing, listing, or relating to the Top 40 (Top 40 hits) (Top 40 stations) (Top 40 charts)

top-full or **top-full** \tɒp-fʊl\ *adj*: BRIMFUL

top-gal-lant (\tɒp-gal-ənt, tɒ-gal-ənt\ *adj* [top + gallant, *adj*] 1: of, relating to, or being a part next above the topmast and below the royal mast (~ sails) (the ~ mast) 2: raised above adjoining parts or structures

topgallant *n* 1: a topgallant mast or sail 2: the topmast

top *adj*: SUMMIT (the high ~ of my joy — Shak.)

top-ham-mer \tɒp-ham-ər\ *n* 1: matter or weight (as spars or rigging) in the upper part of a ship 2: unnecessary cumbersome matter

top hat *n*: a man's tall-crowned hat usu. of beaver or silk

top-heavy \tɒp-hev-ɪ\ *adj* 1: having the top part too heavy for the lower part 2: capitalized beyond what is prudent or safe

Top-het \tɒp-het\ *n* [ME, shrine south of ancient Jerusalem where human sacrifices were performed to Moloch (Jer 7 31), Gehenna, fr. Heb *tōphēth*]: HELL, GEHENNA

top-hole \tɒp-hoʊl\ *adj*, chiefly Brit.: EXCELLENT, FIRST-CLASS

top-hus \tɒp-hʊs\ *n*, *pl* *top-hi* \tɒp-ɪ, -jə\ [L. *tufa*]: a deposit of urates in tissues (as cartilage) characteristic of gout

top-i-ary \tɒp-ɪ-ər-ɪ\ *adj* [L. *topiarius* fr. *topia* ornamental gardening, irreg. fr. Gk *topos* place]: of, relating to, or being the practice or art of training, cutting, and trimming trees or shrubs into odd or ornamental shapes, also: characterized by such work

topiary *n*, *pl* *-aries*: topiary art or gardening; also: a topiary garden

top-ic \tɒp-ɪk\ *n* [L. *Topica* Topics (work by Aristotle), fr. Gk *Topika*, fr. *topika*, neut. pl. of *topikos* of a place, of a topos, fr. *topos* place, topos, akin to OE *toftan* to agree] 1: one of the general forms of argument employed in probable reasoning b: ARGUMENT REASON 2: a: a heading in an outlined argument or exposition b: the subject of a discourse or of a section of a discourse

top-i-cal \tɒp-ɪ-kəl\ *adj* 1: a: of or relating to a place b: local or designed for local application (a ~ remedy) (a ~ anesthetic) 2: a: of, relating to, or arranged by topics (set down in ~ form) b: referring to the topics of the day or place: of local or temporary interest — **top-i-cally** \tɒp-ɪ-kəl-ɪ\ *adv*

top-i-cal-ity \tɒp-ɪ-kəl-ɪ-ti\ *n*, *pl* *-ities* 1: the quality or state of being topical 2: an item of merely topical interest

topic sentence *n*: a sentence that states the main thought of a paragraph or of a larger unit of discourse and is usu. placed at or near the beginning

top-kick \tɒp-kɪk\ *n*: FIRST SERGEANT 1

top-knot \tɒp-nɒt\ *n* 1: an ornament (as a knot of ribbons or a pom-pom) forming a headdress or worn as part of a coiffure 2: a crest of feathers or hair on the top of the head

top-less \tɒp-ləs\ *adj* 1: being without a top 2: archaic: so high as to reach up beyond sight (and burnt the ~ towers of Ilum — Christopher Marlowe) 3: wearing no clothing on the upper body b: featuring topless waitresses or entertainers

top-level \tɒp-lev-əl\ *adj*: very high or highest in level of authority, importance, or quality (~ management)

top lift *n*: the bottom layer of a heel

top-lofty \tɒp-lɒf-tɪ\ *adj* also **top-loft-i-cal** \tɒp-lɒf-tɪ-kəl\ *adj* [prob. fr. the phrase *top loffy*]: very superior in air or attitude — **top-loft-i-ly** \tɒp-lɒf-tɪ-ɪ\ *adv* — **top-loft-i-ness** \tɒp-lɒf-tɪ-nəs\ *n*

top-mast \tɒp-mast-, -mɒst\ *n*: the mast that is next above the lower mast and is topmost in a fore-and-aft rig

top milk *n*: the upper layer of milk in a container enriched by whatever cream has risen

top-min-now \tɒp-mɪn-nɒw-, -n(w)-\ *n* 1: any of numerous small viviparous surface-feeding fishes constituting a family (Pocillidae) 2: KILLFISH 1

top-most \tɒp-mɒst\ *adj*: highest of all: UPPERMOST

top-notch \tɒp-nɒtʃ\ *adj*: of the highest quality: FIRST-RATE — **top-notch-er** \tɒp-nɒtʃ-ər\ *n*

topo-cent-ric \tɒp-ə-sen-trɪk-, tɒp-ə\ *adj* [top- + -centric]: relating to, measured from, or as if observed from a particular point on the earth's surface: having or relating to such a point as origin (~ coordinates) — compare **GEOCENTRIC**

topog *abbr* topography

topo-graph \tɒp-ə-graf-, tɒp-ə\ *n* [back-formation fr. *topography*]: a detailed photograph of the surface of an object

topo-graph-er \tɒp-ə-graf-ər\ *n*: one skilled in topography

topo-graph-ic \tɒp-ə-graf-ɪk-, tɒp-ə\ *adj*: TOPOGRAPHICAL 1

topo-graph-i-cal \tɒp-ə-graf-ɪ-kəl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or concerned with topography (a ~ engineer) 2: of, relating to, or concerned with the artistic representation of a particular locality (a ~ poem) (~ painting) — **topo-graph-i-cally** \tɒp-ə-graf-ɪ-kəl-ɪ\ *adv*

topo-graph-y \tɒp-ə-graf-ɪ\ *n* [ME *topographia*, fr. LL *topographia*, fr. Gk, fr. *topographēn* to describe a place, fr. *topos* place + *graphein* to write — more at **CARVE**] 1: a: the art or practice of graphic delineation in detail usu. on maps or charts of natural and man-made features of a place or region esp. in a way to show their relative positions and elevations, also: the practice of making topographs b: topographical surveying 2: a: the configuration of a surface including its relief and the position of its natural

and man-made features b: the physical or natural features of an object or entity and their structural relationships

topo-log-i-cal \tɒp-ə-lɒj-ɪ-kəl-, tɒp-ə\ *adj* 1: of or relating to topology 2: being or involving properties unaltered under a homeomorphism (continuity and connectedness are ~ properties) — **topo-log-i-cally** \tɒp-ə-lɒj-ɪ-kəl-ɪ\ *adv*

topological group *n*: a mathematical group which is also a topological space, whose multiplicative operation is continuous such that given any neighborhood of a product there exist neighborhoods of the elements composing the product with the property that any pair of elements representing each of these neighborhoods form a product belonging to the given neighborhood, and whose operation of taking inverses is continuous such that for any neighborhood of the inverse of an element there exists a neighborhood of the element itself in which every element has its inverse in the other neighborhood

topologically equivalent *adj*: related by a homeomorphism

topological space *n*: a set with a collection of subsets satisfying the conditions that both the empty set and the set itself belong to the collection, the union of any number of the subsets is also an element of the collection, and the intersection of a finite number of the subsets is an element of the collection

topological transformation *n*: HOMEOMORPHISM

topo-log-ist \tɒp-ɒ-lɒj-ɪ-st, tɒ-ɪ\ *n*: a student of or specialist in topology

topo-log-y \tɒp-ə-lɒj-, tɒp-ə\ *n*, *pl* *-gies* [ISV] 1: topographical study of a particular place, specif.: the history of a region as indicated by its topography 2: a: a branch of mathematics concerned with those properties of geometric configurations (as point sets) which are unaltered by elastic deformations (as a stretching or a twisting) that are homeomorphisms b: CONFIGURATION (~ of a molecule) (~ of a magnetic field)

toponym \tɒp-ə-nɪm-, tɒp-ə\ *n* [ISV, back-formation fr. *toponymy*]: PLACE-NAME

toponym-ic \tɒp-ə-nɪm-ɪk-, tɒp-ə\ *adj*: of or relating to toponyms or toponymy — **toponym-i-cal** \tɒp-ə-nɪm-ɪ-kəl\ *adj*

top-on-y-m-y \tɒp-ən-ɪ-m-ɪ-, tɒ-ɪ\ *n* [ISV, fr. *top-* + Gk *onyma*, *onyma* name — more at **NAME**]: the place-names of a region or language or esp. the etymological study of them

top-oss \tɒp-əs-, tɒp-ə\ *n*, *pl* *top-ol* \tɒp-əl\ [Gk, short for *koinos topos*, lit., common place — more at **TOPIC**]: a short rhetorical theme or topic

top-per \tɒp-ər\ *n* 1: one that puts on or takes off tops 2: one that is at or on the top 3: a: SILK HAT b: OPERA HAT 4: something (as a joke) that caps everything preceding b: a woman's usu. short and loose-fitting lightweight outer coat

top-ping \tɒp-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: something that forms a top: as a: a garnish (as a sauce, bread crumbs, or whipped cream) placed on top of a food for flavor or decoration b: a finishing layer of mortar on concrete 2: the action of one that tops 3: something removed by topping

topping *adj* 1: highest in rank or eminence 2 *New Eng*: PROUD 3 *chiefly Brit*: EXCELLENT

top-ple \tɒp-əl\ *vb* **top-pled**; **top-pling** \tɒp-ɪŋ\ [freq. of *top* *vi* 1: to fall from or as if from being top-heavy 2: to be or seem unsteady: TOTTER ~ *vt* 1: to cause to topple 2: OVERTHROW

top round *n*: meat (as steak) from the inner part of a round of beef

top-ness \tɒp-nəs\ *adj* [pl. of *top*]: topmost in quality, ability, popularity, or eminence — used predicatively (is ~ in his field)

top-sail \tɒp-səl-, -sɒl\ also **top-s'l** \tɒp-səl\ *n* 1: the sail next above the lowermost sail on a mast in a square-rigged ship 2: the sail set above and sometimes on the gaff in a fore-and-aft rigged ship

top secret *adj* 1: demanding inviolate secrecy among those concerned 2: containing information whose unauthorized disclosure could result in exceptionally grave danger to the nation — compare **CONFIDENTIAL**, **SECRET**

top sergeant *n*: FIRST SERGEANT 1

top-side \tɒp-saɪd-, tɒp-saɪd\ *n*, *pl*: the top portion of the outer surface of a ship on each side above the waterline 2: the highest level of authority 3: the upper portion of the ionosphere

topside *adv* or *adj* 1: on deck 2: to or on the top or surface 3: in a position of authority

top-soil \tɒp-sɔɪl-, tɒp-sɔɪl\ *n*: surface soil usu. including the organic layer in which plants have most of their roots and which the farmer turns over in plowing

top spin *n* [top]: a rotary motion imparted to a ball that causes it to rotate forward in the direction of its flight

top-stitch \tɒp-stɪtʃ\ *vt*: to make a line of stitching on the outside of (a garment) close to a seam

top-sy-tur-vi-ness \tɒp-sɪ-tər-vɪ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being topsy-turvy

top-sy-tur-vy \tɒp-sɪ-tər-vɪ\ *adv* [prob. deriv. of *tops* (pl. of *top*) + obs. *E. terre* (to turn upside down)] 1: with the top or head downward: upside down 2: in utter confusion or disorder

topsy-turvy *adj*: turned topsy-turvy; totally disordered — **top-sy-tur-vi-ly** \tɒp-sɪ-tər-vɪ-ɪ\ *adv* — **top-sy-tur-vy-dom** \tɒp-sɪ-tər-vɪ-dəm\ *n*

topsy-turvy *n*: TOPSY-TURVINESS

top-work \tɒp-wɜrk\ *vt*: to graft scions of another variety on the main branches of (as fruit trees) usu. to obtain more desirable fruit

toque \tɒk\ *n* [MF, *toque* hat with a narrow brim worn esp. in the 16th cent., fr. OSP *toqa* headdress] 1: a woman's small hat without a brim made of any of various soft close-fitting shapes 2: TUQUE

tor \tɒr\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *torr*]: a high craggy hill

Tor-ah \tɒr-ə-, tɒr-, tɒr-ə\ *n* [Heb *tōrah*] 1: LAW 2: the body of wisdom and law contained in Jewish Scripture and other sacred literature and oral tradition 3: a leather or parchment scroll of the Pentateuch used in a synagogue for liturgical purposes

torch \tɒtʃ\ *n*, often attrib [ME *torche*, fr. OF, bundle of twisted straw or tow, torch, fr. (assumed) VL *torca*, akin to L *torquere* to twist — more at **TORTURE**] 1: a burning stick of resinous wood or twist of tow used to give light and usu. carried in the hand 2: FLAMBEAU 2: something (as wisdom or knowledge) likened to a

small automobile — R. G. Tugwell) 2: to equip a plant or industry with the means (as machines, machine tools, and instruments) of production — often used with up (the necessary time it takes to ~ up for new models — *Ethyl News*)

tool *n*: a design (as on the binding of a book) made by tooling

tool-box \tül-bäks/ *n*: a chest for tools

tool-head \tül-hed/ *n*: a part of a machine in which a tool or toolholder is clamped and which is provided with adjustments to bring the tool into the desired position

tool-holder \-höl-dör/ *n*: a short steel bar having a shank at one end to fit into the toolhead of a machine and a clamp at the other end to hold small interchangeable cutting bits

tool-house \-häus/ *n*: a building (as in a garden) for storing tools

tool-maker \-mä-kör/ *n*: a machinist who specializes in the construction, repair, maintenance, and calibration of the tools, jigs, fixtures, and instruments of a machine shop

tool-making \-kig/ *n*: the action, process, or art of making tools, also: the trade of a toolmaker

tool-room \-tül-rüm, -rüm/ *n*: a room where tools are kept, esp.: a room in a machine shop in which tools are made, stored, and issued for use by workmen

toolshed \-shed/ *n*: TOOLHOUSE

tool subject *n*: a subject studied to gain competence in a skill used in other subjects

toom \tüm/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *tōm* — more at TEEM] chiefly Scot: EMPTY

toon \tūn/ *n* [Hindi *tūn*, fr. Skt *tunna*]: an East Indian and Australian tree (*Cedrela toona*) of the mahogany family with fragrant dark red wood and flowers that yield a dye, also: its wood

toot \tūt/ *vb* [prob. imit.] *vt* 1 *a*: to sound a short blast (the horn ~ed) *b*: to sound a note or call suggesting the short blast of a wind instrument 2: to blow or sound an instrument (as a horn) esp. so as to produce short blasts ~ *vi*: to cause to sound (~ a whistle) — **tooter** *n*

toot *n*: a short blast (as on a horn), also: a sound resembling such a blast

toot *n* [Sc toot to drink heavily]: a drinking bout: SPREE

tooth \tūth/ *n*, *pl* teeth \tēth/ [ME, fr. OE *tōth*, akin to OHG *zand*, tooth, *L* *dent*, *dens*, Gk *odont*, *odous*] 1 *a*: one of the hard bony appendages that are borne on the jaws or in many of the lower vertebrates on other bones in the walls of the mouth or pharynx and serve esp. for the prehension and mastication of food and as weapons of offense and defense *b*: any of various usu. hard and sharp processes esp. about the mouth of an invertebrate 2: TASTE LICKING 3: a projection resembling or suggesting the tooth of an animal in shape, arrangement, or action (saw ~) *a*: one of the regular projections on the circumference or sometimes the face of a wheel that engage with corresponding projections on another wheel esp. to transmit force: cog *b*: a small sharp-pointed marginal lobe or process on a plant 4 *a*: something that injures, tortures, devours, or destroys *b* *pl*: effective means of enforcement 5: a roughness of surface produced by mechanical or artificial means — **tooth-like** \tūth-līk/ *adj* — In the teeth of 1: in or into direct contact or collision with (found themselves sailing in the teeth of a hurricane — *Current Blog*) 2: in direct opposition to (rule had ... been imposed by conquest in the teeth of obstinate resistance — A. J. Toynbee) — to the teeth: FULLY, COMPLETELY (armed to the teeth)

tooth \tūth, tūth/ *vt* 1: to furnish with teeth esp. by cutting notches (~ a saw) 2: to roughen the surface of (~ a cement floor to prevent slipping)

tooth-ache \tūth-āk/ *n*: pain in or about a tooth

tooth and nail *adv*: with every available means: all out (fight tooth and nail)

tooth-billed \tūth-bīld/ *adj*: having a notched bill

tooth-brush \-brūsh/ *n*: a brush for cleaning the teeth

tooth-brush-ing \-ɪŋ/ *n*: the action of using a toothbrush to clean teeth

toothed \tūtht, uncompounded also tūth-thəd/ *adj*: having teeth esp. of a specified kind or number — often used in combination (bucktoothed)

toothed whale \tūtht-, tūth-thəd-/ *n*: any of various whales (suborder Odontoceti) with numerous simple conical teeth — compare WHALEBONE WHALE

tooth-less \tūth-ləs/ *adj* 1: having no teeth 2 *a*: lacking in sharpness or bite (spoke in ~ generalities — Arthur Heppner) *b*: lacking in means of enforcement or coercion: INEFFECTUAL

tooth-paste \-päst/ *n*: a paste for cleaning the teeth

tooth-pick \-pīk/ *n*: a pointed instrument (as a small tapering piece of wood) used for removing food particles lodged between the teeth

tooth powder *n*: a powder for cleaning the teeth

tooth shell *n*: any of a class (Scaphopoda) of marine mollusks with a tapering tubular shell, also: this shell

tooth-some \tūth-səm/ *adj* 1: of palatable flavor and pleasing texture: DELICIOUS (crisp ~ fried chicken) 2 *a*: AGREEABLE, ATTRACTIVE *b*: sexually attractive (a ~ blonde) *syn* see PALATABLE — **tooth-some-ly** *adv* — **tooth-someness** *n*

tooth-wort \-wört, -w(ə)r/ *n* 1: a European parasitic plant (*Lathraea squamaria*) of the broomrape family having a rootstock

covered with tooth-shaped scales 2: any of various cresses (genus *Dentaria*) including several cultivated for their showy flowers

toothy \tū-thē/ *adj* tooth-ier, -est 1: having or showing prominent teeth (~ grin) 2: TOOTHsome 1 — **tooth-ily** \-thē-lē/ *adv*

toot-ly \tūti-lē/ *vb* toot-ied; toot-ling \tūti-līŋ, -lēŋ/ [freq. of toot] *vt* 1: to toot gently, repeatedly, or continuously 2: to drive or move along in a leisurely manner ~ *vi*: to toot continuously on — **tootle** *n* — **toot-ler** \tūti-lör, -lör-/ *n*

too-too \tū-tū/ *adj* 1: going beyond the bounds of convention, good taste, or common sense: EXTREME 2: LA-DI DA

toot-sie \tūit-sē/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: DEAR, SWEETHEART 2: PROSTITUTE

toot-sy also **toot-sie** \tūit-sē/ *n*, *pl* toot-sies [baby-talk alter. of foot]: FOOT

top \tāp/ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *zopf* tip, tuft of hair] 1 *a* (1): the highest point, level, or part of something: SUMMIT, CROWN (2): the head or top of the head — used esp. in the phrase *top to toe* (3): the head of a plant and esp. one with edible roots (beet ~s) (4): a garment worn on the upper body *b* (1): the highest or uppermost region or part (2): the upper end, edge, or surface 2: a fitted, integral, or attached part or unit serving as an upper piece, lid, or covering 3 *a*: a platform surrounding the head of a lower mast that serves to spread the topmast rigging, strengthen the mast, and furnish a standing place for men aloft *b*: a comparable part of the superstructure, esp.: such a part on a warship used as a fire-control station or antiaircraft gun platform 4: the highest degree or pitch conceivable or attained: ACME, PINNACLE 5 *a*: the part that is nearest in space or time to the source or beginning *b*: the first half of an inning in baseball '6 *a* (1): the highest position (as in rank or achievement) (2): a person or thing at the top *b* *pl*: acies and kings in a hand or the three highest honors in a suit 7: the choicest part: CREAM PICK 8: a forward spin given to a ball (as in golf, tennis, or billiards) by striking it on or near the top or above the center; also: the stroke so given — **topped** \tāpt/ *adj* — off the top of one's head: in an impromptu manner (sat down and wrote the story off the top of his head — Jerome Beatty, Jr.) — on top of 1 *a*: in control of (acted like a man on top of his job — *Newsweek*) *b*: informed about (a teacher trying to keep on top of developments in his field — Frank Ross) 2: in sudden and unexpected proximity to (the situation was on top of them now ... they couldn't evade it — Frank O'Connor) 3: in addition to (a bad idea to get chilled on top of getting wet — Sylvia T. Warner) — on top of the world: in a position of eminent success, happiness, or fame

top *vb* topped, top-pling *vt* 1: to remove or cut the top of as *a*: to shorten or remove the top of (a plant): PINCH 1b *b*: to remove the most volatile parts from (as crude petroleum) 2 *a*: to cover with a top or on the top: provide, form, or serve as a top for *b*: to supply with a decorative or protective finish or final touch *c*: REFUEL, RESUPPLY — usu. used with off or up *d*: to complete the basic structure of (as a high-rise building) by putting on a cap or uppermost section — usu. used with out or off (the tallest commercial building in the state ... was topped off ... yesterday — John Okar) 3 *a*: to be or become higher than: OVERTOP (~ the previous record) *b*: to be superior to: EXCEL SURPASS (~ everything of the kind in print — Alfred Frankenstein) *c*: to gain ascendancy over: DOMINATE 4 *a*: to rise to, reach, or be at the top of *b*: to go over the top of: CLEAR, SURMOUNT 5: to strike (a ball) above the center thereby imparting top spin ~ *vi* 1: to make an end, finish, or conclusion 2: to reach a summit or crest — usu. used with off or out (the business-investment boom ... has topped out — *Newsweek*)

top *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being at the top: UPPERMOST 2: CHIEF, LEADING (one of the world's ~ journalists) 3: of the highest quality, amount, or degree (~ value) (~ form)

top *n* [ME, fr. OE]: a commonly cylindrical or conoidal device that has a tapering usu. steel-shod point on which it is made to spin and that is used esp. as a toy

top- or topo- *comb* form [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. *topos* — more at TOPOC]: place: locality (topology) (toponymy)

top-az \tō-pāz/ *n* [ME *topaz*, fr. OF, fr. *L* *topazus*, fr. Gk *topazos*] 1 *a*: a mineral Al_2SiO_5 (F, OH) that is essentially a silicate of aluminum and usu. occurs in orthorhombic translucent or transparent crystals or in white translucent masses *b*: a usu. yellow to brownish yellow transparent mineral topaz used as a gem *c*: a yellow sapphire *d*: a yellow quartz (as cairngorm or altered citrine) 2: either of two large brilliantly colored So American hummingbirds (*Topaza pella* and *T. pyra*)

top banana *n* [fr. a burlesque routine involving three comedians in which the one that gets the punch line also gets a banana]: the leading comedian in a burlesque show; broadly: KINGPIN 2

top billing *n*: the position at the top of a theatrical bill usu. featuring the star's name 2: prominent emphasis, featuring, or advertising

top boot *n*: a high boot often with light-colored leather bands around the upper part

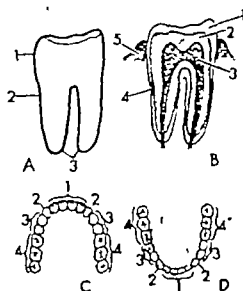
top-coat \tāp-kōt/ *n*: a lightweight overcoat

top-cross \tāp-kros/ *n*: a cross between a superior or purebred male and inferior female stock to improve the average quality of the progeny; also: the product of such a cross

top dog *n*: a person or group in a position of authority esp. through victory in a hard-fought competition

top-down \tāp-daun/ *adj* [fr. the phrase from the top down]: closely organized, controlled, and directed

top drawer *n*: the highest level of society, authority, or excellence



teeth 1a. A outside of a molar 1 crown, 2 neck, 3 roots, B cross section of a molar, 1 enamel, 2 dentin, 3 pulp, 4 cementum, 5 gum, C dentition of adult human, upper, D dentition of adult human, lower, 1 incisors, 2 canines, 3 bicusps, 4 molars

so about • kitten or further a back & bake & cot, cart
su out ch chin e less & easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
ti loot u foot y yet yi few yb furious zh vision

tort-rix \tôr-trîks\ *n* [NL *Tortrix*, *Tortrix*, genus of moths, fr. L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere* to twist, fr. the habit of twisting or rolling leaves to make a nest]: a tortricid moth
tort-ous-ly \tôr-cho-wâs-ol-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being tortuous 2: something winding or twisted: **SEND**
tort-u-ous \tôr-cho-wâs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *tortueux*, fr. L. *tortuosus* fr. *tortus* twist, fr. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*] 1: marked by repeated twists, bends, or turns: **WINDING** 2: marked by devious or indirect tactics: **CROOKED**, **TRICKY** 3: **CIRCUTIOUS**, **INVOLVED** — **tort-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **tort-u-ous-ness** *n*
tor-ture \tôr-char\ *n* [F, fr. LL *tortura*, fr. L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere* to twist, akin to OHG *drihtun* turner, Gk *akrotas* spindle] 1: the infliction of intense pain (as from burning, crushing, or wounding) to punish, coerce, or afford sadistic pleasure 2: anguish of body or mind: **AGONY** 3: something that causes agony or pain 3: distortion or overrefinement of a meaning or an argument: **STRAINING**
tor-ture *vt* **tor-tured**; **tor-tur-ing** \tôr-cho-wâs\ 1: to punish or coerce by inflicting excruciating pain 2: to cause intense suffering to: **TORMENT** 3: to twist or wrench out of shape: **DISTORT**, **WARP** *syn* see **AFFLICT** — **tor-tur-er** \tôr-char-er\ *n*
tor-tur-ous \tôr-cho-wâs\ *adj*: causing torture: cruelly painful — **tor-tur-ous-ly** *adv*
tor-u-la \tôr-(yô)-lô\, \tôr-, *n*, *pl* -læ -jê, -jî also -læ [NL, fr. L. *torus* protuberance]: any of various fungi and esp. yeasts that lack sexual spores, do not produce alcoholic fermentations, and are typically acid formers
tor-us \tôr-əs\, \tôr-, *n*, *pl* -i \tôr-ə-r-, \tôr-ə-r-, -rē\ [NL, fr. L. *torus*, bulge, *torus* moldings] 1: a smooth rounded anatomical protuberance 2: a large molding of convex profile commonly occurring as the lowest molding in the base of a column — see **BASE** illustration, **MOLDING** illustration 3: a: **RECEPTACLE** 2b: the thickening of a membrane closing a wood-cell pit (as of gymnosperm tracheids) having the secondary cell wall arched over the pit cavity 4: a doughnut-shaped surface generated by a circle rotated about an axis in its plane that does not intersect the circle, broadly: **TOROID**
Tor-y \tôr-ē, \tôr-, *n*, *pl* *Tories* [IrGael *tóirdhe* pursued man, robber, fr. Mí *tóir* pursuit] 1: an Irish papist or royalist outlaw chiefly of the 17th century 2: obs.: **BANDIT**, **OUTLAW** 3: a: a member or supporter of a major British political group of the 18th and early 19th centuries favoring at first the Stuarts and later royal authority and the established church and seeking to preserve the traditional political structure and defeat parliamentary reform — compare **WHIG** b: **CONSERVATIVE** 4: an American upholding the cause of the British Crown against the supporters of colonial independence during the American Revolution: **LOYALIST** 5: often *not* cap.: an extreme conservative esp. in political and economic principles — **Tory** *adj*
Tory Democracy *n*: a political philosophy advocating preservation of established institutions and traditional principles combined with political democracy and a social and economic program designed to benefit the common man
Tor-y-ism \tôr-ē-jî-z-əm, \tôr-, *n*: 1: the principles and practices of or associated with **Tories** 2: the British Tory party or its members
tor-y-ory *adj* [origin unknown] obs.: **UPROARIOUS**, **ROISTERING**
toash \tâsh\ *n* [origin unknown]: sheer nonsense: **BOSH**, **TRAVADLE**
toass \tôs, \tâs\ *vb* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial *tossa* to spread, scatter] *vi* 1: to fling or heave continuously about, to and fro, or up and down (a ship ~ed by waves) b: **BANDY** 2c: to mix lightly until well coated with a dressing (~ a salad) 2: to make uneasy: stir up: **DISTURB** 3: a: to throw with a quick, light, or careless motion or with a sudden jerk (~ a ball around) b: to throw up in the air (~ed by a bull) c: **MATCH** 5a: 4: a: to fling or lift with a sudden motion (~es her head angrily) b: to tilt suddenly so as to empty by drinking (~ed his glass) 5: to accomplish, provide, or dispose of readily or easily (~ off a few verses) ~ *vi* 1: a: to move restlessly or turbulently; esp. to twist and turn repeatedly (~ed sleeplessly all night) b: to move with a quick or spirited gesture 2: to decide an issue by flipping a coin *syn* see **THROW** — **toass-er** *n*
toass *n*: 1: the state or fact of being tossed 2: an act or instance of tossing as a: an abrupt tilting or upward fling b: a deciding by chance and esp. by flipping a coin c: **THROW**, **PITCH**
toass-up \-pâ\ *n*: **DRUNKARD**, **SOT**
toass-up \-pâ\ *n*: **TOSS** 2b: 2: an even chance
tot \tôt\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a small child: **TODDLER** 2: a small drink or allowance of liquor: **SHOT**
tot *vb* **tot-ted**, **tot-ting** \tôt-, abbr. of *total* *vi*: to add together: **TOTAL** — *usu* used with *up* (~s up the score) ~ *vi*: **ADD**
tot *abbr* **total**
TOT *abbr* **time on target**
to-tal \tôt-əl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *totalis*, fr. L. *totus* whole, entire] 1: comprising or constituting a whole: **ENTIRE** (the ~ amount) 2: **COMPLETE**, **UTTER** (a ~ failure) 3: concentrating all available personnel and resources on a single objective
total *n*: 1: a product of addition: **SUM** 2: an entire quantity: **AMOUNT**
total *adv*: **TOTALLY**
total *vi* **to-taled** or **to-talled**, **to-tal-ing** or **to-tal-ling** 1: to add up: **COMPUTE** 2: to amount to: **NUMBER** 3: to make a total wreck of (a car): **DEMOLISH**
total depravity *n*: a state of corruption due to original sin held in Calvinism to infect every part of man's nature and to make the natural man unable to know or obey God
total eclipse *n*: an eclipse in which one celestial body is completely obscured by the shadow or body of another
to-tal-ism \tôt-əl-jî-z-əm\ *n*: **TOTALITARISM** — **to-tal-is-tic** \tôt-əl-jî-tik\ *adj*
to-tal-i-tar-i-an \tôt-əl-jî-z-əm\ *adj* [total + -itarian (as in *authoritarian*)] 1: a: of or relating to centralized control by an autocratic leader or hierarchy: **AUTHORITARIAN**, **DICTATORIAL**, *esp*: **DESPOTIC** b: of or relating to a political regime based on subor-

dination of the individual to the state and strict control of all aspects of the life and productive capacity of the nation esp. by coercive measures (as censorship and terrorism) 2: a: advocating or characteristic of totalitarianism b: completely regulated by the state esp. as an aid to national mobilization in an emergency c: exercising autocratic powers: tending toward monopoly
totalitarian *n*: an advocate or practitioner of totalitarianism
to-tal-i-tar-i-an-ism \tôt-əl-jî-z-əm\ *n*: 1: centralized control by an autocratic authority 2: the political concept that the citizen should be totally subject to an absolute state authority
to-tal-i-tar-i-an-ize \tôt-əl-jî-z-əm\ *vi*: **total-ize**; **total-ize** *ing*: to make totalitarian (a society totalitarianized by the military-industrial complex — W. F. Buckley b1925)
to-tal-ity \tôt-əl-ə-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: an aggregate amount: **SUM**, **WHOLE** 2: a: the quality or state of being total: **WHOLENESS** b: a period (as during an eclipse) during which totality exists
to-tal-ize \tôt-əl-jî-z-əm\ *vi*: **total-ize**; **total-ize** *ing*: to add up: **TOTAL** 2: to express as a whole: **SUMMARIZE**
to-tal-ize-r \tôt-əl-jî-z-er\ *n*: one that totalizes as a: a pari-mutuel machine b: a device (as a meter) that records a remaining total (as of fuel)
to-tal-ly \tôt-əl-jî\ *adv* 1: in a total manner: **WHOLLY** 2: as a whole: **IN** *total*
total recall *n*: the faculty of remembering with complete clarity and in complete detail
total utility *n*: the degree of utility of an economic good (as an article or service) considered as a whole
to-ta-quin \tôt-ə-kwîn-, \k(w)ên-, \k(w)ân\ or **to-ta-quin** \tôt-ə-kwî-nə-, \k(w)î-nə\ *n* [NL *totaquina*, fr. ML *totalis* total + Sp *quina* cinchona, fr. its containing all the alkaloids of cinchona bark — more at **QUININE**]: an antimalarial drug containing alkaloids and esp. quinine extracted from American cinchona bark
to-te \tôt\ *vi* **toted**; **tot-ing** [origin unknown] 1: to carry by hand: bear on the person: **LUG**, **PACK** 2: **HAUL**, **CONVEY**
to-te *n*: 1: **BURDEN**, **LOAD** 2: a large handbag — called also *to-te bag*
to-te *vi* **toted**; **tot-ing** [E dial *tote*, *n* (total)]: **ADD** **TOTAL** — *usu* used with *up* (~ed up his accomplishments — G. P. Morrill)
to-ted *n* [short for *totalizer*]: a pari-mutuel machine
to-tem \tôt-əm\ *n* [Ojibwa *ototeman* his totem] 1: an object (as an animal or plant) serving as the emblem of a family or clan and often as a reminder of its ancestry, also: a usu carved or painted representation of such an object b: a family or clan identified by a common totemic object 2: something that serves as an emblem or revered symbol
to-tem-ic \tôt-əm-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a totem or totemism (a ~ animal) 2: based on or practicing totemism (~ clan structure) — **to-tem-i-cal-ly** \-ik-əl-jî\ *adv*
to-tem-ism \tôt-əm-jî-z-əm\ *n*: 1: belief in kinship with or a mystical relationship between a group or an individual and a totem 2: a system of social organization based on totemic affiliations
to-tem-ist \tôt-əm-jî\ *n*: a practitioner of or specialist in totemism
to-tem-is-tic \tôt-əm-jî-tik\ *adj*: of or relating to totemists or totemism: **TOTEMIC**
to-tem-ite \tôt-əm-jî-tik\ *n*: **TOTEMIST**
to-tem pole *n*: 1: a pole or pillar carved and painted with a series of totemic symbols representing family lineage and often mythical or historical incidents and erected before the houses of Indian tribes of the northwest coast of No America 2: an order of rank: **HIERARCHY**
to-ter \tôt-er\ *n*: one that totes
to-ther or **to-ther** \tôt-er\ *pron* or *adj* [ME *tother*, alter (resulting from incorrect division of *the other* the other, fr. *the* the — fr. OE *that* — + *other*) of *other* — more at **THAT**] chiefly dial: the other
toti-comb-form [L. *totus* whole, entire]: whole: wholly (totipotent)
to-ti-po-ten-cy \tôt-ə-pot-ən-sē, \tôt-ə-pot-ən-ē\ *n*: ability to generate or regenerate a whole organism from a part
to-ti-po-ten-tial \-mē-, \-nē\ *adj*: capable of development along any of the lines inherently possible to its kind (~ blastomeres each capable of developing into a complete embryo)
tot-ter \tôt-er\ *vi* [ME *toteren*] 1: a: to tremble or rock as if about to fall: **SWAY** b: to become unstable: threaten to collapse 2: to move unsteadily: **STAGGER**, **WOBBLE**
tot-ter *n*: an unsteady gait: **WOBBLE**
tot-ter-ing *adj* 1: being in an unstable condition (a ~ building) b: walking unsteadily 2: lacking firmness or stability: **INSECURE** (a ~ regime) — **tot-ter-ing-ly** \-lî-jî-n-lî\ *adv*
tot-ter-y \tôt-er-jî\ *adj*: of an infirm or precarious nature
Toua-reg *var* of **TUAREG**
to-u-can \tû-kan-, \kan-, tû-, *n* [F, fr. Pg *tucana*, fr. Tupi]: any of a family (Raphaeidae) of fruit-eating birds of tropical America with brilliant coloring and a very large but light and thin-walled beak
touch \tuch\ *vb* [ME *touchen*, fr. OF *tuchler*, fr. (assumed) VL *toccare* to knock, strike a bell, touch, of imit origin] *vi* 1: to bring a bodily part into contact with esp. so as to perceive through the tactile sense: handle or feel gently usu. with the intent to understand or appreciate (loved to ~ the soft silk) 2: to strike or push lightly esp. with the hand or foot or an implement 3: to lay hands upon (one afflicted with scrofula) with intent to heal — compare **KING'S EVIL** 4: *archaic*: a: to play on (a stringed instrument) b: to perform (a melody) by playing — or singing 5: a: to take into the hands or mouth (never ~es alcohol) b: to put hands upon in any way or degree (don't ~ anything before the police come); esp.: to commit violence upon (swears he never ~ed the child) 6: to concern oneself with 7: to induce to give or lend (~ed him for ten dollars) 8: to cause



toucan

torch as giving light or guidance 3: any of various portable devices for emitting an unusually hot flame — compare BLOWTORCH 4 chiefly Brit: FLASHLIGHT

torch *v*: to set fire to with or as if with a torch

torch-bearer \-bar-ər, -ber-ə/ *n* 1: one that carries a torch 2: someone in the forefront of a campaign, crusade, or movement

torch-light \-lit/ *n* 1: light given by torches 2: TORCH

torchon \-tör-shən/ *n* [F, duster, fr. OF, bundle of twisted straw, fr. *torche*]: a coarse bobbin or machine-made lace made with fan-shaped designs forming a scalloped edge

torch singer *n*: a singer of torch songs

torch song *n*: a popular sentimental song of unrequited love

torch-wood \-tör-ə-wud/ *n* 1: a notably resinous or oily wood suitable for torches 2: *a*: any of a genus (*Amyris*) usu placed in the rue family of tropical American trees and shrubs with hard heavy fragrant resinous streaky yellowish brown wood *b*: the wood of a torchwood

tor *past* of **TEAR**

tor-a-dor \-tör-ə-dō, -dō(a)/, -tör-, -tör-ə/ *n* [Sp, fr. *toreado*, pp of *torear* to fight bulls, fr. *tora* bull, fr. *L taurus* — more at **TAURINE**]

torero \-tör-ə-ro/ *n*, *pl* *-ros* [Sp, fr. *L taurarius*, fr. *L taurus* bull]: a matador or a member of his cuadrilla

tor-reu-tic \-tör-rüt-iks/ *n* *pl* *but sing in constr* [torreutic, *adj*, fr. Gk *torreutikos*, fr. *torreuein* to bore through, chase, fr. *torreus* boring tool, akin to Gk *tetrainein* to bore — more at **THROW**]: the art or process of working in metal esp by embossing or chasing — **tor-reu-tic** \-rüt-ik/ *adj*

tori *pl* of **TORUS**

toric \-tör-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or shaped like a torus or segment of a torus

tori \-tör-ē, -ē, -tör-/ *n*, *pl* *torii* [Jap]: a Japanese gateway of light construction commonly built at the approach to a Shinto shrine



torii

tor-ment \-tör-ment/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *L tormentum* torture, fr. *torquere* to twist — more at **TORTURE**] 1: the infliction of torture (as by rack or wheel) 2: extreme pain or anguish of body or mind: AGONY 3: a source of vexation or pain

tor-ment \-tör-ment/ *v* 1: to cause severe usu persistent or recurrent distress of body or mind to (cattle ~ed by flies) 2: DISTORT, TWIST *syn* see AFFLICT

tor-men-till \-tör-men-til/ *n* [ME *turnmentill*, fr. *ML tormentilla*, fr. *L tormentum*, fr. its use in allaying pain] 1: a yellow-flowered Eurasian potentilla (*Potentilla tormentilla*) with a root used in tanning and dyeing

tor-men-tor also **tor-ment-er** \-tör-ment-ər, -tör-/ *n* 1: one that torments 2: a fixed curtain or flat on each side of a theater stage that prevents the audience from seeing into the wings 3: a covered screen used to prevent echo during the filming of motion picture scenes

tor *past* part of **TEAR**

tor-na-dic \-tör-nad-ik, -nad-/ *adj*: relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a tornado

tor-na-do \-tör-nad-/ *n*, *pl* *-does* or *-dos* [modif of Sp *tronada* thunderstorm, fr. *tronar* to thunder, fr. *L tonare* — more at **THUNDER**] 1: a tropical thunderstorm 2: *a*: a small accompanying a thunderstorm in Africa *b*: a violent destructive whirling wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud that progresses in a narrow path over the land 3: a violent or destructive windstorm: WHIRLWIND

tor-ni-llo \-tör-nē-(y)ō, -nīl-/ *n*, *pl* *-los* [Sp, lit, small lathe, screw, dim of *torno* lathe, fr. *L tornus* — more at **TURN**]: SCREW-BEAN

to-roid \-tō(r)-ōid, -tō(r)-ə/ *n* [NL *torus*] 1: a surface generated by a plane closed curve rotated about a line that lies in the same plane as the curve but does not intersect it 2: a body whose surface has the form of a toroid

to-roid-al \-tō(r)-ōid-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or shaped like a torus or toroid: doughnut-shaped (*a* — resistance coil) — **to-roid-al-ly** \-ē-/ *adv*

tor-pe-do \-tör-pē-dō/ *n*, *pl* *-does* [L, lit, stiffness, numbness, fr. *torpere* to be stiff or numb] 1: ELECTRIC RAY 2: an engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up *a*: a submarine mine *b*: a dirigible self-propelling cigar-shaped submarine projectile filled with an explosive charge 3: a charge explosive enclosed in a container or case *b*: a small firework that explodes when thrown against a hard object 4: a professional gunman or assassin *B*: SUBMARINE 2

tor-pe-do *v* *tor-pe-doe*, *tor-pe-do-ing* \-pē-dō-wīŋ/ 1: to hit or sink (a ship) with a naval torpedo: strike or destroy by torpedo 2: to destroy or nullify altogether: WRECK (~ a plan)

torpedo boat *n*: a boat designed for firing torpedoes, *specif*: a small very fast thinly plated boat with one or more torpedo tubes

torpedo-boat destroyer *n*: a large, swift, and powerfully armed torpedo boat org. intended principally for the destruction of torpedo boats but later used also as a formidable torpedo boat

torpedo bomber *n*: a military airplane designed to carry torpedoes

torpedo plane *n*: TORPEDO BOMBER

tor-pid \-tör-pəd/ *adj* [L *torpidus*, fr. *torpere* to be stiff or numb, akin to *L stirps* trunk, stock, lineage, OE *starian* to stare — more at **STARE**] 1: *a*: having lost motion or the power of exertion or feeling: DORMANT, NUMB *b*: sluggish in functioning or acting (*a* ~ frog) (*a* ~ mind) 2: lacking in energy or vigor: APATHETIC, DULL *syn* see LETHARGIC — **tor-pid-ly** \-tör-pid-ē-/ *adv*

tor-por \-tör-por/ *n* [L, fr. *torpere*] 1: a state of mental and motor inactivity with partial or total insensibility: extreme sluggishness or stagnation of function 2: APATHY, DULLNESS

tor-que \-tō(r)-ərk/ *n* [F, fr. *L torques*, fr. *torquere* to twist — more at **TORTURE**] 1: a usu metal collar or neck chain worn by the ancient Gauls, Germans, and Britons

torque *n* [L *torquere* to twist] 1: a force that produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion (an automobile engine delivers ~ to the drive shaft), *also*: a measure of the effectiveness of such a force that consists of the product of the force and the perpendicular distance from the line of action of the force to the axis of rotation 2: a turning or twisting force

torque *v* *torqued*; **torquing**: to impart torque to: cause to twist (as about an axis) — **tor-quar** *n*

torque converter *n*: a device for transmitting and amplifying torque esp. by hydraulic means

torr \-tō(r)-ər/ *n*, *pl* *torr* [Evangelista Torricelli]: a unit of pressure equal to $\frac{1}{760}$ of an atmosphere

tor-rent \-tör-ənt, -tär-/ *n* [F, fr. *L torrent*, *torrens*, fr. *torrens*, *torrens* burning, seething, rushing, fr. *pp* of *torrere* to parch, burn — more at **THRIST**] 1: a violent stream of a liquid (as water or lava) 2: a channel of a mountain stream 3: a raging flood: a tumultuous outpouring: FLUX, RUSH

torrent *adj*: TORRENTIAL

tor-ren-tial \-tör-ren-shəl, -tə-/ *adj* 1: *a*: relating to or having the character of a torrent (~ rains) *b*: caused by or resulting from action of rapid streams (~ gravel) 2: resembling a torrent in violence or rapidity of flow — **tor-ren-tial-ly** \-ren-shə(-ə)-lē-/ *adv*

tor-rid \-tör-əd, -tär-/ *adj* [L *torridus*, fr. *torrere*] 1: *a*: parched with heat esp of the sun: HOT (~ sands) *b*: giving off intense heat: SCORCHING 2: ARDENT, PASSIONATE (~ love letters) — **tor-rid-ty** \-tör-əd-ē-/ *n* — **tor-rid-ly** \-tör-əd-lē, -tär-/ *adv* — **tor-rid-ness** *n*

torrid zone *n*: the belt of the earth between the tropics over which the sun is vertical at some period of the year

tor-sad \-tör-sād, -sād-/ *n* [F, fr. obs *F* *tors* twisted, fr. *LL torsus*] 1: a twisted cord or ribbon used esp. as a hat ornament

tor-sion \-tör-shən/ *n* [LL *torsum*, pp. of *L torquere* to twist] 1: the twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of forces tend *ng* to turn one end or part about a longitudinal axis while the other is held fast or turned in the opposite direction, *also*: the state of being twisted 2: the reactive torque that an elastic solid exerts by reason of being under torsion 3: the twisting of a bodily organ on its own axis — **tor-sion-al** \-tör-shənəl, -shən-/ *adj* — **tor-sion-al-ly** \-ē-/ *adv*

torsion balance *n*: an instrument used to measure minute forces (as electrostatic or magnetic attraction and repulsion) by the torsion of a wire or filament

torsion bar *n*: a long metal element in an automobile suspension that has one end held rigidly to the frame end and the other twisted and connected to the axle and that acts as a spring

tor-so \-tör-(s)ō/ *n*, *pl* *torso*s or *tor-si* \-tör-sē/ [It, lit, stalk, fr. *L thyrsus* stalk, thyrsus] 1: the trunk of a sculptured representation of a human body, *esp*: the trunk of a statue whose head and limbs are mutilated 2: something (as a piece of writing) that is mutilated or left unfinished 3: the human trunk

tort \-tō(r)-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *LL tortum*, fr. *L neut* of *tortus* twisted, fr. *pp* of *torquere*]: a wrongful act for which a civil action will lie except one involving a breach of contract

torte \-tō(r)-ə, -tō(r)-ər/ *n*, *pl* *tor-ten* \-tör-tē-/ or *tortes* [G, prob fr. *It torta*, fr. *LL* round loaf of bread]: a cake made of many eggs and often grated nuts or dry bread crumbs and usu covered with a rich frosting

tor-tel-lini \-tört-ē-lē-nē/ *n* [It]: pasta cut in rounds, filled, and boiled

tor-ti-col-lis \-tört-ə-kāl-əs/ *n* [NL, fr. *L tortus* twisted + *-ia* + *collum* neck — more at **COLLAR**]: a more-or-less fixed twisting of the neck resulting in an abnormal carriage of the head — called *also* *wryneck*

tor-ti-llo \-tör-tē-(y)ō/ *n* [AmerSp, dim. of Sp *torta* cake, fr. *LL* round loaf of bread]: a round thick cake of unleavened cornmeal bread usu eaten hot with a topping or filling of ground meat or cheese

tor-tious \-tör-shəs/ *adj*: implying or involving tort — **tor-tious-ly** *adv*

tor-toise \-tör-tōs/ *n* [ME *tertu*, *tortue*, fr. MF *tortue* — more at **TURTLE**] 1: any of an order (Testudinata) of reptiles that have a trunk more or less enclosed in a shell of bony dermal plates usu covered externally with horny shields and jaws that are toothless and sheathed: TURTLE, *esp*: a land turtle 2: someone or something regarded as slow or laggard

tortoise beetle *n*: any of a family (Chrysomelidae) of small tortoise-shaped beetles with larvae that feed on leaves

tor-toise-shell \-tör-tōs-ə-shel, -s(h)-shel/ *n* 1: the mottled horny substance or the shell of some turtles (as the hawksbill turtle) used in inlaying and in making various ornamental articles 2: any of several showy nymphalid butterflies (genus *Nymphalis*)

tor-toise-shell *adj*: made of or resembling tortoiseshell *esp* in spotted brown and yellow coloring

tor-to-ni \-tör-tō-nē/ *n* [prob fr. *Tortoni*, 19th cent. It restaurateur in Paris]: ice cream made of heavy cream often with minced almonds and chopped maraschino cherries and often flavored with rum

tor-tric-id \-tör-tra-sd-/ *n* [NL *Tortricidae*, group name, fr. *Tortrix*, *Tortrix*]: any of a family (Tortricidae) of small stout-bodied moths many of whose larvae feed in fruits — **tor-tric-id** *adj*

o abut	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ū coi, cart
ab out	ch chun	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	o sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ai coin	th thin th this
ū loot	ū foot	y yet	yū few	yu funous	zh vision

toxi-gen-ic ʈāk-ɕ-jen-ik\ *adj*: producing toxin (~ bacteria and fungi) — toxi-gen-ic-i-ty ʈāk-ɕ-jɛ-'nis-ət-ɛ\ *n*

to be briefly in contact or conjunction with something (~ed his spurs to his horse) (~ a match to the wick) 9 a (1): to meet without overlapping or penetrating: ADJOIN (2): to get to: REACH (the speedometer needle ~ed 80) b: to be tangent to c: to rival in quality or value (nothing can ~ that cloth for durability) 10: to speak or tell of esp in passing (barely ~ed on the incident in his speech) 11: to affect the interest of: CONCERN 12 a: to leave a mark or impression on (few reagents will ~ gold) b: to harm slightly by or as if by contact: TAINT, BLEMISH (fruit ~ed by frost) (a horse ~ed in the wind) c: to give a delicate tint, line, or expression to (a smile ~ed her lips) 13: to draw or delineate with light strokes 14 g: to hurt the feelings of: WOUND b: to move to sympathetic feeling (~ed by their loyalty) ~ vi 1-a: to feel something with a body part (as the hand or foot) b: to lay hand or finger on a person to cure disease (as scrofula) 2: to be in contact 3: to come close: VERGE (his actions ~ on treason) 4: to have a bearing: RELATE ~ used with on or upon 5-a: to make a brief or incidental stop on shore during a trip by water (~ed at several ports) b: to treat a topic in a brief or casual manner (~ed with on or upon ~ed upon many points) — touch-al-ly \-ə-bəl\ adj — touch-er n

syn 1 TOUCH FEEL, PALPATE, HANDLE, PAW shared meaning element: to probe with a sensitive part of the body (as the fingers) so as to get or produce a sensation often in examination or exploration

2 see AFFECT

3 see MATCH

touch n 1: a light stroke, tap, or push 2: the act or fact of touching 3: the special sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin or mucous membrane is perceived 4: mental or moral sensitiveness, responsiveness, or tact (has a wonderful ~ in dealing with children) 5: a specified sensation conveyed through the tactile receptors: FEEL (the velvety ~ of a fabric) 6 a: the act of rubbing gold or silver on a touchstone to test its quality b: TEST, TRIAL — used chiefly in the phrase *put to the touch* 7 a: a visible effect: MARK (a ~ of the tropical sun) b: WEAKNESS, DEFECT 8: something slight of its kind as a: a light attack (a ~ of fever) b: a small quantity: TRACE (a ~ of spring in the air) c: a transient emotion (a momentary ~ of compunction) d: a near approach: a close call (beaten in the championships by a mere ~) e: BIT LITTLE — used adverbially with a (aimed a ~ too low and missed) 9 a: archaic: the playing of an instrument (as a lute or piano) with the fingers, also: musical notes or strains so produced b: a manner or method of touching or striking esp the keys of a keyboard instrument c: particular action of a keyboard instrument with reference to the resistance of its keys to pressure (piano with a stiff ~) 10: a set of changes in change ringing that is less than a peal 11: an effective and subtle detail in creating or improving an artistic composition (applies the finishing ~es to his story) 12: distinctive manner or method (the ~ of a master) 13: a characteristic or distinguishing trait or quality (this room needs a woman's ~) 14 slang: an act of soliciting or getting a gift or loan 15: the state or fact of being in contact or communication (lost ~ with her cousin) (let's keep in ~) (out of ~ with modern times) 16: the area outside of the touchlines in soccer or outside of and including the touchlines in rugby

touch and go n 1: rapid movement from point to point 2: a highly uncertain or precarious situation

touch-back \-tʃʌk-bæk\ n: a situation in football in which the ball is down behind the goal line after a kick or intercepted forward pass after which it is put in play by the team defending the goal on its own 20-yard line — compare SAFETY

touch-down \-tʃʌk-daʊn\ n 1: the act of touching a football to the ground behind an opponent's goal, specif: the act of scoring six points in American football by being lawfully in possession of the ball on, above, or behind an opponent's goal line when the ball is declared dead 2: the act or moment of touching down (as with an airplane or spacecraft)

touch down \-tʃʌk-daʊn\ vi: to place (the ball in, rugby) by hand on the ground on or over an opponent's goal line in scoring a try or behind one's own goal line as a defensive measure ~ vi: to reach the ground: LAND

touché \-tʃʌ-ʃə\ interj [Fr. pp. of *toucher* to touch, fr. OF *tucher*] — used to acknowledge a hit in fencing or the success of an argument, an accusation, or a witty point

touched \-tʃʌtʃ\ adj 1: emotionally stirred (as with gratitude) 2: slightly unbalanced mentally

touch football n: football played informally and chiefly characterized by the substitution of touching for tackling

touch-hole \-tʃʌk-həʊl\ n: the vent in old-time cannons or firearms through which the charge was ignited

touching prep: in reference to: CONCERNING

touching adj: capable of arousing emotions of tenderness or compassion **syn** see MOVING — touching-ly \-tʃʌŋ-lee\ adv

touch-line \-tʃʌk-līn\ n: either of the lines that bound the sides of the field of play in rugby and soccer

touch-mark \-mɑrk\ n: an identifying maker's mark impressed on pewter

touch-me-not \-tʃʌk-mē-nət\ n [fr the bursting of the ripe pods and scattering of their seeds when touched] 1: IMPATIENS 2: a haughty, aloof, or pious person, esp: a girl or woman inclined to be distant or cold

touch off vi 1: to describe or characterize with precision 2 a: to cause to explode by or as if by touching with fire b: to release or initiate with sudden intensity (the charges touched off a storm of protest — R. A. Billington)

touch-stone \-tʃʌk-stōn\ n 1: a black siliceous stone related to flint and formerly used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal 2: a test or criterion for determining the quality or genuineness of a thing **syn** see STANDARD

touch system n: a method of typewriting that assigns a particular finger to each key and makes it possible to type without looking at the keyboard

touch-type \-tʃʌk-tīp\ vi: to type by the touch system

touch-up \-tʃʌk-ʌp\ n: an act or instance of touching up

touch up \-tʃʌk-ʌp\ vi 1: to improve or perfect by small additional strokes or alterations: make good the minor and usu visible defects or damages of 2: to stimulate by or as if by a flick of a whip

touch-wood \-tʃʌk-wʊd\ n: PUNK

touchy \-tʃʌk-ee\ adj **touch-ier, -est** 1: marked by readiness to take offense on slight provocation 2 a of a body part: acutely sensitive or irritable b of a chemical: highly explosive or inflammable 3: calling for tact, care, or caution in treatment (a ~ subject among the members of his family) **syn** see IRASCIBLE **ant** imperturbable — touch-ily \-tʃʌk-lee\ adv — touch-i-ness \-tʃʌk-ee-nəs\ n

tough \-tʌ\ adj [ME, fr OE *tāh*; akin to OHG *tāhi* tough] 1-a: strong or firm in texture but flexible and not brittle b: not easily chewed 2: GLUTINOUS, STICKY 3: characterized by severity or uncompromising determination (a ~ and inflexible foreign policy — *New Statesman & Nation*) 4: capable of enduring strain, hardship, or severe labor 5: very hard to influence: STUBBORN 6: extremely difficult to cope with (a ~ question to answer) 7: stubbornly fought (a ~ contest) 8: UNRULY, ROWDYISH 9: marked by absence of softness or sentimentality 10 slang: EXCELLENT, GREAT **syn** see STRONG **ant** fragile — tough-ly adv — tough-ness n

tough n: a tough person, esp: ROWDY

tough adv: in a tough manner (talks ~ and insensitively — A. E. Stevenson) (1965)

tough-en \-tʌ-ən\ vb tough-ened; tough-en-ing \-ə-nɪŋ\ vi: to make tough ~ vi: to become tough

toughie \-tʌ-ee\ n: a tough person

tough-ies: one that is tough: as

a: a loud rough rowdy person b: a difficult problem

tough-minded \-tʌf-mɪnd-əd\ adj: realistic or unsentimental in temper or habitual point of view — tough-minded-ness n

toupee \-tu-pee\ n [F *toupet* forelock, fr. OF, dim of *top*, *top*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *zopf* tuft of hair — more at TOP] 1: a curl or lock of hair made into a topknot on a penwig or natural coiffure, also: a penwig with such a topknot 2: a wig or section of hair worn to cover a bald spot

tour \-tuə(r)\ i is also *taʊə(r)* n [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF *tour*, *tour* lathe, circuit; turn — more at TURN] 1 a: one's turn in an orderly schedule: SHIFT b: a period during which an individual or unit is on a specific duty or at one place (served a ~ of duty in Europe) 2 a: a journey for business, pleasure, or education in which one returns to the starting point b: a brief turn: ROUND

tour vi: to make a tour ~ vi 1: to make a tour of 2: to present (as a theatrical production) on a tour

tour-a-co \-tuə-ə-kō\ n pl -cos [native name in western Africa]: any of a family (Musophagidae) of African birds that are related to the cuckoos and have a long tail, a short stout often colored bill, and red wing feathers

tour-billon \-tuə-bil-yən\ or tour-billon \-tuə-bē-(y)ən\ n [MF *tourbillon*, fr L *turbīn*, *turbo* — more at TURBINE] 1: WHIRLWIND 2: a vortex esp of a whirlwind or whirlpool 3: a firework having a spiral flight

tour de force \-tuə-də-rd-ə-foʊ(r)s, -foʊ(r)ɪs\ n pl *teurs de force* [same] (F): a feat of strength, skill, or ingenuity

tour-er \-tuə-ər\ n: TOURING CAR

tour-ing \-tuə-rɪŋ\ n 1: participation in a tour 2: cross-country skiing for pleasure

touring car n: an automobile suitable for distance driving as a: a vintage automobile with two cross seats, usu four doors, and a folding top b: a modern usu 2-door sedan as distinguished from a sports car

tourism \-tuə-rɪz-əm\ n 1: the practice of traveling for recreation 2: the guidance or management of tourists 3 a: the promotion or encouragement of touring b: the accommodation of tourists

tour-let \-tuə-let\ n 1: one that makes a tour for pleasure or culture 2: TOURIST CLASS — tourist adj

tourist card n: a citizenship identity card issued to a tourist usu for a stated period of time in lieu of a passport or a visa

tourist class n: economy accommodations (as on a ship)

tourist court n: MOTEL

tourist home n: a house in which rooms are available for rent to transients

tour-istic \-tuə-rɪs-tɪk\ adj: of or relating to a tour, tourism, or tourists (~ sites and monuments — R. J. Clements) — tour-ist-ically \-tɪ-rɪs-tɪ-kə-lee\ adv

tour-ma-line \-tuə-mə-līn, -lən\ n [Sinhalese *taramall*] carmelian

a: a mineral: (Na,Ca,Li,Mg,Fe,Al)(Al,Fe),B,Si₃O₇(O,OH,F)₂ of variable color that consists of a complex silicate and makes a striking gem when transparent and cut

tour-nament \-tuə-nə-mənt\ also -tər- or -tōr-\ n [ME *tournement*, fr. OF *toirnement*, fr. *toirer*] 1 a: a knightly sport of the middle ages between mounted combatants armed with blunted lances or swords and divided into two parties contesting for a prize or favor bestowed by the lady of the tournament b: the whole series of knightly sports, jousts, and tilts occurring at one time and place 2: a championship series of games or athletic contests

tour-ne-dos \-tuə-nə-dōs\ n pl *tour-ne-dos* \-dō(z)\ (F, fr. *tourner* to turn (fr. OF) + *dos* back, fr. L *dorsum* — more at TURN): a small fillet of beef usu cut from the tip of the tenderloin and encircled by a strip of suet, salt pork, or bacon for quick cooking

a	about	'	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cat, cart		
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	git	l	trip	ī	lile
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	ōl	coin	th	thin	th	this
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision		

or missile) instrumentally 3: to pass over: TRAVERSE (< a desert) 4: to make tracks upon b: to carry (as mud) on the feet and deposit ~ *v* 1 a of a phonograph needle: to follow the groove undulations of a recording b of a pair of wheels (1): to maintain a constant distance apart on the straightaway (2): to fit a track or rails c of a rear wheel of a vehicle: to follow accurately the corresponding free wheel on a straightaway 2: to leave tracks (as on a floor) — *track-er* *n*

track-age \træk-ij/ *n* 1: lines of railway track 2 a: a right to use the tracks of another railroad line b: the charge for such right

track-and-field \træk-ən-ˈfi:ld/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being any of various competitive athletic events (as running, jumping, and weight throwing) performed on a running track and on the adjacent field

tracked \træk-əd/ *adj* 1: traveling on endless metal belts instead of wheels 2: moving along a rail (as ~ air-cushion vehicle)

tracking \træk-ɪŋ/ *n*: the assigning of students to a curricular track

track-layer \træk-ˈlæ-ər, -ˈle-ə(r)/ *n* 1: a workman engaged in tracklaying 2: a tracklaying vehicle

track-laying \træk-ˈleɪ-ɪŋ/ *n*: the laying of tracks on a railway line

tracklaying \træk-ˈleɪ-ɪŋ/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being a vehicle that travels on two or more endless *usu* metal belts

trackless trolley *n*: TROLLEYBUS

track-man \træk-ˈmæn, -ˈman/ *n*: a runner on a track team

track record *n* [track (track-and-field sports)]: a record of accomplishments

track-side \træk-ˈsaɪd/ *adj*: of, relating to, or situated in the area immediately adjacent to a track

track-walker \træk-ˈwɔ:k-ər/ *n*: a worker employed to walk over and inspect a section of railroad tracks

tract \trækt/ *n*, often *cap* [ME *tractie*, fr. ML *tractus*, fr. L, action of drawing, extension, fr. its being sung without a break by one voice]: verses of Scripture (as from the Psalms) used between the gradual and the Gospel at some masses (as during penitential seasons)

tract *n* [ME, modif. of L *tractatus* tractate]: a pamphlet or leaflet of political or religious propaganda

tract *n* [L *tractus* action of drawing, extension, fr. *tractus*, pp of *trahere* to pull, draw — more at DRAW] 1 *archaic*: extent or lapse of time 2: an area either large or small as ~: an indefinite stretch of land b: a defined area of land 3: a system of body parts or organs that collectively serve some special purpose (the digestive ~), esp: a bundle of nerve fibers having a common origin, termination, and function

tract-able \træk-ə-bəl/ *adj* [L *tractabilis*, fr. *tractare* to handle, treat] 1: capable of being easily led, taught, or controlled • DOCTILE (as ~ horse) 2: easily handled, managed, or wrought: MALLEABLE *syn* *see* OBDIENT *ant* intractable, unruly — **tract-ability** \træk-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **tract-able-ness** \træk-ə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **tract-ably** \træk-ə-bli/ *adv*

Tractarian \træk-ˈter-ē-ən/ *n* [fr. the fact that the Oxford movement was expounded in a series of pamphlets called *Tracts for the Times*]: a promoter or supporter of the Oxford movement

tractarianism \træk-ˈter-ē-ən-iz-əm/ *n*: a system of High Church principles set forth in a series of tracts at Oxford (1833-41)

tractate \træk-ˈtæt/ *n* [L *tractatus*, fr. *tractatus*, pp of *tractare* to draw out, handle, treat — more at TREAT]: TREATISE, DISSERTATION

traction \træk-ˈʃən/ *n* [ML *traction*, *tractio*, fr. L *tractus*, pp] 1: the act of drawing: the state of being drawn, also ~ the force exerted in drawing 2: the drawing of a vehicle by motive power; also ~ the motive power employed 3 a: the adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves (the ~ of a wheel on a rail) b: a pulling force exerted on a skeletal structure (as in a fracture) by means of a special device (as ~ splint), also ~ a state of tension created by such a pulling force (a leg in ~) — **traction-al** \træk-ˈʃən-əl/ *adj*

tractive \træk-ˈtɪv/ *adj* [L *tractus*, pp] 1: serving to draw 2: of or relating to traction: TRACTIVE

tractor \træk-ˈtɔ:r/ *n* [NL, fr. L *tractus*, pp] 1: a steam-powered vehicle used to draw other vehicles or equipment (as a threshing rig) over roads or fields and sometimes to provide power (as for sawing or threshing) 2 a: a 4-wheeled or tracklaying riders controlled automobile vehicle used esp. for drawing implements (as agricultural) or for bearing and propelling such impl. — b: a smaller 2-wheeled apparatus controlled through handlebars by a walking operator c: a truck with short chassis and no body used in combination with a trailer for the highway hauling of freight 3: an airplane having the propeller forward of the main supporting surfaces

trad \trəd/ *adj*, chiefly Brit.: TRADITIONAL

trade \treɪd/ *n* (ME, fr. M.L.G., akin to OHG *trata* track, course, OE *trædan* to tread) 1 a obs: a path traversed: WAY b *archaic*: a track or trail left by a man or animal: TREAD 1 2: a customary course of action: PRACTICE (thy sin's not accidental, but a ~ — Shak) 3 a: the business or work in which one engages regularly: OCCUPATION b: an occupation requiring manual or mechanical skill: CRAFT c: the persons engaged in an occupation, business, or industry 4 a obs: dealings between persons or groups b (1): the business of buying and selling or bartering commodities: COMMERCE (2): BUSINESS, MARKET (novelities for the tourist ~) (did a good ~ in small appliances) 5 a: an act or instance of trading: TRANSACTION also: an exchange of property *usu*. without use of money b: a firm's customers: CLIENTELE c: the group of firms engaged in a business or industry 6: TRADE WIND *syn* *see* BUSINESS

trade *vb* *traded*, *trading* *vt* 1 *archaic*: to do business with 2 a: to give in exchange for another commodity: BARTER, also ~ to make an exchange of (traded places) b: to engage in frequent buying and selling of (as stocks or commodities) *usu*. in search of quick profits ~ *vi* 1 obs: to have dealings: NEGOTIATE 2 a: to engage in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods b: to make one's purchases: SHOP (~s at his store) 3: to give one thing in

exchange for another — **trad-able** also **trade-able** \trəd-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **trade on**: to take often unscrupulous advantage of: EXPLOIT (traded on their influence... in securing special favors — T. C. Pease)

trade *adj* 1: of, relating to, or used in trade 2 a: intended for or limited to persons in a business or industry (a ~ publication) (< sales) b: serving others in the same business rather than the ultimate user or consumer (a ~ printing house) 3 also **trades**: of, composed of, or representing the trades or trade unions (a ~ committee) 4: of or associated with a trade wind (the ~ belts)

trade acceptance *n*: a time draft or bill of exchange for the amount of a specific purchase drawn by the seller on the buyer, bearing the buyer's acceptance, and often noting the place of payment (as a bank)

trade agreement *n* 1: an international agreement on conditions of trade in goods and services 2: an agreement resulting from collective bargaining

trade book *n* 1: a book intended for general readership 2: TRADE EDITION

trade discount *n*: a deduction from the list price of goods allowed by a manufacturer or wholesaler to a retailer

trade dollar *n*: a U.S. silver dollar weighing 420 grains 900 fine issued 1873-85 for use in oriental trade

trade down *vt*: to trade something in (as an automobile) for something less expensive or valuable of its kind

trade edition *n*: an edition of a book in a standard format intended for general distribution — compare TEXT EDITION

trade-in \trəd-ɪn/ *n*: an item of merchandise (as an automobile or refrigerator) taken as payment or part payment for a purchase

trade in \trəd-ɪn/ *vt*: to turn in as payment or part payment for a purchase or bill (trade an old car in for a new one)

trade language *n*: a mongrel language (as a lingua franca or pidgin) used esp. in commercial communication

trade-last \trəd-ˈlɑ:st/ *n*: a complimentary remark by a third person that a hearer offers to repeat to the person complimented if he will first report a compliment made about the hearer

trade-mark \trəd-ˈmɑ:k/ *n* 1: a device (as a word) pointing distinctly to the origin or ownership of merchandise to which it is applied and legally reserved to the exclusive use of the owner as maker or seller 2: a distinguishing characteristic or feature firmly associated with a person or thing (deringers... became almost a ~ of gamblers — Elmer Keith)

trademark *vt*: to secure trademark rights for: register the trademark of

trade name *n* 1 a: the name used for an article among traders b: an arbitrarily adopted name that is given by a manufacturer or merchant to an article or service to distinguish it as produced or sold by him and that may be used and protected as a trademark 2: the name or style under which a concern does business

trade name *vt*: to designate with a trade name

trade-off \trəd-ˈɒf/ *n* 1: a balancing of factors all of which are not attainable at the same time (the education versus experience ~ which governs personnel practices — H. S. White) 2: a giving up of one thing in return for another: EXCHANGE

trader \trəd-ər/ *n* 1: a person whose business is buying and selling or barter as ~: MERCHANT b: a person who buys and sells (as securities) for his own account in search of short-term profits 2: a ship engaged in the coastal or foreign trade

trade route *n* 1: a route followed by traders (as in caravans) 2: one of the sea-lanes ordinarily used by merchant ships

trade-scan-tla \trəd-ə-ˈskan-čē-ˈlɑ:/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. John Tradescoft 1638 E. traveler & gardener]: any of a genus (*Tradescantia* of the family Commelinaceae) of American herbs: SPIDERWORT

trade school *n*: a secondary school teaching the skilled trades

trade secret *n*: a formula, process, or device used in a business that is not published or divulged and that thereby gives an advantage over competitors

trade-men \trəd-ˈmæn/ *n* 1: one who runs a retail store: SHOP KEEPER 2: a workman in a skilled trade: CRAFTSMAN

trades-people \trəd-ˈpi:pl/ *n* pl: people engaged in trade

trade union also **trades union** *n*: LABOR UNION — **trade union-ism** *n* — **trade unionist** *n*

trade up *vt*: to trade something in (as an automobile) for something more expensive or valuable of its kind

trade-wind \trəd-ˈvɪnd/ *n* [training devices man]: a petty officer in charge of naval training equipment

trade wind *n*: a wind blowing almost constantly in one direction, esp: a wind blowing almost continually toward the equator from the northeast in the belt between the northern horse latitudes and the doldrums and from the southeast in the belt between the southern horse latitudes and the doldrums

trading post *n* 1: a station of a trader or trading company established in a sparsely settled region where trade in products of local origin (as furs) is carried on 2: POST 3b

trading stamp *n*: a printed stamp of value given as a premium to a retail customer to be accumulated and redeemed in merchandise

tradition \trə-ˈdɪʃ-ən/ *n* [ME *tradicioun*, fr. MF & L: MF *tradition*, fr. L *traditio*, *traditio* action of handing over, tradition — more at TREASON] 1: the handing down of information, beliefs, and customs by word of mouth or by example from one generation to another without written instruction 2: an inherited pattern of thought or action (as a religious practice or a social custom) 3: cultural continuity in social attitudes and institutions — **tradition-al** \trə-ˈdɪʃ-ən-əl/ *adj* — **tradition-ally** \trə-ˈdɪʃ-ən-ə-li/ *adv* — **tradition-less** \trə-ˈdɪʃ-ən-ləs/ *adj*

tradition-al-ism \trə-ˈdɪʃ-ən-əl-iz-əm, -ən-ˈl-iz-əm/ *n* 1: the doctrines or practices of those who follow or accept tradition 2: the beliefs of those opposed to modernism, liberalism, or radicalism — **tradition-al-ist** \trə-ˈdɪʃ-ən-əl-ist/ *n* or *adj* — **tradition-al-istic** \trə-ˈdɪʃ-ən-əl-ist-ik/ *adj* — **tradition-al-ize** \trə-ˈdɪʃ-ən-əl-iz-əm, -ən-ˈl-iz-əm/ *vt* -ized, -izing: to make traditional: imbue with traditions or traditionalism — **tradition-ary** \trə-ˈdɪʃ-ən-er-ē-ə/ *adj*: TRADITIONAL

tox-in \tɒk-sən/ *n* [ISV]: a colloidal proteinaceous poisonous substance that is a specific product of the metabolic activities of a living organism and is usu. very unstable, notably toxic when introduced into the tissues, and typically capable of inducing antibody formation

tox-in-ant-i-tox-in \tɒk-sə-'nʌnt-ɪ-, tɒk-sən/ *n*: a mixture of toxin and antitoxin used esp. formerly in immunizing against a disease (as diphtheria) for which they are specific

tox-oid \tɒk-sɔɪd/ *n* [ISV]: a toxin of a pathogenic organism treated so as to destroy its toxicity but leave it capable of inducing the formation of antibodies on injection

tox-oph-il-ite \tɒk-'sɒf-ə-'lɪt/ *n* [Gk toxon bow, arrow + *philos* dear, loving]: one fond of or expert at archery — **toxophilite** *adj* — **tox-oph-ily** \-ɪli/ *n*

tox-o-plas-ma \tɒk-sə-'plaz-mə/ *n* [NL, genus name]: any of a genus (*Toxoplasma*) of parasitic microorganisms that are usu. held to be protozoans related to the sporozoans and that are typically serious pathogens of vertebrates — **tox-o-plas-mic** \-mɪk/ *adj*

tox-o-plas-mo-sis \-plaz-'mɒ-səs/ *n*, pl *mō-ses* \-sɛz/ [NL]: infection of man, other mammals, or birds with disease caused by toxoplasmas that invade the tissues and may seriously damage the central nervous system esp. of infants

toy \tɔɪ/ *n* [ME *toye* dalliance] 1 *obs* *a*: flirtatious or seductive behavior *b*: PASTIME, also: a sportive or amusing act; ANTIC 2 *a*: something (as a preoccupation) that is paltry or trifling *b*: a literary or musical trifle or diversion *c*: TRINKET, BAUBLE 3: something for a child to play with 4: something diminutive, esp.: a diminutive animal (as of a small breed or variety) 5: something that can be toyed with 6 *Scot*: a headress of linen or woolen hanging down over the shoulders and formerly worn by old women of the lower classes — **toy-like** \-lɪk/ *adj*

toy-wi 1: to engage in flirtation 2: to act or deal with something lightly or without vigor or purpose 3: to amuse oneself as if with a toy: PLAY *syn* see TRIFLE — **toy-er** \tɔɪ-ər/ *n*

toy ad 1: designed or made for use as a toy (as a stove) 2: resembling a toy esp. in diminutive size

toy Man-ches-ter terrier \-man-'ches-ter-, -chə-'stər-/ *n*: a Manchester terrier of a variety with erect ears of moderate size and weighing not more than 12 pounds — called also **toy Manchester** **toy-on** \tɔɪ-'ɒn/ *n* [AmerSp *tolon*]: an ornamental evergreen shrub (*Photinia arbutifolia*) of the rose family of the No. American Pacific coast having white flowers succeeded by persistent bright red berries

toy poodle *n*: a toy dog that was developed from the standard poodle and is not more than 10 inches high at the withers *tp abbr* 1 title page 2 township

tpk or **tpke** *abbr* turnpike

TPN \tɛ-'pe-'en/ *n* [triphosphopyridine nucleotide]: NADP

tps *abbr* 1 townships 2 troops

tr *abbr* 1 translated, translation; translator 2 transpose 3 troop 4 trustee

TR *abbr* 1 tons registered 2 transmit-receive

tra-be-at-ed \trə-'beɪ-əd/ *adj* also **tra-be-ate** \-ɪt/ *adj* [L *trabes* beam]: designed or constructed with horizontal beams or lintels — **tra-be-ation** \trə-'beɪ-'ʃən/ *n*

tra-be-cu-lar \trə-'bek-yə-'lə/ *n*, pl *-læ* \-jē-, -lɪ/ *also* *-les* [NL, fr. L, little beam, dim. of *trabs*, *trabes* beam — more at THORP] 1: a small bar, rod, bundle of fibers, or septal membrane in the framework of a body organ or part 2: a fold, ridge, or bar projecting into or extending from a plant part, esp.: a row of cells bridging an intercellular space — **tra-be-cu-lar** \-lə/ *adj* — **tra-be-cu-late** \-lət/ *adj*

trace \treɪs/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *tracer* to trace] 1 *archaic*: a course or path that one follows: ROAD 2 *a*: a mark or line left by something that has passed, also: FOOTPRINT *b*: a path beaten by or as if by feet: TRAIL 3: a sign or evidence of some past thing: VESTIGE, esp.: ENGRAM 4: something (as a line) traced or drawn *as* *a*: the marking made by a recording instrument (as a seismograph or kymograph) *b*: the ground plan of a military installation or position either on a map or on the ground 5 *a*: the intersection of a line or plane with a plane *b*: the use bright line or spot that moves across the screen of a cathode-ray tube, also: the path taken by such a line or spot 6: a minute and often barely detectable amount or indication (as of a smile), esp.: an amount of a chemical constituent not quantitatively determined because of minuteness

syn TRACE, VESTIGE, TRACK *shared meaning element*: a perceptible sign left behind.

trace *vb* *traced*: **trao-ing** [ME *tracen*, fr. MF *traceler*, fr. (assumed) VL *tractare* to drag, draw, fr. L *tractus*, pp. of *trahere* to pull, draw — more at DRAW] *vi* 1 *a*: DELINEATE, SKETCH *b*: to form (as letters or figures) carefully or painstakingly *c*: to copy (as a drawing) by following the lines or letters at seen through a transparent superimposed sheet *d*: to impress or imprint (as a design or pattern) with a tracer *e*: to record a tracing of in the form of a curved, wavy, or broken line (as the heart a-dion) *f*: to adorn with linear ornamentation (as tracery or chasing) 2 *archaic*: to travel over: TRAVERSE 3 *a*: to follow the footprints, track, or trail of *b*: to follow or study out in detail or step by step (as the history of the labor movement) *c*: to discover by going backward over the evidence step by step (as one's ancestry back to the crusaders — *Curtis Cate*) *d*: to discover signs, evidence, or remains of 4: to lay out the trace of (a military installation) — *vi* 1: to make one's way, esp.: to follow a track or trail 2: to be traceable historically — **trace-abil-i-ty** \trə-'sə-'bɪl-ə-ti/ *n* — **trace-able** \trə-'sə-'bəl/ *adj* — **trace-able-ness** *n* — **trace-ably** \-bəl/ *adv*

trace *n* [ME *trails* pl., traces, fr. MF, pl. of *trait* pull, draft, trace — more at TRAIT] 1: either of two straps, chains, or lines of a harness for attaching a horse to something (as a vehicle) to be drawn 2: LEADER 1c(2) 3: one or more vascular bundles supplying a leaf or twig 4: a connecting bar or rod provided at each end to another piece and used for transmitting motion

trace element *n*: a chemical element present in minute quantities; esp.: one used by organisms and held essential to their physiology

trace-less \trə-'slɒs/ *adj*: having or leaving no trace — **trace-less-ly** *adv*

trac-er \trə-'sɔr/ *n* 1: one that traces, tracks down, or searches out; *as* *a*: a person who traces missing persons or property and *esp* goods lost in transit *b*: an inquiry sent out in tracing a shipment lost in transit 2: one (as a draftsman) who traces designs, patterns, or markings 3: a device (as a stylus) used in tracing 4 *a*: ammunition containing a chemical composition to mark the flight of projectiles by a trail of smoke or fire *b*: a substance and *esp*, a labeled element or atom used to trace the course of a chemical or biological process

trac-ery \trə-'sɔ-ri/ *n*, pl *-er-ies* 1: architectural ornamental work with branching lines; esp.: decorative openwork in the head of a Gothic window 2: a decorative interlacing of lines suggestive of Gothic tracery — **trac-er-ied** \-rɛd/ *adj*

trache- or **tracheo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. ML *trachea*] 1: trachea (*trachetis*) (*tracheotomy*) 2: tracheal and (*tracheobronch-*)

trache- \trə-'keɪ-/ *n*, pl *-che-ēs* \-kē-, -kē-/ *also* *-che-ēs* [ME, fr. ML, fr. LL *trachia*, fr. Gk *trachela* (arteria) rough (artery), fr. fem. of *trachys* rough, akin to Gk *trachein* to trouble — more at DARK] 1: the main trunk of the system of tubes by which air passes to and from the lungs in vertebrates — see LARYNX illustration 2 [NL, fr. ML]: VESSEL 3b, also: one of its constituent cellular elements 3 [NL]: one of the air-conveying tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects and many other arthropods — **trache-al** \-kē-'əl/ *adj*

trache-ary \trə-'keɪ-'ər-ē/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being plant tracheae

trache-ate \-kē-'et-, -et/ *also* **trache-ated** \-et-'əd/ *adj*: having tracheae as breathing organs

trache-id \trə-'keɪ-'əd-, -kēd/ *n* [ISV]: a long tubular cell that is peculiar to xylem, functions in conduction and support, and has tapering closed ends and thickened lignified walls — **trache-id-al** \trə-'keɪ-'əl-, -kēd-/ *adj*

trache-itis \trə-'keɪ-'ɪt-/ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the trachea

tracheo-bron-chi-al \trə-'keɪ-'brɒn-'kē-'əl/ *adj*: of or relating to both trachea and bronchi (as lesions)

trache-ole \trə-'keɪ-'əl-/ *n* [NL *tracheola*, dim. of *trachea*]: one of the minute delicate endings of a branched trachea of an insect — **trache-olar** \trə-'keɪ-'lər/ *adj*

tracheo-phyte \trə-'keɪ-'fɪt-/ *n* [NL *Tracheophyta*, fr. *trache-* + Gk *phylon* plant, akin to Gk *phyein* to bring forth — more at *see*] *a*: any of a division (*Tracheophyta*) comprising green plants (as ferns and seed plants) with a vascular system that contains tracheids or tracheary elements

tracheo-to-my \trə-'keɪ-'tə-'mə-/ *n*, pl *-mies*: the surgical operation of cutting into the trachea esp. through the skin

trach-ma \trə-'kɒ-mə-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *trachōma*, fr. *trachys* rough] *a*: a chronic contagious conjunctivitis marked by inflammatory granulations on the conjunctival surfaces and caused by a rickettsia (*Chlamydia trachomatis*) — **trach-ma-tous** \trə-'kɒ-mə-'təs/ *adj*

trach-ite \trə-'kɪt-/ *n* [F, fr. Gk *trachys* rough] *a*: a usu. light-colored volcanic rock consisting chiefly of potash feldspar

trach-yl-ic \trə-'kɪt-'ɪk/ *adj*: of or relating to a texture of igneous rocks in which light-colored feldspar crystals are in almost parallel lines

trac-ing \trə-'sɪŋ/ *n* 1: the act of one that traces 2: something that is traced *as* *a*: a copy made on a superimposed transparent sheet *b*: a graphic record made by an instrument (as a seismograph) that registers some movement

tracing paper *n*: a semitransparent paper for tracing drawings

track \træk/ *n* [ME *trak*, fr. MF *trak*, perh. of Gmc origin, akin to MD *racken*, *racken* to pull, haul — more at TREK] 1 *a*: detectable evidence (as the wake of a ship, a line of footprints, or a wheel rut) that something has passed *b*: a path made by repeated footfalls: TRAIL *c*: a course laid out esp. for racing *d*: the parallel rails of a railroad *e* (1): one of a series of parallel or concentric paths along which material (as music or information) is recorded (as on magnetic tape) (2): BAND 7 2 *a*: a footprint whether recent or fossil (the huge ~ of a dinosaur) *b* *archaic*: a visible mark or sign: VESTIGE, TRACE 3 *a*: the course along which something moves *b*: one of several curricula of study to which students are assigned according to their needs or levels of ability *c*: the projection on the earth's surface of the path along which something (as a missile or an airplane) has actually flown 4 *a*: a sequence of events: a train of ideas: SUCCESSION *b*: a condition of being aware of a fact or progression (keep ~ of the costs) (close ~ of the time) 5 *a*: the width of a wheeled vehicle from wheel to wheel and usu. from the outside of the rims *b*: the tread of an automobile tire *c*: either of two endless metal belts on which a tracklaying vehicle travels 6: track-and-field sports; esp.: those performed on a running track *syn* see TRACE — **track-less** \træk-'ləs/ *adj* — *in* one's tracks *a*: where one stands or is at the moment *b*: on the spot (was stopped in his tracks)

track *vi* 1 *a*: to follow the tracks or traces of: TRAIL *b*: to pursue until caught up with (as down a criminal) *c*: to search for until found (as down the source) 2 *a*: to follow by vestiges: TRACE *b*: to observe or plot the moving path of (as a spacecraft)



tracery 1

a about *** kitten *or* further *a* back *** bake *** cot, cart
au out *ch* chin *e* less *** easy *** gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *ŋ* sing *ō* flow *ō* law *ō* coin *th* thin *th* this
ū foot *u* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yū* funous *zh* vision

tra·duce (trə-'dʒy) *vt* **tra·duced**, **tra·duc·ing** [L *traducere* to lead across, transfer, degrade, fr. *tra-*, *trans-* + *ducere* to lead — more at *TOW*] 1: to expose to shame or blame by means of falsehood and misrepresentation 2: **VIOLATE**, **BETRAY** (a principle of law) *syn* see **MALIGN** — **tra·duc·ment** \-mənt\ *n* — **tra·duc·er** *n*

tra·fic (trə-'fɪk) *n*, often *attrib* [MF *trafique*, fr. Olt *traffico*, fr. *trafficare* to traffic] 1 *a*: import and export trade 2: the business of bartering or buying and selling 3: illegal or disreputable commercial activity (the drug ~) 4: communication or dealings between individuals or groups 5: **EXCHANGE** (a lively ~ in ideas — F. L. Allen) 3 *archaic*: **GOODS**, **WARES** 4 *a*: the movement (as of vehicles or pedestrians) through an area or along a route 5: the vehicles, pedestrians, ships, or planes moving along a route 6: the information or signals transmitted over a communications system 7: **MESSAGES** 8: the passengers or cargo carried by a transportation system 9: the business of transporting passengers or freight *syn* see **BUSINESS**

tra·fic *vb* **tra·ficked**; **tra·fick·ing** *vt*: to carry on traffic ~ *vi* 1: to travel over (heavily trafficked highways) 2: **TRADE**, **BAR·TER** — **tra·fick·er** *n*

tra·fic·able (trə-'fɪk-ə-bəl) *adj* 1: suitable for trading: **MARK·ETABLE** 2: open to traffic (~ roads)

tra·fic *n*: **ROTARY** 2

tra·fic *n*: a conical marker used on a road or highway (as for indicating an area under repair)

tra·fic *n*: a minor court for disposition of petty prosecutions for violations of statutes, ordinances, and local regulations governing the use of highways and motor vehicles

tra·fic *n*: engineering dealing with the design of streets and control of traffic — **tra·fic** *n*

tra·fic *n*: a paved or planted island in a roadway designed to guide the flow of traffic

tra·fic *n*: an electrically operated visual signal (as a system of colored lights) for controlling traffic

tra·fic *n*: a supervisor of the traffic functions of a commercial or industrial organization 2: the director of a large telegraph office

tra·fic *n*: a signal (as a traffic light) for controlling traffic

trag *abbr* tragedy, tragic

tra·go·can·th (trə-'gɔ-kən-'th) *n*, *pl* *-kan-'th*, also 'trə-'gɔ-kən-'th) [MF *tragacanthi*, fr. *L* *tragacantha*, fr. *Gk* *tragakanthi*, fr. *tragos* goat + *akantha* thorn — more at *ACANTH*] 1: a gum obtained from various Asiatic or East European leguminous plants (genus *Astragalus*, esp. *A. gummifer*) that swells in water and is used in the arts and in pharmacy 2: a plant yielding tragacanth

tra·go·di·an (trə-'jɛd-ē-ən) *n*: a writer of tragedies 2: an actor specializing in tragic roles

tra·go·di·enne (trə-'jɛd-ē-ən) *n* [F *tragédienne*, fr. MF, fr. *tragédie*] *n*: an actress who plays tragic roles

tra·go·dy (trə-'jɛd-ē) *n*, *pl* *-dies* [ME *tragedie*, fr. MF, fr. *L* *tragœdia*, fr. *Gk* *tragōidia*, fr. *tragos* goat + *aidein* to sing; prob. fr. the satyrs represented by the original chorus, akin to *Gk* *tragōin* to gnaw — more at *TERSE*, *ODE*] 1 *a*: a medieval narrative poem or tale typically describing the downfall of a great man 2: a serious drama typically describing a conflict between the protagonist and a superior force (as destiny) and having a sorrowful or disastrous conclusion that excites pity or terror 3: the literary genre of tragic dramas 4: a disastrous event: **CALAMITY** 5: **MISFORTUNE** 3: tragic quality or element

tra·go·ic (trə-'jɛd-ē) *adj* [L *tragicus*, fr. *Gk* *tragikos*, irreg. fr. *tragōidia* (tragedy)] 1: of, marked by, or expressive of tragedy (the ~ significance of the atomic bomb — H. S. Truman) 2: dealing with or treated in tragedy (the ~ hero) 3: appropriate to or typical of tragedy 4: regrettably serious or unpleasant: **DEPLORABLE**, **LAMENTABLE** (the ~ disparity between the actual and the ideal — *Current Biog.*) 5: marked by a sense of tragedy — **tra·go·i·cal·ly** (trə-'jɛd-ē-kəl) *adv*

tra·go·ic *n*: a flaw in the character of the hero of a tragedy that brings about his downfall

tra·go·ic *n*: **IRONY** 3b

tra·go·com·edy (trə-'jɛd-ē-kəm-'dē) *n* [MF *tragicomedia*, fr. Olt *tragicomedia*, fr. OSp, fr. *L* *tragicomœdia*, fr. *tragicus* + *comœdia* (comedy)] *n*: a drama or a situation blending tragic and comic elements — **tra·go·com·i·cal** (trə-'jɛd-ē-kəm-'ikəl) *adj*

tra·go·pan (trə-'gɔ-pən) *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *L*, an Ethiopian bird, fr. *Gk*, fr. *tragos* goat + *Pan* Pan]: any of several brilliantly colored Asiatic pheasants (genus *Tragopan*) having the back and breast usu covered with white or buff ocelli

tra·go·us (trə-'gɔ-s) *n*, *pl* *tra·go·i* \-gē-, -jē\ [NL, fr. *Gk* *tragos*, a part of the ear, lit., goat]: the prominence in front of the external opening of the ear

tra·il (trə-'ɪl) *vb* [ME *trailen*, fr. MF *trailer* to tow, fr. (assumed) VL *trahere*, fr. *L* *trahula* sledge, dragnet] *vi* 1 *a*: to hang down so as to drag along or sweep the ground 2: to extend over a surface in a loose or straggling manner (a vine that ~s over the ground) 3: to grow to such length as to droop over toward the ground (~ing branches of a weeping birch) 4: to walk or proceed draggingly, heavily, or wearily: **PLOD**, **TRUDGE** 5: to lag behind, do poorly in relation to others 6: to move, flow, or extend slowly in thin streams (smoke ~ing from chimneys) 4 *b*: to extend in an erratic or uneven course or line: **STRAGGLE** 5: **DWINDLE** (voice ~ing off) 6: to follow a trail — **tra·il·er** *n*

1 *a*: to draw or drag loosely along a surface: allow to sweep the ground 2: **HAUL**, **TOW** 2 *a*: to drag (as a limb or the body) heavily or wearily 3: to carry or bring along as an addition, burden, or encumbrance 4: to draw along in one's wake 5 *a*: to follow upon the scent or trace of: **TRACK** 6: to follow in the footsteps of: **PURSU** 7: to follow along behind 8: to lag behind (as competitor) *syn* see **FOLLOW**

2 *a*: something that trails or is trailed as *a*: a trailing plant 2: the train of a gown 3: a trailing arrangement (as of flowers): **SPRAY** 4: the part of a gun carriage that rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered 5: something that fol-

lows or moves along as if being drawn along: **TRAIN** (a ~ of admirers) 6 (1): the streak produced by a meteor (2): a continuous line produced photographically by permitting the image of a celestial body (as a star) to move over the plate 7: a chain of consequences: **AFTERMATH** (the ~ movement left a ~ of bitterness and prejudice behind it — Paul Blanchard) 3 *a*: a trace or mark left by something that has passed or been drawn along: **SCENT**, **TRACK** (a ~ of blood) 2 (1): a track made by passage esp through a wilderness (2): a marked path through a forest or mountainous region 3: a course followed or to be followed (but the campaign ~) — **tra·il·less** (trə-'ɪl-ləs) *adj*

tra·il *n*: a small motorcycle designed for uses other than on highways and for easy transport (as on an automobile bumper)

tra·il·blaz·er (trə-'ɪl-blā-zər) *n*: one that blazes a trail to guide others: **PATHFINDER** 2: **PIONEER** 2 (a ~ in astrophysics)

tra·il·blaz·ing (trə-'ɪl-blā-zɪŋ) *adj*: making or pointing a new way (~ legisla-tion)

tra·il·break·er (trə-'ɪl-brē-kər) *n*: **TRAILBLAZER**

tra·il·er (trə-'ɪl-ər) *n*: one that trails 2: a trailing plant 3 *a*: a highway or industrial-plant vehicle designed to be hauled (as by a tractor) 4: a usu automobile-drawn highway vehicle designed to serve wherever parked as a dwelling or as a place of business 4 *a*: **PREVIEW** 2 *b*: a short blank strip of film attached to the end of a reel

2 *a*: to live or travel in a trailer 2: to be transportable by trailer (a light boat that ~s easily) — **tra·il·er·able** (trə-'ɪl-ər-ə-bəl) *adj*

tra·il·er·ist (trə-'ɪl-ər-ɪst) *n*: a person traveling or vacationing with a trailer 2: **TRAILERIST**

tra·il·er·ite (trə-'ɪl-ər-ɪt) *n*: a person living in a mobile home 2: **TRAILERIST**

tra·il·er *n*: an area equipped to accommodate house trailers — called also **trailer camp**, **trailer court**

tra·il·er·ship (trə-'ɪl-ər-ʃɪp) *n*: a ship designed to carry trucks and trailers

tra·il·ing *adj*: an arbutus (*Epigaea repens*)

tra·il·ing *n*: the rearmost edge of an object that moves and esp of an airfoil

tra·il·side (trə-'ɪl-saɪd) *adj*: of, relating to, or situated in the area immediately adjacent to a trail

tra·in (trə-'ɪn) [ME *traine*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *train* to betray, fr. *L* *tradere* — more at *TRAITOR*] *obs*: **SCHEME**, **TRICK**

2 *a*: a gown that trails behind the wearer 2 *a*: **RETINUE**, **SUITE** 3: a moving file of persons, vehicles, or animals 3: the vehicles, men, and sometimes animals that furnish supply, maintenance, and evacuation services to a combat unit 4 *a*: order designed to lead to some result 5: an orderly succession (a ~ of thought) 6: accompanying or resultant circumstances: **AFTERMATH** 7: a line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge 8: a series of moving mechanical parts (as gears) that transmit and modify motion 9: a connected line of railroad cars with or without a locomotive 10: an automotive tractor with one or more trailer units 11: a series of parts or elements that together constitute a system for producing a result and esp for carrying on a process (as of manufacture) automatically — **tra·in·ful** (trə-'ɪn-fəl) *adj*

tra·in *vb* [ME *trahen*, fr. MF *traher*, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *trahere*, akin to *L* *trahere* to draw — more at *DRAW*] *vt* 1: **TRAIL**, **DRAW** 2: to direct the growth of (a plant) usu. by bending, pruning, and tying 3: to form by instruction, discipline, or drill 4: to teach so as to make fit, qualified, or proficient 5: to make prepared (as by exercise) for a test of skill 6: to aim at an object or objective: **DIRECT** (~ed his gaze at the deer) (~ing every effort toward success) ~ *vi* 1: to undergo instruction, discipline, or drill 2: to go by trail *syn* see **TEACH** — **tra·in·abil·ity** (trə-'nə-bəl-ə-tē) *n* — **tra·in·able** (trə-'nə-bəl) *adj* — **tra·in·er** (trə-'nər) *n*

tra·in·band (trə-'nə-bænd) *n* [alter. of *trained band*]: a 17th or 18th century militia company in England or America

tra·in·bear·er (trə-'nə-bər-ər) *n*: an attendant who holds up (as on a ceremonial occasion) the train of a robe or gown

tra·in *n*: a small boxlike piece of luggage used esp for toilet articles

tra·in *n*: a railroad employee who directs the movement of trains within a division and coordinates their movement from one division to another

tra·in·ee (trə-'nē) *n*: one who is being trained for a job — **tra·in·ee** *ship* (trə-'nē-ʃɪp) *n*

tra·in·ing *n*: the act, process, or method of one who trains 2: the state of being trained

tra·in·ing *n*: **TEACHERS COLLEGE**

tra·in·ing *n*: a school preparing students for a particular occupation 2: a correctional institution for the custody and re-education of juvenile delinquents

tra·in·ing *n*: a table where men under an athletic training regimen eat meals planned to help in their conditioning

tra·in·load (trə-'nē-lōd, -lōd) *n*: the full freight or passenger capacity of a railroad train

tra·in·man (trə-'nē-mən, -mən) *n*: a member of a train crew supervised by a conductor

tra·in *n*: [nobs *train* (train oil), fr. ME *trane*, fr. MD *trane* or MLG *trān*]: oil from a marine animal (as a whale)

tra·in *n*: sick (train-sick) *adj*: affected with motion sickness induced by riding on a train — **tra·in** *n*

tra·ipse (trə-'ɪps) *vb* **tra·ip·ed**, **tra·ip·ing** [origin unknown] *vi*: to walk or tramp about: **GAD** ~ *vi* • **TRAMP** **WALK** — **tra·ipse** *n*

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart

ad out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip l life

j joke q sing s flow s flow s of col th thin th this

u foot u foot y yet yf few yu furious zh vision

messenger RNA — compare TRANSLATION 2 — **transcriptional** \-shən-l, -shən-1/ *adj* — **transcriptionally** \-ē *adv*
transcutaneous \-tranz-kyu-tā-nē-s/ *adj* : passing or entering through the skin (~infection) (~inoculation)
transduce \-tranz-(t)s-d(y)ūs, -tranz-1/ *vi* **transduced**; **transducing** [L *transducere* to lead across, transfer, fr. *trans-* + *ducere* to lead — more at TOW] 1 : to convert (as energy or a message) into another form (essentially sense organs ~ physical energy into a nervous signal) 2 : to bring about the transfer of (as a gene) from one microorganism to another by means of a viral agent
transducer \-d(y)ū-sər/ *n* [L *transducere* to lead across, fr. *trans-* + *ducere* to lead — more at TOW] : a device that is actuated by power from one system and supplies power usu. in another form to a second system (as a telephone receiver that is actuated by electric power and supplies acoustic power to the surrounding air)
transduction \-dōk-shən/ *n* [L *transductus*, pp. of *transducere*] : the action or process of transducing; esp. : the transfer of genetic determinants from one microorganism to another by a viral agent (as a bacteriophage) — **transductionally** \-shən-l, -shən-1/ *adj*
transect \-tranz-(t)s-ekt/ *vi* [trans- + -sect] : to cut transversely — **transsection** \-ek-shən/ *n*
transcept \-tranz-(t)s-ekt/ *n* : a sample area (as of vegetation) usu. in the form of a long continuous strip
transsept \-tranz-(t)s-ept/ *n* [NL *transseptum*, fr. L *trans-* + *septum*, septicum enclosure, wall — more at SEPTUM] : the part of a cruciform church that crosses at right angles to the greatest length between the nave and the apse or choir; also : either of the projecting ends of a transept — see BASILICA illustration — **transseptal** \-tranz-(t)s-ep-tl/ *adj*
transf *abbr* transfer; transferred
transfer \-tranz-(t)s-fər, -tranz-(t)s-1/ *vb* **transferred**; **transfer-ring** [ME *transferen*, fr. L *transferre*, fr. *trans-* + *ferre* to carry — more at BEAR] *vi* 1 : to convey from one person, place, or situation to another : **TRANSFER b** : to cause to pass from one to another : **TRANSFER c** : **TRANSFER**, **CHANGE** 2 : to make over the possession or control of : **CONVEY** 3 : to print or otherwise copy from one surface to another by contact ~ *vi* 1 : to move to a different place, region, or situation; esp. : to withdraw from one educational institution to enroll at another 2 : to change from one vehicle or transportation line to another — **transferability** \-tranz-(t)s-fər-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **transferable** \-bəl/ *adj* — **transferal** \-ə-l/ *n* — **transferer** \-ər/ *n*
syn TRANSFER, CONVEY, ALIENATE, DEED *shared meaning element* : to make over (property) from one owner to another
transfer \-tranz-(t)s-fər/ *n* 1 : conveyance of right, title, or interest in real or personal property from one person to another : **b** : removal or acquisition of property by mere delivery with intent to transfer title 2 : **a** : an act, process, or instance of transferring : **REFERENCE** 2 : **b** : the carry-over or generalization of learned responses from one type of situation to another 3 : one that transfers or is transferred, esp. : a graphic image transferred by contact from one surface to another 4 : a place where a transfer is made (as of trains to ferries or as where one form of power is changed to another) 5 : a ticket entitling a passenger on a public conveyance to continue his journey on another route
transferase \-tranz-(t)s-fər-ās, -āz/ *n* : an enzyme that promotes transfer of a group from one molecule to another
transferor \-tranz-(t)s-fər-ər/ *n* 1 : a person to whom a conveyance is made 2 : one who is transferred
transference \-tranz-(t)s-fər-əns/ *n* 1 : an act, process, or instance of transferring : **CONVEYANCE**, **TRANSFER** 2 : the redirection of feelings and desires and esp. of those unconsciously retained from childhood toward a new object (as a psychoanalyst conducting therapy) — **transferenceal** \-tranz-(t)s-fər-ən-shəl/ *adj*
transferor \-tranz-(t)s-fər-ə-s/ *n* : one that conveys a title, right, or property
transfer payment *n* 1 : a public expenditure made for a purpose (as veterans' benefits or unemployment compensation) other than procuring goods or services — usu. used in pl. 2 *pl* : money (as welfare payments or pensions) that is received by individuals or families and that is neither compensation for goods or services currently supplied nor income from investments
transferrin \-tranz-(t)s-fər-ən/ *n* [trans- + L *ferrum* iron] : a beta globulin in blood plasma capable of combining with ferric ions and transporting iron in the body
transfer RNA \-tranz-(t)s-fər-ē/ *n* : a relatively small RNA that transfers a particular amino acid to a growing polypeptide chain at the ribosomal site of protein synthesis during translation
transfiguration \-tranz-(t)s-fig-(y)ō-rā-shən/ *n* 1 : **a** : a change in form or appearance : **METAMORPHOSIS** **b** : an exalting, glorifying, or spiritual change 2 *cap* : August 6 observed as a Christian feast in commemoration of the transfiguration of Christ on a mountaintop with three disciples looking on
transfigure \-tranz-(t)s-fig-yər, esp. Brit. -fig-ər/ *vi* -ured, -uring [ME *transfigurare*, fr. L *transfigurare*, fr. *trans-* + *figurare* to shape, fashion, fr. *figura* figure] : to give a new and typically exalted or spiritual appearance to : transform outwardly and usu. for the better *syn* see TRANSFORM
transfinite \-tranz-(t)s-fī-nīt/ *adj* [G *transfinitis*, fr. *trans-* (fr. L) + *finis* finite, fr. L *finis*] 1 : going beyond or surpassing any finite number, group, or magnitude 2 : being or relating to cardinal and ordinal numbers of sets with an infinite number of elements
transfix \-tranz-(t)s-fiks/ *vi* [L *transfixus*, pp. of *transfigere*, fr. *trans-* + *figere* to fasten, pierce — more at DIKE] 1 : to pierce through with or as if with a pointed weapon 2 : to hold motionless by or as if by piercing — **transfixion** \-fiks-shən/ *n*
transform \-tranz-(t)s-fōrm/ *vb* [ME *transformen*, fr. L *transformare*, fr. *trans-* + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form] *vi* 1 : **a** : to change in composition or structure, **b** : to change the outward form or appearance of **c** : to change in character or condition : **CONVERT** 2 : to subject to mathematical transformation 3 : to change (a current) in potential (as from high voltage to low) or in type (as from alternating to direct) 4 : to cause (a cell) to un-

dergo genetic transformation ~ *vi* : to become transformed
CHANGE — **transformable** \-fōr-mə-bəl/ *adj* — **transformative** \-fōr-mə-tiv/ *adj*
syn TRANSFORM, METAMORPHOSE, TRANSMUTE, CONVERT, TRANSMOGRIFY, TRANSFIGURE *shared meaning element* : to change a thing into another or from one form to another
transform \-tranz-(t)s-fōrm/ *n* 1 : a mathematical element obtained from another by transformation 2 : **TRANSFORMATION** 2 3 : a linguistic structure (as a sentence) produced by means of a transformation ("the duckling is killed by the farmer" is a ~ of "the farmer kills the duckling")
transforma-tion \-tranz-(t)s-fōr-mā-shən, -fōr-1/ *n* 1 : an act, process, or instance of transforming or being transformed 2 : **a** (1) : the operation of changing (as by rotation or mapping) one configuration or expression into another in accordance with a mathematical rule; esp. : a change of variables or coordinates in which a function of new variables or coordinates is substituted for each original variable or coordinate (2) : the formula that effects a transformation **b** : **FUNCTION** 5a 3 : one of an ordered set of rules that converts the deep structures of a language into surface structures 4 : genetic modification of a cell and esp. of a bacterium by introduction of DNA from a genetically different source
transformational \-shən-l, -shən-1/ *adj* : of, relating to, or characterized by linguistic transformation
transformational grammar *n* : a grammar that generates the deep structures of a language and converts these to the surface structures by means of transformations
transforma-tion-al-ist \-tranz-(t)s-fōr-mā-shən-əl-ist, -shən-1-1/ *n* : an exponent of transformational grammar
transformer \-tranz-(t)s-fōr-mər/ *n* : one that transforms, specif. : a device employing the principle of mutual induction to convert variations of current in a primary circuit into variations of voltage and current in a secondary circuit
transfuse \-tranz-(t)s-fyūz/ *vi* **transfused**, **transfusing** [ME *transfusen*, fr. L *transfusum*, pp. of *transfundere*, fr. *trans-* + *fundere* to pour — more at FOUND] 1 : **a** : to cause to pass from one to another : **TRANSMIT**, **b** : to diffuse into or through : **PERMEATE** (sunlight ~s the bay) 2 : **a** : to transfer (as blood) into a vein of a man or animal **b** : to subject (a patient) to transfusion — **transfusible** or **transfusible** \-fī-z-ə-bəl/ *adj*
transfusion \-tranz-(t)s-fyū-zhən/ *n* : an act, process, or instance of transfusing; esp. : the process of transfusing fluid into a vein or artery — **transfusional** \-fī-zh-nəl, -ən-1/ *adj*
transgress \-tranz-(t)s-gres, -tranz-1/ *vb* [F *transgresser*, fr. L *transgressus*, pp. of *transgredi* to step beyond or across, fr. *trans-* + *grad* to step — more at GRADE] *vi* 1 : to go beyond limits set or prescribed by : **VIOLATE** (~ the divine law) 2 : to pass beyond or go over (a limit or boundary) ~ *vi* 1 : to violate a command or law : **SIN** 2 : to go beyond a boundary or limit — **transgressive** \-gres-iv/ *adj* — **transgresser** \-gres-ər/ *n*
transgression \-tranz-(t)s-gresh-ən/ *n* : an act, process, or instance of transgressing; as : **a** : infringement or violation of a law, command, or duty **b** : the spread of the sea over land areas and the consequent unconformable deposit of sediments on older rocks
tranship *var* of TRANSHIP
transhumance \-tranz-(t)s-(h)yū-mən-(t)s, -tranz-1/ *n* [F, fr. *transhumare* to practice transhumance, fr. Sp *trashumar* fr. *tras-* (fr. L *trans-*) + *L humus* earth — more at HUMBLE] : seasonal movement of livestock and esp. sheep between mountain and lowland pastures either under the care of herders or in company with the owners — **transhumant** \-mənt/ *adj* or *n*
transience \-tranz-ən-(t)s; -tranz-ən-(t)s, -tranz-(t)s-ē, -tranz-ē, -tranz-ən-(t)s, -tranz-1/ *n* : the quality or state of being transient
transiency \-ən-sē/ *n* : **TRANSIENCE**
transient \-trent/ *adj* [L *transiens*, *transiens*, prp. of *transire* to go across, pass, fr. *trans-* + *ire* to go] 1 : passing esp. quickly into and out of existence : **TRANSITORY** **b** : passing through or by a place with only a brief stay or sojourn 2 : affecting something or producing results beyond itself — **transiently** *adv*
syn TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, EPHEMERAL, MOMENTARY, FLEETING, FUGITIVE, EVANESCENT, SHORT-LIVED *shared meaning element* : lasting or staying only a short time *ant* perpetual
transient *n* 1 : one that is transient, as : **a** : a transient guest **b** : a person traveling about usu. in search of work 2 : **a** : a temporary oscillation that occurs in a circuit because of a sudden change of voltage or of load **b** : a transient current or voltage
transilluminate \-tranz-(t)s-ū-llū-mā-nēt, -tranz-1/ *vi* : to cause light to pass through, esp. : to pass light through (a body part) for medical examination — **transillumination** \-llū-mā-nā-shən/ *n* — **transilluminate** \-llū-mā-nāt-ər/ *n*
transistor \-tranz-(t)s-tər, -tranz-(t)s-1/ *n* [trans + resistor, fr. its transferring an electrical signal across a resistor] 1 : an electronic device that is similar to the electron tube in use (as amplification and rectification) and consists of a small block of a semiconductor (as germanium) with at least three electrodes 2 : a transistorized radio
transistorize \-tā-zīz/ *vi* -ized, -izing : to equip (a device) with transistors — **transistorization** \-s-tā-zī-zā-shən/ *n*
transit \-tranz-(t)s-ət, -tranz-1/ *n* [L *transitus*, fr. *transitus*, pp. of *transire* to go across, pass] 1 : **a** : an act, process, or instance of passing through or over : **PASSAGE** **b** : **CHANGE**, **TRANSITION** **c** (1) : conveyance of persons or things from one place to another (2) : usu. local transportation esp. of people by public conveyance; also : vehicles or a system engaged in such transportation 2 : **a** : passage of a celestial body over the meridian of a place or through the field of a telescope **b** : passage of a smaller body (as

a about • bitten or further • a back • a bake • a cot, cart
 a out • ch chun • e less • e easy • g gift • t trip • l life
 j joke • n sing • o flow • o flaw • ol coin • th then • th this
 u foot • u foot • y yet • yū few • yu furious • zh vision

trait \trāt, Brit usu 'trā\ n [MF, lit., act of drawing, fr. *L. tractus* — more at **TRACT**] 1 a: a stroke of or as if of a pencil b: TOUCH, TRACE 2 a: a distinguishing quality (as of personal character) b: PECUNIARY b: an inherited characteristic

traitor \trā-tōr\ n [ME *traitre*, fr. OF, fr. *L. traditor*, fr. *traditus*, pp of *tradere* to hand over, deliver, betray, fr. *trans-* + *tradere* to give — more at **DATE**] 1: one who betrays another's trust or is false to an obligation or duty 2: one who commits treason

traitorous \trā-tō-rəs, trā-trəs\ adj 1: guilty or capable of treason 2: constituting treason (~ activities) **syn** see **FAITHLESS** — **traitorously** adv

traitress \trā-trəs\ or **trai-tor-ess** \trā-tō-rəs, trā-trəs\ n: a female traitor

trajectory \trā-jek-tō-ri\ vi [L *tractus*, pp] : TRANSMIT — **tra-jection** \trā-jek-shən\ n

trajecto-ry \trā-jek-tō-ri\ n, pl **-ries** [NL *tractoria*, fr. fem of *tractorius* of passing, fr. *L. tractus*, pp of *trahere* to cause to cross, cross, fr. *trans-* + *trahere* to throw — more at **JET**] 1: the curve that a body (as a planet or comet in its orbit or a rocket) describes in space 2: a path, progression, or line of development resembling a physical trajectory

tram \trām\ n [E dial., shaft of a wheelbarrow, prob. fr. LG *trām*, lit., beam] 1: any of various vehicles as a: a boxlike wagon running on rails (as in a mine) b: chiefly Brit; STREETCAR c: a carrier that travels on an overhead cable or rails 2 a pl. chiefly Brit: a streetcar line b: TRAMROAD

tram vi **trammed**; **tram-ming**: to haul in a tram or over a tramway

tram-car \trām-kār\ n 1 chiefly Brit: STREETCAR 2: TRAM

tram-line \trām-līn\ n, Brit: a streetcar line

tram-mel \trām-məl\ n [ME *trameyle*, a kind of net, fr. MF *tremaill*, fr. LL *tramaculum*, fr. *L. tres* three + *macula* mesh, spot — more at **THREE**] 1: a net for catching birds or fish, esp: one having three layers with the middle one finer-meshed and slack so that fish passing through carry some of the center net through the coarser opposite net and are trapped 2: a shackle used for making a horse amble 3: something impeding activity, progress, or freedom : RESTRAINT — **usu** used in pl 4: an adjustable pothook for a fireplace crane 5 a: an instrument for drawing ellipses b: a compass for drawing large circles that consists of a beam with two sliding parts — **usu** used in pl c: any of various gauges used for aligning or adjusting machine parts

trammel vi **-meled** or **-melled**; **-melling** or **-melling** \trām-məl\ 1: to catch or hold in or as if in a net : ENMESH 2: to prevent or impede the free play of : CONFINE **syn** see **HAMPER**

tramontane \trām-mōn-tān, trām-mōn\ adj [It *tramontana*, fr. *L. tramonianus*, fr. *trans-* + *mont-*, mons mountain — more at **MOUNT**] 1: TRANSALPINE 2: lying on or coming from the other side of a mountain range

tramontane n: one dwelling in a tramontane region, broadly : FOREIGNER

tramp \trāmp\ vi 1 & vi 1 are also 'trāmp, 'trāmp\ vi [ME *trampen*, akin to MLG *trampen* to stamp, OE *treppan* to tread — more at **TRAP**] vi 1: to walk, tread, or step esp heavily 2 a: to travel about on foot : HIKE b: to journey as a tramp ~ vi 1: to tread on forcibly and repeatedly 2: to travel or wander through on foot (has ~ed all the woods on his property) — **tramp-er** n

tramp \trāmp\ vi, 3, 4 are also 'trāmp, 'trāmp\ n 1 a: a foot traveler b: a beggar or thieving vagrant c: a woman of loose morals, specif: PROSTITUTE 2: a walking trip : HIKE 3: the succession of sounds made by the beating of feet on a surface (as a road, pavement, or floor) 4: an iron plate to protect the sole of a shoe 5: a ship not making regular trips but taking cargo when and where it offers and to any port — called also **tramp steamer**

tramp \trāmp\ adj: having no fixed abode, connection, or destination (a ~ dog)

trample \trāmp\ vi **trampled**, **trampling** \trāmp-līng\ [ME *trampelen*, freq of *trampen* to tramp] vi 1: TRAMP esp: to tread heavily so as to bruise, crush, or injure 2: to inflict injury or destruction esp, contemptuously or ruthlessly — **usu** used with **on**, **over**, or **upon** (*trampling on the rights of others*) ~ vi 1: to press down, crush, or injure by or as if by treading : STAMP — **trample** n — **trampler** \trāmp-lər\ n

trampoline \trāmp-pō-līn, 'trām-pō-lēn\ n [Sp *trampolín*, fr. It *trampolino*, of Gmc origin, akin to MLG *trampen* to stamp]: a resilient canvas sheet or web supported by springs in a metal frame and used as a springboard in tumbling — **trampolin-er** \trāmp-līn-ər, -lēn\ n — **trampolinist** \trāmp-līn-ist\ n

trampolin-ing n: the sport of jumping and tumbling on a trampoline

tram-road \trām-rōd\ n: a roadway for trams consisting of parallel tracks made usu. of metal-faced wooden beams, stone blocks, metal plates, or rails, esp: a railway in a mine

tram-way \trām-wā\ n: a way for trams, as a: TRAMROAD b: Brit: a streetcar line c: an overhead cable or rails for trams

trans \trāns\ n [ME, fr. MF *trans*, fr. *transire* to pass away, swoon, fr. *L. transire* to pass, pass away — more at **TRANSIENT**] 1: a state of partly suspended animation or inability to function 2: a somnolent state (as of deep hypnosis) 3: a state of profound abstraction or absorption — **transcendence** \trāns-sen-dēns\ n

trans vi **transced**; **transcending**: ENTRANCE, ENKPTURE

trans-gam \trāng-gām\ n [origin unknown] archaic : TRINKET, GIM CRACK

tran-qui \trān-kwāl, 'trān\ adj [L *tranquillus*] 1 a: free from agitation of mind or spirit (~ faith) b: free from disturbance or turmoil (a ~ scene) 2: unvarying in aspect : STEADY, STABLE **syn** see **CALM** **ant** troubled — **tran-quilly** \trān-kwāl-ē\ adv — **tran-quill-ness** n

tran-qui-lize or **tran-qui-lize** \trān-kwāl-īz, 'trān\ vi **-lized** or **-lizing**: to relieve of mental tension and anxiety by means of drugs ~ vi 1: to become tranquil ~ RELAX 2: to make one tranquil

tran-qui-lizer also **tran-qui-lizer** \trān-kwāl-īz-ər\ n 1: one that tranquilizes 2: a drug used to reduce mental disturbance (as anxiety and tension) in people and animals

tran-qui-lity or **tran-qui-lity** \trān-kwāl-ē-tē, trān\ n: the quality or state of being tranquil

trans abbr 1 transactions 2 transitive 3 translated; translation; translator 4 transportation 5 transverse

trans- prefix [L *trans-*, *tra-*, across, beyond, through, so as to change, fr. *trans* across, beyond — more at **THROUGH**] 1: on or to the other side of : across : beyond (transatlantic) 2 a: beyond (a specified chemical element) in the periodic table (transuranium) b: usual : characterized by having such atoms or groups on opposite sides of the molecule (trans-dichloro-ethylene) (the isomer with trans-configuration) 3: through (transcutaneous) 4: so or such as to change or transfer (transliterate) (translocation) (transamination) (transship)

trans-act \trān(t)-akt, trānz-\ vb [L *transactus*, pp of *transigere* to drive through, complete, transact, fr. *trans-* + *agere* to drive, do — more at **AGENT**] vi 1: to carry on business ~ vt 1: to carry out : PERFORM, esp: to carry on — **trans-act-or** \trān(t)-akt-ər\ n

trans-act-iv-ity \trān(t)-akt-iv-ē-tē\ adj: of, relating to, or being actual or hypothetical elements with atomic weights higher than those of the actinide series (~ chemistry)

trans-act-ion \trān(t)-akt-shən\ n 1: an act, process, or instance of transacting 2 a: something transacted; esp: a business deal b pl: the often published record of the meeting of a society or association — **trans-act-ion-al** \trān(t)-akt-shən-əl\ adj

trans-al-pine \trān(t)-al-pīn, trānz-\ adj [L *transalpinus*, fr. *trans-* + *Alpes* the Alps] : situated on the north side of the Alps (Transalpine Gaul) — **compare** **TRANSALPINE**

trans-am-inase \trān(t)-am-ē-nās, trānz-, -nāz\ n: an enzyme promoting transamination — called also **amino-transferase**

trans-am-ination \trān(t)-am-ē-nā-shən, trānz-\ n: a reversible oxidation-reduction reaction in which an amino group is transferred typically from an alpha-amino acid to the carbonyl carbon atom of an alpha-keto acid

trans-at-lan-tic \trān(t)-at-lānt-ik, trānz-\ adj 1 a: crossing or extending across the Atlantic ocean (a ~ cable) b: relating to or involving crossing the Atlantic ocean (~ air fares) 2: situated beyond the Atlantic ocean

trans-ax-le \trān(t)-aks-əl, trānz-\ n [transmission + axle] : a mechanical unit in an automotive vehicle that consists of a combined transmission and differential gear

trans-cel-er \trān(t)-ē-vər, trānz-\ n [transmitter + receiver] : a radio transmitter-receiver that uses many of the same components for both transmission and reception

trans-cend \trān(t)-sēnd\ vb [L *transcendere* to climb across, transcend, fr. *trans-* + *scandere* to climb — more at **SCAN**] vi 1 a: to rise above or go beyond the limits of b: to be prior to, beyond, and above (the universe or material existence) 2: to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power ~ vi 1: to rise above or extend notably beyond ordinary limits **syn** see **EXCEED**

trans-cen-dence \trān-sen-dēns\ n: the quality or state of being transcendent

trans-cen-den-cy \trān-sēn-sē\ n: TRANSCENDENCE

trans-cen-dent \trān-sēn-tēnt\ adj [L *transcendens*, *transcendens*, prp. of *transcendere*] 1 a: exceeding usual limits : SURPASSING b: extending or lying beyond the limits of ordinary experience c: Kantianism : being beyond the limits of all possible experience and knowledge 2: being beyond comprehension 3: transcending the universe or material existence — **trans-cen-dent-ly** adv

trans-cen-den-tal \trān(t)-sēn-tēn-ti-əl, -on-\ adj 1 Kantianism a: of or relating to experience as determined by the mind's makeup b: transcending experience but not human knowledge 2: TRANSCENDENT 3 a: incapable of being the root of an algebraic equation with rational coefficients (is a ~ number) b: being, involving, or representing a function (as $\sin x$, $\log x$, e^x) that cannot be expressed by a finite number of algebraic operations (~ curves) 4 a: TRANSCENDENT 1b b: SUPERNATURAL c: ABSTRACT, ABSTRACT d: of or relating to transcendentalism — **trans-cen-den-tal-ly** \trān-sēn-tēn-ti-əl-ē\ adv

trans-cen-den-tal-ism \trān-sēn-tēn-ti-iz-əm\ n 1: a philosophy that emphasizes the a priori conditions of knowledge and experience or the unknowable character of ultimate reality or that emphasizes the transcendent as the fundamental reality 2: a philosophy that asserts the primacy of the spiritual and transcendental over the material and empirical 3: the quality or state of being transcendental, esp: visionary idealism — **trans-cen-den-tal-ist** \trān-sēn-tēn-ti-ist\ adj or n

trans-con-ti-nen-tal \trān(t)-kōn-tēn-tēn-ti-əl\ adj: extending or going across a continent (a ~ railroad)

trans-scribe \trān(t)-skrib\ vi **transcribed**; **trans-scrib-ing** [L *transscribere*, fr. *trans-* + *scribere* to write — more at **SCRIBE**] 1 a: to make a written copy of b: to make a copy of (dictated or recorded matter) in longhand or on a typewriter c: to paraphrase or summarize in writing d: to write down : RECORD 2 a: to represent (speech sounds) by means of phonetic symbols b: TRANSLATE 2a c: to transfer (data) from one recording form to another d: to record (as on magnetic tape) for later broadcast 3: to make a musical transcription of 4: to broadcast by electrical transcription 5: to cause (as DNA) to undergo genetic transcription — **trans-scrib-er** n

trans-script \trān(t)-skript\ n [ME, fr. ML *transcriptum*, fr. *L. neut. of transcriptus*, pp of *transcribere*] 1 a: a written, printed, or typed copy; esp: a usu typewritten copy of dictated or recorded material b: an official or legal and often published copy (a court reporter's ~); esp: an official copy of a student's educational record 2: a representation (as of experience) in an art form

trans-scrip-tion \trān(t)-skrip-shən\ n 1: an act, process, or instance of transcribing 2: COPY, TRANSCRIPT; as a: an arrangement of a musical composition for some instrument or voice other than the original b: ELECTRICAL TRANSCRIPTION 3: the process of constructing a messenger RNA molecule using a DNA molecule as a template with resulting transfer of genetic information to the

Venus) across the disk of a larger (as the sun) 3: a theodolite with the telescope mounted so that it can be transited — in transit: in passage

transit *v* to make a transit ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to pass over or through 2 *b*: to cause to pass over or through 2: to pass across (a meridian, a celestial body, or the field of view of a telescope) 3: to turn (a telescope) over about the horizontal transverse axis in surveying

transit instrument *n* 1: a telescope at right angles to a horizontal east-west axis and used with a clock and chronograph for observing the time of transit of a celestial body over the meridian of a place 2: TRANSIT 3

trans-ition \tranz-(t)s-'ish-ən, tranz-, chiefly Brit tranz-(t)s-'izh-ən\ *n* [L *transitio*, *transitio*, fr *transitus*, pp. of *transire*] 1 *a*: passage from one state, stage, or place to another: CHANGE 2 *b*: a movement, development, or evolution from one form, stage, or style to another 2 *a*: a musical modulation 3: a musical passage leading from one section of a piece to another 3: an abrupt change in energy state or level (as of an atomic nucleus or a molecule) usu accompanied by loss or gain of a single quantum of energy 4: a genetic mutation in RNA or DNA that results from the substitution of one purine base for the other or of one pyrimidine base for the other — **trans-ition-al** \-'ish-nəl-, '-izh-, -ən-'l\ *adj* — **trans-ition-ally** \-'ē-əd\ *adv*

transition element *n* [fr their being transitional between the more highly electropositive and the less highly electropositive elements]: any of various metallic elements (as chromium, iron, and nickel) that have valence electrons in two shells instead of only one — called also *transition metal*

trans-i-tiv \tranz-(t)s-'at-iv, tranz-, 'tranz-(t)s-'tiv\ *adj* [L *transitivus*, fr *L. transitivus*, pp. of *transire*] 1 *a*: characterized by having or containing a direct object (a ~ verb) (a ~ construction) 2: being or relating to a relation with the property that if the relation holds between a first element and a second and between the second element and a third, it holds between the first and third elements (equality is a ~ relation) 3: of, relating to, or characterized by transition — **trans-i-tiv-ly** *adv* — **trans-i-tiv-ness** *n* — **trans-i-tiv-i-ty** \tranz-(t)s-'at-iv-ə-tē, tranz-, 'tōr-əd\ *adj* [ME *transitive*, fr MF *transitive*, fr LL *transitivus*, fr L, of or allowing passage, fr *transitus*, pp. of *transire*] 1: tending to pass away: not persistent 2: of brief duration: TEMPORARY *syn* see TRANSIENT *ant* enduring — **trans-i-tiv-ly** \tranz-(t)s-'at-iv-ē, tranz-, 'tōr-əd\ *adv* — **trans-i-tiv-ness** \tranz-(t)s-'at-iv-ē-nəs, tranz-(t)s-, 'tōr-əd-ən\ *n*

transl *abbr* translated, translation

trans-late \tranz-(t)s-'lāt, tranz-ə\ *vb* **trans-lated**, **trans-lating** [L *translat* (pp. of *transfere* to transfer, translated), fr *trans-* + *latius*, pp. of *ferre* to carry — more at TOLERATE BEAR] *vi* 1 *a*: to bear, remove, or change from one place, state, form, or appearance to another: TRANSFER TRANSFORM (a country boy translated to the city) (~ ideas into action) 2: to convey to heaven or to a non-temporal condition without death 3: to transfer (a bishop) from one see to another 2 *a*: to turn into one's own or another language 2: to transfer or turn from one set of symbols into another: TRANSCRIBE *c* (1): to express in different words: PARAPHRASE (2): to express in more comprehensible terms: EXPLAIN 3: ENRAPTURE 4: to subject to mathematical translation 5: to subject (as genetic information) to translation in protein synthesis ~ *vt* 1: to practice translation or make a translation, also ~ to admit of or be adaptable to translation (a word that doesn't ~ easily) 2: to undergo a translation — **trans-lat-abil-i-ty** \tranz-(t)s-'lāt-ə-bil-ə-tē, tranz-ə\ *n* — **trans-lat-able** \tranz-(t)s-'lāt-ə-bəl, tranz-ə\ *adj* — **trans-lat-er** \-'lāt-ər\ *n*

trans-lation \tranz-(t)s-'lā-shən, tranz-ən\ *n* 1: an act, process, or instance of translating as *a*: a rendering from one language into another; also: the product of such a rendering 2: a change to a different substance, form, or appearance: CONVERSION *c* (1): a transformation of coordinates in which the new axes are parallel to the old ones (2): uniform motion of a body in a straight line 2: the process of forming a protein molecule at a ribosomal site of protein synthesis from information contained in messenger RNA — compare TRANSCRIPTION 3 — **trans-lation-al** \-'lā-shən-, -shən-'l\ *adj*

trans-lative \-'lāt-iv\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or involving removal or transference from one person or place to another 2: of, relating to, or serving to translate from one language or system into another

trans-lato-ry \tranz-(t)s-'lāt-ōr-ē, 'tranz-, 'tōr-, tranz-(t)s-'lāt-ō-rē, tranz-ə\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving uniform motion in one direction

trans-lit-er-ate \tranz-(t)s-'līt-ə-rāt, tranz-ə\ *vi* **-at-ed**; **-at-ing** [*trans-* + *L. littera* letter]: to represent or spell in the characters of another alphabet — **trans-lit-er-a-tion** \tranz-(t)s-'līt-ə-rā-shən, tranz-ən\ *n*

trans-lo-cate \tranz-(t)s-'lō-kāt, tranz-, 'tranz-(t)s-, 'tranz-ə\ *vi* [prob back-formation fr *translocation*]: to transfer (as food materials or products of metabolism) from one location to another in the plant body

trans-lo-ca-tion \tranz-(t)s-'lō-kā-shən, tranz-ən\ *n* *a* change of location: DISPLACEMENT as *a*: the conduction of soluble material from one part of a plant to another 2: the exchange of parts between nonhomologous chromosomes

trans-lu-cence \tranz-(t)s-'lūs-nəs, tranz-ən\ *n*: the quality or state of being translucent

trans-lu-cen-cy \-'lūs-nē, *n* *pl* -cies 1: TRANSLUCENT 2: something that is translucent

trans-lu-cent \-'nē\ *adj* [L *translucens*, *translucens*, prp. of *translucere* to shine through, fr *trans-* + *lucere* to shine — more at LIGHT] 1: permitting the passage of light 2: CLEAR, TRANSPARENT (the water was ~, and I could readily watch from the side of the canoe what was going on — V. G. Heiser) 3: transmitting and diffusing light so that objects beyond cannot be seen clearly (which looks like honey, ~ and sunny, from clover-tops — Elinor Wylie) 2: free from disguise or falseness (his ~ patriotism —

Newsweek) (gave one of her ~ performances of a dreaming, wounded young girl — Stark Young) — **trans-lu-cent-ly** *adv* **trans-ma-rine** \tranz-(t)s-'mā-rēn, tranz-ə\ *adj* [L *transmarinus*, fr. *trans-* + *mare* sea — more at MARINE] 1: being or coming from beyond or across the sea (a ~ people) 2: passing over or extending across the sea

trans-mem-brane \tranz-(t)s-'mem-brān, 'tranz-ə\ *adj*: taking place or existing across a membrane (a ~ potential)

trans-mi-grate \tranz-(t)s-'mī-grāt, 'tranz-, 'tranz-ə\ *vb* [L *transmigra*, pp. of *transmigra* to migrate to migrate to another place, fr *trans-* + *migrare* to migrate] *vi* 1 of the soul: to pass to death from one body or being to another 2: MIGRATE ~ *vt*, to cause to transmigrate — **trans-mi-gra-tion** \tranz-(t)s-'mī-grā-shən, tranz-ə\ *n* — **trans-mi-gra-tor** \tranz-(t)s-'mī-grāt-ər, 'tranz-, 'tranz-ə\ *n* — **trans-mi-gra-to-ry** \tranz-(t)s-'mī-grā-tōr-ē, tranz-, 'tōr-əd\ *adj*

trans-mis-sible \tranz-(t)s-'mis-ə-bəl, tranz-ə\ *adj*: capable of being transmitted — **trans-mis-sibil-i-ty** \tranz-(t)s-'mis-ə-'bil-ə-tē, tranz-ə\ *n*

trans-mis-sion \tranz-(t)s-'mish-ən, tranz-ən\ *n* [L *transmissio*, *transmissio*, fr *transmissus*, pp. of *transmittere* to transmit] 1: an act, process, or instance of transmitting (~ of a nerve impulse across a synapse) 2: the passage of radio waves in the space between transmitting and receiving stations, also: the act or process of transmitting by radio or television 3: an assembly of parts including the speed-changing gears and the propeller shaft by which the power is transmitted from an automobile engine to a live axle, also: the speed-changing gears in such an assembly 4: something that is transmitted: MESSAGE — **trans-mis-sive** \-'mis-iv\ *adj* — **trans-mis-siv-i-ty** \tranz-(t)s-'mis-iv-ə-tē, tranz-ə\ *n* **trans-mis-some-ter** \tranz-(t)s-'mish-əm-ə-tər, tranz-ən\ *n*: an instrument for measuring the transmission of light through a fluid (as the atmosphere)

trans-mit \tranz-(t)s-'mit, tranz-ə\ *vb* **trans-mit-ted**; **trans-mit-ting** [ME *transmiten*, fr L *transmittere*, fr *trans-* + *mittere* to send — more at SMITE] *vi* 1 *a*: to send or transfer from one person or place to another: FORWARD 2: to cause or allow to spread as (1): to convey by or as if by inheritance or heredity: hand down (2): to convey (infection) abroad or to another 2 *a* (1): to cause (as light or force) to pass or be conveyed through space or a medium (2): to admit the passage of ~ CONDUCT (glass ~s light) 2: to send out (a signal) either by radio waves or over a wire ~ *vt* 1: to send out a signal either by radio waves or over a wire — **trans-mit-table** \-'mit-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **trans-mit-tal** \-'mit-əl\ *n* **trans-mit-tance** \-'mit-ən(t)s\ *n* 1: TRANSMISSION 2: the fraction of radiant energy that having entered a layer of absorbing matter reaches its farther boundary

trans-mit-ter \tranz-(t)s-'mit-ər, tranz-ə\ *n*: one that transmits as (1): a part on a telephone into which one speaks and which contains a mechanism for converting sound waves into equivalent electric waves 2 (2): the portion of a telegraph instrument by which the message is sent 2: a radio or television transmitting set 2: NEUROTRANSMITTER

trans-mog-rify \tranz-(t)s-'māg-rā-fi, tranz-ə\ *vi* **-fied**; **-fy-ing** [origin unknown]: to change or alter greatly and often with grotesque or humorous effect *syn* see TRANSFORM — **trans-mog-rif-i-ca-tion** \tranz-(t)s-'māg-rā-'fī-kā-shən, tranz-ən\ *n* **trans-mon-tane** \tranz-(t)s-'mān-tān, 'tranz-, 'tranz-(t)s-'mān-, tranz-ə\ *adj* [L *transmontanus*]: TRAMONTANE

trans-moun-tain \tranz-(t)s-'maunt-'n, 'tranz-ə\ *adj*: crossing or extending over or through a mountain (a ~ road) (a ~ tunnel)

trans-mu-ta-tion \tranz-(t)s-'myū-tā-shən, tranz-ən\ *n*: an act or instance of transmuting or being transmuted as *a*: the conversion of base metals into gold or silver 2: the conversion of one element or nuclide into another either naturally or artificially — **trans-mu-tative** \tranz-(t)s-'myūt-ə-tiv, tranz-ə\ *adj*

trans-mute \tranz-(t)s-'myūt, tranz-ə\ *vb* **trans-muted**; **trans-mut-ing** [ME *transmuten*, fr L *transmutare*, fr *trans-* + *mutare* to change — more at MISS] *vi* 1: to change or alter in form, appearance, or nature and esp. to a higher form 2: to subject (as an element) to transmutation ~ *vt*: to undergo transmutation *syn* see TRANSFORM — **trans-mu-ta-ble** \-'myūt-ə-bəl\ *adj*

trans-na-tion-al \tranz-(t)s-'nāsh-nəl, 'tranz-, -ən-'l\ *adj*: extending or going beyond national boundaries

trans-na-tu-r-al \-'nach-(ə)-rəl\ *adj*: being above or beyond nature

trans-oce-an-ic \tranz-(t)s-'ō-shē-'an-ik, tranz-ə\ *adj* 1: lying or dwelling beyond the ocean 2: crossing or extending across the ocean (a ~ telephone cable)

trans-som \tranz-(t)s-'səm\ *n* [ME *transsom*, prob fr L *transstrum*, fr *trans* across — more at THROUGH] 1: a transverse piece in a structure: CROSSPIECE as *a*: LINTEL *b*: a horizontal crossbar in a window, over a door, or between a door and a window or fanlight above it 2: the horizontal bar or member of a cross or gallows 2: any of several transverse timbers or beams secured to the sternpost of a boat, also: the planking forming the stern of a square-ended boat 2: a window above a door or other window built on and commonly hinged to a transom

trans-son-ic also **trans-a-son-ic** \tranz-(t)s-'san-ik, tranz-'sān-ə\ *adj* [*trans-* + *-sonic* (as in *supersonic*)] 1: being or relating to a speed approximating the speed of sound in air which is a speed of about 1087 feet per second or about 741 miles per hour at sea level — often used of aeronautical speeds between 600 and 900 miles per hour 2: moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents moving at a transonic speed

transp *abbr* transportation

trans-pa-cif-ic \tranz-(t)s-'pā-sif-ik\ *adj* 1 *a*: crossing or extending across the Pacific ocean (~ airlines) 2: relating to or involving crossing the Pacific ocean (~ air fares) 2: situated beyond the Pacific ocean

trans-pa-rence \tranz-(t)s-'par-ən(t)s-, 'per-ən\ *n*: TRANSPARENCY 1 **trans-pa-ren-cy** \-'ən-ē, *n* *pl* -cies 1: the quality or state of being transparent 2: something transparent as *a*: a picture or design on glass, thin cloth, paper, or film designed to be viewed by light shining through it or by projection 2: a framework covered

calcite) formed by deposition from spring waters or esp from hot springs

travesty \trav-ə-stē/ *n*, *pl* -ties [obs. E *travesty*, disguised, parodied, fr. F *travestir*, pp of *travestir* to disguise, fr. *l* *travestire*, fr. *tra-* across (fr. *L trans-*) + *vestire* to dress, fr. *L*, fr. *vestis* garment — more at **WEAR**] 1: a burlesque translation or literary or artistic imitation usu. grotesquely incongruous in style, treatment, or subject matter 2: a debased, distorted, or grossly inferior imitation (a ~ of justice) *syn* see **CARICATURE**

travesty *vi* -tled; -ty-*ing* *n*: to make a travesty of: **PARODY**
travols (trə-vōl, trāv-ōl) *n*, *pl* trāv-ōls also trāv-ōles \-vōlz, -ōlz/ [CanF *travols*] : a primitive vehicle used by Plains Indians consisting of two trailing poles serving as shafts and bearing a platform or net for the load

trawl \trōl/ *vb* [prob. fr. obs. D *trugelen*] *vi* 1: to fish with a trawl 2: **TROLL** 2 ~ *vi*: to catch (fish) with a trawl

trawl *n* 1: a large conical net dragged along the sea bottom in gathering fish or other marine life 2: **SETLINE**

trawler \trō-lər/ *n* 1: a person who fishes by trawling 2: a boat used in trawling

trawlerman \-mən/ *n*: a fisherman who uses a trawl or mans a trawler

tray \trā/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *trig*, akin to OE *trēow* tree — more at **TREE**] : an open receptacle with a flat bottom and a low rim for holding, carrying, or exhibiting articles — *tray-ful* \-fūl/ *n*

treach-er-ous \trech-(ə)-rəs/ *adj* 1: characterized by or manifesting treachery: **PERFIDIOUS** 2: likely to betray trust: **UNRELIABLE** (a ~ memory) 3: providing insecure footing or support (~ quicksand) 4: marked by hidden dangers, hazards, or perils *syn* see **FAITHLESS** — **treach-er-ous-ly** *adv* — **treach-er-ous-ness** *n*

treach-ery \trech-(ə)-rē/ *n*, *pl* -er-ies [ME *trecherie*, fr. OF, fr. *trechier* to deceive] 1: violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence: **TREASON** 2: an act of perfidy or treason

treacle \trē-kl/ *n* [ME *triacle*, fr. MF, fr. L *theriaca*, fr. Gk *theriakē* antidote against a poisonous bite, fr. fem of *theriakos* of a wild animal, fr. *therion* wild animal, dim of *thēr* wild animal — more at **PIERCE**] 1: a medicinal compound formerly in wide use as a remedy against poison 2 chiefly Brit: **MOLASSES** 3: something (as a tone of voice) heavily sweet and cloying

treac-ly \-k(ə)-lē/ *adj*: resembling treacle (as in quality or appearance) (~ sentimentality)

tread \tred/ *vb* *trod* \trəd/ also **treaded**; *trod-den* \träd-ən/ or *trod*; **tread-ing** [ME *trēdan*, fr. OE *trēdan*; akin to OHG *trētan* to tread] *vi* 1: to step or walk on or over 2: to walk along: **FOLLOW** 2: to beat or press with the feet: **TRAMPLE** 3: to subdue or repress as by trampling: **CRUSH** 3: to copulate with — used of a male bird 4: to form by treading: **BEAT** (~ a path) 5: to execute by stepping or dancing (~ a measure) ~ *vi* 1: to move on foot: **WALK** 2: to set foot 3: to put one's foot: **STEP** 3: **COPULATE** 1 — **tread-er** *n* — **tread on one's toes** : to give offense (as by encroaching on one's rights or feelings) — **tread water** : to keep the body nearly upright in the water and the head above water by a treading motion of the feet usu. aided by the hands

tread *n* 1: a mark (as a footprint or the imprint of a tire) made by or as if by treading 2: (1) the action of treading (2) an act or instance of treading: **STEP** 3: manner of stepping 4: the sound of treading 3: the part of a sole that touches the ground, also: the pattern on the bottom of a sole 5: (1) the part of a wheel or tire that makes contact with a road or rail (2) the pattern of ridges or grooves made or cut in the face of a tire 4: the distance between the points of contact with the ground of the two front wheels or the two rear wheels of a vehicle 5: the upper horizontal part of a step 6: the width of such a tread — **tread-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

tread-er \trēd-ər/ *n* [ME *trēdel* step of a stair, fr. OE, fr. *trēdan*] : a swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to drive a machine

treadle *vb* *trod-dled*; **tread-dling** \trēd-ling, -l-īng/ *vi*: to operate a treadle ~ *vi*: to operate (as a machine) by a treadle

tread-mill \trēd-mil/ *n* 1: a mill worked by persons treading on steps on the periphery of a wide wheel having a horizontal axis and used formerly in prison punishment 2: a mill worked by an animal treading an endless belt 2: a wearisome or monotonous routine resembling continued activity on a treadmill

tread *abbr* treasurer; treasury

treason \trēz-ən/ *n* [ME *tresoun*, fr. OF *trahoun*, fr. ML *tradition*, *traditio*, fr. L, act of handing over, fr. *traditus*, pp of *tradere* to hand over, betray — more at **TRAITOR**] 1: the betrayal of a trust: **TREACHERY** 2: the offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance or to kill or personally injure the sovereign or his family

treason-able \trēz-ə-bəl, -n-ə-bəl/ *adj*: relating to, consisting of, or involving treason — **treason-ably** *adv*

treason-ous \trēz-əs, -n-əs/ *adj*: **TREASONABLE**

treas-ur-able \trēz-(ə)-rə-bəl, -trāzh-, -rēz-/ *adj*: worthy of being treasured: **PRECIOUS**

treasure \trēz-ər, -trāzh-/ *n* [ME *tresor*, fr. OF, fr. L *thesaurus*, fr. Gk *thesauros*] 1: (1) wealth (as money, jewels, or precious metals) stored up or hoarded (buried ~) (2) wealth of any kind or in any form: **RICHES** 3: a store of money in reserve 2: something of great worth or value; also: a person esteemed as rare or precious 3: a collection of precious things

treasure *vt* **treas-ured**; **treas-uring** \-g-ing/ 1: to collect and store up (something of value) for future use: **HOARD** 2: to hold or keep as precious: **CHERISH**; **PRIZE** (she treasured those memories)

syn see **APPRECIATE**

treasure hunt *n*: a game in which each player or team tries to be first to find whatever has been hidden

treas-ur-er \trēz-ər, -trēz-ər-ər, -trāzh-/ *n* 1: a guardian of a collection of treasures: **CURATOR** 2: an officer entrusted with the receipt, care, and disbursement of funds as a: a governmental officer charged with receiving, keeping, and disbursing public reve-

nues b: the executive financial officer of a club, society, or business corporation — **treas-ur-er-ship** \-ship/ *n*

treasure trove \-trōv/ *n* [AF *tresor* *trouv* lit., found treasure] 1: treasure that anyone finds, *specif*: gold or silver in the form of money, plate, or bullion which is found hidden and whose ownership is not known 2: a valuable or productive discovery

treas-ury \trēz-(ə)-rē, -trāzh-/ *n*, *pl* -ur-ies 1: a place in which stores of wealth are kept 2: the place of deposit and disbursement of collected funds, *esp*: one where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed 3: funds kept in such a depository 2 obs: **TREASURE** 3 *cap* a: a governmental department in charge of finances and *esp* the collection, management, and expenditure of public revenues b: the building in which the business of such a governmental department is transacted 4 *cap*: a governmental security (as a note or bill) issued by the Treasury 5: a repository for treasures (a ~ of poems)

treasury note *n*: a currency note issued by the U.S. Treasury in payment for silver bullion purchased under the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890

treasury of merits: the superabundant satisfaction of Christ for men's sins and the excess of merit of the saints which according to Roman Catholic theology is effective for salvation of others and is available for dispensation through indulgences

treasury stock *n*: issued stock reacquired by a corporation and held as an asset

treat \trēt/ *vb* [ME *trēten*, fr. OF *traitier*, fr. L *tractare* to handle, deal with, fr. *tractus*, pp of *trahere* to draw — more at **DRAW**] *vi* 1: to discuss terms of accommodation or settlement: **NEGOTIATE** 2: to deal with a matter *esp* in writing: **DISCOURSE** — *usu.* used with of (a book ~ing of conservation) 3: to pay another's expenses (as for a meal or drink) *esp* as a compliment or as an expression of regard or friendship ~ *vi* 1: to deal with in speech or writing: **EXPOUND** 2: to present or represent artistically 3: to deal with: **HANDLE** (food is plentiful and ~ed with imagination — Cecil Beaton) 2: to bear oneself toward: **USE** (~ a horse cruelly) 3: to regard and deal with in a specified manner — *usu.* used with as 3: to provide with free food, drink, or entertainment 4: to provide with enjoyment or gratification 5: to care for or deal with medically or surgically (~ a disease) 6: to act upon with some agent *esp* to improve or alter (~ a metal with acid) — **treat-er** *n*

syn **TREAT**, **DEAL**, **HANDLE** shared meaning element: to have to do with in a specified manner

treat *n* 1: an entertainment given without expense to those invited 2: an *esp* unexpected source of joy, delight, or amusement

treat-able \trēt-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being treated: yielding or responsive to treatment — **treat-abil-ity** \trēt-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n*

treat-ise \trē-tīs-əz/ *n* [ME *treitis*, fr. AF *treitz*, fr. OF *traitier* to treat] 1: a systematic exposition or argument in writing including a methodical discussion of the facts and principles involved and conclusions reached (a ~ on higher education) 2 obs: **ACCOUNT**, **TALE**

treat-ment \trēt-mənt/ *n* 1: the act or manner or an instance of treating someone or something: **HANDLING**, **USAGE** 2: the techniques or actions customarily applied in a specified situation (the new recruit got the ~ from a sergeant) 2: a substance or technique used in treating 3: an experimental condition

treat-ry \trēt-ē/ *n*, *pl* **treat-ries** [ME *treerie*, fr. MF *traité*, fr. ML *tractatus*, fr. L, handling, treatment, fr. *tractatus*, pp of *tractare* to treat] 1: the action of treating and *esp* of negotiating 2: an agreement or arrangement made by negotiation: (1) **PRIVATE TREATY** (2) a contract in writing between two or more political authorities (as states or sovereigns) formally signed by representatives duly authorized and *usu.* ratified by the lawmaking authority of the state 3: a document in which such a contract is set down

treaty port *n*: any of numerous ports and inland cities in China, Japan, and Korea formerly open by treaty to foreign commerce

treble \trē-bəl/ *n* [ME, perh fr. MF, *trio*, fr. *treble*, *adj*] 1: the highest voice part in harmonic music: **SOPRANO** 2: one that performs a treble part, also: a member of a family of instruments having the highest range 3: a high-pitched or shrill voice, tone, or sound 4: the upper half of the whole vocal or instrumental tonal range — compare **BASS** 5: the higher portion of the audio frequency range in sound recording and broadcasting 2: something treble in construction, uses, amount, number, or value

treble *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *tripulus* — more at **TRIPLE**] 1: having three parts or uses: **THREEFOLD** 2: triple in number or amount 2: relating to or having the range or part of a treble 3: high-pitched: **SHRILL** 4: of, relating to, or having the range of treble in sound recording and broadcasting (~ frequencies) — **treb-ly** \trēb-(ə)-lē/ *adv*

treble *vb* *trē-bled*; **treb-ling** \trēb-(ə)-līng/ *vi*: to increase threefold ~ *vi* 1: to sing treble 2: to grow to three times the size, amount, or number

treble clef *n* [fr. its use for the notation of treble parts] 1: a clef that places C above middle C on the second line of the staff 2: **TREBLE STAFF**

treble staff *n*: the musical staff carrying the treble clef

treb-uc-let \trēb-(y)-shet, -chet/ or **treb-uc-let** \trēb-ō-let/ *n* [ME *trebochet*, fr. MF *trébuche*] : a medieval military engine for hurling missiles with great force

tre-cent- \trā-chēn-(t)ən/ *n*, *pl* -tos [lit., three hundred, fr. L *tres* three + *centum* hundred — more at **THREE HUNDRED**] : the 14th century; *specif*: the 14th century in Italian literature and art

syn **TREAT**, **DEAL**, **HANDLE** shared meaning element: to have to do with in a specified manner

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syn **TREAT**, **DEAL**, **HANDLE** shared meaning element: to have to do with in a specified manner

measured stretch of a course over which electronic timing devices measure the speed of a vehicle (as a racing car or dragster)

trap *v* **trapped**; **trapping** *n* 1 *a*: to catch or take in or as if in a trap: ENTRAP *b*: to place in a restricted position: CONFINE (*trapped* in the burning wreck) 2: to provide or set (a place) with traps 3 *a*: STOP, HOLD (these mountains ~ rains and fogs generated over the ocean — *Amer. Guide Series Callf.*) *b*: to separate (as water from steam) 4 *a*: to catch (as a baseball) immediately after a bounce *b*: to block out (a defensive football player) by means of a trap *v*: to engage in trapping animals (as for furs) *syn* see CATCH — **trapper** *n*

trap *v* **trapped**; **trap-ping** [ME *trappen*, fr. *trappe* cloth, modif. of MF *trap* — more at DRAB]: to adorn with or as if with trappings

trap *n* [Sw *trapp*, fr. *trappa* stair, fr. MLG *trapp*; akin to MD *trappe* stair]: any of various dark-colored fine-grained igneous rocks (as basalt or amygdaloid) used esp. in road making

trap-door \trəp-'dɔ:(r), -'dɔ:(r)\ *n*: a lifting or sliding door covering an opening (as in a roof, ceiling, or floor)

trap-door spider *n*: any of various often large burrowing spiders (esp. family Ctenizidae) that construct a tubular subterranean silk-lined nest topped with a hinged lid

trapeze \trə-'pez also trə-'pəz\ *n* [F *trapeze*, fr. NL *trapezium*]: a gymnastic or acrobatic apparatus consisting of a short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes

trapezist \trə-'pez-ist\ *n*: a performer on the trapeze — called also *trapeze artist*

trapezium \trə-'pez-əm, trə-'\ *n*, *pl* *-zi-ums* or *-ia* \-zē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *trapezion*, lit., small table, dim. of *trapeza* table, fr. *trapeza* (akin to *tetras* four) + *peza* foot; akin to Gk *pous* foot — more at FOUR, FOOT] 1 *a*: a quadrilateral having no two sides parallel *b* *Brit*: TRAPEZOID 2: a bone in the wrist at the base of the thumb

trapezoid \trə-'pez-ɔ:(r)\ *n* [NL, fr. *trapezium*, fr. the pair on the back forming together the figure of a trapezium]: a large flat triangular superficial muscle of each side of the back

trapezohedron \trə-'pez-ɔ:(r)-'hē-drən, -'trəp-ə-\ *n*, *pl* *-drons* or *-dra* \-drə\ [NL, fr. *trapezium* + *-o-* + *-hedron*]: a crystalline form whose faces are trapeziums

trapezoid \trə-'pez-ɔ:(r)\ *n* [NL *trapezoides*, fr. Gk *trapezoidēs* trapezium-shaped, -fr. *trapeza* table] 1 *a* *Brit*: TRAPEZOID 2: a quadrilateral having only two sides parallel 2: a bone in the wrist at the base of the forerfinger — **trapezoid-dial** \trə-'pez-ɔ:(r)-'di-əl\ *adj*

trap-nest \trəp-'nest\ *n*: a nest equipped with a hinged door designed to trap and confine a hen so that individual egg production may be determined

trap-nest *v*: to determine the productivity of (individual domestic fowls) by means of a trap-nest

trap-ping \trəp-'pɪŋ\ *n* [ME, fr. *getund* of *trappen* to adorn] 1: CA-PARISON 1 — *usu.* used in *pl*. 2 *pl*: outward decoration or dress: ornamental equipment, also: outward signs (conventional men with all the ~ of banality — Robert Plank)

Trap-plet \trəp-'st\ *n* [F *trappiste*, fr. La Trappe, France]: a member of a reformed branch of the Roman Catholic Cistercian Order established by the Abbot de Rancé in 1664 at the monastery of La Trappe in Normandy — **Trappist** *adj*

trap-rock \trəp-'rɒk\ *n*: TRAP

traps \trəps\ *n* *pl* [ME *trappe* cloth — more at TRAP]: personal belongings: LUGGAGE

trap-shooter \trəp-'shu:t-ər\ *n*: one who engages in trapshooting

trap-shooting \trəp-'shu:t-ɪŋ\ *n*: shooting at clay pigeons sprung into the air from a trap

trap-un-to \trəp-'tʃʊn, -'pʊn-\ *n*, *pl* *-tos* [It]: a decorative quilted design in high relief worked through at least two layers of cloth by outlining the design in running stitch and padding it from the underside

trash \træʃ\ *n* [of Scand origin; akin to Norw *trask* trash; akin to OE *teran* to tear] 1: something worth little or nothing as *a*: JUNK, RUBBISH *b* (1): empty talk: NONSENSE (2): inferior or worthless writing or artistic matter 2: something in a crumbled or broken condition or mass; *esp*: debris from pruning or processing plant material 3: a worthless person; also: such persons as a group: RIFFRAFF

trash farming *n*: a method of cultivation in which the soil is loosened by methods that leave vegetational residues (as stubble) on or near the surface to check erosion and serve as a mulch

trash fish *n*: 1: ROUGH FISH 2: any of various sea fishes that have no market value as human food but are sometimes processed for oil or meal for domestic animals

trash-man \træʃ-'mæn, -'mən\ *n*: one who collects and hauls away trash

trashy \træʃ-i\ *adj* **trash-ier**, **-est**: resembling or containing trash: of inferior quality — **trash-iness** *n*

trass \træs\ *n* [D]: a light-colored volcanic tuff that resembles pozzolana in composition and is sometimes ground and used together with lime or Portland cement in a hydraulic cement mixture

trattoria \træt-'tɔ:(r)-iə\ *n*, *pl* *-tories* or *-tios* \-tɔ:(r)-i-ə\ [It]: RESTAURANT

trauma \trə-'mæ, -'trɔ:\ *n*, *pl* *trau-ma-ta* \-mət-ə\ or *traumas* [Gk *trauma*, trauma wound — more at THROE] 1 *a*: an injury (as a wound) to living tissue caused by an extrinsic agent (surgical ~) *b*: a disordered psychic or behavioral state resulting from mental or emotional stress or physical injury 2: an agent, force, or mechanism that causes trauma — **traumat-ic** \trə-'mat-ik, trɔ-'ma-tik\ *adj* — **trau-mat-ic-ly** \-tɪ-k-ə-lē\ *adv* — **trau-ma-tism** \trə-'mæ-tɪz-əm, -'trɔ-\ *n*: the development or occurrence of trauma, also: TRAUMA

trau-matize \-tɪz\ *v* *-tized*; *-tizing*: to inflict a trauma upon — **trau-matiza-tion** \trə-'mət-ə-'zā-shən, -tɪz-ən\ *n*

trav *abbr* travel; traveler; travels

travail \trə-'vɛ(ə), -'trav-əl\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *travailler* to torture, travail, fr. (assumed) VL *trappallare* to torture, fr. *trappallum* instrument of torture, fr. L *trappalis* having three stakes, fr. *tri-* + *palus* stake — more at POLE] 1 *a*: work esp. of a painful or laborious nature: TOIL *b*: a physical or mental exertion or piece of work: TASK, EFFORT *c*: AGONY, TORMENT 2: LABOR, PARTURITION *syn* see WORK

travail \trə-'vɛ(ə), -'trav-əl\ *v* [ME *travellen*, fr. OF *travaillier*] 1: to labor hard: TOIL 2: LABOR 3

trave \trəv\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, beam, fr. L *trabs* — more at THORP] 1: a traverse beam 2: a division or bay (as in a ceiling) made by or as if by traverse beams

travel \trəv-əl\ *v* *-eled* or *-elled*; *-eling* or *-elling* \-ə-lɪŋ\ [ME *travellen* to travel, journey, fr. OF *travaillier* to, *travall* *v* 1 *a*: to go on or as if on a trip or tour: JOURNEY *b* (1): to go as if by traveling: PASS (the news ~ed fast) (2): ASSOCIATE (~ with a sophisticated crowd) *c*: to go from place to place as a salesman or business agent 2 *a*: to move or undergo transmission from one place to another (goods ~ing by plane) *b*: to move in a given direction or path or through a given distance (the stylus ~s in a groove) *c*: to move rapidly (a car that can really ~) 3: to walk or run with a basketball in violation of the rules ~ *v* 1 *a*: to journey through or over *b*: to follow (a course or path) as if by traveling 2: to traverse (a specified distance) 3: to cover (a place or region) as a commercial traveler — **travel light**: to travel with a minimum of equipment or baggage

travel *n* 1 *a*: the act of traveling: PASSAGE *b*: a journey esp. to a distant or unfamiliar place: TOUR, TRIP — often used in *pl*. 2 *pl*: an account of one's travels 3: the number traveling: TRAFFIC 4 *a*: MOVEMENT, PROGRESSION (the ~ of satellites around the earth) *b*: the motion of a piece of machinery, esp: reciprocating motion

travel agency *n*: an agency engaged in selling and arranging personal transportation and accommodations for travelers — called also *travel bureau*

travel agent *n*: a person engaged in selling and arranging personal transportation, tours, or trips for travelers

traveled or **travelled** \trəv-'æld\ *adj* 1: experienced in travel (a widely ~ journalist) 2: used by travelers (a well-traveled highway)

travel-er or **travel-ler** \trəv-'ə-lər\ *n* 1: one that travels as *a*: one that goes on a trip or journey *b*: TRAVELING SALESMAN 2 *a*: an iron ring sliding along a rope, bar, or rod of a ship *b*: a rod on the deck on which such a ring slides 3: any of various devices for handling something that is being transported laterally

traveler's check *n*: a draft purchased from a bank or express company and signed by the purchaser at the time of purchase and again at the time of cashing as a precaution against forgery

travel-ing or **travel-ling** \trəv-'ɪŋ\ *adj* 1: that travels (a ~ opera company) (a ~ executive) 2: carried, used by, or accompanying a traveler (a ~ alarm clock) (a ~ companion)

traveling bag *n*: a bag carried by hand and designed to hold a traveler's clothing and personal articles

traveling case *n*: a usu. stiff and box-shaped traveling bag

traveling fellowship *n*: a fellowship whose terms permit or direct the holder to travel or go abroad for study or research

traveling salesman *n*: a traveling representative of a business concern who solicits orders *usu.* in an assigned territory

travel-ogue or **travel-og** \trəv-'ɒg, -'lɒg\ *n* (travel + *-logue*) 1: a talk or lecture on travel *usu.* accompanied by a film or slides 2: a narrated motion picture about travel

travel-er or **travel-er** \trəv-'ə-lər also trə-'trav-əl\ *n*: the act or an instance of traveling

transverse \trənz-'vɜ:(s) also -vɜ:(s), esp for 6 & 8 also trənz-'trə-\ *n* [ME *transvers*, fr. MF *transverso*, fr. *transverser* to cross, fr. LL *transversare*, fr. L *transversus*, pp. of *transvertere* — more at TRANSVERSE]

1: something that crosses or lies across 2: OBSTACLE, ADVERSITY 3: a formal denial of a matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in a legal pleading 4 *a*: a compartment or recess formed by a partition, curtain, or screen *b*: a gallery or loft of communication from side to side in a large building 5: a route or way across or over *as*: *a*: a zigzag course of a sailing ship with contrary winds *b*: a curving or zigzag way up a steep grade *c*: the course followed in traversing 6: the act or an instance of traversing

CROSSING 7: a protective projecting wall or bank of earth in a trench 8 *a*: a lateral movement (as of the saddle of a lathe carriage); also: a device for imparting such movement *b*: the lateral movement of a gun about a pivot or on a carriage to change direction of fire 9: a line surveyed across a plot of ground

transverse \trənz-'vɜ:(s) also trə-'\ *v* *trav-transversed*; *trans-versing* *v* 1 *a*: to go against or act in opposition to: OPPOSE

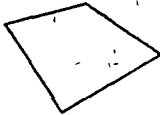
THWART *b*: to deny (as an allegation of fact or an indictment) formally at law 2: to pass through: PENETRATE (light rays ~ing a crystal) 3 *a*: to go or travel across or over *b*: to move along or through 4: to make a study of: EXAMINE 5: to lie or extend across: CROSS (the bridge ~s a brook) 6 *a*: to move to and fro over or along *b*: to ascend, descend, or cross (a slope or gap) at an angle *c*: to move (a gun) to right or left on a pivot 7: to make or carry out a traverse survey of ~ *v* 1: to move back and forth or from side to side 2: to move or turn laterally: SWIVEL 3 *a*: to climb at an angle or in a zigzag course *b*: to ski across rather than straight down a hill 4: to make a traverse survey — **transverse-able** \-vɜ:(s)-ə-bəl, -vɜ:(s)-ə-\ *adj* — **trans-vers-er** *n*

transverse \trənz-'vɜ:(s), trənz-'trə-\ *adj*: lying across: TRANSVERSE

transverse jury \trənz-'vɜ:(s)-ə-\ *n*: PETIT JURY

traverse rod *n*: a metal rod or track with a pulley mechanism for drawing curtains

traver-tine \trəv-'ər-tēn, -tən\ *n* [F *travertin*]: a mineral consisting of a massive *usu.* layered calcium carbonate (as aragonite or



trapezium 1a



trapezoid 1b

tro-pang (trɪˈpɑŋ, trɪˈpɑŋ) *n* [Malay *tēpang*]: any of several large sea cucumbers (esp. genera *Actinopyga* and *Holothuria*) that are taken mostly in northern Australia and the East Indies; boiled, dried, and used esp. by the Chinese for making soup — called also *bêche-de-mer*

treph-i-na-tion (trɛf-əˈnɑː-shən) *n*: an act or instance of perforating the skull with a surgical instrument

tre-phine (trɛˈfɪn, n) [*F* *tréphine*, fr. obs. *E* *tréfine*, *tráfine*, fr. *L* *tres fines* three ends, fr. *tres* three + *fines*, pl. of *finis* end — more at *THREE*]: a surgical instrument for cutting out circular sections (as of bone or corneal tissue)

tre-phine (trɛˈfɪn, trɪˈn) *vi* *tre-phined*, *tre-phining*: to operate on with or extract by means of a trephine

trep-id (trɛp-əd) *adj* [*L* *trepidus*]: TIMOROUS

trep-idant (trɛp-əd-ənt) *adj* [*L* *trepidant*, *trepidans*, prp. of *trepidare*]: TIMID, TREMBLING

trep-id-a-tion (trɛp-əd-əˈtʃən) *n* [*L* *trepidation*, *trepidatio*, fr. *trepidatus*, pp. of *trepidare* to tremble, fr. *trepidus* agitated, akin to OE *traflan* to urge, push, Gk *trapelin* to press grapes] 1 *archaic*: a tremulous motion: TREMOR 2: timorous uncertain agitation: APPREHENSION *syn* see FEAR

trepo-nema (trɛp-əˈnɛ-mə) *n*, pl. *ma-ta* (ˈmɑː-tə) or *mas* [*NL* *Trepone-ma*, *Trepone-ma*, genus name, deriv. of Gk *trepein* to turn + *nema* thread, fr. *nēn* to spin — more at *TROPE*, *NEEDLE*]: any of a genus (*Trepone-ma*) of spirochetes that parasitize man and other warm-blooded animals and include organisms causing syphilis and y. s. — *trepo-nemal* (ˈmɑːl) or *trepo-nem-a-tous* (ˈnɛm-ə-təs) *adj*

trepo-nem-a-tosis (trɛp-əˈnɛ-mə-tə-sis, ˈnɛm-ə-tə-sis) *n*, pl. *-toses* (ˈtɒz) [*NL*]: infection with or disease caused by *Trepone-ma*

trepo-neme (trɛp-əˈnɛm) *n*: TREPONEMA

tres-pass (trɛs-pɑːs, -pɑːs) *n* [*ME* *trespas*, fr. OF, crossing, trespass, fr. *tres* to go across] 1 *a*: a violation of moral or social ethics: TRANSGRESSION *esp*: SIN *b*: an unwarranted infringement 2 *a* (1): an unlawful act committed on the person, property, or rights of another (2): the action for injuries done by such an act *b*: the tort of wrongful entry on real property

tres-pass (same, -pas more often than for *vi*) *vb* [*ME* *trespassen*, fr. MF *trespasser*, fr. OF, *lit.*, to go across, fr. *tres* across (fr. *L* *trans*) + *passer* to pass — more at *THROUGH*, *PASS*] *vi* 1 *a*: ERR, SIN *b*: to make an unwarranted or unwanted incursion 2: to commit a trespass, *esp*: to enter unlawfully upon the land of another ~ *vi*: VIOLATE (~ the bounds of good taste) — *tres-pass-er* *n*

syn TRESPASS, ENCROACH, ENTRENCH, INFRINGE, INVADE *shared* meaning element: to make inroads upon the property, territory, or rights of another

tres-s (trɛs) *n* [*ME* *tresse*, fr. OF *treece*] 1 *archaic*: a plait of hair 2: a long lock of hair; *esp*: the long unbound hair of a woman — *usu.* used in pl.

tre-sad (trɛs-əd) *adj*, 1 *obs*: being braided: PLAITED 2: having tresses — *usu.* used in combination (golden-tressed)

tres-tine (trɛs-tɪn) *n* [*prob* fr. *L* *tres* three + *E* *time*]: ROYAL ANTELER

tre-tle (trɛ-tl) *n* [*ME* *trestel*, fr. MF, modif. of (assumed) VL *transstellum*, fr. *L* *transstellum*, dim. of *transstrum* traverse beam, *transstrum* — more at *TRANSOM*] 1: HORSE 2b 2: a braced frame serving as a support (as for a table top) 3: a braced framework of timbers, piles, or steelwork for carrying a road or railroad over a depression

tree-tle-tree (trɛ-tl) *n*: one of a pair of timber crosspieces fixed lower and aft on the masthead to support the crossrees, top, and fid of the mast — *usu.* used in pl.

tree-tle-work (trɛ-tl-wɜːk) *n*: a system of connected treattles supporting a structure (as a bridge)

trous (trɒz) *n* pl [*ScGael* *trubhas*] 1: tight-fitting trousers *usu.* of tartan 2: close-cut tartan shorts worn under the kilt in Highland dress

trɛy (trɛ) *n*, pl. *trɛys* [*ME* *treye*, *trɛis*, fr. MF *treite*, *trɛis*, fr. *L* *tres* three] 1: the side of a die or domino that has three spots 2: a card numbered three or having three main pips

TRF *abbr* tuned radio frequency

tri-comb form [*ME*, fr. *L* (fr. *tri*, *tres*) & Gk, fr. *tri*, *trɛis* — more at *TRI*] 1: three (*tricostate*): having three elements or parts (*trigraph*) 2: into three (*trisection*) 3: thrice (*triweekly*): every third (monthly)

tri-ble (trɪˈbəl) *adj*: liable or subject to judicial or quasi-judicial examination or trial (a case ~ without a jury) — *tri-ble-ness* *n*

tri-ac-e-tate (trɪˈæ-sɪt) *n* [*ISV*] 1: an acetate containing three acetate groups 2: a textile fiber or fabric consisting of a triacetate of cellulose

tri-ac-id (trɪˈæ-sɪd) *adj* [*ISV*] 1: able to react with three molecules of a monobasic acid or one of a triacid to form a salt or ester — *used esp.* of bases 2: containing three hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals — *used esp.* of acid salts

tri-acid *n*: an acid having three acid hydrogen atoms

tri-ad (trɪˈæd-əd) *n* [*L* *triad*, *trɪas*, fr. Gk, fr. *trɛis* three] 1: a union or group of three and *esp.* of three closely related or associated persons, beings, or things: TRINITY 2: a chord of three tones consisting of a root with its third and fifth and constituting the harmonic basis of tonal music — called also common chord — *tri-ad-ic* (trɪˈæd-ɪk) *adj* — *tri-ad-ic-ally* (trɪˈæd-ɪ-kəl) *adv*

tri-age (trɪˈæʒ, trɪˈæ) *n* [*F*, sorting, sifting, fr. *trier* to sort, fr. OF — more at *TRY*]: the sorting of and allocation of treatment to patients and *esp.* battle and disaster victims according to a system of priorities designed to maximize the number of survivors

tri-al (trɪˈæl) *n* [*AF*, fr. *trier* to try] 1 *a*: the action or process of trying or putting to the proof: TEST *b*: a preliminary contest (as in a sport) 2: the formal examination before a competent tribunal of the matter in issue in a civil or criminal cause in order to determine such issue 3: a test of faith, patience, or stamina by suffering or temptation, broadly: a source of vexation or annoyance 4 *a*: a tryout or experiment to test quality, value, or use-

fulness *b*: one of a number of repetitions of an experiment (what is the probability of getting *k* successes in *n* ~s) *B*: ATTEMPT

trial *adj* 1: of, relating to, or used in a trial 2: made of done as a test or experiment 3: used or tried out in a test or experiment

trial and error *n*: a finding out of the best way to reach a desired result or a correct solution by trying out one or more ways or means and by noting and eliminating errors or causes of failure, also: the trying of this and that until something succeeds

trial balance *n*: a list of the debit and credit balances of accounts in a double-entry ledger at a given date prepared primarily to test their equality

trial balloon *n* 1: a balloon sent up to test air currents and wind velocity 2: a project or scheme tentatively announced in order to test public opinion

trial court *n*: the court before which issues of fact and law are first determined as distinguished from an appellate court

trial examiner *n*: a person appointed to hold hearings and to investigate and report facts sometimes with recommendations to an administrative or quasi-judicial agency or tribunal

trial horse *n*: one set up as an opponent for a champion in trial competitions or workouts (he offered his 12-meter yacht .. as a trial horse — *Life*)

trial jury *n*: a jury impeded to try a cause: PETIT JURY

trial lawyer *n*: a lawyer who engages chiefly in the trial of cases before courts of original jurisdiction

tri-a-logue (trɪˈæl-ə-lɔːg, -lɔːg) *n* [*tri* + *-logue* (as in *dialogue*)] *a* scene, discourse, or colloquy in which three persons share

trial run *n*: a testing exercise: EXPERIMENT

tri-am-cin-o-lone (trɪˈæm-sɪn-ə-lɔːn) *n* [*tri* + *-amcin* (of unknown origin) + *prednisolone*]: a corticoid drug C₂₁H₂₇FO₆ used *esp.* in treating psoriasis and allergic skin and respiratory disorders

tri-an-gle (trɪˈæŋ-gəl) *n* [*ME*, fr. *L* *triangulum*, fr. neut. of *triangulus* triangular, fr. *tri* + *angulus* angle] 1: a polygon having three sides — compare SPHERICAL TRIANGLE 2: *a*: a percussion instrument consisting of a rod of steel bent into the form of a triangle open at one angle and sounded by striking with a small metal rod *b*: a drafting instrument consisting of a thin flat right-angled triangle of wood or plastic with acute angles of 45 degrees or of 30 degrees and 60 degrees 3: a situation involving the love of two persons of one sex for one of the opposite sex with the resulting complications (the eternal ~)

triangle inequality *n* [*fr* its application to the distances between three points in a coordinate system]: an inequality stating that the absolute value of a sum is less than or equal to the sum of the absolute value of the terms

tri-an-gu-lar (trɪˈæŋ-gy-lər) *adj* [*LL* *triangularis*, fr. *L* *triangulum*] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or having the form of a triangle (a ~ plot of land) *b*: having a triangular base or principal surface (a ~ table) (a ~ pyramid) 2 *a* (1): of, relating to, or involving three elements (2) of a military group: based primarily on three units (~ division) *b*: of or relating to a love triangle (a ~ love affair) — *tri-an-gu-lar-ly* (trɪˈæŋ-gy-lər-əl) *adv*

tri-an-gu-late (trɪˈæŋ-gy-lət) *adj* [*ML* *triangulatus*, pp. of *triangulare* to make triangles, fr. *L* *triangulum*]: consisting of or marked with triangles — *tri-an-gu-late-ly* *adv*

tri-an-gu-late (trɪˈæŋ-gy-lət) *vi* *-lat-ed*, *-lat-ing* 1 *a*: to divide into triangles *b*: to give triangular form to 2: to survey, map, or determine by triangulation

tri-an-gu-la-tion (trɪˈæŋ-gy-lə-shən) *n*: the measurement of the elements necessary to determine the network of triangles into which any part of the earth's surface is divided in surveying; broadly: any similar trigonometric operation for finding a position or location by means of bearings from two fixed points a known distance apart

tri-ar-chy (trɪˈær-ki) *n*, pl. *-chies* [*Gk* *triarchia*, fr. *tri* + *-archia* -archy] 1: government by three persons: TRIUMVIRATE 2: a country under three rulers

Tri-as-ic (trɪˈæ-sɪk) *adj* [*ISV*, fr. *L* *trias* triad, fr. the three subdivisions of the European Triassic — more at *TRIAD*]: of, relating to, or being the earliest period of the Mesozoic era or the corresponding system of rocks — *Triassic* *n*

tri-at-le stay (trɪˈæt-əl) *n* [*orig* unknown]: a stay running horizontally between the heads of the foremast and mainmast

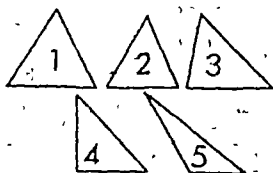
tri-at-omic (trɪˈæt-əm-ɪk) *adj* [*ISV*] 1: having three atoms in the molecule (ozone is ~ oxygen) 2: having three replaceable atoms or radicals

tri-ax-i-al (trɪˈæks-əl) *adj* [*ISV*]: having or involving three axes — *tri-ax-i-al-ly* (trɪˈæks-əl-əl) *adv*

tri-az-ine (trɪˈæz-ɪn, trɪˈæz-ɪn) *n* [*ISV*]: any of three compounds C₃H₃N₃ containing a ring composed of three carbon and three nitrogen atoms, also: any of various derivatives of these including several used as herbicides

trib *abbr* tributary

trib-al (trɪˈbəl) *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a tribe (~ customs) — *trib-al-ly* (trɪˈbəl-əl) *adv*



triangles 1 equilateral, 2 isosceles, 3 scalene, 4 right-angled, 5 obtuse

e shut	* kitten	er further	a back	ā bake	ē cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	q sing	ō flow	ō flew	ō coin	th thin th thus
ū foot	ū foot	y yet	yū few	yū famous	zh vialon

tre-de-cil-lion \trē-dī-sil-yon\ *n.* often attrib [L. *tredecim* thirteen (fr. *tres* three + *decem* ten) + *E-illion* (as in *million*) — more at **THREE**, **TEN**] — see **NUMBER** table

tree \trē\ *n.* [ME, fr. OE *trēow*; akin to ON *trē* tree, Gk *dryx*, Skt *dāru* wood] 1 *n.* a woody perennial plant having a single usu elongate main stem generally with few or no branches on its lower part b: a shrub or herb of arborescent form (rose ~) (a banana ~) 2 *a* (1): a piece of wood (as a post or pole) usu adapted to a particular use or forming part of a structure or implement (2) *archaic*: the cross on which Jesus was crucified b *archaic*: GAL-LEWS 3: something in the form of or felt to resemble a tree as a: a diagram or graph that branches usu from a simple stem without forming loops or polygons (genealogical ~) b: an arborescent aggregation of crystals c: a much-branched system of channels esp in an animal body (the vascular ~) — **tree-less** \-lēz\ *adj* — **tree-like** \-līk\ *adj*

tree \trē\ *vi* **treed**, **treeling** 1 *a*: to drive to or up a tree (treed by a bull) (dogs ~ing game) b: to put into a position of extreme disadvantage: CORNER, esp: to bring to bay 2: to furnish or fit (as a shoe) with a tree

treed \trēd\ *adj*: planted or grown with trees: WOODED

tree farm *n*: an area of forest land managed to ensure continuous commercial production

tree fern *n*: a fern (chiefly of families Cyatheaceae and Marattiaceae) of arborescent habit with a woody caudex

tree frog *n*: any of numerous tailless amphibians (esp family Hylidae) of arboreal habits

tree-hopper \trē-hāp-ər\ *n.* any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects (family Membracidae) living on a sap from branches and twigs

tree house *n*: a structure (as a playhouse) built among the branches of a tree

tree line *n*: **TIMBERLINE**

tree-nail also **tre-nail** \trē-nāl, 'trē-nī\ *n*: a wooden peg made usu of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened

tree of heaven: an Asiatic alanthus (*Allanthus glandulosa*) that has foliage similar to that of the sumacs, has ill-scented staminate flowers, and is widely grown as a shade and ornamental tree

tree peony *n*: a shrubby Chinese peony (*Paeonia suffruticosa*) that has large showy flowers and is the source of many horticultural varieties

tree shrew *n*: any of a family (Tupauidae) of arboreal insectivorous mammals sometimes classified as true insectivores and sometimes as primitive primates

tree sparrow *n*: 1: a European sparrow (*Passer montanus*) that has a black spot on the ear coverts 2: an American sparrow (*Spizella arborea*) that breeds in northern N. America and winters in the U.S.

tree surgeon *n*: a specialist in tree surgery

tree surgery *n*: operative treatment of diseased trees esp for control of decay, broadly: practices forming part of the professional care of specimen or shade trees

tree toad *n*: **TREE FROG**

tree-top \trē-tāp\ *n*: 1: the topmost part of a tree 2 *pl*: the height or line marked by the tops of a group of trees

tree-foil \trē-fōil, 'trē-fōil\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *trefoil*, fr. L. *trifolium*, fr. *tri-* + *folium* leaf] 1 *a*: CLOVER, broadly: any of several trifoliate leguminous herbs b: a trifoliate leaf 2: an ornament or symbol in the form of a stylized trifoliate leaf

tre-ha-lase \tri-'hāl-ās, -āz\ *n* [ISV *trehalose* + *-ase*] an enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of trehalose and is found in yeasts and molds

tre-ha-lose \-'hāl-ōs, -ōz\ *n* [ISV *trehala* (a sweet substance constituting the pupal covering of a beetle): a crystalline disaccharide C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ stored instead of starch by many fungi and found in the blood of many insects]

treillage \trē-'yāzh\ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *treille* vine arbor, fr. L. *trichila*] 1: latticework for vines: TRELLIS

trek \trēk\ *n* [Afrk, fr. MD *trecken* pull, haul, fr. *trecken*] 1 chiefly *S Afr*: a journey by ox wagon, esp: an organized migration by a group of settlers 2: a trip or movement esp when involving difficulties or complex organization

trek *vi* **trekked**; **trekking** [Afrk, fr. MD *trecken* to pull, haul, migrate, akin to OHG *trechan* to pull] 1 chiefly *S Afr* *a*: to travel by ox wagon b: to migrate by ox wagon or in a train of such 2: to make one's way arduously; broadly: to go on a journey — **trek-ker** *n*

trellis \trē-līs\ *n* [ME *trellis*, fr. MF *trelliz* fabric of coarse weave, trellis, fr. (assumed) VL *triliculus* woven with triple thread, fr. L. *tri-* + *liceum* thread] 1: a frame of latticework used as a screen or as a support for climbing plants 2: a construction (as a summer-house) chiefly of latticework 3: an arrangement that forms or gives the effect of a lattice (as ~ of interlacing streams)

trellis *vi* 1: to provide with a trellis, esp: to train (as a vine) on a trellis 2: to cross or interlace on or through: INTERWEAVE

trellised \trē-līst\ *adj*: having or furnished with a trellis

trellis-work \trē-līs-'wərk\ *n*: LATTICWORK

trema-tode \trē-mā-'tōd\ *n* [deriv of Gk *trema* + *tōdēs* pierced with holes, fr. *trema*, *trēma* hole, fr. *tetra*in to bore — more at **THROW**] any of a class (Trematoda) of parasitic flatworms including the flukes — **trematode** *adj*

trem-ble \trēm-blē\ *vi* **trem-bled**; **trem-bling** \-b(ə)-līŋ\ [ME *tremblen*, fr. MF *tremblen*, fr. ML *tremulare*, fr. L. *tremulus* tremulous, fr. *tremere* to tremble, akin to Gk *tremain* to tremble] 1: to shake involuntarily (as with fear or cold): SHIVER 2: to move, sound, pass, or come to pass as if shaken or tremulous (the building trembled from the blast) 3: to be affected with fear or doubt (~ for the safety of another) — **trem-bler** \-b(ə)-līz\ *n*

tremble *n*: 1: an act or instance of trembling as a: a fit or spell of involuntary shaking or quivering b: a tremor or series of tremors 2 *pl* but sing in constr: severe poisoning of livestock and esp cattle by a toxic alcohol present in a snakeroot and rayless

goldenrod that is characterized by muscular tremors, weakness, and constipation

trem-bly \trēm-b(ə)-lē\ *adj*: marked by trembling: TREMULOUS

trem-men-dous \trēm-mēn-dōs\ *adj* [L. *tremendus*, fr. gerundive of *tremere*] 1: being such as may excite trembling or arouse dread, awe, or terror 2 *a*: astonishing by reason of extreme size, power, greatness, or excellence b: unusually large: HUGE *syn* see MONSTROUS — **trem-men-dous-ly** *adv* — **trem-men-dous-ness** *n*

trem-o-lant \trēm-ə-lānt\ *n* [It. *tremolante*, fr. *tremolante* tremulant, fr. ML *tremulanti*, *tremulans*] 1: an organ pipe producing a tremulant tone 2: a device to impart a vibration causing a tremulant sound

tremolant *adj*: marked by tremolo

trem-o-lite \trēm-ə-'līt\ *n* [F. *trémolite*, fr. *Tremola*, valley in Switzerland]: a white or gray mineral Ca₂MgSi₂O₇(OH), of the amphibole group that is a calcium magnesium silicate — **trem-o-lit-ic** \trēm-ə-'līt-ik\ *adj*

trem-o-lo \trēm-ə-'lō\ *n*, *pl* -lōs [It, fr. *tremolo* tremulous, fr. L. *tremulus*] 1 *a*: the rapid reiteration of a musical tone or of alternating tones to produce a tremulous effect b: a perceptible rapid variation of pitch in the voice esp in singing similar to the vibrato of a stringed instrument 2: a mechanical device in an organ for causing a tremulous effect

trem-or \trēm-ər\ *n* [ME *tremour*, fr. MF, L. *tremor*, fr. *tremere*] 1: a trembling or shaking usu from physical weakness, emotional stress, or disease 2: a quivering or vibratory motion; esp: a discrete small movement following or preceding a major seismic event 3 *a*: a feeling of uncertainty or insecurity b: a cause of such a feeling

tremu-lant \trēm-yə-lānt\ *adj* [ML *tremulanti*, *tremulans*, prp of *tremulare* — more at **TREMBLE**]: TREMULOUS, TREMBLING

trem-u-lous \-ləs\ *adj* [L. *tremulus* — more at **TREMBLE**] 1: characterized by or affected with trembling or tremors 2: affected with timidity: TIMOROUS 3: such as is caused by a tremulous state (~ handwriting) 4: exceedingly sensitive: easily shaken or disordered — **trem-u-lous-ly** *adv* — **trem-u-lous-ness** *n*

trench \trēnch\ *n* [ME *trenche* track cut through a wood, fr. MF, act of cutting, fr. *trenchier* to cut] 1: a long cut in the ground: DITCH, esp: one used for military defense often with the excavated dirt thrown up in front 2: a long, narrow, and usu steep-sided depression in the ocean floor — compare **TROUGH**

trench *vi* 1: to make a cut in: CARVE 2 *a*: to protect with or as if with a trench b: to cut a trench in: DITCH ~ *vi* 1 *a*: ENTRENCH ENCROACH (~ing on other domains which were more vital — Sir Winston Churchill) b: to come close: VERGE 2: to dig a trench

trench-er \trēnch-ər\ *n*: the quality or state of being trenchant

trench-ant \-chənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, prp of *trenchier*] 1: KEEN, SHARP 2: vigorously effective and articulate (a ~ analysis), also: CAUSTIC (~ remarks) 3 *a*: sharply perceptive: PENETRATING b: CLEAR-CUT DISTINCT (the ~ divisions between right and wrong — Edith Wharton) *syn* see **INCISIVE** — **trench-ant-ly** *adv*

trench-coat *n*: 1: a waterproof overcoat with a removable lining designed for wear in trenches 2: a double-breasted raincoat with deep pockets, wide belt, and straps on the shoulders

trenched \trēncht\ *adj* 1: furrowed or drained by trenches 2: provided with protective trenches

trench-er \trēnch-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *trencheoir*, fr. *trenchier* to cut]: a wooden platter for serving food

trencher *adj* 1: of or relating to a trencher or, to meals 2 *archaic*: having the nature of a parasite: SYCOPHANTIC

trench-er \trēnch-ər\ *n* [trench]: one that digs trenches

trench-man \trēnch-mən\ *n*: 1: a hearty eater 2, *archaic*: HANGER-ON, SPONGER

trench fever *n*: a rickettsial disease marked by fever and pain in muscles, bones, and joints and transmitted by the body louse

trench foot *n*: a painful foot disorder resembling frostbite and resulting from exposure to cold and wet

trench knife *n*: a knife with a strong double-edged blade about 8 inches long suited for use in hand-to-hand fighting

trench mouth *n*: VINCENT'S ANGINA 2: VINCENT'S INFECTION

trench warfare *n*: warfare in which the opposing forces attack and counterattack from a relatively permanent system of trenches protected by barbed-wire entanglements

trend \trēnd\ *vi* [ME *trenden* to turn, revolve, fr. OE *trendan*, akin to MHG *trendel* disk, spinning top, OE *teran* to tear — more at **TEAR**] 1 *a*: to extend in a general direction: follow a general course (mountain ranges ~ing north and south) b: to veer in a new direction: BEND (coastline that ~s westward) 2 *a*: to show a tendency: INCLINE (prices ~ing upward) b: to become deflected: SHIFT (opinions ~ing toward conservatism)

trend *n*: 1: a line of general direction or movement (the ~ of the coast turned toward the west) 2 *a*: a prevailing tendency or inclination: DRIFT b: a general movement: SWING (the ~ toward suburban living) c: a current style or preference: VOGUE (new fashion ~s) d: a line of development: APPROACH 3: the general movement in the course of time of a statistically detectable change, also: a statistical curve reflecting such a change *syn* see **TENDENCY**

trendy \trēnd-ē\ *adj* **trend-ier**; *est* chiefly Brit: very fashionable: UP-TO-DATE (he's a ~ dresser — Sunday Mirror) — **trend-i-ly** \-dē-lē\ *adv* — **trend-i-ness** \-dē-nəs\ *n*

tre-pan \trē-pan, trī-'pan\ *n* [ME *trepane*, fr. ML *trepanum*, fr. Gk *trypanon* auger, fr. *trypan* to bore, fr. *trypa* hole, akin to Gk *tetra*in to pierce — more at **THROW**] 1: TREPHINE 2: a heavy tool used in boring mine shafts

tre-pan \trē-pan\ *vi* **tre-panned**, **tre-pan-ning** 1: to use a trephine on (the skull) 2: to remove a disk or cylindrical core (as from metal for testing) — **tre-pa-na-tion** \trē-pā-'nā-shən\ *n*

tre-pan \trē-pan\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *archaic*: TRICKSTER 2 *archaic*: a deceptive device: SNARE

tre-pan \trē-pan\ *vi* **tre-panned**, **tre-pan-ning** *archaic*: ENTRAP, LURE

because of prep: by reason of: on account of

bec-ca-fico \bək-ə-ˈfɪk(ə)\ *n* pl -cos or -coes [It, fr. *beccare* to peck + *fico* fig. fr. *L. fisco*] *n* of various European songbirds that are sometimes served as a table delicacy
be-cham-el \bə-ˈʃɑː-mel\ *n* [F. *sauce béchamelle*, fr. Louis de Béchamel †1703] *F* courtier: a white sauce sometimes enriched with cream

be-chance \br-ˈchan(t)s\ *vb*, *archaic*: BEFALL

bêche-de-mer \besh-də-ˈmeɪ(ə)\, **bāsh-ə** \n [F. lit., sea grub] 1 *pl* **bêche-de-mer** or **bèches-de-mer** \besh-(əz)-də-, bāsh-ə\; **TRE-PANG** 2 *cap B&M*: a lingua franca based on English and used esp. in New Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago, and the Solomon islands

beck \ˈbɛk\ *n* [ME *bek*, fr. ON *bekkr*; akin to OE *bæc* brook, OHG *bah*, Mfr *būal* flowing water] *Brit*: CREEK 2

beck *vi* [ME *becken*, alter. of *bēken*] *archaic*: BECKON

beck *n* 1 chiefly *Scot*: BOW CURTSY 2 *a*: a beckoning gesture *b*: SUMMONS, BIDDING — at one's **beck** and call: in obedient readiness to obey any command

beck-et \ˈbɛk-ət\ *n* [origin unknown]: a device for holding something in place *a*: a grommet or a loop of rope with a knot at one end to catch in an eye at the other *b*: a ring of rope or metal *c*: a loop of rope (as for a handle)

becket bend *n*: SHEET BEND

beck-on \ˈbɛk-ən\ *vb* **beck-oned**; **beck-on-ing** \ˈbɛk-(ə)-ɪŋ\ [ME *beknen*, fr. OE *bicennan*, fr. *bēacen* sign — more at **BEACON**] *vi* 1: to summon or signal typically with a wave or nod 2: to appear inviting: ATTRACT ~ *vi*: to beckon to — **beckon** *n*

be-cloud \bi-ˈklaʊd\ *vt* 1: to obscure with or as if with a cloud 2: to prevent clear perception or realization of: MUDDLE (prejudices that ~ his judgment)

be-come \bi-ˈkəm\ *vb* -came \-kām\, -come; -com-ing [ME *becomen* to come to, become, fr. OE *becuman*, fr. *be- + cuman* to come] *vi* 1 *a*: to come into existence *b*: to come to be (~ sick) 2: to undergo change or development ~ *vi*: to suit or be suitable to (her clothes ~ her) — **become** of: to happen to
be-com-ing \-kəm-ɪŋ\ *adj*: SUITABLE, FITTING *esp*: attractively suitable — **be-com-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

bed \ˈbɛd\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *bedd*, akin to OHG *betil* bed, *L. fodere* to dig] 1 *a*: a piece of furniture on or in which one may lie and sleep *b* (1): a place of marital sex relations (2): marital relationship *c*: a place for sleeping *d*: SLEEP *also*: a time for sleeping (took a walk before ~) *e* (1): a mattress filled with soft material (2): BEDSTEAD *f*: the equipment and services needed to care for one hospitalized patient or hotel guest 2: a flat or level surface, *as*: *a*: a plot of ground prepared for plants, *also*: the plants grown in such a plot *b*: the bottom of a body of water; *esp*: an area of sea bottom supporting a heavy growth of a particular organism (an oyster ~) 3: a supporting surface or structure *a*: FOUNDATION, *esp*: the earthwork that supports the ballast and track of a railroad 4: LAYER, STRATUM 5 *a*: the place or material in which a block or brick is laid *b*: the lower surface of a brick, slate, or tile 6: a mass or heap resembling a bed (*a* ~ of ashes) — **in bed**: in the act of sexual intercourse

bed *vb* **bed-ded**, **bed-ding** *vi* 1 *a*: to furnish with a bed or bedding: settle in sleeping quarters — often used with **down** *b*: to put, take, or send to bed 2 *a*: EMBED *b*: to plant or arrange in beds *c*: BASE, ESTABLISH 3 *a*: to lay flat or in a layer *b*: to make a bed in or of ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to find or make sleeping accommodations *b*: to go to bed 2: to form a layer 3: to lie flat or flush

BED *abbr* bachelor of education

bed-dab-ble \bi-ˈdab-əl\ *vi*: to wet or soil by dabbling
bed-dub \bi-ˈdɒb-, -ˈdɒb\ *vi* 1: to daub over: BESMEAR 2: to ornament with vulgar excess

bed-daze \bi-ˈdaz-əl\ *vi* 1: to confuse by a strong light: DAZE 2: to impress forcefully: ENCHANT — **bed-daze-ment** \-mənt\ *n*
bed board *n*: a stiff thin wide board inserted usu. between bed-spring and mattress *esp*: to give support to one's back or to protect a mattress from sagging springs

bed-bug \ˈbed-, -bɒg\ *n*: a wingless bloodsucking bug (*Cimex lectularius*) sometimes infesting houses and *esp* beds and feeding on human blood

bed-chamber \-ˈchəm-bər\ *n*: BEDROOM

bed check *n*: a night inspection to check the presence of persons (as soldiers) required by regulations to be in bed or in quarters

bed-clothes \ˈbed-, -klɒz\ *n* *pl*: the covering (as sheets and blankets) used on a bed

bed-der \ˈbed-ər\ *n* 1: one that makes up beds 2: a bedding plant

bed-ding \ˈbed-ɪŋ\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. *bedd*] 1: BEDCLOTHES 2: a bottom layer: FOUNDATION 3: material to provide a bed for livestock 4: STRATIFICATION

bedding *adj* [fr. gerund of *bed*]: appropriate or adapted for culture in open-air beds

bed-deck \bi-ˈdek\ *vi*: to clothe with finery: deck out
bed-dev-il \bi-ˈdev-əl\ *vi* 1: to possess with or as if with a devil 2: to change for the worse: SPOIL 3: to drive frantic: HARASS 4: to confuse utterly: BEWILDER — **be-devil-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

bed-dew \bi-ˈdi-(y)u\ *vi*: to wet with or as if with dew

bed-fast \ˈbed-, -fast\ *adj*: BEDRIDDEN

bed-fel-low \-ˈfel-, -ˈfɛl-, -ˈfɛl\ *n* 1: one who shares a bed with another 2: a close associate: ALLY (political ~)

Bed-ford cord \ˈbed-fɔrd-\ *n* [perh. fr. New Bedford, Massachusetts]: a clothing fabric with lengthwise ribs that resembles corduroy; *also*: the weave used in making this fabric

bed-light \bi-ˈdɪt\ *vi* **bed-light-ed** or **bed-light** **bed-light-ing** *archaic*: EQUIP ARRAY

bed-lim \bi-ˈdɪm\ *vi* 1: to make less bright 2: to make indistinct

bed-liv-er \ˈbed-, -vɪ(ə)r\ *n*: a knight of the Round Table
bed-liz-en \bi-ˈdiz-, -ˈdiz-ə\ *vi*: to dress or adorn with gaudy finery — **bed-liz-en-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

bed-lam \ˈbed-ləm\ *n* [*Bedlam*, popular name for the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, London, an insane asylum, fr. ME *Bedlem* Bethlehem] 1 *obs*: MADMAN LUNATIC 2 *archaic*: a lunatic asylum 3: a place, scene, or state of uproar and confusion — **bed-lam** *adj*

bed-lam-ite \-lɔ-, -mɪt\ *n*: MADMAN LUNATIC — **bed-lamite** *adj*

Bed-ling-ton terrier \ˈbed-, -lɪŋ-, -tən-\ *n* [*Bedlington*, England]: a swift rough-coated terrier of light build usu. groomed to resemble a lamb

bed-mate \ˈbed-, -mæt\ *n*: one who shares one's bed, *esp*: a sexual partner

bed molding *n*: the molding of a cornice below the corona and above the frieze, *also*: a molding below a deep projection

bed of roses: a place or situation of agreeable ease

bed-ou-in or **bed-u-in** \ˈbed-(ə)-wɒn\ *n*, *pl* **bedouin** or **bedouins** or **beduin** or **beduins** *often cap* [F. *bedouin*, fr. Ar. *badāwī*, *bidwān*, *pl* of *badawī* desert dweller]: a nomadic Arab of the Arabian, Syrian, or No African deserts

bed-pan \ˈbed-, -pan\ *n*: a shallow vessel used by a person in bed for urination or defecation

bed-plate \-, -plæt\ *n*: a plate or framing used as a support

bed-post \-, -pɒst\ *n*: the usu. turned or carved post of a bed

be-drag-gle \bi-ˈdrag-, -gl\ *vi*: to wet thoroughly

be-drag-gled \bi-ˈdrag-, -gl-d\ *adj* 1: left wet and limp by or as if by rain 2: soiled and stained by or as if by trailing in mud 3: DI LAPIDATED (~ buildings)

bed-rid-den \ˈbed-, -rɪd-, -n\ or **bed-rid** \-, -rɪd\ *adj* [alter. of ME *bedreded*, *bedreden*, fr. OE *bedreda*, fr. *bedreda* one confined to bed, fr. *bed* bed + *-rida*, *-reda* rider, fr. *ridan* to ride]: confined (as by illness) to bed

bed-rock \ˈræk-, -rāk\ *n* 1: the solid rock underlying unconsolidated surface materials (as soil) 2 *a*: lowest point: NADIR *b*: BASIS — **bed-rock** *adj*

bed-roll \-, -rɒl\ *n*: bedding rolled up for carrying

bed-room \-, -rʊm-, -rʌm\ *n*: a room furnished with a bed and intended primarily for sleeping

bed-room *adj* 1: dealing with, suggestive of, or inviting to sexual relations (~ farce) (~ eyes) 2: inhabited or used by commuters (~ suburbs)

Beds *abbr* Bedfordshire

bed-side \ˈbed-, -sɪd\ *n*: the side of a bed: a place beside a bed

bed-side *adj* 1: of, relating to, or conducted at the bedside (*a* ~ diagnosis) 2: suitable for a bedridden person (~ reading)

bed-side manner *n*: the manner that a physician assumes toward his patients

bed-sit-ter \ˈbed-, -sɪt-, -ər\ *n* [*bedroom + sitting room + -er*] *Brit*: a one-room apartment serving as both bedroom and sitting room — *called also* **bed-sit**, **bed-sitting-room**

bed-so-nia \ˈbed-, -sɒ-ni-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. Sir Samuel P. Bedson †1969] *E* bacteriology: any of a group of rickettsias (genus *Chlamydia*) including the causative agent of lymphogranuloma venereum

bed-sore \ˈbed-, -sɔ(ə)r-, -sɒ(ə)r\ *n*: an ulceration of tissue deprived of nutrition by prolonged pressure

bed-spread \-, -spred\ *n*: a usu. ornamental cloth cover for a bed

bed-spring \-, -sprɪŋ\ *n*: a spring supporting a mattress

bed-stead \-, -sted-, -stɪd\ *n*: the framework of a bed

bed-straw \-, -strɔ(ə)\ *n* [fr. its use for mattresses]: any of a genus (*Galium*) of herbs of the madder family having angled stems, opposite or whorled leaves, and small flowers

bed table *n* 1: a small table used beside a bed 2: an adjustable table used (as for eating or writing) by a person in bed

bed-time \-, -tɪm\ *n*: a time for going to bed

bed-time story *n*: a simple story for young children that often deals with animals

bed warmer *n*: a covered pan containing hot coals used to warm a bed

bed-wet-ting \-, -wet-, -ɪŋ\ *n*: enuresis *esp* when occurring in bed during sleep — **bed wetter** *n*

bee \bi\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *bēa*, akin to OHG *bīa* bee, Lith *bitis*] 1: a social colonial hymenopterous insect (*Apis mellifera*) often kept in hives for the honey that it produces; *broadly*: any of numerous insects (superfamily Apoidea) that differ from the related wasps *esp* in the heavier hairier body and in having sucking as well as chewing mouthparts, that feed on pollen and nectar, and that store both and often also honey 2: an eccentric notion: FANCY 3 [perh. fr. *E* dial. been help given by neighbors, fr. ME *bene* prayer, boon, fr. OE *bēn* prayer — more at **BOON**]: a gathering of people for a specific purpose (quilting ~) — **bee-like** \-lɪk\ *adj* — **bee** in one's bonnet: **BEE 2**

bee *n* [ME *bege* metal ring, fr. OE *bēag*; akin to OE *būgan* to bend — more at **BOW**]: a piece of hard wood at the side of a bowsprit to receive fore-topmast stays through

bee *n*: the letter *b*

BEE *abbr* bachelor of electrical engineering

bee balm *n*: any of several mints (as *monarda*) attractive to bees, *esp*: OSWEGO TEA

bee-bee *var* of **BB**

bee-bread \ˈbi-, -bred\ *n*: bitter yellowish brown pollen stored up in honeycomb cells and used mixed with honey by bees as food
beech \ˈbiːtʃ\ *n*, *pl* **beech-es** or **beech** [ME *beche*, fr. OE *bēce*, akin to OE *bōc* beech, OHG *būohha*, *L. fagus*, GK *phēgos* oak]: any of a genus (*Fagus*) of the family Fagaceae, the beech family) of hardwood trees with smooth gray bark and small edible nuts, *also*: its wood — **beech-en** \ˈbiːtʃ-ən\ *adj*

beech-drops \ˈbiːtʃ-, -drɒps\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr.: a low wiry plant (*Epifagus virginiana*) of the broomrape family parasitic on the roots of beeches

beech-nut \-, -nʌt\ *n*: the nut of the beech

bee eater *n*: any of a family (Meropidae) of brightly colored slender-billed insectivorous chiefly tropical Old World birds

beef \biːf\ *n*, *pl* **beefs** \ˈbiːfs\ or **beeves** \ˈbiːvz\ *n*, *fr.* OF *boef* ox, beef, fr. *L. bov-*, *bo-* head of cattle — more at **COW**] 1: the flesh of an adult domestic bovine (as a steer or cow) when killed for food 2 *a*: an ox, cow, or bull in a full-grown or nearly full-grown

tribalism \trī-bə-liz-əm\ *n* 1: tribal consciousness and loyalty; esp: exaltation of the tribe above other groups 2: strong ingroup loyalty

tribal \trī-bəl\ *adj* 1: having three hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals — used of acids 2: containing three atoms of a univalent metal or their equivalent 3: having three basic hydroxyl groups and able to react with three molecules of a monobasic acid — used of bases and basic salts

tribe \trīb\ *n* [ME, fr. L. *tribus*, a division of the Roman people, tribe] 1 *a*: a social group comprising numerous families, clans, or generations together with slaves, dependents, or adopted strangers 2 *a*: a political division of the Roman people orig. representing one of the three primitive tribes of ancient Rome *b*: PHYLE 2: a group of persons having a common character, occupation, or interest 3 *a*: a category of taxonomic classification sometimes equivalent to or ranking just below a suborder or ranking below a subfamily; also: a natural group irrespective of taxonomic rank (the cat. ~) (rose ~) *b*: a group of closely related animals or strains within a breed

tribesman \trīb-mən\ *n* 1: a member of a tribe

tribo- \trīb-ō\ *comb form* [Fr. Gk. *tribein* to rub; akin to L. *terere* to rub — more at THROW]: friction (triboluminescence)

tribo-electricity \trīb-ō-lēk-trī-ə-tē\ *n* 1: a charge of electricity generated by friction (as by rubbing glass with silk) — **tribo-electric** \lēk-trīb\ *adj*

tribology \trīb-ō-lō-jē\ *n* [tribo-] *Brit*: a science that deals with the design, friction, wear, and lubrication of interacting surfaces in relative motion (as in bearings or gears) — **tribological** \trīb-ō-lō-jē-kəl\ *adj*, *Brit* — **tribologist** \trīb-ō-lō-jēst\ *n*, *Brit*

triboluminescence \trīb-ō-lū-mē-nēs-(n)l\ *n* [tribo-] [ISV]: luminescence due to friction — **triboluminescent** \trīb-ō-lū-mē-nēs-ent\ *adj*

tribophysica \trīb-ō-fiz-iks\ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr.: the physics of friction

tribrach \trīb-brāk\ *n* [L. *tribrachys*, fr. Gk. having three short syllables, fr. *tri-* + *brachys* short — more at BRIEF]: a metrical foot of three short syllables of which two belong to the thesis and one to the arsis — **tribrachic** \trīb-brāk-ik\ *adj*

tribro- \trīb-rō\ *comb form* 1: a compound of an element or radical with three atoms of bromine

tribulate \trīb-yə-lāt\ *vt* -lated; -lat-ing [LL. *tribulatus*, pp of *tribulare* to oppress, afflict]: to cause to endure tribulation

tribulation \trīb-yə-lā-shən\ *n* [ME. *tribulacion*, fr. OF, fr. L. *tribulatio*, *tribulatio*, fr. *tribulatus*, pp of *tribulare* to press, oppress, fr. *tribulum* drag used in threshing, fr. *terere* to rub — more at THROW]: distress or suffering resulting from oppression or persecution, also: a trying experience

tribunal \trīb-yū-nəl\ *n* [trib-] *n* [L. platform for magistrates, fr. *tribunus* tribune] 1: the seat of a judge; TRIBUNE 2: a court or forum of justice 3: something that decides or determines (the ~ of public opinion)

tribunate \trīb-yə-nāt\ *n* [trib-] *n* [L. platform for magistrates, fr. *tribunus* tribune] 1: the office, function, or term of office of a tribune

tribune \trīb-yū-nē\ *n* [ME, fr. L. *tribunus*, fr. *tribus* tribe] 1: a Roman official under the monarchy and the republic with the function of protecting the plebeian citizen from arbitrary action by the patrician magistrates 2: an unofficial defender of the rights of the individual — **tribuneship** \-ship\ *n*

tribune \trīb-yū-nē\ *n* [Fr. It. *tribuna*, fr. L. *tribunal*]: a dais or platform from which an assembly is addressed

tributary \trīb-yə-tēr-ē\ *adj* 1: paying tribute to another to acknowledge submission, to obtain protection, or to purchase peace: SUBJECT 2: paid or owed as tribute 3: channeling material or supplies into something more inclusive: CONTRIBUTORY

tributary *n*, *pl* -taries 1: a ruler or state that pays tribute to a conqueror 2: a stream feeding a larger stream or a lake

tribute \trīb-yūt\ *n* [ME. *tribut*, fr. L. *tributum*, fr. neut. of *tributus*, pp of *tribuere* to allot, bestow, grant, pay, fr. *tribus* tribe] 1 *a*: a payment by one ruler or nation to another in acknowledgment of submission or as the price of protection, also: the tax levied for such a payment *b* (1): an excessive tax, rental, or tariff imposed by a government, sovereign, lord or landlord (2): an exorbitant charge levied by a person or group having the power of coercion *c*: the liability to pay tribute 2 *a*: something given or contributed voluntarily as due or deserved; esp: a gift or service showing respect, gratitude, or affection (floral ~) *b*: something (as material evidence or a formal attestation) that bespeaks the worth, virtue, or effectiveness of the one in question (will receive so many ~s that it may seem unnecessary to add ... to the general panegyric — Harold Nicolson) (the vote was a ~ to their good sense) *syn* see ENCOMIUM

tricarboxylic \trī-kār-bīk-āl-ik\ *adj*: containing three carboxyl groups in the molecule

tricarboxylic acid cycle *n*: KREBS CYCLE

tricarbellate \trī-kār-pel-lāt\ *adj*: having or made up of three us fused carapels

trice \trīs\ *vt* triced; *triding* [ME. *trisen*, *trisen* to pull, *trice*, fr. MD. *trisen* to hoist]: to haul up or in and lash or secure (as a sail) with a small rope

trice *n* [ME. *trise*, lit., pull, fr. *trisen*]: a brief space of time: INSTANT — used chiefly in the phrase in a trice

triceps \trī-seps\ *n*, *pl* trī-seps-es also trī-ceps [NL. *tricipitis*, *trī-ceps*, fr. L. three-headed, fr. *tri-* + *capit*, caput head — more at HEAD]: a muscle that arises from three heads, esp: the great extensor muscle along the back of the upper arm

triceratops \trī-sēr-ō-tāps\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *tri-* + *cerat* + Gk. *ops* face — more at EYE]: any of a genus (*Triceratops*) of large herbivorous Cretaceous dinosaurs with three horns, a bony hood or crest on the neck, and hooved toes

trices *pl* of TRIX

trich- or **tricho-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk. *trich-*, *thrix* hair; akin to Mkr. *gairdriuch* bristle]: hair; filament (*trichogyne*)

trichiasis \trī-k-ē-ās\ *n* [L. fr. Gk. *trich-* + *-iasis*]: a turning inward of the eyelashes often causing irritation of the eyeball

trichina \trī-k-ē-nā\ *n*, *pl* -nae \-nē\ also -nas [NL, fr. Gk. *trichinos* made of hair, fr. *trich-*, *thrix* hair] 1: a small slender nematode worm (*Trichinella spiralis*) that in the larval state is parasitic in the voluntary muscles of flesh-eating mammals (as man and swine) 2: TRICHINOSIS — **trichinial** \-in-ē\ *adj*

trichinize \trī-k-ē-nīz\ *vt* -nized; -nizing: to infest with trichinae

trichinosis \trī-k-ē-nō-sis\ *n* [NL]: infestation with or disease caused by trichinae and marked esp. by muscular pain, dyspepsia, fever, and edema

trichinous \trī-k-ē-nəs, trī-k-ē-n\ *adj* [ISV] 1: infested with trichinae (~ meat) 2: of, relating to, or involving trichinae or trichinosis (~ infection)

trichite \trīk-īt\ *n* [G. *trichit*, fr. Gk. *trich-*, *thrix* hair]: a minute acicular body

trichlorfon \trī-k'lōf-ōn\ *n* [trī- + *chlor-* + *-fon* (irreg. fr. *phosphonate* — a salt derived from phosphine): a crystalline compound $C_2H_3Cl_3O_3P$ that is used as an insecticide and anthelmintic

trichloride \trī-k'lōf-ōn\ *n* [ISV]: a compound of an element or radical with three atoms of chlorine

trichloroacetic acid \trī-k'lōr-ō-ā-sēt-ik-, -klōr-ē\ *n* [ISV]: a strong vesicant pungent acid CCl_3CO_2H , used in weed control and in medicine as a caustic and astringent

trichocyst \trī-k-ō-sīst\ *n*: any of the minute lassoing or stinging organs on the body of protozoans and esp. of many ciliates — **trichocystoid** \trī-k-ō-sīst-ōid\ *adj*

trichogyne \trī-g-ē-nē\ *n* [ISV]: a slender terminal prolongation of the ascogonium of a fungus or lichen that may serve as a fertilization tube, also: a similar reproductive structure in a red alga

trichoid \trī-k-ōid\ *adj* [Gk. *trichoidea*, fr. *trich-*, *thrix*]: resembling a hair: CAPILLARY

trichome \trī-k-ōm, trī-kōm\ *n* [G. *trichom*, fr. Gk. *trichōma* growth of hair, fr. *trichoun* to cover with hair, fr. *trich-*, *thrix* hair — more at TRICH]: a filamentous outgrowth, esp: an epidermal hair structure on a plant — **trichomic** \trī-k-ōm-ik-, -ōm-, trī-kām-, -kōm-ē\ *adj*

trichomonad \trī-k-ō-mō-nād\ *n* [trichomonad + *-ide*]: an agent used to destroy trichomonads — **trichomonadicide** \trī-k-ō-mō-nād-īd\ *adj*

trichomonad \trī-k-ō-mō-nād\ *n* [NL. *Trichomonad*, *Trichomonas*, genus name, fr. *trich-* + LL. *monad*, *monas* monad]: any of a genus (*Trichomonas*) of flagellated protozoans parasitic in many animals including man — **trichomonad** or **trichomonad** \trī-k-ō-mō-nād\ *adj*

trichomoniasis \trī-k-ō-mō-nī-ās-īs\ *n*, *pl* -ases \-sēz\ [NL, fr. *Trichomonas* + *-iasis*]: infection with or disease caused by trichomonads: *a*: a human vaginitis characterized by a persistent discharge and caused by a trichomonad (*Trichomonas vaginalis*) that sometimes also invades the male urethra and bladder *b*: a venereal disease of domestic cattle marked by abortion and sterility *c*: one of more diseases of various birds resembling blackhead

trichopteran \trī-k-ōp-tēr-ən\ *n* [deriv. of Gk. *trich-*, *thrix* hair + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER]: any of an order (*Trichoptera*) of insects consisting of the caddis flies — **trichopteran** *adj*

trichotomous \trī-k-ō-tō-məs\ *adj* [LGk. *trichotomein* to trisect, fr. Gk. *tricha* in three (fr. *treis* three) + *-tomein* (akin to *temnein* to cut) — more at THREE TOME]: divided or dividing into three parts or into three (~ branching) — **trichotomously** *adv*

trichotomy \trī-k-ō-m-ē\ *n*, *pl* -mies: division into three parts, elements, or classes

trichous \trī-k-ōs\ *adj* *comb form* [Gk. *trichos* fr. *trich-*, *thrix* hair — more at TRICH]: having (such) hair (*peritrichous*)

trichromatic \trī-k-rō-mat\ *adj* [trī- + *chrom-* (back-formation fr. *trichromat*): a person with normal color vision requiring that three primary colors be mixed in order to match the spectrum as he sees it]

trichromatic \trī-k-rō-mat-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or consisting of three colors (~ light) 2 *a*: relating to or being the theory that human color vision involves three types of retinal sensory receptors. *b*: characterized by trichromatism (~ vision)

trichromatism \trī-k-rō-mat-izm\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being trichromatic: the use of three colors (as in photography) 2: vision in which all of the fundamental colors are perceived though not necessarily with equal facility

trichuriasis \trī-k-yū-ri-ās-īs\ *n*, *pl* -ases \-sēz\ [NL, fr. *Trichuris*, genus of worms]: infestation with or disease caused by whipworms (genus *Trichuris*)

trick \trīk\ *n* [ME. *trik*, fr. ONF. *trique*, fr. *trikier* to deceive, cheat] 1 *a*: a crafty procedure or practice meant to deceive or defraud *b*: a mischievous act: PRANK *c*: an indiscreet or childish action *d*: a deceptive, dexterous, or ingenious feat designed to puzzle or amuse (a juggler's ~) 2 *a*: an habitual peculiarity of behavior or manner (a horse with the ~ of shying) *b*: a characteristic and identifying feature (a ~ of speech) *c*: a delusive appearance esp. when caused by art or legerdemain: an optical illusion (a mere ~ of the light) 3 *a*: a quick or artful way of getting a result: KNACK *b*: a technical device (as of an art or craft) (the ~s of stage technique) 4: the cards played in one round of a card game often used as a scoring unit 5 *a*: a turn of duty at the helm usually lasting for two hours *b*: SHIFT 4b(1) *c*: a trip taken as part of one's employment 6: an attractive child or pretty young woman (a cute little ~)

syn TRICK, RUSE, STRATAGEM, MANEUVER, ARTIFICE, WILE, FEINT

trick *adj* 1 *a*: of or relating to or involving tricks or trickery (~ photography) (~ dice) *b*: skilled in or used for tricks (a ~ horse) 2: TRIO 3 *a*: somewhat defective and unreliable (a ~ lock) *b*: inclined to give away unexpectedly (a ~ knee)

trick *vt* 1: to deceive by cunning or artifice: CHEAT 2: to dress or adorn fancifully or ornately: ORNAMENT (~ed out in a gaudy uniform) *syn* see DUPE

trickster \trīk-stər\ *n*: one that tricks: TRICKSTER

trickery \trīk-ē-ri\ *n*: the practice of crafty underhand ingenuity to deceive or cheat

A detailed black and white illustration of a trilobite fossil. The fossil is shown from a dorsal view, highlighting its segmented body and three distinct lobes: a central cephalon, a thorax with numerous segments, and a pygidium (tail) at the posterior end. The illustration is highly detailed, showing the texture of the fossil and the arrangement of the segments.

| tri-olgy \ˈtri-ə-jə\ n, pl -gies [Gk *trilogia*, fr. *tri-* + *-logia* -logy] : a series of three dramas or literary works or sometimes three musical compositions that are closely related and develop a single theme |
| trim \ˈtrɪm\ vb trimmed; trim-ming [assumed] ME *trimmen* to prepare, put in order, fr. OE *trymian*, *trymman* to strengthen, arrange, fr. *trum* strong, firm, akin to Skt *dṛu* wood — more at TREE] vt 1 a : to embellish with ribbons, lace, or ornaments : ADORN b : to arrange a display of goods in (a shop window) 2 a (1) : to administer a beating to : THRASH (2) : to defeat resoundingly (trimmed him at chess) b : CHEAT, SWINDLE 3 a : to make trim and neat esp by cutting or clipping b : to free of excess or extraneous matter by or as if by cutting (~ a tree) (~ a budget) c : to remove by or as if by cutting (trimmed thousands from federal payrolls — *Grii*) 4 a (1) : to cause (as a ship) to assume a desirable position in the water by arrangement of ballast, cargo, or passengers (2) : to adjust (as an airplane or submarine) for horizontal movement or for motion upward or downward b : to adjust (as cargo or a sail) to a desired position ~vi 1 a : to maintain neutrality between opposing parties or to favor each equally b : to change one's views for reasons of expediency 2 : to assume or cause a boat to assume a desired position in the water (a boat that ~s badly) |
| trim adj trim-mer, trim-meast 1 obs : EXCELLENT, FINE, also : PLEASANT 2 archaic : suitably adjusted, equipped, or prepared for service or use 3 : exhibiting neatness, good order, or compactness of line or structure (~ houses) (a ~ figure) SYN see NEAT |
| trimly adv trim-ness n |
| trim adv : in a trim manner : TRIMLY — used chiefly in combination (the trim-cut forest vistas — W. M. Thackeray) |
| trim n 1 : the readiness of a person or thing for action or use 2 a : one's clothing or appearance b : material used for ornament or trimming c : the lighter woodwork in the finish of a building esp around openings d : the interior furnishings of an automobile e : WINDOW DRESSING 3 a : the position of a ship or boat esp with reference to the horizontal, also : the difference between the draft of a ship forward and that aft b : the relation between the plane of a sail and the direction of the ship c : the buoyancy status of a submarine d : the attitude of a lighter-than-air craft relative to a fore-and-aft horizontal plane e : the attitude with respect to wind axes at which an airplane will continue in level flight with free controls 4 : something that is trimmed off or cut out |
| tri-ma-ran \ˈtri-mə-ran, -tri-mə-ˈn\ n (tri- + -maran (as in *catamaran*)) : a fast pleasure sailboat with three hulls side by side |
| tri-mer \ˈtri-mər\ n [ISV *tri-* + -mer (as in *polymer*)] : a polymer formed from three molecules of a monomer — tri-mer-ic \ˈtri-mər-ik\ adj |
| tri-me-r-ous \ˈtri-m-ə-rəs\ adj [NL *trimerus*, fr. Gk *tri-* + *meros* part — more at MERIT] : having the parts in threes — used of a flower and often written 3-merous |
| tri-me-ter \ˈtri-mi-tər, -tri-ˈn\ n [F *trimestre*, fr. L *trimestris* of three months, fr. *tri-* + *mensis* month — more at MOON] 1 : a period of three or about three months 2 : one of three terms into which the academic year is sometimes divided — tri-me-ter-ic \ˈtri-mi-tər-ik\ also tri-me-ter-ial -tri-əl -trē-əl\ adj |
| tri-me-t-er \ˈtri-mi-t-ər\ n [L *trimetrus*, fr. Gk *trimetros* having three measures, fr. *tri-* + *metron* measure — more at MEASURE] : a line of verse, consisting of either three dipodes (as in classical iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse) or three metrical feet (as in modern English verse) |
| tri-me-tro-gram \ˈtri-mi-tro-ɡrəm\ n (tri- + Gk *metron* measure + E -gon) : a system of aerial mapping involving the use of sets of one vertical and two oblique aerial photographs taken simultaneously over the area being mapped |
| trim-mer \ˈtri-m-ər\ n 1 a : one that trims articles; esp : one that stows coal or freight on a ship so as to distribute the weight properly b : an instrument or machine with which trimming is done c : a circuit-element (as a condenser) used to tune a circuit to a desired frequency 2 : a beam that receives the end of a header in floor framing — see HEADER illustration 3 : a person who modifies his policy, position, or opinions out of expediency |
| trim-ming n 1 a : the act of one who trims b : pieces cut off in trimming something : SCRAPs 2 a : a decorative accessory or additional item that serves to finish or complete (~s for a hat) b : an additional garnishing that is not essential but adds to the interest or attractiveness of a main item (turkey and all the ~s) 3 : DEFEAT, BEATING |
| tri-monthly \ˈtri-mən-(d)th-lē\ adj : occurring every three months |
| tri-morph \ˈtri-mɔrf\ n [ISV, back-formation fr. *trimorphous*] : any of the three crystalline forms of a trimorphous substance |
| tri-morph-ic \ˈtri-mɔrf-ik\ adj [Gk *trimorphos* having three forms, fr. *tri-* + -morphos -morphous] : occurring in or having three distinct forms — tri-morph-ic-ly \-fɪz-əm\ n |
| tri-morph-ous \-fəs\ adj : TRIMORPHIC |
| tri-mo-tor \ˈtri-mōt-ər, -mōt-ˈn\ n : an airplane powered by three engines |
| trim size n : the actual size (as of a book page) after excess material required in production has been cut off |
| Tri-mur-ti \ˈtri-mu(ɔ)rt-i\ n [Skt *trīmūrti* fr. *trīmūrti* having three forms, fr. *tri-* + *mūrti* body, form] : the great triad of Hindu gods comprising Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva |
| tri-nal \ˈtri-nəl\ adj [LL *trinalis*, fr. L *trini* three each — more at TRINE] : THREEFOOLD |
| tri-na-ry \ˈtri-nə-rē\ adj [LL *trinarus*, fr. L *trini* three each] : TERNARY |
| tri-n-dle \ˈtri-n(d)l\ n [ME *trindel*, fr. OE *trendel*, *tryndel* circle, ring — more at TRUNDLE] dial Eng : a round or circular object, specif : the wheel of a wheelbarrow |
| trindle vt tri-n-dled, tri-n-dling \ˈtri-n(d)liŋ, -d(ŋ)l-ɪŋ\ dial : ROLL TRUNDLE |
| trine \ˈtri-n\ adj [ME, fr. MF *trine*, fr. L *trinus*, back-formation fr. *trini* three each; akin to L *tres* three — more at TRINE] 1 : THREE |

trick-ish \ˈtrɪk-ɪʃ\ *adj*: given to or characterized by tricks or trickery: **TRICKY** — **trick-ish-ly** *adv* — **trick-ish-ness** *n*
trick-ly \ˈtrɪk-ə-lē\ *adj*: **trick-ly**: **trick-ly** (ME *triklen*) 1 *a*: to issue or fall in drops *b*: to flow in a thin gentle stream 2 *a*: to move or go on by one or little by little *b*: to dissipate slowly (his enthusiasm *trickled* away)
trickle *n*: a thin, slow, or intermittent stream or movement
trick or treat *n*: a children's Halloween practice of asking for treats from door to door under threat of playing tricks on householders who refuse — **trick-or-treat** *vi*
trickster \ˈtrɪk-stər\ *n*: one who tricks *a*: a dishonest person who defrauds others by trickery *b*: a person (as a stage magician) skilled in the use of tricks and illusion
trickster \ˈtrɪk-sɪ\ *adj*: **trickster**: **trickster** (tricks, pl of *trick*) 1 *archaic*: smartly attired 2: full of tricks: **FRANKISH** 3 *a*: *archaic*: having the craftiness of a trickster *b*: difficult to cope with or handle: **TRYING** (a ~ job) — **trickster-ness** *n*
tricky \ˈtrɪk-i\ *adj*: **tricky**: **tricky** 1: inclined to or marked by trickery 2 *a*: giving a deceptive impression of easiness, simplicity, or order: **TICKLISH** (a ~ path through the swamp) *b*: **TRICK** 3: requiring skill, knack, or caution (as in doing or handling); also: **INGENUOUS** (a ~ rhythm) *syn* see **SLY** — **tricky-ly** \ˈtrɪk-i-lē\ *adv* — **trickiness** \ˈtrɪk-i-nəs\ *n*
triclād \ˈtri-kləd\ *n* [NL *Tricladida*, group name, fr *tri-* + Gk *klados* branch — more at **GLADIATOR**]: any of an order (*Tricladida*) of turbellarian flatworms (as a planarian) that have the intestine composed of a median anterior division and two lateral posterior divisions with side branches — **triclād** *adj*
triclinal \ˈtri-klɪn-əl\ *adj* [ISV]: having three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles — used esp of a crystal
triclinal-um \ˈtri-klɪn-ə-ləm\ *n*, pl *-ia* \-ē-ə\ [L, fr Gk *triklinion*, fr *tri-* + *klinein* to lean, recline — more at **LEAN**] 1: a couch used by ancient Romans for reclining at meals, extending round three sides of a table, and usu. divided into three parts 2: a dining room furnished with a triclinium
tricolor-lette \ˈtri-kəl-ə-let\ *n* [tricot + *-lette* (as in *flannelette*)]: a usu. silk or rayon knitted fabric used esp. for women's clothing
tricolor \ˈtri-kəl-ər\ *or* *also* *trè*, *esp* Brit \ˈtri-kəl-ər\ *n* [F *tricolore*, fr *tricolore* three-colored, fr LL *tricolor*, fr L *tri-* + *color*]: a flag of three colors (the French ~)
tricolor *adj* [F *tricolore*] 1 *a*: *or* **tri-colored** \ˈtri-kəl-ərd\: having or using three colors *b* of a dog: having a coat of black, tan, and white 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of a tricolor or a nation whose flag is a tricolor; *esp*: **FRENCH**
tricorn \ˈtri-kɔrn\ *adj* [L *tricornis*]: having three horns or corners
tricorn *n*: **tricorn** \ˈtri-kɔrn\ *n* [F *tricorne*, fr *tricorn* three-cornered, fr L *tricornis*, fr *tri-* + *cornu* horn — more at **HORN**] : **COCKED HAT**
tricorn-ered \ˈtri-kɔrn-əd\ *adj*: having three corners
tricot \ˈtri-kɔt\ *n* [F, fr *tricot* to knit] 1: a plain warp-knitted fabric of nylon, wool, rayon, silk, or cotton with a close elastic knit and used esp. in clothing (as underwear) 2: a twilled clothing fabric of wool with fine warp ribs or of wool and cotton with fine welt ribs
tricot-ine \ˈtri-kɔt-ēn\ *n* [F, fr *tricot*]: a sturdy suiting woven of tightly twisted yarns in a double twill
tricotyledonous \ˈtri-kɔt-ēd-ən-əs\ *adj*: having three cotyledons (as seedling)
tricotyledon \ˈtri-kɔt-ēd-ən\ *n* [F, of imit. origin, fr the sound made by the pegs]: an old form of backgammon played with pegs
tricuspid \ˈtri-kus-pɪd\ *adj* [L *tricuspid*, *tricuspid*, fr *tri-* + *cuspid*, *cuspid* point]: having three cusps (a ~ molar)
tricuspid *n*: a tricuspid anatomical structure, *esp*: a tooth having three cusps
tricuspid valve *n*: a valve of three flaps that prevents reflux of blood from the right ventricle to the right atrium
tricycle \ˈtri-sik-əl\ *n* [F, fr *tri-* + Gk *kyklos* wheel — more at **WHEEL**]: a 3-wheeled vehicle propelled by pedals, hand levers, or a motor
tricyclo \ˈtri-sik-əl\ *adj* [F, fr *tri-* + *cyclo*]: containing three fused rings in the molecular structure
trident \ˈtri-dent\ *n* [L *trident*, *trident*, fr *trident*, *trident* having three teeth, fr *tri-* + *dens*, *dens* tooth — more at **TOOTH**] 1: a 3-pronged spear serving in classical mythology as the attribute of a sea-god 2: a 3-pronged spear used by ancient Roman retiarii 3: a 3-pronged fish spear
trident *adj* [L *trident*, *trident*]: having three teeth, processes, or points
tridentine \ˈtri-dent-ēn\ *n*, *pl* *-ēn*; *trident-ine* \ˈtri-dent-ēn\ *adj* [NL *Tridentinus*, fr L *Tridentum* Trent]: of or relating to Trent, Italy, or to a Roman Catholic Church council held there from 1543 to 1563
tridimensional \ˈtri-dɪ-mən-ən-əl\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or concerned with three dimensions (~ space) — **tridimensional-ality** \ˈtri-dɪ-mən-ən-əl-ə-ti\ *n*
triduum \ˈtri-du-əm\ *n*, *pl* *-ua* \-ə\ [L, space of three days, fr *tri-* + *duum* (akin to *die* day) — more at **DEITY**]: a period of three days of prayer usu. preceding a Roman Catholic feast
tried \ˈtriəd\ *adj* [ME, fr pp of *trien* to try, test] 1: found good, faithful, or trustworthy through experience or testing (a ~ recipe) 2: subjected to trials or distress (a kind but much-tried father)
tried and true *adj*: proved good, desirable, or feasible: shown or known to be worthy (a *tried and true* sales technique)
triene \ˈtri-ēn\ *n*: a chemical compound containing three double bonds
triennial \ˈtri-ēn-əl\ *adj*: 1: consisting of or lasting for three years 2: occurring or being done every three years — **triennial** *n* — **triennial-ly** \ˈtri-ēn-əl-lē\ *adv*
triennial-um \ˈtri-ēn-əl-əm\ *n*, *pl* *-ia* \-ē-ə\ [L, fr *tri-* + *annus* year — more at **ANNUAL**]: a period of three years
trier \ˈtri-ər\ *n* 1: someone or something that tries 2: an implement (as a tapered hollow tube) used in obtaining samples of bulk material for examination and testing

trier-arch \ˈtri-ər-ər-k\ *n* [L *trierarchus*, fr Gk *trierarchos*, fr *trierēs* trireme (fr *tri-* + *-ērēs* — akin to L *rēmūs* oar) + *-archos* — arch — more at **ROW**] 1: the commander of a trireme 2: an Athenian citizen who had to fit out a trireme for the public service
trier-archy \ˈtri-ər-ər-ki\ *n*: the ancient Athenian plan whereby individual citizens furnished and maintained triremes as a civic duty
trile *pl* of **TRY**
tri-ethyl \ˈtri-eth-əl\ *adj* [ISV]: containing three ethyl groups in the molecule
tri-facial \ˈtri-fə-shəl\ *adj* [ISV]: **TRIGONAL**
tri-fect \ˈtri-fek-t\ *adj*: **tri-fect** (trifecta, trifecta) — a variation of the perfecta in which a better win by selecting the first three finishers of a race in the correct order of finish
tri-fid \ˈtri-fid, -fəd\ *adj* [L *trifidus* split into three, fr *tri-* + *findere* to split — more at **BITE**]: being deeply and narrowly cleft into three teeth, processes, or points (a ~ tablespoon)
trifle \ˈtri-fəl\ *n* [ME *trifle*, *trifle*, fr OF *truse*, *truse* mockery] 1: something of little value or importance; *esp*: an insignificant amount (as of money) 2: a dessert of sponge cake spread with jam or jelly, soaked in wine, and served with custard and whipped cream 3: a power of moderate hardness used esp. for small utensils — a *trifle*: to some small degree (a *trifle* annoyed)
trifle *vb* **tri-fled**; **tri-fling** \ˈtri-fliŋ\ [ME *triflen*, *triflen*, fr OF *truse*, *truse* to mock, *trick* *vi* 1: *a*: to talk in a jesting or mocking manner or with intent to delude or mislead *b*: to act heedlessly or frivolously: **PLAY** 2: to waste time: **DALLY** 3: to handle something idly ~ *TOY* ~ *vi*: to spend or waste in trifling or on trifles (trifling his time away) — **trifler** \ˈtri-flər\ *n*
syn **TRIFLE**, **TOY**, **DALLY**, **FLIRT**, **COQUET** shared meaning element: to deal with or act toward without serious purpose
trifling \ˈtri-flɪŋ\ *adj*: lacking in significance or solid worth as a ~ *FRIVOLOUS* (~ talk) *b*: **TRIVIAL** (a ~ gift) *c* chiefly dial ~ **LAZY** **SHIFTLESS** (a ~ fellow)
trifluralin \ˈtri-flu-rəl-ən\ *n* [fr *-flur-* + *aniline*]: an herbicide $C_{11}H_{14}F_3N_2O_4$ used in the control of weeds (as pigweed and annual grasses)
trifocal \ˈtri-fə-kəl\ *adj*: having three focal lengths
trifocal *n* 1: a trifocal glass or lens 2 *pl*: eyeglasses with trifocal lenses
trifoliate \ˈtri-fə-lē-ət\ *adj* 1: having three leaves (a ~ plant) 2: **TRIFOLIOLATE**
trifoliate orange *n*: a hardy deciduous Chinese orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*) with trifoliate leaves that is widely grown for ornament and *esp*: as a stock for budding other oranges
trifoliate \ˈtri-fə-lē-ət\ *adj* [ISV]: having three leaflets (a ~ leaf)
trifolium \ˈtri-fə-lē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L, *trifolium* — more at **TREFOIL**]: any of a genus (*Trifolium*) of leguminous herbs comprising the typical clovers
triform \ˈtri-fɔrm\ *n*, *pl* *-ia* \-ē-ə\ [ML]: a gallery forming an upper story to the aisle of a church and typically an arcaded story between the nave arches and clerestory
triform \ˈtri-fɔrm\ *adj* [L *triformis*, fr *tri-* + *forma* form] having a triple form or nature
trifurcate \ˈtri-fur-kət, -kāt, -kāt\ *adj* [L *trifurcus*, fr *tri-* + *furca* fork]: having three branches or forks: **TRICHOTOMOUS** — **trifurcate** \ˈtri-fur-kət, -kāt, -kāt\ *vi* — **trifurcation** \ˈtri-fur-kā-shən\ *n*
trifurc \ˈtri-fɜrk\ *adj* [ME, trusty, nimble, of Scand origin, akin to ON *trygg* faithful, akin to OE *trēowe* faithful — more at **TRUE**] 1: stylishly or jauntily trim 2: extremely precise: **PRIM** 3 *dial* chiefly Brit. **FIRM**, **VIGOROUS** *syn* see **NEAT**
trig *vi* **trigged**, **trig-ging** *dial* chiefly Brit.: to put in order: **TIDY** — *usu* used with *up*
trig *vi* **trigged**; **trig-ging** [perh. of Scand origin, akin to ON *tryggja* to make firm, *tryggja* faithful] chiefly *dial*: to restrain from moving or shifting as *a*: to stop or slow the motion of (a wheel) usu. with a block *b*: to support with props or wedges
trig *n*, chiefly *dial*: a stone or block used as a support in trigging
trig *n*: **TRIGONOMETRY**
trigeminal \ˈtri-jem-ən-əl\ *adj* [NL *trigeminus* trigeminal nerve, fr L, *trifolius*, fr *tri-* + *geminus* twin]: of or relating to the trigeminal nerve
trigeminal nerve *n*: either of a pair of large mixed nerves that are the fifth cranial nerves and supply motor and sensory fibers mostly to the face — called also **trigeminal**
trigeminal neuralgia *n*: an intense paroxysmal neuralgia involving one or more branches of the trigeminal nerve
trigge \ˈtri-gər\ *n* [alter of earlier *tricker*, fr D *trekker*, fr MD *trecker* one that pulls, fr *trecken* to pull — more at **TREK**] 1: a piece (as a lever) connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; *esp*: the part of the action moved by the finger to fire a gun 2: a stimulus that initiates a physiological or pathological process — **trigge** *adj* — **trigge** *adj* — **trigge** *adj*
trigger *vb* **trig-gered**, **trig-ger-ing** \ˈtri-gər-ɪŋ\ *vi* 1 *a*: to release or activate by means of a trigger; *esp*: to fire by pulling a mechanical trigger (~ a rifle) *b*: to cause the explosion of (~ a missile with a proximity fuse) 2: to initiate, actuate, or set off as if by pulling a trigger (an indiscreet remark that ~ed a fight) ~ *vi*: to release a mechanical trigger
trigger-fish \ˈtri-gər-fɪʃ\ *n*: any of numerous deep-bodied plectognath fishes (as of the genus *Balistes*) of warm seas having an anterior dorsal fin with two or three stout erectile spines
trigger-happy \ˈtri-gər-hə-pi\ *adj* 1: irresponsible in the use of firearms, *esp*: inclined to shoot before clearly identifying the target

a about • kitten ar further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ð flow ð flaw ði coin th thun th this
ß boot u uring y yet yf few yu furious zh vision

: one of the groups of three signs each distant 120 degrees from the other two into which the signs of the zodiac are divided — called also *trigon* 2: the quality or state of being triple or threefold
trip-lite \trɪp-'lɪt/ *n* [G *tripplit*, fr. *L* *tripplus* triple, fr. its threefold cleavage] : a dark brown monoclinic mineral that consists of a basic phosphate of manganese, iron, magnesium, and calcium
trip-lo-blast-ic \trɪp-'lɒ-blast-ɪk/ *adj* [*L* *triphus* + *E* -o- + -*blastik*] : having three primary germ layers
trip-loid \trɪp-'lɔɪd/ *adj* [ISV, fr. *L* *tripplus* triple] : having or being a chromosome number three times the monoploid number — *trip-loid n* — *trip-loi-dy* \-lɔɪd-ɪ/ *n*
trip-ly \trɪp-(ə-)lɪ/ *adv* : in a triple degree, amount, or manner
trip-od \trɪp-'pɒd/ *n* [*L* *tripod-*, *tripus*, fr. Gk *tripod-*, *trípous*, fr. *trip-*, *trípous* three-footed, fr. *tri-* + *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at *FOOT*] 1: a vessel (as a caldron) resting on three legs 2: a stool, table, or altar with three legs 3: a three-legged stand (as for a camera) — *trip-od* or *tri-pod-ol* \trɪp-'ɒd-'l/, trɪ-'pɒd-'l/ *adj*
trip-o-li \trɪp-'ɒ-lɪ/ *n* [F, fr. *Tripoli*, region of Africa] 1: an earth consisting of very friable soft schistose deposits of silica and including diatomite and kieselguhr 2: an earth consisting of friable dustlike silica not of diatomaceous origin
trip-od \trɪ-'pɒs/ *n* [modif. of *L* *tripus*] 1 *archaic*: *TRIPPOD* 2 [fr. the three-legged stool occupied by a participant in a disputation at the degree ceremonies]: a final honors examination at Cambridge university only, in mathematics
trip-per \trɪp-'pər/ *n* 1 chiefly *Brit*: one that takes a trip: *EXCURSIONIST* 2: a tripping device (as for operating a railroad signal)
trip-pet \trɪp-'pɛt/ *n* [ME *tripet* tripac peg, fr. *trippen* to trip]: a cam, wiper, or projecting piece that strikes another piece at definite times
trip-pling-ly \trɪp-'plɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv*: *NIMBLY*; also: *FLUENTLY* (speak the speech ~ on the tongue — Shak)
trip-tane \trɪp-'tæn/ *n* [irreg fr. *tri-* + *butane*] : a liquid hydrocarbon C₇H₁₆ of high antiknock properties used esp in aviation gasoline to increase their power
trip-tych \trɪp-'tɪk/ *n* [Gk *triptychos* having three folds, fr. *tri-* + *ptychē* fold] 1: an ancient Roman writing tablet with three waxed leaves hinged together 2: a picture or carving in three panels side by side, esp: an altarpiece with a central panel and two flanking panels half its size that fold over it
tri-que-trous \trɪ-'kwɛ-trəs, -'kwɛ-/ *adj* [*L* *triquetrus* three-cornered, fr. *tri-*] : having three acute angles (as stems)
tri-ra-diate \trɪ-'ræd-ɪ-ət, -ɪ-/ *adj*: having three rays or radiating branches (as sponge spicule)
tri-reme \trɪ-'rɛm/ *n* [*L* *triremis*, fr. *tri-* + *remus* oar — more at *ROW*] : an ancient galley having three banks of oars
tri- \trɪ-/ *prefix* [Gk *tris* — more at *TER-*]: thrice: tripled — esp in special chemical expressions
tri-sac-char-ide \trɪ-'sæk-ə-'rɪd/ *n* [ISV]: a sugar that yields on complete hydrolysis three monosaccharide molecules
tri-sec-t \trɪ-'sekt, -trɪ-/ *v*: to divide into three usu equal parts — *tri-section* \trɪ-'sekt-shən, trɪ-'sɪ- — *tri-sec-tor* \trɪ-'sekt-tər, trɪ-'sɪ-/ *n*
tri-skel-lon \trɪ-'skel-ə-ɒn, trɪ-'skel-/ or *tri-skelo* \trɪ-'skɛl, -trɪs-'kɛl/ *n* [*triskellon*, fr. NL, fr. Gk *triskēles* three-legged, fr. *tri-* + *skelos* leg, *triskele* fr. Gk *triskeles*] : a figure composed of three usu curved or bent branches radiating from a center
tri-smus \trɪz-'mə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *trismus* gnashing (of teeth), fr. *trizein* to squeak, gnash, akin to *L* *stridere* to creak — more at *STRIDENT*] : spasm of the muscles of mastication : *LOCKJAW*
tri-so-ten-he-dron \trɪs-'tɛk-tə-'hɛ-drən/ *n*: a solid (as a crystal) having 24 congruent faces meeting on the edges of a regular octahedron
tri-so-dium \trɪ-'sɒd-ɪ-əm/ *adj*: containing three atoms of sodium in the molecule
tri-so-mic \trɪ-'sɒ-mɪk/ *adj*: having one or a few chromosomes triploid in an otherwise diploid set — *trisomic* or *tri-some* \trɪ-'sɒm/ *n* — *tri-so-my* \-sɒ-mɪ/ *n* — *TRISTRAM*
Tri-stan \trɪs-'tæn, -tæn, -tən/ *n*: *TRISTRAM*
triste \trɪst/ *adj* [F, fr. *L* *tristis*]: SAD, MOURNFUL; also: *WISTFUL*
tri-stea-rin \trɪ-'stɛə-rɪn, -stɪ-'stɛə-rɪn, -stɪ-'stɛə-rən/ *n* [ISV]: the crystallizable triglyceride C₅₇H₁₁₀O₆ of stearic acid that is found esp in hard fats
tri-to-ze \trɪ-'tɒ-zə/ *n* [Pg, lit, sadness, fr. *L* *tristitia*, fr. *tristis* sad] : a highly infectious viral disease of citrus trees grafted on sour orange rootstocks that is characterized by rotting of the rootlets and eventually causes the death of the trees
trist-ful \trɪst-'fʊl/ *adj* [ME *trist* sad, fr. MF *triste*]: SAD, MELANCHOLY — *trist-ful-ly* \trɪst-'fʊl-lɪ/ *adv* — *trist-ful-ness* *n*
tri-ti-mu-sium \trɪ-'tɪm-ɪ-ə-'sɪəm/ *adj*: of or relating to values giving the amounts of the three colored lights red, green, and blue that when combined additively produce a match for the color being considered
Tri-stram \trɪs-(tɪ-)rəm/ *n* [ME *Tristrem*, fr. AF *Trisian*, fr. OW *Trystan*]: the lover of Isolde of Ireland and husband of Isolde of Brittany in medieval legend
tri-sub-sti-tut-ed \trɪ-'sʊb-'stɪ-t(ɪ)ʊt-əd/ *adj*: having three substituent atoms or groups in the molecule
tri-sul-fide \trɪ-'sʊl-'faɪd/ *n*: a compound of an element or radical with three atoms of sulfur
tri-syl-labic \trɪ-'sɪl-'bɪk/ *adj* [*L* *trisyllabus*, fr. Gk *trisyllabos*, fr. *tri-* + *syllabē* syllable]: having three syllables (as ~ word) — *tri-syl-lab-ic-ally* \-ɪk-(ə-)lɪ/ *adv*
tri-syl-lab-le \trɪ-'sɪl-'ə-bəl, trɪ-'sɪ-/ *n*: a word of three syllables
tri *abbr* *trivariate*
trite \trɪt/ *adj* *triter*: *trit-est* [*L* *tritrus*, fr. pp of *terere* to rub, wear away — more at *THROW*]: hackneyed from much use: *STALE* — *trite-ly* *adv* — *trite-ness* *n*
tri-the-lam \trɪ-'θɛ-'dʒ-əm/ *n*: the doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods — *tri-the-lat* \-(ə-)θɪ-'θɛ-ɪt/ *n*



traction

or adj — trī-thē-lā-tic \tri-thē-'is-tik\ or trī-thē-lā-tī-cal \-'is-tī-kəl\ adj
trī-thīng \tri-'thiŋ\ n [ME, alter of (assumed) OE *thrithing*, *thrīd-ling*] archaic : RIDING 1
trī-tāt-ed \tri-'ē, -āt-əd, 'trish-ē-\ adj : containing and esp labeled with tritium
trī-tā-lē \tri-'t-ə-'kə-lē\ n [NL, blend of *Triticum*, genus of wheat + *Secale*, genus of rye] : an amphidiploid hybrid between wheat and rye that has a high yield and rich protein content
trī-tūm \tri-'t-əm, 'trish-ē-\ n [NL, fr Gk *tritos* third — more at THIRD] : a radioactive isotope of hydrogen with atoms of three times the mass of ordinary light hydrogen atoms
trī-tō-mā \tri-'t-ō-mə\ n [NL, genus name, fr Gk *tritomas* cut thrice, fr. *tri-* + *temnein* to cut; fr. their numerous flowers — more at TOME] : any of a genus (*Khiphafia*) of African herbs of the lily family that are often grown for their spikes of showy red or yellow flowers
trī-tōn \tri-'t-ən\ n [L, fr. Gk *Triōn*] 1 cap : a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite described as a demigod of the sea with the lower part of his body like that of a fish 2 [NL, genus name, fr L *Triton*] a : any of various large marine gastropod mollusks (esp. family *Cymatidae*) with a heavy elongated conical shell, also : this shell b : any of various aquatic salamanders : NEWT, EFT
trī-tō-nū \tri-'t-ən, n\ [trīthum + -on] : the nucleus of tritium
trī-tone \tri-'t-ōn\ n [Gk *tritōnion*, fr *tri-* + *tonos* tone] : a musical interval of three whole steps
trī-tu-rate \tri-'t-ə-'rāt\ v\ -rāt-ed; -rāt-ing\ [LL *tritutus*, pp of *tritutus* to thresh, fr. L *tritula* act of rubbing, threshing, fr *tritus*, pp of *terere* to rub — more at THROW] 1 : CRUSH, GRIND 2 : to pulverize and comminute thoroughly by rubbing or grinding — trī-tu-rā-ble \tri-'t-ə-'rə-bəl\ adj — trī-tu-rā-tōr \tri-'t-ə-'r-ə-\ n
trī-tu-rā-tē \tri-'t-ə-'rā-shən\ n : a triturated substance : TRITURATION 2
trī-tu-rā-tion \tri-'t-ə-'rā-shən\ n 1 : the act or process of triturating : the state of being triturated : COMMINUTION 2 : a triturated powder, esp : one made by triturating a substance with lactose as a diluent
trī-ūm-ph \tri-'əm(p)-\ n, pl trī-ūm-phs \-əm(p)-s, -əm(p)-s\ [ME *triumphus*, fr MF, fr L *triumphus*] 1 : a ceremony attending the entering of Rome by a general who had won a decisive victory over a foreign enemy — compare OVATION 1 2 : the joy or exultation of victory or success 3 a : military victory or conquest b : a notable success *syn* see VICTORY — trī-ūm-phal \tri-'əm(p)-fəl\ adj
trī-ūm-ph w 1 a : to receive the honor of a triumph b : to celebrate victory or success boastfully or exultingly 2 : to obtain victory : PREVAIL
trī-ūm-phānt \tri-'əm(p)-fənt\ adj 1 : VICTORIOUS, CONQUERING 2 archaic : of or relating to a triumph : TRIUMPHAL 3 : rejoicing for or celebrating victory : EXULTANT — trī-ūm-phānt-ly adv
trī-ūm-vīr \tri-'əm-vər\ n, pl vī-rs also -vī-rī \-v-ri-, -rē-\ [L, back-formation fr *triumviri*, pl, commission of three men, fr *triumvirum* of three men] : one of a commission or ruling body of three — trī-ūm-vī-rāl \-v-ri-əl\ adj
trī-ūm-vī-rā-tē \-v-ri-ət\ n 1 : the office or government of triumvirs 2 : a body of triumvirs 3 : a group or association of three
trī-ūnē \tri-'(y)-ūn\ n [L *tri-* + *unus* one —, more at ONE] often cap : TRINITY 1
trī-ūnē adj, often cap : three in one, esp : of or relating to the Trinity (the ~ God)
trī-va-lent \tri-'və-lənt\ adj [ISV] : having a valence of three
trī-valent n 1 : a group of three synapsed homologous chromosomes in meiosis
trī-vet \tri-'vət\ n [ME *trewet*, fr. OE *trefet*, prob. modif of LL *triped-*, *tripēs*, fr L, three-footed, fr *tri-* + *ped-*, *pes* foot — more at FOOT] 1 : a three-legged stand : TRIPOD 2 : a usual metal stand with short feet for use under a hot dish at table
trī-vī-a \tri-'vī-ə\ n pl but sometimes sing in constr [L, crossroads, pl. of *trivium*, influenced in meaning by E *trivials*] : unimportant matters : TRIFLES
trī-vī-āl \tri-'vī-ə-əl\ adj [L *trivialis* found everywhere, commonplace, fr *trivialis* crossroads, fr *tri-* + *via* way — more at VIA] 1 : COMMONPLACE, ORDINARY 2 a : of little worth or importance b : relating to or being the mathematically simplest case, specif : characterized by having all variables equal to zero (a ~ solution to an equation) 3 : SPECIFIC 4 — trī-vī-āl-ly \-vī-ə-lee\ adv
trī-vī-āl-ty \tri-'vī-ə-əl-ē-\ n, pl -ties 1 : the quality or state of being trivial 2 : something trivial : TRIFLE
trī-vī-āl-ize \tri-'vī-ə-ə-leez\ v\ -ize-d, -izing\ : to make trivial : reduce to triviality — trī-vī-āl-izā-tion \tri-'vī-ə-ə-leez-'āz-shən\ n
trī-vial name n 1 : SPECIFIC EPITHET 2 : a common or vernacular name of an organism or chemical
trī-vi-um \tri-'vī-əm\, n, pl trī-vī-ā \-vī-ə\ [ML, fr L, meeting of three ways, crossroads] : a group of studies consisting of grammar, rhetoric, and logic and forming the lower division of the seven liberal arts in medieval universities — compare QUADRIVIUM
trī-week-ly \tri-'wē-klee\ adj 1 : occurring or appearing three times a week 2 : occurring or appearing every three weeks — trī-week-ly adv
trī-week-ly n, pl -ties : a triweekly publication
trī-x \tri-'ks\ n, suffix, pl -trī-ces \tri-'ə-sēz, 'tri-'(j)-sēz\ or -trī-ces \tri-'ksēz\ [ME, fr L, fem of *-tor*, suffix denoting an agent, fr *-tus*, pp ending + *-or* — more at -ED] 1 : female that does or is associated with a (specified) thing (*aviatrix*) 2 : geometric line, point, or surface (*generatrix*)
trī-nā \tri-'nē, -ən-ā, 'tē-ā-, -en-ā\ n : TRANSFER RNA
trō-car \tri-'kər\ n [Fr *trocart*, fr *trois* three (fr L *tres*) + *carre* side of a sword blade, fr *Carr* to make square, fr L *quadrare* — more at THREE, QUADRATE] : a sharp-pointed instrument fitted with a cannula and used esp to insert the cannula into a body cavity as a drainage outlet
trō-chā-ēl \tri-'tā-ikē-\ adj [MF *trochaleus*, fr L *trochaleus*, fr Gk *trochaios*, fr *trochalos* (trochee) : of, relating to, or consisting of trochees — trochēal n

trophozoite \trɒˈfoʊ-zoʊt/ *n*: a vegetative protozoan as distinguished from a reproductive or resting form

troph \trɒf/ *n*, *pl* trophes [MF *trophes*, fr. L *tropaeum*, *trophaeum*, fr. Gk *tropalon*, fr. neut. of *tropalos* of a turning, of a rout, fr. *tropē* turn, rout, fr. *trepein* to turn — more at **TROPE**] 1 *a*: a memorial of an ancient Greek or Roman victory raised on the field of battle or in case of a naval victory on the nearest land *b*: a representation of such a memorial (as on a medal), also: an architectural ornament representing a group of military weapons 2: something gained or given in victory or conquest esp. when preserved or mounted as a memorial

trophy *vi* **trophied**, **trophying**: to honor or adorn with a trophy

troph \trɒf/ *n* *comb form* [NL *-trophia*, fr. Gk, fr. *-trophos* nourishing, fr. *trepein*: nutrition: nurture: growth (hypotrophy)]

tropic \trɒp-ɪk/ *n* [ME *tropik*, fr. L *tropicus* of the solstice, fr. Gk *tropikos*, fr. *tropē* turn] 1: either of the two small circles of the celestial sphere on each side of and parallel to the equator at a distance of 23½ degrees which the sun reaches at its greatest declination north or south 2 *a*: either of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics — compare **TROPIC OF CANCER**, **TROPIC OF CAPRICORN** *b* *pl*, often *cap*: the region lying between these parallels of latitude

tropic *adj*: of, relating to, or occurring in the tropics: **TROPICAL**

tropic \trɒp-ɪk/ *adj* [*trɒp-*] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of tropism or of a tropism 2 *a*: of a hormone: influencing the activity of a specified gland

tropic \trɒp-ɪk/ *adj* *comb form* [F *-trophique*, fr. Gk *-tropos* (tropous) 1: turning, changing, or tending to turn or change in a (specified) manner or in response to a (specified) stimulus (geotrophic) 2: attracted to or acting upon (something specified) (neutrotropic)]

tropical \trɒp-ɪ-kəl/ *for* 2 *trɒp-* also *trɒp-ɪkəl* *adj* 1 *a*: of, located in, or used in the tropics *b* *a* sign of the zodiac: beginning at one of the tropics 2 [L *tropicus*, fr. Gk *tropikos*, fr. *tropos* trope]: **FIGURATIVE** 2 — **tropicality** \trɒp-ɪ-kəl-ə-ti/ *adv*

tropical aquarium *n*: an aquarium kept at a uniform warmth and used esp. for tropical fish

tropical cyclone *n*: a cyclone in the tropics characterized by winds rotating at the rate of 75 miles an hour or more

tropical fish *n*: any of various small usu. showy fishes of exotic origin often kept in the tropical aquarium

tropicalize \trɒp-ɪ-kə-ˈlaɪz/ *vt* *-ized*; *-izing* 1: to make tropical (as in character, conditions, or appearance) 2: to fit or adapt for use in a tropical climate esp. by measures designed to combat the effects of fungi and moisture

tropical storm *n*: a tropical cyclone with strong winds of less than hurricane intensity

tropical bird *n*: any of several web-footed birds (genus *Phaethon*) that are related to the gannets, are found chiefly in tropical seas often far from land, and are marked by mostly white satiny plumage with a little black, a greatly elongated central pair of tail feathers, and a bright-colored bill

tropic of Cancer [fr. the sign of the zodiac which its celestial projection intersects] *n*: the parallel of latitude that is approximately 23½ degrees north of the equator and that is the northernmost latitude reached by the overhead sun

tropic of Capricorn [fr. the sign of the zodiac which its celestial projection intersects] *n*: the parallel of latitude that is approximately 23½ degrees south of the equator and that is the southernmost latitude reached by the overhead sun

tropism \trɒp-ɪz-əm/ *n* [ISV *-tropism*] 1 *a*: involuntary orientation by an organism or one of its parts that involves turning or curving and is a positive or negative response to a source of stimulation *b*: a reflex reaction involving a tropism 2: an innate tendency to react in a definite manner to stimuli — **tropism** \trɒp-ɪz-əm/ *adj*

tropism \trɒp-ɪz-əm, -trɒp-, -trɒ- *n* *comb form* [ISV, fr. *trop-*] *tropism* (heliotropism)

tropo- see **TROP**

tropo-collagen \trɒp-ɒ-kəl-ə-jən, -trɒp- *n* [*trɒp-*] *a*: a soluble precursor of collagen with elongated molecules that form the elementary building units of collagen fibers

tropo-logic \trɒp-ɒ-lɒj-ɪ-kəl, -trɒp- also **tropo-logic** \trɒp-ɒ-lɒj-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* 1: characterized or varied by tropes: **FIGURATIVE** 2: of, relating to, or involving tropology, also: **MORAL** — **tropo-logic** \trɒp-ɒ-lɒj-ɪ-kəl/ *adv*

tropo-logy \trɒp-ɒ-lɒj-ɪ-kəl *n* [LL *tropologia*, fr. LGk, fr. Gk *tropos* trope + *-logia* -logy] 1: a figurative mode of speech or writing 2: a mode of biblical interpretation stressing moral metaphor

tropo-myosin \trɒp-ɒ-mi-ə-sɪn, -trɒp- *n* [*trɒp-*] *a*: a crystallizable rod-shaped protein of muscle that is responsible in part for the calcium sensitivity of myofibrils

tropo-pause \trɒp-ɒ-paʊz, -trɒp- *n* [ISV *troposphere* + *pause*] *a*: the region at the top of the troposphere; also: a comparable layer of a celestial body

tropo-phylous \trɒp-ɒ-fəl-əs/ *adj*: physiologically adjusted to or thriving in an environment that undergoes marked periodic changes esp. in temperature, moisture, or light

tropo-sphere \trɒp-ɒ-sfɪə(r), -trɒp- *n* [ISV] *a*: the portion of the atmosphere which is below the stratosphere, which extends outward about 7 to 10 miles from the earth's surface, and in which generally temperature decreases rapidly with altitude, clouds form, and convection is active — **tropo-spheric** \trɒp-ɒ-sfɪə(r)-ɪk, -trɒp-, -sfɪə(r)/ *adj*

tropo-taxia \trɒp-ɒ-tak-siə, -trɒp- *n* [NL] *a*: a taxis in which an organism orients itself through a process of simultaneous comparison of stimuli of different intensity acting on separate end organs

tropo-taxis \trɒp-ɒ-tak-siə, -trɒp- *adj* *comb form* [Gk *-tropos*, fr. *trepein* to turn — more at **TROPE**] *a*: turning or curving in (such) a way: exhibiting (such) a tropism (anastropism)

tropo-ty \trɒp-ɒ-ti, -trɒp- *n* *comb form* [F *-tropie*, fr. Gk *-tropia*, fr. *-tropos*] *a*: condition of turning or curving in (such) a way or of exhibiting (such) a tropism (phototropism)

trot \trɒt/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *troter* to trot, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *trōtōn* to tread, OE *trēdan*] 1 *a* (1): a moderately fast gait of a quadruped (as a horse) in which the legs move in diagonal pairs (2): a jogging gait of man that falls between a walk and a run *b*: a ride on horseback 2 *a*: a small child *b*: an old woman 3: a literal translation of a foreign text

trot *vb* **trotted**, **trotting** *vi* 1: to ride, drive, or proceed at a trot (the fox trotted over the knoll) 2: to proceed briskly

HURRY *vi* 1: to cause to go at a trot 2: to traverse at a trot

trot *n*: **TROTLINE**, also: one of the short lines with hooks that are attached to it at intervals

trot \trɒt/ *n* [*trɒt-*, *trɒth-*, or *trɒth-*] *n* [ME *trouth*, fr. OE *trōthw* — more at **TRUTH**] 1: loyal or pledged faithfulness: **FIDELITY** 2: one's pledged word, also: **BETROTHAL**

trot *vi*: **PLEDGE**, **BETROTH**

trot \trɒt/ *n* [*trɒt-*, *trɒth-*, or *trɒth-*] *n*, *archaic*: **BETROTHAL**

trot \trɒt/ *n*, *archaic*: **BETROTH**

trot \trɒt/ *n* [*trɒt-*, *trɒth-*, or *trɒth-*] *n* [*trɒt-*] *n*: **SETLINE**, esp.: a comparatively short setline used near shore or along streams

trot *out* *vi* 1: to lead out and show the paces of (as a horse) 2: to bring forward for display

Trotskyism \trɒt-ski-ˈz-əm, -trɒt- *n*: the political, economic, and social principles advocated by Trotsky; esp.: the theory and practice of communism developed by or associated with Trotsky and usu. including adherence to the concept of worldwide revolution as opposed to socialism in one country — **Trotskyist** \trɒt-ski-ˈz-əm/ *n* or *adj* — **Trotskyist** \trɒt-ski-ˈz-əm/ *n* or *adj*

trotter \trɒt-ər/ *n* 1: one that trots, specif.: a standardbred horse trained for harness racing 2: a pig's foot used as food

trou \trɒ- *n* [*trɒ-*, *trɒ-*, *trɒ-*] *n* [F, fr. OProv *troubador*, fr. *troubar* to compose, prob. fr. (assumed) VL *troupe*, fr. L *troupe* troupe] *a*: one of a class of lyric poets and poet-musicians often of knightly rank who flourished from the 11th to the end of the 13th century chiefly in the south of France and the north of Italy and whose major theme was courtly love — compare **TROUVERE**

trouble \trɒb-əl/ *vb* **trou-ble**, **trou-ble** \trɒb-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME *troubler*, fr. OF *troubler*, *troubler*, fr. (assumed) VL *turbulare*, alter. of L *turbidare*, fr. *turbidus* turbid, troubled] *vi* 1 *a*: to agitate mentally or spiritually: **WORRY**, **DISTURB** *b* (1) *archaic*: **MIS- TREAT**, **OPPRESS** (2): to produce physical disorder in: **AFFLICT** (troubled with deafness) *c*: to put to exertion or inconvenience 2: to put into confused motion (the wind troubled the sea) *vi* 1: to become mentally agitated: **WORRY** (refused to ~ over trifles) 2: to make an effort ~ be at pains (do not ~ to come) — **trou-ble** \trɒb-(ə-)lɪŋ/ *n*

syn **TROUBLE**, **DISTRESS**, **AIL** shared meaning element: to cause to be uneasy or upset

trouble *n* 1 *a*: the quality or state of being troubled: **MIS- FORTUNE** *b*: an instance of distress, annoyance, or perturbation 2: a cause of disturbance, annoyance, or distress *a*: public unrest or demonstrations of dissatisfaction (labor ~) *b*: an effort made: **EXERTION** (went to some ~ to match the silk) *c* (1): a condition of physical distress (2): **DISEASE**, **AILMENT** (heart ~) (3): **MALFUNCTION** (engine ~) (~ with the plumbing) *d*: pregnancy out of wedlock — usu. used in the phrase *I'm in trouble* *e*: a personal characteristic that is a handicap or a source of distress (his greatest ~ was his gullibility) 3: **SITUATION**, **FACT** (the ~ is, the ~ war will be "lost" even if it is "won") — H. B. Hoffman)

syn see **EFFORT**

trouble-maker \trɒb-əl-māk-ər/ *n*: a person who consciously or unconsciously causes trouble

trouble-shoot \trɒb-əl-ʃu:t/ *vb* *-shot* \trɒb-əl-ʃa:t/ *-shoot-ing* [*back-* formation fr. *troubleshoot*] *vi*: to operate or serve as a trouble-shooter (is ~ing for an electronics firm) *vi*: to investigate or deal with in the role of troubleshooter (~ TV receivers)

trouble-shooter \trɒb-əl-ʃu:t-ər/ *n* 1: a skilled workman employed to locate trouble and make repairs in machinery and technical equipment 2: one who is expert in resolving diplomatic or political disputes: a mediator of disputes that are at an impasse

trouble-some \trɒb-əl-səm/ *adj* 1: giving trouble or anxiety: **VE- XATIOUS** 2 *archaic*: characterized by disturbance: **TURBULENT** 3 *archaic*: full of trouble or distress 4: **DIFFICULT**, **BURDENSOME**

trouble-some-ly *adv* — **trouble-some-ness** *n*

troubly \trɒb-(ə-)li/ *adj* 1: full of trouble: **AFFLICTED** also: **STORMY**, **AGITATED** 2: causing trouble: **TURBULENT** — **trou- bly-ly** *adv* — **troubly-ness** *n*

trou-de-loup \trɒd-ə-lu:p/ *n*, *pl* **trous-de-loup** \trɒd-ə-lu:p/ [F, lit, wolf's hole] *a*: a sloping pit with a pointed stake in the middle to form one of a group constructed as obstacles to the movements of an enemy — usu. used in pl

trough \trɒf, -trɒf, by *bakers* often *trɒf*, *pl* **troughs** \trɒfs, -trɒvz/ *n* [*trɒf*, *trɒf*] *n* [ME, fr. OE *trug*, akin to OE *trēow* tree, wood — more at **TREE**] 1 *a*: a long shallow often V-shaped receptacle for the drinking water or feed of domestic animals *b*: any of various domestic or industrial containers 2 *a*: a conduit, drain, or channel for water; esp.: a gutter along the eaves of a building *b*: a long and narrow or shallow channel or depression (as between waves or hills); esp.: a long but shallow depression in the bed of the sea — compare **TRENCH** 3: the minimum point of a complete cycle of a periodic function *a*: an elongated area of low barometric pressure *b*: the low point in a business cycle

trounce \traʊnt(t)s/ *vi* **trounced**, **trouncing** [origin unknown] *a*: to thrash or punish severely *a*: **FLOG**, **CUDGEL** *b*: to defeat decisively

troupe \trɒp/ *n* [F, fr. MF — more at **TROOP**] *a*: **COMPANY**, **TROOP**, esp.: a group of theatrical performers

troupe *vi* **trouped**; **trouping**: to travel in a troupe; also: to perform as a member of a theatrical troupe — **trouper** *n*

troupe \trɒp-əl/ *n* [F *troupe*, fr. *troupe*, fr. its living in flocks] *a*: any of a family (Ictenidae) of birds including the American blackbirds, grackles, and orioles, specif.: one of the large showy orioles (as *Icterus icterus*) of Central and So. America

trochal \trō-kəl, trāk-əl/ *adj* [Gk *trochos* wheel]: resembling a wheel (the ~ disc at the anterior end of a rotifer's body)

trochanter \trō-kant-ər/ *n* [Gk *trochanter*; akin to Gk *trechein* to run] 1: a rough prominence at the upper part of the femur of many vertebrates 2: the second segment counting from the base of the leg of an insect — **trochanteral** \trō-kant-ər-əl/ or **trochanteric** \trō-kant-ər-ik, -kan-/ *adj*

troche \trō-kē, Brit also trōsh/ *n* [alter of earlier *trochisk*, fr. LL *trochiscus*, fr. Gk *trochiskos*, fr. dim of *trochos* wheel]: a usu. circular medicinal tablet or lozenge; esp: one used as a demulcent
trochee \trō-(k)ē/ *n* [F *trochée*, fr. L *trochaeus*, fr. Gk *trochaos*, fr. *trochos* running, fr. *trōchē* run, course, fr. *trechein* to run, akin to Gk *trochos* wheel, OIr *droch*]: a metrical foot consisting of one long syllable followed by one short syllable or of one stressed syllable followed by one unstressed syllable (as in *apple*) — compare **IAMB**

trochilus \trōk-ə-ləs/ *n*, pl -li -lī, -lē [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *trochilos* crocodile bird, akin to Gk *trechein* to run]: CROCODILE BIRD

trochlea \trōk-lē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. L, block of pulleys, fr. Gk *trochileia*, akin to Gk *trechein* to run]: an anatomical structure that is held to resemble a pulley; esp: the articular surface on the medial condyle of the humerus that articulates with the ulna

trochlear \trō-klēr/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being a trochlea 2: of, relating to, or being a trochlear nerve 2: round and narrow in the middle like the wheel of a pulley (a ~ plant embryo)

trochlear nerve *n*: either of the fourth pair of cranial nerves that supply some of the eye muscles with motor fibers — called also **trochlear**

trochoid \trō-kōid, trāk-bid/ *n* [Gk *trochoeidēs* like a wheel, fr. *trochos* wheel]: the curve generated by a point on the radius of a circle or the radius extended as the circle rolls on a fixed straight line — **trochoidal** \trō-kōid-ēl, trā-/ *adj*

trochophore \trōk-ə-fōr, -fō-(s)r/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *trochos* wheel + *pherein* to carry — more at **BEAR**]: a free-swimming ciliate larva typical of marine annelid worms but occurring in several invertebrate groups

trod *past of TREAD*
trod *past part of TREAD*
troffer \trōf-ər, trōf-/ *n* [blend of *trough* and *coffer*]: an inverted trough serving as a support and reflector usu. for a fluorescent lighting unit

troglo-dyte \trōg-lō-dī/ *n* [L *troglydytae*, pl, fr. Gk *troglydytai*, fr. *trogē* hole, cave + *dytein* to enter; akin to Gk *trōgein* to gnaw] 1: a member of a primitive people dwelling in caves 2: a person felt to resemble a troglodyte; esp: an unsocial seclusive person 3: an anthropoid ape — **troglo-dytic** \trōg-lō-dī-tik/ *adj*

trogon \trō-gŏn/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *trogōn*, prp of *trōgein* to gnaw]: any of numerous nonpasserine tropical birds (family Trogonidae) with brilliant lustrous plumage

troika \trōi-kə/ *n* [Russ *troika*, fr. *troie* three; akin to OE *thrie* three] 1: a Russian vehicle drawn by three horses abreast, also: a team for such a vehicle 2: a group of three closely related persons or things as: a: an administrative or ruling body of three (replaced by a ~ of three coequal secretaries-general — *Newsweek*) b: a group of three (astrology, yoga, and poetry are the ~ of humanities that most interest him — A J Liebling)

trollite \trōl-īt, trōi-līt/ *n* [G *trollit*, fr. Domenico Troili, 18th cent. It scientist + *G* -ite]: a mineral FeS that is a widely but sparsely distributed (as on earth, in meteorites, and in lunar soil samples) variety of pyrrhotite

Troilus \trōi-ləs, trō-ə-ləs/ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *Troīlās*]: a son of Priam who in medieval legend loved Cressida and lost her to Diomedes

Trojan \trō-jən/ *n* [ME, fr. L *trojanus* of Troy, fr. *Troia*, *Troja* Troy, fr. Gk *Troia*] 1: a native or inhabitant of Troy 2: one who shows qualities (as pluck, endurance, or determined energy) attributed to the defenders of ancient Troy 3: a gay, irresponsible, or disreputable companion

Trojan adj 1: of, relating to, or resembling ancient Troy or its inhabitants 2: of, relating to, or constituting a Trojan horse

Trojan horse *n* [fr. the large hollow wooden horse filled with Greek soldiers and introduced within the walls of Troy by a stratagem during the Trojan War]: someone or something intended to undermine or subvert from within

Trojan War *n*: a 10-year war between the Greeks and Trojans brought on by the abduction of Helen by Paris and ended with the destruction of Troy

troll \trōl/ *vb* [ME *trollen*] *vt* 1: to cause to move round and round: **ROLL** 2: to sing the parts of (as a round or catch) in succession **b**: to sing loudly **c**: to celebrate in song **3**: to speak or recite in a rolling voice **4 obs**: to move rapidly: **WAG** **5**: to angle for with a hook and line drawn through the water **b**: to angle in (~ lakes) **c**: to pull through the water in angling (~ a lure) **vi** 1: to move around: **RAMBLE** 2: to fish esp by trolling a hook **3**: to sing or play in a jovial manner **4**: to speak rapidly — **troll-er** *n*

troll n 1: a lure or a line with its lure and hook used in trolling 2: a song sung in parts successively: **ROUND**

troll n [Norw *troll* & Dan *troll*, fr. ON *troll* giant, demon; akin to MHG *troll* monster, OE *treppan* to tread — more at **TRAP**]: a dwarf or giant of Teutonic folklore inhabiting caves or hills

trolley or **trolly** \trōl-ē/ *n*, pl **trolleys** or **trolleys** [prob fr. *troll*] 1 *dialect*: a cart of any of various kinds 2: a current collector operating in connection with a trolley wire **b**: **TROLLEY CAR** 3: a wheeled carriage running on an overhead rail or track (as of a parcel railway in a store) **4 chiefly Brit**: a table or shelved stand equipped with wheels and usu. a handle and used for conveying something (as food or books)

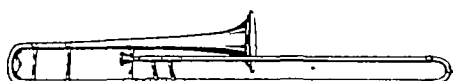
trolley or **trolly** *vb* **trolleyed** or **trollied**, **trolley-ing** or **trolly-ing** *vt*: to convey by a trolley **vi**: to ride on a trolley

trolley-bus \trōl-ē-bəs/ *n*: a bus electrically propelled by power from two overhead wires and similar in appearance to a motor bus

trolley car *n*: a public conveyance for passengers that runs on tracks with motive power derived through a trolley
trollop \trōl-əp/ *n* [prob irreg fr *G* dial *trolle*, fr. MHG *trulle* prostitute — more at **TRULL**] 1: a slovenly woman: **SLATTERN** 2: a loose woman: **WANTON**

trombidid \trōm-bīd-ē-əl/ *n* [NL, fr. *Trombidium*, genus of mites]: infestation with chiggers

trombone \trām-bōn, (trōm-)trām-/ *n* [It. aug. of *tromba* trumpet, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *trumba*, *trumpa* trumpet]: a brass instrument consisting of a long cylindrical metal tube with two turns and having a movable slide for varying the tone and a usual range one octave lower than that of the trumpet — **trombonist** \trōm-bō-nist, -bō-/ *n*



trombone

trommel \trām-əl/ *n* [G, drum, fr. MHG *trummel*, dim of *trumme* drum — more at **DRUM**]: a usu. cylindrical or conical revolving screen used esp for screening or sizing rock, ore, or coal
tromp \trāmp, trōmp/ *vb* [by alter] *vi* 1: **TRAMP** 1 (a lot of knocking on doors, ~ing from room to room — Sara Davidson) 2: to step hard: **STAMP** (~ed on the brake) **vi** 1: **TRAMP** 2: to give a physical beating to **b**: to defeat decisively

trompe l'oeil \trōmp-lōi, trōp-lōi/ *n* [F *trompe-l'oeil*, lit, deceive the eye] 1: a style of painting in which objects are depicted with photographically realistic detail, also: the use of similar technique in interior decorating 2: a trompe l'oeil painting or effect

-tron \trān/ *n* *suffix* [Gk, suffix denoting an instrument, akin to OE *-thor*, suffix denoting an instrument, L *-trum*] 1: vacuum tube (magnetron) 2: device for the manipulation of subatomic particles (cyclotron)

trona \trō-nə/ *n* [Sw]: a gray-white or yellowish white monoclinic mineral $\text{Na}_2\text{H}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ consisting of a hydrous acid sodium carbonate

trone \trōn/ *n* [AF] chiefly Scot: a weighing machine for heavy wares

troop \trūp/ *n* [MF *trope*, *troupe* company, herd, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *thorp*, *thorp* village — more at **THORP**] 1: a group of soldiers **b**: a cavalry unit corresponding to an infantry company **c**: armed forces: **SOLDIERS** — usu. used in pl 2: a collection of people or things: **COMPANY** 3: a flock of mammals or birds 4: a unit of boy or girl scouts under a leader

troop vi 1: to move or gather in crowds: **ASSEMBLE** 2: to consort in company: **ASSOCIATE** — usu. used with *with* 3: to move in large numbers: **THROG**

troop carrier *n*: a transport airplane used to carry troops

trooper \trū-pər/ *n* 1: (1) an enlisted cavalryman (2) the horse of a cavalryman **b**: **PARATROOPER** **c**: **SOLDIER** 2: a mounted policeman **b**: a state policeman

troopship \trūp-shīp/ *n*: a ship for carrying troops: **TRANSPORT**

troostite \trū-stīt, trō-/ *n* [Gerard Troost 1850 Am geologist]: a variety of willemite occurring in large reddish crystals in which the zinc is partly replaced by manganese

trop *abbr* tropic; tropical

trope or **tropo-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *tropos*] 1: turn: turning: change (*troposphere*) 2: tropism (*tropic*)

tropaeolum \trōp-ē-ō-ləm/ *n* [NL, genus name, dim of L *tropaeum* trophy — more at **TROPHY**]: any of a genus (*Tropaeolum*) of tropical American diffuse or climbing pungent herbs (as a nasturtium) having lobed or dissected petalate leaves and showy flowers

tropē \trōp/ *n* [L *tropus*, fr. Gk *tropos* turn, way, manner, style, trope, fr. *trepein* to turn, akin to L *trepit* he turns] 1: the use of a word or expression in a figurative sense: **FIGURE OF SPEECH** 2: a phrase or verse added as an embellishment or interpolation to the sung parts of the Mass in the medieval period

troph- or **tropho-** *comb form* [F, fr. Gk, fr. *trophē* nourishment]: nutritive (*trophoplasm*)

tropho-ellaxia \trōf-ə-lāk-si-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *troph-* + Gk *allaxis* exchange, fr. *allassein* to change, exchange, fr. *allos* other — more at **ELSE**]: exchange of food (as from special glands) between organisms; also: the association of different organisms and esp social insects on the basis of such a unilateral or mutual exchange

trophic \trōf-ik/ *adj* [F *trophique*, fr. Gk *trophikos*, fr. *trophē* nourishment, fr. *trepein* to nourish — more at **ATROPHY**] 1: of or relating to nutrition: **NUTRITIONAL** (~ disorders) 2: **TROPIC** — **trophically** \trōf-ik-ē-ē/ *adv*

-trophic \trōf-ik/ *adj* *comb form* [NL *-trophia* -trophy] 1: of, relating to, or characterized by (such) nutrition (*ectotrophic*) **b**: requiring or utilizing (such) a kind of nutrition (*polytrophic*) 2: **TROPIC** (*dipolytrophic*)

trophic level *n*: one of the hierarchical strata of a food web characterized by organisms which are the same number of steps removed from the primary producers

trophoblast \trōf-ə-blāst/ *n* [ISV]: a layer of ectoderm that forms the outer surface of the blastodermic vesicle of many mammals and functions in the nutrition and implantation of the embryo — **trophoblastic** \trōf-ə-blāst-ik/ *adj*

a about * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
i loot a foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

trump *n* [alter. of *triumph*] 1 *a*: a card of a suit any of whose cards will win over a card that is not a trump *b*: the suit whose cards are trumps for a particular hand — often used in pl 2: an influential factor or final resource 3: a dependable and exemplary person

trump *vt* 1: to play a trump on (a card or trick) when another suit was led 2: to get the better of: OUTDO ~ *vi*: to play a trump when another suit was led

trump card *n* 1: **TRUMP** 1a 2: a telling argument or decisive factor: CLINCHER

trumped-up *trʌmp(p)-tʌp* *adj*: fraudulently concocted: SPURIOUS (~ charges)

trumpery *trʌmp-ri-er* *n* [ME *tromperie* deceit, fr MF *trumper* to deceive] 1 *a*: trivial or useless articles: JUNK (a wagon loaded with household ~ — Washington Irving) *b*: worthless nonsense 2 *archaic*: tawdry finery — *trumpery adj*

trumpet *trʌmp-et* *n* [ME *trompette*, fr MF, fr OF *trompe* trumpet] 1 *a*: a wind instrument consisting of a conical or cylindrical usu. metal tube, a cup-shaped mouthpiece, and a flared bell, specif: a valved brass instrument having a cylindrical tube with two turns and a usual range from F sharp below middle C upward for 2 1/2 octaves *b*: a musical instrument (as a cornet) resembling a trumpet 2: a trumpet player 3: something that resembles a trumpet or its tonal quality *a*: a funnel-shaped instrument (as a megaphone) for collecting, directing, or intensifying sound *b* (1): a stentorian voice (2): a penetrating cry (as of an elephant)

trumpet *vt* 1: to blow a trumpet 2: to make a sound suggestive of that of a trumpet ~ *vi*: to sound or proclaim on or as if on a trumpet

trumpet creeper *n*: a No. American woody vine (*Campsis radicans* of the family Bignoniaceae, the trumpet-creeper family) having pinnate leaves and large red trumpet-shaped flowers

trumpet-giver *trʌmp-pet-er* *n* 1 *a*: a trumpet player, specif: one that gives signals with a trumpet *b*: one that praises or advocates: EULOGIST, SPOKESMAN 2 *a*: any of several large gregarious long-legged long-necked So. American birds (genus *Psophia*) related to the cranes and often kept to protect poultry *b*: TRUMPETER SWAN *c*: any of an Asiatic breed of pigeons with a rounded crest and heavily feathered feet 3: any of several Australian and New Zealand marine spiny-finned food fishes (family Latrididae)

trumpeter swan *n*: a rare pure white No. American wild swan (*Olor buccinator*) noted for its sonorous voice

trumpet flower *n*: any of various plants (as a trumpet creeper or a datura) with trumpet-shaped flowers 2: the flower of a trumpet flower

trumpet honeysuckle *n*: a No. American honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with coral-red or orange flowers and a trumpet-shaped corolla

trumpet-like *trʌmp-pet-lik* *adj*: resembling a trumpet in shape or sound

trumpet vine *n*: TRUMPET CREEPER

trumpet-weed *trʌmp-pet-wed* *n*: any of several weedy herbs (esp genus *Eupatorium*)

trump *up* *vi* 1: to concoct esp. with intent to deceive: FABRICATE, INVENT 2 *archaic*: to cite as support for an action or claim

truncate *trʌn-kæt*, *trʌn-ˌ* *vi* *trʌn-kæt*; *trʌn-kæt* *ing* [L *truncatus*, pp of *truncare*, fr *truncus* trunk] 1: to shorten by or as if by cutting off 2: to replace (an edge or corner of a crystal) by a plane

truncate *adj*: having the end square or even (the ~ leaves of the tulip tree)

truncated *trʌn-kæt-d* *adj* 1: having the apex replaced by a plane section and esp. by one parallel to the base (~ cone) 2 *a*: cut short: CURTAILED *b*: lacking an expected or normal element (as a syllable) at the beginning or end: CATALECTIC

truncation *trʌn-kæt-shən*, *trʌn-ˌ* *n* 1: an act or instance of truncating 2: the quality or state of being truncated

truncation *trʌn-ˌchən* *n* [ME *trunchoun*, fr MF *trunchon*, fr (assumed) VL *truncion*, *truncio*, fr L *truncus* trunk] 1: a shatterd spear or lance 2 *a* obs: CLUB, BLUDGEON *b*: BATON 2 *c*: a policeman's billy

truncation *vi*, *archaic*: to beat with a trunchion

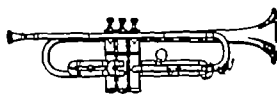
trundle *trʌn-dl*, *trʌn-dl* *n* [alter. of earlier *trendle*, fr ME, circle, ring, wheel, fr OE *trendel*; akin to OE *trendan* to revolve — more at TREND] 1: a small wheel or roller 2: a round or oval wooden tub 3 *a*: a low-wheeled cart or truck *b*: TRUNDLE BED 4: the motion or sound of something rolling

trundle *vb* *trun-dled*; *trun-dling* *(-d)llj*, *-dl-ɪŋ* *vi* 1 *a*: to propel by causing to rotate: ROLL *b* *archaic*: to cause to revolve: SPIN 2: to transport in a wheeled vehicle: HAUL, WHEEL ~ *vi* 1: to progress by revolving 2: to move on or as if on wheels: ROLL — *trundler* *(-dlər)*, *-dl-ər* *n*

trundle bed *n*: a low bed usu. on casters that can be slid under a higher bed — called also *truckle bed*

trundle-tail *trʌn-dl-tāl* *n*, *archaic*: a curly-tailed dog

trunk *trʌŋk* *n* [ME *tronke* box, trunk, fr MF *tronc*, fr L *truncus* trunk, torso] 1 *a*: the main stem of a tree apart from limbs and roots — called also *bole* *b* (1): the human or animal body apart from the head and appendages: TORSO (2): the thorax of an insect *c*: the central part of anything, specif: the shaft of a column or pilaster 2 *a* (1): a large rigid piece of luggage used usu. for transporting clothing and personal effects (2): the luggage compartment of an automobile *b* (1): a superstructure over a ship's hatchway usu. level with the poop deck (2): the part of the cabin of a boat projecting above the deck (3): the housing for a centerboard or rudder 3: PROBOSCIS, esp. the long muscular proboscis of the elephant 4 *pl*: men's shorts worn chiefly for sports 5 *a*: a usu. major channel or passage (as a chute or shaft) *b*: a circuit between two telephone exchanges for making connections



trumpet 1a

between subscribers, broadly: a usu. electronic path over which information is transmitted (as between computer memories) *b*: TRUNK LINE

trunked *trʌŋk(t)* *adj*: having a trunk esp. of a specified kind — usu. used in combination (a gray-trunked tree)

trunk-fish *trʌŋk-fɪʃ* *n*: any of numerous small bright-colored fishes (family Ostraciidae) of tropical seas with the body and head enclosed in a bony carapace

trunk hose *trʌŋk-hoʊz* *n* *pl* [prob. fr obs E *trunk* (to truncate)] *a*: short full breeches reaching about halfway down the thigh that were worn chiefly in the late 16th and early 17th centuries

trunk line *n*: a system handling long-distance through traffic

trunk *n*: a main supply channel *b*: a direct link

trun-nel *trʌn-ˌnəl* *var* of *TREENAIL*

trun-nion *trʌn-ˌyən* *n* [F *trignon* core, stump]: a pin or pivot on which something can be rotated or tilted, esp.: either of two opposite gudgeons on which a cannon is swiveled

truss *trʌs* *vi* [ME *trussen*, fr OF *troussier*] 1 *a*: to secure tightly: BIND *b*: to arrange for cooking by binding close the wings or legs of (a fowl) 2: to support, strengthen, or stiffen by a truss — *truss-er* *n*

truss *n*: an iron band around a lower mast 2 *a*: BRACKET 1 *b*: an assemblage of members (as beams) forming a rigid framework 3: a device worn to reduce a hernia by pressure 4: a compact flower or fruit cluster

truss bridge *n*: a bridge supported mainly by trusses — see BRIDGE illustration

trussing *trʌs-ɪŋ* *n*: the members forming a truss 2: the trusses and framework of a structure

trust *trʌst* *n* [ME, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *traut* trust, akin to OE *trawean* faithful — more at TRUE] 1 *a*: assured reliance on the character, ability, strength, or truth of someone or something *b*: one in which confidence is placed 2 *a*: dependence on something future or contingent: HOPE *b*: reliance on future payment for property (as merchandise) delivered: CREDIT 3 *a*: a property interest held by one person for the benefit of another *b*: a combination of firms or corporations formed by a legal agreement, esp.: one that reduces or threatens to reduce competition 4 *archaic*: TRUSTWORTHINESS 5 *a* (1): a charge or duty imposed in faith or confidence or as a condition of some relationship (2): something committed or entrusted to one to be used or cared for in the interest of another *b*: responsible charge or office *c*: CARE, CUSTODY (child committed to his ~) — *in trust*: in the care or possession of a trustee

trust *vi* 1 *a*: to place confidence: DEPEND (~ in God) (~ to luck) *b*: to be confident: HOPE 2: to sell or deliver on credit ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to commit or place in one's care or keeping: ENTRUST *b*: to permit to stay or go or to do something without fear or misgiving 2 *a*: to rely on the truthfulness or accuracy of: BELIEVE *b*: to place confidence in: rely on *c*: to hope or expect confidently 3: to extend credit to *syn* see RELY — *trust-abil-ty* *trʌst-ə-bil-ə-ti* *n* — *trust-able* *trʌst-ə-bəl* *adj* — *trust-er* *n* — *trust-ingly* *trʌst-ɪŋ-lɪ* *adv*

trust-buster *trʌst(b)-bʊst-ər* *n* [*trust* + *buster*]: one who seeks to break up business trusts, specif: a federal official who prosecutes trusts under the antitrust laws — *trust-busting* *trʌst-ɪŋ* *n*

trust company *n*: an incorporated trustee, broadly: a corporation that functions as a corporate and personal trustee and usu. also engages in the normal activities of a commercial bank

trust-ee *trʌst-ɪ* *n* 1 *a*: one to whom something is entrusted *b*: a country charged with the supervision of a trust territory 2 *a*: a natural or legal person to whom property is legally committed to be administered for the benefit of a beneficiary (as a person or a charitable organization) *b*: one (as a corporate director) occupying a position of trust and performing functions comparable to those of a trustee

trustee *vb* *trust-eeed*; *trust-ee-ing* *vi*: to commit to the care of a trustee ~ *vi*: to serve as trustee

trust-ee-ship *trʌst-ɪ-ʃɪp* *n*: the office or function of a trustee 2: supervisory control by one or more countries over a trust territory

trustful *trʌst-fəl* *adj*: full of trust: CONFIDING — *trust-fully* *-fəl-ɪ* *adv* — *trust-ful-ness* *n*

trust fund *n*: property (as money or securities) settled or held in trust

trust-iness *trʌst-ɪ-nəs* *n*: the quality or state of being trusty

trust-less *trʌst-ləs* *adj*: 1: not deserving of trust: FAITHLESS 2: DISTRAUSTFUL

trust territory *n*: a non-self-governing territory placed under an administrative authority by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations

trust-wor-thi-ness *trʌst-wər-thi-nəs* *n*: the quality or state of being trustworthy

trust-wor-ty *trʌst-ɪ* *adj*: worthy of confidence: DEFENDABLE — *trust-wor-thi-ly* *-thi-lɪ* *adv*

trustworthy *trʌst-ɪ* *adj*: TRUSTWORTHY, DEFENDABLE

trust *trʌst* *also*, *trʌst-ɪ* *n*, *pl* *trust-ies*: a trusty or trusted person, specif: a convict considered trustworthy and allowed special privileges

truth *trʌθ* *n*, *pl* *truths* *trʌθz*, *trʌθs* [ME *trouthe*, fr. OE *trēow* fidelity; akin to OE *trēowe* faithful — more at TRUE] 1 *a* *archaic*: FIDELITY, CONSTANCY *b*: sincerity in action, character, and utterance 2 *a* (1): the state of being the case: FACT (2): the body of real things, events, and facts: ACTUALITY (3) *often cap*: a transcendent fundamental or spiritual reality *b*: a judgment, proposition, or idea that is true or accepted as true (~ of thermodynamics) *c*: the body of true statements and propositions 3 *a*: the property (as of a statement) of being in accord with fact or reality *b* *chiefly Brit*: TRUE 2 *c*: fidelity to an original or to a standard 4 *cap*, *Christian Science*: GOD

syn TRUTH, VERACITY, VERITY, VERISIMILITUDE *shared meaning element*: the quality or property of keeping close to fact and avoiding distortion or misrepresentation *ant* UNTRUTH, LIE, FAISHOOD — *in truth*: in accordance with fact: ACTUALLY

trous-er \ˈtrau-zər/ *adj*: of, relating to, or designed for trousers (— pockets)

trous-er \ˈtrau-zər/ *n* *pl* [alter. of earlier *trouse*, fr. ScGael *triubhas* 1 or *trou-sers*: an outer garment extending from the waist to the ankle or sometimes only to the knee, covering each leg separately, and worn typically by men and boys 2: baggy pantaloons worn by both sexes in the Near East

trous-seau \ˈtrɪ-ʒə, trɪ-ˈsɔ/ *n*, *pl* **trous-seaux** \-(s)ɔz, -sɔz/ or **trousseaus** [F, fr. OF, dim. of *trousse* bundle, fr. *trousser* to tress]: the personal possessions of a bride usu. including clothes, accessories, and household linens and wares

trout \ˈtraʊt/ *n*, *pl* **trout** also **trouts** [ME, fr. OE *trūht*, fr. LL *troctia*, *troctia*, a fish with sharp teeth, fr. Gk *trōktēs*, lit. gnawer, fr. *trōgēin* to gnaw — more at TERSE] 1: any of various food and sport fishes (family Salmonidae) mostly smaller than the typical salmon and restricted to cool clear fresh waters 2: any of various Old or New World fishes (genus *Salmo*) some of which are anadromous — compare RAINBOW TROUT 3: any of various North American fishes (genus *Salvelinus* or *Chiselmor*): CHAR 2: any of various fishes (as the largemouth bass) held to resemble the true trout

trout lily *n* [prob. fr. its speckled leaves]: DOGTOOTH VIOLET

trout-perch \ˈtraʊt-ˈpɔrʃ/ *n*: a small freshwater fish (*Percaopsis omiscomaycus*) of the central and eastern U.S.

trouty \ˈtraʊt-i/ *adj* **trout-ier**; **-est**: containing or likely to contain abundant trout

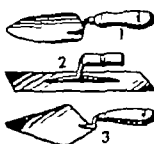
trou-vère \trɪ-ˈvɛ(r)/ *n* [F, fr. OF *troveor*, *troverre*, fr. *trover* to compose, find, fr. (assumed) VL *trovere* — more at TROUBADOUR]: one of a school of poets who flourished from the 11th to the 14th centuries and who composed mostly narrative works (as chansons de geste and fabliaux) — compare TROUBADOUR

trove \ˈtroʊv/ *n* [short for treasure trove] 1: DISCOVERY, FIND 2: a valuable collection: TREASURE, also: HAUL

trover \ˈtroʊ-vər/ *n* [MF *troper* to find]: a common law action to recover the value of goods wrongfully converted by another to his own use

trow \ˈtroʊ/ *vb* [ME *trowen*, fr. OE *trēowan*; akin to OE *trēowe* faithful, true — more at TRUE] 1 *obs*: BELIEVE 2 *archaic*: THINK

trow-el \ˈtroʊ-əl/ *n* [ME *truel*, fr. MF *truella*, fr. LL *truella*, fr. L *trulla*, dim. of *trua* ladle; akin to L *turbare* to disturb — more at TURBID]: any of various hand tools used to apply, spread, shape, or smooth loose or plastic material, also: a scoop-shaped or flat-bladed garden tool for taking up and setting small plants



trow-el *vb* **-eled** or **-elled**; **-eling** or **-elling**: to smooth, mix, or apply with or as if with a trowel — **trow-el-er** *n*

troy \ˈtroi/ *adj* [ME *troie*, fr. Troyes, France] **trowels** 1 garden-er's, 2 plasterer's, 3 bricklayer's

troy weight *n*: a series of units of weight based on a pound of 12 ounces and the ounce of 20 pennyweights or 480 grains — see WEIGHT table

tru-an-cy \ˈtri-ən-si/ *n*, *pl* **-cies**: an act or instance of playing truant: the state of being truant

tru-ant \ˈtri-ənt/ *n* [ME, vagabond, idler, fr. OF, *vagrānt*, of Celt origin; akin to ScGael *trughan* wretch]: one who shirks duty; esp: one who stays out of school without permission

tru-ant *adj*: being, resembling, or characteristic of a truant

tru-ant *vi*: to idle away time, esp. while playing truant

tru-ant officer *n*: one employed by a public-school system to investigate the continued absences of pupils

tru-an-try \ˈtri-ən-tri/ *n*, *pl* **-tries**: TRUANCY

truce \ˈtruːs/ *n* [ME *truces*, *pl* of *trewe* agreement, fr. OE *trēow* fidelity; akin to OE *trēowe* faithful — more at TRUE] 1: a suspension of fighting esp. of considerable duration by agreement of opposing forces: ARMISTICE, CEASE-FIRE 2: a respite esp. from a disagreeable or painful state or action

truce *vb* **truced**; **truc-ing** *vi*: to make a truce ~ *vi*: to end with a truce

truck \ˈtrʌk/ *vb* [ME *trukken*, fr. OF *troquer*] *vi* 1: to give in exchange: SWAP 2: to barter or dispose of by barter ~ *vi* 1: to exchange commodities: BARTER 2: to negotiate or traffic esp. in an underhanded way: have dealings

truck *n* 1: BARTER 2: commodities appropriate for barter or for small trade 3: close association: DEALINGS 4: payment of wages in goods instead of cash 5: vegetables grown for market 6: heterogeneous small articles often of little value; also: RUBBISH

truck *n* [prob. fr. L *trochus* iron hoop, fr. Gk *trochos* wheel — more at TROCHEE] 1: a small wheel, specif.: a small strong wheel for a gun carriage 2: a small wooden cap at the top of a flagstaff or masthead usu. having holes for reeving flag or signal halyards

3: a wheeled vehicle for moving heavy articles as: a strong horse-drawn or automotive vehicle for hauling, also: an automotive vehicle equipped with a swivel for hauling a trailer 4: a small barrow consisting of a rectangular frame having at one end a pair of handles and at the other end a pair of small heavy wheels and a projecting edge to slide under a load — called also *hand truck* 5: a small heavy rectangular frame supported on four wheels for moving heavy objects 6: a small flat-topped car pushed or pulled by hand 7: a shelved stand mounted on casters 8: a Brit. open railroad freight car 9: a swiveling carriage consisting of a frame with one or more pairs of wheels and springs to carry and guide one end (as of a railroad car) in turning sharp curves

truck *vi*: to load or transport on a truck ~ *vi* 1: to transport goods by truck 2: to be employed in driving a truck

truck-age \ˈtrʌk-ij/ *n* 1: money paid for conveyance on a truck 2: conveyance by truck

truck-er \ˈtrʌk-ər/ *n* 1: one that barter 2: Scot.: PEDDLER

trucker *n* 1: one whose business is transporting goods by truck 2: a truck driver

truck farm *n* [ˈtrʌk]: a farm devoted to the production of vegetables for the market — **truck farmer** *n*

truck-ing *n*: the process or business of transporting goods on trucks

truck-le \ˈtrʌk-əl/ *vi* **truck-ling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [fr. the lower position of the truckle bed]: to act in a subservient manner: SUAMIT *syn* see FAWN — **truck-ler** \-(ə-)lɔr/ *n*

truckle bed *n* [ˈtrʌk-əl bed] (small wheel), fr. ME *trocle*, fr. L *trochlea* block of pulleys — more at TROCHLEA: TRUNDLE BED

truck-line \ˈtrʌk-lɪn/ *n*: a transportation line using trucks

truck-load \-ˈlɒd, -ˈlɒd/ *n* 1: a load that fills a truck 2: the minimum weight required for shipping at truckload rates

truck-man \-ˈmən/ *n* 1: TRUCKER 2: a member of a fire department unit that operates a hook and ladder truck

truck-mas-ter \-ˈmas-tər/ *n*, *archaic*: an officer in charge of trade with Indians esp. among the early settlers

truck system *n*: the system of paying wages in goods instead of cash

tru-cu-lence \ˈtrʌk-yə-lən(t)s/ also **ˈtrʌk-əl** *n*: the quality or state of being truculent

tru-cu-len-cy \-lən-si/ *n*: TRUCULENCE

tru-cu-lent \-lən(t)/ *adj* [L *truculentus*, fr. *trux*, *trux* fierce] 1: feeling or displaying ferocity: CRUEL SAVAGE 2: DEADLY, DESTRUCTIVE 3: scathingly harsh: VITRIOLIC 4: aggressively self-assertive: BELLIGERENT — **tru-cu-lent-ly** *adv*

trudge \ˈtroʊ/ *vb* **trudged**, **trudg-ing** [origin unknown] *vi*: to walk or march steadily and usu. laboriously (trudged through deep snow) ~ *vi*: to trudge along or over — **trudg-er** *n*

trudge *n*: a long tiring walk: TRAMP

trud-gen stroke \ˈtroʊ-ʒən/ *n* [John Trudgen, 19th cent. E swimmer]: a swimming stroke consisting of alternating overarm strokes and a scissors kick

true \ˈtruː/ *adj* **truer**; **true-est** [ME *trwe*, fr. OE *trīewe* faithful, akin to OHG *gariuwi* faithful, Skt *dāruṇa* hard, *dāru* wood — more at TREE] 1 *a*: STEADFAST, LOYAL 2: HONEST, JUST 3: *archaic*: TRUTHFUL 4: (1) being in accordance with the actual state of affairs (~ description) (2) conformable to an essential reality 5: IDEAL, ESSENTIAL 6: being that which is the case rather than what is manifest or assumed (the ~ dimension of the problem) 7: CONSISTENT (~ to expectations) 8: properly so called (~ love) (the ~ faith) (the ~ stomach) 9: (1) possessing the basic characters of and belonging to the same natural group as (a whale is a ~ but not a typical mammal) (2) TYPICAL (the ~ cats) 4: LEGITIMATE, RIGHTFUL (our ~ and lawful king) 5: *a*: that is fitted or formed or that functions accurately 6: conformable to a standard or pattern: ACCURATE 6: determined with reference to the earth's axis rather than the magnetic poles (~ north) 7: logically necessary 8: NARROW, STRICT (in the ~est sense) 9: corrected for error ~ *syn* see REAL *ant* false

true *n* 1: TRUTH, REALITY ~ *syn* see with the 2: the quality or state of being accurate (as in alignment or adjustment) — used in the phrases *in true* and *out of true*

true *vi* **trueed**; **true-ing** also **tru-ing**: to make level, square, balanced, or concentric: bring or restore to a desired mechanical accuracy or form (~ up a board) (~ up an engine cylinder)

true *adv* [ME *trwe*, fr. *trwe*, *trwe*, *trwe*] 1: in accordance with fact or reality 2: without deviation (the bullet flew straight and ~) 3: without variation from type (breed ~)

true bill *n*: a bill of indictment endorsed by a grand jury as warranting prosecution of the accused

true-blue *adj*: marked by unwavering loyalty (as to a party)

true blue *n* [fr. the old association of blue with constancy]: one who is true-blue

true-born \ˈtri-ˈbɔ(r)m/ *adj*: genuinely such by birth (a ~ Englishman — Shak)

true-false test \ˈtri-ˈfɔls-/ *n*: a test consisting of a series of statements to be marked as true or false

true-hearted \-ˈhɜrt-əd/ *adj*: FAITHFUL LOYAL — **true-hearted-ness** *n*

true-life \ˈtri-ˈliː/ *adj*: true to life (a ~ story)

true-love \ˈtri-ˈlʌv/ *n*: one truly beloved or loving: SWEETHEART

true lover's knot *n*: a complicated ornamental knot not readily untied and symbolic of mutual love — called also *truelove knot*, see KNOT illustration

true-ness \ˈtri-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being true

true-pen-ny \ˈtri-pen-i/ *n*: an honest or trustworthy person

true rib *n*: one of the ribs having costal cartilages connected directly with the sternum and in man constituting the first seven pairs

truf-ile \ˈtrʌf-əl, truf-əl/ *n* [modif. of MF *truffe*, fr. OFProv *trufa*, fr. (assumed) VL *trufra*, alter. of L *tuber* — more at TUBER]: the usu. dark and rugose edible subterranean fruiting body of several European ascomycetous fungi (genus *Tuber*), also: one of these fungi

truf-iled \ˈtrʌf-əd/ *adj*: cooked, stuffed, or garnished with truffles

truism \ˈtri-ˈzɪz-m/ *n*: an undoubted or self-evident truth; esp: one too obvious or unimportant for mention — **tru-istic** \ˈtri-ˈistik/ *adj*

trull \ˈtrʌl/ *n* [obs. G *trulle*, fr. MHG, akin to ON *troll* giant, demon — more at TROLL]: PROSTITUTE, STRUMPET

tru-ly \ˈtri-ˈli/ *adv* 1: SINCERELY — often used with *yours* as a complimentary close 2: in agreement with fact: TRUTHFULLY 3: with exactness of construction or operation: ACCURATELY 4: INDEED — often used as an intensive (~, she is fair) or interjectionally to express astonishment or doubt 5: without feigning, falsity, or inaccuracy in truth or fact 6: PROPERLY

trump \ˈtrʌmp/ *n* [ME *troupe*, fr. OF] 1 *a*: TRUMPET 2 *chiefly* Scot.: JEW'S HARP 2: a sound of or as if of trumpeting

a	about	k	kitten	e	further	a	back	h	bake	h	cat, cart
u	out	ch	chin	e	less	z	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sung	o	slow	o	flaw	o	colon	th	thin
l	loot	n	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	zh	vision

teaching : INSTRUCTION (pursued his studies under private ~) 3

truth-ful \ˈtrʊθ-fəl/ *adj*: telling or disposed to tell the truth — **truth-ful-ly** \-fəl-i/ *adv* — **truth-ful-ness** *n*
truth serum *n*: a hypnotic or anesthetic held to induce a subject under questioning to talk freely
truth set *n*: a mathematical or logical set containing all the elements that make a given statement of relationships true when substituted in it (the equation $x + 7 = 10$ has as its truth set the single number 3)
truth table *n*: a table that shows the truth-value of a compound statement for every truth-value of its component statements; also: a similar table (as for a computer logic circuit) showing the value of the output for each value of each input

TRUTH TABLE

a statement <i>p</i>	a statement <i>q</i>	not <i>p</i> denial <i>p</i>	<i>p</i> and <i>q</i> conjunction <i>p q</i>	<i>p</i> or <i>q</i> (inclusive) inclusive disjunction <i>p v q</i>	<i>p</i> or <i>q</i> (exclusive) exclusive disjunction <i>p + q</i>	if <i>p</i> then <i>q</i> conditional <i>p ⊃ q</i>	<i>p</i> if and only if <i>q</i> biconditional <i>p = q</i>
T	T	F	T	T	F	T	T
T	F	T	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T	T	F
F	F	T	F	F	F	T	T

T = true F = false

truth-value *n*: the truth or falsity of a proposition or statement
try \ˈtri/ *vb* tried; trying [ME *trien*, fr. AF *trier*, fr. OF, to pick out, sift, prob fr. LL *trigare* to rub to pieces, fr. *tritius*, pp. of *terere* to rub — more at THROW] *vi* 1 *a*: to examine or investigate judicially *b* (1), to conduct the trial of (2), to participate as counsel in the judicial examination of 2 *a*: to put to test or trial *b*: to subject to something (as undue strain or excessive hardship or provocation) that tests the powers of endurance *c*: DEMONSTRATE, PROVE 3 *a* obs: PURIFY, REFINE *b*: to melt down and procure in a pure state: RENDER (~ out whale oil from blubber) 4: to fit or finish with accuracy 5: to make an attempt at — often *u* + *d* with an infinitive ~ *vi*: to make an attempt *syn* see AFFLICT, ATTEMPT — **try conclusions**: to test one's skill or strength against opposition — **try one's hand**: to attempt something for the first time

try *n*, *pl* tries 1: an experimental trial: ATTEMPT 2: a play in rugby that is similar to a touchdown in football, scores usu four points, and entitles the scoring side to attempt a placekick at the goal for additional points, also: the score made on a try
try for point: an attempt made after scoring a touchdown in football to kick a goal so as to score an additional point or to again carry the ball across the opponents' goal line or complete a forward pass in the opponents' end zone so as to score two additional points

trying \ˈtriŋ/ *adj*: severely straining the powers of endurance — **trying-ly** \-iŋ-lē/ *adv*

try on \ˈtri-ɒn, -ʌn/ *vi* 1: to put on (a garment) in order to test the fit 2: to use or test experimentally — **try-on** \ˈtri-ɒn, -ʌn/ *n*
try-out \ˈtri-aʊt/ *n*: an experimental performance or demonstration *a*: a test of the ability (as of an athlete or actor) to fill a part or meet standards *b*: a performance of a play prior to its official opening to determine response and discover weaknesses
try out *vi*: to compete for a position esp on an athletic team or for a part in a play

trypanosome \ˈtrip-ə-nə-sōm/ *n* [NL *Trypanosoma*, genus name, fr. Gk *trypanon* auger + NL *-soma* -some — more at TREPAN] *a*: any of a genus (*Trypanosoma*) of parasitic flagellate protozoans that infest the blood of various vertebrates including man, are usu transmitted by the bite of an insect, and include some that cause serious disease (as sleeping sickness)
trypano-some-mi-a \ˈtrip-ə-nə-sō-mi-ə-sōs/ *n*, *pl* -a-sēs \-sēz/ *a*: infection with or disease caused by trypanosomes

trypanamide \ˈtrip-ə-rə-sā-mid/ *n* [fr. *Trypanamide*, a trademark] *a*: an organic arsenical $C_8H_{10}AsN_2O_4$ $\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ used in the treatment of African sleeping sickness and syphilis
try-pot \ˈtri-pāt/ *n*: a metallic pot used on a whaler or on shore to try out whale oil from blubber

trypsin \ˈtrip-sin/ *n* [Gk *tryein* to wear down + ISV *-psin* (as in *pepsin*): akin to L *terere* to rub — more at THROW] *a*: a proteolytic enzyme from pancreatic juice active in an alkaline medium; also: any of several similar enzymes

trypsinogen \ˈtrip-sin-ə-jən/ *n* [ISV] *a*: the inactive substance released by the pancreas into the duodenum to form trypsin
tryptamine \ˈtrip-tə-mēn/ *n* (tryptophan + amine) *a*: a crystalline amine $C_{10}H_{11}N$, derived from tryptophan, also: any of various substituted derivatives of this amine of which some are significantly hallucinogenic or neurotoxic

tryptic \ˈtrip-tik/ *adj* [ISV, fr. *trypsin* after such pairs as ISV *peptic* (peptic) *1*: of or relating to trypsin or its action *2*: produced by trypsin (~ digestion)

tryptophan \ˈtrip-tə-fən/ or **tryptophane** \ˈfən/ *n* [ISV *tryphn* + -o + -phane] *a*: a crystalline amino acid $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2$ that is widely distributed in proteins and is essential to animal life

try-sail \ˈtri-səl, -səl/ *n* [obs at *try* (lying to)] *a*: a fore-and-aft sail bent to a gaff and hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast close abaft

try square *n*: an instrument used for laying off right angles and testing whether work is square

tryst \ˈtrɪst, esp Brit ˈtrɪst/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *triste* watch post, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *traust* trust] 1: an agreement (as between lovers) to meet 2: an appointed meeting or meeting place

try-works \ˈtri-wəks/ *n* *pl*: a brick furnace in which try-pots are placed, also: the furnace with the pots

ts *abbr* tensile strength
tsa-de \ˈ(t)sad-ə, -ə/ *n* [Heb *sādhē*]: SADHE

tsar \ˈzɑr, ˈ(t)sɑr/ *var* of CZAR

tsetse \ˈ(t)sɛt-sɛ, ˈtɛt-, ˈ(t)sɛt-, ˈtɛt-/ *n*, *pl* tsetse or tsetses [Afrik, fr. *tswana tsetse*]: any of several two-winged flies (genus *Glossina*) that occur in Africa south of the Sahara desert and include vectors of human and animal trypanosomes

TSgt *abbr* technical sergeant

TSH *abbr* thyroid-stimulating hormone

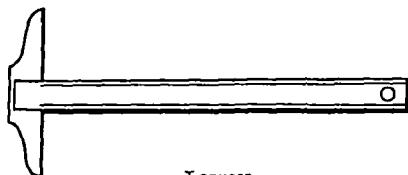
Tshl \ˈchwē, chə-ˈwē, ˈtwē, chē/ *var* of TWI

Tshilu-ba \ˈchi-ˈlū-bə/ *n*: one of the major trade languages of Congo esp in the southern part

T-shirt \ˈtɪ-shɔrt/ *n* [fr. its being shaped like a T] *a*: a collarless short-sleeved or sleeveless cotton undershirt for men, also: a cotton or wool jersey outer shirt of similar design

tsp *abbr* teaspoon, teaspoonful

T square *n*: a ruler with a crosspiece or head at one end used in making parallel lines



T square

tsu-na-mi \ˈ(t)su-nām-ē/ *n* [Jap] *a*: a great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption — **tsu-na-mic** \-ik/ *adj*

tsu-tsu-ga-mu-shi disease \ˈ(t)sūt-sə-gə-mu-shē-, jūt-, ˈgām-u-shē-/ *n* [Jap *tsutsugamushi* scrub typhus mite, fr. *tsutsuga* sickness + *mushi* insect] *a*: an acute febrile rickettsial disease resembling louse-borne typhus that is widespread in the western Pacific area and is transmitted by mite larvae — called also *scrub typhus*, *tsutsugamushi*

TT *abbr* 1 telegraphic transfer 2 teletypewriter 3 Trust Territories 4 tuberculin tested

Tu *abbr* Tuesday

TU *abbr* 1 trade union 2 transmission unit

Tu-a-mo-tu \tu-ə-mō-(t)u/ *n*: the Polynesian language of the Tuamotu archipelago

Tuareg \ˈtwā-, reg/ *n* *pl* Tuareg or Tuaregs [Ar *Tawāriq*] *a*: a member of the dominant nomadic people of the central and western Sahara and along the Middle Niger from Timbuktu to Nigeria who have preserved their Hamitic speech but have adopted the Muslim religion

tu-a-ta-ra \tu-ə-ˈtar-ə/ *n* [Maori *tuatara*] *a*: a large spiny quadrupedal reptile (*Sphenodon punctatum*) of islands off the coast of New Zealand that is the only surviving rhynchocephalian

tub \ˈtʌb/ *n* [ME *tubbe*, fr. MD, akin to MLG *tubbe* tub] 1: a wide low vessel long formed with wooden staves, round bottom, and hoops 2: an old or slow boat 3: BATHTUB

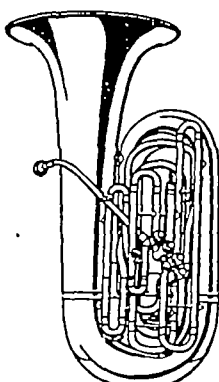
also: BATH 4: the amount that a tub will hold — **tub-ful** \-fʊl/ *n*
2 *tub* *vb* tubbed; *tub-bing* *vi* 1: to wash or bathe in a tub 2: to put or store in a tub ~ *vi* 1: BATH 2: to undergo washing — **tub-ba-ble** \ˈtʌb-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **tub-ber** *n*

tuba \ˈ(y)ū-bə/ *n* [It, fr. L, trumpet] *a*: a large low-pitched brass instrument usu oval in shape and having a conical tube, a cup-shaped mouthpiece, and a usual range an octave lower than that of the euphonium

tub-al \ˈ(y)ū-bəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving a tube and esp a fallopian tube

tub-by \ˈtʌb-ē/ *adj* *tub-bier*, -est 1: PUDGY FAT 2: sounding dull and without proper resonance or freedom of sound (a ~ violin)

tube \ˈ(y)ūb/ *n* [F, fr. L *tubus*, akin to L *tuba* trumpet] 1 *a*: a hollow elongated cylinder; esp: one to convey fluids *b* (1): a slender channel



tuba

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake ē cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip I life
J joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw of coln th thin th this
ū foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

: the price of or payment for instruction — *tu-tion-al* \-'sh-nəl, -ən-'l/ *adj*
tu-lare-mia \('yū-lə-'rē-mē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *Tulare* county, Calif.]
 : an infectious disease of rodents, man, and some domestic animals that is caused by a bacterium (*Pasteurella tularensis*), is transmitted esp. by the bites of insects, and in man is marked by symptoms (as fever) of toxemia — *tu-lare-mic* \-'mīk/ *adj*
tu-lip \('tū-lē/ *n* [Sp, fr. *Nahualt* (tulin)] : either of two large bulrushes (*Scirpus laevis* and *S. acutus*) growing on overflowed land in the southwestern U.S.
tu-lip \('tū-lē/ *n* [NL *tulipa*, fr. Turk *tülbent* turban] : any of a genus (*Tulipa*) of Eurasian bulbous herbs of the lily family that have linear or broadly lanceolate leaves and are widely grown for their showy flowers; also : the flower or bulb of a tulip
tulip tree *n* 1 : a tall No. American timber tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) of the magnolia family having large greenish yellow tulip-shaped flowers and soft white wood used esp. for cabinet-work and woodware 2 : any of various trees other than the tulip tree with tulip-shaped flowers
tu-lip-wood \('tū-lē-'wūd/ *n* 1 : wood of the No. American tulip tree 2 : *WHITEWOOD* 2 : any of several showily striped or variegated woods; esp. : the rose-colored wood of a Brazilian tree (*Phacoclymna scaberrimum* of the family Lythraceae) that is much used by cabinetmakers for inlaying *b* : a tree that yields tulipwood
tulle \('tū/ *n* [F, fr. *Tulle*, France] : a sheer often stiffened silk, rayon, or nylon net used chiefly for veils, evening dresses, or ballet costumes
tul-lie \('tū-lē/ *n* [CanF *toulbi*] : any of several whitefishes of central and northern No. America; esp. : a common cisco (*Leucichthys arctifrons*) that is a commercially important food fish
tumble \('tū-mbəl/ *vb* *trans* : *tumble* \-'b(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME *tūmben*, freq. of *tumben* to dance, fr. OE *tumbian*; akin to OHG *tūmben* to reel] *vi* 1 : to perform gymnastic feats in tumbling *b* : to turn end over end in falling or flight 2 : to fall suddenly and helplessly (→ to the ground) *b* : to suffer a sudden downfall, overthrow, or defeat *c* : to decline suddenly and sharply (as in price) : *DROP* (the stock market *tumbled*) *d* : to fall into ruin : *COLLAPSE* 3 : to roll over and over, to and fro, or end over end : *TOSS* 4 : to issue forth hurriedly and confusedly *b* : to come by chance : *STUMBLE* 6 : to come to understand : catch on ~ *vi* 1 : to cause to tumble (as by pushing, toasting, or toppling) 2 : to throw together in a confused mass *b* : *RUMPLE*, *DISORDER* 3 : to whirl in a tumbling barrel (as in drying clothes)
**tumble* *n* 1 : a random collection : *HEAP* *b* : a disorderly state 2 : an act or instance of tumbling
tum-bie-bug \('tū-mbē-'bʌg/ *n* : any of various scarabaeid beetles (esp. genera *Scarabaeus*, *Cantion*, *Copris*, or *Phanaeus*) that roll dung into small balls, bury them in the ground, and lay eggs in them
tum-bie-down \('tū-mbē-'daʊn/ *adj* : *DILAPIDATED*, *RAMSHACKLE* (a ~ house at the edge of town — Sherwood Anderson)
tum-bler \('tū-mblər/ *n* 1 : one that tumbles as *a* : one that performs tumbling feats : *ACROBAT* *b* : any of various domestic pigeons that tumble or somersault backward in flight or on the ground 2 : a drinking glass without foot or stem and with pointed or convex base 3 : a movable obstruction in a lock (as a lever, latch, wheel, slide, or pin) that must be adjusted to a particular position (as by a key) before the bolt can be thrown *b* : a piece on which the mainspring acts in a gunlock *c* (1) : a projecting piece on a revolving shaft or rockshaft for actuating another piece (2) : the movable part of a reversing or speed-changing gear 4 : a device or mechanism for tumbling (as a revolving cage in which clothes are dried) 5 : a worker that operates a tumbler — *tum-bler-ful* \-'fʌl/ *adj*
tum-bie-wood \('tū-mbē-'wūd/ *n* : a plant (as Russian thistle or any of several *amaranth*s or pigweeds) that breaks away from its roots in the autumn and is driven about by the wind as a light rolling mass
tum-bling \('tū-mblɪŋ/ *n* : the skill, practice, or sport of executing gymnastic feats (as somersaults and handstands) without the use of apparatus
**tumbling* *adj* : tipped or slanted out of the vertical — used esp. of a cattle brand
tumbling barrel *n* : a revolving cask in which objects or materials undergo a process (as drying) by being whirled about
tumbling verse *n* : an early modern English type of verse having four stresses but no prevailing type of foot and no regular number of syllables
tum-brel or *tum-bril* \('tū-mbrəl/ *n* [ME *tombrel*, fr. OF *turibere* *tipcart*, fr. *tomber* to tumble, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *tūmben* to reel — more at *TUMBLE*] 1 : a farm tipcart 2 : a vehicle carrying condemned persons (as political prisoners during the French Revolution) to a place of execution
tum-bu-fo-tion \('tū-bū-'fə-'shən/ *n* [MF, fr. L *tumefactus*, pp. of *tumefacere* to cause to swell, fr. *tumere* to swell + *facere* to make, do — more at *TUMES*] 1 : an action or process of swelling or becoming tumorous 2 : *SWELLING*
tum-bu-fo-tion \-'fə-'tɪv/ *adj* : producing swelling
tum-es-cence \('tū-lū-'mes-'n(ə)s/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being tumescent; esp. : readiness for sexual activity marked esp. by vascular congestion of the sex organs
tum-es-cent \-'n(ə)s/ *adj* [L *tumescens*, *tumescere*, pp. of *tumescere* to swell, fr. *tumere* to swell] : somewhat swollen (→ tissue)
tum-id \('tū-lū-'mīd/ *adj* [L *tumidus*, fr. *tumere*] 1 : marked by swelling : SWOLLEN, ENLARGED (a badly infected ~ leg) 2 : PRO-TUBERANT, BULGING (sails ~ in the breeze) 3 : *BOASTING*, *TUKID*
tu-mid-ty \('tū-lū-'mīd-'tē/ *n* — *tu-mid-ty* \('tū-lū-'mīd-'tē/ *adv*
tum-my \('tū-mē/ *n*, *pl* *tummies* [baby-talk for stomach] : *STOMACH* *ic*
tu-mor \('tū-mər/ *n* [L *tumor*, fr. *tumere*] 1 : a swollen or distended part 2 : an abnormal mass of tissue that is not inflammatory, arises without obvious cause from cells of preexistent tissue,

and possesses no physiologic function — *tu-mor-al* \-'mər-'rəl/ *adj*
tu-mor-like \-'mər-'līk/ *adj*
tu-mor-ig-enic \('tū-mər-'rə-'jən-ik/ *adj* : producing or tending to produce tumors; also : *CARCINOGENIC* — *tu-mor-ig-enic-ly* \-'jə-'nī-'tē-'lē/ *adv*
tu-mor-ous \('tū-lū-m(ə)-rəs/ *adj* : of, relating to, or resembling a tumor
tu-mour \('tū-mər/ *chiefly* Brit var of *TUMOR*
tump \('tʌmp/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *chiefly* dial Eng : MOUND, HUMMOCK 2 : a clump of vegetation
tum-pline \('tʌm-'plɪn/ *n* [tump, of Algonquian origin, akin to Ab-naki *máddmbl* pack strap] : a sling formed by a strap slung over the forehead or chest and used for carrying or helping to support a pack on the back or in hauling loads
tum-mul \('tū-lū-'mʌlt/ *n* [ME *tumulte*, fr. MF, fr. L *tumulus*; akin to Skt *tumula* noisy, L *tumere* to swell] 1 : disorderly agitation or milling about of a crowd usu. with uproar and confusion of voices : *COMMOTION* *b* : a turbulent uprising : *RIOT* 2 : *HUBBUB*, *DI-N* 3 : a violent agitation of mind or feelings *b* : a violent outburst
tu-mul-tu-ary \('tū-lū-'mʌl-'chə-'wər-'ē/ *adj* : attended or marked by tumult, not lawless, confusion, or impetuously
tu-mul-tu-ous \('tū-lū-'mʌl-'ch(ə)-'wəs, -'mʌl-'chəs/ *adj* 1 : marked by tumult 2 : tending or disposed to cause or incite a tumult 3 : marked by violent or overwhelming turbulence or upheaval — *tu-mul-tu-ously* *adv* — *tu-mul-tu-ous-ness* *n*
tu-mu-lus \('tū-lū-'mʌs-/ *n*, *pl* *-lī* \-'jī, -'jē/ [L; akin to L *tumere* to swell — more at *TUMBLE*] : an artificial hillock or mound (as over a grave); esp. : an ancient grave : *BARROW*
tun \('tʌn/ *n* [ME *tunne*, fr. OE] 1 : a large cask esp. for wine 2 : any of various units of liquid capacity; esp. : one equal to 252 gallons
tuna \('tū-nə/ *n* [Sp, fr. *Taino*] 1 : any of various flat-jointed prickly pears (genus *Opuntia*); esp. : one (*O. tuna*) common in tropical America 2 : the edible fruit of a tuna
**tuna* \('tū-nə/ *n*, *pl* *tunas* or *tunas* [AmerSp, alter. of Sp *atún*, modif. of Ar *tūn*, fr. L *thunnus*, fr. Gk *thynnus*] 1 : any of numerous large vigorous scombroid food and sport fishes (as an albacore or a bonito) 2 : the flesh of a tuna esp. when canned for use as food — called also *tuna fish*
tun-able also *tune-able* \('tū-nə-'bəl/ *adj* 1 *archaic* *a* : *TUNE-FUL* *b* : sounding in tune : *CONCORDANT* 2 : capable of being tuned — *tun-able-ly* \-'bəl-'tē-'lē/ *adv*
tun-able-ness \-'bəl-'tē-'lē/ *n* — *tun-able-ly* \-'bəl-'tē-'lē/ *adv*
tun-dish \('tū-'dɪʃ/ *n* [ME, *tunnel* for filling a tun] : a reservoir in the top part of a mold into which molten metal is poured
tun-dra \('tʌn-'drə/ *n* [Russ., of Finno-Ugric origin, akin to Lapp *tundar* hill] : a level or undulating treeless plain that is characteristic of arctic and subarctic regions, consists of black mucky soil with a permanently frozen subsoil, and supports a dense growth of often conspicuously flowering dwarf herbs
tune \('tū-n/ *n* [ME, alter. of *tone*] 1 : *archaic* *a* : quality of sound : *TOPE* *b* : manner of utterance : *INTONATION* *specif* : phonetic modulation 2 : a succession of pleasing musical tones : *MELODY* *b* : a dominant theme 3 : correct musical pitch or consonance — used chiefly in the phrases *in tune* and *out of tune* 4 : *archaic* : a frame of mind : *MOOD* *b* : AGREEMENT, HARMONY (in ~ with the times) *c* : general attitude : APPROACH (changed his ~ when the going got rough) 5 : AMOUNT, EXTENT (customs made to the ~ of \$40 to \$50 apiece — *Amer. Fabrics*)
**tune* *vb* *trans* : *tune* *vi* 1 : to become attuned 2 : to adjust a radio or television receiver to respond to waves of a particular frequency ~ *vi* 1 : to adjust in musical pitch or cause to be in tune (tuned his guitar) 2 : to bring into harmony : ATTUNE *b* : to adjust for precise functioning — often used with *up* (→ up an engine) 3 : to adjust with respect to resonance at a particular frequency as *a* : to adjust (a radio or television receiver) to respond to waves of a particular frequency — often used with *in* *b* : to establish radio contact with (→ in a directional beacon)
tuned-in \('tū-n-'dɪn/ *adj* : *TUNED-ON*
tune-ful \('tū-n-'fʌl/ *adj* : *MELODIOUS*, *MUSICAL* — *tune-fully* \-'fʌl-'lē/ *adv* — *tune-ful-ness* *n*
tune-less \('tū-n-'ləs/ *adj* 1 : not tuneful 2 : not producing music — *tune-less-ly* *adv*
tune out *vi* : to turn off ~ *vi* : to cause to turn off
tun-er \('tū-nər/ *n* 1 : one that tunes (a piano ~) 2 : something used for tuning; *specif* : the part of a receiving set that converts radio signals into audio or video signals
tune-smith \('tū-n-'smɪθ/ *n* : a composer esp. of popular songs
tune-up \('tū-n-'ʌp/ *n* 1 : a general adjustment to insure operation at peak efficiency 2 : a preliminary trial : *WARM UP*
tung \('tʌŋ/ *n* : *TUNG TREE*
tung oil *n* [part trans. of Chin (Pek) *yü t'ung*] : a pale yellow pungent drying oil obtained from the seeds of tung trees and used chiefly in quick-drying varnishes and paints and as a waterproofing agent
tungst- or *tungsto-* *comb form* [ISV, fr. *tungsten*] : *tungsten* (*tung-sta-*)
tung-sta-te \('tʌŋ-'stāt/ *n* : a salt or ester of a tungstic acid and esp. H₂WO₄
tung-sten \('tʌŋ-'stən/ *n* [Sw, fr. *tung* heavy + *sten* stone] : a gray-white heavy high-melting ductile hard polyvalent metallic element that resembles chromium and molybdenum in many of its properties and is used esp. for electrical purposes and in hardening alloys (as steel) — called also *wolfram*; see *ELEMENT* table

a abet * kitten or further a back & bake & cot, cart
 ad out ch chin e less & easy g gift i trip l life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th this
 B foot a foot y yet yū few yū famous zh vision

state, esp. a steer or cow fattened for food (quality Texas beef) (a herd of good ~) **b**: a dressed carcass of a beef animal **3**: muscular flesh **BRAWN** **4** *pl* **beefs**: COMPLAINT

beef *vi.* to add weight, strength, or power to — *usu* used with *up* *vi*: COMPLAINT

beef-cake \ˈbēf-kāk/ *n*: a photographic display of muscular male physiques — compare CHEESECAKE

beef cattle *n pl.* cattle developed primarily for the efficient production of meat and marked by capacity for rapid growth, heavy well-fleshed body, and stocky build

beef-eater \ˈbēf-ē-tēr/ *n*: a yeoman of the guard of an English monarch

bee fly *n*: any of numerous two-winged flies (family Bombyliidae) many of which resemble bees

beef-steak \ˈbēf-stāk/ *n*: a steak of beef *usu* from the hindquarter

beefsteak fungus *n*: a bright red edible pore fungus (*Fistulina hepatica*) that grows on dead trees

beef \ˈstrō-ga-noff/ \ˈstrō-ga-nof, -strō- *n* (Count Paul *Sirogano*, 19th cent. Russ. diplomat) *beef* sliced thin and cooked in a sour cream sauce

beef-wood \ˈbēf-wud/ *n*: any of several hard heavy reddish chiefly tropical woods used esp. for cabinetwork, also: a tree (as a casuarina) yielding beefwood

beefy \ˈbēf-ēf/ *adj* **beefier**, **est** **1**: heavily and powerfully built **2**: full of beef

bee-hive \ˈbē-hīv/ *n* **1**: HIVE **2**: something resembling a hive for bees as *a*: a scene of crowded activity *b*: a woman's hairdo that is conical in shape — *beehive* *adj*

bee-keeper \ˈkē-par/ *n*: one who raises bees — *bee-keeping* *n*

bee-line \ˈbē-līn/ *n* (fr. the belief that nectar-laden bees return to their hives in a direct line) *a*: a straight direct course

Beelzebub \ˈbē-ēl-zē-bub, -bēl-zē-, -bēl- *n* (*Beelzebub*, prince of devils, fr. L. fr. Gk. *Beelzeboub*, fr. Heb. *Ba'al zebhub*, a Philistine god, lit., lord of flies) **1**: DEVIL **2**: a fallen angel in Milton's *Paradise Lost* ranking next to Satan

been *past part* of *be*

beep \ˈbēp/ *n* [imit.] *a*: sound (as from a horn or an electronic device) that serves as a signal or warning

beep *vi* **1**: to sound a horn **2**: to make a beep *vi.* to cause (as a horn) to sound — *beeper* *n*

beer \ˈbē(r)-/ *n* [ME *ber*, fr. OE *bēor*; akin to OHG *bior* beer] **1**: a malted and hopped somewhat bitter alcoholic beverage, *specif*: such a beverage brewed by slow fermentation **2**: a carbonated nonalcoholic or a fermented slightly alcoholic beverage with flavoring from other or other plant parts (birch ~)

beery \ˈbē(r)-/ *adj* **beeri-er**, **est** **1**: affected or caused by beer (~ voices) **2**: smelling or tasting of beer (~ tavern)

bees-tings *var* of *BEASTINGS*

bees-wax \ˈbēz-waks/ *n*: WAX

beet \ˈbē(r)-/ *n* [ME *bete*, fr. OE *bēte*, fr. L. *beta*] *a*: a biennial garden plant (genus *Beta*) of the goosefoot family with thick long-stalked edible leaves and swollen root used as a vegetable, as a source of sugar, or for forage, also: its root

beet armyworm *n*: an armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*) that eats the foliage of beets, alfalfa, and vegetables

beetle \ˈbē(r)-/ *n* [ME *betyle*, fr. OE *bitula*, fr. *bītan* to bite] **1**: any of an order (Coleoptera) of insects having four wings of which the outer pair are modified into stiff elytra that protect the inner pair when at rest **2**: any of various insects resembling a beetle

beetle *n* [ME *betel*, fr. OE *bietel*, akin to OE *bēatan* to beat] **1**: a heavy wooden hammering or ramming instrument **2**: a wooden pestle or bat for domestic tasks **3**: a machine for giving fabrics a lustrous finish

beetle *adj* [ME *bitel*-browed having overhanging brows, prob. fr. *betyle*, *betel* beetle]: being prominent and overhanging (~ brows)

beetle *vi* **beetled**, **beetling** \ˈbē(r)-līng, -lī- *ing* *a*: PROJECT, JUT (< to scale the beetling crags — R. L. Stevenson)

beet leafhopper *n*: a leafhopper (*Eutettix tenellus*) that transmits a virus disease to sugar beets and other plants in the western U.S.

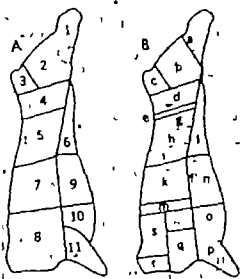
bee tree *n*: a hollow tree in which honeybees nest

beet-root \ˈbē(r)-rūt/ *n*, chiefly Brit. the root of the beet

bef *abbr* before

BEF *abbr* British Expeditionary Force

be-fall \bi-ˈfōl/ *vb* **fell** \ˈfēl-, **fall-en** \ˈfōl-ən/ *vi*: to happen esp. as if by fate *vi.* to happen to



beef **1** A wholesale cuts **1** shank **2** round with rump and shank cut off, **3** rump, **4** sirloin, **5** short loin, **6** flank, **7** rib **8** chuck, **9** plate, **10** brisket, **11** shank, **B** retail cuts **a** heel pot roast, **b** round steak, **c** rump roast, **d** sirloin steak, **e** pig bone steak, **f** short ribs **g** porter, house steak, **h** T bone steak, **i** club steak, **j** flank steak, **k** rib roast, **m** blade rib roast, **n** plate **o** brisket, **p** crosscut shank, **q** arm pot roast, **r** boneless neck, **s** blade roast

before-hand \bi-ˈfō(r)-hand, -fō(r)-/ *adv* or *adj* **1** *a*: in anticipation *b*: in advance **2**: ahead of time: **EARLY** — **before-hand-ness** \ˈhan-dəd-nəs, -han- *n*

before-time \ˈfīm/ *adv*, *archaic*: FORMERLY

be-foul \bi-ˈfaul/ *vt*: to make foul with or as if with dirt or filth, **be-friend** \bi-ˈfrēnd/ *vt*: to act as a friend to

be-fud-dle \bi-ˈfud-*l*/ *vi* **1**: to muddle or stupefy with or as if with drink **2**: CONFUSE, PERPLEX — **be-fud-dle-ment** \-mənt/ *n*

beg \ˈbēg/ *vb* **begged**, **beg-ging** [ME *beggen*] *vi* **1**: to ask for as a charity **2**: to ask earnestly for: ENTREAT **3** *a* EVADE, SIDE STEP (begged the real problems) *b*: to assume as established or proved (~ the question) *vi* **1**: to ask for alms **2**: to ask earnestly (begged for mercy)

syn BEG, ENTREAT, BEESECH, IMPLORE, SUPPLICATE, ADJURE, IMPORTUNE *shared meaning element*: to ask or request urgently

beg off: to ask to be released from something

beg *abbr* begin, beginning

be-get \bi-ˈgət/ *archaic past* of *BEGET*

be-get \bi-ˈgət/ *vi* **got** \ˈgāt-, **got-ten** \ˈgāt-n/ or **got**: **get-ting** [ME *begeten*, alter. of *beyeten*, fr. OE *bigetan* — more at *GET*] **1**: to procreate as the father **2**: to produce as an effect

CAUSE — **be-get-ter** *n*

beg-gar \ˈbēg-ər/ *n* [ME *beggere*, *beggere*, fr. *beggen* to beg + *-ere*, *-are* *-er*] **1**: one that begs, esp. one that lives by asking for gifts **2**: PAUPER **3**: FELLOW

beggar *vi* **beg-gared**; **beg-gar-ing** \ˈbēg-(ə)-*ing*/ **1**: to reduce to beggary **2**: to exceed the resources or abilities of (~ description)

beg-gar-ly \ˈbēg-ər-lē/ *adj* **1**: besetting or resembling a beggar, esp.: marked by extreme poverty **2**: contemptibly mean, scant, petty, or paltry **syn** see *CONTEMPTEBLY* — **beg-gar-li-ness** *n*

beg-gar's-lice \ˈbēg-ər-lis/ or **beg-gar-lice** \-ər-lis/ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* *in constr.* any of several plants (as of the genera *Lappula*, *Hackelia*, and *Desmodium*) with prickly or adhesive fruits, also: one of these fruits

beg-gar-ticks or **beg-gar's-ticks** \-tiks/ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* *in constr.* **1**: BUR MARIGOLD, also: its prickly achenes **2**: BEGGAR'S-LICE

beg-gar-weed \ˈbēg-ər-wēd/ *n* **1**: any of various plants (as a knotgrass, spurrey, or dodder) that grow in waste ground **2**: any of several tick trefoils (genus *Desmodium*), esp.: a West Indian forage plant (*D. toriosum*) cultivated in the southern U.S.

beg-gary \ˈbēg-ə-ri/ *n pl* **gar-les** **1**: POVERTY, PENURY **2**: the class or occupation of beggars **3**: the act of begging: MENDICANCY

be-gin \bi-ˈgin/ *vb* **be-gan** \ˈgən/, **be-gun** \ˈgən/, **be-gin-ning** [ME *beginnen*, fr. OE *beginnan*, akin to OHG *beginnan* to begin, OE *onginnan*] *vi* **1** *a*: to do the first part of an action: **START**, *b*: to undergo initial steps **2** *a*: to come into existence: **ARISE** *b*: to have a starting point **3**: to do or succeed in the least degree

vi **1**: to set about the activity of **2** *a*: to call into being **FOUND**, *b*: **ORIGINATE**, **INVENT** **3**: to come first *syn* BEGIN, COMMENCE, START, INITIATE, INAUGURATE *shared meaning element*: to take the first step (as in a course, process, or operation) *ant* end

be-gin-ner \bi-ˈgin-ər/ *n*: one that begins something, *specif*: an inexperienced person

be-gin-ning \bi-ˈgin-*ing*/ *n* **1**: the point at which something begins: **START** **2**: the first part **3**: ORIGIN, SOURCE **4** *a*: a rudimentary stage or early period — *usu* used in *pl* *b*: something undeveloped or incomplete

beginning *adj* **1**: just created or formed: **INCIDENT** **2**: INTRODUCTORY, **EARLY** **3**: **BASIC** (~ chemistry) **4**: just becoming familiar with the rudiments or practice (a ~ machinist)

beginning rhyme *n* **1**: rhyme at the beginning of successive lines of verse **2**: ALLITERATION

be-gird \bi-ˈgərd/ *vi* **1**: GIRD *la* **2**: SURROUND, ENCOMPASS

be-gone \bi-ˈgən also -ˈgān/ *vi* [ME, fr. *be gone* (imper)] *to go away*: **DEPART** — *used esp* in the imperative

be-go-nia \bi-ˈgōn-ya/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Michel Bégon †1710 F governor of Santo Domingo]: any of a large genus (*Begonia*) of the family Begoniaceae, the begonia family) of tropical herbs having asymmetrical leaves and being widely cultivated as ornamentals

be-gor-ra \bi-ˈgōr-ə-, -gār-/ *interj* [euphemism for *by God*] Irish — *used as a mild oath*

be-grime \bi-ˈgrīm/ *vi* **be-grimed**, **be-grim-ing** **1**: to make dirty with grime **2**: SULLY, CORRUPT

be-grudge \bi-ˈgrʌdʒ/ *vi* **1**: to give or concede reluctantly **2** *a*: to look upon with reluctance or disapproval *b*: to take little pleasure in: **be annoyed by** **3**: to envy the pleasure or enjoyment of — **be-grudge-er** *n* — **be-grudg-ing-ly** \-graj-*ing*-lē/ *adv*

be-guile \bi-ˈgi(ə)-/ *vb* **be-guiled**, **be-guil-ing** *vi* **1**: to lead by deception **2** *a*: **HOODWINK**, *b*: to deprive by guile: **CHEAT** **3**: to while away esp. by some agreeable occupation **4**: to please or persuade by the use of wiles: **CHARM** *vi* **1**: to deceive by wiles *syn* see *DECEIVE*, *WHILE* — **be-guile-ment** \-gi(ə)-mənt/ *n* — **be-guiller** \-gi-*l*-ər/ *n* — **be-guiling-ly** \-gi-*ing*-lē/ *adv*

be-guine \bi-ˈgēn/ *n* [AmerF *beguine*, fr. F *beguine* (flirtation)] *a*: a vigorous popular dance of the islands of Saint Lucia and Martinique that somewhat resembles the rumba

Beguine \ˈbā-gēn, -bā-/ *n* [MF] *a*: member of one of various ascetic and philanthropic communities of women not under vows, founded chiefly in the Netherlands in the 13th century

be-gum \ˈbā-gum, -bē-/ *n* [Hindi *begam*]: a Muslim woman of high rank

a about ***** kitten **ar** further **a** back **ā** bake **ā** cot, cart
a out **ch** chan **e** less **ē** easy **g** gift **i** trip **i** life
j joke **ŋ** sing **ō** flow **ō** flaw **oi** coin **th** thun **th** this
ū loot **u** foot **y** yet **yū** few **yu** furious **zh** vision

tur-bo-su-per-charge \-chär-jär/ *n*: a turbine compressor driven by hot exhaust gases of an airplane engine for feeding rarefied air at high altitudes into the carburetor of the engine at sea-level pressure so as to increase engine power

tur-bot \-tär-bät/ *n*, *pl* turbots [ME, fr. OF *turbots*] 1: a large European flatfish (*Psetta maxima*) that is a popular food fish and has a brownish upper surface marked with scattered tubercles and a white undersurface 2: any of various flatfishes resembling the turbot

turbulence \-tär-byä-län(t)sh/ *n*: the quality or state of being turbulent, as a: wild atmospheric motion b: irregular atmospheric motion esp. when characterized by up and down currents c: departure in a fluid from a smooth flow

turbu-lent \-län(t)-sh/ *adj* [L *turbulentus*, fr. *turba* confusion, crowd] 1: causing unrest, violence, or disturbance 2: a: characterized by agitation or tumult b: TEMPESTUOUS b: exhibiting physical turbulence — **turbu-lent-ly** *adv*

turbulent flow *n*: a fluid flow in which the velocity at a given point varies erratically in magnitude and direction — compare **LAMINAR FLOW**

tur-co or **tur-ko** *comb form* [*Turco-* fr. ML *Turcus* Turk; *Turko-* fr. Turk] 1: Turkish: Turkish: Turk (*Turcophil*) 2: \-tär-(j)kō/: Turkish and (Turco-Greek)

turd \-tär(d)/ *n* [ME *tord*, turd, fr. OE *tord*, akin to MD *tort* dung, OE *teran* to tear — more at **TARD**]: a piece of dung — sometimes considered vulgar

tur-reen \-tär-rēn, tyū-/ *n* [F *terrine*, fr. MF, fr. *tem* of *terrin* of earth, fr. (assumed) VL *terrinius*, fr. L *terra* earth — more at **TERRACE**] 1: a deep and usu. covered bowl from which foods (as soup) are served 2: **CASSEROLE**

turf \-tär(f)/ *n*, *pl* turfs \-tär(f)s/ or **turves** \-tär(v)s/ [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *zurba* turf, Skt *darbha* tuft of grass] 1: a: the upper stratum of soil bound by grass and plant roots into a thick mat, also: a piece of this: sod b: an artificial substitute for this (as on a playing field) 2: a: PEAT b: a piece of peat dried for fuel 3: a: track or course for horse racing b: the sport or business of horse racing 4: a: territory considered by a teenage gang to be under its control b: **TERRITORY** 2a looking for cheap thrills on strange — **Playboy** — **turf-y** \-tär-fē/ *adj*

turf *vi* 1: to cover with turf 2: chiefly Brit.: to eject forcefully

KICK — usu. used with **out**

turf accountant *n*, Brit.: **BOOKMAKER** 2

turf-man \-tärf-män/ *n*: a devotee of horse racing; esp.: one who owns and races horses

turf-ski \-tär-skē/ *n*: a short ski with rollers on the bottom that can be used to ski down a grassy slope — **turf-ski-ing** *n*

tur-ges-cence \-tär-jēs-n(t)sh/ *n*: the quality or state of being turgid

tur-ges-cent \-nt/ *adj* [L *turgescere*, *turgescens*, pp. of *turgescere* to swell, inchoative of *turgere* to be swollen]: becoming turgid, distended, or inflated; **SWELLING**

tur-gid \-tär-jēd/ *adj* [L *turgidus*, fr. *turgere* to be swollen] 1: being in a state of distension; **SWOLLEN**, **TUMID** (— limbs), esp.: exhibiting turgor 2: excessively embellished in style or language — **BOMBASTIC**, **POMPOUS** — **tur-gid-ly** \-tär-jēd-ē/ *adv* — **tur-gid-ness** *n*

tur-gor \-tär-gär, -gō(g)är/ *n* [LL, *turgidity*, swelling, from L *turgere*]: the normal state of turgidity and tension in living cells; esp.: the distension of the protoplasmic layer and wall of a plant cell by the fluid contents

Turing machine \-(y)u(ə)r-ŋ-/ *n* [A. M. Turing †1954 E mathematician]: a hypothetical computing machine that has an unlimited amount of information storage and is not subject to malfunctioning

Türk \-tärk/ *n* [ME, fr. MF or Turk, MF *Turc*, fr. ML or Turk; ML *Turcus*, fr. Turk *Türk*] 1: a member of any of numerous Asian peoples speaking Turkic languages who live in the region ranging from the Adriatic to the Okhotsk 2: a native or inhabitant of Turkey 3: *archaic*: one who is cruel or tyrannical 4: **MUSLIM**, *specif.*: a Muslim subject of the Turkish sultan 5: a Turkish horse; *specif.*: a Turkish strain of Arab and crossbred horses

Türk *abbr* Turkey; Turkish

tur-key \-tär-kē/ *n*, *pl* turkeys [Turkey, country in western Asia and southeastern Europe, fr. confusion with the guinea fowl, supposed to be imported from Turkish territory] 1: a large American gallinaceous bird (*Meleagris gallopavo*) that is of wide range in No. America and is domesticated in most parts of the world 2: **FAILURE**, **FLOP**; esp.: a theatrical production that has failed 3: three successive strikes in bowling

turkey buzzard *n*: an American vulture (*Cathartes aura*) common in So. and Central America and in the southern U.S.

turkey-cock \-tär-kē-kēk/ *n* 1: a male turkey 2: a strutting pompous person

turkey-gobbler \-tär-kē-gäb-lär/ *n*: **TURKEY-CK** 1

Turkey red \-tär-kē-/ *n* [Turkey] 1: a brilliant durable red produced on cotton by means of alizarin in connection with an aluminum mordant and fatty matter b: **ALIZARIN** 1 2: red iron oxide used as a pigment

turkey shoot \-tär-kē-/ *n*: a marksmanship contest using a moving target with a turkey offered as a prize

turkey trot \-tär-kē-/ *n* [Turkey]: a ragtime dance danced with the feet well apart and with a characteristic rise on the ball of the foot followed by a drop upon the heel

Türk-i \-tär-(j)kē, -tū(ə)r-/ *adj* [Per *turkt*, fr. Turk *Türk*, fr. Turk *Türk*] 1: of or relating to the peoples of Turkic speech 2: of or relating to any central Asian Turkic language particularly of the eastern group — **Türk-i** *n*

Türk-ik \-tär-kēk/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting a subfamily of Altaic languages including Turkish b: of or relating to the peoples speaking Turkic 2: **TURKISH** 1 — **Türk-i** *n*

Türk-ish \-tär-kish/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Turkey, the Turks, or Turkish 2: **TURKIC** 1a

Türk-ish *n*: the Turkic language of the Republic of Turkey

Turkish bath *n*: a bath in which the bather passes through a series of steam rooms of increasing temperature and then receives a rubdown, massage, and cold shower

Turkish coffee *n*: a sweetened decoction of pulverized coffee

Turkish delight *n*: a jellylike or gummy confection usu. cut in cubes and dusted with sugar — called also **Turkish paste**

Turkish tobacco *n*: a very aromatic tobacco of small leaf size grown chiefly in Turkey and Greece and used esp. in cigarettes

Turkish towel *n*: a towel made of cotton Terry cloth

Türk-ism \-tär-kiz-m/ *n*: the customs, beliefs, institutions, and principles of the Turks

Turkoman or **Turco-man** \-tär-kä-män/ *n*, *pl* **Turkomans** or **Turcomans** (ML *Turcomannus*, fr. Per *Turkman*, fr. *turkman* resembling a Turk, fr. Turk) a member of a group of peoples of East Turkic stock living chiefly in the Turkmen, Uzbek, and Kazakh republics of the U.S.S.R.

Turk's head *n*: a turban-shaped knot worked on a rope with a piece of small line — see **KNOT** illustration

tur-mer-ic \-tär-mär-ik sh-(y)ü-lä-/ *n* [modif. of MF *terre merite* saffron, fr. ML *terre merita*, lit., deserving or deserved earth] 1: an East Indian perennial herb (*Curcuma longa*) with a large aromatic deep yellow rhizome b: the cleaned boiled dried and usu. pulverized rhizome of the turmeric plant used as a coloring agent, a condiment, or a stimulant c: a yellow to reddish brown dyestuff obtained from turmeric 2: any of several plants that are closely related to turmeric and yield a similar product

tur-moil \-tär-möil/ *n* [origin unknown]: an utterly confused or extremely agitated state or condition

turn \-tärn/ *vb* [ME *turnen*; partly fr. OE *tyrnan* & *turnian* to turn, fr. ML *turnare*, fr. L, to turn on a lathe, fr. *turnus* lathe, fr. Gk *turnos*; partly fr. OF *turner*, *tourner* to turn, fr. ML *turnare*; akin to L *terere* to rub — more at **TROW**] *vi* 1: a: to cause to move around an axis or a center: make rotate or revolve (— a wheel) (— a crank) b: (1): to cause to move around so as to effect a desired end (as of locking, opening, or shutting) (— a key) (2): to affect or alter the functioning of (as a mechanical device) by such movement (— the oven to a higher temperature) c: to execute or perform by rotating or revolving (— handspins) d: to twist out of line or shape: **WRENCH** (had —ed his ankle) 2: a: (1): to cause to change position by moving through an arc of a circle (—ed his chair to the fire) (2): to cause to move around a center so as to show another side of (— the page) (3): to cause (as a scale) to move so as to register weight (4): to cause to move or stir in any way (a fate she did not — a finger to escape — V. L. Parrington) b: to revolve mentally: think over: **PONDER** 3: a: to reverse the sides or surfaces of: **INVERT** (— pancakes); (1): to dig or plow so as to bring the lower soil to the surface (2): to make (as a garment) over by reversing the material and resewing (— a collar) (3): to invert feet up and face down (as a character, rule, or slug) in setting type b: to reverse or upset the order or disposition of (everything —ed topsy-turvy) c: to disturb or upset the mental balance of: **DERANGE**, **UNSETTLE** (a mind —ed by grief) d: to set in another esp. contrary direction 4: a: to bend or change the course of: **DIVERT** b: to cause to retreat (used fire hoses to — the mob) c: to alter the drift, tendency, or expected result of: d: to bend a course around or about: **ROUND** (—ed the corner at full speed) e: to reach or go beyond (as an amount, age, or time) (he just —ed 21) 5: a: (1): to direct or point (as the face) in a specified way or direction (2): to present by a change in direction or position (—ing his back to his guests) b: to bring to bear (as by aiming, pointing, or focusing): **TRAIN** (—ed his light into the dark doorway) c: to direct (as the attention or mind) toward or away from something d: to induce or influence (a person) to change his way of life e: to direct the employment of: **APPLY**, **DEVOTE** (—ed his skills to the service of mankind) f: (1): to cause to rebound or recoil (— their argument against them) (2): to make antagonistic: **PREJUDICE** (—ed a child against his mother) g: (1): to cause to go in a particular direction (—ed his steps homeward) (2): **DRIVE**, **SEND** (— cows to pasture) (officers were —ed adrift by the mutineers) (—ing hunters off his land) (3): to convey or direct into or out of a receptacle by inverting 6: a: (1): to make acid or sour: **CURDLE**, **FERMENT** (2): to change the color of (as foliage) b: (1): **CONVERT**, **TRANSFORM** (— defeat into victory) (2): **TRANSLATE**, **PARAPHRASE** c: to cause to become of a specified nature or appearance (—ed him into a fiend) (illness —ed his hair white) d: to exchange for something else (— coins into paper money) 7: a: to shape esp. in a rounded form by applying a cutting tool while revolving in a lathe b: to give a rounded form to by any means (— the heel of a sock) c: to shape or mold artistically, gracefully, or neatly (well —ed ankles) (a knack for —ing a phrase) 8: to make a fold, bend, or curve in: a: to form by bending (— a lead pipe) b: to cause (the edge of a blade) to bend back or over: **BLUNT**, **DULL** 9: a: to keep (as money or goods) moving; *specif.*: to dispose of (a stock) to make room for another b: to gain in the course of business (—ing a quick profit) — *vi* 1: a: to move around on an axis or through an arc of a circle: **ROTATE** b: to become giddy or dizzy: **REEL** (heights always made his head —) c: (1): **HINGE** (argument — on a point not of ethics but logic — Gail Kennedy) (2): to have a center (as of interest) in something specified 2: a: to direct one's course b: (1): to reverse a course or direction (2): to have a reactive usu. adverse effect: **RECOIL c: to take a different course or direction (—ed toward home) (the main road — sharply to the right) 3: a: to change position so as to face another way b: to face toward or away from someone or something c: to change one's attitude or reverse one's course of action to one of opposition or hostility**

a	about	ˈ	kitten	or	further	a	back	ɪ	bake	ɪ	cot, cart		
ə	out	ch	chin	e	less	ɛ	easy	ɡ	gift	l	trip	l	life
j	joke	ŋ	sing,	ɒ	flow	ɒ	flaw	ɔɪ	coin	θ	thin	θ	this
l	loot	ʊ	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	zh	vision		

tungstic \-stik/ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or containing tungsten esp with a valence of six
tungstic acid *n*: a yellow crystalline powder WO_3 that is the trioxide of tungsten; also: an acid (as H_2WO_4) derived from this
tungstite \-təp-stit/ *n*: a mineral $WO_3 \cdot H_2O(?)$ consisting of a hydrous tungsten trioxide and occurring in yellow or yellowish green pulverulent masses
tung tree *n* [Chin (Pek) t'ung]: any of several trees (genus *Aleurites*) of the spurge family whose seeds yield a poisonous fixed drying oil, esp: a Chinese tree (*A. fordii*) widely grown in warm regions

Tungus \tūn-'gūz, tən-'n/ *pl* Tungus or Tungus-es [Russ] 1: a member of a Mongoloid people widely spread over eastern Siberia 2: the Tungusic languages of the Tungus peoples

Tungusic \-gū-zik/ *n*: a subfamily of Altaic languages spoken in Manchuria and northward — **Tungusic** *adj*

tunic \('yū-nik/ *n* [L *tunica*, of Sam origin, akin to Heb *kuttāneth* coat] 1: a simple slip-on garment made with or without sleeves and usu. knee-length or longer, belted at the waist, and worn as an under or outer garment by men and women of ancient Greece and Rome 2: SURCOAT 3: an enclosing or covering membrane or tissue (the ~ of a seed) 4: a long usu. plain closes fitting jacket with high collar worn esp as part of a uniform 5: TUNIC 6: a short overskirt b: a hip-length or longer blouse or jacket

tunic \('yū-ni-kə/ *n, pl* tunic-ae \-nə-kē, -ki, -sē/ [L *tunic*, membrane]: an enveloping membrane or layer of body tissue

tunicate \('yū-ni-kət, -nə-kāt/ also **tunicated** \-nə-kāt-əd/ *adj* [L *tunicatus* fr *tunica*] 1: a: having or covered with a tunic or tunica b: having, arranged in, or made up of concentric layers (a ~ bulb) 2: of or relating to the tunicates

tunicate \-ni-kət, -nə-kāt/ *n* [NL *Tunicata*, group name, fr. neut. pl. of L *tunicatus* tunicate]: any of a subphylum (Urochorda syn. Tunicata) of specialized or degenerate marine chordate animals that have clefts in the vascular walls of the pharyngeal gills, a thick secreted covering layer, a greatly reduced nervous system, and a heart able to reverse the direction of blood flow by changes of its contractions

tunicle \('yū-ni-kəl/ *n* [ME, fr. L *tunicula*, dim of *tunica*]: a short vestment worn by a subdeacon over the alb during mass and by a bishop under the dalmatic at pontifical ceremonies — see **VESTIMENT** illustration

tuning fork *n*: a 2-pronged metal implement that gives a fixed tone when struck and is useful for tuning musical instruments and ascertaining standard pitch



tuning fork

tuning pipe *n*: PITCH PIPE, *specif*: one of a set of pitch pipes used esp for tuning stringed musical instruments

tunnel \tən-'l/ *n* [ME *tonel* tube-shaped net, fr. MF, tun, fr. OF, fr. *tonne* tun, fr. ML *tunna*, of Celt origin, akin to ML *tonn* skin, hide, akin to L *tondere* to shear — more at **TOME**] 1: a hollow conduit or recess: TUBE, WELL 2: a covered passageway; *specif*: a horizontal passageway through or under an obstruction b: a subterranean gallery (as in a mine) c: BURROW — **tunnel-like** \-'l, ('l)ik/ *adj*

tunnel *vb* **tun-nelled** or **tun-nelled**; **tun-nelling** or **tun-nelling** \tən-'lɪŋ, -'lɪŋ/ *v*: to make a tunnel or similar opening through or under ~ *vi*: to make or use a tunnel 2 *physics*: to pass through a potential barrier (electrons ~ing through an insulator between semiconductors) — **tunnel-er** \tən-'lɔr, -'lɔr/ *n*

tunnel vision *n*: 1: a field of vision of 70 percent or less from the straight-ahead position that results in elimination of the peripheral field 2: extreme narrowness of viewpoint: NARROWMINDEDNESS

tunny \tən-'ē/ *n, pl* tunnies also **tunny** [modif. of MF *thon* or *Oit* *tonna*, both fr. OF *ton*, fr. L *thunnus*, fr. Gk *thynnos*]: TUNA, *esp*: BLUEFIN

tup \təp/ *n* [ME *tupe*] 1 chiefly Brit: RAM 2: a heavy metal body (as the weight of a pendulum)

tup *vb* **tupped**; **tupping** chiefly Brit: to copulate with (a ewe)
tupelo \('yū-pə-'lə/ *n, pl* -los [Creek *itolu* swamp tree] 1: any of a genus (*Nyssa*) of mostly No American trees that have simple alternate leaves, small greenish dioecious stalked flowers, and a rounded drupe; *esp*: BLACK GUM 2: the pale soft easily worked wood of a tupelo

Tupi \tū-'pē, tū-'ŋ/ *n, pl* Tupi or Tupia 1: a member of a group of Tupi-Guarani peoples of Brazil living esp in the Amazon valley 2: the language of the Tupi people

Tupian \tū-'pē-ən, tū-'ŋ/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting the Tupi or other Tupi-Guarani peoples or their languages

Tupi-Guarani \tū-'pē-gwā-'rā-nē, tū-'ŋ-pē-/ *n*: 1: a member of a So. American people spread over an area from eastern Brazil to the Peruvian Andes and from the Guianas to Uruguay 2: TUPI, GUARANIAN

Tupi-Guarani \-nē-/ *n*: a language stock widely distributed in tropical So. America

tuple \təp-'l, tūp-/ *n* *comb form* [quintuple, sextuple]: set of (so many) elements — *usu* used of sets with ordered elements (the ordered 2-tuple (a, b))

tup-pence *var* of TWOPENCE

tuque \('yū-k/ *n* [CanF, fr. F *toque* — more at **TOQUE**]: a warm knitted usu. pointed stocking cap

tu quoque \('yū-'kwə-'kwē-/ *n* [L, you too]: a retort charging an adversary with being or doing what he criticizes in others

Tur-ni-an \('yū-rā-nē-ən, -rān-'ē-/ *n* [Per *Türdn* Turkestan, the region north of the Amu Darya] 1: a member of any of the peoples of Ural-Altaic stock 2: the total body of various language families of Asia — **Tur-ni-an** *adj*

turban \tə-'bən/ *n* [MF *turbant*, fr. *iturbante*, fr. *Türk tülbeni*, fr. *Per durbān*] 1: a headdress worn chiefly in countries of the eastern Mediterranean and southern Asia esp by Muslims and made of a cap around which is wound a long cloth 2: a head-dress resembling a Muslim turban, *specif*: a woman's close-fitting

hat without a brim — **turbaned** or **tur-banned**

turbid \-bəd/ *adj*
turbellarian \tə-'bəl-'ler-ē-ən, -'lar-/ *n* [deriv. of L *turbellae* (pl.) bustle, stir, dim of *turba* confusion, crowd, fr. the tiny eddies created in water by the cilia]: any of a class (Turbellaria) of mostly aquatic and free-living flatworms; *esp*: PLANARIAN — **turbellarian** *adj*



turban 1

turbid \tə-'bəd/ *adj* [L *turbidus* confused, turbid, fr. *turba* confusion, crowd, akin to OHG *dweinan* to stir, L *turbare* to throw into disorder, disturb, Gk *tyrbē* confusion] 1: a: thick or opaque with or as if with rolled sediment (a ~ stream) b: heavy with smoke or mist 2: a: deficient in clarity or purity: FOUL MUDDY (~ depths of degradation and misery — C. I. Glicksberg) b: characterized by or producing obscurity (as of mind or emotions) (an emotionally ~ response) — **turbid-ly** \tə-'bɪd-ē-/ *adv* — **turbid-ness** *n*
syn TURBID, MUDDY, ROILY *shared meaning element*: not clear or translucent but clouded with or as if with sediment TURBID describes something (as a liquid, an idea, or an affair) which is so stirred up and disturbed as to become opaque or obscured or confused (the turbid waters of a river in flood) (the turbid ebb and flow of human misery — Matthew Arnold) (turbid feelings, arising from ideas not fully mastered, had to clarify ~ themselves — H. O. Taylor) MUDDY describes something turbid as a result of being mixed with or as if with mud (muddy coffee) or something that suggests this state (as in color or in dull heavy quality) (a muddy complexion) (a muddy thinker, but a superb artist — J. D. Adams) ROILY describes something that is both turbid and agitated (where the roily Monongahela meets the clear Allegheny — J. M. Wood) (human rubble ~ washed up by the roily wake of the war — John Woodburn) *ant* clear, limpid

turbidimeter \tə-'bɪd-'mɪ-tər-/ *n* [ISV *turbidity* + -meter] 1: an instrument for measuring and comparing the turbidity of liquids by viewing light through them and determining how much light is cut off 2: NEPHELOMETER — **turbidimetric** \tə-'bɪd-'mɛ-trik/ *adj* — **turbidimetrically** \-trɪ-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **turbidimetry** \tə-'bɪd-'mɪ-tər-/ *n*

turbidite \tə-'bɪd-'dɪt/ *n* [turbidity current (a current flowing down a slope and spreading out on the ocean floor) + -ite]: a sedimentary deposit consisting of material that has moved down the steep slope at the end of a continental shelf, also: a rock formed from this deposit

turbinal \tə-'bɪn-'l/ *adj* [L *turbin*, turbo top, whirlwind, whirl]: of, relating to, or being one of usu. several thin plicated membrane-covered bony or cartilaginous plates on the walls of the nasal chambers

turbinal *n*: turbinal bone or cartilage
turbinate \tə-'bɪn-'et/ *adj* [L *turbinatus*, fr. *turbin*, turbo] 1: shaped like a top or an inverted cone (~ seed capsule) 2: TURBINAL

turbinate *n*: a turbinal bone, process, or cartilage
turbine \tə-'bɪn-/ *n* [F, fr. L *turbin*, turbo top, whirlwind, whirl, akin to L *turbare* to disturb]: a rotary engine actuated by the reaction or impulse or both of a current of fluid (as water or steam) subject to pressure and usu. made with a series of curved vanes on a central rotating spindle

turbit \tə-'bɪt/ *n* [origin unknown]: a pigeon of a fancy breed having a short crested head, short beak, frilled breast, and mostly white plumage

turbo \tə-'bɔ-/ *n, pl* turbos [turbo-] 1: TURBINE 2 [by shortening]: TURBOSUPERCHARGER

turbo-*comb form* [turbine] 1: coupled directly to a driving turbine (turbofan) (turbogenerator) 2: consisting of or incorporating a turbine (turbojet engine) (turbomachine)

turbo-car \tə-'bɔ-'kär/ *n*: an automotive vehicle propelled by a gas turbine

turbo-charge \-chärj/ *v*: to supercharge (an engine) by means of a turbine-driven compressor

turbo-charger \-chär-'jər/ *n*: a centrifugal blower driven by exhaust gas turbines and used to supercharge an engine

turbo-electric \tə-'bɔ-'ē-'lek-trik/ *adj*: involving or depending as a power source on electricity produced by turbine generators

turbo-fan \-fän/ *n*: 1: a fan that is directly connected to and driven by a turbine and is used to supply air for cooling, ventilation, or combustion 2: a jet engine having a turbofan

turbo-jet \-jet/ *n*: 1: an airplane powered by turbojet engines 2: TURBOJET ENGINE

turbojet engine *n*: an airplane propulsion system in which the power developed by a turbine is used to drive a compressor that supplies air to a burner and hot gases from the burner pass through the turbine and thence to a rearward-directed thrust-producing exhaust nozzle

turbo-prop \tə-'bɔ-'prəp/ *n*: 1: TURBO-PROPELLER ENGINE 2: an airplane powered by turbo-propeller engines

turbo-propeller engine \tə-'bɔ-'prə-'pel-ər-/ *n*: a jet engine having a turbine-driven propeller and designed to produce thrust principally by means of a propeller although additional thrust is usu. obtained from the hot exhaust gases which issue in a jet

turbo-prop-jet engine \-prəp-'jet-/ *n*: TURBO-PROPELLER ENGINE

turbo-ram-jet engine \-ram-'jet-/ *n*: a jet engine consisting essentially of a turbojet engine with provisions for burning additional fuel in the tail pipe or the portion of the engine to the rear of the turbine

turbo-shaft \tə-'bɔ-'shaft/ *n*: a gas turbine engine that is similar in operation to a turbo-prop engine but instead of being used to power a propeller is used through a transmission system for powering other devices (as helicopter rotors and pumps)

turbo-supercharged \tə-'bɔ-'sü-'pər-'chärjd/ *adj*: equipped with a turbosupercharger

to call (as the guard or a company) out from rest or shelter and into formation ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to come or go out from home in answer to a summons (voters *turned out* in droves) *b*: to get out of bed 2 *a*: to prove to be in the result or end (the play *turned out* to be a flop) *b*: to become in maturity (nobody thought he'd *turn out* like this) *c*: END (stories that *turn out* happily)

turn-over \tər-ō-vər/ *n* 1: an act or result of turning over: **UPSET** 2: a turning from one side, place, or direction to its opposite: **SHIFT, REVERSAL** 3: a reorganization with a view to a shift in personnel: **SHAKE-UP** 4: something that is turned over 5: a filled pastry made by folding half of the crust over the other half 6: the amount of business done, esp: the volume of shares traded on a stock exchange 7 *a*: movement (as of goods or people) into, through, and out of a place *b*: a cycle of purchase, sale, and replacement of a stock of goods, also: the ratio of sales for a stated period to average inventory *c*: the number of persons hired within a period to replace those leaving or dropped from a working force, also: the ratio of this number to the number in the average force maintained 8: the act or an instance of a team's losing possession of a ball through error or a minor violation of the rules

turn-over \tər-ō-vər/ *adj*: capable of being turned over
turn over \tər-ō-vər/ *vt* 1 *a*: to turn from an upright position: **OVERTURN** *b*: **ROTATE** (turn over a stiff valve with a wrench), also: to cause (an internal-combustion engine) to kick over 2: to search (as clothes or papers) by lifting or moving one by one 3: to think over; meditate on 4: to read or examine (as a book) slowly or idly 5: **DELIVER, SURRENDER** 6 *a*: to receive and dispose of (a stock of merchandise) *b*: to do business to the amount of (turning over \$1000 a week) ~ *vi* 1: **UPSET, CAPSIZE** 2: **ROTATE** 3 *a* of one's stomach: to heave with nausea *b* of one's heart: to seem to leap or lurch convulsively with sudden fright ~ **turn over a new leaf**: to make a change for the better esp in one's way of living

turn-pike \tɜrnm-pīk/ *n* [ME *turnpike* revolving frame bearing spikes and serving as a barrier, fr *turn* to turn + *pike*] 1: **TOLL-GATE** 2 *a*: a toll road or one formerly maintained as such, esp: a toll expressway *b*: a main road, esp: a paved highway with crowned surface

turn-sole \tɜrnm-sōl/ *n* [ME *turnsole*, fr MF *turnesol*, fr OIt *tornasole*, fr *tornare* to turn (fr ML) + *sole* sun, fr L *sol* — more at **SOLAR**] 1: any of several plants whose flowers or stems are supposed to turn with the sun, esp: **HELIOTROPE** 2: a European herb (*Chrozophora tinctoria*) of the spurge family with juice that is turned blue by ammonia, also: a purple dye obtained from it

turn-spit \tɜrnm-spīt/ *n* 1 *a*: one that turns a spit, specif.: a small dog formerly used in a treadmill to turn a spit *b*: a roasting jack 2: a rotatable spit

turn-stile \tɜrnm-stīl/ *n*: a post with arms pivoted on the top set in a passageway so that persons can pass through only on foot one by one

turn-stone \tɜrnm-stōn/ *n* [fr a habit of turning over stones to find food]: any of a genus (*Arenaria*) of various widely distributed migratory shorebirds resembling the related plovers and sandpipers, esp.: a widely distributed bird (*A. interpres*) having the upper surfaces variegated with black and chestnut and a black breast

turn-table \tɜrnm-tābəl/ *n*: a revolvable platform as *a*: a platform with a track for turning wheeled vehicles *b*: **LAZY SUSAN** *c*: a rotating platform that carries a phonograph record

turn to \tɜrnm-tū/ *vi*: to apply oneself to work; act vigorously

turn-up \tɜrnm-nəp/ *n*: something that is turned up

turn-up \tɜrnm-nəp/ *adj* 1: turned up (a ~ nose) 2: made or fitted to be turned up (a ~ collar)

turn up \tɜrnm-nəp/ *vt* 1: **FIND DISCOVER** 2: to raise or increase by or as if by turning a control 3 *Brit* *a*: to look up (as a word or fact) in a book *b*: to refer to or consult (a book) 4: to turn (a card) face upward 5: to reach a rotational speed of: develop power to the extent of (engine turns up 101 horsepower) ~ *vi* 1: to appear or come to light unexpectedly or after being lost 2 *a*: (1): to turn out to be (he turned up musing at roll call) (2): to become evident (her name is always turning up in the newspapers) *b*: to arrive or show up at an appointed or expected time or place (turned up half an hour late) 3: to happen or occur unexpectedly (something always turned up to prevent their meeting) 4 of a ship: **TACK** 1*b* — turn up one's nose: to show scorn or disdain

turn-ver-ein \tɜrnm-və-, 'vɛn/ *n* [Gk *turn* to turn + *ver-ein* to perform gymnastic exercises + *rein*, 'tɛin/ *n*] an athletic club

turn-pentine \tɜrnm-pən-, 'tɛn/ *n* [ME *terbentyne*, *terpentine*, fr MF & ML, *terbentine*, *turbentine*, fr ML *terbentina*, fr L *terebinthina*, fem of *terebinthinus* of terebinth, fr *terebinthus* terebinth, fr Gk *terebinthos*] 1 *a*: a yellow to brown semifluid oleoresin obtained as an exudate from the terebinth — called also *Chian turpentine* *b*: an oleoresin obtained from various conifers (as some pines and firs) 2 *a*: an essential oil obtained from turpentine by distillation and used esp as a solvent and thinner — called also *gum turpentine*, *oil of turpentine* *b*: a similar oil obtained by distillation or carbonization of pinewood — called also *wood turpentine* — *turn-pen-tin-ic* \tɜrnm-pən-'tɛn-ik/, *adj* or *turn-pen-tin-ous* \tɜrnm-pən-'tɛn-əs/ *adj*

turnpentine *vi* -tɛn-ɛd; -tɛn-ɪŋ/ 1: to apply turpentine to 2: to extract turpentine from, esp: to tap (pine trees) in order to obtain turpentine ~ *vi*: to collect or make turpentine

turn-pit-tude \tɜrnm-pɪt-'tɪd/ *n* [MF, fr L *turnpitudo*, fr *turnpis* vile, base]: inherent baseness. **DEPRIVITY** (moral ~), also: a base act
turnps \tɜrnm/ *n* *pl* but sing in constr (by shortening & alter): **TURPENTINE**

turquoise also **tur-quois** \tɜrnm-k(w)ɔz/ *n* [ME *turkeis*, *turcas*, fr MF *turquoise*, fr fem of *turquoys* Turkish, fr OF, fr *Turc* Turk] 1: a mineral $\text{CuAl}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ that is a blue, bluish green, or greenish gray hydrous basic copper aluminum phosphate, takes a high polish, changes sometimes to a green tint, but when sky blue is valued as a gem 2: a variable color averaging a light greenish blue

turquoise blue *n*: a variable color averaging a light greenish blue that is paler and slightly bluer than average turquoise

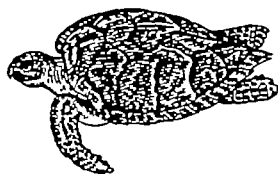
turquoise green *n*: a variable color averaging a light bluish green

turret \tɜr-ət, 'tɜr-ət, 'tɜr-ət/ *n* [ME *touret*, fr MF *toirete*, *toirete*, fr OF, dim of *tor*, *tur* tower — more at **TOWER**] 1: a little tower; specif.: an ornamental structure at an angle of a larger structure 2 *a*: a pivoted and revolvable holder in a machine tool *b*: a device (as on a microscope or a television camera) holding several lenses 3 *a*: a tall building usu moved on wheels and formerly used for carrying soldiers and equipment for breaching or scaling a wall *b* (1): a gunner's fixed or movable enclosure in an airplane (2): a revolving armored structure on a warship that protects one or more guns mounted within it (3): a similar upper structure usu for one gun on a tank

turret-ed \-əd/ *adj*: furnished with or as if with turrets

turtle \tɜr-tl/ *n* [ME, fr OE *turtla*, fr L *turtur*, of imit origin] *archaic*: **TURTLEDOVE**

turtle *n*, *pl* **TURTLES** also **turtle** often *attrib* [prob by folk etymology fr F *tortue*, prob fr (assumed) VL *tartarucha*, fr LL *tartarucha*, fem of *tartaruchus* of *Tartarus*, fr Gk *tartarouchos*, fr *Tartarus* *Tartarus*]: any of an order (Testudinata) of land, freshwater, and marine reptiles with a toothless horny beak and a bony shell which encloses the trunk and into which the head, limbs, and tail usu may be withdrawn



hawkbill turtle

turtle *n*: **TURTLENECK**

turtle-back \tɜr-tl-'bæk/ *n*: a raised convex surface — **turtle-back** or **turtle-backed** \tɜr-tl-'bæk-/ *adj*

turtle-dove \tɜr-tl-'dɔv/ *n*: any of several small wild pigeons esp of an Old World genus (*Streptopelia*) noted for plaintive cooing

turtle-head \tɜr-tl-'hɔd/ *n*: any of a genus (*Chelone*) of perennial herbs of the figwort family with spikes of showy white or purple flowers

turtle-neck \tɜr-tl-'nek/ *n* 1: a high close-fitting turnover collar used esp for sweaters 2: a sweater with a turtleneck

turtling \tɜr-tl-ɪŋ/ *n*: the action or process of catching turtles

turves *pl* of **TURF**

Tus-can \tɜs-kən/ *n* [ME, fr L *tuscanus*, *adj*, Etruscan, fr *Tusci* Etruscans] 1: a native or inhabitant of Tuscany 2 *a*: the Italian language spoken in Tuscany *b*: the standard literary dialect of Italian

Tuscan *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Tuscany, the Tuscans, or Tuscan 2: of or relating to one of the five classical orders of architecture that is of Roman origin and plain in style

Tus-ca-ro-ra \tɜs-kə-'rɔr-ə-, 'rɔr-ə/ *n*, *pl* **Tuscarora** or **Tuscaroras** [Tuscarora *Skā-rū-rē*, lit, Indian hemp gatherers] 1: a member of an Amerindian people orig of N Carolina and later of New York and Ontario 2: the language of the Tuscarora people

tus-che \tʊsh-ə/ *n* [G, back-formation fr *tuschen* to lay on color, fr F *toucher*, lit, to touch]: a black liquid used in lithography for drawing and painting and in etching and the silk-screen process as a resist

tush \tʊsh/ *n* [ME *tusch*, fr OE *tūsc*, akin to OFns *tusk* tooth, OE *tōth* tooth]: a long pointed tooth, esp.: a horse's canine

tush interj [ME *tusch*] — used to express disdain or reproach

tusk \tʌsk/ *n* [ME, alter of *tux*, fr OE *tūx*, akin to OE *tūsc* (tush)] 1: an elongated greatly enlarged tooth that projects when the mouth is closed and serves for digging food or as a weapon, broadly: a long protruding tooth 2: one of the small projections on a tusk tenon — **tusked** \tʌskt/ *adj* — **tusk-like** \tʌsk-'līk/ *adj*

tusk vi: to dig up with a tusk, also: to gash with a tusk

tusk-er \tʌs-kər/ *n*: an animal with tusks, esp.: a male elephant with two normally developed tusks

tusk tenon *n*: a tenon strengthened by one or more smaller tenons underneath forming a steplike outline

tus-sāh \tʊs-ə-, 'sɔ/ or **tus-sore** \-sɔr-, 'sɔr-/ *n* [Hindi *tasar*]: silk or silk fabric from the brownish fiber produced by larvae of some saturniid moths (esp *Antheraea paphia*)

tus-sive \tʊs-ɪv/ *adj* [L *tussis* cough]: of, relating to, or involved in coughing

tus-sle \tʊs-sl/ *n* **tus-sled**, **tus sling** \-sɪŋ/ [ME *tussillen* freq of ME *tusen*, *tousen* to tousle — more at **TOUSE**]: to struggle roughly • **SCUFFLE**

tussle *n* 1: a physical contest or struggle • **SCUFFLE** 2: an intense argument, controversy, or struggle

tus-sock \tʊs-ɔk/ *n* [origin unknown]: a compact tuft esp of grass or sedge, also: a hummock in marsh bound together by plant roots — **tus-socky** \-sɔk-/ *adj*

tussock grass *n*: a grass or sedge that typically grows in tussocks

tussock moth *n*: any of numerous dull-colored moths (esp family *Lymantriidae*) that usu have wingless females and larvae with long tufts or brushes of hair

tut \tʌ-'tʊnd/ *n* made by suction rather than explosion, often read as \tɜt/ *interj* [origin unknown] — used to express disapproval or disbelief

tut-tee \tʊt-'tɪ-/ *n* [tutor + -ee]: one who is being tutored

tutelage \tʊt-'lɪdʒ/ *n* [L *tutela* protection, guardian, fr *tutus*, pp of *tueri* to look at, guard] 1 *a*: an act or process of serving as guardian or protector • **GUARDIANSHIP** *b*: hegemony over a foreign territory • **TRUSTEESHIP** 2: the state of being under a

ə about ʰ kitten ər further ə back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
aʊ out ʧ chin ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
f joke ɪ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔ coin θ thin θ vision
ʊ foot y yet yū few yu famous zʰ this

(felt the world had ~ed against him) (~ed upon them with ferocity) d: to make a sudden, violent assault esp. without evident cause (dogs ~ing on their owners) 4 a: to direct one's attention or thoughts to or away from someone or something ~ b (1) to change one's religion (2) to go over to another side or party: DEFECT c: to have recourse: REFER, RESORT (~ed to a friend for help) (~ed to his notes for the exact figures) d: to direct one's efforts or interests: devote or apply oneself (~ed to the study of the law) 5 a: to become changed, altered, or transformed as (1) archaic: to become different (2) to change color (the leaves have ~ed) (3) to become sour, rancid, or tainted (the milk had ~ed) (4) to be variable or inconstant (5) to become mentally unbalanced: become deranged b (1) to pass from one state to another: CHANGE (water had ~ed to ice) (2) to GROW (his hair had ~ed gray) (the weather ~ed bad) (3) to become someone or something specified by change from another state: change into (~ traitor) (doctors ~ed authors) 6: to become curved or bent (as from pressure), esp.: to become blunted by bending (edge of the knife had ~ed) 7: to operate a lathe 8 of merchandise: to be stocked and disposed of: change hands *syn* see CURVE — turn-a-ble \tər-nə-bəl/ adj — turn a blind eye: to refuse to see: be oblivious (might turn a blind eye to the use of violence — Arthur Krock) — turn a deaf ear: to refuse to listen — turn a hair: to become upset or frightened (did not turn a hair when told of the savage murder — *Times Lit. Supp.*) — turn color 1: to become of a different color 2a: BLUSH, FLUSH b: to grow pale — turn loose 1a: to set free (turned loose the captured animal) b: to free from all restraints (turned them loose with a pile of theme paper to write whatever they liked — Elizabeth P. Schafer) 2: to fire off: DISCHARGE 3: to open fire — turn one's back on 1: REJECT, DENY (would be turning one's back on history — *Pius Walsh*) 2: FORSAKE (turned his back on his family — *Playboy*) — turn one's hand or turn a hand: to set to work: apply oneself — turn one's head: to cause to become infatuated or to harbor extravagant notions of pride or conceit (success had not turned his head) — turn one's stomach 1: to disgust completely (that sort of conduct turns my stomach) 2: SICKEN, NAUSEATE (the foul smell turned his stomach) — turn tail: to run away: FLEE — turn the other cheek: to respond to injury or unkindness with patience: forgo retaliation — turn the scale: to tip the scales — turn the tables: to bring about a reversal of the relative conditions or fortunes of two contending parties — turn the trick: to bring about the desired result or effect — turn turtle: CAPSIZE. OVERTURN

turn n [ME, partly fr. OF *tour*, *tour* lathe, circuit, turn (partly fr. L. *turnus* lathe, partly fr. OF *turner*, *tourner* to turn); partly fr. ME *turnen* to turn] 1 a: the action or an act of turning about a center or axis: REVOLUTION, ROTATION b: any of various rotating or pivoting movements in dancing 2 a: the action or an act of giving or taking a different direction: change of course or posture (illegal left ~) as (1) a drill maneuver in which troops in mass formation change direction without preserving alignment (2) any of various shifts of direction in skiing (3) an interruption of a curve in figure skating b: DEFLECTION, DEVIATION c: the action or an act of turning so as to face in the opposite direction: reversal of posture or course (an about ~) (~ of the tide) d: a change effected by turning over to another side (~ of the cards) e: a place at which something turns, turns off, or turns back: BEND, CURVE 3 a: a short trip out and back or round about (took a ~ through the park) 4: an act or deed affecting another esp. when incidental or unexpected (one good ~ deserves another) 5 a: a period of action or activity: GO, SPELL, *specif*: a bout of wrestling b: a place, time, or opportunity accorded an individual or unit of a series in simple succession or in a scheduled order (waiting his ~ in a doctor's office) c: a period or tour of duty: SHIFT d: a short act (as for a variety show) e (1) an event in any gambling game after which bets are settled (2) the order of the last three cards in faro — used in the phrase *call the turn* 6: something that revolves around a center: as a (1) LATHE (2) a catch or latch for a cupboard or cabinet door operated by turning a handle b: a musical ornament consisting of a group of four or more notes that wind about the principal note by including the notes next above and next below 7: a special purpose or requirement — used chiefly in the phrase *serve one's turn* 8 a: an act of changing: ALTERATION, MODIFICATION (a nasty ~ in the weather) b: a change in tendency, trend, or drift (hoped for a ~ in his luck) (a ~ for the better) c: the beginning of a new period of time (the ~ of the century) 9 a: distinctive quality or character b (1) a skillful fashioning of language or arrangement of words (2) a particular form of expression or peculiarity of phrasing c: the shape or mold in which something is fashioned: CAST 10 a: the state or manner of being coiled or twisted b: a single round (as of rope passed about an object or of wire wound on a core) 11: natural or special ability or aptitude: BENT, INCLINATION (a ~ for logic) (an optimistic ~ of mind) 12: a special twist, construction, or interpretation (gave the old yarn a new ~) 13 a: a disordering spell or attack (as of illness, faintness, or dizziness) b: a nervous start or shock 14 a: a complete transaction involving a purchase and sale of securities; also: a profit from such a transaction b: TURNOVER 7b 15: something turned over to be turned as a: a character or slug inverted in setting type b: a piece of type placed bottom up — at every turn: on every occasion: CONSTANTLY, CONTINUALLY — by turns: one after another in regular succession: ALTERNATELY, SUCCESSIVELY — in turn: in due order of succession: SUCCESSIVELY, ALTERNATELY — on the turn: at the point of turning (tide is on the turn) — out of turn 1: not in due order of succession



turn 6b 1 written, 2 played

(play out of turn) 2: at a wrong time or place: IMPRUDENTLY, UNWISLY (talking out of turn) — to a turn: to perfection turn-about \tər-nə-baʊt/ n 1 a: a change or reversal of direction, trend, policy, or role b: a changing from one allegiance to another c: TURNCOAT, RENEGADE d: an act or instance of retreating (~ is fair play) 2: MERRY-GO-ROUND turn-around \tər-naʊnd/ n 1 a: a space permitting the turning around of a vehicle 2: TURNABOUT 1a, 1b 3: the time required for a round trip (as of a ship) including loading, unloading, and maintenance turn away vt 1: DEFLECT, AVERT 2 a: to send away: REJECT, DISMISS b: REPEL c: to refuse admittance or acceptance to ~ vi: to start to go away: DEPART turn back vt 1 a: to stop going forward b: to go in the reverse direction 2: to refer to an earlier time or place ~ vi 1: to drive back or away 2: to stop the advance of 3: to fold back — turn back the clock: to revert to a condition existing in the past turn-buck-le \tər-nək-əl/ n: a device that consists of a link with screw threads at both ends or a screw thread at one end and a swivel at the other, that is turned to bring the ends closer together, and that is used for tightening a rod or stay turn-coat \tər-kōt/ n: one who switches to an opposing side or party, *specif*: TRAITOR turn-down \tər-daʊn/ adj: capable of being turned down, esp.: worn turned down (~ collar) turn-down \tər-daʊn/ n 1: REJECTION 2: something turned down 3: DOWNTURN turn down \tər-daʊn, tər-n- / vi: to be capable of being folded or doubled down (collar turns down) ~ vt 1: to fold or double down 2: to turn (a card) face downward 3: to reduce the height or intensity of by turning a control (turn down the radio) 4: to decline to accept: REJECT (turned down the offer) turned-on \tər-nɔn-, -dɔn/ adj: keenly aware of and responsive to what is new and smart turn-er \tər-nər/ n: one that turns or is used for turning (a pancake ~), esp.: one who forms articles with a lathe turn-er \tər-nər-, tu(ə)r-/ n (G, fr. *turnen* to perform gymnastic exercises, fr. OHG *turnan* to turn, fr. ML *turnare* — more at TURN) — a member of a turnverein: GYMNASIUM Turner's syndrome \tər-nər-/ n [Henry Hubert Turner b1892 Am physician]: a genetically determined condition that is associated with the presence of one X chromosome and no Y chromosome and that is characterized by an outwardly female phenotype with incomplete and infertile gonads turn-ery \tər-nə-rē/ n, pl -er-ies: the work, products, or shop of a turner turn-in \tər-nɪn/ n: something that turns in or is turned in turn in \tər-nɪn, tər-n- / vt 1: to deliver up: hand over (turned in his badge and quit) 2 a: to inform on: BETRAY b: to deliver to an authority (urged the wanted man to turn himself in) 3: to acquit oneself of: put on: PRODUCE (turned in a good performance) ~ vi 1: to make an entrance by turning from a road or path 2: to go to bed (turned in early) turning n 1: the act or course of one that turns 2: a place of a change in direction 3 a: a forming by use of a lathe, broadly: TURNERY b pl: waste produced in turning turning chisel n: a chisel used for shaping or finishing work in a lathe — see CHISEL illustration turning point n: a point at which a significant change occurs turn-nip \tər-nɪp/ n [prob fr. *turn* + E dial *neep* (turnip); fr. the well-rounded root] 1: either of two biennial herbs of the mustard family with thick roots eaten as a vegetable or fed to stock: a: one (*Brassica rapa*) with hairy leaves and usu. flattened roots b: RUTABAGA 2: a large pocket watch turn-key \tər-n-keɪ/ n, pl turnkeys: one who has charge of a prison's keys turnkey adj: of, relating to, or being a job or project (as a housing development) in which a private contractor completes the work of building and installation to the point of readiness for operation or occupancy at which time it is then sold to the customer at a prearranged price turn-off \tər-nɔf/ n 1: a turning off 2: a place where one turns off: esp. an exit ramp on a turnpike turn off \tər-nɔf, tər-n- / vt 1 a: DISMISS, DISCHARGE b: to dispose of: SELL 2: DEFLECT, EVADE 3: PRODUCE, ACCOMPLISH 4: to stop the flow of or shut off by or as if by turning a control (turn the water off) 5: HANG 1b 6 a: to remove (material) by the process of turning b: to shape or produce by turning 7: to cause to lose interest: BORE (a subject that turned off a number of students); also: to evoke a negative feeling in ~ vi 1: to deviate from a straight course or from a main road (turn off into a side road) 2 a Brit: to turn bad: SPOIL b: to change to a specified state: BECOME 3: to lose interest: WITHDRAW turn on vt 1: to cause to flow or operate by or as if by turning a control (turn the water on full) 2 a: to cause to undergo an intense often visionary experience by taking a drug; broadly: to cause to get high b: to move pleasantly (rock music turns her on); also: to excite sexually ~ vi: to become turned on turn-out \tər-naʊt/ n 1: an act of turning out 2 chiefly Brit a: STRIKE 3a b: STRIKER 1d 3: a gathering of people for a special purpose 4 a: a place where something (as a road) turns out or branches off b: a space adjacent to a highway in which vehicles may park or pull into to enable others to pass c: a railroad siding 5: a clearing out and cleaning 6 a: a coach or carriage together with the harness, harness, and attendants b: EQUIPMENT, RIG c: manner of dress: OUTFIT 7: net quantity of produce yielded turn out \tər-naʊt, tər-n- / vt 1 a: EXPEL, EVICT b: to put (as a horse) to pasture 2 a: to turn inside out (turning out his pockets) b: to empty the contents of esp. for cleaning or rearranging; also: CLEAN 3: to produce often rapidly or regularly by or as if by machine 4: to equip, dress, or finish in a careful or elaborate way 5: to put out by turning a switch (turn out the lights) 6

resembling each other 3: a compound crystal composed of two or more crystals or parts of crystals of the same kind that are grown together in a specific manner ~ *twin-ship* \-ship/ *n*

twin *vb* *twin*ed; *twin*-ing *vt* 1: to bring together in close association 2: *DUPLICATE*, *MATCH* ~ *vi* 1: to bring forth twins 2: to grow as a twin crystal

twin bed *n*: one of a pair of matching single beds

twin-berry \-twin-ber-ē/ *n* [fr. the occurrence of the berries in pairs] 1: a shrubby No. American honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrella*) with purple involucre flowers 2: *PARTRIDGEBERRY*

twin bill *n*: *DOUBLEHEADER*

twin-born \-twin-bō(-)r/ *adj*: born at the same birth

twin double *n*: a system of betting (as on horse races) in which the bettor must pick the winners of four stipulated races in order to win — compare *DAILY DOUBLE*

twine \-twīn/ *n* [ME *twīn*, fr. OE *twīn*; akin to MD *twīn* twine, OE *twā* two] 1: a strong string of two or more strands twisted together 2: a twined or interlaced part or object 3: an act of twining, interlacing, or embracing ~ *twīn*-ē/ *adj*

twine *vb* *twin*ed; *twin*-ing *vt* 1: a: to twist together b: to form by twisting: *WEAVE* 2: a: *INTERLACE* (the girl *twined* her hands — John Buchan) b: to cause to encircle or enfold something c: to cause to be encircled ~ *vi* 1: to coil about a support 2: to stretch or move in a sinuous manner: *MEANDER* (the river ~s through the valley) — *twīn*-ē/ *n*

twine *vb* *twin*ed; *twin*-ing [alter. of Sc *twīn*, fr. ME *twīn*en, fr. *twīn* double] *vt* *chiefly* Scot.: to cause (one) to lose possession: *DEPRIVE* (twined him of his nose — J. C. Ransom) ~ *vi* *chiefly* Scot.: *PART* (You and me must ~ — R. L. Stevenson)

twin-flower \-twin-flā(-)r/ *n*: either of two low prostrate shrubs (*Linnaea borealis* of northern Europe and Asia & *L. americana* of northern N. America) of the honeysuckle family with opposite leaves and fragrant usu. pink flowers in pairs

twinge \-twīŋ/ *vb* *twīn*ged; *twīn*-ing \-twīŋ-ŋ/ or *twīn*-ing [ME *twīngen*, fr. OE *twīngan*] *vt* 1: *dial*: *PLUCK*, *TWEAK* 2: to affect with a sharp pain or pang ~ *vi*: to feel a sudden sharp local pain

twinge *n* 1: a sudden sharp stab of pain 2: a moral or emotional pang (a ~ of conscience)

twi-night \-twī-nīt/ *adj* [twiŋht + night]: of, relating to, or being a baseball doubleheader in which the first game is played in the late afternoon and the second continues into the evening

twinkle \-twīŋ-kəl/ *vb* *twīn*-kled, *twīn*-kling \-k(-)līŋ/ [ME *twīnklen*, fr. OE *twīncelan*; akin to MHG *zwīnken* to blink] *vt* 1: to shine with a flickering or sparkling light: *SCINTILLATE* 2: a: to flutter the eyelids b: to appear bright with merriment or other usu. happy feeling (his eyes *twinkled*) 3: to flutter or flit rapidly ~ *vi* 1: to cause to shine with fluctuating light 2: to flicker or flit rapidly (twinkled the straight, red-lacquered toes — Glenway Wescott) — *twīn*-kler \-k(-)l(-)r/ *n*

twinkle *n* 1: a wink of the eyelids 2: the instant's duration of a wink: *TWINKLING* 3: an intermittent radiance: *FLICKER* 4: a rapid flashing motion: *FLURT* — *twīn*-kly \-k(-)l(-)ē/ *adj*

twinkling \-twīŋ-kliŋ/ *n*: the time required for a wink: *INSTANT* (the kettle will boil in a ~ — Punch)

twine-size \-twīn-sīz/ *adj* [twīn bed]: having the dimensions 39 inches by 75 inches — used of a bed, compare *FULL-SIZE*, *KING-SIZE*, *QUEEN-SIZE*

twirl \-twīr(-)l/ *vb* [perh. of Scand origin, akin to Norw *dial* *twirla* to twirl; akin to OHG *dweran* to stir — more at *TURBID*] *vt* 1: to revolve rapidly 2: to pitch in a baseball game ~ *vi* 1: to cause to rotate rapidly 2: *FITCH* 2a — *twīr*-er \-twīr(-)r/ *n*

twirl *n* 1: an act of twirling 2: *COIL*, *WHORL* — *twīr*-ly \-twīr(-)l(-)ē/ *adj*

twirl *var* of *TWIRP*

twist \-twīst/ *vb* [ME *twīsten*, fr. OE *twīst* *rope*; akin to MD *twīst* quarrel, twine, OE *twā* two] *vt* 1: a: to unite by winding (~ing strands together) b: to make by twisting strands together (~ thread from yarn) c: to mingle by interlacing 2: *TWINE*, *COIL* 3: a: to wring or wrench so as to dislocate or distort, esp.: *SPRAIN* (~ed my ankle) b: to alter the meaning of: *PERVERT* (~ed the facts) c: *CONTOUR* (~ed his face into a grin) d: to pull off, turn, or break by torsion e: to cause to move with a turning motion f: to form into a spiral shape g: to debase or falsify deviously: *DISTORT* h: to make (one's way) in a winding or devious manner to a destination or objective ~ *vi* 1: to follow a winding course: *SNAKE* 2: a: to turn or change shape under torsion b: to assume a spiral shape c: *SQUIRM*, *WRITHE* d: to dance the twist 3: *of a ball*: to rotate while taking a curving path or direction 4: *TURN* 3a (~ed around to see behind him) *syn* see *CURVE* — *twīst* one's arm: to bring strong pressure to bear on one

twist *n* 1: something formed by twisting or winding as a: a thread, yarn, or cord formed by twisting two or more strands together b: a strong tightly twisted sewing silk c: a baked piece of twisted dough d: tobacco leaves twisted into a thick roll e: a strip of citrus peel used to flavor a drink 2: the fleshing between the hind legs esp. of cattle or sheep 3: a: an act of twisting: the state of being twisted b: a dance performed with strenuous gyrations esp. of the hips c: the spin given the ball in any of various games (as baseball) d: a spiral turn or curve e: (1) torque or torsional stress applied to a body (as a rod or shaft) (2) torsional strain (3) the angle through which a thing is twisted 4: a turning off a straight course b: *ECCENTRICITY*, *IDIOSYNCRASY* c: a distortion of meaning or sense 5: a: an unexpected turn or development (weird ~s of fate — W. L. Shirer) b: a clever device: *TRICK* (questions demanding special ~s of thinking — New Yorker) c: a variant approach or method: *GIMMICK* (a kind of ~ on the old triangle theme — Dave Fedo) 6: a front or back dive in which the diver twists his body sideways a half or full turn before entering the water

twist drill *n*: a drill having deep helical grooves extending from the point to the smooth portion of the shank

twister \-twīst(-)r/ *n* 1: one that twists; esp.: a ball with a forward and spinning motion 2: a tornado, waterspout, or dust devil in which the rotatory ascending movement of a column of air is esp. apparent

twisting \-twīst(-)ŋ/ *n*: the use of misrepresentation or trickery to get someone to lapse a life insurance policy and buy another use. in another company

twit \-twīt/ *vt* *twī*ted; *twī*-ting [ME *twīten* to reproach, fr. OE *twītan*, fr. *at* + *twītan* to reproach, akin to OHG *twīzan* to punish, OE *twītan* to know] 1: to subject to light ridicule or reproach 2: *RALLY* 2: to make fun of as a fault *syn* see *RIDICULE*

twit *n* 1: an act of twitting: *TAUNT* 2: *Brit*: a silly annoying person: *FOOL*

twit \-twīt/ *vb* [ME *twīcchen*; akin to OE *twīccian* to pluck, OHG *gizwākan* to pinch] *vt*: to move or pull with a sudden motion: *JERK* ~ *vi* 1: *PULL* 1a, *PLUCK* (~ed at my sleeve) 2: to move jerkily: *QUIVER* *syn* see *JERK* — *twīt*-er *n*

twit *n* 1: an act of twitching; esp.: a short sudden pull or jerk 2: a physical or mental pang 3: a loop of rope or strap that is tightened over a horse's lip as a restraining device 4: a short spastic contraction of the muscle fibers b: a slight jerk of a body part — *twīt*-ch-ily \-twīt(-)ē/ *adv* — *twīt*-chly \-twīt(-)ē/ *adj*

twit *n* [alter. of *quitch*]: *QUACK GRASS*

twit \-twīt(-)r/ *vb* [ME *twīteren*; akin to OHG *twīzzirōn* to twitter] *vt* 1: to utter successive chirping noises 2: a: to talk in a chattering fashion b: *GIGGLE*, *TITTER* 3: to tremble with agitation: *FLUTTER* ~ *vi* 1: to utter in chirps or twitters (the robin ~ed his morning song) 2: to shake rapidly back and forth: *FLUTTER* — *twīt*-ter-er \-r(-)r/ *n*

twitter *n* 1: a trembling agitation: *QUIVER* 2: a small tremulous intermittent sound (as of birds) 3: a: a light chattering b: a light silly laugh: *GIGGLE* — *twīt*-ter-ly \-twīt(-)ē/ *adj*

twit \-twīt(-)r/ *prep* [ME *twītz* short for *betwix*, *betwixt*]: *BETWEEN*

two \-tū/ *adj* [ME *two*, *two*, fr. OE *twā* (fem. & neut.), akin to OE *twēgen* two (masc.), *tū* (neut.), OHG *zweine*, *L. duo*, *Gk. dyo*] 1: being one more than one in number 2: being the second — used post-positively (section ~ of the instructions)

two *pron*, *pl* *in constr* 1: two countable individuals not specified (only ~ were found) 2: a small approximate number of indicated things (only a shot or ~ were fired)

two *n*, *pl* *twos* 1: see *NUMBER* table 2: the second in a set or series (the ~ of spades) 3: a 2-dollar bill 4: something having two units or members

two-bagger \-bag(-)r/ *n*: *DOUBLE*

two-bit \-tū-bīt/ *adj* 1: of the value of two bits 2: cheap or trivial of its kind: *PETTY*, *SMALL-TIME*

two bits *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr* 1: the value of a quarter of a dollar 2: something of small worth or importance

two-by-four \-tū-bā-fō(-)r/, -fō(-)r/ *adj* 1: measuring two units (as inches) by four 2: small or petty of its kind (this house and its ~ garden — Philip Barry)

two-by-four *n*: a piece of lumber approximately 2 by 4 inches as sawed and usu. 1½ by 3½ inches if dressed

two cents worth *n*: an opinion or view on a topic under discussion (each speaker is getting in his two cents worth — Dwight Macdonald)

two-cycle *adj*, *of an internal-combustion engine*: having a two-stroke cycle

two-dimensional *adj* 1: having two dimensions 2: lacking depth of characterization (~ fiction)

two-faced \-tū-fāst/ *adj* 1: having two faces 2: *DOUBLE-DEALING*, *FALSE* — *two-faced-ness* \-fāst-nəs, -fā-sad-nəs/ *n*

two-fer \-tū-fō(-)r/ *n* [alter. of *two for* (one)] 1: a cheap item of merchandise; esp.: a cigar selling at two for a nickel 2: a free coupon entitling the bearer to purchase two tickets to a specified theatrical production for the price of one

two-flashed \-fīst(-)d/ *adj*: marked by vigorous energy: *VIRILE*

two-fold \-tū-fōld, -fōld/ *adj* 1: having two units or members 2: being twice as great or as many — *twofold* \-fōld/ *adv*

2,4-D \-tū-fō(-)d(-)r/, -fō(-)r/ *n*: a white crystalline compound $C_8H_6Cl_2O_2$ used as a weed killer

2,4,6-T \-fīv-fē/ *n*: an irritant compound $Cl_3C_6H_2O_2$ used in brush and weed control

two-handed \-tū-hān(-)d/ *adj* 1: used with both hands (a ~ sword) 2: requiring two persons (a ~ saw) 3: *archaic*: *STOUT*, *STRONG* 4: a: having two hands b: efficient with either hand — *two-handed-ness* *n*

two-line octave *n*: the musical octave that begins on the first C above middle C — see *FITCH* illustration

two-party *adj*: characterized by two major political parties of comparable strength

two-pence \-tū-pens(-)t/, US also \-tū-pen(-)t/ *n* 1: the sum of two British pennies 2: *pl* *twopence* or *two-pen-ces*: a coin worth twopence

two-pen-ny \-tū-pen(-)ē/ *adj*, US also \-tū-pen(-)ē/ *adj*: costing or worth twopence

two-phase *adj*, *DIAPHASE*

two-piece \-tū-pēs/ *adj*: forming a clothing ensemble with matching top and bottom parts

two-piece \-tū-pēs/ *n*: a garment (as a bathing suit) that is two-piece

two-piece \-tū-pēs(-)r/ *n*: *TWO-PIECE*

two-ply \-plī/ *adj* 1: consisting of two thicknesses 2: a: woven with two sets of warp thread and two of filling (a ~ carpet) b: consisting of two strands (~ yarn)

a	about	k	kitten	e	farther	a	back	ā	bake	ī	cat, cart
o	out	ch	chum	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	oi	coin	th	thun, this
l	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

guardian or tutor 3 a: instruction esp. of an individual b: a guiding influence
tutelar \('y)lüt-1-ör, -1-är/ *adj* or *n*: TUTORIAL
tut-lary \('y)lüt-1-er-ē/ *adj* 1: having the guardianship of a person or a thing (a ~ goddess) 2: of or relating to a guardian
tut-lary n, pl -laries: a tutelary power (as a deity)
tut-lor \('y)lüt-ör/ *n* [ME, fr. MF & L, MF *tuteor*, fr. *U tutor*, fr. *tutus*, pp of *tueri*] a person charged with the instruction and guidance of another as a: a private teacher b: a teacher in a British university who gives individual instruction to undergraduates — **tut-lor-ess** \-ör-əs/ *n*
tutor *vt* 1: to have the guardianship, tutelage, or care of 2: to teach or guide usu. individually in a special subject or for a particular purpose: COACH ~ *vi* 1: to do the work of a tutor 2: to receive instruction esp. privately
tut-orage \('y)lüt-ör-ē/ *n*: the function or work of a tutor
tut-ori-al \('y)lüt-ör-ē-əl, -tör-ē/ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving a tutor
tutorial *n* 1: a class conducted by a tutor for one student or a small number of students 2: a paper and esp. a technical paper written to give practical information about a specific subject
tut-ori-ship \('y)lüt-ör-ē-ship/ *n* 1: the office, function, or work of a tutor 2: TUTELAGE 3
tut-toyer \('t)üt-tō-yä/ *vi* [F, to address with the pronoun *tu* ("thou")], fr. MF, fr. *tu* thou (fr. L) + *toi* thee, fr. L *te* (acc. of *tu*) — more at THOU]: to address familiarly
tut-tl \tüt-ē, -tüt-, -tüt-, -tüt-/ *adj* or *adv* [It, masc. pl. of *tutto* all]: ALL — used as a direction in music for voices or instruments to perform together
tutti *n*: a passage or section performed by all the performers
tut-tl-frut-tl \tüt-i-früt-ē, -tüt-/ *n* [It *tutti frutti*, lit. all fruits]: a confection or ice cream containing chopped usu. candied fruits
tut-tut \tüt-tüt-/ *interj*: TUT
tu-tu \tüt-(ü)-tüt/ *n* [F, fr. (baby talk) *cucu*, *tutu* backside, alter of *cul* — more at CULET]: a very short projecting skirt worn by a ballerina
tu-whit tu-whoo \tə-(h)wīt-tə-(h)wū/ *n* [imit]: the cry of an owl
tux \taks/ *n*: TUXEDO
tux-ēdo \tək-sēd-(ō)/ *n, pl -dos or -does* [Tuxedo Park, N.Y.] 1: a single-breasted or double-breasted usu. black or blackish blue jacket 2: semiformal evening clothes for men
tu-yere \twe-ē-(ə)/ *n* [F *tuyère*, fr. MF, fr. *tuyau* pipe]: a nozzle through which an air blast is delivered to a forge or blast furnace
tv \tē-vē/ *n*, often *cap T & V* (television): TELEVISION
TV *abbr* terminal velocity
TVA *abbr* Tennessee Valley Authority
Tv dinner \tē-vē-/ *n* [fr. its saving the television viewer from having to interrupt his viewing to prepare and serve a meal]: a quick-frozen packaged dinner (as of meat, potatoes, and a vegetable) that requires only heating before it is served
Tvl *abbr* Transvaal
twa \twā/ or **twae** \twē/ *Scot* var of TWO
twad-dle \twād-7l/ *n* [prob. alter of E dial *twattle* (idle talk)] 1: silly idle talk 2: DRIVEL 2: one that twaddles: TWADDLER
twad-dle vb twad-dled; twad-dling \twād-7l-/ *n*: PRATE. BABBLE — **twad-dler** \-lör, -1-ör/ *n*
twain \twān/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *twegen* — more at TWO] *archaic*: TWO
twain *pron*: TWO (mark ~)
twain n, 1: TWO 2: COUPLE, PAIR
twang \twān/ *n* [imit] 1: a harsh quick ringing sound like that of a plucked bowstring 2 a: nasal speech or resonance b: the characteristic speech of a region, locality, or group of people 3 a: an act of plucking b: PANG, TWINO — **twangy** \twān-ē/ *adj*
twang vb twanged; twanging \twān-7l-/ *vi* 1: to sound with a twang (the catch of the gate ~ed and squealed) 2: to speak or sound with a nasal intonation 3: to throb or twitch with pain or tension ~ *vi* 1: to cause to sound with a twang 2: to utter or pronounce with a nasal twang 3: to pluck the string of
twang n [alter of *tang*] 1: a persisting flavor, taste, or odor 2: TANG 2: SUGGESTION, TRACE
twat \twāt/ *n* [origin unknown]: VULVA — usu. considered vulgar
tway-blade \twā-7blad/ *n* [E dial *tway* (two)]: any of several orchids (esp. genera *Listera* or *Liparis*) having a pair of opposite leaves
twæk \twæk/ *vb* [ME *twikken*, fr. OE *twician* to pluck — more at TWICH] *vt* 1: to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist 2: TWITCH (ed a bud from the stem) 2: to pinch (a person or a body part) lightly or playfully (ed the baby's ear affectionately) ~ *vi*: TWITCH 1
twæk n: an act of twacking: PINCH
twed \twēd/ *n* [alter. of Sc *twēl* twill, fr. ME *twyll*] 1: a rough woolen fabric made usu. in twill weaves and used esp. for suits and coats 2 *pl*: twed clothing, spec.: a twed suit
Twed-dle-dum and Twed-dle-dee \twēd-7dōm-ən, -twēd-7dē-/ *n* [E *tweddle* (to chirp) + *dum* (imit. of a low musical note) & *dee* (imit. of a high musical note)]: two individuals or groups that are practically indistinguishable
twoeddy \twēd-ē/ *adj* **twoed-ler, -est** 1: of or resembling twed 2 a: given to wearing tweds b: informal or suggestive of the outdoors in taste or habits — **twoed-ness** *n*
twen \twēn/ *prep* [ME *twene*, short for *betwene*]: BETWEEN
twest \twēt/ *n* [imit]: a chirping note
twest vi: CHIRP
twester \twēt-ör/ *n*: a small loudspeaker responsive only to the higher acoustic frequencies and reproducing sounds of high pitch
tweeze \twēz/ *vi* **tweezed; tweezing** [back-formation fr. *twizzers*]: to pluck, remove, or handle with twizzers
tweezer \twēz-ör/ *n*: TWEEZERS
tweezers \twēz-ör/ *n, pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [obs. E *tweeze*, *n* (etui), short for obs. E *erewee*, fr. *pl* of obs. E *erwee*, fr. F *étui*]: any of various small metal instruments that are usu. held be-

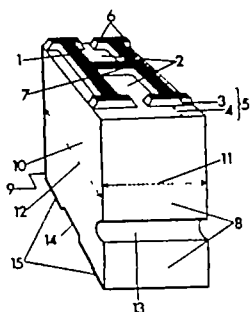
tween the thumb and forefinger, are used for plucking, holding, or manipulating, and consist of two legs joined at one end
Twelfth Day *n* [fr. its being the 12th day after Christmas]: EPIPHANY
Twelfth Night *n* 1: the eve preceding Epiphany 2: the evening of Epiphany
twelve \twelv/ *n* [ME, fr. *twelve*, *adj*, fr. OE *twelf*, akin to OHG *zwelf* twelve, both fr. a prehistoric Gmc compound whose first element is represented by OE *tw* two, and whose second element is represented by OE *-leofan* (in *endleofan* eleven) — more at TWO, ELEVEN] 1 — see NUMBER table 2 *cap* a: the twelve original disciples of Jesus b: the books of the Minor Prophets in the Jewish Scriptures 3: the 12th in a set or series 4: something having 12 units or members 5 *pl*: TWELVEMO — **twelfth** \twelf-(i)th/ *adj* or *n* — **twelve** *adj* or *pron*
twelve-mo \twelv-(j)mō/ *n, pl -mos*: the size of a piece of paper cut 12 from a sheet, also: a book, a page, or paper of this size
twelve-month \-mən(i)th/ *n*: YEAR
twelve-tone \-tōn/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being serial music utilizing the 12 chromatic tones
twelve-tone row *n*: the 12 chromatic tones of the octave placed in a chosen fixed order and constituting with some permitted permutations and derivations the melodic and harmonic material of a musical piece
twenty \twent-/ *n, pl* **twenties** [ME, fr. *twenty*, *adj*, fr. OE *twentig*, *n*, group of 20, fr. *twēn* (akin to OE *tw* two) + *-ig* group of 10 — more at TWO EIGHTY] 1 — see NUMBER table 2 *pl*: the numbers 20 to 29; spec.: the years 20 to 29 in a lifetime or century 3: a 20-dollar bill — **twenty-fifth** \-fif-(i)th/ *adj* or *n* — **twenty** *adj* or *pron*
twenty-four-mo \twent-ē-fō(r)-mō/ *n, pl -mos*: the size of a piece of paper cut 24 from a sheet; also: a book, a page, or paper of this size
twenty-one \twent-ē-wən/ *n* 1 — see NUMBER table 2 [trans. of F *vingt-et un*]: BLACKJACK — **twenty-one** *adj* or *pron*
twenty-twenty or 20/20 \twent-ē-twēnt-ē/ *adj* [fr. the testing of vision by reading letters at a distance of 20 feet] of the human eye: meeting a standard of normal visual acuity (~ vision)
twenty-two \twent-ē-tū/ *n* 1 — see NUMBER table 2: a .22-caliber rifle or pistol — usu. written .22 — **twenty-two** *adj* or *pron*
twerp \twɜrp/ *n* [origin unknown]: a silly, insignificant, or contemptible person
Twi \chwē, chə-wē, twē, chē/ *n* 1: a dialect of Akan 2: a literary language based on the Twi dialect and used by the Akan-speaking peoples (as the Ashanti)
twi \twi/ *prefix* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *zwei*, *twi*, L *bi*, Gk *di*, OE *tw* TWO]: two; double; doubly: twice (twi-headed)
twice \twis/ *adv* [ME *twiges*, *twies*, fr. OE *twiga*, akin to OE *twi*] 1: on two occasions (~ absent) 2: two times: in doubled quantity or degree (~ two to four) (~ as much)
twice-born \-bō(r)n/ *adj* 1: born a second time 2: having undergone a definite experience of fundamental moral and spiritual renewal: REGENERATE 3: of or forming one of the three upper Hindu caste groups in which boys undergo an initiation symbolizing spiritual birth
twice-laid \-lād/ *adj*: made from the ends of rope and strands of used rope (~ rope)
twice-told \-tōld/ *adj*: well known from repeated telling — used chiefly in the phrase a *twice-told tale*
twid-dle \twid-7l/ *vb* **twid-dled; twid-dling** \twid-7l-/ *n* [origin unknown] *vi* 1: to play negligently with something: FIDDLER 2: to turn or jounce lightly (~ round and round in the water — J. B. S. Haldane) ~ *vi*: to rotate lightly or idly (twiddled his cigar — James Lord) — **twiddle** one's thumbs: to spend time idly: do nothing
twiddle n: TURN, TWIST
twig \twig/ *n* [ME *twigge*, fr. OE, akin to OHG *zwig* twig, OE *tw* two] 1: a small shoot or branch usu. without its leaves 2: a minute branch of a nerve or artery — **twigged** \twigd/ *adj* — **twig-gy** \twig-ē/ *adj*
twig vb twigged; twig-ging [perh. fr. ScGael *tuig* I understand] *vi* 1: NOTICE, OBSERVE 2: to understand the meaning of: COMPREHEND ~ *vi*: to gain a grasp: UNDERSTAND (twigged instinctively about things — H. E. Bates)
twig n [origin unknown] *Brit*: FASHION, STYLE
twig pruner *n*: a longhorn beetle (*Elaphidionoides villosus*) whose larva bores into the twigs of various American hardwood trees and cuts them off as if pruned
twilight \twi-lit/ *n*, often *attrib* 1: the light from the sky between full night and sunrise or between sunset and full night produced by diffusion of sunlight through the atmosphere and its dust 2 a: an intermediate state that is not clearly defined (lived in the ~ of neutrality — Newsweek) b: a period of decline
twilight glow *n*: airglow seen at twilight
twilight sleep *n*: a state produced by injection of morphine and scopolamine in which awareness and memory of pain is dulled or effaced
twilit \twi-lit/ *adj* [twilight + *lit*]: lighted by or as if by twilight
twill \twil/ *n* [ME *twyll*, fr. OE *twilic* having a double thread, modif. of L *bilic*, *bilix*, fr. *bi* + *lilium* thread] 1: a fabric with a twill weave 2: a textile weave in which the filling threads pass over one and under two or more warp threads to give an appearance of diagonal lines
twillied \twild/ *adj*: made with a twill weave
twillling \twil-7l-/ *n*: twilled fabric; also: the process of making it
twinn \twīn/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *twinn* twofold, two by two, akin to ON *tvinnr* two by two, OE *tw* two] 1: born with one other or as a pair at one birth (~ brother) (~ girls) 2 a: made up of two similar, related, or connected members or parts: DOUBLE b: paired in a close or necessary relationship: MATCHING c: having or consisting of two identical units d: being one of a pair
twinn n 1 a: either of two offspring produced at a birth b *pl* *cap*: GEMINI 2: one of two persons or things closely related to or

cal, distinctive — **typ-i-cal-ity** \tī-pə-'kāl-ət-ē\ *n* — **typ-i-cal-ness** \tī-p-i-kāl-nəs\ *n*
typ-i-cal-ly \tī-p-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv* 1: in a typical manner (~ American) 2: on a typical occasion: in typical circumstances
typ-i-fy \tī-p-ə-'fī\ *vi* -fīed; -fī-ing 1 *a*: to represent in typical fashion (as by an image, form, model, or resemblance) (the anthropologist has tried to ~ the various strata of society — *Times Lit. Supp.*) 2: to constitute a typical mark or instance of (realism ... that typified his earlier work — *Current Blog.*) 3: to embody the essential or salient characteristics of: be the type of — **typ-i-fi-ca-tion** \tī-p-ə-'fī-kā-shən\ *n*
typ-ist \tī-'pɪst\ *n*: one who typewrites
typ-o \tī-'(p)ɒ\ *n*, *pl* **typos** [short for *typographical (error)*]: a typographical error
typ-o-graph \tī-'pə-'grəf\ *vi*: to produce (stamps) by letterpress
typ-o-graph-er \tī-'pə-'grə-fər\ *n* 1: COMPOSITOR 2: PRINTER 3: a specialist in the design, choice, and arrangement of type matter
typ-o-graph-ic \tī-'pə-'grəf-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or occurring or used in typography or typeset matter (*a ~ character*)
typ-o-graph-i-cal \tī-'pə-'grəf-ik(ə)-lē\ *adj*: TYPOGRAPHIC (*a ~ error*) — **typ-o-graph-i-cal-ly** \tī-'pə-'grəf-ik(ə)-lē\ *adv*
typ-o-graph-y \tī-'pə-'grəf-ē\ *n* [ML *typographia*, fr. Gk *typos* impression, cast + *-graphia* -graphy — more at **TYPE**]: the style, arrangement, or appearance of typeset matter
typ-o-log-i-cal \tī-'pə-'lɒ-'jī-k(ə)-lē\ *adj*: of or relating to typology or types — **typ-o-log-i-cal-ly** \tī-'pə-'lɒ-'jī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
typ-o-log-y \tī-'pə-'lɒ-'jī\ *n*, *pl* **-gies** 1: a doctrine of theological types 2: study of or analysis or classification based on types — **typ-o-log-ist** \tī-'pə-'lɒ-'jī-st\ *n*
typy or **typ-ey** \tī-'pē\ *adj* **typ-i-er**, **-est**: characterized by strict conformance to type; also: exhibiting superior bodily conformation (*a sound, ~ heifer*)
Tyr abbr **Tyrone**
tyr-a-mine \tī-'rə-'mēn\ *n* [ISV tyrosine + *amine*]: a phenolic amine C_9H_9NO that has a sympathomimetic action and is derived from tyrosine
tyr-an-ni-cal \tə-'ran-'nī-k(ə)-lē\ *adj* [L *tyrannicus*, fr. Gk *tyrannikos*, fr. *tyrannos* tyrant] 1: characteristic of a tyrant or tyranny (~ rule) 2: characterized by oppressive, unjust, or arbitrary behavior or control: DESPOTIC (*a ~ ruler*) — **tyr-an-ni-cal-ly** \tī-'rə-'nī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **tyr-an-ni-cal-ness** \tī-'rə-'nī-k(ə)-lē-nəs\ *n*
tyr-an-ni-cide \tə-'ran-'nī-'sīd, tī-\ *n* [in sense 1, fr. F, fr. L *tyrannicidium*, fr. *tyrannus* + *-i-* + *-cidium* -cide (killing); in sense 2, fr. F, fr. L *tyrannicida*, fr. *tyrannus* + *-i-* + *-cida* -cide (killer)] 1: the act of killing a tyrant 2: the killer of a tyrant
tyr-an-nize \tī-'rə-'nīz\ *vb* -nīzəd; -nīz-ing *vi*: to exercise arbitrary oppressive power or severity (some ways the living ~ over the dying — Thomas Powers) ~ *vi*: to treat tyrannically: OPPRESS — **tyr-an-niz-er** *n*
tyr-an-no-saur \tə-'ran-'sɔ-'sɔ(ə)r, tī-\ *n* [NL *Tyrannosaurus*, genus name, deriv. of Gk *tyrannos* tyrant + *sauros* lizard — more at SAURIAN]: a very large bipedal carnivorous dinosaur (*Tyrannosaurus rex*) with small forelegs that occurs in the Upper Cretaceous of No. America

tyr-an-no-sau-rus \tə-'ran-'sɔ-'sɔ(ə)r, tī-\ *n* [NL]: TYRANNOSAUR
tyr-an-nous \tī-'rə-'nəs\ *adj*: marked by tyranny; esp: unjustly severe — **tyr-an-nous-ly** *adv*
tyr-an-ny \tī-'rə-'nē\ *n*, *pl* **-nies** [ME *tyrannie*, fr. MF, *tyrannia*, fr. L *tyrannus* tyrant] 1 *a*: a government in which absolute power is vested in a single ruler; esp: one characteristic of an ancient Greek city-state 2: the office, authority, and administration of a tyrant 3: oppressive power (every form of ~ over the mind of man — Thomas Jefferson); specif: oppressive power exerted by government (the ~ of a police state) 4: a severe condition or effect: RIGOR (living under the ~ of the clock — Dixon Wecker) 5: a tyrannical act
tyr-ant \tī-'rənt\ *n* [ME *tyrant*, fr. OF *tyran*, *tyrant*, fr. L *tyrannus*, fr. Gk *tyrannos*] 1 *a*: an absolute ruler unrestrained by law or constitution 2: a usurper of sovereignty 3 *a*: a ruler who exercises absolute power oppressively or brutally 4: one resembling such a tyrant in the harsh use of authority or power
tyrant flycatcher *n*: any of various large American flycatchers (family Tyrannidae) that are usu. strictly insectivorous, take their prey on the wing, and have a flattened bill often hooked at the tip and usu. bristly at the gape
tyre chiefly Brit var of **TIRE**
Tyr-ian purple \tī-'rē-'ən-\ *n* [Tyre, maritime city of ancient Phoenicia]: a crimson or purple dye that is related to indigo, obtained by the ancient Greeks and Romans from gastropod mollusks, and now made synthetically
ty-ro \tī-'(r)ɒ\ *n*, *pl* **tyros** [ML, fr. L *tyro* young soldier, tyro]: a beginner in learning: NOVICE *syn* see **AMATEUR** *ant* expert
ty-ro-ci-dine or **ty-ro-ci-din** \tī-'rə-'sīd-'īn\ *n* [tyro- (as in tyrothricin) + *-cid-* (as in gramicidin) + *-ine*]: a basic polypeptide antibiotic produced by a soil bacillus (*Bacillus brevis*)
Ty-ro-le-an \tə-'rō-'lē-ən, tī-, tī-'rə-'lē-\ *adj* also **Ty-ro-li-an** \tə-'rō-'lē-ən, tī-\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the Tirol 2: of a hat: of a style originating in the Tirol and marked by soft often green felt, a narrow brim and pointed crown, and an ornamental feather
ty-ro-si-nase \tə-'rō-'sī-'nās, tī-, -nāz\ *n*: an enzyme that promotes the oxidation of phenols (as tyrosine) and is widespread in plants and animals
ty-ro-sine \tī-'rə-'sēn\ *n* [ISV, irreg fr. Gk *tyros* cheese — more at BUTTER]: a metabolically important phenolic amino acid C_9H_9NO ; that is a precursor of various alkaloids
ty-ro-thri-cin \tī-'rə-'θrī-'sīn\ *n* [NL *Tyrothricin*, *Tyrothrix*, generic name formerly applied to various bacteria including *Bacillus brevis*]: an antibiotic mixture that consists chiefly of tyrocidine and gramicidin, is usu. extracted from a soil bacillus (*Bacillus brevis*) as a gray to brown powder, and is used for local applications esp. for infection caused by gram-positive bacteria
tzad-dik *n*, *pl* **tzad-dikim** var of **ZADDIK**
tzar \tʒər, ('tʃər) var of **CZAR**
tzí-gene \('tʃē-'gān\ *n* [F, fr. Hung *cigány*]: GYPSY 1, 2
tzim-mes \tʒīm-'sə\ *n* [Yiddish *zimmes*]: a sweetened combination of vegetables (as carrots and potatoes) or of meat and carrots often with dried fruits (as prunes) that is stewed or baked in a casserole
tzí-tzís var of **ZIZITH**

a about * kitten or further a back k take k cot, cart
a out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
h loot o foot y yet yū few yú famous zh vision

two-*old*-ed \ˈtʊ-ɔld-əd/ *adj*: having two sides: **BILATERAL**
two-some \ˈtʊ-ɒsm/ *n* 1: a group of two persons or things: **COWPLE** 2: a golf angle
two-spotted spider mite \ˈtʊ-spəɪt-əd/ *n*: a widely distributed plant-feeding mite (*Tetranychus urticae*) that feeds on various usu herbaceous plants and is a serious pest in greenhouses
two-step \ˈtʊ-ɪstəp/ *n* 1: a ballroom dance in ¾ or ¾ time having a basic pattern of step-close-step 2: a piece of music for the two-step — **two-step** *vi*
two-suit \ˈtʊ-ɪt/ *n*: a man's traveling bag designed to hold two suits and accessories
two-tailed test \ˈtʊ-ɪl(d)-/ *n*: a statistical test for which the critical region consists of all values of the test statistic greater than a given value plus the values less than another given value — called also **two-sided test**, **two-tail test**, compare **ONE-TAILED TEST**
two-time \ˈtʊ-ɪm/ *vi* 1: to betray (a spouse or lover) by secret lovemaking with another 2: **DOUBLE-CROSS** — **two-timer** *n*
two-tone \ˈtʊ-ɪn/ *adj*: colored in two colors or in two shades of one color (~ shoes)
two-toned \ˈtʊ-ɪnd/ *adj*: **TWO-TONE**
two-way *adj* 1: being a cock or valve that will connect a pipe or channel with either of two others 2: moving or allowing movement in either direction (a ~ bridge) 3: involving or allowing an exchange between two individuals or groups (there must be good ~ communication — Jerrold Orme); *esp*: designed for both sending and receiving messages (~ radio) 4: involving mutual responsibility or reciprocal relationships (political alliance is a ~ thing — T. H. White 1915) 5: involving two participants (a ~ race) 6: usable in either of two manners (a ~ lamp)
two-way street *n*: a situation or relationship requiring give-and-take (marriage is a two-way street)
two-winged fly \ˈtʊ-wɪŋ(d)-/ *n*: any of a large order (Diptera) of winged or rarely wingless insects (as the housefly, mosquito, or gnat) that have segmented often headless, eyeless, and legless larvae, the anterior wings functional, and the posterior wings reduced to balancers
twp *abbr* township
TWX *abbr* teletypewriter exchange
TX *abbr* Texas
ty *n* *suff* [ME *-ie*, fr. OF *-tē*, fr. L *-tāt*, *-tas* — more at *-ity*]: quality: condition: degree (apronity)
tycoon \ˈti-kuːn/ *n* [Jap *taikun*, fr. Chin (Pek) *tai* great + *chün* ruler] 1: **SHOGUN** 2: a businessman of exceptional wealth and power: **MAGNATE** 3: a top leader (as in politics)
tying *pres part* of **TIE**
tyke \ˈtɪk/ *n* [ME *tyke*, fr. ON *tik* bitch] 1: **DOG**, *esp*: an inferior or mongrel dog 2: a chiefly Brit: a clumsy, churlish, or eccentric person 3: a small child
tymbal \ˈtɪm-bəl/ *var* of **TIMBAL**
tymbal *n* [alter. of *timbal*]: the vibrating membrane in the shrilling organ of a cicada
tymp- \ˈtɪm-/ *n* [in sense 1, fr. ME, fr. OE *timpana*, fr. L *timpanum*; in other senses, fr. ML & L *timpanum*] 1: **DRUM** 2: a sheet (as of paper or cloth) placed between the impression surface of a press and the paper to be printed 3: **TYMPANUM** 2
tympant, **tympantist** *var* of **TIMPANI**, **TIMPANIST**
tympant-ic \ˈtɪm-pən-ɪk/ *adj* [L & NL *timpanum*]: of, relating to, or being a tympanum
tympanic bone *n*: a bone of the mammalian skull enclosing part of the middle ear and supporting the tympanic membrane
tympanic membrane *n*: a thin membrane that closes externally the cavity of the middle ear and functions in the mechanical reception of sound waves and in their transmission to the site of sensory reception — called also *eardrum*; see **EAR** illustration
tym-pa-ni-tis \ˈtɪm-pə-ni-tɪs/ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk *tympānitis*, fr. *tympānos*]: a distension of the abdomen caused by accumulation of gas in the intestinal tract or peritoneal cavity — **tym-pa-ni-tic** \ˈtɪm-ɪk/ *adj*
tym-pa-num \ˈtɪm-pə-nəm/ *n*, *pl* *-nə* \-nə/ also *-num* [ML & L, ML, *eardrum*, fr. L, *drum*, architectural panel, fr. Gk *tympānon* drum, kettledrum; akin to Gk *typtēin* to beat] 1: (1) **TYMPANIC MEMBRANE** (2) the middle ear 3: a thin tense membrane covering an organ of hearing of an insect — see **INSECT** illustration 4: a membranous resonator in a sound-producing organ 2: a: the recessed usu triangular face of a pediment within the frame made by the upper and lower cornices 3: the space within an arch and above a lintel or a subordinate arch 3: the diaphragm of a telephone
tym-pa-ny \ˈnɛ-/ *n*, *pl* *-nies* [ML *tympānia*, fr. Gk, fr. *tympānos*] 1: **TYMPANITES** 2: **BOMBAST**, **TURBIDITY**
tyndar-e-us \ˈtɪn-dar-ē-s-/ *n* [L, fr. Gk]: a king of Sparta who was father by Leda of Castor and Clytemnestra
type *var* of **TINE**
typ-e \ˈtɪp-/ *adj* 1: of or relating to a type 2: serving as a type: **TYPICAL**
type \ˈtɪp/ *n*, *often attrib* [LL *typus*, fr. L & Gk; L *typus* image, fr. Gk *typos* blow, impression, model, fr. *typtēin* to strike, beat, akin to L *supprimere* to depress] 1: a: a person or thing (as in the Old Testament) believed to foreshadow another (as in the New Testament) b: one having qualities of a higher category: **MODEL** 2: a: a lower taxonomic category selected as a standard of reference for a higher category: also, a specimen or series of specimens on which a taxonomic species or subspecies is actually based 2: a distinctive mark or sign 3: a: (1) a: a rectangular block usu. of metal bearing a relief character from which an inked print can be made (2) a: a collection of such blocks (a font of ~) (3) a: alpha-numeric characters for printing (the ~ for this book has been photocomposed) b: **TYPEFACE** (italic ~) c: printed letters d: matter set in type 4: a: qualities common to a number of individuals that distinguish them as an identifiable class: as (1) the morphological, physiological, or ecological characters by which relationship between organisms may be recognized (2) the form common to all instances of a word b: a typical and often superior specimen c: a member of an indicated class or variety of people (the guests were mostly urban ~s — Lucy Cook) d: a particular kind, class, or group as (1) a: a taxonomic category essentially equivalent to a division or phylum (2) a: a group distinguishable on physiologic or serological bases (3) one of a hierarchy of mutually exclusive classes in logic suggested to avoid paradoxes e: something distinguishable as a variety: **SORT** (what ~ of films to make — *Current Blog*)
syn **TYPE**, **KIND**, **SORT**, **NATURE**, **DESCRIPTION**, **CHARACTER** *shared meaning element*: a number of individuals thought of as a group because of a common quality or qualities
type *vb* *typed*; **typ-ing** *vi* 1: to represent beforehand as a type 2: **PREFIGURE** 2: a: to produce a copy of b: to represent in terms of typical characteristics: **TYPEIFY** 3: **TYPEWRITE** 4: to identify as belonging to a type: as a: to determine the natural type of (as a blood sample) b: **TYPECAST** ~ *vi*: **TYPEWRITE** — **type-able** \ˈtɪp-ə-bəl/ *adj*
type \ˈtɪp/ *adj* *comb form*: of a specified type (cheddar-type)
type-case \ˈtɪp-keɪs/ *n*: **CASE** 3
type-cast \ˈtɪp-kæst/ *vi* *-cast*; **cast-ing** 1: to cast (an actor) in a part calling for the same characteristics as those possessed by the actor himself 2: to cast (an actor) repeatedly in the same type of role
type-face \ˈtɪp-fæɪs/ *n* 1: the face of printing type 2: all type of a single design
type-founder \ˈtɪp-faʊn-dər/ *n*: one engaged in the design and production of metal printing type for hand composition
type-founding \ˈtɪp-faʊndɪŋ/ *n*: the business or occupation of a type-founder
type-found-ry \ˈtɪp-faʊn-dri/ *n*: the manufacturing establishment of a type-founder
type genus *n*: the genus of a taxonomic family or subfamily from which the name of the family or subfamily is formed
type-high \ˈtɪp-haɪ/ *adj* or *adv*: having the same foot-to-face height as printing type
type metal *n*: an alloy that consists essentially of lead, antimony, and tin and is used in making printing type
type I error \ˈtɪp-wɪn-/ *n*: rejection of the null hypothesis in statistical testing when it is true
type-script \ˈtɪp-skript/ *n* [*type* + *manuscript*]: a typewritten manuscript, *esp*: one intended for use as printer's copy
type-set \ˈtɪp-sɛt/ *vi* *-set*; **set-ting**: to set in type: **COMPOSE**
type-set-ter \ˈtɪp-sɛt-ər/ *n*: one that sets type — **type-set-ting** \ˈtɪp-sɛt-ɪŋ/ *adj* or *n*
type species *n*: the species of a genus with which the generic name is permanently associated
type specimen *n*: a specimen or individual designated as type of a species or lesser group and serving as the final criterion of the characteristics of that group
type II error \ˈtɪp-ɪɪ-/ *n*: acceptance of the null hypothesis in statistical testing when it is false
type-write \ˈtɪp-raɪt/ *vb* *-wrote* \-prɔt/, *-writ-ten* \-prɪt-/ *n* [back formation fr. *typewriter*]: *vi*: to write (as a letter) with a typewriter ~ *vi*: to use a typewriter
type-writer \ˈtɪp-raɪt-ər/ *n*: a machine for writing in characters similar to those produced by printer's type by means of keyboard-operated types striking through an inked ribbon 2: **TYPIST**
type-writing \ˈtɪp-raɪt-ɪŋ/ *n*: the act or study of or skill in using a typewriter 2: the printing done with a typewriter
typh-lo-sole \ˈtɪf-lə-sə/ *n* [Gk *typhlos* blind + *solēn* pipe, channel — more at **SYRINGE**]: a longitudinal fold of the intestinal wall that projects into the cavity esp in bivalve mollusks, annelids, and starfishes
ty-pho-e-an \ˈtɪ-fē-ən/ *adj*: suggestive of **TYPHOUS**
Ty-pho-e-us \ˈtɪ-fə-yūs, -yəs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Typhoeus*]: **TYPHON**
ty-phoid \ˈtɪ-fɔɪd, (tɪ-) / *adj* [NL *typhus*] 1: of, relating to, or suggestive of typhus 2: [*typhoid*]: of, relating to, or constituting typhoid
typhoid *n*: **TYPHOID FEVER** 2: a disease of domestic animals resembling human typhus or typhoid
typhoid fever *n*: a communicable disease marked esp by fever, diarrhea, prostration, headache, and intestinal inflammation and caused by a bacterium (*Salmonella typhosa*)
ty-phon \ˈtɪ-fən/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Typhōn*]: a monster with a tremendous voice who according to classical mythology was father of Cerberus, the Chimera, and the Sphinx
ty-phoon \ˈtɪ-fun/ *n* [alter. (influenced by Chin — Cant — *taaf* typhoon, fr. *taaf* great + *fung* wind) of earlier *tyouffon*, fr. Ar *šūfān* hurricane, fr. Gk *typhōn* whirlwind, akin to Gk *typtēin* to smoke]: a tropical cyclone occurring in the region of the Philippines or the China sea
ty-phus \ˈtɪ-fəs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *typhos* fever; akin to Gk *typhēin* to smoke — more at **DEAR**] 1: a severe human febrile disease marked by high fever, stupor alternating with delirium, intense headache, and a dark red rash, caused by a rickettsia (*Rickettsia prowazekii*), and transmitted esp by body lice 2: **MURINE TYPHUS** 3: **TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE**
typ-ic \ˈtɪp-ɪk/ *adj*: **TYPICAL** 1, 2b
typ-ic-al \ˈtɪp-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* 1: constituting or having the nature of a type: **SYMBOLIC** 2: a: combining or exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group (~ suburban houses) b: conforming to a type (a specimen ~ of the species) *syn* see **REGULAR** *ant* **atypi-**



type 3a(1) 1 face, 2 counters, 3 bevel, 4 shoulder, 5 beard, 6 serif, 7 crossbar, 8 belly, 9 back, 10 body, 11 set size, 12 point size, 13 nick, 14 groove, 15 feet

be-half \bi-'haf, -'häf\ *n* [ME, fr. *by* + *half* half, side]: INTEREST
BENEFIT *also*: SUPPORT, DEFENSE (argued in his ~) — *in behalf of*
or *on behalf of*: in the interest of: as a representative of
be-hav \bi-'häv\ *vb* **be-haved**, **be-having** [ME *behaven*, fr. *be* +
haven to have, hold] *vi* 1: to bear or comport (oneself) in a par-
ticular way 2: to conduct (oneself) in a proper manner ~ *vi* 1:
to act, function, or react in a particular way 2: to conduct
oneself properly — **be-haver** *n*

syn BEHAVE, CONDUCT, COMPORT, DEPORT, ACQUIT *shared meaning*
element: to act or to cause or allow (oneself) to act in a particular
way *ant* misbehave

be-hav-ior \bi-'hä-vyör\ *n* [alter. of ME *behaviour*, fr. *behaven*] 1:
the manner of conducting oneself 2 *a*: anything that an or-
ganism does involving action and response to stimulation *b*: the
response of an individual, group, or species to its environment 3:
the way in which something (as a machine) behaves — **be-hav-**
ior-al \-vyör-äl\ *adj* — **be-hav-ior-al-ly** \-vör-äl\ *adv*

behavioral science *n*: a science (as psychology, sociology, or
anthropology) dealing with human action and seeking generaliza-
tions of man's behavior in society — **behavioral scientist** *n*

be-hav-i-or-ism \bi-'hä-vyör-'iz-əm\ *n*: a doctrine holding that the
proper concern of psychology is the objective evidence of behavior
and that consciousness and mind cannot be meaningfully defined
or studied — **be-hav-i-or-ist** \-vyör-räst\ *adj* or *n* — **be-hav-i-or-ist-**
ic \-hä-vyör-'is-tik\ *adj*

be-hav-i-or chiefly *Brit* var of **BEHAVIOR**

be-head \bi-'hed\ *vt*: to cut off the head of: DECAPITATE
be-he-moth \bi-'hē-moth, 'bē-ə-māth\ *n* [ME, fr. L. fr. Heb
bēhēmōth] 1 *often cap*: an animal described in Job 40-45-24 that
is prob. the hippopotamus 2: something of oppressive or mon-
strous size or power — **be-he-moth-ic** \-bē-ə-māth-ik\ *adj*

be-hes-t \bi-'hest\ *n* [ME, promise, command, fr. OE *behest* promise,
fr. *behtian* to promise, fr. *be-* + *htian* to command, promise
— more at **HIGHT**] 1: an authoritative order: COMMAND 2: an
urgent prompting (returned home at the ~ of his friends)

be-hind \bi-'hind\ *adv* [ME *behinde*, fr. OE *behindan*, fr. *be-* +
hindan from behind, akin to OE *hinder* behind — more at **HIND**] 1
a: in the place, situation, or time that is being or has been de-
parted from (stay ~) *b*: in, to, or toward the back (look ~) 2
a: in a secondary or inferior position *b*: in arrears (~ in his
payments) *c*: SLOW 3 *archaic*: still to come

be-hind *prep* 1 *a*: (1): in or to a place or situation in back of or
to the rear of (look ~ you) (stayed ~ the troops) (2): beyond in
past time (left a great name ~ him) *b* — used as a function word
to indicate something that lies between one thing (as an observer)
and another (malice ~ the mask of friendship) 2 — used as a
function word to indicate backwardness (~ his classmates in per-
formance), delay (~ schedule), or deficiency (lagged ~ last year's
sales) 3 *a*: in the background of (the conditions ~ the strike)
b: in a supporting position at the back of (solidly ~ their candi-
date) — **be-hind the times**: OLD-FASHIONED, OUT-OF-DATE

be-hind *n* [*behind*]: BUTTOCKS — sometimes considered vulgar
be-hind-hand \bi-'hind-hand\ *adj* 1: being in arrears 2 *a*:
lagging behind the times: BACKWARD *b*: being in an inferior
position *c*: being behind schedule *syn* see **TARDY** *ant* before-
hand

be-hind-the-scenes *adj*: kept, made, or held in secret
be-hold \bi-'hōld\ *vb* **held** \-held\, **hold-ing** [ME *beholden* to
keep, behold, fr. OE *beholdan*, fr. *be-* + *holdan* to hold] *vi* 1:
to perceive through sight or apprehension: SEE 2: to gaze upon;
observe ~ *vi* — used in the imperative *esp* to call attention —
be-holder *n*

be-hold-en \bi-'hōl-dən\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp of *beholden*]: being under
obligation for a favor or gift: INDEBTED

be-hoof \bi-'hu\ *n* [ME *behof*, fr. OE *behof*, akin to OE *hebban* to
raise — more at **HEAVE**]: ADVANTAGE, PROFIT

be-hoove \bi-'hūv\ or **be-hove** \-hōv\ *vb* **be-hooved** or **be-hoved**;
be-hoov-ing or **be-hov-ing** [ME *behoven*, fr. OE *behofian*, fr. *behof*
vi: to be necessary, proper, or advantageous for (it ~s us to fight)
~ *vi*: to be necessary, fit, or proper

beige \bā'zh\ *n* [F] 1: cloth made of natural undyed wool 2 *a*:
a variable color averaging light grayish yellowish brown *b*: a
pale to grayish yellow — **beige** *adj* — **belgy** \bā-'zhē\ *adj*

be-ing \bē-'ing\ *n* 1 *a*: the quality or state of having existence
b (1): something conceivable as existing (2): something that
actually exists (3): the totality of existing things *c*: conscious
existence: LIFE 2: the qualities that constitute an existent thing
3: ESSENCE, *esp*: PERSONALITY 3: a living thing, *esp*: PERSON

be-ing *adj* [pp of *be*]: PRESENT — used in the phrase for the time
being

Be-ja \bā-'jā\ *n*, *pl* **Be-ja** 1 *a*: a nomadic pastoral people living
between the Nile and the Red sea *b*: a member of this people 2:
the Cushitic language of the Beja people

bel \bēl\ *n* [Alexandrian Graham Bell]: ten decibels
be-la-bor \bi-'lä-bör\ *vi* 1: to work on or at to absurd lengths (~
the obvious) 2 *a*: to beat soundly *b*: ASSAIL, ATTACK

be-la-bour chiefly *Brit* var of **BELABOR**

be-lat-ed \bi-'lä-təd\ *adj* [pp of *belate* (to make late)] 1: delayed
beyond the usual time 2: existing or appearing past the normal
or proper time — **be-lat-ed-ly** *adv* — **be-lat-ed-ness** *n*

be-laud \bi-'läd\ *vi*: to praise used to excess

be-lay \bi-'lä\ *vb* [ME *bellegen* to beset, fr. OE *beleggan*, fr. *be-* +
leggan to lay] *vi* 1 *a*: to secure (as a rope) by turns around a
cleat, pin, or butt *b*: to make fast 2: STOP 3 *a*: to secure (a
person) at the end of a rope *b*: to secure (a rope) to a person or
object ~ *vi* 1: to be made fast 2: STOP, QUIT — used in the
imperative (~ there) 3: to make a line fast by turns around a
cleat, pin, or butt

be-lay *n*: 1: the obtaining of a hold (as for a rope) during moun-
tain climbing, *also*: a method of obtaining such a hold 2: some-
thing (as a projection of rock) to which a mountain climber's rope
is anchored

bel can to \bēl-'kän-(j)ō\ *n* [It, lit., beautiful singing]: operatic
singing originating in 17th century and 18th century Italy and

stressing ease, purity, and evenness of tone production and an agile
and precise vocal technique

belch \belch\ *vb* [ME *belchen*, fr. OE *bealcian*] *vi* 1: to expel gas
suddenly from the stomach through the mouth 2: to erupt, ex-
plode, or detonate violently 3: to issue forth spasmodically
— **gush** ~ *vi* 1: to eject or emit violently 2: to expel (gas) from
the stomach suddenly: ERUCT — **belch** *n*

bel-dam or **bel-dame** \bel-'dam\ *n* [ME *beldam* grandmother, fr.
MF *bel* beautiful + *ME dam*]: an old woman, *esp*: HAG
be-lea-guer \bi-'lē-gär\ *vi* **-guered**; **-guer-ing** \-gä-'jng\ [D *bele-*
geren, fr. *be-* (akin to OE *be-*) + *leger* camp, akin to OHG *legar*
be — more at **LAIR**] 1: to surround with an army so as to pre-
vent escape: BESIEGE 2: BESET, HARASS (~ed parents)

bel-em-nite \bel-'em-nit\ *n* [F *bélemnite*, fr. Gk *belemnion* dart,
akin to Gk *ballēin* to throw — more at **DEVIL**]: a conical fossil
shell of an extinct cephalopod (family Belemnitidae) — **bel-em-nit-**
ic \bel-'em-'nit-ik\ *adj*

bel-esprit \bel-'ə-sprē-, -ə\ *n*, *pl* **beaux es-prits** \bō-'zē-'prē\ [F,
lit., fine mind]: a person with a fine and gifted mind

bel-fry \bel-'frē\ *n*, *pl* **bel-fries** [ME *belfrey*, alter. of *berfey*, fr. MF
berfrei, deriv. of Gk *pyrgos* phorēos movable war tower] 1: a bell
tower; *esp*: one surmounting or attached to another structure 2:
a room in which a bell is hung in a tower 3: a cupola, turret, or
framework for enclosing a bell

Belg *abbr* Belgian, Belgium

bel-ga \bel-'gä\ *n* [F, fr. L. *Belga* Belgian]: a former Belgian mon-
etary unit for use in foreign exchange equal to five francs

Bel-gae \bel-'gē-, -jē\ *n*, *pl* [L. *pl* of *Belga*]: a people occupying
northern France, Belgium, and England in Caesar's time — **Bel-**
gic \-jik\ *adj*

Bel-gian \bel-'jən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Belgium 2:
any of a Belgian breed of heavy usu. roan or chestnut draft horses
— **Belgian** *adj*

Belgian hare *n*: any of a breed of slender dark-red domestic rab-
bits

Belgian, Mal-lin-ols \-mal-'ən-'wä\ *n*: any of a breed of squarely
built working dogs closely related to the Belgian sheepdog and
having relatively short straight hair with a dense undercoat —
called also **Malinois**

Belgian sheepdog *n*: any of a breed of hardy black or gray dogs
developed in Belgium *esp* for herding sheep

Belgian Ter-vu-ren \-tär-'vyur-'en-, -ter-\ *n* [*Terruven*, commune
in Brabant, Belgium]: any of a breed of working dogs closely re-
lated to the Belgian sheepdog but having abundant long straight,
fawn-colored hair with black tips

Bel-go \bel-'gō\ *comb form* [*Belgian*]: Belgian and (*Belgo*-
English)

be-lial \bē-'läl, 'bē-'yäl\ *n* [Gk, fr. Heb *bēlīyā* worthless] 1:
— a biblical name of the devil or one of the fiends 2: one of the
fallen angels in Milton's *Paradise Lost*

be-lie \bi-'li\ *vi* **lied**; **lying** 1 *a*: to give a false impression of *b*:
to contrast with 2 *a*: to prove (something) false *b*: to run
counter to: CONTRADICT *syn* see **MISREPRESENT** — **be-lie-**
r \-'li-(ə)-r\ *n*

be-lief \bē-'lēf\ *n* [ME *beleve*, prob. alter. of OE *gelēafa*, fr. *ge-*,
associative prefix + *lēafa*, akin to OE *līfan*] 1: a state or habit of
mind in which trust or confidence is placed in some person or thing
2: something believed, *specif*: a tenet or body of tenets held by a
group 3: conviction of the truth of some statement or of the reality
of some being or phenomenon *esp* when based on examination of
evidence

syn 1 **BELIEF** FAITH, CREDENCE, CREDIT *shared meaning* element:
an assent or act of assenting to something offered for accep-
tance **BELIEF** may suggest mental acceptance without directly
implying certitude or certainty on the part of the believer (had the
strongest **belief** in his own capacity for success) **FAITH** implies
certitude and full trust and confidence in the source whether there
be objective evidence or not (*faith* is the substance of things
hoped for, the evidence of things not seen — Heb 11:1 (AV))
CREDENCE implies intellectual acceptance but conveys nothing
about the validity of the grounds for acceptance (*give credence* to
rumors) **CREDIT** implies acceptance on grounds short of proof and
especially on the past reputation of the source (what *credit* can be
attached to an anonymous report?) *ant* **unbelief**, **disbelief**
2 *see* **OPINION**

be-liev-a-ble \-lē-və-'bəl\ *adj*: capable of being believed *esp* as
within the range of known possibility or probability *syn* see **PLAU-**
SIBLE *ant* **unbelievable** — **be-liev-a-bil-i-ty** \-lē-və-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* —

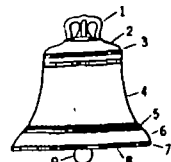
be-liev-a-ly \-lē-və-'blē\ *adv*

be-lieve \bē-'lēv\ *vb* **believed**; **believ-ing** [ME *beleven*, fr. OE
belifan, fr. *be-* + *līfan*, *līfan* to allow, believe, akin to OHG
glouben to believe, OE *lēof* dear — more at **LOVE**] *vi* 1 *a*: to have
a firm religious faith *b*: to accept trustfully and on faith (people
who ~ in the natural goodness of man) 2: to have a firm conviction
as to the reality or goodness of something (~ in exercise) 3:
to hold an opinion: THINK ~ *vi* 1: to consider to be true or
honest (~ the reports) 2: to hold as an opinion: SUPPOSE (I ~ it
will rain soon) *syn* see **KNOW** — **be-lieve-r** *n*

be-llike \bi-'lik\ *adv*, *archaic*: most likely

be-llit-tle \bi-'lit-əl\ *vi* **lit-tled**, **lit-tling** \-'lit-
-tng-, -'lit-ŋ\ 1: to cause (a person or
thing) to seem little or less 2: DISPARAGE 2
(~s her efforts) *syn* see **DECRY** *ant* **ag-**
grandize, **magnify** — **be-llit-tle-ment** \-'lit-
-tə-'mənt\ *n* — **be-llit-tler** \-'lit-ṭ-ər-, -'lit-
-lär\ *n*

be-live \bi-'liv\ *adv* [ME *belive*, fr. *by* + *live*,
dat. of *līfe*] *SCOT*: in due time: by and by
bell \bēl\ *n* [ME *belle*, fr. OE, akin to OE
bellan to roar — more at **BELLOW**] 1: a
hollow metallic device that vibrates and
gives forth a ringing sound when struck 2:
the sounding of a bell as a signal 3 *a*: a



bell 1: crown, 2: shoulder, 3: head, 4: waist, 5: band lines, 6: mouth bow, 7: flp, 8: mouth, 9: clapper

umbrella tree *n* 1: an American magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) having large leaves clustered at the ends of the branches 2: any of various trees or shrubs resembling an umbrella esp in the arrangement of leaves or the shape of the crown

Um-brí-an \ 'əm-brí-ən \ *n* 1 *a*: a member of a people of ancient Italy occupying Umbria *b*: a native or inhabitant of the Italian province of Umbria 2: the Italic language of ancient Umbria — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **Umbrian** *adj*

Um-bun-du \ 'əm-bùn-(d)ù \ *n*: a Congo language of central Angola

umi-ak \ 'ü-mē-ak \ *n* [Esk]: an open Eskimo boat made of a wooden frame covered with hide and used propelled with broad paddles



umiak

um-laut \ 'üm-Jäüt, 'üm- \ *n* [G, fr *um*-around, transformation + *laut* sound] 1 *a*: the change of a vowel caused by partial assimilation to a succeeding sound, esp

the fronting or raising of a back or low vowel (as *a*, *o*, or *u*) caused by an *i* or *j* orig. standing in the following syllable but usu. lost or altered *b*: a vowel resulting from such partial assimilation 2: a disjunctive mark placed esp over a German vowel to indicate umlaut

umlaut *vi* 1: to produce by umlaut 2: to write or print an umlaut over

ump \ 'əmp \ *n*: UMPIRE 2

ump *vi*: to act as umpire

um-pir-age \ 'əm-pi(s)-r-i-j \ *n* 1: the office or authority of an umpire 2 *a*: an act or instance of umpiring *b*: a decision of an umpire

um-pire \ 'əm-pi(s)-r-i-j \ *n* [ME *oumpere*, alter. (resulting fr incorrect division of a *noumpere*) of *noumpere*, fr MF *nomper* not equal, not paired, fr. *non-* + *per* equal, fr. L *par*] 1: one having authority to decide finally a controversy or question between parties as *a*: one appointed to decide between arbitrators who have disagreed *b*: an impartial third party chosen to arbitrate disputes arising under the terms of a labor agreement 2: an official in a sport who rules on plays 3: a military officer who evaluates maneuvers

umpire *vb* *um-pired*, *um-pir-ing* *vi*: to supervise or decide as umpire *vi*: to act as umpire

ump-teen \ 'əm(p)-tēn, 'əm(p)- \ *adj* [blend of *umpty* (such and such) + *-teen* (as in *thirteen*)]: very many: indefinitely numerous — **ump-teenth** \ 'tēn(t)h \ *adj*

UMT *abbr* Universal Military Training

UMW *abbr* United Mine Workers

UN *abbr* United Nations

un- \ 'ən \ *on before -stressed syll., on before -stressed or unstressed syll. prefix [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *un-*, L *in-*, Gk *an-*, OE *ne* not — more at *NO*] 1: not: IN, NON — in adjectives formed from adjectives (unstreuous) (unskilled) or participles (undressed), in nouns formed from nouns (unostentation), and rarely in verbs formed from verbs (unbe), sometimes in words that have a meaning that merely negates that of the base word and are thereby distinguished from words that prefix *in-* or a variant of it (as *im-*) to the same base word and have a meaning positively opposite to that of the base word (unartistic) (unmoral) 2: opposite of: contrary to — in adjectives formed from adjectives (unconstitutional) (ungraceful) (unmannered) or participles (unbelieving) and in nouns formed from nouns (unrest)*

un- *prefix* [ME, fr OE *un-*, on-, alter of *and*-against — more at *ANTE*] 1: do the opposite of: reverse (a specified action): DE-IA, DIS-IA — in verbs formed from verbs (unbend) (undress) (unfold) 2 *a*: deprive of: remove (a specified thing) from: remove — in verbs formed from nouns (unfrock) (unsex) *b*: release from: free from — in verbs formed from nouns (unhand) *c*: remove from: extract from: bring out of — in verbs formed from nouns (unbosom) *d*: cause to cease to be — in verbs formed from nouns (unman) 3: completely (unloose)

unabbreviated

unabsolved

unabsorbable

unabsorbed

unabsorbent

unacademic

unaccented

unaccentuated

unaccepted

unacclimated

unacclimatized

unaccommodating

unaccomplished

unaccrued

unachievable

unachieved

unacknowledged

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undeveloped

undialectical

undifferentiated

undigested

undignified

undiluted

undiminished

undimmed

undisarming

undiscovered

undiscovered

undiscovered

ultra-ba-sic \ul-trā-'bā-sik/ *adj* [ISV] : extremely basic; *specif* : very low in silica and rich in iron and magnesium minerals — **ultrabasic** *n*

ultra-centrif-u-gal \ul-sen-'trif-yə-gəl, -'trif-i-gəl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or obtained by means of an ultracentrifuge — **ultra-centrif-u-gally** \-gə-'lē/ *adv*

ultra-centrifuge \ul-sen-'trif-yūj/ *n* : a high-speed centrifuge able to sediment colloidal and other small particles and used esp. in determining sizes of such particles and molecular weights of large molecules

ultracentrifuge *w* : to subject to an ultracentrifuge — **ultra-centrifuge-tion** \ul-sen-'trif-yū-'fā-shən/ *n*

ultra-conservative \ul-trā-kən-'sə-rvət-iv/ *adj* : extremely conservative — **ultraconservative** *n*

ultra-fashion-able \ul-'fāsh-(ə)-nə-bəl/ *adj* : extremely fashionable

ultra-fine \ul-trā-'fīn/ *n* : a microfiche whose microimages are of printed matter reduced 90 or more times

ultra-filtration \ul-trā-'fīl-trā-'shən/ *n* : filtration through a medium (as a semipermeable capillary wall) which allows small molecules (as of water) to pass but holds back larger ones (as of protein)

ultra-high \ul-'hī/ *adj* : very high : exceedingly high (~ vacuum) (at ~ temperatures)

ultrahigh frequency *n* : a radio frequency between superhigh frequency and very high frequency — see **RADIO FREQUENCY** table

ultra-lap \ul-trā-'læp/ *n* : the principles of those who advocate extreme measures (as radicalism) 2 : an instance or example of radicalism — **ultra-lap** \ul-trā-'læp/ *adj* or *n* — **ultra-lap-tic** \ul-trā-'læp-tik/ *adj*

ultra-liberal \ul-trā-'lib-(ə)-rəl/ *adj* : extremely liberal — **ultra-liberal** *n*

ultra-marine \ul-'mā-rīn/ *adj* : **ULTRABASIC**

ultra-marine \ul-trā-'mā-rīn/ *n* [ML *ultramarinus* coming from beyond the sea] 1 : a blue pigment prepared by powdering lapis lazuli 2 : a similar pigment prepared from kaolin, soda ash, sulfur, and charcoal b : any of several related pigments 2 : a vivid blue

ultramarine *adj* [ML *ultramarinus*, fr. L *ultra-* + *mare* sea — more at MARINE] : situated beyond the sea

ultra-micro \ul-trā-'mī-'krō/ *adj* : being or dealing with something smaller than micro

ultra-micro-scope \ul-trā-'mī-'krō-'skōp/ *n* [back-formation fr. *ultramicroscopic*] : an apparatus for making visible by scattered light particles too small to be perceived by the ordinary microscope

ultra-micro-scope-ic \ul-'mī-'krō-'skōp-ik/ *adj* [ISV] 1 : too small to be seen with an ordinary microscope 2 : of or relating to an ultra-microscope — **ultra-micro-scope-ically** \-i-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

ultra-micro-tome \ul-'mī-'krō-'tōm/ *n* : a microtome designed to cut extremely thin sections for examination with the electron microscope — **ultra-micro-tomy** \ul-'mī-'krō-'tō-mē/ *n*

ultra-militant \ul-'mī-'lō-'tānt/ *adj* : extremely militant — **ultramilitant** *n*

ultra-min-i-a-ture \ul-'mīn-ē-'chū(ə)r, -'mīn-i-'chū(ə)r, -'mīn-yə-, -chər, -(i)'yū(ə)r/ *adj* : **MINIATURE** — **ultra-min-i-a-tur-ization** \ul-'mīn-ē-'chū-rə-'zā-shən, -'mīn-i-'chūr-, -'mīn-yə-'chūr-, -chər-, -(i)'yū-r/ *n*

ultra-mod-ern \ul-trā-'mād-əm/ *adj* : having the very latest ideas, styles, or tendencies — **ultra-mod-ern-ly** \-əm-'nēst/ *adv*

ultra-mon-tane \ul-'mān-'tān, -'mān-/ *adj* [ML *ultramontanus*, fr. L *ultra-* + *mont-*, *mons* mountain — more at MOUNT] 1 : of or relating to countries or peoples beyond the mountains (as the Alps) 2 : favoring greater or absolute supremacy of papal over national or diocesan authority in the Roman Catholic Church — **ultramontane** *n*, often *cap* — **ultra-mon-tan-ism** \ul-'mān-'tān-'iz-əm/ *n*

ultra-na-tion-al-ism \ul-'nāsh-nə-'lāz-əm, -'nā-'lāz-/ *n* : great or excessive devotion to or advocacy of national interests and rights esp. as opposed to international considerations — **ultra-na-tion-al-ist** \ul-'nā-'lōst, -'nā-'lōst/ *adj* or *n*

ultra-pure \ul-'pyū(ə)r/ *adj* : of the utmost purity (the distinctive qualities of an ~ metal) — **ultra-pure-ly** *adv*

ultra-se-cret \ul-'trā-'sē-'krēt/ *adj* : highly secret

ultra-short \ul-'shō(ə)r/ *adj* 1 : very short in duration (an ~ pulse of light) 2 : having a wavelength below 10 meters (~ radiation)

ultra-sonic \ul-'sūn-ik/ *adj* : **SUPERSONIC** a : having a frequency above the human ear's audibility limit of about 20,000 cycles per second — used of waves and vibrations b : utilizing, produced by, or relating to ultrasonic waves or vibrations (~ testing of metal) — **ultra-sonic-ally** \-i-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

ultrasonic *n* : an ultrasonic wave or frequency

ultra-son-ics \ul-'trā-'sūn-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in *constr* : the science or technology of ultrasonic phenomena

ultra-so-phis-ti-cated \ul-'sə-'fīst-ē-'kāt-əd/ *adj* : extremely sophisticated (~ machinery)

ultra-sound \ul-'trā-'saund/ *n* : vibrations of the same physical nature as sound but with frequencies above the range of human hearing

ultra-struc-ture \ul-'trā-'strək-'chər/ *n* : the invisible ultimate physicochemical organization of protoplasm — **ultra-struc-tur-al** \ul-'trā-'strək-'chə-rəl, -'strək-'shrəl/ *adj* — **ultra-struc-tur-al-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

ultra-violet \ul-'trā-'vi-ō-'lēt/ *adj* 1 : situated beyond the visible spectrum at its violet end — used of radiation having a wavelength shorter than wavelengths of visible light and longer than those of X rays 2 : relating to, producing, or employing ultraviolet radiation — **ultraviolet** *n*

ultraviolet light *n* : ultraviolet radiation

ultra-vi-ses \ul-'trā-'vi-'(r)ēz/ *adv* or *adj* [NL, lit., beyond power] : beyond the scope or in excess of legal power or authority

ul-ul-ant \ul-'yū-'lōnt/ *adj* : having a howling sound : **WAILING**

ul-ul-ate \ul-'yū-'lāt-əd/ *adj* : **ULULATING** *pp* of *ululate*, of imit. origin] : **HOWL** **WAIL** — **ul-ul-a-tion** \ul-'yū-'lā-shən/ *n*

ulva \ul-'və/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *sedge*] : SEA LETTUCE

Ulysses \yū-'līs-'sēz/ *n* [L, modif. of Gk *Odysseus*] : ODYSSEUS

um-bel \um-'bəl/ *n* [NL *umbella*, fr. L *umbrella*] : a racemose inflorescence typical of the carrot family in which the axis is very much contracted so that the pedicels appear to spring from the same point to form a flat or rounded flower cluster — see **INFLORESCENCE** illustration — **um-bel-er** or **um-belled** \-beld/ *adj*



ulva

um-bel-late \um-'bəl-'lāt, -'bəl-'lāt/ *adj* 1 : bearing, consisting of, or arranged in umbels 2 : resembling an umbel in form

um-bel-lifer \um-'bəl-'lī-fər/ *n* [NL *Umbelliferae*, group name, fem. pl. of *umbellifer* bearing umbels] : a plant of the carrot family

um-bel-lifer-ous \um-'bəl-'lī-f(ə)-rəs/ *adj* : of or relating to the carrot family

umber \um-'bər/ *n* [ME *umbre*, fr. MF, fr. L *umbra* shade, shadow, grayling] : a European grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*)

umber *n* [prob. fr. obs. E, shade, color, fr. ME *umbre* shade, shadow, fr. MF, fr. L *umbra* — more at UMBRAGE] 1 : a brown earth that is darker in color than ochre and sienna because of its content of manganese and iron oxides and is highly valued as a permanent pigment either in the raw or burnt state 2 : a moderate to dark yellowish brown b : a moderate brown

umber *adj* : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of umber; *specif* : of the color of umber

umber *vi* **um-bere**; **um-bere-ing** \-b(ə)-rɪŋ/ : to darken with or as if with umber

um-bil-i-cal \um-'bil-i-kəl/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or used at the navel 2 : of or relating to the central region of the abdomen

umbilical *n* : **UMBILICAL CORD** 2

umbilical cord *n* 1 : a cord arising from the navel that connects the fetus with the placenta; also : YOLK STALK 2 : a cable conveying power to a rocket or spacecraft before takeoff, also : a tethering or supply line (as for an astronaut outside a spacecraft or an aquanaut underwater)

um-bil-i-cate \um-'bil-i-kāt/ or **um-bil-i-cated** \-kāt-əd/ *adj* 1 : depressed like a navel 2 : having an umbilicus — **um-bil-i-ca-tion** \um-'bil-ə-'kā-shən/ *n*

um-bil-i-cus \um-'bil-i-kəs, -'bil-i-'i/ *n*, *pl* **um-bil-i-ci** \um-'bil-i-'ki, -'bil-i-'kē, -'bil-i-'kēz/ *n* [L — more at NAVEL] 1 : a small depression in the abdominal wall at the point of attachment of the umbilical cord to the embryo b : any of several morphological depressions, esp. : **HILUM** 1a 2 : a central point : **CORE**, **HEART**

um-bles \um-'bəl-z/ *n* *pl* [ME, alter. of *nombles*, fr. MF, *pl* of *noble* fillet of beef, pork loin, modif. of L *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus* loin — more at LOIN] : the entrails of an animal and esp. of a deer formerly used as food

um-bo \um-'bō/ *n*, *pl* **um-bo-ness** \um-'bō-'nēs/ or **umbos** [L : akin to L *umbilicus* — more at NAVEL] 1 : the boss of a shield 2 : a rounded elevation as : an elevation in the tympanic membrane of the ear b : one of the lateral prominences just above the hinge of a bivalve shell — **um-bo-nal** \um-'bō-nəl, -'bō-nəl/ *adj* — **um-bo-nate** \um-'bō-nāt, -'bō-nāt/ *adj*

um-bra \um-'brə/ *n*, *pl* **um-bras** or **um-bras** \-brē-, -brī/ [L] 1 : a shaded area 2 : a conical shadow excluding all light from a given source, *specif* : the conical part of the shadow of a celestial body excluding all light from the primary source b (1) : **PENUMBRA** 2 (2) : the central dark part of a sunspot — **um-bral** \-brəl/ *adj*

um-brage \um-'brīj/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *umbraticum*, neut. of *umbraticus* of shade, fr. *umbratus*, *pp* of *umbrare* to shade, fr. *umbra* shade, shadow; akin to Lith *unkna* shadow] 1 : **SHADE**, **SHADOW** 2 : shady branches : **FOLIAGE** 3 : an indistinct indication : vague suggestion : **HINT** b : a reason for doubt : **SUSPICION** 4 : a feeling of pique or resentment often at some fancied slight or insult (took ~ at the chairman's comment) *syn* see **OFFENSE**

um-bra-geous \um-'brā-'jəs/ *adj* 1 : **SHADY** b : filled with shadows 2 : inclined to take offense easily — **um-bra-geously** *adv* — **um-bra-geous-ness** *n*

um-bral-le \um-'brəl-ē, esp. South \um-'brəl-/ *n* [It *ombrella*, modif. of L *umbella*, dim. of *umbra*] 1 : a collapsible shade for protection against weather consisting of fabric stretched over hinged ribs radiating from a central pole; esp. : a small one for carrying in the hand 2 : the bell-shaped or saucer-shaped largely gelatinous structure that forms the chief part of the body of most jellyfishes 3 : something which provides protection; as : a defensive formation of planes maintained over surface operations or a landmass b : a heavy barrage 4 : something which covers or embraces a broad range of elements or factors (decided to expand... by building new colleges under a federation — Diane Ravitch)

umbrella *vi* : to protect, cover, or provide with an umbrella

umbrella bird *n* : any of several tropical American birds (genus *Cephalopterus* and esp. *C. ornatus*) related to the tyrant flycatchers and noted for the black male with a radiating crest curving forward over the head

umbrella leaf *n* : a No. American herb (*Diphyllia cymosa*) of the barberry family with two large petate stem leaves or a solitary lobed basal one

umbrella plant *n* : an African sedge (*Cyperus alternifolius*) that has large terminal whorls of slender leaves and is often grown as an ornamental

a	about	k	kitten	o	further	a	back	b	bake	c	cot, cart
ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip	l	life
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōl	coin	th	thin
ū	loot	ā	foot	y	yet	yā	few	yū	funous	zh	vision

unabated \ən-ə-'bāt-əd/ *adj*: not abated: being at full strength or force — **unabatedly** *adv*
unable \ən-'ā-bəl, 'ən-ə/ *adj*: not able: INCAPABLE as a: UNQUALIFIED, INCOMPETENT b: IMPOTENT, HELPLESS
unabridged \ən-ə-'brɪdʒd/ *adj*: 1: not abridged: COMPLETE (an ~ reprint of a novel) 2: being the most complete of its class: not based on one larger (an ~ dictionary)
unacceptable \ən-ək-'sep-tə-bəl, -ək-/ *adj*: not acceptable: not pleasing or welcome — **unacceptability** \-sep-tə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* — **unacceptably** \-sep-tə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unaccommodated \ən-ə-'kəm-ə-'dāt-əd/ *adj*: not accommodated: UNPROVIDED
unaccompanied \ən-ə-'kəmp-(ə)'æd/ *adj*: not accompanied; *specif*: being without instrumental accompaniment
unaccountable \ən-ə-'kaunt-ə-bəl/ *adj*: 1: not to be accounted for: INEXPLICABLE, STRANGE 2: not to be called to account: not responsible — **unaccountability** \-kaunt-ə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* — **unaccountably** \-kaunt-ə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unaccounted \-kaunt-əd/ *adj*: not accounted: UNEXPLAINED — often used with *for*
unaccustomed \ən-ə-'kəs-təmd/ *adj*: 1: not customary: not usual or common 2: not habituated — usu used with *to* — **unaccustomedly** \-kəm-təd-ē/ *adv*
una corda \u-'nə-'kōrd-ə, -kōr-(d)ə/ *adv* or *adj* [It, lit, one string]: with soft pedal depressed — used as a direction in piano music
una corda pedal *n*: SOFT PEDAL
unadorned \ən-ə-'dɔr-(ə)'nd/ *adj*: not adorned: lacking embellishment or decoration: PLAIN, SIMPLE
unadornment \-dɔr-(ə)'m-mənt/ *n*: the quality or state of being unadorned
unadulterated \ən-ə-'dɔl-tə-rāt-əd/ *adj*: PURE, UNMIXED — **unadulteratedly** *adv*
unadvised \ən-əd-'vɪzd/ *adj*: 1: done without due consideration: RASH (a cruel and ~ act) 2: not prudent: INDISCREET (her ~ love of gossip) — **unadvisedly** \-vɪ-zd-ē/ *adv*
unaffected \ən-ə-'fek-təd/ *adj*: 1: not influenced or changed mentally, physically, or chemically 2: free from affection: GENUINE — **unaffectedly** \-fek-təd-ē/ *adv* — **unaffectedness** *n*
unaffectionate \ən-ə-'fek-sh(ə)'nət/ *adj*: lacking affection: not affectionate — **unaffectionately** *adv*
unaging or **unageing** \ən-ə-'dʒɪŋ, -ən-/ *adj*: AGELESS
unalienable \ə-'li-jə-nə-bəl, -ā-'li-jə-/ *adj*: INALIENABLE
unaligned \ən-'lɪnd/ *adj*: NONALIGNED
unallayed \ən-'lɔɪd/ *adj*: not allayed: UNMIXED, UNQUALIFIED, PURE (~ metals) (~ happiness)
unalterable \ən-əl-'tɜr-ə-bəl, 'ən-/ *adj*: not capable of being altered or changed (an ~ resolve) (~ hatred) — **unalterability** \-tɜr-ə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* — **unalterably** \-tɜr-ə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unalterably \-tɜr-ə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unambiguous \ən-ə-'bɪg-ə-'wɔs/ *adj*: not ambiguous: CLEAR, PRECISE — **unambiguously** *adv*
unambivalent \-bɪv-ə-'lɪnt/ *adj*: not ambivalent: CLEAR-CUT, DEFINITE — **unambivalently** *adv*
un-American \ən-ə-'mer-ə-'kən/ *adj*: not American: not characteristic of or consistent with American customs, principles, or traditions
unan *abbr* unanimous
unanchor \ən-ə-'ŋk-ər, 'ən-/ *vi*: to loosen from an anchor
unannealed \ən-ə-'nē-(ə)'d/ *adj*, *archaic*: not having received extreme unction
unanes-the-tized \ən-ə-'nes-thə-'tɪzd/ *adj*: not having been subjected to an anesthetic
unanimity \u-'nɪ-m-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being unanimous
unanimous \u-'nɪ-n-ə-'m-əs/ *adj* [L *unanimus*, fr *unus* one + *animus* mind — more at ONE, ANIMATE] 1: being of one mind: AGREEING 2: formed with or indicating unanimity: having the agreement and consent of all — **unanimously** *adv*
unanswerable \ən-ən-'tɜr-(ə)'rə-bəl, 'ən-/ *adj*: not answerable, *esp*: IRREFUTABLE — **unanswerability** \-tɜr-(ə)'rə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* — **unanswerably** \-tɜr-(ə)'rə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unanticipated \ən-ən-'tɪs-ə-'pɛt-əd/ *adj*: not anticipated: UNEXPECTED, UNFORESEEN — **unanticipatedly** *adv*
unapologetic \ən-ə-'pɔl-ə-'dʒet-ɪk/ *adj*: not apologetic: offered or put forward without apology — **unapologetically** \-dʒet-ɪ-'k-ē/ *adv*
unappealable \ən-ə-'pē-lə-bəl/ *adj*: not appealable: not subject to appeal
unappealing \-pē-lɪŋ/ *adj*: not appealing: UNATTRACTIVE — **unappealingly** \-pē-lɪŋ-ē/ *adv*
unappeasable \-pē-zə-bəl/ *adj*: not to be appeased: IMPLACABLE — **unappeasably** \-pē-zə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unappetizing \ən-ə-'pɛt-ɪ-zɪŋ, 'ən-/ *adj*: not appetizing: INSPID, UNATTRACTIVE — **unappetizingly** \-pɛt-ɪ-zɪŋ-ē/ *adv*
unappreciable \ən-ə-'prɛ-shē-'ā-shən/ *n*: failure to appreciate something
unapproachable \ən-ə-'prɔʃ-ə-bəl/ *adj*: 1: not approachable: physically inaccessible 2: discouraging intimacies: RESERVED — **unapproachability** \-prɔʃ-ə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* — **unapproachably** \-prɔʃ-ə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unapt \ən-'æpt, 'ən-/ *adj*: 1: UNSUITABLE, INAPPROPRIATE (an ~ quote) 2: not accustomed and not likely (a man ~ to tolerate carelessness) 3: DULL, BACKWARD (~ scholars) — **unaptly** \-æpt-(t)l-ē/ *adv* — **unaptness** \-æpt-(t)nos/ *n*
unarguable \ən-ə-'gɪə-wə-bəl, 'ən-/ *adj*: not arguable — **unarguably** \-gɪə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unarm \ən-'ɑrm, 'ən-/ *vi*: DISARM
unarmed \-ɑrmd/ *adj*: 1: not armed or armored 2: having no hard and sharp projections (as spines, spurs, or claws)
unarticulated \ən-ə-'tɪk-ə-'lɪt-əd/ *adj*: not articulated, *esp*: not carefully reasoned or analyzed
unary \u-'nə-rē/ *adj* [L *unus* one + E *-ary*]: having or consisting of a single element, item, or component: MONADIC

unashamed \ən-ə-'shāmd/ *adj*: not ashamed: being without guilt, self-consciousness, or doubt — **unashamedly** \-shā-'mad-ē/ *adv*
unasked \ən-'as(k)ɪ, 'ən-/ *adj*: 1: not asked (~ questions) 2: not being asked: UNINVITED 3: not asked for (~ advice)
unassailable \ən-ə-'sā-lə-bəl/ *adj*: not assailable: not liable to doubt, attack, or question — **unassailability** \-sā-lə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* — **unassailably** \-sā-lə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unassertive \ən-ə-'sɜrt-ɪv/ *adj*: not assertive: MODEST, SHY
unassisted \ən-ə-'sɪst-əd/ *adj*: 1: not assisted: lacking help 2: made or performed without an assist (an ~ double play)
unassuageable \ən-ə-'swā-jə-bəl/ *adj*: not capable of being assuaged
unassuming \ən-ə-'sū-mɪŋ/ *adj*: not assuming: not arrogant or presuming: MODEST, RETIRING — **unassumingly** *adv*
unattached \ən-ə-'tʌtʃt/ *adj*: 1: not assigned or committed (as to a particular task, organization, or person); *esp*: not married or engaged b: not seized as security for a legal judgment 2: not joined or united (~ polyps) (~ buildings)
unattractive \ən-ə-'træk-tɪv/ *adj*: not attractive: PLAIN, DULL — **unattractively** *adv* — **unattractiveness** *n*
unavailable \ən-ə-'vā-lə-bəl/ *adj*: not available — **unavailability** \-vā-lə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n*
unavailing \-vā-lɪŋ/ *adj*: not availing: FUTILE, USELESS — **unavailingly** \-lɪŋ-ē/ *adv* — **unavailingness** *n*
unaverage \ən-ə-'vɛ-(ə)'rɪ, 'ən-/ *adj*: not average: UNUSUAL, OUTSTANDING
unavoidable \ən-ə-'vɔɪd-ə-bəl/ *adj*: not avoidable: INEVITABLE — **unavoidably** \-vɔɪd-ə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unaware \ə-'wɛ-(ə)'r, 'wɛ-(ə)'r/ *adj*: UNAWARES
unawarely *adv*: not aware: IGNORANT — **unawarely** *adv* — **unawareness** *n*
unawares \-wɛ-(ə)'rɪ, 'wɛ-(ə)'rɪ/ *adv* [un- + *aware* + -s, *adv*, suffix, fr ME, fr. s. gen sing ending of nouns — more at s] 1: without design, attention, preparation, or premeditation 2: without warning: SUDDENLY, UNEXPECTEDLY
unbacked \ən-'bækt, 'ən-/ *adj*: 1: never mounted by a rider, not broken 2: lacking support or aid 3: having no back
unbalance \-bal-ə-'n(ɪ)'s/ *vi*: to put out of balance; *esp*: to derange mentally
unbalance *n*: lack of balance: IMBALANCE
unbalanced \-ən-(t)st/ *adj*: not balanced: a: not in equilibrium b: mentally disordered or deranged c: not adjusted so as to make credits equal to debits (an ~ account)
unballed \-bal-əd/ *adj*: not furnished with or steadied by ballast: UNSTEADY
unbandage \-bæn-'dɪʒ/ *vi*: to remove a bandage from
unbar \ən-'bɑr, 'ən-/ *vi*: to remove a bar from: UNBOLT, OPEN
unbarbered \-bɑr-'berəd/ *adj*: having long and esp unkempt hair
unbarred \-bɑrd/ *adj*: 1: not secured by a bar: UNLOCKED 2: not marked with bars
unbated \-bāt-əd/ *adj*: 1: UNABATED 2 *archaic*: not blunted
unbearable \-bɛr-ə-'bɛr-ə-bəl, 'ən-, 'ber-/ *adj*: not bearable: UNENDURABLE — **unbearably** \-bɛr-ə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unbeatable \-bɛt-ə-bəl/ *adj*: 1: not capable of being defeated 2: possessing unsurpassable qualities — **unbeatably** \-bɛt-ə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unbeaten \-bɛt-ən/ *adj*: 1: not pounded or beaten: not whipped 2: not traversed: UNTRIED 3: not defeated
unbeautiful \-byʊt-ɪ-'fʊl/ *adj*: not beautiful: UNATTRACTIVE — **unbeautifully** \-fʊl-ē/ *adv*
unbecoming \ən-bɪ-'kɔm-ɪŋ/ *adj*: not becoming (an ~ dress); *esp*: not according with the standards appropriate to one's position or condition of life (~ conduct) *syn* see INDECOROUS — **unbecomingly** \-kɔm-ɪŋ-ē/ *adv* — **unbecominess** *n*
unbeknown \ən-bɪ-'nɔn/ or **unbeknownst** \-nɔn-(t)st/ *adj* [un- + obs. E *beknown* (known)]: happening without one's knowledge: UNKNOWN — usu used with *to*
unbeliever \ən-bɪ-'li:v-ər/ *n*: incredulity or skepticism *esp* in matters of religious faith
syn UNBELIEF, DISBELIEF, INCREDULITY *shared meaning element*: the attitude or state of mind of one who does not believe *ant* belief
unbelievable \-li:v-ə-bəl/ *adj*: too improbable for belief: INCREDIBLE — **unbelievably** \-li:v-ə-'bi-ē/ *adv*
unbeliever \-li:v-ər/ *n*: 1: one that does not believe: an incredulous person: DOUBTER, SKEPTIC 2: one that does not believe in a particular religious faith *syn* see ATHEIST
unbelieving \-li:v-ɪŋ/ *adj*: marked by unbelief: INCREDULOUS, SKEPTICAL — **unbelievingly** \-li:v-ɪŋ-ē/ *adv*
unbelted \ən-'bel-təd, 'ən-/ *adj*: not furnished with a belt
unbend \-bend/ *vb* \-bent/ *vi*: 1: to free from flexure: make or allow to become straight (~ a bow) 2: to cause (as the mind) to relax 3: a: to unfasten (as a sail) from a spar or stay b: to cast loose or untie (as a rope) ~ *vi* 1: to relax one's severity, stiffness, or austerity 2: to cease to be bent: become straight
unbendable \-ben-də-bəl/ *adj*: SINGLE-MINDED, FIRM
unbending \-ben-dɪŋ/ *adj* [un-]: 1: not bending: UNYIELDING, INFLEXIBLE (an ~ will) 2: aloof or unsocial in manner: REVERSED
unbeaming \ən-bi-'sɛ-mɪŋ/ *adj*: not befitting: UNBECOMING
unbiased \ən-'bi-əs, 'ən-/ *adj*: 1: free from bias, *esp*: free from all prejudice and favoritism: eminently fair 2: of a statistic: having an expected value equal to a population parameter being estimated — **unbiasedness** \-sɪ-(t)nos/ *n* *syn* see FAIR *ant* biased
unbiblical \ən-'bɪb-lɪ-kəl, 'ən-/ *adj*: contrary to or un sanctioned by the Bible
unbidden \-bɪd-ən/ *also* **unbid** \-bɪd/ *adj*: not bidden: UNASKED, UNINVITED

unheeding	unmatching	unpledged	unremunerative	unsharp	untainted
unheralded	unmaterialistic	unplowed	unrenowned	unshaved	untalented
unheroic	unmeasurable	unplundered	unrent	unshaven	untalked-of
unheroical	unmeasured	unpoetic	unrepaid	unshed	untamable
unhesitant	unmechanical	unpoetical	unrepaired	unsheltered	untamed
unhindered	unmediated	unpointed	unrepealed	unshiled	untanned
unhip	unmediated	unpolemic	unrepentant	unshorn	untapped
unhired	unmellow	unpolemical	unreplaced	unshrinkable	untarnished
unhistorical	unmellous	unpoliced	unreported	unshrinking	untarnished
unhonored	unmelted	unpolished	unrepresentative	unshut	untaxed
unhoped for	unmentioned	unpolluted	unrepresented	unshifted	unteachable
unhumorous	unmerchandise	unpolluted	unrepressed	unsigned	untechnical
unhurt	unmet	unpolymerized	unreproduced	unslight	untempered
unhydrated	unmetabolized	unposed	unreproved	unslight	untenanted
unhygienic	unmethodical	unpossessing	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unideal	unmetrical	unpowered	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unidealized	unmilitary	unpractical	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unidentifiable	unmilled	unpractical	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unidentified	unmingled	unpremeditated	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unideological	unmitigable	unprepossessing	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unidiomatic	unmixed	unprescribed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unilluminated	unmixed	unpresentable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unimaginative	unmodernized	unpressed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unimpaired	unmodified	unpressured	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unimpeded	unmodulated	unpretty	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unimportance	unmolested	unprevailing	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unimportant	unmonitored	unpreventable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unimposing	unmortgaged	unprinted	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unimpressed	unmotivated	unprivileged	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unimpressible	unmounted	unprocessed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unimpressible	unmovable	unproductive	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unimpressive	unmoved	unprofessional	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninclined	unmoving	unprogrammed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unincorporated	unmusical	unprogressive	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unindexed	unnameable	unprohibited	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unindustrialized	unnamed	unprompted	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninfected	unnaturalized	unpronounceable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninflammable	unnavigable	unpropriety	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninflected	unneeded	unpropitious	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninfluenced	unneighborly	unproportionate	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninformed	unnoisy	unproportioned	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninhabitable	unnoticeable	unprosperous	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninhabited	unnoticed	unprotected	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninitiated	unnourishing	unprotecting	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninjured	unobjectionable	unproved	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninoculated	unobliging	unproven	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninspired	unobscured	unprovided	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninspiring	unobservable	unprovoked	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninstructed	unobscured	unpruned	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninstructive	unobserved	unpublished	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninsulated	unobserving	unpunctual	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unintegrated	unobstructed	unpunished	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unintellectual	unobtainable	unpurchasable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unintended	unobvious	unpure	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninterested	unopen	unquantifiable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninteresting	unopened	unquenchable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unintermittent	unopposed	unquenched	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unintimidated	unordered	unquestioned	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninvaded	unorganizable	unradical	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninventive	unoriginal	unraised	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninvested	unostentatious	unransomed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninvited	unowned	unranked	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninviting	unoxygated	unratified	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
uninvolved	unpainted	unrationed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unjointed	unparasitized	unrelished	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unjudged	unpardonable	unreliable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unjustifiable	unpardoned	unrealizable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unjustified	unparenthesized	unrealized	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unkept	unpartisan	unreasoned	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unknowledgeable	unpartitioned	unreclaimable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unkosher	unpasteurized	unrecompensed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlabeled	unpastoral	unreconcilable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlabored	unpatentable	unreconciled	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unladylike	unpatient	unrecorded	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlamented	unpatriotic	unrecoverable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unleavened	unpatterned	unredeemed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlethal	unpaved	unredressed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unliberal	unpedantic	unrefined	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlicensed	unpedigreed	unreflecting	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlighted	unperceivable	unreflective	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlikeable	unperceived	unreformable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlined	unperceptive	unreformed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlit	unperformed	unrefuted	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unliterary	unperplexed	unregarded	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlivable	unpersuadable	unregimented	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlobed	unpersuaded	unregistered	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unlovable	unpersuasive	unregulated	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unloved	unperturbed	unrehearsed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unloving	unphilosophic	unreimbursed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmagnified	unphilosophical	unreinforced	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmalice	unphonetic	unrelated	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmalleable	unphotogenic	unrelaxed	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmanageable	unphotographed	unrelaxing	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmanufactured	unpicturesque	unreliable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmarked	unplotted	unrelieved	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmarketable	unplying	unreligious	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmarried	unplaced	unreluctant	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmasculine	unplanned	unremovable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmastered	unplanted	unremembered	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmatchable	unplayable	unreminiscent	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
unmatched	unpleased	unremitted	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
	unpleasing	unremovable	unrequited	unslight	untenanted
		unremunerated	unrequited	unslight	untenanted

un-abashed \an-ə-'bāsh-ēd/ adj : not abashed : UNDISGUISED
 un-abashed-ly \-ə-'bāsh-əd-ē/ adv

• about • kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift ĩ trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ô flaw ol coin th thin th thus
 ū loot ù foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

uncle \ˈʊŋ-kəl/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *avunculus* mother's brother; akin to OE *ēam* uncle, OIr *āue* grandson, L *avus* grandfather] 1 **a**: the brother of one's father or mother **b**: the husband of one's aunt **2**: one who helps, advises, or encourages **3** — used as a cry of surrender (was forced to cry ~) 4 **cap**: UNCLE SAM

unclean \ˈʊn-klēn, -ən-/ *adj* 1: morally or spiritually impure **2**: infected with a harmful supernatural contagion, also: prohibited by ritual law for use or contact **3**: DIRTY, FILTHY **4**: lacking in clarity and precision of conception or execution — **unclean-ness** \ˈʊn-klēn-nəs/ *n*

uncleanly \ˈʊn-klēn-lē-/ *adv*: morally or physically unclean — **unclean-li-ness** *n*

uncleanly \ˈʊn-klēn-lē-/ *adv*: in an unclean manner

uncle \ˈʊn-kəl/ *vi* 1: to open from a clenched position **2**: to release from a grip ~ *vi*: to become unclenched or relaxed

Uncle Sam \ˈʊŋ-kəl-səm/ *n* [expansion of U.S., abbr. of *United States*] 1: the U.S. government **2**: the American nation or people

Uncle Tom \ˈʊŋ-kəl-təm/ *n* 1: a pious and faithful elderly Negro slave in the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe **2**: a black eager to win the approval of whites and willing to cooperate with them

Uncle Tom vi Uncle Tommed; **Uncle Tom-ming**: to behave like an Uncle Tom

Uncle Tom-ism \ˈʊŋ-kəl-təm-iz-əm/ *n*: behavior characteristic of an Uncle Tom

unclimbable \ˈʊn-klīm-bə-bəl, -ən-/ *adj*: not able to be climbed — **unclimbable-ness** *n*

uncinch \ˈʊn-klīnch, -ən-/ *vi*: UNCLENCH

uncloak \ˈʊn-kloʊk/ *vi* 1: to remove a cloak or cover from **2**: REVEAL UNMASK ~ *vi*: to take off a cloak

unclog \ˈʊn-kloʊg/ *vi*: to free from a difficulty or obstruction

unclose \ˈʊn-kloʊz/ *vi* 1: OPEN **2**: DISCLOSE REVEAL ~ *vi*: to become opened

unclosed \ˈʊn-kloʊzd/ *adj*: not closed or settled: not concluded

unclothe \ˈʊn-kloʊð/ *vi* 1: to strip of clothes **2**: DIVEST, UNCOVER

unclothed \ˈʊn-kloʊðd/ *adj*: not clothed

uncloved \ˈʊn-kloʊvd/ *adj*: not covered by clouds: not darkened: CLEAR — **uncloved-ly** *adv*

uncloutter \ˈʊn-kloʊt-ər/ *vi*: to remove clutter from: make neat and orderly

uncow \ˈʊŋ-(k)kə-, -kə/ *adj* [ME (Sc) *unkow*, alter of ME *uncouth*] 1 chiefly Scot: STRANGE, UNKNOWN **b**: UNCANNY WEIRD **2** chiefly Scot: EXTRAORDINARY

uncow *adv*: EXTREMELY, REMARKABLY, UNCOMMONLY

uncow *n*, *pl* uncows 1 *pl* chiefly Scot: NEWS, TIDINGS **2** chiefly Scot: STRANGER

uncrack \ˈʊn-kʰæk, -ən-/ *vi*: to remove the hammer of (a firearm) from a cocked position

uncrack \ˈʊn-kʰæk-/ *vi*: to remove from or as if from a coffin

uncracked \ˈʊn-kʰækd/ *adj*: not placed in a coffin

uncoll \ˈʊn-kɔɪ(ə)l, -ən-/ *vi*: to release from a coiled state. *UNWIND* ~ *vi*: to become uncoiled

uncoiled \ˈʊn-kɔɪ(ə)ld/ *adj*: not coiled

uncoined \ˈʊn-kɔɪnd/ *adj* 1: not minted (~ metal) **2**: not fabricated: NATURAL

uncomfortable \ˈʊn-kəm(p)ʃ(ə)l-ə-bəl, -ən-, -kəm(p)ʃ(ə)l-ə-/ *adj* 1: causing discomfort or annoyance (an ~ chair) (an ~ performance) **2**: feeling discomfort: UNEASY (was ~ with them) — **uncomfortably** \-blē/ *adv*

uncommercial \ˈʊn-kəm-ˈmər-shəbəl/ *adj* 1: not engaged in or related to commerce **2**: not based on commercial principles

uncommitted \ˈʊn-kəm-ˈmɪtəd/ *adj*: not committed, *specif*: not pledged to a particular belief, allegiance, or program

uncommon \ˈʊn-kəm-mən, -ən-/ *adj* 1: not ordinarily encountered: UNUSUAL **2**: REMARKABLE, EXCEPTIONAL *syn* see INFREQUENT *ant* common — **uncommon-ly** *adv* — **uncommon-ness** \-nəs/ *n*

uncommunicable \ˈʊn-kəm-mu-ni-kə-bəl/ *adj*: INCOMMUNICABLE

uncommunicative \ˈʊn-kəm-mu-ni-kə-tɪv, -ni-kə-tɪv/ *adj*: not disposed to talk or impart information. *RESERVED*

uncompassionate \ˈʊn-kəm-pə-shən-(ə)l-/ *adj*: HARDHEARTED UNFEELING

uncompetitive \ˈʊn-pet-ət-ɪv/ *adj*: not competitive: unable to compete — **uncompetitively** \-tɪv-ən-/ *adv*

uncomplaining \ˈʊn-plā-nɪŋ/ *adj*: not complaining: PATIENT — **uncomplainingly** \-nɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

uncomplicated \ˈʊn-kəm-plā-kə-təd, -ən-/ *adj* 1: not complicated by something outside itself, *specif*: not involving medical complications (~ peptic ulcer) **2**: not complex: SIMPLE (~ machinery)

uncomplimentary \ˈʊn-kəm-plā-men-ti-ə-rē, -men-trē/ *adj* 1: not complimentary: DEROGATORY

uncomprehending \ˈʊn-then-dɪŋ/ *adj*: not comprehending: lacking understanding — **uncomprehendingly** \-dɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

uncompromisable \ˈʊn-kəm-prə-mɪ-zə-bəl, -ən-/ *adj*: not able to be compromised

uncompromising \ˈʊn-mɪ-zɪŋ/ *adj*: not making or accepting a compromise: making no concessions: INFLEXIBLE UNYIELDING — **uncompromisingly** \-zɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

unconceivable \ˈʊn-kən-ˈse-və-bəl/ *adj*: INCONCEIVABLE

unconcern \ˈʊn-kən-səm/ *n* 1: lack of care or interest: INDIFFERENCE **2**: freedom from excessive concern or anxiety

unconcerned \ˈʊn-kən-sənd/ *adj* 1: not involved: not having any part or interest **2**: not anxious or upset: free of worry *syn* see INDIFFERENT *ant* concerned — **unconcerned-ly** \-sənd-lē, -sənd-lē/ *adv* — **unconcerned-ness** \-sənd-nəs, -sənd(d)-nəs/ *n*

unconditional \ˈʊn-kən-dɪʃ-nəl, -dɪʃ-nəl/ *adj* 1: not limited: ABSOLUTE, UNQUALIFIED **2**: UNCONDITIONED **2** — **unconditionally** \-lē/ *adv*

unconditioned \ˈʊn-dɪʃ-nəl/ *adj* 1: not subject to conditions or limitations **2**: not dependent on or subjected to conditioning

or learning: NATURAL **b**: producing an unconditioned response (~ stimuli)

unconformable \ˈʊn-fɔrm-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: not conforming **2**: exhibiting geological unconformity — **unconformably** \-blē/ *adv*

unconformity \ˈʊn-fɔrm-ə-ti/ *n* 1 *archaic*: lack of conformity **2** **a**: lack of continuity in deposition between rock strata in contact corresponding to a period of nondeposition, weathering, or erosion **b**: the surface of contact between unconformable strata

uncongenial \ˈʊn-ˈdʒen-ɪ-əl, -nē-/ *adj* 1: not sympathetic or compatible (~ roommates) **2** **a**: not fitted: UNSUITABLE (a soil ~ to most crops) **b**: not to one's taste: DISAGREEABLE (an ~ task)

uncongeniality \ˈʊn-ˈdʒen-ɪ-əl-ə-tē, -dʒen-ɪ-əl-/ *n*: the quality or state of being uncongenial

unconquerable \ˈʊn-kən-kwə(-)rə-bəl, -ən-/ *adj* 1: incapable of being conquered: INDOMITABLE (an ~ will) **2**: incapable of being surmounted (~ difficulties) — **unconquerably** \-blē/ *adv*

unconscionable \ˈʊn-kən-ʃən-ə-bəl, -ən-/ *adj* 1: not guided or controlled by conscience: UNSCRUPULOUS (an ~ villain) **2** **a**: EXCESSIVE, UNREASONABLE (found an ~ number of defects in the car) **b**: shockingly unfair or unjust (~ sales practices) — **unconscionably** \-blē/ *adv*

unconscious \ˈʊn-kən-ʃəs, -ən-/ *adj* 1 **a**: not knowing or perceiving: not aware **b**: free from self-awareness **2** **a**: not possessing mind or consciousness (~ matter) **b** (1): not marked by conscious thought, sensation, or feeling (~ motivation) (2): of or relating to the unconscious **c**: having lost consciousness (was ~ for three days) **3**: not consciously held or deliberately planned or carried out (~ bias) — **unconsciously** \-shəs/ *adv* — **unconscious-ness** *n*

unconscious *n*: the part of the psychic apparatus that does not ordinarily enter the individual's awareness and that is manifested in overt behavior esp by slips of the tongue or dissociated acts or in dreams

unconsidered \ˈʊn-kən-sɪd-əd/ *adj* 1: not considered or worth consideration **2**: not resulting from consideration

unconsolidated \ˈʊn-kən-səl-ə-təd/ *adj*: loosely arranged: not stratified (~ soil)

unconstituted \ˈʊn-kən-ˈstɪ-tʃəd/ *adj*: not according or consistent with the constitution of a body politic (as a nation) — **unconstitutionally** \-tʃəl-ə-ti-/ *adv*

unconstituted \ˈʊn-kən-ˈstɪ-tʃəd/ *adj*: not according or consistent with the constitution of a body politic (as a nation) — **unconstitutionally** \-tʃəl-ə-ti-/ *adv*

unconstrained \ˈʊn-kən-ˈstrænt/ *n*: freedom from constraint: EASE

syn UNCONSTRAINED ABANDON, SPONTANEITY *shared meaning element* free and uninhibited expression or a mood or style marked by this

uncontrolled \ˈʊn-trɔl-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1 *archaic*: free from control by a superior power: ABSOLUTE **2**: incapable of being controlled: UNGOVERNABLE — **uncontrolledly** \-blē/ *adv*

unconventional \ˈʊn-kən-vən-ʃən-əl, -ən-/ *adj*: not conventional: not bound by or in accordance with convention: being out of the ordinary — **unconventionally** \-vən-ʃən-əl-ə-ti-/ *adv*

unconventionally \ˈʊn-kən-vən-ʃən-əl-ə-ti-/ *adv*

unconvincing \ˈʊn-kən-vɪn-ɪŋ/ *adj*: not convincing: IMPLAUSIBLE — **unconvincingly** \-vɪn-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv* — **unconvincing-ness** *n*

uncool \ˈʊn-kūl, -ən-/ *adj* 1: lacking in assurance **2**: failing to accord with the mores of a particular group

uncork \ˈʊn-kɔrk, -ən-/ *vi* 1: to draw a cork from **2** **a**: to release from a sealed or pent-up state (~ a surprise) **b**: to let go: RELEASE (~ a wild pitch)

uncorked \ˈʊn-kɔrkəd/ *adj*: not provided with a cork

uncorseted \ˈʊn-kɔr-sətəd/ *adj* 1: not wearing a corset **2**: not controlled or inhibited

uncounted \ˈʊn-kəʊntəd/ *adj* 1: not counted **2**: INNUMERABLE

uncouple \ˈʊn-kəʊpəl/ *vi* 1: to release (dogs) from a couple **2**: DETACH, DISCONNECT (~ railroad cars) — **uncoupler** \-pəl-/ *n*

uncouth \ˈʊn-kuθ/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *uncūth*, fr. *un-* + *cūth* familiar, known, akin to OHG *kun*, fr. OE *kun* — more at CAN] 1 *archaic*: not known or not familiar to: orfe ~ seldom experienced: UNCOMMON, RARE **b** *obs*: MYSTERIOUS, UNCANNY **2** **a**: strange or clumsy in shape or appearance: OUTLANDISH **b**: lacking in polish and grace: RUGGED (~ verse) **c**: awkward and uncultivated in appearance, manner, or behavior — **uncouthly** \-li/ *adv* — **uncouth-ness** *n*

uncover \ˈʊn-kəʊv-ər/ *vi* 1: to make known: bring to light: DISCLOSE REVEAL **2**: to expose to view by removing some covering **3** **a**: to take the cover from **b**: to remove the hat from **4**: to deprive of protection ~ *vi* 1: to remove a cover or covering **2**: to take off the hat as a token of respect

uncovered \ˈʊn-kəʊvəd/ *adj*: not covered as **a**: not supplied with a covering **b**: not covered by insurance or included in a social insurance or welfare program **c**: not covered by collateral (an ~ note)

uncreated \ˈʊn-kri-ˈetəd/ *adj* 1: not existing by creation: ETERNAL SELF EXISTENT **2**: not yet created

uncritical \ˈʊn-krit-ɪ-kəl, -ən-/ *adj* 1: not critical: lacking in discrimination **2**: showing lack of improper use of critical standards or procedures *syn* see SUPERFICIAL *ant* crucial — **uncritically** \-lē/ *adv*

uncross \ˈʊn-kros/ *vi*: to change from a crossed position

uncrown \ˈʊn-kraʊn/ *vi*: to take the crown from: DEPOSE, DE-THRONE

uncrumple \ˈʊn-krum-pəl/ *vi*: to restore to an original smooth condition

uncrushable \ˈʊn-kraʃ-ə-bəl/ *adj*: not able to be crushed

uncrystallized \ˈʊn-kris-tə-lə-ɪzd/ *adj*: not crystallized, also: not finally or definitely formed

unction \ˈʊŋ-kəl-shən/ *n* [ME *unctioun*, fr. L *unctio*-, *unctio*, fr. *unctus* pp of *ungere* to anoint — more at OINTMENT] 1: the act of anointing as a rite of consecration or healing **2**: something used for anointing: OINTMENT UNGUENT **3** **a**: religious or spiritual fervor or the expression of such fervor **b**: exaggerated, ex-

un-bind \-'bind\ *vt* -bound \-'baund\, -bind-ing 1: to remove a band from: free from fastenings: UNTIE UNFASTEN 2: to set free: RELEASE
 un-bit-ted \-'bit-əd\ *adj*: UNBRIDLED, UNCONTROLLED
 un-blended \-'blend\ *adj*: not disconcerted: UNDAUNTED
 un-blessed also un-blest \-'bles\, 'an-\ *adj* 1: not blessed 2: EVIL ACCURSED
 un-blinded \-'blin-dəd\ *adj*: not blinded, *esp*: free from illusion
 un-blink-ing \-'blin-kɪŋ\ *adj* 1: not blinking 2: not showing signs of emotion, doubt, or confusion — un-blink-ing-ly \-'blɪŋ-ɪl\ *adv*
 un-block \-'blak\ *vi*: to free from being blocked ~ *vt*: to unblock something
 un-blushing \-'blʌʃ-ɪŋ\ *adj* 1: not blushing 2: SHAMELESS. UNABASHED — un-blush-ing-ly \-'blʌʃ-ɪŋ-ɪl\ *adv*
 un-bod-ied \-'bɒd-ɪd\ *adj* 1: having no body: INCORPOREAL; also: freed from the body (~ souls) 2: FORMLESS
 un-bolt \-'bɒlt\, 'an-\ *vi*: to open or unfasten by withdrawing a bolt
 1 un-bolt-ed \-'bɒl-təd\ *adj*: not sifted (~ flour)
 2 unbolted *adj*: not fastened by bolts
 un-bon-net-ed \-'bɒn-nət-əd\, 'an-\ *adj*: BAREHEADED
 un-born \-'bɔ:(r)n\ *adj* 1: not born: not brought into life 2: still to appear. FUTURE 3: existing without birth
 un-bo-som \-'buz-əm\ also -büz-\ *vi* 1: to give expression to: DISCLOSE REVEAL 2: to disclose the thoughts or feelings of (oneself) ~ *vt*: to unbosom oneself
 un-bound \-'baʊnd\ *adj*: not bound as a (1): not fastened a (2): not confined b: not having the leaves fastened together (an ~ book) c: not bound together with other issues (~ periodicals) d: not held in chemical or physical combination
 un-bound-ed \-'baʊn-dəd\ *adj* 1: having no limit 2: UNRESTRAINED UNCONTROLLED — un-bound-ed-ness *n*
 un-bowed \-'baʊd\, 'an-\ *adj*: not bowed down, *esp*: not subdued
 un-box \-'baks\ *vi*: to remove from a box
 un-brace \-'bræs\ *vi* 1: to free or detach by or as if by untying or removing a brace or bond 2: ENFEEBLE WEAKEN
 un-brail \-'bræɪ\ *vi*: to separate the strands of: UNRAVEL
 un-branched \-'brʌntʃ\ *adj* 1: having no branches (a straight ~ trunk) 2: not divided into branches (a leaf with ~ veins)
 un-breath-able \-'breɪθ-ə-bəl\ *adj*: not fit for being breathed
 un-bred \-'bred\ *adj* 1 obs: ILL-BRED 2: not taught: UNTRAINED 3: not bred: never having been bred (an ~ heifer)
 un-brid-dle \-'brɪd-ɪl\, 'an-\ *vi*: to free or loose from a bridle, *broadly*: to set loose ~ free from restraint
 un-brid-dled \-'brɪd-ɪd\ *adj* 1: not confined by a bridle 2: UNRESTRAINED UNGOVERNED
 un-broke \-'brɒk\ *adj*: UNBROKEN
 un-bro-ken \-'brɒk-n\ *adj*: not broken as a: not violated b: WHOLE INTACT c: not subdued: UNTAMED *esp*: not trained for service or use (~ colts) d: UNINTERRUPTED (miles of ~ forest) e: not plowed f: not disorganized (advanced in ~ ranks)
 un-buckle \-'bak-əl\ *vi*: to loose the buckle of: UNFASTEN ~ *vt* 1: to loosen buckles 2: RELAX
 un-budge-able \-'bʌdʒ-ə-bəl\ *adj*: not able to be budged or changed: INFLEXIBLE — un-budge-ably \-'bleɪ\ *adv*
 un-budg-ing \-'bʌdʒ-ɪŋ\ *adj*: not budging: resisting movement or change — un-budg-ing-ly \-'ɪŋ-ɪl\ *adv*
 un-build \-'bɪld\, 'an-\ *vb* -built \-'bɪlt\, -build-ing *vi*: to pull down: DEMOLISH — un-build-ness ~ *vi*: to unbuild something
 un-built \-'bɪlt\ *adj* 1: not built: not yet constructed 2: not built on (an ~ plot) (a forest which was ~ on)
 un-bun-dle \-'bʌn-dl\ *vi*: to give separate prices for equipment and supporting services (lifts price of computers; won't ~ — *Wall Street Jour*) ~ *vi*: to price separately (the software is unbundled — *Datamation*)
 un-bur-den \-'bɜ:(r)d-n\ *vi* 1: to free or relieve from a burden 2: to relieve oneself of (as cares, fears, or worries): cast off
 un-bur-dened \-'bɜ:(r)d-nɪd\ *adj*: not burdened: having no weight or load
 un-bur-ded \-'bɜ:(r)d-əd\ *adj*: not buried
 un-but-tered \-'bʌt-əd\ *adj*: not buttered: lacking butter
 un-but-ton \-'bʌt-n\ *vi* 1: to loose the buttons of 2: to open as if by loosening buttons, *specif*: to open the hatches or apertures of (an armored vehicle) ~ *vt*: to undo buttons
 un-but-toned \-'nd\ *adj* 1 a: not buttoned b: not provided with buttons 2: not under constraint: free and unrestricted in action and expression
 un-cage \-'kædʒ\, 'an-\ *vi*: to release from or as if from a cage: free from restraint
 un-cal-cu-lated \-'kæl-kyə-'læt-əd\ *adj*: not planned or thought out beforehand. SPONTANEOUS
 un-cal-cu-lat-ing \-'læt-ɪŋ\ *adj*: not based on or marked by calculation
 un-called-for \-'kɔ:(r)d\, 'fo:(r)\, 'an-\ *adj* 1: not called for or needed: UNNECESSARY 2: being or offered without provocation or justification (an ~ display of temper) (~ insults) *syn* see SUPEREROGATORY
 un-can-did \-'kæn-dəd\ *adj*: not frank or honest — un-can-did-ly *adv*
 un-can-ny \-'kæn-ɪ\ *adj* 1 a: seeming to have a supernatural character or origin: EERIE MYSTERIOUS b: being beyond what is normal or expected: suggesting superhuman or supernatural powers (an ~ sense of direction) 2 chiefly *Scot*: SEVERE PUNISHING 3 chiefly *Scot*: DANGEROUS *syn* see WEIRD — un-can-nily \-'kæn-ɪ-\ *adv* — un-can-ni-ness \-'kæn-ɪ-nəs\ *n*
 un-cap \-'kæp\ *vi*: to remove a cap or covering from
 un-catch-able \-'kætʃ-ə-bəl\, -'keɪ-\ *adj*: not able to be caught
 un-caused \-'kɔ:(r)d\ *adj*: having no antecedent cause
 un-ceas-ing \-'seɪ-ɪŋ\ *adj*: never ceasing: CONTINUOUS INCESSANT — un-ceas-ing-ly \-'ɪŋ-ɪl\ *adv*
 un-cele-brat-ed \-'sel-ə-'bræt-əd\ *adj* 1: not formally honored or commemorated 2: not famous: OBSCURE

un-cere-mo-ni-ous \-'ser-ə-'mɒ-ni-əs\ *adj* 1: not ceremonious: INFORMAL 2: ABRUPT RUDE (an ~ dismissal) — un-cere-mo-ni-ous-ly *adv* — un-cere-mo-ni-ous-ness *n*
 un-cer-tain \-'sɜ:(r)-tɪn\, 'an-\ *adj* 1: INDEFINITE INDETERMINATE (the time of departure is ~) 2: not certain to occur: PROBLEMATIC 3: not reliable: UNTRUSTWORTHY 4 a: not known beyond doubt: DUBIOUS b: not having certain knowledge: DOUBTFUL c: not clearly identified or defined 5: not constant: VARIABLE FITFUL — un-cer-tain-ly *adv* — un-cer-tain-ness \-'n-ɪ-nəs\ *n*
 un-cer-tain-ty \-'n-ɪ-ti\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being uncertain: DOUBT 2: something that is uncertain
syn UNCERTAINTY, DOUBT, DUBIETY, SKEPTICISM SUSPICION, MISTRUST
shared meaning element: lack of sureness about someone or something *ant* certainty
 uncer-tain-ty principle *n*: a principle in quantum mechanics it is impossible to assert in terms of the ordinary conventions of geometrical position and of motion that a particle (as an electron) is at the same time at a specified point and moving with a specified velocity
 un-chain \-'tʃeɪn\, 'an-\ *vi*: to free by or as if by removing a chain: set loose
 un-chal-len-ge-able \-'tʃæl-ən-ʒə-bəl\ *adj*: not able to be challenged or disputed
 un-chancy \-'tʃan(t)-sɪ\ *adj* 1 chiefly *Scot*: ILL FATED 2 chiefly *Scot*: DANGEROUS
 un-change-able \-'tʃæn-ʒə-bəl\ *adj*: not changing or to be changed: IMMUTABLE — un-change-abil-ity \-'tʃæn-ʒə-bəl-ɪ-ti\ *n* — un-change-able-ness \-'tʃæn-ʒə-bəl-nəs\, 'an-\ *n* — un-change-ably \-'bleɪ\ *adv*
 un-changing \-'tʃæn-ɪŋ\ *adj*: CONSTANT INVARIABLE — un-changing-ly \-'ɪŋ-ɪl\ *adv* — un-changing-ness *n*
 un-char-ac-ter-is-tic \-'kær-ɪk-ə-'rɪs-ɪk\ *adj*: not characteristic: not typical or distinctive — un-char-ac-ter-is-tic-ally \-'tɪ-k-ə-'li\ *adv*
 un-charge \-'tʃɑ:(r)ʒ\, 'an-\ *vi*, *obs*: ACQUIT
 un-charged \-'tʃɑ:(r)ʒd\ *adj*: not charged, *specif*: having no electric charge
 un-char-i-ta-ble \-'tʃar-ɪ-tə-bəl\ *adj*: lacking in charity: severe in judging: HARSH — un-char-i-ta-ble-ness *n* — un-char-i-ta-bly \-'bleɪ\ *adv*
 un-chart-ed \-'tʃɑ:(r)t-əd\ *adj*: not recorded or plotted on a map, chart, or plan, *broadly*: UNKNOWN
 un-chaste \-'tʃæst\ *adj*: not chaste: lacking in chastity — un-chaste-ly *adv* — un-chaste-ness \-'tʃæst-ɪ-nəs\ *n*
 un-chas-ti-ty \-'tʃas-tɪ-ti\ *n*: the quality or state of being unchaste
 un-chiv-al-rous \-'ʃɪv-əl-rəs\ *adj*: not chivalrous: lacking in chivalry — un-chiv-al-rous-ly *adv*
 un-choke \-'tʃɒk\ *vi*: to clear of obstruction
 un-christ-ian \-'krɪst(i)-tʃən\ *adj* 1: not of the Christian faith 2 a: contrary to the Christian spirit or character b: BARBAROUS UNCIVILIZED
 un-church \-'tʃɜ:(r)ʃ\ *vi* 1: to expel from a church: EXCOMMUNICATE 2: to deprive of a church or of status as a church
 un-churched \-'tʃɜ:(r)tʃd\ *adj*: not belonging to or connected with a church
 un-cl pl of UNCUS
 un-clial \-'ɒn-ʃəl\, -'tʃəl\, 'ən(t)-sɪ-əl\ *adj* [L *uncialis* inch-high, fr *uncia* twelfth part, ounce, inch]: written in the style or size of uncials — un-clial-ly \-'li\ *adv*
 2 uncial *n* 1: a handwriting used *esp* in Greek and Latin manuscripts of the 4th to the 8th centuries A.D. and made with somewhat rounded separated majuscules but having cursive forms for some letters 2: an uncial letter 3: a manuscript written in uncial
 1 un-cl-form \-'ɒn(t)-sɪ-ə-'fɔ:(r)m\ *adj* [NL *unciformis*, fr L *uncus* hook + -*formis* -form — more at *ANGLE*]: hook-shaped: UNCINATE
 2 un-cl-form *n* [NL *unciforme* fr neut of *unciformis*]: HAMATE
 un-cl-mar-ia \-'ɒn(t)-sɪ-ə-'nɑ:(r)-ɪ-ə\, -'nɜ:(r)-ɪ-\ *n* [NL, fr L *uncus* hook]: HOOKWORM
 un-cl-na-ri-a-sis \-'ɒn-sɪ-ə-'rɪ-ə-'sɪ-s\ *n* [NL]: ANCYLOSTOMIASIS
 un-cl-na-te \-'ɒn(t)-sɪ-ə-'nɑ:(r)\ *adj*: bent at the tip like a hook: HOOKED
 un-cl-nus \-'ɒn-sɪ-nəs\ *n*, pl -ni \-'nɪ\ [NL, fr L *uncus*, fr *uncus* — more at *ANGLE*], a small uncinate structure or process
 un-clir-cum-clised \-'ɒn-'sɜ:(r)-kəm-'sɪ-zd\, 'an-\ *adj* 1: not circumcised 2: spiritually impure: HEATHEN — un-clir-cum-clis-ed \-'ɒn-'sɜ:(r)-kəm-'sɪ-z-ən\ *n*
 un-civ-il \-'ɒn-sɪ-vəl\, 'an-\ *adj* 1: not civilized: BARBAROUS 2: lacking in courtesy: ILL-MANNERED IMPOLITE 3: not conducive to civic harmony and welfare — un-civ-il-ly \-'li\ *adv*
 un-civ-il-ized \-'sɪv-ə-'lɪ-zd\ *adj* 1: not civilized: BARBAROUS 2: remote from settled areas: WILD
 un-clamp \-'klæmp\ *vi*: to loosen the clamp of: to free from a clamp
 un-clar-i-ty \-'klɑ:(r)-ɪ-ti\ *n*, pl -ties: lack of clarity: AMBIGUITY
 un-clasp \-'klæsp\ *vi* 1: to open the clasp of 2: to open or cause to be opened (as a clenched hand) ~ *vt*: to loosen a hold
 un-clas-si-cal \-'klɑ:(s)-ɪ-kəl\ *adj*: not classical, *esp*: unconcerned with the classics
 un-clas-si-fied \-'klɑ:(s)-ɪ-fɪd\ *adj* 1: not placed or belonging in a class 2: not subject to a security classification

ROMAN UNCIAL

uncials

a abut a kitten ar further a back a bale a col, cart
 au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip, i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thun th thus
 j foot u foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

un-der-grad-u-ate \ən-dər-'graj(-ə)-wət, -ə, wāt\ *n*: a student at a college or university who has not taken a first and esp a bachelor's degree

un-der-ground \ən-dər-'graund\ *adv* 1: beneath the surface of the earth 2: in or into hiding or secret operation

un-der-ground \ən-dər-'graund\ *adj* 1: being, growing, operating, or situated below the surface of the ground 2 a: conducted by secret means b (1): existing outside the establishment (an ~ literary reputation) (2): produced or published outside the establishment esp by the avant-garde (~ movies) (~ newspapers); also: of or relating to the avant-garde underground (an ~ movie-maker) (an ~ theater)

underground \ən-dər-'graund\ *n* 1: a subterranean space or channel 2: an underground city railway system 3 a: a movement or group organized in strict secrecy among citizens esp. in an occupied country for maintaining communications, popular solidarity, and concerted resistive action pending liberation b: a clandestine conspiratorial organization set up for revolutionary or other disruptive purposes esp against a civil order c: an unofficial, unsanctioned, or illegal but informal movement or group, esp: a usu avant-garde group or movement that functions outside the establishment

underground-er \ən-dər-'graund-dər\ *n*: a member of the underground

Underground Railroad *n*: a system of cooperation among active antislavery people in the U S before 1863 by which fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach the North or Canada — called also *Underground Railway*

under-growth \ən-dər-'grōth\ *n*: low growth on the floor of a forest including seedlings and saplings, shrubs, and herbs

under-hand \ən-dər-'hand\ *adv* 1 a: in a clandestine manner b archaic: QUIETLY 2: with the target seen below the hand holding the bow 3: with an underhand motion (bowl ~) (pitch ~)

underhand *adj* 1: aimed so that the target is seen below the hand holding the bow (~ shooting at long range) 2: marked by secrecy, chicanery, and deception; not honest and aboveboard 3: SLY 3: done so as to evade notice 4: made with the hand brought forward and up from below the shoulder level *syn* see SECRET *ant* aboveboard

under-handed \ən-dər-'han-dəd\ *adj* or *adv*: UNDERHAND *syn* see SECRET *ant* aboveboard — **under-handed-ly** *adv* — **under-handed-ness** *n*

underhanded *adj*: insufficiently provided with workers

under-hung \ən-dər-'hʌŋ\ *adj* 1 a: of a lower jaw: projecting beyond the upper jaw b: having an underhung jaw 2: UNDER SLUNG

un-der-in-sured \ən-də-'nɪn-'shu(ə)rəd\ *adj*: not sufficiently insured

un-der-laid \ən-dər-'laid\ *adj* 1: laid or placed underneath 2: having something laid or lying underneath

un-der-lay \ən-dər-'lei\ *v*: **laid** \-'laid\, **laying** 1: to cover, line, or traverse the bottom of: give support to on the underside or below 2: to raise or support by something laid under

un-der-lay \ən-dər-'lei\ *n*: something that is or is designed to be laid under

un-der-lay-ment \ən-dər-'lei-mənt\ *n*: UNDERLAY

un-der-let \ən-dər-'let\ *v*: **let**; **let-ting** 1: to let below the real value 2: SUBLET

un-der-lie \ən-dər-'li\ *v*: **lay** \-'li\, **lain** \-'lan\, **lying** \-'li-ŋ\ 1: to be subject or amenable to (~ a challenge) 2: to lie or be situated under 3: to be at the basis of: form the foundation of: SUPPORT (ideas underlying the revolution) 4: to exist as a claim or security superior and prior to (another)

un-der-line \ən-dər-'lin, -ən-dər-'\ *v* 1: to mark (a word) with a line underneath 2: to put emphasis upon: STRESS

un-der-line \ən-dər-'lin\ *n* 1: a horizontal line placed underneath something 2: the outline of an animal's underbody

un-der-ling \ən-dər-'lin\ *n*: one who is under the orders of another 3: SUBORDINATE, INFERIOR

un-der-lip \ən-dər-'lip\ *n*: the lower lip

un-der-lying \ən-dər-'li-ŋ\ *adj* 1 a: lying beneath or below (the ~ rock is shale) b: BASIC, FUNDAMENTAL (an investigation of the ~ issues) 2: evident only on close inspection: IMPLICIT 3: anterior and prior in claim (~ mortgage)

un-der-manned \ən-dər-'mand\ *adj*: inadequately staffed

un-der-mine \ə-'mɪn\ *v* 1: to excavate the earth beneath: form a mine under: SAP 2: to weaken away supporting material from under 3: to subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly 4: to weaken or ruin by degrees *syn* see WEAKEN *ant* reinforce

undermost \ən-dər-'məst\ *adj*: lowest in relative position — *undermost* *adv*

un-derneath \ən-dər-'nēth\ *prep* [ME *undermeth*, *prep* & *adv*, fr OE *underneothan*, fr *under* + *neothan* below — more at *BE-NEATH*] 1 a: directly beneath (write the date ~ the address) b: close under esp so as to be hidden (treachery lying ~ a mask of friendliness) (wore a swimsuit ~ his slacks) 2: under subjection to

underneath *adv* 1: under or below an object or a surface • *BE-NEATH* 2: on the lower side

un-der-nour-ish-ed \ən-dər-'nɔr-ɪʃt, -'nɔ-nʃt\ *adj*: supplied with less than the minimum amount of the foods essential for sound health and growth — **un-der-nour-ish-ment** \-'nɔr-ɪʃ-mənt, -'nɔ-nʃ-\ *n*

un-der-nu-tri-tion \ə-'n(y)u-'trɪʃ-ən\ *n*: deficient bodily nutrition due to inadequate food intake or faulty assimilation

un-der-paid \ə-'paɪd\ *adj*: receiving less than adequate or normal pay

un-der-pants \ən-dər-'pant(t)s\ *n* pl: short or long pants worn under an outer garment: DRAWERS

un-der-part \ə-'pɑrt\ *n* 1: a part lying on the lower side esp of a bird or mammal 2: a subordinate or auxiliary part or role

un-der-pass \ə-'pas\ *n*: a crossing of two highways or of a highway and pedestrian path or railroad at different levels where clearance to the upper level is sometimes obtained by depressing the lower level, also: the lower level of such a crossing

un-der-pin \ən-dər-'pɪn\ *v* 1: to form part of, strengthen, or replace the foundation of (~ a structure) (~ a sagging building) 2: SUPPORT, SUBSTANTIATE (~ a thesis with evidence)

un-der-pin-ning \ən-dər-'pɪn-ŋ\ *n* 1: the material and construction (as a foundation) used for support of a structure 2: something that serves as a foundation: BASIS, SUPPORT — often used in pl (the philosophical ~s of psychoanalysis) 3: a person's legs — usu. used in pl

un-der-play \ən-dər-'plā\ *v* 1: to play a card lower than (a held high card) 2: to act or present (as a role or a scene) with restraint: play down ~ *vi*: to play a role with subdued force

un-der-plot \ən-dər-'plɒt\ *n*: a dramatic plot that is subordinate to the main action

un-der-powered \ən-dər-'paʊ(-ə)rəd\ *adj*: driven by an engine of insufficient power

un-der-privi-leged \ə-'prɪv(-ə)-lɪjd\ *adj* 1: deprived through social or economic condition of some of the fundamental rights of all members of a civilized society: POOR 2: of or relating to underprivileged people (~ areas of the city)

un-der-pro-duc-tion \ə-'dʌk-shən\ *n*: the production of less than enough to satisfy the demand or of less than the usual supply

un-der-pro-duc-tive \ə-'dʌk-tɪv\ *adj*: not capable of adequate production (unskilled ~ workers)

un-der-proof \ən-dər-'pru:f\ *adj*: containing less alcohol than proof spirit

un-der-rate \ən-də(r)-'rāt\ *v*: to rate too low: UNDERVALUE

un-der-re-port \ə-'n-p(ə)rɪt, -'p(ə)rɪt\ *v*: to report (as income) to be less than is actually the case: UNDERSTATE

un-der-rep-er-sen-ta-tion \ə-'rep-ri-'zen-'tā-shən, -zən-\ *n*: the state of being underrepresented

un-der-rep-er-sen-ted \ə-'zent-əd\ *adj*: inadequately represented

un-der-ripe \ən-də(r)-'rɪp\ *adj*: insufficiently ripe

un-der-run \ə-'rʌn\ *v*: **ran** \-'rʌn\, **run**; **run-ning** 1: to pass or extend under 2: to pass along under in order to examine (a cable)

un-der-run \ən-də(r)-'rʌn\ *n*: the amount by which something produced (as a cut of lumber) falls below an estimate

un-der-sat-urated \ən-dər-'sach-ə-rətəd\ *adj*: less than normally or adequately saturated

un-der-score \ən-dər-'skɔ(ə)r, -skɔ(ə)r\ *v* 1: to draw a line under: UNDERLINE 2: EMPHASIZE, STRESS

underscore *n* 1: a line drawn under a word or line esp for emphasis or to indicate intent to italicize 2: music accompanying the action and dialogue of a film

un-der-sea \ən-dər-'si\ *adj* 1: being or carried on under the sea or under the surface of the sea (~ oil deposits) (~ fighting) 2: designed for use under the surface of the sea (an ~ fleet)

un-der-sea \ən-dər-'si\ or **un-der-seas** \-'si:z\ *adv*: under the sea ~ beneath the surface of the sea (photographs taken ~)

un-der-sec-retar-iat \ə-'sek-rə-'ter-ē-ə-ɪ\ *n*: the office and staff of an under secretary: a subdivision of a ministry

under secretary *n*: a secretary immediately subordinate to a principal secretary (*under secretary of state*)

un-der-sell \ən-dər-'sel\ *v*: **sold** \-'sɒld\, **selling** 1: to sell articles cheaper than (~ a competitor) 2: to sell cheaper than (imported cars that ~ domestic ones)

un-der-sex-ed \ə-'seksɪ\ *adj*: deficient in sexual desire

un-der-shirt \ən-dər-'ʃɔrt\ *n*: a collarless undergarment with or without sleeves

un-der-shoot \ən-dər-'ʃu:t\ *v*: **shot** \-'ʃhɑt\, **shooting** 1: to shoot short of or below (a target) 2: to fall short of (a runway) in landing an airplane

un-der-shorts \ən-dər-'ʃɔ(ə)rɪs\ *n* pl: SHORT 4b

un-der-shot \ən-dər-'ʃhɑt\ *adj* 1: having the lower incisor teeth or lower jaw projecting beyond the upper when the mouth is closed 2: moved by water passing beneath (an ~ wheel)

un-der-shrub \ən-dər-'ʃrʌb, esp South -'srʌb\ *n* 1: SUBSHRUB 1 2: a small low-growing shrub

un-der-side \ən-dər-'sɪd, -ən-dər-'\ *n* 1: the side or surface lying underneath 2: the side usu hidden from sight, specif: the worse side

un-der-signed \ən-dər-'sɪnd\ *n*, pl *undersigned*: one who signs his name at the end of a document (the ~ testifies) (the ~ all agree)

un-der-sized \ən-dər-'sɪzd\ also **un-der-size** \ə-'sɪz\ *adj*: of a size less than is common, proper, normal, or average (~ trout)

un-der-skirt \ən-dər-'skɔrt\ *n*: a skirt worn under an outer skirt; esp: PETTICOAT

un-der-slung \ən-dər-'slɒŋ\ *adj* 1 a: of a vehicle frame: suspended below the axles b: having a low center of gravity 2: UNDERSHOT

un-der-song \ən-dər-'sɒŋ\ *n*: a subordinate melody or part

un-der-spin \ə-'spɪn\ *n*: BACKSPIN

un-der-staffed \ə-'stafɪd\ *adj*: UNDERMANNED

un-der-stand \ən-dər-'stænd\ *vb*: **stood** \-'stʊd\, **stand-ing** [ME *understanden*, fr OE *understandan*, fr *under* + *standan* to stand]

vi 1 a: to grasp the meaning of (~ Russian) (~ a message in code) b: to grasp the reasonableness of (his behavior is hard to ~) c: to have thorough or technical acquaintance with or expertness in the practice of (~ finance) d: to be thoroughly familiar with the character and propensities of (~ children) 2: to accept as a fact or truth or regard as plausible without utter certainty (we ~ that he is returning from abroad) 3: to interpret in one of a number of possible ways 4: to supply in thought as though expressed ("to be married" is commonly understood after the word engaged) ~ *vi* 1: to have understanding: have the power of comprehension 2: to achieve a grasp of the nature, significance, or explanation of something 3: to believe or infer something to be the case 4: to show a sympathetic or tolerant attitude toward something — **un-der-stand-abil-ity** \ə-'stænd-ə-'bɪl-ə-ɪ-\ *n* — **un-der-stand-able** \ə-'stænd-ə-'bəl\ *adj* — **un-der-stand-ably** \ə-'bɪl-ə-ɪ-\ *adv*

syn UNDERSTAND COMPREHEND APPRECIATE *shared meaning* element: to have a clear or complete idea of

sumed, or superficial earnestness of language or manner: UNCTUOUSNESS

unctuous \ˈŋ(k)-chə(-wə), ˈŋ(k)sh-wə/ *adj* [ME, fr MF or ML: *unctuosus*, irreg fr. L *unctum* ointment, fr. neut. of *unctus*, pp] 1 a: FATTY, OILY b: smooth and greasy in texture or appearance 2 a: rich in organic matter and easily workable (~ soil) b: PLASTIC (fine ~ clay) 3: full of unctiousness or spirituality — *unctuously* *adv* — *unctuousness* *n*
un-curl \ˈʊn-kər(-əl), ˈʊn- / *vt*: to become straightened out from a curled or coiled position ~ *vi*: to straighten the curls of: UNROLL
un-cus \ˈʊn-kʊs/ *n* pl *un-ci* \ˈʊn-ki, -kē, ˈʊn-si/ [NL, fr. L, hook — more at ANGLE]: a hooked anatomical part or process
un-cut \ˈʊn-kʊt, ˈʊn- / *adj* 1: not cut down or cut into 2: not shaped by cutting (an ~ diamond) 3 of a book: not having the folds of the leaves slit 4: not abridged or curtailed
un-cyn-cal \ˈʊn-i-kəl / *adj*: not cynical — *un-cyn-cal-ly* \-k(-lē) *adv*

un-daunt-able \ˈʊn-dənt-ə-bəl, -ˈdānt- / *adj*: incapable of being daunted: FEARLESS

un-daunt-ed \-əd / *adj*: courageously resolute esp in the face of stress — *un-daunt-ed-ly* *adv*

un-de-bat-able \ˈʊn-dī-ˈbāt-ə-bəl / *adj*: not subject to debate: INDISPUTABLE — *un-de-bat-ably* \-blē / *adv*

un-dec-emb \ˈʊn-dē-sɪm/ *n* [L *undecim*, fr. *unus* one + *decem* ten — more at ONE, TEN]: eleven [undecillion]

un-de-ceive \ˈʊn-dī-ˈseɪv / *vt*: to free from deception, illusion, or error

un-de-clin-ion \ˈʊn-dī-ˈklī-ən/ *n*, often attrib [undec- + -illion (as in million)] — see NUMBER table

un-dec-y-lene \ˈʊn-dē-s-ə-jen-ik-, -jēn- / *n* [undecylene (C₁₁H₂₂)] an acid C₁₁H₂₂O₂ found in perspiration, obtained commercially from castor oil, and used in the treatment of fungous infections of the skin

un-de-fend-ed \ˈʊn-dī-ˈfend-əd / *adj*: not defended

un-dem-o-cra-tic \ˈʊn-dē-m-ə-ˈkrāt-ik / *adj*: not democratic; not agreeing with democratic practice or ideals — *un-dem-o-cra-tic-ally* \-i-k(-lē) *adv*

un-de-mon-str-a-tive \ˈʊn-dī-ˈmən(-t)-strat-iv / *adj*: restrained in expression of feeling: RESERVED — *un-de-mon-str-a-tive-ly* *adv* — *un-de-mon-str-a-tive-ness* *n*

un-de-ni-able \ˈʊn-dī-ˈnī-ə-bəl / *adj* 1: plainly true: INCONTESTABLE 2: unquestionably excellent or genuine (an applicant with ~ references) — *un-de-ni-able-ness* *n* — *un-de-ni-ably* \-blē / *adv*

un-der \ˈʊn-dər / *adv* [ME, adv & prep, fr OE; akin to OHG *untar* under, L *inferus* situated beneath, lower, *infra* below, Skt *adha*] 1: in or into a position below or beneath something 2: below or short of some quantity or limit (\$10 or ~) — often used in combination (*under-staffed*) 3: in or into a condition of subjection, subordination, or unconsciousness 4: so as to be covered

un-der \ˈʊn-dər, ˈʊn- / *prep* 1: below or beneath so as to be overhanging, surmounted, covered, protected, or concealed by (~ sunny skies) (swims ~ water) (a soft heart, a stern exterior) (~ cover of darkness) 2 a: subject to the authority, control, guidance, or instruction of (served ~ the general) (studied ~ the leading sculptor of that era) b: receiving or undergoing the action or effect of (~ pressure) (courage ~ fire) (~ ether) 3: within the group or designation of (~ this heading) 4: inferior to (as in size, amount, or rank); esp: falling short of a standard or required degree (~ the legal age) (~ par)

un-der \ˈʊn-dər / *adj* 1 a: lying or placed below, beneath, or on the ventral side — often used in combination (*underlip*) b: facing or protruding downward 2: lower in rank or authority: SUBORDINATE 3: lower than usual, proper, or desired in amount, quality, or degree (an ~ dose of medicine)

un-der-achieve \ˈʊn-dər-ˈtʃē-vər / *n*: a student who fails to achieve his scholastic potential

un-der-act \ˈʊn-dər-ˈrækt / *vi* 1: to perform (a dramatic part) with less than the requisite skill or vigor 2: to perform with restraint for greater dramatic impact or personal force ~ *vi*: to perform feebly or with restraint

un-der-act-iv-i-ty \-rækt-iv-ə-ti / *n*: an abnormally low level of activity

un-der-age \ˈʊn-də-ˈrēj / *adj*: of less than mature or legal age

un-der-app-re-ci-ated \ˈʊn-dər-ˈprē-shē-ˈāt-əd / *adj*: not duly appreciated

un-der-arm \ˈʊn-dər-ˈrɑrm / *adj* 1: placed under or on the underside of the arm (~ seams) 2: UNDERHAND

un-der-arm \ˈʊn-dər-ˈrɑrm / *adv*: UNDERHAND

un-der-arm \ˈʊn-dər-ˈrɑrm / *n* 1: ARMPIT 2: the part of a garment that covers the underside of the arm

un-der-belly \ˈʊn-dər-ˈbel-ē / *n*: the under surface of a body or mass, esp: a vulnerable area

un-der-bid \ˈʊn-dər-ˈbīd / *vb* *bid*, *bid-ding* *vi* 1: to bid less than (a competing bidder) 2: to bid (a hand of cards) at less than the strength of the hand warrants ~ *vi*: to bid too low — *un-der-bid-der* *n*

un-der-body \ˈʊn-dər-ˈbād-ē / *n*: the lower part of something as a: the lower part of an animal's body: UNDERPARTS b: the lower parts of the body of a vehicle

un-der-bred \ˈʊn-dər-ˈbred / *adj* 1: marked by lack of good breeding: ILL-BRED 2: of inferior or mixed breed (an ~ dog)

un-der-brim \ˈʊn-dər-ˈbrīm / *n*: a facing on the underside of a hat brim

un-der-brush \ˈʊn-dər-ˈbrʊʃ / *n*: shrubs, bushes, or small trees growing beneath large trees in a wood or forest: BRUSH

un-der-bud-get-ed \ˈʊn-dər-ˈbʊd-ət-əd / *adj*: provided with an inadequate budget

un-der-cap-i-tal-ized \ˈʊn-dər-ˈkæp-ə-tī-ˈlīz-əd, -ˈkæp-ə-tī- / *adj*: having too little capital for efficient operation

un-der-car-riage \ˈʊn-dər-ˈkær-ij / *n* 1: a supporting framework (as of an automobile) 2: the landing gear of an airplane

un-der-charge \ˈʊn-dər-ˈtʃɑrj / *vt*: to charge (as a person) too little — *undercharge* \ˈʊn-dər- / *n*

un-der-class \ˈʊn-dər-ˈklɑs / *n*: LOWER CLASS

un-der-class-man \ˈʊn-dər-ˈklɑs-mən / *n*: a member of the freshman or sophomore class in a school or college

un-der-clothes \ˈʊn-dər-ˈklɒð(h)z / *n* pl: UNDERWEAR

un-der-cloth-ing \ˈʊn-dər-ˈklɒð-ɪŋ / *n*: UNDERWEAR

un-der-coat \ˈʊn-dər-ˈkəʊt / *n* 1: a coat or jacket worn under another 2: a growth of short hair or fur partly concealed by a longer growth (a dog's ~) 3 a: a coat (as of paint) applied as a base for another coat b: UNDERCOATING 4 dial: PETTICOAT

un-der-coat-ing \ˈʊn-dər-ˈkəʊt-ɪŋ / *n*: a usu. asphalt-based waterproof coating applied to the undersurfaces of a vehicle

un-der-col-ored \ˈʊn-dər-ˈkɒl-əd / *adj*: having less color than needed or proper

un-der-cool \ˈʊn-dər-ˈkuʊl / *vt*: SUPERCOOL

un-der-cov-er \ˈʊn-dər-ˈkʌv-ər / *adj*: acting or executed in secret; specif: employed or engaged in spying or secret investigation (an ~ agent)

un-der-croft \ˈʊn-dər-ˈkrɒft / *n* [ME, fr *under* + *crofte* crypt, fr. MD, fr. ML *crypta*, fr. L *crypta*]: a subterranean room, esp: a vaulted chamber under a church

un-der-current \ˈʊn-dər-ˈkʌr-ənt, -ˈkə-rənt / *n* 1: a current below the upper currents or surface 2: a hidden opinion or feeling often contrary to the one publicly shown — *undercurrent* *adj*

un-der-cut \ˈʊn-dər-ˈkʌt / *vb* *cut*, *cut-ting* *vi* 1: to cut away the underpart of (~ a vein of ore) 2: to cut away material from the under side of (an object) so as to leave an overhanging portion in relief 3: to offer to sell at lower prices than or to work for lower wages than (a competitor) 4: to cut obliquely into (a tree) below the main cut and on the side toward which the tree will fall 5: to strike (a ball) with a downward glancing blow so as to give a backspin or elevation to the shot 6: to undermine or destroy the force or effectiveness of (a technology that ~s democracy) ~ *vi*: to perform the action of cutting away beneath

un-der-cut \ˈʊn-dər-ˈkʌt / *n* 1: the action or result of cutting away from the underside or lower part of something 2 Brit: TENDERLOIN 1 3: a notch cut before felling in the base of a tree to determine the direction of falling and to prevent splitting 4: a stroke (as in tennis) made with an underhand swing

un-der-de-vel-oped \ˈʊn-dər-ˈdē-ˈvɛl-əpt / *adj* 1: not normally or adequately developed (~ muscles) (an ~ film) 2: failing to realize a potential economic level of industrial production and standard of living (as from lack of capital)

un-der-de-vel-op-ment \ˈʊn-dər-ˈdē-ˈvɛl-ə-mənt / *n*: the quality or state of being underdeveloped: lack of adequate development

un-der-do \ˈʊn-dər-ˈdu / *vi* *did* \ˈdɪd / *done* \ˈdʌn / *do-ing* \ˈdu-ɪŋ / *vi*: to do less thoroughly than one can

un-der-dog \ˈʊn-dər-ˈdɒg / *n* 1: a loser or predicted loser in a struggle or contest 2: a victim of injustice or persecution

un-der-done \ˈʊn-dər-ˈdʌn / *adj*: not thoroughly cooked: RARE

un-der-draw-ers \ˈʊn-dər-ˈdrɒ(-ə)r / *n* pl: an article of underwear for the lower body

un-der-dress \ˈʊn-dər-ˈdres / *n*: a woman's garment that is similar to a dress and that is designed to be worn under a sheer outer garment

un-der-ed-u-cat-ed \ˈʊn-dər-ˈreɪ-ˈd / *adj*: poorly educated

un-der-ed-u-ca-tion \ˈʊn-dər-ˈreɪ-ˈd / *n*: the quality or state of being undereducated

un-der-em-phas-ize \ˈʊn-dər-ˈrem(p)-fə-ˈsəz / *n*: less emphasis than is possible or desirable

un-der-em-phas-ize \-səz / *vi*: to fail to emphasize adequately

un-der-em-phas-ize \ˈʊn-dər-ˈem-phə-ˈsaɪz / *adj*: having less than full-time or adequate employment

un-der-em-ploy-ment \ˈʊn-dər-ˈem-ploɪ-mənt / *n* 1: less than full employment of the labor force in an economy 2: employment at less than full time: partial or inadequate employment

un-der-es-ti-mate \ˈʊn-dər-ˈres-tə-ˈmēt / *vi* 1: to estimate as being less than the actual size, quantity, or number 2: to place too low a value on: UNDERRATE — *un-der-es-ti-mate* \-mənt / *n* — *un-der-es-ti-ma-tion* \-mənt / *n*

un-der-ex-pose \ˈʊn-dər-ˈeks-pəʊz / *vi*: to expose insufficiently; esp: to expose (as film) to insufficient radiation (as light) — *un-der-ex-posure* \-ˈspəʊ-ʒər / *n*

un-der-feed \ˈʊn-dər-ˈfed / *vi* *fed* \ˈfed / *feed-ing* 1: to feed with too little food 2: to feed with feed from the underside

un-der-fi-nanced \ˈʊn-dər-ˈfɪn-əns / *adj*: inadequately financed

un-der-foot \ˈʊn-dər-ˈfʊt / *adv* 1: under the foot esp against the ground (trampled the flowers ~) 2: below, at, or before one's feet (warm sand ~) 3: in the way (children always getting ~)

un-der-fur \ˈʊn-dər-ˈfɜr / *n*: the thick soft undercoat of fur lying beneath the longer and coarser hair of a mammal

un-der-gar-ment \ˈʊn-dər-ˈgɑrm-ənt / *n*: a garment to be worn under another

un-der-gird \ˈʊn-dər-ˈgɑrd / *vt* 1: to make secure underneath (~ a ship) 2: to form the basis or foundation of: STRENGTHEN SUPPORT (faith ~ morals)

un-der-glaze \ˈʊn-dər-ˈglɑz / *adj*: applied or suitable for applying before the glaze is put on (~ decorations) (~ colors) — *under-glaze* *n*

un-der-go \ˈʊn-dər-ˈɡo / *vi* *went* \ˈwent / *gone* \ˈɡon / *also* \ˈɡən / *go-ing* \ˈɡo-ɪŋ, -ˈɡo(-)ŋ / 1 obs: UNDERTAKE 2 obs: to partake of 3: to submit to: ENDURE 4: to go through: EXPERIENCE

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un-du-la-tion \ən-ˈdʌ-lə-shən, ˈdʌ-d(y)-ə/ *n* 1 *a*: a rising and falling in waves *b*: a wavelike motion to and fro in a fluid or elastic medium propagated continuously among its particles but with little or no permanent translation of the particles in the direction of the propagation: **VIBRATION** 2: the pulsation caused by the vibrating together of two tones not quite in unison 3: a wavy appearance, outline, or form: **WAVINESS**

un-du-la-to-ry \ən-ˈdʌ-lə-tō-ree, ˈdʌ-d(y)-ə, -tō-ree/ *adj*: of or relating to undulation: moving in or resembling waves: **UNDULATING**

undulatory theory *n*: a theory in physics light is transmitted from luminous bodies to the eye and other objects by an undulatory movement — called also *wave theory*

un-du-ly \ən-ˈdʌ-d(y)-lē, ˈdʌ-ˈl/ *adv*: in an undue manner: **EXCESSIVELY**

un-du-ti-ful \ˈdʌ-d(y)it-i-fəl/ *adj*: not dutiful — **un-du-ti-ful-ly** \-fə-lē/ *adv* — **un-du-ti-ful-ness** *n*

un-dy-ing \-ˈdi-ɪŋ/ *adj*: not dying: **IMMORTAL**, **PERPETUAL**

un-earned \-ˈɛənd/ *adj* 1: not gained by labor, service, or skill (~ income) 2: scored as a result of an error by the opposing team (~ run)

unearned increment *n*: an increase in the value of property (as land) that is due to no labor or expenditure of the owner but to natural causes (as the increase of population) that create an increased demand for it

un-earth \ən-ˈɜrth, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *vi* 1: to dig up out of the earth: **EXHUME**, **DISINTER** (~ a hidden treasure) 2: to make known or public: bring to light (~ a plot) *syn* see **DISCOVER**

un-earth-ly \-ˈlē/ *adj*: not earthly as *a*: not terrestrial (~ radio sources) *b*: **PRETERNATURAL**, **SUPERNATURAL** (an ~ light) *c*: **WEIRD**, **EERIE** (~ howls) *d*: not mundane: **IDEAL** (~ love) *e*: **FANTASTIC**, **PREPOSTEROUS** (getting up at an ~ hour) — **un-earth-ly-ness** *n*

un-ease \ən-ˈēz, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *n*: mental or spiritual discomfort as *a*: vague dissatisfaction: **MISGIVING** *b*: **ANXIETY**, **DISQUIET** *c*: lack of ease (as in social relations): **EMBARRASSMENT**

un-eas-i-ly \-ˈēz-ə-lē/ *adv*: in an uneasy manner

un-easy \-ˈēz-ē/ *adj* 1 *archaic* causing physical or mental discomfort 2: not easy: **DIFFICULT** 3: marked by lack of ease: **AWKWARD**, **EMBARRASSED** (gave an ~ laugh) 4: **APPREHENSIVE**, **WORRIED** 5: **RESTLESS**, **UNQUIET** 6: **PRECARIOUS**, **UNSTABLE** (an ~ truce) — **un-eas-i-ness** *n*

uneasy *adv*: **UNEASILY**

un-econ-om-ic \ən-ˈɛk-ə-ˈnäm-ik, -ˈɛk-ə/ *also* **un-econ-om-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj*: not economically practicable: **COSTLY**, **WASTEFUL**

un-ed-it-ed \ən-ˈed-ət-əd, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj*: not edited as *a*: left unrevise *b*: not yet edited: still unpublished

un-em-o-tion-al \ən-ˈi-mō-shənəl, -shən-ˈ/ *adj*: not emotional as *a*: not easily aroused or excited: **COLD** *b*: involving a minimum of emotion: **INTELLECTUAL** — **un-em-o-tion-al-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

un-em-phat-ic \ən-ˈim-fat-ik, -ˈɛm-ˈ/ *adj*: not emphatic: lacking emphasis — **un-em-phat-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl-lē/ *adv*

un-em-ploy-able \ən-ˈim-ploɪ-ə-bəl/ *adj*: not acceptable for employment — **un-em-ploy-abil-i-ty** \-ploɪ-ə-ˈbil-ə-tē/ *n* — **un-em-ploy-able** *n*

un-em-ployed \-ˈploɪd/ *adj*: not employed *a*: not being used *b*: not engaged in a gainful occupation *c*: not invested — **un-em-ployed** *n*

un-em-ploy-ment \-ˈploɪ-mənt/ *n*: the state of being unemployed: involuntary idleness of workers

unemployment benefit *n*: a sum of money paid at regular intervals to an unemployed worker by his union, his employer, or a government agency

unemployment compensation *n*: compensation to unemployed workers provided under social security

unemployment insurance *n*: social insurance against involuntary unemployment that provides unemployment benefits for a limited period to unemployed workers

un-en-cum-b-er-ed \ən-ˈin-ˈkəm-bərd/ *adj*: free of encumbrance

un-end-ing \ən-ˈen-dɪŋ, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj*: never ending: **ENDLESS** — **un-end-ing-ly** \-dɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

un-en-dur-able \ən-ˈin-dʌ-r-ə-bəl/ *adj*: not endurable: **UNBEARABLE** — **un-en-dur-able-ness** *n* — **un-en-dur-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

un-Eng-lish \ən-ˈɪŋ-glɪʃ, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj*: 1: not characteristically English 2: not agreeing with standard or generally accepted usage of the English language

un-en-thu-si-as-tic \ən-ˈin-thy(ŋ)l-ē-zē-ˈas-tik/ *adj*: not enthusiastic or excited — **un-en-thu-si-as-tic-al-ly** \-i-kəl-lē/ *adv*

un-equal \ən-ˈɛkwəl, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj* 1 *a*: not of the same measurement, quantity, or number as another *b*: not like or not the same as another in degree, worth, or status 2: not uniform: **VARIABLE**, **UNEVEN** 3 *a*: badly balanced or matched (an ~ contest) *b*: contracted between unequals (~ marriages) *c*: *archaic*: not equable 4 *archaic*: not equitable, **UNJUST** 5: **INADEQUATE**, **INSUFFICIENT** (~ to the task) — **un-equal-ly** \-kwə-lē/ *adv*

unequal *n*: one that is not equal to another

unequal *adv*, *archaic*: in an unequal manner (~ match'd — Shak)

unequaled \-kwəld/ *adj*: not equaled: **UNPARALLELED**

un-equiv-o-cal-ly \ən-ˈi-kwiv-ə-kəl-lē/ *adv* [by alter] *nonstand*: **UNEQUIVOCALLY**

un-equiv-o-cal \ən-ˈi-kwiv-ə-kəl/ *adj*: leaving no doubt: **CLEAR**, **UNAMBIGUOUS**

un-equiv-o-cal-ly \-kəl-lē/ *adv*: in an unequivocal manner

un-err-ing \ən-ˈɛr-ɪŋ, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj*: committing no error: **FAULTLESS**, **UNFAILING** — **un-err-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

UNESCO \yū-ˈnɛs-(ˈ)kɔd/ *abbr* **United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization**

un-es-sen-tial \ən-ˈɛs-ən-shəl/ *adj* 1: not essential: **DISPENSABLE**, **UNIMPORTANT** 2 *archaic*: void of essence: **INSUBSTANTIAL**

un-Eu-ro-pe-an \ən-ˈyur-ə-ˈpɛ-ən/ *adj*: not characteristically European

un-even \ən-ˈēvən, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj* 1 *a* *archaic*: **UNEQUAL** *b*: **ODD** *Ja* 2 *a*: not even: not level or smooth: **RUGGED**, **RAGGED** (large ~ teeth) (~ handwriting) *b*: varying from the straight or paral-

lel *c*: not uniform: **IRREGULAR** (~ combustion) *d*: varying in quality (an ~ performance) 3: **UNEQUAL** *Ja* (an ~ confrontation) *syn* see **ROUGH** *ant* **even** — **un-even-ly** *adv*

un-even-ness \ən-ˈēvən-nəs, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *n*: the quality or state of being uneven

un-event-ful \ən-ˈi-vent-fəl/ *adj*: marked by no noteworthy or untoward incidents: **PLACID** — **un-event-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē/ *adv*

un-ex-am-pled \ən-ˈɪg-ˈzɑm-pəld/ *adj*: having no example or parallel: **UNPRECEDENTED**

un-ex-cep-tion-able \ən-ˈɪk-ˈsep-sh(ə)-nə-bəl/ *adj* [un- + obs *exception* (to take exception, object)]: not open to objection or criticism: beyond reproach: **UNIMPEACHABLE** — **un-ex-cep-tion-able-ness** *n* — **un-ex-cep-tion-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

un-ex-cep-tion-al \-shnəl, -shən-ˈ/ *adj*: not out of the ordinary: **COMMONPLACE**

un-ex-cep-tion-al-ly \-shnəl-lē, -shən-ˈ/ *adv*: without exception: in every case

un-ex-pected \ən-ˈɪk-spek-təd/ *adj*: not expected: **UNFORESEEN** — **un-ex-pected-ly** *adv* — **un-ex-pected-ness** *n*

un-ex-ploit-ed \ən-ˈɪk-splɔɪt-əd/ *adj*: not exploited: not taken advantage of, esp: **UNDEVELOPED** (~ lowland tropics)

un-ex-pres-sive \ən-ˈɪk-sprɛs-ɪv/ *adj* 1: not expressive: failing to convey the feeling or meaning intended 2 *obs*: **INEFFABLE**

un-fad-ing \ən-ˈfɑd-ɪŋ, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj* 1: not losing color or freshness 2: not losing value or effectiveness — **un-fad-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

un-fail-ing \ən-ˈfɑɪŋ, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj*: not failing or liable to fail. *a*: **CONSTANT**, **UNFLAGGING** (~ courtesy) *b*: **EVERLASTING**, **INEXHAUSTIBLE** (a subject of ~ interest) *c*: **INFALLIBLY SURE** (an ~ test) — **un-fail-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

un-fail-ing-ness *n*: the quality or state of being unfailing

un-fair \ən-ˈfɑɪ(r), ˈɜn-, ˈfɛɪ(r)/ *adj* 1: marked by injustice, partiality, or deception: **UNJUST** 2: not equitable in business dealings — **un-fair-ness** *n*

un-fair-ly *adv*: in an unfair manner

un-faith \ən-ˈfɑɪth, ˈɜn-, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *n*: absence of faith: **DISBELIEF**

un-faith-ful \ən-ˈfɑɪth-fəl, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj*: not faithful *a*: not adhering to vows, allegiance, or duty: **DISLOYAL** *b*: not faithful to marriage vows *c*: **INACCURATE**, **UNTRUSTWORTHY** — **un-faith-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē/ *adv* — **un-faith-ful-ness** *n*

un-faith-er-ing \ən-ˈfɑɪt-(ə)-ɪŋ-ɪŋ/ *adj*: not wavering or weakening: **FIRM** — **un-faith-er-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

un-fa-mil-i-ar \ən-ˈfɑ-mil-ɪ-ər/ *adj*: not familiar *a*: not well known *b*: **STRANGE** (an ~ place) *c*: not well acquainted (~ with the subject) — **un-fa-mil-i-ar-i-ty** \-mil-ɪ-ər-ə-tē, -mɪl-ē-(y)-ər-ə/ *n* — **un-fa-mil-i-ar-ly** \-mil-ɪ-ər-lē/ *adv*

un-fan-cy \ən-ˈfæn-(t)-sē, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj*: not fancy: **SIMPLE**, **UNPRETENTIOUS**

un-fash-ion-able \-ˈfash-(ə)-nə-bəl/ *adj* 1: not in keeping with the current fashion (~ clothes) 2: not favored socially (~ neighborhoods) — **un-fash-ion-able-ly** \-blē/ *adv*

un-fas-ten \-ˈfas-ən/ *vi*: to make loose as *a*: **UNPIN**, **UNBUCKLE** *b*: **UNDO** (~ a button) *c*: **DETACH** (~ a boat from its moorings)

un-fa-ther-ed \-ˈfɑθ-əd/ *adj* 1: having no father: **ILLEGITIMATE**, **BASTARD** 2: having no known origin (~ slanders)

un-fath-om-able \-ˈfɑθ-ə-mə-bəl/ *adj*: not capable of being fathomed *a*: impossible to comprehend *b*: **IMMEASURABLE**

un-fa-vor-able \ən-ˈfæv-(ə)-rə-bəl, ˈɜn-, ˈfɑ-vər-bəl/ *adj* 1 *a*: **OPPOSED**, **CONTRARY** *b*: expressing disapproval: **NEGATIVE** (~ reviews) 2: not propitious: **DISADVANTAGEOUS** 3: not pleasing

— **un-fa-vor-able-ness** *n* — **un-fa-vor-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

un-feath-ered \-ˈfɛθ-əd/ *adj*: **UNFEEDGED**

un-feel-ing \-ˈfi-lɪŋ/ *adj* 1: devoid of feeling: **INSENSATE** (an ~ corpse) 2: devoid of kindness or sympathy: **HARDHEARTED**, **CRUEL** (an ~ wretch) — **un-feel-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv* — **un-feel-ing-ness** *n*

un-feign-ed \-ˈfænd/ *adj*: not feigned or hypocritical: **GENUINE** *syn* see **SINCERE** — **un-feign-ed-ly** \-fænd-lē/ *adv*

un-fet-ter \-ˈfɛt-ər/ *vi* 1: to free from fetters (~ a prisoner) 2: **EMANCIPATE**, **LIBERATE** (~ the mind from prejudice)

un-fet-tered \-ˈɔrd/ *adj*: **FREE**, **UNRESTRAINED**

un-flit-ful \ən-ˈflɪt-fəl, ˈɜn-, ˈfɪl-ɪ-ɪ/ *adj*: not observing the obligations of a child to a parent: **UNDUTIFUL** — **un-flit-ful-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

un-find-able \ən-ˈfɪn-də-bəl, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj*: not capable of being found

un-fin-ish-ed \-ˈfɪn-ɪʃt/ *adj*: not finished *a*: not brought to an end or to the desired final state *b*: subjected to no other processes (as bleaching or dyeing) after coming from the loom

un-fit \-ˈfɪt/ *adj*: not fit: *a*: not adapted to a purpose: **UNSUITABLE** *b*: not qualified: **INCAPABLE**, **INCOMPETENT** *c*: physically or mentally unsound — **un-fit-ly** *adv* — **un-fit-ness** *n*

un-fit *vi*: to make unfit: **DISABLE**, **DISQUALIFY**

un-fit-ting \ən-ˈfɪt-ɪŋ, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj*: not adapted: **UNQUALIFIED**

un-fit-ting-ly \-ɪŋ-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*: not fitting: **UNSUITABLE**

un-fix \-ˈfiks/ *vi* 1: to loosen from a fastening: **DETACH**, **DISEN-GAGE** 2: to make unstable: **UNSETTLE**

un-flag-ging \-ˈflæg-ɪŋ/ *adj*: not flagging: **TIRELESS** — **un-flag-ging-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

un-flap-pa-ble \-ˈflap-ə-bəl/ *adj* [un- + *flap* (state of excitement) + -able]: marked by assurance and self-control — **un-flap-pa-ble-ty** \-ˈflap-ə-ˈbil-ə-tē/ *n*

un-flat-ter-ing \-ˈflæt-ə-rɪŋ/ *adj*: not flattering; esp: **UNFAVORABLE**

un-flat-ter-ing-ly \-rɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

un-fledged \ən-ˈfleɪd, ˈɜn-ˈ/ *adj* 1: not feathered: not ready for flight 2: not fully developed: **IMMATURE**, **CALLOW** (an ~ writer)

un-flinch-ing \-ˈflɪn-ɪŋ/ *adj*: not flinching or shrinking: **STEADFAST** — **un-flinch-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

un-foc-ussed *also* **un-focussed** \-ˈfɒk-sɪd/ *adj* 1: not adjusted to a focus 2: not concentrated on one point or objective (~ rage)

un-fold \-ˈfɒld/ *vi* 1 *a*: to open the folds of: spread or straighten out: **EXPAND** (~ the map) *b*: to remove (as a package) from the folds: **UNWRAP** 2: to open to the view: **REVEAL**, esp: to make clear by gradual disclosure and often by recital ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to open from a folded state: open out: **EXPAND** *b*: **BLOSSOM** 2: **DEVELOP**, **EVOLVE** (as the story ~) 3: to open out grad-

understand-ing \ˌʊn-dər-ˈstæn-dɪŋ/ *n* 1: a mental grasp; COMPREHENSION 2: a: the power of comprehending; esp: the capacity to apprehend general relations of particulars b: the power to make experience intelligible by applying concepts and categories 3: a: friendly or harmonious relationship b: an agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differences c: a mutual agreement not formally entered into but in some degree binding on each side 4: EXPLANATION, INTERPRETATION 5: SYMPATHY *see* REASON

understanding *adj* 1 *archaic*: KNOWING, INTELLIGENT 2: endowed with understanding; TOLERANT, SYMPATHETIC — **understanding-ly** \-ˈstæn-dɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

under-state \ˌʊn-dər-ˈstet/ *vi* 1: to represent as less than is the case 2: to state or present with restraint, esp. for greater effect — **under-state-ment** \-ˈstet-mənt/ *n*

under-stated \-ˈstet-əd/ *adj*: avoiding obvious emphasis or embellishment

under-steer \ˌʊn-dər-ˈstɛər/ *n*: the tendency of an automobile to go straight ahead and turn less sharply than the driver intends — **under-steer** \-ˈstɛər/ *vi*

under-stood \ˌʊn-dər-ˈstʊd/ *adj* 1: fully apprehended 2: agreed upon 3: IMPLICIT

under-story \ˌʊn-dər-ˈstɔr-ē, -ˈstɔr-/ *n*: the plants of a forest undergrowth, broadly: an underlying layer of low vegetation

under-strapper \ˌʊn-dər-ˈstrap-ər/ *n* [under + strapper (one who harnesses horses)]: a petty agent or subordinate; UNDERLING

under-strength \ˌʊn-dər-ˈstreŋ(k)θ/ *adj*: deficient in strength, esp: lacking sufficient or prescribed personnel

under-study \ˌʊn-dər-ˈstud-ē, -ˈstʊd-/ *vi*: to study another actor's part in order to be his substitute in an emergency ~ *vt*: to prepare (as a part) as understudy, also: to prepare as understudy to (as an actor)

under-study \ˌʊn-dər-ˈstud-ē/ *n*: one who is prepared to act another's part or take over another's duties

under-supply \ˌʊn-dər-ˈsʌ-pli/ *n*: an inadequate supply or amount

under-surface \ˌʊn-dər-ˈsʌr-fəs/ *n*: UNDERSIDE

under-surface \ˌʊn-dər-ˈsʌr-fəs/ *adj*: existing or moving below the surface

undertake \ˌʊn-dər-ˈtʌk/ *vb* took \-ˈtʌk/, -ˈtʌk-ən \-ˈtʌk-ən/ *take* *vi* 1: to take in hand; enter upon; set about; ATTEMPT (a task) 2: to put oneself under obligation to perform

undertake \ˌʊn-dər-ˈtʌk/ *n* 1: one that undertakes: one that takes the risk and management of business; ENTREPRENEUR 2: one whose business is to prepare the dead for burial and to arrange and manage funerals 3: an Englishman taking over forfeited lands in Ireland in the 16th and 17th centuries

undertaking \ˌʊn-dər-ˈtʌk-ɪŋ, -ˈtʌk-/ *n* 1: *vb* *only* *n* 1: the act of one who undertakes or engages in a project or business b: the business of an undertaker 2: something undertaken; ENTERPRISE 3: PLEDGE, GUARANTEE

under-tenant \ˌʊn-dər-ˈten-ənt/ *n*: one who holds lands or tenements by a sublease

under-the-counter *adj* [fr. the hiding of illicit wares under the counter of stores where they are sold]: surreptitious and usu. irregular or illicit

under-tone \ˌʊn-dər-ˈtɒn/ *n* 1: a low or subdued utterance or accompanying sound 2: a: quality (as of emotion) underlying the surface of an utterance or action b: the underlying tendency of a market 3: a subdued color; *specif*: a color seen through and modifying another color

under-tow \ˌʊn-dər-ˈtəʊ/ *n*: the current beneath the surface that sets seaward or along the beach when waves are breaking upon the shore

under-trick \ˌʊn-dər-ˈtrɪk/ *n*: one of the tricks by which a declarer in bridge falls short of making his contract

under-used \ˌʊn-dər-ˈyʊz-d/ *adj*: not fully used

under-utilize \ˌʊn-dər-ˈyʊt-ɪ-līz/ *vi*: to utilize less than fully or below the potential use — **under-util-iza-tion** \ˌʊn-dər-ˈyʊt-ɪ-līz-ə-ʃən/ *n*

under-val-u-a-tion \ˌʊn-dər-ˈvæl-yə-ˈwæl-ʃən/ *n* 1: the act of undervaluing 2: a value under the real worth

under-value \ˌʊn-dər-ˈvæl-/ *vi* 1: to value, rate, or estimate below the real worth (~ stock) 2: to treat as of little value; DEPRECIATE 2 (was undervalued as a poet)

under-waist \ˌʊn-dər-ˈwaɪst/ *n*: a waist for wear under another garment; *specif*: WAIST 3c

under-water \ˌʊn-dər-ˈwɔt-ər, -ˈwɔt-/ *adj* 1: lying, growing, worn, or operating below the surface of the water 2: being below the waterline of a ship — **under-water** \-ˈwɔt-/ *adv*

under-way \ˌʊn-dər-ˈweɪ/ *adj*: occurring, performed, or used while traveling or in motion (~ refueling)

under way \-ˈweɪ/ *adv* [prob fr. D *underweg*, fr. MD *underwegen*, lit., under or among the ways] 1: in motion; not at anchor or aground 2: into motion from a standstill 3: in progress

under-wear \ˌʊn-dər-ˈweər-/ *n*: clothing or an article of clothing worn next to the skin and under other clothing

under weigh *adj* [by folk etymology]: under way

under-weight \ˌʊn-dər-ˈweɪt/ *n*: weight below normal, average, or requisite weight

underweight *adj*: weighing less than the normal or requisite amount

under-wing \ˌʊn-dər-ˈwɪŋ/ *n* 1: one of the posterior wings of an insect 2: any of various noctuid moths (esp. genus *Catocala*) that have the hind wings banded with contrasting colors (as red and black)

underwing *adj*: placed or growing underneath the wing (~ coverts)

under-wood \ˌʊn-dər-ˈwʊd/ *n*: UNDERGROWTH, UNDERBRUSH

under-wool \-ˈwʊl/ *n*: short woolly underfur

under-world \ˌʊn-dər-ˈwɜrld/ *n* 1 *archaic*: EARTH 2: the place of departed souls; HADES 3: the side of the earth opposite to one 4: a social sphere below the level of ordinary life, esp: the world of organized crime

under-write \ˌʊn-dər-ˈraɪt, -ˈdʌr-/ *vb* -wrote \-ˈrɔt, -ˈrɔt/; -written \-ˈraɪt-ən, -ˈdʌt-ən/ *vi* 1: to write under or at the end of something else 2: to set one's name to (an insurance policy) for the purpose of thereby becoming answerable for a designated loss or damage on consideration of receiving a premium percent; insure on life or property; also: to assume (a sum or risk) by way of insurance 3: to subscribe to; agree to 4: to agree to purchase (a security issue) usu. on a fixed date at a fixed price with a view to public distribution b: to guarantee financial support of ~ *vi*: to carry on the business of an underwriter

under-writer \ˌʊn-dər-ˈraɪt-ər/ *n* 1: one that underwrites; GUARANTOR 2: one that underwrites a policy of insurance; INSURER b: one who selects risks to be solicited or rates the acceptability of risks solicited 3: one that underwrites a security issue

under-scend-ed \ˌʊn-dɪ-ˈsen-dəd/ *adj*: not having descended, *specif*: retained within the inguinal region rather than descending into the scrotum (as ~ testis)

under-sign-ing \ˌʊn-dɪ-ˈzɪ-nɪŋ/ *adj*: having no ulterior or fraudulent purpose; SINCERE

un-desir-able \ˌʊn-dɪ-zə-bəl/ *adj*: not desirable; UNWANTED — **un-desir-abil-ity** \ˌʊn-dɪ-zə-bəl-ɪ-ti/ *n* — **un-desir-able-ness** \ˌʊn-dɪ-zə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **un-desir-ably** \-bəl-ɪ/ *adv*

undesirable *n*: one that is undesirable

un-de-vi-ating \ˌʊn-dɪ-ˈvɪ-ə-tɪŋ, -ˈvɪ-/ *adj*: keeping a true course; UNSWERVING — **un-de-vi-ating-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

un-dies \ˌʊn-dɪz/ *n* pl [by shortening & alter]: UNDERWEAR, esp: women's underwear

un-dine \ˌʊn-dɪn, -ˈdɪn/ *n* [NL *undina*, fr. L *unda* wave — more at WATER] an elemental being in the theory of Paracelsus inhabiting water; WATER NYMPH

un-dip-lo-mat-ic \ˌʊn-dɪp-lə-ˈmat-ɪk, -ˈdɪ-/ *adj*: not diplomatic; TACTLESS — **un-dip-lo-mat-ic-ally** \-ɪ-k(ə)-lɪ/ *adv*

un-di-rect-ed \ˌʊn-dɪ-ˈrekt-əd, -ˈdɪ-/ *adj*: not directed: not planned or guided (~ efforts)

un-dis-guis-ed \ˌʊn-dɪs-ˈɡɪz-d/ *adj*: not disguised or concealed; FRANK, OPEN — **un-dis-guis-ed-ly** \-ɪ-ɡɪ-zəd-lē/ *adv*

un-dis-so-ci-ated \ˌʊn-dɪs-ˈsɔ-sh(ə)-ˈæt-əd/ *adj*: not electrolytically dissociated

un-do \ˌʊn-ˈdʊ, -ˈdʊ/ *vb* -did \-ˈdɪd/; -done \-ˈdʌn, -ˈdɒŋ/ *vi* 1: to open or loose by releasing a fastening 2: to make of no effect or as if not done; make null; REVERSE 3: a: to ruin the worldly means, reputation, or hopes of b: to disturb the composure of; UPSET c: SEDUCE 3 ~ *vi*: to come open or apart

un-do-er \-ˈdʊ-ər/ *n*

un-dock \-ˈdɒk/ *vi*: to move away from a dock (as at sailing time)

un-dog-mat-ic \ˌʊn-dɒg-mat-ɪk, -ˈdɒg-/ *adj*: not dogmatic; not committed to dogma — **un-dog-mat-ic-ally** \-ɪ-k(ə)-lɪ/ *adv*

un-dol-ing \-ˈdʊl-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: an act of loosening; UNFASTENING 2: RUIN, also: a cause of ruin (a redhead was to prove his ~) 3: ANNULMENT, REVERSAL

un-done \-ˈdʌn/ *adj*: not done; not performed or finished

un-dou-ble \ˌʊn-ˈdʌb-əl, -ˈdʌ-/ *vb*: UNFOLD, UNCLECH

un-doubt-ed \ˌʊn-ˈdʌb-əd/ *adj*: not doubted

un-doubt-ed-ly \-ˈdʌb-əd-lē/ *adv*: not doubted; GENUINE, UNDISPUTED

un-dra-mat-ic \ˌʊn-drə-mat-ɪk/ *adj*: lacking dramatic force or quality; UNSPECTACULAR — **un-dra-mat-ic-ally** \-ɪ-k(ə)-lɪ/ *adv*

un-drape \ˌʊn-ˈdræp, -ˈdr-/ *vi*: to strip of drapery; UNVEIL

un-draw \ˌʊn-ˈdrɔ, -ˈdr-/ *vi*: to draw (~ draw) — **un-draw-ing** \-ˈdrɔŋ, -ˈdrɔŋ-/ *n*: draw aside (as a curtain); OPEN

un-dreamed \ˌʊn-ˈdrem(p), -ˈdrem-/ *adj*: also **undreamt** \-ˈdrem(p)/ *adj*: not dreamed; not thought of; UNIMAGINED (technical advances ~ of a few years ago)

un-dress \ˌʊn-ˈdres/ *vi* 1: to remove the clothes or covering of; DIVEST, STRIP 2: EXPOSE, REVEAL ~ *vi*: to take off one's clothes; DISROBE

undress *n* 1: informal dress as a: a loose robe or dressing gown b: ordinary dress — compare FULL DRESS 2: NUILITY

un-dressed \ˌʊn-ˈdrest, -ˈdɪ-/ *adj*: not dressed as a: partially, improperly, or informally clothed b: not fully processed or finished (~ hides) c: not cared for or tended (an ~ wound) (~ fields)

un-drunk \-ˈdrʌŋk/ *adj*: not swallowed

un-due \ˌʊn-ˈdʊ-/ *adj* 1: not due; not yet payable 2: exceeding or violating propriety or fitness

un-du-lant \ˌʊn-ˈdʌ-lənt, -ˈdʌ-/ *adj*: rising and falling, ~ in waves; ROLLING

undulant fever *n*: a persistent human brucellosis marked by remittent fever, pain and swelling in the joints, and great weakness and contracted by contact with infected domestic animals or consumption of their products

un-du-late \ˌʊn-ˈdʌ-lət, -ˈdʌ-/ *adj*: undulating, dim of L *undula*, dim of L *unda* wave — more at WATER): having a wavy surface, edge, or markings (the ~ margin of a leaf)

undulate \-ˈdʌ-lət/ *vb* -lated, -lating [LL *undula* small wave, fr. (assumed) L] *vi* 1: to form or move in waves; FLUCTUATE 2: to rise and fall in volume, pitch, or cadence 3: to present a wavy appearance ~ *vi*: to move or cause to move in wavy, sinuous, or flowing manner *syn* see SWING

about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flow oí coin th than th this
i loot a foot y yet yū few ya famous zh vision

ually to the view or understanding : become known (a panorama ~ before their eyes)
un-fold-ment \-fôld-mənt\ *n* : the act or process of unfolding : DEVELOPMENT
un-for-get-ta-ble \ən-fər-ˈget-ə-bəl\ *adj* : incapable of being forgotten : MEMORABLE — **un-for-get-ta-bil-i-ty** \-get-ə-ˈbəl-ə-tē\ *n* — **un-for-get-ta-ble-ly** \-get-ə-bəl-ē\ *adv*
un-for-giv-ing \ən-fər-ˈgiv-ɪŋ\ *adj* : unwilling or unable to forgive — **un-for-giv-ing-ness** *n*
un-formed \-fôrmd\ *adj* : not arranged in regular shape, order, or relations, esp : IMMATURE, UNDEVELOPED
un-for-tu-nate \-fôrch(-ə)-nət\ *adj* 1 *a* : not favored by fortune : UNSUCCESSFUL, UNLUCKY (an ~ young man) *b* : marked or accompanied by or resulting in misfortune (an ~ decision) 2 *a* : UNSUITABLE, INFELICITOUS (an ~ choice of words) *b* : DEPLORABLE, REGRETTABLE (an ~ lack of taste)
unfortunate *n* : an unfortunate person, *specif* : a social outcast
un-for-tu-nate-ly \-fôr(-ə)-nət-ē\ *adv* 1 : in an unfortunate manner 2 : it is unfortunate (the matter, ~, is not so simple)
un-found-ed \ən-faʊnd-əd, ˈən-\ *adj* : lacking a sound basis : GROUNDLESS, UNWARRANTED
un-freeze \-frēz\ *vi* -froze \-frōz\, -fro-zen \-frōz-ən\, -freez-ing : to cause to thaw
un-free-quant-ed \ən-frē-ˈkwent-əd, ˈən-frē-ˈkwent-, ˈən-\ *adj* : not often visited or traveled over
un-friend-ed \ən-fren-dəd, ˈən-\ *adj* : having no friends : not befriended
un-friend-li-ness \-fren(-d)lē-nəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being unfriendly : HOSTILITY
un-friend-ly \-fren(-d)lē\ *adj* : not friendly : *a* : HOSTILE, UNSYMPATHETIC *b* : INHOSPITAL, UNFAVORABLE
un-frock \-fræk\ *vt* 1 : to deprive (as a priest) of the right to exercise the functions of office 2 : to remove from a position of honor or privilege
un-fruit-ful \-frut-fəl\ *adj* : not fruitful as *a* : not producing offspring : BARREN *b* : yielding no valuable result (an ~ conference) *syn* see STERILE *ant* fruitful, prolific — **un-fruit-ful-ly** \-fə\ *adv* — **un-fruit-ful-ness** *n*
un-fund-ed \-fan-dəd\ *adj* 1 : not funded : FLOATING (an ~ debt) 2 : not provided with funds (proposed but ~ schools)
un-furled \-fôr(-ə)\ *vt* : to release from a furled state ~ *vi* : to become visible or known
un-fussy \-fəs-ē\ *adj* : not fussy as *a* : not particular : UNCONCERNED *b* : not cluttered with pretentious or nonessential matters : UNCOMPLICATED
un-gain-ly \-gān-lē\ *adj* 1 *a* : lacking in smoothness or dexterity : CLUMSY *b* : hard to handle : UNWIELDY 2 : having an awkward appearance : UGLY — **un-gain-ly-ness** *n*
un-gal-lant \ən-ˈgal-ənt, ˈən-, ˈən-gə-ˈlant, -ˈlānt\ *adj* : not gallant — **un-gal-lant-ly** *adv*
un-gen-er-ous-ly \ən-ˈjen(-ə)-rəs-ē, -ˈrās-ē\ *n* : lack of generosity
un-gen-er-ous \ən-ˈjen(-ə)-rəs, ˈən-\ *adj* : not generous. *a* : PETTY, MEAN *b* : deficient in liberality : STINGY — **un-gen-er-ous-ly** *adv*
un-gird \-ˈgɜrd\ *vt* : to divest of a restraining band or girdle : UNBIND
un-girt \-ˈgɜrt\ *adj* 1 : having the belt or girdle off or loose 2 : lacking in discipline or compactness : LOOSE, SLACK
un-glu-e \-glū\ *vi* : to separate by or as if by dissolving an adhesive
un-glued \-glūd\ *adj* : UPSET, DISORDERED
un-god-li-ness \ən-ˈgɔd-lē-nəs, ˈən-also -ˈgɔd-\ *n* : the quality or state of being ungodly
un-god-ly \-lē\ *adj* 1 *a* : denying God or disobedient to him : IMPIOUS, IRRELIGIOUS *b* : contrary to moral law : SINFUL, WICKED 2 : INDECENT, OUTRAGEOUS (gets up at an ~ hour)
un-got-ten \-ˈgɔt-ən\ or **un-got** \-ˈgɔt\ *adj* 1 *obs* : not begotten 2 : not obtained
un-gov-ern-able \-ˈgɔv-ər-nə-bəl\ *adj* : not capable of being governed, guided, or restrained *syn* see UNRULY *ant* governable, docile
un-grace-ful \-ˈgrās-fəl\ *adj* : not graceful : AWKWARD, INELEGANT — **un-grace-ful-ly** \-fə\ *adv* — **un-grace-ful-ness** *n*
un-gra-cious \-ˈgrā-shəs\ *adj* 1 *archaic* : WICKED 2 : not courteous : RUDE 3 : not pleasing : DISAGREEABLE — **un-gra-cious-ly** *adv* — **un-gra-cious-ness** *n*
un-gram-mat-i-cal \ən-ˈgrə-mat-ikəl\ *adj* : not following rules of grammar — **un-gram-mat-i-cal-ly** \-mət-ə-ˈkəl-ē\ *adv*
un-grate-ful \ən-ˈgrāt-fəl, ˈən-\ *adj* 1 : showing no gratitude : making a poor return : THANKLESS 2 : DISAGREEABLE, REPELLENT — **un-grate-ful-ly** \-fə\ *adv* — **un-grate-ful-ness** *n*
un-grudg-ing \-ˈgrə-ɪŋ\ *adj* : being without envy or reluctance
un-gual \-ˈŋwəl, ˈən-\ *adj* [L *unguis* nail, claw, hoof — more at NAIL] : of, relating to, or resembling a nail, claw, or hoof
un-guard \-ˈgɑrd, ˈən-\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *unguarded*] : to leave unprotected
un-guard-ed \-ˈgɑrd-əd\ *adj* 1 : vulnerable to attack : UNPROTECTED 2 : free from guile or wariness : DIRECT, INCAUTIOUS — **un-guard-ed-ly** *adv* — **un-guard-ed-ness** *n*
un-quent \-ˈŋwənt, ˈən-, ˈən-ˈjənt\ [L *unguentum* — more at OINTMENT] : a soothing or healing salve : OINTMENT
un-quis \-ˈŋwɪs, ˈən-, pl *un-ques* \-ˈŋwɛs\ [L] 1 : a nail, claw, or hoof esp on a digit of a vertebrate 2 : a narrow pointed base of a petal
un-qui-ate \-ˈŋwɪ-ə-tē, ˈən-, -ˈlāt\ [LL *ungulatus*, fr. L *ungula* hoof, fr. *unguis* nail, hoof] 1 : having hoofs 2 : of or relating to the ungulates
ungulate *n* [deriv of L *ungula*] : any of the group (Ungulata) consisting of the hoofed mammals (as a ruminant, swine, horse, tapir, rhinoceros, elephant, or hyrax) of which most are herbivorous and many horned
un-hair \-ˈhaɪ(-ə), ˈən-, ˈhe(-ə)\ *vt*, *archaic* : to deprive of hair
un-hal-low \-ˈhaɪ-ləʊ, -ˈhaɪ(-ə-w)\ *vt*, *archaic* : to make profane
un-hal-low-ed \-ˈhɔd, -əd\ *adj* 1 : not blessed : UNCONSECRATED, UNHOLY 2 *a* : unsanctioned by or showing lack of reverence for

religion : IMPIOUS, PROFANE *b* : contrary to accepted standards : IMMORAL
un-hand \-ən-hand, ˈən-\ *vt* : to remove the hand from : let go
un-hand-some \-ˈhæn(t)-səm\ *adj* : not handsome as *a* : not beautiful : HOMELY *b* : UNBECOMING, UNSEEMLY *c* : lacking in courtesy or taste : RUDE — **un-hand-some-ly** *adv*
un-handy \-ˈhæn-dē\ *adj* 1 : hard to handle : INCONVENIENT 2 : lacking in skill or dexterity : AWKWARD — **un-hand-ily** \-dē-lē\ *adv* — **un-hand-i-ness** \-dē-nəs\ *n*
un-hap-pi-ly \-ˈhæp-ə-lē\ *adv* 1 : in an unhappy manner 2 : UNFORTUNATELY
un-hap-py \-ˈhæp-ē\ *adj* 1 : not fortunate : UNLUCKY 2 : not cheerful or glad : SAD, WRETCHED 3 *a* : causing or subject to misfortune : INAUSPICIOUS *b* : INFELICITOUS, INAPPROPRIATE — **un-hap-pi-ness** *n*
un-har-ness \-ˈhār-nəs\ *vt* : to divest of harness
un-healthy \-ˈhel-thē\ *adj* 1 : not conducive to health (an ~ climate) 2 : not in good health : SICKLY, DISEASED 3 *a* : DANGEROUS, RISKY *b* : BAD, INJURIOUS *c* : morally contaminated : CORRUPT, UNWHOLESOME — **un-healthy-ly** \-thē-lē\ *adv* — **un-healthy-ness** \-thē-nəs\ *n*
un-heard \-ˈhɜrd\ *adj* 1 *a* : not perceived by the ear *b* : not given a hearing 2 *archaic* : UNHEARD-OF
un-heard-of \-ˈɔv, -əd\ *adj* : previously unknown
un-help-ful \-ˈhɛlp-fəl, ˈən-\ *adj* : not helpful : USELESS, UNCOOPERATIVE — **un-help-ful-ly** \-fə\ *adv*
un-hes-i-tat-ing \-ˈhez-ə-tāt-ɪŋ\ *adj* : not hesitating : not checked or qualified — **un-hes-i-tat-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*
un-hinge \-ˈhɪŋj\ *vt* 1 : to remove (as a door) from the hinges 2 : to make unstable : UNSETTLE, DISRUPT (~ the balance of world peace) (experiences that would ~ a lesser man)
un-hitch \-ˈhɪtʃ\ *vt* : to free from or as if from being hitched
un-ho-ly \-ən-ˈhə-lē, ˈən-\ *adj* 1 : showing disregard for what is holy : WICKED 2 : SHOCKING, OUTRAGEOUS — **un-ho-li-ness** *n*
un-hood \-ˈhʊd\ *vt* : to remove a hood or covering from
un-hook \-ˈhʊk\ *vt* 1 : to remove from a hook 2 : to unfasten by disengaging a hook
un-hoped \-ˈhɒp(-ə)\ *adj*, *archaic* : not hoped for or expected
un-hor-se \-ˈhɔ(-ə)r-sē\ *vt* : to dislodge from or as if from a horse
un-hou-sed \-ˈhaʊ-zəd\ *adj*, *archaic* : not having received the Eucharist esp shortly before death
un-hur-ried \-ˈhɜr-ēd, -ˈhə-rēd\ *adj* : not hurried : LEISURELY — **un-hur-ried-ly** *adv*
un-hys-ter-i-cal \-ˈhɪs-ˈtɛr-i-kəl\ *adj* : not hysterical — **un-hys-ter-i-cal-ly** \-kəl-lē\ *adv*
un-ter-prefix [ME, fr. MF, fr. L, fr. unus — more at ONE] : one : single (unicellular)
uni-al-gal \yū-ni-ˈal-gəl\ *adj* : of, relating to, or derived from a single algal individual or cell (as ~ culture)
Uni-ate or **Unia-t** \yū-ni-ˈeɪ\ *n* [Russ *uniaty*] : a Christian of a church adhering to an Eastern rite and discipline but submitting to papal authority — **Unia-ted** *adj*
uni-ax-i-al \-ˈæks-ē-əl\ *adj* 1 : having only one axis 2 : of or relating to only one axis — **uni-ax-i-al-ly** \-əl-lē\ *adv*
uni-cam-er-al \yū-ni-kəm(-ə)-rəl\ *adj* : having or consisting of a single legislative chamber — **uni-cam-er-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*
UNI-CEF \yū-nə-sel\ *abbr* [United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, its former name] United Nations Children's Fund
uni-cell-u-lar \yū-ni-sel-yə-lər\ *adj* : having or consisting of a single cell — **uni-cell-u-lar-ly** \-səl-yə-lər-st-ē\ *adv*
uni-corn \yū-nə-ˈkɔ(-ə)r-n\ *n* [ME *unicorne*, fr. OF, fr. LL *unicornis*, fr. L, having one horn, fr. *uni-* + *cornu* horn — more at HORN] : a fabulous animal generally depicted with the body and head of a horse, the hind legs of a stag, the tail of a lion, and a single horn in the middle of the forehead
uni-cy-cle \yū-ni-sɪ-kəl\ *n* [uni- + *cycle* (as in *tricycle*)] : any of various vehicles that have a single wheel and are propelled usu. by pedals or applied draft — **uni-cy-clist** \-sɪk(-ə)-ləst\ *n*
uni-di-rect-ion-al \yū-ni-dɪ-ˈrɛk-shən-əl, -ˈdɪ-, -ˈshən-əl\ *adj* 1 : involving, functioning, moving, or responsive in a single direction 2 : not subject to change or reversal of direction — **uni-di-rect-ion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*
unidirectional current *n* : DIRECT CURRENT
uni-fa-cio-ri-al \yū-ni-fak-ˈtɔr-ē-əl, -ˈtɔr-\ *adj* : relating to or controlled by a single gene
uni-fi-ca-tion \yū-ni-fə-ˈkə-shən\ *n* : the act, process, or result of unifying : the state of being unified
uni-fi-cer \yū-ni-fɪ-ˈtɔr\ *adj* : having or involving use of only one thread, wire, or fiber
uni-fol-i-ate \-ˈfɔ-lē-ət\ *adj* 1 : having only one leaf 2 : UNIFOLIOLATE
uni-fol-i-o-late \-ˈfɔ-lē-ə-ˈlāt\ *adj*, *of a leaf* : compound but having only a single leaflet and distinguishable from a simple leaf by the basal joint
uni-form \yū-nə-ˈfɔrm\ *adj* [MF *uniforme*, fr. L *uniformis*, fr. *uni-* + *formis* -form] 1 : having always the same form, manner, or degree : not varying or variable 2 : of the same form with others : conforming to one rule or mode : CONSONANT 3 : presenting an undiversified appearance of surface, pattern, or color (~ brown clapboard houses) 4 : consistent in conduct or opinion (~ interpretation of laws) *syn* see SIMILAR *ant* various — **uni-form-ly**



unicorn

a about i kitten ar further a back i bake i cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
 ŋ foot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

bell rung to tell the hour **b**: a stroke of such a bell **esp** on shipboard **c**: the time so indicated **d**: a half hour period of a watch on shipboard indicated by the strokes of a bell — see SHIP'S BELLS table below **4**: something having the form of a bell as **a**: the corolla of a flower **b**: the flared end of a wind instrument **5** **a**: a percussion instrument consisting of metal bars or tubes that when struck give out tones resembling bells — usu used in pl **b**: GLOCKENSPIEL

2 bell *vt* **1**: to provide with a bell **2**: to make bell-mouthed **3** *vi* **1**: to take the form of a bell: FLARE — bell the cat: to do a daring or risky deed

SHIP'S BELLS

NO OF BELLS	HOUR (A.M. OR P.M.)			
1	12 30	4 30	8 30	
2	1 00	5 00	9 00	
3	1 30	5 30	9 30	
4	2 00	6 00	10 00	
5	2 30	6 30	10 30	
6	3 00	7 00	11 00	
7	3 30	7 30	11 30	
8	4 00	8 00	12 00	

3 bell *vi* [ME *bellen*, fr OE *bellan*] **1**: to make a resonant bellowing or baying sound (the wild buck ~s from ferny brake — Sir Walter Scott)

4 bell *n*: BELLOW, ROAR

belladonna \bel-ə-dā-nə/ *n* [It, lit., beautiful lady] **1**: a European poisonous plant (*Atropa belladonna*) of the nightshade family having reddish bell-shaped flowers, shining black berries, and root and leaves that yield atropine — called also *deadly nightshade* **2**: a medicinal extract (as atropine) from the belladonna plant **belladonna lily** *n*: an amaryllis (*Amaryllis belladonna*) often cultivated for its fragrant usu white or rose flowers

bell-bird \bel-bōrd/ *n*: any of several birds whose notes suggest the sound of a bell

bell-bottoms \bel-bāt-əmz/ *n pl*: pants with wide flaring bottoms — **bell-bottom** *adj*

bell-boy \bel-bōi/ *n*: BELLHOP

bell buoy *n*: a buoy with a bell that rings by the action of the waves

bell captain *n*: CAPTAIN 1h(2)

bel \bel/ *n* [F, fr fem of *beau* beautiful — more at BEAU] **a**: popular and attractive girl or woman, *esp*: a girl or woman whose charm and beauty make her a favorite (the ~ of the ball)

Bel-leek \bə-lēk/ *n* [Bel-leek, town in Northern Ireland] **a**: a very thin translucent porcelain with a lustrous pearly glaze first produced in Ireland in the mid-nineteenth century — called also *Bel-leek china*, *Bel-leek ware*

Bel-her-o-phon \bə-ler-ə-fən, -fān/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Bellerophon*] **a**: a legendary Greek hero noted for killing the Chimera

belles let-tres \bel-letr/ *n pl* but sing in constr [F, lit., fine letters] **a**: literature that is an end in itself and not practical or purely informative, *specif*: light, entertaining, and often sophisticated literature

bel-le-trist \bel-le-trōst/ *n* [belles lettres] **a**: a writer of belles lettres — **bel-le-tristic** \bel-ə-tris-tik/ *adj*

bell-flower \bel-flau-ə-r/ *n*: any of a genus (*Campanula*) of the family Campanulaceae, the bellflower family) having an acrid juice, alternate leaves, and usu showy bell-shaped flowers

bell-hop \-hāp/ *n* [short for bell-hopper] **a**: a hotel or club employee who escorts guests to rooms, assists them with luggage, and runs errands

bellicose \bel-i-kōs/ *adj* [ME, fr L *bellicosus*, fr *bellicus* of war, fr *bellum* war] **a**: favoring or inclined to start quarrels or wars **syn** see BELLIGERENT **ant** pacific, amicable — **bellicose-ly** *adv* — **bellicose-ness** *n* — **bellicosity** \bel-i-kas-i-ti/ *n*

bel-lied \bel-ēd/ *adj* **comb form**: having (such) a belly (a big ~ bellied man)

bel-lig-er-ence \bel-lij(-ə)-rən(t)s/ *n*: an aggressive or truculent attitude, atmosphere, or disposition

bel-lig-er-en-cy \-rən-sē/ *n*: **1**: the state of being at war or in conflict, *specif*: the status of a legally recognized belligerent **2**: BELLIGERENCE

bel-lig-er-ent \-rən(t)/ *adj* [modif of L *belligerent*, *belligerens*, prp of *belligere* to wage war, fr *belliger* waging war, fr *bellum* + *gerere* to wage — more at CAST] **1**: waging war, *specif*: belonging to or recognized as a state at war and protected by and subject to the laws of war **2**: inclined to or exhibiting assertiveness, hostility, or combativeness — **belligerent** *n* — **bel-lig-er-ent-ly** *adv*

syn BELLIGERENT, BELlicosE, PUGNACIOUS, COMBATIVE, QUARREL-SOME, CONTENTIOUS shared meaning element: having or taking an aggressive or truculent attitude **ant** friendly

bell jar *n*: a bell-shaped usu glass vessel designed to cover objects or to contain gases or a vacuum

bell-ly-ra \bel-li-rā/ or **bell lyre** \-li(r)/ *n* [lyra fr L, lyre] **a**: a glockenspiel mounted in a portable lyre-shaped frame and used *esp* in marching bands

bell-man \bel-mən/ *n*: **1**: a man (as a town crier) who rings a bell **2**: BELLHOP

bell metal *n*: bronze that consists usu. of three to four parts of copper to one of tin and that is used for making bells

Bel-lō-nā \bə-lō-nā/ *n* [L]: the Roman goddess of war

bel-low \bel-(jō, -ə)-w/ *vb* [ME *belwen*, fr OE *bylgian*; akin to OE & OHG *bellan* to roar, Skt *bhāṣate* he talks] **vi**: to make the loud deep hollow sound characteristic of a bull **2**: to shout in a deep voice — *syn*: BAWL (-s the orders) — **bel-low** *n*

bel-lows \bel-(jōz, -z)/ *n pl* but sing or *pl* in constr [ME *bely*, *below*, *belwes* — more at BELLY] **1**: an instrument or machine that by alternate expansion and contraction draws in air through a valve or onifice and expels it through a tube; also: any of various other blowers **2**: LUNGS **3**: the pleated expandable part in a camera

bell-pull \bel-pūll/ *n*: a handle or knob attached to a cord by which one rings a bell; also: the cord itself

bell push *n*: a button that is pushed to ring a bell

bell \belz/ *n pl*: BELL-BOTTOMS

bell tower *n*: a tower that supports or shelters a bell

bell-wether \bel-weth-ər, -weth-/ *n* [ME, leading sheep of a flock, leader, fr. *bel* bell + *wether*, fr the practice of bellling the leader of a flock]: one that takes the lead or initiative: LEADER

bell-wort \bel-wōrt, -wō(ə)r(t)/ *n*: any of a small genus (*Uvularia*) of herbs of the lily family with yellow drooping bell-shaped flowers

belly \bel-i/ *n pl* **bel-lies** [ME *bely* bellows, belly, fr OE *belg* bag, skin, akin to OHG *balg* bag, skin, OE *blāwan* to blow] **1** **a**: ABDOMEN **b**: the undersurface of an animal's body; also: hide from this part **c**: WOMB, UTERUS **d**: the stomach and its adjuncts **2**: an internal cavity: INTERIOR **3**: appetite for food **4**: a surface or object curved or rounded like a human belly **5** **a**: the part of a sail that swells out when filled with wind **b**: the enlarged fleshy body of a muscle **c**: the side of a piece of printer's type having the nick

belly *vb* **bel-lied**; **bel-ly-ing**: SWELL, FILL

belly-ache \bel-i-āk/ *n*: pain in the abdomen and *esp* in the bowels: COLIC

bellyache *vi*: to complain whiningly or peevishly: find fault — **belly-acher** *n*

belly-band \bel-i-band/ *n*: a band around or across the belly: **a**: GIRTH **b**: BAND 4b

belly button *n*: NAVEL 1

belly dance *n*: a usu. solo dance emphasizing movements of the belly — **belly dancer** *n* — **belly dancer** *n*

belly flop *n*: a dive (as into water or in coasting prone on a sled) in which the front of the body strikes flat against another surface — called also *belly flopper* — **belly flop** *vi*

belly-ful \bel-i-fūl/ *n*: an excessive amount (a ~ of advice)

bel-ly-land \-land/ *vi*: to land an airplane on its undersurface without use of landing gear — **belly landing** *n*

belly laugh *n*: a deep hearty laugh

bel-long \bel-lōŋ/ *vi* [ME *belongen*, fr *be- + longen* to be suitable — more at LONG] **1** **a**: to be suitable, appropriate, or advantageous (a telephone ~s in every home) **b**: to be in a proper situation (a man of his ability ~s in teaching) **2** **a**: to be the property of a person or thing — used with *to* **b**: to be attached or bound by birth, allegiance, or dependency **c**: to be a member of a club or organization **3**: to be an attribute, part, adjunct, or function of a person or thing (nuts and bolts ~ to a car) **4**: to be properly classified

bel-long-ing \-lōŋ-ŋ/ *n*: **1**: POSSESSION — usu used in pl **2**: close or intimate relationship (a sense of ~)

Bel-oru-sian \bel-ō-rush-ən/ *n*: **1**: a native or inhabitant of Belorussia, U.S.S.R. **2**: the Slavic language of the Belorussians — **Belorussian** *adj*

be-loved \bel-lōv(-əd)/ *adj* [ME, fr pp of *beloven* to love, fr *be- + lowen* to love]: dearly loved — **be-loved** *n*

be-low \bi-lō/ *adv* [*be- + low*, *adj*] **1**: in or to a lower place **2** **a**: on earth **b**: in or to Hades or hell **3**: on or to a lower floor or deck **4**: in, to, or at a lower rank or number **5**: lower on the same page or on a following page **6**: under the surface of the water

be-low *prep*: **1**: in or to a lower place than: UNDER **2**: inferior to (as in rank) **3**: not suitable to the rank of: BENEATH

be-low *n*: something that is below

be-low *adj*: written or discussed lower on the same page or on a following page

Bel Paese \bel-pa-ə-zə, -zē/ *trademark* — used for a mild soft creamy cheese in a firm rind

Bel-shaz-zar \bel-shaz-ər/ *n* [Heb *Bēlshazzar*]: a son of Nebuchadnezzar and king of Babylon

bel-t \bel(t)/ *n* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *balz* belt, both fr a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc word borrowed fr L *balteus* belt] **1** **a**: a strip of flexible material worn *esp* around the waist **b**: a similar article worn as a corset or for protection or safety **2**: a continuous band of tough flexible material for transmitting motion and power or conveying materials **3**: an area characterized by some distinctive feature (as of culture, habitation, geology, or life forms), *esp*: one suited to a particular crop (the corn ~) — **bel-ted** \bel-təd/ *adj* — **bel-tless** \bel-t-ls/ *adj* — **below the belt**: UNFAIRLY — **under one's belt**: in one's possession: as part of one's experience

bel-t *vt* **1** **a**: to encircle or fasten with a belt **b**: to strap on **2** **a**: to beat with or as if with a belt: THRASH **b**: STRIKE, HIT **3**: to mark with a band **4**: to sing in a forceful manner or style (sing out popular songs) ~ *vi*: to move or act in a vigorous or violent manner

bel-t *n*: **1**: a jarring blow: WHACK **2**: DRINK (a ~ of brandy)

Bel-tane \bel-tən/ *n* [ME, fr ScGael *bealltain*] **1**: the first day of May in the old Scottish calendar **2**: the Celtic May Day festival

belt highway *n*: BELTWAY

bel-tin-g \bel-tin/ *n*: BELTS **2**: material for belts

Belts-ville \belts-vil-/ *n* [Beltsville, Md.] **a**: a small white domestic turkey of a variety developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture

belt tightening *n*: a reduction in spending

belt up *vi*, *Brit*: to shut up

bel-tway \bel-t-wā/ *n*: a highway skirting an urban area

be-lu-ga \bə-lū-gə/ *n* [Russ, fr *belyi* white, akin to Gk *phainein* to show — more at FANCY] **1**: a white sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*) of the Black sea, Caspian sea, and their tributaries **2** [Russ *belukha*,

a abut ***** kitten **or** farther **a** back **ā** bake **ī** cot, cart
au out **ch** chin **e** less **ē** easy **g** gift **i** trip **i** life
j joke **ŋ** sing **ō** flow **o** flaw **oi** coin **th** thun **th** thus
ū foot **u** foot **y** yet **yū** few **yū** furious **zh** vision

United States \yü-nit-əd-, esp South 'yü-ə n pl but sing or pl in constr: a federation of states esp when forming a nation in a usu specified territory (advocating a United States of Europe)

unitive \yü-nit-iv, yu-'nit-ı adj characterized by or tending to produce union

unitize \yü-nit-iz v i-izəd, -iz-ıng 1: to form or convert into a unit 2: to divide into units (the added cost of unitizing bulk products) — **unitization** \yü-nit-ı-zā-shən n

unit magnetic pole n: a magnetic pole that will repel an equal and like pole at a distance of one centimeter in a vacuum with a force of one dyne

unit membrane n [fr. its being the basic structural unit of the cell] 1: a 3-layered membrane that consists of an inner bimolecular lipid layer surrounded by a protein layer on each side

unit rule n: a rule under which a delegation to a Democratic national convention casts its entire vote as a unit as determined by a majority vote

unit train n: a railway train that transports a single commodity
unity \yü-nit-ı n, pl -ties [ME *unie*, fr OF *unité*, fr L *unitas*, *unus* one] 1 a: the quality or state of not being multiple b: ONENESS b (1): a definite amount taken as one or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation (in a table of natural sines the radius of the circle is regarded as ~) (2): a number multiplication by which leaves any element of a system unchanged 2 a: a condition of harmony b: ACCORD b: continuity without deviation or change (as in purpose or action) 3 a: the quality or state of being made one c: UNIFICATION b: a combination or ordering of parts in a literary or artistic production that constitutes a whole or promotes an undivided total effect, also: the resulting singleness of effect or symmetry and consistency of style and character 4: a totality of related parts: an entity that is a complex or systematic whole 5: any of three principles of dramatic structure derived by French classicists from Aristotle's *Poetics* and requiring a play to have a single action represented as occurring in one place and within one day 6 cap: a 20th century American religious movement for health and prosperity formerly affiliated with New Thought but closer to orthodox Christianity

syn UNITY, SOLIDARITY, INTEGRITY, UNION *shared meaning element*: the quality or character of a whole made up of intimately associated elements, parts, or individuals

univalent \yü-ni-'vā-lənt adj [ISV] 1: having a valence of one 2 of a chromosome: lacking a synaptic mate

univalent n: a univalent chromosome
univalve \yü-ni-'vālv adj: having or consisting of one valve

univalve n: 1: a mollusk with a univalve shell, esp: GASTROPOD 2: a mollusk shell consisting of one piece

univocal \yü-nə-'vō-səl adj [ME, fr MF, fr L *universalis*, fr *universum* universe] 1: including or covering all or a whole collectively or distributively without limit or exception 2 a: present or occurring everywhere b: existent or operative everywhere or under all conditions (~ cultural patterns) 3 a: embracing a major part or the greatest portion (as of mankind) (a ~ state) (~ practices) b: comprehensively broad and versatile (a ~ genius)

4 a: affirming or denying something of all members of a class (a ~ term) b: adapted or adjustable to meet varied requirements (as of use, shape, or size) (a ~ gear cutter) — **univocally** \-s(ə)-lē adv — **univocalness** \-s(ə)-lə-nəs n

syn UNIVERSAL, GENERAL, GENERIC *shared meaning element*: characteristic of, relating to, comprehending, or affecting all or the whole *ant* particular

universal n 1 a: a universal proposition in logic b: a predicate of traditional logic c: a general concept or term or something in reality to which it corresponds d: ESSENCE 2 a: a mode of behavior existing in all cultures b: a culture trait characteristic of all normal adult members of a particular society

universalism \yü-nə-'vēr-səl-iz-əm n 1 often cap: a: a theological doctrine that all men will eventually be saved b: the principles and practices of a liberal Christian denomination founded in the 18th century to uphold belief in universal salvation and now united with Unitarianism 2: something that is universal in scope 3: the state of being universal: UNIVERSALITY 4: a social relationship in which behavior is determined by an impersonal code or standard — **universalist** \-s(ə)-ləst n or adj, often cap

universalistic \-s(ə)-ləst-ik adj: of or relating to the whole b: universal in scope or nature

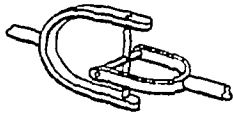
universalism \-s(ə)-ləst-ik n 1: the quality or state of being universal 2: universal comprehensiveness in range

universalize \-s(ə)-ləst-iz v i-izəd, -iz-ıng: to make universal c: GENERALIZE — **universalization** \-s(ə)-ləst-ı-zā-shən n

universal joint n: a shaft coupling capable of transmitting rotation from one shaft to another not collinear with it — called also *universal coupling*

universal motor n: an electric motor that can be used on either an alternating or a direct current supply

Universal time n: GREENWICH TIME
universe \yü-nə-'vərs n [L *universum*, fr. neut. of *universus* entire, whole, fr. *uni-* + *versus* turned toward, fr. pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at *WORD*] 1: the whole body of things and phenomena observed or postulated: COSMOS 2 a: a systematic whole held to arise by and persist through the direct intervention of divine power b: the world of human experience c (1): the entire celestial cosmos (2): MILKY WAY GALAXY (3): an aggregate of stars comparable to the Milky Way galaxy 3: a distinct field or province of thought or reality that forms a closed system or self-inclusive and independent organization 4: POPULATION 5: a set that contains all elements relevant to a particular discussion or problem 6: a great number or quantity *syn* see EARTH



universal joint

universe of discourse: an inclusive class of entities that is tacitly implied or explicitly delineated as the subject of a statement, discourse, or theory

universality \yü-nə-'vər-sə-l-ı, -'vər-stē n, pl -ties [ME *universite*, fr OF *université*, fr ML *universitas*, fr L *universus*] 1: an institution of higher learning providing facilities for teaching and research and authorized to grant academic degrees, spec: one made up of an undergraduate division which confers bachelor's degrees and a graduate division which comprises a graduate school and professional schools each of which may confer master's degrees and doctorates 2: the physical plant of a university

univocal \yü-ni-'vō-səl adj [L *univocus*, fr L *uni-* + *voc-*, vox voice — more at *vocal*]: having one meaning only — **univocally** \-k(ə)-lē adv

unjust \ən-'jəst, 'ən-ı adj 1: characterized by injustice: UNFAIR 2 archaic: DISHONEST, FAITHLESS — **unjustly** adv — **unjustness** \-jəs(t)-nəs n

unkempt \ən-'kempt adj [un- + *kempt* (combed, neat)] 1: not combed (~ hair) 2: deficient in order or neatness (~ individuals) (~ hotel rooms), also: ROUGH, UNPOLISHED (~ prose)

unkenned \-ken-d(ə)-l adj, chiefly dial: UNKNOWN STRANGE
unkennel \-ken-'l vi 1 a: to drive (as a fox) from a hiding place or den b: to free (dogs) from a kennel 2: to bring out into the open: UNCOVER

unkind \-kınd adj 1: not pleasing or mild: INCLEMENT (an ~ climate) 2: lacking in kindness or sympathy: HARSH, CRUEL — **unkindness** \-kınd(n)-nəs n

unkindly \-kınd(d)-lē adv: not kindly — **unkindliness** n — **unkindly** adv: in an unkind manner

unkink \ən-'kɪŋk, 'ən-ı vi 1 a: to free from kinks: STRAIGHTEN ~ vi to become lax or loose: RELAX

unknit \-nit(v) kb-knit or -knit-ted, -knit-ting: UNDO, UNRAVEL
unknowable \ən-'nō-ə-bəl, 'ən-ı adj: not knowable; esp: lying beyond the limits of human experience or understanding

unknowing \-nō-ıŋ adj: not knowing — **unknowingly** \-ıŋ-lı adv

unknown \-nōn adj: not known, also: having an unknown value (an ~ quantity)

unknown n: 1: one that is not known or not well-known, esp: a person who is little known (as to the public) 2: something that requires to be discovered, identified, or clarified as a: a symbol in a mathematical equation representing an unknown quantity and often being one of the last letters of the alphabet b: a specimen (as of bacteria or mixed chemicals) required to be identified as an exercise in appropriate laboratory techniques

Unknown Soldier n: an unidentified soldier whose body is selected to receive national honors as a representative of all of the same nation who died in a war and esp in one of the world wars

undo \ən-'lās, 'ən-ı vi 1: to loose by undoing a lacing 2 obs: UNDO, DISGRACE

unlade \-lād v b -laded; -laded or -lad-en \-lād-ən, -lād-ıng vi 1: to take the load or cargo from 2: DISCHARGE, UNLOAD ~ vi to discharge cargo

unlash \-lāsh vi: to untie the lashing of
unlatch \-latch vi: to open or loose by lifting the latch ~ vi: to become loosed or opened

unlawful \ən-'lə-fəl, 'ən-ı adj 1: not lawful: ILLEGAL 2: not morally right or conventional — **unlawfully** \-f(ə)-lē adv — **unlawfulness** \-f(ə)-lə-nəs n

unlay \-lā v b -laid \-lād-, -lā-ıng vi: to untwist the strands of (as a rope) ~ vi: UNTWIST

unlead \-led v b -led \-lād-, -lā-ıng vi 1 a: stripped of lead b: not treated or mixed with lead or lead compounds (~ fuels) 2: not having leads between the lines in printing

unlearn \-lārn vi 1: to put out of one's knowledge or memory 2: to undo the effect of: discard the habit of

unlearned \-lār-nəd for 1, 2 -lārnəd for 3 adj 1: possessing inadequate learning or education; esp: deficient in scholarly attainments 2: characterized by or revealing ignorance 3: not gained by study or training *syn* see IGNORANT

unleash \-lēsh vi: to free from or as if from a leash: let loose
unless \ən-'les, 'ən-ı, in some contexts 'n-, 'm-, or 'ŋ-ı conj [ME *unlesse*, alter. of *onlesse*, fr *on* + *lesse* less] 1: except on the condition that; under any other circumstance than 2: without the accompanying circumstance or condition that; but that: BUT

unless prep: except possibly: EXCEPT
unlettered \ən-'let-əd, 'ən-ı adj 1 a: lacking facility in reading and writing and ignorant of the knowledge to be gained from books b: ILLITERATE 2: not marked with letters *syn* see IGNORANT

unlicked \-lɪkt adj 1 archaic: not licked dry 2 archaic: lacking proper form or shape

unlike \-lɪk prep: not like, as a: different from b: not characteristic of c: in a different manner from

unlike adj: not like, as a: marked by dissimilarity: DIFFERENT (the two books are quite ~) b: marked by inequality: UNEQUAL (contributed ~ amounts) — **unlikehood** \-lɪk-ı-hud, 'ən-ı n 1: IMPROBABILITY, 2: something unlikely

unlike-likelihood \-lɪk-ı-hud, 'ən-ı n 1: IMPROBABILITY
unlikely \-lɪk-ı-ly adj 1: not likely: IMPROBABLE 2: likely to fail: UNPROMISING

unlimber \ən-'lɪm-bər, 'ən-ı vi 1: to detach the limber from and so make ready (~ a gun for action) 2: to prepare for action (~ed his banjo and began to sing) ~ vi: to perform the task of preparing something for action

a about * kitten e further e back i bake i cot, cart
ab out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coln th thm th vision
l loot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

uniform *yü-nä-förm-lē yü-nä-¹* *adv* — **uniform-ness** *yü-nä-förm-näs* *n*

uniform *vi* 1: to bring into uniformity 2: to clothe with a uniform

uniform *n*: dress of a distinctive design or fashion worn by members of a particular group and serving as a means of identification

Uniform — a communications code word for the letter *u*

uniformitarianism *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n* 1: an adherent of the doctrine of uniformitarianism 2: an advocate of uniformity — **uniformitarian** *adj*

uniformitarianism *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n*: a geological doctrine that existing processes acting in the same manner as at present are sufficient to account for all geological changes

uniformity *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n*, *pl -ties* 1: the quality or state of being uniform 2: an instance of uniformity

unify *yü-nä-fy* *vi* *-fied; -fying* [LL *unificare*, fr. L *uni-* + *-ficare* -fy]: to make into a unit or a coherent whole: **UNITE** — **unifi-** *able* *yü-nä-fy-ä-ble* *adj* — **unifier** *yü-nä-fy-ä-r* *n*

unilateral *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj* 1: having but one pair of leaflets — used of a pinnate leaf

unilateral *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj* 1: done or undertaken by one person or party 2: of, relating to, or affecting one side of a subject: **ONE-SIDED** 3: constituting or relating to a contract or engagement by which an express obligation to do or forbear is imposed on only one party 2: produced or arranged on or directed toward one side (a ~ raceme) 3: tracing descent through either the maternal or paternal line only 4: having only one side — **unilaterally** *adv*

unilinear *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: developing in or involving a series of stages *usu.* from the primitive to the more advanced (a ~ cultural sequence)

unilingual *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj* [uni- + L *lingua* tongue, language — more at **TONGUE**]: composed in or using one language only

unillusioned *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: free from illusion

unilocular *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: containing a single cavity

unimaginable *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: not imaginable or comprehensible — **unimaginably** *adv*

unimpassioned *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: not impassioned, esp. marked by cool or sometimes frigid reasonableness and freedom from purely emotional appeal *syn* see **SOBER** *ant* impassioned

unimpeachable *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: not impeachable: not to be called in question: not liable to accusation: **IRREPROACHABLE** — **unimpeachably** *adv*

unimproved *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: **UNREPROVED**

unimproved *adj*: not improved as a: not tilled, built on, or otherwise improved for use (~ land) b: not used or employed advantageously (wasted time and ~ opportunities) c: not selectively bred for better quality or productiveness

uninformative *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: not informative — **uninformatively** *adv*

uninhibited *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: free from inhibition; also: boisterously informal — **uninhibitedly** *adv* — **uninhibitedness** *n*

uninitiated *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: not initiated: **INEXPERIENCED**

unintelligent *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n*: the quality or state of being unintelligent

unintelligent *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: lacking intelligence: **UNWISE**, **IGNORANT** — **unintelligently** *adv*

unintelligible *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: not intelligible: **OBSCURE** — **unintelligibility** *n* — **unintelligibly** *adv*

unintentional *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: not intentional: **UNINTENTIONAL** — **unintentionally** *adv*

uninterrupted *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: not interrupted: **CONTINUOUS** — **uninterruptedly** *adv* — **uninterruptedness** *n*

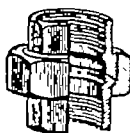
uninucleate *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: having a single nucleus (a ~ yeast cell)

union *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* (ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *unio*, *unio* oneness, union, fr. L *unus* one — more at **ONE**) 1: a: an act or instance of uniting or joining two or more things into one as (1) the formation of a single political unit from two or more separate and independent units (2) a uniting in marriage; also: **SEXUAL INTERCOURSE** (3) the growing together of severed parts b: a unified condition: **COMBINATION**, **JUNCTION** (a gracious ~ of excellence and strength) 2: something that is made one: something formed by a combining or coalition of parts or members: as a: a confederation of independent individuals (as nations or persons) for some common purpose b: a political unit constituting an organic whole formed *usu.* from previously independent units (as England and Scotland in 1707) which have surrendered their principal powers to the government of the whole or to a newly created government (as the U.S. in 1789) c: an organization on a college or university campus providing recreational, social, cultural, and sometimes dining facilities, also: the building housing such an organization d: the set of all elements belonging to one or more of a given collection of two or more sets — called also *join*, *sum* e: **LABOR UNION** 3: a device emblematic of the union of two or more sovereignties borne on a national flag typically in the upper inner corner or constituting the whole design of the flag b: the upper inner corner of a flag 4: any of various devices for connecting parts (as of a machine), esp.: a coupling for pipes or pipes and fittings *syn* see **UNITY**

union *adj*: of, relating to, dealing with, or constituting a union

union card *n* 1: a card certifying personal membership in good standing in a labor union 2: something that resembles a union card esp. in being necessary for employment or in providing evidence of in-group status

union church *n*: a local church uniting members of diverse denominational backgrounds in an interdenominational congregation



union 4, partly cut away

unionism *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n*: the principle or policy of forming or adhering to a union as a cap: adherence to the policy of a firm federal union between the states of the United States esp. during the Civil War period b: the principles, theory, or system of trade unions

unionist *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n*: an advocate or supporter of union or unionism

unionization *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n* 1: the quality or state of being unionized 2: the action of unionizing

unionize *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *vi* *-ized, -izing*: to cause to become a member of or subject to the rules of a labor union: form into a labor union

union jack *n*, often *cap U&J*: a jack consisting of the union of a national ensign

union shop *n*: an establishment in which the employer by agreement is free to hire nonmembers as well as members of the union but retains nonmembers on the payroll only on condition of their becoming members of the union within a specified time

union suit *n*: an undergarment with shirt and drawers in one piece

uniparental *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: having or involving a single parent, esp.: **PARTHENOGENETIC** — **uniparentally** *adv*

uniparous *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj* 1: producing but one egg or offspring at a time b: having produced but one offspring 2: producing but one axis at each branching (a ~ cyme)

uniplanar *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: lying or occurring in one plane: **PLANAR**

unipolar *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj* 1: having, produced by, or acting by a single magnetic or electrical pole 2: having but one process (~ ganglion cells) — **unipolarity** *n* — **unipolarly** *adv*

unique *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* [F, fr. L *unicus*, fr. *unus* one — more at **ONE**] 1: being the only one: **SOLE** (his ~ concern was his own comfort) b: producing only one result (the ~ factorization of a number into prime factors) 2: being without a like or equal: **UNEQUALED** 3: very rare or uncommon: very unusual *syn* see **SINGLE**, **STRANGE** — **uniquely** *adv* — **uniqueness** *n*

uniramous *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj*: having only one branch

unisex *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n*: the state or condition of not being distinguishable (as by hair or clothing) as to sex

unisex *adj*: **AMBISEXUOUS**

unisex *adj*: **SEXLESS** — **unisex** *adj*: of, relating to, or restricted to one sex a: male or female but not hermaphroditic b: **DICHLINOUS** (a ~ flower) — **unisexuality** *n* — **unisexually** *adv*

unison *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n* [MF, fr. ML *unisonus* having the same sound, fr. L *uni-* + *sonus* sound — more at **SOUND**] 1: identity in musical pitch, *specif*: the interval of a perfect prime b: the state of being so tuned or sounded c: the writing, playing, or singing of parts in a musical passage at the same pitch or in octaves 2: a harmonious agreement or union: **CONCORD** — **unison** *adj* — **in unison**: in perfect agreement: so as to harmonize exactly

unit *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n* [back-formation fr. *unity*] 1: a (1): the first and least natural number: **ONE** (2): a single quantity regarded as a whole in calculation b: the number occupying the position immediately to the left of the decimal point in the Arabic system of numerals 2: a determinate quantity (as of length, time, heat, value, or housing) adopted as a standard of measurement as a: an amount of work (as 120 hours in a completed course) used in education in calculating student credits b: an amount of a biologically active agent (as a drug or antigen) required to produce a specific result under strictly controlled conditions 3: a: a single thing or person or group that is a constituent of a whole b: a part of a military establishment that has a prescribed organization (as of personnel and material) c: a piece or complex of apparatus serving to perform one particular function d: a part of a school course focusing on a central theme and making use of resources from numerous subject areas and the pupils' own experience e: a local congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses — **unit** *adj*

unitage *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n*: 1: specifications of the amount constituting a unit 2: amount in units

unitarian *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *n* [NL *unitarius*, fr. L *unitas* unity] 1: often *cap*: one who believes that the deity exists only in one person b: cap: a member of a denomination that stresses individual freedom of belief, the free use of reason in religion, a united world community, and liberal social action 2: an advocate of unity or a unitary system — **unitarian** *adj*, often *cap* — **unitarianism** *n* — **unitarian** *adj*, often *cap* — **unitarianly** *adv*

unitary *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj* 1: of or relating to a unit b: based on or characterized by unity or units 2: having the character of a unit: **UNDIVIDED**, **WHOLE** — **unitarily** *adv* — **unitariness** *n*

unit cell *n*: the simplest polyhedron that embodies all the structural characteristics of and by indefinite repetition makes up the lattice of a crystal

unit character *n*: a natural character inherited on an all or none basis; esp.: one dependent on the presence or absence of a single gene

unit circle *n*: a circle whose radius is one unit of length long

unite *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *vb* *-united; -uniting* [ME *uniter*, fr. LL *uniter*, pp. of *unire*, fr. L *unus* one — more at **ONE**] *vi* 1: to put together to form a single unit b: to cause to adhere c: to link by a legal or moral bond 2: to possess (as qualities) in combination ~ *vi* 1: to become one or as if one b: to become combined by or as if by adhesion or mixture 2: to act in concert *syn* see **JOIN** *ant* divide, alienate — **unite** *n*

united *yü-nä-för-mä-ter-ē-ön* *adj* 1: made one: **COMBINED** 2: relating to or produced by joint action 3: being in agreement: **HARMONIOUS** — **unitedly** *adv*

United Nations Day *n*: October 24 observed in commemoration of the founding of the United Nations

un-lim-ited \-'lim-ət-əd/ *adj* 1: lacking any controls : UNRESTRICTED 2: BOUNDLESS INFINITE 3: not bounded by exceptions
UNDEFINED — un-lim-ited-ly *adv*
un-link \-'lɪŋk/ *vi*: to unfasten the links of : SEPARATE. DISCONNECT
~ *vi*: to become detached
un-linked \-'lɪŋk(h)/ *adj*: not belonging to the same genetic linkage group (~ genes)
un-listed \-'lɪs-əd/ *adj* 1: not appearing on a list; *esp*: not appearing in a telephone book (~ numbers) 2: being or involving a security not listed formally on an organized exchange : OVER-THE-COUNTER
un-live \-'lɪv/ *vi*: to live down : ANNUL REVERSE
un-load \-'lɒd, 'ən-/ *vi* 1 a (1): to take off : DELIVER (2) : to take the cargo from b: to give outlet to : pour forth (~ed her bitter feelings) 2: to relieve of something burdensome, unwanted, or oppressive (~ed the pack animals) (~ed himself to his friend) 3: to draw the charge from (~ed the gun) 4: to sell *esp* in large quantities : DUMP 5: to hit or propel with a great release of power (~ed his ninth homer) ~ *vi*: to perform the act of unloading — un-load-er *n*
un-lock \-'lɒk/ *vi* 1: to unfasten the lock of 2: OPEN UNDO 3: to free from restraints or restrictions (the shock ~ed a flood of tears) 4: to furnish a key to : DISCLOSE ~ *vi*: to become unfastened or freed from restraints
un-looked-for \-'lʊk-,lɒd(ə)r/ *adj*: not foreseen : UNEXPECTED
un-loose \-'lʊs-, 'ən-/ *vi* 1: to relax the strain of (~ a grip) 2: to release from or as if from restraints : set free 3: to loosen the ties of (~ traditional social bonds)
un-loos-en \-'lʊs-'n/ *vi*: UNLOOSE
un-love-ly \-'lʌv-lē/ *adj*: not likable : DISAGREEABLE UNPLEASANT — un-love-ly-ness *n*
un-lucky \-'lʊk-əd/ *adj* 1: marked by adversity or failure (an ~ year) 2: likely to bring misfortune : INAUSPICIOUS 3: having or meeting with bad luck (~ people) 4: producing dissatisfaction : REGRETTABLE — un-luck-ily \-'lʊk-ə-lē/ *adv* — un-luck-i-ness \-'lʊk-ə-nəs/ *n*
un-made \-'mæd, 'ən-/ *adj*: not made (an ~ bed)
un-make \-'mæk/ *vi*: made \-'mæd/ *mak-ɪŋ* 1: to cause to disappear : DESTROY 2: to deprive of rank or office : DEPOSE 3: to deprive of essential characteristics : change the nature of
un-mal-icious \-'mæ-'lɪʃ-əs/ *adj*: not malicious — un-mal-icious-ly *adv*
un-man \-'mæn, 'ən-/ *vi* 1: to deprive of manly vigor, fortitude, or spirit 2: CASTRATE EMASCULATE *syn* see UNNERVE
un-man-ly \-'mæn-lē/ *adj*: not manly as a: being of weak character : COWARDLY b: EFFEMINATE — un-man-ly-ness *n*
un-manned \-'mænd/ *adj* 1: not manned (an ~ spaceflight) 2 *obs*: of a hawk: not trained
un-man-nered \-'mæn-əd/ *adj* 1: marked by a lack of good manners : RUDE 2: characterized by an absence of artificiality : UNAFFECTED — un-man-nered-ly *adv*
un-man-ner-ly \-'mæn-ər-lē/ *adj*: in an unmannerly fashion
unmannerly *adj*: not mannerly : DISCOURTEOUS — un-man-ner-ly-ness *n*
un-mask \-'mæsk, 'ən-/ *vi* 1: to remove a mask from 2: to reveal the true nature of : EXPOSE ~ *vi*: to remove one's mask
un-mean-ing \-'mē-nɪŋ/ *adj* 1: lacking intelligence : VAPID 2: having no meaning : SENSELESS
un-meant \-'ment/ *adj*: not meant : UNINTENTIONAL
un-meet \-'mēt/ *adj*: not meet : UNSUITABLE IMPROPER
un-mem-o-ra-ble \-'mem-(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj*: not memorable : not worth remembering — un-mem-o-ra-bly \-'blē/ *adv*
un-men-tion-a-ble \-'mentʃ-(ə)-nə-bəl/ *adj*: not mentionable : UNSPEAKABLE
unmentionable *n*: one that is not to be mentioned or discussed — a *pl*: TROUSERS *pl*: UNDERWEAR
un-mer-ci-ful \-'mər-si-fəl, 'ən-/ *adj* 1: not merciful : MERCILESS 2: EXCESSIVE EXTREME (chatted for an ~ length of time) — un-mer-ci-ful-ly \-'(ə)-lē/ *adv*
un-mind-ful \-'mɪnd-(f)əl/ *adj*: not carefully attentive or heedful : INATTENTIVE CARELESS *syn* see FORGETFUL *ant* mindful, solid-
-tous
un-mis-tak-a-ble \-'mɪ-'stɪk-ə-bəl/ *adj*: not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood : CLEAR — un-mis-tak-a-bly \-'blē/ *adv*
un-mit-i-gated \-'mɪt-ə-'ɡeɪ-təd, 'ən-/ *adj* 1: not lessened : UNRELIEVED (sufferings ~ by any hope of early relief) 2: being so definitely what is stated as to offer little chance of change or relief (an ~ evil) *syn* see OUTRIGHT — un-mit-i-gat-ed-ly *adv* — un-mit-i-gat-ed-ness *n*
un-moor \-'mu(ə)r/ *vi*: to loose from or as if from moorings ~ *vi*: to cast off moorings
un-mor-al \-'mɔr-əl, 'mār-/ *adj* 1: having no moral perceptions or quality; also: not influenced or guided by moral considerations 2: lying outside the bounds of morals or ethics *syn* see IMMORAL — un-mo-ral-ity \-'mɔ-mɔr-əl-ət-, -mə-/ *n*
un-muf-fle \-'mʌf-əl, 'ən-/ *vi*: to free from something that muf-
-fles
un-muzz-le \-'mʌz-əl/ *vi*: to free from or as if from a muzzle
un-my-el-in-ated \-'mɪ-ə-lə-'nɪt-əd/ *adj*: lacking a myelin sheath
un-nail \-'neɪl(ə), 'ən-/ *vi*: to unfasten by removing nails
un-na-tur-al \-'nætʃ-(ə)'rɪl, 'ən-/ *adj* 1: not being in accor-
-dance with nature or consistent with a normal course of events 2 a: not being in accordance with normal feelings or behavior : PERVERSE b: lacking ease and naturalness : CONTRIVED (her manner was forced and ~) c: inconsistent with what is reasonable or expected (an ~ alliance) *syn* see IRREGULAR *ant* natural — un-na-tur-ally \-'nætʃ-(ə)'rɪ-lē/ *adv* — un-na-tur-ally-ness \-'nætʃ-(ə)'rɪl-nəs/ *n*
un-ne-ces-sar-ily \-'nɛs-ə-'sɛr-ə-lē/ *adv*: not by necessity : to an unnecessary degree
un-ne-ces-sar-y \-'nɛs-ə-'sɛr-ə-, 'ən-/ *adj*: not necessary
un-nerv-e \-'nɜrv-/ *vi*: to deprive of courage, strength, or steady-
-ness — un-nerv-ingly \-'nɜr-vɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

syn UNNERVE, ENERVATE, UNMAN, EMASCULATE *shared meaning*
element : to deprive of strength or vigor and the capacity for effective action

un-numbered \ˌnəm-bərd\ *adj* 1: INNUMERABLE 2: not having an identifying number (~ pages)

un-ob-tru-sive \ˌən-əb-ˈtrū-siv-, -zɪv\ *adj* : not obtrusive : not blatant or aggressive : INCONSPICUOUS — **un-ob-tru-sively** *adv* — **un-ob-tru-sive-ness** *n*

un-occupied \ˌən-ˈæk-yə-ˌpɪd, ˈən-\ *adj* : not occupied as a : not busy : UNEMPLOYED b : not lived in : EMPTY

un-offi-cial \ˌən-ə-ˈfɪʃ-əl\ *adj* : not official — **un-offi-cially** \-ˈfɪʃ-(ə-)lē\ *adv*

un-open-a-ble \ˌən-ˈɒp-(ə)nə-bəl\ *adj* : incapable of being opened

un-or-gan-ized \-ˈɔr-gə-nīzd\ *adj* 1 a : not brought into a coherent or well-ordered whole b : not belonging to a labor union 2 : not having the characteristics of a living organism

un-or-tho-dox \-ˈɔr-thə-ˈdɔks\ *adj* : not orthodox — **un-or-tho-dox-ly** *adv*

un-or-tho-dox-y \-ˈdɔks-ə\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being unorthodox 2: something (as an opinion or doctrine) that is unorthodox

unp *abbr* unpacked

un-pack \ˌən-ˈpæk, ˈən-\ *vi* 1 a : to remove the contents of (~ a trunk) b : UNBURDEN, REVEAL 2 : to remove or undo from packing or a container (~ed his gear) ~ *vi* : to engage in unpacking a container — **un-pack-er** *n*

un-pag-ed \-ˈpæjd\ *adj* : having no page numbers

un-paid \-ˈpæd\ *adj* 1: not paid 2: not paying a salary (an ~ position)

un-paired \-ˈpeɪ(r)d, ˈpe-(ə)r-d\ *adj* 1 a : not paired, esp : not matched or mated b : characterized by the absence of pairing (electrons in the ~ state) 2 : situated in the median plane of the body (an ~ fin)

un-pal-at-able \-ˈpal-ət-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: not palatable : DISTASTEFUL 2: UNPLEASANT, DISAGREEABLE — **un-pal-at-abil-i-ty** \ˌən-ˈpal-ət-ə-ˈbɪl-ət-i\ *n*

un-par-al-leled \ˌən-ˈpär-ə-ˌleɪd, ˈən-, -ləɪd\ *adj* : having no parallel, esp : having no equal or match : unique in kind or quality *syn* STRANGE

un-par-li-men-ta-ry \ˌən-ˈpär-lə-ˈment-ə-ri-, -ˈpärli-yə-, ˈmen-trɪ-\ *adj* : contrary to the practice of parliamentary bodies

un-peg \ˌən-ˈpeg, ˈən-\ *vi* : to remove a peg from : UNFASTEN

un-peo-ple \-ˈpeə-pl\ *vi* : DEPOPULATE

un-per-fect \ˌən-ˈpɜr-fɪkt\ *adj* : IMPERFECT

un-per-son \ˌən-ˈpɜrs-n-, -ˈpɜrs-\ *n* : an individual who usu. for political or ideological reasons is removed completely from recognition or consideration

un-pick \ˌən-ˈpɪk, ˈən-\ *vi* : to undo (as sewing) by taking out stitches

un-pile \-ˈpi(ə)\ *vi* : to take or disentangle from a pile

un-pin \-ˈpɪn\ *vi* 1: to remove a pin from 2: to loosen, free, or unfasten by or as if by removing a pin

un-pleas-ant \-ˈplez-nt\ *adj* : not pleasant : not amiable or agreeable : DISPLEASED (~ odors) — **un-pleas-ant-ly** *adv*

un-pleas-ant-ness *n* 1: the quality or state of being unpleasant 2: an unpleasant situation, experience, or event

un-plug \ˌən-ˈplʌg, ˈən-\ *vi* 1 a : to take a plug out of b : to remove an obstruction from 2 a : to remove (as an electric plug) from a socket or receptacle b : to disconnect from an electric circuit by removing a plug (~ the refrigerator)

un-plumbed \-ˈplʌmd\ *adj* 1: not tested with a plumb line 2 a : not measured with a plumb b : not thoroughly explored

un-po-lar-ized \-ˈpə-lə-ˌrīzd\ *adj* : not polarized; *specif* : having a random pattern of vibrations

un-po-lit-i-cal \ˌən-pə-ˈlɪt-i-kəl\ *adj* : not interested or engaged in politics (an ~ person)

un-pop-u-lar \ˌən-ˈpɒp-yə-lər, ˈən-\ *adj* : not popular : viewed or received unfavorably by the public — **un-pop-u-lar-i-ty** \ˌən-ˈpɒp-yə-ˈlär-ət-i\ *n*

un-pre-ced-ent-ed \ˌən-ˈpres-ə-ˌdent-əd, ˈən-\ *adj* : having no precedent ~, NOVEL UNEXAMPLED — **un-pre-ced-ent-ed-ly** *adv*

un-pre-dict-able \ˌən-ˈpri-ˈdɪk-tə-bəl\ *adj* : not predictable — **un-pre-dict-abil-i-ty** \-ˈdɪk-tə-ˈbɪl-ət-i\ *n* — **un-pre-dict-ably** \-ˈbɪl-\ *adv*

unpregnant *adj*, *obs* : INEPT 1

un-pre-jud-iced \ˌən-ˈprej-əd-ɪst, ˈən-\ *adj* : not prejudiced : IM PARTIAL

un-pre-pared \ˌən-ˈpri-ˈpa(ə)r-d, ˈpe-(ə)r-d\ *adj* : not prepared

un-pre-tend-ing \-ˈten-dɪŋ\ *adj* : UNPRETENTIOUS

un-pre-ten-tious \-ˈten-ʃəs\ *adj* : free from ostentation, elegance, or affectation : MODEST (~ homes) *syn* see PLAIN *ant* pretentious — **un-pre-ten-tious-ly** *adv* — **un-pre-ten-tious-ness** *n*

un-prin-ci-pled \ˌən-ˈprɪn-tɪ-(ə)-ˌpɒld, ˈən-, -sə-bəld\ *adj* : lacking moral principles : UNSCRUPULOUS — **un-prin-ci-pled-ness** *n*

un-print-able \-ˈprɪnt-ə-bəl\ *adj* : unfit to be printed

un-pro-fessed \ˌən-ˈprə-ˈfɛst\ *adj* : not professed (an ~ aim)

un-pro-fit-able \ˌən-ˈprɪf-ət-ə-bəl, ˈən-, -ˈprɛf-ɪtə-bəl\ *adj* : not profitable : USELESS, VAIN — **un-pro-fit-able-ness** *n* — **un-pro-fit-ably** \-ˈbɪl-\ *adv*

un-prom-is-ing \-ˈprəm-ə-sɪŋ\ *adj* : appearing unlikely to prove worthwhile or result favorably — **un-prom-is-ing-ly** \-sɪŋ-lɪ-\ *adv*

un-pro-nounced \ˌən-ˈprə-ˈnaʊn(t)st\ *adj* : not pronounced, esp : MUTE

un-qual-i-fied \ˌən-ˈkwɔl-ə-ˌfɪd, ˈən-\ *adj* 1: not fit : not having requisite qualifications 2: not modified or restricted by reservations (an ~ denial) — **un-qual-i-fied-ly** \-ˌfɪt-(ə-)d-lɪ-\ *adv*

un-ques-tion-able \-ˈkwɛs(h)-ʃən-ə-bəl, ˌkwɛs(h)-nə-bəl\ *adj* : not questionable : INDISPUTABLE (~ evidence) — **un-ques-tion-able-ly** *adv*

un-ques-tion-ing \-ˈkwɛs(h)-ʃən-ɪŋ\ *adj* : not questioning : not expressing or marked by doubt or hesitation (~ obedience) — **un-ques-tion-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lɪ-\ *adv*

untouchable *n*: one that is untouchable; *specif*, often *cap*: a member of a large formerly segregated hereditary group in India having in traditional Hindu belief the quality of defiling by contact a member of a higher caste
untouched \ˈʊn-ˈtɒtʃt, ˈʊn-ˈtʌdʒ/ *adj* 1: not subjected to touching; not handled 2: not described or dealt with 3 a: not tasted b: being in the first or a primeval state or condition 4: not influenced: UNAFFECTED
unto \ˈʊn-ˈtəʊ-/ *adv* 1: not subjected to touching; not handled 2: not described or dealt with 3 a: not tasted b: being in the first or a primeval state or condition 4: not influenced: UNAFFECTED
un-ward \ˈʊn-ˈwɔːrd, ˈʊn-ˈwɔː(ə)rd, ˈʊn-ˈtəʊ-ˈwɔː(ə)rd/ *adj* 1: difficult to guide, manage, or work with: UNRULY, INTRACTABLE 2 a: marked by trouble or unhappiness: UNLUCKY b: not favorable: ADVERSE, UNPROFITOUS — **un-ward-ly** *adv* — **un-ward-ness** *n*
un-tread \ˈʊn-ˈtred, ˈʊn-ˈtɪ-/ *vi*, *archaic*: to tread back: RETRACE
un-tried \ˈʊn-ˈtrɪd/ *adj* 1: not tested or proved by experience or trial 2: not tried in court
un-trod \ˈʊn-ˈtrɒd/ or **un-trod-den** \ˈʊn-ˈtrɒd-ən/ *adj*: not trod: UN-TRAVERSED
un-troubled \ˈʊn-ˈtrɒb-əld/ *adj* 1: not given trouble: not made uneasy 2: CALM, TRANQUIL
un-true \ˈʊn-ˈtruː/ *adj* 1: not faithful: DISLOYAL 2: not according with a standard of correctness: not level or exact 3: not according with the facts: FALSE — **un-true-ly** \ˈʊn-ˈtruː-lee/ *adv* — **un-truss** \ˈʊn-ˈtrʌs/ *vi* 1 *archaic*: UNTIE, UNFASTEN — *used in the phrase* *untrust one's points* 2 *archaic*: UNDRSS ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to unfasten or take off one's clothes and esp. one's breeches
un-truth \ˈʊn-ˈtruθ, ˈʊn-ˈn/ *n* 1 *archaic*: DISLOYALTY 2: lack of truthfulness: FALSITY 3: something that is untrue: FALSEHOOD
un-truthful \ˈʊn-ˈtruθ-ful/ *adj*: not containing or telling the truth: FALSE, INACCURATE (~ report) *syn* *see* DISHONEST *ant* truthful — **un-truth-ful-ly** \ˈʊn-ˈtruθ-ful-lee/ *adv* — **un-truth-ful-ness** *n*
un-tuck \ˈʊn-ˈtʌk/ *vi*: to release from being tucked up
un-tune \ˈʊn-ˈtʃuːn/ *vi* 1: to put out of tune 2: DISARRANGE, DISCOMPOSE
un-tu-tored \ˈʊn-ˈtʃuːr-əd/ *adj* 1 a: having no formal learning or training b: NAIVE, UNSOPHISTICATED 2: not produced or developed by instruction: NATIVE (his ~ shrewdness) *syn* *see* IGNORANT
un-twine \ˈʊn-ˈtwɪn/ *vi* 1: to unwind the twisted or tangled parts of: DISENTANGLE 2: to remove by unwinding ~ *vi*: to become disentangled or unwound
un-twist \ˈʊn-ˈtwɪst, ˈʊn-ˈtɪ-/ *vi*: to separate the twisted parts of: UN-TWINE ~ *vi*: to become untwined
un-twisted \ˈʊn-ˈtwɪst-əd/ *adj*: not twisted
un-used \ˈʊn-ˈjuːzd, ˈʊn-ˈjuːz-/ *adj* 1: not habituated: UNACUSTOMED (~ to crowds) 2: not used as a: FRESH, NEW (set an ~ canvas on the easel) b: not put to use: IDLE (~ land) c: not consumed: ACCRUED (~ sick leave)
un-usual \ˈʊn-ˈjuːʒl, ˈʊn-ˈjuː-ʒl/ *adj*: not usual: UNCOMMON
un-usu-ally \ˈʊn-ˈjuː-lee/ *adv* — **un-usu-ally-ness** *n*
un-ut-ter-able \ˈʊn-ˈʊt-ə-ɪ-ə-ble, ˈʊn-ˈʊt-/ *adj*: being beyond the powers of description: INEXPRESSIBLE — **un-ut-ter-able-ly** *adv*
un-valued \ˈʊn-ˈvæl-əd, ˈʊn-ˈvæl-/ *adj* 1: not valued 2 a: not important or prized: DISREGARDED b: not appraised
un-var-nish-ed \ˈʊn-ˈvər-nɪʃ-əd/ *adj* 1 a: not adorned or glossed: PLAIN, STRAIGHTFORWARD (told the ~ truth) b: ARTLESS, FRANK (the ~ candor of old people and children — Janet Flanner) 2: not coated with or as if with varnish: CRUDE, UNFINISHED
un-veil \ˈʊn-ˈveɪl, ˈʊn-ˈv-/ *vi* 1: to remove a veil or covering from 2: to make public: DIVULGE, REVEAL ~ *vi*: to throw off a veil or protective cloak
un-veiled \ˈʊn-ˈveɪld, ˈʊn-ˈv-/ *adj*: not veiled: OPEN, REVEALED
un-ver-bal-ized \ˈʊn-ˈvər-bə-lɪz-əd/ *adj*: not put into words or given conscious expression
un-vo-cal \ˈʊn-ˈvə-kəl, ˈʊn-ˈv-/ *adj* 1: not eloquent or outspoken: INARTICULATE 2: not musical: DISCORDANT
un-voice \ˈʊn-ˈvoɪs/ *vi*: DEVOICE
un-voiced \ˈʊn-ˈvoɪst/ *adj* 1: not verbally expressed 2: VOICELESS
un-war-rant-able \ˈʊn-ˈwɔːr-ənt-ə-ə-ble, ˈʊn-ˈwɔːr-/ *adj*: not justifiable: INEXCUSABLE — **un-war-rant-able-ly** *adv*
un-wary \ˈʊn-ˈweɪ-ri, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *adj*: not alert: easily fooled or surprised: HEEDLESS, GULLIBLE — **un-war-ily** \ˈʊn-ˈwə-lee/ *adv* — **un-war-iness** \ˈʊn-ˈwə-ness/ *n*
un-washed \ˈʊn-ˈwɒʃt, ˈʊn-ˈwɒʃ-/ *adj* 1: not cleaned with or as if with soap and water 2: IGNORANT, PLEBEIAN — **un-washed-ness** *n*
unwashed *n*: an ignorant or underprivileged group: RABBLE
un-wav-er-ing \ˈʊn-ˈweɪ-ə-ɪ-ŋ, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *adj*: not wavering: FIXED, STEADFAST — **un-wav-er-ing-ly** \ˈʊn-ˈwə-lee/ *adv*
un-wea-ried \ˈʊn-ˈweɪ-əd, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *adj*: not tired or jaded: FRESH — **un-wea-ried-ly** *adv*
un-weave \ˈʊn-ˈweɪv, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *vi* — **un-weave** \ˈʊn-ˈweɪv, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *vi* — **un-weave** \ˈʊn-ˈweɪv, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *vi* — **un-weave** \ˈʊn-ˈweɪv, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *vi*
un-weaving \ˈʊn-ˈweɪv-ɪŋ, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *adj*, *archaic*: UNWITTING — **un-wee-ting-ly** \ˈʊn-ˈweɪ-lee/ *adv*, *archaic*
un-weight \ˈʊn-ˈweɪt, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *vi*: to reduce momentarily the force exerted by (as a ski) upon a surface by shifting the weight or position of one's body ~ *vi*: to unweight something by shifting the weight or position of one's body
un-well \ˈʊn-ˈwel, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *adj* 1: being in poor health: AILING, SICK 2: undergoing menstruation
un-whole-some \ˈʊn-ˈhəʊl-səm, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *adj* 1: detrimental to physical, mental, or moral well-being: UNHEALTHY (~ food) (~ pastimes) 2 a: CORRUPT, UNSOUND b: offensive to the senses: LOATHSOME — **un-whole-some-ly** *adv*
un-wield-y \ˈʊn-ˈweɪ-lee, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *adj*: not easily managed or handled esp. because of bulk or weight: CUMBERSOME — **un-wield-ly** \ˈʊn-ˈweɪ-lee/ *adv* — **un-wield-ness** \ˈʊn-ˈweɪ-lee-ness/ *n*
un-willed \ˈʊn-ˈwɪld, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *adj*: not willed: INVOLUNTARY
un-willing \ˈʊn-ˈwɪl-ɪŋ, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *adj*: not willing: a: LOATH, RELUCTANT (was ~ to leave) b: done or given reluctantly (his ~ approval) c: offering opposition: OBSTINATE (a hard, ~ man) — **un-will-ing-ly** \ˈʊn-ˈwɪl-lee/ *adv* — **un-will-ing-ness** *n*

un-wind \ˈʊn-ˈwaɪnd/ *vb* — **wound** \ˈwaʊnd/ *vb* — **wind-ing** *vi* 1 a: to cause to uncoil: wind off: UNROLL b: to free from or as if from a binding or wrapping c: to release from tension: RELAX 2 *archaic*: RETRACE ~ *vi* 1: to become uncoiled or disentangled 2: UNFOLD 2: to become released from tension
un-win-na-ble \ˈʊn-ˈwɪn-ə-ə-ble/ *adj*: incapable of being won
un-wis-dom \ˈʊn-ˈwɪz-dəm, ˈʊn-ˈn/ *n*: lack of wisdom: FOOLISHNESS, FOLLY
un-wise \ˈʊn-ˈwaɪz/ *adj*: lacking wisdom or good sense: FOOLISH, IMPUDENT — **un-wise-ly** *adv*
un-wish \ˈʊn-ˈwɪʃ/ *vi* 1: to take back (a wish) 2 *obs*: to wish away
un-wit-ting \ˈʊn-ˈwɪt-ɪŋ, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *adj* 1: not intended: INADVERTENT (an ~ mistake) 2: not knowing: UNAWARE (kept the truth from his ~ friends) — **un-wit-ting-ly** \ˈʊn-ˈwɪt-lee/ *adv*
un-wont-ed \ˈʊn-ˈwɒnt-əd, ˈʊn-ˈwɒnt-ə-ˈwɒnt-/ *adj* 1: being out of the ordinary: RARE, UNUSUAL 2: not accustomed by experience — **un-wont-ed-ly** *adv* — **un-wont-ed-ness** *n*
un-world-ly \ˈʊn-ˈwɔːld-lee, ˈʊn-ˈwɔːld-/ *adj* 1: not of this world: UNEARTHLY, *specif*: SPIRITUAL 2 a: not wise in the ways of the world: NAIVE b: not swayed by mundane considerations — **un-world-ly-ness** \ˈʊn-ˈwɔːld-lee-ness/ *n*
un-worn \ˈʊn-ˈwɔːrn, ˈʊn-ˈwɔːrn/ *adj* 1 a: not impaired by use: not worn away b: not worn: NEW 2: not jaded: FRESH, ORIGINAL
un-wor-thy \ˈʊn-ˈwɔːr-θi, ˈʊn-ˈw-/ *adj* 1 a: lacking in excellence or value: POOR, WORTHLESS b: BASE, DISHONORABLE 2: not meritorious: UNDESERVING (~ of attention) 3: not deserved: UNMERITED (~ treatment) — **un-wor-thy-ly** \ˈʊn-ˈwɔːr-θi-lee/ *adv* — **un-wor-thi-ness** \ˈʊn-ˈwɔːr-θi-ness/ *n*
un-woven \ˈʊn-ˈwəʊ-vən/ *adj*: not woven
un-wrap \ˈʊn-ˈrəp/ *vi*: to remove the wrapping from: DISCLOSE (~ a package) (~ evidence in a criminal case)
un-wreath-e \ˈʊn-ˈrɪθ-/ *vi*: UNCOIL, UNTWIST
un-writ-ten \ˈʊn-ˈrɪt-ən/ *adj* 1: not expressed in writing: ORAL, TRADITIONAL 2: containing no writing: BLANK
unwritten constitution *n*: a constitution not embodied in a single document but based chiefly on custom and precedent as expressed in statutes and judicial decisions
unwritten law *n*: law based chiefly on custom rather than legislative enactments
un-yl-ead-ing \ˈʊn-ˈɪl-ɪŋ, ˈʊn-ˈɪl-/ *adj* 1: characterized by lack of softness or flexibility 2: characterized by firmness or obduracy — **un-yl-ead-ing-ly** \ˈʊn-ˈɪl-lee/ *adv*
un-yoke \ˈʊn-ˈjəʊk/ *vi* 1: to free from a yoke or harness 2: to take apart: DISJOIN ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to unharness a draft animal 2 *archaic*: to cease from work
un-zip \ˈʊn-ˈzɪp/ *vi*: to zip open ~ *vi*: to open by or as if by means of a zipper
up \ʊp/ *adv* [partly fr ME up upward, fr OE ūp, partly fr ME uppe on high, fr OE, both akin to OHG ūf up, L sub under, Gk hypo under, hyper over — more at OVER] 1 a: (1) in or into a higher position or level, *specif*: away from the center of the earth (2) from beneath the ground or water to the surface (3) from below the horizon (4) UPSTREAM (5) in or into an upright position (sit ~), *specif*: out of bed b: upward from the ground or surface (pull ~ a daisy) c: so as to expose a particular surface 2: with greater intensity (speak ~) 3 a: in or into a better or more advanced state b: at an end (your time is ~) c: in or into a state of greater intensity or excitement d: in a continual sequence (from third grade ~) 4 a: (1) into existence, evidence, prominence, or prevalence (put ~ several new buildings) (2) into operation or practical form b: into consideration or attention (bring ~ for discussion) 5: into possession or custody 6 a: ENTIRELY, COMPLETELY (button ~ your coat) b: used as an intensifier (clean ~ the house) 7: in or into storage: BY (day ~ supplies) 8 a: so as to arrive or approach b: in a direction conventionally the opposite of down (1) to windward (2) NORTHWARD (3) to or at the top (4) to or at the rear of a theatrical stage 9: in or into parts 10: to a stop — *usu.* used with draw, bring, fetch, or pull 11: for each side (the score is 15 ~)
up adj 1 a: risen above the horizon (the sun is ~) b: STAND-ING c: being out of bed d: relatively high (the river is ~) (was well ~ in his class) e: being in a raised position: LIFTED (win- dows are ~) f: being in a state of completion: CONSTRUCTED, BUILT g: having the face upward h: mounted on a horse (a new jockey ~) i: grown above a surface (the corn is ~) j: (1) moving, inclining, or directed upward (the ~ escalator) (2) bound in a direction regarded as up 2 a: marked by agitation, excitement, or activity b: being above a former or normal level (as of quantity or intensity) (attendance is ~) (the wind is ~) c: exerting enough power (as for operation) (sail when steam is ~) d: READY, *specif*: highly prepared e: going on: taking place (find out what is ~) 3 a: risen from a lower position (men ~ from the ranks) b: being at the same level or point (did not feel ~ to par) c: (1) well informed: ABBREAST (~ on the news) (2) being on schedule (~ on his homework) d: being ahead of one's opponent 4 a: presented for or undergoing consideration (contract ~ for negotiation), *specif*: charged before a court (~ for robbery) b: BET, WAGERED — up to 1: capable of performing or dealing with (feels up to her role) 2: engaged in (what is he up to) 3: being the responsibility of (it's up to me)
up vb *upped* or *in vi* *up*; *upped*; *up-lying*; *up-lying*; *up-lying* *vi* 1 — *used with and* and another verb to indicate that the action of the following verb was either surprisingly or abruptly initiated (he ~

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cat, cart
 at out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke p sang o flow o flaw ol coln th than th this
 u foot y foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

unship \-'ship/ *vt* 1: to take out of a ship: DISCHARGE, UNLOAD 2: to remove (as an oar or tiller) from position: DETACH ~ *vi*: to become or admit of being detached or removed
unshock-able \-'shök-ə-bəl/ *adj*: incapable of being shocked —
unshock-ability \-'shök-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n*
unshod \-'shäd, 'än- / *adj*: not wearing or provided with shoes
un-sight \-'sīt/ *vi*: to prevent from seeing
un-sight-ful *adj*: not sighted or examined
un-sightly \-'sīt-lē, 'än- / *adj*: not pleasing to the sight: not comely *syn* see UGLY *ant* sightly
un-skilled \-'skild/ *adj* 1: not skilled in a specified branch of work: lacking technical training (an ~ worker) 2: not requiring skill (~ jobs) 3: marked by lack of skill (produced ~ poems)
un-skill-ful \-'skil-fəl/ *adj*: not skillful: lacking in skill or proficiency — **un-skill-ful-ly** \-'fə-lē/ *adv* — **un-skill-ful-ness** *n*
un-sling \-'slɪŋ/ *vi*: to sling (~ sling) — **un-sling-ing** \-'slɪŋ-ɪŋ/ 1: to remove from being slung (unsling his carbine) 2: to take off the slings of esp. aboard ship: release from slings
un-snap \-'snaɪp/ *vi*: to loosen or free by or as if by undoing a snap
un-snarl \-'snaɪ(ə)l/ *vi*: to disentangle a snarl *n*
un-so-cia-ble \-'sō-shə-bəl, 'än- / *adj* 1: having or showing a disinclination for social activity: SOLITARY, RESERVED 2: not conducive to sociability — **un-so-cia-bil-ity** \-'sō-shə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **un-so-cia-bil-ness** \-'sō-shə-bəl-nəs, 'än- / *n* — **un-so-cia-bly** \-'bi-ē/ *adv*
un-so-cial \-'sō-shəl/ *adj*: lacking a taste or desire for society or close association, also: marked by or arising from such a lack (an ~ disposition) — **un-so-cial-ly** \-'sō-sh(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
syn UNSOCIAL, ASOCIAL, ANTISOCIAL, UNSOCIAL *shared meaning* *element*: opposed to what is social. In spite of their common element of meaning the words are rarely interchangeable without loss of precision. UNSOCIAL implies a distaste for the society of others or an aversion to close association and interaction (a withdrawn unsocial person) (a very unsocial temperament). ASOCIAL applies more often to behavior, thoughts, or acts viewed objectively and implies a lack of all the qualities conveyed by the word social. Typically it stresses a self-centered individualistic orientation (dreaming is an asocial act) (his interests are predominantly asocial). ANTISOCIAL applies especially to things (as acts, ideas, or movements) that are felt as harmful to or destructive of society or the social order (anarchists are asocial in their thinking and antisocial in their propaganda) (Crime is antisocial behavior detrimental to the whole community) or to persons more or less consciously alienated from society (an antisocial delinquent). NONSOCIAL denies the relevance of the concept social and may apply to whatever cannot be described as social in a relevant sense (nonsocial bees) (a man's nonsocial correspondence — Elizabeth L. Post) *ant* social
un-so-phis-ti-cat-ed \-'sō-fis-tə-kət-əd/ *adj*: not sophisticated as a: not changed or corrupted: GENUINE b (1): not worldly-wise: lacking social or economic sophistication b (2): lacking complexity of structure: SIMPLE, STRAIGHTFORWARD (an ~ approach to a problem) *syn* see NATURAL *ant* sophisticated
un-so-phis-ti-ca-tion \-'sō-fis-tə-kə-shən/ *n*: lack of or freedom from sophistication
un-sought \-'sōt, 'än- / *adj*: not searched for or sought out (~ compliments)
un-sound \-'saund/ *adj*: not sound as a: not healthy or whole b: not mentally normal: not wholly sane c: not firmly made, placed, or fixed d: not valid or true: INVALID, SPECIOUS — **un-sound-ly** \-'saund(-d)-lē/ *adv*
un-sound-ness \-'saund(-d)-nəs/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being unsound 2: something (as a disease) that causes one to be unsound
un-spar-ing \-'spa(r)-ɪŋ, 'spe(r)-r- / *adj* 1: not merciful or forbearing: HARD, RUTHLESS 2: not frugal: LIBERAL, PROFUSE — **un-spar-ing-ly** \-'ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*
un-speak \-'spek/ *vi*, *obs*: UNSAY
un-speak-able \-'spek-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1 a: incapable of being expressed in words: UNUTTERABLE b: inexpressibly bad: HORRENDOUS 2: that may not or cannot be spoken (the bawdy thoughts that come into one's head — the words — L. P. Smith) (~ collections of consonants — Rosemary Jellis) — **un-speak-ably** \-'bi-ē/ *adv*
un-sphere \-'sfɪ(r)- / *vi*: to remove (as a planet) from a sphere
un-sports-man-like \-'spɔrt-smən-lɪk, 'spɔrt- / *adj*: not characteristic of or exhibiting good sportsmanship: not sportsmanlike
un-spot-ted \-'spɔt-əd/ *adj*: not spotted: free from spot or stain, esp: free from moral stain
un-sprung \-'sprɪŋ/ *adj*: not sprung; esp: not equipped with springs
un-sta-ble \-'stā-bəl/ *adj*: not stable: not firm or fixed: not constant as a: not steady in action or movement: IRREGULAR (an ~ pulse) b: wavering in purpose or intent: VACILLATING c: lacking steadiness: apt to move, sway, or fall (an ~ tower) d: readily decomposing or changing otherwise in chemical composition or biological activity e: characterized by inability to control the emotions *syn* see INCONSTANT *ant* stable — **un-sta-ble-ness** *n* — **un-sta-bly** \-'bi-ə/ *adv*
un-state \-'stāt/ *vi*: to deprive of state, dignity, or rank
un-stated \-'stāt-əd/ *adj*: not stated or set forth
un-steady \-'sted-ē, 'än- / *vi*: to make unsteady
unsteady *adj*: not steady as a: not firm or solid: not fixed in position: UNSTABLE b: marked by change or fluctuation: CHANGEABLE c: not uniform or even: IRREGULAR — **un-stead-ily** \-'stēd-ē-lē/ *adv* — **un-stead-i-ness** \-'stēd-ē-nəs/ *n*
un-step \-'step, 'än- / *vi*: to remove (a mast) from a step
un-stick \-'stɪk/ *vi*: to stick \-'stɪk-, -stɪk- / *ing*: to release from a state of adhesion
un-stop \-'stɒp/ *vi* 1: to free from an obstruction: OPEN 2: to remove a stopper from

un-stop-pa-ble \-'stɒp-ə-bəl/ *adj*: incapable of being stopped — **un-stop-pa-bly** \-'bi-ē/ *adv*
un-strap \-'strap/ *vi*: to remove or loose a strap from
un-stressed \-'strest, 'än- / *adj* 1: not bearing a stress or accent (~ syllables) 2: not subjected to stress (~ wires)
un-string \-'strɪŋ/ *vi*: to string \-'strɪŋ/; **un-string-ing** \-'strɪŋ-ɪŋ/ 1: to loosen or remove the strings of 2: to remove from a string 3: to make weak, disordered, or unstable (was unstring by the news)
un-struc-tured \-'strʊk-tʃəd/ *adj*: not structured: as a: having few formal requirements (an ~ college course) b: not having a patterned social organization (in a neighborhood gang with a relatively ~ system — *Journal of Social Issues*)
un-stud-ied \-'stud-əd/ *adj*: not studied as a: not acquired by study b: not forced: not done or planned for effect
un-sub-stan-tial \-'sʊb-'stæn-ʃəl/ *adj*: not substantial: lacking substance, firmness, or strength — **un-sub-stan-tial-ity** \-'sʊb-'stæn-ʃəl-ə-ti/ *n* — **un-sub-stan-tial-ly** \-'sʊb-'stæn-ʃ(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
un-suc-cess \-'sʊk-'ses/ *n*: lack of success: FAILURE
un-suc-cess-ful \-'sʊk-'sɪf-əl/ *adj*: not successful: not meeting with or producing success — **un-suc-cess-ful-ly** \-'fə-lē/ *adv*
un-suit-able \-'sʊt-ə-bəl, 'än- / *adj*: not suitable or fitting: UNBECOMING, INAPPROPRIATE — **un-suit-abil-ity** \-'sʊt-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **un-suit-ably** \-'sʊt-ə-bi-ē, 'än- / *adv*
un-sung \-'sʊŋ, 'än- / *adj* 1: not sung 2: not celebrated or praised (as in song or verse)
un-swath-e \-'swaθ-, 'swɒθ-, 'swəθ/ *vi*: to free from something that swathes
un-swear \-'swə(r)-, 'swe(r)- / *vb* **swore** \-'swɔ(r)-, 'swɒ(r)- / *sworn* \-'swɔ(r)-, 'swɒ(r)- / *swear-ing* *vi*, *archaic*: to unsay or retract something sworn ~ *vt*, *archaic*: to recant or recall (as an oath) esp by a second oath
un-swerv-ing \-'swɜrv-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1: not swerving or turning aside 2: STEADY (~ loyalty)
un-sym-met-ri-cal \-'sɪm-'me-tri-kəl/ *adj*: ASYMMETRIC — **un-sym-met-ri-cal-ly** \-'k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
un-tan-gle \-'tæŋ-gəl, 'än- / *vi*: to loose from tangles or entanglement: straighten out *syn* see EXTRICATE
un-tapped \-'tæpt/ *adj* 1: not subjected to tapping (an ~ keg) 2: not drawn upon or utilized (as yet ~ markets)
un-taught \-'tɔt/ *adj* 1: not instructed or trained: IGNORANT 2: NATURAL, SPONTANEOUS (~ kindness)
un-teach \-'tɪtʃ-, 'vi-taught \-'tɔt-, -teach- / 1: to cause to unlearn something 2: to teach the contrary of
un-ten-a-ble \-'ten-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: not able to be defended 2: not able to be occupied — **un-ten-a-bil-ity** \-'ten-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n*
un-ten-ent \-'tent-əd/ *adj* \-'un- + *obs* E *ten-ent*, pp of *tent* (to probe): not probed or pressed (the ~ woundings of a father's curse — Shaks)
un-teth-er \-'teth-ər/ *vi*: to free from a tether
un-think \-'θɪŋk-, 'vi-thought \-'θɔt-, -think- / *ing* *vi*: to terminate or reverse a thought process ~ *vt*: to put out of mind
un-think-able \-'θɪŋk-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: not capable of being grasped by the mind 2: contrary to what is reasonable, desirable, or probable: out of the question — **un-think-abil-ity** \-'θɪŋk-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **un-think-ably** \-'θɪŋk-ə-bi-ē, 'än- / *adv*
un-think-ing \-'θɪŋk-ɪŋ-, 'än- / *adj* 1: not taking thought: HEEDLESS, UNMINDFUL 2: not indicating thought or reflection 3: not having the power of thought — **un-think-ing-ly** \-'k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
un-thought \-'θɔt/ *adj*: not anticipated: UNEXPECTED — often used with of or on
un-thread \-'θred, 'än- / *vi* 1: to draw or take out a thread from 2: to loosen the threads or connections of 3: to make one's way through (~ a maze)
un-throne \-'θrɒn-/ *vi*: to remove from or as if from a throne
un-tidy \-'tid-ē/ *adj* 1: not neat: CARELESS, SLOVENLY 2 a: not neatly organized or carried out (an ~ manuscript) b: conducive to a lack of neatness (~ tasks like bathing the baby, — *New Yorker*) — **un-tid-ily** \-'tid-ē-lē/ *adv* — **un-tid-i-ness** \-'tid-ē-nəs/ *n*
un-tie \-'ti-/ *vt*, *-tying* or *-tling* *vi* 1: to free from something that ties, fastens, or restrains: UNBIND 2 a: to disengage the knotted parts of b: DISENTANGLE, RESOLVE (~ a traffic jam) ~ *vi*: to become loosened or unbound
un-till \-'tɪl-, -tɪ-, -tel-, 'än-, in some contexts 'n-, 'm-, or 'ŋ- / *prep* [ME, fr. *un-*, *until* (akin to OE *oth* to, *until*, OHG *unt* to, *until*, OE *ende* end) + *till*, *till*] 1 chiefly Scot: to 2 — used as a function word to indicate continuance (as of an action or condition) to a specified time (stayed ~ morning) 3: BEFORE (not available ~ tomorrow)
until *conj*: up to the time that: till such time as (play continued ~ it got dark) (never able to relax ~ he took up fishing) (ran ~ he was breathless)
un-tim-ely \-'tɪm-lē, 'än- / *adv* 1: at an inopportune time: UNSEASONABLE 2: before the due, natural, or proper time: PREMATURELY
untimely *adj* 1: occurring or done before the due, natural, or proper time: too early: PREMATURE (~ death) 2: INOCCUPATION, UNSEASONABLE (an ~ joke) (~ frost) — **un-tim-ely-ness** *n*
un-time-ous \-'ti-məs-/ *adj*, chiefly Scot: UNTIMELY
un-titled \-'tit-ɪd/ *adj* 1 *obs*: having no title or right to rule 2: not named (as ~ novel) 3: not called by a title (~ nobility)
un-to \-'tɒ(-w)-, 'än- / *prep* [ME, fr. *un-*, *until*, *until* + *to*]: TO
un-to-ld \-'tɔld-, 'än- / *adj* 1: too great or numerous to count: INCALCULABLE VAST 2 a: not told or related b: kept secret
un-touch-abil-ity \-'tʊtʃ-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n*: the quality or state of being untouchable, esp: the state of being an untouchable
un-touch-able \-'tʊtʃ-ə-bəl, 'än- / *adj* 1 a: forbidden to the touch: not to be handled b: exempt from criticism or control 2: lying beyond reach (~ mineral resources buried deep within the earth) 3: disagreeable or defiling to the touch

up-roar-i-ous \ə-ˈprɔr-ē-əs, -ˈprɔr-ə\ *adj* 1: marked by uproar 2: very noisy and full 3: extremely funny (an ~ comedy) — **up-roar-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **up-roar-i-ous-ness** *n*

up-root \ə-ˈprɪt, -ˈpruːt\ *vi* 1: to pull up by the roots 2: to remove as if by pulling up 3: to displace from a country or traditional habitat *syn* see EXTERMINATE — **up-root-er** *n*

up-rush \ə-ˈpʌʃ, -ˈrʌʃ\ *n* 1: an upward rush (as of gas or liquid) 2: a sudden increase

UPS *abbr* Underground Press Syndicate

ups and downs *n pl*: alternating rise and fall *esp* in fortune

up-set \ə-ˈpɛt, -ˈpɛt\ *vb* **set**: **set-ting** *vi* 1: to thicken and shorten (as a heated bar of iron) by hammering on the end: **SWAGE** 2: to force out of the usual upright, level, or proper position: **OVERTURN** 3: a: to trouble mentally or emotionally: disturb the peace of b: to throw into disorder c: **INVALIDATE** d: to defeat unexpectedly 4: to cause a physical disorder in, *specif*: to make somewhat ill ~ *vi*: to become overturned *syn* see DISCOMPOSE — **up-set-ter** *n*

up-set \ə-ˈpɛt, -ˈpɛt\ *n* 1: an act of overturning: **OVERTURN** 2: a (1): an act of throwing into disorder: **DERANGEMENT** (2): a state of disorder: **CONFUSION** b: an unexpected defeat 3: a: a minor physical disorder (a stomach ~) b: an emotional disturbance (went through a big ~ after his father's death) 4: a: a part of a rod (as the head on a bolt) that is upset b: the expansion of a bullet on striking 5: a swage used in upsetting

up-set price \ə-ˈpɛt, -ˈpɛt\ *n*: the minimum price set for property offered at auction or public sale

up-shift \ə-ˈpʃɪt, -ˈpʃɪt\ *vi*: to shift an automotive vehicle into a higher gear — **up-shift** *n*

upshot \ə-ˈpʃɔt, -ˈpʃɔt\ *n*: the final result: **OUTCOME**

upside down \ə-ˈpɪd, -ˈpɪd\ *adv* [alter. of ME *up so down*, fr *up* + *so* + *down* down] 1: in such a way that the upper and the lower parts are reversed in position 2: in or into great disorder — **upside-down** *adj*

upside-down cake *n*: a cake baked with its batter covering an arrangement of fruit (as pineapple) and served fruit side up

upsilon \ˈyʊp-sɪ-lən, -ˈpɪ-, -ˈlən, *Brit* *us* ˈyʊp-sɪ-lən\ *n* [MGk *y* *psilon*, lit., simple *y*; fr the desire to distinguish it from *ol*, which was pronounced the same in later Greek]: the 20th letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table

up-spring \ə-ˈspɪŋ, -ˈspɪŋ\ *vi* **spring** \-ˈsprɪŋ/ or **-spring** \-ˈsprɪŋ/, **-spring-ing** \-ˈsprɪŋ-ɪŋ\ 1: to spring up 2: to come into being

up-stage \ə-ˈstɛɪʃ, -ˈstɛɪʃ\ *adv* 1: toward or at the rear of a theatrical stage 2: away from a motion-picture or television camera

upstage *adj* 1: of or relating to the rear of a stage 2: [upstage] *HAUGHTY*

up-stage \ə-ˈstɛɪʃ, -ˈstɛɪʃ\ *n*: the part of a stage that is farthest from the audience or camera

up-stage \ə-ˈstɛɪʃ, -ˈstɛɪʃ\ *vi* 1: to force (an actor) to face away from the audience by staying upstage 2: to steal the show from 3: to treat snobbishly

up-stairs \ə-ˈstɛɪʃ, -ˈstɛɪʃ\ *adv* 1: up the stairs: on or to a higher floor 2: to or at a high altitude or higher position (quietly moved him ~ to board chairman — *Newsweek*) 3: in the head (she's all vacant ~ — J. T. Farrell)

up-stairs \ə-ˈstɛɪʃ, -ˈstɛɪʃ\ *adj*: situated above the stairs *esp* on an upper floor (an ~ bedroom)

up-stairs \ə-ˈstɛɪʃ, -ˈstɛɪʃ\ *n pl* **stair** *or* *pl* in constr: the part of a building above the ground floor

up-standing \ə-ˈstænd-ɪŋ, -ˈstænd-ɪŋ\ *adj* 1: **ERECT**, **UPRIGHT** 2: marked by integrity — **up-standing-ness** *n*

up-start \ə-ˈstɑrt, -ˈstɑrt\ *vi*: to jump up (as to one's feet) suddenly

up-start \ə-ˈstɑrt, -ˈstɑrt\ *n*: one that has risen suddenly (as from a low position to wealth or power): **PARVENU**, *esp*: one that claims more personal importance than he warrants — **up-start** \ə-ˈstɑrt, -ˈstɑrt\ *adj*

up-state \ə-ˈstɛɪt, -ˈstɛɪt\ *n*: the chiefly northerly sections of a state of the U.S. as distinguished from a southerly part and *esp* a metropolitan region often designated as *downstate* — **up-state** \ə-ˈstɛɪt, -ˈstɛɪt\ *adv* *or* *adj* — **up-stater** \ə-ˈstɛɪt-ər, -ˈstɛɪt-ər\ *n*

up-stream \ə-ˈstri:m, -ˈstri:m\ *adv* *or* *adj*: in the direction opposite to the flow of a stream

up-stroke \ə-ˈstri:k, -ˈstri:k\ *n*: a stroke made in an upward direction

up-surge \ə-ˈspɜrʒ, -ˈspɜrʒ\ *n*: a rapid or sudden rise

up-sweep \ə-ˈswɛp, -ˈswɛp\ *vi* **sweep** \-ˈswɛp/; **-sweep-ing**: to sweep upward

up-sweep *n*: an upward sweep, *esp*: a hairdo in which the hair is brushed up to the top of the head

up-swept \ə-ˈswɛpt, -ˈswɛpt\ *adj*: swept upward, *specif*: brushed up to the top of the head (~ hairdo)

up-swing \ə-ˈswɪŋ, -ˈswɪŋ\ *n* 1: an upward swing 2: a marked increase (as in activity)

up-take \ə-ˈtʌk, -ˈtʌk\ *n* [Sc *uptake* to understand] 1: **UNDERSTANDING**, **COMPREHENSION** (quick on the ~) 2: a flue leading upward 3: an act or instance of absorbing and incorporating *esp* into a living organism

up-tempo \ə-ˈtɛm-pə, -ˈtɛm-pə\ *n*, *often attrib*: a fast-moving tempo (as in jazz)

up-throw \ə-ˈθrɔ, -ˈθrɔ\ *vi* **throw** \-ˈθrɔ:/; **-thrown** \-ˈθrɔn/; **-throwing**: to throw or thrust upward

upthrow *n*: an upward displacement (as of a rock stratum): **UP-REVAL**, **UPTHRUST**

up-thrust \ə-ˈθrʌst, -ˈθrʌst\ *vi*: to thrust up; *esp*: to elevate (a part of the earth's surface) in an upthrust ~ *vi*: to rise with an upward thrust

upthrust *n*: an upward thrust; *specif*: an uplift of part of the earth's crust

up-tight \ə-ˈtɪt, -ˈtɪt, -ˈtɪt\ *adj* 1: being in financial difficulties (the surtax was another blow to an industry already ~ — *Chem. & Engineering News*) 2: a: being tense, nervous, or uneasy (the community is understandably ~ about bombs — D. D. Darling) b: **ANGRY**, **INDIGNANT** (I've been doing that voice in Negro theaters for years... Nobody ever got ~ — Flip Wilson) c: rapidly conventional (the ~ and antiseptic white community — J. M. Culkin) — **up-tight-ness** \ə-ˈtɪt-nəs, -ˈtɪt-nəs\ *n*

up-tilt \ə-ˈtɪlt, -ˈtɪlt\ *vi*: to tilt upward

up-time \ə-ˈpɪm, -ˈpɪm\ *n*: time during which a piece of equipment is functioning or able to function

up to prep 1 — used as a function word to indicate extension as far as a specified place (sank up to his knees in the mud) 2 — used as a function word to indicate a limit or boundary (up to 50,000 copies a month) (worked up to the last minute)

up-to-date \ə-ˈpɪt, -ˈpɪt\ *adj* 1: extending up to the present time: including the latest information (~ maps) 2: abreast of the times: **MODERN** (~ methods) — **up-to-date-ly** *adv* — **up-to-date-ness** *n*

up-to-the-minute \ə-ˈpɪt, -ˈpɪt\ *adj* 1: extending up to the immediate present: including the very latest information 2: marked by complete up-to-dateness

up-town \ə-ˈpɪt, -ˈpɪt\ *adv*: to, toward, or in the upper part of a town or city; *esp*: to, toward, or in the residential district — **up-town** \ə-ˈpɪt, -ˈpɪt\ *adj*

up-town \ə-ˈpɪt, -ˈpɪt\ *n*: the section of a town or city located up-town

up-trend \ə-ˈpɪt, -ˈpɪt\ *n*: an upterm *esp* in business or economic activity

up-turn \ə-ˈpɪt, -ˈpɪt\ *vi* 1: to turn up or over 2: to direct upward ~ *vi*: to turn upward

up-turn \ə-ˈpɪt, -ˈpɪt\ *n*: an upward turn *esp* toward better conditions or higher prices

up-ward \ə-ˈpɪt, -ˈpɪt\ *adv* 1: in a direction from lower to higher (the kite rose ~) b (1): toward the source (as of a river) (2): toward the interior (as of a region) c: in a higher position (held out his hand, palm ~) d: in the upper parts: toward the head: **ABOVE** (from the waist ~) 2: toward a higher or better condition or level (young lawyers moving ~) 3: a: to an indefinitely greater amount, figure, or rank (from \$5 ~) b: toward a greater amount or higher number, degree, or rate (attendance figures have risen ~) 4: toward or into later years (from his youth ~)

upward *adj* 1: directed toward or situated in a higher place or level: **ASCENDING** 2: rising to a higher pitch — **upward-ly** *adv* — **up-ward-ness** *n*

upwards of also upward of *adv*: more than: in excess of (they cost upwards of \$25)

up-well \ə-ˈpɪt, -ˈpɪt\ *vi*: to well up; *specif*: to move or flow upward (lava ~ing from the depths of a fissure)

up-wind \ə-ˈpɪt, -ˈpɪt\ *adv* *or* *adj*: in the direction from which the wind is blowing

ur- or ur- *comb form* [NL, fr Gk *our-*, *ouro-*, fr *ouron* *unne* — more at URINE] 1: urine (*unc*) 2: urinary tract (*urology*) 3: urinary and (*urogenital*) 4: urea (*uracil*)

ur- *or* *uro-* *comb form* [NL, fr Gk *our-*, *ouro-*, fr *oura* tail — more at SQUIRREL]: tail (*urochord*)

Ur- \yʊ-(ə)r, -ˈpɪt\ *prefix* [G, fr. OHG *ir-*, *ur-* thoroughly (perfective prefix) — more at ABIDE] 1: original: *primitiv* (*Ur-form*) 2: original version of (*Ur-Hamlet*)

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ur

and married a showgirl) 2 a: to rise from a lying or sitting position b: to move upward: ASCEND ~ vi 1: RAISE, LIFT 2 a: to advance to a higher level (1): INCREASE (2): PROMOTE 1a b: RAISE 8d, 8e

⁴up \ˈʊp, ˈɒp/ prep 1 a — used as a function word to indicate motion to or toward or situation at a higher point of b: up into or in the (went ~ attic) 2 a: in a direction regarded as being toward or near the upper end or part of (journeyed ~ the valley) (lives a few miles ~ the coast) b: toward or near a point closer to the source or beginning of (sail ~ the river) 3: in the direction opposite to: AGAINST (sailed ~ the wind)

⁵up \ˈʊp/ n 1: one in a high or advantageous position 2: an upward slope 3: a period or state of prosperity or success 4: ~UPPER

UP abbr underproof

up-and-coming \ˌʊp-ən-ˈkəm-ɪŋ, ˌʊp-ˈm-ˌ/ adj: alertly active and likely to advance or succeed

up-and-down adj 1: marked by alternate upward and downward movement, action, or surface 2: PERPENDICULAR

up and down \ˌʊp-ən-ˈdaʊn, ˌʊp-ˈɒn-ˌ/ adv 1: to and fro 2: here and there esp throughout an area 3: with regard to every particular: THOROUGHLY (knew the territory up and down)

up-and-up \ˌʊp-ən-ˈʌp/ n: an honest or respectable course — used chiefly in the phrase on the up-and-up

Upa-ni-shad \ˌʊ-ˈpā-ni-ˈshād, ˌyū-ˈpā-ni-ˈshād/ n [Skt upanishad] 1: one of a class of Vedic treatises dealing with broad philosophic problems — Upa-ni-shad-lo \ˌʊ-ˈpā-ni-ˈshād-ik, ˌyū-ˈpā-ni-ˈshād-ik/ adj

upas \ˈyu-ˈpəs/ n [Malay pohon upas poison tree] 1 a: a tall Asiatic and East Indian tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) of the mulberry family with a latex that contains poisonous glucosides used as an arrow poison b: a shrub or tree (*Stirynchos ileuif*) of the family Loganiaceae of the same region also yielding an arrow poison 2: a poisonous concentrate of the juice or latex of a upas 3: a poisonous or harmful influence or institution

¹up-beat \ˈʊp-ˈbi:t/ n 1: an unaccented beat in a musical measure, specif: the last beat of the measure 2: an increase in activity or prosperity (business that is on the ~)

²upbeat adj: OPTIMISTIC, CHEERFUL

up-bow \ˈʊp-ˈboʊ/ n 1: a stroke in playing a bowed instrument (as a violin) in which the bow is moved across the strings from the tip to the heel

up-braid \ˌʊp-ˈbraɪd/ vt [ME upbreyden, fr OE ūpbregdan] 1: to criticize severely: find fault with 2: to reproach severely: scold vehemently syn see SCOLD — up-braid-er n

up-bring-ing \ˌʊp-ˈbrɪŋ-ɪŋ/ n: early training; esp: a particular way of bringing up a child (had a strict Protestant ~)

up-build \ˌʊp-ˈbɪld/ vt -built \-ˈbɪlt/, -build-ing: to build up — up-builder n

up-cast \ˈʊp-ˈkɑ:st/ n: something cast up

up-chuck \ˌʊp-ˈtʃʊk/ vb: VOMIT

up-coming \ˌʊp-ˈkəm-ɪŋ/ adj: FORTHCOMING, APPROACHING

up-country \ˌʊp-ˈkʌn-ˌtri/ adj, of, relating to, or characteristic of an inland, upland, or outlying region — up-country \ˈʊp-ˌ/ n — up-country \ˈʊp-ˌ/ adv

¹up-date \ˈʊp-ˈdæt/ vt: to bring up to date

²up-date \ˈʊp-ˈdæt/ n: an act or instance of updating

up-do \ˈʊp-ˈduː/ n, pl updos [upswept hairdo]: an upswept hairdo

up-draft \ˌʊp-ˈdraɪt, -ˈdraʊt/ n: an upward movement of gas (as air)

up-end \ˌʊp-ˈend/ vt 1: to set or stand on end 2 a: to affect to the point of being upset or flurried (a ~ literary shocker, designed to ~ the credulous matrons — Wolcott Gibbs) b: BEAT, DEFEAT ~ vi: to rise on an end

up-field \ˌʊp-ˈfi:ld/ adv or adj: in or into the part of the field toward which the offensive team is headed

¹up-grade \ˌʊp-ˈgræd/ n 1: an upward grade or slope 2: INCREASE, RISE

²up-grade \ˌʊp-ˈgræd, ˌʊp-ˌ/ vt: to raise or improve the grade of as a: to improve (livestock) by use of purebred sires b: to advance to a job requiring a higher level of skill esp as part of a training program c: to raise the quality of (as a manufactured product) d: to raise the classification and usu the price of (a product) without improving the quality

up-growth \ˌʊp-ˈgrɒθ/ n: the process of growing upward: DEVELOPMENT, also: a product or result of this

up-heav-al \ˌʊp-ˈhe-vəl, ˌʊp-ˈpe-ˌ/ n 1: the action or an instance of upheaving esp of part of the earth's crust 2: extreme agitation or disorder: radical change, also: an instance of this

up-heave \ˌʊp-ˈhi:v, ˌʊp-ˈpe-v/ vt: to heave up: LIFT ~ vi: to move upward esp with power — up-heaver n

¹up-hill \ˌʊp-ˈhɪl/ n: rising ground: ASCENT

²up-hill \ˌʊp-ˈhɪl/ adv 1: upward on a hill or incline 2: against difficulties (seemed to be talking ~ — Willa Cather)

³up-hill \ˌʊp-ˈhɪl/ adj 1: situated on elevated ground 2 a: going up: ASCENDING b: being the higher one or part esp of a set, specif: being nearer the top of an incline (keep the ~ ski far enough ahead to prevent the skis from crossing — Ernie McCulloch) 3: DIFFICULT, LABORIOUS (the battle for the arts was still all ~ — Hubert Humphrey)

up-hold \ˌʊp-ˈhəld/ vt -held \-ˈheld/, -holding 1 a: to give support to b: to support against an opponent 2 a: to keep elevated b: to lift up syn see SUPPORT — up-hold-er n

up-hol-ster \ˌʊp-ˈhɒl-ˌstər, ˌʊp-ˈpɒl-ˌ/ vt up-hol-stered, up-hol-ster-ing \-st(ə-)rɪŋ/ [back-formation fr upholstery]: to furnish with or as if with upholstery — up-hol-ster-er \-stər-ər/ n

up-hol-ster-y \-st(ə-)rɪ/ n, pl -steries [ME upholsterer upholsterer, fr upholden to uphold, fr up + holden to hold]: materials (as fabric, padding, and springs) used to make a soft covering esp for a seat

UPI abbr United Press International

up-keep \ˌʊp-ˈkeɪp/ n 1: the act of maintaining in good condition 2: the state of being maintained in good condition 3: the cost of maintaining in good condition

up-land \ˈʊp-ˈlænd, -ˈlænd/ n 1: high land esp at some distance from the sea 2: PLATEAU 2: ground elevated above the lowlands along rivers or between hills — upland adj — up-land-er \-ˈlænd-ər, -ˈlænd-ər/ n

upland cotton n: any of various usu. short-staple cottons cultivated esp in the US

upland plover n: a large sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) of eastern North America that frequents fields and uplands

¹up-lift \ˌʊp-ˈlɪft/ vt 1: to lift up: ELEVATE, esp: to cause (a portion of the earth's surface) to rise above adjacent areas 2: to improve the spiritual, social, or intellectual condition of ~ vi: RISE — up-lift-er n

²up-lift \ˌʊp-ˈlɪft/ n 1: an act, process, result, or cause of uplifting: as a (1): the uplifting of a part of the earth's surface (2): an uplifted mass of land b: a bettering of a condition esp spiritually, socially, or intellectually c (1): influences intended to uplift (2): a social movement to improve esp morally or culturally 2: a brassiere designed to hold the breasts up

up-man-ship \ˌʊp-ˈmən-ˌʃɪp/ n: ONE-UPMANSHIP

up-most \ˌʊp-ˈmɒst/ adj: UPPERMOST

up-on \ˌʊp-ˈɒn, -ˈpən, ˌʊp-ˈɒn/ prep: ON

²up-on \ˌʊp-ˈɒn, -ˈpən/ adv 1 obs: on the surface: on it 2 obs: THEREAFTER, THEREON

¹upper \ˈʊp-ər/ adj 1 a: higher in physical position, rank, or order b: farther inland (the ~ Mississippi) 2: constituting the branch of a bicameral legislature that is usu smaller and more restricted in membership and possesses greater traditional prestige than the lower house 3 a: constituting a stratum relatively near the earth's surface b cap: being a later epoch or series of the period or series named (Upper Carboniferous) 4: NORTHERN (~ Manhattan)

²upper n: one that is upper as a: the parts of a shoe or boot above the sole b: an upper tooth or denture c: an upper berth — on one's uppers: in straitened circumstances: at the end of one's means

³upper n [up + -er]: a stimulant drug, esp: AMPHETAMINE

upper atmosphere n: the part of the atmosphere that lies exterior to the troposphere and usu includes the stratosphere, mesosphere, and thermosphere

¹up-per-case \ˌʊp-ər-ˈkeɪs/ adj [fr the compositor's practice of keeping capital letters in the upper of a pair of type cases]: CAPITAL 2

²uppercase n: capital letters

uppercase vt -cased, -cas-ing: to print or set in capital letters

upper case n: a type case containing capitals and usu small capitals, fractions, symbols, and accents

upper-class adj: of, relating to, or characteristic of the upper class

upper class n: a social class occupying a position above the middle class and having the highest status in a society usu by virtue of wealth, prestige, or education

up-per-class-men \ˌʊp-ər-ˈklas-mən/ n: a member of the junior or senior class in a school or college

upper crust n: the highest social class or group, esp: the highest circle of the upper class

up-per-cut \ˌʊp-ər-ˈkʌt/ n: a swinging blow (as in boxing) directed upward with a bent arm — up-per-cut vb

upper hand n: MASTERY, ADVANTAGE, CONTROL (was determined not to let his opponent get the upper hand)

up-per-most \ˌʊp-ər-ˈmɒst/ adv: in or into the highest or most prominent position — uppermost adj

upper-part \ˌʊp-ər-ˈpɑ:rt/ n: a part lying on the upper side (as of a bird)

upper partial n: OVERTONE 1a

up-plish \ˌʊp-ˈɪʃ/ adj: UPPIITY — up-plish-ly adv — up-plish-ness n

up-pli-ty \ˌʊp-ˈɪ-ti/ adj [prob fr up + -ity (as in persnickity, var of persnickety)]: putting on airs of superiority: ARROGANT, PRESUMPTUOUS — up-pli-ty-ness n

up-raise \ˌʊp-ˈraɪz/ vt: to raise or lift up: ELEVATE

up-rear \ˌʊp-ˈri:ə/ vt 1: to lift up 2: ERECT ~ vi: RISE

¹up-right \ˌʊp-ˈraɪt/ adj 1 a: PERPENDICULAR, VERTICAL b: erect in carriage or posture c: having the main axis or a main part perpendicular (~ freezer) 2: marked by strong moral rectitude — up-right-ly adv — up-right-ness n

syn UPRIGHT, HONEST, JUST, CONSCIENTIOUS, SCRUPULOUS, HONORABLE shared meaning element: having or exhibiting a strict regard for what is morally right

²upright vt: to make upright

³upright adv: vertically upward: in an upright position

⁴upright n 1: the state of being upright: PERPENDICULAR (a pillar out of ~) 2: something that stands upright 3: UPRIGHT PIANO

upright piano n: a piano with vertical frame and strings — compare GRAND PIANO

¹up-rise \ˌʊp-ˈraɪz/ vt up-rose \-ˈrɒz/, up-risen \-ˈri:z-ən/, up-rising \-ˈri:z-ɪŋ/ 1 a: to rise to a higher position b (1): to stand up (2): to get out of bed c: to come into view esp from below the horizon 2: to rise up in sound — up-rise \ˌʊp-ˈraɪz, ˌʊp-ˈri-ˌ/ n

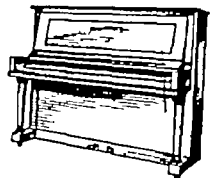
²up-rise \ˌʊp-ˈraɪz/ n 1: an act or instance of uprising 2: an upward slope

up-ri-ing \ˌʊp-ˈri-ɪŋ/ n: an act or instance of rising up, esp: a usu localized act of popular violence in defiance of an established government

syn see REBELLION

up-river \ˌʊp-ˈrɪv-ər/ adv or adj: toward or at a point nearer the source of a river

up-roar \ˌʊp-ˈrɒr/ n, -rɒr-ər n [by folk etymology fr D oproer, fr MD, fr. op up + roer motion; akin to OE ūp up and to OE hrēran to stir]: a state of commotion, excitement, or violent disturbance



upright piano

fr belyf: a cetacean (*Delphinapterus leucas*) that is about 10 feet long and white when adult
bel-ve-dere \bel-və-,di(ə)r/ *n* [It. lit., beautiful view]: a structure (as a cupola or a summerhouse) designed to command a view
BEM *abbr* 1 bachelor of engineering of mines 2 British Empire Medal
be-mə \bə-mə/ *n* [LL & LGk, LL, fr LGk *bēma*, fr Gk, step, tribunal, fr *bainein* to go — more at COME]: the part of an Eastern church containing the altar — see BASILICA illustration
Bem-ba \bəm-bə/ *n*, *pl* Bemba or Bembas 1: a member of a primarily agricultural Bantu-speaking people of northern Rhodesia 2: a Bantu language of the Bemba people
be-med-aled or **be-med-alled** \bi-med-ld/ *adj*: wearing or decorated with medals
be-mire \bi-mi(ə)r/ *vi* 1: to soil with mud or dirt 2: to drag through or sink in mire
be-moan \bi-mōn/ *vi* 1: to express deep grief or distress over (implores their pity, and his pain — John Dryden) 2: to regard with displeasure, disapproval, or regret *syn* see DEPLORE
be-mock \bi-māk-, -mɒk/ *vi*, *archaic*: MOCK
be-muse \bi-myūz/ *vi* 1: to make confused: BEWILDER 2: to cause to become lost in thought — **be-mus-ed-ly** \-myū-zəd-lē/ *adv* — **be-muse-ment** \-myū-zə-mənt/ *n*
ben \ben/ *adv [ME, fr OE *binnan*, fr *be-* + *innan* within, from within, fr. *in*] SCOT: WITHIN
ben \ben/ *prep* SCOT: WITHIN
ben \ben/ *n*, SCOT: the inner room or parlor of a 2-room cottage
Bence-Jones protein \ben(t)s-jōnz-/ *n* [Henry Bence-Jones †1873 E physician and chemist]: a globulin or a group of globulins found in the blood serum and urine in multiple myeloma and occurs in other bone diseases
bench \bench/ *n* [ME, fr OE *benč*; akin to OHG *bank* bench] 1 *a*: a long seat for two or more persons *b*: a thwart in a boat *c* (1): a seat on which the members of an athletic team await a turn or opportunity to play (2): the reserve players on a team 2 *a*: the seat where a judge sits in court *b*: the office or dignity of a judge *c*: the place where justice is administered: COURT *d*: the persons who sit as judges 3 *a*: a seat for an official *b*: the office or dignity of such an official *c*: the officials occupying such a bench 4 *a*: a long worktable *b*: a table forming part of a machine 5: TERRACE, SHELF *adv*: a former wave-cut shore of a sea or lake or floodplain of a river 6 *a*: a platform on which a dog is placed at a dog show *b*: a dog show
bench *vt* 1: to furnish with benches 2 *a*: to seat on a bench *b* (1): to remove from or keep out of a game (2): to remove from the starting lineup 3: to exhibit (dogs) on a bench *vi*: to form a bench by natural processes
bench-er \ben-cher/ *n*: one who sits on or presides at a bench
bench mark 1: a mark on a permanent object indicating elevation and serving as a reference in topographical surveys and tidal observations 2 *usu* benchmark *a*: a point of reference from which measurements may be made *b*: something that serves as a standard by which others may be measured
bench show *n*: an exhibition of small animals in competition for prizes on the basis of points of physical conformation and condition
bench warrant *n*: a warrant issued by a presiding judge or by a court against a person guilty of contempt or indicted for a crime
ben-d \bend/ *n* [ME, fr MF *bende*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *binta*, *bant* band — more at BAND] 1: a diagonal band that runs from the dexter chief to the sinister base on a heraldic shield 2: the half of a butt or a hide trimmed of the thinner parts 3 [ME, *band*, fr OE *bend* letter — more at BAND]: a knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to some object
2 bend *vb* **ben-t** \ben-t/, **ben-ding** [ME *bendan*, fr OE *bendan*, akin to OE *bend* letter] *vi* 1: to constrain or strain to tension (~ a bow) 2 *a*: to turn or force from straight or even to curved or angular *b*: to force back to an original straight or even condition *c*: to force from a proper shape 3: FASTEN (~ a sail to its yard) 4: to make submissive: SUBDUCE 5 *a*: to cause to turn from a straight course: DEFLECT *b*: to guide or turn toward: DIRECT *c*: to INCLINE, DISPOSE: ~ to direct strenuously or with interest: APPLY ~ *vi* 1: to curve out of a straight line or position, *specif*: to incline the body in token of submission 2: INCLINE, TEND 3: to apply oneself vigorously (~ing to their work) 4: to make concessions: COMPROMISE *syn* see CURVE — **bend over backwards**: to make extreme efforts at concession
3 bend *n*: the act or process of bending: the state of being bent 2: something that is bent as *a*: a curved part of a stream *b*: WALE 2 — *usu* used in *pl* 3 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: CAISSON DISEASE (a case of the ~s) — around the bend: MAD, CRAZY (afraid his friend was going around the bend)
ben-day \ben-dā/ *adj*, *often cap* [Benjamin Day †1916 Am printer]: involving a process for adding shaded or tinted areas made up of dots for reproduction by line engraving — **ben-day** *vi*
ben-der \ben-dər/ *n*: one that bends 2: SPREE
ben-d sinister *n*: a diagonal bend that runs from the sinister chief to the dexter base on a heraldic shield
be-neath \bi-nēth/ *adv* [ME *beneith*, fr OE *beneoþan* fr *be-* + *neothan* below; akin to OE *nithra* nether] 1: in or to a lower position: BELOW 2: directly under: UNDERNEATH
2 beneath *prep* 1 *a*: in or to a lower position than: BELOW *b*: directly under *c*: at the foot of 2: not suitable to the rank of: unworthy of 3: under the control, pressure, or influence of
be-ne-dict \ben-ə-dikt/ *n* [alter of *Benedick*, character in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*]: a newly married man who has long been a bachelor
Ben-edic-tine \ben-ə-dik-tən-, -tēn/ *n*: a monk or a nun of one of the congregations following the rule of St. Benedict and devoted esp. to scholarship and liturgical worship — **Ben-edic-tine** *adj*
ben-edic-tion \ben-ə-dik-shən/ *n* [ME *benedictioun*, fr LL *benedictio*, *benedictio*, fr *benedictus*, pp of *benedicere* to bless, fr L, to speak well of, fr *bene* well + *dicere* to say — more at BOUNTY DICTION] 1: an expression of good wishes 2: the invocation of*

a blessing; esp: the short blessing with which public worship is concluded 3 *often cap*: a Roman Catholic or Anglo-Catholic devotion including the exposition of the eucharistic Host in the monstrance and the blessing of the people with it 4: something that promotes goodness or well-being
ben-edic-to-ry \ben-ə-dik-t(ə)-rē/ *adj*: of or expressing benediction
Ben-edic-tus \ben-ə-dik-təs/ *n* [LL, blessed, fr pp of *benedicere*, fr. *us* first word] 1: a canticle from Mt 21 9 beginning "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord" 2: a canticle from Lk 1:68 beginning "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel"
ben-e-fac-tion \ben-ə-fak-shən/ *n* [LL *benefaction*, *benefactio*, fr L *benefactus*, pp of *benefacere* to do good to, fr *bene* + *facere* to do — more at DO] 1: the act of benefiting 2: a benefit conferred, esp: a charitable donation
ben-e-fac-tor \ben-ə-fak-tər/ *n*: one that confers a benefit, esp: one that makes a gift or bequest — **ben-e-fac-tress** \-trəs/ *n*
ben-e-fic \ben-ə-fik/ *adj* [L *beneficus*, fr *bene* + *facere*]: BENEFICENT
ben-e-fice \ben-ə-fos/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr ML *beneficium*, fr L, favor, promotion, fr *beneficus*] 1: an ecclesiastical office to which the revenue from an endowment is attached 2: a feudal estate in lands: FIEF — **benefice** *vi*
ben-e-fic-ence \ben-ə-fis-əns(t)s/ *n* [L *beneficentia*, fr *beneficus*] 1: the quality or state of being beneficent 2: BENEFACTION
ben-e-fic-ent \ben-ə-fis-ənt/ *adj* [back-formation fr *beneficence*] 1: doing or producing good, esp: performing acts of kindness and charity 2: BENEFACTORY — **ben-e-fic-ent-ly** *adv*
ben-e-fic-ial \ben-ə-fish-əl/ *adj* [L *beneficium*, favor, benefit] 1: conferring benefits: conducive to personal or social well-being 2: receiving or entitling one to receive advantage, use, or benefit (the ~ owner of an estate) (a ~ legacy) — **ben-e-fic-ial-ly** \-fīsh-ə-lē/ *adv* — **ben-e-fic-ial-ness** *n*
syn BENEFICIAL, ADVANTAGEOUS, PROFITABLE *shared meaning element*: bringing good or gain *ant* harmful, detrimental
ben-e-fic-iar-y \ben-ə-fish-ē-er-, -ē- / *n*, *pl* -ries 1: one that benefits from something (*beneficiaries* of government programs) 2 *a*: the person designated to receive the income of a trust estate *b*: the person named (as in an insurance policy) to receive proceeds or benefits — **beneficiary** *adj*
ben-e-fic-i-ate \-fīsh-ē-āt/ *vi*, *ated*: -at-ing: to treat (a raw material) so as to improve properties, esp: to prepare (iron ore) for smelting — **ben-e-fic-i-ation** \-fīsh-ē-ā-shən/ *n*
ben-e-fit \ben-ə-fīt/ *n* [ME, fr AF *benefit*, fr L *benefactum*, fr neut of *benefactus*] *archaic*: an act of kindness: BENEFACTION 2 *a*: something that promotes well-being: ADVANTAGE *b*: useful aid: HELP 3 *a*: financial help in time of sickness, old age, or unemployment *b*: a payment or service provided for under an annuity, pension plan, or insurance policy 4: an entertainment or social event to raise funds for a person or cause
2 benefit *vb* **fit-ed** \-fīt-əd/ or **fit-ted**: -fit-ting *vi*: to be useful or profitable to (medicines that ~ mankind) ~ *vi*: to receive benefit — **benefit-er** \-fīt-ər/ *n*
benefit of clergy 1: clerical exemption from trial in a civil court 2: the munistration or sanction of the church (a couple living together without *benefit of clergy*)
be-nev-o-lence \bə-nev(-ə)-ləns(t)s/ *n* 1: disposition to do good 2 *a*: an act of kindness *b*: a generous gift 3: a compulsory levy by certain English kings with no other authority than the claim of prerogative
be-nev-o-lent \lənt/ *adj* [ME, fr L *benevolens*, *benevolens*, fr *bene* + *volens*, *volens*, *prp* of *velle* to wish — more at WILL] 1 *a*: marked by or disposed to doing good (a ~ donor) *b*: organized for the purpose of doing good (a ~ society) 2: marked by or suggestive of goodwill (~ smiles) — **be-nev-o-lent-ly** *adv* — **be-nev-o-lent-ness** *n*
Ben-ga-lee \ben-gə-lē-, ben-/ *n* [Hindi *Bangālī* Bengālī] *a* native or resident of Bangladesh — **Bengalee** *adj*
Ben-gal \ben-gə-lē-, ben-/ *n* [Hindi *Bangālī* fr *Bangāl* Bengāl] 1: a native or resident of Bengal 2: a native or inhabitant of Bangladesh 3: the modern Indian language of Bengal — **Bengāl** *adj*
ben-ga-line \ben-gə-lēn/ *n* [F, fr *Bengals*]: a fabric with a cross-weave made from textile fibers (as rayon, nylon, cotton, or wool) often in combination
Bengal light \ben-gəl-, ben-/ *n* 1: a blue light used formerly for signaling and illumination 2: any of various colored lights or flares
BENGR *abbr* bachelor of engineering
BENG *abbr* bachelor of engineering science
ben-ight-ed \bi-nīt-əd/ *adj* 1: overtaken by darkness or night 2: existing in a state of intellectual, moral, or social darkness: UNENLIGHTENED — **ben-ight-ed-ly** *adv* — **ben-ight-ed-ness** *n*
ben-ign \bi-nin/ *adj* [ME *benigne*, fr MF, fr L *benignus*, fr *bene* well + *gigni* to be born, pass of *gignere* to beget — more at BOUNTY KIN] 1: of a gentle disposition: GRACIOUS (a ~ teacher) 2 *a*: showing kindness and gentleness (~ faces) *b*: FAVORABLE (~ climate) 3: of a mild character (~ tumor) *syn* see KIND *ant* malign — **ben-ign-ly** \-nig-nlē/ *adv* — **ben-ign-ly** \-nig-nlē/ *adv*
ben-ign-an-cy \bi-nig-nən-sē/ *n*: benignant quality
ben-ign-nant \-nənt/ *adj* [benign + -ant (as in malignant)] 1: severely mild and kindly: BENIGN 2: FAVORABLE, BENEFICIAL (a ~ power) *syn* see KIND *ant* malignant — **ben-ign-nant-ly** *adv*
ben-i-son \ben-ə-sən-, -zən/ *n* [ME *beneson*, fr OF *beneson*, fr LL *benediction*, *benedictio*]: BLESSING BENEDICTION
Ben-jā-min \ben(-)jə-mən/ *n* [Heb *Binyāmīn*]: a son of Jacob and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel
ben-ne or **ben-ni** \ben-ə/ *n* [of African origin, akin to Mandingo *ben* sesame]: SESAME
ben-ny \ben-ē/ *n*, *pl* *bennies* [Benedictine + -ie] *slang*: a tablet of amphetamine taken as a stimulant
ben-t \ben-t/ *n* [ME, grassy place, bent grass, fr OE *beonot*; akin to OHG *binuz* rush] 1: unenclosed grassland 2 *a* (1): a reedy grass (2): a stalk of stiff coarse grass *b*: any of a genus

uranium trioxide *n*: a brilliant orange compound UO_3 that is formed in the course of refining uranium and that has been used as a coloring agent for ceramic wares

uranium 238 *n*: an isotope of uranium of mass number 238 that absorbs fast neutrons to form a uranium isotope of mass number 239 which then decays through neptunium to form plutonium of mass number 239

uranium 235 *n*: a light isotope of uranium of mass number 235 that is physically separable from natural uranium, that when bombarded with slow neutrons undergoes rapid fission into smaller atoms with the release of neutrons and atomic energy, and that is used in power plants and atom bombs

ura-nog-ra-phy \yūr-ə-nōg-rā-fē\ *n* [Gk *ouranographia* description of the heavens, fr. *ouran-* uran- + *-graphia* -graphy] 1: a science dealing with the description of the heavens and the celestial bodies 2: the construction of celestial representations (as maps) — **ura-nog-raph-ic** \yūr-ə-nō-grāf-ik\ or **ura-nog-raph-i-cal** \-ī-kəl\ *adj*

ura-nol-o-gy \yūr-ə-nāl-ə-jē\ *n* 1: ASTRONOMY 2: a treatise on the heavens and the celestial bodies — **ura-nol-og-i-cal** \yūr-ən-ī-ka\ *adj*

ura-nom-e-try \yūr-ə-nām-ə-trē\ *n* [NL *uranometria*, fr. *uran-* + *-metria* -metry] 1: a chart or catalog of celestial bodies and esp. of visible fixed stars 2: the measurement of the heavens

ura-nous \yūr-ə-nəs, yūr-ā-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing uranium esp. with a lower valence than in uranic compounds

Ura-nus \yūr-ə-nəs, yūr-ā-\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Ouranos*] 1: the sky personified as a god in Greek mythology 2: the planet seventh in order from the sun — see PLANET table

ura-nyl \yūr-ə-nīl, yūr-ān-\ *n* [ISV]: a bivalent radical UO_2 formed by uranium trioxide in acid solution

urate \yūr-ə-āt\ *n* [F, fr. *urique* unc, fr. E *uric*]: a salt of uric acid — **uratic** \yūr-āt-ik\ *adj*

ur-ban \ʊr-bən\ *adj* [L *urbanus*, fr. *urbs* city]: of, relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city

ur-bane \ʊr-bān\ *adj* [L *urbanus* urban, urbane]: notably polite or finished in manner: POLISHED *syn* see SUAVE *ant* rude, clownish, bucolic — **urbane-ly** *adv*

ur-ban-ism \ʊr-bā-nīz-əm\ *n* 1: the characteristic way of life of city dwellers 2: the study of the physical needs of urban societies 3: URBANIZATION

ur-ban-ist \ʊr-bā-nīst\ *n*: a specialist in city planning — **ur-ban-ist-ic** \ʊr-bā-nīst-ik\ *adj* — **ur-ban-ist-i-cal-ly** \-ī-kəl\ *adv*

ur-ban-ite \ʊr-bā-nīt\ *n*: one living in a city

ur-ban-ity \ʊr-bā-nīt-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ities 1: the quality or state of being urbane 2 *pl*: urbane acts or conduct

ur-ban-iza-tion \ʊr-bā-nā-zā-shən\ *n*: the quality or state of being or becoming urbanized

ur-ban-ize \ʊr-bā-nīz\ *v*, *tr* -ized; -izing 1: to cause to take on urban characteristics (urbanized areas) 2: to impart an urban way of life to (~ migrants from rural areas)

ur-ban-ol-o-gy \ʊr-bā-nāl-ə-jē\ *n*: a study dealing with specialized problems of cities (as planning, education, sociology, and politics) — **ur-ban-ol-og-ist** \-jēst\ *n*

urban renewal *n*: a construction program to replace or restore substandard buildings in an urban area

urban sprawl *n*: the spreading of urban developments (as houses and shopping centers) on undeveloped land near a city

ur-bi-cul-ture \ʊr-bī-kəl-chər\ *n* [L *urb-* urbs city + *-i-* + *-cul-ture*]: practices and problems peculiar to cities or to urban life

ur-coe-late \ʊr-ko-ē-lāt, -rē-ko-ē-lāt\ *adj* [NL *urocoelatus*, fr. L *urocelus*, dim. of *urecus* pitcher]: shaped like an urn (the ~ corolla of a blueberry)

ur-chin \ʊr-čən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *herichon*, fr. L *ericius*, fr. *er*; akin to Gk *chēr* hedgehog, L *harrēre* to bristle, tremble — more at HORROR] 1: HEDGEHOG 2: a mischievous youngster: SCAMP 3: SEA URCHIN

ur-d \ʊ(ə)r-d, -ərd\ *n* [Hindi]: an annual bean (*Phaseolus mungo*) widely grown in warm regions for its edible blackish seed, for green manure, or for forage

Ur-du \ʊ(ə)r-ḍdī, -ḍr-\ *n* [Hindi *urdū-zabān*, lit., camp language]: an Indic language that is an official literary language of Pakistan and is widely used in India

ure *n* *suffix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *-ura*] 1: act: process (exposure) 2: office: function, also: body performing (such) a function (*legislature*)

urea \yūr-ē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. FURE, fr. *urine*]: a soluble weakly basic nitrogenous compound $CO(NH_2)_2$ that is the chief solid component of mammalian urine and an end product of protein decomposition, is synthesized from carbon dioxide and ammonia, and is used esp. in synthesis (as of resins and plastics) and in fertilizers and animal rationals

urea-formaldehyde resin *n*: a thermosetting synthetic resin made by condensing urea with formaldehyde

ure-ase \yūr-ē-ās, -āz\ *n*: an enzyme that promotes the hydrolysis of urea

ure-din-ium \yūr-ə-dīn-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -ia \-ē-ə\ [NL, fr. L *uredin-*, *uredo* burning, blight, fr. *urere* to burn — more at EMBER]: a crowded usu. brownish mass of hyphae and spores of a rust fungus forming pustules that rupture the host's cuticle — **ure-din-i-al** \-ē-əl\ *adj*

ure-dio-spore \yūr-ēd-ē-ə-spō(ə)r, -spō(ə)r\ or **ure-do-spore** \-ēd-ə-\ *n* [NL *uredium* + *-ē-* + *-spore*]: one of the thin-walled spores that are produced in repeated crops by the uredinal hyphae of rust fungi, spread the fungus vegetatively, and follow the aerial spores

ure-di-um \yūr-ēd-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -dia \-ē-ə\ [NL, fr. *uredo*]: URE-DINIUM

ure-do-stage \yūr-ēd-ē-ā-jē\ *n*: the uredinal stage of a rust

ure-ide \yūr-ē-īd\ *n*: a cyclic or acyclic acyl derivative of urea

ure-mia \yūr-mē-ā\ *n* [NL]: accumulation in the blood usin severe kidney disease of constituents normally eliminated in the urine producing a severe toxic condition — **ure-mic** \-mīk\ *adj*

ureo-tel-ic \yūr-ē-ə-tel-ik, -yūr-ē-ō-\ *adj* [urea + *-o-* + *tel-* + *-ic*; fr. the fact that urea is the end product]: excreting nitrogen mostly in the form of urea (~ mammals) — **ureo-tel-ism** \-tel-iz-əm, -yūr-ē-āt-īz-əm\ *n*

ur-eter \yūr-ē-tər\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *ourēter*, fr. *ourein* to urinate — more at URINE]: a duct that carries away the urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca — **ur-eter-al** \yūr-ē-tər-əl\ or **ur-eter-ic** \yūr-ə-ter-ik\ *adj*

ur-ethane \yūr-ə-ṭhān\ or **ur-ethan** \-ṭhān\ *n* [F *uréthane*, fr. *ur-* + *éth-* eth- + *-ane*] 1 *a*: a crystalline compound $C_2H_5NO_2$ that is the ethyl ester of carbamic acid and is used esp. as a solvent and medicinally as an antineoplastic agent 2: POLYURETHANE

ur-ethra or **ur-ethro-scope** *form* [NL, fr. LL *urethra*: urethra (*urethritus*) (urethro-scope)]

ur-ethra \yūr-ē-thrā\ *n*, *pl* -thras or -thrae \-ṭh(ə)rə\ [LL, fr. Gk *ourēthra*, fr. *ourein* to urinate]: the canal that in most mammals carries off the urine from the bladder and in the male serves also as a genital duct — **ur-ethral** \yūr-ē-thrəl\ *adj*

ur-ethrit-itis \yūr-ē-thrit-īs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the urethra

ur-ethro-scope \yūr-ē-thrō-skōp\ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for viewing the interior of the urethra

ur-g \ʊrj\ *v* *urged*, *urging* [L *urgere* — more at WREAK] *vt* 1: to present, advocate, or demand earnestly or pressingly (his conviction was upheld on a theory never urged at his ... trial — Leon Friedman) 2: to undertake the accomplishment of with energy, swiftness, or enthusiasm (~ the attack) 3 *a*: SOLICIT, ENTREAT *b*: to serve as a motive or reason for 4: to force or impel in an indicated direction or into motion or greater speed (the dog urged the sheep toward the gate) 5: STIMULATE, PROVOKE ~ *vi*: to declare, advance, or press earnestly a statement, argument, charge, or claim — **ur-ger** *n*

ur-g *n* 1: the act or process of urging 2: a force or impulse that urges, esp.: a continuing impulse toward an activity or goal

ur-gen-cy \ʊr-jən-ṣē\ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: the quality or state of being urgent: INSISTENCE 2: a force or impulse that impels or constrains: URGE

ur-gent \ʊr-jənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *urgens*, *urgens*, *prp* of *urgere*] 1 *a*: calling for immediate attention: PRESSING (~ appeals) *b*: conveying a sense of urgency 2: urging insistently: IMPORTUNATE — **ur-gent-ly** *adv*

ur-gy \ʊr-jē\ *n* *comb form* [NL *-urgia*, fr. Gk *-urgia*, fr. *-ourgos* working, fr. *-o-* + *ergon* work — more at WORK]: technique or art of dealing or working with (such) a product, matter, or tool (chemurgy)

ur-ia \yūr-ē-ə\ *n* *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *-ouria*, fr. *ouron* urine — more at URINE] 1: presence of (a specified substance) in urine (albuminuria) 2: condition of having (such) urine (polyuria), esp.: abnormal or diseased condition marked by the presence of (a specified substance) (pyuria)

ur-ic \yūr-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or found in urine

uric acid *n*: a white odorless and tasteless nearly insoluble diacid $C_5H_4N_2O_6$ that is present in small quantity in mammalian urine, is present abundantly in the form of urates in the excreta of most lower vertebrates and in vertebrates as the chief nitrogenous waste, and occurs pathologically in renal calculi and the tophi of gout

ur-i-co-su-ric \yūr-ī-kō-s(ə)h(ər)ik\ *adj* [Irreg. fr. *uric*]: relating to or promoting the excretion of uric acid in the urine

ur-i-co-tel-ic \yūr-ī-kō-tel-ik\ *adj* [*uric* + *-o-* + *tel-* + *-ic*; fr. the fact that uric acid is the end product]: excreting nitrogen mostly in the form of uric acid (birds are typical ~ animals) — **ur-i-co-tel-ism** \-tel-iz-əm, -kāt-īz-əm\ *n*

ur-idine \yūr-ē-dēn\ *n* [ISV *ur-* + *-idine*]: a crystalline nucleoside $C_8H_{12}N_4O_6$ that is derived by hydrolysis from nucleic acids and in the form of phosphate derivatives and is important in carbohydrate metabolism

Uri-el \yūr-ē-əl\ *n* [Heb *Uri'el*]: one of the four archangels named in Hebrew tradition

Urim and Thummim \yūr-ə-mən-ṭhəm-əm, u(ə)r-ṭəm-ṭəm-ṭəm\ *n* *pl* [part trans. of Heb *urim wethummim*]: sacred lots used in early times by the Hebrews

urin- or **urino-** *comb form* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L, fr. *urina* urine]: 'UR- (urogenital) (urinary)

ur-in-al \yūr-ən-əl\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL, fr. L *urina*] 1: a vessel for receiving urine 2: a building or enclosure with facilities for urinating; also: a fixture used for urinating

ur-inal-y-sis \yūr-ə-nāl-ə-sīs\ *n* [NL, Irreg. fr. *urin-* + *analysis*]: chemical analysis of urine

ur-in-ary \yūr-ə-nēr-ē\ *adj* 1: relating to, occurring in, or constituting the organs concerned with the formation and discharge of urine 2: of, relating to, or for urine 3: excreted as or in urine

urinary bladder *n*: a membranous sac in many vertebrates that serves for the temporary retention of urine and discharges by the urethra

ur-in-ate \yūr-ə-nāt\ *vi* -nat-ed, -nat-ing: to discharge urine: MICTURATE — **ur-in-ation** \yūr-ə-nā-shən\ *n*

urine \yūr-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *urina*; akin to Gk *ouron* urine, *ourein* to urinate, OE *water* water]: waste material that is secreted by the kidney in vertebrates, is rich in end products of protein metabolism together with salts and pigments, and forms a clear amber and usu. slightly acid fluid in mammals but is semisolid in birds and reptiles — **ur-in-ous** \yūr-ən-əs\ *adj*

ur-in-o-gen-i-tal \yūr-ə-nō-jen-ə-tl\ *adj*: UROGENITAL

ur-inom-e-ter \yūr-ə-nəm-ə-tər\ *n* [ISV]: a small hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of urine

urn \ʊrn\ *n* [ME *urne*, fr. L *urna*] 1: a vessel that is typically an ornamental vase on a pedestal and that is used for various purposes (as preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation) 2: a closed vessel usu. with a spigot for serving a hot beverage (a coffee ~)

uro- — see UR-

uro-ca-nic acid \yūr-ə-kā-nīk-, -kan-ik-\ *n* [*ur-* + *canine* + *-ic*; fr. its being first obtained from the urine of a dog]: a crystalline acid $C_8H_8N_2O_6$ that is normally present in human skin and is held to act as a screening agent for ultraviolet radiation

usu-ally \yüzh-(ə)-wə-lē, \yüzh-(ə)-lē rapid \yüzh-lē\ *adv* — **usu-ally** \yüzh-(ə)-wə-lē, \yüzh-(ə)-lē\ *n*
syn USUAL, CUSTOMARY, HABITUAL, WONTED, ACCUSTOMED *shared meaning element*: familiar through frequent or regular repetition — **as usual**: in the accustomed or habitual way (*as usual* he was late)
usu-fruct \yü-zh-ə-frukt-, -zə-\ *n* [L *ususfructus*, fr. *usus et fructus* use and enjoyment] 1: the legal right of using and enjoying the fruits or profits of something belonging to another 2: the right to use or enjoy something
usu-fructuary \yü-zh-ə-frak-cha-wer-ē, -zə-\ *n* 1: one having the usufruct of property 2: one having the use or enjoyment of something
usufructuary *adj*: of, relating to, or having the character of a usufruct
usu-rer \yü-zh-ə-rer-, \yüzh-rer-\ *n*: one that lends money esp. at an exorbitant rate
usu-rious \yu-ri-ə-rē-əs\ *adj* 1: practicing usury 2: involving usury: of the character of usury — **usu-riously** *adv* — **usu-riousness** *n*
usurp \yu-zərp əlsə -zərp\ *v* [ME *usurpen*, fr. MF *usurper*, fr. L *usurpare*, lit. 'to take possession of by use', fr. *usu* (abl. of *usus* use) + *rāpere* to seize — **more at RAPID**] *vi*: to seize and hold (as office, place, or powers) in possession by force or without right (~ a throne) ~ *vi*: to seize or exercise authority or possession wrongfully — **usurpation** \yü-zəp-pā-shən əlsə yü-zəp-\ *n* — **usurper** \yü-zəp-pər əlsə -zəp-\ *n*
usury \yüzh-(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries [ME, fr. ML *usura*, alter. of L *usura*, fr. *usus*, pp. of *uti* to use] 1 *archaic*: INTEREST 2: the lending of money with an interest charge for its use 3: an unconscionable or exorbitant rate or amount of interest, *specif*: interest in excess of a legal rate charged to a borrower for the use of money *ut* \ət, \ut, \ut\ *n* [ME, first note in the diatonic scale, fr. ML, fr. the syllable sung to this note in a medieval hymn to St. John the Baptist]: the musical tone C in the French fixed-do system replaced in solmization by *do*
UT *abbr* 1 Universal time 2 Utah
ut dict *abbr* [L *ut dictum*] as directed
Ute \yü-tē\ *n*, *pl* Utes or Utes [Ute *Yuta*]: a member of an Amerindian people orig. ranging through Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico
uter-all \yu-ten(t)-əl, \yü-, \yü-\ *n* [ME, vessels for domestic use, fr. MF *utensile*, fr. L *utensilia*, fr. neut. pl. of *utensilis* useful, fr. *uti* to use] 1: an implement, instrument, or vessel used in a household and esp. a kitchen 2: a useful tool or implement
uter- or utero- \or 2, \yü-tə-rō\ *comb form* [L *uterus*] 1: uterus (*uterectomy*) 2: uterine and (*uteroplacental*)
uterine \yü-tə-rēn-, -rən\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *uterinus*, fr. L *uterus*] 1: born of the same mother but by a different father 2: of, relating to, or affecting the uterus
uter-us \yü-tə-rəs, \yü-trəs\ *n*, *pl* uteri \yü-tə-rē\ also *uter-us-es* [L] 1: an organ of the female mammal for containing and usu. for nourishing the young during development previous to birth — **called also womb** 2: a structure in some lower animals analogous to the uterus in which eggs or young develop
Uther \yü-thər-\ *n*: the father of Arthur in Arthurian legend
utile \yü-tē-, \yü-tē-\ *n*, *pl* utiles [ME, fr. L *utilis*]: USEFUL
utilitarianism \yü-tē-lē-ən-, \yü-tē-lē-ən-\ *n*: an advocate or adherent of utilitarianism
utilitarian *adj* 1: of or relating to or advocating utilitarianism 2: marked by utilitarian views or practices 3 *a*: of, relating to, or aiming at utility *b*: exhibiting or preferring mere utility (spare furnishings)
utilitarianism \yü-tē-lē-ən-, \yü-tē-lē-ən-\ *n* 1: a doctrine that the useful is the good and that the determining consideration of right conduct should be the usefulness of its consequences; *specif*: a theory that the aim of action should be the largest possible balance of pleasure over pain or the greatest happiness of the greatest number 2: utilitarian character, spirit, or quality
utility \yü-tē-lē-ə-, \yü-tē-lē-\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *utilite*, fr. MF *utilité*, fr. L *utilitas*, fr. *utilis* useful, fr. *uti* to use] 1: fitness for some purpose or worth to some end 2: something useful or designed for use 3 *a*: PUBLIC UTILITY *b* (1): a service (as light, power, or water) provided by a public utility (2): equipment or a piece of equipment to provide such service or a comparable service *syn* see USE
utility *adj* 1: capable of serving as a substitute in various roles or positions (*a* ~ infolder) 2 *a*: kept for the production of a useful product rather than for show or as pets (~ livestock) *b*: being of a usable but inferior grade (~ beef) 3: serving primarily for utility rather than beauty: UTILITARIAN 4: designed or adapted for general use (*a* ~ knife)
utilize \yü-tē-lē-, \yü-tē-lē-\ *v* -lized, -lizing [F *utiliser*, fr. *utile*] to make use of: turn to practical use or account (~ wasted skills) *syn* see USE — **utilizable** \yü-tē-lē-ə-\ *adj* — **utilization** \yü-tē-lē-ə-zā-shən\ *n* — **utilizer** \yü-tē-lē-ər-\ *n*
utmost \ət-mōst, esp. South -məst\ *adj* [ME, alter. of *utmost*, fr. OE *utmost*, superl. *adj*, fr. *ut* out, *adv* — **more at OUT**] 1: situated at the farthest or most distant point: EXTREME (the ~ point

of the earth — John Hunt) 2: of the greatest or highest degree, quantity, number, or amount (a matter of ~ concern)
utmost *n* 1: the most possible; the extreme limit: the highest attainable point or degree (the ~ in reliability) 2: the highest, greatest, or best of one's abilities, powers, and resources (did his ~ to help)
Uto-Aztecan \yü-tə-əz-ək-, -ək-\ *n* [Ute + -o- + Aztec]: a language phylum comprising the Nahuatl, Taraschian, Piman, and Shoshonean families — **Uto-Aztecan** *adj*
uto-pla \yü-tə-pē-ə\ *n* [Utopia, imaginary and ideal country in Utopia (1516) by Sir Thomas More, fr. *Ok ou not*, no + *topos* place] 1: an imaginary and indefinitely remote place 2 *often cap*: a place of ideal perfection esp. in laws, government, and social conditions 3: an impractical scheme for social improvement
uto-plan \yü-tə-pən\ *adj*, *often cap* 1: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a utopia, *specif*: having impossibly ideal conditions esp. of social organization 2: proposing or advocating impractically ideal social and political schemes (~ idealists) 3: impossibly ideal: VISIONARY (recognized the ~ nature of his hopes — C. S. Lewis) 4: believing in, advocating, or having the characteristics of utopian socialism (~ doctrines) (~ novels)
utopian *n* 1: one that believes in the perfectibility of human society 2: one that proposes or advocates utopian schemes
uto-pla-nism \yü-tə-piz-əm\ *n* 1: a utopian idea or theory 2 *often cap*: the body of ideas, views, or aims of a utopian
utopian socialism *n*: socialism based on a belief that social ownership of the means of production can be achieved by voluntary and peaceful surrender of their holdings by propertyed groups — **utopian socialist** *n*
uto-pla-nism \yü-tə-piz-əm-, \yü-tə-\ *n*: UTOPIANISM 2 — **uto-pla-nist** \yü-tə-pist-\ *n* — **uto-pla-nistic** \yü-tə-pis-tik-, \yü-tə-\ *adj*
utric-le \yü-trik-kəl\ *n* [L *utriculus*, dim. of *uter* leather bag]: any of various small pouches or saccate parts of an animal or plant body: *a*: the part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear into which the semicircular canals open *b*: a small one-celled usu. indehiscent one-seeded or few-seeded achene with thin membranous pericarp
utric-u-lar \yü-trik-yə-lər\ *adj*: of, relating to, resembling, or containing a utricle
utric-u-lar-ia \yü-trik-yə-lər-ē-, -lēr-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *utriculus*]: BLADDERWORT
utric-u-lus \yü-trik-yə-ləs\ *n* [L, small bag]: UTRICLE, *esp*: that of the ear
uter \ət-ər\ *adj* [ME, remote, fr. OE *ūtera* outer, compar. *adj* fr. *ūt* out, *adv* — **more at OUT**]: ABSOLUTE, TOTAL (~ darkness) (~ strangers) — **utterly** *adv*
utter *v* [ME *utren*, fr. *utter* outside, *adv*, fr. OE *ūtor*, compar. of *ūt* out] 1 *obs*: to offer for sale 2 *a*: to send forth as a sound *b*: to give utterance to: PRONOUNCE, SPEAK *c*: to give public expression to: express in words 3: to put (as currency) into circulation, *specif*: to circulate (as a counterfeit note) as if legal or genuine 4: to put forth or out: DISCHARGE *syn* see EXPRESS — **utter-able** \ət-ər-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **utter-er** \ət-ər-ər-\ *n*
utter-ance \ət-ər-əns(t), -ə-trən(t)s\ *n* [ME *uttraunce*, modif. of MF *utranche*]: the last extremity: BITTER END
utter-ance \ət-ər-əns(t), -ə-trən(t)s\ *n* 1: something uttered, *esp*: an oral or written statement: a stated or published expression 2: vocal expression: SPEECH 3: power, style, or manner of speaking
utter-most \ət-ər-mōst\ *adj* [ME, alter. of *uttermest*, fr. *ūtter* + *-most* (as in *utmost* *utmost*)] 1: OUTERMOST 2: EXTREME, UTMOST
utmost *n*: UTMOST (to the ~ of our capacity — H. S. Truman)
UV *abbr* ultraviolet
uva-rov-ite \yü-və-rō-vīt-\ *n* [G *uwarowit*, fr. Count Sergei S. Uwarov, †1853 Russ statesman]: an emerald green calcium chromium garnet $\text{Ca}_2\text{Cr}(\text{SiO}_6)_2$
uvea \yü-vē-ə\ *n* [ML, fr. L *uva* grape]: the posterior pigmented layer of the iris, also: the iris and ciliary body together with the choroid coat — **uve-al** \və-səl\ *adj*
uve-itis \yü-vē-tē-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the uvea of the eye
uvula \yü-vyū-lə\ *n*, *pl* -læ or -læ \jē-, -jē\ [ML, dim. of L *uva* grape, *uvula*: akin to OE *iw* yew]: the pendulous fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate
uvular \və-lər\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the uvula (~ glands) 2: produced with the aid of the uvula — **uvu-lar-ly** *adv*
UV *abbr* underwired
ux *abbr* [L *uxor*] wife
UXB *abbr* unexploded bomb
ux-or-i-al \ək-ər-ē-əl, -zər-, \əg-zər-, -zər-\ *adj* [L *uxorius*]: of, relating to, or characteristic of a wife
ux-or-i-cide \ək-ər-ē-sīd-, -sīr-, \əg-zər-, -zər-\ *n* 1 [ML *uxoricidium*, fr. L *uxor* wife + *-cid-* + *-idium* (-cide)]: murder of a wife by her husband 2 [L *uxor* + *-cid-* + *-ide*]: a wife murderer
ux-or-i-ous \ək-ər-ē-əs-, -sər-, \əg-zər-, -zər-\ *adj* [L *uxorius* uxorious, uxorial, fr. *uxor* wife]: excessively fond of or submissive to a wife — **ux-or-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **ux-or-i-ous-ness** *n*
Uzbek \üz-bek, -bz-, \üz-, \üz-beg-, -beg-\ *n* 1: a member of a Turkic people of Turkistan and esp. of the Uzbek Republic of the U.S.S.R. 2: the Turkic language of the Uzbek people

urochord \yûr-ô-kô(ô)rd\ *n* [ur- + NL *chorda* notochord, fr. L, cord] 1: the notochord of a tunicate which is typically restricted to the tail region of the larva 2 [NL *Urochorda*, group name, fr. ur- + *chorda* notochord]: TUNICATE — *urochordal* \yûr-ô-kôrd-ô\ *adj*

urochordata \yûr-ô-kôrd-ô-tô\ *n* [NL *Urochordata*, former group name, fr. ur- + *chordata* having a notochord, fr. *chorda* notochord]: TUNICATE — *urochordate* *adj*

urochrome \yûr-ô-krôm\ *n*: a yellow pigment to which the color of normal urine is principally due

urodele \yûr-ô-dêl\ *n* [F *urodèle*, deriv. of Gk *oura* tail + *dêlos* evident, showing — more at *SQUIREL*]: any of an order (Caudata) of amphibians (as newts) that have a tail throughout life — *urodele* *adj*

uro-gen-i-tal \yûr-ô-jen-ô-tô\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or being the organs or functions of excretion and reproduction

uro-kina-se \yûr-ô-ki-nâs, -nâz\ *n*: an enzyme similar to streptokinase that is found in human urine and is used to dissolve blood clots (as in the heart)

uro *abbr* urological, urology

uro-lith \yûr-ô-lith\ *n* [ISV]: a calculus in the urinary tract

uro-lith-i-a-sis \yûr-ô-lith-ô-sis\ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *uro-lith*]: a condition that is characterized by the formation or presence of calculi in the urinary tract

uro-log-ic \yûr-ô-lôj-ik\ or **uro-log-i-cal** \i-kôl\ *adj*: of or relating to the urinary tract or to urology

uro-log-ist \yûr-ô-lôj-ô-st\ *n*: a physician who specializes in urology

uro-lo-gy \jô\ *n*: a branch of medicine dealing with the urinary or urogenital tract

u-ron-ic \yû-ô-rân-ik\ *adj* *suffix* [Gk *ouron* urine]: connected with urine — in names of certain aldehyde-acids derived from sugars or compounds of such acids (hyaluronic)

uronic acid \yû-rân-ik\ *n*: any of a class of acidic compounds of the general formula $\text{HOOC}(\text{CHOH})_n\text{CHO}$ that contain both carboxylic and aldehydic groups, are oxidation products of sugars, and occur combined in many polysaccharides and in urine

uro-pod \yûr-ô-pôd\ *n* [ISV ur- + Gk *pod-*, foot — more at *FOOT*]: either of the flattened lateral appendages of the last abdominal segment of a crustacean, broadly: an abdominal appendage of a crustacean

uro-py-gi-al \yûr-ô-pi-jê-ô\ *adj*: of or relating to the uropygium

uro-py-gi-al *n*: a tail feather

uro-py-gi-al gland *n*: a large gland that occurs in most birds, opens dorsally at the base of the tail feathers, and usu. secretes an oily fluid which the bird uses in preening its feathers — called also *oil gland*

uro-py-gi-um \yûr-ô-pi-jê-ôm\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *ouropygion*, fr. *ouro-* ur- + *pygê* rump — more at *STEATOPYGIA*]: the fleshy and bony prominence at the posterior extremity of a bird's body that supports the tail feathers

uro-styl-e \yûr-ô-stîl\ *n* [ISV ur- + Gk *stylos* pillar — more at *STEER*]: a long unsegmented bone that represents a number of fused vertebrae and forms the posterior part of the vertebral column of frogs and toads

u-rous \yûr-ô-sô\ *adj* *comb form* [NL *-urus*, fr. Gk *-ouros*, fr. *oura* tail — more at *SQUIREL*]: -tailed (macrourous)

Ursa Ma-jor \ur-sô-mâ-jôr\ *n* [L (gen. *Ursae Majoris*), lit., greater bear]: a constellation that is the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, is situated near the north pole of the heavens, and contains the stars forming the Big Dipper two of which are in a line indicating the direction of the North Star — called also *Great Bear*

Ursa Mi-nor \ur-sô-mî-nôr\ *n* [L (gen. *Ursae Minoris*), lit., lesser bear]: a constellation that includes the north pole of the heavens and the stars which form the Little Dipper with the North Star at the tip of the handle — called also *Little Bear*

ur-sine \ur-sîn\ *adj* [L *ursinus*, fr. *ursus* bear — more at *ARCTIC*]: of, relating to, or resembling a bear or the bear family (Ursidae)

Urs-pra-ch \ur-sô-prâk\ *n* [G, fr. *Ur* Ur- + *sprache* language]: a parent language; esp.: one reconstructed from the evidence of later languages

Ursu-line \ur-sô-lên, -lîn, -lên\ *n* [NL *Ursulina*, fr. *Ursula* St. Ursula, legendary Christian martyr]: a member of any of several Roman Catholic teaching orders of nuns; esp.: a member of a teaching order founded by St. Angela Merici in Brescia, Italy, in 1535

ur-ti-car-dia \urt-ô-kar-dô, -kêr-\ *n* [NL, fr. L *urtica* nettle]: an allergic disorder marked by raised edematous patches of skin or mucous membrane and usu. intense itching and caused by contact with a specific precipitating factor either externally or internally (as by a food, drug, or inhalant) — *urti-car-dial* \urt-ô-kar-dî\ *adj*

ur-ti-ca-te \urt-ô-kât\ *vb* *cat-ed*: cat-ing *vi* [ML *urticatus*, pp. of *urlicare* to sting, fr. L *urtica*] *vi*: to produce wheals or itches; esp.: to induce urticaria — *ur-ti-ca-tion* \urt-ô-kâ-shôn\ *n*

urus \yûr-ô-sô\ *n* [L, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *uro* urus — more at *AUROCHS*]: an extinct large long-horned wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) of the German forests held to be a wild ancestor of domestic cattle

uru-shi-ol \yû-rû-shê-ôl, -ôl\ *n* [ISV, fr. Jap *urushi* lacquer]: an oily toxic irritant principle present in poison ivy and some related plants (genus *Rhus*) and in oriental lacquers derived from such plants that consists of one or more phenolic compounds with unsaturated side chains of 15 carbon atoms

us \(z)s\ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *ûs* akin to OHG *uns* us, L *nos*] *objective case of we*

US *abbr* 1 [L *ubi supra*] where above mentioned 2 United States 3 [L *ubi supra*] as above

USA *abbr* 1 United States Army 2 United States of America

us-able also *us-able* \yû-zô-bô\ *adj* 1: capable of being used 2: convenient and practicable for use — *us-abil-i-ty* \yû-zô-bîl-ô-tî\ *n* — *us-able-ness* \yû-zô-bîl-nôs\ *n* — *us-ably* \-bî\ *adv*

USAC *abbr* United States Auto Club

USAF *abbr* United States Air Force

us-age \yû-sij, -zj\ *n* 1 *a*: firmly established and generally accepted practice or procedure *b*: a uniform certain reasonable lawful practice existing in a particular locality or occupation and binding persons entering into transactions chiefly on the basis of presumed familiarity *c*: the way in which words and phrases are actually used (as in a particular form or sense) in a language community 2 *a*: the action, amount, or mode of using (parts subject to rough ~) *b*: manner of treating (suffered ill ~ at the hands of his captors) *syn* *see* HABIT

us-ance \yûz-ô(n)s\ *n* 1: USAGE *la* 2: USE, EMPLOYMENT 3 *a* *obs*: USURY *b*: INTEREST 4: the time allowed by custom for payment of a bill of exchange in foreign commerce

USCF *abbr* United States Chess Federation

USCG *abbr* United States Coast Guard

USDA *abbr* United States Department of Agriculture

us-e \yûs\ *n* [ME *us*, fr. OF, fr. L *usus*, fr. *usus* pp of *uti* to use] 1 *a*: the act or practice of employing something: EMPLOYMENT, APPLICATION (he made good ~ of his spare time) *b*: the fact or state of being used (a dish in daily ~) *c*: a method or manner of employing or applying something (gained practice in the ~ of his camera) 2 *a* (1): habitual or customary usage (2): an individual habit or group custom *b*: a liturgical form or observance; esp.: a liturgy having modifications peculiar to a local church or religious order 3 *a*: the privilege or benefit of using something (gave him the ~ of her car) *b*: the ability or power to use something (as a limb or faculty) *c*: the legal enjoyment of property that consists in its employment, occupation, exercise, or practice (she had the ~ of the estate for life) 4 *a*: a particular service or end (put learning to practical ~) *b*: the quality of being suitable for employment (saving things that might be of ~) *c*: the occasion or need to employ (took only what he had ~ for) 5 *a*: the benefit in law of one or more persons, *specif*: the benefit or profit of property established in one other than the legal possessor *b*: a legal arrangement by which such benefits and profits are so established 6: a favorable attitude: LIKING (had no ~ for modern art)

syn 1 USE, USEFULNESS, UTILITY *shared meaning element*: capacity for serving an end or purpose 2 *see* HABIT

use \yûz\ *vb* *used* \yûzd, in the phrase "used to" usually \yûs(t)\, *using* \yû-zîng\ *vi* 1: ACCUSTOM, HABITUATE 2: to put into action or service: avail oneself of: EMPLOY 3: to consume or take (as liquor or drugs) regularly 4: to carry out a purpose or action by means of: UTILIZE 5: to expend or consume by putting to use 6: to behave toward; act with regard to: TREAT (used the prisoners cruelly) ~ *vi* — used in the past with *to* to indicate a former fact or state (claims writers used to be harder)

syn USE, EMPLOY, UTILIZE *shared meaning element*: to put into service esp. to attain an end

used \yûzd, in the phrase "used to" usually \yûs(t)\ *adj* 1: employed in accomplishing something 2: that has endured use, *specif*: SECONDHAND (a ~ car) 3: ACCUSTOMED, HABITUATED

use-ful \yûs-fôl\ *adj*: capable of being put to use • SERVICEABLE

use: having utility — *use-ful-ly* \-fôl-î\ *adv*

use-ful-ness *n*: the quality of having utility and esp. practical worth or applicability *syn* *see* USE

use-less \yûs-lôs\ *adj*: having or being of no use: *a*: INEFFECTUAL *b*: not able to give service or aid: INEPT — *use-less-ly* *adv* — *use-less-ness* *n*

us-er \yû-zôr\ *n*: one that uses

USES *abbr* United States Employment Service

use up *vi* 1: to consume completely (used up his supplies) 2: to leave no capacity of force or use in: EXHAUST (land that has been used up)

ush-er \ush-ôr\ *n* [ME *usher*, fr. MF *ustier*, fr. (assumed) VL *ustilarius* doorkeeper, fr. L *ostium*, *ustium* door, mouth of a river; akin to L *or*, as mouth — more at *ORAL*] 1 *a*: an officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, or chamber *b*: an officer who walks before a person of rank *c*: one who escorts persons to their seats (as in a theater) 2 *archaic*: an assistant teacher

usher *vi* *ush-ered*; *ush-er-ing* \ush-ô-jîng\ 1: to conduct to a place 2: to precede as an usher, forerunner, or harbinger 3: INAUGURATE, INTRODUCE — often used with *in* (~ in a new era)

ush-er-ette \ush-ô-ret\ *n*: a woman who escorts persons to their seats (as in a theater): a female usher

USIA *abbr* United States Information Agency

USLTA *abbr* United States Lawn Tennis Association

USM *abbr* United States Mail

USMC *abbr* United States Marine Corps

USN *abbr* United States Navy

us-ne-a \us-nê-ô, -zô\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Ar *ushnah* moss]: any of a genus (*Usnea*) of widely distributed lichens (as old-man's beard) that have a grayish or yellow pendulous freely branched thallus

USO *abbr* United Service Organizations

USP *abbr* United States Pharmacopoeia

USPS *abbr* United States Postal Service

us-que-baugh \us-kw-ô-bô, -bô\ *n* [IrGael *ulce beathadh*] Irish & Scot: WHISKEY

USSR *abbr* United States ship

USSR *abbr* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

usu *abbr* usual; usually

usu-al \yûzh-ô-wôl, -yûzh-ô\ *adj* [LL *usualis*, fr. L *usus* use] 1: accordant with usage, custom, or habit • NORMAL 2: commonly or ordinarily used (followed his ~ route) 3: found in ordinary practice or in the ordinary course of events: ORDINARY —

a about * kitten or farther a back & bake & cot, cart
au out ch chin e less g easy g gift i trip i life
ju joke ng sing ô flow ô flaw ô coin th thin th thus
ü foot u foot y yet yû few yu furious zh vision

CANT 5: not sharply outlined: **HAZY** *syn* see **OBSCURE** **ant** definite, specific — **vaguely** *adv*

vague-ness \ˈvæg-nəs/ *n*: 1: the quality or state of being vague 2: something that is vague

vagus \ˈvə-gəs/ *n*, *pl* **vā-gi** \ˈvā-gi, -jē/ [NL *vagus nervus*, lit., wandering nerve]: either of the tenth pair of cranial nerves that arise from the medulla and supply chiefly the viscera *esp* with autonomic sensory and motor fibers

vail \ˈvā(ə)l/ *vi* [ME *valen*, partly fr MF *valer* (short for *avaler* to let fall) & partly short for ME *avalen* to let fall, fr MF *avalier*, fr OF, fr *aval* downward, fr *a* (to *fr* L *ad*) + *val* *valley* — more at *AT*]: to lower often as a sign of respect or submission

vain \ˈvān/ *adj* [ME, fr OF, fr L *vanus* empty, *vain* — more at *WANE*]: 1: having no real value: **IDLE** **WORTHLESS** 2: marked by futility or ineffectualness: **UNSUCCESSFUL** **USELESS** (~ efforts to escape) 3: **FOOLISH** **SILLY** 4: having or showing undue or excessive pride in one's appearance or achievements: **CONCEITED** — **vainly** *adv* — **vain-ness** \ˈvān-nəs/ *n*

syn 1 **VAIN** **NUGATORY** **OTIOSE** **IDLE** **EMPTY** **HOLLOW** *shared meaning element*: devoid of worth or significance

2 **see** **FUTILE**

— **In vain** 1. to no end: without success or result 2: in an irreverent or blasphemous manner (you shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain — Deut 5 11 (RSV))

vain-glori-ous \ˈvān-ɡlōr-i-əs, -glōr-i-ə/ *adj*: marked by **vain-glori-ousness** \ˈvān-ɡlōr-i-ə-səs/ *adv* — **vain-glori-ous-ness** *n*

vain-glor-y \ˈvān-ɡlōr-ē, -glōr-, (ˈvān-ˈ) *n*: 1: excessive or ostentatious pride esp in one's achievements 2: vain display or show: **VANITY**

vair \ˈvā(ə)r, ˈvə(ə)r/ *n* [ME *veir*, fr OF *vair*, fr *vair*, *adj*, variegated, fr L *varius* variegated, various]: the bluish gray and white fur of a squirrel prized for ornamental use in medieval times

Vaish-na-va \ˈvāsh-nə-və/ *n* [Skt *vaishnava* of Vishnu, fr *-vishnu* (Vishnu)] a member of a major Hindu sect devoted to the cult of Vishnu — **Vaishnavism** \ˈvāsh-nə-vīz-əm/ *n*

Vais-ya \ˈvāsh-(y)ə/ *n* [Skt *vaiśya*, fr *vā* settlement; akin to *Gk oikos* house — more at *VICINITY*]: a Hindu of an upper caste traditionally assigned to commercial and agricultural occupations

val *abbr* value, valued

valance \ˈvæl-ən(t)s, ˈvāl-/ *n* [ME *vallance*, perh fr *Valence*, France]: 1: a drapery hung along the edge of a bed, table, altar, canopy, or shelf 2: a short drapery or wood or metal frame used as a decorative heading to conceal the top of curtains and fixtures — **valanced** \-ən(t)s/ *adj*

vale \ˈvā(ə)l/ *n* [ME, fr OF *val*, fr L *valles*, *valleys*, akin to L *volvere* to roll — more at *VOLUBLE*]: **VALLEY**, **DALE**

vale-dic-tion \ˈvāl-ə-dik-shən/ *n* [L *valēdictus*, pp of *valēdicere* to say farewell, fr *vale* farewell + *dicere* to say — more at *DICTION*]: 1: an act of bidding farewell 2: **VALEDICTORY**

vale-dic-to-ri-an \ˈvāl-dik-tōr-i-ən, -tōr-/ *n*: the student usu having the highest rank in a graduating class who delivers the valedictory address at the commencement exercises

vale-dic-to-ry \ˈvāl-dik-tō-rē/ *adj* [L *valēdictus*]: of or relating to a valediction. expressing or containing a farewell

valēdictory *n*, *pl* **ries**: an address or statement of farewell or leave-taking

valence \ˈvāl-ən(t)s, ˈvāl-/ *n* [LL *valentia* power, capacity, fr L *valens*, prp of *valere* to be strong] 1 *a*: the degree of combining power of an element or radical as shown by the number of atomic weights of a univalent element (as hydrogen) with which the atomic weight of the element or the partial molecular weight of the radical will combine or for which it can be substituted or with which it can be compared *b*: a unit of valence (the four ~s of carbon) 2 *a*: relative capacity to unite, react, or interact (as with antigens or a biological substrate) *b*: the degree of attractiveness an individual, activity, or object possesses as a behavioral goal

Valen-ciennes \ˈvə-lən(t)-sē-ˈnēn(z), ˈvəl-ən-sē-/ *n* [Valenciennes, France]: a fine bobbin lace

valent \ˈvāl-ənt/ *adj* *comb form* [ISV, fr L *valens*, *valens*]: 1: having a (specified) valence or valences (*bivalent*) (*multivalent*) 2: having (so many) chromosomal strands or homologous chromosomes (*univalent*)

valen-tine \ˈvāl-ən(t)-līn/ *n*: 1: a sweetheart chosen or complimented on St. Valentine's Day 2: a gift or greeting sent or given *esp* to a sweetheart on St. Valentine's Day: *esp*: a greeting card sent on this day

Valentine Day or **Valentine's Day** *n*: **SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY**

valer-ate \ˈvāl-ə-rāt/ *n*: a salt or ester of valeric acid

valer-ian \ˈvāl-ir-i-ən/ *n* [ME, fr MF or ML, MF *valeriana*, fr ML *valeriana*, prob fr fem of *valerianus* of Valens, fr *Valens*, Roman province formerly part of Pannonia]: 1: any of a genus (*Valeriana* of the family *Valerianaceae*, the valerian family) of perennial herbs many of which possess medicinal properties 2: a drug consisting of the dried rootstock and roots of the garden hellebore (*Valeriana officinalis*) formerly used as a carminative and sedative

valer-ic acid \ˈvāl-ir-ik-, -lē-/ *n* [valerian; fr its occurrence in the root of valerian]: any of four isomeric fatty acids $C_8H_{16}O_2$ or a mixture of these, *esp*: a liquid acid of disagreeable odor obtained from valerian or made synthetically and used *esp* in organic syntheses

val-let \ˈvāl-ət, ˈvāl-(ə)l-, vā-ˈlā-/ *n* [MF *vazlet*, *varlet*, *valet* young nobleman, page, domestic servant, fr (assumed) ML *vassellitus*, dim of ML *vassus* servant — more at *VASSAL*]: 1 *a*: a man's male servant who performs personal services (as taking care of clothing) *b*: an employee (as of a hotel or a public facility) who performs personal services for customers 2: a device (as a rack or tray) for holding clothing or personal effects

valet *vi*: to serve as a valet

valet de cham-bre \ˈvāl-əd-ˈchā-mbr-/ *n*, *pl* **valets de cham-bre** \-zām-/ [Fr, lit., chamber valet]: **VALET** 1*a*

valet-u-din-ari-an \ˈvāl-ə-tu-dī-n-er-i-ən/ *n* [L *valetudinarius* sickly, infirm, fr *valetudin*, *valetudo* state of health, sickness, fr

valēre to be strong, be well] *a*: a person of a weak or sickly constitution: *esp*: one whose chief concern is his invalidism

valetudinarian *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a valetudinarian: **SICKLY**, **WEAK**

val-e-tu-din-ari-an-ism \-ē-z-əm/ *n*: the condition or state of mind of a valetudinarian

val-e-tu-din-ary \-ē-ˈt(y)ū-dī-n-er-i-ən/ *adj* [L *valetudinarius*]: **VALETU DINARIAN**

valetudinarian *n*, *pl* **-nar-ies**: **VALETUDINARIAN**

val-gus \ˈvāl-gəs/ *n* [NL, fr L, bowlegged — more at *WALK*]: the position of a joint that is turned outward to an abnormal degree (the heel is in ~ — *Yr Bk. of Orthopedics & Traumatic Surgery*)

Val-hal-la \ˈvāl-hal-ə also ˈvāl-hal-/ *n* [G & ON, G *Walhall*, fr ON *Valhall*, lit., hall of the slain, fr *valr* the slain + *höll* hall; akin to OE *wæl* slaughter, the slain, OFr *fuil* blood, and to OE *heall* hall]: the hall of Odin in Norse mythology where warriors who have died in battle are received

valiance \ˈvāl-yən(t)s, ˈvāl-/ *n*: **VALOR**

valian-cy \ˈvāl-yən-sē-/ *n*: **VALOR**

val-iant \ˈvāl-yən(t)-ənt/ *adj* [ME *valiaunt* fr MF *vaillant*, fr OF, fr prp. of *valoir* to be of worth, fr L *valēre* to be strong — more at *WIELD*]: 1: possessing or exhibiting valor: **COURAGEOUS** (~ soldiers) 2: characterized by or performed with valor (~ feats) — **val-iantly** *adv* — **val-iant-ness** *n*

val-iant *n*: a valiant person

val-id \ˈvāl-əd/ *adj* [MF or ML, MF *valide*, fr ML *validus*, fr L strong, fr *valēre*]: 1: having legal efficacy or force, *esp*: executed with the proper legal authority and formalities (a ~ contract) 2 *a*: well grounded or justifiable, being at once relevant and meaningful (a ~ theory) *b* (1): having a conclusion correctly derived from premises (~ argument) (2): correctly derived from premises (~ inference) 3: appropriate to the end in view, ~ EFFECTIVE (every craft has its own ~ methods): 4 of a *taxon*: conforming to accepted principles of sound biological classification — **val-id-ity** \ˈvāl-əd-ē-tē, -vā-/ *n* — **val-id-ly** \ˈvāl-əd-lē/ *adv* — **val-id-ness** *n*

syn **VALID** **SOUND** **COGENT** **CONVINCING** **TELLING** *shared meaning element*: having such force as to compel serious attention and usually acceptance. **VALID** implies being supported by objective truth or generally accepted authority (a *valid* conclusion) (a contract which satisfies all the requirements for enforceability by a court is termed a *valid* contract — L. B. Howard) **SOUND** implies a basis of flawless reasoning or of solid grounds (a *sound* objection) (he has a *sound* claim against the estate) **COGENT** may stress either weight of sound argument and evidence or lucidity of presentation (a *sound*-searching melancholia through which he was to create a *cogent* universality of form and meaning — J. A. Dennis) (his argument is *cogent* and the conclusion he reaches *sound*) **CONVINCING** suggests a power to overcome doubt, opposition, or reluctance to accept (the very lack of planning ~ is *convincing* proof that there was no conspiracy — Sylvan Fox) **TELLING** stresses an immediate and crucial effect striking at the heart of a matter and need not impute thereto soundness or validity (a *telling* attack, made with skill and shrewd insight — V. L. Parrington) **ant** invalid, fallacious, sophistic

val-id-ate \ˈvāl-ə-dāt/ *vi* **-dat-ed**, **-dat-ing** 1 *a*: to make legally valid *b*: to grant official sanction to by marking *c*: to confirm the validity of (an election), also: to declare (a person) elected 2: to support or corroborate on a sound or authoritative basis (experiments designed to ~ his hypothesis) *syn* *see* **CONFIRM** **ant** invalidate

val-id-a-tion \ˈvāl-ə-dā-shən/ *n*: an act, process, or instance of validating; *specif*: the determination of the degree of validity of a measuring device

val-line \ˈvāl-ēn, ˈvā-jēn/ *n* [ISV, fr *valeric* (*acid*)] *a*: a crystalline essential amino acid $C_8H_{15}NO_2$ that occurs *esp* in fibrous proteins

val-lise \ˈvāl-ēz/ *n* [Fr, fr *Valigais*]: **TRAVELING BAG**

Val-ky-rīe \ˈvāl-kī-ē also ˈvāl-kī-rē & ˈvāl-kā-rē/ *n* [G & ON, G *walkyrie*, fr ON *walkyria*, lit., chooser of the slain, akin to OE *wælcyrige* witch, both fr, a prehistoric WGrmc-NGmc compound whose first constituent is represented by ON *valr* the slain and whose second constituent is akin to OE *chozan* to choose — more at *CHOOSE*]: one of the maidens of Odin who choose the heroes to be slain in battle and conduct them to Valhalla

val-lint-e \ˈvāl-ē-/ *adj* [L *vallatus*, pp of *vallare* to surround with a wall, fr *vallum* wall, rampart — more at *WALL*]: having a raised edge surrounding a depression

val-lec-u-lae \ˈvāl-ēk-yə-lē, -və-/ *n*, *pl* **-u-lae** \-yə-lē, -jē/ [NL, fr LL, little valley, dim of L *valles* valley — more at *VALE*]: an anatomical groove, channel, or depression, *esp*: one between the base of the tongue and the epiglottis — **val-lec-u-lar-i-ty** \-lōr-i-/ *adj*

val-ley \ˈvāl-ē/ *n*, *pl* **valleys** [ME *valey*, fr OF *valey* fr *val* valley — more at *VALE*]: 1 *a*: an elongate depression of the earth's surface usu. between ranges of hills or mountains *b*: an area drained by a river and its tributaries 2 *a*: **HOLLOW DEPRESSION** *b*: the place of meeting of two slopes of a roof that form on the plan a reentrant angle

valley fever *n* [fr its prevalence in the San Joaquin valley of California]: **COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS**

Val-lois \ˈvāl-wā, ˈvāl-/ *adj* [Philippe de Valois (Philip VI of France)]: of or relating to the French royal house that ruled from 1328 to 1589

val-lo-nia \ˈvāl-lō-nē-ə, -nyə/ *n* [It *vallonia*, fr MUK *balanidia*, pl of *balanidium*, dim of *Gk balanos* acorn — more at *GLAND*]: dried acorn cups *esp* from a Eurasian evergreen oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) used in tanning or dressing leather

val-or \ˈvāl-ər/ *n* [ME, fr MF *valour* fr ML *valor* value, valor, fr L *valēre* to be strong]: strength of mind or spirit that enables a man to encounter danger with firmness, personal bravery *syn* *see* **HEROISM**

val-or-ize \ˈvāl-ə-rīz/ *vi* **-rized**, **-rizing** [fr *valorizare*, fr *valor* value, price, fr ML]: to enhance or try to enhance the price, value, or status of by organized and usu. governmental action (using subsidies to ~ coffee) — **val-or-iz-ation** \ˈvāl-ə-rī-zā-shən/ *n* **val-or-ous** \ˈvāl-ə-rəs/ *adj*: **VALIANT** — **val-or-ous-ly** *adv*

windmill) 3: the web or flat expanded part of a feather 4: a feather fastened to the shaft near the nock of an arrow 5 a: the target of a leveling rod b: one of the sights of a compass or quadrant — **vaned** \ˈvænd/ *adj*

van-guard \ˈvæn-gərd/ *also* \ˈvæn-/ *n* [ME *vantgard*, fr MF *avantgarde*, fr OF, fr *avant* fore- (fr *avant* before, fr L *abante*) + *garde* guard — more at **ADVANCE**] 1: the troops moving at the head of an army 2: the forefront of an action or movement — **van-guard-ism** \-iz-əm/ *n* — **van-guard-ist** \-ist/ *n*

va-nilla \ˈvə-nīlə-/ *n*, *pl* [NL, genus name, fr Sp *vainilla* vanilla (plant and fruit), dim of *vaina* sheath, fr L *vagina* sheath, vagina] 1: any of a genus (*Vanilla*) of tropical American climbing orchids 2 a: VANILLA BEAN b: a commercially important extract of the vanilla bean that is used esp as a flavoring

vanilla bean *n*: the long capsular fruit of a vanilla (esp *Vanilla planifolia*) that is an important article of commerce

va-nill-ic \ˈvə-nīl-ik-/ *adj*: of or derived from vanilla or vanillin

van-ill-in \ˈvæn-īl-ən/ *n*: a crystalline phenolic aldehyde C₈H₈O₃ that is the chief fragrant component of vanilla and is used esp in flavoring and in perfumery

Va-nir \ˈvæn-(ə)-/ *n* *pl* [ON] a: a race of Norse gods who become united with the Æsir

van-ish \ˈvæn-ish/ *vb* [ME *vanischen*, fr MF *evanir*, stem of *evanir*, fr (assumed) VL *evanire*, alter of L *evanescere* to dissipate like vapor, *vanish*, fr *e-* + *vanescere* to vanish, fr *vanus* empty] *vi* 1 a: to pass quickly from sight b: DISAPPEAR c: to pass completely from existence 2: to assume the value zero ~ *vi*: to cause to disappear — **van-ish-er** *n*

vanishing cream *n*: a cosmetic preparation less oily than cold cream that is used chiefly as a foundation for face powder

vanishing point *n*: 1: a point at which receding parallel lines seem to meet when represented in linear perspective — see **LINEAR PERSPECTIVE** illustration 2: a point at which something disappears or ceases to exist

van-ity \ˈvæn-ə-tē-/ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *vanite*, fr OF *vanité*, fr L *vanitas*, quality of being empty or vain, fr *vanus* empty, vain — more at **WANE**] 1: something that is vain, empty, or valueless 2: the quality or fact of being vain 3: inflated pride in oneself or one's appearance 4: CONCEIT 4: a fashionable trifle or knickknack 5 a: COMPACT 1 b: a small case or handbag for toilet articles used by women 6: DRESSING TABLE

vanity fair *n*, *often* *cap* V&F [Vanities-Fair, a fair held in the frivolous town of Vanity in John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678)] a scene or place characterized by frivolity and ostentation

vanity plate *n*: a license plate bearing letters or numbers of a combination of these as designated by the owner of the vehicle

vanity press *n*: a publishing house that publishes books at the author's expense — called also **vanity publisher**

van-quis \ˈvæn-kwɪʃ-/ *vb* [ME *venquissen* fr MF *venquis*, pretent of *venire* to conquer, fr L *vincere* — more at **VICTOR**] 1: to overcome in battle: subdue completely 2: to defeat in a conflict or contest 3: to gain mastery over (an emotion, passion, or temptation) — **van-quis-able** \-kwɪʃ-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **van-quis-er** *n*

van-tage \ˈvænt-ij-/ *n* [ME, fr AF, fr MF *avantage* — more at **ADVANTAGE**] 1: archaic: BENEFIT, GAIN 2: superiority in a contest 3: a position giving a strategic advantage, commanding perspective, or comprehensive view 4: ADVANTAGE 4 — to the **vantage** *adv*: in addition

van-ward \ˈvæn-wərd/ *adj*: located in the vanguard: **ADVANCED**

van-ward-adv: to or toward the vanguard: **FORWARD**

va-pid \ˈvæp-əd-/ *adj* [L *vapídus* flat tasting; akin to L *vappa* vapid wine and prob. to L *vapor* steam]: lacking liveliness, tang, briskness, or force: **FLAT**, **UNINTERESTING** — *syn* see **INSIPID** — **va-pid-ly** *adv* — **va-pid-ness** *n*

va-pid-ly \ˈvæp-əd-lee-/ *adv*, *va-*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being vapid 2: something vapid

va-por \ˈvæ-pər-/ *n* [ME *vapour*, fr MF *vapeur*, fr L *vapor* steam, vapor — more at **COVEY**] 1: diffused matter (as smoke or fog) suspended floating in the air and impairing its transparency 2 a: a substance in the gaseous state as distinguished from the liquid or solid state b: a substance (as gasoline, alcohol, mercury, or benzoin) vaporized for industrial, therapeutic, or military uses, also: a mixture (as the explosive mixture in an internal-combustion engine) of such a vapor with air 3 a: something unsubstantial or transitory: **PHANTASM** b: a foolish or fanciful idea 4 *pl* a: archaic: exhalations of bodily organs (as the stomach) held to affect the physical or mental condition b: a depressed or hysterical nervous condition

vapor *vi* **va-pored**: **va-por-ing** \-p(ə)-rɪŋ/ 1 a: to rise or pass off in vapor b: to emit vapor 2: to indulge in bragging, blustering, or idle talk — **va-por-er** \-p(ə)-rɪ-/ *n*

vapor barrier *n*: a layer of material (as roofing paper or polyethylene film) used to retard or prevent the absorption of moisture into a construction (as a wall or floor)

va-por-ing \ˈvæp(ə)-rɪŋ/ *n*: the act or speech of one that vapors; *specif*: an idle, extravagant, or high-flown expression or speech — *usu* used in *pl*

va-por-ish \ˈvæp(ə)-rɪʃ/ *adj*: 1: resembling or suggestive of vapor 2: given to fits of depression or hysteria — **va-por-ish-ness** *n*

va-por-iza-tion \ˈvæp(ə)-rɪ-zə-shən/ *n*: the action or process of vaporizing: the state of being vaporized

va-por-ize \ˈvæp(ə)-rɪz/ *vb* -ized, -izing *vt*: 1: to convert (as by the application of heat or by spraying) into vapor 2: to cause to become ethereal or dissipated ~ *vi*: 1: to become vaporized 2: **VAPOR** 2 — **va-por-iz-able** \-rɪ-zə-bəl/ *adj*



vanilla 1 flowering stem and leaves, 2 pod

va-por-izer \-rɪ-zər/ *n*: one that vaporizes ~ *as* a: **ATOMIZER** b: an apparatus for vaporizing a heavy oil (as petroleum) for the explosive charge of an internal-combustion engine, also: a simple form of carburetor c: a device for converting water or a medicated liquid into a vapor for inhalation

vapor lock *n*: partial or complete interruption of flow of a fluid (as fuel in an internal-combustion engine) caused by the formation of bubbles of vapor in the feeding system

va-por-ous \ˈvæp(ə)-rəs/ *adj*: 1: consisting or characteristic of vapor 2: producing vapors: **VOLATILE** 3: containing or obscured by vapors: **MISTY** 4 a: **ETHEREAL**, **UNSUBSTANTIAL** b: consisting of or indulging in vaporings — **va-por-ous-ly** *adv* — **va-por-ous-ness** *n*

vapor pressure *n*: the pressure exerted by a vapor that is in equilibrium with its solid or liquid form — called also **vapor tension**

vapor trail *n*: **CONTRAIL**

va-por-y \ˈvæp(ə)-rē/ *adj*: **VAPOROUS**, **MISTY**

va-pour chiefly *Brit var* of **VAPOR**

va-que-ro \ˈvæ-ke(r)-rō/ *n*, *pl* -ros [Sp — more at **BUCKAROO**] : **HERDSMAN**, **COWBOY**

var *abbr* 1 **variable** 2 **variant** 3 **variation** 4 **vanety** 5 **various**

VAR *abbr* 1 **visual-aural range** 2 **volt-ampere reactive**

va-ra \ˈvār-ə-/ *n* [Sp & Pg, lit. pole, fr L, neut *pl* of *varius* various] : **MISCELLANY**, *esp*: a literary miscellany

vari-able \ˈvər-ē-ə-bəl-, ˈvār-/ *adj* 1 a: able or apt to vary: subject to variation or changes (~ winds) b: **FICKLE**, **INCONSTANT** 2: characterized by variations 3: having the characteristics of a variable 4: not true to type: **ABERRANT** — used of a biological group or character — **vari-abil-ity** \ˈvər-ē-ə-bəl-ē-tē-/ *n* — **vari-able-ness** \ˈvər-ē-ə-bəl-nəs-, ˈvār-/ *n* — **vari-ably** \-bəl-ē/ *adv*

2 variable *n*: something that is variable 2 a: a quantity that may assume any one of a set of values b: a symbol representing a variable 3: **VARIABLE STAR**

variable cost *n*: a cost (as for labor or materials) that varies directly with the level of production

variable star *n*: a star whose brightness changes usu in more or less regular periods

vari-ance \ˈvər-ē-ən(t)s-, ˈvār-/ *n* 1: the fact, quality, or state of being variable or variant ~ **DIFFERENCE**, **VARIATION** (yearly ~ in crops) 2: the fact or state of being in disagreement: **DISSENSION**, **DISPUTE** 3: a disagreement between two parts of the same legal proceeding that must be consonant 4: a license to do some act contrary to the usual rule (as zoning ~) 5: the square of the standard deviation — *syn* see **DISCORD** — at **variance**: not in harmony or agreement

vari-ant \ˈvər-ē-ə-nt-, ˈvār-/ *adj* 1 **obs**: **VARIABLE** 2: manifesting variety, deviation, or disagreement 3: varying usu slightly from the standard form (~ readings)

2 variant *n*: one of two or more persons or things exhibiting usu. slight differences ~ *as* a: one that exhibits variation from a type or norm b: one of two or more different spellings (as *labor* and *labour*) or pronunciations (as of *economics* \ˈek-, ˈek-/ of the same word c: one of two or more words (as *geographic* and *geographical*) or word elements (as *mon-* and *mono-*) of essentially the same meaning differing only in the presence or absence of an affix

vari-ate \ˈvər-ē-āt-, ˈvār-/ *vt* *and* *vi* **RANDOM VARIABLE**

vari-a-tion \ˈvər-ē-ā-shən-, ˈvār-/ *n* 1 a: the act or process of varying: the state or fact of being varied b: an instance of varying c: the extent to which or the range in which a thing varies 2: **DECLINATION** 6 3: a change in the mean motion or mean orbit of a celestial body 4 a: a change of algebraic sign between successive terms of a sequence b: a measure of the change in a variable or function 5: the repetition of a musical theme with modifications in rhythm, tune, harmony, or key 6 a: **DIVERGENCE** in qualities of an organism or biotype from those typical or usual to its group b: an individual or group exhibiting variation 7 a: a solo dance in classic ballet b: a repetition in modern ballet of a movement sequence with changes — **vari-a-tion-al** \-shən-ē-/ *adj* — **vari-a-tion-ally** \-ē-/ *adv*

vari-a-tion-ally \-shən-ē-/ *adv*

vari-a-tion-al \-shən-ē-/ *adj*

vari-a-tion-ally \-shən-ē-/ *adv*

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vari-a-tion-ally \-shən-ē-/ *adv*

val-our \val-ər/ chiefly Brit var of **VALOR**

Val-salva maneuver \val-sal-və/ *n* [Antonio Maria Valsalva †1723 It anatomist]: the process of making a forceful attempt at expiration while holding the nostrils closed and keeping the mouth shut for the purpose of testing the patency of the eustachian tubes or of adjusting middle ear pressure — called also **Valsalva**.

value \val/ *n* [F, fr G *walzen*; WALTZ; *specif*: a concert waltz] **val-u-able** \val-yə-(wə)-bəl/ *adj* 1 *a*: having monetary value *b*: worth a good price 2 *a*: having desirable or esteemed characteristics or qualities (≈ *friendship*) *b*: of great use or service (≈ *advice*) *syn* see **COSTLY** — **valu-able-ness** *n* — **valu-ably** \-bly/ *adv*

valuable *n*: a usu personal possession (as jewelry) of relatively great monetary value — *usu* used in pl
valuable consideration *n*: an equivalent or compensation having value that is given for something acquired or promised (as money or marriage) and that may consist either in a benefit accruing to one party or a loss falling upon the other

val-u-ate \val-yə-wāt/ *vt* -ated, -ating: to place a value on: *AP* **PRASE**

val-u-a-tion \val-yə-wā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of valuing, *specif*: appraisal of property 2: the estimated or determined market value of a thing 3: judgment or appreciation of worth or character — **valu-a-tion-al** \-shən-əl/ *adj* — **valu-a-tion-ally** \-ē/ *adv*

val-u-a-tor \val-yə-wāt-ər/ *n*: one that values, *specif*: one that appraises

val-u-e \val-(j)yt-, -yə-(w)/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr (assumed) VL *valuta*, fr. fem. of *valutus*, pp of *L valere* to be worth, be strong] 1: a fair return or equivalent in goods, services, or money for something exchanged 2: the monetary worth of something: marketable price 3: relative worth, utility, or importance: degree of excellence (had nothing of ~ to say) 4 *a*: a numerical quantity assigned or computed *b*: the amount or extent of a specified measurement of space, time, or quantity *c*: precise signification (≈ of a word) 5: the relative duration of a musical note 6 *a*: relative lightness or darkness of a color: **LUMINOSITY** *b*: the relation of one part in a picture to another with respect to lightness and darkness 7: something (as a principle or quality) intrinsically valuable or desirable (sought material ~s instead of human ~s — W H Jones) 8: **DENOMINATION**

value *vt* **val-ued**; **valu-ing** 1 *a*: to estimate or assign the monetary worth of: **APPRAISE** (≈ a necklace) *b*: to rate or scale in usefulness, importance, or general worth: **EVALUATE** 2: to consider or rate highly: **PRIZE**, **ESTEEM** (valued his friendship) *syn* see **ESTIMATE**, **APPRECIATE** — **valu-er** \-yər/ *n*

val-u-e-added tax \val-yə-wad-dəd/ *n*: an incremental excise that is levied on the value added at each stage of the processing of a raw material or the production and distribution of a commodity and that typically has the impact of a sales tax on the ultimate consumer

val-u-ed \val-(j)yt-, -yəd/ *adj*: having a value or values esp. of a specified kind or number — *usu* used in combination (real-valued) **value judgment** *n*: a judgment attributing a value (as good, evil, beautiful, or desirable) to a certain thing, action, or entity

val-u-e-less \val-yū-ləs-, -yə-/ *adj*: of no value: **WORTHLESS** — **val-u-e-less-ness** *n*

val-u-ta \və-ˈlūt-, -lū-(j)ūt/ *n* [It, value, fr (assumed) VL *valuta*] 1: the agreed or exchange value of a currency 2: **FOREIGN EXCHANGE**

val-vate \val-vāt/ *adj*: having valves or parts resembling a valve: meeting at the edges without overlapping in the bud (≈ leaves) *b*: opening as if by doors or valves (≈ capsules) (≈ anthers)

valve \valv/ *n* [L *valva*, akin to *L volvere* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**] 1 *archaic*: a leaf of a folding or double door 2 [NL *valva*, fr L]: a structure esp. in a vein or lymphatic that closes temporarily a passage or orifice or permits movement of fluid in one direction only 3 *a*: any of numerous mechanical devices by which the flow of liquid, gas, or loose material in bulk may be started, stopped, or regulated by a movable part that opens, shuts, or partially obstructs one or more ports or passageways, also: the movable part of such a device *b*: a device in a brass instrument for quickly varying the tube length in order to change the fundamental tone by some definite interval *c* chiefly Brit: **ELECTRON TUBE** 4 [NL *valva*, fr L]: one of the distinct and usu. movably articulated pieces of which the shell of some shell-bearing animals (as lamellibranch mollusks, brachiopods, and bryozoans) consists 5 [NL *valva*, fr L]: *a*: one of the segments or pieces into which a dehiscing capsule or legume separates *b*: the portion of various anthers (as of the barberry) resembling a lid *c*: one of the two enclosing membranes of a diatom — **valved** \valvd/ *adj* — **valve-less** \valv-ləs/ *adj*

valve-in-head engine *n*: an internal-combustion engine in which both inlet and exhaust valves are located in the cylinder head

val-vu-lis \val-yū-lis/ *n*, pl -lēs \-lēz-, -līz/ [NL]: a small valve or fold

val-vu-lar \val-yū-lər/ *adj* 1: resembling or functioning as a valve, also: opening by valves 2: of or relating to a valve esp. of the heart (≈ disorders)

val-vu-litis \val-yū-līt-əs/ *n* [NL]: inflammation of a valve esp. of the heart

va-moose \və-ˈmūs-, vā- v/ *vi* **va-moosed**; **va-moos-ing** [Sp *vamos* let us go, suppletive 1st pl imper (fr. *L vadere* to go) of *ir* to go, fr. *L ire* — more at **WADE**, **ISSUE**] *slang*: to depart quickly: **DECAMP** 1 *vamp* \vamp/ *n* [ME *vampe* sock, fr OF *avanpié*, fr. *avant* fore- + *pié* foot, fr L *ped*, *pes* — more at **VANQUARD**, **POOT**] 1: the part of a shoe upper or boot upper covering esp. the forepart of the foot and sometimes also extending forward over the toe or backward to the back seam of the upper 2 [*vamp*]: an introductory musical passage of two or four measures often repeated several times (as in vaudeville) before a solo or between verses

vamp *vi* 1 *a*: to provide (a shoe) with a new vamp *b*: to piece (something old) with a new part: **PATCH** (≈ up old sermons)

2: **INVENT**, **FABRICATE** (≈ up an excuse) ~ *vi*: to play a musical vamp — **vamp-er** *n*

vamp *n* [short for *vampire*]: a woman who uses her charm or wiles to seduce and exploit men — **vamp-ish** \ˈvamp-ish/ *adj*

vamp-vi: to practice seductive wiles on

vamp-ire \ˈvamp-(p)ī-ər/ *n* [F, fr G *vampir*, of Slav origin, akin to Serb *vampir* vampire] 1: the body of a dead person believed to come from the grave at night and suck the blood of persons asleep 2 *a*: one who lives by preying on others *b*: a woman who exploits and runs her lover 3: any of various So. American bats (genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla* of the family *Desmodontidae*) structurally adapted for subsisting on blood and dangerous to man and domestic animals esp. as vectors of equine trypanosomiasis and of rabies, also: any of several other bats that do not feed on blood but are sometimes reputed to do so

vamp-ir-ism \ˈvamp-(s)r-iz-əm/ *n* 1: belief in vampires 2: the actions of a vampire

v'an \v'an/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *vannus* — more at **WINNOW**] 1 *dial* Eng': a winnowing device (as a fan) 2: **WING** *la*

v'an *n* [by shortening]: **VANQUARD**

v'an *n* [short for *caravan*] 1 *a*: a usu enclosed wagon or motor-truck used for transportation of goods or animals, also: **CARAVAN** 2 *b*: a detachable passenger cabin transportable by aircraft or truck 2 chiefly Brit: an enclosed railroad freight or baggage car

van-a-date \ˈvæn-ə-dāt/ *n*: a salt or ester of a vanadic acid

van-a-dic \ˈvæn-əd-ik-, -nəd-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing vanadium esp. with a higher valence than in vanadous compounds **vanadic acid** *n*: any of various acids that are hydrates of vanadium pentoxide or are known esp. in the form of salts and esters 2: **VANADIUM PENTOXIDE**

van-a-d-i-n-ite \ˈvæn-əd-ē-nīt-, -væn-ə-ˈdē-n-/ *n* [G *vanadinit*, fr *vanadin* vanadium, fr NL *vanadium*]: a mineral consisting of a lead vanadate and chloride and occurring in yellowish, brownish, or ruby-red hexagonal crystals

van-a-d-um \ˈvæn-əd-əm/ *n* [NL, fr ON *Vanadis* Freya]: a grayish malleable ductile polyvalent metallic element found combined in minerals and used esp. to form alloys (as vanadium steel) — see **ELEMENT** table

vanadium pentoxide *n*: a yellowish red crystalline compound V_2O_5 used esp. in glass manufacture and as a catalyst

van-a-dous \ˈvæn-əd-əs-, -væn-əd-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing vanadium esp. with a lower valence than in vanadic compounds

Van Allen belt \ˈvæn-əl-ən-, -və-/ *n* [James A. Van Allen]: a belt of intense ionizing radiation that surrounds the earth in the outer atmosphere

van-a-sa-pa-ti \ˈvæn-sə-pət-ē-, -nās-/ *n* [Skt, forest tree, soma plant, lit, lord of the forest, fr *vana* forest + *pati* lord]: a hydrogenated vegetable fat used as a butter substitute in India

van-da \ˈvæn-də/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Hindi *vandā* mistletoe, fr. Skt, a parasitic plant]: any of a large genus (*Vanda*) of Indos-Malayan epiphytic orchids often grown for their loose racemes of showy flowers

van-dal \ˈvæn-dəl/ *n* [L *Vandalii* (pl.), of Gmc origin] 1 *cap*: a member of a Germanic people who lived in the area south of the Baltic between the Vistula and the Oder, overran Gaul, Spain, and northern Africa in the 4th and 5th centuries A.D. and in 455 sacked Rome 2: one who willfully or ignorantly destroys, damages, or defaces property belonging to another or to the public — **vandal** *adj*, often *cap* — **Van-dal-ic** \ˈvæn-dəl-ik/ *adj*

van-dal-ism \ˈvæn-dəl-iz-əm/ *n*: willful or malicious destruction or defacement of public or private property

van-dal-ist-ic \ˈvæn-dəl-iz-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to vandalism

van-dal-ize \ˈvæn-dəl-īz-/ *vt*, -ized, -izing: to subject to vandalism

DAMAGE — **van-dal-iza-tion** \ˈvæn-dəl-ə-ˈzā-shən/ *n*

Van de Graaff generator \ˈvæn-də-ˈgraf-/ *n* [Robert J. Van de Graaff] 1967 Am physicist]: **ELECTROSTATIC GENERATOR**

van der Waals forces \ˈvæn-dər-wōlz-/ *n* pl [Johannes D. van der Waals] 1923 D physicist]: the relatively weak attractive forces that are operative between neutral atoms and molecules and that arise because of the electric polarization induced in each of the particles by the presence of other particles

Van-dyke \ˈvæn-dik-, vən-/ *n* [Sir Anthony Vandyke] 1 *a*: a wide collar with a deeply indented edge *b*: one of several V-shaped points forming a decorative edging *c*: a border of such points 2: a trim pointed beard — **van-dyked** \-ˈdikt/ *adj*

Vandyke brown *n* [fr. its use by the painter Vandyke]: a natural brown-black pigment of organic matter obtained from bog earth or peat or lignite deposits, also: any of various synthetic brown pigments

vane \væn/ *n* [ME (southern dial.), fr. OE *fana* banner, akin to OHG *fano* cloth, L *pannus* cloth, rag] 1 *a*: a movable device attached to an elevated object (as a spire) for showing the direction of the wind *b*: one that is changeable or inconstant 2: a thin flat or curved object that is rotated about an axis by a flow of fluid or that rotates to cause a fluid to flow or that redirects a flow of fluid (the ~s of a



Vandyke 2

a about **kitten* or further *a* back **bake* **cot*, cart
a out *ch chin* *e* less *e* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *g* sing *o* flow *o* flaw *o* coin *th* than *th* thus
u piece *u* foot *y* yet *yū* few *y* furious *zh* vision

under the protection of another who is his feudal lord and to whom he has vowed homage and fealty: a feudal tenant 2: one in a subservient or subordinate position — *vassal* *adj*
vassal-ship \-ə-ʃɪp/ *n* 1: the state of being a vassal 2: the homage, fealty, or services due from a vassal 3: a position of subordination or submission (as to a political power)

vast \væst/ *adj* [L *vastus*, akin to OIr *fai* length]: very great in size, amount, degree, intensity, or esp in extent or range *Syn* see HUGE — *vastly* *adv* — *vastness* \væst(ɪ)-nəs/ *n*

vast *n* 1: a boundless space (the ~ of heaven — John Mil[ton])

vastitude \væst(ɪ)-t(ɪ)d/ *n* 1: IMENSITY, VASTNESS

vastity \væst(ɪ)-t(ɪ)-/ *n*, *pl* -ties: VASTITUDE

vasty \væst(ɪ)-/ *adj*: VAST (call spirits from the ~ deep — Shak.)

vat \væt/ *n* [ME *fat*, *vat*, fr OE *fæt*, akin to OHG *vaz* vessel, Lith *puodas* pot] 1: a large vessel (as a cistern, tub, or barrel) esp for holding liquors in an immature state or preparations for dyeing or tanning 2: a liquor containing a dye converted into a soluble reduced colorless or weakly colored form that on textile material steeped in the liquor and exposed to the air is converted by oxidation to the original insoluble dye and precipitated in the fiber

vat *vt* *vat*-ted; *vat*-ting: to put into or treat in a vat

VAT *abbr* value-added tax

vat dye *n*: a water-insoluble generally fast dye used in the form of a vat liquor — called also *vat color*

vatic-dyed \væt(ɪ)-dɪd/ *adj*: dyed with one or more vat dyes

vatic \væt(ɪ)-/ *adj* [L *vates* seer, prophet, akin to OE *wōth* poetry, OHG *wuot* madness, OIr *fāth* seer, poet]: PROPHETIC, ORACULAR

Vatic \væt(ɪ)-kən/ *n* [L *Vaticanus* Vatican Hill (in Rome)] 1: the papal headquarters in Rome 2: the papal government — *Vatican* *adj*

vaticinal \væ-ˈtɪs-nəl-, væ- / *adj* [L *vaticinus*, fr *vaticinari*]: PROPHETIC

vaticinal-note \-n-ət/ *n*: *vatic*-; *nat*-ing [L *vaticinatus*, pp of *vaticinari*, fr *vates* + *cinari* (akin to L *canere* to sing) — more at CHANT]: PROPHESY, PREDICT — *vaticinal-na-tor* \-tɔr/ *n*

vaticinal-nation \-tɪs-n-ə-ʃən/ *n* 1: something foretold: PREDICTION 2: the act of prophesying

vaudeville \vɔd(ə)-vɔl-, vɔd-, vɔd-, (-ə)-vil/ *n* [F, fr. MF, popular satirical song, alter. of *vaudeire*, fr *vau-de-Vire* valley of Vire, fr. *vau*, *val* valley + *de* from, of (fr L) + *Vire*, town in northwest France where such songs were composed — more at VALE, DE.] 1: a light often comic theatrical piece frequently combining pantomime, dialogue, dancing, and song 2: stage entertainment consisting of various unrelated acts (as performing animals, acrobats, comedians, dancers, or singers)

vaudeville *adj*: *vau*-; *vil*-ing, *vau*-; *vil*-ing *n*: a vaudeville writer, actor, singer, or performer

vaudevilian *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of vaudeville

Vau-dols \vɔd(ə)-dɔl-, vɔd-, / *n* *pl* [MF, fr. ML *Valdenses*]: WALDENSES

vault \vɔlt/ *n* [ME *voute*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *volūtā* turn, vault, prob. fr. *volūtāre*]

1 *a*: an arched structure of masonry usu. forming a ceiling or roof *b*: something (as the sky) resembling a vault *c*: an arched or dome-shaped anatomical structure 2 *a*: a space covered by an arched structure, esp: an underground passage or room *b*: an underground storage compartment *c*: a room or compartment for the safekeeping of valuables 3 *a*: a burial chamber *b*: a prefabricated container usu. of metal or concrete into which a casket is placed at burial — *vaulty* \vɔlt(ɪ)-/ *adj*

vault *vt*: to form or cover with or as if with a vault: ARCH

vault *vb* [MF *volver*, fr OIr *volūtāre*, fr. (assumed) VL *volūtāre* to turn, leap, freq. of L *volvere* to roll — more at VOLUBLE] *vi*: to bound vigorously, esp: to execute a leap using the hands or a pole

vi: to leap over; esp: to leap over by aid of the hands or a pole

vault *n*: an act of vaulting: LEAP

vaulted \vɔlt(ɪ)-d/ *adj* 1: built in the form of a vault: ARCHED

2: covered with a vault

vaulter \vɔlt(ɪ)-/ *n*: one that vaults, esp: POLE-VAULTER

vaulting \vɔlt(ɪ)-/ *n*: vaulted construction

vaulting *adj* 1: reaching or stretching for the heights 2: designed for use in vaulting or in gymnastic exercises (a ~ block)

vaulting *n*: LONG HORSE

vault \vɔnt-, vɔnt-, / [ME *vaunten*, fr. MF *vauter*, fr. LL *vanitare*, fr. L *vanitas* vanity] *vi*: to make a vain display of one's own worth or attainments: BRAG ~ *vi*: to call attention to pridefully and often boastfully (our ~ed progress has its darker side) *syn* see BOAST — *vauter* *n*: *vau*-; *ting*-ly \-ɪŋ-ɪ- / *adv*

vault *n* 1: a vainglorious display of what one is or has or has done 2: a bragging assertive statement

vault-courier \vɔnt(ɪ)-kʊr-ɪ- / *n*, *pl* -kɔr-ɪ-, -kɔr-ɪ- / [MF *avanti-courier*, lit., advance courier]: one sent in advance: FORE-RUNNER

vault-ful \vɔnt(ɪ)-fʊl-, vɔnt- / *adj*: VAINORIOUS, BOASTFUL

vauity \vɔnt(ɪ)- / *adj*, *Sci*: PROUD BOASTFUL, VAIN

vav *var* of *vaw*

vav-a-sor or *vav-a-sour* \vav(ə)-sɔr-, sɔr(ə)-, -sɔ(ə)- / *n* [ME *vavassor*, fr OE *vavassor*, prob. fr ML *vassus* *vassorum* vassal of vassals]: a feudal tenant ranking directly below a baron

vavard \vav(ə)-wɔrd(ə)- / *n* [ME *vauwarde*, *vaward*, fr ONF *avantgarde*, fr *avant* before (fr L *abante*) + *garde* guard, fr *warder* to guard — more at ADVANCE, REWARD]: the foremost part: FOREFRONT (the ~ of our youth — Shak.)

vb *abbr* verb, verbal

VC *abbr* 1 veterinary corps 2 vice-chancellor 3 vice-consul 4 Victoria Cross 5 Vicicong

VD *abbr* 1 vapor density 2 various dates 3 venereal disease

V-day \vɛ-də-/ *n* [Victory day]: a day of victory

VDRL *abbr* venereal disease research laboratory

ve \vɛ-, vɛ-/ *vb* [by contr]: HAVE (we've been there)

Ve-adar \və-ˈdər-, və-ˈdər- / *n* [Heb *və-Adhar*, lit., and Adar (i.e., the second Adar)]: the intercalary month of the Jewish calendar following Adar in leap years

veal \vɛ(ə)- / *n* [ME *weel*, fr. MF, fr. L *vitellus* small calf, dim. of *vitulus* calf — more at WETHER] 1: CALF; *esp*: VEALER 2: the flesh of a young calf

veal *vt*: to kill and dress (a calf) for veal

veal or *ve-lor* \vɛ-lɔr/ *n*: a calf grown for or suitable for veal

veally \vɛ-ɪ- / *adj* 1: resembling or suggesting veal or a calf 2: IMMATURE

vec-to-graph \vek-tə-ˈgræf/ *n* [vector + -graph]: a picture composed of two superposed stereoscopic images that give a three-dimensional effect when viewed through polarizing spectacles — *vec-to-graphic* \vek-tə-ˈgræf(ɪ)- / *adj*

vec-tor \vek-tɔr/ *n* [NL, fr L, carrier, fr. *vectus*, pp of *vehere* to carry — more at WAY] 1 *a*: a quantity that has magnitude and direction and that is commonly represented by a directed line segment whose length represents the magnitude and whose orientation in space represents the direction, broadly: an element of a vector space *b*: a course or compass direction esp. of an airplane 2 *a*: an organism (as an insect) that transmits a pathogen *b*: POLLINATOR *c*: DRIVE 6 — *vec-to-ri-al* \vek-tɔr-ɪ-əl-, -tɔr- / *adj*

vector *vt* *vec*-tored; *vec*-tor-ing \-t(ə)-ɪŋ/ 1: to guide (as an airplane, its pilot, or a missile) in flight by means of a radioed vector 2: to change the direction of (the thrust of a jet engine) for steering

vec-tor-car-di-gram \vek-tɔr-ˈkɑrd-ɪ-ə-ˈgræm/ *n*: a graphic record made by vectorcardiography

vec-tor-car-di-og-ra-phy \vek-tɔr-ˈkɑrd-ɪ-ə-ˈgræf-ɪ- / *n*: a method of recording the direction and magnitude of the electrical forces of the heart by means of a continuous series of vectors that form a curving line around a center — *vec-tor-car-di-og-ra-phy* \-t(ə)-ˈgræf(ɪ)- / *adj*

vector product *n*: a vector *c* whose length is the product of the lengths of two vectors *a* and *b* and the sine of their included angle, whose direction is perpendicular to their plane, and whose sense is that of a right-handed screw with axis *c* when *a* is rotated into *b* — called also *cross product*

vector space *n*: a set representing a generalization of a system of vectors and consisting of elements which comprise a commutative group under addition, each of which is left unchanged under multiplication by the multiplicative identity of a field, and for which multiplication by the multiplicative operation of the field is commutative, closed, distributive such that both $c(A + B) = cA + cB$ and $(c + d)A = cA + dA$, and associative such that $(cd)A = c(dA)$ where *A*, *B* are vectors and *c*, *d* are elements of the field

vector sum *n*: the sum of a number of vectors that for the sum of two vectors is geometrically represented by the diagonal of a parallelogram whose sides represent the two vectors being added

Veda \və-də-/ *n* [Skt, lit., knowledge, akin to Gk *eidēnai* to know — more at WIT]: any of four canonical collections of hymns, prayers, and liturgical formulas that comprise the earliest Hindu sacred writings

ve-dā-lla \vɛ-dəl-ə-/ *n* [NL]: an Australian ladybug (*Rodolia cardinalis*) introduced to many countries to control scale insects

Ve-dānt \və-ˈdānt-, vɔ-, -dānt-/ *n* [Skt *Vedānta*, lit., end of the Veda, fr *Veda* + *anta* end, akin to OE *ende* end]: an orthodox system of Hindu philosophy developing esp. in a qualified monism the speculations of the Upanishads on ultimate reality and the liberation of the soul — *Ve-dānt-ism* \-dānt-ɪz-əm-, -dānt- / *n* — *Ve-dānt-ist* \-dānt-ɪst-, -dānt- / *n*

Ve-dāntic \və-dānt(ɪ)- / *adj*: *ve*-; *dānt*- / *adj* 1: of or relating to the Vedānta philosophy 2: VEDIC

Ved-dā or *Ved-dah* \ved-ə-/ *n* [Sinhalese *vedda* hunter]: a member of an aboriginal people of Ceylon

Ved-doid \ved-ɔɪd/ *n*: a member of an ancient race of southern Asia characterized by wavy to curly hair, chocolate-brown skin color, slender body build, and fine features — *Veddoid* *adj*

ve-dette \vɛ-ˈdɛt/ *n* [F, fr. It *vedetta*, alter. of *veletta*, prob. fr. Sp *vela* watch, fr. *velar* to keep watch, fr. L *vigilare* to wake, watch, fr. *vigil* awake]: a mounted sentinel stationed in advance of pickets

Vedic \vɛd(ɪ)- / *adj*: of or relating to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or Hindu history and culture between 1500 B.C. and 500 B.C.

vee \vɛ-/ *n* 1: the letter *v* 2: something shaped like the letter *V*

vee-n *var* of *vina*

veep \vɛp/ *n* [fr *v* *p* (abbr for vice-president)]: VICE-PRESIDENT

veer \vɪər/ *n* [fr *v* *p* (abbr for vice-president)]: VICE-PRESIDENT

veer \vɪər/ *vb* [fr *v* *p* (abbr for vice-president)]: VICE-PRESIDENT

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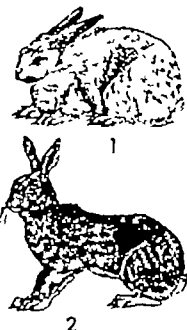
veer \vɪər/ *vb* [fr *v* *p* (abbr for vice-president)]: VICE-PRESIDENT

veer \vɪər/ *vb* [fr *v* *p* (abbr for vice-president)]: VICE-PRESIDENT

veer \vɪər/ *vb* [fr *v* *p* (abbr for vice-president)]: VICE-PRESIDENT

varier \ver-ē-er, 'var- n: one that varies
var-i-etal \və-ri-ē-tl- / adj: of, relating to, or characterizing a variety (~ name); also: being a variety in distinction from an individual or species — **var-i-etal-ly** \-l-ē-adv
vari-ety \və-ri-ē-tē- / n, pl **-et-ies** [MF or L; MF *varietē*, fr. L *varietas*, *varietas*, fr. *varius* various] 1: the quality or state of having different forms or types: **MULTIFARIOUSNESS** 2: a number or collection of different things esp. of a particular class: **ASSORTMENT** 3 a: something differing from others of the same general kind: **SORT** b: any of various groups of plants or animals of less than specific rank 4: **VARIETY SHOW**
variety meat n: an edible part (as the liver or tongue) of a slaughter animal other than skeletal muscle
variety show n: a theatrical entertainment of successive separate performances (as of songs, dances, skits, acrobatic feats, and trained animal acts)
variety store n: a retail store that carries a large variety of merchandise esp. of low unit value
var-i-form \ver-ə-fo:m, 'var- / adj: having various forms: varied or different in form
var-i-o-cou-pler \ver-ē-ō-kop-lər, 'var- / n: an inductive coupler the mutual inductance of which is adjustable by moving one coil with respect to the other
var-i-o-la \və-ri-ō-lə, 'var-, və-ri-ō-lə- / n [NL, fr. ML *pustule*, *pox*, fr. L *pustula*]: any of several virus diseases (as smallpox or cowpox) marked by a pustular eruption
var-i-o-lid \və-ri-ō-lōid, 'var-, və-ri-ō-lōid- / n [NL *variola*]: a modified mild form of smallpox occurring in persons who have been vaccinated or who have had smallpox
var-i-o-lous \ver-ē-ō-ləs, 'var-, və-ri-ō-ləs- / adj: of or relating to smallpox
var-i-om-e-ter \ver-ē-am-ē-tər, 'var- / n 1: **VARIOCOUPLER** 2: an instrument for measuring magnetic declination 3: an aeronautical instrument for indicating rate of climb
var-i-o-rum \ver-ē-ō-rəm, 'var-, -ō-r- / n [L *variorum* of various persons (gen. pl. masc. of *varius*), in the phrase *cum notis variorum* with the notes of various persons] 1: an edition or text with notes by different persons 2: an edition of a publication containing variant readings of the text
var-i-um / adj: 1: relating to or being an edition or text containing notes by different persons 2: derived from various sources
var-i-ous \ver-ē-əs, 'var- / adj [L *varius* prob. akin to L *varus* bent, crooked — more at **PREVARICATE**] 1 *archaic*: **VARIABLE**, **INCONSTANT** 2: **VARI-COLORED** (birds of ~ plumage) 3 a: of differing kinds: **MULTIFARIOUS** b: dissimilar in nature or form: **UNLIKE** (animals as ~ as the jaguar and the sloth) 4: having a number of different aspects or characteristics (~ genius) 5: of an indefinite number greater than one (stop at ~ towns) 6: **INDIVIDUAL**, **SEPARATE** (refunds to the ~ club members) *syn* see **DIFFERENT** *ant* uniform, cognate — **var-i-ous-ness** n
var-i-ously / adv: 1: in various ways: at various times (was ~ occupied teaching, farming, and clerking) 2: by various designations (known ~ as principal, headmaster, and rector)
var-i-ized \ver-ī-zəd, 'var- / adj: of various sizes
var-i-s-tor \və-ri-s-tər, və- / n [*vari-* + *resistor*]: an electrical resistor whose resistance depends on the applied voltage
var-ix \var-iks, n, pl **var-i-cēs** \var-ē-sēz- / [L *varic-*, *varix*] 1: an abnormally dilated and lengthened vein, artery, or lymph vessel, esp.: a varicose vein 2: one of the prominent ridges across each whorl of a gastropod shell
var-let \var-lət- / n [ME, fr. MF *vaslet*, *varlet* young nobleman, page — more at **VALET**] 1 *archaic*: a: **ATTENDANT**, **MENIAL** b: a knight's page 2: a base unprincipled person: **KNAVE**
var-let-ry \və-lē-trē- / n, *archaic*: a group of common people: **RABBLE**
var-mint \var-mənt- / n [*alter*, of *vermin*] 1: an animal or bird considered a pest; *specif*: an animal classed as vermin and unprotected by game law 2: a contemptible person: **RASCAL**, *broadly*: **PERSON**, **FELLOW**
var-nish \var-nish-, 'var- / n [ME, *vermisch*, fr. MF *vernis*, fr. OIt or ML *Oit vernice*, fr. ML *veronic-*, *veronix* sandarac (resin)] 1 a: a liquid preparation that when spread and allowed to dry on a surface forms a hard lustrous typically transparent coating b: the covering or glaze given by the application of varnish c (1): something that suggests varnish by its gloss (2): a coating as of deposits in an internal-combustion engine comparable to varnish 2: outside show: **GLOSS** 3 *chiefly Brit*: a liquid nail polish — **var-nish-ly** / adv
var-nish-er / n: 1: to apply varnish to 2: to cover or conceal (as something unpleasant) with something that gives a fair appearance: **GLOSS** 3: **ADORN**, **EMBELLISH** — **var-nish-er-ly** / adv
var-nish tree n: any of various trees yielding a milky juice from which in some cases varnish or lacquer is prepared; esp.: a Japanese sumac (*Rhus verniciflua*)
var-sal-ty \var-səl-ē-, 'səl- / n, pl **-ties** [by shortening & alter fr. *university*] 1 *Brit*: **UNIVERSITY** 2 a: the principal squad representing a university, college, school, or club esp. in a sport b: **REGULAR** 1d
Var-u-na \var-ə-nə- / n [Skt *Varuna*]: a chief Vedic god responsible for natural and moral order in the cosmos
var-us \var-əs-, 'var- / n [NL, fr. L *bent*, *knock-kneed*]: the position of a joint that is turned inward to an abnormal degree (the foot must turn into ~ to keep in line with the knee joint — *Yr. Bk. of Orthopedics & Traumatic Surgery*)
varve \var-və- / n [Sw *varv* turn, layer; akin to OE *hweorfan* to turn — more at **WHARF**]: a pair of layers of alternately finer and coarser silt or clay believed to comprise an annual cycle of deposition in a body of still water — **varved** \varvd- / adj
var-y \ve(ə)-r-, 'və- / v [*var-* + *varied*; *var-y* [ME *varien*, fr. MF or L, MF *varier*, fr. L *variare*, fr. *varius* various] vt 1 a: to make a partial change in: make different in some attribute or characteristic b: to make differences between items in: **DIVERSIFY** 2: to present under new aspects (~ the rhythm and harmonic treatment) ~v- / i: to exhibit or undergo change (a constantly ~ing sky) 2: **DEVIATE**, **DEPART** 3: to take on successive values (y

varies inversely with x) 4: to exhibit divergence in structural or physiological characters from those typical or usual in the group
syn see **CHANGE** — **var-y-ing-ly** \-l-ē-adv
var-y-ing / n: any of several hares having white fur in winter
vas \vas- / n, pl **va-sa** \və-zə- / [NL, fr. L, vessel] an anatomical vessel: **DUCT** — **va-sal** \-zəl- / adj
vas- or **vaso-** / comb form [NL, fr. L *vas*] 1: vessel: as a: blood vessel (*vasomotor*) b: *vas* deferens (*vasectomy*) 2: vascular and (*vasovagal*) 3: *vasomotor* (*vasoinhibitor*)
va-sa ef-fen-ent-ia \və-zə-ēf-ēn-ēn-ē- / n, pl [NL, lit., efferent vessels] the 12 to 20 tubes that lead from the rete of the testis to the *vas* deferens and except near their commencement are greatly convoluted and form the compact head of the epididymis
vas-cu-lar \vas-kyə-lər- / adj [NL *vascularis*, fr. L *vasculum* small vessel, dim of *vas*] 1: of or relating to a channel for the conveyance of a body fluid (as blood of an animal or sap of a plant) or to a system of such channels, also: supplied with or made up of such channels and esp. blood vessels (a ~ tumor) (a ~ system) 2: marked by vigor and ardor: **SPIRITED**, **PASSIONATE** — **vas-cu-lar-i-ty** \vas-kyə-lər-ē- / n
vascular bundle n: a unit of the vascular system of a higher plant consisting usu. of vessels and sieve tubes together with parenchyma cells and fibers
vascular cylinder n: **STELE**
vas-cu-lar-iza-tion \vas-kyə-lə-rə-zā-shən- / n: the process of becoming vascular; also: abnormal or excessive formation of blood vessels (as in the retina or on the cornea)
vascular plant n: a plant having a specialized conducting system that includes xylem and phloem: **TRACHEOPHYTE**
vascular ray n: a ray of cambial origin that in the stele of many vascular plants separates the vascular bundles
vascular tissue n: plant tissue concerned mainly with conduction, esp.: the specialized tissue of higher plants consisting essentially of phloem and xylem and forming a continuous system throughout the body
vas-cu-lar-ize \vas-kyə-lə-čū- / v, -t-(y)u- / h [L *vasculum* vessel + *E-ize* (as in *muscularize*)] the disposition or arrangement of blood vessels in an organ or part
vas-cu-lum \vas-kyə-ləm- / n, pl **-la** \-lə- / [NL, fr. L, small vessel]: a usu. metal and commonly cylindrical or flattened covered box used in collecting plants
vas-def-er-ens \vas-def-ə-rən-z-, -rən-z- / n, pl **va-sa def-er-ent-ia** \və-zə-ēf-ēn-ēn-ē- / [NL, lit., efferent vessel]: a spermatic duct esp. of a higher vertebrate forming in man a small thick-walled tube about two feet long greatly convoluted in its proximal portion
vase / *US* oftenest **väs**; *Can usu & US* also **vāz**; *Brit, Can also, & US* sometimes **vāz** / n [F, fr. L *vas* vessel, akin to Umbrian *vasor* vessels]: a usu. round vessel of greater depth than width used chiefly as an ornament or for holding flowers — **vase-like** \-l-ē- / adj
vas-ec-to-my \və-sək-tə-mē, vā-zek- / n, pl **-mies** [ISV]: surgical excision of the *vas* deferens usu. to induce permanent sterility
vas-e-line \vas-ə-lēn-, vā-z- / trademark — used for petroleum
vas-i-form \vā-z-ə-fo:m, 'vā- / adj [NL *vasiformis*, fr. L *vas* + *-iformis* -iform] 1: having the form of a hollow tube 2: **vās-ō-**, **vāz-**, (See **VASE**); having the form of a vase (a ~ lamp)
vas-o-active \vā-zə-ak-tiv- / adj: affecting the blood vessels esp. in respect to the degree of their relaxation or contraction — **vas-o-ac-tiv-i-ty** \-ak-tiv-ē- / n
vas-o-con-tric-tion \vā-zə-kən- 'strik-shən- / n [ISV]: narrowing of the lumen of blood vessels esp. as a result of *vasomotor* action
vas-o-con-tric-tive \- 'strik-tiv- / adj: inducing vasoconstriction
vas-o-con-tric-tor \- 'tər- / n: an agent (as a sympathetic nerve fiber or a drug) that induces or initiates vasoconstriction
vas-o-di-la-tion \vā-zə-dī-lā-shən-, -dī-lā- / or **vas-o-dī-lā-tion** \-dī-lā-shən-, -dā- / n [ISV]: widening of the lumen of blood vessels
vas-o-di-la-tor \- 'lāt-ər- / n: an agent (as a parasympathetic nerve fiber or a drug) that induces or initiates vasodilatation
vas-o-mo-tor \vā-zə-mō-tər- / adj [ISV]: of, relating to, or being nerves or centers controlling the size of blood vessels
vas-o-pres-sin \vā-zə-prēs- 'sīn- / n [fr. *Vasopressin*, a trademark]: a polypeptide hormone secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary that increases blood pressure and decreases urine flow — called also **antidiuretic hormone**
vas-o-pres-sor \- 'pres-ər- / adj: causing a rise in blood pressure by exerting a vasoconstrictor effect — **vasopressor** n
vas-o-spa-sm \vā-zə-spaz-əm- / n [ISV]: sharp and often persistent contraction of a blood vessel reducing its caliber and blood flow — **vas-o-spa-sic** \vā-zə-spas- 'sīk- / adj
vas-o-to-cin \vā-zə-tōs- 'n- / n [*vaso-* + *oxytocin*]: a polypeptide pituitary hormone of most lower vertebrates that is held to have an antidiuretic function
vas-o-va-gal \vā-zə-vā-gəl- / adj: of, relating to, or involving both vascular and vagal factors
vassal \vas-əl- / n [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *vassallus*, fr. *vassus* servant, vassal, of Celt origin, akin to W *gwast* boy, servant] 1: a person



varying hare 1 in winter coat, 2 in summer coat

ə about * kitten or, further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
 aū out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
 ī loot ā foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

velure \vel-(y)u(ə)r, \vel-yər\ *n* [modif of MF *velour*] obs: VELVET, also: a fabric resembling velvet
velu-tin-ous \və-'lūt-n-əs\ *adj* [NL *velutinus*, fr. ML *velutum* velvet, prob. fr. OIt *velluto* shaggy, fr. (assumed) VL *villutus*] covered with a silky pubescence: VELVETY (a ~ rhizome)
velvet \vel-vət\ *n* [ME *velvet*, *velvet*, fr. MF *velu* shaggy, fr. (assumed) VL *villutus*, fr. L *villus* shaggy hair; akin to L *vellus* fleece — more at wool] 1: a clothing and upholstery fabric (as of silk, rayon, or wool) characterized by a short soft dense pile 2: a something suggesting velvet b: a characteristic (as softness or smoothness) of velvet 3: the soft vascular skin that envelops and nourishes the developing antlers of deer 4: a: the cash or chips a player is ahead in a gambling game: WINNINGS b: a profit or gain beyond ordinary expectation

2 velvet *adj* 1: made of or covered with velvet, also: clad in velvet 2: resembling or suggesting velvet: VELVETY (a ~ voice)
velvet ant *n*: any of various solitary usu brightly colored and hairy fossorial wasps (family Mutillidae) with the female wingless
velvet bean *n*: an annual legume (*Stizolobium deepingianum*) grown esp in the southern U S for green manure and grazing; also: its seed often used as stock feed

velveteen \vel-və-'tēn\ *n* 1: a clothing fabric usu of cotton in twill or plain weaves made with a short close weft pile in imitation of velvet 2 *pl*: clothes made of velveteen

velvet sponge *n*: a fine soft usu flat and rounded commercial sponge (*Hippispongia equina meandriiformis*) found in the Gulf of Mexico and off the West Indies

velvety \vel-vət-ē\ *adj* 1: soft and smooth like velvet (~ hair) 2: smooth to the taste: MILD (~ rum)

ven *abbr* venerable
ven- or **veni-** or **veno-** *comb form* [L *vena*] *vein* (*venation*) (*venipuncture*) (*venostasis*)

vena \vē-nə\ *n*, *pl* *venae* \-və-nē\ [ME, fr. L:] VEIN
vena cava \vē-nə-'kāvə\ *n*, *pl* *venae cavae* \-ni-kāv-ē\ [NL, lit., hollow vein]: one of the large veins by which in air-breathing vertebrates the blood is returned to the right atrium of the heart — *vena cava* \vē-nə-'vəl\ *adj*

venal \vē-nəl\ *adj* [L *venalis*, fr. *venum* (acc.) sale, akin to Gk *oneisthai* to buy, Skt *vazna* price]: capable of being bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration: PURCHASABLE
esp: open to corrupt influence and esp bribery: MERCENARY (a ~ legislator) — *venality* \vē-nəl-ē-tē\ *n* — *venally* \vē-nəl-ē\ *adv*

venatic \vē-nat-ik\ *adj* [L *venaticus*, fr. *venatus*, pp of *venari* to hunt — more at VENISON] 1: of, relating to, or used in hunting (~ equipment) 2: fond of or living by hunting

venation \vē-nā-shən, vē-n\ *n* [L *vena* vein]: an arrangement or system of veins as a: that in the tissue of a leaf blade b: that in the wing of an insect — *venation-al* \-shənəl, -shən-ē\ *adj*

vend \vēnd\ *vb* [L *vendere* to sell, *vi*, contr for *venum dare* to give for sale] *vi*: to dispose of something by sale: SELL, also: to engage in selling ~ *vi* 1: to sell esp as a hawker or peddler b: to sell by means of vending machines 2: to utter publicly: PUBLISH

Ven-da \vēn-də\ *n*: a Bantu language of the northern Transvaal
vendace \vēn-dəs\ *n*, *pl* *vendaces* also *vendaces* [NL *vandaeus*, fr. MF *vandoeis*] a whitfish (*Coregonus vandaeus*) native to various lakes of Scotland and England

vend-ee \vēn-dē\ *n*: one to whom a thing is sold: BUYER

vend-er \vēn-dər\ *n*: VENDOR

ven-dicta \vēn-'det-ə\ *n* [It, lit., revenge, fr. L *vindicta* — more at VINDICTIVE] 1: BLOOD FEUD 2: a prolonged feud marked by bitter hostility

1 vendible or **vend-able** \vēn-də-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being vendible: SALABLE 2 obs: VENAL — *vendibility* \vēn-də-'bil-ē-tē\ *n* — *vendibly* \vēn-də-blē\ *adv*

2 vendible *n*: a vendible article — *usu* used in *pl*
vending machine *n*: a coin-operated machine for vending merchandise

ven-dition \vēn-'dī-shən\ *n* [L *vendition-*, *venditio*, fr. *venditus*, pp of *vendere* to vend]: the act of selling: SALE

ven-dor \vēn-dər, for 1 also vēn-'dō(ə)r\ *n* 1: one that vends: SELLER 2: VENDING MACHINE

ven-due \vēn-'dyū, -vān-, -tēn-, ven-, van-\ *n* [obs F, fr. MF, fr. *vendre* to sell, fr. L *vendere*]: a public sale at auction

1 veneer \vē-nēr\ *n* [C *furnier*, fr. *furnieren* to veneer, fr. F *fournir* to furnish — more at FURNISH] 1: a thin sheet of a material as a: a layer of wood of superior value or excellent grain to be glued to an inferior wood b: any of the thin layers bonded together to form plywood 2: a protective or ornamental facing (as of brick or stone) 3: a superficial or deceptively attractive appearance or display: GLOSS

2 veneer *vt* 1: to overlay or plate (as a common wood) with a thin layer of finer wood for outer finish or decoration, broadly: to face with a material giving a superior surface 2: to cover over with a veneer; esp: to conceal (as a defect of character) under a superficial and deceptive attractiveness — *veneered* *n*

veneer-ing *n* 1: material for veneering 2: a veneered surface
ven-e-nate \vēn-'nāt\ *vb* -nated; -nating [L *venenatus*, pp of *venenare* to poison, fr. *venenum* poison — more at VENOM] *vt*: POISON specif: to inject a toxic substance into ~ *vi*: to use a toxic substance in preying or feeding — *ven-e-na-tion* \vēn-'nā-shən\

ven-er-a-ble \vēn-ər-(ə)-bəl, -ven-rə-bəl\ *adj* 1: deserving to be venerated — *used* as a title for an Anglican archdeacon or for a Roman Catholic who has been accorded the lowest of three de-

grees of recognition for sanctity 2: made sacred esp. by religious or historical association 3 a: calling forth respect through age, character, and attainments; broadly: conveying an impression of aged goodness and benevolence b: impressive by reason of age (under ~ pines) *syn* see OLD — *ven-er-a-bil-ity* \vēn-(ə)-rə-'bil-ē-tē\ *n* — *ven-er-a-bil-ness* \vēn-ər-(ə)-bəl-nəs, -ven-rə-\ *n* — *ven-er-a-bly* \-blē\ *adv*

ven-er-ate \vēn-ər-'rāt\ *vi* -ated; -ating [L *veneratus*, pp. of *venerari*, fr. *vener-*, *venus* love, charm — more at WIN]: to regard with reverential respect or with admiring deference *syn* see REVERE — *ven-er-a-tor* \vēn-ər-'rāt-ər\ *n*

ven-er-a-tion \vēn-ər-'rā-shən\ *n* 1: respect or awe inspired by the dignity, wisdom, dedication, or talent of a person 2: the act of venerating 3: the condition of one that is venerated

ven-er-e-al \vē-'nir-ē-əl\ *adj* [ME *venerealle*, fr. L *venereus*, fr. *vener-*, *venus* love, sexual desire] 1: of or relating to sexual pleasure or indulgence 2 a: resulting from or contracted during sexual intercourse (~ infections) b: of, relating to, or affected with venereal disease (a high ~ rate) c: involving the genital organs (~ sarcoma)

venereal disease *n*: a contagious disease (as gonorrhea or syphilis) that is typically acquired in sexual intercourse

ven-er-e-ol-o-gy \vē-'nir-ē-'āl-ə-jē\ or **ven-er-e-ol-o-gy** \vēn-ər-'rāl-ə-jē\ *n* [venereology ISV *venereal* + -ol- + -logy; *venereology*, fr. G *venereologie*, fr. *venereisch* venereal (fr. L *vener-*, *venus*) + -ol- + -logie -logy]: a branch of medical science concerned with venereal disease — *ven-er-e-ol-og-i-cal* \vē-'nir-ē-ə-'laj-i-kəl\ *adj* — *ven-er-e-ol-o-gist* \vē-'āl-ə-jōst\ *n*

1 ven-ery \vēn-ər-ē\ *n* [ME *venerie*, fr. MF, fr. *vener* to hunt, fr. L *venari* — more at VENISON] 1: the art, act, or practice of hunting 2: animals that are hunted: GAME

2 venery *n* [ME *venerie*, fr. ML *venena*, fr. L *vener-*, *venus* sexual desire] 1: the pursuit of or indulgence in sexual pleasure 2: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

ven-e-section also **ven-i-section** \vēn-ə-'sek-shən, -vēn-\ *n* [NL *venae section-*, *venae sectio*, lit., cutting of a vein]: the operation of opening a vein for letting blood: PHELEBOTOMY

Ven-et-ic \vēn-ē-tik\ also **Ven-e-tic** \vēn-ē-tēz\ *n* *pl* [L *Venetii*] 1: an ancient people in Gaul conquered by Caesar in 56 b.c. 2: an ancient people in northeastern Italy allied politically to the Romans

ven-etian blind \vē-'nē-shən-\ *n* [Venetian of Venice, Italy]: a blind (as for a window) having numerous horizontal slats that may be set simultaneously at any of several angles so as to vary the amount of light admitted

venetian glass *n*, *often cap V*: often colored glassware made at Murano near Venice of a soda-lime metal and typically elaborately decorated (as with gilt, enamel, or engraving)

Venetian red *n*: an earthy hematite used as a pigment; also: a synthetic iron oxide pigment

Ven-et-ic \vēn-ē-tik\ *n* [L *veneticus* of the Veneti, fr. *Venetii*]: the Italian language of the ancient Veneti of Italy — *see* INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — *Venetic* *adj*

venge \vēn\ *vi* venged; venging [ME *vengen*, fr. OF *vengier*] *vi*: AVENGE

ven-geance \vēn-jən(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *vengier* to avenge, fr. L *vindicare* to lay claim to, avenge — more at VINDICATE]: punishment inflicted in retaliation for an injury or offense: RETRIBUTION — *with a vengeance* 1: with great force or vehemence 2: to an extreme or excessive degree

venge-ful \vēn-jəl\ *adj* [obs. E *venge* (revenge)]: REVENGEFUL as a: seeking to avenge b: serving to gain vengeance *syn* see VINDICTIVE — *venge-fully* \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — *venge-ful-ness* *n*

V-en-gine \vē-\ *n*: an internal-combustion engine whose cylinders are arranged in two banks forming an acute angle or a 90-degree angle

veni- or **veno-** — *see* VEN.

ven-ial \vē-nē-əl, -nyəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *venialis*, fr. L *venia* favor, indulgence, pardon, akin to L *venus* love, charm — more at WIN]: of a kind that can be remitted: FORGIVABLE, PARDONABLE, also: meriting no particular censure or notice: EXCUSABLE (~ faults) — *venial-ly* \-lē\ *adv* — *venial-ness* *n*

venial sin *n*: a sin that is relatively slight or that is committed without full reflection or consent and so according to Thomist theology does not deprive the soul of sanctifying grace — *compare* MORTAL SIN

ven-in \vēn-ən\ *n* (*venom* + -in): any of various toxic substances in snake venom

ven-i-punc-ture \vēn-ə-'pŭŋ(k)-chər, -ven-ə-\ *n*: surgical puncture of a vein esp for the withdrawal of blood or for intravenous medication

ven-i-ri-er \vē-'nir-ē\ *n* (*venire facias*): an entire panel from which a jury is drawn

ven-i-ri-er fa-cias \-nir-ē-'fā-shē-əs\ *n* [ME, fr. ML, you should cause to come]: a judicial writ directing the sheriff to summon a specified number of qualified persons to serve as jurors

ven-i-ri-man \vē-'nir-ē-mən, -nir-ē-\ *n*: a member of a venire

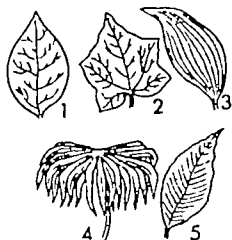
ven-i-ri-son \vēn-ə-'sən also -ə-zən\ *n*, *pl* *venisons* also *venison* [ME, fr. OF *venelson* hunting, game, fr. L *venation-*, *venatio*, fr. *venatus*, pp of *venari* to hunt, pursue, akin to OE *winnan* to struggle — more at WIN] 1: the edible flesh of a wild animal taken by hunting 2: the flesh of a deer

Ven-i-ty \vē-'nit-ē, -nē-tē\ *n* [L. O come, fr. *venire* to come, fr. the opening word of Ps 95:1 — *more* at COME]: a liturgical chant composed of parts of Psalms 95 and 96

Venn diagram \vēn-\ *n* [John Venn †1923 E logician]: a graph that employs circles to represent logical relations between and operations on sets and the terms of propositions by the inclusion, exclusion, or intersection of the circles

ven-nog-ra-phy \vē-'nāg-rə-fē, -vā-\ *n* [ISV]: roentgenography of a vein after injection of an opaque substance

1 ven-om \vēn-əm\ *n* [ME *venim*, *venom*, fr. OF *venim*, fr. (assumed) VL *venimen*, alter of L *venenum* magic charm, drug, poison akin to L *venus* love, charm — more at WIN] 1: poisonous



venation a 1 pinnately veined, 2 palmately veined, 3 base to tip, 4 base to midrib, 5 midrib to margin

veer *v*: a change in course or direction (a ~ to the right)
veery *v* (vī-ē) *n*, *pl* *veeries* (perh. imit. of one of its notes): a thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) common in the eastern U S
veg *v* (vĕj) *n*, *pl* *vegs* *Brit*: VEGETABLE
Ve-ga *v* (vĕ-gə, vā-) *n* [NL, fr. Ar (*al-Nasr*) *al-Wāqī*, lit., the falling (culture)]: a star of the first magnitude that is the brightest in the constellation Lyra
veg-an *v* (vĕj-ən, -ən) *n* [by contr. fr. *vegetarian*]: an extreme vegetarian: one that consumes no animal food or dairy products — **veg-an-ism** *v* (vĕj-ən-iz-əm) *n*
vege-a-ta-ble *v* (vĕ-jə-tə-bəl, vĕj-ət-) *adj* [ME, fr. ML *vegetabilis*]: vegetative, fr. *vegetare* to grow, fr. *L*, to animate, fr. *vegenus* lively, fr. *vegere* to rouse, excite — more at **WAKE** 1 a: of, relating to, constituting, or growing like plants b: consisting of plants
VEGETATIONAL 2: made or obtained from plants or plant products 3: resembling or suggesting a plant (as in monotony or passivity)
2 vegetable *n* 1: PLANT 1b 2: a usu. herbaceous plant (as the cabbage, bean, or potato) grown for an edible part which is usu. eaten with the principal part of a meal, also: such edible part 3: a human being having a dull or merely physical existence
vegetable ivory *n* 1: the hard white opaque endosperm of the ivory nut that takes a high polish and is used as a substitute for ivory 2: IVORY NUT
vegetable marrow *n*: any of various smooth-skinned elongated summer squashes with creamy white to deep green skins
vegetable oil *n*: an oil of plant origin, esp.: a fatty oil from seeds or fruits
vegetable oyster *n*: SALISIFY
vegetable plate *n*: a main course without meat consisting of several vegetables cooked separately and served on one plate
vegetable silk *n*: a cottony fibrous material obtained from the coating of tree seeds (as of a Brazilian tree, *Chorisia speciosa*, of the silk-cotton family) and used esp. for stuffing cushions
vegetable wax *n*: a wax of plant origin secreted commonly in thin flakes by the walls of epidermal cells
veg-e-ta-bly *v* (vĕ-jə-tə-blē, vĕj-ət-) *adv*: in the manner of or like a vegetable
veg-e-tal *v* (vĕj-ət-) *adj* [ML *vegetare* to grow] 1: VEGETABLE 2: VEGETATIVE
vegetal pole *n*: the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the animal pole and usu. marks the center of the protoplasm containing more yolk, dividing more slowly and into larger blastomeres than that about the animal pole, and giving rise to the hypoblast of the embryo
1 veg-e-tar-i-an *v* (vĕj-ət-er-ē-ən) *n* [vegetable + -arian] 1: one who believes in or practices vegetarianism 2: HERBIVORE
2 vegetarian *adj* 1: of or relating to vegetarians 2: consisting wholly of vegetables (as a diet)
veg-e-tar-i-an-ism *v* (vĕ-jə-tar-ē-iz-əm) *n*: the theory or practice of living on a diet made up of vegetables, fruits, grains, nuts, and sometimes animal products (as milk and cheese)
veg-e-tate *v* (vĕ-jə-tāt, -tāt) *vb* *-tated, -tating* [ML *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare* to grow] *vi* 1 a: to grow in the manner of a plant, also: to grow exuberantly or with proliferation of fleshy or warty outgrowths b: to produce vegetation 2: to lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind ~ *vt*: to establish vegetation in or on
veg-e-ta-tion *v* (vĕ-jə-tā-shən) *n* 1: the act or process of vegetating 2: inert existence 3: plant life or total plant cover (as of an area) 4: an abnormal outgrowth upon a body part — **veg-e-ta-tional** *v* (vĕ-jə-tā-shən, -shən) *adj* — **veg-e-ta-tion-al-ly** *v* (vĕ-jə-tā-shən-ē) *adv*
veg-e-ta-tive *v* (vĕ-jə-tāt-iv) *adj* 1 a: (1): growing or having the power of growing (2): of, relating to, or engaged in nutritive and growth functions as contrasted with reproductive functions (a ~ nucleus) b: promoting plant growth (the ~ properties of soil) c: of, relating to, or involving propagation by nonsexual processes or methods 2: relating to, composed of, or suggesting vegetation (~ cover) 3: of or relating to the division of nature comprising the plant kingdom 4: affecting, arising from, or relating to involuntary bodily functions 5: VEGETABLE 3 — **veg-e-ta-tive-ly** *v* (vĕ-jə-tāt-iv-ē) *adv*
veg-e-ta-tive-ness *n*
ve-ge-to *v* (vĕ-jĕt) *adj* [L *vegetus* — more at VEGETABLE] *archaic*: LIVELY, HEALTHY
veg-e-tive *v* (vĕ-jĕt-iv) *adj* [ML *vegetare* to grow] 1: VEGETABLE 2: VEGETATIVE
ve-he-mence *v* (vĕ-jə-mən(t)s) *n*: the quality or state of being vehement: INTENSITY
ve-he-ment *v* (vĕ-jə-mən(t)) *adj* [MF, fr. L *vehement*, *vehemens*; akin to L *vehere*]: marked by forceful energy: POWERFUL (a ~ wind); as a: intensely emotional: IMPASSIONED, FERVID (~ patriotism) b: (1): deeply felt (a ~ suspicion) b: (2): forcibly expressed (~ denunciations) c: bitterly antagonistic (a ~ debate) — **ve-he-ment-ly** *v* (vĕ-jə-mən(t)-lē) *adv*
ve-hi-cle *v* (vĕ-hīk-əl, vĕ-jə-kəl) *n* [F *véhicule*, fr. L *vehiculum* carriage, conveyance, fr. *vehere* to carry — more at **WAY**] 1 a: an inert medium in which a medicinally active agent is administered b: any of various media acting usu. as solvents, carriers, or binders for active ingredients or pigments 2: an agent of transmission: CARRIER 3: a medium through which something is expressed, achieved, or displayed 4: a means of carrying or transporting something ~ CONVEYANCE as a: MOTOR VEHICLE b: a piece of mechanized equipment
ve-hi-cu-lar *v* (vĕ-hīk-yə-lər) *adj* 1 a: of, relating to, or designed for vehicles and esp. motor vehicles b: transported by vehicle 2: serving as a vehicle
V-8 *v* (vĕ-āt) *n*: an internal-combustion engine having two banks of four cylinders each with the banks at an angle to each other; also: an automobile having such an engine
veil *v* (vĕ-il) *n* [ME *veile*, fr. ONF, fr. L *vela*, pl. of *velum* veil] 1 a: a length of cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders and often esp. in eastern countries the face, *specif*: the outer covering of a nun's headdress b: a length of veiling or

netting worn over the head or face or attached for protection or ornament to a hat or headdress c: any of various liturgical cloths, esp.: a cloth used to cover the chalice 2: the cloistered life of a nun 3: a concealing curtain or cover of cloth 4: something that hides or obscures like a veil 5: a covering body part or membrane: as a: VELUM b: CAUL
2 veil *vt*: to cover, provide, obscure, or conceal with or as if with a veil ~ *vi*: to put on or wear a veil
veiled *v* (vĕ-il) *adj* 1 a: having or wearing a veil or a concealing cover (a ~ hat) b: characterized by a softening tonal distortion 2: obscured as if by a veil: DISGUISED (~ threats)
veiling *v* (vĕ-il-ŋ) *n* 1: VEIL 2: any of various light sheer fabrics
1 vein *v* (vān) [ME *veine*, fr. OF, fr. L *vena*] 1 a: a narrow water channel in rock or earth, or ice b: (1): LODGE 2, 3 (2): a bed of useful mineral matter 2 a: BLOOD VESSEL b: one of the tubular branching vessels that carry blood from the capillaries toward the heart 3 a: one of the vascular bundles forming the framework of a leaf b: one of the thickened cuticular ribs that serve to stiffen the wings of an insect 4: something suggesting veins (as in reticulation), *specif*: a wavy variegation (as in marble) 5 a: a distinctive mode of expression: STYLE b: a pervasive element or quality: STRAIN c: a line of thought or action 6 a: a special aptitude: TALENT b: a usu. transitory and casually attained mood c: top form: FETTER *syn* see MOOD — **vein-al** *v* (vān-əl) *adj*
2 vein *vt*: to pattern with or as if with veins
veined *v* (vānd) *adj*: patterned with or as if with veins: having venation: STREAKED (a ~ leaf) (~ marble)
vein-er *v* (vā-nər) *n*: a small V gouge used in wood carving
veining *v* (vā-nŋ) *n*: a pattern of veins: VENATION
vein-let *v* (vā-n-lĕt) *n*: a small vein esp. of a leaf
velny *v* (vā-nē) *adj*: full of veins: VEINED
vel *abbr* 1 velum 2 velocity
vela-men *v* (vā-lā-mən) *n*, *pl* *vela-men-ta* *v* (vā-lā-mən-tə) [NL, fr. L, covering, fr. *velare* to cover, fr. *velum* veil]: the thick corky epidermis of aerial roots of an epiphytic orchid that absorbs water from the atmosphere
vel-a-men-tous *v* (vā-lā-mən-təs) *adj* [NL *velamentum* membrane, fr. L, covering, fr. *velare* to cover]: of, relating to, or resembling a thin membrane
vel-ar *v* (vĕ-lər) *adj* [NL *velaris*, fr. *velum*] 1: of, forming, or relating to a velum and esp. the soft palate 2: formed with the back of the tongue touching or near the soft palate (the ~ /k/ of /kʌl/) *coof* — **velar** *n*
vel-lar-i-um *v* (vĕ-lār-ē-əm, -lār-) *n*, *pl* *-la* *-ē-ō* [L, fr. *velum* veil]: an awning over an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater
vel-lar-i-za-tion *v* (vĕ-lār-ē-zā-shən) *n* 1: the quality or state of being velarized 2: an act or instance of velarizing
vel-lar-ize *v* (vĕ-lār-ē-zĭz, -lār-ē-zĭz) *vt*: to modify (as the /l/ of /pill/) by a simultaneous velar articulation
veld or **veldt** *v* (vĕlt, vĕlt) *n* [Afrik. veld, fr. MD, field, akin to OE *feld* field]: a grassland esp. of southern Africa usu. with scattered shrubs or trees
vel-liger *v* (vĕ-lĭ-jər, vĕ-l-) *n* [NL, fr. *velum* + -ger -gerous]: a larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum
vel-lar-i-za-tion *v* (vĕ-lār-ē-zā-shən) *n* [L *velitation*, *velitatio*, fr. *velitatus*, pp. of *velitari* to skirmish, fr. *velit*, velis light-armed foot soldier; akin to L *vehere* to carry] 1: SKIRMISH 2: DISPUTE
vel-lit-ty *v* (vĕ-lĭt-ē, vĕ-l-) *n*, *pl* *-ities* [NL *velletas*, fr. L *velle* to wish, will — more at **WILL**] 1: the lowest degree of volition 2: a slight wish or tendency: INCLINATION
1 vel-lum *v* (vĕ-ləm) *n* [ME *velim*, fr. MF *veelin*, fr. *veelin*, *adj*, of a calf, fr. *veel* calf — more at **VEAL**] 1: a fine-grained unsplitted lamb-skin, kidskin, or calfskin prepared esp. for writing on or for binding books 2: a strong cream-colored paper
2 vellum *adj* 1: of, resembling, or bound in vellum 2: slightly rough (paper with a ~ finish)
vel-o-ce *v* (vĕ-lō-ĉĕh) *adj* or *adj* [It, fr. L *velox*, *velox*]: in a rapid manner — used as a direction in music
vel-o-clim-eter *v* (vĕ-lō-kīm-ē-tər, vĕ-l-) *n* [velocity + -meter]: a device for measuring speed (as of machinery or sound)
vel-o-cip-e-dē *v* (vĕ-lō-kĭp-ē-dē) *n* [F *véloce-pède*, fr. L *velox*, *velox* + *pēd*, *pes* foot — more at **FOOT**]: a light-weight wheeled vehicle propelled by the rider as a: an archaic: BICYCLE b: TRICYCLE c: a 3-wheeled railroad handcar
vel-o-clit-ty *v* (vĕ-lō-kĭt-ē, -lō-kĭt-ē) *n*, *pl* *-ities* [MF *velocité*, fr. L *velocitas*, *velocitas*, fr. *velox*, *velox* quick, akin to L *vehere* to carry — more at **WAY**] 1: quickness of motion: SPEED (the ~ of sound) 2: time rate of linear motion in a given direction 3 a: rate of occurrence or action: RAPIDITY (the ~ of historical change — R. J. Lifton) b: rate of turnover (the ~ of money)
vel-o-drome *v* (vĕ-lō-drōm, vĕ-l-, vĕ-l-) *n* [F *vélo-drome*, fr. *vélo* cycle (short for *vélo-pède*) + -drome]: a track designed for cycling
vel-lour or **ve-lours** *v* (vĕ-lūr) *n*, *pl* *velours* *v* (vĕ-lūr) *n* [F *velours* velvet, velvet, fr. MF *velours*, *velour*, fr. OF *velours*, fr. L *villus* shaggy, fr. *villus* shaggy hair] 1: any of various fabrics with a pile or napped surface resembling velvet used in heavy weights for upholstery and curtains and in lighter weights esp. for coats and jackets 2: a fur felt (as of rabbit or nutria) finished with a long velvety nap and used esp. for hats
vel-lum *v* (vĕ-ləm) *n*, *pl* *vela* *v* (vĕ-lā) [NL, fr. L, curtain, veil] 1: a membrane or membranous part resembling a veil or curtain as a: SOFT PALATE b: an annular membrane projecting inward from the margin of the umbrella in some jellyfishes (as the hydromedusae) 2: a swimming organ that is esp. well developed in the later larval stages of many marine gastropods

a	about	•	kitten	or	further	a	back	•	bake	•	cot	•	cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ō	coin	th	thin	th	this
ū	foot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	zh	vision		

matter normally secreted by some animals (as snakes, scorpions, or bees) and transmitted to prey or an enemy chiefly by biting or stinging, *broadly*: material that is poisonous 2: ILL WILL. MALEVOLENCE

venom *v*: ENVENOM

ven-om-ous \ven-ō-məs/ *adj* 1: full of venom as a: POISONOUS. ENVENOMED b: NOXIOUS. PERNICIOUS (expose a ~ dope ring — Don Porter) c: SPITEFUL. MALEVOLENT (~ criticism) 2: having a venom-producing gland and able to inflict a poisoned wound (~ snakes) — **ven-om-ous-ly** *adv* — **ven-om-ous-ness** *n*

ve-no-sta-sis \və-nə-ˈstā-səs/ *n* [NL]: abnormal slowing or stoppage of the flow of blood in a vein

ve-nous \və-nəs/ *adj* [L *venasus*, fr *vena* vein] 1: of, relating to, or full of veins (a ~ rock) (a ~ system) 2: of blood ~ having passed through the capillaries and given up oxygen for the tissues and become charged with carbon dioxide — **ve-nous-ly** *adv*

vent \vent/ *vi* [ME *venten*, prob fr MF *esventer* to expose to the air, fr *es-vent* (fr *L ex-*) + *vent* wind, fr *L ventus* — more at WIND] 1: to provide with a vent 2: a: to serve as a vent for (chimneys ~ smoke) b: DISCHARGE. EXPEL c: to give often vigorous or emotional expression to 3: to relieve by venting *syn* see EX- PRESS

vent *n* 1: an opportunity or means of escape, passage, or release 2: OUTLET (finally gave ~ to his pent-up hostility) 3: an opening for the escape of a gas or liquid or for the relief of pressure as a: the external opening of the rectum or cloaca: ANUS b: PIPE 3c: FUMAROLE c: an opening at the breech of a gun through which fire is touched to the powder *d* chiefly Scot: CHIMNEY, FLUE — **vent-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

vent *n* [ME *vente*, alter of *fente*, fr MF, slit, fissure, fr *fendre* to split, fr *L findere* — more at BITE]: a slit in a garment, *specif.* an opening in the lower part of a seam (as of a jacket or skirt)

vent-age \vent-ij/ *n*: a small hole (as a flute stop)

vent-tail \vent-ˈtāl/ *n* [ME, fr MF *ventaille*, fr *vent* wind]: the lower movable front of a medieval helmet

ven-ter \vent-ər/ *n* [AF, fr *L*, belly, womb; akin to OHG *wandst* paunch, *L vesica* bladder] 1: a wife or mother that is a source of offspring 2: a protuberant and often hollow anatomical structure: as a: the undersurface of the abdomen of an arthropod b: the swollen basal portion of an archeogonium in which the egg of a vascular cryptogam is developed

vent-ile \vent-ə-/ *adj* [L *ventus* + *E -fact* (as in *artificial*)]: a stone worn, polished, or faceted by windblown sand

vent-ilate \vent-ˈlāt-ē/ *vi* *lat-ed*; *lat-ing* [LL *ventilatus*, pp of *ventilare*, fr *L*, to fan, winnow, fr *ventus*, dim of *ventus* wind — more at WIND] 1: a: to examine, discuss, or investigate freely and openly: EXPOSE (ventilating family quarrels in public) b: to make public: UTTER (ventilated his objections at length) 2: *archaic*: to free from chaff by winnowing 3: to expose to air and esp. to a current of fresh air for purifying, curing, or refreshing (~ stored grain); also: OXYGENATE. AERATE (~ blood in the lungs) 4: a: of a current of air: to pass or circulate through so as to freshen b: to cause fresh air to circulate through (as a room or mine) 5: to provide an opening in (a burning structure) to permit escape of smoke and heat — **vent-ile-tive** \vent-ˈlāt-iv/ *adj*

vent-ila-tion \vent-ˈlā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of ventilating 2: a: circulation of air (a room with good ~) b: the circulation and exchange of gases in the lungs that is basic to respiration 3: a system or means of providing fresh air

vent-ila-tor \vent-ˈlāt-ər/ *n*: one that ventilates, esp: a contrivance for introducing fresh air or expelling foul or stagnant air

vent-ile-to-ry \vent-ˈlāt-ō-ri/ *adj*: of, relating to, or provided with ventilation

ventr- or **ventro-** *comb form* [L *ventr-*, *venter* belly]: ventral and (ventrolateral)

vent-ral \ven-trəl/ *adj* [F, fr *L ventralis*, fr *ventr-*, *venter*] 1: a: of or relating to the belly: ABDOMINAL b: being or located near or on the anterior or lower surface of an animal that is opposite the back 2: a: AXIAL b: being or located on the lower surface of a dorsiventral plant structure — **vent-ral-ly** \-trəl-ē/ *adv*

vent-ral *n*: a ventral part (as a scale or fin)

vent-ral root *n*: the one of the two roots of a spinal nerve that passes ventrally from the spinal cord and consists of motor fibers — compare DORSAL ROOT

ven-tri-cle \ven-tri-kəl/ *n* [ME, fr *L ventriculus*, fr dim of *ventr-*, *venter* belly]: a cavity of a bodily part or organ as a: a chamber of the heart which receives blood from a corresponding atrium and from which blood is forced into the arteries — see HEART illustration b: one of the system of communicating cavities in the brain that are continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord — see BRAIN illustration

ven-tri-cose \-kōs/ *adj* [NL *ventricosus*, fr *L ventr-*, *venter* + *-icosus* (as in *varicosus* varicose)]: markedly swollen, distended, or inflated esp. on one side (~ corollas)

ven-tri-cu-lar \ven-trik-yə-lər, ven-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being a ventricle or ventriculus

ven-tri-cu-lus \ven-tri-k-yə-ləs, ven-/ *n*, pl *-li*, *-læ* [NL, fr *L*, dim of *venter*]: a digestive cavity: as a: STOMACH b: GIZZARD 1a: c: the digestive part of an insect's stomach

ven-tri-lo-quism \ven-tri-lō-ˈkwiz-m/ *n* [LL *ventriloquus* ventriloquist, fr *L ventr-*, *venter* + *loqui* to speak, fr the belief that the voice is produced from the ventriloquist's stomach]: the production of the voice in such a way that the sound seems to come from a source other than the vocal organs of the speaker — **ven-tri-lo-quial** \ven-tri-lō-ˈkwē-əl/ *adj* — **ven-tri-lo-quial-ly** \-lō-ē/ *adv*

ven-tri-lo-quist \ven-tri-lō-ˈkwist/ *n*: one who uses or is skilled in ventriloquism; esp: one who entertains by using ventriloquism to carry on an apparent conversation with a hand-manipulated dummy — **ven-tri-lo-quistic** \ven-tri-lō-ˈkwiz-tik/ *adj*

ven-tri-lo-quize \ven-tri-lō-ˈkwiz-ē/ *vb* *quized*, *quizing* *vi*: to use ventriloquism ~ *vi*: to utter in the manner of a ventriloquist

ven-tri-lo-quy \-kwē/ *n*: VENTRILLOQUISM

ven-tro-lat-er-al \ven-trō-ˈlāt-ə-rəl, -lā-trəl/ *adj*: ventral and lateral

ven-tro-med-i-al \-mēd-ē-əl/ *adj*: ventral and medial

ven-ture \ven-ˈchər/ *vb* *ventured*; *ven-tur-ing* \vench-(ə-)rɪŋ/ [ME *venter*, by shortening & alter fr *aventurer*, fr *aventure* adventure] *vi* 1: to expose to hazard: RISK, GAMBLE 2: to undertake the risks and dangers of: BRAVE (ventured the stormy sea) 3: to offer at the risk of rebuff, rejection, or censure (~ an opinion) ~ *vi*: to proceed despite danger: DARE

venture *n* 1 obs: FORTUNE. CHANCE 2 a: an undertaking involving chance, risk, or danger, esp: a speculative business enterprise b: a venturesome act 3: something (as money or property) at hazard in a speculative venture — **at a venture**: at random (a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king — 1 Kings 22 34 (AV))

venture capital *n*: capital (as retained corporate earnings or individual savings) invested or available for investment in the ownership element of new or fresh enterprise — called also *risk capital*

ven-tur-er \vench-(ə-)rər/ *n*: one that ventures, *specif.* a person who engages in business ventures

ven-tur-e-some \ven-ˈchər-səm/ *adj* 1: inclined to court or incur risk or danger: DARING (a ~ hunter) 2: involving risk: HAZARDOUS (a ~ journey) *syn* see ADVENTUROUS — **ven-tur-e-some-ly** *adv* — **ven-tur-e-some-ness** *n*

ven-tu-ri \ven-tū-ˈrē-ə/ *n* [G B *Venturi* †1822 It physicist]: a short tube that is inserted in a pipeline, that has flaring ends connected by a constricted middle, that depends for operation on the fact that as the velocity of flow of a fluid increases in the constricted part the pressure decreases, and that is used for measuring the quantity of a fluid flowing, in connection with other devices for measuring airdspeed, and for producing suction esp for driving aircraft instruments

ven-tur-ous \vench-(ə-)rəs/ *adj*: VENTURESOME — **ven-tur-ous-ly** *adv* — **ven-tur-ous-ness** *n*

ven-ue \ven-yū/ *n* [ME *venyw* action of coming, fr MF *venue*, fr *venir*, to come, fr *L venire* — more at COME] 1 a: the place or country in which alleged events from which a legal action arises take place b: the place from which the jury is drawn and in which trial is held in such an action c: a statement showing that a case is brought to the proper court or authority 2: the locale of a gathering (as for a sports event or a political conference)

ven-ule \ven-(yū)-əl, ven-/ *n* [L *vena*, dim of *vena* vein]: a small vein, esp: one of the minute veins connecting the capillary bed with the larger systemic veins

Venus \və-nəs/ *n* [ME, fr *L Vener-*, *Venus*] 1: the Roman goddess of natural productivity and in later times of love and beauty — compare APHRODITE 2: the planet second in order from the sun — see PLANET table

Venus-berg \ˈvɔː-bɜːrɡ/ *n*: a mountain in central Germany containing a cavern where in medieval legend Venus held court

Venus-hair \ˈvɛn-ˈhɑːr/ *n*: a delicate maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) with a slender black stipe and branches

Venus-ian \ˈvɛn-yū-zhən/ *adj*: of or relating to the planet Venus

Venus's-fly-trap \və-nəs-(əz)-ˈflī-trəp/ *n*: an insectivorous plant (*Dionaea muscipula*) of the sundew family of the Carolina coast with the leaf apex modified into an insect trap

ver *abbr* *verse*

ve-ra-cious \və-ˈrā-shəs/ *adj* [L *verac-*, *verax* — more at VERY] 1: TRUTHFUL. HONEST 2: marked by truth: ACCURATE — **ve-ra-cious-ly** *adv* — **ve-ra-cious-ness** *n*

ve-ra-ci-ty \və-ˈrās-ət-ē/ *n*, pl *-ties* 1: devotion to the truth: TRUTHFULNESS 2: power of conveying or perceiving truth 3: conformity with truth or fact. ACCURACY 4: something true (he can make lies sound like veracities) *syn* see TRUTH

ve-ran-da or **ve-ran-dah** \və-ˈrān-də/ *n* [Hindi *varāṇḍā*]: a usu. roofed open gallery or portico attached to the exterior of a building

ve-ran-dah also **ve-ran-dahed** \-dəd/ *adj*: having a veranda

ve-rat-ri-dine \və-ˈrā-trī-dēn/ *n* [veratrine + *-idine*]: a poisonous amorphous alkaloid $C_{21}H_{33}NO_{11}$ occurring esp. in sabadilla seed

ve-ra-trine \və-ˈrā-trēn, və-ˈrā-trən/ *n* [NL *veratrina*, fr *Veratrum*, genus of herbs]: a poisonous irritant mixture of alkaloids from sabadilla seed that has been used as a counterirritant, insecticide, and c-mitotic agent

ve-ra-trum \və-ˈrā-trəm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr *L. hellebore*] : HELLEBORE 2

verb \vɜːrb/ *n* [ME *verbe*, fr MF, fr *L verbum* word, verb — more at WORD]: a word that characteristically is the grammatical center of a predicate and expresses an act, occurrence, or mode of being, that in various languages is inflected for agreement with the subject, for tense, for voice, for mood, or for aspect, and that typically has rather full descriptive meaning and characterizing quality but is sometimes nearly devoid of these esp. when used as an auxiliary or copula

ver-bal \vɜː-bal/ *adj* [MF or LL, MF, fr LL *verbalis*, fr *L verbum* word] 1: a: of, relating to, or consisting of words (~ instructions) b: of, relating to, or involving words rather than meaning or substance (a consistency that is merely ~ and scholastic — B N Cardozo) c: consisting of or using words only and not involving action (a ~ protest) 2: of, relating to, or formed from a verb (a ~ adjective) 3: spoken rather than written (a ~ contract) 4: VERBATIM. WORD-FOR-WORD (a ~ translation) 5: of or



Venus's-flytrap

o abut	* kitten	ar further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
ad out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	of coin	th thin
ū loot	o foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

vernacular \və(r)-'nak-yə-lər/ *adj* [L. *vernaculus* native, fr. *verna* slave born in his master's house, native] 1 *a*: using a language or dialect native to a region or country rather than a literary, cultured, or foreign language 2 *b*: of, relating to, or being a nonstandard or substandard language or dialect of a place, region, or country 3 *c*: of, relating to, or being the normal spoken form of a language 2: applied to a plant or animal in the common native speech as distinguished from the Latin nomenclature of scientific classification 3: of, relating to, or characteristic of a period, place, or group, esp.: of, relating to, or being the common building style of a period or place — **vernacularly** *adv*

vernacular *n* 1: a vernacular language, expression, or mode of expression 2: the mode of expression of a group or class 3: a vernacular name of a plant or animal *syn* see DIALECT

vernacularism \və(r)-'nak-yə-lə-zəm/ *n*: a vernacular word or idiom

vernal \və(rn)-'l/ *adj* [L. *vernalis*, alter of *vernus*, fr. *ver* spring; skin to Gk *ear spring*] 1: of, relating to, or occurring in the spring (~ equinox) (~ sunshine) 2: fresh or new like the spring; also: YOUTHFUL — **vernally** *adv*

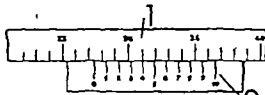
vernalize \və(rn)-'l-iz/ *v* -ized, -izing: to hasten the flowering and fruiting of (plants) by treating seeds, bulbs, or seedlings so as to induce a shortening of the vegetative period — **vernalization** \və(rn)-'l-iz-ə-shən/ *n*

vernation \və(r)-'nā-shən/ *n* [NL. *vernatio*, fr. *verna*, fr. *L. vernatus*, pp. of *vernare* to behave as in spring, fr. *vernus* vernal]; the arrangement of foliage leaves within the bud

Verner's law \və(r)-'nɔ(r)-l/ [Karl A. Verner]: a statement in historical linguistics in medial or final position in voiced environments and when the immediately preceding vowel did not bear the principal accent in Proto-Indo-European, the Proto-Germanic voiceless fricatives *f*, *þ*, and *x* derived from the Proto-Indo-European voiceless stops *p*, *t*, and *k* and the Proto-Germanic voiceless fricative *s* derived from Proto-Indo-European *s* became the voiced fricatives *b*, *ð*, *g*, and *z* represented in various recorded Germanic languages by *b*, *d*, *g*, and *r*

vernicle or **vernicle** \və(r)-'ni-kəl/ *n* [ME *vernicle*, fr. MF *veronique*, *vernicle*, fr. ML *veronica*]: **VERONICA**

vernier \və(r)-'ni-ər/ *n* [Pierre Vernier] 1: a short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument for indicating parts of divisions 2 *a*: a small auxiliary device used with a main device to obtain fine adjustment *b*: any of two or more small supplementary rocket engines or gas nozzles on a missile or a rocket vehicle for making fine adjustments in the speed or course or controlling the attitude — called also **vernier engine**



vernier 1 regular scale, 2 vernier scale indicating measurement of 27.4

vernier *adj*: having or comprising a vernier

vernier caliper *n*: a measuring device that consists of a main scale with a fixed jaw and a sliding jaw with an attached vernier

vernisage \və(r)-'ni-səʒ/ *n* [F. day before an exhibition opens reserved for artists to varnish and put finishing touches to their paintings, lit., varnishing, fr. *vernis* varnish — more at **VARNISH**]: a private showing or preview of an art exhibition

veronica \və(r)-'nɔ(r)-l/ *trademark* — used for barbital

veronica \və(r)-'rɔ(r)-l/ *n* [NL. genus of herbs]: **SPEEDWELL**

veronica *n* [ML. fr. *Veronica* St. Veronica]: an image of Christ's face said to have been impressed on the cloth that St. Veronica gave him to wipe his face with on the way to his crucifixion, also: a cloth resembling the legendary one of St. Veronica

veronica *n* [Sp. *veronica*, fr. St. Veronica]: a pose in bullfighting in which the cape is swung slowly away from the charging bull while the matador keeps his feet in the same position

verruca \və(r)-'ru-kə/ *n*, *pl* -cae \-kē, -ki, -si/ [L. — more at **WART**] 1: a wart or warty skin lesion 2: a warty elevation on a plant or animal surface

verruce vul-garis \və(r)-'vul-gar-əs, -'ger-/ *n* [NL, lit., common verrucae]: **WART** 1*a*

verru-cose \və(r)-'ru-kōs/ *adj*: covered with warty elevations

vers symbol *versed sine*

versal \və(r)-'səl, -'vɜ(r)-/ *adj* [short for *universal*] archaic: **ENTIRE**. **WHOLE** (as pale as any clout in the ~ world — Shak.)

versant \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-nt/ *adj* [L. *versant*, *versans*, pres. part. of *versare*, *versari* to turn, occupy oneself, meditate] 1: mentally engaged or occupied 2: **EXPERIENCED** **PRACTICED** 3: **CONVERSANT**

versant \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-nt, vɛ(r)-'sɔ(r)-nt/ *n* [F. fr. MF, fr. *verser* to turn, pour, fr. *L. versare* to turn; fr. its shedding of water] 1: the slope of a side of a mountain chain 2: the general slope of a country: **INCLINATION**

versatile \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-l, esp. Brit. -sɔ(r)-l/ *adj* [F or L. F. fr. *L. versatilis* turning easily, fr. *versatus*, pp. of *versare* to turn, fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere*] 1: changing or fluctuating readily: **VARIABLE** (*a* ~ disposition) 2: embracing a variety of subjects, fields, or skills, also: turning with ease from one thing to another 3 *a* (1): capable of turning forward or backward: **REVERSIBLE** (*a* ~ toe of a bird) (2): capable of moving laterally and up and down (~ antennae) *b* of an author: having the elements attached at or near the middle so as to swing freely 4: having many uses or applications (~ building material) — **versatility** \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-l-ə-ti-/ *n* — **versatily** *adv* — **versatiles** \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-l-iz-/ *n*

versatile, **MANY-SIDED**, **ALL-AROUND** shared meaning element: marked by or showing skill or ability or capacity or usefulness of many kinds

versatility \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-l-ə-ti-/ *n*: the quality or state of being versatile (a writer of great ~)

versa de so-cla-to \və(r)-'dɔ(r)-sɔ(r)-sɔ(r)-l-ə-/ *n* [F. society verse]: witty and typically ironic light verse

versus \və(r)-'s/ [ME *vers*, fr. OF, fr. *L. versus*, lit., turning, fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**] 1: a line of metrical

writing 2 *a* (1): metrical language (2): metrical writing distinguished from poetry esp. by its lower level of intensity (3): **POETRY** 2 *b*: **POEM** *c*: a body of metrical writing (as of a period or country) 3: **STANZA** 4: one of the short divisions into which a chapter of the Bible is traditionally divided

verse *vb* *versed*; **versing** *vi*: to make verse: **VERSIFY** ~ *vi* 1: to tell or celebrate in verse 2: to turn into verse

verse *vi* *versed*; **versing** [back-formation fr. *versed*, fr. *L. versatus*, pp. of *versari* to be active, be occupied (in), pass of *versare* to turn, fr. *versus*, pp.] 1: to familiarize by close association, study, or experience (*versed himself in the theater*)

versed sine \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-l/ *n* [NL. *versus* turned, fr. *L.*, pp. of *vertere*]: 1 minus the cosine of an angle

verse-man \və(r)-'smən/ *n*: a maker of verses: **VERSIFIER**

verser \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-r/ *n*: **VERSIFIER**

verset \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-t, -tɛt, vɔ(r)-'sɛt/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, dim. of *vers* verse]: a short verse set from a sacred book (as the Koran)

versicle \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-kəl/ *n* [ME, fr. *L. versiculus*, dim. of *versus* verse] 1: a short verse or sentence (as from a psalm) said or sung by a leader in public worship and followed by a response from the people 2: a little verse

versicolor \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-kəl-ər/ or **versicolored** \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-kəl-əd/ *adj* [L. *versicolor*, fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn, change + *color*] 1: having various colors: **VARIEGATED** (~ flowers) 2: changeable in color: **IRIDESCENT** (~ silk)

versiculus \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-kəl-ər/ *adj* [L. *versiculus* little verse]: of or relating to verses or versicles

versification \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-fɪ-kə-shən/ *n* 1: the making of verses 2 *a*: metrical structure: **PROSODY** *b*: a particular metrical structure or style 3: a version in verse of something orig. in prose

versifier \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-fɪ-ər/ *n*: one that versifies

versify \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-fɪ-ər/ *v* -fɪ-əd, -fɪ-ying *vi*: to compose verses ~ *vi* 1: to relate or describe in verse 2: to turn into verse

versine \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-n/ *n* [by contr.]: **VERSED SINE**

version \və(r)-'zən, -'zjən/ *n* [MF, fr. ML *versio*-, *versio* act of turning, fr. *L. versus*, pp. of *vertere*] 1: a translation from another language, esp.: a translation of the Bible or a part of it 2 *a*: an account or description from a particular point of view esp. as contrasted with another account *b*: an adaptation of a literary work (the movie ~ of the novel) *c*: an arrangement of a musical composition 3: a form or variant of a type or original (an experimental ~ of the plane) 4 *a*: a condition in which an organ and esp. the uterus is turned from its normal position *b*: manual turning of a fetus in the uterus to aid delivery — **versional** \və(r)-'zən-əl, -'zən-/ *adj*

vers libre \və(r)-'lɛ-brɪ-/ *n*, *pl* *vers lib-res* \-sɛm-/ [F]: **FREE VERSE**

vers-librist \və(r)-'lɛ-brɪst/ *n* [F *vers-libriste*]: a writer of free verse

verso \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-l/ *n*, *pl* *versos* [NL. *verso* (folio) the page being turned] 1: the side of a leaf (as of a manuscript) that is to be read second 2: a left-hand page — compare **RECTO**

verst \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-l/ *n* [F *verste* & G *werst* fr. Russ. *versta*, akin to *L. vertere* to turn]: a Russian unit of distance equal to 0.6629 miles

versus \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-sɔ(r), -sɔ(r) prep [ML. towards, against, fr. *L. adv.* so as to face, fr. pp. of *vertere* to turn] 1: **AGAINST** 2: in contrast to or as the alternative of (free trade ~ protection)

vert \və(r)-'sɔ(r)-l/ *n* [ME *verte*, fr. MF *vert*, fr. *vert* green — more at **VERDANT**] 1 *a*: green forest vegetation esp. when forming cover or providing food for deer *b*: the right or privilege (as in England) of cutting living wood or sometimes of pasturing animals in a forest 2: the heraldic color green

vert abbr 1 **vertebrate** 2 **vertical**

vertebra \və(r)-'brɪ-/ *n*, *pl* *bræ* \-brɪ-/ or *-bræ* [L. joint, vertebra, fr. *vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**]: one of the bony or cartilaginous segments composing the spinal column, consisting in some lower vertebrates of several distinct elements which never become united, and in higher vertebrates having a short more or less cylindrical body whose ends articulate by pads of elastic or cartilaginous tissue with those of adjacent vertebrae and a bony arch that encloses the spinal cord

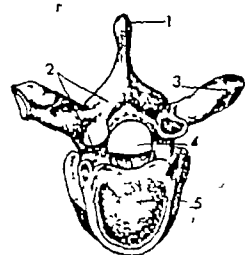
vertebral \və(r)-'brɪ-/ *adj* [short for *vertebrate*] 1: of, relating to, or being vertebrate or the vertebral column: **SPINAL** 2: composed of or having vertebrae: **vertebral** *n* — **vertebrally** *adv*

vertebral column *n*: **SPINAL COLUMN**

vertebrate \və(r)-'brɪ-/ *adj* [NL. *vertebratus*, fr. *L.*, jointed, fr. *vertebra*] 1 *a*: having a spinal column *b*: of or relating to the vertebrates 2: organized or constructed in orderly or developed form

vertebrate *n* [deriv. of NL *vertebratus*]: any of a comprehensive division (Vertebrata) usu. held to be a subphylum of chordates comprising animals (as mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes) with a segmented spinal column together with a few primitive forms in which the backbone is represented by a notochord

vertebration \və(r)-'brɪ-shən/ *n*: highly developed organization: **FIRMNESS** (the solid ~ of his logic)



sixth thoracic vertebra, seen from above 1 neural spine 2 neural arch 3 transverse process 4 spinal foramen 5 centrum

a about * kitten or further a back x bake x cat, cart
o out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke h sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th this
l loot u foot y yet yil few yu furious zh vision

relating to facility in the use and comprehension of words (~ aptitude) — **ver-bally** \və-'bəl-ē\ *adv*

verbal *n* : a word that combines characteristics of a verb with those of a noun or adjective — compare GERUND INFINITIVE PARTICIPLE

verbal auxiliary *n* : an auxiliary verb

verbalism \və-'bəl-iz-əm\ *n* 1 *a* : a verbal expression : TERM b : PHRASING WORDING 2 : words used as if they were more important than the realities they represent (the emancipation of science from ~ — G. A. Sartre) 3 *a* : a wordy expression of little meaning b : VERBOSITY

verbalist \və-'bəl-ist\ *n* 1 : one who stresses words above substance or reality 2 : a person who uses words skillfully — **ver-bal-ist-ic** \və-'bəl-iz-tik\ *adj*

verbalize \və-'bəl-iz\ *vb* -ized, -izing *vi* 1 : to speak or write verbosely 2 : to express something in words ~ *vt* 1 : to convert into a verb 2 : to name or describe in words — **ver-bal-iza-tion** \və-'bəl-iz-ā-shən\ *n* — **ver-bal-iz-er** \və-'bəl-iz-ər\ *n*

verbal noun *n* : a noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem and in some uses having the sense and constructions of a verb

ver-ba-tim \və-'bāt-əm\ *adv* [ME, fr ML, fr L *verbum* word] 1 : in the exact words word for word

verbatim *adj* : being in or following the exact words : WORD-FOR-WORD

ver-be-na \və-'bē-nə\ *n* [NL, genus of herbs or subshrubs, fr L sing of *verbenae* sacred boughs, certain medicinal plants — more at Vervain] : Vervain *esp* : any of numerous garden plants of hybrid origin widely grown for their showy spikes of white, pink, red, or blue flowers which are borne in profusion over a long season

ver-blage \və-'bē-ləj also -bi-j\ *n* [F, fr MF *ver-bier* to chatter, fr *verbe* speech, fr L *verbum* word] 1 : superfluity of words in proportion to sense or content ~ WORDINESS 2 : manner of expressing oneself in words : DICTION (concise military ~)

ver-bl-clide \və-'bəl-sīd\ *n* [L *verbum* word + E -ide] 1 : deliberate distortion of the sense of a word (as in punning) 2 : one who distorts the sense of a word

ver-blid \və-'bəl-əd\ *vb* VERBAL

ver-bify \və-'bəl-īf\ *vt* -ified, -ify-ing : to make into a verb

ver-big-er-a-tion \və-'bi-j-ə-rā-shən\ *n* [ISV, fr L *verbigerus*, pp of *verbigere* to talk, chat, fr *verbum* word + *gerere* to carry, wield — more at WORD CAST] : continual repetition of stereotyped phrases (as in some forms of mental illness)

ver-bile \və-'bīl\ *n* [L *verbum* word + E -ile (as in *audible*)] : one whose mental imagery consists of words

ver-bose \və-'bōs\ *adj* 1 : containing more words than necessary ~ WORDY (a ~ reply), also : impaired by wordiness (a ~ style) 2 : given to wordiness (a ~ orator) *syn* see WORDY *ant* laconic

ver-bosely *adv* — **ver-bos-ness** *n* — **ver-bos-ity** \və-'bōs-ə-tē\ *n*

ver-bo-ten \və-'bōt-ən, fə-'\ *adj* [G.] : FORBIDDEN *esp* : prohibited by dictate

verb sap \və-'b-əp\ : *verbum sap*

ver-bum sap \və-'b-əm-'səp\ [short for NL *verbum sapient* (sat est) a word to the wise (is sufficient)] enough said — used to indicate that something left unsaid may or should be inferred

ver-dan-cy \və-'d-ən-sē\ *n* : the quality or state of being verdant

ver-dant \və-'d-ənt\ *adj* [modif of MF *verdoyant*, fr prp of *verdoyer* to be green, fr OF *verdoier*, fr *verd*, fr *ver*, fr L *viridis*, fr *virēre* to be green] 1 *a* : green in tint or color (~ grass) b : green with growing plants (~ fields) 2 : unripe in experience or judgment : GREEN — **ver-dant-ly** *adv*

verd an-tique or **verde an-tique** \və-'d-ən-'tēk\ *n* [It *verde antico*, lit, ancient green] 1 : a green mottled or veined serpentine marble or calcareous serpentine much used for indoor decoration esp by the ancient Romans 2 : an anesite porphyry showing crystals of feldspar in a dark green groundmass

ver-der-er or **ver-der-or** \və-'d-ər-ər\ *n* [AF, fr OF *verdiere*, fr *verd* green] : an English judicial officer having charge of the king's forest

ver-dict \və-'(d)ikt\ *n* [alter of ME *verdit*, fr AF, fr OF *ver* true (fr L *verus*) + *dit* saying, dictum, fr L *dictum* — more at VERY] 1 : the finding or decision of a jury on the matter submitted to them in trial 2 : OPINION, JUDGMENT

ver-di-gris \və-'d-ə-grē, -grīs, -grās also -grē\ *n* [ME *verdegres*, fr OF *vert de Grice*, lit, green of Greece] 1 *a* : a green or greenish blue poisonous pigment resulting from the action of acetic acid on copper and consisting of one or more basic copper acetates b : normal copper acetate $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$ 2 : a green or bluish deposit esp of copper carbonates formed on copper, brass, or bronze surfaces

ver-din \və-'d-ən\ *n* [F, yellowhammer] : a very small yellow-headed titmouse (*Auriparus flaviceps*) found from Texas to California and southward

ver-dure \və-'jər-jən\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr *verd* green] 1 : the greenness of growing vegetation, also : such vegetation itself 2 : a condition of health and vigor — **ver-dur-ous** \və-'j-ə-rəs\ *adj* — **ver-dur-ous-ness** *n*

ver-dured \və-'jərd\ *adj* : covered with verdure

verge \və-'j\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *virga* rod, stripe — more at WHISK] 1 *a* (1) : a rod or staff carried as an emblem of authority or symbol of office (2) *obs* : a stick or wand held by a person being admitted to tenancy while he swears fealty b : the spindle of a watch balance, *esp* : a spindle with pallets in an old vertical escapement c : the male intromittent organ of any of various invertebrates 2 *a* : something that borders, limits, or bounds as (1) : an outer margin of an object or structural part (2) : the edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof b : BRINK, THRESHOLD *syn* see BORDER



verbena

verge *vi* **verged**; **verg-ing** 1 : to be contiguous 2 : to be on the verge or border

verge *vi* **verged**; **verg-ing** [L *vergere* to bend, incline — more at WRENCH] 1 : a of the sun : to incline toward the horizon : SINK b : to move or extend in some direction or toward some condition 2 : to be in transition or change

ver-gence \və-'jən(t)s\ *n* [back-formation fr. *convergence* & *divergence*] : a movement of one eye in relation to the other

ver-ger \və-'jər\ *n* 1 chiefly Brit : an attendant that carries a verge (as before a bishop or justice) 2 : a church official who keeps order during services or serves as an usher or a sacristan

ver-id-i-cal \və-'n-d-i-kəl\ *adj* [L *veridicus*, fr *verus* true + *dicere* to say — more at VERY, DICTION] 1 : TRUTHFUL, VERACIOUS 2 : not illusory : GENUINE — **ver-id-i-cal-ity** \və-'n-d-ə-'kəl-ə-tē\ *n* — **ver-id-i-cal-ly** \və-'kəl-ē\ *adv*

ver-i-fi-able \və-'r-i-ə-bəl\ *adj* : capable of being verified — **ver-i-fi-abil-ity** \və-'r-i-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **ver-i-fi-able-ness** *n*

ver-i-fi-ca-tion \və-'r-i-ə-'kā-shən\ *n* : the act or process of verifying : the state of being verified

ver-i-fy \və-'r-i-ə-'fi-\ *vt* -fied; -fy-ing [ME *verifien*, fr MF *verifier*, fr ML *verificare*, fr L *verus* true — more at VERY] 1 : to confirm or substantiate in law by oath 2 : to establish the truth, accuracy, or reality of *syn* see CONFIRM — **ver-i-fier** \və-'r-i-ə-'r\ *n*

ver-ily \və-'r-i-ē\ *adv* [ME *verailly*, fr *verray* very] 1 : in truth : CERTAINLY 2 : TRULY, CONFIDENTLY

ver-i-mi-lar \və-'r-i-m-ə-'l-ər\ *adj* [L *verisimilis*] : having the appearance of truth : PROBABLE — **ver-i-mi-lar-ly** *adv*

ver-i-mi-l-i-tude \və-'r-i-m-ə-'l-ē-tūd\ *n* [L *verisimilitudo*, fr *verisimilis* verisimilar, fr *ver* similes like the truth] 1 : the quality or state of being verisimilar 2 : something verisimilar *syn* see TRUTH — **ver-i-mi-l-i-tu-di-nous** \və-'r-i-m-ə-'l-ē-tūd-nəs, -'n-əs\ *adj*

ver-ism \və-'(ə)r-i-z-əm, -'və-(ə)r-i-z-əm\ *n* [It *verismo*, fr *verus* true, fr L *verus*] : artistic use of contemporary everyday material in preference to the heroic or legendary *esp* in grand opera — **ver-ist** \və-'r-i-st\ *n* or *adj* — **ver-istic** \və-'(ə)r-i-s-tik, -və-(ə)r-i-st\ *adj*

ver-is-mo \və-'r-i-z-əm\ *n* [It] : VERISM

ver-i-ta-ble \və-'r-i-ə-'bəl\ *adj* : being in fact the thing named and not false, unreal, or imaginary — often used to stress the aptness of a metaphor (a ~ mountain of references) *syn* see AUTHENTIC

ver-i-ta-ble-ness \və-'r-i-ə-'bəl-nəs\ *n* — **ver-i-ta-ble-ly** \və-'bəl-ē\ *adv*

ver-i-ty \və-'r-i-ə-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *verite*, fr MF *verité*, fr L *veritas*, *veritas*, fr *verus* true] 1 : the quality or state of being true or real 2 : something (as a statement) that is true, *esp* : a fundamental and inevitably true value *esp* of an ethical, aesthetic, or religious nature (such eternal verities as honor, love, and patriotism) 3 : the quality or state of being truthful or honest (the king's becoming graces, as justice, ~ — Shak)

ver-juice \və-'jūs\ *n* [ME *verjus*, fr MF, fr *vert jus*, lit, green juice] 1 : the sour juice of crab apples or of unripe fruit (as grapes or apples), also : an acid liquor made from verjuice 2 : acidity of disposition or manner

ver-mell *n* [MF, fr *vermell*, *adj* — more at VERMILION] 1 \və-'mɛl-, -māl\ : VERMILION 2 \və-(ə)r-'māl\ : gilded silver — **ver-mell** *adj*

ver-mi-comb form [NL, fr LL, fr L *vermis* — more at WORM] : worm (vermiform)

ver-mi-an \və-'r-i-m-ə-n\ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or resembling worms

ver-mi-cell-i \və-'r-i-m-ə-'chel-ē, -'sɛl-ē\ *n* [It, fr pl of *vermicella*, dim of *verme* worm, fr L *vermis*] : pasta made in long solid strings smaller in diameter than spaghetti

ver-mi-clide \və-'r-i-m-ə-'sīd\ *n* : an agent that destroys worms

ver-mi-cu-lar \və-'r-i-m-ə-'k-yl-ər\ *adj* [NL *vermicularis*, fr L *vermiculus*, dim of *vermis*] 1 *a* : resembling a worm in form or motion b : VERMICULATE 2 : of, relating to, or caused by worms

ver-mi-cu-late \və-'r-i-m-ə-'k-yl-əd\ *adj* [L *vermiculatus*, fr *vermiculus*] 1 *a* : VERMIFORM b : marked with irregular fine lines or with wavy impressed lines (a ~ nut) 2 : TORTUOUS, INVOLUTE 3 : full of worms : WORM EATEN — **ver-mi-cu-la-tion** \və-'r-i-m-ə-'k-yl-ā-shən\ *n*

ver-mi-cu-lite \və-'r-i-m-ə-'k-yl-īt\ *n* [L *vermiculus* little worm] : any of various micaceous minerals that are hydrous silicates resulting usu. from expansion of the granules of mica at high temperatures to give a lightweight highly water-absorbent material

ver-mi-form \və-'r-i-m-ə-'fɔrm\ *adj* [NL *vermiformis*, fr *vermi-* + *-formis* form] : resembling a worm in shape

vermiform appendix *n* : a narrow blind tube usu. about three or four inches long that extends from the cecum in the lower right-hand part of the abdomen

ver-mi-fuge \və-'r-i-m-ə-'f-yūj\ *adj* [prob fr. (assumed) NL *vermifugus*, fr *vermi-* + *fugare* to put to flight — more at FUGUE] : acting to destroy or expel parasitic worms : ANTHELMINTIC — **ver-mi-fuge** *n*

ver-mil-ion or **ver-mil-lion** \və-'m-i-l-yan\ *n* [ME *vermilloun*, fr OF *vermellion*, fr *vermell*, *adj*, bright red, vermilion, fr LL *vermiculus* kermes, fr L *little worm*] 1 : a bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulfide; broadly : any of various red pigments 2 : a variable color averaging a vivid reddish orange

ver-min \və-'r-i-mən\ *n*, *pl* *vermin* [ME, fr MF, fr (assumed) L *vermin-*, *vermen* worm; akin to L *vermis* worm — more at WORM] 1 *a* : small common harmful or objectionable animals (as lice or fleas) that are difficult to control b : birds and mammals that prey on game 2 : an offensive person

ver-min-ous \və-'r-i-m-ə-'nəs\ *n*, *pl* -oses \və-'sɛz\ [NL, fr. (assumed) L *vermin-*, *vermen* worm] : infestation with or disease caused by parasitic worms

ver-min-ous \və-'r-i-m-ə-'nəs\ *adj* 1 : consisting of or being vermin : NOXIOUS 2 : forming a breeding place for or infested by vermin : FILTHY (~ garbage) 3 : caused by vermin (~ disease) — **ver-min-ous-ly** *adv*

ver-mouth \və-'m-lūth\ *n* [F *vermout*, fr G *wermt* wormwood, fr OHG *wermuota* — more at WORMWOOD] : a dry or sweet alcoholic beverage that has a white wine base, that is flavored with aromatic herbs, and that is used as an aperitif or in mixed drinks

trance to some other cavity or space. as **a** : the central cavity of the bony labyrinth of the ear or the parts of the membranous labyrinth that it contains **b** : the part of the left ventricle below the aortic orifice **c** : the space between the labia minora containing the orifice of the urethra **d** : the part of the mouth cavity outside the teeth and gums

vestibuled \-byū(d)əd/ *adj* : having a vestibule

vestibule school *n* : a school organized in an industrial plant to train new workers in specific skills

vestige \-ves-tij/ *n* [**F**, **fr** *vestigium* footstep, footprint, track, vestige] **1** *a* (1) : a trace or visible sign left by something vanished or lost (2) : a minute remaining amount **b** : the mark of a foot on the earth : **TRACK** **2** : a bodily part or organ that is small and degenerate or imperfectly developed in comparison to one more fully developed in an earlier stage of the individual, in a past generation, or in closely related forms **syn** see **TRACE** — **vestigial** \-ve-'tj-(-ē)-əl/ *adj* — **vestigiality** \-ē/ *adv*

vesting \-ves-tiŋ/ *n* : the conveying to an employee of inalienable rights to share in a pension fund esp. in the event of termination of employment prior to the normal retirement age, also : the right so conveyed

vestment \-ves(t)-mənt/ *n* [**ME** *vestment*, **fr** *OF*, **fr** *L* *vestimentum*, *fr* *vestire* to clothe] **1** *a* : an outer garment; **esp** : a robe of ceremony or office **b** *pl* : **CLOTHING GARB** **2** : a covering resembling a garment **3** : one of the articles of the ceremonial attire and insignia worn by ecclesiastical officials and assistants as indicative of their rank and appropriate to the rite being celebrated — **vestmental** \-ves(t)-mənt-əl/ *adj*

vest-pocket *adj* **1** : adapted to fit into the vest pocket (as ~ edition of a book) **2** : of very small size or scope

vest-pocket park *n* : a very small urban park

vestry \-ves-tri/ *n*, *pl* *vestries* [**ME** *vestre*, **prob** modif of *MF* *vestiarie*, **fr** *ML* *vestiarium*, **fr** *L* *vestire*, *fr* its use as a robing room for the clergy] **1** *a* : **SACRISTY** **b** : a room used for church meetings and classes **2** *a* : the business meeting of an English parish **b** : an elective body in an Episcopal parish composed of the rector and a group of elected parishioners administering the temporal affairs of the parish

vestryman \-trē-mən/ *n* : a member of a vestry

vestiture \-ves(h)-char/ *n* [**ME**, **fr** *MF*, **fr** *vestire* to clothe — **more** at **VEST**] **1** *a* : a covering garment (as a robe or vestment) **b** : **CLOTHING**, **APPAREL** **2** : something that covers like a garment

vesture *vi* **vestured**; **vesturing** : to cover with vesture

vestuvian \-va-'sū-vē-ən/ *n* **1** [**G**, **fr** *Verus Vesuvius*, volcano in Italy] : **IDOCRASE** **2** [**Veruvian**] : a match or fusee used esp. formerly for lighting cigars

vestuvian \-va-'sū-vē-ən/ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or resembling the volcano Vesuvius **2** : marked by sudden outbursts (has a ~ temper, but quickly controls himself — Sidney Shalett)

vestuvianite \-vē-ə-'nīt/ *n* : **IDOCRASE**

vet \-vet/ *n* : **VETERINARIAN**, **VETERINARY**

vet *vi* **vetted**; **vetting** **1** chiefly **Brit** *a* : to provide veterinary care for (an animal) or medical care for (a person) **b** : to subject (a person or animal) to a physical examination or checkup **2** chiefly **Brit** : to subject to expert appraisal or correction

vet *adj* or *n* : **VETERAN**

vetch \-vech/ *n* [**ME** *vecche*, **fr** *ONF* *veche*, **fr** *L* *vicia*; akin to *OIE* *wicga* insect, *L* *vincire* to bind, *ONF* *wir* wire] : any of a genus (*Vicia*) of herbaceous twining leguminous plants including valuable fodder and soil-building plants

vetchling \-lin/ *n* : any of various small leguminous plants (genus *Lathyrus* and *esp* *L. pratensis*)

vet-er-an \-vet-ə-rən, -ve-trən/ *n* [**L** *veteranus*, **fr** *veteranus* old, of long experience, **fr** *veter*, *vetus* old — **more** at **WETHER**] **1** *a* (1) : an old soldier of long service (2) : a former member of the armed forces **b** : a person of long experience in some occupation or skill (as politics or the arts) **2** : an old tree usu. over two feet in diameter breast high — **veteran** *adj*

Veterans Day *n* : a day set aside in commemoration of the end of hostilities in 1918 and 1945 *a* : November 11 formerly observed as a legal holiday in the U.S. *b* : the fourth Monday in October observed as a legal holiday in the U.S. *c* : November 11 observed as a legal holiday in Canada

veterans' preference *n* : preferential treatment given qualified veterans of the U.S. armed forces under federal or state law; **specif** : special consideration (as by allowance of points) on a civil service examination

veterinarian \-vet-ə-rən-'er-ē-ən, -ve-trən-, -vet-'n-/ *n* : one qualified and authorized to treat diseases and injuries of animals

veterinary \-vet-ə-rən-'er-ē-, -ve-trən-, -vet-'n-/ *adj* [**L** *veterinarius* of beasts of burden, **fr** *veterinae* beasts of burden, **fr** *ferm* *pl* of *veterinus* of beasts of burden, akin to *L* *veter*, *vetus* old] : of, relating to, or being the science and art of prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease and injury in animals and **esp** domestic animals

veterinary *n*, *pl* *-naries* : **VETERINARIAN**

veterinary surgeon *n*, **Brit** : **VETERINARIAN**

vetil-aver \-vet-ə-vor/ *n* [**F** *vetiver*, **fr** *Tamil* *vetiver*] : an East Indian grass (*Vetiveria zizanioides*) cultivated in warm regions **esp** for its fragrant roots which are used for making mats and screens and in perfumes, also : its root



vestments 3 of 16th century archbishop **1** alb, **2** stole, **3** apparel on alb, **4** tunicle, **5** dalmatic, **6** chasuble, **7** maniple, **8** pallium, **9** amice, **10** mitre, **11** flap, **12** crozier

vet-o \-vet-(ə)-/ *n*, *pl* *vetoes* [**L**, **I** forbid, **fr** *vetare* to forbid] **1** : an authoritative prohibition : **INTERDICTION** **2** *a* : a power of one department or branch of a government to forbid or prohibit finally or provisionally the carrying out of projects attempted by another department, **esp** : a power vested in a chief executive to prevent permanently or temporarily the enactment of measures passed by a legislature **b** (1) : the exercise of such authority (2) : a message communicating the reasons of an executive and **esp.** the president of the U.S. for vetoing a proposed law

veto *vi* : to refuse to admit or approve : **PROHIBIT**, also : to refuse assent to (a legislative bill) so as to prevent enactment or cause reconsideration — **veto-er** \-vō-(-ə)-r/ *n*

vex \-vex/ *vi* **vexed** also **vext**; **vexing** [**ME** *vexen*, **fr** *MF* *vexer*, **fr** *L* *vexare* to agitate, trouble, vex] **1** *a* : to bring trouble, distress, or agitation to (~ed by a restless desire for change) **b** : to bring physical distress to (a headache ~ed him all morning) **c** : to irritate or annoy by petty provocations : **HARASS** (a father ~ed by his children) **d** : **PUZZLE**, **BAFFLE** (a problem to ~ the keenest wit) **2** : to debate or discuss at length (a vexed question) **3** : to shake or toss about **syn** see **ANNOY** **ant** please, regale

vex-a-tion \-vex-'sā-shən/ *n* **1** : the quality or state of being vexed : **IRRITATION** **2** : the act of harassing or vexing : **TROUBLING** **3** : a cause of trouble : **AFFLICTION**

vex-a-tious \-shəs/ *adj* **1** *a* : causing vexation : **DISTRESSING** **b** : intended to harass **2** : full of distress or stress : **TROUBLED** — **vex-a-tiously** *adv* — **vex-a-tiousness** *n*

vexed-ly \-vex-'sād-lee, -vex-'tī-lee/ *adv* : in a vexed manner

vexil-lary \-vex-'sə-ler-ē-, *n*, *pl* *-lar-ies* [**L** *vexillum*, **fr** *vexillum*] **1** : a veteran under a special standard in an ancient Roman army **2** : **STANDARD-BEARER**

vexil-lary *adj* **1** : of or relating to an ensign or standard **2** : of, relating to, or being a vexillum

vexil-lol-o-gy \-vex-'lō-lə-(-ə)-/ *n* [**L** *vexillum*] : the study of flags — **vexil-lol-og-ic** \-vex-'sī-lə-(-ē)-/ *adj* or **vexil-lol-log-ic-al** \-lō-j-ē-(-ē)-/ *adj* — **vexil-lol-o-gist** \-vex-'sī-lə-(-ə)-/ *n*

vexil-lum \-vex-'sī-ləm/ *n*, *pl* *-la* \-(-ə)-/ [**L**] **1** : a square flag of the ancient Roman cavalry **2** : **STANDARD** **3** : the web or vane of a feather **4** : a company of ancient Roman troops serving under one standard

VF *abbr* **1** very fair, very fine **2** video frequency **3** visual field

VFD *abbr* volunteer fire department

VFR *abbr* visual flight rules

VFW *abbr* Veterans of Foreign Wars

vg *abbr* vulgar

VG *abbr* **1** very good **2** vicar general

VHF *abbr* very high frequency

vi *abbr* **1** verb intransitive **2** [**L** *vide infra*] see below

VI *abbr* **1** Virgin Islands **2** viscosity index **3** volume indicator

via \-vi-ə, -və-/ *prep* [**L**, *abl.* of *via* way; akin to *Gk* *hísthai* to hurry — **more** at **VIM**] **1** : by way of **2** : through the medium of, also : by means of

vi-a-ble \-vi-ə-bəl/ *adj* [**F**, **fr** *MF*, **fr** *L* *vita* — **more** at **VITAL**] **1** : capable of living; **esp** : born alive with such form and development of organs as to be normally capable of living **2** : capable of growing or developing (~ seeds) (~ eggs) **3** *a* : capable of working, functioning, or developing adequately (~ alternatives) **b** : capable of existence and development as an independent unit (the colony is now a ~ state) — **vi-a-bil-ity** \-vi-ə-'bil-ē-ti-/ *n* — **vi-a-bly** \-vi-ə-'blē/ *adv*

vi-a-duct \-vi-ə-'dakt/ *n* [**L** *via* way, road + *E* *-duct* (as in *aqueduct*)] **1** : a bridge esp. when resting on a series of narrow reinforced concrete or masonry arches, having high supporting towers or piers, and carrying a road or railroad over an obstruction (as a valley or highway) **2** : a steel bridge made up of short spans carried on high steel towers

vi-al \-vi-əl/ *n* [**ME** *fiol*, *viol*, **fr** *MF* *fiol*, **fr** *OProv* *fiola*, **fr** *L* *phiala* — **more** at **PHIAL**] : a small closed or closable vessel esp. for liquids

vi-a-med-ia \-vi-ə-'mēd-ē-ə, -vē-ə-(-ē)-/ *n* [**L**] : a middle way

vi-and \-vi-'ənd/ *n* [**ME**, **fr** *MF* *vian*, **fr** *ML* *vivanda* food, alter of *L* *vivenda*, neut. *pl* of *vivendus*, gerundive of *vivere* to live — **more** at **QUICK**] **1** : an item of food, **esp.** a choice or tasty dish **2** *pl* : **PROVISIONS**, **FOOD**

vi-at-cum \-vi-'at-i-kəm, -vē-, *n*, *pl* *-cums* or *-ca* \-kə/ [**L** — **more** at **VOYAGE**] **1** *a* : an allowance (as of transportation or supplies and money) for traveling expenses **b** : provisions for a journey **2** : the Christian Eucharist given to a person in danger of death

vi-a-tor \-vi-'ā-tər, -vē-'ā-, (-ō-)/ *n* [**L**, **fr** *via*] : **TRAVELER**

vibes \-vībz/ *n*, *pl* *1* *usu* *sing* *in constr* : **VIBRAPHONE** **2** : **VIBRATIONS** (the ~ were good there, and the film makers were able to show the heightened rapport between performers and audience — Arthur Knight) — **vib-let** \-vī-'bəl/ *n*

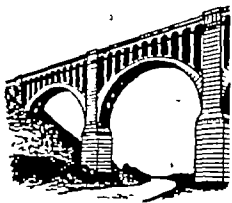
vibra-harp \-vī-brə-'hārp/ *n* [**fr** *Vibra-Harp*, a trademark] : **VIBRA-PHONE** — **vibra-harp-ist** \-hārp-'pōst-/ *n*

vi-brance \-vi-brən(-s)/ *n* : **VIBRANCY**

vi-bran-cy \-vi-brən-'sē-/ *n* : the quality or state of being vibrant

vi-brant \-brənt/ *adj* **1** *a* (1) : oscillating or pulsating rapidly

(2) : pulsating with life, vigor, or activity (a ~ personality) **b** (1)



viaduct 1—

a about **b** kitten **c** further **d** back **e** bake **f** cot, cart
an out **ch** chin **e** less **ē** easy **g** gift **i** trip **l** life
j joke **ŋ** sing **ō** flow **ō** flaw **ōl** coin **th** thin **th** this
li loot **u** foot **y** yet **yū** few **yū** furious **zh** vision

reconstruction of education —William Brandon 3 : any of various bodily cavities esp when serving as or resembling an en-

vic-tim \ˈvɪk-təm/ *n* [L *victima*, akin to OHG *wīh* holy, Skt *vinakti* he sets apart] 1: a living being sacrificed to a deity or in the performance of a religious rite 2: one that is acted upon and usually adversely affected by a force or agent (the schools are ~ of the social system) as a (1): one that is injured, destroyed, or sacrificed under any of various conditions (a ~ of cancer) (a ~ of the auto crash) (2): one that is subjected to oppression, hardship, or mistreatment (a frequent ~ of severe political attacks) b: one that is tricked or duped (a con man's ~)

vic-tim-ize \ˈvɪk-tə-maɪz/ *v* -ized; -izing 1: to make a victim of 2: to subject to deception or fraud: **CHEAT** — **vic-tim-iza-tion** \ˈvɪk-tə-maɪ-zə-shən/ *n* — **vic-tim-izer** \ˈvɪk-tə-maɪ-zər/ *n*

vic-tor \ˈvɪk-tər/ *n* [ME, fr. *vic* victus, pp. of *vincere* to conquer, win; akin to OE *wigan* to fight, OSlav *vikŭr* strength]: one that defeats an enemy or opponent: **WINNER** — **victor** *adj*

Victor — a communications code word for the letter *v*

vic-to-ria \ˈvɪk-tər-i-ə, -tər-i/ *n* [Victoria, queen of England] 1: a low four-wheeled pleasure carriage for two with a calash top and a raised seat in front for the driver 2: an open passenger automobile with a calash top that usually extends over the rear seat only 3 [NL, genus name, fr. Queen Victoria]: any of a genus (*Victoria*) of So American aquatic plants of the water-lily family with large spreading leaves often over five feet in diameter and immense rose-white flowers

Victoria Cross *n* [Queen Victoria]: a bronze Maltese cross awarded to members of the British armed services for acts of remarkable valor

vic-to-ri-ous \ˈvɪk-tər-i-əs, -tər-i/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the reign of Queen Victoria of England or the art, letters, or taste of her time 2: typical of the moral standards or conduct of the age of Victoria esp. when considered stuffy or hypocritical

Victoria *n*: a person living during Queen Victoria's reign, esp. a representative figure of that time

vic-to-ri-ous-ness \ˈvɪk-tər-i-əs-nəs, -tər-i-/ *n* [Queen Victoria + E -ness] materials concerning or characteristic of the Victorian age, also: a collection of such materials

vic-to-ri-ous-ism \ˈvɪk-tər-i-əs-i-zəm, -tər-i-/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being Victorian esp. in taste or conduct 2: a typical instance or product of Victorian expression, taste, or conduct

vic-to-ri-ous-ly \ˈvɪk-tər-i-əs-li/ *adv* -ized; -izing: to make Victorian (as in style or taste) — **vic-to-ri-ous-ly** *adv*

vic-to-ri-ous-ly \ˈvɪk-tər-i-əs-li/ *adv* 1: a: having won a victory b: of, relating to, or characteristic of victory 2: evincing moral harmony or a sense of fulfillment: **FULFILLED** — **vic-to-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **vic-to-ri-ous-ness** *n*

vic-to-ry \ˈvɪk-tər-i/ *n*, pl. *-ries* [ME, fr. MF *victorie*, fr. L *victoria*, fr. fem. of (assumed) *Victor* victorious of winning or conquest, fr. L *victus*, pp. of *vincere*] 1: the overcoming of an enemy or antagonist 2: achievement of mastery or success in a struggle or endeavor against odds or difficulties

syn VICTORY, CONQUEST, TRIUMPH shared meaning element: a successful outcome in a contest or struggle **ant** defeat

vic-tress \ˈvɪk-trəs/ *n*: a female victor

vict-u-al \ˈvɪt-ʃəl/ *n* [alter of ME *vitalie*, fr. MF, fr. LL *victualia*, pl. provisions, victuals, fr. neut. pl. of *victualis* of nourishment, fr. L *victus* nourishment, fr. *victus*, pp. of *vivere* to live — more at QUICK] 1: food suitable by man 2 pl: supplies of food: PROVISIONS

victual *vb* -uals or -ualled; -ualing or -ualing *vt*: to supply with food ~ *vi* 1: EAT 2: to lay in provisions

vict-u-al-er or **vict-u-al-er** \ˈvɪt-ʃəl-ər/ *n* 1: the keeper of a restaurant or tavern 2: one that provisions an army, a navy, or a ship with food 3: an army or navy provision ship

vicu-ña or **vicu-na** \ˈvɪ-kū-nə, vɪ-, vɪ-ˈk(j)ū-nə, vɪ-/ *n* [Sp. *vicuña*, fr. Quechua *wikúña*] 1: a wild ruminant (*Lama vicugna*) of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia that is related to the domesticated llama and alpaca 2: a: the wool from the vicuña's fine lustrous undercoat b: a fabric made of vicuña wool, also: a sheep's wool imitation of this

vide \ˈvɪd-ē, -dē/ *vb* *imper* [L, fr. *vidēre* to see — more at WIT] 1: SEE — used to direct a reader to another item

vide-li-cet \ˈvɪd-ēl-i-ˈsɛt, vɪ-, vɪ-ˈdā-l-i-ˈsɛt/ *adv* [ME, fr. L, fr. *vidēre* to see + *licet* it is permitted, fr. *licēre* to be permitted — more at LICENSE]: that is to say: NAMELY

vide-o \ˈvɪd-ē-ō/ *adj* [L *vidēre* to see + E -o (as in *audio*)]: being, relating to, or used in the transmission or reception of the television image (~ channel) — compare **AUDIO**

vide-o *n*: TELEVISION (~ drama)

vide-o-phone \ˈvɪd-ē-ō-fōn/ *n*: a telephone equipped for transmission of video as well as audio signals so that users can see each other

vide-o-tape \ˈvɪd-ē-ō-tāp/ *vt* [*video* tape]: to make a recording of (a television production) on magnetic tape — **videotape** *n*

vid-ette *vb* of VEDEITE

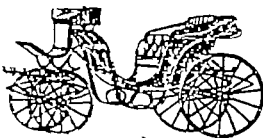
vid-i-con \ˈvɪd-i-kən/ *n*, often *cap* [*video* + *iconoscope*]: a camera tube using the principle of photoconductivity

vid-u-ity \ˈvɪd-yū-ə-ti/ *n* [ME (Sc) *viduite*, fr. MF *viduite*, fr. L *viduitas*, *viduitas*, fr. *vidua* widow — more at WIDOW]: WIDOWHOOD

vie \ˈvi/ *vb* *vied*, *vy-ing* \ˈvi-/ [*modif* of MF *envier* to invite, challenge, wager, fr. L *invitare* to invite] *vi*: to strive for superiority: **CONTENT** ~ *vi* 1: HAZARD, WAGER (~ money on the turn of a card), also: to exchange in rivalry: **MATCH** (~ accusation against accusation) **syn** see RIVAL — **vies** \ˈvi-/ *vt* -ies

Vien-na sausage \ˈvi-ən-ə-/ *n* [Vienna, Austria]: a short slender frankfurter

Viet-cong \ˈvi-ət-ˈkɒŋ, -vjet-, -kɒŋ/ *n*, pl. *Vietcongs* [Vietnamese *Việt Nam cộng sản* Vietnam communists]: an adher-



victoria 1

ent of the Vietnamese communist movement supported by North Vietnam and engaged esp. in guerrilla warfare in South Vietnam

Viet-minh \ˈvi-ət-mɪn/ *n*, pl. *Vietminhs* [Vietnamese *Việt Nam Độc Lập Đồng-Minh* League for the Independence of Vietnam]: an adherent of the Vietnamese communist movement

Viet-nam-ese \ˈvjet-, et-nə-ˈmez, -vjet-, -vjet-, -nə-, -nə-, -ˈmɛz/ *n*, pl. *Vietnamese* 1: a native or inhabitant of Vietnam 2: the language of the largest group in Vietnam and the official language of the country — **Vietnamese** *adj*

Viet-nam-iza-tion \ˈvi-nə-mə-zə-shən/ *n*: the act or process of transferring responsibility to the Vietnamese (~ of the war) — **Viet-nam-ize** \ˈvjet-, et-nə-ˈmez, -vjet-, -vjet-, -nə-, -nə-/ *vt*

view \ˈviyu/ *n* [ME *veue*, fr. MF *veue*, *vue*, fr. OF, fr. *veire*, *voir* to see, fr. L *vidēre* — more at WIT] 1: the act of seeing or examining: **INSPECTION**, also: **SURVEY** (a ~ of English literature) 2: an opinion or judgment colored by the feeling or bias of its holder (in my ~ the conference has no chance of success) 3: **SCENE**, **PROSPECT** (the lovely ~ from the balcony) 4: extent or range of vision: **SIGHT** (tried to keep the ship in ~) (sat high in the bleachers to get a good ~) 5: something that is looked toward or kept in sight: **OBJECT** (studied hard with a ~ to getting an A) 6: the foreseeable future (no hope in ~) 7: a pictorial representation **syn** see **OPINION** — **in view** of: in regard to; in consideration of — **on view**: open to public inspection: on exhibition

view *vt* 1 a: SEE, **WATCH** (~ a film) b: to look on in a particular light: **REGARD** (doesn't ~ himself as a rebel) 2: to look at attentively: **SCRUTINIZE** (~ an exhibit) 3: to survey or examine mentally: **CONSIDER** (~ all sides of a question) — **view-able** \ˈvju-ə-bəl/ *adj*

viewer \ˈviyu-ər/ *n*: one that views as a: a person legally appointed to inspect and report on property b: an optical device used in viewing c: a person who watches television

view-finder \ˈviyu-fɪnd-ər/ *n*: **FINDER** 3

view hal-loo \ˈviyu-hə-lū/ *n*: a shout given by a hunter on seeing a fox break cover

viewing *n*: an act of seeing, watching, or taking a look, esp. an act of watching television

view-less \ˈviyu-ləs/ *adj* 1: affording no view 2: expressing no views or opinions — **view-less-ly** *adv*

view-point \ˈviyu-pɔɪnt/ *n*: **POINT OF VIEW**, **STANDPOINT**

view-y \ˈviyu-/ *adj* 1: possessing visionary, impractical, or fantastic views 2: spectacular or arresting in appearance: **SHOWY**

vig-er-i-mal \ˈvi-jes-a-məl/ *adj* [L *vigēsimus*, *vigesimus* twentieth, akin to L *viginti* twenty, Gk *eikos*]: based on the number 20

vig-il \ˈvi-jəl/ *n* [ME *vigile*, fr. OF, fr. LL & L, LL *vigilia* watch on the eve of a feast, fr. L *wakelūness*, watch, fr. *vigil* awake, watchful, akin to L *vigēre* to be vigorous, *vigēre* to be active, rouse — more at WAKE] 1: a watch formerly kept on the night before a religious feast with prayer or other devotions b: the day before a religious feast observed as a day of spiritual preparation c: evening or nocturnal devotions or prayers — **usu** used in pl. 2: the act of keeping awake at times when sleep is customary; also: a period of wakefulness 3: an act or period of watching or surveillance: **WATCH**

vig-il-ance \ˈvi-jəl-əns/ *n*: the quality or state of being vigilant

vigilance committee *n*: a volunteer committee of citizens organized to suppress and punish crime summarily (as when the processes of law appear inadequate)

vig-il-ant \ˈvi-jəl-ənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *vigilant*, *vigilans*, fr. pp. of *vigilare* to keep watch, stay awake, fr. *vigil* awake]: alertly watchful esp. to avoid danger **syn** see **WATCHFUL** — **vig-il-ant-ly** *adv*

vig-il-ant-er \ˈvi-jəl-ənt-ər/ *n* [Sp. *watchman*, guard, fr. *vigilante* vigilant, fr. L *vigilant*, *vigilans*]: a member of a vigilance committee

vig-il-ant-ism \ˈvɪ-lən-tɪz-əm/ *n*: the summary action resorted to by vigilantes

vigil light *n*: a candle lighted devotionally (as in a Roman Catholic church) before a shrine or image — called also **vigil candle**

vig-il-til-ly \ˈvi-jin-tɪl-yən/ *n*, often *attrib* [L *viginti* twenty + E -illion (as in *million*) — more at VIGESIMAL] — **see** **NUMBER** table

vig-net-te \ˈvɪŋ-ˈjet-/ *n* [F, fr. MF *vignete*, fr. dum. of *vigne* vine — more at VINE] 1: a running ornament (as of vine leaves, tendrils, and grapes) put on or just before a title page or at the beginning or end of a chapter, also: a small decorative design or picture so placed 2: a picture (as an engraving or photograph) that shades off gradually into the surrounding ground or the unprinted paper b: the pictorial part of a postage stamp design as distinguished from the frame and lettering 3: a short descriptive literary sketch b: a brief incident or scene (as in a play or movie) — **vig-net-ist** \ˈvɪŋ-ˈjet-ɪst/ *n*

vig-net-te *vt* **vig-net-ted**, **vig-net-ting** 1: to finish (as a photograph) in the manner of a vignette 2: to describe briefly — **vig-net-ter** *n*

vig-or \ˈvɪ-ɡər/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *vigor* fr. L, fr. *vigēre* to be vigorous] 1: active bodily or mental strength or force 2: active healthy well-balanced growth esp. of plants 3: intensity of action or effect: **FORCE** 4: effective legal status

vig-o-rish \ˈvɪ-ɡər-ɪsh/ *n* [prob. fr. Yiddish, fr. Russ *vɪgrysh* winnings, profit] 1: a charge taken (as by a bookie or a gambling house) on bets, also: the degree of such a charge (a ~ of five per cent) 2: interest paid to a moneylender

vig-o-ro-so \ˈvɪ-ɡər-ō-sō, -vjet-, -vjet-/ *adj* or *adv* [It, lit., vigorous, fr. MF *vigoroso*]: energetic in style, — used as a direction in music

ə abut * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing ō flow o flaw ō coin th than th thus
ū loot ū foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

readily set in vibration (2): RESPONSIVE, SENSITIVE 2: sounding as a result of vibration: RESONANT (a ~ voice) — **vi-brant-ly** *adv*

vi-brá-phon \vi-brá-fón/ *n* [L *vibrare* + *ISV* -*phone*] a percussion instrument resembling the xylophone but having metal bars and motor-driven resonators for sustaining the tone and producing a vibrato — **vi-brá-phon-ist** \-fón-ist/ *n*



vibraphone

vi-brá-te \vi-brát-, esp Brit vi-*t*/ *vb* **vi-brat-ed**; **vi-brat-ing** [L *vibratus*, pp of *vibrare* to shake, *vibrate* — more at *WIFE*] *v* 1: to swing or move to and fro 2: to emit with or as if with a vibratory motion 3: to mark or measure by oscillation (a pendulum vibrating seconds) 4: to set in vibration ~ *vi* 1 a: to move to and fro or from side to side: OSCILLATE *b*: WAVER, FLUCTUATE (~ between two choices) 2: to have an effect as of vibration (music, when soft voices die, ~ in the memory — P B Shelley) 3: to be in a state of vibration: QUIVER 4: to respond sympathetically: THRILL (~ to the opportunity) *syn* see SWING

vi-brá-tile \vi-brát-*l*-, brá-*tl*/ *adj* 1: characterized by vibration 2: adapted to or used in vibratory motion (~ the organs of insects) — **vi-brá-ti-lí-ty** \vi-brá-tí-lí-ti/ *n*

vi-brá-tion \vi-brá-shən/ *n* 1 a: a periodic motion of the particles of an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from the position of equilibrium when that equilibrium has been disturbed (as when a stretched cord produces musical tones or particles of air transmit sounds to the ear) b: the action of vibrating: the state of being vibrated or in vibratory motion as (1): OSCILLATION (2): a quivering or trembling motion: QUIVER 2: an instance of vibration 3: vacillation in opinion or action: WAVERING 4 a: a characteristic emanation, aura, or spirit that infuses or vitalizes someone or something and that can be instinctively sensed or experienced b: a distinctive usu emotional atmosphere capable of being sensed — *usu.* used in pl — **vi-brá-tion-al** \-shən-, shən-*l*/ *adj* — **vi-brá-tion-less** \-shən-ləs/ *adj* **vi-brá-to** \vé-brát-(ə)/ *n* pl -*tos* [It. fr pp of *vibrare* to vibrate, fr L] 1: a slightly tremulous effect imparted to vocal or instrumental tone for added warmth and expressiveness by slight and rapid variations in pitch 2: TREMOLO *lb*

vi-brá-tor \vi-brát-ər/ *n* 1: one that vibrates or causes vibration as a: a vibrating electrical apparatus used in massage b: a vibrating device (as in an electric bell or buzzer) 2: an electromagnetic device that converts low direct current to pulsating direct current or alternating current

vi-brá-to-ry \vi-brá-tór-ē-, -tór-/ *adj* 1: consisting in, capable of, or causing vibration or oscillation 2: characterized by vibration: VIBRANT

vi-brí-ol \vi-bré-, ol/ *n* pl -*ols* [NL, *Vibrio*-, *Vibrio*, genus name, fr L *vibrare* to vibrate] any of a genus (*Vibrio*) of short rigid motile bacteria typically shaped like a comma or an S — **vi-brí-ol-ic** \vi-bré-*l*-ik/ *adj*

vi-brí-on \vi-bré-, ən/ *n* [NL, *Vibrio*-, *Vibrio*] **VIBRIO** also: a motile bacterium

vi-brí-ol-ís \vi-bré-*l*-s/ *n* pl -*ol-í-ses* \-séz/ [NL, fr *Vibrio*] infection with or disease caused by vibrios

vi-brís-sa \vi-brís-ə-, vó-/ *n* pl **vi-brís-sae** \vi-brís-(ə)-, vó-brís-(ə)-/ [L; akin to L *vibrare*] 1: one of the stiff hairs that are located esp about the nostrils or on other parts of the face in many mammals and that often serve as tactile organs 2: one of the bristly feathers near the mouth of many and esp insectivorous birds that may help to prevent the escape of insects

vi-bur-num \vi-bor-nəm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L, a *viburnum*] any of a genus (*Viburnum*) of widely distributed shrubs or trees of the honeysuckle family with simple leaves and white or rarely pink cymose flowers

vic *abbr* vicinity

Vic *abbr* Victoria

vic-ar \vik-ər/ *n* [ME, fr L *vicarius*, fr *vicarius* vicarious] 1: one serving as a substitute or agent, *specif*: an administrative deputy 2: an ecclesiastical agent as a: a Church of England incumbent receiving a stipend but not the tithes of a parish b: an Episcopal clergyman or layman having charge of a mission or chapel c: a clergyman exercising a broad pastoral responsibility as the representative of a prelate (parson) ~ for all Synan Orthodox people in North America — *P S Mead* — **vic-ar-ship** \-shíp/ *n* **vic-ar-ge** \vik-(ə)-nj/ *n* 1: the benefice of a vicar 2: the house of a vicar 3: VICARIATE *l*

vic-ar aposto-líc *n* pl **vicars aposto-líc**: a Roman Catholic titular bishop who governs a territory not organized as a diocese

vic-ar-ate \vik-ə-rát-, -rát/ *n*: VICARIATE

vic-ar-gen-er-al *n* pl **vicars-gen-er-al**: an administrative deputy of a Roman Catholic or Anglican bishop or of the head of a religious order

vic-ar-i-al \vi-ker-ē-əl-, vó-, -ker-/ *adj* [L *vicarius*] 1: VICARIOUS 1 2: of or relating to a vicar

vic-ar-i-ate \-ē-ət/ *n* [ML *vicarius*, fr L *vicarius* vicar] 1: the office, jurisdiction, or tenure of a vicar 2: the office or district of a governmental administrative deputy

vic-ar-i-ous \vi-ker-ē-əs-, vó-, -kar-/ *adj* [L *vicarius*, fr *vici* change, alternation, stead — more at WEEK] 1 a: serving instead of someone or something else (~ elements in a mineral) b: DELEGATED (~ authority) 2: performed or suffered by one person as a substitute for another or to the benefit or advantage of another: SUBSTITUTIONARY (a ~ sacrifice) 3: experienced or realized through imaginative or sympathetic participation in the experience of another 4: occurring in an unexpected or abnormal part of the body instead of the usual one (bleeding from the gums sometimes replaces the discharge from the uterus in ~ menstruation) — **vic-ar-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **vic-ar-i-ous-ness** *n*

Vicar of Christ: the Roman Catholic pope

vice \vis/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr L *vitium* fault, vice] 1 a: moral depravity or corruption: WICKEDNESS b: a moral fault or failing

c: a habitual and usu trivial defect or shortcoming: FOIBLE (suffered from the ~ of curiosity) 2: BLEMISH, DEFECT 3: a physical imperfection, deformity, or taint 4 a *often cap*: a character representing one of the vices in an English morality play b: BUFFOON, JESTER 5: an abnormal behavior pattern in a domestic animal detrimental to its health or usefulness 6: sexual immorality; *vice*: PROSTITUTION *syn* see FAULT, OFFENSE

vice *n* [ME *vis*, vice screw, fr MF *vis*, viz something winding] chiefly Brit: VISE

vice *vi* *vice*, *vice-ing* chiefly Brit: VISE

vice \vi-sē/ *prep* [L, abl of *vici* change, alternation, stead — more at WEEK]: in the place of: SUCCEEDING

vice \vís-, vís/ *pre* [L *vis*-, *vice*-, fr MF, fr LL *vici*-, fr L *vici*, abl of *vici*]: one that takes the place of (vice-president)

vice admiral *n* [MF *visamiral*, fr *vis*-, *vice* + *amiral* admiral] a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard who ranks above a rear admiral and whose insignia is three stars

vice-chanc-ellor \vís-*chan*(t)-*el*-ər/ *n* [MF *vicaunceller*, fr MF *vichancellor*, fr *vis* + *chancellor* chancellor] an officer ranking next below a chancellor and serving as his deputy, *esp*: a judge appointed to act for or to assist a chancellor

vice-consul \vís-*kan*(t)-*sul*/ *n*: a consular officer subordinate to a consul general or to a consul

vice-ger-en-ty \vís-*jer*-ən-tē/ *n* pl -*cles*: the office or jurisdiction of a viceroy

vice-ger-ent \vís-*jer*-ənt/ *n* [ML *vicerent*-, *vicererens*, fr LL *vice*-, L *gerent*-, *gerens*, pp of *gerere* to carry, carry on — more at CAST] an administrative deputy of a king or magistrate

vic-en-ni-al \vís-*sen*-ē-əl/ *adj* [LL *vicennium* period of 20 years, fr L *vices* 20 times + *annus* year; akin to L *viginti* twenty — more at VIGESIMAL, ANNUAL]: occurring once every 20 years

vice-pres-i-den-ty \vís-*prez*-əd-ən-tē-, -*prez*-dən- also -*den*(t)-sē/ *n*: the office of vice-president

vice-pres-i-dent \vís-*prez*-əd-ənt-, -*prez*-dənt also -*den*(t)-sē/ *n* 1: an officer next in rank to a president and usu empowered to serve as president in that officer's absence or disability 2: any of several officers serving as a president's deputies in charge of particular locations or functions — **vice-pres-i-den-ti-al** \vís-*prez*-əd-ən-chəl/ *adj*

vice-ro-gal \vís-*re*-gəl/ *adj*: of or relating to a viceroy or viceroyalty — **vice-ro-gal-ly** \-gə-lē/ *adv*

vice-re-gent \vís-*re*-jənt/ *n*: a regent's deputy

vice-rei-ne \vís-*rān*/ *n* [F, fr *vice* + *reine* queen, fr L *regina*, fem of *reg*-, rex king — more at ROYAL] 1: the wife of a viceroy 2: a woman viceroy

vice-roy \vís-*rōi*/ *n* [MF *vice-roi*, fr *vice* + *roi* king, fr L *reg*-, rex — more at ROYAL] 1: the governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of his king or sovereign 2: a showy American butterfly (*Limenitis archippus*) closely mimicking the monarch in coloration but smaller

vice-roy-al-ty \vís-*rōi*-əl-tē-, vís-/ *n*: the office, jurisdiction, or term of service of a viceroy

vice-roy-ship \vís-*rōi*-shíp/ *n*: VICEROYALTY

vice squad *n*: a police squad charged with enforcement of laws concerning gambling, pornography, prostitution, and the illegal use of liquor and narcotics

vice ver-sa \vi-si-vər-sə-, (vís-)vər-/ *adv* [L]: with the order changed: CONVERSELY

vi-chys-soise \vish-ē-swaz-, vè-shē-/ *n* [F, fr fem of *vichyssois* of Vichy, fr *Vichy*, France]: a soup made of pureed leeks or onions and potatoes, cream, and chicken stock and usu served cold

Vi-chy wa-ter \vish-ē-/ *n*: a natural sparkling mineral water from Vichy, France, also: an imitation of or substitute for this

vic-i-nage \vís-*n*-ij-, vís-nij/ *n* [ME *vesnage*, fr MF, fr *vesin* neighboring, fr L *vicinus*] a neighboring or surrounding district: VICINITY

vic-i-nal \vís-*n*-əl-, vís-nəl/ *adj* [L *vicinalis*, fr *vicinus* neighbor, fr *vicinus* neighboring] 1: of or relating to a limited district: LOCAL 2: of, relating to, or being subordinate forms or faces on a crystal which sometimes take the place of fundamental ones 3: of, relating to, or substituted in adjacent sites in a molecule (a ~ disulfide group)

vic-i-ni-ty \vó-sin-ə-tē-/ *n* pl -*ties* [MF *vicinité*, fr L *vicinitas*-, *vicinitas* fr *vicinus* neighboring, fr *vicus* row of houses, village; akin to Goth *weih* village, Gk *oikos*, *oikia* house] 1: the quality or state of being near: PROXIMITY 2: a surrounding area or district: NEIGHBORHOOD 3: NEIGHBORHOOD *lb*

vic-i-ous \vish-əs/ *adj* 1: having the nature or quality of vice or immorality: DEPRAVED 2: DEFECTIVE, FAULTY, also: INVALID 3: IMPURE, NOXIOUS 4 a: dangerously aggressive: SAVAGE (a ~ dog) b: marked by violence or ferocity: FIERCE (a ~ fight) 5: MALICIOUS, SPITEFUL (~ gossip) 6: worsened by internal causes that reciprocally augment each other (a ~ wage-price spiral) — **vic-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **vic-i-ous-ness** *n*

syn VICIOUS, VILLAINOUS, INQUITOUS, NEFARIOUS, FLAGITIOUS, INFAMOUS, CORRUPT, DEGENERATE *shared meaning element*: highly reprehensible or offensive in character, nature, or conduct *ant* virtuous

vic-i-ous circle *n* 1: a chain of events in which the solution of one difficulty creates a new problem involving increased difficulty 2: an argument or definition that assumes something that is to be proved or defined 3: a chain of abnormal processes in which a primary disorder leads to a second which in turn aggravates the first

vic-i-sa-tude \vó-sis-ə-t(y)ud-, vís-/ *n* [MF, fr L *vicissitudo*, fr *vicissim* in turn, fr *vici* change, alternation — more at WEEK] 1 a: the quality or state of being changeable: MUTABILITY b: natural change or mutation visible in nature or in human affairs 2 a: a favorable or unfavorable event or situation that occurs by chance: a fluctuation of state or condition (the ~s of daily life) b: alternating change: SUCCESSION *syn* see CHANGE, DIFFICULTY **vic-i-si-tu-di-nous** \vó-sis-ə-t(y)ud-*n*-, (vís-)vís-/ *adj* [L *vicissitudo*-, *vicissitudo*]: marked by or filled with vicissitudes

vi-nous \vi-nəs/ *adj* [L. *vinosus*, fr. *vinum* wine] 1: of, relating to, or made with wine (~ medications) 2: showing the effects of the use of wine 3: **VINACEOUS** — **vi-nous-ly** *adv*

vin-tage \vint-i/ *n* [ME, alter of *vendage*, fr. MF *vendenge*, fr. L. *vindemia*, fr. *vinum* wine, grapes + *demere* to take off, fr. *de-* + *emere* to take — more at **WINE**, **REDEEM**] 1 *a* (1): a season's yield of grapes or wine from a vineyard (2): **WINE**, *specif*: a wine of a particular type, region, and year and usu. of superior quality that is dated and allowed to mature *b*: a collection of contemporaneous and similar persons or things *c*: **CROP** 2: the act or time of harvesting grapes or making wine 3 *a*: a period of origin or manufacture (a piano of 1845 ~) *b*: length of existence: **AGE**

vintage *adj* 1: of or relating to a vintage 2: of old, recognized, and enduring interest, importance, or quality: **CLASSIC** 3: **OLD-FASHIONED**, **OUTMODED** 4: of the best and most characteristic — used with a proper noun (~ Shaw a wise and winning comedy — Time)

vin-tager \vi-jər/ *n*: one concerned with the production of grapes and wine

vintage year *n* 1: a year in which a vintage wine is produced 2: a year of outstanding distinction or success

vin-ter \vint-ər/ *n* [ME *vineter*, fr. OF *vinetier*, fr. ML *vinetarius*, fr. L. *vinetum* vineyard, fr. *vinum* wine] 1: a wine merchant 2: a person who makes wine

vin-y \vi-nē/ *adj* **vin-ter**, **-est** 1: of, relating to, or resembling vines (~ plants) 2: covered with or abounding in vines

vin-yl \vin-'l/ *n* [ISV, fr. L. *vinum* wine] 1: a univalent radical $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}$ derived from ethylene by removal of one hydrogen atom 2: a polymer of a vinyl compound or a product (as a resin or a textile fiber) made from one (~ upholstery) — **vi-nyl-ic** \vi-'nil-ik/ *adj*

vinyl alcohol *n*: an unstable compound $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHOH}$ known only in the form of its polymers or derivatives

vin-yl-ide-ne \vi-'nil-ə-'dēn/ *n* [ISV *vinyl* + *-ide* + *-ene*] a bivalent radical $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}$ derived from ethylene by removal of two hydrogen atoms from one carbon atom

vinylidene resin *n*: any of a group of tough thermoplastic resins formed by polymerization of a vinylidene compound and used esp. for filaments, films, and molded articles

vinyl resin *n*: any of various thermoplastic resinous materials that are essentially polymers of vinyl compounds

viol \vi-ol/ *n* [MF *viola*, *viol*, fr. OProv *viola* *viol*] a bowed stringed instrument chiefly of the 16th and 17th centuries having a deep body, flat back, sloping shoulders, usu. six strings, fretted fingerboard, and low-arched bridge and made in treble, alto, tenor, and bass sizes

viola \və-'ol-ə/ *n* [It & Sp, *viol*, *viola*, fr. OProv, *viol*] a musical instrument of the violin family that is intermediate in size and compass between the violin and cello and is tuned a fifth below the violin — **vi-ol-ist** \vi-ol-'ist/ *n*

vi-ol-ia \vi-ol-'i-ə/ *n* [L] **VIOLET** 1*a*, *esp*: any of various garden hybrids with solitary white, yellow, or purple often variegated flowers resembling but smaller than typical pansies

vi-ol-a-ble \vi-ol-'ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being or likely to be violated

vi-ol-a-bil-i-ty \vi-ol-'ə-bil-ə-'tē/ *n* — **vi-ol-a-ble-ness** \vi-ol-'ə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **vi-ol-a-bly** \vi-ol-'ə-bli/ *adv*

vi-ol-a-ceous \vi-ol-'ə-shəs/ *adj* [L. *violaceus*, fr. *viola* violet]: of the color violet — **vi-ol-a-ceous-ly** *adv*

vi-ol-a da brac-cio \və-'ol-ə-də-'bräch-(ē)-dō/ *n*, *pl* **vi-ol-a da braccio** \-dō/ [It, *arm viol*]: a viol having roughly the range of the viola

viola da gam-ba \-dō-'gām-bə-, -'gām-/ *n*, *pl* **viola da gamba** [It, *leg viol*]: a bass member of the viol family having a range approximating the cello

viola d'a-mo-re \-dō-'mōr-ē-, -'mōr-/ *n*, *pl* **viola d'amore** [It, *viol of love*]: a tenor viol having usu. seven gut and seven wire strings

vi-ol-a-tē \vi-ol-'ā-tē/ *vi* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** [ME *violaten*, fr. L. *violatus*, pp. of *violare*, akin to L. *vis* strength — more at **VIM**] 1: **BREAK**, **DISREGARD** (~ the law) 2: to do harm to the person or esp. the chastity of, *specif*: **RAPE** 3: **PROFANE**, **DESECRATE** (~ a shrine) 4: **INTERRUPT**, **DISTURB** (~ the peace of a spring evening — Nancy Larter) — **vi-ol-a-tive** \-lāt-iv/ *adj* — **vi-ol-a-tor** \-lāt-ər/ *n*

vi-ol-a-tō \vi-ol-'lō/ *adj*, *archaic*: subjected to violation

vi-ol-a-tion \vi-ol-'lā-shən/ *n*: the act of violating: the state of being violated *a*: **INFRINGEMENT** **TRANSGRESSION** *specif*: an infringement of the rules in sports that is less serious than a foul and usu. involves technicalities of play *b*: an act of irreverence or desecration: **PROFANATION** *c*: **INTERRUPTION** **DISTURBANCE** *d*: **RAPE**, **RAVISHMENT**

vi-ol-ence \vi-ol-'ən(t)s/ *n* 1 *a*: exertion of physical force so as to injure or abuse (as in effecting illegal entry into a house) *b*: an instance of violent treatment or procedure 2: injury by or as if by distortion, infringement, or profanation: **OUTRAGE** 3 *a*: intense, turbulent, or furious and often destructive action or force (the ~ of the storm) *b*: vehement feeling or expression: **FERVOR**, *also*: an instance of such action or feeling *c*: a clashing or jarring quality: **DISCORDANCE** 4: undue alteration (as of wording or sense in editing a text)

vi-ol-ent \vi-ol-'ənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *violentus*; akin to L. *violare* to violate] 1: marked by extreme force or sudden intense activity (a ~ attack) 2 *a*: notably furious or vehement (a ~ denunciation) *b*: excited or mentally disordered to the point of loss of self-control (the patient became ~ and had to be restrained) *b*: **EXTREME**, **INTENSE** (~ pain) 3: caused by force: not natural (a ~ death) — **vi-ol-ent-ly** *adv*

violent storm *n*: **STORM** *loc* (1) — *see* **BEAUFORT SCALE** table

vi-ol-et \vi-ol-'et/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *viol*, dim. of *viola* violet, fr. L. *viola*] 1 *a*: any of a genus (*Viola*) of the family **Violaceae**, the violet family) of herbs or subshrubs with alternate stipulate leaves and both aerial and cleistogamous flowers, *esp*: one with smaller usu. solid-colored flowers as distinguished from the usu. larger flowered violas and pansies *b*: any of several plants of genera other than that of the violet — compare **DOGTUOTH VIOLET** 2: any

of a group of colors of reddish blue hue, low lightness, and medium saturation

vi-ol-in \vi-ol-'in/ *n* [It *violina*, dim. of *viola*] a bowed stringed instrument having four strings tuned at intervals of a fifth and a usual range from G below middle C upwards for more than 4½ octaves and distinguished from the viol in having a shallower body, shoulders at right angles to the neck, a fingerboard without frets, and a more curved bridge — **vi-ol-in-ist** \vi-ol-'in-'ist/ *n*

vi-ol-on-cello \vi-ol-'on-'chel-(dō), -və-'n/ *n* [It, dim. of *violone*, aug. of *viola*] **CELLO** — **vi-ol-on-cel-ist** \-chel-'ist/ *n*

vi-o-my-cin \vi-ol-'mis-'n/ *n* [violet + *-mycin*, fr. the color of the soil organism] a polypeptide antibiotic $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{45}\text{N}_{13}\text{O}_{13}$ that is produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces puniceus*) and is administered in the form of its sulfate in the treatment of tuberculosis

vi-os-ter-ol \vi-'as-'tə-rōl-, -rōl/ *n* [ultraviolet + *-sterol*] **VITAMIN D**, *esp* when dissolved in an edible vegetable oil

VIP \və-'i-'pē/ *n*, *pl* **VIPs** \-'pēz/ (very important person): a person of great influence or prestige, *esp*: a high official with special privileges

vi-per \vi-'pər/ *n* [MF *viper*, fr. L. *vipera*] 1 *a*: a common European venomous snake (*Vipera berus*) that attains a length of two feet, varies in color from red, brown, or gray with dark markings to black, occurs across Eurasia from England to Sakhalin, and is rarely fatal to man, *broadly*: any of various Old World venomous snakes (family **Viperidae**) *b*: **PIT VIPER** *c*: a venomous or reputedly venomous snake 2: a vicious or treacherous person

vi-per-ine \-pə-'rin/ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling a viper

VENOMOUS

vi-per-ish \-pə-'rɪsh/ *adj*: spitefully vituperative: **VENOMOUS**

vi-per-ous \-pə-'rəs/ *adj* 1: **VIPERINE** 2: having the qualities attributed to a viper: **MALIGNANT** **VENOMOUS** — **vi-per-ous-ly** *adv*

vi-per's bugloss *n*: a coarse biennial Old World weed (*Echium vulgare*) of the borage family that is naturalized in No America and has showy blue tubular flowers with exserted stamens

vi-ra-go \və-'rā-gō/, -rā-g/, -vī-'rə-gō/ *n*, *pl* **-goes** or **-gos** [L. *virago*, *virago*, fr. *vir* man — more at **VIRILE**] 1: a woman of great stature, strength, and courage 2: a loud overbearing woman: **TERMAGANT** — **vi-ra-gi-nous** \və-'rā-gə-'nəs/ *adj*

vi-ral \vi-'rəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or caused by a virus — **vi-ral-ly** \-rəl-'li/ *adv*

vi-r-ley \vī-'rə-'lā/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *virelai*] a chiefly French verse form consisting of stanzas of indeterminate length and number with alternating long and short lines and interlaced rhyme (as *abab bcbe cded dada*)

vi-re-mia \vī-'rē-mē-'i-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *virus* + *-emia*]: the presence of virus in the blood of a host — **vi-re-mic** \-mīk/ *adj*

vi-re-o \vī-'rē-'ō/ *n*, *pl* **-eas** [L. a small bird, fr. *virere* to be green]: any of various small insectivorous American passerine birds (family **Vireonidae**) that are chiefly olivaceous and grayish in color

vires *pl* of **vis**

vi-res-cence \və-'res-'n(t)s-, vi-'n/ *n*: the state or condition of becoming green, *esp*: such a condition due to the development of chloroplasts in plant organs (as petals) normally white or colored

vi-res-cent \-nt/ *adj* [L. *virescent*, *virescere*, pp. of *virescere* to become green, incho. of *virere* to be green] 1: beginning to be green: **GREENISH** 2: developing or displaying *vi-res-cence*

vir-ga \vər-'gə/ *n* [NL, fr. L. branch, rod, streak in the sky suggesting rain — more at **WHISK**]: wisps of precipitation evaporating before reaching the ground

vir-gate \vər-'gāt/ *n* [ML *virgata*, fr. *virga*, a land measure, fr. L. rod]: an old English unit of land area equal to one quarter of a hide or one quarter of an acre

vir-gate *adj* [NL *virgatus*, fr. L. made of twigs, fr. *virga*]: shaped like a rod or wand (as a one-flowered branch)

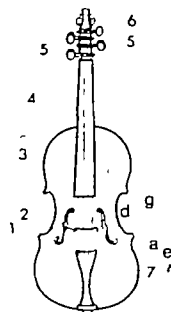
vir-gin \vər-'jən/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *virgine*, fr. L. *virgin*, *virgo* young woman, *virgin*] 1 *a*: an unmarried woman devoted to religion *b* *cap*: **VIRGO** 2 *a*: an absolutely chaste young woman *b*: an unmarried girl or woman 3 *cap*: **VIRGIN MARY** 4: a person who has not had sexual intercourse 5: a female animal that has never copulated

vir-gin *adj* 1: free of impurity or stain 2: **UNSULLIED** 3: **CHASTE** 3: characteristic of or befitting a virgin: **MODEST** 4: **FRESH**, **UNSPOILED** *specif*: not altered by human activity (a ~ forest) 5 *a*: being used or worked for the first time *b*: **INITIAL** **FIRST** 6 *a*: **NATIVE** 8*b* (~ sulfur) *b*: of a vegetable oil: obtained from the first light pressing and without heating 7: produced directly from ore or by primary smelting — used of metal

vir-gin-al \vər-'jən-'l-, -vər-jən-'l/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a virgin or virginity, *esp*: **PURE**, **CHASTE** 2: **PRISTINE**, **UNSULLIED** — **vir-gin-al-ly** \-lī-'ē/ *adv*

vir-gin-al [prob. fr. L. *virginalis* of a virgin, fr. *virgin*, *virgo*] a small rectangular spinet having no legs and only one wire to a note and popular in the 16th and 17th centuries — often used in *pl*, called also *pair of virginals*

vir-gin birth *n* 1: birth from a virgin 2 *often cap* **V&B**: the theological doctrine that Jesus was miraculously begotten of God and born of a virgin mother



violin 1 bridge 2 sound hole, 3 sound board 4 fingerboard 5 pegs 6 scroll, 7 tail piece, g G string, d D-string, a A-string e E-string

ə about ʔ kitten ər further ə back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
 ʌ out ɪ chun ə less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
 ɪ joke ɪ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔ coin th than th this
 ʊ loot ʊ foot ɪ yet ɪ few ɪ famous ʒ vision

vig-orous \ˈvɪ-g(ə)-rəs/ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr OF, fr *vigor*] 1: possessing vigor: full of physical or mental strength or active force: **STRONG** (a ~ youth) (a ~ plant) 2: done with vigor: carried out forcefully and energetically (~ exercises) — **vig-orous-ly** *adv* — **vig-orous-ness** *n*
vig-our \ˈvɪ-gər/ *chiefly Brit var of VIGOR*
Vik-ing \ˈvɪ-kiŋ/ [ON *víkingr*] 1 **a**: one of the pirate Norsemen plundering the coasts of Europe in the 8th to 10th centuries **b not cap**: SEA ROVER 2: SCANDINAVIAN
vill *abbr* village
vile \ˈvɪl(ə)/ *adj* **vill-er** \ˈvɪ-lər/, **vill-est** [ME, fr OF *vil*, fr L *villus*] 1: of small worth or account: **COMMON** also: **MEAN** 2 **a**: morally despicable or abhorrent (nothing is so ~ as intellectual dishonesty) **b**: physically repulsive: **FOUL** (a ~ slum) 3: tending to degrade (~ employment) 4: disgustingly or utterly bad: **OBNOXIOUS** **CONTEMPTIBLE** (~ weather) (had a ~ temper) **syn** see **BASE** — **vill-ily** \ˈvɪl(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **vill-ness** *n*
vill-i-fi-ca-tion \ˈvɪl-ə-fə-ˈkā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of vilifying: **ABUSE** 2: an instance of vilifying: a defamatory utterance
vill-i-fy \ˈvɪl-ə-faɪ/ *vi* **-fied**, **-fying** 1: to lower in estimation or importance 2: to utter slanderous and abusive statements against: **DEFARE** **syn** see **MALIGN** **ant** eulogize — **vill-i-fer** \ˈvɪl(ə)-fər/ *n*
vill-i-pend \ˈvɪl-ə-pend/ *vi* [ME *villipenden*, fr MF *villipendere*, fr ML *villipendere*, fr L *villus* of small worth + *pendere* to weigh, estimate — more at **PENDANT**] 1: to hold or treat as of small worth or account **CONTEMN** 2: to express a low opinion of: **DISPARAGE**
vill \ˈvɪl/ *n* [AF, fr OF *vill* village] 1: a division of a hundred
2: **TOWNSHIP** 2: **VILLAGE**
villa \ˈvɪ-lə/ *n* [It, fr L, akin to L *vicus* row of houses — more at **VICINITY**] 1: a country estate 2: the rural or suburban residence of a wealthy person 3 **Brit**: a detached or semidetached urban residence with yard and garden space
vill-a-dom \ˈvɪl-əd-əm/ *n*, **Brit**: the world constituted by villas and their occupants
village \ˈvɪl-ij/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr MF, fr OF, fr *vill* farm, village, fr L *villa* country estate] 1 **a**: a settlement usu larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town **b**: an incorporated minor municipality 2: the residents of a village 3 something (as an aggregation of burrows or nests) suggesting a village 4: a territorial area having the status of a village esp as a unit of local government
vill-i-ag-er \ˈvɪl-ij-ər/ *n*: an inhabitant of a village
vill-i-age-ry \ˈvɪl-ij-ə-ri/ *n*: **VILLAGES**
vill-i-lain \ˈvɪl-ən/ *n* [ME *villain*, *vilein*, fr MF, fr ML *villanus*, fr L *villa* country estate] 1: **VILLEN** 2: an uncouth person **BOOR** 3: a deliberate scoundrel or criminal 4: a scoundrel in a story or play 5: a person or thing blamed for a particular evil or difficulty (automation as the ~ in job displacement — M H Goldberg)
vill-i-lain-ess \ˈvɪl-ən-əs/ *n*: a female villain
vill-i-lain-ous \ˈvɪl-ən-əs/ *adj* 1 **a**: befitting a villain (as in evil, depraved, or vile character) (**a** ~ attack) **b**: being or having the character of a villain: **DEPRAVED** (the ~ foe) 2: highly objectionable: **WRETCHED** **syn** see **VICIOUS** — **vill-i-lain-ous-ly** *adv* — **vill-i-lain-ous-ness** *n*
vill-i-lain-y \ˈvɪl-ən-ē/ *n*, *pl* **-lains** 1: villainous conduct, also: a villainous act 2: the quality or state of being villainous: **DEPRAVITY**
vill-i-lain-ella \ˈvɪl-ən-ē-lə/ *n*, *pl* **-nell-ə** \ˈnɛl-ə/ [It, fr *villano* villan, peasant, fr ML *villanus*] 1: a 16th century Italian rustic part song unaccompanied and in free form 2: an instrumental piece in the style of a rustic dance
vill-i-lain-ella \ˈvɪl-ən-ē-lə/ *n*, [F, fr *It villanella*] a chiefly French verse form running on two rhymes and consisting typically of five tercets and a quatrain in which the first and third lines of the opening tercet recur alternately at the end of the other tercets and together as the last two lines of the quatrain
vill-i-lain-ic \ˈvɪl-ən-ē-ik/ *adj* [L *villanicus*, fr *villa*]: **RURAL**
-ville \ˈvɪl/ *esp South -vəl* *n* **suffix** [-ville, suffix occurring in names of towns, fr F, fr OF, fr *vill* village]: place or category of a specified nature (dullsville)
vill-i-lain \ˈvɪl-ən/, **vill-ān**, **vill-ān** \ˈvɪl-ān/ *n* [ME *villain*, *vilein* — more at **VILLAIN**] 1: a free common villager or village peasant of any of the feudal classes lower in rank than thethane 2: a free peasant of a feudal class lower than a sokeman and higher than a cottier 3: an unfree peasant standing as the slave of his feudal lord but free in his legal relations with respect to all others
vill-i-lain-age \ˈvɪl-ən-ij/ *n* [ME *villanage*, fr MF, fr OF, fr *vilein*, *villain*] 1: tenure at the will of a feudal lord by villen services 2: the status of a villen
vill-i-lain-form \ˈvɪl-ən-foʊrm/ *adj* [ISV]: having the form or appearance of villi, also: resembling bristles or the pile of velvet (a fish with ~ teeth)
vill-i-lous-ty \ˈvɪl-əs-ət-ē/ *n*, *pl* **-ties** 1: the state of being villous 2: a villous patch or area
vill-i-lous \ˈvɪl-əs/ *adj* 1: covered or furnished with villi 2: having soft long hairs (leaves ~ underneath) — compare **PUBESCENT** — **vill-i-lous-ly** *adv*
vill-i-lus \ˈvɪl-əs/ *n*, *pl* **vill-i-l** \ˈvɪl-i-, -li/ [NL, fr L, tuft of shaggy hair — more at **VELVET**]: a small slender often vascular process as **a**: one of the minute finger-shaped processes of the mucous membrane of the small intestine that serve in the absorption of nutrient **b**: one of the branching processes of the surface of the chorion of the developing egg of most mammals that help to form the placenta
vill-i-lus \ˈvɪl-əs/ *n*, *accus* of *vis* strength, akin to Gk *is* strength, *hēsthai* to hurry, OE *with* pursuit]: robust energy and enthusiasm
vill-i-lus \ˈvɪl-əs/ *n* [Skt *vīṇā*]: a stringed instrument of India having usu four strings on a long bamboo fingerboard with movable frets and a gourd resonator at each end
vill-i-lus \ˈvɪl-əs/ *adj* [L *vinaceus* of wine, fr *vinum* wine — more at **VIN**]: of the color wine

vin-al-ette \ˈvɪn-əl-ˈgrɛt/ *n* [F, fr *vinale* vinegar]: a small ornamental box or bottle with perforated top used for holding an aromatic preparation (as smelling salts)
vinale \ˈvɪn-əl/ *n*: a sauce made typically of oil and vinegar, onions, parsley, and herbs and used esp on cold meats or fish
vin-al \ˈvɪn-əl/ *adj* [L *vinalis*, fr *vinum* wine]: of or relating to wine: **VINOUS**
vin-al \ˈvɪn-əl/ *n* [polyvinyl alcohol]: a synthetic textile fiber that is a long-chain polymer consisting largely of vinyl alcohol units
vin-blas-tine \ˈvɪn-ˈblas-tēn/ *n* [contr. of *vincalaukoblastine*, fr *vinca* + *leukoblast* (developing leukocyte), fr *leuk-* + *-blast*]: an alkaloid C₂₀H₂₂N₄O₁₀ from Madagascar periwinkle used to relieve human neoplastic diseases
vin-ca \ˈvɪn-kə/ *n* [NL, short for L *pervinca* periwinkle]: **PERIWINKLE**
Vin-cen-tian \ˈvɪn-sen-ˈtʃən/ *n*: a member of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Mission founded by St Vincent de Paul in Paris, France, in 1625 and devoted to missions and seminaries — **Vincentian** *adj*
Vin-cent's *angina* \ˈvɪn(t)-sən(t)-ˈɪŋ-ə/ [Jean Hyacinthe Vincent †1950 F bacteriologist]: a contagious disease marked by ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth and adjacent parts and caused by a bacterium (*Fusobacterium fusiforme*) often in association with a spirochete (*Borrelia vincentii*) — called also **trench mouth**
Vincent's *infection* *n*: a bacterial infection of the respiratory tract and mouth marked by destructive ulceration esp of the mucous membranes
vin-cible \ˈvɪn(t)-sə-bəl/ *adj* [L *vincibilis*, fr *vincere* to conquer — more at **VICTORY**]: capable of being overcome or subdued
vin-cris-tine \ˈvɪn-ˈkrɪs-tēn/ *n* [*vinca* + L *crista* crest + E *-ine*]: an alkaloid C₂₀H₂₂N₄O₁₀ from Madagascar periwinkle used to relieve human neoplastic diseases (as leukemias)
vin-cu-lum \ˈvɪŋ-kyə-ləm/ *n*, *pl* **-lums** or **-la** \-lə/ [L, fr *vincere* to bind — more at **VELTCH**] 1: a unifying bond: **LINK**, **TIE** 2: a straight horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound mathematical expression and equivalent to parentheses or brackets about them (as in $a-b-c=a-[b-c]$)
vin-di-ca-ble \ˈvɪn-dɪ-kə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being vindicated
vin-di-cate \ˈvɪn-dɪ-kāt/ *vi* **-cated**; **-cating** [L *vindictus* pp of *vindicare* to lay claim to, avenge, fr *vindic*, *vindex* claimant, avenger] 1 **obs**: to set free: **DELIVER** 2: **AVENGE** 3 **a**: **EXONERATE**, **ABSOLVE** **b** (1): **CONFIRM**, **SUBSTANTIATE** (2): to provide justification or defense for: **JUSTIFY** **c**: to protect from attack or encroachment: **DEFEND** 4: to maintain a right to **syn** see **MAINTAIN** — **vin-di-ca-tor** \ˈvɪn-dɪ-kə-tər/ *n*
vin-di-ca-tion \ˈvɪn-dɪ-kə-ˈkā-shən/ *n*: an act of vindicating: the state of being vindicated, *specif*: justification against denial or censure: **DEFENSE**
vin-di-cative \ˈvɪn-dɪ-kət-iv/ *adj* 1 **obs**: **VINDICTIVE**, **VENGEFUL** 2 **archaic**: **PUNITIVE**
vin-di-ca-to-ry *adj* 1 \ˈvɪn-dɪ-kə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-əl/: providing vindication: **JUSTIFICATORY** 2 \ˈvɪn-dɪ-kə-tōr-ē/: **PUNITIVE**, **RETRIBUTIVE**
vin-di-ctive \ˈvɪn-dɪk-tɪv/ *adj* [L *vindicta* revenge, vindication, fr *vindicare*] 1 **a**: disposed to seek revenge: **VENGEFUL** **b**: intended for or involving revenge 2: intended to cause anguish or hurt: **SPITEFUL** — **vin-di-ctive-ly** *adv* — **vin-di-ctive-ness** *n*
syn **VINDICTIVE**, **REVENGEFUL**, **VENGEFUL** *shared meaning* **element** — showing or motivated by a desire for vengeance
vine \ˈvɪn/ *n* [ME, fr OF *vigne*, fr L *vinea* vine, vineyard, fr. fem. of *vineus* of wine, fr *vinum* wine — more at **WINE**] 1: **GRAPE** 2 **a**: a plant whose stem requires support and which climbs by tendrils or twining or creeps along the ground, also: the stem of such a plant **b**: any of various sprawling herbaceous plants (as a tomato or potato) that lack specialized adaptations for climbing
vine *vi* **vined**, **vin-ing**: to form or grow in the manner of a vine
vin-eal \ˈvɪn-ē-əl/, **vin-əl** *adj* [L *vinealis* of vines, fr *vinea* vine]: of or relating to wine
vine-dress-er \ˈvɪn-dres-ər/ *n*: one that cultivates and prunes grapevines
vine-gar \ˈvɪn-ə-gər/ *n* [ME *vinegre*, fr OF *vinalegre*, fr *vin* wine (fr L *vinum*) + *algre* keen, sour — more at **EAGER**] 1: a sour liquid obtained by acetic fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids and used as a condiment or preservative 2: ill humor: **SOURNESS** 3: **VIM**
vine-gar *eel* *n*: a minute nematode worm (*Turbatrix acetii*) often found in great numbers in vinegar or acid fermenting vegetable matter
vine-gar *fly* *n* [fr its breeding in pickles]: **DROSOPHILA**
vine-gar-ish \ˈvɪn-ə-gə-ˈrɪʃ/ *adj*: **VINEGARY** 2
vine-gar-roon \ˈvɪn-ə-gə-ˈrōn/ *n* [MexSp *vinagrón*, aug. of Sp *vinegre* vinegar, fr OF *vinalegre*]: a large harmless whip scorpion (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*) of the southern U.S. and Mexico that emits a vinegary odor when disturbed and is popularly held to be venomous
vine-gary \ˈvɪn-l-g(ə)-rē/ *adj* 1: resembling vinegar: **SOUR** 2: disagreeable, bitter, or irascible in character or manner
vin-ery \ˈvɪn-ə-ri/ *n*, *pl* **-eries**: an area or building in which vines are grown
vine-yard \ˈvɪn-jərd/ *n* 1: a planting of grapevines 2: an area or category of physical or mental occupation
vine-yard-ist \ˈvɪn-jə-rɪst/ *n*: one who owns or cultivates a vineyard
vin-ty-et-un \ˈvæn-ɪ-tē-ən/ *n* [F, lit., twenty-one]: **BLACKJACK** 5
vin-ic \ˈvɪ-nɪk/ *adj* [ISV, fr L *vinum* wine — more at **WINE**]: of, relating to, or derived from wine or alcohol (~ ether)
vin-i-cul-ture \ˈvɪn-ə-kəl-ˈtʃər/, **vin-ə** *n* [L *vinum* + ISV *-i-* + *culture*]: **VITICULTURE**
vin-i-fer-ous \ˈvɪ-nɪf(ə)-rəs/, **vin-ɪf-əl** *adj* [L *vinifer*, fr *vinum* + *-fer* -iferous]: yielding or grown for the production of wine
vin-i-fi-ca-tion \ˈvɪn-ə-fə-ˈkā-shən/, **vin-ə** *n* [F, fr *vin* wine + *-i-* + *-fication*]: the conversion of a sugar-containing solution (as a fruit juice) into wine by fermentation
vin-o \ˈvɛ-(j)n(ə)/ *n* [It & Sp, fr L *vinum*]: **WINE**
vin-os-i-ty \ˈvɪl-nas-ət-ē/ *n*, *pl* **-ties**: the characteristic body, flavor, and color of a wine

berserk *adj.* FRENZIED, CRAZED — usu. used in the phrase go berserk — **berserk** *adv.*

berth *\ˈbɜrth* *n* [prob fr *ˈbear* + *-th*] 1 **a**: sufficient distance for maneuvering a ship **b**: safe distance — used esp. with *wide* 2 **a**: the place where a ship lies when at anchor or at a wharf **b**: a space for an automotive vehicle at rest (a truck-loading ~) 3: a place to sit or sleep esp. on a ship or vehicle: ACCOMMODATION 4 **a**: a billet on a ship **b**: JOB POSITION

berth *vt* 1: to bring into a berth 2: to allot a berth to ~ *vi* 1: to come into a berth

berthe *\ˈbɜr-thə* *n* [*fr Berthe*, *fr Berthe* (Bertha) †783 queen of the Franks]: a wide round collar covering the shoulders

Bertillon system *\ˈbɜrt-ˈlɪ-ən-, ˈbɜrt-ˈɛ-(j)ə-* *n* [Alphonse Bertillon †1914 *F* criminologist]: a system of identification of persons by a description based on anthropometric measurements, standardized photographs, notation of markings, color, thumb line impressions, and other data

Berw *abbr* Berwick

beryl *\ˈber-əl* *n* [ME, *fr OF beril*, *fr L beryllus*, *fr Gk beryllōs*, of Indian origin, akin to *Skt vāḍṛya* cat's-eye]: a mineral $\text{Be}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10}$, consisting of a silicate of beryllium and aluminum of great hardness and occurring in green, bluish green, yellow, pink, or white hexagonal prisms

beryllium *\bə-ˈnīl-əm* *n* [NL, *fr Gk beryllion*, *dim. of beryllōs*]: a steel-gray light strong brittle toxic bivalent metallic element used chiefly as a hardening agent in alloys — see ELEMENT table

beseech *\bi-ˈsech* *vb* -sought *\-sɔt*, *or* -seached; -seech-ing [*ME besēchen*, *fr be- + sechen* to seek] *vt* 1: to beg for urgently or anxiously 2: to request earnestly: IMPLORE ~ *vi* 1: to make supplication *syn* see BEG — **beseeching-ly** *\-sē-čīŋ-lē* *adv*

beset *\bi-ˈset* *vi*, *archaic*: to be fitting or becoming ~ *vt*, *archaic*: to be suitable to: BEFIT

beset *\bi-ˈset* *vt* 1: to set or stud with or as if with ornaments 2: TROUBLE, HARASS (inflation ~ the economy) 3 **a**: to set upon: ASSAIL (the settlers were ~ by savages) **b**: to hem in: SURROUND — **beset-ment** *\-mənt* *n*

besetting *adj*: constantly present or attacking: OBSSIVE

beset *\bi-ˈset* *adv* [*ME*, *adv.* & *prep.* *fr OE be sīdan* at or to the side, *fr be* at (*fr. bi*) + *sīdan*, *dat* & *acc.* of *side* side — more at *BY*] 1 *archaic*: NEARBY 2 *archaic*: BESIDES

beside *prep* 1 **a**: by the side of (walk ~ me) **b**: in comparison with *c*: on a par with 2: BESIDES — **beside oneself**: in a state of extreme excitement

besides *\bi-ˈsīd-ə* *adv* 1: over and above: ALSO 2: MOREOVER, FURTHERMORE

besides *prep* 1: other than: EXCEPT 2: in addition to

besides *adj*: ELSE

besiege *\bi-ˈsi-ʒ* *vt* 1: to surround with armed forces 2 **a**: to press with requests: IMPORTUNE **b**: to cause worry or distress to: BESET (doubts that besieged him) — **besiege-er** *n*

besmeared *\bi-ˈsmi-(ə)r-* *vi*: SMEAR

besmirch *\bi-ˈsmɪr-ʃ* *vi*: SULLY, SOIL

besom *\ˈbe-zəm* *n* [*ME beseme*, *fr OE besma*, akin to *OHG besmo* broom] 1: BROOM 2, *esp*: one made of twigs 2: BROOM 1

besot *\bi-ˈsɔt* *vt* -sotted, -sot-ting [*be- + sot* (to stupefy)] 1: to make dull or stupid, *esp*: to muddle with drunkenness or infatuation

bespatter *\bi-ˈspat-ər-* *vt*: SPATTER

bespeak *\bi-ˈspek* *vt* -spoke *\-ˈspɔk*, -spo-ken *\-ˈspɔk-n*, -speaking 1: to hire, engage, or claim beforehand 2: to speak to *esp* with formality: ADDRESS 3: REQUEST (~ a favor) 4 **a**: INDICATE, SIGNIFY (her performance ~ considerable practice) **b**: to show beforehand: FORETELL

bespectacled *\bi-ˈspek-tɪ-kəld-, ˈtɪk-əld* *adj*: wearing spectacles

bespoke *\bi-ˈspɔk* or *bespoken* *\-ˈspɔk-n* *adj* [*pp.* of *bespeak*] 1 *Brit* **a**: CUSTOM-MADE **b**: dealing in or producing custom-made articles 2 *dial*: ENGAGED

besprent *\bi-ˈsprent* *adj* [*ME bespreynt*, *fr pp.* of *besprengen* to besprinkle, *fr OE besprengan*] *archaic*: sprinkled over

besprinkle *\bi-ˈsprɪŋ-kəl* *vt* [*ME besprengeln*, *freq.* of *besprengen*] 1: SPRINKLE

Bessemer converter *\ˈbes-ə-mər-* *n*: the furnace used in the Bessemer process

Bessemer process *n* [Sir Henry Bessemer]: a process of making steel from pig iron by burning out carbon and other impurities by means of a blast of air forced through the molten metal

best *\ˈbest* *adj* superlative of GOOD [*ME*, *fr OE beist*, akin to *OE bōt* remedy — more at *BETTER*] 1: excelling all others (the ~ student) 2: most productive of good or of advantage, utility, or satisfaction (what is the ~ thing to do) 3: MOST, LARGEST (it rained for the ~ part of their vacation)

best *adv*, superlative of WELL 1: in the best way: to greatest advantage (some things are ~ left unsaid) 2: MOST

best *n* 1: the best state or part 2: one that is best (the ~ falls short) 3: the greatest degree of good or excellence 4: one's maximum effort (do your ~) 5: best clothes (Sunday ~) — **at best**: under the most favorable circumstances

best *vt*: to get the better of: OUTDO

best-ball *\ˈbest-(b)əl* *adj*: relating to or being a golf match in which one player competes against the best individual score of two or more players for each hole — compare *FOUR BALL*

bested *\ˈbestəd* *adj* [*ME bested*, *fr be- + sted*, *pp.* of *steden* to place] 1 *archaic*: SITUATED 2 *archaic*: BESET

bested *vt* -bested, -bested; -best-ting [*be- + sted*] 1 *archaic*: HELP 2 *archaic*: to be useful to: AVAIL

bestial *\ˈbest(h)-i-əl-, ˈbest(h)-i-* *adj* [*ME*, *fr MF*, *fr L bestialis*, *fr. bestia* beast] 1 **a**: of or relating to beasts **b**: resembling a beast 2 **a**: lacking intelligence or reason **b**: marked by base or inhuman instincts or desires: BRUTAL — **bestial-ize** *\-chə-ˈlīz-* *vi* — **bestially** *\-chə-ˈlī-ə* *adv*

bestiality *\ˈbest(h)-chē-ˈal-ə-tē-, ˈbest(h)-i-* *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the condition or status of a lower animal 2: display or gratification of

bestial traits or impulses 3: sexual relations between a human being and a lower animal

bestiary *\ˈbes(h)-chē-er-ē-, ˈbest(h)-i-* *n*, *pl* -aries [ML *bestiarium*, *fr. L*, neut. of *bestiarius* of beasts, *fr. bestia*]: a medieval allegorical or moralizing work on the appearance and habits of real or imaginary animals

bestir *\bi-ˈstɪr-* *vi*: to stir up: rouse to action

best man *n*: the principal groomsman at a wedding

bestow *\bi-ˈstɔw-* *vt* [*ME bestowen*, *fr. be- + stowe* place — more at *STOW*] 1: to put to use: APPLY (~ed his spare time on study) 2: to put in a particular or appropriate place: STOW 3: to provide with quarters: put up 4: to convey as a gift — usu. used with *on* or *upon* *syn* see GIVE — **bestowal** *\-stɔw-əl* *n*

bestrew *\bi-ˈstru-* *vt* -strewn; -strewn *\-ˈstruŋ-*; -strewn *\-ˈstruŋ-* 1: STREW 2: to lie scattered over

bestride *\bi-ˈstrɪd-* *vi* -strode *\-ˈstrɒd-*; -strid-den *\-ˈstrɪd-n*; -striding *\-ˈstrɪd-ɪŋ-* 1: to ride, sit, or stand astride: STRADDLE 2: to tower over: DOMINATE 3 *archaic*: to stride across

best-seller *\ˈbest(-i)-ˈsel-ər-* *n*: an article (as a book) whose sales are among the highest of its class — **best-seller-dom** *\-dəm* *n* — **best-selling** *\-ˈsel-ɪŋ-* *adj*

bet *\bet* *n* [origin unknown] 1 **a**: something that is laid, staked, or pledged typically between two parties on the outcome of a contest or a contingent issue: WAAGER **b**: the act of giving such a pledge 2: something to wager on

bet *vb* *bet* also *betted*; *betting* *vi* 1 **a**: to stake on the outcome of an issue **b**: to be able to be sure that — usu. used in the expression you bet (you ~ I'll be there) 2 **a**: to maintain with or as if with a bet **b**: to make a bet with ~ *vi*: to lay a bet

bet *abbr* between

beta *\ˈbɛtə-, chiefly Brit ˈbɛ-tə-* *n* [Gk *bēta*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *beth* *beth*] 1: the 2d letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table 2: the second brightest star of a constellation 3 **a**: BETA PARTICLE **b**: BETA RAY

beta or *β* *adj*: second in position in the structure of an organic molecule from a particular group or atom (~ substitution)

beta-adrenergic *\ˌad-rə-ˈnɔr-jɪk-* *adj*: of, relating to, or being a beta-receptor (~ blocking action)

beta globulin *n* [ISV]: any of several globulins of plasma or serum that have electrophoretic mobilities intermediate between those of the alpha globulins and gamma globulins

beta-line *\ˈbet-ə-ˈlɪn* *n* [ISV, *fr L beta* beet]: a sweet crystalline quaternary ammonium salt $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NO}$, occurring esp. in beet juice; also: its hydrate $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NO}_2$ or the chloride of this

betake *\bi-ˈtæk-* *vi* -took *\-ˈtʊk*, -tak-en *\-ˈtāk-n*; -tak-ing 1 *archaic*: COMMIT 2: to cause (oneself) to go

beta-oxidation *\ˈbet-ə-ˈɔk-sə-ˈdā-shən* *n*: stepwise catabolism of fatty acids in which two-carbon fragments are successively removed from the carboxyl end of the chain

beta particle *n*: an electron or positron ejected from the nucleus of an atom during radioactive decay, also: a high-speed electron or positron

beta ray *n*: BETA PARTICLE 2: a stream of beta particles

beta-receptor *\ˈbet-ə-ri-ˈsep-tər-* *n*: a receptor that is associated with positive effects on heartbeat and muscular contractility, with vasodilation, and with inhibition of smooth muscle in the bronchi, intestine, and muscular layer of the wall of the uterus — called also *beta-adrenergic receptor*

beta-tron *\ˈbet-ə-ˈtrɒn* *n* [ISV]: an accelerator in which electrons are propelled by the inductive action of a rapidly varying magnetic field

betel *\ˈbet-əl* *n* [*Pg*, *fr Tamil vēṭṭal*]: a climbing pepper (*Piper betle*) whose leaves are chewed together with betel nut and lime as a stimulant masticatory esp. by southeastern Asians

Betelgeuse *\ˈbet-ṭi-ˈjūs-, ˈbet-, ˈjūz-, ˈjɔr-ʒ-* *n* [*F Bételgeuse*, *fr Ar bay al-jawza* Gemini, lit., the house of the twins (confused with Orion & Bételgeuse)]: a variable red giant star of the first magnitude near one shoulder of Orion

betel nut *n* [*fr*, its being chewed with betel leaves]: the astringent seed of the betel palm

betel palm *n* [*betel nut*]: an Asiatic pinnate-leaved palm (*Areca catechu*) that has an orange-colored drupe with an outer fibrous husk

bête noire *\ˈbet-nə-ˈwār-, ˈbāt-* *n*, *pl* *bêtes noires* *\ˈbet-nə-ˈwār(z)-, ˈbāt-* [*F*, lit., black beast]: a person or thing strongly detested or avoided: BUGBEAR

beth *\ˈbæθ(h)-, ˈbās* [*Heb beth*, *fr. bayn* house]: the 2d letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

beth-el *\ˈbeth-əl* [*Heb beth ˈel* house of God] 1: a hallowed spot 2 **a**: a chapel for Nonconformists **b**: a place of worship for seamen

be-think *\bi-ˈθɪŋk-* *vi* -thought *\-ˈθɔt*; -think-ing 1 **a**: RE-MEMBER, RECALL **b**: to cause (oneself) to be reminded 2: to cause (oneself) to consider

betide *\bi-ˈtɪd-* *vi*: to happen to: BEFALL ~ *vi*: to happen esp. as if by fate

betimes *\bi-ˈtɪmz-* *adv* 1: in good time: EARLY 2 *archaic*: in a short time: SPEEDILY 3: at times: OCCASIONALLY

bêtise *\ˈbɛ-ti-z-, ˈbɛ-ti-z-* *n*, *pl* *bêtises* *\-ˈti-z-* [*F*] 1: lack of good sense: STUPIDITY 2: an act of foolishness or stupidity

betoken *\bi-ˈtɔk-n-* *vi* -betokened; -betoken-ing *\-ˈtɔk-(ə)-nɪŋ* 1: to give evidence of: SHOW 2: to typify beforehand: PRESAGE

betonny *\ˈbet-n-ē-* *n*, *pl* -nies [*ME betone*, *fr. OF betone*, *fr. L vettonica*, *betonica*, *fr. Vettones*, an ancient people inhabiting the Iberian peninsula]: any of several woundworts (genus *Stachys*); *esp*: WOOD BETONY 1

betray *\bi-ˈtreɪ-* *vb* [*ME betrayen*, *fr. be- + trāven* to betray, *fr. OF trāir*, *fr. L trādere* — more at *TRAITOR*] *vt* 1: to lead astray; *esp*: SEDUCE 2: to deliver to an enemy by treachery 3: to fail or desert *esp* in time of need 4 **a**: to reveal unintentionally **b**: SHOW, INDICATE *c*: to disclose in violation of confidence ~ *vi*: to prove false *syn* see REVEAL — **betrayal** *\-ˈtrɪ-ə-* *n* — **betray-er** *\-ˈtrɪ-ər-* *n*

chemical forces 2: a doctrine that the processes of life are not explicable by the laws of physics and chemistry alone and that life is in some part self-determining — *vit-tal-ist* \-l-ist\ *n* or *adj* — *vit-tal-ist-ic* \vit-tl-'is-tik\ *adj*

vital-ity \vit-tal-ə-tē\ *n*, *pl* *-ties* 1 *a*: the peculiarity distinguishing the living from the nonliving *b*: capacity to live and develop, also: physical or mental vigor esp. when highly developed 2 *a*: power of enduring *b*: lively and animated character

vital-ize-tion \vit-'l-ə-zā-shən\ *n*: the quality or state of being vitalized

vital-ize \vit-'l-īz\ *vt* -ized, -iz-ing: to endow with vitality; *ANI-MATE*

syn VITALIZE, ENERGIZE, ACTIVATE *shared meaning element*: to arouse to activity, animation, or life *ant* atrophy

vit-tale \vit-'l-ə\ *n* *pl* 1: vital organs (as the heart, liver, lungs, and brain) 2: essential parts

vital signs *n* *pl*: the pulse rate, respiratory rate, body temperature, and sometimes blood pressure of a person

vital statistics *n* *pl* 1: statistics relating to births, deaths, marriages, health, and disease 2: facts (as physical dimensions or quantities) considered to be interesting or important (her *vital statistics* are 34-26-36)

vit-ta-mer \vit-'ə-mər\ *n* [vitamin + isomer]: any of two or more compounds that relieve a particular vitamin deficiency, also: a structural analogue of a vitamin — *vit-ta-mer-ic* \vit-'ə-mer-ik\ *adj*

vit-ta-min \vit-'ə-mən, Brit also 'vit-ə\ *n* [L *vita* life + ISV *amine*]: any of various organic substances that are essential in minute quantities to the nutrition of most animals and some plants, act esp. as coenzymes and precursors of coenzymes in the regulation of metabolic processes but do not provide energy or serve as building units, and are present in natural foodstuffs or sometimes produced within the body

vitamin A *n*: any of several fat-soluble vitamins found esp. in animal products (as egg yolk, milk, or fish-liver oils) or a mixture of them whose lack in the animal body causes epithelial tissues to become keratinous (as in the eye with resulting visual defects)

vitamin B *n* 1: VITAMIN B COMPLEX 2 or **vitamin B₁** \-bē-'wən\; THIAMINE

vitamin B₂ \-bē-'sē\ *n*: FOLIC ACID

vitamin B complex *n*: a group of water-soluble vitamins found esp. in yeast, seed germs, eggs, liver and flesh, and vegetables that have varied metabolic functions and include coenzymes and growth factors — called also *B complex*, compare BIOTIN, CHOLINE, NICOTINIC ACID, PANTOTHENIC ACID

vitamin B₆ \-bē-'siks\ *n*: PYRIDOXINE or a closely related compound found widely in combined form and considered essential to vertebrate nutrition

vitamin B₁₂ \-bē-'twelv\ *n*: a complex cobalt-containing compound $C_{55}H_{90}CoN_{14}O_{14}P$ that occurs esp. in liver, is essential to normal blood formation, neural function, and growth, and is used esp. in treating pernicious and related anemias and in animal rations, also: any of several compounds of similar action but different chemistry

vitamin B₂ \-bē-'tū\ *n*: RIBOFLAVIN

vitamin C *n*: a water-soluble vitamin $C_6H_8O_6$ found in plants and esp. in fruits and leafy vegetables or made synthetically and used in the prevention and treatment of scurvy and as an antioxidant for foods — called also *ascorbic acid*

vitamin D *n*: any or all of several fat-soluble vitamins chemically related to steroids, essential for normal bone and tooth structure, and found esp. in fish-liver oils, egg yolk, and milk or produced by activation (as by ultraviolet irradiation) of sterols as *a* or *vitamin D₂* \-dē-'tū\, an alcohol $C_{28}H_{44}O$ sup. prepared by irradiation of ergosterol and used as a dietary supplement in nutrition and medicinally in the control of rickets and related disorders — called also *calciferol* *b* or *vitamin D₃* \-dē-'thrē\; an alcohol $C_{27}H_{46}O$ that is the predominating form of vitamin D in most fish-liver oils and is formed in the skin on exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet rays

vitamin E *n*: any of several fat-soluble vitamins that are chemically tocopherols, are essential in the nutrition of various vertebrates in which their absence is associated with infertility, degenerative changes in muscle, or vascular abnormalities, are found esp. in leaves and in seed germ oils, and are used chiefly in animal feeds and as antioxidants

vitamin G *n*: RIBOFLAVIN

vitamin H *n*: BIOTIN

vit-ta-min-ize \vit-'ə-mə-nīz\ *vt* -ized, -iz-ing 1: to provide or supplement with vitamins 2: to make vigorous as if by the feeding of vitamins — *vit-ta-min-iza-tion* \vit-'ə-mə-nīz-ā-shən\ *n*

vitamin K [Dan koagulation coagulation] 1: either of two naturally occurring fat-soluble vitamins $C_{31}H_{52}O_2$ and $C_{31}H_{50}O_2$ essential for the clotting of blood because of their role in the production of prothrombin — called also respectively *vitamin K₁*, *vitamin K₂* 2: any of several synthetic compounds closely related chemically to natural vitamins K₁ and K₂ and of similar biological activity

vitamin P [paprika & permeability]: BIOFLAVONOID

vitamin PP \-pē-'pē\ *n* [pellagra-preventive]: a pellagra-preventive vitamin (as nicotinamide or nicotinic acid)

vitellin \vit-'el-ən, -və- (in vitellus): a phosphoprotein in egg yolk

vitelline \vit-'el-ən, -ēn, -in\ *adj* 1: resembling the yolk of an egg esp. in yellow color 2: of, relating to, or producing yolk

vitelline membrane *n*: a membrane enclosing the egg proper and corresponding to the cell wall of an ordinary cell, esp.: a membrane separating from the surface of the egg in many invertebrates immediately after the egg is fertilized and thereby preventing other spermatozoa from entering

vitell-og-e-ne-sis \vit-'el-ə-jen-ə-sēs, -və- (in vitellus + NL -o + genesis): yolk formation

vitellus \vit-'el-əs\ *n* [L *vitellus*, small calf — more at VEAL]: YOLK

vit-tate \vish-'ē-tē\ *vt* -ated, -at-ing [L *vitatus*, pp. of *vitare*, fr. *vitum* fault, vice] 1: to make faulty or defective often by the addition of something that impairs 2: to debase in moral or aesthetic status (a spirit *vitiated* by luxury) 3: to make ineffective

or weak: INVALIDATE *syn* DEBASE — *vit-ta-tor* \vish-'ē-t-ər\ *n*

vit-ta-tion \vish-'ē-t-ā-shən\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being vitiated 2: the act of vitiating

vit-ti-cul-ture \vit-'i-kəl-čər, -vīt-ə\ *n* [L *vitis* vine + E *culture* — more at WITHY]: the cultivation or culture of grapes — *vit-ti-cul-tural* \vit-'i-kəl-č(ə)-rəl, -vīt-ə\ *adj* — *vit-ti-cul-tur-ist* \vīt-'i-kəl-č(ə)-r-ist\ *n*

vit-ti-l-i-go \vit-'i-l-(j)gō, -fē- (in vitiligo)\ *n* [NL, fr. L, *tetter*]: a skin disorder manifested by smooth white spots on various parts of the body

vit-ti-ol-ity \vish-'ē-t-ē-ə-tē\ *n* [L *vitiositas*, *vitiositas*, fr. *vitiosus* vicious, fr. *vitium*] *archaic*: DEPRAVITY, VICIOUSNESS

vit-re-ous \vi-'trē-əs\ *adj* [L *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum* glass — more at WOOD] 1: of, relating to, derived from, or consisting of glass 2 *a*: resembling glass (as in color, composition, brittleness, or luster) *b*: GLASSY (~ rocks) *b*: characterized by low porosity and usu. translucence due to the presence of a glassy phase (~ china) 3: of, relating to, or constituting the vitreous humor — *vit-re-ously adv* — *vit-re-ous-ness n*

vitreous enamel *n*: a fired-on opaque glassy coating on metal (as steel)

vitreous humor *n*: the clear colorless transparent jelly that fills the eyeball posterior to the lens — see EYE ILLUSTRATION

vitreous silica *n*: a chemically stable and refractory glass made from silica alone — compare QUARTZ GLASS

vit-rif-y \vi-'trā-fī\ *vb* -fied, -fying [F *vitrifier*, fr. MF, fr. L *vitrum* glass] *vt*: to convert into glass or a glassy substance by heat and fusion ~ *vi*: to become vitrified — *vit-rif-ic-a-ble* \-fī-ə-bəl\ *adj* — *vit-rif-ic-a-tion* \vi-'trā-fī-kā-shən\ *n*

vit-rine \və-'trēn\ *n* [F, fr. *vitre* pane of glass, fr. OF, fr. L *vitrum* glass]: a glass showcase or cabinet esp. for displaying fine wares or specimens

vit-ri-ol \vi-'trē-əl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *vitriolum*, alter of LL *vitreolum*, neut. of *vitreolus* glassy, fr. L *vitreus* vitreous] 1 *a*: a sulfate of any of various metals (as copper, iron, or zinc) esp.: a glassy hydrate of such a sulfate *b*: OIL OF VITRIOL 2: something felt to resemble vitriol esp. in caustic quality; esp.: virulence of feeling or of speech — *vit-ri-ol-ic* \vi-'trē-əl-ik\ *adj*

vit-ta \vit-'ə\ *n*, *pl* *vit-tae* \vit-'ē, -vīt-ē\ [NL, fr. L, fillet; akin to L *vitare* to plait — more at WIRE] 1: one of the oil tubes in the fruits of plants of the carrot family 2: STRIPE, STREAK

vit-tate \vi-'tāt\ *adj* 1: bearing or containing vittae 2: striped longitudinally

vit-tles \vit-'l-əs\ *n* *pl*: VITUALS

vit-u-per-ate \vi-'t(y)ū-pə-rāt, -və- (in vituperate)\ *vt* -ated, -at-ing [L *vituperatus*, pp. of *vituperare*, fr. *vitium* fault + *parare* to make — more at PARE] *vt*: to abuse or censure severely or abusively; BERATE ~ *vi*: to use harsh condemnatory language *syn* SCOLD — *vit-u-per-a-tor* \-rāt-ər\ *n*

vit-u-per-a-tion \vi-'t(y)ū-pə-rā-shən, -və- (in vituperate)\ *n* 1: sustained and bitter railing and condemnation: vituperative utterance 2: an act or instance of vituperating *syn* ABUSE *ant* acclaim, praise

vit-u-per-a-tive \vi-'t(y)ū-pə-rāt-iv, -pə-rāt-iv\ *adj*: uttering or given to censure: containing or characterized by verbal abuse — *vit-u-per-a-tive-ly adv*

vit-u-per-a-to-ry \və-'p(ə)-rə-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē\ *adj*: VITUPERATIVE

viv-a \və-'və, -vā\ *interj* [It, long live, fr. 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivere* to live, fr. L — more at QUICK] — used to express goodwill or approval

viv-a-ce \və-'vach-(j)ə, -ē\ *adv* or *adj* [It, *vivacious*, fr. L *vivax*, *vivax*]: in a brisk spirited manner — used as a direction in music

viv-a-cious \və-'vā-shəs also -vī- (adj) [L *vivax*, *vivax*, lit., long-lived, fr. *vivere* to live — more at QUICK] *lively* in temper or conduct — *SPRIGHTLY syn* LIVELY *ant* languid — *viv-a-cious-ly adv* — *viv-a-cious-ness n*

viv-a-c-ity \və-'vā-s-ə-tē\ *n*: the quality or state of being vivacious

viv-an-dere \və-'vā-'dyə-(ə)\ *n* [F, fem. of MF *vivander*, fr. ML *vivanda* food — more at VIAND]: a female suitor

viv-er-i-um \vi-'vər-ē-əm, -vər-ē\ *n*, *pl* *-ia* \-ē-ə\ or *-iums* [L, park, preserve, fr. *vivus* alive — more at QUICK]: an enclosure for keeping or raising and observing animals or plants indoors, esp.: one for terrestrial animals — compare TERRARIUM

viv-a-vo-ce \vi-'və-'vō-(j)ə or (as if fr. It) vè-'və-'vō-(j)chā\ *adv* [ML, with the living voice]: by word of mouth: ORALLY

viv-a-voce adj: expressed or conducted by word of mouth: ORAL

viv-a-voce *n*: an examination conducted viva voce

viv-ax malar-ia \vi-'vaks-ə\ *n* [NL *vivax*, specific epithet of *Plasmodium vivax*, parasite causing tertian]: TERTIAN

viv-er-rid \vi-'vər-əd\ *n* [NL *Viverridae*, group name, fr. *Viverra*, type genus, fr. L *viverra* ferret]: any of a family (*Viverridae*) of carnivorous mammals (as a civet, a genet, or a mongoose) that are rarely larger than a domestic cat but are long, slender, and like a weasel in build with short more or less retractile claws and rounded feet — *viverrid adj*

viv-ers \və-'vərz, -vī- (in vivres)\ *n* *pl* [MF *vivres*, pl. of *vivre* food, fr. *vivre* to live, fr. L *vivere*] *chiefly Scot*: VITUALS, FOOD

Viv-ian or Viv-ian \vīv-ē-ən\ *n*: the mistress of Merlin in Arthurian legend — called also *Lady of the Lake*

viv-id \viv-'əd\ *adj* [L *viduus*, fr. *vivere* to live — more at QUICK] 1: having the appearance of vigorous life or freshness: LIVELY (~ sketch) 2: of a color: very strong: very high in chroma 3: producing a strong or clear impression on the senses: SHARP, INTENSE, specif.: producing distinct mental images (a ~ description) 4: acting clearly and vigorously (a ~ imagination) *syn* see GRAPHIC — *viv-id-ly adv* — *viv-id-ness n*

viv-ific \vi-'vif-ik\ *adj* [L *vivificus*]: imparting spirit or vivacity

viv-ific-a-tion \viv-'i-fī-kā-shən\ *n*: the act of vivifying: the state of being vivified

viv-i-fier \viv-'i-fī-(ə)\ *n*: one that vivifies

viv-i-fy \viv-'i-fī\ *vt* -fied, -fying [MF *vivifier*, fr. LL *vivificare*, fr. L *vivificus* enlivening, fr. *vivus* alive — more at QUICK] 1: to endue with life or renewed life: ANIMATE (rauns that ~ the barren hills) 2: to impart vitality or vividness to (concentrating this union of quality and meaning in a way which *vivifies* both — John Dewey) *syn* see QUICKEN

temperature with higher numbers indicating viscosities that change little with temperature

vis-count \ˈvi-kaunt/ *n* [ME *viscounte*, fr MF *visconte*, fr ML *vicecomitis*, *vicecomes*, fr LL *vice-* + *comiti-*, *comes* count — more at *COUNT*] : a member of the peerage in Great Britain (ranking below an earl and above a baron) — **vis-count-ey** \ˈkaunt(i)-ē/ *n* — **vis-count-ess** \ˈkaunt-əs/ *n* — **vis-county** \ˈkaunt-ē/ *n* — **vis-cous** \ˈvis-kəs/ *adj* [ME *viscouse*, fr LL *viscosus* full of birdlime, viscous, fr L *viscum* mistletoe, birdlime, akin to OHG *wisila* cherry, Gk *ixos* mistletoe] 1: **viscid** 2: having or characterized by viscosity (→ flow) — **vis-count-ly** *adv* — **vis-cous-ness** *n* — **vis-cus** \ˈvis-kəs/ *n*, *pl vis-cera* \ˈvis-ə-rə/ [L (*pl viscera*)] : an internal organ of the body; esp: one (as the heart, liver, or intestine) located in the great cavity of the trunk proper

ˈvis \ˈvis/ *n* [MF *vis* something winding, fr L *vitis* vine — more at *WITHTY*] : any of various tools with two jaws for holding work that close usu by a screw, lever, or cam

ˈvis *v* **vised**; **vis-ing** : to hold, force, or squeeze with or as if with a vice

ˈvis \ˈvɛ-z, v-ē/ *vi* **vis-ēd** or **vis-ēed**, **vis-ing** [F, pp of *viser* to visa, fr *visā*] : **VISA**

ˈvis *n* **VISA**
vis-ə-like \ˈvi-əl-ik/ *adj* : acting like a vice (a ~ grip)

Vis-hu \ˈvɪʃ-(h)u/ *n* [Skt *Viṣṇu*] : the preserver god of the Hindu sacred triad — compare **BRAHMA**, **SIVA**

vis-ibil-ity \ˈvɪz-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n*, *pl -ties* 1: the quality or state of being visible 2: the degree of clearness of the atmosphere, *specif*: the greatest distance toward the horizon that prominent objects can be identified visually with the naked eye b: capability of affording an unobstructed view 3: a measure of the ability of radiant energy to evoke visual sensation

vis-ible \ˈvɪz-ə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr MF or L, MF, fr L *visibilis*, fr *visus*, pp] 1: capable of being seen: perceptible to vision (stars ~ to the naked eye) (~ light) 2: exposed to view (the ~ horizon) b: MANIFEST, APPARENT c: CONSPICUOUS 3: capable of being discovered or perceived * **RECOGNIZABLE** (no ~ means of support) 4: AVAILABLE 5: devised to keep a particular part or item always in full view or readily seen or referred to (a ~ index) — **vis-ibil-ness** *n* — **vis-ibly** *adv*

visible speech *n* 1: a set of phonetic symbols based on symbols for articulatory position 2: speech reproduced spectrographically

Visi-oth \ˈvɪz-ə-θ/ *n* [LL *Visiothē*, *pl*] : a member of the western division of the Goths — **Visi-oth-ic** \ˈvɪz-ə-θ-ik/ *adj*

ˈvis-ion \ˈvɪz-ən/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr L *visio*, *visio*, fr *visus*, pp of *videre* to see — more at *WIT*] 1: something seen in a dream, trance, or ecstasy; *specif*: a supernatural appearance that conveys a revelation b: an object of imagination c: a manifestation to the senses of something immaterial (look, not at ~s, but at realities — Edith Wharton) 2: the act or power of imagination b (1): mode of seeing or conceiving (2): unusual discernment or foresight (a man of ~) c: direct mystical awareness of the supernatural usu in visible form 3: the act or power of seeing: **SIGHT** b: the special sense by which the qualities of an object (as color, luminosity, shape and size) constituting its appearance are perceived and which is mediated by the eye 4: something seen b: a lovely or charming sight — **vis-ion-al** \ˈvɪz-ən-əl, -ən-/ *adj* — **vis-ion-ally** *adv*

ˈvis-ion *v* **vis-ioned**, **vis-ion-ing** \ˈvɪz-(ə-)mɪŋ/ : **ENVISION**

ˈvis-ion-ary \ˈvɪz-ə-ner-ē/ *adj* 1: able or likely to see visions b: disposed to reverie or imagining: DREAMY 2: of the nature of a vision: ILLUSORY b: IMPRACTICABLE, UTOPIAN (a ~ scheme) c: existing only in imagination * **UNREAL** 3: of, relating to, or characterized by visions or the power of vision *syn* see **IMAGINARY** — **vis-ion-er-ly** \ˈvɪz-ən-er-ē/ *adv*

ˈvis-ion-ary *n*, *pl -aries* 1: one who sees visions: **SEER** 2: one whose ideas or projects are impractical * **DREAMER**

vis-ion-er \ˈvɪz-ən-er/ *adj* 1: seen in a vision (a ~ face) 2: produced by or experienced in a vision (~ agony) 3: endowed with vision: **INSPIRED**

vis-ion-less \ˈvɪz-ən-ləs/ *adj* 1: **SIGHTLESS**, **BLIND** (~ eyes) 2: lacking vision or inspiration (a ~ leader)

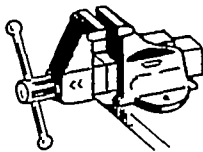
ˈvis-it \ˈvɪz-ət/ *v* **vis-it-ed** \ˈvɪz-ət-əd, -vɪz-əd/, **vis-it-ing** \ˈvɪz-ət-ɪŋ/ [ME *visiten*, fr OF *visiter*, fr L *visitare*, freq of *visere* to go to see, (fr *videre* to see) *vi* 1: *a* **archaic**: COMFORT — used of the Deity (→ us with Thy salvation — Charles Wesley) b (1): AFFLICT, IMPOSE (→ed his people with distempers — Tobias Smollett) (2): AFFLICT, IMPOSE (→ed his wrath upon them) c: AVENGE (→ed the sins of the fathers upon the children) d: to present itself to or come over momentarily (was ~ed by a strange notion) 2: to go to see in order to comfort or help 3: to pay a call upon as a guest c: to go to see or stay at (a place) for a particular purpose (as business or sightseeing) d: to go or come officially to inspect or oversee (a bishop ~ing his parish) ~ *vi* 1: to make a visit, also: to make frequent or regular visits 2: **CHAT**, **CONVERSE**

ˈvis-it *n* 1: a short stay: **CALL** b: a brief residence as a guest c: an extended stay: **SOJOURN** 2: a journey to and stay or short sojourn at a place 3: an official or professional call or tour: **VISITATION** 4: the act of a naval officer in boarding a merchant ship on the high seas in exercise of the right of search

syn **VISIT**, **VISITATION** *call shared meaning element*: a coming to stay with another temporarily and usu briefly

vis-it-able \ˈvɪz-ə-tə-bəl, -vɪz-ə-/ *adj* 1: subject to or allowing visitation or inspection 2: socially eligible to receive visits

Vis-i-tan-dine \ˈvɪz-ə-tan-dē-/ *n* [F, fr L *visitationum*, gerund of *visitare* to visit] : a nun of the Roman Catholic Order of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary founded by St. Francis de Sales and St. Jane de Chantal in Annecy, France, in 1610 and devoted to contemplation and education



vis

vis-i-tant \ˈvɪz-ət-ənt, -vɪz-ənt/ *n* 1: **VISITOR**, *esp*: one thought to come from a spirit world 2: a migratory bird that appears at intervals for a limited period — **vis-i-tant** *adj*

vis-i-ta-tion \ˈvɪz-ə-tā-shən/ *n* 1: an instance of visiting; *esp*: an official visit (as for inspection) 2: a: a special dispensation of divine favor or wrath b: a severe trial: **AFFLICTION** 3: *cap*: the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth recounted in Luke and celebrated July 2 by a Christian feast *syn* see **VISIT** — **vis-i-ta-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən-/ *adj*

vis-i-ta-to-ri-al \ˈvɪz-ət-ə-tōr-ē-əl, -vɪz-ə-, -tōr-/ *adj*: of or relating to visitation or to a judicial visitor or superintendent

visiting card *n*: a small card bearing the name and sometimes the address of a person or married couple that is presented when calling

visiting fireman *n*: a usu. important or influential visitor whom it is desirable or expedient to show about or entertain impressively

visiting nurse *n*: a nurse employed by a hospital or social-service agency to perform public health services and *esp* to visit sick persons in a community

visiting professor *n*: a professor invited to join a college or university faculty for a limited time (as an academic year)

visiting teacher *n*: an educational officer employed by a public school system to visit the homes of pupils in order to bring about cooperation between school and family and to enforce attendance regulations or to instruct sick or handicapped pupils unable to attend school

vis-i-tor \ˈvɪz-ət-ər, -vɪz-ər/ *n*: one that visits, *specif*: one that makes formal visits of inspection

ˈvis-iv \ˈvɪz-iv, -vɪ-siv/ *adj* [ML *visivus*, fr L *visus*, pp of *videre* to see — more at *WIT*] 1: **archaic**: of, relating to, or serving for vision 2: **archaic**: capable of seeing or of being seen

ˈvis-or \ˈvɪ-zər/ *n* [ME *viser*, fr AF, fr OF *visiere*, fr *visace* — more at *VISAGE*] 1: the front piece of a helmet, *esp*: a movable upper piece 2: a: a face mask b: **DISGUISE** 3: a: a projecting front on a cap for shading the eyes b: a usu. movable flat sunshade attached at the top of an automobile windshield — **vis-ored** \-zərd/ *adj* — **vis-or-less** \-zər-ləs/ *adj*

ˈvis-ta \ˈvɪz-tə/ *n* [It, sight, fr *vedere* to see, fr L *videre* — more at *WIT*] 1: a distant view through or along an avenue or opening: **PROSPECT** 2: an extensive mental view (as over a stretch of time or a series of events)

VISTA *abbr* **Volunteers in Service to America**

vis-ted \ˈvɪz-əd/ *adj* 1: affording or made to form a vista 2: seen in or as if in a vista

ˈvis-u-al \ˈvɪz-(ə-)wəl, -vɪz-əl/ *adj* [ME, fr LL *visualis*, fr L *visus* sight, fr *visus*, pp of *videre* to see] 1: of, relating to, or used in vision (~ organs) 2: attained or maintained by sight (~ impressions) 3: **OPTICAL** (the ~ focus of a lens) 4: **VISIBLE** 5: producing mental images: **VIVID** 6: done or executed by sight only (~ navigation) 7: of, relating to, or employing visual aids — **vis-u-al-ly** \ˈvɪz-(ə-)wə-lē, -vɪz-(ə-)lē/ *adv*

visual acuity *n*: the relative ability of the visual organ to resolve detail that is usu. expressed as the reciprocal of the minimum angular separation in minutes of two lines just resolvable as separate and that forms in the average human eye an angle of one minute

visual aid *n*: an instructional device (as a chart, map, or model) that appeals chiefly to vision, *esp*: an educational motion picture or filmstrip

visual-aural radio range *n*: a radio aid to air navigation by which a pilot determines if he is on course by an appropriate aural signal, a meter reading, or both — called also **visual-aural range**

visual field *n*: the entire expanse of space visible at a given instant without moving the eyes — called also **field of vision**

ˈvis-u-al-iz-a-tion \ˈvɪz-(ə-)wə-lə-zā-shən, -vɪz-ə-lə-/ *n* 1: formation of mental visual images 2: the act or process of interpreting in visual terms or of putting into visible form 3: the process of exposing an organ to view by surgery b: the process of making a viscus visible by injection of a radiopaque substance followed by roentgenography

ˈvis-u-al-ize \ˈvɪz-(ə-)wə-līz, -vɪz-ə-, -līz/ *v* *b* **-ized**, **-iz-ing** *vi*: to make visible as a: to see or form a mental image of: **ENVISAGE** b: to make (an organ) visible by surgical or roentgenographic visualization ~ *vt*: to form a mental visual image

ˈvis-u-al-iz-er \-lī-zər/ *n*: one that visualizes, *esp*: one whose mental imagery is prevalently visual

visual purple *n*: a photosensitive red or purple pigment in the retinal rods of various vertebrates, *esp*: **RHODOPSIN**

ˈvɪ-tə \ˈvɪ-tə-, -vɪ-t-/ *n*, *pl vɪ-tē* \ˈvɪ-tē, -vɪ-t-/ [L, lit, i, life] : a brief autobiographical sketch

VITA *abbr* **Volunteers for International Technical Assistance**

ˈvɪ-tal \ˈvɪ-təl/ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr L *vitalis* of life, fr *vita* life; akin to L *vivere* to live — more at *QUICK*] 1: existing as a manifestation of life b: concerned with or necessary to the maintenance of life (~ organs) (blood and other ~ fluids) 2: full of life and vigor: **ANIMATED** 3: characteristic of life or living beings 4: a: fundamentally concerned with or affecting life or living beings as (1): tending to renew or refresh the living: **INVIGORATING** (2): destructive to life: **MORTAL** b: of the utmost importance: essential to continued worth or well-being 5: recording data relating to lives 6: of, relating to, or constituting the staining of living tissues *syn* see **LIVING**, **ESSENTIAL** — **ˈvɪ-tal-ly** \-təl-ē/ *adv*

vital capacity *n*: the breathing capacity of the lungs expressed as the number of cubic inches or cubic centimeters of air that can be forcibly exhaled after a full inspiration

ˈvɪ-tal-ism \ˈvɪ-təl-iz-əm/ *n* 1: a doctrine that the functions of a living organism are due to a vital principle distinct from physico-

a about * kutter or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing ō flow ó flaw ó coin th thin th thus
ü foot u foot y yet yī few yū funous zh vision

ular hand (bid a ~ suit as a slam signal) 5: VAIN, USELESS 6 a: of no legal force or effect: NULL (a ~ contract) b: VOIDABLE *syn* see EMPT

void n 1 a: empty space: EMPTINESS, VACUUM b: OPENING, GAP 2: the quality or state of being without something: LACK, ABSENCE 3: a feeling of want or hollowness 4: absence of cards of a particular suit in a hand as dealt

void vb [ME *voiden*, fr MF *vuidier*, fr (assumed) VL *voitare*, fr *voitus*] vi 1 a: to make empty or vacant: CLEAR b: VACATE, LEAVE 2: DISCHARGE, EMIT (w/ excrement) 3: NULLIFY, ANNUL (~ a contract) ~ vi: to eliminate solid or liquid waste from the body — *void-er* n

void-able \void-ə-bəl/ adj: capable of being voided, specif: capable of being adjudged void — **void-able-ness** n

void-ance \void-ˈn(t)s/ n 1: the act of voiding 2 of a benefice: the state of being without an incumbent

void-ed \void-əd/ adj: having the inner part cut away or left vacant with a narrow border left at the sides — used of a heraldic charge

void-ness \-nəs/ n: the quality or state of being void: EMPTINESS

voile \vɔɪ(ə)l/ [F, *veil*, fr L *vela*, neut pl of *velum*] a fine soft sheer fabric used esp for women's summer clothing or curtains

voir dire \vɔɪˈdɪr-(r)ˈdi-(ə)r/ n [AF, fr OF, to speak the truth]: a preliminary examination to determine the competency of a witness or juror

vol abbr 1 volcano 2 volume 3 volunteer

volant \vɒl-ˈlɑnt/ adj [MF, fr L *volant-*, volans, prp of *volare* to fly] 1: having the wings extended as if in flight — used of a heraldic bird 2: flying or capable of flying 3: QUICK, NIMBLE

vol-ant-ly \vɒl-ˈlɑnt-lee/ adv [lit, lit, flying, fr L *volant-*, volans, prp] moving with light rapidity — used as a direction in music

Vol-ā-pūk \vɒl-ə-puk, -vəl-ə- / n [Volapük, lit, world's speech, fr *vol* of the world (gen of vol world, modif of E world) + *pūk* speech, modif of E speak]: an artificial international language based largely on English but with some root words from German, French, and Latin

vol-ar \vɒl-ər, -lɑr/ adj [L *vola* palm of the hand, sole of the foot]: relating to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot, specif: located on the same side as the palm of the hand (the ~ part of the forearm)

vol-a-tile \vɒl-ət-əl, esp Brit -ət-əl/ n [ME *volatil*, fr OF, fr *volatilis* group of birds, fr ML *volatilis*, fr L, neut pl of *volatilis* winged, volatile] 1 a winged creature (as a bird or insect) 2: a volatile substance

volatile adj [F, fr L *volatilis*, fr *volatus*, pp of *volare* to fly] 1: flying or having the power to fly 2: readily vaporizable at a relatively low temperature 3 a: LIGHTHEARTED, LIVELY b: easily aroused (~ suspicious) c: tending to erupt into violence

EXPLOSIVE 4 a: unable to hold the attention fixed because of an inherent lightness or fickleness of disposition: CHANGEABLE b: characterized by rapid change 5: difficult to capture or hold permanently — *volatile-ly* adv

vol-a-tile-ness \-nəs/ n. **VOLATILITY**

volatile oil n: an oil that vaporizes readily; esp: ESSENTIAL OIL

vol-a-tile-ty \vɒl-ət-ə-tee/ n: the quality or state of being volatile *syn* see LIGHTNESS

vol-a-tile-ize \vɒl-ət-ə-iz, Brit also vɒ-lar-ə-iz/ vb -ized, -izing vt: to make volatile, esp: to cause to pass off in vapor ~ vi: to pass off in vapor — **vol-a-tile-iz-able** \-ə-iz-ə-bəl/ adj — **vol-a-tile-iz-a-tion** \-ə-iz-ə-ˈtʃən/ n

vol-a-vent \vɒl-ə-vent/ n [F, lit, flight in the wind]: a large baked patty shell filled with a ragout of meat, fowl, game, or fish

vol-ca-nic \vɒl-ˈkən-ik, vɒl-ˈalso -ˈkən-ik/ adj 1 a: of, relating to, or produced by a volcano b: characterized by volcanoes c: made of materials from volcanoes 2: explosively violent: VOL-ATILE (~ emotions) — **vol-ca-nic-ally** \-kən-ik-lee/ adv

volcanic n: a volcanic rock

volcanic glass n: natural glass produced by the cooling of molten lava too rapidly to permit crystallization

vol-ca-nic-ity \vɒl-ˈkən-ik-ə-tee/ n. **VOLCANISM**

vol-ca-nism \vɒl-ˈkən-iz-əm, vɒl- / n: volcanic power or action

vol-ca-no \vɒl-ˈkən-ə, vɒl- / n. pl. **vol-ca-no-es** or **-nos** [It *vulcano*, fr L *Vulcanus*, *Vulcanus* Vulcan]: a vent in the planetary crust from which molten or hot rock and steam issue; also: a hill or mountain composed wholly or in part of the ejected material

vol-ca-no-log-ic \vɒl-ˈkən-ə-lɔj-ik, vɒl- / or **vol-ca-no-log-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ adj: of, relating to, or involving volcanology or volcanic phenomena (~ processes that shape the planets)

vol-ca-no-log-ist \vɒl-ˈkən-ə-lɔj-ist, vɒl- / n: a specialist in volcanology

vol-ca-no-log-y \-kən-ə-lɔj-ee/ n: a branch of science that deals with volcanic phenomena

vole \vɒl/ n [F, prob fr *volare* to fly — more at VOLLEY]: GRAND SLAM

vole n [earlier *vole-mouse*, fr *vole-* (of Scand origin, akin to ON *völfr* field) + *mouse*]: any of various small rodents (family Cricetidae and esp. genus *Microtus*) that typically have a stout body, rather blunt nose, and short ears, that inhabit both moist meadows and dry uplands and do much damage to crops, and that are closely related to muskrats and lemmings but in general resemble stocky mice or rats

vol-lition \vɒl-ˈlɪʃən, vɒ- / n [F, fr ML *volition-*, *volitio*, fr L *vol-* (stem of *velle* to will, wish) + *-ition-*, *-itio* (as in L *positio-*, *positio* position) — more at WILL] 1: an act of making a choice or decision, also: a choice or decision made 2: the power of choosing or determining: WILL — **vol-lition-al** \vɒl-ˈlɪʃən-əl, -ən-lee/ adj

vol-itive \vɒl-ət-iv/ adj 1: of or relating to the will 2: expressing a wish or permission

volks-lied \ˈfɒk-sli:t, ˈfɒlk- / n. pl. **volks-lied-er** \-ˈli:t-ər/ [G, fr *volk* people + *lied* song]: a folk song

volley \ˈvɒl-ee/ n. pl. **volleys** [MF *volée* flight, fr *volare* to fly, fr L *volare*] 1 a: a flight of missiles (as arrows) b: simultaneous discharge of a number of missile weapons c: one round per gun in a battery fired as soon as a gun is ready without regard to order

d (1): the flight of the ball (as in volleyball or tennis) or its course before striking the ground, also: a return of the ball before it touches the ground (2): a kick of the ball in soccer before it rebounds (3): the exchange of the shuttlecock in badminton following the serve 2 a: a burst or emission of many things at once b: a burst of simultaneous or immediately sequential nerve impulses passing to an end organ, synapse, or center

volley vb *volleyed*; *volley-ing* vi 1: to discharge in or as if in a volley 2: to propel (an object) while in the air and before touching the ground, esp: to hit (a tennis ball) on the volley ~ vi 1: to become discharged in or as if in a volley 2: to make a volley; specif: to volley an object of play (as in tennis) — **volley-er** n

volley-ball \vɒl-ee-ˈbɒl/ n: a game played by volleying a large inflated ball over a net

vol-plane \vɒl-ˈplæn, -vɒl- / vi *vol-planned*, *vol-plan-ing* [F *vol plané* gliding flight] 1: to glide in or as if in an airplane 2: GLIDE 3

Vol-sci \vɒl-ˈskē, -vɒl- / n pl [L]: a people of ancient Italy dwelling between the Latins and Samnites

Vol-scian \vɒl-ˈshən, -vɒl- / n, pl **Vol-scians** 1: a member of the Volsci 2: the Italic language of the Volsci — **Vol-scian** adj

volt \vɒlt, -vɒlt/ n [F *volte*, fr It *volta* turn, fr *volare* to turn, fr (assumed) VL *voltare*, freq of L *volvare* to roll — more at VOLU-BLE] 1 a: a tread or gait in which a horse going sideways makes a turn around a center b: a circle traced by a horse in this movement 2: a leaping movement in fencing to avoid a thrust

volt \vɒlt/ n [Alessandro Volta] 1: the practical mks unit of electrical potential difference and electromotive force equal to the difference of potential between two points in a conducting wire carrying a constant current of one ampere when the power dissipated between these two points is equal to one watt and equivalent to the potential difference across a resistance of one ohm when one ampere is flowing through it 2: a unit of electrical potential difference and electromotive force equal to 1 000 34 volts and formerly taken as the standard in the U.S. — called also *international volt*

voltage \vɒlt-eej/ n: electric potential or potential difference expressed in volts

voltage divider n: a resistor or series of resistors provided with taps at certain points and used to provide various potential differences from a single power source

vol-ta-ic \vɒl-ˈtɪk, vɒl- / adj [Alessandro Volta]: of, relating to, or producing direct electric current by chemical action (as in a battery): GALVANIC (~ cell)

voltaic couple n: GALVANIC COUPLE

voltaic pile n: PILE 4a

vol-ta-meter \vɒl-ˈtɑm-ət-ər, -vɒl-ˈtɑ-mē-tər/ n [ISV *voltanc* + *-meter*]: an apparatus for measuring the quantity of electricity passed through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced — **vol-ta-met-ric** \vɒl-ˈtɑ-me-trik/ adj

vol-tam-eter \vɒl-ˈtɑm-ēt-ər/ n: an instrument for indicating one or more ranges of volts and amperes by changing terminal connections

vol-tam-pere \-ˈtɑm-p(ə)r also -ˈp(ə)r/ n: a unit of electric measurement equal to the product of a volt and an ampere that for direct current constitutes a measure of power equivalent to a watt

vol-te-face \vɒlt-(ə)-ˈfɛs/ n [F, fr It *voltafaccia*, fr *volare* to turn + *faccia* face, fr (assumed) VL *facia* — more at VOLT]: a reversal in policy. ABOUT FACE

vol-tine \vɒl-ˈtɛn, -vɒl- / adj comb form [F, fr It *volta* time, occasion, lit, turn — more at VOLT]: having (so many) generations or broods in a season or year (multi-voltine)

volt-meter \vɒlt-,mēt-ər/ n [ISV]: an instrument (as a galvanometer) for measuring in volts the differences of potential between different points of an electrical circuit

vol-u-ble \vɒl-ya-bəl/ adj [MF or It: MF, fr L *volubilis* fr *volvare* to roll, akin to OE *wealgian* to roll, Gk *elyein* to roll, wrap] 1: easily rolling or turning: ROTATING 2: characterized by ready or rapid speech: GLIB, FLUENT *syn* see TALKATIVE *ant* curt

vol-u-bil-ity \vɒl-ya-ˈbil-ə-tee/ n — **vol-u-ble-ness** \vɒl-ya-bəl-nəs/ n — **vol-u-bly** \-blee/ adv

volume \vɒl-ym, -(j)yləm/ n [ME, fr MF, fr L *volumen* roll, scroll, fr *volvare* to roll] 1: SCROLL 1a 2 a: a series of printed sheets bound typically in book form: BOOK b: a series of issues of a periodical c: ALBUM 1c 3: space occupied as measured in cubic units (as inches, quarts, or pecks): cubic capacity — see METRIC SYSTEM table, WEIGHT table 4 a (1): AMOUNT also

BULK, MASS (2): a considerable quantity b: the amount of a substance occupying a particular volume c: mass or the representation of mass in art or architecture 5: the degree of loudness or the intensity of a sound, also: LOUDNESS *syn* see BULK — **vol-umed** \-yməd, -(j)yməd/ adj

2volume adj: involving large quantities (did a ~ business in staples)

VOLUME FORMULAS

FIGURE	FORMULA	MEANING OF LETTERS
cube	$V = a^3$	a = length of one edge
rectangular prism	$V = abc$	a = length, b = width, c = depth
pyramid	$V = \frac{Ah}{3}$	A = area of base, h = height
cylinder	$V = \pi r^2 h$	$\pi = 3.14159$, r = radius of the base, h = height
cone	$V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$	$\pi = 3.1416$, r = radius of the base, h = height
sphere	$V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$	$\pi = 3.1416$, r = radius

vi-vi-par-ity \vi-və-'par-ə-tē, -və-ə\ *n*: the quality or state of being viviparous
vi-vi-par-ous \vi-'vɪp-(ə-)rəs, və-ə\ *adj* [L *viviparus* fr. *vivus* alive + *-parus* -parous] 1: producing living young instead of eggs from within the body in the manner of nearly all mammals, many reptiles, and a few fishes 2: germinating while still attached to the parent plant (the seed of the mangrove) — **vi-vi-par-ous-ly** *adv* — **vi-vi-par-ous-ness** *n*
vi-vi-sec-tion \vi-və-'sekt-ən\ *vb* [back-formation fr. *vivisection*] *vt*: to perform vivisection on ~ *vi*: to practice vivisection — **vi-vi-sec-tor** \vi-'sek-tər\ *n*
vi-vi-sec-tion \vi-və-'sek-shən, 'vɪ-və-ə\ *n* [L *vivus* + *E* section]: the cutting of or operation on a living animal used for physiological or pathological investigation, broadly: animal experimentation esp. if considered to cause distress to the subject — **vi-vi-sec-tion-al** \vi-və-'sek-shənəl, -shən-əl\ *adj* — **vi-vi-sec-tion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv* — **vi-vi-sec-tion-ist** \-sek-sh(ə-)nɪst\ *n*
vi-xen \vi-'kʌn\ *n* [Assumed ME (southern dial) *vixen*, alter. of ME *fixen*, fr. OE *fyx*, fem of *fox*] 1: a female fox 2: a shrewish ill-tempered woman — **vi-xen-ish** \-s(ə-)nɪʃ\ *adj* — **vi-xen-ish-ly** *adv* — **vi-xen-ish-ness** *n*
viz \nəm-'lɪz, vɪz, və-'del-ə-set\ *abbr* videlicet
viz-ard \vɪz-ərd, -ərd\ *n* [alter. of ME *viser* mask, visor] 1: a mask for disguise or protection 2: DISGUISE, GUISE
viz-ca-cha \vɪz-'kɑːtʃə\ *n* [Sp *vizacha*, fr. Quechua *wiskacha*]: any of several So. American burrowing rodents (genera *Lagotomus* and *Lagidium*) closely related to the chinchilla
viz-ler \və-'zɪ(ə)r\ *n* [Turk *vezir*, fr. Ar *wazīr*]: a high executive officer of various Muslim countries and esp. of the former Turkish Empire — **viz-ler-ate** \-zɪ-ət, -zɪ(ə)r-ət\ *n* — **viz-ler-ial** \-zɪ-əl\ *adj* — **viz-ler-ship** \-zɪ(ə)r-ʃɪp\ *n*
viz-ior var of visor
viz-la \vɪz-'lɑː\ *n* [*Vizsla*, Hungary]: any of a Hungarian breed of hunting dog resembling the weimaraner but having a rich deep red coat and brown eyes
VLF *abbr* very low frequency
V neck *n*: a V-shaped neck of a garment
VO *abbr* verbal order
VOA *abbr* Voice of America
voc *abbr* vocative
vocab *abbr* vocabulary
vo-ca-bile \və-'kɑːbəl\ *n* [MF, fr. L *vocabulum*, fr. *vocare* to call — more at VOICE]: TERM *specif*: a word composed of various sounds or letters without regard to its meaning
vo-ca-bu-lar \və-'kɑːb-ya-lər, və-ə\ *adj* [back-formation fr. *vocabulary*]: of or relating to words or phraseology: VERBAL
vo-ca-bu-lary \və-'kɑːb-ya-'ler-ē, və-ə\ *n*, *pl* -lar-ies [MF *vocabulaire*, prob fr. ML *vocabularium*, fr. neut. of *vocabularius* verbal, fr. L *vocabulum*] 1: a list or collection of words or of words and phrases usu. alphabetically arranged and explained or defined: LEXICON 2: a: a sum or stock of words employed by a language, group, individual, or work or in a field of knowledge b: a list or collection of terms or codes available for use (as in an indexing system) 3: a supply of expressive techniques or devices (as of an art form)
vocabulary entry *n*: a word (as the noun book), hyphenated or open compound (as the verb book-match or the noun book review), word element (as the affix pro-), abbreviation (as *agt*), verbalized symbol (as *Na*), or term (as *man in the street*) entered alphabetically in a dictionary for the purpose of definition or identification or expressly included as an inflected form (as the noun mice or the verb saw) or as a derived form (as the noun godlessness or the adverb globally) or related phrase (as *one for the book*) run on at its base word and usu. set in a type (as boldface) readily distinguishable from that of the lightface running text which defines, explains, or identifies the entry
vo-cal \və-'kɑːl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *vocalis*, fr. *vox*, vox voice — more at VOICE] 1: uttered by the voice: ORAL b: produced in the larynx: uttered with voice 2: relating to, composed or arranged for, or sung by the human voice (~ music) 3: VOCALIC 4: a: having or exercising the power of producing voice, speech, or sound b: EXPRESSIVE c: full of voices: RESOUNDING d: given to expressing oneself freely or insistently: OUTSPOKEN e: expressed in words 5: of, relating to, or resembling the voice (~ impairment) — **vo-cal-i-ty** \və-'kɑːl-ə-tē\ *n* — **vo-cally** \və-'kɑːl-ē\ *adv*
vocal *n*: 1: a vocal sound 2: a usu. accompanied musical composition for the human voice: SONG also: a performance of such a composition
vocal cords *n* *pl*: either of two pairs of folds of mucous membranes that project into the cavity of the larynx and have free edges extending dorsoventrally toward the middle line — see LARYNX illustration
vo-cal-ic \və-'kɑːl-ik, və-ə\ *adj* [L *vocalis* vowel, fr. *vocalis* vocal] 1: marked by or consisting of vowels 2: a: being or functioning as a vowel b: of, relating to, or associated with a vowel — **vo-cal-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl(-ə)-lē\ *adv*
vocalic *n*: a vowel sound or sequence in its function as the most sonorous part of a syllable
vo-cal-ism \və-'kɑːl-iz-əm\ *n* 1: VOCALIZATION 2: vocal art or technique: SINGING 3: the vowel system of a language or dialect
vo-cal-ist \və-'kɑːl-ɪst\ *n*: SINGER
vo-cal-iza-tion \və-'kɑːl-ə-'zā-shən\ *n*: an act, process, or instance of vocalizing
vo-cal-ize \və-'kɑːl-ə-'zē, və-ə\ *vb* -ized, -izing *vt*: 1: to give voice to: UTTER *specif*: SING 2: a: to make voiced rather than voiceless: VOICE b: to convert to a vowel 3: to furnish (as a consonantal Hebrew or Arabic text) with vowels or vowel points ~ *vi*: 1: to utter vocal sounds 2: SING *specif*: to sing without words — **vo-cal-iz-er** *n*
vo-ca-tion \və-'kɑː-shən\ *n* [ME *vocacioun*, fr. L *vocation*, *vocatio* summons, fr. *vocatus*, pp of *vocare* to call — more at VOICE] 1: a summons or strong inclination to a particular state or course of action, esp.: a divine call to the religious life b: an entry into the

priesthood or a religious order 2: a: the work in which a person is regularly employed: OCCUPATION b: the persons engaged in a particular occupation 3: the special function of an individual or group
vo-ca-tion-al \və-'kɑː-shənəl, -shən-əl\ *adj*: 1: of, relating to, or concerned with a vocation 2: of, relating to, or being in training in a skill or trade to be pursued as a career — **vo-ca-tion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*
vo-ca-tion-al-ism \və-'kɑː-shən-əl-iz-əm\ *n*: emphasis on vocational training in education — **vo-ca-tion-al-ist** \-st\ *n*
voc-a-tive \və-'kɑː-tɪv\ *adj* [ME *vocatif*, fr. MF, fr. L *vocativus*, fr. *vocatus*, pp] 1: of, relating to, or being a grammatical case marking the one addressed (Latin *Domine in miserere*, *Domine* "have mercy, O Lord" is in the ~ case) 2: of a word or word group: marking the one addressed (*mother* in "mother, come here" is a ~ expression) — **voc-a-tive-ly** *adv*
vocative *n*: 1: the vocative case of a language 2: a form in the vocative case
vo-cif-er-ant \və-'sɪf-ə-rənt\ *adj*: CLAMOROUS, VOCIFEROUS
vo-cif-er-ate \və-'ræt\ *vb* -ated, -ating [L *vociferatus*, pp of *vociferari*, fr. *vox*, vox voice + *ferre* to bear — more at VOICE, BEAR] *vi*: to cry out loudly: CLAMOR ~ *vi*: to utter loudly: SHOUT
vo-cif-er-a-tion \və-'sɪf-ə-'rā-shən\ *n* — **vo-cif-er-a-tor** \-sɪf-ə-'rāt-ər\ *n*
vo-cif-er-ous \və-'sɪf-(ə-)rəs\ *adj*: marked by or given to vehement insistent outcry — **vo-cif-er-ous-ly** *adv* — **vo-cif-er-ous-ness** *n*
syn VOCIFEROUS, CLAMOROUS, BLATANT, STRIDENT, BOISTEROUS, OBSTREPEROUS *shared meaning element*: so loud or insistent as to compel attention
vo-cod-er \və-'kɒd-ər\ *n* [voice coder]: an electronic mechanism that reduces speech signals to slowly varying signals which can be transmitted over communication systems of limited frequency bandwidth
vod-ka \və-'dɑːkə\ *n* [Russ, fr. *voda* water; akin to OE *wæter* water]: a colorless and unaged liquor of neutral spirits distilled from a mash (as of rye or wheat)
vo-dun \və-'dūn\ *n* [Haitian Creole]: VOODOO 1
vo-gle \və-'gəl\ *adj* [origin unknown] *Scot*: PROUD, VAIN
vogue \vɒg\ *n* [MF, action of rowing, course, fashion, fr. Olt *voga*, fr. *vogare* to row; akin to OSp *bogar* to row] 1: the leading place in popularity or acceptance 2: a: popular acceptance or favor: POPULARITY b: a period of popularity 3: one that is in fashion at a particular time *syn* see FASHION — **vogue** *adj*
vogu-ish \və-'gɪʃ\ *adj*: 1: FASHIONABLE, SMART 2: suddenly or temporarily popular — **vogu-ish-ness** *n*
voice \voɪs\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *vois*, fr. L *vox*, vox, akin to OHG *giwahanen* to mention, L *vocare* to call, GK *epos* word, speech] 1: a: sound produced by vertebrates by means of lungs, larynx, or syrinx, esp.: sound so produced by human beings b: (1): musical sound produced by the vocal cords and resonated by the cavities of head and throat (2): the power or ability to produce musical tones (3): SINGER (4): one of the melodic parts in a vocal or instrumental composition (5): condition of the vocal organs with respect to production of musical tones (6): the use of the voice (as in singing or acting) (studying ~) c: expiration of air with the vocal cords drawn close so as to vibrate audibly (as in uttering vowels and consonant sounds as /v/ or /z/) d: the faculty of utterance: SPEECH 2: a sound resembling or suggesting vocal utterance 3: an instrument or medium of expression (the party became the ~ of the workers) 4: a: wish, choice, or opinion openly or formally expressed (claimed to follow the ~ of the people) b: right of expression, also: influential power 5: distinction of form or a system of inflections of a verb to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses — with one voice: without dissent: UNANIMOUSLY
voice *vi* voiced; *voic-ing* 1: to express in words: UTTER (~ a complaint) 2: to adjust for producing the proper musical sounds 3: to pronounce (as a consonant) with voice *syn* see EXPRESS
voice box *n*: LARYNX
voiced \voɪst\ *adj*: 1: furnished with a voice — often used in combination (soft-voiced) 2: uttered with vocal cord vibration (a ~ consonant) — **voiced-ness** \voɪst(-)nəs, vɔɪ-səd-nəs\ *n*
voice frequency *n*: a radio frequency in the next to the lowest range of the radio spectrum — see RADIO FREQUENCY table
voic-e-ful \voɪs-ful\ *adj*: having a voice or vocal quality; also: having a loud voice or many voices — **voic-e-ful-ness** *n*
voic-e-less \voɪs-ləs\ *adj*: having no voice: MUTE 2: not voiced: SURD (a ~ consonant) — **voic-e-less-ly** *adv* — **voic-e-less-ness** *n*
voice-over \voɪ-'sɒ-vər\ *n*: the voice of an unseen narrator heard in a motion picture or television program, also: the voice of a visible character indicating his thoughts but without motion of his lips
voice part *n*: VOICE 1b(4)
voice-print \voɪ-'sprɪnt\ *n* [voice + -print (as in fingerprint)]: an individually distinctive pattern of certain voice characteristics that is spectrographically produced
voic-er \voɪ-sər\ *n*: one that voices; *specif*: one that voices organ pipes
voice vote *n*: a parliamentary vote taken by calling for ayes and noes and estimating which response is stronger
void \voɪd\ *adj* [ME *voide*, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *voitus*, deriv of L *vacuus* — more at VACUUM] 1: containing nothing (~ space) 2: IDLE, LEISURE 3: a: not occupied: VACANT (a ~ bishopric) b: not inhabited: DESERTED 4: a: being without ~ DEVOID (a nature ~ of all malice) b: having no members or examples, *specif*, of a suit: having no cards represented in a partic-

o about * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
 ā out ch chin -e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ song ō flow ó flaw ól coin th than ſh thus
 ū loot ú foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

votive \vot-iv/ *adj* [L *volitivus*, fr. *votum* vow] 1: offered or performed in fulfillment of a vow or in gratitude or devotion 2: consisting of or expressing a vow, wish, or desire (a ~ prayer) — **votively** *adv* — **votive-ness** *n*

votive mass *n*: a mass celebrated for a special intention (as for a wedding or funeral) in place of the mass of the day

vo-tress \vō-trəs/ *n* [by alter] *archaic*: VOTARESS

you *abbr* voucher

vouch \vauch/ *vb* [ME *vochen*, *vouchen*, fr. MF *vocher*, fr. L *vocare* to call, summon, fr. *vox*, voice — more at VOICE] *vt* 1: to summon into court to warrant or defend a title 2 *archaic* a: ASSERT, AFFIRM b: ATTEST 3 *archaic*: to cite or refer to as authority or supporting evidence 4 a: PROVE, SUBSTANTIATE b: to verify (a business transaction) by examining documentary evidence ~ *vi* 1: to give a guarantee: become surety 2 a: to supply supporting evidence or testimony b: to give personal assurance

vouch n, obs: ALLEGATION, DECLARATION

vouch-ee \vau-čē/ *n*: one for whom another vouches

voucher \vau-čər/ *n* [MF *vocher*, *voucher* to vouch] 1: an act of vouching 2 a: a piece of supporting evidence: PROOF b: a documentary record of a business transaction c: a written affidavit or authorization: CERTIFICATE

voucher *vt* 1: to establish the authenticity of 2: to prepare a voucher for

voucher *n* [vouch + -er]: one that guarantees: SURETY

vouch-safe \vauch-səl, -vouch-/ *vi* **vouch-safed**; **vouch-saf-ing** 1 a: to grant or furnish often in a gracious or condescending manner b: to give by way of reply (refused to ~ an explanation) 2: to grant as a privilege or special favor *syn* see GRANT — **vouch-safement** \vauch-səl-mənt/ *n*

vous-solr \vū-swär, -vū-/ *n* [F, fr. (assumed) VL *volcorium*, fr. *volux*, pp. of L *volvere* to roll — more at VOLUBLE]: one of the wedge-shaped pieces forming an arch or vault — see ARCH illustration

vow \vau/ *n* [ME *vowe*, fr. OF *vou*, fr. L *votum*, fr. neut. of *votus*, pp. of *vovere* to vow; akin to Gk *euchesthai* to pray, vow]: a solemn promise or assertion, specif: one by which a person binds himself to an act, service, or condition

vow *vi* 1: to promise solemnly: SWEAR 2: to bind or consecrate by a vow ~ *vt*: to make a vow — **vow-er** \vau-(ə)r/ *n*

vow *vi* [ME *vowen*, short for *avowen*]: AVOW, DECLARE

vowel \vau-(ə)/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *vowel*, fr. L *vocalis* — more at VOCALIC] 1: one of a class of speech sounds in the articulation of which the oral part of the breath channel is not blocked and is not constricted enough to cause audible friction, broadly: the one most prominent sound in a syllable 2: a letter or other symbol representing a vowel — *usu* used in English of *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*

vowel-ize \vau-(ə)-līz/ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing: to furnish with vowel signs or points

vowel point *n*: a mark placed below or otherwise near a consonant in some languages (as Hebrew) and representing the vowel sound that precedes or follows the consonant sound

vowel rhyme *n*: ASSONANCE 2b

vox populi \vōk-spōp-yū-lī, -spōp-(y)-(-)lē/ *n* [L, voice of the people]: popular sentiment

voyage \voi-ij, vōt-ij/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *volage*, fr. LL *viaticum*, fr. L *viaticum*, fr. *viaticus* of a journey, fr. *via* way — more at VIA] 1: an act or instance of traveling: JOURNEY 2: a course or period of traveling by other than land routes 3: an account of a journey esp by sea

voyage *vb* **voyaged**; **voy-aging** *vi*: to take a trip • TRAVEL ~ *vi* — SAIL, TRAVERSE — **voy-ager** *n*

voya-geur \voi-ə-zhər, vōv-ə-yā-/ *n* [CanF, fr. F, traveler, fr. *voyager* to travel, fr. *voyage* voyage, fr. OF *viage*]: a man employed by a fur company to transport goods and men to and from remote stations esp in the Canadian Northwest

voyeur \vōv-ī-ər, vōi-ər/ *n* [F, lit., one who sees, fr. MF, fr. *voir* to see, fr. L *videre* — more at VIT] 1: one obtaining sexual gratification from seeing sex organs and sexual acts; broadly: one who habitually seeks sexual stimulation by visual means 2: a prying observer who is usu. seeking the sordid or the scandalous — **voyeurism** \-iz-əm/ *n* — **voyeur-istic** \vōv-ī-ər-ist-ik, vōi-ər-ist-ik/ *adj* — **voyeur-istic-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

VP *abbr* 1 variable pitch 2 various places 3 verb phrase 4 vice-president

V-par-ticle \və-/ *n* [fr. the shape of its track in a cloud chamber]: a charged or uncharged short-lived elementary particle produced by collisions of very high-energy protons or neutrons with nuclei

vroom \vrūm, vō-rūm/ *vi* [imit.]: to operate a motor vehicle at high speed or so as to create a great deal of engine noise

vrouw or **vrow** \frō/ *n* [D *vrouw* & Afrik *vrou*]: a Dutch or Afrikaner woman

VS *abbr* 1 verse 2 versus 3 veterinary surgeon 4 [L *vide supra*] see above

V sign *n*: a sign made by raising the index and middle fingers in a V and used as a victory salute, a gesture of approval, or an okay

vss *abbr* 1 verses 2 versions

V-STOL *abbr* vertical short takeoff and landing

vt *abbr* verb transitive

Vt *abbr* Vermont

VT *abbr* 1 vacuum tube 2 variable time 3 Vermont 4 voice tube

VTOL *abbr* vertical takeoff and landing

VTR *abbr* video tape recorder

V-2 \və-til/ *n* [G, *abbr* for *vergeltungswaffe* 2, lit., reprisal weapon 2]: a rocket-propelled bomb of German invention

VU *abbr* volume unit

vug or **vugg** or **vugh** \vəg/ *n* [Corn dial *voga* underground chamber, fr. L *fovea* small

pit: a small unfilled cavity in a lode or in rock — **vug-gy** \vəg-ē/ *adj*

Vul-can \vəl-kən/ *n* [L *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus*]: the Roman god of fire and metalworking — compare HEPHAESTUS

vul-can-ian \vəl-kā-nē-ən/ *adj* 1 *cap*: of or relating to Vulcan or to working in metals (as iron) 2 a: VOLCANIC b: of or relating to a volcanic eruption in which highly viscous or solid lava is blown into fragments and dust

vul-can-ic-ity \vəl-kā-nis-ə-tē/ *n*: VOLCANISM

vul-can-ism \vəl-kā-niz-əm/ *n*: VOLCANISM

vul-can-ize \vəl-kā-nīz-/ *vt*: to subject to vulcanization ~ *vi*: to undergo vulcanization — **vul-can-ize** *n*

vul-can-iza-tion \vəl-kā-nīz-ə-shən/ *n*: the process of treating crude or synthetic rubber or similar plastic material chemically to give it useful properties (as elasticity, strength, and stability)

vul-can-ize \vəl-kā-nīz/ *vb* *n*lized, -nīz-ing [ISV, fr. L *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, fire] *vt*: to subject to vulcanization ~ *vi*: to undergo vulcanization — **vul-can-ize** *n*

vulcanized fiber *n* [fr. *Vulcanized Fibre*, a trademark]: a tough substance made by treatment of cellulose (as paper from rags) and used for luggage and for electrical insulation

vul-ca-nol-o-gist \vəl-kā-nīl-ə-jist/ *n*: VOLCANOLOGIST

vul-ca-nol-o-gy \-jē/ *n* [ISV]: VOLCANOLOGY

Vulg *abbr* Vulgate

vul-gar \vul-gər/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *vulgaris* of the mob, vulgar, fr. *vulgus*, *vulgus* mob, common people; akin to Skt *varga* group] 1 a: generally used, applied, or accepted b: understood in or having the ordinary sense (they reject the ~ conception of miracle — W. R. Inge) 2: VERNACULAR (the ~ name of a plant) 3 a: of or relating to the common people: PLEBEIAN b: generally current: PUBLIC (the ~ opinion of that time) c: of the usual, typical, or ordinary kind 4 a: lacking in cultivation, perception, or taste: COARSE b: morally crude, undeveloped, or unregenerate: GROSS c: ostentatious or excessive in expenditure or display: PRETENTIOUS 5 a: offensive in language: EARTHY b: lewdly or profanely indecent: OBSCENE *syn* see COMMON, COARSE — **vul-gar-ly** *adv*

vulgar era *n*: CHRISTIAN ERA

vul-gar-i-an \vul-gər-ē-ən, -ger-/ *n*: a vulgar person

vul-gar-ism \vul-gər-iz-əm/ *n* 1 a: a word or expression originated or used chiefly by illiterate persons: a substandard use b: a coarse word or phrase: OBSCENITY 2: VULGARITY

vul-gar-ity \vul-gər-ə-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ities 1: the quality or state of being vulgar 2: something vulgar

vul-gar-ize \vul-gər-īz/ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing 1: to diffuse generally: POPULARIZE 2: to make vulgar: COARSEN — **vul-gar-iza-tion** \vul-gər-īz-ə-shən/ *n* — **vul-gar-izer** \vul-gər-ī-zər/ *n*

Vulgar Latin *n*: the nonclassical Latin of ancient Rome including the speech of plebeians and the informal speech of the educated established by comparative evidence as the chief source of the Romance languages

vul-gate \vul-gāt, -gət/ *n* [ML *vulgata*, fr. LL *vulgata editio* edition in general circulation] 1 *cap*: a Latin version of the Bible authorized and used by the Roman Catholic Church 2: a commonly accepted text or reading

vul-gus \vul-gəs/ *n* [prob. alter of obs *vulgus* (English sentences to be translated into Latin)]: a short composition in Latin verse formerly common as an exercise in some English public schools

vul-ner-a-ble \vul-nə-rə-bəl, -vul-nər-bəl/ *adj* [LL *vulnerabilis*, fr. L *vulnerare* to wound, fr. *vulnus*, *vulnus* wound, akin to Goth *vilwan* to rob, L *velere* to pluck, Gk *oulē* wound] 1: capable of being physically wounded 2: open to attack or damage: ASSAILABLE 3: liable to increased penalties but entitled to increased bonuses after winning a game in contract bridge — **vul-ner-a-bil-ity** \vul-nə-rə-bəl-ə-tē/ *n* — **vul-ner-a-bil-ness** \vul-nə-rə-bəl-nəs, -vul-nər-bəl-/ *n* — **vul-ner-a-bly** \-b(ə)lē/ *adv*

vul-ner-ary \vul-nə-rə-rē-/ *adj* [L *vulnerarius*, fr. *vulnus*, *vulnus*]: used for or useful in healing wounds (~ plants)

vulnerary *n*, *pl* -aries: a vulnerary remedy

vul-pine \vul-pin/ *adj* [L *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes* fox; akin to Gk *alōpēx* fox] 1: of, relating to, or resembling a fox 2: FOXY, CRAFTY

vulture \vul-čər/ *n* [ME, fr. L *vultur*] 1: any of various large rapacious birds (families Aegypidae and Cathartidae) that are related to the hawks, eagles, and falcons but have weaker claws and the head usu. naked and that subsist chiefly or entirely on carrion 2: a rapacious or predatory person

vul-tur-ine \-čər-/ *adj* 1 a: of or relating to the vultures b: characteristic of a vulture 2: RAPACIOUS, PREDATORY (~ leopards)

vul-tur-ous \vul-čə-(ə)-rəs/ *adj*: resembling a vulture esp in rapacity or scavenging habits

vulva \vul-və/ *n*, *pl* **vul-vae** \-vē, -vī/ [NL, fr. L *vulva*, *vulva* integument, womb, akin to Skt *ulva* womb, L *volvere* to roll — more at VOLUBLE]: the external parts of the female genital organs, also: the opening between the projecting parts of the external organs — **vul-val** \vul-vəl/ *or* **vul-va-** \-vər, -vār/ *adj*

vul-vi-form \vul-və-fōrm/ *adj* [NL *vulva* + E -i-form] 1: having an oval shape with a middle cleft and projecting lips 2: suggesting a cleft with projecting edges — used of plant forms

vul-vi-tis \vul-vit-əs/ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the vulva

vulvo-vag-i-ni-tis \vul-və-vaj-ə-nit-əs/ *n* [NL]: coincident inflammation of the vulva and vagina

vv *abbr* 1 verses 2 vice versa

vying *pres part* of VIE



vulture



V sign

volume *vɒl-ju-m*; **volument** *vɒl-ju-m* *vi*: to roll or rise in volume ~ *vi*: to send or give out in volume
volu-meter *ˈvɒl-yu-mi-tər* *n* [ISV, blend of *volume* and *-meter*]: an instrument for measuring volumes (as of gases or liquids) directly or (as of solids) by displacement of a liquid
volu-metric *ˈvɒl-yu-mi-trik* *adj*: of, relating to, or involving the measurement of volume — **volu-met-ri-cal-ly** *ˈvɒl-yu-mi-tri-k(ə)-li* *adv*
volu-metric analysis *n* 1: quantitative analysis by the use of definite volumes of standard solutions of reagents 2: analysis of gases by volume
volume unit *n*: a unit equal to a decibel for specifying the power level in audio equipment of a signal above a value of 1 milliwatt in a 500 ohm circuit
vo-lu-mi-nos-i-ty *ˈvɒ-lu-mə-nəs-i-ti* *n*: the quality or state of being voluminous
vo-lu-mi-nous *ˈvɒ-lu-mə-nəs* *adj* [LL *voluminosus*, fr L *volumen*, *volume*]: 1: consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions: WINDING 2: a: having or marked by great volume or bulk: LARGE, also: FULL (a ~ skirt) b: NUMEROUS (trying to keep track of ~ white slips) 3: a: filling or capable of filling a large volume or several volumes (a ~ literature on the subject) b: writing or speaking much or at great length — **vo-lu-mi-nous-ly** *adv* — **vo-lu-mi-nous-ness** *n*
vol-un-tar-ism *ˈvɒl-ən-tə-riz-əm* *n* 1: the principle or system of doing something by or relying on voluntary action 2: a theory that conceives will to be the dominant factor in experience or in the world — **vol-un-tar-ist** *ˈvɒl-ən-tə-rɪst* *n* — **vol-un-tar-ist-ic** *ˈvɒl-ən-tə-rɪst-ik* *adj*
vol-un-tar-y *ˈvɒl-ən-ter-ē* *adj* [ME, fr L *voluntarius*, fr *voluntas* *vol*, fr *velle* to will, wish — more at WILL] 1: proceeding from the will or from one's own choice or consent 2: unconstrained by interference: SELF DETERMINING 3: done by design or intention: INTENTIONAL (~ manslaughter) 4: of, relating to, subject to, or regulated by the will (~ behavior) 5: having power of free choice (man is a ~ agent) 6: provided or supported by voluntary action (a ~ hospital) 7: acting or done of one's own free will without valuable consideration or legal obligation — **vol-un-tar-ily** *adv* — **vol-un-tar-i-ness** *n*
syn VOLUNTARY INTENTIONAL DELIBERATE WILLFUL shared meaning: done or brought about of one's own will **ant** involuntary, instinctive
2 **voluntary** *n* 1: a prefatory often extemporized musical piece b: an improvisatory organ piece played before, during, or after a religious service 2: one who participates voluntarily
vol-un-tar-y-ism *ˈvɒl-ən-ter-ē-iz-əm* *n*: VOLUNTARISM — **vol-un-tar-y-ist** *ˈvɒl-ən-tə-rɪst* *n*
voluntary muscle *n*: muscle under voluntary control
vol-un-ter *ˈvɒl-ən-t(ə)r* *n* [obs. *F* *volontaire* (now *volontaire*), fr *volontaire*, *adj*, voluntary, fr L *voluntarius*] 1: one who enters into or offers himself for a service of his own free will as a: one who enters into military service voluntarily b (1): one who renders a service or takes part in a transaction while having no legal concern or interest (2): one who receives a conveyance or transfer of property without giving valuable consideration 2: a volunteer plant 3 *cap* [Volunteers of America]: a member of a quasi-military religious and philanthropic organization founded in 1896 by Commander and Mrs Ballington Booth
2 **volunteer** *adj*: being, consisting of, or engaged in by volunteers (a ~ army) — activities to help the mentally handicapped 2: growing spontaneously without direct human control or supervision esp from seeds lost from a previous crop
3 **volunteer** *vi*: to offer or bestow voluntarily (~ one's services) ~ *vi*: to offer oneself as a volunteer
vol-un-ter-ism *ˈvɒl-ən-t(ə)r-iz-əm* *n*: VOLUNTARISM 1
vol-up-tu-ary *ˈvɒ-lɒp-tʃə-ri* *n*, *pl* -aries: one whose chief interest is luxury and the gratification of sensual appetites — **vol-up-tu-ary** *adj*
vol-up-tu-ous *ˌvɒl-ʊ-tʃə-əs* *adj* [ME, fr L *voluptuosus*, fr *voluptas* pleasure, akin to Gk *elipsis* hope, L *velle* to wish — more at WILL] 1: full of delight or pleasure to the senses: conducive to or arising from sensuous or sensual gratification: LUXURIOUS (a ~ dance) (~ ornamentation) 2: given to or spent in enjoyments of luxury, pleasure, or sensual gratifications (a long and ~ holiday — Edmund Wilson) — **vol-up-tu-ous-ly** *adv* — **vol-up-tu-ous-ness** *n*
vol-ute *ˈvɒ-lʊt* *n* [L *voluta*, fr. fem. of *volutus*, pp of *volvere* to roll] 1: a spiral or scroll-shaped form 2: a spiral scroll-shaped ornament forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital 3: any of numerous marine gastropod mollusks (family *Volutidae*) with a thick short-spired shell b: the shell of a volute — **volute** or **vo-luted** *ˈvɒ-lʊtəd* *adj*
vol-u-tin *ˈvɒl-yu-tin*, *pl* -itins *n* [G, fr NL *volutans*, specific epithet of the bacterium *Spirillum volutans* in which it was first found]: a granular basophilic substance that is probably a nucleic acid compound and is common in microorganisms
vol-va *ˈvɒl-və*, *pl* -vols *n* [NL, fr L *volva*, *volva* integument — more at VULVA]: a membranous sac or cup about the base of the stipe in many gill fungi
vol-vox *ˈvɒl-vɒks* *n* [NL, genus name, fr L, *volvere* to roll — more at VOLUBLE]: any of a genus (*Volvox*) of green flagellates that form spherical colonies
vol-vu-lus *ˈvɒl-vy-u-ləs*, *pl* -vols *n* [NL, fr L *volvere*]: a twisting of the intestine upon itself that causes obstruction
vo-mer *ˈvɒ-mər* *n* [NL, fr L *plowshare*]: a bone of the skull of most vertebrates that is situated below the ethmoid region and in man forms part of the nasal septum — **vo-mer-ine** *ˈvɒ-mə-rin* *adj*
vom-it *ˈvɒm-ət* *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *vomit*, fr *vomit*, pp of *vomere* to vomit, akin to ON *vōma* nausea, Gk *emein* to vomit] 1: an act or instance of



volvox colony

disgorging the contents of the stomach through the mouth, also 2: the disgorged matter 2: EMETIC
2 **vomit** *vi* 1: to disgorge the stomach contents 2: to spew forth: BELCH GUSH ~ *vi* 1: to disgorge (the contents of the stomach) through the mouth 2: to eject violently or abundantly: SPEW 3: to cause to vomit — **vom-it-er** *n*
vom-i-to-ry *ˈvɒm-ə-tɔr-ē*, *pl* -ries [LL *vomitum*, fr L *vomit*, pp; fr its disgorging the spectators]: an entrance piercing the banks of seats of a theater, amphitheater, or stadium
vom-i-tu-ri-tion *ˈvɒm-ə-tʃə-rɪ-shən*, *pl* -tū-*ri* *n* [vomit + -ition (as in *micturition*)] repeated ineffectual attempts at vomiting
vom-i-tus *ˈvɒm-ət-s* *n* [L]: material discharged by vomiting
V-1 *ˈve-wɒn* *n* [G, abbr for *vergeltungswaffe* 1, lit., reprisal weapon 1] — **ROBOT BOMB**
1 **voo-doo** *ˈvʊd-ʊ* *n* *pl* voodooes [LaF *voodoo*, of African origin, akin to Ewe *vɔdʊ* tutelary deity, demon] 1: a religion derived from African ancestor worship, practiced chiefly by Negroes of Haiti, and characterized by propitiatory rites and communication by trance with animistic deities 2: a: one who deals in spells and necromancy b (1): a sorcerer's spell: HEX (2): a hexed object: CHARM — **voodoo** *adj*
2 **voodoo** *vi*: to bewitch by or as if by means of voodoo: HEX
voo-doo-ism *ˈvʊd-ʊ-iz-əm* *n* 1: VODOO 1 2: the practice of witchcraft — **voo-doo-ist** *ˈvʊd-ʊ-ɪst* *n* — **voo-doo-ist-ic** *ˈvʊd-ʊ-ɪst-ɪk* *adj*
VOP abbr valued as in original policy
VOR abbr very-high-frequency omnirange
vo-ra-cious *ˈvɒ-rə-shəs*, *pl* -acious [L *vorax*, fr *vorare* to devour; akin to OHG *quedar* bait, L *gurgere* whirlpool] 1: having a huge appetite: RAVENOUS 2: excessively eager: INSATIABLE (a ~ reader) — **vo-ra-cious-ly** *adv* — **vo-ra-cious-ness** *n*
vo-ra-cit-y *ˈvɒ-rəs-ɪ-ti*, *pl* -ities *n*: the quality or state of being voracious
vor-lage *ˈvɒr-læʒ*, *pl* -lages *n* [G, lit., forward position, fr *vor* fore + *lage* position]: the position of a skier leaning forward from the ankles up without lifting the heels from the skis
vo-rous *ˈvɒ-rəs* *adj* comb form [L *vorus*, fr *vorare* to devour]: eating: feeding on (frugivorous)
vor-tex *ˈvɒr-tɛks* *n*, *pl* vor-tices *ˈvɒr-tɪ-sɪz* also *vor-tex-es* *ˈvɒr-tɛk-sɪz* [NL *vortic*, vortex, fr L *vertex*, vortex whirlpool — more at VERTEX] 1: a mass of fluid and esp of a liquid with a whirling or circular motion that tends to form a cavity or vacuum in the center of the circle and to draw toward this cavity or vacuum bodies subject to its action, esp: WHIRLPOOL EDDY b: a region within a body of fluid in which the fluid elements have an angular velocity 2: something that resembles a whirlpool (the hellish ~ of battle — Time)
vor-tic-al *ˈvɒr-tɪ-kəl* *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling a vortex: SWIRLING — **vor-tic-al-ly** *ˈvɒr-tɪ-k(ə)-li* *adv*
vor-tic-el-la *ˈvɒr-tɪ-sel-ə* *n*, *pl* -cel-lae *ˈvɒr-tɪ-sel-(ə)-* or *-cellae* [NL, genus name, fr L *vortic*, vortex]: any of a genus (*Vorticella*) of stalked bell-shaped ciliates
vor-tic-ism *ˈvɒr-tɪ-sɪz-əm* *n* [L *vortic*, vortex]: an English abstract art movement from about 1912-15 embracing cubist and futurist concepts — **vor-tic-ist** *ˈvɒr-tɪ-sɪst* *n*
vor-tic-it-y *ˈvɒr-tɪ-sɪ-ti* *n* 1: the state of a fluid in vortical motion, broadly: vortical motion 2: a measure of vortical motion, esp: a vector measure of local rotation in a fluid flow
vor-tic-ose *ˈvɒr-tɪ-kəs* *adj*: VORTICAL
vor-tig-i-nous *ˈvɒr-tɪ-j-ən-s* *adj* [L *vortigin*, vortigo, vertigin-, vertigo action of whirling, vertigo] archaic: VORTICAL
vo-ta-ress *ˈvɒt-ə-rɪs* *n*: a female votary
vo-ta-rist *ˈvɒt-ə-rɪst* *n*: VOTARY
vo-tar-y *ˈvɒt-ə-rɪ* *n*, *pl* -ries [L *votum* vow] 1 archaic: a sworn adherent 2: a: ENTHUSIAST DEVOTEE b: a devoted admirer 3: a: a devout or zealous worshiper b: a staunch believer or advocate
1 **vote** *ˈvɒt* *n* (ME (Sc), fr L *votum* vow, wish — more at VOW] 1: a: a usual formal expression of opinion or will in response to a proposed decision, esp: one given as an indication of approval or disapproval of a proposal, motion, or candidate for office b: the total number of such expressions of opinion made known at a single time (as at an election) c: an expression of opinion or preference that resembles a vote d: BALLOT 1 2: the collective opinion or verdict of a body of persons expressed by voting 3: the right to cast a vote; specif: the right of suffrage: FRANCHISE 4: a: the act or process of voting (brought the question to a ~) b: a method of voting (a voice ~) 5: a formal expression of a wish, will, or choice voted by a meeting 6: a: VOTER b: a group of voters with some common and identifying characteristics (the labor ~) 7 chiefly Brit: a: a proposition to be voted upon, esp: a legislative money item b: APPROPRIATION 8 often cap: a daily record of proceedings in the House of Commons
2 **vote** *vb* voted; voting *vi* 1: to express one's views in response to a poll, esp: to exercise a political franchise 2: to express an opinion (consumers ~ with their dollars — Lucia Mouat) ~ *vi* 1: to choose, endorse, decide the disposition of, defeat, or authorize by vote 2: to adjudge by general agreement: DECLARE b: to offer as a suggestion: PROPOSE (I ~ we all go home) 3: a: to cause to vote in a given way b: to cause to be cast for or against a proposal
vote-less *ˈvɒt-ləs* *adj*: having no vote, esp: denied the political franchise
voter *ˈvɒt-ər* *n*: one that votes or has the legal right to vote
voting machine *n*: a mechanical device for recording and counting votes cast in an election

a abut * kitten ar further a back ã bake ã cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ð flow ó flaw ol coin th thin th this
 ù loot ù foot y yet yll few yu furious zh vision

Wah-habi or **We-habi** /wə-'hāb-ē, wā-/ *n* [Ar *wahhābī*, fr. Muhammad b. 'Abd al-Wahhāb (Abdul-Wahhab) †1787 Arab religious reformer] : a member of a puritanical Muslim sect founded in Arabia in the 18th century by Muhammad ibn-'Abdul Wahhab and revived by Ibn-Saud in the 20th century — **Wah-hab-ism** /-'hāb-iz-əm/ *n* — **Wah-hab-ite** /-'hāb-ite/ *n* **adj** or *n* **wah-hi-ne** /wə-'hē-nē, -(j)nā/ *n* [Maori & Hawaiian] 1 : a Polynesian woman 2 : a girl surfer

wa-hoo /wə-'hū, wə-/ *n*, *pl* **wahoos** [Creek *uhawhu*] : WINGED ELM

wahoo *n*, *pl* **wahoos** [Dakota *wāhu*, lit., arrowwood] : a shrubby No American spindle tree (*Eunonymus atropurpureus*) having purple capsules which in dehiscence expose the scarlet-ariled seeds — called also *burning bush*

wahoo *n*, *pl* **wahoos** [origin unknown] : a large vigorous mackerel (*Acanthocybium solandri*) that is common in warm seas and esteemed as a food and sport fish

wa-hoo /wə-'hū/ *interj*, chiefly West — used to express exuberance or enthusiasm or to attract attention

wah-wah *pedal var* of **WAWA** PEDAL

walf /wɔ:/ *n* [ME, fr. ONF, *adj*, lost, unclaimed] 1 *a* : a piece of property found (as washed up by the sea) but unclaimed *b* *pl* : stolen goods thrown away by a thief in flight 2 *a* : something found without an owner and esp by chance *b* : a stray person or animal; esp : a homeless child

walf *n* : WALT 4

wall /wɔ:/ *vb* [ME *wallen*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *walla*, *wāla* to wall, akin to ON *wel* woe — more at **WOE**] *v* 1 : to express sorrow/audibly : LAMENT 2 : to make a sound suggestive of a mournful cry 3 : to express dissatisfaction plaintively : COMPLAIN *vi*, *archaic* : BEWAIL — **wall-er** /wɔ:-lɔ:/ *n*

wall *n* 1 : the act or practice of walling : loud lamentation 2 *a* : a usu prolonged cry or sound expressing grief or pain *b* : a sound suggestive of walling (the ~ of an air-raider) *c* : a querulous expression of grievance : COMPLAINT

wall-ful /wɔ:-fəl/ *adj* 1 : expressing grief or pain : SORROWFUL 2 : uttering a sound suggestive of walling — **wall-ful-ly** /-fəl-ē/ *adv*

walling *wall* *n* 1 *cap* : a surviving section of the wall which in ancient times formed a part of the enclosure of Herod's temple near the Holy of Holies and at which Jews traditionally gather for prayer and religious lament 2 : a source of comfort and consolation in misfortune (a soldier making the chaplain's office his walling wall)

wain /wān/ *n* [ME, wagon, chariot, fr OE *wægn*, akin to MD *wagen* wagon, OE *wegan* to move — more at **WAY**] 1 : a usu large and heavy vehicle for farm use 2 *cap* : CHARLESS WAIN

wain-scot /wān-skot-, -skōt-, -skāt-/ *n* [ME, fr MD *wagenschol*] 1 *Brit* : a fine grade of oak imported for woodwork 2 *a* (1) : a usu paneled wooden lining of an interior wall (2) : a lining of an interior wall irrespective of material *b* : the lower three or four feet of an interior wall when finished differently from the remainder of the wall

wainscot *vi* -scot-ed or -scot-ted; -scot-ing or -scot-ting *v* to line with or as if with boards or paneling

wain-scot-ing or **wain-scot-ting** /-skōt-ing, -skāt-/ *n* 1 : material used to wainscot a surface 2 : WAINSCOT 2

wain-wright /wān-rit-/ *n* : a maker and repairer of wagons

waist /waɪst/ *n* [ME *waist*, akin to OE *weaxan* to grow — more at **WAX**] 1 *a* : the narrowed part of the body between the thorax and hips *b* : the greatly constricted basal part of the abdomen of some insects (as wasps and flies) 2 : the part of something corresponding to or resembling the human waist *a* (1) : the part of a ship's deck between the poop and forecabin (2) : the middle part of a sailing ship between foremast and mainmast *b* : the middle section of the fuselage of an airplane 3 : a garment or the part of a garment covering the body from the neck to the waistline or just below *a* : BODICE 2 *b* : BLOUSE *c* : a child's undergarment to which other garments may be buttoned

waist-band /waɪst(-)bænd/ *n* : a band (as of trousers or a skirt) fitting around the waist

waist-coat /wes-kot-, wās(-)kōt-/ *n* 1 : an ornamental garment worn under a doublet 2 chiefly *Brit* : VEST 2a — **waist-coat-ed** /-əd/ *adj*

waist-er /wā-stɔ:/ *n* : a usu green or broken-down seaman stationed in the waist of a ship (as a whaling ship)

waist-line /wāst-līn/ *n* 1 : an arbitrary line encircling the narrowest part of the waist, also : the part of a garment that covers this line or may be above or below it as fashion dictates 2 : body circumference at the waist

wait /waɪt/ *vb* [ME *waiten*, fr ONF *waiter* to watch, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *waita* watch, OE *weacian* to watch — more at **WAKE**] *v* 1 *a* : to stay in place in expectation of : AWAIT *b* : to delay in hope of a favorable change in (~ out a storm) 2 : to delay serving (a meal) 3 : to serve as waiter for (~ table) *vi* 1 *a* : to remain stationary in readiness or expectation (~ for a train) *b* : to pause for another to catch up 2 *a* : to look forward expectantly (~ing for his chance to strike) 3 : to serve at meals — used in the phrases *wait at table* or *wait on table* 4 *a* : to be ready and available (slippers ~ing by the bed) *b* : to remain temporarily neglected or unrealized *syn* *see* **STAY** — **wait on** or **wait upon** 1 *a* : to attend as a servant *b* : to supply the wants of : SERVE 2 : to make a formal call on 3 : to follow as a consequence — **wait up** : to delay going to bed

wait *n* [ME *waite* watchman, public musician, wait, fr ONF, *waitman*, watch, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *waita* watch] 1 *a* : one of a band of public musicians in England employed to play for processions or public entertainments *b* (1) : one of a group who serenade for gratuities esp at the Christmas season (2) : a piece of music by such a group 2 *a* : a hidden or concealed position — used chiefly in the expression *lie in wait* *b* : a state or attitude of watchfulness and expectancy (anchored in ~ for early

morning fishing — Fred Zimmer) 3 : an act or period of waiting (a long ~ in line)

waiter /wə-'tɔ:/ *n* 1 : one that waits upon another; esp : a man who waits on table (as in a restaurant) 2 : a tray on which something (as a tea service) is carried : SALVER

waiting game *n* : a strategy in which one or more participants withhold action temporarily in the hope of having a favorable opportunity for more effective action later

waiting list *n* : a list or roster of those waiting (as for election to a club or appointment to a position)

waiting room *n* : a room (as in a doctor's office) for the use of patients (as patients) who are waiting

wait-ress /wə-'trɛs/ *n* : a girl or woman who waits on table (as in a hotel or restaurant) usu as a means of livelihood

waive /wəv/ *vi* waived; **waiv-ing** [ME *weyven*, fr ONF *weywer*, fr *walf* lost, unclaimed] 1 *archaic* : to give up : FORSAKE 2 : to throw away (stolen goods) 3 *archaic* : to shunt aside (as a danger or duty) : EVADE 4 *a* : to relinquish voluntarily (as a legal right) (~ a jury trial) *b* : to refrain from pressing or enforcing (as a claim or rule) : FORGO 5 : to put off from immediate consideration : POSTPONE 6 : to dismiss with or as if with a wave of the hand (waived the problem aside) *syn* *see* **RELINQUISH**

waiver /wə-'vɔ:/ *n* [AF *weywer*, fr ONF *weywer* to abandon, waive] 1 : the act of intentionally relinquishing or abandoning a known right, claim, or privilege, also : the legal instrument evidencing such an act 2 : the act of a club's waiving the right to claim a professional ball player who is being removed from another club's roster

Wak-kash-an /wə-'kash-an, 'wə-/ *n* : a language family of the Mosan phylum

wake /wə-/ *vb* waked /wəkt/ or woke /wɔk/, waked or woken /wə-kən/ or woke; **wak-ing** [partly fr ME *waken* (past wook, pp waken), fr OE *wacan* to awake (past wōc, pp wacen) and partly fr ME *wakien*, waken (past & pp waked), fr OE *wacian* to be awake (past wacode, pp wacod), akin to OE *waccan* to watch, L *vegliare* to rouse, excite] *vi* 1 *a* : to be or remain awake *b* : to remain awake on watch esp over a corpse *c* *obs* : to stay up late in revelry 2 : AWAKE — often used with up ~ *vi* 1 : to stand watch over (as a dead body), esp : to hold a wake over 2 *a* : to rouse from or as if from sleep : AWAKE — often used with up *b* : STIR, EXCITE (woke up latent possibilities — Norman Douglas) *c* : to arouse conscious interest in : ALERT — usu used with to (woke the publishers to the fact that there was an enormous audience — Harnsford Smith) — **wake-r** *n*

wake *n* 1 : the state of being awake 2 *a* (1) : an annual English parish festival formerly held in commemoration of the church's patron/saint (2) : VIGIL 1a *b* : the festivities org connected with the wake of an English parish church — usu. used in pl but sing or pl in constr *c* *Brit* : an annual holiday or vacation — usu. used in pl but sing or pl in constr 3 : a watch held over the body of a dead person prior to burial and sometimes accompanied by festivity

wake *n* [of Scand origin, akin to ON *wak* hole in ice, akin to ON *wokr* damp — more at **HUMOR**] : the track left by a moving body (as a ship) in a fluid (as water), broadly : a track or path left — In the wake of 1 : close behind and in the same path of travel (in the wake of trappers and riflemen came settlers — *Amer Guide Series*; Ind.) 2 : as a result of : as a consequence of (power vacuums left in the wake of the second world war — A M Schlesinger 1917)

wake-ful /wə-'fəl/ *adj* : not sleeping or able to sleep : SLEEPLESS — **wake-fully** /-fəl-ē/ *adv* — **wake-ful-ness** *n*

wake-less /wə-'kles/ *adj* : SOUND UNBROKEN (~ sleep)

waken /wə-'kən/ *vb* wakened; **wak-en-ing** /wə-'(ə-)nɪŋ/ [ME *waknen*, fr OE *wacnian*; akin to ON *wakna* to awaken, OE *waccan* to watch] *vi* : AWAKE — often used with up ~ *vi* : to rouse out of sleep : WAKE

wake-on /wə-'(ə-)nɔ:/ *n*, *archaic* : one that causes to wake

wake-ri-er /wə-'krɪ-/ *adj* [ME (Sc) *walkryfe*, fr *walk* awake (fr *waken*, *waken* to wake) + *ryfe* rife] *Scot* : WAKEFUL ALERT

wake-rob-in /wə-'krəb-ən/ *n* 1 *Brit* : a one of various arums, esp : CUCKOOPIPT *b* : a European orchid (*Orchis maculata*) 2 : TRILLIUM 3 : JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

Wald-en-ses /wɔl-'den(-)t(-)sɛz, wɔl-/ *n* *pl* [ME *Waldenses*, fr ML *Waldenses*, *Valdenses*, (fr Peter Waldo (or Valdo), 12th cent. F heretic) : a Christian sect arising in southern France in the 12th century, adopting Calvinist doctrines in the 16th century, and later living chiefly in Piedmont — **Wal-den-sian** /-'den-shən, -'dent(-)s-ən/ *adj* or *n*

Waldorf salad /wɔl-'dɔrf-/ *n* (Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City) : a salad made typically of diced apples, celery, nuts, and mayonnaise

wale /wə-/ *n* [ME, fr OE *wale*, akin to ON *walr* round, L *volvere* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**] 1 *a* : a streak or ridge made on the skin esp by the stroke of a whip : WEAL *b* : a narrow raised surface : RIDGE 2 : one of a number of strokes usu of extra thick and strong planks in the sides of a wooden ship — usu. used in pl 3 *a* : one of a series of even ribs in a fabric *b* : the texture esp of a fabric

wale *vb* waled, **wal-ing** : to mark (as the skin) with welts

wale *n* [ME (Sc & northern dial) *wal*, fr ON *wal* akin to OHG *wala* choice, OE *wyllan* to wish — more at **WILL**] 1 *dial* *Brit* : CHOICE 2 *dial* *Brit* : the best part : PICK

wale *vb* *dial* *Brit* : CHOOSE

waler /wə-'lɔ:/ *n*, *often* *cap* [New So. Wales, Australia] : a horse from New So. Wales, esp : a rather large rugged saddle horse of mixed ancestry formerly exported in quantity from Australia to British India for military use

Wal-hall-a /wɔl-'hāl-ə/ *n* [G] : VALHALLA

walk /wɔk/ *vb* [partly fr ME *walken* (past weik, pp walken), fr OE *walcian* to roll, toss (past wōlc, pp walcian) and partly fr ME *walken* (past walked, pp walked), fr OE *walcian* to roll up, muffle up, akin to MD *wolken* to knead, press, full, L *walvus* bow-legged] *vi* 1 *a* *obs* : ROAM WANDER *b* of a spirit : to move about



W *w* \ˈdab-əl-(y)il, -y(ə)-w, rapid \ˈdab-(ə)-y(ə)-w, \ˈdab-yē n, pl w's or w's \-yūz, -yaz, -yēz/ often cap, often attrib 1 a: the 23d letter of the English alphabet b: a graphic representation of this letter c: a speech counterpart of orthographic w 2: a graphic device for reproducing the letter w 3: one designated w esp. as the 23d in order or class 4: something shaped like the letter W
2w abbr, often cap 1 warden 2 water 3 wait 4 week 5 weight 6 Welsh 7 west 8 western 9 white 10 wicket 11 wide 12 width 13 wife 14 with 15 withdrawal 15 work
W symbol 1 energy 2 [G Wolfram] tungsten
WA abbr 1 Washington 2 Western Australia 3 with average
wab-ble \ˈwāb-əl/ var of **WOBBLE**
Wac \ˈwāk/ n [Women's Army Corps]: a member of the Women's Army Corps
wacky \ˈwāk-i/ adj **wackier**, **-est** [perh fr E dial *whacky* (fool)] 1: absurdly or amusingly eccentric or irrational: **CRAZY** ~ **wackily** \ˈwāk-i-lee/ adv ~ **wackiness** \ˈwāk-i-nəs/ n
1wad \ˈwād/ n [origin unknown] 1: a small mass, bundle, or tuft as a: a soft mass esp. of a loose fibrous material variously used (as to stop an aperture, pad a garment, or hold grease around an axle) b: (1) a soft plug used to retain a powder charge or to avoid windage esp. in a muzzle-loading cannon or gun (2) a felt or paper disk used to separate the components of a shotgun cartridge c: a small mass of a chewing substance (as ~ of gum) 2: a considerable amount (as of money) 3 a: a roll of paper money b: **MONEY**
2wad vi **wad-ded**, **wad-ding** 1: to form into a wad or wadding; esp: to roll or crush into a tight wad 2 a: to insert a wad into (~ a gun) b: to hold in by a wad (~ a bullet in a gun) 3: to stuff or line with some soft substance ~ **wad-der** n
wad-able or **wade-able** \ˈwād-ə-bəl/ adj: capable of being waded
wad-ding \ˈwād-ɪŋ/ n 1: wads or material for making wads 2: a soft mass or sheet of short loose fibers used for stuffing or padding
1wad-dle \ˈwād-əl/ vi **wad-dled**; **wad-dling** \ˈwād-ɪŋ, -ɪ-ɪŋ/ [freq of *wade*] 1: to walk with short steps swinging the forepart of the body from side to side 2: to move clumsily in a manner suggesting a waddle ~ **wad-dler** \-lɔr, -ɪ-ɔr/ n
2waddle n: an awkward clumsy swaying gait
1waddy \ˈwād-i/ n, pl **waddies** [native name in Australia] **Austral**: CLUB
2waddy vi **wad-died**; **wad-dying** **Austral**: to attack or beat with a waddy
3waddy or **wad-dle** \ˈwād-i/ n, pl **waddies** [origin unknown] **West**: COWBOY
1wade \ˈwād/ vb **wad-ed**; **wad-ing** [ME *waden*, fr OE *wadan*; akin to OHG *watan* to go, *wade*, *L* *wadere* to go] vi 1: to step in or through a medium (as water) offering more resistance than air 2: to move or proceed with difficulty or labor (~ through a dull book) 3: to set to work or attack with determination or vigor ~ used with *in* or *into* (~ into a task) ~ vt: to pass or cross by wading
2wade n: an act of wading (as ~ in the brook)
1wader \ˈwād-ər/ n 1: one that wades 2: **WADING BIRD** 3 pl: high waterproof boots or trousers used for wading
wad-i \ˈwād-i/ n [Ar *wādī*] 1: the bed or valley of a stream in regions of southwestern Asia and northern Africa that is usually dry except during the rainy season and that often forms an oasis 2: a shallow usu. sharply defined depression in a desert region
wading bird n: any of many long-legged birds including the shorebirds (as sandpipers and snipe) and the inland water birds (as cranes and herons) that wade in water in search of food
wading pool n: a shallow pool of portable or permanent construction used by children for wading
wad-mel or **wad-mol** or **wad-mel** \ˈwād-məl/ n [ME *wadmale*, fr ON *vatmál*, lit., standard cloth, fr *vat* cloth, clothing + *mál* measure, akin to *L* *metiri* to measure ~ more at **WEED, MEASURE**] : a coarse rough woolen fabric formerly used in the British Isles and Scandinavia for protective coverings and warm clothing
wae-sucks \ˈwā-səks/ interj [Sc *wa* woe (fr ME *wa*) + *sucks*, alter. of *E* *sakes* ~ more at **WOE**] **Scot** ~ used to express pity
Waf \ˈwaf/ n [Women in the Air Force]: a member of the women's component of the air force formed after World War II
1waf-er \ˈwā-fər/ n [ME, fr ONF *waufre*, of Gmc origin, akin to MD *wafel*, *wafer* *waffel*] 1 a: a thin crisp cake, candy, or cracker b: a round thin piece of unleavened bread used in the celebration of the Eucharist 2: an adhesive disk of dried paste with added coloring matter used as a seal 3 a: a thin disk or ring resembling a wafer and variously used (as for a valve or diaphragm) b: a thin slice of material (as silicon or arsenide of gallium) used as a base for an electronic component or components (as an integrated circuit)
2waf-er vi **waf-ered**; **waf-er-ing** \-f(ə)-ɪŋ/ 1: to seal, close, or fasten with a wafer 2: to divide (as a silicon rod) into wafers
waff \ˈwaf/ n [E dial *waff* (to wave)] 1 chiefly **Scot**: a waving motion 2 chiefly **Scot**: PUFF, GUST
1waf-ile \ˈwā-ɪl, -wō-ɪ/ n [D *wafel*, fr MD *wafel*, *wafer*; akin to OE *wefan* to weave]: a crisp cake of pancake batter baked in a waffle iron
2waffle vi **waf-fled**, **waf-ling** \-f(ə)-lɪŋ/ [freq of obs. *woff* to yelp, of *umit*, orig.] 1: to talk or write foolishly: **BLATHER** (can ~ tiresomely off the point ~ *Times Lit. Supp.*) 2: **EQUIVOCATE**
3waffle n: empty or pretentious words: **TRIFE**
waffle iron n: a cooking utensil having two hinged metal parts that shut upon each other and impress surface projections on waffles that are being cooked
1waft \ˈwāft, -wāft/ vb [assumed] ME *waughten* to guard, convey, fr MD or MLG *wachten* to watch, guard, akin to OE *wæccan* to watch ~ more at **WAKE**] vi: to cause to move or go lightly by or as

if by the impulse of wind or waves ~ vi: to become wafted on or as if on a buoyant medium ~ **wafter** n
2waft n 1: something (as an odor) that is wafted: **WHIFF** 2: a slight breeze: **PUFF** 3: the act of waving 4: a pennant or flag used to signal or to show wind direction
waft-age \ˈwāft-ij, -wāf-/ n: the act of wafting or state of being wafted, broadly: **CONVEYANCE**
wafu-ure \ˈwāf-ʃər, -wāf-/ n: the act of waving or a wavelike motion
1wag \ˈwag/ vb **wag-ged**; **wag-ging** [ME *waggen*; akin to MHG *wacken* to totter, OE *wegan* to move ~ more at **WAY**] vi 1: to be in motion: **STIR** 2: to move to and fro or up and down esp. with quick jerky motions 3: to move in chatter or gossip (scandal caused tongues to ~) 4 archaic: **DEPART** 5: **WADDLE** ~ vt 1: to swing to and fro or up and down esp. with quick jerky motions: **SWITCH, specifi**: to nod (the head) or shake (a finger) at (as in assent or mild reproach) 2: to move (as the tongue) animatedly in conversation ~ **wag-er** n
2wag n: an act of wagging: **SHAKE**
3wag n [prob short for obs *E* *waghalter* (gallows bird), fr *E* *wag* + *halter*] 1 obs: a young man: **CHAP** 2: **WIT, JOKE**
1wage \ˈwāj/ vb **waged**, **wag-ing** [ME *wagen* to pledge, give as security, fr ONF *wagier*, fr *wage*] vi: to engage in or carry on (~ war) (~ a campaign) ~ vt: to be in process of occurring (the riot waged for several hours ~ *Amer. Guide Series*: Md.)
2wage n [ME, *wage*, fr ONF, of Gmc origin, akin to Goth *wadi* pledge ~ more at **WED**] 1 a: a payment usu. of money for labor or services usu. according to contract and on an hourly, daily, or piecework basis b pl: the share of the national product attributable to labor as a factor in production 2: **RECOMPENSE, REWARD** ~ usu. used in pl but sing. or pl in constr. (the ~s of sin is death ~ Rom 6 23 (RSV)) ~ **wage-less** \ˈwāj-ləs/ adj
syn **WAGE, SALARY, STIPEND, PAY, FEE, HIRE, EMOLUMENT** shared meaning element: the price paid for services or labor
wage earner n: one who works for wages or salary
wage level n: the approximate position of wages at any given time in any occupation or trade or esp. in industry at large
1wager \ˈwā-jər/ n [ME, *wager*, bet, fr AF *wageure*, fr ONF *wagier* to pledge] 1 a: something (as a sum of money) risked on an uncertain event: **STAKE** b: something on which bets are laid ~ **GAMBLE** (do a stunt as a ~) 2 archaic: an act of giving a pledge to take and abide by the result of some action
2wager vb **wag-ered**; **wag-er-ing** \-j(ə)-ɪŋ/ vi: to risk or venture on a final outcome, *specifi*: to lay as a gamble (~ \$5 on a horse) ~ vt: to make a bet ~ **wag-er-er** \ˈwā-jər-ər/ n
wage scale n 1: a schedule of rates of wages paid for related tasks 2: the level of wages paid by an employer
wage slave n: a person dependent on wages or a salary for his livelihood
wage-work-er \ˈwāj-wər-kər/ n: **WAGE EARNER**
wag-gery \ˈwag-ə-ri/ n, pl **g-er-ies** 1: mischievous merriment 2: **PLEASANTRY** 2: **JEST**, **specifi**: **PRACTICAL JOKE**
wag-gish \ˈwag-ɪʃ/ adj 1: resembling or characteristic of a wag (as ~ disposition) 2: done or made in *waggery* or for sport: **HUMOROUS** ~ **wag-gish-ly** adv ~ **wag-gish-ness** n
1waggle \ˈwag-əl/ vb **wag-gled**, **wag-gling** \-g(ə)-lɪŋ/ [freq. or ~] vi: to reel, sway, or move from side to side: **WAG** ~ vt: to move frequently one way and the other: **WAG** ~ **wag-gly** \-g(ə)-li/ adj
2waggle n 1: an instance of wagging: a jerky motion back and forth or up and down 2: a preliminary swinging of a golf club head back and forth over the ball before the swing
wag-gon chiefly **Brit** var of **WAGON**
1Wag-ner-i-an \ˈwā-ŋ-ər-ē-ən, -nər-/ adj [Richard Wagner] of, relating to, or characteristic of Wagner or his music or theories
2Wagnerian n: an admirer of the musical theories and style of Wagner
Wag-ner-ite \ˈwag-nər-ɪt/ n: **WAGNERIAN**
1wag-on \ˈwag-ən/ n [D *wagen*, fr MD ~ more at **WAIN**] 1 a: a usu. four-wheel vehicle for transporting bulky commodities and drawn on by animals b: a lighter typically horse-drawn vehicle for transporting goods or passengers c: **PATROL WAGON** 2 **Brit**: a railway freight car 3: a low four-wheel vehicle with an open rectangular body and a retroflex tongue made for the play or use (as for carrying newspapers) of a child 4: a small wheeled table used for the service of a dining room 5: a delivery truck (milk ~) 6: **STATION WAGON** ~ off the wagon: no longer abstaining from alcoholic beverages ~ on the wagon: abstaining from alcoholic beverages
2wagon vi: to travel or transport goods by wagon ~ vt: to transport (goods) by wagon
wag-on-er \ˈwag-ən-ər/ n 1: the driver of a wagon 2 cap a: **AURIGA** b: **CHARLESTOWN**
wag-on-ette \ˈwag-ə-net/ n: a light wagon with two facing seats along the sides back of a transverse front seat
wag-on-lit \ˈwā-gō-lē/ n, pl **wag-ons-lits** or **wag-on-lits** \-gō-lē-z/ [F, fr *wagon* railroad car + *lit* bed]: a railroad sleeping car
wagon master n: a person in charge of one or more wagons esp. for transporting freight
wagon train n: a column of wagons (as of supplies for a group of settlers) traveling overland
wag-tail \ˈwag-tāl/ n 1: any of numerous chiefly Old World birds (family Motacillidae) related to the pipits and having a trim slender body and a very long tail that they habitually jerk up and down 2: a bird (as an American water thrush) resembling a wagtail

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th this
 ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu fanous zh vision

ern and southeastern Belgium and adjacent parts of France 2. a French dialect of the Walloons — **Walloon** *adj*

wallop \ˈwɑl-ɒp/ *n* [ME, gallop, fr. ONF *waloper*, fr. *waloper* to gallop] 1 *a*: a powerful blow 2 *b*: the ability (as of a boxer) to hit hard 2 *a*: emotional or psychological force: IMPACT *b*: an exciting emotional response: THRILL 3 *Brit*: BEER 2 **wallop** *vb* [ME *walopen* to gallop, fr. ONF *waloper*] *vi* 1 *a*: to move with reckless or disorganized haste: advance in a headlong rush *b*: WALLOW, FLOUNDER 2: to boil noisily ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to thrash soundly: LAMASTE *b*: to beat by a wide margin 2: TROUNCE 2. to hit with force: SOCK — **wallop-er** *n*

wallop-ing *adj* 1: LARGE, WHOPPING 2: exceptionally fine or impressive: SMASHING

wal-low \ˈwɑl-(j)ə, -ɔ(-w)-/ *vi* [ME *walwen*, fr. OE *wealwian* to roll — more at VOLUBLE] 1: to roll oneself about in an indolent or ungainly manner 2: to bellow forth 3: to devote oneself entirely; esp: to take unrestrained pleasure: DELIGHT 4 *a*: to become abundantly supplied: LUXURIATE (a family that ~s in money) *b*: to indulge oneself immoderately (~ing in self-pity) 5: to become or remain helpless (allowed them to ~ in their ignorance) — **wallow-er** \ˈwɑl-ə-wɔr/ *n*

wallow *n* 1 an act or instance of wallowing 2 *a*: a muddy area or one filled with dust used by animals for wallowing *b*: a depression formed by or as if by the wallowing of animals 3: a state of degradation or degeneracy

wall painting *n*: FRESCO

wall-paper \ˈwɔl-,pə-pər/ *n*: decorative paper for the walls of a room

wallpaper *vi*: to provide the walls of (a room) with wallpaper ~ *vt*: to put wallpaper on a wall

wall pellitory *n*: a European herb (*Parietaria officinalis*) of the nettle family that has diuretic properties and grows esp on old walls

wall plate *n*: PLATE 5

wall plug *n*: an electric receptacle in a wall

wall rock *n*: a rock through which a fault or vein runs

wall rocket *n*: any of several plants (genus *Diplotaxis*) of the mustard family; esp: a yellow-flowered European weed (*D. tenuifolia*) adventive in N America

wall rue *n*: a small delicate spleenwort (*Asplenium rutamuraria*) found esp on walls or cliffs

Wall Street \ˈwɔl-ɪ-/ *n* [Wall Street, New York City, on which is located the New York Stock Exchange] the influential financial interests of the U S economy

Wall Street-er \ˈwɔl-ɪ-strēt-ər/ *n*: one who is involved in the activities of Wall Street

wally \ˈwɔli-/ *adj* [prob fr *³wale*] *Scot*: FINE, STURDY **wally-dral-gle** \ˈwɔli-ɪ-drəl-gəl, -wɔli-ɪ-/ *n* [origin unknown] chiefly *Scot*: a feeble, imperfectly developed, or slovenly creature

wal-nut \ˈwɔl-nʌt/ *n* [ME *walnot*, fr. OE *wealhhnuta*, lit., foreign nut, fr. *Wealh* Welshman, foreigner + *hnutu* nut — more at WELSH NUT] 1 *a*: an edible nut of any of a genus (*Juglans*) of the family Juglandaceae, the walnut family) of trees, also: one of these trees or its wood often valued for cabinetmaking and veneers *b*: a hickory tree or its nut — called also *white walnut* 2: a moderate reddish brown

Wal-pur-ga Night \ˈvæl-ˈpʊr-gə-/ *n* [part trans of G *walpur-ga-nacht*, fr. *Walpurga* St Walburga] a D 777 E saint whose feast day falls on May Day + G *nacht* night] 1: the eve of May Day on which witches are held to ride to an appointed rendezvous 2: something (as an event or situation) having a nightmarish quality

wal-rus \ˈwɔl-rʌs, -wɔl-/ *n*, *pl* **walrus** or **walrus-es** [D. of Scand origin, akin to Dan. & Norw *hvalros* walrus, ON *rosm-hvalr*]: either of two large marine mammals (*Odobenus rosmarus* and *O. divergens*) of the family Odobenidae of northern seas related to the seals and hunted for the tough heavy hide, the ivory tusks, the oil yielded by the blubber, and locally for the flesh



walrus

Walter Mitty \ˈwɔl-tər-ˈmɪt-i-/ *n* [Walter Mitty, daydreaming hero of a story by James Thurber] a commonplace unadventurous person who seeks escape from reality through daydreaming — **Walter Mitty-ish** \-ɪʃ-/ *adj*

waltz \ˈwɔltz/ *n* [G *walzer*, fr. *walzen* to roll, dance, fr. OHG *walzan* to turn, roll — more at WELTER] 1: a ballroom dance in 3/4 time with strong accent on the first beat and a basic pattern of step-step-close 2: music for a waltz or a concert composition in 3/4 time

waltz *vi* 1: to dance a waltz 2: to move or advance in a lively or conspicuous manner: FLOUNCE 3 *a*: to advance easily and successfully: BREEZE — *usu* used with *through* *b*: to approach boldly — *used with up* (can't just ~ up and introduce ourselves) ~ *vt* 1: to dance a waltz with 2: to grab and lead (as a person) unceremoniously: MARCH — **waltz-er** *n*

wam-ble \ˈwɔm-bəl/ *vi* **wam-bled**; **wam-bling** \-b(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME *wamlen*, akin to Dan *wamle* to become nauseated, L *vomere* to vomit — more at VOMIT] 1 *a*: to feel nausea *b* of a stomach: RUMBLE 2: to move unsteadily or with a weaving or rolling motion

wamble *n* 1: a wambling esp of the stomach 2: a reeling or staggering gait or movement

wame \ˈwɔm/ *n* [ME, alter of *wamb* — more at WOMB] chiefly *Scot*: BELLY

wam-pum \ˈwɔm-pʌm/ *n* [short for *wampumpeag*] 1: beads of polished shells strung in strands, belts, or sashes and used by No American Indians as money, ceremonial pledges, and ornaments 2 *slang* MONEY

wam-pum-peag \-pēg/ *n* [Narraganset *wampompeag*, fr. *wampan* white + *api* string + *-ag*, pl. suffix]: WAMPUM *esp*: that made of the less valuable white shell beads

wan \ˈwɔn/ *adj* **wan-er**; **wan-est** [ME, fr. OE, dark, livid] 1 *a*: suggestive of poor health: SICKLY, PALLID *b*: lacking vitality: FEEBLE 2: DIM, FAINT 3: LANGUID (a ~ smile) — **wan-ly** *adv* — **wan-ness** \ˈwɔn-nəs/ *n*

wan *vi* **wanned**; **wan-ning**: to grow or become pale or sickly **wand** \ˈwɔnd/ *n* [ME, slender stick, fr. ON *wandr*; akin to OE *windan* to wind, twist — more at WIND] 1: a slender staff carried in a procession: VERGE 2: a slender rod used by conjurers and magicians 3: a flat 6 feet by 2 inches used as a target in archery; also: a narrow strip of paper pasted vertically on a target face

wander \ˈwɔn-dər/ *vb* **wandered**; **wander-ing** \-d(ə-)ɪŋ/ [ME *wandren*, fr. OE *wandrian*, akin to MHG *wandern* to wander, OE *windan* to wind, twist] *vi* 1 *a*: to move about without a fixed course, aim, or goal *b*: to go idly about: RAMBLE 2: to follow a winding course: MEANDER 3 *a*: to deviate (as from a course): STRAY *b*: to go astray morally: ERR *c*: to lose normal mental contact: stray in thought ~ *vt*: to roam over — **wander** *n*

wander-er \-dər-ər/ *n*: one that wanders

wander-ing *n* 1: a going about from place to place — often used in pl 2: movement away from the proper, normal, or usual course or place — often used in pl

wandering *adj*: characterized by aimless, slow, or pointless movement *a*: that winds or meanders (a ~ course) *b*: not keeping a rational or sensible course: VAGRANT *c*: NOMADIC (~ tribes) *d* of a plant: having long runners or tendrils

wandering jenny *n*: MONEYWORT

Wandering Jew *n* 1: a Jew of medieval legend condemned by Christ to wander over the earth till Christ's second coming 2 *not cap W*: any of several plants (genera *Zebria* and *Tradescantia*) of the spiderwort family; esp: either of two trailing or creeping plants (*Z. pendula* and *T. fluminensis*) cultivated for their showy and often white-striped foliage

wander-lust \ˈwɔn-dər-ˈlʌst/ *n* [G, fr. *wandern* to wander + *lust* desire, pleasure]: strong or unconquerable longing for or impulse toward wandering

wander-roo \ˈwɔn-də-ˈru/ *n*, *pl* -roos [Sinhalese *vanduru*, pl of *vandurā*, fr. *Skt* *vandara* monkey, fr. *vana*, *vana* forest; akin to Av *vana* forest] 1: a purple-faced langur (*Presbytis cephalopterus*) of Ceylon 2: a macaque (*Macaca albicincta*) of the Indian peninsula with a tufted tail

wane \ˈwɔn/ *vi* **waned**; **wan-ing** [ME *wanen*, fr. OE *wanian*; akin to OHG *wanon* to wane, OE *wan* wanting, deficient, L *vanus* empty, vain] 1: to decrease in size or extent: DWINDLE *a*: to diminish in phase or intensity — *used chiefly* of the moon *b*: to become less brilliant or powerful ~ DIM *c*: to flow out: EBB 2: to fall gradually from power, prosperity, or influence: DECLINE *syn* *see* ABATE *ant* wax

wane *n* 1 *a*: the act or process of waning (strength on the ~) *b*: a period or time of waning, specif: the period from full phase of the moon to the new moon 2 [ME, defect, fr. OE *wana*, akin to OE *wan* deficient]: a defect in lumber characterized by bark or a lack of wood at a corner or edge

wan-ey or **weny** \ˈwɔn-ē/ *adj* **wan-ier**; *est* 1: waning or diminished in some parts 2 of sawed timber: marked by wane

wangle \ˈwɔŋ-gəl/ *vb* **wangled**, **wang-ling** \-g(ə-)lɪŋ/ [perh. alter of *waggle*] *vt* 1: to extort oneself (as from difficulty) ~ WIGGLE 2: to resort to trickery or devious methods ~ *vi* 1: SHAKE, WIGGLE 2: to adjust or manipulate for personal or fraudulent ends 3: to make or get by devious means: FINAGLE (~ an invitation) — **wang-ler** \-g(ə-)lər/ *n*

wan-igan or **wan-igan** \ˈwɔn-ɪ-gən/ *n* [of Algonquian origin, akin to Abnaki *wanigan* trap, lit., that into which something strays]: a shelter (as for sleeping, eating, or storage) often mounted on wheels or tracks and towed by tractor or mounted on a raft or boat

wan-ion \ˈwɔn-ɪ-ən/ *n* [fr. the obs. phrase in the waniand unluckily, lit., in the waning (moon), fr. ME, fr. *waniand*, northern pres part of *wanien*, *wanien* to wane] *archaic*: PLAGUE, VENGEANCE — *used* in the phrase with a waniand

Wan-ke engine \ˈvɔŋ-kəl-, -wɔŋ-/ *n* [Felix Wankel b1902 G engineer]: an internal-combustion rotary engine that has a rounded triangular rotor functioning as a piston and rotating in a space in the engine and that has only two major moving parts

want \ˈwɔnt/ *also* \ˈwɔnt/ *vb* [ME *wanien*, fr. ON *wania*, akin to OE *wan* deficient] *vi* 1: to fail to possess esp in customary or required amount: LACK (his answer ~s courtesy) 2 *a*: to have a strong desire for (~ed a chance to rest) *b*: to have an inclination to: LIKE (say what you ~, he is efficient) 3 *a*: to have need of: REQUIRE (the motor ~s a tune-up) *b*: to suffer from the lack of (thousands still ~ food and shelter) 4: to wish or demand the presence of 5: to hunt or seek in order to apprehend (he ~s for murder) ~ *vi* 1: to be deficient or short (it ~s three minutes to twelve) 2: to be needy or destitute 3: to have or feel need (never ~s for friends) 4: to be necessary or needed 5: to desire to come or go (the cat ~s in) (the dog ~s out) *syn* *see* LACK, DESIRE

want *n* 1 *a*: the quality or state of lacking a required or usual amount (he suffers from a ~ of good sense) *b*: grave and extreme poverty that deprives one of the necessities of life 2: something wanted: NEED, DESIRE 3: personal defect: FAULT *syn* *see* POVERTY

want ad *n*: a newspaper advertisement stating that something (as an employee, employment, or a specified item) is wanted

want-ing *adj* 1: not present or in evidence: ABSENT 2 *a*: not being up to standards or expectations *b*: lacking in ability or capacity: DEFICIENT

wanting prep 1: WITHOUT (a book ~ a cover) 2: LESS, MINUS (a month ~ two days)

wan-ton \ˈwɔnt-n-/ *adj* [ME, fr. *wan* deficient, wrong, mis- (fr. OE, fr. *wan* deficient) + *-ton*, pp of *teon* to draw, train, discipline, fr. OE *teon* — more at TOW] 1 *a* *archaic*: hard to

in visible form: **APPEAR** *c of a ship*: to make headway 2 **a**: to move along on foot: advance by steps 3 **a**: to go on foot for exercise or pleasure **c**: to go at a walk 3 **a**: to pursue a course of action or way of life: conduct oneself: **BEHAVE** (*in darkness* — *Jn 8 12 (AV)*) **b**: to be or act in association: continue in union (the British and American peoples will) **c**: together side by side (*in peace* — *Sir Winston Churchill*) 4: to go to first base as a result of a base on balls 5 of an inanimate object **a**: to move in a manner that is suggestive of walking **b**: to stand with an appearance suggestive of strides (pylons *~ing across the valley*) 6 of an astronaut: to move about in space outside a spacecraft **a**: to pass on foot or as if on foot through, along, over, or upon: **TRAVERSE**, **PERAMBULATE** (*the streets*) (*a tightrope*) **b**: to perform or accomplish by going on foot (*~ guard*) 2 **a**: to cause (an animal) to go at a walk (*~ing a dog*) **b**: to cause to move by walking (*~ed his bicycle up the hill*), *specif*: to haul (as an anchor) by walking round the capstan 3: to follow on foot for the purpose of measuring, surveying, or inspecting (*~ a boundary*) 4 **a**: to accompany on foot: walk with (*~ed her home*) **b**: to compel to walk (as by a command) **c**: to bring to a specified condition by walking (*~ed us off our feet*) 5: to move (an object) in a manner suggestive of walking 6: to perform (a dance) at walking pace (*~ a quadrille*) 7: to give a base on balls to — **walk away from** 1: to outrun or get the better of without difficulty 2: to survive (an accident) with little or no injury — **walk into** 1 **a**: **ATTACK** **b**: to reprimand or: criticize severely 2 **a**: to eat or drink greedily **b**: to use up rapidly — **walk off with** 1 **a**: to steal and take away **b**: to take over unexpectedly from someone else: **STEAL** (*Id* (*walked off with the show*)) 2: to win or gain esp by outdoing one's competitors without difficulty — **walk over**: to treat contemptuously — **walk the plank** 1: to walk under compulsion over the side of a ship into the sea 2: to resign an office or position under compulsion — **walk through** 1: to go through (a play or acting part) perfunctorily (as in an early stage of rehearsal) 2: to deal with or carry out perfunctorily

walk *n* 1 **a**: an act or instance of going on foot esp for exercise or pleasure (go for a ~) **b**: **SPACE WALK** 2: an accustomed place of walking: **HAUNT** 3: a place designed for walking **a**: a raised platform above the roof of a dwelling house **b** (1): a path specially arranged or paved for walking (2): **SIDEWALK** **c**: a public avenue for promenading: **PROMENADE** **d**: **ROPEWALK** 4: a place or area of land in which animals feed and exercise with minimal restraint 5: distance to be walked (a quarter mile ~ from here) 6 *Brit*: a ceremonial procession 7: manner of living: **CONDUCT** **BEHAVIOR** 8 **a**: the gait of a biped in which the feet are lifted alternately with one foot not clear of the ground before the other touches **b**: the gait of a quadruped in which there are always at least two feet on the ground: *specif*: a four-beat gait of a horse in which the feet strike the ground in the sequence near hind, near fore, off hind, off fore **c**: a low rate of speed (the shortage of raw materials slowed production to a ~) 9: a route regularly traversed by a person in the performance of a particular activity (as patrolling, begging, or vending) 10: characteristic manner of walking (his ~ is just like his father's) 11 **a**: social or economic status (all ~s of life) **b** (1): range or sphere of action: **FIELD**, **PROVINCE** (2): **VOCATION** 12: **BASE ON BALLS**

walk-about *'wō-kə-ˈbaʊt* *n* 1: a short period of wandering bush life engaged in by an Australian aborigine as an occasional interruption of regular work 2: a walking tour: walking trip

walk-away *'wō-kə-ˈwəi* *n*: an easily won contest

walker *'wō-kər* *n* 1: one that walks as **a**: one who conducts himself in a specified way **b**: a competitor in a walking race **c**: a peddler going on foot 2: something used in walking as **a**: a framework designed to support a baby learning to walk or a crippled or handicapped person learning to walk again **b**: a walking shoe

walkie-talkie *'wō-kē-ˈtāl-ē* *n*: a portable one-man television camera

walkie-talkie *'tō-kē-ˈwō-kē* *n*: a compact easily transportable battery-operated radio transmitting and receiving set

walk-in *'wō-kin* *adj* 1: large enough to be walked into (a ~ closet) 2: arranged so as to be entered directly rather than through a lobby (a ~ apartment) 3 **a**: being a person who walks in without an appointment (a ~ blood donor) **b**: of or relating to such persons (~ clinics) find cases and help those in need — **Donald Klein**

walk-in *'wō-kin* *n* 1: a walk-in refrigerator or cold storage room 2: an easy election victory 3: one who walks in without an appointment

walking *'wō-kin* *n* 1: the action of one that walks (~ is good exercise) 2: the condition of a surface for one going on foot (the ~ is slippery)

walking *adj* 1 **a**: **HUMAN** (a ~ encyclopedia) **b**: able to walk: **AMBULATORY** 2 **a**: used for or in walking (~ shoes) **b**: characterized by or consisting of the action of walking (a ~ tour) 3: that moves or appears to move in a manner suggestive of walking, *esp*: that swings or rocks back and forth (~ beam) 4: not requiring bed rest 5: guided or operated by a man on foot (a ~ plow)

walking catfish *n*: an Asiatic catfish (*Clarias batrachus*) that is able to scramble about on land and has been inadvertently introduced into Florida waters where it presents ecological problems

walking delegate *n*: a labor union representative appointed to visit members and their places of employment, to secure enforcement of union rules and agreements, and at times to represent the union in dealing with employers

walking leaf *n* 1: any of a genus (*Camptosorus*) of ferns — called also *walking fern*, see *FERN* illustration 2: any of a family (Pharmaciaceae) of insects with wings and legs resembling leaves

walking papers *n pl*: **DISMISSAL**, **DISCHARGE** — called also *walking ticket*

walking stick *n* 1: a stick used in walking 2 *usu* **walk-ing-stick**: **STICK** **INSECT**, *esp*: a phasmid (*Diaperomera femorata*) common in parts of the U S

walk-on *'wō-kōn*, *-kän* *n*: a small usu nonspeaking part in a dramatic production

walk-out *'wō-kāut* *n* 1: **STRIKE** 3a 2: the action of leaving a meeting or organization as an expression of disapproval 3: a prospective customer that leaves a store without making a purchase

walk out *(v)* *'wō-kāut* *vi* 1: to go on strike 2: to leave suddenly often as an expression of disapproval — **walk out on: to leave in the lurch: **ABANDON**, **DESERT****

walk-over *'wō-kō-vər* *n* 1: a horse race with only one starter 2: a one-sided contest: an easy or uncontested victory

walk-through *'wōk-thrū* *n* 1: a perfunctory performance of a play or acting part (as in an early stage of rehearsal) 2: a television rehearsal without cameras

walk-up *'wō-kop* *adj* 1: located above the ground floor in a building with no elevator (a ~ apartment) 2: consisting of several stories and having no elevator (a ~ tenement) 3: designed to allow pedestrians to be served without entering a building (the ~ window of a bank)

walk-up *'wō-kop* *n*: a building or apartment house of several stories that has no elevator; also: an apartment or office in such a building

walk-way *'wō-kwā* *n*: a passage for walking: **WALK**

Wal-kyr-rie *'vāl-kir-ē* also *vāl-kir-ē* & *'vāl-kə-rē* *n* [*G* *walküre* & *ON* *walkyrja*] **WALKYRIE**

wall *'wōl* *n* [*ME*, *fr* *OE* *weall*, akin to *MHG* *wall*; both *fr* a prehistoric *WGMc* word borrowed *fr* *L* *vallum* rampart, *fr* *vallus* stake, palisade, akin to *ON* *vǫll* round stick, *L* *volvare* to roll — more at *VOLUME*] 1 **a**: a high thick masonry structure forming a long rampart or an enclosure chiefly for defense — often used in pl **b**: a masonry fence around a garden, park, or estate **c**: a structure that serves to hold back pressure (as of water or sliding earth) 2 **a**: one of the sides of a room or building connecting floor and ceiling or foundation and roof 3: the side of a footpath next to buildings 4: an extreme or desperate position or a state of defeat, failure, or ruin — *usu* used in the phrase *the wall* 5: a material layer enclosing space (the ~ of a container) (heart ~) 6: something resembling a wall (as in appearance or effect), *esp*: something that acts as a barrier or defense (a ~ of reserve) (tariff ~) — **walled** *'wōld* *adj* — **wall-like** *'wōl-līk* *adj*

wall *vi* 1 **a**: to provide, cover with, or surround with or as if with a wall (~ in the garden) **b**: to separate by or as if by a wall (~ed off half the house) 2 **a**: **IMMURE** **b**: to close (an opening) with or as if with a wall

wall *vb* [*ME* (*Sc*) *wawlen*, prob *fr* *ME* *wawil* (*in wawil-eghed walled*)] *vi*: to roll (one's eyes) in a dramatic manner ~ *vi* of the eyes: to roll in a dramatic manner

wallaby *'wāl-ə-bē* *n*, *pl* *wallabies* also *wallaby* [*wōlabā*, native name in New So Wales, Australia]: any of various small or medium-sized usu brightly colored kangaroos (*esp* genus *Macropus*)

Wallace's line *'wāl-ə-sz-* *n* [*Alfred Russel Wallace* †1913 *E* naturalist]: a hypothetical boundary separating the characteristic Asiatic flora and fauna from those of Australasia and forming the common boundary of the Australian and Oriental biogeographic regions

wallah *'wāl-ə*, *in combination usu*, *'wāl-ə* *n* [*Hindi* *wālā* man, one in charge, *fr* *Skt* *pāla* protector; akin to *Skt* *pālī* he protects — more at *FUR*]: a person who is associated with a particular work or who performs a specific duty or service — *usu* used in combination (the book ~ was an itinerant peddler — *George Orwell*)

walla-roo *'wāl-ə-ˈrū* *n*, *pl* *-roos* [*wōlarū*, native name in New So Wales, Australia]: **EURO**

wall-board *'wōl-bō(ə)rd*, *-bō(ə)rd* *n*: a structural boarding of any of various materials (as wood pulp, gypsum, or plastic) made in large rigid sheets and used esp for sheathing interior walls and ceilings

wallet *'wāl-ət* *n* [*ME* *walei*] 1: a bag for carrying miscellaneous articles while traveling 2 **a**: **BILFOLD** **b**: a pocketbook with compartments for change, photographs, cards, and keys **c**: a large pocketbook usu carried in a breast pocket

wall-eye *'wōl-ē* *n* [*back-formation fr* *walleyed*] 1 **a**: an eye with a whitish iris **b**: an eye with an opaque white cornea **c**: an eye that turns outward showing more than a normal amount of white 2 **a**: **LEUCOMA** **b**: strabismus in which the eye turns outward 3 *pl*: eyes affected with divergent strabismus 4: a large vigorous American freshwater food and sport fish (*Stizostedion vitreum*) that has prominent eyes and is related to the perches but resembles the true pike — called also *walleyed pike*

walleyed *'līd* *adj* [*fr* folk etymology *fr* *ME* *walīe-eghed*, part trans of *ON* *vagl-eygr* *walīe-eghed*, *fr* *vagl* beam, root + *eygr* eyed, akin to *OE* *wegan* to move, carry — more at *WAY*] 1: having walleyes or affected with walleye 2: marked by a wild irrational staring of the eyes

wall fern *n*: a low-growing mat-forming fern (*Polypodium vulgare*)

wall-flow-er *'wōl-flau-(ə)r* *n* 1 **a**: any of several Old World herbaceous or subshrubby perennial plants (genus *Cheiranthus*) of the mustard family; *esp*: a hardy erect herb (*C. cheiri*) widely cultivated for its showy fragrant flowers **b**: any of a related genus (*Erysimum*) with alternate leaves and yellow flowers 2: a person who from shyness or unpopularity remains on the sidelines of a social activity (as a dancer)

wall hanging *n*: a drapery or tapestry hung against a wall for decoration

Wal-loon *'wā-lūn* *n* [*MF* *Wallon*, *adj* & *n*, of *Gmc* origin, prob akin to *OHG* *Waloh* Celt, Roman, *OE* *Wealh* Celt, Welshman — more at *WELSH*] 1: a member of a chiefly Celtic people of south-

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
as out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th thus
l loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

control; UNDISCIPLINED, UNRULY **b**: playfully mean or cruel
 MISCHIEVOUS **2** **a**: LEWD, BAWDY **b**: causing sexual excitement
 LUSTFUL SENSUAL **3** **a**: MERCILESS, INHUMAN (≈ cruelty) **b**:
 having no just foundation or provocation: MALICIOUS (≈ at-
 tack) **4**: being without check or limitation as **a**: luxuriantly
 rank (≈ vegetation) **b**: unduly lavish: EXTRAVAGANT (≈ com-
 plaints) **syn** see SUPEREROGATORY — **wanton-ly** *adv* — **wan-
 ton-ness** \-n-nəs/ *n*

2 **wanton** *n*: 1: a pampered person or animal: PET *esp*: a spoiled
 child **2**: a frolicsome child or animal **3** **a**: a person given to
 luxurious self-enjoyment **b**: a lewd or lascivious person

3 **wanton** *vi*: to be wanton or act wantonly **~ vi**: to pass or waste
 wantonly or in wantonness — **wanton-er** *n*

wap-en-take \-wəp-ən-tāk, -wəp-/ *n* [ME, fr OE *wæpentaec*, fr
 ON *wāpnatak* act of grasping weapons, fr *wāpn* weapon + *tak* act
 of grasping, fr *taka* to take, prob fr the branding of weapons
 as an expression of approval when the chief of the wapentake en-
 tered upon his office — more at WEAPON TAKE **a**: a subdivision of
 some English shires corresponding to a hundred

wap-pli-ti \-wəp-st-ē/ *n*, pl *wap-liti* or
wap-liti [of Algonquian origin, akin
 to Cree *wapilew* white, whitish, fr its
 white rump and tail]: an American
 elk (*Cervus canadensis* and related
 forms) similar to the European red
 deer but larger

wap-pen-schaw-ing \-wəp-ən-
 shō(-hŋ), -wəp-/ *n* [ME (northern
 dial) *wappenschawing*, fr *wapen*
 weapon (fr ON *wāpn*) + *schawing*,
 gerund of *schawen* to show, fr OE
schāwan to look, look at — more at
 WEAPON SHOW] **a**: an inspection or
 muster of soldiers formerly held at
 various times in each district of Scot-
 land

wap-per-jawed \-wəp-ər-ˈjōd, -wəp-
 ɛ-ˈjōd/ *adj* [orig unknown]: having
 a crooked, undershot, or wry jaw

1 **war** \-wɔ(ə)r/ *n* [ME *werre*, fr ONF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG
werro strife, akin to OHG *weran* to confuse, L *vertere* to sweep] **1**
a (1): a state of usu open and declared armed hostile conflict
 between states or nations (2): a period of such armed conflict
 (3) STATE OF WAR **b**: the art or science of warfare **c** (1) *obs*
 : weapons and equipment for war (2) *archaic*: soldiers armed
 and equipped for war **2** **a**: a state of hostility, conflict, or an-
 tagonism **b**: a struggle between opposing forces or for a particu-
 lar end (a class ~) (a ~ against disease)

2 **war** *vi* **warred**, **war-ling** **1**: to engage in warfare **2**: to be in
 active or vigorous conflict

3 **war** \-wɔ(ə)r/ *adv* or *adj* [ME *werre*, fr ON *verri*, *adj*, *verri*, *adv* —
 more at WORSE] chiefly Scot: WORSE

4 **war** \-wɔ(ə)r/ *vi* **warred**, **war-ring** Scot: WORST OVERCOME

5 **war** *abbr* warrant

War *abbr* Warwickshire

war *baby* *n*: a child born or conceived during a war

1 **war-ble** \-wɔ(ə)r-bəl/ *n* [ME *werble* tune, fr ONF, of Gmc origin,
 akin to MHG *wirbel* whirl, tuning peg, OHG *wirbil* whirlwind —
 more at WHIRL] **1**: a melodious succession of low pleasing sounds
2: a musical trill **3**: the action of warbling

2 **warble** *vb* **war-bled**; **war-bling** \-blɪŋ/ *vi* **1**: to sing in a
 trilling manner or with many turns and variations **2**: to become
 sounded with trills, quavers, and rapid modulations in pitch **3**
 : SING ~ *vi*: to render with turns, runs, or rapid modulations
 : TRILL

3 **warble** *n* [perh of Scand origin, akin to obs. Sw *varbulde* boil, fr
var pus + *bulde* swelling] **1**: a swelling under the hide esp of the
 back of cattle, horses, and wild mammals caused by the maggot of
 a botfly or warble fly **2**: the maggot of a warble fly — **war-
 bled** \-bald/ *adj*

warble *fly* *n*: any of various two-winged flies (family Oestridae)
 whose larvae live under the skin of various mammals and cause
 warbles

warbler \-wɔ(ə)r-blər/ *n* **1**: one that warbles: SINGER, SONGSTER **2**
a: any of numerous small Old World singing birds (family Syl-
 viidae) many of which are noted songsters and are closely related
 to the thrushes **b**: any of numerous small brightly colored Ameri-
 can songbirds (family Parulidae) with a usu. weak and unmusical
 song — called also *wood warbler*

war-bon-net \-wɔ(ə)r-bən-ət/ *n*: an American Indian ceremonial
 headdress with a feathered extension down the back

war *bride* *n*: 1: a woman who marries a serviceman ordered into
 active service in time of war **2**: a woman who marries a service-
 man esp of a foreign nation met during a time of war

war *cheat* *n*: a fund accumulated to finance a war, broadly: a
 fund earmarked for a specific purpose, action, or campaign

war *club* *n*: a club-shaped implement used as a weapon esp by
 American Indians

war *correspondent* *n*: a correspondent employed to report news
 concerning the conduct of a war and esp of events at the scene of a
 battle

war *crime* *n*: a crime (as genocide or maltreatment of prisoners)
 committed during or in connection with war — usu used in pl. —
war *criminal* *n*

war *cry* *n*: 1: a cry used by a body of fighters in war **2**: a slogan
 used esp to rally people to a cause

1 **ward** \-wɔ(ə)r-d/ *n* [ME, fr OE *weard*; akin to OHG *waria* act of
 watching, OE *warian* to beware of, guard — more at WARE] **1**
a: the action or process of guarding **b**: a body of guards **2**: the
 state of being under guard, esp: CUSTODY **3** **a**: the inner court of
 a castle or fortress **b**: a division (as a cell or block) of a prison **c**
 : a division in a hospital, esp: a large room in a hospital where a
 number of patients often requiring similar treatment are accommo-
 dated **4** **a**: a division of a city for representative, electoral, or

administrative purposes **b**: a division of some English and Scot-
 tish counties corresponding to a hundred **c**: the Mormon local
 congregation having auxiliary organizations (as Sunday schools
 and relief societies) and one or more quorums of each office of the
 Aaronic priesthood **5**: a projecting ridge of metal in a lock cas-
 ing or keyhole permitting only the insertion of a key with a cor-
 responding notch, also: a corresponding notch in a bit of a key **6**
 : a person under guard, protection, or surveillance **as** **a**: a minor
 subject to wardship **b**: a person who by reason of incapacity (as
 minority or lunacy) is under the protection of a court either di-
 rectly or through a guardian appointed by the court — called also
ward of court **c**: a person or body of persons under the protec-
 tion or tutelage of a government **7**: a means of defense: PROTEC-
 TION — **ward-ed** \-wɔ(ə)r-d/ *adj*

2 **ward** *vi* [ME *warden*, fr OE *weardian*, akin to OHG *warēn* to
 watch, ON *wartha* to guard, OE *weard* ward] **1**: to keep watch
 over: GUARD **2**: DEFLECT — usu used with *off*

1 **ward** \-wɔ(ə)r-d/ *also* -wards \-wɔ(ə)r-d/ *adj* suffix [-ward fr. ME, fr.
 OE -weard, akin to OHG -wart-, -wert-, ward, L *vertēre* to turn,
 -wards fr. -wards *adv* suffix — more at WORTH] **1**: that moves,
 tends, faces, or is directed toward (riverward) **2**: that occurs or
 is situated in the direction of (leftward)

2 **ward** or -wards *adv* suffix [-ward fr. ME, fr. OE -weard, fr.
 -weard, *adj* suffix, -wards fr. ME, fr. OE -weardes, gen sing, neut.
 of -weard, *adj* suffix] **1**: in a (specified) spatial or temporal direc-
 tion (upward) (afterward) **2**: toward a (specified) point, posi-
 tion, or area (earthward)

war *dance* *n*: a dance performed by primitive peoples as prepara-
 tion for battle or in celebration of victory

ward-ed \-wɔ(ə)r-d/ *adj*: provided with a ward (a ~ lock)

ward-en \-wɔ(ə)r-dən/ *n* [ME *wardēn*, fr ONF, fr *warder* to guard,
 of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *warēn* to watch] **1**: one having care
 or charge of something: GUARDIAN, KEEPER **2** **a**: REGENT **2** **b**:
 the governor of a town, district, or fortress **c**: a member of the
 governing body of a guild **3** **a**: an official charged with special
 supervisory duties or with the enforcement of specified laws or
 regulations (game ~) (air raid ~) **b**: an official in charge of the
 operation of a prison **c**: any of various British officials having
 designated administrative functions (≈ of the mint) **4** **a**: one of
 two ranking lay officers of an Episcopal parish **b**: any of various
 British college officials whose duties range from the administration
 of academic matters to the supervision of student discipline

ward-en-ship \-wɔ(ə)r-dən-ʃɪp/ *n*: the office, jurisdiction, or powers of a
 warder

1 **ward-er** \-wɔ(ə)r-dər/ *n* [ME, fr AF *wardere*, fr *warde* act of guard-
 ing, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *waria* act of watching] **1**
 : WATCHMAN PORTER **2** *Brit* **a**: WARDEN **b**: a prison guard

2 **ward-er** *n* [ME, perh fr *warden* to ward]: a truncheon used by a
 king or commander in chief to signal orders

ward-er-ship \-wɔ(ə)r-dər-ʃɪp/ *n*: the office or function of a warder

ward *healer* *n*: a worker for a political boss in a ward or other
 local area

ward *off* *vi* [-ward]: to fend off (as an anticipated evil): AVERT
 PARRY **syn** see PRESENT *ant* conduce (to)

ward-ress \-wɔ(ə)r-drəs/ *n*: a woman supervising female prisoners
 (as in a jail)

ward-robe \-wɔ(ə)r-drɒb/ *n* [ME *warderobe*, fr ONF, fr *warder* to
 guard + *robe* robe] **1** **a**: a room or closet where clothes are kept
b: CLOTHESPRESS **2**: a large trunk in which clothes may be hung
 upright **2** **a**: a collection of wearing apparel (as of one person
 or for one activity) (a summer ~) **b**: collection of stage cos-
 tumes and accessories **3**: the department of a royal or noble
 household entrusted with the care of wearing apparel, jewels, and
 personal articles

ward-room \-wɔ(ə)r-drum, -drum/ *n*: the space in a warship allot-
 ted for living quarters to the commissioned officers excepting the
 captain, specif: the mess assigned to these officers

ward-ship \-wɔ(ə)r-dʃɪp/ *n* **1** **a**: care and protection of a ward
b: the right to the custody of an infant heir of a feudal tenant and
 of his property **2**: the state of being under a guardian

1 **ware** \-wɔ(ə)r-, -wɛ(ə)r-/ *adj* [ME *war*, *ware* careful, aware, fr. OE
war — more at WEAR] **1**: AWARE, CONSCIOUS (was ~ of black
 looks cast at me — Mary Webb) **2** *archaic*: WARY, VIGILANT

2 **ware** *vi* **wared**; **war-ing** [ME *waren*, fr OE *warian*, akin to OHG
biwārōn to protect, OE *wea* aware]: to beware of: AVOID — used
 chiefly as a command to hunting animals

3 **ware** *n* [ME, fr. OE *waru*, akin to MHG *ware* *ware* and prob to
 OE *wea* aware] **1** **a**: manufactured articles, products of art or
 craft, or farm produce: GOODS — often used in combination (tin-
 ware) **b**: an article of merchandise **2**: articles (as pottery or
 dishes) of fired clay (earthenware) **3**: an intangible item (as a
 service) that is a marketable commodity

4 **ware** *vi* **wared**; **war-ing** [ME *waren*, fr ON *verja* to clothe, invest,
 spend — more at WEAR] Scot: SPEND, EXPEND

1 **ware-house** \-wɔ(ə)r-ˈhauz, -wɛ(ə)r-/ *n*: a structure or room for
 the storage of merchandise or commodities

2 **ware-house** \-ˈhauz, -ˈhauz/ *vi*: to deposit, store, or stock in or as
 if in a warehouse

ware-house-man \-ˈhauz-smən/ *n*: one who manages or works in a
 warehouse

ware-house-er \-ˈhauz-zər, -zər/ *n*: WAREHOUSEMAN

ware-room \-wɔ(ə)r-rum, -wɛ(ə)r-, -rum/ *n*: a room in which
 goods are exhibited for sale

war-fare \-wɔ(ə)r-, -fɛ(ə)r-/ *n* [ME, fr. *werre*, *warre* war + *fare*
 journey, passage — more at FARE] **1**: military operations be-
 tween enemies: HOSTILITIES **WAR** also: an activity undertaken by

ə about ʰ kitten ər further ɔ back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
 ʌ out ɔ chin ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
 ʃ joke ɪ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔ coin ʰ thin ʰ this
 ʊ foot ʊ foot ʏ yet ʏ few ʏ famous ʒ vision

be-troth \br-'trōth-, -trōth-, -trōth-, or with th\ *vi* [ME *betrouthen*, fr. *be* + *trouthe* truth, *trōth* : to promise to marry or give in marriage]

be-troth-al \br-'trōth-əl-, -trōth-, -trōth-\ *n* 1: the act of betrothing or fact of being betrothed 2: a mutual promise or contract for a future marriage

be-trothed *n* 1: the person to whom one is betrothed

bet-ta \bet-'ə\ *n* [NL] : any of a genus (*Betta*) of small brilliantly colored long-finned freshwater fishes (as the Siamese fighting fish) of southeastern Asia

bet-ter \bet-'ər\ *adj*, comparative of GOOD [ME *better*, fr. OE *betera*, akin to OE *bōt* remedy, Skt *bhadra* fortunate] 1: more than half 2: improved in health 3: of higher quality

better *adv*, comparative of WELL 1 *a*: in a more excellent manner *b*: to greater advantage : PREFERABLY (some things are ~ left unsaid) 2 *a*: to a higher or greater degree (he knows the story ~ than you do) *b*: MORE (it is ~ than nine miles to the nearest gas station)

better *n* 1 *a*: something better *b*: a superior esp in merit or rank 2: ADVANTAGE, VICTORY (get the ~ of him)

better *vi* 1: to make better *a*: to make more tolerable or acceptable (trying to ~ the lot of slum dwellers) *b*: to make more complete or perfect (looked forward to ~ing her acquaintance with the new neighbors) 2: to surpass in excellence : EXCEL ~ *vi*: to become better *syn* see IMPROVE *ant* worsen

better-ment \bet-'ər-mənt\ *n* 1: a making or becoming better 2: an improvement that adds to the value of a property or facility

better-off \bet-'ər-ōf\ *adj*: being in comfortable economic circumstances (the ~ people live in the older section of town)

betting shop *n*, *Brit*: a shop where bets are taken

bet-tor or **bet-ter** \bet-'ər-\ *n*: one that bets

between \bi-'twēn\ *prep* [ME *betwene*, prep & adv, fr. OE *betwēnum*, fr. *be* + *-twēnum* (dat pl) (akin to Goth *twēhna* two each), akin to OE *twā* two] 1 *a*: by the common action of : jointly engaging (shared the work ~ the two of them) (talks ~ the three ~ time) *b*: in common to : shared by (divided ~ his four grandchildren) 2 *a*: in the time, space, or interval that separates *b*: in intermediate relation to 3 *a*: from one to the other of *b*: serving to join : CONNECTING (air service ~ the two cities) *c*: separating from (the line ~ fact and fancy) 4: in point of comparison of (not much to choose ~ the two coats) — *between you and me*: in confidence

between *adv*: in an intermediate space or interval

between-brain \bi-'brān\ *n*: DIENCEPHALON

between-ness \bi-'twēn-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being between two others in an ordered set

between-times \bi-'twēn-, -tīmz\ *adj*: at or during intervals

between-whiles \bi-'hwīlz-, -wīlz\ *adv*: BETWEENTIMES

betwixt \bi-'twīkst\ *adv* or *prep* [ME, fr. OE *betwux*, fr. *be* + *-twux* (akin to Goth *twēhna*)] : BETWEEN

betwixt and between *adv* or *adj*: in a midway position : neither one thing nor the other

Bou-iah \byū-'i-ə\ *n*: an idyllic land near the end of life's journey in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*

BeV *abbr* billion electron volts

bevel \bev-'əl\ *adj*: OBLIQUE, BEVELED

bevel *n* (assumed) MF, fr. OF *bais* with open mouth, fr. *baer* to yawn — more at ABEYANCE] 1 *a*: the angle that one surface or line makes with another when they are not at right angles *b*: the slant or inclination of such a surface or line 2: an instrument consisting of two rules or arms joined together and opening to any angle for drawing angles or adjusting surfaces to be given a bevel 3: the part of printing type extending from face to shoulder — *see* TYPE illustration

bevel *vb* *el* or *elld*: *elld* or *ellding* \bev-'(ə-)lɪŋ\ *vi*: to cut or shape to a bevel ~ *vi*: INCLINE, SLANT

bevel gear *n*: one of a pair of toothed wheels whose working surfaces are inclined to nonparallel axes

bever-age \bev-'(ə-)j\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *beverage*, fr. *beivre* to drink, fr. L *bibere* — more at POTABLE] : a liquid for drinking; esp.: one that is not water

bevy \bev-'ē\ *n*, pl *bevs* [ME *bevey*] 1: a large group or collection (a ~ of girls) 2: a group of animals and esp quail together

be-wail \bi-'wā(ə)\ *vi* 1: to wail over 2: to express deep sorrow for use by wailing and lamentation (wringing her hands and ~ing her fate) *syn* see DEPLORE

be-ware \bi-'wə(ə)r-, -wə(ə)r-\ *vb* [ME *been war*, fr. *been* to be + *war* careful — more at BEWARE] *vi*: to be on one's guard (~ of the dog) ~ *vi* 1: to take care of 2: to be wary of

be-whisk-ered \bi-'hwis-kərd-, -wīz-\ *adj*: wearing whiskers

be-wigged \bi-'wigd\ *adj*: wearing a wig

be-wil-der \bi-'wil-dər\ *vi* *be-wil-dered*; *be-wil-dering* \-d(ə-)ŋɪŋ\ 1: to cause to lose one's bearings 2: to perplex or confuse esp by a complexity, variety, or multitude of objects or considerations *syn* see PUZZLE ~ *be-wil-dered-ly* *adv* ~ *be-wil-der-ness* *n* ~ *be-wil-der-ing-ly* \-d(ə-)ŋɪŋ-ē\ *adv*

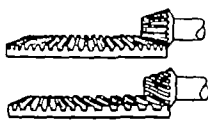
be-wil-der-ment \bi-'wīld-ər-mənt\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being bewildered 2: a bewildering tangle or confusion

be-witch \bi-'wɪtʃ\ *vi* 1 *a*: to influence or affect esp injuriously by witchcraft *b*: to cast a spell over 2: to attract as if by the power of witchcraft (~ed by her beauty) ~ *vi*: to bewitch someone or something *syn* see ATTRACT — *be-witch-ery* \-(ə-)rē\ *n* — *be-witch-ing-ly* \-ŋɪŋ-ē\ *adv*

be-witch-ment \bi-'wɪtʃ-mənt\ *n* 1 *a*: the act or power of bewitching *b*: a spell that bewitches 2: the state of being bewitched

be-wray \bi-'rā\ *vi* [ME *bewreyn*, fr. *be* + *wreyn* to accuse, fr. OE *wreagan* archaic : DIVULGE, BETRAY

bey \bā\ *n* (Turk, gentleman, chief) 1 *a*: a provincial governor in the Ottoman Empire *b*: the former native ruler of Tunis or



bevel gears

Tunisia 2 — formerly used as a courtesy title in Turkey and Egypt

be-yond \bē-'ənd\ *adv* [ME, prep & adv, fr. OE *begeondan*, fr. *be* + *geondan* beyond, fr. *geond* yond — more at YOND] 1: on or to the farther side; FARTHER 2: in addition : BESIDES

beyond *prep* 1: on or to the farther side of : at a greater distance than 2 *a*: out of the reach or sphere of *b*: in a degree or amount surpassing *c*: out of the comprehension of 3: in addition to : over and above : BESIDES

beyond *n* 1: something that lies beyond 2: something that lies outside the scope of ordinary experience; *specif*: ²HEREAFTER

bezant \bez-'nt, -bz-'zant\ *n* [ME *besani*, fr. MF, fr. ML *Byzantius* Byzantine, fr. *Byzantium*, ancient name of Istanbul] 1: SOLIDUS 1 2: a flat disk used in architectural ornament

bezel \bē-'zəl-, 'bez-əl\ *n* [prob. F dial. alter. of F *biseau*] 1: a sloping edge or face esp. on a cutting tool 2: the oblique side or face of a cut gem; *specif*: the upper faceted portion of a brilliant projecting from the setting — *see* BRILLIANT illustration 3: a rim that holds a transparent covering (as on a watch, clock, or headlight) or that is rotatable and has special markings (as on a watch)

be-zique \bē-'zēk\ *n* [F *bésique*] : a card game similar to pinochle that is played with a pack of 64 cards

be-zoar \bē-'zō(ə)r-, 'zō(ə)r-\ *n* [F *bézoard*, fr. Sp *bezoar*, fr. Ar *bāzahr*, fr. Per *pād-zahr*, fr. *pād* protecting (against) + *zahr* poison] : any of various concretions found chiefly in the alimentary organs of ruminants and formerly believed to possess magical properties

bf *abbr* boldface

Bf *abbr* 1 bachelor of forestry 2 board foot 3 brought forward

BFA *abbr* bachelor of fine arts

bg *abbr* 1 background 2 bag 3 beige 4 being

BG *abbr* brigadier general

B Gen *abbr* brigadier general

B-girl *n* [prob fr. *bar* + *girl*] : a woman who entertains bar patrons and encourages them to spend freely

BH *abbr 1 bill of health 2 Brinell hardness*

Bha-don \bād-'ōn\ *n* [Hindi *bhādō*, fr. Skt *bhādrapada*, fr. *Bha-drapadā*, a constellation] : a month of the Hindu year — *see* MONTH table

Bha-ga-vad *Gk* *n* \bāg-'ə-vād-'gēt-ə\ *n* [Skt *Bhagavadgītā*, lit., song of the blessed one (Krishna)] : a Hindu devotional work in poetic form

bhak-ti \bāk-'tē\ *n* [Skt, lit., portion] : devotion to a deity constituting a way to salvation in Hinduism

bhang \bāŋ\ *n* [Hindi *bhāṅg*] 1 *a*: HEMP 1 *b*: the leaves and flowering tops of uncultivated hemp : CANNABIS — compare MARIJUANA 2: an intoxicant product obtained from bhang — compare HASHISH

BHC \bē-'āch-'ē-sh\ *n* [benzene hexachloride] : a compound $C_6H_6Cl_6$ that occurs in several stereoisomeric forms and is used as an insecticide — compare LINDANE

bhd *abbr* bulkhead

BHE *abbr* Bureau of Higher Education

BHL *abbr* 1 bachelor of Hebrew letters 2 bachelor of Hebrew literature

BHN *abbr* Brinell hardness number

Bhoj-puri \bōj-'pur-ē, 'bāj-, pə-'rē\ *n* [Hindi *Bhojpuri*, fr. *Bhojpur*, village in Bihar] : the dialect of Bihar spoken in Western Bihar and the eastern United Provinces, India

B-horizon *n*: a soil layer immediately beneath the A-horizon from which it obtains organic matter chiefly by illuviation and is usu distinguished by less weathering

bhp *abbr* bishop

BHT *abbr* butylated hydroxytoluene

bi \bi\ *n* or *adj*: BISEXUAL

Bi *symbol* bismuth

bi- *prefix* [ME, fr. L, akin to OE *twi-*] 1 *a*: two (biparous) *b*: coming or occurring every two (bimonthly) (biweekly) *c*: into two parts (bisect) 2 *a*: twice : doubly : on both sides (biconvex) (bisinate) *b*: coming or occurring two times (biweekly) — often disapproved in this sense because of the likelihood of confusion with sense 1b, compare SEMI 3: between, involving, or affecting two (specified) symmetrical parts (biaural) 4 *a*: containing one (specified) constituent in double the proportion of the other constituent or in double the ordinary proportion (bicarbonate) *b*: DI-2 (biphenyl)

2bi- or **bi-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *bios* mode of life — more at QUICK] : life : living organisms or tissue (biocology) (bioluminescence)

BIA *abbr* 1 bachelor of industrial arts 2 Braille Institute of America 3 Bureau of Indian Affairs

Bia-fra \bē-'af-rā, bi-, 'fā-\ *n* [Biafra, name adopted by Eastern Region of Nigeria during its secession, 1967–70] : a native or inhabitant of the secessionist Republic of Biafra — *Biafran* *adj*

bi-an-nu-al \bi-'an-yū-(wə)\ *adj*: occurring twice a year — *bi-an-nu-al-ly* \-ē\ *adv*

bi-as \bi-'ās\ *n* [MF *bials*] 1: a line diagonal to the grain of a fabric; esp.: a line at a 45° angle to the selvedge often utilized in the cutting of garments for smoother fit 2 *a*: an inclination of temperament or outlook, esp.: a highly personal and unreasoned distortion of judgment : PREJUDICE (a ~ in favor of jolly fat men) *b*: BENT, TENDENCY (a man of antiquarian ~) *c* (1): deviation of the expected value of a statistical estimate from the quantity it estimates (2): systematic error introduced into sampling or testing by selecting or encouraging one outcome or answer over others 3 *a*: a peculiarity in the shape of a bowl that causes it to swerve when rolled on the green *b*: the tendency of a bowl to swerve; also : the impulse causing this tendency *c*: the swerve of the

a about b kitten c further d back e bake f cot, cart
a out g chin h less i easy j gift k trip l life
j joke g sing d flow o flaw oi coin th thun th this
h loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

eral undertaking that a fact regarding the subject of a contract is or will be as it is expressly or by implication declared or promised to be 2: something that authorizes, sanctions, supports, or justifies WARRANT 3: a usu written guarantee of the integrity of a product and of the maker's responsibility for the repair or replacement of defective parts

warranty deed *n*: a deed warranting that the grantor has a good title free and clear of all liens and encumbrances and will defend the grantee against all claims

warren \wɔr-ən, -wə- n [ME warren, fr ONF] 1 chiefly Brit *a*: a place legally authorized for keeping small game (as hare or pheasant) *b*: the privilege of hunting game in such a warren 2 (1): an area (as of uncultivated ground) where rabbits breed (2): a structure where rabbits are kept or bred *b*: the rabbits of a warren 3 *a*: a crowded tenement or district *b*: a maze of passageways or cubbies

warren-er \wɔr-ən-ər n 1: GAMEKEEPER 2: one that maintains a rabbit warren

warrior \wɔr-ɪər, -wɔr-ɪ-ər, -wɔr-ɪ- also \wɔr-ɪər n, often attrib [ME *werriour*, fr ONF *werreier*, fr *werreier* to make war, fr *werre* war]: a man engaged or experienced in warfare

war risk insurance *n*: 1: term insurance written by the government for members of the military and naval forces 2: insurance that protects against loss due to acts of war

war-saw \wɔr-ˈsɔ- n [modif of AmerSp *guasa*]: a large grouper (esp *Garrupa nigrita*)

warship \wɔr-ˈʃɪp n: a military ship, esp: one armed for combat

war-sle or **war-sle** \wɔr-ˈsle- vb [ME *werstelen*, *warstelen*, alter of *wrestlen*, *wrestlen* Scot: WRESTLE, STRUGGLE — *war-sle* *n*, Scot

wart \wɔr-ˈtɔ- n [ME, fr OE *wearte*, akin to OHG *warza* wart, L *verruca*] 1 *a*: a horny projection on the skin usu. of the extremities that is caused by a virus — called also *verruca vulgaris* *b*: any of numerous similar skin lesions 2: an excrescence or protuberance resembling a true wart, esp: a glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on a plant 3: one that suggests a wart esp in smallness, unpleasantness, or unattractiveness — *warted* \wɔr-ˈtɔ- /adj — *warty* \wɔr-ˈtɔ- /adj

wart-hog \wɔr-ˈhɔg, -həg- n: any of a genus (*Phacochærus*) of African wild hogs with two pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face and large protruding tusks

war-time \wɔr-ˈtɪm- n: a period during which a war is in progress

Warw abbr Warwickshire

war whoop *n*: a war cry esp of American Indians

wary \wɔr-ɪ- /adj [wɔr-ɪ- /adj] *war* *war*, fr OE *wara*, fr ME

war, *ware*, fr OE *wara* careful, aware, akin to OHG *gwar* aware, attentive, L *vereri* to fear, Gk *horan* to see]: marked by keen caution, cunning, and watchful prudence in detecting and escaping danger *syn* see CAUTIOUS *ant* foolhardy, brash (of persons) — *warily* \wɔr-ɪ- /adv — *war-ness* \wɔr-ˈnəs, -wɔr- /n

war-zone *n*: 1: a zone in which belligerents are waging war 2: a designated area esp on the high seas within which rights of neutrals are not respected by a belligerent nation in time of war

was [ME, fr OE, 1st & 3d sing past indic. of *wesan* to be, akin to ON *vera* to be, war, was, Skt *vasati* he lives, dwells] past 1st & 3d sing of BE

wash \wɔʃ, -wɔʃ- vb [ME *waschen*, fr OE *wascan*, akin to OHG *waskan* to wash, OE *water* water] *vi* 1 *a*: to cleanse by or as if by the action of liquid (as water) *b*: to remove (as dirt) by rubbing or drenching with liquid 2: to cleanse (fur) by licking or by rubbing with a paw moistened with saliva 3 *a*: to flush or moisten (a bodily part or injury) with a liquid *b* (1): to wet thoroughly: DRENCH (2): to overspread with light: SUFFUSE *c*: to pass water over or through esp so as to carry off material from the surface or interior 4: to flow along or dash or overflow against: LAVE (waves ~ing the shore) 5: to move, carry, or deposit by or as if by the force of water in motion (houses ~ed away by the flood) 6 *a*: to subject (as crushed ore) to the action of water to separate valuable material *b*: to separate (particles) from a substance (as ore) by agitation with or in water *c* (1): to pass through a bath to carry off impurities or soluble components (2): to pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid to purify it esp by removing soluble components 7 *a*: to cover or daub lightly with or as if with an application of a thin liquid (as whitewash or varnish) *b*: to depict or paint by a broad sweep of thin color with a brush 8: to cause to swirl (~ing coffee around in his cup) ~ *vi* 1: to wash oneself or a part of one's body 2: to become worn away by the action of water 3: to clean something by rubbing or dipping in water 4 *a*: to become carried along on water: DRIFT (cakes of ice ~ing along) *b*: to pour, sweep, or flow in a stream or current (waves of pioneers ~ing westward — Green Peyton) 5: to serve as a cleansing agent (this soap ~es thoroughly) 6 *a*: to undergo laundering (this dress doesn't ~ well) *b* (1): to undergo testing successfully (an interesting theory, but it just won't ~) (2): to gain acceptance: inspire belief (his story didn't ~ with me) — *wash one's hands of*: to disclaim interest in, responsibility for, or further connection with

wash *n*: 1 *a*: the act or process or an instance of washing or being washed *b*: articles to be washed or being washed 2: the surging action of waves 3 *a*: a piece of ground washed by the sea or river *b*: BOO, MARSH *c* (1): a shallow body of water (2): a shallow creek *d* West: the dry bed of a stream — called also *dry wash* 4 *a*: worthless esp liquid waste: REFUSE *b*: an insipid beverage *c*: rapid writing or speech 5 *a*: a sweep or splash esp of color made by or as if by a long stroke of a brush *b*

: a thin coat of paint (as watercolor) *c*: a thin liquid used for coating a surface (as a wall) 6: LOTION 7: loose or eroded surface material of the earth (as rock debris) transported and deposited by running water 8 *a*: BACKWASH *b*: a disturbance in the air produced by the passage of an airfoil or propeller

wash *adj* 1: involving essentially simultaneous purchase and sale of the same security (spurious market activity resulting from ~ trading) 2: WASHABLE (~ fabric)

Wash abbr Washington

wash-able \wɔʃ-ə-bəl, -wɔʃ- /adj: capable of being washed without damage — *wash-ability* \wɔʃ-ə-bil-ə-ti-, -wɔʃ- /n

wash and wear *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a fabric or garment that needs little or no ironing after washing

wash-basin \wɔʃ-ˈbæ-sɪn, -wɔʃ- /n: WASHBOWL

wash-board \wɔʃ-ˈbɔrd, -wɔʃ- /n: 1: a broad thin plank along a gunwale or on the sill of a lower deck port to keep out the sea 2: BASEBOARD 3 *a*: a corrugated rectangular surface that is used for scrubbing clothes *b*: a road or pavement so worn by traffic as to be corrugated transversely

wash-bowl \wɔʃ-ˈbɔl n: a large bowl for water that is used to wash one's hands and face

wash-cloth \wɔʃ-ˈklɒθ n: a cloth that is used for washing one's face and body — called also *facecloth*, *washing*

wash down *vi* 1: to move or carry downward by action of a liquid, esp: to facilitate the passage of (food) down the gullet with accompanying swallows of liquid 2: to wash the whole length or extent of (washed down and scrubbed the front porch)

wash drawing *n*: watercolor painting in or chiefly in washes esp in black, white, and gray tones only

washed-out \wɔʃ-ˈtaʊt, -wɔʃ- /adj 1: faded in color 2: depleted in vigor or animation: EXHAUSTED

wash-er \wɔʃ-ər, -wɔʃ- /n 1: one that washes, esp: WASHING MACHINE 2: a flat thin ring or a perforated plate used in joints or assemblies to ensure tightness, prevent leakage, or relieve friction

wash-er-man \wɔʃ-ər-mən n: LAUNDRYMAN *esp*: one who takes in washing

wash-er-woman \wɔʃ-ər-wʊm-ən n: LAUNDRYWOMAN, *esp*: one who takes in washing

wash-house \wɔʃ-ˈhaʊs, -wɔʃ- /n: a building used or equipped for washing, esp: one for washing clothes

wash-ing \wɔʃ-ɪŋ, -wɔʃ- /n 1: the act or action of one that cleanses with water 2: material obtained by washing 3: a thin covering or coat (as ~ of silver) 4: articles washed or to be washed: WASH

washing machine *n*: a machine for washing, esp: one for washing clothes and household linen

washing soda *n*: SAL SODA

Wash-ing-ton \wɔʃ-ɪŋ-tən-, -wɔʃ- /n [George Washington]: cake layers put together with a jam or jelly filling

Washington's Birthday *n* [George Washington] 1: February 22 formerly observed as a legal holiday in most of the states of the U.S. 2: the third Monday in February observed as a legal holiday in most of the states of the U.S. — called also *President's Day*

wash-out \wɔʃ-ˈaʊt, -wɔʃ- /n 1 *a*: the washing out or away of something and esp of earth in a roadbed by a freshet *b*: a place where earth is washed away 2: one that fails to measure up: FAILURE, SPECIF: one who fails in a course of training or study

wash out \wɔʃ-ˈaʊt, -wɔʃ- /v *vt* 1: to wash free of an extraneous substance (as dirt) 2 *a*: to cause to fade by laundering *b*: to deplete the strength or vitality of *c*: to eliminate as useless or unsatisfactory: REJECT 3 *a*: to destroy or make useless by the force or action of water (the storm washed out the bridge) *b*: to ruin out (the game was washed out) ~ *vi* 1: to become depleted of color or vitality: FADE 2: to fail to meet requirements or measure up to a standard

wash-rag \wɔʃ-ˈræg, -wɔʃ- /n: WASHCLOTH

wash-room \wɔʃ-ˈru:m, -rʊm- /n: a room that is equipped with washing and toilet facilities: LAVATORY

wash-stand \wɔʃ-ˈstænd n: 1: a stand holding articles needed for washing one's face and hands 2: a washbowl permanently set in place and attached to water and drainpipes

wash-tub \wɔʃ-ˈtʌb n: a tub in which clothes are washed or soaked

wash up *vi* 1: to wash one's face and hands 2 Brit: to wash the dishes after a meal ~ *vt* 1: to get rid of by washing (wash up the spilled milk) 2: EXHAUST, FINISH

wash-woman \wɔʃ-ˈwʊm-ən, -wɔʃ- /n: WASHERWOMAN

washy \wɔʃ-ɪ, -wɔʃ- /adj \wɔʃ-ɪ- /adj 1 *a*: WEAK, WATERY (~ tea) *b*: deficient in color: PALLID *c*: lacking in vigor, individuality, or definiteness 2: lacking in condition and in firmness of flesh

wasn't \wɔz-ˈnt, -wɔz- /n: was not

wasp \wɔsp, -wɔsp- n [ME *waspe*, fr OE *waspa*, *waspa*, akin to OHG *wasfa* wasp, L *vespa* wasp, OE *wefan* to weave — more at WEAVE] 1: any of numerous social or solitary winged hymenopterous insects that usu have a slender smooth body with the abdomen attached by a narrow stalk, well-developed wings, biting mouthparts, and in the females and workers an often formidable sting, and that are largely carnivorous and often provision their nests with caterpillars, insects, or spiders killed or paralyzed by stinging for their larvae to feed on — compare BEE 2: any of various hymenopterous



warthog



wasp 1

a about * kitten o further a back ā bake i cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol colon th thin th this
 l loot u foot y yet yd few yu furious zh vision

a political unit (as a nation) to weaken or destroy another (economic) ~ 2: struggle between competing entities: **CONFLICT**
war-fa-rin \wôr-fa-rin\ *n* [Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (its patent) + coumarin]: a crystalline anticoagulant compound $C_{19}H_{16}O_4$ used as a rodent poison and in medicine
war-footing *n*: the condition of being prepared to undertake or maintain war
war-game *vi*: to plan or conduct in the manner of a war game (war-gamed an invasion — *Newsweek*) ~ *vi*: to conduct a war game
war-game *n*: 1: a simulated battle or campaign to test military concepts and usu. conducted in conferences by officers acting as the opposing staffs 2: a two-sided umpired training maneuver with actual elements of the armed forces participating
war-gas *n*: a gas for use in warfare
war-hawk *n*: one who clamors for war; esp: an American jingo favoring war with Britain around 1812
war-head \wôr-hêd\ *n*: the section of a missile containing the explosive, chemical, or incendiary charge
war-horse \wôr-hôrs\ *n*: 1: a horse used in war; **CHARGER** 2: a veteran soldier or public person (as a politician) 3: a work of art (as a musical composition) that has become hackneyed due to much repetition in the standard repertoire
war-lion \wôr-lî-on\ *n* [prob. a misunderstanding by Sir Walter Scott in the *Lays of the Last Minstrel* (1805) of ME *warlyon* reward, fr. ONF *warlōn* defense, possessions, fr. *war* to protect, provide, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *werlen* to defend — more at **WEIR**]: a bugle call to attack
war-like \wôr-lîs\ *adj*: free from war
war-like \wôr-lîk\ *adj*: 1 *obs*: ready for war: equipped to fight 2: fit for, disposed to, or fond of war: **BELLICOSE** 3: of, relating to, or useful in war 4: befitting or characteristic of war or a soldier **syn** *see* **MARTIAL**
war-lock \wôr-lîk\ *n* [ME *warloghe*, fr. OE *wærlōga* one that breaks faith, the Devil, fr. *wær* faith, truth + *-loga* (fr. *lēogan* to lie), akin to OE *wær* true — more at **VERY**, **LIE**] 1: a man practicing the black arts: **SORCERER** — compare **WITCH** 2: **CONJURER**
war-lord \wôr-lôrd\ *n*: 1: a supreme military leader 2: a military commander exercising civil power by force usu. in a limited area — **war-lord-lam** \wôr-lôrd-lâm\ *n*
warm \wôr-m\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *wearm*, akin to OHG *warm* warm, *L. formus*, Gk *thermas* warm, hot] 1 *a*: having or giving out heat to a moderate or adequate degree *b*: serving to maintain or preserve heat esp. to a satisfactory degree (a ~ sweater) *c*: feeling or causing sensations of heat brought about by strenuous exertion 2: comfortably established ~ **SECURE** (a ~ existence in his old age) 3 *a*: marked by strong feeling: **ARDENT** *b*: marked by excitement, disagreement, or anger (a ~ debate) 4: marked by or readily showing affection, gratitude, cordiality, or sympathy (a ~ welcome) (~ regards) 5: *a*: emphasizing or exploiting sexual imagery or incidents 6: accompanied or marked by extreme danger or duress 7: newly made: **FRESH** (a ~ scent) 8: having the color or tone of something that imparts heat, *specif*: of a hue in the range yellow through orange to red 9: near to a goal, object, or solution sought — **warm-ish** \wôr-mîsh\ *adj* — **warm-ness** \wôr-mn-s\ *n*
warm *vi*: 1: to make warm 2 *a*: to infuse with a feeling of love, friendship, well-being, or pleasure *b*: to fill with anger, zeal, or passion 3: to reheat (cooked food) for eating — often used with *over* 4: to make ready for operation or performance by preliminary exercise or operation — often used with *up* ~ *vi* 1: to become warm 2 *a*: to become ardent or interested *b*: to become filled with affection or love — used with *to* or *toward* 3: to experience feelings of pleasure ~ **BASK** 4: to become ready for operation or performance by preliminary activity — often used with *up*
warm *adv*: **WARMLY** — usu. used in combination (**warm-clad**)
warm-blooded \wôr-m-blôd-əd\ *adj*: 1: having warm blood, *specif*: having a relatively high and constant body temperature relatively independent of the surroundings 2: fervent or ardent in spirit — **warm-blooded-ness** *n*
warm-ed-over \wôr-m-əd-vôr\ *adj*: 1: heated again (~ beans) 2: not fresh or new: **STALE** (~ ideas)
warm-er \wôr-môr\ *n*: one that warms, esp: a device for keeping something warm (a hand ~)
warm-front *n*: an advancing edge of a warm air mass
warm-hearted \wôr-m-hîrt-əd\ *adj*: marked by ready affection, cordiality, generosity, or sympathy — **warm-hearted-ness** *n*
warming pan *n*: a long-handled covered pan filled with live coals that is used to warm a bed
warmly \wôr-m-lî\ *adv*: 1: in a manner that causes or maintains warmth 2: in a manner characterized or accompanied by warmth of emotion
war-mon-ger \wôr-mŏn-jŏr, -mŏn-jŏr, -mŏn-jŏr\ *n*: one who urges or attempts to stir up war: **JINGO** — **war-mon-ger-ing** \-gŏ-rîŋ\ *n*
war-mouth \wôr-mŏuth\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a freshwater sunfish (*Lepomis gulosus*) of the eastern U.S. — called also **war-mouth bass**
warm spot *n*: 1: a cutaneous sensory end organ that is stimulated by an increase of temperature 2: a lasting affection for a particular person or object
warmth \wôr-mth\ *n*: 1: the quality or state of being warm in temperature 2: the quality or state of being warm in feeling (a child needing human ~ and family life) 3: a glowing effect that is often produced by the use of warm colors
warm-up \wôr-măp\ *n*: the act or an instance of warming up, also: a procedure (as a set of exercises) used in warming up
warm up (\wôr-măp\ *vi*: 1: to engage in exercise or practice esp. before entering a game or contest, broadly: to get ready 2: to approach a state of violence, conflict, or danger
warm \wôr-m\ *vb* [ME *warren*, fr. OE *warlan*; akin to OHG *warôn* to take heed, OE *wær* careful, aware — more at **WARY**] *vi* 1 *a*: to give notice to beforehand esp. of danger or evil *b*: to

give admonishing advice to: **COUNSEL** *a*: to call to one's attention: **INFORM** 2: to order to go or stay away ~ *vi*: to give a warning — **warn-er** *n*
syn **WARN**, **FOREWARN**, **CAUTION** — *shared meaning element*: to let one know of approaching or possible danger or risk
warning \wôr-nîŋ\ *n*: 1: the act of warning: the state of being warned (he had ~ of his illness) 2: something that warns or serves to warn
warning *adj*: serving as an alarm, signal, summons, or admonition (~ bell) (~ shot) — **warning-ly** \wôr-nîŋ-lî\ *adv*
warning coloration *n*: conspicuous coloration possessed by an animal otherwise effectively but not obviously defended that serves to warn off potential enemies
warning track *n*: a usu. dirt or cinder strip around the outside edge of a baseball outfield to warn a fielder when running to make a catch that he is approaching the fence — called also **warning path**
war of nerves: a conflict characterized by psychological tactics (as bluff, threats, and intimidation) designed primarily to create confusion, indecision, or breakdown of morale
warp \wôr-p\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wearp*, akin to OHG *warf* warp, ON *verpa* to throw] 1 *a* (1): a series of yarns extended lengthwise in a loom and crossed by the wool (2): the cords forming the carcass of a pneumatic tire *b*: **FOUNDATION**, **BASE** (the ~ of the economic structure is agriculture — *Amer. Guide Series*; N.C.) 2: a rope for warping a ship or boat 3 [*war*] *a*: a twist or curve that has developed in something orig. flat or straight (a ~ in a door panel) *b*: a mental twist or aberration — **war-page** \wôr-pîj\ *n*
war-p \wôr-p\ *vb* [ME *warpen*, fr. OE *weorpan* to throw; akin to ON *verpa* to throw, Gk *rhembain* to whirl] *vi* 1 *a*: to turn or twist out of shape, esp.: to twist or bend out of a plane *b*: to cause to judge, choose, or act wrongly: **PERVERT** *c*: **FALSIFY**, **DISTORT** *d*: to deflect from a course 2 [ME *warpen*, fr. *war*] *a*: to arrange (yarns) so as to form a warp 3 [*war*] *a*: to move (as a ship) by hauling on a line attached to a fixed object ~ *vi* 1: to become warped 2: to move a ship by warping **syn** *see* **DEFORM** — **war-per** *n*
war-paint *n*: 1: paint put on parts of the body (as the face) by American Indians as a sign of going to war 2: ceremonial dress: **REGALIA** 3: **MAKEUP** 3a
warp and woof *n*: **FOUNDATION**, **BASE** (the vigorous Anglo-Saxon base had become the warp and woof of English speech — H. R. Warfel)
war party *n*: 1: a group of American Indians on the warpath 2: a usu. jingoistic political party advocating or upholding a war
war-path \wôr-păth, -păth\ *n*: 1: the route taken by a party of American Indians going on a warlike expedition or to a war 2: a hostile course of action or frame of mind
warp beam *n*: a roll on which warp is wound for a loom
warp-knitted \wôr-nîd-əd\ *adj*: produced in machine knitting with the yarns running in a lengthwise direction
war-plane \wôr-plân\ *n*: a military airplane, esp.: one armed for combat
war power *n*: the power to make war; *specif*: an extraordinary power exercised usu. by the executive branch of a government in the prosecution of a war
war-rant \wôr-ŏnt, -wâr-\ *n* [ME, protector, warrant, fr. ONF *warant*, modif. of a Gmc noun represented by OHG *warēnt* guarantor, fr. *prp* of *werēn* to warrant, akin to OHG *wāra* trust, care — more at **VERY**] 1 *a* (1): **SANCTION**, **AUTHORIZATION**, also: evidence for or token of authorization (2): **GUARANTEE**, **SECURITY** *b* (1): **GROUND JUSTIFICATION** (2): **CONFIRMATION**, **PROOF** 2 *a*: a commission or document giving authority to do something; *specif*: a writing that authorizes a person to pay or deliver to another and the other to receive money or other consideration *b*: a precept or writ issued by a competent magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search or to do other acts incident to the administration of justice *c*: an official certificate of appointment issued to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer *d* (1): a short-term obligation of a governmental body (as a municipality) issued in anticipation of revenue (2): an instrument issued by a corporation giving to the holder the right to purchase the capital stock of the corporation at a stated price either prior to a stipulated date or at any future time — **war-rant-able** \wôr-ŏnt-ə-bəl\ *adj*
warrant *vi* [ME *warranten*, fr. ONF *warantir*, fr. *warant*] 4 *a*: to declare or maintain with certainty: be sure that (I'll ~ he'll be here by noon) *b*: to assure (a person) of the truth of what is said 2 *a*: to guarantee to a person good title to and undisturbed possession of (as an estate) *b*: to provide a guarantee of the security of (as title to property sold) usu. by an express covenant in the deed of conveyance *c*: to guarantee to be as represented *d*: to guarantee (as goods sold) esp. in respect of the quality or quantity specified 3: to guarantee security or immunity to: **SECURE** (I'll ~ him from drowning — *Shak*) 4: to give warrant or sanction to: **AUTHORIZE** (the law ~s this procedure) 5 *a*: to give proof of the authenticity or truth of *b*: to give assurance of the nature of or for the undertaking of: **GUARANTEE** 6: to serve as or give adequate ground or reason for **syn** *see* **JUSTIFY**
warrant-able \wôr-ŏnt-ə-bəl, -wâr-\ *adj*: capable of being warranted: **JUSTIFIABLE** — **warrant-able-ness** *n* — **warrant-ably** \-bəl\ *adv*
war-ran-tee \wôr-ŏn-tî, -wâr-\ *n*: the person to whom a warranty is made
warrant officer *n*: 1: an officer in the armed forces holding rank by virtue of a warrant and ranking above a noncommissioned officer and below a commissioned officer 2: a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard ranking below an ensign
war-ran-tor \wôr-ŏn-tô(r), -wâr-, -wôr-ŏn-tŏr, -wâr-\ also **war-ran-ter** \wôr-ŏn-tŏr, -wâr-\ *n*: one that warrants or gives a warranty
war-ran-ti \wôr-ŏnt-ē, -wâr-\ *n*, *pl*-ties [ME *warantie*, fr. ONF, fr. *warantir* to warrant] 1 *a*: a real covenant binding the grantor of an estate and his heirs to warrant and defend the title *b*: a collat-

insects with larvae that are parasitic on other arthropods — **wasp-like** \-lik/ *adj*

WASP or **Wasp** \ˈwɒsp/ *n* [white Anglo-Saxon Protestant] : an American of Northern European and esp. British stock and of Protestant background : one often considered to be a member of the dominating and the most privileged class of people in the U.S.

Waspish \ˈwɒs-pɪʃ/ *adj* — **Waspish** \-pɪʃ/ *adj*

waspish \ˈwɒs-pɪʃ/ *adj* 1 : resembling a wasp in behavior; esp. : snappish, petulant 2 : resembling a wasp in form, esp. : slightly built — **waspishly** *adv* — **waspishness** *n*

wasp waist *n* : a very slender waist — **wasp-waisted** \ˈwɒsp-ˈwæstəd/ *adj*

was-sail \ˈwɒs-səl/ *n* [ME *was hæl*, fr. ON *ves hœll* be well, fr. *ves* (imper sing of *vera* to be) + *hœll* healthy — more at *WAS, WHOLE*] 1 : an early English toast to someone's health 2 : a liquor that is made of ale or wine, spices, and often baked apples and that is served in a large bowl usu. at Christmastime 3 : riotous drinking : REVELRY

was-sail *vi* 1 : to hold a wassail : CAROUSE 2 *dial Eng* : to sing carols from house to house at Christmas ~ *vi* : to drink to the health or thriving of

was-sail bowl \ˈwɒs-səl/ *n* 1 : a bowl that is used for the serving of wassail 2 : WASSAIL

was-sailer \ˈwɒs-səl-ər/ *n* 1 : one that carouses : REVELER 2 *archaic* : one who goes about singing carols

Wassermann reaction \ˈwɒs-ər-mən/, \ˈwɒs-/ *n* [August von Wassermann] : a complement-fixing reaction occurring with the serum of syphilitic patients and used as a test for syphilis — called also *Wassermann*

Wassermann test *n* : a test for the detection of syphilitic infection using the Wassermann reaction

wast \wɒst/ (*WAST*) *archaic* past 2d sing of *BE*

waste-ful \ˈwɒst-ful/ *n* : loss, decrease, or destruction of something (as by use, decay, erosion, or leakage); esp. : wasteful or avoidable loss of something valuable

waste \ˈwɒst/ *n* [ME *waste*, *wast*, in sense 1, fr. ONF *wast*, fr. *wast*, *adj*, desolate, waste, fr. *L. vastus*; akin to OHG *wasst* desolate, waste, *L. vanus* empty; in other senses, fr. ME *wasten* to waste — more at *WANE*] 1 *a* : a sparsely settled or barren region : DESERT *b* : uncultivated land *c* : a broad and empty expanse (as of water) 2 : the act or an instance of wasting : the state of being wasted 3 *a* : loss through breaking down of bodily tissue *b* : gradual loss or decrease by use, wear, or decay 4 *a* : damaged, defective, or superfluous material produced by a manufacturing process, as (1) : material rejected during a textile manufacturing process and used for wiping away dirt and oil (2) : SCRAP (3) : fluid (as steam) allowed to escape without being utilized *b* : refuse from places of human or animal habitation as (1) : GARBAGE, RUBBISH (2) *pl* : EXCREMENT (3) : SEWAGE *c* : material derived by mechanical and chemical weathering of the land and moved down sloping surfaces or carried by streams to the sea

waste *vb* *wasted*; *wasting* [ME *wasten*, fr. ONF *waster*, fr. *L. vastare*, fr. *vastus* desolate, waste] *vi* 1 : to lay waste, esp. : to damage or destroy gradually and progressively (reclaiming land *wasted* by strip-mining) 2 : to cause to shrink in physical bulk or strength : EMACIATE, ENFEEBLE 3 : to wear away or diminish gradually : CONSUME 4 *a* : to spend or use carelessly : SQUANDER *b* : to allow to be used inefficiently or become dissipated ~ *vi* 1 : to lose weight, strength, or vitality — often used with *away* 2 *a* : to become diminished in bulk or substance *b* : to become consumed 3 : to spend money or consume property extravagantly or improvidently

syn 1 see *RAVAGE*

2 *WASTE, SQUANDER, DISSIPATE, FRITTER, CONSUME* *shared meaning* *element* : to spend or expend fruitfully or without gaining a proper or reasonable or normal return *ant* *save, conserve*

— **waste one's breath** : to accomplish nothing by speaking

waste *adj* [ME *waste*, *wast*, fr. ONF *wast*] 1 *a* (1) : being wild and uninhabited : DESOLATE (2) : ARID, EMPTY *b* : not cultivated : not productive 2 : being in a ruined or devastated condition 3 [*waste*] : discarded as worthless, defective, or of no use : REFUSE (*material*) 4 [*waste*] : serving to conduct or hold refuse material, specif. : carrying off superfluous water

waste-basket \ˈwɒst(-), \ˈbæsk-ɪt/ *n* : a receptacle for refuse and esp. for wastepaper — called also *wastepaper basket*

wast-ed *adj* 1 : laid waste : RAVAGED 2 : impaired in strength or health : EMACIATED 3 *archaic* : gone by : ELAPSED (the chronicle of ~ time — Shak.) 4 : unprofitably used, made, or expended (~ effort)

waste-ful \ˈwɒst-ful/ *adj* : given to or marked by waste : LAVISH, PRODIGAL — **waste-fully** \-fəl/ *adv* — **waste-ful-ness** *n*

waste-land \ˈwɒst-land/ *n* 1 : barren or uncultivated land (a desert ~) 2 : an ugly often devastated or barely inhabitable place or area 3 : something (as a way of life) that is spiritually and emotionally and unsatisfying

waste-pa-per \ˈwɒst(-), \ˈpɛ-pər/ *n* : paper discarded as used, superfluous, or not fit for use

waste pipe *n* : a pipe for carrying off waste fluid

waste product *n* 1 : debris resulting from a process (as of manufacture) that is of no further use to the system producing it 2 : material discharged from or stored in an inert form in a living body as a by-product of its vital activities

waster \ˈwɒst-ər/ *n* 1 *a* (1) : one that spends or consumes extravagantly and without thought for the future (2) : a dissolute person *b* : one that uses wastefully or causes or permits waste (a procedure that is a ~ of time) *c* : one that lays waste : DESTROYER 2 : an imperfect or inferior manufactured article or object

syn 2 see *SPENDTHRIFT*

waste-water \ˈwɒst-, \ˈwɒt-ər/, \ˈwɒt-/ *n* : water that has been used (as in a manufacturing process) : SEWAGE

wasting \ˈwɒst-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1 : laying waste : DEVASTATING 2 : undergoing or causing decay or loss of strength (~ diseases such as tuberculosis) — **wasting-ly** \-stɪŋ-lee/ *adv*

wast-rel \ˈwɒst-əl/ *n* [Irreg. fr. *2waste*] 1 : VAGA BOND, WAIF 2 : one who dissipates his resources foolishly and self-indulgently : PROFLIGATE *syn* see *SPENDTHRIFT*

Wat *abbr* *Waterford*

watch \ˈwɒtʃ/ *vb* [ME *wacchen*, fr. OE *wæccan* — more at *WAKE*] *vi* 1 *a* : to keep vigil as a devotional exercise *b* : to be awake during the night 2 *a* : to be attentive or vigilant *b* : to keep guard 3 *a* : to keep someone or something under close observation *b* : to observe as a spectator (the country ~ed as stocks fell sharply) 4 : to be expectant : WAIT (~ for the signal) ~ *vi* 1 : to keep under guard 2 *a* : to observe closely in order to check on action or change (he's being ~ed by the police) *b* : to look at : OBSERVE (sat and ~ed the crowd) *c* : to look on at (~ television) (~ a ball game) 3 *a* : to take care of : TEND *b* : to be careful of (~es his diet) 4 : to be on the alert for : BIDE (~ed his opportunity) *syn* see *TEND* SEE — **watch it** : look out : be careful (watch it when you handle the glassware) — **watch one's step** : to proceed with extreme care : act or talk warily — **watch over** : to have charge of : SUPERINTEND

watch *n* 1 *a* : the act of keeping awake to guard, protect, or attend *b* : the state of being watchful *c* : a wake over a dead body *d* : a state of alert and continuous attention *e* : close observation : SURVEILLANCE 2 *a* : any of the definite divisions of the night made by ancient peoples *b* : one of the indeterminate watchful intervals marking the passage of night — usu. used in *pl* (the silent ~es of the night) 3 *a* : one that watches : LOOKOUT, WATCHMAN *b* *archaic* : the office or function of a sentinel or guard 4 *a* : a body of soldiers or sentinels making up a guard *b* : a watchman or body of watchmen formerly assigned to patrol the streets of a town at night, announce the hours, and act as police "6 *a* (1) : a portion of time during which a part of a ship's company is on duty (2) : the part of a ship's company required to be on duty during a particular watch (3) : a sailor's assigned duty period *b* : a period of duty : SHIFT 6 *a* : a portable timepiece that has a movement driven in any of several ways (as by a spring or a battery) and is designed to be worn (as on the wrist) or carried in the pocket — compare *CLOCK* *b* : a ship's chronometer

watch and ward *n* 1 continuous unbroken vigilance and guard 2 : service as a watchman or sentinel required from a feudal tenant

watch-band \ˈwɒtʃ-, \ˈbænd/, \ˈwɒtʃ-/ *n* : the bracelet or strap of a wristwatch

watch cap *n* : a knitted close-fitting navy-blue cap worn esp. by enlisted men in the U.S. navy in cold or stormy weather

watch-case \ˈwɒtʃ-, \ˈkæs/, \ˈwɒtʃ-/ *n* : the outside metal covering of a watch

watch-dog \-ˈdɒg/ *n* 1 : a dog kept to guard property 2 : one that guards against loss, waste, theft, or undesirable practices

watchdog *vi* : to act as a watchdog for

watcher \ˈwɒtʃ-ər/, \ˈwɒtʃ-/ *n* : one that watches as *a* : one that sits up or continues awake at night *b* : WATCHMAN *c* (1) : one that keeps watch beside a dead person *c* (2) : one that attends a sick person at night *d* : OBSERVER, VIEWER *e* : a representative of a party or candidate who is stationed at the polls on an election day to watch the conduct of officials and voters

watch-eye \-ˈaɪ/ *n* : WALLEYE 1, esp. : a walleye of a dog

watch fire *n* : a fire lighted as a signal or for the use of a guard

watch-ful \ˈwɒtʃ-ful/, \ˈwɒtʃ-/ *adj* 1 *archaic* *a* : not able or accustomed to sleep or rest : WAKEFUL *b* : causing sleeplessness *c* : spent in wakefulness : SLEEPLESS 2 : carefully observant or attentive : being on the watch — **watch-fully** \-fəl/ *adv* — **watch-fulness** *n*

syn WATCHFUL, VIGILANT, WIDE AWAKE, ALERT *shared meaning* *element* : being on the lookout, esp. for danger or opportunity

watch-maker \-ˈmæ-, \ˈkər/ *n* : one that makes or repairs watches or clocks

watch-making \-ˈmæ-, \ˈkɪŋ/ *n* : the work or occupation of a watch-maker

watch-man \-ˈmən/ *n* : one who keeps watch : GUARD

watch night *n* : a devotional service lasting until after midnight esp. on New Year's Eve

watch out *vi* : to be vigilant : look out — usu. used with *for*

watch pocket *n* : a small pocket just below the front waistband of men's trousers

watch-tow-er \ˈwɒtʃ-, \ˈtau(-)r/, \ˈwɒtʃ-/ *n* : a tower for a lookout

watch-word \-ˈwɜrd/ *n* 1 : a word or phrase used as a sign of recognition among members of the same society, class, or group 2 : a motto that embodies a principle or guide to action of an individual or group : SLOGAN

water \ˈwɒt-ər/, \ˈwɒt-/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *wæter*; akin to OHG *wazzar* water, Gk *hydor*, *L. unda* wave] 1 *a* : the liquid that descends from the clouds as rain, forms streams, lakes, and seas, and is a major constituent of all living matter and that is an odorless, tasteless, very slightly compressible liquid oxide of hydrogen H₂O which appears bluish in thick layers, freezes at 0° C and boils at 100° C, has a maximum density at 4° C, has a high specific heat, is feebly ionized to hydrogen and hydroxyl ions, and is a poor conductor of electricity and a good solvent *b* : a natural mineral water — usu. used in *pl* 2 *a* (1) *pl* : the water occupying or flowing in a particular bed (2) *chiefly Brit* : LAKE, POND *b* : a quantity or depth of water adequate for some purpose (as navigation) *c* *pl* (1) : a band of seawater abutting on the land of a particular sovereignty and under the control of that sovereignty (2) : the sea of a particular part of the earth *d* : a water supply (threatened to turn off the ~) 3 : travel or transportation on water (we went by ~) 4 : the level of water at a particular state of the tide : TIDE 5 : liquid containing or resembling water as *a* (1) : a pharmaceutical or cosmetic preparation made with water (2) : a watery solution of a gaseous or readily volatile substance — compare *AMMONIA WATER* *b* *archaic* : a distilled liquid (as an essence), esp. : a distilled alcoholic liquor *c* : a watery fluid (as tears, urine, or sap) formed or circulating in a living body 6 *a* : the limpidity and luster of a precious stone and esp. a diamond *b* : degree of excellence (a scholar of the first ~) *c* : a wavy lustrous pattern (as of a textile) 7 : WATERCOLOR 8 *a* : capital

one ampere under a pressure of one volt and taken as the standard in the U.S.: $\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower

wattage \wät-ij/ *n*: amount of power expressed in watts

Watteau \wə-ˈtəʊ/ *adj* [Antoine Watteau] 1 of women's dress: having back pleats falling loosely from neckline to hem 2 of a hat: shallow-crowned with wide brim turned up at the back to hold flower trimmings

wattier \wät-ər/ *n comb form*: one having a specified wattage

watt-hour \wät-ˈu(ə)r/ *n*: a unit of work or energy equivalent to the power of one watt operating for one hour

wattle \wät-əl/ *n* [ME *wattel*, fr OE *watal*, akin to OHG *wadal* bandage] 1 *a*: a fabrication of poles interwoven with slender branches, withes, or reeds and used esp formerly in building 2 *a*: material for such construction 3 *pl*: poles laid on a roof to support thatch 2 *a*: a fleshy dependent process usu about the head or neck (as of a bird) — see COCK illustration *b*: BARBEL 3 *Austral*: ACACIA 1 — **wattled** \-lɪd/ *adj*

wattle *vi* **wattled**; **wattling** \wät-ˈlɪŋ, -lɪ-ŋ/ 1: to form or build of with wattle 2 *a*: to form into wattle: interlace to form wattle *b*: to unite or make solid by interweaving light flexible material

wattle and daub *n*: a framework of woven rods and twigs covered and plastered with clay and used in building construction **wattle-bird** \wät-ˈlɪ-bɜrd/ *n*: any of several Australasian honey eaters (genus *Anthochaera*) having fleshy pendulous ear wattles

wattmeter \wät-ˈmɛt-ər/ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for measuring electric power in watts

waught \wɔkt/ *n*, chiefly Scot [Sc *waught* to drink deep, of unknown origin]: a copious draft (as of wine or ale)

W Aust abbr Western Australia

wave \wəv/ *vb* **waved**; **waving** [ME *waven*, fr OE *wafian* to wave with the hands, akin to OE *wæfre* restless — more at **WAVER**] *vi* 1: to float, play, or shake in an air current: move loosely to and fro: FLUTTER 2: to motion with the hands or with something held in them in signal or salute 3 of water: to move in waves: HEAVE 4: to become moved or brandished to and fro (his sword waved and flashed) 5: to move before the wind with a wavelike motion (field of waving grain) 6: to follow a curving line or take a wavy form: UNULATE ~ *vt* 1: to swing (something) back and forth or up and down 2: to impart a curving or undulating shape to (waved her hair) 3 *a*: to motion to (someone) to go in an indicated direction or to stop: FLAG, SIGNAL (looked at his papers, then waved him on) *b*: to gesture with (the hand or an object) in greeting or farewell or in homage *c*: to dismiss or put out of mind: DISREGARD — *usu* used with *aside* *d*: to convey by waving (waved farewell) 4: BRANDISH FLOURISH (waved a pistol menacingly) *syn* see SWING

wave *n* 1 *a*: a moving ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid (as of the sea) *b*: open water 2 *a*: a shape or outline having successive curves *b*: a waviness of the hair *c*: an undulating line or streak or a pattern formed by such lines 3: something that swells and dies away as *a*: *a* surge of sensation or emotion (a ~ of anger swept over her) *b*: *a* movement sweeping large numbers in a common direction: CONTAGION (~s of protest) *c*: *a* peak or climax of activity (a ~ of buying) 4: *a* sweep of hand or arm or of some object held in the hand used as a signal or greeting 5: *a* rolling or undulatory movement or one of a series of such movements passing along a surface or through the air 6: *a* movement like that of an ocean wave as *a*: *a* surging movement of a group (a big new ~ of incoming freshmen) *b*: one of a succession of influences of people migrating into a region *c* (1): *a* moving group of animals of one kind (2): *a* sudden rapid increase in a population *d*: *a* line of attacking or advancing troops or airplanes 7 *a*: *a* disturbance or variation that transfers energy progressively from point to point in a medium and that may take the form of an elastic deformation or of a variation of pressure, electric or magnetic intensity, electric potential, or temperature *b*: one complete cycle of such a disturbance 8: *a* marked change in temperature: *a* period of hot or cold weather 9: an undulating or jagged line constituting a graphic representation of an action — **wave-like** \wəv-ˈlɪk/ *adj*

Wave \wəv/ *n* [Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service]: *a* woman serving in the navy

wave band *n*: *a* band of radio-wave frequencies

waved \wəvd/ *adj*: having *a* wavelike form or outline: as *a*: marked by undulations: CURVING (the ~ cutting edge of a bread knife) *b*: having wavy lines of color: WATERED (~ cloth)

wave equation *n*: *a* partial differential equation of the second order whose solutions describe wave phenomena

wave-form \wəv-ˈfɔrm/ *n*: *a* usu graphic representation of the shape of *a* wave that indicates its characteristics (as frequency and amplitude) — called also **waveshape**

wave front *n*: *a* surface composed at any instant of all the points just reached by *a* vibrational disturbance in its propagation through *a* medium

wave-guide \wəv-ˈɡɪd/ *n*: *a* metal pipe of usu circular or rectangular cross section of *a* dielectric cylinder of such dimensions that it will propagate electromagnetic waves of *a* given frequency that is used for channeling ultrahigh-frequency waves

wavelength \-ˈlɛŋ(ɡ)θ/ *n*: the distance in the line of advance of *a* wave from any one point to the next point of corresponding phase

wave-less \-ˈləs/ *adj*: having no waves — **wave-less-ly** *adv*

wavelet \-ˈlət/ *n*: *a* little wave: RIPLE

wave mechanics *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: *a* theory of matter that is based on the concept of the possession of wave properties by elementary particles (as electrons, protons, or neutrons) and that affords *a* mathematical interpretation of the structure of matter on the basis of these properties

wave number *n*: the number of waves per unit distance of radiant energy of *a* given wavelength: the reciprocal of the wavelength

wave of the future: *a* movement that is viewed as representing forces or *a* trend that will inevitably prevail

wave packet *n*: *a* pulse of radiant energy that is the resultant of *a* number of wave trains of differing wavelengths

waver \wə-ˈvər/ *vi* **wavered**, **wavering** \wəv-(ə-)ŋŋ/ [ME *waveren*, akin to OE *wæfre* restless, *wefan* to weave — more at **WEAVE**] 1: to vacillate irresolutely between choices: fluctuate in opinion, allegiance, or direction 2 *a*: to weave or sway unsteadily to and fro: REEL, TOTTER *b*: QUIVER, FLICKER (~ing flames) *c*: to hesitate as if about to give way: FALTER 3: to give an unsteady sound: QUAVER *syn* see SWING HESITATE — **waver-er** \wə-ˈvər-ər/ *n* — **wavering-ly** \wəv-(ə-)ŋŋ-lɪ/ *adv*

waver *n*: an act of wavering, quivering, or fluttering

waver \wə-ˈvər/ *n*: one that waves

wavery \wəv-(ə-)rɪ/ *adj*: that waves: **WAVERING**

wave-shape \wəv-ˈʃəp/ *n*: **WAVEFORM**

wave theory *n*: **UNDULATORY THEORY**

wave train *n*: *a* succession of similar waves at equal intervals **waviness** \wəv-ˈnɛs/ *n*: the quality or state of being wavy **wavy** \wə-ˈvɛ/ *adj* **wavily**; **-est** 1: rising or swelling in waves, also: abounding in waves (~ hair) 2: moving with an undulating motion: **FLUCTUATING** also: marked by **WAVERING** 3: marked by undulation: **ROLLING** — **wavily** \wəv-ˈvɛ-lɪ/ *adv*

waw \wāv, ˈwɔv/ *n* [Heb wāw]: the 6th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

wa-wa pedal \wə-ˈwə-ˈpɛd/ *n* [imit]: *a* n electronic device that is connected to an amplifier and operated by *a* foot pedal and that is used (as with an electric guitar) to produce *a* fluctuating muted effect

wax \waks/ *n* [ME, fr OE *weax*, akin to OHG *wahs* wax, Lith *wakšas*] 1: *a* substance secreted by bees and used by them for constructing the honeycomb that is dull yellow solid plastic when warm and composed of *a* mixture of esters, cerotic acid, and hydrocarbons — called also **beeswax** 2: any of various substances resembling beeswax as *a*: any of numerous substances of plant or animal origin that differ from fats in being less greasy, harder, and more brittle and in containing principally esters of higher fatty acids and higher alcohols, free higher acids and alcohols, and saturated hydrocarbons *b*: *a* solid substance (as ozokerite or paraffin wax) of mineral origin consisting usu. of higher hydrocarbons *c*: *a* pliable or liquid composition used esp in uniting surfaces, excluding air, making patterns or impressions, or producing *a* polished surface *d*: *a* resinous preparation used by shoemakers for rubbing thread 3: something likened to wax as soft, impressionable, or readily molded 4: *a* wax secretion, esp: CERUMEN 5: *a* phonograph recording — **wax-like** \waks-ˈlɪk/ *adj*

wax *vi* 1: to treat or rub with wax usu. for polishing or stiffening 2: to record on phonograph records

wax *vi* [ME *waxen*, fr OE *weaxan*, akin to OHG *wahsan* to increase, Gk *auxanein*, *Laugère* — more at **EKE**] 1 *a*: to increase in size, numbers, strength, prosperity, or intensity *b*: to grow in volume or duration *c*: to grow toward full development 2: to increase in phase or intensity — used chiefly of the moon, other satellites, and inferior planets 3: to assume *a* (specified) characteristic, quality, or state: **BECOME** (~ indignant)

wax *n* [ME, fr *waxen* to increase, grow]: **INCREASE, GROWTH** — *usu* used in the phrase on the wax

wax *n* [perh fr *wax*]: *a* fit of temper: **RAGE**

wax bean *n*: *a* kidney bean with pods that turn creamy yellow to bright yellow when mature enough for use as snap beans

wax-ber-ry \waks-ˈber-ɪ/ *n* 1: the wax-covered fruit of the wax myrtle, also: **WAX MYRTLE** 2: **SNOWBERRY**

wax-bill \-ˈbɪl/ *n*: any of numerous Old World birds (family Ploceidae and esp genus *Estrilda*) having white, pink, or reddish bills of *a* waxy appearance

waxed paper *n*: paper coated or otherwise treated with wax to make it resistant to water and grease and used esp as *a* wrapping

wax-on \waks-ˈɒn/ *adj* 1: made of or covered with wax 2: resembling wax as *a*: easily molded: **PLIABLE** *b*: seeming to lack vitality or animation: **PALLID** *c*: lustreously smooth

wax-er \waks-ər/ *n*: one whose work is applying or polishing with wax

wax-ing *n*: the act of applying wax (as in polishing)

wax insect *n*: *a* scale insect (family Coccidae) that secretes *a* wax from its body; esp: *a* Chinese insect (*Eriocerus pe-la*) that yields *a* hard, friable, and commercially important wax

wax light *n*: *a* wax candle: **TAPER**

wax moth *n*: *a* dull brownish or ashen moth (*Galleria mellonella*) with *a* larva that feeds on the wax of the combs of the honeybee

wax museum *n*: *a* exhibition of wax effigies (as of famous historical persons)

wax myrtle *n*: any of *a* genus (*Myrica*) of the family Myricaceae, the wax-myrtle family) of trees or shrubs with aromatic foliage, esp: *a* American shrub (*M. cerifera*) having small hard berries with *a* thick coating of white wax used for candles

wax palm *n*: any of several palms that yield wax as *a*: *a* Andean pinnate-leaved palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*) whose stem yields *a* resinous wax used in candles *b*: **CARNAUBA**

wax paper *n*: **WAXED PAPER**

wax-wing \waks-ˈwɪŋ/ *n*: any of several American and Eurasian passerine birds (genus *Bombycilla*) that are chiefly brown with *a* showy crest and velvety plumage

wax-work \waks-ˈwɜrk/ *n* 1: *a* effigy in wax usu of *a* person 2 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: *a* n exhibition of wax effigies

waxy \waks-ɪ/ *adj* **waxier**; **-est** 1: made of, abounding in, or covered with wax: **WAXEN** (a ~ surface) (~ berries) 2: resembling wax as *a*: readily shaped or molded *b*: marked by smooth or lustrous whiteness (a ~ complexion) — **wax-i-ness** *n*

way \wə/ *n* [ME, fr OE *weg* akin to OHG *weg* way, OE *wegan* to move, *L* *where* to carry] 1 *a*: *a* thoroughfare for travel or transportation from place to place *b*: *a* n opening for passage (thus

a	about	°	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ä	cot, cart
ä	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i art
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōi	colon	th	than
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

watermark • watt

1 *water-mark* \ˈwɒt-ər-mɑːrk, ˈwɑːt-ər- n 1: a mark indicating the height to which water has risen 2: a marking in paper resulting from differences in thickness usu produced by pressure of a projecting design in the mold or on a processing roll and visible when the paper is held up to the light, also: the design or the metal pattern producing the marking

2 *watermark* vt 1: to mark (paper) with a watermark 2: to impress (a given design) as a watermark

water-melon \ˈwɒt-əl-ən, ˈwɑːt-əl-ən n 1: a large oblong or roundish fruit with a hard green or white rind often striped or variegated, a sweet watery pink, yellowish, or red pulp, and many seeds 2: a widely grown African vine (*Citrullus vulgaris*) of the gourd family whose fruits are watermelons

water meter n an instrument for recording the quantity of water passing through a particular outlet

water nilfoil n: any of a genus (*Myriophyllum* of the family Haloragaceae) of aquatic plants with finely pinnate submerged leaves

water mill n: a mill whose machinery is moved by water

water moccasin n 1: a venomous semiaquatic pit viper (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*) of the southern U.S. closely related to the copperhead 2: an American water snake (genus *Natrix*)

water mold n: an aquatic fungus (as of the genus *Saprolegnia*)

water nymph n: a nymph (as a naiad, Nereid, or Oceanid) associated with a body of water

water oak n: any of numerous American oaks that thrive in wet soils

water of constitution: water so combined into a molecule that it cannot be removed without disrupting the entire molecule — compare WATER OF HYDRATION

water of crystallization: water of hydration present in many crystallized substances that is usu essential for maintenance of a particular crystal structure

water of hydration: water that is chemically combined with a substance to form a hydrate and can be expelled (as by heating) without essentially altering the composition of the substance — compare WATER OF CONSTITUTION

water ouzel n: any of several birds (genus *Cinclus* and esp. *C. cinclus* and *C. mexicanus*) that are related to the thrushes and are not web-footed but dive into swift mountain streams and walk on the bottom in search of food — called also *dipper*

water parting n: a summit or boundary line separating the drainage districts of two streams or coasts

water pepper n: an annual smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiper*) of moist soils with extremely acid peppery juice

water pimpernel n: either of two small white-flowered herbs (*Samolus valerandi* of Europe and *S. floribundus* of the U.S.) of the primrose family that grow in wet places

water pipe n 1: a pipe for conveying water 2: a tobacco-smoking device that consists of a bowl mounted on a vessel of water which is provided with a long tube and so arranged that the smoke is drawn through the water where it is cooled and up the tube to the mouth

water pistol n: a toy pistol designed to throw a jet of liquid — called also *water gun*, *squirt gun*

water plantain n: any of a genus (*Alisma* of the family Alismaceae, the water-plantain family) of marsh or aquatic herbs with acid sap and scapose 3-petaled flowers

water polo n: a goal game similar to soccer that is played in water by teams of swimmers using a ball resembling a soccer ball

water-pow-er \ˈwɒt-ər-paʊ-ər, ˈwɑːt-ər- n 1: the power of water employed to move machinery 2: a fall of water suitable for such use 3: a water privilege for a mill

water privilege n: the right to use water esp as a source of mechanical power

1 *water-proof* \ˈwɒt-ər-pruːf, ˈwɑːt-ər- adj 1: impervious to water, esp: covered or treated with a material (as a solution of rubber) to prevent permeation by water — **water-proof-ness** n

2 *waterproof* n 1: a waterproof fabric 2 chiefly Brit: RAINCOAT

3 *waterproof* vt: to make waterproof

wa-ter-proof-er \ˈwɒt-ər-pruːf-ər, ˈwɑːt-ər- n: one that waterproofs something (as roofs or fabrics)

wa-ter-proof-ing \ˈwɒt-ər-pruːf-ɪŋ, ˈwɑːt-ər- n 1: the act or process of making something waterproof 2: the condition of being made waterproof 3: something (as a coating) capable of imparting waterproofness

water race n: RACE 2c

water rat n 1: a rodent that frequents water 2: a waterfront loafer or petty thief

wa-ter-re-pel-lent \ˈwɒt-ər-rɪ-ˈpel-ənt, ˈwɑːt-ər- adj: treated with a finish that is resistant but not impervious to penetration by water

wa-ter-re-sis-tent \ˈrɪ-ˈzɪs-tənt, ˈwɑːt-ər- adj: WATER REPELLENT

water right n: a right to the use of water (as for irrigation), esp: RIPARIAN RIGHT

water sapphire n: a deep blue cordierite sometimes used as a gem

wa-ter-scape \ˈwɒt-ər-skæp, ˈwɑːt-ər- n: a water or sea view: SEA SCAPE

water scorpion n: any of numerous aquatic bugs (family Nepidae) with the end of the abdomen prolonged by a long breathing tube

wa-ter-shed \ˈwɒt-ər-shed, ˈwɑːt-ər- n 1: WATER PARTING 2: a region or area bounded peripherally by a water parting and draining ultimately to a particular watercourse or body of water 3: a crucial dividing point or line

water shield n: an aquatic plant (*Brasenia schreberi*) of the water lily family having floating oval leaves with a gelatinous coating and small dull purple flowers; also: any of a related genus (*Cabomba*)

1 *wa-ter-side* \ˈwɒt-ər-saɪd, ˈwɑːt-ər- n: the margin of a body of water — **WATERFRONT**

2 *waterside* adj 1: of, relating to, or located on the waterside (as a café) 2: employed along the waterside (as workers), also: of or relating to the workers along the waterside (as a strike)

water ski n: a ski used in planing over water while being towed by a speedboat — **wa-ter-ski** vi

wa-ter-ski-er \ˈwɒt-ər-skɪ-ər, ˈwɑːt-ər- n: one that water-skis

wa-ter-ski-ing \ˈwɒt-ər-skɪ-ɪŋ, ˈwɑːt-ər- n: the art or sport of planing and jumping on water skis

water snake n: any of numerous snakes (esp. genus *Natrix*) that frequent or inhabit fresh waters and feed largely on aquatic animals

wa-ter-soak \ˈwɒt-ər-sɔːk, ˈwɑːt-ər- vt: to soak in water

water spaniel n: a rather large spaniel that has a heavy curly coat and is used esp for retrieving waterfowl

water spot n: any of several diseases of fruits characterized by water-soaked lesions

wa-ter-spout \ˈwɒt-ər-spaut, ˈwɑːt-ər- n 1: a pipe, duct, or orifice from which water is spouted or through which it is carried 2: a funnel-shaped or tubular column of rotating cloud-filled wind usu. extending from the underside of a cumulus or cumulonimbus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by the whirling winds from the surface of an ocean or lake

water sprite n: a spirit believed to inhabit or haunt water: WATER NYMPH

water sprout n: an extremely vigorous but usu unproductive shoot from an adventitious or latent bud on a tree

water strider n: any of various long-legged bugs (family Gerridae) that move about on the surface of the water

water supply n: source, means, or process of supplying water (as for a community) usu including reservoirs, tunnels, and pipelines

water system n 1: a river with its tributaries 2: WATER SUPPLY

water table n 1: a stringcourse or similar member when projecting so as to throw off water 2: the upper limit of the portion of the ground wholly saturated with water

water thrush n 1: any of several N. American warblers (genus *Seiurus*) usu living in the vicinity of streams 2: a European water ouzel (*Cinclus cinclus*)

wa-ter-tight \ˈwɒt-ər-tɪt, ˈwɑːt-ər- adj 1: of such tight construction or fit as to be impermeable to water except when under sufficient pressure to produce structural discontinuity 2: leaving no possibility of misconstruction or evasion (as a lease) — **wa-ter-tight-ness** n

water tower n: a tower or standpipe serving as a reservoir to deliver water at a required head, specif: a fire apparatus having a vertical pipe that can be extended to various heights and supplied with water under high pressure

water turkey n: a New World snakebird (*Anhinga anhinga*) that occurs from the southern U.S. to northern Argentina

water vapor n: water in a vaporous form esp when below boiling temperature and diffused (as in the atmosphere)

water-vascular system n: a system of vessels in echinoderms containing a circulating watery fluid that is used for the movement of tentacles and tube feet and may also function in excretion and respiration

water wagon n: a wagon or motortruck equipped with a tank or barrels for hauling water or for sprinkling — on the water wagon: abstaining from alcoholic beverages

water wave n: a method or style of setting hair by dampening with water and forming into waves — **wa-ter-waved** \ˈwɒt-ər-, ˈwɑːd-, ˈwɑːt-ər- adj

wa-ter-way \ˈwɒt-ər-wɛɪ, ˈwɑːt-ər- n 1: a way or channel for water 2: a groove at the edge of a ship's deck for draining the deck 3: a navigable body of water

wa-ter-weed \ˈwɒt-ər-wed, ˈwɑːt-ər- n: any of various aquatic plants (as a pond-weed) with inconspicuous flowers — compare WATER LILY

wa-ter-wheel \ˈwɒt-ər-wel, ˈwɑːt-ər- n 1: a wheel made to rotate by direct action of water 2: a wheel for raising water

water wings n pl: a pneumatic device to give support to the body of a person swimming or learning to swim

water witch n: one that dowses for water — **wa-ter-witch-ing** \ˈwɒt-ər-wɪtʃ-ɪŋ, ˈwɑːt-ər- n

wa-ter-witch-er \ˈwɒt-ər-wɪtʃ-ər, ˈwɑːt-ər- n: WATER WITCH

wa-ter-works \ˈwɒt-ər-wɜːks, ˈwɑːt-ər- n pl 1: an ornamental fountain or cascade 2: the system of reservoirs, channels, mains, and pumping and purifying equipment by which a water supply is obtained and distributed (as to a city) 3: the shedding of tears: TEARS

wa-ter-worn \ˈwɒt-ər-wɔːrn, ˈwɑːt-ər- adj 1: worn, smoothed, or polished by the action of water

wa-tery \ˈwɒt-ər-ɪ, ˈwɑːt-ər- adj 1: consisting of or filled with water 2: containing, sodden with, or yielding water or a thin liquid (as a solution) (as vesicles) 2: felt to resemble water or watery matter esp in thin fluidity, soggy texture, paleness, or lack of savor (as blood) (as sunlight) (as a soup) 3: exhibiting weakness and rapidity: WISHY-WASHY (as a writing style) — **wa-ter-ily** \ˈwɒt-ər-ɪ-ə, ˈwɑːt-ər-ɪ-ə- n

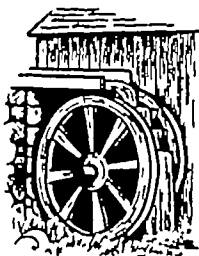
WATS \ˈwɑːts, ˈwɑːt-ər- n: Wide-Area Telecommunications Service

Wat-son-Crick model \ˈwɑːt-sən-ˈkrɪk- n [J. D. Watson b1928 Am biologist and F. H. C. Crick b1916 E biologist]: a model of DNA structure in which the molecule is visualized as a double-stranded helix cross-linked by hydrogen bonds

watt \wɑːt n [James Watt 1731-1819 Sc engineer]: the absolute mks unit of power equal to the work done at the rate of one absolute joule per second or to the rate of work represented by a current of



water strider



waterwheel 1

c: to grow or become by attrition or use 3 of a ship: to change to an opposite tack by turning the stern to the wind — compare TACK — **wear-able** \ˈwɛr-ə-bəl, ˈwɛr-ə\ *adj* — **wearer** *n* — **wear on**: IRRITATE, FRAY — **wear stripes**: to serve in prison — **wear the trousers or wear the pants**: to have the controlling authority in a household — **wear thin** 1: to become weak or ready to give way (his patience was *wearing thin*) 2: to become trite, unconvincing, or out-of-date (an argument that quickly *wore thin*)

wear *n* 1: the act of wearing; the state of being worn: USE (clothes for everyday) 2: a: clothing or an article of clothing usu. of a particular kind: esp: clothing worn for a special occasion or popular during a specific period b: FASHION, VOGUE 3: wearing quality: durability under use 4: the result of wearing or use: diminution or impairment due to use (*wear-resistant surface*)

wear-able \ˈwɛr-ə-bəl, ˈwɛr-ə\ *adj*: capable of being worn: suitable to be worn — **wear-ability** \ˈwɛr-ə-bil-ə-ti, ˈwɛr-ə\ *n*

wearable *n*: GARMENT — usu. used in pl
wear and tear *n*: the loss or injury to which something is subjected by or in the course of use, esp: normal depreciation
wear down *vi*: to weary and overcome by persistent resistance or pressure

wear-ful \ˈwɛr-ɪ-fəl\ *adj* 1: causing weariness; esp: TEDIOUS 2: full of weariness: WEARIED — **wear-fully** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **wear-fulness** *n*

wear-iless \ˈwɛr-ɪ-ləs\ *adj*: TIRELESS — **wear-iless-ly** *adv*
wear-ily \ˈwɛr-ɪ-ē\ *adv*: in a weary manner

wear-iness \ˈwɛr-ɪ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being weary
wearing \ˈwɛ(ə)-ɪŋ, ˈwɛ(ə)-rɪ\ *adj*: intended for wear (a ~ apparel)

wearing *adj*: subjecting to or inflicting wear, esp: causing fatigue (a ~ journey) — **wearing-ly** \-ɪŋ-ē\ *adv*

wear-ism \ˈwɛr-ɪ-zəm\ *adj*: causing weariness: TIREsome — **wear-isomely** *adv* — **wear-isom-ness** *n*

wear out *vt* 1: to make useless esp. by long or hard usage 2: TIRE, EXHAUST 3: ERASE, EFFACE 4: to endure through: OUTLAST (*wear out a storm*) 5: to consume (as time) tediously (*wear out idle days*) ~ *vi*: to become useless from long or excessive wear or use

wear-y \ˈwɛ(ə)-rɪ-ə\ *adj* **wear-ier**, -est [ME *wery*, fr OE *wērig*; akin to OHG *wuorig* intoxicated, Gk *hōrakian* to faint] 1: exhausted in strength, endurance, vigor, or freshness 2: expressing or characteristic of weariness 3: having one's patience, tolerance, or pleasure exhausted — used with of 4: WEARISOME

wear-y *vb* **wear-ied**, **wear-ying** *vi*: to become weary ~ *vt*: to make weary *syn* see TIRE

wear-sand \ˈwɛz-ənd, ˈwɪz-ənd\ *n* [ME *wesand*, fr. (assumed) OE *wesend* gullet, akin to OE *wesend* gullet, OHG *wesunt* windpipe] — **THROAT**, GULLET, also: WINDPIPE

wear-sel \ˈwɛz-əl\ *n*, pl **wessels** [ME *wesle*, fr OE *wesule*, akin to OHG *wisula* weasel, L *vis* slimy liquid, stench — more at VIRUS] 1 or pl **wessels**: any of various small slender active carnivorous mammals (genus *Mustela* of the family Mustelidae, the weasel family) that consume small birds and mammals and esp. great numbers of vermin (as mice or rats) and are mostly reddish brown with white or yellowish underparts and in northern forms turn white in winter 2: a light self-propelled tracked vehicle built either for traveling over snow, ice, or sand or as an amphibious vehicle

wessels *vi* **wes-sel**; **wes-seling** \ˈwɛz-(ə)-lɪŋ\ [weasel word] 1: to use weasel words: EQUIVOCATE 2: to escape from or evade a situation or obligation — often used with out

wessels *word* *n* [fr. the weasel's reputed habit of sucking the contents out of an egg while leaving the shell superficially intact]: a word used in order to evade or retreat from a direct or forthright statement or position

weather \ˈwɛð-ər\ *n* [ME *weder*, fr OE, akin to OHG *wetar* weather, OSlav *wetr* wind] 1: state of the atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness 2: state of life or fortune 3: disagreeable atmospheric conditions as a: RAIN, STORM b: cold air with dampness 4: WEATHERING — under the weather 1. ILL 2. DRUNK

weather *adj*: WINDWARD — compare LEE

weather *vb* **weather-ed**, **weather-ing** \ˈwɛð-(ə)-ɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to expose to the open air: subject to the action of the elements 2: to sail or pass to the windward of 3: to bear up against and come safely through (a storm) ~ *vi*: to undergo or endure the action of the elements

weather-er-ability \ˈwɛð-(ə)-rə-bil-ə-ti\ *n*: capability of withstanding the weathering process (a of a plastic)

weather-beaten \ˈwɛð-ər-, ˈbɛt-ən\ *adj* 1: worn or damaged by exposure to weather 2: toughened, tanned, or bronzed by the weather (~ face)

weather-board \-b(ə)rd, -b(ə)rd\ *n* 1: CLAPBOARD SIDING 2: the weather side of a ship

weather-board-ing \-b(ə)rd-ɪŋ, -b(ə)rd-\ *n*: CLAPBOARDS, SIDING

weather-bound \-baʊnd\ *adj*: kept in port or at anchor or from travel or sport by bad weather

weather bureau *n*: a bureau engaged in the collection of weather reports as a basis for weather predictions, storm warnings, and the compiling of statistical records

weather-burned \ˈwɛð-ər-, b(ə)rd\ *adj*: browned by sun and wind

weather-cock \-k(ə)k\ *n* 1: a vane often in the figure of a cock mounted so as to turn freely with the wind and show its direction 2: a person or thing that changes readily or often

weather deck *n*: a deck having no overhead protection from the weather

weathered \ˈwɛð-əd\ *adj* 1: a: seasoned by exposure to the weather b: altered in color, texture, composition, or form by such exposure or by artificial means producing a similar effect (~ oak) 2: made sloping so as to throw off water (~ windmill)

weather eye *n* 1: an eye quick to observe coming changes in the weather 2: constant and shrewd watchfulness and alertness

weather-glass \ˈwɛð-ər-ɡlas\ *n*: a simple instrument for showing changes in atmospheric pressure by the changing level of liquid in a spout connected with a closed reservoir; broadly: BAROMETER

weather-ing *n*: the action of the elements in altering the color, texture, composition, or form of exposed objects, *specif*: the physical disintegration and chemical decomposition of earth materials at or near the earth's surface

weather-ly \ˈwɛð-ər-lē\ *adj*: able to sail close to the wind with little leeway

weather-man \-mən\ *n*: one who reports and forecasts the weather — METEOROLOGIST

weather map *n*: a map or chart showing the principal meteorological elements at a given hour and over an extended region

weather-proof \ˈwɛð-ər-ˈpruː\ *adj*: able to withstand exposure to weather without damage or loss of function — **weatherproof** *vt* — **weather-proof-ness** *n*

weather ship *n*: a ship that makes observations for use by meteorologists

weather station *n*: a station for taking, recording, and reporting meteorological observations

weather strip *n*: a strip of material to cover the joint of a door or window and the sill, casing, or threshold so as to exclude rain, snow, and cold air — called also *weather stripping* — **weather-strip** *vt*

weather-vane *n*. VANE 1a

weather-wise \ˈwɛð-ər-, wɪz\ *adj* 1: skillful in forecasting changes in the weather 2: skillful in forecasting changes in opinion or feeling (a ~ politician)

weather-worn \-w(ə)rn, -w(ə)rn\ *adj*: worn by exposure to the weather

weave \ˈwɛv\ *vb* **wove** \ˈw(ə)v\ or **weaved**; **woven** \ˈw(ə)vən\ or **weaved**; **weaving** [ME *wēven*, fr OE *wefan*, akin to OHG *wēvan* to weave, Gk *hyphos* web] *vi* 1: a: to form (cloth) by interlacing strands (as of yarn), *specif*: to make (cloth) on a loom by interlacing warp and filling threads b: to interlace (as threads) into cloth c: to make (as a basket) by intertwining 2: SPIN — used of spiders and insects 3: to interlace esp. to form a texture, fabric, or design 4: a: to produce by elaborately combining elements b: CONTRIVE c: to unite in a coherent whole c: to introduce as an appropriate element: work in — usu. used with *in* or *into* 5: to direct (as the body) in a winding or zigzag course esp. to avoid obstacles ~ *vi* 1: to work at weaving: make cloth 2: to move in a devious, winding, or zigzag course esp. to avoid obstacles

weave *n* 1: something woven, esp: woven cloth 2: any of the patterns or methods for interlacing the threads of woven fabrics

weave *vi* **weaved**, **weaving** [ME *wēven* to move to and fro, wave, akin to ON *wēfa* to wave, Skt *wepate* he trembles]: to move waveringly from side to side: SWAY

weaver \ˈwɛv-ər\ *n* 1: one that weaves esp. as an occupation 2: WEAVERBIRD

weaver-bird \-b(ə)rd\ *n*: any of numerous Old World passerine birds (family Ploceidae) that resemble finches and mostly construct elaborate nests of interlaced vegetation — called also *weaver*

weaver's knot *n*: SHEET BEND — called also *weaver's hitch*

web \ˈwɛb\ *n* [ME, fr OE, akin to ON *wēf* web, OE *wefan* to weave] 1: a fabric on a loom or in process of being removed from a loom 2: a: COBWEB 1, 2 b: SNARE, ENTANGLEMENT 3: a tissue or membrane of an animal or plant, esp: that uniting fingers or toes either at their bases (as in man) or for a greater part of their length (as in many water birds) 4: a: a thin metal sheet, plate, or strip b: the plate connecting the upper and lower flanges of a girder or rail c: the arm of a crank 5: an intricate structure suggestive of something woven: NETWORK 6: the series of bars implanted on each side of the shaft of a feather: VANE 7: a: a continuous sheet of paper manufactured or undergoing manufacture on a paper machine b: a roll of such paper for use in a rotary printing press 8: the part of a ribbed vault between the ribs — **webbed** \ˈwɛb-d\ *adj* — **web-like** \ˈwɛb-lɪk\ *adj*

web *vb* **webbed**; **web-bing** *vi* 1: to cover with a web or network 2: ENTANGLE, ENSNARE 3: to provide with a web ~ *vi*: to construct or form a web

web-bing \ˈwɛb-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: a strong narrow closely woven tape designed for bearing weight and used esp. for straps, harness, or upholstery 2: TRAP 3c

web-by \ˈwɛb-ɪ\ *adj*: of, relating to, or consisting of a web

web-ber \ˈwɛb-ər, ˈvə-bər\ *n* [Wilhelm E. Weber [1891] G physicist]: the practical mks unit of magnetic flux equal to that flux which in linking a circuit of one turn produces in it an electromotive force of one volt as the flux is reduced to zero at a uniform rate of one ampere per second: 10⁸ maxwells

web-foot \ˈwɛb-, f(ə)d\ *adj*: of, relating to, or printed by a web press

web-foot *n* 1: a web-foot: a foot having webbed toes 2: a foot: an animal having web feet — **web-foot-ed** \-f(ə)d-\ *adj*

web member *n*: one of the several members joining the top and bottom chords of a truss or lattice girder

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door is the only ~ out of the room) 2: the course traveled from one place to another: ROUTE 3 a: a course (as a series of actions or sequence of events) leading in a direction or toward an objective (led the ~ to eventual open heart operations — *Current Blog*) b (1): a course of action (took the easy ~ out) (2): opportunity, capability, or fact of doing as one pleases (always manages to get her own ~) c: a possible decision, action, or outcome: POSSIBILITY (he was rude — there were no two ~s about it) 4 a: manner or method of doing or happening; also: method of accomplishing: MEANS b: FEATURE, RESPECT (in no ~ resembles her mother) c: a usu. specified degree of participation in an activity or enterprise (active in real estate in a small ~) 6: characteristic, regular, or habitual manner or mode of being, behaving, or happening (knows nothing of the ~ of women) 6: the length of a course: DISTANCE (has come a long ~ in her studies) 7: movement or progress along a course (working his ~ through college) 8 a: DIRECTION (is coming this ~) b: PARTICIPANT — usu. used in combination (three-way discussion) 9: state of affairs: CONDITION STATE (that's the ~ things are) 10 a pl but sometimes sing in constr: an inclined structure upon which a ship is built or supported in launching b pl: the guiding surfaces on the bed of a machine along which a table or carriage moves 11: CATEGORY, KIND — usu. used in the phrase in the way of (doesn't require much in the ~ of expensive equipment — *Forbes*) 12: motion or speed of a ship or boat through the water *syn* see METHOD — by way of 1: for the purpose of 2: by the route through: VIA — in a way 1: within limits: with reservations 2: from one point of view — in one's way also in the way 1: in a position to be encountered by one: in or along one's course (an opportunity had been put in my way — *Ellen Glasgow*) 2: in a position to hinder or obstruct — on the way or on one's way ~ moving along in one's course: in progress — out of the way 1: WRONG, IMPROPER (didn't know he'd said anything out of the way) 2 a: in or to a secluded place b: UNUSUAL, REMARKABLE (the house wasn't anything out of the way) 3: DONE, COMPLETED (got his homework out of the way) 2 way adj: of, connected with, or constituting an intermediate point on a route (visited five major countries plus ~ points) 2 way adv 1: AHEAD 7 (is ~ ahead of the class) 2: all the way (pull the switch ~ back) — from way back: of long standing (friends from way back)

way-bill \wā-bil/ n: a document prepared by the carrier of a shipment of goods that contains details of the shipment, route, and charges

way car n 1: CABOOSE 2 2: a freight car for less-than-carload shipments to way stations

way-far-er \wā-far-er, -lēr-/ n [ME *weyfare*, fr. *wey*, way way + *-fare* traveler, fr. *fare* to go — more at FARE] a traveler esp on foot — way-far-ing \-fā-rīng, -lēr-/ adj

way-go-ing \wā-gō-īng, -līg/ n, chiefly Scot: the act of leaving: DEPARTURE

Way-land \wā-lānd/ n [OE *Wēland*]: a smith of Germanic legend

way-lay \wā-lā/ vt [old \-lād-, \-lāy-īng]: to lie in wait for or attack from ambush *syn* see SURPRISE

way-less \-lēs/ adj: having no road or path

Way of the Cross: STATIONS OF THE CROSS

way-out \wā-āut/ adj [way out (adverbial phrase), fr. *way* + *out*]: FAR-OUT

ways \wāz/ n pl but sing in constr [ME *weyes*, fr. gen. of *way*]: WAY 6 (a long ~ from home)

-ways \wāz/ adv suffix [ME, fr. *ways*, gen. of *way*]: in (such) a way, course, direction, or manner (sideways) (flatways)

ways and means n pl 1: methods and resources for accomplishing something and esp for defraying expenses 2 often cap W&M a: methods and resources for raising the necessary revenues for the expenses of a nation or state b: a legislative committee concerned with this function

way-side \wā-sīd/ n: the side of or land adjacent to a road or path — way-side adj

way station n 1: an intermediate station between principal stations on a line of travel (as a railroad) 2: an intermediate stopping place

way-ward \wā-wārd/ adj [ME, short for *awayward* turned away, fr. *away*, adv + *-ward*] 1: following one's own capricious, wanton, or depraved inclinations: UNGOVERNABLE 2: following no clear principle or law: UNPREDICTABLE 3: opposite to what is desired or expected: UNTOWARD (~ fate) *syn* see CONTRARY — way-ward-ly adv — way-ward-ness n

way-worn \wā-wōrn, -wō(r)/ adj: wearied by traveling

WB abbr 1 water ballast 2 waybill 3 weather bureau 4 west-bound

WBC abbr white blood cells

WC abbr 1 water closet 2 without charge

WCTU abbr Women's Christian Temperance Union

wd abbr 1 wood 2 word 3 would

WD abbr War Department

we \wē/ pron, pl in constr [ME, fr. OE *we*; akin to OHG *wir* we, Skt *vayam*] 1: I and the rest of a group that includes me: you and I: you and I and another or others: I and another or others not including you — used as pronoun of the first person plural; compare I, OUR, OURS, US 2: I — used by sovereigns; used by writers to keep an impersonal character

weak \wēk/ adj [ME *weike*, fr. ON *veikr*; akin to OE *wēcan* to yield, L *licū* change — more at WEEK] 1: lacking strength: a: deficient in physical vigor: FEEBLE, DEBILITATED b: not able to sustain or exert much weight, pressure, or strain c: not able to resist external force or withstand attack 2 a: mentally or intellectually deficient b: not firmly decided: VACILLATING c: resulting from or indicating lack of judgment or discernment d: not able to withstand temptation or persuasion 3: not factually grounded or logically presented (a ~ argument) 4 a: not able to function properly b (1): lacking skill or proficiency (tutoring for ~er students) (2): indicative of a lack of skill or aptitude (math was his ~est subject) c: wanting in vigor of ex-

pression or effect 5 a: deficient in the usual or required ingredients: DILUTE (~ coffee) b: lacking normal intensity or potency (~ strain of virus) 6 a: not having or exerting authority or political power (~ government) b: INEFFECTIVE, IMPOTENT 7: of, relating to, or constituting a verb or verb conjugation that in English forms the past tense and past participle by adding the suffix -ed or -d or -t 8 a: bearing the minimal degree of stress occurring in the language (~ syllable) b: having little or no stress and obscured vowel sound (~d is the ~ form of would) 9: tending toward a lower price (a ~ market) 10: ionizing only slightly in solution (~ acids and bases) — weak-ly adv

syn WEAK, FEEBLE, FRAIL, FRAGILE, INFIRM, DECREPIT shared meaning element: not strong enough to endure strain, stress, or strenuous effort *ant* strong

weak-en \wē-kən/ vb weak-ened; weak-en-ing \wēk-(ə)nīng/ vt 1: to make weak: lessen the strength of 2: to reduce in intensity or effectiveness ~ vt: to become weak — weak-en-er \-nər/ n

syn WEAKEN, ENFEEBLE, DEBILITATE, UNDERMINE, SAP, CRIPPLE, DIS-ABLE shared meaning element: to lose or cause to lose strength, vigor, or energy *ant* strengthen

weak-fish \wēk-fīsh/ n [obs D *weekvis*, fr D *week* soft + *vis* fish, fr its tender flesh] 1: a common marine percoid sport and market fish (*Cynoscion regalis*) of the eastern coast of the U.S. — called also gray trout, sea trout 2: any of several food fishes congenial with the weakfish

weak-hearted \-hārt-əd/ adj: lacking courage: FAINTHEARTED

weak interaction n: a fundamental interaction experienced by elementary particles that is responsible for some particle decay processes, for nuclear beta decay, and for emission and absorption of neutrinos

weak-ish \wē-kīsh/ adj: somewhat weak (~ tea)

weak-kneed \wēk-nēd/ adj: lacking willpower or resolution

weak-ling \wē-kliŋ/ n: one that is weak in body, character, or mind — weak-ling adj

weak-ly \wē-kli/ adj: FEEBLE, WEAK — weak-ly-ness n

weak-minded \wēk-mīnd-əd/ adj: having or indicating a weak mind: a: lacking in judgment or good sense: FOOLISH b: FEEBLEMINDED — weak-minded-ness n

weak-ness \-nəs/ n 1: the quality or state of being weak; also: an instance or period of being weak (agreed in a moment of ~ to go along) 2: FAULT, DEFECT 3: an object of special desire or fondness (she's my ~ now)

weak side n: the side of a football formation having the smaller number of players, *specif*: the side of a formation away from the tight end

weak sister n: a member of a group who needs aid, also: something that is weak and ineffective as compared with others in the group

1 weal \wē-əl/ n [ME *wēle*, fr OE *wela*; akin to OE *wel* well] 1: a sound, healthy, or prosperous state: WELL-BEING 2 obs: BODY POLITIC, COMMONWEAL

2 weal n [alter of weal]: WELT

weald \wē-əld/ n [the Weald, England] 1: a heavily wooded area: FOREST (Weald of Kent) 2: a wild or uncultivated upland region

wealth \welth/ n [ME *welthe*, fr *wēle* weal] 1 obs: WEAL, WELFARE 2: abundance of valuable material possessions or resources 3: abundant supply: PROFUSION 4 a: all property that has a money value or an exchangeable value b: all material objects that have economic utility, esp: the stock of useful goods having economic value in existence at any one time (national ~)

wealthy \wel-thē/ adj wealth-ier; -est 1: having wealth: extremely affluent 2: characterized by abundance: AMPLE *syn* see RICH *ant* indigent — wealth-ily \-thē-lē/ adv — wealth-iness \-thē-nəs/ n

wean \wēn/ vt [ME *wēnen*, fr OE *wēnian* to accustom, wean, akin to OE *wunian* to be used to — more at WONT] 1: to accustom (as a child) to take food otherwise than by nursing 2: to detach from a cause of dependence or preoccupation: free from a usu. unwholesome interest (to ~ your minds from hankering after false... standards — A. T. Quiller-Couch) *syn* see ESTRANGE *ant* addict

wean-er \wē-nər/ n 1: one that weans 2: a young animal recently weaned with its mother

wean-ling \wē-nīng/ n: a child or animal newly weaned — wean-ling adj

1 weapon \wēp-ən/ n [ME *wēpen*, fr OE *wēpen*; akin to ON *wēpn* weapon] 1: an instrument of offensive or defensive combat: something to fight with 2: a means of contending against another

2 weapon vt: ARM

weapon-less \wēp-ən-lēs/ adj: lacking weapons: UNARMED

weapon-ry \-rē/ n 1: the science of designing and making weapons 2: WEAPONS

1 wear \wē-ə(r), -wē-ə(r)/ vb wore \wō(r)/, worn \wō(r)/, worn \wō(r)/ [ME *wēren*, fr OE *wērian*; akin to ON *werja* to clothe, invest, spend, L *vestis* clothing, garment, Gk *hennynai* to clothe] vt 1: to bear or have on the person (wore a coat) 2 a: to use habitually for clothing or adornment (~s a toupee) b: to carry on the person (~ a sword) 3 a: to hold the rank or dignity or position signified by (an ornament) (~ the royal crown) b: to have or show an appearance of (wore a happy smile) c: to show or fly (a flag or colors) on a ship 4 a: to cause to deteriorate by use b: to impair or diminish by use or attrition: consume or waste gradually (letters on the stone worn away by weathering) 5: to produce gradually by friction or attrition (~ a hole in the rug) 6: to exhaust or lessen the strength of: WEARY, FATIGUE 7: to cause (a ship) to go about with the stern presented to the wind ~ vt 1 a: to endure use: last under use or the passage of time (material that will ~ for years) b: to retain quality or vitality 2 a: to diminish or decay through use (the heels of his shoes began to ~) b: to diminish or fall with the passage of time (the effect of the drug wore off) (the day wore on)

bowl 4 : a voltage applied to a device (as the grid of an electron tube) to establish a reference level for operation *syn* see **PREDILECTION** — on the **bias**: **ASKEW**, **OBLIQUELY**
2bias *adj*: **DIAGONAL SLANTING** — used chiefly of fabrics and their cut — **bias-ness** *n*
3bias *adv* 1 : in a slanting manner: **DIAGONALLY** (cut cloth ~) 2 *obs*: **AWRY**
4bias *vi* **bi-ased** or **bi-ased**; **bi-asing** or **bi-asing** 1 : to give a settled and often prejudiced outlook to (his background ~es him against foreigners) 2 : to apply a slight negative or positive voltage to (as an electron-tube grid) *syn* see **INCLINE**
biased *adj* 1 : exhibiting or characterized by bias 2 : tending to yield one outcome more frequently than others in a statistical experiment (a ~ coin) 3 : having an expected value different from the quantity or parameter estimated (a ~ estimate)
bi-athlon \bi-'ath-lŏn-, 'jŏn/ *n* (bi- + Gk *athlon* contest — more at **ATHLETE**) : a composite athletic contest consisting of cross-country skiing and rifle sharpshooting
bi-axial \('bi-'ak-si-əl/ *adj*: having two axes (a ~ crystal) — **bi-axial-ly** \-'s-ŏ-lē/ *adv*
2bib \'bib/ *vb* **bibbed**; **bib-bing** [*MF*: *bibben*] : **DRINK**
2bib *n* 1 : a cloth or plastic shield tied under a child's chin to protect the clothes 2 : the part of an apron or of overalls extending above the waist — **bibbed** \'bɪd/ *adj* — **bib-less** \'bɪ-ləs/ *adj*
2bib *abbr* **Bible**; **biblical**
bib and tucker *n* : an outfit of clothing — *usu.* used in the phrase *best bib and tucker*
bibb \'bib/ *n* (alter of *2bib*) : a side piece of timber bolted to the hounds of a ship's mast to support the trestletrees
bibber \'bɪb-ər/ *n* : one addicted to drinking: **TIPLER** — **bib-bery** \'bɪb-ə-rē/ *n*
Bibb lettuce \'bɪb-/ *n* [Major John Bibb, 19th cent. Am grower] : lettuce of a variety that has a small head and dark green color
bib-cock \'bɪb-kək/ *also* **bibb cock** *n* : a faucet having a bent-down nozzle
bi-belot \'bɛ-bə-lŏt, pl *bi-belots* \-lŏ(z)/ [*F*] 1 : a small household ornament or decorative object: **TRINKET** 2 : a miniature book esp of elegant design or format
bi-bli \'bi-bəl/ *n* [*ME*, *fr.* *OF*, *fr.* *ML biblia*, *fr.* *Gk*, *pl.* of *biblion*

book, *dim.* of *byblos* papyrus, book, *fr.* *Byblos*, ancient Phoenician city from which papyrus was exported] 1 *cap* **a** : the sacred scriptures of Christians comprising the Old Testament and the New Testament **b** : the sacred scriptures of some other religion (as Judaism) • 2 *obs*: **BOOK** 3 *cap* **a** : a copy or an edition of the Bible **4** : a publication that is preeminent esp in authoritative-ness (the fishermen's ~) **5** : something suggesting a book, as **a** : a small holystone **b**: **OMASUM**
Bible Belt *n* : an area chiefly in the southern U.S. believed to hold uncritical allegiance to the literal accuracy of the Bible; broadly : an area characterized by ardent religious fundamentalism
bib-li-cal \'bɪ-bi-lɪ-kəl/ *adj* [*ML biblicus*, *fr.* *biblia*] 1 : of, relating to, or being in accord with the Bible 2 : suggestive of the Bible or Bible times — **bib-li-cal-ly** \-k(ə-)lē/ *adv*
bib-li-clism \'bɪ-bi-lɪ-sɪz-əm/ *n*, *often cap* : adherence to the letter of the Bible — **bib-li-clist** \-lɪ-sɪst/ *n*, *often cap*
biblio- *comb form* [*MF*, *fr.* *L*, *fr.* *Gk*, *fr.* *biblion*] : book (*bibliofilm*)
bib-liog-ra-pher \'bɪ-bi-lŏ-'gr-ə-fər/ *n* 1 : an expert in bibliography 2 : a compiler of bibliographies
bib-liog-raph-ic \'bɪ-lŏ-'gr-ə-fɪk/ *adj* : of or relating to bibliography — **bib-liog-raph-ic-al** \-i-kəl/ *adj* — **bib-liog-raph-ic-ally** \-k(ə-)lē/ *adv*
bib-liog-ra-phy \'bɪ-lŏ-'gr-ə-fē/ *n*, *pl* -**phies** [*prob fr.* *NL bibliographia*, *fr.* *Gk*, the copying of books, *fr.* *biblio-* + *-graphia*] 1 : the history, identification, or description of writings or publications 2 **a** : a list often with descriptive or critical notes of writings relating to a particular subject, period, or author **b** : a list of works written by an author or printed by a publishing house **3** : the works or a list of the works referred to in a text or consulted by the author in its production
bib-li-o-l-a-ter \'bɪ-bi-lŏ-'l-ə-tər/ *n* 1 : one overly devoted to books 2 : one having excessive reverence for the letter of the Bible — **bib-li-o-l-a-trous** \-lŏ-'l-ə-trəs/ *adj* — **bib-li-o-l-a-try** \-lŏ-'l-ə-tri/ *n*
bib-li-o-l-o-gy \'bɪ-lŏ-'l-ŏ-jē/ *n* 1 : the history and science of books as physical objects: bibliography in its broadest sense 2 *often cap* : the study of the theological doctrine of the Bible
bib-li-o-ma-ni-a \'bɪ-lŏ-'mā-nē-ə-, -nɪ-/ *n* [*F* *bibliomantie*, *fr.* *biblio-* + *manie* mania, *fr.* *LL mania*] : extreme preoccupation with collecting books — **bib-li-o-ma-ni-ac** \-nē-ək/ *n* or *adj* — **bib-li-o-ma-ni-a-cal** \-lŏ-'mā-'ni-ə-kəl/ *adj*
bib-li-o-pe-gy \'bɪ-lŏ-'p-ə-jē/ *n* [*deriv.* of *Gk biblio-* + *pēgynai* to fasten together — more at **PACT**] : the art of binding books — **bib-li-o-pe-gic** \'bɪ-lŏ-'p-ə-jɪk-, -pē-j/ *adj* — **bib-li-o-pe-gi-cally** \-i-k(ə-)lē/ *adv* — **bib-li-o-pe-gist** \'bɪ-lŏ-'p-ə-jɪst/ *n* — **bib-li-o-pe-gis-tic** \-p-ə-'jɪs-tɪk/ *adj*
bib-li-ophile \'bɪ-bi-lŏ-'fɪl/ *n* [*F*, *fr.* *biblio-* + *-phile*] : a lover of books esp for qualities of format, *also* : a book collector — **bib-li-ophilic** \'bɪ-lŏ-'fɪ-lɪk/ *adj* — **bib-li-ophil-ism** \'æf-ə-'lɪz-əm/ *n* — **bib-li-ophil-ist** \-lɪst/ *n* — **bib-li-ophil-ly** \-lɪ-/ *adv*
bib-li-o-pole \'bɪ-lŏ-'p-ŏl/ or **bib-li-o-poli-st** \'bɪ-lŏ-'p-ŏ-lɪst/ *n* [*L* *bibliopola* bookseller, *fr.* *Gk bibliopoles*, *fr.* *biblio-* + *pōlen* to sell] : a dealer esp in rare or curious books — **bib-li-o-polic** \'bɪ-lŏ-'p-ŏ-lɪk-, -pŏ-lɪ-/ *adj*
bib-li-o-the-ca \'bɪ-lŏ-'thē-kə/ *n*, *pl* -**cas** or -**cae** \-sē-, -kē/ [*L*, *fr.* *Gk bibliothēkē*, *fr.* *biblio-* + *thēkē* case, akin to *Gk titheai* to put, place — more at **DO**] 1 : a collection of books 2 : a list of books — **bib-li-o-the-cal** \-thē-kəl/ *adj*
bib-li-ot-ics \'bɪ-lŏ-'tɪ-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr [*biblio-* + connective -i- + -ics] : the study of handwriting, documents, and writing materials esp for determining genuineness or authorship — **bib-li-ot-ic** \-ɪk/ *adj* — **bib-li-ot-ist** \'bɪ-lŏ-'tɪ-st/ *n*
bib-u-lous \'bɪ-b-ŏ-ləs/ *adj* [*L* *bibulus*, *fr.* *bibere* to drink — more at **POTABLE**] 1 : highly absorbent 2 **a** : inclined to drink **b** : of or relating to drink or drinking — **bib-u-lously** *adv* — **bib-u-lous-ness** *n*
bi-cam-er-al \('bi-'kam-(ə-)rəl/ *adj* : having, consisting of, or based on two legislative chambers (a ~ legislature) — **bi-cam-er-al-ism** \-ɪz-əm/ *n*
bi-cap-su-lar \('bi-'kəp-sə-lər/ *adj* [*prob fr.* *F bicapsulaire*, *fr.* *bi-* + *capsulaire* capsular] : having two capsules or a 2-celled capsule
bi-car-bon-ate \('bi-'kār-bə-nāt-, -nət/ *n* [*ISV*] : an acid carbonate
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bi-cent-e-nar-y \'bi-'sen-'ten-ə-rē-, 'bi-'sent-'n-ər-ē-, 'bi-'sen-'tē-nə-rē/ *n*: **BICENTENNIAL** — **bi-centen-ary** *adj*
bi-cent-en-ni-al \'bi-'sen-'ten-ē-əl/ *n* : a 200th anniversary or its celebration — **bi-centennial** *adj*
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bi-chlo-ride \('bi-'klŏ-(ə)-rɪd-, 'bi-'klŏ-(ə)-rɪ-/ *n* [*ISV*] 1 : **DICHLORIDE** 2 : **MERCURIC CHLORIDE** — called also **bichloride** of mercury
bi-chro-m-ic \('bi-'krŏ-māt-, 'bi-'krŏ-/ *n*: **DICHROMATE**, *esp* : one of sodium or potassium — **bi-chro-mat-ed** \-māt-əd/ *adj*
bi-chrome \'bi-'krŏm/ *adj* : two-colored
bi-cip-i-tal \'bi-'sɪp-ə-təl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being a biceps
2bick-er \'bɪ-kər/ *n* [*ME biker*] 1 : petulant quarreling: **ALTERCATION** 2 : a sound of or as if of bickering
2bicker *vi* **bick-ered**; **bick-er-ing** \-(ə-)ŋŋ/ 1 : to contend in petulant or petty altercation 2 **a** : to move quickly and unsteadily with a rapidly repeated noise **b**: **QUIVER**, **FLICKER** — **bick-er-er** \-ər-ər/ *n*
bi-color \'bi-'kŏl-ər/ *adj* [*L bicolor*, *fr.* *bi-* + *color*] : two-colored — **bicolor** *n* — **bi-colored** \-'kŏl-əd/ *adj*
bicolor lespedeza *n* : an Asiatic leguminous shrub (*Lespedeza bicolor*) with purple flowers in axillary racemes widely used as an ornamental, as a source of wild-bird food, and in erosion control
bi-col-our chiefly *Brit* var of **bicolor**
bi-con-cave \'bi-'kŏn-'kæv-, 'bi-'kŏn-/ *adj* [*ISV*] : concave on both sides — **bi-con-cav-ity** \'bi-'kŏn-'kav-ə-ti-/ *n*
bi-con-dition-al \'bi-'kŏn-'dɪʃ-nəl-, -ən-/ *n* : a two-way implication

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

ROMAN CATHOLIC CANON	PROTESTANT CANON	ROMAN CATHOLIC CANON	PROTESTANT CANON
Genesis	Genesis	Wisdom	
Exodus	Exodus	Ecclesiasticus	
Leviticus	Leviticus	Isaiah	Isaiah
Numbers	Numbers	Jeremiah	Jeremiah
Deuteronomy	Deuteronomy	Lamentations	Lamentations
Josue	Joshua	Baruch	
Judges	Judges	Ezechiel	Ezekiel
Ruth	Ruth	Daniel	Daniel
1 & 2 Kings	1 & 2 Samuel	Osee	Hosea
3 & 4 Kings	1 & 2 Kings	Joel	Joel
1 & 2 Paralipomenon	1 & 2 Chronicles	Amos	Amos
1 Esdras	Ezra	Abdias	Obadiah
2 Esdras	Nehemiah	Jonas	Jonah
Tobias		Michas	Michah
Judith		Nahum	Nahum
Esther	Esther	Habacuc	Habakkuk
Job		Sophonias	Zephaniah
Psalms	Psalms	Aggeus	Haggai
Proverbs	Proverbs	Zacharias	Zechariah
Ecclesiastes	Ecclesiastes	Malachias	Malachi
Canticle of Canticles	Song of Solomon	1 & 2 Machabees	

JEWISH SCRIPTURE

<i>Law</i>	1 & 2 Kings	Nahum	Song of Songs
Genesis	Isaiah	Habakkuk	Ruth
Exodus	Jeremiah	Zephaniah	Lamentations
Leviticus	Ezekiel	Haggai	Ecclesiastes
Numbers	Hosea	Zechariah	Esther
Deuteronomy	Joel	Malachi	Daniel
<i>Prophets</i>	Amos	Hagiographa	Ezra
Joshua	Obadiah	Psalms	Nehemiah
Judges	Jonah	Proverbs	1 & 2 Chronicles
1 & 2 Samuel	Michah	Job	

PROTESTANT APOCRYPHA

1 & 2 Esdras	Wisdom of Solomon	Baruch	Susanna
Tobit	Ecclesiasticus	Prayer of Azariah	Bel and the Dragon
Judith	or the Wisdom of Jesus Son of Sirach	and the Song of the Three Holy Children	The Prayer of Manasses
Additions to Esther			1 & 2 Maccabees

BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Matthew	Romans	1 & 2 Thessalonians	1 & 2 Peter
Mark	1 & 2 Corinthians	1 & 2 Timothy	1, 2, 3 John
Luke	Galatians		Jude
John	Ephesians	Titus	Revelation (Roman Catholic canon)
Acts of the Apostles	Philippians	Philemon	Apocalypse
	Colossians	Hebrews	
		James	

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web spinner *n*: an insect that spins a web. *esp*: any of an order (Embiidae) of small slender insects with biting mouthparts that live in silken tunnels which they spin

web-star \ˈwɛb-stɑːr/ *n* [ME, fr OE *webbestre* female weaver, fr. *webbian* to weave; akin to OE *wefan* to weave] *archaic*: **WEAVER**
Websterian \ˈwɛb-stɪr-ē-ən/ *adj*: 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the statesman Daniel Webster 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of the lexicographer Noah Webster or his dictionary

web-worm \ˈwɛb,-wɔːrm/ *n*: any of various caterpillars that are more or less gregarious and spin large webs

wed \wɛd/ *vb* **wed-ded** also **wed**; **wed-ding** (ME *wedden*, fr OE *weddian*; akin to MHG *wetten* to pledge, OE *wedd* pledge, OHG *wetti*, Goth *wadi*, L *wad*, *vas* bail, security) *vt* 1: to take for wife or husband by a formal ceremony **MARRY** 2: to join in marriage 3: to unite as if by the bond of marriage *vi*: to enter into matrimony — *we-ded-er* *n*

Wed *abbr* Wednesday

wed \ˈwɛd/ *we had*: we would: we should

wedding \ˈwɛd-ɪŋ/ *n*, often *attrib* 1: a marriage ceremony usu. with its accompanying festivities **NUPTIALS** 2: an act, process, or instance of joining in close association 3: a wedding anniversary or its celebration — *usu.* used in combination

wedding march *n*: a march of slow tempo and stately character composed or played to accompany the bridal procession

wedding ring *n*: a ring often of plain gold or platinum given by the groom to the bride during the wedding service, also: a similar ring given by the bride to the groom in a double-ring service

wed-el \ˈvɛd-əl/ *vi* [back-formation fr *wedeln*]: to ski downhill by means of wedeln

wed-el \ˈvɛd-əl/ *n* [G, fr. *wedeln* to fan, wag the tail, fr. *vedel* fan, tail, fr. OHG *wadal*, akin to ON *wǫl* bird's tail]: a style of skiing in which a skier moves the rear of the skis quickly from side to side while following the fall line

wedge \ˈwɛdʒ/ *n* [ME *wegge*, fr OE *wegc*; akin to OHG *weeki* wedge, Lith *vaigis* 1: a piece of a substance (as wood or iron) that tapers to a thin edge and is used for splitting wood and rocks, raising heavy bodies, or for tightening by being driven into something 2: a: something (as a policy) causing a breach or separation b: something used to initiate an action or development (a possible ~ for opening up a stalemate on negotiations — *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*) 3: something wedge-shaped as a: an array of troops or tanks in the form of a wedge b: the wedge-shaped stroke in cuneiform characters c: a shoe having a heel extending from the back of the shoe to the front of the shank and a tread formed by an extension of the sole d: an iron golf club with a broad low-angled face for maximum loft

wedge *vb* **wedged**; **wedging** *vi* 1: to fasten or tighten by driving in a wedge 2: a: to force or press (something) into a narrow space b: to force (one's way) into or through (~ed his way into the crowd) 3: to separate or force apart with or as if with a wedge *vi*: to become wedged

wedged \ˈwɛdʒ-/ *adj*: shaped like a wedge

wedged \ˈwɛdʒ-/ *trademark* — used for shoes having a wedge-shaped piece serving as the heel and joining the half sole to form a continuous flat undersurface

wedg-wood \ˈwɛdʒ,-wʊd/ *trademark* — used for ceramic wares (as bone china or Jasper)

wedgy \ˈwɛdʒ-i/ *adj*: resembling a wedge in shape

wed-look \ˈwɛd-lʊk/ *n* [ME *wedlok*, fr OE *wedlic* marriage bond, fr *wedd* pledge + *-lic*, suffix denoting activity]: the state of being married: **MARRIAGE**, **MATRIMONY** — *out of wedlock*: with the natural parents not legally married to each other

Wednesday \ˈwɛnz-deɪ/ *n* [ME, fr OE *wōdnesdæg*; akin to ON *ōðinsdagr* Wednesday; both fr a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc compound whose components are represented by OE *Wōden* Odin, the chief god in Germanic mythology, and by OE *dæg* day]: the fourth day of the week — **Wednesdays** \-dɛz/ *adv*

wee \wi/ *adj* [ME *we*, fr *we*, *n*, little bit, fr OE *wēge* weight, akin to OE *wegan* to move, weigh — *more at* **WAY**] 1: very small 2: *diminutive* 2: very early (~ hours of the morning) *syn* see **SMALL**

weed \wɛd/ *n* [ME, fr OE *wēod*; akin to OS *wōd* weed] 1: a: a plant of no value and usu. of rank growth, *esp*: one that tends to overgrow or choke out more desirable plants (2): a weedy growth of plants b: an aquatic plant, *esp*: **SEAWEED** c: (1): **TOBACCO** (2): **MARIJUANA** 2: a: an obnoxious growth, thing, or person (militarism is a tough ~ to kill — *F. S. Oliver*) b: something like a weed in detrimental quality, *esp*: an animal unfit to breed from

weed *vi*: to remove weeds or something harmful *vi* 1: a: to clear of weeds (~ a garden) b: (1): to free from something hurtful or offensive (2): to remove the less desirable portions of: **CULL** 2: to get rid of (something harmful or superfluous) — *often* used with *out*

weed *n* [ME *wede*, fr OE *wēde*, *gewēde*; akin to ON *wið* cloth, clothing, Lith *ausi* to weave] 1: **GARMENT** — *often* used in pl 2: a: dress worn as a sign of mourning (as by a widow) — *usu.* used in pl b: a band of crape worn on a man's hat as a sign of mourning — *usu.* used in pl

weed-er \ˈwɛd-ər/ *n*: one that weeds, *specif*: any of various devices for freeing an area from weeds

weed-less \ˈwɛd-lɪs/ *adj*: free from weeds (a ~ garden)

weedy \ˈwɛd-i/ *adj* 1: abounding with or consisting of weeds (~ pastures) 2: resembling a weed *esp* in rank growth or ready propagation 3: noticeably lean and scrawny: **LANKY** (light carriage with its pair of ~ young horses — *Joseph Hergesheimer*) — *weedy* \-nɛs/ *n*

week \wi:k/ *n* [ME *weke*, fr OE *wicu*, *wucu*; akin to OHG *wehha* week, L *wic* change, alternation, OE *wir* wire — *more at* **WIRE**] 1: a: one of a series of seven-day cycles used in various calendars b: (1): a week beginning with a specified day or containing a specified holiday (the ~ of the 18th) (Easter ~) (2): a week appointed for public recognition of some cause (Fire Prevention Week) 2: a: any seven consecutive days b: a series of regular

working, business, or school days during each seven-day period 3: a time seven days before or after a specified day

week-day \ˈwɛk,-dɛɪ/ *n*: a day of the week except Sunday or some-times except Saturday and Sunday

week-days \-,dɛɪz/ *adv*: on weekdays repeatedly: on any weekday (takes a bus ~)

week-end \ˈwɛk,-kɛnd/ *n*: the end of the week, *specif*: the period between the close of one working or business or school week and the beginning of the next

weekend *vi*: to spend the weekend

weekend bag *n*: a traveling bag of a size to carry clothing and personal articles for a weekend trip — *called also* **weekend case**

week-ender \ˈwɛk,-kɛn-dər/ *n*: one that vacations or visits for a weekend 2: **WEEKEND BAG**

week-ends \ˈwɛk,-kɛn(d)z/ *adv*: on weekends repeatedly: on any weekend (travels ~)

weekly \ˈwɛk-li/ *adv*: every week: once a week: by the week

weekly *adj* 1: occurring, appearing, or done weekly 2: reckoned by the week

weekly *n*, pl **weeklies**: a weekly newspaper or periodical

week-night \ˈwɛk,-nɪt/ *n*: a weekday night

week-nights \-,nɪts/ *adv*: on weeknights repeatedly: on any weeknight

ween \wɛn/ *vi* [ME *wenen*, fr OE *wenan*, akin to ON *wana* to hope, L *venus* lose, charm — *more at* **WIN**] *archaic*: **IMAGINE**
ween-ly *var of* **WENIE**

ween-y \ˈwɛn-ē/ also **ween-sy** \ˈwɛn(t)-sɛ/ *adj* [*wee* + *tiny*]: exceptionally small: **TINY**

weep \wɛp/ *vb* **wept** \wɛpt/, **weeping** [ME *wepen*, fr OE *wēpan*; akin to OHG *wuofan* to weep, OS *lufan* to call to] *vi* 1: to express deep sorrow for *usu* by shedding tears: **BEWAIL** 2: to pour forth (tears) from the eyes 3: to exude (a fluid) slowly: **OOZE** *vi* 1: to express passion (as grief) by shedding tears 2: a: to give off or leak fluid slowly: **OOZE** b: of a fluid: to flow sluggishly or in drops 3: to droop over: **BEND**

weeper \ˈwɛ-pər/ *n* 1: a: one that weeps b: a professional mourner 2: a small statue of a figure in mourning on a funeral monument 3: a badge of mourning worn esp in the 18th and 19th centuries 4: pl: long and flowing side-whiskers

weeping \ˈwɛ-pɪŋ/ *adj* 1: **TEARFUL** 2: **RAINY** 3: having slender pendent branches

weeping willow *n*: an Asiatic willow (*Salix babylonica*) with weeping branches

weepy \ˈwɛ-pi/ *adj*: inclined to weep: **TEARFUL**

weet \wɛt/ *vb* [ME *weten*, alter of *witen* — *more at* **WIT**] *archaic*: **KNOW**

wee-ver \ˈwɛ-vər/ *n* [ONF *wivre* viper — *more at* **WYVERN**]: any of several edible marine percoid fishes (family Trachinidae) with a broad spinose head and venomous spines on the dorsal fin

wee-vil \ˈwɛ-vəl/ *n* [ME *wēvil*, fr OE *wīfel*, akin to OHG *wibil* beetle, OE *wefan* to weave]: any of numerous mostly small beetles (group Rhynchophora) having the head elongated and usu curved downward to form a snout bearing the jaws at the tip and including many very injurious *esp*, as larvae to nuts, fruit, and grain or to living plants — **wee-villed** or **wee-villed** \-vɪld/ *adj* — **wee-villy** or **wee-villy** \-vɪl-i/ *adj*



weevil

weft \wɛft/ *n* [ME, fr OE; akin to ON *veptr* weft, OE *wefan* to weave — *more at* **WEAVE**] 1: **WOOF** 2: a: yarn used for the weft 2: **WEB**, **FABRIC**; also: an article of woven fabric

weft-knit \ˈwɛft-kɪt/ *adj*: produced in machine knitting with the yarns running crosswise or in a circle

weig-el \ˈwi-ʒəl/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Christian E. Weigel 1831 G physician]: any of a genus (*Weigela*) of showy shrubs of the honeysuckle family; *esp*: one (*W. florida*) of China widely grown for its pink or red flowers

weigh \waɪ/ *vb* [ME *wēyan*, fr OE *wegan* to move, carry, weigh — *more at* **WAY**] *vi* 1: to ascertain the heaviness of by or as if by a balance 2: **OUTWEIGH** b: **COUNTERBALANCE** c: to make heavy: **WEIGHT** 3: to consider carefully *esp*, by balancing opposing factors or aspects in order to reach a choice or conclusion: **EVALUATE** 4: to heave up (an anchor) preparatory to sailing 5: to measure or apportion (a definite quantity) on or as if on a scale *vi* 1: a: to have weight or a specified weight b: to register a weight (as on a scale) — *used with* *in* or *out* — compare **WEIGH IN** 2: to merit consideration as important: **COUNT** (evidence will ~ heavily against him) 3: a: to press down with or as if with a heavy weight b: to have a saddening or disheartening effect 4: to weigh anchor *syn* see **CONSIDER** — **weigh-able** \ˈwaɪ-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **weigh-er** *n*

weigh *n* [alter. of *way*]: **WAY** — *used in the phrase under weigh*

weigh down *vi* 1: to cause to bend down: **OVERBURDEN** 2: **OPPRESS**, **DEPRESS**

weigh-in \ˈwaɪ-ɪn/ *n*: an act or instance of weighing in as a contestant *esp* in sport

weigh in \ˈwaɪ-ɪn/ *vi* 1: to have oneself or one's possessions (as baggage) weighed, *esp*: to have oneself weighed in connection with an athletic contest 2: to enter as a participant

weight \waɪt/ *n* [ME *wicht*, *wicht*, fr OE *wiht*, akin to ON *wēit* weight, OE *wegan* to weigh] 1: a: the amount that a thing weighs b: (1): the standard or established amount that a thing should weigh (2): one of the classes into which contestants in a sports event are divided according to body weight (3): **POUNCE** required to be carried by a horse in a handicap race 2: a: a quantity or thing weighing a fixed and usu specified amount b: a heavy object (as a metal ball) thrown, put, or lifted as an athletic exercise or contest 3: a: a unit of weight or mass — *see* **METRIC SYSTEM** table b: a piece of material (as metal) of known specified weight for use in weighing articles c: a system of related units of weight 4: a: something heavy: **LOAD** b: a heavy object to hold or press something down or to counterbalance 5: **BURDEN**, **PRESSURE** b: the quality or state of being ponderous

for taking fish 2: a dam in a stream to raise the water level or divert its flow

weird \ˈwi(ə)r(d)\ *n* [ME *wird*, *werd*, fr. OE *wyrd*, akin to ON *urthr* fate, OE *weorþan* to become — more at **WORTH**] 1: FATE, DESTINY, esp.: ill fortune 2: SOOTHSAYER

weird adj [ˈwiərd] 1: of, relating to, or caused by witchcraft or the supernatural: MAGICAL 2: of strange or extraordinary character: ODD, FANTASTIC — **weird-ly** *adv* — **weird-ness** *n*
syn WEIRD, EERIE, UNCANNY *shared meaning element*: mysteriously strange or fantastic

weird-ly \ˈwi(ə)r(d)-l\ or **weirdy** *n*, *pl* **weird-les**: one that is extraordinarily strange, eccentric, or queer

weirdo \ˈwi(ə)r(d)-j(ə)\ *n*, *pl* **weird-os**: WEIRDIE

Weird Sisters *n* *pl*: PATES

weissenheimer *var* of **WISSENHEIMER**

Weismannism \ˈwi-smə-niz-əm, ˈvi-\ *n*: the theories of heredity proposed by August Weismann stressing particularly the continuity of the germ plasma and the separateness of the germ cells and soma

weke \ˈwek-ə\ *n* [Maori]: any of several flightless New Zealand rails (genus *Gallirallus*)

welch \ˈwelch/, **welcher** *var* of **WELSH**, **WELSHER**

Welch \ˈwelch/ *var* of **WELSH**

wellcome \ˈwel-kəm/ *interj* [ME, alter of *wilcume*, fr. OE, fr. *wilcuma* desirable guest, akin to OHG *willcōmo* desirable guest; prob. both fr. a prehistoric WGmc compound whose constituents are represented by OE *willa*, *wil* desire and by OE *cuma* guest; akin to OE *cuman* to come — more at **WILL**, **COME**] — used to express a greeting to a guest or newcomer upon his arrival

welcome *vr* **wel-cōm-ed**; **wel-cōm-ing** 1: to greet hospitably and with courtesy or cordiality 2: to accept with pleasure the occurrence of (~ danger) — **wel-cōm-er** *n*

welcome adj 1: received gladly into one's presence or companionship (was always ~ in their home) 2: giving pleasure: received with gladness or delight esp. in response to a need (a ~ relief) 3: willingly permitted or admitted (he was ~ to come and go — W. M. Thackeray) 4 — used in the phrase "You're welcome" as a reply to an expression of thanks *syn* see **PLEASANT** *ant* **unwelcome** — **wel-cōm-ly** *adv* — **wel-cōm-ness** *n*

welcome *n*: a greeting or reception upon arrival

weld \ˈweld/ *vb* [alter of obs. *E. well* to *weld*, fr. ME *wellen* to boil, *well*, *weld* *vt*: to become or be capable of being welded — *vr* 1 *a*: to unite (metallic parts) by heating and allowing the metals to flow together or by hammering or compressing with or without previous heating *b*: to unite (plastics) in a similar manner by heating *c*: to repair (as an article) by this method *d*: to produce or create as if by such a process 2 *a*: to unite or reunite closely or intimately — **weld-able** \ˈweld-ə-bəl/ *adj*

weld *n* 1: a welded joint 2: union by welding: the state or condition of being welded

weld-er \ˈweld-ər/ *n*: one that welds *a* *or* **weldor**: one whose work is welding *b*: a machine used in welding

weld-ment \ˈweld(-)mənt/ *n*: a unit formed by welding together an assembly of pieces

welfare \ˈwel-fə(r)-, -fə(r)-\ *n* [ME, fr. the phrase *wel faren* to fare well] 1: the state of doing well esp. in respect to good fortune, happiness, well-being, or prosperity 2. **WELFARE WORK** 3: **RELIEF** 2b

welfare adj 1: of, relating to, or concerned with welfare and esp. with improvement of the welfare of disadvantaged social groups (~ legislation) 2: receiving public welfare benefits (~ mothers)

welfare state *n* 1: a social system based upon the assumption by a political state of primary responsibility for the individual and social welfare of its citizens 2: a nation or state characterized by the operation of the welfare state system

welfare work *n*: organized efforts by a community or organization for the social betterment of a group in society — **welfare worker** *n*

wel-far-ism \ˈwel-fə(r)-iz-əm, -fə(r)-\ *n*: the complex of policies, attitudes, and beliefs associated with the welfare state — **wel-far-ist** \-ist/ *n* *or* *adj*

wel-kin \ˈwel-kən/ *n* [ME, lit., cloud, fr. OE *wolcen*, akin to OHG *wolkan* cloud, OSlav *vlaga* moisture] 1 *a*: the vault of the sky: FIRMAMENT *b*: the celestial abode of God or the gods: HEAVEN 2: the upper atmosphere

well \ˈwel/ *n* [ME *welle*, fr. OE (northern & Midland dial) *welle*, akin to OHG *wella* wave, OE *weallan* to bubble, boil] 1 *a*: an issue of water from the earth: a pool fed by a spring *b*: FOUNTAIN, WELLSRING 2: a pit or hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water 3 *a*: an enclosure in the middle of a ship's hold to protect from damage and facilitate the inspection of the pumps *b*: a compartment in the hold of a fishing boat in which fish are kept alive 4: a shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, or gas 5: an open space extending vertically through floors of a structure 6: a space having a construction or shape suggesting a well for water 7 *a*: something resembling a well in being damp, cool, deep, or dark *b*: a deep vertical hole *c*: a source from which something may be drawn as needed 8: a pronounced minimum of a variable in physics (a potential ~)

well *vb* [ME *wellen*, fr. OE (northern & Midland dial) *wellan* to cause to well, akin to MHG *wellen* to cause to well, OE *weallan* to bubble, boil, L *wolvere* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**] *vi* 1: to rise to the surface and usu. flow forth (tears ~ed from her eyes) 2: to rise to the surface like a flood of liquid (longing ~ed up in his breast) ~ *vt*: to emit in a copious free flow

well *adv* better \ˈbet-ər/, best \ˈbest/ [ME *wel*, fr. OE, akin to OHG *wela* well, OE *wyllan* to wash — more at **WILL**] 1 *a*: in a good or proper manner: JUSTLY, RIGHTLY *b*: satisfactorily with respect to conduct or action (did ~ in math) 2: in a kindly or friendly manner (spoke ~ of your idea) 3 *a*: with skill or aptitude: EXPERTLY (paints ~) *b*: SATISFACTORILY *c*: with good appearance or effect: ELEGANTLY (carried himself ~) 4: with careful or close attention: ATTENTIVELY 5: to a high degree (~

deserved 'he honor) (well-equipped kitchen) 6: FULLY, QUITE (~ worth the price) 7 *a*: in a way appropriate to the facts or circumstances: FITTINGLY, RIGHTLY *b*: in a prudent manner: SENSIBLY — used with *do* 8: in accordance with the occasion or circumstances: NATURALLY (cannot ~ refuse) 9 *a*: as one could wish: FAVORABLY *b*: with material success: ADVANTAGEOUSLY (married ~) 10 *a*: EASILY, READILY (could ~ afford a new car) *b*: in all likelihood: INDEED (it may ~ be true) 11: in a prosperous or affluent manner (he lives ~) 12: to an extent approaching completeness: THOROUGHLY (after being ~ dried with a sponge) 13: without doubt or question: CLEARLY (~ knew the penalty) 14: in a familiar manner (knew her ~) 15: to a large extent or degree: CONSIDERABLY, FAR (~ over a million) — *as well* 1: in addition: ALSO (there were other features as well) 2: to the same extent or degree: as much (open as well to the poor as to the rich) 3: with equivalent or comparable effect (might just as well have stayed home) — *as well as*: and in addition: AND (skillful as well as strong)

well *interj* 1 — used to express surprise or expostulation 2 — used to indicate resumption of a thread of discourse or to introduce a remark

well *adj* 1: being in good standing or favor 2: SATISFACTORY, PLEASING (all's ~ that ends well) 3 *a*: PROSPEROUS, WELL-OFF *b*: being in satisfactory condition or circumstances 4: ADVISABLE, DESIRABLE (it might be ~ for you to leave) 5 *a*: free or recovered from infirmity or disease: HEALTHY (a ~ man) *b*: completely cured or healed (the wound is nearly ~) 6: pleasing or satisfactory in appearance 7: being a cause for thankfulness: FORTUNATE (it is ~ that this has happened) *syn* see **HEALTHY** *ant* **unwell**, **ill** — **well-ness** *n*

well \ˈwel(ə)\, *wel*: we will: we shall

well-advised \ˈwel-əd-ˈvīzd/ *adj* 1: acting with wisdom, wise counsel, or proper deliberation: PRUDENT 2: resulting from, based on, or showing careful deliberation or wise counsel (~ plans)

well-appointed \ˈwel-ə-ˈpɔɪnt-əd/ *adj*: having good and complete equipment: properly fitted out (~ house)

wel-lə-way \ˈwel-ə-ˈwaɪ, -ˈwel-ə-\ *interj* [ME *welaway*, fr. OE *wella-wel*, lit., woe! lol woe!, alter of *wildawa*, fr. *wā woc* + *lā* to + *wā woc* — more at **WOE**] — used to express sorrow or lamentation

well-being \ˈwel-ˈbiːŋ/ *n*: the state of being happy, healthy, or prosperous: WELFARE

well-be-loved \ˈwel-bi-ˈləvd/ *adj* 1: sincerely and deeply loved (my ~ wife) 2: sincerely respected — used in various ceremonial forms of address

well-born \ˈwel-ˈbɔ(r)m/ *adj*: born of good stock either socially or genetically

well-bred \ˈbred/ *adj* 1: having or displaying good breeding: REFINED 2: having a good pedigree (~ swine)

well-con-ditioned \ˈwel-kən-ˈdīsh-ənd/ *adj* 1: characterized by proper disposition, morals, or behavior 2: having a good physical condition: SOUND (a ~ animal)

well-de-fined \ˈwel-di-ˈfīnd/ *adj* 1: having clearly distinguishable limits, boundaries, or features (a ~ scar) 2: clearly stated or described (~ policies)

well-dis-posed \ˈdis-ˈpɔzd/ *adj*: having a good disposition, esp. disposed to be friendly, favorable, or sympathetic

well-done \ˈwel-ˈdɔn/ *adj* 1: nightly or properly performed 2: cooked thoroughly

Weller-ism \ˈwel-ə-riz-əm/ *n* [Sam Weller, witty servant of Mr. Pickwick in the story *Pickwick Papers* (1836-37) by Charles Dickens] an expression of comparison comprising a usu. well-known quotation followed by a facetious sequel (as "every one to his own taste," said the old woman as she kissed the cow")

well-fa-vored \ˈwel-ˈfə-vərd/ *adj*: good-looking: HANDSOME — **well-fa-vored-ness** *n*

well-fixed \ˈfiks/ *adj*: having plenty of money or property

well-found \ˈfaʊnd/ *adj*: fully furnished: properly equipped (a ~ ship)

well-founded \ˈfaʊn-dəd/ *adj*: based on excellent reasoning, information, judgment, or grounds

well-groomed \ˈgruːmd, -ˈgrumd/ *adj* 1: well dressed and scrupulously neat (~ men) 2: made neat, tidy, and attractive down to the smallest details (a ~ lawn)

well-grounded \ˈgraʊn-dəd/ *adj*: having a firm foundation (~ in Latin and Greek)

well-han-dled \ˈhan-dɪd/ *adj* 1: managed or administered efficiently 2: having been handled a great deal (~ goods on a store counter)

well-head \ˈwel-hed/ *n* 1: the source of a spring or a stream 2: principal source: FOUNTAINHEAD 3: the top of or a structure built over a well

well-heeled \ˈhe(ə)ld/ *adj*: having plenty of money: WELL-FIXED

Wellington \ˈwel-ɪŋ-tən/ *n* [Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington] a leather boot having a loose top with the front usu. coming above the knee

well-in-ten-tioned \ˈwel-ɪn-ˈten-ʃənd/ *adj*: WELL-MEANING

well-knit \ˈwel-nɪt/ *adj*: firmly knit (a ~ group), esp.: firmly and strongly constructed, compacted, or framed (a ~ drama)

well-known \ˈnɒn/ *adj*: fully or widely known

well-meaning \ˈmē-nɪŋ/ *adj*: having or based on good intentions (~ but misguided idealists)

well-nigh \ˈniː/ *adv*: ALMOST, NEARLY

well-off \ˈɔf/ *adj* 1: being in easy or affluent circumstances: WELL-TO-DO 2: suggesting prosperity (the house had a sleek ~ look) *syn* see **RICH**

well-or-dered \ˈɔrd-əd/ *adj* 1: having an orderly procedure or arrangement (a ~ household) 2: partially ordered with every subset containing a first element and exactly one of the relationships greater than, equal to, or less than holding for any given pair of elements

well-or-der-ing \ˈɔrd(-ə-)nɪŋ/ *n*: an instance of being well-ordered

well-read \ˈred/ *adj*: well informed or deeply versed through reading (~ in history)

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES¹

UNIT	ABBR OR SYMBOL	EQUIVALENTS IN OTHER UNITS OF SAME SYSTEM	METRIC EQUIVALENT
WEIGHT <i>avoirdupois</i>			
ton			
short ton		20 short hundredweight, 2000 pounds	0.907 metric tons
long ton		20 long hundredweight, 2240 pounds	1.016 metric tons
hundredweight	cwt		
short hundredweight		100 pounds, 0.05 short tons	45.359 kilograms
long hundredweight		112 pounds, 0.05 long tons	50.802 kilograms
pound	lb or lb av also #	16 ounces, 7000 grains	0.453 kilograms
ounce	oz or oz av	16 drams, 437.5 grains	28.349 grams
dram	dr or dr av	27.343 grains, 0.0625 ounces	1.771 grams
grain	gr	0.036 drams, 0.002285 ounces	0.0648 grams
WEIGHT <i>troy</i>			
pound	lb t	12 ounces, 240 pennyweight, 5760 grains	0.373 kilograms
ounce	oz t	20 pennyweight, 480 grains	31.103 grams
pennyweight	dwt also pwt	24 grains, 0.05 ounces	1.555 grams
grain	gr	0.042 pennyweight, 0.002083 ounces	0.0648 grams
WEIGHT <i>apothecaries'</i>			
pound	lb ap	12 ounces, 5760 grains	0.373 kilograms
ounce	oz ap or $\overline{\text{S}}$	8 drams, 480 grains	31.103 grams
dram	dr ap or $\overline{\text{S}}$	3 scruples, 60 grains	3.887 grams
scruple	s ap or $\overline{\text{S}}$	20 grains, 0.333 drams	1.295 grams
grain	gr	0.05 scruples, 0.002083 ounces, 0.0166 drams	0.0648 grams
CAPACITY <i>U.S. liquid measure</i>			
gallon	gal	4 quarts (231 cubic inches)	3.785 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (57.75 cubic inches)	0.946 liters
pint	pt	4 gills (28.875 cubic inches)	0.473 liters
gill	gi	4 fluidounces (7.218 cubic inches)	118.291 milliliters
fluidounce	fl oz or $\overline{\text{f}} \overline{\text{S}}$	8 fluidrams (1.804 cubic inches)	29.573 milliliters
fluidram	fl dr or $\overline{\text{f}} \overline{\text{S}}$	60 minims (0.225 cubic inches)	3.696 milliliters
minim	min or $\overline{\text{m}}$	$\frac{1}{60}$ fluidram (0.003759 cubic inches)	0.061610 milliliters
CAPACITY <i>U.S. dry measure</i>			
bushel	bu	4 pecks (2150.42 cubic inches)	35.238 liters
peck	pk	8 quarts (537.603 cubic inches)	8.809 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (67.200 cubic inches)	1.101 liters
pint	pt	$\frac{1}{2}$ quart (33.600 cubic inches)	0.550 liters
CAPACITY <i>British Imperial liquid and dry measure</i>			
bushel	bu	4 pecks (2219.36 cubic inches)	0.036 cubic meters
peck	pk	2 gallons (554.84 cubic inches)	0.009 cubic meters
gallon	gal	4 quarts (277.420 cubic inches)	4.545 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (69.355 cubic inches)	1.136 liters
pint	pt	4 gills (34.678 cubic inches)	568.26 cubic centimeters
gill	gi	5 fluidounces (8.669 cubic inches)	142.066 cubic centimeters
fluidounce	fl oz or $\overline{\text{f}} \overline{\text{S}}$	8 fluidrams (1.7339 cubic inches)	28.416 cubic centimeters
fluidram	fl dr or $\overline{\text{f}} \overline{\text{S}}$	60 minims (0.216734 cubic inches)	3.5316 cubic centimeters
minim	min or $\overline{\text{m}}$	$\frac{1}{60}$ fluidram (0.003612 cubic inches)	0.059194 cubic centimeters
LENGTH			
mile	mi	5280 feet, 320 rods, 1760 yards	1.609 kilometers
rod	rd	5.50 yards, 16.5 feet	5.029 meters
yard	yd	3 feet, 36 inches	0.9144 meters
foot	ft or'	12 inches, 0.333 yards	30.480 centimeters
inch	in or"	0.083 feet, 0.027 yards	2.540 centimeters
AREA			
square mile	sq mi or m ²	640 acres, 102,400 square rods	2.590 square kilometers
acre		4840 square yards, 43,560 square feet	0.405 hectares, 4047 square meters
square rod	sq rd or rd ²	30.25 square yards, 0.006 acres	25.293 square meters
square yard	sq yd or yd ²	1296 square inches, 9 square feet	0.836 square meters
square foot	sq ft or ft ²	144 square inches, 0.111 square yards	0.093 square meters
square inch	sq in or in ²	0.007 square feet, 0.00077 square yards	6.451 square centimeters
VOLUME			
cubic yard	cu yd or yd ³	27 cubic feet, 46,656 cubic inches	0.765 cubic meters
cubic foot	cu ft or ft ³	1728 cubic inches, 0.0370 cubic yards	0.028 cubic meters
cubic inch	cu in or in ³	0.00058 cubic feet, 0.000021 cubic yards	16.387 cubic centimeters

¹ For U.S. equivalents of metric units see Metric System table

c : CORPULENCE **6** **a** : relative heaviness **b** : the force with which a body is attracted toward the earth or a celestial body by gravitation and which is equal to the product of the mass by the local gravitational acceleration **7** **a** : the relative importance or authority accorded something **b** : measurable influence esp. upon others **8** : overpowering force **9** : the quality (as lightness) that makes a fabric or garment suitable for a particular use or season — often used in combination (summer-weight) **10** : a numerical coefficient assigned to an item to express its relative importance in a frequency distribution *syn* see IMPORTANCE, INFLUENCE

weight *v* **1** **a** : to load or make heavy with or as if with a weight **b** : to increase in heaviness by adding an ingredient **2** : to oppress with a burden (*ved* down with cares) **3** **a** : WEIGH **1** **b** : to feel the weight of **HEFT** **4** : to assign a statistical weight to **5** : to cause to incline in a particular direction by manipulation (the tax structure which was *ved* so heavily in favor of the upper classes — A. S. Link) **6** : to shift the burden of weight upon

weighted *adj* **1** : made heavy : LOADED (*~* silk) **2** **a** : having a statistical weight attached **b** : compiled from weighted data (*~* arithmetic mean)

weightless \ˈwāt-ləs/ *adj* : having little weight : lacking apparent gravitational pull — **weightlessly** *adv* — **weightlessness** *n*

weight lifter *n* : one that lifts barbells in competition or as an exercise — **weight lifting** *n*

weight man *n* : an athlete who competes in any of the field events in which a weight is thrown or put

weighty \ˈwāt-ē/ *adj* **weightier** ; **est** **1** **a** : of much importance or consequence : MOMENTOUS **b** : SOLEMN **2** **a** : weighing a considerable amount **b** : heavy in proportion to its bulk (*~* metal)

3 : POWERFUL TELLING (*~* arguments) *syn* see HEAVY — **weightily** \ˈwāt-ē-ē/ *adv* — **weightiness** \ˈwāt-ē-nəs/ *n*

wei-ma-ra-nar \vi-ma-ˈrān-ər, wi-, vi-ma-, ˈwi-/ *n* [G, fr. Weimar, Germany] : any of a German breed of large gray short-haired sporting dogs

weir \ˈwē-ər, ˈwē-nē, ˈwīn-ē/ *var* of WIENER

weir \ˈwā(ə)r, ˈwē(ə)r, ˈwī(ə)r/ *n* [ME *were*, fr. OE *wer*; akin to ON *wer* fishing place, OHG *weren*, *werren* to defend, L *aperire* to open, *operire* to close; cover] **1** : a fence or enclosure set in a waterway

a about **°** kitten or further **a** back **ā** bake **ā** cot, cart
ai out **ch** chm **e** less **ē** easy **g** gift **i** trip **i** life
j joke **q** sing **ō** flow **ō** flaw **oi** coin **th** thin **th** this
ū loot **u** foot **y** yet **yā** few **yu** furious **zh** vision

West-phal-ian ham \wɛst(-)fəl-yən-, -fə-lē-ən- n [*Westphalia*, Germany]: a ham of distinctive flavor produced by smoking with juniper brush

West Saxon n 1: a native or inhabitant of the West Saxon kingdom 2: a dialect of Old English used as the chief literary dialect in pre-Conquest England

west-southwest n: a compass point that is two points south of due west: S67°30'W

westward \wɛst-wərd/ *adv or adj*: toward the west — **west-wards** \-wərdz/ *adv*

westward n: westward direction or part (sail to the ~)

wet \wɛt/ *adj*: **wet-ter**, **wet-ter** [ME, partly fr pp of *weten* to wet & partly fr OE *wæt* wet, akin to ON *witr* wet, OE *wæter* water] 1 a: consisting of, containing, covered with, or soaked with liquid (as water) b of natural gas: containing appreciable quantities of readily condensable hydrocarbons 2: **RAINY** 3: still moist enough to smudge or smear (~ paint) 4 a: **DRUNK** (a ~ driver) b (1): permitting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor (a ~ county) (2): advocating a policy of permitting such traffic (a ~ candidate) 6: preserved in liquid 6: employing or done by means of or in the presence of water or other liquid (~ extraction of copper) — **wet-ly** *adv* — **wet-ness** *n*

syn WET, DAMP, DANK, MOIST, HUMID *shared meaning element*: more or less covered with or permeated by liquid *ant* dry — all wet: completely wrong: in error — wet behind the ears: IMMATURE, INEXPERIENCED

wet n 1: WATER, also: MOISTURE, WETNESS 2: rainy weather: RAIN 3: an advocate of a policy of permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors

wet vb *wet or wet-ting*; **wet-ting** [ME *weten*, fr OE *wētan*, fr *wētan*, *adj*] *vi*: 1: to make wet 2: to urinate in or on ~ *vi*: to become wet — **wet one's whistle**: to take a drink esp of liquor **wet-back** \wɛt-bæk/ *n*: a Mexican who enters the U.S. illegally (as by wading the Rio Grande)

wet-blanket *vi*: to quench or dampen with or as if with a wet blanket: **DEPRESS**

wet blanket n: one who quenches or dampens enthusiasm or pleasure

wet down *vi*: to dampen by sprinkling with water

wet dream n: an erotic dream culminating in orgasm and in the male accompanied by seminal emission

wether \wɛθ-ər/ *n* [ME, *ram*, fr OE, akin to OHG *widar* ram, L *vitulus* calf, *vetulus*, Gk *etos* year]: a male sheep castrated before sexual maturity

wet-land \wɛt-land-, -lənd/ *n*: land or areas (as tidal flats or swamps) containing much soil moisture — *usu.* used in pl

wet mop n: a long-handled mop for cleaning floors with water

wet-nurse *vi*: 1: to act as wet nurse to 2: to give constant and often excessive care to

wet nurse n: one that cares for and suckles young not her own

wet suit n: a close-fitting suit made of material (as sponge rubber) that water will go through but that retains body heat and worn (as by a skin diver) esp in cold water

wet-ta-bility \wɛt-ə-'bil-ə-ti/ *n*: the quality or state of being wettable: the degree to which something can be wet

wet-table \wɛt-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being wetted

wet-ter \wɛt-ər/ *n*: one that wets, also: **WETTING AGENT**

wetting agent n: a substance that by becoming adsorbed prevents a surface from being repellent to a wetting liquid and is used esp in mixing solids with liquids or spreading liquids on surfaces

wet-tish \wɛt-ish/ *adj*: somewhat wet: **MOIST**

wet wash n: laundry returned damp and not ironed

we've (J)wɛv/ *we have*

Wex abbr Wexford

WFTU abbr World Federation of Trade Unions

WGA abbr Writers Guild of America

wh abbr 1 white 2 white

WH abbr watt-hour

whack \hwæk, 'wæk/ *vb* [prob imit.] *vi* 1 a: to strike with a smart or resounding blow b: to cut with or as if with a whack: **CHOP** 2 *chiefly Brit*: to get the better of: **DEFEAT** ~ *vi*: to strike a smart or resounding blow — **whacker** *n*

whack n 1: a smart or resounding blow; also: the sound of or as if of such a blow 2: **PORTION**, **SHAKE** 3: **CONDITION**, esp: proper working order 4 a: an opportunity or attempt to do something b: a single action or occasion (borrowed \$50 all at once)

whack-ling \hwæk-ɪŋ, 'wæk-/ *adj*: very large • **WHOPPING**

whack up *vi*: to divide into shares

whacky \hwæk-i, 'wæk-/ *var* of **WACKY**

whale \hwɑ(ə)l, 'wɑ(ə)l/ *n*, *pl* **whales** often *attrib* [ME, fr OE *hwæl*, akin to OHG *hwāl* whale] 1 or *pl* **whale**: an aquatic mammal (order Cetacea) that superficially resembles a large fish and is valued commercially for its oil, flesh, and sometimes whalebone, esp: one of the larger members of this group 2: one that is impressive esp in size (a ~ of a difference)



whale 1

used by whalers for hunting whales 2: a long narrow rowboat or motorboat that is sharp and rounded at both ends in the manner of the original whaleboats and is often carried by warships and merchant ships

whale-bone \-bɒn/ *n* 1: a horny substance found in two rows of plates from 2 to 12 feet long attached along the upper jaw of whalebone whales and used esp to stiffen stays or fans 2: an article made of whalebone

whalebone whale n: any of various usu. large whales (suborder Mysticeti) having whalebone instead of teeth — compare **TOOTHED WHALE**

whaler \hwā-lər, 'wā-/ *n* 1: a person or ship engaged in whale fishing 2: **WHALEBOAT** 2

whal-ling \-lɪŋ/ *n*: the occupation of catching and extracting commercial products from whales

wham \hwam, 'wam/ *n* [imit.] 1: the loud sound of a hard impact 2: a solid blow

wham vb **whammed**; **wham-ming** *vi*: to propel, strike, or beat so as to produce a loud impact ~ *vi*: to hit or explode with a loud impact

wham-my \hwam-ē, 'wam-/ *n*, *pl* **whammies** (prob fr 'wham) 1 a: a supernatural power bringing bad luck b: a magic curse or spell 2: a potent force or attack, *specif*: a paralyzing or lethal blow

whang \hwan, 'wan/ *n* [alter of ME *thong*, *thwang*] 1 *dial* a: **THONG** b: **RAWHIDE** 2 *Brit*: a large piece: **CHUNK**

whang vi 1 *dial*: **BEAT**, **THRASH** 2: to propel or strike with force ~ *vi*: to beat or work with force or violence

whang n [imit.] a: a loud sharp vibrant or resonant sound

whang vi: to make a whang ~ *vi*: to strike with a whang

whan-gee \hwan-'gē, wan-/ *n* [prob fr Chin (Pek) *huang* 黄, fr *huang* 黄 yellow + *ji* 竹 bamboo cane] 1: any of several Chinese bamboos (genus *Phyllostachys*) 2: a walking stick or riding crop of whangee

whap \hwap, 'wap/ *var* of **WHOP**

wharf \hwɔrf, 'wɔrf/ *n*, *pl* **wharves** \hwɔrvz, 'wɔrvz/ *also* **wharfs** [ME, fr OE *hwearf* embankment, wharf, akin to OE *hwearfan* to turn, OHG *hwerban*, Gk *karpas* wrist] 1: a structure built along or at an angle from the shore of navigable waters so that ships may lie alongside to receive and discharge cargo and passengers 2 *obs*: the bank of a river or the shore of the sea

wharf-age \hwɔrf-ɪj, 'wɔrf-/ *n* 1 a: the provision or the use of a wharf b: the handling or stowing of goods on a wharf 2: the charge for the use of a wharf 3: the wharf accommodations of a place: **WHARVES**

wharf-ing-er \-fɪŋ-ər/ *n* [irreg fr *wharfage*]: the operator or manager of a commercial wharf

wharf-mas-ter \hwɔrf-mas-ər, 'wɔrf-/ *n*: the manager of a wharf

what \(')hwæt, (')hwæt, (')wat, (')wæt/ *pron* [ME, fr OE *hwæt*, neut of *hwā* who — more at **WHO**] 1 a (1) — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the identity, nature, or value of an object or matter (~ is this) (~ is wealth without friends) (~ does he earn) (~ hath God wrought) (2) — often used to ask for repetition of an utterance or part of an utterance not properly heard or understood (you said ~) b (1) *archaic*: who 1 — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the identity of a person (2) — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the character, nature, occupation, position, or role of a person (~ do you think I am, a fool) (~ is she, that all our swains commend her — Shak) c — used as an exclamation expressing surprise or excitement and frequently introducing a question (~, no breakfast!)

d — used in expressions directing attention to a statement that the speaker is about to make (you know ~) e — used at the end of a question to express inquiry about additional possibilities (is it raining, or snowing, or ~) f *chiefly Brit* — used at the end of an utterance as a form of tag question (a clever play, ~) 2 *chiefly* **substand** • THAT 1, WHICH 3, WHO 3: that which: the one or ones that (no income but ~ he gets from his writings) — sometimes used in reference to a clause or phrase that is yet to come or is not yet complete (gave also, ~ is more valuable, understanding)

4 a: **WHATEVER** la (say ~ you will) b *obs*: **WHOEVER** — **what** for 1: for what purpose or reason: **WHY** — *usu.* used with the other words of a question between *what* and *for* (what did you do that for) except when used alone 2: punishment esp. by blows or by a sharp reprimand (gave him what for in violent Spanish — *New Yorker*) — **what have you** • **what not** (novels, plays, short stories, travelogues, and what have you — Haldeen Braddy)

— **what if** 1: what will or would be the result if 2: what does it matter if — **what it takes**: the qualities or resources needed for success or for attainment of a goal — **what not**: any of various other things that might also be mentioned (paper clips, pins, and what not) — **what of** 1: what is the situation with respect to 2: what importance can be assigned to — **what's what**: the true state of things (knows what's what when it comes to fashion) — **what though** • **what does it matter if** (what though the rose have prickles, yet 'tis plucked — Shak)

what adv [ME, fr OE *hwæt*, fr *hwæt*, *pron*] 1 *obs*: **WHY** 2: in what respect: **HOW** (~ does he care) 3 — used to introduce prepositional phrases in parallel construction or a prepositional phrase that expresses cause and *usu.* has more than one object, used principally before phrases beginning with *with* (~ with unemployment and high prices) (~ with the war, ~ with the sweat, ~ with the gallows, and ~ with poverty, I am custom-shrunk — Shak)

what adj ['hwat] a — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the identity, nature, or value of a person, object, or matter (~ minerals do we export) b: how remarkable or striking for good or bad qualities — used esp in exclamatory utterances and dependent clauses (~ mountains) (remember ~ fun we had) (~ a suggestion) (~ a charming girl) 2 a (1): **WHATEVER** la (2): **ANY** (ornament of ~ description soever) b: the that: as much or as many as (rescued ~ survivors they found)

what-ev-er \hwat-'ev-ər, wāt-, (')hwat-/ *pron* 1 a: anything or everything that (take ~ you want) b: no matter what c

2 whale vi **whaled**, **whal-ing**: to engage in whale fishing

3 whale vi **whaled**, **whaling** [long unknown] 1: **LASH** **THRASH** 2: to strike or hit vigorously 3: to defeat soundly

whale-back \hwɑ(ə)l-, 'bæk, 'wɑ(ə)l-/ *n*: something shaped like the back of a whale, *specif*: a freight steamer with a convex upper deck

whale-boat \-bɔt/ *n* 1: a long narrow rowboat made with both ends sharp and raking, often steered with an oar, and formerly

well-rounded \wɛl-'raʊn-dəd/ *adj*: fully or broadly developed: as a: having a broad educational background (a ~ gentleman) b: COMPREHENSIVE (a ~ program of activities)

well-set \wɛl-'set/ *adj*: 1: well or firmly established (~ in his own values — William Johnson) 2: strongly built (a ~ young man)

well-spoken \wɛl-'spɔkən/ *adj*: 1: speaking well, fitly, or courteously 2: spoken with propriety (~ words)

well-spring \wɛl-'sprɪŋ/ *n*: 1: a source of continual supply 2: FOUNTAINHEAD

well-taken \wɛl-'tɛkən/ *adj*: WELL-ROUNDED, JUSTIFIABLE (his chief and ~ point)

well-thought-of \wɛl-'thɔt-əv, -lɪv/ *adj*: being of good repute

well-timed \wɛl-'tɪmd/ *adj*: happening at an opportune moment: 1: TIMELY (a ~ announcement)

well-to-do \wɛl-'tə-du/ *adj*: having more than adequate financial resources: PROSPEROUS (a ~ family) *syn* see RICH

well-turned \wɛl-'tɜrnd/ *adj*: 1: symmetrically shaped or rounded: 2: SHAPELY 3: concisely and appropriately expressed (a ~ phrase) 3: expertly rounded or turned (a ~ column)

well-wisher \wɛl-'wɪʃ-ər, -wɪʃ-ə/ *n*: one that wishes well to another — **well-wishing** \-ɪŋ/ *adj* or *n*

well-worn \wɛl-'wɔrn, -wɔ(ɹ)m/ *adj*: 1: a: having been much used or worn (a ~ shoe) b: made trite by overuse: HACKNEYED (a ~ quotation) 2: worn well or properly (~ honors)

Welsch \wɛlz-'bɛk, -bɪk/ *trademark* — used for a burner for producing gaslight by the combustion of a mixture of air and gas or vapor to heat to incandescence a gas mantle or for the mantle used with such a burner

welsh \wɛlʃ, wɛlʃ/ *vi* [prob. fr. *Welsh*, *adj*]: 1: to avoid payment — used with *on* (~ed on his debts) 2: to break one's word: to go back on (~ed on his promises) — **welsh-er** *n*

Welsh \wɛlʃə əl 'wɛlʃ/ *n* [ME *Walsche*, *Welſe*, fr. *waltisch*, *welisch*, *adj*, *Welsh*, fr. OE (northern & Midland dial) *wællisc*, *welisc* *Celtic*, *Welsh*, *forſeign*, fr. OE *Wealh* *Celtic*, *Welshman*, *forſeign*, of *Celtic* origin, akin to the source of *L. Volcae*, a *Celtic* people of southeastern Gaul] *pl* *in constr.* the natives or inhabitants of Wales 2: the *Celtic* language of the Welsh people 3: a breed of cattle or of swine developed in Wales — **Welsh** *adj*

Welsh cor-gi \-'kɔr-'gɛ/ *n* [W *cor-gi*, fr. *cor* *dwarf* + *ci* *dog*]: a short-legged long-backed dog with foxy head that is known in two varieties of Welsh origin

Welshman \-'mɛn/ *n*: a native or inhabitant of Wales

Welsh rabbit *n*: melted often seasoned cheese poured over toast or crackers

Welsh rare-bit \-'rɛ(ə)-'bat, -'rɛ(ə)-'n/ *n* [by alter]: **WELSH RABBIT**

Welsh springer spaniel *n*: any of a Welsh breed of red and white or orange and white small-eared springer spaniels

Welsh terrier *n*: any of a breed of wiry-coated terriers resembling airedales but smaller and developed in Wales for hunting

Welsh-woman \wɛlʃ-,wɪm-ən/ *also* 'wɛlʃ-ə/ *n*: a female native or inhabitant of Wales

welt \wɛlt/ *n* [ME *welte*]: 1: a strip between a shoe sole and upper through which they are stitched or stapled together 2: a doubled edge, strip, insert, or seam (as on a garment) for ornament or reinforcement 3: a ridge or lump raised on the body usu. by a blow b: a heavy blow

welt *vt*: 1: to furnish with a welt 2: a: to raise a welt on the body of b: to hit hard

welt-an-schau-ung \wɛl-,tʃən-,ʃaʊ-ŋ, -tʃən-/ *n*, *pl* *weltanschau-ungen* \-ŋ/ or *welt-an-schau-ung-en* \-ŋ-/ *often* *cap* [G, fr. *welt* *world* + *anschauung* *view*]: a comprehensive conception or apprehension of the world esp. from a specific standpoint

welter \wɛl-'tɜr/ *vi* **wel-tered**; **wel-ter-ling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME *wel-teren*, akin to MD *wel-teren* to roll, OHG *walzan*, *L. volvere* — more at VOLUBLE] 1: a: WRITHE, TOSS, also: WALLOW b: to rise and fall or toss about in or with waves 2: to become deeply sunk, soaked, or involved 3: to be in turmoil

welter *n*: 1: a state of wild disorder: TURMOIL 2: a chaotic mass or jumble (a bewildering ~ of data)

welter *n* [prob. fr. *welt*]: **WELTERWEIGHT**

welter-weight \wɛl-'tɜr-,wɛlt-/ *n* [*welter*]: a boxer who weighs more than 135 but not more than 147 pounds

welt-schmerz \wɛlt-'ʃmɛr(ə)ts/ *n*, *often* *cap* [G, fr. *welt* *world* + *schmerz* *pain*]: 1: mental depression or apathy caused by comparison of the actual state of the world with an ideal state 2: a mood of sentimental sadness

wenn \wɛn/ *n* [ME *wenn*, fr. OE; akin to MLG *wenne* *wen*]: a cyst formed by obstruction of a sebaceous gland and filled with sebaceous material

wen *n* [OE]: a rune adopted into the Old English alphabet with the value of Modern English *w*

wench \wɛnʃ/ *n* [ME *wenche*, short for *wenche* *child*, fr. OE *wenec*; akin to OHG *winchan* to stagger — more at WOMAN] 1: a young woman: GIRL b: a female servant 2: a lewd woman: PROSTITUTE

wench *vt*: to consort with lewd women; esp: to practice fornication — **wench-er** *n*

wend \wɛnd/ *vb* [ME *wenden*, fr. OE *wendan*; akin to OHG *wenten* to turn, OE *windan* to twist — more at WIND] *vi*: to direct one's course: TRAVEL ~ *vi*: to proceed on (one's way) DIRECT

Wend \wɛnd/ *n* [G *Wende*, fr. OHG *Winida*; akin to OE *Winedas*, *pl*, *Wends*]: a member of a Slavic people of eastern Germany

Wendish \wɛn-'dɪʃ/ *adj*: of or relating to the Wends or their language

Wendish *n*: the West Slavic language of the Wends

went [ME, past & pp. of *wenden*] *past* of *go*



Welsh cor-gi

went-to-trap \wɛnt-'tɪ-,trɒp/ *n* [D *wenteltrap* winding stair, fr. MD *wendeltrappe* fr. *wendel* turning + *trappe* stairs] any of a family (Epitonilidae) of marine snails with usu. white shells, also: one of the shells

went past of WEEP

were [ME *were* (suppletive sing. past subj.) & 2d sing. past indic. of *be* to *be*], *were*n (suppletive past pl. of *be* to *be*), fr. OE *wēre* (sing. past subj.) & 2d sing. past indic. of *wesan* to *be*], *wērōn* (past pl. indic. of *wesan*), *wēren* (past pl. subj. of *wesan*) — more at WAS] *past* 2d sing. past pl. or past subjunctive of *be*

were \wɛr(ə), 'wɛr-,wɛr-/ *we* are

were-not \wɛr-'nɔt, 'wɛr-'nɔt-/ *we* are not

were-wolf \wɛr-'wɔlf, 'wɛr-/ *wolf* *n*, *pl* *were-wolves* \-'wɔlvz/ [ME, fr. OE *werwulf*, akin to OHG *werwolf* *werewolf*, both fr. a prehistoric WGmc compound whose constituents are represented by OE *wer* man and by OE *wulf* wolf — more at VIL-LE WOLF]: a person transformed into a wolf or capable of assuming a wolf's form: LYCANTHROPE

wer-gild \wɛr-'gɪld/ or **wer-geld** \-'gɛld/ *n* [ME *wergeld*, fr. OE, akin to OHG *wergild* *wergild*, both fr. a prehistoric WGmc compound whose constituents are represented by OE *wer* man and by OE *geld*, *geld* payment, tribute — more at GELD]: the value set in Anglo-Saxon and Germanic law upon the life of a man in accordance with his rank and paid as compensation to the kindred or lord of a slain person

wert \wɛrt/ *archaic* *past* 2d sing of *be*

wes-keit \wɛs-'kɛt/ *n* [alter. of *walstcoat*]: VEST 2a

Wesley-an-ism \wɛs-'lɛ-ə-nɪz-əm/ *also* 'wɛz-/ *n*: METHODISM 1; *specif.* the system of Arminian Methodism taught by John Wesley — **Wesley-en** \-ɪ-ən/ *adj* or *n*

west \wɛst/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *westar* to the west and *west* to L *vesper* evening, GK *hesperos*]: to, toward, or in the west

west *adj*: 1: situated toward or at the west (the ~ exit) 2: coming from the west (a ~ wind)

west *n*: 1: the general direction of sunset: the direction to the left of one facing north b: the place on the horizon where the sun sets when it is near one of the equinoxes c: the compass point directly opposite to east 2 *cap* a: regions or countries lying to the west of a specified or implied point of orientation b: the noncommunist countries of Europe and America 3: the end of a church opposite the chancel 4 *often* *cap* a: the one of four positions at 90-degree intervals that lies to the west or to the left of South b: a person (as a bridge player) occupying this position in the course of a specified activity

west-bound \wɛs-(t)-'baʊnd/ *adj*: traveling or headed west

west by north: a compass point one point north of due west: N78°45'W

west by south: a compass point one point south of due west: S78°45'W

west-er \wɛs-'tɜr/ *vi* **west-ered**; **west-er-ling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME *westeren*, fr. *west*]: to turn or move westward (the half moon ~s low — A. E. Housman)

west-er *n* [wɛst]: a westerly wind, esp: a storm from the west

west-er-ly \wɛs-'tɜr-/ *adj* or *adv* [obs. *wester* (western)]: 1: situated toward or belonging to the west (the ~ end of the farm) 2: coming from the west (a ~ breeze)

west-er-ly *n*, *pl* *lies*: a wind from the west

west-ern \wɛs-'tɜrn/ *adj* [ME *westerne*, fr. OE, akin to OHG *westron* western, OE *west*] 1 *cap*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated West as a: steeped in or stemming from the Greco-Roman traditions b: of or relating to the noncommunist countries of Europe and America c: of or relating to the American West 2 a: lying toward the west b: coming from the west (~ wind) 3 *cap*: of or relating to the Roman Catholic or Protestant segment of Christianity (*Western* liturgies) — **west-ern-most** \-'mɔst/ *adj*

western *n*: 1: one that is produced in or characteristic of a western region and esp the western U.S. 2 *often* *cap*: a novel, story, motion picture, or broadcast dealing with life in the western U.S. esp during the latter half of the 19th century

West-er-n \wɛs-'tɜr-/ *n*: 1: a native or inhabitant of the West, esp: a native or resident of the western part of the U.S. 2: one advocating the adoption of western European culture esp in 19th century Russia

western hemisphere *n*: the half of the earth comprising No and So America and surrounding waters

West-ern-iza-tion \wɛs-'tɜr-nə-'zɪ-shən/ *n*, *often* *cap*: conversion to or adoption of western traditions or techniques

west-er-nize \wɛs-'tɜr-nɪz/ *vb* **west-er-nized**; **west-er-niz-ing** *vi*: to imbue with qualities native to or associated with a western region and esp the noncommunist countries of Europe and America ~ *vi*: to become westernized

western saddle *n*, *often* *cap* W: STOCK SADDLE

West Germanic *n*: a subdivision of the Germanic languages including English, Frisian, Dutch, and German — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES *table*

West Highland *n* (fr. *West Highlands*, western part of the Highlands of Scotland): any of a breed of small very hardy beef cattle from the Highlands of Scotland

West Highland white terrier *n*: a small white long-coated dog of a breed developed in Scotland

west-ling \wɛs-'lɪŋ/ *n*: westerly progress: a going westward

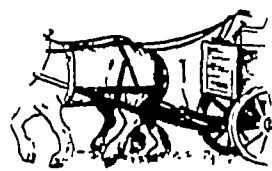
Westm abbr: 1 Westmeath 2 Westmorland

west-northwest *n*: a compass point that is two points north of due west: N67°30'W

a about o kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
 u out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke y sing o flow o flaw o cotn th thin th this
 i foot o foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

circumstances, or respect (~ does this plan lead) (~ is he wrong)
2 where *conj*: HERE THERE (lo, ~ it comes again —Shak.)
2 whereat *conj*: **1** a: at, in, or to what place (knows ~ the house) b: at, in, or to what situation, position, direction, circumstances, or respect (shows ~ the plan leads) **2**: WHEREVER (goes ~ he likes) **3** a: at, in, or to which place (the town ~ she lives) b: at or in which (has reached the size ~ traffic is a problem) **4** a: at, in, or to the place at, in, or to which (stay ~ you are) (send him away ~ he'll forget) b: in a case, situation, or respect in which (outstanding ~ endurance is called for)
2 where *hw(e)ɑ(r), hw(a)ɑ(r), w(e)ɑ(r), w(a)ɑ(r) n*: PLACE, LOCATION (the ~ and the how of the accident) **2**: what place, source, or cause (~ is he from)
1 whereabouts *\-ə-,bɑ:ts/ also whereabout* *\-ə-,bɑ:t/ adv* [ME. *whereabouts* (fr. *where* *about* + *-s*, adv. suffix) & *where* *about*, fr. *where*, *where* *where* + *about*, *about* *about* — more at *WHENCE*]: about where: near what place (~ is the house)
2 whereabouts *also whereabout* *conj*: **1** obs: on what business or errand **2**: near what place: WHERE (know ~ he lives)
2 whereabouts *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr.* *also whereabouts*: the place or general locality where a person or thing is (his present ~ are a secret)
1 wher-as *\hw(e)-ɑz, hwɑ-, wer-, war-, (j)(h)wɔr-/ conj* [ME. *where as*, fr. *where* + *as*] **1**: in view of the fact that: SINCE — used esp. to introduce a preamble **2** a: while on the contrary b: ALTHOUGH
2 wher-as *n*: **1**: an introductory statement of a formal document: PREAMBLE **2**: a conditional or qualifying statement
where-at *\-ə:t/ conj*: **1**: at or toward which **2**: in consequence of which: WHEREUPON
1 where-by *\hw(e)ɑ(r)-bi, hw(a)ɑ(r), w(e)ɑ(r), w(a)ɑ(r), (j)(h)wɔr-/ conj*: by, through, or in accordance with which
2 whereby *adv.* obs: by that: HOW
1 where-for *\hw(e)ɑ(r)-fɔ(r), hw(a)ɑ(r), w(e)ɑ(r), w(a)ɑ(r), -fɔ(r) adv* [ME. *wherefor*, *wherefor*, fr. *where*, *where* + *for*, *fore* for] **1**: for what reason or purpose: WHY **2**: THEREFORE
2 wherefore *n*: an answer or statement giving an explanation: REASON (wants to know the whys and ~s)
where-from *\-frɔm, -frɑm/ conj*: from which
1 where-in *\hw(e)-ɪn, hwɑ-, wer-, war-, (j)(h)wɔr-/ adv*: in what: in what particular or respect (~ was he wrong)
2 wherein *conj*: **1** a: in which: WHERE (the city ~ he lives) b: during which **2**: in what way: HOW (showed him ~ he was wrong)
where-in-to *\-ɪn-ɪn-ɪn, -ɪn-ɪn/ conj*: into which
1 where-of *\-ɔv, -ɔv/ conj*: **1**: of what (knows ~ she speaks) **2** a: of which (books ~ the best are lost) b: of whom **3** archaic: with or by which
2 whereof *adv.* archaic: of what (~ are you made —Shak.)
1 where-on *\-ɔn, -ən/ conj*: **1** archaic: on what (tell me ~ the likelihood depends —Shak.) **2**: on which (the base ~ it rests)
2 whereon *adv.* archaic: on what (~ do you look —Shak.)
where-so-ever *\hw(e)-sɔ-, wev-ɑr, hwɑ-, wer-, war-/ conj*, archaic: WHEREVER
where-through *\hw(e)ɑ(r)-θru, hw(a)ɑ(r), w(e)ɑ(r), w(a)ɑ(r)-/ conj*: through which
1 where-to *\-tʊ/ adv*: to what place, purpose, or end (~ tends all this —Shak.)
2 whereto *conj*: to which
where-un-to *\hw(e)-ən-ɪn, hwɑ-, wer-, war-, (j)(h)wɔr-, -ən-ɪn-ɪn/ adv* or *conj*: WHERETO
where-up-on *\hw(e)-ə-pɔn, hwɑ-, wer-, war-, -pɔn/ conj*: **1**: on which **2**: closely following and in consequence of which
1 where-ever *\hw(e)-ev-ər, hwɑ-, wer-, war-, (j)(h)wɔr-/ adv*: **1**: where in the world (~ did she get that hat) **2**: anywhere at all (explore northward or ~ —Bernard De Voto)
2 wherever *conj*: **1**: at, in, or to any or all places that (thrives ~ he goes) **2**: in any circumstance in which (~ it is possible, he tries to help)
1 where-with *\hw(e)ɑ(r)-wɪθ, hw(a)ɑ(r), w(e)ɑ(r), w(a)ɑ(r), -wɪθ/ conj*: with or by means of which (metal tools ~ to break ground —Russell Lord)
2 wherewith *pron*: that with or by which — used with an infinitive (had not ~ to feed himself)
3 wherewith *adv.* obs: with what (~ shall it be salted —Mt 5.13 (AV))
1 where-withal *\hw(e)ɑ(r)-wɪθ-əl, hw(a)ɑ(r), w(e)ɑ(r), w(a)ɑ(r), -wɪθ-/ conj* [where + *withal*]: WHEREWITH
2 wherewithal *pron*: WHEREWITH
3 wherewithal *n*: MEANS, RESOURCES. *specif*: MONEY (didn't have the ~ for an expensive dinner)
wherry *\hw(e)-ə-, wer-/ n pl* *wherries* [ME. *wherry*]: **1**: any of various light boats: a: a long light rowboat made sharp at both ends and used to transport passengers on rivers and about harbors b: a racing scull for one person **2**: a large light barge, lighter, or fishing boat varying in type in different parts of Great Britain
1 whet *\hwet, wet/ vt* *whet-ted; whet-ting* [ME. *whetten*, fr. OE. *hwetan*; akin to OHG *wetzen* to whet, *was* sharp] **1**: to sharpen by rubbing on or with something (as a stone) (*~ a knife*) **2**: to make keen or more acute: EXCITE, STIMULATE (~ the appetite) — *whet-ter n*
2 whet n *1 dial* *also* *1*: a spell of work between two whettings of the scythe b: TIME WHILE **2**: something that sharpens or makes keen: a: GOAD, INCITEMENT b: APPETIZER; *also*: a drink of liquor
1 whether *\hw(e)θ-ər, -w(e)θ-, (j)(h)w(e)θ-/ n* [ME, fr. OE. *hwæther*, *hwæther*; akin to OHG *hwedar* which of two, *L* *uter*, *Gr* *poteros*, OE. *hwā* who — more at *WHO*] **1** archaic: which one of the two **2** archaic: whichever one of the two
2 whether *conj* [ME, fr. OE. *hwæther*, *hwether*, fr. *hwæther*, *hwether*, *pron.*] — used as a function word usu. with correlative or or with or whether to indicate (1) until the early 19th century a direct question involving alternatives, (2) an indirect question involving alterna-

conditions (decide ~ he should agree or raise objections), (3) alternative conditions or possibilities (see me no more, ~ he be dead or no ~ Shak) (seated him next to her ~ by accident or design) — whether or no or whether or not: in any case
whet-stone \hwet-'stōn, 'wet-əl- n: a stone for whetting edge tools
whew \often read as 'hwū, 'wū, 'hyū, the interj: a whistle concluded with a voiceless \n [imit] 1: a whistling sound 2: a sound like a half-formed whistle uttered as an exclamation (gave a long ~ when he realized the size of the job) — used interjectionally chiefly to express amazement, discomfort, or relief
whey \hwā, 'wā/ n [ME, fr OE *hwæg*, akin to MD *wey* whey]: the serum or watery part of milk that is separated from the coagulable part or curd esp in the process of making cheese and that is rich in lactose, minerals, and vitamins and contains lactalbumin and traces of fat — **whey-ey** \hwā-ē, 'wā-ə/ adj
whey-face \hwā-'fās, wā-/ n: a person having a pale face (as from fear) — **whey-faced** \-'fäst/ adj
whf abbr wharf
which \(')hwich, (')wich/ adj [ME, of what kind, which, fr. OE *hwilc*; akin to OHG *wilih* of what kind, which, both fr a prehistoric Gmc compound whose first constituent is akin to OE *hwō* who & whose second constituent is represented by OE *-lic* -ly — more as WHO -LY] 1: being what one or ones out of a group — used as an interrogative (~ tie should I wear) (kept a record of ~ employees took their vacations in July) 2: **WHICHEVER** (it will not fit, turn it ~ way you like) 3 — used as a function word to introduce a nonrestrictive relative clause and to modify a noun in that clause and to refer together with that noun to a word or word group in a preceding clause or to an entire preceding clause or sentence or longer unit of discourse (in German, ~ language might ~ have been the medium of transmission — Thomas Pyles) (that this city is a rebellious city for ~ cause was this city destroyed — Ezra 4 15 (AV))
which pron 1: what one or ones out of a group — used as an interrogative (~ of those houses do you live in) (~ of you want tea and ~ want lemonade) (he is swimming or canoeing, I don't know ~) 2: **WHICHEVER** (take ~ you like) 3 — used as a function word to introduce a relative clause, used in any grammatical relation except that of a possessive, used esp in reference to animals, inanimate objects, groups, or ideas (the bonds ~ represent the debt — G B Robinson) (the Samnite tribes ~ settled south and southeast of Rome — Ernst Pulgram), used freely in reference to persons as recently as the 17th century (our Father ~ art in heaven — Mt 6 9 (AV)), and still occurs so used but usu. with some implication of emphasis on the function or role of the person rather than on the person himself (chiefly they wanted husbands, ~ they got easily — Lynn White), used by speakers on all educational levels and by many reputable writers, though disapproved by some grammarians, in reference to an idea expressed by a word or group of words that is not necessarily a noun or noun phrase (in August of that year he resigned that post, after ~ he engaged in ranching — Current Blog.)
which-ever \hwich-'ev-ər, wich-/ pron: whatever one or ones out of a group (take two of the four elective subjects, ~ you prefer)
whichever adj: being whatever one or ones out of a group: no matter which (walk ~ back to ~ chair he happened to be using at the time — Grace Metalious) (its soothing effect will be the same ~ way you take it — Punch)
which-so-ever \hwich-sə-'wev-ər, wich-/ pron or adj: **WHICHEVER**
whicker \hwik-ər, 'wik-/ vi **whick-er-ed**; **whick-er-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ/ [imit]: NEIGH, WHINNY — **whicker** n
whid \hwid, 'wid/ vi **whid-ded**; **whid-dling** [Sc *whid* silent rapid motion] Scot: to move nimbly and silently
whildah var of **WHYDAH**
whiff \hwif, 'wif/ n [imit.] 1 a: a quick puff or slight gust esp of air, odor, gas, smoke, or spray b: an inhalation of odor, gas, or smoke c: a slight puffing or whistling sound 2: a slight trace
whiff vi 1: to move with or as if with a puff of air 2: to emit whiffs: PUFF 3: to inhale an odor 4: FAN 3 ~ vi 1 a: to carry or convey by or as if by a whiff: BLOW b: to expel or puff out in a whiff: EXHALE c: SMOKE 3 2: FAN 3
whiff-fet \hwif-ət, 'wif-/ n [prob alter. of whippet]: a small, young, or unimportant person
whiff-ble \hwif-bl, 'wif-/ vb **whiff-ble-d**; **whiff-bling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [prob freq. of *whiff*] vi 1 a of the wind: to blow unsteadily or in gusts b: VACILLATE 2: to emit or produce a light whistling or puffing sound ~ vi: to blow, disperse, emit, or expel with or as if with a whiff
whiff-fler \hwif-flər, 'wif-/ n [alter. of earlier *wifler*, fr. obs *wifle* (battle-ax)] Brit: one that clears the way for a procession
whiff-fler \hwif-(ə-)lər, 'wif-/ n [*whiffle*] 1: one that frequently changes his opinion or course 2: one that uses shifts and evasions in argument
whiff-flie-tree \hwif-flī-(ə-)trē, 'wif-/ n [alter. of *whippletree*]: the pivoted swinging bar to which the traces of a harness are fastened and by which a vehicle or implement is drawn
Whip \hwig, 'wig/ n [short for *Whiggamore* (member of a Scottish group that marched to Edinburgh in 1648 to oppose the court party)] 1: a member or supporter of a major British political group of the 18th and early 19th centuries seeking to limit the royal authority and increase parliamentary power — compare TORY 2: an American favoring independence from Great Britain during the American Revolution 3: a member or supporter of an American political party formed about 1834 in opposition to the Jacksonian Democrats, associated chiefly with manufacturing, commercial, and financial interests, and succeeded



what not (buffalo or rhinoceros or ~ — Alan Moorehead) 2
 WHAT 1a(1) — used to express astonishment or perplexity (~ do you mean by that)

whatever *adj* 1 a: any that (buy peace . on ~ terms could be obtained — C. S. Forester) b: no matter what (money, in ~ hands, will confer power — Samuel Johnson) 2: of any kind at all — used after the substantive it modifies with any or with an expressed or implied negative (in any order ~ — W. G. Moulton) (no food ~)

what-not \hwät-nät, 'hwät-, 'wat-, 'wät- \ *n* [what not?] 1: a nondescript person or thing 2: a light open set of shelves for bric-a-brac

what-so-ever \hwat-sə-'wev-ər, 'hwät-, 'wät-, 'wät- \ *pron* or *adj* 1: **WHATEVER**

whaup \hwop, 'wop \ *n*, *pl* **whaup** also **whaups** [imit.] chiefly *Scot*: a European curlew (*Numenius arquata*)

wheel \hwēl-, 'wēl- \ *n* [alter of *wale*]: a suddenly formed elevation of the skin surface as a **WELT** b: a flat burning or itching eminence on the skin

wheat \hwēt-, 'wēt \ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *wēte*, fr. OE *hwæte*, akin to OHG *weiz* wheat, *hwiz*, *wiz* white — more at **WHITE**] 1: a cereal grain that yields a fine white flour — the chief breadstuff of temperate climates, is used also in pastas (as macaroni or spaghetti), and is important in animal foods 2: any of various grasses (genus *Triticum*) of wide climatic adaptability that are cultivated in most temperate areas for the wheat they yield, esp.: an annual cereal grass (*T. aestivum*) known only as a cultigen

wheat bread *n*: a bread made of a combination of white and whole wheat flours as distinguished from bread made entirely of white or whole wheat flour

wheat cake *n*: a pancake made of wheat flour
wheat-ear \hwēt-(ə)r, 'wēt- \ *n* [back-formation fr. earlier *wheat-ears* wheatear, prob. by folk etymology or euphemism fr. *white + ear*]: a small white-rumped northern bird (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) related to the stonechat and whinchat

wheat-on \hwēt-ən, 'wēt- \ *adj*: of, relating to, or made of wheat
wheat germ *n*: the embryo of the wheat kernel separated in milling and used esp. as a source of vitamins

wheat rust *n*: a destructive disease of wheat caused by rust fungi, also: a fungus (as *Puccinia graminis*) causing a wheat rust

Wheat-stone bridge \hwēt-stōn-, 'wēt-, chiefly *Brit* -stān- \ *n* [Sir Charles Wheatstone]: a bridge for measuring electrical resistances that consists of a conductor joining two branches of a circuit
who \hwō-, 'wō- \ *interj* — used to express delight or exuberance

who-die \hwōd-ē-, 'wōd- \ *vb* **who-died**: **who-ding** \('hwōd-ē-ling, -līg) [origin unknown] *vi*: to influence or entice by soft words or flattery 2: to gain or get by wheedling (~ his way into favor) ~ *vi*: to use soft words or flattery

wheel \hwēl-, 'wēl- \ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *hwheol*, *hwēol*, akin to ON *hvel* wheel; Gk *kyklos* circle, *wheel*, *Skt cakra*, *L colere* to cultivate, inhabit, Gk *elos* end] 1: a circular frame of hard material that may be solid, partly solid, or spoked and that is capable of turning on an axle 2: a contrivance or apparatus having as its principle part a wheel, as a: a chiefly medieval instrument of torture designed for mutilating a victim (as by stretching or disjuncting) b: **BICYCLE** c: any of many revolving disks or drums used as gambling paraphernalia 3: an imaginary turning wheel symbolizing the inconstancy of fortune 4: something resembling a wheel in shape or motion, *specif*: a firework that rotates while burning 5: a curving or circular movement b: a rotation or turn ~ *usu*, about an axis or center; *specif*: a turning movement of troops or ships in line in which the units preserve alignment and relative positions as they change direction 6: a: a moving or essential part of something compared to a machine (the ~s of government) b: a directing or controlling force c: a person of importance esp. in an organization (a big ~) 7: the refrain or burden of a song 8: a: a circuit of theaters or places of entertainment b: a sports league 9: *pl*, *slang*: a motor vehicle, esp.: *CAR* (those who cannot afford ~s must hitch a ride — Denis Hayes) — **wheel-less** \hwēl-(ə)l-əs, 'wēl-(ə)l- \ *adj*

wheel *vi*: 1: to turn on or as if on an axis: **REVOLVE** 2: to change direction as if revolving on a pivot (the battalion would have ~ed to the flank — Walter Bernstein) (~ed about and walked briskly at — L. C. Douglas) (her mind will ~ around to the other extreme — Liam O'Flaherty) 3: to move or extend in a circle or curve (birds in ~ing flight) (valleys where young cotton ~ed slowly in fanlike rows — William Faulkner) 4: to drive or go on or as if on wheels or in a wheeled vehicle ~ *vi*: 1: to cause to turn on or as if on an axis: **ROTATE** 2: to convey or move on or as if on wheels or in a wheeled vehicle, esp.: to drive (a vehicle) at high speed 3: to cause to change direction as if revolving on a pivot 4: to make or perform in a circle or curve — **wheel and deal**: to pursue one's interest esp. in a shrewd or unscrupulous manner

wheel and axle *n*: a mechanical device consisting of a grooved wheel turned by a cord or chain with a rigidly attached axle (as for winding up a weight) together with the supporting standards

wheel animal *n*: **ROTORIFER** — called also **wheel animalcule**

wheel-bar-row \hwēl-(ə)l-, 'wēl-(ə)l-, 'wēl-(ə)l- \ *n*: a small *usu* single-wheeled vehicle that is used for carrying small loads and is fitted with handles at the rear by which it can be pushed or pulled

wheelbarrow *vi*: to convey in a wheelbarrow

wheel-base \hwēl-(ə)l-, 'wēl-(ə)l- \ *n*: the distance in inches between the front and rear axles of an automotive vehicle

wheel bug *n*: a large No. American bug (*Arilus cristatus*) that has a highly serrated crest on its prothorax and that sucks the blood of other insects

wheel-chair \hwēl-(ə)l-, 'chē-(ə)r-, 'wēl-(ə)l-, 'chē-(ə)r- \ *n*: a chair mounted on wheels esp. for the use of invalids

wheeled \hwēl-(ə)l-, 'wēl-(ə)l- \ *adj*: 1: equipped with wheels (~ vehicles) 2: moving or functioning by means of wheels (~ traffic)

wheel-er \hwē-lər, 'wē- \ *n*: 1: one that wheels 2: a draft animal (as a horse) pulling in the position nearest the front wheels of a

wagon 3: something (as a vehicle or ship) that has wheels — used esp. in combination (**side-wheeler**)
wheel-er-dealer \hwē-lər-'dē-lər-, 'wē-, \ *n* [fr. the *vb*, phrase *wheel and deal*]: a shrewd operator esp. in business or politics
wheel-horse \hwēl-(ə)l-, 'hō-(ə)r-, 'wēl-(ə)l- \ *n*: 1: a horse (as in a tandem) in a position nearest the wheels b: chiefly *dial*: the left-hand one of a pair of horses 2: a steady and effective worker esp. in a political body

wheel-house \hwēl-'hauz \ *n*: **PILOTHOUSE**

wheelie \hwē-lē-, 'wē- \ *n*: a maneuver in which a wheeled vehicle (as a bicycle) is momentarily balanced on its rear wheel or wheels

wheeling \hwē-līg-, 'wē- \ *n*: 1: the act or process of one that wheels 2: the condition of a road relative to passage on wheels

wheel lock *n*: an obsolete gunlock in which sparks are struck from a flint or a piece of iron pyrites by a revolving wheel

wheel-man \hwēl-(ə)l-mən, 'wēl-(ə)l- \ *n*: 1: **HELMSMAN** b: the driver of an automobile 2: **CYCLIST**

wheels-man \hwēl-(ə)l-z-mən, 'wēl-(ə)l-z- \ *n*: one who steers with a wheel, esp.: **HELMSMAN**

wheel-work \hwēl-(ə)l-, 'wōrk-, 'wēl-(ə)l- \ *n*: wheels in gear and their connections in a machine or mechanism

wheel-wright \hwēl-'raɪt \ *n*: a man whose occupation is the making or repairing of wheels and wheeled vehicles

whene \hwēn-, 'wēn- \ *adj* [ME (Sc) *quehene*, fr. OE *hwēne*, *hwēne*, *adv*, somewhat, fr. instr of *hwōn* little, few] *dial* *Brit*: **FEW** 2

whene *n*, *dial* *Brit*: a considerable number or amount

wheeze \hwēz-, 'wēz- \ *vi* **wheezed**, **wheez-ing** [ME *whesen*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *hwæza* to hiss, akin to OE *hwæst* action of blowing, *L queri* to complain] 1: to breathe with difficulty *usu* with a whistling sound 2: to make a sound resembling that of wheezing

whzee *n*: 1: a sound of wheezing 2: a: an often repeated and widely known joke used esp. by entertainers b: a trite saying or proverb

wheezy \hwēz-ē-, 'wē- \ *adj* **wheez-i-er**; -*est* 1: inclined to wheeze 2: having a wheezing sound — **wheez-i-ly** \-zē-lē- \ *adv* — **wheez-i-ness** \-zē-nəs \

whelk \hwēlk-, 'wēlk-, 'wēlk- \ *n* [ME *welke*, fr. OE *weolce*: akin to *L volvere* to turn — more at **VOLUME**]: any of numerous large marine snails (as of the genus *Buccinum*), esp.: one (*B. undatum*) much used as food in Europe

whelk \hwēlk-, 'wēlk- \ *n* [ME *whelke*, fr. OE *hwylca*, fr. *hwellan* to suppurate] 1: **PAPULE** **PUSTULE** 2: **WELT**, **WHEAL**

whelm \hwēlm-, 'wēlm- \ *vb* [ME *whelmen*] *vi*: 1: to turn (as a dish or vessel) upside down *usu* to cover something: cover or engulf completely with *usu* disastrous effect 2: to overcome in thought or feeling: **OVERWHELM** ~ *vi*: to pass or go over something so as to bury or submerge it

whelp \hwēlp-, 'wēlp- \ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hwelp*, akin to OHG *hwelf* whelp] 1: a: one of the young of various carnivorous mammals and esp. of the dog b: a young boy or girl 2: an ill-considered or despised person or his offspring

whelp *vi*: to give birth to — used of various carnivores and esp. the dog ~ *vi*: to bring forth young

when \hwēn-, 'wēn-, (h)wən- \ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hwanne*, *hwenne*: akin to OHG *hwanne* when, OE *hwā* who — more at **WHO**] 1: at what time (~ will he return) 2: a: at or during which time b: and then 3: at a former and *usu* less prosperous time (brag fondly of having known him — Vance Packard)

when *conj* [ME, fr. OE *hwanne*, *hwenne*, fr. *hwanne*, *hwenne*, *adv*] 1: a: at or during the time that: **WHILE** (went fishing ~ he was a boy) b: just at the moment that (stop writing ~ the bell rings) c: at any or every time that (~ he listens to music, he falls asleep) 2: in the event that: IF (as contestant is disqualified ~ he disobeys the rules) 3: a: considering that (~ why use water at all ~ you can drown in it — Stuart Chase) b: in spite of the fact that: **ALTHOUGH** (gave up politics ~ he might have made a great career in it)

when \hwēn-, 'wēn- \ *pron*: what or which time (in 1934, since ~ he has been working at landscapes and portraits — *Horizon*)

when \hwēn-, 'wēn- \ *n*: the time in which something is done or comes about (troubled his head very little about the hows and ~s of life — Laurence Sterne)

when-as \hwē-naz-, we-, (h)wə- \ *conj* [ME (Sc) *when* as, fr. ME *when* + *as*] *archaic*: **WHEN**

whence \hwēn-(ə)s-, 'wēn-(ə)s- \ *adv* [ME *whennes*, fr. *whenne* whence (fr. OE *hwanon*) + *-s*, *adv* suffix, fr. *-s*, gen sing ending, akin to OHG *hwand* whence, OE *hwā* who] from what place, source, or cause (~ do these questionings well up — S. C. Pepper)

whence *conj*: 1: from what place, source, or cause (inquired ~ the water came — Maria Edgeworth) 2: a: from or out of which place, source, or cause (the lawless society ~ the ballads sprang — DeLancey Ferguson) b: by reason of which fact: **WHEREFORE** (nothing broke ~ I infer that my bones are not yet chalky — O. W. Holmes 11935)

whence-so-ever \hwēn-(ə)s-sə-, 'wēn-(ə)s- \ *conj*: from whatever place or source

when-ever \hwē-nev-ər-, we-, (h)wə- \ *conj*: at any or every time that

whenever *adv*: at whatever time

when-so-ever \hwēn-(ə)s-sə-, 'wēn-(ə)s- \ *conj*: **WHENEVER**

whenever *adv*, *conj*: at any time whatever

where \hwēr-, 'wēr-, (h)wēr-, 'wēr- \ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hwær*, akin to OHG *hwār* where, OE *hwā* who — more at **WHO**] 1: a: at, in, or to what place (~ is the house) (~ are we going) b: at, in, or to what situation, position, direction,

a about i kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th thus
 u foot ū foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

whirl *also whirr* *n* : a continuous fluttering or vibratory sound made by something in rapid motion
whirl \ˈhwɜr(-əl), ˈwɜr(-əl)\ *vb* [ME *whirlen*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *hvirfla* to whirl, akin to OHG *wirbel* whirlwind, OE *hworfan* to turn — more at **WHARF**] *vi* 1 : to move in a circle or similar curve esp. with force or speed 2 *a* : to turn on or around an axis like a wheel : **ROTATE** *b* : to turn abruptly around or aside : **WHEEL** 3 : to pass, move, or go quickly (she ~ed down the hallway) 4 : to become giddy or dizzy : **REEL** (my head is ~ing) *~wt* 1 : to drive, impel, or convey with or as if with a rotary motion 2 *a* : to cause to turn usu. rapidly on or around an axis : **ROTATE** *b* : to cause to turn abruptly around or aside 3 *obs* : to throw or hurl violently with a revolving motion — **whirl-er** \ˈhwɜr-lər, ˈwɜr-lər\ *n*
whirl *n* 1 *a* : a rapid rotating or circling movement *b* : something undergoing such a movement 2 *a* : a confused tumult : **BUSTLE** (plunged into a ~ of work — Will Irwin) *b* : a confused or disturbed mental state : **TURMOIL** (a ~ of febrile excitement — Emily Skeel) 3 : an experimental or brief attempt : **TRY** (gave it a ~)
whirl-gig \ˈhwɜr-lɪ-gɪg, ˈwɜr(-)lɪ-gɪg\ [ME *whirlgigg*, fr. *whirlen* to whirl + *gigg* top — more at **GIG**] 1 : a child's toy having a whirling motion 2 : **MERRY-GO-ROUND** 3 *a* : one that continuously whirls, moves, or changes *b* : a whirling or circling course (as of events)
whirligig beetle *n* : any of numerous beetles (family Gyrinidae) that live mostly on the surface of water where they move swiftly about in curves
whirl-pool \ˈhwɜr(-əl)-pʊl, ˈwɜr(-)l-pʊl\ *n* 1 : water moving rapidly in a circle so as to produce a depression in the center into which floating objects may be drawn : **EDDY**, **VORTEX** 2 *a* : a confused tumult and bustle : **WHIRL** *b* : a magnetic or impelling force by which something may be engulfed (a seething ~ of competition and intrigue — David Cecil)
whirl-wind \ˈwɪnd\ *n* 1 : a small rotating windstorm of limited extent marked by an inward and upward spiral motion of the lower air that is followed by an outward and upward spiral motion and usu. a progressive motion at all levels 2 *a* : a confused rush : **WHIRL** *b* : a destructive force or agency
whirl \ˈhwɜr-lɪ, ˈwɜr(-)lɪ\ *adj* : marked by or exhibiting a whirling motion
whirl *n*, *pl* **whirls** : a small whirlwind
whirl-bird \ˈbɜrd\ *n* : **HELICOPTER**
whirl-ry \ˈhwɜr-ɪ, ˈ(h)wɜr-ɪ\ *vb* **whirl-ried**; **whirl-ry-ing** [perh. blend of *whirl* and *whurry*] *vi*, *Scot* : to convey quickly ~ *vi*, *Scot* : **HURRY**
whish \ˈwɪʃ, ˈwɪʃ\ *vb* [imit.] *vi* : to urge on or cause to move with a *whish* ~ *vi* 1 : to make a sibilant sound 2 : to move with a *whish* esp. at high speed (an elevator ~s down to the lower level — Natalie Cooper)
whish *n* : a rushing sound : **SWISH**
whisht \ˈwɪʃt, ˈwɪʃt\ *vi* [imit.] chiefly Irish : **HUSH** — often used interjectionally to enjoin silence
whisk \ˈhwɪsk, ˈwɪsk\ *n* [ME *wisk*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *vísk* wisp, akin to OE *wiscan* to plait, L *virga* branch, rod] 1 : a quick light brushing or whipping motion 2 *a* : a small usu. wire kitchen utensil used for beating food by hand *b* : a flexible bunch (as of twigs, feathers, or straw) attached to a handle for use as a brush
whisk *vi* : to move nimbly and quickly ~ *vi* 1 : to move or convey briskly (~ed the children off to bed) 2 : to mix or fluff up by or as if by beating with a *whisk* (~ egg whites) 3 : to brush or wipe off lightly
whisk broom *n* : a small broom with a short handle used esp. as a clothes brush
whisker \ˈhwɪs-kər, ˈwɪs(-)l\ *n* [back-formation fr. *whiskers* (mustache), fr. *whisk*] 1 *a* : a hair of the beard *b* *pl* (1) *archaic* : **MUSTACHE** (2) the part of the beard growing on the sides of the face or on the chin *c* : **HAIRBREADTH** (lost the race by a ~) 2 : one of the long projecting hairs or bristles growing near the mouth of an animal (as a cat or bird) 3 : an outgrowth extending on each side of the bowspout to spread the jib and flying jib guys — usu. used in *pl* 4 *a* : a shred or filament resembling a whisker *b* : a thin hairlike crystal (as of sapphire or a metal) of exceptional mechanical strength — **whisk-er-ed** \-kɜrd\ *adj* — **whisk-er-y** \-kɜr-ɪ\ *adj*
whisk-ey or **whisk-y** \ˈhwɪs-kē, ˈwɪs(-)l\ *n*, *pl* **whiskeys** or **whiskies** [Irish Gaelic *uisge beatha* and *Sc Gaelic* *uisge beatha*, lit., water of life] 1 : a distilled alcoholic liquor made from fermented mash of grain (as rye, corn, barley, or wheat) 2 : a drink of whiskey
Whiskey — a communications code word for the letter *w*
whiskey sour *n* : a cocktail usu. made of whiskey, sugar, and lemon juice shaken with ice and served with a fruit garnish (as orange or maraschino cherry)
whisper \ˈhwɪs-pər, ˈwɪs(-)l\ *vb* **whispered**, **whisper-ing** \-p(ə)-ɪŋ\ [ME *whisperen*, fr. OE *hwisperan*, akin to OHG *hwispān* to whisper, ON *hvisla* — more at **WHISTLE**] *vi* 1 : to speak softly with little or no vibration of the vocal cords esp. to avoid being overheard 2 : to make a sibilant sound that resembles whispering ~ *vi* 1 : to address in a whisper 2 : to utter or communicate in or as if in a whisper
whisper *n* 1 *a* : an act or instance of whispering, esp. speech without vibration of the vocal cords *b* : a sibilant sound that resembles whispered speech 2 : something communicated by or as if by whispering as *a* : **RUMOR** (~ of scandal) *b* : **HINT** **TRACE**
whisper-er \-pər-ər\ *n* : one that whispers, *specif* : **RUMORMONGER**
whisper-ing *n* 1 *a* : whispered speech *b* : **GOSSIP** **RUMOR** 2 : a sibilant sound : **WHISPER**
whispering *adj* 1 : making a sibilant sound 2 : spreading confidential and esp. derogatory reports (~ tongues can poison truth — S. T. Coleridge) — **whisper-ing-ly** \-p(ə)-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

whispering campaign *n* : the systematic dissemination by word of mouth of derogatory rumors or charges esp. against a candidate for public office
whisper-y \ˈhwɪs-p(ə)-rē, ˈwɪs(-)l\ *adj* 1 : resembling a whisper 2 : full of whispers
whist \ˈwɪst, ˈwɪst\ *vi* [imit.] *dialect* Brit : to be silent : **HUSH** — often used interjectionally to enjoin silence
whist *adj* : **QUIET**, **SILENT**
whistle *n* [alter. of earlier *whisk*, prob. fr. *whisk*, fr. *whisking* up the tracks] : a card game for four players in two partnerships that is played with a pack of 52 cards and that scores one point for each trick in excess of six
whistle \ˈhwɪs-əl, ˈwɪs(-)l\ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. OE *hwistle*, akin to ON *hvisla* to whisper, *hvisna* to whiz — more at **WHINE**] 1 *a* : a small wind instrument in which sound is produced by the forcible passage of breath through a slit in a short tube (police ~) *b* : a device through which air or steam is forced into a cavity or against a thin edge to produce a loud sound (a factory ~) 2 *a* : a shrill clear sound produced by forcing breath out or air in through the puckered lips *b* : the sound produced by a whistle *c* : a signal given by or as if by whistling 3 : a sound that resembles a whistle, esp. a shrill clear note of or as if of a bird
whistle *vb* **whistled**, **whist-ling** \-(ə)-lɪŋ\ *vi* 1 *a* : to utter a shrill clear sound by blowing or drawing air through the puckered lips *b* : to utter a shrill note or call resembling a whistle *c* : to make a shrill clear sound esp. by rapid movement *d* : to blow or sound a whistle 2 *a* : to give a signal or issue an order or summons by or as if by whistling (~ to a dog) *b* : to make a demand without result (did a sloppy job so he can ~ for his money) ~ *vt* 1 : to send, bring, signal, or call by or as if by whistling 2 : to produce, utter, or express by whistling (~ a tune) — **whistle-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **whistle in the dark** : to keep up one's courage by or as if by whistling
whistler \ˈhwɪs(-)l-ər, ˈwɪs(-)l-ər\ *n* : one that whistles as *a* : any of various birds, esp. : **GOLDENEYE** 1 *b* : a large mountain marmot (*Marmota caligata*) of northwestern North America *c* : a broken-winded horse *d* : an electromagnetic signal of audio or radio frequency that is generated by lightning discharge and that travels along the earth's magnetic lines of force
whistle-stop \ˈhwɪs-əl-stɒp, ˈwɪs(-)l-stɒp\ *n* 1 *a* : a small station at which trains stop only on signal : **FLAG STOP** *b* : a small community 2 : a brief personal appearance esp. by a political candidate usu. on the rear platform of a train during the course of a tour
whistle-stop *vi* : to make a tour esp. in a political campaign with many brief personal appearances in small communities
whistling *n* : the act or sound of one that whistles : **WHISTLE**
whit \ˈwɪt, ˈwɪt\ *n* [alter. of ME *whit*, *wight* creature, thing, bit — more at **WIGHT**] : the smallest part or particle imaginable ~ *rit* (have not contributed one ~ to our knowledge of man — Nehemiah Jordan)
white \ˈwaɪt, ˈwaɪt\ *adj* **whiter**; **whitest** [ME, fr. OE *hwit*, akin to OHG *hwiz* white, *Skt* *śveta*] 1 *a* : free from color *b* : of the color of new snow or milk, *specif* : of the color white *c* : light or pallid in color (~ hair) (lips ~ with fear) *d* : lustrous pale gray : **SILVERY** also ~ made of silver 2 *a* : being a member of a group or race characterized by reduced pigmentation and usu. special distinguished from persons belonging to groups marked by black, brown, yellow, or red skin coloration *b* : of, relating to, or consisting of white people (~ schools) *c* *slang* : marked by upright fairness (a ~ man if ever there was one) 3 : free from spot or blemish as *a* (1) : free from moral impurity : **INNOCENT** (2) : marked by the wearing of white by the woman as a symbol of purity (a ~ wedding) *b* : unmarked by writing or printing *c* : not intended to cause harm (a ~ lie) (~ magic) *d* : **FAVORABLE**, **FORTUNATE** (one of the ~ days of his life — Sir Walter Scott) 4 *a* : wearing or habited in white *b* : marked by the presence of snow : **SNOWY** (a ~ Christmas) 5 *a* : heated to the point of whiteness *b*, notably ardent : **PASSIONATE** (~ fury) 6 *a* : ultraconservative or reactionary in political outlook and action *b* : instigated or carried out by reactionary forces as a counterrevolutionary measure (a ~ terror) 7 : not featuring open warfare but involving oblique methods (a ~ war of propaganda and bribery) 8 : of, relating to, or constituting a musical tone quality characterized by a controlled pure sound, a lack of warmth and color, and a lack of resonance 9 : consisting of a wide range of frequencies — used of light, sound, and electromagnetic radiation
white *n* 1 : the achromatic object color of greatest lightness characteristically perceived to belong to objects that reflect diffusely nearly all incident energy throughout the visible spectrum 2 *a* : a white or light-colored part of something as (1) : a mass of albuminous material surrounding the yolk of an egg (2) : the white part of the ball of the eye (3) : the light-colored pieces in the two-handed board game, also : the player by whom these are played *b* (1) *archaic* : a white target (2) : the fifth or outermost circle of an archery target, also : a shot that hits it 3 : one that is or approaches the color white as *a* : white clothing — often used in *pl* *b* : **WHITE WINE *c* : a white mammal (as a horse or a hog) *d* : a white-colored product (as flour, pins, or sugar) — usu. used in *pl* 4 *pl* : **LEUKORRHEA** 5 : a person belonging to a light-skinned race 6 : a member of an ultraconservative or reactionary political group
white *vi* **whited**, **whiting** [ME *whiten*, fr. *white*, *adj.*] *archaic* : **WHITEN**
white ant *n* : **TERMITE**
white-bait \ˈwaɪt-baɪt, ˈwaɪt(-)l\ *n* 1 : the young of any of several European herrings and esp. of the common herring (*Clupea harengus*) or of the sprat (*C. sprattus*) 2 : any of various small fishes like-ned to the European whitebait and used as food *white bass* *n* : a No. American freshwater food fish (*Lepibema chrysops*)
white-beard \ˈwaɪt-bi(ə)rɔrd, ˈwaɪt(-)l\ *n* : an old man : **GRAYBEARD**
white blood cell *n* : a blood cell that does not contain hemoglobin : **LEUKOCYTE** — called also *white blood corpuscle***

about 1854 by the Republican party — **Whig** *adj* — **Whig-**
 -ish \ˈhwɪɡ-ɪʃ, ˈwɪɡ-ə-ɪʃ/ — **Whig-** *glam* \-ɪz-əm/ *n*

Whig-gery \ˈhwɪɡ-ə-ri, ˈwɪɡ-ə-ri/ *n* : the principles or practices of Whigs

whig-ma-le-rie \ˈhwɪɡ-mə-ˈli(ə)-ri, ˈwɪɡ-ə-ri/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : WHIM 2 : an odd or fanciful contrivance : GIMCRACK

while \ˈhwɪ(ə)l, ˈwɪ(ə)l/ *n* [ME, fr OE *hwīl*; akin to OHG *hwila* time, *L* *quies* rest, quiet] 1 : a period of time esp when short and marked by the occurrence of an action or a condition : TIME (stay here for a ~) 2 : the time and effort used (as in the performance of an action) : TROUBLE (worth your ~)

while *conj* 1 *a* : during the time that (take a nap ~ I'm out) *b* : as long as (~ there's life there's hope) 2 *a* : when on the other hand : WHEREAS (easy for an expert, ~ it is dangerous for a novice) *b* : in spite of the fact that : ALTHOUGH (~ respected, he is not liked) 3 : similarly and at the same time that (~ the book will be welcomed by scholars, it will make an immediate appeal to the general reader — *Brit. Book News*)

while *prep*, *archaic* : UNTIL

while *vi* **whiled**; **whiling** : to cause to pass esp without boredom or in a pleasant manner — usu. used with away (~ away the time)

syn **WHILE**, **WILE**, **BEQUEIL**, **FLEET** shared meaning element : to pass idle or leisure time without being bored

whiles \ˈhwɪ(ə)l, ˈwɪ(ə)l/ *conj* [ME, fr *while* + *-s*, adv suffix — more at **WHENCE**] *archaic* : WHILE

whiles *adv*, *chiefly* Scot : SOMETIMES

whilom \ˈhwɪ-ləm, ˈwɪ-l/ *adv* [ME, lit., at times, fr OE *hwilum*, dat pl of *hwil* time, *while*] *archaic* : FORMERLY

whilom *adj* : FORMER

whilst \ˈhwɪ(ə)lɪst, ˈwɪ(ə)lɪst/ *conj* [ME *whilȝt*, alter. of *whiles*] *chiefly* Brit : WHILE

whim \ˈhwɪm, ˈwɪm/ *n* [short for *whim-wham*] 1 : a capricious or eccentric and often sudden idea or turn of the mind : FANCY 2 : a large capstan that is made with one or more radiating arms to which a horse may be yoked and that is used in mines for raising ore or water *syn* *see* CAPRICE

whim-brel \ˈhwɪm-brəl, ˈwɪm-/ *n* [perh imit.] : a small European curlew (*Phaeopus phaeopus*), broadly : a small curlew

whim-per \ˈhwɪm-pər, ˈwɪm-/ *vi* **whim-pered**; **whim-per-ing** \-p(ə)-ɪŋ/ [imit.] 1 : to make a low whining plaintive or broken sound 2 : to complain or protest with or as if with a whimper

whimper *n* 1 : a whimpering cry or sound 2 : a petulant complaint or protest

whim-sical \ˈhwɪm-zɪ-kəl, ˈwɪm-/ *adj* [whimsy] 1 : full of, actuated by, or exhibiting whims 2 *a* : resulting from or characterized by whim or caprice *b* : subject to erratic behavior or unpredictable change — **whim-sical-ity** \ˈhwɪm-zɪ-ˈkəl-ə-ti, ˈwɪm-/ *n* — **whim-sical-ly** \ˈhwɪm-zɪ-k(ə)-li, ˈwɪm-/ *adv* — **whim-sical-ness** \-kəl-nəs/ *n*

whim-sied \ˈhwɪm-zɪd, ˈwɪm-/ *adj* : WHIMSICAL

whim-sy \ˈhwɪm-si, ˈwɪm-/ *n* *pl* **whimsies** or **whimsies** [irreg fr *whim-wham*] 1 : WHIM, CAPRICE 2 : a fanciful or fantastic device, object, or creation esp in writing or art

whim-wham \ˈhwɪm-ˈhwam, ˈwɪm-ˈwam/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a whimsical object or device esp of ornament or dress 2 : FANCY, WHIM 3 *pl* : JITTERS

whin \ˈhwɪn, ˈwɪn/ *n* [ME *whynne*, of Scand origin, akin to Norw *kvein* bent grass] : FURZE

whin-chat \ˈhwɪn-ˈtʃat, ˈwɪn-/ *n* [whin] : a small brown and buff European singing bird (*Saxicola rubetra*) of grassy meadows

whine \ˈhwɪn, ˈwɪn/ *vb* **whined**; **whining** [ME *whinen*, fr OE *hwinan* to whiz; akin to ON *hvinja* to whizz] *vi* 1 *a* : to utter a high-pitched plaintive or distressed cry *b* : to make a sound similar to such a cry (the wind *whined* in the chimney) 2 : to utter a complaint with or as if with a whine 3 : to move or proceed with the sound of a whine (the bullet *whined* across the ice — Berton Roueché) *vi* : to utter or express with or as if with a whine — **whiner** *n* — **whining-ly** \ˈhwɪn-ɪŋ-li, ˈwɪ-/ *adv*

whine *n* 1 *a* : a prolonged high-pitched cry usu. expressive of distress or pain *b* : a sound resembling such a cry 2 : a complaint uttered with or as if with a whine — **whiny** or **whin-ey** \ˈhwɪ-ni, ˈwɪ-/ *adj*

whing-ding \ˈhwɪŋ-dɪŋ, ˈhwɪŋ-/ *n* [by alter.] : WINDING

whin-ny \ˈhwɪn-ɪ, ˈwɪn-/ *vb* **whin-nied**; **whin-ny-ing** [prob imit.] *vi* : to neigh esp in a low or gentle way *vi* : to utter with or as if with a whinny

whinny *n*, *pl* **whinnies** 1 : NEIGH 2 : a sound resembling a neigh

whin-stone \ˈhwɪn-ˈstɒn, ˈwɪn-/ *n* : basaltic rock : TRAP; also : any of various other dark resistant rocks (as chert)

whip \ˈhwɪp, ˈwɪp/ *vb* **whipped**; **whip-pling** [ME *wippen*, *whippen*; akin to MD *wippen* to move up and down, sway, OE *wipian* to wip] *vi* 1 : to take, pull, snatch, jerk, or otherwise move very quickly and forcefully (*whipped* out his gun — Green Peyton) 2 *a* (1) : to strike with a slender lithe implement (as a lash or rod) esp as a punishment (2) : SPANK *b* : to drive or urge on by or as if by using a whip *c* : to strike as a lash does (rain *whipped* the pavement) 3 *a* : to bind or wrap (as a rope or fishing rod) with cord for protection and strength *b* : to wind or wrap around something *c* : to belabor with stinging words : ABUSE 5 : to scum or beat with shallow overcasting stitches 6 : to overcome decisively : DEFEAT 7 : to stir up : INCITE — usu. used with up (trying to ~ up a new emotion — Ellen Glasgow) 8 : to produce in a hurry — usu. used with up (a sketch — an artist might ~ up — *N.Y. Times*) 9 : to fish (water) with rod, lure, and artificial lure 10 : to beat (as eggs or cream) into a froth with a utensil (as a whisk or fork) 11 : to gather together or hold together for united action in the manner of a party whip *vi* 1 : to move nimbly or quickly : WHISK (*whipped* through the supper dishes — C. B. Davis) 2 : to thrash about flexibly in the manner of a whiplash (a flag ~ ~ ~ *whipping* out from its staff — H. A. Calahan) — **whip-per** *n* — **whip** into shape : to bring forcefully to a desired state or condition

whip *n* 1 : an instrument consisting usu. of a handle and lash forming a flexible rod that is used for whipping 2 : a stroke or cut with or as if with a whip 3 *a* : a dessert made by whipping a portion of the ingredients (prune ~) *b* : a kitchen utensil made of braided or coiled wire or perforated metal with a handle and used in whipping 4 : one of the arms of a windmill 5 : a hoisting apparatus, esp : a purchase consisting of a single block and a small rope for lifting light articles 6 : one that handles a whip as *a* : a driver of horses : COACHMAN *b* : WHIPPER-IN 7 *a* : a member of a legislative body appointed by his political party to enforce party discipline and to secure the attendance of party members at important sessions *b* *often* *cap* : a notice of forthcoming business sent weekly to each member of a political party in the British House of Commons 8 : a whipping or thrashing motion 9 : the quality of resembling a whip esp in being flexible 10 : any of various pieces of machinery that operate with a quick vibratory motion (as a spring in an electrical device for making a circuit) 11 : a flexible radio antenna — called also *whip antenna* — **whip-like** \ˈhwɪp-lik, ˈwɪp-/ *adj*

whip-cord \ˈhwɪp-kɔ(ɹ)d, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [fr its use in making whips] 1 *a* : a thin tough cord made of braided or twisted hemp or catgut *b* : a cloth that is made of hard-twisted yarns and has fine diagonal cords or ribs 2 : either of two marine brown algae (*Chorda filum* and *Chordaria flagelliformis*) having very long slender flexible fronds

whip hand *n* 1 : the hand holding the whip in driving 2 : positive control : ADVANTAGE

whip *in* *vi* 1 : to keep (hounds in a pack) from scattering by use of a whip 2 : to collect or keep together (members of a political party) for legislative action

whip-lash \ˈhwɪp-lʌʃ, ˈwɪp-/ *n* 1 : the lash of a whip 2 : something resembling a blow from a whip (the ~ of fear — R. S. Banay) 3 : WHIPLASH INJURY

whiplash injury *n* : injury resulting from a sudden sharp whipping movement of the neck and head (as of a person in a vehicle that is struck head-on or from the rear by another vehicle)

whip-per-in \ˈhwɪp-ər-ɪn, ˈwɪp-/ *n*, *pl* **whip-per-ins** \-ər-ɪnz/ 1 : a huntsman's assistant who whips in the hounds 2 : WHIP 7a

whip-per-snapper \ˈhwɪp-ər-snap-ər, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [alter. of *snipper-snapper*] : a diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person

whip-pet \ˈhwɪp-ət, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [prob fr *whip*] 1 : a small swift slender dog of greyhound type developed from a cross between the Italian greyhound and a terrier 2 : a small tank used in World War I by the Allied armies

whipping *n* 1 : the act of one that whips as *a* : a severe beating or chastisement *b* : a stitching with small overcasting stitches 2 : material used to whip or bind

whipping boy *n* 1 : a boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead 2 : SCAPEGOAT

whipping post *n* : a post to which offenders are tied to be legally whipped

whip-pole-tree \ˈhwɪp-əl-ˈtri, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [perh irreg. fr *whip* + *tree*] : WHIFFLETREE

whip-poor-will \ˈhwɪp-ər-wɪl, ˈhwɪp-ər-, ˈwɪp-, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [imit.] : a nocturnal goatsucker (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) of the eastern U.S. and Canada related to the European nightjar

whip-py \ˈhwɪp-i, ˈwɪp-/ *adj* **whip-pier**; *est* 1 : of, relating to, or resembling a whip 2 : unusually resilient : SPRINGY (*a* ~ fishing rod)

whip-round \ˈhwɪp-raʊnd, ˈwɪp-/ *n*, *chiefly* Brit : a collection of money made usu. for a benevolent purpose (had a ~ to help the couple pay for a Paris honeymoon — *The People*)

whip-saw \ˈhwɪp-sɔ, ˈwɪp-/ *n* [whip] 1 : a narrow pit saw tapering from butt to point, having hook teeth, and averaging from 5 to 7½ feet in length 2 : a two-man crosscut saw

whipsaw *vi* 1 : to saw with a whipsaw 2 : to worst or victimize in two opposite ways at once, by a two-phase operation, or by the collusive action of two opponents

whip-sawed \-sɔd/ *adj* : subjected to a double market loss through trying inopportunistically to recoup a loss by a subsequent short sale of the same security

whip scorpion *n* : any of an order (Pedipalpida) of arachnids somewhat resembling true scorpions but having a long slender caudal process and no sting

whip stall *n* : a stall during a vertical climb in which the nose of the airplane whips violently forward and then downward

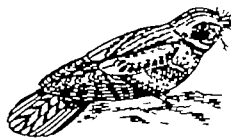
whip-stitch \ˈhwɪp-ˈstɪtʃ, ˈwɪp-/ *vi* : WHIP 5

whipstitch *n* 1 : a shallow overcasting stitch 2 : a small interval of time

whip-stock \-stɪk/ *n* : the handle of a whip

whip-worm \ˈwɪp-wɜrm/ *n* : a parasitic nematode worm (family Trichuridae) with a body that is thickened posteriorly and that is very long and slender anteriorly; esp : one (*Trichuris trichiura*) of the human intestine

whirl also **whirr** \ˈhwɜr, ˈwɜr/ *vb* **whirled**, **whir-ring** [ME (Sc) *guirren*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to Dan *hvirre* to whirl, *whir*, akin to OE *hweorfan* to turn — more at **WHARE**] *vi* : to fly, revolve, or move rapidly with a whirl *vi* : to move or carry rapidly with a whirl



whippoorwill

o abut	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ī cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	g sing	ō flow	ó flaw	ol coin	th thin th this
ū loot	ū foot	y yet	yū few	yū furious	zh vision

common white spruce (*Picea glauca*) used esp for construction and as a source of paper pulp

white supremacist *n*: an advocate of or believer in white supremacy

white supremacy *n*: a doctrine based on a belief in the inherent superiority of the white race over the Negro race and the correlating necessity for the subordination of Negroes to whites in all relationships

white-tail *n* (hwit-, tál-, 'wít-, 'tál-): *n*: a No. American deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) with a rather long tail white on the underside and forward-arching antlers — see DEER illustration

white-tailed deer *n* (hwit-, tál-, 'dī-(d)l-): *n*: WHITE-TAIL

white-tailed sea eagle *n* (hwit-, tál-, 'dī-(d)l-): *n*: a bulky long-winged sea eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) with a short white wedge-shaped tail

white-throat *n* (hwit-, thrót-, 'wít-, 'thrót-): *n*: any of several birds with white on the throat as *a*: an Old World warbler (*Sylvia communis*) with rusty upper surfaces and largely pale buff underparts *b*: WHITE-THROATED SPARROW

white-throated sparrow *n* (hwit-, thrót-, 'dī-(d)l-): *n*: a common brown sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) of eastern N. America with a striped crown and a large white patch on the throat

white-tie *adj*: characterized by or requiring the wearing of formal evening dress by men (*a* ~ dinner) — compare BLACK-TIE

white trash *n* sing but *pl* in constr: POOR WHITE — usu used disparagingly

white-wall *n* (hwit-, wól-, 'wít-, 'wól-): *n*: an automobile tire having a white band on the sidewall

white walnut *n* 1 *a*: a butternut tree *b*: WALNUT 1b 2: the light-colored wood of a white walnut

whitewash *n* (hwit-, wósh-, 'wít-, 'wósh-): *n*: 1: to whiten with whitewash 2 *a*: to gloss over or cover up (as vices or crimes) *b*: to exonerate by means of a perfunctory investigation or through biased presentation of data 3: to hold (an opponent) scoreless in a game or contest

whitewash *n* 1: a liquid composition for whitening a surface as *a*: a preparation for whitening the skin *b*: a composition (as of lime and water or whiting, size, and water) for whitening structural surfaces 2: an act or instance of glossing over or of exonerating 3: a defeat in a contest in which the loser fails to score

white-washer *n* (hwit-, wósh-, 'wít-, 'wósh-): *n*: one that whitewashes, esp: one who puts on whitewash

white-washing *n* (hwit-, wósh-, 'wít-, 'wósh-): *n*: an act or instance of applying whitewash, also: WHITEWASH 3

white water *n*: frothy water (as in breakers, rapids, or waterfalls)

white way *n* [the Great White Way, nickname for the theatrical section of Broadway, New York City]: a brilliantly lighted street or avenue esp in a city's business or theater district

white wine *n*: a wine ranging in color from faintly yellow to amber that is produced from light-colored grapes

white-wing *n* (hwit-, wíng-, 'wít-, 'wíng-): *n*: a person and esp a street sweeper wearing a white uniform

white-wood *n* (hwit-, wúd-, 'wít-, 'wúd-): *n*: 1: any of various trees with pale or white wood as *a*: LINDEN 1b *b*: COTTONWOOD *c*: TULIP TREE 1 2: the wood of a whitewood, esp: the pale soft wood of the tulip tree

whitew *n* (hwit-, 'wít-, 'wít-): *n*, often cap: the white man: white society — usu. used disparagingly

whither *adv* (hwit-, 'wít-, 'wít-): *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hwider*; akin to L *quis* who and to OE *hider* hither — more at WHO, HITHER] 1: to what place (~ will they go) 2: to what situation, position, degree, or end (~ will this abuse drive him)

whither *conj* 1 *a*: to what place (knew ~ to go — Daniel Defoe) *b*: to what situation, position, degree, or end 2 *a*: to the place at, in, or to which *b*: to which place 3: to whatever place

whithersoever *adv* (hwit-, 'wít-, 'wít-): *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hwider*; akin to L *quis* who and to OE *hider* hither — more at WHO, HITHER] 1: to what place (~ will they go) 2: to what situation, position, degree, or end (~ will this abuse drive him)

whithersoever *adv* (hwit-, 'wít-, 'wít-): *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hwider*; akin to L *quis* who and to OE *hider* hither — more at WHO, HITHER] 1: to what place (~ will they go) 2: to what situation, position, degree, or end (~ will this abuse drive him)

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whit-trot *n* (hwit-, trót-, 'wít-, 'trót-): *n* [ME *whitrat*, fr. *white*, *whit* white + *rat*] chiefly Scot.: WEASEL

whitly or **whit-ly** *adv* (hwit-, 'lī-, 'wít-, 'lī-): *adv*: WHITISH — usu used in combination

whiz or **whizz** *v* (hwiz-, 'wíz-, 'wíz-): *v* *b* whizzed; whizz-*ing* [imit.] *w* 1: to hum, whir, or hiss like a speeding object (as an arrow or ball) passing through air 2: to fly or move swiftly with a whiz ~ *v* 3: to cause to whiz; esp: to rotate very rapidly

whiz or **whizz** *n*, *pl* whizzes 1: a hissing, buzzing, or whirling sound 2: a movement or passage of something accompanied by a whizzing sound

whiz *n*, *pl* whizzes [prob. by shortening & alter.]: WIZARD 3 (*a* ~ at math)

whizz-bang or **whizz-bang** *n* (hwiz-, 'bāng-, 'wíz-, 'bāng-): *n*: one that is conspicuous for noise, speed, or startling effect

whizz-bang *adj*: EXCELLENT, EXPERT

whiz kid *n* [alter. (influenced by *whiz*) of Quiz Kid, member of a panel of children on a former popular quiz show]: a person who is unusually intelligent, clever, or successful esp at an early age

whizzer *n* (hwiz-, 'wíz-, 'wíz-): *n*: one that whizzes, esp: a centrifugal machine for drying something (as grain, sugar, or nitrated cotton)

who (hū-, 'lī-, 'lī-): *pron* [ME, fr. OE *hwā*, akin to OHG *hwer*, interrog. pron., who, L *quis*, Gk *tis*, L *qui*, rel. pron., who] 1: what or which person or persons — used as an interrogative (~ was elected president) (find out ~ they are), used by speakers on all educational levels and by many reputable writers, though disapproved by some grammarians, as the object of a verb or a following preposition (~ did I see but a Spanish lady — Padraic Colum) (do not know ~ the message is from — G. K. Chesterton) 2: the person or persons that: WHOEVER 3 — used as a function word to introduce a relative clause, used esp. in reference to persons (my father, ~ was a lawyer) but also in reference to groups (a generation ~ had known nothing but war — R. B. West) or to animals (dogs ~ fawn all over tramps — Nigel Balchin) or to inanimate objects esp with the implication that the reference is really to a person (earlier sources ~ maintain a Davidic ancestry — F. M. Cross); used by speakers on all educational levels and by many reputable writers, though disapproved by some grammarians, as the object of a verb or a following preposition (a character ~ we are meant to pity — *Times Lit. Supp.*) — *as who* archaic: as one that; as if someone — *as who* should say archaic: so to speak — *who is who* or *who's who* or *who was who*: the identity of or the noteworthy facts about each of a number of persons

who *abbr* World Health Organization

whoa (wō-, 'hō-, 'hō-): *v* *imper* [ME *whoo*, *who*] — a command (as to a draft animal) to stand still

who-dun-it *n* (hwō-, 'dūn-, 'hū-, 'dūn-): *n* [substandard *who done it?*]: a detective story or mystery story presented as a novel, play, or motion picture

who-ev-er (hū-, 'ev-, 'ev-): *pron*: whatever person: no matter who — used in any grammatical relation except that of a possessive

whole (hōl-, 'hōl-): *adj* [ME *hool* healthy, unhurt, entire, fr. OE *hāl*; akin to OHG *heil* healthy, unhurt, ON *heil*, OS *heil*, *heil*] 1: (1) free of wound or injury: UNHURT (2): recovered from a wound or injury: RESTORED (3): being healed (~ of an ancient evil, I sleep sound — A. E. Housman) *b*: free of defect or impairment: INTACT *c*: physically sound and healthy: free of disease or deformity 2: having all its proper parts or components: COMPLETE, UNMODIFIED (~ milk) (*a* ~ egg) 3 *a*: constituting the total sum or undiminished entirety of: ENTIRE (made the ~ class stay after school) *b*: each or all of the (took part in the ~ series of athletic events) 4 *a*: constituting an undivided unit: UNBROKEN, UNCLUT (*a* ~ roast suckling pig) *b*: directed to one end: CONCENTRATED (promised to give it his ~ attention) 5 *a*: seemingly complete or total (the ~ idea is to help, not hinder) *b*: very great (feels a ~ lot better now) 6: constituting a person in his full nature or development (the university is supposed to educate the ~ man — J. W. Scott) 7: having the same father and mother (~ brother) — *wholeness* *n*

whole *n* 1: a complete amount or sum: a number, aggregate, or totality lacking no part, member, or element 2: something constituting a complex unity: a coherent system or organization of parts fitting or working together as one — *In whole*: to the full or entire extent: WHOLLY — *usu* used in the phrase *in whole or in part* — *on the whole* 1: in view of all the circumstances or conditions: all things considered 2: in general: in most instances: TYPICALLY — *out of whole cloth*: out of pure fabrication

whole *adv*: WHOLLY, ENTIRELY (*a* ~ new age group — Henry Chaney)

whole gale *n*: wind having a speed of 55 to 63 miles per hour — see BEAUFORT SCALE table

whole-hearted *adj* (hōl-, 'hārt-, 'hārt-): *adj* 1: completely and sincerely devoted, determined, or enthusiastic (*a* ~ student of social problems) 2: marked by complete earnest commitment: free from all reserve or hesitation (gave the movement his ~ support) *syn* see SINCERE — *whole-heartedly* *adv* — *whole-heartedness* *n*

whole-hog *adj*: committed without reservation: THOROUGHGOING (*a* ~ patriot)

whole hog *n*: the whole way or farthest limit: ALL — *usu*. used adverbially in the phrase *go the whole hog*

whole hog *adv*: to the fullest extent: without reservation: COMPLETELY (accepting *whole hog* the standards . . . of the majority — R. B. Kaplan)

whole note *n*: a musical note equal in time value to four quarter notes or two half notes — see NOTE illustration

whole number *n*: INTEGER

whole rest *n*: a musical rest corresponding in time value to a whole note

whole-sale *n* (hōl-, 'sāl-, 'sāl-): *n*: the sale of commodities in quantity *usu*. for resale (as by a retail merchant)

wholesale *adj* 1: of, relating to, or engaged in the sale of commodities in quantity for resale (*a* ~ grocer) 2: performed on a large scale esp without discrimination (~ slaughter) *syn* see INDISCRIMINATE

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white book *n* : an official report of government affairs bound in white

white-cap \ˈhwīt-kap, ˈwīt- / *n* : a wave crest breaking into white foam

white cedar *n* : any of various No. American timber trees including true cedars, junipers, and cypresses

white cell *n* : WHITE BLOOD CELL

white chip *n* : 1 : a white-colored poker chip usu. of minimum value 2 : a thing or quantity of little worth — compare BLUE CHIP

white-collar \ˈhwīt-kāl-ər, ˈwīt- / *adj* : of, relating to, or constituting the class of salaried employees whose duties do not call for the wearing of work clothes or protective clothing — compare BLUE-COLLAR

white corpuscle *n* : WHITE BLOOD CELL

white crappie *n* : a silvery No. American sunfish (*Pomoxis annularis*) with 5 or 6 protruding spines on the dorsal fins that is highly esteemed as a panfish and often used for stocking small ponds

whit-ed \ˈhwīt-əd, ˈwīt- / *adj* : 1 : covered with white or whiting and esp. with whitewash 2 : made white; WHITENED

whited sepulcher *n* [fr. the simile in Mt. 23:27 (AV)]: a person inwardly corrupt or wicked but outwardly or professedly virtuous or holy; HYPOCRITE

white Dutch clover *n* : a Eurasian clover (*Trifolium repens*) with round heads of white flowers that is widely used in lawn and pasture grass-seed mixtures and is an important source of nectar for bees

white dwarf *n* : a whitish star of high surface temperature and low intrinsic brightness usu. with a mass approximately equal to that of the sun but with a density many times larger

white elephant *n* : 1 : an Indian elephant of a pale color that is sometimes venerated in India, Ceylon, Thailand, and Burma 2 : a property requiring much care and expense and yielding little profit 3 : an object no longer of value to its owner but of value to others 4 : something of little or no value

white-face \ˈhwīt-fās, ˈwīt- / *n* : 1 : a white-faced animal, specif. : HEREFORD 2 : dead-white facial makeup (a clown in ~)

white-faced \ˈhwīt-fāst / *adj* : 1 : having a wan pale face 2 : having the face white in whole or in part — used esp. of an animal otherwise dark in color

white feather *n* [fr. the superstition that a white feather in the plumage of a gamecock is a mark of a poor fighter]: a mark or symbol of cowardice — used chiefly in the phrase *show the white feather*

whitefish \ˈhwīt-fish, ˈwīt- / *n* : 1 : any of various freshwater food fishes (family Salmonidae) and esp. genus *Coregonus* related to the salmon and trout 2 : any of various fishes in some respect resembling the true whitefishes 3 : any of various market fishes with white flesh that is not oily 2 : the flesh of a whitefish esp. as an article of food

white flag *n* : 1 : a flag of plain white used as a flag of truce or as a token of surrender 2 : a token of weakness or yielding

white-fly \ˈhwīt-flī, ˈwīt- / *n* : any of numerous small homopterous insects (family Aleyrodidae) that are injurious plant pests related to the scale insects

white-footed mouse \ˈhwīt-fut-əd, ˈwīt- / *n* : a common woodland mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*) of the eastern U.S.; also : any of several related mice

white friar *n*, often cap. W & F [fr. his white habit]: CARMELITE

white-fringed beetle \ˈhwīt-frīŋ(d)-, ˈwīt- / *n* : any of a genus (*Graphognathus*) of So. American flightless beetles of which one (*G. leucoloma*) has been accidentally introduced into the southeastern U.S. where it is a pest on cultivated plants

white gasoline *n* : gasoline containing no tetraethyllead — called also *white gas*

white gold *n* : a pale alloy of gold esp. with nickel or palladium that resembles platinum in appearance

white goods *pl* 1 : a : white fabrics esp. of cotton or linen 2 : articles (as sheets, towels, or curtains) orig. or typically made of white cloth 2 : major household appliances (as stoves and refrigerators) that are typically finished in white enamel

white grub *n* : a grub that is the larva of a June beetle and a destructive pest of grass roots

White-hall \ˈhwīt-hōl, ˈwīt- / *n* (*Whitehall* thoroughfare of London in which are located the chief offices of British government): the British government

white-head \-hed / *n* : MILIUM

white-headed \-hed-əd / *adj* : 1 : having the hair, fur, or plumage of the head white or very light 2 : specially favored; FORTUNATE — used esp. in the phrase *white-headed boy*

white heat *n* : 1 : a temperature (as for copper and iron from 1500° to 1600° C.) which is higher than red heat and at which a body becomes brightly incandescent 2 : a state of intense mental or physical strain, emotion, or activity

white hope *n* 1 *slang* : a white contender for a boxing championship held by a Negro; also : one who is felt to represent whites 2 : one from whom much is expected, esp. : a person undertaking a difficult task

White Horde *n* : a Mongolian people powerful in Russia in the 14th century

white-hot \ˈhwīt-hət, ˈwīt- / *adj* : 1 : being at or radiating white heat 2 : ardently zealous; FERVID

White House \-haus / *n* (the *White House*, mansion in Washington, D.C. assigned to the use of the president of the U.S.) 1 : the executive department of the U.S. government 2 : a residence of the president of the U.S.

white hunter *n* : a white man serving as guide and professional hunter to an African safari

white lead *n* : any of several white lead-containing pigments, esp. : a heavy poisonous basic carbonate of lead of variable composition that is marketed as a powder or as a paste in linseed oil, has good hiding power, and is used chiefly in exterior paints

white leather *n* : leather prepared with alum and salt

white line *n* : a band or edge of something white, esp. : a stripe painted on a road and used to guide traffic

white list \-list / *n* : a list of approved or favored items — compare BLACKLIST — **white-listed** \-lis-təd / *adj*

white-livered \-liv-əd / *adj* [fr. the former belief that the choleric temperament depends on the body's producing large quantities of yellow bile]: PUSILLANIMOUS, LILY-LIVERED

white-ly \ˈhwīt-lē, ˈwīt- / *adv* : with an effect of whiteness : so as to show or appear white

white man's burden *n* ["The White Man's Burden" (1899), poem by Rudyard Kipling]: the alleged duty of the white peoples to manage the affairs of the less developed nonwhite peoples

white matter *n* : neural tissue that consists largely of myelinated nerve fibers, has a whitish color, and underlies the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord or is gathered into nerves

white metal *n* : 1 : any of several lead-base or tin-base alloys (as babbitt metal) used esp. for bearings, fusible plugs, and type metal 2 : any of several light-colored alloys used esp. as a base for plated silverware and ornaments and novelties

white mustard *n* : a Eurasian mustard (*Brassica hirta*) grown for its seeds which yield mustard and mustard oil

whiten \ˈhwīt-n, ˈwīt- / *vb* **whitened, whiten-ing** \ˈhwīt-nīŋ, ˈwīt-, -n-īŋ / *vt* : to make white or whiter (snow ~ed the hills) ~ *vi* : to become white or whiter

syn WHITEN, BLANCH, BLEACH *shared meaning element* : to change from a color to or nearly to white **ant** blacken

whit-ener \ˈhwīt-nər, -n-ər, ˈwīt- / *n* : one that whitens, specif. : an agent (as a bleach) used to impart whiteness to something

white-ness \ˈhwīt-nəs, ˈwīt- / *n* : 1 : the quality or state of being white 2 : a : white color 3 : **PALLOR**, **PALENESS** 4 : freedom from stain : **CLEANNESS** 2 : white substance

whiten-ing *n* : 1 : the act or process of making or becoming white 2 : something that is used to make white : **WHITING**

white oak *n* : any of various oaks (esp. *Quercus sessiliflora* of Europe and *Q. alba* of No. America) with acorns that mature in one year and leaf veins that never extend beyond the margin of the leaf, also : the hard strong durable wood of a white oak

white of egg *n*, *pl* **whites of egg or whites of eggs** : WHITE 2a(1)

white oil *n* : any of various colorless odorless tasteless mineral oils used esp. in medicine and in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations

white-out \ˈhwīt-əut, ˈwīt- / *n* (*white + -out* (as in *blackout*)) : a surface weather condition in an arctic area in which no object casts a shadow, the horizon cannot be seen, and only dark objects are discernible

white paper *n* : a government report on any subject, esp. : a British publication that is usu. less extensive than a blue book

white pepper *n* : a pungent condiment that consists of the fruit of an East Indian plant (*Piper nigrum*) ground after the black husk has been removed

white perch *n* : 1 : a small silvery anadromous sea bass (*Morone americana*) of the coast and coastal streams of the eastern U.S. 2 : a croaker (*Aplodinotus grunniens*) of the Great Lakes and Mississippi valley that sometimes attains a weight of 50 pounds or more 3 : **WHITE CRAPPIE**

white pine *n* : 1 : a tall-growing pine (*Pinus strobus*) of eastern No. America with leaves in clusters of five — called also *eastern white pine* 2 : any of several trees felt to resemble the white pine

white-pine blight *n* : a destructive disease of white pine caused by a rust fungus (*Cronartium ribicola*) that passes part of its complex life cycle on currant or gooseberry bushes, also : this fungus

white plague *n* : 1 : tuberculosis of the lungs 2 : heroin addiction

white potato *n* : POTATO 2b

white primary *n* : a party primary in a southern state open to white voters only

white room *n* : CLEAN ROOM

White Russian *n* : BELORUSSIAN

white rust *n* : any of various plant diseases caused by lower fungi (order Peronosporales) and characterized by the presence of masses of white spores that escape through ruptures of the host tissue; also : a fungus causing a white rust

white sale *n* : a sale of white goods

white sauce *n* : a sauce consisting essentially of a roux with milk, cream, or stock and seasoning

white sea bass *n* : a large croaker (*Cynoscion nobilis*) of the Pacific coast that is closely related to the Atlantic weakfishes and is an important sport and food fish

white shark *n* : a large mackerel shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) of warm seas that is bluish when young but becomes whitish with age and is a man-eater

white slave *n* : a woman or girl held unwillingly for purposes of commercial prostitution

white slaver \-slāv-ər / *n* : one engaged in white-slave traffic

white slavery *n* : enforced prostitution

white-smith \ˈhwīt-smith, ˈwīt- / *n* : 1 : TINSMITH 2 : a worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work

white space *n* : the areas of a page (as in a book) not covered by print or pictures

white spruce *n* : 1 : any of several spruces, esp. : a widely distributed spruce (*Picea glauca*) of cooler parts of No. America that has short blue-green leaves and slender cones 2 : the wood of a white spruce, esp. : the light pale tough straight-grained wood

n or further a back ā bake
e less ē easy g gift i
ō flow o flaw ò coin th
y yet yū few yū f

bi-con-vox \bi-(k)kən-'veks, (b)bi-'kən-, bi-kən-'\ *adj* [ISV]: convex on both sides — **bi-con-vox-ly** \bi-kən-'veks-ē-, -(k)kən-'n **bi-con-vo** \bi-kō(a)m\ *n* [F, fr. L *bicornis* two-horned, fr. *bi-* + *cornu* horn — more at *HORN*]: **COCKED HAT** 2 **bi-con-vo-ate** \bi-'kōr-nyo-wōt\ *adj* [bi- + L *cornu*]: having two horns or horn-shaped processes

bi-cul-tur-a-lism \bi-'kəlch-(ə)-rə-'jiz-əm\ *n*: the existence of two distinct cultures in one nation (Canada's ~) — **bi-cul-tur-al** \-rəl\ *adj*

bi-cus-plid \bi-'kəs-pəd\ also **bi-cus-pli-date** \-pə-'dāt\ *adj* [NL *bicuspid*, *bicuspid*, fr. *bi-* + L *cuspid*, *cuspid* point]: having or ending in two points (~ teeth) (~ leaves)

bicuspid *n*: a human premolar tooth — see **TOOTH** illustration

bicuspid valve *n*: a cardiac valve that consists of two triangular flaps and guards the orifice between the left auricle and ventricle — called also **mitral valve**

bicy-cle \bi-'sīk-əl\ also \-sīk-'n\ *n* [F, fr. *bi-* + *-cycle* (as in *tricycle*)]: a vehicle with two wheels tandem, a steering handle, a saddle seat, and pedals by which it is propelled

bicycle *vi* **bicy-cled**, **bicy-cling** \-(ə)-lɪŋ\ *to* ride a bicycle — **bicy-cler** \-lər\ *n* — **bicy-clist** \-lɪst\ *n*

bicy-clic \bi-'sīk-lik\ *adj* [ISV] 1: consisting of or arranged in two cycles 2: containing two usu. fused rings in the structure of the molecule

bid \bɪd\ *vb* **bade** \bād\ or **bidd**; **bidd-den** \bɪd-'n\ or **bidd** also **bade**; **bidd-ing** [partly fr. ME *bidden*, fr. OE *biddan*, akin to OHG *bitten* to eat, *Skt bādhati* he harasses, partly fr. ME *beden* to offer, command, fr. OE *bēdan*, akin to OHG *bītan* to offer, Gk *pythianesthai* to learn by inquiry] *vi* 1 *a* *obs*: BESECH. **ENTREAT** *b*: to issue an order to: **TELL** *c*: to request to come: **INVITE** 2: to give expression to *bade* a *tearful farewell* (3) *a*: **OFFER** — usu. used in the phrase *to bid defiance* *b* *past bid* (1) *a*: to offer (a price) whether for payment or acceptance (2) *a*: to make a bid of or in (a suit at cards) ~ *vi*: to make a bid *syn* see **COMMAND** *ant* **forbid** — **bidd-er** *n* — **bidd-fair**: to seem likely

bid *n* 1 *a*: the act of one who bids *b*: a statement of what one will give or take for something, esp: an offer of a price *c*: something offered as a bid 2: an opportunity to bid 3: **INVITATION** 4 *a*: an announcement of what a cardplayer proposes to undertake *b*: the amount of such a bid *c*: a biddable bridge hand 5: an attempt or effort to win, achieve, or attract

BID *abbr* 1 *bachelor* of industrial design 2 [L *bis* in *die*] twice a day

bid-da-ble \bɪd-'ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: easily led, taught, or controlled 2: **DOCILE** 2: capable of being bid — **bid-da-bil-ly** \bɪd-'ə-bil-ət-ē\ *n* — **bid-da-bly** \bɪd-'ə-blē\ *adv*

bid-dy \bɪd-'ē\ *n*, *pl* **biddies** [perh. imit]: **HEN** 1a, also: a young chicken

biddy *n*, *pl* **biddies** [dim of the name *Bridget*] 1: a hired girl or cleaning woman 2: **WOMAN** (an eccentric old ~)

Biddy Basketball \bɪd-'ē\ *n* [alter of *biddy*]: basketball designed to be played by youngsters and marked by the use of a smaller ball, a shorter court, and baskets at a height of 8½ feet

bide \bɪd\ *vb* **bode** \bōd\ or **bided**; **bided**, **bidd-ing** [ME *biden*, fr. OE *bīdan*; akin to OHG *bītan* to wait, L *fidere* to trust, Gk *peithasthai* to believe] *vi* 1: to continue in a state or condition 2: to wait awhile: **TARRY** 3: to continue in a place: **SOJOURN** ~ *vi* 1 *past* usu. **bided**: to wait for — used chiefly in the phrase *bide one's time* 2 *archaic*: to await confidently or defiantly: **WITHSTAND** (two men ~ might ~ the winter storm — W. C. Bryant) 3 *chiefly dial*: to put up with: **TOLERATE** — **bide-r** *n*

bide-t \bɪ-'dē\ *n* [F, small horse, *bidet*, fr. MF, fr. *bider* to trot]: a fixture about the height of the seat of a chair used esp. for bathing the external genitals and the posterior parts of the body

bi-di-ec-ta-lism \bi-'dɪ-'lɛk-'tɪ-'lɪz-əm\ *n*: the constant oral use of two dialects of the same language — **bi-di-ec-tal** *adj*

bi-don-ville \bɪ-'dɒn-'vɛlə\ *n* [F, fr. *bīdon* tin can + *ville* city]: a settlement of jerry-built dwellings on the outskirts of a city (as in France)

bid up *vi*: to raise the price of (as property at auction) by a succession of offers

BIE *abbr* *bachelor* of industrial engineering

bield \bɪ-'ēld\ *vi* or *n* [ME *belden* to encourage, protect, fr. OE *bieldan* to encourage, akin to OE *bēald* bold] *chiefly Scot*: **SHELTER**

bi-en-ni-al \bi-'en-'ē-əl\ *adj* 1: occurring every two years 2: continuing or lasting for two years; *specif*: growing vegetatively during the first year and fruiting and dying during the second — **biennial** *n* — **bi-en-ni-ally** \-ē-əl\ *adv*

bi-en-ni-um \bi-'en-'ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* **-ni-ums** or **-nia** \-ē-ə\ [L, fr. *bi-* + *annus* year — more at **ANNUAL**]: a period of two years

bier \bi-'(ə)r\ *n* [ME *bere*, fr. OE *bær*; akin to OE *beran* to carry — more at **BEAR**] 1 *archaic*: a framework for carrying 2: a stand on which a corpse or coffin is placed, also: a coffin together with its stand

bi-fa-cial \bi-'fə-shəl\ *adj* 1: having opposite surfaces alike (~ leaves) 2: having two fronts or faces

biff \bɪf\ *n* [prob. imit]: **WHACK**, **BLOW** — **biff** *vi*

bi-fid \bi-'fɪd-, -fəd\ *adj* [L *bifidus*, fr. *bi-* + *-fidus* -fid]: divided into two equal lobes or parts by a median cleft (a ~ leaf) — **bi-fid-ly** \bi-'fɪd-ət-ē\ *n* — **bi-fid-ly** \bi-'fɪd-ē-, -fəd\ *adv*

bi-fi-lar \bi-'fɪ-lər\ *adj* [ISV] *bi-* + L *filum* thread — more at **FILE** 1: involving two threads or wires (~ suspension of a pendulum) 2: involving a single thread or wire doubled back upon itself (a ~ resistor) — **bi-fi-lar-ly** *adv*

bi-fla-gel-late \bi-'fla-jə-'lāt-, -lāt-, bi-'flə-'jel-ət\ *adj*: having two flagella

bi-fo-cal \bi-'fō-kəl\ *adj* [ISV] 1: having two focal lengths 2: having one part that corrects for near vision and one for distant vision (a ~ eyeglass lens)

bifocal *n* 1: a bifocal glass or lens 2 *pl*: eyeglasses with bifocal lenses

bi-form \bi-'fōrm\ *adj* [L *biformis*, fr. *bi-* + *forma* form]: combining the qualities or forms of two distinct kinds of individuals

bi-fur-cate \bi-'fɜr-kāt-, bi-'fər-\ *vi* **-cated**; **-cating** [ML *bifurcatus*, pp of *bifurcare*, fr. L *bifurcus* two-pronged, fr. *bi-* + *furca* fork]: to divide into two branches or parts — **bi-fur-cate** \bi-'fɜr-kāt-, -kāt-, bi-'fɜr-kāt\ *adj* — **bi-fur-cate-ly** *adv*

bi-fur-ca-tion \bi-'fɜr-kā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of bifurcating: the state of being bifurcated 2 *a*: the point at which bifurcating occurs *b*: **BRANCH**

big \bɪg\ *adj* **big-gier**; **big-gest** [ME, prob. of Scand origin, akin to Norw. dial. *bugge* important man, akin to OE *bȳl* boil, *Skt bhūri* abundant] 1 *a* *obs*: of great strength *b*: of great force (a ~ storm) 2 *a*: large in dimensions, bulk, or extent (a ~ house), also: large in quantity, number, or amount (a ~ fleet) *b*: conducted on a large scale (~ government) 3 *a*: **PREGNANT** esp: nearly ready to give birth *b*: full to bursting: **SWELLING** (~ with rage) *c* of the voice: full and resonant 4 *a*: **CHIEF**, **PREMIER** (the ~ issue of the campaign) *b*: outstandingly worthy or able (a truly ~ man) *c*: of great importance or significance (the ~ moment) *d*: **IMPOSING**, **PRETENTIOUS**, also: marked by or given to boasting (~ talk) *e*: **MAGNANIMOUS**, **GENEROUS** (a ~ heart) *f*: **POPULAR** (soft drinks are very ~ in Mexico — Russ Leadabrand) *syn* see **LARGE** *ant* **little** — **big-ly** *adv* — **big-ness** *n*

big *adv* 1: to a large amount or extent (cats ~ at noon) 2 *a*: in an outstanding manner (made it ~ in New York) *b*: in a pretentious manner (he talks ~) *c*: in a magnanimous manner (took his defeat ~)

big-a-mous \bɪg-'ə-məs\ *adj* 1: guilty of bigamy 2: involving bigamy — **big-a-mous-ly** *adv*

big-a-my \bɪg-'ə-mē\ *n* [ME *bigamie*, fr. ML *bigamia*, fr. L *bi-* + L *-gamia* -gamy, fr. Gk, fr. *gamos* marriage; akin to L *gener* sons-in-law]: the act of entering into a ceremonial marriage with one person while still legally married to another — **big-a-mist** \-mɪst\ *n*

Big-ar-reau \bɪg-'ə-rō\ *n* [F]: any of several cultivated sweet cherries with rather firm often light-colored globular fruits

big bang theory *n*: a theory in astronomy the universe originated billions of years ago from the explosion of a single mass of material so that the pieces are still flying apart — compare **STEADY STATE THEORY**

big beat *n*, often cap both *B*'s: music (as rock 'n' roll) characterized by a heavy persistent beat

Big Ben \-'ben\ *n* [after Sir Benjamin Hall 1867 E Chief Commissioner of Works] 1: a large bell in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament in London 2: the tower that houses Big Ben; also: the clock in the tower

big brother *n* 1: an older brother 2: a man who befriends a delinquent or friendless boy 3 *cap both B*'s *a*: the leader of an authoritarian state or movement *b*: a seemingly benevolent but actually ruthless and all-powerful government (proliferating data banks that tell Big Brother all about us — Herbert Brucker)

Big Brother-ism \-'brəð-ə-'rɪz-əm\ *n*: authoritarian attempts at complete control (as of a person or a nation)

Big Dipper *n*: **DIPPER** 2a

bi-gem-i-ny \bi-'jem-'ə-nē\ *n* [*bigeminal* (double, paired), fr. LL *bigeminus*, fr. *bi-* + *geminus* twin]: the state of having a pulse characterized by two beats close together with a pause following each pair of beats — **bi-gem-i-nal** \-ən-'l\ *adj*

bi-ge-ner-ic \bi-'jə-'ner-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving two genera (a ~ hybrid)

big-eye \bɪg-'ē\ *n*: either of two small widely distributed reddish to silvery percoid fishes (*Priacanthus cruentatus* and *P. arenatus*) of tropical seas

big game *n* 1: large animals sought or taken by hunting or fishing for sport 2: an important objective esp. when involving risk

big-g-ety or **big-g-ly** \bɪg-'et-ē\ *adj* [prob. irreg. fr. *big* + *-y*] 1 *South & Midland*: **CONCITED**, **VAIN** 2 *South & Midland*: rudely self-important: **IMPUDENT** (Mama never acted ~ in court, but she would bow her head only so low — Claude Brown)

big-gin or **big-ging** \bɪg-'ɪŋ\ *n* [ME *bigging*, fr. *biggen* to dwell, fr. ON *byggja*, akin to OE *bēan* to be] *archaic*: **BUILDING**

biggin *n* [MF *beguin*] *archaic*: **CAP** *a*: a child's cap *b*: **NIGHT-CAP**

big-gish \bɪg-'ɪʃ\ *adj*: somewhat big

big-head \bɪg-'hed\ *n* 1: any of several diseases of animals marked by swelling about the head 2: an exaggerated opinion of one's importance: **CONCEIT** — **big-head-ed** \-hed-'əd\ *adj*

big-heart-ed \-'hɑrt-'əd\ *adj*: being generous and kindly — **big-heart-ed-ly** *adv* — **big-heart-ed-ness** *n*

big-horn \bɪg-'hɔr-əm\ *n*, *pl* **big-horn** or **big-horns**: a usu. grayish brown wild sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) of mountainous western North America

bight \bɪt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *byht*; akin to OE *būgan* to bend — more at **BOW**] 1 *obs*: a corner, bend, or angle esp. of a body part 2 *a*: the middle part of a slack rope *b*: a loop esp. in a rope 3 *a*: a bend esp. in a river or a mountain chain *b*: a bend in a coast forming an open bay; also: a bay formed by such a bend

bight *vi* 1: to lay or fasten (a rope) in bights 2: to fasten with a bight

big league *n* 1: **MAJOR LEAGUE** 2: one that is outstanding of its kind — **big-leagu-er** \-'lɛ-gər\ *n*

big-mouthed \bɪg-'maʊthd-, -maʊth\ *adj*



bighorn

a	about	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ī	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	ól	colon	th	than, thus
ü	loot	ú	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yá	fanous	zh	vision

wild and woolly *adj*: marked by a boisterous and untamed lack of polish and refinement (a wild and woolly town)

wild bergamot *n*: a fragrant No. American herb (*Monarda fistulosa*) having a terminal capitate cluster of rather large pink or purple flowers

wild boar *n*: an Old World wild hog (*Sus scrofa*) from which most domestic swine have been derived

wild carrot *n*: a widely naturalized Eurasian weed (*Daucus carota*) that is prob. the original of the cultivated carrot and has an acrid ill-flavored root, called also *Queen Anne's lace*

wildcat \wɪl(ə)d-,kæt/ *n*, *pl* wildcats 1 *a*: either of two cats (*Felis sylvestris* of Europe and *F. onca* of Africa) that resemble but are heavier in build than the domestic tabby cat and are usu held to be among the ancestors of the domestic cat. *b* or *pl* wildcat: any of various small or medium-sized cats (as the lynx or ocelot) *c*: a feral domestic cat 2: a savage quick-tempered person 3 *a*: wildcat money *b*: a wildcat oil or gas well *c*: a wildcat strike

wildcat *adj* 1 *a* (1): financially irresponsible or unreliable (~banks) 2: issued by a financially irresponsible banking establishment (~currency) *b*: operating, produced, or carried on outside the bounds of standard or legitimate business practices (~insurance schemes—H. H. Reichard) *c*: of, relating to, or being an oil or gas well drilled in territory not known to be productive *d*: initiated by a group of workers without formal union approval or in violation of a contract (a ~ strike) (~work stoppages) 2 *a* of a cartridge: having a bullet of standard caliber but using an expanded case or a case designed for a bullet of greater caliber necked down for the smaller bullet *b* of a rifle: using wildcat cartridges

wildcat *vi* wildcat-ted; wildcat-ting: to prospect and drill an experimental oil or gas well or sink a mine shaft in territory not known to be productive

wild-cat \-kæt-ər/ *n* 1: one that drills wells in the hope of finding oil in territory not known to be an oil field 2: one that promotes unsafe and unreliable enterprises, esp: one that sells stocks in enterprises of this kind 3: one that designs, builds, or fires wildcat cartridges and rifles as a hobby 4: a worker who goes out on an unauthorized strike

wild celery *n*: TAPE GRASS

wildebeest \wɪl-de-,bēst/ *n*, *pl* wildebeests also wildebeest [Afrik. *wildebeest*, fr. *wilde* wild + *bees* ox]: GNU

wild-er \wɪl-dər/ *vb* [prob. irreg. fr. *wilderness*] *vi* 1 *archaic*: to lead astray 2 *archaic*: BEWILDER, PERPLEX ~*vi*, *archaic*: to move at random: WANDER — **wild-er-ment** \-dər-mənt/ *n*, *archaic*

wild-er-ness \wɪl-dər-nəs/ *n* [ME, fr. *wildern* wild, fr. OE *wild-dōren* of wild beasts] 1 *a* (1): a tract or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings (2): an area essentially undisturbed by human activity together with its naturally developed life community *b*: an empty or pathless area or region (in remote ~s of space groups of nebulae are found—G. W. Gray 1960) *c*: a part of a garden devoted to wild growth 2 *obs*: WILDERNESS 3 *a*: a confusing multitude or mass: an indefinitely great number or quantity (I would not have given it for a ~ of monkeys—Shak.) *b*: a bewildering situation (those moral ~s of civilized life—Norman Mailer)

wilderness area *n*, often *cap* WEA: an often large tract of public land maintained essentially in its natural state and protected against introduction of intrusive artifacts (as roads and buildings)

wild-eyed \wɪl(ə)-dɪd/ *adj*, 1: having a wild expression in the eyes 2: consisting of or favoring extreme political or social measures (~schemes)

wild-fire \wɪl(ə)-d-(ə)-r/ *n* 1: a sweeping and destructive conflagration 2 *a*: GREEK FIRE *b*: something that acts intensely and usu. very rapidly — *usu.* used in the phrase *like wild-fire* 3: a phosphorescent glow (as ignis fatuus or fox fire) 4: a destructive bacterial disease of tobacco

wild flax *n* 1: GOLD OF PLEASURE 2: BUTTER AND EGGS

wild flower *n*: the flower of a wild or uncultivated plant or the plant bearing it

wild-fowl \wɪl(ə)-d-(ə)-fəʊl/ *n*: a game bird, esp: a game waterfowl (as a wild duck or goose) — **wild-fowler** \-fəʊ-lər/ *n* — **wild-fowling** \-lɪŋ/ *n*

wild geranium *n* 1: a common geranium (*Geranium maculatum*) of eastern No. America with deeply parted leaves and flowers of rosy purple 2: any of several geraniums related to the wild geranium

wild ginger *n*: a No. American perennial herb (*Asarum canadense*) of the birthwort family with a pungent creeping rhizome

wild-goose chase *n*: a fruitless pursuit or search

wild hyacinth *n*: any of several plants with flowers suggestive of hyacinths as *a*: a camas (*Camassia scilloides*) with white racemose flowers *b*: WOOD HYACINTH

wild indigo *n*: any of a genus (*Baptisia*) of American leguminous plants, esp: a tumbleweed (*B. tinctoria*) with bright yellow flowers and trifoliate leaves

wild-ling \wɪl-dɪŋ/ *n* [wɪld + -ling] 1 *a*: a plant growing uncultivated in the wild either as a native or an escape; esp: a wild apple or crab apple *b*: the fruit of a wilding 2: a wild animal

wildling *adj*: not domesticated or cultivated: WILD

wild-ish \wɪl-dɪʃ/ *adj*: somewhat wild

wild land *n*: land that is uncultivated or unfit for cultivation

wild-life \wɪl(ə)-d-(ə)-lɪf/ *n*, often *attrib*: living things that are neither human nor domesticated, esp: mammals, birds, and fishes hunted by man

wild-ling \wɪl(ə)-d-(ə)-lɪŋ/ *n*: WILDING

wild madder *n* 1: MADDER 1, 2a 2: either of two bedstraws (*Gallium mollugo* and *G. nictorium*)

wild marjoram *n*: OREGANO 1

wild mustard *n*: CHARLOCK

wild oat *n*, 1 *a*: any of several wild grasses (genus *Avena*), esp: a European annual weed (*A. fatua*) common in meadows and pastures *b*: any of a genus (*Ustilago*) of small herbs of the lily family with drooping bell-shaped yellowish flowers 2 *pl*: offshoots

and indiscretions ascribed to youthful exuberance — *usu* used in the phrase *sow one's wild oats*

wild olive *n*: any of various trees that resemble the olive or have fruits resembling its fruit

wild pansy *n*: a common and long-cultivated European *viola* (*Viola tricolor*) which has short-spurred flowers usu. blue or purple mixed with white and yellow and in which most of the garden pansies are derived — called also *heartsease*, *Johnny-jump-up*

wild parsley *n*: any of numerous wild plants of the carrot family with finely divided foliage

wild pink *n*: a common catchfly (genus *Silene*); esp: one (*S. caroliniana*) of the eastern U.S. with pink or whitish flowers

wild pitch *n*: a pitched baseball not hit by the batter that cannot be caught or controlled by the catcher with ordinary effort and that enables a base runner to advance — compare PASSED BALL

wild rice *n*: a tall aquatic No. American perennial grass (*Zizania aquatica*) that yields an edible grain

wild rye *n*: any of several grasses (genus *Elymus*)

wild sarsaparilla *n*: a common No. American perennial herb (*Aralia nudicaulis*) with long-stalked basal compound leaves, umbels of greenish flowers, and an aromatic root used as a substitute of true sarsaparilla

wild type *n*: the typical form of an organism as ordinarily encountered in nature in contrast to natural or laboratory mutant individuals — **wild-type** *adj*

wild vanilla *n*: a perennial composite herb (*Trillisa odoratissima*) of the southeastern U.S. with vanilla-scented leaves

wild West *n*: the western U.S. in its frontier period

wild-wood \wɪl(ə)-d-(ə)-wud/ *n*: a wood unaltered or unfrequented by man

wile \wɪl(ə)-/ *n* [ME *wil*, fr. (assumed) ONF, prob. of Gmc origin, akin to OE *wigle* divination — more at WITCH] 1: a trick or stratagem intended to ensnare or deceive; also: a beguiling or playful trick 2: skill in outwitting: TRICKERY, GUILE *syn* see TRICK

wile *vi* wiled, wiling 1: to lure by or as if by a magic spell: ENTICE 2 [perh. alter of *while*] to pass or spend pleasantly *syn* see WHILE

will \wɪl(ə)-/ *v*, *past* would \wəd-, (ə)-d-(ə)-wud/; *pres* sing *d* will [ME (1st & 3d sing pres. indic.) fr. OE *wille* (infinitive *wyllan*): akin to OHG *willi* (3d sing pres. indic.) *wills*, L *velle* to wish, *will* *vi*: DESIRE, WISH (call it what you ~) ~ *verbal auxiliary* 1 —

used to express desire, choice, willingness, consent, or in negative constructions refusal (could find no one who would take the job) (If we ~ all do our best) (~ you please stop that racket) 2 —

used to express frequent, customary, or habitual action or natural tendency or disposition (~ get angry over nothing) (~ work one day and loaf the next) 3 — used to express futurity (tomorrow morning I ~ wake up in this first-class hotel suite—Tennessee Williams) 4 — used to express capability or sufficiency (back seat ~ hold three passengers) 5 — used to express probability and often equivalent to the simple verb (that ~ be the milkman) 6 *a* —

used to express determination, insistence, persistence, or willfulness (I have made up my mind to go and go I ~) *b* — used to express inevitability (accidents ~ happen) 7 — used to express a command, exhortation, or injunction (you ~ do as I say, at once) ~ *vi* ~ to have a wish or desire (whether we ~ or no)

will \wɪl(ə)-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *willa* will, desire, akin to OE *wille*] 1 *a*: DESIRE, WISH as *a*: DISPOSITION, INCLINATION (where there's a ~ there's a way) *b*: APPETITE, PASSION *c*: CHOICE, DETERMINATION 2 *a*: something desired, esp: a choice or determination of one having authority or power *b* (1) *archaic*: REQUEST, COMMAND (2) [fr. the phrase *our will* is which introduces it] the part of a summons expressing a royal command 3: the act, process, or experience of willing 4 *a*: mental powers manifested as wishing, choosing, desiring, or intending *b*: a disposition to act according to principles or ends *c*: the collective desire of a group (the ~ of the people) 5: the power of control over one's own actions or emotions (a man of iron-will) 6: a legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death, esp: a written instrument legally executed by which a man makes disposition of his estate to take effect after his death — at will as one wishes: as

or when it pleases or suits oneself

will \wɪl(ə)-/ *vi* 1 *a*: to order or direct by a will *b*: to dispose of by or as if by a will: BEQUEATH 2 *a*: to determine by an act of choice *b*: DECREE, ORDAIN (Providence ~ it) *c*: INTEND, PURPOSE ~ *vi* 1: to exercise the will 2: CHOOSE

will-able \wɪl-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being willed, wished, or determined by will

willed \wɪld/ *adj*: having a will esp. of a specified kind — *usu* used in combination (strong-willed)

will-lem-ite \wɪl-ə-mɪt/ *n* [G. *Willem*, fr. *Willem* (William) I 1843 king of the Netherlands] a mineral Zn₂SiO₄ consisting of zinc silicate, occurring in hexagonal prisms and in massive or granular forms, and varying in color

will-let \wɪl-lət/ *n*, *pl* will-lets [imit.] *a*: a large shorebird (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) of the eastern and Gulf coasts and the northern parts of No. America

will-ful or **will-ful** \wɪl-fəl/ *adj* 1: obstinately and often perversely self-willed 2: done deliberately. INTENTIONAL *syn* 1 see VOLUNTARY 2 see UNRULY *ant* biddable — **will-fully** \-fəl-i/ *adv* — **will-fulness** *n*

William Tell \wɪl-jəm-tel/ *n*: a marksman of Swiss legend who complied with an order to shoot an apple off his son's head with an arrow

a about * kitten or further a back ñ bake ñ cot, cart
au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw ó coin th thin th this
ü loot u foot y yet yú few yu furious zh vision

stumps topped by 2 crosspieces and set 22 yards apart at which the ball is bowled in cricket b: an area 10 feet wide bounded by these wickets c: one innings of a batsman, specif: one that is not completed or never begun (win by 3 ~s) 6: an arch or hoop in croquet

wick-ing \ˈwɪk-ɪŋ/ n: material for wicks
wick-up \ˈwɪk-ʊp/ n [Fox wikyap dwelling] a hut used by the nomadic Indians of the arid regions of the western and southwestern US with a usu oval base and a rough frame covered with reed mats, grass, or brushwood, also: a rude temporary shelter or hut

wic-o-py or wick-o-pe \ˈwɪk-ə-pi/ n [Cree wikup inner bark of basswood] 1 LEATHERWOOD 2: a basswood (*Tilia glabra*) 3: WILLOW HERB

wid abbr widow; widower
wid-der-shins \ˈwɪd-ər-shənz/ adv [MLG wedderinnen] in a left-handed, wrong, or contrary direction: COUNTERCLOCKWISE — compare DEASIL

wid-dy \ˈwɪd-ɪ/ n, pl widdies [ME (Sc), fr ME withy] 1 Scot & dial Eng: a rope of osiers: WITHY 2 Scot & dial Eng: a hangman's noose

wide \ˈwaɪd/ adj wider; wide-est [ME, fr OE *wid*, akin to OHG *wit* 1 a: having great extent: VAST (a ~ area) b: extending over a vast area: EXTENSIVE (a ~ reputation) c: extending throughout a specified area or scope (nationwide) d: COMPREHENSIVE 1, INCLUSIVE (reaches a ~ public) 2 a: having a specified extension from side to side (3 feet ~) b: having much extent between the sides BROAD (a ~ doorway) c: fully opened (wide-eyed) d: LAX 4 3 a: extending or fluctuating considerably between limits (a ~ variation) b: straying or deviating from something specified (his remark was ~ of the truth) 4 of an animal ration: relatively rich in carbohydrate as compared with protein *syn* see BROAD *ant* strait — wide-ness n

wide adv wider; wide-est 1 a: over a great distance or extent: WIDELY (searched far and ~) b: over a specified distance, area, or extent (expanded the business country-wide) 2 a: so as to leave much space or distance between b: so as to pass at or clear by a considerable distance (ran ~ around left end) 3: to the fullest extent: COMPLETELY, FULLY (~ open)

wide-angle \ˈwaɪ-dʒ-əŋ-/ adj 1: having or covering an angle of view wider than the ordinary — used esp of lenses of shorter than normal focal length 2: having, involving the use of, or relating to a wide-angle lens (a ~ camera)

wide-awake \ˈwaɪ-d-ə-keɪ/ adj 1: fully awake 2: alertly watchful esp for advantages or opportunities *syn* see WATCHFUL — wide-awake-ness n

wide-eyed \ˈwaɪ-d-ɪd/ adj 1: having the eyes wide open esp with wonder or astonishment 2: marked by unsophisticated or uncritical acceptance or admiration: NAIVE (~ innocence)

widely adv 1: over a broad range (persons with ~ fluctuating incomes — *Current Blog*) 2: to a great extent (departed ~ from the previous edition) 3: by or among a large well-dispersed group of people (a ~ known political figure) 4: over or through a wide area (has traveled ~)

wide-mouthed \ˈwaɪ-d-ə-maʊt-/ adj 1: having a wide mouth (~ jaws) 2: having one's mouth opened wide (as in awe)
wid-en \ˈwaɪ-d-ən/ vb wide-ned, wide-n-ing \ˈwaɪ-d-nɪŋ/ vi: to increase the width, scope, or extent of ~ vi: to become wide or wider — wide-er \ˈwaɪ-ər/, -n-ər/ n

wide receiver n: a football receiver who normally lines up several yards to the side of the offensive formation

wide-screen adj: of or relating to a projected picture whose aspect ratio is substantially greater than 1.33: 1

wide-spread \ˈwaɪ-d-ɪ-spred/ adj 1: widely extended or spread out (low, ~ hood and fenders — *Time*) (a ~ erosion surface — *C B Hitchcock*) 2: widely diffused or prevalent (~ public interest)

wide-spread-ing \ˈwaɪ-d-ɪ-spred-ɪŋ/ adj 1: stretching or extending over a wide space or area (~ thatch roofs — *Nat'l Geographic*) 2: archaic: spreading over or affecting a wide area

wid-geon also wi-geon \ˈwaɪ-dʒ-ən/ n, pl widgeon or widgeons (origin unknown) 1: any of several freshwater ducks (genus *Mareca*) between the teal and the mallard in size

wid-get \ˈwɪd-ɪt/ n [alter of gadget] 2: an unnamed article considered for purposes of hypothetical example

wid-ish \ˈwaɪ-ɪʃ/ adj: somewhat wide

wid-ow \ˈwaɪ-d-ə/ n [ME *widewe*, fr OE *wuduwe* akin to OHG *witawa* widow, *L* *widua* widow, *-widere* to separate, *Gk* *ēthēos* unmarried youth] 1 a: a woman who has lost her husband by death, esp one who has not remarried b: GRASS WIDOW 2: an extra hand or part of a hand of cards dealt face down and used placed at the disposal of the highest bidder 3: a single usu short last line (as of a paragraph) separated from its related text and appearing at the top of a printed page or column

widow vi 1: to bereave of a spouse, esp. to cause to become a widow 2 *obs*: to survive as the widow of 3: to deprive of something greatly valued or needed

wid-ow-er \ˈwaɪ-d-ə-wər/ n [ME *widower*, alter of widow widow, *widower*, fr OE *wuduwa* widower; akin to OE *wuduwe* widow] a man who has lost his wife by death and has not married again

wid-ow-er-hood \ˈwaɪ-d-ə-wər-/ n 1: the quality or state of being a widow 2: the period during which a man remains a widower

wid-ow-hood \ˈwaɪ-d-ə-wər-/ n 1: the quality or state of being a widow 2: the period during which a woman remains a widow

widow's peak n: PEAK 7

widow's walk n [fr its use by the wives of seamen during their absence on a voyage] a raised observation platform atop a usu coastal house

width \ˈwaɪð/, -th/ n [wɪð] 1: the measurement taken at right angles to the length: BREADTH 2: largeness of extent or



wickiup

scope 3: a measured and cut piece of material (a ~ of calico) (a ~ of lumber)

width-ways \ˈwɪð-ˌweɪz/ adv: WIDTHWISE

width-wise \ˈwɪð-ˌwaɪz/ adv: in the direction of the width: CROSSWISE
wield \ˈweɪld/ vt [ME *wielden* to control, fr OE *wieldan*; akin to OHG *waltan* to rule, *L* *valere* to be strong, be worth] 1 chiefly dial: to deal successfully with: MANAGE 2: to handle (as a tool) effectively (~ a broom) 3 a: to exert one's authority by means of (~ influence) b: have at one's command or disposal (did not ~ appropriate credentials — *G W Bonham*) *syn* see HANDLE — wield-er n

wieldy \ˈweɪld-i-/ adj: capable of wielding or of being wielded easily

wie-ner \ˈwi-nər/, -n-ər/, -wɪn-ər/ n [short for *wienerwurst*] — FRANKFURTER

wie-ner schnitzel \ˈwi-nər-ʃ(h)nit-səl/, -wɪn-ər-ʃnit-/ n [G, lit., Vienna cutlet] a thin breaded veal cutlet served with a garnish
wiener-wurst \ˈwi-n-ər-, -wɪn-ər-, -wɪn-ər-/ n [G, fr *Wiener* of Vienna + *wurst* sausage] 1: VIENNA SAUSAGE 2: FRANKFURTER

wie-nle \ˈwi-n-əl/, -wɪn-əl/ n: FRANKFURTER

wife \waɪf/ n, pl wives \ˈwaɪvz/ [ME *wif*, fr OE *wif*, akin to OHG *wib* wife] 1 a dial: WOMAN b: a woman acting in a specified capacity — used in combination (fishwife) 2: a married woman — wife-hood \ˈwaɪ-fud/, -wɪ-fud/ n — wife-less \ˈwaɪ-fləs/ adj

wife-like \ˈwaɪ-flɪk/ adv: in a wifely manner

wifelike adj: WIFELY

wifely \ˈwaɪ-flɪ/ adj: of, relating to, or befitting a wife — wifell-ness n

wig \ˈwɪɡ/ n [short for *periwig*] 1 a: a manufactured covering of natural or synthetic hair for the head b: TOUPEE 2: an act of wiggling: REBUKE

wig vi wiggled; wiggling: to scold severely: REBUKE

wig abbr Wigtonshire

wig-an \ˈwɪɡ-ən/ n [Wigan, England] a stiff plain-weave cotton fabric used for interlining

wigged \ˈwɪɡd/ adj: wearing a wig (the mute, blond-wigged member of the team — *Current Blog*)

wig-gle \ˈwɪɡ-əl/ vb wig-gled; wig-gling \-ɪŋ/ [ME *wiglen*, fr or akin to MD or MLG *wiggele* to totter; akin to OE *wegan* to move — more at WAY] vi 1: to move to and fro with quick jerky or shaking motions: JIGGLE 2: to proceed with or as if with twisting and turning movements: WRIGGLE ~ vi: to cause to wiggle

wiggle n 1: the act of wiggling 2: shellfish or fish in cream sauce with peas — wig-gly \ˈwɪɡ-ə-li/ adj

wig-gler \ˈwɪɡ-ə-lər/ n 1: one that wiggles 2: a larva or pupa of the mosquito — called also wriggler

wight \waɪt/ n [ME, creature, thing, fr OE *wicht*, akin to OHG *wicht* creature, thing, OSlav *vesiti* thing] a living being: CREATURE, esp. a human being

wight adj [ME, of Scand origin, akin to ON *vigr* skilled in fighting (neut *vigr*), akin to OE *wigan* to fight — more at VICTOR] archaic: VALIANT STALWART

wig-let \ˈwɪɡ-lɪt/ n a small wig used esp to enhance a hairstyle

wig-mak-er \ˈwɪɡ-mə-keɪ-/ n one that makes or deals in wigs

wig-wag \ˈwɪɡ-wəɡ/ vb [E dial *wig* to move + E *wag* vi] 1: to send a signal by or as if by a flag or light waved according to a code 2: to make a signal (as with the hand or arm) ~ vi 1: to signal by wiggling 2: to cause to wig-wag

wig-wag n 1: the art or practice of wig-wagging 2: the act of wig-wagging

wig-wam \ˈwɪɡ-wəm/ n [Abnaki & Massachusetts *wikwam*] a hut of the Indians of the Great Lakes region and eastward having typically an arched framework of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides, also: a rough hut

wil-co \ˈwɪl-ko/ interj [wilt comply] — used esp in radio and signaling to indicate that a message received will be complied with

wild \waɪld/ adj [ME *wilde*, fr OE, akin to OHG *wildi* wild, *W* *gwyllt*] 1 a: living in a state of nature and not ordinarily tame or domesticated (~ duck) b (1) growing or produced without the aid and care of man (~ honey) (2) related to or resembling a corresponding cultivated or domesticated organism c: of or relating to wild organisms (the ~ state) 2 a: not inhabited or cultivated (~ land) b: not amenable to human habitation or cultivation: WASTE 3 a (1): loose from restraint or regulation: UNCONTROLLED (~ mobs) (2): emotionally overcome (~ with grief), also: passionately eager or enthusiastic (was ~ to own a toy train — *J C Furnas*) (3): not amenable to control or restraint: UNRULY (the zebra is too ~ to be used as a draft animal) b: marked by turbulent agitation: STORMY (a ~ night) c: going beyond normal or conventional bounds: FANTASTIC d: indicative of strong passion, desire, or emotion (a ~ gleam of delight in his eyes — *Irish Digest*) 4: UNCIVILIZED BARBARIC 5: characteristic of, appropriate to, or expressive of wilderness, wildlife, or a simple or uncivilized society 6 a: deviating from the intended or expected course (~ spelling — *C W Cunningham*) (the throw was ~) b: having no basis in known or surmised fact (a ~ guess) 7 of a playing card: able to represent any card designated by the holder — wild-ly \ˈwaɪld-i-/ adv — wild-ness \ˈwaɪld-nəs/ n

wild n 1 a: a sparsely inhabited or uncultivated region or tract: WILDERNESS 2: a wild, free, or natural state or existence (living in the ~)

wild adv: in a wild manner as a: without regulation or control b: off an intended or expected course



wigwam

wind-broken \ˈbrɒkən/ *adj.* of a horse: affected with pulmonary emphysema or with heaves

wind-burn \ˈbɜːn/ *n*: irritation caused by wind — **wind-burned** \-bɜːnd/ *adj*

wind-chill \ˈwɪnd-ˈtʃɪl/ *n*: a still-air temperature that would have the same cooling effect on exposed human flesh as a given combination of temperature and wind speed — called also *chill factor*, *windchill index*

wind chime *n*: WIND-BELL 1 — usu. used in pl

wind cone *n*: WIND SOCK

wind-er \ˈwɪn-dər/ *n*: one that winds: as *a*: a worker who winds yarn or thread *b*: any of various textile machines for winding thread and yarn *c*: a key for winding a mechanism (as a clock) *d*: a step that is wider at one end than at the other (as in a spiral staircase)

wind-fall \ˈwɪnd-ˈfɔːl/ *n*: 1: something (as a tree or fruit) blown down by the wind 2: an unexpected or sudden gain or advantage

wind-flaw \ˈwɪnd-ˈflɔː/ *n*: a gust of wind: FLAW

wind-flow-er \ˈwɪnd-ˈflaʊ-ər/ *n*: 1: ANEMONE 2: RUE ANEMONE

wind-gall \ˈwɪnd-ˈɡɔːl/ *n*: a soft tumor or synovial swelling on a horse's leg in the region of the fetlock joint — **wind-galled** \-ˈɡɔːld/ *adj*

wind gap *n*: a notch in the crest of a mountain ridge: a pass not occupied by a stream

wind harp *n*: AEOLIAN HARP

wind-hov-er \ˈwɪnd-ˈhɒv-ər/ *n*: Brit. KESTREL

wind-ing \ˈwɪn-dɪŋ/ *n*: 1: material (as wire) wound or coiled about an object (as an armature), also: a single turn of the wound material 2: the act of one that winds *b*: the manner of winding something 3: a curved or sinuous course, line, or progress

winding *adj*: marked by winding: as *a*: having a pronounced curve; *exp*: SPIRAL (as a stairway) *b*: having a course that winds (as a road)

wind-ing-sheet \ˈwɪn-dɪŋ-ˈʃiːt/ *n*: a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped

wind instrument *n*: a musical instrument (as a trumpet, clarinet, or organ) sounded by wind; *exp*: a musical instrument sounded by the player's breath

wind-jam-mer \ˈwɪnd-ˈdʒam-ər/ *n*: a sailing ship, also: one of its crew

wind-lass \ˈwɪnd-ˈlɒs/ *n* [ME *wyndlas*, alter. of *wyndas*, fr. ON *windas*, fr. *winda* to wind + *das* pole, akin to OHG *wintan* to wind]: any of various machines for hoisting or hauling: as *a*: a horizontal barrel supported on vertical posts and turned by a crank so that the hoisting rope is wound around the barrel *b*: a steam or electric winch with horizontal or vertical shaft and two drums used to raise a ship's anchor

windlass *vt*: to hoist or haul with a windlass

wind-le-straw \ˈwɪnd-ˈlɛ-ˈstrɔː/ *n* (assumed) ME, fr. OE *windlestrew*, fr. *windel* basket (fr. *windan* to wind) + *strew* straw] Brit.: a dry thin stalk of grass

wind-mill \ˈwɪnd-ˈmɪl/ *n*: 1: a mill operated by the wind usu. acting on oblique vanes or sails which radiate from a horizontal shaft; *exp*: a wind-driven water pump *b*: the wind-driven wheel of a windmill 2: something that resembles or suggests a windmill as *a*: PINWHEEL *b*: HELICOPTER 3

[fr. the episode in *Don Quixote* by Cervantes in which the hero attacks windmills under the illusion that they are giants] *a*: an imaginary wrong, evil, or opponent — used in the phrase to tilt at windmills

windmill *vt*: to cause to move like a windmill ~ *vi*: to move like a windmill

wind-ow \ˈwɪn-ˈdɔː, -ˈdɔː-w/ *n*, often attrib [ME *windowe*, fr. ON *windauga*, fr. *windr* wind + *auga* eye, akin to OE *wind* and to OE *ēge* eye — more at EYE] 1: an opening esp. in the wall of a building for admission of light and air that is usu. closed by casements or sashes containing transparent material (as glass) and capable of being opened and shut 2: WINDOWPANE 3: an opening (as a shutter, slot, or valve) that resembles or suggests a window 4: the transparent panel of a window envelope 5: the framework (as a shutter or sash with its fittings) that closes a window opening 6: CHAFF 7: a range of wavelengths in the electromagnetic spectrum to which a planet's atmosphere is transparent 8: an interval of time within which a rocket or spacecraft must be launched to accomplish a particular mission 9: an area at the limits of the earth's sensible atmosphere through which a spacecraft must pass for successful reentry — **wind-ow-less** \-ˈdɔː-lɒs, -ˈdɔː-/ *adj*

wind-ow box *n*: 1: one of the hollows in the sides of a window frame for the weights that counterbalance a lifting sash 2: a box designed to hold soil for growing plants on a window sill

wind-ow-dress \ˈwɪn-ˈdɔː-dres, -ˈdɔː-dres/ *vt* [back-formation fr. *window dresser*]: to make appear more attractive or favorable

wind-ow dresser *n*: 1: one that arranges merchandise and decorations in a show window 2: one that distorts facts or puts up a front in order to make a favorable impression

wind-ow dressing *n*: 1: the display of merchandise in a retail store window 2: the act or an instance of making something appear more attractive or favorable often by means of false or misleading statements of facts

wind-ow envelope *n*: an envelope having a transparent panel through which the address on the enclosure is visible

wind-ow-pane \ˈwɪn-ˈdɔː-pæn, -ˈdɔː-/ *n*: a pane in a window

wind-ow seat *n*: a seat built into a window recess

wind-ow shade *n*: a shade or curtain for a window

wind-ow-shop \ˈwɪn-ˈdɔː-ʃɒp, -ˈdɔː-/ *vi*: to look at the displays in retail store windows without going inside the stores to make purchases — **wind-ow-shop-per** *n*

wind-ow-sill \ˈwɪn-ˈdɔː-sɪl/ *n*: the horizontal member at the bottom of a window opening

wind-pipe \ˈwɪn(d)-ˈpɪp/ *n*: the passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs: TRACHEA

wind-poll-inated \ˈpɪl-ɪ-ˈneɪt-əd/ *adj*: pollinated by wind-borne pollen

wind-proof \ˈpruːf/ *adj*: proof against the wind (as a ~ jacket)

wind rose \ˈwɪn-ˈdrɒz/ *n* [G *windrose* compass card]: a diagram showing for a given place the relative frequency or frequency and strength of winds from different directions

wind-row \ˈwɪn-ˈ(d)rɒ/ *n*: 1: a row of hay raked up to dry before being baled or stored *b*: a similar row of cut vegetation (as grain) for drying 2: a row heaped up by or as if by the wind 3: a long low ridge of road-making material scraped to the side of a road *b*: BANK, RIDGE, HEAP

windrow *vt*: to form (as hay) into a windrow

wind scale *n*: a series of numbers or words corresponding to various ranges of wind speeds for indicating the force of the wind

wind-screen \ˈwɪn(d)-ˈskrɛn/ *n*: 1: a screen that protects against the wind 2 Brit.: an automobile windshield

wind shake *n*: shake in timber attributed to high winds — **wind-shake** \ˈwɪn(d)-ˈʃeɪk/ *adj*

wind-shield \ˈwɪn(d)-ˈʃiːld/ *n*: a transparent screen (as of glass) in front of the occupants of a vehicle

wind sock *n*: a truncated cloth cone open at both ends and mounted in an elevated position to indicate the direction of the wind — called also *wind sleeve*

Windsor chair \ˈwɪn-zər-/ *n* [Windsor, England]

: a wooden chair with spindle back, raking legs, and usu. a saddle seat

Windsor knot *n*: a knot used for tying four-in-hand ties that is wider than the usual four-in-hand knot

Windsor tie *n*: a broad necktie usu. tied in a loose bow

wind sprint *n*: a sprint performed as a training exercise to develop breathing capacity esp. during exertion

wind-storm \ˈwɪn(d)-ˈstɔː(r)m/ *n*: a storm marked by high wind with little or no precipitation

wind-swept \ˈwɪn(d)-ˈswept/ *adj*: swept by or as if by wind

wind tee *n*: a large weather vane shaped like a horizontal letter T on or near a landing field

wind tunnel *n*: a tunnellike passage through which air is blown at a known velocity to determine the effects of wind pressure on an object (as an airplane part or model or a guided missile) placed in the passage

wind-up \ˈwɪn-ˈdʌp/ *n*: 1: the act of bringing to an end *b*: a concluding act or part: FINISH 2: a preliminary swing of the arms before pitching a baseball

windup *adj*: having a spring wound up by hand for operation

wind up \ˈwɪn-ˈdʌp/ *vt*: 1: to bring to a conclusion: END 2: to put in order: SETTLE ~ *vi*: 1: to come to a conclusion *b*: to arrive in a place, situation, or condition at the end or as a result of a course of action (wound up as millionaires) 2: to give a preliminary swing to the arms (as before pitching a baseball)

wind-ward \ˈwɪn-ˈdɔːrd/ *adj*: being in or facing the direction from which the wind is blowing — compare *LEEWARD*

windward *n*: the side or direction from which the wind is blowing — to windward: into or in an advantageous position

wind-way \ˈwɪn-ˈ(d)weɪ/ *n*: a passage for air (as in an organ pipe)

wind-wing \ˈ(d)wɪŋ/ *n*: a small panel in an automobile window that can be turned outward for ventilation

windy \ˈwɪn-ˈdeɪ/ *adj* **wind-ier**, **-est** 1: (1): WINDSWEEP (2): marked by strong wind or by more wind than usual *b*: VIOLENT, STORMY 2: FLATULENT 3: a: VERBOSE, BOMBASTIC *b*: lacking substance: EMPTY — **wind-ily** \-ˈdeɪ-ɪ/ *adv* — **wind-i-ness** \-ˈdeɪ-nəs/ *n*

wine \ˈwaɪn/ *n*, often attrib [ME *wɪn*, fr. OE *wīn*, akin to OHG *wīn* wine, both fr. a prehistoric Gmc word borrowed fr. L *vinum* wine, of non-IE origin, akin to the source of Gk *oinos* wine] 1: fermented grape juice containing varying percentages of alcohol together with ethers and esters that give it bouquet and flavor *b*: wine or a substitute used in Christian communion services 2: the usu. fermented juice of a plant product (as a fruit) used as a beverage 3: something that invigorates or intoxicates 4: a variable color averaging a dark red

wine *vb* **wined**; **wining** *vi*: to give wine to (wined and dined his friends) ~ *vt*: to drink wine

wine cellar *n*: a room for storing wines, also: a stock of wines

wine cooler *n*: a vessel or container in which wine is cooled, specf: an often lidded metal-lined wooden container on legs with casters used esp. in the 18th and early 19th centuries for cooling wine

wine-glass \ˈwɪn-ˈɡlɑːs/ *n*: 1: a stemmed drinking glass for wine 2: a four-ounce unit of measure used in mixing drinks

wine-grow-er \ˈgrɒ-ˈɔːr/ *n*: one that cultivates a vineyard and makes wine

wine-press \ˈwɪn-ˈpres/ *n*: a vat in which juice is expressed from grapes by treading or by means of a plunger

win-ery \ˈwɪn-ˈ(ə-)ri/ *n*, *pl* -eries: a wine-making establishment

wine-shop \ˈwɪn-ˈʃɒp/ *n*: a tavern that specializes in serving wine

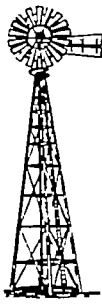
wine-skin \ˈwɪn-ˈskɪn/ *n*: a bag that is made from the skin of an animal (as a goat) and that is used for holding wine

wine taster *n*: 1: one that tests wine by tasting 2: a small flat bowl used to hold a sample of wine being tested

wine-y *var* of *WINEY*



Windsor chair



windmill 1

e about	* kitten	er further	a back	ē bake	ē cot, cart	
ə out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip	i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	ói coin	th thin	th this
ū loot	ú foot	y yet	yū few	yū furious	zh vision	

winch 1

Wind-break-er \-,brā-kər\ *trademark* — used for an outer jacket made of wind-resistant material



Example 1

; an essential oil from this plant (2) the flavor of this oil (~ lozenges)

winterize \ˈwɪnt-ə-ˈrɪz/ *vi* -ized, -izing. to make ready for winter or winter use and esp. resistant or proof against winter weather (~ a car) — **winterization** \ˈwɪnt-ə-ˈrɪz-ə-shən/ *n*
winter-kill \ˈwɪnt-ər-ˈkɪl/ *vi* : to kill (as a plant) by exposure to winter conditions ~ *vi* : to die as a result of exposure to winter conditions — **Winterkill** *n*
winterlike \ˈwɪnt-ər-ˈleɪ/ *adj* : of, relating to, or occurring in winter : **WINTERY**

winter melon *n* : a muskmelon (*Cucumis melo inodorus*) with smooth rind and sweet white or greenish flesh that keeps well
winter quarters *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr. : a winter residence or station (as of a military unit or a circus)
winter squash *n* : any of various squashes derived from a natural species (*Cucurbita maxima*) or pumpkins from a species (*C. moschata*) that can be stored for several months
winter-tide \ˈwɪnt-ər-ˈtɪd/ *n* : WINTERTIME
winter-time \-ˈtɪm/ *n* : the season of winter
win through *vi* : to survive difficulties and reach a desired or satisfactory end

wint-ile \ˈwɪn(t)-l/ *vi* win-tiled; win-tiling \ˈwɪn(t)-lɪŋ, -ˈtɪ-ɪŋ/ [perh fr. Flem. *windtellen* to reel] *Sci* 1 : STAGGER, REEL 2 : WRIGGLE
wint-ry \ˈwɪn-trɪ/ or **wint-ry** \ˈwɪnt-ər-ˈrɪ, -ˈwɪn-trɪ/ *adj* **wint-ri-er**; -est 1 archaic : of or relating to winter 2 : characteristic of winter : COLD STORMY 3 : weathered by or as if by winter : AGED, HOARY *b* : CHILLING, CHEERLESS (a bitter ~ smile) — **wint-ri-ly** \ˈwɪn-trɪ-ˈli/ *adv* — **wint-ri-ness** \ˈwɪn-trɪ-nəs/ *n*
wint-ry \ˈwɪn-trɪ/ *adj* **wint-er**; -est 1 : having the taste or qualities of wine : VINOUS 2 of the air : conspicuously fresh : EXHILARATING
wint-ry \ˈwɪnz/ *n* [alter of earlier *winds*, prob. fr. *pl* of *wind*] : a steeply inclined passageway connecting a mine working place with a lower one

wint-ry *n* [Flem. or D. *wensch wish*] *Sci* : CURSE
wipe \ˈwɪp/ *vb* wiped, wiping [ME *wipen*, fr. OE *wipian*; akin to OHG *wipan* to wind around, L *vibrare* to vibrate] *vt* 1 *a* : to rub with or as if with something soft for cleaning *b* : to clean or dry by rubbing *c* : to draw, pass, or move for or as if for rubbing or cleaning 2 *a* : to remove by or as if by rubbing *b* : to expunge completely (~ from memory the gruesome scenes — *Amer. Guide Series, Del.*) 3 *a* : to spread by or as if by wiping *b* : to form (a joint between lead pipes) by applying solder in repeated increments individually spread and shaped with greased cloth pads ~ *vi* : to make a motion of or as if of wiping something — **wipe one's boots on** : to treat with indignity — **wipe the floor with or wipe the ground with** : to defeat decisively

wipe *n* 1 *a* : BLOW, STRIKE *b* : GIBE, JEER 2 an act or instance of wiping 3 : something (as a towel) used for wiping
wiped out \ˈwɪp-ˈaʊt/ *adj*, *slang* : INTOXICATED, HIGH
wipe-out \ˈwɪ-paʊt/ *n* 1 : the act or an instance of wiping out : complete or utter destruction 2 : a fall from a surfboard caused usu. by losing control, colliding with another surfer, or being knocked off by a wave

wipe out \ˈwɪ-paʊt/ *vi* : to destroy completely. **ANNIHILATE**
wipe \ˈwɪp-ər/ *n* 1 : one that wipes 2 *a* : something (as a towel or sponge) used for wiping *b* : a projecting tooth, tumbler, eccentric, tappet, or cam on a rotating or oscillating piece used esp. for raising a stamper, the helve of a power hammer, or other part intended to fall by its own weight *c* : a moving contact for making connections with the terminals of an electrical device (as a rheostat)

wipe up *vi* 1 : to make clean by or as if by wiping 2 : to mop up : **DESTROY**

wire \ˈwaɪər/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *wir*; akin to OHG *wīra* fine gold, L *wire* to plait, Gk *irís* rainbow] 1 *a* : metal in the form of a usu. very flexible thread or slender rod *b* : a thread or rod of such material 2 *a* : **WIREWORK** *b* : the meshwork of parallel or woven wires on which the wet web of paper forms 3 : something (as a thin plant stem) that is wirelike 4 *pl* *a* : a system of wires used to operate the puppets in a puppet show *b* : hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization 5 *a* : a line of wire for conducting electrical current — compare **CORD** 3b *b* : a telephone or telegraph wire or system *c* : **TELEGRAM**, **CABLEGRAM** 6 : fencing or a fence of usu. barbed wire 7 : the finish line of a race — **wire-like** \ˈwaɪ-ˈlɪk/ *adj* — **under the wire** 1 : at the finish line 2 : at the last moment

wire *vb* wired; **wiring** *vi* 1 : to provide with wire : use wire on for a specific purpose 2 : to send or send word to by telegraph ~ *vi* : to send a telegraphic message — **wire-able** \ˈwaɪ-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **wired** \ˈwaɪ-ər/ *n*

wire cloth *n* : a fabric of woven metallic wire (as for strainers)
wire coat *n* : a coat (as of a dog) of harsh and dense outer hair
wired \ˈwaɪərd/ *adj* 1 : reinforced by wire (as for strength) 2 : furnished with wires (as for electric connections) 3 : bound with wire (as ~ container) 4 : having a wirework netting or fence
wire-draw \ˈwaɪ-ə-droʊ/ *vi* 1 *a* : to draw or stretch forcibly : **ELONGATE** *b* : to draw or spin out to great length, tenacity, or overextension : **ATTENUATE** 2 : to draw (metal) into wire — **wire-drawer** \ˈwaɪ-ə-droʊ-ər/ *n*

wire-drawn \ˈwaɪ-ə-dron/ *adj* : excessively minute and subtle (curious speculations, ~ comparisons, obsolete erudition — Virginia Woolf)
wire gauge *n* 1 : a gauge esp. for measuring the diameter of wire or the thickness of sheet metal 2 : any of various systems consisting of a series of standard sizes used in describing the diameter of wire or the thickness of sheet metal

wire gauze *n* : a gauzelike texture of fine wires
wire glass *n* : a glass with wire netting embedded in it
wire grass *n* : any of various grasses having wiry culms or leaves, esp. a European slender-stemmed meadow grass (*Poa compressa*) widely naturalized in the U.S. and Canada
wire-hair \ˈwaɪ-ər-ˈhaɪər/ *n* : a wire-haired fox terrier
wire-haired \ˈwaɪ-ər-ˈhaɪəd/ *adj* : having a stiff wiry outer coat of hair — used esp. of a dog

wire-haired pointing griffon *n* : any of a breed of sporting dogs that originated in Holland and have a long head and a harsh wiry gray or grayish outer coat often with chestnut markings

wire-haired terrier *n* : a wire-haired fox terrier
wire-less \ˈwaɪ-ər-ˈlɪs/ *adj* 1 : having no wire or wires 2 chiefly Brit. : of or relating to radiotelegraphy, radiotelephony, or radio
wireless *n* 1 : **WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY** 2 : **RADIOTELEPHONY** 3 chiefly Brit. : **RADIO**

wireless *vi* : to send by wireless : **RADIO** (the lightship ~ed a warning to vessels in the vicinity — *Amer. Guide Series, N.C.*) ~ *vi* : to send a message by wireless

wireless telegraphy *n* : telegraphy carried on by radio waves and without connecting wires — called also **wireless telegraph**

wireless telephone *n* : **RADIOTELEPHONE**

wire-man \ˈwaɪ-ər-mən/ *n* : a maker of or worker with wire, esp. : **LINEMAN**

wire netting *n* : a texture of woven wire coarser than wire gauze
Wire-photo \ˈwaɪ-ər-ˈfɒt-ˈoʊ/ *trademark* — used for a photograph transmitted by electrical signals over telephone wires
wire-puller \ˈwaɪ-ər-pʊl-ər/ *n* : one who uses secret or underhand means to influence the acts of a person or organization — **wire-pulling** \ˈwaɪ-ər-pʊl-ɪŋ/ *n*

wire-rec-ord \ˈwaɪ-ər-ˈrɪ-ˈkɔrd/ *vi* : to make a wire recording of
wire recorder *n* : a magnetic recorder using magnetic wire
wire recording *n* : a magnetic recording on magnetic wire, also : the recording made by this process

wire rope *n* : a rope formed wholly or chiefly of wires
wire service *n* : a news agency that sends out syndicated news copy by wire to subscribers

wire-tap \ˈwaɪ-ər-tap/ *vi* : to tap a telephone or telegraph wire in order to get information

wiretap *n* 1 : the act or an instance of wiretapping 2 : an electrical connection for wiretapping

wire-tapper \ˈwaɪ-ər-tap-ər/ *n* : one that taps telephone or telegraph wires

wire-way \ˈwaɪ-ər-wā/ *n* : a conduit for wires
wire-work \ˈwaɪ-ər-wɜrk/ *n* 1 : a work of wires, esp. : meshwork, netting, or grillwork of wire (plan the ~ for new circuitry) 2 : walking on wires esp. by acrobats

wire-worm \ˈwaɪ-ər-wɜrm/ *n* : a worm that is the slender hard-coated larva of various click beetles and is esp. destructive to plant roots
wiring \ˈwaɪ-ər-ɪŋ/ *n* 1 : the act of providing or using wire 2 : a system of wires, esp. : an arrangement of wires used for electric distribution

wir-ə \ˈwɪr-ə/ *interj* [oh *wirra*, fr. IrGael *a Muire*, lit. O Mary] *Insh* — usu. used to express lament, grief, or concern

wirry \ˈwɪr-ri/ *adj* **wir-ler** \ˈwɪr-ˈlɛr/ -est 1 *a* : made of wire *b* : resembling wire esp. in form and flexibility *c* of sound : produced by or suggestive of the vibration of wire (the violinist often let his tone go nasal and — D J Hensaban) 2 : being lean, supple, and vigorous : **SLEWY** (a ~ slip of a girl — Ned Hoopes) — **wir-ri-ly** \ˈwɪr-ri-ˈli/ *adv* — **wir-ri-ness** \ˈwɪr-ri-nəs/ *n*

wis \ˈwɪz/ *vb* [by incorrect division fr. *twis* (understood as I wis with wis taken to be an archaic pres. indic. of *twit*)] *archaic* : **KNOW**

Wise or **Wisc** *abbr* Wisconsin

Wisd *abbr* Wisdom

wis-dom \ˈwɪz-dəm/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wīsdōm*, fr. *wis* wise] 1 *a* : accumulated philosophic or scientific learning : **KNOWLEDGE** *b* : ability to discern inner qualities and relationships : **INSIGHT** *c* : good sense : **JUDGMENT** 2 : a wise attitude or course of action 3 : the teachings of the ancient wise men *syn* see **SENSE** *ant* folly, injudiciousness

Wisdom *n* : a didactic book included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and corresponding to the Wisdom of Solomon in the Protestant Apocrypha — see **BIBLE** table

Wisdom of Solomon \ˈwɪz-ə-dəm/ - *n* : a didactic book included in the Protestant Apocrypha — see **BIBLE** table

wisdom tooth *n* [fr. being cut out usu. in the late teens] : the last tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man

wis-e \ˈwɪz/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wise*, akin to OHG *wīsa* manner, Gk *eidōs* form, *idein* to see — more at **WIT**] : **MANNER**, **WAY** (in any ~)

wise *adj* **wis-er**; **wis-est** [ME *wis*, fr. OE *wis*; akin to OHG *wis* wise, OE *wisan* to know — more at **WIT**] 1 *a* : characterized by wisdom : marked by deep understanding, keen discernment, and a capacity for sound judgment *b* : exercising sound judgment : **PRUDENT** 2 : evidencing or hinting at the possession of inside information : **KNOWING** also : **CAUTIOUS** **SHREWD** 3 *archaic* : skilled in magic or divination 4 : **INSOLENT**, **SMART-ALECKY**, **FRESH** — **wise-ly** *adv* — **wis-ness** *n*

syn **WISE**, **SAGE**, **SAFIENT**, **JUDICIOUS**, **PRUDENT**, **SENSIBLE**, **SANE** *shared meaning element* : having or showing ability to choose sound ends and appropriate means *ant* simple

wise *vb* **wised**; **wis-ing** *vi* : to give instruction or information to : **TEACH** — *usu* used with *up* ~ *vi* : to become informed or knowledgeable : **LEARN** — *used* with *up*

wise *vi* **wised**; **wis-ing** [ME *wisen*, fr. OE *wīsan*, akin to ON *wisa* to show the way, OE *wis* wise] 1 chiefly *Sci* *a* : **DIRECT**, **GUIDE** *b* : **ADVISE**, **PERSUADE** 2 chiefly *Sci* : to divert or impel in a given direction : **SEND**

wis-e \ˈwɪz/ *adv* *comb* form [ME, fr. OE *-wisan*, fr. *wis* manner] 1 *a* : in the manner of (crabwise) (lanewise) *b* : in the position or direction of (slantwise) (clockwise) 2 : with regard to : in respect of (dollarwise)

wis-e-acre \ˈwɪz-ə-kər/ *n* [MD *wyssegger* soothsayer, modif. of OHG *wizzago* akin to OE *wīdga* soothsayer, *wītan* to know] : one who pretends to knowledge or cleverness : **SMART-ALECK**

a about b kitten c further d a back e bake f cot, cart
 g out h chun i less j easy k gift l trip m life
 n joke o sing p flow q flow r coin s than t this
 u foot v yet w few x funous y vision

wing \ˈwɪŋ/ *n.* often attrib [ME *winge*, of Scand origin, akin to Dan & Sw *winge* wing, akin to Skt *vidi* it blows — more at **WIND**] 1 *a*: one of the movable feathered or membranous paired appendages by means of which a bird, bat, or insect is able to fly, also: such an appendage even though rudimentary if possessed by an animal belonging to a group characterized by the power of flight 2 *b*: any of various organic structures esp. of a flying fish or flying lemur providing means of limited flight 2: an appendage or part resembling a wing in shape, appearance, or position as *a*: a device worn under the arms to aid a person in swimming or staying afloat *b*: ALA *c*: a turned-back or extended edge on an article of clothing *d*: a sidepiece at the top of an armchair *e* (1): a foliaceous, membranous, or woody expansion of a plant esp. along a stem or on a samara or capsule (2): either of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower *f*: a vane of a windmill or arrow *g*: SAIL *h*: one of the airfoils that develop a major part of the lift which supports a heavier-than-air aircraft 3: a means of flight or rapid progress 4: the act or manner of flying: FLIGHT 5: a side or outlying region or district 6: a part or feature usu. projecting from and subordinate to the main or central part 7 *a*: one of the pieces of scenery at the side of a stage *b* *pl*: the area at the side of the stage out of sight 8 *a*: a left or right section of an army or fleet *FLANK* *b*: one of the offensive positions or players on either side of a center position in certain team sports, also: FLANKER 9 *a*: either of two opposing groups within an organization or society *b*: a section of an organized body (as a legislative chamber) representing a group or faction holding distinct opinions or policies — compare **LEFT WING** **RIGHT WING** 10 *a*: a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than a group and lower than a division *b*: two or more squadrons of naval airplanes not carrier based 11: a dance step marked by a quick outward and inward rolling glide of one foot — in the wings 1: out of sight in the stage wings 2: in the background: close at hand (when the president of a corporation dies, a dozen men are waiting in the wings to take his place — D. R. Cressey) — on the wing 1: in flight: FLYING — under one's wing 1: under one's protection 2: in one's care

2wing *vt* 1 *a*: to fit with wings 2: to enable to fly, or move swiftly 2 *a*: to wound in the wing: disable the wing of (—ed the duck) *b*: to wound (as with a bullet) without killing (—ed by a sniper) 3 *a*: to traverse with or as if with wings 2: to effect or achieve by flying 4: to let fly: DISPATCH (would start to — punches — A. J. Liebberg) — *vi*: to go with or as if with wings: FLY — wing it: to perform without following a script: IMPROVISE

wing and wing *adv*: with sails extended on both sides
wing-back \ˈwɪŋ-bæk/ *n*: an offensive back in football who lines up outside the tight end, also: the position of a player so stationed
wing bar *n*: a line of contrasting color across the middle of a bird's wing made by markings on the wing coverts — see **COCK** illustration

wing bow *n*: the lesser coverts of the upper part of a bird's wing when distinctively colored — see **COCK** illustration
wing case *n*: ELYTRON

wing chair *n*: an upholstered armchair with high solid back and sides that provide a rest for the head and protection from drafts

wing commander *n*: a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a lieutenant colonel in the army

wing covert *n*: one of the coverts of the wing quills

wing-ding \ˈwɪŋ-dɪŋ/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a wild, lively, or lavish party 2: a pretended fit or illness

winged \ˈwɪŋd/ *adj* also except for 1a(2) \ˈwɪŋ-əd/ 1 *a* (1): having wings (— seeds) (2): having wings of a specified kind — used in combination (strong-winged) *b*: using wings in flight 2 *a*: soaring with or as if with wings: ELEVATED *b*: SWIFT, RAPID

winged elm *n*: a No. American elm (*Ulmus alata*) having twigs and young branches with prominent corky projections

winger \ˈwɪŋ-ər/ *n*, chiefly Brit: a player (as in soccer) in a wing position

wing-footed \ˈwɪŋ-ˈfuːt-əd/ *adj*: having winged feet: SWIFT (a — messenger)

wing-less \ˈwɪŋ-ləs/ *adj*: having no wings or very rudimentary wings — **wing-less-ness** *n*
wing-let \ˈwɪŋ-lɪt/ *n* 1: a very small or rudimentary wing 2: BASTARD WING

wing-like \ˈwɪŋ-lɪk/ *adj*: resembling a wing in form or lateral position
wing-man \ˈwɪŋ-mən/ *n*: a pilot who flies behind and outside the leader of a flying formation

wing nut *n*: a nut with wings that provide a grip for the thumb and finger

wing-over \ˈwɪŋ-ə-ˈvər/ *n*: a flight maneuver in which a plane is put into a climbing turn until nearly stalled after which the nose is allowed to fall while the turn is continued until normal flight is attained in a direction opposite to that in which the maneuver was entered

wings \ˈwɪŋz/ *n* *pl*: insignia consisting of an outspread pair of stylized bird's wings which are awarded on completion of prescribed training to a qualified pilot, aircrew member, or military balloon pilot

wing shooting *n*: the act or practice of shooting at game birds in flight or at flying targets

wing span \ˈwɪŋ-spæn/ *n*: the distance from the tip of one of a pair of wings to that of the other, also: SPAN 2c

wing spread \ˈwɪŋ-spreɪd/ *n*: the spread of the wings: WINGSPAN *specif*: the extreme measurement between the tips or outer margins of the wings (as of a bird or insect)

wing tip *n* 1: a toe cap having a point that extends back toward the throat of the shoe and curving sides that extend toward the shank 2: a shoe having a wing tip

wingy \ˈwɪŋ-ē/ *adj* 1: having wings 2: soaring with or as if with wings: LOFTY 3: resembling or suggesting a wing in shape or position (— sleeves)

wink \ˈwɪŋk/ *vb* [ME *winken*, fr. OE *wincian*, akin to OHG *wincan* to stagger, wink, L *vacillare* to sway — more at **PREVARICATE**] *vi* 1: to shut one eye briefly as a signal or in teasing 2: to close and open the eyelids quickly 3: to avoid seeing or noting something — usu. used with *at* 4: to gleam or flash intermittently: TWINKLE 5 *a*: to come to an end — usu. used with *out* *b*: to stop shining — usu. used with *out* 6: to signal a message with a light — *vi* 1: to cause to open and shut 2: to affect or influence by or as if by blinking the eyes

syn WINK BLINK shared meaning element: to move one's eyelids
2wink *n* 1: a brief period of sleep: NAP 2 *a*: a hint or sign given by winking *b*: an act of winking 3: the time of a wink: INSTANT (quick as a —) 4: a flicker of the eyelids: BLINK

winker \ˈwɪŋ-kər/ *n* 1: one that winks 2 *a*: a horse's blinder *b*: BLINKER *b* (1): EYE (2): EYELASH

winkle \ˈwɪŋ-kəl/ *n* [short for *periwinkle*] 1: **PERIWINKLE** 2: any of various whelks (esp. genus *Buccinum*) that destroy oysters and clams by drilling their shells and rasping away their flesh

2winkle *vi* **winkled**, **winkling** \-k(ə-)lɪŋ/ [*winkle*, fr. the process of extracting a wrinkle from its shell] chiefly Brit: to displace, extract, or evict from a position — usu. used with *out*

3winkle *vi* **winkled**, **winkling** \-k(ə-)lɪŋ/ [freq. of *wink*] **TWINKLE**

win-ner \ˈwɪn-ər/ *n*: one that wins as *a*: one that is successful esp. through praiseworthy ability and hard work *b*: a victor esp. in games and sports

winner's circle *n*: an enclosure near a racetrack where the winning horse and jockey are brought for photographs and awards

Win-nie \ˈwɪn-ē/ *n* [winner + -ie]: an award presented annually by a professional organization for notable achievement in fashion design

win-ning \ˈwɪn-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the act of one that wins: VICTORY 2: something won as *a*: a captured territory: CONQUEST *b*: money won by success in a game or competition — usu. used in *pl* 3 *a*: a shaft or pit opening made to win coal *b*: a more or less isolated section of a mine

2winning *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or used for or in the act of winning (the — ticket) *b*: successful in competition (a — team) 2: tending to please or delight (a — smile) **syn** see **SWEET** — **win-ning-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

win-now \ˈwɪn-ə/ *n* [ME (Sc) *windok*, *windowe*] Scot: WINDOW
win-nock \ˈwɪn-(ə)-, -ɪn-(ə)-wɒ/ *vb* [ME *winnēn*, fr. OE *winnian* to fan, winnow, akin to OHG *wintōn* to fan, L *vannus* winnowing fan, *ventus* wind — more at **WIND**] *vi* 1 *a* (1): to remove (as chaff) by a current of air (2): to get rid of (something undesirable or unwanted) — REMOVE — often used with *out* (— out certain inaccuracies — Stanley Walker) *b*: SEPARATE, SIFT (an old hand at —ing what is true and significant — Oscar Lewis) 2: to treat (as grain) by exposure to a current of air so that waste matter is eliminated 3: to blow on: FAN (the wind —ing his thin white hair — Time) — *vi* 1: to separate chaff from grain by fanning 2: to separate desirable and undesirable elements

2winnow *n* 1: a device for winnowing 2 *a*: the action of winnowing *b*: a motion resembling that of winnowing

win-now-er \ˈwɪn-ə-wər/ *n*: one (as a machine) that winnows something

wino \ˈwi-(ə)-nə/ *n*, *pl* **wins** -os: one who is chronically addicted to drinking wine

win-some \ˈwɪn-(t)-səm/ *adj* [ME *winsum*, fr. OE *wynsum*, fr. *wynn* joy; akin to OHG *wunna* joy, L *venus* love — more at **WIN**] 1: generally pleasing and engaging often because of a childlike charm and innocence 2: CHEERFUL, GAY **syn** see **SWEET** — **win-some-ly** *adv* — **win-some-ness** *n*

win-ter \ˈwɪn-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *winter* winter] 1: the season between autumn and spring comprising in the northern hemisphere usu. the months December, January, and February or as reckoned astronomically extending from the December solstice to the March equinox 2: the colder half of the year 3: YEAR (happened many —s ago) 4: a period of inactivity or decay

2winter *adj* 1: of, relating to, or suitable for winter (a — vacation) (— clothes) 2: sown in the autumn and harvested in the following spring or summer (— wheat) (— rye) — compare **SUMMER**

3winter *vb* **wintered**, **wintering** \ˈwɪn-tər-ɪŋ, -wɪn-tɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to pass the winter 2: to feed or find food during the winter — used with *on* ~ *vi*: to keep, feed, or manage during the winter

winter aconite *n*: a small Old World perennial herb (*Eranthis hyemalis*) of the crowfoot family grown for its bright yellow flowers which often bloom through the snow

winter-berry \ˈwɪn-tər-ber-ē/ *n*: any of various American hollies with bright red berries persistent through the winter

winter-bourne \ˈbɔ-(ə)-, -bɔ-(ə)m, -bʊ-(ə)m/ *n*: a stream that flows only or chiefly in winter

winter crookneck *n*: any of several crooknecks that are winter squashes of the pumpkin group noted for their keeping qualities

winter-er \ˈwɪn-tər-ər/ *n*: one that winters, *specif*: a winter resident or visitor

winter flounder *n*: a rusty brown flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*) of the northwestern Atlantic important as a market fish esp. in winter

winter-green \ˈwɪn-tər-grēn/ *n* 1: any of a genus (*Pyrola*) of the family Pyrolaceae, the wintergreen family) of evergreen perennial herbs related to the heaths, esp. one (*P. minor*) with small round basal leaves 2 *a*: any of a genus (*Gaultheria*) of the heath family, esp. a low evergreen plant (*G. procumbens*) with white flowers and spicy red berries — called also **checkerberry** *b* (1)



wintergreen 28

b — used as a function word to express agreement or sympathy (must conclude, ~ him, that the painting is a forgery) **c** : on the side of : FOR (if he's for lower taxes, I'm ~ him) **d** : as well as (can pitch ~ the best of them) **6** **a** — used as a function word to indicate combination, accompaniment, presence, or addition (heat milk ~ honey) (went there ~ her) (his money, ~ his wife's, comes to a million) **b** : inclusive of (costs five dollars ~ the tax) **6** **a** : in the judgment or estimation of (stood well ~ his classmates) **b** : in or according to the experience or practice of (~ many of us, our ideas seem to fall by the wayside — W. J. Reilly) **7** **a** — used as a function word to indicate the means, cause, agent, or instrumentality (hit him ~ a rock) (pale ~ anger) (threatened ~ tuberculosis) (he amused the crowd ~ his antics) **b** *archaic* : by the direct act of **8** **a** — used as a function word to indicate manner of action (ran ~ effort) (acknowledge your contribution ~ thanks) **b** — used as a function word to indicate an attendant fact or circumstance (stood there ~ his hat on) **c** — used as a function word to indicate a result attendant on a specified action (got off ~ a light sentence) **9** **a** (1) : in possession of : HAVING (came ~ good news) (2) : in the possession or care of (left the money ~ his mother) **b** : characterized or distinguished by (a man ~ a sharp nose) **10** **a** — used as a function word to indicate a close association in time (~ the outbreak of war they went home) (mellows ~ time) **b** : in proportion to (the pressure varies ~ the depth) **11** **a** : in spite of : NOTWITHSTANDING (a really tip-top man, ~ all his wrongheadedness — H. J. Laski) **b** : except for (finds that, ~ one group of omissions and one important addition, they reflect that curriculum — Gilbert Highet) **12** : in the direction of (~ the wind) (~ the grain) *syn* see **BY**

withal \with-əl, with-ə/ *adv* [ME, fr *with* + *all*, at all] **1** : together with this : BESIDES (a supporter of all constructive work and ~ an excellent businessman — A. W. Long) **2** *archaic* : THEREWITH **3** : on the other hand : NEVERTHELESS

withal prep, archaic : WITH — used postpositively with a relative or interrogative pronoun as object

with-draw \with-ˈdrɒ, with-ˈv-ˈdrɒw/ *v* **1** : draw (drawn) **2** : to take back or away : REMOVE (pressure upon educational administrators to ~ academic credit — J. W. Scott) **b** : to remove from use or cultivation **c** : to remove (money) from a place of deposit **d** : to turn away (as the eyes) from an object of attention (withdrew his gaze) **e** : to draw (as a curtain) back or aside **2** **a** : to remove from consideration or set aside a group (withdrew his name from the list of nominees) (withdrew his son from the school) **b** (1) : to take back : RETRACT (2) : to recall or remove (a motion) under parliamentary procedure ~ *vi* **1** **a** : to move back or away : RETIRE **b** : to draw back from a battlefield : RETREAT **2** **a** : to remove oneself from participation **b** : to become socially or emotionally detached (had withdrawn farther and farther into herself — Ethel Wilson) **3** : to recall a motion under parliamentary procedure *syn* see **GO** — **with-draw-able** \ˈdrɒ-ə-bəl/ *adj*

with-draw-al \ˈdrɒ-ə(ə)-əl/ *n* **1** **a** : retreat or retirement *esp* into a more secluded or less exposed place or position **b** : an operation by which a military force disengages from the enemy **c** (1) : social or emotional detachment (2) : a pathological retreat from objective reality (as in some schizophrenic states) **2** : RETRACTION, REVOCATION (threatened us with ~ of his consent) **3** : the act of drawing someone or something back from or out of a place or position **4** **a** : the act of taking back or away something that has been granted or possessed **b** : removal from a place of deposit or investment **c** : the discontinuance of administration or use of a drug

withdrawing room *n* : a room to retire to (as from a dining room); *esp* : DRAWING ROOM

with-drawn \with-ˈdrɒn/ *adj* **1** : removed from immediate contact or easy approach : ISOLATED **2** : socially detached and unresponsive : INTROVERTED — **with-drawn-ness** \ˈdrɒn-nəs/ *n*

with-er \with-ər/ *v* **1** : to wither (the leaves) **2** : to wither (the leaves) **3** : to wither (the leaves) **4** : to wither (the leaves) **5** : to wither (the leaves) **6** : to wither (the leaves) **7** : to wither (the leaves) **8** : to wither (the leaves) **9** : to wither (the leaves) **10** : to wither (the leaves) **11** : to wither (the leaves) **12** : to wither (the leaves)

with-er-ing \with-ər-ɪŋ/ *adj* : acting or serving to cut down or destroy : DEWASTATING (a ~ fire from the enemy) — **with-er-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-li/ *adv*

with-er-ite \with-ər-ɪt/ *n* [G *withert*, irreg, fr *William Withering* 1799 E physician] : a mineral BaCO₃ consisting of a carbonate of barium in the form of white or gray twin crystals or columnar or granular masses

with-er-rod *n* : either of two No. American viburnums (*Viburnum cassinoides* and *V. nudum*) with tough slender shoots

with-ers \with-ərz/ *n* *pl* (prob fr obs. *E wither* (against), fr ME, fr OE, fr *with* against, fr the withers being the parts which resist the pull in drawing a load — more at WITH) **1** : the ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse — see HORSE illustration **2** : a part corresponding to the withers in a quadruped other than a horse

with-er-shine \with-ər-ʃaɪn/ *var* of WIDDERSHINS

with-hold \with-ˈhɒld, with-ˈv-ˈhɒld/ *v* **1** : to withhold (fr *with* from + *hold* to hold — more at WITH) **2** : to hold back from action : CHECK **2** *archaic* : to keep in custody **3** : to refrain from granting, giving, or allowing (~ permission) **4** : to deduct (withholding tax) from income ~ *vi* : FORBEAR, REFRAIN *syn* see **KEEP** — **with-hold-er** *n*

withholding tax *n* : a deduction (as from wages, fees, or dividends) levied at a source of income as advance payment on income tax

with-in \with-ˈɪn, with-ˈv-ˈɪn/ *adv* [ME *withinne*, fr OE *withinnan*, fr *with* + *innan* inwardly, within, fr *in*] **1** : in or into the interior : INSIDE **2** : in one's inner thought, disposition, or character : IN

WARDLY (search ~ for a creative impulse — Kingman Brewster, Jr.)

with-in *prep* **1** — used as a function word to indicate enclosure or containment **2** — used as a function word to indicate situation or circumstance in the limits or compass of as **a** : before the end of (gone ~ a week) **b** (1) : not beyond the quantity, degree, or limitations of (lives ~ his income) (2) : in or into the scope or sphere of (~ the jurisdiction of the state) (3) : in or into the range of (~ reach) (~ sight) (4) — used as a function word to indicate a specified difference or margin (came ~ two points of a perfect mark) (~ a mile of the town) **3** : to the inside of : INTO

with-in *n* : an inner place or area (revolt from ~)

with-in *adj* : being inside : ENCLOSED (the ~ indictment)

with-in-doors \with-ɪn-ˈdɒ(ə)rz, with-ˈv-ˈdɒ(ə)rz/ *adv* : INDOORS

with-it \with-ɪt/ *adj* : attuned to a social or cultural vanguard : socially or culturally up-to-date (the intelligent, disaffected, ~ young — Eliot Fremont-Smith)

with-out \with-ˈaʊt, with-ˈv-ˈaʊt/ *prep* [ME *withoute*, fr OE *withutan*, fr *with* + *utan* outside, fr *ūt* out] **1** : OUTSIDE **2** — used as a function word to indicate the absence or lack of something or someone (fight ~ fear) (left ~ him) (looks ~ seeing)

without *adv* **1** : on the outside : EXTERNALLY **2** : with something lacking or absent (has learned to do ~)

without *conj*, chiefly *dialect* : UNLESS (you don't know about me ~ you have read a book — Mark Twain)

without *n* : an outer place or area (came from ~)

with-out-doors \with-ˈaʊt-ˈdɒ(ə)rz, with-ˈv-ˈaʊt-ˈdɒ(ə)rz/ *adv* : OUTDOORS

with-stand \with-ˈstænd, with-ˈv-ˈstænd/ *vi* **1** : stand up to : stand against : resist : resist successfully **2** : to be proof against : resist the effect of (~ the impact of a landing — Current Blog) **2** *archaic* : to stop or obstruct the course of *syn* see **OPPOSE**

withy \ˈwɪθ-ɪ, ˈwɪθ-ə/ *n*, *pl* **with-ies** [ME, fr OE *withig*; akin to OHG *widu* willow, L *vilis* vine, *viere* to plait — more at WIRE] **1** : WILLOW, *esp* : OSIER **2** : a flexible slender twig or branch (as of osier) : WITHE

withy \ˈwɪθ-ɪ, ˈwɪθ-ə/ *adj* [with-] : flexibly tough

with-less \ˈwɪθ-ləs/ *adj* **1** : destitute of wit or understanding : FOOLISH **2** : mentally deranged : CRAZY (drive one ~ with anxiety — William Styron)

with-ling \-lɪŋ/ *n* : a person of little wit

with-loof \ˈwɪθ-lɒf, -ˈlɒf/ *n* [D *wit* white + *loof* foliage] : CHICORY *1*, also : ENDIVE *2*

with-ness \ˈwɪθ-nəs/ *n* [ME *withnesse*, fr OE *withnes* knowledge, testimony, witness, fr *with*] **1** : attestation of a fact or event : TESTIMONY **2** : one that gives evidence, specif : one who testifies in a cause or before a judicial tribunal **3** : one asked to be present at a transaction so as to be able to testify to its having taken place **4** : one who has personal knowledge of something **5** **a** : something serving as evidence or proof : SIGN **b** : public affirmation by word or example of usu religious faith or conviction (the heroic ~ to divine life — Pilot) **6** *cap* : a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses

with-ness *vi* **1** : to testify to : ATTEST **2** : to act as legal witness of **3** : to furnish proof of : BETOKEN **4** **a** : to have personal or direct cognizance of : see for oneself (~ed the historic event) **b** : to take note of (our grammar — ~ our verb system — is a marvel of flexibility, variety, and exactitude — Charlton Laird) **5** : to constitute the scene or time of (structures which this striking Dorset hilltop once ~ed — Times Lit. Supp.) ~ *vi* **1** : to bear witness : TESTIFY **2** : to bear witness to one's religious convictions (opportunity to ~ for Christ — W. F. Graham)

with-ness-box \-ˈbɒks/ *n*, chiefly *Brit* : an enclosure in which a witness sits or stands while testifying in court

with-ness stand *n* : a stand or an enclosure from which a witness gives evidence in a court

with-ness \ˈwɪθ-nəs/ *adj* : having wit or understanding — usu used in combination (dull-~)

with-ness \ˈwɪθ-nəs/ *adj* : having wit or understanding — usu used in combination (dull-~)

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with-ness \ˈwɪθ-nəs/ *adj* : having wit or understanding — usu used in combination (dull-~)

wise-crack \ˈwīz-,kræk\ *n*: a sophisticated or knowing witticism
syn see JEST

wise-crack *vi*: to make a wisecrack — **wise-crack-er** *n*

wise guy \ˈwīz-,gī\ *n*: a cocky conceited fellow: **KNOW-IT-ALL**

wise man *n*: 1: a man of unusual learning, judgment, or insight
SAGE 2: a man versed in esoteric lore (as of magic or astrology),
specif: **MAGUS** 2

wise-as-helm \ˈwīz-,n-,hɪ-,mər\ *n* [**wise** + **G** *-en* **helm** (as in **G** family names such as **Guggenheim**, **Oppenheim**)]: one who has the air of knowing all about something: **WISEACRE**

wisent \ˈvī-,zənt\ (*n* [**G**, *fr* **OHG** *wisant* — more at **hison**]): a European bison (*Bison bonasus*) — called also **auvachs**

wise-woman \ˈwīz-,wūm-,ən\ *n*: 1: a woman versed in charms, conjuring, or fortune-telling 2: **MIDWIFE**

wish \ˈwɪʃ\ *vb* [**ME** *wishen*, *fr* **OE** *wyscan*; akin to **OHG** *wunsken* to wish, *L* *venus* love, charm — more at **WIN**] *vi*: 1: to have a desire for (as something unattainable): **WANT** (— *ed* he could live his life over) 2: to give expression to as a wish: **SID** (— him good night) 3: a: to give form to (a wish) b: to express a wish for c: to request in the form of a wish: **ORDER** 4: to confer (something unwanted) upon someone: **FOIST** ~ *vi* 1: to have a desire: **WANT** 2: to make a wish *syn* see **DESIRE** — **wisher** *n*

wish *n*: 1: a: an act or instance of wishing or desire: **WANT** b: an object of desire; **GOAL** 2: a: an expressed will or desire: **MANDATE** b: a request or command couched as a wish 3: an invocation of good or evil fortune on someone

wish-a \ˈwɪʃ-,ə\ (*interj*) [**Ir** *Gael* *oh* + *muise* indeed] *chiefly Irish* — used as an intensive or to express surprise

wish-bone \ˈwɪʃ-,bōn\ *n* [*fr* the superstition that when two persons pull it apart the one getting the longer fragment will have his wish granted] 1: a furling in front of the breastbone in a bird consisting chiefly of the two clavicles fused at their median or lower end 2: a variation of the T formation in which the half-backs line up farther from the line of scrimmage than the fullback does

wish-ful \ˈwɪʃ-,fəl\ *adj*: 1: a: expressive of a wish: **HOPEFUL** b: having a wish: **DESIROUS** 2: according with wishes rather than reality — **wish-fully** \-fəl-i\ *adv* — **wish-fulness** *n*

wish fulfillment *n*: the gratification of a desire esp. as gained symbolically (as in dreams, daydreams, or neurotic symptoms)

wishful thinking *n*: 1: the attribution of reality to what one wishes to be true and the tenuous justification of what one wants to believe 2: **AUTISM**

wish-ing *adj*: 1: **archaic**: **WISHFUL** 2: regarded as having the power to grant wishes (threw a coin in the ~ well)

wish-wash \ˈwɪʃ-,wəʃ-, -wəʃ-\ *n* [*redupl.* of *wash*] 1: a weak drink 2: insipid talk or writing

wishy-washy \ˈwɪʃ-,ə-,wəʃ-, -ə-,wəʃ-\ *adj* [*redupl.* of *washy*] 1: lacking in strength or flavor: **WEAK** 2: lacking in character or determination: **INEFFECTUAL**

wisp \ˈwɪsp\ (*n* [**ME**] 1: a small handful (as of hay or straw) 2: a: a thin strip or fragment b: a thready streak (a ~ of smoke) c: something frail, slight, or fleeting (a ~ of a girl) (a ~ of a smile) 3: **WILL-O-THE-WISP** — **wispy** \ˈwɪs-pi\ *adj*

wisp *vi*: 1: to roll into a wisp 2: a: to make wisps of (a cigarette) ~ *ing* smoke at the corner of his mouth — **Raymond Chandler** b: to cover with wisps (the sky all ~ed with mist — **W F** **Wray**) ~ *vi*: to emerge or drift in wisps (her hair began to ~ into her eyes — **Mary Manning**)

wisp-ish \ˈwɪs-pɪʃ-\ *adj*: resembling a wisp: **INSUBSTANTIAL**

wist \ˈwɪst\ (*vt* [*alter* of *wis*] **archaic**): **KNOW**

wisteria \ˈwɪs-tɪr-i-ə\ (*n* [*NL*, *alter* of *Wisteria*]): **WISTERIA**

wis-tor-ia \ˈtɪr-i-ə\ (*n* [*NL*, *genus name*, *fr* **Caspar Wistar** †1818 **Am** physician]: any of a genus (*Wisteria*) of chiefly Asiatic mostly woody leguminous vines having pinnately-compound leaves and showy blue, white, purple, or rose pealike flowers in long racemes and including several grown as ornamentals)

wist-ful \ˈwɪst-,fəl\ *adj* [*blend* of *wishful* and *obs* *E* *wistly* (intently)] 1: full of unfulfilled longing or desire: **YEARNING** 2: musingly sad: **PENSIVE** — **wist-ful-ly** \-fəl-i\ *adv* — **wist-fulness** *n*

wit \ˈwɪt\ (*vb* *wist* \ˈwɪst-,wɪt-*ing*; *pres* *1st* & *3d* sing *wot* \ˈwɪt\ [**ME** *witen* (1st & *3d* sing, *pres* *wot*, *past* *wiste*), *fr* **OE** *witan* (1st & *3d* sing, *pres* *wit*, *past* *wiste*, *wiste*), akin to **OHG** *wizzan* to know, *L* *videre* to see, *Gk* *eidenai* to know, *idein* to see] 1: **archaic**: **KNOW** 2: **archaic**: to come to know: **LEARN**

wit *n* [**ME**, *fr* **OE**; akin to **OHG** *wizet* knowledge, **OE** *witan* to know] 1: **MIND**, **MEMORY** b: reasoning power: **INTELLIGENCE** 2: **a**: **SENSE** 2a — *usu.* used in pl (alone and warning his five ~s the white owl in the belfry sits — **Alfred Tennyson**) b: (1): mental soundness; **SANITY** — *usu.* used in pl. (2): mental capability and resourcefulness: **INGENUITY** 3: **a**: astuteness of perception or judgment: **ACUMEN** b: the ability to relate seemingly disparate things so as to illuminate or amuse c: (1): a talent for banter or persiflage (2): a witty utterance or exchange 4: **a**: a person of superior intellect: **THINKER** b: an imaginatively perceptive and articulate individual esp. skilled in banter or persiflage *syn* **WIT**, **HUMOR**, **IRONY**, **SARCASM**, **SATIRE**, **REPARTÉE** *shared meaning* **element**: a mode of expression intended to arouse amused interest or evoke attention and laughter or a quality of mind that predisposes to such expression. **WIT** suggests the power to evoke laughing attention by remarks showing verbal felicity or ingenuity and swift perception, especially of the incongruous (true wit is nature to advantage dressed, what oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed — **Alexander Pope**) **HUMOR** implies an ability to perceive and effectively express the ludicrous, the comical, or the absurd, especially in human life (the modern sense of humor is the quiet enjoyment and implicit expression of the fun of things — **Louis Cazamian**) **IRONY** applies to a manner of presentation in which an intended meaning is subtly emphasized by appropriate expression of its opposite (*irony* properly suggests the opposite of what is explicitly stated, by means of peripheral clues — *tone* of voice, accompanying gestures, stylistic exaggeration... thus, for

"Brutus is an honorable man" we understand "Brutus is a traitor" — **Jacob Brackman**) **SARCASM** applies to savagely humorous expression, frequently in the form of irony, intended to cut and wound (the arrows of *sarcasm* are barbed with contempt — **Washington Gladden**) **SATIRE** applies primarily to writing that holds up vices or follies to ridicule and reprobation often by use of irony or caricature (his dry wit and his easy, good-natured *satire* on the follies of the day — **Eleanor M** **Sickels**) **REPARTÉE** applies to the power or art of responding quickly, smoothly, pointedly, and wittily or to an interchange of such response (as for *repartee*... as it is the very soul of conversation, so it is the greatest grace of comedy — **John Dryden**) — at one's wit's end or at one's wits' end: at a loss for a means of solving a problem

witan \ˈwɪ-tən\ (*n* [**pl** (**OE**, *pl* of *wita* *sage*, *adviser*; akin to **OHG** *wizzo* *sage*, **OE** *witan* to know): members of the **witenagemot**]

witch \ˈwɪtʃ\ (*n* [**ME** *wiche*, *fr* **OE** *wicca*, *masc.*, *wizard* & *wicca*, *fem.*, *witch*, akin to **MHG** *wicken* to bewitch, **OE** *wigle* divination, **OHG** *wif* holy — more at **VICTIM**] 1: one that is credited with *usu* malignant supernatural powers, esp.: a woman practicing *usu* black witchcraft often with the aid of a devil or familiar: **SORCERESS** — compare **WARLOCK** 2: an ugly old woman: **HAG** 3: a charming or alluring girl or woman — **Witchy** \ˈwɪtʃ-i\ *adj*

witch *vi*: 1: to affect injuriously with witchcraft 2: **archaic**: to influence or beguile with allure or charm ~ *w*: **DOWSE**

witchcraft \ˈwɪtʃ-,krɑft\ *n*: 1: the use of sorcery or magic b: communication with the devil or with a familiar 2: an irresistible influence or fascination: **ENCHANTMENT**

witch doctor *n*: a professional worker of magic *usu* in a primitive society who often works to cure sickness

witch-ery \ˈwɪtʃ-(ə-)rɪ\ (*n*, *pl* *-eries*) 1: a: the practice of witchcraft: **SORCERY** b: an act of witchcraft 2: an irresistible fascination: **CHARM**

witches' brew *n*: a potent or fearsome mixture (a *witches' brew* of untamed sex and brutality — **Harrison Smith**)

witch-es'-broom \ˈwɪtʃ-,s-z-,brum-, -brum\ *n*: an abnormal tufted growth of small branches on a tree or shrub caused esp. by fungi or viruses — called also **hexenbesen**

witches' Sabbath *n*: a midnight assembly of witches, devils, and sorcerers for the celebration of rites and orgies

witch-grass \ˈwɪtʃ-,græs\ *n* [*prob* *alter* of *quitch* (grass)] 1: **QUACK GRASS** 2 [*witch*]: a No American grass (*Panicum capillare*) with slender bristly panicles that is often a weed on cultivated land

witch hazel \ˈwɪtʃ-,hæ-zəl\ *n* [*witch* (a tree with plant branches)] 1: any of a genus (*Hamamelis*) of the family **Hamamelidaceae**, the **witch-hazel** family) of shrubs with slender-petaled yellow flowers borne in late fall or early spring, esp.: one (*H virginiana*) of eastern **NA** America that blooms in the fall 2: an alcoholic solution of a distillate of the bark of a witch hazel (*H virginiana*) used as a soothing and mildly astringent lotion

witch-hunt \ˈwɪtʃ-,hʌnt\ *n*: 1: the searching out and deliberate harassment of those (as political opponents) with unpopular views 2: a searching out for persecution of persons accused of witchcraft — **witch-hunter** *n* — **witch-hunting** *n* or *adj*

witch-ing \ˈwɪtʃ-,ɪŋ\ *n*: the practice of witchcraft: **SORCERY**

witching *adj*: of, relating to, or suitable for sorcery or supernatural occurrences (the very ~ time of night — **Shak.**)

witch-like \ˈwɪtʃ-,lɪk\ *adj*: resembling or befitting a witch

witch moth *n*: any of various noctuid moths (as of the genus *Erebus*)

Witch of Agnes \ˈwɪtʃ-,ə-ŋəs-\ (*n* [**fr** **Agnes** **Agnesi** †1799 **It** mathematician, probably from its resemblance to the outline of a witch's hat]: a plane cubic curve that is symmetric about the *y*-axis, approaches the *x*-axis as an asymptote, and has the equation *xy* = *a* (*2a* *y*) — called also **witch**)

witch-weed \ˈwɪtʃ-,wɛd\ *n*: any of a genus (*Striga*) of the figwort family) of yellow-flowered Old World plants that are damaging root parasites of grasses (as sorghum and maize) and that include one (*S. asiatica*) which is an introduced pest in parts of the south-eastern **US**.

wite \ˈwɪt\ (*n* [**ME**, *fr* **OE** *wite* punishment; akin to **OHG** *wiz* punishment, **OE** *witan* to know] *chiefly Scot*): **BLAME**, **RESPONSIBILITY**

wite *vi* *wit-ed*; *wit-ing* *chiefly Scot*: **BLAME**

wit-na-gemot or **wit-na-gemote** \ˈwɪt-,nə-ŋə-,mōt\ (*n* [**OE** *witena gemōt*, *fr* *witena* (*gen* *pl* of *wita* *sage*, *adviser*) + *gemōt* *gemot*): an Anglo-Saxon council made up of a varying number of nobles, prelates, and influential officials and convened from time to time to advise the king on administrative and judicial matters — compare **WITAN**

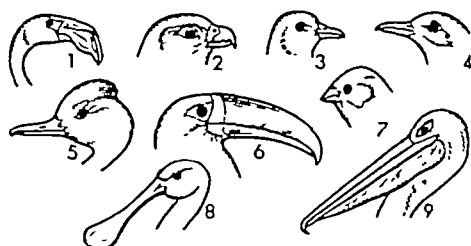
with \ˈwɪθ\ (*with*, *woth*, *woth*) *prep* [**ME**, *against*, *from*, *with*, *fr* **OE**; akin to **OE** *withar* against, **OHG** *widar* against, back, *Sk* *vi* apart] 1: in opposition to: **AGAINST** (had a fight ~ his brother) b: so as to be separated or detached from (broke ~ his family) 2 — used as a function word to indicate one to whom a *usu.* reciprocal communication is made (talking ~ a friend) 3: **a** — used as a function word to indicate one that shares in an action, transaction, or arrangement (works ~ his father) b — used as a function word to indicate the object of attention, behavior, or feeling (get tough ~ him) (angry ~ her) c: in respect to; so far as concerns (on friendly terms ~ all nations) d — used to indicate the object of an adverbial expression of imperative force (off ~ his head) e: **OVER**, **ON** (no longer has any influence ~ him) f: in the performance, operation, or use of (the trouble ~ this machine) 4: **a** — used as a function word to indicate the object of a statement of comparison or equality (a dress identical ~ her hostess's)



witch hazel 1

1: having a large mouth 2: LOUDMOUTHED
big-name \-'nām/ *adj* 1: of top rank in popular recognition 2: of or involving a big-name person, organization, or product
big name *n*: a big-name performer or personage
big-no-nia \-'big-nō-nē-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. J. P. Bignon †1743 F royal librarian]: any of a genus (*Bignonia*) of American and Japanese woody vines of the trumpet-creep family with compound leaves and tubular flowers
big-ot \-'big-ət/ *n* [MF, hypocrite, bigot]: one obstinately or intol-erantly devoted to his own church, party, belief, or opinion — **big-ot-ed** \-'big-ət-əd/ *adj* — **big-ot-ed-ly** *adv*
big-ot-ry \-'big-ət-ri/ *n*, *pl* -ries 1: the state of mind of a bigot 2: acts or beliefs characteristic of a bigot
big shot \-'big-shāt/ *n*: a person of consequence or prominence
big stick *n*: threat esp of military or political intervention
big-tick-et \-'big-'tik-ət/ *adj*: high-priced
big time \-'big-'tīm/ *n* 1: a high-paying vaudeville circuit requiring only two performances a day 2: the top rank — **big-time** \-'big-'tīm/ *adj*
big toe *n*: the innermost and largest digit of the foot
big top *n* 1: the main tent of a circus 2: CIRCUS 2a, 2b, 2c
big tree *n*: a California evergreen (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) of the pine family that sometimes exceeds 270 feet in height — called also *giant sequoia*, *sequoia*
big-wig \-'big-'wig/ *n*: an important person
Bi-ha-ri \-'bi-'har-ē/ *n*: a group of Indic dialects spoken by the in-habitants of Bihar
bi-jou \-'bi-'zhū/ *n*, *pl* bijoux or bi-joux \-'zhū(z)/ [F, fr. Bret *bizou* ring, fr. *biz* finger; akin to W *bys* finger]: a small dainty usu orna-mental piece of delicate workmanship: JEWEL — **bi-jou** *adj*
bi-jou-ter-rie \-'bi-'zhūt-ə-(rē)/ *n* [F, fr. *bijou*]: a collection of trinkets or ornaments: JEWELS, also, DECORATION
'bikē \-'bik/ *n* [ME] 1 chiefly Scot: a nest of wild bees, wasps, or hornets 2 chiefly Scot: a crowd or swarm of people
'bike *n* [by shortening & alter] 1: BICYCLE 2: MOTORCYCLE 3: MOTORBIKE — **bike** *adj*
'bike *vi* biked, bik-ing: to ride a bike
bike-way \-'bi-'kwa/ *n*: a thoroughfare esp suitable for bicycles
bi-ki-ni \-'bi-'kē-nē/ *n* [F, fr. Bikini, atoll of the Marshall islands]: a woman's scanty two-piece bathing suit — **bi-ki-nied** \-'nēd/ *adj*
'bi-la-bi-al \-'(b)il-'bi-'bi-əl/ *adj* [SV] 1 of a consonant: produced with both lips 2: of or relating to both lips
'bi-lab-i-al *n*: a bilabial consonant
'bi-la-bi-ate \-'bi-'bi-'at/ *adj*: having two lips (a ~ corolla of a mint)
'bi-lat-er-al \-'(b)il-'lat-ə-rəl, -'la-(rəl)/ *adj* 1: having two sides 2: affecting reciprocally two sides or parties (a ~ treaty) 3: hav-ing bilateral symmetry — **'bi-lat-er-al-ism** \-'iz-əm/ *n* — **'bi-lat-er-ally** \-'ē/ *adv* — **'bi-lat-er-al-ness** *n*
'bi-lat-er-al sym-met-ry *n*: a pattern of animal symmetry in which similar parts are arranged on opposite sides of a median axis so that one and only one plane can divide the individual into essen-tially identical halves
'bi-lay-er \-'bi-'lā-ər, -'lē-(ə)/ *n*: a film or membrane with two mo-lecular layers (a ~ of phospholipid molecules)
'bi-lay-er-y \-'bi-'lā-ər-ē/ *n* [bil- (prob. of Scand origin, akin to Dan *belle* whortleberry) + *berry*]: any of several plants (genus *Vaccinium*) that differ from the typical blueberries in having their flow-ers arise solitary or in very small clusters from axillary buds, also: its sweet edible bluish fruit
'bi-lbo or **'bi-lboa** \-'bi-'(l)bō/ *n* [Bilboa, Bilbao, Spain]: a finely tempered sword
'bi-lbo *n* [perh fr. *Bilboa*, Spain]: a long bar of iron with sliding shackles used to confine the feet of prisoners esp on shipboard
'bile \-'bil/ *n* [F, fr. L *bilis*; akin to W *bustil* bile] 1 a: a yellow or greenish viscid alkaline fluid secreted by the liver and passed into the duodenum where it aids esp in the digestion and absorp-tion of fats b: either of two humors associated in old physiology with irascibility and melancholy 2: inclination to anger: SPLEEN
'bile acid *n*: a steroid acid (as cholic acid) of or derived from bile
'bile duct *n*: a duct by which bile passes from the liver or gallblad-der to the duodenum
'bile salt *n* 1 a salt of bile acid 2 *pl*: a dry mixture of the prin-cipal salts of the gall of the ox used as a liver stimulant and as a laxative
'bi-lev-el \-'bi-'lev-əl/ *adj* 1: having two levels of freight or passen-ger space 2: divided vertically into two ground-floor levels
'bilge \-'bil/ *n* [prob mod of MF *boulge*, *bouge* leather bag, curved part — more at *BUDGET*] 1: the bulging part of a cask or barrel 2 a: the part of the underwater body of a ship between the flat of the bottom and the vertical topsides b: the lowest point of a ship's inner hull 3: stale or worthless remarks or ideas
'bilge *vi* bilged, bilg-ing 1: to undergo damage (as a fracture) in the bilge 2: to rest on the bilge
'bilge keel *n*: a longitudinal projection like a fin secured for a dis-tance along a ship near the turn of the bilge on either side to check rolling
'bilge water *n*: water that collects by seepage or leakage in the bilge of a ship
'bilgy \-'bil-'jē/ *adj* bilg-i-er, -est: resembling bilge water esp in smell
'bil-har-zia \-'bil-'här-zē-ə, -'här-t-sē-/ *n* [NL, fr Theodor Bilharz †1862 G zoologist] 1: SCHISTOSOME 2: SCHISTOSOMIASIS — **'bil-har-zial** \-'zē-əl, -sē-/ *adj*
'bil-har-zia sis \-'bil-'här-'zi-ə-sēs, -'här-t-'si-/ *n*, *pl* -ses \-'sēz/ [NL, fr *bilharzia* + *-iasis*]: SCHISTOSOMIASIS
'bil-lary \-'bil-'er-ē/ *adj* [F *billare*, fr. L *bilis*]: of, relating to, or conveying bile, also: affecting the bile-conveying structures (~ disorders)
'bi-lin-ear \-'(b)il-'lin-'ē-ər/ *adj*: linear with respect to each of two mathematical variables *specif*: of or relating to an algebraic form each term of which involves one variable to the first degree from each of two sets of variables
'bi-lin-gual \-'(b)il-'ling-'gwā-/ *adj* [L *bilinguus*, fr. *bi-* + *lingua* tongue — more at *TONGUE*] 1: of, containing, or expressed in two

languages 2: using or able to use two languages esp with the fluency characteristic of a native speaker — **bilingual** *n* — **bi-lin-gual-ly** \-'ē/ *adv*
'bi-lin-gual-ism \-'iz-əm/ *n*: the constant oral use of two languages
'bi-lous \-'bil-'ys/ *adj* [MF *bilieux*, fr. L *biliosus* fr. *bilis*] 1 a: d or relating to bile b: marked by or suffering from disordered liver function and esp excessive secretion of bile c: appearing as though affected by a bilious disorder 2: of a peevish ill-natured disposition — **'bi-lous-ly** *adv* — **'bi-lous-ness** *n*
'bi-lu-ru-bin \-'bil-'ru-'bən, -'bil-'i-/ *n* [L *bilis* + *ruber* red — more at *RED*]: a reddish yellow pigment $C_{33}H_{36}N_4O_6$ occurring in bile, blood, urine, and gallstones
'bi-liv-er-din \-'vōrd-'n, -'vōrd-/ *n* [Sw, fr. L *bilis* + obs F *verd* green]: a green pigment $C_{33}H_{36}N_4O_6$ occurring in bile
'bilk \-'bilk/ *vi* [perh alter. of *'balk*] 1: to block the free develop-ment of: FRUSTRATE (late ~s their hopes) 2 a: to cheat out of what is due b: to evade payment of (~ his creditors) 3: to slip away from: ELUDE (~ his pursuers) — **'bilk-er** *n*
'bilk *n*: an untrustworthy tricky individual: CHEAT
'bill \-'bil/ *n* [ME *bile*, fr. OE, akin to OE *bill* (weapon)] 1: the jaws of a bird together with their horny covering 2: a mouthpart (as the beak of a turtle) that resembles a bird's bill 3: a projec-tion of land like a beak 4: the end of an anchor fluke or of a sail yard 5: the visor of a cap



bill of birds 1 flamingo, 2 hawk, 3 pigeon, 4 thrush, 5 duck (merganser), 6 toucan, 7 finch, 8 spoonbill, 9 pelican

'bill *vi* 1: to touch and rub bill to bill 2: to caress affection-ately
'bill *n* [ME *bil*, fr. OE *bill*, akin to OHG *bill* pickaxe, Gk *phitros* log] 1: a weapon in use up to the 18th century that consists of a long staff terminating in a hook-shaped blade 2: BILLHOOK
'bill *n* [ME, fr. ML *bulia*, alter. of *bulia*, fr. L *bubula*, boss] 1 a: a written document b: MEMORANDUM c: LETTER 2 obs: a formal petition 3: a draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment 4: a declaration in writing stating a wrong a com-plainant has suffered from a defendant or stating a breach of law by some person (a ~ of complaint) 5: a paper carrying a state-ment of particulars (as a list of men and their duties as part of a ship's crew) 6 a: an itemized account of the separate cost of goods sold, services performed, or work done: INVOICE b: a statement in gross of a creditor's claim c: a statement of charges for food or drink: CHECK 7 a: a written or printed advertise-ment posted or otherwise distributed to announce an event of in-terest to the public, esp: an announce-ment of a theatrical en-tertainment b: a programmed presentation (as a motion picture, play, or concert) 8 a: a piece of paper money b: an individual or commercial note (~s receivable) c: slang: one hundred dollars
'bill *vt* 1 a: to enter in a book of accounts: prepare a bill of (charges) b: to submit a bill of charges to c: to enter (as freight) in a waybill d: to issue a bill of lading to or for 2 a: to announce esp by posters or placards b: to arrange for the presentation of 3: ADVERTISE (the book is ~ed as "a report" — P G Altbach)
'bi-la bong \-'bi-'lā-'bōŋ, -'bāŋ/ *n* [native name in Australia] 1 Aus-tral a: a blind channel leading out from a river b: a usu dry stream bed that is filled seasonally 2 Austral: a backwater form-ing a stagnant pool
'bill-board \-'bil-'bō-(ə)rd, -'bō-(ə)rd/ *n*: a projection or ledge fixed on the bow of a vessel for the anchor to rest on
'bill-board *n* [bill + board]: a flat surface (as of a panel, wall, or fence) on which bills are posted, *specif*: a large panel designed to carry outdoor advertising
'bill-bug \-'bil-'bōŋ/ *n* [bill + bug]: a weevil (esp genus *Calendra*) having larvae that eat the roots of cereal and other grasses
'billed \-'bil-d/ *adj* *comb form*: having (such) a bill (hard-billed)
'bill-er \-'bil-'ər/ *n*: one that bills-as a: a clerk who makes out bills b: a machine for making out bills
'bil-let \-'bil-'et/ *n* [ME *bylet*, fr. MF *billette*, dim. of *bulle* document, fr. ML *bulia*] 1 archaic: a brief letter: NOTE 2 a: an official order directing that a member of a military force be provided with board and lodging (as in a private home) b: quarters assigned by or as if by a billet 3: POSITION JOB (a lucrative ~)
'billet *vt* 1: to assign lodging to (as soldiers) by a billet: QUAR-TER 2: to serve with a billet (~ a householder) ~ *vi*: to have quarters
'billet *n* [ME *bylet*, fr. MF *billette*, dim. of *bulle* log, of Celt origin, akin to OIr *bile* sacred tree] 1 a: a chunky piece of wood (as for firewood): BOLT 5 obs: CUDGEL 2 a: a bar of metal b: a piece of semifinished iron or steel nearly square in section made by rolling an ingot or bloom c: a section of nonferrous metal ingot hot-worked by forging, rolling, or extrusion: a nonferrous casting suitable for rolling or extrusion
'bil-let-doux \-'bil-'lā-'du/ *n*, *pl* bil-lets-doux \-'lā-'dū(z)/ [F *billet doux*, lit., sweet letter]: a love letter
'bill-fish \-'bil-'fish/ *n*: a fish (as a marlin or gar) with long slender jaws

wives *pl* of WIFE
wiz \wiz/ *n*: WIZARD 3
wiz-ard \wiz-ard/ *n* [ME *wysard*, fr. *wis*, *wys* wise] 1 *archaic*: a wise man: SAGE 2: one skilled in magic: SORCERER 3: a very clever or skillful person
wiz-ard-ly \wiz-ard-lee/ *adj* 1 *archaic*: having magical influence or power 2 *archaic*: of or relating to wizardry: ENCHANTED 3 chiefly Brit: worthy of the highest praise: EXCELLENT
wiz-ard-ly \wiz-ard-lee/ *adj* 1: having characteristics of a wizard 2: marvelous in construction or operation (uses ~ circuitry to distort images—Time)
wiz-ard-ry \wiz-ard-ree/ *n*, *pl* -ries 1: the art or practices of a wizard: SORCERY 2: a seemingly magical transforming power or influence
wiz-en \wiz-en/ *vb* [ME *wisenen*, fr. OE *wisnian*; akin to OHG *wisanen* to wither, L *viere* to twist together, plait — more at WIRE] *vi*: to become dry, shrunken, and wrinkled often as a result of aging or of failing vitality ~ *vi*: to cause to wither *syn* see WITHER
wiz-en *adj* [alter of wizened]: that is wizened
wk *abbr* 1 week 2 work
WL *abbr* 1 waterline 2 wavelength
wm *abbr* wattmeter
wmk *abbr* watermark
WMO *abbr* World Meteorological Organization
WNW *abbr* west-northwest
WO *abbr* 1 warrant officer 2 water-in-oil
w/o *abbr* without
woad \woud/ *n* [ME *wod*, fr. OE *wōd*, akin to OHG *weīt woad*, L *vitrum woad*, glass]: a European herb (*Isatis tinctoria*) of the mustard family formerly grown for the blue dyestuff yielded by its leaves, also; thus dyestuff
wob-ble \wob-əl/ *vb* wob-ble, wob-bling \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [prob fr. LG *wabbeln*, akin to OE *wæfre* restless — more at WAYER] *vi* 1 *a*: to move or proceed with an irregular rocking or staggering motion or unsteadily and clumsily from side to side *b*: TREMBLE. QUAVER 2: WAVER, VACILLATE ~ *vi*: to cause to wobble — wobbler \-(ə-)lər/ *n* — wob-ble-ness \wob-ble-nəs/ *n* — wobbly \wob-lee/ *adj*
wobble *n* 1 *a*: a hobbling or rocking unequal motion (as of a wheel unevenly hung) *b*: an uncertainly directed movement 2: an intermittent variation (as in volume of sound)
wobble pump *n*: an auxiliary hand pump used on an airplane to supply fuel to the carburetor of an engine when the power-driven pump fails or to force fuel from an extra tank
Wob-ly \wob-lee/ *n*, *pl* Wobblies [origin unknown]: a member of the Industrial Workers of the World
WOC *abbr* without compensation
Woe-den \wōd-n/ *n* [OE *Wōden*]: ODIN
woe \wo/ *interj* [ME *wa*, fr. OE *wō*, akin to ON *wei*, *interj.*, woe, L *vae*] — used to express grief, regret, or distress
woe *n* [ME *wa*, fr. *wo*, *interj.*] 1: a condition of deep suffering from misfortune, affliction, or grief 2: ruinous trouble: CALAMITY AFFLICTION (economic ~) *syn* see SORROW
woe-be-gone \wō-bē-gōn/ *adj* [ME *wo* began, fr. *wo*, *n* + *begin*, pp of *begin* to go about, beset, fr. OE *beġan*, fr. *be-* + *ġan* to go — more at GO] 1: strongly affected with woe: WOEFUL 2 *a*: exhibiting great woe, sorrow, or misery (a ~ expression) *b*: being in a sorry state (this ~ grass, where timothy had once grown head-high — S H Holbrook) — woe-be-gone-ness *n*
woe-ful also wof-ful \wō-fəl/ *adj* 1: full of woe: GRIEVOUS (~ prophecies) 2: involving or bringing woe (it was ~ to see him spilling it — Henry James) 3: lamentably bad or serious: DEPLORABLE (~ ignorance) — woe-fully \-(ə-)lee/ *adv* — woe-ful-ness \-(ə-)nəs/ *n*
wok \wɒk/ *n* [Chin (Cant) *wók*]: a bowl-shaped cooking utensil used esp. in the preparation of Chinese food
woke *past* of WAKE
woken *past part* of WAKE
wold \wɒld/ *n* [ME *wald*, *wold*, fr. OE *weald*, *wald* forest, akin to OHG *wald* forest] 1: a usu upland area of open country, 2 *cap*: a hilly or rolling region — used in names of various English geographical areas (Yorkshire ~)
wolf \wulf/ *n*, *pl* wolves \wulvz/ often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *wulf*, akin to OHG *wolf*, L *lupus*, Gk *lykos*] 1 *pl* also wolf *a*: any of various large predatory mammals (genus *Canis* and esp. *C. lupus*) that resemble the related dogs, are destructive to game and livestock, and may rarely attack man esp. when in a pack — compare COYOTE, JACKAL *b*: the fur of a wolf 2 *a* (1): a fierce, rapacious, or destructive person (2): a man forward, direct, and zealous in amatory attentions to women *b*: dire poverty: STARVATION (keep the ~ from the door) *c* (1): a beetle grub or moth grub that infests granaries (2): the maggot of a warble fly 3 [G, fr. the howling sound] *a* (1): dissonance in some chords on organ, piano, or other instruments with fixed tones tuned by unequal temperament (2): an instance of such dissonance *b*: a harshness due to faulty vibration in various tones in a bowed instrument — wolf-like \wul-fik/ *adj* — wolf in sheep's clothing: one who cloaks a hostile intention with a friendly manner
2 wolf *vi*: to eat greedily: DEVOUR
wolf-ber-y \wulf-ber-ee/ *n*: a white-bermed western American shrub (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) of the honeysuckle family
wolf dog *n*: 1: any of various large dogs formerly kept for hunting wolves 2: the offspring of a wolf and a domestic dog 3: a wolfish dog
wolf-er \wul-fər/ *n*: a hunter of wolves
wolf-han body \wul-fən-ee/ *n*, often *cap* W [Kaspar Friedrich Wolff]: MESONEPHROS
Wolffian duct *n*: the duct of the mesonephros persisting in the female as the ureter and in the male as the common urogenital duct
wolf-ish \wul-fish/ *n*: any of several large marine blennies notable for their strong teeth and ferocity
wolf-hound \wul-faund/ *n*: any of several large dogs used esp. formerly in hunting large animals (as wolves)

wolf-ish \wul-fish/ *adj* 1: of or relating to wolves 2 *a*: suggestive of a wolf (~ mongrel dogs — Hoffman Birney) (*a* ~ and withdrawn youth — Marshall Frady) *b*: befitting or characteristic of a wolf (as in fierceness or rapacity) (*a* ~ appetite) — wolf-ish-ly *adv* — wolf-ish-ness *n*
wolf pack *n*: a group of submammals that make a coordinated attack on shipping; also: a group of two or more fighter planes making a coordinated attack
wolf-ram \wul-frəm/ *n* [G] 1: TUNGSTEN 2: WOLFRAMITE
wolf-ram-ite \wul-fram-ite/ *adj*: TUNGSTIC
wolf-ram-ite \wul-fram-ite/ *n* [G *wolframit*, fr. *wolfram*]: a mineral (Fe,Mn)WO₄ that consists of a tungstate of iron and manganese usu. of a brownish or grayish black color and slightly metallic luster, occurs in monoclinic crystals and in granular or columnar masses, and is used as a source of tungsten
wolve-bane \wulv-bān/ *n*: ACONITUM 1: esp.: a highly variable yellow-flowered Eurasian herb (*Aconitum lycoctonum*)
wolf spider *n*: any of various active wandering ground spiders (family Lycosidae)
wolf whistle *n*: a distinctive whistle sounded by a male to express sexual admiration for a girl or woman in his vicinity
wol-las-ton-ite \wul-sat-nit, -wul-/ *n* [William H. Wollaston, 1828 E chemist]: a triclinic mineral CaSiO₃ of a white to gray, red, yellow, or brown color consisting of a native calcium silicate occurring usu. in cleavable masses
Wo-lof \wō-lōf/ *n*: a Niger-Congo language of Senegambia
wolverine \wulv-ər-ēn/ *n*, *pl* wolverines [prob irreg fr. *wolv* (as in wolves)] 1 *pl* also wolverine *a*: a carnivorous usu. solitary mammal (*Gulo gulo* of the weasel family) of northern forests and associated tundra that is blackish with a light brown band on each side of the body and is noted esp. for its strength — called also *carcajou* *b*: the fur of the wolverine 2 *cap*: a native or resident of Michigan — used as a nickname
woman \wum-ən/ *n*, *pl* wom-en \wum-ən/ [ME, fr. OE *wifman*, fr. *wif* woman, wife + *man* human being, man] 1 *a*: an adult female person *b*: a woman belonging to a particular category (as by birth, residence, membership, or occupation) — usu. used in combination (councilwoman) 2: WOMANKIND 3: distinctively feminine nature: WOMANLINESS 4: a female servant or personal attendant 5 *a* chiefly dial: WIFE *b*: MISTRESS *c*: GIRL FRIEND 2 — woman-less \wum-ən-ləs/ *adj*
wom-an-hood \wum-ən-hud/ *n* 1 *a*: the state of being a woman *b*: the distinguishing character or qualities of a woman or of womankind 2: WOMEN WOMANKIND
wom-an-ish \wum-ən-ish/ *adj* 1: characteristic of or suitable for a woman 2: unsuitable to a man or to a strong character of either sex: EFFEMINATE (~ fears) — wom-an-ish-ly *adv* — wom-an-ish-ness *n*
wom-an-ize \wum-ən-ize/ *vb* -ized; -iz-ing *vi*: to make effeminate ~ *vi*: to pursue freewheeling relationships with women — wom-an-izer *n*
wom-an-kind \wum-ən-kind/ *n* *sing* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: WOM-ENKIND
1 wom-an-like \-lik/ *adj*: WOMANLY
2 wom-an-like *adv*: in the manner of a woman
wom-an-ly \-lee/ *adj*: marked by qualities characteristic of a woman — wom-an-li-ness *n*
woman of the street: PROSTITUTE — called also *woman of the streets*
wom-an-power \wum-ən-pau-(ə)r/ *n*: women available and fitted for service (as in industry or a particular line of endeavor)
women's rights *n* *pl* 1: legal, political, and social rights for women equal to those of men 2: FEMINISM 2
woman suffrage *n*: possession and exercise of suffrage by women
womb \wumb/ *n* [ME *wamb*, *womb*, fr. OE, akin to OHG *wamba* belly] 1: UTERUS 2 *a*: a cavity or space that resembles a womb in containing and enveloping *b*: a place where something is generated — wombed \wumd/ *adj*
wombat \wumb-at/ *n* [native name in New So. Wales]: any of several stocky Australian marsupials (family Vombatidae) resembling small bears
wom-en-folk \wum-ən-fōk/ also wom-en-folks \-fōks/ *n* *pl*: WOMEN
wom-en-kind \-kind/ *n*: female human beings: women esp. as distinguished from men
women's room *n*: LADIES' ROOM
wom-mer \wum-ər/ *n*: WOMEREA
1 won \won, wɒn/ *vi* wonned; won-ning [ME *wonen*, fr. OE *wunian* — more at WONT] *archaic*: DWELL 2a, ABIDE 2
2 won \won/ *past* of WIN
3 won \wɒn/ *n*, *pl* won [Korean *wan*] — see MONEY table
won-der \won-dər/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wundor*; akin to OHG *wuntar* wonder] 1 *a*: a cause of astonishment or admiration: MARVEL (it's a ~ he wasn't killed) *b*: MIRACLE 2: the quality of exciting amazed admiration 3 *a*: rapt attention or astonishment at something awesomely mysterious or new to one's experience (looked at each other in silent ~ — G D Brown) *b*: a feeling of doubt or uncertainty
2 wonder *adj*: WONDEROUS, WONDERFUL *as* *a*: exciting amazement or admiration *b*: effective or efficient far beyond anything previously known or anticipated (~ drugs)
3 wonder *vb* won-dered, won-der-ing \-d(ə-)rɪŋ/ *vi* 1 *a*: to be in a state of wonder: MARVEL *b*: to feel surprise 2: to feel curiosity or doubt ~ *vi*: to be curious or in doubt about — won-der-er \-dər-ər/ *n*
won-der-ful \won-dər-fəl/ *adj* 1: exciting wonder: MARVELOUS, ASTONISHING (*a* sight ~ to behold) 2: unusually good: ADMIRA



wolverine 1a

wood-wax-en \ˈwud-wak-sən\ *n* [ME *wodewexen*, alter of OE *wuduweaxe*, fr *wudu* wood + *-weaxe* (prob fr *weaxan* to grow) — more at **WAX**]: a low bushy yellow-flowered Eurasian leguminous shrub (*Genista tinctoria*) grown for ornament or formerly as the source of a yellow dye

wood-wind \ˈwud-wɪnd\ *n* 1: one of a group of wind instruments (as a clarinet, flute, oboe, or saxophone) that is characterized by a cylindrical or conical tube of wood or metal usu ending in a slightly flared bell, that produces tones by the vibration of one or two reeds in the mouthpiece or by the passing of air over a mouth hole, and that usu has finger holes or keys by which the player may produce all the tones within the instrument's range 2 *pl*: the woodwind section of a band or orchestra

wood-work \ˈwud-wɜrk\ *n*: work made of wood, esp: interior fittings (as moldings or stairways) of wood

wood-working \ˈwud-wɜr-kɪŋ\ *n*: the act, process, or occupation of working with wood — **wood-worker** \-kɜr-ɪŋ\ *n*

woodworking *adj*: used for woodworking (~ tools)

woody \ˈwud-i\ *adj* **wood-liner** \-lɪn-ər\ *est* 1: abounding or overgrown with woods 2 *a*: of or containing wood or wood fibers: LIGNEOUS (~ tissues) *b*: having woody parts: rich in xylem and associated structures (~ plants) 3: characteristic of or suggestive of wood (wine with a ~ flavor) — **wood-iness** *n*

woof \ˈwuf, ˈwʊl\ *n* [alter of ME *oof*, fr OE *ōweſ*, fr *ō* (fr *on*) + *weſan* to weave — more at **WEAVE**] 1 *a*: a filling thread or yarn in weaving *b*: woven fabric, also: the texture of such a fabric 2 *a*: a basic or essential element or materia

woof \ˈwuf\ *n* [imit] 1: a low gruff sound typically produced by a dog 2: a low note emitted by sound reproducing equipment

woof *vi*: to make the sound of a woof

woof-er \ˈwuf-ər\ *n*: a loudspeaker usu larger than a tweeter, responsive only to the lower acoustic frequencies, and used for reproducing sounds of low pitch

wool \ˈwʊl\ *n*, often attrib [ME *wolle*, fr OE *wull*, akin to OHG *wolla* wool, L *vellus* fleece, *lana* wool, *lanugo* down] 1: the soft wavy or curly hypertrophied undercoat of various hairy mammals and esp the sheep made up of fibers of keratin molecules within a matrix and covered with minute scales 2: a product of wool, esp: a woven fabric or garment of such fabric 3 *a*: a dense felted pubescence esp on a plant: TOMENTUM *b*: a filamentous mass — usu used in combination, compare MINERAL WOOL, STEEL WOOL — **wooled** \ˈwʊld\ *adj*

wooled \ˈwʊld\ *adj* *comb form* having wool of (such) quality (coarse-wooled)

woolen or **woollen** \ˈwʊl-ən\ *adj* 1: made of wool — compare **WORSTED** 2: of or relating to the manufacture or sale of woolen products (~ mills) (the ~ industry)

woolen or **woollen** *n* 1: a fabric made of wool 2: garments of woolen fabric — usu used in *pl*

wool fat *n*: wool grease esp after refining: LANOLIN

wool-fell \ˈwʊl-fel\ *n*, Brit: WOOLSKIN

wool-gather \ˈwʊl-gæθ-ər, -geth\ *vi*: to indulge in woolgathering — **wool-gather-er** \-ər-ər\ *n*

wool-gather-ing \ˈwʊl-gæθ-(ə-)ɪŋ, -geth\ *n*: the act of indulging in idle daydreaming

wool grease *n*: a fatty slightly sticky wax coating the surface of the fibers of sheep's wool — compare WOOL FAT

woolly also **wooly** \ˈwʊl-i\ *adj* **wool-li-er** \-lɪ-ər\ *est* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or bearing wool *b*: resembling wool 2 *a*: lacking in clearness or sharpness of outline (a ~ TV picture) *b*: marked by mental confusion (~ thinking) 3: marked by boisterous roughness or lack of order or restraint (where the West is still ~ — Paul Schubert) — **wool-li-ness** *n*

woolly also **woolile** or **wooly** \ˈwʊl-i\ *n*, *pl* **wool-iles** 1: a garment made from wool, esp: underclothing of knitted wool — usu used in *pl* 2 *West & Austral*: SHEEP

woolly aphid *n*: a plant louse (genus *Eriosoma*) covered with a dense coat of white filaments

woolly bear *n*: any of various rather large very hairy caterpillars, esp: one that is the larva of a tiger moth

woolly-head-ed \ˈwʊl-i-ˈhed-əd\ *adj* 1: having hair suggesting wool 2: marked by vague or confused perception or thinking

wool-pack \ˈwʊl-pæk\ *n* 1 *a*: a wrapper of strong fabric into which fleeces are packed for shipment *b*: the complete package of wool and wrapper 2: a rounded cumulus cloud springing from a horizontal base

wool-sack \ˈsæk\ *n* 1 *archaic*: WOOLPACK 1b 2: the official seat of the Lord Chancellor or his deputy in the House of Lords

wool-shed \ˈshed\ *n*: a building or range of buildings (as on an Australian sheep station) in which sheep are sheared and wool is prepared for market

wool-skin \ˈskɪn\ *n*: a sheepskin having the wool still on it

wool-sort-er's disease \ˈwʊl-sɔrt-ər-z\ *n*: pulmonary anthrax resulting esp from inhalation of bacterial spores (*Bacillus anthracis*) from contaminated wool or hair

wool sponge *n*: a soft-fibered durable commercial sponge, esp: one (*Hippispongia lactuca*) found in the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean sea, and off the southern coast of Florida

wool stapler *n*: a dealer in wool

woom-er \ˈwʊm-ər\ *n* [native name in Australia]: a wooden rod with a hooked end used by Australian aborigines for throwing a spear

woops *interj*: OOPS

woozy \ˈwʊz-i, ˈwʊz-ɪ\ *adj* **woo-z-i-er** \-ɪ-ər\ *est* [prob alter of *oozy*] 1: mentally unclear or hazy (seems a little ~, not quite knowing what to say — J. A. Lukacs) 2: affected with dizziness, mild nausea, or weakness: SICK — **woo-z-i-ly** *adv* — **woo-z-i-ness** *n*

wop \ˈwɒp\ *n*, often cap [It dial *guappo* blusterer, swaggerer, bully, tough]: ITALIAN — usu used disparagingly

Worcester \ˈwʊs-tər\ *n*: low-fired porcelain containing a frit and stearite produced at Worcester, England from about 1751 — called also *Worcester china*, *Worcester porcelain*

Worcester-shire sauce \ˈwʊs-tər-, -shɪ-(ə)-r-, -shər- also -shɪ-(ə)-r-\ *n* [Worcestershire, England, where it was orig made]: a pungent sauce whose ingredients include soy, vinegar, and garlic

Worcs abbr Worcestershire

word \ˈwɜrd\ *n* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *wort* word, L *verbum*, Gk *einai* to say, speak] 1 *a*: something that is said *b* *pl* (1): TALK DISCOURSE (putting one's feelings into ~s) (2): the text of a vocal musical composition *c*: a brief remark or conversation (would like to have a ~ with you) 2 *a* (1): a speech sound or series of speech sounds that symbolizes and communicates a meaning without being divisible into smaller units capable of independent use (2): the entire set of linguistic forms produced by combining a single base with various inflectional elements without change in the part of speech elements *b*: a written or printed character or combination of characters representing a spoken word (the number of ~s to a line) *c*: a combination of electrical or magnetic impulses conveying a quantum of information in communication and computer work 3: ORDER, COMMAND (don't move till I give the ~) 4: often cap *a*: LOGOS *b*: GOSPEL 1a *c*: the expressed or manifested mind and will of God 5 *a*: NEWS: INFORMATION (sent ~ that he would be late) *b*: RUMOR 6: the act of speaking or of making verbal communication 7: SAYING, PROVERB 8: PROMISE, DECLARATION (kept her ~) 9: a quarrelsome utterance or conversation — usu used in *pl* 10: a verbal signal: PASSWORD — **good word** 1: a favorable statement (put in a good word for me) 2: good news (what's the good word) — **in a word**: in short — **in so many words** 1: in exactly those terms (implied that such actions were criminal but did not say so *in so many words*) 2: in plain forthright language (*in so many words*, she wasn't fit to be seen — Jean Stafford) — **of few words**: not inclined to say more than is necessary: LACONIC (a man of few words) — **of one's word**: that can be relied on to keep a promise — **used only after man or woman** (a man of his word) — **upon my word** with my assurance: INDEED, ASSUREDLY (upon my word, I've never heard of such a thing)

word *vi*, *archaic*: SPEAK ~ *vt*: to express in words: PHRASE

word-age \ˈwɜrd-ɪj\ *n* 1 *a*: WORDS *b*: VERBIAGE 1 2: the number or quantity of words 3: WORDING

word-association test *n*: a test of personality and mental function in which the subject is required to respond to each of a series of words with one that it evokes in his mind or with one of a specified class of words

word-book \ˈwɜrd-,bʊk\ *n*: VOCABULARY, DICTIONARY

word class *n*: a linguistic form class whose members are words, esp: PART OF SPEECH

word-for-word *adj*: being in or following the exact words: VERBATIM

word for word *adv*: in the exact words: VERBATIM

word-hoard \ˈwɜrd-,hɔ(ə)rd-, -hɔ(ə)rd\ *n*: a supply of words: VOCABULARY

word-ing \ˈwɜrd-ɪŋ\ *n*: the act or manner of expressing in words

word-less \ˈwɜrd-ləs\ *adj* 1: not expressed in or accompanied by words 2: SILENT INARTICULATE — **word-less-ly** *adv* — **word-less-ness** *n*

word-mon-ger \ˈwɜrd-mən-, -mān-\ *n*: a writer who uses words for show or without particular regard for meaning

word-mon-ger-ing \-g(ə-)ɪŋ\ *n*: the use of empty or bombastic words

word-of-mouth \ˈwɜrd-ə(v)-ˈmaʊth\ *adj*: orally communicated

word of mouth: oral communication

word order *n*: the order of arrangement of words in a phrase, clause, or sentence

word-play \ˈwɜrd-plæ\ *n*: verbal wit

word processing *n*: a system for the production of typewritten documents (as business letters) with automated typing and text editing equipment

word square *n*: ACROSTIC 3

word stress *n*: the manner in which stresses are distributed on the syllables of a word — called also **word accent**

wordy \ˈwɜrd-i\ *adj* **word-i-er** \-ɪ-ər\ *est* 1: using or containing many and usu too many words 2: of or relating to words: VERBAL — **word-i-ly** \ˈwɜrd-i-ɪ\ *adv* — **word-i-ness** \ˈwɜrd-i-nəs\ *n*

syn WORDY, VERBOSE, DIFFUSE, PROLIX REDUNDANT *shared meaning* element: using more words than effective expression requires

wore *past of WEAR*

work \ˈwɜrk\ *n* [ME *werk*, *work*, fr OE *weorc*, akin to OHG *weorc*, Gk *ergon*] 1: activity in which one exerts strength or faculties to do or perform something *a*: sustained physical or mental effort to overcome obstacles and achieve an objective or result *b*: the labor, task, or duty that affords one his accustomed means of livelihood *c*: a specific task, duty, function, or assignment often being a part or phase of some larger activity 2 *a*: energy expended by natural phenomena *b*: the result of such energy (sand dunes are the ~ of sea and wind) *c*: the transference of energy that is produced by the motion of the point of application of a force and is measured by multiplying the force and the displacement of its point of application in the line of action 3 *a*: something that results from a particular manner or method of working, operating, or devising (careful police ~) (clever camera ~) *b*: something that results from the use or fashioning of a particular material (porcelain ~) 4 *a*: a fortified structure (as a fort, earthen barricade, or trench) *b* *pl*: structures in engineering (as docks, bridges, or embankments) or mining (as shafts or tunnels) 5 *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr: a place where industrial labor is carried on: PLANT FACTORY 6 *pl*: the working or moving parts of a mechanism (~s of a clock) 7 *a*: something produced or accomplished by effort, exertion, or exercise of skill (this book is the ~ of many hands) *b*: something produced by the exercise of creative talent or expenditure of creative effort: artistic production 8 *pl*: performance of moral or religious acts (salvation by ~s) 9 *a*: effective operation * EFFECT RESULT (wait for time to do its healing ~) *b*: manner of working: WORKMANSHIP, EXECUTION 10: the material or piece of material that is operated upon at any stage in the process of manufacture 11 *pl* *a*: everything pos-

wonder-ful-ly \-f(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **wonder-ful-ness** \-fə-
nəs/ *n*
wonder-land \wən-dər-land, -lənd/ *n* 1: a fairylike imaginary
 realm 2: a place that excites admiration or wonder
wonder-ment \-mənt/ *n* 1: ASTONISHMENT, SURPRISE 2: a cause
 of or occasion for wonder 3: curiosity about something
wonder-work \-dər(-)wɜrk/ *n*: a marvelous act, work, or accom-
 plishment
wonder-worker \-wər-kər/ *n*: one that performs wonders
wonder-working \-kɪŋ/ *adj*: producing wonders
won-drous \wən-drəs/ *adj* [alter. of ME *wonders*, fr. gen. of *won-
 der*]: that is to be marveled at; EXTRAORDINARY — **wondrous**
adv, *archaic* — **won-drous-ly** *adv* — **won-drous-ness** *n*
won-ky \wən-kē/ *adj* [alter. of E dial *wankle*, fr. ME *wankel*, fr.
 OE *wancko*] 1 Brit: UNSTEADY, SHAKY 2 Brit: AWRY, WRONG
wont \wɒnt, 'wɒnt/ *also* 'wɒnt, 'wɒnt/ *adj* [ME *woned*, *wont*, fr. pp.
 of *wonen* to dwell, be used to, fr. OE *wunian*, akin to OHG *wōnen*
 to dwell, be used to, L *venius* love, charm — more at WIN] 1: AC-
 CUSTOMED, USED (got up early as he is ~ to do) 2: INCLINED, APT
 (revealing as letters are ~ to be) — Gladys M. Wingley
wont *n*: habitual way of doing; USE *syn* see HABIT
wont *vb* *wont*: **wont** or **wont-ed**; **wont-ing** *vi*: ACCUSTOM, HA-
 BITUATE ~ *vi*: to have the habit of doing something
wont \-wɒnt, NewEng. upstate NY, nPa, 'wɒnt, 'wɒnt, greater NYC
 ('wɒnt, eSC ('wɒnt, ('wɒnt): will not
wont-ed \-wɒnt-əd, 'wɒnt- also 'wɒnt- or 'wɒnt-/ *adj*: usual or
 ordinary esp by reason of established habit (spoke with his ~
 slowness) *syn* see USUAL — **wont-ed-ly** *adv* — **wont-ed-ness** *n*
won-ton \wɒn-,tɒn/ *n* [Chin (Cant) *wan 'tan*]: filled pockets of
 noodle dough boiled in and eaten with soup
woo \wū/ *vb* [ME *wowen*, fr. OE *wōgan*] *vi* 1: to sue for the
 affection of and use marriage with: COURT 2: to solicit or en-
 treat esp with importunity 3: to seek to gain or bring about ~
vi: to court a woman — **woo-er** *n*
wood \wūd, 'wɒd, 'wʊd/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *wōd* insane; akin to
 OHG *wuot* madness — more at VATIC] *archaic*: violently mad
 : CRAZY
wood \wūd/ *n* [ME *wode*, fr. OE *widu*, *wudu*, akin to OHG *witu*
 wood, OIr *fíad* tree] 1 *a*: a dense growth of trees usu greater in
 extent than a grove and smaller than a forest — often used in pl
 but sing or pl in constr. 2 *a*: WOODLAND 2 *a*: the hard fibrous
 substance basically xylem that makes up the greater part of the
 stems and branches of trees or shrubs beneath the bark and is
 found to a limited extent in herbaceous plants 2: wood suitable
 or prepared for some use (as burning or building) 3: something
 made of wood, esp: a golf club having a wooden head — out of
 the woods: escaped from peril or difficulty
wood \wūd/ *adj* 1: WOODEN 2: suitable for cutting or work-
 ing with wood (a ~ saw) 3: woods \wʊdz/: living, growing,
 or existing in woods (woods trails)
wood \wūd/ *vi*: to cover with a growth of trees or plant with
 trees ~ *vi*: to gather or take on wood
wood alcohol *n*: METHANOL
wood anemone *n*: any of several anemones, esp: a common
 anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*) of the eastern U.S. with solitary
 often pink-tinted flowers
wood betony *n*: a lousewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*) of eastern
 No. America with pinnately parted leaves and red or yellowish
 flowers in bracted spikes
wood-bin \wūd-,bɪn/ *n*: a bin for holding firewood
wood-bine \-,bɪn/ *n* [ME *wodebinde*, fr. OE *wudubinde*, fr. *wudu*
 wood + *bindan* to tie, bind, fr. its winding around trees] 1: any
 of several honeysuckles, esp: a European twining shrub (*Lonicera
 periclymenum*) 2: VIRGINIA CREEPER
wood-block \-,blɪk/ *n*: WOODCUT — **wood-block** *adj*
wood-boring \-,bɔr-ɪŋ, -,bɔr-/ *adj*: excavating galleries in wood
 in feeding or in constructing a nest — used chiefly of an insect
wood-box \-,blɪks/ *n*: WOODBIN
wood-carver \-,kär-vər/ *n*: a person whose occupation is wood
 carving
wood carving *n*: the art of fashioning or ornamenting objects of
 wood by cutting with a sharp implement held in the hand; also: an
 object of wood so fashioned or ornamented
wood-chat \wūd-,çat/ *n* 1: any of several Asiatic thrushes
 (genus *Erithacus*) having brightly colored males 2: a European
 shrike (*Lanius senator*)
wood-chopper \-,çäp-ər/ *n*: one engaged esp in chopping down
 trees
wood-chuck \-,çɪk/ *n* [by folk etymol-
 ogy fr. Ojibwa *otichig* fisher, marten, or
 Cree *otichek*] 1: a grizzled thickset-
 marmot (*Marmota monax*) of the north-
 eastern U.S. and Canada — called also
 groundhog 2: any of several marmots of
 mountainous western No. America
wood coal *n*: CHARCOAL 2: LIGNITE
wood-cock \wūd-,kɪk/ *n*, pl *woodcocks*
 1 or pl *woodcock*: a widespread Old
 World limicoline bird (*Scolopax rusticola*),
 also: a smaller related American bird
 (*Philohela minor*) prized as a game bird
 2 [fr. the case with which the woodcock is
 snared] *archaic*: SIMPLETON
wood-craft \-,kräft/ *n* 1: skill and prac-
 tice in anything relating to the woods and
 esp. in maintaining oneself and making
 one's way in the woods 2: skill in shaping or constructing arti-
 cles from wood
wood-cut \-,kɒt/ *n* 1: a relief printing surface consisting of a
 wooden block with a usu pictorial design cut with the grain 2: a
 print from a woodcut
wood-cut-ter \-,kɒt-ər/ *n*: one that cuts wood
wood-cut-ting \-,kɒt-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the producing of woodcuts 2:
 : the action or occupation of cutting wood or timber



woodchuck 1

wood duck *n*: a showy American duck (*Aix sponsa*) that nests in
 trees and in the male has a large crest and plumage varied with
 green, purple, black, white, and chestnut
wood-ed \wūd-əd/ *adj*: covered with growing trees
wood-en \wūd-ən/ *adj* 1: made or consisting of wood 2:
 : lacking ease or flexibility: awkwardly stiff — **wood-en-ly** *adv* —
wood-en-ness \-n(-)əs/ *n*
wood engraving *n*: 1: a relief printing surface consisting of a
 wooden block with a usu pictorial design cut in the end grain 2:
 : a print from a wood engraving
wood-en-head \wūd-ən-,hed/ *n*: BLOCKHEAD
wood-en-head-ed \wūd-ən-,hed-əd/ *adj*: DENSE, STUPID
wooden Indian *n*: a standing wooden image of an American
 Indian brave used esp formerly as a sign for a cigar store
wood-en-ware \wūd-ən-,wa(-)r, -,we(-)r/ *n*: articles made of
 wood for domestic use
wood fiber *n*: any of various fibers located in or associated with
 xylem
wood hyacinth *n*: a European squill (*Scilla nonscripta*) having
 scape racemes of drooping bell-shaped flowers
wood ibis *n*: a large wading bird (*Mycteria americana*) of the fam-
 ily Ciconiidae that frequents wooded swamps of So. and Central
 America and the southern U.S.
wood-land \wūd-land, -lənd/ *n*: land covered with woody vegeta-
 tion * TIMBERLAND, FOREST — **wood-land-er** \-,ər/ *n*
woodland *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being woodland 2: grow-
 ing, living, or existing in woodland
woodlore \-,lɔr-,lɔr-/ *n*: knowledge of the woods
wood-lot \wūd-,lɒt/ *n*: a restricted area of woodland usu. pri-
 vately maintained as a source of fuel, posts, and lumber
wood louse *n*: 1: a terrestrial isopod crustacean (suborder Oni-
 scoidae) with a flattened elliptical body often capable of being rolled
 into a ball — called also *pill bug*, *sowbug* 2: any of several small
 wingless insects (order Collembola) that live under bark, in the
 crevices of walls, and among old books and papers
wood-man \wūd-mən/ *n* 1: WOODSMAN 2 *cap* [Modern Wood-
 men of America & Woodmen of the World]: a member of either of
 two independent benevolent and fraternal societies
wood-note \-,nɒt/ *n* [fr. its likeness to the call of a bird in the
 woods]: verbal expression that is natural and artless
wood nymph *n*: a nymph living in woods — called also *dryad*
wood-pecker \wūd-,pek-ər/ *n*: any of numerous birds (family
 Picidae) with zygodactyl feet, stiff spiny tail feathers used in climb-
 ing or resting on tree trunks, a usu extensible tongue, a very hard
 bill used to drill the bark or wood of trees for insect food or to
 excavate nesting cavities, and generally showy parti-colored plum-
 age
wood-pile \-,pɪl/ *n*: a pile of wood (as firewood) — in the wood-
 pile: doing or responsible for covert mischief (the No. 1 villain in
 the woodpile — Howard Whitman)
wood pulp *n*: pulp from wood used in making cellulose deriva-
 tives (as paper or rayon)
wood pussy *n*: SKUNK
wood rat *n*: any of numerous native voles (family Cricetidae and
 esp. genus *Neotoma*) of the southern U.S. and western No. America
 with soft fur that is light gray to ochraceous above and white
 below, well-furred tails, and large ears
wood ray *n*: XYLEM RAY
wood-ruff \wūd-,rʊf/ *n* [ME *woderove*, fr. OE *wudurofe*, fr. *wudu*
 wood + *-rofe* (perh. akin to OHG *rōba* turnip) — more at RAPE]
 : any of a genus (*Asperula*) of herbs of the madder family, esp:
 a small European sweet-scented herb (*A. odorata*) used in perfumery
 and for flavoring wine
wood-shed \-,shed/ *n*: a shed for storing wood and esp. firewood
woodshed \-,shed-/ *adj*: shed-ded, shed-ding [prob. fr. the former use of
 woodsheds for private practicing]: to practice on a musical instru-
 ment
wood shot *n*: 1: a golf shot played with a wood 2: a stroke in a
 racket game in which the ball or shuttlecock is hit with the wooden
 part of the racket rather than the strings
woods-man \wʊdz-mən/ *n*: one who frequents or works in the
 woods, esp: one skilled in woodcraft
wood sorrel *n*: 1: any of a genus (*Oxalis*) of the family Ox-
 alidaceae, the wood-sorrel family) of herbs with acid sap, com-
 pound leaves, and regular flowers, esp: a stemless herb (*O. mon-
 tana* or *O. acetosella*) with trifoliate leaves sometimes held to be
 the original shamrock 2: SHEEP SORREL
wood spirit *n*: METHANOL
wood sugar *n*: 1: XYLULOSE 2: a mixture of pentose and hexose
 sugars obtained by hydrolysis of pentosans and cellulose of wood
woody \wūd-zē/ *adj*: characteristic or suggestive of woods
wood tar *n*: tar obtained by the destructive distillation of wood
 either as a deposit from pyrolytic acid or as a residue from the
 distillation of the acid or of wood turpentine
wood tick *n*: any of various ixodid ticks whose young cling to
 bushes whence they readily drop on and attach themselves to pass-
 ing animals where they may produce troublesome sores or serve as
 vectors for disease-producing microorganisms — compare ROCKY
 MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER
wood-turn-er \wūd-,tər-nər/ *n*: one whose occupation is wood
 turning
wood turning *n*: the art or process of fashioning wooden pieces or
 blocks into various forms and shapes by means of a lathe
wood turpentine *n*: TURPENTINE 2b
wood warbler *n*: WARBLER 2b

a about * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
 an out ch chn e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ō flaw ōl coin th thun th thus
 ſ loot u foot y yet yā few yu famous zh vision

WGmc-NGmc compound whose first constituent is represented by OE *wer* man and whose second constituent is akin to OE *eald* old — more at **VIRILE** **OLD** 1 **a**: the earthly state of human existence 2 **b**: life after death — used with a qualifier (the next ~) 3 **c**: the earth with its inhabitants and all things upon it 4 **d**: individual course of life: **CAREER** 5 **e**: the inhabitants of the earth: the human race 6 **f**: the concerns of the earth and its affairs as distinguished from heaven and the life to come 7 **g**: secular affairs 8 **h**: the system of created things: **UNIVERSE** 9 **i**: a division, section, or generation of the inhabitants of the earth distinguished by living together at the same place or at the same time (the medieval ~) 10 **j**: a distinctive class of persons or their sphere of interest (the academic ~) (the sports ~) 11 **k**: human society (withdraw from the ~) 12 **l**: a part or section of the earth that is a separate independent unit 13 **m**: the sphere or scene of one's life and action 14 **n**: an indefinite multitude or a great quantity or amount (makes a ~ of difference) 15 **o**: the whole body of living persons: **PUBLIC** (announced his discovery to the ~) 16 **p**: **KINGDOM** 5 (the animal ~) 17 **q**: a celestial body (as a planet) 18 **r**: one that is inhabited, *syn* see **EARTH** — for all the world: in every way: **EXACTLY** (copies which look for all the world like the original) — in the world: among innumerable possibilities: **EVER** — used as an intensive (what in the world is it) — out of this world: of extraordinary excellence: **SUPERB**

world adj 1 **a**: of or relating to the world (*~ championship*) 2 **b**: extending or found throughout the world: **WORLDWIDE** (brought about ~ peace) 3 **c**: involving or applying to the whole world (*~ state*)

world-beater \ˈwɜrld(-)bē-ər/ **n**: one that excels all others of its kind: **CHAMPION**

world-class adj: being of the highest caliber in the world (*a ~ polo player*)

World Communion Sunday **n**: the first Sunday in October observed with a Communion service in many churches as an expression of Christian unity

World Day of Prayer: the first Friday in Lent observed by many churches esp. as a day of prayer for missions

world federalism **n** 1: federalism on a worldwide basis 2 *cap* **W&F** **a**: the principles and policies of the World Federalists 3 **b**: the body or movement composed of World Federalists

world federalist **n** 1: an adherent or advocate of world federalism 2 *cap* **W&F** a member of a movement arising after World War II advocating the formation of a federal union of the nations of the world with limited but positive governmental powers

World Island **n**: the landmass consisting of Europe, Asia, and Africa held by geopoliticians to have strategic advantages for mastery of the world

world-ling \ˈwɜrld(-)lɪŋ, ˈwɜrld(-)lɪŋ/ **n**: a person engrossed in the concerns of this present world

worldly \ˈwɜrld(-)li, ˈwɜrld(-)li/ **adj** 1: of, relating to, or devoted to this world and its pursuits rather than to religion or spiritual affairs 2: **WORLDLY-WISE** *syn* see **EARTHLY** — **worldliness** **n**

worldly-minded \ˈwɜrld(-)dɪl(-)mɪnd(-)d/ **adj**: devoted to or engrossed in worldly interests — **worldly-mindedness** **n**

worldly-wise \ˈwɜrld(-)dɪl(-)wɪz/ **adj**: possessing a practical and often shrewd and materialistic understanding of human affairs: **SOPHISTICATED**

world power **n**: a political unit (as a nation or state) powerful enough to affect the entire world by its influence or actions

world premiere **n**: the first regular performance (as of a theatrical production) anywhere in the world

world series **n**: a series of baseball games played each fall between the pennant winners of the major leagues to decide the professional championship of the U.S.

world's fair **n**: an international exposition featuring exhibits and participants from all over the world

world-shaking \ˈwɜrld(-)dɪl(-)ɪŋ/ **adj**: **EARTHSHAKING**

world soul **n**: an animating spirit or creative principle related to the world as the soul is to the individual being

world view **n**: **WELTANSCHAUUNG**

world war **n**: a war engaged in by all or most of the principal nations of the world, esp. *cap* both *W*s: either of two such wars of the first half of the 20th century

world-weary \ˈwɜrld(-)dɪl(-)əri/ **adj**: fatigued from or bored with the life of the world and esp. material pleasures — **world-weariness** **n**

world-wide \ˈwɜrld(-)dɪd/ **adj**: extended throughout or involving the entire world

worldwide adv: throughout the world

worm \ˈwɜrm/ **n**, often *attrib* [ME, fr OE *wyrm* serpent, worm, akin to OHG *wurm* serpent, worm, L *vermis* worm] 1 **a**: **EARTH WORM** broadly: an annelid worm 2 **b**: any of numerous relatively small elongated unisexual and soft-bodied animals as (1): an insect larva, esp.: one that is a destructive grub, caterpillar, or maggot (2): **SHIPWORM** (3): **BLINDWORM** 2 **a**: a human being who is an object of contempt, loathing, or pity 3 **archaic**: **SNAKE**, **SERPENT** 4: **HELMINTHIASIS** — *usu* used in pl. 5: something (as a mechanical device) spiral or vermiculate in form or appearance as **a**: the thread of a screw **b**: a short revolving screw whose threads gear with the teeth of a worm wheel or a rack **c**: a spiral condensing tube used in distilling **d**: **ARCHIMEDES SCREW**, also: a conveyor working on the principle of such a screw — **worm-like** \ˈlɪk/ **adj**

worm vi 1: to move or proceed sinuously or insidiously — *vi* 1: to free (as a dog) from worms 2 **a**: to cause to move or proceed in or as if in the manner of a worm **b**: to insinuate or introduce (oneself) by devious or subtle means **c**: to proceed or make (one's way) insidiously or deviously (tried to ~ her way out of the situation) 3: to wind rope or yarn spirally round and between the strands of (a cable or rope) before serving 4: to obtain or extract by artful or insidious questioning or by pleading, asking, or persuading — *usu* used with *out of* — **wormer** **n**

worm-eaten \ˈwɜr-mēt(-)n/ **adj** 1 **a**: eaten or burrowed by worms (~ timber) 2 **b**: **PITTED** 2: **WORN-OUT**, **ANTIQUATED** **worm fence** **n**: a zigzag fence consisting of interlocking rails supported by crossed poles — called also *snake fence*, *Virginio fence*

worm gear **n** 1: **WORM WHEEL** 2: a gear of a worm and a worm wheel working together

worm-hole \ˈwɜrm-hɒl/ **n**: a hole or passage burrowed by a worm

worm-seed \ˈsɪd/ **n** 1: any of various plants whose seeds possess anthelmintic properties as **a**: any of several artemisias (as the *santonica*) 2 **b**: a goosefoot (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*) 3: **SANTON**, **ICA** 2

worm's-eye view \ˈwɜrm-zi-/ **n**: a view from ground level or from the lowest levels of a hierarchy (the bird's-eye view of the executive and the worm's-eye view of the employee — *Current Blog*)

worm snake **n**: any of various small harmless burrowing snakes suggesting earthworms

worm wheel **n**: a toothed wheel gearing with the thread of a worm

worm-wood \ˈwɜrm-wud/ **n** [ME *wormwode*, alter. of *wermode*, fr OE *wermod*, akin to OHG *wermuota* wormwood] 1: **ARTEMISIA**, esp.: a European plant (*A. absinthium*) yielding a bitter slightly aromatic dark green oil used in absinthe 2: something bitter or grievous: **BITTERNESS**

wormy \ˈwɜr-mē/ **adj** **worm-l-r**; **eat** 1: containing, abounding in, or infested with worms (~ flour) (*a ~ dog*), also: damaged by worms: **WORM-EATEN** (~ timbers) 2: resembling or suggestive of a worm

worm past part of WEAR

worm-out \ˈwɜr-ɔr-ˈnaut, ˈwɜr-ɔr-/ **adj**: exhausted or used up by or as if by wear

worm-ment \ˈwɜr-ɛ-mɛnt, ˈwɜr-ɛ-/ **n**: an act or instance of worrying, also: **TROUBLE**, **WORRY**

wor-ri-some \ˈwɜr-i-səm/ **adj** 1: causing distress or worry 2: inclined to worry or fret — **wor-ri-somely** **adv** — **wor-ri-someness** **n**

wor-ry \ˈwɜr-ɪ, ˈwɜr-ɪ/ **vb** **wor-ried**; **wor-ry-ing** [ME *worien*, fr OE *wyrigan*, akin to OHG *wurgen* to strangle, Lith *verziti* to constrict] *vt* 1 *diat* **Brit**: **CHOKE**, **STRANGLE** 2 **a**: to harass by tearing, biting, or snapping esp. at the throat **b**: to shake or pull at with the teeth (a terrier ~ing a rat) **c**: to touch or disturb something repeatedly **d**: to change the position of or adjust by repeated pushing or hauling 3 **a**: to assail with rough or aggressive attack or treatment: **TORMENT** **b**: to subject to persistent or nagging attention or effort 4: to afflict with mental distress or agitation: make anxious — *vi* 1 *diat* **Brit**: **STRANGLE**, **CHOKE** 2: to move, proceed, or progress by unceasing or difficult effort: **STRUGGLE** 3: to feel or experience concern or anxiety: **FRET** — **wor-ried-ly** \(-)dɪ-lɪ, (-)dɪ-lɪ/ **adv** — **wor-ri-er** \(-)rɪ-ər/ **n**

syn **WORRY**, **ANNOY**, **HARASS**, **HARRY**, **PLAGUE**, **PESTER**, **TEASE**, **TANTA-LIZE** shared meaning element: to torment to the point of destroying peace of mind or annoying acutely

worry **n**, *pl* **worries** 1 **a**: mental distress or agitation resulting from concern *usu* for something impending or anticipated: **ANXIETY** **b**: an instance or occurrence of such distress or agitation 2: a cause of worry: **TROUBLE**, **DIFFICULTY** *syn* see **CARE**

worry beads **n** *pl*: a string of beads fingered so as to keep one's hands occupied

wor-ry-wart \ˈwɜr-ɪ-wɜr-ɪ, ˈwɜr-ɪ-/ **n**: one who is inclined to worry unduly

worse \ˈwɜrs/ **adj**, comparative of **BAD** or of **ILL** [ME *werse*, *worse*, fr OE *wiersa*, *wyrsa*, akin to OHG *wiraro* worse] 1: of more inferior quality, value, or condition 2 **a**: more unfavorable, unpleasant, or painful **b**: more faulty, unsuitable, or incorrect **c**: less skillful or efficient 3: bad, evil, or corrupt in a greater degree: more reprehensible 4: being in poorer health: **SICKER**

worse **n**: one that is worse (thought he was an atheist and ~ — Van Wyck Brooks)

worse **adv**, comparative of **BAD** or of **ILL**: in a worse manner: to a worse extent or degree

wors-en \ˈwɜrs(-)n/ **vb** **wors-ened**; **wors-en-ing** \ˈwɜrs(-)nɪŋ/ *vi*: to make worse — *vi*: to become worse

wors-er \ˈwɜr-sər/ **adj** or **adv** [*wors* + *-er*] *archaic*: **WORSE** (had chosen the ~ part — Robert Southey) (I cannot hate thee ~ than I do — Shak)

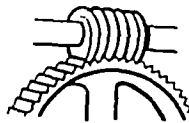
wor-ship \ˈwɜr-shəp/ **n** [ME *worship* worthiness, repute, respect, reverence paid to a divine being, fr OE *weorðscipe* worthiness, repute, respect, fr. *weorð* worthy, *worth* + *-scipe* -ship] 1 **chiefly** **Brit**: a person of importance — used as a title for various officials (as magistrates and some mayors) (sent a petition to his *Worship*) 2: reverence offered a divine being or supernatural power; also: an act of expressing such reverence 3: a form of religious practice with its creed and ritual 4: extravagant respect or admiration for or devotion to an object of esteem (~ of the dollar)

worship **vb** **-shipped** or **-shipping**; **-ship-ing** *vi* 1: to honor or reverence as a divine being or supernatural power 2: to regard with great, even extravagant respect, honor, or devotion — *vi*: to perform or take part in worship or an act of worship *syn* see **REVERE** — **wor-ship-er** **n**

wor-ship-ful \ˈwɜr-shəp(-)fəl/ **adj** 1 **a** *archaic*: **NOTABLE**, **DISTINGUISHED** **chiefly** **Brit** — used as a title for various persons or groups of rank or distinction 2: giving worship or veneration — **wor-ship-ful-ly** \(-)fəl(-)li/ **adv** — **wor-ship-ful-ness** **n**

wor-ship-less \ˈwɜr-shəp(-)ləs/ **adj**: lacking worship or worshippers

wor-st \ˈwɜrst/ **adj**, superlative of **BAD** or of **ILL** [ME *werste*, *worste*, fr OE *wierresta*, *wyrsta*, superl. of the root of OE *wiersa* worse] 1: most corrupt, bad, evil, or ill 2 **a**: most unfavorable, unpleasant, or painful **b**: most unsuitable, faulty, unattractive, or ill-conceived **c**: least skillful or efficient 3: most wanting in quality, value, or condition — the worst way, very much (such



worm gear 2

assed, available, or belonging (the whole ~s, rod, reel, tackle box, went overboard) **b**: subjection to drastic treatment: all possible abuse — usu. used with get (get the ~s) or give (gave him the ~s)
syn WORK, LABOR, TRAVAIL, TOIL, DRUDGERY, GRIND *shared meaning*
element: activity involving effort or exertion *ant* play
— at work **1**: engaged in working: **BUSY**, esp.: engaged in one's regular occupation **2**: having effect: OPERATING, FUNCTIONING — **in the works**: in process of preparation, development, or completion — **in work** **1**: in process of being done **2** of a horse: in training — **out of work**: without regular employment: JOBLESS
work adj **1**: suitable or styled for wear while working (~ clothes) **2**: used for work (~ elephant)
work vb worked ('wɜ:k) or wrought ('rɔ:t), working [ME *werken*, *worken*, fr OE *weccan*, akin to OE *weorc*] **vt** **1**: to bring to pass: EFFECT (~ miracles) **2**: to fashion or create a useful or desired product by expending labor or exertion upon: FORGE, SHAPE (~ flint into tools) **b**: to make or decorate with needlework, esp.: EMBROIDER **3**: to prepare for use by stirring or kneading **b**: to bring into a desired form by a gradual process of cutting, hammering, scraping, pressing, or stretching (~ cold steel) **4**: to set or keep in motion, operation, or activity: cause to operate or produce (a pump ~ed by hand) (~ farmland) **5**: to solve (a problem) by reasoning or calculation — often used with **out** **6**: to cause to toil or labor (~ed his horses nearly to death) **b**: to make use of: EXPLOIT **c**: to control or guide the operation of (switches are ~ed from a central tower) **7**: to carry on an operation through or in or along (the salesman ~ed both sides of the street) (fisherman ~ed the stream from the bridge down to the pool) **8**: to pay for with labor or service (~ed his way through college) **9**: to get (oneself or an object) into or out of a condition or position by gradual stages **b**: CONTRIVE, ARRANGE (we can ~ it so that you can take your vacation) **10**: **a**: to practice trickery or cajolery on for some end (~ed the management for a free ticket) **b**: EXCITE, PROVOKE (~ed himself into a rage) ~ **vi** **1**: to exert oneself physically or mentally esp. in sustained effort for a purpose or under compulsion or necessity **b**: to perform or carry through a task requiring sustained effort or continuous repeated operations (~ed all day over a hot stove) **c**: to perform work or fulfill duties regularly for wages or salary **2**: to function or operate according to plan or design (hinges ~ better with oil) **3**: to exert an influence or tendency **4**: to produce a desired effect or result: SUCCEED **5**: to make way slowly and with difficulty: move or progress laboriously (~ed up to the presidency) **b**: to sail to windward **6**: to permit of being worked: react in a specified way to being worked (this wood ~s easily) **7**: to be in agitation or restless motion **b**: FERMENT **1**: to move slightly in relation to another part: to get into a specified condition by slow or imperceptible movements (the knot ~ed loose) — **work on** **1**: AFFECT (worked on his sympathies) **2**: to strive to influence or persuade — **work upon**: to have effect upon: operate on: INFLUENCE
work-able ('wɜ:k-ə-bəl) **adj** **1**: CAPABLE of being worked **2**: PRACTICABLE, FEASIBLE — **work-abil-i-ty** ('wɜ:k-ə-bil-i-ti) **n**
work-a-ble-ness ('wɜ:k-ə-bəl-nəs) **n**
work-a-day ('wɜ:k-ə-də) **adj** [alter. of earlier *workday*, fr obs *workday*, *n*, (workday)] **1**: of, relating to, or suited for working days **2**: PROSAIC, ORDINARY
work-a-holic ('wɜ:k-ə-'hɒl-ik, -'hæl-) **n** [work + connective -a- + -holic (as in *alcoholic*)] a compulsive worker
work-bag ('wɜ:k-'bæg) **n**: a bag for implements or materials for work, esp.: a bag for needlework
work-bas-ket ('bæz-'kɒt) **n**: a basket for needlework
work-bench ('bentʃ) **n**: a bench on which work esp. of mechanics, machinists, and carpenters is performed
work-boat ('bɒt) **n**: a boat used for work purposes (as commercial fishing and ferrying supplies) rather than for sport or for passenger or naval service
work-book ('bʊk) **n** **1**: a booklet outlining a course of study **2**: a workman's handbook or manual **3**: a record book of work done **4**: a student's individual exercise book of problems to be solved directly on the pages
work-box ('bɒks) **n**: a box for work instruments and materials
work camp **n**: a camp for workers **a**: PRISON CAMP **1**: **b**: a short-term group project in which individuals from one or more religious organizations volunteer their labor
work-day ('wɜ:k-də) **n** **1**: a day on which work is performed as distinguished from Sunday or a holiday **2**: the period of time in a day during which work is performed — **workday adj**
worked ('wɜ:k) **adj**: that has been subjected to some process of development, treatment, or manufacture (a newly ~ field)
worked up adj: emotionally aroused: EXCITED
work-er ('wɜ:k-ə) **n** **1**: one that works esp. at manual or industrial labor or with a particular material — often used in combination **b**: a member of the working class **2**: one of the sexually underdeveloped and usu. sterile members of a colony of social ants, bees, wasps, or termites that perform most of the labor and protective duties of the colony — see HONEYBEE illustration **3**: a usu. electrolyte plate from which printing is done
worker-priest **n**: a French Roman Catholic priest who for missionary purposes spends part of each weekday as a worker in a secular job
work farm **n**: a farm on which persons guilty of minor law violations are confined
work-folk ('wɜ:k-'fɒk) or **work-folks** ('fɒks) **n pl**: working people; esp.: farm workers
work force **n** **1**: the workers engaged in a specific activity (the factory's work force) **2**: the number of workers potentially assignable for any purpose (the nation's work force)
work-horse ('wɜ:k-'hɒs) **n** **1**: a horse used chiefly for labor as distinguished from driving, riding, or racing **2**: a person who performs most of the work of a group task **b**: a markedly useful or durable vehicle, craft, or machine
work-house ('həʊs) **n** **1** Brit.: POORHOUSE **2**: a house of correction for persons guilty of minor law violations

work in vt **1**: to insert or cause to penetrate by repeated or continued effort **2**: to interpose or insinuate gradually or unobtrusively (worked in a few topical jokes)
work-ing adj **1**: adequate to permit work to be done (a ~ majority) **2**: assumed or adopted to permit or facilitate further work or activity (~ draft)
work-ing n **1**: an excavation or group of excavations made in mining, quarrying, or tunneling — usu. used in pl **2**: the manner of functioning or operating: OPERATION — usu. used in pl
working asset **n**: an asset other than a capital asset
working capital **n**: capital actively turned over in or available for use in the course of business activity **a**: the excess of current assets over current liabilities **b**: all capital of a business except that invested in capital assets
work-ing-class adj: relating to, deriving from, or suitable to the class of wage earners (~ virtues)
working class **n**: the class of people who work for wages usu. at manual labor
working day **n**: WORKDAY
working dog **n**: a dog fitted by size, breeding, or training for useful work (as draft or herding) esp. as distinguished from one fitted primarily for pet, show, or sporting use
working fluid **n**: a fluid working substance
working-man ('wɜ:k-ɪŋ-'mæn) **n**: one who works for wages usu. at manual labor
working papers **n pl**: official documents legalizing the employment of a minor
working substance **n**: a usu. fluid substance that through changes of temperature, volume, and pressure is the means of carrying out thermodynamic processes or cycles (as in a heat engine)
work-less ('wɜ:k-'ləs) **adj**: being without work: UNEMPLOYED — **work-less-ness** **n**
work load **n** **1**: the amount of work or of working time expected from or assigned to an employee **2**: the amount of work performed or capable of being performed (as by a mechanical device) usu. within a specific period
work-man ('wɜ:k-'mæn) **n** **1**: WORKINGMAN **2**: ARTISAN
work-man-like ('wɜ:k-'mæn-'li:k) **adj**: worthy of a good workman: SKILLFUL
work-man-ly ('wɜ:k-'mæn-'li) **adj**: WORKMANLIKE
work-man-ship ('wɜ:k-'mæn-'ʃɪp) **n** **1**: the art or skill of a workman: CRAFTSMANSHIP also: the quality imparted to a thing in the process of making (a vase of exquisite ~) **2**: something effected, made, or produced: WORK
workmen's compensation insurance **n**: insurance that reimburses an employer for damages that he is required to pay to an employee for injury occurring in the course of his employment
work of art **1**: a product of one of the fine arts, esp.: a painting or sculpture of high artistic quality **2**: something giving high aesthetic satisfaction to the beholder or auditor
work off vt: to dispose of or get rid of by work or activity
work-out ('wɜ:k-'kaʊt) **n**: a practice or exercise to test or improve one's fitness esp. for athletic competition, ability, or performance
work-out ('wɜ:k-'kaʊt, 'wɜ:k-'vɪ) **n**: to bring about by labor and exertion (work out your own salvation — Phil 2 12 (AVV)) **b**: to devise, arrange, or achieve by resolving difficulties (after many years of wrangling, worked out a definite agreement — A. A. Butkus) **c**: DEVELOP (the final situation is not worked out with psychological profundity — Leslie Rees) **2**: to discharge (as a debt) by labor **3**: to exhaust (as a mine) by working ~ **vi** **1**: to prove effective, practicable, or suitable (how this will actually work out I don't know — Milton Kotler) **b**: to amount to a total or calculated figure — used with **at** or **to** **2**: to engage in a workout (works out in gymnasiums) to keep in shape — *Current Biol.*
work over vt **1**: to subject to thorough examination, study, or treatment (shelf stock would get thoroughly worked over by shoppers) **2**: to do over: REWORK (saved the play by working the first act over) **3**: to beat up or manhandle with thoroughness (the gang worked him over)
work-people ('wɜ:k-'pi:pl) **n pl**, chiefly Brit.: WORKERS, EMPLOYEES
work-piece ('wɜ:k-'pi:s) **n**: a piece of work in process of manufacture
work-room ('wɜ:k-'ru:m, -'krum) **n**: a room used esp. for manual work
work-shop ('wɜ:k-'ʃɒp) **n** **1**: a small establishment where manufacturing or handicrafts are carried on **2**: WORKROOM **3**: a usu. brief intensive educational program for a relatively small group of people that emphasizes participation in problem-solving
work stoppage **n**: concerted cessation of work by a group of employees usu. more spontaneous and less serious than a strike
work-table ('wɜ:k-'tæ-bəl) **n**: a table for holding working materials and implements; esp.: a small table with drawers and other conveniences for needlework
work-up ('wɜ:k-'kʌp) **n**: an intensive diagnostic study
work-up ('wɜ:k-'kʌp) **n**: an unintended mark on a printed sheet caused by the rising of spacing material
work up ('wɜ:k-'kʌp, 'wɜ:k-'vɪ) **1**: to stir up: ROUSE **2**: to produce by mental or physical work (worked up a comedy act) (worked up a sweat in the gymnasium) ~ **vi**: to rise gradually in intensity or emotional tone
work-week ('wɜ:k-'kwɛk) **n**: the hours or days of work in a calendar week (40-hour ~) (a 5-day ~)
work-woman ('wɜ:k-'wʊm-'wɒn) **n**: a woman who works
world ('wɜ:ld) **n** [ME, fr OE *weorlde* human existence, this world, age, akin to OHG *weralt* age, world, both fr a prehistoric

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 about ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke j sing o flow o flaw o coin o thin o this
 u loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

wrathy \-ə/ *adj*: **WRATHFUL**
wreak \ˈrɛk/ *also* \ˈrɛk/ *vi* [ME *wreken*, fr. OE *wrecan* to drive, punish, avenge, akin to OHG *rehan* to avenge, L *urgere* to drive on, urge] 1 a *archaic*: AVENGE b: to cause the infliction of (vengeance or punishment): EXACT 2: to give free play or course to (malevolent feeling) (~ one's wrath) 3: to bring about: CAUSE (~ havoc)
wreath \ˈrɛθ/ *n*, *pl* **wreaths** \ˈrɛɪz/, \ˈrɛθs/ [ME *wrethe*, fr. OE *wrihta*, akin to OE *wrihtan* to twist — more at **WRITE**]: something intertwined into a circular shape, esp: OAKLAND, CHAPLET
wreath \ˈrɛθ/ *vb* **wreathed**; **wreathing** \ˈrɛθɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to twist or contort so as to show folds or creases 2 a: to shape into a wreath b: INTERWEAVE c: to cause to coil about something 3: to encircle or adorn with or as if with a wreath ~ *vi* 1: to twist in coils: **WRITE** 2 a: to take on the shape of a wreath b: to move or extend in circles or spirals
wreathy \-rɛθi-, \-θi/ *adj* 1: having the form of a wreath 2: constituting a wreath
wreck \ˈrɛk/ *n* [ME *wrek*, fr. AF, of Scand origin, akin to ON *rek* wreck, akin to OE *wrecan* to drive] 1: something cast up on the land by the sea esp. after a shipwreck 2 a: SHIPWRECK b: the action of wrecking or fact or state of being wrecked: DESTRUCTION 3 a: a bulk or the ruins of a wrecked ship b: the broken remains of something wrecked or otherwise ruined c: something disabled or in a state of ruin or dilapidation, also: a person or animal of broken constitution, health, or spirits
wreck \ˈrɛk/ *vi* 1: to cast ashore 2 a: to reduce to a ruinous state by or as if by violence b: SHIPWRECK c: to ruin, damage, or imperil by a wreck d: to involve in disaster or ruin 3: **WREAK** 3 ~ *vi* 1: to become wrecked 2: to rob, salvage, or repair wreckage or a wreck *syn* **see** RUIN
wreckage \ˈrɛk-ɪ-/ *n* 1: the act of wrecking: the state of being wrecked 2 a: something that has been wrecked b: broken, disrupted, and disordered parts or material from a wrecked structure
wrecker \ˈrɛk-ər/ *n* 1: one that wrecks, esp: one whose work is the demolition of buildings 2 a: one that searches for or works on the wrecks of ships (as for rescue or for plunder) b: an automotive vehicle with hoisting apparatus and equipment for towing wrecked or disabled automobiles or freeing automobiles stalled in snow or mud c: one that salvages junked automobile parts and material
wrecker's ball *n* a heavy iron or steel ball swung or dropped by a derrick to demolish old buildings — called also **wrecking ball**
wrecking bar *n* a small crowbar with a claw for pulling nails at one end and a slight bend for prying at the other end
wren \ˈrɛn/ *n* [ME *wrenne*, fr. OE *wrenna*, akin to OHG *rentilo* wren] 1. a of numerous small more or less brown singing birds (family Troglodytidae), esp. a very small European bird (Troglodytes troglodytes) that has a short erect tail and is noted for its song 2. a of numerous small singing birds resembling the true wrens in size and habits
wrench \ˈrɛnʃ/ *vb* [ME *wrenchen*, fr. OE *wrencan*, akin to OHG *renken*, L *vergere* to bend, incline] *vi* 1: to move with a violent twist, also: to undergo twisting 2: to pull or strain at something with violent twisting ~ *vi* 1: to twist violently 2: to injure or disable by a violent twisting or straining 3: CHANGE, esp: DISTORT PERVERT 4 a: to pull or tighten by violent twisting or with violence b: to snatch forcibly **WREST** 5: to cause to suffer mental anguish. **RACK** — **wrenchingly** \ˈrɛn-ʃɪŋ-li/ *adv*
wrench *n* 1 a: a violent twisting or a pull with or as if with twisting b: a sharp twist or sudden jerk straining muscles or ligaments, also: the resultant injury (as of a joint) c: a distorting or perverting alteration d: acute emotional distress: sudden violent mental change 2: a hand or power tool for holding, twisting, or turning an object (as a bolt or nut) 3: MONKEY **WRENCH** 2
wrest \ˈrɛst/ *vi* [ME *wrasten*, *wresten*, fr. OE *wræstan*, akin to OE *wrihtan* to twist — more at **WRITE**] 1: to pull, force, or move by violent wringing or twisting movements 2: to gain with difficulty by or as if by force, violence, or determined labor 3 a: to divert to an unnatural or improper use b: to deflect or change from a true or normal bearing, significance, or interpretation: DISTORT — **wrest-er** *n*
wrest *n* 1: the action of wrestling: **WRENCH** 2: a key or wrench formerly used for turning **wrest pins**
wrestle \ˈrɛs-əl/, \ˈrɛs-/ *vb* **wrestled**; **wrestling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME *wrastlen*, *wrestlen*, fr. OE *wræstlian*, freq. of *wræstan*] *vi* 1: to contend by grappling with and striving to trip or throw an opponent down or off balance 2: to combat an opposing tendency or force (wrestling with his conscience) 3: to engage in deep thought, consideration, or debate 4: to engage in or as if in a violent or determined struggle (wrestling with cumbersome luggage) ~ *vi* 1 a: to engage in (a match, bout, or fall) in wrestling b: to wrestle with (~ an alligator) 2: to move by or as if by force — **wrestler** \ˈrɛs-əl-ər/, \ˈrɛs-/ *n*
wrestle *n*: the action or an instance of wrestling: **STRUGGLE**, esp: a wrestling bout
wrestling \ˈrɛs-lɪŋ/ *n*: a sport or contest in which two unarmed individuals struggle hand to hand with each attempting to subdue or unbalance his opponent
wretch \ˈrɛʃ/ *n* [ME *wreche*, fr. OE *wrecca* outcast, exile, akin to OE *wrecan* to drive, drive out — more at **WREAK**] 1: a miserable person: one who is profoundly unhappy or in great misfortune 2: a base, despicable, or vile person
wretched \ˈrɛʃ-d/ *adj* [irreg fr. *wretch*] 1: deeply afflicted, dejected, or distressed in body or mind 2: extremely or deplorably bad or distressing (was in ~ health) (a ~ accident) 3 a: being or appearing mean, miserable, or contemptible (a ~ half-starved horse) (dressed in ~ old clothes) b: very poor in quality or ability: INFERIOR (~ workmanship) *syn* **see** MISERABLE — **wretchedly** *adv* — **wretchedness** *n*
wriggle \ˈrɪŋ-əl/ *vb* **wriggled**; **wriggling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME *wriglen*, fr. or akin to MLG *wriggeln* to wriggle, akin to OE *wri-*

gian to turn — more at **WRIG**] *vi* 1: to move the body or a bodily part to and fro with short writhing motions like a worm: SQUIRM 2: to move or advance by twisting and turning 3: to extricate or insinuate oneself or reach a goal by maneuvering, equivocation, or ingratitude ~ *vi* 1: to cause to move in short quick contortions 2: to introduce, insinuate, or bring into a state or place by or as if by wriggling — **wriggly** \-(ə-)li/ *adj*
wriggle *n* 1: a short or quick writhing motion or contortion 2: a formation or marking of sinuous design
wriggler \ˈrɪŋ-ə-ler/ *n*: one that wriggles, esp: **WIGGLER** 2
wright \ˈrɪt/ *n* [ME *wright*, fr. OE *wyrhta*, *wyrhta* worker, maker, akin to OE *weorc* work]: a workman in wood: CARPENTER — usu used in combination (shipwright) (wheelwright)
wring \ˈrɪŋ/ *vb* **wrung** \ˈrɒŋ/, **wringing** \ˈrɪŋ-ɪŋ/ [ME *wringen*, fr. OE *wringan*, akin to OHG *ringan* to struggle, OE *wyrnan* to struggle — more at **WORRY**] *vi* 1: to squeeze or twist esp so as to make dry or to extract moisture or liquid (~ the towel dry) 2 a: to extract or obtain by or as if by twisting and compressing (~ the water from the towel) b: to exact or acquire by coercion or with difficulty (~ a confession from the suspect) 3 a: to twist so as to strain or sprain into a distorted shape: CONTORT b: to twist together (clapsed hands) as a sign of anguish 4: to place or insert by a twisting movement 5: to affect painfully as if by wringing: TORMENT (a tragedy that ~ the heart) 6: to shake (a hand) vigorously in greeting ~ *vi*: SQUIRM **WRITE** — **wring** *n*
wring-er \ˈrɪŋ-ər/ *n*: one that wrings, esp: a machine or device for pressing out liquid or moisture (a clothes ~)
wrinkle \ˈrɪŋ-kəl/ *n* [ME, back-formation fr. *wrinkled* twisted, winding, prob. fr. OE *gewincloed*, pp. of *gewinclean* to wind, fr. *ge-*, perfective prefix + *-winclean* (akin to *wrencan* to wrench) — more at **CO-**] 1: a small ridge or furrow esp. when formed on a surface by the shrinking or contraction of a smooth substance: CREASE, *specif*: one in the skin esp. when due to age, care, or fatigue 2 a: METHOD TECHNIQUE, also: information about a method: HINT b: an innovation in method, technique, or equipment — **wrinkly** \-(ə-)li/ *adj*
wrinkle *vb* **wrinkled**; **wrinkling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ *vi*: to become marked with or contracted into wrinkles ~ *vi*: to contract into wrinkles. **PUCKER**
wrist \ˈnɪst/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OE *wræstan* to twist, *wrest* — more at **WREST**] 1: the joint or the region of the joint between the human hand and the arm or a corresponding part on a lower animal 2: the part of a garment or glove covering the wrist
wrist-band \ˈnɪst(-)bænd/ *n*: the part of a sleeve covering the wrist 2: a band encircling the wrist
wrist-let \ˈnɪst(-)lət/ *n*: a band encircling the wrist, esp: a closer fitting knitted band attached to the top of a glove or the end of a sleeve
wrist-lock \ˈnɪst(-)lɒk/ *n*: a wrestling hold in which one contestant is thrown or made helpless by a twisting grip on the wrist
wrist pin *n*: a stud or pin that forms a journal (as in a crosshead) for a connecting rod
wrist shot *n*: a stroke (as in golf or hockey) in which a quick flip of the wrists provides all or most of the power
wrist-watch \ˈnɪst(-)wɒtʃ/ *n*: a small watch that is attached to a bracelet or strap and is worn around the wrist
wrist wrestling *n*: a form of arm wrestling in which opponents interlock thumbs instead of gripping hands
wristy \ˈnɪst-i/ *adj*: characterized by or tending to use a lot of wrist movement (as in stroking a ball)
writ \ˈrɪt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OE *writan* to write] 1 something written: **WRITING** (Sacred **Writ**) 2 a: a formal written document, *specif*: a legal instrument in epistolary form issued under seal in the name of the English monarch b: an order or mandatory process in writing issued under seal in the name of the sovereign or of a court or judicial officer commanding the person to whom it is directed to perform or refrain from performing an act specified therein (~ of detinue) (~ of entry) (~ of execution) c: such a written order constituting a symbol of the power and authority of the issuer — usu used with *run* (outside the United States where ~ our ~ does not run — Dean Acheson)
writable \ˈrɪt-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being put in writing
write \ˈrɪt/ *vb* wrote \ˈrɒt/, **written** \ˈrɪt-ən/ *also* **writ** \ˈrɪt/, **writing** \ˈrɪt-ɪŋ/ [ME *writen*, fr. OE *writan* to scratch, draw, inscribe; akin to OHG *rizan* to tear, Gk *rhine* file, rasp] *vi* 1 a: to form (as characters or symbols) on a surface with an instrument (as a pen) b: to form (as words) by inscribing the characters or symbols of on a surface c: to spell in writing (words written alike but pronounced differently) d: to cover, fill, or fill in by writing (wrote ten pages) (~ a check) 2: to set down in writing as a: to draw up: DRAFT (~ a will) b: (1) to be the author of: COMPOSE (~s poems and essays) (2) to compose in musical form (~ a string quartet) c: to express in literary form (if I could ~ the beauty of your eyes — Shak) d: to communicate by letter (~s that he is coming) e: to use or exhibit (a specific script, language, or literary form or style) in writing (~ Braille) (~s French with ease) f: to write contracts or orders for; esp: UNDERWRITE (~ life insurance) 3: to make a permanent impression of 4: to communicate with in writing (wrote them on his arrival) 5: ORDAIN, FATE (so be it, it is written — D. C. Peattie) 6: to make evident or obvious (guilt written on his face) 7: to force, effect, introduce, or remove by writing (~ oneself into fame and fortune — Charles Lee) 8: to take part in or bring about (something worth recording) 9 a: to introduce (information) into the storage device or medium of a computer b: to transfer (information) from the memory store of a computer to its output storage device or medium ~ *vi* 1 a: to make significant characters or inscriptions, also: to permit or be adapted to writing b: to form or produce written letters, words, or sentences 2: to compose, communicate by, or send a letter 3 a: to produce a written work b: to compose music — **write one's own ticket**: to select a course of action or position entirely according to one's wishes — **writ large**: written or manifested on an expanded scale



xoboc

or in a clearer manner (the problems of modern totalitarianism are only our own problems *writ large* — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

write-down \ˈrīt-dān\ *n* : a deliberate reduction in the book value of an asset (as to reflect the effect of obsolescence or deflation)

write down \ˈrīt-dān\ *vt* 1 : to record in written form 2 : to record, regard, or reveal (as oneself) as being 3 *a* : to depreciate, disparage, or injure by writing *b* : to reduce in status, rank, or value, *esp.* : to reduce the book value of *c* : to play down in writing *~ vi* : to write so as to appeal to a lower level of taste, comprehension, or intelligence

write-in \ˈrīt-in\ *n* 1 : a vote cast by writing in the name of a candidate 2 : a candidate whose name is written in

write in \ˈrīt-in\ *vt* 1 : to insert in a document or text 2 *a* : to insert (a name not listed on a ballot or voting machine) in an appropriate space *b* : to cast (a vote) in this manner

write-in campaign \ˈrīt-in-ˈkæmpən\ *n* : a political campaign carried on to encourage writing in a candidate's name

write-off \ˈrīt-ɔf\ *n* 1 : an elimination of an item from the books of account 2 : a reduction in book value of an item (as by way of depreciation)

write off \ˈrīt-ɔf\ *vt* 1 : to reduce the estimated or book value of : DEPRECIATE 2 : to take off the books : CANCEL (*write off* a bad debt)

write out *vt* 1 : to put in writing, *esp.* : to put into a full and complete written form 2 : to exhaust the ideas or resources of (oneself) by writing all one has to say (*write himself out* on the subject)

writer \ˈrīt-ər\ *n* : one who writes *esp.* as an occupation, *esp.* : AUTHOR

writer's cramp *n* : a painful spasmodic cramp of muscles of the hand or fingers brought on by excessive writing

write-up \ˈrīt-ʌp\ *n* 1 : a written account, *esp.* : a flattering article 2 : a deliberate increase in the book value of an asset (as to reflect the effect of inflation)

write up \ˈrīt-ʌp\ *vt* 1 *a* : to write an account of : DESCRIBE *b* : to put into finished written form 2 : to bring up to date the writing of 3 : to increase the book value of 4 : to write a summons for

writh \ˈrɪθ\ *vb* writhed; *writh-ing* [ME *wriþen*, fr. OE *wriþan*, akin to ON *riða* to twist, OE *wrigian* to turn — more at *WRY*] *vi* 1 *a* : to twist into coils or folds *b* : to twist so as to distort : WRENCH *c* : to twist (the body or a bodily part) in pain 2 : IN-TERTWINE *~ vi* 1 : to move or proceed with twists and turns 2 : to twist from or as if from pain or struggling 3 : to suffer keenly — *writhen*

writhen \ˈrɪθ-ən\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE, fr. pp of *wriþan*] : being twisted or contorted (trees) (a smile)

writing \ˈrɪt-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 : the act or process of one who writes *a* : the act or art of forming visible letters or characters, *specif.* : HANDWRITING 1 *b* : the act or practice of literary or musical composition 2 : something written *a* : letters or characters that serve as visible signs of ideas, words, or symbols *b* : a letter, note, or notice used to communicate or record *c* : a written composition *d* : INSCRIPTION *e* (1) : a written or printed paper or document (2) : an impression of characters on a material (as paper) 3 : a style or form of composition 4 : the occupation of a writer; *esp.* : the profession of authorship — *writing on the wall* : HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

writing desk *n* : a desk that often has a sloping top for writing on, also : a portable case that contains writing materials and has a surface for writing

writing paper *n* : paper that is usu. finished with a smooth surface and sized and that can be written on with ink

Writings \ˈrɪt-ɪŋz\ *n pl* [trans. of LHeb *kēhūbhīm*] : HAGIOGRAPHY

writ of assistance 1 : a writ issued to a law officer (as a sheriff or marshal) for the enforcement of a court order or decree 2 : a writ issued to a law officer to aid in the search for smuggled or illegal goods

writ of certiorari : CERTIORARI

writ of election : a writ used to order the holding of an election, *specif.* : one used to call a special election for filling a vacancy in an elective office

writ of error : a writ used to direct a court usu. to remit the record of a legal action to an appellate court in order that some alleged error in the proceedings or in the judgment may be corrected if it exists

writ of extent : a writ formerly used to recover debts of record to the British crown and under which the lands, goods, and person of the debtor might all be seized to secure payment

writ of privilege : a writ used to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit

writ of prohibition : a writ issued by a superior tribunal to direct an inferior court to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it

writ of protection : a judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court as party or juror and intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning

writ of summons : a writ issued on behalf of the British monarch summoning a lord spiritual or a lord temporal to attend parliament

WRNS abbr Women's Royal Naval Service

wrnt abbr warrant

wrong \ˈrɒŋ\ [ME, fr. OE *wrang*, fr. (assumed) *wrang*, *adj.* : wrong] 1 *a* : an injurious, unfair, or unjust act : action or conduct inflicting harm without due provocation or just cause *b* : a violation or invasion of the legal rights of another; *esp.* : TORT 2 : something wrong, immoral, or unethical; *esp.* : principles, practices, or conduct contrary to justice, goodness, equity, or law 3 : the state, position, or fact of being or doing wrong *as* *a* : the state of being mistaken or incorrect *b* : the state of being guilty *syn* see INJUSTICE

wrong *adj* *wrong-er* \ˈrɒŋ-ər\, *wrong-est* \ˈrɒŋ-əst\ [ME, fr. (assumed) OE *wrang*, of Scand. origin, akin to ON *rangr* awry, wrong; akin to OE *wringan* to wring] 1 : not according to the moral standard : SINFUL, IMMORAL (thought that war was ~) 2

: not right or proper according to a code, standard, or convention : IMPROPER (it was ~ not to thank your host) 3 : not according to truth or facts : INCORRECT (gave a ~ date) 4 : not satisfactory (as in condition, results, health, or temper) 5 : not in accordance with one's needs, intent, or expectations (took the ~ bus) 6 : of, relating to, or constituting the side of something that is usu. held to be opposite to the principal one, that is the one naturally or by design turned down, inward, or away, or that is the least finished or polished *syn* see FALSE *ant* right — *wrong-ly* \ˈrɒŋ-lē\ *adv* — *wrong-ness* *n*

wrong *adv* 1 : without accuracy : INCORRECTLY (guessed ~) 2 : without regard for what is proper or just 3 : in a wrong direction 4 *a* : in an unsuccessful or unfortunate way *b* : out of working order or condition 5 : in a false light (don't get me ~)

wrong *vi* *wronged* : *wrong-ing* \ˈrɒŋ-ɪŋ\ 1 *a* : to do wrong to : INJURE, HARM *b* : to treat disrespectfully or dishonorably : VIOLATE 2 : DEFAUD — *usu.* used with *of* 3 : DISCREDIT, MALION — *wrong-er* \ˈrɒŋ-ər\ *n*

wrong-doer \ˈrɒŋ-dī-ər\ *n* : one that does wrong; *esp.* : one who transgresses moral laws

wrong-doing \ˈrɒŋ-dū-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 : evil behavior or action 2 : an instance of doing wrong

wronged *adj* : being injured unjustly : suffering a wrong

wrongful \ˈrɒŋ-fəl\ *adj* 1 : WRONG, UNJUST 2 *a* : having no legal sanction : UNLAWFUL *b* : ILLEGITIMATE — *wrong-fully* \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — *wrong-fulness* *n*

wrong-headed \ˈrɒŋ-hed-əd\ *adj* : stubborn in adherence to wrong opinion or principles : PERVERSE — *wrong-headed-ly* *adv* — *wrong-headed-ness* *n*

wrote *past of WRITE*

wroth \ˈrɒθ also ˈrɒth\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *writh*; akin to OHG *reid* twisted, OE *wriþan* to writh(e); highly incensed : WRATHFUL

wrought \ˈrɒt\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp of *worken* to work] 1 : worked into shape by artistry or effort : FASHIONED, FORMED (carefully ~ essays) 2 : elaborately embellished : ORNAMENTED 3 : processed for use : MANUFACTURED (~ silk) 4 : beaten into shape by tools : HAMMERED — *used of metals* 5 : deeply stirred : EXCITED — *often used with up* (gets easily ~ up over nothing)

wrought iron *n* : a commercial form of iron that is tough, malleable, and relatively soft, contains less than 0.3 percent and usu. less than 0.1 percent carbon, and carries 1 or 2 percent of slag mechanically mixed with it

wring *past of WRING*

wry \ˈrɪ\ *vb* *wried*; *wry-ŋg* [ME *wrien*, fr. OE *wrigian* to turn, akin to MHG *rigel* kerchief wound around the head, Gk *rhaklos* crooked] *vi* : TWIST, WRITHE *~ vi* : to pull out of or as if out of proper shape : make awry

wry *adj* *wrier* \ˈrɪ-ər\, *wri-est* \ˈrɪ-əst\ 1 : having a bent or twisted shape or condition (a ~ smile); *esp.* : turned abnormally to one side (a ~ neck) 2 : marked by perversity : WRONGHEADED 3 : cleverly and often ironically or grimly humorous — *wry-ly* \-lī-lē\ *adv* — *wry-ness* *n*

wry-neck \ˈrɪ-nek\ *n* 1 : any of various woodpeckers (genus *Jynx*) that differ from the typical woodpeckers in having soft tail feathers and a peculiar manner of writhing the neck 2 : TORTICOLLIS

WSW abbr west-southwest

wt abbr weight

WT abbr 1 watertight 2 wireless telegraphy

Wu \ˈwʊ\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *wu*] : a group of Chinese dialects spoken in the lower Yangtze valley

wud \ˈwʊd\ *adj* [alter. of *wood*] *chiefly Scot.* : INSANE, MAD

wulfenite \ˈwʊl-fə-nīt\ *n* [G *wulfenit*, fr. F *X. von Wulfen* †1805 Austrian mineralogist] : a tetragonal mineral PbMoO₄ that is a complex oxide of lead and molybdenum and that occurs usu. in bright orange-yellow to red, gray, green, or brown tabular crystals

wunder-kind \ˈvʊn-dər-kɪnt\ *n pl* *wun-dər-kɪn-dər* \-kɪn-dər\ [G, fr. *wunder* wonder + *kind* child] : a child prodigy; also : one who succeeds in a competitive or highly difficult field or profession at an early age

wurst \ˈwʊrst, ˈwʊ(h)rst, ˈwʊ(h)t\ *n* [G, akin to OHG *werran* to confuse — more at *WAR*] : SAUSAGE 1

wurzel *n* : MANGEL-WURZEL

W Va or **WV** abbr West Virginia

WVS abbr Women's Voluntary Services

WW abbr 1 warehouse warrant 2 with warrants 3 world war

Wy-and-dot \ˈwi-ən-dət\ also *ˈwɪn-* *n* : a member of a subgroup of the Hurons

wy-and-dotte \-dət\ *n* [prob. fr. *Wyandotte* (Wyandot)] : any of an American breed of medium-sized domestic fow derived largely from dark brahmas and spangled Hamburgs

Wycliffite \ˈwik-lɪf-ɪt\ *n* [John Wycliffe] : LOLLARD — *Wycliffite* *adj*

wye \ˈwi\ *n* 1 : the letter y 2 : a Y-shaped part or object

wy-le-coat \ˈwi-lē-kōt, ˈwi-lē-ə\ *n* [ME (Sc) *wyle cot*] 1 *chiefly Scot.* : a warm undergarment 2 *chiefly Scot.* : PETTICOAT

wynd \ˈwɪnd\ *n*, *chiefly Scot* [ME (Sc) *wynde*, prob. fr. *wynden* to wind, proceed, go, fr. OE *windan* to twist — more at *WIND*] : a very narrow street

Wyo or **WY** abbr Wyoming

wyvern \ˈwi-vərn\ *n* [alter. of ME *wyvere* viper, fr. ONF *wivra*, modif. of L *vipera*] : a fabulous animal usu. represented as a 2-legged winged creature resembling a dragon

o	about	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ī	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ol	colon	th	thin
ū	loot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	zh	vision

yap \yap/ *v* **yapped**; **yap-ping** [imit.] 1: to bark snappishly : **YELP** 2: to talk in a shrill insistent way : **CHATTER**, **SCOLD** — **yap-per** *n*

yap *n* 1 **a**: a quick sharp bark : **YELP** **b**: shrill insistent talk : **CHATTER** 2: an unsophisticated, ignorant, or uncouth person : **BUMPKIN** 3 **slang**: MOUTH

ya-pock or **ya-pok** \ya-'pök/ *n* [*Oyapock*, *Oyapok*, river in So. America] : a gray and white So. American aquatic opossum (*Chironectes minimus*) with webbed hind feet

Yar-bor-ough \yar-'bör-ə-, -bör-ə-, -bör-ə-/ *n* [2d Earl of Yarborough] 1897 E nobleman said to have bet a thousand to one against the dealing of such a hand) : a hand in bridge or whist containing no card higher than a nine

yard \yard/ *n* [ME. *yard*, fr. OE *gierd* twig, measure, yard; akin to OHG *gari* stick, *L. hasta* spear] 1: any of various units of measure as **a**: a unit of length equal in the U.S. to 0.9144 meter — see **WEIGHT** table **b**: a unit of volume equal to a cubic yard **2 a**: a great length or quantity (remembered ~s of facts and figures) **b slang**: one hundred dollars **3**: a long spar tapered toward the ends to support and spread the head of a square sail, lateen, or lug sail

yard *n* [ME. fr. OE *geard* enclosure, yard, akin to OHG *gār* enclosure, *L. hortus* garden] 1 **a**: a small usu. walled and often paved area open to the sky and adjacent to a building : **COURT** **2 a**: the grounds of a building or group of buildings **2 a**: an enclosure for livestock (as poultry) **b** (1): an area with its buildings and facilities set aside for a particular business or activity (2): an assembly or storage area **c**: a system of tracks for storage and maintenance of cars and making up trains **3**: a locality in a forest where deer herd in winter

yard *adj* 1: of, relating to, or employed in the yard surrounding a building (~ light) 2: of, relating to, or employed in a railroad yard (~ engine)

yard *vi* 1: to drive into or confine in a restricted area : **HERD**, **PEN** 2: to deliver to or store in a yard ~ *vi*: to congregate in or as if in a yard

yard-egg \yard-'ij/ *n* [*yard*] 1: the use of a livestock enclosure for animals in transit provided by a railroad at a station **2 a**: a charge made by a railroad for the use of a livestock enclosure

yardage *n* [*yard*] 1 **a**: an aggregate number of yards **b**: the length, extent, or volume of something as measured in yards **2**: **YARD GOODS**

yard-arm \yard-'ärm/ *n*: either end of the yard of a square-rigged ship

yard-bird \-'börd/ *n* [*yard*] 1: a soldier assigned to a menial task or restricted to a limited area as a disciplinary measure **2**: an untrained or inept enlisted man

yard goods *n pl*: fabrics sold by the yard : **PIECE GOODS**

yard grass *n* [*yard*] : a coarse annual grass (*Elymus indica*) with digitate spikes that is widely distributed as a weed

yard line *n*: any of a series of marked or imaginary lines one yard apart on a football field that are parallel to the goal lines and that indicate the distance to the nearest goal line

yard-man \yard-'man, -man/ *n* 1: a man employed to do outdoor work (as mowing lawns) **2**: one who works in the yard of a commercial establishment, esp. one who supervises the handling of building materials in a lumberyard **3**: a railroad man employed in yard service

yard-master \-'mas-'tör/ *n*: the man in charge of operations in a railroad yard

yard of ale 1: a slender horn-shaped glass about three feet tall that holds two or three pints **2**: the amount contained in a yard of ale

yard-stick \yard-'stik/ *n* 1 **a**: a graduated measuring stick three feet long **b**: a standard basis of calculation **2**: a standard for making a critical judgment : **CRITERION** **syn** see **STANDARD**

yard \ya-'(r), -yē-'(r), -yār/ *adj* [ME. fr. OE *geard*; akin to OHG *gār* ready] 1 **archaic**: set for action : **READY** **2** or **yār** \yār/ **a**: characterized by speed and agility : **NIMBLE**, **LIVELY** **b**: of a ship : easily handled : **MANEUVERABLE** — **yäre** *adv*, **archaic** — **yärely** *adv*, **archaic**

yarm-muk or **yarm-mel-ke** \yär-'mäl-'kə/ *n* [Yiddish, fr. Ukrainian & Pol. *jarmutka* skullcap] : a skullcap worn esp. by Orthodox and Conservative Jewish males in the synagogue and the home

yarn \yarn/ *n* [ME. fr. OE *gearn*; akin to OHG *gār* yarn, Gk *chorde* string, *L. hernia* rupture] 1 **a**: a continuous often plied strand composed of fibers or filaments and used in weaving and knitting to form cloth **b**: a similar strand of metal, glass, asbestos, paper, or plastic **c**: **THREAD** **2**: a narrative of adventures, esp. a tall tale

yarn *vi*: to tell a yarn

yarn-dye \yär-'di/ *vi*: to dye before weaving or knitting

yarrow \yar-'(ə), -'(-w)/ *n* [ME. *yarrow*, fr. OE *gearwe*; akin to OHG *garwa* yarrow] : a widely naturalized strong-scented Eurasian composite herb (*Achillea millefolium*) with finely dissected leaves and small usu. white corymbose flowers, also : any of several congeneric plants

yash-mak also **yae-mak** \yas(h)-'mak/ *n* [Turk. *yasmak*] : a veil worn by Muslim women that is wrapped around the upper and lower parts of the face so that only the eyes remain exposed to public view

yate-gan \yat-'gən, -'yat-'gən/ *n* [Turk. *yatağan*] : a long knife or short saber common among Muslims that is made without a cross guard and usu. with a double curve to the edge and a nearly straight back

yeald \yöld/ *adj* [origin unknown] chiefly Scot. : **VIGOROUS**, **ENERGETIC**

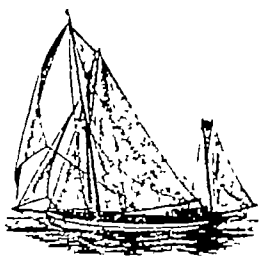
yeau-pon \yē-'pän also -'yō-, -'yō-/ *n* [Catawba *yopün*, dim. of *yop tree*] : a holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) of the southern U.S. with smooth elliptical leaves and emetic and purgative properties

yaw \yō/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: the action of yawing, esp. : a side to side movement **2**: the extent of the movement in yawing

yaw *vi* 1 **a**: of a ship : to deviate erratically from a course (as when struck by a heavy sea) **b**: of an airplane, spacecraft, or projec-

tile : to turn by angular motion about the vertical axis **2**: to become deflected : **SWERVE**

yawl \yöl/ *n* [LG *jolle*] 1: a ship's small boat : **JOLLY BOAT** **2** : a fore-and-aft rigged sailboat carrying a mainsail and one or more jibs with a mizzenmast far aft



yawl 2

yawn \yön, 'yän/ *vb* [ME. *yenien*, *yanen*, fr. OE *ginnan*; akin to OHG *ginēn* to yawn, *L. häre*, Gk *chaleinēn* *vi* 1: to open wide : **GAPE** **2**: to open the mouth wide usu. as an involuntary reaction to fatigue or boredom ~ *vi* : to utter with a yawn — **yawn-er** *n*

yawn *n* 1: **GAP**, **CAVITY** **2**: a deep usu. involuntary intake of breath through the wide open mouth

yawn-ing *adj* 1: wide open : **CAVERNOUS** (a ~ hole) **2**: showing fatigue or boredom by yawns (a ~ audience) — **yawn-ing-ly** \yō-'nī-'lē/ *adv*

yawp or **yauip** \yōp/ *vi* [ME. *yolpen*] 1: to make a raucous noise : **SQUAWK** **2**: **CLAMOR**, **COMPLAIN** — **yawp-er** *n*

yawp also **yauip** *n* 1: a raucous noise : **SQUAWK** **2**: something suggestive of a raucous noise, *specif*: rough vigorous language

yawp-ing *n*: a raucous utterance

yaws \yöz/ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr. [of Caribbean origin; akin to Callagano *yaya yaws*] : an infectious contagious tropical disease caused by a spirochete (*Treponema pertenue*) and marked by ulcerating lesions with later bone involvement — called also *frambesia*

y-axis \wī-'ak-'sēs/ *n* 1: the axis of ordinates in a plane Cartesian coordinate system **2**: one of the three axes in a three-dimensional rectangular coordinate system

Yb symbol ytterbium

YB abbr yearbook

Y chromosome *n*: a sex chromosome that is characteristic of male zygotes in species in which the male typically has two unlike sex chromosomes — compare **X CHROMOSOME**

yclept or **ycleped** [ME. fr. OE *geclipod*, pp. of *clipian* to cry out, name] past part of **CLEPE**

y-co-ord-i-nate \wī-'kō-'örd-'nōt, -'n-ōt, -'n-'ät/ *n*: a coordinate whose value is determined by measuring parallel to a y-axis, *specif*: **ORDINATE**

Yd abbr yard

ye \yē/ *pron* [ME. fr. OE *gē*, akin to OHG *ir* you — more at **YOU**] : **YOU** 1 — used orig. only as a plural pronoun of the second person in the subjunctive case and now used esp. in ecclesiastical or literary language and in various English dialects

ye \yē, yə, or like / *THE* definite article [alter. of OE *þe* the; fr. the use by early printers of the letter *y* to represent *þ* (th) of manuscripts] **archaic**: **THE** (*Ye Olde Gifte Shoppe*)

yea \yā/ *adv* [ME. *yē*, *yā*, fr. OE *gēa*, akin to OHG *jā* yes] 1: **YES** — used in oral voting **2**: more than this; not only so but — used as a function word to introduce a more explicit or emphatic phrase (men achieved the right to economic necessity, ~, even abundance) — **J. H. Harshbarger**

yea *n* 1: **AFFIRMATION**, **ASSENT** **2 a**: an affirmative vote **b**: a person casting a yea vote

yeah \yē-, yē-, yā-/ *adv* [by alter.] : **YES**

ye-an \yē-'ən/ *vi* [ME. *yenien*, fr. (assumed) OE *geānian*, fr. OE *ge-*, prefixive prefix + *anian* to yearn; akin to *L. agnus* lamb, Gk *am-*nas] : to bring forth young — used of a sheep or goat

year-ling \-līng, -lən/ *n*: **LAMB**, **KID** **1 a**

year \yī-'(ə)/ *n* [ME. *yer*, fr. OE *gēar*; akin to OHG *jār* year, Gk *hōras* year, *hōra* season, hour, *L. ire* to go — more at **ISSUE**] **1 a**: the period of about 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ solar days required for one revolution of the earth around the sun **b**: the time required for the apparent sun to return to an arbitrary fixed or moving reference point in the sky **2 a**: a cycle in the Gregorian calendar of 365 or 366 days divided into 12 months beginning with January and ending with December **b**: a period of time equal to one year of the Gregorian calendar but beginning at a different time **3**: a calendar year specified usu. by a number **4 pl**: a time or era having a special significance **5 pl**: **AGE** (a man in ~s but a child in understanding); also : the final stage of the normal life span **6**: a period of time (as the usu. nine-month period in which a school is in session) other than a calendar year

year-book \-'bük/ *n* 1: a book published yearly as a report or summary of statistics or facts : **ANNUAL** **2**: a school publication that is compiled usu. by a graduating class and that serves as a record of the year's activities

year-end \-'end/ *n*: the end of usu. the fiscal year

year-end \yī-'(ə)-'end/ *adj*: made at the year-end (a ~ report) : occurring or existing at the year-end (a ~ upsurge of prices)

year-ling \yī-'(ə)-līng, -'lən/ *n*: one that is a year old; as **a**: an animal one year old or in the second year of its age **b**: a race-horse between January 1st of the year after the year in which it was foaled and the next January 1st — **yearling** *adj*

year-long \yī-'(ə)-'lōng/ *adj*: lasting through a year

year-ly \yī-'(ə)-'lī/ *adj* 1: reckoned by the year **2**: occurring, -appearing, made, done, or acted upon every year or once a year : **ANNUAL**

yearly *adv*: every year : **ANNUALLY**

Yearly Meeting *n*: an organization uniting several Quarterly Meetings of the Society of Friends

yearn \yē-'n/ *vi* [ME. *yenien*, fr. OE *gieran*, akin to OHG *gerōn* to desire, *L. hortari* to urge, encourage, Gk *chalein* to rejoice] 1: to long persistently, wistfully, or sadly **2**: to feel tenderness or compassion **syn** see **LONG** — **yearn-er** *n*

yearning *n*: a tender or urgent longing

year of grace: a year of the Christian era (the year of grace 1962)

xyl- or **xyl-** comb form [L, fr. Gk, fr. *xylon*] 1: wood (xylophone)
2: xylene (xylol)
xy-lan 'zi-lan/ n [ISV]: a yellow gummy pentosan that yields xylose on hydrolysis and is abundantly present in plant cell walls and woody tissue
xy-lar-y 'zi-lar-y/ n [xyl- + -ary]: XYLEM RAY
xy-lar-y 'zi-lar-y/ n [G, fr. Gk *xylon*]: a complex tissue in the vascular system of higher plants that consists of vessels, tracheids, or both usu. together with wood fibers and parenchyma cells, functions chiefly in conduction but also in support and storage, and typically constitutes the woody element (as of a plant stem) — compare PHLOEM
xy-lar-y 'zi-lar-y/ n: a vascular ray or portion of a vascular ray located in xylem — called also wood ray; compare PHLOEM RAY
xy-len 'zi-len/ n [ISV]: any of three toxic flammable oily isomeric aromatic hydrocarbons C_8H_{10} that are di-methyl homologues of benzene and are obtained from wood tar, coal tar, or petroleum distillates, also: a mixture of xylenes and ethyl-benzene used chiefly as a solvent
xy-lid-ine 'zi-lid-en/ n [ISV]: any of a mixture of six toxic liquid or low-melting crystalline isomeric amino derivatives $C_8H_{11}N$ of the xylenes used chiefly as intermediates for azo dyes and in organic synthesis
xy-log-ra-phy 'zi-lag-ra-fē/ n [F *xylographie*, fr. *xyl-* + *-graphie* (graphy)]: the art of making engravings on wood — **xy-lo-graph** 'zi-lo-graf/ n — **xy-log-ra-pher** 'zi-lag-ra-for/ n — **xy-lo-graph-**

lo 'zi-lə-'graf-ik/ adj — **xy-lo-graph-ic-al** 'zi-lə-'kal/ adj
xy-lol 'zi-lol-, 'löl/ n [ISV]: XYLENE
xy-lo-ph-a-gous 'zi-lə-'gə-s/ adj [Gk *xylophagos*, fr. *xyl-* + *-phagos* (phagous)]: feeding on or in wood
xy-lo-ph-i-cous 'zi-lə-'fə-s/ adj: growing or living in or on wood
xy-lo-phone 'zi-lə-'fən also 'zi-lə-'n/ n: a percussion instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars graduated in length to produce the musical scale, supported on belts of straw or felt, and sounded by striking with two small wooden hammers — **xy-lo-phon-ist** 'zi-lə-'nə-st/ n
xy-lo-see 'zi-lə-'sē/ n [ISV]: a crystalline aldose sugar $C_6H_{12}O_6$ that is not fermentable with ordinary yeasts and occurs esp. as a constituent of xyloans from which it is obtained by hydrolysis
xy-lot-o-mous 'zi-lət-'ə-məs/ adj: capable of boring or cutting wood — used of an insect
xy-lot-o-my 'zi-lət-'ə-mē/ n: the art of preparing sections of wood for microscopic examination — **xy-lo-tom-ic** 'zi-lə-'təm-ik/ or **xy-lo-tom-i-cal** 'zi-lə-'kal/ adj



xylophone



y 'wi/ n, pl **y's** or **ys** 'wiz/ often cap, often attrib 1 **a**: the 25th letter of the English alphabet 2 **a**: a graphic representation of this letter 3 **a**: a speech counterpart of orthographic y 4 **a**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter y 5 **a**: one designated y esp. as the 25th in order or class or the second in order or class when x is made the first 6 **a**: something shaped like the letter Y
2y abbr 1 yard 2 year 3 yen 4 yeoman
Y 'wi/ n: YMCA
Y symbol 1 admittance — used of a circuit

2 yttrium

y also **-ey** 'ē/ adj suffix [ME, fr. OE *-ig*, akin to OHG *-ig*, -y, L *-icus*, Gk *-ikos*, Skt *-ika*] 1 **a**: characterized by: full of (blossom) (dirty) (muddy) (clayey) 2 **b**: having the character of: composed of (icy) (waxy) 3 **c**: like: like that of (homey) (wintry) — often with a disparaging connotation (stuffy) 4 **d**: devoted to: addicted to: enthusiastic over (horses) 5 **e**: tending or inclined to (sleepy) (chatty) 6 **f**: giving occasion for (specified) action (teary) 3 **c**: performing (specified) action (curly) 3 **a**: somewhat: rather: -ish (chilly) 6 **b**: having (such) characteristics to a marked degree or in an affected or superficial way (Frenchy)

2y 'ē/ n suffix, pl **-ies** [ME *-ie*, fr. OF, fr. L *-ia*, fr. Gk *-ia*, -eia] 1 **a**: state: condition: quality (beggary) 2 **a**: activity, place of business, or goods dealt with (chandlery) (laundry) 3 **a**: whole body or group (soldiery)

3y n suffix, pl **-ies** [ME *-ie*, fr. AF, fr. L *-ium*]: instance of a (specified) action (entreaty) (inquiry)

4y — see IE

yab-ber 'yab-ər/ n, Austral [prob. modif. (influenced by E *jabber*) of *yabba*, native name in Australia]: TALK, JABBER (all ~ and chatter ceased around the campfires — Francis Birtles) — **yabber vi** 'yacht 'yāt/ n [obs. D *yacht*, fr. MLG *yacht*, short for *jachtschiff*, lit., hunting ship]: any of various relatively small sailing or mechanically driven ships that characteristically have a sharp prow and graceful lines and are ordinarily used for pleasure cruising or racing

2yacht vi: to race or cruise in a yacht
yacht club n: a club organized to promote and regulate yachting and boating

yacht-ing n: the action, fact, or pastime of racing or cruising in a yacht

yachts-man 'yāt-smən/ n: a person who owns or sails a yacht
YAF abbr Young Americans for Freedom

YAG 'yag/ n [yttrium aluminum garnet]: a synthetic yttrium aluminum garnet of marked hardness and high refractive index that is used esp. as a gemstone and in laser technology

ya-gi 'yag-ē-, 'yag-/ n [Hidetsugu Yagi b. 1886 Jap engineer]: a highly directional and selective shortwave antenna consisting of a horizontal conductor of one or two dipoles connected with the receiver or transmitter and of a set of nearly equal insulated dipoles parallel to and on a level with the horizontal conductor

ya-hoo 'ya-'(h)ū-, 'yā-/ n, pl **ya-hoos** 1 **a**: a member of a race of brutes in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* who have the form and all the vices of man 2 **a**: an uncouth or rowdy person

Yah-weh 'yā-'(w)ā-, 'yā-/ also **Yah-veh** 'yā-'(v)ā/ n [Heb *Yahweh*]: the God of the Hebrews — compare TETRAGRAMMATON

Yah-wism 'yā-'wiz-əm-, 'yā-/ n: the worship of Yahweh among the ancient Hebrews

Yah-wis-tic 'yā-'wis-tik-, 'vis-/ adj 1: characterized by the use of Yahweh as the name of God 2: of or relating to Yahwism

yak 'yak/ n, pl **yaks** also **yak** [Tibetan *gyak*]: a large long-haired wild or domesticated ox (*Bos grunniens*) of Tibet and adjacent elevated parts of central Asia

2yak also **yack** 'yak/ n [prob. imit]: persistent or voluble talk

3yak also **yack vi** **yakked** also **yacked**, **yack-king** also **yack-ing** 'to talk persistently 4 **a**: CHATTER

4yak 'yak, 'yak/ n [imit] 1 **a**: LAUGH 2 **a**: JOKE

Yak-ima 'yak-'ə-mə-, n, pl **Yakima** or **Yakimas** 1: a member of a group of Shapahian peoples of the lower Yakima river valley, south central Washington 2: the language of the Yakima people

y'all 'yōl/ pron, chiefly South: YOU ALL
yam 'yam/ n [earlier *iname*, fr. Pg *inhamē* & Sp *ñame*] 1: the edible starchy tuberous root of various plants (genus *Dioscorea*) of the family Dioscoreaceae used as a staple food in tropical areas, also: a plant producing yams 2: a moist-fleshed and usu. orange-fleshed sweet potato

ya-men 'yām-mən/ n [Chin (Pek) *yā-men*]: the headquarters or residence of a Chinese government official or department

yam-mer 'yam-ər/ vi **yam-mered**, **yam-mer-ing** '(-ə-)rɪŋ/ [alter of ME *yomeren* to murmur, be sad, fr. OE *gēomran*, akin to OHG *jāmaron* to be sad] 1 **a**: to utter repeated cries of distress or sorrow 2 **b**: WHIMPER 3 **a**: to utter persistent complaints: WHINE 3 **c**: to talk persistently or volubly and often loudly (caused the punts to ~ for censorship — D. W. Maurer) — **yammer n**

yang 'yāŋ-, 'yāŋ-/ n [Chin (Pek) *yāng*]: the masculine active principle in nature that in Chinese cosmology is exhibited in light, heat, or dryness and that combines with yin to produce all that comes to be

1yank 'yāŋk/ n [origin unknown]: a strong sudden pull 2 **JERK**

2yank vi: to pull or extract with a quick vigorous movement ~ vi: to pull on something with a quick vigorous movement ~ syn see JERK

Yank 'yāŋk/ n: YANKEE

Yan-kee 'yāŋ-kē/ n [origin unknown] 1 **a**: a native or inhabitant of New England 2 **b**: a native or inhabitant of the northern U.S. 2 **a**: a native or inhabitant of the U.S. — **Yan-kee-dom** 'yāŋ-kē-'dəm/ n — **Yan-kee-ism** 'yāŋ-kē-'iz-əm/ n

2Yankee — a communications code word for the letter y

Yan-kee-Doo-dle 'yāŋ-kē-'dū-dl-/ n [Yankee Doodle popular song during the American Revolution]: YANKEE

yan-qui 'yāŋ-kē/ n, often cap [Sp, fr. E 'Yankee]: a citizen of the U.S. as distinguished from a Latin American



yak

a about **o** kitten **ar** further **a** back **ā** bake **ā** cot, cart
au out **ch** chun **e** less **ē** easy **g** gift **i** trip **i** life
j joke **ŋ** sing **ō** flow **ō** flaw **oi** coin **th** thin **th** this
li foot **u** foot **y** yet **yū** few **yu** furious **zh** vision

year-round \yī(ə)r-ru'nd, -'ru'nd\ *adj*: effective, employed, or operating for the full year: not seasonal (a ~ resort)

year-sayer \yā-sā-er, -sē-(ə)r\ *n* 1: one whose attitude is that of confident affirmation 2: YES-MAN

yeast \yēst, -tst (the latter frequent or prevalent from mid Pa southward)\ *n* [ME *yest*, fr. OE *gist*; akin to MHG *gest* foam, Gk *zein* to boil] 1 *a*: a yellowish surface froth or sediment that occurs esp. in saccharine liquids (as fruit juices) in which it promotes alcoholic fermentation, consists largely of cells of a fungus (family Saccharomycetaceae), and is used esp. in the making of alcoholic liquors and as a leaven in baking *b*: a commercial product containing yeast plants in a moist or dry medium *c* (1): a minute fungus (esp. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) that is present and functionally active in yeast, usu. has little or no mycelium, and reproduces by budding (2): a unit of various similar fungi (esp. orders Endomycetales and Moniliales) 2: the foam or spume of waves 3: something that causes ferment or activity (were all seething with the ~ of revolt) — J. F. Dobie

yeast *vi*: FERMENT, FROTH

yeasty \yē-stē, -tē-stē\ *adj* **yeasty-ier**; **-est** 1: of, relating to, or resembling yeast 2 *a*: IMMATURE, UNSETTLED *b*: marked by change *c*: EXUBERANT *d*: FRIVOLOUS — **yeasty-ly** \-stē-lē\ *adv* — **yeasty-ness** \-stē-nəs\ *n*

yeep \yeg, -yeg, *n* (origin unknown): SAFECRACKER, ROBBER

yell \yēl\ *vb* [ME *yellen*, fr. OE *giellan*, akin to OHG *gellan* to yell, OE *galan* to sing] *vi* 1: to utter a loud cry, scream, or shout 2: to give a cheer usu. in unison ~ *vi*: to utter or declare with or as if with a yell: SHOUT — **yeller** *n*

yell *n* 1: SCREAM, SHOUT 2: a usu. rhythmic cheer used esp. in schools or colleges to encourage athletic teams

yellow \yēl-(j), -ə-(w)\ *adj* [ME *yelow*, *yelow*, fr. OE *geolu*, akin to OHG *gelo* yellow, L *helvus* light bay, Gk *chlōros* greenish yellow, Skt *hari* yellowish] 1 *a*: of the color yellow *b*: become yellowish through age, disease, or discoloration: SALLOW *c*: having a yellow or light brown complexion or skin 2 *a*: featuring sensational or scandalous items or ordinary news sensationalizing distorted (~ journalism) *b*: MEAN, COWARDLY — **yellow-ish** \-lē-ə-wish\ *adj*

yellow *vi*: to make yellow: give a yellow tinge or color to (~ed by time) ~ *vi*: to become or turn yellow

yellow *n* 1 *a*: a color whose hue resembles that of ripe lemons or sunflowers or is that of the portion of the spectrum lying between green and orange *b*: a pigment or dye that colors yellow 2: something yellow or marked by a yellow color *a*: a person having yellow or light brown skin *b*: the yolk of an egg 3 *pl*: JAUNDICE 4 *pl*: any of several plant diseases caused esp. by viruses and marked by yellowing of the foliage and stunting

yellow bile *n*: a humor believed in medieval physiology to be secreted by the liver and to cause irascibility

yellow birch *n*: a No. American birch (*Betula lutea*) with thin lustrous gray or yellow bark, also: its strong hard pale wood

yellow-bird \yēl-ə-bərd, -ə-bərd\ *n* 1: any of various American goldfinches 2: a small mostly yellow American warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)

yellow-dog \yēl-ə-dōg, -ə-dōg\ *adj* 1: MEAN, CONTEMPTIBLE 2: of or relating to opposition to trade unionism or a labor union

yellow-dog contract *n*: an employment contract in which a worker disavows membership in and agrees not to join a labor union during the period of his employment

yellow dwarf *n*: any of several virus diseases of plants and esp. cereal grasses characterized by yellowing and stunting

yellow enzyme *n*: a yellow flavoprotein respiratory enzyme

yellow fever *n*: an acute destructive infectious disease of warm regions marked by sudden onset, prostration, fever, albuminuria, jaundice, and often hemorrhage and caused by a virus transmitted by a mosquito — called also **yellow jack**

yellow-fever mosquito *n*: a small dark-colored mosquito (*Aedes aegypti*) that is the usual vector of yellow fever

yellow-fin tuna \yēl-ə-fīn-, -yēl-ə-va\ *n*: a rather small and nearly cosmopolitan tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) with yellow-tipped fins and delicate light flesh — called also **yellowfin**

yellow-green alga *n*: any of a division (Chrysophyta) of algae with the chlorophyll masked by brown or yellow pigment

yellow-hammer \yēl-ə-ham-ər, -yēl-ə-va\ *n* [alter of earlier *yelam-bre*, fr. (assumed) ME *yelwambre*, fr. ME *yelow* yellow + (assumed) ME *ambre* yellowhammer, fr. OE *amore*; akin to OHG *amaro* yellowhammer, *amari* emmer] 1: a common European finch (*Emberiza citrinella*) having the male largely bright yellow — called also **yellow bunting** 2: YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER

yellow jack *n* 1: YELLOW FEVER 2: a flag raised on ships in quarantine 3: a silvery and golden food fish (*Caranx bartholomaei*) of Florida and the West Indies

yellow jacket *n* 1: any of various small yellow-marked social wasps (family Vespidae) that commonly nest in the ground 2 *slang*: pentobarbital esp. in a yellow capsule

yellow jessamine *n*: a twining evergreen shrub (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) of the family Loganiaceae with fragrant yellow flowers — called also **yellow jasmine**

yellow-legs \yēl-ə-lēgz, -yēl-ə-, -lāgz\ *n pl* but sing or *pl* in constr: either of two American shorebirds *a*: GREATER YELLOWLEGS *b*: LESSER YELLOWLEGS

yellow ochre *n* 1: a mixture of limonite usu. with clay and silica used as a pigment 2: a moderate orange yellow

Yellow Pages *n pl*: the section of a telephone directory that lists business and professional firms and people alphabetically by category and that includes classified advertising

yellow peril *n*, often cap **Y&P** 1: a danger to Western civilization held to arise from expansion of the power and influence of Oriental peoples 2: a threat to Western living standards from the incur-



yellow jacket 1

sion into Western countries of Oriental laborers willing to work for very low wages

yellow pine *n*: the yellowish wood of any of several No. American pines, also: a tree yielding this

yellow poplar *n* 1 *a*: the American tulip tree *b*: TULIPWOOD 1 2: the soft and light but durable wood of the common cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*) of the southeastern U.S.

yellow-shafted flicker \yēl-ə-shaf-təd-, -yēl-ə-va\ *n*: a common large woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) of eastern No. America with bright symmetrical markings among which are a black crescent on the breast, red nape, white rump, and yellow shafts to the tail and wing feathers — called also **yellowhammer**

yellow spot *n*: MACULA LUTEA

yellow-tail \yēl-ə-tā, -yēl-ə-va\ *n, pl* **yellowtail** or **yellowtails** 1: any of various fishes having a yellow or yellowish tail: *a*: any of several carangid fishes (genus *Seriola*) *b*: SILVER PERCH *c*: RAINBOW RUNNER *d*: PINFISH *e*: a common snapper (*Ocyurus chrysurus*) of the tropical western Atlantic and West Indies that is olive above and broadly striped with yellow along the sides and on the tail and highly esteemed for sport and food *f*: SPOT 6

yellow-throat \-thrōt\ *n*: any of several largely olive American warblers (genus *Geothlypis*); esp.: one with yellow breast and throat

yellow-wood \-wūd\ *n* 1: any of various trees having yellowish wood or yielding a yellow extract: *a*: a leguminous tree (*Cladrastis lutea*) of the southern U.S. having showy white fragrant flowers and yielding a yellow dye *b*: OSAGE ORANGE *c*: BUCKTHORN *d*: SMOKE TREE 2: the wood of a yellowwood tree

yelp \yēlp\ *vb* [ME *yelpen* to boast, cry out, fr. OE *gelpian* to boast, exult; akin to OHG *gelpen* outcry, Lith *gblinti* to praise] *vi*: to utter a sharp quick shrill cry (dogs ~) ~ *vi*: to utter with a yelp

yelp *n*: a sharp shrill bark or cry (as of a dog)

yelper \yēl-pər\ *n* 1: one that yelps; esp.: a yelping dog 2: an instrument used by hunters to produce a call or whistle imitating the yelp of the wild turkey hen

yen \yēn\ *n, pl* **yen** [Jap *en*] — see **MONEY** table

yen *n* [obs *E* slang *yen-yen* craving for opium, fr. Chin (Cant) *in-yān*, fr. *in* opium + *yān* craving]: a strong desire or propensity: LONGING, also: URGE

yen *vi* **yenned**; **yen-ning**: to desire intensely: LONG, YEARN

yen-shē \yēn-shē\ *n* (Chin (Cant) *in shi*, fr. *in* opium + *shē* excrement, filth): the residue formed in the bowl of an opium pipe by smoking

yeo or yeom *abbr* **yeomanry**

yeo-man \yō-mən\ *n* [ME *yoman*] 1 *a*: an attendant or officer in a royal or noble household *b*: a person attending or assisting another: RETAINER *c*: YEOMAN OF THE GUARD, *d*: a naval petty officer who performs clerical duties 2 *a*: a small farmer who cultivates his own land, *specif*: one belonging to a class of English freeholders below the gentry *b*: a person of the social rank of yeoman 3: one that performs great and laborious services

yeo-man-ly \-lē\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or having the rank of a yeoman 2: becoming or suitable to a yeoman: STURDY, LOYAL

yeomanly *adv*: in a manner befitting a yeoman: BRAVELY

yeoman of the guard: a member of a military corps attached to the British royal household that serves as ceremonial attendants of the sovereign and as warders of the Tower of London

yeo-man-ry \yō-mən-rē\ *n* 1: the body of yeomen, *specif*: the body of small landed proprietors of the middle class 2: a British volunteer cavalry force created from yeomen in 1761 as a home defense force and reorganized in 1907 as part of the territorial force

yeoman's service or **yeoman service** *n*: great and loyal service, assistance, or support

yep \yep, or with glottal stop instead of p\ *adv* [by alter]: YES

-yer — see **-ER**

yer-ba mā-tē \yer-bā-mā-tē, -tā, -yər-\ *n* [AmerSp *yerba mate*, fr. *yerba* herb + *mate* mate]: MATE

yerk \yerk\ *vi* [ME *yerken* to bind tightly] 1 *dial*: to beat vigorously: THRASH 2 *dial*: to attack or excite vigorously: GOAD

yerk *n* 1 *Scot*: a lashing out: KICK 2 *dial*: JERK 1

yēs \yēs, -yē, -ē-(yā)\ *adv* are three of many variants *adv* [ME, fr. OE *gese*] 1 — used as a function word to express assent or agreement (are you ready? Yes, I am) 2 — used as a function word usu. to introduce correction or contradiction of a negative assertion or direction (don't say that! Yes, I will) 3 — used as a function word to introduce a more emphatic or explicit phrase 4 — used as a function word to indicate uncertainty or polite interest or attentiveness

yēs \yēs\ *n*: an affirmative reply: YEA

yē-shi-vā or **yē-shi-vah** \yē-shē-vā-\ *pl* **yeshivas** or **yeshi-voth** \-shē-vōth\ [LHeb *yeshibhādi*] 1: a school for talmudic study 2: an orthodox Jewish rabbinical seminary 3: a Jewish day school providing secular and religious instruction

yēs-man \yēs-mən\ *n*: a person who agrees with everything that is said to him, esp.: one who endorses or supports without criticism every opinion or proposal of an associate or superior

yēs-ter \yēs-tər\ *adj*, *archaic*: of or relating to yesterday

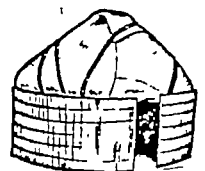
yēs-ter-day \yēs-tərd-ē\ *adv* [ME *yesterday*, fr. OE *giestran* *dæg*, fr. *giestran* yesterday + *dæg* day; akin to OHG *gestaran* yesterday, L *heri*, Gk *chies*] 1: on the day last past: on the day preceding today 2: at a time not long past: only a short time ago (I wasn't born ~) — **yesterday** *adj*

yesterday *n* 1: the day last past: the day next before the present 2: recent time: time not long past 3: past time — usu. used in pl

a about k kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 ad out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke n sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
 t loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

yonder \yōn-dər\ *adv* [ME, fr. *yond* + *-er* (as in *hither*)] : at or in that indicated more or less distant place usu. within sight
yonder *adj* 1 : farther removed : more distant 2 : being at a distance within view or at a place or in a direction known or indicated
yonder *pron* : something that is or is in an indicated more or less distant place
yo-ni \yō-nē\ *n* [Skt, vulva] : a stylized representation of the female genitalia symbolizing the feminine principle in Hindu cosmology — compare **LINGAM**
yoo-hoo \yū-ū\ *interj* — used to attract attention or as a call to persons
yore \yō(ə)r, yō(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. *yore*, *adv.*, long ago, fr. OE *geðra*, fr. *gear* year] : time past and esp. long past — usu. used in the phrase of yore
York-ist \yōr-kəst\ *adj* [Edward, Duke of York (Edward IV of England)] : of or relating to the English royal house that ruled from 1461 to 1485 — **Yorkist** *n*
York rite \yō(ə)r-k-ə\ *n* [York, England] 1 : a ceremonial observed by one of the Masonic systems 2 : a system or organization that observes the York rite and confers in the U.S. 13 degrees of which the last three are in commanderies of Knights Templar — compare **SCOTTISH RITE**
Yorkshire *abbr* Yorkshire
Yorkshire \yō(ə)r-k-shi(ə)r, -shər\ *n* : a white swine of any of several breeds or strains originated in Yorkshire, England
Yorkshire pudding *n* [Yorkshire, England] : a batter of eggs, flour, and milk baked in meat drippings
Yorkshire terrier *n* : a compact toy terrier with long straight silky hair mostly bluish gray but tan on the head and chest
Yoruba \yōr-ə-bə\ *n, pl* Yoruba or Yorubas 1 : a member of a Negro people of the eastern Guinea coast mainly between Dahomey and the lower Niger 2 : the language of the Yorubas
you \yū, yə, yē\ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *þū*, dat. & accus. of *gē* you, akin to OHG *iu*, dat. of *ir* you, Skt *yūyam* you] 1 : the one or ones being addressed — used as the pronoun of the second person singular or plural in any grammatical relation except that of a possessive (~ may sit in that chair) (~ are my friends) (can I pour ~ a cup of tea), used formerly only as a plural pronoun of the second person in the dative or accusative case as direct or indirect object of a verb or as object of a preposition, compare **THEE**, **THOU**, **YE**, **YOUR**, **YOURS** 2 : **ONE** 2a
you-all \yū-ol, yū-, yōl\ *pron*, chiefly South : **YOU** — usu. used in addressing two or more persons or sometimes one person as representing also another or others
you'd \yūd, yūd, yōd\ *you had* : you would
you'll \yūl(ə), yūl, yōl\ *you will* : you shall
young \yōng\ *adj* **young-er** \yōng-ər\, **young-est** \yōng-əst\ [ME *yong*, fr. OE *geong*, akin to OHG *jung* young, L *juvenis*] 1 *a* : being in the first or an early stage of life, growth, or development *b* : JUNIOR 1a *c* : of an early, tender, or desirable age for use as food (fresh ~ lamb) 2 : having little experience 3 *a* : recently come into being : NEW *b* : YOUTHFUL 5 *d* : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of youth or a young person 5 *cap* : representing a new or rejuvenated esp. political group or movement — **young-ness** \yōng-nəs\ *n*
young *n, pl* young 1 *pl* *a* : young persons : YOUTH *b* : immature offspring esp. of lower animals 2 : a single recently born or hatched animal — with **young** : PREGNANT — used of a female animal
young-ber-ry \yōng-ber-ē\ *n* [B. M. Young fl. 1900 Am fruit grower] : the large sweet reddish black fruit of a hybrid between a trailing blackberry and a southern dewberry grown in western and southern U.S.; also : the trailing hybrid bramble
young-er \yōng-ər\ *n* : an inferior in age : JUNIOR — usu. used with a possessive pronoun (is several years his ~)
young-est \yōng-əst\ *n, pl* youngest : one that is the least old, esp. : the youngest child or member of a family
young-ish \yōng-ish\ *adj* : somewhat young
young-ling \yōng-lɪŋ\ *n* : one that is young, esp. : a young person or animal — **youngling** *adj*
young-ster \yōng(k)-stər\ *n* 1 *a* : a young person : YOUTH *b* : CHILD *c* : a person in the relatively early years of manhood or of a career 2 : a young mammal, bird, or plant esp. of a domesticated or cultivated breed or type
Young Turk *n* [Young Turks, a 20th cent. revolutionary party in Turkey] : an insurgent or a member of an insurgent group esp. in a political party : RADICAL
youn-ker \yōng-kər\ *n* [D *jonker* young nobleman] 1 : a young man 2 : CHILD **YOUNGSTER**
your \yər, (yō)(ə)r, (yō)(ə)r, (yō)(ə)r\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *þower*, akin to OE *þow* you — more at **YOU**] 1 : of or relating to you or yourself or yourselves esp. as possessor or possessors (~ bodies), agent or agents (~ contributions), or object or objects of an action (~ discharge) 2 : of or relating to one or oneself (when you face the north, east is at ~ right)
you're \yər, (yō)(ə)r, (yō)(ə)r, (yō)(ə)r, yū-ər\ *you are*
yours \yū(ə)r, yō(ə)r, yō(ə)r\ *pron, sing or pl in constr* [ME fr. *your* + *-s*] : that which belongs to you — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *your*; often used esp. with an adverbial modifier in the complimentary close of a letter (~ truly) — **yours truly** : I ME, MYSELF (I can take care of yours truly)
yourself \yər-səlf\ *pron* 1 *a* : that identical one that is you — used reflexively (you might hurt ~), for emphasis (carry them ~), or in absolute constructions *b* : your normal, healthy, or sane condition 2 : **ONESELF**
your-selves \-səlvz\ *pron pl* 1 : those identical ones that are you — used reflexively (get ~ a treat), for emphasis, or in absolute constructions 2 : your normal, healthy, or sane condition
youth \yūth\ *n, pl* youths \yūthz, yūths\ [ME *youth*, fr. OE *geoguth*, akin to OE *geogun* young — more at **YOUNG**] 1 *a* : the time of life when one is young, esp. : the period between childhood and maturity *b* : the early period of existence, growth, or devel-

opment 2 *a* : a young person; esp. : a young male between adolescence and maturity *b* : young persons or creatures — usu. pl. in constr. 3 : the quality or state of being youthful : YOUTHFULNESS
youth-ful \yūth-fəl\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of youth 2 : being young and not yet mature 3 : marked by or possessing youth 4 : having the vitality or freshness of youth : VIGOROUS 5 : having accomplished or undergone little erosion — **youth-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **youth-fulness** *n*
youth hostel *n* : HOSTEL 2
you've \yūv, yōv\ *you have*
yowl \yō(ə)\ *vb* [ME *yowlen*] *vi* 1 : to utter a loud long cry of grief, pain, or distress : WAIL 2 : to complain or protest with or as if with yowls ~ *vt* : to express with yowling
yowl *n* : a loud long mournful wail or howl (as of a cat)
yo-yo \yō(ə)-yō, pl yo-yos\ (native name in Philippines) : a thick grooved double disk with a string attached to its center which is made to fall and rise to the hand by unwinding and rewinding on the string
yr abbr 1 year 2 younger 3 your
yrbk abbr yearbook
YT abbr Yukon Territory
yt-er-bic \i-ter-bik, -ē\ *adj* : of, relating to, or containing ytterbium esp. when trivalent
yt-er-bi-um \-bē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. *Ytterby*, Sweden] : a bivalent or trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group that resembles yttrium and occurs with it and related elements in several minerals (as gadolinite) — see **ELEMENT** table
yt-er-bous \-bəz\ *adj* : of, relating to, or containing ytterbium when bivalent
yt-tri-um \i-trē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. *yttria*] : a trivalent metallic element usu. included among the rare-earth metals which it resembles chemically and with which it occurs in minerals — see **ELEMENT** table
yu-an \yü-an, yu-ān\ *n, pl* yuan [Chin (Pek) *yuan*] — see **MONEY** table
Yu-ca-tec \yü-kə-tek\ *n* [Sp *Yucateco*, fr. *Yucatán* peninsula, Mexico] 1 : a member of an American Indian people of the Yucatán peninsula, Mexico 2 : a Mayan language of the Yucatecs — **Yu-ca-tec-an** \yü-kə-tek-an\ *adj or n*
yuc-ca \yök-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Sp *yuca*, of unknown origin] : any of a genus (*Yucca*) of sometimes arborescent plants of the lily family having long often rigid fibrous-margined leaves on a woody base and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms
Yug *abbr* Yugoslavia
yu-gə \yüg-ə, yüg-ə\ *n* [Skt, yoke, age, akin to L *jugum* yoke — more at **YOKE**] : one of the four ages of a Hindu world cycle
Yu-kon time \yü-kan-ē\ *n* : the time of the 9th time zone west of Greenwich that includes the Yukon Territory and part of southern Alaska — called also *Yukon standard time*
yule \yū(ə)\ *n, often cap* [ME *yol*, fr. OE *geöl*, akin to ON *jöl* yule] : the feast of the nativity of Jesus Christ : CHRISTMAS
Yule log *n* : a large log formerly put on the hearth on Christmas Eve as the foundation of the fire
yule-tide \yū(ə)-tid\ *n, often cap* : CHRISTMASTIDE
Yu-man \yü-man\ *n* : an Amerindian language family of southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico — **Yuman** *adj*
yum-my \yüm-ē\ *adj* **yum-mil-er**, -est [yüm-yüm] : highly attractive or pleasing : DELECTABLE DELICIOUS
yum-yum \yüm-yüm\ *interj* [imit. of the sound of smacking the lips] — used to express pleasurable satisfaction esp. in the taste of food
yup \yöp\ *var of* YEP
Yurak \yü-rak, yu(ə)r-ak\ *n* : a Uralic language of northern Russia & Siberia
yurt \yü(ə)r\ *n* [Russ *yurta*, of Turkic origin; akin to Turk *yurt* dwelling] : a circular domed tent of skins or felt stretched over a collapsible lattice framework and used by the Kirghiz and other Mongol nomads of Siberia
YWCA \wt-dəb-əl-yü-, -dab-ə-yü-\ *n* [Young Women's Christian Association] : an international organization that promotes the spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of young women
YWHA \-ä-'chä\ *n* [Young Women's Hebrew Association] : an organization that promotes the religious, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of Jewish young women



yurt

a about *** kitten *or* further *a* back *ä* bake *ä* cot, cart
ä out *ch* chin *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *g* sing *ō* flow *o* flaw *oi* coin *th* than *th* thus
ü loot *u* foot *y* yet *yü* few *y* furious *zh* vision

yest-er-year \yēs-tər-yī(ə)r/ *n* [yesterday + year] 1: last year 2: the recent past — **yesteryear** *adv*
yest-reen \yē-strēn/ *n*, chiefly Scot: last evening or night — **yest-reen** *adv*

yet \yēt/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *glet*; akin to OFris *leta* yet] 1 *a*: in addition: besides (gives ~ another reason) *b*: EVEN 2 *a*: (a higher speed) 2 *a* (1): up to now: so far (hasn't done much ~) (2): at this or that time: so soon as now (not time to go ~) *b*: continuously up to the present or a specified time: STILL (is ~ a new country) *c*: at a future time: EVENTUALLY (may ~ see the light) 3: NEVERTHELESS, HOWEVER — as yet: up to the present time

yet *conj*: but nevertheless: BUT

yew \yēt-ē, yā-t-/ *n* [Tibetan]: ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN
yewk \yūk/ [ME (northern) *yukyn*, fr. OE *giccan*] chiefly Scot: ITCH — **yewk** *n*, chiefly Scot — **yewky** \yū-kē/ *adj*, chiefly Scot

yew \yū/ *n* [ME *ew*, fr. OE *iw*; akin to OHG *ewa* yew, OIr *éu*] 1 *a*: any of a genus (*Taxus*) of the family Taxaceae, the yew family) of evergreen trees and shrubs with stiff linear leaves and fruits with a fleshy aril; *esp*: a long-lived Eurasian tree (*T. baccata*) — called also *English yew* *b*: the wood of a yew; *esp*: the heavy fine-grained wood of English yew 2 *archaic*: an archery bow made of yew

Ygerne \ē-gē(ə)r-n/ *n*: IGRAINE

Ygg-dra-sill \ig-drā-sil/ *n* [ON] *a*: a huge ash tree in Norse mythology that overspreads the world and binds earth, hell, and heaven together

YHWH \yā-(w)ā-, (w)ā-/ *n*: YAHWEH — compare TETRAGRAMMATON

Yid *abbr* Yiddish

Yid-dish \yid-ish/ *n* [Yiddish *yidish*, short for *yidish daysh*, lit. Jewish German]: a High German language usu written in Hebrew characters that is spoken by Jews chiefly in eastern Europe and areas to which eastern European Jews have migrated — **Yid-dish** *adj*

yield \yē(ə)ld/ *vb* [ME *yielden*, fr. OE *gieldan*, akin to OHG *geltan* to pay] *vi* 1 *archaic*: RECOMPENSE, REWARD. 2: to give or render as hitting, rightfully owed, or required 3: to give up possession of on claim or demand *a*: to give up (as one's breath) and so die *b*: to surrender or relinquish to the physical control of another: hand over possession of *c*: to surrender or submit (oneself) to another *d*: to give (oneself) up to an inclination, temptation, or habit *e*: to relinquish one's possession of (as a position of advantage or point of superiority) (~ precedence) 4 *a*: to bear or bring forth as a natural product *esp* as a result of cultivation (the tree always ~s good fruit) *b*: to furnish as return or result of expended effort (properly handled this soil should ~ good crops) *c* (1): to produce as return from an expenditure or investment: furnish as profit or interest (a bond that ~s 12 percent) (2): to produce as revenue: bring in (the tax is expected to ~ millions) *b*: to give up (as a hit or run) in baseball (~ed two runs in the third inning) ~ *vi* 1: to be fruitful or productive: BEAR, PRODUCE 2: to give up and cease resistance or contention: SUBMIT, SUCCEUMB 3: to give way to pressure or influence: submit to urging, persuasion, or entreaty 4: to give way under physical force (as bending, stretching, or breaking) 5 *a*: to give place or precedence: acknowledge the superiority of someone else *b*: to be inferior (our beer ~s to none) *c*: to give way to or become succeeded by someone or something else 6: to relinquish the floor of a legislative assembly

syn 1 see RELINQUISH

2 **YIELD**, **SUBMIT**, **CAPITULATE**, **SUCCEUMB**, **RELENT**, **DEFER** *shared meaning element*: to give way to someone or something that one can no longer resist **YIELD** in reference to a person implies being overcome (as by force or entreaty) (after some further argument I yielded the point — W. H. Hudson [1922]) but with reference to a thing it implies qualities (as elasticity or weakness) that facilitate giving way (the door suddenly yielded to her hand — Jane Austen) **SUBMIT** implies prior conflict or resistance and suggests submissiveness (as to the will or control of another) (not only has faith in divine Providence but submits to it humbly — Herbert Agar) **CAPITULATE** stresses the fact of ending all resistance and may imply either a coming to terms (as with an adversary) or hopelessness in the face of an irresistible opposing force or power (the universities would capitulate to a young, vigorous and revolutionary creed — Walter Moberly) **SUCCEUMB** attributes weakness and helplessness to the one that gives way or overwhelming power to the opposing force (the best of constitutions will not prevent ambitious politicians from succumbing to the temptations of power — Aldous Huxley) The word frequently implies a disastrous outcome (as death or destruction) (true passion must be crushed before it will succumb — George Meredith) **RELENT** implies a yielding through pity or mercy by one who holds the upper hand (can you hear a good man groan, and not relent? — Shaks) **DEFER** implies a voluntary yielding or submitting out of respect or reverence for or deference and affection toward another (she deferred in all things to her uncle — Upton Sinclair)

3 **yield** *n* 1: something yielded: **PRODUCT** *esp*: the amount or quantity produced or returned (~ of wheat per acre) 2: the capacity of yielding produce

yield-er \yēl-dər/ *n*: one that yields *a*: a person who surrenders, concedes, or gives in *b*: something that yields produce or products

Yielding \yēl-ding/ *adj* 1: **PRODUCTIVE** (a high-yielding wheat) 2: lacking rigidity or stiffness: **FLEXIBLE** 3: disposed to submit or comply

Yin \yin/ *n* [Chin (Pek) *yin*]: the feminine passive principle in nature that in Chinese cosmology is exhibited in darkness, cold, or wetness and that combines with yang to produce all that comes to be



yew 1a

y-inter-cept \wī-nt-ər-sept/ *n*: the y-coordinate of a point where a line, curve, or surface intersects the y-axis

yip \yip/ *vi* *yipped*; **yip-ping** \yip-ping/ *limit*: 1: to bark sharply, quickly, and often continuously 2: to utter a short sharp cry — **yip** *n*: **yip-pie** \yip-ē/ *interj* — used to express exuberant delight or triumph

-yl \yl/, *yl*, *yl*, *yl*, chiefly Brit *yl* *n* *comb form* [Gk *hylē* matter, material, lit., wood]: chemical and usual, univalent radical (ethyl)

ylang-ylang *var* of **ILANG-ILANG**

YMCA \wi-em-jē-ā/ *n* [Young Men's Christian Association]: an international organization that promotes the spiritual, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of young men

YMHA \wi-em-ā-cha/ *n* [Young Men's Hebrew Association]: an organization that promotes the religious, intellectual, social, and physical welfare of Jewish young men

Ymir \ē-mī(ə)r/ *n* [ON]: a giant from whose body according to Norse mythology the gods created the world

YOB *abbr* year of birth

yod \yōd, yūd/ *n* [Heb *yōdh*]: the 10th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

yo-del \yōd-əl/ *vb* *yo-deled* or *yo-delled*; **yo-deling** or *yo-delling* \yōd-lig, -līg/ *[G jodeln]* *vi*: to sing by suddenly changing from a natural voice to a falsetto and back; *also*: to shout or call in a similar manner ~ *vi*: to sing (a tune) by yodeling — **yo-deler** \yōd-lər, -l-ər/ *n*

Yodel *n*: a song or refrain sung by yodeling; *also*: a yodeled shout or cry

yo-ga \yō-gā/ *n* [Skt, lit. yoking, fr. *yunakti* he yokes; akin to L *iungere* to join — more at **YOGA**] 1 *cap*: a Hindu theistic philosophy teaching the suppression of all activity of body, mind, and will in order that the self may realize its distinction from them and attain liberation 2: a system of exercises for attaining bodily or mental control and well-being — **yo-gic** \yō-gik/ *adj*, often *cap* —

yogh \yōk, yōg/ *n* [ME *yogh*, *yogh*]: a letter 3 used in Middle English to represent a velar or palatal fricative or /w/ between two vowels the second of which is unstressed

yo-gi \yō-gē/ or **yo-gin** \yō-gin, -gin/ *n* [Skt *yogin*, fr. *yoga*] 1: a person who practices yoga 2 *cap*: an adherent of Yoga philosophy 3: a markedly reflective or mystical person

yo-gurt or **yo-ghurt** \yō-gart/ *n* [Turk *yogurt*]: a fermented slightly acid semisolid food made of whole and skimmed cow's milk and milk solids to which cultures of two bacteria (*Lactobacillus bulgaricus* and *Streptococcus thermophilus*) have been added

yo-him-bine \yō-him-bēn, -bən/ *n* [ISV, fr. *yohimbē* (an African tree)]: an alkaloid $C_{21}H_{23}N_5O_2$ with sympathomimetic and hypotensive effects that has been used as an aphrodisiac

yoicks \yōiks/ *interj*, *archaic* — used as a cry of encouragement to foghounds

yoke \yōk/ *n*, *pl* *yokes* [ME *yok*, fr. OE *geoc*; akin to OHG *joh* yoke, L *iugum*, Gk *zygon*, L *iungere* to join] 1 *a*: a wooden bar or frame by which two draft animals (as oxen) are joined at the heads or necks for working together *b*: an arched device formerly laid upon the neck of a defeated person *c*: a frame fitted to a person's shoulders to carry a load in two equal portions *d*: a bar by which the end of the tongue of a wagon or carriage is suspended from the collars of the harness *e* (1): a crosspiece on the head of a boat's rudder (2): an airplane lever operating the elevators and the ailerons *f*: a frame from which a bell is hung *g*: a clamp or similar piece that embraces two parts to hold or unite them in position 2 *pl* *usu* *yoke*: two animals yoked or worked together 3 *a* (1): an oppressive agency (2): SERVITUDE, BONDAGE *b*: TIE, LINK, *esp*: MARRIAGE 4: a fitted or shaped piece at the top of a skirt or at the shoulder of various garments

2 **yoke** *vb* *yoked*; **yoking** *vi* 1 *a* (1): to put a yoke on (2): to join in or with a yoke *b*: to attach a draft animal to; *also*: to attach (a draft animal) to something 2: to join as if by a yoke 3: to put to work ~ *vi*: to become joined or linked

yoke-fellow \yōk-fel-(ə)-lōw/ *n*: a close companion: **MATE**
yo-kel \yō-kəl/ *n* [perh fr. E dial *yokel* green woodpecker, of limit origin]: a naive or gullible inhabitant of a rural area or small town

yolk \yōk, yēk/ *(as a cultivated pron, esp S)* *also* \yōlk, yōlk, yālk, yālk/ *also* *yoke* \yōk/ *n* [ME *yolke*, fr. OE *geoloca*, fr. *geolu* yellow — more at **YELLOW**] 1 *a*: the yellow spheroidal mass of stored food that forms the inner portion of the egg of a bird or reptile and is surrounded by the white — see **EGG** illustration *b* *archaic*: the whole contents of an ovum consisting of a protoplasmic formative portion and an inert nutritive portion *c*: material stored in an ovum that supplies food to the developing embryo and consists chiefly of proteins, lecithin, and cholesterol 2 [akin to MD *leke* yolk (of wool), OE *fewu* ewe]: only material in unprocessed sheep wool consisting of wool fat, suint, and debris — **yolked** *adj* — **yolky** *adj*

yolk sac *n*: a membranous sac that is attached to an embryo and encloses food yolk that is continuous in most forms through the vitelline duct with the intestinal cavity of the embryo, that being abundantly supplied with blood vessels is throughout embryonic life and in some forms later the chief organ of nutrition, and that in placental mammals is nearly vestigial and functions chiefly prior to the elaboration of the placenta

yolk stalk *n*: the narrow tubular stalk connecting the yolk sac with the embryo

Yom Kippur \yōm-'kip-ər, yōm-, yōm-, yām-, -kī-'pu(ə)r/ *n* [Heb *yōm kippūr*, fr. *yōm* day + *kippūr* atonement]: a Jewish holiday observed with fasting and prayer on the 10th day of Tishri in accordance with the rites described in Leviticus 16 — called also *Day of Atonement*

Yon \yān/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *geon*, akin to OHG *lēnē*, *adj*], that Gk *enē* day after tomorrow: **YONDER**

Yon *pron*, *dial*: that or those yonder

Yon *adv* 1: **YONDER** 2: **THITHER** (ran hither and ~)

Yond \yānd/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *geond*, akin to OE *geon*] *archaic*: **YONDER**

Yond *adj*, *dial*: **YONDER**

uonal form (a ~ plural) 2 a of a cloud ceiling: limiting vision to 50 feet or less b of horizontal visibility: limited to 165 feet or less

zero *vt* 1: to determine or adjust the zero of (as a rifle) 2 a: to concentrate firepower on the exact range of — usu. used with *in* b: to bring to bear on the exact range of a target — usu. used with *in* ~ *vi* 1: to adjust fire (as of artillery) on a specific target — usu. used with *in* 2: to move near to or focus attention as if on a target: CLOSE — usu. used with *in*

zero hour *n* [fr its being marked by the count of zero in a countdown] 1 a: the hour at which a planned military operation is scheduled to start b: the time at which a usu. significant or notable event is scheduled to take place 2: a time when a vital decision or decisive change must be made

zero-sum *adj*: of, relating to, or being a situation (as a game or relationship) in which a gain for one side entails a corresponding loss for the other side

zero-zero *adj* 1: characterized by or being atmospheric conditions that reduce ceiling and visibility to zero 2: limited to zero by atmospheric conditions

zest \ˈzɛst/ *n* [obs. F (now *zeste*), orange or lemon peel (used as flavoring)] 1: a quality of enhancing enjoyment ~ PIQUANCY 2: keen enjoyment: RELISH *syn* see TASTE — **zestful** \-fəl/ *adj* — **zest-ful-ly** \-fəl-lee/ *adv* — **zest-ful-ness** *n*

zesty \ˈzɛsti/ *adj* **zesty-er**, **-est**: having or characterized by zest: PIQUANT

zeta \ˈzɛtə/ *n* [Gk ζῆτα] the 6th letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table

zeugma \ˈzɛŋ-mə/ *n* [L. fr Gk, lit., joining, fr *zeugnynai* to join, akin to L *ungere* to join — more at Yoke] the use of a word to modify or govern two or more words usu. in such a manner that it applies to each in a different sense or makes sense with only one ("opened the door and her heart to the homeless boy" is an example of ~)

Zeus \ˈzi:z/ *n* [Gk] the Greek god who is king of gods and men and husband of Hera — compare JUPITER

Zib *abbr* zone of interior

zibeline or **zibel-line** \ˈzɪb-ə-lɪn, -lɪn/ *n* [MF, sable, fr Olt *zibelina*, of Slav origin, akin to Russ *sobol* 'sable'] a soft lustrous wool fabric with mohair, alpaca, or camel's hair

zig \ˈzɪg/ *n* [zigzag] 1 a: one of the sharp turns, angles, or alterations in a zigzag course b: one of the short straight lines or sections of a zigzag course at an angle to a zag 2: a sharp alteration or change of direction (as in a process or policy) (the quick ~s and zags of his international maneuverings — N.Y. Times)

zig zagged: **zig-ging**: to execute a zig

zig-gu-rat \ˈzɪg-ə-rat/ *n* [Akkadian *zīqurratu* pinnacle]: an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower consisting of a lofty pyramidal structure built in successive stages with outside staircases and a shrine at the top

zig-zag \ˈzɪg-zag/ *n* [F]: one of a series of short sharp turns, angles, or alterations in a course, also: something having the form or character of such a series (a blue necktie with cherry red ~s — Lawrence Williams)

zigzag *adv*: in or by a zigzag path or course

zigzag *adj*: having short sharp turns or angles (a ~ trail)

zigzag vb zig-zagged, zig-zag-ging *vi*: to form into a zigzag ~ *vt*: to lie in, proceed along, or consist of a zigzag course

zillion \ˈzɪl-ən/ *n* [z + -illion (as in *million*)] an indeterminately large number (~s of mosquitoes)

zinc \ˈzɪŋk/ *n*, often *attrib* [G *zink*]: a bluish white crystalline bivalent metallic element of low to intermediate hardness that is ductile when pure but in the commercial form is brittle at ordinary temperatures and becomes ductile on slight heating, occurs abundantly in minerals, is an essential micronutrient for both plants and animals, and is used esp. as a protective coating for iron and steel — see ELEMENT table — **zinc-ic** \ˈzɪŋ-kɪk/ *adj* — **zinc-ous** \-kəs/ *adj*

zinc *vi* **zinc-er** or **zinc-er** \ˈzɪŋk-ər/ *n*, **zinc-ing** or **zinc-ing** \ˈzɪŋ-ɪŋ/ *n*: to treat or coat with zinc: GALVANIZE

zinc-ate \ˈzɪŋ-kæt/ *n*: a compound formed by reaction of zinc oxide or zinc with solutions of alkalies

zinc blend *n*: SPHALERITE

zinc chloride *n*: a poisonous caustic deliquescent salt $ZnCl_2$ used esp. as a wood preservative, drying agent, and catalyst

zinc-ite \ˈzɪŋ-kɪt/ *n* [G *zinkit*, fr *zink*]: a brittle deep-red to orange-yellow hexagonal mineral that consists essentially of zinc oxide and occurs massive or in granular form

zinky or **zinky** or **zinky** \ˈzɪŋ-kɪ/ *adj*: containing or having the appearance of zinc

zinc ointment *n*: an ointment that contains about 20 percent of zinc oxide and is used in treating skin disorders

zinc oxide *n*: an infusible white solid ZnO used esp. as a pigment, in compounding rubber, and in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations

zinc sulfide *n*: a fluorescent white to yellowish compound ZnS used esp. as a white pigment and a phosphor

zinc white *n*: a white pigment that consists of zinc oxide

zinc-fan-del \ˈzɪŋ-fən-ˈdel/ *n* [origin unknown]: a red table wine of the claret type made from a small black grape that is grown chiefly in California

zing \ˈzɪŋ/ *n* [imit.]: 1: a shrill humming noise 2: ENERGY, VIM

zing *vi*: to make or move with a humming sound (bees ~ed by)

zingy \ˈzɪŋ-ə/ *adj* **zing-er**, **-est** [ˈzɪŋ] 1: enjoyably exciting (a ~ musical) 2: strikingly attractive or appealing (wore a ~ new outfit)

zinja-thro-pus \ˈzɪŋ-jən-ˈθrɒ-pɒs, -zɪŋ-jən-ˈθrɒ-ˈpɒs/ *n*, pl -*pi* \-pi, -pɛ/ or -*pus-es* [NL, genus name, fr Ar *Zinj* eastern Africa + Gk *anthrōpos* human being]: a fossil hominid (*Australopithecus*, syn. *Zinjanthropus*, *Boisei*) based on skeletal remains from the Late Pliocene or Early Pleistocene of eastern Africa and characterized by very low brow and large molars — **zinja-thro-pine** \ˈzɪŋ-jən-ˈθrɒ-pɪn/ *adj* or *n*

zin-ken-ite \ˈzɪŋ-kə-nɪt/ *n* [G *zinkenit*, fr J. K. L. Zinken †1862 G mineralogist]: a steel-gray mineral $Pb_2Sb_{14}S_{27}$ of metallic luster consisting of a lead antimony sulfide

zinnia \ˈzɪn-ɪə, -zɪn-ya, -zɛn-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Johann G. Zinn †1759 G botanist]: any of a small genus (*Zinnia*) of tropical American composite herbs and low shrubs with showy flower heads and long-lasting ray flowers

Zion \ˈzi-ən/ *n* [Zion, citadel in Palestine which was the nucleus of Jerusalem, fr ME *Sion*, fr OE, fr LL, fr Heb *Siyon*] 1 a: the Jewish people: ISRAEL b: the Jewish homeland that is symbolic of Judaism or of Jewish national aspiration c: the ideal nation or society envisaged by Judaism 2: HEAVEN 3: UTOPIA

Zion-ism \ˈzi-ən-iz-əm/ *n*: a theory, plan, or movement for setting up a Jewish national or religious community in Palestine — **Zion-ist** \-nɪst/ *adj* or *n* — **Zion-ist-ic** \ˈzi-ən-ɪst-ɪk/ *adj*

zip \ˈzɪp/ *vb* **zipped**: **zip-ping** [imit. of the sound of a speeding object] *vi* 1: to move or act with speed and vigor 2: to travel with a sharp hissing or humming sound ~ *vt* 1: to impart speed or force to 2: to add zest, interest, or life to — often used with *up* 3: to transport with speed

zip *n* 1: a sudden sharp hissing or sibilant sound 2: ENERGY, VIM

zip *n*, chiefly Brit: ZIPPER

zip *vb* **zipped**, **zip-ping** [back-formation fr *zipper*] *vi* 1: to close or open with or as if with a zipper 2: to cause (a zipper) to open or shut ~ *vt*: to become open, closed, or attached by means of a zipper

zip *n*, often *cap* Z&I&P: ZIP CODE

zip-code *vi*: to furnish with a zip code

zip code *n*, often *cap* Z&I&P [zone improvement plan]: a 5-digit number that identifies each postal delivery area in the U.S.

zip fastener *n*, chiefly Brit: ZIPPER

zip gun *n*: a gun that is made from a toy pistol or length of pipe, has a firing pin usu. powered by a rubber band, and fires a 22 caliber bullet

zipper \ˈzɪp-ər/ *n* [fr *Zipper*, a trademark]: a fastener consisting of two rows of metal or plastic teeth or spirals on strips of tape and a sliding piece that closes an opening by drawing the teeth or spirals together

zip-pered \-əd/ *adj*: equipped with a zipper

zip-py \ˈzɪp-ɪ/ *adj* **zip-pl-er**, **-est**: full of zip: BRISK, SNAPPY

zinc-ram \ˈzɪŋ-ˈræm/ *n* [zinc + -ram (as in *thiram*)] an organic zinc salt $C_4H_7N_2S_2Zn$ used as a rubber accelerator and agricultural fungicide

zircon \ˈzɪr-kən, -kən/ *n* [G, modif. of F *jargon* jargon, zircon, fr *It glargone*]: a tetragonal mineral $ZrSiO_4$ consisting of a zirconium silicate and occurring usu. in brown or grayish square prisms of adamantine luster or sometimes in transparent forms which are used as gems

zircon-ic \ˈzɪr-ˈkɒ-nɪk/ *n* [NL, fr ISV *zircon*]: ZIRCONIUM OXIDE

zircon-ite \ˈzɪr-ˈkən-ɪt/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing zirconium

zircon-nium \ˈzɪr-ˈkɒ-nɪ-əm/ *n* [NL, fr ISV *zircon*]: a steel-gray strong ductile chiefly tetravalent metallic element with a high melting point that occurs widely in combined form (as in zircon), is highly resistant to corrosion, and is used esp. in alloys and in refractories and ceramics — see ELEMENT table

zirconium oxide *n*: a white crystalline compound ZrO_2 used esp. in refractories, in thermal and electric insulation, in abrasives, and in enamels and glazes — called also *zirconia*

zither \ˈzɪθ-ər, -ɪθ-/ *n* [G, fr L *cithara* lyre, fr Gk *kithara*]: a stringed instrument having usu. 30 to 40 strings over a shallow horizontal soundboard and played with pick and fingers — **zith-er-ist** \-ɪst/ *n*

zizith \ˈzɪt-sɪs, -tɪt-/ *n* pl [Heb *zizith*]: the fringes or tassels worn on traditional or ceremonial garments by Jewish males as reminders of the commandments of Deut 22 12 and Num 15 37-41

Z *abbr* zloty

zloty \ˈzlot-ɪ, -zɒ-ˈlɒt-/ *n*, pl **zlot-ys** \-ɛz/ also **zloty** [Pol *złoty*] — see MONEY table

Zn symbol 1 [azimuth + north] azimuth 2 zinc

zo- or **zoo-** *comb* form [Gk *zō-*, *zōo-*, fr *zōon*, akin to Gk *zōē* life — more at QUICK] 1: animal: animal kingdom or kind (zooid) (zoology) 2 [Gk *zō-* alive, fr *zōos*; akin to Gk *zōē*]: motile (zoospore)

-zoa \ˈzə-ə/ *n* pl *comb* form [NL, fr Gk *zōia*, pl. of *zōion*]: animals — in taxa (Metazoa)

zo-an-thor-a-n \ˈzə-ən-ˈθer-ə-n, -ˈθar-/ *n* [deriv. of *zo-* + Gk *anthos* flower — more at ANTHOLOGY]: any of a subclass (Zoantharia) of anthozoans having a hexamerous arrangement of tentacles or septa or both and including most of the recent corals and sea anemones — **zoantharian** *adj*

zo-ar-i-um \ˈzə-ər-ɪ-əm, -ɪr-/ *n*, pl *-ia* \-ɪ-ə/ [NL]: a colony of colonial bryozoans — **zo-ar-i-al** \-ɪ-əl/ *adj*

zodiac \ˈzə-dɪ-ək/ *n* [ME, fr MF *zodiague*, fr L *zodiacus*, fr Gk *zōdiakos*, fr *zōdiakos*, *adj*, of carved figures, of the zodiac, fr *zōdion* carved figure, sign of the zodiac, fr dim. of *zōon* living being, figure; akin to Gk *zōē* life — more at QUICK] 1 a: an imaginary belt in the heavens usu. 18 degrees wide that encompasses the apparent paths of all the principal planets except Pluto, has the ecliptic as its central line, and is divided into 12 constella-



zither

a	about	°	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ū	cot, cart
ā	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	ring	ō	flow	o	flaw	ōl	colon	th	thin, th this
ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	fanous	zh	vision		



z *z* *z*, *Canad*, *Brit*, & *Austral* *zed*, chiefly dial *z*-*ord* *n*, *pl* *z*'s or *z*s often *cap*, often *attrib* 1 *a*: the 26th and last letter of the English alphabet *b*: a graphic representation of this letter *c*: a speech counterpart of orthographic *z* 2: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *z* 3: one designated *z* esp as the 26th in order or class or the third in order or class when *x* is made the first 4: something shaped like the letter *Z* *z* *abbr* 1 zero 2 zone *Z* *symbol* 1 atomic number 2 impedance 3

zenith distance

za-ba-glio-ne *zab-al-yo-nē* *n* [*It*]: a mixture of eggs, sugar, and wine or fruit juice beaten over hot water until thick and light and served warm or cold

Zach *abbr* Zacharias

Zach-ari-as *zak-a-'ri-as* *n* [*LL*, *fr*, *Gk*, *fr*, *Heb* *Zēkharyāh*]

: ZACHARIAH

zad-dik *tsad-ik* *n*, *pl* *zad-dik-im* [*tsā-'dik-əm*] [*Heb* *saddiq* just, righteous] 1: a righteous and saintly person by Jewish religious standards 2: the spiritual leader of a modern Hasidic community

zaf-fer or **zaf-fre** *zaf-or* *n* [*It* *zaffera*]: an impure oxide of cobalt used in the manufacture of small and as a blue ceramic coloring

zag *z'ag* [*zagz*] 1 *a*: one of the sharp turns, angles, or alterations in a zigzag course *b*: one of the short straight lines or sections of a zigzag course at an angle to a zig 2: *Zig* 2

zag vi *zagged*; *zag-ging*: to execute a zag

zairé *z'airé*, *zā-'(s)ir* *n*, *pl* *zairé* [*F* *zairé*, *fr* *Zaire*, former name of Congo river] — see *MONKEY* table

zamia *zā-mē-ā* *n* [*NL*, genus name, *fr* *L. zamia* *nucis false* MS reading for *azania* *nucis* pine nuts]: any of a genus (*Zamia*) of American cycads with a short thick woody base, a crown of palm-like leaves, and oblong cones

zam-in-dar or **zom-in-dar** *zam-on-dār*, *'zcm-*, *zā-mēn-'dār* *n* [*Hindi* *zamindār*, *fr*, *Per*, *fr* *zamin* land + *-dār* holder] 1: a collector of the land revenue of a district for the government during the period of Muslim rule in India 2: a feudal landlord in British India paying the government a fixed revenue

zam-in-dar-i or **ze-min-dary** *zam-on-dar-ē*, *zcm-*, *zā-mēn-'dār-i* *n*, *pl* *-dār-is* or *-dār-ies* [*Hindi* *zamindārī*, *fr*, *Per*, *fr* *zamin* land] 1: the system of landholding and revenue collection by zamindars 2: the land held or administered by a zamindar

zan-dor *'zan-dor*, *'tsan-* *n*, *pl* *zander* or *zanders* [*G*]: a pike perch (*Lucioperca sandra*) of central Europe related to the walleyed pike

zan-ny *'zā-nē* *n*, *pl* *zānīēs* [*It* *zanni*, a traditional masked clown, *fr* *It* (*dial*) *Zanni*, nickname for Giovanni John] 1: a subordinate clown or acrobat in old comedies who mimics ludicrously the tricks of his principal: MERRY-ANDREW 2: a slavish follower 3: TOADY 3: one who acts the buffoon to amuse others 4: SIM PLETON

zany adj *zā-nī-er*, *-est* 1: being or having the characteristics of a zany 2: fantastically or absurdly ludicrous — *zā-nī-ly* *'zā-nē-lē*, *'zā-nī-ē* *adv* — *zā-nī-ness* *'zā-nē-nēs* *n*

zan-za *'zan-zā* *n* [*Ar* *zan*] *castanets*, *cymbals*, *fr* *Per* *sanj*]: an African musical instrument that consists of a wooden box set with a graduated series of wooden or metal tongues which are plucked with the fingers or thumbs

zap *'zap* [*interj*] [*imit*] — used to indicate a sudden or instantaneous occurrence

zap n: ZIP 2

zap vb *zapped*, *zap-ping* *vi* 1 *a*: DESTROY KILL *b*: OVERWHELM, OVERCOME 2: to impart speed or force to . ZIP ~ *vi*: to move with speed or force

zap-pa-te-a-do *zāp-pā-tā-'(s)ō*, *zāp-pā-tā-'au* *n* [*Sp*, *fr* *zapatear* to strike or tap with the shoe, *fr* *zapato* shoe]: a Latin American dance marked by rhythmic stamping or tapping of the feet

zap-pa-teo *zāp-pā-tē-'(s)ō*, *zāp-pā-'(s)ō* [*Sp*, *fr* *zapatear*]: ZAPATEADO **Za-po-tec** *zāp-pā-'tek*, *zāp-* *n*: a member of an Indian people of Mexico

za-re-ba or **za-ri-ba** *zā-'rē-bā* *n* [*Ar* *zarfah* enclosure]: an improvised stockade constructed esp of thorny bushes in parts of Africa **zar-zue-la** *zāzr-(s)wā-lā* *n* [*Sp*]: a usu. comic Spanish operetta **zax-is** *'zā-aks-ī-s* *n*: one of the axes in a three-dimensional rectangular coordinate system

zay-yin *'zā-yōn*, *zī-'ōn* [*Heb*]: the 7th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

zeal *'zē-ō* [*n* [*ME* *zele*, *fr* *LL* *zelus*, *fr* *Gk* *zēlos*]: eagerness and ardent interest in pursuit of something: FERVOR *syn* see PASSION **zeal-ot** *'zē-lōt* [*n* [*LL* *zelotes*, *fr* *Gk* *zēlōtēs*, *fr* *zēlos*] 1 *cap*: a member of a fanatical sect arising in Judea during the first century AD and militantly opposing the Roman domination of Palestine 2: a zealous person, esp: a fanatical partisan — *zeal-ot adj*

zeal-ot-ry *'zē-lōt-rē* [*n*, *pl* *-ries*]: excess of zeal: fanatical devotion **zeal-ous** *'zē-lōs* *adj*: filled with or characterized by zeal (— *mis-* *pronounced*) — *zeal-ously* *adv* — *zeal-ous-ness* *n*

ze-at-in *'zē-ō-tōn* [*NL* *Zea*, genus of grasses including Indian corn + *-in* (as in *kinetin*) — more at ZEIN]: a cytokinin first isolated from the endosperm of Indian corn

ze-bra *'zē-brā*, *Canad* & *Brit* also *'zēb-*, *n*, *pl* *zebras* also *zebra* [*It*, *fr* *Sp* *cebra*]: any of several fleet African mammals (genus *Equus*) related to the horse but distinctively and conspicuously patterned in stripes of black or dark brown and white or buff — *ze-brine* *adj* — *ze-broid* *'rōid* *adj*

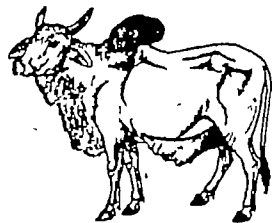
zebra crossing *n*, *Brit*: a crosswalk marked by a series of broad white stripes to indicate a crossing-point at which pedestrians have the right of way

zebra finch *n*: a small largely gray-and-white Australian weaverbird (*Poephila castanotis*) that has black bars on the tail coverts and is often kept as a cage bird

zebra fish *n*: any of various barred fishes; esp: a very small blue and silver-striped Indian danio (*Brachydanio rerio*) often kept in the tropical aquarium — called also *zebra danio*

zebra-wood *'zē-brā-wūd*, *'zēb-* *n* 1: any of several trees or shrubs having mottled or striped wood, esp: a tropical tree (*Conarus guianensis* of the family Connaraceae) with strikingly marked hard wood used in cabinetwork 2: the wood of a zebra-wood

ze-bu *'zē-(s)b(y)ū* [*n* [*F* *zēbu*]: an Asiatic ox (*Bos indicus*) domesticated and differentiated into many breeds, used chiefly for draft or for milk or flesh, and distinguished from European cattle with which it crosses freely by the presence of a large fleshy hump over the shoulders, a loose skin prolonged into dewlap and folds under the belly, large pendulous ears, and marked resistance to the injurious effects of heat and insect attack



zebu

Zeb-u-lun *'zēb-yo-lōn* [*n* [*Heb* *Zēbhūlān*]: a son of Jacob and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel

zec-chi-no *'zē-'kē-(s)nō*, *tse-'n*, *pl* *-ni* [*-nē*] or *-nos* [*It*]: SEQUIN 1

zech *abbr* Zechanah

Zech-a-ri-ah *'zēk-a-'rī-ā* [*n* [*Heb* *Zēkharyāh*] 1: a Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B.C. 2: a prophetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

ze-chin *'zē-'chōn*, *zē-'kēn* [*It* *zecchino*]: SEQUIN 1

zed *'zēd* [*n* [*ME*, *fr* *MF* *zede*, *fr* *LL* *zeta* *zeta*, *fr* *Gk* *zēta*] chiefly *Brit*: the letter *z*

zee *'zē* [*n*: the letter *z*

ze-in *'zē-ōn* [*NL* *Zea*, genus of grasses including Indian corn, *fr* *Gk*, wheat; akin to *Skt* *yava* barley]: a protein from Indian corn that lacks lysine and tryptophan and is used esp. in making textile fibers, plastics, printing inks, coatings (as varnish), and adhesives and sizes

zeit-geist *'tsit-gist*, *'zīt-* *n* [*G*, *fr* *zeit* time + *geist* spirit]: the general intellectual, moral, and cultural climate of an era **zel-ko-va** *'zēl-kā-vā*, *zēl-'kō-vā* [*NL*, genus name, *fr* Georgian *tselkva*]: a tall widely spreading Japanese tree (*Zelkova serrata*) resembling the American elm and often replacing the latter as an ornamental and shade tree because of its resistance to Dutch elm disease

zem-at-vo *'zem(p)st-(s)ōvō*, *-vō* [*n*, *pl* *zemstvos* [*Russ*, akin to *Russ* *zemlya* earth, land, *L* *humus* — more at HUMBLE]: one of the district and provincial assemblies established in Russia in 1864

Zen *'zēn* [*Jap*, religious meditation, *fr* *Chin* (*Pek*) *ch'an*], *fr* *Pali* *jāna*, *fr* *Skt* *dhyāna*, *fr* *dhyātī* he thinks — more at SEMANTIC]: a Japanese sect of Mahayana Buddhism that aims at enlightenment by direct intuition through meditation

ze-na-na *'zā-'nan-ā* [*n* [*Hindi* *zanāna*]: HAREM, SERAGLIO

Zend-Aves-ta *'zēn-dā-'ves-tā* [*n* [*F*, *fr* *MPer* *Avastā* *va* *Zand* Avesta and commentary]: AVESTA

ze-nor diode *'zē-nōr-*, *zēn-ōr-* [*n*, often *cap* *Z*] [*origin unknown*]: a silicon semiconductor device used esp. as a voltage regulator **ze-nith** *'zē-nōth*, *Canad* also & *Brit* usu *'zen-th*, *-ith* [*n* [*ME* *senith*, *fr* *MF* *cenith*, *fr* *ML*, *fr* *OSP* *zenit*, *modif* of *Ar* *sami* (*ar-ra*) way (of the head)] 1: the point of the celestial sphere that is directly opposite the nadir and vertically above the observer 2: the highest point reached in the heavens by a celestial body 3: culminating point: ACME (at the ~ of his powers — John Buchan)

ze-nith-al *'zē-nī-th* *adj* 1: of, relating to, or located at or near the zenith 2: showing correct directions from the center (a ~ map)

ze-o-llite *'zē-ō-'līt* [*n* [*SW* *zeolit*, *fr* *Gk* *zein* to boil + *-o-* + *-sw* *-līt*, *fr* *F* *-līt* — more at YEAST]: any of various hydrous silicates that are analogous in composition to the feldspars, occur as secondary minerals in cavities of lavas, and can act as ion-exchangers; also: any of various natural or synthesized silicates of similar structure used in water softening and as adsorbents — *ze-o-llitic* *'zē-ō-'līt-ik* *adj*

Zeph *abbr* Zephaniah

Zeph-a-ni-ah *'zēf-a-nī-ā* [*n* [*Heb* *Sēphanyāh*] 1: a Hebrew prophet of the 7th century B.C. 2: an apocalyptic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

zeph-yr *'zēf-ōr* [*n* [*ME* *Zephyrus*, west wind (personified), *fr* *L* *Zephyrus*, god of the west wind, & *zephyrus* west wind, *zephyr*, *fr* *Gk* *Zephyrus*, god of the west wind, & *zephyros* west wind, *zephyr*] 1 *a*: a breeze from the west *b*: a gentle breeze 2: any of various lightweight fabrics and articles of clothing

Zeph-y-rus *'zēf-a-rūs* [*n* [*L*]: the west wind personified **zeph-pe-lin** *'zēf-(s)lōn* [*n* [*Count* Ferdinand von Zeppelin]: a rigid airship consisting of a cylindrical trussed and covered frame supported by internal gas cells, broadly . AIRSHIP

ze-ro *'zē-(s)rō*, *'zē-(s)rō* [*n*, *pl* *zeros* also *zeroes* [*F* or *It*, *F* *zéro*, *fr* *It* *zero*, *fr* *ML* *zephirum*, *fr* *Ar* *sifr*] 1 *a*: the arithmetical symbol 0 or Ø denoting the absence of all magnitude or quantity *b*: ADDITIVE IDENTITY, *specif*: the number between the set of all negative numbers and the set of all positive numbers *c*: a value of the independent variable of a function that makes it equal to zero 2 — see NUMBER table 3 *a* (1): the point of departure in reckoning, *specif*: the point from which the graduation of a scale (as of a thermometer) begins (2): the temperature represented by the zero mark on a thermometer *b*: the setting or adjustment of the rear sight of a firearm that causes it to shoot accurately 4: an insignificant person or thing: NONENTITY 5 *a*: a state of total absence or neutrality *b*: the lowest point: NADIR 6: something arbitrarily or conveniently designated zero

ze-ro adj 1 *a*: of, relating to, or being a zero *b*: having no magnitude or quantity (~ growth) *c* (1): ABSENT LACKING (the ~ modification in the past of cut) (2): having no modified inflec-

cosmic struggle against the evil spirit Ahnman — **Zo-ro-as-tri-an** \-trē-ən/ *adj* or *n*
zoster *n* [L. fr. Gk *zōstēr* girdle; akin to Gk *zōnē* zone] : HERPES ZOSTER
Zouave \zu-'āv/ *n* [F, fr. Berber *Zwāwa*, Algerian tribe] 1 : a member of a French infantry unit org. composed of Algerians wearing a brilliant uniform and conducting a quick spirited drill 2 : a member of a military unit adopting the dress and drill of the Zouaves
zounds \z(w)ʌn(d)z, z(w)ʌn(d)z/ *interj* [euphemism for God's wounds] — used as a mild oath
zoyaia \zōi-'shə, -zhə, -zē-ə, -zē-ə/ *n* [NL, alter. of *Zolzia*, genus name, fr. Karl von Zois †1800 G botanist] : any of a genus (*Zolzia*) of creeping perennial grasses having fine wiry leaves and including some suitable for lawn grasses esp. in warm regions
ZPG *abbr* zero population growth
Zr *symbol* zirconium
zucchet-to \zu-'ket-(d)z, tsū-/ *n*, *pl* -tos [It, fr. *zucca* gourd, head, fr. LL *cucula* gourd] : a small round skullcap worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in colors that vary according to the rank of the wearer
zucchini \zu-'kē-nē/ *n*, *pl* -ni or -nis [It, *pl* of *zucca*, dim. of *zucca* gourd] : a summer squash of bushy growth with smooth cylindrical dark green fruits, also : its fruit
Zulu \zū-'(l)u/ *n* 1 : a member of a Bantu-speaking people of Natal 2 : a Bantu language of the Zulus — **Zulu** *adj*
Zulu — a communications code word for the letter z
Zuni \zū-nē/ or **Zu-ni** \-nyē/ *n*, *pl* Zuni or Zunis or Zuñi or Zuñis [AmerSp *Zuñi*] 1 a : an Amerindian people of western New Mexico b : a member of this people 2 : the language of the Zuni people — **Zu-ni-an** \-nē-ən/ or **Zu-ni-an** \-nyē-/ *adj*
Zunian or **Zunian** *n* : a language family consisting of Zuni only
twice-back \twē-'bak, 'twi-, 'twē-, 'bāk/ *n* [G, lit., twice baked, fr. *zwie*-twice (fr. OHG *zwī*-) + *backen* to bake, fr. OHG *bahhan* — more at *TWI-BAKE*] : a usu. sweetened bread enriched with eggs that is baked and then sliced and toasted until dry and crisp
Zwingli-ism \zwīg-(g)lē-əm, 'zwīg-, 'tsfīg-lē-/ *adj* : of or relating to Ulrich Zwingli or his teachings and esp. his doctrine that Christ's presence in the Eucharist is not corporeal but symbolic — **Zwingli-an** *n* — **Zwingli-an-ism** \-ə-, -niz-əm/ *n*
zwitter-ion \zwit-'z-, -ri-ən, 'zwit-, -ri-'an/ *n* [G, fr. *zwitter* hybrid + *ion*] : a dipolar ion — **zwitter-ion-ic** \zwit-'z-, -ri-'an-ik, 'zwit-/ *adj*
zyg- or **zygo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *zygon* — more at *YOKE*] 1 : yoke (zygomorphic) 2 : pair (zygodactyl) 3 : union (zygospore)
zyg-apoph-yse \zi-'gə-'pāf-ə-sēs/ *n*, *pl* -y-sēs \-sēz/ [NL] : one of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra of which there are usu. two anterior and two posterior
zygo-dac-tyl \zi-'gə-'dak-tī/ *adj* [ISV *zyg-* + Gk *daktylos* toe] : having the toes arranged two in front and two behind — used of

a bird — **zygo-dac-tyl** \zi-'gə-'dak-tī/ *n*
zygo-dac-ty-lous \-tə-ləs/ *adj* : ZYGODACTYL
zygo-ma \zi-'gə-mə/ *n*, *pl* -ma-ta \-mə-tə/ also -mas [NL *zygomai-*, *zygoma*, fr. Gk *zygōma*, fr. *zygoun* to join, fr. *zygon* yoke] 1 a : ZYGOMATIC ARCH b : a slender bony process of the zygomatic arch 2 : ZYGOMATIC BONE
zygo-mat-ic \zi-'gə-'mat-ik/ *adj* : of, relating to, constituting, or situated in the region of the zygomata and esp. the zygomatic arch
zygomatic arch *n* : the arch of bone that extends along the front or side of the skull beneath the orbit
zygomatic bone *n* : a bone of the side of the face below the eye that in mammals forms part of the zygomatic arch and part of the orbit — called also *cheekbone*
zygomatic process *n* : any of several bony processes that enter into or strengthen the zygomatic arch
zygo-mor-phic \zi-'gə-'mōr-fik/ *adj* : bilaterally symmetrical and capable of division into essentially symmetrical halves by only one longitudinal plane passing through the axis — **zygo-mor-phism** \-fiz-əm/ or **zygo-mor-phy** \zi-'gə-'mōr-fē-/ *n*
zygo-si-ty \zi-'gə-si-tē-/ *n* : the makeup or characteristics of a particular zygote
zygo-spore \zi-'gə-'spō(r)-, -spō(r)-/ *n* [ISV] : a plant spore that is formed by union of two similar sexual cells, usu. serves as a resting spore, and produces the sporophytic phase of the plant — compare OOSPORE — **zygo-spor-ic** \zi-'gə-'spōr-ik, -'spōr-/ *adj*
zy-gote \zi-'gōt-/ *n* [Gk *zygōtas* yoked, fr. *zygon* to join together — more at *ZYGOMA*] : a cell formed by the union of two gametes, broadly : the developing individual produced from such a cell — **zy-got-ic** \zi-'gāt-ik/ *adj* — **zy-got-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē-/ *adv*
zy-go-tene \zi-'gə-'tēn/ *n* [ISV] : the synaptic stage in meiosis in which homologous chromosomes pair intimately
zy-gous \zi-'gʊs/ *adj* *comb form* [Gk *zygos* yoked, fr. *zygon* yoke — more at *YOKE*] : having (such) a zygotic constitution (heterozygous)
zym- or **zymo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, *leaven*, fr. *zymē*] 1 : fermentation (zymurgy) 2 : enzyme (zymogen)
zymase \zi-'mās-, -māz-/ *n* [ISV] : an enzyme or enzyme complex that promotes glycolysis
zyme \zīm/ *n* *comb form* [Gk *zymē* leaven] : enzyme (lysozyme)
zymo-gen \zi-'mə-'jən/ *n* [ISV] : an inactive protein precursor of an enzyme secreted by living cells and activated by catalysis (as by a kinase or an acid) — called also *proenzyme*
zy-mo-gen-ic \zi-'mə-'jen-ik/ *adj* 1 : producing fermentation 2 : of or relating to a zymogen
zy-mol-o-gy \zi-'māl-ə-'jē-/ *n* [NL *zymologia*, fr. *zym-* + *-logia* -logy] : a science that deals with fermentation
zy-mot-ic \zi-'māt-ik/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, causing, or caused by fermentation 2 : relating to, constituting, or causing an infectious or contagious disease — **zy-mot-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē-/ *adv*
zymur-gy \zi-'jmar-'jē-/ *n* : a branch of applied chemistry that deals with fermentation processes

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ī cot, cart
ā out	ch chun	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ō coin	th thin th this
ū loot	ū foot	y yet	yū few	yu funous	zh vision

tions or signs each taken for astrological purposes to extend 30 degrees of longitude. **b**: a figure representing the signs of the zodiac and their symbols. **2**: a cyclic course (as of feasts and fasts — R. W. Emerson) — *zo-di-a-cal* \zō-'dī-ə-kəl, zō-'adj\

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

NUMBER	NAME	SYMBOL	SUN ENTERS
1	Aries the Ram	♈	March 21
2	Taurus the Bull	♉	April 20
3	Gemini the Twins	♊	May 21
4	Cancer the Crab	♋	June 22
5	Leo the Lion	♌	July 23
6	Virgo the Virgin	♍	August 23
7	Libra the Balance	♎	September 23
8	Scorpio the Scorpion	♏	October 24
9	Sagittarius the Archer	♐	November 22
10	Capricorn the Goat	♑	December 22
11	Aquarius the Water Bearer	♒	January 20
12	Pisces the Fishes	♓	February 19

zodiacal light *n*: a diffuse glow seen in the west after twilight and in the east before dawn

zo-ea \zō-'ē-ə, *n*, *pl* **zo-eas** \-'ē-ē, or **zo-eas** \-'ē-ē\ [NL, fr. Gk *zōē* life]: an early larval form of many decapod crustaceans and esp. crabs with a relatively large cephalothorax, conspicuous eyes, and large fringed antennae and mouthparts used for swimming — *zo-eal* \zō-'ē-əl\ *adj*

zo-le \zō-'lē\ *adj* *comb form* [Gk *zōikos* of animals, fr. *zōion* animal — more at *zo-*]: having a (specified) animal mode of existence (*holozoic*) (*endozoic*) (*saprazoic*)

zo-le *adj* *comb form* [Gk *zōē* life]: of, relating to, or being a (specified) geological era (Archeozoic) (Mesozoic)

zoleite \zō-'līt-, *n* [G. *zōlīt*, fr. Baron Sigismund Zolt von Edlestein 1819 Slovenian nobleman]: an orthorhombic mineral $Ca_2Al_2Si_2O_{10}OH$ that consists of a basic calcium aluminum silicate and is related to epidote

zombi also **zombi** \zōm-'bē, *n* [of Niger-Congo origin, akin to Kongo *nzambi* god]: 1 *usu* **zombi** *a*: the voodoo snake deity **b**: the supernatural power that according to voodoo belief may enter into and reanimate a dead body **c**: a will-less and speechless human in the West Indies capable only of automatic movement who is held to have died and been reanimated but often believed to have been dragged into a catalepsy for the hours of interment **2** *a*: a person held to resemble the so-called walking dead, esp.: **2** *a*: a person markedly strange in appearance or behavior **3**: a mixed drink made of several kinds of rum, liqueur, and fruit juice — *zombi-like* \-'bē-, *adj*

zombism \-'bē-, *n*: the beliefs and practices of the cult of the zombi

zon-al \zōn-'l-, *adj* **1**: of, relating to, affecting, or having the form of a zone (*a ~ boundary*) **2**: of, relating to, or being, a soil or a major soil group marked by well-developed characteristics that are determined primarily by the action of climate and organisms esp. vegetation — compare **azonal**, **intraazonal** — **zon-ally** \-'l-, *adv*

zon-ate \zōn-'āt-, *adj* **1**: also **zon-ated** \-'nāt-, *adj*: marked with or arranged in zones

zo-nō-tion \zō-'nō-shən, *n* **1**: zonate structure or arrangement **2**: distribution of kinds of organisms in biogeographic zones

zone \zōn-, *n* [L. *zona* belt, zone, fr. Gk *zōnē*, akin to Lith *juostis* to gird] **1**: any of five great divisions of the earth's surface with respect to latitude and temperature — compare **frigid zone**, **temperate zone**, **torrid zone** **2**: a portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes **3**: a circle: **3** *a*: an encircling anatomical structure **b** (*1*): a subdivision of a biogeographic region that supports a similar fauna and flora throughout its extent (*2*): such a zone dominated by a particular life form **c**: a distinctive belt, layer, or series of layers of earth materials (as rock) **4**: a region or area set off as distinct from surrounding or adjoining parts **5**: one of the sections of an area or territory created for a particular purpose: as **a**: a zoned section of a city **b**: any of the eight concentric bands of territory centered on a given postal shipment point designated as a distance bracket for U.S. parcel post to which mail is charged at a single rate — called also **parcel post zone** **c**: a distance within which the same fare is charged by a common carrier **d**: an area on a field of play **e**: a stretch of roadway or a space in which certain traffic regulations are in force

zone *vi* *trans*: **zone** **1**: to surround with a zone: **EN-CIRCLE** **2**: to arrange in or mark off into zones, *specif*: to partition (a city, borough, or township) by ordinance into sections reserved for different purposes (as residence, business, or manufacturing) — **zon-er** *n*

zone *adj* **1**: **ZONE** **2**: of, relating to, or being a system of defense (as in basketball or football) in which each player guards an assigned area rather than a specified opponent

zone melting *n*: a technique for the purification of a crystalline material and esp. a metal in which a molten region travels through the material to be refined, picks up impurities at its advancing edge, and then allows the purified part to recrystallize at its opposite edge

zone refine *vi*: to produce or refine by zone melting

zonked \zōng-(k), *adj* [origin unknown]: being under the influence of alcohol or a drug (as LSD): HIGH

Zon-tian \zōn-'tē-ən, *n* [Zonia International]: a member of a service club made up of executive women each of whom is a sole representative of one business or profession in a community

zoo \zō-, *n*, *pl* **zoos** [short for *zoological garden*]: a zoological garden or collection of living animals *usu* for public display — **zoo-** *see* **zo-**

zoo-genic \zō-'jēn-ik, *adj* [ISV]: caused by or associated with animals or their activities (as ~ humus)

zoo-g-nous \zō-'jē-nōs, zō-'waj-, *adj*: **ZOOGENIC**

zoogeog *abbr* **zoogeography**
zoo-geog-ra-phy \zō-'jē-'gē-rā-fē, *n* [ISV]: a branch of biogeography concerned with the geographical distribution of animals and esp. with the determination of the areas characterized by special groups of animals and the study of the causes and significance of such groups — **zoo-geog-ra-pher** \-'fēr-, *n* — **zoo-geog-raph-ic** \-'jē-'gē-'grāf-ik, also **zoo-geog-raph-i-cal** \-'i-kəl, *adj* — **zoo-geog-raph-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē-, *adv*

zoo-gle \zō-'glē-, *n*, *pl* **zoo-gles** or **glees** \-'glē-, *n*, *pl* [NL, fr. *zō-* + MGK *glia*, *gleos* glue — more at *clay*]: a gelatinous or mucilaginous mass formed by bacteria growing in fluid media rich in organic material and made up of bacterial bodies embedded in a matrix of swollen confluent capsule substance — **zoo-gle-al** \-'glē-, *adj*

zo-old \zō-'ōld-, *n*: an entity that resembles but is not wholly the same as a separate individual organism: as **a**: an organized body (as a phagocyte or a sperm cell) having locomotion **b**: a more or less independent animal produced (as by fission, proliferation, or strobilation) by other than direct sexual methods and so having an equivocal individuality — **zo-old-ly** \-'ōld-, *adv*

zooks \zō-'k-, *interj*, *archaic* — used as a mild oath

zool *abbr* **zoological**; **zoology**

zoo-l-try \zō-'l-ē-, *n* [NL *zoologia*, fr. *zō-* + LL *-latrīa* *-latrīa*]: animal worship

zoo-log-i-cal \zō-'lōj-ē-kəl, also **zoo-log-i-kəl** \-'ik-, *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or occupied with zoology **2**: of, relating to, or affecting lower animals often as distinguished from man — **zoo-log-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē-, *adv*

zoological garden *n*: a garden or park where wild animals are kept for exhibition

zoo-lō-gy \zō-'lōj-ē-, *n* [NL *zoologia*, fr. *zō-* + *-logia* *-logia*] **1**: a science that deals with animals and is the branch of biology concerned with the animal kingdom and its members as individuals and classes and with animal life **2**: a treatise on zoology **3** *a*: animal life (as of a region): **FAUNA** **b**: the properties and vital phenomena exhibited by an animal, animal type, or group — **zoo-lō-gist** \-'jōst-, *n*

zoom \zōm-, *vb* [imit.] *w* **1**: to move with a loud low hum or buzz **2**: of an airplane: to climb for a short time at an angle greater than that which can be maintained in steady flight so that the machine is carried upward at the expense of stored kinetic energy **3**: to focus a camera or microscope using a special lens that permits the apparent distance of the object to be varied **4**: to increase sharply (retail sales ~ *ed*) ~ *vi*: to cause to zoom **zoom** *n*: **1**: an act or process of zooming; *specif*: a sharp upward movement **2**: a zooming sound **3**: **ZOOM LENS**

zoom lens *n*: a camera or projector lens in which the image size can be varied continuously so that the image remains in focus at all times

zoo-mor-phic \zō-'mōr-fik, *adj* [ISV] **1**: having the form of an animal (as ~ orchid) **2**: of, relating to, or being a deity conceived of in animal form or with the attributes of an animal

zo-on \zō-'ān, also -ən, *n* *comb form*, *pl* **zoa** \zō-'ā-, *n* [NL, fr. Gk *zōion*]: animal: **zoid** (hematozoan) (spermatozoan)

zoo-no-sis \zō-'nō-sis, *n*, *pl* **zoo-no-ses** \-'sēz-, *n* [NL, fr. *zō-* + Gk *nosos* disease]: a disease communicable from lower animals to man under natural conditions — **zoo-notic** \zō-'nōt-ik, *adj*

zoo-par-a-site \zō-'pār-ə-'sīt-, *n*: a parasitic animal — **zoo-par-a-sit-ic** \-'pār-ə-'sīt-ik, *adj*

zo-oph-a-gous \zō-'āf-ə-'gōs, zō-'waf-, *adj* [ISV]: feeding on animals: **CARNIVOROUS**

zoo-ph-ile \zō-'fīl-, *adj*: **ZOOPHILOUS**

zoo-ph-il-ous \zō-'fīl-ə-'lōs, zō-'waf-, *adj*: having an attraction to or preference for animals as **a**: adapted to pollination by animals other than insects — compare **entomophilous** **b** of an insect: preferring lower animals to man as a source of food

zoo-phyte \zō-'fīt-, *n* [Gk *zōophyton*, fr. *zō-*, *zō-* + *phyton* plant — more at *PHYT*]: an invertebrate animal (as a coral or sponge) more or less resembling a plant in appearance or mode of growth, esp.: one that forms a branching arborescent colony attached to a substrate — **zoo-phytic** \zō-'fīt-ik, *adj*

zoo-plank-ton \zō-'plāŋ(k)-tən, *n* (*zō-* + *plankton*): a planktonic animal

zoo-plank-ton \zō-'plāŋ(k)-tən, -tən, *n*: animal life of the plankton — **zoo-plank-ton-ic** \-'plāŋ(k)-tən-ik, *adj*

zoo-spo-ran-gium \zō-'spō-'rāŋ-jē-əm, *n* [NL]: a spore case or sporangium bearing zoospores

zoo-spore \zō-'spōr-, *n* [ISV]: an independently motile spore: as **a**: a motile *usu* naked and flagellated asexual spore esp. of an alga or lower fungus **b**: a minute amoeboid or flagellated product of protozoan sporocyst division whether sexual or asexual — **zoo-spore-ic** \zō-'spōr-ik, *adj*

zoo-ster-ol \zō-'stēr-ōl-, *n*: a sterol (as cholesterol) of animal origin — compare **PHYTOSTEROL**

zoo-techn-ic \zō-'tek-niks, *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr.: the care and improving of animals under domestication: the technology of animal husbandry — **zoo-techn-ic-al** \-'ni-kəl, *adj*

zoot suit \zō-'tūt-, *n* [origin unknown]: a flashy suit of extreme cut typically consisting of a thigh-length jacket with wide padded shoulders and peg-top trousers tapering to narrow cuffs — **zoot-suit-er** \-'tūt-ər-, *n*

zōr-l \zōr-'ē-, *n*, *pl* **zōr-l** [Jap *zōrī*]: a flat thonged sandal *usu* made of straw, leather, or rubber

Zorn's lemma \zōr-'n-ē-, *n* [Max August Zorn b1906 G mathematician]: a lemma in set theory in which a set is partially ordered and if each subset for which every pair of elements is related by exactly one of the relationships "less than", "equal to", or "greater than", has an upper bound in the set, the set contains at least one element for which there is no greater element in the set

Zoro-as-tri-an-ism \zō-'rō-'wās-trē-ə-'niz-əm, *n*: a Persian religion founded in the 6th century B.C. by the prophet Zoroaster, promulgated in the Avesta, and characterized by worship of a supreme god Ahura Mazda who requires men's good deeds for help in his

beaux yeux \bō-z'yē\ [F]: beautiful eyes: beauty of face
bien entendu \byā-nā-thā-dū\ [F]: well understood: of course
bienséance \byā-sā-ā\ [F]: propriety
bis dat qui clat \bis-dāt-kwē-ki-tō-dāt\ [L]: he gives twice who gives promptly
bon gré, mal gré \bō-grā-māl-grā\ [F]: whether with good grace or bad: willy-nilly
bonis auspibus \bō-nēs-ā-wi-būs\ [L]: under good auspices
bon jour \bō-zhūr\ [F]: good day: good morning
bonne foi \bōn-fwā\ [F]: good faith
bon soir \bō-svār\ [F]: good evening
brutum fulmen \brūt-ōm-ful-mōn\ [F]: insensable thunderbolt: a futile threat or display of force
ca-dit quae-stio \kād-ōt-kwī-sīō\ [L]: the question drops: the argument collapses
causa sine qua non \kaw-sā-sin-ē-kwā-nōn\ [L]: an indispensable cause or condition
ca-vo ca-nem \kā-wā-kān-em\ [L]: beware the dog
cedant arma togae \kā-dānt-ar-mō-tō-gā\ [L]: let arms yield to the toga: let military power give way to civil power — motto of Wyoming
ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte \snek-lā-prā-myā-pā-kē-kūt\ [F]: it is only the first step that costs
c'est à dire \sē-tā-dēr\ [F]: that is to say: namely
c'est au tre chose \sē-tōt-shōz, -tō-trā\ [F]: that's a different thing
c'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute \sē-plūē-kōē-krēm sē-tūn-fōt\ [F]: it is worse than a crime, it is a blunder
cetera de sunt \kā-tō-rā-dē-sunt\ [L]: the rest is missing
cha-cun a son goût \shā-kōē-nā-sō-gūt\ [F]: everyone to his taste
château en Espagne \sha-tō-kā-nēs-pān\ [F]: castle in Spain: a visionary project
cherchez la femme \sher-shā-lā-fām\ [F]: look for the woman
che-sa-rā, sa-rā \kā-sā-rā-sā-rā\ [It]: what will be, will be
cheval de bataille \shā-vāl-dā-bā-tā\ [F]: war-horse: argument constantly relied on: favorite subject
cogito, ergo sum \kō-gō-sō,-tō-er-gō-sum\ [L]: I think, therefore I exist
compagnon de voyage \kō-pā-nōn-dā-vwā-yāzh\ [F]: traveling companion
compte rendu \kōrt-rā-dū\ [F]: report (as of proceedings in an investigation)
corruptio optimi pes-imi \kō-rūp-tō,-ō-ap-tō,-mē-pēs-ō-mā\ [L]: the corruption of the best is the worst of all
coup de maître \kūd-ō-mētr\ [F]: masterstroke
coup d'essai \kūd-dā-sē\ [F]: experiment: trial
coûte que coûte \kūt-kā-kūt\ [F]: cost what it may
credo quia ab-sur-dum est \krād-ō-kwē-āp-sūrd-ōm-est\ [L]: I believe it because it is absurd
crecit eundem \kres-kat-eūn-dō\ [L]: it grows as it goes — motto of New Mexico
crux criti-corum \krūks-krit-ō-kōr-ōm\ [L]: crux of critics
cum grano sa-lis \kūm-grān-ō-sāl-s\ [L]: with a grain of salt
cus-tos mo-rum \kus-tōs-mōr-ōm\ [L]: guardian of manners or morals: censor
d'accord \dā-kōr\ [F]: in accord: agreed
dame d'hon-near \dām-dō-nōr\ [F]: lady-in-waiting
dammant quod non intelli-gunt \dām-nānt-kwōd-nōn-in-tel-ō-gunt\ [L]: they condemn what they do not understand
de bonne grâce \dā-bōn-grās\ [F]: with good grace: willingly
de gustibus non est dis-pu-tan-dum \dē-gus-tā-bus-nōn-est-dis-pūtān-dūm\ [L]: there is no disputing about tastes
Dei gratia \dē-ē-grāt-ē-ā\ [L]: by the grace of God
de in-te-gro \dē-in-tē-grō\ [L]: anew: afresh
de l'au-dace, en-core de l'au-dace, et tou-jours de l'au-dace \dā-lō-dās ā-kōr-dā-lō-dās ā-tū-zhūr-dā-lō-dās\ [F]: audacity, more audacity, and ever more audacity
de-len-da est Car-thago \dā-tēn-dā-est-kār-tāg-ō\ [L]: Carthage must be destroyed
de-lit-ne-a-vit \dē-lē-nā-ā-wit\ [F]: he (or she) drew it
de mal en pis \dē-māl-lā-pē\ [L]: from bad to worse
de mi-ni-mis non cu-rat lex \dā-min-ō,-mēs-nōn-kū-rāt-lēks\ [L]: the law takes no account of trifles
de mor-tuis nil nisi bo-num \dā-mōrt-ō,-wēs-nēl-mīs-ē-bō-nūm\ [L]: of the dead (say) nothing but good
Deo fa-ven-te \dā-ō-fā-vent-ē\ [L]: with God's favor
Deo gra-tias \dē-ō-grāt-ē-ās\ [L]: thanks (be) to God
de pro-fun-dis \dā-prō-fūn-dēs, -fān-\ [L]: out of the depths
der Geist dar eters ver-neint \dər-gist-dər-shīt-ēr-fer-nint\ [G]: the spirit that eters denies — applied originally to Mephistopheles
de-lit-pere in lo-co \dē-lit-pē-rē-in-lō-kō\ [L]: to indulge in trifling at the proper time
Deus vult \dē-ōs-wult\ [L]: God wills it — rallying cry of the First Crusade
dies fau-stus \dē-ās-fāu-stōs\ [L]: lucky day
dies in-fau-stus \dē-in-fāu-stōs\ [L]: unlucky day
dies irae \dē-ēr-, -rā\ [L]: day of wrath — used of the Judgment Day
Dieu et mon droit \dyē-ā-mōr-drwā\ [F]: God and my right — motto on the British royal arms
Dieu vous garde \dyē-vū-gārd\ [F]: God keep you
di-ri-go \dē-n-gō\ [L]: I direct — motto of Maine
dis al-li-ter vi-sum \dēs-al-ē,-tēr-wē-sūm\ [L]: the Gods decreed otherwise
di-tat Deus \dē,-tāt-dā-us\ [L]: God enriches — motto of Arizona
di-vi-de et im-pe-ra \dē-wi-dē-et-im-pā-rā\ [L]: divide and rule
do-can-do dis-cla-mus \dō,-ken-dō-dis-clā-mūs\ [L]: we learn by teaching
Domine, dirige nos \dō-mi-nē,-dē-n-ge-nōs\ [L]: Lord, direct us — motto of the City of London
Do-mi-nus vo-bis-cum \dō-mi-nūs-wō-bēs-kūm\ [L]: the Lord be with you

dul-ce et de-co-rum est pro-pa-trie mo-ri \dul,-ket-dē-kōr-est-prō,-pā-trē-ā-mō-rē\ [L]: it is sweet and seemly to die for one's country
dum spi-ro, spe-ro \dūm-spē-rō-spā-rō\ [L]: while I breathe I hope — one of the mottoes of South Carolina
dum vi-vi-mus vi-vā-mus \dum-wē-wē-mūs-wē-wām-us\ [L]: while we live, let us live
dux fe-mi-na fac-ti \duks-fā-mi-nā-fāk-tē\ [L]: a woman was leader of the exploit
ec-ce sig-num \ek-ē-sig-num\ [L]: behold the sign: look at the proof
e con-tra-rio \ā-kōn-trār-ē-ō\ [L]: on the contrary
ēca-sez l'in-fāme \ā-kā-zā-lā-fām\ [F]: crush the infamous thing
ehou fu-go-ces la-bun-tur an-ni \ā-heu-fu-ga-kās-lā-bun-tur-ān\ [L]: alas! the fleeting years glide on
ein' foa-te Burg ist un-ser Gott \in,-fēs-tā-bürk-ist-un-zər-gōt\ [G]: a mighty fortress is our God
em-bar-ras de ri-chesses \ā-bā-rā-dē(-ā)-rē-shēs\ [F]: embarrassing surplus of riches: confusing abundance
em-bar-ras du choi-x \ā-bā-rā-dē-shwā\ [F]: embarrassing variety of choice
en ami \ā-nā-mē\ [F]: as a friend
en ef-fet \ā-nā-fē\ [F]: in fact: indeed
en fa-mille \ā-fā-mē\ [F]: in one's family: at home: informally
en-fant gâ-té \ā-fā-gā-tē\ [F]: spoiled child
on-fants per-dus \ā-fā-per-dū\ [F]: lost children: soldiers sent to a dangerous post
en-fin \ā-fā\ [F]: in conclusion: in a word
en gar-con \ā-gar-sō\ [F]: as or like a bachelor
en pan-tou-fee \ā-pā-tū-fē\ [F]: in slippers: at ease: informally
en plein air \ā-plēn-ēr\ [F]: in the open air
en plein jour \ā-plān-zhūr\ [F]: in broad day
en règle \ā-regl\ [F]: in order: in due form
en re-tard \ā-r(-ā)-tār\ [F]: behind time: late
en re-traite \ā-r(-ā)-trēt\ [F]: in retreat: in retirement
en re-vanche \ā-r(-ā)-vāsh\ [F]: in return: in compensation
en se-con-des noc-es \ā-s(-ā)-dē-nōs\ [F]: in a second marriage
en-se po-tit pla-ci-dam sub li-bër-tate qui-et-tem \en-se,-pet-it-'plāk-i,-dām-sub-ber-tā-tē-kwē-ā,-tem\ [L]: with the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty — motto of Massachusetts
eo ip-so \ē-ō-īp-sō\ [L]: by that itself: by that fact
épa-ter les bour-geois \ā-pā-tā-lā-būr-zhwā\ [F]: to shock the middle classes
e plu-ribus unum \ē-plur-ā-bōs-(y)ū-nūm, ā-plur-\ [L]: one out of many — used on the seal of the U.S. and on several U.S. coins
e pur si muo-ve \ē-plūr-sē-mwō-vē\ [It]: and yet it does move — attributed to Galileo after recanting his assertion of the earth's motion
er-ra-re hu-ma-num est \ē-rar-ē-hū-mān-ōm-est\ [L]: to err is human
es-prit de l'es-ca-lier \es-prēd-les-kā-lyā\ or **es-prit d'es-ca-lier** \prē-des-\ [F]: spirit of the staircase: repartee thought of only too late, on the way home
es-se quam vi-de-ri \ēs-ē,-kwām-wi-dā-rē\ [L]: to be rather than to seem — motto of North Carolina
est mo-dus in re-bus \est-mō-dus-in-rā-būs\ [L]: there is a proper measure in things, i.e., the golden mean should always be observed
es-to per-pe-tua \es,-tō-pēr-pet-ē-wā\ [L]: may she endure forever — motto of Idaho
et hoc ge-nus om-ne \et,-hōk-gen-ōs-ōm-ne\ or **et id ge-nus om-ne** \et-id-\ [L]: and everything of this kind
et in Ar-ca-dia ego \et-in-ār-kād-ē-ō-eg-ō\ [L]: I too (lived) in Arcadia
et sic de si-mi-li-bus \et-sēk-dā-sō-mi-li-būs\ [L]: and so of like things
et tu Bru-te \et-tū-brū-tē\ [L]: thou too, Brutus — exclamation attributed to Julius Caesar on seeing his friend Brutus among his assassins
eu-rē-ka \yu-rē-kā\ [Gk]: I have found it — motto of California
Ewig-Weib-lich-e \ā-wik-wip-li-kā\ [G]: eternal feminine
ex ani-mo \ek-sān-ō-mō\ [L]: from the heart: sincerely
ex-cel-sior \ik-sēl-sē-ōr, eks-kēl-sē-ōr\ [L]: still higher — motto of New York
ex-cep-tio pro-bat re-gu-lam de re-bus non ex-cep-tis \eks-'kep-tē-ō,-prō-bāt-rā-gō-lām-dā-rā-bus-nōn-eks-'kep-tēs\ [L]: an exception establishes the rule as to things not excepted
ex-cep-tis ex-ci-pien-dis \eks-'kep-tēs-eks-kip-ē-en-dēs\ [L]: with the proper or necessary exceptions
ex-ti-tus ac-ta pro-bat \ek-sō-tūs-āk-tā-prō-bāt\ [L]: the event justifies the deed
ex li-bris \eks-lē-brōs\ [L]: from the books of — used on book-plates
ex me-ro mo-tu \eks-mēr-ō-mō-tū\ [L]: out of mere impulse: of one's own accord
ex ne-ces-si-tate rei \eks-nō,-kes-ō-tā-tē-rā(-ē)\ [L]: from the necessity of the case
ex ni-hilo ni-hil fit \eks-'ni-hū-lō-ni-hūl-'fit\ [L]: from nothing nothing is produced
ex-pe-de Her-cu-lem \eks-ped-ē-her-kā-jēm\ [L]: from the foot (we may judge of the size of) Hercules: from a part we may judge of the whole

a about * kitten, F table or further a back ā bake
 ā cot, cart ā F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch * F vin g sing
 o flow o flaw œ F beauf œ F fen oi coin th thing
 th this ð loot a foot œ G fillen œ F rue y yet
 y F digne \dēn\, nuit \nuw\ yū few yū famous zh vision

Foreign Words and Phrases

ab-eunt studio in mo-res \äb-ë-un-t-'stüd-ë-ä-jin-'mô-räs\ [L] : practices zealously pursued pass into habits
à bien-tôt \ä-byä-tô\ [F] : so long
ab in-cu-nu-bu-lis \äb-in-ku-kä-näb-u-läs\ [L] : from the cradle : from infancy
à bon chat, bon rat \ä-bôn-shä bö-'rä\ [F] : to a good cat, a good rat : retaliation in kind
à bouche ou-verte \ä-bü-shü-vert\ [F] : with open mouth : eagerly : unctually
ab ovo us-que ad ma-la \äb-'ô-vô-us-kwë-äd-'mä-lä\ [L] : from egg to apples : from soup to nuts : from beginning to end
à bras ou-verts \ä-brä-zü-ver\ [F] : with open arms : cordially
ab-est in-vi-dia \äb-äit-in-'wid-ë-ä\ [L] : let there be no envy or ill will
ab uno dis-ce om-nes \äb-'ü-nô-dis-ke-'ôm-näs\ [L] : from one learn to know all
ab ur-be con-di-ta \äb-'ür-be-'kôn-dä-tä\ [L] : from the founding of the city (Rome, founded 753 B.C.) — used by the Romans in reckoning dates
ab-usus non tollit usum \äb-'ü-sôs-nôn-tô-lat-'ü-säm\ [L] : abuse does not take away use, i.e., is not an argument against proper use
à compte \ä-'kôm\ [F] : on account
à coup sûr \ä-kü-sür\ [F] : with sure stroke : surely
ad ar-bit-ri-um \äd-är-'bit-rë-üm\ [L] : at will : arbitrarily
ad os-tra per os-pe-ra \äd-'as-trä-pör-'as-pö-rä\ [L] : to the stars by hard ways — motto of Kansas
ad ex-tre-mum \äd-ik-'strë-müm\ [L] : to the extreme : at last
ad ka-len-das Grae-co-as \äd-ka-'len-däs-'grä-käs\ [L] : at the Greek calends : never (since the Greeks had no calends)
ad ma-jor-em Dei glo-ri-am \äd-mä-'yör-em-'de-ä-'glör-ë-äm-'yör-'-'glör-\ [L] : to the greater glory of God — motto of the Society of Jesus
ad pa-tres \äd-'pä-träs\ [L] : (gathered) to his fathers : deceased
à droite \ä-dröw\ [F] : to or on the right hand
ad un-quem \äd-up-gwem\ [L] : to the fingernail : to a nicety : exactly (from the use of the fingernail to test the smoothness of marble)
ad utrum-que pa-ra-tus \äd-ü-'trüm-kwë-pä-'rät-ös\ [L] : prepared for either (event)
ad vi-vum \äd-'wë-wüm\ [L] : to the life
ae-gri som-nia \ä-grë-'sôm-në-ä\ [L] : a sick man's dreams
ae-quam ser-va-re men-tem \ä-'kwäm-sär-wä-rë-'men-tem\ [L] : to preserve a calm mind
ae-quo ani-mo \ä-'kwô-'än-ä-mô\ [L] : with even mind : calmly
ae-re per-en-ni-us \ä-rä-pö-rën-ë-us\ [L] : more lasting than bronze
à gauche \ä-gösh\ [F] : to or on the left hand
age quod agis \ä-gë-'kwöd-'äg-ä\ [L] : do what you are doing : to the business at hand
à grands frais \ä-grä-'frä\ [F] : at great expense
à huis clos \ä-wë-'klos\ [F] : with closed doors
aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera \äd-twä lö-'äyël-të-drä\ [F] : help yourself (and) heaven will help you
äl-në (e-nä) [F] : elder : senior (masculine)
äl-në (e-nä) [F] : elder : senior (feminine)
à l'aban-don \ä-lä-bän-dön\ [F] : carelessly : in disorder
à la belle étoile \ä-lä-bel-ä-'twa\ [F] : under the beautiful star : in the open air at night
à la bonne heure \ä-lä-bö-nöer\ [F] : at a good time : well and good : all right
à la fran-çaise \ä-lä-frä-'saz\ [F] : in the French style
à l'an-glaise \ä-lä-glëz\ [F] : in the English style
alea jacta est \ä-lä-'jät-tä-'est\ [L] : the die is cast
à l'im-pro-vis-to \ä-lä-prö-'vëst\ [F] : unexpectedly
all-que-nod bo-nus dom-i-nat \äl-'kwän-dö-'bôn-'dör-mä-'tät-bö-'mer-ös\ [L] : sometimes (even) good Homer nods
elle vo-lat pro-prie \äl-'lë-'wö-jät-'prö-prë-ä\ [L] : she flies with her own wings — motto of Oregon
ä-kä 'äl-ä-tä [Chinook Jargon] : by and by — motto of Washington
älo-ha oe \ä-lö-hä-'ö-ä\ [Hawaiian] : love to you : greetings : farewell
äl-ter idem \äl-tör-'t-ä-dem, ä-l-tör-'t-ä\ [L] : second self
à maxi-mis \äd mi-nä-mä\ [L] : to the greatest : to the least
ämi-cus hu-ma-ni ge-ne-ris \ä-'më-kôs-hü-män-ä-'gen-ä-rös\ [L] : friend of the human race

amicus us-que ad aë-ra \ä-us-kwë-äd-'är-äs\ [L] : a friend as far as to the altars, i.e., except in what is contrary to one's religion, also : a friend to the last extremity
ami de cour \ä-mëd-ä-'kür\ [F] : court friend : insincere friend
amor pa-tri-ae \äm-'ör-'pä-trë-ä\ [L] : love of one's country
amor vin-clit om-nia \ä-'mör-win-kat-'öm-në-ä\ [L] : love conquers all things
an-cienne no-ble-ssé \än-syen-nô-ble\ [F] : old-time nobility : the French nobility before the Revolution of 1789
an-guis in her-ba \än-gwas-in-'her-bä\ [L] : snake in the grass
ani-mal bi-pes im-plu-me \än-i-mäl-bip-äs-im-'plü-më\ [L] : two-legged animal without feathers (i.e., man)
äni-mis opi-bus-que pa-ra-ti \än-ä-më-ä-pä-'büs-kwë-pä-'rät-ä\ [L] : prepared in spirits and resources — one of the mottoes of South Carolina
an-no na-ti-tä su-ae \än-ö-tä-tät-äs-'sü-ä\ [L] : in the (specified) year of his (or her) age
an-no mün-di \än-ö-mün-dë\ [L] : in the year of the world — used in reckoning dates from the supposed period of the creation of the world, esp. as fixed by James Ussher at 4004 B.C. or by the Jews at 3761 B.C.
an-no ur-bis con-di-tae \än-ö-ur-bös-'kôn-dä-tä\ [L] : in the year of the founded city (Rome, founded 753 B.C.)
an-nu-it coop-ta \än-ä-wit-'köip-tä\ [L] : He (God) has smiled on our undertakings — motto on the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States
à peu près \ä-pö-'prë\ [F] : nearly : approximately
à pied \ä-pyä\ [F] : on foot
après moi le dé-luge \ä-pre-mwä-lä-dä-lüzh\ [F] : after me the deluge (attributed to Louis XV)
à pro-pos de bot-tes \ä-prä-pöd-ä-böt\ [F] : apropos of boots — used to change the subject
à propos de rien \ä-'ryä\ [F] : apropos of nothing
äqua et igni in-ter-dic-tus \äk-wä-ët-'ig-në-int-är-'dik-tös\ [L] : forbidden to be furnished with water and fire : outlawed
Ar-ca-des am-bo \är-kä-dës-'äm-bö\ [L] : both Arcadians : two persons of like occupations or tastes, also : two rascals
äri-vö-der-clä \är-ë-vä-'der-chë\ [II] : till we meet again — used as a formula of farewell
är-roc-tis auri-bus \ä-'rëk-tës-'äü-ri-büs\ [L] : with ears pricked up : attentively
ärs est ce-la-re ar-tem \ärs-est-kä-lär-ë-'är-tem\ [L] : it is (true) art to conceal art
ärs lon-ga, vi-ta bre-vis \ärs-'lön-gä, wë-tä-'brë-wös\ [L] : art is long, life is short
à tort et à tra-vers \ä-tör-tä-ä-trä-ver\ [F] : wrong and crosswise : at random : without rhyme or reason
au bout de son la-tin \ö-büd-ä-'sö-lä-tän\ [F] : at the end of one's Latin : at the end of one's mental resources
au con-traire \ö-kö-'trär\ [F] : on the contrary
au-de-mus ju-ra no-stra de-fen-dero \äu-dä-mäs-yür-ä-'nö-strä-dä-'fën-dä-rë\ [L] : we dare defend our rights — motto of Alabama
äu-den-tes for-tu-na ju-vat \äu-dën-täs-tör-tü-nä-'yü-wät\ [L] : fortune favors the bold
äu-di al-ter-am par-tem \äu-dë-'äl-tä-räm-'pär-tem\ [L] : hear the other side
au grand so-rieux \ö-grä-'sä-ryö\ [F] : in all seriousness
au pays des äveugles les bor-nés sont rois \ö-pä-ä-dä-zä-'vögl\ 'lä-börn-'ä-sö-rwä\ [F] : in the country of the blind the one-eyed men are kings
äu-roa me-di-o-critä-tas \äu-rë-ä-'med-ë-'ö-krit-äs\ [L] : the golden mean
au reste \ö-rest\ [F] : for the rest : besides
äu-spi-clum me-li-oris \äu-vi-'äus-pik-ë-üm-mel-ë-'ör-äs-'t-wë\ [L] : an omen of a better age — motto of the Order of St. Michael and St. George
äus-ä-l-töt fait \äu-sä-l-töt-fait\ [F] : no sooner said than done
aut Cae-sar aut ni-hil \äüt-'kä-sär-äüt-'ni-hil\ [L] : either a Caesar or nothing
aut Cae-sar aut nu-lus \äüt-'kä-sär-äüt-'nü-l-ös\ [L] : either a Caesar or a nobody
äu-tres tem-pes, äu-tres mœurs \ö-trä-tä-'ö-trä-möer\ [F] : other times, other customs
aut vin-cere aut mor-i \äüt-'win-kä-rë-äüt-'mö-rë\ [L] : either to conquer or to die
äux armes \ö-zärm\ [F] : to arms
ävo at-que va-je \ä-'wä-ät-kwë-'jä\ [L] : hail and farewell
ä vo-tre san-té \ä-vöt-'sä-tä, -vöt-trä\ [F] : to your health — used as a toast

bility of occurrence in a statistical experiment will occur a given number of times in a succession of repetitions of the experiment
binomial nomenclature *n*: a system of nomenclature in which each species of animal or plant receives a name of two terms of which the first identifies the genus to which it belongs and the second the species itself
binomial theorem *n*: a theorem that specifies the expansion of a binomial of the form $(x + y)^n$ in $n + 1$ terms of which the general term is of the form

$$\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} x^k y^{(n-k)}$$

blint \b'lint/ *n* [Ar, girl, daughter] *slang Brit*: GIRL WOMAN
bi-nu-cle-ate (\bi-'n(y)u-kli-sit/ also **bi-nu-cle-ate** \-kli-ēt-əd/ *adj*: having two nuclei
bio \bi-'(d) / *n, pl* **bi-os**: BIOGRAPHY
bio- see **bi-**
bio-as-say \bi-'(d)-ōs-'ā-, -a-'sā/ *n* [biological assay]: determination of the relative strength of a substance (as a drug) by comparing its effect on a test organism with that of a standard preparation — **bio-as-say** \-a-'sā-, -as-'ā/ *vi*
bio-as-tro-nau-tics \bi-'d)-as-trō-'nōt-iks, -'nāt-/ *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr*: the medical and biological aspect of astronautics — **bio-as-tro-nau-tical** \-i-'kāl/ *adj*
bio-cat-a-lyst \bi-'d)-kāt-'l-ist/ *n*: ENZYME
bio-ce-no-sis or **bio-coe-no-sis** \bi-'d)-sō-'nō-sis/ *n, pl* -no-sēs \-sēz/ [NL, fr *bi-* + Gk *koinōsis* sharing, fr. *koinos* common — more at **co-**]: an ecological community (as an oyster bed) esp when forming a self-regulating unit — **bio-ce-notic** or **bio-coe-notic** \-'nāt-ik/ *adj*
bio-chem-i-cal \bi-'d)-'kem-i-kāl/ *adj* [ISV] 1: of or relating to biochemistry 2: characterized by, produced by, or involving chemical reactions in living organisms — **biochemical** *n* — **bio-chem-i-cal-ly** \-i-'kāl-ē/ *adv*
biochemical oxygen demand *n*: the oxygen used in meeting the metabolic needs of aerobic microorganisms in water rich in organic matter (as water polluted with sewage) — called also **biological oxygen demand**
bio-chem-is-try \bi-'d)-'kem-ə-'strē/ *n* [ISV]: chemistry that deals with the chemical compounds and processes occurring in organisms — **bio-chem-ist** \-ist/ *n*
bio-cide \bi-'d)-sid/ *n*: a substance (as DDT) that is destructive to many different organisms — **bio-cid-al** \bi-'d)-'sid-'l/ *adj*
bio-clean \bi-'d)-klēn/ *adj*: free or almost free of harmful or potentially harmful organisms (as bacteria) (a ~ room)
bio-clim-at-ic \bi-'d)-kli-'mat-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to the relations of climate and living matter
bio-de-grad-able \bi-'d)-grād-ə-bəl/ *adj* [*bi-* + *degrade* + *-able*]: capable of being broken down esp into innocuous products by the action of living beings (as microorganisms) — **bio-de-grad-abil-ity** \-grād-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **bio-deg-ra-da-tion** \-deg-rə-'dā-shən/ *n* — **bio-de-grade** \bi-'d)-grād/ *vb*
bio-ecol-o-gy \bi-'d)-'kāl-ə-jē/ *n*: ecology dealing with the interrelation of plants and animals with their common environment — **bio-ecol-o-gi-cal** \-ē-kə-'lā-j-i-kāl, -'ek-ə-/ *adj* — **bio-ecol-o-gist** \-i-'kāl-ə-'jist/ *n*
bio-elec-tric \-i-'lek-trik/ or **bio-elec-tri-cal** \-tri-kāl/ *adj*: of or relating to electrical phenomena in animals and plants — **bio-elec-tri-ci-ty** \-lek-'tris-ē-tē, -'tē-/ *n*
bio-en-er-get-ic \-en-'r-jet-iks/ *n pl* but *sing in constr*: the biology of energy transformations and energy exchanges within and between living things and their environments — **bio-en-er-get-ic** \-jet-ik/ *adj*
bio-en-gi-neer-ing \-en-jə-'ni(ə)r-ig/ *n*: application to biological or medical science of engineering principles (as the theory of control systems in models of the nervous system) or engineering equipment (as in the construction of artificial organs)
bio-en-vi-ron-men-tal \-in-vi-rən-'ment-'l/ *adj*: concerned with the environment and esp with deleterious factors in the environment of living beings
bio-feed-back \-fēd-'bak/ *n*: the technique of making unconscious or involuntary bodily processes (as heartbeat or brain waves) perceptible to the senses (as by the use of an oscilloscope) in order to manipulate them by conscious mental control
bio-fla-vo-noid \-flā-'və-'noid/ *n*: a biologically active flavonoid — called also **vitamin P**
biog *abbr* biographer; biographical, biography
bio-gen-e-sis \bi-'d)-'jen-ə-'sēs/ *n* [NL] 1: the development of life from preexisting life 2: a supposed tendency for stages in the evolutionary history of a race to briefly recur during the development and differentiation of an individual of that race 3: BIOSYN-THESIS — **bio-gen-et-ic** \-jə-'net-ik/ *adj*
bio-gen-ic \-jen-ik/ *adj*: produced by living organisms
bio-geo-chem-is-try \-jē-'d)-'kem-ə-'strē/ *n* [*bi-* + *geochemistry*]: a science that deals with the relation of earth chemicals to plant and animal life in an area — **bio-geo-chem-i-cal** \-kem-i-'kāl/ *adj*
bio-geo-gra-phy \-jē-'gā-rə-'fē/ *n* [ISV]: a branch of biology that deals with the geographical distribution of animals and plants — **bio-geo-graph-ic** \-jē-'d)-'grāf-ik/ or **bio-geo-graph-i-cal** \-i-'kāl/ *adj*
bio-gra-pher \bi-'gā-rə-'fē, bē-/ *n*: a person about whom a biography is written
bio-gra-pher \-gā-rə-'fər/ *n*: a writer of a biography
bio-graph-i-cal \bi-'d)-'grāf-i-kāl/ or **bio-graph-ic** \-ik/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting biography 2: consisting of biographies (a ~ dictionary) 3: relating to a list briefly identifying persons (~ notes) — **bio-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-'kāl-ē/ *adv*
bio-gra-phy \bi-'gā-rə-'fē, bē-/ *n, pl* -phies [LGk *biographia*, fr Gk *bi-* + *-graphia* -graphy] 1: a usu written history of a person's life 2: biographical writings in general 3: an account of the life of something (as an animal, a coin, or a building)
bio-in-stru-men-ta-tion \bi-'d)-in-strə-'mən-'tā-shən, -men-/ *n*: the development and use of instruments for recording and transmitting physiological data (as from astronauts in flight)

biol *abbr* biologic, biological, biologist, biology
biol-o-gic \bi-'d)-'lāj-ik/ *adj* 1: of or relating to biology or to life and living processes 2: used in or produced by applied biology — **biol-o-gi-cal** \-i-'kāl/ *adj* — **biol-o-gi-cal-ly** \-i-'kāl-ē/ *adv*
biologic *n*: a biological product used in medicine — **biological** *n*
biological clock *n*: an inherent timing mechanism responsible for various cyclical physiological and behavioral responses of living beings
biological control *n*: attack upon noxious organisms by interference with their ecological adjustment
biological oxygen demand *n*: BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND
biological warfare *n*: warfare involving the use of living organisms (as disease germs) or their toxic products against men, animals, or plants, also: warfare involving the use of synthetic chemicals harmful to plants
biol-o-gism \bi-'d)-'lāj-əm/ *n*: preoccupation with biological explanations in the analysis of social situations — **biol-o-gis-tic** \-āl-ə-'jis-tik/ *adj*
biol-o-gy \bi-'d)-'lāj-ə-jē/ *n* [G *biologie*, fr *bi-* + *-logie* -logy] 1 *a*: a branch of knowledge that deals with living organisms and vital processes *b*: ECOLOGY 2 *a*: the plant and animal life of a region or environment *b*: the laws and phenomena relating to an organism or group — **biol-o-gist** \-jəst/ *n*
biolu-mi-nes-cence \bi-'d)-'lū-mə-'nes-'n(t)s/ *n* [ISV]: the emission of light from living organisms, also: the light so produced — **biolu-mi-nes-cent** \-n(t)-'nt/ *adj*
biomass \bi-'d)-mas/ *n*: the amount of living matter (as in a unit area or volume of habitat)
bioma-te-ri-al \bi-'d)-mā-'tir-ē-əl/ *n*: material used for or suitable for use in prostheses that come in direct contact with living tissues
biome \bi-'d)-m / [*bi-* + *-ome*]: a major ecological community type (the grassland ~)
bio-med-i-cal \bi-'d)-'med-i-kāl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to biomedicine 2: of, relating to, or involving biological, medical, and physical science
bio-med-i-cine \-med-ə-'sən, Brit usu -'med-sən/ *n*: a branch of medical science concerned esp with the capacity of human beings to survive and function in abnormally stressing environments and with the protective modification of such environments
bio-met-ric \-me-'trik/ or **bio-met-ri-cal** \-tri-kāl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or concerned with biometry
bio-met-rics \-me-'triks/ *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr*: BIOMETRY
bi-om-e-try \bi-'am-ə-'trē/ *n* [ISV]: the statistical analysis of biological observations and phenomena
bi-on-ics \bi-'an-iks/ *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr* [*bi-* + *-onics* (as in *electronics*)]: a science concerned with the application of data about the functioning of biological systems to the solution of engineering problems — **bi-on-ic** \-ik/ *adj*
bi-onom-ic \bi-'d)-'nām-iks/ *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr* [biomonic, *adj*, prob fr F *bionomique*, fr *bionomie* ecology, fr *bi-* + *-nomie* -nomy]: ECOLOGY — **bi-onom-i-cal** \-i-'kāl/ *adj* — **bi-onom-i-cal-ly** \-i-'kāl-ē/ *adv*
bi-ont \bi-'ānt/ *comb form* [prob fr Gk *biount*, *bion*, *prp* of *blount* to live, fr *bios* life]: one having a (specified) mode of life (*haplobiont*)
bio-phys-ic \bi-'d)-'fiz-iks/ *n*: a branch of knowledge concerned with the application of physical principles and methods to biological problems — **bio-phys-i-cal** \-i-'kāl/ *adj* — **bio-phys-i-cist** \-fiz-ə-'sist/ *n*
biopoly-mer \bi-'d)-'pal-ə-'mər/ *n*: a polymeric substance (as a protein or polysaccharide) formed in a biological system
bi-op-sy \bi-'d)-'p-sē/ *n, pl* -sies [ISV *bi-* + Gk *opsis* appearance — more at **OPTIC**]: the removal and examination of tissue, cells, or fluids from the living body
bio-sat-el-lite \bi-'d)-'sat-'l-it-/ *n*: an artificial satellite for carrying a living human being, animal, or plant
bio-science \-si-'ənt(s)/ *n*: BIOLOGY *la* — **bio-sci-en-tif-ic** \-si-'ənt-'if-ik/ *adj* — **bio-sci-en-tist** \-si-'ənt-'ist/ *n*
bi-o-sis \bi-'d)-'sēs, bē-/ *n comb form, pl* -bi-o-sēs \-sēz/ [NL, fr Gk *biosis*, fr *blount* to live, fr *bios*]: mode of life (*parabiosis*)
bio-sphere \bi-'d)-'sfir-/ *n* 1: the part of the world in which life can exist 2: living beings together with their environment
bio-syn-thet-ic \bi-'d)-'sin(t)-'thē-sēs/ *n* [NL]: the production of a chemical compound by a living organism — **bio-syn-thet-i-cal** \-sin-'thet-ik/ *adj* — **bio-syn-thet-i-cal-ly** \-i-'kāl-ē/ *adv*
bio-sys-tem-at-ic \-sis-tə-'mat-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to experimental taxonomy esp as based on cytogenetics — **bio-sys-tem-a-tist** \-tem-'at-'ist/ *n* — **bio-sys-tem-a-ty** \-sis-'tem-'at-ē/ *n*
bi-o-ta \bi-'d)-'tə-/ *n* [NL, fr Gk *biotē* life, akin to Gk *bios*]: the flora and fauna of a region
bio-tech-nol-o-gy \bi-'d)-'tek-'nāl-ə-jē/ *n*: the aspect of technology concerned with the application of biological and engineering data to problems relating to man and the machine — **bio-tech-no-log-i-cal** \-tek-nə-'lāj-i-kāl/ *adj*
bio-telem-e-try \-tē-'tem-ə-'trē/ *n*: the remote detection and measurement of a condition, activity, or function relating to a man or animal — **bio-tele-me-tric** \-tē-'tē-'me-'trik/ *adj*
bi-ot-ic \bi-'d)-'tē-ik/ *adj* [Gk *biotikos*, fr *blount*]: of or relating to life; esp: caused or produced by living beings
bi-ot-ic \bi-'d)-'tē-ik, bē-/ *adj comb form* [prob fr NL *-bioticus*, fr Gk *biotikos*]: having a (specified) mode of life (*endobiotic*)
biotic potential *n*: the inherent capacity of an organism or species to reproduce and survive
bi-o-tin \bi-'d)-'tən/ *n* [ISV; fr Gk *biotos* life, sustenance, akin to Gk *bios*]: a colorless crystalline growth vitamin C₁₀H₁₆N₂O₆S of the vitamin B complex found esp in yeast, liver, and egg yolk
bi-o-lite \bi-'d)-'lit-/ *n* [G *biolit*, fr Jean B. Biot 1782 F mathematician]: a generally black or dark green form of mica K₂(Mg,Fe,Al)₃(Si,Al)₃(OH)₂ forming a constituent of crystalline rocks and consisting of a silicate of iron, magnesium, potassium, and aluminum — **bi-o-lit-ic** \bi-'d)-'tit-ik/ *adj*
bi-o-tpe \bi-'d)-'töp/ *n* [*bi-* + Gk *topos* place — more at **TOPIC**]: a region uniform in environmental conditions and in its populations of animals and plants for which it is the habitat

ex-per-to cre-di-te \eks-pert-ō-krād-ō-te\ [L] : believe one who has had experience
 ex-ungue le-onem \eks-ung-we-le-ō-nem\ [L] : from the claw (we may judge of) the lion : from a part we may judge of the whole
 ex vi ter-mi-ni \eks-wē-ter-mā-nē\ [L] : from the force of the term
 fa-cile prin-cip-es \fak-i-le-ˈprin-keps\ [L] : easily first
 fa-cile de-scen-sus A-ver-ni \fak-i-lis-dā-ˈakān-sus-ā-wer-nō\ or fa-cilis de-scen-sus A-ver-ni \fak-i-lis-dā-ˈakān-sus-ā-wer-nō\ [L] : the descent to Avernus is easy : the road to evil is easy
 faire suivre \fā-er-sū-vr\ [F] : have forwarded : please forward
 faux est et ab ho-ste do-ct-ri \fā-ˈest-et-āb-ˈhō-ste-dō-ˈktr\ [L] : it is right to learn even from an enemy
 Fa-ty vi-am in-ven-i-ent \fā-tā-vē-ˈām-in-ˈwen-ē-ent\ [L] : the Fates will find a way
 fat-i-ti ma-s-chil, pē-ro-le fo-mi-ne \fāt-i-tē-mās-kē pā-rō-lā-ˈfā-mē-nā\ [It] : deeds are males, words are females : deeds are more effective than words — motto of Maryland, where it is generally interpreted as meaning "manly deeds, womanly words"
 faux bon-homme \fō-bō-nōm\ [F] : pretended good fellow
 faux-naïf \fō-nā-ē\ [F] : pretending to be childlike
 femme de cham-bré \fām-dō-shā-br\ [F] : chambermaid : lady's maid
 fe-cti-na len-te \fē-ktē-nā-ˈlen-tā\ [L] : make haste slowly
 feux d'ar-ti-fi-ce \fō-dār-tē-fēs\ [F] : fireworks : display of wit
 fiat ex-pe-ri-men-tum in cor-pore vili \fē-ˈat-ek-sper-ē-ˈmen-tum-in-ˈkōr-pā-re-vē-lē\ [L] : let experiment be made on a worthless body
 fiat ju-sti-ti-a, ru-at cae-lum \fē-ˈat-yus-ˈtūt-ē-a, ru-ˈāt-ˈkt-lūm\ [L] : let justice be done though the heavens fall
 fiat lux \fē-ˈat-luks\ [L] : let there be light
 Fi-del De-fen-sor \fid-ē-ˈē-dē-ˈfān-sōr\ [L] : Defender of the Faith — a title of the sovereigns of England
 fid-us Achae-tas \fid-ō-sā-ˈkē-tās\ [L] : faithful Achates : trusty friend
 fille de cham-bré \fē-dō-shā-br\ [F] : lady's maid
 fille d'hon-neur \fē-dō-ˈnœr\ [F] : maid of honor
 fils \fē\ [F] : son — used after French proper names to distinguish a son from his father
 fin-em re-spi-ce \fē-nem-ˈrā-spi-ke\ [L] : consider the end
 flis co-ro-nat opus \fē-nōs-kā-rō-nāt-ō-pus\ [L] : the end crowns the work
 flut-tu-at nec mer-gl-tur \flūt-tā-wat-nek-ˈmer-gō-tur\ [L] : it is tossed by the waves but does not sink — motto of Paris
 fors-an et haec o-lim me-mi-ni-ses ju-va-bit \fōr-sān-et-ˈhik-ō-lim-mem-ō-nis-e-yu-wā-bit\ [L] : perhaps this too will be a pleasure to look back on one day
 for-tis for-tu-na ju-vat \fōr-tās-fōr-tū-nā-yu-wat\ [L] : fortune favors the brave
 fron-ti nul-la fi-des \ˈfron-tē-nul-ō-ˈfid-ās\ [L] : no reliance can be placed on appearance
 fu-it illi-um \fu-ˈit-il-ē-um\ [L] : Troy has been (i.e., is no more)
 fu-ror lo-quen-di \fur-ōr-lō-ˈkwen-dē\ [L] : rage for speaking
 fu-ror po-e-ti-cus \pō-ˈtī-i-kus\ [L] : poetic frenzy
 furor scri-ben-di \skrē-bēn-dē\ [L] : rage for writing
 Gal-li-co \gāl-ē-ko\ [L] : in French : after the French manner
 gar-çon d'hon-neur \gār-sō-dō-ˈnœr\ [F] : bndegroom's attendant
 garde du cor-pas \gār-dū-dē-kōr\ [F] : bodyguard
 gar-dez la foi \gār-dā-lā-fwā\ [F] : keep faith
 gau-de-a-mus \gāt-tur-gāud-ē-ˈām-ōs-ig-ō-tur\ [L] : let us then be merry
 gens d'ô-gli-se \zhā-dā-glē\ [F] : church people : clergy
 gens de guerre \zhā-dō-ger\ [F] : military people : soldiery
 gens du monde \zhā-dō-mōnd\ [F] : people of the world : fashionable people
 gno-thi se-au-ton \gō-nō-thē-se-āu-ˈtōn\ [Gk] : know thyself
 grand monde \grā-mōnd\ [F] : great world : high society
 guerre à ou-trance \ger-ā-ou-trāns\ [F] : war to the uttermost
 gu-sta Tag \gūt-tā-g\ [G] : good day
 ha-be-ta la via-ta \hā-bē-tā-ˈvā-tā\ [Sp] : good-bye
 haut goût \ô-gūt\ [F] : haut flavor : slight taint of decay
 hic et ubi-que \hik-et-ū-bē-kwē\ [L] : here and everywhere
 hic ja-cet \hik-ā-jet, hēk-yāk-et\ [L] : here lies — used preceding a name on a tombstone
 hinc il-lae la-crī-mae \hink-il-lā-ˈkrī-mā\ [L] : hence those tears
 hoc age \hōk-āg-e\ [L] : do this : apply yourself to what you are about
 hoc opus, hic labor est \hōk-ō-pus, hēk-jā-bōr-est\ [L] : this is the hard work, this is the toil
 homme d'affaires \ôm-dā-fēr\ [F] : man of business : business agent
 homme d'es-prit \des-prē\ [F] : man of wit
 homme moyen sen-suel \ôm-mwā-yā-sā-swel\ [F] : the average nonintellectual man
 ho-mo sum : hu-ma-ni nil a me al-le-oni-pu-to \hō-mō-sūm hū-mān-ē-nē-lē-ā-mē-lē-ā-nōm-pu-tō\ [L] : I am a man, I regard nothing that concerns man as foreign to my interests
 ho-ni soit qui mal y pense \ô-nē-swā-kē-māl-ē-pāns\ [F] : shamed be he who thinks evil of it — motto of the Order of the Garter
 hors com-merce \ôr-kō-mers\ [F] : outside the trade : not offered through regular commercial channels
 hô-tel-Dieu \ô-tel-dyē\ [F] : hospital
 hu-ma-num est er-ra-re \hū-mān-om-est-e-rār-e\ [L] : to err is human
 ich dien \ik-ˈdēn\ [G] : I serve — motto of the Prince of Wales
 ich auf parole français \ē-sē-ō-pārl-ō-frā-sē\ [F] : French is spoken here
 id est \id-est\ [L] : that is
 ig-no-ran-tia ju-ris ne-mi-nem ex-cu-sat \ig-nō-rānt-ē-ā-yur-sō-nā-mō-nem-eks-kū-sat\ [L] : ignorance of the law excuses no one
 ig-no-tum per ig-no-ti-us \ig-nō-tōm-per-ig-nō-tē-us\ [L] : (explaining) the unknown by means of the more unknown
 il faut cul-ti-ver no-tre jar-din \ē-lē-kul-tē-vā-nōt-zhār-dā, nō-tre-zhār-ā\ [F] : we must cultivate our garden : we must tend to our own affairs

in aet-er-num \in-l-ter-nūm\ [L] : forever
 in du-bio \in-ˈdub-ē-ō\ [L] : in doubt : undetermined
 in fu-tu-ro \in-fā-tur-ō\ [L] : in the future
 In hoc sig-no vin-ces \in-hōk-sig-nō-wig-kās\ [L] : by this sign (the Cross) you will conquer
 in il-li-mi-ne \in-ˈlēm-nē\ [L] : on the threshold : at the beginning
 in om-ni-a pa-ra-tus \in-ôm-nē-ō-pā-rā-tūs\ [L] : ready for all things
 In par-ti-bus in-fi-de-li-um \in-ˈpārt-ō-būs-in-fā-dē-lē-ūm\ [L] : in the regions of the infidels — used of a titular bishop having no diocesan jurisdiction, usu. in non-Christian countries
 In praes-en-ti \in-pri-sēntē\ [L] : at the present time
 In sae-cula sae-culo-rum \in-sā-kū-lā-sā-kō-lōr-om, -ˈsā-kū-lā-sā-ā\ [L] : for ages of ages : forever and ever
 In sta-tu quo ante be-li-um \in-ˈstā-tū-kwō-ānt-ē-ˈbel-ōm\ [L] : in the same state as before the war
 In-te-ger vi-tae sce-le-ri-que pu-ru-s \in-tō-ger-wē-ti-akel-ō-ˈvis-kwe-pū-rōs\ [L] : uprightness of life and free from wickedness
 In-ter nos \ant-ōr-nōs\ [L] : between ourselves
 In-tra mu-ra-s \in-trā-mū-rōs\ [L] : within the walls
 In usum Del-phini \in-ˈsūm-dēl-ˈfē-nē\ [L] : for the use of the Dauphin : expurgated
 In utrum-que pa-ra-tus \in-ū-trūm-kwe-pā-rā-tūs\ [L] : prepared for either (event)
 In-ven-it \in-wā-nit\ [L] : he (or she) devised it
 In vi-no ve-ri-tas \in-wē-nō-vē-rī-tās\ [L] : there is truth in wine
 In-vi-ta Mi-ne-rva \in-wē-tā-mi-nēr-wā\ [L] : Minerva being unwilling : without natural talent or inspiration
 Ip-sa si-ma ve-rba \ip-sā-sō-mā-wēr-bā\ [L] : the very words
 Ira fu-ror bre-vi-est \ē-rā-fur-ōr-bre-wōs-est\ [L] : anger is a brief madness
 Icta elea-est \yāk-tā-ē-lē-ˈest\ [L] : the die is cast
 I adou-be \zhā-dūb\ [F] : I adjust — used in chess when touching a piece without intending to move it
 I an-ni-s cla-u-sae \yān-ō-wē-ˈklau-sē\ [L] : with closed doors
 Ie ma-in-tien-drai \zhō-mā-tyā-drā\ [F] : I will maintain — motto of the Netherlands
 Jeu de mots \zhēd-ō-mō\ [F] : play on words : pun
 Jo-an-nēs est no-men elus \jō-an-ās-est-nō-men-ˈā-yūs\ [L] : John is his name — motto of Puerto Rico
 Jour-nal in-time \zhūr-nāl-a-tēm\ [F] : intimate journal : private diary
 Jus di-vi-num \yūs-dī-wē-nūm\ [L] : divine law
 Jus-ti-tia om-ni-bus \yūs-tit-ē-ā-ôm-ni-būs\ [L] : justice for all — motto of the District of Columbia
 J'y suis, j'y reste \zhē-swē-zhē-rest\ [F] : here I am, here I remain
 Ka-ta-ma-ae ael \kō-tā-mā-ēs-ā\ [Gk] : a possession for ever — applied to a work of art or literature of enduring significance
 la belle dame sans mer-ci \lā-bēl-dām-sā-mer-sē\ [F] : the beautiful lady without mercy
 la-bo-rare est ora-re \lā-bō-rār-e-est-ō-rār-e\ [L] : to work is to pray
 la-bor om-ni-a vin-cit \lā-bōr-ôm-nē-ā-wig-kt\ [L] : labor conquers all things — motto of Oklahoma
 la-crī-mae re-rum \lāk-rī-mā-rē-rum\ [L] : tears for things : pity for misfortune, also : tears in things : tragedy of life
 la-is-ser-al-lor \lē-sā-lā\ [F] : letting go : lack of restraint
 lap-sus cae-li-mi \lāp-sūs-kāl-ō-mē, lāp-sōs-kāl-ō-mi\ [L] : slip of the pen
 lap-sus lin-guae \lāp-sōs-līg-gwā, lāp-sūs\ [L] : slip of the tongue
 la-rei-ne le-vent \lā-ren-lō-vē\ [F] : the queen wills it
 la-scia-te o-gni spe-ra-nzā, vol ch'en-tre-ze \lāsh-ˈthā-tā-ō-n-ē-spā-rān-tsā-vō-ē-čēn-trā-tā\ [It] : abandon all hope, ye who enter
 la-u-da-tor tem-po-ris ac-ti \lā-dū-tōr,tem-pō-ris-āk-tē\ [L] : one who praises past times
 laus De-i \lāus-dē-ō\ [L] : praise (be) to God
 le cœur a ses ra-i-sons que la ra-i-son ne con-naît point \lō-kœr-ā-sē-re-zō-kā-re-zōn-ōn-ē-kō-nē-pwā\ [F] : the heart has its reasons that reason knows nothing of
 le roi est mort, vive le roi \lō-rwā-ē-mōr vēv-lō-rwā\ [F] : the king is dead, long live the king
 le roi le veut \lō-vē\ [F] : the king wills it
 le roi s'a-vi-se-ra \lō-sā-vē-rā\ [F] : the king will consider
 le style, c'est l'homme \lō-stēl-ē-sōm\ [F] : the style is the man
 l'état, c'est moi \lā-tā-sē-mwā\ [F] : the state, it is I
 l'étoile du nord \lā-twā-dū-nōr\ [F] : the star of the north — motto of Minnesota
 Lie-der-kranz \lī-dēr-krāns\ [G] : wreath of songs : German singing society
 lit-tera scrip-ta ma-net \lit-ō-rā-skrip-tā-mān-et\ [L] : the written letter abides
 lo-cus in quo \lō-kōs-in-kwō\ [L] : place in which
 l'un-ion fait la force \lē-nyō-ˈlē-lō-fōr\ [F] : union makes strength — motto of Belgium
 lu-sus na-tu-rae \lū-sōs-nā-tur-ē, -ˈtur-ā\ [L] : freak of nature
 ma fol \mā-fwā\ [F] : my faith! : indeed
 ma-gi-ne est ve-ri-tas et pra-e-va-le-bit \māg-nē-est-ˈwā-rī-tās-et-pri-wā-lā-bit\ [L] : truth is mighty and will prevail
 ma-gi-ni no-mi-ni-um bra \māg-nē-nō-mō-nis-ūm-brā\ [L] : the shadow of a great name
 mal-son de sen-ti \mā-zōnd-ō-sān-tā\ [F] : private hospital : asylum
 ma-lade ima-gi-naire \mā-lād-ē-mā-zhē-nēr\ [F] : imaginary invalid : hypochondriac
 ma-lis a-vi-bus \māl-ēs-ā-wi-bus\ [L] : under evil auspices
 man spricht Deutsch \mān-shprik-t-dōich\ [G] : German spoken
 ma-riage de con-ve-nance \mā-ryāzh-dō-kōv-nāns\ [F] : marriage of convenience
 mau-vaise honte \mō-vēz-ōn\ [F] : bad shame : bashfulness
 mau-vais quart d'heure \mō-vē-kār-dēr\ [F] : bad quarter hour : an uncomfortable though brief experience
 me-den agen \ôm-s-dēn-āg-ān\ [Gk] : nothing in excess

ré-pon-déz a'il vous plaît \rə-pō-dā-sē-vil-ple\ [F]: reply, if you please
re-qui-es-cat in pa-ce \rēk-wē-es-kāt-in-pāk-ē, rā-kwē-es-kāt-in-pāk-ā\ [L]: may he (or she) rest in peace — used on tombstones
re-spi-ce fi-nem \rā-spi-kē-ŷē-nem\ [L]: look to the end: consider the outcome
re-sur-gam \rē-sur-gām\ [L]: I shall rise again
re-te-nue \rē-tē-nū\ [F]: self-restraint: reserve
re-ve-nons à nos mou-tons \rav-nō-ā-nō-mū-tō\ [F]: let us return to our sheep: let us get back to the subject
rus de guerre \rūt-zē-da-ger\ [F]: war stratagem
rus in ur-be \rūs-in-ūr-bē\ [L]: country in the city
sai At-ti-cum \sai-at-i-kum\ [L]: Attic salt: wit
sai At-ti-cum \sai-at-i-kum\ [L]: Attic salt: wit
salle à man-ger \sai-ā-mā-žā\ [F]: dining room
sa-lus po-pu-li \sū-prē-ma lēx ē\ \sai-ls-pō-pā-jē-su-prā-mō-jēks-ē-tō\ [L]: let the welfare of the people be the supreme law — motto of Missoun
sans doute \sā-dūt\ [F]: without doubt
sans gêne \sā-žēm\ [F]: without embarrassment or constraint
sans peur et sans re-proche \sā-pēer-ā-sā-rā-prōsh\ [F]: without fear and without reproach
sans sou-ci \sā-sū-sē\ [F]: without worry
sculp-ait \skulp-sit, skulp-\ [L]: he (or she) carved it
scu-to bo-nae vo-lun-ta-tis tu-ae co-ro-nae-ti nos \skū-tō-bō-ni-vō-lūn-tāt-ōs-tu-i-kōr-ō-nas-tē-nōs\ [L]: Thou hast crowned us with the shield of Thy good will — a motto on the Great Seal of Maryland
se-cun-dum an-tem \se-kun-dam-ān-tem\ [L]: according to the art: according to the accepted practice of a profession or trade
secūndum na-tu-ram \nā-tū-rām\ [L]: according to nature: naturally
se de-fen-den-do \sā-dā-fen-den-dō\ [L]: in self-defense
se ha-bi-la es-pa-nol \sā-āv-lā-ās-pā-nōl\ [Sp]: Spanish spoken
sem-per ea-dem \sem-per-ē-ā-dem\ [L]: always the same (fem) — motto of Queen Elizabeth I
sem-per fi-de-lis \sem-par-fā-dē-lōs\ [L]: always faithful — motto of the U S Marine Corps
sem-per id-em \sem-per-ē-dem\ [L]: always the same (masc.)
sem-per pa-ra-tus \sem-par-pā-rāt-ōs\ [L]: always prepared — motto of the U S Coast Guard
se non ē ve-ro, ē ben tro-va-to \sā-nōn-ē-vā-rō-e-ben-trō-vā-tō\ [It]: even if it is not true, it is well conceived
sic itur ad a-s-trā \sēk-i-tūr-ād-ās-trō\ [L]: thus one goes to the stars: such is the way to immortality
sic sem-per ty-ran-nis \sēk-sem-par-tā-ran-ōs\ [L]: thus ever to tyrants — motto of Virginia
sic transi-t glo-ri-a mūn-di \sēk-trān-sit-glōr-ē-ā-mūn-dē\ [L]: so passes away the glory of the world
sicut pa-tri-bus sit De-us no-bis \sē-kut-pā-tri-bus-sit-de-us-nō-bēs\ [L]: as to our fathers may God be to us — motto of Boston
si jeu-nesse as-va-let, si viell-lesse pou-val-let \sē-žhōe-nēs-ā-sē-vē-ye-yes-pū-vē\ [F]: if youth only knew, if age only could
silent le-ges in-ter ar-ma \sil-ent-lā-gēs-jint-ōr-ār-mā\ [L]: the laws are silent in the midst of arms
s'il vous plaît \sē-vil-ple\ [F]: if you please
simi-li-ta \si-mi-li-bus cu-ran-tur \sim-si-ē-ā-sim-si-ō-būs-kū-trān-tūr\ [L]: like is cured by like
simi-li-ta \si-mi-li gau-det \sim-si-ō-lōs-sim-si-ō-lē-gau-det\ [L]: like takes pleasure in like
si mo-nu-men-tum re-qui-ris, cir-cum-spi-ce \sē-mō-nā-ment-ōm-re-kwē-ris kir-kum-spi-kē\ [L]: if you seek his monument, look around — epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St Paul's, London, of which he was architect
si quae-ris pen-in-su-lam amoe-nam, cir-cum-spi-ce \sē-kwē-ris-pē-nin-sā-jām-ā-mōi-nām kir-kum-spi-kē\ [L]: if you seek a beautiful peninsula, look around — motto of Michigan
sis-te vi-a-tor \sis-te-wē-ā-tōr\ [L]: stop, traveler — used on Roman roadside tombs
si vis pa-cem, pa-ra bel-lum \sē-wēs-pā-kem, pā-rā-bel-ūm\ [L]: if you wish peace, prepare for war
sol-vit-ur anti-bu-lan-dō \sōl-wā-tūr-ām-bō-lān-dō\ [L]: it is solved by walking: the problem is solved by a practical experiment
splen-di-de men-dax \splēn-dō-dā-men-dāks\ [L]: nobly untruthful
spo-lia op-ta \spō-lē-ō-d-pē-mā\ [L]: rich spoils: the arms taken by the victorious from the vanquished general
sta-tus in quo \stāt-ōs-jin-kwō\ [L]: state in which: the existing state
sta-tus quo an-te bel-lum \stāt-ōs-kwō-ānt-e-bel-ūm\ [L]: the state existing before the war
sua-vi-ter in mo-do, for-ti-ter in re \swā-wā-ter-in-mōd-ō fōrt-ō-ter-in-rā\ [L]: gently in manner, strongly in deed
sub ver-bo \sub-wēr-bō\ or sub vo-cē \sub-wō-kē\ [L]: under the word — introducing a cross-reference in a dictionary or index
sunt la-crī-mae re-rum \sunt-lāk-rī-mī-lā-rum\ [L]: there are tears for things: tears attend trials
suo ju-re \sū-ō-jūr-ē\ [L]: in his (or her) own right
suo lo-co \sū-ō-kō\ [L]: in its proper place
suo Ma-ris \sū-mā-ris\ [L]: by one's own exertions
suo um-cul-que \sū-ōm-kwīk-ū\ [L]: to each his own

tant mieux \tā-myō\ [F]: so much the better
tant pis \tā-pē\ [F]: so much the worse
tem-po-ra mu-tan-tur, nos et mu-ta-mur in il-lis \tem-pō-rā-mū-tān-tur nōs-et-mū-tām-or-in-ī-lis\ [L]: the times are changing, and we are changing with them
tem-pus edax \rē-rum \tem-pus-ed-aks-rā-rum\ [L]: time, that devours all things
tem-pus fu-git \tem-pōs-fyū-jit, -fū-git\ [L]: time flies
timeo Da-na-os et dō-na fo-ren-tes \tim-ē-ō-dān-ā-ōs-et-dō-nā-fe-ren-tās\ [L]: I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts
to-ti-dem ver-bis \tōi-dē-dem-wēr-bēs\ [L]: in so many words
to-tis vi-ri-bus \tō-tēs-wē-rī-bus\ [L]: with all one's might
to-to cae-lo \tō-tō-kī-lō\ or toto coe-lo \tō-kōi-lō\ [L]: by the whole extent of the heavens: diametrically
tou-jours per-drix \tū-zhūr-per-drē\ [F]: always partridge: too much of a good thing
tous frais faits \tū-fe-fe\ [F]: all expenses defrayed
tout à fait \tū-tā-fē\ [F]: altogether: quite
tout au con-traire \tū-tō-kōn-trē\ [F]: quite the contrary
tout à vous \tū-tā-vū\ [F]: wholly yours: at your service
tout bien ou rien \tū-byā-nū-ryā\ [F]: everything well (done) or nothing (attempted)
tout com-pren-dre c'est tout par-don-ner \tū-kō-prān-drē se-tū-pār-dō-nā\ [F]: to understand all is to forgive all
tout court \tū-kūr\ [F]: quite short: simply, also: brusquely
tout de même \tūt-mēm\ [F]: all the same: nevertheless
tout de suite \tūt-swēt\ [F]: immediately, also: all at once: consecutively
tout en-semble \tū-tā-sā-blē\ [F]: all together: general effect
tout est per-du hors l'hon-neur \tū-te-per-dū-fōr-lō-nōr\ or tout est per-du hors l'honneur \tū-te-per-dū-fōr-lō-nōr\ [F]: all is lost save honor
tout le monde \tūt-mōnd\ [F]: all the world: everybody
tranche de vie \trānsh-dē-vē\ [F]: slice of life
tria juncta in uno \tri-ā-yūnktā-tā-in-ū-nō\ [L]: three joined in one — motto of the Order of the Bath
tru-di-tur dies die \trūd-ō-tur-di-ās-di-ā\ [L]: day is pushed forth by day: one day hurries on another
tue-bor \tu-ā-bōr\ [L]: I will defend — a motto on the Great Seal of Michigan
ua mau ke ea o ka al-na i ka po-no \u-ā-mā-u-ke-ā-ō-kā-ā-ē-nā-ē-kā-pō-nō\ [Hawaiian]: the life of the land is established in righteousness — motto of Hawaii
ue-ber-mensch \tē-bēr-mench\ [G]: superman
ulti-ma ra-tio re-qui-m \ul-ti-mā-rat-ē-ō-rā-gum\ [L]: the final argument of kings, i.e., war
und so welter \unt-zō-vi-tar\ [G]: and so on
uno ani-mo \ū-nō-ān-ō-mō\ [L]: with one mind: unanimously
ur-bi et or-bi \ur-bē-et-ōr-bē\ [L]: to the city (Rome) and the world
utile du-ci-le \ūt-ī-e-dul-kē\ [L]: the useful with the agreeable
ut in-fra \ut-in-frā\ [L]: as below
ut su-pra \ut-sū-prā\ [L]: as above
va-de re-tro me, Sa-ta-na \wā-dē-rā-trō-mā-sā-tā-nā\ [L]: get thee behind me, Satan
vae vic-tis \vā-wīk-tēs\ [L]: woe to the vanquished
va-ria lec-tio \wā-rī-ē-ā-lēk-tē-ō\ pl va-rī-ās lec-tiō-nēs \wār-ē-ā-lēk-tē-ō-nās\ [L]: variant reading
va-ri-um et mu-ta-bi-le sem-per fe-mi-na \wār-ē-et-mū-tā-bi-le-sem-per-fā-mā-nā\ [L]: woman is ever a fickle and changeable thing
ve-di Na-po-li e pol mo-ri \vā-dē-nā-pō-lē-ā-pō-ē-mō-rē\ [It]: see Naples, and then die
ve-ni, vi-di, vi-ci \wā-nē-wēd-ē-wē-kē\ [L]: I came, I saw, I conquered
ven-tre à terre \vā-trā-ter\ [F]: belly to the ground: at very great speed
ver-ba-tim ac lit-te-ra-tim \wēr-bā-tim-āk-lit-tā-rā-tim\ [L]: word for word and letter for letter
ver-bum sat as-pi-en-ti \wēr-būm-sāt-sāp-ē-ent-ē-est\ [L]: a word to the wise is sufficient
vin-cīt om-ni-a ve-ri-tas \wīn-kt-ōm-nē-ā-wā-rō-tas\ [L]: truth conquers all things
vin-cu-lum ma-tri-mo-ni \wīn-kō-lum-mā-trā-mō-nē\ [L]: bond of marriage
vir-gin-i-bus pu-er-i-sa-que \wīr-gin-ō-bus-pu-ā-rēs-kwē\ [L]: for girls and boys
vir-tu-te et ar-mis \wīr-tū-te-et-ār-mēs\ [L]: by valor and arms — motto of Mississippi
vis me-di-ca-trix na-tu-rae \wēs-med-i-kā-trīks-nā-tū-rā\ [L]: the healing power of nature
vive la reine \vēv-lā-rēn\ [F]: long live the queen
vive le roi \vēv-lā-rwā\ [F]: long live the king
vix-e for-tis an-te A-ga-mem-no-na \wīk-sā-re-fōr-tās-ānt-ē-ā-gē-mem-nā-nā\ [L]: brave men lived before Agamemnon
vogue la ga-lère \vōg-lā-gā-lēr\ [F]: let the galley be kept rowing: keep on, whatever may happen
vola tout \wvā-lā-tū\ [F]: that's all
vox et pra-e-te-ra ni-hil \wōks-et-pri-ter-ē-ā-ni-hil\ [L]: voice and nothing more
vox po-pu-li vox Dei \wōks-pō-pā-jē-wōks-dē\ [L]: the voice of the people is the voice of God
Wan-der-jahr \wān-dor-yār\ [G]: year of wandering
wie geht's? \vē-gāts\ [G]: how goes it?

med-*io*-tu-tal-mus-ibla \med-ē-ō-tū-tis-ā-mus-ē-bōs\ [L] : you will go most safely by the middle course
 me-jud-ice \mā-ˈyū-d-ō-ke\ [L] : I being judge : in my judgment
 mens-*sa-na* in cor-po-re sa-no \māns-ān-ā-in-kōr-pa-re-ˈsān-ō\ [L] : a sound mind in a sound body
 me-um et tu-um \mē-əm-et-ˈtū-əm, mē-əm-\ [L] : mine and thine : distinction of private property
 mi-ra-bile vi-su \mā-rā-b-ō-ē-ē-wē-sū\ [L] : wonderful to behold
 mi-ra-bi-le \mī-rā-ˈbī-ē-ē\ [L] : wonders : miracles
 mole ru-it eus \mō-le-ru-it-ē-sū\ [L] : it collapses from its own bigness
 monde \mōnd\ [F] : world : fashionable world : society
 mon-ta-ni sē-m-per li-bē-ri \mōn-ˈtān-ē-sēm-par-ˈlē-bō-rē\ [L] : mountaineers are always free men — motto of West Virginia
 mo-nu-men-tum a-e-re per-en-ni-us \mō-nō-ˈmēn-tūm-ī-re-pa-ˈren-ē-us\ [L] : a monument more lasting than bronze — used of an immortal work of art or literature
 mor-tu-ri te sa-lu-ta-mus \mōr-ō-ˈtūr-ē-tā-sā-lū-ō-ˈtām-us\ [L] : we who are about to die salute thee
 mul-tum in par-vo \mūl-tūm-in-pār-vō\ [L] : much in little
 mu-ta-to no-mi-ne de fa-bu-la no-ra-tur \mū-tā-ō-nō-mō-nē-dā-tā-fā-b-ō-lā-nā-rā-tūr\ [L] : with the name changed the story applies to you
 na-tu-rā-ex-pel-las fur-ca, ta-men us-que re-cur-ret \nā-ˈtū-rām-ek-spel-as-ˈfūr-kā, tā-mēn-us-kwē-re-kur-ēt\ [L] : you may drive nature out with a pitchfork, but she will keep coming back
 na-tu-ra non fa-cit sal-tum \nā-tū-rā-nōn-fak-ōt-sāl-tūm\ [L] : nature makes no leap
 ne-cede ma-lia \nā-kā-de-mā-lē-ā\ [L] : yield not to misfortunes
 ne-mo me im-pu-ne la-cēs-ōit \nā-mō-mā-im-pū-nā-lā-kēs-ō\ [L] : no one attacks me with impunity — motto of Scotland and of the Order of the Thistle
 ne quid ni-mis \nā-kwid-ˈnim-ē\ [L] : not anything in excess
 nēst-ce pae? \nēs-pā\ [F] : isn't it so?
 nīf ad-mī-ra-ri \nēf-ad-mā-rā-rē\ [L] : to be excited by nothing : *equality*
 nīl de-spe-ran-dum \nēf-dā-spā-rān-dum\ [L] : never despair
 nīl si-ne nu-mi-ne \nēf-sīn-ē-nū-mē-nē\ [L] : nothing without the divine will — motto of Colorado
 nīl por-te \nā-pōrt\ [F] : it's no matter
 no-lens vo-lens \nō-lēnz-vō-lēnz\ [L] : unwilling (or) willing : willy-nilly
 non om-ni-a po-su-mus om-nes \nōn-ōm-nē-a, pō-sa-mus-ōm-nās\ [L] : we can't all (do) all things
 non om-ni-a mo-ri-ar \nōn-ōm-nōs, mōr-ē-ār\ [L] : I shall not wholly die
 non sans dro-it \nō-sān-drwa\ [OF] : not without right — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms
 non sum quā-lis e-rā-m \nōn-sūm-kwāl-ēs-er-am\ [L] : I am not what I used to be
 nos-ce te ip-sū-m \nōs-ke, tē-īp-sūm\ [L] : know thyself
 nos-tal-gie de la boue \nōs-tāl-zhē-d-ō-lā-bū\ [F] : nostalgia for the mud : homesickness for the gutter
 nous a-vons chan-gé tout ce-lā \nu-zā-vōn-shā-zhā-tū-s(i)ā\ [F] : we have changed all that
 nous ver-rō-ne ce que nous ver-rō-ne \nu-ve-rōn-ē-ō-kā-nū-ve-rō\ [F] : we shall see what we shall see
 no-vus ho-mō \nō-wōs-ˈhō-mō\ [L] : new man : man newly ennobled : upstart
 no-vus or-do se-clo-rum \ˈvōr-dō-sā-ˈklōr-ōm\ [L] : a new cycle of the ages — motto on the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States
 nu-gae \nū-gā\ [L] : trifles
 nuit blan-che \nwē-bīsh\ [F] : white night : a sleepless night
 nyet \nyet\ [Russ] : no
 ob-lit \ō-bē-lī\ [L] : he (or she) died
 ob-scū-ri per ob-scū-ri-us \ōb-ˈskūr-ōm, per-ōb-ˈskūr-ē-ēs\ [L] : (explaining) the obscure by means of the more obscure
 o-de-rīnt dum me-tu-ant \ōd-ō-rīnt-dum-met-ō-wānt\ [L] : let them hate, so long as they fear
 odi et amo \ō-dē-et-ām-ō\ [L] : I hate and I love
 om-ne i-gno-tum pro mā-gni-fi-co \ōm-nē-īg-ˈnō-tūm-prō-māg-ˈnīf-ī-kō\ [L] : everything unknown (is taken) as grand : the unknown tends to be exaggerated in importance or difficulty
 om-ni-a mu-tan-tur, nos et mu-ta-mur in il-lis \ōm-nē-ā-mū-tān-tūr nōs-et-mū-tā-m-ōr-in-īl-ē-s\ [L] : all things are changing, and we are changing with them
 om-ni-a vīn-cit amor \ōm-nē-ā-wīn-kat-ām-ōr\ [L] : love conquers all
 onus pro-ban-di \ō-nōs-prō-ˈban-dī, -dē\ [L] : burden of proof
 ora pro no-bis \ō-rā-prō-ˈnō-bēs\ [L] : pray for us
 or-tu-to \ō-rē-ō-tō-tān-dō\ [L] : with round mouth : eloquently
 oro y pla-ta \ōr-ō-ē-plāt-ō\ [Sp] : gold and silver — motto of Montana
 o tem-po-ral o mo-ral \ō-tem-pa-rā-ō-ˈmō-rās\ [L] : oh the times! oh the manners!
 otium cum dig-ni-ta-te \ōt-ē-um-kum-dīg-nā-ˈtā-te\ [L] : leisure with dignity
 où sont les neiges d'an-tan? \ū-sō-ˈlā-nezh-dā-ˈtā\ [F] : where are the snows of yesteryear?
 pa-lī-da Mors \pal-ō-dā-mōrz\ [L] : pale Death
 pa-nem et cir-cen-tes \ˈpān-ēm-et-ˈkīr-ˈkān-sēs\ [L] : bread and circuses : provision of the means of life and recreation by government to appease discontent
 pan-ta rhei \pān-tā-ˈhī-rā, pant-ō-ˈrā\ [Gk] : all things are in flux
 par-avan-ce \pār-ā-vās\ [F] : in advance : by anticipation
 par-avion \pār-ā-vyō\ [F] : by airplane — used on airmail
 par-ex-em-ple \pār-ēg-zāp\ [F] : for example
 par-tu-ri-unt mon-tēs, nae-ce-tur ridi-cu-lus mus \pār-tūr-ē-ūnt-mōn-tēs nās-kā-tur-nā-dī-k-ō-lus-mūs\ [L] : the mountains are in labor, and a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth
 pa-ter pa-tri-ae \ˈpā-ter-ˈpā-trē-ā\ [L] : father of his country
 pau-cis ver-bis \pau-kēs-wēr-bēs\ [L] : in a few words

pax vo-bis-cum \pāks-vō-ˈbēs-kum\ [L] : peace (be) with you
 peino forte et duro \pen-fōr-tā-dūr\ [F] : strong and hard punishment : torture
 per an-quo-ta ad au-gus-ta \per-ˈān-gus-tā-ˈd-āu-gūs-tā, per-ˈān\ [L] : through difficulties to honors
 père \pē\ [F] : father — used after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son
 per-ant qui an-to nos no-n-tra dix-e-runt \ˈper-ē-ūnt-kwē-ān-te-ˈnōs-nōs-trā-dēk-ā-rūnt\ [L] : may they perish who have expressed our bright ideas before us
 per-ant et im-pu-tan-tur \ˈper-ē-ūnt-et-īm-pō-tān-tūr\ [L] : they (the hours) pass away and are reckoned on (our) account
 per-fide Al-bion \per-fēd-āl-byōn\ [F] : perfidious Albion (England)
 peu à peu \pō-ā-pō\ [F] : little by little
 peu de chose \pōd-ō-shō\ [F] : a trifle
 pièce d'oc-ca-sion \pyēs-dō-kā-zyōn\ [F] : piece for a special occasion
 pinx-it \ˈpīnk-sōt\ [L] : he (or she) painted it
 place aux dames \plās-ō-dām\ [F] : (make) room for the ladies
 ple-no ju-re \plā-nō-yūr-ē\ [L] : with full right
 plus ça change, plus c'est le même chose \plē-sā-shāzh plē-sā-lēm-shōz\ [F] : the more that changes, the more it's the same thing
 plus roy-a-liste que le roi \plē-rwā-yā-lēst-kōl-rwā\ [F] : more royalist than the king
 po-etas po-la-bras \pō-kās-pā-lāv-rās\ [Sp] : few words
 po-eta nas-cl-tur, non fit \pō-ā-tā-nas-kā-tur nōn-fīt\ [L] : a poet is born, not made
 pol-li-ce ver-so \pō-lī-ke-wēr-sō\ [L] : with thumb turned : with a gesture or expression of condemnation
 post hoc, ergo prop-ter hoc \ˈpōst-hōk, er-gō-prop-ter-hōk\ [L] : after this, therefore on account of it (a fallacy of argument)
 post ob-itum \pōst-ō-bā-tūm\ [L] : after death
 pour ac-quit \pūr-ā-kē\ [F] : received payment
 pour le mé-rite \pūr-lā-mā-rēt\ [F] : for merit
 pro ar-is et fo-cis \prō-ā-rēs-et-ˈfō-kēs\ [L] : for altars and fire-sides
 pro bo-no pu-bli-co \prō-bo-nō-pū-bli-kō\ [L] : for the public good
 pro hac vi-ce \prō-hāk-ˈwk-ē\ [L] : for this occasion
 pro pa-tri-a \prō-pa-trē-ā\ [L] : for one's country
 pro gre-gre, lo-gre, et gre-gre \prō-rā-ge-lā-ge-et-ˈgrēg-ē\ [L] : for the king, the law, and the people
 pro re na-ta \prō-rā-nāt-ō\ [L] : for an occasion that has arisen : as needed — used in medical prescriptions
 quend même \kwā-mēm\ [F] : even though : whatever may happen
 quan-tum mu-ta-tus ab il-lo \kwānt-ōm-mū-tat-sāb-īl-ō\ [L] : how changed from what he once was
 quan-tum suf-fi-ci-t \kwānt-ōm-sōf-ō-kīt\ [L] : as much as suffices : a sufficient quantity — used in medical prescriptions
 quē-nō sa-be? \kwēn-sā-vā\ [F] : who knows?
 qui fa-cit per al-lum fa-cit per se \kwē-fak-īt, per-āl-ē-um-fāk-īt-per-sā\ [L] : he who does (anything) through another does it through himself
 quīl cus-to-di-et ip-sos cus-to-des? \kwīs-kus-tōd-ē-et-īp-sōs-kus-tō-dās\ [L] : who will keep the keepers themselves?
 qui se ex-cu-sat se ex-cu-sat \kē-sek-skēz-sā-kēz\ [F] : he who excuses himself accuses himself
 quīl se-pa-ra-bit? \kwīs-sā-pā-rāb-īt\ [L] : who shall separate (us)? — motto of the Order of St. Patrick
 qui trans-tu-lit sus-ti-net \kwē-trāns-tō-līt-sus-tā-net\ [L] : He who translated sustains (us) — motto of Connecticut
 qui va là? \kē-vā-lā\ [F] : who goes there?
 quo-ad hoc \kwō-ād-hōk\ [L] : as far as this : to this extent
 quod erat de-mo-n-stran-dum \kwōd-er-at-dem-ōn-strān-dōm, -dā-mōn-strān-dum\ [L] : which was to be proved
 quod erat fa-ci-en-dum \fāk-ē-en-dūm\ [L] : which was to be done
 quod sem-per, quod ubi-que, quod ab om-ni-bus \kwōd-sēm-per kwōd-ub-ī-kwā kwōd-āb-ōm-nī-bus, kwōd-ōi-bē-ōkwā\ [L] : what has been held always, everywhere, by everybody
 quod vi-de \kwōd-wīd-ē\ [L] : which see
 quo-rum pars mag-nō fūl \kwōr-ōm-pārs, māg-nā-fū-ē\ [L] : in which I played a great part
 quos de-us vult pro-de-re pri-us de-mo-n-tat \kwōs-de-ūs-wult-per-dā-re-pri-us-dā-men-tāt\ [L] : those whom a god wishes to destroy he first drives mad
 quot ho-mi-nēs, tot sen-tē-ti-ae \kwōt-ˈhō-mō-nās, tōt-sen-ˈtē-tē-ā\ [L] : there are as many opinions as there are men
 quo va-dis? \kwō-wād-ō\ [L] : whither are you going?
 ral-son d'état \rē-sōn-dā-tā\ [F] : reason of state
 re-cu-ler pour mieux sa-voir \rā-kē-lā-pūr-myē-sō-tā\ [F] : to draw back in order to make a better judgment
 reg-nat po-pu-lus \reg-nāt-pō-pō-lus\ [L] : the people rule — motto of Arkansas
 re in-fec-ta \rā-in-fēk-tā\ [L] : the business being unfinished : without accomplishing one's purpose
 rei-li-gio lo-ci \rē-līg-ē-ō-lō-kē\ [L] : religious sanctity of a place
 rem acu te-ti-gi-tis \rēm-ā-kū-tet-ō-gis-tē\ [L] : you have touched the point with a needle : you have hit the nail on the head

à about * kitten, F table ar further a back à bake
 à cot, cart à F bac au out ch chin e less é easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k Gich, buch F vin y sing
 ô flow o flaw œ F bouf œ F feu ô coin th thing
 th this ü loot u foot u G füllen F rue y yet
 y F digne (dén), nuit (nwē) yü few yu furious zh vision

- Afelx-andre \al-ek-'sán-dre\ Vicente 1898– Span poet
 Ale-mán \al-'mán\ Mateo 1547–1610 Span nov.
 Ale-mán Val-dés \al-'vél-'des\ Miguel 1902– Mex lawyer; pres of Mexico (1946–52)
 Alem-berd, d' \al-'ám-'ba(ə)r-, '-be(ə)r\ Jean Le Rond 1717–1783 Fr. math & philos
 Alex-andre \al-'ig-'zán-dre, -el- name of 8 popes. esp VI (Rodrigo Lanzol y Borja) 1431?–1503 (pope 1492–1503)
 Alexander III of Macedon 356–323 B.C. the Great king (336–323)
 Alexander Russ. Aleksandr name of 3 emps of Russia: I 1777–1825 (reigned 1801–25); II 1818–1881 (reigned 1855–81); III 1845–1894 (reigned 1881–94)
 Alexander I Obrenovitch \ob-'bren-ə-, vich\ 1876–1903 king of Serbia (1889–1903)
 Alexander I 1888–1934 king of Yugoslavia (1921–34)
 Alexander of Hillsborough 1st Earl 1885–1965 Albert Victor Alexander Bnt polit
 Alexander Nevski \-'nev-ské-, '-nef-\ 1220?–1263 Russ saint & mil hero
 Alexander Severus \-'sə-'vir-ə\ A.D. 208?–235 Rom emp (222–235)
 Alexander of Tunis 1st Earl 1891–1969 Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander Bnt field marshal, gov-gen of Canada (1946–52)
 Alex-i I Mikhallovich \al-'lek-sə-'smá-'kt-lə-, vich\ 1629–1676 father of Peter the Great czar of Russia (1645–76)
 Alex-is Petrovich \al-'lek-sə-'spə-'trə-vich\ 1690–1718 son of Peter the Great czar of Russia
 Alex-i-us I Comnenus \al-'lek-sə-ə-, skim-'né-nəs\ 1048–1118 Eastern Rom emp (1081–1118)
 Al-fer-i \al-'fé-(ə)-rē\ Count Vittorio 1749–1803 Ital dram
 Al-fon-so \al-'fán-(t)-sə-, '-fán-(zə) Port. Afonso older Afonso \a-'fō-(z)u\ name of 6 kings of Portugal esp I 1112–1185 (1st king, 1139–85); V 1432–1481 (reigned 1438–81)
 Alfonso or Al-phon-so XIII 1886–1941 king of Spain (1886–1931)
 Al-fred \al-'fréd-, '-fórd\ A.D. 849–899 the Great king of the West Saxons (871–899)
 Alf-vén \al-'fán-, '-ven\ Hannes Olof Gösta 1908– Swed. astrophysicist
 Al-ger \al-'jər\ Horatio 1832–1899 Am author
 Al-gren \al-'grén\ Nelson 1909– Am author
 Ali \-'lī-, '-al-, '-al-ē\ Ar. Ali ibn-abi-Tālib A.D. 600?–661 cousin & son-in-law of Muhammad 4th orthodox caliph (656–661)
 Ali or Ali Pasha \-'pāsh-ə-, '-pash-, '-pə-'shā\ 1741–1822 the Lion of Janina Turk pasha
 Ali Muhammad 1942– ong Cassius Marcellus Clay Am. boxer
 Allen \al-'ən\ Ethan 1738–1789 Am Revolutionary soldier
 Allen William 1532–1594 Eng. cardinal
 Allen-by \al-'ən-'bē\ 1st Viscount 1861–1936 Edmund Henry Hymman Allenby Bnt field marshal
 Allen-de Gossens \al-'yən-də-'gō-sen-(t)s\ Salvador 1908–1973 Chilean physician, pres. of Chile (1970–73)
 Alley-n \al-'en-, '-ān\ Edward 1566–1626 Eng actor
 All-son \al-'stən\ Washington 1779–1843 Am. painter
 Al-ma-Tad-e-ma \al-'ma-'tad-ə-'ma\ Sir Lawrence 1836–1912 Eng. (Du-born) painter
 Al-va \al-'və\ or Al-ba \al-'bə\ Duke of 1508–1582 Fernando Álvarez de Toledo Span gen
 Al-va-ra-do, de \al-'və-'rad-(ə)\ Alonso 1490?–1554 Span soldier in Mexico (under Cortes) & Peru
 Alvarado, de Pedro 1495?–1541 Span soldier; companion of Cortes in Mexico
 Al-va-rez \al-'və-, '-rez\ Luis Walter 1911– Am physicist
 Al-ve-ar, de \al-'və-'ār\ Carlos María 1789–1853 Argentine revolutionist
 A-ma-ti \ä-'mät-ē-, -ə\ family of 14th violin makers of Cremona: esp. Nicolò or Nicola 1596–1684
 Am-brose \am-'bröz\ Saint A.D. 340?–397 bishop of Milan — Ambrosian \am-'brō-zhən-, '-zē-n\ adj
 Amen-ho-tep \am-'ən-'hō-, '-tep, -am- or Am-eno-phs \am-'ə-'nō-fəs\ name of 4 kings of Egypt esp III (reigned abt 1411–1375 B.C.), IV — see IKHNATON — see VESPUCCI
 Amerigo Vespucci — see VESPUCCI
 Am-herst \am-'hərst\ Baron 1717–1797 Jeffrey (or Jeffery) Amherst Bnt gen. gov-gen of Bnt No Am. (1760–63)
 Am-ia \ä-'mā-, '-mā\ Kingsley 1922– Eng. author
 Am-père \ä-'pə-(ə)r\ André Marie 1775–1836 Fr physicist
 Amund-son \am-'ən-'sən\ Roald 1872–1928 Norw polar explorer; disc. south pole (1911)
 Anac-reon \a-'nak-rē-ən\ 572?–748 B.C. Greek poet
 An-ax-ag-o-ras \an-'ak-'sag-ə-'rəs\ 500?–428 B.C. Greek philos — An-ax-ag-o-ras-ian \-'sag-ə-'rəs-ēn\ adj
 Anax-i-man-dre \a-'nak-sə-'mān-dre\ 611–547 B.C. Greek philos. & astron — Anax-i-man-drian \-'nak-sə-'mān-dre-ēn\ adj
 An-ders \än-'dərs-, '-dorz\ Wladyslaw 1892–1970 Pol gen
 An-der-sen \än-'dər-'sən\ Hans Christian 1803–1875 Danish writer of fairy tales
 An-der-son \än-'dər-'sən\ Carl David 1905– Am physicist
 Anderson John 1882–1958 1st Viscount Waverley \wä-'vər-lē\ Bnt polit
 Anderson Dame Judith 1898– ong Frances Margaret Anderson Australian actress
 Anderson Marian 1902– Am contralto
 Anderson Maxwell 1888–1959 Am dram
 Anderson Philip Warren 1923– Am physicist
 Anderson Sherwood 1876–1941 Am writer
 An-dré-as \än-'drash-ē\ Count Gyula, father 1823–1890 & son 1860–1929 Hung statesmen
 An-dré \än-'dré-, '-än-(ə)drä\ John 1751–1780 Bnt major; spy in Am Rev
 An-drea del Sar-to \än-'drä-ə-'del-'sär-tō\ 1486–1531 Andrea Domenico d'Agnolo di Francesco Florentine painter
 An-dre-ev \än-'drä-(y)ə\ Andrei Andreevich 1895–1971 Russ polit
 Andreev or An-dre-ye-v \än-'drä-(y)ə\ Leonid Nikolaevich 1871–1919 Russ. nov., storywriter, & dram.
 An-dre-ws \än-'drüz\ Roy Chapman 1884–1960 Am naturalist
 An-drič \än-'drich\ Ivo 1892–1975 Yugoslav author
 An-dros \än-'dräs-, '-dros\ Sir Edmund 1637–1714 Brit colonial gov. in Am.
 An-drus \än-'drəs\ Cecil Dale 1931– U.S. secy. of the interior (1977–)
 An-flin-sen \än-'fən-'sən\ Christian Boehmer 1916– Am chemist
 An-gela Mer-ici \än-'jə-lə-'mā-'rē-'ché\ Saint 1474?–1540 Ital. religious, founder of Ursuline order (1535)
 Angelico Fra — see FIESOLE
 An-gell \än-'jəl\ Sir Norman 1872–1967 Ralph Norman Angell Lane Eng. author & lecturer
 Ang-ström \än-'ström-, '-ŋ\ Anders Jonas 1814–1874 Swed. physicist
 An-na Iva-nov-na \än-'ə-'vān-'əv-nə\ 1693–1740 empress of Russia (1730–40)
 Anne \än\ 1665–1714 dau. of James II queen of Gr. Brit. (1702–14)
 Anne of Austria 1601–1666 consort of Louis XIII of France regent (1643–61) for her son Louis XIV
 Anne of Cleves \klevz\ 1515–1557 4th wife of Henry VIII of Eng.
 Annunzio, D' Gabriele — see D'ANNUNZIO
 Anouilh \ä-'nu-ē\ Jean 1910– Fr dram
 An-selm \än-'selm\ Saint 1033–1109 archbishop of Canterbury (1093–1109)
 An-tho-ny \än-(t)-thə-nē, chiefly Brit 'än-'tə-\ Saint ab A.D. 250–350 Egyptian monk, regarded as founder of Christian monachism
 Anthony Mark — see Marcus ANTONIUS
 Anthony Susan Brownell 1820–1906 Am. suffragist
 Anthony of Padua Saint 1195–1231 Franciscan monk
 An-ti-po-nus I \än-'tig-ə-'nəs\ 382–301 B.C. Cyclops gen. of Alexander the Great & king of Macedonia (306–301)
 An-ti-o-chus \än-'tī-ə-'kəs\ name of 13 Seleucid kings of Syria. esp. III the Great 242–187 B.C. (reigned 223–187); IV (Epiphanes) \i-'pī-fə-'nēz\ d. 163 B.C. (reigned 175–163)
 An-ti-p-ater \än-'tip-ə-'tər\ 398?–319 B.C. Macedonian gen. & statesman
 An-ti-s-the-nēs \än-'tī-s-thə-'nēz\ 444?–after 371 B.C. Athenian philos., founder of Cynic school
 An-toi-ne Père \pə-(ə)r-'an-'twan\ 1748–1829 Antonio de Sed-ñila \sə-'dē-(y)ə\ Span Capuchin priest in New Orleans
 An-to-ne-scu \än-'tə-'nes-'kū\ Ion \yōn\ 1882–1946 Rumanian gen., dictator (1940–44)
 An-to-ni-nus \än-'tə-'nī-'nəs\ Marcus Aurelius \ə-'rē-l-yəs-, '-rē-l-əs\ A.D. 121–180 nephew, son-in-law, and adopted son of Antoninus Pius Rom emp (161–180) & Stoic philos.
 Antoninus Pius \pl-əs\ A.D. 86–161 Rom. emp (138–161)
 An-toni-nus \än-'tō-'nēz\ Marcus Eng. Mark or Marc An-ton-y or An-tho-ny \än-(t)-thə-nē, chiefly Brit 'än-'tə-\ 83?–30 B.C. Rom. orator, triumvir, & gen
 Aoki \ä-'ō-kē\ Viscount 1844–1914 Shuzo Aoki Jap diplomat, 1st Jap ambassador to U.S. (1905–09)
 Ap-ol-le \ə-'pəl-ēz\ 4th cent. B.C. Greek painter
 Apol-li-naire \ə-'pəl-ə-'nā-(ə)r-, '-nē-(ə)r\ Guillaume 1880–1918 Guillaume Apollinaire de Kostrowitsky Fr. poet
 Apol-lō-ni-us \ə-'pəl-ō-'nī-'əs\ of Rhodes 3d–2d cent. B.C. Greek poet — Apol-lō-ni-an \-'nē-n-, '-nyən\ adj
 Ap-ol-lus Claudius — see CLAUDIUS
 Apples-ed Johnny — see JOHN CHAPMAN
 Apple-ton \ä-'pəl-'tən-, '-sīt-'n\ Sir Edward (Victor) 1892–1965 Eng. physicist
 Aprak-sin or Aprax-in \ə-'prak-'sən\ Fëdor Matveevich 1671–1728 Russ. admiral
 Ap-u-le-i-us \ə-'pə-'lī-(y)ə\ Lucius 2d cent. A.D. Rom. philos. & satirist
 Aquil-nas \ə-'kwī-'nəs\ Saint Thomas 1225–1274 Ital. theol.
 Ar-am \är-'əm-, '-er-\ Eugene 1704–1759 Eng. philologist & murderer
 Ara-nha \ə-'ran-yə\ Oswaldo 1894–1960 Brazil lawyer & polit.
 Ar-ber \är-'bər\ Edward 1836–1912 Eng. editor
 Arber Werner 1929– Swiss microbiologist
 Arblay, d' Madame — see Fanny BURNEY
 Arbuth-not \är-'buth-'nət-, '-är-'buth-'nät\ John 1667–1735 Scot physician & author
 Ar-cher \är-'chər\ William 1856–1924 Scot critic & dram
 Arch-i-me-des \är-'kə-'mēd-ēz\ 287?–212 B.C. Greek math. & inventor — Arch-i-me-de-an \-'mēd-ē-ən-, '-mī-'dē-\ adj
 Arch-i-pen-ko \är-'kə-'pən-'kō\ Alexander 1887–1964 Am (Russ-born) sculptor
 Are-th-no \ä-'rə-'tə-(j)ə\ Pietro 1492–1556 Ital. satirist
 Ar-gall \är-'göl-, '-gə\ Sir Samuel J. 1609–1625 Eng. mariner
 Ar-gill \är-'gī-(ə)\, '-gū\ 9th Duke of 1845–1914 John Douglas Sutherland Campbell gov. gen. of Canada (1878–83)
 Ari-o-sto \ä-'rē-'tō\ Lodovico 1474–1533 Ital. poet
 Ari-s-tar-chus \är-'ə-'stär-'kəs\ 220?–150 B.C. Greek grammarian
 Aristarchus of Samos 3d cent. B.C. Greek astron.
 Ari-s-tel-des \är-'stīd-ēz\ 530?–746 B.C. the Just Athenian statesman
 Ari-s-tip-pus \är-'ə-'stīp-'s\ 435?–735 B.C. Greek philos.
 Ari-s-top-ha-nēs \är-'ə-'stīf-ə-'nēz\ 448?–730 B.C. Athenian dram
 Aristophanes of Byzantium 257?–7180 B.C. Greek scholar
 Ari-s-tot-le \är-'ə-'stīf-'tē\ 384–322 B.C. Greek philos.
 Ari-us \ə-'rī-'s-, '-er-\ d. A.D. 336 Greek theol.
 Ark-wright \är-'krīt\ Sir Richard 1732–1792 Eng. inventor
 Ar-len \är-'lən\ Michael 1895–1956 Di-kran \dik-'rān\ Kou-youn-djian \kü-'yūm-'jē-'ān\ Bnt (Bulg-born) nov.
 Ar-mi-ni-us \är-'mīn-ē-s\ or Ar-mīn \är-'mēn\ 17 B.C.?–A.D. 21 sometimes Her-mann \hə-'mān\ Ger hero
 Arminius Jacobus 1560–1609 Jacob Har-men-sen \här-'mən-'sən\ or Her-mansz \hə-'mān-'s\ Du theol.
 Ar-mour \är-'mər\ Philip Danforth 1832–1901 Am. meat packer

Biographical Names

Abbey 'ab-ē\ Edwin Austin 1852-1911 Am. painter & illustrator
 Ab-bott 'ab-ət\ John Joseph Caldwell 1821-1893 Canad. polit.,
 pnm. min. (1891-92)
 Abbott Lyman 1835-1922 Am. clergyman & author
 Abd-el-Kader 'ab-dēl-'kād-ər\ or Abd-el-Kā-dir 'ā-dal-\
 1807-1883 Arab leader in Algeria
 Abd-er-Rah-mān Khān 'ab-dēr-rā-'mān-'kān\ 1830-1901 amir
 of Afghanistan (1880-1901)
 Abd-ul-Aziz 'ab-dūl-'ā-zēz\ 1830-1876 sultan of Turkey
 (1861-76)
 Abd-ul-Ba-hā 'ab-dūl-bā-'hā\ 1844-1921 Ab-bas Ef-fen-dī 'ā-bas-
 ā-'fēn-dē Pers. Bahar leader
 Abd-ul-Hamid II 'ab-dūl-'hā-'mēd\ 1842-1918 sultan of Turkey
 (1876-1909)
 Abd-ul-Hāh Ibn-Hu-sein 'ab-da-'hā-'ib-'ān-'hū-'sān\ 1882-1951
 ruler of Transjordan, amir (1921-46), king (1946-51)
 Abd-ul-Medjid I or Abd-ul-Me-jid 'ab-dūl-mā-'jēd\ 1823-1861
 sultan of Turkey (1839-61)
 Abel 'ā-bəl\ Sir Frederick Augustus 1827-1902 Eng. chem.
 Ab-elard 'ab-ə-'lārd\ Peter Fr. Pierre Abē-lard or Abē-lard
 'ā-bā-'lār\ 1079-1142 Fr. philos. & theol.
 Aber-crom-bie or Aber-crom-by 'ab-ər-'krām-bē-'krām-\ James
 1706-1781 Brit. gen. in Am.
 Abercromby Sir Ralph 1734-1801 Brit. gen.
 Aber-nathy 'ab-ər-'nath-ē\ Ralph David 1926- Am. clergy-
 man
 Abing-ton 'ab-'iŋ-tən\ Frances or Fanny 1737-1815 née Barton
 Eng. actress
 Abruzzi 'ā-'brū-ti-zē\ Duke of the 1873-1933 Prince Luigi of Savoy
 Asst. naval officer & explorer
 abu-Bakr 'ab-'ū-'bak-ər\ also Abu Bekr 'ā-'bēk-ər\ A.D. 573-634
 1st caliph of Mecca
 Abul Ka-sim 'ab-'ūl-'kās-'am\ Lat. Al-bu-ca-sis 'al-byā-'kā-sos\
 d. 710/3 Arab surgeon & medical writer
 Ach-e-son 'ach-ə-'sən\ Dean Gooderham 1893-1971 Am. lawyer
 Acton 'ak-'tən\ 1st Baron 1834-1902 John Emerich Edward Dal-
 rington 'ak-'tən\ Eng. hist.
 Ad-am 'ad-'əm\ Robert 1728-1792 & his bro. James 1730-1794
 Eng. architects & furniture designers
 Adams 'ad-'əmz\ Charles Francis 1807-1886 son of J.Q. Am.
 lawyer & diplomat
 Adams Franklin Pierce 1881-1960 F.P.A. Am. journalist
 Adams Henry Brooks 1838-1918 son of C.F. Am. hist.
 Adams James Truslow 1878-1949 Am. hist.
 Adams John 1735-1826 Am. lawyer & 2d pres. of the U.S.
 (1797-1801)
 Adams John Quincy 'kwin-'zē, 'kwin(i)-sē\ 1767-1848 son of John
 6th pres. of the U.S. (1825-29)
 Adams Maude 1872-1953 ong. Maude Kiskadden Am. actress
 Adams Samuel 1722-1803 Am. Revolutionary patriot
 Adams Samuel Hopkins 1871-1958 Am. author
 Addams 'ad-'əmz\ Jane 1860-1935 Am. social worker
 Addi-son 'ad-'sən\ Joseph 1672-1719 Eng. essayist & poet —
 Addi-son-nian 'ad-'sə-nē-'n, -nyən\ adj.
 Ade 'ad\ George 1866-1944 Am. humorist
 Ade-nau-er 'ad-'nau-(ə-r)\ 'ād-\ Konrad 1876-1967 chancellor of
 West Germany (1949-63)
 Adler 'ad-'lör, 'ad-\ Alfred 1870-1937 Austrian psychiatrist
 Adler 'ad-\ Cyrus 1863-1940 Am. educ. & author
 Adler 'ad-\ Felix 1851-1933 Am. educ. & reformer
 Adler 'ad-\ Mortimer Jerome 1902- Am. philos.
 Adrian 'ā-dre-'ən\ name of 6 popes esp. IV (Nicholas Break-spear
 'brāk-spi-(ə)r\ 1100?-1159 the only Eng. pope (1154-59)
 Adrian Rom. emp. — see HADRIAN
 Adrian Edgar Douglas 1889-1977 1st Baron of Cambridge Eng.
 physiol.
 Æ — see George William RUSSELL
 Ælf-ric 'æl-'frīk\ ab. 955-ah. 1020 Eng. abbot & writer
 Aeneas Silvius or Sylvius — see PIUS II
 Aes-chi-nēs 'ēs-'kə-'nēz, 'ēs-\ 525-456 B.C. Athenian orator
 Aes-chy-lus 'ēs-'kə-'lēz, 'ēs-\ 525-456 B.C. Greek dram. — Aes-chy-
 le-an 'ēs-'kə-'lē-'ən, 'ēs-'ad\
 Aes-sop 'ēs-'səp, -səp\ ab. 620-ab. 560 B.C. Greek fabulist
 Aga Khan III 'āg-'ā-'kān, 'āg-\ 1877-1957 Aga Sultan Sir Ma-
 homed Shah head of Ismailian Muslims (1885-1957)
 Aga Khan IV 1936- grandson of prec., Shah Karim head of
 Ismailian Muslims (1957-)
 Ag-ge-alz 'āg-'ā-'Qēz\ Alexander 1835-1910 son of J.L.R. Am. zool.

Agassiz (Jean) Louis (Rodolphe) 1807-1873 Am. (Swiss-born)
 naturalist
 Agath-o-cles 'ā-'gath-ə-'klēz\ 361-289 B.C. tyrant of Syracuse
 Agee 'ā-(j)ē\ James 1909-1955 Am. author
 Agesi-la-us II 'ā-'jes-ə-'lā-'s\ d. ab. 360 B.C. king of Sparta (ab.
 400-360)
 Ag-nēs 'āg-'nēs\ Saint d. A.D. 304 virgin martyr
 Ag-new 'āg-'n(y)u\ Spiro 'spi-(ə)-\ Theodore 1918- Am.
 polit., vice-pres. of the U.S. (1969-73)
 Ag-non 'āg-'nān\ Shmuel Yosef 1888-1970 Israeli (Austrian-born)
 author
 Agric-o-la 'ā-'grīk-ə-'lā\ Gnaeus Julius A.D. 37-93 Rom. gen.
 Agrip-pa 'ā-'grīp-ə\ Marcus Vipsanius 63-12 B.C. Rom. statesman
 Ag-rip-pli-na 'āg-'rā-'plī-'nā, '-pē-\ the elder 13 B.C?-A.D. 33 dau. of
 Agrippa, wife of Germanicus Caesar, mother of Caligula
 Agrippina the younger A.D. 15?-59 dau. of prec. & mother of Emp.
 Nero
 Agui-nal-do 'āg-'ē-'nāl-(j)ōd\ Emilio 1869-1964 Filipino leader
 Ah-med III 'ā-'mēt, '-mēd\ 1673-1736 sultan of Turkey (1703-30)
 Al-ken 'ā-'kən\ Conrad Potter 1889-1973 Am. writer
 Ains-worth 'ānz-'(j)wəth\ (William) Harrison 1805-1882 Eng.
 nov.
 Alisha or Aye-sha 'ī-'shā, 'āē-'shā\ A.D. 611-678 favorite wife of
 Muhammad
 Ak-bar 'ak-'bār, '-bār\ 1542-1605 the Great emp. of Hindustan
 (1556-1605)
 a Kempis — see THOMAS A KEMPIS
 Aken-side 'ā-'kən-'sīd\ Mark 1721-1770 Eng. poet & physician
 Akhe-na-tēn or Akhe-na-tōn or Akh-na-tōn 'āk-(ə)'nāt-'n\ var.
 of IKHNATON
 Alanbrooke Viscount — see Alan Francis BROOKE
 Alar-cón, de 'āl-'ār-'kōn, '-kōn\ Pedro Antonio 1833-1891 Span.
 writer & statesman
 Alar-ic 'āl-'ə-'rīk\ A.D. 370?-410 Visigoth king; conqueror of Rome
 Alaric II d. A.D. 507 Visigoth king, issued legal code
 Al-bee 'öl-(j)bē, 'āl-'Edward Franklin 1928- Am. dram.
 Albemarle Duke of — see George MONCK
 Al-bē-niz 'āl-'bē-'nēs\ Isaac 1860-1909 Span. pianist & composer
 Al-bers 'āl-'bərz, 'āl-'bārs\ Josef 1888-1976 Am. (Ger.-born)
 painter
 Albert I 'āl-'bört\ 1875-1934 king of Belgium (1909-34)
 Albert Carl Bert 1908- Am. polit.
 Albert, D' — see Eugen D ALBERT
 Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha 'āl-'saks-'kō-'börg-'gō-'thā, '-gōt-ə-\
 Prince 1819-1861 consort of Queen Victoria of Gr. Brit.
 Alber-tus Mag-nus 'āl-'bört-ə-'mag-'nūs\ Saint 1193? (or
 1206?)—1280 Albert Count von Bollstadt 'āl-'böl-'shēd\ Ger. philos.
 & theol.
 Al-bo-in 'āl-'bōin, '-bā-wən\ d. A.D. 573 Lombard king (ab. 565-573)
 Albu-casis — see ABUL KASIM
 Al-bu-quer-que, de 'āl-'bā-'kar-'kē, 'āl-'bā-\ Alfonso 1453-1515
 Port. viceroy & conqueror in India
 Al-cae-us 'āl-'sē-'s\ fl. ab. 600 B.C. Greek poet
 Al-cl-bi-a-des 'āl-'sə-'bī-'ā-'dēz\ ab. 450-404 B.C. Athenian gen. &
 polit.
 Al-cott 'öl-'kōt\ Amos Bronson 1799-1888 Am. teacher & philos.
 Alcott Louisa May 1832-1888 dau. of A.B. Am. author
 Alcuin 'āl-'kwān\ A.D. 735-804 Eng. theol. & scholar
 Al-da 'äl-'dā, 'öl-, 'äl-\ Frances 1883-1952 ong. Frances Davis
 N.Z.-born soprano
 Al-den 'öl-'dēn\ John 1599?-1687 Mayflower pilgrim
 Alder 'äl-'dər\ Kurt 1902-1958 Ger. chem.
 Aldrich 'öl-'drīch\ Thomas Bailey 1836-1907 Am. author
 Aldrin 'öl-'drān\ Edwin Eugene Jr. 1930- Am. astronaut, 2d
 man on the moon
 Aldus Manutius — see MANUTIUS
 Alei-chem Sha-lom 'āl-'shō-'lōm-'ā-'lā-'kōm\ 1859-1916 pseud. of Solo-
 mon Rabinowitz Am. (Russ.-born) humorist

ə about * kitten, F table ər further ə back ā bake
 ī col, cart ə F bac au out ch chin ē less ē easy
 'g gift ī trip ī life j joke k G ich, buch * F vin ŋ sing
 ō flow ō slaw æ F boaf æ F feu ōi coin th thing
 ū this ū loot u foot æ G füllen æ F rue y yet
 y F digne ūden\, nut ūwē\ yū few yu famous zh vision

Bá-rány \bár-án-yo\ Robert 1876-1936 Austrian physician
Bar-baros-sa \bár-bá-rás-a, -rós-\ — see **FREDERICK I**
Barbarossa name of 2 Algerian corsairs, brothers 1473?-1518; II 1466?-1546
Bar-ber \bár-bor\ Samuel 1910- Am composer
Bar-busso \bár-büs, bár-tyüs\ Henn 1873-1935 Fr author
Bar-clay \bár-klé\ Robert 1648-1690 Scot Quaker author
Bar-clay de Tolly \bár-klí-dá-tó-lé-, -klá-\ Prince Mikhail 1761-1818 Russ field marshal
Bar-deen \bár-dén\ John 1908- Am physicist
Bar-enta \bár-én(t)s, bár- Willem d 1597 Du navigator
Bar-ling \bá-(r)ing, be-(r)\ Alexander 1774-1848 1st Baron Ash-burton \ash-búr-t'n\ Brit financier & diplomat
Baring Evelyn 1841-1917 1st Earl of Cromer \kró-mér\ Brit. diplomat
Bar-klá \bár-klá\ Charles Glover 1877-1944 Eng physicist
Bark-ley \bár-klé\ Al-ben \al-bon\ William 1877-1956 Am lawyer & polit, vice-pres of U S (1949-53)
Bar-low \bár-ló\ Joel 1754-1812 Am poet & diplomat
Bar-nard \bár-nord, -nár\ Christian Neethling 1922- So African surgeon
Bar-nard \bár-nórd\ George Grey 1863-1938 Am sculptor
Barnes \bárnz\ Harry Elmer 1889-1968 Am sociol
Bar-neveldt or **Bar-neveld** \bár-ná-velt\ Jan van Olden 1547-1619 Du statesman
Bar-num \bár-nóm\ Phineas Taylor 1810-1891 Am showman
Barocchlo or **Barozzi** Giacomo — see **VIGNOLA**
Bar-ó-ja \bá-ró-ja\ Pio 1872-1956 Span writer
Bar-rós \bá-rés\ Auguste Maurice 1862-1923 Fr nov & polit
Bar-rie \bá-rí\ Sir James Matthew 1860-1937 Scot nov & dram
Bar-ros, de \bár-úsh\ João 1496-1570 Port hist
Bar-row \bár-(ó), -bár-(w)\ Isaac 1630-1677 Eng math & theol
Bar-ry \bár-í\ Philip 1896-1949 Am dram
Bar-rymore \bár-i-mó-(r), -mó-(ó)r\ family of Am actors Maurice 1847-1905 real name *Herbert Blythe*, his wife Georgiana Emma 1856-1893 dau. of John Drew; their children Lionel 1878-1954, Ethel 1879-1959, & John Blythe 1882-1942
Bart \bár-or\ Barth \bárt\ Jean 1617-1702 Fr naval hero
Bart \bárh\ John Simmons 1930- Am author
Barth \bárt, bárh\ Karl 1886-1968 Swiss theol — **Barth-lan** \-é-on\ adj
Bartholdi \bár-t(h)ól-dé, -t(h)ól-\ Frédéric Auguste 1834-1904 Fr sculptor
Bartlett \bárt-lat\ John 1820-1905 Am publisher & editor
Bartlett Vernon 1894- Eng author
Bar-tók \bár-ták, -tók\ Bé-la \bá-ló\ 1881-1945 Hung composer
Bar-to-lom-meo \bár-tól-a-má-(ó)\ Fra 1475-1517 Baccio della Porta Florentine painter
Barton \bárt-n\ Clara in full *Clarissa Harlowe* 1821-1912 founder of Am Red Cross Society
Barton Sir Derek Harold Richard 1918- Brit chemist
Bar-tram \bár-tróm\ John 1699-1777 Am botanist
Bartram William 1739-1823 son of John Am naturalist
Bar-uch \bá-rúk\ Bernard Man-ne \man-ná\ 1870-1965 Am businessman & statesman
Bar-shó \básh-(ó)\ in full *Matsuo Bashó* 1644-1694 real name *Matsuo Munefusa* \mát-só\ (jó-mun-a-fus-a) Jap poet
Bar-sil \bá-sí, -bás-, -bas-, -báz-, or **Bar-sil-lus** \bá-sil-é-s, -zil-\ Saint A.D. 330?-737? the Great church father; bishop of Caesarea
Bas-ker-ville \bá-skar-víl\ John 1706-1775 Eng typographer
Bas-ov \bá-sól, -sól\ Nikolai Gennadievich 1922- Russ physicist
Bates \báts\ Katharine Lee 1859-1929 Am poet & educ
Bat-tis-ta y **Zel-dí-er** \bá-tés-t, -é-zél-dé-vár\ Fulgencio 1901-1973 Cuban soldier; pres of Cuba (1940-44, 1952-59)
Bat-ta-ni, al- \al-bá-tán-é\ ab A.D. 850-929 *Al-bat-eg-ní-lus* \al-bá- teg-né-s, or *Al-bat-ení-lus* \-tén-é\ Arab astron
Bau-de-laire \bód-tá-(ó)r, -lé-(ó)r\ Charles Pierre 1821-1867 Fr poet
Bau-douin \bó-dwa- 1930- king of Belgium (1951-)
Baum \bám\ Lyman Frank 1856-1919 Am journalist & writer
Baum \baum\ Vicki 1888-1960 Am (Austrian-born) nov
Bau-mé \bó-má\ Antoine 1728-1804 Fr chem
Bax-ter \bak-stár\ Richard 1615-1691 Eng Puritan scholar & writer
Bay-ard, de \bá-ard, bá-ard, F bá-yár\ Seigneur Pierre Terrail 1437-1524 Fr mil hero
Bayle \bá-(ó)\ bel\ Pierre 1647-1706 Fr philos. & critic
Bay-ór \bá-lór\ Robert Emmet Bledsoe 1793?-1873 Am jurist
Bea-consfield Earl of — see **BENJAMIN DISRAELI**
Bea-die \béd-í\ George Wells 1903- Am biologist
Beard \bi-(ó)r\ Charles Austin 1874-1948 & his wife Mary née Ritter 1876-1958 Am historians
Beard Daniel Carter 1850-1941 Am painter & illustrator; organizer of Boy Scouts in U.S. (1910)
Beards-ley \bi-(ó)r-dz-lé\ Aubrey Vincent 1872-1898 Eng illustra-tor
Be-a-trix \bá-a-tríks\ 1938- queen of the Netherlands (1980-)
Beat-tie \bét-í\ James 1735-1803 Scot. poet
Beau-fort \bó-fór\ Sir Francis 1774-1857 Brit admiral
Beaufort Henry 1377-1447 Eng cardinal & statesman
Beau-har-nels, de \bó-ár-né\ Fr family including. Vicomte Alexandre 1760-1794 gen; his wife Joséphine 1763-1814 later the 1st wife of Napoleon I, their son Eugène 1781-1824 prince of Eich-statt \ík-shíet\, their daughter Hortense 1783-1837 wife of Louis Bonaparte & mother of Napoleon III
Beau-mar-chais, de \bó-már-shá\ Pierre Augustin Caron 1732-1799 Fr dram & man of affairs
Beau-mont \bó-mánt, -mont\ Francis 1584-1616 Eng dram
Beau-mont \-mánt\ William 1785-1853 Am surgeon
Beau-re-gard \bó-r-a-gard, -bór-\ Pierre Gustave Toutant 1818-1893 Am Confed gen

Beau-volr, de \bóv-wár\ Simone 1908- Fr author
Bea-verbrook \bè-vor-bruk\ 1st Baron 1879-1964 William Max-well Aitken Brit (Canad-born) newspaper publisher
Be-bel \bá-ból\ August 1840-1913 Ger Social Democrat leader & w. iter
Beck-et, à \a-bek-ot, á-\ Saint Thomas 1118?-1170 archbishop of Canterbury (1162-70)
Beck-ett \bek-át\ William 1906- Irish author in France
Beck-ford \bek-fórd\ William 1760-1844 Eng author
Bec-quo-rel \be-krel, bek-a-rel\ family of Fr physicists including Antoine César 1788-1878, his son Alexandre Edmond 1820-1891, the latter's son Antoine Henri 1852-1908
Bed-does \bed-(ó)z\ Thomas Lovell 1803-1849 Eng writer
Bede \béd, or **Bae-da** or **Be-da** \béd-a\ Saint A.D. 673-735 the Venerable Bede Eng scholar, hist, & theol
Bed-ford \bed-fórd\ Duke of 1389-1435 John of Lancaster; son of Henry IV of England regent for Henry V
Bee-be \bè-bè\ (Charles) William 1877-1962 Am naturalist & explorer
Bee-chem \bè-chém\ Sir Thomas 1879-1961 Eng conductor
Bee-cher \bè-chor\ Henry Ward 1813-1887 Am clergyman
Beecher Lyman 1775-1863 father of H.W. & of Harriet Beecher Stowe Am Presbyterian clergyman
Beer-bohm \bi-(ó)r, -bóm, -bóm\ Sir Max 1872-1956 Eng critic & caricaturist
Beer-naert \be-(ó)r-nárt\ Auguste Marie François 1829-1912 Belg. statesman
Beeth-oven, van \bá-tó-van\ Ludwig 1770-1827 Ger composer — **Bee-tho-vi-an** \bá-tó-vé-on\ also **Bee-tho-ve-ni-an** \bá-tó-vé-nyon\ adj
Be-gin \bá-gén, -bá-gin\ Mo-na-chem \má-nák-ém\ 1913- prime min of Israel (1977-)
Be-han \bè-on\ Brendan Francis 1923-1964 Irish dram
Beh-ring, von \be-(ó)r-íng\ Emil 1854-1917 Ger bacteriol
Behr-man \be-(ó)r-mán\ Samuel Nathaniel 1893-1973 Am, dram
Bé-ké-sy \bá-ka-shé\ Georg von 1899-1972 Am (Hung-born) physicist
Be-las-co \bá-las-(ó)z\ David 1853-1931 Am dram & producer
Bel-lis-sar-i-us \bel-a-sár-é-s, -ser-\ A.D. 503?-565 gen of the East-ern Rom Empire
Bell \bél\ Alexander Graham 1847-1922 Am (Scot-born) inven-tor of the telephone
Bel-la-my \bél-a-mé\ Edward 1850-1898 Am. author
Bel-ley, du \dý(y)ü-bá-lá\ Joachim 1522-1560 Fr. poet
Bel-li-ni \bá-lé-né\ family of Venetian painters including Iacopo ab 1400-ab 1470 and his sons Gentile 1429?-1507 and Giovanni 1430?-1516
Beilini Vincenzo 1801-1835 Ital. composer
Bel-luc \bel-ák, -ak\ Hil-ary \hil-a-ré\ pen name *Hil-laíre* \hil-lá-(ó)r, -é-(ó)r\ 1870-1953 Eng author
Bel-low \bel-(ó), -é-(w)\ Saul 1915- Am (Canad-born) writer
Bel-lows \bel-(ó)z, -z\ Albert Fitch 1829-1883 Am painter
Bellows George Wesley 1882-1925 Am painter & lithographer
Be-na-ven-te y **Mar-tí-nez** \ben-a-vent-é, é-már-té-né\ Jacinto 1866-1954 Span dram
Bench-ley \bench-lé\ Robert Charles 1889-1945 Am humorist
Ben-e-dict \ben-a-díkt\ name of 15 popes esp XIV (*Prospero Lambertini*) 1675-1758 (pope 1740-58), XV (*Giacomo della Chiesa*) 1854-1922 (pope 1914-22)
Benedict of Nur-sa \nér-sh-(é)-\ Saint A.D. 480?-7543 Ital founder of Benedictine order
Benedict Ruth 1887-1948 née *Fulton* Am anthropologist
Be-néš \ben-esh\ Eduard 1884-1948 Czech statesman, pres (1935-38, 1939-48)
Be-nét \bá-né\ Stephen Vincent 1898-1943 bro. of W.R. Am poet & storywriter
Benét William Rose 1886-1950 Am poet, nov., & editor
Ben-Gur-ion \ben-gur-yón, ben-gur-é-on\ David 1886-1973 Is-raelí (Pol-born) statesman; prime min of Israel (1949-53, 1955-63)
Ben-já-min \ben-já-món\ Judah Philip 1811-1884 Am Confed statesman & lawyer
Ben-nett \ben-ét\ (Enoch) Arnold 1867-1931 Eng nov
Bennett James Gordon 1795-1872 Am. (Scot-born) journalist
Bennett Viscount 1870-1947 *Richard Bedford Bennett* Canad prime min (1930-35)
Benoít de Sainte-Maure \ben-wád-a-(ó)sá(n)-t(mó-(ó)r\ 12th cent Fr trouvère
Ben-són \ben-tí-són\ Arthur Chnstopher 1862-1925 Eng. educ & author
Benson Edward White 1829-1896 Brit prelate; archbishop of Canterbury (1882-96)
Benson Ezra Taft 1899- U.S. secy of agric (1953-61)
Ben-tham \ben-tí-thám\ Jeremy 1748-1832 Eng jurist & philos
Ben-tinck \ben-tí(n)k\ Lord William Cavendish 1774-1839 son of W.H.C. 1st gov-gen of India (1833)
Bentlnck William Henry Cavendish 1738-1809 3d Duke of Portland Brit prime min (1783, 1807-09)
Bent-ley \bent-lé\ Richard 1662-1742 Eng clergyman, scholar, & critic
Ben-ton \ben-tí\ Thomas Hart 1782-1858 *Old Bullion* Am polit
Benton Thomas Hart 1889-1975 Am painter
Bé-ran-ger, de \bá-rá-zhá\ Pierre Jean 1780-1857 Fr poet
Ber-dya-ev \bord-yá-yof, bor-já\ Nikolai Aleksandrovich 1874-1948 Russ philos
Ber-en-son \ber-on-són\ Bernard 1865-1959 Am (Lith-born) art critic
Berg \be-(ó)rg\ Alban 1885-1935 Austrian composer
Bergerac, de *Cyrano* — see **CYRANO DE BERGERAC**
Ber-glus \ber-gús\ Friedrich 1884-1949 Ger chem
Berg-land \berg-lánd\ Robert Selmer 1928- U.S. secy of agnc. (1977-)
Berg-son \be-(ó)rg-són, berk-só\ Henn 1859-1941 Fr philos

- Armstrong** \Arm-strŏn\ Hamilton Fish 1893-1973 Am. editor
Armstrong Louis 1900-1971 *Satch-mo* \sach-mŏ\ Am. jazz musician
Armstrong Neil Alden 1930- Am. astronaut, 1st man on the moon
Armstrong William George 1810-1900 Baron *Armstrong of Crag-side* Eng. inventor & industrialist
Armstrong-Jones \jŏnz\ Antony Charles Robert 1930- Earl of Snowdon; husband (1960-78) of *Princess Margaret Rose of Gr. Brit.*
Arne \Arm\ Thomas Augustine 1710-1778 Eng. composer
Arnim, von \ŷr-nŏm\ Jürgen 1889- Ger. gen.
Arnold \ŷrn-ŏd\ Benedict 1741-1801 Am. Revolutionary gen. & traitor
Arnold Henry Harley 1886-1950 Am. gen.
Arnold Matthew 1822-1888 son of *Thomas* Eng. poet & critic
Arnold Thomas 1795-1842 Eng. educ.
Arnold-son \ŷrn-tŏn\ Klas Pontus 1844-1916 Swed. pacifist
Arout François Marie — see *VOLTAIRE*
Arp \ŷrp\ Jean (or Hans) 1887-1966 Fr. artist & poet
Ar-pád \ŷr-pád\ d. A.D. 907 Hung. national hero
Ar-rhe-ni-us \ŷr-nē-ŷs, -ŷr-\ Svante August 1859-1927 Swed. physicist & chem.
Arrow \ŷr-(jŏ)\ Kenneth Joseph 1921- Am. econ.
Arson-vél, d' \dars-ŷn-val, -val\ Jacques Arsène 1851-1940 Fr. physicist
Ar-ta-xer-xes \ŷrt-ŷg\ -zark-sēz\ name of 3 Pers. kings. I d. 424 B.C. (reigned 464-24). II d. 359 B.C. (reigned 404-359). III d. 338 B.C. (reigned 359-338)
Ar-tel-ve-de, van \ŷrt-ŷ-vel-dŏ\ Jacob 1290?-1345 & his son Philip 1340?-1382 Flem. leaders
Arthur \ŷr-thŷr\ Chester Alan 1829-1886 21st pres. of the U.S. (1881-85)
As-bury \ŷz-ber-ŷ, -b(ŷ)-rē\ Francis 1745-1816 1st Methodist bishop in Am.
Asch \ŷsh\ Sholom (shŏ-lŏm) or Shal-om (shŏ-lŏm) or Sholom (shŏ-lŏm) 1880-1957 Am. (Pol.-born) Yiddish writer
Ascham \ŷs-kŏm\ Roger 1515-1568 Eng. scholar & author
Ashburton Baron — see *Alexander BARING*
Ashton Winifred — see *Clemence DANE*
Ashur-ba-ni-pal also *A(s)-ur-ba-ni-pal* \ŷh(ŷ)-ŷr-ban-ŷ, -pāl\ king of Assyria (669-626 B.C.)
Asoka or *Ako-ka* \ŷ-s(hŏ)-kŏ\ d. 232 B.C. king of Magadha, India (273-232)
As-pa-sia \ŷs-pā-zh(ŷ)-ŷ\ 470?-410 B.C. consort of *Pericles*
As-quith \ŷs-kwŷth, -kwŷth\ Herbert Henry 1852-1928 1st Earl of Oxford and Asquith Brit. statesman
Assad, al- \ŷal-ŷad\ Hafez 1928- pres. of Syria (1971-)
Asser \ŷas-ŷr\ Tobias Michael Carel 1838-1913 Du. jurist
Astaire \ŷ-ŷta(ŷr, -ŷtŏ(ŷr)\ Fred 1899- Am. dancer & actor
Aston \ŷas-tŏn\ Francis William 1877-1945 Eng. physicist
Astor \ŷas-tŷr\ John Jacob 1763-1848 Am. (Ger.-born) fur trader & capitalist
Astor Viscountess 1879-1964 *Nancy Langhorne Astor* 1st woman member of Brit. Parliament (1919-45)
As-tu-ri-as \ŷ-st(ŷ)ur-ŷs, -ŷ\ Miguel Angel 1899-1974 Guatemalan author
Ata-hual-pa \ŷt-ŷ-wāl-pŏ\ 1500?-1533 last Inca king of Peru
At-ha-na-sius \ŷth-ŷ-nā-zh(ŷ)-ŷs, -nā-sh(ŷ)-ŷs\ Saint A.D. 293?-373 Greek church father
Ath-el-ŷtan \ŷth-ŷ-tŷn\ A.D. 895-940 king of Eng. (ab. 924-940)
Ath-er-ton \ŷth-ŷrt-n\ Gertrude Franklin 1857-1948 née *Horn* Am. nov.
At-tar \ŷat-ŷr, -ŷ-tār\ 1119-71299 Pers. poet
At-ti-la \ŷat-ŷ-lŷ\ A.D. 406?-453 the *Scourge of God* king of the Huns
Attlee \ŷat-lē\ 1st Earl 1883-1967 *Clement Richard Attlee* Brit. polit.
Attucks \ŷat-ŷks\ Crispus 1723?-1770 Am. Negro, one of 5 men killed in Boston Massacre
Au-ber \ŷ-be(ŷr)\ Daniel François Esprit 1782-1871 Fr. composer
Au-brey \ŷ-brē\ John 1626-1697 Eng. antiquarian
Au-chin-closs \ŷ-kŏn-kŷlŏs\ Louis Stanton 1917- Am. writer
Au-den \ŷŏd-n\ Wystan Hugh 1907-1973 Am. (Eng.-born) poet — *Auden-esque* \ŷŏd-n-ŷsk\ adj.
Au-du-bon \ŷŏd-ŷ-bŏn, -bān\ John James 1785-1851 Am. (Haitian-born) artist & naturalist
Au-er-bach \ŷŷr-(ŷr)-bāk, -bāk\ Berthold 1812-1882 Ger. nov.
Au-gler \ŷŷ(ŷ)lŷ, -ŷ-zhŷ\ Emile 1820-1889 Fr. poet & dram.
Au-gu-ŷtine \ŷŷ-gŷ-stēn, -ŷ-gŷ-stŏn, -ŷ\ Saint A.D. 354-430 church father, bishop of Hippo (396-430)
Augustine also *Austin* Saint A.D. 604 *Apostle of the English* 1st archbishop of Canterbury (601-64)
Au-gu-s-tus \ŷŷ-gŷ-ts, -ŷ\ 63 B.C.-A.D. 14 *Gaius Julius Caesar* Octavianus 1st Rom. emp. (27 B.C.-A.D. 14)
Au-rang-zeb or *Au-rung-zeb* or *Au-rung-zeb* \ŷŷr-ŷ-zeb, -ŷŷr-ŷ-zeb\ 1618-1707 emp. of Hindustan (1658-1707)
Au-re-li-an \ŷŷ-rē-ŷyān\ A.D. 217-275 *Lucius Domitius Aurelianus* Rom. emp. (270-275)
Au-ri-ŷl \ŷŷr-ŷl, -ŷl\ Vincent 1884-1966 Fr. lawyer; 1st pres. of 4th Republic (1947-54)
Au-ŷten \ŷŷ-tŷn, -ŷs\ Jane 1775-1817 Eng. nov.
Au-ŷtin \ŷŷ-tŷn, -ŷs\ Alfred 1835-1913 Eng. poet, poet laureate (1896-1913)
Austin John 1790-1859 Eng. jurist
Austin Mary 1868-1934 née *Hunter* Am. nov.
Austin Stephen Fuller 1793-1836 Am. colonizer in Texas
Avebury 1st Baron — see *LUBBOCK*
Aven-zo-ar \ŷav-ŷn-zŷr, -zŷr\ 1091?-1162 Arab physician in Spain
Aver-ro-ŷs or *Aver-rho-ŷs* \ŷ-ver-ŷ-wēz, -ŷv-ŷ-rŷ(ŷ)-ŷz\ 1126-1198 also *ibn-Rushd* Span.-Arab philos. & physician
Avery \ŷv-(ŷ)-rē\ Milton Clark 1893-1965 Am. artist
Avi-cen-na \ŷv-ŷ-ŷen-ŷ\ 980-1037 also *ibn-Sina* Arab (Persian-born) philos. & physician
- Avila Camacho Manuel** — see *CAMACHO*
Av-o-ga-dro \ŷav-ŷ-gād-(jŷrŏ, -jŷv\ Count Amedeo 1776-1856 Ital. chemist & physicist
Avon Earl of — see *Anthony EDEN*
Ax-el-rod \ŷk-sŷl-rŷd\ Julius 1912- Am. biochem.
Ay-de-lotte \ŷd-ŷ-lŷt\ Frank 1880-1956 Amer. educ.
Azŷra \ŷ-zŷn-yŷ\ Manuel 1880-1940 Span. lawyer; pres. of Spain (1936-39)
Azu-ma \ŷz-ŷl-mŷ, -ŷz-ŷ-mŷ\ Tokuho 1909- Jap. dancer
Baal Shem-Tob \bāl-shā-m-tŏv\ 1700?-1760 Jewish (Pol.-born) teacher
Bab-bitt \ŷab-at\ Irving 1865-1933 Am. scholar
Ba-ber or *Babur* or *Bab̄r* \bāb-ŷr\ 1483-1530 *Zahir ud-Din Muhammad* founder of Mogul dynasty of India, emp. (1526-30)
Ba-beuf or *Ba-beuf* \bā-bŷf, -bā-bŷf\ François Emile 1760-1797 Fr. agitator
Bab-ing-ton \ŷab-ŷn-tŏn\ Anthony 1561-1586 Eng. R. C. conspirator against Queen Elizabeth I
Bab-son \ŷab-sŏn\ Roger Ward 1875-1967 Am. statistician
Bach \bāk, -bāk\ Carl Philipp Emanuel 1714-1788 son of *J.S. Ger.* composer
Bach Johann Christian 1735-1782 son of *J.S. Ger.* organist & composer
Bach Johann Sebastian 1685-1750 Ger. organist & composer
Bach Wilhelm Friedemann 1710-1784 son of *J.S. Ger.* organist & composer
Ba-con \ŷbā-kŏn\ Francis 1561-1626 1st Baron *Venus-lam* \ŷ-ver-(ŷŷ-lŏm\ Viscount St. *Al-bans* \sānt-ŷl-banz, -sānt-\ Eng. philos.
Bacon Nathaniel 1647-1676 Am. colonial leader
Bacon Roger, Friar 1214?-1294 Eng. philos.
Ba-den-Pow-ell \bād-n-pŷŷ\ Robert Stephenson Smyth 1857-1941 1st Baron of *Gilwell* founder of Boy Scout movement
Ba-do-glio \ŷbŷ-(jŷd)\ Pietro 1871-1956 Ital. gen.
Bae-ŷer, von \ŷbā-(ŷŷr)\ Adolf 1835-1917 Ger. chem.
Baez \ŷbā-zē, -bīz\ Joan 1941- Am. folksinger
Baf-fin \ŷaf-ŷn\ William 1584-1622 Eng. navigator
Bage-hot \ŷbaj-ŷt\ Walter 1826-1877 Eng. econ. & journalist
Ba-gra-tion \ŷŷ-grat-ŷ-tŏn, -bāg-rā-ŷ-tŷŷ\ Prince Petr Ivanovich 1765-1812 Russ. gen.
Ba-ha-ul-lah \ŷbā-hā-ŷ-lā\ Mirza Husayn Ali 1817-1892 Pers. founder of Baháism
Bailey \ŷbā-lē\ Liberty Hyde 1858-1954 Am. botanist
Bailey Nathan or *Nathaniel* d. 1742 Eng. lexicographer
Bailey Pearl Mae 1918- Am. singer
Baill-le \ŷbā-lē\ Joanna 1762-1851 Scot. dram. & poet
Bain \bān\ Alexander 1818-1903 Scot. psychol.
Baird \ŷb(ŷ)rd, -b(ŷ)rd\ John Logie 1888-1946 father of television Scot. inventor
Bairns-father \ŷb(ŷ)rnz-fāth-ŷr, -b(ŷ)rnz-\ Bruce 1888-1959 Eng. cartoonist
Ba-ŷer \ŷb(ŷ)-ŷr\ Fredrick 1837-1922 Dan. statesman & writer
Ba-ker \ŷbā-kŷr\ Newton Diehl 1871-1937 Am. statesman
Baker Ray Stannard 1870-1946 pseud. *David Grayson* \ŷgrās-ŷn\ Am. author
Baker Sir Samuel White 1821-1893 Eng. explorer in Africa
Bakst \bākst\ Léon Nikolaevich 1867-1924 Russ. painter
Ba-ku-nin \ŷbā-kŷn-(ŷ)ŷn, -bā-\ Mikhail Aleksandrovich 1814-1876 Russ. anarchist
Balan-chine \ŷbal-ŷ-ŷhŷn, -ŷ-ŷhŷn\ George 1904- George Melitonovich *Balanchin* wadze Am. (Russ.-born) choreographer
Bal-bo \bāl-(jŷbŷ)\ Italo 1896-1940 Ital. aviator & polit.
Bal-bos, de \bāl-bŷŷ\ Vasco Núñez 1473-1519 Span. explorer; disc. Pacific Ocean
Balch \bŷlch\ Emily Greene 1867-1961 Am. econ. & sociol.
Bald-win \bŷld-wŷn\ 1058-1118 bro. of *Godfrey of Bouillon* king of Jerusalem (1100-18)
Baldwin James 1924- Am. writer
Baldwin James Mark 1861-1934 Am. psychol.
Baldwin Stanley 1867-1947 1st Earl *Baldwin of Bewd-ley* \ŷbŷd-lē\ Brit. statesman
Balfe \bāl\ Michael William 1808-1870 Irish composer & singer
Bal-four \ŷbal-ŷr, -ŷŷr, -ŷŷr\ 1st Earl of 1848-1930 *Arthur James Balfour* Brit. philos. & statesman
Bal-lol, de \bāl-ŷŷl\ John 1249-1315 king of Scotland (1292-96)
Ball \bŷl\ John d. 1381 Eng. priest & social agitator
Bal-lian-tyne \ŷbal-ŷn-tŷn\ James 1772-1833 Scot. printer
Bal-ti-more \bŷl-tŷ-mŷŷ(ŷ)ŷr, -mŷŷ(ŷ)ŷr, -mŷr\ David 1938- Am. microbiologist
Baltimore Lord — see *George CALVERT*
Bal-zac, de \bŷl-zak, -bāl-, Fr. bāl-zāk\ Honoré 1799-1850 Fr. nov. — *Bal-zac-ŷan* \bŷl-zā-shan, -bāl-, -zak-ŷ-ŷn\ adj.
Ban-croft \ŷbān-krŷft, -bān-\ George 1800-1891 Am. hist.
Bancroft Richard 1544-1610 Eng. prelate; archbishop of Canterbury (1604-10)
Ban-del-lo \ŷban-del-(jŷb, -bān-\ Matteo 1480?-1562 Ital. writer
Bangs \bānz\ John Kendrick 1862-1922 Am. humorist
Bank-head \bānk-hed\ Talulush Brockman 1903-1968 Am. actress
Banka \bānk(ŷ)\ Sir Joseph 1743-1820 Eng. naturalist
Ban-ting \bāntŷn\ Sir Frederick Grant 1891-1941 Canad. physican, discovered (with others) insulin treatment of diabetes
Bar-nov \ŷbŷ-ran-ŷf\ Aleksandr Andreievich 1747-1819 Russ. fur trader; 1st gov. of Russ. America
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 ā cot, cart s F bae au out ch chin e less ē easy
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 ŷ flow ŷ flaw œ F bœuf ŷ F feu ŷl coln th thing
 th this ŷl loot u foot œ G fŷllen ŷ F rue y yet
 r F digne \dēn\, nut \nwt\ yŷ few yu furious zh vision

- Bor-den \bòrd-'n\ Sir Robert (Laird) 1854-1937 Canad. lawyer & statesman, prime min (1911-20)
- Bor-det \bòr-'d\ Jules 1870-1961 Belg bacteriol.
- Bor-ges \bòr-'hás\ Jorge Luis 1899- Argentinean author
- Bor-gia \bòr-'j\ -jə, -zhə\ Cesare 1475(or 1476)-1507 son of Rodrigo Ital cardinal & mil leader
- Borgia Lucrezia 1480-1519 dau. of Rodrigo duchess of Ferrara
- Borgia Rodrigo 1431?-1503 - see POPE ALEXANDER VI
- Bor-glum \bòr-'gləm\ (John) Gutzon \gòt-'sən\ (de la Mothe) 1871-1941 Am sculptor
- Bor-l \bòr-'e, 'bòr-'u\ Lucrezia 1887-1960 Span soprano in U.S
- Boris III \bòr-'s, 'bòr-, 'bár-\ 1894-1943 czar of Bulgaria (1918-43)
- Bor-laug \bòr-'lòg\ Norman Ernest 1914- Am agronomist
- Born \bòr-'(ə)m\ Max 1882-1970 Ger physicist
- Bor-o-din \bòr-'dēn, 'bár-\ Aleksandr Porfirevich 1834-1887 Russ. composer & chem
- Bor-row \bòr-'(j)ə, -s-(w)\ George 1803-1881 Eng author
- Bo-sch \bòsh-, 'bòsh, Du 'bás, 'bòs\ Hieronymus ab 1450-1516 Du painter
- Bo-sch \bòsh-, 'bòsh\ Karl 1874-1940 Ger industrial chem
- Bose \bòs-, 'bòs\ Sir Jagadís \jag-'dés\ Cham-dra \chón-'drə\ 1858-1937 Indian physicist & plant physiol.
- Bos-suet \bò-'swá\ Jacques Bénigne 1627-1704 Fr bishop
- Bos-well \bòz-'wel-, -wəl\ James 1740-1795 Boszy \bòz-'e\ Scot lawyer & author; biographer of Samuel Johnson
- Bo-tha \bò-'tá, 'bòt-'á\ Louis 1862-1919 Boer gen., 1st prime min of Transvaal (1907) & of Union of So Africa (1910-19)
- Botha Pieter Willem 1916- prime min of Republic of So. Africa (1978-)
- Bo-the \bòt-'á\ Walter 1891-1957 Ger physicist
- Botticelli \bòt-'chél-'é\ Sandro 1444?-1510 Alessandro di Mariano del Filipepp Ital painter
- Bou-chér \bù-'chà\ François 1703-1770 Fr painter
- Bou-clault \bù-'si-'kò, or Bour-clault \bur-\ Dion 1820?-1890 Dionysius Lardner Bourisquot Irish actor & dram
- Bou-gain-ville, de \bù-'gən-'vil, bù-'gá-'vél\ Louis Antoine 1729-1811 Fr navigator
- Bou-lan-ger \bù-'lá-'zhá\ Georges Ernest Jean Mane 1837-1891 Fr gen
- Bou-lez \bù-'lez\ Pierre 1925- Fr composer
- Bour-bon, de \bù-'(ə)r-'bən, bur-'bòr\ Duc Charles 1490-1527 Fr. gen, constable of France
- Bour-geois \burzh-'wá, 'bu-(ə)rz-,\ Léon Victor Auguste 1851-1925 Fr statesman
- Bour-get \bur-'zhá\ (Charles Joseph) Paul 1852-1935 Fr poet, critic, & nov
- Bour-gul-ba \bur-'gò-bá\ Habib Ben Ali 1903- Tunisian pres (1957-)
- Bo-vet \bò-'və\ Daniel 1907- Ital (Swiss-born) physiol
- Bow-ditch \bòud-'ich\ Nathaniel 1773-1838 Am math & astron
- Bow-ell \bò-'əl\ Mackenzie 1823-1917 prime min of Canada (1894-96)
- Bow-en \bò-'ən\ Elizabeth 1899-1973 Brit (Irish-born) author
- Bow-ers \bòu-'ərz\ Claude Ger-nade \zhər-'nád\ 1878-1958 Am hist & diplomat
- Bowles \bòlz\ Chester 1901- Am econ & diplomat
- Boy-den \bòid-'n\ Seth 1788-1870 Am inventor
- Boyd Orr \bòid-'(ə)r-, 'bò-(ə)r\ 1st Baron 1880-1971 John Boyd Orr Scot agriculturist
- Boyle \bòl-(ə)\ Kay 1903- Am author
- Boyle Robert 1627-1691 Brit physicist & chem
- Brabazon of Tara Baron - see MOORE-BRABAZON
- Brad-bury \brad-'ber-'e, -b-(ə)r-\ Ray Douglas 1920- Am writer
- Brad-dock \brad-'ək\ Edward 1695-1755 Brit gen. in Am
- Brad-ford \brad-'fərd\ Gamaliel 1863-1932 Am biographer
- Bradford Roark 1896-1948 Am writer
- Bradford William 1590-1657 Pilgrim father; 2d gov of Plymouth colony
- Bradford William 1663-1752 Am printer
- Brad-ley \brad-'lé\ Francis Herbert 1846-1924 Eng philos - Brad-leian also Brad-ley-an \brad-'lé-an, brad-'é\ adj
- Bradley Henry 1845-1923 Eng philologist & lexicographer
- Bradley Omar Nelson 1893- Am gen
- Brad-street \brad-'strét\ Anne 1612?-1672 née Dudley, wife of Simon Am poet
- Bradstreet Simon 1603-1697 colonial gov of Mass
- Brad-y \brad-'é\ Mathew B 1823?-1896 Am photographer
- Bragg \brag\ Braxton 1817-1876 Am Confed gen
- Bragg Sir William (Henry) 1862-1942 Eng physicist
- Bragg Sir (William) Lawrence 1890-1971 son of prec. Eng physicist
- Brahe \brá-, 'brá-'hē, -hə\ Ty-cho \tē-'kò, 'ti-\ 1546-1601 Dan astron
- Brahms \brámz\ Johannes 1833-1897 Ger composer & pianist - Brahms-ian \brám-'zē-'ən\ adj
- Braille \brá-(ə)\, 'brí\ Louis 1809-1852 Fr. blind teacher of the blind
- Bram-mante \brá-'mant-'e, -'mán-(j)á\ 1444-1514 Donato d'Agnolo or d'Angelo Ital architect
- Branc-cusi \bran-'kú-sé\ Constantin 1876-1957 Fr (Rumanian-born) sculptor
- Brand-de \brán-'dis-, -diz\ Louis Dembitz 1856-1941 Am jurist
- Brand-es \brán-'dés\ Georg Morris 1842-1927 Dan lit critic
- Brandt \brant-, 'brant\ Willy \vil-'e, -wí-'é\ 1913- W Ger polit., chancellor West Germany (1969-74)
- Brant-ling \brant-'in\ Karl Hjal-mar \jal-'már\ 1860-1925 Swed statesman & socialist leader
- Braque \brak-, 'brak\ Georges 1882-1963 Fr painter
- Brat-tain \brat-'n\ Walter Houser 1902- Am physicist
- Brau-chitach, von \brauk-'ich, 'brāk-\ Heinrich Alfred Hermann Walther 1881-1948 Ger gen
- Braun \braun\ Karl Ferdinand 1850-1918 Ger. physicist
- Braun Wernher von - see VON BRAUN
- Breas-ted \bres-'təd\ James Henry 1865-[1935] Am. orientalist
- Brecht \brekt-, 'brekt\ Bertolt 1898-1956 Ger. dram. - Brecht-ian \-ē-'ən\ adj
- Breck-in-ridge \brek-'ən-(j)rj\ John Cabell 1821-1875 Am. lawyer; vice-pres of the U.S. (1857-61)
- Bren-nan \bren-'ən\ Francis 1894-1968 Am cardinal
- Brennan William Joseph, Jr. 1906- Am. junst
- Bresh-kov-sky \bresh-'kòf-ské, -'kòv-\ Catherine 1844-1934 Russ. revolutionist
- Bre-ton \bra-'tən\ André 1896-1966 Fr. surrealist poet
- Brew-ster \bri-'stər\ William 1567-1644 Pilgrim father
- Brezh-nev \brezh-'nev\ Leonid Ilyich 1906- Russ. polit., pres U.S.S.R. (1960-64, 1977-); 1st secy. of Communist party (1964-)
- Brian Bo-ru \bri-'ən-bə-'rú\ Irish Brian Bo-ram-ha or Bo-ralm-hé \brén-bə-'rò, -'rú\ 926-1014 king of Ireland (1002-14)
- Bri-and \bré-'ən\ Aristide 1862-1932 Fr. statesman
- Brid-ger \bri-'jər\ James 1804-1881 Am. pioneer & scout
- Brid-ges \bri-'jéz\ Robert Seymour 1844-1930 Eng. poet; poet laureate (1913-30)
- Bridg-man \bri-'mən\ Percy Williams 1882-1961 Am physicist
- Briggs \brigs\ Lyman James 1874-1963 Am. physicist
- Bright \bri\ John 1811-1889 Eng. orator & statesman
- Brig-ld \bri-'ld, 'bré-'ld\ also Brid-ge\ \bri-'st\ or Brig-ht \bri-'st, 'bré-'st\ or Brighd \bri-'d\ or Bríde \bri-'d\ of Kildare Saint A.D. 453-523 a patron saint of Ireland
- Brillat-Sa-vá-rin \bré-'(y)á-'sav-'á-'ra-, -'sav-'á-rən\ Anthelme 1755-1826 Fr gastronome
- Britten \bri-'tən\ (Edward) Benjamin 1913-1976 Baron Britten Eng composer
- Bro-gan \bró-'gən\ Sir Denis William 1900-1974 Brit. hist.
- Bro-glie, de \brói\ Louis Victor 1892- Fr. physicist
- Brom-field \brám-'fíld\ Louis 1896-1956 Am. nov
- Bron-të \bránt-'é\ a family of Eng writers. Charlotte 1816-1855 & her sisters Emily 1818-1848 & Anne 1820-1849
- Brooke \bruk\ Alan Francis 1883-1963 1st Viscount Alan-brooke \al-'ən-'bruk\ Brit. field marshal
- Brooke Edward William 1919- Am polit.
- Brooke Rupert 1887-1915 Eng. poet
- Brooks \brúks\ Gwendolyn Elizabeth 1917- Am. poet
- Brooks Phillips 1835-1893 Am bishop
- Brooks Van Wyck \van-'wík, van-'\ 1886-1963 Am essayist & critic
- Bro-sio \bró-'zē-'s, 'brò-\ Manlio 1897-1980 Ital. lawyer & diplomat, secy-gen of NATO (1964-71)
- Brow-der \bráud-'ər\ Earl 1891-1973 Am. Communist polit
- Brown \braun\ Charles Brockden 1771-1810 Am nov
- Brown Ford Mad-ox \mad-'oks\ 1821-1893 Eng. painter
- Brown Harold 1927- U.S. secy. of defense (1977-)
- Brown Herbert Charles 1912- Am (Eng-born) chem
- Brown John Mason 1900-1969 Am literary critic
- Brown John of Osa-wat-om-ie \òs-'wát-'ò-mé\ 1800-1859 Am abolitionist
- Browne \braun\ Charles Farrar 1834-1867 pseud An-to-mus \ánt-'ə-məs\ Ward Am humorist
- Browne Sir Thomas 1605-1682 Eng. physician & author
- Brown-ing \brau-'nig\ Elizabeth Barrett 1806-1861 wife of Robert Eng poet
- Browning Robert 1812-1889 Eng poet
- Broz \bróz, 'bróz\ or Bro-z-vitch \bró-'zə-'vich, 'brò-\ Josip 1892-1980 Tito \tét-'jò\ Yugoslav marshal, prime min (1945-53), pres (1953-80)
- Bruce \brú-s\ Sir David 1855-1931 Brit. physician & bacteriol
- Bruce David Kirkpatrick Este 1898-1977 Am diplomat
- Bruce Robert 1274-1329 liberator & king (1306-29) of Scotland
- Bruce Viscount 1883-1967 Stanley Melbourne Bruce Austral. statesman, prime min (1923-29)
- Bruck-ner \bruk-'nər\ Anton 1824-1896 Austrian composer
- Brue-gel or Breu-gel \brü-'gəl, 'bré-, 'brá-(r)-\ family of Flem. painters including Pieter 1520?-1569 & his sons Pieter 1564?-1763 & Jan 1568-1625
- Brum-mell \brəm-'əl\ George Bryan 1778-1840 Beau Brummell Eng dandy
- Brun-el-le-schi \brün-'l-'es-ké\ or Brun-el-le-sco \-l-'es-kó\ Filippo 1377?-1446 Ital architect
- Brun-etière \brü-'nə-'tye-(ə)r, brü-'é\ Vincent de Paul Marie Ferdinand 1849-1906 Fr critic
- Brun-ning or Brue-ning \brü-'nig, 'brü-'é\ Heinrich 1885-1970 chancellor of Germany (1930-32)
- Bru-no \brü-'nò\ Giordano 1548?-1600 Ital philos
- Bru-tus \brüt-'əs\ Marcus Junius 85?-42 B.C. Rom. polit., one of Caesar's assassins
- Bry-an \bri-'ən\ William Jennings 1860-1925 Am lawyer & polit.
- Bry-ant \bri-'ənt\ William Cul-len \kəl-'ən\ 1794-1878 Am poet & editor
- Bryce \brís\ Viscount 1838-1922 James Bryce Brit. junst, hist., & diplomat
- Bu-ber \bù-'bər\ Martin 1878-1965 Israeli (Austrian-born) philos
- Buch-an \buk-'ən, 'bøk-\ John 1875-1940 1st Baron Tweeds-muir \tweedz-'myu-(ə)\ Scot author; gov-gen of Canada (1935-40)
- Bu-chan-an \byul-'kən-'ən, bə-'\ James 1791-1868 Am polit. & diplomat, 15th pres of the U.S. (1857-61)
- Buch-man \buk-'mən, 'bøk-\ Frank Nathan Daniel 1878-1961 Am evangelist
- Buch-ner \buk-'nər, 'bük-\ Eduard 1860-1917 Ger chem
- Buck \buk\ Pearl 1892-1973 née Sýden-stricker \síd-'n-'stri-'kər\ Am nov
- Buckingham 1st & 2d Dukes of - see GEORGE VILLIERS
- Buck-ley \buk-'lé\ William Frank 1925- Am editor & writer
- Buck-ner \buk-'nər\ Simon Bolivar 1823-1914 Am Confed. gen & polit
- Buckner Simon Bolivar 1886-1945 son of S.B. Am gen
- Buddha - see GAUTAMA BUDDHA

Be-ria or **Be-ri-ya** \ber-ē-ə\ Lavrenti Pavlovich 1899-1953 Russ polit

Be-ring \bi(ə)r-ŋ, (be)(ə)r-ŋ\ Vitus 1680-1741 Dan navigator; disc Bering Strait and Bering Sea

Berkeley \bär-klē, -jē\ George 1685-1753 Irish bishop & philos

Berkeley \bär-klē\ Sir William 1606-1677 colonial gov. of Virginia

Berle \bär-lē\ Adolf Augustus 1895-1971 Am diplomat

Berliching-en, von \ber-līk-ŋ, -ŋ\ Götz or Gottfried 1480-1562 Ger. knight

Berlin \bör-lin\ Irving 1888- Am (Russ-born) composer

Berli-ner \bör-lä-när\ Emile 1851-1929 Am (Ger-born) inventor

Berli-oz \ber-lē-ōz\ (Louis) Hector 1803-1869 Fr composer

Ber-na-dette of Lourdes \bör-nä-det\ 1844-1879 *Bernadette Soubirous* \sü-bē-rü\ Fr religious

Ber-na-dotte \bör-nä-döt\ Jean Baptiste Jules 1763?-1844 Fr gen., king (1818-44) of Sweden as *Charles XIV John* founding present Swed dynasty

Bernard \ber-när\ Claude 1813-1878 Fr physiol

Bernard of Clairvaux \bär-när-äv, -klä(ə)r-äv, ber-när-, -klä(ə)r-ä\ Saint 1091-1153 Fr ecclesiastic — *Bernardine* \bör-när-(r)-dēn\ adj

Bernardine de Saint-Pierre \ber-när-'da-də-sänt-pē-(ə)r\ Jacques Henn 1737-1814 Fr author

Berners Baron — see TYRWITT-WILSON

Bernhardt \bör-när-t, ber-när\ Sarah 1844-1923 orig *Rosine* *Bernard* \ber-när\ Fr actress

Bernini \bör-nē-nē\ Giovanni Lorenzo 1598-1680 Ital sculptor, architect, & painter

Bernstein \bör-nstēn, -stēn\ Leonard 1918- Am conductor & composer

Bernstorff \be(ə)m-shtörf\ Count Johann-Hennrich 1862-1939 Ger. diplomat

Berryman \ber-ē-mən\ John 1914-1972 Am poet

Berthier \ber-'tyā\ Louis Alexandre 1753-1815 Prince de Neuchâtel, Duc de Valangin; Prince de Wagram Fr soldier; marshal of France

Bertilion \bert-ē-(y)ö, 'bört-ŷ-än\ Alphonse 1853-1914 Fr anthropol & criminol

Berzelius \bör-zē-lē-ös, -zä-\ Baron Jöns Jakob 1779-1848 Swed chem

Besant \bes-'nt, 'bez-\ Annie née Wood 1847-1933 Eng theosophist

Bessemer \bes-ə-mər\ Sir Henry 1813-1898 Eng engineer

Betan-court \be-tän-'ku(ə)r(t), -täng-\ Rómulo 1908- Venezuelan pres (1959-63)

Be-the \bät-ə\ Hans Albrecht 1906- Am (Ger-born) physi-cist

Bethmann-Hollweg, von \bet-mən-'hö-l-väg, -män-\ Theobald 1856-1921 Ger. statesman, chancellor (1909-17)

Bethune \bə-'thün\ Mary McLeod 1875-1955 Am educ

Betjeman \betch-ə-mən\ Sir John 1906- Brit author; poet laureate (1972-)

Betterton \bet-ər-'n\ Thomas 1635?-1710 Eng actor

Bevan \bev-ən\ Aneurin 'a-nür-när\ 1897-1960 Brit socialist

Beveridge \bev-(ə)-nj\ Albert Jeremiah 1862-1927 Am polit & hist

Beveridge 1st Baron 1879-1963 William Henry Beveridge Eng econ

Bevin \bev-ən\ Ernest 1881-1951 Brit labor leader & polit

Beyle Marie Henri — see STENDHAL

Bhumibol \bhu-mī-bol\ Adul-ya-dej \pū-mē-pōn-ä-'dun-lä-dät-sic\ 1927-king of Thailand (1946-)

Bl-dault \bē-'dō\ Georges 1899- Fr statesman

Bl-die \bīd-'j\ John 1615-1662 founder of Eng Unitarianism

Biddle Nicholas 1786-1844 Am financier

Bien-ville, de \bē-'en-vīl, -völ, byā-'vē(ə)\ Sieur Jean Baptiste Lemoyne 1680-1768 Fr colonial gov. of Louisiana

Björce \bi(ə)r-ä\ Ambrose (Gwinnett) 1842-1914 Am author

Björkstätt \bi(ə)r-stät\ Albert 1830-1902 Am (Ger-born) painter

Björkham \bör-əm\ George Caleb 1811-1879 Am painter

Björk \bi-än, -än\ 2d cent B.C. Greek poet

Birkbeck \bör-kē, -bek\ George 1776-1841 Eng physician

Birkenhead \bör-kän-hed\ 1st Earl of 1872-1930 *Frederick Edwin Smith* Eng jurist & statesman

Björn \bör-'rön\ Ernst Johann 1691-1772 orig *Björn* \bör-rön\ Duke of Kurland Russ statesman

Björrell \bör-'el\ Augustine 1850-1933 Eng author

Bishop \bi-shə\ Elizabeth 1911-1979 Am poet

Bl-marck \bīz-'märk\ Prince Otto Eduard Leopold 1815-1898 in full *Bl-marck-Schön-hausen* \shēn-'hauz-'n\ 1st chancellor of Ger Empire (1871-90) — *Bl-marck-ian* \bīz-'märk-ē-ən\ adj

Bl-zet \bē-'zä\ Alexandre César Léopold 1838-1875 Georges Fr composer

Björn-son \byörn-sən\ Björnstjerne 1832-1910 Norw poet, dram, & nov.

Black \blak\ Hugo LaFayette 1886-1971 Am jurist & polit.

Black-ett \blak-ət\ Patrick Maynard Stuart 1897-1974 Brit. phys-icist

Black Hawk \blak-'hök\ 1767-1838 *Ma-ka-tae-mah-kia-kiak* Am Indian chief

Blackmore \blak-'mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\ Richard Doddridge 1825-1900 Eng. nov

Black-mun \blak-mən\ Harry Andrew 1908- Am jurist

Black-stone \blak-stōn, chiefly Brit -stən\ Sir William 1723-1780 Eng. jurist

Blackwell \blak-'wel, -wəl\ Elizabeth 1821-1910 Am physician

Blackwood \blak-'wud\ William 1776-1834 Scot. publisher

Blaine \blān\ James Gillespie 1830-1893 Am statesman

Blake \blāk\ Eugene Carson 1906- Am clergyman

Blake Robert 1599-1657 Eng. admiral

Blake William 1757-1827 Eng artist, poet, & mystic — *Blak-ean* \blāk-ē-ən\ adj

Blas-co-lbá-ñez \bläs-(ə)kō-ē-'ban-(y)äs\ Vicente 1867-1928 Span nov.

Blav-at-sky \blä-'vat-skē, -'vat-\ Elena Petrovna 1831-1891 née (*Helen*) *Hahn* Russ traveler & theosophist

Blé-riot \bler-ē, -ō\ Louis 1872-1936 Fr engineer & pioneer avia-tor

Bligh \blī\ William 1754-1817 Eng naval officer

Bloc \blök, 'bläk\ André 1896-1966 Fr sculptor

Bloch \bläk, 'blök, 'blök\ Ernest 1880-1959 Am (Swiss-born) composer

Bloch \bläk\ Felix 1905- Am physicist

Bloch \bläk, 'blök, 'blök\ Konrad E. 1912- Am (Ger-born) biochem.

Block \bläk\ Herbert Lawrence 1909- *Henblock* \här-'bläk\ Am editorial cartoonist

Bloom-er \blü-mär\ Amelia Jenks 1818-1894 Am reformer

Bloom-field \blüm-'fēld\ Leonard 1887-1949 Am linguist

Blü-cher, von \blü-'kər, 'blük-ər\ Gebhard Leberecht 1742-1819 Pruss field marshal

Blum \blüm\ Léon 1872-1950 Fr polit., provisional pres (1946)

Blum-berg \bläm-'börg, 'blüm-\ Baruch Samuel 1925- Am virologist

Bluntach-ll \blunch-lē\ Johann Kaspar 1808-1881 Swiss legal scholar

Bo-ad-dil \bō-äb-'dē(ə)\ d 1533 or 1534 last Moonish king of Gra-nada

Bo-ad-icea \bō-äd-ə-'sē-ä\ d A.D. 62 queen of the Iceni

Bo-as \bō-'az\ Franz 1858-1942 Am (Ger-born) anthropol & ethnol

Bo-ba-dilla, de \bō-bä-'dē-(y)\ Francisco d 1502 Span viceroy of Indies

Boc-cac-cio \bō-'käch-(ē)-ö\ Giovanni 1313-1375 Ital author

Boc-che-ri-ni \bōk-ə-'rē-nē\ Luigi 1743-1805 Ital composer

Bod-ley \bōd-'lē\ Sir Thomas 1545-1613 Eng diplomat & founder of Bodleian library

Bo-doni \bō-'dō-nē\ Giambattista 1740-1813 Ital printer & type designer

Bo-ethi-us \bō-'ē-thē-ös\ Anicius Manlius Severinus A.D. 480?-7524 Rom philos

Boh-len \bō-lən\ Charles Eustis 1904-1974 Am diplomat

Boh-me \bō-'mē, 'bō-mə\ or Böhm \bō(r)m, 'bōm\ Jakob \vä-'kōp\ 1575-1624 Ger mystic & theosophist

Bohr \bō(ə)r, 'bō(ə)r\ Aage Niels 1922- son of Niels Dan physicist

Bohr Niels 1885-1962 Dan physicist

Bo-ler-do \bōl-'ärd-(ō), 'bō-'yär-d\ Matteo Maria 1434-1494 Ital poet

Boileau-Des-pré-aux \bwal-ä-'dä-prē-ä\ Nicolas 1636-1711 Fr critic & poet

Bo-ler \bō-'r\ Johan \yö-'han\ 1872-1959 Norw writer

Bok \bäk\ Edward William 1863-1930 Am (Du-born) editor

Bo-leyn \bō-'līn, 'bül-n\ Anne 1507-1536 2d wife of Henry VIII of England & mother of Queen Elizabeth I

Bo-ling-broke \bäl-'ŋ-bruk, 'bül- (usu Brit pronouns), 'bō-līn-, -brök\ 1st Viscount 1678-1751 Henry St. John \sīn-jōn (usu Brit pronouns), \sänt-'jan, -sant- Eng statesman

Bo-lk-er \bōl-'kər, 'bōl-kər\ Simon 1783-1830 So Am liberator

Böll \böl, 'bör-(ö), 'böl\ Heinrich Theodor 1917- Ger writer

Bona-parte \bō-nä-'part\ Ital. Buonaparte \bwōn-ä-'pärt-ä\ Corsican family including Napoleon I \nä-'pōl-yən, -pō-lē-ən\ (qv) & his bros Joseph 1768-1844 king of Naples & Spain, Lucien 1775-1840 prince of Cambrino \kä-'nē-(j)ōn\, Louis 1778-1846 king of Holland & father of Napoleon III; Jérôme 1784-1860 king of Westphalia

Bonar Law — see LAW

Bona-ven-tura \bän-ə-'ven-(t)(yur-ə) or Bon-a-ven-ture \bän-ə-'ven-char, 'ban-ä-\ Saint 1221-1274 the Seraphic Doctor Ital philos

Bone \bōn\ Sir Murrhead 1876-1953 Scot etcher & painter

Bon-heur \bā-'när\ Rosa 1822-1899 Marie Rosalie Fr painter

Bon-i-face \bän-ä-'fäs, -fäs\ Saint A.D. 680?-755 Winfrid or Wyn-frith Eng missionary in Germany

Boniface name of 9 popes esp VIII (*Benedetto Caetani*) (1237?-1303 (pope 1294-1303))

Bon-nard \bō-'när\ Pierre 1867-1947 Fr painter

Bon-ner or Bon-er \bän-'när\ Edmund 1500?-1569 Eng prelate

Bon-net \bō-'nä\ Georges 1889-1973 Fr polit & diplomat

Bonnet Henri 1888-1978 Fr. hist & diplomat

Bon-ney \bän-'ē\ William H 1859-1881 *Billy the Kid* Am outlaw

Bon-temps \bän-'täm\ Arna Wendell 1902-1973 Am writer

Boone \būn\ Daniel 1734-1820 Am pioneer

Booth \büth, chiefly Brit 'büth\ family of Am actors Junius Brutus 1796-1852 b in England & his sons Edwin Thomas 1833-1893 & John Wilkes 1838-1865 assassin of Lincoln

Booth William 1829-1912 Eng founder of Salvation Army & father of William Bramwell 1856-1929 Salvation Army gen.; Ballington 1859-1940 founder of Volunteers of America, Evangeline Cory 1865-1950 Salvation Army gen.

Boothe \booth\ — see CLARE Boothe LUCE

Bo-rah \bör-ä, 'bör-\ William Edgar 1865-1940 Am polit

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- Cár-de-nas** \kár-dē-nās, kár-thā-nās\ Lázaro 1895-1970 Mex. gen & polit; pres of Mex (1934-40)
- Car-do-to** \kár-dō-(tō) Benjamin Nathan 1870-1938 Am junst
- Car-duc-el** \kár-dū-(jēhē) Giosue 1835-1907 Ital poet
- Car-rew** \kár-rū, kár-(rē), kē-(rē) Thomas 1959?-1645 Eng.-poet
- Carl XVI** Gus-taf \kár-lī-gos-tāv, -gūs-, -tāv\ 1946- king of Sweden (1973-)
- Carlo-ton** \kár-(tō)-tōn, kár-lī-n\ Guy 1724-1808 1st Baron Dorchester Brit gen & administrator in Am
- Carlos** \kár-lās, -lōs\ Don 1788-1855 infante & pretender to Span throne
- Carlos de Austria** 1545-1568 son of Philip II of Spain prince of Asturias & her to Span throne
- Car-lo-ta** \kár-lōt-(tō), -lāt- Eng Charlotte 1840-1927 empress of Mexico (1864-67)
- Car-lyle** \kár-lī-(lō), kár-, Thomas 1795-1881 Scot essayist & hist — Car-lyl-ian \kár-lī-lē-n\ adj
- Car-man** \kár-mān\ (William) Bliss 1861-1929 Canad poet
- Car-mo-ne** \kár-mō-nō Antonio Oscar de Fragozo 1869-1951 Port gen, pres. of Portugal (1926-31)
- Car-ne-gie** \kár-nā-gē, kár-nē-gē Andrew 1835-1919 Am (Scot & born) industrialist & philanthropist
- Car-not** \kár-nō\ Lazare Nicolas Marguerite 1753-1823 Fr statesman & gen
- Cornot Marie François Sadi** 1837-1894 pres of France (1887-94)
- Car-ol II** \kár-ol\ 1893-1953 king of Rumania (1930-40)
- Car-pac-cio** \kár-pāch-(ē), -ō\ Vittore 1460?-1525 Ital painter
- Car-ran-zo** \kár-rān-zō, -rān- Venustiano 1859-1920 pres of Mexico (1915-20)
- Car-rel** \kár-rēl, kár-ol\ Alexis 1873-1944 Fr surgeon & biologist
- Car-rère** \kár-rē-(rē) John Mervin 1858-1911 Am architect
- Car-roll** \kár-ol\ Charles 1737-1832 Carroll of Carrollton Am patriot
- Carroll Lewis** — see Charles Lutwidge DODGSON — Car-roll-ian \kár-rō-lē-n\ adj
- Car-son** \kár-sōn\ Christopher 1809-1868 Kit \kít\ Am trapper & frontiersman
- Carson Rachel Louise** 1907-1964 Am scientist & writer
- Carte, D'Oyly** \dōi-lē-kár-t\ Richard 1844-1901 Eng opera impersonator
- Car-ter** \kár-tēr\ Howard 1873-1939 Eng archaeologist
- Car-ter Jimmy** 1924- James Earl, Jr Am polit; 39th pres of the U S (1977-)
- Car-ter-et** \kár-tā-rēt, kár-tē-, John 1690-1763 Earl Granville \gran-vil\ Eng statesman
- Car-tier** \kár-tiē, kár-tē-, George Étienne 1814-1873 Canad. statesman
- Cartier Jacques** 1491-1557 Fr navigator & explorer; disc. St Lawrence river
- Cartwright** \kár-rit\ Edmund 1743-1823 Eng inventor
- Car-ru-so** \kár-rū-(sō), -jō\ Enrico \en-rē-(jō) 1873-1921 ong
- Car-ter** \kár-ter\ George Washington 1864-1943 Am botanist
- Carver John** 1576?-1621 Eng Mayflower pilgrim, 1st gov of Plymouth colony
- Cary** \kár-(rē), kē-(rē) (Arthur) Joyce (Lunel) 1888-1957 Brit nov
- Cary Henry Francis** 1772-1844 Eng clergyman, translator of Dante
- Ca-sa-blanc-a**, de \káz-ō-byān-kā, kās- Louis 1755?-1798 Fr naval officer
- Ca-sals** \káz-salz, -zals\ Pablo 1876-1973 Pau Span-born cellist, conductor, & composer
- Ca-sa-no-va** \káz-nō-vā, kās- or Casanova de Sein-galt \sa-galt\ Giacomo Girolamo 1725-1798 also Giovanni Jacopo Ital adventurer
- Ca-sau-bon** \káz-sō-bōn, káz-ō-bō\ Isaac 1559-1614 Fr theol & scholar
- Casement** \kás-smānt\ Sir Roger David 1864-1916 Irish rebel
- Casimir-Périer** \káz-ō-mī-(rē)-pē-rē-, Jean Paul Pierre 1847-1907 Fr statesman, pres of France (1894-95)
- Cas-lon** \káz-lōn\ William 1692-1766 Eng typewriter
- Cass** \kás\ Lewis 1782-1866 Am. statesman
- Cassatt** \kás-sat\ Mary 1845-1926 Am painter in Fr
- Cass-in** \kás-sā, ká- René 1887-1976 Fr statesman
- Cas-si-o-do-rus** \kás-ē-dō-rōs, -dōr- Flavius Magnus Aurelius d A D 375 Rom statesman & author
- Cas-us** Long-gil-nus \kash-(ē)-sān-jī-nōs, kās-ē-ō\ Gaius d 42 b C Rom gen & conspirator
- Cas-te-lar y Ripoll** \kás-tā-lār-ē-rē-pōl\ Emilio 1832-1899 Span statesman & writer
- Ca-stel-vetro** \kás-stel-ve-(tō) Lodovico 1505-1571 Ital critic & philologist
- Ca-stiglione** \kás-tēl-yō-(nō) Con-te \kōn-tā- Baldassare 1478-1529 Ital statesman & author
- Cas-ti-lho**, de \kás(h)-tēl-(jō) Vis-con-de \vēs(h)-kō-dē\ António Feliciano 1800-1875 Port poet
- Castlereagh Viscount** — see ROBERT STEWART
- Castro** \kás-(tō), kás- Cipriano 1858?-1924 Venezuelan gen., pres of Venezuela (1902-08)
- Castro, de Inés Eng Agnes** 1320?-1355 Span, noblewoman
- Castro (Ruz)** \rūs\ Fi-del \fē-dēl\ 1927- Cuban premier (1959-)
- Cates-by** \kát-bē\ Mark 1679?-1749 Eng naturalist
- Catesby Robert** 1573-1605 Eng rebel
- Cath-er** \kath-(rē) Wila Sibert 1873-1947 Am nov
- Catherine** \kath-(ā) Irōn name of 1st, 5th, & 6th wives of Henry VIII of England Catherine of Aragon 1485-1536, Catherine Howard 1520?-1542, Catherine Parr \pār\ 1512-1548
- Catherine I** 1684?-1727 wife of Peter the Great empress of Russia (1725-27)
- Catherine II** 1729-1796 the Great empress of Russia (1762-96)
- Catherine of Braganza** 1638-1705 queen of Charles II of England
- Cath-er-lne de Mé-di-clis** \kath-(ē)-rōn-dō-mē-d-(ē)chē, -mād-ō-(ē) \lāl Catherina de Mé-di-cl \mē-d-(ē)chē\ 1519-1589 queen of Henry II of France
- Cat-il-lne** \kát-īl-, īn\ 1087-62 b C Lucius Sergius Cat-il-lne \kát-īl-, īn-, ē-nō Rom polit & conspirator
- Cat-il-lin** \kát-lōn\ George 1796-1872 Am artist
- Ca-to** \kát-(ō) Marcus Porcius 234-149 b C the Elder; the Censor Rom statesman
- Cato Marcus Porcius** 95-46 b C the Younger; great-grandson of prec. Rom Stoic philos
- Catt** \kát\ Carrie Chapman 1859-1947 née Lane Am suffragist
- Catt-tell** \kát-tēl\ James McKee 1860-1944 Am. psychol & editor
- Cat-ton** \kát-n\ (Charles) Bruce 1899-1978 Am. Journalist & hist
- Ca-tu-lus** \kát-tōl-(s) Gaius Valerius 147-34 b C Rom poet
- Ca-u-lin-court**, de \kō-lā-'ku(ō)r\ Marquis Armand Augustin Louis 1772-1827 Fr gen & diplomat
- Ca-vell** \kav-ol, kāv-ēl\ Edith Louisa 1865-1915 Eng nurse
- Cavendish** \kav-ēn-(jō)sh\ Henry 1731-1810 Eng scientist
- Cavendish Spencer Compton** 1833-1908 8th Duke of Devonshire Eng statesman
- Cavendish Sir William** 1505?-1557 Eng statesman
- Cavendish William** 1640-1707 1st Duke of Devonshire Eng statesman
- Ca-vour**, di \kāv-(vū)ōr, kā- Con-te \kōn-(tā)- Camillo Benso 1810-1861 Ital statesman
- Ca-xi-as**, de \kāv-'shē-s\ Du-que \dū-kō\ 1803-1880 Luiz Alves de Lima e Silva Brazil gen. & statesman
- Cax-ton** \kaks-tōn\ William 1422?-1491 first Eng. printer
- Cay-ce** \kās-ē\ Edgar 1877-1945 Am photographer & psychic
- Ceau-ses-uc** \chau-'shes-(jō) Nicolae 1918- pres. of Rumania (1974-)
- Cecil** \sēs-ol, 'sis- (Edgar Algernon) Robert 1864-1958 1st Viscount Cecil of Chelwood \chel-wud\ Eng statesman
- Cecil Lord** (Edward Christian) David 1902- Eng biographer
- Cecil Robert** 1563?-1612 1st Earl of Salisbury & 1st Viscount Cranborne \kran-bō-(ō)m\ Eng statesman
- Cecil Robert Arthur Talbot Gas-coyne** \gas-kōin- 1830-1903 3d Marquis of Salisbury Eng statesman
- Cecil William** 1520-1598 1st Baron Burgh-ley or Bur-leigh \bōr-lē\ Eng statesman
- Cel-ē-bre-zē** \sēl-ē-'brē-zē\ Anthony Joseph 1910- U S secy of health, ed & welfare (1962-65)
- Cel-lini** \chā-'lē-nē\ Ben-ve-nu-tō \ben-vā-nū-(tō)\ 1500-1571 Ital goldsmith & sculptor
- Cel-sus** \sēl-sē-s, -shōs\ Anders 1701-1744 Swed astron
- Cen-el** \chen-'chē\ Bea-trice \bā-ā-'trē-(chē)\ 1577-1599 Ital woman executed for homicide
- Cer-van-tēs Sa-a-vē-dra**, de \sēr-'van-, tēz-, sā-(ō)-vā-drō\ Miguel 1547-1616 Span writer
- Cé-zanne** \sē-'zan\ Paul 1839-1906 Fr painter — Cé-zann-esque \sē-zān-'esk\ adj
- Cha-brier** \shāb-rē-'ā, shāb- (Alexis) Emmanuel 1814-1894 Fr composer
- Chad-wick** \chad-(ē)wik\ Sir James 1891-1974 Eng physicist
- Chad-gell** \shō-'gāl, -gāl\ Marc 1887- Russ painter in France
- Chain** \chān\ Ernst Boris 1906-1979 Brit (Ger-born) biochem
- Chad-la-plin** \shōl-'yap-(jēn, -ōn\ Feodor Ivanovitch 1873-1938 Russ basso
- Chal-mers** \chal-mōrz, 'chām-ōrz\ Alexander 1759-1834 Scot biographer & editor
- Cham-ber-lin** \chām-bōr-lōn\ Joseph 1836-1914 & his sons Sir (Joseph) Austen 1863-1937 & (Arthur) Neville 1869-1940 Brit statesmen
- Chamberlain Owen** 1920- Am physicist
- Cham-ber-lin** \chām-bōr-lōn\ Thomas Chrowder \kraud-ōr\ 1843-1928 Am geologist
- Cham-bers** \chām-bōrz\ Robert 1802-1871 Scot publisher & editor
- Cham-bord**, de \shā-'bō(ō)r\ Comte 1820-1883 Duc de Bordeaux Bourbon claimant to Fr throne
- Cham-plain**, de \('shām-'plān, shā-'plā\ Samuel 1567?-1635 Fr explorer in Am, founder of Quebec
- Cham-pol-lon** \shā-'pōl-yō\ Jean François 1790-1832 Fr Egyptologist
- Champollion-Figeac** \fē-zhāk\ Jean Jacques 1778-1867 bro. of prec. Fr archaeologist
- Chan-dra-gup-ta** \chān-drō-'gup-tō\ 4th cent b C also San-dro-co-tus or San-dra-co-tus \san-drō-'kāt-ō\ Indian ruler of Maurya dynasty
- Chandra Gupta II** Indian ruler of Gupta dynasty (A D 383?-413)
- Chā-nel** \shā-nēl, shā- Gabrielle 1883-1971 Coco \kō-'kō\ Fr fashion designer & perfumer
- Chang Hsüeh-liang** \jān-shu-'ā-lē-'ag\ son of Chang Tso-lin 1898- Chin gen
- Chang Tso-lin** \('tōs-'līn\ 1873-1928 Chin gen
- Chan-ning** \chan-īn\ William Ellery 1780-1842 Am clergyman
- Chao K'uang-yin** \chāu-'kwān-'yīn\ d A D 976 Tai-su \tāi-'zū\ Chin emp (960-976), founder of Sung dynasty
- Chap-lin** \chap-lōn\ Sir Charles Spencer 1889-1977 Brit actor & producer
- Chap-man** \chap-mān\ Frank Mich-ler \mīk-lōr\ 1864-1945 Am ornithologist
- Chapman George** 1559?-1634 Eng dram & translator
- Chapman John** 1774-1845 Johnny Apple-seed \ap-ol-sēd\ Am pioneer
- Char-cot** \shār-'kō, 'shār-, Jean Mar-tin \mār-'tā\ 1825-1893 Fr neurologist
- Char-ē-magne** \shar-lō-mān\ d A D 742-814 Charles the Great or Charles I Frankish king (768-814) & emp. of the West (800-814)
- Charles I** \('chār-ol\ 1600-1649 Charles Stuart king of Gr. Brit (1625-49)
- Charles II** 1630-1685 son of Charles I king of Gr. Brit. (1660-85)
- Charles** 1948- son of Elizabeth II prince of Wales

Bu-dén-ny \bū-'dyōn-ē, bū-'den-\ Semën Mikhailovich 1883-1973 Russ. gen.
Buffalo Bill — see William Frederick CODY
Buffon, de \bū-'fō-, byū-, bū-\ Comte Georges Louis Leclerc 1707-1788 Fr. naturalist
Buls-on \bū-'sō- Ferdinand 1841-1932 Fr. educ.
Bu-kha-rin \bū-'kār-ən\ Nikolai Ivanovich 1888-1938 Russ. Communist leader & editor
Bull-finch \bū-'fīnch\ Charles 1763-1844 Am architect
Bul-ga-nin \bū-'gān-ən\ Nikolai Aleksandrovich 1895-1975 Russ. polit. & marshal
Bull \bū\ Ole \dō-lə\ Bornemann 1810-1880 Norw. violinist
Bullitt \bū-'līt\ William Christian 1891-1967 Am diplomat
Bül-low, von \byū-'lō-, bū-\ Prince Bernhard 1849-1929 Ger. diplomat & statesman, chancellor of Germany (1900-09)
Bul-wer \bū-'wər\ William Henry Lytton Earle 1801-1872 Eng. 1st Baron Lytton Brit. diplomat
Bulwer-Lytton — see LYTTON
Bunche \bunch\ Ralph Johnson 1904-1971 Am diplomat
Bun-in \būn-'yən-, (y)ən\ Ivan Alekseevich 1870-1953 Russ. poet & nov.
Bun-ker \būn-'kər\ Ellsworth 1894- Am diplomat
Bun-sen \bun-'zən-, bən-(t)-sən\ Robert Wilhelm 1811-1899 Ger. chem.
Bun-yan \bun-'yən\ John 1628-1688 Eng. preacher & author
Bunaparte Ital. spelling of BONAPARTE
Burbage \bar-'bi\ Richard 1567-1619 Eng. actor
Burbank \bar-'bān\k\ Luther 1849-1926 Am. horticulturist
Burch-field \bar-'fīld\ Charles Ephraim 1893-1967 Am. painter
Burger \bar-'gər\ Warren Earl 1907- Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1969-)
Bürger \būr-'gər-, bīr-, bū-\ Gottfried August 1747-1794 Ger. poet
Burgess \bar-'jəs\ Anthony 1917- Brit. writer
Burgess (Frank) Gett 1866-1951 Am. humorist & illustrator
Burgess Thornton Waldo 1874-1965 Am. writer
Burghley or **Burleigh** 1st Baron — see CECIL
Bur-goyne \bar-'gōin-, (b)ar-\ John 1722-1792 Brit. gen. in Am. & dram.
Burk \bər\k\ Martha Jane 1852-1903 Calamity Jane née Cannary Am. frontier figure
Burke \bər\k\ Edmund 1729-1797 Brit. statesman & orator —
Burk-ean or **Burk-lan** \bar-'kē-ən\ adj.
Bur-lin-game \bar-'lān-, gām\ An-son \an-(t)-sən\ 1820-1870 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Burne-Jones \bōrn-'jōnz\ Sir Edward Coley \kō-lē\ 1833-1898 Eng. Jones Eng. painter & designer
Burnet \būr-'net-, bar-'nət\ Sir (Frank) Macfarlane 1899- Austral. physician
Burnett \būr-'net-, bar-'nət\ Frances Eliza 1849-1924 née Hodgson \hā-'sōn\ Am. (Eng.-born) writer
Burney \bar-'nē\ Fanny 1752-1840 Eng. Frances, Madame d'Arby \dar-'bi\ Eng. nov. & diarist
Burns \bōrnz\ Robert 1759-1796 Scot. poet — **Burns-lan** \bōrn-'zē-ən\ adj.
Burns-ide \bōrn-'sīd\ Ambrose Everett 1824-1881 Am. gen.
Burr \bar-'r\ Aaron 1766-1836 3d vice-pres. of the U.S. (1801-05)
Burroughs \bar-'gōz-, bō-(r)ōz\ Edgar Rice 1875-1950 Am. writer
Burroughs John 1837-1921 Am. naturalist
Burroughs William Seward 1914- Am. writer
Burton \bar-'tən\ Harold Hitz 1888-1964 Am. jurist
Burton Sir Richard Francis 1821-1890 Brit. explorer & orientalist
Burton Robert 1577-1640 Eng. clergyman & author
Bush \bush\ Van-ne-var \vā-'nē-vər-, vā-\ 1890-1974 Am. electrical engineer
Bu-so-ni \b(y)ū-'zō-nē\ Ferruccio Benvenuto 1866-1924 Ital. composer & pianist
Bu-te-nand \būt-'n-, bən\ Adolph 1903- Ger. chem.
Butler \būt-'lār\ Benjamin Franklin 1818-1893 Am. gen. & polit.
Butler Joseph 1692-1752 Eng. theol.
Butler Nicholas Murray 1862-1947 Am. educ.
Butler Samuel 1612-1680 Eng. satirical poet
Butler Samuel 1835-1902 Eng. nov. & satirist
Butz \bōts\ Earl Lauer 1909- U.S. secy. of agric. (1971-76)
Bux-te-hu-de \būk-'stō-'hūd\ Dietrich 1637-1707 Dan. organist & composer
Byng \bīn\ George 1663-1733 Brit. admiral
Byng Julian Hed-worth George 1862-1935 1st Baron Byng of Vimy Brit. gen., gov.-gen. of Canada (1921-26)
Byrd \bōrd\ Richard Evelyn 1888-1957 Am. admiral & polar explorer
Byrnes \bōrnz\ James Francis 1879-1972 Am. polit. & jurist
Byron \bī-'rən\ 6th Baron 1788-1824 George Gordon Byron Eng. poet
Caballero Francisco Largo — see LARGO CABALLERO
Cabell \kab-'əl\ James Branch 1879-1958 Am. nov. & essayist
Ca-be-za de **Va-ca** \kə-'bā-zə-də-'vāk-ə\ Álvaro Núñez 1490?-1517 Span. explorer
Cable \kā-'bəl\ George Washington 1844-1925 Am. nov.
Cabot \kab-'ət\ John 1450-1498 Giovanni Caboto \kā-'bō-(t)ō\ Venetian navigator; disc. continent of No. America for England
Cabot Sebastian 1476?-1557 son of John Eng. navigator
Cabral \kā-'brāl\ Pedro Álvares 1460?-1526 Port. navigator; claimed Brazil for Portugal
Ca-bril-ló \kā-'brē-(t)ō-, bñl-(t)ō\ Juan Rodríguez d. 1543 Span. (Port.-born) explorer in Mex. & Calif.
Ca-brini \kā-'brē-nē\ Saint Frances Xavier 1850-1917 Mother Cabrini 1st Am. citizen canonized (1946)
Cade \kād\ Jack d. 1450 Eng. rebel
Cad-il-lac \kad-'lāk-, fē-kā-dē-'vāk\ Sieur Antoine de la Mothe 1658-1730 Fr. founder of Detroit
Caed-mon \kād-'mən\ fl. A.D. 670 Anglo-Saxon poet

Cae-sar \sē-'zər\ Gaius Julius 100-44 B.C. Rom. gen., statesman, & writer
Cage \kāj\ John Milton 1912- Am. composer
Ca-glio-stro, di \kāl-'yō-(s)trō-, kāl-\ Count Alessandro 1743-1795 real name *Giuseppe Balsani* \bāl-'sā-mō\ Ital. imposter
Cal-ne \kāl-\ Sir (Thomas Henry) Hall 1853-1931 Eng. nov.
Calamity Jane — see Martha Jane BURK
Cal-der \kōl-'dər\ Alexander 1898-1976 Am. sculptor
Cal-do-rón de la **Bar-ca** \kāl-də-'rōn-, dā-lə-'bār-kə-, 'rōn-\ Pedro 1600-1681 Span. dram. & poet
Cald-well \kōl-'dwel-, dwəl\ Erskine 1903- Am. nov.
Caldwell (Janet) Taylor 1900- Am. (Eng.-born) author
Cal-houn \kāl-'hūn\ John Caldwell 1782-1850 Am. lawyer; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1825-32)
Cal-ig-u-la \kə-'līg-yū-lə\ A.D. 12-41 Gaius Caesar Rom. emp. (37-41)
Cal-la-ghan \kāl-'ə-gān-, -han\ (Leonard) James 1912- Brit. prime minister (1976-79)
Cal-las \kāl-'sə-, kāl-\ Maria Meneghini 1923-1977 Am. soprano
Cal-les \kāl-'lē\ Plutarco Elías 1877-1945 Mex. gen., pres. of Mexico (1924-28)
Cal-lim-a-chus \kə-'līm-ə-kəs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor
Callimachus b ab 310 B.C. Greek scholar & Alexandrian librarian
Cal-li-the-nes \kə-'līs-thə-nēs\ 360?-328 B.C. Greek philos. & hist.
Cal-li-tra-tus \kə-'līs-trāt-əs\ d. 355 B.C. Athenian orator & gen.
Cal-ver \kāl-'vər\ George 1580?-1632 1st Baron Baltimore Eng. proprietor in Am.
Calvert Leonard 1606-1647 son of George gov. of Maryland province (1634-47)
Calvin \kāl-'vən\ John 1509-1564 ong Jean Chau-vin \shō-'vā-\ or *Caul-vin* \kōl-'vā\ Fr. theol. & reformer
Calvin Melvin 1911- Am. chemist
Ca-ma-cho \kə-'māch-(t)ō\ Manuel Ávila 1897-1955 Mex. gen.; pres. of Mex. (1940-46)
Cam-ba-cérès, de \kām-'bas-ə-'rēs-, -bās-\ Duc 1753-1824 Jean Jacques Régis \rē-'jēs\ Fr. jurist, councillor of Napoleon I
Cambridge 1st Baron — see Edgar Douglas ADRIAN
Cam-by-ses \kam-'bi-(s)ēs\ d. 522 B.C. son of Cyrus the Great king of Persia (529-22)
Cam-den \kam-'dən\ William 1551-1623 Eng. antiquarian & hist.
Cam-er-on of **Lochiel** \kam-'ə-rən-'lō-'kē-(t)əl-, -'kē-(t)əl\ 1629-1719 Sir Ewen Cameron Scot. chieftain
Cameron of **Lochiel** 1697-1748 Donald Cameron, the gentle *Lochiel* Scot. chieftain
Camões, Vaz de \vazh-'dā-kə-'mōrēsh\ Eng. Ca-mo-ens \kə-'mō-ən\, 'kam-ə-wənz\ Luiz 1524-1580 Port. poet
Camp \kəmp\ Walter Chauncey 1859-1925 Am. football coach
Camp-bell \kam-'bəl\ Alexander 1788-1866 Am. (Insh-born) founder of Disciples of Christ
Campbell Colin 1792-1863 ong Mac-liver \mā-'klē-vər\, Baron Clyde Brit. field marshal
Campbell John 1705-1782 4th Earl of Loudoun \lōd-'n\ Brit. gen. in Am.
Campbell John D.S. — see Duke of ARGYLL
Campbell Thomas 1777-1844 Brit. poet
Campbell-Ban-ner-man \bar-'nər-mən\ Sir Henry 1836-1908 Brit. statesman, prime min. (1905-08)
Campi \kam-'pē\ Ital. family of painters in Cremona including Galeazzo 1477-1536 & his three sons Giulio ab 1502-1572, Antonio d. 1591?, & Vincenzo 1536-1591
Cam-pl-on \kam-'pē-ən\ Thomas 1567-1620 Eng. poet & musician
Ca-mus \kā-'mē\ Albert 1913-1960 Fr. nov., essayist, & dram.
Ca-na-let-to \kan-'lēt-(t)ō\ Antonio 1697-1768 ong Antonio Canale or Canale Ital. painter
Can-by \kan-'bē\ Henry Seidel \sīd-'l\ 1878-1961 Am. editor & educ.
Can-dolle, de \ka-'dōl\ Augustin Pyrame 1778-1841 Swiss botanist
Canfield Dorothy — see Dorothy Canfield FISHER
Can-ning \kan-'ŋ\ Earl Charles John 1812-1862 Brit. gov.-gen. of India (1856-62)
Canning George 1770-1827 father of C.J. Brit. statesman, prime min. (1827)
Canning Stratford 1786-1880 1st Viscount Stratford de Red-cliffe \vred-'klīf\ Brit. diplomat
Can-non \kan-'ən\ Joseph Gurney 1836-1926 Uncle Joe Am. lawyer & polit.
Ca-no-va \kā-'nō-və-, -no-\ Antonio 1757-1822 Ital. sculptor
Can-ti-lion \kā-'tē-(y)ōn-, kant-'l-,ən\ Richard 1680?-1734 Irish econ.
Can-ute \kə-'n(y)ūt\ 994?-1035 the Great king of England (1016-35), of Denmark (1018-35), of Norway (1028-35)
Ča-pek \chap-'ek\ Karel \kar-'əl\ 1890-1938 Czech nov. & dram.
Capet Hugh — see HUGH CAPEL
Ca-ra-calle \kar-'kal-a\ A.D. 188-217 Marcus Aurelius Antoninus ong Bassia-nus \bas-'ē-'nūs-\ Rom. emp. (211-217)
Ca-ra-ta-cus \kə-'rak-tē-kəs\ or *Ca-rat-a-cus* \kə-'rat-i-\ Eng. Caradoc \kə-'rad-ək\ fl. A.D. 43-50 Brit. chieftain
Ca-ra-vag-gio, da \kar-'vā-'vā-(t)ō-, -vāzh-ō\ Michelangelo 1569?-1609 Michelangelo Merisi Ital. painter
Car-ber-ry \kār-'ber-ē-, bə-rē\ John Joseph 1904- Am. cardinal

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 ā cot, cart ā F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
 g gift i trip l life j joke k G ich, buch * F vin ŋ sing
 o flow o flaw o F bœuf Œ F feu ō coln th thing
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 y F digne (dēn), nuit (nuī), yū few yū funous zh vision

- Charles I 1887-1922 *Charles Francis Joseph*; nephew of Francis Ferdinand emp of Austria & (as Charles IV) king of Hungary (1916-18)
- Charles I or II A.D. 823-877 the Bald king of France as Charles I (840-877); emp as Charles II (875-877)
- Charles IV 1294-1328 the Fair king of France (1322-28)
- Charles V 1337-1380 the Wise king of France (1364-80)
- Charles VI 1368-1422 the Mad or the Beloved king of France (1380-1422)
- Charles VII 1403-1461 the Victorious king of France (1422-61)
- Charles IX 1550-1574 king of France (1560-74)
- Charles X 1757-1836 king of France (1824-30)
- Charles V 1500-1558 Holy Rom emp (1519-56), king of Spain as Charles I (1516-56)
- Charles XII 1682-1718 king of Sweden (1697-1718)
- Charles Prince 1903-1909 *bro. of King Leopold* regent of Belgium (1944-50)
- Charles XIV John — see BERNADOTTE
- Charles Edward Stuart 1720-1788 the Young Pretender; (Bonnie) Prince Charlie Brit. prince
- Charles or Karl Ludwig 1771-1847 archduke of Austria
- Charles Mar-tel \már-tel\ A.D. 6897-741 grandfather of Charlemagne Frankish ruler (715-741)
- Charlotte Empress of Mexico — see CARLOTA
- Chase \chás\ Mary Ellen 1887-1973 Am educ. & author
- Chase Sal-mon \sám-on, -sál-mon\ Portland 1808-1873 Am statesman, chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1864-73)
- Châteaubriand, de \chá-tə-bré-á\ Vi-comte \vé-kó-t\ François René 1768-1848 Fr. author
- Chatham 1st Earl of — see William PITT
- Chatrian Alexandre — see ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN
- Chatterji \chát-ər-jé\ Ban-kim \bón-kim\ Chan-dra \chón-(dró)\ 1838-1894 Indian nov.
- Chatterton \chat-ər-tón\ Thomas 1752-1770 Eng. poet
- Chau-car \cho-sər\ Geoffrey 13407-1400 Eng. poet — Chau-ce-ri-an \chó-sir-é-on\ adj.
- Chau-tempes \shó-tép\ Camille 1885-1963 Fr. lawyer & polit.; premier (1930); 1933-34, 1937-38
- Chavannes, de — see PUVIS DE CHAVANNES
- Chávez \cháv-s-, -zéz\ Carlos 1899-1978 Mex. conductor & composer
- Ché-ver \ché-vər\ John 1912- Am. writer
- Chékhov also Chekov \chek-óf, -óv\ Anton Pavlovich 1860-1904 Russ. dram. & writer — Chekhov-ian \ché-kó-vé-on\ adj.
- Chénier, de \shán-yá\ André Marie 1762-1794 Fr. poet
- Chénault \shá-nólt\ Claire Lee 1890-1958 Am. gen.
- Chéops — see KHUFU
- Cher-en-kov \shá-rén-kó\ Pavel Alekseevich 1904- Russ. physicist
- Cher-ny-shev-ski \cher-ni-'shév-ské, -shév-\ Nikolai Gavrilovich 1829-1889 Russ. revolutionist & author
- Cher-ubi-ni \ker-ú-bé-né, -ká-rú-\ (Maria) Lu-i-gi \lú-'é-(j)é\ Carlo Zenobio Salvatore 1760-1842 Ital. composer
- Ches-ter-field \ches-tər-'fíld\ 4th Earl of 1694-1773 Philip Dormer Stan-hope \stan-əp\ Eng. statesman & author
- Ches-ter-ton \ches-tört-'n\ Gilbert Keith 1874-1936 Eng. journalist & author
- Chev-alier \shá-'vál-(j)á\ Mau-nice \mò-'rés\ 1888-1972 Fr. entertainer
- Chiang Kai-shek \jé-'án-'kí-'shék, -cháp-\ 1887-1975 Chin. gen. & polit., pres. of China (1948-49, Taiwan, 1950-75)
- Ch'ien-lung \ché-'en-'lun\ 1711-1799 Chin. emp. (1736-96)
- Chifley \chí-fí\ Joseph Benedict 1885-1951 prime min. of Austral. (1945-49)
- Chik-mat-su Mon-zé-mon \ché-ká-'mát-(j)sü-món-'zì, món\ 1653-1724 the Shakespeare of Japan Jap. dram.
- Child \chíld\ Francis James 1825-1896 Am. philologist & ballad editor
- Childé \chíld\ Vere Gordon 1892-1957 Brit. anthropol. & archaeol.
- Childers \chíld-ərs\ Erskine Hamilton 1905-1974 Irish (Eng. born) polit., pres. of Ireland (1973-74)
- Chippén-dale \chíp-on-'dál\ Thomas 17187-1779 Eng. cabinet-maker & designer
- Chir-ico, de \kír-i-'kó, 'ké-ri-\ Gior-gio \jór-(j)ó\ 1888-1978 Ital. painter
- Chit-ty \chít-é\ Joseph 1776-1841 Eng. lawyer & legal writer
- Choate \chóit\ Joseph Hod-ges \háj-əz\ 1832-1917 Am. lawyer & diplomat
- Choate Rufus 1799-1859 Am. jurist
- Chol-seul, de \sháw-'zal, -'zər-(ó)\ -'zél\ Duc Étienne 1719-1785 Fr. statesman
- Cho-pin \shó-'pan, -'pa\ Frédéric François 1810-1849 Pol. pianist & composer
- Chou En-lai \jío-'en-'lái\ 1898-1976 Chin. Communist polit.
- Chrétien de Troyes \krá-tya-'da-trwá\ also Chré-tien \krá-tya\ 12th cent. Fr. trouvère
- Christ Jesus — see JESUS
- Christian X \kris(h)-chón\ 1870-1947 king of Denmark (1912-47)
- Chris-tie \kris-té\ Dame Agatha 1891-1976 née Miller Eng. writer
- Chris-ti-na \kris-té-ná\ 1626-1689 dau. of Gustavus Adolphus queen of Sweden (1632-54)
- Chris-tophe \kré-stóf\ Henn 1767-1820 king of Haiti (1811-20)
- Chris-ty \kris-té\ Howard Chandler 1873-1952 Am. artist
- Chry-so-stom \kris-ə-stóm, kris-'as-tóm\ Saint John A.D. 345?-407 church father & patriarch of Constantinople
- Chu Hsi \jü-'shé\ 1130-1200 Chin. philos.
- Chu Teh \tə\ 1886-1976 Chin. Communist gen.
- Churchill \char-chil, -chérch-'híl\ John 1650-1722 1st Duke of Marlborough \márl-'bər-z, -'mól-, -'bər-z, -'b-z-(j)ə\ Eng. gen.
- Churchill Randolph, Henry Spencer 1849-1895 Lord Randolph Churchill Brit. statesman
- Churchill Winston 1871-1947 Amer. nov.
- Churchill Sir Winston Leonard Spencer 1874-1965 son of Lord Randolph Brit. statesman, prime min. (1940-45, 1951-55) — Chur-chill-ian \char-'chil-é-on, -chérch-'híl-\ adj.
- Cia-no \chán-(j)ó\ Con-te \kón-(j)á\ Galeazzo 1903-1944 son-in-law of Mussolini Ital. statesman
- Ciar-di \chár-dí\ John 1916- Am. poet
- Cib-ber \síb-ər\ Colley \kál-é\ 1671-1757 Eng. dram. & actor, poet laureate (1730-57)
- Cic-ero \sís-ə-ró\ Marcus Tullius 106-43 B.C. Rom. statesman, orator, & author — Cic-ero-ní-an \sís-ə-ró-nyán, -nē-on\ adj.
- Cid, the \síd\ 10407-1099 Rodrigo (or Ruy) Díaz de Bivar \bē-'vár\ Span. soldier & hero
- Ci-ma-bue \ché-má-'bú-(j)á\ Giovanni ab 1240-ab 1302 properly Cenni de Pepo Florentine painter
- Ci-mon \sím-on, -món\ 5077-449 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman
- Cin-cin-na-tus \sín-(t)í-sə-'nat-əs, -nát-\ Lucius Quinctius 5th cent. B.C. Rom. gen. & statesman
- Clare \kla-(j)ər, 'klé-(j)ər\ Saint 1194-1253 Ital. nun
- Clarendon Earl of — see Edward HYDE
- Clark \klárk\ Champ \chám\ 1850-1921 James Beau-champ \bē-'chám\ Clark Am. polit.
- Clark George Rogers 1752-1818 Am. soldier & frontiersman
- Clark Joe 1939- Charles Joseph Canad. polit., prime min. (1979)
- Clark Kenneth Bancroft 1914- Am. psychologist
- Clark Mark Wayne 1896- Am. gen.
- Clark Tom Campbell 1899-1977 Am. junst.
- Clark William 1770-1838 bro. of G.R. Am. explorer (with Meriwether Lewis)
- Clark (William) Ramsey 1927- U.S. atty. gen. (1967-69)
- Clarke \klárk\ Charles Cowden \kəud-'n\ 1787-1877 & his wife Mary Victoria Cowden-Clarke 1809-1898 Eng. Shakespearean scholars
- Claude \klód\ Albert 1899- Belg. physiol. in U.S.
- Claudius \klód-é-s\ Rom. gens. including App-ius \ap-'é-s\ Claudius Cras-sus \kras-s\ consul (471 & 451 B.C.) & decemvir (451-450 B.C.), App-ius Claudius Cae-cus \sé-'kəs\ censor (312-307 B.C.), consul (307 & 296 B.C.), & dictator who began building of the Appian Way (312 B.C.)
- Claudius I 10 B.C.-A.D. 54 Tiberius Claudius Drusus Ne-ro \nē-(j)ró, -ní-(j)ró\ Germanicus Rom. emp. (41-54)
- Claudius II A.D. 214-270 Marcus Aurelius Claudius Gothicus Rom. emp. (268-270)
- Claue-se-witz, von \klau-zə-'vits\ Karl 1780-1831 Pruss. gen. & military strategist
- Clay \klá\ Henry 1777-1852 Am. statesman & orator
- Clay Lucius Du-Bignon \du-'bin-yón\ 1897-1978 Am. gen.
- Clean-thee \kle-'án-, -théz\ 3d cent. B.C. Greek Stoic philos.
- Cle-ar-chus \klé-'ár-kəs\ fl. 408-401 B.C. Greek soldier; gov. of Byzantium
- Cle-a-the-nes \klis-thə-'néz\ or Cils-the-nes \klis-\ fl. ab 507 B.C. Athenian statesman
- Cle-men-ceau \kle-mən-'sə, klá-mā-'sə\ Georges 1841-1929 the Tiger Fr. statesman
- Cle-mens \kle-mən-z\ Samuel Langhorne 1835-1910 pseud. Mark Twain \twá\ Am. writer
- Cle-mént \kle-mən\ name of 14 popes esp. VII (Giulio de'Medici \med-ə-(j)é\ 1478-1534 (pope 1523-34)
- Cle-men-ti \kle-'ment-é\ Muzio 1752-1832 Ital. pianist & composer in Eng.
- Clement of Alexandria A.D. 150?-220 Titus Flavius Clemens \kle-mən-z\ Greek Christian theologian & church father
- Cle-o-mé-nes \klé-'mən-, -néz\ name of 3 kings of Sparta esp. III (reigned 235-219 B.C.)
- Cle-o-pa-tra \klé-'pa-trə, -'pá-, -'pá\ 69-30 B.C. queen of Egypt (51-49; 48-30)
- Clerk-Maxwell James — see James Clerk MAXWELL
- Cleve-land \klev-lánd\ (Stephen) Grover 1837-1908 22d & 24th pres. of the U.S. (1885-89; 1893-97)
- Cli-burn \klí-börn\ Van \væn\ 1934- Harvey Lavan Cliburn Am. pianist
- Cliff-ord \klí-fórd\ Clark McAdams 1906- Am. lawyer; U.S. secy. of defense (1968-69)
- Clint-on \klint-'n\ De Witt \di-'wit\ 1769-1828 Am. statesman
- Clinton George 1739-1812 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1805-12)
- Clinton Sir Henry 1738?-1795 Eng. gen. in Am.
- Clive \klív\ Robert 1725-1774 Baron Clive of Plassey Brit. gen., founder of the empire of Brit. India
- Cloots, de \klóts\ Baron 1755-1794 Jean Baptiste du Val-de-Grâce, An-a-charsis \an-'á-'kár-sis\ Cloots Prussian-Fr. revolutionist
- Clo-ugh \kla\ Arthur Hugh 1819-1861 Eng. poet
- Clo-vie \kló-vés\ Ger. Chlodwig \klóit-(j)úg\ A.D. 466?-511 Frankish king of Merovingian dynasty (481-511)
- Clyde Baron — see Collin CAMPBELL
- Cnut \kə-'n(y)út\ var. of CANUTE
- Coates \kóts\ Joseph Gordon 1878-1943 N.Z. statesman
- Cobb \kób\ Irvin Shrewsbury 1876-1944 Am. journalist & humorist
- Cob-bett \káb-ət\ William 1763-1835 Peter Porcupine Eng. polit. writer
- Cob-den \káb-dən\ Richard 1804-1865 Eng. statesman & econ.
- Cobham Lord — see Sir John OLDCASTLE
- Co-chise \kó-'chés\ ab 1812-1874 Apache Indian chief

a about * kitten, F table ar further a back ä bake
 ä cot, cart a F bac au out ch chun e less é easy
 g flöt i trip l life j joke k G eh, chh e F vin g sing
 ö flow o flaw æ F bæuf, æ F feu ol coin th thing
 th this ü loot u foot æ G füllén æ F rue y yet
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bio-trans-for-ma-tion \bi-ō,tran(t)s-fər-mā-shən, -fōr-\ *n*: the transformation of chemical compounds within a living system
bio-tron \bi-ō,tran\ *n* [*bi-* + *-tron* (as in *cyclotron*)] a climate control chamber used to study the effect of specific environmental factors on living organisms

bio-type \bi-ō,tip\ *n* [ISV]: the organisms sharing a specified genotype; also: the genotype shared or its distinguishing peculiarity — **bio-type-ic** \bi-ō-'tip-ik\ *adj*

bi-ovu-lar \bi-ōv-yə-lər, -ōv-\ *adj*, of fraternal twins: derived from two ova

bi-pack \bi-'pak\ *n*: a pair of films each sensitive to a different color used by simultaneous exposure one through the other
bi-pa-rental \bi-pə-'rentl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from two parents — **bi-pa-rental-ly** \bi-pə-'rentl-ē\ *adv*

bi-par-tisan \bi-'pärt-ə-zən, -sən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving members of two parties (a ~ commission) — **bi-par-tisan-ism** \-zən, -niz-əm, -sə-\ *n* — **bi-par-tisan-ship** \-zən, -ship, -sən-\ *n*

bi-par-tite \bi-'pärt-,tit\ *adj* [*L. bipartitus*, pp. of *bipartire* to divide in two, fr *bi-* + *partire* to divide, fr *part-*, *pars* part] 1 *a*: being in two parts 2 *b*: having two correspondent parts one for each party (a ~ contract) 3 *c*: shared by two (a ~ treaty) 2: divided into two parts almost to the base (a ~ leaf) — **bi-par-tite-ly** *adv* — **bi-par-tition** \bi-'pärt-'tish-ən\ *n*
bi-ped \bi-'ped\ *n* [*L. biped-*, *bipes*, fr *bi-* + *ped-*, *pes* foot — more at *FOOT*] a two-footed animal — **biped** or **biped-al** \bi-'ped-'l\ *adj*

bi-phe-nyl \bi-'fen-ē-, -fēn-\ *n* [ISV]: a white crystalline hydrocarbon $C_{12}H_{10}$, used esp. as a heat-transfer medium
bi-pin-nate \bi-'pin-,āt\ *adj*: twice pinnate — **bi-pin-nate-ly** *adv*

bi-plane \bi-'plān\ *n*: an airplane with two main supporting surfaces usu. placed one above the other

bi-pod \bi-'pɒd\ *n* [*bi-* + *-pod* (as in *tripod*)] a two-legged support
bi-po-lar \bi-'pɒ-lər\ *adj* 1: having or involving the use of two poles 2: relating to or associated with the polar regions 3: having or marked by two mutually repellent forces or diametrically opposed natures or views — **bi-po-lar-ity** \bi-'pɒ-lər-ē-\ *n* — **bi-po-lar-iza-tion** \bi-'pɒ-lər-ə-zā-shən\ *n* — **bi-po-lar-ize** \bi-'pɒ-lər-īz\ *vi*

bi-pro-pellant \bi-'prɒ-'pɛl-ənt\ *n*: a rocket propellant consisting of separate fuel and oxidizer that come together only in a combustion chamber

bi-quad-ratic \bi-'kwā-'drat-ik\ *n*: a fourth power or equation involving a fourth power in mathematics — **bi-quad-ratic** *adj*

bi-ra-cial \bi-'rā-shəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving members of two races — **bi-ra-cial-ism** \-shəl-iz-əm\ *n*

bi-ra-dial \bi-'rād-ē-əl\ *adj*: having both bilateral and radial symmetry

bi-ra-mous \bi-'rā-məs\ *adj*: having two branches

birch \bɜ:ʃ\ *n* [ME, fr OE *beorc*, akin to OHG *birka* birch, *L. fraxinus* ash tree, OE *beorht* bright — more at *BRIGHT*] 1: any of a genus (*Betula* of the family *Betulaceae*, the birch family) of monocotyledonous usu. short-lived trees or shrubs having simple petioled leaves and typically a layered membranous outer bark that peels readily 2: the hard pale close-grained wood of a birch 3: a birch rod or bundle of twigs for flogging — **birch** or **birch-ən** \bɜ:ʃ-ən\ *adj*

birch *vi*: to beat with or as if with a birch: **WHIP**

birch-bark \bɜ:ʃ-,bɜ:k\ *n*: a canoe made of birch bark

Birch-er \bɜ:ʃ-ər\ *n*: a member or adherent of the John Birch Society — **Birch-ism** \bɜ:ʃ-'chiz-əm\ *n* — **Birch-ist** \-'chɪst\ or **Birch-ite** \-'chɪt\ *n*

bird \bɜ:rd\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr OE *bridd*] 1 *archaic*: the young of a feathered vertebrate

2: any of a class (*Aves*) of warm-blooded vertebrates distinguished by having the body more or less completely covered with feathers and the forelimbs modified as wings 3: a game bird 4: **CLAY PIGEON**

5 *a*: **FELLOW** esp.: a peculiar person *b* chiefly *Brit*: **GIRL** 6: **SHUTTLECOCK** 7 *a*: a hissing or jeering expressive of disapproval *b*: dismissal from employment 8: **GUIDED MISSILE** — **bird-like** \-'li:k\ *adj*

— for the birds: **WORTHLESS**, **RIDICULOUS**

2 *bird* *vi*: to observe or identify wild birds in their natural environment

bird-bath \bɜ:rd-,bath-, -bāth-\ *n*: a usu. ornamental basin set up for birds to bathe in

bird-brain \-'brān\ *n* 1: a stupid person 2: **SCATTER-BRAIN** — **bird-brained** \-'brānd\ *adj*

bird-call \-'kɔ:l\ *n* 1: the note or cry of a bird, also: a sound imitative of it 2: a device for imitating a birdcall

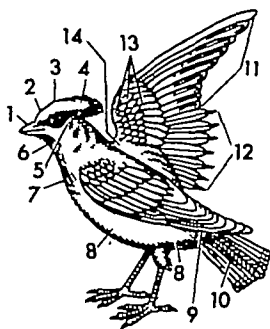
bird colonel *n* [fr. the eagle serving as his insignia] *slang*: **COLONEL**

bird-dog \bɜ:rd-'dɒg\ *vi*: to watch closely ~ *vi* - to seek out: **FOLLOW DETECT**

bird dog *n* 1: a gundog trained to hunt or retrieve birds 2 *a*: one (as a canvasser or talent scout) who seeks out something for another *b*: one who steals another's date

bird-dogging *n* 1: the action of one that bird-dogs 2: the stealing of another's date (as at a party)

bird-er \bɜ:rd-ər\ *n* 1: a catcher or hunter of birds esp. for market 2: one that birds



bird 2 (waxwing) 1 bill, 2 forehead, 3 crown, 4 crest, 5 auricular region, 6 throat, 7 breast, 8 abdomen, 9 under-tail coverts, 10 tail, 11 primaries, 12 secondaries, 13 upper wing coverts, 14 scapulars

bird-house \bɜ:rd-'haus\ *n*: an artificial nesting site for birds, also: **AVIARY**

bird-ie \bɜ:rd-ē-\ *n* 1: a little bird 2: a golf score of one stroke less than par on a hole — compare **EAGLE**

birdie *vt* **bird-ied**; **bird-ies**: to shoot in one stroke under par

birdlime \bɜ:rd-'lim\ *n* 1: a sticky substance usu. made from the bark of a holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) that is smeared on twigs to snare small birds 2: something that ensnares — **birdlime** *vi*

bird louse *n*: any of numerous wingless insects (order *Mallophaga*) that are mostly parasitic on birds

bird-man \bɜ:rd-'mæn\ *esp* for 1 also -man\ *n* 1: one who deals with birds 2: **AVIATOR**

bird of paradise: any of numerous brilliantly colored plumed oscine birds (family *Paradisidae*) of the New Guinea area

bird of passage 1: a migratory bird 2: a person who leads a wandering or unsettled life

bird of prey: a carnivorous bird that feeds wholly or chiefly on meat taken by hunting

bird pepper *n*: a capsicum (*Capsicum frutescens*) having very small oblong extremely pungent red fruits

birdseed \bɜ:rd-'sēd\ *n*: a mixture of seeds (as of hemp, millet, and sunflowers) used for feeding caged and wild birds

bird's-eye \bɜ:rd-'zē-\ *n* 1: any of numerous plants with small bright-colored flowers, esp.: a speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*) 2 *a*: an all-over pattern for textiles consisting of a small diamond with a center dot *b*: a fabric woven with this pattern 3: a small spot in wood surrounded with an ellipse of concentric fibers

2 **bird's-eye** *adj* 1 *a*: seen from above as if by a flying bird (a ~ view) *b*: **CURSORY** 2: marked with spots resembling birds' eyes 3: of or relating to wood (as maple) containing birds' eyes

bird's-foot \bɜ:rd-'fʊt\ *n*, pl **bird's-foots**: any of numerous plants with leaves or flowers resembling the foot of a bird, esp.: any of several legumes (as of the genera *Ornithopus*, *Lotus*, and *Trigonella*) with bent and jointed pods

bird's-foot trefoil *n*: a European legume (*Lotus corniculatus*) having claw-shaped pods and widely used esp. in the US as a forage and fodder plant

bird-watch \bɜ:rd-'wɑ:ʃ\ *vi* [*back-formation* fr *bird-watcher*] *vi*: **BIRD**

bird-watcher \bɜ:rd-'wɑ:ʃ-ər\ *n*: **BIRDER** 2

birdy-back or **birdie-back** \bɜ:rd-ē-,bæk\ *n* [*birdie* + *-back* (as in *piggyback*)] the movement of loaded truck trailers by airplane

bi-ref-rin-gence \bi-'ri-'frɪn-ʃən(t)s\ *n* [ISV]: the refraction of light in two slightly different directions to form two rays — **bi-ref-rin-gent** \-'jənt\ *adj*

bi-reme \bi-'rēm\ *n* [*L. biremis*, fr *bi-* + *remus* oar — more at *ROW*] a galley with two banks of oars common in the early classical period

bi-ret-ta \bə-'ret-ə-\ *n* [*It. berretta*, fr. *OProv. berret* cap, irreg. fr *LL. birrus* cloak with a hood, of Celt origin, akin to *ML. ber* short] a square cap with three ridges on top worn by clergymen esp. of the Roman Catholic Church

birch \bɜ:ʃ\ *n* [ME *birch*, *birk*] chiefly *Scot*: **BIRCH**

birch-ie \bɜ:ʃ-ē-\ *n* [*origin unknown*] 1 *Scot*: a lively smart assertive person 2 *Scot*: **FELLOW, BOY**

bird \bɜ:rd\ *n*, *Scot* also **bird** \bɜ:rd\ *vb* [ME *birren*, fr. OE *byrren*, akin to OE *beran* to carry — more at *BEAR*] *vi* 1 chiefly *Scot* *a*: **POUR** *b*: to play with drink 2 *a*: to cause (a floating log) to rotate by treading *b*: **SPIN** ~ *vi* 1 chiefly *Scot*

2: to progress by whirling — **bird-er** \bɜ:rd-ər\ *n* [*bird* + *-er*] *n*

birr \bɜ:rd\ *n* [ME, strong wind, attack, fr. OE *byrr* strong wind & *ON byrr* favoring wind, both akin to OE *beran*] 1 *a*: force or onward rush (as of the wind) *b*: **VIGOR** 2: **WHIR**

2 **birr** *vi*, chiefly *Scot*: to make a whirling sound

3 **birr** *n*, pl **birr** or **birra** [Ar] — see **MONEY** table

birae \bɜ:rd-\ *n*, *bars*, *n* (assumed) ME *birst*, fr. OE *byrst* — more at *BRISTLE*] 1 chiefly *Scot*: a bristle or tuft of bristles 2 chiefly *Scot*: **ANGER**

birth \bɜ:th\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. *ON byrth*, akin to OE *beran*] 1 *a*: the emergence of a new individual from the body of its parent *b*: the act or process of bringing forth young from the womb 2: a state resulting from being born esp. at a particular time or place (a Southerner by ~) 3 *a*: **LINEAGE, EXTRACTION** (marriage between equals in ~) *b*: high or noble birth 4 *a* *archaic*: one that is born *b*: **BEGINNING** **START** (the ~ of an idea)

2 **birth** *vi*, chiefly *dial*: to bring forth 2: to give rise to: **ORIGINATE** ~ *vi*, *dial*: to bring forth a child or young

birth certificate *n*: a copy of an official record of a person's date and place of birth and parentage

birth control *n*: control of the number of children born esp. by preventing or lessening the frequency of conception

birth-day \bɜ:th-'dæ-\ *n* 1 *a*: the day of a person's birth *b*: a day of origin 2: an anniversary of a birth (her 21st ~)

birthday suit *n*: unclothed skin: **NAKEDNESS**

birth-mark \bɜ:th-'mɑ:rk\ *n*: an unusual mark or blemish on the skin at birth: **NEVUS** — **birthmark** *vi*

birth pang *n* 1: one of the recurring pains that are characteristic of childbirth — usu. used in pl 2 *pl*: disorder and distress incident esp. to a major social change



beretta

a about * kitten or further a back i bake i coi, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
u foot u foot y yet yll few yu furious zh vision

Criep \k'ris-pē, 'krēs- / Francesco 1819-1901 Ital. statesman; prem. (1887-9); 1893-96)
Croce \krō-'chhā / Benedetto 1866-1952 Ital. philos. & statesman
Crockett \kr'k'k-ət / David 1786-1836 Davy Am. frontiersman & polit.
Croesus \krō-'sēs / d. 546 B.C. king of Lydia (560-546)
Croker \krō-'kər / John Willson 1780-1857 Brit. essayist & editor
Cromer 1st Earl of — see Evelyn BARING
Crompton \kr'k'm(p)-tən / Samuel 1733-1827 Eng. inventor of the spinning mule
Cromwell \kr'k'm-wel, 'krōm-, -wəl / Oliver 1599-1658 Eng. gen. & statesman; lord protector of England (1653-58)
Cromwell Richard 1626-1712 son of Oliver lord protector (1656-59)
Cromwell Thomas 1483?-1540 Earl of Essex Eng. statesman
Cronin \krō-'nən / Archibald Joseph 1896- Eng. physician & nov.
Cronjé \krōn-'yā / Piet Arnoldus 1840?-1911 Boer leader & gen.
Crookes \kr'k'k / Sir William 1832-1919 Eng. physicist & chem.
Cross \kr'k's / Wilbur Lucius 1862-1948 Am educ. & polit.
Crouse \kr'k'us / Russel 1893-1966 Am. journalist & dram.
Cruden \kr'ld-ən / Alexander 1701-1770 Scot. compiler of a biblical concordance
Cruikshank \kr'k'k-shānk / George 1792-1878 Eng. caricaturist & illustrator
Cudworth \k'ad-'kwəth / Ralph 1617-1688 Eng. philos.
Culpeper \k'ol-'pē-pər / var of COLEPEPER
Cummings \k'om-'inz / Edward Estlin 1894-1962 Am. poet
Cunha da Trs-tão \tr's-tōn-də-'kū-nə, trēs(h)-, tōu-'dā-'kūn-yə / 1460?-1540 Port. navigator & explorer
Cunningham \k'ən-'j'ng-ham, chiefly Brit-'j'ng-əm / Allan 1784-1842 Scot. author
Cunningham Merce 1919?- Am choreographer
Curie \kyū-'rē, 'kyū-(ə)r-'jē / Eve 1904- dau. of Marie & Pierre Fr. author
Curie Marie 1867-1934 née *Marja Skłodowska* \sklō-'dōf-skō-, -dōv- / Fr. (Pol.-born) chem.
Curie Pierre 1859-1906 husband of Marie Fr. chem.
Curie Joliot — see JOLIOT-CURIE
Curley \k'or-'lē / James Michael 1874-1958 Am. polit.
Currier \k'or-'ē, 'kə-rē / Nathaniel 1813-1888 Am. lithographer
Curry \k'or-'ē, 'kə-rē / John Stewart 1897-1946 Am. painter
Curran \k'art-'n / John 1885-1945 Austral. polit., prime min (1941-43)
Curran \k'art-'s / Charles 1860-1936 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1929-33)
Curtis Cyrus Hermann Klotzschmar 1850-1933 Am. publisher
Curtis George Ticknor 1812-1894 Am. lawyer & writer
Curtis George William 1824-1892 Am. author & editor
Curtiss \k'ort-'s / Glenn Hammond 1878-1930 Am. aviator & inventor
Curtius \k'urt-'sē-s / Ernst 1814-1896 Ger. philologist & archaeologist
Curwen \k'or-'wən / John 1816-1880 Eng. music teacher
Curzon \k'or-'zən / George Nathaniel 1859-1925 1st Baron & 1st Marquis Curzon of Kedleston \k'ed-'l's-tən / Eng. statesman, viceroy of India (1899-1905)
Cushing \k'ush-'n / Caleb 1800-1879 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Cushing Harvey 1869-1939 Am. surgeon
Cushing Richard James 1895-1970 Am. cardinal
Cushman \k'ush-'mən / Charlotte Saunders 1816-1876 Am. actress
Custer \k'as-'tər / George Armstrong 1839-1876 Am. gen.
Cuthbert \k'ath-'bər / Saint A.D. 635?-687 Eng. monk
Cuvier \k'yū-'vē, k, kē-'vyā / Baron Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dabobert 1769-1832 Fr. naturalist
Cyn-wulf \k'in-, wūlf / or Cyn-wulf \k'in-, wūlf / fl. A.D. 750 Anglo-Saxon poet
Cyprian \k'ip-'rē-ən / Saint A.D. 258 *Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus* Christian martyr; bishop of Carthage (248-258)
Cyran-kle-wicz \k'ir-'ən-'kyā-'vich / Józef 1911- Pol. polit., prime min (1947, 1954, 1961)
Cyrano de Bergerac, de \s'ir-, nō-də-'ber-zhə-'rak / Savinien 1619-1655 Fr. poet & soldier
Cyril \k'ir-'l / Saint A.D. 827-869 Constantine Slavic apostle
Cyrus \s'ir-'s / 600?-529 B.C. the Great or the Elder king of Persia (550-529)
Cyrus 424?-401 B.C. the Younger Persian prince & satrap
Czer-ny \cher-'nē, 'chor- / Carl 1791-1857 Austrian pianist & composer
D, Da, Du, etc. for many names beginning with these elements see the specific family names
Daguerre \dā-'gē-rē / Louis Jacques Mandé 1789-1851 Fr. painter; inventor of the daguerreotype
Daimler \d'aim-lər / Gottlieb 1834-1900 Ger. automotive manufacturer
Dakin \dā-'kən / Henry Drysdale \d'rīz-'dāl / 1880-1952 Eng. chem.
Daladier \dā-'dā-d-ē, -ā, -dā-'d-ē / Édouard 1884-1970 Fr. statesman
Dalbert \dal-'bər / Eugen Francis Charles 1864-1932 Scot. pianist & composer
Dalcroze Émile Jacques — see Émile JACQUES-DALCROZE
Dale \dāl-'ē / Sir Henry Hallétt 1875-1968 Eng. physiologist
Dale Sir Thomas d. 1619 Eng. colonial administrator in Virginia (1611-16)
Dalén \dā-'lən / Nils Gustaf 1869-1937 Swed. inventor
Daley \dā-'lē / Richard Joseph 1902-1976 Am. polit.
Dalhousie Earl & Marquis of — see RAMSAY
Dalí \dāl-'ē, by himself dā-'lē / Salvador 1904- Span. surrealist painter — *Dalí-ésk* \dāl-'ē-'sk / adj.
Dalhousie \dāl-'sē, -is / George Mifflin 1792-1864 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1845-49)

Dalrymple \dal-'rīm-pəl, 'dal-, / Sir James 1619-1695 1st Viscount Stair Scot. jurist
Dalrymple Sir John 1673-1747 2d Earl of Stair Brit. gen. & diplomat
Dalton \d'olt-'n / Baron 1887-1962 Hugh Dalton Brit. polit.
Dalton John 1766-1844 Eng. chem. & physicist
Daly \dā-'lē / (John) Augustin 1838-1899 Am. dram. & theater manager
Dam \dām, 'dām / (Carl Peter) Henrik 1895-1976 Dan. blochman
Damien de Veuster \dā-mē-n-də-'vyūs-tər, dām-ē-'pə-də-'və-(r)-'tē-(ə)r / Joseph 1840-1889 Father Damien Belg. R.C. missionary to lepers on Molokai
Dampier \dām-'pē-r / William 1652-1715 Eng. buccaneer & navigator
Damrosch \dām-'rūsh / Walter Johannes 1862-1950 Am. (Ger.-born) musician & conductor
Dana \dā-'nə / Charles Anderson 1819-1897 Am. newspaper editor
Dana Edward Salisbury 1849-1935 Am. mineralogist
Dana James Dwight 1813-1895 Am. geologist
Dana Richard Henry 1815-1882 Am. lawyer & author
Dane \dān / Clemence 1888-1965 pseud. of Winifred Ash-ton \ash-'tən / Eng. nov.
Daniel \dan-'yāl / Samuel 1562?-1619 Eng. poet
Daniels \dan-'yāl / Josephus 1862-1948 Am. journalist & statesman
Daniilova \dā-'nē-lə-və / Alexandra 1906- Russ. ballet dancer in U.S.
D'Annunzio \dā-'nūn(t)-sē, -ō / Gabriele 1863-1938 Ital. author & soldier
Dante \dān-'tē, 'dan-, -(t)ē, 'dant-ē, 'dant- / 1265-1321 *Dante Alighieri* \al-'gē-'yē-(ə)-rē / Ital. poet — *Dante-an* \dānt-'ē-ən, 'dānt- / or *Dantes-can* \dān-'tēs-kan, dān- / or *Dantesque* \-'tēsk / adj.
Danton \dān-'tōn / Georges Jacques 1759-1794 Fr. revolutionist
Dare \dā-(ə)r, 'dē-(ə)r / Virginia 1587-? 1st child born in Am. of Eng. parents
Darius \dā-'rī-s / name of 3 kings of Persia esp. 1 558?-486 B.C. (reigned 521-486) *Darius Hystaspis* \his-'tās-pēs /, the Great
Darlan \dār-'lān / Jean Louis Xavier 1881-1942 Fr. admiral
Darriple \dārm-'lē / Lord 1545-1567 Henry Stewart or Stuart, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots
Darrow \dar-'rō / Clarence Seward 1857-1938 Am. lawyer & author
Darwin \dār-'wən / Charles Robert 1809-1882 Eng. naturalist
Darwin Erasmus 1731-1802 grandfather of C. R. Eng. physiologist & poet
Daubigny \dō-bēn-'yē, dō-'bē-nyē / Charles François 1817-1878 Fr. painter
Dau-dét \dō-'dā / Alphonse 1840-1897 Fr. nov.
Daudet Léon 1867-1942 son of Alphonse Fr. journalist & writer
Dau-mier \dō-mī-ē, 'dō-mē-, / Honoré 1808-1879 Fr. caricaturist & painter
Dave-nant or *D'Avenant* \dāv-(ə)-nənt / Sir William 1606-1668 Eng. poet & dram., poet laureate (1638-68)
Davenport \dāv-'ən-, pō-(ə)r /, 'dāv-'m-, pō-(ə)r / John 1597-1670 Eng. clergyman, founder of New Haven colony
Davld \dā-'vōd / 11084-1153 king of Scotland (1124-53)
David \dāv-'vōd / Gerard 1450? or 1460?-1523 Du. painter
Davld \dā-'vōd / Jacques Louis 1748-1825 Fr. painter
Davld d'Angere \dā-, zhā / Pierre Jean 1788-1836 Fr. sculptor
Davld-son \dā-'vōd-sən / Jo 1883-1952 Am. sculptor
Davidson Randall Thomas 1848-1930 archbishop of Canterbury (1903-28)
Davies \dā-'vēz / Arthur Bowen 1862-1928 Am. painter
Davila y Padilla \dāv-'ilə-, ē-pā-'dē-(y)ə / Agustín 1562-1604 Mex. monk & hist.
Davila \dā-'vōs / Dwight Filley 1879-1945 Am. statesman
Davis Elmer Holmes 1890-1958 Am. radio broadcaster & news commentator
Davis Harold Lenoir \dā-'nō-(ə)r, -nō-(ə)r / 1896-1960 Am. writer
Davis Jefferson 1808-1889 Am. statesman, pres. of Confed. states (1861-65)
Davis Richard Harding 1864-1916 Am. author
Davison \dā-'vō-sən / Clinton Joseph 1881-1958 Am. physicist
Davout \dā-'vō / Louis Nicolas 1770-1823 Duc d'Angers \d'au-(ə)r-'stē / & Prince d'Eckmühl \dek-'myū / marshal of France
Davvy \dā-'vē / Sir Humphry 1778-1829 Eng. chem.
Dawes \dōz / Charles Gates 1865-1951 Am. lawyer & financier; vice-pres. of U.S. (1925-29)
Dawson \dōs-'n / Sir John William 1820-1899 Canad. geologist
Day \dā / Clarence Shepard 1874-1935 Am. author
Day Thomas 1748-1789 Eng. author
Day William Rufus 1849-1923 Am. statesman & jurist
Dayan \dā-'yan, dā-'yan / Moshe 1915- Israeli soldier and statesman
Day-Le wis \dā-'lū-s / Cecil 1904-1972 pseud. *Nicholas Blake* Brit. writer, poet laureate (1968-72)
De-ák \dā-'ák / Ferenc \fer-'en-(ə) / 1803-1876 Hung. statesman
Dean \dēn / Sir Patrick 1909- Brit. diplomat
Deane \dēn / Silas 1737-1789 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Dear-den \dē-(ə)rd-'n / John Francis 1907- Am. cardinal

about * kitten, F table or further a back i bake
 cot, cart a F bac an out ch chin e less e easy
 gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch e F vin g sing
 flow o flow œ F bœuf œ F fen ol coin th thing
 th thus ū loot u foot œ G füllen œ F rue y yet
 F digne \dēn-, nūt \nūwē / yū few yu funous zh vision

- Cock-croft \k'k-k, (k)róft\ Sir John Douglas 1897-1967 Brit. physicist
- Coc-tetu \k'k-k, 'tò, kòk-\ Jean 1889-1963 Fr. author
- Cody \k'k-d-\ John Patrick 1907- Am. cardinal
- Cody William Frederick 1846-1917 *Buffalo Bill* Am. scout, Indian fighter, & showman
- Coen \k'ün\ Jan Pieters-zoon \p'et-ör-zän\ 1587-1629 Du. colonial gov.; founder of *Du East* Indian empire
- Coeur de Lion — see RICHARD I of England
- Coffin \k'of-n, 'k'f-\ Robert Peter Tristram 1892-1955 Am. author
- Coggan \k'üg-an\ Frederick Donald 1909- archbishop of Canterbury (1974-80)
- Cohan \k'ò-han\ George Michael 1878-1942 Am actor, dram., & producer
- Co-hen \k'ò-an\ Octavus Roy 1891-1959 Am. author
- Cohn \k'òn\ Ferdinand Julius 1828-1898 Ger. botanist
- Coke \k'uk, 'kò\ Sir Edward 1552-1634 *Lord Coke* Eng jurist
- C Colbert \k'òl-'bè(ə)r, 'k'òl-\ Jean Baptiste 1619-1683 Fr. statesman & financier
- Cole \k'òl\ Thomas 1801-1848 Am (Eng-born) painter
- Coleman \k'òl-mən\ William Thaddeus Jr 1920- U.S. secy of transportation (1975-77)
- Cole-pep-er \k'òl-'pèp-ər\ Thomas 1635-1689 2d Baron Colepeper of Thoresway \th'ò(ə)r-z-, wə, 'th'ò(ə)r-z-\ Eng. colonial administrator; gov. of Virginia
- Coleridge \k'òl-rj-, 'k'ò-lə-rj-\ Samuel Taylor 1772-1834 Eng poet — Coleridge-ean also *Coleridge-ian* \k'òl-(ə)'rj-ē-zən\ adj
- Col-ët \k'ál-ət\ John 1466?-1519 Eng theol. & scholar
- Col-ette \k'ò-'lèt\ Sidonie Gabrielle Claudine 1873-1954 Fr. author
- Col-fax \k'òl-'faks\ Schuyler \ski-lər\ 1823-1885 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1869-73)
- Col-ligny or Col-ligni, de \k'òl-jèn-'yè, kə-'lèn-yè\ Gaspard (II) 1519-1572 Fr. admiral & Huguenot leader
- Col-lier \k'ál-yər, 'k'ál-ə-ər\ Jeremy 1650-1726 Eng clergyman
- Collier John Payne 1789-1883 Eng. editor
- Collier Peter Fencelon \fèn-'l-ən\ 1849-1909 Am publisher
- Collins \k'òl-'nəz\ Michael 1890-1922 Irish revolutionist
- Collins Michael 1930- Am astronaut
- Collins William 1721-1759 Eng poet
- Collins (William) Wilkie 1824-1889 Eng nov
- Col-man \k'òl-mən\ George 1732-1794 Eng dram
- Col-um \k'ál-əm\ Mary Gun-ning \gən-'ŋ\ 1887?-1957 née *Marguerite* \mə-'gwí(ə)r\ wife of *Padraic* Am (Irish-born) writer
- Col-um Pad-raic \p'òth-ŋ\ 1881-1972 Am (Irish-born) writer
- Col-um-ba \k'òl-'bə\ Irish Col-um \k'òl-'əm\ or Col-um-cille \k'òl-'əm-'kíl\ Saint A.D. 521-597 apostle of Caledonia Irish missionary in Scot
- Col-um-bus \k'òl-'bəs\ Christopher Ital. Cristoforo Col-um-bo \k'òl-'bò\ Span. Cristóbal Col-ón \k'òl-'n\ 1451-1506 Ital navigator; disc Am
- Com-eni-lus \k'ò-m'è-n'ə-s\ Czech Komen-ský \k'ò-mən-ské\ John Amos 1592-1670 Czech theol. & educ
- Com-mines or Com-mines or Com-mynes or Com-mynes, de \k'ò-'mèn\ Philippe 1447?-1711 Sire d'Argenson \s'lor-'där-'zhä-'tò\ Fr. chronicler
- Com-ma-gor \k'ám-l-ər\ Henry Steele 1902- Am. hist.
- Com-mo-dus \k'ím-ə-dəs\ Lucius Aelius Aurelius A.D. 161-192 Rom emp (180-192)
- Com-mon-er \k'ám-ə-nər\ Barry 1917- Am biologist & educ.
- Comp-ton \k'ám(p)-tən\ Arthur Holly 1892-1962 Am. physicist.
- Compton Karl Taylor 1887-1954 bro. of A.H. Am. physicist
- Com-stock \k'ím-'stək also 'kəm-\ Anthony 1844-1915 Am reformer
- Com-te \k'ò(n)t\ Auguste 1798-1857 *Isidore Auguste Marie François Comte* Fr. math. & philos.
- Conan Doyle — see DOYLE
- Con-nant \k'ò-nənt\ James Bryant 1893-1978 Am chem. & educ.
- Con-dé, de \k'ò-dá\ Prince 1621-1687 *Louis II de Bourbon* \bu(ə)r-'bən, bur-'bò\, Duc d'Enghien \d'è-'gä\ Fr. gen
- Con-don \k'än-dən\ Edward Uhler 1902-1974 Am physicist
- Con-dor-cet, de \k'òr-'dòr-s\ Marquis 1743-1794 *Marie Jean Antoine Nicholas de Car-ri-tat* \kar-'ə-'tá\ Fr. philos. & polit
- Con-fu-cius \k'øn-'fyü-shəs\ Chin. K'ung Fu-tzu or Kung Fu-tse ab 551-479 B.C. Chin. philos.
- Con- greve \k'än-'grév-, 'k'än-\ William 1670-1729 Eng dram.
- Con-ŋng-ham \k'ən-'ŋ-həm, chiefly Brit. -'ŋ-əm\ Sir Arthur 1895-1948 Brit. air marshal
- Con-nally \k'ün-'l-, 'k'ün-'l-\ John Bowden 1917- U.S. secy. of the treasury (1971-72)
- Con-rad \k'än-'rad\ Joseph 1857-1924 orig. *Teodor Józef Konrad Korzeniowski* \k'ò-zhən-'yòf-ské, -'yöv-\ Brit. (Ukrainian-born of Pol. parents) nov
- Con-stable \k'ən(t)-stə-bəl, 'k'än(t)-\ John 1776-1837 Eng painter
- Cons-tant \k'ò-'stə\ Benjamin 1845-1902 Fr. painter
- Constant de Re-beccq \rə-'bèk\ Benjamin 1767-1830 Fr. writer & polit
- Con-stan-tine \k'än(t)-stən-'tèn-, -'tín\ 1940- king of Greece (1964-73, deposed)
- Constantine I A.D. 280?-337 the Great Rom emp (306-337) — Con-stan-tin-ian \k'än(t)-stən-'tín-ē-ən\ adj
- Constantine II 1868-1923 king of Greece (1913-17; 1920-22)
- Con-tar-ini \k'ant-ə-'rè-nè\ Venetian family including esp. Gasparo 1483-1542 cardinal & diplomat
- Con-ti, de \k'ònt-è, 'k'ant-\ Niccolò 15th cent. Venetian traveler
- Cook \k'uk\ Capt James 1728-1779 Eng. navigator & explorer
- Cooke \k'uk\ (Alfred) Aldis-tair \al-'stər\ 1908- Am (Brit.-born) essayist & journalist
- Cooke Terence James 1921- Am cardinal
- Coolidge \k'ü-lj- (John) Calvin 1872-1933 30th pres. of the U.S. (1923-29)
- Coolidge Julian Lowell 1873-1954 Am math
- Coo-per \k'ü-pər, 'küp-ər\ Anthony Ashley — see SHAFTESBURY
- Cooper James Fenimore \fèn-ə-'mò(ə)r-, -'mò(ə)r\ 1789-1851 Am. nov.
- Cooper Leon N. 1930- Am. physicist
- Cooper Peter 1791-1883 Am. manufacturer & philanthropist
- Co-per-ni-cus \k'ò-'pər-ni-kəs\ Nicolaus Pol. Mikolaj Ko-per-nik \k'ò-'pər-nèk\ or Niklas Ko-per-nik \k'ap-ər-'nik\ 1473-1543 Pol. astron.; founder of modern astronomy
- Cop-land \k'ò-plənd\ Aaron 1900- Am composer
- Cop-ley \k'öp-lè\ John Single-ton \s'ŋ-gol-tən\ 1738-1815 Am. portrait painter
- Co-que-lin \k'òk-(ə)'lā\ Benoit Constant 1841-1909 Fr. actor
- Cor-co-ran \k'òr-k(ə)-rən\ Thomas Gardner 1900- Am. law-yer & polit.
- Cor-dry \k'òr-'dri, 'k'òr-\ Charlotte 1768-1793 *Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d'Armont* \där-'mò\ Fr. patriot; assassinated Marat
- Cor-re-lli \k'ò-'rel-lè\ Arcangelo 1653-1713 Ital. violinist & composer
- Cor-ri \k'òr-è, 'k'òr-\ Carl Ferdinand 1896- & his wife Ger-ty \g'ert-è\ Theresa 1896-1957 née *Rad-nitz* \räd-'nít-s\ Am (Czech-born) biochemist
- Cor-mack \k'òr-'mæk\ Allan MacLeod 1924- Am (South African-born) physicist
- Corn-ell \k'òr-'nəl\ Pierre 1606-1684 Fr. dram
- Corn-el-lia \k'òr-'nèl-yə, -'nè-lè-ə\ 2d cent. B.C. *Mother of the Gracchi* Rom. matron
- Corn-elia d 767 A.C. wife of *Julius Caesar*
- Cor-ne-llus, von \k'òr-'nəl-yəs, -'nà-lè-s\ Peter \p'ät-ər\ 1783-1867 Ger. painter
- Cor-nell \k'òr-'nəl\ Ezra 1807-1874 Am. financier & philanthropist
- Corn-ell Katharine 1893-1974 Am. actress
- Corn-forth \k'ò(ə)m-'fòrth-, -'fò(ə)rth-, -'fò(ə)rth\ John Warcup 1917- Brit. (Austral-born) chemist
- Corn-wal-lis \k'òrn-'wəl-s\ 1st Marquis 1738-1805 *Charles Cornwallis* Brit. gen. & statesman
- Cor-ro-na-do \k'òr-ə-'nàd-(ə), 'kär-\ Francisco Vázquez de 1510-1554 Span. explorer of southwestern U.S.
- Co-ro-t \k'ò-'rò, kò-\ Jean Baptiste Camille 1796-1875 Fr. painter
- Cor-reg-gio \k'ə-'rej-(è), -jò\ 1494-1534 *Antonio Allegri da Correggio* Ital. painter
- Cor-ri-gan \k'òr-'gən\ Muread 1944- Irish peace worker
- Cor-tes or Cor-tez \k'òr-'tez, 'kòr-\ Hernando 1485-1547 Span. conqueror of Mexico
- Cos-grave \k'áz-'gräv\ Liam 1920- prime min. of Ireland (1973-77)
- Cos-grave William Thomas 1880-1965 Irish statesman
- Cos-ta Ca-bral, da \k'äs(h)-tə-'kə-'brál\ Antonio Bernardo 1803-1889 *Conde de Thomar* Port. statesman
- Cos-tello \k'as-tə-'lò\ John Aloysius 1891-1976 prime min. of Ireland (1948-51, 1954-57)
- Cot-ton \k'át-'n\ Charles 1630-1687 Eng. author & translator
- Cotton John 1584-1652 Eng. Puritan clergyman in Am
- Co-ty \k'ò-'tè, kò-\ René 1882-1962 Fr. lawyer, 2d pres. of 4th Republic (1954-59)
- Coul-omb, de \k'ü-'lò, 'kü-'lām-, -'lòm, kü-'\ Charles Augustin 1736-1806 Fr. physicist
- Cou-pe-rin \k'ü-p(ə)-'rā\ François 1668-1733 Fr. composer
- Cou-pe-rus \k'ü-'pə-rəs-, -'pər-s\ 1863-1923 Du. nov.
- Cour-bet \kur-'bè\ (Jean Désiré) Gustave 1819-1877 Fr. painter
- Cour-nand \k'ür-'nän\ André Frédéric 1895- Am (Fr.-born) physiologist
- Cou-sin \kü-'zə\ Victor 1792-1867 Fr. philos.
- Cous-ins \k'əz-'nəz\ Norman 1912- Am. editor & essayist
- Cous-teau \k'ü-'stò\ Jacques Yves 1910- Fr. marine explorer
- Co-var-ru-bias \k'ò-və-'rüb-ē-s\ Miguel 1904-1957 Mex. artist
- Cow-er-dale \k'ov-ər-'dāl\ Miles 1488-1568 Eng. Bible translator
- Cow-ard \k'au(ə)-'rd\ Sir Noel Pierce 1899-1973 Eng. actor & dram.
- Cow-ell \k'au(ə)-'l\ Henry Dixon 1897-1965 Am. composer
- Cow-ll \k'au(ə)-'l\ Jane 1884-1950 orig. Cowles Am. actress
- Cow-ley \k'au-lè\ Abraham 1618-1667 Eng. poet
- Cow-ley Malcolm 1898- Am. literary critic
- Cow-per \k'ü-'pər, 'küp-ər, 'kau-pər\ William 1731-1800 Eng. poet
- Cox-ey \k'ik-sè\ Jacob Schler 1854-1951 Am. polit. reformer
- Cox-zens \k'əz-'zə\ James Gould 1903- Am. author
- Crab-be \k'rəb\ George 1754-1832 Eng. poet
- Craig-evon \k'rā-'gə-vən\ 1st Viscount 1871-1940 *James Craig* *Craigavon* Brit. statesman, 1st prime min. of Northern Ireland (1921-40)
- Crai-gle \k'rā-'gè\ Sir William Alexander 1867-1957 Brit. philologist & lexicographer
- Cram \k'rām\ Ralph Adams 1863-1942 Am. architect & author
- Cran-nach \k'rän-'kə\ Lucas 1472-1553 Ger. painter & engraver
- Cranborne Viscount — see Robert CECIL
- Cran-e \k'rān\ (Harold) Hart 1899-1932 Am. poet
- Cran-e Stephen 1871-1900 Am. writer
- Cran-e Walter 1845-1915 Eng. artist
- Cran-mer \k'rən-'mər\ Thomas 1489-1556 Eng. reformer; archbishop of Canterbury (1533-56)
- Cras-sus \k'rās-'səs\ Marcus Licinius 115?-53 B.C. *Di-ves* \dī-'(ə)vèz\ Rom. polit.
- Crazy Horse \k'rā-'zè-'hòrs\ 1849?-1877 *Tashunca-Uitco* Sioux Indian chief
- Cré-bil-lon \k'rè-'bè-(y)ò\ 1674-1762 pseud. of Prosper Jolyot Fr. dram.
- Cre-mer \k'rè-'mər\ Sir William Randal 1838-1908 Eng. pacifist
- Cres-ton \k'res-'tən\ Paul 1906- real name *Joseph Guttoreggio* Am. composer
- Crève-cœur, de \k'rev-'kòr, krév-, -'ku(ə)r\ Michel Guillaume St. Jean 1735-1813 Am. (Fr.-born) essayist
- Crich-ton \k'rit-'n\ James 1560?-1582 the *Admirable Crichton* Scot. prodigy
- Crick \k'nik\ Francis Harry Compton 1916- Brit. biophysicist
- Crile \k'ri(ə)\ George Washington 1864-1943 Am. surgeon
- Cripps \k'rips\ Sir (Richard) Stafford 1889-1952 Brit. lawyer & socialist statesman

- Doré** \dó-'rá, dā-\ Paul Gustave 1833-1883 Fr. illustrator & painter
- Dor-gel-les** \dór-zhə-'les\ Roland 1886-1973 Fr. nov.
- Dor-nier** \dór-ni-er\ Claude 1884-1969 Ger. airplane builder
- Dorr** \dór-\ Thomas Wilson 1805-1854 Am. lawyer & polit.
- Dorset** 1st Earl of — see Thomas SACKVILLE
- Dos Pass-ee** \dó-'pas-ə-\ John Rodrigo 1896-1970 Am. writer
- Dos-to-ev-ek** \dós-tə-'yev-ə-\ Fedor Mikhailovich 1821-1881 Russ. nov. — **Dos-to-ev-ek-ian** \-skē-ən\ *adj.*
- Dou or Dow or Douw** \dau\ Gerard 1613-1675 Du. painter
- Dough-ty** \dó-(h)ə-ti\ Denis Joseph 1865-1951 Am. cardinal
- Dough-ty** \daut-ē\ Charles Montagu 1843-1926 Eng. poet & travel.
- Douglas** \dóg-las\ John Shol-to \shól-(j)it\ 1844-1900 8th Marquis & Earl of Queensberry \kwēnz-ber-ē, -blā-rē\ Scot. boxing patron
- Douglas** Norman 1868-1952 Eng. author
- Douglas** Stephen Arnold 1813-1861 Am. polit.
- Douglas** William Orville 1898-1980 Am. jurist
- Douglas-Horne** — see HOME
- Douglas of Kintle-side** \kört-7-'sid\ 1st Baron 1893-1969 William Sholto Douglas Brit. air marshal
- Dou-lass** \dóg-las\ Frederick 1817-1895 orig. Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey Am. abolitionist
- Doumer** \du-'mē-(r)\ Paul 1857-1932 pres. of France (1931-32)
- Dou-mér-gue** \du-'mē-(r)g\ Gaston 1863-1937 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1924-31)
- Dow-den** \daud-'n\ Edward 1843-1913 Irish literary critic
- Dow-je** \daú-'ē\ John Alexander 1847-1907 Scot.-born religious leader in Am.
- Downes** \daúnz\ (Edwin) Olin \dō-lən\ 1886-1955 Am. music critic
- Downson** \daus-'n\ Ernest Christopher 1867-1900 Eng. lyric poet
- Doxie-dis** \dók-sē-'thēs\ Constantinos Apostolos 1913-1975 Gk. architect
- Doyle** \dó-(g)l\ Sir Arthur Conan \kō-nən\ 1859-1930 Brit. physician, nov., & detective-story writer
- D'Oyly Carte** — see CARTE
- Drachmann** \drák-mən\ Holger Henrik Herholdt 1846-1908 Dan. author
- Draco** \drá-(j)kō\ late 7th cent. B.C. Athenian lawgiver
- Drake** \drák\ Sir Francis 1540?-1596 Eng. navigator & admiral
- Draper** \drá-'pər\ Henry 1837-1882 Am. astron.
- Draper** John William 1811-1882 Am. (Eng.-born) scientist & writer
- Dray-ton** \drát-'n\ Michael 1563-1631 Eng. poet
- Drayton** William Henry 1742-1779 Am. Revolutionary polit.
- Dreiser** \dri-'sər, -zər\ Theodore Herman Albert 1871-1945 Am. editor & nov.
- Drew** \dri\ John 1826-1862 Am. (Irish-born) actor
- Drew** John 1853-1927 son of prec. Am. actor
- Drey-fus** \dri-'fəs, -drā-, drē-'fēs\ Alfred 1859-1935 Fr. army officer
- Driesch** \dresh\ Hans Adolf Eduard 1867-1941 Ger. biologist & philos.
- Drink-water** \driŋ-'kwót-ər, -kwát-\ John 1882-1937 Eng. poet & dram.
- Drouet** d'Erion \dru-'ā-der-'lō\ Comte Jean Baptiste 1765-1844 Fr. gen.; marshal of France
- Drummond** \dram-'nd\ Henry 1851-1897 Scot. clergyman & writer
- Drummond** William 1585-1649 1st Laird of Hawthorn-den \hō-'thorn-den\ Scot. poet
- Drummond** William Henry 1854-1907 Canad. (Irish-born) poet
- Drusus** \dru-'sūs\ 38-9 B.C. Nero \nē-'rō, 'ni-(ə)kō\ Claudius Drusus Germanicus \jēr-'man-i-kəs\ Rom. gen.
- Dry-den** \dri-'n\ John 1631-1700 Eng. poet & dram. poet laureate (1670-88) — **Dry-den-ian** *adj.*
- Du Barry** \d(y)ü-'bā-ri\ Comtesse 1746 (or 1743?)-1793 Marie Jeanne Bécu, mistress of Louis XV of France
- Du-bols** \d(y)ü-'bōl\ Paul 1829-1905 Fr. sculptor
- Dubois** Theodore 1837-1924 Fr. composer
- Du Bois** \d(y)ü-'bois\ William Edward Burghardt 1868-1963 Am. educ. & writer
- Du-buff-et** \d(y)ü-'bā-'fā, d(y)ü-'bē-'fē\ Jean 1901- Fr. artist
- Du Cange** \d(y)ü-'kā-'zh\ Sieur Charles du Fresnoy 1610-1688 Fr. scholar & glossarist
- Du Chail-lu** \dā-'shal-(j)ü, -shi-(j)ü\ Paul Belloni 1831-1903 Am. (Fr.-born) explorer in Africa
- Du-champ** \d(y)ü-'shā\ Marcel 1887-1968 Fr. painter
- Du-comm-un** \d(y)ü-'kō-'mūn\ Élie 1823-1906 Swiss journalist
- Dudevant** Aurore — see GEORGE SAND
- Dud-le-y** \dad-'lē\ Robert 1532?-1588 1st Earl of Leicester Eng. courtier
- Dudley** Thomas 1576-1653 colonial administrator in Massachusetts Bay Colony
- Dufferin** and Ava \dof-(ə-)rə-'nā-'ny-ə\ 1st Marquis of 1826-1902 Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood Brit. diplomat
- Duff-Gordon** \dī-'górd-'n\ Lady Lucie or Lucy 1821-1869 Eng. author
- Duffy** \dof-'ē\ Sir Charles Gavan 1816-1903 Irish nationalist & Austral. polit.
- Duffy** \d(y)ü-'fē\ Raoul 1877-1953 Fr. painter
- Du Gard** Roger Martin — see MARTIN DU GARD
- Du Gues-clin** \d(y)ü-'r-gā-'klā, d(y)ü-'gā-\ Bertrand 1320?-1380 constable of France
- Du-ha-mé** \d(y)ü-'hā-'mē, d(y)ü-'hē-\ Georges 1884-1966 pseud. Denis Thévenin Fr. writer
- Duke** \d(y)ü-k\ Benjamin Franklin 1855-1929 & his bro. James Buchanan 1856-1925 Am. tobacco industrialists
- Dul-be-co** \d(d)ol-'bek-(j)ō\ Renato 1914- Am. (Ital.-born) virologist
- Dul-les** \dal-'sē\ John Foster 1888-1959 Am. lawyer, secy. of state (1953-59)
- Du-mée** \d(y)ü-'mē, 'd(y)ü-'\ Alexandre 1802-1870 Dumas père \pē-(r)\ Fr. nov. & dram.
- Dumas** Alexandre 1824-1895 Dumas fils \fils\ Fr. nov. & dram
- du Mau-rier** \d(y)ü-'mōr-'ē, -ā\ Daphne 1907- Brit. writer
- du Maurier** George Louis Pelmetta Busson 1834-1896 Brit. artist & nov.
- Du-mou-rilez** \d(y)ü-'mur-'ē, -ā\ Charles François 1739-1823 Fr. gen.
- Du-mant** \d(y)ü-'nā\ Jean Henn 1828-1910 Swiss philanthropist, founder of the Red Cross
- Dun-bar** \dun-'bār\ Paul Laurence 1872-1906 Am. poet
- Dunbar** \dun-'bār, -dun-\ William 1460?-17520 Scot. poet
- Dun-can** \dun-'kən\ Isadora 1878-1927 Am. dancer
- Dun-das** \dun-'das\ Henry 1742-1811 1st Viscount Melville & Baron Dunira \dō-'nir-ə\ Brit. statesman
- Dun-lap** \dun-'lap, -dun-\ John Boyd 1840-1921 Scot. inventor
- Dun-more** \dun-'mō-(ə)r, -mō-(ə)r\ 4th Earl of 1732-1809 John Murray Scot. colonial administrator in Am.
- Dunno** \dun\ Finley Peter 1867-1936 Am. humorist
- Du-nols**, de \d(y)ün-'wā\ Comte Jean 1403?-1468 the bastard of Orleans Fr. gen.
- Dun-son** \dun-'sā-nē\ 18th Baron 1878-1957 Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett Lord Dunbarry Irish poet & dram
- Duns** Sco-tus \dun-(z)-skōt-'s\ John 1265?-1730 Scot. scholastic theol.
- Dun-stan** \dun-(t)-stən\ Saint A.D. 925?-988 archbishop of Canterbury (961-988)
- Du-pleix** \d(y)ü-'pleks\ Marquis Joseph François 1697-1763 Fr. colonial administrator in India
- Duplessis-Mornay** — see Philippe de MORNAY
- Du Pont** \d(y)ü-'pānt, d(y)ü-'\ Eleuthère Irénée 1771-1834 son of P.S. Du Pont de Nemours Am. (Fr.-born) industrialist
- Du Pont de Nemours** \dā-nā-'mō-(ə)r\ Pierre Samuel 1739-1817 Fr. econ. & statesman
- Du-quesne** \d(y)ü-'kän\ Marquis Abraham 1610-1688 Fr. naval officer
- Du-rant** \d(y)ü-'rant\ William James 1885- Am. educ. & writer
- Dür-er** \d(y)ü-'ər, 'dēr-\ Albrecht 1471-1528 Ger. painter & engraver — **Dür-er-que** \d(y)ü-'ər-'kē, 'dēr-' *adj.*
- D'Ur-fey** \d'ar-'fē\ Thomas 1653-1723 Eng. songwriter & dram
- Dur-khelm** \dūr-'kē\ Émile 1858-1917 Fr. sociol.
- Du-roc** \d(y)ü-'rik\ Gérard Christophe Michel 1772-1813 Duc de Friuli Fr. gen. under Napoleon
- Dur-rell** \d'or-'əl, 'dā-'rəl\ Lawrence 1912- Eng. author & poet
- Dur-ren-matt** \d'ur-'ən-'mät, 'dūr-\ Friedrich 1921- Swiss author
- Du-ruy** \d'ur-(ə)-wē, d'ūr-'wē\ Victor 1811-1894 Fr. hist
- Du-ssé** \d'ü-(j)zā\ Eleonora 1839-1924 Ital. actress
- Du-tra** \d'ü-'trā\ Eunice Caspar 1885-1974 Brazilian gen.; pres. of Brazil (1946-51)
- Du-val-ler** \d(y)ü-'val-(j)ä\ François 1907-1971 Papa Doc pres. of Haiti (1957-71)
- Du-vo** \d'ü-'vō\ Christian René Marie Joseph 1917- Belg. (Eng.-born) physiologist
- du Vin-neud** \d(y)ü-'vən-(j)ü\ Vincent 1901- Am. biochem
- Dvo-rák** \dā-'vör-'zhák\ Anton 1841-1904 Czech composer
- Dwig-gins** \d'wig-'zē\ William Addison 1880-1956 Am. type designer
- Dwight** \d'wit\ Timothy 1752-1817 Am. clergyman, pres. Yale U. (1795-1817)
- Dwight** Timothy 1828-1916 grandson of prec. Am. clergyman, pres. Yale U. (1886-98)
- Dwyer** Earl of — see LLOYD GEORGE
- Dyce** \dis\ Alexander 1798-1869 Scot. editor
- Dyer** \di-(ə)r\ John 1700?-1758 Brit. poet
- Eads** \ēdz\ James Buchanan 1820-1887 Am. engineer & inventor
- Ea-ker** \ā-'kər\ Ira Clarence 1896- Am. aviator & gen.
- Ea-kins** \ā-'kēz\ Thomas 1844-1916 Am. artist
- Ea-hart** \ē-'hārt, 'hārt-\ Amelia 1897-1937 Am. aviator
- Ear-ly** \ar-'lē\ Ju-bai \jü-'bā\ Anderson 1816-1894 Am. Confed. gen.
- Earp** \arp\ Wyatt 1848-1929 Am. lawman
- East-man** \ēst-'mən\ Charles Alexander 1858-1939 Indian name Ohkessa Am. (Sioux Indian) physician & author
- Eastman** George 1854-1932 Am. inventor & industrialist
- Eastman** Max Forrester 1883-1969 Am. editor & writer
- Eaton** \ē-tən\ Theophilus 1590-1658 Eng. colonial administrator in Am.; gov. of New Haven colony (1638-38)
- Ebert** \ā-'bärt\ Friedrich 1871-1925 pres. of Germany (1919-25)
- Eccles** \ek-'elz\ Sir John Carew 1903- Brit. physiologist
- Eccles** Marriner Stoddard 1890-1977 Am. banker & econ.
- Eche-ga-ray** y Eke-gu-rre \ā-'chā-gā-'ri-ē, -ā-'gā-'gwē-(r)-(j)ā, -ē, -ā-\ José 1832-1916 Span. dram.
- Eche-ver-ré** \ā-'vā-rē, -ā-'chā-vā-'rē-ā-'al-vā-'rez, -ech-ā-\ Luis 1922- pres. of Mex. (1970-76)
- Eck** \ek\ Johann 1486-1543 orig. Mayer Ger. R.C. theol.
- Eck-er-mann** \ek-'ər-'mān, -mən\ Johann Peter 1792-1854 Ger. writer
- Eck-hart** or Eck-art or Eck-ardt \ek-(h)ärt\ Johannes 1260?-1732 Meister Eckhart Ger. Dominican theol., founder of Ger. mysticism
- Ed-ding-ton** \ed-'iŋ-'tən\ Sir Arthur Stanley 1882-1944 Eng. astron.

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 a cot, cart a F bac an out ch chin e less e easy
 g gift i trip l life j joke k G ich, buch * F vin ŋ sing
 o flow o flaw o F bœuf œ F feu ô coin th thing
 th this ü loot u foot œ G füllen Œ F rue y yet
 y F digne \dēn-, nuit \nuwē\ yū few yū furious zh vision

Biographical Names

- De-blérne \də-'bye(s)r\ André Louis 1874-1949 Fr chem
 Debs \dəbz\ Eugene Victor 1855-1926 Am socialist
 De-bus-ey \də-'byu-'sē, -dāb-, də-'byū-sē\ Claude Achille
 1862-1918 Fr composer
 De-bye \də-'bi\ Peter Joseph Wilhelm 1884-1966 Du -born physi-
 cist in Am
 De-ca-tur \di-'kāt-ər\ Stephen 1779-1820 Am naval officer
 De-cazes \də-'kāz\ Duc Elie 1780-1860 Fr jurist & statesman
 De-clus \də-'shē-'jās\ Ad 201-251 *Gaius Messius Quintus Trajanus*
Decius Rom emp (249-51)
 Dee-pling \de-'piŋ\ (George) Warwick 1877-1950 Eng nov
 Deero \di-'rō\ John 1804-1886 Am inventor
 De-fand, du \də-'fā\ Marquise 1697-1780 née *Marie de Vichy*
Cham-rond \sha-'rōn\ Fr noblewoman
 De-foe \di-'fō\ Daniel ab 1660-1731 Eng journalist & nov.
 De-For-est \di-'fōr-'st, -fār-\ Lee 1873-1961 Am inventor
 De-gas \də-'gā\ (Hilaire Germain) Edgar 1834-1917 Fr artist
 de Gaulle Charles—see GAULLE
 Dek-ker or Deck-er \dek-'ər\ Thomas 1572?-1632 Eng dram
 de Koo-ning \də-'kō-'niŋ\ Willem 1904- Am (Du-born)
 painter
 De-Kruiß \də-'krif\ Paul 1890-1971 Am bacteriol & author
 De-la-croix \də-'lā-'kri\wā\ (Ferdinand Victor) Eugène 1798-1863
 Fr painter
 De la Mare \də-'lā-'ma(s)r, -'me(s)r\ Walter John 1873-1956 Eng.
 poet & nov
 De-land \də-'lānd\ Margaret 1857-1945 née (*Margaretta Wade*)
 Campbell Am nov
 De La Ray \də-'lā-'ri, -'rā\ Jacobus Hercules 1847-1914 Boer gen.
 & statesman
 De-la-roche \də-'lā-'rōsh, -'rōsh\ Hippolyte Paul 1797-1856 Fr.
 painter
 De-la-vigne \də-'lā-'vēn, -'vēn-yə\ Casimir 1793-1843 Fr poet &
 dram
 De La Warr \də-'lā-'wā(s)r, -'we(s)r\ Baron 1577-1618 Thomas
West, Lord Delaware Eng colonial administrator in Am
 Del-brück \də-'brūk, -'brūk\ Max 1906- Am (Ger-born)
 biologist
 De-led-da \də-'led-'ə, də- Grazia 1875-1936 Ital author
 De-libes \də-'lēb\ Leo 1836-1891 Fr composer
 De-llius \də-'lē-'s, -'del-'yəs\ Frederick 1862-1934 Eng composer
 Del-lin-ger \də-'lī-'n-jər\ John Howard 1886-1962 Am radio engi-
 neer
 De Long \də-'lōŋ\ George Washington 1844-1881 Am naval offi-
 cer & explorer
 De-lorme or de l'Orme \də-'lō(s)r\m\ Philibert 1515?-1570 Fr
 architect
 De Millo \də-'mil\ Agnes George 1906?- Am dancer & chore-
 ographer
 De Milie Cecil \des-'əl\ Blount \blənt\ 1881-1959 Am motion-
 picture producer
 De-mo-ri-tus \di-'māk-'rēt-'s\ b ab 460 B.C. the *Laughing Philoso-
 pher* Greek philos
 De Mor-gan \di-'mor-'gən\ William Fend 1839-1917 Eng artist &
 nov
 De-mos-the-nes \di-'mās-thē-'nēz\ 385?-322 B.C. Athenian orator
 & statesman — *De-mos-the-nic* \di-'mās-'thē-'nik, -'dē-'adj
 Demp-sey \dem-'p-sē\ William Harrison 1895- Jack Am
 boxer
 De-niker \də-'ni-'ke(s)r\ Joseph 1852-1918 Fr anthropol
 De-nis or De-nys \den-'s, də-'nē\ Saint 3d cent A.D. 1st bishop of
 Paris, patron saint of France
 Dent \dent\ Joseph Malaby \mal-'ə-bē\ 1849-1926 Eng pub-
 lisher
 De-pew \di-'pyū\ Chauncey Mitchell 1834-1928 Am lawyer &
 polit.
 De Quin-cey \di-'kwīn-'tē-'sē, -'kwīn-zē\ Thomas 1785-1859 Eng
 author
 De-raïn \də-'rā\ André 1880-1954 Fr painter
 Der-vish Pa-sha \dər-'vish-'pāsh-'ə, -'pāsh-'ə, -'pā-'shā\ Ibrahim
 1817-1896 Turk gen
 Der-zhā-vin \der-'zhā-'vōn\ Gavril Romanovich 1743-1816 Russ
 poet
 De-sai \də-'sā\ Moratji Ranchhodji 1896- prime min of India
 (1977-79)
 De-saix de Vey-goux \də-'sā-d-'ə-(vā)'gū\ Louis Charles Antoine
 1768-1800 Fr gen
 De-sargues \də-'zārg\ Gérard 1593-1662 Fr math
 Des-car-tes \də-'kār\ René 1596-1650 Lat *Renatus Cartesius* Fr
 math & philos
 Des-chā-nel \də-'shā-'nel\ Paul Eugène Louis 1856-1922 Fr
 statesman, pres of France (1920)
 De-Sever-sky \də-'sə-'ver-'skē\ Alexander Prokofieff 1894-1974
 Am (Russ-born) aeronautical engineer
 Des-mou-lins \də-'mū-'lān\ Camille 1760-1794 *Lucie Simplicie Ca-
 mille Benoit Desmoullins* Fr revolutionist
 de So-to \di-'sō-(tō)\ Hernando or Fernando 1500?-1542 Span
 explorer in Am
 Dea Prez \də-'prā\ Josquin \zhōs-'ka\ 1450?-1521 Du composer
 Dea-saix \də-'sā\ Comte Joseph Marie 1764-1834 Fr. gen under
 Napoleon
 Dea-sa-lina \də-'sā-'lēn, -'des-\ Jean Jacques 1758-1806 emp as
Jacques I of Haiti (1804-06)
 De-taille \də-'tāl\ (Jean Baptiste) Édouard 1848-1912 Fr painter
 De-us Ra-mos, de \də-'dā-'ram-(tō)'sh\ João \zhawau\ 1830-1896
 Port poet
 De Va-le-ra \də-'vā-'ler-'ə, -'lir-'ə\ Eamon \ā-'mān\ 1882-1975 Irish
 polit. prime min of Ireland (1937-48, 1951-54, 1957-59), pres of
 Ireland (1959-73)
 de Vere \də-'vā(s)r\ Aubrey Thomas 1814-1902 Irish poet
 Dev-er-eux \də-'vā-'ru(s)\ Robert 1566-1601 2d Earl of Essex
 Eng soldier & courtier
 Devonshire dukes of — see CAVENTISH
 De-vo-to \di-'vō-(tō)\ Bernard Augustine 1897-1955 Am author
 De Vries \də-'vri\ Hugo 1848-1935 Du botanist
 Dew-ar \də-'yū-'ər\ Sir James 1842-1923 Scot chem & physicist
 De Wet \də-'vet\ Christiaan Rudolph 1854-1922 Boer soldier &
 polit
 Dew-ey \də-'yū-'ē\ George 1837-1917 Am admiral
 Dewey John 1859-1952 Am philos. & educ. — *Dew-ey-an* \-'ən\
 adj
 Dewey Melvil 1851-1931 Am librarian
 Dewey Thomas Edmund 1902-1971 Am lawyer & polit.
 De Witt \də-'vit\ Jan 1625-1672 Du statesman
 Dia-ghilev \di-'āg-'ə-'lē\ Sergen Pavlovich 1872-1929 Russ ballet
 producer & art critic
 Di-as or Di-az \di-'āsh\ Bartholomeu 1450?-1500 Port. navigator;
 disc Cape of Good Hope
 Di-az \di-'ā-'s\ Armando 1861-1928 *Duca della Vittoria* Ital. gen;
 marshal of Italy
 Di-az \di-'ā-'s, -'āz\ Porfirio 1830-1915 *José de la Cruz Porfirio* Mex
 gen, pres. of Mexico (1877-80; 1884-1911)
 Diaz de Bivar — see CID
 Di-az Or-daz \di-'ā-'sōr-'dāz\ Gustavo 1911-1979 pres. of Mex
 (1964-70)
 Dick \dik\ George Frederick 1881-1967 Am physician
 Dick-ens \dik-'ən-z\ Charles John Huffam 1812-1870 Boz \bāz,
 'bōz\ Eng nov — *Dick-en-sian* \dik-'ən-'zē-'ən, -'sē-'adj
 Dick-in-son \dik-'ən-'sən\ Emily Elizabeth 1830-1886 Am poet
 Dickinson John 1732-1808 Am statesman
 Di-er-rot \di-'drō, -'dēd-'ə-'rō\ Denis 1713-1784 Fr encyclopedist
 Di-fen-ba-ker \di-'fən-'bā-'kər\ John George 1895-1979 prime
 min of Canada (1957-63)
 Di-ete \di-'ē-'tē\ Otto 1876-1954 Ger chem
 Di-e-sel \di-'ē-'səl, -'sāl\ Rudolf 1858-1913 Ger mechanical engineer
 Diez \di-'zē\ Friedrich Christian 1794-1876 Ger philologist
 Dig-by \dig-'bē\ Sir Ken-elm \ken-'elm\ 1603-1665 Eng naval
 commander, diplomat, & author
 Dill \dil\ Sir John Greer 1881-1944 Brit gen
 Dill-on \dil-'ən\ John 1851-1927 Irish nationalist polit
 Di-Mag-gio \di-'māzh-'ē-(tō), -'maj-(ē)-(tō)\ Joseph Paul 1914-
 Am baseball player
 Dim-net \dim-'nē\ Ernest 1866-1954 Fr abbé & writer
 Din-son \di-'nō-'sən, -'din-'ə\ Isak \ē-'sāk\ 1885-1962 pen name
 of *Baroness Karen Blix-en* \blik-'sən\ nec *Dinesen* Dan author
 Din-wid-die \din-'wid-'ē\ Robert 1693-1770 Eng colonial adminis-
 trator in Am
 Dio-cle-tian \di-'ō-'klē-'shən\ A.D. 245-313 *Gaius Aurelius Valerius*
Diocletianus Rom emp (284-305)
 Dio-g-e-nes \di-'ā-'j-'nēz\ 412?-323 B.C. Greek Cynic philos.
 Di-on-y-sius \di-'ō-'ni-'s(h)-'ē-'s, -'nīsh-'ē-'s, -'nī-sē-'s\ 430?-736 B.C.
 the Elder Greek tyrant of Syracuse (405-367)
 Dionysius the Younger tyrant of Syracuse (367-356, 347-344 B.C.)
 Dionysius Ex-lig-u-us \eg-'zīg-'yū-'wōs\ 6th cent A.D. Christian
 monk, introduced method of reckoning the Christian era
 Dionysius of Alexandria Saint 3d cent A.D. theol. & bishop of
 Alexandria (247)
 Dionysius of Halicarnassus d ab 7 B.C. Greek scholar
 Di-rac \di-'rāk\ Paul Adrien Maunce 1902- Eng physicist
 Dirksen \di-'dər-'sən\ Everett McKinley 1896-1969 Am polit
 Di-se-ney \di-'zē-'nē\ Walter Elias 1901-1966 Am producer of ani-
 mated motion-picture cartoons
 Dis-rae-li \di-'zā-'lē\ Benjamin 1804-1881 1st Earl of *Beaconsfield*
 \bē-'kōnz-'fēld\, *Dizzy* \di-'zē-'ē\ Brit polit & author; prime min
 (1868, 1874-80)
 Dit-mars \dit-'mārz\ Raymond Lee 1876-1942 Am naturalist
 Dix \diks\ Dorothea Lynde 1802-1887 Am. social reformer
 Dix Dorothy — see Elizabeth Menwether OILMER
 Dix-on \dik-'sən\ Jeremiah J 1763-1767 Eng surveyor in Am
 Dmow-ski \də-'mōf-'skē, -'mōv-'s\ Roman 1864-1939 Pol statesman
 Dō-be-rei-ner \dō-'rē-'b-'ə-'ri-'nər, -'dēb-'s\ Johann Wolfgang
 1780-1849 Ger chem
 Do-ble \də-'bē\ James Frank 1888-1964 Am folklorist
 Do-brde \də-'brō\ Bonamy \bōn-'ā-'mē\ 1891-1974 Eng scholar
 Dob-son \dəb-'sən\ (Henry) Austin 1840-1921 Eng. poet & essay-
 ist
 Dodge \dāj\ Mary Elizabeth 1831-1905 née *Mapes* \māps\ Am
 author
 Dodg-son \dəj-'sən, -'dād-\ Charles Lut-widge \lōt-'wij\ 1832-1898
 pseud *Lewis Carroll* \kar-'əl\ Eng math & storyteller
 Dods-ley \dadz-'lē\ Robert 1703-1764 Eng author & bookseller
 Dol-ey \dō-'ē\ Edward Adelbert 1893- Am, biochem
 Dole \dōl\ Sanford Ballard 1844-1926 Am jurist, pres (1894-98)
 & gov (1900-03) of Hawaii
 Doll-fuss \dōl-'fūs\ Engelbert 1892-1934 Austrian statesman
 Do-magk \də-'māg\ Gerhard 1895-1964 Ger chem
 Do-me-ni-chi-no, il \jō-'dō-'mā-'nō-'kē-(jō)\ 1581-1641 *Domenico*
Zampieri \zām-'pē-'rē-'ē, -'zām-'ā\ Ital painter
 Dom-in-ic \də-'mō-'nik\ Saint 1170-1221 *Domingo de Guzmán*
 \gūz-'mān, gūs-'ān\ Span -born founder of the Dominican order of
 friars
 Do-mi-tian \də-'mīsh-'ən\ A.D. 51-96 *Titus Flavius Domitianus* Au-
 gustus Rom emp (81-96)
 Don-a-tello \dən-'ə-'tēl-(tō)\ 1386?-1466 *Donato di Niccolò di Betto*
Bardi Ital sculptor
 Do-nitz \dəf'n-'zīs, -'dēn-\ Karl 1891- Ger admiral
 Don-i-zet-ti \dən-'zēd\-'zē-tē-, -'dōn-\ Gaetano 1797-1848 Ital com-
 poser
 Donne \dən also 'dān\ John ab 1572-1631 Eng poet & clergyman
 — *Donne-an* or *Donn-ian* \dən-'ē-'ən, -'dān-'adj
 Don-o-van \dən-'ə-'vən, -'dān-\ William Joseph 1883-1959 *Wild Bill*
 Am lawyer & gen
 Doo-lit-tle \dū-'lit-'l\ James Harold 1896- Am aviator & gen
 Dopp-ler \dəp-'lər\ Christian Johann 1803-1853 Austrian physicist
 & math
 Do-ra-ti \də-'rāt-'ē\ An-tal \an-'tāl\ 1906- Am (Hung-born)
 conductor

Gai-van-l \gai-'vân-ê, gâi-\ Luigi or Aloisio 1737-1798 Ital. physician & physicist
Gai-vez \gai-'ves, José 1729-1787 Marques de la Sonora Span jurst & colonial administrator
Gama, da \gam-a, 'gâm-\ Vasco 1469?-1524 Port navigator
Gamarra \ga-'mâr-a Agustín 1785-1841 Peruvian gen., pres of Peru (1829-33, 1839-41)
Gambetta \gam-'bet-a, gâ-'bâ-'tâ Léon 1838-1882 Fr lawyer & statesman
Gamelin \gam-(a)-'lân\ Maurice Gustave 1872-1958 Fr. gen.
Gandhi \gân-dê, 'gân-\ Indira 'in-dâ-ra, in-'dir-a Nehru 1917- dau. of Jawaharlal Nehru prime min of India (1966-77, 1980-)
Gandhi Mohandas Karamchand 1869-1948 *Ma-hat-ma* \ma-'hât-ma, 'hat-\ *Gandhi* Indian nationalist leader
Garamond \gar-a-'mând, gar-a-'mô\ Claude d 1561 Fr. type-founder
Garand \ga-'rand, 'gar-and\ John Cantius 1888-1974 Am. (Can.-born) inventor
Garbo \gâr-'gibô\ Greta 1905- *Greta Lovisa Gustafsson* Am. (Swed.-born) actress
García \gar-'si-a, 'gâr-'sê-a-gû-'tyer-as\ Antonio 1813-1884 Span dram.
García \gâr-'si-a, 'gâr-'sê-a-gû-'tyer-as\ Calixto 1836?-1898 Cuban lawyer & revolutionist
García \gar-'si-a, 'gâr-'sê-a-gû-'tyer-as\ Federico 1899-1936 Span poet & dram.
García \gar-'si-a, 'gâr-'sê-a-gû-'tyer-as\ Ecuadorian journalist, pres of Ecuador (1861-65, 1869-75)
García \gar-'si-a, 'gâr-'sê-a-gû-'tyer-as\ 1539?-1616 *El Inca* Peruvian hist
Gardner \gârd-'n, Mary 1874-1967 Am. (Scot.-born) soprano
Gardner \gârd-'n, 'n-\ Samuel Rawson 1829-1902 Eng hist
Gardner \gârd-'n, 'n-\ Stephen 1483?-1555 Eng. prelate & statesman
Gardner \gârd-'n, 'n-\ Erle Stanley 1889-1970 Am. writer
Gardner John William 1912- U.S. secy health, ed & welfare (1965-68)
Garfield \gar-'fêld\ James Abram 1831-1881 20th pres of the U.S. (1881)
Gari-baldi \gar-a-'bôl-dê\ Giuseppe 1807-1882 Ital. patriot — *Gari-baldi* \gar-a-'bôl-dê\ ad.
Gari-land \gar-'lând\ (Hannibal) Hamlin 1860-1940 Am. nov.
Garnier \gar-'nâr\ John Nance 1868-1967 Am. polit., vice-pres of the U.S. (1933-41)
Garrett \gar-'nâr\ Constance 1862-1946 nee *Black* Eng. translator
Garrick \gar-'ik\ David 1717-1779 Eng. actor
Garrison \gar-'sân\ Mabel 1886-1963 Am. soprano
Garrison William Lloyd 1805-1879 Am. abolitionist
Garsin \gar-'shân\ Vsevolod Mikhailovich 1855-1888 Russ. writer
Garvey \gar-'vê\ Marcus 1887-1940 Jamaican Black Nationalist
Gary \gar-'î, 'ge\ Elbert Henry 1846-1927 Am. lawyer & industrialist
Gas-coigne \gas-'kôin\ George 1535?-1577 Eng. poet
Gas-kell \gas-'kâl\ Elizabeth Cleghorn 1810-1865 nee *Stevenson* Eng. nov.
Gas-ser \gas-'ar\ Herbert Spencer 1888-1963 Am. physiol.
Gasset — see *Jose ORTEGA Y GASSET*
Gates \gât\ Horatio 1727?-1806 Am. gen. in Revolution
Gau-guin \gô-'ga\ (Eugène Henn) Paul 1848-1903 Fr. painter — *Gauguin* \gô-'ga\ ad.
Gaulle \de vî-'gôl, 'gôl\ Charles André Marie Joseph 1890-1970 Fr. gen. & polit., pres of Fifth Republic (1958-69)
Gauss \gâus\ Karl Friedrich 1777-1855 Ger. math. & astron.
Gautama \bud-'dâ, 'gaut-a-'mô-'bûd-\, 'bud-\ 563?-748 B.C. ong. Prince Siddhartha Indian philos., founder of Buddhism
Gautier \gô-'tîê\ Théophile 1811-1872 Fr. author
Gay \gâ\ John 1685-1732 Eng. poet & dram.
Gay-Lussac \gâ-'lâ-'sâ\ Joseph Louis 1778-1850 Fr. chem. & physicist
Geber \jê-'bâr\ fl. A.D. 721-766 Arab scholar
Ged-des \jed-'s\ Sir Eric (Campbell) 1875-1937 & his bro. 1st Baron 1879-1954 Auckland Campbell Geddes Eng. statesmen
Geddes \jed-'s\ Norman Bel 'bel\ 1893-1958 Am. designer
Geikie \jê-'kî\ Sir Archibald 1835-1924 Scot. geologist
Geisel \jê-'zî\ Theodor Seuss 1904- pseud. *Dr. Seuss* \sûs\ Am. writer & illustrator
Gellée \jel-'ê\ Claude — see *CLAUDE LORRAIN*
Gelt-Mann \gel-'mân\ Murray 1929- Am. physicist
Genet \zhô-'nâ\ Jean 1910- Fr. dram.
Genêt \zhô-'nâ\ Edmond Charles Edouard 1763-1834 Fr. diplomat in U.S.
Gen-gis Khan \jen-'gâ-'skân, 'gen-\ 1162-1227 Mongol conqueror
Gen-eric \jen-(t)-'sâ-'rik, 'jen-(t)-\ d. A.D. 477 king of the Vandals (428-477)
Gen-tile da Fa-bria-no \jen-'tê-'lê-'dâ-'fâb-rê-'ân-(jô)\ 1307?-1427 *Gentile* Massi Ital. painter
Geoffrey of Monmouth \jef-'rê\ 1100?-1154 Brit. ecclesiastic & chronicler
George \jô-'rj\ Saint d. ab. A.D. 303 Christian martyr & patron saint of Eng.
George name of 6 kings of Gr. Brit.: I 1660-1727 (reigned 1714-27), II 1683-1760 (reigned 1727-60), III 1738-1820 (reigned 1760-1820), IV 1762-1830 (reigned 1820-30), V 1825-1936 (reigned 1910-36), VI 1895-1952 (reigned 1936-52)
George I 1845-1913 king of Greece (1863-1913)
George II 1890-1947 king of Greece (1922-23, 1935-47)
George David Lloyd — see *DAVID LLOYD GEORGE*
George Henry 1839-1897 Am. econ.
Gerard \jê-'rârd, 'jer-'rârd\ Charles 1618?-1694 1st Baron *Gerard* of *Brandon* \bran-'don\ Viscount *Brandon* Eng. royalist commander

Ger-rard \jê-'rârd\ James Watson 1867-1951 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Ger-rard \zhâ-'râr\ Comte Étienne Maurice 1773-1852 Fr. Napoleonic gen., marshal of France
Ger-hard-sen \ge-(a)-'hârs-'ân\ Einar 1897- Norw. polit.
Ger-hi-cault \zhâ-'rî-'kô\ (Jean Louis André) Théodore 1791-1824 Fr. painter
Ger-man-i-cus \jer-'man-i-'kô(s)-'sê-'zôr\ 15 B.C.-A.D. 19 Rom. gen.
Ger-rôme \zhâ-'rôm\ Jean Léon 1824-1904 Fr. painter
Ger-on-i-mo \jê-'rân-'mô\ 1829-1909 Apache chieftain
Gerry \jer-'ê\ Elbridge 1744-1814 Am. statesman, vice-pres of the U.S. (1813-14)
Ger-shwin \gar-'sh-wân\ George 1898-1937 Am. composer
Ge-sell \gê-'zel\ Arnold Lucius 1880-1961 Am. psychol. & pediatrician
Ge-s-ner \ges-'nôr\ Konrad 1516-1565 Swiss naturalist
Get-ty \get-'ê\ George Washington 1819-1901 Am. gen.
Getty Jean Paul 1892-1976 Am. business executive
Gha-zal-i or *Gha-zal-i*, al-'al-'gâ-'zâl-'ê\ 1058-1111 Arab (Persian) philos.
Ghi-ber-ti \gê-'bert-'ê\ Lorenzo 1378-1455 Florentine goldsmith, painter, & sculptor
Ghi-ri-lan-do \jê-'rî-'lân-'dô\ Domenico 1449-1494 Florentine painter & mosaicist
Ghose \gô's\ Sri Aurobindo 1872-1950 Indian philos. & nationalist statesman
Gia-co-met-ti \jî-'kô-'met-'ê\ Alberto 1901-1966 Swiss artist
Gla-ve \glâ-'vê\ Ivar 1929- Norw. physicist in U.S.
Gla-ueque \jê-'ôk\ William Francis 1895- Am. chem.
Gib-bon \gîb-'ân\ Edward 1737-1794 Eng. hist.
Gib-bons \gîb-'ân\ James 1834-1921 Am. cardinal
Gibbons Orlando 1538-1625 Eng. organist & composer
Gibbs \gîbz\ Josiah Willard 1839-1903 Am. math. & physicist
Gibbs Sir Philip 1877-1962 Eng. journalist & nov.
Gib-ran \jê-'brân\ (Gibran) Kahlil 1883-1931 Lebanese nov., poet, & artist in U.S.
Gib-son \gîb-'sân\ Charles Dana 1867-1944 Am. illustrator
Gibson William 1914- Am. dram.
Gide \zhêd\ André 1869-1951 Fr. nov., critic, & essayist
Giel-gud \jê-'gud, 'gîr\ Sir (Arthur) John 1904- Eng. actor
Gie-rek \jê-'rêk\ Edward 1913- 1st secy of Polish Communist party (1970-)
Gie-ze-king \jê-'zê-'kîng\ Walter Wilhelm 1895-1956 Ger. (Fr.-born) pianist
Gil-bert \gîl-'bôr\ Cass 1859-1934 Am. architect
Gilbert Sir Humphrey 1539?-1583 Eng. navigator
Gilbert William 1540-1603 Eng. physician & physicist
Gilbert Sir William Schwenck 1836-1911 Eng. librettist & poet, collaborator with Sir Arthur Sullivan
Gilder \gîl-'dêr\ Richard Watson 1844-1909 Am. poet & editor
Gillet-ette \jê-'lê\ King Camp 1855-1932 Am. inventor & manu.
Gillette William 1855-1937 Am. actor
Gilman \gil-'mân\ Arthur 1837-1909 Am. educ.
Gilman Daniel Coit 'kôit\ 1831-1908 Am. educ., pres. Johns Hopkins U. (1875-1901)
Gilmer \gil-'môr\ Elizabeth 1870-1951 nee *Merrill* 'mer-'rê-'wêth-'ôr pseud. *Dorothy Dix* 'dîks\ Am. journalist
Gil-pin \gil-'pîn\ Charles Sidney 1878-1930 Am. actor
Gilwell 1st Baron of — see *BADEN POWELL*
Gi-na-ste-ra \jê-'nâ-'stê-'râ\ Alberto 1916- Argentinean composer
Gins-berg \jînz-'bêrg\ Allen 1926- Am. poet
Gior-gio-ne \jê-'jô-'rjô-'nê\ ab. 1478-1511 *Giorgione* da *Castelfranco*, orig. *Giorgio* *Barbelli* Venetian painter
Giot-to \jô-'tô\ (Giotto) 'jê-'tô\ 1267?-1337 *Giotto* di *Bondone* Florentine painter, architect, & sculptor
Gir-ard \zhê-'râr\ Jean Baptiste 1765-1850 Swiss Franciscan & educ.
Gir-rard \jê-'rârd\ Stephen 1750-1831 Am. (Fr.-born) financier & philanthropist
Gir-raud \zhê-'rô\ Henn Honoré 1879-1949 Fr. gen.
Gir-raudoux \zhê-'rô-'dû\ Jean 1882-1944 Fr. writer
Girtin \gîrt-'n\ Thomas 1775-1802 Eng. founder of art of modern watercolor painting
Gis-card \dê-'stâng\ zhîs-kâr-des-'têr, 'kâr-des-'tâng\ Valéry 1926- pres of France (1974-)
Gis-ling \gis-'lîng\ George Robert 1857-1903 Eng. nov.
Gjel-rup \jel-'rûp\ Karl 1857-1919 Dan. writer
Glad-stone \glâd-'stôn, 'chîf-ly Brit-'stôn\ William Ewart- 1809-1898 Brit. statesman, prime min. (1868-74, 1880-85, 1886, 1892-94)
Gla-ser \glâ-'zôr\ Donald Arthur 1926- Am. physicist
Glas-gow \glas-'gô, 'l-gô, 'glaz-'gô\ Ellen Anderson Gholson 1874-1945 Am. nov.
Glash-ow \glash-'ô\ Sheldon Lee 1932- Am. physicist
Glas-poll \glas-'pôl\ Susan 1882-1948 Am. nov. & dram.
Glass \glâs\ Carier 1858-1946 Am. statesman
Glas-zu-nov \glaz-'zô-'nôv, 'glâz-'û\ Aleksandr 1865-1936 Russ. composer
Glen-dower \glen-'dôv-(ô)r\ Owen 1359?-1416 Welsh chieftain & rebel against Henry IV of Eng.

o about * kitten, F table or further a back a bake
 k cot, cart a F bac a out ch chin o less e easy
 g gift i trip l life j joke k G ch, buch f fin g sing
 o flow o flaw æ F bœuf æ F feu ô coin th thing
 th this u loot u foot u G füllen æ F rue y yet
 F digne \dên\, null \nwê\ yû few yu furious zh vision

Ford John 15867-1639 Eng. dram.
 For-ster \fôr-s-tär, 'fär-\ Cecil Scott 1899-1966 Bnt. writer in Am.
 For-rest \fôr-est, 'fär-\ Edwin 1806-1872 Am. actor.
 Forrest Nathan Bedford 1821-1877 Am. Confed. gen.
 For-res-tal \fôr-s-täl, 'fär-, -töl\ James Vincent 1892-1949 Am. banker, 1st U.S. secy. of defense (1947-49).
 For-s-mann \fôr-s-män\ Werner Theodor Otto 1904-1979 Ger. surgeon.
 For-ster \fôr-stär\ Edward Morgan 1879-1970 Bnt. nov. — For-ster-ian \fôr-stär-ē-an\ adj.
 For-syth \fôr-sith, 'fär-\ John 1780-1841 Am. statesman.
 For-tas \fôr-täs, 'fär-\ Abe 1910- Am. jurist.
 Fos-dick \fäz-'dik\ Harry Emerson 1878-1969 Am. clergyman.
 Fos-ter \fôs-tär, 'fäs-\ Stephen Collins 1826-1864 Am. songwriter.
 Foster William Zebulon 1881-1961 Am. Communist.
 Fou-cault \fü-'köl\ Jean Bernard Léon 1819-1868 Fr. physicist.
 Fouqué — see LA MOTTE FOUQUÉ.
 Fou-quet or Fouc-quet \fü-'kœ\ Nicolas 1615-1680 Fr. superintendent of finance.
 Fou-quer-er \fü-'kyä-tär-vël\ Antoine Quentin 1746-1795 Fr. polit.
 Four-dri-nler \fôr-drä-'ni(ä)r, 'fôr-, fur-'drin-ē-ar, 'fôr-, 'fôr-\ Henry 1766-1834 & his bro. Sealy d. 1847 Eng. papermakers & inventors.
 Four-ler \fûr-'lär, 'frä-\ Francois Marie Charles 1772-1837 Fr. sociol. & reformer.
 Fow-ler \fau-'lär\ Henry Watson 1858-1933 Eng. lexicographer.
 Fox \fäks\ Charles James 1749-1806 Eng. statesman & orator.
 Fox Dixon Ryan 1887-1945 Am. educ. & hist.
 Fox George 1624-1691 Eng. preacher; founder of Society of Friends (Quakers).
 Fox Henry 1703-1774 1st Baron Holland \höl-'änd\ Brit. statesman.
 Fox John William 1863-1919 John Fox, Jr. Am. nov.
 Foxe \fäks\ John 1517-1567 Eng. martyrologist.
 Foxe or Fox Richard 14487-1528 Eng. prelate & statesman.
 Fra-go-nard \fäg-'nä-r\ Jean Honoré 1732-1806 Fr. painter & engraver.
 France \fran-(t)s, 'fräs\ Anatole 1844-1924 pseud. of Jacques Anato-le François Thibault Fr. nov. & satirist.
 Fran-ce-sco, delle \fran-'ches-kä, 'frän-\ Piero 1420?-1492 Piero del Fran-ceschi \-'ches-kä\ Ital. painter.
 Fran-ce-sco da Rimini \fran-'ches-kä-dä-'rim-ä-(j)ne, 'frän-, -'rē-mä-d\ 1285? Ital. lady celebrated in Dante's *Inferno*.
 Francis I \fran-(t)s-'säl\ 1494-1547 king of France (1515-47).
 Francis II 1768-1835 last Holy Rom. emp. (1792-1806), emp. of Austria (as Francis I) 1804-35.
 Francis Ferdinand 1863-1914 archduke of Austria, assassinated.
 Francis Joseph I 1830-1916 emp. of Austria (1848-1916).
 Francis of Assisi Saint 1182-1226 Giovanni Francesco Bernardone Ital. friar; founder of Franciscan order.
 Francis of Sales \fäs-(ä)z\ Saint 1567-1622 Fr. R. C. bishop of Geneva.
 Franck \fran-k\ César Auguste 1822-1890 Belg.-Fr. organist & composer.
 Franck James 1882-1964 Am. (Ger.-born) physicist.
 Francke \fran-'kä\ Kuno 1855-1930 Am. (Ger.-born) hist. & educ.
 Fran-co \fran-'kō, 'frän-\ Francisco 1892-1975 Francisco Paulino Hermenegildo Teófilo Franco-Bahamonde Span. gen. & head of Span. state (1936-75).
 Frank \frank, 'fränk\ Ilya Mikhailovich 1908- Russ. physicist.
 Frank-fur-ter \frank-'fär(t)-är, -fär-t-\ Felix 1882-1965 Am. (Aus-trian-born) jurist.
 Frank-lin \frank-'klän\ Benjamin 1706-1790 Am. statesman & philos.
 Franklin Sir John 1786-1847 Eng. arctic explorer.
 Franks \frank-(k)s\ Baron 1905- Oliver Shewell Franks Eng. philos. & diplomat.
 Fra-ser \frä-'zär, -zhär\ James Earle 1876-1953 Am. sculptor.
 Fraser (John) Malcolm 1930- prime min. of Austral. (1975-)
 Fraser Peter 1884-1950 N. Z. statesman, prime min. (1940-49).
 Fraser Simon 1667?-1747 12th Baron Lovat \löv-'ät\ Scot. Jacobite.
 Fraun-ho-fer, von \fraun-'hö-fär\ Joseph 1787-1826 Bavarian optician & physicist.
 Frazer \frä-'zär, -zhär\ Sir James George 1854-1941 Scot. anthropologist.
 Fré-chetto \frä-'shet\ Louis Honoré 1839-1908 Canad. journalist & poet.
 Freder-ick I \f'red-(ä)'rik\ 1123?-1190 Frederick Barba-ros-sa \bär-'bä-'räs-ä, -'rös-\ Holy Rom. emp. (1152-90).
 Frederick II 1194-1250 Holy Rom. emp. (1215-50), king of Sicily (1198-1250).
 Frederick I 1657-1713 king of Prussia (1701-13).
 Frederick II 1712-1786 Frederick the Great king of Prussia (1740-86).
 Frederick IX 1899-1972 king of Denmark (1947-72).
 Frederick William 1620-1688 the great Elector elector of Brandenburg (1640-88).
 Frederick William name of 4 kings of Prussia: I 1688-1740 (reigned 1713-40), II 1744-1797 (reigned 1786-97), III 1770-1840 (reigned 1797-1840), IV 1795-1861 (reigned 1840-61).
 Free-man \frē-'mən\ Douglas Southall \säu-'thöl, -'thöl\ 1886-1953 Am. editor & hist.
 Freeman Mary Eleanor 1852-1930 née Wilkins Am. writer.
 Freeman Orville Lothrop 1918- U.S. secy. of agnc. (1961-69).
 Fre-ling-huy-zen \frē-'lig-'hiz-'n\ Frederick Theodore 1817-1885 Am. statesman.
 Fré-mont \frē-'münt\ John Charles 1813-1890 Am. gen. & explorer.
 French \fren-'ch\ Daniel Chester 1850-1931 Am. sculptor.
 Fre-neau \fri-'nō\ Philip Morn 1732-1832 Am. poet.
 Fres-co-baldi \fres-'kō-bäl-dē, -böl\ Girolamo 1583-1643 Ital. composer.

Fres-nel \frä-'nel\ Augustin Jean 1788-1827 Fr. physicist.
 Freud \fröid\ Sigmund 1856-1939 Austrian neurologist, founder of psychoanalysis.
 Frey-berg \fri-'bärg\ 1st Baron 1889-1963 Bernard Cyril Freyberg N. Z. gen.
 Frey-tag \fri-'täk, -'täg\ Gustav 1816-1895 Ger. author.
 Frick \frik\ Henry Clay 1849-1919 Am. industrialist.
 Fried \frēt, 'frēd\ Alfred Hermann 1864-1921 Austrian pacifist.
 Fried-man \frēd-'mən\ Milton 1912- Am. econ.
 Frisch \frish\ Karl von 1886- Austrian acon.
 Frisch Ragner 1895- Norw. econ.
 Fro-bi-aher \frö-'bi-shär\ Sir Martin 1535?-1594 Eng. navigator.
 Froe-bel or Fro-bel \frä-'bäl, 'frē-, 'frö-\ Friedrich 1782-1852 Ger. educ.
 Froh-man \frö-'mən\ Charles 1860-1915 Am. theater manager.
 Frois-sart \fröi-'särt, (f)rö-'sär\ Jean 1333?-1400 Fr. chronicler.
 Fromm \fröm, 'främ\ Erich 1900-1980 Am. (Ger.-born) psychoanalyst.
 Fron-diz \fran-'dē-zē, -sē\ Arturo 1908- Argentinian pres. (1958-62).
 Fron-tinac, de \fränt-'n-ak\ Comte de Pail-lu-au \pä-'lwä\ et 1620-1698 Louis de Buade \bwa'd\ Fr. gen. & colonial administrator in Am.
 Frost \fröst\ Robert Lee 1874-1963 Am. poet — Frost-ian \-'ē-an\ adj.
 Froude \früd\ James Anthony 1818-1894 Eng. hist.
 Fry \fri\ Christopher 1907- Eng. dram.
 Fu-ad I \fu-'äd\ 1868-1936 orig. Ahmed Fuad Pasha sultan (1917-22) & king (1922-36) of Egypt.
 Fu-en-tes \fü-'en-'täs\ Carlos 1928- Mex. author.
 Fuertes \fyu-(ä)'rt-öz\ Louis Agassiz 1874-1927 Am. illustrator.
 Fu-ku-da \fu-'kü-dä, 'fü-,kü-dä-\ Takeo 1903- Jap. prime min. (1976-78).
 Ful-bright \ful-'brīt\ James William 1905- Am. polit.
 Ful-da \fü-'dä\ Ludwig 1862-1939 Ger. writer.
 Full-er \ful-'är\ Melville Weston 1833-1910 Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1888-1910).
 Fuller Richard Buckminster 1895- Am. engineer.
 Fuller (Sarah) Margaret 1810-1850 Marchioness Os-so-li \ö-'sö-(ä)li\ Am. critic & reformer.
 Fuller Thomas 1608-1661 Eng. divine & author.
 Full-ton \fult-'n\ Robert 1765-1815 Am. engineer & inventor.
 Funk \fünk, 'föng\ Casimir 1884-1967 Am. (Pol.-born) biochem.
 Funk \fünk\ Isaac Kaufman 1839-1912 Am. editor & publisher.
 Funk \fünk\ Walther 1890-1960 Ger. journalist & econ.
 Fun-ston \fun-(t)s-tän\ Frederick 1865-1917 Am. gen.
 Fur-ness \für-'näs, -nes\ Horace Howard; father 1833-1912 & son 1865-1930 Am. Shakespeare scholars.
 Furn-ivall \für-'nə-väl\ Frederick James 1825-1910 Eng. philologist.
 Furt-wäng-ler \fu-(ä)'rt-'veng-lär\ Wilhelm 1886-1954 Ger. conductor.
 Ga-bo \gäb-(j)ö\ Naum 1890-1977 orig. Naum Pevs-ner \pev-'zär\ Am. (Russ.-born) sculptor.
 Ga-bor \gäb-(j)ö-(ä)r, ga-'bör-(ä)r\ Dennis 1900-1979 Brit. (Hung.-born) physicist.
 Ga-bo-ri-au \gä-'bör-ē-ä\ Emile 1835-1873 Fr. writer.
 Ga-bri-elli \gäb-'rē-'el-ē\ Giovanni 1557-1612 Ital. composer.
 Gads-den \gadz-'dän\ James 1788-1858 Am. army officer & diplomat.
 Gäd-skil \gät-'skä\ Johanna 1872-1932 Ger. soprano.
 Ga-ga-rin \gä-'gär-än\ Yuri \yu-(ä)'r-ē\ Alekseyevich 1934-1968 Russ. astronaut, first man in space (1961).
 Gage \gä\ Thomas 1721-1787 Brit. gen. & colonial gov. in Am.
 Gall-hard \gil-'här'd\ David DuBoise \d-(j)ü-'böz\ 1859-1913 Am. army officer & engineer.
 Gains \gänz\ Edmund Pendleton 1777-1849 Am. gen.
 Gains-borough \gänz-'bör-ä, -bä-rä, -b-(ä)rä\ Thomas 1727-1788 Eng. painter.
 Galt-skell \gät-'skäl\ Hugh Todd Naylor 1906-1963 Brit. socialist leader.
 Ga-lus \gä-(y)äs, 'gi-'äs\ or Ca-lus \kä-, 'kl-ä\ 2d cent. A.D. Rom. jurist.
 Gal-du-sek \gä-'dä-'shäk\ Daniel Carleton 1923- Am. virologist.
 Gal-ba \gal-'bä, 'göl-\ Servius Sulpicius 5 A.C.?-A.D. 69 Rom. emp. (68-69).
 Gal-brath \gal-'bräth\ John Kenneth 1908- Am. (Canad.-born) econ.
 Gale \gä\ Zona 1874-1938 Am. nov.
 Ga-len \gä-'län\ ab A.D. 130- ab 200 Greek physician & writer.
 Ga-le-ri-us \gä-'lir-ē-'säl\ d. A.D. 311 Galus Galerius Valerius Maximianus Rom. emp. (305-311).
 Gal-il-ee \gal-'ä-, 'gä-\ Gal-il-ee \gal-'ä-(j)ö, -'gä-\ 1564-1642 Galileo Ital. astron. & physicist.
 Gal-land \gä-'lä\ Antoine 1646-1715 Fr. orientalist & translator.
 Gal-il-äin \gal-'äi-'n\ (Abraham Alifonse) Albert 1761-1849 Am. (Swiss-born) financier & statesman.
 Gal-lau-det \gal-'ä-'dei\ Thomas Hopkins 1787-1851 Am. teacher of the deaf & dumb.
 Ga-lle-gos \gä-'gä-(j)gös-'frä-(j)rä\ Rómulo 1884-1969 Venezuelan nov.; pres. of Venezuela (1948).
 Gal-li-Cur-ci \gal-'i-kür-'ch, 'gäl-, -'kär-\ Amelita 1889-1963 née Galli Am. (Ital.-born) soprano.
 Gal-il-ee-ni \gal-'yā-'nē, gal-'yā-'nē\ Joseph Simon 1849-1916 Fr. gen. & colonial administrator.
 Gal-il-ee-nus \gal-'ä-'ē-näs, -'ä-näs\ Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius d. A.D. 268 Rom. emp. (253-268).
 Gal-lup \gal-'ap\ George Horace 1901- Am. statistician.
 Gal-ols \gal-'wä\ Evanest 1811-1832 Fr. math.
 Gal-wor-thy \gölz-'wä-'thē\ John 1867-1933 Eng. nov. & dram.
 Galt \gölt\ John 1779-1839 Scot. nov.
 Gal-ton \gölt-'n\ Sir Francis 1822-1911 Eng. scientist — Gal-ton-ian \gölt-'tön-nē-an, -nyən\ adj.

Gro-my-ko \gro-'mē-(k)kō, grō-\ Andrei Andreevich 1909-
Russ. econ. & diplomat
Groo-te \grō-'tē, Gerhard 1340-1384 Gerardus Magnus \jə-'rārd-
ə-'mag-nəs Du. religious reformer
Gro-plus \grō-'pē-s\ Walter 1883-1969 Ger.-born architect in
Am.
Grop-per \grōp-'ər\ William 1897-1977 Am. artist
Gros-vor \grōv-'(ə-)vər\ Gilbert Hovey 1875-1966 Am. geog-
rapher and editor
Grosz \grōs\ George 1893-1959 Am. (Ger.-born) painter
Grote \grōt\ George 1794-1871 Eng. hist.
Gro-tius \grō-'shē-(ə)s\ Hugo 1583-1645 Huig de Groot \grōt\ Du
Jurist & statesman
Grou-chy, de \grū-'shē\ Marquis Emmanuel 1766-1847 Fr. gen
Grove \grōv\ Sir George 1820-1900 Eng. writer on music
Groves \grōvz\ Leslie Richard 1896-1970 Am. gen.
Grü-ne-wald \grū-'nə-'wōld, 'grū-'nə-'vālt\ Matthias fl 1500-1530
Ger. painter
Gryphi-us \grif-'ē-s\ Andreas 1616-1664 Ger. Grolf \grif\ Ger.
poet & dram.
Guar-nér-i \gwār-'nē-(ə)r-ē\ Lat. Guarnierius \gwār-'nir-ē-s\,
-nēr- family of Italian violin makers esp. Giuseppe Antonio
1687-1745
Gu-dar-lon \gū-'dər-ē-s\ Heinz 1886-1954 Ger. gen
Gu-dal-la \gwi-'dal-ə\ Philip 1889-1944 Eng. writer
Guérard \gā-'rār(d)\ Albert Léon 1880-1959 Am. (Fr.-born) educ.
& writer
Guérin \ger-'ən\ Jules 1866-1946 Am. painter
Guesde \ged\ Jules 1845-1922 Mathieu Basile Fr. socialist
Guest \gest\ Edgar Albert 1881-1959 Am. journalist & poet
Gue-va-ra \gā-'vər-ə\ Ernesto 1928-1967 Che Latin Am. revolu-
tionary leader
Gul-dō \gū-'dō\ Arezzo \gwēd-(ə)-də-'ret-(ə)s\ or Guido Are-ti-no
\ar-'tē-(ə)s\ 995?-1050 Benedictine monk & music reformer
Guillaume \gē-'yom\ Charles Edouard 1861-1938 Fr. physicist
Guille-min \gē-'yo-'mā\ Roger Charles Louis 1924- Am.
(Fr.-born) physiol.
Guil-card \gē-'skār\ Robert 1015?-1085 Norman conqueror in
Italy
Guise, de \gēz also 'gwēz\ 2d Duc 1519-1563 François de Lorraine,
le Balafre Fr. soldier & polit.
Guise, de 3d Duc 1550-1588 Henri I de Lorraine, also le Balafre
Fr. soldier & polit.
Gul-te-raa \gē-'ter-ə\ Juan 1852-1925 Cuban physician
Gul-zot \gē-'zō\ François Pierre Guillaume 1787-1874 Fr. hist.
& statesman
Gull-strand \gol-'stran(d)\ Allvar 1862-1930 Swed. ophthalmol-
ogist
Gun-nar-son \gōn-'ər-sōn\ Gunnar 1889- Icelandic writer
Gunter \gōnt-'ər\ Edmund 1581-1626 Eng. math.
Gun-ther \gōn-'(ə)-thər\ John 1901-1970 Am. writer
Gus-ta-vus \gō-'stā-vos, -'stav-s\ name of 6 kings of Sweden I
(Gustav Vasa \vās-ə\ 1496-1560 (reigned 1523-60), II (Gusta-
vus Adolphus) 1594-1632 (reigned 1611-32), III (Gusta-
vus Adolf) 1771-92, IV (Gustavus Adolphus) 1778-1837 (reigned
1792-1809), V (Gustaf \gōs-'tāv, 'gōs-'tāv\ 1858-1950 (reigned
1907-50), VI (Gustavus Adolphus) 1882-1973 (reigned 1950-73)
Gu-ten-berg \gē-'tēn-'bɜrg\ Johann 1400?-1468 Johann Gens-
fleisch \gē-'tēn-'flesh\ inventor of printing from movable type
Guth-rie \guth-'rē\ Woodrow Wilson 1912-1967 Woody Am. folk-
singer
Gut-z-kow \guts-(k)kō\ Karl 1811-1878 Ger. journalist, nov., &
dram.
Guz-mán Blan-co \gū-'smān-'blāŋ-(k)kō\ Antonio 1829-1899 Ven-
ezuelan soldier & statesman, pres. of Venezuela (alternate terms of
two years 1870-89)
Gwyn-net \gwin-'et\ Button 1735-1777 Am. Revolutionary leader
Gwyn or Gwynne \gwin\ Eleanor 1650-1687 Nell Eng. actress,
mistress of Charles II
Haa-kon Vil \hā-'kōn, -'kän\ 1872-1957 king of Norway (1905-57)
Haa-ber \hā-'bər\ Fritz 1868-1934 Ger. chem.
Hä-cha \hā-'chā\ Emil 1872-1945 Czech jurist & statesman
Had-field \had-'fēld\ Sir Robert Abbott 1858-1940 Eng. metallur-
gist
Had-ley \had-'lē\ Henry Kimball 1871-1937 Am. composer
Had-ow \had-'(ə)s\ Sir (William) Henry 1859-1937 Eng. educ. &
writer on music
Ha-dri-an \hā-'drē-s\ var of ADRIAN
Hadrian A.D. 76-138 Rom. emp. (117-138)
Haeck-el \hek-'əl\ Ernst Heinrich 1834-1919 Ger. biologist &
philos.
Ha-fiz \ha-'fiz\ 14th cent. Shams ud-din Mohammed Pers. poet
Hag-e-dorn \hag-'ə, 'dō-(ə)r\ Hermann 1882-1964 Am. poet, nov.,
& critic
Hag-gard \hag-'ard\ Sir (Henry) Rider \rid-'ər\ 1856-1925 Eng.
nov.
Hahn \hān\ Otto 1879-1968 Ger. physical chem.
Hahn-mann \hān-'ə-mən\ (Christian Friedrich) Samuel
1755-1843 Ger. physician, founder of homeopathy
Haid-er (or Hy-der) Ali \haid-'ə-rā\ 1722-1782 Muslim ruler of
Mysore, India
Haig \hāg\ 1st Earl 1861-1928 Douglas Haig Brit. field marshal
Häilo Se-lä-sie \hi-'lē-sə-'lās-tē, -'lās- 1892-1975 Ras Tafari or
Tafari emp. of Ethiopia (1930-36, 1941-74)
Hak-luyt \hak-'lūt\ Richard 1552-1616 Eng. geographer & hist.
Haldane \hōl-'dān, -'dōn\ John Burdon Sanderson 1892-1964 son
of J.S. Brit. scientist
Haldane John Scott 1860-1936 Brit. physiologist
Haldane Richard Burdon 1856-1928 Viscount Haldane of Cloan
'klōn\, bro. of J.S. Brit. lawyer, philos., & statesman
Hal-der \hāl-'dər\ Franz 1884-1972 Ger. gen.
Hale \hāl\ Edward Everett 1822-1909 Am. Unitarian clergy-
man & writer
Hale George Ellery 1868-1938 Am. astron.

Hale Sir Matthew 1609-1676 Eng. jurist
Hale Nathan 1755-1776 Am. Revolutionary officer; executed as a
spy by the British
Hal-levy \hāl-'ē-'vē, (h)hāl- 1799-1862 pseud. of Jacques Fromen-
tal Elie Lévy \lē-'vē\ Fr. composer
Halévy Ludovic 1834-1908 nephew of prec. Fr. dram. & nov.
Hal-le-fax \hāl-'ē-'faks\ Earl of 1881-1959 Edward Frederick Lindley
Wood Eng. statesman & diplomat
Hall \hōl\ Charles Francis 1821-1871 Am. arctic explorer
Hall Charles Martin 1863-1914 Am. chem. & manuf.
Hall Granville Stanley 1846-1924 Am. psychol. & educ.
Hall James Norman 1887-1951 Am. nov.
Hal-loam \hāl-'om\ Henry 1777-1859 Eng. hist.
Hal-leck \hāl-'ēk, -'ik\ Fitz-Greene 1790-1867 Am. poet
Hal-leck Henry Wager 1815-1872 Am. gen.
Hal-ler \hāl-'ər\ Józef 1873-1960 Pol. soldier
Hal-ley \hāl-'ē, 'hāl-'ē\ Edmund 1656-1742 Eng. astron.
Hale \hāl-z, 'hāl-z\ Frans 1807-1666 Du. painter
Hal-loy \hōl-'ē, -'ē\ William Frederick 1882-1959 Am. admiral
Hal-sted \hōl-'stēd, -'stēd\ William Stewart 1852-1922 Am. sur-
geon
Ham-bro \hām-'brō\ Carl Joachim 1885-1964 Norw. statesman
Ham-mil-car Bar-ca \hā-'mil-'kār-'bār-kə, 'hām-'əl- 270?-225 B.C.
father of Hannibal Carthaginian gen.
Ham-ill-ton \hām-'əl-tən, -'sīt-'n\ Alexander 1755-1804 Am. states-
man
Hamilton Edith 1867-1963 Am. classicist
Hamilton Lady Emma 1765-1815 née Lyon, mistress of Lord Nel-
son
Ham-ill \hām-'lən\ Hannibal 1809-1891 Am. polit., vice-pres of
the U.S. (1861-65)
Ham-mér-ek \hām-'ər-'shōld, 'hām-, -'shōld, -'shēld\ Dag
'dæg\ Hjalmar Agné Carl 1905-1961 Swed. U.N. official, secy &
gen. (1953-61)
Ham-mér-sten \hām-'ər-'stēn, -'stēn\ Oscar 1847?-1919 Ger.-born
theater manager in Am.
Hammerstein Oscar 1895-1960 grandson of prec. Am. dram.
Ham-mond \hām-'ond\ John Hays 1835-1936 Am. mining engi-
neer
Hammond John Hays 1888-1965 son of prec. Am. electrical engi-
neer & inventor
Hammond Laurens 1895-1973 Am. inventor
Ham-mu-ra-bi \hām-'ə-'rāb-ē\ before 1792-1750 B.C. king of Baby-
lon
Hamp-den \hām-(p)-dēn\ John 1594-1643 Eng. statesman
Hampden Walter 1879-1955 stage name of W. H. Dougherty Am.
actor
Ham-pton \hām-(p)-tən\ Wade 1752?-1835 Am. gen.
Hampton Wade 1818-1902 grandson of prec. Am. polit. & Confed.
gen.
Ham-sun \hām-'sōn\ Knut 1859-1952 pseud. of Knut Pedersen
Norw. writer
Han-cock \han-'kūk\ John 1737-1793 Am. Revolutionary states-
man
Hancock Winfield Scott 1824-1886 Am. gen. & polit.
Hand \hand\ (Billings) Learned 1872-1961 Am. jurist
Han-del \han-'dē\ George Frederick 1685-1759 Brit. (Ger.-born)
composer — Han-del-lan \han-'dē-lē-s\ adj.
Han-dy \han-'dē\ William Christopher 1873-1958 W.C. Am. blues
musician
Han-na \han-'ə\ Marcus Alonzo 1837-1904 Mark Am. business-
man & polit.
Han-nay \han-'ā, 'han-'ē\ James Owen 1865-1950 Irish clergyman
& nov.
Han-nibal \han-'ə-bəl\ 247-183 B.C. son of Hamilcar Barca Cartha-
ginian gen.
Han-son \han-'(ə)s\ 3d cent. B.C. Carthaginian statesman
Han-sø-ter \hān-'sō-'tē, -'ān- (Albert Auguste) Gabriel 1853-1944
Fr. hist. & statesman
Han-sard \han-'sārd, 'han-'tē-'sōrd\ Luke 1752-1828 Eng. printer
Han-son \han-'(ə)s\ Howard 1896- Am. composer
Han-son \han-'(ə)s\ Per Albin 1885-1946 Swed. statesman
Han Yü \hān-'yü\ A.D. 768-824 Han Wen-kung Chin. poet, essay-
ist, & philos.
Han-bach \hān-'bāk\ Otto Abels 1873-1963 Am. dram. & musical
comedy librettist
Har-de-ca-nute \hārd-'ē-kə-'n(y)ūt\ 1019?-1042 king of Denmark
(1035-42) and of Eng. (1040-42)
Har-den \hārd-'n\ Sir Arthur 1865-1940 Eng. chem.
Harden Maximilian 1861-1927 eng. Witkowski Ger. writer
Har-den-berg, von \hārd-'n-'bɜrg, -'bē-(ə)r\ Prince Karl August
1750-1822 Pruss. statesman
Har-ding \hārd-'iŋ\ Warren Gamaliel 1865-1923 29th pres. of the
U.S. (1921-23)
Hard-wicke \hārd-'dwik\ Sir Cedric \sē-'drīk\ Webster 1893-1964
Eng. actor
Har-dy \hārd-'ē\ Thomas 1840-1928 Eng. nov. & poet
Har-greaves \hār-'grēvz\ James d1778 Eng. inventor of the spin-
ning jenny
Har-ling-ton or Har-ring-ton \hār-'iŋ-tən\ Sir John 1361-1612 Eng.
writer & translator
Har-ri-ri, al- \al-'hān-'(ə)r-ē\ 1054-1122 Arab scholar & poet

a about * kitten, F table or further a back ā bake
a col, cart a F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch a F vin g sing
o flow o flaw o F bœuf o F feu ol coin th thing
th this ü loot u foot u F füllen u F rue y yet
' F digne \dēn\, nuit \nuwē\ yd fœu yu famous zh vision

- Glenn \glen\ John Herschel 1921- Am. astronaut; first Am. to orbit the earth (1962)
- Glin-ka \glin-ka\ Mikhail Ivanovich 1803-1857 Russ. composer
- Gloucester Duke of - see HUMPHRY
- Glover \glav-ər\ John 1732-1797 Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Glover Sarah Ann 1785-1867 Eng. music teacher, invented tonic sol-fa system of notation
- Gluck \glük\ Alma 1884-1938 née (Reba) Fiersohn Am. (Rumanian-born) soprano
- Gluck Christoph Willibald 1714-1787 Ger. composer
- Glyn \glin\ Edinor 1864-1943 née Sutherland Brit. nov.
- Go-bak \gō-bāk\ Charles Albert 1843-1914 Swiss statesman
- Go-dard \gō-dārd\ Robert Hutchings 1882-1945 Am. physicist
- Go-frey of Bouillon \gō-frē-əv-(bū-yō)\ Fr. Godefroy de Bouillon 1061?-1100 Fr. crusader
- Go-dol-phin \gō-dāl-fən\ Sidney 1645-1712 1st Earl of Godolphin Eng. statesman
- Go-doy, de \gō-dōi\ Manuel 1767-1851 Span. statesman
- Go-du-nov \gōd-n-ōf, 'gōd-, 'gūd-ā Boris Fēdorovich 1551?-1605 czar of Russia (1598-1605)
- Go-wln \gōd-wōn\ d. 1053 earl of the West Saxons
- Godwin William 1756-1836 Eng. philos. & nov. — God-wln-lan \gōd-wln-ēn\ adj.
- Godwlt-Aust-en \gōs-tan, -'ās- Henry Haversham 1834-1923 Eng. explorer & geologist
- Goeb-bels \gō'rb-əlz, 'gōeb-əls\ Joseph Paul 1897-1945 Ger. Nazi propagandist
- Goering - see GÖRRING
- Goes \gūs\ Hugo van der 1440?-1482 Du. painter
- Goethals \gō-thalz\ George Washington 1858-1928 Am. gen. & engineer
- Goethe, von \gō(r)-tə, 'gō-tə also 'gō(r)-tē\ Johann Wolfgang 1749-1832 Ger. poet & dram. — Goethe-an \tē-ən\ adj.
- Gogh, van \van- gō-, 'gōk-, 'gōk\ Vincent 1853-1890 Du. painter
- Go-gol \gō-gol, 'gō-gol\ Nikolai Vasilievich 1809-1852 Russ. writer — Go-gol-lan \gō-gōl-yən, 'gō-gōl- adj.
- Gold-berg \gōl(d)-bərg\ Arthur Joseph 1908- Am. lawyer; U.S. ambassador to U.N. (1965-68)
- Gold-en \gōl-dən\ Harry Lewis 1902- Am. journalist
- Gold-en-wel-ser \gōl-dən-wī-zər\ Alexander A. 1880-1940 Am. (Russ.-born) anthropologist & sociologist
- Gold-ling \gōl-din\ William Gerald 1911- Eng. author
- Gold-on-ll \gōl-dō-nē, 'gōl- Carlo 1707-1793 Ital. dram.
- Gold-smith \gōl(d)-smīth\ Oliver 1728-1774 Brit. author
- Gold-wa-ter \gōl-dwōt-ər, -dwāt- Barry Morris 1909- Am. polit.
- Gold-wyn \gōl-dwōn\ Samuel 1882-1974 orig. Goldfish Am. (Pol.-born) motion-picture producer
- Gol-gi \gōl-(jē)\ Camillo \kū-mēl-(jō)\ 1844-1926 Ital. physician
- Gol-lancez \gō-lan(t)s\ Sir Hermann 1852-1930 Eng. Semitic scholar
- Gō-mez \gō-mez\ Juan Vicente 1857?-1935 Venezuelan gen. & polit. dictator (1908-35)
- Gom-pers \gām-parz\ Samuel 1850-1924 Am. (Brit.-born) labor leader
- Gō-mul-ka \gō-mul-kə, -mōl- Władysław 1905- Pol. polit.
- Gon-cal-ves Di-az \gon-sāl-vəs-dē-zə\ Antônio 1823-1864 Brazil-ian poet
- Gon-cho-r-va \gon-chār-ə-və\ Nathalie 1883-1962 Russ. artist
- Gon-court, de \gōn-'ku(ə)r\ Edmond Louis Antoine 1822-1896 & his bro. Jules Alfred Huot 1830-1870 Fr. nov. & collaborators
- Gon-do-mar \gōn-də-mār\ Count of 1567-1626 Diego Sarmiento de Acuña Span. diplomat
- Gon-z-a-ga \gon-zā-gə, 'gōn-, -zā-g\ Saint Aloysius 1568-1591 Ital. Jesuit cleric
- Gon-zález \gon-zāl-əs\ Manuel 1833-1893 Mex. gen., pres. of Mexico (1880-84)
- Gon-zalo de Cór-do-ba \gon-zāl-ō-də-'kōrd-ə-bə, -'kōrd-ə-və\ Hernández 1453-1515 el Gran Capitán Span. soldier
- Good-hue \gud-(h)yū\ Bertram Grosvenor 1869-1924 Am. architect
- Good-man \gud-mən\ Paul 1911-1972 Am. educ.
- Good-rich \gud-(r)ich\ Samuel Griswold 1793-1860 pseud. Peter Parley \pār-lē\ Am. writer
- Good-year \gud-yī(ə)r, 'guj-, 'y(ə)r\ Charles 1800-1860 Am. inven-tor
- Gor-cha-kov \gōr-cha-'kōf, -'kōv\ Prince Aleksandr Ivanovich 1764-1825 Russ. gen. & statesman
- Gorchakov Prince Aleksandr Mikhailovich 1798-1883 Russ. statesman & diplomat
- Gor-din \gōrd-n\ Jacob 1853-1909 Am. (Russ.-born) Yiddish dram.
- Gor-don \gōrd-n\ Charles George 1833-1885 Chinese Gordon Gordon Pasha Brit. soldier
- Gordon Charles William 1860-1937 pseud. Ralph Connor Canad. clergyman & nov.
- Gordon Lord George 1751-1793 Eng. polit. agitator
- Go-rə-my-kin \gōr-ə-mē-kən\ Ivan Longinovich 1839-1917 Russ. statesman, prime min. (1906, 1914-16)
- Go-r-gas \gōr-gəs\ William Crawford 1854-1920 Am. army sur-geon & sanitation expert
- Go-ring \gōr-ig, 'ger-, 'gēr- Hermann Wilhelm 1893-1946 Ger. Nazi polit.
- Gor-kl \gōr-kē\ Maksim also Maxim Gorky 1868-1936 pseud. of Aleksandr Maksimovich Pesh-kov \pesh-'kōf, -'kōv\ Russ. writer
- Gor-ky \gōr-kē\ Arshile 1904-1948 Am. (Armenian-born) artist
- Gor-\gō(r)-\ 6th Viscount 1886-1946 John Stianish Surtees Prendergast Venetian \ven-i-kər\ Brit. field marshal
- Gor-ton \gōrt-n\ John Grey 1911- Austral. polit., prime min. (1968-71)
- Gossé \gōs\ Sir Edmund William 1849-1928 Eng. poet & critic
- Go-ta-ma Buddha \gōt-ə-mə-ə\ var. of GAUTAMA BUDDHA
- Gott-schalk \gōtch-ōk, 'gūt-shōk\ Louis Moreau 1829-1869 Am. composer
- Gou-dy \gōd-ē\ Frederic William 1865-1947 Am. type designer
- Gough \gū\ Sir Hugh 1st Viscount 1779-1869 Eng. field marshal
- Gouln \gū-lən, 'gwa-n\ Felix 1884-1977 pres. of Fr. (1946)
- Gould \gūld\ Jay orig. Jason 1836-1892 Am. financier
- Gou-nod \gū-nō\ Charles François 1818-1893 Fr. composer
- Gour-mont, de \gūr-mō\ Remy 1858-1915 Fr. writer
- Gow-er \gō(ə)-r, 'gō(ə)-r, 'gō(ə)-r\ John 1325?-1408 Eng. poet
- Go-ya y Lu-clen-tos, de \gō(ē)-yō-, 'lū-sē-'en-tā\ Francisco José 1746-1828 Span. painter — Go-ya-escue \gōi-(y)ə-'esk\ or Go-yesque \gōi-(y)esk\ adj.
- Grac-chus \grak-ts\ Calus Sempronius 153-121 B.C. & his bro. Tiberius Sempronius 163-133 B.C. the Gracchi \grak-, 'l\ Rom. statesmen
- Grā-ham \grā-əm, 'grā-(ə)m\ John 1649?-1689 Graham of Claver-house \klā-vər-haus\ Bonny Dundee; 1st Viscount of Dundee Scot. Jacobite
- Graham Martha 1893- Am. dancer
- Graham Thomas 1805-1869 Scot. chem.
- Graham William Franklin 1918- Billy Am. evangelist
- Grā-hame \grā-əm, 'grā-(ə)m\ Kenneth 1859-1932 Brit. writer
- Grammo \gram\ Zénobe Théophile 1826-1901 Belg. electrician
- Grā-mont, de \grā-mōn\ Comte Philibert 1621?-1707 Fr. soldier & courtier
- Grā-n-dus \grā-nād-(j)əs\ Enrique 1867-1916 Span. composer
- Gran-di \grān-(j)ed\ Count (di Mordano) Dino 1895- Ital. Fascist polit.
- Grā-nit \grā-nēt\ Ragnar Arthur 1900- Swed. (Finnish-born) physiologist
- Grant \grānt\ Heber Jedediah 1856-1945 Am. Mormon; pres. of the church (1918-45)
- Grant Ulysses Simpson 1822-1885 Ulysses Hiram (baptized Hiram Ulysses) Grant Am. gen., 18th pres. of the U.S. (1869-77)
- Gran-ville-Bor-ker \grān-vil-'bār-kər\ Harley Granville 1877-1946 Eng. actor-manager & dram.
- Grass \grās\ Günter Wilhelm 1927- Ger. writer
- Grasse, de \grās, 'grās\ Comte François Joseph Paul 1722-1788 Marquis de Grasse-Tilly \tē-yē\ Fr. naval officer
- Grā-tian \grā-shē-(ə)m\ Lat. Flavius Gratianus A.D. 359-383 Rom. emp. (375-383)
- Grat-tan \grāt-n\ Henry 1746-1820 Irish orator & statesman
- Grau Sen Mar-tin \grau-sən-'mār-tēn, -sān-\ Ramón 1887-1969 Cuban physician & polit., pres. of Cuba (1944-48)
- Graves \grāvz\ Robert Ranke 1895- Brit. author
- Gray \grā\ Asa 1810-1888 Am. botanist
- Gray Thomas 1716-1771 Eng. poet
- Grayson David - see Ray Stannard BAKER
- Gre-zia-ni \grāt-ē-'ā-nē\ Rodolfo 1882-1955 Marchese di Neghelli Ital. marshal & colonial administrator
- Gre-co, El \grek-(j)ō, 'grāk-, 'grēk- 1541-1614 Domenikos Theotokopoulos Span. (Cretan-born) painter
- Gre-eley \grē-lē\ Horace 1811-1872 Am. journalist & polit.
- Gre-eley \grē-lē\ Adolphus Washington 1844-1935 Am. gen. & arctic explorer
- Green \grēn\ John Richard 1837-1883 Eng. hist.
- Green Julian 1900- Am. (Fr.-born) nov.
- Green William 1873-1952 Am. labor leader
- Gre-e-na-way \grē-nə-wā\ Catherine 1846-1901 Kate Eng. painter & illustrator
- Greene \grēn\ Graham 1904- Brit. nov.
- Greene Nathaniel 1742-1786 Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Greene Robert 1558-1592 Eng. poet & dram.
- Gre-e-nough \grē-nō\ Horatio 1805-1852 Am. sculptor
- Greg-o-ry \grē-(j)ə\ VII saint of 16 popes esp. I Saint A.D. 540?-604 the Great (pop. 590-604), VIII Saint (Hil-de-brand \hil-də-brand\ 1020?-1085 (pop. 1073-85), XIII (Ugo Buoncompagni) 1502-1585 (pop. 1572-85)
- Gregory Lady Augusta 1852-1932 née Perse Irish dram.
- Gregory of Ny-sa \grē-'nīs-ə\ Saint A.D. 331?-339 Eastern church father
- Gregory of Tru-ra \grē-sə\ A.D. 538-594 Frankish ecclesiastic & hist.
- Gren-fell \grēn-fel, -fel\ Sir Wilfred Thomason 1865-1940 Eng. medical missionary to Labrador
- Gren-ville \grēn-vil-, -vəl\ George 1712-1770 Eng. statesman
- Grenville or Grey-nville \grān- Sir Richard 1542-1591 Brit. naval commander
- Grēsh-ām \grēsh-əm\ Sir Thomas 1519?-1579 Eng. financier
- Greuze \grēz, 'grēz\ Jean Baptiste 1725-1805 Fr. painter
- Grē-vy \grā-vē\ François Paul Jules 1807-1891 Fr. lawyer; 3d pres. of the Republic (1879-87)
- Grey \grā\ 2d Earl 1764-1845 Charles Grey Eng. statesman, prime min. (1830-34)
- Grey Edward 1862-1933 Viscount Grey of Fal-lo-don \fal-'əd-n\ Eng. statesman
- Grey Lady Jane 1537-1554 Eng. noblewoman beheaded as a possible rival for the throne of Mary I
- Grey (Pearl) Zane 1875-1939 Am. nov.
- Grieg \grēg, 'grēg\ Edvard Hagerup 1843-1907 Norw. composer
- Grier-son \grī(s)ən-n\ Sir Herbert John Clifford 1866-1960 Brit. scholar
- Grieve Christopher Murray - see Hugh MACDIARMID
- Grif-flin \grīn-ən\ Walter Burley 1766-1937 Am. architect
- Grif-fith \grīf-ith\ Arthur 1872-1922 Irish journalist & nationalist
- Griffith David Lewellyn Wark 1875-1948 Am. motion-picture producer
- Grī-gnard \grēn-yār\ Victor 1871-1934 Fr. chem.
- Grill-par-zer \grīl-'pār-zər\ Franz 1791-1872 Austrian dram. & poet
- Grimm \grīm\ Jacob 1785-1863 & his bro. Wilhelm 1786-1859 Ger. philologists & fairy tale collaborators
- Grīls \grēs\ Jean 1887-1927 Span. painter in France
- Grō-fé \grō-fā\ Fer-de \fōrd-ē\ 1892-1972 Am. conductor & composer
- Gro-lier de Ser-vières \grōl-yā-də-sər-vē-(ə)r, 'grōl-yər-\ Jean 1479-1565 Fr. bibliophile

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fle, C curb

bison

- Harlan** \ˈhɑr-lən\ John Marshall 1833-1911 & his grandson 1899-1971 Am jurists
Harley \ˈhɑr-lē\ Robert 1661-1724 1st Earl of Oxford Eng statesman
Harmsworth \ˈhɑrmz-(,)wɜrθ\ Alfred Charles William 1865-1922 Viscount Northcliffe \ˈnɔrθ-,klɪf\ Eng publisher & polit.
Harmsworth Harold Sidney 1868-1940 1st Viscount Rothesmere \ˈrɔθ-(ə)-mɪ(ə)r\ br. of A.C.W. Eng publisher & polit.
Harold \ˈhɑr-əld\ d 1040 *Harold Harefoot* \ˈhɑ(ə)r-,fʊt, ˈh(ə)r-,\ king of Eng (1035-40)
Harold II 1027-1066 king of Eng (1066)
Harold name of 3 kings of Norway; esp III *Harald-ræd* \ˈhɔr-,rɔd-ə\ 1015-1066 (reigned 1047-66)
Harri-man \ˈhɑr-ə-mən\ William Averell \ˈæv-(ə)-rəl\ 1891- Am businessman, diplomat, & polit.
Harri-son \ˈhɑr-ɪn-ən\ (Edward) Michael 1928- Am writer & polit.
Harri-son \ˈhɑr-ɪn-ən\ Frank 1854-1931 Am. (Irish-born) writer
Harris Joel Chandler 1848-1908 Am. writer
Harris Patricia Roberts 1924- U.S. secy of housing & urban development (1977-79), secy of health, education, & welfare (1979-80)
Harris Roy 1898-1979 Am composer
Harris William Torrey 1835-1909 Am. philos & educ.
Harri-son \ˈhɑr-ə-sən\ Benjamin 1833-1901 grandson of W. H. Harrison 23d pres of the U.S. (1889-93)
Harrison Frederic 1831-1923 Eng. writer & philos
Harrison William Henry 1773-1841 9th pres of the U.S. (1841)
Hart \hɑrt\ Albert Bushnell 1854-1943 Am. hist. & editor
Hart Basil Henry Liddell — see LIDDELL HART
Hart Lorenz 1895-1943 Am. lyricist
Hart Moss 1904-1961 Am. librettist & dram
Hart Sir Robert 1835-1911 Brit. diplomat
Hart William Surrey 1872-1946 Am. actor
Harte \hɑrt\ Francis Brett 1836-1902 Brit. Am. writer
Hart-line \ˈhɑrt-,lɪn\ Halden Kefauver 1903- Am. biophysicist
Har-un al-Ha-shid \hɑ-,rū-nal-rə-ˈshɛd, -nār-rə-\ A.D. 7647-809 caliph of Baghdad (786-809)
Har-ward \ˈhɑr-vərd\ John 1607-1638 Eng. clergyman in Am
Har-vey \ˈhɑr-vē\ George Brinton McClellan 1864-1928 Am. journalist & diplomat
Harvey Sir John Martin 1863-1944 Eng. actor & producer
Harvey William 1578-1657 Eng. physician & anatomist
Haz-dru bal \ˈhaz-,dru-bəl, haz-ə\ d 207 B.C. br. of Hannibal Carthaginian gen.
Haz-sam \ˈhaz-əm\ (Frederick) Child 1859-1935 Am. artist
Haz-sel \ˈhaz-əl\ Odd 1897- Norw. chem.
Hass-ler \ˈhas-lər\ Hans Leo 1564-1612 Ger. composer
Hast-ings \ˈhɑ-stɪŋz\ 1st Marquis of 1754-1826 *Francis Rawdon Hastings* \ˈrɔd-,ən\ Brit. gen. & colonial administrator
Hastings Thomas 1860-1929 Am. architect
Hastings Warren 1732-1818 Eng. statesman & administrator in India
Haugh-ey \ˈhok-ē\ Charles James 1925- prime min. of Ireland (1979-)
Haupt-mann \ˈhaup(t)-,man\ Gerhart 1862-1946 Ger. writer
Haus-hofer \ˈhaus-,hɔ-fər\ Karl 1869-1946 Ger. gen. & geographer
Haus-mann \ˈhɔ-smən, ˈhaus-mən\ Baron Georges Eugene 1809-1891 Fr. adm. administrator; improver of Paris
Hawe-lock \ˈhav-,lɒk, -læk\ Sir Henry 1795-1857 Brit. gen.
Hawke \hɔk\ 1st Baron 1705-1781 *Edward Hawke* Eng. admiral
Haw-kins \ˈhɔ-kənz\ Sir Anthony Hope 1863-1933 pseud. *Anthony Hope* Eng. nov. & dram.
Hawkins or Hawkyne Sir John 1532-1595 Eng. admiral
Haw-orth \ˈhau-ɔrθ, ˈhɔr\ (Sir Walter) Norman 1883-1950 Eng. chem.
Haw-thorne \ˈhɔ-,thɔ(ə)r-n\ Nathaniel 1804-1864 Am. author
Hay \hɪ\ John Milton 1838-1905 Am. statesman
Hay-den \ˈhɑd-,n\ Carl Trumbull 1877-1972 Am. polit.
Haydn \ˈhɪd-,n\ (Franz) Joseph 1732-1809 Austrian composer
Hay-ek \ˈhi-(y)ək\ Friedrich August von 1899- Austrian econ.
Hayes \ˈhɑz\ Carlton Joseph Huntley 1882-1964 Am. hist. & diplomat
Hayes Helen 1900- *Helen Hayes Brown*, wife of Charles MacArthur Am. actress
Hayes Isaac Israel 1832-1881 Am. arctic explorer
Hayes Patrick Joseph 1867-1938 Am. cardinal
Hayes Roland 1887-1977 Am. tenor
Hayes Rutherford Birchard 1822-1893 19th pres. of the U.S. (1877-81)
Haynes \ˈhɑnz\ Elwood 1857-1925 Am. inventor
Hoys \hɔz\ Will Harrison 1879-1954 Am. lawyer & polit.
Hoz-ard \ˈhaz-ərd\ Caroline 1856-1945 Am. educ.
Hoz-ard \hɔ-zər\ Paul Gustave Marie Camille 1878-1944 Fr. literary hist.
Hazlitt \ˈhaz-lɪt, ˈhɑz\ William 1778-1830 Eng. essayist
Healy \ˈhe-ə\ Timothy Michael 1855-1931 Irish statesman
Hearn \ˈhɔrn\ Lafcadio \ˈlɑf-,kə-dɪ-ə\ 1850-1904 *Yukuma Anzumi* Am. (Greek-born of Irish-Greek descent) writer in Japan
Heart \ˈhɜrt\ William Randolph 1863-1951 Am. newspaper publisher
Heath \ˈheθ\ Edward 1916 Brit. prime min. (1970-74)
Heav-ly-side \ˈhev-ē-,sɪd\ Oliver 1850-1925 Eng. physicist & electrician
Heb-bol \ˈheb-bəl\ Friedrich 1811-1863 Ger. dram.
He-b-er \ˈhe-bər\ Reginald 1781 1826 Eng. prelate & hymn writer
Hé-b-ert \ˈe-b(ə)rt\ Jacques Rene 1755-1794 Fr. revolutionary journalist
He-din \ˈhɑ-dɪn\ Sven Anders 1865-1952 Swed. explorer
He-gel \ˈhe-gəl\ Georg Wilhelm Friedrich 1770-1831 Ger. philos.
Hei-gel-gert \ˈhi-,gep-ər, ˈhi-,gər\ Martin 1889 1976 Ger. philos.
Hei-den-stam, von \ˈhaid-n-,stam, -stäm\ Verner 1859-1940 Swed. writer
Hei-fetz \ˈhi-fɛts\ Ja-scha \ˈjəsh-ə\ 1901- Am. (Russ.-born) violinist
Hei-ne \ˈhi-nə also-nē\ Heinrich 1797-1856 Ger. poet & critic
Hei-len-berg \ˈhi-z-n-,berg, -b(ə)rg\ Werner 1901-1976 Ger. physicist
Hei-ler \ˈhi-zər\ Vic. or George 1873-1972 Am. public-health physician & writer
Heil-o-gab-a-lus \ˈhē-lē-ə-,ˈgəb-ə-ləs\ A.D. 204-222 *Varus Avitus* *Bassianus* Rom. emp. (218-222)
Heil-man \ˈhel-mən\ Lillian 1905- Am. dram.
Heim-holtz, von \ˈhelm-,hɔltz\ Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand 1821-1894 Ger. physicist, anatomist, & physiol.
Hei-lo-ise \ˈā-lə-,wēz, -el-ə\ 11017-1164 wife of *Abelard* Fr. abbot
Hei-vé-lus \ˈhel-,və-sh(ē)-əs, -vē-, (h)el-,vəs-,yūs, -yūs\ Claude Adrien 1715-1771 Fr. philos.
He-mans \ˈhem-ənz, ˈhē-mənz\ Felicia Dorothea 1793-1835 née *Browne* Eng. poet
He-ming-er or **He-ming-er** \ˈhem-ɪŋ\ John 15567-1630 Eng. actor
He-ming-way \ˈhem-ɪŋ-,wə\ Ernest Miller 1899-1961 Am. story-writer & journalist
Hench \ˈhenʃ\ Philip Showalter 1896-1965 Am. physician
Hen-dar-son \ˈhen-dər-sən\ Arthur 1863-1935 Brit. labor leader & statesman
Henderson Leon 1895- Am. econ. & administrator
Henderson Sir Nevile \ˈnev-əl\ Meyrick 1882-1942 Brit. diplomat
Hon-dricke \ˈhən-driks\ Thomas Andrews 1819-1885 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1885)
Hen-gist \ˈhen-gɪst, -gɪst\ and *Hor-se* \ˈhɔr-sə\ d. A.D. 488 and 455 resp. *brox* Jute invaders of Britain (ab. 449)
Hen-ley \ˈhen-lē\ William Ernest 1849-1903 Eng. editor & author
Hen-ne-pin \ˈhen-ə-pən, -en-ə-ˈpən\ Louis 16407-1701 Belg. friar & explorer in Am.
Hen-ri \ˈhen-rē\ Robert 1865-1929 *Robert Henry Cozad* Am. painter
Hen-ry \ˈhen-rē\ name of 8 kings of Eng. I 1068-1135 (reigned 1100-35), II 1133-1189 (reigned 1154-89), III 1207-1272 (reigned 1216-72), IV 1367-1413 (reigned 1399-1413), V 1387-1422 (reigned 1413-22), VI 1421-1471 (reigned 1422-61 & 1470-71); VII 1457-1509 (reigned 1485-1509), VIII 1491-1547 (reigned 1509-47)
Henry name of 4 kings of France. I 1008-1060 (reigned 1031-60), II 1519-1559 (reigned 1547-59), III 1551-1589 (reigned 1574-89), IV (Henry III of Navarre) 1553-1610 (reigned 1589-1610)
Henry 1394-1460 *the Navigator* Port. prince
Henry Joseph 1797-1878 Am. physicist
Henry O — see William Sydney PORTER
Henry Patrick 1736-1799 Am. statesman & orator
Henz-lowe \ˈhenz-(,)lɔ\ Philip d 1616 Eng. theater manager & diarist
Hep-burn \ˈhep-(,)bɜrn\ Katharine 1909- Am. actress
He-p-ple-white \ˈhep-əl-,(h)wɪt\ George d 1786 Eng. cabinetmaker and designer
He-p-worth \ˈhep-(,)wɜrθ\ Dame Barbara 1903-1975 Brit. sculptor
He-r-a-clit-us \ˈher-ə-ˈklɪt-əs\ 6th-5th cent. B.C. Greek philos. — *He-r-a-clit-ean* \ˈklɪt-ē-ən, -klɪ-tē-ə\ adj.
He-r-a-clit-us \ˈher-ə-ˈklɪt-əs, hɪ-ˈræk-lē-\ A.D. 5757-641 Byzantine emp. (610-641)
Her-bart \ˈhe(ə)r-,bɑrt\ Johann Friedrich 1776-1841 Ger. philos. & educ.
Her-bert \ˈhər-bɜrt\ George 1593-1633 Eng. divine & poet
Herbert Victor 1859-1924 Am. (Irish-born) composer & conductor
Herbert William 1580-1630 3d Earl of *Pembroke* Eng. statesman & poet
Her-block — see Herbert Lawrence BLOCK
Her-der, von \ˈher-dər\ Johann Gottfried 1744-1803 Ger. philos. & writer
He-re-dia, de \ˈā-rə-ˈdɪə, (h)ə-ˈræd-ē-ə\ José María 1842-1905 Fr. (Cuban-born) poet
Her-ford \ˈhər-fɔrd\ Oliver 1863-1935 Eng. writer & illustrator
Her-ges-heim-er \ˈhər-gəs-,hi-mər, -gə-,hi- Joseph 1880-1954 Am. nov.
Her-ing \ˈher-ɪŋ, ˈhə-ŋ\ Ewald 1834-1918 Ger. physiol. & psychol.
Her-kl-mer \ˈhər-kə-mər\ Nicholas 1728-1777 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Hern-don \ˈhɜrn-dən\ William Henry 1818-1891 Am. lawyer
He-ro \ˈhē-,rɔ, ˈhɪ(ə)r-(,)d\ or *He-ron* \ˈhē-,rən\ 3d cent. A.D. Greek scientist
He-ro-d \ˈher-əd\ 737-4 B.C. *the Great* Rom. king of Judea (37-4)
He-ro-d Antip-as \ˈant-ə-,pas, -pəs\ d after A.D. 40 son of prec. Rom. tetrarch of Galilee (4 B.C.-A.D. 40)
He-ro-d-o-tus \ˈhi-rəd-ə-təs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek hist. — *He-ro-d-ean* \ˈrəd-ə-ˈi-ən\ adj.
He-ro-ra, de \ˈ(h)ə-rer-ə\ Francisco 1576-1656 *el Viejo* Span. painter
Her-rick \ˈher-ɪk\ Myron Timothy 1854-1929 Am. diplomat
Her-ri-ck Robert 1591-1674 Eng. poet
Her-riot \ˈer-ē-ən\ Edouard 1872-1957 Fr. statesman
Her-schel \ˈhər-shəl\ Sir John Frederick William 1792-1871 & his father Sir William 1738-1822 Eng. astronomers
Her-sey \ˈhər-seɪ\ John Richard 1914- Am. nov.
Her-shoy \ˈhər-shē\ Alfred Day 1908- Am. geneticist
Hor-ter \ˈhɔrt-ər\ Christian Archibald 1895-1966 Am. diplomat; secy. of state (1959-61)
Hor-ty \ˈhɔrt-ē\ Charles Holmes 1867-1938 Am. chem.
Hertz \ˈhɛrtz\ Charles Gustav Ludwig 1857-1937 Ger. physicist
Hertz Heinrich Rudolf 1857-1894 Ger. physicist
Her-tzog \ˈhɜrt-,ˌzɔg, ˈher-t-, -zɔg, ˈer-,ˌzɔg\ Enrique 18977- pres. of Bolivia (1947-49)
Her-tzog James Barry Munnik 1866-1942 So. African gen.
Herz-berg \ˈhɜrtz-,bɜrg\ Gerhart 1904- Canad. (Ger.-born) physicist
Horz \ˈhɜrt-kəl\ Theodor 1860-1904 Austrian (Hung.-born) Zlon-ist

- House** \haʊs\ Edward Mandell 1858-1938 Colonel House Am diplomat
Housman \haʊ-smən\ Alfred Edward 1859-1936 Eng. classical scholar & poet
Housman Laurence 1865-1959 bro. of prec. Eng. writer & illustrator
Houssay \huː-say\ Bernardo Alberto 1887-1971 Argentine physiologist
Houston \huː-stən\ Samuel 1793-1863 Sam. Am. gen., pres. of the Republic of Texas (1836-38, 1841-44)
Hovey \hov-ey\ Richard 1846-1900 Am. poet
Howard \haʊ-(ə)r-d\ Catherine — see CATHERINE
Howard Henry 1517?-1547 Earl of Surrey Eng. soldier & poet
Howard Oliver Otis 1830-1909 Am. gen. & educ.
Howard Sidney Coe 1891-1939 Am. dram.
Howe \haʊ\ Ed 1853-1937 Edgar Watson Am. journalist
Howe Elias 1819-1867 Am. inventor
Howe Julia 1819-1910 née Ward Am. suffragist & reformer
Howe Earl 1726-1799 Richard Howe Eng. admiral
Howe 5th Viscount 1729-1814 William Howe, bro. of prec. Eng. gen. in Am.
Howells \haʊ-zl\ William Dean 1837-1920 Am. author
Hrdlicka \hɑrd-lich-ka\ Aleš \æl-esh\ 1869-1943 Am. (Bohemian-born) anthropologist
Hsü Shih-ch'ang \shü-'shi(ə)r-'chāŋ, -'shē\ 1858-1939 Chin. gen., pres. of China (1918-22)
Hsüan-t'ung \shü-'an-'tʊŋ\ 1906-1967 Henry P'u-yi \pü-(y)ə\ Chin. emp. (1908-12), last of Manchu dynasty; puppet emp. of Manchukuo (1934-45)
Hu Shih \hu-'shi(ə)r, -'shē\ 1891-1962 Chin. philologist & diplomat
Hua Kuo-feng 1920- Chin. prime min. (1976-)
Huacac \was-kar\ 1495?-1533 Inca prince
Hubbard \hʌb-əd\ Elbert Green 1856-1915 Am. writer
Hubble \hʌb-əl\ Edwin Powell 1889-1953 Am. astronomer
Hudson \hʌd-sən\ Henry d. 1611 erroneously *Hendrick* \hen-drik\ Eng. navigator & explorer
Hudson Manley Ottmer 1886-1960 Am. jurist
Hudson William Henry 1841-1922 Eng. naturalist & writer
Huerfano \wert-, ɪ-'er-ɪ\ Victoriano 1854-1916 Mex. gen., provisional pres. of Mexico (1913-14)
Huggins \hʌg-inz\ Charles Brenton 1901- Am. (Canadian-born) physician
Huggins Sir William 1824-1910 Eng. astronomer
Hugh Capet \kə-pet, -kap-, ka-'pə\ Fr. *Hugues Capet* \œg-kə-pe\ A.D. 940?-996 king of France (987-996)
Hughes \hyʊz also yūz\ Charles Evans 1862-1948 Am. jurist, chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1930-41)
Hughes Howard Robard 1905-1976 Am. businessman
Hughes (James) Langston 1902-1967 Am. writer
Hughes Rupert 1872-1956 Am. writer
Hughes Ted 1930- Bnt. poet
Hughes Thomas 1822-1896 Eng. jurist, reformer, & writer
Hughes William Morris 1864-1952 Austral. statesman
Hugo \hyʊ-(ə)gd\ Victor Marie 1802-1885 Fr. poet, nov., & dram. — *Hugo* \hyʊ-(ə)gd\ *esq.* *ad.*
Hulzinga \hi-zing-ə\ Johan 1872-1945 Du. historian
Huilegu \hü-'tū-(ə)gd\ 1217-1265 grandson of Genghis Khan Mongol ruler
Hull \hʌl\ Cordell 1871-1955 Am. statesman, U.S. secy. of state (1933-44)
Hull Isaac 1773-1843 Am. naval officer
Hull William 1753-1825 Am. gen.
Hu-ma-yun \hü-'mā-yün\ 1508-1556 emp. of Hindustan (1530-36)
Humbert I \həm-bɜrt\ Ital. *Um-ber-to* \üm-'be(ə)r-(ə)tə\ 1844-1900 king of Italy (1878-1900)
Humbert II 1904- Prince of Piedmont, Count of Sarre, king of Italy (1946)
Humboldt, von \həm-'bɔlt, 'hüm-ə\ Baron (Friedrich Heinrich) Alexander 1769-1859 Ger. naturalist, traveler, & statesman
Humboldt, von Baron Wilhelm 1767-1835 bro. of prec. Ger. philologist & diplomat
Hume \hyüm also yüm\ David 1711-1776 Scot. philos. & hist. — *Hume* \hüm-ən or hüm-ən\ \hyüm-'mē-ən\ *ad.*
Hump-dinck \hüm-pɜr-'dɪŋk, 'həm-ə\ Engelbert 1854-1921 Ger. composer
Humphrey \həm(p)-frē\ 1391-1447 son of Henry IV Duke of Gloucester (the Good Duke) & Earl of Pembroke Eng. statesman & book collector
Humphrey Hubert Horatio 1911-1978 Am. polit., vice-pres. of the U.S. (1965-69)
Hun-e-ker \hən-ik-ər\ James Gibbons 1860-1921 Am. critic
Hung-wu \hün-'wü\ 1328-1398 *Chu Yüan-chang* \jü-'yü-'an-'jāŋ\ Chin. emp. (1368-98), founder of Ming dynasty
Hunt \hʌnt\ (James Henry) Leigh 1783-1859 Eng. writer
Hunt (William) Holman \höl-mən\ 1827-1910 Eng. painter
Hunter \hʌnt-ər\ John 1728-1793 Bnt. anatomist & surgeon
Huntington \hʌnt-ɪŋ-tən\ Collis Potter 1821-1900 Am. pioneer railroad builder
Huntington Ellsworth 1876-1947 Am. geographer & explorer
Huntington Henry Edwards 1850-1927 Am. bibliophile
Huntington Samuel 1731-1796 Am. Revolutionary polit.
Huntzger \hʌnt-sē-'zh(e)ə\ Charles Léon Clément 1880-1941 Fr. gen.
Hu-nya-di or *Hu-nya-dy* \hün-'yā-dē, -yōd-ə\ János \yan-(ə)sh\ 1387?-1456 Hung. soldier & hero
Hurley \hər-'lē\ Patrick Jay 1883-1963 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Hurst \hɜrst\ Sir Cecil James Barrington 1870-1963 Eng. jurist
Hurat Fannie 1889-1968 Am. writer
Husák \hyʊ-(ə)shak\ Gustav 1913- pres. of Czechoslovakia (1975-)
Husein ibn-All \hü-'sā-'ibn-ən-'ā-ʔē\ 1856-1931 first king of the Hejaz (1916-24)
Husa or *Hus* \hʌs, 'hus\ John or Jan ab. 1374-1415 Johannes Hus von Husitz Bohemian religious reformer
Hus-sein I \hü-'sān\ 1935- king of Jordan (1952-)
Hus-serl \hus-ə-rəl\ Edmund 1859-1938 Ger. philos.
Hu-szár \hus-'kr\ Károly 1882-1941 Hung. journalist & polit.
Hutchins \hʌch-inz\ Robert Maynard 1899-1977 Am. educ.
Hutchinson \hʌch-(ə)n-sən\ Anne 1591-1643 née Marbury religious liberal in Am.
Hutchinson Thomas 1711-1780 Am. colonial administrator
Hut-ten, von \hut-'n\ Ulrich 1488-1523 Ger. humanist & supporter of Luther
Huxley \hʌk-sle\ Aldous \dɔl-dos\ Leonard 1894-1963 bro. of J.S. Eng. nov. & critic — *Hux-lei-an* \hʌk-'sle-ən, 'hʌk-sle-ə\ or *Hux-lei-an* \hʌk-sle-ən\ *ad.*
Huxley Andrew Fielding 1917- Bnt. physiologist & educ.
Huxley Sir Julian Sorell 1887-1975 grandson of T.H. Eng. biologist
Huxley Thomas Henry 1825-1895 Eng. biologist
Huy-gens or *Huy-ghe* \hi-'ganz, 'hɔi-ə\ Christian 1629-1695 Du. math., physicist, & astronomer
Huy-mans \wē-'smāns\ Camille 1871-1968 Belg. polit.
Huy-mans Joris Karl 1848-1907 orig. *Charles Marie Georges* Fr. nov.
Hy-att \hi-'ət\ Alpheus 1838-1902 Am. naturalist
Hyde \hid\ Douglas 1860-1949 Irish author; pres. of Republic of Ireland (1938-45)
Hyde Edward 1609-1674 1st Earl of Clarendon Eng. statesman & hist.
Hyder Ali — see HAIDAR ALI
Hy-mans \hi-'mān(t)s, -māns\ Paul 1865-1941 Belg. statesman
Hy-pse-lan-tes \ep-sə-'lan-dēs\ var. of *YPSILANTI*
Ibáñez Vicente Blasco — see BLASCO-IBÁÑEZ
Iber-ville, d' \id-ber-'vil, -vél, 'di-ber-'vil\ Sieur 1661-1706 Pierre Lemoyne Fr.-Can. explorer; founder of Louisiana
Ibn-Khal-dun \ibn-'khal-'dūn\ 1332-1406 Arab. hist.
Ibn-Rushd — see AVERROES
Ibn-Saud \ibn-'sā-'ūd, -'saud\ Abdul-Aziz 1880-1953 king of Saudi Arabia (1932-53)
Ibn-Zuhr \ibn-'zu(ə)r\ or *Ibn-Zohr* \-'zə(ə)r, -'zə(ə)r\ var. of AVERROES
Ibra-him Pa-sha \i-'bra-'him-'pāsh-ə, -'pāsh-ə, -pə-'shā\ 1789-1848 Egyptian gen. & viceroy
Ib-sen \ib-sən, 'ip-ə\ Henrik 1828-1906 Norw. poet & dram. — *Ib-sen-li-an* \ib-'sē-nē-ən, 'ip-, -'sē-nē-ə\ *ad.*
Ickes \ik-əs\ Harold LeClair 1874-1952 Am. lawyer
Ic-ti-nus \ik-'ti-nəs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek architect
Ig-na-tius \ig-'nā-'shē-(ə)s\ Saint 1st-2d cent. A.D. Theophorus bishop of Antioch & church father
Ignatius of Loyola Saint — see LOYOLA — *Ig-na-tian* \-'shē-(ə)n\ *ad.*
Ike-da \ē-'kād-ə, -'ked-ə\ Hayato 1899-1965 Jap. polit., premier (1960-64)
Ikh-na-ton \ik-'nāt-'n\ *Amen-ho-tep IV* \ām-ən-'hə-tep, 'am-ə\ king of Egypt (ab. 1375-1358 B.C.), religious reformer
Im-mel-mann \im-'əl-'man, -mən\ Max 1890-1916 Ger. aviator
Indy, d' \d'an-dē, dan-'dē, da-'\ Vincent 1851-1931 Fr. composer
Inés de Castro — see CASTRO
Inge \inj\ William 1913-1973 Am. playwright
Inge \inj\ William Ralph 1860-1954 Eng. prelate & author
In-ger-soll \in-'gər-'sɔl, -səl\ Robert Green 1833-1899 Am. lawyer & agnostic
In-gram \in-'grəm\ Arthur Foley Winnington 1858-1946 Eng. prelate, bishop of London (1901-39)
In-gres \'an-'grɛ\ Jean Auguste Dominique 1780-1867 Fr. painter
In-ness \in-'əs\ George, father 1825-1894 & son 1854-1926 Am. painters
In-no-cent \in-'nə-sənt\ name of 13 popes esp. II d.1143 (pope 1130-43), III 1161-1216 (pope 1198-1216), IV d.1254 (pope 1243-54); XI 1611-1689 (pope 1676-89)
İnönü \in-'nə-(y)ül\ İsmet \is-'met\ 1884-1973 Turk. statesman, pres. of Turkey (1938-50), premier (1961-65)
In-sull \in-(t)səl\ Samuel 1859-1938 Am. (Eng.-born) utilities executive
Io-nes-co \ē-'ə-'nes-(ə)kə\ Eugene 1912- Fr. (Rumanian-born) dram.
Ipa-tieff or *Ipa-tiev* \ip-'pāt-ē-ef, -'pāch-ə\ Vladimir Nikolaevich 1867-1952 Russ.-born chem. in Am.
Ire-dell \i-(ə)r-'del\ James 1751-1799 Am. jurist
Ire-ton \i-(ə)r-'tən\ Henry 1611-1651 Eng. parliamentary commander & regicide
Irigo-yen \i-(ə)r-'gō-yen\ Hipólito \ē-'pó-lē-'tō\ 1850-1933 pres. of Argentina (1916-22, 1928-30)
Iron-side \i-(ə)r-'sɪd\ William Edmund 1880-1959 1st Baron of Archacl and Ironside Bnt. field marshal
Irving \i-(ə)r-'vɪŋ\ Sir Henry 1838-1905 orig. *John Henry Brodribb* Eng. actor
Irving Washington 1783-1859 Am. essayist, nov., & hist.
Ir-win \i-(ə)r-'wɒn\ Wallace 1875-1959 Am. journalist & humorist
Irwin William Henry 1873-1948 Will Am. journalist & writer
Isaacs \i-'zaks, -zaks\ Sir Isaac Alfred 1853-1948 Austral. jurist & statesman, gov. gen. of Australia (1931-36)
Isaacs Rufus Daniel — see MARQUIS OF READING
Is-a-bel-lé \i-'zə-'bel-ə\ 1451-1504 wife of Ferdinand V of Castile queen of Castile (1474-1504), aided Columbus
Is-har-wood \ish-'ər-'wud\ Christopher William Bradshaw 1904- Am. (Bnt.-born) writer
Ishii \ē-'shē-ē, 'ish-ē\ Viscount Kikujiro 1866-1945 Jap. diplomat
Is-l-dore of Seville \i-'zə-'dɔ(ə)r, -'dɔ(ə)r\ Saint ab. A.D. 570-636 *Isidorus Hispalensis* Span. prelate & scholar
Iskender Bey — see SCANDERBEG
Is-ma-il Pa-sha \is-'ma-'el-'pāsh-ə, -'pāsh-ə, -pə-'shā\ 1830-1895 Ismail Khedive of Egypt (1863-79)
Isoc-ra-tes \i-'sək-rə-'tēz\ 436-338 B.C. Athenian orator
Ito \ē-'tō\ Prince Hirobumi 1841-1909 Jap. statesman
Ito Yuko or Sukenon 1843-1914 Jap. admiral
Itur-bi \i-'tur-bē\ Jose 1895-1980 Span.-born pianist & conductor

He-el-od \hē-ē-od, hēs-ē- 8th cent. B.C. Greek poet
Hess \hes\ Dame Myra 1890-1965 Eng. pianist
Hess Victor Franz 1883-1964 Austrian physicist
Hess (Walther Richard) Rudolf 1894- Ger. Nazi polit
Hess Walter Rudolf 1881-1973 Swiss physiol
Hess-se \hes-ə\ Hermann 1877-1962 Ger. author
He-vay, de \hev-ə-shē, -esh-ə\ George 1885-1966 Hung chem.
Hevish \hyū-lsh\ Antony 1924- Brit. astron.
Hey-drlich \hi-drik, -drik\ Reinhard 1904-1942 *the Hangman* Ger. Nazi administrator
Heyer-dahl \hā-er-dāl\ Thor 1914- Norw. explorer & writer
Hey-mans \ē-mān(t)s, -man(t)s\ Cornelle 1892-1968 Belg physiol.
Hey-rov-sky \hā-rōf-skē, -rōv- 1890-1967 Czech chem
Hey-se, von \hi-zə\ Paul 1830-1914 Ger nov., dram., & poet
Heyward \hā-wōrd\ DuBose \d(y)u-ˈbōz\ 1885-1940 Am author
Heywood \hā-wūd\ John 1497-?1580 Eng author
Heywood Thomas 1574?-1641 Eng dram
Hich-ens \hich-onz\ Robert Smythe 1864-1950 Eng nov
Hick-el \hik-əl\ Walter Joseph 1919- U.S. secy. of the interior (1969-70)
Hick-ok \hik-ək\ James Butler 1837-1876 *Wild Bill* Am scout & U.S. marshal
Hicks \hiks\ Edward 1780-1849 Am painter
Hicks Sir John Richard 1904- Brit. econ
Hiero I \hi-zə, rō\ or **Hier-on** \,rān, d\ 466 B.C. tyrant of Syracuse (478-466)
Hieronymus Saint Eusebius — see JEROME
Hip-gin-son \hig-on-sən\ Thomas Wentworth Storrow 1823-1911 Am clergyman & writer
High-et \hi-ət\ Gilbert 1906-1978 Am (Scot.-born) writer
Hildebrand — see Pope GREGORY VII
Hill \hill\ Ambrose Powell 1825-1865 Am Confed gen
Hill Archibald Vivian 1886-1977 Eng physiol
Hill James Jerome 1838-1916 Am financier & railway promoter
Hill Sir Rowland 1795-1879 Eng postal reformer
Hill-ler-y \hil-zə-rē\ Sir Edmund Percival 1919- N.Z. mountaineer & explorer
Hillel \hil-el, -el\ fl 30 B.C.-A.D. 9 Jewish teacher; first to formulate definite hermeneutic principles
Hill-man \hil-mən\ Sidney 1887-1946 Am labor leader
Hillis \hili-zə\ Carla Anderson 1934- U.S. secy. of housing & urban development (1975-77)
Hil-precht \hil-pret\ Hermann Volrath 1859-1925 Am (Ger.-born) Assynologist
Hilton \hilt-ən\ Conrad Nicholson 1887-1979 Am businessman
Hilton James 1900-1954 Eng nov
Himm-ler \him-lər\ Heinrich 1900-1945 Ger. Nazi polit.
Hin-de-mith \hin-dē-mith\ (h), -mait(h)\ Paul 1895-1963 Am (Ger.-born) violist & composer
Hin-den-burg, von \hin-dən-bərg, -bu(ə)rg\ Paul 1847-1934 *Paul Ludwig Hans Anton von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg* Ger field marshal, pres. of Germany (1925-34)
Hin-shel-wood \hin-shəl-wud\ Sir Cyril Norman 1897-1967 Brit. chem
Hip-par-chus \hip-ˈär-kəs\ 6th cent. B.C. tyrant of Athens (527-514 B.C.)
Hipparchus fl 130 B.C. Greek astron
Hip-plas \hip-ē-səs\ 6th cent. B.C. bro. of Hipparchus ruled Athens with his brother
Hip-poc-ra-tes \hip-ək-rə-, -tēz\ 460?-737? B.C. father of medicine Greek physician
Hira-nu-ma \hi-rān-ə-, mǎ\ Baron Kiichiro 1867-1952 Jap statesman
Hiro-hi-to \hi-rō-hē-(j)ō\ 1901- emp of Japan (1926-)
Hiro-shi-ge \hi-rō-shē-gē\ Ando 1797-1858 Jap. painter
Hitch-cock \hich-, kkk\ Edward 1793-1864 Am. geologist
Hitchcock Ethan Allen 1835-1909 Am diplomat & administrator
Hit-ler \hit-lər\ Adolf 1889-1945 Ger chancellor & führer
Hit-lit \hit-ē\ Philip Khuri 1886-1978 Am (Lebanese-born) orientalist
Hit-torf \hit-tōrf\ Johann Wilhelm 1824-1914 Ger physicist
Hoare \hō(ə)r, hō(ə)r\ Samuel John Gurney 1880-1959 Viscount Templewood Eng. statesman
Ho-bart \hō-bārt, -bort\ Garret Augustus 1844-1899 Am lawyer vice-pres. of the U.S. (1897-99)
Hob-be-ma \hōb-ə-mə\ Mendert 1638-1709 Du painter
Hobbes \hōbz\ Thomas 1588-1679 Eng philos
Hob-son \hōb-sən\ Richmond Pearson 1870-1937 Am naval officer
Hoc-cleve \hāk-lēv\ Thomas 1370?-1450 Eng poet
Ho Chi Minh \hō-chē-mīn, hō-shē- 1890-1969 *real name* Nguyen Thai Thanh pres. of North Vietnam (1946-69)
Hock-ing \hāk-in\ William Ernest 1873-1966 Am philos
Hodges \hāj-əz\ Luther Hartwell 1898-1974 U.S. secy. of commerce (1961-65)
Hodg-kin \hāj-kin\ Sir Alan Lloyd 1914- Brit physiol
Hodgkin Dorothy Crowfoot 1910- Brit. physicist
Hoe \hō\ Richard March 1812-1886 son of Robert Am inventor
Hoe Robert 1784-1833 Am (Eng.-born) printing-press manuf
Ho-fer \hō-fər\ Andreas 1767-1810 Tyrolean patriot
Hof-fa \hōf-ə\ James Riddle 1913-1975 Am labor leader
Hoff-mann \hōf-mən, hōf-, -mān\ Mal-vina \mal-ˈvə-nə\ 1887-1966 Am sculptor
Hoff-mann \hōf-mən, hōf-, -mān\ August Heinrich 1798-1874 Ger poet, philologist, & hist
Hoffmann Ernst Theodor Wilhelm 1776-1822 *Ernst Theodor Amadeus* Ger composer, writer, & illustrator
Hof-mann \hōf-mən, hōf-, -mān\ Hans 1880-1966 Am (Ger.-born) painter
Hofmann Josef Casimir 1876-1957 Pol pianist
Hof-mann, von \hōf-mən, hōf-, -mān\ August Wilhelm 1818-1892 Ger chem

Hof-manns-thal, von \hōf-mən-z, täl, hōf- 1874-1929 Austrian poet & dram.
Hof-stadtler \hōf-stat-ər\ Robert 1915- Am. physicist
Ho-garth \hō-gārth\ William 1697-1764 Eng painter & engraver
Hog-ben \hōg-bən, hāg- 1895-1975 Eng. scientist & writer
Hogg \hōg, hūg\ James 1770-1835 Scot. poet
Hohenzollern Michael — see MICHAEL
Ho-kū-sai \hō-kū-si, hō-kū- 1760-1849 Jap. artist
Hol-beln \hōl-bln, hōl- 1465?-1524 & son 1497?-1543 Ger. painters
Hol-berg \hōl-bərg\ Baron 1684-1754 *Ludwig Holberg* Dan. (Norw.-born) author
Hol-comb \hōl-kəm\ Thomas 1879-1965 Am marine-corps gen.
Hol-in-shed \hōl-sən-shed\ or **Hol-linge-head** \-lɪŋ-zhed\ Raphael d ab 1580 Eng chronicler
Hol-land \hōl-ənd\ John Philip 1840-1914 Irish-born inventor in Am
Holland Sidney George 1893-1961 prime min. of N.Z. (1945-57)
Hol-ley \hōl-ē\ Robert William 1922- Am biochem.
Holman-Hunt William — see Holman HUNT
Holmes \hōmz, hōlmz\ John Haynes 1879-1964 Am clergyman
Holmes Oliver Wendell 1809-1894 Am physician & author
Holmes Oliver Wendell 1841-1935 son of prec. Am. jurist
Holst \hōlst\ Gustav Theodore 1874-1934 Eng composer
Holt \hōlt\ Harold Edward 1908-1967 Austral polit., prime min. (1966-67)
Holt Luther Emmett 1855-1924 Am. pediatrician
Hol-yoake \hōl-yōk, hō-lē-, ēk\ Keith Jacka 1904- prime min. of N.Z. (1960-72)
Home \hyūm\ Sir Alec Douglas- 1903- Brit. prime min. (1963-64)
Home William Douglas- 1912- Brit dram
Ho-mer \hō-mər\ fl 850? B.C., traditional Greek epic poet
Homer Winslow 1836-1910 Am artist
Ho-neck-er \hō-nē-kər\ Erich 1912- gen secy. (1971-) and chairman (1976-) of East German Communist party
Ho-neg-er \hō-nē-g(ə)r, (h)ān-i-gər\ Arthur 1892-1955 Fr. composer
Ho-no-ri-us \hō-nōr-ē-əs, -nōr- 384-423 Rom. emp of the West (395-423)
Hood \hūd\ John Bell 1831-1879 Am Confed. gen
Hood Samuel 1st Viscount 1724-1816 Brit admiral
Hood Thomas 1799-1845 Eng poet
Hooke \huk\ Robert 1635-1703 Eng experimental philos
Hook-er \huk-ər\ Joseph 1814-1879 Am army officer
Hooker Sir Joseph Dalton 1817-1911 Eng botanist
Hooker Richard 1554-1600 Eng theol
Hooker Thomas 1586?-1647 Eng. Puritan clergyman, a founder of Connecticut
Hoo-ton \hūt-ən\ Earnest Albert 1887-1954 Am anthropol
Hoover \hū-vər\ Herbert Clark 1874-1964 31st pres. of the U.S. (1929-33)
Hoover John Edgar 1895-1972 Am criminologist, FBI director (1924-72)
Hope \hōp\ Anthony — see Sir Anthony Hope HAWKINS
Hope Victor Alexander John 1887-1951 son of prec. 8th Earl of *Howe-toun* \hōp-tən\ & 2d Marquis of *Lin-lith-gow* \lin-lith-(j)gə\ Brit. soldier; viceroy of India (1936-43)
Hop-kins \hāp-kən-z\ Sir Frederick Gowland \gāu-lənd\ 1861-1947 Eng biochem
Hopkins Gerard Manley 1844-1889 Eng poet
Hopkins Harry Lloyd 1890-1946 Am polit. & administrator
Hopkins Johns \jānz\ 1795-1873 Am financier
Hopkins Mark 1802-1887 Am educ.
Hop-kin-son \hāp-kən-sən\ Francis 1737-1791 Am lawyer & satirist
Hop-pe \hāp-ē\ William Frederick 1887-1959 Am billiard player
Hop-per \hāp-ər\ Edward 1882-1967 Am artist
Hopper (William) DeWolff 1858-1935 Am. actor
Hop-wood \hāp-wūd\ (James) Avery 1882-1928 Am. dram
Hor-ace \hōr-əs, hār- 65-8 B.C. *Quintus Horatius Flaccus* Rom. poet & satirist
Hor-e \hō-lē-shə\ hō(ə)r-bə-lē-shə, hō(ə)r- 1893-1957 Eng. polit
Hor-na-day \hōr-nə-dā\ William Temple 1854-1937 Am zool
Hor-ney \hōr-nē\ Karen 1885-1952 née *Danielson* Am (Ger.-born) psychoanalyst & author
Hor-o-witz \hōr-ə-wits, hār- 1904- Am (Russ.-born) pianist
Horra — see HENIGST
Hortense de Beauharnais — see DEAUHARNAIS
Hor-thy \hōrt-ē\ Miklós von Nagybanya 1868-1957 Hung admiral, regent of Hungary (1920-44)
Hos-kins \has-kən-z\ Roy Graham 1880-1964 Am physiol
Hou-dini \hū-dē-nē\ Harry 1874-1926 orig. *Ehrich Weiss* Am magician
Hou-don \hū-dān, ū-dō\ Jean Antoine 1741-1828 Fr. sculptor
Hou-dry \hū-drē\ Eugene Jules 1892-1962 Am (Fr.-born) engineer
Houns-field \haunz-fē(ə)ld\ Godfrey Newbold 1919- Brit. engineer & inventor

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 ă cot, cart ă F bac ău oat ch chin e less ē easy
 g gift i trip l life j joke k G ich, buch ƒ F vin g sing
 ô flow ô flaw œ F beaf œ F fea ô cotn th thung
 th this ū loot u foot ɛ G fillen ɛ F rue y yet
 y F digne \dēn\, nunt \nʊnt\ yū few yu famous zh vision

- Jus-tin \j'as-tən\ Saint A.D. 1007-7165 *Justin (the) Martyr* church father
- Jus-tin-i-an I \j'as-tin-ē-an\ A.D. 483-565 *the Great Byzantine emp.* (527-565)
- Ju-ve-nal \j'ū-vən-1\ A.D. 607-7140 *Decimus Junius Juvenalis* Rom. poet & satirist — Ju-ve-na-li-an \j'ū-və-nāl-yən\ *adj*
- Kádár \kád-ár\ János 1912-1st secy. of Hungarian Communist party (1956-)
- Kaf-ka \káf-ka, 'kaf- Franz 1883-1924 Austrian writer — Kaf-ka-es-que \káf-ka-'esk-, 'kaf- *adj*
- Ka-ga-wa \káf-gá-wá\ Toyohiko 1888-1960 Jap social reformer
- Kal-er \kál-zər\ Henry John 1882-1967 Am. industrialist
- Kalb \kálp, 'kálb\ Johann 1721-1780 *Baron de Kalb* \di-'kálb\ Ger gen in Am
- Kal-l-das-ya \kál-l-dás-ə\ 5th cent A.D. Hindu dram & poet
- Ka-li-nin \kál-nin\ Mikhail Ivanovich 1875-1946 Russ polit; pres USSR (1922-46)
- Ka-me-ha-me-ha \kə-mā-ə-'mā-(j)ha\ 1758?-1819 *the Great king of Hawaii* (1795-1819)
- Ka-me-nev \kam-ə-nel, 'kam- Lev Borisovich 1883-1936 Russ Communist leader
- Ka-mer-lingh On-nes \kám-rin-ŋ'ón-əs\ Heike 1853-1926 Du. physicist
- Kan-din-sky \kan-'din-(t)skē\ Vasily 1866-1944 Russ painter
- Kanō \kán\ Elisha Kent 1820-1857 Am. arctic explorer
- K'ang-hsi \k'ang-'shē\ 1654-1722 Chin emp (1662-1722)
- Kant \kant, 'kánt\ Immanuel 1724-1804 Ger philos
- Kan-to-ro-vich \kán-tə-róv-ich\ Leonid Vitalevich 1912- Russ econ
- Ka-pit-aa \kap-yit-sə\ Pyotr Leonidovich 1894- Russ physicist
- Kar-a-george \kar-ə-'jób(ə)r\ 1766?-1817 orig *George Petrović* Serbian nationalist, founder of Kar-a-geor-gewich \-'jór-jə-vich\ dynasty
- Ka-ra-jan \kár-ə-yán\ Herbert von 1908- Austrian conductor
- Ka-ra-man-lis \kar-ə-man-'lēs, 'mān- Konstantinos 1907- prime min of Greece (1974-)
- Karl-feldt \kar-'fēlt\ Erik Axel 1864-1931 Swed poet
- Kar-ol-ly \kar-ə-lý, 'kar- Count Mihály 1875-1955 Hung polit.
- Kar-er \kar-ər\ Paul 1889-1971 Swiss chemist
- Kar-sa-vin \kár-sáv-a-nə, 'sáv- Tamara 1885-1978 Russ. dancer
- Kast-ler \kást-ler\ Alfred 1902- Fr physicist
- Katz \kats\ Sir Bernard 1911- Brit (Ger-born) biophysicist
- Kat-zen-bach \kat-sən-bak\ Nicholas deBelleville 1922- U.S. atty gen (1963-66)
- Kauf-man \kól-mən\ George Simon 1889-1961 Am dram
- Kau-nitz von \kau-nots\ Count Wenzel Anton 1711-1794 Prince von Kaunitz-Rietberg Austrian statesman
- Kaut-sky \kaut-skē\ Karl Johann 1854-1938 Ger socialist writer
- Ka-wa-ba-to \ka-wə-'bát-ə, kə-'wəb-ə-tā\ Yasunari 1899-1972 Jap writer
- Kaye-Smith \kə-'smith\ Sheila 1887-1956 Eng nov
- Ka-zan-tz-ka \káz-n-'tsak-ts\ Nikos 1885-1957 Greek poet, nov, & translator
- Kean \kēn\ Edmund 1787-1833 Eng actor
- Kear-ny \kar-nē\ Philip 1814-1862 Am gen
- Keats \kēts\ John 1795-1821 Eng poet — Keats-i-an \kēts-ē-an\ *adj*
- Ke-blo \kē-bəl\ John 1792-1866 Eng clergyman & poet
- Kee-ley \kē-lē\ Leslie Enraght 1834-1900 Am physician
- Ko-fau-ver \kē-fə-vər\ (Carey) Estes 1903-1963 Am polit
- Kel-tel \kít-'tē\ Wilhelm 1882-1946 Ger. field marshal
- Kok-ko-nen \kek-ə-nən, 'nem\ Urho Kaleva 1900- pres. of Finland (1956-)
- Kel-land \kē-land\ Clarence Budington 1881-1964 Am nov
- Keller \kē-lər\ Helen Adams 1880-1968 Am deaf & blind lecturer
- Kel-logg \kē-lóg, 'ég\ Frank Billings 1856-1937 Am statesman
- Kel-vin \kē-vən\ 1st Baron 1824-1907 *William Thomson* Brit math & physicist
- Ke-mal Ata-türk \kə-mal-'at-ə-'törk, 'át- 1881-1938 *Mustafa or Mustafa Kemal* Turk. gen; pres of Turkey (1923-38)
- Kem-blo \kēm-bəl\ Frances Anne 1809-1893 *Fanny* Eng actress
- Kem-blo John Philip 1757-1823 Eng. actor
- Kempis Thomas a — see THOMAS A KEMPIS
- Ken or Konn \kēn\ Thomas 1637-1711 Eng prelate & hymn writer
- Kon-dall \kēn-dāl\ Edward Calvin 1886-1972 Am biochem
- Kendall (William) Sergeant 1869-1938 Am painter & sculptor
- Ken-drew \kēn-'drē\ Sir John Cowdry 1917- Brit. chem
- Kon-nan \kēn-nən\ George Frost 1904- Am hist & diplomat
- Kennedy \kēn-əd-ə\ John Fitzgerald 1917-1963 Am polit; 35th pres. of the U.S. (1961-63)
- Kennedy Joseph Patrick 1888-1969 *father of J F & R F* Am businessman & diplomat
- Kennedy Robert Francis 1925-1968 Am polit & lawyer; atty gen of the U.S. (1961-64)
- Ken-nelly \kēn-tē\ Arthur Edwin 1861-1939 Am engineer
- Ken-ny \kēn-ē\ Elizabeth 1886-1952 Austral nurse & physiotherapist
- Kent \kēnt\ James 1763-1847 Am jurist
- Kent Rockwell 1882-1971 Am painter and illustrator
- Ken-wor-thy \kēn-'wər-thē\ Joseph Montague 1886-1953 10th Baron *Stra-bolgi* \strə-'bō-gē\ Brit naval officer
- Ken-yon \kēn-yən\ John Samuel 1874-1959 Am phonetician
- Ke-p-ler \kēp-lər\ Johannes 1571-1630 Ger astronomer
- Ke-p-pel \kēp-pəl\ 1st Viscount 1725-1786 *Augustus Keppel* Brit admiral
- Ker \kēr\ William Paton 1855-1923 Brit scholar
- Ke-re-n-aki \kēr-on-skē\ Aleksandr Feodorovich 1881-1970 Russ. revolutionist
- Kern \kər-n\ Jerome David 1885-1945 Am composer
- Ke-ou-ae \kē-ə-'wə\ Jack 1922-1969 John Am writer
- Ke-sel-ring \kēs-əl-rin\ Albert 1887-1960 Ger field marshal
- Kot-ter-ling \kət-ər-rin\ Charles Franklin 1876-1958 Am. electrical engineer & inventor
- Key \kē\ Francis Scott 1779-1843 Am. lawyer; author of "The Star-Spangled Banner"
- Keynes \kēnz\ 1st Baron 1883-1946 *John Maynard Keynes* Eng. econ.
- Key-ser-ling \kē-'zər-lin\ Count Hermann Alexander 1880-1946 Ger. philos & writer
- Kha-cha-tu-r-lan \käch-a-'tūr-ē-an, 'kach- Aram 1903-1978 Russ-Armenian composer
- Khal-id \kál-'léd, kü- in full *Khalid ibn Abd al-Aziz Al Saud* 1913- king of Saudi Arabia (1975-)
- Khay-yám Omar — see OMAR KHAYYAM
- Kha-rya-skov \kə-'räs-kə\ Mikhail Matveevich 1733-1807 Russ. poet
- Kho-ra-na \kò-'rán-ə\ Har Gobind 1922- Am. (Indian-born) biochem
- Khrush-chov \krush-'ch(ə)óf, -(ch)öv, -(ch)ef, -(ch)ev, 'krúsh-, Ní-ki-ta 'nə-'kēt-ə\ Sergeevich 1894-1971 Russ. polit, premier of Soviet Union (1958-64) — *Khrush-chov-lan* \krúsh-(ch)öv-ē-an, -(ch)öv-, -(ch)ev- *adj* — *Khrush-chov-ite* *adj*
- Khu-fu \k'ū-(j)ú\ Greek Cheops \kē-'äps\ (26th cent B.C.) king of Egypt & pyramid builder
- Khwa-riz-mi, al- 'al-'k'wár-əz-mē\ A.D. 780-850 Arab math
- Kidd \kíd\ William 1645?-1701 *Captain Kidd* Scot. pirate
- Kie-ran \kír-ən\ John Francis 1892- Am journalist
- Kier-ke-gaard \kír-ka-'gärd\, -gò(ə)r\ Søren Aabye 1813-1855 Dan philos & theolog — *Kier-ke-gaard-i-an* \kír-ka-'gärd-ē-an, -gòrd- *adj*
- Klo-singer \kē-'zín-ər\ Kurt Georg 1904- chancellor of West Germany (1966-69)
- Kil-learn \kíl-'əm\ 1st Baron 1880-1964 *Miles Wedderburn* Lamp-son Bnt diplomat
- Kil-lan \kíl-ē-an, 'kíl-yən\ James Rhyne 1904- Am educator
- Kil-mer \kíl-mər\ (Alfred) Joyce 1886-1918 Am poet
- Kim Il Sung \kim-'íl-sung, -sūng\ 1912- N Korean leader (1948-) and pres (1972-)
- Kim-mel \kim-əl\ Husband Edward 1882-1968 Am admiral
- Kin-dal, al- 'al-'kín-dē\ 9th cent. A.D. Arab philos
- King \kín\ Ernest Joseph 1878-1956 Am admiral
- King Martin Luther 1929-1968 Am clergyman
- King Rufus 1755-1827 Am polit & diplomat
- King William Lyon Mackenzie 1874-1950 Canad statesman, prime min (1921-26, 1926-30; 1935-48)
- King William Rufus DeVane 1786-1853 Am polit, vice-pres of the U.S. (1853)
- King-lake \kín-lák\ Alexander William 1809-1891 Eng hist
- Kings-ley \kínz-lē\ Charles 1819-1875 Eng clergyman & nov
- Kingsley Sidney 1906- Am dram
- Kim-kaid \kín-'kád\ Thomas Cassin 1888-1972 Am admiral
- Kin-sey \kín-zē\ Alfred Charles 1894-1956 Am zoologist
- Kipling \kip-lin\ Rudyard \rəd-'yord, 'rāj-ərd\ 1865-1936 Eng author — *Kipling-esque* \kip-lin-'esk\ *adj*
- Kir-by-Smith \kər-bē-'smith\ Edmund 1824-1893 orig. E.K. Smith Am Confed gen
- Kirch-hoff \kírk-ə\ Gustav Robert 1824-1887 Ger. physicist
- Kirch-ner \kírk-ər-nər, 'kírk-ə\ Ernst Ludwig 1880-1938 Ger painter
- Kirk \kər\ Norman 1923-1974 prime min of N.Z. (1972-74)
- Ki-ro-v \kē-ról, -röv\ Sergei Mironovich 1886-1934 Russ. revolutionist
- Kir-sten \kí(ə)-r-stən\ Dorothy 1917- Am soprano
- Kir-wan \kər-wən\ Richard 1733-1812 Irish chem
- Kis-sin-ger \kís-'n-jər\ Henry Alfred 1923- Am. (Ger-born) scholar & govt official; U.S. secy. of state (1973-77)
- Kitch-ener \kích-'ə-nər\ Horatio Herbert 1850-1916 1st Earl *Kitchener of Khartoum* and of Broomie Brit field marshal
- Kitt-tredge \kít-'tri\ George Lyman 1860-1941 Am educ.
- Klee \klē\ Paul 1879-1940 Swiss painter
- Klein-denat \klín-'denət\ Richard Gordon 1923- U.S. attor-ney general (1972-73)
- Kleist, von \klíst\ Heinrich 1777-1811 Ger. dram
- Kleist, von Paul Ludwig Ewald 1881-1954 Ger. gen.
- Klem-per-er \klem-pər-ər\ Otto 1885-1973 Ger. conductor
- Klop-stock \klöp-sták, 'klöp-shók\ Friedrch Gottlieb 1724-1803 Ger. poet
- Kneil-er \nē-lər\ Sir Godfrey 1646-1723 orig *Gottfried Kniller* Ger-born portrait painter in Eng
- Knox \nāks\ Frank 1874-1944 *William Franklin* Am. publisher
- Knox Henry 1750-1806 Am Revolutionary gen
- Knox John 1505-1572 Scot reformer & statesman
- Knox Philander Chase 1853-1921 Am statesman
- Knud-sen \kə-'nüd-sən\ William Signius 1879-1948 Am (Dan-born) industrialist & administrator
- Knut \kə-'n(y)út\ var of CANUTE
- Koch \kók, 'kók, or ə\ Robert 1843-1910 Ger. bacteriologist
- Ko-cher \kók-ər, 'kók- Emil Theodor 1841-1917 Swiss surgeon
- Kock, de \kók\ Paul 1794-1871 Fr. nov & dram
- Ko-dály \kò-dí\ Zoltán \zòl-tán\ 1882-1967 Hung. composer
- Koest-ler \kēs-(t)l-ər\ Arthur 1905- Brit (Hung-born) writer
- Koh-ler \kò-lər\ Foy David 1908- Am diplomat
- Koi-so \kói-'sò, 'kò-ē-(j)ò\ Kuniaki 1880-1950 Jap gen
- Ko-kosh-ka \kə-'kòsh-ka\ Oskar 1886-1980 Brit (Austrian-born) painter
- Kol-chak \kòl-'chák\ Aleksandr Vasilievich 1874-1920 Russ. admiral & counterrevolutionist
- Kol-on-tai \kál-on-'tā\ Aleksandra Mikhailovna 1872-1952 Russ. diplomat
- Koll-witz \kòl-wits, 'kòl-vits\ Käthe 1867-1945 née *Schmidt* Ger artist
- Kol-tsov \kòl-'sòf, -sòv\ Aleksei Vasilievich 1808-1842 Russ. poet
- Ko-mu-ra \kò-'mur-ē, 'kò-mə-'rā\ Marquis Jutaro 1855-1911 Jap diplomat

Itur-bi-de, de \e-tur-'bē-Qihā\ Agustín 1783-1824 Mex. soldier; emp of Mex (1822-23)
 Ivan III \é-'vān, 't-vān\ Va-sil'le-vich \və-'sil-yə-'vich\ 1440-1505
 Ivan the Great grand duke of Russia (1462-1505)
 Ivan IV Vasil'evich \və-'sil-yə-'vich\ 1530-1584 Ivan the Terrible ruler of Russia (1533-84)
 Ives \ivz\ Charles Edward 1874-1934 Am. composer — Ives-lan \iv-zē-n\ adj
 Ives James Merritt 1824-1895 Am lithographer
 Iyo-yə-su or iyo-yə-su \é-yə-'sū, é-yā-'yas-\ 1542-1616 Jap gen., founder (1603) of Tokugawa shogunate
 Izard \i-'zārd, 'iz-ord\ Ralph 1742-1804 Am Revolutionary leader
 Jābr var of QEBER
 Jack-son \jək-'sən\ Andrew 1767-1845 Am gen.; 7th pres. of the U.S. (1829-37)
 Jackson Helen Maria Hunt 1830-1885 née Fiske Am. nov.
 Jackson Robert Hough-wout \hau-'wət\ 1892-1934 Am jurist
 Jackson Thomas Jonathan 1824-1863 Stone-wall \stōn-'wōl\ Jackson Am Confed gen.
 Ja-co-b \zhə-'kɔb\ François 1920- Fr. geneticist
 Jac-quard \zhə-'kār, 'jak-'jārd\ Joseph Marie 1752-1834 Fr inventor
 Jacques I — see Jean Jacques DESSALINES
 Ja-qə-tai \jə-'qə-'tā, d\ 1242 2d son of Genghis Khan Mongol ruler
 Ja-han-gīr \jə-'hān-'gī(\r\ 1569-1627 emp of Hindustan (1605-27)
 Jā-lā-ud-dīn Ru-mī \jə-'lāl-ū-'dīn-'rū-mī\ 1207-1273 Pers. poet
 James \jāmz\ name of 6 kings of Scot. & 2 kings of Gr Brit: VI 1566-1625 of Scot. (reigned 1567-1603) or I of Gr. Brit. (reigned 1603-25), II 1633-1701 (reigned 1685-88)
 James Henry 1811-1882 Am philos.
 James Henry 1843-1916 son of prec. Bnt. (Am-born) wnter
 James Jesse Woodson 1847-1882 Am outlaw
 James William 1842-1910 bro. of Henry Am psychol. & philos.
 James Edward Stuart 1688-1766 the Old Pretender Eng. prince
 Jam-son \jām-'sən, 'jəm-'sən\ Sir Leander Starr 1853-1917
 Doctor Jameson Scot. physician & administrator in So Africa
 Jā-mī \jām-'ē, 1414-1492 Pers. poet & mystic
 Jā-nā-čēk \jān-'ə-'chēk\ Leoš 1834-1928 Czech composer
 Jan-son \jān-'sən, 'jan-(t)-\ Cor-ne-lus \kōr-'nā-ləs\ 1585-1638
 Cornelius Jansenius Dn. R.C. theol.
 Ja-ques-Dal-croze \zhək-'dal-'krōz, 'zhək-' Émile 1865-1950
 Swiss composer & creator of eurythmics
 Jā-rīr \jə-'rī(\r\ d A.D. 729? Arab poet
 Jā-rrell \jə-'rel, jə-' Randall 1914-1965 Am writer
 Jā-s-pōrs \jās-'pɔrs\ Karl 1883-1969 Ger philos.
 Jauregg Julius Wagner von — see WAGNER VON JAUREGG
 Jāu-rēs \zhō-'rēs\ Jean Léon 1859-1914 Fr socialist
 Jay \jā\ John 1745-1829 Am jurist & statesman, 1st chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1789-95)
 Jeanne d'Arc — see JOAN OF ARC
 Jeane \jēnz\ Sir James Hopwood 1877-1946 Eng. physicist, astron., & author
 Jebb \jēb\ Sir Richard Claverhouse 1841-1905 Scot. scholar
 Jef-fers \jef-'əz\ (John) Robinson 1887-1962 Am poet
 Jef-fer-son \jef-'ə-sən\ Joseph 1829-1905 Am actor
 Jeff-erson Thomas 1743-1826 3d pres. of the U.S. (1801-09)
 Jef-frey \jef-'rē\ Lord Francis 1773-1850 Scot. critic & jurist
 Jef-freys \jef-'rēz\ George 1648-1689 1st Baron Jeffreys of Wem Eng. jurist
 Jel-li-coe \jeli-'kō\ 1st Earl 1859-1935 John Rushworth Jellicoe Brit. admiral
 Jenghiz Khan var of GENGHIS KHAN
 Jen-ner \jen-'əz\ Edward 1749-1823 Eng. physician — Jen-ner-i-an \jen-'nir-'ē-n\ adj
 Jenner Sir William 1815-1898 Eng. physician
 Jen-son \jen-'sən\ Johannes Hans Daniel 1906-1973 Ger physici-
 cist
 Jen-son \jen-(t)-sən, 'jen-(t)-\ Johannes Vilhelm 1873-1950 Dan. poet & nov.
 Jen-son \jen-'sən, zhā-'sō\ Nicolas 1420-abt1481 Fr printer & engraver in Venice
 Je-ni-tza \yer-'tə-sə\ Maria 1887- Am (Austrian-born) so-
 prano
 Je-rome \jə-'rōm\ Saint A.D. 340?-420 Eusebius Hieronymus Latin church father
 Jer-vie \jer-'vēs\ John 1735-1823 Earl of St. Vincent Brit. admiral
 Jes-per-son \jes-'pɔs-'sən\ (Jens) Otto (Harry) 1860-1943 Dan. philologist
 Je-sus \jē-'zəs, -zəz\ or Jesus Christ \krist\ or Christ Jesus 4-8? B.C.-A.D. 29 Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of Mary source of the Christian religion & Savior in the Christian faith
 Jev-on \jev-'ən\ William Stanley 1835-1882 Eng. econ
 Jew-ett \jū-'ət\ Sarah Orne 1849-1909 Am writer
 Jé-mé-nez \hé-'mā-nēs\ Juan Ramón 1881-1958 Span poet
 Jiménez de Cis-ne-ro-sa \dā-'sis-'ner-'sə\ Francisco 1436-1517
 Span. prelate & statesman
 Jin-nāh \jin-'ā, 'jīn-'ā\ Mohammed Ali 1876-1948 Muslim law-
 yer, 1st gov. gen. of dominion of Pakistan (1947-48)
 Jo-achim \jə-'āk-īm, -āk-, 'yō-'ə-'kim, -kīm\ Joseph 1831-1907
 Hung. violinist
 Jo-an of Arc \jō-'ə-'vārk also jō-'ə-'nə-, jō-'an-'ə-\ Fr. Jeanne
 d'Arc \zhān-'dārk\ Saint 1412-1431 the Maid of Orleans Fr. na-
 tional heroine
 Jodl \yōd-'l\ Alfred 1897-1946 Ger gen.
 Jof-fre \zhōf-'rē\ Joseph Jacques Césaire 1852-1931 Fr. field mar-
 shal, marshal of France
 John \jōn\ name of 21 popes esp XXIII (Angelo Giuseppe Ron-
 calli) 1881-1963 (pope 1958-63)
 John 1167?-1216 John Lack-land \lak-'land\ king of England (1199-1216)
 John I 1357-1433 the Great king of Portugal (1385-1433)
 John Augustus Edwin 1878-1961 Brit. painter & etcher
 John of Austria 1547-1578 Don John Span. gen.

John of Gaunt \gənt, 'gənt\ 1340-1399 Duke of Lancaster; son of Edward III of Eng.
 John of Lancaster — see Duke of BEDFORD
 John of Leiden 1509-1536 Du. Anabaptist fanatic
 John of Salisbury d. 1180 Eng. ecclesiastic
 John Paul \jō-'pəl\ name of 2 popes esp II (Karol Wojtyła) 1920- (pope 1978-)
 John III Sobieski \sō-'byes-kē, sō-'bē-'es-\ 1629-1696 king of Poland (1674-96)
 John-son \jān-(t)-sən\ Andrew 1808-1875 17th pres. of the U.S. (1865-69) — John-son-lan \jān-'sō-nē-n-, -nyən\ adj
 Johnson (Jonathan) Eastman 1824-1906 Am. painter
 John-son \jān-'sən\ Eyvind 1900-1976 Swed. author
 John-son \jān-(t)-sən\ Gerald White 1890-1980 Am. author
 Johnson James Weldon 1871-1938 Am. author
 Johnson Lyndon Baines 1908-1973 Am. polit., 36th pres. of the U.S. (1963-69) — John-son-lan \jān-'sō-nē-n-, -nyən\ adj
 Johnson Richard Mentor 1780-1850 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1837-41)
 Johnson Samuel 1709-1784 Dr. Johnson Eng. lexicographer & author — John-son-lan \jān-'sō-nē-n-, -nyən\ adj
 Johnson Sir William 1715-1774 Bnt. administrator in Am
 John-ston \jān-(t)-sən, -sən\ Albert Sidney 1803-1862 Am. Confed. gen.
 Johnston Joseph Eggleston 1807-1891 Am. Confed. gen.
 Johnston Mary 1870-1936 Am. nov.
 John-villo, de \zhə-'və(\r\ Jean 1224?-1317 Fr. chronicler
 Jō-kai \jō-'kai\ Maurus \mōr-'əs\ or Mō-ríc \mōr-'əs, 'mōr-\ 1825-1904 Hung. nov. & dram.
 Jol-liet or Jol-liet \zhō-'ly\ Louis 1645-1700 Fr.-Canadian ex-
 plorer
 Jol-liet-Cu-rie \zhōl-'yō-'kyu-'rē, -'kyu-(ə)-\ Joliet Fr. physicist
 Joliot-Curie Irène 1897-1956 formerly Irène Curie-Joliot, dau. of Marie & Pierre Curie & wife of prec. Fr. physicist
 Jo-mi-ni \zhō-'mī-'nē\ Baron Henn 1779-1869 Swiss-born soldier & military strategist
 Jones \jōnz\ Anson 1798-1858 pres. of the Republic of Texas (1844-46)
 Jones Daniel 1881-1967 Eng. phonetician
 Jones Henry Arthur 1851-1929 Eng. dram.
 Jones Howard Mumford 1892-1980 Am. educ. & critic
 Jones In-gō \in-'gō\ 1573-1652 Eng. architect
 Jones Jesse Holman 1874-1956 Am. financier & administrator
 Jones John Paul 1747-1792 orig. in full John Paul Am. (Scot.-
 born) naval officer
 Jones Thomas Hudson 1892-1969 Am. sculptor
 Jon-son \jān-(t)-sən\ Ben 1573?-1637 orig. Benjamin Eng. dram., poet laureate (1619-37) — Jon-son-lan \jān-'sō-nē-n-, -nyən\ adj
 Jop-lin \jōp-'līn\ Scott 1868-1917 Am. pianist & composer
 Jor-den \jōrd-'n\ David Starr 1913-1931 Am. biologist & educ.
 Jo-seph \jō-'zəf also -səf\ 1840?-1904 Hinmatoniyalikit Nez Percé Indian chief
 Jo-seph II \jō-'zəf also -səf\ 1741-1790 Holy Rom. emp. (1765-90)
 Josephine Empress — see BEAUHARNAIS
 Jo-seph-son \jō-'zəf-'sən also -səf-\ Brian David 1940- Bnt. physicist
 Jo-se-phus \jō-'sē-'fəs\ Flavius A.D. 37?-7100 Jewish hist.
 Jō-ber-t \zhū-'bē(\r\ Joseph 1754-1824 Fr. essayist & moralist
 Joubert \yū-'bē(\r, 'yō-\ Petrus Jacobus 1834-1900 Piet. Boer gen. & statesman
 Jōu-houx \zhū-'ō\ Léon 1879-1954 Fr. trade-union leader
 Joule \jūl, 'jū(\r\ Jōl James Prescott 1818-1889 Eng. physicist
 Jour-dan \zhūr-'dā\ Comte Jean Baptiste 1762-1833 Fr. soldier; marshal of France
 Jō-vi-an \jō-'vē-'ən\ A.D. 331?-364 Flavius Claudius Jovianus Rom. emp. (363-364)
 Jōy-ett \jau-'ət, 'jō-\ Benjamin 1817-1893 Eng. Greek scholar
 Joy-ce \jōis\ James 1882-1941 Irish writer — Joy-cean \jōi-'sē-n\ adj
 Juan Carlos \hə-'wān-'kār-'lēs, -lēs\ 1938- king of Spain (1975-)
 Juan Ma-nuel \hə-'wān-'mēn-'wel\ Don 1282-1349 Span. writer
 Jū-rez \jū-'rēs\ Benito Pablo 1806-1872 Mex. lawyer; pres. of Mexico (1857-72)
 Ju-das Mac-ca-be-es \jū-'də-'smək-'ə-'bē-'əs\ d. 161 B.C. Jewish patriot, with 4 bros. (the Mac-ca-bees \mak-'ə-'(b)ēz\ revolted against Antiochus Epiphanes
 Jū-qur-tha \jū-'gər-'thə\ d. 104 B.C. king of Numidia (113-104 B.C.)
 Ju-li-an \jū-'li-\ A.D. 331-363 Flavius Claudius Julianus, the Apos-
 tate Rom. emp. (361-363)
 Jū-li-ana \jū-'lī-'ān-'ə\ 1909- dau. of Wilhelmina queen of the Netherlands (1948-80)
 Jung \yūŋ\ Carl Gustav 1875-1961 Swiss psychol.
 Ju-ni-us \jū-'nyūs, -nē-'sə\ Franciscus 1589-1677 Eng. (Ger-born) philologist
 Jun-ker \yūŋ-'kɔz, -kɔs\ Hugo 1859-1935 Ger. airplane de-
 signer & builder
 Ju-not \zhū-'nō\ Andoche 1771-1813 Duc d'Abrantès \dab-'rā-'tēs\ Fr. gen. under Napoleon
 Jus-se-rand \zhūs-'ə-'rān\ Jean Jules 1855-1932 Jean Adrien An-
 toine Jules Jussier d'Arc scholar & diplomat

a about * kitten, F table or further a back ā bake
 ä cot, cart ä F bac an out ch chin e less e easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch = F vin q sing
 ö flow ö flaw œ F bouf œ F feu ôl coin th thing
 th thus ü foot ä foot œ G fällen œ F rue y yet
 y F digne \dēn\, nuit \nuwē\ yū few yū famous zh vision

- La-very \l'av-(ə)-rē, l'av-\ Sir John 1856-1941 Brit painter
 La-voisier \l'av-wāz-ē, ā\ Antoine Laurent 1743-1794 Fr chem
 Law \l'ō\ (Andrew) Bonar \b'an-ar\ 1858-1923 Brit (Canad + born) statesman
 Law Edward 1750-1818 1st Baron *Ellenborough* Eng jurist
 Law John 1671-1729 Scot financier & speculator
 Law William 1686-1761 Eng devotional writer
 Lawes \l'ōz\ Henry 1596-1662 Eng composer
 Lawes Lewis Edward 1883-1947 Am penologist
 Lawrence \l'or-ən(t)s, l'ar-\ David 1888-1973 Am journalist
 Lawrence David Herbert 1885-1930 Eng nov
 Lawrence Ernest Orlando 1901-1958 Am physicist
 Lawrence Gertrude 1901-1952 ong *Gertrud Alexandra Dagmar Lawrence Klagen* Eng actress
 Lawrence James 1781-1813 Am naval officer
 Lawrence Sir Thomas 1769-1830 Eng painter
 Lawrence Thomas Edward 1888-1935 *Lawrence of Arabia* later surname *Shaw* Brit archaeologist, soldier, & writer
 Lawrie \l'or-ē, l'ar-ē\ Lee 1877-1963 Am sculptor
 Lax-neas \l'ak-,snēs\ Hall-dōr \h'al-,dō(ə)r, -dō(ə)\ Kiljan 1902-Icelandic writer
 Lay-a-mon \l'i-a-mən, l'ā-a-\ /1200 Eng poet
 Lay-ard \l'ā-ard, -ard\ Sir Austen Henry 1817-1894 Eng archaeologist & diplomat
 Lea-cock \l'e-,kāk\ Stephen Butler 1869-1944 Canad econ & humorist
 Leadbelly — see *Huddie LEDBETTER*
 Leaf \l'eif\ Walter 1852-1927 Eng banker & scholar
 Lea-hy \l'ā-(j)hē\ William Daniel 1875-1959 Am admiral
 Lea-key \l'e-kē\ Louis Seymour Bazzett 1903-1972 Brit paleontologist
 Lear \l'i(ə)r\ Edward 1812-1888 Eng painter & nonsense poet
 Le-brun \l'ə-brən, -brən\ Albert 1871-1950 Fr statesman, pres of France (1932-40)
 Lebrun Mme Vigee- — see *VIGÉE LEBRUN*
 Le Brun or Le-brun Charles 1619-1690 Fr painter
 Lecky \l'ek-ē\ William Edward Harpole 1838-1903 Irish hist. & essayist
 Le-comte de Lisle \l'ə-kō(ə)n(-)dā-'l'e(ə)\ Charles Marc 1818-1894 orig *Leconte* Fr poet
 Le Corbusier \l'ə-kor-'b(y)ū-zē, ā\ 1887-1965 pseud of *Charles Edouard Jeanneret-Gris* Fr (Swiss-born) architect, painter, & writer
 Led-bet-ter \l'ed-,bet-ər\ Huddie 1888-1949 *Leadbelly* \l'ed-,bel-ē\ Am folk singer
 Le-der-berg \l'ad-ər-,bōrg\ Joshua 1925- Am geneticist
 Le Duc Tho \l'ad-,tō\ 1911- North Vietnamese leader
 Lee \l'e\ Ann 1736-1784 Eng mystic, founder of Shaker society in U.S.
 Lee Charles 1731-1782 Am (Eng-born) gen
 Lee Fitzhugh 1835-1905 nephew of R. E. Lee Am gen
 Lee Francis Lightfoot 1734-1797 Am Revolutionary statesman
 Lee Henry 1756-1818 *Light-Horse Harry* Am gen
 Lee Richard Henry 1732-1794 Am Revolutionary statesman
 Lee Robert Edward 1807-1870 Am Confed gen
 Lee Sir Sidney 1859-1926 Eng editor & scholar
 Lee Tsung-Dao \l'e-'dzung-'dau\ 1926- Chin physicist
 Leeu-wen-hoek or Leu-wen-hoek, van \l'ā-vən-'huk\ Anton 1632-1723 Du naturalist
 Le-febvre \l'e-'fevr\ François Joseph 1755-1820 Duc de Dantzig Fr gen, marshal of France
 Le Gallienne \l'e-gal-yən, -yən\ Eva 1899- dau of Richard Eng actress in Am
 Le Gallienne Richard 1866-1947 Eng writer
 Le-gen-dre \l'e-'zhā(n)d-r\ Adrien Marie 1752-1833 Fr math.
 Le-ger \l'e-'zhā\ Alexis Saint-Léger 1887-1975 pseud *St John Perse* \sə-'jōn-'p(ə)s(r)s\ Fr diplomat & poet
 Léger Fernand 1881-1955 Fr painter
 Léger Jules 1913- Canad diplomat, gov.-gen. of Canada (1974-79)
 Le-gula y Bolí-cé-do \l'e-'gē-a-,ē-shī-'sād-(j)ō, -sā-(j)thō\ Augusto Bernardino 1863-1932 Peruvian banker, pres. of Peru (1908-12; 1919-30)
 Le-hár \l'ā-,hār\ Franz 1870-1948 Hung composer
 Leh-mán \l'e-mən\ Herbert Henry 1878-1963 Am. banker & polli.
 Leh-mann \l'ā-,mən\ Lotte \l'ōt-ē\ 1888-1976 Ger. soprano
 Leib-niz or Leib-nitz, von \l'ib-nitz, Ger\l'ip-nitz\ Baron Gottfried Wilhelm 1646-1716 Ger. philos. & math.
 Leicester 1st Earl of — see *Robert DUDLEY*; see also de MONTFORT
 Leif Ericsson — see *ERICSSON*
 Leigh-Mal-fory \l'e-'mal-(ə)-rē\ Sir Trafford Leigh 1892-1944 Brit air marshal
 Leighton \l'at-'n\ Frederick 1830-1896 Baron *Leighton of Streton* Eng painter
 Leins-dorf \l'in-z-,dōrf, l'in(t)ā-\ Erich 1912- Am. (Austrian-born) conductor
 Leith-Ross \l'e-'thrōs\ Sir Frederick (William) 1887-1968 Brit. econ & financier
 Le-jeune \l'e-'jūn\ John Archer 1867-1942 Am marine gen
 Le-land \l'e-'lānd\ or Ley-land \l'ā-\ John 1506?-1552 Eng antiquarian
 Leloir \l'e-'lwar\ Luis 1906- Argentinian biochem
 Le-ly \l'e-'lē\ Sir Peter 1618-1680 orig *Pleier Van der Faes* Du painter in Eng
 Le-maitre \l'e-'meir\ (François Elle) Jules 1853-1914 Fr writer
 Lemaître Abbe Georges Henri 1894-1966 Belg astrophysicist
 Lem-ase \l'em-ə\ Sean \shōn\ Francis 1899-1971 prime min of Ireland (1949-66)
 Lemoyne Pierre — see *HERNANDEZ*
 Le-nard \l'e-'nār\ Philipp 1862-1947 Ger physicist
 Len-clos \l'e-'klō\ Anne 1620-1705 *Ninon de Lenclot* Fr wit & lady of fashion
 L'En-fant \l'an-'fānt, lā-'fān\ Pierre Charles 1754-1825 Fr engineer in Am
 Le-nin \l'en-'ən\ V. I. 1870-1924 *Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov* \l'i-'yān-ōf, -ōf, -ōv\ Russ Communist leader
 Leo \l'e-(j)ō\ name of 13 popes esp I Saint 390?-461 (pope 440-61), III Saint 750?-816 (pope 795-816); XIII 1810-1903 (pope 1878-1903)
 Leon-ard \l'en-'ard\ William Ellery 1876-1944 Am. educ & poet
 Leonardo da Vinci — see *Leonardo da VINCI*
 Le-on-ca-val-lo \l'e-,ōn-kə-'val-(j)ō\ Ruggiero 1858-1919 Ital composer & librettist
 Le-on-idēs \l'e-'ān-əd-əs\ 5th cent B.C. Greek hero, king of Sparta (490?-480)
 Le-ont-lef \l(y)ē-'ōnt-yaf\ Wassily 1906- Am (Russ-born) econ
 Le-o-par-di \l'ā-a-'pard-ē\ Conte Giacomo 1798-1837 Ital. poet
 Le-o-pold I \l'e-a-,pōld\ 1640-1705 king of Hungary (1655-1705) & Holy Rom. emp (1658-1705)
 Leopold II 1747-1792 Holy Rom. emp (1790-92)
 Leopold I 1790-1865 king of Belgium (1831-65)
 Leopold II 1835-1909 king of Belgium (1865-1909)
 Leopold III 1901- king of Belgium (1934-51)
 Lep-id-us \l'ep-əd-əs\ Marcus Aemilius d 13 B.C. Rom. triumvir
 Ler-mon-tov \l'er-mən-,tof, -tōv\ Mikhail Yunevich 1814-1841 Russ poet & nov
 Ler-ner \l'or-nər\ Alan Jay 1918- Am dram
 Le-sage \l'e-'sazh\ Alain René 1668-1747 Fr nov. & dram
 Le-sche-tiz-ky \l'esh-ə-'tit-skē\ Theodor 1830-1915 Pol pianist & composer
 Le-seps, de \l'e-'sēps, l'e-'sə\ Vicomte Ferdinand Marie 1805-1894 Fr diplomat, promoter of Suez Canal
 Le-sing \l'es-'iŋ\ Gotthold Ephraim 1729-1781 Ger critic & dram
 Le-ster \l'es-tər\ Sean \shōn\ 1889-1959 Irish journalist & diplomat, last secy.-gen. of League of Nations (1940-46)
 L'Es-trange \l'e-'strāŋ\ Sir Roger 1616-1704 Eng journalist & translator
 Leu-tze \l'ōit-sə\ Emanuel 1816-1868 Am (Ger-born) painter
 Le-uas-seur \l'e-,vās-'sər\ Pierre Émile 1828-1911 Fr econ
 Le-ver \l'e-'vər\ Charles James 1806-1872 Brit nov
 Le-vi \l'e-'vē\ Edward Hirsch 1911- U.S. atty gen (1975-77)
 Lew-es \l'u-'əs\ George Henry 1817-1878 Eng philos & critic
 Lew-is \l'u-'s\ Sir (William) Arthur 1915- Brit econ
 Lewis Cecil Day — see *DAY-LEWIS*
 Lewis Clive Staples 1898-1963 Eng nov & essayist
 Lewis (Harry) Sinclair 1885-1951 Am nov
 Lewis Isaac Newton 1858-1931 Am army officer & inventor
 Lewis John Llewellyn 1880-1969 Am labor leader
 Lewis Matthew Gregory 1775-1818 *Monk Lewis* Eng author
 Lewis Meriwether 1774-1809 Am explorer
 Lewis (Percy) Wyndham 1884-1957 Brit painter & author
 Lewi-ghorn \l'u-'gōn, -sən\ Ludwig 1883-1955 Am (Ger-born) nov & critic
 Ley \l'i\ Robert 1890-1945 Ger. Nazi leader
 Li Hung-chang \l'i-'hun-'chāŋ\ 1823-1901 Chin statesman
 Li Po \l'i-'pō, -pō\ or Tai-po \l'i-'tā\ d A.D. 762 Chin poet
 Li Shih-min \l'i-'shē-'mīn\ A.D. 597-649 *Tai-tsung* \l'id-'zun\ Chin emp (627-649)
 Lib-by \l'ib-ē\ Willard Frank 1908-1980 Am chem
 Lich-ten-stein \l'ik-tən-,stīn, -stēn\ Roy 1923- Am artist
 Liclini-us \l'i-sīn-ē-'səs\ A.D. 270?-325 *Valerius Licinianus Licinius* Rom. emp. (308-324)
 Lid-dell Hart \l'id-'l'-'hārt\ Basil Henry 1895-1970 Eng. military scientist
 Lie \l'e\ Jonas 1833-1909 Norw nov & dram.
 Lie Jonas 1880-1940 nephew of prec. Norw.-born painter in Am.
 Lie Trygve 1896-1968 Norw. lawyer, secy.-gen. of U.N. (1946-53)
 Lie-big, von \l'e-'big\ Baron Justus 1803-1873 Ger. chem
 Lieb-knecht \l'ep-(kə)-'nek(t)\ Karl 1871-1919 Ger. socialist leader
 Lifer \l'e-,lār, l'e\ Serge 1905- Russ dancer
 Lilien-thal \l'i-'yan-'thōl\ David Elfi 1899- Am. lawyer & administrator
 Lilien-thal \l'i-'yan-,tāl, -thōl\ Otto 1848-1896 Ger. aeronautical engineer
 Lili-u-o-kā-lā-ni \l'i-,l'e-(ə)wō-kə-'lān-ē\ Lydia Kamekaeha 1838-1917 queen of the Hawaiian Islands (1891-93)
 Lillo \l'i-lō\ George 1693?-1739 Eng. dram.
 Li-món \l'i-'mōn\ José 1908-1972 Mex. dancer & choreographer in the U.S.
 Lin Sen \l'in-'sen\ or Shen \l'-'shen\ 1876?-1943 Chin. statesman; pres. of the National government (1932-43)
 Lin Yui-tang \l'i-'yü-'tāŋ\ 1895-1976 Chin. author & philologist
 Lin-a-crē \l'in-'krē\ Thomas 1460?-1524 Eng. humanist & physician
 Lin-cōln \l'in-'kən\ Abraham 1809-1865 16th pres. of the U.S. (1861-65)
 Lincoln Benjamin 1733-1810 Am. Revolutionary gen.
 Lincoln Joseph Crosby 1870-1944 Am nov.
 Lind \l'ind\ Jenny 1820-1887 *Johanna Maria; the Swedish Nightingale* Swed soprano
 Lind-bergh \l'ind-(j)ōrg\ Anne Spencer 1906- née *Morrow*; wife of C. A. Am. author
 Lindbergh Charles Augustus 1902-1974 Am. aviator
 Lind-ley \l'in-(d)lē\ John 1799-1865 Eng botanist — *Lind-ley-an* \-ən\ ad
 Lind-say \l'in-zē\ Howard 1889-1968 Am dram & actor
 Lindsay John Vliet 1921- Am polli.
 Lindsay (Nicholas) Vachel \l'e-'chəl\ 1879-1931 Am poet
 Link-la-ter \l'īŋ-,klāt-ər, -klāt-ē\ Eric 1899- Brit. writer.
 Linlithgow Marquis of. — see *HOPK*
 Lin-næ-us \l'e-'nē-s, -nā-\ Carolus 1707-1778 Carl von *Linne* \l'e-'nā\ Swed botanist
 Lip-chitz \l'ip-'chitz\ Jacques 1891-1973 Am (Lith-born) sculptor
 Lip-mann \l'ip-mən\ Fritz Albert 1899- Am (Ger-born) biochem

Kon-dy-lea \kón-'dè-lə-, -lè\ Georgios 1879-1936 Greek gen. & statesman
 Konev \kón-'yef-, -yev-, -yof\ Ivan Stepanovich 1897-1973 Russ gen & marshal of Soviet Union
 Kono-ye \kə-'nói-(j)\ Prince Fumimaro 1891-1945 Jap statesman
 Koo \kú\ Yi Kiuin Wellington \wèl-'ín-tən\ 1887- orig Ku Wei-chün Chin. statesman & diplomat
 Koop-mans \k'úp-manz\ Tjalling Charles 1910- Am (Dutch-born) econ.
 Kopernik or Koppernik — see COPERNICUS
 Korn-berg \k'ó(ə)m-'barg\ Arthur 1918- Am. biochemist
 Korn-gold \k'ó(ə)m-'göld-, -gölt\ Erich Wolfgang 1897-1957 Am. (Austrian-born) composer, conductor, & pianist
 Kor-ni-lov \kór-'né-lə\ Lavr Georgievich 1870-1918 Russ gen. & counterrevolutionist
 Kor-ol-en-ko \kór-ə-'lən-(j)\kó, k'ár-\ Vladimir Galaktionovich 1853-1921 Russ. nov.
 Kórzyb-ski \kə-'zhip-skí-, kór-'zib-\ Alfred Habdank Skarbek 1879-1950 Am. (Pol.-born) scientist & writer
 Kos-cluzsko \k'ús-ə-'sós-kó, kósh-'chush-(j)\kó\ Thaddeus 1746-1817 Pol. patriot & Am. Revolutionary soldier
 Kos-seal \k'ós-əl\ Albrecht 1853-1927 Ger. physiological chem.
 Kos-suth \k'k-súth, k'k-\ k'ó-shút\ Ferenc \f'ér-'en(t)\ 1841-1914 son of Lajos Hung. polit.
 Kosuth Lajos \l'ó-'sh\ 1802-1894 Hung. patriot & statesman
 Kos-yin \k'ó-'sén\ Aleksandr Nikolaevich 1904- Russ. polit.; premier of Soviet Union (1964-)
 Kotze-bue, von \k'ít-sə-'bü, 'kót-\ August Friedrich Ferdinand 1761-1819 Ger. dram.
 Koun-dou-ri-toe \k'ún-'dúr-ə-'tò-ə\ Pavlos 1855-1935 Greek admiral & statesman
 Kous-sévitz-ky \k'ú-sə-'vit-ské\ Serge \s'ærj, 's(ə)(r)zh\ 1874-1951 Sergei Alexandrovich Russ.-born conductor
 Krafft-Ebing, von \k'ráf-'tá-bíg, 'kraf-\ Baron Richard 1840-1902 Ger. neurologist
 Krebs \k'rebz\ Sir Hans (Adolf) 1900- Brit. (Ger.-born) biochemist
 Kreli-ky \k'ri-ské\ Bruno 1911- chancellor of Austria (1970-)
 Kreli-ler \k'ri-slər\ Fritz 1875-1962 Am. (Austrian-born) violinist
 Kreps \k'reps\ Juanita Morris 1921- U.S. secy. of commerce (1977-79)
 Krey-m-borg \k'rá-m-'bó(ə)rg\ Alfred 1883-1966 Am poet
 Krock \k'rik\ Arthur 1886-1974 Am. Journalist
 Kroph \k'róf\ August 1874-1949 Dan. physiol.
 Krol \k'ró\ John Joseph 1910- Am cardinal
 Kroll \k'ró\ Leon 1884-1974 Am painter
 Kropotkin \k'ró-'pít-kón\ Prince Pётr Alekseevich 1842-1921 Russ. geographer & revolutionist
 Krug \k'ró-gar Afrik 'k'ró-ər\ Stephanus Johannes Paulus 1825-1904 Oom Paul \om-'póll\ So. African statesman
 Krupp \k'rup, 'krop\ family of Ger. munition makers including: Friedrich 1787-1826, his son Alfred 1812-1887; Alfred's son Friedrich Alfred 1854-1902, Friedrich Alfred's daughter Bertha 1886-1957; & Bertha's son Alfred-Felix 1907-1967
 Krup-ska-ya \k'rup-skə-'yá\ Nadezhda Konstantinovna 1869-1939 wife of V. I. Lenin Russ. social worker
 Krutch \k'ritsh\ Joseph Wood 1893-1970 Am. author & critic
 Ku-bi-tschek \k'ú-bə-'chek\ Juscelino 1901-1976 pres of Brazil (1956-61)
 Ku-blai Khan \k'ú-'blə-'kán-, -bli-\ 1216-1294 founder of Mongol dynasty in China
 Kuhn \k'ún\ Richard 1900-1967 Austrian chem
 Kuhl-by-shov \k'wé-bə-'shəf, 'k'ú-bə-, -shəv\ Valerian Vladimirovich 1888-1935 Russ. Bolshevik
 Kun \k'ún\ Béla \b'ə-lə\ 1885-1937 Hung. Communist
 Kung \g'úp\ Prince 1833-1898 Manchu statesman
 Kung \k'úp\ H. H. 1881-1967 orig K'ung Hsiang-hsi Chin. statesman
 Ku-ro-pat-kín \k'úr-ə-'pat-kón-, -'pát-\ Aleksei Nikolaevich 1848-1925 Russ. gen.
 Ku-ro-ru \k'ú-'ró-(j)\k'ú, k'úr-ə-'sú\ Saburo 1888-1954 Jap diplomat
 Kusch \k'ush\ Polykarp 1911- Am (Ger.-born) physicist
 Ku-tu-zov \k'ú-'tú-zóf-, -zób\ Mikhail Ilarionovich 1745-1813 Prince of Smolensk Russ. field marshal
 Kuz-netz \k'áz-'nétz\ Simon 1901- Am (Ukrainian-born) econ.
 Kyd or Kid \k'id\ Thomas 1558-1594 Eng dram
 Kynewulf var of CYNEWULF
 La Bru-yère, de \l'á-brú-'yé(ə)r-, -bré-'é(ə)r\ Jean 1645-1696 Fr moralist
 La-chaise \l'ə-'sház\ Gaston 1882-1935 Am (Fr.-born) sculptor
 La Chaise, de \l'ə-'sház\ François d'Aix 1624-1709 Fr Jesuit
 La Farge \l'ə-'fázh-, -fárj\ John 1835-1910 Am artist
 La Farge Oliver Hazard Perry 1901-1963 Am writer & anthropol.
 La-fa-yette, de \l'áf-é-'et, -laf\ Marquis 1757-1834 Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier Fr gen. & statesman
 La-fite or La-fitte \l'ə-'fét, -láf\ Jean 1780?-17825 Fr pirate in Am.
 La-Follette \l'ə-'fíl-ət\ Robert Marion 1855-1925 Am polit.
 La-fon-taine \l'ə-'fán-'tán-, -fán-, -fó-'ten\ Henn 1854-1943 Belg lawyer & statesman
 La Fon-taine, de \l'ə-'fán-'tán-, -fán-, -fó-'ten\ Jean 1621-1695 Fr fabulist
 La-ger-kvist \l'ág-ər-'kfst-, -k'wist\ Pär Fabian 1891-1974 Swed. dram., poet, & nov
 La-ger-löf \l'ág-ər-'lör-(j)\ Selma Ottilliana Lovisa 1858-1940 Swed nov. & poet
 La-grange \l'ə-'gránj-, -gráz\ Comte Joseph Louis 1736-1813 Fr geometer & astron
 La Guardia \l'ə-'g(w)árd-ə\ Fi-orello \f'ə-'rel-(j)\ Henry 1882-1947 Am lawyer & polit.
 Laird \l'á(ə)rd, 'l(ə)rd\ Melvin Robert 1922- U.S. polit., U.S. secy. of defense (1969-72)
 Lake \l'ák\ Simon 1866-1945 Am. naval architect

La-marck, de \l'ə-'márk\ Chevalier 1744-1829 Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet Fr. naturalist
 La-martine, de \l'ám-'ár-'tén-, -lam-ər-\ Alphonse Marie Louis de Prat 1790-1869 Fr. poet
 Lamas Carlos Saavedra — see CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS
 Lamb \l'am\ Charles 1775-1834 Eng essayist & critic
 Lamb William 1779-1848 2d Viscount Melbourne Eng. statesman
 Lamb Willis Eugene 1913- Am. physicist
 Lam-bert \l'am-'bört\ John 1619-1683 Eng. parliamentary gen.
 Lam-masch \l'ám-'ash\ Heinrich 1853-1920 Austrian jurist
 La Motte-Fou-qué \l'ə-'mót-fú-'ká\ Baron Friedrich Heinrich Karl 1777-1843 Ger. nov.
 Land \l'and\ Edwin Herbert 1909- Am. inventor & industrialist
 Lan-dau \l'an-'daü\ Lev Davidovich 1908-1968 Russ. physicist
 Lan-dis \l'an-'dós\ Ken-é-saw \k'en-ə-'sə\ Mountain 1866-1944 Am. jurist & baseball commissioner
 Lan-don \l'an-'dón\ Alfred Mossman 1887- Am. polit.
 Lan-dor \l'an-'dó(ə)r-, -dər\ Walter Savage 1775-1864 Eng. author
 Lan-dow-ska \l'an-'dóf-skə-, -dów\ Wanda 1877-1959 Pol. pianist
 Land-seer \l'and-(j)-s(ə)r\ Sir Edwin Henry 1802-1873 Eng. painter
 Land-stel-ner \l'and-(j)-stí-nər, 'lánt-shít\ Karl 1868-1943 Austrian-born pathologist in Am.
 Lane \l'an\ Edward William 1801-1876 Eng. orientalist
 Lan-franc \l'an-'frank\ 1005?-1089 Ital.-born prelate in Eng
 Lang \l'ang\ Andrew 1844-1912 Scot. scholar & author
 Lang Cosmo Gordon 1864-1945 Brit. prelate, archbishop of Canterbury (1928-42)
 Lange \l'áŋ-ə\ Christian Louis 1869-1938 Norw. pacifist & hist.
 Lang-er \l'áŋ-ər\ Susanne Knauth 1895- Am. philos. & educ.
 Lang-land \l'áŋ-'lánd\ or Lang-ley \l'áŋ-'lé\ William 1332?-17400 Eng. poet
 Lang-ley \l'áŋ-'lé\ Samuel Pierpont 1834-1906 Am astron. & airplane pioneer
 Lang-muir \l'áŋ-'myú(ə)r\ Irving 1881-1957 Am chem
 Lang-ton \l'áŋ-(k)-tón\ Stephen d 1228 Eng. theol., hist., & poet
 Lang-try \l'áŋ-(k)-tré\ Lillie 1853-1929 née (Emilie Charlotte) Le Breton; the Jersey Lily Brit. actress
 La-nier \l'ə-'ni(ə)r\ Sidney 1842-1881 Am poet
 Lan-kes-ter \l'áŋ-'kəs-tər; 'lan-'kəs-, 'láj-\ Sir Edwin Ray 1847-1929 Eng. zool.
 Lannes \l'an, 'lan\ Jean 1769-1809 Duc de Montebello Fr soldier under Napoleon, marshal of France
 Lan-sing \l'an-(j)-sín\ Robert 1864-1928 Am. lawyer & statesman
 Lao-tzu or Lao-tse or Lao-tze \l'aud-'zə\ 604?-7531 B.C. Chin. philos.
 La Pérouse, de \l'ə-'pə-'ru:, -pə-\ Comte 1741-1788 Jean François de Galoup Fr. navigator & explorer
 La-place, de \l'ə-'plás\ Marquis Pierre Simon 1749-1827 Fr astron. & math
 Lard-nor \l'árd-nər\ Ring 1885-1933 Ringgold Wilmer Am. writer
 La-ro-do Brú \l'ə-'rú-dó-brú\ Federico 1875-1946 Cuban soldier; pres of Cuba (1936-40)
 Lar-go Ca-ba-ñero \l'ár-(j)-gə-'kab-ə-(j)-'ye(ə)r-(j)-, -káb-, -ə-'l(ə)r\ Francisco 1869-1946 Span labor leader; prime min (1936-37)
 La Roche-fou-cauld, de \l'á-'rósh-'fú-'kó, -ròsh-\ Duc François 1613-1680 Fr. writer & moralist
 La-rousse \l'ə-'rus\ Pierre Athanasie 1817-1875 Fr grammarian & lexicographer
 Lar-tet \l'ár-'tét\ Édouard Armand Isidore Hippolyte 1801-1871 Fr archaeologist
 La Salle, de \l'ə-'sál\ Sieur 1643-1687 René Robert Caveller Fr explorer in Am.
 Las Ca-sas, de \l'á-'kás-ə\ Bartolomé 1474-1566 Span Dominican missionary & hist
 Las-ki \l'as-'kí\ Harold Joseph 1893-1950 Eng polit. scientist
 Las-salle \l'ə-'sál-, -sál\ Ferdinand 1825-1864 Ger socialist
 Lat-i-more \l'at-ə-'mór\ Hugh 1485?-1555 Eng Protestant martyr
 La-tou-rette \l'at-ə-'ret\ Kenneth Scott 1884-1968 Am religious hist. & sinologue
 La-trobe \l'ə-'trób\ Benjamin Henry 1764-1820 Am (Eng.-born) architect & engineer
 Lat-timore \l'at-ə-'mó(ə)r-, -mó(ə)r\ Owen 1900- Am orientalist
 Laud \l'ód\ William 1573-1645 Eng prelate; archbishop of Canterbury (1633-45)
 Lau-der \l'ód-ər\ Sir Harry 1870-1950 orig MacLennan Scot singer
 Laue, von \l'au-ə\ Max 1879-1960 Ger physicist
 Laugh-ton \l'ot-'n\ Charles 1899-1962 Am (Eng.-born) actor
 Lau-ren-cin \l'ə-'rén-sín\ Marie 1885-1956 Fr painter
 Lau-rens \l'ə-'rén\ Henri 1885-1954 Fr sculptor
 Laur-ier \l'ór-é-'é, 'lár- 'Sir Wilfrid 1841-1919 Canad statesman
 La-tréac — see TOULOUSE-LAUREAC
 La-val \l'ə-'vál, -vál\ Pierre 1883-1945 Fr lawyer & polit.
 La Val-ère, de \l'ə-'völ-'yé(ə)r\ Duchesse 1644-1710 mistress of Louis XIV of France
 La-ver-ran \l'av-ə-'rán\ Charles Louis Alphonse 1845-1922 Fr physiol. & bacteriol
 La Vé-ren-drye, de \l'á-'ver-ən-'dré, -'ver-ən-'drí\ Sieur 1685-1749 Pierre Gaullier de Varennes Canad explorer in Am

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 é cot, cart á F bac à out ch chin e less ē easy
 g gift i trip í life j joke k G ich, buch * F vn ŋ ung
 ó flow ô flaw ʊ foot œ F feu ô coin th thing
 ð this ð loot u foot œ G füllen ū F rue y yet
 y F digne (dén), nuit (nuít) yū few yú furious zh vision

- Mc-Clos-key \mə-'klɔs-kē\ John 1810-1885 1st Am cardinal
 Mc-Cloy \mə-'klɔ\ John Jay 1895- Am banker & govt official
 Mc-Clure \mə-'klʊə(r)\ Samuel Sidney 1857-1949 Am. (Irish-born) editor & publisher
 Mc-Cormack \mə-'kɔr-mək, -mɪk\ John 1884-1945 Am (Irish-born) tenor
 McCormack John William 1891- Am polit
 Mc-Cormick \mə-'kɔr-mɪk\ Cyrus Hall 1809-1884 Am inventor
 McCormick Joseph Mc-dill \mə-'dɪl\ 1877-1925 & his bro. Robert Rutherford 1880-1955 Am newspaper publishers
 Mac-Cracken \mə-'kræk-ən\ Henry Noble 1880-1970 Am educ
 McCrae \mə-'kreɪ\ John 1872-1918 Canad physician & poet
 McCullers \mə-'kʊl-zə\ Carson Smith 1917-1967 Am. writer
 MacDiar-mid \mək-'dɪər-məd, -mɪ\ Hugh 1892-1978 pseud. of Christopher Murray Grieve Scot poet
 Mac-donald \mək-'dɒn-'dɪ\ George 1824-1905 Scot nov. & poet
 Macdonald Sir John Alexander 1815-1891 Canad statesman; 1st prime min. of Dominion of Canada (1867-73) and again (1878-91)
 MacDon-ald \mək-'dɒn-'dɪ\ James Ramsay 1866-1937 Brit. statesman
 Mac-don-ough \mək-'dɒn-ə-, -dɒn-\ Thomas 1783-1825 Am. naval officer
 Mac-Dow-ell \mək-'dau-(ə)\ Edward Alexander 1861-1908 Am composer
 McDowell \mək-'dau-(ə)\ Ephraim 1771-1830 Am. surgeon
 McDowell Irvin 1818-1885 Am gen
 McFee \mək-'feɪ\ William 1881-1966 Eng. wnter in Am
 McGill \mə-'gɪl\ James 1744-1813 Canad (Scot-born) businessman & philanthropist
 McGill Ralph Emerson 1898-1969 Am journalist
 McGovern \mə-'gɔv-ən\ George Stanley 1922- Am polit
 McGuffey \mə-'gʊf-ē\ William Holmes 1800-1873 Am educ
 Mach \mək\ Ernst 1838-1916 Austrian physicist & philos
 Ma-chado \mə-'tʃə-də\ José-má-'rál-zə\ Gerardo 1871-1939 pres of Cuba (1925-33)
 Ma-chi-a-vel-li \mək-'tʃe-'vɛl-ē\ Niccolò 1469-1527 Ital statesman & polit philos
 Mac-In-tyre \mək-'ən-'tɪ-(ə)r\ James Francis Aloysius 1886-1979 Am cardinal
 Mac-Kaye \mə-'keɪ\ Percy 1875-1956 Am poet & dram
 Mac-Ken-na \mə-'ken-ə\ Siobhán \sha-'vɒn\ 1923- Irish actress
 Mack-en-sen, von \mək-'ən-zən\ August 1849-1945 Ger field marshal
 Mac-ken-zie \mə-'ken-zē\ Alexander 1822-1892 Canad (Scot-born) statesman, prime min. (1873-78)
 Mackenzie Sir Alexander Campbell 1847-1935 Brit composer & conductor
 Mackenzie Sir Compton 1883-1972 Eng nov
 Mackenzie William Lyon 1795-1861 Canad (Scot-born) insurance leader
 Mc-Kim \mə-'kɪm\ Charles Follen 1847-1909 Am architect
 Mac-Kin-der \mə-'kɪn-dər\ Sir Halford John 1861-1947 Eng geographer
 Mc-Kin-ley \mə-'kɪn-lē\ William 1843-1901 25th pres. of the U S (1897-1901)
 Mack-in-tosh \mək-'ən-'tɒʃ\ Sir James 1765-1832 Scot. philos & hist
 Mac-laren Ian — see John WATSON
 Mac-Leish \mə-'kleɪʃ\ Archibald 1892- Am. poet & administrator
 Mac-Len-nan \mə-'klen-ən\ Hugh 1907- Canad nov
 Mac-leod \mə-'kleɪd\ John James Rickard 1876-1935 Scot physiol
 Mc-Lu-han \mə-'klʊ-ən\ (Herbert) Marshall 1911- Canad educ
 Mac-Mahon, or Mac-ma-hon, de \mək-'mæ-'ðə, mak-'ma-(ə)n, -mæn\ Comte Marie Edme Patrice Maurice 1808-1893 marshal (1859) & pres (1873-79) of France
 McMa-hon \mək-'mæ-(ə)n\ William 1908- prime min of Austral (1971-72)
 Mac-mil-lan \mək-'mɪl-ən\ Harold 1894- Brit prime min (1957-63)
 Mac-Millan \mək-'mɪl-ən\ Donald Baxter 1874-1970 Am arctic explorer
 Mc-Millan \mək-'mɪl-ən\ Edwin Mattison 1907- Am chem
 Mac-Mon-nies \mək-'mɒn-'ni-z\ Frederick William 1863-1937 Am sculptor
 Mc-Ma-mara \mək-'nə-'mar-ə, mak-'nə-'mar-ə\ Robert Strange 1916- U.S. secy of defense (1961-68)
 Mc-Naught-on \mək-'nɒt-'n\ Andrew George Latta 1887-1966 Canad gen & diplomat
 Mac-Nelce \mək-'nɛs\ Louis 1907-1963 Brit (Irish-born) poet
 Mac-Nell \mək-'nɛl\ Hermon Atkins 1866-1947 Am sculptor
 Mc-Nutt \mək-'nʌt\ Paul Vories 1891-1955 Am lawyer & administrator
 Mac-pher-son \mək-'fɜr-'sən\ James 1736-1796 Scot writer
 Mac-rea-dy \mə-'kreɪ-dē\ William Charles 1793-1873 Eng. actor
 Ma-da-riaga y Ro-jo, de \məd-ə-'re-'əg-ə-, -rə-'rɔ-(h)ð\ Salvador 1886-1978 Span writer & diplomat
 Ma-de-ro \mə-'deɪ-(ə)r-(h)ð\ Francisco Indalecio 1873-1913 pres of Mexico (1911-13)
 Mac-don-ald \mək-'dɒn-'dɪ\ Dolly 1768-1849 née (Dorothea) Payne; wife of James Am hostess
 Madison James 1751-1836 4th pres of the U.S. (1809-17) — Mad-ison-ian \məd-ə-'sɒn-ē-ən, -nɪ-ən\ adj
 Mac-ce-nae \mɪ-'sɛ-nə\ Gaius 70?-8 BC Rom statesman & patron of literature
 Maes or Maas \mæs\ Nicolaes 1632-1693 Du painter
 Mac-ter-linck \mət-'ɜr-lɪŋk also 'met-, mat-\ Count Maurice 1862-1949 Belg poet, dram., & essayist — Mac-ter-linck-ian \mək-'ɜr-lɪŋk-ē-ən, -met-, -mat-\ adj
- Ma-gel-lan \mə-'jel-ən, chiefly Brit 'gel-\ Ferdinand 1480?-1521 Fernão de Magalhães Port navigator
 Ma-gi-not \məz-'hə-, -məz-\ André 1877-1932 Fr. polit
 Ma-gritte \mə-'grɪt\ René 1898-1967 Belgian painter
 Mag-say-say \mæg-'sɪ-, -sɪ-'sɪ\ Ramon 1907-1957 pres of Philippines (1953-57)
 Mah-ler \mæ-'lɜr\ Gustav 1860-1911 Austrian composer
 Mah-mud II \mə-'mʊd\ 1785-1839 sultan of Turkey (1803-39)
 Ma-ho-met \mə-'hə-mət, -mæ-'mət\ or Ma-hom-məd \-əd\ var of MUHAMMAD
 Mailer \mæ-'lɜr\ Norman 1923- Am. author
 Mail-lol \mə-'yɔl, -məz-\ Nystdie 1861-1944 Fr. sculptor
 Mail-mon-léa \mɪ-'mæn-ə-, -dɛz\ 1135-1204 Rabbi Moses ben Mai-mon Span-born philos
 Maine \mæn\ Sir Henry James Sumner 1822-1888 Eng. jurist
 Main-te-non, de \mə-(n)ɪ-'n-ə-, mə-(n)ɪ-'nɒ-\ Marquise 1635-1719 Françoise d'Aubigné; consort of Louis XIV
 Malt-lond \mət-'lɒnd\ Frederick William 1850-1906 Eng. hist
 Ma-ki-no \mə-'kɪ-nə\ Count Nobuaki 1861-1949 Jap. statesman
 Mal-a-mud \mə-'læ-, -lə-məd\ Bernard 1914- Am. writer
 Malan \mə-'læn, -læn\ Daniel François 1874-1959 So. African editor; prime min. (1948-54)
 Mal-collm X \mə-'kɔ-'mek-s\ 1925-1965 Malcolm Little Am. civil rights leader
 Mal-branche, de \məl-(ə)'bræʃh, mæ-l-\ Nicolas 1638-1715 Fr. philos.
 Mal-en-kov \mə-'len-kɔf, -kɔv, -'len-kɔf; məl-'ən-'kɔf, -'kɔv\ Georgi Maximilianovich 1901- Russ. polit.
 Mal-horbe, de \mə-'leɪ-(ə)r-b, mæ-\ François 1555-1628 Fr. poet
 Mal-lin-ov-sky \məl-'nɔf-skē, mæ-l-, -'nɔv-\ Rodion Yakovlevich 1899-1967 Russ. gen
 Mal-lin-ow-ski \məl-'nɔf-skē, mæ-l-, -'nɔv-\ Bronisław 'Kasper 1884-1942 Pol.-born anthropologist
 Mal-lar-mé \məl-'lə-'mæ\ Stéphane 1842-1898 Fr. poet
 Malone \mə-'lɒn\ Edmund or Edmond 1741-1812 Irish Shakespearean scholar
 Mal-o-ry \məl-(ə)'rɪ\ Sir Thomas 1470 Eng. author
 Mal-pl-ghì \məl-'pɛ-gē, -'pɪg-ē\ Marcello 1628-1694 Ital anatomist
 Mal-raux \məl-'rɔ\ André 1901-1976 Fr. writer & polit
 Mal-thus \məl-'θəs\ Thomas Robert 1766-1834 Eng. econ.
 Man-del \mæ-(n)'dɛl\ Georges 1885-1943 orig. Jeroboam Rothschild Fr. polit
 Man-de-ville \mæn-'dɔ-, vil\ Bernard 1670?-1733 Du-born physician & satirist in Eng
 Mandeville Sir John d 1372 pseud of an unidentified author of travel books
 Ma-net \mə-'næ, -mæ\ Édouard 1832-1883 Fr. painter
 Ma-ni-li-us \mə-'nɪl-ē-sə\ Gaius 1st cent. BC Rom polit
 Mann \mæn\ Horace 1796-1859 Am educ
 Mann \mæn\ Thomas 1875-1955 Am (Ger-born) author
 Man-ner-heim, von \mæn-'ər-'hæm, 'man-, -hɪm\ Baron Carl Gustaf Emil 1867-1951 Finn gen. & statesman
 Man-ning \mæn-'ɪŋ\ Henry Edward 1808-1892 Eng. cardinal
 Manning Timothy 1909- Am cardinal
 Mans-field \mans-'fɛld, 'manz-\ Katherine 1888-1923 pseud of Kathleen née Beau-champ \bē-'tʃəm\ Murry Brit (NZ-born) writer
 Mansfield Richard 1854-1907 Eng. actor in Am
 Man-son \mæn-(t)-'sɒn\ Sir Patrick 1844-1922 Brit. parasitologist
 Man-sur, al- \æl-'man-'su-(ə)r\ AD 712?-775 Arab caliph (754-775), founder of Baghdad
 Man-te-gna \mæn-'tɛn-yə\ Andrea 1431-1506 Ital. painter & engraver
 Man-tle \mæn-'tɪ\ (Robert) Burns 1873-1948 Am journalist
 Manuel Don Juan — see JUAN MANUEL
 Ma-nu-tius \mə-'nyʊ-shi-(t)əs\ Aldus \'ɒl-dəs, -'al-\ 1450-1515 Teobaldo Mannucci or Manuzio Ital printer & classical scholar
 Man-zo-ni \mæn-'tʃɔ-'zə-nē\ Alessandro Francesco Tommaso Antonio 1785-1873 Ital nov. & poet
 Mao Tse-tung \maʊ-'tʃɛ-'dʊŋ, -maʊ-'tʃɛ- 1893-1976 Chin Communist, leader of Peoples Republic of Chin (1949-76)
 Map \mæp\ Walter 1140?-1120? Welsh writer
 Ma-rat \mə-'rɑ\ Jean Paul 1743-1793 Fr (Swiss-born) revolutionist
 Mar-cel-lus \mār-'sɛl-s\ Marcus Claudius 268?-208 BC Rom gen
 March 1st Earl of — see Roger de MORTIMER
 Mar-co-ni \mār-'kɔ-nē\ Marcese Guglielmo 1874-1937 Ital electrical engineer & inventor
 Marco Polo — see POLO
 Mar-co-s \mār-'kɔs, -kɔs\ Ferdinand Edralin 1917- pres of the Philippine Republic (1965-)
 Marcus Aurelius — see Marcus Aurelius ANTONINUS
 Mar-cu-se \mār-'kʊ-zə\ Herbert 1898-1979 Am (Ger-born) philos
 Mar-ga-ret \mār-'gɜ-(ə)r-(ə)\ of Anjou 1430-1482 queen of Henry VI of England
 Margaret of Navarre 1492-1549 queen of Navarre (1544-49) & writer
 Margaret of Valois 1553-1615 queen of Navarre
 Margaret Rose 1930- wife of Earl of Snowdon princess of Gr Brit
 Mar-gre-the II \mār-'græt-ə\ 1940- queen of Denmark (1972-)
 Ma-ria The-re-sa \mə-'rɛ-ə-tə-'rɛ-sə, -'rɛ-zə\ 1717-1780 wife of Emp. Francis I queen of Hungary & Bohemia
 Ma-rie \mə-'rɛ\ 1875-1938 queen of Rumania (1914-27), queen dowager (1927-38)
 Marie An-toi-nette \mæn-'tɪ-(w)ə-'net\ 1755-1793 dau. of Maria Theresa & wife of Louis XVI of France
 Marie Louise 1791-1847 dau. of Francis I of Austria & 2d wife of Napoleon I
 Marie de Mé-di-cis \də-'med-ə-(j)chē, -mæd-ə-'sɛ(s)\ 1573-1642 2d wife of Henry IV of France
 Ma-rin \mār-'ən\ John Cheri 1872-1953 Am painter

Lipp \lɪp-ə/ **Fra Filippo** or **Lippo** 1406?-1469 Florentine painter
Lippi \lɪp-ə/ or **Filippino** 1437?-1504 son of prec. Florentine painter
Lippmann \lɪp-ˈmæn, -ˈman/ **Gabriel** 1845-1921 Fr. physicist
Lippmann \lɪp-ˈmæn/ **Walter** 1889-1974 Am. journalist & author
Lipscomb \lɪp-ˈskəm/ **William Nunn, Jr.** 1919- Am. chem.
Lipton \lɪp-ˈtən/ **Sir Thomas Johnstone** 1850-1931 Eng. merchant & yachtman
Lisle, de — see **LECONTE DE LISLE, ROUGET DE LISLE**
Lister \lɪs-ˈtər/ **Joseph** 1827-1912 1st Baron **Lister of Lyme Regis** Eng. surgeon
Listz \lɪst/ **Franz** 1811-1886 Hung. pianist & composer — **Listzt** \lɪst-ən/ adj.
Littell \lɪt-ˈl-ən/ **Sir Thomas** 1407?-1481 Eng. jurist
Littre \lɪ-ˈtrə/ **Maximilien Paul Émile** 1801-1881 Fr. lexicographer
Litvinov \lɪt-ˈvɪ-nəf, -ˈnɒv, -ˈnɒf/ **Maksim Maksimovich** 1876-1951 Soviet diplomat
Liu Shao-ch'i \li-ˈshəu-ˈchəi/ 1898-1973 Chin. Communist polit.
Livingston \lɪv-ɪn-ˈstən/ **Robert R.** 1746-1813 Am. statesman
Livingstone \lɪv-ɪn-ˈstən/ **David** 1813-1873 Scot. explorer in Africa
Livy \lɪv-ə/ 59 B.C.-A.D. 17 **Titus Livius** Rom. hist.
Lloyd George \lɒd-ˈdʒɔ(ɹ)/ **David** 1863-1945 1st Earl of **Dwyfor** \dʊ-ˈfɔ(ɹ)/ Br. statesman, prime min. (1916-22)
Lo-ba-chewski \lɔ-ˈbə-ˈchɛf-skə, ˈdʒə-ˈ-, -ˈchɛv-/ **Nikolai Ivanovich** 1793-1856 Russ. math.
Lo-ben-gula \lɔ-ˈbən-ˈgʊ(ə)li-ˈlə/ 1833-1894 Zulu king of the Matabele
Locke \lɔk/ **John** 1632-1704 Eng. philos.
Locke-Lampson \lɔk-ər-ˈlɑm(p)-ˈsən/ **Frederick** 1821-1895 Eng. poet
Lockhart \lɔk-ˈɔrt, ˈlɔk-, (h)art/ **John Gibson** 1794-1854 Scot. nov. & biographer
Lockyer \lɔk-ˈyər/ **Sir Joseph Norman** 1836-1920 Eng. astron.
Lodge \lɔdʒ/ **Henry Cabot** 1850-1924 Am. statesman & author
Lodge **Henry Cabot** 1902- grandson of prec. Am. polit. & diplomat
Lodge **Sir Oliver Joseph** 1851-1940 Eng. physicist
Lodge **Thomas** 1558-1625 Eng. poet & dram.
Loeb \lɔb/ **Jacques** 1859-1924 Ger.-born physiol. in Am.
Loewe \lɔ-ˈe/ **Frederick** 1904- Am. (Austrian-born) composer
Loewi \lɔ-ˈe/ **Otto** 1873-1961 Am. (Ger.-born) pharmacologist
Löffler \lɛf-ˈlər/ **Friedrich August Johannes** 1852-1915 Ger. bacteriol.
Lo-max \lɔ-ˈmaks/ **John Avery** 1867-1948 and his son **Alan** 1915- Am. folklorists
Lombard \lɔm-ˈbɑrd, -ˈbɔrd/ **Peter** 1100?-1160 or 1164 **Petrus Lombardus** Ital. theol.
Lombroso \lɔm-ˈbrɔ(ɹ)s/ **Cesare** \ˈchə-zə-, ˈrə/ 1836-1909 Ital. physician & psychiatrist
Londan \lɔn-ˈdæn/ **John Griffith** 1876-1916 **Jack** Am. writer
Long \lɔŋ/ **Crawford Williamson** 1815-1878 Am. surgeon
Long Huey \hju-ˈe/ **Pierce** 1893-1935 Am. lawyer & polit.
Long Stephen **Harriman** 1784-1864 Am. army officer & explorer
Long-fel-low \lɔŋ-ˈfɛl-ˈlɔ, -ˈfɛl-ˈ(ɹ)-w/ **Henry Wadsworth** \ˈwɔd-ˈz(ɹ)w/ 1807-1882 Am. poet
Longinus \lɔŋ-ˈɪ-nəs/ **Dionysius Cassius** d. A.D. 273 Greek philos.
Longley \lɔŋ-ˈle/ **Charles Thomas** 1794-1868 archbishop of Canterbury (1862-68)
Long-street \lɔŋ-ˈstrɛt/ **James** 1821-1904 Am. Confed. gen.
Lonnrot \lɔn-ˈrɒt, ˈlɔ(ɹ)n-, ˈrɒt/ **Elias** 1802-1884 Finnish scholar
Lonsdale \lɔnz-ˈdɛl/ **Frederick** 1881-1954 Brit. dram.
Lo-péz \lɔ-ˈpɛz/ **Carlos Antonio** 1790-1862 pres. of Paraguay (1844-62)
López **Francisco Solano** 1827-1870 1st of prec. pres. of Paraguay (1862-70)
López Mateos \lɔ-ˈmɛ-ˈtɛ-ˈs, -ˈ(ɹ)s/ **Adolfo** 1910-1969 pres. of Mex. (1958-64)
López Portillo \lɔ-ˈpɔrt-ˈɪl-ˈ(ɹ)s/ **José** 1920- pres. of Mexico (1976-)
Lorca **Federico García** — see **Federico GARCÍA LORCA**
Lorentz \lɔr-ˈen(t)s, ˈlɔr-/ **Hendrik Antoon** 1853-1928 Du. physiol.
Lorenz \lɔr-ˈen(t)s, ˈlɔr-/ **Adolf** 1854-1946 Austrian orthopedic surgeon
Lorenz **Konrad** 1903- Ger. (Austrian-born) ethologist
Lorin \lɔ-ˈræn, ˈlɔ-, ˈræ-/ **Claude** 1600-1682 pseud. of **Claude Gellée** Fr. painter
Lothair I \lɔ-ˈtɛ(h)ə(r), ˈɪ(h)ə(r)/ **lɔ-, ˈlɔ-** A.D. 795?-855 king of Germany (840-43) & Holy Rom. emp. (840-855)
Lothair II (or **III**) 1070?-1137 the Saxon king of Germany & Holy Rom. emp. (1123-37)
Loth \lɔ-ˈtɛ, ˈlɔ-/ **Pierre** 1850-1923 pseud. of **Louis Marie Julien**
Louise Fr. naval officer & nov.
Loubet \lɔ-ˈbɛt/ **Emile** 1838-1929 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1899-1906)
Loudoun 4th Earl of — see **John CAMPBELL**
Louis \lu-ˈi, ˈlɔ-, ˈlɔ-/ name of 18 kings of France; esp. I (*le Débonnaire*) 778-840 (reigned 814-840); V (*le Fainéant*) 966?-987 (reigned — last Carolingian — 986-987); IX (*Saint*) 1214-1270 (reigned 1226-70); XI 1423-1483 (reigned 1461-83); XII 1462-1515 (reigned 1498-1515); XIII 1601-1643 (reigned 1610-43); XIV 1638-1715 (reigned 1643-1715); XV 1710-1774 (reigned 1715-74); XVI 1754-1793 (reigned 1774-92; guillotined); XVII 1785-1795 (nominally reigned 1793-95); XVIII 1755-1824 (reigned 1814-15; 1815-24)
Louis IV 1287?-1347 **Duke of Bavaria** king of Germany & Holy Rom. emp. (1314-47)
Louis II de Bourbon — see **CONDÉ**
Louis Napoleon — see **NAPOLEON III**
Louis Phil-ippe \li-ˈfɛp/ 1773-1850 the Citizen King king of the French (1830-48)

Lounsbury \ˈlaʊnz-,ber-, -b(ə-)rē/ **Thomas** **Raynesford** 1838-1915 Am. scholar & educ.
L'Ouverture — see **Pierre Dominique TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE**
Louys \lɔ-ˈy/ **Pierre** 1870-1925 Fr. writer
Lovatt 12th Baron — see **Simon FRASER**
Love-lace \lɔv-ˈlæs/ **Richard** 1618-1658 Eng. Cavalier poet
Lowell \lɔv-ˈəl/ **Sir (Alfred Charles) Bernard** 1913- Brit. radio astron.
Low-er \lɔv-ər/ **Samuel** 1797-1868 Irish nov.
Low \lɔ/ **Sir David Alexander Cecil** 1891-1963 Brit. cartoonist
Low-ell \lɔ-ˈəl/ **Amey** 1874-1925 Am. poet & critic
Lowell **James Russell** 1819-1891 Am. poet, essayist, & dram.
Lowell **Perival** 1855-1916 bro. of **Amey** Am. astron.
Lowell **Robert Trill** **Spence** 1917-1977 Am. poet
Lowe \lɔ/ **John Livingston** 1867-1945 Am. educ.
Lowndes \ˈlaʊn(d)z/ **William Thomas** 1798-1843 Eng. bibliographer
Lowry \ˈlaʊ(ə)r-ə/ (**Clarence**) **Malcolm** 1909-1957 Brit. writer
Loy-la \lɔ-ˈlə/ **Saint Ignatius** of 1491-1556 *Íñigo de Oñaz y Loyola* Span. soldier & ecclesiastic; founder of the Society of Jesus
Lu Hsun \lu-ˈshun/ 1881-1936 Chin. writer
Lubb-ock \lɔb-ˈɔk/ **Sir John** 1834-1913 1st Baron **Arebury**, son of **Sir J. W.** Eng. financier & author
Lubbock **Sir John William** 1803-1865 Eng. astron. & math.
Luc-an \lu-ˈkən/ A.D. 39-65 **Marcus Annaeus Lucanus** Rom. poet
Luce \lɔs/ **Clare** 1903- née **Booth** \bʊth/ wife of **H. R.** Am. dram., polit., & diplomat
Luce **Henry Robinson** 1898-1967 Am. editor & publisher
Lu-cr-etius \lu-ˈkrɛ-sh(ə)-ˈs/ 96?-55 B.C. **Titus Lucretius Carus** Rom. poet & philos. — **Lu-crē-tian** \-ˈshən/ adj.
Lu-cul-lus \lu-ˈkəl-əs/ **Lucius Licinius** fl. 79?-75 B.C. Rom. gen. & epicure
Lu-den-dorff \lud-ˈn-,dɔrf/ **Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm** 1865-1937 Ger. gen.
Lully \ly-ˈlə/ **Jean Baptiste** 1632-1687 Fr. (Ital.-born) composer
Lully \lɔ-ˈl/ **Raymond** 1235?-1315 Span. ecclesiastic & philos.
Lunt \lʌnt/ **Alfred** 1893-1977 Am. actor
Lu-ria \lur-ə-ˈ/ **Salvador Edward** 1912- Am. (Ital.-born) microbiologist
Lu-ther \lu-ˈthər/ **Martin** 1483-1546 Ger. Reformation leader
Lu-thu-il \lu-ˈ(t)hju-ˈɪl/ **Albert John** 1898-1967 So. African reformer
Lux-emb-urg \lɔk-səm-,bɔrg, ˈlʊk-səm-,bʊ(ə)rɡ/ **Rosa** 1870-1919 Ger. socialist leader
Lwoff \lwɔf, ˈlɔ-ˈwɔf/ **André** 1902- Fr. microbiologist
Lyau-ty \lɔ-ˈtɛ, ˈtɛ/ **Louis Hubert Gonzale** 1854-1934 Fr. marshal
Ly-cur-gus \li-ˈkɔr-ˈgʊs/ 9th cent. B.C. Spartan lawgiver
Ly-gate \lɪd-ˈgæt-, ˈgæt/ **John** 1370?-1451 Eng. poet
Ly-ell \li-ˈəl/ **Sir Charles** 1797-1875 Brit. geologist
Lyly \li-ˈl/ **John** 1554?-1606 Eng. author
Lynch \ˈlɪnʃ/ **John Mary** 1917- prime min. of Ireland (1966-73, 1977-79)
Lynd \lɪnd/ **Robert Staugh-ton** \ˈstɔt-ˈn/ 1892?-1970 & his wife **Helen** née **Merrell** 1897- Am. sociologists
Ly-nen \li-ˈnən/ **Feodor** 1911-1979 Ger. biochem.
Ly-on \li-ˈn/ **Mary** 1797-1849 Am. educ.
Lyons \li-ˈɒnz/ **Joseph Aloysius** 1879-1939 Austral. statesman, prime min. (1932-39)
Ly-sander \li-ˈsæn-dər/ d. 395 B.C. Spartan commander
Ly-sen-ko \lɔ-ˈsen-(k)ɔ/ **Trofim Denisovich** 1898-1976 Russ. scientist
Ly-sias \li-ˈsɪ-əs/ 450?-380 B.C. Athenian orator
Ly-sim-achus \li-ˈsɪm-ə-ˈkɔs/ 361?-281 B.C. Macedonian gen. under Alexander the Great, king of Thrace (306)
Ly-sip-pus \li-ˈsɪp-əs/ 4th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor
Lytton \li-ˈtən/ 1st Baron 1803-1873 **Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton** \bul-ˈwər-/ bro. of **Sir Henry Bulwer** Eng. author
Lytton 1st Earl of 1831-1891 **Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton**; pseud. **Owen Meredith**; son of prec. Brit. statesman & poet
Lytton 2d Earl of 1876-1947 **Victor Alexander George Robert Lytton**; son of 1st Earl Brit. administrator & author
M- **Mc-** names beginning with these prefixes are alphabetized as if spelled **MAC**.
Mc-Adoo \mak-ə-ˈdu/ **William Gibbs** 1863-1941 Am. lawyer & administrator
Mc-Arthur \mə-ˈkɜr-thər/ **Arthur** 1845-1912 Am. gen.
MacArthur **Charles** 1895-1956 Am. dram.
MacArthur **Douglas** 1880-1964 son of **Arthur** Am. gen.
Mac-caulay \mə-ˈkɔ-ˈle/ **Dame Rose** 1881-1958 Eng. nov.
Macaulay 1st Baron 1800-1859 **Thomas Babington Macaulay** Eng. hist., author, & statesman
Mac-beth \mak-ˈbɛth/ d. 1057 king of Scotland (1040-57)
Mac-Bride \mak-ˈbrɪd/ **Seán** 1904- Irish U.N. official
Mc-Bur-ney \mak-ˈbər-nɛ/ **Charles** 1845-1913 Am. surgeon
Mc-Carthy \mə-ˈkɜr-thɛ/ also **-kɜr-thɛ** **Eugene Joseph** 1916- Am. polit.
McCarthy **Joseph Raymond** 1908-1957 Am. polit.
McCarthy **Mary** 1912- Am. writer
Mc-Carthy \mə-ˈkɜr-thɛ/ also **-kɜr-thɛ** **Justin** 1830-1912 Irish writer & polit.
McCarthy **Justin Huntly** 1861-1936 son of **Justin** Irish dram., nov., & hist.
Mc-Clellan \mə-ˈklel-ən/ **George Brinton** 1826-1885 Am. gen. & polit.

a about * fifteen, F table or further a back ā bake
 k cot, cart & F bac aú out ch chin e less ē easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch F vin g sing
 ō flow o flaw œ F boaf Œ F feu ol coin th thing
 th this u foot a foot G füllen Œ F rue y yet
 r F digne \dɛn/, nuit \nuɛ/ yil few yd furious zh vision

- Mendès-France** \mə-'des-frāns\ Pierre 1907- Fr statesman
Mend-o-zo, də-'mən-'dō-zə\ Antonio 1485?-1552 Span colonial administrator
Men-e-lik II \mə-'nē-'līk\ 1844-1913 emp of Ethiopia (1889-1913)
Me-nén-déz de Avil-lés \mə-'nēn-'dēs-dā-'āv-'ā-lās\ Pedro 1519-1574 Span admiral, colonizer of Florida
Me-nēs \mə-'nēz\ /f 3400 (3500?) b.c. Egyptian king, uniter of north & south kingdoms
Men-inger \mə-'nīŋ-ər\ Karl Augustus 1893- Am psychiatrist
Me-not-ti \mə-'nōt-'ē, -'nōt-\ Gian-Carlo 1911- Am (Ital s born) composer
Me-nu-hin \mə-'nu-'yā-wən\ Yehudi \yā-'hūd-'ē\ 1916- Am violinist
Menzies \mə-'nēz\ Sir Robert Gordon 1894-1978 Austral statesman, prime min (1939-41, 1949-66)
Mer-ca-tor \mə-'kāt-'ər\ Gerhardus 1512-1594 Gerhard Kremer Flem geographer
Mer-cler \mə-'sīk, -'mē-'sē-'ā\ Désiré Joseph 1851-1926 Belg cardinal, primate of Belgium
Mer-e-dith \mə-'rēd-'ith\ George 1828-1909 Eng nov & poet
Meredith Owen — see E. R. Bulwer-Lytton
Mer-gen-thaler \mə-'gən-'thāl-'ər, -'mē-'gən-'thāl-\ Ottmar 1844-1899 Am (Ger born) inventor
Mé-rimée \mə-'rē-'mā, -'mā-'rē-\ Prosper 1803-1870 Fr writer
Mer-ton \mə-'tən\ Thomas 1913-1968 Am clergyman & author
Mes-mer \mə-'mēz, -'mēs-\ Franz or Friedrich Anton 1734-1815 Austrian physician
Mes-sa-lia Cor-vi-nus \mə-'sāl-'ā, -'kōr-'vī-nōs\ Marcus Valerius 1st cent b.c. Rom gen & statesman
Mes-sa-lia-ne \mə-'sā-'lī-nē, -'lē-\ Valena d A.D. 48 3d wife of Emp. Claudius
Mes-ser-schmitt \mə-'sēr-'shmit\ Willy 1898-1978 Ger aircraft designer & manuf
Mes-sier \mə-'sī-'yā, -'mēs-'ē-'ā\ Charles 1730-1817 Fr astron
Meš-tr-o-vi-ć \mə-'sh-'trə-'vīč\ Ivan 1883-1962 Am (Yugoslavian born) sculptor
Me-tax-as \mə-'tāk-'sās\ Joannes 1871-1941 Greek gen & dictator
Me-tch-nik-off \mə-'ch-nā-'kōf\ Élie 1845-1916 orig *Ilya Mechnikov* \mə-'nich-'nē-'kōf\ Russ zool & bacteriol in France
Me-tter-nich, von \mə-'tēr-'nīk, -'ŋīk\ Prince Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar 1773-1859 Austrian statesman
Meyer \mə-'yē-\ Albert Gregory 1903-1965 Am cardinal
Meyer Annie 1867-1951 née *Nathan* Am educ & writer
Meyer-beer \mə-'yē-'bē, -'bē-'ər\ Giacomo 1791-1864 Jakob Liebmann Beer Ger composer
Meyer-hof \mə-'yē-'hōf\ Otto 1884-1951 Ger physiol
Mi-chael \mə-'kī-'āl\ Rumanian Mi-hail \mə-'hī-'āl\ 1921- Michael Hoenzollern king of Rumania (1927-30, 1940-47), abdicated
Mi-chel-an-gelo \mə-'chē-'lān-'jō\ 1499-1564 Ital sculptor, painter, architect, & poet — *Michelangelo* \mə-'chē-'lān-'jō\ Ital s
Michel-et \mə-'sh-'ē\ Jules 1789-1874 Fr hist
Michel-son \mə-'kōl-'sōn\ Albert Abraham 1852-1931 Am (Ger s born) physicist
Mich-ener \mə-'ch-'ē-'nər\ James Albert 1907- Am author
Mich-ener \mə-'sh-'nər\ Roland 1900- Canad polit, gov-gen of Canada (1967-74)
Mic-kle-wicz \mə-'kī-'lē-'vīč\ Adam 1798-1855 Pol poet
Mid-dle-ton \mə-'dī-'tən\ Thomas 1570?-1627 Eng dram
Mies van der Ro-he \mə-'sē-'vān-'dā-'rō-'ē, -'mēz-\ Ludwig 1868-1969 Am (Ger born) architect
Miff-lin \mə-'fī-'līn\ Thomas 1744-1800 Am Revolutionary gen
Mi-haj-lo-vi-ć or *Mikhailovitch* \mə-'hī-'lō-'vīč\ Draža or Draža \d'ráž-ə\ 1893?-1946 Yugoslav gen
Miki \mə-'kē\ Takeo \tāk-'ē-'ō\ 1907- Jap premier (1974-76)
Mik-o-van \mə-'kō-'vān\ Anas-tas \ān-'dās-'stās\ Ivanovich 1895-1978 Russ polit, pres U.S.S.R. (1964-65)
Miles \mə-'lī-'ēz\ Nelson Appleton 1839-1925 Am gen
Mil-haud \mə-'hī-'d\ Danus 1892-1974 Fr composer
Mill \mə-'mī-\ James 1773-1836 Scot philo s, hist., & econ
Mill John Stuart 1806-1873 son of James Eng philo s & econ
Mil-lale \mə-'lā-'ē, -'mī-'ā\ Sir John Everett 1829-1896 Eng painter
Mil-lay \mə-'lī-'ā\ Edna St Vincent 1892-1950 Am poet
Miller \mə-'lī-'ər\ Arthur 1915- Am dram & nov
Miller Cincinnatus Hiner 1839-1913 pseud *Jo-quin* \wā-'kēn, -'wō-\ Miller Am poet
Miller Henry 1891-1980 Am writer
Miller Perry Gilbert Eddy 1905-1963 Am literary critic & scholar
Miller William 1782-1849 Am Adventist
Mil-le-rand \mə-'lā-'rā\ Alexandre 1859-1943 Fr statesman, pres of France (1920-24)
Mil-lés \mə-'lī-'ēs\ Carl 1875-1955 ong *Wilhelm Carl Emil Anderson* Swed sculptor
Mil-lét \mə-'lē-'t\ Jean François 1814-1875 Fr painter
Mil-li-can \mə-'lī-'kən\ Robert Andrew 1868-1953 Am physicist
Mil-man \mə-'mān\ Henry Hart 1791-1868 Eng poet & hist
Mill-ne \mə-'mī-'nē\ Alan Alexander 1882-1956 Eng poet & dram
Mil-ti-a-des \mə-'tī-'ā-'dēs\ 540?-748? b.c. Athenian gen.
Mil-ton \mə-'tī-'n\ John 1608-1674 Eng poet — *Miltonian* \mə-'tō-nē-'n, -'nyōn\ or *Miltonic* \mə-'tī-'nīk\ adj
Mil-yu-kov \mə-'yū-'kōf, -'kōv\ Pavel Nikolaevich 1859-1943 Russ polit & hist
Mi-not \mə-'nōt\ George Richards 1885-1950 Am physician
Min-ton \mə-'mī-'tən\ Sherman 1890-1965 Am jurist
Min-ut \mə-'nī-'nē\ or *Min-ne-wit* \mə-'nē-'wīt\ Peter 1580-1638 Du colonial administrator in Am
Mir-a-beau, de \mə-'rī-'ā-'bō\ Comte 1749-1791 *Honoré Gabriel Victor Riquetti* Fr orator & revolutionist
Mir-é \mə-'rē\ Joan \zhū-'ān\ 1893-1974 Span painter
Mi-shi-ma \mə-'shī-'mā, -'mā-'shē-'mā\ Yukio 1925-1970 Jap writer
Mis-tral \mə-'strāl, -'strāl\ Frédéric 1830-1914 Provençal poet
Mis-tral \mə-'strāl, -'strāl\ Gabriela 1889-1957 *Lucila Godoy de Alcayaga* Chilean poet & educ
Mitch-ell \mə-'ch-'əl\ John 1870-1919 Am labor leader
Mitchell John Newton 1913- U.S. atty gen (1969-72)
Mitchell Maria 1818-1889 Am astron
Mitchell Peter Dennis 1920- Brit chem
Mitchell William 1879-1936 *Billy Mitchell* Am. gen.
Mit-ford \mə-'fōrd\ Mary Russell 1787-1855 Eng nov. & dram.
Mit-ford William 1744-1827 Eng hist.
Mith-ri-da-tes VI \mə-'thī-'rī-'dāt-'ēz\ ab 132-63 B.C. the Great king of Pontus (120-63)
Mit-ro-pou-lis \mə-'trīp-'ō-'līs\ Dīmītrī \dā-'mē-'trē\ 1896-1960 Am. (Greek-born) conductor
Mo-di-glia-ni \mə-'dī-'glī-'ān-'ē, -'mōd-'ī-\ Amedeo 1884-1920 Ital painter in France
Mo-djes-ka \mə-'jēs-'kə\ Helena 1840-1909 orig *Modrzejewska* née *Opłd* Pol born actress in Am
Mohammed var of MUHAMMAD
Mohammed Riza \mə-'hām-'ōd-'rī-'zā-'pāl-'ā\ (Jvē, -'hām-) 1919- shah of Iran (1941-)
Mols-sen \mə-'mōl-'sēn\ Henn 1852-1907 Fr chem.
Mo-lay \mə-'lō-'yē\ Raymond Charles 1886-1975 Am journalist
Mo-li-ère \mə-'lī-'yē\ (Jvē, -'mōl-) 1622-1673 pseud of Jean Baptiste Poquelin Fr actor & dram
Molina, de \mə-'lō-'nē-\ see TIRSO DE MOLINA
Mol-nár \mə-'mōl-'nār, -'mōl-'\ Ferenc \fē-'rēn-'(t)s\ 1878-1952 Hung author
Mo-lo-tov \mə-'lō-'tōf, -'mōl-, -'mōl-, -'tōv\ Vyacheslav Mikhailovich 1890- ong. Skryabin Russ statesman
Molt-ke, von \mə-'mōlt-'kə\ Count Helmuth 1800-1891 Pruss field marshal
Momm-sen \mə-'mōm-'zən\ Theodor \tē-'dō-'dōr\ 1817-1903 Ger classical scholar & hist
Monck or Monk \mə-'mɒŋk\ George 1608-1670 1st Duke of Albemarle Eng gen
Mon-dale \mə-'dāl\ Walter Fredenck 1928- Am polit, vice-pres of the U.S. (1977-)
Mond-rian \mə-'mōn-'drē-'ān\ Piet 1872-1944 *Pieter Cornelis Mondrian* Du painter
Mo-né \mə-'nē\ Claude 1840-1926 Fr painter
Mo-net \mə-'nāt-'ō\ Ernesto Teodoro 1833-1918 Ital. journalist & pacifist
Mon-er-Will-mas \mə-'nē-'r-'wīl-'yāz, -'mān-\ Sir Monier 1819-1899 Eng Sanskrit scholar
Mo-niz \mə-'nīz\ Antonio Caetano de Abreu Freire Egas 1874-1955 Port medical scientist
Mon-mouth \mə-'mōn-'mōth, -'mān-\ Duke of 1649-1685 James Scott, son of Charles II of Eng. Eng rebel & claimant to the throne
Mon-net \mə-'nēt\ Jean 1888-1979 Fr econ & diplomat
Mon-nod \mə-'nōd\ Jacques-Lucien 1910-1976 Fr biochem
Mon-roe \mə-'rō-'ē\ James 1758-1835 13th pres of U.S. (1817-25)
Mon-ta-gna \mə-'tān-'jā\ Bartolommeo 1450?-1523 Ital painter
Mon-ta-gu \mə-'tān-'gū, -'mōnt-\ Lady Mary Wortley 1689-1762 Eng letter writer
Mon-taigne, de \mə-'mān-'tān, -'mōn-'tēn\ Michel Eyquem 1533-1592 Fr essayist
Mon-ta-le \mə-'tāl-'ē\ Eugenio 1896- Ital poet
Mon-talm de Saint-Véran, de \mə-'tāl-'m-də-'sā-'vā-'rā-\ Marquis Louis Joseph 1712-1759 Fr field marshal in Canada
Mon-tes-pa-n, de \mə-'tēs-'pā-, -'mānt-'ā-'span\ Marquise 1641-1707 née (Françoise Athénais) Rochechouart, mistress of Louis XIV
Mon-tes-queu, de \mə-'tānt-'s-'kyū, -'kya(r), -'kyē\ Baron de La Brede et 1689-1755 Charles de Secondai Fr lawyer & polit philos
Mon-tes-so-r-i \mə-'tānt-'s-'sōr-'ē, -'sōr-\ Maria 1870-1952 Ital physician & educator
Mon-teux \mə-'tē-'s-'r-, -'tē\ Pierre 1875-1964 Am (Fr born) conductor
Mon-te-ver-di \mə-'tē-'vēr-'dē\ Claudio Giovanni Antonio 1567-1643 Ital composer
Mon-te-zu-ma II \mə-'tē-'zū-'mā\ 1480?-1520 last Aztec emp of Mexico (1502-20)
Mont-fort, de \mə-'mānt-'fōrt\ Simon 1208?-1265 Earl of Leicester Eng soldier & statesman
Mont-fort l'Amaury, de \mə-'mānt-'fōrt-'lā-'mā-'rē, -'mō-'fō(r)-'lā-, -'mō-'rē\ Simon IV 1160?-1218 Earl of Leicester & Comte de Toulouse, father of prec. Fr crusader
Mont-gol-fier \mə-'gāl-'fē-'ər, -'fē-'ā\ Joseph Michel 1740-1810 & his bro Jacques Étienne 1745-1799 Fr inventors of aeronaufs
Mont-gom-ery \mə-'gōm-'(t)-'gəm-'ō-'jē, -'mānt-(t)-, -'gām-\ Bernard Law 1887-1976 1st Viscount Brit field marshal
Mont-mo-re-ny, de \mə-'mānt-'mō-'rēn-'(t)-'sē\ Duc Anne 1493-1567 Fr soldier; constable (1537)
Mon-trose \mə-'trōz\ James Graham 1st Marquis of 1612-1650 Scot Royalist
Moody \mə-'dū-'ē\ Dwight Lyman 1837-1899 Am evangelist
Moody William Vaughn 1869-1910 Am poet & dram
Mo-ne-y \mə-'nu-'ē\ Edward 1882-1958 Am cardinal
Moore \mə-'mōr-, -'mōs-, -'mū-, -'mū-\ George 1852-1933 Irish author
Moore George Edward 1873-1958 Eng philo s
Moore Henry 1898- Brit sculptor
Moore John Bassett 1860-1947 Am junst
Moore Marianne Craig 1887-1972 Am poet
Moore Stanford 1913- Am biochem
Moore Thomas 1779-1852 Irish poet
Moore-Brab-azon \mə-'brāb-'ā-'zən\ John Theodore Cuthbert 1884-1964 1st Baron Brabazon of Tara \tā-'rā-\ Brit aviator & administrator
Mora-via \mə-'rāv-'ē-'ā\ Alberto 1907- real name *Panherle* Ital writer
Mor-e \mə-'mōr-, -'mōs-, -'mū-, -'mū-\ Hannah 1745-1833 Eng religious writer
More Henry 1614-1687 Eng philo s
More Paul Elmer 1864-1937 Am essayist & critic
More Sir Thomas 1478-1535 *Saint* Eng statesman & author

Ma-ri-net-ti \mar-ə-'net-ē, mār-ē\ Emilio Filippo Tommaso 1876-1944 Ital. poet
Ma-ri-ni \mə-'rē-nē\ or **Ma-ri-no** \-nō\ Giambattista 1569-1625 Ital. poet
Ma-ri-on \mer-ē-ən, mār-ē\ Francis 1732?-1795 the *Swamp Fox* Am. Revolutionary commander
Ma-ri-tain \mar-ə-'tān\ Jacques 1882-1973 Fr. philos. & diplomat
Ma-ri-us \mer-ē-əs, mār-ē\ Calus 1557-86 b.c. Rom. gen.
Ma-ri-vaux, de \mar-ə-'vō\ Pierre Carlet de Chamblain 1688-1763 Fr. dram. & nov.
Mark Antony or **Anthony** — see **Marcus ANTONIUS**
Mark-ham \mär-kəm\ (Charles) Edwin 1852-1940 Am. poet
Mar-ko-va \mär-'kō-və\ Alicia \ə-'tē-sē-ə\ 1910- Alice Marks Eng. dancer
Marlborough 1st Duke of — see **John CHURCHILL**
Mar-lowe \mar-'lō\ Christopher 1564-1593 Eng. dram. — **Mar-lor-vi-on** \mär-'lō-vē-ən, -vyən\ adj.
Marlowe *John* 1866-1950 pseud. of *Sarah Frances Frost* Am. (Eng.-born) actress
Mar-mont, de \mar-'mō\ Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse 1774-1852 Duc de *Rogues* Fr. gen., marshal of France
Mar-mon-tel \mar-'(mōn-)'tel\ Jean François 1723-1799 Fr. author
Ma-rot \ma-'rō\ Clément 1497?-1544 Fr. poet
Mar-quand \mar-'kwānd\ John Phillips 1893-1960 Am. writer
Mar-quette \mar-'ket\ Jacques 1637-1675 *Père* \pē-(ə)r, -pē-(ə)r\ Marquette Jesuit missionary & explorer in Am.
Mar-quis \mar-'kwēs\ Donald Robert Perry 1878-1937 *Don* Am. humorist
Marquis Frederick James — see **WOLTON**
Mar-ry-at \mar-'ē-ət\ Frederick 1792-1848 Eng. naval commander & nov.
Marsh \māsh\ Dame Ngaio \ni-(ə)'dō\ 1899- N.Z. writer
Marshall \mar-'shəl\ (Freddie) Ray 1928- U.S. secy. of labor (1977-)
Marshall George Catlett 1880-1959 Am. gen. & diplomat
Marshall John 1755-1835 Am. jurist, chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1801-35)
Marshall John Ross 1912- prime min. of N.Z. (1972)
Marshall Thomas Riley 1854-1925 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1913-21)
Marshall Thurgood 1908- Am. jurist
Mar-si-lus of Padua \mar-'sil-ē-əs\ 1290?-1343 Ital. scholar
Mar-ston \mar-'stōn\ John 1575?-1634 Eng. dram.
Martel Charles — see **CHARLES MARTEL**
Martens \mārt-'nē\ Fedor Fedorovich 1845-1909 Russ. jurist
Martial \mār-'shāl\ ab. AD 40-102 *Marcus Valerius Martialis* Rom. epigrammatist
Martin \mārt-'n, mār-tā\ Saint AD 315?-739 *Martin of Tours* \-tu(ə)\ patron saint of France
Martin \mārt-'n\ Archer John Porter 1910- Brit. chem.
Martin Glenn Luther 1886-1955 Am. airplane manuf.
Martin Homer Dodge 1836-1897 Am. painter
Martin Joseph William 1884-1968 Am. publisher & polit.
Martin du Gard \mār-tā-'dī-gār\ Roger 1881-1958 Fr. nov.
Martineau \mārt-'n-ō\ Harriet 1802-1876 Eng. nov. & econ.
Martineau James 1805-1900 bro. of *Harriet Eng. theol. & philos.*
Martini \mār-'tē-nē\ Simone 1283?-1344 Ital. painter
Martinson \mārt-'tēn\ Harry Edmund 1904-1978 Swed. author
Mar-vell \mār-'vəl\ Andrew 1621-1678 Eng. poet & satirist
Marx \marks\ Karl 1818-1883 Ger. polit. philos. & socialist
Mary \mē-(ə)r-ē, mē-(ə)r-ē, mār-ē\ 1867-1953 Princess *Victoria Mary of Teck*, queen of George V of Eng.
Mary I 1516-1558 *Mary Tudor*, *Bloody Mary* queen of Eng. (1553-58)
Mary II 1662-1694 joint Brit. sovereign with William III
Mary Stuart 1542-1587 *Mary, Queen of Scots* queen of Scot. (1542-67)
Ma-sac-cio \mə-'zāch-ē-ē\ 1401-1428 orig. *Tommaso Guldī* Ital. painter
Ma-sa-ryk \mās-ə-'yŋk, 'mas-ē\ Jan \-'yān, 'yan\ Gar-ŋ-gue \gə-'reg\ 1886-1948 son of T. G. Czech diplomat & polit.
Masaryk To-máš \tō-'māsh, 'tām-əs\ Gar-ŋ-gue 1850-1937 Czech philos., 1st pres. of Czechoslovakia (1918-35)
Ma-sca-gni \mā-'skān-yē, mā-\ Pietro 1863-1945 Ital. composer
Mase-field \mās-'fēld\ John 1878-1967 Eng. author; poet laureate (1930-67)
Ma-si-ni-sa or **Ma-si-ni-sa** \mas-ə-'nis-ə\ 2387-149 b.c. king of Numidia
Ma-son \mās-'n\ Charles 1730-1787 Eng. astron. & surveyor
Mason George 1725-1792 Am. revolutionary statesman
Mas-sa-soft \mas-ə-'sōft\ d. 1661 sachem of Wampanoag Indians in eastern Massachusetts
Mas-sé-na \mas-ə-'nā, mō-'sā-nā\ André 1758-1817 Duc de Rivoli, Prince of Ess-ling \des-lēŋ\ Fr. soldier under Napoleon
Mas-sé-net \mas-ə-'nē, mē-'sā\ Jules Émile Frédéric 1842-1912 Fr. composer
Mas-sey \mas-ē\ Raymond 1896- Am. (Canad.-born) actor
Massey William Ferguson 1856-1925 N.Z. statesman
Mas-sine \mas-'sē\ Léonide 1894-1979 Am. (Russ.-born) dancer & choreographer
Mas-sin-ger \mas-'n-jər\ Philip 1583-1640 Eng. dram.
Mas-son \mas-'n\ David 1822-1909 Scot. editor & author
Mas-ters \mas-'təz\ Edgar Lee 1869-1950 Am. author
Mather \math-ər, math-ē\ Cotton 1663-1728 Am. clergyman & author
Mather Increase 1639-1723 *father of Cotton* Am. clergyman & author; pres. Harvard College (1685-1701)
Ma-tisse \ma-'tēs, mō-\ Henri 1869-1954 Fr. painter
Ma-tsu-o-ka \mat-ə-'wō-kā, māt-, -(j)kā\ Yosuke 1880-1946 Jap. statesman
Mat-te-o-ti \mat-ē-'ōt-ē, māt-, -ōt-ē\ Giacomo 1885-1924 Ital. socialist

Mat-thews \math-(ə)'lyz\ (James) Brander 1852-1929 Am. educ. & author
Mat-ting-ly \mat-'ing-lē\ Garrett 1900-1962 Am. hist.
Maugham \mōm\ William Somerset 1874-1965 Eng. nov. & dram.
Mau-nou-ry \mō-nō-'rē\ Michel Joseph 1847-1923 Fr. gen.
Mau-pas-sant, de \mō-pā-'sān\ (Henri René-Albert) Guy 1850-1893 Fr. short-story writer
Mau-riac \mōr-'yāk, mōr-ē-'āk\ François 1885-1970 Fr. author
Mau-ri-ce \mōr-'s, mār-; mō-'rē\ Ger. Moritz \mōr-'s, mōr-\ 1521-1553 elector of Saxony (1547-53) & gen.
Maurice of Nassau 1567-1625 Prince of Orange Du. gen. & statesman
Mau-rols \mōr-'wā\ André 1885-1967 pseud. of *Émile Salomon Wilhelm Herzog* \er-zōg\ Fr. writer
Mau-ry \mōr-ē, mār-\ Matthew Fontaine 1806-1873 Am. naval officer & oceanographer
Mau-ser \mau-'zər\ Peter Paul 1838-1914 & his bro. Wilhelm 1834-1882 Ger. inventors
Maw-son \mōs-'n\ Sir Douglas 1882-1958 Brit. antarctic explorer & geologist
Max-im \mak-'səm\ Sir Hiram Stevens 1840-1916 Brit. (Am.-born) inventor
Maxim Hudson 1853-1927 bro. of *Sir Hiram* Am. inventor & explosives expert
Max-mil-lian \mak-'mil-'yan\ 1832-1867 bro. of Francis Joseph I of Austria emp. of Mexico (1864-67)
Maximillion I 1459-1519 Holy Rom. emp. (1493-1519)
Maximilian II 1527-1576 Holy Rom. emp. (1564-76)
Max-well \mak-'swel, -swəl\ James Clerk \'klark\ 1831-1879 Scot. physicist
May \mā\ Sir Thomas Erskine 1815-1886 1st Baron *Farnborough* \fārn-'bō-rə, -bō-rə, -bō-\ Eng. constitutional jurist
Ma-y-kov-ski \ma-'yā-'kōf-skē, 'mī-ə, -'kōv-\ Vladimir Vladimirovich 1893-1930 Russ. poet
Mayer \mil-'ər\ Maria Goeppert 1906-1972 Am. (Ger.-born) physicist
Mayo \mā-(ə)'dō\ Charles Horace 1865-1939 & his bro. William James 1861-1939 Am. surgeons
Mayo Henry Thomas 1856-1937 Am. admiral
Ma-za-rin \maz-ə-'rē\ Jules 1602-1661 Fr. cardinal & statesman
Ma-zi-ni \mat-'sē-nē, mad-'zē-\ Giuseppe 1805-1872 Ital. patriot
Mc — see **MAC**
Mead \mēd\ Margaret 1901-1978 Am. anthropol.
Meade \mēd\ George Gordon 1815-1872 Am. gen.
Meade James Edward 1907- Brit. econ.
Mea-ny \mē-nē\ George 1894-1980 Am. labor leader
Me-d-a-war \med-ə-'wər\ Peter Brian 1915- Eng. anatomist
Me-dei-ro-s \mē-'dē-rōs, -(ə)'dō\ Humberto 1915- Am. (Port.-born) cardinal
Me-di-cl, de \mēd-ə-(ə)'chē\ Catherine — see **CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS**
Medici, de \mēd-ə-(ə)'chē\ Cosimo or Cosmo 1389-1464 Florentine financier & polit.
Medici, de \mēd-ə-(ə)'chē\ Catherine — see **CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS**
Medici, de \mēd-ə-(ə)'chē\ Cosimo I 1519-1574 *Cosimo the Great*, Duke of Florence, Grand Duke of Tuscany
Medici, de \mēd-ə-(ə)'chē\ Giulio — see **CLEMENT VII**
Medici, de \mēd-ə-(ə)'chē\ Lorenzo 1449-1492 *Lorenzo the Magnificent* Florentine statesman, ruler, & patron
Me-di-na-Si-do-nia \mē-'dē-nā-'sō-dōn-yā\ 7th Duke of 1550-1615
Alonso Pérez de Guzmán Span. admiral
Meer van Delft, van der — see **Jan VERMEER**
Me-h-met Ali \mē-'met-ā-'lē\ or Mohammed Ali 1769-1849 viceroys of Egypt (1805-48)
Mel-ben \mē-'bēn\ Arthur 1874-1960 Canad. statesman, prime min. (1920-21, 1926)
Me-ir \mē-'i(ə)r\ Golda 1898-1978 G. *Maboritz* or *Mabovich* prime min. of Israel (1969-74)
Mei-sa-nier \mēs-'n-ya, mē-'sōn-(j)ā\ Jean Louis) Ernest 1815-1891 Fr. painter
Melt-nar \mēl-'nār\ Li-se \lē-'sē\ 1878-1968 Ger. physicist
Mel-anch-ton \mē-'lāŋk-(ə)'thōn\ 1497-1560 Philipp Schwarzer Ger. scholar & religious reformer
Mel-ba \mel-'bā\ Dame Nellie 1861-1931 orig. *Helen Porter Mitchell* Austral. soprano
Mel-chers \mel-'chōz\ Gan 1860-1932 Am. painter
Mel-chior \mel-'chē-(ə)'r\ Lau-nitz \lau-'rits\ Lebrecht Hommel 1890-1973 Am. (Dan.-born) tenor
Mel-lon \mel-'n\ Andrew William 1855-1937 Am. financier
Mel-ville \mel-'vil\ Herman 1819-1891 Am. nov.
Mem-ling \mem-'liŋ\ or *Mem-linc* \liŋk\ Hans 1430?-1495 Flem. painter
Men-den-der \mē-'nān-dər\ 343?-729 b.c. Greek dram.
Men-clus \men-'chē-'sōs\ 372?-281 b.c. *Méng-tzu* or *Meng-tse* Chin. philos.
Menck-en \men-'kən, 'men-\ Henry Louis 1880-1956 Am. editor — *Menck-e-nian* \men-'kē-nē-ən, 'men-ē\ adj.
Men-del \men-'dē\ Gregor Johann 1822-1884 Austrian botanist
Men-de-le-ev \men-'dā-'lē-ə\ Dmitri Ivanovich 1834-1907 Russ. chem.
Men-dels-sohn \men-'dēl-'sōn\ Moses 1797-1876 Ger. philos.
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy \bār-'thōld-ē\ Jakob Ludwig Felix 1809-1847 grandson of *Moses Mendelssohn* Ger. composer, pianist, & conductor

a about * kitten, F table or further a back ā bake
 ā cot, cart ā F bac an out ch chun e less ē easy
 g gift i trip I life j joke k G ich, buch F vin ŋ sing
 o flow o flaw œ F bœuf œ F feu oi coin th thing
 th thus ti foot u foot æ G füllen œ F rue y yet
 y F dyne \dēn\, nuit \nuīt\ yū few yu famous zh vision

- Mo-reau** \mò-rò\ Jean Victor 1763-1813 Fr. gen.
Morgan \mòr-gən\ Daniel 1736-1802 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Morgan Sir Henry 1635-1688 Eng. buccaneer
Morgan John Hunt 1825-1864 Am. Confed. cavalry officer
Morgan John Pierpont \pi(ə)r-,pɒnt\ 1837-1913 Am. financier
Morgan John Pierpont 1867-1943 son of J. P. Am. financier
Morgan Thomas Hunt 1866-1945 Am. zool.
Mor-gen-thau \mòr-gən-,thò\ Henry 1891-1967 U.S. secy. of the treas. (1934-45)
Mori-son \mòr-ə-sən-, 'mɪr-ə\ Samuel Eliot 1887-1976 Am. hist.
Morison 1889-1968 Eng. type designer
Mori-sot \mòr-ə-sò\ Berthe 1841-1895 Fr. painter
Morley \mòr-lē\ Christopher Darlington 1890-1957 Am. writer
Morley John 1838-1923 Viscount Morley of Blackburn Eng. statesman & writer
Mor-nay, de \mòr-nā\ Philippe 1549-1623 Seigneur du Plessis Marly, Duplessis-Mornay Fr. Huguenot
Mor-ris \mòr-əs-, 'mɪr-ə\ Gou-ver-neur \gəv-ə(r)-'ni(ə)r\ 1752-1816 Am. statesman & diplomat
Morris Robert 1734-1806 Am. financier & statesman
Morris William 1834-1896 Eng. poet, artist, & socialist
Mor-ris-son \mòr-ə-sən-, 'mɪr-ə\ Robert 1782-1834 Scot. missionary in China
Morrison of Lambeth Baron 1888-1965 Herbert Stanley Morrison Eng. labor leader & polit.
Morse \mò(ə)r\ Samuel Finley Breese 1791-1872 Am. artist & inventor
Mor-timer, de \mòrt-ə-mər\ Roger (IV) 1287-1330 1st Earl of March Welsh rebel & paramour of Isabella, Queen of Edward II of Eng.
Mor-ton \mòrt-n\ Levi Parsons 1824-1920 Am. banker; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1889-93)
Morton Rogers Clark Ballard 1914-1979 U.S. secy. of the interior (1971-75); secy. of commerce (1975-76)
Morton William Thomas Green 1819-1868 Am. dentist
Mos-by \mòz-bē\ John Singleton 1833-1916 Am. lawyer & Confed. cavalry officer
Mos-chic-ki \mòsh-'chē-akē-, 'chit-\ Ignacy 1867-1946 Pol. chem.; pres. of Poland (1926-39)
Moses \mòz-zəz also -zəs\ Anna Mary née Robertson 1860-1961 Grandma Moses Am. painter
Mos-ley \mòz-lē\ Sir Oswald Ernald 'ərn-'lɪd\ 1896- Eng. polit.
Möss-bauer \mòs-,bau-(ə)r-, 'mes-\ Rudolf L. 1929- Ger. physicist
Moth-er-well \mòth-ər-,wel-, 'wəl\ Robert 1915- Am. artist
Mo Ti \mò-'d(ə)r\ or Mo-tzu \mòd-'zə\ 5th-4th cent. A.C. Chin. philos.
Mot-ley \mòt-lē\ John Lothrop 1814-1877 Am. hist.
Mot-ton \mòt-n\ Robert Russa 1867-1940 Am. educ.
Mott \mòt\ John Raleigh 1865-1955 Am. YMCA leader
Mott Lucretia 1793-1880 née Coffin Am. social reformer
Mott Sir Neville Francis 1905- Brit. physicist
Mot-te-son \mòt-'t-sən-, 't-sən\ Ben Roy 1926- Dan. (Am. born) physicist
Mot-teux \mò-'t(ə)r-, 'mɪ-, 'mɪ- Peter Anthony 1660 or 1663-1718 Eng. (Fr.-born) drama & translator
Moul-ton \mòlt-n\ Forest Ray 1872-1952 Am. astron.
Moul-trie \mòl-trē-, 'mòl-\ William 1730-1805 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Mount-batten \maunt-'bat-n\ Louis, Earl 1900-1979 Prince Louis of Battenberg 'bat-'n-,bɔrg\ Brit. admiral, 1st gov.-gen. of India (1947-48); chief of defense staff (1939-65)
Mountbatten Philip, Duke of Edinburgh — see PHILIP
Moz-art \mòt-'sart\ Wolfgang Amadeus 1756-1791 Austrian composer — Mozart-ean also Mozart-ian \mòt-'sart-ē-ən\ adj.
Muench \munch\ Aloisius Joseph 1889-1962 Am. cardinal
Muga-be \mu-'gab-ə\ Robert Gabriel 1925- prime min. of Zimbabwe (1980-)
Mu-ham-mad \mò-'ham-əd-, 'hām- also mū-\ A.D. 570-632 Arab prophet & founder of Islam
Mu-ham-mad \mò-'ham-əd-, mū-\ Elijah 1897-1975 E. Poole Am. religious leader
Müh-len-berg \myū-lən-,bɔrg\ Henry Melchior 1711-1787 Ger. born Lutheran clergyman in Am.
Muir \myū-(ə)r\ John 1838-1914 Am. (Scot.-born) naturalist
Mul-doon \mʊl-'dūn\ Robert David 1921- prime min. of New Zealand (1975-)
Mul-ler \mʊl-ər\ Hermann Joseph 1890-1967 Am. geneticist
Müller \myū-lər-, 'mɪl-, 'mʊl-\ Friedrich Max 1823-1900 Brit. (Ger.-born) philologist
Müller Johann 1436-1476 Regiomontanus Ger. astron.
Müller Paul 1899-1965 Swiss chem.
Müll-ken \mʊl-'kən\ Robert Sanderson 1896- Am. chem. & physicist
Mum-ford \mʊm(p)-fərd\ Lewis 1895- Am. writer
Munch \munch-, 'mʊnch\ Charles 1891-1968 Fr.-born conductor
Munch \munch\ Edward 1863-1944 Norw. artist
Münch-haus-en, von \mʊnch-'hauz-ən\ Baron Karl Friedrich Hieronymus 1720-1797 Baron Münchhausen \mʊn-'chauz-ən-, 'mʊn-, 'chɔz-\ Ger. hunter, soldier, & supposed teller of absurdly exaggerated stories
Mun-de-lain \mʊn-'dɔ-,lɪn\ George William 1872-1939 Am. cardinal
Mu-ñoz \mʊ-'nɔz\ Mo-rin \mʊn-lən-,mɔ-'rɛn-, -yɔz-\ Luis 1898-1980 Puerto Rican polit.
Munro H. H. — see SAKI
Mun-sey \mʊn(t)-sē-, 'mʊn-zē\ Frank Andrew 1854-1925 Am. publisher
Müntz-berg \mʊn(t)-stɔr-,bɔrg-, 'myūn(t)-, 'mʊn(t)-\ Hugo 1863-1916 Ger.-born psychol. in Am.
Mura-saki \myū-'rɔz-ə-'sāk-ē\ Baroness 11th cent. Murasaki Shikibu Jap. novelist
Mu-rat \myū-'rɔ-, mʊ- Joachim 1767-1815 Fr. gen.; marshal of France; king of Naples (1808-15)
Mur-doch \mər-'dɔk-, -dāk\ (Jean) Iris 1919- Brit. (Irish-born) writer
Mu-rillo \myū-'rɪl-(ə)ð-, m(yū)'rē-(ə)ð\ Bartolomé Esteban 1617-1682 Span. painter
Mur-phy \mər-'fē\ Frank 1890-1949 Am. jurist
Murphy Robert Daniel 1894-1978 Am. diplomat
Murphy William Parry 1892- Am. physician
Mur-ray \mər-'ē-, 'mɔ-rē\ (George) Gilbert (Aimé) 1866-1957 Brit. classical scholar
Murray Sir James Augustus Henry 1837-1915 Brit. lexicographer
Murray Lindley 1745-1826 Am. grammarian
Murray Philip 1886-1952 Am. labor leader
Mur-row \mər-'(ə)ð-, 'mɔ-'(r)ð\ Edward Roscoe 1908-1965 Am. news commentator
Mus-kie \mʊs-'kē\ Edmund Sixtus 1914- Am. polit.
Mus-sét, de \myū-'sā\ (Louis Charles) Alfred 1810-1857 Fr. poet
Mus-so-li-ni \mʊs-'sɔ-lē-nē-, 'mʊs-ə\ Benito \bɔ-'nē-tɔ\ 1883-1945 Il Duce \el-'dū\ (Johā) Ital. Fascist premier (1922-45)
Mus-sorg-sky or **Moss-org-sky** \mʊ-'sɔrg-skē-, 'zɔrg-\ Mo-dest \mò-'dest\ Petrovich 1835-1881 Russ. composer
Mustafa (or **Mustapha**) Kemal Pasha — see KEMAL ATATÜRK
Mu-ta-ku-hi-to \mʊ-'tə-sə-'hē-(ə)ʔɪd\ 1852-1912 Meiji \mā-'jī\ emp. of Japan (1867-1912)
Mu-zo-re-wa \mʊz-'ə-'rə-wə\ Abel Tendekayi 1925- prime min. of Zimbabwe Rhodesia (1979-80)
Muz-zey \mʊz-'ē\ David Saville 1870-1965 Am. hist.
Myr-dal \myər-'dāl-, 'mɔ-, 'mɪr-\ Gunnar 1898- Swed. econ.
My-ron \mɪ-'rən\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor
Né-bo-kov \nə-'bɔk-əf\ Vladimir Vladimirovich 1899-1977 Am. (Russ.-born) nov. & poet
Nader \nād-ər\ Ralph 1934- Am. lawyer & writer
Nol-du \nɒl-'dʊ\ Sarojini 1879-1949 Hindu poet & reformer
Namby-Pamby — see AMBROSE PHILIPS
Na-mier \nə-'mɪ(ə)\ Sir Lewis Bernstein 1888-1960 Brit. hist.
Na-nak \nɒn-'ək\ 1469-1538 founder of the Sikh faith in India
Nan-sen \nɒn-'tɪn\ (nan-'tɪn) Fridtjof \frɪch-'ðf\ 1861-1930 Norw. arctic explorer, zool., & statesman
Nap-ier \nə-'pɪ-ər-, 'pɪ(ə)r-, nə-'pɪ(ə)r\ Sir Charles James 1782-1853 Brit. gen.
Napier John 1550-1617 Laird of Merchiston \mər-'kɔ-stən\ Scot. math.
Napier Robert Cornelius 1810-1880 1st Baron Napier of Magdala \mag-'dɔ-lə\ Brit. field marshal
Na-po-leon I \nə-'pɔl-yan-, 'pɔ-lē-ən\ or **Napoleon** Bo-na-parte \bɔ-'nə-'pɑrt\ 1769-1821 emp. of the French (1804-15)
Napoleon II 1811-1832 L'Algon \lɔ-'gɔn\, Duc de Reichstadt, son of Napoleon I & Marie Louise
Napoleon III 1808-1873 Louis Napoleon, son of Louis Bonaparte & Hortense de Beauharnais emp. of the French (1852-70)
Nar-vā-az, de \nər-'vā-'ās\ Pánfilo 1480?-1528 Span. soldier in Am.
Nash \nash\ Ogden 1902-1971 Am. poet
Nash or Naehe \nash\ Thomas 1567-1601 Eng. satirist & dram.
Nash Walter 1882-1968 prime min. of N.Z. (1957-60)
Na-smith \nə-'smɪth-, 'nɔz-moth\ Alexander 1758-1840 Scot. painter
Nas-ser \nās-ər-, 'nas-\ Ga-mal \gə-'mɪl\ Ab-del \ab-'dɛl\ 1918-1970 Egyptian polit., pres. of Egypt (1956-70)
Nast \nast\ Thomas 1840-1902 Am. (Ger.-born) cartoonist
Na-then \nə-'thən\ George Jean 1882-1958 Am. editor & dramatic critic
Nathan Robert 1894- Am. nov.
Na-thans \nə-'thɔnz\ Daniel 1928- Am. microbiologist
Na-tilon \nə-'shən\ Carry \kə-'rē\ Amelia 1846-1911 née Moore Am. temperance agitator
Nat-ta \nat-'tə\ Giulio 1903-1979 Ital. chem.
Nebu-chad-nazzar \neb-(y)ə-'kəd-'nez-ər\ or **Nebu-cha-drez-zar** \kə-'drez-ə\ d. 562 B.C. Chaldean king of Babylon (605-562)
Né-ker \nə-'kɛr\, 'nek-ər\ Jacques 1732-1804 father of Mme. de Staël Fr. (Swiss-born) financier & statesman
Né-el \nə-'el\ Louis Eugène Félix 1904- Fr. physicist
Neh-ru \nə-'(ə)r-(ə)ð-, 'nə-(r)ɪd\ Jaw-har-lal \jə-'wə-hər-'lɔl\ 1889-1964 son of Motilal Indian nationalist, prime min. (1947-64)
Nehr-ru \nə-'(ə)r-(ə)ð-, 'nə-(r)ɪd\ Mo-ulal \mòt-'tɔl\ 1861-1931 Indian nationalist
Neill \nē-(ə)\ Alexander Sutherland 1883-1973 Brit. educ.
Neil-son \nē-(ə)-sən\ William Allan 1869-1946 Am. (Scot.-born) educ. pres. Smith Coll. (1917-39)
Nel-son \nēl-'sən\ Viscount 1758-1805 Horatio Nelson Brit. admiral
Nep-os \nē-'pəs-, 'nep-'ɪs\ Cornelius 1st cent. B.C. Rom. hist.
Neri, de \nə-'rē-, 'nə-rē\ San Filippo 1515-1595 Sant Philip Neri Ital. founder (1564) of "Fathers of the Oratory"
Nernst \nə-'nɛ(r)st\ Walther Hermann 1864-1941 Ger. physicist & chem.
Nero \nə-'(ə)r-(ə)ð-, 'nɪ(ə)r-(ə)ð\ A.D. 37-68 Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus on Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus Rom. emp. 54-68 — Nero-nian \nə-'rɔ-nē-ən\ or Nero-nic \nə-'rɔ-nɪk\ adj.
Ner-ud \nə-'rɪd-, 'rɪd\ (Johā) Pablo 1904-1973 Neftali Ricardo Reyes (Bazulto) Chilean poet & diplomat
Ner-va \nər-'və\ Marcus Cocceius A.D. 35?-98 Rom. emp. (96-98)

a about * kitten, F table or further a back ä bake
 ä cot, cart ä f bac au out ch chin e less é easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch * F via g sing
 ö flow ö flaw œ F bæuf œ F feu ôl coin th thing
 ð thus ð loot ä foot œ G füllen œ F rue y yet
 z F digne \dɛn\, nut \nʊt\ yä few yä famous zh vision

: marked by cynicism and rancor (~ contempt) **a**: intensely unpleasant esp. in coldness or rawness **3**: expressive of severe pain, grief, or regret (~ tears) — **bit-ter-ish** \bīt-ə-nīsh/ *adj* — **bit-ter-ly** *adv* — **bit-ter-ness** *n*

2 **bitter** *adv*: in a bitter manner (it's ~ cold)

3 **bitter** *n*: **1**: bitter quality **2** *a*: a usu. alcoholic solution of bitter and often aromatic plant products used esp. in preparing mixed drinks or as a mild tonic **b** *Brit*: a very dry heavily hopped ale

4 **bitter** *vt*: to make bitter (~ed ale)

bitter-brush \bīt-ər-brʊʃ/ *n*: a much-branched silvery shrub (*Purshia tridentata*) of and western No. America that has 3-toothed leaves and yellow flowers and is valuable for forage

bitt-er \bīt-ər/ *rend* *n* [*bitter* (a turn of cable around the bitts)]: the inboard end of a ship's anchoring cable

2 **bitt-er** \bīt-ər/ *rend* *n* [prob. fr. *bitter* *end*]: the last extremity however painful or calamitous — **bitt-er-end-er** \bīt-ər-ɛnd-ər/ *n*

3 **bitt-ern** \bīt-ər-n/ *n* [ME *bitouren*, fr. MF *buor*]: any of various small or medium-sized nocturnal herons (*Botaurus* and related genera) with a characteristic booming cry

4 **bitt-ern** *n* [irreg. fr. *bitter*]: the bitter mother liquor that remains in saltworks after the salt has crystallized out

bitter principle *n*: any of various neutral substances of strong bitter taste (as aloin) extracted from plants

bitter-root \bīt-ər-ʁūt, -rūt/ *n*: a succulent Rocky mountain herb (*Lewisia rediviva*) of the purslane family with fleshy fan-shaped roots and pink flowers

1 **bitt-er-sweet** \bīt-ər-swēt/ *n*: **1**: something that's bittersweet, esp.: pleasure alloyed with pain **2** *a*: a sprawling poisonous weedy nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*) with purple flowers and oval reddish orange berries **b**: a No. American woody climbing plant (*Celastrus scandens* of the family Celastraceae) having clusters of small greenish flowers succeeded by yellow capsules that open when ripe and disclose the scarlet aril

2 **bittersweet** *adj*: **1**: being at once bitter and sweet, esp.: pleasant but including or marked by elements of suffering or regret (a ~ ballad) **2**: of or relating to a prepared chocolate containing little sugar — **bitt-er-sweet-ly** *adv* — **bitt-er-sweet-ness** *n*

bitt-er-weed \bīt-ər-wēd/ *n*: any of several American plants containing a bitter principle as *a*: HORSEWEED **1, 2** *b*: a sneezeweed (genus *Helenium*) *c*: an erect composite herb (*Achillea odorata*) of the southwestern US having chiefly yellow terminal flowerheads and causing poisoning of livestock

bit-tock \bīt-ək/ *n*, chiefly *Scot*: a little bit

1 **bit-ty** \bīt-ē/ *adj*: made up of or containing bits (the contributors are given space to develop their thoughts, and it is not a ~ anthology — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

2 **bit-ty** *adj*, dial.: SMALL TINY

bitu-men \bā-ˈ(y)l-mən, bīt-, esp. *Brit* also \bīt-yə- / *n* [ME *bithumen* mineral pitch, fr. L *bitumen*, *bitumen*]: **1**: an asphalt of Asia Minor used in ancient times as a cement and mortar **2**: any of various mixtures of hydrocarbons (as tar) often together with their nonmetallic derivatives that occur naturally or are obtained as residues after heat-refining naturally occurring substances (as petroleum), *specif*: such a mixture soluble in carbon disulfide — **bitu-mi-ni-za-tion** \bā-ˈ(y)l-mə-nə-zā-shən, bīt- / *n* — **bitu-mi-ni-ze** \bā-ˈ(y)l-mə-nīz / *vi* — **bitu-mi-noid** \bīt-ə-nōid/ *adj*

bitu-mi-nous \bā-ˈ(y)l-mə-nəs, bīt- / *adj*: **1**: resembling, containing, or impregnated with bitumen **2**: of or relating to bituminous coal

bituminous coal *n*: a coal that when heated yields considerable volatile bituminous matter — called also *soft coal*

1 **bi-val-ent** \bī-ˈvāl-ənt/ *adj*: **1**: having a valence of two **2**: associated in pairs in synapsis

2 **bivalent** *n*: a pair of synaptic chromosomes

1 **bi-valve** \bī-ˈvāl / *also* **bi-valved** \bī-ˈvālvd/ *adj*: **1**: having a shell composed of two valves **2**: having or consisting of two corresponding movable pieces

2 **bivalve** *n*: an animal (as a clam) with a 2-valved shell

bi-val-ve-late \bī-ˈvāl-ə-ˈlāt-, -ˈvāl- / *adj*: of, relating to, or involving two variables (as ~ frequency distribution)

1 **bi-wake** \bī-ˈwāk-, -wāk / *n* [F, fr. LG *biwake*, fr. *bi* at + *wake* guard] **1**: a usu. temporary encampment under little or no shelter **2**: a camping out for a night **b**: a temporary shelter or settlement

2 **bi-wake** \bī-ˈwākvd-, -wākvd / *ing*: to make a bi-wake: CAMP

1 **bi-weekly** \bī-ˈwēk-ē / *adj*: **1**: occurring every two weeks **2**: **FOURWEEKLY** **2**: occurring twice a week — **bi-weekly** *adv*

2 **bi-weekly** *n*: a publication issued every two weeks **2**: **SEMI-WEEKLY**

bi-year-ly \bī-ˈyī-ə- / *adj*: **1**: BIENNIAL **2**: BIENNIAL

1 **bi-zar-re** \bā-ˈzār / *adj* [F, fr. It *bizarro*]: strikingly out of the ordinary as *a*: odd, extravagant, or eccentric in style or mode *b*: involving sensational contrasts or incongruities *syn* see FANTASTIC *ant* chaste, subdued — **bi-zar-re-ly** *adv* — **bi-zar-re-ness** *n*

2 **bi-zar-re** *n*: a flower with atypical striped marking

bi-zon-al \bī-ˈzōn-əl / *adj*: of or relating to the affairs of a zone governed or administered by two powers acting together — **bi-zone** \bī-ˈzōn / *n*

BJ abbr bachelor of journalism

bk abbr 1 bank 2 book 3 break 4 brook

Bk symbol berkelium

bkg abbr 1 banking 2 bookkeeping 3 breakage

bkgd abbr background

bks abbr barracks

bkt abbr 1 basket 2 bracket

bl abbr 1 bale 2 barrel 3 black 4 block 5 blue

BL abbr 1 bachelor of law 2 bachelor of letters 3 baseline 4 bats left 5 bill of lading 6 breath-length

1 **blab** \blab / *n* [ME *blabbe*, akin to ME *blaberen*] **1** *archaic*: one that blabs: TATTLETALE **2**: idle or excessive talk: CHATTER — **blab-by** \blab-ē / *adj*

2 **blab** *vb* *blabbed*; *blab-bing* *vi*: to reveal esp. by talking without reserve or discretion ~ *vi* **1**: to reveal a secret esp. by indiscreet chatter **2**: to talk idly or thoughtlessly: PRATTLE

1 **blab-ber** \blab-ər / *vb* *blab-bered*, *blab-ber-ing* \-ə- / *ing* [ME *blaberen*] *vi*: to talk foolishly or excessively: BABBLE ~ *vi*: to say indiscreetly

2 **blabber** *n*: idle talk: BABBLE

1 **blabber** *n* \blab / *n*: one that blabs

blab-ber-mouth \blab-ər-ˈmaʊθ / *n*: one who talks too much, esp.: TATTLETALE

1 **black** \blak / *adj* [ME *blak*, fr. OE *blac*, akin to OHG *blah* black, L *flagrare* to burn, Gk *phlegmen*, OE *bæc* fire — more at **BALD**] **1** *a*: of the color black **b** (1): very dark in color (his face was ~ with rage) (2): having a very deep or low register (a bass with a ~ voice) (3): HEAVY, SERIOUS (the play was a ~ intrigue) **2** *a*: having dark skin, hair, and eyes: SWARTHY (a ~ Irishman) **b** (1): of or relating to a group or race characterized by dark pigmentation, esp.: of or relating to the Negro race (~ Americans) (2): of or relating to the Afro-American people or culture (~ literature) (~ theater) (~ pride) **3**: dressed in black **4**: DIRTY, SOILED (hands ~ with grime) **5** *a*: characterized by the absence of light (a ~ night) **b**: reflecting or transmitting little or no light (~ water) *c*: served without milk or cream (~ coffee) **6** *a*: thoroughly sinister or evil: WICKED (a ~ deed) **b**: indicative of condemnation or discredit (got a ~ mark for being late) **7**: connected with or invoking the supernatural and esp. the devil (a ~ curse) **8** *a*: very sad, gloomy, or calamitous (~ despair) **b**: marked by the occurrence of disaster (~ Friday) **9**: characterized by hostility or angry discontent: SULLEN (~ resentment filled his heart) **10** chiefly *Brit*: subject to boycott by trade-union members as employing or favoring nonunion workers or as operating under conditions considered unfair by the trade union (declare a fish market ~) **11**: showing a profit (a ~ financial statement) — compare **RED** **12** *a*: of propaganda: conducted so as to appear to originate within an enemy country and designed to weaken enemy morale — compare **WHITE** **b**: characterized by or connected with the use of black propaganda (~ radio) **13**: characterized by grim, distorted, or grotesque satire (~ comedy) (~ humor) — **black-ish** \blak-ish / *adj* — **black-ly** *adv* — **black-ness** *n*

2 **black** *n*: **1**: a black pigment or dye, esp.: one consisting largely of carbon **2**: the achromatic object color of least lightness characteristically perceived to belong to objects that neither reflect nor transmit light **3**: something that is black as *a*: black clothing (looks good in ~) *b*: a black animal (as a horse) **4** *a*: a person belonging to a dark-skinned race or one stemming in part from such a race, esp.: NEGRO **b**: AFRO-AMERICAN **5**: the pieces of a dark color in a two-handed board game (as chess) **6**: total or nearly total absence of light (the ~ of night) **7**: the condition of making a profit — usu. used with the (operating in the ~) — compare **RED**

3 **black** *vt*: to become black ~ *vi* **1**: to make black **2** chiefly *Brit*: to declare (as a business or industry) subject to boycott by trade-union members

black-a-moor \blak-ə-ˈmu(ə)r / *n* [irreg. fr. *black* + *Moor*]: a dark-skinned person, esp.: NEGRO

black-and-blue \blak-ən-ˈblū / *adj*: darkly discolored from blood effused by bruising

black-and-tan \-ən-ˈtən / *adj* **1**: having a predominantly black color pattern with deep red or rusty tan on the feet, breeching, and cheek patches, above the eyes, and inside the ears **2**: favoring or practicing proportional representation of whites and blacks in politics — compare **LILY-WHITE** **3**: frequented by both blacks and whites (a ~ bar)

black and tan *n*: **1**: a member of a black-and-tan political organization (as in the southern US) — compare **LILY-WHITE** **2** *cap* B&T [fr. the color of his uniform]: a recruit enlisted in England in 1920–21 for service in the Royal Irish Constabulary against the armed movement for Irish independence

black-and-tan coonhound *n*: any of an American breed of strong vigorous coonhounds that have black-and-tan markings

black-and-white \blak-ən-ˈhwīt-, -wīt / *adj* **1**: being in writing or print (a ~ statement of the problem) **2**: partly black and partly white in color (a ~ cat) **3**: executed in dark pigment on a light background or in light pigment on a dark ground (a ~ drawing) **4**: characterized by the reproduction or transmission of visual images in tones of gray rather than in colors (~ film) (~ television) **5** *a*: sharply divided into good and evil groups, sides, or ideas *b*: evaluating or viewing things as either all good or all bad (~ morality) (~ thinkers)

black and white *n*: **1**: **WRITING PRINT** **2**: a drawing or print done in black and white or in monochrome **3**: monochrome reproduction of visual images (as by photography or television)

black art *n*: magic practiced by or as if by conjurers and witches

black-a-vised \blak-ə-ˈvīzd / *adj* [black + F *à vis* as to face]: dark-complexioned

1 **black-ball** \blak-ˈbɒl / *n*: **1**: a small black ball for use as a negative vote in a ballot box **2**: an adverse vote esp. against admitting someone to membership in an organization

2 **blackball** *vi*: **1**: to vote against, esp.: to exclude from membership by casting a negative vote **2** *a*: to exclude socially: OSTRACIZE *b*: **BOYCOTT**

black bass *n*: any of several highly prized freshwater sunfishes (genus *Micropterus*) native to eastern and central No. America

black beast *n*: BÊTE NOIRE

1 **black belt** \blak-ˈbɛlt / *n*: an area characterized by rich black soil **2** *cap* both *Bs*: an area densely populated by blacks

a	about	k	kitten	r	further	s	back	t	bake	u	colt, cart
o	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ō	coin	th	thin
f	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision

- Ost-wald** \ˈɔs-ˌwɔld\ Wilhelm 1853–1932 Ger physical chem. & philos.
- Otis** \ˈɔt-əs\ Elwell Stephen 1838–1909 Am. gen.
- Otis Harrison Gray** 1837–1917 Am. gen. & journalist
- Otis James** 1725–1783 Am Revolutionary statesman
- Otter-beln** \ˈɔt-ər-ˌbɛln\ Philipp William 1726–1813 Ger.-born clergyman in Am
- Otto** \ˈɔt-ə\ A.D. 912–973 the Great Holy Rom. emp (936–973)
- Ot-way** \ˈɔt-ˌweɪ\ Thomas 1652–1685 Eng dram
- Ouida** — see Marie Louise de la RAMÉE
- Ovid** \ˈɔv-əd\ 43 B.C.–7 A.D. 17 Publius Ovidius Naso Rom. poet — Ovidian \ˈɔv-ˌɪd-ən\ adj
- Ow-en** \ˈoʊ-ən\ Robert 1771–1858 Welsh social-reformer
- Owen** Wilfred 1893–1918 Brit. poet
- Ox-en-ster-na** or **Ox-en-stjer-na** \ˈɔk-sən-ˌsher-nə, ˈɔk-ə\ or **Ox-en-stjern** \ˈɔk-sən-ˌsti(ə)m\ Count Axel Gustafsson 1583–1654 Swed statesman
- Oxford** Earl of — see Robert HARLEY
- Paa-si-kivi** \ˈpɑː-si-ˌkɪ-vi\ Juho \ˈjy:ˌ(h)ò\ K 1870–1956 Finnish businessman, pres of Finland (1894–56)
- Pade-row-ski** \ˈpɑːd-ə-ˌref-skɪ, -ˌrev-ə\ Ignace \ˈɛn-ˈyās\ Jan \ˈjɑːn\ 1860–1941 Pol pianist & statesman
- Pa-ga-ni-ni** \ˈpɑːɡ-ə-ˌnɛ-nɛ, ˈpɑːɡ-ə\ Niccolò 1782–1840 Ital violinist
- Page** \ˈpæʒ\ Thomas Nelson 1853–1922 Am nov. & diplomat
- Page** Walter Hines 1855–1918 Am journalist & diplomat
- Page** \ˈpæʒ-ət\ Sir James 1814–1899 Eng surgeon & pathologist
- Paine** \ˈpaɪn\ Albert Bigelow 1861–1937 Am author
- Paine** Thomas 1737–1809 Am (Eng.-born) polit philos. & author
- Pain-le-vé** \ˈpaɪ-lə-ˌvɛ\ Paul 1863–1933 Fr math. & statesman
- Pala-de** \ˈpɑːlɑːd-ə\ George Emil 1912– Am (Rumanian-born) biologist
- Pala-strini-na** de \ˈpɑːl-ə-ˌstrɛ-nə\ Giovanni Pierluigi 1526?–1594 Ital composer
- Pal-ey** \ˈpɑːl-ɛ\ William 1743–1805 Eng theol. & philos.
- Pal-grave** \ˈpɑːl-ˌgræv, ˈpɑːl-ə\ Francis Turner 1824–1897 Eng poet & anthropologist
- Pala-dio** \ˈpɑːlɑːd-ɪ-ə\ Andrea 1508–1580 Ital architect
- Palma** \ˈpɑːl-mə\ Tomás Estrada 1835–1908 1st pres. of Cuba (1902–06)
- Palmer** \ˈpɑːm-ər, ˈpɑːl-mər\ Alice Elvira 1855–1902 née Freeman; wife of G H Am educ.
- Palmer** Daniel David 1845–1913 Canad.-born father of chiropractic
- Palmer** George Herbert 1842–1933 Am scholar & educ.
- Palmer-ston** \ˈpɑːm-ər-ˌstɒn, ˈpɑːl-mər-ə\ 3d Viscount 1784–1865
- Henry John Temple** Eng statesman, prime min. (1855–58, 1859–65) — **Palmer-sto-nian** \ˈpɑːm-ər-ˌstɒ-nɛ-ən, ˈpɑːl-mər-, -nɪən\ adj
- Palm-gren** \ˈpɑːm-ˌgrɛn, ˈpɑːlm-ə\ Selim 1878–1951 Finnish pianist & composer
- Pā-ni-ni** \ˈpā-ni-(y)-ə\ J 350 B.C. Indian grammarian of Sanskrit
- Pank-hurat** \ˈpɑːŋk-ˌhʊrət\ Emmeline 1858–1928 née Goulden Eng suffragist
- Pa-oli**, dl \ˈpau-lɛ, ˈpɑː-ə\ Pasquale 1725–1807 Corsican patriot
- Pa-pen**, von \ˈpɑːp-ən\ Franz 1879–1969 Ger diplomat
- Pap-pen-helm**, zu \ˈpɑːp-ən-ˌhɛlm, ˈpɑːp-ə\ Count Gottfried Heinrich 1594–1632 Ger. gen.
- Par-a-cel-sus** \ˈpɑːr-ə-ˌsɛl-səs\ Philippus Aureolus 1493–1541 Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim Swiss-born alchemist & physician
- Para** \ˈpɑː(ə)r, ˈpɛ(ə)r\ Sir Bernard 1876–1949 Eng hist
- Para-to** \ˈpɑːr-ə-tə\ Vilfredo 1848–1923 Ital econ. & sociol
- Paris** \ˈpɑːr-ɪs, ˈpɑː\ Gaston 1839–1903 Fr. philologist
- Paris** \ˈpɑːr-ɪs\ Matthew 1200?–1259 Eng monk & hist.
- Park** Chung Hee \ˈpɑːrk-ˌtʃʌŋ-ˌhɛ\ 1917–1979 So Korean leader (1961–79) & pres (1963–79)
- Park** \ˈpɑːrk\ Mungo 1771–1806 Scot. explorer in Africa
- Parker** \ˈpɑːrk-ər\ Dorothy 1893–1967 née Rothschild Am writer
- Parker** Sir Gilbert 1862–1932 Canad author
- Parker** Matthew 1504–1575 Eng theol.
- Parker** Theodore 1810–1860 Am. Unitarian clergyman
- Parkes** \ˈpɑːrk-s\ Sir Henry 1815–1896 Austral. statesman
- Park-man** \ˈpɑːrk-mən\ Francis 1823–1893 Am. hist.
- Parley** Peter — see Samuel Griswold GOODRICH
- Par-men-i-des** \ˈpɑːr-ˌmɛn-ɪ-ˌdɛz\ 5th cent. a.c. Greek philos.
- Par-mi-glia-ni-no** \ˈpɑːr-ˌmɪ-ˌjɑː-nɛ-ˌnɔ, ˈpɑːr-ˌmɪ-ˌjɑː-nɔ\ or **Par-mi-glia-ni** \ˈmɑː-ˌjɑː-nɔ\ II 1503–1540 *Girolamo Francesco Maria Mazzuoli* or *Mazzola* Ital. painter
- Par-nell** \ˈpɑːr-nɛl\ also \ˈpɑːrn-ɪ\ Charles Stewart 1846–1891 Irish nationalist
- Parr** Catherine — see CATHERINE
- Parr-ing-ton** \ˈpɑːr-ɪŋ-tən\ Vernon Louis 1871–1929 Am. literary hist.
- Parr-ish** \ˈpɑːr-ɪʃ\ Maxfield 1870–1966 Am. painter
- Perry** \ˈpɑːr-ɪ\ Sir William Edward 1790–1855 Eng. arctic explorer
- Par-sons** \ˈpɑːr-sən\ William 1800–1867 3d Earl of Rosse Eng. astron
- Pas-cal** \ˈpas-ˌkal, ˈpɑːs-kəl\ Blaise 1623–1662 Fr math. & philos
- Pa-čič** \ˈpɑːʃ-ɪtʃ\ Nikola \ˈnɛ-kə-ˌtʃ\ 1845?–1926 Serbian & Yugoslav statesman
- Pas-sfield** 1st Baron — see WEBB
- Pas-sy** \ˈpɑː-sɪ, ˈpɑː\ Frédéric 1822–1912 Fr. econ. & statesman
- Passy** Paul Edouard 1859–1940 son of prec. Fr phonetician
- Pas-ter-nak** \ˈpas-tər-ˌnak\ Boris Leonidovich 1890–1960 Russ. poet, nov.; & translator
- Pas-teur** \ˈpas-tər\ Louis 1822–1895 Fr. chem — **Pas-teur-ian** \-ɛ-ən\ adj
- Pas-ter** \ˈpɑːt-ər\ Walter Horatio 1839–1894 Eng. essayist & critic
- Pat-more** \ˈpɑːt-ˌmɔ(ə)r, -ˌmɔ(ə)r\ Coventry Kersey Dighton 1823–1896 Eng poet
- Pat-on** \ˈpɑːt-ən\ Alan Stewart 1903– So African writer
- Pa-tri** \ˈpɑː-trɛ\ Angelo 1877–1965 Am. (Ital.-born) educ. & author
- Pat-rick** \ˈpɑː-trɪk\ Saint A.D. 389?–7461 apostle & patron saint of Ireland
- Pat-ti** \ˈpɑːt-ɪ, ˈpɑːt-ə\ Adelina 1843–1919 Ital. (Span.-born) operatic soprano
- Pat-ti-son** \ˈpɑːt-ɪ-sən\ Mark 1813–1884 Eng scholar & author
- Pat-ton** \ˈpɑːt-ən\ George Smith 1885–1945 Am gen.
- Pau-ker** \ˈpau-kər\ Ana 1889?–1960 née Rabinsohn Rumanian Communist
- Paul** \ˈpɔːl\ name of 6 popes, esp. III 1468–1549 (pope 1534–49), V 1552–1621 (pope 1602–21), VI (Giovanni Battista Montini) 1897–1978 (pope 1963–78)
- Paul** I 1754–1801 emp of Russia (1796–1801)
- Paul** I 1901–1964 king of Greece (1947–64)
- Paul** Jean — see RICHTER
- Paul-Bon-cour** \ˈpɔːl-ˌbɔ(ə)-ˌkʊ(ə)r\ Joseph 1873–1972 Fr lawyer & statesman
- Paul-ding** \ˈpɔːl-dɪŋ\ James Kirke 1778–1860 Am author
- Paul-l** \ˈpau-lɛ\ Wolfgang 1900–1958 Austrian-born physicist in Am
- Paul-ling** \ˈpɔːl-ɪŋ\ Li-nus \ˈli-nəs\ Carl 1901– Am chem
- Paul-us** \ˈpau-ləs\ Friedrich 1890–1957 Ger. field marshal
- Paulus** \ˈpɔː-ləs\ Julius 2d–3d cent. A.D. Rom jurist
- Paul-sa-ni-as** \ˈpɔːs-ə-ni-əs\ 2d cent. A.D. Greek traveler & geographer
- Pav-lov** \ˈpæv-ˌlɒf, ˈpæv-, -ˌlɒv\ Ivan Petrovich 1849–1936 Russ. physiologist
- Pav-lo-va** \ˈpæv-lə-ˌvə, ˈpæv-ˌlɒ-ə\ Anna 1885–1931 Russ. ballerina
- Payne** \ˈpaɪn\ John Howard 1791–1852 Am actor & dram.
- Pax** \ˈpæks, ˈpæz\ Octavio 1914– Mex author
- Pea-body** \ˈpiː-ˌbɔd-ɪ, -ˌbɔd-ə\ Endicott 1857–1944 Am educ.
- Pea-body** George 1795–1869 Am merchant & philanthropist
- Pea-cock** \ˈpiː-ˌkɔk\ Thomas Love 1785–1866 Eng nov. & poet
- Peale** \ˈpiː-ə\ Charles Willson 1741–1827 & his bro James 1749–1831 & Charles's son Rembrandt 1778–1860 Am painters
- Pea-son** \ˈpiː(ə)s-ən\ Karl 1857–1936 Eng. scientist
- Pea-son** Lester Bowles 1897–1972 prime min. of Canada (1963–68)
- Pea-ry** \ˈpiː(ə)r-ɪ, -ˌrɪ\ Robert Edwin 1856–1920 Am arctic explorer
- Pe-co-ra** \ˈpiː-ˌkɔ-ə, -ˌkɔ-ər\ Ferdinand 1882–1971 Am jurist
- Ped-ro** I \ˈpɛ-drɔ\ 1798–1834 Dom emp of Brazil (1822–31), king of Portugal (1826)
- Ped-ro** II 1825–1891 son of prec. emp of Brazil (1831–1889)
- Peel** \ˈpiː(ə)\ Sir Robert 1788–1850 Eng statesman
- Peel** \ˈpiː(ə)\ George 1556–1596 Eng dram. & poet
- Pei** \ˈpiː\ Ioh Ming 1917– Am (Chin.-born) architect
- Peir-ce** \ˈpiːr-s, ˈpiː(ə)r-s\ Charles Sanders 1839–1914 Am physicist, math., & logician
- Pei-xot-to** \ˈpiː-ˌʃɔt-(ə)\ Ernest Clifford 1869–1940 Am. painter & illustrator
- Pei-la-gius** \ˈpiː-lə-ˌjɪ-(ə)-s\ A.D. 360?–7420 Brit. monk & theol
- Pei-lop-idas** \ˈpiː-lɒp-ɪd-əs\ d 364 a.c. Theban gen.
- Pen-de-rec-ki** \ˈpɛn-də-ˌrɛt-skɛ\ Krzysztof 1933– Pol composer
- Penn** \ˈpɛn\ Sir William 1621–1670 Eng admiral
- Penn** William 1644–1718 son of prec. Eng. Quaker; founder of Pennsylvania
- Penn-nell** \ˈpɛn-nɛl, ˈpɑː-nɛl\ Joseph 1857–1926 Am etcher
- Penn-zes** \ˈpɛn-tɛs-əs\ Arno Allan 1933– Am (Ger.-born) physicist
- Pe-p-in** the Short \ˈpɛp-ɪn-ən\ A.D. 714?–768 king of the Franks (751–768)
- Pepys** \ˈpɛps\ Samuel 1633–1703 Eng. diarist — **Pepys-ian** \-ɛ-ən\ adj
- Per-cy** \ˈpɛr-sɪ\ Sir Henry 1364–1403 Hotspur Eng soldier
- Percy** Thomas 1729–1811 Eng antiquarian & poet
- Per-cle-man** \ˈpɛr-ˌclɛ-mən\ (his own pron.), \ˈpɛr-(ə)-l\ Sidney Joseph 1904–1979 Am writer
- Pe-réz** Gal-dós \ˈpɛr-əs-(ə)-ˌgál-dós\ Benito 1843–1920 Span nov. & dram
- Per-go-le-si** \ˈpɛr-ɡə-ˌlɛ-zɛ, ˈpɛr-ɡə-lɛ-sɪ\ Giovanni Battista 1710–1736 Ital composer
- Per-i-cle-s** \ˈpɛr-ə-ˌklɛz\ d 429 a.c. Athenian statesman — **Per-i-cle-an** \ˈpɛr-ə-ˌklɛ-ən\ adj
- Per-kins** \ˈpɛr-kɒnz\ Frances 1882–1965 Am social worker & administrator
- Per-rón** \ˈpɑːr-ron, ˈpɑː\ Juan Domingo 1895–1974 Argentine polit; pres. of Argentina (1946–55, 1973–74)
- Per-rault** \ˈpɛr-ˌrɔ, ˈpɛ-ˌrɔ\ Charles 1628–1703 Fr. fairy tale writer
- Per-rin** \ˈpɛr-rɪn\ pe-ˌ Jean Baptiste 1870–1942 Fr. physicist
- Per-ry** \ˈpɛr-ɪ\ Bliss 1860–1954 Am. educ. & critic
- Perry** Matthew Calbraith 1794–1858 Am commodore
- Perry** Oliver Hazard 1785–1819 bro. of prec. Am naval officer
- Perry** Ralph Barton 1876–1957 Am philos. & educ.
- Per-se** St John — see Alexis Saint-LÉGER LÉGER
- Per-shing** \ˈpɛr-ʃɪŋ, -ˌʒɪŋ\ John Joseph 1860–1948 Am gen
- Per-sius** \ˈpɛr-shɪs, -ˌshɛ-s\ A.D. 34–62 Aulus Persius Flaccus Rom satirist
- Pe-ru-gi-no**, II \ˈpɛr-ə-ˌjɛ-(n)ò\ 1446–1523 Pietro Vannucci Ital. painter
- Per-utz** \ˈpɛr-ˌrʊts\ Max Ferdinand 1914– Brit. (Austrian-born) chem
- Pe-ruz-zal** \ˈpɛr-ˌrʊt-sɛ, ˈpɛ-ˌ\ Baldassare 1481–1536 Ital architect & painter
- Pe-s-ta-lo-zi** \ˈpɛs-tə-ˌlɪt-sɛ\ Johann Heinrich 1746–1827 Swiss educ.

a about * kitten, F table or further a back ä bake
 ñ cot, cart á F bac àù out ch chun e less è easy
 g gift i trip I life j joke j G ich, buch * F vin g sing
 ò flow ó flaw œ F boarf t̃ F fen of coin th thing
 th this ü foot à foot œ G füllen t̃ F rue y yet
 ʀ F digne \dɛn\, nut \nʊt\ yf few yu furious zh vision

- Ner-vi \nɛ(ə)-vɛ/ Pier Luigi 1891-1979 Ital structural engineer
 Nes-to-ri-us \nɛ-'stɔr-ɪ-əs, -'stɔr-ɪ d ab A D 451 patriarch of Constantinople (428-431)
 Neu-rath, von \nɔi-'rʌt/ Baron Konstantin 1873-1956 Ger diplomat
 Nev-el-son \nɛv-əl-sən/ Louise 1900- Am (Russ-born) sculptor
 Neville Richard — see Earl of WARWICK
 Nev-in \nɛv-ən/ Ethelbert Woodbridge 1862-1901 Am composer
 Nev-ins \nɛv-ən-z/ Allan 1890-1971 Am hist
 New-bolt \nɪ(ŋ)jū-bɒlt/ Sir Henry John 1862-1938 Eng author
 New-comb \nɪ(ŋ)jū-kəm/ Simon 1835-1909 Am (Canad-born) astron
 New-man \nɪ(ŋ)jū-mən/ John Henry 1801-1890 Eng cardinal & writer
 New-ton \nɪ(ŋ)jū-tən/ Sir Isaac 1642-1727 Eng math & natural philos
 Ney \nɛ/ Michel 1769-1815 Duc d'Elchingen Prince de la Moskova Fr soldier; marshal of France
 Nich-o-las \nɪk-(ə)-ləs/ Saint 4th cent A D Christian prelate, patron saint of children
 Nicholas I 1796-1855 czar of Russia (1825-55)
 Nicholas II 1868-1918 czar of Russia (1894-1917)
 Nicholas Grand Duke 1856-1929 Russ gen & monarchist
 Nicholas of Cu-se \nɪ-'kyu-sə, -zə/ 1401-1464 R C prelate, math, & philos
 Nich-ols \nɪk-əl-z/ Anne 1891-1966 Am dram
 Nich-ol-son \nɪk-əl-sən/ Ben 1894- Brit artist
 Nicholson Sir Francis 1655-1728 Brit administrator in Am
 Nicholson Francis 1753-1844 Eng watercolorist
 Nic-clas \nɪs(ɪ)-k-ləs d 413 B C Athenian gen & statesman
 Nic-o-lay \nɪk-ə-lə/ John George 1832-1901 Am biographer
 Nico-let \nɪk-ə-lɛ, -lɛt/ Jean 1598-1642 Fr explorer in North America
 Nic-olle \nɪk-əl/ Charles Jean Henn 1866-1936 Fr physician & bacteriol
 Nic-ol-son \nɪk-əl-sən/ Sir Harold George 1886-1968 Eng biographer & diplomat
 Nie-buhr \nɪk-bu(ə)r, -bər/ Barthold Georg 1776-1831 Ger hist, statesman, & philologist
 Niebuhr Reinhold \nɪn-'hɔld/ 1892-1971 Am theol — Niebuhr-ian \nɪk-'bu(ə)-ɪən/ adj
 Niel-son \nɪl-(ə)-sən/ Carl August 1865-1931 Dan composer
 Niem-ce-wicz \nɪk-'dʒem-'sɔ-vɪtʃ/ Julian Ursyn 1758-1841 Pol patriot & writer
 Nie-may-er \nɪk-'mɪ-(ə)r/ Oscar 1907- Brazilian architect
 Nie-möller \nɪk-'mɔ(ə)r-lər, -mɔ(ə)-l Martin 1892- Ger anti-Nazi Protestant theol
 Nietz-sche \nɪk-'tʃə, -tʃɛ/ Friedrich Wilhelm 1844-1900 Ger philos — Nietz-sche-an \nɪk-'tʃə-n/ adj
 Night-in-gale \nɪt-'n-ŋəl, -ŋ/ Florence 1820-1910 Eng nurse & philanthropist
 Nil-jin-ska \nɪl-'zɪn-ska, -'jɪn- Bro-mis-la-va \brɪn-'ɔ-'slɔv-ə/ 1891-1972 sister of following Russ dancer & choreographer
 Nil-jin-sky \nɪl-'zɪn-ski, -skɛ/ Was-lav \vɔt-'slɔf/ 1890-1950 Russ dancer
 Nils-son \nɪl-sən/ Birgit 1918- Swed soprano
 Nim-itz \nɪm-ɪtʃ/ Chester William 1885-1966 Am admiral
 Nin \nɪn/ Anais 1903-1977 Am (Fr-born) author
 Nir-en-berg \nɪr-ən-bɜrŋ/ Marshall Warren 1927- Am genet-icist
 Nit-ti \nɪt-ɪ, -nɛt- Francesco Saverio 1868-1953 Ital econ & statesman
 Nix-on \nɪk-sən/ Richard Milhous \nɪm-l, haʊs/ 1913- Am lawyer; 37th pres of the U S (1969-74)
 Nkrumah \nɪm-'kru-mə, -ɛ/ Kwame \kwa-'me/ 1909-1972 Ghanaian prime min (1957-60), 1st president (1960-66)
 No-bel \nɔ-'bɛl/ Alfred Bernhard 1833-1896 Swed manuf, inventor, & philanthropist
 No-bile \nɔ-'bɪl, -jə/ Umberto 1885-1978 Ital arctic explorer & aeronautical engineer
 No-el-Baker \nɔ-'l-bə-kər/ Philip John 1889- Brit, polit
 No-gu-chi \nɔ-'gu-tʃɛ/ Hideyo 1876-1928 Am (Jap-born) bacteriol
 Noguchi Isamu 1904- Am sculptor
 No-guès \nɔ-'gɛ/ Auguste 1876-1971 Fr gen.
 No-mura \nɔ-'mʊ-rə/ Kichisaburo 1877-1964 Jap admiral & diplomat
 Nor-dau \nɔ-(ə)-dau/ Max Simon 1849-1923 orig Süd-feld \nɪt-'fɛl/ Ger. (Hung-born) physician, author, & Zionist
 Nor-den-ak-jöld \nɔ-'nɔd-ən, -shɔld, -shɛld/ Baron Nils Adolf Erik 1832-1901 Swed arctic explorer
 Nor-dica \nɔ-'nɔd-ɪ-kə/ Lillian 1857-1914 pseud of Lillian Norton Am, soprano
 Nor-ris \nɔ-'nɔr-s, -nər- Benjamin Franklin 1870-1902 Frank, bra. of C G Am nov
 Norris Charles Gilman 1881-1945 Am nov
 Norris George William 1861-1944 Am statesman
 Norris Kathleen 1880-1966 wife of C G Am nov
 Nor-rish \nɔ-'nɔr-ɪʃ/ Ronald George Wreyford 1897-1978 Brit chem
 North \nɔ-(ə)-rth/ Christopher — see WILSON
 North Fredenck 1732-1792 Lord North Eng statesman, prime min (1770-82)
 North Sir Thomas 1535-1760 Eng translator
 Northcliffe Viscount — see HARMSWORTH
 Nor-throp \nɔ-'nɔr-thrɒp/ John Howard 1891- Am scientist
 Nor-ton \nɔ-'nɔt-n/ Charles Eliot 1827-1908 Am author & educ
 Norton Thomas 1532-1584 Eng lawyer & poet
 Nos-tra-da-mus \nɔs-'trə-'dɔ-məs, -nɔs-'trə-'dɔ-m-əs/ 1503-1566 Fr physician & astrologer
 No-vi-kov \nɔ-'vɪ-kɔf, -kɔv/ Nikolai Vasilievich 1903- Russ diplomat
 Noyes \nɔi-z/ Alfred 1880-1958 Eng poet
 Nu-re-yev \nu-'rɛ-jɛf/ Rudolf 1918- Brit (Russ-born) ballet dancer
 Nut-ting \nɪt-ɪŋ/ Wallace 1861-1941 Am antiquarian
 Nye \nɪ/ Edgar Wilson 1850-1896 Bill Am humorist
 Oates \nɔɪs/ Joyce Carol 1938- Am writer
 Oates Titus 1649-1705 Brit fabricator of the Popish Plot
 O'Boyle \nɔ-'bɔɪ(ə)/ Patrick Aloysius 1896- Am cardinal
 Obrenović Alexander I — see ALEXANDER
 O'Brien \nɔ-'brɪ-ən/ Lawrence Francis 1917- U.S. postmaster general (1965-68)
 O'Casey \nɔ-'kɛ-sɛ/ Sean \nɪ'shɔn/ 1880-1964 Irish dram.
 Oc-cam or Ock-ham \nɔk-'əm/ William of 1300?-1349 Eng philos — Oc-cam-is-tic or Ock-ham-is-tic \nɔk-'əm-'sɪs-tɪk/ adj
 Oc-cleve \nɔk-'lɛv/ var of HOC-CLEVE
 Och-oa \nɔ-'tʃɔ-ə/ Severo 1905- Am (Span-born) biochem
 Ochs \nɔks/ Adolph Simon 1858-1935 Am newspaper publisher
 O'Con-nell \nɔ-'kən-ŋ/ Daniel 1775-1847 Irish polit agitator
 O'Connell William Henry 1859-1944 Am cardinal
 O'Connor \nɔ-'kən-ər/ Frank 1903-1966 pseud of Michael John O'Donovan Irish author
 O'Connor Thomas Power 1848-1929 Tay Pay \nɪ-'tɔ-pɔ/ Irish journalist
 Octavian or Octavianus — see AUGUSTUS
 Odets \nɔ-'dɛts/ Clifford 1906-1963 Am playwright
 Odo-a-ger \nɔd-'ə-wə-sər, -tɔd- A D 434?-493 1st barbarian ruler of Italy (476-493)
 Oeh-len-schlä-ger \nɔ-(r)l-ən, -shlɔ-gər, -tɛl- Adam Gottlob 1779-1850 Dan poet & dram
 O'Fao-láin \nɔ-'fə-lɔn/ Seán \nɪ'shɔn/ 1900- Irish author
 Of-fen-bach \nɔf-ən-bak, -bæk/ Jacques 1819-1880 Fr composer
 O'Fla-her-ty \nɔ-'fla-(h)ər-tɛ/ Liam \nɪ-'lɪəm/ 1896- Irish nov
 Og-a-dai \nɔg-'dɛɪ d 1185-1241 Mongol khan (1229-41)
 Og-den \nɔg-'dɛn, -ɔg-/ Charles Kay 1889-1957 Brit psychol
 Ogle-thorpe \nɔl-'tʃɔr-p/ James Edward 1696-1785 Eng philanthropist & gen, founder of Georgia
 O'Hara \nɔ-'hɛ-rə/ John Henry 1905-1970 Am author
 O'Hig-gins \nɔ-'hɪg-ɪn-z, -tʃ-ɪ-gən(t)s/ Bernardo 1778-1842 Liberator of Chile Chilean soldier & statesman
 Ohira \nɔ-'hɪ-rə/ Masayoshi 1910-1980 prime min of Japan (1978-80)
 Oh-lin \nɔ-'lɪn/ Bertil 1899-1979 Swed econ.
 Ohm \nɔm/ Georg Simon 1787-1854 Ger physicist
 Ols-trakh \nɔl-'strɔk/ David Fyodorovich 1908-1974 Russ violinist
 O'Keefe \nɔ-'kɛf/ Georgia 1887- Am painter
 O'Kelly \nɔ-'kɛl-ɛ/ Seán \nɪ'shɔn/ Thomas 1883-1966 Irish journalist, pres of Republic of Ireland (1945-59)
 O'Kelly Seamus \nɔ-'kɛl-ɛ/ Seamus 1881-1918 Irish writer
 Olaf I \nɔ-'lɔf, -lɔv/ 969-1000 Olaf Trygv-son \nɪ'trɪg-və-sən/ king of Norway (995-1000)
 Olaf II 995?-1030 Saint Olaf king of Norway (1016-28)
 Olav V \nɔ-'lɔf, -lɔv/ 1903- king of Norway (1957-)
 Old-castle \nɔl-'d(ə)-kɔs-əl/ Sir John 1377-1417 Baron Cob-ham \nɔ-'kɔb-əm/ Eng Lollard leader
 Oliv-ier \nɔ-'tɪv-ɛ/ Laurence Kerr 1907- Baron Olivier of Brighton Eng actor
 Olmsted \nɔm-'stɛd, -tɛd/ Frederick Law 1822-1903 Am landscaped architect
 Omar Khay-yám \nɔ-'mɛr-'kɪ-'y(ə)m, -ɔ-mər-, -'y(ə)m/ d ab 1123 Pers poet & astron
 O'Neill \nɔ-'nɛl(ə)/ Eugene Gladstone 1888-1953 Am dram
 On-ions \nɔn-'yɔn-z/ Charles Talbot 1873-1965 Eng lexicographer
 On-sager \nɔn-'sɔg-ər/ Lars 1903-1976 Am (Norw-born) chem.
 Oppen-heim \nɔp-ən-'hɪm/ Edward Phillips 1866-1946 Eng nov
 Oppen-heim-er \nɔp-ən-'hɪm-ər/ Julius Robert 1904-1967 Am physicist
 Ope-ca-gna \nɔr-'kɔn-yə/ 1308?-1368 Andrea di Cione Florentine painter, sculptor, & architect
 Or-czy \nɔr-'tʃɪ-ɛ/ Baroness Em-mus-ka \nɛm-'ɔsh-kə/ 1865-1947 Eng (Hung-born) nov. & dram
 Orff \nɔ-(ə)f/ Carl 1895- Ger composer
 Ori-gen \nɔr-'ɔ-jən, -tɔr- A D 185?-254 Greek writer, teacher, & church father
 Or-lan-do \nɔr-'lən-ɔd-ə, -tɔn- Vittorio Emanuele 1860-1952 Ital. statesman
 Or-mán-dy \nɔr-'mən-dɛ/ Eugene I 1899- Am. (Hung-born) conductor
 Orma-by-Gore \nɔrm-z-bɛ-'gɔ(ə)r, -'gɔ(ə)r/ (William) David 1918- 5th Baron Harlech Brit diplomat
 Oroz-co \nɔ-'rɔ-(ə)sk-ə/ José Clemente 1883-1949 Mex. painter
 Orozco Romero \nɔr-'mɛ(ə)-r-ɔs/ Carlos 1898- Mex caricaturist & painter
 Or-te-ga y Gas-set \nɔr-'tɛ-gə, -ɛ-gə-'sɛt/ José 1883-1955 Span philos, writer, & statesman
 Ortiz Ru-bio \nɔr-'tɛz-rú-bɛ-ɔ/ Pascual 1877-1963 pres of Mexico (1930-32)
 Or-well \nɔr-'wɛl, -wɔl/ George 1903-1950 pseud of Eric Blair Eng author — Or-well-ian \nɔr-'wɛl-ɪ-ən/ adj
 Os-born \nɔz-'bɔrn, -bɔrn/ Henry Fairfield 1857-1935 Am. paleontologist
 Os-borne \nɔz-'bɔrn, -bɔ(ə)r-n, -bɔ(ə)r-n/ John James 1929- Brit dram
 Osborne Thomas Mott 1859-1926 Am penologist
 Os-car II \nɔs-'kɔr/ 1829-1907 king of Sweden (1872-1907) & of Norway (1872-1905)
 Osce-o-la \nɔs-'ɛ-ə-lə, -ɔ-sɛ- 1800?-1838 Seminole Indian chief
 Os-ler \nɔ-'slɔr, -ɔz-lər/ Sir William 1849-1919 Canad physician
 Os-man \nɔs-'mæn/ or Oth-man \nɔth- 1259-1326 founder of the Ottoman Empire
 Os-me-ña \nɔz-'mæn-yə, -ɔs-/ Sergio 1878-1961 pres. of Philippine Commonwealth (1944-46)
 Os-si-et-z-ky, von \nɔs-'ɛ-tɛt-skɛ/ Carl 1889-1938 Ger writer & pacifist
 Ossoli Marchioness — see Margaret FULLER
 Os-ten-so \nɔs-'tɛn-sɔ/ Martha 1900-1963 Norw-born nov in U.S

- Prado Ugar-teche** \ˈprɪd-(d)-u-gär-ˈtə-çə\ Manuel 1889–1967 Peruvian banker; pres. of Peru (1939–45; 1956–62)
- Prāja-dhī-pōk** \ˈprɑː-ˈchī-ti-ˈpɔːk\ 1893–1941 king of Siam (1925–35)
- Pratt** \ˈprɑːt\ Bela Lyon 1867–1917 Am sculptor
- Pratt Edwin John** 1883–1964 Canad. poet
- Praxiteles** \ˈpræk-sit-ˈl-ɛz\ 4th cent. B.C. Athenian sculptor — **Praxitēlēs** \ˈpræk-sit-ˈl-ɛn\ adj
- Preble** \ˈpreb-əl\ Edward 1761–1807 Am naval officer
- Preigl** \ˈprɛ-gəl\ Fritz 1869–1930 Austrian chem.
- Prelog** \ˈprel-ɔːg\ Vladimir 1906– Swiss (Yugoslavian-born) chem.
- Prescott** \ˈpres-kot also -ˈkɪt\ William Hickling 1796–1859 Am hist.
- Preto-rius** \ˈpri-tōr-ē-əs, -tōr-əs\ Andrieus Wilhelmus Jacobus 1799–1853 & his son Martinus Wessels 1819–1901 So. African Du. colonizers & soldiers
- Prévost d'Exilles** \ˈprə-ˈvɔː-deg-ˈzɛ(ə)\ Antoine François 1697–1763 Fr. abbé & writer
- Price** \ˈpraɪs\ (Mary) Leon-tyne \lɛ-ˈtɪn-(tən)\ 1927– Am. singer
- Pride** \ˈpraɪd\ Thomas d. 1658 Eng. parliamentary commander
- Priestley** \ˈpraɪ-sti-əl\ John Boynton 1894– Eng. author
- Priestley Joseph** 1733–1804 Eng. clergyman & chem
- Prigogine** \ˈprɪ-gō-zhən, -ˈgō-zhən\ Ilya 1917– Belg (Russ.-born) chem
- Primo de Rivera y Orbaneja** — see RIVERA Y ORBANEJA
- Primrose Archibald Philip** — see ROSEBURY
- Prior** \ˈpraɪ-ər\ Matthew 1664–1721 Eng. poet
- Priscian** \ˈprɪ-shən, -ˈprɪ-sh-ən\ fl. A.D. 500 Priscianus Caesariensis Latin grammarian at Constantinople
- Proclus** \ˈprɒ-klos, -ˈprɒk-lɔːs\ A.D. 410?–485 Greek philos.
- Procopius** \ˈprɒ-kɒ-pi-əs\ 6th cent. A.D. Byzantine hist.
- Prokhorov** \ˈprɒ-khɒ-rɒf\ Aleksandr Mikhailovich 1916– Russ. physicist
- Prokofiev** \ˈprɒ-kɒf-ɪ-əf, -ˈjɛf, -ˈjɛv\ Sergei Sergeevich 1891–1953 Russ. composer — **Prokófiev** \ˈprɒ-kɒf-ɪ-əf-ˈjɛv-ɛn\ adj
- Propercius** \ˈprɒ-ˈpər-sh(ē)-əs\ Sextus 50?–75 A.C. Rom. poet
- Protagoras** \ˈprɒ-ˈtə-gɒ-rəs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos. — **Pro-tag-o-ras** \ˈprɒ-ˈtə-gɒ-rəs\ adj
- Proudhon** \ˈpru-dən\ Pierre Joseph 1809–1865 Fr. journalist
- Proust** \ˈpruːst\ Marcel 1871–1922 Fr. nov. — **Proustian** \ˈpruːst-ən\ adj
- Prynne** \ˈprɪn\ William 1600–1669 Eng. Puritan pamphleteer
- Przhevalski** \ˈprɪ-zhə-ˈvæl-skē, -ˈpʃhə-ˈvæl-\ Nikolai Mikhailovich 1839–1888 Russ. explorer
- Ptolemy** \ˈtɒl-ə-mē\ name of 14 kings of Egypt
- Ptolemy 2d cent. A.D. Claudius Ptolemaeus** Alexandrian astron
- Pu-chi-ni** \ˈpʊ-ˈchē-nē\ Giacomo 1858–1924 Ital. composer
- Pu-las-ki** \ˈpɒ-las-kē, -ˈpʊ-l\ Casimir 1748?–1779 Pol. soldier in Am Rev
- Pullitzer** \ˈpul-tɪ-zər (family's pronunciation), -ˈpyū-lət-\ Joseph 1847–1911 Am (Hung.-born) journalist
- Pullman** \ˈpʊl-mən\ George Mortimer 1831–1897 Am inventor
- Pupin** \ˈpyū-ˈpɛn\ Michael Idvorsky 1858–1935 Am (Yugoslavian-born) physicist & inventor
- Purcell** \ˈpʊr-sel\ Edward Mills 1912– Am physicist
- Purcell** \ˈpʊr-sel, -ˈpʊr-sel\ Henry 1658?–1695 Eng. composer
- Pur-chas** \ˈpʊr-ˈchəs\ Samuel 1575?–1626 Eng. compiler
- Purkinje** \ˈpʊr-kən-ˈjə, -ˈpʊr-kɪn-jə\ Johannes Evangelista 1787–1869 Czech physiol.
- Pu-sey** \ˈpyū-zē\ Edward Bouverie 1800–1882 Eng. theol.
- Pushkin** \ˈpʊsh-kən\ Aleksandr Sergeevich 1799–1837 Russ. poet — **Pushkinian** \ˈpʊsh-kən-ˈjən\ adj
- Putnam** \ˈpʊt-nəm\ Israel 1718–1790 Am Revolutionary gen.
- Putnam Rufus** 1738–1824 cousin of Israel Am Revolutionary gen.
- Puvion de Chavannes** \ˈpyū-ˈvɪ-ɔː-shə-vən, -ˈvɛs-, -ˈpyū-ˈvɛ(ə)-də-shə-vən\ Pierre 1824–1898 Fr. painter & muralist
- Puy** \ˈpy-əl\ Henry — see HSUAN TUNG
- Pye** \ˈpi-əl\ Henry James 1745–1813 Eng. poet laureate (1790–1813)
- Pyle** \ˈpi-əl\ Ernest Taylor 1900–1945 Emile Am. journalist
- Pym** \ˈpɪm\ John 1584–1643 Eng. parliamentary statesman
- Pyr-phus** \ˈpɪr-əs\ 318?–272 B.C. king of Ephrus (306–272 B.C.)
- Pythagoras** \ˈpɪ-thə-gɒ-rəs, -ˈpɪ-ə\ d. ab. 497 B.C. Greek philos. & math.
- Quadrós** \ˈkwɒd-rɔːs\ Jânio da Silva 1917– Brazilian pres. (1961)
- Quarles** \ˈkwɒr(ə)l, -ˈkwɪr(ə)l\ Francis 1592–1644 Eng. poet
- Quar-simodo** \ˈkwɒ-ˈzɛ-mə-dɔː\ Salvatore \ˈsæl-ˈvə-tɔː(r)\ 1901–1968 Ital. poet & critic
- Queensberry** Marquis of — see DOUGLAS
- Quer-cla, del-la** \ˈkwɛr-ˈtʃə\ Jacopo 1378?–1438 Sienese sculptor
- Quess-nay** \ˈkɛ-nɛ\ François 1694–1774 Fr. physician & econ
- Quezon** \ˈkwɛzən\ José María 1878–1944 Manuel Quizon pres. of the Philippine Commonwealth (1935–44)
- Quid-de** \ˈkwɪd-ə\ Ludwig 1838–1941 Ger. hist. & pacifist
- Quillier-Couch** \ˈkwɪl-ər-ˈkūch\ Sir Arthur Thomas 1863–1944 Eng. author
- Quinn-cy** \ˈkwɪn-zē, -ˈkwɪn-(t)-sē\ Josiah 1744–1775 Am lawyer
- Quint-toro, Alva-rez** \ˈæl-ˈvə-rəs-kən-ˈtɔː(r)-ˈdɔː\ Serafin 1871–1938 & his bro. Joaquín 1873–1944 Span. dramatists
- Quint-tilian** \ˈkwɪn-ˈtɪl-ɪ-ən\ 1st cent. A.D. Marcus Fabius Quintilianus Rom. rhetorician
- Qui-rri-no** \ˈki-rē-(nɔː)\ Elpidio 1897–1956 pres. of the Philippine Republic (1948–53)
- Quo Tai-chi** \ˈgwɔː-ˈti-ˈtʃi\ 1889–1952 Chin diplomat
- Quozrez** François — see FRANÇOIS SAGAN
- Re-be-la-lis** \ˈrəb-ɔː-lɛ, -ˈrəb-ɔː-lɛ\ François 1494?–1553 Fr. humorist & satirist
- Re-bi** \ˈrəb-ɪ\ Isidor Isaac 1898– Am (Austrian-born) physicist
- Re-bin** \ˈrɪ-bən\ Itzhak 1922– prime min. of Israel (1974–77)
- Rabinowitz Solomon** — see SHALOM ALEICHEM
- Ra-chel** \ˈrə-ˈʃel\ Milc. 1820–1858 pseud. of *Élisabeth* Fr. actress
- Rach-ma-ni-noff** \ˈræk-ˈman-ə-nɔːf, -ˈræk-ˈmæn-, -ˈnɔv\ Sergei Wasilievitch 1873–1943 Russ. composer, pianist, & conductor
- Ra-cline** \ˈrə-ˈkɛn, -ˈrə\ Jean Baptiste 1639–1699 Fr. dram
- Rack-ham** \ˈræk-əm\ Arthur 1867–1939 Brit. illustrator
- Rad-cliffe** \ˈrad-ˈklɪf\ Ann 1764–1823 née Ward Eng. nov.
- Ra-detz-ky** \ˈrə-ˈdɛt-ski\ Joseph Wenzel 1766–1858 Count Radetzky von Radetz Austrian field marshal
- Rae** \ˈrə\ John 1813–1893 Scot. arctic explorer
- Rae-burn** \ˈrə-ˈbɜːn\ Sir Henry 1756–1823 Scot. painter
- Rae-der** \ˈræd-ər\ Erich 1876–1960 Ger. admiral
- Rae-ma-ker** \ˈræm-ˈɪk-ər, -ˈrə\ Louis 1869–1956 Du. cartoonist
- Rag-lan** \ˈræg-lən\ 1st Baron 1788–1855 Fitzroy James Henry Somerset Brit. field marshal
- Rai-mon-di** \ˈrɪ-mæn-dē, -ˈmɔn-\ Marcantonio 1475?–1534 Ital. engraver
- Rain-water** \ˈræn-wɔt-ər, -ˈwɔt-\ L(eo) James 1917– Am. physicist
- Ra-la-go-pa-la-cha-ri** \ˈrɛj-ɔ-(gɔː)-pāl-ə-ˈtʃhɪr-ə\ Chakravarti 1879–1972 Indian lawyer; gov. gen. of India (1948–50)
- Ra-leigh** or **Ra-legh** \ˈrɒl-ē, -ˈrɒl- also -ˈræl-\ Sir Walter 1552?–1618 Eng. courtier, navigator, & hist.
- Ra-ma-krish-na** \ˈrām-ˈkrɪsh-nə\ 1836–1886 Hindu saint
- Ra-man** \ˈrām-n\ Sir Chandrasekhara \ˈtʃən-drə-ˈʃhə-kə-rə\ Venkata 1888–1970 Indian physicist
- Ra-meau** \ˈrə-mɔ\ Jean Philippe 1683–1764 Fr. composer
- Ra-més, de la** \ˈdɛl-ə-ˈrə-mə\ Marie Louise 1839–1908 pseud. *Ouida* \ˈwɛd-ə\ Eng. nov.
- Ra-món y Cajal** \ˈrə-mɔn-(ə)-ˈkə-ˈhɔl\ Santiago 1852–1934 Span. histologist
- Ra-m-say** \ˈrām-zē\ Allan 1686–1758 Scot. poet
- Ramsay James Andrew Broun** 1812–1860 10th Earl & 1st Marquis of Dalhousie \ˈdæl-ˈhau-zē\ Brit. colonial administrator
- Ramsay Sir William** 1852–1916 Brit. chem
- Ra-m-ses** \ˈrām-sɛz, or **Ra-m-esses** \ˈrām-ɔ-sɛz\ name of 12 kings of Egypt esp. II (reigned 1292–1225 B.C.), III (reigned 1198–1167 B.C.)
- Ram-say** \ˈrām-zē\ Arthur Michael 1904– archbishop of Canterbury (1961–74)
- Rand** \ˈrænd\ Ayn \ˈaɪn\ 1905– Am (Russ.-born) writer
- Randolph** \ˈrænd-əlf\ Asa Philip 1889–1979 Am labor leader
- Randolph Edmund Jennings** 1753–1813 Am statesman
- Randolph John** 1773–1835 Am. statesman
- Ra-nier III** \ˈrə-ni-ə(r), -ˈrɪ-ə\ 1923– prince of Monaco (1949–)
- Ran-jit Singh** \ˈrən-jət-ˈɪŋ\ Maharaja 1780–1839 founder of Sikh kingdom
- Ran-ke, von** \ˈrən-kə\ Leopold 1795–1886 Ger. hist.
- Ran-som** \ˈræn(t)-səm\ John Crowe 1888–1974 Am educator & poet
- Ra-ph-a-el** \ˈraf-ə-əl, -ˈrə-fē-, -ˈrɛf-ə\ 1483–1520 Raffaello Santi or Sanzio Ital. painter — **Ra-ph-a-ellesque** \ˈraf-ə-ə-ˈlɛsk, -ˈrə-fē-, -ˈrɛf-ə\ adj
- Rask** \ˈræsk, -ˈræsk\ Rasmus Christian 1787–1832 Dan. philologist & orientalist
- Ras-mus-sen** \ˈras-mə-sən, -ˈræs-mus-n\ Knud Johan Victor 1879–1933 Dan. arctic explorer & ethnologist
- Ras-pu-tin** \ˈrə-ˈspʊ-tɪt-n, -ˈspʊt-\ Gngori Efimovich 1871?–1916 Russ. monk
- Ra-the-nau** \ˈræ-th-ən-ə, -ˈræ-th-ən-\ Emil 1838–1915 Ger. industr.
- Rausch-en-berg** \ˈrəu-shən-ˈbɜːrg\ Robert 1925– Am artist
- Rausch-ning** \ˈrəu-shɪnɪŋ\ Hermann 1887– Am. (Ger.-born) polit. & writer
- Ra-vel** \ˈrə-ˈvɛl, -ˈrə\ Mau-ricé \ˈmɔ-ˈrɛs\ Joseph 1875–1937 Fr. com-poser
- Raw-lin-son** \ˈrɒ-lɪn-sən\ George 1812–1902 Eng. hist.
- Rawlinson Sir Henry** Creswicke \ˈkreɪ-ɪk\ 1810–1895 bro. of prec. Eng. Assyriologist
- Ray** \ˈrɛ\ John 1627?–1705 Eng. naturalist
- Rae-burn** \ˈræ-ˈbɜːn\ Samuel Tala-da-ferro \ˈtæl-ə-ˈvɔːr\ 1882–1961 Sam-Am. lawyer & polit.
- Ra-y-leigh** \ˈrɛ-lē\ 3d Baron 1842–1919 John William Strutt Eng. math. & physicist
- Read** \ˈrɛd\ George 1733–1798 Am. lawyer & revolutionist
- Read Sir Herbert** 1893–1968 Eng. writer
- Read Thomas Buchanan** 1822–1872 Am. poet & painter
- Reade** \ˈrɛd\ Charles 1814–1884 Eng. nov. & dram
- Reading** \ˈrɛd-ɪŋ\ 1st Marquis of 1860–1935 Rufus Daniel Isaacs Brit. statesman, viceroy of India (1921–26)
- Ré-au-mur, de** \ˈrə-ə-ˈmyu(r)-ə\; **rə-ə-mər, -myu(r)-ə\ René Antoine Ferchault** 1683–1757 Fr. naturalist & physicist
- Ré-ca-mi-er** \ˈrɛ-ˈkam-ē-ə, -ˈrɛ-ˈkə-mi-ə\ Jeanne Françoise Julie Adé-laid 1777–1849 Fr. society wt.
- Red Cloud** \ˈrɛd-ˈklaʊd\ 1822–1909 Ojibwa Sioux Indian chief
- Red-mond** \ˈrɛd-mɔnd\ John Edward 1856–1918 Irish polit.
- Red-on** \ˈrɛd-ɔn\ Odillon 1840–1916 Fr. artist
- Reed** \ˈrɛd\ John 1887–1920 Am. journalist, poet, & Communist
- Reed Stanley Forman** 1884–1980 Am. jurist
- Reed Thomas Brackett** 1839–1902 Am. polit.
- Reed Walter** 1851–1902 Am. army surgeon
- Reg-u-lus** \ˈrɛg-yo-ləs\ Marcus Atilius d. ab. 250 B.C. Rom. gen.
- Rahn-quist** \ˈrɛn-ˈkwɪst\ William Hubbs 1924– Am. jurist
- Reich-stein** \ˈrɪk-(sht)ɪn\ Tadeus 1897– Swiss (Pol.-born) chem
- Reid** \ˈrɛd\ Thomas 1710–1796 Scot. philos.

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Pi-zar-ro \pə-'zär-Qə\ Francisco 1470?-1541 Span conqueror of Peru
Planck \ˈplāŋk\ Max Karl Ernst Ludwig 1858-1947 Ger. physicist
Plan-tin \ˈplāŋ-tən\ Christophe 1514-1589 Fr printer
Plath \ˈplæθ\ Sylvia 1932-1963 S. P. Hughes Am. poet
Pla-to \ˈplæt-Qə\ 427?-347 B.C. Greek philos
Plau-tus \ˈplōt-əs\ Titus Maccius 254?-184 B.C. Rom. dram. —
Plau-tine \ˈplōt-tin\ adj
Ple-kho-ny \ˈplə-kūn-ōf, -ōv\ Georgi Valentinovich 1857-1918
Russ. Marxist philos.
Ple-ven \ˈplə-ven\ René 1901- Fr. polit.
Plim-moll \ˈplɪm(p)-səl, -ˈplɪm-səl\ Samuel 1824-1898 the Sailor's
Friend Eng. shipping reformer
Pliny \ˈplɪn-ē\ A.D. 23-79 Gaius Plinius Secundus; the Elder Rom
scholar
Pliny A.D. 62-113 Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus; the Younger;
nephew of prec. Rom. author
Plo-ti-nus \ˈplō-ti-nəs\ A.D. 205?-270 Rom (Egyptian-born) philo-
— Plo-tin-i-an \ˈtɪn-ē-ən\ adj
Plu-tarch \ˈplū-tärk\ A.D. 46?-7120 Greek biographer & moralist
— Plu-tarch-an \ˈplū-tär-kən\ or Plu-tar-chian \ˈlū-kē-ən\ adj
Po-ca-hon-tas \ˈpə-kə-ˈhānt-sə\ 1595?-1617 dau. of Powhatan Am
Indian
Pod-gor-ny \ˈpəd-ˈgór-nē\ Nikolai Viktorovich 1903- Soviet
polit.; pres U S S R. (1965-77)
Poe \ˈpo\ Edgar Allan 1809-1849 Am. poet & storyteller
Poin-caré \ˈpwa-(ŋ)-kə-rā\ Jules Henri 1854-1912 Fr. math.
Poincaré Raymond 1860-1934 cousin of J. H. Fr. statesman, pres.
of France (1913-20)
Pole \ˈpɒl, ˈpʊl\ Reginald 1500-1558 Eng cardinal; archbishop of
Canterbury (1556-58)
Pol-li-tan \ˈpɒ-lɪ-sh-ən\ 1454-1494 Angelo Poliziano Ital classical
scholar & poet
Polk \ˈpɒk\ James Knox 1795-1849 11th pres of the U S
(1845-49)
Pol-lio \ˈpəl-ē-ə\ Gaius Asinius 75 B.C.-A.D. 5 Rom soldier, orator,
& polit.
Pol-lock \ˈpɒl-ək\ Channing 1880-1946 Am nov. & dram
Pollock Sir Frederic 1845-1937 Eng jurist
Pollock Jackson 1912-1956 Am painter
Po-lo \ˈpɒ-Qə\ Marco \ˈmār-Qə\ 1254?-1324 Ital. traveler
Po-ly-bi-us \ˈpɒ-lɪ-b-ē-s\ 205?-7125 B.C. Greek hist.
Poly-y-carp \ˈpɒ-lɪ-kärp\ Saint, A.D. 69?-7155 Christian martyr &
Apostolic Father; bishop of Smyrna
Poly-clit-us or Poly-clē-tus \ˈpɒ-lɪ-ˈklɪt-əs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek
sculptor & architect
Poly-cr-a-tes \ˈpɒ-lik-rə-tēz\ d ab 522 B.C. tyrant of Samos
Poly-do-rus \ˈpɒ-lɪ-dör-s, -dör-\ 1st cent. B.C. Rhodian sculptor
Poly-go-nus \ˈpɒ-lɪ-g-nōt-s\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek painter
Pom-pa-dour, de \ˈpam-pə-də(r), -dō(r), -du(r)\ Marquise
1721-1764 Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, mistress of Louis XV
Pom-pey \ˈpäm-pē\ 106-48 B.C. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, the Great
Rom gen & statesman
Pom-pi-dou \ˈpäm-pɪ-dū\ Georges Jean Raymond 1911-1974 Fr
polit., premier of France (1962-68), pres. of France (1969-74)
Ponce de Le-on \ˈpän(t)s-də-ˈle-ən, -pän(t)-sə-də-ˈlə-ē-ən\ Juan
1460?-1521 Span explorer; disc Florida
Pon-chi-elli \ˈpɒŋ-kē-ˈel-ē\ Amilcare 1834-1886 Ital. composer
Pons \ˈpɒns\ Lily 1904-1976 Am (Fr.-born) soprano
Pon-selle \ˈpän-sel\ Rosa Melba 1897- Am soprano
Pon-ti-ac \ˈpānt-ē-ək\ 1707?-1769 Ottawa Indian chief
Pon-top-pi-dan \ˈpän-ˈtɒp-dən\ Henrik 1857-1943 Dan nov
Pon-tor-mo, da \ˈpɒn-tör-Qmō\ Jacopo 1494-1557 orig J. Car-
ucci Ital painter
Pope \ˈpɒp\ Alexander 1688-1744 Eng poet — Pop-lan also Pop-
ean \ˈpɒ-pe-ən\ adj
Pope John 1822-1892 Am gen
Por-son \ˈpɔrs-n\ Richard 1759-1808 Eng scholar
Por-tal \ˈpɔrt-, ˈpɔrt-\ Charles Frederick Algernon 1893-1971 1st
Viscount Portal of Hungerford Bnt. air marshal
Port-er \ˈpɔrt-ər, ˈpɔrt-\ Cole Albert 1891-1964 Am. composer &
songwriter
Porter David 1780-1843 & his son David Dixon 1813-1891 Am
naval officers
Porter Gene 1868-1924 née Stratton Am nov
Porter Sir George 1920- Brit chem
Porter Katherine Anne 1890- Am writer
Porter Noah 1811-1892 Am philos & lexicographer
Porter Rodney Robert 1917- Bnt biochem
Porter William Sydney 1862-1910 pseud. O. Hen-ry (ŋ)ə-ˈhen-rē\
Am short-story writer
Portland Duke of — see BENTINCK
Post \ˈpɒst\ Emily 1872-1960 née Price Am columnist & writer
Po-tē-m-kin \ˈpɒ-tɪəm(p)-kən, -pō-tem(p)-\ Grigori Aleksandrovich
1739-1791 Russ field marshal & statesman
Pot-ter \ˈpət-ər\ Beatrix 1866-1943 Bnt writer & illustrator
Pott-er Paul 1625-1654 Du painter
Pou-lenc \ˈplū-jāŋk\ Francis \ˈfrā-sēs\ 1899-1963 Fr composer
Pound \ˈpaʊnd\ Ezra Loomis 1885-1972 Am poet
Pound Roscoe 1870-1964 Am jurist
Pous-sin \ˈpū-sə\ Nicolas 1594-1665 Fr painter
Pow-ell \ˈpau(-ə)\ Adam Clayton 1908-1972 Am clergyman &
polit.
Powell \ˈpɒ-əl, ˈpau(-ə)\ Anthony 1905- Eng writer
Powell Cecil Frank 1903-1969 Bnt physicist
Powell \ˈpau(-ə)\ John Wesley 1834-1902 Am geologist & ex-
plorer
Powell Lewis Franklin 1907- Am jurist
Powell Maud 1868-1920 Am violinist
Pow-ers \ˈpau(-ə)r\ Hiram 1805-1873 Am sculptor
Pow-hat-tan \ˈpau-ˈtān, -pau-ˈhāt-n\ 1550?-1618 father of Poc-
ahontas Am Indian chief
Pow-y-s \ˈpɒ-s\ John Cow-per \ˈkū-pər\ 1872-1963 & his bro-
thers Theodore Francis 1875-1953 & Lewis 1884-1939 Eng actors

Ro-sen-wald \rōz-'n-wöld\ Julius 1862-1932 Am. merchant & philanthropist
Ross \rōs\ Betsy 1752-1836 née *Griscom* maker of first Am. flag
Ross Sir James Clark 1800-1862 Scot. polar explorer
Ross Sir John 1777-1856 uncle of prec. Scot. arctic explorer
Ross Sir Ronald 1857-1932 Brit. physician
Rosse Earl of — see William PARSONS
Ros-set-ti \rō-'zet-ē, -'set-\\ Christina Georgina 1830-1894 sister of D. G. Eng. poet
Rossetti Dante Gabriel 1828-1882 Eng. painter & poet
Ros-el \rōs-'ē\ Bruno 1903-1970 Am. (Russ.-born) physicist in Am.
Ros-sini \rōs-'sē-nē, rō-\\ Gio-acchi-no \jō-'a-kē-'ōnō\ Antonio 1792-1868 Ital. composer
Ros-tand \rō-'stā-, rās-,tand\ Edmond 1868-1918 Fr. poet & dram.
Roth \rōth\ Philip 1933- Am. writer
Roth-ko \rōth-'(j)kō\ Mark 1903-1970 Am. (Russ.-born) painter
Roth-schild \rōth-'s, -chīd, rōs-, Ger \rōt-'shīlt\ Meyer Amschel 1743-1812 Ger. financier
Rothschild Nathan Meyer 1777-1836 son of prec. financier in London
Rou-ault \rū-'ō\ Georges 1871-1958 Fr. painter
Rou-get de Lisle \rū-'zhā-'dō-'lē\ Claude Joseph 1760-1836 Fr. army officer & composer
Rous \rūs\ Francis Peyton 1879-1970 Am. pathologist
Rous-seau \rū-'sō, rū-\\ Henri 1844-1910 the *Douanier* Fr. painter
Rousseau Jean Jacques 1712-1778 Fr. (Swiss-born) philos. & writer
Rousseau Théodore 1812-1867 Fr. painter
Rowe \rō\ Nicholas 1674-1718 Eng. poet & dram.; poet laureate (1715-18)
Row-ley \rō-'lē, rā-\\ William 1585?-1642 Eng. actor & dram.
Row-ling \rāu-'līn\ Wallace Edward 1927- prime min. of N. Z. (1974-75)
Ro-xas \rō-'hās, -ē-'a-'kūn-yō\ Manuel 1892-1948 Philippine statesman, pres. of the Philippine Republic (1946-48)
Roy-all \rōi-(ə)\ Kenneth Claiborne 1894-1971 Am. lawyer & statesman
Royce \rōis\ Josiah 1835-1916 Am. philos.
Rozh-dast-von-aki \rōzh-'dest-vən-'skē\ Zinovi Petrovich 1848-1909 Russ. admiral
Ru-bens \rū-'bən-z\ Peter Paul 1577-1640 Flem. painter — **Ru-ben-esque** \rū-'bē-'nek\ adj. — **Ru-ben-sel-an** \rū-'bēn-zē-'ən\ adj.
Ru-bin-stein \rū-'bən-'stīn\ Anton \ān-'tōn\ 1829-1894 Russ. pianist & composer
Rubinstein Arthur 1886- Pol.-born pianist in Am.
Ru-dolf I of Hapsburg \rū-'dālf\ 1218-1291 Holy Rom. emp. (1273-91), 1st of the Hapsburgs
Rudolf or **Rudolph** of Hapsburg 1858-1889 archduke & crown prince of Austria
Ru-de-ael or **Ruys-ael**, van \rū-'zē-'dē, 'rīs-\\ Jacob 1628?-1682 & his uncle Salomon 1600?-1670 Du. painters
Rulz Cor-ti-nēs \rū-'zō-'kōr-'tē-nēs\ Adolfo 1890-1973 pres. of Mex (1952-58)
Rumford Count — see Benjamin THOMPSON
Run-dle \rən-(d)-ē\ Robert Alexander Kennedy 1921- archbishop of Canterbury (1980-)
Rund-stedt, von \rūn-(d)-'stī-tet\ Karl Rudolf Gerd 1876-1953 Ger. field marshal
Ru-ne-berg \rū-'nə-'bōrg, -'bē-ē\ Johan Ludvig 1804-1877 Finnish poet
Runjit Singh — see RANJIT SINGH
Run-yon \rən-'yōn\ (Alfred) Da-mon \dā-'mōn\ 1880-1946 Am. author
Ru-pert \rū-'pōrt\ Prince 1619-1682 nephew of Charles I of Eng. Ger.-Eng. gen. & admiral
Rupert or **Rup-precht** \rup-'rēkt, -'rēkt\ 1869-1955 crown prince of Bavaria & Ger. field marshal
Rush \rōsh\ Benjamin 1745?-1813 Am. physician & Revolutionary patriot
Rush Richard 1780-1859 son of prec. Am. lawyer & statesman
Rusk \rōsk\ (David) Dean 1909- U.S. secy of state (1961-69)
Rus-kin \rūs-'kōn\ John 1819-1900 Eng. essayist, critic, & reformer — **Rus-kin-ian** \rūs-'kīn-ē-'ən\ adj.
Rus-sell \rūs-'əl\ 3d Earl 1872-1970 Bertrand \āthur Russell Eng. math. & philos.
Russell Charles Marion 1864-1926 Am. artist
Russell Charles Taze 1852-1916 Am. pastor
Russell Countess 1866-1941 Elizabeth Mary Beauchamp, Russell pseud. Elizabeth Austral.-born nov.
Russell George William 1867-1935 pseud. *Æ* Irish author
Russell Lord John 1792-1878 1st Earl Russell of Kingston Russell Brit. statesman
Russell Lillian 1861-1922 Helen Louise Leonard Am. singer & actress
Rus-tin \rūs-'tān\ Bayard 1910- Am. civil rights leader
Ruth \rūth\ George Herman 1895-1948 *Babe* Am. baseball player
Ruth-er-ford \rūth-'(r)-fōrd, rāth-\\ Ernest 1871-1937 1st Baron *Rutherford* of Nelson Brit. physicist
Rutherford Joseph Franklin 1869-1942 Judge Am. leader of Jehovah's Witnesses
Rutledge \rūt-'līj\ John 1739-1800 Am. statesman & jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1795)
Rutledge Wiley Blount \rūt-'lēd\ 1894-1949 Am. jurist
Ru-žič-ka \rū-'zhīch-'kə, -'zhīts-\\ Leopold 1887-1976 Yugoslav chem.
Ry-der \rīd-'ər\ Albert Pinkham 1847-1917 Am. painter
Rydz-Smily — see SMILY RYDZ
Ryle \rī-(ə)\ Sir Martin 1918- Brit. astron.
Rye-kind \rīs-'kand\ Morris 1895- Am. dram.
Sae-rinen \sār-'ə-nōn\ Eero \ē-'(ə)-rō\ 1910-1961 Am. architect
Saerinen (Gottlieb) Ello 1873-1950 father of prec. Finnish architect

Sae-ve-dra Le-mas \sā-'vā-d-rə-'lām-əs, -'vāth-\\ Carlos 1880-1959 Argentine lawyer & diplomat
Sa-bat-ler \sāb-'ə-'tyā\ Paul 1854-1941 Fr. chem.
Sa-ba-ti-ni \sāb-'ə-'tē-nē, sāb-\\ Rafael 1875-1900 Eng. (Ital.-born) author
Sae-co \sā-'(j)kō\ Nicola 1891-1927 & Van-zet-ti \van-'zet-'ē\ Bartolomeo 1888-1927 Am. (Ital.-born) anarchists
Sachs \zāks, 'sāk\ Hans 1494-1576 Ger. cobble & Meistersinger
Sachs \zāks, 'zāks\ Nelly 1891-1970 Swed. (Ger.-born) dram. & poet
Sack-ville \sāk-'vīl\ Thomas 1536-1608 1st Earl of Dorset Eng. poet & diplomat
Sackville-West \sāk-'vīl\ Victoria Mary 1892-1962 Eng. writer
Sa-dat, el \sā-'dāt, -'dāt\ Anwar 1918- pres. of Egypt (1970-)
Sade, de \sād, 'sād, 'sād\ Comte Donatien Alphonse François 1740-1814 Marquis de *Sade* Fr. soldier & pervers
Sa-gan \sā-'gā-, sū-\\ Françoise 1933- pseud. of Françoise Quoiriz Fr. writer
Sage \sāj\ Russell 1816-1906 Am. financier
Saint-Cyr \sā-'sī-(ə)\ Marquis Laurent de Gouvion 1764-1830 Fr. gen. under Napoleon; marshal of France
St. Denis \sānt-'den-əs, sōnt-\\ Ruth 1878-1968 Am. dancer
Sainte-Beuve \sānt-'bōv; sānt-'bō-(r)v, sōnt-\\ Charles Augustin 1804-1869 Fr. critic & author
Saint-Gaudens \sānt-'gōd-'nē, sōnt-\\ Augustus 1848-1907 Irish-born sculptor in Am.
St. John Henry — see BOLINGBROKE
Saint-Just, de \sā-'zhēst; sānt-'jōst, sōnt-\\ Louis Antoine Léon 1767-1794 Fr. Revolutionist
St. Laurent \sā-'lō-rān\ Louis Stephen 1882-1973 Canad. lawyer; prime min. (1948-57)
Saint-Pierre — see BERNARDIN DE SAINT PIERRE
Saint-Saëns \sā-'sān\ (Charles) Camille 1835-1921 Fr. composer
Saints-bury \sānts-'ber-ē, -bō-(ə)-rē\ George Edward Bateman 1845-1933 Eng. critic
Saint-Simon, de \sā-'sē-'mōn\ Comte 1760-1825 Claude Henri de Rouvroy Fr. philos. & social scientist
Saint-Simon, de Duc 1675-1755 Louis de Rouvroy Fr. soldier, statesman, & writer
Sai-on-Ji \sā-'ān-'jī, -'ōn-\\ Prince Kimmochi 1849-1940 Jap. statesman
Sa-kha-rov \sāk-'ə-'rōf, 'sāk-, -'rōv\ Andrei Dmitrievich 1921- Russ. physicist
Sa-ki \sāk-'ē\ 1870-1916 pseud. of Hector Hugh Mun-ro \Qmōn-'rō\ Brit. writer
Sai-a-din \sā-'ad-'ōn\ 1138-1193 sultan of Egypt & Syria
Sa-lam \sā-'lām\ Abdus 1926- Pakistani physicist
Sa-lazar \sā-'zār, sāl-\\ Antonio de Oliveira 1889-1970 Port. chief of state (1933-68)
Sa-lin-ger \sā-'līn-'jōr\ Jerome David 1919- Am. nov.
Salisbury 1st Earl of & 3d Marquis of — see CECIL
Salk \sōl\ Jonas 1914- Am. physician
Sallust \sāl-'sūt\ 86-34 B.C. Gaius Sallustius Crispus Rom. hist. & polit. — **Sallust-ian** \sāl-'sūt-ē-'ən, sāl-\\ adj.
Salo-mon \sāl-'ə-'mōn\ Haym 1740?-1785 Am. (Pol.-born) merchant
Sal-ve-mi-ni \sāl-'vā-'mē-nē, sāl-\\ Gaetano 1873-1957 Ital. hist.
Sa-lvi-ni \sāl-'vē-nē, sāl-\\ Tommaso 1829-1916 Ital. actor
Sam-u-el-son \sām-'yō-(ə)-sōn\ Paul Anthony 1915- Am. econ.
Sán-chéz de Bua-ta-man-to-yo \sān-'chaz-'dō, būs-tā-'mānt-ē, -ē-'sī-(ə)-vən\ Antonio 1865-1951 Cuban jurist
Sand \sānd, 'sānd\ sē\ George 1804-1876 pseud. of Amandine Aurore Lucie née Dupin, Baronne Dudevant Fr. writer
Sand-burg \sānd-'bōrg\ Carl 1878-1967 orig. Carl August Sand-berg Am. author
Sandracottus or **Sandrocottus** — see CHANDRAGUPTA
San-ga-li-o, de \sān-'gāl-'jō, sāp-\\ Giuliano 1445-1516 Florentine architect & sculptor
Sang-er \sāp-'ər\ Frederick 1918- Brit. chem.
Sanger Margaret 1883-1966 née Higgins Am. birth-control leader
San Mar-tin, de \sān-'mār-'tēn, sān-\\ José 1778-1850 So. Am. soldier & statesman
Santa Anna or **Santa Ana**, de \sānt-'ə-'ān-ə, sānt-'ān-ə\ Antonio López 1797-1876 Mex. gen. & pres.
San-tan-der \sān-'tān-'de-(ə)r, sān-'tan-\\ Francisco de Paula 1792-1840 gen. & polit. of New Granada
Santa-ya-na \sānt-'ə-'yān-ə, sānt-'ē-'ān-, sānt-\\ George 1863-1952 Am. (Span.-born) poet & philos.
Sant-os-Du-mont \sānt-'əs-'d(y)ū-'mānt, sāt-'tōs-'dū-'mō\ Alberto 1873-1932 Brazilian aeronaut in France
Sap-ir \sā-'pī-(ə)r\ Edward 1884-1939 Am. (Pomeranian-born) anthropol. & linguist
Sap-pho \sāf-'(j)ō\ fl. abt 600 B.C. Greek poet
Sa-ra-gat \sār-'ə-'gāt\ Giuseppe 1898- pres. of Italy (1964-71)
Sar-da-na-pa-lus \sārd-'n-'ap-(ə)-lōs, -'n-ə-'pā-'lōs\ king of Assyria (ab. 822 B.C.); sometimes identified with Ashurbanipal
Sar-dou \sār-'dū\ Victorien 1831-1908 Fr. dram.
Sar-gent \sār-'jənt\ John Singer \sāp-'ər\ 1856-1925 Am. painter
Sar-gon II \sār-'gān, -gōn\ d. 705 B.C. king of Assyria (722-705)
Sar-oy-an \sā-'rōi-'ōn\ William 1908- Am. writer

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 k cot, cart • F bac ab out ch chin e less ē easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch • F vin g sing
 o flow o flaw o F beauf œ F feu o colon th thing
 th this ū foot o foot œ G füllen ũ F rue y yet
 y F digne \dēn\, nut \nwt\ yll few yu furious zb vision

- Reld Whitelaw 1837-1912 Am journalist & diplomat
 Reimach \rē-'nak, re-nāk\ Salomon 1858-1932 Fr archaeologist
 Reimer \rē-'nār\ Fritz 1888-1963 Am (Hung-born) conductor
 Reinhardt \rē-'hārt\ Max 1873-1943 orig Goldmann Austrian theater director
 Remarque \rē-'mārk\ Erich Maria 1898-1970 Am. (Ger-born) nov
 Rembrandt van Rijn or Ryn \rē-'m-brant-vān-'rēn also -brānt-, -brānt- 1606-1669 Du painter — Rembrandt-easque \rē-'m-brant-'esk-, -brānt- adj
 Remington \rē-'m-īng-tən\ Frederic 1861-1909 Am artist
 Remsen \rē-'m(p)-sən, -rē-'m-sən\ Ira 1846-1922 Am chem
 Renan \rē-'nā(n)\ Joseph Ernest 1823-1892 Fr philologist & hist
 Renault \rē-'nō\ Louis 1843-1918 Fr jurist & pacifist
 Re-ni \rē-'nā\ Guido 1875-1962 Ital painter
 Renner \rē-'nər\ Karl 1870-1950 Austrian statesman, pres. of Austria (1945-50)
 Renol \rē-'nār, rē-'nār\ Jean 1894-1979 son of P A Fr film producer & writer
 Renoir Pierre Auguste 1841-1919 Fr painter
 Renwick \rē-'n(w)ik\ James 1818-1895 Am architect
 Repplier \rē-'p(ly)ər, -lē-'ər\ Agnes 1855-1950 Am essayist
 Re-spi-gli \rē-'spē-jē, re-'\ Ottorino 1879-1936 Ital composer
 Res-ton \rē-'tən\ James Barrett 1909- Am journalist
 Reszke, de \rē-'sh-kē\ Jean \zhā' 1850-1925 Jan Mieczyslaw Pol tenor
 Retz, de \rē-'tēs, Fr rēs\ Cardinal 1614-1679 Jean François Paul de Gondi Fr ecclesiastic & polit
 Reuchlin \rē-'k(ly)ən, -rōi-, -klēn, -rōi-'\ Johann 1455-1522 Cap-nto \kap-nē-, bē\ Ger humanist
 Reuter, von \rē-'tōi-ər\ Baron Paul Julius 1816-1899 orig Israel Beer Joseph Barth (Ger-born) newsgat
 Reuter-dahl \rē-'tōi-ər, -dāl\ Henry 1871-1925 Swed-born painter in U S
 Reuther \rē-'r(ü)thər\ Walter Philip 1907-1970 Am labor leader
 Revere \rē-'v(ər)-ər\ Paul 1735-1818 Am patriot & silversmith
 Rey-roth \rē-'r(ē)s-, -rōth\ Kenneth 1905- Am writer
 Rex-mont \rē-'mānt\ Władysław \vlā-'dis-, -lāf\ Sta-misław \sta-'nē-, -slāf\ 1867-1925 Pol nov
 Reynaud \rē-'nō\ Paul 1878-1966 premier of France (1940)
 Reyn-olds \rē-'n(ə)ldz\ Sir Joshua 1723-1792 Eng painter
 Rhee \rē-'\ Syng-man \sīng-mān, 'sīg- 1875-1965 So Korean polit, pres of So Korea (1948-60)
 Rhodes \rē-'dōz\ Cecil John 1853-1902 Brit administrator & financier in So Africa
 Rhond-de \rē-'nā-dē, -thə\ Viscount 1856-1918 David Alfred Thomas Brit industrialist & administrator
 Rib-ben-trop, von \rē-'bēn-, -trāp-, -trōp\ Joachim 1893-1946 Ger diplomat
 Ribera, de \rē-'ber-ə\ Jusepe 1588-1652 Lo Spāño-let-to \lō-'span-ə-'let-, (jō) Span painter & etcher
 Ribicoff \rē-'b(ē)k-, -kōf\ Abraham A 1910- U S secy. of health, ed & welfare (1961-62)
 Ricard \rē-'k(ā)rd-, (jō) David 1772-1823 Eng econ
 Rice \rē-'s(ē)s\ Elmer L 1892-1967 eng Elmer Reizenstein Am. dram
 Richard \rē-'ch(ā)rd\ name of 3 kings of England I (Cœur de Lion) \kōrd-'t(ē)l-, -ē-'nē, -ē-'nē\ 1157-1199 (reigned 1189-99), II 1167-1400 (reigned 1377-99), III 1452-1485 (reigned 1483-85)
 Rich-ards \rē-'ch(ā)rdz\ Dickinson Woodruff 1895-1973 Am physician
 Richards Theodore William 1868-1928 Am chem
 Rich-ard-son \rē-'ch(ā)rd-sən\ Elliot Lee 1920- U S secy. of health, ed & welfare (1970-73), secy of defense (1973), atty gen (1973), secy of commerce (1976-77)
 Richardson Henry Handel 1870-1946 pseud. of Ethel Florence Lindesay Richardson Austral nov
 Richardson Henry Hobson 1838-1886 Am architect
 Richardson Sir Owen Willans 1879-1959 Eng physicist
 Richardson Sir Ralph David 1902- Brit actor
 Richardson Samuel 1689-1761 Eng nov
 Richelieu, de \rē-'sh(ē)l-, (jū)l, rē-'sh(ē)l-ye\ Duc 1585-1642 Armand Jean du Pleiss Fr cardinal & statesman
 Richet \rē-'sh(ē)l\ Charles Robert 1850-1935 Fr physiologist
 Richter \rē-'ch(ē)rt\ Burton 1931- Am physicist
 Richter \rē-'ch(ē)rt\ Jean Paul Friedrich 1763-1825 pseud. Jean Paul \zhā-'paul\ Jen-'pōl\ Ger writer
 Ric-mer \rē-'s(ē)l-, -mār\ d A b 472 Rom gen
 Rick-en-back-er \rē-'k(ē)n-, -bāk-ər\ Edward Vernon 1890-1973 Am aviator
 Rick-o-ver \rē-'k(ē)-vər\ Hyman \hī-'mān\ George 1900- Am admiral
 Rid-ley \rē-'d(ē)l\ Nicholas 1500?-1555 Eng reformer & martyr
 Rid-path \rē-'d(ē)l-, -pāth-, -pāth\ John Clark 1840-1900 Am hist
 Riel \rē-'el\ Louis 1844-1885 Canad insurgent
 Rie-mann \rē-'mān\ Georg Friedrích Bernhard 1826-1866 Ger math — Rie-mann-lān \rē-'mān-'lān-ē-ən\ adj
 Rienz \rē-'rēn-ē\ or Rie-nē-zo \rē-'nē-zō\, dī Colo 1313-1354 Niccolò Gabrieli, Last of the Romans Ital patriot, tribune of Rome
 Ries-man \rē-'s(ē)mān\ David 1909- Am social scientist
 Rila \rē-'lā\ Jacob August 1849-1914 Am (Dan-born) social worker & writer
 Riley \rē-'l(ē)l\ James Whitcomb \hwt-'kām, -wīt- 1849-1916 Am poet
 Ril-ke \rē-'n(ē)k-, -kē\ Rainer \rē-'nār\ Maria 1875-1926 Ger poet
 Rim-baud \rē-'m(b)ā-, -bō-, 'rām-, (Jean Nicholas) Arthur 1834-1891 Fr poet
 Rimini Francesca da — see FRANCESCA DA RIMINI
 Rim-aki-Kōr-sā-kov \rē-'m(p)-skē-'kōr-sā-, -kōf-, -kōv-, -kōr-sā-'\ Nikolai Andreevich 1844-1908 Russ composer
 Rin-con, del yñ-kōn\ Antonio 1446-1500 Span painter
 Rinehart \rē-'hārt\ Mary 1876-1958 nee Roberts Am writer
 Rios \rē-'ōs\ Juan Antonio 1888-1946 pres of Chile (1942-46)
 Rip-ley \rē-'p(ly)l\ George 1802-1880 Am literary critic & socialist
 Rit-ter \rē-'t(ē)r\ Joseph Elmer 1891-1967 Am cardinal
- Ri-ve-ra \rē-'v(ər)-ə\ Diego 1886-1957 Mex painter
 Ri-ve-ra y Or-ba-ne-jā, de \rē-'ōr-bā-'nā-(j)hā\ Miguel Primo 1870-1930 Marqués de Estella Span gen.; dictator (1925-30)
 Ri-ve-ra \rē-'v(ər)-ə\ Larry 1923- Am artist
 Rizal \rē-'zāl-, -zāl\ José 1861-1896 Filipino patriot
 Ri-za Shah Pah-lā-vi or Pah-lē-vi \rē-'zā-, -shā-, -pāl-ə-(j)vē-, -shō- 1877-1944 shah of Iran (1925-41)
 Rizzo \rē-'t(ē)l-, -ō\ or Rie-cō \rē-'ch(ē)-ō\ David 1533?-1566 Ital musician & favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots
 Rob-be-Grill-et \rē-'b(ē)g-rē-'g(ē)l\ Alain 1922- Fr writer
 Rob-bia, della \rē-'lā-, -dēl-ə-'rāb-ē-, -rōb- Luca 1400?-1482 Florentine sculptor
 Rob-bins \rē-'b(ē)n-, -ōnz\ Fredenck C. 1916- Am physician
 Robbins Jerome 1918- Am dancer & choreographer
 Rob-ert \rē-'b(ē)rt- 1 — see Robert BRUCE
 Robert I d 1035 Robert the Devil Duke of Normandy (1028-35) father of William the Conqueror
 Rob-erts \rē-'b(ē)rt- Sir Charles George Douglas 1860-1943 Canad poet
 Roberts Frederick Sleigh 1832-1914 1st Earl Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford Brit field marshal
 Roberts Kenneth 1885-1957 Am nov
 Roberts Owen Josephus 1875-1955 Am junst
 Rob-ert-son \rē-'b(ē)rt-sən\ William 1721-1793 Scot hist.
 Robe-son \rē-'b(ē)sən\ Paul Bustill 1898-1976 Am actor & singer
 Robes-plierre, de \rē-'b(ē)z-, -pi(ē)r-, -pye(ē)r-, -bēz-, -pye(ē)r\ Maximilien François Marie Isidore 1758-1794 Fr revolutionist
 Rob-in-son \rē-'b(ē)n-sən\ Edwin Arlington 1869-1935 Am poet
 Robinson George Frederick Samuel 1827-1909 1st Marquis of Ripon Brit statesman
 Robinson James Harvey 1863-1936 Am hist
 Robinson Sir Robert 1886-1975 Eng chem
 Ro-cham-beau, de \rē-'chā-, -bō\ Comte 1725-1807 Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur Fr gen
 Rocke-fel-ler \rē-'k(ē)l-, -fēl-, -rāk-, -fēl- John Davison father 1839-1937 & son 1874-1960 Am mag-nates & philanthropists
 Rockefeller Nelson Aldrich 1908-1979 grandson & son of prec. Am polit, vice-pres of the U S (1974-77)
 Rock-ing-ham \rē-'k(ē)ng-hām, U S also -īng-hām\ 2d Marquis of 1730-1782 Charles Watson-Wentworth Eng statesman
 Rock-ne \rē-'k(ē)l-, -nē\ Knute \nūt\ Kenneth 1888-1931 Norw-born football coach in U S
 Rock-well \rē-'k(ē)l-, -wēl-, -wōl\ Norman 1894-1978 Am illustrator
 Ro-de \rē-'d(ē)l\ Helge \hēl-'gē\ 1870-1937 Dan poet
 Rod-gers \rē-'j(ē)z-, -rōd\ Richard 1902-1979 Am composer
 Ro-din \rē-'d(ē)n\ (François) Auguste (Rend) 1840-1917 Fr sculptor
 Rod-ney \rē-'d(ē)nē\ George Bryd-ges \brij-'gēs\ 1719-1792 1st Baron Rodney Eng admiral
 Rod-zin-ski \rē-'j(ē)n-(t)skē\ Ar-tur \ar-'tu(ə)r\ 1894-1958 Am conductor
 Roeb-ling \rē-'b(ē)l-ŋ\ John Augustus 1806-1869 Am (Ger-born) civil engineer
 Roent-gen or Rönt-gen \rē-'rēnt-, -rōnt-, -jən, 'rēn-chən, 'rōn- Wilhelm Conrad 1845-1923 Ger physicist
 Roe-rich \rē-'r(ē)k-, -rē(ā)r- Nicholas Konstantin 1874-1947 painter
 Roeth-ke \rē-'t(ē)h-kē\ Theodore 1908-1963 Am poet
 Rog-ers \rē-'j(ē)z-, -rōd\ Bruce 1870-1957 Am printer & book designer
 Rogers Henry Huit-tle-ton \hwt-'t(ē)l-sən\ or Hud-dle-ton \hūd-'t(ē)l- 1840-1909 Am financier
 Rogers James Gamble 1867-1947 Am architect
 Rogers Robert 1731-1795 Am frontiersman
 Rogers Samuel 1763-1855 Eng poet
 Rogers William Penn Adair 1879-1935 Will Am actor & humorist
 Ro-gert \rē-'zhā-, -rō- Peter Mark 1779-1869 Eng physician & scholar
 Ro-kos-sov-ski \rē-'k(ē)z-, -sōf-skē-, -sōv- Konstantin 1896-1968 Russ marshal
 Rolfe \rē-'l(ē)l\ John 1585-1622 husband of Pocahontas Eng colonist
 Rol-land \rē-'lān\ rō-'rōmāin 1866-1944 Fr author
 Rol-fo \rē-'l(ē)l\ or Rol-f \rē-'l(ē)l\ A D 860?-931 Norse chieftain
 Röl-vag \rē-'l(ē)l-, -vāg\ Ole \ō-'lā\ Ed-vart \ed-'vārt\ 1876-1931 Norw-born educ & nov in Am
 Ro-mains \rē-'mān\ Jules 1885-1972 pseud. of Louis Farigoule Fr author
 Ro-mā-no \rē-'mān-(jō) Giulio 1499-1546 Giulio Pippi de' Giannuzzi Ital painter & architect
 Ro-ma-nov or Ro-ma-noff \rē-'mān-əf, 'rō-mā-, -nūf\ Mikhail Fedorovich 1596-1645 1st czar (1613-45) of Russ Romanov dynasty (1613-1917)
 Rom-berg \rē-'m(b)ərg\ Sigmund 1887-1951 Hung-born composer in Am
 Rom-mel \rē-'m(ē)l\ Erwin 1891-1944 Ger field marshal
 Rom-ney \rē-'m(ē)nē, 'rām- George 1734-1802 Eng painter
 Rom-ney \rē-'m(ē)nē\ George Wilken 1907- U S secy of housing & urban development (1969-72)
 Ron-sard, de \rē-'sār\ Pierre 1524-1585 Fr poet
 Roo-se-velt \rē-'zā-vōlt (Roosevelts' usual pronunciation), -vōlt also 'rū- (Anna) Eleanor 1884-1962 nee Roosevelt, wife of F D Am lecturer & writer
 Roosevelt Franklin Dela-no \dēl-ə-'nō\ 1882-1945 32d pres of the U S (1933-45)
 Roosevelt Theodore 1858-1919 26th pres of the U S (1901-09)
 Roosevelt Theodore 1887-1944 son of prec. Am gen & polit
 Root \rūt\ Elihu 1845-1937 Am lawyer & statesman
 Ro-rem \rē-'r(ē)m-, -rōr- Ned 1923- Am composer
 Ro-sa \rē-'zā\ Salvador 1615-1673 Ital painter & poet
 Rose-bery \rē-'z(ē)l-, -bē-, -b(ē)z- 5th Earl of 1847-1929 Archibald Philip Primrose Eng statesman
 Rose-crans \rē-'zā-, -krānz, 'rōz-, -kran(t) William Starke 1819-1898 Am gen.
 Ro-sen-berg \rē-'z(ē)n-, -bērg-, -bē(ā)rg\ Alfred 1893-1946 Ger Nazi & writer

Sheraton \shə-ər-ən\ Thomas 1751-1806 Eng furniture designer
 Sheridan \shə-ər-dən\ Philip Henry 1831-1888 Am gen.
 Sheridan Richard Brinsley \brinz-lē\ 1751-1816 Irish dram & orator
 Sherman \shər-mən\ James Schoolcraft 1855-1912 vice-pres of the U S (1909-12)
 Sherman John 1823-1900 bro. of W T Am statesman
 Sherman Roger 1721-1793 Am junst & statesman
 Sherman Stuart Pratt 1881-1926 Am critic
 Sherman William Tecumseh 1820-1891 Am gen.
 Sherriff \shər-ri\ Robert Cedric 1896-1975 Eng writer
 Sherring-ton \shər-ig-tən\ Sir Charles Scott 1861-1952 Eng physiol
 Sherwood \shər-wud also 'she(ə)r-\ Robert Emmet 1896-1955 Am dram
 Shevchenko \shəf-'chen-ko\ Taras Grigoryevich 1814-1861 Ukrainian poet
 Shi-de-hara \shēd-ə-'har-ə\ Baron Kijuro 1872-1951 Jap diplomat & statesman
 Shi-gemitsu \shē-gə-'mit-(s)ü, 'shig-ə-\ Mamoru 1887-1957 Jap diplomat
 Shih Huang-ti \shi-(ə)r-'hwan-'tē, 'shē-\ 259-210 B.C. Chin emp
 Shih-well \shin-wel, -wel\ Emanuel 1884- Bnt polit
 Shirer \shir-ər\ William Lawrence 1904- Am journalist
 Shirley \shir-lē\ James 1596-1666 Eng dram
 Shockley \shāk-lē\ William Bradford 1910- Am physicist
 Sholokhov \shōl-ə-'kōf, -kōv\ Mikhail Aleksandrovich 1905- Russ nov
 Shostakovitch \shās-ə-'kō-vich, 'shōs-, '-kō- Di-mi-trin (də-'mē-trē) Dimitrievich 1906-1975 Russ composer
 Shultz \shults\ George Pratt 1920- U S secy of labor (1969-70), secy of the treasury (1972-73)
 Shute \shūt\ Nevil 'nev-əl\ 1899-1960 Nevil Shute Norway Eng aeronautical engineer & writer
 Shvernik \shēr-nik\ Nikolai M 1888-1970 Russ polit, pres U S R (1946-53)
 Sil-bellus \sē-'bäl-yəs, '-bäl-ē-s\ Jean 'zhän, 'yan\ 1865-1957 Finnish composer
 Slick-lee \sik-lē\ Daniel Edgar 1825-1914 Am gen & polit
 Sildons \sīd-'nē\ Sarah 1755-1831 nē Kemble Eng actress
 Sildney \sīd-nē\ Sir Philip 1554-1586 Eng poet, statesman, & soldier
 Sieg-bahn \sēg-'bän\ Karl Manne Georg 1886-1978 Swed physici
 Siemans \sē-'mānz\ Sir William 1823-1883 Bnt (Ger-born) inventor
 Sienkiewicz \shen-'kyä-vich\ Henryk 1846-1916 Pol nov
 Sievers \sē-'vɔrz, 'zē-fɔrs, -vɔrs\ Eduard 1850-1932 Ger philologist
 Siyès \sē-'ä-'yēs\ Emmanuel Joseph 1748-1836 Abbé Siyès Fr Revolutionist
 Sigel-mund \sig-ə-smənd\ 1368-1437 Holy Rom emp (1411-37)
 Sigbee \sig-bē\ Charles Dwight 1845-1923 Am admiral
 Sigurdson \sig-ərd-sən, -ərth- Jón 'yón\ 1811-1879 Icelandic statesman & author
 Sikor-aki \sə-'kōr-skē\ Wladyslaw 1881-1943 Pol gen & statesman
 Sikor-aky \sə-'kōr-skē\ Igor Ivan 1889-1972 Am (Russ-born) aeronautical engineer
 Silhan-pää \sil-an-'pā\ Frans Eemil 1888-1964 Finnish nov
 Sil-ho-ne \si-'lō-nē\ Ignazio 1900-1978 real name Secondo Tranquilli Ital author
 Sil-mem-on \sē-mə-'hō\ Georges Joseph Christian 1903- Fr (Belg-born) writer
 Sil-mem-on Stylites \sil-mē-ən-stā-'lī-tēz, -stī-\ Saint A D 390?-459 Syrian ascetic & stylite
 Sil-mon \sil-mən\ 1st Viscount 1873-1954 John Allsebrook Simon Brit, jurist & statesman
 Silmon Herbert Alexander 1916- Am econ.
 Silmon Neil 1927- Am playwright
 Silmon William Edward 1927- U.S. secy. of the treasury (1974-77)
 Silmonides \sil-'mīn-ə-'dēs\ of Ceos 6th-5th cent. B.C. Greek poet
 Simpson \sim(p)-sən\ William Hood 1888- Am gen.
 Sims \simz\ William Sowden 'saud-n\ 1858-1936 Am admiral
 Sinclair \sin-'klə(ə)r-, 'sīn-, 'sīn-\ May 1865?-1946 Eng nov
 Sinclair Upton Beall 'bēl 1878-1968 Am. writer & polit.
 Singer \sīn-ər\ Isaac Bashevis 1904- Am. (Pol-born) author
 Singer Isaac Merril 1811-1875 Am. inventor
 Si-quel-ton \si-'kē-(r)ōs\ David Alfaro 'āl-fār-(r)ō\ 1898-1974 Mex muralist
 Siraj-ud-daula \sə-'rāj-ə-'dau-lə\ 1728?-1757 nawab of Bengal (1756-57)
 Sisley \sīz-lē, 'sē-lē\ Alfred 1839-1899 Eng.-born painter in France
 Si-mon-di, de \sī-'mīn-dē, 'sē-mō-dē\ Jean Charles Léonard Simonde 1773-1842 Swis hist. & econ.
 Sittler \sit-'lər\ Wilhelm 1872-1934 Du astron.
 Sitting Bull \sit-ing-'bul\ 1834-1890 Sioux leader
 Sitwell \sit-wel, -wel\ Sir George Reresby 'ri-(ə)r-z-bē\ 1860-1943 & his 3 children, Dame Edith 1887-1964, Sir Osbert 1892-1969, & Sacheverell 'sə-'shēv-(ə)r-əl\ 1897- Eng. authors
 Skeat \skēt\ Walter William 1835-1912 Eng philologist
 Skelton \skel-tən\ John 1460?-1529 Eng. poet — Skel-ton-ic \skel-'tān-ik\ adj
 Skinner \sīn-ər\ Burrhus Frederic 1904- Am psychol.
 Skinner Cornelia Oils 1901-1979 dau. of Oils Am. actress
 Skinner Oils 1858-1942 Am actor
 Skoda, von \shōd-ə-, 'shkōd-(ə)\ Emil 1839-1900 Czech engineer & industrialist
 Slater \slāt-ər\ Samuel 1768-1835 Eng.-born industrialist in Am.
 Slichter \sīk-tər\ Sumner Huber 1892-1959 Am economist

Sil-dell \sī-'dēl, by collateral descendants 'alid-ŋ\ John 1793-1871 Am Confed diplomat
 Sloan \slōn\ John French 1871-1951 Am painter
 Slo-cum \slō-kəm\ Henry Warner 1827-1894 Am gen
 Sio-nim-aky \siō-'nim(p)-skē\ Nicolas 1894- Russ-born composer & musicologist in U.S.
 Sme-tana \smet-'n-ə\ Bedřich \bed-ər-'zhik\ 1824-1884 Czech pianist, composer, & conductor
 Smigly-Rydz \shimig-lē-'nts, -'ridz\ or Rydz-Smigly 'nts-'mig-lē, 'rich-, 'rid-'smig-, 'shmig-\ Edward 1886-1941 Pol gen and marshal
 Smith \smith\ Adam 1723-1790 Scot econ
 Smith Alfred Emanuel 1873-1944 Am polit
 Smith Bessie 1894-1937 Am blues singer
 Smith David 1906-1965 Am sculptor
 Smith Edmund Kirby — see KIRBY SMITH
 Smith Hamilton Othanel 1931- Am microbiologist
 Smith John 1580-1631 Eng colonist in Am
 Smith Joseph 1805-1844 Am founder of Mormon Church
 Smith Sydney 1771-1845 Eng essayist
 Smith Walter Bedell 'bēd-'del\ 1895-1961 Am gen & diplomat
 Smith William 1769-1839 Eng geologist
 Smith-Dor-rien \smith-'dōr-ēn, -dār-\ Sir Horace Lockwood 1858-1930 Bnt gen
 Smith-son \smith-sən\ James 1765-1829 Bnt chem & mineralogist & benefactor of Smithsonian Inst
 Smollett \smal-'ət\ Tobias George 1721-1771 Bnt author
 Smuts \smuts, 'smoets\ Jan 'yān\ Christian 1870-1950 So African field marshal, prime min (1919-24, 1939-48)
 Smyth \smith\ Henry DeWolf 1898- Am physicist
 Snor-ri Stur-lu-son \snōr-ē-'stōr-lō-sən, snār-\ 1178-1241 Icelandic statesman & hist
 Snow \snō\ Baron 1905-1980 Charles Percy Snow Eng nov & physicist
 Snowden \snōd-'n\ Philip 1864-1937 1st Viscount Snowden of Ick-on-shaw 'ik-'əm-shə\ Eng econ & polit
 Snowdon \snōd-'n\ Earl of — see ARMSTRONG-JONES
 Snyder \snīd-ər\ John Wesley 1895- Am banker & administrator
 Soares \swār-'sh, sō-'wār-\ Mario 1924- prime min of Portugal (1976-78)
 Sobieski John — see JOHN III SOBIESKI
 So-ci-nus \sō-'si-nəs\ Faustus 1539-1604 Fausto Soz-zini 'sōt-'sē-nē\ Ital religious reformer
 Soc-ra-tes \sōk-rə-'tēz\ 470?-399 B.C. Greek philos
 Sod-dy \sōd-ē\ Frederick 1877-1956 Eng chem
 So-der-blom \sōf-(ə)r-'blūm, 'sōd-\ Nathan 1866-1931 Swed theol
 So-do-ma, II 'sōd-ə-mə\ 1477?-1549 Giovanni Antonio de' Bazzi Ital painter
 So-lon \sō-lən, -lān\ 638?-755 B.C. Athenian lawgiver
 Sol-y-man \sāl-'im-n\ war of SULEIMAN
 Sol-zhe-ni-tsyn \sōl-zhē-'nēt-sən, sōl-\ Aleksandr Isayevich 1918- Russ nov
 Som-er-ville \səm-ər-'vil\ Sir James Fownes 'fōnz\ 1882-1949 Brit admiral
 Soong \sūn\ Ai-ling 'i-'līn\ 1888-1973 wife of H H Kung
 Soong Ch'ing-ling 'ching-'līn\ 1890- wife of Sun Yat-sen
 Soong Mei-ling 'mē-'līn\ 1898- wife of Chiang Kai-shek
 Soong Tse-ven or Tsū-wen 'tsū-'wən\ 1891-1971 T V Soong, bro. of the 3 pres. Chin financier & statesman
 Sopho-cles \sōf-ə-'klēz\ 496?-406 B.C. Greek dram. — Sopho-cle-an \sōf-ə-'klē-ən\ adj
 Sor-dello \sōr-'dēl-(ə)\ 13th cent. Ital troubadour
 So-ro-la-y Bost-ida \sō-'rōl-yə-'ē-bā-'stē-də, -'rōl-ə-, '-stē-thə\ Joaquín 1863-1923 Span painter
 Soult \sul\ Nicolas Jean de Dieu 1769-1851 Duc de Dal-ma-tie 'dāl-mā-tē\ Fr. soldier, marshal of France
 Sousa \sū-zə, 'sū-sə\ John Philip 1854-1932 the March King Am bandmaster & composer
 South \saūth\ Robert 1634-1716 Eng. clergyman
 Southey \saū-thē, 'saū-thē\ Robert 1774-1843 Eng. author; poet laureate (1813-43)
 Soutine \sū-'tēn\ Chaim 1894-1943 Lith.-born painter in France
 Spack \spāk\ Paul-Henri Charles 1899-1972 Belg. lawyer & polit.; premier (1938-39, 1947-49), secy.-gen. of NATO (1957-61)
 Spatz \spāt\ Carl 1891-1974 orig. Spitz Am. gen.
 Spalding \spald-ing\ Albert 1888-1953 Am. violinist & composer
 Sparks \spārk\ Mabel Sarah 1918- Brit. writer
 Sparks \spārk\ Jared 'jār-əd, 'jer-\ 1789-1866 Am. hist
 Sparta-cus \spār-tə-'kəs\ d 71 B.C. Rom slave & insurrectionist
 Spell-mann \spel-mən\ Francis Joseph 1889-1967 Am. cardinal
 Spe-mann \shp-'mān\ Hans 1869-1941 Ger. zool
 Spencer \spen-(t)ər\ Herbert 1820-1903 Eng. philos.
 Spender \spen-dər\ Stephen Harold 1909- Eng. poet & critic
 Spengler \shpēn-'lār\ Oswald 1880-1936 Ger. philos.
 Spenser \spen-(t)ər\ Edmund 1552-1599 Eng. poet — Spen-ser-ian \spen-'sīr-ē-ən\ adj
 Sperry \spēr-ē\ Elmer Ambrose 1860-1930 Am inventor
 Sping-arn \spīn-'gārn\ Joel Elias 1875-1939 Am. author
 Spl-no-za \spīn-'ō-zə\ Baruch or Benedict 1632-1677 Du philos. — Spl-no-zis-tic \spō-nō-'zīz-ik, 'spīn-ə-\ adj

• abut • kitten, F table or further a back a bake
 a cot, cart a F bac a out ch chin e less e easy
 g gift i trip l ille J joke G ich, buch F via p sing
 o flow o flaw c F bœuf F feu d coln th thing
 th this l loot a foot o O füllten F rue y yet
 F digne dēn', nult nwrē\ yū few yū funous zh vision

Sar-tre 'sãtr\ Jean-Paul 1905-1980 Fr philos, dram, & nov —
 Sar-tri-an 'sãtr-tré-an\ adj
 Sas-soon 'sã-sũn, sã- Siegfried Lorraine 1886-1967 Eng writer
 Sa-tie 'sã-ti, sã- Enk 1866-1925 Alfred Erik Leslie-Saite Fr com-
 poser
 Sa-to 'sã-(t)õ Eisaku 1901-1975 Jap premier (1964-72)
 Sato Naotake 1882-1971 Jap diplomat
 Sa'ud Ibn Abd-ul 'sã-'ũd, -ib, -nab-'dũl, 'saud- 1902-1969 king of
 Saudi Arabia (1953-64)
 Sav-age 'sav-i\ Michael Joseph 1872-1940 prime min of NZ
 (1935-40)
 Savage Richard 1697-1743 Eng poet
 Sa-vo-na-ro-la 'sav-a-na-'rõ-la, sã-,vã-n-'rõ- Gi-ro-la-mo 'jĩ-'rõl-
 -s, -mõ 1452-1498 Ital reformer
 Saxe, de 'saks\ Comte Hermann Maurice 1696-1750 Fr soldier,
 marshal of France
 Saxo Gram-mat-i-cus 'sax-(j)sõ-gra-'mat-i-kõs\ 1150?-11220
 Dan hist
 Say-ers 'sã-(õ)rz, 'se-(õ)rz, 'sã-õrz\ Dorothy Leigh 1893-1957 Eng
 writer
 Scal-ger 'skal-a-jõr\ Joseph Justus 1540-1609 Ital -born physi-
 cian & scholar
 Scalliger Julius Caesar 1484-1558 father of prec. Ital physician
 Scan-der-beg 'skan-dar-,beg\ Turk Iskender Bey 1403?-1468
 George Castriot Albanian chieftain
 Scar-lat-ti 'skãr-'lãt-õ Alessandro 1659-1725 & his son Domenico
 1685-1757 Ital composers
 Scar-ron 'ska-'rõn\ Paul 1610-1660 Fr author
 Schacht 'shãkt, 'shãkt\ (Horace Greeley) Hjal-mar 'jãl-,mãr\
 1877-1970 Ger financier
 Schall-y 'shal-õ\ Andrew Victor 1926- Am (Pol-born)
 physiol
 Scharn-horst, von 'sharn-'hõrst\ Gerhard Johann David
 1755-1813 Prussian gen
 Schar-wen-ke 'shãr-'vẽg-kõ\ Philipp 1847-1917 & his bro Xaver
 1850-1924 Ger pianists & composers
 Schel-de-mann 'shid-a-,man\ Philipp 1865-1939 Ger polit
 Schell-ing, von 'shel-ig\ Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph 1775-1854
 Ger philos — Schell-ing-ling 'shel-ig-ẽ-n\ adj
 Schla-pa-relli 'skẽ-ap-a-'rel-ẽ, 'skap- Giovanni Virginio
 1835-1910 Ital astron
 Schlick 'shik\ Bõla 'bã-la 1877-1967 Am (Hung-born) pediat-
 rician
 Schiller, von 'shil-õr\ Johann Chnstoph Friednch 1759-1805
 Ger poet & dram
 Schl-rach, von 'shẽ-,rak, -rak\ Baldur 1907-1974 Ger Nazi polit
 Schlegel, von 'shla-gõ\ August Wilhelm 1767-1845 Ger author
 Schlegel, von Friednch 1772-1829 bro. of prec Ger philos &
 writer
 Schliel-cher, von 'shli-kõr, -kõr\ Kurt 1882-1934 Ger soldier &
 statesman
 Schlei-er-mo-cher 'shli-õr-,mak-õr, -mãk- Friedrich Ernst Daniel
 1768-1834 Ger theol & philos
 Schle-singer 'shli-zip-õr\ Arthur Meier father 1888-1965 & son
 1917- Am historians
 Schles-ing-er 'shles-ig-õr\ James Rodney 1929- US secy of
 defense (1973-75) and of energy (1977-79)
 Schley 'shli\ Winfield Scott 1839-1911 Am admiral
 Schlie-mann 'shli-mãn\ Heinrich 1822-1890 Ger archaeologist
 Schmidt 'shmit\ Helmut 1918- chancellor West Germany
 (1974-)
 Schna-bel 'shnãb-õ\ Ar-tur 'ãr-,tũ-(õ)r\ 1882-1951 Austrian
 pianist & composer
 Schnitz-ler 'shnit-slor\ Arthur 1862-1931 Austrian physician,
 dram, & nov
 Scho-feld 'skõ-,fild\ John McAllister 1831-1906 Am gen.
 Schön-berg 'shõ-(r)n-,borg, 'shõen-,berk\ Arnold 1874-1951 Am
 (Austrian-born) composer
 Scho-pen-hau-er 'shõ-pãn-,hau-(õ)r\ Arthur 1788-1860 Ger.
 pessimist philos
 Schrey-er 'shri-õr\ Edward Richard 1935- Canad polit.,
 gov. gen of Canada (1979-)
 Schrieffer 'shri-far\ John Robert 1931- Am physicist
 Schröd-inger 'shrãd-ig-õr, 'shrõd- Erwin 1887-1961 Austrian
 physicist
 Schu-bert 'shũ-bert, -ber\ Franz Peter 1797-1828 Austrian com-
 poser
 Schultz 'shults\ Theodore 1902- Am econ
 Schulz 'shults\ Charles Monroe 1922- Am cartoonist
 Schu-man 'shũ-mãn, -mãn\ Robert 1886-1963 Fr statesman
 Schu-man 'shũ-mãn\ William Howard 1910- Am composer
 Schu-mann 'shũ-mãn, -mãn\ Robert 1810-1856 Ger. composer
 Schu-mann-Hel-nk 'shũ-mãn-'hĩnk\ Ernestine 1861-1936 née
 Roessler Austrian-born contralto
 Schur-man 'shũ-(õ)r-mãn, 'shõr- Jacob Gould 1854-1942 Am.
 philos & diplomat
 Schurz 'shũ-(õ)rts, 'shõrts\ Carl 1829-1906 Am (Ger-born) law-
 yer, gen, & polit
 Schusch-nigg, von 'shush-(j)nik, -(j)nik\ Kurt 1897-1977 Aus-
 trian statesman
 Schuy-ler 'shũ-ler\ Philip John 1733-1804 Am gen. & statesman
 Schweitz-er 'shvĩt-õr, 'shvĩt- Albert 1875-1965 Fr. Protestant
 clergyman, philos., physician, & music scholar
 Schwinger 'shwĩp-õr\ Julian Seymour 1918- Am physicist
 Scip-i-o 'sip-ẽ-,õ, 'skĩp- Aemilianus Afri-ca-nus 'ãf-rã-'kan-õs,
 -kan-, -kan- Numantianus Publius Cornelius 185-129 b.c. Scipio
 the Younger Rom gen
 Scipio Africanus Publius Cornelius 237-183 b.c. Scipio the Elder
 Rom gen
 Scop-es 'skõps\ John Thomas 1900-1970 Am teacher
 Scott 'skõt\ Dred 'dred\ 1795?-1858 Am Negro slave, central
 figure in L. S. lawsuit
 Scott Sir George Gilbert 1811-1878 Eng architect
 Scott Robert Falcon 1868-1912 Eng antarctic explorer

Scott Sir Walter 1771-1832 Scot poet & nov.
 Scott Winfield 1786-1866 Am gen.
 Scotus Duns — see DUNS SCOTUS
 Scotus Johannes — see ERIGENA
 Scrla-bin or Scrla-bine 'skrẽ-'ãb-õ\ Alexander 1872-1915 Russ.
 composer
 Scribø 'skrẽb\ Augustin Eugène 1791-1861 Fr. dram
 Scud-der 'skõd-õr\ Horace Elisha 1838-1902 Am author
 Scu-d'ry, de 'skũd-'rĩ, -rĩ, skẽ-dã-rĩ\ Magdeleine 1607-1701 Sa-
 pho 'sã-(õ) Fr. poet, nov., & lady of fashion
 Sea-borg 'sẽ-,bõ-(õ)rg\ Glenn Theodore 1912- Am. chem.
 Sears 'si-(õ)r\ Richard Warren 1863-1914 Am merchant
 See 'sẽ\ Thomas Jefferson Jackson 1866-1962 Am astronomer &
 math
 Seeckt, von 'zãkt\ Hans 1866-1936 Ger army officer
 See-ger 'sẽ-gõr\ Alan 1888-1916 Am poet
 Seeger Peter 1919- Pete Am folksinger
 Se-fer-ia-des 'sef-er-'yãh-ẽs\ Giorgos Stylianou 1900-1971
 pseud. George Sefer-ri-s 'sef-er-ẽs\ Greek diplomat & poet
 Se-go-via 'sã-'gõ-vyõ, -vẽ-õ\ Andrés 1893- Span guitarist &
 composer
 Se-grè 'sã-'grã, sã- Emilio 1905- Am (Ital-born) physicist
 Se-ja-nus 'si-'jã-nõs\ Lucius Aelius d. AD 31 Rom conspirator
 Sel-den 'sel-dõn\ George Baldwin 1846-1922 Am lawyer & in-
 ventor
 Selden John 1584-1654 Eng jurist & antiquarian
 Se-leu-cus I 'sã-'lũ-kõs\ 358?-280 B.C. ruler (306-280) of a Greek
 dynasty in Syria
 Sel-in-court, de 'sel-õn-,kõ-(õ)rt, -kõ-(õ)rt\ Hugh 1878-1951 Eng
 nov & dram
 Sel-kirk 'sel-'kãrk\ Alexander 1676-1721 Scot sailor-mãrdõned
 on one of Juan Fernández islets, original of Defoe's Robinson
 Crusoe
 Sem-brich 'sem-brĩk\ Marcella 1858-1935 Praxede Marcelline
 Kucharika Austrian-born soprano
 Se-më-nov 'sã-'mỹõn-õ\ Nikolai Nikolaevitch 1896- -Russ
 chem
 Semmes 'semz\ Raphael 1809-1877 Am Confed admiral
 Sen-a-ca 'sen-i-kõ\ Lucius Annaeus d. BC? AD 65 Rom statesman
 & philos — Sen-e-can 'sen-õn\ adj
 Sen-ghor 'sen-'gõ-(õ)r, sã-'gõ-(õ)r\ Leopold Sedar 1906- pres
 of Senegal (1960-)
 Sen-nach-er-ib 'sã-'nak-õ-rõb\ d. 681 B.C. king of Assyria (705-681)
 Se-quoy-a 'si-'kwõ-õ\ 1770?-1843 Cherokee Indian scholar
 Ser-kin 'sãr-kõn\ Rudolf 1903- Am (Bohemian-born) pianist
 Ser-ra 'ser-a\ Ju-ni-pe-ro 'hũ-'nẽ-pã-rõ\ 1713-1784 ong Miguel
 José San missionary in Mexico & California
 Ser-ra-no Suñer 'sã-rãn-õ-sũn-'yẽ-(õ)r\ Ramón 1901- bra.-ins
 law of Franco Span lawyer & polit
 Ser-tor-ri-us '(j)sãr-'tõr-ẽ-õs, -tõr- Quintus d. 72 B.C. Rom gen &
 statesman
 Ser-ve-tus '(j)sãr-'vẽt-õs\ Michael 1511-1553 Span theol & mar-
 tyr
 Ser-vice 'sãr-võs\ Robert William 1874-1958 Canad writer
 Ses-sions 'sesh-õn\ Roger 1896- Am composer
 Set-on 'sẽt-õn\ Saint Elizabeth Ann née Bayley 1774-1821 Mother
 Seton Am religious leader
 Seton Ernest Thompson 1860-1946 ong surname Thompson Eng
 born writer & illustrator in Am
 Seu-rat 'sã-'rã\ Georges 1859-1891 Fr painter
 Seuss — see Theodor Seuss GEISEL
 Seve-rus 'sã-'vir-õs\ Lucius Septimius A.D. 146-211 Rom emp.
 (193-211)
 Sé-vi-gnè, de 'sã-(j)vẽ-'yã, sã-'vẽn-(j)yã\ Marquise 1626-1696 née
 Marie de Rabutin-Chantal Fr writer & lady of fashion
 Sew-ard 'sũ-õrd, 'sũ-(õ)rd\ William Henry 1801-1872 Am states-
 man, secy of state (1861-69)
 Sew-ell 'sũ-õl\ Anna 1820-1878 Brit writer
 Sey-mour 'sẽ-,mõ-(õ)r, -mõ-(õ)r\ Jane 1509?-1537 3d wife of Henry
 VIII of Eng & mother of Edward VI
 Sey-ss-in-quart, von 'zĩ-'sĩq-(k)ĩrt\ Ar-tur 'ãr-,tũ-(õ)r\
 1892-1946 Ger Nazi polit
 Sfor-za 'sfõrt-(j)sã, -sã\ Count Carlo 1873-1952 Ital anti-Fascist
 statesman
 Shack-le-ton 'shak-õl-tõn, -õl-'tõn\ Sir Ernest Henry 1874-1922
 Brit. antarctic explorer
 Shad-well 'shãd-,wel, -wõl\ Thomas 1642?-1692 Eng dram.; poet
 laureate (1688-92)
 Shaf-ter 'shãf-tõr\ William Rufus 1835-1906 Am gen
 Shaftes-bury 'shãf-(t)s-,ber-ẽ, -bõ-(õ)r\ 1st Earl of 1621-1683
 Anthony Ashley Cooper Eng statesman
 Shah Ja-han 'shãj-a-'hãn\ 1592-1666 Mogul emp. of Hindustan
 (1628-58)
 Shahn 'shãn\ Ben 1898-1969 Am (Lithuanian-born) painter
 Shakes-pe-are or Shæk-spere 'shãk-,spi-(õ)r\ William 1564-1616
 Eng dram. & poet
 Sha-piro 'shã-'piã-(õ)r, -jõ\ Karl Jay 1913- Am. poet & critic
 Sha-trl 'shãt-rĩ\ Shri Lal 'lãl\ Bahadur 1904-1966 Indian
 polit, prime min of India (1964-66)
 Shav-e 'shõ\ George Bernard 1856-1950 Brit (Irish-born) author
 & socialist
 Shaw Thomas Edward — see T. E. LAWRENCE
 Shaw'n 'shõn\ Ted 1891-1972 Am dancer & choreographer
 Shays 'shãz\ Daniel 1747?-1825 Am. Revolutionist & rebel
 She-ler 'shẽ-ler\ Charles 1883-1965 Am painter & photographer
 She-man 'shẽ-an\ Lawrence Joseph 1898- Am. cardinal
 Shelley 'shel-ẽ\ Mary Woll-ston-craft 'wul-'stõn-,kraft\
 1797-1851 née Godwin, wife of P. B. Eng nov
 Shelley Percy Bysshe 'bish\ 1792-1822 Eng poet — Shel-ley-an
 'shel-ẽ-õn or Shelly-eseque 'shel-ẽ-'esk\ adj
 Shen-stone 'shen-stõn, 'shen(t)-stõn\ William 1714-1763 Eng
 poet
 Shep-ard 'shẽp-õrd\ Alan Bartlett 1923- Am astronaut, 1st
 Am in space (1961)

black belt \ˈbɛlt/ *n* 1: a rating of expert in various arts of self defense (as judo and karate) 2: one who holds a black belt
black-berry \ˈblak-bɛr-ē/ *n* 1: the usu. black or dark purple juicy but seedy edible fruit of various brambles (genus *Rubus*) of the rose family 2: a plant that bears blackberries
black bile *n*: a humor of medieval physiology believed to be secreted by the kidneys or spleen and to cause melancholy
black-bird \ˈblak-bɜrd/ *n* 1: any of various birds of which the males are largely or entirely black-as: a: a common and familiar British thrush (*Turdus merula*) that is black with orange bill and eye rim b: any of several American birds (family Ictidae) 2: a Pacific islander kidnapped for use as a plantation laborer
blackbird *n*: to engage in the slave trade
black-birder *n*: a person that blackbirds 2: a ship used in blackbirding
black-board \ˈblak-bɔrd/ *n*: a hard smooth usu. dark surface used in a classroom for writing or drawing on with chalk
black-body \ˈblak-bɔd-ē/ *n*: an ideal body or surface that completely absorbs all radiant energy falling upon it with no reflection
black book *n*: a book containing a blacklist
black box *n* 1: a usu. complicated electronic device that can be inserted in or removed as a unit from a larger assembly of parts (as those constituting a spacecraft) 2: a usu. electronic device whose internal mechanism is hidden from or mysterious to the user
black-cap \ˈblak-kap/ *n* 1: BLACK RASPBERRY 2: any of several birds with black heads or crowns as: a: small European warbler (*Sylvia atricapilla*) with a black crown b: CHICKADEE
black-capped \ˈkapt/ *adj.* of a bird: having the top of the head black
black-cock \ˈkāk/ *n*: BLACK GROUSE *specif.*: the male black grouse
black cohosh *n*: a bugbane (*Cimicifuga racemosa*) of the eastern U.S.
black crappie *n*: a silvery black-mottled sunfish (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*) of the Mississippi drainage and eastern U.S. having seven or eight protruding spines on the dorsal fins
black-damp \ˈblak-damp/ *n*: a carbon dioxide mixture occurring as a mine gas and incapable of supporting life or flame
black death *n*, often *cap* B&D [fr. the black patches formed on the skin of its victims]: a form of plague epidemic in Europe and Asia in the 14th century
black diamond *n* 1 *pl*: COAL 3a 2: CARBONADO 3: dense black hematite
black-en \ˈblak-ən/ *vb* blackened; **black-en-ing** \-(ə-)nɪŋ/ *vi*: to become dark or black (the sky ~s) ~ *vt* 1: to make black 2: DEFAME, SULLY — **black-en-er** \-(ə-)nɪz/ *n*
black-en-ing \-(ə-)nɪŋ/ *n*: BLACKING
black eye *n* 1: a discoloration of the skin around the eye from bruising 2: a bad reputation
black-eyed pea \ˈblak-ɪd-/ *n*: COWPEA
black-eyed Susan \ˈsüz-/ *n*: either of two No. American conifers (*Rudbeckia hirta* and *R. serotina*) having flower heads with deep yellow to orange rays and dark conical disks
black-face \ˈblak-fas/ *n* 1: makeup for a Negro role esp. in a minstrel show, also: an actor who plays this role 2: BOLDFACE
black-fin \ˈfin/ *n*: a whitefish (*Leucichthys nigripinnis*) of the Great Lakes used as a food fish
black-fish \ˈfɪʃ/ *n* 1: any of numerous dark-colored fishes as: a: TAUTOG b: a small food fish (*Dallia pectoralis*) of Alaska and Siberia that is remarkable for its ability to revive after being frozen for a long time 2: any of several small toothed whales (genus *Globicephala*) related to the dolphins and found in the warmer seas
black-flag \ˈflag/ *vi*: to signal (a race-car driver) to go immediately to the pits
black flag *n*: a pirate's flag usu. bearing a skull and crossbones
black-fly \ˈblak-flɪ/ *n*, *pl* -flies or -fly: any of several small dark-colored insects, esp. a two-winged biting fly (*Simulium* or related genera) whose larvae usu. live in clear flowing streams
Black-foot \ˈblak-fut/ *n*, *pl* Blackfeet or Blackfoot 1 *a pl*: an Amerindian confederacy of Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan b: a member of any of the Blackfoot peoples 2: the Algonquian language of the Blackfeet
black-footed albatross \ˈblak-fut-əd-/ *n*: an albatross (*Diomedea nigripes*) of the Pacific that is chiefly blackish with dusky bill and black feet and legs — called also *gooney*, *gooney bird*
black-footed ferret *n*: an American weasel (*Mustela nigripes*) that is related to the European polecat and resembles a yellow mink with dark feet, tail, and mask
black gold *n*: PETROLEUM
black grouse *n*: a large grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*) of western Asia and Europe of which the male is black with white wing patches and the female is barred and mottled
black-guard \ˈblag-ɔrd-, -ɔrd, -ˈblak-gärd/ *n* 1 obs: the kitchen servants of a large household 2 *a*: a rude or unscrupulous person b: SCOUNDREL c: one who uses foul or abusive language — **black-guard-ism** \-ɪz-əm/ *n* — **black-guard-ly** \-lē/ *adj* or *adv*
blackguard *vi*: to talk about or address in abusive terms
black gum *n*: a tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*) of the eastern U.S. with light and soft but tough wood
black hand *n*, often *cap* B&H [*Black Hand*, a Sicilian and Italian American society of the late 19th and 20th centuries]: a lawless secret society engaged in criminal activities (as terrorism or extortion) — **black-hand-er** \ˈblak-hän-dər/ *n*
black-head \ˈblak-hed/ *n* 1: a small plug of sebum blocking the duct of a sebaceous gland esp. on the face 2: a destructive disease of turkeys and related birds caused by a protozoan (*Histomonas meleagridis*) that invades the intestinal caeca and liver 3: a larval clam or mussel attached to the skin or gills of a freshwater fish
black-heart \ˈhärt/ *n*: a plant disease in which the central tissues blacken
black hole *n*: a hypothetical celestial body with a small diameter and intense gravitational field that is held to be a collapsed star

black-ing \ˈblak-ɪŋ/ *n*: a substance (as a paste or polish) that is applied to an object to make it black

black-jack \ˈjæk/ *n* 1 [*black* + *jack* (vessel)] a tankard for beer or ale usu. of tar-coated leather 2: SPHALERITE 3: a hand weapon typically consisting of a piece of leather-enclosed metal with a strap or springy shaft for a handle 4: a common often scrubby oak (*Quercus marilandica*) of the southeastern and southern U.S. with black bark 5: a card game the object of which is to be dealt cards having a higher count than those of the dealer up to but not exceeding 21 — called also *twenty-one*, *vingt-et-un*

blackjack *vi* 1: to strike with a blackjack 2: to coerce with threats or pressure

black knot *n*: a destructive disease of plum and cherry trees characterized by black excrescences on the branches and caused by a fungus (*Dibotryon morbosum*)

black-land \ˈblak-land/ *n* 1: a heavy sticky black soil such as that covering large areas in Texas 2 *pl*: a region of blackland

black lead *n*: GRAPHITE

black-leg \ˈblak-jeg-, -jäg/ *n* 1: an enzootic usu. fatal toxemia esp. of young cattle 2: a cheating gamester: SWINDLER 3 *chiefly Brit*: a worker hostile to trade unionism or acting in opposition to union policies: SCAB

black letter *n*: a style of type or lettering with a heavy face and angular outlines used esp. by the earliest European printers — called also *Gothic*, *Old English*

black light *n*: invisible ultraviolet or infrared light
black-light trap \ˈblak-lɪt-/ *n*: a trap for insects that uses a form of black light perceptible to particular insects as an attractant

black-list \ˈblak-lɪst/ *n*: a list of persons who are disapproved of or are to be punished or boycotted

blacklist *vt*: to put on a blacklist — **black-list-er** *n*

black locust *n*: a tall tree (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) of eastern No. America with pinnately compound leaves, drooping racemes of fragrant white flowers, and strong stiff wood

black lung *n*: a disease of the lungs caused by habitual inhalation of coal dust

black magic *n*: WITCHCRAFT

black-mail \ˈblak-mäl/ *n* [*black* + *mail*] 1: a tribute anciently exacted on the Scottish border by freebooting chiefs for immunity from pillage 2 *a*: extortion by threats esp. of public exposure or criminal prosecution b: the payment that is extorted — **black-mail** *vi* — **black-mail-er** *n*

Black Maria \ˈblak-mə-ˈrɪ-ə/ *n*: PATROL WAGON

black-market *vi*: to buy or sell goods in the black market ~ *vt*: to sell in the black market — **black marketer** or **black marketer** *n*

black market *n*: illicit trade in goods or commodities in violation of official regulations, also: a place where such trade is carried on
Black Mass *n*: a travesty of the Christian mass ascribed to the reputed worshippers of Satan

Black Muslim *n*: a member of an exclusively black group that professes Islamic religious belief and advocates a strictly separate black community

black nationalist *n*, often *cap* B&N: a member of a group of militant blacks who advocate separatism from the whites and the formation of self-governing black communities — **black nationalism** *n*, often *cap* B&N

black-out \ˈblak-aʊt/ *n* 1 *a*: a turning off of the stage lighting to separate scenes in a play, indicate that the play is over, or end a skit, also: a skit that ends with a blackout b: a period of darkness enforced as a precaution against air raids c: a period of darkness (as in a city) caused by a lack of illumination due to a failure of electrical power 2: a transient dulling or loss of vision, consciousness, or memory (an alcoholic ~) 3 *a*: a wiping out or erasure: OBLITERATION (a sudden ~ of his policy by the insurance company) b: a blotting out by censorship: SUPPRESSION (a ~ of news about the invasion) 4: a usu. temporary loss of radio signal due to a magnetic storm or to a local effect at the transmitter of a spacecraft upon reentry

black out \ˈblak-aʊt/ *vi* 1: to become enveloped in darkness 2: to undergo a temporary loss of vision, consciousness, or memory 3: to extinguish or screen all lights for protection esp. against air attack ~ *vt* 1: to cause to black out (*black out* the stage) 2: to make inoperative or temporarily nonexistent: DE-STROY (falling trees *black out* electric power lines) 3 *a*: to blot out or erase (*black out* the event from his mind) b: to suppress by censorship (*black out* the news)

Black Panther *n*: a member of an organization of militant American Negroes

black pepper *n*: a pungent condiment that consists of the fruit of an East Indian plant (*Piper nigrum*) ground with the black husk still on

black perch *n*: any of various dark-colored fishes (as a bass)

black-poll \ˈblak-pɒl/ *n*: a No. American warbler (*Dendroica striata*) having the top of the head of the male bird black when in full plumage

black power *n*: the mobilization of the political and economic power of American Negroes esp. to further racial equality

black pudding *n*, *chiefly Brit*: BLOOD SAUSAGE

black racer *n*: an American blacksnake (*Coluber constrictor constrictor*) common in the eastern U.S.

black raspberry *n*: a raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) with a purplish black fruit that is native to eastern No. America and is the source of several cultivated varieties — called also *blackcap*

Black Rod *n*: the principal usher of the House of Lords

black rot *n*: a bacterial or fungous rot of plants marked by dark brown discoloration

black sheep *n*: a discreditable member of a respectable group
Black-shirt \ˈblak-shɜrt/ *n*: a member of a fascist organization having a black shirt as a distinctive part of its uniform, esp.: a member of the Italian Fascist party

- Spit-teler \s(h)pit-t-er, \s(h)pit-lər/ Carl 1845–1924 pseud *Felix Tander* \tan-dem/ Swiss writer
- Spock \spak/ Benjamin McLane 1903– Am physician
- Spode \spod/ Josiah 1754–1827 Eng potter
- Spruance \sprū-ən(t)s/ Raymond Ames 1886–1969 Am admiral
- Spyri \s(h)pī-ri/ Johanna 1827–1901 née *Heusser* Swiss author
- Stael, de \stāl, stāl/ Mme Anne Louise Germaine 1766–1817
- Baronne de Stael Holstein née *Necker* Fr writer
- Stahlberg \stōl-bərg, -bər-ē/ Kearslo Juho \yū-(j)hō/ 1865–1952 Finnish statesman
- Stair Viscount & Earl of — see DALRYMPLE
- Stalin \stäl-ən, -stäl-, -žen/ Joseph 1879–1953 *Iosif Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili* \jū-gosh-ˈvī-lē/ Russ Communist leader
- Standish \stän-dish/ Myles or Miles 1584?–1656 Eng. colonist in Am
- Stanislas \stan-ə-slōs, -slās/ I Leszczyński \lesh-ˈchīn-skē/ 1677–1766 king of Poland (1704–09, 1733–35)
- Stanislavski \stan-ə-slav-skī, -slav-/ Konstantin 1863–1938 Russ actor
- Stanley \stän-lē/ Edward George Geoffrey Smith 1799–1869 *Earl of Derby* Brit statesman
- Stanley Sir Henry Morton 1841–1904 orig. John Rowlands Brit. explorer in Africa
- Stanley Wendell Meredith 1904–1971 Am biochem.
- Stanton \stän-ˈn/ Edwin McMasters 1814–1869 Am. lawyer & secy of war (1862–68)
- Stanton Elizabeth 1815–1902 née *Cady* Am. suffragist
- Star-hem-berg, von \stär-əm-bərg, -shär-əm-bərk/ Prince Ernst Rüdiger 1899–1956 Austrian anti-Nazi statesman
- Stark \stärk/ Harold Raynsford 1880–1972 Am. admiral
- Stark \stärk/ Johannes 1874–1957 Ger. physicist
- Stark \stärk/ John 1728–1822 Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Star-zyński \stär-ˈzīn(t)-skē/ Stefan 1893–1940 Pol. polit. & hero
- Stas-sen \stas-ən/ Harold Edward 1907– Am. lawyer & polit.
- Statilius \stā-sh(ē)-s/ Publius Papilius A p 457–796 Rom. poet
- Staudinger \s(h)taud-īŋ-ər/ Hermann 1881–1963 Ger. chem.
- Steed \stēd/ Henry Wickham \wik-əm/ 1871–1956 Eng. journalist
- Steele \stē(ə)/ Sir Richard 1672–1729 Brit. essayist & dram
- Steen \stēn/ Jan 1626–1679 Du. painter
- Stefans-son \stef-ən-sən/ Vilhjalmur \vil-yaul-mər/ 1879–1962 Canad. arctic explorer
- Stof-fens \stef-ən-z/ (Joseph) Lincoln 1866–1936 Am. journalist & editor
- Stel-chen \sti-kən/ Edward 1879–1973 Am. photographer
- Stein \stīn/ Gertrude 1874–1946 Am. writer
- Stein William Howard 1911– Am. biochem
- Stein, vom und zum \fom-ənt-, süm-ˈa(h)tin-, -süm-/ Baron Heinrich Friedrich Karl 1757–1831 Prussian statesman
- Stein-beck \stīn-bek/ John Ernst 1902–1968 Am. nov
- Stein-metz \s(h)tin-mets/ Charles Proteus 1865–1923 Am. (Ger. born) electrical engineer
- Sten-dhal \sten-dāl, stän-, F stän-dāl/ 1783–1842 pseud. of *Marie Henri Beyle* \bel/ Fr. writer — *Sten-dhal-ian* \-dāl-ē-ən/ adj
- Ste-phen \stē-vən/ 1097?–1154 king of England (1135–54)
- Stephen Sir Leslie 1832–1904 Eng. philos. critic, & biographer
- Ste-phens \stē-vonz/ Alexander Hamilton 1812–1883 Am. polit., vice-pres. of the Confed. states
- Stephens James 1882–1950 Irish poet & nov
- Stephenson \stē-vən-sən/ George 1781–1848 Eng. inventor & founder of railroads
- Stephenson Robert 1803–1859 son of George Eng. engineer
- Stern \stēm/ Gladys Bertha 1890–1973 Eng. nov
- Stern Isaac 1920– Russ.-born violinist in Am
- Stern Otto 1888–1969 Am. (Ger.-born) physicist
- Stern-berg \stēm-bərg/ George Miller 1838–1915 Am. physician & bacteriol
- Sterne \stēm/ Laurence 1713–1768 Brit. nov
- Stet-fin-ius \stē-tin-ē-s, stē-/ Edward Riel-ley \ri-lē/ 1900–1949 Am. financier & statesman
- Steu-ben, von \stē-(j)ū-bən, -shōt-, stī-(j)ū-ben/ Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin 1730–1794 Prussian-born gen. in Am. Revolution
- Steu-ven \stē-vonz/ John 1749–1838 Am. inventor
- Stevens John Paul 1920– Am. jurist
- Stevens Thaddeus 1792–1868 Am. lawyer & polit
- Stevens Wallace 1879–1953 Am. poet
- Stevenson \stē-vən-sən/ Adlai \ad-lē/ Ewing 1835–1914 Am. polit., vice-pres. of U S (1893–97)
- Stevenson Adlai Ewing 1900–1965 grandson of prec. Am. lawyer & diplomat
- Stevenson Robert Louis Balfour 1850–1894 R. L. S. Scot. author
- Stew-art \stī-(j)ū-rt, -stī-(j)ū-(ə)rt/ Du-gald \dū-gold/ 1753–1828 Scot. philos
- Stewart Potter 1915– Am. jurist
- Stewart Robert 1769–1822 Viscount *Castlereagh* \ˈkas-ol-rā/ Eng. statesman
- Steyn \stīn/ Martinus Theunis 1857–1916 So. African lawyer & statesman
- Stieg-itz \stēg-its, -lits/ Alfred 1864–1946 Am. photographer & editor
- Stik-ker \stik-ər/ Dirk 1897– Dutch diplomat & statesman; secy. gen. of NATO (1961–64)
- Still-cho \stil-i-kō/ Flavius A d 359?–408 Rom. gen. & statesman
- Still \stil/ Andrew Taylor 1828–1917 Am. physician, founder of osteopathy
- Still-well \stil-wel-, -wal/ Joseph Warren 1883–1946 Am. gen
- Stim-son \stim(p)-sən/ Henry Lewis 1867–1950 Am. statesman
- Stin-neu \stīn-nē/ Hugo 1870–1924 Ger. industrialist
- Stock-mar, von \stāk-mär/ Baron Christian Friedrich 1787–1863 Anglo-Belg. statesman
- Stock-ton \stāk-tən/ Francis Richard 1834–1902 *Frank R.* Am. wnter
- Stod-dard \stād-ərd/ Richard Henry 1825–1903 Am. poet & critic
- Sto-ker \stō-kər/ Bram 1847–1912 Brit. writer
- Stokes \stōks/ Sir Frederick Wilfrid Scott 1860–1927 Eng. engineer & inventor
- Sto-kow-aki \stō-kōf-skē, -kōv-/ Leopold Antoni Stanislaw 1882–1977 Eng.-born conductor in Am
- Stone \stōn/ Edward Durell 1902–1978 Am. architect
- Stone Harlan Fiske 1872–1946 Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1941–46)
- Stone Irving 1903– J. Tannenbaum Am. writer
- Stone Lucy 1818–1893 Mrs. Henry Brown Blackwell Am. suffragist
- Stor-ry \stōr-ē, -stōr-ē/ Joseph 1779–1845 Am. jurist
- Story William Wetmore 1819–1895 son of Joseph Am. sculptor
- Stow \stō/ John 1525?–1605 Eng. hist. & antiquarian
- Stowe \stō/ Harriet Elizabeth 1811–1896 née *Beecher* Am. author
- Strabo \strā-(b)ō/ 63 a.c.–24 A.D. Greek geographer
- Strachey \strā-chē/ Evelyn John St. Loe 1901–1963 Eng. socialist
- Strachey (Giles) Lytton 1880–1932 Eng. biographer
- Strachey John St. Loe 1860–1927 father of Evelyn Eng. journalist
- Strad-ivari \strād-ə-ˈvār-ē, -ˈvār-, -ˈvēr-/ Antonio 1644–1737
- Antonius Strad-ivari-ius \strād-ə-ˈvār-ē-s, -ˈvēr-/ Ital. violin maker
- Strat-ford \strat-fərd/ 1st Earl of 1593–1641 Thomas Wentworth Eng. statesman
- Stratford de Redcliffe Viscount — see CANNING
- Strath-cona \strath-ˈkō-nə/ and Mount Royal 1st Baron 1820–1914 Donald Alexander Smith Canad. (Scot.-born) railroad builder & administrator
- Straus \s(h)traūs/ Oskar 1870–1954 Fr. (Austrian-born) composer
- Strauss \s(h)traūs/ David Friedrich 1808–1874 Ger. theol. & philos.
- Strauss Johann father 1804–1849 & his sons Johann 1825–1899 & Josef 1827–1870 Austrian composers
- Strauss Richard \rīk-ārt, -rīk-/ 1864–1949 Ger. composer
- Straus-vinkay \strā-ˈvin(t)-skē/ Igor \ē-gō(ə)r/ Fëdorovich 1882–1971 Am. (Russ.-born) composer — *Straus-vinkay-an* or *Straus-vinkay-an* \skē-ən/ adj
- Strel-cher \s(h)trī-kər, -kər/ Julius 1885–1946 Ger. Nazi administrator
- Stre-se-mann \s(h)trā-zə-män/ Gustav 1878–1929 Ger. statesman
- Strij-dom \strid-əm, -strād-/ Johannes Gerhardus 1893–1958 prime min. of So. Africa (1954–58)
- Strind-berg \strīn(d)-bərg, -strīn-, ber-ē/ August 1849–1912 Swed. dram. & nov — *Strind-berg-ian* \strīn(d)-bərg-ē-ən/ adj
- Stritch \strīch/ Samuel Alphonsus 1887–1958 Am. cardinal
- Stross-ner \stres-nər/ Alfredo 1912– pres. of Paraguay (1954–)
- Stru-ense, von \s(h)trū-ən-zā/ Count Johann Friedrich 1737–1772 Ger.-Dan. statesman & philos
- Struth-er \strath-ər/ Jan \jan/ 1901–1953 pseud. of Joyce Maxtone Graham née *Anstruther* Eng. writer
- Strutt \strat/ Joseph 1749–1802 Eng. antiquarian
- Stu-art \stī-(j)ū-rt, -stī-(j)ū-(ə)rt/ — see CHARLES I & MARY STUART
- Stuart Charles the Young Pretender — see CHARLES
- Stuart Gilbert Charles 1755–1828 Am. painter
- Stuart James Ewell Brown 1833–1864 *Jeb* Am. Confed. gen
- Stuart James Francis Edward the Old Pretender — see JAMES
- Stubbs \stəbz/ William 1825–1901 Eng. hist. & prelate
- Stül-p-nagel, von \s(h)tuip-näg-əl, -s(h)tuip-/ Otto 1880–1948 Ger. gen
- Stur-gis \stör-jis/ Russell 1836–1909 Am. architect & writer
- Sturluson — see SNORRI STURLUSON
- Stur-ss \stū(s)ər-s/ Jan \jən/ 1880–1925 Czech sculptor
- Stuy-ve-sant \stī-və-sənt/ Peter 1592–1672 Du. administrator in Am.
- Sty-ron \stī-rən/ William 1925– Am. writer
- Sua-rez Gon-zález \swär-əz-gən-zāl-əs/ Adolfo 1932– Span. prime min. (1976–)
- Suck-ling \sək-līŋ/ Sir John 1609–1642 Eng. Cavalier poet
- Suc-re, de \sū-(j)krā/ Antonio Jose 1795–1830 So. Am. liberator
- Sue \sū, sū/ Eugene 1804–1857 *Marie Joseph* Fr. nov
- Sue-to-ni-us \swē-tō-nē-s, sū-ə-tō-/ 2d cent. A.D. *Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus* Rom. biographer & hist
- Sug-i-ya-ma \sū-gē-yam-ə/ Hajime 1880–1945 Jap. field marshal
- Su-har-to \sū-hart-(ə), su-/ 1921– pres. of Indonesia (1968–)
- Su-ker-no \sū-kār-(n)ō/ 1901–1970 pres. of Indonesian Republic (1945–1967)
- Su-lei-man I \sū-lē-man, -li-/ 1496?–1566 the Magnificent Ottoman sultan (1520–66)
- Sulla \sol-ə/ 138–78 B.C. *Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix* Rom. gen. & polit
- Sull-i-ivan \sol-ə-vən/ Sir Arthur Seymour 1842–1900 Eng. composer
- Sullivan John 1740–1795 Am. Revolutionary gen
- Sullivan John Lawrence 1858–1918 Am. boxer
- Sullivan John Lawrence 1899– Am. lawyer & administrator
- Sullivan Louis Henn 1856–1924 Am. architect
- Sully \sol-ē/ Thomas 1783–1872 Eng.-born painter in Am
- Sul-ly, de \sol-ē, -sū-lē, -stē-lē/ Duc 1560–1641 *Maximilien de Béthune* Baron de Rosny \rō-nē/ Fr. statesman
- Sully Prud-homme \prū-dəm, prē-, -dōm/ René François Armand 1839–1907 Fr. poet & critic
- Sum-ner \səm-nər/ Charles 1811–1874 Am. statesman & orator
- Sumner James Batcheller 1887–1955 Am. biochem
- Sumner John Bird 1780–1862 archbishop of Canterbury (1848–62)
- Sumner William Graham 1840–1910 Am. sociol. & educ.
- Sun Yat-sen \sun-yāt-sen/ 1866–1925 Chin. statesman
- Sun-day \sən-dē/ William Asquith 1862–1935 *Billy* Am. evangelist
- Sun-raj-ah Dow-lah var of SIRAJ UD-DAULA
- Surrey Earl of — see Henry HOWARD
- Sur-tees \surt-(ē), -tē/ Robert Smith 1803–1864 Eng. nov. & editor

- Thomson William — see Baron KELVIN
 Tho-reau (thə-rō, thō; 'thōr-ə) Henry David 1817-1862 orig
 David Henry Thoreau Am writer — Tho-reau-vi-an (thə-rō-vē-
 an, thō-ə) *adj*
 Tho-rez (thō-rez) Maurice 1900-1964 Fr Communist
 Thorn-dike ('thōm-dik) Ashley Horace 1871-1933 & his brother
 Lynn 1882-1965 Am educators
 Thorn-dike Dame Sybil 1882-1976 Brit actress
 Thornd-ton ('thōrt-n) William 1759-1828 Am architect
 Thor-wald-son or Thor-wald-son ('thōr-wōl-sən, 'tur-wāl-sən)
 Bertel 'bert-əl 1768-1844 Dan sculptor
 Thras-y-bu-lus ('thras-ə-'byū-ləs) d 389 B.C. Athenian gen
 Thu-cyd-i-des ('th(y)ū-'sīd-ə-'dēs) 471?-7400 B.C. Greek hist. —
 Thu-cyd-i-do-an ('th(y)ū-'sīd-ə-'dē-ən) *adj*
 Thur-ber ('thar-bər) James Graver 1894-1961 Am writer
 Thut-mo-se ('thūt-mō-sə) or Thoth-mes ('thōth-mēs) name of 4
 kings of Egypt esp III (reigned ab 1501-1447 B.C.)
 Thy-sen ('tis-n) Fritz 1873-1951 Ger industrialist
 Tib-bett ('tib-ət) Lawrence Mervil 1896-1960 Am baritone
 Tiber-lus ('tib-ēr-ē-s) 42 B.C.-AD 37 Tiberius Claudius Nero Cae-
 sar Rom emp (14-37)
 Tib-ul-lus ('tib-ūl-s) Albius 54?-718 B.C. Rom poet
 Tieck ('tek) Ludwig 1773-1853 Ger author
 Tie-po-lo ('tē-'ā-pə-lō, 'tē-pə-lō) Giovanni Battista 1696-1770 Ital
 painter
 Tif-fa-ny ('tif-ə-nē) Charles Lewis 1812-1902 Am jeweler
 Tiffany Louis Comfort 1848-1933 son of C.L. Am artist & glass
 manu-f
 Tig-lath-pi-le-zer III ('tig-lath-('pi-'lē-zər- 'pə-ə) d 727 B.C. king of
 Assyria (745-727)
 Til-den ('til-dən) Samuel Jones 1814-1886 Am lawyer & polit
 Til-ly ('til-dē) Zol-tan ('zōl-tan) 1889-1961 Hung polit
 Til-lich ('tik-ik) Paul Johannes 1886-1965 Am (Ger-born) theol
 Til-lot-son ('till-ət-sən) John 1630-1694 Eng divine
 Til-ly ('til-ē) Count of 1559-1632 Johan Tserclaes ('tsər-'klās)
 Flem field marshal
 Tim-mo-shen-ko ('tim-ə-'shen-('kō) Semēn 'səm-'yōn) Konstan-
 tinovich 1895-1970 Russ marshal
 Timour, Timur, Timur Lenk — see TAMERLANE
 Tin-ber-gen ('tin-bər-('n) Jan 1903- Du econ
 Tinbergen Nikolaas 1907- bro. of Jan Du ethnologist
 Ting ('tin) Samuel C.C. 1936- Am physicist
 Ting-ley ('ting-lē) Katherine Augusta 1847-1929 née Westcott Am
 theosophist
 Tin-to-re-tto, Il ('tin-tə-'ret-('tō) 1518-1594 Jacopo Robusti Ital
 painter
 Tip-pu Sa-hib or Tip-poo Sa-hib ('tip-('pū-'sā-(h)ib) 1751-1799
 sultan of Mysore (1782-99)
 Tir-plitz, von ('tir-('pits, 'tir-ə) Alfred 1849-1930 Ger. admiral
 Tir-so-de Mol-lina ('tir-ə-('sō-'dā-mā-'lē-nā) 1571?-1648 pseud of
 Gabriel Téllez Span dram
 Tise-lius ('tis-ē-lēs, 'zā-) Arne Wilhelm Kaurin 1902-1971
 Swed biochem
 Tiso ('tē-'sō) Josef 1887-1947 Slovakian pres
 Titch-en-er ('tich-ən-ər) Edward Bradford 1867-1927 Eng
 psychol
 Titi-lan ('tish-ən) 1477-1576 Tiziano Vecellio Ital. painter — Ti-
 tian-esque ('tish-ən-'esk) *adj*
 Tito — see BRUZZ
 Titus ('tit-əs) AD 40?-81 Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus Rom
 emp (79-81)
 Tocque-ville, de ('tōk-vil, 'tōk-, 'tiā-, -vél, -vəl) Alexis Charles
 Henri Maurice Cléré 1805-1859 Fr statesman & author
 Todd ('tōd) Sir Alexander Robertus 1907- Brit. chem.
 Todd David 1855-1939 Am astron
 Todt ('tōd) Fritz 1891-1942 Ger military engineer
 To-gil-lat-i ('tōl-'yāt-ē) Pal-mi-ro 'pāl-'mē-('rō) 1893?-1964 Ital
 Communist
 To-go ('tō-'gō) Marquis Heihachiro 1847-1934 Jap admiral
 Togo Shigenori 1882-1950 Jap diplomat & polit
 To-jo ('tō-'jō) Hideki 1885-1948 Jap gen & polit
 Tol-ber ('tōl-bər) William Richard 1913-1980 pres of Liberia
 (1971-80)
 Tol-ken ('tōl-kən) John Ronald Reuel 1892-1973 Eng author
 Tol-ler ('tōl-ər, 'tal-ər) Ernst 1893-1939 Ger dram & polit
 Tol-stoy or Tol-stoi ('tōl-'stōi, 'tōl-, 'tāl-, 'tōl-, 'tal-ə) Count
 Lev Nikolaevich 1828-1910 Russ nov, philos., & mystic — Tol-
 stoy-an or Tol-stol-an ('tōl-sən) *adj*
 Tom-baugh ('tam-bō) Clyde William 1906- Am astron,
 disc Pluto
 Tom-ma-sini ('tām-ə-'zē-nē) Vincenzo 1880-1950 Ital composer
 To-mo-na-ga ('tō-mā-nā-gə, -mō-) Shimichiro 1906-1979 Jap
 physicist
 Tomp-kins ('tām-('p-kən) Daniel D 1774-1825 Am polit, vices
 pres of the U.S. (1817-25)
 Tōne ('tōn) (Theobald) Wolfe 1763-1798 Irish revolutionist
 Tooke ('tūk) (John) Home 1736-1812 Eng polit radical & philol-
 ogist
 Toombs ('tūmz) Robert Augustus 1810-1885 Am lawyer &
 Confed statesman
 Tor-que-ma-da, de ('tōr-kə-'mad-ə, 'māth-ə) Tomás 1420?-1498
 Span grand inquisitor
 Tor-ri-cel-li ('tōr-ē-'chel-ē, 'iār-) Evangelista 1608-1647 Ital math
 & physicist
 Tos-ca-ni-ni ('tās-kə-'nē-nē, 'tōs-) An-tu-ro 'ār-'tu-('s-('rō) 1867-
 1957 Ital conductor
 Tot-le-ben or Tod-le-ben ('tōt-lə-bən) Count Frants Eduard Ivanov-
 ich 1818-1884 Russ gen
 Tou-louse-Lau-trec, de ('tu-'lūz-lō-'trek) Henri 1864-1901 Fr
 painter
 Tour-neur ('tōr-nər) Cynil 1575?-1626 Eng dram
 Tous-saint L'Ou-ver-ture ('tu-'sā-'lū-vər-, ('y)u-ə) Pierre Domi-
 nique 1743-1803 Haitian gen & liberator
 Townes ('taunz) Charles Hard 1915- Am physicist
 Toyn-bee ('tōin-bē) Arnold Joseph 1889-1975 Eng hist.
 Trai-jan ('trā-jən) AD 52 or 53-117 Marcus Ulpius Trajanus Rom
 emp (98-117)
 Trau-bel ('trau-bəl) Helen 1903-1972 Am. opera singer
 Tree ('trē) Sir Herbert Beerbohm 1853-1917 Eng actor-manager
 Treitach-ke, von ('tritch-kə) Heinrich 1834-1896 Ger. hist
 Trench ('trench) Richard Chene-vix 'shen-ə-'vix 1807-1886 Eng.
 poet & prelate
 Tre-vel-yan ('tri-'vel-yən, 'vil-) George Macaulay 1876-1962 Eng
 hist
 Trevelyan Sir George Otto 1838-1928 father of prec. Eng polit,
 biographer, & hist
 Trol-lope ('trāl-əp) Anthony 1815-1882 Eng nov — Trol-lo-plan
 ('trā-'lō-pē-ən) *adj*
 Tromp ('trōmp, 'trāmp) Maarten Harpertzoon 1597-1653 Du
 admiral
 Trots-ky or Trots-ki ('trāt-skē, 'trót-) Leon 1879-1940 Leib or Lev
 Davidovich Bronstein Russ Communist
 Troy-on ('trōw-'yōn) Constant 1813-1865 Fr. painter
 Tru-deau ('trū-'dō, trū-) Pierre Elliott 1919- Canad polit;
 prime min (1968-79, 1980-)
 Tru-jillo Mol-lina ('tru-'hē-('l)u-'mā-'lē-nā) Rafael Leonidas
 1891-1961 Dominican gen. & polit, pres of Dominican Republic
 (1930-38, 1942-52)
 Tru-man ('trū-mən) Harry S 1884-1972 33d pres. of the U.S.
 (1945-53)
 Trum-bull ('tram-bəl) John 1756-1843 Am painter
 Trumbull Jonathan 1710-1785 father of prec. Am patriot & states-
 man
 Tsai Ting-kai ('tsai-'ting-'gā) 1892-1968 Chin gen
 Tsai-da-res or Tsai-da-ri ('tsāi-'dār-əs, 'tē-) Pa-na-ges or Pa-na-gis
 'pā-nə-'yēs 1868-1936 Greek statesman
 Tseo Hsueh-chin ('tsau-'shie-'chin) d 1764 Chin author
 Tschalkovsky var of TCHAIKOVSKY
 Tu Fu ('tū-'fū) AD 712-770 Chin poet
 Tub-man ('tub-mən) Harriet 1820?-1913 Am abolitionist
 Tubman William Vacanarat Shadrach 1895-1971 Liberian lawyer;
 pres of Liberia (1944-71)
 Tul-al Das ('tul-sē-'das) 1532-1623 Hindu poet
 Tupper ('təp-ər) Sir Charles 1821-1915 prime min. of Canada
 (1896)
 Tu-renne, de ('tu-'ren) Vicomte 1611-1675 Henri de la Tour d'Au-
 vergne Fr marshal
 Tur-gov-nev ('tur-'gān-yōf, -'gen-) Ivan Sergeevich 1818-1883 Russ
 nov
 Tur-got ('tur-'gō) Anne Robert Jacques 1727-1781 Baron de
 l'Aulne 'lōn) Fr statesman & econ
 Tur-ner ('tər-nər) Frederck Jackson 1861-1932 Am hist
 Turner Joseph Mallord William 1775-1851 Eng painter
 Turner Nat 1800-1831 Am insurrectionist
 Tut-ankh-a-men ('tūt-'ānk-'ām-ən, 'tān-) or Tut-enkh-a-mon
 'tēn-'kām-ən) fl ab 1358 B.C. king of Egypt
 Twacht-man ('twakt-('mōn) John Henry 1853-1902 Am painter
 Twain Mark — see CLEMENS
 Tweed ('twēd) William Marcy 1823-1878 Boss Tweed Am polit
 Tweedsmuir — see BUCHAN
 Tyler ('ti-lər) John 1790-1862 10th pres. of the U.S. (1841-45)
 Tyler Wat ('wāt) or Walter d 1381 Eng. leader of Peasants' Revolt
 (1381)
 Tyn-dal ('tin-dəl) William 1492?-1536 Eng reformer & martyr
 Tyn-dall ('tin-dəl) John 1820-1893 Brit physicist
 Tyrn-whitt-Wilson ('tir-ət-'wil-sən) Gerald Hugh 1883-1950 14th
 Baron Banners 'bār-nər) Eng composer & painter
 Tz'u-hsi ('tsū-'shē) 1835-1908 Chin empress dowager
 Ucc-el-lo ('ū-'chel-'lō) Paolo 1397-1475 Paolo di Dono Florentine
 painter
 Udall ('yū-dōl, 'yūd-əl) or Uve-dale ('yūv-'dāl) Nicholas
 1505-1556 Eng schoolmaster & dram
 Ugar-te ('ū-gār-tē) Manuel 1874-1951 Argentine writer
 Uh-lend ('ū-'lānt) Johann Ludwig 1787-1862 Ger. poet & hist
 Ul-bricht ('ū-'brīkt, 'ū-brīkt) Walter 1893-1973 East German
 statesman
 Ul-filas ('ul-fā-lās, 'ul-, -lās, -lās) or Ul-fila ('lā) or Wul-fila
 'wul-fā-lā) AD 311?-381 bishop of the Goths
 Ul-pian ('ul-pē-ən) AD 170?-228 Domitius Ulpianus Rom jurist
 Una-mu-no y Ju-go, de ('ū-nā-'mū-('nō-'dē-'hū-('gō) Miguel
 1864-1936 Span philos & writer
 Un-cas ('ūn-kās) 1788?-17683 Pequot Indian chief
 Und-set ('un-'set) Sigurd 'sig-rē, -rād) 1882-1949 Norw nov
 Un-ter-mey-er ('ant-ər-'mī-('ər) Louis 1885-1977 Am poet
 Up-dike ('əp-'dik) John 1932- Am writer
 Up-john ('əp-'jān) Richard 1802-1878 Am. (Eng-born) architect
 Up-ton ('əp-'tən) Emory 1839-1881 Am gen & author
 Ur-ban ('ər-bən) name of 8 popes esp II (Odo 'ōd-('ō) or Udo
 'ūd-) 1042?-1099 (pope 1088-99)
 Urey ('yu-ər-ē) Harold Clayton 1893- Am chem
 Ur-quhart ('ər-kart, -kāt) Sir Thomas 1611-1660 Scot author &
 translator
 Ush-er ('ush-ər) James 1581-1656 Irish archbishop
 Utrillo ('yū-'trī-lō) J. Yli-trē-'ō, 'yē-) Maurice 1883-1955 Fr painter
 Vaill-ant ('vā-'yā, vi-'ān) Jean Baptiste Philibert 1790-1872 Fr
 army officer; marshal of France
 Val-de-mar — see WALDEMAR
 Val-de-via, de ('val-'dē-vē-ə) Pedro 1500?-1553 Span conqueror of
 Chile
 Val-ens ('vā-lən-z, -lenz) AD 328?-378 Rom emp of the East
 (364-378)
 Val-en-tin-ian ('val-ən-'tin-ē-ən, 'tin-yən) Lat. Valentinianus
 name of 3 Rom emperors I AD 321-375 (reigned 364-375), II AD
 372-392 (reigned 375-392), III AD 419-455 (reigned 425-455)
 Val-er-a Eamon de — see DE VALERA
 Va-le-ri-a y Al-ca-lá Gail-la-no ('vā-'lēr-ə-'ē-'āl-kā-'lā-'gal-ē-'an-('ō,
 -'āl-kā-, -'gal-) Juan 1824-1905 Span writer & statesman

Sutherland \ˈsʊθ-ər-lənd\ Earl Wilbur, Jr. 1915–1974 Am. bio-chem.
Sutherland Joan 1926– Austral. operatic soprano
Sutler \ˈsʊt-ər, -lūt\ John Augustus 1803–1880 Swiss (Ger.-born) pioneer in California
Suttner, von \ˈzʊt-nər, -sūt\ Bertha 1843–1914 née Countess Kinsky Austrian writer & pacifist
Suvorov \sʊ-ˈvɔr-ɔf, -vʌr\ Count Aleksandr Vasilievich 1730–1800 Russ. field marshal
Suzuki \sʊ-ˈzʊk-i\ Zenko 1911– prime min of Japan (1980)
Svedberg \ˈsʌd-bərg, -ber-ə\ The or Theodor 1884–1971 Swed. chem.
Sverdrup \ˈsʌv(ə)r-drəp\ Otto Neumann 1855–1930 Norw. arctic explorer
Sverre \ˈsʌv-ər\ 1152?–1202 *Sverre Sigurdsson* \ˈsɪg-ʊrd-sən\ king of Norway (1184–1202)
Svedenborg \ˈswɛd-ən-bɔrg\ Emanuel 1688–1772 ong. Svedberg Swed. philic & religious writer
Szwedlinski \ˈswɛd-lɪŋk\ Jan Pieterszoon 1562–1621 Du. organist & composer
Sweet \ˈswɛt\ Henry 1845–1912 Eng. phonetician & philologist
Swift \ˈswɪft\ Gustavus Franklin 1839–1903 Am. meat packer
Swift Jonathan 1667–1745 Eng. (Irish-born) satirist — *Swift-lan* \ˈswɪf-tən\ *adj*
Swinnburne \ˈswɪn-(-)bɔrn\ Algernon Charles 1837–1909 Eng. poet — *Swinn-burn-lan* \ˈswɪn-bɔrn-ən\ *adj*
Swinnerton \ˈswɪn-ər-tən\ Frank Arthur 1884– Eng. nov. & critic
Swinton \ˈswɪnt-ən\ 1st Earl of 1884–1972 *Phillip Cunliffe-Lister* Eng. statesman
Sylvia Carmen — see ELIZABETH Queen of Rumania
Symington \ˈsɪ-mɪŋ-tən\ (William) Stuart 1901– Am. indus-tnalist & polit.
Symonds \ˈsɪm-ən(d)z, -sɪm-ən\ John Addington 1840–1893 Eng. scholar
Symons \ˈsɪm-ən-z, -sɪm-ən\ Arthur 1865–1945 Brit. poet & critic
Synge \ˈsɪŋ\ John Millington 1871–1909 Irish poet & dram.
Synge Richard Laurence Millington 1914– Brit. biochem.
Szell \ˈsɛl, -zɛl\ Georg 1897–1970 Am. (Hung.-born) conductor
Szent-Györgyi \ˈsɛnt-ˈdʒɔr-(-)i\ von Nagy-rapolt \ˈnɑːj-rəp-ɔlt\ Albert 1893– Hung. chem.
Szfgöti \ˈsɪg-ət-ē, -sɔ-ˈgɛt-ə\ Joseph 1892–1973 Am. (Hung.-born) violinist
Szilar \ˈzɪl-ər, -zɪl-ər\ Leo 1898–1964 Am. (Hung.-born) physicist
Szold \ˈzɔld\ Hennetta 1860–1945 Am. Zionist, founder of Hadas-sah
Tabb \ˈtəb\ John Banister 1845–1909 Am. clergyman & poet
Tacitus \ˈtə-sɪt-əs\ Cornelius A.D. 55?–after 117 Rom. hist. — *Tac-it-e-an* \ˈtə-sɪt-ən\ *adj*
Taft \ˈtɑft\ Lora-do \ˈlɔ-ˈrɑd-(-)o\ 1860–1936 Am. sculptor
Taft Robert Alphonso 1889–1953 son of W.H. Am. polit.
Taft William Howard 1857–1930 27th pres. of the U.S. (1909–13), chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1921–30)
Ta-gore \ˈtə-ˈgɔr(-), -ˈgɔr(-)\ Ra-bin-dra-nath \rə-ˈbɪn-drə-nāt\ 1861–1941 Indian poet
Taine \ˈtæn, -tæn\ Hippolyte Adolphe 1828–1893 Fr. philos. & critic
Tait \ˈtɑt\ Archibald Campbell 1811–1882 archbishop of Canter-bury (1869–82)
Tai-tau — see CHAO K'ung-yin
Tail-chief \ˈtɔɪl-ˈtʃiɛf\ Maria 1925– Am. dancer
Tall-ey-rand-Pér-gord, de \ˈtæl-ē-rand(-)pɛr-ə-ˈgɔr(-)\, F. tál-(-)rɔ\ Charles Maurice 1754–1838 Prince de Bénévent Fr. states-man
Tamayo \ˈtə-mj(-)o\ Rufino 1899– Mex. painter
Tam-er-lane \ˈtəm-ər-jən\ or *Tam-bur-laine* \ˈtəm-bɔr-jən\ 1336?–1405 *Timur Lenk* also *Timour* Eastern conqueror
Tamm \ˈtəm, -təm\ Igor Yevgenievich 1895–1971 Russ. physicist
Tanaka \ˈtə-nkə\ Kakuei 1918– Jap. premier (1972–74)
Tan-cred \ˈtən-kred\ 1087?–1112 Norman leader in 1st Crusade
Tan-ney \ˈtə-nē\ Roger Brooke 1777–1864 Am. jurist; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1836–64)
Tan-guy \ˈtɒŋ-ˈgɛ\ Yves 1900–1955 Am. (Fr.-born) artist
Tar-bell \ˈtɛr-bəl\ Ida Minerva 1857–1944 Am. author
Tardieu \ˈtɛr-ˈdyo(-), -ˈdyo(-)\ André Pierre Gabriel Amédée 1876–1945 Fr. statesman
Tarkington \ˈtɛrk-ɪŋ-tən\ (Newton) Booth 1869–1946 Am. nov.
Tar-mann \ˈtɛz-mən\ Abel Janszoon 1603–1659 Du. mariner
Tas-so \ˈtəs-(-)o, -tās-(-)\ Tor-quato \ˈtɔr-ˈkwāt-(-)o\ 1544–1595 Ital. poet
Tate \ˈtæt\ Allen 1899–1979 Am. poet & critic
Tate Nahum 1652–1715 Brit. dram. poet laureate (1672–1715)
Tatum \ˈtæt-əm\ Edward Lawrie 1909–1973 Am. biochem.
Taus-sig \ˈtə-sɪg\ Frank William 1859–1940 Am. econ.
Taw-ney \ˈtə-nē\ Richard Henry 1880–1962 Eng. economic hist.
Taylor \ˈtɛr-lor\ (James) Bay-ard \ˈbi-ərd, -bā-ə\ 1825–1878 Am. writer
Taylor (Joseph) Deems 1885–1966 Am. composer & music critic
Taylor Edward 1647–1729 Am. clergyman & poet
Taylor Jeremy 1613–1667 Eng. prelate & author
Taylor Maxwell Davenport 1901– Am. gen.
Taylor Myron Charles 1874–1959 Am. businessman & diplomat
Taylor Tom 1817–1880 Eng. dram.
Taylor Zachary 1784–1850 12th pres. of the U.S. (1849–50)
Tchak-kov-sky \ˈtʃi-ˈkɔf-skē, -ˈkɔv-, -ˈkɔv\ Petr Il'ich 1840–1893 Russ. composer — *Tchak-kov-sky-an* or *Tchak-kov-ski-an* \-skē-ən\ *adj*
Tchekhov var. of *CHEKHOV*
Teasdale \ˈtɛz-dəl\ Sara 1884–1933 Am. poet
Te-cum-see \ˈtə-kəm(p)-sē, -sɛ\ or *Te-cum-tha* \-kəm(p)-thə\ 1768–1813 Shawnee Indian chief

Tedder \ˈtɛd-ər\ 1st Baron 1890–1967 Arthur William Tedder Brit. air marshal
Tell-hard de *Char-din* \tə-yár-də-shár-dən\ Pierre 1881–1955 Fr. priest & author
Tek-a-kwítha \tek-ə-ˈkwíth-ə\ Kateri \ˈkæt-i-rē\ 1656–1680 *Lily of the Mohawks* Am. Indian ascetic
Tell-mann \ˈtɛl-mən\ Georg Philipp 1681–1767 Ger. composer
Teller \ˈtɛl-ər\ Edward 1908– Am. (Hung.-born) physicist
Téllez Gabriel — see TIRSO DE MOLINA
Tem-in \ˈtɛm-ən\ Howard Martin 1934– Am. oncologist
Tem-ple \ˈtɛm-pəl\ Frederick 1821–1902 archbishop of Canterbury (1896–1902)
Temple Sir William 1628–1699 Brit. statesman
Temple William 1881–1944 son of Frederick archbishop of Canter-bury (1942–44)
Templewood Viscount — see HOARE
Ten-iers \ˈtə-ni(-)ərs, -tə-ni-ə\ David father 1582–1649 & son 1610–1690 Flemish painters
Ten-niel \ˈtɛn-yəl\ Sir John 1820–1914 Eng. cartoonist & illustra-tor
Ten-ny-son \ˈtɛn-ə-sən\ 1st Baron 1809–1892 *Alfred Tennyson* Eng. poet, poet laureate (1850–92) — *Ten-ny-son-nian* \ˈtɛn-ə-ˈsɔ-n-ən, -ny-ən\ *adj*
Ter-borch or *Ter Borch* \ˈtɛr-ˈbɔrk, -ˈbɔrk\ Gerard 1617–1681 Du. painter
Ter-ence \ˈtɛr-ən(t)s\ 190?–159 B.C. *Publius Terentius Afer* Rom. dram.
Te-re-sa \ˈtə-rə-zə, -ˈrɛ-sə\ Mother 1910– Agnes Gonxha Bojax-hiu Albanian religious in India
Ter-resh-kova \ˈtɛr-əsh-ˈkɔ-və, -ˈkɔ-ˈ\ Valentina Vladimirovna 1937– Russ. astronaut, first woman in space (1963)
Ter-hune \ˈtɛr-ˈhyūn\ Albert Payson 1872–1942 Am. author
Ter-ry \ˈtɛr-ē\ Ellen Alicia or Alice 1847–1928 Eng. actress
Ter-tullian \ˈtɛr-ˈtʊl-yən\ A.D. 160?–7230 *Quintus Septimius Flo-rens Tertullianus* Latin church father
Te-s-la \ˈtɛs-lə\ Nikola 1856–1943 Am. (Croatian-born, of Serbian parents) electrician & inventor
Te-tzel or *Te-zel* \ˈtɛt-səl\ Johann 1465?–1519 Ger. Dominican monk
Thack-er-ay \ˈthæk(-)ə-rē\ William Makepeace 1811–1863 Eng. author — *Thack-er-ay-an* \ˈrɛ-ən\ *adj*
Tha-les \ˈthə-(-)lɛz\ 640?–546 B.C. Greek philos. — *Tha-le-sian* \ˈthə-lɛ-zhən\ *adj*
Thant \ˈthənt, -thant\ U \ˈu\ 1909–1974 Burmese U.N. official, secy.-gen. (1961–71)
Thatch-er \ˈthach-ər\ Margaret Hilda 1925– Brit. prime min. (1979–)
Thayer \ˈtha(-)ər, -th(-)ər\ Sylvanus 1785–1872 father of West Point Am. army officer & educ.
Thayer William Roscoe 1859–1923 Am. hist. & biographer
Thel-er \ˈtɛl-ər\ Max 1899–1972 So. African-born specialist in tropical medicine in U.S.
The-mis-to-cles \ˈthə-mis-tə-ˈklɛz\ 527?–7460 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman
The-oc-ritus \ˈthē-ˈak-rɪt-əs\ 3d cent. B.C. Greek poet
The-od-oric \ˈthē-ˈad-ə-rɪk\ A.D. 454?–526 the Great king of the Ostrogoths (474–526)
The-o-do-sius \ˈthē-ˈdɔ-dɪ-sh(-)əs\ A.D. 346?–395 the Great Rom. gen. & emp. (379–395)
The-o-phra-s-tus \ˈthē-ˈə-fras-təs\ ab. 371–287 B.C. Greek philos. & naturalist
The-o-rell \ˈtə-ə-rɛl\ Axel Hugo Theodor 1903– Swed. bio-chem.
The-re-sa or *Te-re-sa* \ˈtə-rɛ-sə, -ˈrɛ-sə, -ˈrɛ-zə\ Saint 1515–1582 Span. Carmelite nun
The-s-pla \ˈthɛs-pə\ 6th cent. B.C. Greek poet
Thi-ers \ˈtɛ(-)ərs\ Louis Adolphe 1797–1877 Fr. statesman & hist.
Thi-mo-as \ˈtɪ-mə\ Ambrose 1811–1896 Fr. composer
Thom-as \ˈtəm-əs\ Augustus 1857–1934 Am. dram.
Thomas Dylan \ˈdɪl-ən\ 1914–1953 Brit. poet
Thomas Norman Mattoon \ˈmɑ-tūn, mɑ-ˈ\ 1884–1968 Am. social-ist polit.
Thomas Seth 1785–1859 Am. clock manufacturer
Thomas Theodore 1835–1905 Ger.-born conductor in Am.
Thomas a Becket — see BECKET
Thomas a Kemp-ple \ˈə-kɛm-pəs, -ˈkɛm-(-)\ 1380–1471 Ger. eccle-siastic & writer
Thomas of Er-cel-doune \ˈər-səl-dūn\ fl. 1220–1297 *Thomas the Rhymer* Scot. seer & poet
Thom-son \ˈtəm(p)-sən\ Benjamin 1753–1814 Count *Rum-ford* \ˈrɒm(p)-fɔrd\ Brit. (Am.-born) physicist & statesman
Thompson Dorothy 1894–1961 Am. journalist
Thompson Francis 1859–1907 Eng. poet
Thompson Sir John Sparrow David 1844–1894 Canad. statesman, prime min. (1892–94)
Thompson Llewellyn E. 1904–1972 Am. diplomat
Thom-son \ˈtəm(p)-sən\ Sir George Paget \ˈpaj-ət\ 1892–1975 son of Sir Joseph John Eng. physicist
Thomson James 1700–1748 Scot. poet
Thomson James 1834–1882 B.V. Scot. poet
Thomson John Arthur 1861–1933 Scot. biologist
Thomson Sir Joseph John 1856–1940 Eng. physicist
Thomson Virgil Garnett 1896– Am. composer & critic

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- Wallace 'wāl-əs\ Alfred Russel 1823-1913 Eng. naturalist
Wallace George Corley 1919- Am. polit.
Wallace Henry Agard 'ā-gārd\ 1888-1965 Am. agriculturist, editor, & polit., vice-pres. of U.S. (1941-45)
Wallace Lewis 1827-1905 Lew Am. lawyer, gen., & nov.
Wallace Sir William 1272?-1305 Scot. patriot
Wallach 'wāl-ək\ 'wāl-ō\ Otto 1847-1931 Ger. chem.
Wallenstein, von 'wāl-ən-ſtīn\ Albrecht Eusebius Wenzel 1583-1634 Duke of Friedland and Mecklenburg; Prince of Sagan Austrian gen.
Waller 'wāl-ər\ Edmund 1606-1687 Eng. poet
Walpole 'wōl-pōl\ 'wāl-ō\ Horace or Horatio 1717-1797 4th Earl of Orford 'ōr-fōrd\ Eng. auth.
Walpole Sir Hugh Seymour 1884-1941 Eng. nov.
Walpole Sir Robert 1676-1745 1st Earl of Orford; father of Horace Eng. statesman — Wal-pōl-ſon 'wōl-pō-lē-ən, 'wāl-ə\ adj.
Walter 'val-tər\ 'wōl-ō\ Bruno 1876-1962 orig. Bruno Schlessinger 's(h)l-ə-zīŋ-ər\ Am. (Ger.-born) conductor
Walter 'wōl-tər\ John 1739-1812 Eng. journalist
Walther von der Vogel-weide 'wāl-tər-ſōn-dər-ſōl-gē-vid-ə\ 1107?-1230 Ger. minnesinger
Walton 'wōlt-ŋ\ Ernest Thomas Sinton 1903- Irish physicist
Walton Isaac 'ī-zək-, 'zək\ 1593-1683 Eng. writer
Walton Sir William Turner 1902- Eng. composer
Wan-a-m-ker 'wan-ə-mā-ker\ John 1838-1922 Am. merchant
Wang Ching-wēi 'wāŋ-ſjīŋ-wā\ 1884-1944 Chin. polit.
Warbeck 'wōr-bek\ Perkin 1474-1499 Walloon impostor; pretender to the Eng. throne
Warburg 'wōr-bərg, 'vār-bu(ə)r\k\ Otto Heinrich 1883-1970 Ger. physiol.
Ward 'wō(ə)r\ Aaron Montgomery 1843-1913 Am. merchant
Ward Sir Adolphus William 1837-1924 Eng. hist.
Ward Ar-le-mas 'art-ə-mas\ 1727-1800 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Ward Artemus — see Charles Farrar BROWNIE
Ward Barbara 1914- Lady Jackson Eng. econ.
Ward Sir Joseph George 1856-1930 N.Z. statesman
Ward Mary Augusta 1851-1920 Mrs. Humphry Ward, née Arnold Eng. nov.
War-feld 'wōr-fēld\ William Caesar 1920- Am. baritone
War-hol 'wōr-hōl-, 'hōl\ Andy 1930?- Am. artist & filmmaker
War-ner 'wōr-nər\ Charles Dudley 1829-1900 Am. editor & essayist
War-ren 'wōr-ən, 'wār-ē\ Earl 1891-1974 Am. lawyer & polit., chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1953-69)
Warren Gouverneur 'gōv-ər-ſ(n)l(ə)r\ Kemble 1830-1882 Am. gen.
Warren Joseph 1741-1775 Am. physician & gen.
Warren Robert Penn 1905- Am. author & educ.
Warren Whitney 1864-1943 Am. architect
Warr-ton 'wōrt-ŋ\ Thomas 1728-1790 Eng. literary hist. & critic, poet laureate (1785-90)
War-wick 'wār-ik, 'wōr-ik, 'wōr-(j)wīk\ Earl of 1428-1471 Richard Neville 'nev-əl-, the Kingmaker Eng. soldier & statesman
Wash-ing-ton 'wōsh-ŋŋ-ton, 'wāsh-ō\ Book-er 'buk-ər\ Talia-ferro 'tāl-ə-ſər\ 1856-1915 Am. educ.
Washington George 1732-1799 Am. gen., 1st pres. of the U.S. (1789-97) — Wash-ŋg-ton-ſhān 'wōsh-ŋŋ-tō-nē-ən, 'wāsh-, -nyən\ adj.
Was-ser-mann, von 'wās-ər-mən, 'vās-ə\ August 1866-1925 Ger. bacteriol.
Wat-ers 'wōt-ərz, 'wāt-ē\ Ethel 1900-1977 Am. actress & singer
Wat-son 'wāt-sŋ\ James Dewey 1928- Am. geneticist
Watson John 1850-1907 pseud. Ian Mac-laren 'mā-klar-ən\ Scot. clergyman & author
Watson John Broadus 1878-1958 Am. psychol.
Watson Thomas John 1874-1956 Am. businessman
Watson Sir William 1858-1935 Eng. poet
Watson-Watt Sir Robert Alexander 1892-1973 Scot. physicist
Watt 'wāt\ James 1736-1819 Scot. inventor
Wat-teau 'wā-tō, 'vā-ō\ Jean Antoine 1684-1721 Fr. painter
Wat-ter-son 'wāt-ər-sŋ, 'wōt-ē\ Henry 1840-1921 Am. journalist & polit.
Watts 'wāts\ George Frederic 1817-1904 Eng. painter & sculptor
Watts Isaac 1674-1748 Eng. theol. & hymn writer
Watts-Dunton 'dōnt-ŋ\ Walter Theodore 1832-1914 Eng. critic & poet
Wau-gh 'wō\ Evelyn Arthur St. John 1903-1966 Eng. writer
Wav-ell 'wā-vəl\ 1st Earl 1883-1950 Archibald Percival Wavell Brit. field marshal; viceroy of India (1943-47)
Wayne 'wān\ Anthony 1745-1796 Mad Anthony Am. Revolutionary gen.
Wen-ver 'wē-vər\ Robert Clifton 1907- Am. econ., U.S. secy. of housing and urban development (1966-69)
Webb 'web\ Beatrice 1858-1943 née Potter; wife of S.J. Eng. socialist
Webb Sidney James 1859-1947 1st Baron Passfield Eng. socialist
Weber 'vā-bər\ Ernst Heinrich 1795-1873 Ger. physiol.
Weber, von Baron Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst 1786-1826 Ger. composer & conductor
Weber Max 1864-1920 Ger. sociol. & econ. — We-be-ri-an 'vā-bī-ſ-ən\ adj.
Weber Max 1881-1961 Am. (Russ.-born) painter
Webern 'vā-bər\ Anton von 1883-1945 Austrian composer
Web-ster 'web-stər\ Daniel 1782-1852 Am. statesman & orator
Webster John 1807-17625 Eng. dram.
Webster Noah 1758-1843 Am. lexicographer & author
Wedg-wood 'wēd-wud\ Josiah 1730-1795 Eng. potter
Weems 'wēms\ Mason Locke 1759-1825 Parson Weems Am. clergyman & biographer
Weill 'wēl\ Kurt 'ku(ə)rt\ 1900-1950 Ger.-born composer in the U.S.
Wein-berg 'vīn-bərg\ Steven 1933- Am. physicist
Weir 'wi(ə)r\ Robert Walter 1803-1889 & his 2 sons John Ferguson 1841-1926 & Julian Alden 1852-1919 Am. painters
Weis-mann 'vi-smān, 'wi-smōn\ August 1834-1914 Ger. biologist
Weiz-mann 'vit-smān, 'wit-ə\ Chaim 'kīm, 'hīm\ 1874-1952 Israeli (Russ.-born) chemist; 1st pres. of Israel (1948-52)
Welch 'welch, 'welsh\ William Henry 1850-1934 Am. pathologist
Weller 'wel-ər\ Thomas Huckle 1915- Am. public health specialist
Welles 'welz\ (George) Orson 'ōrə-ŋ\ 1915- Am. actor & producer
Welles Gideon 1802-1878 Am. polit. & writer
Welles Sumner 1892-1961 Am. diplomat
Wellesley 'welz-lē\ 1st Marquis 1760-1842 Richard Colley Wellesley Brit. statesman; gov. gen. of India (1797-1805)
Wellington 'wel-ŋŋ-ton\ 1st Duke of 1769-1852 Arthur Wellesley; the Iron Duke Brit. gen. & statesman
Wells 'welz\ Herbert George 1866-1946 Eng. nov. & hist. — Wells-lan 'wel-zē-ən\ adj.
Wel-ty 'wel-tē\ Eudora 1909- Am. writer
Wemyss 'wēmz\ Sir Henry Colville Barclay 1891-1959 Brit. gen.
Wen-ces-laus 'wen(t)-sə-slōs-, 'slōs\ Ger. Wenzel 'ven(t)-səl\ 1361-1419 king of Germany & Holy Rom. Emp. (1378-1400) & (as Wenceslaus IV) king of Bohemia (1378-1419)
Wendell 'wen-dəl\ Barrett 1855-1921 Am. scholar
Wentworth 'went-(j)wōrth\ William Charles 1793-1872 Austral. statesman
Wer-fel 'ver-fəl\ Franz 1890-1945 Ger. author
Wer-ner 've(ə)-nər\ Alfred 1866-1919 Swiss chem.
Wes-ley 'wes-lē, 'wez-ə\ Charles 1707-1788 bro. of John Eng. Methodist preacher & hymn writer
Wesley John 1703-1791 Eng. theol., evangelist, & founder of Methodism
West 'west\ Benjamin 1738-1820 Am. painter in Eng.
West Nathaniel 1903-1940 Nathan Wallenstein Weinstein Am. nov.
West Dame Rebecca 1892- pseud. of Cicily Isabel Fairfield Eng. critic & nov.
West Thomas — see DELA WARR
Wes-ter-marck 'wes-tər-mārk\ Edward Alexander 1862-1939 Finnish philos. & anthropol.
Wes-ting-house 'wes-tīŋ-hāus\ George 1846-1914 Am. inventor
Wey-den, van der 'vīd-ən, 'vād-ə\ Rogier 1397-1464 Flem. painter
Wey-gand 'vā-gā\ Maxime 1867-1965 Fr. gen.
Whar-ton 'hwōrt-ŋ, 'wōrt-ē\ Edith Newbold 1862-1937 née Jones Am. nov.
Whately 'hwāt-lē, 'wāt-ə\ Richard 1787-1863 Eng. theol. & logician
Wheat-ley 'hwēt-lē, 'wēt-ə\ Phillis 1753?-1784 Am. (African-born) poet
Wheat-stone 'hwēt-stōn, 'wēt-, chiefly Brit. -stōn\ Sir Charles 1802-1875 Eng. physicist & inventor
Wheel-er 'hwē-lər, 'wē-ō\ Joseph 1836-1906 Am. gen.
Wheeler William Admon 1819-1887 Am. lawyer & polit., vice-pres. of the U.S. (1877-81)
Wheel-lock 'hwē-lək, 'wē-ō\ Eleazar 1711-1779 Am. clergyman & educ.
Whip-ple 'hwīp-əl, 'wīp-ə\ George Hoyt 1878-1976 Am. pathologist
Whis-ler 'hwīz-lər, 'wis-ə\ James Abbott McNeill 1834-1903 Am. painter & etcher — Whis-ler-ian (h)wīz-līr-ē-ən\ adj.
White 'hwīt, 'wit\ Andrew Dickson 1832-1918 Am. educ. & diplomat
White Byron Raymond 1917- Am. jurist & polit.
White Edward Douglass 1845-1921 Am. jurist, chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1910-21)
White Elwyn Brooks 1899- Am. journalist & writer
White Gilbert 1720-1793 Eng. clergyman & naturalist
White Patrick 1912- Austral. writer
White Stanford 1853-1906 Am. architect
White Stewart Edward 1873-1946 Am. nov.
White William Allen 1868-1944 Am. journalist & writer
White-field 'hwīt-fēld, 'hwīt-, 'wit-, 'wit-ə\ George 1714-1770 Eng. Methodist revivalist
White-head 'hwīt-hēd, 'wit-ə\ Alfred North 1861-1947 Eng. math. & philos.
Whitehead William 1715-1785 Eng. dram., poet laureate (1757-85)
Whit-lam 'hwīt-lām, 'wit-ə\ Edward Gough 1916- prime min. of Austral. (1972-75)
Whit-man 'hwīt-mān, 'wit-ə\ Marcus 1802-1847 & his wife Narcissa née Prentice 1808-1847 Am. missionaries & pioneers in the Oregon region
Whitman Walt 'wōlt\ 1819-1892 orig. Walter Am. poet — Whit-man-escue (h)wīt-mā-nesk\ or Whit-mā-ni-an (h)wīt-mā-nē-ən\ adj.
Whit-ney 'hwīt-nē, 'wit-ə\ Eli 1765-1825 Am. inventor
Whitney Josiah Dwight 1819-1896 Am. scientist
Whitney William Dwight 1827-1894 br. of J.D. Am. philologist
Whit-taker 'hwīt-kər, 'wit-ə\ Charles Evans 1901-1973 Am. jurist
Whit-tler 'hwīt-ē-r, 'wit-ə\ John Greenleaf 1807-1892 the Quaker Poet Am. poet
Wick-liff or Wick-liffe var. of WYCLIFFE
Wi-dor 'vē-dō(ə)r\ Charles Marie 1845-1937 Fr. organist & composer
Wie-land 'vē-lānt\ Christoph Martin 1733-1813 Ger. author
Wieland Heinrich 1877-1957 Ger. chem.
Wien 'vīn\ Wilhelm 1864-1928 Ger. physicist
Wie-ner 'wē-nər\ Norbert 1894-1964 Am. math.
Wig-gin 'wīg-ŋ\ Kate Douglas 1856-1923 née Smith Am. writer & educ.

Valerian \və-'lir-ē-ən\ d AD 7269 **Publius Licinius Valerianus** Rom emp. (253-260)
Valéry \və-'lɛ-ri\ **Paul Ambroise** 1871-1945 Fr. poet & philol.
Valleir-te \və-'yair-tə, vɪ-'tair-t\ **Manuel Sandoval** 1899- Mex physicist
Vallejo \və-'lɛ-jo, -'yɛ-(h)ə\ **Mariano Guadalupe** 1808-1890 soldier & pioneer in Calif.
Van Allen \və-'næl-ən, vɔ- James Alfred 1914- Am physicist
Van-brugh \van-'brə, van-'brū\ **Sir John** 1664-1726 Eng. dram & architect
Van Buren \van-'byur-ən, van-\ **Martin** 1782-1862 8th pres. of the U.S. (1837-41)
Vance \vans\ **Cyrus Roberts** 1917- US secy of state (1977-80)
Van-cou-ver \van-'kū-vər\ **George** 1757-1798 Eng. navigator & explorer
Van-de-grift \van-'dɔ-grɪt\ **Alexander Archer** 1887-1973 Am marine-corps gen
Vanden-berg \van-'dɛn-bɜrg\ **Arthur Hendrick** 1884-1951 Am journalist & polit.
Van-der-bilt \van-'dɔr-'bɪlt\ **Cornelius** 1794-1877 Am capitalist
Van Dine — see Willard Huntington WRIGHT
Van Dongen \van-'dɔŋ-ən, vɔn-, vɔn-, 'dɔŋ- Kees 1877-1968 orig Cornelius Theodorus Marie van Dongen Fr (Dutch-born) painter
Van Dorren \van-'dɔr-ən, vɔn-, 'dɔr- Carl Clinton 1885-1950 & his bro Mark 1894-1972 Am writers & editors
Vand-yke or **Van Dyck** \van-'dik, vɔn-\ **Sir Anthony** 1599-1641 Flem.-born painter in Eng.
Vane \væn\ **Sir Henry** or **Harry** 1613-1662 Eng. statesman
Van Eyck — see EYCK, VAN
Van Rensselaer \van-'ren-(t)-sə-'li(ə)r, -ren-'sit-(ə)r, vɔn-, -'ren-(t)-sə-'li(ə)r\ **Stephen** 1764-1839 Am gen & polit.
Vansittart \van-'sit-ərt, vɔn-\ **Robert Gilbert** 1881-1957 1st Baron Vansittart of Denham \den-'əm\ Brit diplomat
Von't Hoff \vɔnt-'hɔf, vɔnt-\ **Jacobus Hendricus** \hen-'drē-kəs\ 1852-1911 Du. physical chem
Von Vleck \von-'vleɪk\ **John Hasbrouck** 1899- Am physicist
Vanzetti Bartolomeo — see Nicola SACCO
Van Zyl \van-'zil(ə), fɛn-'sɪl\ **Gideon Brand** 1873-1956 So African lawyer
Varèse \və-'rɛz, -'rez\ **Edgard** 1883-1965 Am (Fr.-born) composer
Var-gas \vər-'gɛs\ **Getulio Domelles** 1883-1954 Braz. lawyer; pres of Brazil (1930-45; 1951-54)
Var-ro \vər-'rɔ\ **Marcus Terentius** 116-27 B.C. Rom. author
Vas-a-ri \və-'zar-ē\ **Giorgio** 1511-1574 Ital. artist & writer
Vasco da Gama — see Vasco da GAMA
Vas-tu-tin \və-'tū-tin\ **Nikolai** 1907-1944 Russ. gen
Vau-ban, de \və-'ba\ **Marquis** 1633-1707 Sébastien Le Prestre \lə-'pre\ Fr. mil. engineer, marshal of France
Vaughan \von, 'væn\ **Henry** 1622-1695 the *Silurist* \sil-'yər-ist\ Brit poet
Vaughan Williams \vɔn-'wɪl-yəmz\ **Ralph** 1872-1958 Eng. composer
Væb-len \væb-'lɛn\ **Thorsten** \thɔr-'stɛn\ **Bunde** 1857-1929 Am sociol. & econ — **Væb-len-ian** \væb-'lɛ-nē-ən\ adj
Vega, de \və-'gɛ\ **Lope** \lɔ-'(j)pə\ 1562-1635 *Lope Félix de Vega Carpio* Span. dram.
Velázquez or **Velásquez** \və-'læs-kəs\ **Diego Rodríguez de Silva y** 1599-1660 Span. painter
Vendôme, de \vɛn-'dɔm\ **Duc Louis Joseph** 1654-1712 Fr. soldier; marshal of France
Veniz-e-los \ven-'zɛ-lɔs, -'zɛ-l-əs\ **Eleutherios** 1864-1936 Greek statesman
Ver-di \vɛ-(ə)r-dɛ\ **Giuseppe** 1813-1901 Ital. composer — **Ver-di-an** \vɛ-'dɪ-ən\ adj
Vereker — see GORT
Vere-shcha-gin \ver-'ash-'chɪg-ən, ver-'ə-'shɪg-\ **Vasilii Vasilievich** 1842-1904 Russ. painter
Ver-gil or **Vir-gil** \vɔr-'jɪl\ 70-19 B.C. **Publius Vergillius Maro** Rom. poet — **Vergil-ian** or **Virgil-ian** \vɔr-'jɪl-ē-ən\ adj
Ver-laine \vɛ-(ə)r-'læn, -'lɛn\ **Paul** 1844-1896 Fr. poet
Ver-meer \vɛr-'meɪ(ə)r, -'mi(ə)r\ **Jan** 1632-1675 Jan van der Meer van Delft Du. painter
Ver-ne Jules \vil-'zɛ-vɔrn, 'zhɪl-'vɛ-(ə)r-n\ 1828-1905 Fr. writer
Ver-ner \vɛ-(ə)r-nər\ **Karl Adolph** 1846-1896 Dan. philologist
Ver-nier \vɛ-(ə)r-nɪər, -'yɛr, -'vɛ-nɪər\ **Pierre** 1580-1637 Fr. math
Vernon \vɔr-'nɔn\ **Edward** 1684-1757 Eng. admiral
Ver-o-nese \vɛr-'ə-nɛs, -'nɛ-zɛ\ **Paolo** 1528-1588 **Paolo Cagliari** Ital. painter
Ver-ra-zo-no, de or **Ver-ra-zo-no** \vɛr-'ə-zɛn-jo, -'zɛ-'zɛn-jo\ **Giovanni** 1485?-1528 Florentine navigator
Ver-ro-chio, dei \və-'rɔk-ē-ə\ **Andrea** 1435-1488 **Andrea di Michele** Clone Florentine sculptor & painter
Verulam — see Francis BACON
Ves-us \vɪr-'sɔ\ **Lucius Aurelius** A.D. 130-169 **Lucius Cornelius Commodus** Rom. emp. (161-169)
Verwoerd \vɔr-'vɔ(ə)rɪt, fɛr-\ **Hendrik Frensch** 1901-1966 So African polit., prime minr. (1958-66)
Ve-sa-li-us \və-'sɛ-lɪ-əs, -'zɛ-l-\ **Andreas** 1514-1564 Belgian anatomist & artist
Ve-say \vɛ-'zɛ\ **Denmark** 1767?-1822 Am insurrectionist
Ves-pa-sian \vɛ-'spɛ-zh(ē)-'sɪn\ A.D. 9-79 **Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus** Rom. emp. (69-79)
Ves-pu-ci \vɛ-'spū-chē\ **Amérigo** \ə-mə-'rɛ-(j)gō\ 1454-1512 *Americus Vesputius* \ə-'mer-ə-kəs, ves-'pyū-sh(ē)-'sɪn\ Ital. navigator; eponym of *America*
Victor Emmanuel I 1759-1824 king of Sardinia (1802-21)
Victor Emmanuel II 1820-1878 king of Sardinia (1849-61) & 1st king of Italy (1861-78)
Victor Emmanuel III 1869-1947 king of Italy (1900-46)
Vic-tor-ia \vik-'tɔr-ē-ə, -'tɔr-\ **Alexandrina** 1819-1901 queen of Gr. Brit (1837-1901)

Victoria Tomás Luis de 1540?-1611 Span. composer
Vi-da \vɛd-'ə\ **Marco Girolamo** 1480?-1566 Ital. poet
Vi-ē-tor \vɛ-'tɔ(ə)r\ **Wilhelm** 1850-1918 Ger. philologist
Vi-gée-Le-brun \vɛ-'zhɛ-lə-'brɛ(n), -'brɛn\ **Marie Ann Elisabeth** 1755-1842 Fr. painter
Vi-gno-la, da \vɛn-'yɔ-lə\ **Giacommo** 1507-1573 *Giacommo Barocchio* or *Barozzi* Ital. architect
Vig-ny, de \vɛn-'yɛ\ **Comte Alfred Victor** 1797-1863 Fr. author
Villa \vɛ-'ylə\ **Francisco** or **Pan-cho** \pæn-'tʃɔh, 'pæn-\ 1877-1923 orig *Doroteo Arango* Mex. bandit & revolutionist
Villa-Lobos \vɛ-lə-'lɔ(ə)bɔs, -bɔs\ **Heitor** \hɛ-'tɔr\ 1881-1959 Braz. composer
Villard \vɔ-'lɛrd\ **Oswald Garrison** 1872-1949 Am. journalist
Vil-lars, de \vi-'lɛr\ **Duc Claude Louis Hector** 1653-1734 Fr. soldier; marshal of France
Ville-neuve, de \vɛl-(ə)-'nɔ(r)v, -'nɛv\ **Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre** 1763-1806 Fr. admiral
Villiers \vil-(yɔ)rɛ\ **George** 1592-1628 1st Duke of Buckingham \bɒk-'ɪŋ-əm, US also -'ɪŋ-həm\ Eng. statesman & admiral
Villiers **George** 1628-1687 2d Duke of Buckingham, son of prec. Eng. courtier & dram.
Villon \vɛ-'ylɔn\ also -'lɔn\ **François** 1431-after 1462 *François de Montcorbier* Fr. poet
Villon \vɛ-'lɔr, -'yɔ\ **Jacques** 1875-1963 real name *Gaston Duchamp*, bro of *Marcel Duchamp* Fr. painter
Vin-cent de **Paul** \vin-(t)-sɛnt-də-'pɔl\ **Saint** 1581?-1660 Fr. priest
Vin-cl, da \vɪn-'chɛ, 'vɛn-\ **Leonardo** \lɛ-'nɛrd-(ə), -'lɛ-\ 1452-1519 Florentine painter, sculptor, architect, & engineer
Vino-gra-doff \vin-'ə-grɔd-ɔf\ **Sir Paul Gavrilovich** 1854-1925 Russ. jurist & hist. in Eng.
Vin-son \vin-(t)-sɔn\ **Frederick Moore** 1890-1953 Am. jurist, chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1946-53)
Viol-et-le-Duc \vɛ-'lɛ-lə-'dʏk\ **Eugène Emmanuel** 1814-1879 Fr. architect
Virchow \vɪ-(ə)r-'kɔ, 'vɪ(ə)r-\ **Rudolf** 1821-1902 Ger. pathologist
Virta-nen \vɪ-(ə)r-tɛ-nen\ **Art-tu** \ɛrt-'tɔ-rɛ\ **Ilmar** 1895-1973 Finnish biochem.
Vitru-vi-us \vɪ-'trʊ-vɛ-ə-'spal-ē-ə\ **Marcus** 1st cent. B.C. Rom. architect & engineer
Viv-al-di \vi-'vɛl-dɛ, -'vɔl-\ **Antonio** 1675?-1741 Ital. composer
Vlad-mir \vlə-'mɪ(ə)r, -'vlɛ-dɛ-mɪ(ə)r\ 956?-1015 the Great ruler of Russia (980-1015)
Vla-minck, de \vlə-'mɛŋk\ **Mauice** 1876-1958 Fr. painter
Vog-ler \vɔ-'glɛr\ **Georg Joseph** 1749-1814 Abt. \apt, apt\ or *Abbe Vogler* Ger. musician
Vol-stead \vɔl-'sted, -'vɔl-, -'stɔd\ **Andrew John** 1860-1947 Am. legislator
Vol-ta \vɔl-'tɔ, -'val-, -'vɔl-\ **Count Alessandro** 1745-1827 Ital. physicist
Vol-taire \vɔl-'tɛ(ə)r, -vɔl-, -vɔl-, -'tɛ(ə)r\ 1694-1778 *François Marie Arouet* Fr. writer — **Vol-tair-e-an** or **Vol-tair-ian** \-lɛr-'ē-ən, -'tɛr-'ə-dʏ\ adj
Von Braun \vɔn-'braun, -'tɛn, vɔn-\ **Wern-her** \vɛ-(ə)-nər\ 1912-1977 Am. (Ger.-born) engineer
Von Euler \vɔn-'ɔ-lər\ **Ulf Svante** 1905- Swed. physiol.
Von-ne-gut \vɔn-'vɔ-gɪt\ **Kurt** 1922- Am. writer
Vor-sht-llov \vɔr-'shɛ-'lɔf, -'vɛr-, -'lɔv\ **Kliment Elremovich** 1881-1969 Russ. marshal; pres. U.S.S.R. (1953-60)
Vor-ster \vɔr-'stɔr\ **Balthazar Johannes** 1915- prime min. of Rep. of South Africa (1966-78)
Voz-ne-sen-sky \vɔz-'nɛp-(t)-skɛ\ **Andrei** 1933- Russ. poet
Vuillard \vɛ-'yɛr\ (*Jean*) **Edouard** 1868-1940 Fr. painter
Vy-shin-sky \vɔ-'shɪn-(t)-skɛ\ **Andrei Yanuarievich** 1883-1954 Russ. lawyer & statesman
Waal, van der \van-'dɔr, -wɔl\ **Johannes Diderik** 1837-1923 Du. physicist
Wace \wɛs, 'wɛs\ 12th cent. Anglo-Norman poet
Wag-ner \væg-'nər\ (*Wilhelm*) **Richard** \rɪk-'ɛrt, 'nɪg-\ 1813-1883 Ger. composer
Wagner von **Jau-regg** \jəu-'rek\ **Julius** 1857-1940 Austrian neurologist & psychiatrist
Wag-ner \wag-'nər\ **Robert Ferdinand** 1910- Am. polit.
Wain-wright \wɔn-'rɪt\ **Jonathan Mayhew** 1883-1953 Am. gen.
Wainwright **Richard** father 1817-1862 & his son 1849-1926 Am. naval officers
Walt \wɔlt\ **Morrison Remick** 1816-1888 Am. jurist, chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1874-88)
Waks-man \wɛk-'smən, 'wak-\ **Sel-man** \sɛl-'mən\ **Abraham** 1888-1973 Am. (Ukrainian-born) microbiologist
Wald \wɔld\ **George** 1906- Am. biologist
Wald Lillian D 1867-1940 Am. social worker
Wald-mar \wɔl-'dɔ-mɛr\ **Dan. Val-de-mar** \vɔl-, 'val-\ name of 4 kings of Denmark esp. I (the Great) 1131-1182 (reigned 1157-82)
Wal-de-see, von \vɔl-'dɔr-zɛ, -wɔl-\ **Count Alfred** 1832-1904 Ger. field marshal
Wald-helm \vɔlt-'hɪm\ **Kurt** 1918- Austrian U.N. official, secy-gen. (1972-)
Wald-o \wɔl-'ɔdɔ, -wɔl-\ or **Val-do** \val-'ɔdɔ, -vɔl-\ **Peter** fl. 1173-1179 Fr. heretic
Walk-er \wɔ-'kɔr\ **Francis Amasa** \ə-mə-'sɔ\ 1840-1897 Am. con.
Walker **William** 1824-1860 Am. adventurer in Mex. & Nicaragua

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- York \yó(s)rk\ Alvin Cullum 1887-1964 Am. soldier
 Yo-shi-hi-to \yó-shi-hé-(j)to\ 1879-1926 emp. of Japan (1912-26)
 Yost \yósti\ Charles Woodruff 1907- Am. diplomat
 You-mens \yü-menz\ Vincent 1898-1946 Am. composer
 Young \yong\ Andrew Jackson, Jr. 1932- U.S. ambassador to U.N. (1977-79)
 Young Brigham \'brig-əm\ 1801-1877 Am. Mormon leader
 Young Edward 1683-1765 Eng. poet
 Young Francis Brett 1884-1954 Eng. nov.
 Young Owen D. 1874-1962 Am. lawyer
 Young Whitney Moore 1921-1971 Am. civil rights leader
 Young-hus-band \yong-höz-bənd\ Sir Francis Edward 1863-1942 Brit. explorer & author
 Yo-shi-ant-i \jō-sa-'lant-ē\ Alexander 1792-1828 & his bro. Demetrius 1793-1832 Greek revolutionists
 Yuan Shih-k'ai \yü-'ān-'shih-(ə)-'kai\ 1859-1916 Chin. statesman; pres. of China (1913-16)
 Yu-ka-wa \yü-'kū-wa\ Hideki 1907- Jap. physicist
 Yung-lo \yung-'lō\ 1359-1424 Chin. emp. (1403-24)
 Zaph-lul Pa-sha \('zəp-'lul\-'pāsh-ə\-'pāsh-ə\-'pā-'shā\ Saad \səd\ 1860?-1927 Egyptian lawyer & statesman
 Za-ha-roff \zə-'här-əf\-'əf\ Sir Basil 1850-1936 Brit. (Russ.-born) banker & armament contractor
 Za-i-mes or Za-i-mis \zä-'ē-məs\-'mēs\ Alexandros 1855-1936 Greek statesman
 Za-las-ki \zə-'lās-kē\ August 1883-1972 Pol. statesman
 Za-mo-ra y Tor-res \zə-'mōr-ə\-'ē-'tōr-(j)əs\-'mōr-ə\ Niceto Alcalá 1877-1949 Span. polit. pres. of Spain (1931-36)
 Zan-gwill \zəp-(g)wīl\ Israel 1864-1926 Eng. dram. & nov.
 Zee-man \zä-'mān\-'mān\ Pieter 1865-1943 Du. physicist
 Zeiln-aki \zə-'lin-(t)-skē\ Nikolai Dimitriyevich 1861-1953 Russ. chem.
 Zeng-er \zəp-(g)ər\ John Peter 1697-1746 Am. journalist & printer
 Ze-no \zē-(j)nō\ 4th-3d cent. B.C. Greek philos.; founder of Stoic school
 Zeno of Elea \zē-'ē-lē-ə\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
 Ze-no-bia \zə-'nō-bē-ə\ daughter A.D. 272 queen of Palmyra (267-272)
 Zep-pel-in, von \tsep-ə-'lēn\-'zəp-(ə)-'lən\ Count Ferdinand 1838-1917 Ger. gen. & aeronaut
 Zer-ni-ke \zər-ni-kə\-'zər-ə\ Fritz 1888-1966 Du. physicist
 Zeux-is \zük-'səs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek painter
 Zhe-də-nov \zhə-'dän-əf\-'shün-ə\ Andrei Aleksandrovich 1896-1948 Russ. polit. & gen.
 Zhu-kov \zhü-'kōf\-'kōv\ Georgi Konstantinovich 1894-1974 Russ. marshal
 Zieg-feld \zīg-'fēld\-'zēg- also -'fēld\ Florenz 1869-1932 Am. theatrical producer
 Zieg-ler \zīg-'glər\ Karl 1898-1973 Ger. chem.
 Zim-ba-llet \zīm-bə-ləst\ Elfrém \'ēf-rəm\ 1889- Russ.-born violinist
 Zim-mer-mann \zīm-ər-mən\-'zīm-ər-'mān\ Arthur 1864-1940 Ger. statesman
 Zim-mern \zīm-əm\ Sir Alfred 1879-1957 Eng. polit. scientist
 Zinov-iev \zə-'nōv-yəl\-'yēf\-'yev\ Grigori Evseevich 1883-1936 orig. *Hirsch Apfelbaum* Russ. Communist
 Zins-er \zīn-(t)-sər\ Hans 1878-1940 Am. bacteriol.
 Zin-zon-dorf, von \zīn-zən-'dōrf\-'zīn-sən-ə\ Count Niklaus Ludwig 1700-1760 Ger. leader of the Bohemian Brethren
 Zis-ka \zish-'kə\ Ger. Zis-kə \zīs-'kə\-'zīs-ə\ Jan Ger. Johann 1360?-1424 Bohemian gen. & Hussite
 Zog I \zōg\ or Zogu I \zōg-wə\ 1895-1961 *Scanderbeg III*; orig. *Ahmed Bey Zog* king of the Albanians (1928-46)
 Zo-la \zō-'lā\-'zō-'lā\-'zō-'lā\ Émile 1840-1902 Fr. nov. — Zo-la-esseque \zō-'lā-'esk\-'lā-ə\ ad
 Zorn \zō(ə)rn\-'zō(ə)rn\ Anders Leonhard 1860-1920 Swed. painter, etcher, & sculptor
 Zo-ro-as-ter \zōr-ə\-'was-tər\-'zōr-ə\ or Zor-a-thu-stra \zər-ə-'thūs-trə\-'thās-ə\ 6th cent. B.C. founder of ancient Pers. religion
 Zor-ri-lla y Mo-räl \zə-'rē-(y)ə\-'ē-mə-'räl\ José 1817-1893 Span. poet & dram.
 Zsig-mon-dy \zīg-'mōn-dē\ Richard 1865-1929 Ger. chem.
 Zu-lo-a-ga \zū-'lā-'wāg-ə\ Ignacio 1870-1945 Span. painter
 Zur-ba-rán \zur-bə-'rān\ Francisco 1598-?1664 Span. painter
 Zweig \zwīg\-'zwīg\-'tsfīg\ Arnold 1887-1968 Ger. author
 Zweig Stefan 1881-1942 Brit. (Austrian-born) writer
 Zwing-li \zwīg-(g)lē\-'zwīg\-'tsfīg-lē\ Huldreich or Ulrich 1484-1531 Swiss Reformation leader

Wig-gins \ˈwɪɡ-ɪnz\ Carleton 1848–1932 & his son Guy Carleton 1883–1962 Am painters
 Wigner \ˈwɪɡ-nər\ Eugene Paul 1902– Am. (Hung.-born) physicist
 Wil-ber-force \ˈwɪl-bər-ˌfɔ(ə)r-s, -fɔ(ə)r-s\ William 1759–1833 Eng philanthropist & abolitionist
 Wilbur \ˈwɪl-bər\ Richard Purdy 1921– Am writer
 Wilde \ˈwɪld\ Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Willis 1854–1900 Eng. (Irish-born) writer
 Will-dor \ˈwɪl-dər\ Thornton Niven 1897–1975 Am. author
 Wiley \ˈwɪ-lē\ Harvey Washington 1844–1930 Am chem & food expert
 Wil-hel-mi-na \wɪl-ˈhɛl-ˈmē-nə, -wɪl-ə-ˈmē- 1880–1962 queen of the Netherlands (1890–1948)
 Wilkes \ˈwɪl-kəs\ Charles 1798–1877 Am. naval officer & explorer
 Wilkes John 1727–1797 Eng. polit reformer
 Wil-kins \ˈwɪl-kən-z\ Sir George Hubert 1888–1958 Austral. polar explorer
 Wilkins Mary Eleanor — see Mary E. FREEMAN
 Wilkins Maurice Hugh Frederick 1916– Brit biophysicist
 Wilkins Roy 1901– Am. civil rights leader
 Wil-kin-son \ˈwɪl-kən-sən\ Ellen Cicely 1891–1947 Eng. feminist & polit
 Wilkinson Sir Geoffrey 1921– Brit. chem.
 Wilkinson James 1757–1825 Am. gen. & adventurer
 Willard \ˈwɪl-dər\ Emma 1787–1870 née Hari Am educ.
 Willard Frances Elizabeth Caroline 1839–1898 Am. educ. & reformer
 Will-cocks \ˈwɪl-ˌkɒks\ Sir William 1852–1932 Brit. engineer
 William \ˈwɪl-jəm\ name of 4 kings of Eng I (the Conqueror) 1027–1087 (reigned 1066–87), II (Rufus) \ˈru-fəs\ 1056?–1100 (reigned 1087–1100), III 1650–1702 (reigned 1689–1702 — see MARY), IV 1765–1837 (reigned 1830–37)
 William I 1533–1584 the Silent prince of Orange & founder of the Dutch Republic
 William I 1797–1888 king of Prussia (1861–88) Ger. emp (1871–88)
 William II 1859–1941 Ger. emp. & king of Prussia (1888–1918)
 William 1882–1951 Friedrich Wilhelm Victor August Ernst crown prince of Germany (1888–1918)
 William of Malmesbury \ˈmæm-z, -ber-ē, ˈmælm-z, -b(ə-)rē\ between 1090 and 1096–71143 Eng. hist.
 Williams \ˈwɪl-jəm-z\ Elizabeth 1943– Betty Irish peace worker
 Williams Ralph Vaughan — see Ralph VAUGHAN WILLIAMS
 Williams Roger 1603?–1683 Eng.-born clergyman, founder of Rhode Island colony
 Williams Tennessee 1911– Thomas Lanier Williams Am. dram.
 Williams William Carlos 1883–1963 Am. writer
 Willis \ˈwɪl-s\ Nathaniel Parker 1806–1867 Am. editor & writer
 Will-ke \ˈwɪl-kē\ Wendell Lewis 1892–1944 Am. lawyer, businessman, & polit.
 Will-stät-ter \ˈwɪl-ˌstet-ər, -wɪl-ˌstet- 1872–1942 Ger. chem.
 Will-son \ˈwɪl-sən\ Charles Thomson Rees 1869–1959 Scot. physicist
 Willson Edmund 1895–1972 Am. writer
 Wilson Harold 1916– Brit. prime min. (1964–70, 1974–76)
 Wilson Henry 1812–1875 ong. Jeremiah Jones Colbath Am. polit., vice-pres. of the U.S. (1873–75)
 Wilson John 1785–1854 pseud. Christopher North Scot. author
 Wilson Robert Woodrow 1936– Am. physicist
 Wilson (Thomas) Wood-row \ˈwɪd-ˌrō\ 1856–1924 28th pres. of the U.S. (1913–21) — Wil-son-ni-an \ˈwɪl-sən-ē-n\ adj.
 Winck-el-mann \ˈwɪn-kəl-mən, -wɪn-kəl-mən\ Johann Joachim 1717–1768 Ger. archaeol. & art hist.
 Win-daus \ˈwɪn-daus\ Adolf 1876–1959 Ger. chem.
 Win-disch-Greetz-zu \ˈwɪn-dɪsh-ˈgrɛts\ Prince Alfred Candidus Ferdinand 1787–1862 Austrian field marshal
 Windsor Duke of — see EDWARD VIII
 Win-gate \ˈwɪn-ɡæt, -ɡət\ Sir Francis Reginald 1861–1953 Brit. gen.
 Wingate Orde \ˈɔ(ə)r-d\ Charles 1903–1944 Brit. gen.
 Win-ke-l-red, von \ˈwɪn-kəl-rɛt\ Arnold 14th cent. Swiss patriot
 Wine-jow \ˈwɪnz-jo\ Edward 1595–1655 gov. of Plymouth colony (1633, 1636, 1644)
 Win-son \ˈwɪn-zən\ Justin 1831–1897 Am. librarian & hist.
 Winthrop \ˈwɪn(θ)-trəp\ John 1588–1649 1st gov. of Massachusetts Bay colony
 Winthrop John 1606–1676 son of prec. gov. of Connecticut colony
 Winthrop John 1638–1707 son of prec. gov. of Connecticut colony
 Wirtanen Arturi — see Artturi VIRTANEN
 Wise \ˈwɪz\ Stephen Samuel 1874–1949 Am. (Hung.-born) rabbi
 Wise Thomas James 1839–1937 Eng. bibliophile & forger
 Wiseman \ˈwɪz-mən\ Nicholas Patrick Stephen 1802–1865 Eng. cardinal & author
 Wislar \ˈwɪs-lər\ Clark 1870–1947 Am. anthropol.
 Wislar \ˈwɪs-lər\ Owen 1860–1938 Am. nov.
 With-er \ˈwɪθ-ər\ or With-ers \-ə-z\ George 1588–1667 Eng. poet & pamphleteer
 Witte \ˈvɪt-ə\ Count Sergei Yulievich 1849–1915 Russ. statesman
 Witte-kind \ˈvɪt-ə-kɪnt\ or Wl-du-kind \ˈvɛd-ə- 1 d ab AD 807 Saxon warrior
 Witt-gen-stein \ˈvɪt-ɡən-ˌstɪn\ Ludwig 1889–1951 Brit. (Austrian-born) philos. — Witt-gen-stein-i-an \ˈvɪt-ɡən-ˌstɪn-ē-n\ adj.
 Witt-ig \ˈvɪt-ɪk\ Georg 1897– Ger. chem.
 Wode-house \ˈwɒd-ˌhəʊz\ Pelham \ˈpɛl-əm\ Grenville 1881–1975 Am. (Eng.-born) writer
 Wolf-ing-ton \ˈwɒl-fɪn-tən\ Margaret 1714?–1760 Peg Irish actress
 Wolcott \ˈwɒl-kət\ Oliver 1726–1797 son of Roger gov. of Connecticut (1796–97)
 Wolcott Oliver 1760–1833 son of prec. gov. of Connecticut (1817–27)
 Wolcott Roger 1679–1767 gov. of Connecticut (1751–58)

Wolf \ˈvɒlf\ Friedrich August 1759–1824 Ger. philologist
 Wolf Hugo 1860–1903 Austrian composer
 Wolfe \ˈwɒlf\ Charles 1791–1823 Irish poet
 Wolfe James 1727–1759 Brit. gen.
 Wolfe Thomas Clayton 1900–1938 Am. nov.
 Wolff \ˈvɒlf\ Kaspar Friedrich 1733–1794 Ger. anatomist
 Wolff or Wolf, von \ˈvɒlf\ Baron Christian 1679–1754 Ger. philos. & math.
 Wol-fram \ˈwɒl-frəm, -vɒl-ˌfrəm\ von Esch-en-bach \ˈesh-ən-bæk, -bæk\ 1170?–1120 Ger. poet
 Wol-las-ton \ˈwɒl-ə-stən\ William Hyde 1766–1828 Eng. chem. & physicist
 Wol-se-ley \ˈwɒl-sē-lē\ 1st Viscount 1833–1913 Garnet Joseph Wol-se-ley Brit. field marshal
 Wol-sey \ˈwɒl-zē\ Thomas 1475?–1530 Eng. cardinal & statesman
 Wood \ˈwʊd\ Grant 1892–1942 Am. painter
 Wood Leonard 1860–1927 Am. physician & gen.
 Wood-ward \ˈwʊd-wərd\ Robert Burns 1917–1979 Am. chem.
 Woolf \ˈwʊlf\ Virginia 1882–1941 née Stephen Eng. author
 Woolf-cott \ˈwʊl-kət\ Alexander 1887–1943 Am. writer
 Woolf-let \ˈwʊl-ɛ\ Sir Charles Leonard 1880–1960 Eng. archaeol.
 Wool-ton \ˈwʊl-tən\ 1st Earl of 1883–1964 Frederick James Mar-quis Eng. businessman & administrator
 Wool-worth \ˈwʊl-ɔ-wəθ\ Frank Winfield 1852–1919 Am. merchant
 Worces-ter \ˈwʊs-tər\ Dean Co-nant \ˈkō-nənt\ 1866–1924 Am. administrator in the Philippines
 Worcester Joseph Emerson 1784–1865 Am. lexicographer
 Worde \ˈwɔ(ə)r-d\ Wynkyn de d 1534? Eng. printer
 Words-worth \ˈwɔ(ə)r-d\ William 1770–1850 Eng. poet, poet laureate (1843–50) — Words-worth-i-an \ˈwɔ(ə)r-d-ˌwəθ-ē-n, -thē- 1 adj.
 Wot-ton \ˈwʊt-ən, -wāt- 1 Sir Henry 1568–1639 Eng. diplomat & poet
 Wran-gel \ˈræŋ-ɡəl\ Baron Pётр Nikolaevich 1878–1928 Russ. gen. & counterrevolutionist
 Wren \ˈren\ Sir Christopher 1632–1723 Eng. architect
 Wright \ˈrɪt\ Frank Lloyd 1869–1959 Am. architect
 Wright John Joseph 1909–1979 Am. cardinal
 Wright Joseph 1835–1930 Eng. philologist
 Wright Louis Booker 1899– Am. educ. & librarian
 Wright Orville \ˈɔ(ə)r-vəl\ 1871–1948 & his bro. Wilbur 1867–1912 Am. pioneers in aviation
 Wright Richard 1908–1960 Am. author
 Wright Willard Huntington 1888–1939 pseud. S. S. Van Dine \ˈvæn-ˌdɪn, -væn- 1 Am. writer
 Wundt \ˈvʊnt\ Wilhelm 1832–1920 Ger. physiol. & psychol.
 Wu-ti \ˈwʊ-ti\ 157–87 b.c. Chin. emp. (140–87)
 Wy-att or Wy-et \ˈwɪ-ət\ Sir Thomas 1503–1543 Eng. poet & diplomat
 Wy-cher-ley \ˈwɪch-ər-lē\ William 1640?–1716 Eng. dram.
 Wyc-liffe \ˈwɪk-lɪf, -lɪf\ John 1320?–1384 Eng. religious reformer & Bible translator — Wyc-liff-i-an \ˈwɪk-lɪf-ē-n\ adj.
 Wy-eth \ˈwɪ-əθ\ Andrew Newell 1917– Am. painter
 Wyeth Newell Convers 1882–1945 father of A. N. Am. painter
 Wyld \ˈwɪld\ Henry Cecil Kennedy 1870–1945 Eng. lexicographer
 Wyllie \ˈwɪ-lē\ Elinor Morton 1885–1928 Mrs. William Rose Benet, née Hoyt Am. poet & nov.
 Wyllie Philip 1902–1971 Am. writer
 Wynd-ham \ˈwɪn-dəm\ Sir Charles 1837–1919 Charles Culverwell Eng. actor-manager
 Wyndham George 1863–1913 Eng. polit. & writer
 Xen-thip-pe \ˈzæn-ˌtɪp-ē\ or Xen-tip-pe \ˈtɪp-ē\ 5th cent. b.c. wife of Socrates
 Xer-xes \ˈzæ-vɛ-ər, -ɪg-ˈzæ- 1 Saint Francis 1506–1552 Francisco Javier \ˈhæ-ˈvɛ-ə(r)\ Apostle of the Indies Span. Jesuit missionary
 Xe-noc-ra-tes \ˈzɪ-nək-ˌræ-tēs\ 396–314 b.c. Greek philos.
 Xe-nop-ha-nes \ˈzɪ-nəf-ə-nēs\ 6th cent. b.c. Greek philos.
 Xen-o-pho-n \ˈzæn-ə-fən\ 434?–355 b.c. Greek hist., essayist, & soldier
 Xer-xes I \ˈzɜrk-sɛz\ 519?–465 b.c. the Great king of Persia (486–465)
 Yale \ˈjæl\ Elihu 1649–1721 Eng. (Am.-born) merchant
 Yale-ow \ˈjæl-ˌ(ə)\ Rosalyn Süssman 1921– Am. med. physicist
 Ya-ma-ga-ta \ˈjæ-mə-ˌɡæt-ə\ Prince Antomo 1838–1922 Jap. gen. & statesman
 Ya-ma-mo-to \ˈjæ-mə-ˌtōt-ə\ Isoroku 1884–1943 Jap. admiral
 Ya-ma-shi-ke \ˈjæ-mə-shi-ˌkē\ Tomoyuki 1885–1946 Jap. gen.
 Yang Chen Jing \ˈjæŋ-ˈtʃɪn-ˌŋɪŋ\ 1922– Chin. physicist
 Ya-su-da \ˈjæs-ə-də\ Takeo 1889– Jap. gen.
 Yeats \ˈjæts\ William Butler 1865–1939 Irish poet & dram. — Yeats-i-an \ˈjæts-ē-n\ adj.
 Yen \ˈjen\ W. W. 1877–1950 orig. Yen Hui-ch'ing \ˈjen-ˈhwā-ˈchɪŋ\ Chin. statesman
 Yen Hui-shan \ˈshē-ˈshān\ 1882–1960 Chin. gen.
 Ye-ro-men-ko \ˈjɛr-ə-mɛŋ-ˌkō\ Andrei Ivanovich 1892–1970 Russ. gen.
 Yar-kes \ˈjor-kɛz\ Charles Tyson \ˈtɪs-ən\ 1837–1905 Am. finan-cier
 Yev-tu-shen-ko \ˈjɛf-tə-ˈshɛŋ-ˌkō\ Yevgeny 1933– Russ. writer
 Yo-nai \ˈjō-nɪ\ Mitsumasa 1880–1948 Jap. admiral & statesman

a abut * kitten, F table or further a back & bake
 & col, cart & F bac a out ch chin e less & easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch & F in q sing
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Adzhar-ia \ə-ˈjɑr-ē-ə\ or Adzhar Republic \ə-ˈjɑr-ē-ə\ autonomous republic U S S R in SW Georgia on Black sea * Batum area 1080, pop 310,000 — Adzhar \ə-ˈjɑr-ē-ə\ n — Adzhar-ian \ə-ˈjɑr-ē-ən\ adj or n

Aegadian, Aegates — see EGADI

Aegean \i-ˈjē-ən\ 1 sea arm of the Mediterranean between Asia Minor & Greece, 2 islands Aegean sea including the Cyclades & the Northern & Southern Sporades

Aegina \i-ˈjī-nə\ or NGK Algina \ä-yē-nä\ island & ancient state SE Greece in Saronic gulf — Aegine-tan \ē-jə-ˈnē-tən\ adj or n

Aegospotami \ē-ˈgə-spō-tə-mī\ or Aegospotamos \ä-mə\ river & town of ancient Thrace in the Chersonese

Aemilia — see EMILIA ROMAGNA

Aeolian islands — see LIPARI

Aeolia \ē-ˈlō-ia\ or Aeolia \ä-ˈlō-lē-ə, -ˈlō-yə\ ancient country of NW Asia Minor

Aetna — see ETNA

Aetolia \ē-ˈtō-lē-ə, -ˈtō-l-yə\ region W cen Greece N of Gulf of Patras & E of Acarnania — Aetolian \i-ˈtē-ən, -yən\ adj or n

Afers and the Issas, French Territory of the — see DJIBOUTI

Afghanistan \ä-ˈfān-ə-, -stən\ country W Asia E of Iran, a republic * Kabul area 250,000 pop 17,480,000

Afognak \ä-ˈfög-nək, -ˈfäg-\\ island S Alaska N of Kodiak I

Africa \ä-ˈfī-ri-kə\ continent of the eastern hemisphere S of the Mediterranean & adjoining Asia on NE area 11,596,000

Afyon or Afyon Karamanlar \ä-ˈfyon-kär-ə-his-ˈär\ city W cen Turkey pop 44,026

Agadir \ä-gə-ˈdī-ör, -ä-\\ city & port SW Morocco pop 34,000

Agaña \ä-ˈgān-yə\ town * of Guam on W coast pop 2119

Agartala \ä-gər-tə-lä\ city E India * of Tripura pop 54,878

Agassiz, Lake \ä-gə-ˈzī-ə\ prehistoric lake 700 m long in S Man., E Sask., E N Dak., & NW Minn

Agawam \ä-gə-wäm\ town SW Mass pop 21,717

Age-nis \ä-zh-ə-ˈnā\ or Age-nis \ä-zh-ən-ˈwä\ ancient region SW France S of Pongord * Agen

Aghrim — see ALGHIRM

Agincourt — see AZINCOURT

Agno \ä-g-ˈnō\ river 128 m Philippines in NW Luzon

Agri \ä-g-rä\ 1 region N India roughly equivalent to present Uttar Pradesh excluding Oudh region 2 city N India in W Uttar Pradesh SSE of Delhi pop 628,070

Agrom — see ZAGREB

Agri Dagı — see ARARAT

Agri-ten to \ä-g-ri-jent-ˈ(t)ō, -ä-\\ or formerly Gir-gen-ti \jər-ˈjent-ē\ or unc Agri-ge-ni-tum \ä-g-rä-jent-əm\ or Acri-gas \ä-k-rä-gas\ commune Italy in SW Sicily near coast pop 51,682

Agua-dilla \ä-gə-wä-ˈ(t)he-yə\ city NW Puerto Rico pop 21,031

Agua-calientes \ä-gə-wä-, -skal-yen-, -tās\ 1 state cen Mexico area 2499, pop 334 936 2 city, its * pop 222,105

Agulhas, Cape \ä-ˈgöl-əs\ headland Republic of So Africa in S Cape Province, southernmost point of Africa, at 34°30'S, 20°E

Ahaggar \ä-ˈhäg-ör, -ä-hä-ˈgär\ or Hoggar \häg-ör, -hä-ˈgär\ mountains S Algeria in W cen Sahara, highest Tahat 9573 ft

Ah-med-abad or Ah-med-abad \ä-məd-ə-, -bad\ city W India N of Bombay in Gujarat pop 1,550,779

Ah-van-an-maa \ä-k-ˈvə-nän-mä\ or Sw Äland or Ae-land \ö-ˈlænd\ 1 archipelago SW Finland in Baltic sea * Maanhamina (Sw. Marichamn) 2 island, chief of the group

Ah-waz \ä-ˈwäz\ city SW Iran on Karun river pop 206,375

All se Craig \ä-l-ə-z-, -kräg\ small rocky island Scotland S of Arran at mouth of Firth of Clyde

Aln \ä-\\ river 118 m E France rising in Jura mountains & flowing SSW into the Rhone

Aintab — see GAZIANTEP

Airdrie \ä-ˈör-drē-, -ē-ör-\\ burgh S cen Scotland in Strathclyde E of Glasgow pop 37,908

Aire \ä-ˈör-, -ē-ör\ river 70 m N England in W Yorkshire flowing to the Ouse, its valley is Aire-dale \ä-ˈdäl\

Aisne \ä-n-\\ river ab 175 m N France flowing NW & W from Ar-gonne Forest into the Oise near Compiègne

Alun \ä-ˈlün, ä-ˈyün\ or El Alun \el-\\ town NW Africa * of Western Sahara

Aix \äks-, -eks\ or Aix-en-Provence \ä-k-, sä-n-prö-ˈväs-, ek-\\ city SE France N of Marseilles pop 89,556

Aix-la-Chapelle — see AACHEN

Aix-les-Bains \ä-k-slä-ˈbä-, ek-\\ commune E France N of Chambéry pop 20,627

Ajaccio \ä-ˈyäch-ˈ(t)ō, ä-zhāk-syō\ city & port France in Corsica pop 40,834

Ajanta to \ä-ˈjant-ə\ village W cen India in N cen Maharashtra in Ajanta range NNE of Aurangabad, caves

Ajmer \ä-ˈjī-mī-ör, -mē-ör\ 1 or Ajmer-Merwara \ä-mē-ör-, -wä-rä\ former state NW India, now part of Rajasthan area 2425 2 city, its * SW of Delhi pop 269,233

Ajodhya or Ayodhya \ä-ˈyod-yä\ former city N India, now part of city of Faizabad

Akaba — see AQABA

Akarnania — see ACARNANIA

Akashi \ä-ˈkäh-ē-ə\ city Japan in SW Honshu on Akashi strait W of Kobe pop 196,000

Akhelofs — see ACHELOUS

Ak-hisar \ä-k-ˈhī-sä-ˈär\ or unc Thya-tira \ˈthī-ə-tī-rä\ city W Turkey in Asia NE of Izmir pop 46,167

Akita \ä-ˈket-ä, ä-k-ä-tä\ city & port Japan in N Honshu on Sea of Japan pop 217,000

Ak-ked or Accad \ä-k-, üd-, ˈä-k-, üd\ 1 the N division of ancient Babylonia 2 or Agade \ä-ˈgid-ä\ ancient city, its *

Akkerman — see DUDOROD DNYSTROVSKI

Akko — see AKCO

Akkro — see AKKHA

Ak-ron \ä-k-rən\ city NE Ohio pop 275,425

Ak-sūm or Axūm \ä-k-, üm\ town N Ethiopia * of an ancient kingdom (the Axumite Empire)

Ala-bama \al-ə-'bām-ə\ 1 river 315 m S Ala flowing SW into Tensaw & Mobile rivers — see TALLAPOOSA 2 state SE U.S. * Montgomery area 51,609, pop 3,444,165 — **Ala-bam-i-an** \-'bām-ē-ən\ or **Ala-bam-i-an** \-'bām-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Ala-go-as \al-ə-'gō-əs\ state NE Brazil * Macenó area 11,031, pop 1,606,165
Alai \d-'lā\ mountain range U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in SW Kirgiz Republic, highest peak 19,534 ft
Ala-mo-da \al-ə-'mēd-ə\ city & port W Calif on island in San Francisco Bay near Oakland pop 70,968
Ala-meln or **El Alamein** \el-'al-ə-'mān\ village NW Egypt on the Mediterranean N of NE corner of Qattara Depression
Ala-mo-gor-do \al-ə-'mā-'gōrd-(j)ə\ city S N.Mex. pop 23,035
Ala-be-hir \al-ə-'hā-'hīz(ə)\ *adj*, *nl* or *anc* Philadelphia city W Turkey 75 m E of Izmir pop 16,012
Ala-ska \ə-'lax-kə\ 1 state (territory 1912-59) of the U.S. NW N. America * Juneau area 586,412, pop 302,173 2 peninsula SW Alaska SW of Cook inlet 3 mountain range S Alaska extending from Alaska peninsula to Yukon boundary — see MCKINLEY (Mount) — **Ala-skan** \-'kən\ *adj* or *n*
Alaska, Gulf of inlet of the Pacific off S Alaska between Alaska peninsula on W & Alexander archipelago on E
Ala Tau \al-ə-'tau, -l-, several ranges of the Tien Shan mountain system Soviet Central Asia in E Kazakh & Kirgiz republics around & NE of Issyk Kul; 10,000 to 18,000 ft high
Al-a-va \al-ə-'və\ province N Spain S of Vizcaya, one of the Basque Provinces * Vitoria area 1175, pop 204,323
Al-a-va, Cape \al-ə-'və\ cape NW Wash 17 m S of Cape Flattery, westernmost point of continuous U.S., at 124°44'W
Al-ba-ce-te \al-'bā-'sēt-ē\ 1 province SE Spain N of Murcia province area 5737, pop 335,026 2 commune, its * pop 93,233
Al-ba Long-a \al-'bā-'lōŋ-gə\ ancient city cen Italy SE of Rome
Alban hills \al-'bān-, -l-, or *anc* **Alba-nus Mons** \al-'bān-ə-'smōn(t)s\ mountain group Italy SE of Rome
Alba-nia \al-'bā-nē-ə-, -nyə *also* ol- 1 ancient country Europe in E Caucasus region on W side of Caspian sea 2 country S Europe in Balkan peninsula on the Adriatic, a republic * Tirane area 10,630, pop 2,230,000
Al-ba-no, Lake \al-'bān-(j)ə, -l-, or *anc* **La-cus Al-ba-nus** \lāk-ə-'sāl-'bān-əs\ lake Italy SE of Rome
Al-ba-ny \al-'bā-nē\ 1 city SW Ga pop 72,623 2 city * of N.Y. pop 114,873 3 city NW Oregon S of Salem pop 18,181 4 river 610 m Canada in N Ont flowing E into James Bay — **Al-ba-ni-an** \al-'bā-nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Al-be-marle \al-'bā-'marl\ 1 sound inlet of Atlantic ocean NE N.C. 2 — see ISABELLA
Al-bert, Lake \al-'bōrt\ lake 100 m long E Africa between Uganda & Zaire in course of the Victoria Nile
Al-ber-ta \al-'bōrt-ə\ province W Canada * Edmonton area 248,800, pop 1,634,000 — **Al-ber-tan** \-'bōrt-'n\ *adj* or *n*
Al-bert Lea \al-'bōrt-'lē\ city S Minn pop 19,418
Al-bert Nile — see NILE
Albertville — see KALIMA
Al-bi \al-'bē\ commune S France NE of Toulouse pop 42,930
Al-borg — see AALBORG
Al-bu-quer-que \al-'bi-'ty(ə)-, -kər-'kē\ city cen N Mex. pop 243,751
Al-ca-mo \al-'kə-'mō\ commune Italy in NW Sicily SW of Palermo pop 42,758
Al-ca-traz \al-'kə-'traz\ island Calif in San Francisco Bay
Al-coy \al-'koi\ commune E Spain N of Alicante pop 61,371
Al-da-bra \al-'dā-'brə\ island (atoll) NW Indian ocean N of Madagascar, chief of Aldabra group belonging to Seychelles
Al-dan \al-'dān\ river 1500 m U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, in SE Yakutsk Republic flowing into the Lena
Al-der-ney \ol-'dər-nē\ island in English channel, northernmost of the Channel islands * St Anne area 3, pop 1686
Al-der-shot \ol-'dər-'shā\ borough S England in NE Hampshire pop 33,311
Aleksandrovsk — see ZAPOROZHE
Aleksandrovsk Grushevaly — see SHAKHTY
Alen-con \al-'ān-'sōn\ city NW France N of Le Mans pop 31,656
Alep-po \ə-'lep-(j)ə or Alep \el-'lep\ or Ar Haleb \hə-'leb\ or Haleb \-'lab\ or *anc* Ber-oea or Be-rea \bə-'rē-ə\ city N Syria pop 639,000 — **Alep-pine** \ə-'lep-ən-, -l-, -ēn\ *adj* or *n*
Ales-an-dria \al-'ə-'sān-drē-ə\ commune NW Italy pop 99,023
Al-eu-tian \ə-'lu-'shn\ 1 islands SW Alaska extending in an arc 1200 m SW & W from Alaska peninsula — see ANDREANOF, FOX, NEAR RAT 2 mountain range SW Alaska, the SW extension of Alaska range, running along NW shore of Cook inlet to SW tip of Alaska peninsula with mountains of the Aleutian chain forming its SW extension — see SHISHALDIN
Al-ex-an-der \al-'ig-'zāndr-, -ē\ archipelago of ab 1100 islands SE Alaska — see ADMIRALTY, BARANOF, CHICHAOF, KUPREANOF, PRINCE OF WALES, REVILLAGIODEO
Alexander I island Antarctica W of base of Antarctic peninsula
Alexandretta — see ISKENDERUN
Al-ex-an-dria \al-'ig-'sān-drē-ə-, -ē\ 1 city cen La. pop 41,557 2 city N Vu on the Potomac S of Washington, D.C. pop 110,938 3 city & port N Egypt between Lake Mareotis & the Mediterranean pop 2,032,000 — **Al-ex-an-dri-an** \-'drē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Al-föld \ol-'fōld\ the central plain of Hungary
Al-gar-ve \al-'gār-və, -l- medieval Moorish kingdom now a province of Portugal on S coast
Al-gel-iras \al-'jā-'hīr-ə\ city & port SW Spain W of Gibraltar on Bay of Algeiras pop 81,662
Al-gi-ria \al-'jīr-ē-ə\ country NW Africa bordering on the Mediterranean * Algiers area 919,352, pop 14,770,000 — **Al-gi-ri-an** \-'ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Al-giers \al-'jī(ə)r-ē\ 1 former Barbary state N Africa now Algeria 2 or 1' Al-gi-ri-zhū or Ar Al-jāzīr \al-'jāz-īr\ city & port * of Algeria on Bay of Algiers pop 903,530 — **Al-gi-ri-ne** \al-'jīr-ēn\ *adj* or *n*

Geographical Names

Aa-chen \ä-k-on\ or **F Alx-la-Cha-pelle** \ä-k-sli-sha-pel, -ek-\ city W Germany near Belgian & Dutch borders pop 176,800
Aa-land — see **ÅHYENANMAA**
Aalborg or **Ålborg** \öl-bö(ə)rg\ city & port Denmark in NE Jutland pop 154,737
Aalst \ä-st\ or **Alost** \ä-löst\ commune cen Belgium WNW of Brussels pop 46,619
Aa-rau \ä-r-äü\ commune N Switzerland * of Aargau canton pop 16,881
Aare \ä-r-ä\ or **Aar** \ä-r\ river 175 m. cen & N Switzerland flowing E & NE into the Rhine
Aargau \ä-r-gau\ or **F Argawie** \ä-r-g-ä\ canton N Switzerland land * Aargau area 542, pop 433,284
Aar-hus or **År-hus** \ö(ə)r-hüs\ city & port Denmark in E Jutland on the Kattegat pop 111,266
Abaco \ä-b-ä-kö\ two islands of the Bahamas (Great Abaco & Little Abaco) N of New Providence I. area 776
Abadan \ä-b-ä-dän, -ä-b-ä-dän\ 1 island W Iran in Shatt-al-Arab delta 2 city & port on Abadan I. pop 272,962
Ab-bai \ä-bi\ the upper course of the Blue Nile
Abbeville \äb-vél, -äb-i-vil\ commune N France on the Somme NW of Amiens pop 23,999
Ab-er-dere \äb-ä-r-dä(ə)r, -dä(ə)r\ town S Wales in Mid Glamorgan pop 37,760
Ab-er-deen, 1 \äb-ä-r-dén\ city NE S Dak. pop 26,476 2 city & port W Wash on Grays Harbor pop 18,489 3 \äb-ä-r-dén\ or **Ab-er-deen-shire** \ä-shi(ə)r, -shä\ former county NE Scotland * Aberdeen area 1971 4 city & port NE Scotland * of Grampian pop 182,006 — **Ab-er-don-lan** \äb-ä-r-dö-nö-n\ adj or n
Ab-er-ystr-ywyth \äb-ä-r-s-twith, -räs-\ borough W Wales in Dyfed on Cardigan Bay
Ab-Diz — see **DIZ**
Ab-djan \äb-i-jän\ city & port * of Ivory Coast pop 285,000
Abila — see **MUSA** (Jebel)
Abilene \äb-ä-jen\ city NW cen Tex. pop 89,653
Abitibi \äb-ä-ti-bi\ 1 lake Canada on E boundary of Ont. area 356 2 river 230 m Canada flowing N into Moose river
Ab-kha-sia or **Ab-kha-zia** \äb-kä-zh(ə)-ä, -käz-ä-\ or **Ab-kha-sian Republic** \ä-kä-zhän, -käz-ä-n\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in NW Georgia on Black sea * Sukhumi area 3358, pop 487,000 — **Ab-kha-si** \ä-käs\ n — **Ab-kha-sian** or **Ab-kha-zian** \ä-kä-zhän, -käz-ä-n\ adj or n
Abu — see **TURKU**
Abu-mey \äb-ä-mä, -ä-bö-mä\ city S Benin pop 34,000
Abruzzi \ä-brüt-ä-, -ä\ region cen Italy bordering on the Adriatic & including highest of the Appennines * Aquila, with Molise (to S), formerly comprised **Abruzzi** & **Molise** \ä-mö-lä-zä\ region
Ab-sa-ro-ka \äb-sä-r-ä-kä, -sö(ə)r-kä, -zö(ə)r-\ mountain range S Mont. & NW Wyo E of Yellowstone National Park — see **FRANKS PEAK**
Ab-se-con Inlet \äb-sä-kän\ strait SE N.J. between barrier islands N of Atlantic City
Ab-u-kir \äb-(ü)-ki(ə)r, -äb-\ 1 bay N Egypt between Alexandria & Rosetta mouth of the Nile 2 village on the bay — see **CANOPUS**
Abu Sim-bel \äb-ü-sim-bäl\ or **Ip-sam-bul** \ip-säm-bül\ locality S Egypt on left bank of the Nile 140 m SW of Aswan, site of two rock temples which were moved 1964-66 to higher ground when area was flooded after completion of Aswan High Dam
Aby-dos \ä-bid-ä-\ 1 ancient town Asia Minor on the Hellespont 2 ancient town S Egypt on left bank of the Nile S of Thebes
Abyla — see **MUSA** (Jebel)
Ab-ya-sinia \äb-ä-sin-ä-, -sin-yä\ — see **ETHIOPIA** — **Ab-ya-sin-lan** \ä-yän, -yän\ adj or n
Aca-dia \ä-käd-ä\ or **F Aca-die** \ä-kä-dä\ NOVA SCOTIA — an early name
Acedia National Park section of coast of Me. including chiefly mountainous areas on Mount Desert I & Isle au Haut area 65
Acapulco \ä-k-ä-pül-(ü)kō, -äk-\ or **Acapulco de Juárez** \ä-kä-r-ä-\ city & port S Mexico in Guerrero on the Pacific SSW of Mexico City pop 234,866
Ac-ar-na-nia \ä-k-ä-r-nä-nä-, -nä-nyä\ or **NGK Akar-na-nä** \ä-kä-r-nä-nä-\ region W Greece on Ionian sea — **Ac-ar-na-nian** \ä-k-ä-r-nä-nä-n, -nä-nyän\ adj or n
Ac-cad \ä-k-äd, -äk-äd\ — see **AKKAD** — **Ac-ca-dian** \ä-käd-ä-, -käd-\ adj or n
Ac-cera or **Åk-kra** \ä-krä\ city & port * of Ghana on Gulf of Guinea pop 615,800
Acc-ri-ng-ton \ä-k-rin-ton\ town NW England in SE Lancashire N of Manchester pop 36,838

Achaea \ä-kä-ä\ or **Achaia** \ä-kä-ä, -kä-(y)ä\ region S Greece in N Peloponnesus bordering on gulfs of Corinth & Patras — **Achae-an** \ä-kä-än\ or **Achaian** \ä-kä-än, -kä-(y)än\ adj or n
Achi-e-lo-us or **NGK Akhe-lö-os** or **Ache-lö-os** \ä-k-ä-lö-ä-\ river 100 m W Greece flowing S to Ionian sea
Ach-ill \ä-k-äl\ island 15 m long NW Ireland in County Mayo
Achray, Loch \ä-krä\ lake cen Scotland in SW Tayside
Acon-ca-gua \ä-k-än-käg-wä, -äk-, -äp-\ mountain 22,834 ft W Argentina WNW of Mendoza near Chilean border; highest in Andes & western hemisphere
Acores — see **AZORES**
Acragas — see **AGRIGENTO**
Acre \ä-k-rä, -ä-(ü)krä\ state W Brazil bordering on Peru & Bolivia * Rio Branco area 57,153, pop 203,900
Acre \ä-k-är, -ä-k-är, -ä-k-rä\ or **Heb Ak-ko** or **Ac-cho** \ä-kö\ or **anc Ptol-e-ma-ia** \ätl-ä-mä-ä-\ city & port NW Israel at N end of Bay of Acre N of Mt. Carmel pop 33,900
Acroceraunian — see **LINGUETTA** (Cape)
Ac-te or **Akte** \ä-k-(ü)ä\ peninsula NE Greece, the most easterly of the three peninsulas of Chalcidice — see **ATHOS**
Ac-ti-um \ä-k-shé-m, -äk-té-\ promontory & ancient town W Greece in NW Acamania
Adak \ä-dak\ island SW Alaska in Andreanof group of the Aleutians
Adalla — see **ANTALYA**
Ad-ams, Mount \äd-amz\ 1 mountain 5798 ft N N H in White mountains N of Mt. Washington 2 mountain 12,307 ft SW Wash in Cascade range SSE of Mt. Rainier
Ad-am's Bridge \äd-amz-\ chain of shoals 30 m long between Sri Lanka & SE India
Adem's Peak or **Sinhalese Sa-ma-na-le** \säm-ä-nä-lä\ mountain 7365 ft S cen Sri Lanka
Ad-e-na \äd-ä-nä, -nä, -ä-dän-ä\ or **Sey-han** \sä-hän\ city S Turkey on Seyhan river pop 289,919
Ad-e-pa-zar \äd-ä-päz-ä-rä\ city NW Turkey in Asia E of Istanbul pop 152,171
Ad-dis Aba-ba \äd-ä-säb-ä-bä\ city * of Ethiopia pop 795,900
Ad-di-son \äd-ä-sön\ village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 24,482
Ad-e-laide \äd-ä-lä\ city Australia * of So. Australia pop (with suburbs) 742,300
Aden \äd-n, -äd-, -äd-\ 1 former Brit protectorate S Arabia comprising coast area between Yemen on W & Oman on E, since 1967 part of Southern Yemen area 112,000 2 former Brit colony on coast of & surrounded by Aden protectorate comprising Aden & Little Aden peninsulas, a small area of hinterland, & Perim I., since 1967 part of Southern Yemen area 75 3 city & port, a * of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Southern Yemen) & former * of Aden colony & protectorate pop 225,000
Aden, Gulf of arm of Indian ocean between Aden & Somalia
Ad-ige \äd-ä-jä\ river 220 m N Italy flowing SE into the Adriatic
Ad-i-ron-dack \äd-ä-rän-dak\ mountains NE N.Y. — see **MARCY** (Mount)
Ad-mi-ral-ty \äd-m(ə)-räl-tä\ 1 island 100 m long SE Alaska in N Alexander archipelago 2 islands W Pacific N of New Guinea in Bismarck archipelago area 800, pop 21,588
Adour \ä-du(ə)r\ river 200 m SW France flowing from the Pyrenees NW & W into Bay of Biscay
Adrian \ä-drän-\ city SE Mich. pop 20,382
Adrianople — see **EDIRNE**
Adri-at-ic \ä-drä-tä-ik, -äd-rä-\ sea arm of the Mediterranean between Italy & Balkan peninsula
Ad-u-wa or **Ado-wa** \äd-ä-wä, -äd-\ or **Ad-wa** \äd-(ü)wä\ city N Ethiopia pop 15,712
Ad-vent Bay \äd-vent-, -vënt-\ inlet of Arctic ocean West Spitsbergen on W coast
Ady-gei or **Adi-gey** \äd-ä-gä\ autonomous region U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe * Maikop area 1505, pop 386,000

a	about	* kitten	F table	er further	a back	ä bake
ä	cat, cart	ä F bac	ä out	ch chin	e less	ē easy
g	gift	i trip	i life	j joke	k G ich, buch	F vnn
o	flow	ö flaw	æ F bouf	œ F feu	öl coln	th thing
th	this	ü loot	ä foot	æ G fällen	œ F rue	y yet
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An-dor-ra \an-'dōr-ə, -'dār-ə\ country SW Europe in E Pyrenees between France & Spain, a republic * Andorra la Vella area 179, pop 20,550 — An-dor-ran \-ən\ adj or n
An-dō-ver \an-'dō-vər, -də-\ town NE Mass S of Lawrence pop 23,695
And-rea-nof \an-drē-'an-əf, -'ōf\ islands SW Alaska in cen Aleutian chain — see ADAK ATKA
An-dria \an-'drē-ə\ commune SE Italy in Apulia pop 67,900
An-dros, 1 \an-'drɔs\ island, largest of the Bahamas area 1600 2 \an-'dras, -'drās\ island 25 m long Greece in N Cyclades
An-dros-cog-gin \an-'dra-'skag-ən\ river 157 m NE N H & SW Me flowing into the Kennebec
An-eto, Pico de \pē-(k)ō-'dē-ə-'nāt-(k)ō, or F Pic de Né-thou \pēk-də-(k)ō-'tū\ mountain 11,174 ft NE Spain, highest in the Pyrenees
An-ga-ra \an-'gə-'rā\ river 1100 m U S S R in Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from Lake Baikal into the Yenisei — see TUNGUSKA
An-garsk \an-'gərsk\ city U S S R in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Angara NW of Irkutsk pop 204,000
Angel Falls \an-'jəl-\ waterfall 3212 ft SE Venezuela on Auyán-tepui Mountain in a headstream of the Caroní
Angers \a-'zhā\ city W France ENE of Nantes pop 128,533
Angkor \an-'kō(r)\ ruins of ancient city NW Cambodia N of Tonle Sap, * of the Khmers
An-gle-sey or An-gle-sea \an-'glē-sē\ 1 or anc Mona \mō-'nə\ island NW Wales 2 former county comprising Anglesey I & Holyhead I * — Llangefni area 276
Anglia, 1 — see ENGLAND 2 — see EAST ANGLIA — Ang-li-an \an-'glē-ən\ adj or n
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan — see SUDAN
An-go-la \an-'gō-lə, -ən\ or formerly Portuguese West Africa country SW Africa S of mouth of the Congo river; until 1975 a dependency of Portugal * Luanda area 481,351, pop 5,430,000 — An-golan \-lən\ adj or n
An-gou-lême \a-'gu-'lām, -'lēm\ city W France NE of Bordeaux pop 47,822
An-gou-mois \a-'gum-'wā\ region & former duchy & province W France S of Poitou * Angoulême
An-guilla \an-'gwī-lə, -ən\ island Bnt West Indies NW of St Kitts area 34
An-gus \an-'gəs\ or earlier For-far \fər-'fər\ or For-far-shire \-shī-(fər-, -shər\ former county E Scotland * Forfar area 874
An-halt \an-'halt\ former state cen Germany * Dessau
An-hwei or An-hui \an-'(h)wā\ province E China W of Kiangsu * Hefei area 54,015, pop 35,000,000
An-lak-chak Crater \an-'ē-'ak-'chak\ active volcano 4420 ft SW Alaska on Alaska peninsula, crater 6 m in diameter
An-jou \an-'jū, -ə-'zhu\ 1 region & former province NW France in Loire valley SE of Brittany * Angers 2 town Canada in S Que N of Montreal pop 33,886
An-ka-ra \an-'kə-rə, -'ā\ or formerly An-go-ra \an-'gōr-ə, -ən-, -'gōr-\ or anc An-cy-ra \an-'si-'rə\ city * of Turkey in N cen Anatolia pop 905,660
An-king \an-'kin\ or Hwai-ning \('h)wī-'nīŋ\ city E China in Anhwei on the Yangtze pop 105,300
Ann, Cape \an\ peninsula NE Mass
An-na-ba \ə-'nab-ə\ or formerly Bône \bōn\ commune & port NE Algeria pop 152,006
An Najaf — see NAJAF
An-nam \a-'nām, ə-, 'an-'əm\ region & former kingdom E Indo-China in cen Vietnam * Hue area 57,000
An-nap-olis \ə-'nap-(ə-)lɔs\ city & port * of Md. pop 29,592
Annapolis Basin inlet of Bay of Fundy Canada in W N S
An-ne-pur-na or An-a-pur-na \an-ə-'pur-nə, -'pər-\ massif N Nepal in the Himalayas, highest peak Annapurna 12,650 ft
Ann Arbor \ə-'nār-'bər\ city SE Mich. pop 99,797
An-ne-cy \an-ə-'sē\ city E France ENE of Lyons pop 54,484
An Nhon \an-'nōn\ or formerly Binh Dinh \bīn-'dīn\ city cen Vietnam in S Annam pop 112,050
An-nis-ton \an-ə-'stən\ city NE Ala pop 31,533
An-shan \an-'shān\ city NE China in E cen Liaoning SSW of Mukden pop 805,000
An-so-nia \an-'sō-nē-ə, -'sōn-yə\ city SW Conn. pop 21,160
An-ta-ky-a \an-'tə-'kyə\ or An-ta-kyah \-kē-(y)ə\ or anc Anti-och \ant-'ē-'k\ city S Turkey on Orontes river pop 57,855
An-ta-ly-a \ant-'tī-'yā\ or formerly Adalia \ād-'ē-'ē-(y)ə\ city & port SW Turkey on Gulf of Antalya pop 71,833
An-ta-nan-ri-vo \an-tə-'nan-ə-'rē-(v)ə\ or formerly To-nan-a-ri-ve \tə-'nan-ə-'rēv\ city * of Madagascar pop 339,233
Ant-arctic \('ant-'ārk-tik, -'ārt-ik, 1 ocean surrounding Antarctica including the southern regions of the So Atlantic, So Pacific & Indian oceans esp S of ab 60° S 2 the Antarctic regions 3 or formerly Palmer peninsula \pāl-mər-, -pāl-mər\ or Gra-ham Land \grā-'əm, 'grā-'əm\ peninsula 1200 m long W Antarctica S of S end of So America 4 or Palmer archipelago islands W of N end of Antarctic peninsula in Falkland Islands Dependencies
Ant-arctic-a \-ārk-tī-kə, -'ārt-i-\ or Antarctic continent body of land around the So Pole, a plateau 6000 to 10,000 ft covered by a great ice cap & having mountain peaks 10,000 to 15,000 ft high area ab 5,500,000; divided into West Antarctica (including Antarctic peninsula) & East Antarctica by Transantarctic mountains
Antibes \a-'tēb\ city & port SE France SW of Nice pop 47,547
Antibes, Cap d' — see CAP ANTIBES
Ant-il-co-s-tal \ant-ə-'kō-sīē\ island E Canada in E Que at mouth of the St Lawrence area 3043
Ant-ile-tam \an-'tē-təm\ creek S Pa & N Md flowing S into the Potomac N of Harpers Ferry, W Va.
Ant-il-gua \an-'tē-gə\ 1 island Bnt West Indies in the Leeward * St Johns area 108, pop (with Barbuda & Redonda) 60,000 — see WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES 2 or Antigua Guatemala city S cen Guatemala WSW of Guatemala City, former * of Guatemala pop 21,984 — Ant-il-guan \an-'tē-gw(ə)n\ adj or n
An-ti-Leb-a-non \an-'tē-'lēb-ə-'nən, -'nən\ mountains SW Asia E of Bika valley on Syria-Lebanon border — see HERMON (Mount)

Antilles the West Indies excluding the Bahamas — see GREATER ANTILLES, LESSER ANTILLES — **Ant-il-le-an** \an-'tíl-ē-ən\ *adj*
Ant-il-och \ant-'ē-ək\ 1 city W Calif NE of Oakland pop 28,060
 2 — see ANTAKYA 3 ancient city Asia Minor in Pisidia, at certain periods within boundaries of Phrygia, ruins in W cen Turkey
Ant-il-so-na \ant-il-'sā-nə\ volcano 8,714 ft N cen Ecuador
Ant-to-fa-gas-to \ant-ə-'fā-gās-tə\ city & port N Chile pop 125,081
An-trim \an-'trām\ county E Northern Ireland * Belfast area 1098, pop 353,417 (with Belfast, 712,408)
Antung — see TAN-TUNG
Ant-werp \ant-,wərp-, 'an-,twərp\ or F **An-vers** \ā-'vē-(ə)r(s)\ or Flem **Ant-wer-pen** \ant-,ver-'pə(n)\ 1 province N Belgium area 1104, pop 1,535,680 2 city & port, its *, on the Scheldt pop 230,184
Anu-ra-dha-pu-ra \an-ə-'rad-ə-'pur-ə\ or **Ana-ra-ja-pu-ra** \-,rāj-ə\ town N cen Sri Lanka, an ancient * of Ceylon
An-yang \an-'yāŋ\ city E China in N Honan pop 124,900
An-zio \an-'zē-, d-, 'an-'\ city & port Italy SSE of Rome pop 22,108
Ao-mori \au-'mō-(j)rē\ city & port N Japan in NE Honshu on Mutsu Bay pop 255,000
Aorangi — see COOK (Mount)
Aos-ta \ā-'ō-stə\ 1 commune NW Italy in Piedmont at junction of Great & Little St Bernard passes pop 35,257 2 — see VAL D'AOSTA
Ap-a-lach-i-co-la \ap-ə-'lachi-i-'kō-lə\ river 90 m NW Fla. flowing from Lake Seminole S into Apalachicola Bay (inlet of Gulf of Mexico)
Ap-a-po-ris \ap-ə-'pōr-(j)ēs-, 'pōr-\ river ab 500 m S Colombia flowing SE into the Japurá on Colombia-Brazil boundary
Apel-doorn \ap-'əl-,dō(ə)rŋ-, -dō(ə)rŋ\ commune E cen Netherlands N of Arnhem pop 122,287
Ap-en-nines \ap-'ən-,nīnz\ mountain chain Italy extending the length of the peninsula — see CORNO (Monte) — **Ap-en-nīne** \-,nīn\ *adj*
Apia \ə-'pē-ə\ town & port Samoa * of Western Samoa on Upolu I.
Apo, Mount \ā-'pō\ volcano 9689 ft S Philippines in SE Mindanao, highest peak in the Philippines
Ap-pa-la-chia \ap-ə-'lā-čə-, 'lā-čə-, 'lā-shə\ region E U.S. comprising Appalachian mountains from Sen N.Y. to cen Ala
Ap-pa-la-chian \ap-ə-'lā-čan-, 'lā-čan-, 'lā-shən\ mountain system E No. America extending from SE Que., Nfld., & N.B. SW to N Ala., highest peak Mt. Mitchell 6684 ft
Ap-pen-zell \ap-'ən-,zel-, 'ap-'ən(t)-səl\ former canton NE Switzerland, now divided into two cantons (formerly half cantons) **Ap-penzell Inner Rhodes** \-'in-(ə)r-,rōdz\ or G **Appenzell Inner Rhoden** \-'rōd-,ŋ\ (* **Appenzell area** 61, pop 13,124) & **Ap-penzell Outer Rhodes** \-'aut-(ə)r-\ or G **Appenzell Aus-ser Rhoden** \-'au-(ə)r-(ə)-\ (* **Hensau area** 101, pop 49,023)
Ap-ple-ton \ap-'əl-'tən\ city E Wis pop 57,143
Ap-po-mat-tox Court House National Historical Park \ap-ə-'mat-'aks\ reservation cen Va. E of Lynchburg & ENE of town of Appomattox
Apra Harbor \ap-'ra\ seaport Guam on W coast
Ap-she-ron \ap-'shə-'rən\ peninsula U.S.S.R. projecting into the Caspian sea on coast of E Azerbaijan Republic
Apu-lia \ə-'pyul-,yē-, 'pyū-lē-ə\ or **It Pu-glia** \'pū-l(j)ā\ or **Le Pu-glie** \lā-'pū-l(j)ā\ region SE Italy on the Adriatic & Gulf of Taranto * Bari — **Apu-lian** \ə-'pyul-,yən-, 'pyū-lē-ən\ *adj* or n
Apu-re \ə-'pū(ə)r-(j)ā\ river 420 m W Venezuela flowing E into the Orinoco
Apu-ri-mac \ap-ə-'ré-'mak\ river 550 m S & cen Peru flowing N to unite with the Urubamba forming the Ucayali
Aq-a-ba or **Aka-ba** \āk-ə-'ba-, 'āk-\ or anc. **Elath** \ē-'lath\ town & port SW Jordan on border of Israel at head of NE arm (Gulf of Aqaba) of Red sea
Aquid-neck \ə-'kwid-'nek\ or Rhode island SE R.I. in Narragansett Bay, site of city of Newport
Aquila \āk-'wi-lə-, 'āk-\ or **L'A-quil-a** \lāk-, 'lāk-\ or **Aquila degli Abruzzi** \dāl-'yē-'brūt-sē-, 'yē-ə\ commune cen Italy NE of Rome * of Abruzzi pop 58,631
Aqui-taine \āk-'wə-,tān\ old region of SW France comprising area later known as Guienne * Toulouse
Aqui-ta-nia \āk-'wə-'tā-nyə-, -nē-ə\ a Roman division of SW Gaul under Caesar consisting of country between Pyrenees mountains & Garonne river & under Augustus expanded to Loire & Allier rivers — **Aqui-ta-nian** \-'nyən-, -nē-ən\ *adj* or n
Ar-a-ba, Wa-di el \wād-'ē-'el-'ar-'ə-'ba\ or **Ar-a-bah** \ar-'ə-'ba\ valley extending S from Dead sea to Gulf of Aqaba
Arab Emirates UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Ar-a-bia \ə-'rā-'bə-ə\ peninsula of SW Asia ab 1400 m long & 1250 m wide including Saudi Arabia, Yemen Arab Republic, Southern Yemen, & Persian Gulf States, in earlier times divided into **Arabia Petraea** \pə-'trē-ə\, "Rocky Arabia", the NW part, **Arabia Deserta** \di-'zē-ri-ə\, "Desert Arabia", the N part, & **Arabia Felix** \fē-'līk-, "Fertile Arabia", the main part of the peninsula but by some geographers restricted to Yemen — **Ar-a-bi-an** \-'bē-ən\ *adj* or n
Arabian, 1 desert E Egypt between the Nile & the Red sea 2 sea, NW section of the Indian ocean between India & Arabia
Ar-a-by \ar-'ə-'bē\ ARABIA
Ar-a-ca-jú \ar-ə-'ka-'zhū\ city & port NE Brazil * of Sergipe pop 183,333
Arad \ar-'rad\ city W Rumania on Mureș river pop 135,181
Ar-a-fu-ra \ar-ə-'fur-ə\ sea between N Australia & West New Guinea
Ar-a-gon \ar-ə-'gan-, -gən\ region NE Spain bordering on France, once an independent kingdom * Zaragoza — **Ar-a-go-nese** \ar-ə-'gə-'nēz-, -nēs\ *adj* or n
Ar-a-gua-lá or **Ar-a-gua-ya** \ar-ə-'gwī-ə\ river ab 1100 m, cen Brazil flowing N into the Tocantins
Arak \ā-'rak-, ə-'rak\ or Iraq \i-'rāk-, i-'rak\ or **Sul-tan-abad** \sul-'tān-,bād\ city W Iran SW of Tehran pop 72,930
Ar-a-ken \ar-ə-'kən-, 'kan\ coast region SW Burma on Bay of Bengal chief town Sitawe

- Al-gos Bay** \al-'gō-ə\ inlet of Indian ocean S Republic of So Africa on SE coast of Cape Province
- Al-ham-brā** \al-'ham-brā\ 1 city SW Calif E of Los Angeles pop 62,125 2 hill in Granada, Spain, site of remains of Moorish palace & fortifications
- Al-lan-tā** \al-'kāt-ē, -ā, -lān-tā\ 1 province E Spain on the Mediterranean S of Valencia province area 2185, pop 920,105 2 city & port, its * pop 137,504
- Al-lā** \al-'s\ city S Tex. W of Corpus Christi pop 20,121
- Al-lā-gā** \al-'lā-gā\ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh N of Agra pop (including old town of Kōlī 'kō-lī') 237,954
- Al-lā-qū-pā** \al-'kwip-ə\ borough W Pa. pop 22,277
- Al-lāhād** — see MEDINA AS-SHAAR
- Al-lā-mār** \al-'mār\ commune NW Netherlands pop 52,091
- Al-lā-kūt** — see KUT AL-IMARA
- Al-lā-kūwāt** — see KUWAIT
- Al-lāh-abād** \al-'hā-bād, -bād\ city N India in S Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges W of Banaras pop 534,676
- Al-lā-ghe-nū** \al-'gā-nē also -'gen-ē\ 1 river 325 m W Pa. uniting with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio 2 mountains of Appalachian system E U.S. in Pa., Md., Va. & W Va.; 2000 to over 4800 ft high — **Al-lā-ghe-nān** \-'gā-nē-n, -'gen-ē\ adj
- Allen Park** \al-'ən\ city SE Mich WSW of Detroit pop 40,747
- Allenstein** — see OLSZTYN
- Al-lon-tōw** \al-'lōn, -tōw\ city E Pa. on the Lehigh pop 109,527
- Al-lēp-pēy** \al-'lēp-ē\ city & port S India in Kerala pop 163,977
- Al-lā-nce** \al-'lā-n(ē)\ city NE Ohio NE of Canton pop 26,547
- Al-lā-ler** \al-'yā\ river ab 250 m S cen France flowing to the Loire
- Al-lā-mā** \al-'mā\ 1 river 30 m U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in SW Crimea 2 city Canada in E Que. on the Saguenay pop 22,622
- Al-lā-mā-Atō** \al-'mā-ə-tā\ or formerly Ver-nūl \-'v(ē)l-m-ē\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia * of Kazakh Republic pop 730,000
- Al-lā-mā-dōn** \al-'mā-dān, -dā\ town S cen Spain in Sierra Morena
- Al-lā-mē-lō** \al-'mā-jō\ commune E Netherlands pop 58,941
- Al-lā-mē-riā** \al-'mā-rē-ā\ 1 province S Spain SE of Granada province area 3360, pop 373,004 2 city & port, its * pop 114,310
- Al-lōr** \al-'ō(ə)r, -ā\ or **Om-bāl** \ōm-'bā\ island Indonesia in Lesser Sundas N of Timor, with Pan-tār \pān-'tār\, forms Alor Islands group
- Al-lōr Sē-tār** \sə-'tār\ city Malaysia in NW Peninsular Malaysia * of Kedah pop 66,179
- Al-lōst** — see AALST
- Al-phē-us** \al-'fē-s\ or NGK **Al-fīōs** \al-'fīōs\ river ab 75 m S Greece in W Peloponnesus flowing NW into Ionian sea
- Alps** \alps\ mountain system S cen Europe extending from Mediterranean coast at border between France & Italy into NW & W Yugoslavia — see MONT BLANC
- Al-sā-sē** \al-'sās, -sās, -sā\, or G **El sās** \el-'sās\ or **anc** **Al-sā-tīā** \al-'sā-sh(ē)-ā\ region & former province NE France between Rhine river & Vosges mountains — **Al-sā-tīān** \al-'sā-shān\ adj or n
- Alsace-Lorraine** \al-'rān, -lō\ or G **El-sās-Lo-thrīng-en** \el-'zās-lō-trīng-ən\ region NE France including Alsace & part of Lorraine
- Al-sēk** \al-'sēk\ river 260 m NW Canada & SE Alaska flowing S into the Pacific
- Alta California** \al-'tā\ former Spanish & Mexican province (1772-1848) comprising the present state of Calif — a name used to differentiate it from Baja California
- Altā-lā** \al-'tā\ 1 mountain system cen Asia between Outer Mongolia & Sinkiang region of W China & between Kazakh & Russian republics — see TABUN BOGDO 2 territory U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Asia * Barnaul area 71,885, pop 2,670,000
- Al-tā-mā-hē** \al-'tā-mā, -hē\ river 137 m SE G. Africa formed by junction of Ocmulgee & Oconee rivers & flowing SE into Altamaha Sound (estuary)
- Al-tā-mī-rā** \al-'tā-mī-rā\ caverns N Spain WSW of Santander
- Alt-dōrf** \alt-'dōr, -dōr\ or **Alt-tōrf** \al-'tōr, -tōr\ town cen Switzerland * of Uri canton
- Alt-en-burg** \alt-'n, -bū(ə)r\ city E Germany E of Weimar pop 46,737
- Altin Tagh** or **Altyn Tagh** — see ASTIN TAGH
- Al-tō** \al-'tō\ or **Adl-gē** \al-'tō-ad-ē, -jā\ or Upper Adige or South Tirol district N Italy in S Tirol in N Trentino-Alto Adige region
- Al-tō-n** \al-'tō-n\ city SW Ill. on the Mississippi pop 39,700
- Al-tōo-nā** \al-'tōo-nā\ city S cen Pa. pop 62,900
- Alto Paraná** — see PARANÁ
- Al-trīnch-mān** \al-'trīng-mā\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester SSW of Manchester pop 40,752
- Al-tūs** \al-'tūs\ city SW Okla. pop 23,302
- Alutā** — see OLT
- Ama-ga-sa-ki** \am-'gā-sā-'sā-ki\ city Japan in W cen Honshu on Osaka Bay pop 539,000
- Amalfi** \am-'fā\ commune & port S Italy in Campania on Gulf of Salerno — **Amalfiān** \am-'fā-n\ adj or n
- Ama-mī** \am-'mā-ē\ island group W Pacific in cen Ryukyus belonging to Japan area 498
- Ama-pā** \am-'pā\ territory N Brazil NW of Amazon delta * Macapá area 55,489, pop 116,481
- Ama-rā** \am-'mā-ā\ city SE Iraq on the Tigris pop 64,847
- Ama-rīllā** \am-'rī-lā\, -rī-lā\ city NW Tex. pop 127,010
- Ama-zōn** \am-'zān, -zān\ river ab 3900 m N So. America flowing from Peruvian Andes into the Atlantic in N Brazil — see UCAYALI SOLIMÕES
- Ama-zō-nās** \am-'zō-nās\ state NW Brazil * Manaus area 395,474, pop 714,803
- Ama-zō-niā** \am-'zō-nē-ā\ region N So. America, the basin of the Amazon
- Am-bā-tō** \am-'bat-(ō)\ city cen Ecuador S of Quito pop 75,300
- Am-bōn** \am-'bōn\ or **Am-bōi-nā** \am-'bōi-nā\ 1 island E Indonesia in the Moluccas S of Ceram area 314, pop 72,679 2 city & port on Ambon I * of Maluku province pop 56,000 — **Am-bō-nese** \am-'bō-nēz, -'nēs\ or **Am-bōi-nese** \am-'bōi-nēz, -'nēs\ adj or n
- Am-bra-clān Gulf** \am-'brā-shān\ or Gulf of Arta \art-ə\ or NGK **Am-vra-kī-kōs Kōl-pōs** \am-'vrāk-ī-kō-'skōl-pōs\ inlet of Ionian sea 25 m long W Greece in S Epirus
- Am-brose channel** \am-'brōz\ dredged channel SE N.Y. at entrance to N.Y. harbor N of Sandy Hook; 40 ft deep, 2000 ft wide
- Am-chit-kā** \am-'chit-kā\ island SW Alaska in the Aleutians at E end of Rat group
- Amer-ica** \ə-'mer-ə-kə\ 1 either continent (No America or So. America) of the western hemisphere 2 the Americas \-kz\ the lands of the western hemisphere including No., Central, & So. America & the West Indies 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- American Samoa** or **Eastern Samoa** island group of E Samoa SW cen Pacific * Pago Pago (on Tutuila I) area 76, pop 27,159
- Amer-ica** \ə-'mer-ə-kz\ city SW cen Ga. pop 16,091
- Amer-ia** \ə-'m-āz, -fō(ə)r, -ōr-, -fō(ə)r\ commune cen Netherlands NE of Utrecht pop 78,189
- Ame** \āmz\ city cen Iowa N of Des Moines pop 39,505
- Am-gā** \ām-'gā\ river 800 m U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE to the Aldan
- Am-hāro** \am-'hār-ə, -hār-ə\ former kingdom now province of NW Ethiopia * Gondar
- Am-horāt** \am-'horst, chiefly by outsiders -'horst\ town W cen Mass. N of Springfield pop 26,331
- Amiens** \am-'yān\ city N France on the Somme pop 117,888
- Amin-dī-vī** \am-'ān-dē-vē\ island group India in the N Laccadives
- Am-l-rāntē** \am-'rāntē\ islands W Indian ocean SW of Seychelles, a dependency of Seychelles
- Am-man** \a-'mān, -mān\ or **anc** Philadelphia or **bib** Rab-bah \rab-ə\ or **Rab-bāth** \rab-əth\ city * of Jordan pop 500,000
- Am-mon** \am-'ən\ ancient country NW Arabia E of Gilead * Rab-bah
- Ammonium** — see SIWA
- Am-nē Ma-chīn** \am-'nē-mā-'jīn\ 1 range of the Kunlun mountains W China in E cen Tsinghai 2 its highest peak ab 25,000 ft
- Amnok** — see YALU
- Amor-gos** \ə-'mōr-gos\ or NGK **Amor-gōs** \am-'ōr-gos\ island Greece in the Aegean in SE Cyclades SE of Naxos area 52
- Amoy** \ə-'mōi, -ē, -ə\ or **Sze-ming** \sū-'mīng\ city & port SE China in S Fukien on Amoy & Ku-lang islands pop 400,000
- Am-rā-vātī** \am-'rav-āt-ē, -ām-ā\ or **Am-rā-tī** \am-'rāt-ē\ city cen India in NE Maharashtra, chief city of Berar region pop 181,774
- Am-rī-t-sār** \am-'rīt-sār\ city N India in NW Punjab pop 430,783
- Am-ster-dam** \am(p)-'stər-dām\ 1 city E N.Y. on the Mohawk pop 25,524 2 city & port, official * of Netherlands pop 838,642
- Amu Dā-ryā** \am-'ū-dār-yā\ or **Ox-us** \ak-'səs\ river over 1400 m. cen & W Asia flowing from Pamir plateau into Lake Aral
- Amund-sen** \am-'ən-sen, -ām-ē\ 1 sea arm of the S Pacific W Antarctica off Marie Byrd Land 2 gulf arm of Beaufort sea N Canada
- Amur** \ə-'mu(ə)r\ or **He-lung-kiang** \hā-'lūng-jē-'āng\ river 1780 m E Asia formed by junction of Shilka & Argun rivers, flowing into the Pacific at N end of Tatar strait, & forming part of boundary between China & Soviet Russia, Asia
- Ana-dyr** or **Ana-dīr** \ān-'dī(ə)r, -ān-ē\ river 450 m U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing S & E to Gulf of Anadyr
- Anadyr**, Gulf of inlet of N Bering sea U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, S of Chukotski peninsula
- An-a-helm** \an-'ā-him\ city SW Calif pop 166,701
- An-a-huac** \ə-'nā-wāk\ the central plateau of Mexico
- Ana-rā-japūra** — see ANURADHAPURA
- An-a-tō-lī** \an-'tō-lē, -tōl-yā\ the part of Turkey comprising the peninsula of Asia Minor
- An-chor-age** \an-'kō-jī\ city S cen Alaska pop 48,029
- An-co-hu-mā** \an-'kō-'h(y)u-mā\ mountain peak 20,873 ft W Bolivia, highest in the Illampu massif
- An-co-nā** \an-'kō-nā, -ān-ē\ city & port cen Italy * of the Marches on the Adriatic pop 64,500
- An-da-lu-siā** \an-'dā-lū-zh(ē)-ā\ or Sp **An-dā-lu-ciā** \an-'dā-(j)lū-'sē-ā\ region S Spain including Sierra Nevada & valley of the Guadalquivir — **An-dā-lu-siān** \an-'dā-lū-zhān\ adj or n
- An-da-mān** \an-'dā-mān, -mān\ 1 islands India in Bay of Bengal S of Burma & N of Nicobar islands area 2508 2 sea SE Asia, the E section of Bay of Bengal — **An-da-mān-ese** \an-'dā-mā-nēz, -'nēs\ adj or n
- Andaman and Nicobar** \nik-'ə-bār\ territory India comprising Andaman & Nicobar groups * Port Blair area 3143, pop 115,090
- And-er-lecht** \an-'dər-lēkt\ commune cen Belgium, WSW suburb of Brussels pop 104,157
- And-er-matt** \an-'dər-mat\ commune cen Switzerland S of Alt-dorf
- And-er-son** \an-'dər-sən\ 1 city cen Ind pop 70,787 2 city NW S.C. pop 27,356 3 river 430 m Canada in NW Mackenzie District flowing W & N into Beaufort sea
- And-ēs** \an-'(d)ēz\ mountain system of So. America extending along W coast from Panama to Tierra del Fuego — see ACONCAGUA — **And-ēan** \an-'(d)ē-ān, -ān-ē\ adj — **And-ine** \an-'dēn, -dīn\ adj
- Andhra Pradesh** \ān-'drā-prā-'dāsh, -'dēsh\ state SE India N of Madras state bordering on Bay of Bengal * Hyderabad area 105,677, pop 43,394,951
- And-i-zhān** \an-'dī-zhān, -ān-'dī-zhān\ city U.S.S.R. in Uzbekistan ESE of Tashkent pop 188,000

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Araks \ə-'raks\ or **Araś** \ə-'rās\ or *anc* **Arax-es** \ə-'rak-(j)sēz\ river 635 m W Asia rising in mountains of Turkish Armenia & flowing E to join the Kura in E Azerbaïdžhan, U.S.S.R.
Ar-al sea \ə-'rəl\ or Lake Aral brackish lake U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Central Asia between Kazakhstan & Uzbekistan area 26,000
Ar-am \ə-'rəm-, 'er-\ ancient Syria — its Hebrew name
Ar-an \ə-'rən\ islands W Ireland off coast of Galway; largest island Inishmore
Aran-sas Bay \ə-'ran(t)-səz\ inlet of Gulf of Mexico S Tex NE of Corpus Christi Bay between mainland & St. Joseph I
Aran-sas Pass channel S Tex between Mustang & St. Joseph islands leading to Corpus Christi & Aransas bays
Ar-a-rat \ə-'rət-, 'rat\ or **Ag-ri Da-ğ** \ə-'(g)-rē-dā-(g)-ē\ mountain 16,946 ft E Turkey near border of Iran
Ara-u-ca-niā \ə-'rau-'kan-ē-zə-, 'ār-'au-\ region cen Chile S of Bio-Bio river
Ar-a-val-lī \ə-'rāv-(j)-lī\ mountain range NW India E of Thar desert 300 m long, highest peak Mt Abu 5650 ft
Ar-bela, **Arbil** — see **ERBIL**
Ar-bon \ə-'bōn\ commune NE Switzerland in Thurgau canton on Lake Constance
Ar-buck-le mountains \ə-'bək-əl\ hilly region S cen Okla.
Ar-ca-dia \ə-'kād-ē-zə\ 1 city SW Calif ENE of Los Angeles pop 42,868 2 mountainous region S Greece in cen Peloponnesus
Archangel — see **ARKHANGELESK**
Archangel, Gulf of — see **DVINA GULF**
Arch-es National Park \ə-'chəz\ reservation E Utah including wind-eroded natural arch formations area 114
Ar-co-s de la Fron-te-ra \ə-'kōz-, del-ə-, 'fron-'ter-ə\ commune SW Spain NE of Cádiz pop 29,966
Ar-cot \ə-'kūt\ city SE India in N Tamil Nadu WSW of Madras, once * of the nawabs of Carnatic pop 25,029
Arctic \ə-'tik-, 'art-ik\ 1 ocean N of the Arctic circle 2 the Arctic regions 3 archipelago N Canada in Arctic ocean constituting larger part of Franklin District, Northwest Territories
Arctic Red river 310 m Canada in NW Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, flowing N into the Mackenzie
Ar-cu-ell \ə-'kəl-, 'kēl\ commune N France S of Paris pop 21,877
Ar-de-bil or **Ar-de-bil** \ə-'dē-bēl\ city NW Iran in E Azerbaïjan province pop 88,000
Ar-den \ə-'dēn\ district cen England in SW Warwickshire W of Stratford-upon-Avon, site of former Forest of Arden
Ar-den-ne \ə-'den\ wooded plateau region in NE France, W Luxembourg, & SE Belgium E of the Meuse
Ard-more \ə-'d-mō-(ə)r-, 'mō-(ə)r\ city S Okla pop 20,881
Ar-di-bo \ə-'dē-(j)-bō\ city & port N Puerto Rico pop 35,484
Ar-ena, Point \ə-'rē-nə\ promontory N Calif in the Pacific ab mid-way between Cape Mendocino & San Francisco Bay
Ar-e-qui-pa \ə-'kē-pə\ city S Peru pop 187,400
Are-zo-zo \ə-'rē-(j)-zō-, 'ā-\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany SE of Florence pop 84,839
Ar-gen-tan \ə-'zhən-'tā-\ commune NW France in Normandy NW of Alençon
Ar-gen-teuil \ə-'zhən-'tēl-, 'tēl\ commune N France on the Seine NW of Paris pop 90,480
Ar-gen-ti-na \ə-'jən-'tē-nə\ or **Ar-gen-tine Republic** \ə-'jən-'tē-nə\ or the **Argen-tine** \ə-'jən-'tē-nə\ country S So America between the Andes & the Atlantic S of Pilcomayo river; a federal republic * Buenos Aires area 1,079,965, pop 23,550,000 — **Argen-tine** *adj* or *n* — **Ar-gen-tin-ean** or **Ar-gen-tin-i-an** \ə-'jən-'tīn-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Ar-gi-nu-sae \ə-'jā-n(y)-ū-(j)sē\ group of small islands in the Aegean S of Lesbos
Argo-lis \ə-'gō-lis\ district & ancient country S Greece in E Peloponnesus comprising a plain around Argos & area between Gulf of Argolis & Saronic gulf — **Argo-lis** \ə-'gāl-ik\ *adj*
Argolis, Gulf of or **Gulf of Nəu-pi-lā** \nō-'pi-ē-zə\ inlet of the Aegean S Greece on E coast of Peloponnesus
Ar-gonne \ə-'gān-, 'ār-\ wooded plateau NE France S of the Ardennes near Belgian border between Meuse & Aisne rivers
Arg-os \ə-'gūs-, 'gōs\ town Greece in E Peloponnesus on Argive plain at head of Gulf of Argolis, once a Greek city-state
Argovio — see **AARGAU**
Argue-llo, Point \ə-'rgwēl-(j)-ō\ cape SW Calif WNW of Santa Barbara
Arg-un \ə-'gūn\ river 450 m NE Asia forming boundary between Inner Mongolia (China) & U.S.S.R. & uniting with the Shilka to form the Amur
Arg-yll \ə-'gi-(j)-əl-, 'ār-'gū\ or **Arg-yll-shire** \ə-'shi-(ə)r-, 'shər\ former county W Scotland * Lochgilphead area 3110
Arhus — see **AARHUS**
Ar-lā \ə-'lā-, 'er-, 'ā-rī-zə\ 1 an E province of ancient Persian Empire; district now in NW Afghanistan & E Iran 2 — see **HERAT**
Ar-lā-ca \ə-'lā-kə\ city & port N Chile near Peruvian border pop 63,160 — see **TACNA**
Ar-lā-m-thea or **Ar-lā-m-thea** \ə-'rā-mə-'thē-zə\ town in ancient Palestine; location not certainly identified
Ar-lim-nūm — see **RIMINI**
Ari-pua-nā \ə-'rəp-wə-'nā-\ river 600 m W cen Brazil rising in Mato Grosso state & flowing N into the Madeira
Arlus — see **HARI RUP**
Ar-lā-zo-nā \ə-'rā-zō-nə\ state SW U.S. * Phoenix area 113,909, pop 1,772,482 — **Ar-lā-zo-nān** \-nən\ or **Ar-lā-zo-nān** \-nē-n-, 'nyən\ *adj* or *n*
Ar-kan-sas \ə-'kən-'sə-, 'l is also 'ār-'kan-'zəs\ 1 river 1450 m SW cen U.S. rising in cen Colo & flowing E & SE through S Kans, NE Okla, & Ark into the Mississippi 2 state S cen U.S. * Little Rock area 53,104, pop 1,923,295 — **Ar-kan-sān** \ə-'kan-'zən\ *adj* or *n*
Ar-khan-golsk \ə-'kən-'gelsk\ or **Arch-an-gel** \ə-'kən-'jəl\ city & port U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Northern Dvina pop 343,000
Ar-l-berg \ə-'(ə)l-, 'bōrg-, 'bē-(ə)rg\ Alpine valley, pass, & tunnel W Austria in the Tirol

Arl-es \ə-'(ə)l\ 1 medieval kingdom E & SE France; also called Kingdom of Burgundy 2 or *anc* **Ar-le-las** \ə-'rə-'las\ or **Ar-le-lā-tē** \ə-'rə-'lāt-ē\ city SE France on the Rhone pop 45,774 — **Ar-le-lān** \ə-'rē-'zhən\ *n*
Ar-ling-ton \ə-'lɪn-tən\ 1 town E Mass NW of Boston pop 53,524 2 city N Tex. E of Fort Worth pop 97,643
Arlington Heights village NE Ill N/W of Chicago pop 64,884
Ar-lion \ə-'lōn\ commune SE Belgium * of Luxembourg province pop 14,343
Ar-magh \ə-'mā-, 'ār-\ 1 county S Northern Ireland area 489, pop 131,441 2 urban district, its *, pop 11,724
Ar-ma-gnac \ə-'mən-'jāk\ district SW France in old province of Gascony; chief town Auch
Ar-mē-niā \ə-'mē-nē-zə-, 'nyə-\ 1 or *bib* **Min-ni** \mīn-'n\ former kingdom W Asia in mountainous region SE of Black sea & SW of Caspian sea, area now divided between U.S.S.R., Turkey, & Iran 2 or **Armenian Republic** constituent republic of U.S.S.R. in S Transcaucasia * Yerevan area 11,580, pop 2,493,000 — see **LESSER ARMENIA**
Ar-men-tières \ə-'mən-'tye-(ə)r-, 'tī-(ə)r\ commune N France W of Lille pop 26,916
Ar-mo-ri-ca \ə-'mōr-ə-kə-, 'mār-\ 1 or **Ar-mo-ri-ca** \ə-'rə-\ ancient region NW France between Seine & Loire rivers 2 **BRIT-TANY**
Ar-n-hem \ə-'n-hem-, 'ār-nəm\ commune E Netherlands * of Gelderland pop 133,391
Ar-n-hem Land \ə-'nəm\ region N Australia on N coast of Northern Territory
Ar-no \ə-'(n)ō\ or *anc* **Ar-nus** \-nəs\ river 140 m, cen Italy flowing W from the Apennines through Florence into Ligurean sea
Aroo-s-took \ə-'rōs-tək-, 'rūs-\ river 140 m N Mc. flowing NE across N B border & into St John river
Ar-ran \ə-'rən\ island SW Scotland in Firth of Clyde area 165
Ar-ras \ə-'rās-, 'rə-s\ city N France SSW of Lille pop 49,144
Ar Rimal — see **RUB' AL KHALI**
Ar-san-ies — see **MURAT**
Ar-ta, Gulf of — see **AMBRACIAN GULF**
Ar-tois \ə-'twā-\ former province N France between Flanders & Picardy * Arras
Ar-ri or **Aroo** or **Ar-roo** \ə-'(r)ū\ islands E Indonesia S of W New Guinea area 3305, pop 29,604
Aru-bā \ə-'rū-bā\ island Netherlands Antilles off coast of NW Venezuela, chief town Oranjestad area 69, pop 59,813
Aru-n-a-chal Pra-desh \ə-'rə-'nāch-əl-prə-'dēsh-, 'dēsh\ or formerly North East Frontier Agency union territory NE India N of As-sam * Ziro area 31,439, pop 445,000
Aru-wi-mī \ə-'rə-'wē-mē-, 'ār-\ river 800 m N Zaire flowing SW & W into Congo river
Ar-vada \ə-'vād-ə\ city N cen Colo NW of Denver pop 46,814
Ar-vi-da \ə-'vid-ə\ city Canada in S Que. on the Saguenay pop 18,448
Ar-wad \ə-'wad-, 'wad\ or **Ru-ād** \rū-'ād\ or *bib* **Ar-vad** \ə-'vād\ island Syria off coast of S Latakia
Aso-hi-ka-wa \ā-'sō-hē-'kā-wō\ or **Aso-hi-ga-wa** \ā-'gā-wō\ city Japan in cen Hokkaido pop 297,000
Asa-ma \ə-'sām-ə\ or **Asa-ma-yā-ma** \ə-'sām-ə-'yām-ə\ volcano 8340 ft Japan in cen Honshu
Asa-sol \ə-'sā-'sōl\ city NE India in West Bengal pop 137,725
As-bury Park \ə-'z-, 'ber-ē-, 'b-(ə)rē\ city E NJ on the Atlantic pop 16,533
As-cen-sion \ə-'sen-'chən\ island in S Atlantic at 7°55'S, 14°25'W belonging to Brit colony of St. Helena area 34, pop 1363
As-co-li Pi-ce-nū \ā-'sō-'lī-'pī-'chā-(j)-nō\ or *anc* **As-cu-lum Pi-ce-nūm** \ā-'sō-'lūm-(j)-pī-'sē-nōm\ commune cen Italy in the Marche 87 m NE of Rome pop 54,536
Ascoli Sa-tri-a-nū \ā-'sā-'trē-'ān-(j)-ō\ or *anc* **As-cu-lum Apu-lum** \ā-'sō-'lūm-'pū-'lūm\ or **Aus-cu-lum Apulūm** \ā-'sō-'lūm\ commune SE Italy in Apulia S of Foggia
As-cot \ə-'sōt\ village S England in Berkshire SW of London
As-cut-ney, Mount \ə-'skət-nē\ mountain 3320 ft SE Vermont
Ash-en-tl \ə-'shānt-ē-, 'shānt-\ or **Ason-tē** \ə-'sānt-ē\ region cen Ghana, formerly a native kingdom & later a Brit colony * Kumasi area 24,379, pop 1,477,397
Ash-bur-ton \ə-'bōrt-'n\ river 500 m Australia in NW Western Australia flowing NW into Indian ocean
Ash-dod \ə-'dād\ city & port Israel W of Jerusalem pop 37,600
Ash-er-ville \ə-'sh-, 'vil-, 'vəl\ city W N.C. pop 57,681
Ash-ke-ga \ə-'sh-i-'kīg-ə\ city Japan in cen Honshu pop 155,000
Ash-ke-lon \ə-'sh-kə-'lān\ or **As-ka-lon** \ə-'sā-kə-\ ancient city & port SW Palestine, site in Israel WSW of Jerusalem
Ash-kh-a-bad \ə-'sh-kə-'bad-, 'bād\ or formerly **Poi-to-ratsk** \pōi-'tō-'rātsk\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia * of Turkmen Republic pop 253,000
Ash-land \ə-'sh-lānd\ 1 city NE Ky. on the Ohio pop 29,245 2 city N cen Ohio pop 19,872
Ash-ley \ə-'sh-lē\ river 40 m S S.C. flowing SE into Charleston harbor
Ash-ta-bu-la \ə-'sh-tə-'byūl-ə\ city NE Ohio on Lake Erie pop 24,313
Asia \ā-'zhə-, 'shə\ continent of the eastern hemisphere N of equator forming a single landmass with Europe (the conventional dividing line between Asia & Europe being the Ural mountains & main range of the Caucasus mountains); has numerous large offshore

a abut * kitten, F table or further a back ā bake
 ā cot, cart ā F bac āt out ch chin e less ē easy
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 y F digne \dēn\, nuit \nuwē\ yū few yu furious zh vision

black-smith \ˈblak-smith\ *n* [fr his working with iron, known as black metal]: a smith who forges iron — **black-smith-ing** \-ɪŋ\ *n*
black-snake \-snek\ *n* 1: any of several snakes that are largely black or very dark in color; esp: either of two harmless snakes (*Coluber constrictor* and *Elaphe obsoleta*) of the US 2: a long tapering braided whip of rawhide or leather
black spot *n*: any of several plant diseases characterized by black spots or blotches

black studies *n pl*: studies (as history and literature) relating to American Negro culture

black-tail \ˈblak-tāl\ *n*: BLACK-TAILED DEER

black-tailed deer \ˈblak-tāl-ˈdi(ə)r\ *n*: MULE DEER. *specif*: one of a subspecies (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*) esp of British Columbia, Oregon, and Washington — see DEER illustration

black tea *n*: tea that is dark in color from complete fermentation of the leaf before firing

black-thorn \ˈblak-th(ə)rən\ *n* 1: a European spiny plum (*Prunus spinosa*) with hard wood and small white flowers 2: any of several American hawthorns

black-tie *adj*: characterized by or requiring the wearing of semi-formal evening dress by men (a ~ dinner) — compare WHITE-TIE

blacktop \ˈblak-tɒp\ *n*: a bituminous material used esp. for surfacing roads, also: a surface paved with blacktop — **blacktop** *vt*

black vomit *n* 1: vomitus consisting of dark-colored matter 2: a condition characterized by black vomit, esp: YELLOW FEVER

Black-wall hitch \ˈblak-wɒl-ˈhɪtʃ\ *n* [Blackwall, shipyard in London, England]: a hitch for securing a rope to a hook — see KNOT illustration

black walnut *n*: a walnut (*Juglans nigra*) of eastern No America with hard strong heavy dark brown wood and oily edible nuts, also: its wood or nut

black-wash \ˈblak-wɒʃ-, -wəʃ\ *vt* [black + -wash (as in white-wash)]: to uncover or bring to light: EXPOSE

black-water \ˈblak-wɒt-ər-, -wɒt-ər\ *n*: any of several diseases of lower animals or man characterized by dark-colored urine

black widow *n*: a venomous New World spider (*Latrodectus mactans*) having the female black with an hourglass-shaped red mark on the underside of the abdomen

blad-der \ˈblad-ər\ *n* [ME, fr OE *blædre*, akin to OHG *blātara* bladder, OE *blāwan* to blow] 1 *a*: a membranous sac in animals that serves as the receptacle of a liquid or contains gas, esp: the urinary bladder *b*: VESICLE 2: something (as the rubber bag inside a football) resembling a bladder — **blad-der-like** \-lɪk\ *adj*

blad-der-nut \ˈblad-ər-nʌt\ *n*: an ornamental shrub or small tree (genus *Staphylea* of the family Staphyleaceae, the bladdernut family) with panicles of small white flowers followed by inflated capsules, also: one of the capsules

bladder worm *n*: a bladderlike larval tapeworm (as a cysticercus)

blad-der-wort \ˈblad-ər-wɔrt-, -wɒt-ər\ *n*: any of a genus (*Utricularia* of the family Lentibulariaceae, the bladderwort family) of chiefly aquatic plants with vesicular floats or insect traps

bladder wrack *n*: a common black rockweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*) used in preparing kelp and as a manure

blade \ˈblād\ *n* [ME, fr OE *blād*, akin to OHG *blat* leaf, L *folium*, Gk *phyllon*, OE *blāwan* to blossom — more at BLOW] 1 *a*: LEAF 1a(1): esp: the leaf of an herb or a grass *b*: the flat expanded part of a leaf as distinguished from the petiole 2: something resembling the blade of a leaf as *a*: the broad flattened part of an oar or paddle *b*: an arm of a screw propeller, electric fan, or steam turbine *c*: the broad flat or concave part of a machine (as a bulldozer or snowplow) that comes into contact with the material to be moved *d*: a broad flat body part, *specif*: SCAPULA — used chiefly in naming cuts of meat *e*: the flat portion of the tongue immediately behind the tip; also: this portion together with the tip 1: the expanded rear portion of the comb of a singles comb fowl — see COCK illustration 3 *a*: the cutting part of an implement *b* (1): SWORD (2): SWORDSMAN (3): a dashing lively man *c*: the runner of an ice skate

bladed \ˈblād-əd\ *adj*: having blades — often used in combination (broad-bladed leaves)

blā \ˈblā\ *adj* [ME *blā*, *blō*, fr ON *blār*, akin to OHG *blāo* blue — more at BLUE] *chiefly Scot*: dark blue or bluish gray

blāh \ˈblā\ also **blāh-blāh** \-blāh\ *n* [imit] 1: silly or pretentious chatter or nonsense 2 *pl* [perh influenced in meaning by *blāse*]: a feeling of boredom, discomfort, or general dissatisfaction

blāh *adj*: lacking interest: MEDIOCRE (a ~ winter day)

blain \ˈblān\ *n* [ME, fr OE *blegen*, akin to MLG *bleine* blain, OE *blāwan* to blow]: an inflammatory swelling or sore

blam-able \ˈblā-mə-bəl\ *adj*: deserving blame: REPREHENSIBLE *syn* see BLAMEWORTHY *ant* blameless — **blam-ably** \-bəl\ *adv*

blame \ˈblām\ *v* blamed, blaming [ME *blamen*, fr OF *blamer*, fr LL *blasphemare* to blaspheme, fr Gk *blasphēmein*] 1: to find fault with: CENSURE (the night to praise or ~ a literary work) 2 *a*: to hold responsible (< him for everything) *b*: to place responsibility for (< it on me) *syn* see CRITICIZE — **blam-er** *n* — **blame**: at fault: RESPONSIBLE

blame *n* 1: an expression of disapproval or reproach: CENSURE 2 *a*: a state of being blameworthy: CULPABILITY *b* *archaic*: FAULT, SIN 3: responsibility for something believed to deserve censure (they must share the ~ for the crime) — **blame-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **blame-less-ly** *adv* — **blame-less-ness** *n*

blame-ful \ˈblām-fəl\ *adj*: BLAMABLE — **blame-fully** \-fəl\ *adv*

blame-worthy \-wɔr-thi\ *adj*: being at fault: deserving blame — **blame-worth-ness** *n*

syn BLAMEWORTHY, BLAMABLE, GUILTY, CULPABLE *shared meaning element*: deserving reproach or punishment for some act or course of action BLAMEWORTHY and BLAMABLE acknowledge the fact of censurable quality in what is described but in themselves imply nothing about the degree of reprehensibility involved (though not criminal, his behavior was certainly *blameworthy*) (a person is only *blamable* for his own faults) GUILTY implies responsibility for or consciousness of crime, sin, or, at the least, grave error or misdoing (found *guilty* of murder) (suspicion always haunts the *guilty* mind, the thief doth fear each bush an officer —

Shak) CULPABLE is weaker than *guilty* and is likely to connote malfeasance or errors of ignorance, omission, or negligence (averting victims, almost *as culpable* as the confidence man who tricked them) (culpable neglect) *ant* blameless

blanc fixe \ˈblank-fiks\ *n* [F, lit, fixed white]: barium sulfate prepared as a heavy white powder and used esp as a filler in paper, rubber, and linoleum or as a pigment

blanch \ˈblanch\ *vb* [ME *blanchen*, fr MF *blanchir*, fr OF *blanche*, fem of *blanc*, *adj*, white] *vt* 1: to take the color out of *a*: to bleach by excluding light (< celery) *b*: to scald or parboil in water or steam in order to remove the skin from, whiten, or stop enzymatic action in (as food for freezing) *c*: to clean (a coin blank) in an acid solution *d*: to cover (sheet iron or steel) with a coating of tin 2: to make ashen or pale (fear ~es the cheek) ~ *vi* 1: to become white or pale *syn* see WHITEN — **blanch-er** *n*

blanc-mange \ˈblā-māŋ-, -māz-ŋ\ *n* [ME *blancmanger*, fr MF *blanc manger*, lit, white food]: a dessert made from gelatinous or starchy substances and milk usu. sweetened, flavored, and shaped in a mold

bland \ˈbland\ *adj* [L *blandus*] 1 *a*: smooth and soothing in manner or quality (a ~ smile) *b*: exhibiting no personal concern or embarrassment: UNPERTURBED (a ~ confession of guilt) 2 *a*: not irritating, stimulating, or invigorating: SOOTHING *b*: DULL, INSIPID (< stories with little plot or action) *syn* 1 see SOFT *ant* piquant, savory 2 see SUAVE *ant* brusque — **bland-ly** \ˈblān(d)-lɪ\ *adv* — **bland-ness** \ˈblān(d)-nəs\ *n*

blān-dish \ˈblān-dɪʃ\ *vb* [ME *blāndishen*, fr MF *blāndis*, stem of *blāndir*, fr L *blāndiri*, fr *blāndus* mild, flattering] *vt*: to coax with flattery: CAJOLE ~ *vi*: to act or speak in a flattering or coaxing manner — **blān-dish-er** *n*

blān-dish-ment \-dɪʃ-mənt\ *n*: something that tends to coax or cajole: ALLUREMENT — often used in *pl*

ˈblānk \ˈblānk\ *adj* [ME, fr MF *blanc*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *blanch* white; akin to L *flagrare* to burn — more at BLACK] 1 *archaic*: COLORLESS 2 *a*: appearing or causing to appear dazed, confounded, or nonplussed (stared in ~ dismay) *b*: EXPRESSIONLESS (a ~ stare) 3 *a*: lacking interest, variety, or change (< hours) *b*: devoid of covering or content, esp: free from writing or marks (< paper) *c*: having spaces to be filled in *d*: lacking any card: VOID (a ~ suit at cards) 4: ABSOLUTE, UNQUALIFIED (a ~ refusal) 5: UNFINISHED-*esp* having a plain or unbroken surface where an opening is usual (a ~ key) (a ~ arch) *syn* see EMPTY — **blānk-ly** *adv* — **blānk-ness** *n*

ˈblānk *n* 1: an empty space (as on a paper) *b*: a paper with spaces for the entry of data (a subscription ~) 2 *a*: an empty or featureless place or space (my mind was ~ during the test) *b*: a vacant or uneventful period (a long ~ in history) *c*: something useless, valueless, or undesirable (drew a ~) 3: the bull's eye of a target 4: a dash substituting for an omitted word 5 *a*: a piece of material prepared to be made into something (as a key) by a further operation *b*: a cartridge loaded with powder but no bullet 6: VOID 4

ˈblānk *vt* 1 *a*: OBSCURE, OBLITERATE (< out a line) *b*: to stop access to: SEAL (< off a tunnel) 2: to keep (an opposing team) from scoring (were ~ed for eight innings) 3: to cut with a die from a piece of stock ~ *vi* 1: FADE — usu used with *out* (the music ~ed out) 2: to become confused or abstracted — often used with *out* (his mind ~ed out momentarily)

blank check *n* 1: a signed check with the amount unspecified 2: complete freedom of action or control: CARTE BLANCHE

blank endorsement *n*: an endorsement of commercial paper without a qualifying phrase thus making the paper payable to the bearer

ˈblān-ket \ˈblān-kət\ *n* [ME, fr OF *blankete*, fr *blanc*] 1 *a*: a large usu oblong piece of woven fabric used as a bed covering *b*: a similar piece of fabric used as a body covering (as for an animal) (a horse ~) 2: something that resembles a blanket; esp: a covering or enclosing layer (a ~ of fog) (a ~ of gloom) — **blān-ket-like** \-lɪk\ *adj*

ˈblān-ket *vt* 1: to cover with a blanket (new grass ~s the slope) 2 *a*: to cover so as to obscure, interrupt, suppress, or extinguish (< a fire with foam) *b*: to apply or cause to apply to uniformly despite wide separation or diversity among the elements included (freight rates that ~ a region) *c*: to cause to be included (automatically ~ed into the insurance program) 3 *archaic*: to toss in a blanket (as by way of punishment)

ˈblān-ket *adj* 1: covering all members of a group or class (a ~ wage increase) 2: effective or applicable in all instances

blān-ket-flō-wēr \ˈblān-kət-flau-(ə)r\ *n*: GAILLARDIA

blān-ket stīch *n*: a buttonhole stitch with spaces of variable width used on materials too thick to hem — **blān-ket-stīch** *vt*

blānk versē *n*: unrhymed verse, *specif*: unrhymed iambic pentameter verse

ˈblārē \ˈblā(ə)r-, ˈblē(ə)r\ *vb* blared, blaring [ME *bleren*, akin to OE *blætan* to bleat] *vi*: to sound loud and strident (radios blaring) ~ *vi* 1: to sound or utter raucously (sat blaring the car horn) 2: to proclaim flamboyantly (headlines blared his defeat)

ˈblārē *n* 1: a loud strident noise 2: dazzling often gaudy brilliance 3: FLAMBOYANCE

ˈblārē-nē \ˈblār-ē\ *n* [Blarney stone, a stone in Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland, held to bestow skill in flattery on those who kiss it] 1: skillful flattery: BLANDISHMENT 2: NONSENSE HUMBUG (gave her some ~ about why he was late) — **blārē-ny** *adj*

ˈblā-sē \ˈblā-zə\ *adj* [F] 1: apathetic to pleasure or excitement as a result of excessive indulgence or enjoyment: WORLD-WEARY 2: SOPHISTICATED WORLDLY-WISE

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au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ng sing	ō flow	o flaw	o coin	th than
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

Transcaucasia bordering on Caspian sea * Baku area 33,200, pop 5,111,000

Azerbaijan or *anc* At-ro-pa-te-ne or *Med*-ia Atropatene \ˈméd-ə-ə-tro-pa-tē-nē\ region NW Iran, chief city Tabriz

Azlin-court \ˈā-zā-kūr\ or *earlier* Aglin-court \ˈāj-ən-kō(ə)r\, -kō(ə)r\, -āzh-ən-kū(ə)r\ village N France WNW of Arras

Azores \ˈā-zō-rz, -zō(ə)rz, -zō(ə)r\ or Port *Azores* \ˈsōr-əzh\ islands N Atlantic belonging to Portugal & lying ab 800 m off coast of Portugal, chief town Ponta Delgada area 888, pop 336,100

Azor-e-an or Azor-lan \ˈā-zōr-ē-an, -zōr-, ə\ *adj* or *n*

Azov, Sea of \ˈā-zōv, -zōv, -zōv\ gulf of the Black sea E of Crimea connected with the Black sea by the Kerch strait area 14,520

Aztec Ruins National Monument \ˈāz-tek-\ reservation NW N. Mex NE of Farmington, site of a prehistoric pueblo

Azu-ss \ˈā-zū-si\ city SW Calif. ENE of Los Angeles pop 25,217

Baalbek \ˈbā-ā-bek, -bāl-bek\ town E Lebanon N of Damascus on site of ancient city of Heliopolis \ˈhē-lē-pō(ə)-lās\

Ba-bar \ˈbāb-ār\ islands Indonesia ENE of Timor

Bab el Mandeb \ˈbāb-əl-mān-dəb\ strait between SW Arabia & Africa connecting Red sea & Gulf of Aden

Ba-bel-thu-ap \ˈbāb-əl-thū-āp\ or Pa-lau \ˈpā-lāu\ or Pe-lew \ˈpē-lū\ island W Pacific, chief island in the Palau district area 143

Ba-bu-yan \ˈbāb-u-yan\ 1 islands N Philippines N of Luzon area 225 2 chief island of the group

Bab-y-lon \ˈbāb-ə-lon, -lan\ ancient city * of Babylonia, its site ab 50 m S of Baghdad near the Euphrates

Bab-y-lo-nia \ˈbāb-ə-lō-ni-ə, -nē-ə\ ancient country in valley of lower Euphrates & Tigris rivers * Babylon

Back \ˈbæk\ river 605 m Canada in NE Mackenzie District & NW Keewatin District flowing ENE into Arctic ocean

Ba-co-lod \ˈbā-kō-lōd\ city Philippines on Negros I pop 156,900

Bactra — see BALKH

Bac-tria \ˈbāk-trē-ə\ or Bac-tri-ā-ne \ˈbāk-trē-ān-ə, -ān-ə, -ā-n-ə\ ancient country SW Asia between Hindu Kush & Oxus river * Bactra — see BALKH — Bac-tri-ān \ˈbāk-trē-ān\ *adj* or *n*

Ba-da-joz \ˈbā-də-jōz, -bād-ə-jōz\ 1 province SW Spain in valley of Guadiana river area 8451, pop 687,599 2 city, its * pop 112,836

Ba-da-lo-na \ˈbā-də-lō-nə, -bād-ē-lō-nə\ city & port NE Spain on the Mediterranean NE of Barcelona pop 139,223

Bad Ems — see EMS

Bad-en \ˈbād-ən\ 1 region SW Germany bordering on Switzerland & France, formerly a grand duchy (1803–1918), a state of the Weimar Republic (1918–33), an administrative division of the Third Reich (1933–49), & a state of the Bonn Republic (1949–51) * Karlsruhe — see BADEN WÜRTTEMBERG 2 BADEN-BADEN

Bad-en-Baden \ˈbād-ən-bād-ən\ city & spa SW Germany in Baden-Württemberg SSW of Karlsruhe pop 14,074

Bad-en-Würt-tem-berg \ˈbād-ən-würt-əm-bərg, -würt-, -vürt-əm-bərg\ state W Germany W of Bavaria, formed 1951 from former Baden, Württemberg-Baden, & Württemberg-Hohenzollern states * Stuttgart area 13,800, pop 8,959,700

Bad-gastein — see GASTEIN

Bad Godesberg — see GODESBERG

Badlands National Monument reservation SW S Dak E of Black hills comprising an area of badlands topography area 156

Bad Mergentheim — see MERGENTHEIM

Baff-in \ˈbaf-ən\ island NE Canada N of Hudson strait, largest in Arctic archipelago area 183,810

Baffin Bay inlet of the Atlantic between W Greenland & E Baffin I

Baffin Island National Park reservation N Canada in E Baffin I area 8300

Ba-fing \ˈbā-fan\ river 350 m W Africa in W Mali & Guinea; the upper course of the Senegal

Bagh-dad or Bag-dad \ˈbag-dād\ city * of Iraq on the middle Tigris pop 1,490,759 — Bagh-dād \ˈbag-dād-ē-n\

Ba-guio \ˈbā-gē-ō\ city, summer * of the Philippines, in NW cen Luzon pop 71,400

Ba-ha-ma \ˈbā-hām-ə, by outsiders also ˈhā-mə\ islands in the Atlantic SE of Florida; an independent member of Brit. Commonwealth since 1973 (officially Commonwealth of the Bahamas) * Nassau area 4404, pop 190,000 — see TURKS AND CAICOS — Ba-ha-mi-an \ˈbā-hā-mē-ən, -hām-ē-ən\ or Ba-ha-mi-an \ˈhā-mi-ən, -hām-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Ba-ha-wal-pur \ˈbā-hā-wəl-pu(ə)r\ region Pakistan in SW Punjab in Thar desert, until 1947 a princely state of India

Ba-hia \ˈbā-hē-ə, bā-ē-ə\ 1 or formerly Ba-ia \ˈbā-ē-ə\ state E Brazil * Salvador area 215,329, pop 7,420,906 2 — see SALVADOR

Ba-hia Blanca \ˈbā-hē-ə-blan-kā, bā-ē-ə-blan\ city & port E Argentina 350 m S of Buenos Aires pop 120,580

Bahnasa, El — see OXYRHYNCHUS

Bah-rein or Bah-rein \ˈbā-rān\ 1 islands in Persian Gulf off coast of Arabia, an independent sultanate * Manama (on Bahrain I) area 213, pop 220,000 2 island, largest of the group, 27 m long — Bah-reini or Bah-reini \ˈrā-nē\ *adj* or *n*

Bahr el Ghe-zal \ˈbā(ə)r-el-gē-zāl, -bār-\ river ab 500 m SW Sudan flowing E to unite at Lake No with the Bahr el Jebel forming the White Nile

Bahr el Jebel \ˈjeb-əl\ section of the Albert Nile in Sudd region above Lake No

Bak-kei or Bay-kei \ˈbī-kōl, -kāl\ lake U S S R in S Soviet Russia, Asia, in mountains N of Mongolia, 5712 ft deep, ab 375 m long

Baile Ate Clath — see DUBLIN

Ba-ja \ˈbā-(j)hā, BAJA CALIFORNIA

Baja California \ˈbā-(j)hā- or Lower California peninsula 760 m long NW Mexico between the Pacific & Gulf of California, divided into the states of Baja California Norte \ˈnōr-tē\ (to the N * Mexicali area 27,653, pop 856,773) & Baja California Sur \ˈsū(ə)r\ (to the S * La Paz area 27,976, pop 123,786)

Bak-an — see SHIMONOSEKI

Ba-ker \ˈbā-kər\ island (atoll) cen Pacific near the equator at 176°31' W, belongs to U S

Baker, Mount mountain 10,750 ft NW Wash in Cascade range

Baker Lake — see DUBAWNT

Ba-ke-ra-field \ˈbā-kər-z, -fēld\ city S cen Calif pop 69,515

Ba-ku \ˈbā-kū\ city U S S R * of Azerbaijan Republic on W shore of Caspian sea pop 847,000

Bakwanga — see MBUI MAYI

Ba-la-klā-va or Ba-la-klā-va \ˈbāl-ə-klav-ə, -bal-ə-klav-ə\ village U S S R in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in Crimea SE of Sevastopol

Ba-la-klā-va \ˈbāl-ə-klā-va, -bōl-ə-klā-va\ or G Plat-ten-see \ˈplat-n-zā\ lake W Hungary, largest in cen Europe area 266

Ba-lboa Heights \ˈbāl-bō-ə\ town Panama Canal Zone, suburb of Balboa, at Pacific entrance to the canal adjacent to Panama City, administrative center of Canal Zone

Bal-dwin \ˈbōl-dwān\ borough SW Pa S of Pittsburgh pop 26,729

Baldwin Park city SW Calif E of Los Angeles pop 47,285

Bāl-ē — see BASEL

Bal-e-ar-es \ˈbāl-ē-ər-ēz\ 1 the Balearic islands 2 province E Spain comprising the Balearic islands * Palma area 1936, pop 558,287

Bal-e-ār-ic \ˈbāl-ē-ər-ik\ islands E Spain in the W Mediterranean — see BALEARIC ISLANDS

Bal-i \ˈbāl-ē\ island Indonesia off E end of Java area 2147, pop 2,247,000 — Bal-i-nese \ˈbāl-ē-nēz, -bal-, -nēz\ *adj* or *n*

Bal-i-ke-sir \ˈbāl-ē-ke-sī(ə)r\ city NW Turkey in Asia pop 69,341

Bal-i-k-pa-pān \ˈbāl-ik-pāp-ān\ city & port Indonesia on SE Borneo on inlet of Makassar strait pop 91,706

Bal-kan \ˈbōl-kān\ 1 mountain range cen Bulgaria extending from Yugoslavia border to Black sea, highest point Botev Peak 7795 ft 2 peninsula SE Europe between Adriatic & Ionian seas on W & Aegean & Black seas on E

Balkan States or Balkans \ˈbōl-kānz\ the countries occupying the Balkan peninsula Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, & Turkey in Europe

Bal-kar-ia \ˈbāl-kar-ē-ə, -bal-, -ker-\ mountain region U S S R in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in S Kabardinian Republic

Balkh \ˈbalk\ 1 district N Afghanistan corresponding closely to ancient Bactra 2 or *anc* Bac-trā \ˈbāk-trā\ town N Afghanistan * of ancient Bactra

Balkhash or Balkash \ˈbāl-kash, -bāl-kash\ lake 440 m long U S S R in Soviet Central Asia in SE Kazakh Republic area 6700

Bal-la-rat \ˈbāl-ə-rat\ city SE Australia in cen Victoria WNW of Melbourne pop 41,910

Bal-sas \ˈbōl-sās, -bal-\ river 426 m, cen Mexico flowing from Tlaxcala to the Pacific on border between Michoacán & Guerrero

Baltic \ˈbōl-tik\ sea arm of the Atlantic N Europe enclosed by Denmark & the Scandinavian peninsula area ab 160,000

Bal-i-more \ˈbōl-tə-mō(ə)r, -mō(ə)r\, 'bōl-(tə)mōr\ city & port N cen Md on Patapsco river estuary near Chesapeake Bay pop 905,759 — Bal-i-mor-e-an \ˈbōl-tə-mōr-ē-an, -mōr-ē-n\

Bal-i-tan \ˈbōl-tān\ region Ladakh district N Kashmir

Ba-lu-chi-stan \ˈbā-lū-chi-stān\ and region S Asia bordering on Arabian sea in SW Pakistan & SE Iran S & SW of Afghanistan

Ba-ma-ko \ˈbām-ə-kō\ city * of Mali on the Niger pop 182,000

Bam-berg \ˈbām-bərg, -bām-bē(ə)r\ city W Germany in N Bavaria NNW of Nuremberg pop 69,303

Ba-na-hao \ˈbā-nā-hau\ extinct volcano 7141 ft Philippines on S Luzon ab 50 m SE of Manila

Ba-na-na river \ˈbā-nā-nə\ lagoon E Fla between Canaveral peninsulas & Merritt I

Ba-na-ras or Ba-na-res \ˈbā-nār-əs, -ēz\ or Va-na-nā-sī \ˈvā-rān-ə-(j)ā\ city N India in SE Uttar Pradesh pop 637,612

Ba-nat \ˈbā-nāt, -bān-āt\ region SE cen Europe in Danube basin between Tisza & Mures rivers & the Transylvanian Alps, once entirely in Hungary, divided 1919 between Yugoslavia & Rumania

Ban-da \ˈbān-də, -bān-\ 1 islands Indonesia in Moluccas S of Ceram area 16 2 sea E Malay archipelago SE of Celebes, S of the Moluccas, W of Aru Islands, & NE of Timor

Ban-da Oriental \ˈbān-də-ōr-ē-ən-tyāl, -ōr-\ URUGUAY — a former name, used with reference to its position on E shore of Rio de la Plata

Ban-der — see MASULIPATANM

Ban-der Kho-meini \ˈbān-dər-kō-mā-nē\ town & port SW Iran at head of Persian gulf ENE of Abadan

Ban-der Se-ri Beg-awan \ˈbān-dər-se-er-ē-bā-gə-wān\ or formerly Brunel town, * of Brunei pop 36,374

Ban-dell National Monument \ˈbān-də-lī(ə)r\ reservation N cen N Mex W of Santa Fe containing cliff-dweller ruins area 42

Ban-djar-ma-sin or Ban-ler-ma-sin \ˈbān-jər-mās-n, -bān-\ city Indonesia in S Borneo on Martapura river pop 214,096

Ban-dung or D Ban-doeng \ˈbān-dug\ city Indonesia in W Java SE of Jakarta pop 972,566

Banff \ˈbām(p)\ or Banff-shire \ˈshī(ə)r, -shər\ former county NE Scotland * Banff area 630

Banff National Park reservation W Canada in SW Alta. on E slope of Rocky mountains area 2585

Ban-ga-lore \ˈbāng-gə-lō(ə)r, -lō(ə)r\ city S India W of Madras * of Karnataka pop 1,041,900

Bang-ka or Ban-ka \ˈbāŋ-kā\ island, Indonesia off SE Sumatra, chief town Pangkalpinang area 4609, pop 251,639

Bang-kok \ˈbāŋ-kak, -bāŋ-\ or Thai Krung Thep \ˈkrung-tēp\ city & port * of Thailand on the Chao Phraya ab 20 m above its mouth pop 2,132,000

Ban-gla-desh \ˈbāŋ-glā-desh, -bāŋ-, -dāsh\ country S Asia E of India on Bay of Bengal, a republic in Brit Commonwealth since 1971 * Dacca area 55,126, pop 75,000,000 — see EAST PAKISTAN

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islands including Cyprus, Sri Lanka, Malay archipelago, Taiwan, the Japanese chain, & Sakhalin area 16,988,000

Asia /'mi-nor/ peninsula forming W extremity of Asia between Black sea on N, Mediterranean sea on S, & Aegean sea on W — see ANATOLIA

Asir /'a-si(r)/ province S Saudi Arabia on Red sea SE of Hejaz # As Sabaya area 13,857

Asmara /'az-'mar-ə/ 'mar-ə/ city N Ethiopia # of Eritrea pop 190,500

Asnières /'an-'ye(r)/, 'n- / commune N France NW of Paris pop 80,530

Aso /'as-/ (d) or **Aso-san** /'as-'d-'sán/ volcanic mountain Japan in cen Kyushu, has five volcanic cones (highest 2225 ft) grouped around crater 15 m long with walls 2000 ft high

Aso-lo /'az-'lō/ commune NE Italy NW of Treviso

Asphaltites, Lacus — see DEAD SEA

As-sam /'s-'sam, n-, 'as-'sam/ state NE India on edge of Himalayas # Dispur area 30,318, pop 14,600,000

Asan-lbolne /'s-'sin-'p-'bōin/ river 450 m Canada rising in SE Sask & flowing S & E across S Man into Red river

Asanbolne, Mount mountain 11,870 ft Canada in SW Alta on B.C. border

As-sis /'s-'sis-ē, 's-'sē-zē, 's-'sē-sē, 's-'sē-zē/ commune cen Italy ESE of Perugia pop 24,755

As-syr-la /'s-'sir-'ē-/ or **As-sur** /'s-'sū(r)/, 's-, / or **Ash-ur** /'ash-'r/ ancient empire W Asia extending along middle Tigris & over foothills to the E, early # Calah, later # Nineveh

Astacus — see IZMIT

Asterabad — see GURGAN

Asti /'as-'ti/ commune NW Italy W of Alessandria pop 73,211

Ast-lin Togh /'as-'tōn-'tō(g)/ or **Altin Togh** or **Altyn Togh** /'al-'tōn-/ mountain range W China in S Sinkiang, highest peak 20,213 ft

Astra-khan /'as-'tra-'kan, -'kōn/ city USSR in Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga at head of its delta pop 411,000

Asturi-as /'s-'siti-yū-'ē-s, -'s-/ 1 region & old kingdom NW Spain on Bay of Biscay 2 OVEDO (province)

Asuncion /'a-'sunt-'ōn, (j)-'a-/ city # of Paraguay on Paraguay river at confluence with the Pilcomayo pop 288,882

As-wān or **As-souan** or **As-suan** /'a-'swān, -'ā-/ or **anc Syē-ne** /'si-'ē-nē/ city S Egypt on right bank of the Nile near site of dam built 1898-1902 & of **Aswān High Dam** (completed 1970 to form Lake Nasser /'nās-'r, 'nas-/ pop 201,500

As-yut or **As-siout** or **As-siut** /'as-'ē-'liti, -'ās-/ city cen Egypt on left bank of the Nile pop 175,700

Ata-cama /'at-'a-'kām-ə/ 1 desert N Chile between Copiapó & Peru border 2 — see PLANA DE ATACAMA

At-bāra /'at-'bā-rā/ river ab 500 m NE Africa rising in N Ethiopia & flowing through E Sudan into the Nile

Atchafalaya /'a-'tʃal-'fā-'lā-/ river 225 m S La flowing S into Atchafalaya Bay (inlet of Gulf of Mexico)

Ath-a-bas-ca or **Ath-a-bas-ka** /'ath-'a-'bas-'kə/ 1 river 765 m Canada in Alta flowing NE & N into Lake Athabasca 2 lake Canada on Alta-Sask boundary area 3058

Athens /'ath-'onz/ 1 city NE Ga pop 44,342 2 city SE Ohio on Hocking river pop 23,310 3 or NGK Ath-nal /'a-'thē-'(j)nāl/ or **anc Athē-nae** /'a-'thē-'(j)nē/ city # of Greece near Saronic Gulf pop 627,564 4 **Athē-nian** /'a-'thē-'nē-ən, -nyən/ adj or n

Athos /'ath-'as, -'ā-, 'thas/ mountain NE Greece at E end of Acte peninsula, site of a number of monasteries comprising Mount Athos (autonomous area)

Atitlán /'at-'ē-'lān/ lake 24 m long SW Guatemala at 4700 ft altitude occupying a crater 1000 ft deep N of Atitlán Volcano

At-ka /'at-'kə, -'ā-/ island SW Alaska in Andreanof group of the Aleutians

Atlan-ta /'at-'lant-'ə, -'at-/ city # of Ga pop 496,973 — **Atlan-tan** /'lant-'n/ adj or n

Atlan-tic /'at-'lant-'ik, -'at-/ ocean separating No & So America from Europe & Africa area 41,105,000

Atlantic City city SE NJ on Atlantic coast pop 47,859

Atlantic Provinces the Canadian provinces of Nfld, N B, N S, & P E I — see MARITIME PROVINCES

Atlas /'at-'lās/ mountains NW Africa extending from SW Morocco to NE Tunisia, its highest peaks (over 13,000 ft) are in the Grand, or High, Atlas in SW cen Morocco — see TOUBKAL (Jebel)

Atrek /'a-'trek/ or **Attrak** /'a-'trak/ river 300 m NE Iran flowing into the Caspian on U.S.S.R. border

Atropatene — see AZERBAIJAN

At-to-wa-plis-ka-t /'at-'a-'wə-'pis-'kə/ river 465 m Canada in N Ont flowing E into James Bay

Atti-ca /'ati-'kə/ region E Greece, chief city Athens, a state of ancient Greece

At-tle-boro /'at-'lī-'bō-rə-, -'bō-rə-/ city SE Mass pop 32,907

At-tu /'a-'tū/ island SW Alaska, most westerly of the Aleutians, in Near group — see WRANGELL (Cape)

Aube /'ōb/ river 125 m N cen France flowing into the Seine

Au-ber-villiers /'ō-bər-'vėl-'yā/ commune N France NNE of Paris pop 73,695

Au-burn /'ō-bərn/ 1 city E Ala pop 22,767 2 town E cen Mass SW of Worcester pop 15,347 3 city SW Me pop 24,151 4 city cen N Y, pop 34,599 5 city W Wash NE of Tacoma pop 21,817

Auck-land /'ō-'klānd/ city & port N New Zealand on North I pop 152,300

Audenarde — see OUDENAARDE

Au-ghra-bles Falls /'ō-'grāb-'zē/ or **King George's Falls** waterfall 480 ft Republic of So Africa in Orange river in NW Cape Province

Au-ghrim or **Aghrim** /'ō-'grām, -'grām/ town W Ireland in E Galway

Augs-burg /'ōgz-'bɔrg, -'augz-'bu(r)g/ city W Germany in Bavaria on Lech river pop 213,000

Au-gus-ta /'ō-'gʊs-'tə, -'ə-/ 1 city E Ga on Savannah river pop 59,864 2 city # of Me on the Kennebec pop 21,945

Au-lis /'ō-'lōs/ harbor E Greece in Boeotia on Eurypus strait

Au-nis /'ō-'nēs/ former province W France on Gironde estuary & Bay of Biscay # La Rochelle

Au-rang-a-bad /'au-'rang-'(g)ə-'bād/ city W India in cen Maharashtra ENE of Bombay pop 87,579

Au-rès /'ō-'rēs/ massif ab 7600 ft NE Algeria in Saharan Atlas

Au-ril-gnac /'ō-'rēn-'yāk/ village SW France SW of Toulouse

Au-rillac /'ō-'rēl-'(y)āk/ city S cen France NW of Cahors pop 28,226

Au-ro-ra /'ō-'rō-rə, -'ō-, -'rō-r-/ 1 city N cen Colo E of Denver pop 74,974 2 city NE Ill. pop 74,182

Au-sa-ble /'ō-'sā-'bal/ river 20 m NE N Y flowing E into Lake Champlain through Ausable Chasm (gorge 2 m long)

Auschwitz — see OSWIECIM

Au-ster-litz /'ō-'stər-'lits, 'au-'/ or Czech Slav-kow /'slāf-'kōf, 'slāv-'kōv/ town Czechoslovakia ESE of Brno

Aust-lin /'ō-'s-tōn, -'ās-/ 1 city S Minn pop 25,074 2 city # of Tex. on the Colorado pop 251,808

Austral — see TUBUAI

Austral-asia /'ō-'strā-'lā-'zhə, -'s-, -'lā-'shə/ 1 Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, & Melanesia 2 the Brit Commonwealth nations of the SW Pacific Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, & Western Samoa — **Austral-asian** /'zhən, -'shən/ adj or n

Aus-tralia /'ō-'strāl-'yā, -'ā-, -'ə-/ 1 continent of the eastern hemisphere SE of Asia & S of the equator area 2,948,366 2 or Commonwealth of Australia dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations including the continent of Australia & island of Tasmania # Canberra area 2,967,909, pop 12,730,000

Australian Alps mountain range SE Australia in E Victoria & SE New So. Wales forming S end of Great Dividing range

Australian Capital Territory or formerly **Federal Capital Territory** district SE Australia including two areas, one around Canberra & the other on Jervis Bay, surrounded by New So. Wales area 939, pop 133,100

Austr-asia or **Os-tra-sia** /'ō-'strā-'zhə, -'ā-, -'shə/ the E dominions of the Merovingian Franks extending from Meuse river to Bohemian Forest — **Austr-asian** /'zhən, -'shən/ adj or n

Aus-tria /'ō-'strē-'ā, -'ās-/ or **Oster-reich** /'ō-'stē(r)-'rīk/ country cen Europe in & N of E Alps with the Danube crossing it in N, a republic # Vienna area 32,375, pop 7,460,000 — **Austrian** /'ən-/ adj or n

Austria-Hungary /'həŋ-'gə-'rē/ dual monarchy 1867-1918 cen Europe including Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bukovina & Transylvania in Rumania, NW half of Yugoslavia, Galicia in Poland, & NE Italy — **Austro-Hun-gar-ian** /'ən-/ adj or n

Aus-tro-ne-sia /'ō-'strō-'nē-'zhə, -'s-, -'nē-'shə/ 1 the islands of the S Pacific 2 area extending from Madagascar through the Malay peninsula & archipelago to Hawaii & Easter I

Au-teuil /'ō-'toi, -'tō(r)/ district in W Paris, France

Au-vergne /'ō-'vēr-'(n)-'yā, -'vōrn/ 1 region & former province S cen France # Clermont (now Clermont-Ferrand) 2 mountains S cen France, highest in the Massif Central — see SANCY (Puy de)

Aux Cayes — see CAYES

Aux Sources, Mont /'mōn-'tō-'su(r)s/ mountain 10,822 ft N Le-sotho in Drakensberg mountains on Natal border

Au-yān-te-pul /'au-'yan-'təp-'wē/ or **Devil Mountain** plateau ab 20 m long SE Venezuela E of Caroni river — see ANGEL FALLS

Av-a-lon /'av-'ā-, -'lān/ 1 peninsula Canada in SE Nfld 2 or **Iale** of Avalon district, orig an island, SW England in Somerset including Glastonbury

Ave-bury /'āv-'b(ə)-'rē, US also -'ber-'ē/ village S England in Wiltshire E of Bristol

Ave-lla-ne-da /'av-'a-'zhə-'nā-'dā/ city E Argentina, E suburb of Buenos Aires, on Río de la Plata pop 329,626

Avenches /'av-'əsh/ or **anc Aven-ticum** /'a-'vent-'i-kəm/ town W Switzerland in Vaud canton # of ancient Helvetia

Aven-tine /'av-'ən-'tīn, -'tēn/ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven (including also the Caclian, Capitoline, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, & Viminal) on which the ancient city was built

Aver-nus /'v-'or-'nōs/ or **It Aver-nō** /'ā-'vēr-'(n)ō/ lake S Italy in crater of extinct volcano W of Naples

Avignon /'av-'jən-'yōn/ city SE France near confluence of Rhone & Durance rivers pop 86,096

Avi-le /'āv-'ilə/ 1 province cen Spain area 3042, pop 203,798 2 city, its #, WNW of Madrid pop 30,938

Avlona — see VLONE

Avon /'āv-'ən, -'əv-'ən, US also 'ā-'vən/ 1 river 96 m, cen England rising in Northamptonshire & flowing WSW past Stratford-upon-Avon into the Severn at Tewkesbury 2 river 65 m S England rising near Devizes in Wiltshire & flowing S into English channel 3 river 62 m SW England rising in Gloucestershire & flowing S 4 through city of Bristol into Bristol channel at Avonmouth 5 /'āv-'ən/ — see SWAN 5 /'āv-'ən, -'əv-'ən, US also 'ā-'vən/ county SW England # Bristol area 520, pop 915,300

Avranche-s /'av-'rān-'sh/ town NW France in SW Normandy

Awa-shi /'ā-'wā-'ē/ island Japan S of Honshu & NE of Shikoku I

Awash — see HAWASHI

Ax-of Hel-berg /'aks-'əl-'hi-'bɔrg/ island N Canada in the Sverdrup Islands W of Ellesmere I area 15,779

Axum — see AKSUM — **Ax-um-itē** /'aks-'ū-mit-/ adj or n

Aya-cu-cho /'ā-'yā-'kū-'(j)hō/ town S Peru SE of Lima

Ay-din /'ā-'dīn/ city SW Turkey SE of Izmir pop 43,483

Ayers Rock /'ā-'rɔz-, -'ē(r)z-/ outcrop cen Australia in SW Northern Territory, 1 1/2 m long, 1143 ft high

Ayles-bury /'ā-'lɪz-'b(ə)-'rē, US also -'ber-'ē/ borough SE cen England # of Buckinghamshire pop 41,288

Ayodhya — see AJODHYA

Avr /'ā(r)-'v(r)/ 1 or **Ayr-ahire** /'ā-'shī(r), -'shā(r)/ former county SW Scotland area 1132 2 burgh & port SW Scotland in Strathclyde pop 47,884

Ayut-tha-ya or **Ayu-dhya** /'ā-'yut-'a-'yā/ city S Thailand N of Bangkok on an island in the lower Chao Phraya pop 40,152

Azer-bai-jan or **Azer-bai-dzhan** or **Azerbaijan Republic** /'az-'ər-'bi-'jān, -'jāz-/ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in E

- Be-ha-tun** \bā-his-'tūn\ or **Bi-su-tun** \bē-sā-'tūn\ village W Iran 22 m E of Kermanshah
- Bel-dā** \bād-ə\ town NE Libya in *Cyrenaica* NE of *Benghazi*
- Bel-ra** \bā-rā\ town & port SE Mozambique pop 58,970
- Bel-rut** or **Bay-rut** or **Bay-routh** \bā-'rit\ or *anc* **Be-ry-tus** \bā-'rit-s\ city & port * of Lebanon pop 700,000
- Bekaa** — see **BIKA**
- Bé-kés-csa-bé** \bē-'kash-'chō-bō\ city SE Hungary pop 55,408
- Be-la-ya** \bel-ə-yā\ river 700 m U S S R in Soviet Russia, Europe, rising in the U Sraals & flowing S, W, & NW to the Kama
- Bel-ém** \bā-'lēm\ or **Pa-rá** \pā-'rā\ city N Brazil * of Pará state on Pará river pop 563,996
- Belfast** \bel-'fast, bel-'\ city & county borough & port * of Northern Ireland & of County Antrim at head of Belfast Lough (inlet) pop 358,991
- Belfort** \bel-'fō(r), bā-'fō(s)r\ commune E France commanding Belfort Gap (wide pass between Vosges & Jura mountains) pop 53,214
- Belgian Congo** or *earlier* **Congo Free State** former Belgian colony W cen Africa — see **ZAIRE**
- Belgian East Africa** — see **RUANDA URUNDI**
- Bel-gium** \bel-'jām\ or **F Belg-ique** \bel-'zhēk\ or **Flem Belg-lé** \bel-'gē-ə\ country W Europe bordering on North sea, a constitutional monarchy * Brussels area 11,774, pop 9,730,000
- Bel-go-ród-Dnes-trov-ski** or **Byel-go-ród-Dnes-trov-ski** \bel-'gā-'rād-'hne-'strōf-'skē, -'strōv-, 'byel-'gō-'rōt\ or *Rum* **Ce-ta-tea Alba** \chō-'tāt-ē-ə-'āl-bə\ or *formerly* **Türk & Russ Ak-ker-man** \ak-'or-'man\ city U S S R in SW Ukraine on the Dniester estuary pop 29,000
- Bel-grade** \bel-'grād, -'grād, -'grad, bel-'\ or **Beo-grād** \beu-'grād\ city * of Yugoslavia & of Serbia pop 772,000
- Bel-gra-via** \bel-'grā-vē-ə\ district of W cen London, England, in Kensington and Chelsea borough S of Hyde Park
- Be-li-tung** \bā-'lēt-ŋ\ or **Bill-iton** \-'lī-tŋ\ island Indonesia between Sumatra & Borneo area 1866, pop 102,375
- Bel-ize** \bā-'līz\ or *formerly* **British Honduras** country Central America bordering on the Caribbean, a Bnt colony * Belmopan area 8866, pop 120,936 — **Bel-izean** \-'lī-zē-ŋ\ *adj* or *n*
- Bell** \bel\ city SW Calif SE of Los Angeles pop 21,836
- Bella Coola** \bel-'ə-'kū-lā\ river ab 60 m Canada in B C flowing W to Burke channel E of Queen Charlotte Sound
- Bel-la-ire** \bē-'lā(r), bā-, -'lī(r)\ city SE Tex within city of Houston pop 19,009
- Bel-leau** \bē-'lō, -'be-\ village N France NW of Chateau-Thierry & N of Belleau Wood (F Bois de Belleau \bōd-ə-'bē-'lō\)
- Belle Fourche** \('bel-'fūsh\ river ab 290 m NE Wyo & W S Dak flowing NE & E into the Cheyenne
- Belle Glade** \bel-'glād, bel-'\ city SE Fla pop 15,949
- Belle Isle**, **Strait of (Bel-lā)** \shē-'lī\ channel between N tip of Newfoundland I & SE Labrador
- Belle-ville** \bel-'vil\ 1 city SW Ill pop 41,699 2 town NE N J N of Newark pop 34,643 3 city Canada in SE Ont pop 35,128
- Belle-vue** \bel-'vyū\ 1 city E Neb S of Omaha pop 19,449 2 city W Wash E of Seattle pop 61,102
- Bel-flow-er** \bel-'flau-(s)r\ city SW Calif E of Los Angeles pop 51,454
- Bell Gardens** city SW Calif E of Los Angeles pop 29,308
- Bellingham** \bel-'līŋ-'ham\ city & port NW Wash on Bellingham Bay (inlet at N end of Puget Sound) pop 39,375
- Bellings-hau-sen** \bel-'līŋ-'hauz-'n\ sea comprising a large bay of the S Pacific W of base of Antarctic peninsula
- Bel-lin-zo-na** \bel-'ŋn-'zō-nā\ commune S Switzerland E of Locarno * of Ticino pop 16,979
- Bell-mawr** \bel-'mar-, -'mō(r)\ borough SW N J S of Camden pop 15,618
- Bell-wood** \bel-'wud\ village NE Ill W of Chicago pop 22,096
- Bel-mont** \bel-'mant\ 1 city W Calif SE of San Francisco pop 23,667 2 town E Mass W of Boston pop 28,285
- Bel-mo-pān** \bel-'mō-'pān\ city * of Belize (Bnt Honduras) pop 39,257
- Beloo More** — see **WHITE**
- Be-lo-Hor-lon-te** \bā-'lō-'hor-ə-'zant-ē, -'bē-'ō-, -'hār-\ city E Brazil * of Minas Gerais pop 1,106,722
- Be-loit** \bā-'lōit\ city S Wis on Ill border pop 35,729
- Be-lo-rus-sia** \bel-'ō-'rāsh-ə\ or **Bye-lor-us-sia** \bē-'l-ō-ə\ or **White Russia**, 1 former region E Europe N of & including the Pripiet Marshes inhabited by the White Russians 2 or **Be-lo-rus-sian Republic** \-'rāsh-ŋn\ constituent republic of the U S S R bordering on Poland, Lithuania, & Latvia * Minsk area 88,044, pop 9,003,000
- Belostok** — see **BIALYSTOK**
- Belsen** or **Bergen-Belsen** \ber-'gən-'bēl-'zən, -'bār-\ locality NW Germany on Lüneburg Heath NW of Celle
- Be-lu-kha** \bā-'lū-'kə\ mountain 15,157 ft U S S R in S Soviet Russia, Asia, highest in Altai mountain region
- Bénarés** — see **BANARAS**
- Ben-digo** \ben-'dī-gō\ city SE Australia in N Victoria NNW of Melbourne pop (with suburbs) 31,350
- Be-ne-lux** \ben-'l-aks\ economic union comprising Belgium, the Netherlands, & Luxembourg, formed 1947
- Be-ne-ven-to** \ben-'ə-'ven-(t)ō\ commune S Italy in Campania NE of Naples pop 59,578
- Ben-gal** \ben-'gōl, ben-'\ region E India (subcontinent) including delta of Ganges & Brahmaputra rivers, formerly a presidency & (1937-47) a province of Bnt India, divided 1947 between Pakistan & Republic of India — see **EAST BENGAL**, **EAST PAKISTAN**, **WEST BENGAL** — **Beng-gā-ese** \ben-'gā-'lēz, ben-, -'lēs\ *adj* or *n*
- Bengal**, **Bay** of arm of the Indian ocean between India & Sri Lanka on the W & Burma & Malay peninsula on the E
- Beng-gā-zi** or **Beng-gā-zi** or **Beng-gā-zi** or **Beng-gā-zi** \ben-'gāz-ē, ben-'gāz-ə\ or *anc* **Be-rē-nī-ze** \bē-'rā-'nī-sē\ city & port NE Libya, a former * of Libya pop 137,295
- Ben-gu-ela** \ben-'g(w)el-ə\ city & port W Angola pop 35,162
- Be-ni** \bā-'nē\ river 1000 m, cen & N Bolivia flowing N to unite with Mamoré river forming the Madeira
- Be-nin** \bā-'nin, -'nēn, -'ben-\ 1 river ab 100 m S Nigeria W of the Niger flowing into Bight of Benin 2 former kingdom W Africa on the lower Niger; incorporated in Nigeria after 1897 3 or *formerly* **Da-hō-mey** \dā-'hō-mē\ country W Africa on Gulf of Guinea, a republic, formerly a territory of French West Africa * **Porto-Novo** area 44,749, pop 2,760,000 4 or **Benin City** city Nigeria in W delta of the Niger pop 119,692 — **Be-ni-ness** \bā-'nin-'ēz, -'nēn-, -'ben-'nēz, -'nēs\ *adj* or *n*
- Benin**, **Bight** of the N section of Gulf of Guinea W Africa SW of Nigeria
- Be-ni-Su-ef** \ben-'ē-su-'āf\ city N cen Egypt pop 99,400
- Ben Lomond** — see **LOMOND (Ben)**
- Ben Nevis** — see **NEVIS (Ben)**
- Be-no-ni** \bā-'nō-nē\ city NE Republic of So Africa in S Transvaal on the Witwatersrand E of Johannesburg pop 122,502
- Ben-ton** \ben-'n\ city cen Ark SW of Little Rock pop 16,499
- Benton Harbor** city SW Mich pop 16,481
- Benue** \bān-(w)ā\ or **Bin-ue** \bin-(w)ā\ river 870 m W Africa flowing W into the Niger
- Beppu** \bep-'pū\ city Japan in NE Kyushu on Beppu Bay (arm of Inland sea) pop 146,000
- Be-rar** \bā-'rār, bā-'\ region W cen India, in Central Provinces & Berar 1903-47, in Madhya Pradesh 1947-56, in Bombay 1956-60, in Maharashtra since 1960; chief city Amravati
- Be-ber-a** \bā-'bā-(s)r\ town & port N Somalia
- Be-rea** \bā-'rē-ə\ 1 city NE Ohio SW of Cleveland pop 22,396 2 — see **ALEPPO** 3 — see **VEROIA**
- Be-rez-i-na** \bā-'rēz-'nā-, -'rēz-\ river 350 m U S S R in Belorussia flowing SE into the Dnieper
- Bergama** — see **PERGAMUM**
- Berg-a-mo** \bē(r)-gā-'mō, -'bār-\ commune N Italy in Lombardy NE of Milan pop 124,968
- Bergen**, 1 \bā-'rēn, -'bē(r)-r\ city & port SW Norway pop 115,964 2 — see **MONS**
- Bergen-field** \bā-'rēn-'fēld\ borough NE N J pop 33,131
- Bering** \bē(r)-ŋ, -'bē(r)-r\ 1 sea arm of the N Pacific between Alaska & NE Siberia & between the Aleutians & Bering Strait area 878,000 2 strait ab 36 m wide separating Asia (U S S R) from N America (Alaska)
- Ber-ke-ley** \bā-'kē-lē\ 1 city W Calif on San Francisco Bay N of Oakland pop 116,716 2 city E Mo NW of St Louis pop 19,743
- Berk-ley** \bā-'kē-lē\ city SE Mich NW of Detroit pop 22,618
- Berk-shire** \bārk-'shī(r), -'shā-\ 1 hills W Mass W of the Connecticut — see **GREYLOCK (Mount)** 2 *Brit usu* \bārk-'\ county S England in Thames river basin * Reading area 485, pop 653,400
- Ber-lin**, 1 \bā-'līn\ city N N H pop 15,256 2 \bā-'līn, Ger ber-'līn\ city E cen Germany on Spree river, before 1945 * of Germany & of Prussia, divided under postwar occupation between East & West Germany, East Berlin being made * of East Germany (1949) & West Berlin a state (not formally incorporated) of West Germany pop 3,218,273 — **Ber-līn-er** \bā-'līn-'r\ *n*
- Ber-mo-jō** \bā-'mā-'jō, bā-'r-er\ river 1000 m N Argentina rising on Bolivian frontier & flowing SE into Paraguay river
- Ber-mond-sey** \bā-'mōn-(d)-zē\ former metropolitan borough E cen London, England, now part of Southwark
- Ber-mu-da** \bā-'myūd-'ā\ islands W Atlantic ESE of Cape Hatteras, a British self-governing colony * Hamilton area 21, pop 50,000 — **Ber-mu-dian** \-'myūd-ē-ŋ\ or **Ber-mu-dan** \-'myūd-'n\ *adj* or *n*
- Bern** or **Berne** \bārn, -'bē(r)m\ 1 canton NW & W cen Switzerland area 2658, pop 983,296 2 city, its * & * of Switzerland on the Aare pop 166,800 — **Bern-ese** \bā-'rēz, -'nēs\ *adj* or *n*
- Bern-burg** \bārn-'bārg, -'bē(r)m-, -'bu(r)rg\ city E Germany W of Dessau pop 45,322
- Bernese Alps** or **Bernese Oberland** — see **OBERLAND**
- Ber-nī-cia** \bā-'nī-'sh-(ē)-ə\ Anglian kingdom of 6th century AD located between Tyne & Forth rivers * Bamborough
- Ber-nī-ne** \bā-'nī-'nē\ the S extension of Rhaetian Alps on border between Italy & Switzerland, highest peak Piz Bernina \pēts-\ (highest in the Rhaetian Alps) 13,295 ft
- Beroea**, 1 — see **ALEPPO** 2 — see **VEROIA**
- Ber-ry** or **Ber-rī** \bā-'rē\ former province cen France * **Bourges**
- Ber-thoud** \bā-'thōd\ mountain pass 11,315 ft N Colo in Front range WNW of Denver
- Ber-wick** \bā-'rīk\ or **Ber-wick-shire** \-'shī(r), -'shā\ former county SE Scotland * Duns area 457
- Ber-wyn** \bā-'wān\ city NE Ill W of Chicago pop 52,502
- Berytus** — see **BEIRUT**
- Bes-an-con** \bā-'zan-(t)-sōn, bā-'zā-'sō\ city E France pop 113,220
- Bes-kids** \bes-'kīdz, bē-'skēdz\ mountain ranges cen Europe in W Carpathians, include **West Beskids** (in Poland & Czechoslovakia) W of Tatras mountains & **East Beskids** (in NE Czechoslovakia)
- Bes-a-ra-bia** \bē-sā-'rā-bē-ə\ region SE Europe between Dniester & Prut rivers, now mostly in Moldavian Republic of the U S S R — **Bes-a-ra-bian** \bē-'ān\ *adj* or *n*
- Bes-se-mer** \bē-sē-'mār\ city N cen Ala pop 33,428
- Beth-a-ny** \bēth-'ə-'nē\ village Palestine E of Jerusalem on Mount of Olives, now in W Jordan
- Beth-el** \bēth-'əl, bē-'thel\ ruined town Palestine in W Jordan ab 11 m N of Jerusalem

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Ban-gor \ˈbān-gō(ə)r & \ˈbān-gō(ə)r (these usual for 1), \ˈbān-gōr\ 1 city E cen Me on Penobscot river pop 33,168 2 municipal borough SE Northern Ireland in County Down pop 35,105 3 borough & city NW Wales in Gwynedd

Ban-gul \bā-ˈgē\ city * of Central African Republic pop 150,000

Bang-we-u-lu \bān-wē-ū\ (Jū) lake ab 50 m long N Zambia in swamp region, its area fluctuates seasonally, drains into the Luapula, a headstream of the Congo

Ban-jul \bān-jū\ or formerly **Bath-urāt** \ˈbāth-(j)urāt\ city & port * of Gambia on Island of St. Mary in Gambia river pop 36,570

Banks \ˈbāŋk(s)\ 1 island N Canada at W end of Canadian Arctic archipelago area 23,230 2 islands SW Pacific N of New Hebrides

Ban-nock-burn \ˈbān-ək-,bōrn, \ˈbān-ək-\\ town cen Scotland in Stirlingshire SSE of Stirling

Ban-tam \ˈbānt-əm\ village Indonesia in NW corner of Java, once * of Sultanate of Bantam

Ban-try Bay \bān-trē-ə\ bay SW Ireland in SW County Cork

Ba-paume \bā-ˈpōm, bā-\\ town N France S of Arras

Ba-ra-cal-do \bā-rā-ˈkāl-(j)ōd, \bā-r-\\ commune J Spain W of Bilbao pop 110,516

Ba-ra-coa \bā-rā-ˈkō-ə, \bā-r-\\ city & port E Cuba on N coast near E tip of island pop (municipality) 105,070

Ba-ra-na-gar \bā-rān-ə-gar\ city E India in West Bengal N of Calcutta pop 147,920

Ba-ra-nof \ˈbā-rā-nōf, bā-rān-ə\ island SE Alaska in Alexander archipelago S of Chichagof I area ab 1600

Ba-ra-taria Bay \bā-rā-tar-ē-ə, \ˈtēr-\\ lagoon SE La on coast NW of delta of the Mississippi

Bar-bados \bār-ˈbād-əs, -(j)ōz, -(j)ās, -(j)ōs\ island Bnt West Indies in Lesser Antilles E of the Windward group, a dominion of the Bnt Commonwealth since 1966 * Bridgetown area 166, pop 240,000 **Bar-bad-i-an** \ˈbād-ē-ən\ adj or n

Bar-bary \bār-b(ə-)rē\ region N Africa on Barbary Coast extending from Egyptian border to the Atlantic & including the former Barbary States (Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, & Tripoli) — a chiefly former name

Barbers Point \bār-barz-\\ or **Ka-la-eloa Point** \kə-lā-(j)ā-lō-ə\ cape Hawaii at SW corner of Oahu W of Pearl Harbor

Bar-ber-ton \bār-ber-tən\ city NE Ohio SW of Akron pop 33,052

Bar-bi-son \bār-bā-ˈzōn\ village N France SSE of Paris near Forest of Fontainebleau

Bar-bu-da \bār-ˈbūld-ə\ island Bnt West Indies in the Leewards N of Antigua, of which it is a dependency area 62

Bar-ca or **Bar-ka** \ˈbār-kə\ town Libya in NW Cyrenaica

Bar-ce-lo-na \bār-sə-ˈlō-nə\ 1 province NE Spain in Catalonia on the Mediterranean area 2968, pop 3,929,194 2 city & port, its * pop 1,837,838 3 city NE Venezuela near coast pop 54,916 — **Bar-ce-lo-nese** \-lō-nēz, -nēs, -lō-\\ adj or n

Bar-dia \bārd-ē-ə\ town & port Libya in NE Cyrenaica

Bar-reilly or **Bar-rell** \bā-rē-lē\ 1 city N India in NW cen Uttar Pradesh ESE of Delhi pop 334,064 2 — see ROHILKHAND

Bar-rents \ˈbār-ən(t)s, \ˈbār-\\ sea comprising the part of the Arctic ocean between Spitsbergen & Novaya Zemlya

Bar-i \ˈbār-ē\ or **anc Bar-i-um** \bār-ē-əm, \ˈber-\\ commune & port SE Italy * of Apulia on the Adriatic pop 350,670

Bar-i-lo-che or **San Carlos de Bariloche** \sān-ˈkār-lōs-də-bā-rə-ˈlō-chē\ city SW Argentina on Lake Nahuel Huapi pop 15,995

Bar-i-sal \ˈbār-ə-sāl\ city S Bangladesh in Ganges delta pop 79,300

Bar-king \ˈbār-kiŋ\ or **Barking Town** borough of E Greater London, England pop 160,499

Bar-letta \bār-ˈlēt-ə\ commune & port SE Italy in Apulia on the Adriatic pop 75,097

Bar-na-ul \bār-nə-ˈul\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Ob * of Altai Territory pop 439,000

Bar-ne-gat Bay \bār-ni-gat, \ˈgāt-\\ inlet of the Atlantic E N J

Barnes \ˈbārnz\ former municipal borough SE England, now part of Richmond upon Thames

Bar-net \ˈbār-nēt\ borough of N Greater London, England pop 303,578

Barns-ley \ˈbārnz-lē\ borough N England in So Yorkshire pop 75,330

Barn-sta-ble \ˈbārn-stə-bəl\ town SE Mass. pop 19,842

Bar-ro-da \bā-rōd-ə\ 1 former state W India near head of Gulf of Cambay * Baroda area 8176 2 city W India in SE Gujarat SE of Ahmadabad pop 404,229

Bar-rot-se-land \bā-rāt-sē-land\ region W Zambia, formerly a protectorate

Bar-qui-si-me-to \bār-kə-sə-ˈmāt-(j)ō\ city NW Venezuela pop 280,086

Bar-ran-quil-la \bā-ran-ˈkē-(j)ə\ city & port N Colombia on the Magdalena pop 816,706

Barren Grounds treeless plains N Canada W of Hudson Bay

Bar-rie \ˈbār-ē\ city Canada in SE Ont. pop 27,676

Bar-ri-ng-ton \ˈbār-riŋ-ton\ town E R I SE of Providence pop 17,554

Bar-row \ˈbār-(j)ō\ or **Barrow-in-Furness** \bā-rə-wən-ˈfūr-nēs\ borough NW England in S Cumbria pop 63,998

Barrow, Point most northerly point of Alaska & of the U.S., at ab 71°25'N, 156°30'W

Bar-stow \ˈbār-stō\ city S Calif NNE of San Bernardino pop 17,442

Bar-tles-ville \ˈbārt-ˈlīz-vil\ city NE Okla. pop 29,683

Bar-u \bār-ū\ or formerly **Chir-i-qui** \ˈchir-i-ˈkē\ volcano 11,070 ft Panama near Costa Rican border

Bas-el \ˈbāz-əl\ or **F Bâle** or **older Basle** \ˈbāl\ 1 former canton NW Switzerland, now divided into two cantons (formerly half cantons) **Bas-el-Land** \ˈbāz-əl-lant\ (* Lucerne area 165, pop 204,889) & **Bas-el-Stadt** \ˈshīt\ (* Basel area 14, pop 234,945) 2 city NW Switzerland * of Bas-el-Stadt

Bas-shan \ˈbā-shən\ region in ancient Palestine E & NE of Sea of Galilee

Bas-shi channel \ˈbāsh-ē\ strait between Philippines & Formosa

Bash-kir-ia \ˈbāsh-ˈkir-ē-ə\ or **Bash-kir Republic** \ˈbāsh-ˈkir-(j)ə\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, in S Ural mountains * Ufa area 54,233, pop 3,819,000

Bas-il-lan \ˈbā-sē-lan\ 1 island Philippines SW of Mindanao area 495 2 city comprising Basilan Island and several small nearby islands pop 209,100

Bas-il-lon \ˈbāz-əl-dən\ town SE England in Essex pop 129,073

Bas-il-li-ca-ta \ˈbā-zil-ə-ˈkat-ə, \ˈsīl-\\ or formerly **Lu-ca-nia** \lū-ˈkān-yə, \ˈkān-\\ region S Italy on Gulf of Taranto * Potenza

Basin ranges — see GREAT BASIN

Basque Provinces \ˈbāsk\ region N Spain on Bay of Biscay including provinces of Alava, Guipuzcoa, & Vizcaya

Bas-ra \ˈbās-rā, \ˈbās-, \ˈbas-, \ˈbāz-, \ˈbāz-, \ˈbāz-\\ or **Bu-s-rā** \ˈbās-rā, \ˈbas-\\ city & port S Iraq on Shatt-al-Arab pop 310,950

Bas-s \ˈbas\ strait separating Tasmania & continent of Australia

Bas-sa-in \ˈbā-sān\ city S Burma W of Rangoon pop 175,000

Bas-se-terre \ˈbas-tē(r)s, \ˈbās-\\ town & port Bnt. West Indies * of St. Kitts I & of St. Kitts-Nevis state

Bas-se-Terre \ˈbas-tē(r)s, \ˈbās-\\ 1 island French West Indies constituting the W part of Guadeloupe area 364 2 town & port * of Guadeloupe

Bas-tia \ˈbās-tē-ə, \ˈbās-\\ city & port France on NE coast of Corsica pop 49,375

Bas-togne \ˈbā-stōn\ town SE Belgium in the Ardennes

Basutoland — see LESOTHO

Ba-tā \ˈbāt-ə\ city * of Mbini pop 27,024

Ba-tan \ˈbā-tan, \ˈtān\ peninsula Philippines in W Luzon on W side of Manila Bay

Ba-ta-via \ˈbā-tā-vē-ə\ 1 city NW N Y pop 17,338 2 — see JAKARTA

Ba-ta-vi-an \ˈvē-ən\ adj or n

Bathavian Republic the Netherlands under the French (1795-1806)

Bath \ˈbāth, \ˈbāth\ city SW England in Avon pop 84,545

Bath-urāt \ˈbāth-(j)urāt\ 1 city Canada in NE N B pop 16,674 2 — see BANJUL 3 island N Canada in Parry group area 6041

Bat-on Rouge \ˈbat-ˈn-ˈrūzh\ city * of La on the Mississippi pop 165,963

Bat-ter-sea \ˈbat-ər-sē\ former metropolitan borough SW London, England, on S bank of the Thames, now part of Wandsworth

Battle Creek \ˈbat-ˈl-,krēk\ city S Mich pop 38,931

Ba-tu-mi \ˈbā-tū-mē\ or **Ba-tum** \ˈtūm\ city & port U.S.S.R. in SW Georgia on Black sea * of Adzhara Republic pop 82,000

Bautzen \ˈbaut-sən\ city E Germany on Spree river ENE of Dresden pop 43,670

Bav-a-ria \ˈbā-ˈvēr-ē-ə, \ˈvār-\\ or **G Bay-ern** \ˈbi-əm\ state S Germany bordering on Austria & Czechoslovakia * Munich area 27,232, pop 10,603,200

Ba-ya-món \ˈbi-ə-ˈmōn\ city NE cen Puerto Rico pop 147,552

Bay City city E Mich near head of Saginaw Bay pop 49,449

Bay-yeux \ˈbi-(j)ū, bā-, bā-ˈyo(r), bā-yœ\ town NW France WNW of Caen

Baykal — see BAIKAL

Bay-onne \ˈbā-ˈōn\ city & port NE N J pop 72,743

Bay-onne \ˈbā-ˈōn, bā-yōn\ city SW France on the Adour near Bay of Biscay pop 42,743

Bay-reuth \ˈbi-rōit, \ˈbi-\\ city W Germany in Bavaria NE of Nuremberg pop 63,330

Bay-town \ˈbā-taun\ city SE Tex on Galveston Bay pop 43,980

Bay Village city NE Ohio W of Cleveland pop 18,163

Beachy Head \ˈbē-chē-\\ headland SE England on coast of East Sussex

Bea-cons-field \ˈbē-konz-fēld\ city Canada in S Que. on Montreal I SSW of Montreal pop 19,389

Bear \ˈbā(r), \ˈbē(r)\ 1 river 75 m N Calif flowing SW to Feather river 2 river 350 m N Utah, SW Wyo., & SE Idaho flowing to Great Salt Lake

Beard-moss \ˈbi(r)-rd-,mō(r), \ˈmo(r)\ glacier Antarctica descending to Ross Ice Shelf at ab 170°E

Bear Mountain mountain 1305 ft SE N Y on the Hudson

Be-arn \ˈbā-arn\ region & former province SW France in Pyrenees SW of Gascony * Pau

Be-as or **Bi-as** \ˈbē-ās, \ˈbē-ās\ river 300 m N India in the Punjab

Beau-fort \ˈbō-fort\ sea comprising the part of the Arctic ocean NE of Alaska & NW of Canada

Beau-mar-is \ˈbō-mar-əs\ borough NW Wales in Gwynedd on E Anglesy I on Beaumaris Bay

Beau-mont \ˈbō-mānt, \ˈbō-\\ city & port SE Tex on Neches river pop 115,919

Beaune \ˈbō-\\ commune E France SSW of Dijon pop 16,874

Beau-se-ill \ˈbō-sē-ˈlā\ commune SE France N of Monaco

Beau-vals \ˈbō-vāl\ commune N France NNW of Paris pop 46,777

Bea-ver \ˈbē-vər\ 1 river 280 m NW Okla forming upper course of the North Canadian 2 river 305 m Canada in Alta & Sask flowing E into the Churchill

Beaver-head \ˈbē-vər-,hed\ mountains on Idaho-Mont boundary, SE part of Bitterroot range of the Rockies — see OAKFIELD

Beaver-ton \ˈbē-vort-ən\ city NW Oreg W of Portland pop 18,577

Bech-u-a-na-land \ˈbēch-(ə-)wān-ə-land\ 1 region S Africa N of Orange river & W of Transvaal & including Kalahari desert & Okavango Basin 2 — see BOTSWANA 3 or British Bechuanaland former Bnt colony in the region S of Molopo river; became part of Union of So Africa 1895 — **Bech-u-a-na** \ˈbēch-(ə-)wān-ə\ adj or n

Beck-en-ham \ˈbek-(ə-)nəm\ former urban district SE England in Kent, now part of Bromley

Beck-ey \ˈbek-lē\ city S W Va pop 19,884

Bed-ford \ˈbed-fard\ 1 city NE Ohio SE of Cleveland pop 17,552 2 or **Bed-ford-shire** \ˈshī(r), \ˈshər\ county SE cen England area 477, pop 484,300 3 borough, its * pop 73,064

Bed-loe's \ˈbed-lōz\ — see LIBERTY

Be-dzin \ˈben-jēn\ or **Ben-din** \ˈben-dēn\ commune S Poland in Silesia pop 42,800

Beer-she-be \ˈbi(r)-ˈshē-be, \ˈbē(r), \ˈbər-\\ city S Israel in N Negeb, in Bible times marking extreme S limit of Palestine pop 77,400

Behar — see BIHAR

Bo-a Ra-ton \bō-kə-rə-tōn\ city SE Fla. N of Fort Lauderdale pop 28,506

Bo-chum \bō-kəm\ city W Germany in Ruhr valley pop 346,000

Bodensee — see CONSTANCE (Lake)

Bod-min \bōd-mīn\ borough SW England, a * of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly

Boo-a-tia \bō-ā-ti-ā\ or **NGK Voi-o-tia** \vyō-tē-ō\ district E cen Greece NW of Athens — **Boo-o-tian** \bō-ō-shān\ adj or n

Bootoeng — see BUTUNG

Bo-ga-lua \bō-gə-lū-ā\ city E La. pop 18,412

Bo-gor \bō-gō(r)\ or formerly **Buit-en-zorg** \būt-n-zō(r)\ city Indonesia in W Java S of Jakarta pop 154,092

Bo-go-té \bō-gə-tō-ī\ city * of Colombia on plateau in the Andes pop 2,293,919

Bo-he-mia \bō-he-mē-ā\ region W Czechoslovakia, once a kingdom, later a province * Prague

Bohemian Forest or **G Böhmer-wald** \bō(r)m-ar-vālt, bōēm-\ forested mountain region Czechoslovakia & Germany along boundary between E Bavaria & SW Bohemia

Bo-hol \bō-hōl\ island S cen Philippines, one of the Visayan islands, N of Mindanao area 1492

Bois de Belleau — see BELLEAU

Bois de Boulogne \bōwā-d-ō-bū-lōn, -lōin\ park France W of Paris area 2155 acres

Boi-se \bōi-sē, -zē\ city * of Idaho on Boise river (60 m long) pop 74,990

Bo-ja-dor, Cape \baj-ə-dō(r)\ headland NW Africa in the Atlantic on W coast of Western Sahara

Bokhara — see BUKHARA

Boks-burg \bōks-bōrg\ city NE Republic of So Africa in S Transvaal E of Johannesburg pop 108,850

Bolan \bō-lān\ mountain pass 5900 ft Pakistan in N Baluchistan

Bolbitine — see ROSETTA

Bo-li-var, Car-ró \ser-(bō-bə-lē-var) or La Pa-rí-da \lap-ə-rē-də\ from mountain 2018 ft E Venezuela S of Ciudad Bolívar

Bo-li-var, Pi-co \pē-(bō-bə-lē-var) or La Co-lum-na \lak-ə-lūm-nə\ mountain 16,411 ft W Venezuela in Cordillera Mérida, highest in Venezuela

Bo-li-vi-a \bō-liv-ē-ā\ country W cen So America, a republic, administrative * La Paz, constitutional * Sucre area 424,200, pop 5,060,000 — **Bo-li-vi-an** \lē-ān\ adj or n

Bo-lo-gna \bō-lōn-(y)ə\ or **anc Bo-lo-ni-a** \bō-nō-nē-ā\ commune N Italy * of Emilia-Romagna at foot of the Apennines pop 489,593

Bo-lognan \bō-lōn-yān\ or **Bo-lo-gne** \bō-lōn-(y)zē, -(y)zē\ adj or n

Bo-lo-ne, Lake \bōl-lōn\ lake cen Italy in NW Latium NW of Viterbo

Bol-ton or **Bol-ton-le-Moors** \bōlt-n-lə-mu(r)\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester NW of Manchester pop 153,977

Bol-zo-no \bōlt-zān-(j)ō, bōl-zān-\ 1 former province N Italy in S Tirol, now part of Trentino-Alto Adige region 2 commune in Trentino-Alto Adige region pop 104,089

Bom-ba \bō-mā\ city & port W Congo on Congo river pop 79,230

Bom-bay \bām-bā\ 1 former state W India * Bombay, divided 1960 into Gujarat & Maharashtra states, once a presidency & (1937-47) a province of Brit India 2 island W India on which city of Bombay is situated area 24 3 city & port W India * of Maharashtra & of former Bombay state pop 5,700,358

Bom-bu \bō-bū\ or **Mbo-mu** \m-bō-ā\ river 500 m W cen Africa forming boundary between Zaïre & Central African Republic & uniting with Uele river to form the Ubangi

Bon, Cape \bōn\ or **Ras el Tib** \rās-el-tīb\ or **Ras Ad-dar** \rās-ə-dār\ headland NE Tunisia on Cape Bon Peninsula

Bon-na, Mount \bōn-nə\ mountain 16,421 ft S Alaska at W end of Wrangell mountains

Bon-aire \bō-nā(r)\, -nē(r)\ island Netherlands Antilles E of Curaçao area 95, pop 8099

Bon-di \bān-dī\ town SE Australia, SE suburb of Sydney, S of entrance to Port Jackson on Bondi Beach

Bōne — see ANNABA

Bo-ni-ni \bō-nōn\ or **Ogo-bo-wa-ro** \ō-gō-bō-s-ō-wā-r-ō\ islands W Pacific ab 600 m SSE of Tokyo, belong to Japan, administered by U S 1945-68 area 205

Bonn \būn, bōn\ city W Germany on the Rhine SSE of Cologne * of Federal Republic of Germany (often called Bonn Republic) pop 300,400

Bon-ne-ville, Lake \bān-ə-vīl\ prehistoric lake 350 m long in Utah, E Nev. & S Idaho, its remnant is Great Salt Lake

Bonneville Salt Flats or **Bonneville Flats** broad level area of Great Salt Lake desert E of Wendover, Utah

Bonny, Bight of — see BIAFRA, BIGHT OF

Boo-thia \bū-thē-ā\ peninsula N Canada W of Baffin I., its N tip (at ab 72°N, 94°W) is the northernmost point on No. American mainland

Boothia, Gulf of gulf N Canada between Stiffen I. & Melville peninsula on E & Boothia peninsula on W

Boo-tle \būtl\ borough NW England in Merseyside N of Liverpool pop 74,208

Bo-phu-the-taw-na \bō-(p)hū-tāt-tāw-nā\ group of noncontiguous black enclaves in the Republic of So. Africa; granted independence 1977

Bora Bora \bōr-ə-bōr-ə, bōr-ə-bōr-ā\ island S Pacific in Lee ward group of the Society Islands NW of Tahiti area 14.6

Bora-h Peak \bōr-ə-, bōr-ā\ mountain 12,662 ft E cen Idaho in Lost River range; highest point in state

Borås \bū-rās\ city SW Sweden E of Göteborg pop 71,227

Bor-deaux \bōr-dō\ city & port SW France on the Garonne pop 266,662

Bor-ders \bōrd-əz\ region S Scotland, established 1975 * Newtown St Boswells area 1804, pop 99,105

Bor-dighera \bōrd-ī-ger-ā\ commune & port NW Italy in Liguria S of San Remo

Bor-gerhout \bōr-ger-huūt\ commune N Belgium, E suburb of Antwerp pop 48,766

Borgno, Lake \bō(r)n\ inlet of the Mississippi Sound E of New Orleans, La.

Bo-ri-sov \bō-rē-sōf\ city U.S.S.R. in N cen Belorussia on the Berezina pop 77,000

Bor-neo \bōr-nē-ō\ island Malay archipelago SW of Philippines area 290,012 — see BRUNEI, KALIMANTAN, SABAH, SARAWAK — **Bor-nean** \nē-nē\ adj or n

Born-holm \bōrn-hōl(m)\ island Denmark in Baltic sea * Rønne area 228, pop 47,241

Bos-nia \bāz-nē-ā\ region W cen Yugoslavia; formerly a kingdom, now part of Bosnia and Herzegovina \hert-sə-gō-vē-nə, -hert-\ federated republic (* Sarajevo area 19,904, pop 3,742,852) — **Bos-ni-an** \nē-nē\ adj or n

Bos-po-rus \bās-p(ə)-rās\ or **Bos-pho-rus** \-(fə)-rās\ strait ab 18 m long between Turkey in Europe & Turkey in Asia connecting Sea of Marmara & Black sea — **Bos-po-ran** \p(ə)-rān\ adj

Bos-ster City \bōz-zhər\ city NW La. pop 41,595

Bos-ton \bō-stān\ 1 mountains NW Ark. & E Okla. in Ozark plateau, highest over 2000 ft 2 city & port * of Mass on Massachusetts Bay pop 641,071 3 borough & port E England in SE Lincolnshire in Parts of Holland pop 25,995 — **Bos-ton-ese** \bō-stā-nēz, -nēz\ adj — **Bos-ton-i-an** \bō-stō-nē-ān, -nyān\ adj or n

Bo-ta-to-go Bay \bōt-ə-tō-(j)ō\ inlet of Guanabara Bay in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Bot-a-ny Bay \bāt-nē, bāt-nē\ inlet of the S Pacific SE Australia in New So. Wales on S border of city of Sydney

Both-nia, Gulf of \bōth-nē-ā\ arm of Baltic sea between Sweden & Finland

Bo-tswa-na \bāt-swān-ā\ country S Africa N of Molopo river; an independent republic since 1966, formerly Brit protectorate of Bechuanaland * Gaborone area ab 222,000, pop 670,000

Bot-trop \bō-trāp\ city W Germany NNW of Essen pop 108,200

Bou-cher-ville \bū-shər-vīl, bū-shā-\ town Canada in S Qué NE of Montreal pop 19,997

Bou-guin-ville \būg-ūn-vīl, bōg-, bug-\ island S Pacific, largest of the Solomon, chief town Kieta area 3880

Bou-gle \bū-zhē\ city & port NE Algeria pop 49,930

Bou-lon \bū-yō\ town SE Belgium in the Ardennes

Bou-ler \bōl-dər\ 1 canyon of the Colorado between Anz. & Nev. now covered by Lake Mead 2 city N cen Colo pop 66,870

Boulder Dam — see HOOPER DAM

Bou-logne \bū-lōn, -lōin\ or **Bou-logne-sur-Mer** \-sū(r)-mē(r)\ city & port N France on English channel pop 49,276

Bou-logne-Bil-lan-court \-bēl-ān-kū(r)\ commune N France SW of Paris on the Seine pop 109,008

Boundary Peak mountain 13,145 ft SW Nev. in White mountains, highest in state

Bountiful city N Utah pop 27,853

Bour-bon-nais \bur-bə-nā\ former province cen France W of Burgundy * Moulins

Bourges \bu(r)z\ commune cen France SSE of Orleans pop 70,814

Bourgogne — see BURGUNDY

Bourne-mouth \bō(r)m-məth, bō(r)m-, bu(r)m-\ town S England in Dorset on English channel SW of Southampton pop 153,425

Bou-vet \bū-(j)vā\ island S Atlantic SSW of Cape of Good Hope at ab 54°S, SE, belongs to Norway

Bow \bō\ river 315 m Canada in SW Alta. rising in Banff National Park & joining the Oldman to form the So. Saskatchewan

Bow-le \bū-ē\ town NE Md. NE of Washington, D.C. pop 35,028

Bowling Green 1 city S Ky pop 36,253 2 city NW Ohio S of Toledo pop 21,760

Bo-yne \bōin\ river 70 m E Ireland in Leinster flowing to Irish sea S of Drogheda

Boyn-ton Beach \bōint-n-\ city SE Fla. S of Palm Beach pop 18,115

Boz-coo-da \bōz-jū-dā\ or **anc Ten-e-dos** \tēn-ə-dīs\ island Turkey in NE Aegean sea S of the Dardanelles

Bozo-man \bōz-mān\ city SW Mont. pop 18,670

Brab-ant \brā-bānt-, bānt\ 1 old duchy of W Europe including region now forming No. Brabant province of the Netherlands & Drabant & Antwerp provinces of Belgium 2 or South Brabant province cen Belgium * Brussels pop 2,177,975

Bra-don-ton \brād-n-tān\ city & port W Fla. N of Sarasota pop 21,040

Brad-ford \brād-fārd\ city N England in W. Yorkshire pop 293,756

Br-a-ga \brāg-ā\ commune NW Portugal pop 101,877

Br-a-gon-za \brā-gān(z)-ā\ or **Br-a-gan-zā** \-gān-zā\ commune NE Portugal near Spanish border pop 33,928

Brah-ma-pu-trā \brām-ə-(p)lū-trā\ river 1680 m S Asia flowing from the Himalayas in Tibet to the Ganges delta in E India (sub-continent) — see JAMUNA, TSANGPO

Bra-ile \brā-ē-lā\ city E Rumania on the Danube pop 149,686

Bra-in-tree \brān-(t)re\ town E Mass S of Boston pop 35,050

Brak-pan \brak-pān\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal on the Witwatersrand S of Johannesburg pop 63,997

Bramp-ton \brām(p)-tān\ town Canada in SE Ont. W of Toronto pop 41,211

Bran-co \brān-(j)kō, -(j)kū\ river 350 m N Brazil flowing S into the Negro

o about * kitten, F table or further * a back & bake
k cat, cart & F bac au out ch chin e less & easy
g gift i trip l life j joke k k ich, buch & F via q sing
o now o flaw & F bouf w F feu ol coln th thing
th this u foot u foot u o fillen & F rue y yet
r F digne (dén), null (nwé) yll few yu furious zh vialon

Beth-el Park \beth-el-, borough SW Pa pop 34,791
Beth-le-hem \beth-li-,hem, -le-(h)əm 1 city E Pa on the Lehigh pop 72,686 2 city Palestine in Judea SW of Jerusalem, now in W Jordan pop 16,313
Beth-nai Green \beth-nəl- former metropolitan borough E London, England, now part of Tower Hamlets
Beth-sa-dā \beth-'sā-dā- ruined town Palestine on NE side of Sea of Galilee E of the Jordan, its site in SE Syria
Be-tlo \bā-'chē-ō, -shē-, 'bāt-sē- islet & village W Pacific in N Klinebail at S end of Tarawa
Bet-ten-dorf \bet-'n-,dorf city E Iowa E of Davenport pop 22,126
Beuthen — see BYTOM
Bev-er-ley \bev-'ar-lē- town N England in Humber side pop 17,124
Bev-er-ly \bev-'ar-lē- city NE Mass pop 38,348
Beverly Hills city SW Calif W suburb of Los Angeles pop 33,416
Bex-ley \bek-'slē- borough of E Greater London, England pop 216,172
Be-yo-glu \bā-'ō-(g)lū or formerly **Perā** \per-'ā- section of Istanbul, Turkey, comprising area N of the Golden Horn
Beyrouth — see BEIRUT
Béziers \bāz-'yā- city S France SW of Montpellier pop 80,492
Bezwada — see VIJAYAWADA
Bha-gal-pur \bāg-'al-,pu(r)- city E India in E Bihar pop 178,216
Bhak-ra Dam \bāk-'rā- hydroelectric & irrigation dam 680 ft high N India in Punjab NW of Bilsapur in gorge of the Sutlej
Bha-mo \bā-'mō- city N Burma on the upper Irrawaddy pop 16,000
Bharat — see INDIA
Bhat-pa-ra \bāt-'pā-rā- city E India in West Bengal pop 160,607
Bhav-na-gar or Bhauna-gar \bau-'nāg-ar city & port W India in S Gujarat on Gulf of Cambay pop 222,462
Bho-pal \bō-'pāl- 1 former state N cen India in N of Vindhya mountains 2 Bhopal, now part of Madhya Pradesh 2 city N cen India NW of Nagpur 3 city of Madhya Pradesh pop 325,721
Bhu-banes-war or Bhu-va-nesh-war \būv-'ā-nāsh-war city E India S of Cuttack 4 of Orissa pop 38,211
Bhu-tan \bū-'tān-, -tān country Asia in Himalayas on NE border of India, a protectorate of India 5 Thimbu area 18,000, pop 800,000 — **Bhu-ta-nease** \būti-'n-'ēz, -'ēz- adj or n
Blā-fra \blā-'fā- Blight of \bē-'āf-rā, bl-, -'āf- or Blight of Bon-ny \bān-'ē- the E section of Gulf of Guinea, W Africa
Blak \bē-'(y)āk- island off W New Guinea, largest of the Schouten islands
Blāy-stok \bā-'lā-,stōk- or Russ **Be-lo-stok** \bel-'ā-stōk city NE Poland pop 162,700
Blar-ritz \blā-'rīt-s, -'ē-ā-, commune SW France on Bay of Biscay pop 26,750
Blas — see BEAS
Blā-de-ford \blā-'dā-fārd city SW Me SW of Portland pop 19,983
Biel \bē-'ā- or F **Blenne** \bē-'en- commune NW Switzerland in Bern canton NE of NE end of Lake of Biel (10 m long) pop 64,333
Biele-feld \bē-'lā-,fēld city W Germany E of Münster pop 168,700
Big Bend 1 area W Tex in large bend of the Rio Grande, partly included in Big Bend National Park (reservation area 1094) 2 section of Columbia river E cen Wash
Big Black river 330 m W cen Missa flowing to the Mississippi
Big Blomede — see DIOMEDE
Big Hole National Battlfield reservation SW Mont in mountain valley SW of Anaconda near Idaho border
Big-horn \big-'hō(r)m- or Big Horn, 1 river 336 m N Wyo & SE Mont flowing N into Yellowstone river — see WIND 2 mountains N Wyo extending S from Mont border E of Blighorn river — see CLOUD PEAK
Big Sandy river 22 m between W.Va & Ky formed by confluence of Levisa Fork & Tug Fork & flowing N into the Ohio
Big Sioux \sū- river 300 m S.Dak. & Iowa flowing S to the Missouri & forming Iowa-S.Dak. boundary
Big Spring city W Tex. NE of Odessa pop 28,735
Big Stone lake ab 30 m long between W Minn & NE S Dak — see MINNESOTA (river)
Big Sur \sər- region W Calif centering on Big Sur river & extending ab 80 m along coast SE of Point Sur
Big Thicket wilderness area E Tex NE of Houston area ab 450
Bi-har or Be-har \bi-'hār-, 1 state NE India bordering on Nepal, winter 3 Patna, summer 3 Ranchi area 67,164, pop 36,387,296 2 city cen Bihar state SE of Patna pop 78,581
Bijnagar — see VIJAYANAGAR
Bi-ko or Be-kaa \bi-'kā- or El Bika or El Bekaa \el-, or anc **Coe-le-Syria** \sē-'lē- valley Lebanon & Syria between Lebanon & Anti-Lebanon mountain ranges
Bi-ke-ner \bi-'kē-nē- (r), -'kē-, -'ni(r)- city NW India in N Rajasthan in Thar desert pop 190,868
Bik-i-ni \bā-'kē-nē- island (atoll) W Pacific in Marshall islands
Bilas-pur \bā-'lās-,pu(r)- city E cen India in SE Madhya Pradesh SE of Jabalpur pop 86,706
Bl-bao \bl-'bā-, -'bāu-, -'bā- (Q)- city N Spain 4 of Vizcaya pop 369,559
Bl-her-i-ca \bl-'hē-'nk-ā-, -'bē-'ā-'nk-ā- town NE Mass S of Lowell pop 31,648
Blil-lings \bl-'līz- city S cen Mont pop 61,581
Blil-lton — see BELTING
Bl-lax \bā-'lāk-sē-, -'lāk- city & port SE Miss pop 48,486
Blm-i-ni \blīm-'ā-nē- two islands of the Bahamas NW of Andros
Blng-en \blīng-'en- city W Germany at confluence of the Rhine & the Nahe pop 24,350
Bling-ham-ton \blīng-'hām-tən city S cen N.Y. pop 64,123
Binh Dinh — see ANNHON
Binue — see BENUE
Blo-Blo \bē-'ō-, -'bā-, -'bā- (Q)- river 238 m S cen Chile flowing into the Pacific at Concepción
Bi-ko \bē-'ō-, -'bā-, -'bā- (Q)- formerly **Fer-nan-do Po** \fər-'nān-(Q)dō-'pō- or 1973-79 **Ma-ci-as Ngue-ma** \bi-yo-'gō- (mā-'thē-ā-say-'(g)wā-mā-bi-'yō-(Q)dō- island Equatorial Guinea in Bight of Biafra area 778, pop 61,197

Bir-ken-head \bar-'kən-,hed-, -'bār-kən- borough NW England in Merseyside on the Mersey estuary opposite Liverpool pop 137,738
Birm-ing-ham \bar-'mīng-'hām, Brit usu -mīng-'ām 1 city N cen Ala pop 300,910 2 city SE Mich N of Detroit pop 1,013,366
Bi-ro-bi-dzhan \bi-'rō-bi-'džān-, -'jān- 1 — see JEWISH AUTONOMOUS REGION 2 city U.S.S.R. 4 of Jewish Autonomous Region pop 36,000
Bisayas — see VISAYAN
Biscay or Biscaya — see VIZCAYA — **Bis-cay-en** \bis-'ki-ən-, -'kā- adj or n
Bis-cay \bis-'kā-, -'kē- inlet of the Atlantic between W coast of France & N coast of Spain
Bis-cayne Bay \bis-'kān-, -'bis- inlet of the Atlantic SE Fla
Blak \bisk-, 'bēsk- or Blyak or Blak \bē-'āsk- city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, in E Altai Territory pop 186,000
Blā-kra \blā-'krā-, -'Qkrā- city NE Algeria at an oasis on S edge of Atlas mountains pop 53,177
Blā-märck \blā-'mārk- 1 sea comprising the part of the W Pacific enclosed by the islands of the Bismarck archipelago 2 archipelago W Pacific N of E end of New Guinea area 22,290, pop 176,471 3 mountain range North-East New Guinea NW of Owen Stanley range, highest point Mt Wilhelm 15,400 ft 4 city 4 of N Dak. on the Missouri pop 34,703
Blā-sau or Blā-são \blā-'sāu- city & port 4 of Guinea-Bissau pop 62,101
Blautun — see BEHISTUN
Bl-thyn-lā \bl-'thīn-'ē-ā- ancient country NW Asia Minor bordering on the Propontis & Euxine — **Bl-thyn-lān** \ē-'ān- adj or n
Bl-tolā or Bltolj — see MONASTIR
Bitter Lakes two lakes (Great Bitter Lake & Little Bitter Lake) in NE Egypt N of Suez, connected & traversed by the Suez canal
Bit-ter-root \bit-'(r)-rūt-, -rūt- range of the Rocky mountains on Idaho-Mont. boundary — see BEAVERHEAD, GARFIELD
Blwa \bē-'Qwā- lake 40 m long Japan on Honshu NE of Kyoto
Blizerte \blā-'zērt-, -'blā-'zērt- or Blizor-tā \bā-'zōrt-ā city & port N Tunisia on Lake Bizerte (a deep lagoon) pop 51,708
Björneborg — see FORI
Black 1 mountains W N.C., a range of the Blue Ridge mountains — see MITCHELL (Mount) 2 canyon of the Colorado between Ariz. & Nev S of Hoover Dam 3 canyon of the Gunnison SW cen Colo partly in Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument (area 21) 4 — see BO
Black-burn \blak-'(Q)born- borough NW England in Lancashire pop 101,672
Blackburn, Mount mountain 16,523 ft S Alaska, highest in the Wrangell mountains
Black Forest or G Schwarzwald \shfārts-'vālt-, 'shwōrt-'swōld- forested mountain region SW Germany along the upper Rhine between the Neckar & Swiss border
Black hills mountains W.S. Dak. & NE Wyo — see HARNEY PEAK
Black-pool \blak-'pūll- borough NW England in Lancashire on Irish sea pop 151,311
Black sea or Eux-lne sea \yūk-'sēn-, -'sīn- or anc **Pon-tus Eux-l-nus** \pānt-'s-, yūk-'sī-nās- or Pontus sea between Europe & Asia connected with Aegean sea through the Bosphorus, Sea of Marmara, & Dardanelles area 168,500
Black Volta — see VOLTA
Black Warrior river 178 m cen Ala flowing into the Tombigbee
Blā-g-vēsh-chenok \blāg-'ā-'vēsh-(ch)ān-'(t)sk- city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Amur pop 128,000
Blaine \blān- city E Minn N of St. Paul pop 20,640
Blanc, Cape \blānk-, 'blān- 1 cape N Tunisia; northernmost point of Africa, at 37°14'N 2 promontory NW Africa on the Atlantic in Mauritania at SW tip of Rio de Oro
Blanc, Mont — see MONT BLANC
Blān-ca Peak \blān-'kā- mountain 14,317 ft S Colo.; highest in Sangre de Cristo mountains
Blān-co, Cape \blān-'Qkō- cape SW Oreg
Blān-tyre-lim-bē \blān-'tī-(r)-'līm-'bā- city S Malawi pop 109,461
Blar-ney \blār-'nē- town SW Ireland in cen County Cork
Blas-ke-t \blas-'kē- islands SW Ireland N of Dingle Bay
Bled \blēd- resort Yugoslavia in Slovenia NW of Ljubljana
Blēn-helm \blēn-'hēlm- or G **Blind-helm** \blīnt-'hīm- village W Germany in Bavaria NNW of Augsburg
Blī-da \blīd-'ā- city N Algeria SW of Algiers pop 85,683
Block \blāk- island R.I. SSW of Point Judith
Blōm-fon-tein \blōm-'fōn-, -tān-, -fān- city Republic of So. Africa 4 of Orange Free State & Judicial 4 of the Republic pop 112,606
Blōis \blā-'wā- city N cen France SW of Orleans pop 44,264
Bloom-field \blūm-'fēld- 1 town N cen Conn NW of Hartford pop 18,301 2 town NE N.J. pop 52,029
Bloo-ming-ton \blūm-'mīng-tən- 1 city cen Ill pop 39,992 2 city SW cen Ind pop 42,890 3 village SE Minn pop 81,970
Blooms-bury \blūmz-'bā-'jē-, U.S. also -'ber-ē- district of N cen London, England, in borough of Camden
Blue 1 mountains NE Oreg & SE Wash W of Wallowa mountains, highest Rock Creek Butte 9097 ft 2 mountains SE Australia in Great Dividing range in E New So. Wales, highest 4460 ft 3 mountains E Jamaica, highest Blue Mountain Peak 7402 ft
Blue-field \blū-'fēld- city S W Va pop 15,921
Blue Grotto sea cave Italy on N shore of Capri
Blue Island city NE Ill S of Chicago pop 22,958
Blue Nile river 850 m Ethiopia & Sudan flowing from Lake Tana NNW into the Nile at Khartoum — see ABBAT
Blue Ridge or Blue Ridge Mountains the E range of the Appalachian mountains E U.S. extending from South Mountain, S Pa into N Ga — see MITCHELL (Mount)
Bluff \blāf- town S New Zealand, port for Invercargill
Blythe-ville \blī-'vāl-, 'blīth-,vil- city NE Ark pop 24,752
Bo \bō- or Black \blāk- river 500 m SE Asia rising in cen Yun-nan, China, & flowing SE to Red river
Bo-brulsk \bō-'brū-'l'sk- city U.S.S.R. in Belorussia on the Berezna pop 138,000

Bu-jum-bu-ra \bū-jəm-'bur-ə/ or formerly **Usum-bu-ra** \u-səm-'ka/ * of Burundi on Lake Tanganyika pop 70,000
Bu-ka \bū-'kə/ island W Pacific in the Solomon islands N of Bougainville
Bu-ka-vu \bū-'kă-'(u)/ or formerly **Cos-ter mans ville** \käs-tər-mənz-vil/ city of Zaïre at S end of Lake Kivu pop 134,861
Bu-kha-ra \bū-'kar-ə, -'kar-, -'har-, -'har-/ or **Bo-kha-ra** \bō-'kə/ 1 former emirate W Asia around city of Bukhara 2 city U S S R in Soviet Central Asia in Uzbek Republic E of the Amu Darya pop 112,000 — **Bu-kha-ran** or **Bo-kha-ran** \-ən/ *adj* or *n*
Bu-kilt-ting-gi \bū-'kă-'tɪŋ-gē/ or formerly **Fort de Kock** \-də-'kōk-, -'kāk/ city Indonesia in W cen Sumatra pop 51,456
Bu-ko-vi-na or **Bu-co-vi-na** \bū-'kə-'və-nə/ region E cen Europe in foothills of E Carpathians now in NE Rumania & W Ukraine
Bu-lo-wayo or **Bu-lu-wayo** \bū-'lə-'wə-'(j)ə, -'wə-/ city SW Zimbabwe, chief town of Matabeleland pop 210,000
Bul-gar-ia \bəl-'gar-ē-ə, -bul-, -'ger-/ country SE Europe on Black sea, a republic * Sofia area 42,858, pop 8,540,000
Bull Run \būl-'rən/ stream 20 m N Va W of Washington, D.C., flowing into Occoquan creek (small tributary of the Potomac)
Bun-del-khand \bun-'dī-'kənd/ region N cen India containing headwaters of the Jumna, now chiefly in N Madhya Pradesh
Bundesrepublik Deutschland — see GERMANY
Bunker Hill \bŭŋ-'kər-/ height in Charlestown section of Boston, Mass
Bur-bank \bŭr-'bāŋk/ city SW Calif pop 88,871
Bur-gas \bŭr-'gas/ city & port SE Bulgaria pop 129,128
Bur-gen-land \bŭr-'gən-'lānd-, -'gən-'lānt/ province E Austria SE of Vienna on Hungarian border * Eisenstadt
Bur-gos \bŭr-'(g)ŏs-/ 1 province N Spain area 5480, pop 358,075 2 city, its * & once * of Old Castile pop 119,915
Bur-gun-dy \bŭr-'gən-'dē/ or **Bour-gogne** \bŭr-'gon-/ 1 region & former kingdom, duchy, & province E France S of Champagne 2 county France E of Burgundy province, later called **Franch-Com-té** \frāŋsh-(ə-'k)ŏ-'tā/ — **Bur-gun-dian** \(-)'bŭr-'gən-'dē-ən/ *adj* or *n*
Bur-lin-game \bŭr-'lən-'gām/ city W Calif SSE of San Francisco on San Francisco Bay pop 27,320
Bur-ling-ton \bŭr-'lɪŋ-'tən/ 1 city SE Iowa pop 32,366 2 town NE Mass pop 21,980 3 city N cen N C pop 35,930 4 city NW Vt pop 38,633 5 town Canada in SE Ont N of Hamilton pop 87,023
Bur-ma \bŭr-'mə/ country SE Asia on Bay of Bengal, a federal republic * Rangoon area 261,789, pop 26,980,000 — **Bur-man** \bŭr-'mən/ *adj* or *n*
Burn-ley \bŭr-'lē-/ borough NW England in Lancashire N of Manchester pop 76,483
Burns-ville \bŭr-'nəz-'vil/ village SE Minn S of Minneapolis pop 19,940
Bur-rard \bŭr-'rard/ inlet of Strait of Georgia, W Canada, in B.C. city of Vancouver is situated on it
Bur-sa \bŭr-'sə, -'bŭr-'sə/ or formerly **Bru-sa** \bŭr-'sə, -'bŭr-'sə/ city NW Turkey in Asia near Sea of Marmara pop 211,644
Bu-run-dī \bū-'rūn-'dē/ or formerly **Ur-un-dī** \u-'rūn-/ country E cen Africa, a republic * Usumbara area 10,744, pop 3,620,000 — see RUANDA & RUANDI — **Bu-run-dian** \-dē-ən/ *adj* or *n*
Bury \bŭr-'ē/ borough NW England in Greater Manchester NNW of Manchester pop 67,776
Buryat, or **Buri-at**, Republic \bŭr-'yat-, -bŭr-'ē-'at/ autonomous republic U S S R in S Soviet Russia, Asia, adjacent to Outer Mongolia & E of Lake Baikal * Ulan-Ude area 127,020, pop 812,000 — **Buryat** or **Buriat** *n*
Bury Saint Edmunds \bŭr-'ē-sānt-'ed-mən(d)z-, -sənt-/ borough SE England in Suffolk pop 25,629
Bu-shire \bū-'shī-(ə)r/ city & port SW Iran pop 40,000
Busra — see BASRA
Butaritari — see MAKIN
Bute \byūt/ 1 island SW Scotland W of Firth of Clyde 2 or **Bute-shire** \-,shī-(ə)r-, -shər/ former county SW Scotland comprising Bute, Arran, the Cumbraes & several smaller islands in the Firth of Clyde * Rothesay (on Bute) area 218
But-ler \bŭt-'lər/ city W Pa N of Pittsburgh pop 18,691
Butte \byūt/ city SW Mont pop 23,365
Bu-tung \bū-'tuŋ/ or **But-on** \bū-'tŏn/ or **D Boe-toeng** \bū-'tuŋ/ island Indonesia off SE Celebes area 46,2000
Bu-zau \bŭ-'zə-, -'zə-/ city E Rumania pop 55,382
Buzzards Bay \bŭz-'ərdz-/ inlet of the Atlantic SE Mass W of Cape Cod
Byd-goszcz \bīd-'gosh(ch)/ or **G Brom-berg** \bŕam-'bɛrg-, 'brŏm-'bɛrk/ city NW cen Poland NE of Poznań pop 279,000
Byelgorod-Dnestrovskī — see BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKI
Byelorussia — see BELORUSSIA — **Byelorussian** *adj* or *n*
Byrd Land — see MARIE BYRD LAND
By-tom \bē-'tŏm-, -'bi-/ or **G Beu-then** \bŏit-'h-/ city SW Poland in Silesia pop 186,700
Byzantium — see ISTANBUL
Ca-ba-na-tuan \kəb-'ə-nə-'tʃwən/ city Philippines in S cen Luzon pop 97,000
Ca-bin-da \kə-'bɪn-'də/ territory W equatorial Africa on the Atlantic between Congo Republic & Zaïre, belongs to Angola * Cabinda area 3000, pop 58,547
Ca-bot \kəb-'ət/ strait ab 70 m wide E Canada between SW Nfld & Cape Breton I connecting Gulf of St Lawrence with the Atlantic
Ca-ca-hua-mil-pa \kək-'ə-wə-'mil-pə/ caverns S Mexico in Guerrero NNE of Taxco
Cá-ca-res \käs-'ə-rəs/ 1 province W Spain in N Estremadura area 7667, pop 457,777 2 city, its * pop 56,064
Cáche la Pou-dre \kəsh-'lə-'pūd-'ər/ river 125 m N Colo flowing into the So Platte
Cad-do \kəd-'(j)ə/ lake 20 m long NW La & NE Tex draining to Red river
Cá-diz \kə-'diz-, 'kād-'əz-, 'kād-, -'kad-, Sp 'ka-'(j)thē-/ 1 province SW Spain in Andalusia area 2834, pop 885,433 2 or **anc Gá-dīr** \gád-'ər/ or **Gá-deś** \gád-'(j)z-/ city & port, its * on Bay of Cádiz NW of Gibraltar pop 134,315

Caelli-an \sē-'lē-ən/ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE
Caen \kæn/ city NW France in Normandy pop 110,262
Caerdydd — see CARDIFF
Caer-nar-von or **Caer-nar-fon** \kar-'nar-vən, kə(r)-/ 1 or **Caer-nar-von-shire** \-,shī-(ə)r-, -shər/ former county NW Wales area 569 2 borough NW Wales * of Gwynedd
Caes-sa-ren \sē-'zə-'rē-sə-, -sə-, -sez-/ 1 ancient seaport Palestine 22 m S of Haifa 2 or **Caesarea Mazaca** — see KAYSERI
Caesarea Philippi \-pī-'lī-, -fə-'lī-/ ancient city N Palestine SW of Mt Hermon, site at modern village of Baniyas \ban-'ē-'yas/ in SW Syria
Caesena — see CEsENA
Ca-ga-yan \kag-'ə-'yan/ or **Rio Grande de Cagayan** \rē-'dē-'gran-'dē-/ river 220 m Philippines in NE Luzon flowing N
Ca-gli-a-ri \kal-'ya-(r)ē/ commune & port Italy * of Sardinia pop 221,427
Ca-gu-as \ka(g)-'was/ city E cen Puerto Rico pop 63,215
Ca-ho-kia \kə-'hŏ-'kē-/ village SW Ill S of East St Louis pop 20,649
Ca-ho-kia Mounds group of prehistoric Indian mounds Ill ENE of East St Louis
Ca-ho-ra \kə-'(h)ŏ-(ə)r/ city SW France N of Toulouse pop 19,203
Calcos — see TURKS AND CAICOS
Cal-ir-gorm \kə-(ə)m-'gŏ-(ə)m-, 'kē-(ə)m-/ 1 mountain range of the Grampians NE cen Scotland, highest point Ben Macduibh 4296 ft 2 mountain 4084 ft in Cairngorm mountains on boundary between Highland and Grampian regions
Cal-ri \kī-'rē-/ city N Egypt * of Egypt pop 4,961,000 — **Cal-rene** \kī-'rē-/ *adj* or *n*
Cal-thess \pəth-'nəs/ or **Cal-thess-shire** \-nəs(h)-,shī-(ə)r-, -shər/ former county N Scotland * Wick area 684
Ca-já-mar-ca \kə-'hə-'mār-'kə/ city NW Peru pop 27,600
Ca-jon \kə-'hŏn/ pass 4301 ft S Calif NW of San Bernardino between San Bernardino & San Gabriel mountains
Ca-la-bar \kal-'ə-'brə-/ city & port SE Nigeria pop 88,621
Ca-la-bria \kə-'lā-'brē-ə-, -'lā-'brē-/ 1 district of ancient Italy comprising area forming heel of the Italian peninsula, now the S part of Apulia 2 or **It Le Ca-la-brie** \lā-'kə-'lā-'brē-/ or **anc Brut-ti-um** \brut-'ē-əm-, -brŭt-/ region S Italy occupying toe of the Italian peninsula * Catanzaro area 5823, pop 2,067,154 — **Ca-la-brian** \kə-'lā-'brē-ən-, -'lā-'brē-/ *adj* or *n*
Ca-lah \kə-'lā-/ or **Kel-hu** \kəl-'(h)u/ ancient city * of Assyria on the Tigris 20 m SW of modern Mosul, its site now called **Nim-rud** \nim-'rūd/
Ca-lais \kə-'lā-, 'kal-'(ə)/ city & port N France on Strait of Dover pop 74,624
Calais, Pas de — see DOVER (Strait of)
Ca-la-mian \kə-'lā-'mē-ən/ islands W Philippines NE of Palawan I
Cal-ca-sieu \kəl-'kə-'shū-/ river 200 m SW La flowing through Calcasieu Lake (ab 15 m long) & Calcasieu Pass (channel 5 m long) into Gulf of Mexico
Cal-cut-ta \kal-'kat-ə/ city & port E India on Hooghly river * of West Bengal pop 3,158,838 — **Cal-cut-tan** \-'kat-'hən/ *n*
Cal-e-do-nia \kəl-'ə-'dŏ-ni-ə-, -nē-/ — see SCOTLAND — **Cal-e-do-nian** \-nyən-, -nē-ən/ *adj* or *n*
Caledonian Canal ship canal N Scotland connecting Loch Linnhe & Moray firth & uniting lochs Ness, Onch, Lochy, & Eil
Cal-ga-ry \kal-'gə-'rē/ city Canada in SW Alta pop 403,319
Ca-li \kal-'ē-/ city W Colombia on the Cauca pop 820,809
Calicut — see Kozhikode
Cal-i-for-nia \kal-'ə-'fŏr-'ni-ə/ state SW U S * Sacramento area 158,693, pop 19,953,134 — **Cal-i-for-nian** \-nyən/ *adj* or *n*
California, Gulf of arm of the Pacific NW Mexico between Baja California & states of Sonora & Sinaloa
Cal-lao \kə-'ya-'(j)ə-, -'yau/ city & port W Peru on Callao Bay W of Lima pop 321,700
Ca-loo-sa-hatch-ee \kə-'lū-'sə-'hach-'ē-/ river 75 m S Fla flowing W into Gulf of Mexico
Calpe — see GIBRALTAR (Rock of)
Cal-ta-nis-set-ta \kəl-'tə-ni-'set-ə-, 'kal-/ commune Italy in cen Sicily pop 64,402
Cal-u-met \kal-'ya-'met-, -mər/ industrial region NW Ind & NE Ill SE of & adjacent to Chicago, includes chiefly cities of East Chicago, Gary, & Hammond, Ind., & Calumet City & Lansing, Ill
Calumet City city NE Ill S of Chicago pop 32,956
Cal-va-dos reef \kal-'və-'dŏs/ or **F Ro-chers du Calvados** \rŏ-'shād-'ə-/ long reef of rocks NW France in English channel at mouth of Orne river
Cal-va-ry \kal-'və-'rē/ or **Heb Gol-go-tha** \gəl-'gə-'thə, gəl-'gāth-/ place outside ancient Jerusalem where Christ was crucified
Cal-y-don \kal-'ə-'dān-, -ad-'hən/ ancient city cen Greece in S Aetolia near Gulf of Patras — **Cal-y-do-nian** \kal-'ə-'dŏ-ni-ən-, -nē-ən/ *adj*
Calydon, Gulf of — see PATRAS (Gulf of)
Cam \kam/ river 40 m E cen England in Cambridgeshire flowing into the Ouse
Ca-ma-güey \kam-'ə-'gwā/ city E cen Cuba pop (municipality) 178,600
Cam-margue \kə-'mārg/ or **La Camargue** \lāk-'ə-/ marshy island S France in delta of the Rhone
Cam-er-il-lo \kam-'ə-'rē-'(j)ə/ city SW Calif W of Los Angeles pop 19,219
Cam-ba-luc \kam-'bə-'lək/ KHANBALIK

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 à cot, cart ä F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
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 th this ü loot u foot œ G füllē œ F rue y yet
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Brandenburg \ˈbræn-dən-bɜːrɡ, ˈbræn-dən-bu(ə)rɡ/ 1 region & former province NE Germany 2 city E Germany on the Havel WSW of Berlin pop 93,660

Brandenburg \ˈbræn-dən/ city Canada in SW Man. pop 31,150

Brandenburg \ˈbræn-dən/ creek ab 20 m SE Pa & N Del flowing SE to join Christina river at Wilmington, Del

Brandenburg \ˈbræn-dən/ town S Conn E of New Haven pop 20,444

Brandenburg \ˈbræn-dən/ city Canada in SE Ont pop 64,421

Bras d'Or Lake \ˈbræd-ˈoʊ(ə)r/ tidal lake ab 50 m long Canada in N S on Cape Breton I

Brasília \ˈbræ-zil-yə/ city * of Brazil in Federal District in E Goiás pop 379,699

Braşov \ˈbræ-shəv/ or formerly **Stălin** \ˈstæl-ən, ˈstæl-, ˈæn/ or **Oraşul Stălin** \ˈoʊ-rə-shūl-, ˈoʊ-rə/ city cen Rumania pop 179,316

Bratislava \ˈbræt-sˈlāv-ə, ˈbræt-/ or **G Presburg** \ˈpres-bɜːrɡ, ˈbʊf(ə)rɡ/ or **Hung Pozsony** \ˈpɒ-zhɒn-yə/ city Czechoslovakia, chief cit. of Slovakia, on the Danube pop 283,234

Bratsk \ˈbratsk/ city U S S R in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia, NNE of Irkutsk near site of **Bratsk Dam** (in Angara river) pop 155,000

Bräunschwieg — see **BRUNSWICK**

Bravo, Rio — see **RIO GRANDE**

Brazil or **Port Brasil** \ˈbræ-zil/ country E So. America, a federal republic * **Brasília** area 3,286,169, pop 95,410,000 — **Brazilian** \ˈbræ-zil-yən/ adj or n

Brazos \ˈbræz-əs/ river ab 950 m, cen Tex flowing SE into Gulf of Mexico

Brazzaville \ˈbræz-ə-vil, ˈbræz-ə-vél/ city & port * of Congo Republic on W bank of Stanley Pool in Congo river pop 175,000

Brea \ˈbræ-ə/ city SW Calif SE of Los Angeles pop 18,447

Breckon \ˈbrek-ən/ or **Brecknock** \ˈbrek-nək-, ˈnak/ 1 or **Breckonshire** or **Brecknockshire** \ˈshɪ(ə)r-, ˈshər/ former county SE Wales * **Breckon area** 733 2 borough SE Wales in Powys

Brecon Beacons or **Brecknock Beacons** two mountain peaks SE Wales in S Powys

Breda \ˈbræ-də/ commune S Netherlands pop 120,582

Bregenz \ˈbrɛŋ-ŋ(ə)s/ commune W Austria on Lake Constance * of Vorarlberg pop 24,078

Breitfeld \ˈbrɛt-ˈn-, ˈfɛlt/ village E Germany NNW of Leipzig

Bremen \ˈbrɛm-ən, ˈbræ-mən/ 1 former duchy N Germany between the lower Weser & the lower Elbe 2 state NW Germany area 156, pop 754,400 3 city & port, its * pop 606,100

Bremerhaven \ˈbrɛm-ər-hav-ən, ˈbræ-mar-ˈhæf-ən/ city & port NW Germany in Bremen state at mouth of the Weser; includes former city of **Wesermünde** pop 149,300

Bremerton \ˈbrɛm-ər-tən, ˈbrɪ-tən/ city & port W Wash on Puget Sound pop 35,307

Brenner \ˈbrɛn-ər/ mountain pass 4494 ft in the Alps between Austria & Italy

Brent \ˈbrɛnt/ or formerly **Brentford** and **Chiswick** \ˈbrɛnt-fɔːd-, ˈtʃɪz-ɪk/ borough of W Greater London, England pop 278,541

Brenta \ˈbrɛnt-ə/ river 100 m N Italy flowing SE into the Adriatic S of Chioggia

Brescia \ˈbrɛsh-ə, ˈbræ-shə/ or anc **Brixia** \ˈbrɪk-sɛ-ə/ commune N Italy in E Lombardy ENE of Milan pop 204,369

Breslau — see **WROCLAW**

Brest \ˈbrɛst/ 1 commune & port NW France in Brittany pop 154,023 2 or **Brest Litovsk** \ˈbrɛst-lɪ-ˈtɒfsk-, ˈtɒfsk/ city U S S R in SW Belorussia on the Bug pop 122,000

Breton, **Cape** \ˈkæp-ˈbrɛt-ən, ˈkæ-ˈbrɛt-, ˈnɪ/ headland Canada, easternmost point of Cape Breton I & of N S, at 59°48' W

Briançon \ˈbrɪ-ən-sən/ town SE France SE of Grenoble

Briansk — see **БРЯНСК**

Bridgeport \ˈbrɪdʒ-ˌpɔːrt, ˈpɔːrt/ city SW Conn pop 156,542

Bridge-ton \ˈbrɪdʒ-tən/ 1 city E Mo NW of St. Louis pop 19,992 2 city SW NJ pop 20,435

Bridge-ton \ˈbrɪdʒ-tən/ city & port Brit West Indies * of Barbados pop 12,300

Brie \ˈbrɪ/ district & medieval county NE France E of Paris, chief town Meaux

Brienne \ˈbrɪ-ən/ 1 former county NE France in the Champagne NNE of Troyes 2 town, its *

Brienz \ˈbrɪ-ən(ə)s/ town Switzerland in SE Bern canton at NE end of Lake of Brienz (9 m long, in course of the Aare)

Brighton \ˈbrɪt-ən/ borough S England in East Sussex on English channel pop 166,081

Brin-djal \ˈbrɪn-dʒ(ə), ˈbrɛn-/ or anc **Brun-djalum** \ˈbrʌn-ˈdʒɪ(h)-ə-əm/ city & port SE Italy in Apulia pop 80,357

Brisbane \ˈbrɪz-bən, ˈbʌn/ city & port E Australia * of Queensland on Brisbane river near its mouth pop (with suburbs) 680,000

Bristol \ˈbrɪst-əl/ 1 city W cen Conn WSW of Hartford pop 35,487 2 town E RI SE of Providence pop 17,860 3 city NE Tenn pop 20,064 4 channel between S Wales & SW England 5 city & port SW England in Avon on Avon river near Severn estuary pop 425,203 — **Bristol-avon** \ˈbrɪst-lɒ-ən, ˈlɒ-ən/ 1

Bristol Bay arm of Bering Sea SW Alaska W of Alaska peninsula

Britain \ˈbrɪt-ən/ 1 or L **Britannia** \ˈbrɪ-tæn-yə, ˈtæn-ɛ-ə/ the island of Great Britain 2 UNITED KINGDOM 3 BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

British America, 1 or **British North America** CANADA 2 all Brit possessions in & adjacent to No & So. America

British Bechuanaland — see **BECHUANALAND**

British Cameroons former Brit trust territory W equatorial Africa comprising two areas in the Cameroons between Nigeria & Republic of Cameroon * **Buca** area 34,081, divided 1961 between Nigeria (N section) & Cameroon (S section)

British Columbia province W Canada on Pacific coast * **Victoria** area 359,279, pop 2,196,000

British Commonwealth of Nations or **British Commonwealth** Great Britain & Northern Ireland, the Brit dominions & republics, & the Brit dependencies

British East Africa, 1 KENYA — a former name 2 the former Brit dependencies in E Africa Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, & Tanganyika

British Empire Great Britain & the Brit dominions & dependencies — a former usage

British Guluana — see **GUYANA**

British Honduras — see **BELIZE**

British India the part of India formerly under direct Brit administration — see **INDIAN STATES**

British Indian Ocean Territory Brit colony in Indian ocean comprising Chagos archipelago & Aldabra, Farquhar, & Desroches islands area 30, pop 560

British Isles island group W Europe comprising Great Britain, Ireland, & adjacent islands

British Malaya former dependencies of Great Britain on Malay peninsula & in Malay archipelago including Federation of Malaya, Singapore, No. Borneo, Sarawak, & Brunei

British Solomon Islands former Brit protectorate comprising the Solomons (except Bougainville, Buka, & adjacent small islands) & the Santa Cruz islands * Honiara

British Somaliland former Brit protectorate E Africa bordering on Gulf of Aden * Hargeisa, since 1960 part of Somalia

British Virgin Islands the E islands of the Virgin Islands group, a Brit possession * Road Town (on Tortola I) area 58, pop 8650

British West Indies islands of the West Indies including Jamaica, the Bahamas, Caymans, Brit Virgin islands, Brit. Leeward & Windward islands, Trinidad, & Tobago

Brittany \ˈbrɪt-ən/ or F **Bretagne** \ˈbrɛ-tán/ region & former province NW France SW of Normandy

Brno \ˈbr-ən/ or G **Brünn** \ˈbrʊn, ˈbrʊn/ city cen Czechoslovakia, chief city of Moravia pop 335,935

Broad \ˈbrɔːd/ 1 river 220 m N C & S C — see **SALUDA** 2 river 70 m S C flowing into the Atlantic

Broads \ˈbrɔːdz/ low-lying district E England in Norfolk (the Norfolk Broads) & Suffolk (the Suffolk Broads)

Brocken \ˈbræk-ən/ mountain 3747 ft E Germany, highest in Harz mountains

Brook-ton \ˈbrʊk-tən/ city SE Mass pop 89,040

Brookville \ˈbrʊk-vil/ city Canada in SE Ont on the St. Lawrence pop 19,765

Broken Hill \ˈbrɒk-ən/ 1 city SE Australia in W New So. Wales pop 30,320 2 — see **KABWE**

Bromberg — see **BYDGOSZCZ**

Bromley \ˈbrəm-lɛ/ borough of SE Greater London, England pop 304,357

Bronx \ˈbrɒŋ(ks)/ or **The Bronx** borough of New York City on the mainland NE of Manhattan I pop 1,472,216

Brookfield \ˈbrʊk-fɛld/ 1 village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 20,284 2 city SE Wis. W of Milwaukee pop 32,140

Brookline \ˈbrʊk-lɪn/ town E Mass. W of Boston pop 58,886

Brooklyn \ˈbrʊk-lɪn/ borough of New York City at SW end of Long I pop 2,601,852 — **Brooklynite** \-lɪ-nɪt/ n

Brooklyn Center village SE Minn. NW of Minneapolis pop 35,173

Brooklyn Park village E Minn. NW of Minneapolis pop 26,230

Brooks \ˈbrʊks/ mountain range N Alaska extending from Kotzebue Sound to Canada border, highest peak Mt. Michelson 9239 ft

Bros-sard \ˈbrɒs-ərd/ town Canada in S Que pop 23,452

Brownsville \ˈbrʌnsvɪl-, ˈvɒl/ city & port S Tex pop 52,522

Brownwood \ˈbrʌwn-wʊd/ city cen Tex pop 17,368

Bruges \ˈbrɪʒi, ˈbrɛʒi/ or **Flem Brugge** \ˈbrɛŋ-ŋ/ commune NW Belgium * of West Flanders pop 51,303

Brunel \ˈbrʌn-, ˈɡnɒ/ 1 sultanate & Brit protectorate NW Borneo * **Bandar Sen Begawan** area 2226, pop 140,000 2 — see **BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN**

Brunswick \ˈbrʌnz-(wɪk)/ 1 city & port SE Ga on Atlantic coast pop 19,585 2 town SW Me pop 16,195 3 city NE Ohio SSW of Cleveland pop 15,852 4 or G **Braunschweig** \ˈbrʌnshwɪg-, ˈshɪfk/ former state cen Germany * **Brunswick** 5 or G **Braunschweig** city W cen Germany W of Berlin pop 225,600

Brun-sels \ˈbrʌnz-ɪz/ or F **Bru-selles** \ˈbrɛ(k)-sɛl/ or **Flem Brus-sel** \ˈbrʌs-əl/ city * of Belgium & of Brabant pop 164,013

Bruttium — see **CALABRIA**

Bryan \ˈbrɪ-ən/ city E cen Tex pop 33,719

Bryansk or **Brjansk** \ˈbrɛ-ˈnɒtsk/ city U S S R in SW Soviet Russia, Europe, SW of Moscow pop 318,000

Bryce Canyon National Park \ˈbrɪs/ reservation S Utah NE of Zion National Park area 56

Bu-ba-tla \ˈbʊl-ˈbas-tɒs/ ancient city N Egypt near modern Zagazig

Buca-ra-manga \ˈbʊ-kə-rə-ˈmɛŋ-ɡə/ city N Colombia NNE of Bogotá pop 279,709

Bu-charest \ˈbʊ(ɪ)-kə-ˈrɛst/ or Rum **Bu-cu-rești** \ˈbʊ-kə-ˈrɛst(-ɪ)/ city * of Rumania pop 1,457,802

Buchenwald \ˈbʊ-kən-wɔld-, ˈwɔlt/ village E Germany NW of Weimar

Buckingham-shire \ˈbʊk-ɪŋ-əm-shɪ(ə)r-, ˈshər, US also -ɪŋ-ˈhəm-/ or **Buckingham** or **Bucks** \ˈbʊks/ county SE cen England * **Aylesbury** area 727, pop 497,800

Bu-de-pest \ˈbʊd-ə-ˌpest/ also **byūd-, ˈbud-, ˈpesht/** city * of Hungary on the Danube pop 1,934,000

Buddh Gaya \ˈbud-ɡə-ˈyā/ village NE India in cen Bihar

Budweis — see **ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE**

Buenos Aires \ˈbʊ-ən-ə-ˈsɪ/ city W of Anaheim pop 63,646

Buenos Aires \ˈbʊ-ən-ə-ˈsɪ/ city W of Buenos Aires pop 3,600,000

Buenos Aires, Lake lake 80 m long S Argentina & S Chile in the Andes, drains to the Pacific

Buffalo \ˈbʊf-ə-lə/ city & port W N Y on Lake Erie & Niagara river pop 462,768

Bug \ˈbʊg/ 1 river 450 m, cen Poland rising in W Ukraine, U S S R, & flowing into the Vistula 2 river 500 m U S S R in SW Ukraine flowing SE to the Dnieper estuary

Bug-gan-da \ˈbʊ(ɪ)-ˈɡan-də/ region & former native kingdom E Africa in SE Uganda * **Kampala**

Buitenzorg — see **BOGOR**

blaspheme • bleeding

blaspheme \blas-fēm\ *vb* **blas-phemed**, **blas-phem-ing** [ME *blasfemen*, fr. LL *blasphemare* — more at **BLAME**] *vt* 1: to speak of or address with irreverence 2: REVILE, ABUSE ~ *vi*: to utter blasphemy — **blasphemer** *n*

blasphemous \blas-fə-məs\ *adj*: impiously irreverent: PROFANE — **blasphemously** *adv* — **blasphemousness** *n*

blasphemy \blas-fə-mē\ *n*, *pl* -mies 1 *a*: the act of insulting or showing contempt or lack of reverence for God 2: the act of claiming the attributes of deity 3: irreverence toward something considered sacred or inviolable

blast \blast\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *blāst*, akin to OHG *blāst* *blast*, OE *blāwan* to blow] 1 *a*: a violent gust of wind 2: the effect or accompaniment (as sleet) of such a gust 3: the sound produced by an impulsion of air through a wind instrument or whistle 4: something resembling a gust of wind 5: a stream of air or gas forced through a hole 6: a violent outburst (the speaker's ~ against special privileges) 7: the continuous blowing to which a charge of ore or metal is subjected in a blast furnace 8: a sudden pernicious influence or effect (the ~ of a huge epidemic) 9: a disease that suggests the effects of a noxious wind, esp: one of plants that causes the foliage or flowers to wither 10: an explosion or violent detonation 11: the explosive charge used esp for shattering rock 12: the violent effect produced in the vicinity of an explosion that consists of a wave of increased atmospheric pressure followed by a wave of decreased atmospheric pressure 13: SPEED CAPACITY (going full ~ down the road) 14: OPERATION ACTIVITY (the furnace must be kept in continual ~) 15: a riotous or exuberant occasion, esp: an enjoyable party 16: HOME RUN

blast *vt* 1: to produce a strident sound (music ~ing from the radio) 2: to use an explosive 3: SHOOT 3: to make a vigorous attack 4: SHRIVEL, WITHER 5: to hit a golf ball out of a sand trap with explosive force ~ *vi* 1: to injure by or as if by the action of wind 2: to affect with a blighting influence 3: to shatter by or as if by an explosive 4: DEMOLISH 3: to apply a forced draft to 4: to strike with explosive force 4: to cause to blast off (will ~ themselves from the moon's surface) 5: to hit vigorously and effectively 6: to cause to emerge like a blast of wind (the tenor ~s out the high C's) — **blast-er** *n* — **blast-ing** *n* or *adj*

blast- or blasto- *comb form* [G, fr. Gk, fr. *blastos*]: bud; budding; germ (*blastodisc*) (*blastula*)

blast \blast\ *n* *comb form* [NL *-blastus*, fr. Gk *blastos* bud, shoot, akin to OE *bolda* top of the head, Skt *mūrdhan* head]: formative unit esp of living matter: germ: cell: cell layer (epiblast)

blast-ed *adj* 1 *a*: BLIGHTED, WITHERED *b*: damaged by or as if by an explosive, lightning, or the wind: BATTERED (a ~ apple tree) 2: CONFUNDED, DETESTABLE (this ~ weather)

blastoma \blas-tō-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mas or -mata \-mat-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *blastēma* offshoot, fr. *blastos*]: a mass of living substance capable of growth and differentiation — **blasto-mat-ic** \blas-tə-mat-ik\ or **blasto-mic** \blas-tō-mik\, *stem-ik\ adj*

blast furnace *n*: a furnace in which combustion is forced by a current of air under pressure, esp: one for the reduction of iron ore — **blast-ic** \blas-tik\ *adj* *comb form* [ISV, fr. *-blast*]: having (such or so many) buds, germs, cells, or cell layers (*diploblastic*)

bleat \bleat\ *v* [Sc *blast* to wither, fr. *blast*] *Scot*: an ugly little creature

blast-ment \blas(t)-mənt\ *n*, *archaic*: a blighting influence

blast-to-coel \blas-tə-koel\ *n* [NL *-blast-to-coel*] *n* [ISV]: the cavity of a blastula — see **BLASTULA** illustration — **blast-to-coel-ic** \blas-tə-koel-ik\ *adj*

blast-to-cyst \blas-tə-sist\ *n*: the modified blastula of a placental mammal

blast-to-derm \blas-tə-derm\ *n* [G, fr. *blast-* + *-derm*]: a blastodisc after completion of cleavage and formation of the blastocoel — **blast-to-dermat-ic** \blas-tə-dər-mat-ik\ or **blast-to-der-mic** \blas-tə-dər-mik\ *adj*

blast-to-disc \blas-tə-disk\ *n*: the embryo-forming portion of an egg with discoidal cleavage usually appearing as a small disc on the upper surface of the yolk mass — see **EGG** illustration

blast-off \blas-təf\ *n*: a blasting off (as of a rocket)

blast off \blas-təf\ *vi*: to take off — used esp of rocket-propelled missiles and vehicles

blast-to-mere \blas-tə-mi(ə)r\ *n* [ISV]: a cell produced during cleavage of an egg — **blast-to-mer-ic** \blas-tə-mi(ə)r-ik\, *-mer-* *adj*

blast-to-my-cete \blas-tə-mi-sēt\, *-mi-sēt\ n* [deriv of *blast-* + Gk *mykē*, *mykēs* fungus — more at **MYC**]: any of a group (Blastomycetes) of pathogenic fungi growing typically like yeasts

blast-to-my-co-sis \blas-tə-mi-kō-sis\ *n*: a disease caused by a blastomycete — **blast-to-my-cotic** \blas-tə-mi-kō-tik\ *adj*

blast-to-pore \blas-tə-pō(r)\, *-pō(r)\ n*: the opening of the archenteron — **blast-to-por-al** \blas-tə-pō(r)-əl\, *-pō(r)-* or **blast-to-por-ic** \blas-tə-pō(r)-ik\, *-pō(r)-* *adj*

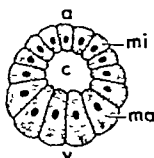
blast-to-sphere \blas-tə-sf(i)ə(r)\ *n*: BLASTULA — **blast-to-spher-ic** \blas-tə-sf(i)ə(r)-ik\, *-spher-* *adj*

blast-tula \blas-tə-lə\ *n*, *pl* -las or -lae \-lē\ [NL, fr. Gk *blastos*]: an early metazoan embryo typically having the form of a hollow fluid-filled rounded cavity bounded by a single layer of cells — compare **GASTRULA**, **MORULA** — **blast-tul-a** \blas-tə-lə\ *adj* — **blast-tula-tion** \blas-tə-lə-shən\ *n*

blat \blat\ *vb* **blat-ted**, **blat-ting** [imit.] *vt* 1: to cry like a calf or sheep: BLEAT 2: to make a raucous noise 3: BLAB ~ *vi*: to utter loudly or foolishly: BLURT — **blat-er** *n*

blatancy \blat-nē\ *n*, *pl* -cies — **blat-n** *adj*: the quality or state of being blatant 2: something that is blatant

blatant \blat-nt\ *adj* [perh. fr. L *blatire* to chatter] 1: noisy esp in a vulgar or offensive manner 2: CLAMOROUS 3: completely obvious, conspicuous, or obtrusive esp in a crass or offensive manner



section of blastula
c blastocoel, *ma*
macromere, *mi*
micromere, a ani-
mal pole, v vegetal
pole

brazen *syn* see **VOCIFEROUS** *ant* decorous, reserved — **bla-** *tant-ly* *adv*

blate \blat\ *adj* [ME chiefly *Scot*: TIMID SHEEPISH]

blather \blath-ər\ *vi* **blath-ered**, **blath-er-ing** \-ə(r)ŋ\ [ON *blathra*, akin to MHG *blātern* to chatter]: to talk foolishly — **blath-er-er** \-ər-ər\ *n*

blather *n*: 1: voluble or nonsensical talk 2: STIR, COMMO-TION

blather-skite \blath-ər-skīt\ *n* [blather + *Sc* dial *skate* a con-temptible person] 1: a blustering talkative fellow 2: NONSENSE

BLATHER

blat-ter \blat-ər\ *vi* [perh. fr. L *blaterare* to chatter — more at **BLA-TANT**] *vt*: to talk noisily and fast: PRATTLE

blaw \blo\ *vb* **blawed**, **blawn** \blōn\, **blaw-ing** [ME (northern dial) *blawen*, fr. OE *blāwan*] *chiefly Scot*: BLOW

blaze \blāz\ *n* [ME *blaze*, fr. OE *blāse* torch, akin to OE *bēa* fire — more at **BALD**] 1 *a*: an intensely burning fire 2: intense direct light often accompanied by heat (the ~ of noon) 3: an active burning, esp: a sudden bursting forth of flame (several ~s in the woods) 4: something that resembles the blaze of a fire: as *a*: a dazzling display 5: a sudden outburst (a ~ of fury) 6: BRILLIANCE (the ~ of autumn)

syn BLAZE, FLAME, FLARE, GLARE, GLOW *shared meaning element* a brightly burning light or fire or something suggesting this

blaze *vi* **blazed**; **blazing** 1 *a*: to burn brightly (the sun *blazed* overhead) 2: to flare up: FLAME (he suddenly *blazed* with anger) 3: to be conspicuously brilliant or resplendent (fields *blazing* with flowers) 4: to shoot rapidly and repeatedly (~ away at the target) — **blazing-ly** \blā-zŋ-lē\ *adv*

blaze *vt* **blazed**; **blazing** [ME *blasen*, fr. MD *blāsen* to blow; akin to OHG *blāst* *blast*]: to make public or conspicuous: PROCLAIM

blaze *n* [G *blaz*, fr. OHG *blas*, akin to OE *blāse*] 1 *a*: a white mark on the face of an animal 2: a white or gray streak in the hair of the head 3: a trail marker; esp: a mark made on a tree by chipping off a piece of the bark

blaze *vi* **blazed**; **blazing** 1: to mark (as a trail) with blazes 2: to lead or pioneer in some direction or activity — *usu* used in the phrase *blaze the trail*

blazer \blā-zər\ *n*: 1: one that blazes 2: a sports jacket often with notched collar and patch pockets

blazing star *n* 1 *archaic*: COMET 2 *archaic*: a center of attraction: CYNOSURE 3: any of several plants having conspicuous flower clusters as *a*: a plant (*Chamaelium luteum*) of the bunchflower family 4: BUTTON-SNAKEROOT 1

blazon \blāz-n\ *n* [ME *blasen*, fr. MF] 1 *a*: armorial bearings: COAT OF ARMS 2: the proper description or representation of heraldic or armorial bearings 3: DESCRIPTION, SHOW, esp: ostentatious display

blazon *vi* **blazoned**, **blazon-ing** \blāz-nŋ, -n-ŋ\ 1: to pub-lish widely: PROCLAIM esp: to boast of 2: to describe (heraldic or armorial bearings) in technical terms 3: to represent (armorial bearings) in drawing or engraving 4: to depict or inscribe in colors 5: DISPLAY *c*: DECK ADORN (forests ~ed with autumn colors) — **blazon-er** \blāz-ər\, *-n-ər\ n* — **blazoning** *n*

blazon-ry \blāz-n-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries 1 *a*: BLAZON 1b 2: BLAZON 1a 2: a dazzling display

bl'd *abbr* 1 blond 2 blood

bl'dg *abbr* building

bl'dg E *abbr* building engineer

bl'dr *abbr* builder

bleach \blech\ *vb* [ME *blechen*, fr. OE *blēcan*, akin to OE *blāc* pale, *bēa* fire — more at **BALD**] *vt* 1: to remove color or stains from 2: to make whiter or lighter esp by physical or chemical removal of color ~ *vi*: to grow white or lose color *syn* see **WHITEN** — **bleach-able** \blech-ə-bəl\ *adj*

bleach *n*: 1: the act or process of bleaching 2: a preparation used in bleaching 3: the degree of whiteness obtained by bleach-ing

bleacher \blech-ər\ *n*: 1: one that bleaches or is used in bleach-ing 2: a usu uncovered stand of tiered planks providing seating space for spectators — *usu* used in *pl*

bleacherite \blech-ər-īt\ *n*: one who sits in the bleachers

bleaching powder *n*: a white powder consisting chiefly of calcium hydroxide, calcium chloride, and calcium hypochlorite used as a bleach, disinfectant, or deodorant

bleak \blek\ *adj* [ME *bleke* pale, prob akin to OE *blāc*] 1: ex-posed and barren and often windswept 2: COLD, RAW 3: lacking in warmth or kindness 4: not hopeful or encouraging (a ~ outlook) 5: severely simple or austere — **bleak-ish** \blek-ish\ *adj* — **bleak-ly** *adv* — **bleak-ness** *n*

bleak *n* [ME *bleke*]: a small European cyprinid river fish (*Alburnus lucidus*) with silvery scale pigment used in making artificial pearls

blear \bli(ə)r\ *vi* [ME *bleren*] 1: to make (the eyes) sore or wat-ery 2: DIM, BLUR

blear *adj* 1: dim with water or tears 2: obscure to the view or imagination (clarifies the ~ side of things) — **blear-eyed** \bli(ə)-əd\ *adj*

bleary \bli(ə)r-ē\ *adj* 1 of the eyes or vision: dull or dimmed esp from fatigue or sleep 2: poorly outlined or defined: DIM 3: tired to the point of exhaustion — **blear-ily** \bli(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **bleariness** \bli(ə)-nəs\ *n*

bleat \bleat\ *vb* [ME *bleten*, fr. OE *blētan*, akin to L *flere* to weep, OE *bellan* to roar — more at **BELLOW**] *vi* 1: to utter the natu-ral cry of a sheep or goat 2: to make a sound resembling this cry 3: WHIMPER 2: to talk complainingly or with a whine 4: BLATHER ~ *vi*: to utter in a bleating manner — **bleat-er** *n*

bleat *n*: 1: the cry of a sheep or goat 2: a sound resembling this cry 3: whining or foolish talk: BLATHER

bleb \bleb\ *n* [perh. alter. of *blob*] 1: a small blister 2: BUBBLE — **bleb-by** \bleb-ē\ *adj*

bleed \bled\ *vb* **bled** \bled\, **bleed-ing** [ME *bleden*, fr. OE *blēdan*, fr. *blōd* blood] 1 *a*: to emit or lose blood 2: to sacri-fice one's blood esp in battle 3: to feel anguish, pain, or sym-phony (a heart that ~s at a friend's misfortune) 3: to escape by

Cam-bay \kam-'bā\ city & former port W India in Gujarat W of Baroda pop 31,291

Cambay, Gulf of inlet of Arabian sea in India N of Bombay
Camber-well \kam-'bər-,wel-,wəl\ 1 city SE Australia in S Victoria E of Melbourne pop 99,908 2 former metropolitan borough S London, England, now part of Southwark

Cam-bo-dia \kam-'bōd-'ē-ə\ or officially Democratic Kampuchea \kam-'pə-'ché-ə\ or 1970-75 Khmer Republic \ka-'m(e)l-'r- country SE Asia bordering on Gulf of Siam * Phnom Penh area 69,866, pop 6,818,200

Cam-bral or formerly **Cam-bray** \kam-'brā, klā- city N France on the Scheldt pop 37,532

Cam-bria \kam-'brē-ə\ -- see WALES

Cam-brian \kam-'brē-ən\ mountains cen Wales

Cam-bridge \kam-'brīj\ 1 city E Mass W of Boston pop 100,361 2 city Canada in SE Ont. pop 64,794; includes former cities of Galt & Preston 3 or ML **Gan-to-brig-la** \kant-'brīj-(ē-) city & borough E England * of Cambridgeshire pop 98,519

Cam-bridge-shire \kam-'brīj-,shī-(ə), -shər\ or **Cambridge** or formerly **Cambridgeshire** and Isle of Ely \ē-'lē\ county E England * Cambridge area 1316, pop 540,300

Cam-den \kam-'dən\ 1 city S Ark pop 15,147 2 city & port SW NJ on the Delaware opposite Philadelphia, Pa pop 102,551 3 borough of N Greater London, England pop 200,784

Cam-er-on \kam-'ə-rūn\ 1 or Fa-ko \fak-'(ə)\ massif 13,353 ft Republic of Cameroon NW of Buca 2 or **Cam-er-on** \-'rūn\ country W equatorial Africa in Cameroons region, a republic, formerly a trust territory under France * Yaoundé area 183,080, pop 5,840,000 — **Cam-er-on-nian** \-'rū-nē-ən-, -nyən\ adj or n

Cam-er-oon \kam-'ə-rūn\ region W Africa bordering on NE Gulf of Guinea formerly comprising Brit & French Cameroons but now divided between Nigeria & Republic of Cameroon — **Cam-er-on-nian** \-'rū-nē-ən-, -nyən\ adj or n

Cam-il-guin \kam-'z-ge-n\ 1 island N Philippines N of Luzon, site of Camiguin Volcano 2750 ft 2 island S Philippines off N coast of Mindanao — see HIBOKHIBOK

Cam-o-ni-ca \ka-'mō-ni-ka\ valley N Italy in the Alps N of Brescia
Cam-o-tes \ka-'mō-,tēs\ sea S cen Philippines W of Leyte
Cam-pa-gna di Ro-ma \kam-'pan-ya-'de-'rō-mā-, -pan- or **Roman** Campagna region cen Italy around Rome area ab 800

Cam-pa-nia \kam-'pā-nyā-, -nē-ə\ region S Italy bordering on Tyrrhenian sea * Naples area 5214, pop 5,132,860 — **Cam-pa-nian** \-'nyən-, -nē-ən\ adj or n

Camp-bell \kam-'b(ə)l\ city W Calif SW of San José pop 24,770

Camp-pe-che \kam-'pē-čē, kam-'pā-čā\ 1 state SE Mexico in W Yucatan peninsula area 19,670, pop 250,391 2 city & port, its *, on Bay of Campeche pop 59,627

Campeche, Bay of the SW section of Gulf of Mexico

Camp-li-na Gran-de \kam-'pē-na-'gran-dā-, -dē\ city E Brazil in E Paraíba pop 157,149

Camp-li-nas \kam-'pē-nās\ city SE Brazil in E São Paulo state pop 252,145

Camp-po-bel-to \kam-'pā-'bel-(ə)\ island Canada in SW N B

Camp-po-for-mi-do \kam-'p(ə)-'fōr-mā-'dō\ or formerly **Camp-po-for-mi** \ka-'mō-,fōr-mā\ village NE Italy SW of Udine

Camp-po Gran-de \kam-'p(ə)-'gran-dā\ city SW Brazil * of Mato Grosso do Sul pop 111,205

Camp-pos \kam-'p(ə)\ city SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro state on the Paraíba pop 389,045

Cam Renh Bay \kam-'ran- or inlet of So. China sea SE Vietnam ab 180 m NE of Ho Chi Minh City

Ca-na \kə-'nā\ village in Galilee NE of Nazareth; now in Israel

Ca-na'an \kə-'nān\ ancient region corresponding vaguely to later Palestine

Ca-na-da \kan-'ad-ə\ country N. No. America including Nfld. & Arctic islands N of mainland, a dominion of the British Commonwealth * Ottawa land area 3,560,238 (including fresh water, 3,851,809), pop 21,681,000

Ca-na-di-an \ka-'nād-'ē-ən\ or, above its junction with the Na. Canadian, South Canadian river 906 m S cen U.S. flowing E from NE N. Mex. to Arkansas river in E Okla.

Canadian Shield — see LAURENTIAN HIGHLANDS

Canal Zone or **Panama Canal Zone** strip of territory Panama until 1979 leased to the U.S. for Panama canal; administrative center Balboa Heights, area 553, pop 44,198

Can-an-dai-gua \kan-'an-'dā-gwā\ lake 15 m long W cen N.Y.; one of the Finger Lakes

Ca-nary \kə-'n(e)l-'ē\ islands in the Atlantic off NW Africa belonging to Spain area 2807, pop 1,170,224 — see LAS PALMAS SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE — **Ca-nari-an** \kə-'ner-'ē-ən\ adj or n

Ca-nav-er-al \kə-'nav-'(ə)rəl\ 1 peninsula E Fla. enclosing Mosquito lagoon & Indian river (lagoon) 2 or 1963-1973 officially **Cape Kon-ne-dy** \kən-'dē\ cape on E shore of Canaveral peninsula, site of Air Force Missile Test Center

Can-ber-ra \kan-'b(ə)-rā-, -ber-ə\ city * of Australia in Australian Capital Territory SW of Sydney pop 119,235

Can-dia \kan-'dē-ə\ 1 CRETE 2 or **Ho-rak-lion** \hi-'rak-lē-ən\ or NGK Iraklion \i-'rak- city & port Greece on N coast of Crete pop 77,783

Candia, Sea of — see CRETE (Sea of)

Ca-ne-en \kə-'nē-ə\ or NGK **Kha-niā** \kən-'yā\ or anc. Cydo-niā \si-'dō-nē-ə-, -nyā\ city & port Greece * of Crete pop 40,452

Ca-ni-no \kə-'n(e)-\ ancient town SE Italy in Apulia WSW of modern Bari

Ca-ni-na-nore \kan-'ə-nō-(ə)r-, -nō-(ə)r\ or **Ca-na-nur** \kan-'nū-(ə)r\ city SW India in Kerala NNW of Kozhikode pop 48,960

Can-na \kan\ commune & port SE France SW of Nice pop 67,152

Ca-no-pus \kə-'nō-p(ə)\ ancient city N Egypt E of Alexandria at modern Abukir — **Ca-no-pis** \kə-'nō-p(ə)-, -nāp-ik\ adj

Can-so, **Cape** \kan-(t)-\ (s) cape Canada at NE end of N S mainland

Can-so, Strait of narrow channel Canada separating Cape Breton I from mainland of Nova Scotia

Can-ta-brian \kan-'trā-brē-ən\ mountains N & NW Spain running E-W near coast of Bay of Biscay — see CERREDO

Cantabrigia — see CAMBRIDGE

Can-ter-bury \kant-'(ə)r-, ber-'ē-, b(ə)-rē\ 1 city SE Australia in E New So. Wales, SW suburb of Sydney pop 115,802 2 city & county borough SE England in Kent pop 33,157 — **Can-ter-bu-rian** \kant-'(ə)r-'byūr-'ē-ən\ adj

Can-ti-gny \kə-'tē-, tēn-'yē\ village N France S of Amiens

Can-ton \kant-'n\ 1 town E Mass. S of Boston pop 17,100 2 city NE Ohio pop 110,053 3 island (atoll) cen Pacific in Phoenix islands; controlled jointly by U.S. & Great Britain

Can-ton \kan-'tān, kan-'\ 1 — see PEARL 2 or Kwang-chow or Kuang-chow \gwān-'jō\ city & port SE China * of Kwangtung on Pearl river pop 1,840,000

Cantyre — see KINTYRE

Canyon de Chelly National Monument \də-'shā\ reservation NE Ariz. containing cliff-dweller ruins area 131

Can-yon-lan-da National Park \kan-'yən-lan-(d)z\ reservation SE Utah surrounding junction of Colorado & Green rivers area 403

Cap d'Antibes \kap-'dā-'tēb\ cape SE France SW of Antibes

Cap-de-la-Ma-de-loine \kap-'dā-'la-'mad-'lī-'ān\ city Canada in S Que. on the St. Lawrence ENE of Trois-Rivières pop 31,463

Cape Bre-ton \kəp-'brēt-n\, kə-'brēt-, -brēt- 1 island Canada in NE N S area 3970 2 — see BRETON (Cape)

Cape Breton Highlands National Park reservation Canada in NE N S near N end of Cape Breton I area 390

Cape Cod Bay the S end of Massachusetts Bay W of Cape Cod

Cape Cod National Seashore — see COD (Cape)

Cape Fear \fī-(ə)r\ 1 river 202 m, cen & SE N C flowing SE into the Atlantic 2 — see FEAR (Cape)

Cape Gi-rar-deau \jə-'rā-(d)-(ə)\ city SE Mo pop 31,282

Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area — see HATTERAS

Cape of Good Hope, 1 — see GOOD HOPE (Cape of) 2 or **Cape Province** or **Keap-land** \kəp-'lānt\ or formerly **Cape Colony** province S Republic of So. Africa * **Cape Town** area 278,465, pop 6,199,634

Caper-na-um \kə-'pər-nē-əm\ city of ancient Palestine on NW shore of Sea of Galilee

Cape Sa-ble \sə-'b(ə)\ 1 island 7 m long Canada off S coast of N S 2 — see SABLE (Cape)

Cape Town or **Cape-town** \kəp-'taun\ or Afrikaans **Keap-stad** \kəp-'stāt\ city & port, legislative * of Republic of So. Africa & * of Cape of Good Hope, on Table Bay pop 508,341 — **Cape-to-nal** \kəp-'tō-nē-ən\ n

Cape Verde \vɔrd\ 1 islands in the Atlantic off W Africa a republic, until 1975 belonged to Portugal * **Praia** (on São Tiago) area 1557, pop 246,000 2 — see VERT (Cape) — **Cape Verd-i-an** \vɔrd-'ē-ən\ n

Cape York peninsula \jə-'(ə)r\ peninsula NE Australia in N Queensland having at its N tip **Cape York** (on Torres strait)

Cap Fer-rat \kap-'fə-'rā\ cape SE France E of Nice

Cap Hai-tien \kap-'hā-'shən\ or **F Cap-Hai-tien** \kə-'pā-'ē-syā-, -ē-syā\ city & port N Haiti pop 44,123

Cap-i-to-line \kap-'it-'lī-, Brit often kə-'pit-'lī\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE

Capitol Reef National Park reservation S cen Utah containing archaeological remains, petrified forests, & unusual erosion forms area 378

Capodistria — see KOPER

Caporetto — see KOBARID

Cap-pa-do-cla \kap-'pā-'dō-sh(ē)-\ ancient district E Asia Minor chiefly in valley of the upper Kizil Irnak in modern Turkey * **Caesarea Mazaca** — **Cap-pa-do-clan** \sh(ē)-ən\ adj or n

Ca-pri \kə-'prē, kə-, 'kəp-(rē), 'kap- or anc **Cap-re-ē** \kap-'rē-, ē\ island Italy S Bay of Naples area 5 — **Ca-pri-ote** \kap-'rē-, ōt-, 'kəp-, -rē-ət\ n

Cap-sa — see GAFSA

Cap-ua \kap-'yā-wā\ commune S Italy on the Volturno N of Naples NW of site of ancient city of Capua pop 19,176

Cap-ull-in, Mount \kap-'yū-lən\ 1 cinder cone 8215 ft NE N.Mex. ESE of Raton, main feature of Capulin Mountain National Monument (area 1) 2 or **Capullin Peak** mountain 9198 ft N N Mex NW of Los Alamos

Ca-ra-cas \kə-'rak-ə-, -rāk- city * of Venezuela near Caribbean coast pop 786,863

Car-bon-dale \kər-'bən-'dāl\ city SW Ill. pop 22,816

Car-cas-sonne \kər-'kə-'sōn-, -sōn\ city S France on the Aude SE of Toulouse pop 43,616

Car-che-mish \kər-'kə-, mīsh, kər-'kē-mīsh\ ruined city S Turkey on Euphrates river at Syrian border N of modern Jerablus, Syria

Car-de-nas \kərd-'nā-s\ city & port N Cuba E of Matanzas pop 73,460

Card-iff \kərd-'(ə)\ or Welsh **Caer-dydd** \k(ə)l-'dēth\ borough & port * of Wales & of So. Glamorgan pop 278,221

Cardi-gan \kərd-'gān\ or **Cardi-gan-shir** \sh(ə)l-(ə), -shər\ former county W Wales * Aberystwyth area 692

Cardigan Bay inlet of St. George's channel on W coast of Wales

Car-ella — see KARLIA

Car-en-tan \kar-'ən-'tān\ town NW France at base of Cotentin peninsula

Car-ia \kar-'ē-ə, 'ker- ancient region SW Asia Minor bordering on Aegean sea * **Halicarnassus** — **Car-i-an** \ē-ən\ adj or n

Car-ib-ban \kar-'ə-bē-ən, kə-'rīb-ē\ sea arm of Atlantic ocean bounded on N & E by West Indies, on S by So. America, & on W by Central America

Car-ib-bees \kar-'ə-, bēz\ HESPERIAN ANILLES

Car-i-bo \kar-'ə-bū\ mountains W Canada in E cen B C. W of the Rocky mountains, highest point ab 11,750 ft

Car-in-thia \kə-'rīn-(t)h-ə\ region cen Europe in E Alps; once a duchy, Austrian crown land 1849-1918, divided between Austria & Yugoslavia 1918 — **Car-in-thian** \th-ən\ adj or n

Car-lisle \kər-'lī-(s), kar-, 'kūr-, 1 borough S cen Pa pop 18,079 2 city & borough NW England * of Cumbria pop 71,497

Central Karroo — see KARROO

Central Provinces and Berar \bä-'rär, bə-\ former province of India reorganized 1950 & renamed Madhya Pradesh

Central Valley valley cen Calif comprising the valleys of the Sacramento & San Joaquin rivers

Ceas — see KEOS

Ceph-a-lo-nia \sef-'a-lō-niə, -nē-ə\ or NGK Ke-fal-li-niə \kef-'a-lō-nē-ə\ island W Greece in the Ionian islands area 277

Ceph-a-lus \sef-'a-lūs\ or Ceph-ile-sus \sef-'a-lūs\ any of three small rivers cen Greece in Attica & Boeotia

Ceram or Ser-am \sə-'räm\ island E Indonesia in cen Moluccas area 6621

Corigo — see KITHIRA

Cernauri — see CHERNOVITSY

Cerro-do or Torre de Cerredo \tòr-'ē-dō-sə-'rād-(ō)\ mountain 8687 ft N Spain SW of Santander, highest in the Cantabrians

Cer-ris-to \sə-'rēt-sə\ city SW Calif NE of Long Beach pop 15,856

Cerro Bolívar — see BOLIVAR (Cerro)

Cerro de Pas-co \ser-'dō-də-pas-(ō)\ 1 mountain 15,100 ft, cen Peru NE of Lima 2 city near the mountain pop 21,363

Cerro de Punta \p'unt-'a\ mountain 4389 ft, cen Puerto Rico in Cordillera Central, highest on the island

Cerro Gor-do \ser-'dō-gòrd-(ō)\ mountain pass E Mexico between Veracruz & Jalapa

Cervin, Mont — see MATTERHORN

Ces-a-na \chə-'zē-nə\ or anc Cēs-ē-na \sə-'zē-nə\ commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna SE of Forlì pop 85,140

Ces-ke Bude-jov-ice \ches-'kē-būd-'a-yō-vot-sə\ or G Bud-weis \but-'vis\ city W Czechoslovakia in S Bohemia pop 75,684

Cetatos Alba — see BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKI

Cet-tinje \tset-'n-yā\ town S Yugoslavia SE of Kotor near coast, formerly * of Montenegro

Cette — see SÈTE

Ceuta \sē-'jūt-, 'seu-(jūt)\ city & port N Morocco opposite Gibraltar, a Spanish presidio pop 67,187

Cé-vennes \sə-'ven\ mountain range S France W of the Rhone at E edge of Massif Central — see MÉZENNE

Cey-lon \sē-'lān, sē-\ or Lan-ka \lan-'kə\ 1 or Ar Ser-ēndib \ser-'n-dib, -dip\ or L & G Tk Tab-prob-a-ne \tə-'prəb-'a-nē\ island 270 m long & 140 m wide in Indian ocean off S India 2 — see SRI LANKA

Cey-lon-ese \sē-'lōn-'ez-, sē-'lō-, sē-'lō-, -nēs\ adj or n

Cha-co or Gran Chaco \t(ɡr)ān-'chāk-(ō)\ region S cen S America drained by the Paraguay & its chief W tributaries the Pilcomayo & Bermejo, divided between Argentina, Bolivia, & Paraguay

Chaco Canyon National Monument \chāk-(ō)\ reservation NW N Mex containing cliff-dweller ruins area 28

Chad or F Tchad \chād\ 1 shallow lake N cen Africa at junction of boundaries of Chad, Niger, & Nigeria maximum area ab 8000 2 country N cen Africa * Ndjamena, a republic; until 1959 a territory of French Equatorial Africa area 495,752, pop 3,800,000 — Chad-ian \chād-'i-ən\ adj or n

Chae-ro-neia \ker-'a-nē-ə, -kūr- or Chae-ro-neia \-'nē-ə\ ancient city E cen Greece in W Boeotia SE of Mt Parnassus

Chagos \chā-'gə-s\ archipelago cen Indian Ocean S of Maldives, part of British Indian Ocean Territory — see DIEGO GARCIA

Chag-res \chā-'grəs, 'chag-\ river Panama flowing through Gatun Lake to the Caribbean

Chag-u-a-ra-mes \chā-'gə-'rām-s\ district NW Trinidad W of Port of Spain on Chaguaramas Bay (inlet of Gulf of Paria)

Chai-er \chā-'hār\ former province NE China in E Inner Mongolia * Kalgan

Chalcidion — see KADIKÖY

Chal-cid-ic-ia \kal-'sid-'a-(j)sē\ or NGK Khal-ki-di-ki \khal-'kē-'thē-'kē\ peninsula NE Greece in E Macedonia projecting SE into N Aegean sea; terminates in three peninsulas: Kassandra (anc Palene), Sithonia, & Acte — see ACTE

Chal-cis \kal-'sē-s\ or Chal-ic-ia \-'kēs\ or NGK Khal-ic-ia \kal-'kēs\ city cen Greece * of Euboea on Evros strait pop 36,381 — Chal-cid-ian \kal-'sid-'ē-ən\ adj or n

Chal-dea or Chal-dees \kal-'dē-ə\ ancient region SW Asia on Euphrates river & Persian gulf

Chaleur Bay \shə-'lūr-, 'lör\ inlet of Gulf of St Lawrence SE Canada between N.B. & Gaspé peninsulas, Que.

Chalon or Chalon-sur-Saône \sha-'lōn-(sə-)(r-'sōn)\ city E cen France N of Mâcon pop 50,589

Châlons or Châlons-sur-Marne \sha-'lōn-(sə-)(r-'mār-n)\ commune NE France on the Marne pop 50,764

Cham-bal \chəm-'bal\ river 650 m, cen India flowing from Vin-dhya mountains E into the Jumna

Cham-ber-burg \chām-'bɔrz-, bɔrg\ borough S Pa pop 17,315

Cham-béry \shā-'bā-rē\ city E France E of Lyons pop 51,066

Cham-bord \shā-'bɔrd\ village N cen France NE of Blois

Cham-dō \chām-'dō\ 1 region SW China in E Tibet, chief town Changtu 2 — see CHANGTU

Cham-mizal \shām-'zāl, chām-'zāl\ tract of land 630 acres on N bank of the Rio Grande formerly in El Paso, Tex, ceded to Mexico 1963 — see CORDOVA ISLAND

Cham-on-nix \shām-'a-nē\ 1 valley SE France NW of Mont Blanc 2 or Chamonix-Mont-Blanc \-'mō-'blān\ town SE France in Chamonix valley

Cham-pagne \shām-'pān\ region & former province NE France W of Lorraine & N of Burgundy * Troyes

Cham-paign \shām-'pān\ city E cen Ill pop 56,532

Cham-pl-gny-sur-Marne \shā-'pən-'yē-sə-(r-'mār-n)\ commune N France, SSE suburb of Paris pop 70,419

Cham-plain, Lake \shām-'plān\ lake 125 m long between N.Y. & Vt extending N into Quebec area 600

Chan-der-na-gore \chān-'dər-nə-'gòr-(ə)\ or Chan-dan-gar \chān-'dər-nə-'gòr\ city E India in West Bengal N of Calcutta, before 1950 part of French India pop 67,105

Chan-di-garh \chān-'dē-gər\ city N India N of Delhi, a union territory administered by the national government, * of Punjab Suba & of Haryana, founded 1953, pop 236,979

Changon — see SIAM

Chang-chow \chān-'jō, 'chān-'chāu\ 1 or Lung-ki \lun-'kē\ city SE China in S Fukien V of Amoy pop 81,200 2 or formerly Wu-tsin \wū-'jin\ city E China in S Kiangsu pop 296,500

Chang-chün \chān-'chün\ city NE China * of Kinn pop 975,000

Chang-hua \chān-'hwa\ city China in W Formosa pop 133,514

Chang-jin \chān-'jin\ 1 river 160 m N Korea flowing NE into the Yalu 2 reservoir in Changjin river

Chang-king-kow — see KALGAN

Chang-sha \chān-'shā\ city SE cen China * of Hunan on Siang river pop 975,000

Chang-shu \chān-'shū\ city E China in S Kiangsu pop 101,400

Chang-teh \chān-'dē\ city SE cen China in N Hunan on Yuan river pop 225,000

Chang-tu \chān-'tū\ or Cham-dō \chām-'dō\ town SW China in E Tibet on the Mekong

Chan-kiang \chān-'jē-ān\ or Toam-kong \tām-'gón\ or formerly Fort Boyard \bɔr-'d, 'bi-\ city SE China in SE Kwangtung on Luichow peninsula pop 220,000

Channel, 1 — see SANTA BARBARA (islands) 2 islands in English channel, a possession of Brit Crown area 75, pop 125,240 — see ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, SARK

Channel Islands National Monument reserve SW Calif in Santa Barbara islands including areas on Anacapa islands (E of Santa Cruz I) & Santa Barbara I (W of Santa Catalina I)

Chan-ti-ly \shān-'tē-yē, shān-'tē-ē\ town N France NNE of Paris

Chao-chow \chāu-'jō, or Chao-an \chāu-'ān\ city E China in NE Kwangtung on Han river above Swatow pop 101,300

Chao Phra-ya \chāu-'prə-ə\ or Me Nam \mə-'nām\ river 160 m W cen Thailand formed by confluence of Nan & Ping rivers & flowing S into Gulf of Siam

Cha-pa-la \chə-'pā-lə\ lake 50 m long W cen Mexico in Jalisco & Michoacán SE of Guadalajara

Chapel Hill town N N.C. SW of Durham pop 25,537

Charente \sha-'rānt\ river 225 m W France flowing W into Bay of Biscay

Chari — see SHARI

Char-l-ton \shar-'tɔn\ river 280 m S Iowa & N Mo flowing S into the Missouri

Charle-rol \shār-'lō-, rōl-, -lɔr-, wə\ city SW Belgium in Hainaut pop 23,911

Charles \chār-(ə)lz\ river 47 m Mass flowing into Boston harbor

Charles, Cape cape E Va. N of entrance to Chesapeake Bay

Charles-bourg \shār-'bùr-, 'chārlz-, bɔrg\ city Canada in SE Que. NE of Quebec city pop 33,443

Charles-ton \chār-'stɔn\ 1 city E cen Ill pop 16,421 2 city & port SE S.C. pop 66,945 3 city * of W Va. on the Kanawha pop 71,505 — Charles-to-nian \chār-'stō-nē-ən-, nyan\ n

Charleston Peak mountain 11,919 ft SE Nev WNW of Las Vegas

Charles-town \chār-'stau-n\ section of Boston, Mass, on Boston harbor between mouths of Charles & Mystic rivers

Char-lotte \shār-'lɔt\ city S N.C. pop 241,178

Charlotte Amalie \ə-'mā-lē-ə\ or formerly Saint Thomas city & port * of Virgin Islands of the U.S., on St Thomas I

Charlotte Harbor inlet of Gulf of Mexico SW Fla.

Char-lot-ten-burg \shār-'lāt-'n-, bɔrg-, -bù-(ə)rɡ\ a W section of Berlin, Germany

Char-lottes-ville \shār-'lats-, vil-, -vəl\ city cen Va pop 38,880

Char-lotte-town \shār-'lɔt-, tɔn\ city & port Canada * of P.E.I. on Northumberland Strait pop 19,133

Chartres \shārt-, 'shārt\ city N cen France SW of Paris pop 34,469

Chatalja — see CATALCA

Châ-teau-quay \shat-'ə-gā\ town Canada in S Que. SW of Montreal pop 15,797

Châteauguay-Centre \-'sent-ə\ town Canada, in S Que. pop 17,942

Châ-teau-roux \shā-'tō-rū\ commune cen France S of Orléans pop 49,138

Châ-teau-Thier-ry \sha-'tō-, tye-'rē, shā-\ town N France on the Marne SW of Reims

Chat-ham \chāt-'əm\ 1 — see SAN CRISTÓBAL 2 islands S Pacific belonging to New Zealand & comprising two islands (Chatham & Pitt) area 372 3 strait SE Alaska between Admiralty I & Kuiu I on E & Baranof I & Chigachog I on W 4 city Canada in SE Ont E of Lake St. Clair pop 35,317 5 borough SE England in Kent pop 56,921

Chat-ta-hoo-chee \chāt-'hū-chē\ river 410 m SE U.S. rising in N Ga., flowing SW & S along Ala.-Ga boundary into Lake Seminole

Chat-ta-noo-ga \chāt-'nū-gə, 'chāt-'n-ū-\ city SE Tenn on the Tennessee pop 119,082

Chau-tau-gua \shə-'tō-kwə\ lake 18 m long SW N.Y.

Chau-bok-sar \chēb-'āk-'sār-ə\ city USSR in Soviet Russia, Europe * of Chuvash Republic WNW of Kazan pop 216,000

Chocheno-in-shugh Republic \chə-'chen-'ēn-'gūsh\ autonomous republic of the U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on N slopes of Caucasus mountains area 6064, pop 1,065,000

Cho-du-ba \chə-'dū-bə\ island W Burma area 220

Cho-foo \jə-'fu\ or Yen-tai \yen-'tē\ city & port E China in NE Shantung on Shantung peninsula on Po Hai pop 116,000

Ché-ju \chē-'jū\ or Quel-part \kwel-'pärt\ 1 island S Korea in N East China sea area 712 2 city & port on N coast of the island pop 106,456

Ché-kiang \jə-'jē-ān\ province E China bordering on East China sea * Hangchow area 39,305, pop 31,000,000

Ché-lan \shə-'lān\ lake ab 55 m long N cen Wash

Chelms-ford 1 \chem-'sford also 'chem-\ town NE Mass S of Lowell pop 31,432 2 \chem-, 'chem-\ borough SE England * of Essex pop 58,125

Chel-sea \chel-'sē\ 1 city E Mass NE of Boston pop 30,625 2 former metropolitan borough SW London, England, on N bank of the Thames, now part of Kensington and Chelsea

Chel-ten-ham \chel-'təm-, -nəm, US also -n-, ham\ borough SW cen England in Gloucestershire pop 69,734

Carlow \kär-lō\ 1 county SE Ireland in Leinster area 346, pop 34,025 2 urban district, its *
Carlsbad \kär(s)lɔz-bad\ 1 caverns SE N Mex. in Carlsbad Caverns National Park (area 72) 2 city SE N Mex. on the Pecos pop 21,297 3 — see KARLOVY VARY
Carmena, **Carmenia** — see KERMAN
Carmarthen \kär-mar-thən, kər(r)-\ 1 or **Carmarthen-shire** \sh(ə)r-, shər\ former county S Wales area 919 * **Carmarthen** 2 borough & port S Wales * of Dyfed
Carmel, **Mount** \kär-məl\ mountain ridge NW Israel, highest point 1791 ft
Carnatic \kär-nat-ik\ region SE India between Eastern Ghats & Coromandel coast now in Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka
Carnic Alps \kär-nik-\ mountain range E Alps between Austria & Italy — see KELLERWAND
Carniola \kär-nē-ō-lə, kār-n'yō-\ region NW Yugoslavia NE of Istrian peninsula — **Carnio-lan** \-lən\ adj
Caroli-na \kär-ə-lī-nə\ English colony 1663–1729 on E coast of N America divided 1729 into No Carolina & So Carolina (the **Caro-linas** \-nəz\)
Caroli-na \kär-ə-lē-nə\ city NE cen Puerto Rico pop 94,271
Caroline \kär-ə-līn, -lən\ islands W Pacific E of S Philippines, part of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands area 463 — see PALAU, PONAPE, TRUK, YAP
Caro-ni \kär-ə-nē\ river 373 m E Venezuela flowing N into the Orinoco
Carpathian \kär-pä-thē-ən\ mountain system E cen Europe along boundary between Czechoslovakia & Poland & in N & cen Rumania — see GERLACHOVKA, TATRA, TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS
Carpathian Ruthenia — see RUTHENIA
Carpathos — see KARPATOS
Carpen-taria, **Gulf of** \kär-pən-ter-ə-, -tar-\ inlet of Arafura sea on N coast of Australia
Carpen-ter-ville \kär-pən-ter-z-, vil, 'kärp-m-\ village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 24,059
Car-quí-nez \kär-'kē-nēs\ strait 8 m long Calif joining San Pablo & Suisun bays
Car-ran-tuo-hill \kär-ən-'tū-əl\ mountain 3414 ft SW Ireland in County Kerry, highest in Macgillucuddy's Reeks & in Ireland
Car-ra-ra \kär-'rär-ə\ commune N Italy ESE of La Spezia pop 66,821
Car-rhae \kär-'rhā\ ancient city N Mesopotamia
Car-rick on **Shan-non** \kär-ī-kōn-'shan-ən, -kän-\ town N cen Ireland * of County Leitrim
Car-shel-ton \kär-'shōlt-ən, kər-\ former urban district S England in Surrey, now part of Sutton
Carso — see KRAAS
Carson \kär-sən\ 1 river 125 m W Nev flowing NE into Carson Lake 2 city SW Calif SE of Los Angeles pop 71,150
Carson City city * of Nev E of Lake Tahoe pop 16,468
Carson Sink intermittent lake W Nev S of Humboldt Lake
Carsten-z, **Mount** — see DIAJA (Mount)
Car-ta-gene \kär-tə-'gē-nə, -hā-\ 1 city & port NW Colombia pop 299,040 2 city & port SE Spain pop 144,316
Car-ta-go \kär-'täg-(ō)\ city cen Costa Rica pop 21,596
Car-ter-et \kär-tə-'rēt\ borough NE N J S of Elizabeth pop 23,137
Car-thage \kär-thij, or anc **Car-tha-go** \kär-'täg-(ō)\ ancient city & state N Africa on coast NE of modern Tunis — **Car-tha-gin-ian** \kär-thə-'jīn-yən, -jīn-ən\ adj or n
Ca-sa-blanc-a \käs-ə-'blān-kə, kəz- or Ar Dar el Beid-a \där-el-bä-'dä\ city & port W Morocco on the Atlantic pop 1,395,000
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument \käs-ə-'gran-dē\ reservation S Ariz SE of Phoenix area 473 acres, prehistoric ruins
Cas-cade \käs-'kād\ mountain range W U.S. N continuation of the Sierra Nevada extending N from Lassen Peak, N Calif, across Oreg & Wash — see RAINIER (Mount), COAST
Cas-co Bay \käs-'kō\ inlet of the Atlantic S Me. on which Portland is situated
Caserte \käs-'zert-ə-, -zart-\ commune S Italy NNE of Naples pop 59,223
Cash-el \kash-əl\ urban district S Ireland in cen Tipperary at base of Rock of Cashel (hill with ruins of cathedral & castle)
Cashmere — see KASHMIR
Cas-ti-que-ra \käs-i-'kyär-ə\ river 125 m S Venezuela connecting the upper course of the Negro with the Onnoco
Cas-per \käs-pər\ city cen Wyo on No Platte river pop 39,361
Cas-plan \käs-pē-ən\ sea (salt lake) between Europe & Asia, ab 85 ft below sea level area 169,381
Caspian Gates pass on W shore of Caspian sea near Derbent
Cassel — see KASSEL
Cas-si-no \käs-'sē-(ō)\ commune cen Italy ESE of Frosinone, site of Monte Cassino monastery pop 25,088
Cas-tel Gan-dol-fo \käs-'tel-gān-'dōl-(ō)\ commune cen Italy on Lake Albano SE of Rome
Cas-tellón or Castellón de la Pla-na \käs-'təl-(ō)'yōn-dē-lə-'plan-ə\ 1 province E Spain area 2495, pop 385,823 2 city & port, its * on the Mediterranean NE of Valencia pop 93,968
Castellorizo or Castellorosso — see KASTELLORIZON
Cas-ti-le \käs-'tē-(ə)\ or Sp **Cas-ti-lle** \käs-'stē-lā-, -stē-yā\ region & ancient kingdom cen & N Spain divided by the Sierra de Guadarrama into regions & old provinces of Old Castile (to the N, * Burgos) & New Castile (to the S, * Toledo)
Castilla la Nueva \-lā-'nwā-vā\ NEW CASTLE
Castilla la Vieja \-lā-'vyē-jā\ OLD CASTLE
Casti-le-bar \käs-'lī-bär\ urban district NW Ireland * of Mayo
Castres \käs-trē\ city S France E of Toulouse pop 40,457
Cast-ries \käs-'trēz, -trēs\ or Port **Cast-ries** city & port Brit West Indies in the Windward islands * of St Lucia
Ca-strop-Raux-el or **Ca-strop-Rauxel** \käs-'trōp-'rauk-səl\ city W Germany SSW of Münster pop 83,892
Cat-al-ca or **Cha-tal-ja** \chät-'tā-jā\ city Turkey in Europe W of Istanbul pop 22,000
Cat-a-lu-na or **San-ta Catalina** \sant-ə-'kät-'tā-nə\ island SW Calif in Santa Barbara islands area 70

Cat-a-lo-nia \kät-'tā-nō-, -nē-ə\ or Sp **Cat-a-lu-nā** \kät-'tā-lū-nā\ region NE Spain bordering on France & the Mediterranean, chief city Barcelona area 12,431 — **Cat-a-lo-nian** \-ō-nyan, -nē-ən\ adj or n
Cat-te-mar-ca \kät-'ə-mar-kə\ city NW Argentina SSW of San Miguel de Tucumán pop 45,929
Cat-ta-nia \kät-'tān-yə-, -tān- or anc **Cat-a-na** \kät-'ə-nə\ commune Italy in E Sicily on E coast on Gulf of Catania at foot of Mt Etna pop 410,905
Cat-ta-ño \kät-'tān-(ō)\ town NE cen Puerto Rico pop 26,459
Cat-tan-zaro \kät-'tān-(d)zär-(ō)\ city-S Italy * of Calabria pop 81,548
Cat-taw-ba \kät-'tō-bā\ river 250 m flowing S from W N C into S C. — see WATEREE
Cathay \kät-'thā, kə-\ CHINA — an old name
Catherine, Mount — see KATHERINA (Gebel)
Cat-to-tin Mountain \kät-'tāk-tən\ mountain ridge NW Md & N Va. in Blue Ridge mountains
Cate-kill \kät-'skil\ mountains SE N Y in the Appalachian system W of the Hudson — see SLIDE MOUNTAIN
Cattaro — see KOTOR
Cau-ca \käu-kə\ river 600 m W Colombia flowing N into the Magdalena
Cau-ca-sia \käu-'käs-zhə, -shə\ or **Cau-ca-sus** \käu-'kə-səs\ region U S S R between the Black & Caspian seas, divided by Caucasus mountains into **Cis-cau-ca-sia** \sī-s- (to the N) & **Trans-cau-ca-sia** \trān-(s)- (to the S)
Caucasus mountain system U S S R in Caucasus — see ELBORUS
Caucasus Indicus — see HINDU KUSH
Cau-dine Forks \käu-'dīn-, -dēn- two mountain passes S Italy in the Apennines between Benevento & Capua
Caul-field \köl-'fēld\ city SE Australia in S Victoria SE of Melbourne, part of Greater Melbourne pop 76,119
Caus-ses \kös\ limestone region S cen France on S border of Massif Central
Cau-very \käu-'və-rē\ or **Ka-ve-ri** \kav-'ə-rē\ river 475 m S India flowing E & entering Bay of Bengal in a wide delta
Cauvery Falls waterfall 300 ft India in Cauvery river on Karnataka-Tamil Nadu boundary
Cavan \kav-ən\ 1 county NE Republic of Ireland in Ulster area 730, pop 52,674 2 urban district, its *
Cav-i-te \käv-'tē-ə\ city Philippines in Luzon on Cavite peninsula in Manila Bay SW of Manila pop 77,100
Cawnpore — see KANPUR
Cax-i-as \käs-'shē-sə\ 1 town NE Brazil in Maranhão WNW of Teresina pop 124,403 2 — see DUQUE DE CAXIAS 3 or **Caxias do Sul** \-dō-sul\ city S Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul pop 110,241
Cay-enne \kē-'en, kē-\ city & port * of French Guiana on island in Cayenne river near the coast pop 24,518
Cayes or Aux Cayes \ō-'kē\ city & port SW Haiti pop 15,213
Cay-ey \käv-'yā\ city SE cen Puerto Rico pop 21,562
Cay-man \käv-'mān, attributively 'käv-mən\ islands West Indies NW of Jamaica, a Brit colony * Georgetown (on Grand Cayman, chief island) area 93, pop 10,652
Cay-u-ga \käu-'ū-gə, 'kyū-, käv-(yū)-\ lake 40 mi long W cen N Y, one of the Finger Lakes
Cea-rá \sā-'rā\ 1 state NE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * Fortaleza area 57,371, pop 4,440,286 2 — see FORTALEZA
Cebu \sā-'bū\ 1 island E cen Philippines, one of the Visayan islands area 1707 2 city on E coast of Cebu I pop 332,100
Cedar \sē-dər\ river 329 m SE Minn & E Iowa flowing SE into the Iowa
Cedar Breaks National Monument reservation SW Utah NE of Zion National Park containing unusual erosion forms area 8
Cedar Falls city NE Iowa NW of Waterloo pop 29,597
Cedar Rapids city E Iowa on Cedar river pop 110,642
Cele-bes \sē-'lə-, bēz, sē-'lē-bēz\ 1 or **Sulaw-esi** \sū-lā-'wā-sē\ island Indonesia E of Borneo * Makassar area 69,255, pop 8,925,000 2 sea arm of SW Pacific enclosed on N by Mindanao & Sulu archipelago, on S by Celebes, & on W by Borneo — **Celebe-sian** \sē-lə-'bē-zən\ adj
Celestial Empire the former Chinese Empire
Cel-ice \('sēl-ə\ city W Germany NE of Hannover pop 156,505
Celtic \kel-'tik, 'sēl-\ sea inlet of the Atlantic British Isles SE of Ireland, SW of Wales, & W of Cornwall
Cen-is, **Mont** \mōnt-'sə-nē\ or It **Monte Cen-isio** \mōnt-'ē-cha-'nē-zē-ō\ 1 mountain pass 6831 ft between France & Italy over Mont Cen-is massif (11,792 ft) in Graian Alps 2 tunnel (8.5 m long) piercing the Fréjus massif SW of Mont Cen-is
Central region cen Scotland, established 1975 * Stirling area 972, pop 263,000
Central African Republic or 1976-79 **Central African Empire** or earlier **Ubang-Shari** republic N cen Africa * Bangui area 241,000, pop 1,640,000
Central America, 1 the narrow S portion of N America connecting that continent with So America & extending from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Isthmus of Panama 2 the republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, & Costa Rica & often also Panama & Belize
Central Falls city N R I N of Providence pop 18,716
Cent-ra-lia \sen-'trāl-yā\ city S cen Ill. pop 15,217
Central India former group of 89 Indian states N cen India * Indore; area now chiefly in W & N Madhya Pradesh

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- Chu-but \chə-'büt, -'vüt\ river 500 m S Argentina flowing E across Patagonia into the Atlantic
- Chu-chow \chü-'yö\ city SE China in E Hupan pop 127,300
- Chudskoe — see PEIPUS (Lake)
- Chugach \chü-'gach also -'gash\ mountains S Alaska extending along coast from Cook inlet to St Elias range, highest Mt. Marcus Baker 13,250 ft
- Chukchi or Chuck-chee \chök-'chē, 'chük-\ sea of the Arctic ocean N of Bering Strait
- Chu-kot-aki \chə-'kät-'akē\ or Chu-kot \-'kät\ peninsula U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Asia, between Bering & Chukchee seas — see EAST CAPE
- Chula Vista \chü-'lā-'vis-tā\ city SW Calif S of San Diego pop 67,901
- Chulym or Chu-ilm \chə-'līm\ river 700 m U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing W into the Ob
- Chun-chon \chün-'chön\ city S cen Korea NE of Seoul pop 122,672
- Chung-king \chün-'kīng\ or Pa-hsien \bā-'shē-'en\ city * of China 1937-46 in SE Szechwan on the Yangtze pop 3,500,000
- Chur \kú(ə)r, or F Colre \k'wār\ commune E Switzerland * of Graubünden Canton pop 30,200
- Chur-chill \chör-'chīl\ 1 river ab 1000 m Canada flowing E across N Sask & N Man into Hudson Bay 2 or formerly Hamilton river 208 m Canada in Nfld in S cen Labrador flowing E to Lake Melville
- Churchill Falls or formerly Grand Falls waterfall 245 ft high Canada in W Labrador in Churchill river
- Chu Shan \chü-'shān\ archipelago E China in East China sea at entrance to Hangchow Bay
- Chu-vash Republic \chü-'vāsh-\ or Chu-vash-la \-'vāsh-'ē-\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Europe, S of the Volga * Cheboksary area 6909, pop 1,224,000
- Chuzenji \chü-'zen-'jē\ lake Japan in cen Honshu W of Nikko
- Cibola \sē-'bā, -'bā-\ historical region in present N N Mex. including seven pueblos (the Seven Cities of Cibola) believed by early Spanish explorers to contain vast treasures
- Cicero \süs-'rō\ town NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 67,058
- Cien-fuegos \sē-'en-'fwē-'gōs\ city & port W cen Cuba on S coast on Cienfuegos Bay pop 91,800
- Cieszyn — see TESCHEN
- Cilicia \sā-'līsh-(ē)-\ ancient country SE Asia Minor extending along Mediterranean coast S of Taurus mountains — see LESSER ARMENIA — Cilician \-'līsh-'ən\ adj or n
- Cilician Gates mountain pass S Turkey in Taurus mountains
- Cimarron \sīm-'ə-rin, -'rōn, -'rōn\ river 600 m flowing E from NE N Mex. through SW Kans into the Arkansas in NE Okla.
- Cimbrian, or Cimbric, Chersonese — see CHERSONESE
- Cim-mo-rati Bosporus \sā-'mīr-'ē-'ā-\ the Kerch strait
- Cin-clin-nati \sīn-(ē)-'nāt-(ē), -'nāt-\ city SW Ohio pop 452,524 — Cin-clin-nati-an \-'nāt-'ē-'ən\ n
- Cinque Ports \sīŋk-'pōrt\ group of seaport towns SE England on coast of Kent & Sussex, orig five (Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, & Hythe) to which were later added Winchelsea, Rye, & other minor places, granted special privileges (abolished in 19th century) in return for services in coast defense
- Cintra — see SINTRA
- Circars — see NORTHERN CIRCARS
- Cir-cas-ia \sör-'kash-(ē)-\ region U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on Black sea N of W end of Caucasus mountains
- Cireneica — see CYRENAICA
- Cisalpine Gaul \sīs-'al-'pīn-\ the part of Gaul lying S & E of the Alps
- Ciscaucasia — see CAUCASIA
- Cithæron \sā-'thē-rin\ or Ngk Kithairon \kē-'thē-'rōn\ or formerly El-ate \sē-'ā-'tē-\ mountain 4629 ft Greece on NW border of ancient Attica
- Citlatépetl \sē-'tīl-'tā-'pet-\ or Orizaba \ōr-'ē-'bā-'ē, -'ōr-\ inactive volcano 18,700 ft SE Mexico on Puebla-Veracruz boundary; highest mountain in Mexico & 3d highest in No America
- Città del Vaticano — see VATICAN CITY
- Ciudad Bolívar \sē-'ū-'thē-'bā-'lē-'vīr, -'ū-'dad-\ city & port E cen Venezuela on the Orinoco pop 103,663
- Ciudad Guayana — see SANTO TOMÉ DE GUAYANA
- Ciudad Juárez \sē-'hū-'wār-'sā\ or Juárez city Mexico in Chihuahua on Rio Grande opposite El Paso, Tex pop 436,054
- Ciudad Real \sē-'rā-'āl\ 1 province S cen Spain area 7620, pop 507,650 2 commune, its *, S of Toledo pop 41,708
- Ciudad Trujillo — see SANTO DOMINGO
- Ciudad Victoria \sē-'vīk-'tōr-'ē-, -'tōr-\ city E cen Mexico * of Tamaulipas pop 94,304
- Civil-ta-vecchia \chē-'vē-'tā-'vek-\ commune & port cen Italy in Latium on Tyrrhenian sea WNW of Rome pop 42,570
- Clack-man-nan \klak-'man-'ən\ or Clack-man-nan-shire \-'shī(ə)r, -'shōr\ 1 former county cen Scotland bordering on Forth river area 55 2 town, its *
- Clacton \klak-'tən\ or Clacton-on-Sea town SE England in Essex on North sea pop 37,942
- Clairton \klā(ə)'rī-'n, klē(ə)'rī-\ city SW Pa. pop 15,051
- Clare \klā(ə)r, klē(ə)r\ county W Ireland in Munster * Ennis area 1231, pop 74,844
- Claremont \-'mīnt\ city SW Calif E of Los Angeles pop 23,464
- Clark Fork \klārk\ river 300 m W Mont & N Idaho flowing NW into Pend Oreille Lake
- Clarksburg \klārk-'bōrg\ city N W Va pop 24,864
- Clarksdale \klārk-'dāl\ city NW Miss pop 21,673
- Clarks-ville \klārk-'vīl, -'vōl\ city N Tenn NW of Nashville pop 31,719
- Claw-son \klōs-'n\ city SE Mich N of Detroit pop 17,617
- Clay-ton \klāt-'n\ city E Mo W of St. Louis pop 16,222
- Clear, Cape \klī(ə)r\ cape SW Ireland at S end of Clear I
- Clear-water \klī(ə)r-'wōt-ər, -'wāt-\ 1 mountains N cen Idaho, highest ab 8000 ft 2 city W Fla. NW of St. Petersburg on Gulf of Mexico pop 50,074
- Cleburne \klē-'bōrn\ city NE cen Tex pop 16,015
- Clee \klē\ hills W England in S Shropshire, highest 1790 ft
- Clermont-Ferrand \klēr-'mōr-'fā-'rān\ city S cen France in Allier valley on edge of Auvergne mountains pop 148,896
- Cleveland \klēv-'lānd\ 1 city & port NE Ohio on Lake Erie pop 750,903 2 city SE Tenn ENE of Chattanooga pop 20,651 3 county N England N of No. Yorkshire * Middlesbrough area 226, pop 565,600; includes the Cleveland hills — Cleveland-er \-'lān-dər\ n
- Cleveland, Mount mountain 10,438 ft N Mont., highest in Glacier National Park
- Cleveland Heights city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 60,767
- Cleves \klēvz\ or G Klove or Cleve \klā-'vō\ city NW Germany WSW of Münster near the Rhine pop 22,423
- Clichy or Clichy-la-Garonne \klī-'shē-'lā-gə-'rən\ commune N France NW of Paris pop 52,477
- Cliff-ton \klīf-'tən\ city NE N.J. N of Newark pop 82,437
- Clinch \klīnch\ river 200 m SW Va. & E Tenn. flowing SW into the Tennessee
- Cling-mans Dome \klīŋ-'mānz-\ mountain 6642 ft on N.C.-Tenn. boundary; highest in Great Smoky mountains
- Clinton \klīnt-'n\ city E Iowa on the Mississippi pop 34,719
- Clipperton \klīp-'rī-'n\ island E Pacific at 10°N, 109°W belonging to France
- Clonmel \klān-'mel\ municipal borough S Ireland * of County Tipperary
- Cloud Peak mountain 13,165 ft N Wyo., highest in Bighorn mountains
- Clovelly \klōv-'vel-\ village SW England in NW Devonshire
- Clovis \klōv-'vō\ city E N.Mex. pop 28,495
- Cluj \klūzh\ city NW cen Rumania in Transylvania pop 197,902
- Clu-ny \klū-'nē, klū-\ town E cen France NNW of Lyons
- Clusium — see CHIUSI
- Clutha \klū-'thā\ river 210 m New Zealand in SE South I. flowing SE into the Pacific
- Clywd \klūd\ county NE Wales * Mold area 937, pop 373,300
- Clyde \klīd\ river 106 m SW Scotland flowing NW into Firth of Clyde (estuary)
- Clydebank \klīd-'bānk\ burgh W cen Scotland in Strathclyde on the Clyde pop 48,296
- Clydesdale \klīdz-'dāl\ valley of the upper Clyde, Scotland
- Cnidus \nīd-'s\ ancient town SW Asia Minor in Caria at end of a long promontory
- Cnossus — see KNOSSOS
- Coa-chol-la \kō-'chēl-\ valley SE Calif between Salton sea & San Bernardino mountains
- Coahuila \kō-'wē-lā, kwā-'wē-\ state N Mexico bordering on the U.S. * Saltillo area 58,062, pop 1,140,989
- Coast, 1 mountains Canada in W B.C. N continuation of Cascade range 2 mountain ranges W No. America extending along Pacific coast W of Sierra Nevada & Cascade range & N through Vancouver I., B.C., to Kenai peninsula & Kodiak I., Alaska — see LOGAN (Mount)
- Coat-bridge \kōt-(ə)'brīj\ burgh S cen Scotland in Strathclyde E of Glasgow pop 52,131
- Coats Land \kōtā\ section of Antarctica SE of Weddell sea
- Cobh \kōv\ or formerly Queens-town \kwēn-'stān\ urban district & port SW Ireland on island in Cork Harbor
- Coblenz — see KOBLENZ
- Co-burg, 1 \kō-'bōrg\ city SE Australia in S Victoria, N suburb of Melbourne pop 68,368 2 \-'bōrg, -'bü(ə)r\ city W Germany in N Bavaria NW of Bayreuth pop 41,456
- Cocanada — see KAKINADA
- Cocha-bamb-a \kō-'chā-'bāmb-\ city W cen Bolivia pop 157,000
- Co-chin \kō-'chōn\ region SW India in Kerala on Malabar coast — see TRAVANCORE and COCHIN
- Co-chin China \kō-'chōn-\ region S Vietnam bordering on So China sea Gulf of Siam area 29,974
- Cochinos Bay — see PIOS (Bay of)
- Co-co \kō-'kō\ or Be-go-via \sē-'gō-'vya, -'vē-\ river 450 m N Nicaragua flowing NE on the Caribbean & forming part of Honduras-Nicaragua boundary
- Cocón city E Fla. SE of Orlando pop 16,110
- Co-co-ni-no \kō-'kō-'nē-'nō, -'nē-'nō\ plateau NW Ariz. S of Grand Canyon
- Co-coa \kō-'kōs\ or Kee-ling \kē-'līŋ\ islands E Indian ocean belonging to Australia area 1
- Cod, Cape \kōd\ peninsula 65 m long SE Mass; part of area is included in Capo Cod National Seashore (created 1961, area 42)
- Coele-Syria — see BIKA
- Coeur d'Alone \kōr-'dāl-'ān\ 1 lake ab 25 m long N Idaho E of Spokane, Wash., drained by Spokane river 2 city N Idaho pop 16,228
- Coffey-ville \kōf-'ē-'vīl\ city SE Kans pop 15,116
- Coglans, Monte — see KELLERWAND
- Co-hoes \kō-'hōz\ city E N.Y. NW of Troy pop 18,613
- Col — see RED
- Colm-ba-tore \kōlm-'bā-'tō(ə)r, -'tō(ə)r\ city S India in W Tamil Nadu on S slope of Nilgiri hills pop 405,952
- Colm-bra \kō-'m-brā, ku-'\ city W cen Portugal pop 108,046
- Colre — see CHUR
- Col-chester \kōl-'ches-'tər, -'chēs-\ borough SE England in Essex pop 76,145
- Col-chia \kōl-'kōs\ ancient country bordering on Black sea S of Caucasus mountains, area now constitutes W part of Georgian Republic, U.S.S.R. — Col-chian \kōl-'kē-'n\ adj or n
- Col-lma \kō-'lā-mō\ 1 volcano 12,792 ft SW Mexico in S Jalisco 2 state SW Mexico bordering on the Pacific area 2009, pop 240,235 3 city, its *, SSW of Guadalajara pop 72,074
- College Park, 1 city NW Ga S of Atlanta pop 18,203 2 city SW Md NE of Washington, D.C. pop 26,156
- College Station city E cen Tex SE of Bryan pop 17,676
- Collings-wood \kōl-'īŋz-'wud\ borough SW N.J. E of Camden pop 17,422

Chel-ya-binsk \chel-'ya-ban(tsk) city U S S R in W Soviet Russia, Asia, S of Sverdlovsk pop 874,000

Chel-yu-skin, Cape \chel-'yu-shən\ headland U S S R in NW Soviet Russia, Asia, on Taimyr peninsula, northernmost point of Asian mainland, at 77°35'N, 105°E

Chemnitz \kem-'nits, -nais/ or **Karl-Marx-Stadt** \(')karl-'mark-'s(h)ti\ city E Germany SE of Leipzig pop 297,133

Chemulpo — see INCHON

Chenab \cha-'nab\ river 590 m NW India (subcontinent) in Kashmir & the Punjab flowing SW to unite with the Sutlej forming the Panjnad

Cheng-chow \chə-'jə\ city NE cen China * of Honan on Yellow river pop 766,000

Cheng-tēh \chə-'tə\ or formerly **Je-hol** \jə-'həl, 'rə-'həl\ city NE China in NE Hopei NE of Peking pop 200,000

Cheng-tu \chə-'tū\ city SW cen China * of Szechwan on Min river pop 1,107,000

Chenstokhov — see CZESTOCHOWA

Cher \she(a)r\ river 220 m, cen France flowing into the Loire

Cherbourg \she(a)r-, bu(a)r(g), sher-'bu(a)r\ city & port NW France on Cotentin peninsula on English channel pop 38,243

Cherem-kho-vo \cha-'rem-ka-vo-, cher-'am-'ko-vo\ city U S S R in E Soviet Russia, Asia, NW of Irkutsk pop 104,000

Cheribon — see TJIREBON

Cherkessk \char-'kess\ city U S S R in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus SE of Stavropol * of Karachayev-Cherkess Autonomous Region pop 67,000

Cherni-gov \cher-'nē-gə\ city U S S R in Ukraine pop 159,000

Chernov-tsy \cher-'nōf-tse\ or Rum **Cerna-u-ti** \cher-'nə-'ūtis-(ē)\ city U S S R in W Ukraine on the Prut pop 187,000

Chero-kee Outlet or **Cherokee Strip** \cher-'ə-(k)kē\ strip of land N Okla along S border of Kans E of 100°W opened to settlement 1893, 50 m wide, ab 220 m long

Cher-so-nese \kar-'sə-nēz-, -nēs\ or anc **Cher-so-ne-us** \kar-'sə-'nē-sə\ any of several peninsulas as (1) Jutland (the Cimbric), (2) the Malay peninsula (the Golden Chersonese), (3) the Crimea (the Tauric Chersonese), (4) the Gallipoli peninsula (the Thracian Chersonese) \thra-'shən\

Cherwell \char-'wəl\ river 30 m cen England in Northamptonshire & Oxfordshire flowing S into the Thames at Oxford

Chesapeake \ches-(ə-)pek\ city SE Va pop 89,580

Chesapeake Bay inlet of the Atlantic 200 m long in Va & Md

Chesh-ire \chesh-'ər, 'chesh-'(ə)r\ 1 town S Conn SW of Meriden pop 19,051 2 or **Cheshire** \chesh-'tər\ county NW England * Cheshire area 899, pop 904,600

Ches-ter \ches-'tər\ 1 city SE Pa pop 56,331 2 city NW England * of Cheshire on the Dee pop 62,696

Ches-ter-field \ches-'tər-, fēld\ 1 inlet ab 250 m long N Canada on NW coast of Hudson Bay in Keewatin District 2 borough N cen England in Derbyshire S of Sheffield pop 70,153

Chev-ot \chev-'et-, 'che-'vət\ 1 hills extending NE to SW along English-Scottish border 2 peak 2676 ft, highest in the Cheviots

Cheyenne \shi-'an-, -en\ 1 river 290 m S Dak flowing NE into the Missouri 2 city * of Wyo pop 40,914

Chia-ai \chi-'ai\ city China in W cen Formosa pop 234,359

Chiang Mai \chi-'an-'mi\ or **Chiang-mai** \chi-'en-'mi\ city NW Thailand on Ping river pop 89,272

Chia-pas \chi-'ap-'as\ state SE Mexico bordering on the Pacific * Tuxtla Gutiérrez area 28,729, pop 1,578,180

Chiba \chi-'ba\ city E Japan in Honshu on Tokyo Bay E of Tokyo pop 456,000

Chica-go \sha-'kag-(g)ə, -'kəg- 1 river Chicago, Ill, having two branches (No Branch & So Branch) & ong flowing E into Lake Michigan but now flowing S through So Branch & Chicago Sanitary & Ship canal into Des Plaines river 2 city & port NE Ill on Lake Michigan pop 3,366,957 — **Chic-a-go-an** \-'kag-ə-'wən-, -'kəg-ə-n

Chicago Heights city NE Ill S of Chicago pop 40,900

Chic-a-gof \chi-'chə-, 'gof-, 'gaf\ island SE Alaska in Alexander archipelago N of Baranof I area 2100

Chichén Itzá \chi-'chen-'it-sa\ village SE Mexico in Yucatán 75 m ESE of Mérida at site of ruins of important Mayan city

Chiche-ster \chi-'chə-'stər\ city & borough S England ENE of Portsmouth * of West Sussex pop 20,547

Chick-a-hom-i-ny \chik-'ə-'ham-'ə-nē\ river 90 m E Va flowing SE into the James

Chic-la-vo \chi-'kli-(g)ə\ city NW Peru near coast pop 134,100

Chic-o \chi-'chə-(g)ə\ city W Calif N of Sacramento pop 19,580

Chic-o-pee \chi-'chə-(g)ə\ city SW Mass pop 66,676

Chicou-timi \chi-'kūt-'mē\ 1 river 100 m Canada in S Que flowing N into the Saguenay 2 city Canada in S cen Que on the Saguenay pop 33,893

Chihli — see HOPEI

Chihli, Gulf of — see PO HAI

Chih-hua-hua \chi-'wa-'wa-, 'shə-, -wə\ 1 state N Mexico bordering on the U S area 94,822, pop 1,730,012 2 city, its * pop 363,850

Chilachap — see TJILATJAP

Chile \chi-'lē-, 'chē-(j)ə\ country S So America between the Andes & Pacific ocean, a republic * Santiago area 286,396, pop 8,990,000 — **Chil-e-an** \chi-'lē-'ən, 'chə-'lā-'ən\ adj or n

Chilkoot \chil-'kūt\ pass 3502 ft between S Alaska & SW Yukon Territory, Canada, in N cen mountains

Chillán \chi-'(y)an\ city cen Chile NE of Concepcion pop 77,654

Chilli-cothe \chi-'lī-'kəth-ē-, 'kə-thē\ city S Ohio pop 24,842

Chil-dō \chi-'lā-'wā\ island S cen Chile area 4700

Chil-pan-cin-go \chil-'pan-'sin-(g)ə\ city S Mexico * of Guerrero pop 56,904

Chil-tern \chil-'tərn\ hills S cen England in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, & Bedfordshire

Chim-ba-ra-zo \chim-'ba-'raz-(g)ə, 'shim-ə\ mountain 20,561 ft W cen Ecuador

Chim-kent \chim-'kent\ city U S S R in S Kazakh Republic N of Tashkent pop 247,000

Chin \chin\ hills W Burma, highest Mt Victoria 10,018 ft

Chin-a \chi-'nə\ country E Asia, a republic, until 1912 an empire * Peking, area 3,691,502, pop 787,180,000 — see FORMOSA

China sea the East & So China seas

Chin-chow \jin-'jə\ city NE China in SW Liaoning on Gulf of Liaotung pop 352,200

Chin-co-teague \shin-'kə-'tēg\ bay Md & Va on Atlantic coast

Chin-dwin \chin-'dwin\ river 550 m NW Burma flowing S into the Irrawaddy

Chinese Turkestan or **Kash-gar** \kash-'gar-'ə-, -'ger- region W China in W & cen Sinkiang

Chinghai — see TSINGHAI

Chin-ju \jin-'ju\ city S Korea W of Pusan pop 121,622

Chin-kiang \jin-'jē-'an\ city & port E China in NW cen Kiangsu on the Yangtze at its junction with the Grand canal pop 201,400

Chinmen — see QUEMOY

Chinnampo — see NAMPO

Chinnereth, Sea of — see GALILEE (Sea of)

Chino \chē-'(n)ə\ city SW Calif E of Los Angeles pop 20,411

Chin-wang-tau \chin-'(h)wān-'dau\ city & port NE China in NE Hopei on Po Hai pop 186,800

Chiog-gia \kē-'jə\ commune & port NE Italy on island in Lagoon of Venice pop 48,347

Chios \ki-'as\ or NGK **Khios** \kē-'os\ 1 island E Greece in the Aegean off W coast of Turkey area 355 2 or NGK **Kástron** \kas-'trən\ city & port Greece on E coast of Chios pop 24,074 — **Chian** \ki-'an\ adj or n

Chippewa \chip-'ə-, wə\ river 183 m NW Wis flowing S into the Mississippi

Chire — see SHIRE

Chir-ca-hua National Monument \chir-'i-'ka-'wə, locally also **Chir-i-kau** reservation SE Ariz. containing curious natural rock formations area 16.5

Chiriqui — see BARÚ

Chisholm Trail \chiz-'əm- 1 pioneer cattle trail between San Antonio, Tex., & Abilene, Kans., used esp 1866-85

Chisinau — see KISHINEV

Chislehurst and **Sidcup** \chiz-'əl-, hər-'stən-'sid-'kəp\ former urban district SE England in Kent, now partly in Bexley, partly in Bromley

Chit-e \chi-'tə\ city U S S R in SE Soviet Russia, Asia, E of Lake Baikal pop 242,000

Chitral \chi-'trāl\ 1 river 300 m N Pakistan & Afghanistan flowing SW into the Kabul 2 district N North-West Frontier Province Pakistan * Chitral

Chit-ta-pong \chi-'tə-'gan-, -'gōn\ city & port SE Bangladesh on Bay of Bengal pop 437,000

Chiu-si \ki-'si\ or anc **Clu-sium** \klū-'z(h)ē-'əm\ town cen Italy in Tuscany SE of Siena

Chkalov — see ORENBURG

Choasapas — see KARKHEH

Choi-seul \shwa-'zə(r)l\ island W Pacific in the Solomons SE of Bougainville I area 1500

Chol-sy or **Choley-lé-Rol** \shw-'lé-'lār-'wə\ commune N France on Seine river SSE of Paris pop 41,440

Choi-lon \shə-'lōn, 'chə-'lōn\ former city S Vietnam, now part of Ho Chi Minh City

Chou-la \chi-'lū-'lə\ town SE cen Mexico in Puebla state

Chomo-lha-rí \chō-'mō-'lū-'rī\ mountain 23,997 ft in the Himalayas between Tibet & NW Bhutan, sacred to Buddhists

Chomolungma — see EVEREST

Chong-jin \chōn-'jin\ city & port NE Korea on Sea of Japan pop 184,301

Chong-ju \chōn-'jū\ city S cen Korea N of Taejon pop 123,736

Chon-ju \chōn-'jū\ city SW Korea SW of Taejon pop 220,654

Cho Oyu \chō-'yū\ mountain 26,967 ft Nepal & Tibet in the Himalayas, 6th highest in the world

Cho-ras-mia \kə-'raz-'mē-'ə\ province of ancient Persia on the Oxus extending W to Caspian sea, equiv. to Khwarazm — see KHIVA

Chorzow \kə-'zhūf-, 'zhūv\ city SW Poland in Silesia pop 151,300

Chosen — see KOREA

Cho-ta Nag pur \chōt-'ə-'nāg-'pu(r)\ plateau region E India N of Mahanadi basin in N Orissa & S Bihar

Chow-an \chə-'wān\ river 50 m NE N C formed by confluence of Blackwater & Nottoway rivers & flowing into Albemarle sound

Christ-church \kris(t)-, 'chərch\ city New Zealand on E coast of South I pop 166,100 — see LYTTELTON

Christiania — see OSLO

Christians-haab \kris(h)-'chānz-, 'hob\ town W Greenland on Disko Bay SE of Godhavn

Christiansted \kris(h)-'chānz-, 'sted\ town Virgin Islands of the U S on N coast of St. Croix I

Christ-mas \kris-'məs\ 1 island E Indian ocean 225 m S of W end of Java, administered by Australia area 64, pop 3361 2 island (atoll) in the Line islands, largest atoll in the Pacific area (including lagoon) 234

Chu \chū\ 1 — see PEARL 2 river 600 m U S S R in Soviet Central Asia in SE Kazakh Republic flowing E into Issyk Kul

Chuan-chow \chə-'wan-'jə\ city & port SE China in SE Fukien on Formosa strait pop 107,700

Chubb Crater — see NEW QUEBEC CRATER

a abut * kitten, F table or further a back a bake
 a cot, cart a F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch * F vin n sing
 o flow o flaw œ F bæul æ F feu o coin 'th thing
 th this u loot u foot æ G füllen æ F rue y yet
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1426

Cro-to-ne \k'rō-'tō-nē\ or *anc* Cro-to-na \n-ə\ or Cro-ton \k'rō-'tī-n, 'krōi-n\ commune S Italy in Calabria on Gulf of Taranto pop 49,732

Croy-don \k'rōid-'n\ borough of S Greater London, England pop 331,851

Cro-zet \k'rō-'zā\ islands S Indian ocean WNW of Kerguelen; a French dependency

Crys-tal \k'rist-'l\ city SE Minn. N of Minneapolis pop 30,925

Ctes-aphon \t'se-'zō-'fān, 'tē-sō-; ancient city cen Iraq on the Tigris opposite Seleucia * of Parthia & of later Sassanid empire

Cuan-zā \k'wān-'zā\ river 500 m SW Africa in cen Angola flowing NW into the Atlantic

Cuba \k'yū-bə\ 1 island in the West Indies N of Caribbean sea area 41,634 2 country largely coextensive with island; a republic * Havana area 46,736, pop 8,660,000 — *Cu-ban* \-bən\ *adj* or *n*

Cubango — see OKOVANGGO

Cu-cu-ta \k'kū-kat-ə\ city N Colombia pop 207,091

Cud-a-hy \k'od-ə\ (Jhē) 1 city SW Calif NW of Downey pop 16,998 2 city SE Wis. pop 22,078

Cuen-ca \k'wen-'kə\ 1 city S Ecuador pop 77,300 2 province E cen Spain area 6636, pop 247,158 3 commune, its *, ESE of Madrid pop 34,485

Cuer-na-va-ca \k'wer-nə-'vak-ə, -'vak-; city S cen Mexico S of Mexico City * of Morelos pop 44,278

Cufra — see KUFRA

Cuila-cán \k'ūl-yə-'kán\ 1 river 175 m NW Mexico flowing SW into the Pacific at mouth of Gulf of California 2 city NW Mexico on the Cuila-cán * of Sinaloa pop 358,812

Cuilo-don Moor \kə-'lād-'n-, -'lōd-; moorland N Scotland in N Highland region E of Inverness

Cul-ver City \kəl-vər\ city SW Calif pop 31,035

Cu-mee \k'yū-'(mē) ancient town S Italy on Tyrrhenian coast W of modern Naples — *Cu-moe-an* \k'yū-'mē-ən\ *adj*

Cu-ma-nā \k'ū-mə-'nā\ city & port NE Venezuela on the Caribbean NE of Barcelona pop 100,498

Cum-ber-land \k'əm-bər-'lənd\ 1 river 687 m S Ky & N Tenn flowing W into the Ohio 2 falls SE Ky in upper course of the Cumberland 3 caverns cen Tenn SE of McMinnville 4 city NW Md on the Potomac pop 29,724 5 town NE R I pop 26,605 6 former county NW England * Carlisle area 1511 — see CUMBRIA

Cumberland Gap mountain pass 1304 ft NE Tenn through a ridge of the Cumberlands SE of Middleboro, Ky

Cumberland plateau; or Cumberland mountains mountain region E U.S., part of the S Appalachian mountains W of Tennessee; river extending from S W Va to NE Ala

Cumbre, La — see USPALLATA

Cum-bria \k'əm-brē-ə\ 1 — see STRATHCLYDE 2 county NW England including former counties of Cumberland & Westmorland * Carlisle area 2659, pop 475,700 — *Cum-bri-an* \k'əm-brē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Cumbrlan mountains NW England chiefly in Cumbria & Lancashire — see SCAFFEL PIKE

Cu-na-na \k'yū-'nək-sə\ town in ancient Babylonia E of the Euphrates 87 m NW of Babylon

Cu-ne-ne or Ku-ne-ne \k'ū-nā-nə\ river 700 m SW Africa in SW Angola flowing S & W into the Atlantic

Cu-par \k'ū-pər\ burgh E Scotland * of Fife

Cu-per-ti-no \k'yūl-'pər-'tē-(g)nd\ city W Calif W of San José pop 18,216

Quenán — see KUKENAM

Cu-ra-cao \k'yur-ə-'sō, -'sau, jk(y)ur-ə\ island Netherlands Antilles in the S Caribbean, chief town Willemstad area 210, pop 143,778

Cu-ri-lit-ba \k'ur-ə-'tē-bə\ city S Brazil * of Paraná SW of São Paulo pop 616,548

Cush or Kush \k'əsh, 'kush\ ancient country NE Africa in Nile valley S of Egypt — *Cush-ite* \-'it\ *adj* or *n* — *Cush-ite* \kə'sh-'it-ik, kush-; *adj*

Custer Battlefield National Monument \k'as-tər\ site SE Mont on Little Bighorn river of battle 1876

Cutch — see KUTCH

Cut-tack \k'at-'ək\ city E India in Orissa pop 204,656

Cux-ha-ven \k'uks-'hāf-ən\ city & port NW Germany on North sea at mouth of the Elbe pop 45,383

Cuya-hoga \k'ū-'fə-'hō-gə, kə-'hō-, 'hā-, 'hō-; river 100 m NE Ohio flowing into Lake Erie at Cleveland

Cuyahoga Falls city NE Ohio N of Akron pop 49,678

Cy-yu-ni \k'u-'yū-nē\ river 300 m N So. America rising in E Venezuela & flowing E into the Essequibo in N Guyana

Cuz-co or Cus-co \k'ū-'(s)kə\ city S Peru pop 105,400

Cwm-bran \k'um-'brən\ urban district SE Wales * of Gwent

Cy-cla-des \sɪk-'lā-'déz\ or NGK Kī-kī-lā-dhes \kē-'lā-lā-sə\ islands Greece in the S Aegean area 996 — *Cy-clad* \sɪk-'lād-ik, sɪ-'klad\ *adj*

Cydonia — see CANEA — *Cy-do-nian* \sɪ-'dō-nē-ən, -'dō-nyən\ *adj* or *n*

Cymru — see WALES

Cy-press \sɪ-'prəs\ city SW Calif SE of Los Angeles pop 31,026

Cy-prus \sɪ-'prʊs\ 1 island E Mediterranean S of Turkey 2 country coextensive with the island, a republic of the Brit Commonwealth * Nicosia area 3572, pop 640,000 — *Cyp-r* \t'ɪp-rē-ət, -'rē-ət\ or *Cyp-r* \t'ɪt-, -'tɪ\ *adj* or *n*

Cy-re-na-ica \sɪr-ə-'nā-ə-kə, sɪr-ə-; or It Cī-re na ica \chē-rā-'nā-ē-kə\ 1 or *Cy-re-ne* \sɪ-'rē-nē\ ancient coastal region N Africa dominated by city of Cyrene 2 region E Libya, formerly a province — *Cy-re-na-ic* \sɪr-ə-'nā-ik, sɪr-; *adj* or *n* — *Cy-re na ican* \-'nā-ə-kən\ *adj* or *n*

Cy-re-ne \sɪ-'rē-nē\ ancient city N Africa on the Mediterranean in NE Libya, site at modern village of Shahat — *Cy-re ni* \n-'nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Cythere — see LITHIRA

Cyz-i-cus \sɪz-'i-kəs\ 1 — see KAPIDAGI 2 ancient city in Mysia on isthmus leading to Kapidagi peninsula

Colinsville \k'öl-enz-vil\ city SW Ill. NE of East St. Louis pop 17,773

Kolmar or Kol-mar \k'öl-mär, k'öl-\ commune NE France at E edge of Vosges mountains pop 59,550

Cologne \k'a-lön\ or G Köln \k'öln\ city W Germany in No Rhine-Westphalia on the Rhine pop 860,800

Colomb-Béchar \k'a-löm(m)-bä-'shär\ commune NW Algeria SSE of Oran pop 42,090

Colombes \k'a-löm(m)b\ commune N France, NW suburb of Paris pop 80,357

Colombia \k'a-löm-bē-ə also -löm-\ country NW So. America bordering on Caribbean sea & Pacific ocean * Bogotá area 439,825, pop 21,770,000 — Col-om-bi-än \-bē-ən\ adj or n

Colomb-bo \k'a-löm-(j)öb\ city & port * of Sri Lanka pop 510,947

Colón \k'a-lön\ city & port N Panama on the Caribbean at entrance to Panama canal pop 95,308

Colón archipelago — see GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

Colonial Heights city SE Va. N of Petersburg pop 15,097

Colo-phon \k'öl-ə-fön, -fän\ ancient city W Asia Minor in Lydia

Colo-rado \k'öl-ə-räd-(j)ö, -räd-\ 1 river 1450 m SW U.S. & NW Mexico rising in N Colo. & flowing SW into Gulf of California 2 river 840 m S Tex. flowing SE into Gulf of Mexico 3 desert SE Calif W of Colorado river 4 plateau SW U.S. W of Rocky mountains in Colorado river basin in N Ariz., S & E Utah, W Colo., & NW N Mex. 5 state W U.S. * Denver area 104,247, pop 2,207,259 6 river 530 m, cen Argentina flowing SE to the Atlantic — Col-o-rä-dän \-räd-, -n\ -räd-\ adj or n — Col-o-rä-dö-än \-räd-ə-wän, -räd-\ adj or n

Colorado National Monument reservation W Colo. W of Grand Junction containing many unusual erosion formations area 28

Colorado Springs city cen Colo. E of Pikes Peak pop 135,060

Colos-see \k'a-lis-(j)ä\ ancient city SW cen Asia Minor in SW Phrygia — Col-os-si-än \k'a-lash-ən\ adj or n

Colton \k'öl-t'n\ city SW Calif S of San Bernardino pop 19,974

Columb-bia \k'a-löm-bē-ə\ 1 river 1270 m SW Canada & NW U.S. rising in SE B.C. & flowing S & W into the Pacific 2 plateau E Wash., E Ore., & SW Idaho in Columbia river basin 3 city cen Mo. pop 58,004 4 city * of S.C. pop 113,542 5 city cen Tenn pop 21,471 — Col-um-bi-än \-bē-ən\ adj or n

Columbia, Cape cap N Canada on Ellesmere I., northernmost point of Canada, at 83°07'N

Columbia, District of — see DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Columbia Heights city SE Minn. N of Minneapolis pop 17,533

Col-um-bus \k'a-löm-büs\ 1 city W Ga. on the Chattahoochee pop 154,168 2 city S cen Ind. pop 27,141 3 city E Miss. pop 25,795 4 city E Nebr. pop 15,471 5 city * of Ohio pop 539,677

Colville \k'öl-vil, 'käl-\ river 320 m N Alaska flowing NE into Beaufort sea

Colwyn Bay \k'al-won-\ borough N Wales in Clwyd pop 25,535

Comilla \k'a-mil-ə\ city E Bangladesh pop 54,504

Commander — see KOMANDORSKIE

Commerce City \käm-(j)ers-\ city N cen Colo. N of Denver pop 17,407

Communism Peak — see GARMOPEAK

Como \k'ö-(j)mö\ commune N Italy in Lombardy at SW end of Lake Como (37 m long) pop 93,199

Comodoro Rivadavia — see RIVADAVIA

Como-rin, Cape \käm-rän; k'a-mör-ən, -mör-, -mä-r\ cape S India in Tamil Nadu, southernmost point of India, at 8°3'N

Como-ro \käm-rö\ islands off SE Africa between Mozambique & Madagascar; formerly a French possession, a republic (except for Mayotte I., which remains French) since 1975 * Moroni area 790, pop 267,000

Compiègne \k'omp-'yän\ town N France E of Beauvais on the Oise pop 29,700

Compostela SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

Com-pton \käm(p)-tön\ city SW Calif. SSE of Los Angeles pop 78,611

Com-stock lode \käm-stük-\ gold & silver lode at Virginia City, Nev., discovered 1859

Conakry or Konakry \kän-ə-kre\ city & port * of Guinea on the Atlantic pop 197,267

Conanicut \k'a-nan-i-koit\ island R.I. in Narragansett Bay W of Aquidneck I.

Concep-ción \kon-sep-sē-'ön, -'sep-shən\ city S cen Chile pop 191,746

Con-chos \kän-chas\ river 300 m N Mexico flowing NE into Rio Grande

Concord, 1 \kän-k'ö-(ä)r, 'kän-\ city W Calif. NE of Oakland pop 85,164 2 \kän-kard\ town E Mass. NW of Boston pop 16,148 3 \kän-kard\ city * of N.H. on the Merrimack pop 30,022 4 \kän-körd, 'kän-\ city S cen N.C. pop 18,464

Con-ne-y Island \k'ö-nē-\ resort section of New York City in S Brooklyn, formerly an island

Con-go-ree \kän-gä-(j)rē\ river 60 m, cen S C flowing SE to unite with the Wateree forming the Santee

Con-go \kän-(j)ö\ 1 or Zaïre river ab 3000 m, cen Africa flowing N, W, & SW into the Atlantic — see LUABALA 2 — see ZAIRE 3 or Congo Republic or formerly Middle Congo country W cen Africa W of the lower Congo * Brazzaville area 132,046, pop 960,000 — see FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA — Con-go-lese \kän-gä-'lez, -'lez\ adj or n

Congo Free State — see BELGIAN CONGO

Conjeveram — see KANCHIPURAM

Con-naught \kän-öt\ or formerly Con-naught province W Ireland area 6611, pop 389,763

Con-ne-ti-cut \k'a-net-i-koit\ 1 river 407 m NE U.S. rising in N.H. & flowing S into Long Island Sound 2 state NE U.S. * Hartford area 5009, pop 3,032,217

Con-ne-mara \kän-ə-mär-\ district W Ireland in W Galway on Atlantic coast

Con-ners-ville \kän-ers-vil\ city E Ind. pop 17,604

Con-stance \kän(t)-stän(t)s\ or G Kon-stanz \k'ön-'stän(t)s\ commune W Germany on Lake Constance pop 60,821

Constance, Lake or G Bo-den-see \böd-'n-zä\ lake 46 m long W Europe on border between Germany, Austria, & Switzerland

Con-stanti-ne \kän(t)-stän-'tēn\ city NE Algeria pop 243,558

Constantinople — see ISTANBUL

Con-stant-sa \kän-'stän(t)-sə\ city & port SE Rumania on Black sea pop 170,026

Con-way \kän-'wä\ city cen Ark. N of Little Rock pop 15,510

Cooch Behar \küch-bə-'här\ former state NE India W of Assam, since 1947 attached to West Bengal area 1321

Cook \kuk\ 1 islands S Pacific SW of Society islands, belong to New Zealand * Avarua (on Rarotonga I.) area 89, pop 22,000 2 strait New Zealand between North I. & South I. 3 inlet of the Pacific S Alaska W of Kani peninsula

Cook, Mount or Ao-rang \au-'räng-\ mountain 12,349 ft New Zealand in W cen South I.; highest peak in Southern Alps & New Zealand

Coomassie — see KUMASI

Coon Rapids \kūn-'rāp\ city E Minn. N of St. Paul pop 30,505

Coorg or Kurg \k'ur-(j)ö\ former state S India * Mercara, merged with Mysore state (now Karnataka) 1956

Coosa \k'ü-sə\ river 286 m NW Ga. & N Ala flowing SW to join the Tallapoosa forming the Alabama

Coos Bay \kūs\ inlet of the Pacific SW Ore.

Co-pán \k'ö-pän\ ruined Mayan city W Honduras

Co-pen-hagen \k'ö-pän-'häg-en, -häg-ən\ or Dan Kö-ben-havn \k'ö-ben-'häv\ city & port * of Denmark on E Sjælland I. & N Amager I. pop 643,262 — Co-pen-ha-gen-er \k'ö-pän-'häg-ən-er, -häg-ən\ n

Co-pla-pó \k'ö-pē-ə-'pō\ 1 volcano 19,947 ft N cen Chile 2 city W of the volcano pop 36,767

Copper-mine \k'ap-ar-'mīn\ river 525 m N Canada in Northwest Territories flowing NW into Arctic ocean

Cosquihaville — see MBANDAKA

Co-quim-bo \k'ö-'kim-(j)öb, -'kēm-\ city & port N cen Chile pop 39,610

Coral sea arm of the SW Pacific bounded on W by Queensland, Australia, on N by the Solomons, & on E by New Hebrides & New Caledonia

Coral Gables city SE Fla. SW of Miami pop 42,494

Cor-co-va-dö \k'ör-kə-'väd-(j)ö\ mountain 2310 ft SE Brazil on S side of city of Rio de Janeiro

Cor-dil-le-ra Cen-tral \k'örd-'l-(y)er-ə-'sen-'träl, 'körd-ē-'er-\ 1 range of the Andes in Colombia 2 range of the Andes in Peru E of the Marañón 3 chief range of the Dominican Republic 4 range Philippines in N Luzon — see PULO 5 range S cen Puerto Rico — see CERRO DE PUNTA

Cor-dillera Mérida \-mer-əd-ə\ or Sierra Ne-va-da de Mérida \sē-er-ə-nə-'väd-ə-də, -'väd-\ mountain range W Venezuela — see BOLIVAR (Pico)

Cor-do-ba \k'örd-ə-bə, -ə-və\ 1 province S Spain area 5299, pop 724,116 2 or Cor-do-va \k'örd-ə-və\ city, its *, on the Guadalquivir pop 229,407 3 city N cen Argentina pop 586,015 — Cor-do-ban \-bän\ adj or n

Cor-do-va Island \k'örd-ə-və\ tract on the Rio Grande 382 acres adjoining Chamizal, formerly belonging to Mexico, 191 acres ceded to U.S. in 1963

Cor-fu \k'ör-'fū, 'k'ör-(j)ü\ or NGk Kér-ky-ra or Kér-kl-ra \ker-'kl-rə\ or anc Cor-cy-ra \k'ör-'si-rə\ 1 island NW Greece, one of the Ionian islands area 227 2 city & port on E Corfu pop 29,374 — Cor-flote \k'ör-'fē, -öt, -ät\ n

Cor-inth \k'ör-ən(t)h, 'kär-\ or NGk Kó-rin-thos \k'ör-ən-'thös\ 1 or Cor-in-thia \k'a-rin(t)-thē-ə\ region of ancient Greece occupying most of Isthmus of Corinth & part of NE Peloponnesus 2 city & port Greece on Isthmus of Corinth at head of Gulf of Corinth NE of site of ancient city of Corinth pop 15,892

Corinth, Gulf of or Gulf of Le-pan-to \lep-ən-'tō, li-'pän-(j)öt\ inlet of Ionian sea cen Greece W of Isthmus of Corinth (neck of land 20 m long connecting Peloponnesus with rest of Greece)

Cork \k'ö-(ä)r\ 1 county SW Ireland in Munster area 2881, pop 351,735 2 city & county borough & port, its *, at head of Cork Harbor pop 122,146

Corn \k'ö-(ä)r\ two small islands Nicaragua in the Caribbean 40 m off E coast

Corner Brook \k'ör-(j)nar-'bruk\ city Canada in W Nfld. on Gulf of St. Lawrence pop 26,309

Corneto — see TARQUINIA

Cor-ni-ng \k'ör-'nīn\ city S N.Y. W of Elmira pop 15,792

Cor-no, Mon-te \mänt-ē-'k'ör-'Qnd\ mountain 9560 ft, cen Italy NE of Rome; highest in the Apennines

Corn-wall \k'örn-'wöl, -wəl\ 1 city Canada in SE Ont. on the St. Lawrence pop 47,116 2 or since 1974 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly \sil-'ē\ county SW England * * Bodmin & Truro area 1375, pop 396,600

Co-ro \k'ör-(j)ö, 'k'ör-\ city NW Venezuela near coast at base of Paraguaná peninsula pop 55,955

Co-ro-man-del \k'ör-ə-'man-dī, 'kär-\ coast region SE India on Bay of Bengal S of the Krishna

Co-ro-na \k'a-rō-nə\ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 27,519

Co-ro-na-do \k'ör-ə-'näd-(j)ö, 'kär-\ city SW Calif. on San Diego Bay opposite San Diego pop 20,910

Cor-pus Chris-ti \k'ör-pə-'skris-tē\ city & port S Tex. on Corpus Christi Bay at mouth of Nueces river pop 204,525

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ä cot, cart ä F bac au out ch chin e less é easy
g gift I trip I life J joke k G ich, buch * F vin ŋ sing
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East-main \ˈɛst-mān\ river 375 m Canada in W Que. flowing W into James Bay

East Malaysia the parts of Malaysia on the island of Borneo, comprising Sabah and Sarawak

East Moline city NW Ill. on the Mississippi pop 20,832

East-on \ˈɛst-ɒn\ city E Pa. NE of Allentown pop 30,256

East Orange city NE N.J. NW of Newark pop 75,471

East Pakistan the former E division of Pakistan comprising the E portion of Bengal — see BANGLADESH

East Peterson borough NE N.J. pop 22,749

East Peoria city N cen Ill. pop 18,455

East Point \ˈɛst-pɔɪnt\ city NW cen Ga. SW of Atlanta pop 39,315

East Providence city E R.I. pop 48,151

East Prussia region N Europe bordering on the Baltic E of Pomerania, formerly a province of Prussia, for a time (1919–39) forming an enclave separated from rest of Prussia by Polish Corridor; since 1945 in Poland & U.S.S.R.

East Punjab — see PUNJAB

East Ridge \ˈɛst-riːdʒ\ town SE Tenn. SE of Chattanooga pop 21,799

East Riding former administrative county, N England in SE Yorkshire & Beverley

East river strait SE N.Y. connecting Upper New York Bay with Long Island Sound & separating Manhattan I. from Long I.

East Saint Louis city SW Ill. pop 69,996

East Siberian sea arm of Arctic ocean N of Yakutsk Republic, U.S.S.R., extending from New Siberian islands to Wrangel I.

East Suffolk — see SUFFOLK

East Sussex \ˈɛst-sʌks\ US also \-eks\ county SE England # Lewes area 693, pop 661,100

Eastview — see VANIER

Eau Claire \ˈo-klaɪr\, \-ˈkleɪr\ city W Wis. pop 44,619

Ebb-ow Vale \ˈɛb-ū-vāl\ town SE Wales in Gwent N of Cardiff pop 26,049

Eboracum — see YORK

Ebro \ˈɛ-brō\ river 480 m NE Spain flowing from Cantabrian mountains ESE into the Mediterranean

Ecbatana — see HAMADAN

Ecorse \ˈɛ-kōrs\ city SE Mich. SSW of Detroit pop 17,515

Ecua-dor \ˈɛ-kwə-dōr\ country W So. America bordering on the Pacific, a republic # Quito area 104,510, pop 6,300,000 — **Ecua-dor-an** \ˈɛ-kwə-dōr-ən\, \-dōr-ən\ adj or n — **Ecua-dor-ian** \-ən\ adj or n

Edam \ˈɛd-əm\, \-ˈdām, Du \-ˈdām\ commune NW Netherlands on the IJsselmeer NNE of Amsterdam pop 18,184

Edo, 1 \ˈɛd-ə\ commune E Netherlands NW of Arnhem pop 71,952 2 \ˈɛ-dō\ city SW Nigeria NE of Ibadan pop 156,036

Eden \ˈɛd-n\ town N N.C. pop 15,871

Edeas \ˈɛ-des-ə\, 1 or **Vo-do-na** \vō-thē-nā\ town N Greece in W Macedonia, ancient # of Macedonian kings pop 16,521 2 — see URFA

Edfu — see IDFU

Edi-na \ˈɛd-nā\ village SE Minn. SW of Minneapolis pop 44,046

Edin-burg \ˈɛd-n-,bɜrg\ city S Tex. NW of Brownsville pop 17,163

Ed-in-burgh \ˈɛd-n-,bɜr-ə\, \-bɜr-ə\, \-bɜr-ə\ 1 or **Gael Dun-edin** \ˈdʌ-nēd-n\ city # of Scotland & of Lothian region on Firth of Forth pop 453,422 2 or **Edinburghshire** — see MIDLOTHIAN

Edir-ne \ˈɛd-nē\ or formerly **Adri-a-no-ple** \ˈɛd-rē-ə-nō-plē\ city Turkey in Europe on Maritsa river pop 46,091

Edi-to \ˈɛd-tō\ river 150 m S S.C. flowing SE into the Atlantic

Edith Ca-vell, Mount \ˈkav-əl-, \-kə-vəl\ mountain 11,033 ft Canada in SW Alta. in Jasper National Park

Ed-mond \ˈɛd-mənd\ city cen Okla. N of Oklahoma City pop 16,633

Ed-monda \ˈɛd-mōndə\ city W Wash. N of Seattle pop 23,998

Ed-mon-ton \ˈɛd-mən-tən\, 1 city Canada # of Alta. on the No. Saskatchewan pop 438,152 2 former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Enfield

Edo — see TOKYO

Edom \ˈɛd-əm\ or **Id-u-moe** or **Id-u-moe** \ɪj-z-ˈmē-ə\ ancient country SW Asia S of Judea & the Dead sea

Ed-ward, Lake \ˈɛd-wərd\ lake E Africa SW of Lake Albert on boundary between NE Zaire & SW Uganda area 830

Ed-wards \ˈɛd-wərdz\ plateau 2000–5000 ft SW Tex.

Efa-te \ˈɛ-fā-tā\ or **Votē** \vō-tā\ island SW Pacific in cen New Hebrides, chief town Vila (# of New Hebrides) area 200

Effigy Mounds National Monument site NE Iowa on the Mississippi including prehistoric mounds area 2

Ege-di \ˈɛg-əd-ē\ or **Ae-ga-di-an** \ˈɛg-əd-ē-ən\ or **Ae-ga-tes** \ˈɛg-āt-ēz\ islands Italy off W coast of Sicily area 15

Eger \ˈɛ-gər\ or **Czech Ofte** \ˈɔr-zhə\ river 193 m S Germany & W Czechoslovakia flowing NE into the Elbe

Eg-mont, Mount \ˈɛg-mənt\ or **Tar-a-na-ki** \ˈtār-ə-nak-ē, \-tār-ə\ mountain 8260 ft New Zealand in W cen North I.

Egorevak — see YEGOREVSK

Egypt \ˈɛ-jɪpt\ or **Ar Mīsr** \ˈmīsr\ country NE Africa bordering on Mediterranean & Red seas # Cairo area 386,198, pop 34,130,000 — see UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

El-fel \ˈɛl-fəl\ plateau region W Germany NW of the Moselle & NE of Luxembourg

El-gor \ˈɛl-gor\ mountain 13,036 ft W cen Switzerland NE of the Jungfrau

Eind-hoven \ˈɛnt-hō-vən\, \-ˈhō-vən\ commune S Netherlands in No. Brabant pop 187,930

Elre — see IRELAND

El-se-nach \ˈɛl-sē-nāk-, \-āk\ city E Germany in Thuringia W of Erfurt pop 50,777

Ekaterinburg — see SVERDLOVSK

Ekaterinodar — see KRASNODAR

Ekaterinoslav — see DNEPROPETROVSK

El Alun — see AÏUN

El Alamein — see ALAMEIN

Elam \ˈɛ-ləm\ or **Su-si-an** \ˈsu-zē-ˈan-ə-, \-ˈan-ə-, \-ˈan-ə\ ancient kingdom SW Asia at head of Persian gulf E of Babylonia # Susa — **Elam-ite** \ˈɛl-əm-īt\ adj or n

Elates — see CITHAERON

Elath \ˈɛ-lath\, 1 — see AQABA 2 or **El-Hat** \ˈɛ-lāt\ town & port S Israel at head of Gulf of Aqaba

Elazığ \ˈɛ-lə-zig\ city E cen Turkey in valley of the upper Murat pop 78,605

El-ba \ˈɛl-bə\ island Italy in the Mediterranean between Corsica & mainland, chief town Portoferraio area 86, pop 27,602

El Bahnsa — see OXYRHYNCHUS

El-be \ˈɛl-bə-, \-bē\ or **Czech La-bo** \ˈlā-bē\ river 720 m NW Czechoslovakia & N Germany flowing NW into North sea

El-bert, Mount \ˈɛl-bɜrt\ mountain 14,431 ft cen Colo. in Sawatch mountains, highest in Colo. & Rocky mountains

El Bika or **El Bekaa** — see DIKA

El-bing \ˈɛl-bɪŋ\ or **G El-bing** \ˈɛl-bɪŋ\ city & port N Poland near the Frisches Haff pop 89,800

El-brus \ˈɛl-brüz\ or **El-bo-rus** \ˈɛl-bə-rüz\ mountain 18,481 ft U.S.S.R. in Kabardino-Balkar Republic; highest in the Caucasus & in Europe

El-burz \ˈɛl-bʊr-ə\ mountains N Iran parallel with S shore of Caspian sea — see DEMAVEND

El Ca-jon \ˈɛl-kə-ˈhɔn\ city SW Calif. E of San Diego pop 52,273

El Cen-tro \ˈɛl-sen-ˈtʁo\ city S Calif. in Imperial valley pop 19,272

El Cer-ro \ˈɛl-sə-ˈrét-ʃo\ city W Calif. on San Francisco Bay N of Berkeley pop 25,190

El-che \ˈɛl-ˈtʃə\ city SE Spain SW of Alicante pop 101,028

El Do-ra-do \ˈɛl-də-ˈrād-ʃo-, \-rād-ə\ city S Ark. pop 25,283

Electric Peak mountain 11,155 ft S Mont. in Yellowstone National Park, highest in Gallatin range

Ele-phan-ta \ˈɛl-ə-fant-ə\ or **Gha-ra-pu-ri** \gār-ə-pū(r)-ē\ island W India in Bombay harbor

Ele-phan-tine \ˈɛl-ə-fan-ˈtī-nē-, \-fan-, \-tē-\ island S Egypt in the Nile opposite Aswan

Eleu-sis \ˈɛl-i-sis\ ancient deme E Greece in Attica NW of Athens, runs at modern town of Eleu-sis \ˈɛl-əf-ˈsīs\ — **Eleu-sin-ian** \ˈɛl-i-sin-ē-ən\ adj or n

Eleu-thera \ˈɛl-i-thə-rə\ island Bahamas E of New Providence I area 164

El Faiyum or **El Fayum** — see FAIYOM

El Fa-sher \ˈɛl-fash-ər\ city W Sudan in Darfur pop 46,380

El Fer-ro \ˈɛl-fə-rō\ or **El Ferrol** del Caudillo \ˈɛl-del-kau-ˈthē-ˈ(j)ō\, \-thē-ˈ(j)ō\ city & port NW Spain on the Atlantic NE of La Coruña pop 87,736

Elgin, 1 \ˈɛl-jən\ city NE Ill. pop 55,691 2 \ˈɛl-gən\ or **El-gin-shire** \-ʃi(ə)-r-, \-shər\ — see MORAY 3 \ˈɛl-gən\ royal burgh NE Scotland in Moray district of Grampian region

El Giza or **El Gizeh** — see OIZA

El-gon, Mount \ˈɛl-gən\ extinct volcano 14,178 ft E Africa on boundary between Uganda & Kenya NE of Lake Victoria

El Hamad — see HAMAD

El Hassa — see HASA

Elis \ˈɛl-is\ or **Ngk Ila** \ˈŋk-ˈlā-ə\ region S Greece in NW Peloponnese S of Achaia bordering on Ionian sea

Elisabethville — see LUBUMBASHI

Elisavetgrad — see KIROVOGRAD

Elisavetpol — see KIROVABAD

Eliz-a-beth \ˈɛl-iz-ə-bəth\, 1 short river SE Va. flowing between cities of Norfolk & Portsmouth into Hampton Roads 2 islands SE Mass between Buzzards Bay & Vineyard Sound 3 city & port NE N.J. SW of Newark on Newark Bay pop 112,654

El Jezira — see OZIRA

Elk Grove Village village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 24,516

Elk-hart \ˈɛl-kärt\ city N Ind. E of So. Bend pop 43,152

Elk Island National Park reservation Canada in E cen Alta area 51

Ellás — see GREECE

Elles-mere \ˈɛl-z-mē(r)\ island Canada in Franklin District of Northwest Territories W of NW Greenland — see COLUMBIA (Cape)

Ellice — see TUVALU

El-lie \ˈɛl-ē\ island SE N.Y. in Upper New York Bay

El-lora \ˈɛl-lōr-ə-, \-lōr-ə\ or **El-lur** \ˈɛl-lur-ə\ village W India in cen Maharashtra NW of Aurangabad, caves

El-lora \ˈɛl-lōr-ə-, \-lōr-ə\ or **El-lur** \ˈɛl-lur-ə\ city SE India in E Andhra Pradesh N of Masulipatnam pop 132,791

Ellsworth Land \ˈɛl-z-(w)ərth\ region W Antarctica on Bellingshausen sea

El Maghreb el Aqsa — see MAGHREB

El Mansūra — see MANSOURA

Elm-hurast \ˈɛlm-,hɜrst\ city NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 50,547

El Minya — see MINYA

El-mī-ra \ˈɛl-mī-rə\ city S N.Y. pop 39,945

El Misti — see MISTI

El Mon-tē \ˈɛl-mānt-ē\ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 69,837

El Mor-ro National Monument \ˈɛl-mōr-(j)ō-, \-mōr-ə\ reservation W N Mex. Sec of Gallup, rock carvings, pueblo area 14

Elm-wood Park \ˈɛlm-,wud-ə\ village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 26,160

El Obeld \ˈɛl-ə-bād\ city cen Sudan in Kordofan pop 66,270

El Paso \ˈɛl-pas-(j)ō\ city Tex. at W tip on Rio Grande pop 322,261 — **El Paso-an** \-pas-ə-wən\ n

El Salva-dor \ˈɛl-sal-və-dō(r)-, \-sal-və-ə\ country Central America bordering on the Pacific, a republic # San Salvador area 8236 pop 3,533,628

Elasas, **Elasas**-Lothringen — see ALSACE, ALSACE-LORRAINE

El Se-gun-do \ˈɛl-sə-ˈgʌn-(j)ō-, \-gʌn-ə\ city SW Calif. SW of Los Angeles pop 15,620

Elseño — see IXXELLES

Elsinore — see HELSINGÖR

El Ugoor — see LUXOR

Ely \ˈɛl-ē\ town E England in N cen Cambridgeshire

Ely, Isle of district & former administrative county (# Ely) E England in Cambridgeshire — see CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Elyria \ˈɛl-i-ri-ə\ city NE Ohio SW of Cleveland pop 53,427

Em-bar-ras or **Em-bar-rass** \ˈəm-,brō\ river 150 m E Ill. flowing SE into the Wabash

- Czecho-slo-va-ki-a** \chek-ə-slə-'vāl-ē-ə, -'vak-ə/ country *cen* Europe, a republic * Prague area 49,373, pop 14,500,000 — **Czecho-slo-va-k** \-'slō-'vāk-, -'vak-/ *adj* or *n* — **Czecho-slo-va-ki-an** \-'slō-'vāk-ē-ən, -'vak-ē-ən/ *adj* or *n*
- Cze-to-cho-wa** \chen(t)-stō-'kōf, -'kōv/ city S Poland on the Warta pop 186,200
- Dac-ca** \dāk-'dāk-ə/ city * of Bangladesh pop 829,000
- Dac-hau** \dāk-'hau/ city W Germany in S Bavaria pop 32,713
- Dac-ia** \dā-'shē-(ē)-ə/ ancient country & Roman province SE Europe roughly equivalent to Rumania & Bessarabia — **Dac-ian** \-'shan/ *adj* or *n*
- Dag-en-ham** \dag-(ə)-nəm/ former municipal borough SE England in Essex, now part of Barking
- Dag-estan** or **De-ghe-estan** \dag-ə-'stan, dāg-ə-'stan/ autonomous republic U S S R in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on W shore of the Caspian * Makhachkala area 13,124, pop 1,429,000
- Dahomey** — see **BENIN** — **Dah-o-man** \-'mən/ *adj* or *n* — **Dah-o-me-an** \-'mē-ən/ *adj* or *n* — **Dah-o-mey-an** \-'mē-ən/ *adj* or *n*
- Dai-ren** \dā-'ren/ city & port NE China in S Liaoning — see **LŪTA**
- Dak-er** \dāk-'ar, dā-'kār/ city & port * of Senegal pop 581,000
- Dakh-lā** \dāk-'lā/ or formerly **Vi-lā Cis-ne-ras** \vé-(y)-sīs-'ner-əs/ town & port NW Africa in Western Sahara * of Rio de Oro
- Dak-to-ta** \dō-'kōi-ə/ 1 — see **JAMES** 2 territory (1861-89) NW U.S. divided 1889 into states of N Dak & S Dak (the **Dak-to-tas** \-'sɔ:/) — **Dak-to-tan** \-'kōi-'n/ *adj* or *n*
- Dal-e-car-lia** \dal-ə-'kār-lē-ə/ region W cen Sweden — **Dal-e-car-li-an** \-'lē-ən/ *adj*
- Dal-las** \dal-'s, -'da-lis/ city NE Tex E of Fort Worth pop 844,401 — **Dal-las-ite** \-'dal-ə-'sīt-/ *n*
- Dal-ma-tia** \dal-'mā-sh-(ē)-ə/ region W Yugoslavia on the Adriatic — **Dal-ma-ti-an** \-'shən/ *adj* or *n*
- Dal-ton** \dōl-'tən/ city NW Ga pop 18,872
- Daly City** \dā-'lē-ē/ city W Calif S of San Francisco pop 66,922
- Dam-nan** \dā-'man/ or **Dam-māo** \dā-'mau-/ 1 district W India, formerly part of Portuguese India, on Gulf of Cambay area 148 2 its chief town & port — see **GOA**
- Dam-nam-hūr** \dam-ən-'hu(ə)r/ city N Egypt E of Alexandria pop 161,400
- Dam-mas-cus** \dā-'mas-'kəs/ or **Ar Esh Sham** \esh-'sham/ city * of Syria pop 835,000
- Damavand** — see **DEMAVEND**
- Dam-i-et-tā** \dam-'ē-t-ə/ city & port N Egypt pop 98,000
- Dam-mām** \dā-'mam/ town & port Saudi Arabia on Persian gulf
- Dam-o-dar** \dam-ə-'dār/ river 350 m NE India in cen Bihar & West Bengal flowing ESE into the Hooghly
- Dan** \dā-/ 1 river 180 m S Va & N N C flowing E into the Roanoke 2 ancient village at N extremity of Palestine
- Da Nang** \('dā-'nān/ or formerly **Tou-ran** \tū-'ran/ city & port cen Vietnam in Annam SE of Hue pop 334,229
- Dan-bury** \dan-'ber-ē, -b(ə)-rē/ city SW Conn pop 50,781
- Danger Islands** — see **PUKAPUKA**
- Dangerous archipelago** — see **TUAMOTU**
- Danish West Indies** the W islands of the Virgin islands group that were until 1917 a Danish possession & now constitute the Virgin Islands of the U.S.
- Danmark** — see **DENMARK**
- Dan-ube** \dan-'yūb/ or **G Do-nau** \dō-'nau/ or *anc* **Dau-nu-bis** \dā-'nyū-bē-əs, dā-/ or *later* \fīs-'tār/ river 1725 m cen & SE Europe flowing SE from S Germany into Black sea — **Dau-nu-bi-an** \dā-'nyū-bē-ən/ *adj*
- Dan-vers** \dan-'vər-/ town NE Mass. N of Lynn pop 26,151
- Dan-ville**, 1 \dā-'vil, city E Ill pop 42,570 2 \-'vil-, -vəl/ city S Va. on the Dan pop 46,391
- Dan-zig** \dan-'tī-sig, dān-(t)-/ 1 — see **GDANSK** 2 territory surrounding & including Danzig that (1920-39) constituted a free city under the League of Nations area 754
- Danzig**, Gulf of inlet of S Baltic sea in N Poland & W U S S R.
- Dapsang** — see **GDWIN AUSTEN**
- Dar-da-nel-lēs** \dārd-'nē-lēz/ or **Hel-lēs-pont** \hel-'ə-spant/ or *anc* **Hel-lēs-pont-us** \hel-'ə-spant-əs/ strait NW Turkey connecting Sea of Marmara with the Aegean
- Dar-el Beida** — see **CASABLANCA**
- Dar-es-Salaam** \dār-'es-sə-'lam/ city & port * of Tanzania & of Tanganyika on Indian ocean pop 343,911
- Dar-fur** \dar-'fu(ə)r/ region W Sudan, chief city El Fasher
- Dar-len** \dar-'ē-n, der-/ 1 town SW Conn on Long Island Sound pop 20,411 2 Spanish colonial settlement Central America W of Gulf of Darien
- Darien**, Gulf of inlet of the Caribbean between E Panama & NW Colombia
- Darien**, Isthmus of — see **PANAMA** (Isthmus of)
- Dar-jee-ling** or **Dar-jil-ing** \dar-'jē-līng/ city NE India in West Bengal on Sikkim border pop 40,651
- Dar-ling** \dār-'līng/ 1 river 1160 m SE Australia in Queensland & New So Wales flowing SW into the Murray 2 mountain range SW Western Australia extending ab 250 m N-S along coast, highest point Mt Cooke 1910 ft
- Dar-ling-ton** \dār-'līng-tən/ borough N England in Co Durham pop 85,889
- Darm-stadt** \dārm-'stat-, -s(h)riat/ city W Germany in Hesse SSW of Frankfurt pop 140,200
- Dart-moor** \dārt-'mu(ə)r-, -m(ə)z/, -mo(ə)r/ tableland SW England in S Devonshire area 215
- Dart-mouth** \dārt-'moth/ 1 town SE Mass W of New Bedford pop 18,800 2 city Canada in S N S on Halifax harbor opposite Halifax pop 64,770 3 borough & port SW England in S Devonshire on Dart river
- Dar-win** \dār-'wən/ or formerly **Port Darwin** city & port N Australia * of Northern Territory on Port Darwin (inlet of Timor sea) pop 21,617
- Dar-yal Gorge** or **Dar-jal Gorge** \dār-'yal-/ mountain pass U S S R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, through Caucasus mountains
- Dau-gav-pils** \dāu-'gaf-'pilz/ or **Russ Dvinsk** \dō-'vin(t)s(k)/ city U.S.S.R. in E Latvia on the Dvina pop 101,000
- Dau-phi-né** \dō-'fi-'nā/ region & former province SE France N of Provence * Grenoble
- Da-va-u** \dā-'vau, dā-'vau/ 1 gulf of the Pacific Philippines in SE Mindanao 2 city Philippines on Davao gulf pop 337,000
- Dav-en-port** \dav-'ən-'pō(ə)r/, -'dav-'m-, -'pō(ə)r/ city E Iowa pop 98,469
- Da-vid** \dā-'vəs/ 1 mountains W Texas N of the Big Bend of the Rio Grande 2 strait connecting Baffin Bay with the Atlantic 3 city W Calif W of Sacramento pop 23,488
- Dav-os** \dā-'vəs/ commune E Switzerland in Graubünden
- Dax** \daks/ commune SW France in the Landes on the Adour NE of Biarritz pop 19,348
- Day-ton** \dā-'tən/ city SW Ohio on the Miami pop 243,601
- Day-to-ne Beach** \dā-'tō-nə, dā-/ city NE Fla. pop 45,327
- Dead sea** \dē-'dē/ or *bib* **Salt sea** \sōlt/ or **L La-cus As-phal-ti-** \lā-'kə-'sas-'fōl-'tī-ē-/ salt lake ab 50 m long on boundary between Israel & Jordan area 370, surface 1286 ft below sea level
- Dean**, Forest of \dēn/ forested district SW England in W Gloucester between Severn & Wye rivers, an ancient royal forest
- Dear-born** \dē-'(ə)r-, bō(ə)r/, -b(ə)r/ city SE Mich pop 104,199
- Dearborn Heights** city SE Mich W of Detroit pop 80,069
- Death Valley** and valley E Calif & S Nev containing lowest point in the U.S. (280 ft below sea level), most of area included in **Death Valley National Monument** (area 2891)
- Deau-ville** \dō-'vil, dō-'v(ē)l/ town NW France on Bay of the Seine SSW of Le Havre
- De-bre-cen** \dē-'brət-, sen/ city E Hungary pop 154,000
- De-cap-olis** \dē-'kəp-ə-'lɔs/ confederation of 10 ancient cities N Palestine in region chiefly SE of Sea of Galilee
- De-ca-tur** \dē-'kāt-ər/ 1 city N Ala pop 38,044 2 city NW cen Ga E of Atlanta pop 21,943 3 city cen Ill pop 90,397
- Dec-can** \dek-ən-, -ən/ plateau region S cen India lying between Eastern & Western Ghats
- Ded-ham** \dēd-'əm/ town E Mass. SW of Boston pop 26,938
- Dee** \dē/ 1 river 90 m NE Scotland flowing E into North sea 2 river 50 m S Scotland flowing S into Solway firth 3 river 70 m N Wales & W England flowing E & N into Irish sea
- Deer-field** \dē-'fīld/ village NE Ill NW of Chicago pop 18,949
- Deerfield Beach** city SE Fla. N of Fort Lauderdale pop 17,130
- Defiance** \dē-'fi-ən(t)-/ city NW Ohio pop 16,281
- Dehra Dun** \dē-'rə-'dūn/ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh pop 137,604
- De Kalb** \dē-'kalb/ city N Ill pop 32,949
- De-la-goa Bay** \dē-'lə-'gō-ə/ inlet of Indian ocean S Mozambique
- De-la-ware** \dē-'lə-'wā(ə)r-, -wē(ə)r/, -wār/ 1 river 296 m E U.S. flowing S from S N Y into Delaware Bay 2 state E U.S. * Dover area 2057, pop 548,104 3 city cen Ohio NNW of Columbus pop 15,008 — **De-la-ware-an** \dē-'lə-'wā-ē-ən, -wēr-/ *n*
- Delaware Bay** inlet of the Atlantic between S W N J & E Del
- Del City** \dēl/ city cen Okla E of Oklahoma City pop 27,133
- Delft** \delft/ commune SW Netherlands pop 83,698
- Del-ga-do**, Cape \dēl-'gād-, -jō/ cape NE Mozambique
- Del-hi** \dē-'lē-/ 1 territory N India W of Uttar Pradesh * Delhi area 578, pop 4,044,338 2 city, its * pop 3,772,457 — see **NEW DELHI**
- Dells of the Wisconsin** or **Wisconsin Dells** \dēlz/ gorge of Wisconsin river in S cen Wis N of Baraboo
- Del-mar-va** \dēl-'mār-'və/ or **Del-mar-via** \-'vē-ə/ peninsula E U.S. between Chesapeake & Delaware bays comprising Del & parts of Md & Va — see **EASTERN SHORE**
- Del-men-horst** \dēl-'mən-'hōrst/ city NW Germany in Lower Saxony WSW of Bremen pop 63,068
- De-lōs** \dē-'lās/ or **Ngk Dh-lōs** \thē-/ island Greece in cen Cyclades area 2 — **De-li-an** \dē-'lē-ən, -lē-'yan/ *adj* or *n*
- Del-phi** \dēl-'fī/ ancient town cen Greece in Phocis on S slope of Mt Parnassus near present village of Delphi \dēl-'fē-/
- Del-ray Beach** \dēl-'rē-/ city SE Fla. S of Palm Beach pop 19,366
- Del Rio** \dēl-'rē-, -jō-, -rē-ə/ city S Tex. on Rio Grande pop 21,330
- Del-ta**, The \dēl-'tə/ region NW Miss between Mississippi & Yazoo rivers
- Dem-a-vend** \dēm-'ə-'vend/ or **Dem-a-vand** \dām-'ə-'vand/ mountain 18,934 ft N Iran NE of Tehran, highest in Elburz mountains
- Dem-e-ra-ra** \dēm-'ə-'rār-ə, -'rār-, -'rēr-/ river 200 m Guyana flowing N into the Atlantic
- Democratic Kampuchea** — see **CAMBODIA**
- Denali** — see **MCKINLEY (Mount)**
- Den-bigh** \dēn-'bē/ or **Den bigh-shire** \-'shi(ə)r-, -shər/ former county N Wales * Ruthin area 669
- Den-der-mon-de** \dēn-'dər-'mān-də/ or **Ter-monde** \tē(ə)r-'mō(n)d/ commune NW cen Belgium
- Den Hel-der** \dēn-'hel-'dər/ commune W Netherlands in No Holland on an outlet from Wadden Zee to North sea pop 60,612
- Den-ison** \dēn-'ə-'sən/ city NE Tex. on Red river pop 24,923
- De-niz-li** \dēn-'ə-'lē-/ city SW Turkey SE of Izmir pop 64,331
- Den-mark** \dēn-'mārk/ or **Dan** **Dan-mark** \dān-'mārk/ 1 country N Europe occupying most of Jutland peninsula & adjacent islands in Baltic & North seas, a kingdom * Copenhagen area 16,576, pop 4,970,000 2 strait 130 m wide between SE Greenland & Iceland connecting Arctic ocean with the Atlantic
- Dent Blanche** \dēn-'blāsh/ mountain 14,304 ft S Switzerland in Pennine Alps
- Dent du Mi-di** \dēn-'də-mi-'dē/ mountain 10,686 ft SW Switzerland in W Alps

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Evans-ton \ˈev-ən(t)-stən\ city NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 79,808
Evansville \ˈev-ən-zvil\ city SW Ind on the Ohio pop 138,764
Everest, Mount \ˈev-(ə)-rɛst\ or Tibetan **Cho-mo-lung-ma** \chō-mo-lūn-ma\ mountain 29,028 ft S Asia on border between Nepal & Tibet in the Himalayas; highest in the world
Everett \ˈev-(ə)-rɛt\ 1 city E Mass N of Boston pop 42,485 2 city NW cen Wash on Puget Sound N of Seattle pop 53,622
Everglades \ˈev-ər,glādz\ swamp region S Fla. S of Lake Okechobee; now partly drained, SW part forms Everglades National Park (area 2188)
Evergreen Park village NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 25,487
Evesham \ˈev-shəm\ borough W cen England in Hereford and Worcester S of Birmingham in Vale of Evesham
Évian or **Évian-les-Bains** \i-ˈvya-le-ba\ commune E France on Lake Geneva, health resort
Évora \ˈev-ə-rə\ city S cen Portugal pop 47,806
Evreux \av-ˈroʊ\ commune N France WNW of Paris pop 42,550
Eyros — see **MARITSA**
Ex-eter \ˈek-sət-ər\ city SW England * of Devonshire pop 95,598
Ex-moor \ˈek-smu(ə)-r-, sm(ə)r-, sm(ə)r\ moorland SW England in Somerset & Devonshire area 32
Exuma \ik-ˈil-mə-, ɪg-ˈzū-ə\ islands in cen Bahamas S of Exuma Sound (SE of New Providence I.), chief island **Great Exuma**
Eyre \ˈeɪ(r)-, (ə)r\ peninsula Australia in S So. Australia W of Spencer gulf
Eyre, Lake intermittent lake cen Australia in NE So. Australia
Eyzles, Les — see **LES EYZIES**
Fa-en-za \fa-ˈen-zə-, ˈen(t)-sə\ commune N Italy SW of Ravenna pop 54,065
Faer-oe or **Fær-oe** \fa-(ə)r-(j)ə-, f(e)(ə)r-ə\ islands Denmark in the NE Atlantic NW of the Shetlands * Thorshavn area 540, pop 38,681
Faial or **Faial** \fa-ˈyal-, fi-ˈal\ island cen Azores area 64
Fair-born \fa-(ə)r-, b(ə)r-m-, f(e)(ə)r-ə\ city SW cen Ohio NE of Dayton pop 32,267
Fairfax \fa-(ə)r-, faks-, f(e)(ə)r-ə\ city NE Va W of Alexandria pop 21,970
Fair-field \fa-(ə)r-, feld-, f(e)(ə)r-ə\ 1 city W Calif NE of Berkeley pop 44,146 2 town SW Conn SW of Bridgeport pop 56,487
Fair-haven \fa-(ə)r-, hā-vən-, f(e)(ə)r-ə\ town SE Mass E of New Bedford pop 16,332
Fair Lawn borough NE N.J. NE of Paterson pop 37,975
Fairmont \fa-(ə)r-, māt-, f(e)(ə)r-ə\ city N W Va NNE of Clarksburg pop 26,093
Fairview Park \fa-(ə)r-, vyū-, f(e)(ə)r-ə\ city NE Ohio SW of Cleveland pop 21,681
Fair-weather, Mount \fa-(ə)r-, weath-ər-, f(e)(ə)r-ə\ mountain 15,300 ft on boundary between Alaska & B.C., highest in Fairweather range of the Coast ranges
Faiyūm or **Faiyūm** or **El Faiyūm** or **El Fayūm** \fel-ˈfā-ˈ(y)ū-m-, -(f)ī-ˈy\ city N Egypt SSW of Cairo pop 150,900
Faiz-abad \fa-ˈz-, bad\ 1 city NE Afghanistan pop 62,853 2 or **Fyz-abad** \fa-ˈz-, bad\ city N India in Uttar Pradesh pop 83,700
Fa-lar-do \fa-ˈlār-də-, (j)ə\ town NE Puerto Rico pop 18,249
Fa-kā-ra-vā \fa-k-ˈrā-vā\ island (atoll) S Pacific, principal island of the Tuamotu archipelago
Fako — see **CAMEROON**
Fa-laise \fa-ˈlāz\ town NW France SSE of Caen
Fa-lkir-k \f(ə)l-ˈk(ə)r-k\ royal burgh cen Scotland in Central region ENE of Glasgow pop 37,587
Falk-land \f(ə)l-ˈk(ə)nd-, or Sp **Islas Mal-vinas** \ez-lāz-māl-ˈvɛ-nɪs\ islands SW Atlantic E of S end of Argentina, a British crown colony * Stanley area 4618, pop 2045
Falkland Islands Dependencies islands & territories in the S Atlantic & in Antarctica administered by the British from Falkland islands, including So. Orkney, So. Sandwich, & So. Shetland islands, So. Georgia I., Antarctic peninsula, & Antarctic archipelago
Fall River \f(ə)l-ˈrɪv-ər\ city & port SE Mass. pop 96,898
Fall-mouth \fal-maʊth\ town SE Mass. on Cape Cod pop 15,942
Fal-se **Bay** \f(ə)l-ˈseɪ\ inlet Republic of So. Africa in SW Cape Province E of Cape of Good Hope
Fal-ster \fal-ˈstər-, f(ə)l-ˈstər\ island Denmark in Baltic sea S of Sjælland
Fa-ma-gusta \fām-ə-ˈgūs-tə-, fām-ˈ- city & port E Cyprus on **Fa-magusta Bay** (inlet of the Mediterranean) pop 42,500
Fan-ning \fan-ˈŋŋ\ island cen Pacific in the Line Islands area 15
Fan-si-on \fan-ˈsɪ-ŋ\ islands Calif. 27 m W of San Francisco
Far East the countries of E Asia & the Malay archipelago — usu. considered as comprising the Asian countries bordering on the Pacific but sometimes as including also India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Tibet, & Burma — **Far Eastern ad**
Far-ewell, Cape \fa-(ə)r-, wel-, f(e)(ə)r-ə\ cape Greenland at S tip
Far-er \fär-(ə)r\ city E N. Dak. on Red river pop 53,365
Fa-ril-bault \fär-ˈrāl-, b(ə)l\ city SE Minn. pop 16,595
Farm-ers Branch \fär-mər-ə\ city NE Tex. pop 27,492
Farmington \fär-mɪŋ-t(ə)n\ city NW N. Mex. pop 21,979
Fär-ruk-h-abad \fär-ˈrūk-kə-, bad-, b(ə)l\ city N India in Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges WNW of Lucknow pop 94,951
Fars \fär-, färs\ or **Fars-istan** \fär-ˈal-ˈstān-, ˈstān\ region SW Iran, chief city Shiraz, corresponding closely with ancient region of Persia \p(ə)-ˈsɪ-ə\
Farsala — see **PHARSALUS**
Farther India — see **INDOCHINA**
Fashoda — see **KODOK**
Fátima \fat-ˈimə\ village cen Portugal NNE of Lisbon
Fat-shan \fat-ˈshān\ or **Nam-hoi** \nām-ˈh(ə)l\ city SE China in cen Kwangtung SW of Canton pop 122,500
Fayal — see **FAIAL**
Fayetteville \fa-ˈet-ˈvil-, -vəl, 2 is also ˈfed-vəl\ 1 city NW Ark pop 30,729 2 city SE cen N.C. on Cape Fear river pop 53,310
Fear Cape \fear-ˈkeɪ\ cape SE N.C. at mouth of Cape Fear river
Feather \ˈfeith-ər\ river 100 m N cen Calif. flowing S into the Sacramento
Federal Capital Territory — see **AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**

Federal District or **Sp & Port Dis-tri-to Fe-de-ral** \di-ˈstrē-tō-fēd-ə-ˈrāl, di-ˈtrē-tū-ə\ 1 or **Federal Capital** or **Sp Ca-pital** **Fe-de-ral** \kēp-ə-ˈtāl\ district E Argentina largely comprising * city of Buenos Aires area 74, pop 2,972,453 2 district E cen Brazil including * city of Brasília area 2260, pop 544,862 3 district cen Mexico including * Mexico City area 573, pop 7,005,855 4 district N Venezuela including * city of Caracas area 743, pop 2,009,561
Federated Malay States former Brit. protectorate (1895-1945) comprising the Malay states of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, & Selangor * Kuala Lumpur
Federated Shan States — see **SHAN STATE**
Fen \fen-, fən\ river 300 m N China in cen Shansi flowing SSE into Yellow river
Feng-tien, 1 — see **LIAONING** 2 — see **MUKDEN**
Fer-ga-na or **Fer-ghe-na** \fär-ˈgān-ə\ valley U.S.S.R. in the Tien Shan in Kirgiz, Tadzhik, & Uzbek republics SE of Tashkent
Fer-gu-a-on \fär-ˈgū-ə-n\ city E Mo. N of St. Louis pop 28,915
Fer-man-agh \fär-ˈmān-ə\ county SW Northern Ireland * Enniskillen area 653, pop 49,902
Fern-an-do de No-ro-nha \fär-ˈnān-(j)ō-dō-də-nə-ˈrōn-yə\ island Brazil in the Atlantic 300 m NE of city of Natal area 7
Fernando Po or **Fernando Poo** — see **BIOKO**
Fern-dale \fär-ˈdāl\ city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 30,850
Fer-ra-ra \fə-ˈrār-ə\ commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna NE of Bologna near the Po pop 156,426
Ferro — see **HIERRO**
Ferrol, El — see **EL FERROL**
Ferryville — see **MENZEL-BOURGUIBA**
Fez \fēz\ or **Fās** \fās\ city N cen Morocco pop 290,000
Fez-zan \fē-ˈzān\ region SW Libya, chiefly desert area ab 150,000
Fichtel-gebirge \fik-ˈtī-ˈgə-, bir-gə\ mountains S cen Germany in NE Bavaria-highest Schneeberg 3447 ft
Fie-so-le \fē-ˈsə-lē-, -lā\ or anc **Fae-su-lae** \fē-ˈzə-, lā\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany NE of Florence
Fife \fif\ or **Fife-shire** \-shī-(ə)r-, -shər\ region, formerly a county E Scotland between firths of Tay & Forth * Cupar area 504, pop 337,690
Fiji \fē-(j)ē\ islands SW Pacific E of New Hebrides constituting (with Rotuma I.) an independent dominion of Brit Commonwealth * Suva (on Viti Levu) area 7083, pop 530,000 — **Fij-ken** \-ən\ adj or n
Fitch-ner Ice Shelf \fik-ˈnər\ area of shelf ice Antarctica in Weddell sea
Filipinas, República de — see **PHILIPPINES**
Finch-ley \finch-lē\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Barnet
Find-lay \fin-(d)lē\ city NW Ohio pop 35,800
Fin-gal's Cave \fin-galz-ə\ sea cave W Scotland on Staffa I
Finn Lakes \fin-ˈgər\ group of long narrow lakes W cen N.Y. comprised of Cayuga, Seneca, Keuka, Canandaigua, Skaneateles, Oswego, & several smaller lakes
Finis-terre, Cape \fin-ˈsɪ-(ə)r-, -ster-ē\ cape NW Spain on coast of La Coruña province, westernmost point of Spanish mainland, at 9°18'W
Fin-land \fin-ˈlānd\ or Finn **Suo-mi** \ˈswō-mē\ country N Europe bordering on Gulf of Bothnia & Gulf of Finland, a republic * Helsinki area 130,165 pop 4,680,000 — **Fin-land-er n**
Finland, Gulf of arm of Baltic sea between Finland & Estonia
Fin-ley \fin-lē\ river 250 m Canada in N cen B.C. flowing SE to unite with **Para-nip** \pār-nɪp\ river (145 m) forming the Peace
Fins-bury \finz-, ber-ē-, b(ə)-rē\ former metropolitan borough E cen London, England, now part of Islington
Fin-ster-ear-horn \fɪnt-ˈstər-ˈär-, h(ə)r-m\ mountain 14,022 ft S Switzerland, highest of the Bernese Alps
Fiord-land \fē-(ə)rd-ˈlānd\ mountain region S New Zealand in SW South I
Fitch-burg \fitch-bərg\ city N cen Mass. pop 43,343
Fiume — see **RIEKA**
Fiumi-cino \fiumi-ˈtchē-(j)no\ town cen Italy on Tyrrhenian sea SW of Rome & WNW of Ostia
Flag-staff \flag-staf\ city N cen Ariz. pop 26,117
Flam-borough Head \flām-ˈbər-ə-, -b(ə)-rə-, b(ə)-rə\ promontory NE England on Humber side coast
Flan-ders \flan-ˈdər\ or **F** **Flan-dre** \flān-ˈdr\ or **Flem Vlaan-der** \ˈvlān-də-rən\ region W Belgium & N France bordering on North sea, a medieval county * Lille — see **EAST FLANDERS**, **WEST FLANDERS**
Flat-head \flat-hed\ river 250 m SE B.C. & NW Mont flowing S through Flathead Lake (30 m long, in Mont.) into Clark Fork
Flat-tery, Cape \flat-ˈrē\ cape NW Wash at entrance to Juan de Fuca strait
Flens-burg \fenz-bərg, ˈfent(t)s-, burk\ city & port W Germany on inlet of the Baltic near Danish border pop 95,488
Flotch-horn \flech-ˈh(ə)r-m\ or **Ros-sen-boden-horn** \r(ə)s-ˈbōd-ˈn-, h(ə)r-m\ mountain 13,127 ft S Switzerland in Pennine Alps S of Simplon Pass
Flin-ders \flin-dərz\ 1 river 500 m Australia in cen Queensland flowing NW into Gulf of Carpentaria 2 mountain ranges Australia in E So. Australia E of Lake Torrens
Flint \flint\ 1 river 265 m W Ga. flowing S & SW into Lake Seminole 2 city SE cen Mich. pop 193,117 3 or **Flint-shire** \-shī-(ə)r-, -shər\ former county NE Wales * Mold area 256
Flood-den \flūd-ˈn\ hill N England in N Northumberland near Scottish border
Floral Park village SE N.Y. on E Long I. pop 18,422
Flor-ence \fl(ə)-ˈrən-(t)s-, -fär-, 1 city NW Ala. on the Tennessee pop 34,031 2 city E S.C. pop 25,997 3 or **Il Fi-ren-zo** \il-ˈfren-tzə\ commune cen Italy on the Arno * city of Tuscany pop 458,359 — **Flor-en-tine** \fl(ə)-ˈrən-tēn-, -fär-, -līn\ adj or n
Flor-ès \fl(ə)-ˈrə-, -fl(ə)-rə\ 1 island NW Azores area 57 2 island Indonesia in Lesser Sunda Islands area 5309
Flor-i-da-n(ə)-po-lis \fl(ə)-ˈtə-n(ə)-p(ə)-l(ə)s-, fl(ə)-ˈt(ə)l\ city S Brazil * of Santa Catarina state on island off coast pop 130,012

Em-don \em-dən\ city & port W Germany at the mouth of the Ems pop 48,098
Emesa — see HOMS
Emilia \i-mē-ya\ 1 district N Italy comprising the W part of Emilia-Romagna region 2 — see EMILIA-ROMAGNA
Emilia-Romagna \i-mē-ya-rō-mān-ya\ or formerly Emilia or anc Aemilia \i-mē-ya\ region N Italy bounded by the Po, the Adriatic, & the Apennines * Bologna area 8546, pop 3,815,254
Em-men \em-mən\ commune NE Netherlands pop 79,707
Em-men-thal or **Em-men-tal** \em-mən-tāl\ valley of the upper Emme \em-mə\ or Emmen \em-mən\ (river 43 m) cen Switzerland in E Bern canton
Em-poria \em-pōr-ē-ə, -pōr-ē\ city E cen Kans. pop 23,327
Empty Quarter RUB' AL KHALI
Ems \emz, 'em(p)s\ 1 river 200 m W Germany flowing N into North sea 2 or Bad Ems \bāt-ē\ town W Germany SE of Koblenz
Enchanted Mesa sandstone butte W N.Mex. NE of Acoma
En-der-bury \en-dər-,ber-ē\ island (atoll) cen Pacific in the Phoenix islands controlled jointly by U S & Great Britain
En-di-cott \en-di-kət-, -dō-kīt\ mountains N Alaska, the central range of Brooks range
En-field \en-'fēld\ 1 town N Conn. pop 46,189 2 borough of N Greater London, England pop 266,788
En-gadine \en-gə-'dēn\ valley of upper Inn river 60 m long E Switzerland in Graubünden
England \in-glənd əŋ-'glənd\ 1 or LL An-glia \an-'glē-ə\ country S Great Britain, a division of the United-Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland * London area 50,331, pop 45,870,062 2 England & Wales 3 UNITED KINGDOM
Englewood \en-'gəl-,wūd\ 1 city N cen Colo S of Denver pop 33,693 2 city NE N.J. on the Hudson pop 24,985
English channel or **F La Manche** \la-mān-ʃə\ channel between S England & N France connecting North sea & Atlantic ocean
Enid \en-ē-ē\ city N Okla. pop 44,008
Enisei — see YENISEI
Eni-wo-tok \en-i-'wē-tāk\ island (atoll) W Pacific in the NW Marshalls
En-na \en-ə\ commune Italy in cen Sicily pop 28,653
En-nis \en-əs\ urban district W Ireland * of County Clare
En-nis-killen \en-ə-'skil-ən\ or **In-nis-killin** \in-ə-'skil-ŋ\ municipal borough SW Northern Ireland * of County Fermanagh
Enns \enz, 'en(t)s\ river 160 m, cen Austria flowing E & N from Styria into the Danube
En-sche-de \en(t)-sko-'dā\ commune E Netherlands in Overijssel near German frontier pop 138,064
En-se-na-da \en(t)-sə-'nād-ə\ city & port NW Mexico in Baja California Norte on the Pacific SE of Tijuana pop 113,320
En-teb-be \en-'teb-ə\ town S Uganda on N shore of Lake Victoria, former * of Uganda
Enter-prise \ent-ər-'prīz\ city SE Ala. pop 15,591
Eolie, **Isle** — see LIPARI
E! — see LHOTES
Eph-e-sus \ef-'səs\ ancient city W Asia Minor in Ionia near Aegean coast; its site SSE of Izmir — **Eph-esian** \i-'fē-zhən\ adj or n
Ephra-im \i-'frē-əm\ 1 or Mount Ephraim hilly region cen Palestine in N Jordan E of River Jordan 2 — see ISRAEL
Epidaurus — see DUKRES
Epi-deu-rus \ep-'dōr-əs\ ancient town S Greece in Argolis on Saronic gulf
Epinal \ā-'pi-nāl\ commune NE France on the Moselle SW of Strasbourg pop 36,856
Epirus or **Ephe-ros** \i-'pi-rəs\ or NGK \i-pē-rəs\ region NW Greece bordering on Ionian sea — **Epi-rate** \i-'pi-rēt-,rāt\ n
Epping Forest \ep-'ŋ\ forested region SE England in Essex NE of London & S of town of Epping
Ep-som and **Ew-all** \ep-sə-mən-,(d)ytī-əl\ borough SE England in Surrey SW of London pop 72,054
Equatorial Guinea country W Africa on Bight of Biafra comprising former Spanish Guinea, an independent republic since 1968 * Malabo area 10,831, pop 290,000 — see SPANISH GUINEA
Erbil \er-'bil\ or **Ar-bil** \ār-ē\ or anc **Ar-bēla** \ār-'bē-lə\ city N Iraq E of Mosul pop 90,320
Ere-bus \er-'jē-,(y)ās-dū-(g)ə\ mountain 12,848 ft. cen Turkey; highest in Asia Minor
Erebus, **Mount** \er-'bəs\ volcano 12,450 ft E Antarctica on Ross I in SW Ross sea
Ere-gli \er-'gē-lē\ 1 city S Turkey SSE of Ankara pop 38,362 2 town & port NW Turkey in Asia on Black Sea NW of Ankara pop 18,978
Erevan — see YEREVAN
Erfurt \er-'fōrt-, -fūlərt\ city E Germany WSW of Leipzig pop 193,997
Erie \i-'rē-ə\ 1 city & port NW Pa. on Lake Erie pop 129,231 2 canal 363 m long N N.Y. from Hudson river at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo, built 1817-25, superseded by New York State Barge Canal (ab 525 m long)
Erie, **Lake** lake E cen N. America on boundary between the U.S. & Canada, one of the Great Lakes area 9940
Eriha — see JERICHO
Eritrea \er-'trē-ə, -trā-ə\ former country NE Africa bordering on Red sea * Asmara; incorporated (1962) into Ethiopia area 46,000 — **Erit-rean** \er-'trē-ən\ adj or n
Erlan — see YEREVAN
Erlangen \er-'lāŋ-ən\ city W Germany in Bavaria NNW of Nuremberg pop 84,619
Er-mou-pō-lis or **Her-mou-pō-lis** \er-'mū-pō-lis\ or **Her-mop-o-lis** \hər-'mā-pō-lis\ or **Syros** \si-'rās\ town & port Greece on Syros, chief town of the Cyclades
Er Rifi or **Er Rifi** — see RIF
Erz-ge-birge \er-'gē-bir-gə\ or **Ore** mountains mountain range E cen Germany & NW Czechoslovakia on boundary between Saxony & Bohemia, highest Kitzbühel (in Czechoslovakia) 4000 ft
Erz-in-can \er-'zin-kan\ city E cen Turkey on the Euphrates W of Erzurum pop 45,197

Er-zu-rum \er-'z(ə)-rūm, -rəz-ə\ city NE Turkey in mountains of W Turkish Armenia pop 105,317
Es-bjerg \es-bē-'c(a)r(g)\ city & port SW Denmark in SW Jutland peninsula on North sea pop 76,056
Es-ca-no-ba \es-'kə-'nāb-ə\ city NW Mich on Green Bay pop 15,368
Escout — see SCHELOT
Es-con-dido \es-'kən-'dēd-(ō)\ city SW Calif. N of San Diego pop 36,792
Es-dra-el-on, **Plain of** \es-'drā-'ē-lən\ or **Plain of Jez-re-el** \jez-'rē-(ə)\ plain N Israel NE of Mt. Carmel in valley of the upper Qishon
Estafan — see ISFAHAN
Esher \ē-'shor\ town S England in Surrey SW of London pop 64,186
Esh Shom — see DAMASCUS
Es-kils-tu-ne \es-'kal-'atū-nə\ city SE Sweden S of Malar Lake pop 67,536
Es-ki-so-hir \es-'ki-shə-'hi(ə)r\ or **Es-ki-shehr** \-'she(ə)r\ city W cen Turkey on tributary of the Sakarya pop 173,882
España — see SPAIN
Española — see HISPANIOLA
Es-pi-rito **San-to** \es-'pi-rī-ə-'tū-'san-(t)il\ state E Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * Vitória area 16,543, pop 1,597,389
Es-pi-ritu **San-to** \es-'pi-rī-ə-'tū-'san-(t)il\ island SW Pacific in the NW New Hebrides, largest in the group area 1875
Es-quiline \es-'kwā-'līn, -lən\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE
Es-sa-ou-lra \es-'sə-'wī-ə\ or **Mog-o-dor** \māg-'dō(ə)r\ city & port W Morocco on the Atlantic W of Marrakesh pop 26,392
Es-son \es-'sən\ city W Germany in the Ruhr pop 705,700
Es-se-qui-bo \es-'sē-'kē-(bō)\ river 600 m Guyana flowing N into the Atlantic through a wide estuary
Es-sex \es-'ik-sə\ county SE England bordering on North sea & N shore of the Thames, one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy * Chelmsford area 1419, pop 1,397,840
Essling-en \es-'līŋ-ən\ city W Germany on the Neckar ESE of Stuttgart pop 85,350
Es Sur — see TYRE
Es-ta-rel \es-'tā-'rel\ forested mountain region SE France on coast between Fréjus & Cannes, highest point 2020 ft
Es-tes Park \es-'tēz\ valley N Colo in Front range of the Rocky mountains at E border of Rocky Mountain National Park
Es-to-nia \es-'tō-nē-ə, -nyə\ or **Es-tho-nia** \es-'tō-, es-'thō-ə\ country N Europe bordering on Baltic sea, one of the Baltic Provinces of Russia 1721-1917, an independent republic 1918-40, since 1940 a constituent republic (Estonian Republic) of the U.S.S.R. * Tallin area 18,361 pop 1,357,000
Es-to-ri-l \es-'tō-rī-l\ resort town Portugal on coast W of Lisbon pop 15,740
Es-tre-ma-du-ra \es-'trə-mā-'dūr-ə\ 1 region & old province W cen Portugal * Lisbon, SW part included in present Estremadura province 2 or **Es-tre-ma-du-ra** \es-'trə-ə\ region & old province W Spain bordering on Portugal, area included in present Cáceres & Badajoz provinces
Ethi-o-pia \ē-'thē-ō-'pē-ə\ 1 ancient country NE Africa S of Egypt bordering on Red sea 2 or **Ab-yū-sī-ni-ā** \ab-'sīn-ya, -sīn-ē\ country E Africa, formerly an empire, since 1975 a republic * Addis Ababa area 400,000, pop 25,250,000
Et-na or **Ae-t-na** \et-'nə\ volcano 10,902 ft Italy in NE Sicily
Eton \et-'n\ town SE cen England in Berkshire
Etru-ris \i-'trūr-ē-ə\ ancient country cen Italy coextensive with modern Tuscany & part of Umbria
E-trick Forest \et-'trik\ region, formerly a forest & hunting ground, in SE Scotland in Borders region
Eui-boe \yū-'bē-ə\ or **Neg-ro-pont** \neg-'rə-'pānt\ or NGK **Év-vo-lā** \ev-'vō-lā\ island 90 m long E Greece in the Aegean NE of Attica & Boeotia * Chalcis area 1457 — **Eui-boe-an** \yū-'bē-ən\ adj or n
Ewel-lid \yū-'klēd\ city OH Ohio NE of Cleveland pop 71,552
Eug-e-ne-an \yū-'gē-nē-ən, -yū-'gē-'nē\ hills NE Italy in SW Veneto between Padua & the Adige
Eug-e-ne \yū-'jēn\ city W Oreg. on the Willamette pop 76,346
Eu-less \yū-'lēs\ village NE Tex. NE of Fort Worth pop 19,316
Eu-pen \oi-pən, ə(r)-pen, ē-ə\ commune E Belgium E of Liège; formerly in Germany, transferred (with Malmédy) to Belgium 1919
Eu-phra-tes \yū-'frāt-(ēz)\ river 1700 m SW Asia flowing from E Turkey SW & SE to unite with the Tigris forming the Shatt-al-Arab — see KARASU
Eur-asia \yū-'rā-zhə, -zhə\ continental landmass comprising Asia & Europe
Eure \yū-'rē\ river 140 m NW France flowing N into the Seine above Rouen
Eur-ka \yū-'rē-kə\ city & port NW Calif. pop 24,337
Eur-ri-pos \yū-'rī-pəs\ or **Eur-rī-pos** \ev-'rī-,pōs\ or NGK **Evrī-pou** \ev-'rē-,pū-pōrth-mōs\ narrow strait E Greece between Euboea & mainland
Europe \yū-'rə-ə\ 1 continent of the eastern hemisphere between Asia & the Atlantic area ab 3,800,000 2 the European continent as distinguished from the British Isles
Euxine Sea — see BLACK SEA
Eva-ne, **Mount** \ev-'nē\ mountain 14,260 ft N cen Colo in Front range WSW of Denver

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Florida \flōr-əd-, flīr- 1 state SE U.S. * Tallahassee area 58,560, pop 6,789,443 2 \flōr-əd-, flīr-; flā-rēd-ə) or N'Gola (en-gā-lə) or Gola \gā-lə) island W Pacific in SE Solomon N of Guadalcanal — Flor-rid-lan \flā-rīd-ēn\ adj or n — Flor-dan \flōr-əd-ēn, flīr- adj or n

Florida, Straits of or Florida Strait channel between Florida Keys (on NW) & Cuba & Bahamas (on S & E) connecting Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic

Florida Keys chain of islands off the S tip of Florida peninsula

Flora-sant \flōr-ə-sənt, flōr- city E Mo NNW of St Louis pop 65,908

Flushing \flāsh-ŋ\ 1 section of New York City on Long I. in Queens 2 — see VLISINGEN

Fly \flī\ river 650 m S New Guinea flowing SE into Gulf of Papua

Foo-as-ni \fōk-āsh(-ē) city E Rumania in S Moldavia pop 39,629

Foggia \fō-jə-, (j) city commune SE Italy in Apulia pop 139,117

Foggy Bottom section of Washington, D.C., near the Potomac

Folk \fw\ region & former province S France in the Pyrenees SE of Gascony

Folkstone \fōk-stən, US also -stōn\ borough SE England in Kent on Strait of Dover pop 43,760

Fond du Lac \fān-dū-lāk, fān-jə-lāk\ city E Wis on Lake Winnebago pop 35,515

Fonseca, Gulf of \fan-sā-kə) or Fonseca Bay inlet of the Pacific in Central America in El Salvador, Honduras, & Nicaragua

Fontaine-bleau \fānt-ēn-blō\ commune N France SSE of Paris pop 18,094

Fon-tān \fan-tān-ə) city SW Calif E of Los Angeles pop 20,673

Foo-chow \fū-jō, -chāu\ or Min-how \mīn-hō\ city & port SE China * of Fukien on Min river pop 616,000

For-a-ker, Mount \fōr-l-ker, fār- mountain 17,395 ft S Alaska in Alaska range SW of Mt McKinley

Forest Park 1 city N Ga. SE of Atlanta pop 19,994 2 village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 15,472 3 city SW Ohio N of Cincinnati pop 15,139

For-far \fōr-far 1 or For-far-shire \-shī(-ə)r, -shər — see ANQUS 2 royal burgh E Scotland in Tayside

For-à \fōr-ā\ commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna SE of Bologna pop 103,666

For-mo-sā \fōr-mō-sə, fər-, -zə) or Tai-wan \tāi-wān\ 1 island China off SE coast E of Fukien, belonged to Japan 1895-1945, since 1949 seat of (Nationalist) Republic of China (* Taipei) area 13,900, pop 14,810,929 2 strait between Formosa & China mainland connecting East China & So China seas — For-mo-sān \-mōs-ēn, -mōz- adj or n

Fon-tā-lezā \fōrt-ā-lēzə) or Coe-rā \sā-ə-rā\ city & port NE Brazil on the Atlantic * of Ceará pop 846,069

Fort Bayard — see CHANKIANG

Fort Collins \kūl-lānz\ city N Colo pop 43,337

Fort-de-France \fōrd-ə-frāns\ city French West Indies * of Martinique on W coast pop 96,943

Fort de Kock — see BUKITTINGGI

Fort Dodge \dōj\ city NW cen Iowa pop 31,263

Fort Erie \fōr-ē\ town Canada in SE Ont on Niagara river pop 23,113

Fort-Fred-erica National Monument \fōrd-ə-frē-kə, frē-drē\ reservation SE Ga. on W shore of St. Simon I. containing site of fort built by Oglethorpe 1736

Fort George \fōr-jōr\ river 480 m Canada in cen Que. flowing W into James Bay

Forth \fōr(θ), fō(ə)r(θ)\ river 114 m S cen Scotland flowing E into Firth of Forth (estuary 48 m long, inlet of North sea)

Fort Jefferson National Monument — see DRY TORTUGAS

Fort Knox \nōks\ military reservation N cen Ky. SSW of Louisville; location of U.S. Gold Bullion Depository

Fort-Lamy — see NDJAMENA

Fort Lauderdale \fōd-ər-dāl\ city SE Fla. pop 139,590

Fort Lee \lē\ borough NE N.J. on the Hudson pop 30,631

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine \mā-kən-ē\ site in Baltimore, Md., of a fort bombarded 1814 by the British

Fort Matanzas National Monument \mā-tān-zā\ reservation ab 15 m SSE of St. Augustine, Fla., containing Fort Matanzas, built ab 1736 by the Spanish

Fort Myers \mī(-ə)r\ city SW Fla. pop 27,351

Fort Nelson \fōr-nēl\ river 260 m Canada in NE B.C. flowing NW into Liard river

Fort Peck Reservoir \pēk\ reservoir ab 130 m long NE Mont formed in Missouri river by Fort Peck Dam

Fort Pierce \pī(-ə)r\ city E Fla. on the Atlantic pop 29,721

Fort Pualaski National Monument \pū-lāsk-ē, pū-l\ reservation E Ga. comprising island in mouth of Savannah river, site of a fort built 1829-47 to replace Revolutionary Fort Greene

Fort Randall Dam — see FRANCIS CASE (Lake)

Fort Smith \smī(θ)\ city NW Ark. on Arkansas river pop 62,802

Fort Sumter National Monument \səm(p)-tər\ reservation S.C. at entrance to Charleston harbor containing site of Fort Sumter

Fort Thomas \tām-əs\ city N Ky. SE of Covington pop 16,338

Fort Union National Monument reservation NE N.Mex. 50 m ENE of Santa Fe containing site of military post 1851-91

Fort Vancouver National Monument site SW Wash in city of Vancouver of a trading & military post (founded 1825) that was W terminus of the Oregon Trail

Fort Walton Beach \wōlt-ēn\ city NW Fla. E of Pensacola pop 19,994

Fort Wayne \wān\ city NE Ind. pop 177,671

Fort William — see THUNDER BAY

Fort Worth \wōr(θ)\ city N Tex. W of Dallas pop 393,476

Fos \fōs\ port S France on Gulf of Fos in Rhone delta W of Marseilles

Fos-toria \fō-stōr-ē-ə, fā-, -stōr- city NW Ohio pop 16,037

Fountain Valley city SW Calif SE of Los Angeles pop 31,826

Four Forest Cantons the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, & Lucerne in cen Switzerland surrounding the Lake of Lucerne

Four Forest Cantons, Lake of the — see LUCERNE (Lake of)

Fou-te Dja-lon or Fou-ta Jai-lon \fūt-ə-jə-lōn\ mountain region W Guinea, highest point ab 4200 ft

Fox \fōks\ 1 islands SW Alaska in the E Aleutians — see UMNAX. UNALASKA. UMNAX 2 river 220 m SE Wis & NE Ill flowing S into the Illinois 3 river 175 m E Wis. flowing NE & N through Lake Winnebago into Green Bay

Foxe Basin \fōks\ inlet of the Atlantic N Canada in E Franklin District W of Baffin I.; connected with Hudson Bay by Foxe Channel

Foyle \fōi(-ə)\ river ab 20 m Ireland flowing NE past city of Londonderry to Lough Foyle (inlet of the Atlantic 18 m long)

Frā-ming-ham \frā-mīn(-hām) town E Mass pop 64,048

France \frān(t)s\ country W Europe between English channel & the Mediterranean; a republic * Paris area 212,659, pop 51,260,000

Frānchō-Com-té \frāsh-kō-tā\ region & former county & province E France E of the Saône * Besançon — see BOURGUNDY

Frān-clis Case, Lake \frān(t)-sēz-kāz\ reservoir ab 100 m long S Dak formed in the Missouri by Fort Randall Dam \frān-d\

Frān-co-niā \frān-kō-nē-ə, -nyā\ 1 former duchy in Austrasia 2 region W Germany in N & NW Bavaria — Frān-co-niān \-nē-ən, -nyōn\ adj or n

Frank-fort \frān(-fōrt) city * of Ky pop 21,356

Frank-furt \frān(-fōrt, frān(-fū(-ə)r) or Frank-fort \frān(-fōrt) 1 or Frankfurt am Main \-fām(-mīn) or Frankfurt on the Main city W Germany on Main river pop 661,800 2 or Frankfurt an der Oder \-ān-də-rōd-ər) or Frankfurt on the Oder city E Germany on Oder river pop 62,011

Frank-lin \frān(-klōn) 1 town E cen Mass. SW of Boston pop 17,830 2 district Canada in N Northwest Territories including Arctic islands & Boothia & Melville peninsulas area 341,753

Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake reservoir 151 m long NE Wash formed in Columbia river by Grand Coulee Dam

Franklin Park village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 20,497

Franka Peak or Franks Peak \frān(-k) mountain 13,140 ft NW Wyo, highest in Absaroka range

Frānz-Jōsēf Land \frān(t)s-jōz-ēf-land also -sōf-, frān(t)s-jōz-ēf-land\ archipelago U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, in Arctic ocean N of Novaya Zemlya

Frān-co-tī \frān(-skāt-ē, frā- commune cen Italy in Latium 11 m SE of Rome pop 18,023

Frā-ser \frā-zər, -zhər\ river 850 m Canada in S cen B.C. flowing into Strait of Georgia

Frau-en-feld \frāu(-fēld) commune NE Switzerland * of Thurgau canton pop 17,576

Fred-er-ick \frēd(-ə-rēk) city N Md pop 23,641

Fred-er-ic-ton \frēd(-ə-rēk-tōn) city Canada * of N.B. on St John river pop 24,254

Fred-er-iks-berg \frēd(-ə-rēks-bərg) city Denmark on Sjælland I, W suburb of Copenhagen pop 103,621

Frēe-port \frē-pōr(-t), -pō(-r) 1 city N Ill. W of Rockford pop 27,736 2 village SE N.Y. on Long I. pop 40,374 3 city NW Bahamas on cen Grand Bahama I. pop 25,859

Frēe-town \frē-tān\ city & port * of Sierra Leone on the Atlantic pop 178,600

Frel-burg \fri(-bu(-ə)r, -bōrg) or Frelburg Im Breisgau \im-ˈbrīz-gāu\ 1 city W Germany at W foot of Black Forest pop 163,500 2 — see FRIBOURG

Frē-jus, Mā-sā-lū \mā-sā-lū-də-frā-zhūs, -zhūs\ mountain on border between France & Italy at SW end of Graian Alps

Frē-man-tle \frē-mānt-ē\ city Australia in SW Western Australia at mouth of Swan river; port for Perth pop 25,284

Frē-mont \frē-mōnt\ 1 city W Calif SE of Oakland pop 100,869 2 city E Nebr pop 22,962 3 city N Ohio pop 18,490

French Community or F.C.M. \fōm-mū-nē-tē frān-sēz\ kō-mūnē-tē frān-sēz\ federation (formed 1958) comprising metropolitan France, its overseas departments & territories, & the former French territories in Africa that on becoming republics chose to maintain their ties with France

French Equatorial Africa or French Congo former country W cen Africa N of Congo river comprising a federation of Chad, Gabon, Middle Congo, & Ubangi-Shari territories * Brazzaville

French Guiana country N So. America; an overseas department of France * Cayenne area 34,740, pop 50,000

French Guinea — see GUINEA

French India former French possessions in India including Chandernagore (ceded to India 1950) & Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanam, & Mahé (ceded to India 1954) * Pondicherry

French Indochina — see INDOCHINA

French Morocco — see MOROCCO

French Polynesia or formerly French Oceania islands in S Pacific belonging to France & including Society, Marquesas, Tuamotu, Gambier, & Tubuai groups * Papeete (on Tahiti) pop 120,000

French Somaliland — see DJIBOUTI

French Sudan — see MALI

French Territory of the Afars and the Issas — see DJIBOUTI

French Togo — see TOGO

French Union former federation (1946-58) comprising metropolitan France & its overseas departments, territories, & associated states — see FRENCH COMMUNITY

French West Africa area W Africa comprising the former French territories of Dahomey, French Guinea, French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, & Upper Volta

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Gavar-nie \gav-'nē\ waterfall 1385 ft SW France S of Lourdes in the Cirque de Gavarnie \s(ə)r-k-də\ (natural amphitheater at head of Gave de Pau) — see PAU (Gave de)

Gave de Pau — see PAU

Gavins Point Dam \gav-'nəz- dam SE S Dak & NE Nebr in the Missouri — see LEWIS AND CLARK

Gävle \'yev-lə\ city & port E Sweden on Gulf of Bothnia NNW of Stockholm pop 72,987

Gaya \gə-'yā\ city NE India in cen Bihar pop 169,464

Gaza \gəz-, 'gəz-, 'gəz- or Ar Ghazze \gəz-'ē\ city S Palestine near the Mediterranean; with surrounding coastal district (Gaza Strip, adjoining Sinai peninsula), administered 1949–67 by Egypt, since 1967 by Israel pop 118,300

Gaziantep \gəz-'ē-(j)an-'tep\ or formerly AIN-TAB \in-'tab\ city S Turkey N of Alep, Syria pop 160,152

Gdansk \gə-'dan(t)s-k\, -'dan(t)s-k\ or G Danzig \dan(t)-sig-, 'dān(t)-\ city & port N Poland on Gulf of Danzig pop 369,900

Gdynia \gə-'din-ē-ā\ city & port N Poland on Gulf of Danzig NNW of Gdansk pop 182,400

Gebel Katherina — see KATHERINA (Gebel)

Gebel Musa — see MUSA (Gebel)

Gediz \gə-'dēz\ or **Sarı-bat** \sar-'bat\ river 200 m W Turkey in Asia flowing W into Gulf of Izmir

Geelong \jə-'lonj\ city & port SE Australia in S Victoria on Port Phillip Bay SW of Melbourne pop (with suburbs) 104,974

Geelvink Bay \gə-(ə)l-, (j)vin-k\ or **Sarera Bay** \sa-'re-rə\ inlet Indonesia in W West Irian

Gela — see FLORIDA

Gelderland \gel-'dər-, land\ province E Netherlands bordering on IJsselmeer * Arnhem area 1965, pop 1,505,760

Gellibolu — see GALLIPOLI

Gelsenkirchen \gel-'zan-'ki(s)r-kən\ city W Germany in the Ruhr W of Dortmund pop 351,000

General San Martín — see SAN MARTIN

Genesee \jen-'sē\ river 144 m W N.Y. flowing N into Lake Ontario

Genève \jə-'nē-və\ 1 city cen N.Y. on Seneca Lake pop 16,793 2 or F Genève \zhə-'nev\ or G Genf \gen\ canton SW Switzerland area 107, pop 331,599 3 or F Genève or G Genf city, its *, at SW tip of Lake Geneva on the Rhone pop 169,500 — **Genève** \jen-'vəz-, -'vəs\ adj or n

Geneva, Lake of or **Lake Leman** \lē-'mən, 'lēm-ən, lə-'mən\ lake 45 m long on border between SW Switzerland & E France, traversed by the Rhone

Genesaret, Lake of — see GALILEE (Sea of)

Genoa \jen-'ə\ or **Il Genova** \je-'nə-və\ or anc **Gen-uā** \jen-'yo-və\ commune & port NW Italy * of Liguria at foot of the Apennines & at head of Gulf of Genoa (arm of Ligurian sea) pop 842,303 — **Geno-ese** \jen-'ə-wēz-, -'wēs\ adj or n — **Geno-ese** \jə-'vēz-, -'vēs\ adj or n

Gen-toft \gen-'tɔft\ city Denmark on Sjælland I, N suburb of Copenhagen pop 77,970

George \jə-'(ə)rj\ river 345 m Canada in NE Que flowing N into Ungava Bay

George, Lake, 1 lake 14 m long NE Fla. in course of St Johns river WNW of Daytona Beach 2 lake 33 m long E N.Y. S of Lake Champlain

Georges Bank \jə-'(ə)r-jəz-\ submerged sandbank E of Mass

Georgetown \jə-'(ə)rj-, -taun\ 1 section of Washington, D.C., in W part of the city 2 town Canada in SE Ont W of Toronto pop 17,053 3 city & port * of Guyana on the Atlantic pop 162,000

Georgetown — see PINANGO

Georgia \jə-'jə\ 1 state SE U.S. * Atlanta area 58,876, pop 4,589,575 2 or Georgian Republic \jə-'jən-\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. S of Caucasus mountains bordering on Black sea, an ancient & medieval kingdom * Tiflis area 26,875, pop 4,688,000

Georgia, Strait of channel 150 m long NW Wash & SW B.C. between S Vancouver I. & mainland NW of Puget Sound

Georgian Bay inlet of Lake Huron, Canada, in SE Ont

Georgian Bay Islands National Park reservation SE Canada including Flowerpot I SE of Manitoulin I & a group of small islands N of Midland, Ont area 54

Ger-a \ger-'ə\ city E Germany ESE of Erfurt pop 111,188

Ger-la-chov-ka \gə-'lɔr-jə-, -kəf-, -kəv-\ mountain 8737 ft E Czechoslovakia in Tatras mountains, highest in Carpathians

German East Africa former country E Africa comprising Tanganyika & Ruanda-Urundi (now Rwanda & Burundi), a German protectorate 1885–1920

Germania \jə-'mā-nē-, -nyə\ 1 region of ancient Europe E of the Rhine & N of the Danube 2 region of Roman Empire just W of the Rhine in what is now NE France & part of Belgium & the Netherlands

German ocean — see NORTH SEA

German Southwest Africa — see SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Ger-man-tow \jə-'mən-, -taun\ a NW section of Philadelphia, Pa

Ger-ma-ny \jə-'mā-(ə)nē\ or G Deutschland \dɔiç-'lɔn\ former country cen Europe bordering on North & Baltic seas, since 1949, divided into two republics Federal Republic of Germany or Bundes-re-pub-lik Deutschland \bun-dəs-rä-pū-'blēk\ to the W (* Bonn, area 96,000 pop 60,650,399) & German Democratic Republic or Deutsche De-mo-kra-tische Re-pub-lik \dɔi-'chä-dä-mö-'krät-isch-ä-rä-pū-'blēk\ to the E (* East Berlin area 41,804, pop 17,068,318)

Ger-mis-tan \jə-'mā-stən\ city NE Republic of So Africa in S Transvaal E of Johannesburg pop 214,393

Ger-on-ā \hə-'rō-nə-, jə-\ 1 province NE Spain in NE Catalonia area 2264, pop 414,397 2 commune, its * pop 50,338

Gettysburg National Military Park \get-'ez-, -bɔrg\ reservation S Pa near borough of Gettysburg including site of battle 1863

Gezi-ir or **Jezi-ir** or **El Jezira** \dʒi-'zīr-\ district E cen Sudan between the Blue Nile & White Nile

Gha-da-mes \gə-'dam-əs-, -dām-\ oasis & town NW Libya in Tripolitania near Algerian border

Gha-ha-ra \gag-'ə-, -rā\ or **Gog-ra** \gag-'rə-, -rā\ river 570 m S cen Asia flowing S from SW Tibet through Nepal into the Ganges in N India

Gha-na \gān-, 'gān-ā\ 1 or **Ga-na** ancient empire W Africa in what is now W Mali, flourishing 4th–13th centuries 2 or formerly **Gold Coast** country W Africa bordering on Gulf of Guinea, a republic within Brit Commonwealth, formerly (as Gold Coast) a Brit territory comprising Gold Coast colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories, & Togoland trust territory * Accra area 91,843, pop 8,860,000 — **Gha-na-ian** \gā-'nā-(y)ən, gā-, -'nī-ən\ adj or n — **Gha-nian** \gān-'ēn-, 'gān-yən, 'gān-ē\ adj or n — **Gha-nese** \gā-'nēz, gā-, -'nēs\ adj

Gharapuri — see ELEPHANTA

Gher-dā-ia \gār-'di-ā\ commune N cen Algeria pop 30,167

Ghats — see EASTERN GHATS, WESTERN GHATS

Ghazal, Bahr el — see BAHR EL GHAZAL

Ghaz-ni \gāz-'nē\ city E cen Afghanistan, once * of a Muslim kingdom extending from the Tigris to the Ganges pop 43,423

Ghazze — see GAZA

Ghent \gent\ or **Flem Gent** \gent\ or **F Gand** \gā\ city NW cen Belgium * of East Flanders pop 151,614

Giant's Causeway formation of prismatic basaltic columns Northern Ireland on N coast of Antrim

Gibe-on \gib-'ēn\ city of ancient Palestine NW of Jerusalem — **Gib-e-on-ite** \jə-'nī-tē\

Gi-bral-tar \jə-'brɔl-tər\ island & port on Rock of Gibraltar; a Brit colony area 2.5, pop 26,833 — **Gi-bral-tar-ian** \jə-'brɔl-tər-ē-ən, jib-'rɔl-, -'tər-\

Gibraltar, Rock of or **anc Calpe** \kal-'(p)ē\ headland on S coast of Spain at E end of Strait of Gibraltar; highest point 1396 ft — see **PILLARS OF HERCULES**

Gibraltar, Strait of passage between Spain & Africa connecting the Atlantic & Mediterranean ab 8 m wide at narrowest point

Gies-sen \ges-'n\ city W Germany N of Frankfurt pop 74,380

Gi-fu \gi-'fu\ city Japan in cen Honshu pop 393,000

Gijón \he-'hōn\ city & port NW Spain in Oviedo province on Bay of Biscay pop 148,784

Gila \he-'lā\ river 630 m N Mex & Ariz. flowing W into the Colorado

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument reservation SW N Mex including cliff-dweller ruins

Gilbert — see KIRIBATI — **Gil-bert-ese** \gil-bər-'tēz-, -'tēs\ n

Gil-ber-t and Ellice \el-'s\ island group W Pacific SSE of the Marshalls, until 1976 comprising a Brit colony, now divided into the independent countries of Kiribati and Tuvalu

Gil-bōa, Mount \gil-'bō-ā\ mountain 1696 ft N Palestine W of the Jordan & S of Valley of Jezreel

Gile-ad \gil-'ē-əd\ mountainous region of Palestine E of Jordan river, now in Jordan — **Gile-ad-ite** \ē-'dī-tē\

Gil-git \gil-'gət\ 1 district NW Kashmir 2 town NW Kashmir on Gilgit river

Gilling-ham \gil-'in-əm\ borough SE England in Kent pop 86,714

Gin-za \gin-'zə-, -zā\ shopping street & entertainment district in downtown Tokyo, Japan

Gire-sun \gir-'sūn\ or **Kera-sun** \ker-'s-ā\ city & port NE Turkey on Black sea 70 m W of Trabzon pop 25,331

Girgenti — see AGRIGENTO

Gir-ronde \jə-'rand, zhə-, zhē-'rɔnd\ estuary 45 m W France formed by junction of the Garonne & the Dordogne & flowing NW into Bay of Biscay

Gis-borne \gis-'bɔrn-, -bō-(ə)m\ borough & port New Zealand on E North I. pop 26,500

Giza or Gizeh \gē-'zə\ or **El Giza or El Gizeh** \el-'\ city N Egypt on W bank of the Nile near Cairo pop 711,900

Glace Bay \glās\ town Canada in NE N.S. on Cape Breton I pop 22,440

Glacier Bay \glā-'shər-\ inlet SE Alaska at S end of St. Elias range in Glacier Bay National Monument (area 4381)

Glacier National Park, 1 reservation NW Mont (area 1602) adjoining Waterton Lakes National Park, Canada (area 203), and with it forming **Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park** \wɔt-'ər-tən-, -wāt-\ 2 reservation W Canada in SE B.C. in Selkirk mountains W of Yoho National Park area 521

Glad-beck \glat-'bek-, 'glad-\ city W Germany in the Ruhr pop 82,810

Glades \glādz\ EVERGLADES

Glad-stone \glad-'stɔn\ city W Mo N of Kansas city pop 23,128

Gla-mor-gan \glə-'mɔr-gən\ or **Gla-mor-gan-shire** \-shī-(ə)r-, -shər\ former county SE Wales * Cardiff area 813 — see MID GLA-MORGAN, SOUTH GLA-MORGAN, WEST GLA-MORGAN

Gla-rus \glā-'rəs\ or **F Gla-ris** \glā-'rēs\ 1 canton E cen Switzerland area 267, pop 38,155 2 commune, its *

Glas-gow \glas-'(j)ə-, 'glas-, 'glaz-(j)ə\ city & port S cen Scotland on the Clyde * of Strathclyde pop 896,958 — **Glas-we-glan** \glas-'wē-jən\

Glas-ton-bury \glas-'tɔn-, -ber-ē\ 1 town cen Conn SE of Hartford pop 20,651 2 borough SW England in Somerset

Glatzer Neisse — see NEISSE

Glen Canyon Dam \glen-'dām\ dam N Ariz. in Glen Canyon of Colorado river forming Lake Powell \pau-'(ə)l\ (chiefly in SE Utah)

Glen-coe \glen-'kɔl\ valley W Scotland SE of Loch Leven

Glen Cove \glen-'kɔv\ city SE N.Y. on NW Long I. pop 25,770

a about * kitten, F table or further a back a bake
 a cot, cart a F bac au out ch chin e less e easy
 g gift i trip i life f joke f G ich, buch = F vin g sing
 o flow o flaw o F beauf o F fen ol coin th thing
 th thus ū loot u foot e G füllen e F rue y yet
 y F digne (dén)\, nuit (nwt)\, yū few yu furious zh vision

French West Indies islands of the West Indies belonging to France & including Guadeloupe, Martinique, Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, St Barthélemy, & part of St Martin
Fres-no \f'rez-(n)ɔ/ city S cen Calif pop 165,972
Fria, Cape \f're-ə/ cape NW South-West Africa on the Atlantic
Friel-burg \f're-'bʊl(ə)r/ or **G Friel-burg** \f're-'bʊl(ə)rj, -bɔrg/ 1 canton W cen Switzerland area 647, pop 180,309 2 commune, its * SW of Bern pop 39,659
Frid-ley \f're-'lɪ/ city SE Minn N of St Paul pop 29,233
Friendly — see TONGA
Fries-land \f're-'lænd, -'lænd/ 1 old region N Europe bordering on North sea 2 province N Netherlands * Leeuwarden area 1431, pop 521,751
Frio, Cape \f're-'jɔ/ cape SE Brazil E of Rio de Janeiro
Frisches Haff \f'rɪʃ-'s, -hɔ/ lagoon N Poland & E Soviet Russia, Europe, inlet of Gulf of Danzig
Fris-ian \f'rɪz-ən, -'f're-'zən/ islands NW Europe in North sea including West Frisian islands (off N coast of Netherlands), East Frisian islands (off NW coast of Germany), & North Frisian islands (off coast of Germany & Denmark, including Helgoland & Sylt)
Fri-uli \f're-'ʊlɪ, f're-'ʊ-lɪ/ district N Italy in Friuli-Venezia Giulia on Yugoslav border — **Fri-uli-an** \f're-'ʊl-ən/ adj or n
Friuli-Venezia Giulia \f're-'vɛ-net-sɛ-'ʊl-ɪ-ə/ region N Italy E of Veneto * Udine area 6223, pop 1,225,894
Frobisher Bay \f'rɔ-bɪ-'ʃɔ-r/ inlet of the Atlantic N Canada in Franklin District on SE coast of Baffin I
Front \f'rɒnt/ range of the Rockies extending from cen Colo. N into SE Wyo — see GRAYS PEAK
Forward, Cape \f'rɔ-(w)rd/ headland S Chile on N side of Strait of Magellan, southernmost point of mainland of So. America, at ab 53°54'S lat
Frün-ze \f'rɪn-'zə/ or formerly **Pish-pek** \pɪʃ-'pek/ city U.S.S.R. on Chu river * of Kirgiz Republic pop 431,000
Fu-ji \f'yʊ-'dʒɪ/ or **Fu-ji-ya-ma** \f'yʊ-'jɪ-'jə-'yam-ə/ or **Fu-ji-no-ya-ma** \f'yʊ-'nɔ-'yam-ə/ or **Fu-ji-san** \f'san/ mountain 12,388 ft Japan in S cen Honshu, highest in Japan
Fuk-ien \f'ʊ-'kɪn, -kɛ-'en/ province SE China bordering on Formosa Strait * Fochow area 47,529, pop 17,000,000
Fu-ku-o-ke \f'ʊ-'kɔ-'wɔ-'kɔ/ city & port Japan on N Kyushu on inlet of Tsushima Strait pop 825,000
Ful-da \f'ʊl-'dɔ/ city W Germany NE of Frankfurt pop 44,365
Ful-ham \f'ʊl-'həm/ former metropolitan borough SW London, England, now part of Hammersmith
Ful-ter-ton \f'ʊl-'tɔ-'tɒn/ city SW Calif pop 85,826
Fu-na-fu-ti \f'yʊ-'nɔ-'f'ʊtɪ/ island (atoll) S Pacific in cen Tuvalu islands, contains * of the group
Fun-chal \f'ʊn-'ʃhɑl, -ʃɔn/ city & port Portugal * of Madeira I pop 105,791
Fun-dy, Bay of \f'ʌn-'dɪ/ inlet of the Atlantic SE Canada between N.B. & N.S.
Fundy National Park reservation SE Canada in N.B. on upper Bay of Fundy area 80
Fur-neux \f'ʊr-'nɔ/ islands Australia off NE Tasmania
Fur-ness \f'ʊr-'nɛs/ district N England comprising peninsula in Irish sea in SW Cumbria
Fürth \f'ʊr-'tɪ, -'tʊr/ city W Germany NW of Nuremberg pop 94,252
Fu-se \f'ʊ-'sɪ/ city Japan in S Honshu E of Osaka pop 253,000
Fu-shun \f'ʊ-'ʃʊn/ city NE China in NE Liaoning E of Mukden pop 985,000
Fu-shin \f'ʊ-'ʃɪn/ city NE China in NE Liaoning WNW of Mukden pop 188,600
Futa Jallon — see FOUTA DJALLON
Fu-tuna \f'ʊ-'tʊnɔ/ 1 or Hoorn \h'ɔ(ə)n, -h'ɔ(ə)m/ islands SW Pacific NE of Fiji; formerly a French protectorate, since 1959 part of Wallis & Futuna islands territory 2 island SW Pacific in Futuna group 3 island SW Pacific in SE New Hebrides
Fyn \f'ɪn/ or **G Fün-en** \f'yū-'nɛn, -'fɛn/ island Denmark in the Baltic between Sjælland & Jutland, chief city Odense area 1149
Fyzabad — see FAIZABAD
Gab-ès \gəb-'sɛ, -sɛ/ city & port SE Tunisia on Gulf of Gabès (anc Syr-tis Minor \sɪr-'tɪ-'sml-nɔr/ inlet of the Mediterranean) pop 32,300
Ga-bon \gə-'bɒn/ 1 or **Ga-boon** or **Ga-bun** \gə-'bʊn, gə-'/ river NW Gabon flowing into the Atlantic through long wide estuary 2 country W Africa on the Atlantic, formerly a territory of French Equatorial Africa, since 1958 a republic * Libreville area 103,089, pop 500,000 — **Ga-bo-ne-se** \gəb-'nɛz, -'nɛs/ adj or n
Ga-bo-rone \gəb-'rɒn/ or formerly **Ga-be-ro-ne-s** \rɔ-'nɛs/ town * of Botswana
Gad-a-ra \gə-'dɔ-'rɔ/ ancient town Palestine SE of Sea of Galilee — **Gad-a-rene** \gə-'dɔ-'rɛn, -gə-'dɔ-'rɛn/ adj or n
Gades or **Gadir** — see CADIZ — **Gad-i-tan** \gə-'dɪ-'tən/ adj or n
Gad-s-den \gə-'dɔn/ city NE Ala on Coosa river pop 53,928
Gadsden Purchase tract of land S of Gila river in present Ariz. & N Mex purchased 1853 by the U.S. from Mexico area 29,640
Gae-ta \gə-'tɪ/ city & port cen Italy in Latium on Gulf of Gaeta (inlet of Tyrrhenian sea N of Bay of Naples) pop 27,799
Gaf-sa \gəf-'sɔ/ or anc **Cap-sa** \kəp-'sɔ/ oasis W cen Tunisia
Gainesville \gənz-'vɪl, -vɔl/ 1 city N cen Fla pop 64,510 2 city N Ga pop 15,459
Gaird-ner, Lake \gə-'dɔ-'rd-nɔr, -'gɛ-'rd-/ salt lake Australia in So Australia W of Lake Torrens area 1840
Ga-lá-pa-gos islands \gə-'lɔp-ə-gɔs, -'lɔp-/ or **Co-lón archipelago** \kɔ-'lɒn/ island group Ecuador in the Pacific 600 m W of mainland * San Cristóbal area 3029 — see ISABELA
Ga-la-ta \gə-'lɔ-'tɔ/ port & commercial section of Istanbul, Turkey
Ga-la-tz \gə-'lɔts-(ɛ)/ or **Ga-lat-z** \gə-'lɔts/ city E Rumania on the Danube pop 172,687
Ga-la-tia \gə-'lɔ-shɛ-(ɛ)/ ancient country & Roman province cen Asia Minor in region centered on modern A. kara, Turkey — **Ga-lat-ian** \-ʃhən/ adj or n

Gald-hö-pig-gen \g'äl-'hɔ(r)-'pɪg-ən/ mountain 8100 ft S cen Norway in Jotunheim mountains
Gales-burg \gə-'lɔz-'bɔrg/ city NW Ill pop 36,290
Ga-li-cia \gə-'lɪʃ-(ɛ)-jə/ 1 region E cen Europe including N slopes of the Carpathians & valleys of the upper Vistula, Dniester, Bug, & Siret, former Austrian crown land, belonged to Poland between the two world wars; now divided between Poland & Ukraine 2 region & ancient kingdom NW Spain bordering on the Atlantic — **Ga-li-cian** \-lɪʃ-ən/ adj or n
Ga-li-lee \gə-'lɪ/ hill region N Israel N of Esdraelon plain — **Ga-li-le-an** \gə-'lɪ-ən/ adj or n
Galilee, Sea of or **bib Lake of Gen-ne-sa-ret** \gə-'nes-ə-'ret, -rət/ or **Sea of Tiber-ias** \tɪ-'bɪr-ɛ-ə/ or **Sea of Chîn-ne-reth** \kɪn-'rɛθ/ or **Heb Yam Kîn-ne-ret** \yām-'kɪn-ə-'ret/ lake 14 m long & 8 m wide N Israel on Syrian border traversed by the Jordan, 686 ft below sea level
Ga-li-tin \gə-'lɪt-'n/ 1 mountain range S Mont — see ELECTRIC PEAK 2 river 125 m SW Mont — see THREE FORKS
Ga-ll-i-nas, Point \gə-'jɛ-'nas/ cape N Colombia, northernmost point of So. America, at 12°15' N
Ga-li-p-o-li \gə-'lɪp-ə-lɪ/ or **Ga-li-bo-lu** \gə-'lɔ-'bʊ/ peninsula Turkey in Europe between the Dardanelles & Saros gulf — see CHERSONESE
Ga-li-way \gə-'lɔ-'wə/ district SW Scotland comprising area formerly in counties of Wigtown & Kirkcudbright — see DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY — **Ga-lwe-glan** \gə-'wɛ-j(ɛ)-n/ adj or n
Galt \gɒlt/ former city, Ont., Canada — see CAMBRIDGE
Gal-ves-ton \gə-'vɔ-'stɒn/ city SE Tex on Galveston Island (30 m long) at entrance to Galveston Bay (inlet of Gulf of Mexico) pop 61,809 — **Gal-ves-to-nian** \gə-'vɔ-'tɒn-ɪ-ən, -nyūn/ n
Gal-way \gə-'lɔ-'wə/ 1 county W Ireland in Connacht bordering on the Atlantic area 2293, pop 148,220 2 municipal borough & port, its * on Galway Bay (inlet) pop 26,896
Gam-bi-a \gə-'mɪ-'bɛ-/ 1 river 460 m W Africa flowing from Fouta Djallon in W Guinea W through Senegal into the Atlantic in Gambia 2 or **The Gambia** country W Africa; a republic in the Brit Commonwealth * Banjul area 3977, pop 370,000 — **Gam-bi-an** \-bɛ-ən/ adj or n
Gam-bler \gə-'mɪ-'br(ə)r/ islands S Pacific SE of Tuamotu archipelago belonging to France — see MANGAREVA
Gana — see GHANA
Gand — see GHENT
Gan-dhi-na-gar \gə-'ndɪ-'nə-gər/ town W India N of Ahmedabad * of Gujarat
Gandzha — see KIROVABAD
Gan-ges \gə-'dʒɛz/ river 1550 m N India flowing from the Himalayas SE & E to unite with the Brahmaputra & empty into Bay of Bengal through the vast Ganges delta — see HOOCHLY — **Gan-getic** \gə-'dʒɛt-ɪk/ adj
Gang-tok \gə-'tɒk, -gɔp-/ town NE India * of Sikkim
Gan-nett Peak \gə-'nɛt/ mountain 13,785 ft, cen Wyo; highest in Wind River range & in the state
Gar-da, Lake \gə-'dɔ-'rɔ/ lake 35 m long N Italy between Lombardy & Veneto draining through the Mincio into the Po
Gar-de-na \gə-'dɛ-nə/ city SW Calif S of Los Angeles pop 41,021
Garden City, 1 city SE Mich. SW of Detroit pop 41,864 2 village SE N.Y. on Long I pop 25,373
Garden Grove city SW Calif SW of Los Angeles pop 122,524
Gard-ner \gə-'dɔ-'nɔr/ city N cen Mass pop 19,748
Gard-field \gə-'fɪld/ 1 mountain 10,961 ft SW Mont, near Idaho border, highest in Beaverhead & Bitterroot ranges 2 city NE N.J. N of Newark pop 30,722
Garfield Heights city NE Ohio SSE of Cleveland pop 41,417
Gar-gi-lia-no \gə-'dʒɪ-'lɪ-ən/ river 100 m, cen Italy in Latium flowing SE & SW into Gulf of Gaeta
Gar-land \gə-'lænd/ city NE Tex NNE of Dallas pop 81,437
Garmisch-Parten-Kir-ch-en \gə-'mɪʃ-'pɑr-'tɪn-'kɪ(r)-kən/ city W Germany in Bavaria SW of Munich in foothills of the Alps pop 27,367
Gar-mo Peak \gə-'rɒn/ or **Stalin Peak** \stɪ-'lɔn, -'stɪl-, -'tɛn/ or since 1961 **Communism Peak** mountain 24,590 ft Soviet Central Asia in SE Tadzhik Republic in the Pamirs, highest in the U.S.S.R.
Gar-ronne \gə-'rɒn, -'rɒn/ river 355 m SW France flowing NW to unite with the Dordogne forming Gironde estuary
Gar-ri-son Reservoir \gə-'rɪ-'sɒn/ or **Lake Saka-kawee** \sə-'kə-'wɛ-/ reservoir 140 m long W N Dak. formed in the Missouri by the Garrison Dam
Gar-tok \gə-'tɒk/ town China in SW Tibet on upper Indus
Gary \gə-'rɪ-, -'gɛ-/ city NW Ind pop 175,415
Ga-s-co-nade \gə-'sɔ-'nɛd/ river 250 m S cen Mo flowing NE into the Missouri
Ga-s-co-ny \gə-'sɔ-'nɛ/ or **F Gas-cogne** \gə-'skɒn/ region & former province SW France * Auch
Ga-sher-brum \gə-'ʃɔh-ə-'brʊm, -'brʊm/ mountain 26,470 ft N Kashmir in Karakoram range SE of Mt. Godwin Austen
Ga-s-pé \gə-'spɛ, -gə-'sɔ/ 1 peninsula Canada in SE Que. between mouth of St. Lawrence river & Chaleur Bay 2 city Canada in E Que. pop 17,211 — **Ga-s-pé-ian** \gə-'spɛ-'zɪən/ adj
Ga-st-ein or **Bad-ga-st-ein** \gə-'stɪn/ town W cen Austria S of Salzburg
Ga-st-i-neau \gə-'stɪ-'nɔ/ channel SE Alaska between Douglas I & mainland, Juneau is situated on it
Ga-s-to-nia \gə-'stɒn-ɛ-ə, -nyə/ city S N.C. pop 47,142
Gates-head \gə-'tɛs-'hed/ borough N England in Tyne and Wear county on the Tyne opposite Newcastle pop 94,457
Gath \gəθ/ city of ancient Philistia ENE of Gaza
Gat-i-neau \gə-'tɪ-'nɔ/ 1 river 240 m Canada in SW Que flowing S into the Ottawa at Hull 2 town Canada in SW Que pop 22,321
Ga-tun \gə-'tʊn/ lake Panama Canal Zone formed by the Gatun Dam in Chagres river
Gaul \gɒl/ or **L. Gaul** \gə-'lɔ/ ancient country W Europe comprising chiefly the region occupied by modern France & Belgium & at one time including also the Po valley in N Italy — see CISALPINE GAUL TRANSALPINE GAUL

Great Britain \ˈbrɪt-ən or ˈbrɪt-lən\ 1 island W Europe comprising England, Scotland, & Wales area 88,745, pop 53,821,364 2 UNITED KINGDOM

Great Crosby — see CROSBY

Great Dismal — see DISMAL

Great Dividing Range mountain system E Australia extending from Cape York peninsula to S Victoria & interrupted by Bass Strait, into Tasmania — see KOSCIUSKO (Mount)

Greater Antilles \ˈæn-till-ēz\ group of islands in the West Indies including Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, & Puerto Rico

Greater Khingan — see KHINGAN

Greater London metropolitan county SE England comprising City of London & 32 surrounding boroughs area 620, pop 7,379,014

Greater Manchester metropolitan county NW England * Manchester area 498, pop 2,730,000

Greater Sunda — see SUNDA

Greater Walachia — see MUNTENIA

Great Exuma — see EXUMA

Great Falls, 1 or Great Falls of the Potomac waterfall 35 ft in the Potomac ab 15 m above Washington 2 city W cen Mont on Missouri river WSW of the Great Falls of the Missouri pop 60,091

Great Glen \ˈɡlen\ or Glen More \ˈɡlen-mō(r)\, -mō(r)\ valley ab 50 m long N Scotland running SW to NE & connecting Loch Linnhe & Moray firth — see CALEDONIAN CANAL

Great Inagua — see INAGUA

Great Kabylia — see KABYLIA

Great Karroo — see KARROO

Great Lakes, 1 chain of five lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, & Ontario) cen No America in the U.S. & Canada 2 group of lakes E cen Africa including Lakes Rudolf, Albert, Victoria, Tanganyika, & Malawi

Great Namaqualand — see NAMAQUALAND

Great Ouse — see OUSE

Great Plains elevated plains region W cen U.S. & W Canada E of Rocky mountains & chiefly W of 100th meridian extending from NE B.C. & NW Alta. SE & S to include the Llano Estacado of N Mex. & Tex.

Great Rift valley \ˈrɪft\ depression SW Asia & E Africa extending with several breaks from valley of the Jordan S to cen Mozambique

Great Saint Bernard \ˈsænt-bər-nārd\ mountain pass 8111 ft through Pennine Alps between Switzerland & Italy

Great Salt Lake ab 70 m long N Utah having strongly saline waters & no outlet

Great Salt Lake desert flat barren region NW Utah

Great Sand Dunes National Monument reservation S Colo on W slope of Sangre de Cristo mountains area 56

Great Slave, 1 lake NW Canada in S Mackenzie District receiving Slave river on S & draining into the Mackenzie on W area 11,170 2 — see SLAVE

Great Smoky mountains on N C-Tenn boundary partly in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (area 720) — see CLINGMANS DOME

Great Yarmouth — see YARMOUTH

Greece \ˈɡres\ or Gk Hellos \ˈhel-əs\ or NGk El-las \ˈel-lās\ country S Europe at S end of Balkan peninsula, a republic * Athens area 50,147, pop 8,850,000

Green Isle \ˈɡrɛn-ɪlə\ city N Colo pop 38,902

Green \ˈɡrɛn\ 1 river 730 m W U.S. flowing from Wind River range in W Wyo S into the Colorado in SE Utah 2 mountains E No America in the Appalachian system extending from S Que. S through Vt into W Mass — see MANSFIELD (Mount)

Green Bay, 1 inlet of NW Lake Michigan 120 m long in NW Mich & NE Wis 2 city NE Wis on Green Bay pop 87,809

Green-belt \ˈɡrɛn-belt\ city cen Md NE of Washington, D.C. pop 18,199

Green-dale \ˈɡrɛn-dāl\ village SE Wis SW of Milwaukee pop 15,089

Green-field \ˈɡrɛn-feld\ 1 town NW Mass. on the Connecticut pop 18,116 2 city SE Wis near Milwaukee pop 24,424

Greenfield Park town Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 15,348

Green-land \ˈɡrɛn-lənd, -lənd\ 1 island in N Atlantic off NE No America belonging to Denmark * Godthaab area 839,800, pop 46,331 2 sen arm of Arctic ocean between Greenland and Spitzbergen — Green-lander \-lən-dər, -lən-ər\

Green-nock \ˈɡrɛn-ək\ burgh & port SW Scotland in Strathclyde on Firth of Clyde pop 69,004

Greens-boro \ˈɡrɛnz-bor-ə, -bō-rə\ city N cen N.C. pop 144,076

Greens-burg \ˈɡrɛnz-bɜrg\ city SW Pa. pop 15,870

Green-ville \ˈɡrɛn-vil-, -vəl\ 1 city W Miss on the Mississippi pop 39,648 2 city E N.C. pop 29,063 3 city NW S.C. pop 61,208 4 city NE Tex. NE of Dallas on the Sabine pop 22,043

Green-wich, 1 \ˈɡrɛn-ich, -wich\, \ˈɡrɪn-, -wich\ town SW Conn on Long Island Sound pop 59,755 2 \ˈɡrɪn-ij, -ich\ borough of E Greater London, England pop 216,441

Green-wich Village \ˈɡrɛn-ich-, -grɪn-, -ij-\ section of New York City in Manhattan on lower W side

Green-wood \ˈɡrɛn-wud\ 1 city W Miss pop 22,400 2 city W S.C. pop 21,069

Gre-na-da \ˈɡrɛn-ād-ə\ island Brit West Indies in S Windward islands, with S Grenadines, independent member of Brit Commonwealth since 1974 * St. George's area 133, pop 87,300

Gren-a-dines \ˈɡrɛn-ə-dɪnz\ islands Brit West Indies in cen Windwards between Grenada & St. Vincent, divided administratively between Grenada & St. Vincent

Gre-no-blo \ˈɡrɛ-nō-bəl, -nōbi\ city SE France pop 161,616

Gre-t-na \ˈɡrɛt-nə\ city SE La. S of New Orleans pop 24,875

Grey-lock, Mount \ˈɡrɛ-lək\ mountain 3505 ft NW Mass., highest in Berkshire hills & in state

Griff-in \ˈɡrɪf-ən\ city W cen Ga. pop 22,734

Griff-ith \ˈɡrɪf-ith\ town NW Ind S of Hammond pop 18,168

Grims-by \ˈɡrɪmz-bi\ 1 town Canada in SE Ont. E of Hamilton pop 15,770 2 borough E England in Humberside near mouth of the Humber pop 95,665

Grin-del-wald \ˈɡrɪn-dɪl-wöld, -vält\ valley & village cen Switzerland in Bern canton in the Bernese Alps E of Interlaken

Gri-qu-land West \ˈɡrɪk-wə-land\ district NW Republic of So Africa in N Cape of Good Hope N of Orange river; chief town Kimberley

Grie-Nez, Cape \ˈɡrɛ-nə\ headland N France projecting into Strait of Dover

Grisons — see GRAUBÜNDEN

Grod-na \ˈɡrɔd-nə, -grɔd-nə\ city U S S R. in W Belorussia on Nemman river pop 132,000

Gron-ingen \ˈɡrɔn-ɪŋ-ən\ 1 province NE Netherlands area 866, pop 517,305 2 city, its * pop 168,256

Grosse Pointe Park \ˈɡrɔs-pɔɪnt\ city SE Mich NE of Detroit pop 15,585

Grosse Pointe Woods \ˈɡrɔs-pɔɪnt\ city SE Mich NE of Detroit pop 21,878

Grosse-glock-nar \ˈɡrɔs-ˈglak-nər\ mountain 12,457 ft SW Austria, highest in the Hohe Tauern & in Austria

Gros Ventre \ˈɡrɔ-vənt\ river 100 m W Wyo flowing W into the Snake

Grot-on \ˈɡrɔt-n\ town SE Conn E of New London pop 38,523

Groves \ˈɡrɔvz\ city SE Tex NE of Port Arthur pop 18,067

Groz-ny or Groz-nyy \ˈɡrɔz-nē, -grəz-nē\ city U S S R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Caucasus mountains pop 341,000

Gru-dziadz \ˈɡrɪ-dʒə(n)tɪs\ or G Graudenz \ˈɡrau-dən(t)s\ city N Poland on the Vistula N of Bydgoszcz pop 75,500

Gua-da-la-jara \ˈɡwadə-ə-lə-ˈhār-ə\ 1 city W cen Mexico * of Jalisco pop 1,196,218 2 province E cen Spain in NE New Castile area 4676, pop 147,732 3 commune, its * pop 31,917

Gua-da-la-ni-el \ˈɡwadə-ˈlā-nəl, -ɡwadə-ˈkə-\ island W Pacific in the SE Solomons area 2500, pop 23,922 — see HONIARA

Gua-dal-qui-vir \ˈɡwadə-ˈl-ˈkwiv-ər, -ki-ˈvi(r)-\ river 374 m S Spain flowing W & SW into Gulf of Cádiz

Gua-da-lupe \ˈɡwadə-ˈl-ɪp\ 1 mountains S Mex & W Tex., the S extension of Sacramento mountains, highest point Guadalupe Peak 8751 ft (highest in Tex) in Guadalupe Mountains National Park (in Tex area 127) 2 river 300 m SE Tex flowing SE into San Antonio river

Gua-da-lupe Hi-dal-go \ˈɡwadə-ˈl-ɪp-(ē)-hi-ˈdæl-(j)gə\ 1 former city cen Mexico N of Mexico City now part of city of Gustavo A. Madero 2 GUSTAVO A. MADERO

Gua-de-loupe \ˈɡwadə-ˈl-ɪp\ two islands, Basse-Terre (or Guadeloupe proper) & Grande-Terre, in French West Indies in cen Leeward islands, an overseas department of France * Basse-Terre (on Basse-Terre 1) area 583, pop 327,000

Gua-dal-a-na \ˈɡwadə-ə-ˈnā-, -ˈnā-\ river 515 m Spain & Portugal flowing W & S into Gulf of Cádiz

Gua-l-ré Falls \ˈɡwəl-rē-, -rə\ or Sete Que-das \ˈsət-ə-ˈkə-thəsh\ cataract in gorge of the Alto Paraná on Brazil-Paraguay boundary; total descent 374 ft

Guam \ˈɡwam\ island W Pacific in S Marianas belonging to U.S. * Agaña area 212, pop 84,996 — Gua-mā-ni-an \ˈɡwā-mā-nē-ən\ adj or n

Gua-na-ba-coa \ˈɡwān-ə-bə-ˈlə-ə\ city W Cuba E of Havana pop (municipality) 203,010

Gua-na-ba-ra Bay \ˈɡwān-ə-ˈbār-ə, -ˈbār-ə\ or Rio de Janeiro Bay inlet of Atlantic ocean SE Brazil

Gua-no-ua-to \ˈɡwān-ə-ˈ(h)wāt-(j)ə\ 1 state cen Mexico area 11,804, pop 2,285,249 2 city, its * pop 65,258

Guan-tá-no-mo \ˈɡwān-ˈtān-ə-mō\ city SE Cuba NW of Guan-támo Bay (inlet of the Caribbean, site of U.S. naval station) pop (municipality) 238,700

Gua-po-ré \ˈɡwāp-ə-ˈrā\ 1 or Iténez \ˈe-ˈtā-nēs\ river 950 m W Brazil & NE Bolivia flowing NW to the Mamoré 2 — see RON DONIA

Guar-da-fui, Cape \ˈɡw(ə)rd-əf-wē, -ə-ˈfū-ē\ cape NE Somalia at entrance to Gulf of Aden

Guá-rí-co \ˈɡwār-ɪ-kə\ river 225 m W Venezuela flowing SW & S into the Apure

Gua-te-ma-la \ˈɡwāt-ə-mal-ə\ 1 country Central America S of Mexico bordering on the Pacific & the Caribbean, a republic area 42,042, pop 5,350,000 2 or Guatemala City city, its * pop 730,991 — Gua-te-ma-lan \ˈmāl-ən\ adj or n

Gua-vi-a-ré \ˈɡwāv-ˈyar-ē\ river 650 m Colombia flowing E into the Orinoco

Gua-ya-ma \ˈɡwə-ˈyām-ə\ town SE Puerto Rico pop 20,318

Gua-ya-quill \ˈɡwə-ˈk(ə)l-, -ˈkɪl\ city & port W Ecuador on Guayas river 40 m from Gulf of Guayaquil (inlet of the Pacific) pop 738,591

Gua-yas \ˈɡwɪ-əs\ river ab 100 m W Ecuador forming delta in Gulf of Guayaquil

Guay-mas \ˈɡwɪ-məs\ city & port NW Mexico in Sonora on Gulf of California pop 60,981

Guay-na-bo \ˈɡwɪ-nab-(j)ə\ city NE cen Puerto Rico pop 55,310

Guay-pa \ˈɡwɪ-pə\ city & town in SE Ont pop 60,087

Guern-sey \ˈɡɜrn-zē\ island English channel in the Channel islands * St. Peter Port area 25, pop 46,182

Guér-re-ro \ˈɡə-ˈrɛ(r)ə\ state S Mexico bordering on the Pacific * Chilpancingo area 24,885, pop 1,573,098

Gua-la-na \ˈɡə-ˈlā-nə, -ˈlān-ə, -ˈlā-n-ə\ region N So America bordering on the Atlantic & bounded on W & S by the Orinoco, the Negro, & the Amazon, includes Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, & adjoin-

a abut * kitten, F table or further a back i bake
 e cart a F bre au out ch chun e less e easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch * F vin j sing
 o flow o flaw æ F bæul œ F feu oi coin th thing
 th this ū loot u foot æ F ūllen œ F rue y yet
 y F digne \dɛnɪ-, nuit \nuɪtə\ yll few yā funous zh vision

Glen-dale \ˈɡlɛn-ˈdāl\ 1 city cen Ariz. NW of Phoenix pop 36,228
2 city SW Calif NE of Los Angeles pop 132,752
Glen-dor-er \ˈɡlɛn-ˈdɔr-ə, -ˈdɔr-ə\ city SW Calif ENE of Los Angeles
pop 31,349
Glen Ellyn \ˈɡlɛn-ˈɛl-ən\ village NE Ill W of Chicago pop 21,909
Glen More — see GREAT GLEN
Glens Falls \ˈɡlɛnz\ city E N.Y. S of Lake George pop 17,222
Glen-view \ˈɡlɛn-ˈvju\ village NE Ill. pop 24,880
Glit-ter-lind \ˈɡlɪt-ər-ˈlɪn\ mountain 8,110 ft S cen Norway in Jotun-
heim mountains, highest in Scandinavia
Gli-wi-ze \ˈɡli-ˈvɛt-sə\ or G Glei-witz \ˈɡli-ˈvɪts\ city SW Poland in
Silesia W of Katowice pop 167,800
Glom-ma \ˈɡlɔm-ˈmɑ\ river 185 m E Norway flowing S into
the Skagerrak
Glosse, Cape — see LINGUETTA (Cape)
Gloucester \ˈɡlɔs-tər, -ˈɡlɔs-ˈ\ 1 city NE Mass on Cape Ann pop
27,941 2 or Gloucester-shire \-ˈʃɪr\ (shir), county SW cen
England area 1020, pop 485,400 3 borough, its 4, on the Severn
pop 90,134
Glov-ers-ville \ˈɡlɔv-ər-z-, -vɪl\ city E N.Y. pop 19,677
Gnosus — see KNOSSOS
Goa \ˈɡo-ə\ or Port Goa district W India on Malabar Coast, with
Daman & Diu forming a Union Territory; before 1962 belonged to
Portugal * Pangim area 1301, pop 626,978 — see PORTUGUESE
INDIA — Go-an \ˈɡo-ən\ adj or n — Goa-nese \ˈɡo-ə-ˈnɛz, -ˈnɛs\
adj
Go-bi \ˈɡo-(b)ɪ\ desert E cen Asia in Mongolia & China area ab
500,000
Go-da-vā-ri \ˈɡo-ˈdā-v-ə-rɪ\ river 900 m, cen India flowing SE across
the Deccan into Bay of Bengal
Gode-sberg \ˈɡod-əs-, -bɜrg-, -bɛ-(ə)rɡ\ or Bad Godesberg \ˈbat-
ˈbɜrg\ commune W Germany on the Rhine S of Bonn pop 73,512
Godd-haab \ˈɡɔt-, -hɔb-, -ˈɡɑt-ˈ\ town 30 of Greenland on SW coast
God-win Aus-ten \ˈɡɔd-wɪn-ˈno-stən-, -ˈnæs-tən\ or K2 \ˈkɑ-ˈtʃu\ or
Dop-sang \ˈdɔp-sɑŋ, -ˈdɔp-sɑŋ\ mountain 28,250 ft N Kashmir in
Karakoram range, 2d highest mountain in the world
Go-d-ic \ˈɡo-ˈdɪk\ iron range N Wis & NW Mich
Gog-ra — see GIGHARAH
Gol-a-nin or formerly Goy-a-nin \ˈɡoɪ-ˈan-ən\ city SE cen Brazil *
of Goiás pop 345,085
Gol-ás or Gol-az or Goy-az \ˈɡoɪ-ˈas\ state SE cen Brazil * Goiás
area 244,330, pop 2,989,414
Gokcha — see SEVAN
Golan Heights \ˈɡɔl-ˈjɑn-, -ˈlɔn-ˈ\ hilly region between NE Israel &
SY Syria NE of Sea of Galilee
Gol-con-da \ˈɡɔl-ˈkən-də\ ruined city cen India in W Andhra Pra-
desh W of Hyderabad * (1512-1687) of Golconda kingdom
Gold Coast, 1 region W Africa on N shore of Gulf of Guinea betw-
the Ivory Coast (on W) & the Slave Coast (on E) 2 — see
GHANA 3 former Brit colony in S Gold Coast region * Accra,
now part of Ghana
Golden Chersonese — see CHERSONESE
Golden Gate strait 2 m wide W Calif connecting San Francisco
Bay with Pacific ocean
Golden Horn inlet of the Bosphorus, Turkey in Europe, harbor of
Istanbul
Golden Valley village E Minn W of Minneapolis pop 24,246
Golds-boro \ˈɡɔld-(d)z-, -bɔr-ə-, -ˈbɔr-ə\ city E cen N C pop 26,810
Golgotha — see CALVARY
Go-mel \ˈɡo-mɛl, -ˈɡo-ˈ\ city U S S R in SE Belorussia pop 272,000
Go-mor-rah \ˈɡo-mɔr-ə-, -ˈmɔr-ə\ city of ancient Palestine in the plain
of the Jordan
Go-nāve, Gulf of \ˈɡo-ˈnāv\ arm of Caribbean sea on W coast of
Haiti
Gon-dar \ˈɡɔn-dər-, -ˈdər\ city NW Ethiopia N of Lake Tana * of
Amhara & former * of Ethiopia pop 35,331
Good Hope, Cape of \ˈɡʊd-ˈhɒp\ cape S Republic of So. Africa in
SW Cape Province W of False Bay, at 34°21'S — see CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE
Good-win Sands \ˈɡʊd-wɪn-ˈsɔnz\ shoals SE England in Strait of Dover
off E coast of Kent — see DOWNS
Go-rakh-pur \ˈɡɔr-ək-, -pʊr\ (gɔr-, -ˈgɔr-) city NE India in E Uttar Pra-
desh N of Banaras pop 241,000
Gor-li-zia \ˈɡɔr-ˈrɛt-sɛ-ə\ commune NE Italy in Venetia on Isonzo
river pop 43,663
Gor-ki or Gorky or Gorkly \ˈɡɔr-kɪ-ə\ or formerly Nizh-ni Nov-gor-
od \ˈnɪz-nɪ-ˈnɔv-ɡɔr-ˈdɪ\ city U S S R in cen Soviet Russia,
Europe, at confluence of Oka & Volga rivers pop 1,170,000
Gör-litz \ˈɡɔr-ˈlɪts-, -ˈlɪts\ city E Germany on the Neisse pop 87,308
Gor-lov-ka \ˈɡɔr-ˈlɔf-kə-, -ˈlɔv-ˈ\ city U S S R in E Ukraine in the
Donets basin N of Donetsk pop 335,000
Gor-no-Akhtel \ˈɡɔr-ˈnɔ-ˈakht-əl\ or formerly Ol-rot \ˈɔɪ-rat\ auton-
omous region U S S R in S Soviet Russia, Asia, in SE Altai Terri-
tory in Altai mountains * Gorno-Altai (formerly Orot-Tura)
area 35,800, pop 168,000
Gor-no-Ba-dakh-shan \ˈɡɔr-ˈnɔ-ˈbiad-ˈæk-ˈʃən\ autonomous
region U S S R in Soviet Central Asia in SE Tadzhik Republic in
the Pamirs * Khorog area 25,784, pop 98,000
Go-shen \ˈɡo-ˈʃən\ 1 city N Ind pop 17,171 2 district of ancient
Egypt E of Nile delta
Gos-port \ˈɡɔs-pɔr-(t)ɪ-, -pɔr-(t)ɪ\ borough S England in Hamp-
shire on Portsmouth harbor pop 75,947
Gö-te-borg \ˈɡɔt-(t)ɪ-ˈbɔr-ə\ or Göt-en-burg \ˈɡɔth-ən-, -bɜrg\ city
& port SW Sweden pop 446,875
Go-tha \ˈɡo-ˈtə-, -ˈtɪ-ˈ\ city W Germany W of Erfurt pop 37,328
Got-land or Gott-land \ˈɡɔt-ˈlænd-, -ˈlænd\ island Sweden in the
Baltic off SE coast, chief town Visby area 1167, pop 54,093
Göt-ting-en \ˈɡɔt-(t)ɪp-ən, -ˈtɛt-ˈ\ city W Germany SSW of Bruns-
wick pop 114,000
Gott-wal-dow \ˈɡɔt-wal-dɔf-, -ˈdɔv\ or formerly Zlin \ˈzɪ-lən\ city
cen Czechoslovakia in SE Moravia pop 64,499
Goud-er \ˈɡɔud-ə-, -ˈfud-ˈ\ commune SW Netherlands pop 45,990
Gower \ˈɡɔw-(ə)r\ peninsula S Wales W of Swansea

Gra-ham Land \ˈɡrɑ-əm, -ˈɡrɑ-(ə)m\ 1 — see ANTARCTIC 2 the N
section of the Antarctic peninsula
Gra-hams-town \ˈɡrɑ-əmz-, -ˈtəʊn-, -ˈɡrɑ-(ə)mz-ˈ\ city S Republic of
So. Africa in SE Cape Province ENE of Port Elizabeth pop 37,600
Gra-lon Alps \ˈɡrɑ-(l)ɔn-, -ˈɡrɪ-ən-ˈ\ section of W Alps S of Mont
Blanc on border between France & Italy — see GRAN PARADISO
Grain coast \ˈɡræn\ region W Africa in Liberia bordering on Gulf
of Guinea
Gram-plian \ˈɡrɑm-pɛ-ən\ 1 hills cen Scotland between the Low-
lands & the Great Glen — see NEVIS (Ben) 2 region NE cen Scot-
land, established 1975 * Aberdeen area 3360, pop 447,935
Gran-na-dā \ˈɡrɑ-nād-ə\ 1 city SW Nicaragua on NW shore of Lake
Nicaragua pop 51,363 2 medieval Moorish kingdom S Spain 3
province S Spain in Andalusia bordering on the Mediterranean
area 4928, pop 733,375 4 city, its 4, in the Sierra Nevada pop
158,477
Gran-by \ˈɡrɑn-bɛ\ city Canada in S Que. pop 34,385
Gran Chaco — see CHACO
Grand, 1 river 260 m SW Mich flowing N & W into Lake Michi-
gan 2 river 300 m NW Mo flowing SE into the Missouri 3 river
140 m W Mo flowing SE into Lake of the Ozarks 4 river 200 m N
S Dak flowing E into the Missouri 5 the Colorado river from its
source to junction with Green river in SE Utah — a former name
6 — see NEOSHO 7 canal ab 1000 m long E China from Hangchow
to Tientsin
Grand Atlas — see ATLAS
Grand Bahama island Bahamas, NW island of group area 430
Grand Bank or Grand Banks shoals in W Atlantic SE of Nfld
Grand Canary or Sp Gran Ca-no-ria \ˈɡrɑŋ-kə-ˈnɪr-ya\ island
Spain in the Canaries, chief city Las Palmas area 523
Grand Canyon gorge of the Colorado NW Ariz. extending from
mouth of the Little Colorado W to the Grand Wash Cliffs; over 1
m deep, area largely comprised in Grand Canyon National Park
(at E end area 1008) & Grand Canyon National Monument (to
the W area 306) — see MARBLE CANYON
Grand Canyon of the Snake — see HELLS CANYON
Grand Cayman — see CAYMAN
Grand Coulee \ˈkʊl-ɪ\ valley E Wash. extending SSW from S wall
of canyon of the Columbia where it turns W in forming the Big
Bend
Grand Coulee Dam dam NE cen Wash in the Columbia — see
FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT LAKE
Grande, Rio, 1 \ˈrɛ-ə-ˈɡrɑnd-(ə) also \ˈrɪ-ə-ˈɡrɑnd\ river U.S.
& Mexico — see RIO GRANDE 2 \ˈrɛ-ə-ˈɡrɑnd-ə-, -dɛ\ river 680 m E
Brazil in Minas Gerais flowing W to unite with the Paranaíba
forming the Paraná
Grande Soufrière — see SOUFRIÈRE
Grande-Terre \ˈɡrɑn-tɛ-(ə)r\ island French West Indies constitu-
ting the E portion of Guadeloupe area 220
Grand Falls — see CHURCHILL FALLS
Grand Forks city E N Dak. on Red river pop 39,008
Grand Island city SE cen Nebr. on the Platte pop 31,269
Grand Junction city W Colo. on the Colorado pop 20,170
Grand Lac — see TONLE SAP
Grand Man-an \ˈmɑ-nən\ island 20 m long Canada in N B at
entrance to Bay of Fundy
Grand'Mère \ˈɡrɑm-mɛ-(ə)r\ city Canada in S Que. NNW of Trois-
Rivières pop 17,137
Grand Mesa mountain ab 10,000 ft W Colo. near junction of Colo-
rado & Gunnison rivers; summit area ab 53
Grand Prairie city NE cen Tex W of Dallas pop 50,904
Grand Rapids city SW Mich. pop 197,649
Grand Teton \ˈtɛt-, -tɪn-, -ˈtɛt-ˈn\ mountain 13,766 ft W Wyo.; highest
in Teton range
Grand Teton National Park reservation NW Wyo. including Jack-
son Lake & main part of Teton range
Grand Traverse Bay \ˈɡrɑv-trəv-ə\ Inlet of Lake Michigan in Mich
on NW coast of lower peninsula
Grand Turk — see TURKS AND CAICOS
Grand-view \ˈɡrɑn(d)-ˈvju\ city W Mo pop 17,456
Grange-mouth \ˈɡrɑŋ-maʊth-, -ˈmɑʊth\ burgh & port cen Scotland
in Central region on Firth of Forth pop 24,572
Granicus — see KOCABAS
Granite City city SW Ill. on the Mississippi pop 40,440
Granite Peak mountain 12,799 ft S Mont. NE of Yellowstone Na-
tional Park in Beartooth range (spur of Absaroka range), highest
point in state
Gran Pa-ra-diso \ˈɡrɑn-par-ə-ˈdɛ-(d)z\ mountain 13,324 ft NW
Italy in NW Piedmont, highest in Graian Alps
Gras-mere \ˈɡrɑs-mɪ-(ə)r\ lake 1 m long NW England in Cumbria
in Lake District
Grasse \ˈɡrɑs, -ˈɡrɑs\ commune SE France W of Nice pop 30,907
Graubünd-en \ˈɡrɑu-ˈbɪn-dən-, -ˈbun-, -ˈbuen-ˈ\ or F Grisons \ˈɡrɪ-
zɔn\ canton E Switzerland * Chur area 2744, pop 162,086
Graudenz — see GRUDZIĄDZ
Gravenhage, * — see HAGUE (The)
Graves-end \ˈɡræv-ˈzɛnd\ borough SE England in Kent on Thames
estuary pop 54,044
Grays Harbor \ˈɡrɑz\ inlet of the Pacific W Wash
Grays Peak mountain 14,274 ft, cen Colo., highest in Front range
Graz \ˈɡrɑts\ city S Austria * of Styria on the Mur pop 253,800
Great Abaco — see ABACO
Great Australian Bight wide bay on S coast of Australia
Great Barrier Reef coral reef 1250 m long Australia off NE coast
of Queensland
Great Basin region W U.S. between Sierra Nevada & Wasatch
mountains including most of Nev. & parts of Calif., Idaho, Utah,
Wyo. & Oreg. & having no drainage to ocean, contains many iso-
lated mountain ranges (the Basin ranges)
Great Bear lake Canada in N Mackenzie District, Northwest Terri-
tories area 12,000
Great Bend city W cen Kansas pop 16,133

Har-row \ˈhɑr-(j)ɒ\ borough of NW Greater London, England pop 202,718
Hart-ford \ˈhɑrt-fɔrd\ city * of Conn pop 158,017
Hart-le-pool \ˈhɑrt-lē-pūl\ borough N England in Cleveland on North sea pop 96,898
Har-ward, Mount \ˈhɑr-wərd\ mountain 14,420 ft, cen Colo in Collegiate range of Sawatch mountains SE of Mt Elbert
Har-vey \ˈhɑr-vē\ city NE Ill S of Chicago pop 34,636
Har-wich \ˈhɑr-ɪ-, -ich, US also ˈhɑr-(j)wɪch\ borough SE England in Essex on North sea
Har-yā-nā or **Har-i-rā-nā** \hɑ-rē-ˈān-ə\ state NW India in E Punjab formed 1966 from southern part of former state of Punjab * Chandigarh area 17,010, pop 9,971,165
Harz \ˈhɑrts\ mountains cen Germany between Elbe & Leine rivers — see BROCKEN
Ha-sa or **El Hesa** \ˈel-ˈhəs-ə\ region NE Saudi Arabia in E Nejd bordering on Persian gulf
Has-selt \ˈhäs-ɪlt\ commune NE Belgium * of Limburg pop 39,673
Has-tings \ˈhäs-tɪŋz\ 1 city S Nebr pop 23,580 2 borough SE England in East Sussex on Strait of Dover pop 72,169
Ha-tay \hɑ-ˈtɑ\ distinct S Turkey E of Gulf of Iskenderun
Ha-ter-as \ˈhɑt-ə-ras, hɑ-træ\ island N C between Pamlico sound & Atlantic ocean, a long barrier island, mostly in Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area (area 39)
Hatteras, Cape cape N C on SE Hatteras I
Hat-ties-burg \ˈhɑt-ēz-bərg\ city SE Miss pop 38,277
Hau-ra-ki Gulf \hau-rak-ē-, -rak-ē\ inlet of the Pacific N New Zealand on N coast of North I
Haute-Volta — see UPPER VOLTA
Ha-vana or **Ha-bana** \hɑ-ˈvæn-ə, Sp Lɑ hɑ-bɑ-nɑ \lɑ-(ä-)ˈvæn-ə\ city & port * of Cuba on Gulf of Mexico pop 990,000 — **Ha-van-an** \hɑ-ˈvæn-ən\ adj or n
Hav-ant and **Wa-ter-loo** \ˈhäv-ənt-ˈn, wɑt-ər-ˈlu-, -wät-ə\ town S England in Hampshire NE of Portsmouth pop 108,999
Ha-vel \ˈhäf-əl\ river 225 m E Germany flowing SW through Berlin into the Elbe
Haver-ford-west \ˈhäv-ər-fɔrd-ˈwest, -hɑr-fɔrd-ə\ borough & port SW Wales in Dyfed
Ha-ver-hill \ˈhäv-(ə-)rəl\ city NE Mass pop 46,120
Ha-verling \ˈhäv-(ə-)nɪŋ\ borough of NE Greater London, England pop 246,778
Havre — see LE HAVRE
Ha-waii \hɑ-ˈwa-(i)(y)ē, -wi-(i)(y)ē, -ho-(i)(y)ē, -ˈwa-yə-, -ˈwo-yə-, -wi-(y)ə\ 1 or **Ha-wai-i** islands \hɑ-ˈwa-yən-, -wi-(i)(y)ən-, -ˈwō-yən-ə\ or formerly Sand-wich islands \ˈsæn-(d)wɪch-ə\ group of islands cen Pacific belonging to U S 2 island SE Hawaii, largest of the group, chief city Hilo area 4021 3 state of the U S comprising Hawaiian islands except Midway islands, annexed 1898, a territory 1900–59 * Honolulu area 64,500, pop 768,561
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park reservation Hawaii including Mauna Loa & Kilauea volcanoes on Hawaii I area 344
Ha-wash \ˈhɑ-wash\ or **Awash** \ˈɑ-ə\ river 500 m E Ethiopia flowing NE into the desert
Hawke Bay \ˈhɔk\ inlet of the S Pacific N New Zealand on SE coast of North I
Haw thorne \ˈhɔ-thɔr-(ə)n\ 1 city SW Calif SW of Los Angeles pop 53,304 2 borough NE NJ N of Paterson pop 19,173
Hay \ˈhɑ\ river 530 m Canada in N Alta & SW Mackenzie District flowing NE into Great Slave Lake
Hayes \ˈhɑz\ 1 river 300 m Canada in E Man flowing NE into Hudson Bay 2 or **Hayes** and **Har-ling-ton** \ˈhɑr-lɪŋ-tən\ former urban district SE England in Middlesex, now part of Hillingdon
Hays \ˈhɑz\ city NW Cen Kans pop 15,396
Hayti — see HAITI
Hay-ward \ˈhɑ-wərd\ city W Calif SE of Oakland pop 93,058
Hazel Park \ˈhæz-əl-ə\ city SE Mich N of Detroit pop 23,784
Hazle-ton \ˈhæz-əl-tən\ city E Pa S of Wilkes-Barre pop 30,426
Heard \ˈhɔrd\ island S Indian ocean SE of Kerguelen, at 53°10'S, 74°10'E, claimed by Australia
Heb-ri-des \ˈheb-rī-dēz\ or **Western** islands W Scotland in the Atlantic divided by Little Minch into Inner Hebrides (near the mainland) & Outer Hebrides (to NW) area 2900, pop 60,000 — see LEWIS WITH HARRIS, WESTERN ISLES — **Heb-ri-de-an** \ˈheb-rī-dē-ən\ adj or n
He-bron \ˈhē-brən\ or **anc Kir-jath-ar-ba** \kər-jath-ˈār-bə-, kɪ(ə)r-ə\ city cen Palestine SSW of Jerusalem in modern Jordan pop 38,300
Hec-ate \ˈhek-ət\ strait Canada in W B C, inlet of the Pacific between Queen Charlotte islands & the coast
Heer-lon \ˈhe(ə)r-lən\ commune SE Netherlands in Limburg NE of Maastricht pop 75,147
Hel-del-berg \ˈhɪd-ɪl-bərg, -b(ə)rg\ city W Germany on the Neckar SE of Mannheim pop 122,000
Heil-bronn \ˈhi(ə)l-brün, hɪl-ˈbrön\ city W Germany on the Neckar N of Stuttgart pop 98,481
Hel-lung-kiang \ˈhə-lun-jē-ˈgʌŋ\ 1 — see AMUR 2 province NE China in N Manchuria bordering on the Amur * Harbin area 178,996, pop 21,000,000
He-laz or **He-djaz** \ˈhē-laz, hɪj-ə\ region W Saudi Arabia on Red sea, a viceroyalty * Mecca area 150,000, pop 2,000,000
He-lā or **He-lā** \ˈhē-lə\ volcano 4747 ft SW Iceland
He-le-na \ˈhē-lə-nə\ city * of Mont pop 22,730
Hel-go-land \ˈhēl-gə-, -lənd\ or **Hel-ig-land** \ˈhēl-ə-gə-, -lənd, -lɪnd\ island NW Germany in North sea, in No, Frisian islands
Hel-ion \ˈhē-lə-, kɪn-, -i-kon\ mountain 5733 ft E cen Greece in SW Boeotia near Gulf of Corinth
Hel-i-op-olia \ˈhē-lē-ˈip-ə-lē-ə\ 1 — see BAALBEK 2 ancient ruined city N Egypt S of modern Cairo 3 ancient ruined city NE of modern Cairo
Hellas — see GREECE
Hel-es, Cape \ˈhē-lēz\ headland Turkey in Europe at S tip of Gallipoli peninsula
Helle-spont, **Helles-pontus** — see DARDANELLES

Hell Gate a narrow part of East river in New York City between Long I & Manhattan I
Hells Canyon \ˈhɛlz\ or **Grand Canyon of the Snake** canyon of Snake river on Idaho-Oreg border
Hel-mand or **Hel-mund** \ˈhɛl-mənd\ river 650 m SW Afghanistan flowing SW & W into a morass on Iranian border
Hel-mond \ˈhɛl-mɒnt\ commune S Netherlands pop 57,889
Hel-m-stedt \ˈhɛl-m-s(h)et\ city cen Germany E of Brunswick on border between East and West Germany pop 27,267
Hel-sing-or \ˈhɛl-sɪŋ-ər\ or **El-si-nore** \ˈel-sə-nō(ə)r-, -nō(ə)r\ city & port Denmark on N Sjælland I pop 30,211
Hel-sin-ki \ˈhɛl-sɪŋ-kē, hɛl-ə\ or **Sw Hel-sing-fors** \ˈhɛl-sɪŋ-fɔ(ə)rz\ city & port * of Finland on Gulf of Finland pop 529,091
Hel-vel-lyn \ˈhɛl-ˈvɛl-ən\ mountain 3118 ft NW England in Cumbria SW of Ullswater
Helvetia — see SWITZERLAND
Hemp-stead \ˈhɛm-(p)-sted, -stəd\ village SE N Y on Long I pop 39,411
Hen-der-son \ˈhɛn-dər-sən\ 1 city NW Ky pop 22,976 2 city S Nev pop 16,395
Hen-don \ˈhɛn-dən\ former urban district SE England in Middlesex, now part of Barnet
Heng-e-lo \ˈhɛŋ-ə-lō\ commune E Netherlands in Overijssel pop 69,618
Heng-yang \ˈhɛŋ-ˈyɑŋ\ city SE cen China in SE Hunan on the Siang pop 235,000
Hen-ley \ˈhɛn-lē\ or **Henley** on Thames borough SE cen England in Oxfordshire W of London pop 31,744
Hen-lo-pen, Cape \ˈhɛn-lō-pən\ headland SE Del at entrance to Delaware Bay
Hen-ry, Cape \ˈhɛn-rē\ headland SE Va S of entrance to Chesapeake Bay
Heraklion — see CANDIA
He-rat \ˈhe-rat, hɑ-ə\ or **anc Ar-la** \ˈar-ə-zə-, ˈer-, ə-ˈrɪ-ə\ city NW Afghanistan on the Hari Rud pop 101,579
He-ru-la-ne-um \ˈhɛr-kyə-lā-nē-əm\ ancient city S Italy in Campania on Tyrrhenian sea SE of Naples, destroyed A.D. 79 by eruption of Mt Vesuvius
Her-e-ford \ˈhe-rə-fɔrd, US also ˈhər-fɔrd\ 1 or **Her-e-ford-shire** \-shi(ə)r-, -shər\ former county W England on Welsh border area 842 2 borough W England in Hereford and Worcester pop 46,503
Here-ford and **Wor-ces-ter** \ˈwus-tər\ county W England * Worcester area 1516, pop 585,900
Her-ford \ˈhe(ə)r-fɔ(ə)rɪ\ city W Germany in North Rhine-Westphalia NE of Bielefeld pop 67,377
Heri Rud — see HARI RUD
He-ri-sau \ˈhe-rə-zau\ commune NE Switzerland * of Appenzell Outer Rhodes canton
Her-mon, Mount \ˈhər-mən\ mountain 9232 ft on border between Syria & Lebanon, highest in Anti-Lebanon mountains
Hermopolis or **Hermopolis** — see ERMOUPOLIS
Her-mo-sa Beach \ˈhər-mō-sə\ city SW Calif SW of Los Angeles pop 17,412
Her-mo-si-llo \ˈer-mə-ˈsē-(i)yō\ city NW Mexico * of Sonora on Sonora river pop 206,663
Her-ne \ˈhe(ə)r-nə\ city W Germany in the Ruhr pop 101,500
Her-st-mon-ceux or **Hurst-mon-ceux** \ˈhɜrs(t)-mən-ˈsū\ village S England in East Sussex NE of Eastbourne
Her-ten \ˈhe(ə)r-tən\ city W Germany in North Rhine-Westphalia N of Essen pop 52,258
Hert-ford \ˈhɜr-fɔrd also ˈhɑrt-, US also ˈhɔrt-ə\ 1 or **Hert-ford-shire** \-shi(ə)r-, -shər\ county SE England area 631, pop 941,700 2 borough, its * N of London pop 20,379
Hertogenbosch, s — see 'S HERTOGENBOSCH
Her-ze-go-vi-na \ˈhɛrt-sə-gə-ˈvə-nə, -hɜrt-ə\ or **Serb Her-ce-go-vi-na** \ˈkɛrt-sə-gə-ˈvə-nə\ region W cen Yugoslavia S of Bosnia & NW of Montenegro, now part of Bosnia and Herzegovina republic — **Her-ze-go-vi-nian** \ˈhɛrt-sə-gə-ˈvə-nē-ən, -hɜrt-, -nyən\ n
Hesse \ˈhes, ˈhes-ə\ or **G Hesse-n** \ˈhes-ən\ 1 region SW Germany N of Baden-Württemberg divided into **Hesse-Darmstadt** (in the S) & **Hesse-Cassel** \ˈkəs-əl, ˈkäs-əl\ (in the N), the latter being united with Prussia in 1866 as part of the province of **Hesse-Nassau** along with the duchy of Nassau & the city of Frankfurt 2 state of the Weimar Republic, equivalent to **Hesse-Darmstadt** 3 state of the Bonn Republic, including larger part of **Hesse-Darmstadt** & part of **Hesse-Nassau** * Wiesbaden area 8148, pop 5,441,300
Hes-ton and **Isle-worth** \ˈhes-tə-nə-ˈni-zəl-(ə)wɜrth, ˈhes-ˈnə-ˈni-zəl\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Hounslow
Hi-a-le-ah \hi-ə-lē-ə\ city SE Fla N of Miami pop 102,297
Hib-bing \ˈhɪb-ɪŋ\ village NE Minn. pop 16,104
Hibernia — see IRELAND
Hibok-hibok \ˈhē-bōk-ˈhē-bōk\ volcano 5620 ft S Philippines on Camiguin I
Hick-o-ry \ˈhɪk-(ə-)rē\ city W cen N C pop 20,569
Hidal-go \ˈhid-əl-(j)gə\ state cen Mexico * Pachuca area 8057, pop 1,156,177
Hierosolyma — see JERUSALEM
Hier-ro \ˈye(ə)r-(j)ə\ or formerly **Fer-ro** \ˈfe(ə)r-(j)ə\ island Spain, westernmost of the Canary islands area 107
High Atlas — see ATLAS
High-land \ˈhi-lənd\ town NW Ind S of Hammond pop 24,947

ə about * kitten, F table ə further ə back & bake
 ɪ cot, cart ɪ F bac au out ɛ chin ɛ less ɛ easy
 ɟ gift ɪ trip ɪ life ɟ joke ɟ G ich, buch * F vin ɟ sing
 ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔ F bæuf ɔ F feu ɔi coin th thing
 (ɪ) this ʊ loot u foot ɛ G füllen ɛ F rue y yet
 (ɪ) F digne \dɛnə\, nuit \nuɛ\ yū few yū furious zh vision

ing parts of Brazil & Venezuela — *Gul-e-nan* \-ən\ *adj* or *n* —
Gul-e-nese \gŭ-ə-nēz, -gē-z-, -nēs\ *adj* or *n*
Gul-énne or *Guy-énne* \gwē-ˈ(y)en\ region & former province SW
 France bordering on Bay of Biscay * Bordeaux — see AQUITAINE
Gul-nē \gŭn-ē\ or *F Gul-nē* \gē-nā\ 1 region W Africa border-
 ing on the Atlantic from Gambia (on N) to Angola (on S) 2 or
 formerly French Guinea republic W Africa bordering on the At-
 lantic; formerly a territory of French West Africa * Conakry area
 108,455, pop 4,010,000 — *Gul-nēn* \gŭn-ē-nən\ *adj* or *n*
Guinea, *Gulf of arm of the Atlantic W cen Africa*, includes bights
 of Benin & Biafra
Guine-a-Bis-sau \gŭn-ē-bis-ˈau\ or formerly *Por-tu-guese Guinea*
 \pōr-cho-ˈgēz-, -pōr-, -gēs- / republic W Africa S of Senegal, until
 1974 a Pg colony * Bissau area 13,948, pop 530,000
Gul-puz-co \gē-ˈplūs-kə-wə\ province N Spain, one of the Basque
 provinces * San Sebastián area 728, pop 631,003
Gu-jar-āt or *Gu-jer-āt* \gŭj-ə-ˈrāt, -gŭj-ə- / 1 region W India where
 Gujarati is spoken 2 state W India N & E of Gulf of Cambay *
 Gandhinagar area 72,226, pop 26,660,929
Gu-j-ran-wālā \gŭj-ran-ˈwāl-ə, -gŭj- / city NE Pakistan N of Lahore
 pop 289,000
Gul-fort \gŭlf-,pōf- / city & port SE Miss pop 40,791
Gulf Stream warm current in N Atlantic flowing from Gulf of
 Mexico NE along U S coast to Nantucket & thence to Brit Isles
Gum-ti \gŭm-pī-tē\ river 500 m N India flowing SE into the Gan-
 ges
Gun-ni-son \gŭn-ə-sən\ river 150 m W cen Colo flowing W & NW
 into the Colorado — see BLACK
Gun-tur \gŭn-ˈtu(ə)r\ city E India in cen Andhra Pradesh W of
 Masulipatnam pop 273,385
Gur-gan \gur-ˈgān\ or *As-ter-abad* \as-t(ə)-rə-, -bād\ city N
 Iran near SE coast of Caspian sea pop 55,000
Gus-tavo A. Mader-o \gə-ˈstāv-(j)ə-ˈmā-ˈde(ə)r-(j)ə\ city cen
 Mexico in Federal District N of Mexico City pop 1,182,895
Guy-ana \gi-ˈan-ə\ or formerly *British Guiana* country N So
 America on Atlantic coast, a republic within Brit Commonwealth
 since 1970 * Georgetown area 83,000 pop 740,000 — *Guy-a-nese*
 \gi-ˈnēz-, -nēs\ *adj* or *n*
Gwa-dar or *Gwa-dur* \gwad-ər\ town & port SW Pakistan on
 Arabian sea, until 1958 belonged to Sultan of Oman
Gwal-lor \gwāl-ə-(j)ə\ 1 former state N cen India * Lashkar;
 part of Madhya Pradesh since 1956 2 city N cen India in NW
 Madhya Pradesh SSE of Agra pop (including adjacent city of
 Lashkar) \lash-kər\ 369,121
Gwent \gwent\ county SE Wales * Cwmbran area 531, pop
 440,500
Gwyn-edd \gwŭn-ēd\ county NW Wales * Caernarvon area 1493,
 pop 223,500
Győr \jör\ or *G Raab* \rap\ city NW Hungary pop 100,065
Haar-lem \har-ˈləm\ city W Netherlands * of No Holland pop
 172,588
Haar-lem-mer-meer \har-lə-mər-ˈmē(ə)r\ commune W Nether-
 lands pop 58,966
Habana — see HAVANA
Hack-en-sack \hak-ən-,sək\ city NE N J pop 35,911
Hack-ney \hak-nē\ borough of N Greater London, England pop
 216,659
Had-ding-ton \had-ɪŋ-tən\ 1 or *Had-ding-ton-shire* \-sh(ə)r-,
 -shər\ — see EAST LOTHIAN 2 royal burgh Scotland in Lothian
Hadhra-maut or *Had-dra-maut* \had-rə-ˈmaut\ region S Arabia
 bordering on Arabian sea E of Aden in People's Democratic Re-
 public of Yemen, chief city Mukalla area 58,500
Haerumetum — see SOUSSE
Ha-e-ju \hi-(j)u\ city N Korea on inlet of Yellow sea S of Pyong-
 yang pop 70,000
Hagen \hag-ən\ or *Hagen* in *West-falen* \-in-,vest-ˈfal-ən\ city
 W Germany ENE of Düsseldorf pop 201,500
Hagerstown \hā-gər-z-,taun\ city N Md pop 35,862
Hague, *The* \thə-ˈhæg\ or *D e Gra-ven-hage* \s(k)grāv-ən-ˈhæg-ə\
 city SW Netherlands in So Holland near coast of North sea, de
 facto * of the Netherlands pop 557,114
Haichow — see SINHALLEN
Haiderabad — see HYDERABAD
Haifa \hi-fə\ city & port NW Israel pop 214,500
Haikow — see HOIHOW
Hai-nan \hi-ˈnān\ 1 island SE China in Kwangtung in So China
 sea area 13,000 2 strait between Hainan I & Luichow peninsula
 connecting Gulf of Tonkin with So China sea
Hainaut \hā-ˈnō\ 1 medieval county in Low Countries SE of
 Flanders in modern SW Belgium & N France 2 province SW
 Belgium * Mons area 1436, pop 1,330,789
Haiphong \hi-ˈfōŋ\ city & port N Vietnam in Tonkin in delta of
 Red river pop 182,490
Haiti or formerly *Hay-ti* \hāt-ē\ 1 — see HISPANIOLA 2 country
 West Indies on W Hispaniola, 1 republic * Port-au-Prince area
 10,714, pop ab 4,970,000
Hak-o-da-te \hāk-ə-ˈdāt-ē\ city & port Japan in SW Hokkaido on
 Tsugaru strait pop 247,000
Haile or *Haile* — see ALEPPO
Halberstadt \hal-bər-,s(h)itāt\ city E Germany SE of Brunswick
 pop 46,774
Haile-a-kala Crater \hā-lē-,āk-ə-ˈlā\ crater of dormant volcano
 10,023 ft Hawaii in E Maui I, 2720 ft deep, 20 m in circumference,
 in Haleakala National Park (area 33)
Hal-fa-ya Pass \hal-fi-ə-ˈyā\ pass NW Egypt through hills near Medi-
 terranean coast
Hal-car-nae-us \hal-ə-kār-nas-əs\ ancient city SW Asia Minor
 in SW Caria on Aegean sea
Hal-fax \hal-ə-,faks\ 1 city & port Canada * of NS pop
 122,035 2 borough N England in West Yorkshire pop 91,171
Hal-lan-dale \hal-ən-,dal\ city SE Fla S of Fort Lauderdale pop
 23,849
Hal-le \hāl-ə\ city E Germany on Saale river NW of Leipzig pop
 261,190

Hal-le-statt \hōl-,stat-, ˈhal-,s(h)itāt\ village W cen Austria on shore of
Hal-le-stat-ter Lake \hōl-,stat-ər-, ˈhal-,s(h)it- /
Hal-ma-hera \hal-mə-ˈher-ə, -hā-, / or *Djal-lo-lo* \ji-ˈlō-(j)lō\ island
 E Indonesia in Moluccas, largest in group area 6928
Halm-stad \halm-,stād\ city & port SW Sweden pop 46,723
Hal-sing-borg \hel-siŋ-,bō(ə)rɡ-, -hel-siŋ-ˈbōr-ə\ city & port SW
 Sweden on Öresund opposite Helsingör, Denmark pop 82,137
Hal-tom City \hōl-təm- / village N Tex NE of Fort Worth pop
 28,127
Halys — see KIZILIRMAK
Ha-ma \ˈham-ə\ or *bib Ha-math* \ˈhā-,math\ city W Syria on the
 Orontes pop 137,000
Ha-mad or *El Hamad* \-(el-)hə-ˈmad\ the SW portion of Syrian
 desert
Ha-ma-dan \ham-ə-ˈdan-, -ˈdān\ or *anc Ec-bat-a-na* \ek-ˈbat-ˈn-ə\
 city W Iran WSW of Tehran pop 124,167
Ha-ma-ma-teu \hām-ə-ˈmāi-(j)ū\ city Japan in S Honshu SE of
 Nagoya near Pacific coast pop 425,000
Hamb-burg \ˈham-,bɜrg-, ˈham-,bu(ə)rɡ\ city & port W Germany on the
 Elbe 90 m from its mouth, since 1948 a state of the Federal
 Republic of Germany area 288, pop 1,818,600 — *Hamb-burg-er*
 \-,bɜr-ɡər-, -bur- /
Ham-den \ˈham-dən\ town S Conn N of New Haven pop 49,357
Ham-el-n \ˈham-əl-n\ city W Germany in Lower Saxony SW of Han-
 nover pop 46,986
Ham-hung \ˈham-,hug\ city N Korea NW of Hungnam near coast
 pop 125,000
Ha-mi \ˈhā-,mē\ or *Qo-mul* \ˈkō-mŭl\ oasis W China in E Sinkiang
 NE of Takla Makan desert
Ham-il-ton \ˈham-əl-tən-, -tŭ- / 1 city SW Ohio N of Cincinnati
 pop 67,865 2 town & port * of Bermuda pop 2,127 3 — see
 CHURCHILL 4 city & port Canada in SE Ont on Lake Ontario pop
 309,173 5 borough New Zealand on cen North I pop 71,600
Hamilton, *Mount* mountain 4209 ft W Calif E of San Jose
Hamilton Inlet inlet of the Atlantic 150 m long (with Lake Mel-
 ville) Canada in SE Labrador
Hamn \ˈhām, ˈhām\ city W Germany on the Lippe SSE of Münster
 pop 84,266
Ham-mer-fest \ˈham-ər-,fest-, ˈhām- / town & port N Norway on
 island in Arctic ocean, northernmost town in Europe, at 70°38'N
Ham-mer-smith \ˈham-ər-,smith\ borough of SW Greater London,
 England pop 184,935
Ham-mond \ˈham-ən\ city NW Ind SE of Chicago pop 107,790
Hamp-shire \ˈham-(p)-,sh(ə)r-, -shər\ or *Hants* \ˈhant(s)\ county S
 England on English channel * Winchester area 1457, pop
 1,434,700
Hamp-stead \ˈham-(p)-stəd-, -sted\ former metropolitan borough
 NW London, England, now part of Camden
Hampton \ˈham-(p)-tən\ city & port SE Va E of Newport News on
 Hampton Roads pop 120,779
Hampton Roads channel SE Va through which the James &
 Elizabeth rivers flow into Chesapeake Bay
Ham-tramck \ˈham-ˈtram-ik\ city SE Mich within city of Detroit
 pop 27,245
Han \hān\ 1 river 900 m E cen China in Shensi & Hupei flowing
 SE into the Yangtze 2 river 220 m, cen Korea flowing W & NW
 into Yellow sea
Han Cities *WUHAN*
Han-ford \ˈhan-fərd\ city S cen Calif SE of Fresno pop 15,179
Hang-chow \ˈhan-ˈchau, ˈhāŋ-ʃō\ city E China * of Chekiang at
 head of Hangchow Bay (inlet of East China sea) pop 784,000
Hanka — see KHANKA
Han-ko \ˈhan-,kō\ or *Sw Hangō* \ˈhāŋ-,ə(r)\ town & port SW Fin-
 land on Hango (Hangö) peninsula in the Baltic SE of Turku
Han-kow \ˈhan-ˈkau, -ˈkō, ˈhān-ˈkō\ former city E cen China — see
 WUHAN
Han-ni-bal \ˈhan-ə-bal\ city NE Mo on the Mississippi pop 18,609
Han-no-ver or *Han-over* \ˈhan-ə-vər-, ˈhan-ə-vər-, ˈhā-,hō-,vər-,
 -hō-fər\ city W Germany WNW of Brunswick pop 519,700
Hanoi \ha-ˈnōi, hā-, -hā- / city * of Vietnam in Tonkin on Red
 river; formerly * of French Indochina & of No Vietnam pop
 414,600
Han-over \ˈhan-,ə-vər-, ˈhan-ə-vər\ borough S Pa SW of York pop
 15,623
Han-yang \ˈhān-,yāŋ\ former city E cen China — see WUHAN
Har-ap-pa \hə-ˈrap-ə\ locality W Pakistan in Indus valley NE of
 Multan, center of a prehistoric civilization
Har-er \ˈhār-,ər\ city E Ethiopia E of Addis Ababa pop 45,033
Har-bin \ˈhār-bən, hār-ˈbin\ or *Pin-kiang* \ˈbīn-ki-ŋ\ city NE
 China * of Heilungkiang on Sungari river pop 1,552,000
Har-lin-gey \ˈhār-ɪŋ-ɡē\ borough of N Greater London, England
 pop 236,956
Har-lud \ˈhār-ē-ˈrŭd\ or *Har-lud* \ˈhər-, / or *anc Ari-us* \ˈar-ē-əs,
 -er-, ˈar-ē-əs\ river 700 m NW Afghanistan, NE Iran, & S Turkmen
 Republic flowing W & N into Kara Kum desert
Har-lech \ˈhār-lək-, -lək\ village NW Wales on Cardigan Bay
Har-lem \ˈhār-ləm\ 1 river channel SE N.Y. NE of Manhattan I,
 with Spuyten Duyvil Creek, connects Hudson & East rivers 2
 section of New York City in NE Manhattan bordering on Harlem
 & East rivers 3 *HAARLEM* — *Har-lem-tē* \-lə-,mīt- /
Har-ling-ton 1 \ˈhār-lən-(j)ən\ city S Tex NNW of Brownsville pop
 33,503 2 \-lən-(j)ən\ town & port N Netherlands in Friesland
Har-ney Lake \ˈhār-nē\ intermittent salt lake SE Orcg in Harney
 basin (depression, area 2300)
Harney Peak mountain 7242 ft SW S Dak., highest in Black hills &
 in state
Har-pers Ferry National Historical Park \ˈhār-pər-ˈfer-ē\ histor-
 ical site Md-W Va at town of Harpers Ferry, W Va., at junc-
 tion of Shenandoah & Potomac rivers area 1530
Har-per Woods \ˈhār-pər- / city SE Mich NE of Detroit pop 20,186
Harris — see LEWIS WITH HARRIS
Har-ri-burg \ˈhār-əs-,bɜrg\ city * of Pa pop 68,061
Har-ro-gate \ˈhār-ə-ɡət-, -gāt\ borough N England in No York-
 shire N of Leeds pop 62,290

- Huac-caran** \wá-kə-rán\ or **Huac-cán** \wá-skán\ mountain 22,205 ft W Peru; highest in the country
- Hu-bil-Dharwar** \húb-lé-dár-wár\ city SW India in W Karnataka pop 222,775
- Huddersfield** \húd-ərz-fíld\ borough N England in West Yorkshire NE of Manchester pop 130,964
- Hudson** \hú-dən\ 1 river 306 m E N Y flowing from Adirondack mountains S into New York Bay 2 town E cen Mass pop 16,084 3 bay inlet of the Atlantic in N Canada, an inland sea 850 m long 4 strait 450 m long NE Canada between S Baffin I & N Que. connecting Hudson Bay with the Atlantic — **Hud-so-ni-an** \húd-sò-né-ən\ adj
- Hue** or **F Huế** \hú-wá, h(y)ú-lí\ city & port cen Vietnam in Annam, formerly * of Annam pop 156,537
- Huelva** \hú-wé-lvə\ 1 province SW Spain in Andalusia on Gulf of Cádiz area 3913, pop 397,683 2 city, its * pop 96,689
- Huesca** \hú-wes-kə\ 1 province NE Spain in Aragon area 5848, pop 222,238 2 commune, its * pop 33,185
- Hu-hé-hot** \hú-ghá-hót\ or **Kwéi-sul** \gwá-swá\ or **Ku-ku-Kho-tó** \kú-kú-kó-tó\, -hót\ city N China * of Inner Mongolia E of Paotow pop 314,000
- Hulla** \hú-wé-qlá\ volcano 18,700 ft SW cen Colombia
- Hull** \húl\ 1 city Canada in S Quebec on Ottawa river opposite Ottawa, Ont pop 63,580 2 or **Kings-ton** upon **Hull** \kín(k)-stən\ city & borough & port N England in Humberside pop 285,472
- Humber** \hóm-bər\ estuary 40 m E England formed by the Ouse & the Trent & flowing E & SE into North sea
- Humber-side** \hóm-bər-síd\ county E England, area formerly in Yorkshire * Kingston upon Hull area 1356, pop 848,800
- Humboldt** \hóm-bólt\ 1 river 290 m N Nev flowing W & SW into Rye Patch reservoir & formerly into Humboldt Lake 2 glacier NW Greenland 3 bay NW Calif on which Eureka is situated
- Humboldt Lake** or **Humboldt Sink** intermittent lake 20 m long W Nev formerly receiving Humboldt river, has no outlet
- Hump-phreys** \hóm(p)-fréz\ mountain peak 12,633 ft N cen Ariz. — see SAN FRANCISCO PEAKS
- Hu-nán** \hú-nán\ province SE cen China * Changsha area 81,274, pop 38,000,000
- Hung-gary** \həŋ-gə-(ə)rə\ or **Hung Mo-gyar-or-szág** \máj-ár-ór-ság\ country cen Europe, formerly a kingdom, since 1946 a republic * Budapest area 35,912, pop 10,360,000
- Hung-nam** \húŋ-nám\ city & port N Korea on Sea of Japan pop 143,600
- Hung-shui** \hún-shwá\ river 800 m S China flowing from E Yunnan to unite with the Yü in E Kwangsi forming West river
- Hung-tze** \húŋ-(t)zə\ lake 65 m long E China in W Kiangsu, traversed by Yellow river
- Hunter** \hənt-ər\ river 287 m SE Australia in E New South Wales flowing E into the Pacific
- Huntingdon** \hənt-ŋŋ-dən\ 1 or **Hunt-ŋŋ-don-shire** \-shí(ə)r, -shə-r\ or **Huntingdon** and **Peter-bor-ough** \pét-ər-bor-ə, -bə-rə, -bə-jə-rə\ or **Hunte** \hənt(s)\ former county E cen England * Huntingdon and Godmanchester area 486, since 1974 part of Cambridgeshire 2 or **Huntingdon** and **God-man-ches-ter** \gəð-mən-ches-tər\ borough E cen England in Cambridgeshire pop 16,540
- Hunting-ton** \hənt-ŋŋ-tən\ 1 city NE Ind pop 16,217 2 city W Va. on the Ohio pop 74,315
- Huntington Beach** city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 115,960
- Huntington Park** city SW Calif. S of Los Angeles pop 33,744
- Hunts-ville** \hənt(s)-vl-, -vəl\ 1 city N Ala pop 137,802 2 city E Tex. N of Houston pop 17,610
- Hunza** \hún-zə\ district NW Jammu & Kashmir N of Hunza river * Baltit area 8000
- Hu-on Gulf** \hú-lí-ən\ inlet of Solomon sea on SE coast of North-east New Guinea S of Huon peninsula
- Hu-pel** or **Hu-peh** \hú-pé\ province E cen China * Wuhan area 72,394, pop 32,000,000
- Hu-ron, Lake** \hyur-ən, 'hyu(a)-rən, or without h\ lake E cen N America between the U.S. & Canada, one of the Great Lakes area 23,010
- Hurst** \hərst\ city NE Tex. NE of Fort Worth pop 27,215
- Hurston-mo-ux** — see HERSTMONCEUX
- Hutch-in-son** \həch-(ə)n-sən\ city cen Kans pop 36,885
- Hutt** \hət\ urban area New Zealand on S North I pop 122,000
- Huy** \hú-wá\ commune E Belgium SW of Liège
- Huy-ton** with **Ro-by** \hít-'n-wíth-'rə-bé, -with-\ town NW England in Lancashire E of Liverpool pop 66,629
- Hwá** \hú-wá\ river 600 m E China flowing from S Honan E into Hungtze Lake
- Hwá-nan** \hú-wát-nán\ or formerly **Show-hsien** \shò-shé-'en\ city E China in N cen Anhwei SW of Pengpu pop 286,900
- Hwá-ning** — see ANKING
- Hwang Ho** — see YELLOW
- Hwang Pu** or **Whang-poo** \húwán-pú\ river 70 m E China flowing E & N past Shanghai into the Yangtze
- Hwá-lá** \hú-blá\ ancient town in Sicily on S slope of Mt Etna
- Hydaspes** — see HELM
- Hyder-abad** \híd-(ə)-rə-bad, -bád\ 1 former state S cen India in the Deccan * Hyder-abad 2 or **Hyd-er-abad** city S cen India * of Andhra Pradesh pop 1,316,802 3 city S Pakistan in Sind on the Indus pop 698,000
- Hy-dra** \hí-drə\ or **NGK dhra** \éth-rə\ island Greece in S Aegean sea off E coast of Peloponnese area 20 — **Hy-dri-ot** \hí-dré-ot, -dré-ít\ or **Hy-dri-oté** \-dri, -ot\ n
- Hydraotes** — see RAVI
- Hy-dres** \é-(ə)r, 'yé-(ə)\ 1 islands (F Iles d'Hyères \é-dé-'e(ə)r, é-'dye(ə)r\ in the Mediterranean off SE coast of France 2 commune SE France on Côte d'Azur E of Toulon pop 34,875
- Hy-met-tus** \hí-'met-(ə)s\ mountain ridge 3370 ft cen Greece E & SE of Athens — **Hy-met-tan** \-met-(ə)-ən\ adj
- Hyr-ca-nia** \hə-rá-ká-né-ə\ province of ancient Persia on SE coast of Caspian sea NE of Media & NW of Parthia — **Hyr-ca-ni-an** \-né-ən\ adj
- Is-lá** \yash-(ə) or **Jas-sy** \yás-é\ city NE Rumania pop 179,405
- Iba-dán** \i-'bád-'n, -'bád-\ city SW Nigeria pop 745,756
- Iber-ia** \i-'bir-é-ə\ 1 ancient Spain 2 the Iberian peninsula 3 ancient region S of the Caucasus W of Colchis in modern Georgia
- Iber-i-an** \-é-ən\ peninsula SW Europe between the Mediterranean & the Atlantic occupied by Spain & Portugal
- Ibi-cuí** \é-bí-'kwé\ river 400 m S Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul flowing W into the Uruguay
- Ibiza** — see IVIZA
- icó** — see PUTUMAYO
- Icar-ia** \i-'ker-é-ə, -'kar-, ík-'er-, 'ar-\ or **NGK Ika-ria** \é-ka-'ré-ə\ island Greece in Southern Sporades WSW of Samos area 99 — **Icar-i-an** \i-'ker-é-ən, -'kar-, ík-'er-, 'ar-\ adj or n
- Icel** — see MERSIN
- Iceland** \i-'slənd, 'i-slənd\ or **Dan Is-land** \é-'slán\ or **Icelandic Is-land** \é-'slánt\ island between the Arctic & the Atlantic SE of Greenland, a republic formerly (1380-1944) belonging to Denmark, later (1918-44) an independent kingdom in personal union with Denmark * Reykjavik area 39,709, pop 210,000 — **Iceland-er** \i-'slən, 'i-slən\ n
- Ichang** \é-'chün\ city cen China in W Hupei pop 160,000
- Ichí-ka-wa** \i-'ché, 'ka-wá\ city Japan in SE Honshu E of Tokyo pop 261,055
- Iconium** — see KONYA
- Ida** \id-(ə)\ 1 or **NGK Idhí** \é-thé\ mountain 8195 ft Greece in cen Crete; highest on island 2 or **Turk Kéz Da-ğı** \káz-dá-'(ə)\ mountain 5810 ft NW Turkey in Asia SE of ancient Troy
- Ida-ho** \id-(ə)-hó\ state NW U.S. * Boise area 83,557, pop 712,567 — **Ida-ho-an** \id-(ə)-hó-ən\ adj or n
- Idaho Falls** city SE Idaho on the Snake pop 35,776
- Id-fu** \id-'fú\ or **Ed-fu** \é-dí\ city S Egypt on Nile pop 27,300
- Idumaea** or **Idumea** — see EDOM — **Id-u-mæ-an** or **Id-u-mæ-an** \id-(ə)-mæ-ən\ adj or n
- Ieper** \yá-pər\ or **F Ypres** \épr\ commune NW Belgium in West Flanders pop 18,696
- Ife** \é-'fí\ city SW Nigeria NE of Ibadan pop 154,589
- If-ní** \if-'nē\ territory SW Morocco, administered by Spain 1934-69 * Sidi Ifni area 741
- Igua-cu** or **Iguas-u** or **Sp Igua-zú** \é-gwá-'sú\ river 380 m S Brazil in Paraná state flowing W into the Alto Paraná, contains Iguazu Falls (waterfall over 2 m wide composed of numerous cataracts averaging 200 ft in height)
- Ij-sa-el** or **Ij-sael** or **Ya-sael** \i-'səl\ river 70 m E Netherlands flowing out of Rhine river N into IJsselmeer
- Ij-sa-el-meer** \i-'səl-'m(e)ər\ or **Lake Ij-sa-el** \i-'səl\ freshwater lake N Netherlands separated from North sea by a dike & bordered by reclaimed lands, part of former Zuider Zee (inlet of North sea)
- Ile-de-France** \é-l-dé-fráns\ region & former province N cen France bounded on N by Picardy, on E by Champagne, on S by Orléanais, & on W by Normandy * Paris
- Ile du Diable** — see DEVIL'S ISLAND
- Iles de la Société** — see SOCIETY
- Iles du Vent** — see WINDWARD
- Iles sous le Vent** — see LEeward
- Ilford** \il-'fərd\ former municipal borough SE England in Essex, now part of Redbridge
- Il-fra-combe** \il-'frá-kúm\ town SW England in Devonshire on Bristol channel
- Ilí** \é-'lé\ river 800 m cen Asia flowing from W Sinkiang, China, W & NW into Lake Balkhash in Kazakhstan
- Ilo** — see ELIS
- Il-lam-na** \il-'é-'am-nə\ 1 lake 80 m long SW Alaska NE of Bristol Bay 2 volcano 10,085 ft NE of Iliamna Lake
- Ilion** or **Ilium** — see TROY — **Il-i-on** \il-'é-ən\ adj or n
- Il-lam-pu** \é-'yám-(ə)pú\ 1 or **So-rá-ta** \sə-rát-ə\ massif in the Andes W Bolivia E of Lake Titicaca — see ANCOHUMA 2 peak 20,867 ft in the Illampu massif
- Il-lí-ma-ní** \é-'yó-'mān-é\ mountain 21,201 ft Bolivia E of La Paz
- Il-lí-nois** \il-'noi also -noiz\ 1 river 273 m Ill flowing SW into the Mississippi 2 state cen U.S. * Springfield area 56,400, pop 11,113,976 — **Il-lí-noi-an** \il-'noi-ən, -'noiz-'n\ adj or n
- Il-ly-ria** \il-'ir-é-ə\ ancient region S Europe in Balkan peninsula bordering on the Adriatic — **Il-ly-ric** \il-'ir-ik\ adj
- Il-lyr-á-cum** \il-'ir-i-kəm\ province of Roman Empire in Illyria
- Il-men** \il-'mən\ lake U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Lake Ladoga
- Ilo-Ilo** \é-'lé-'wé-qló\ city Philippines on Panay I pop 201,000
- Im-pe-ria** \im-'pír-é-ə, -'pér-\ commune & port NW Italy in Liguria SW of Genoa pop 39,307
- Im-pe-ri-al** \im-'pír-é-əl\ valley U.S. & Mexico in SE Calif & NE Baja California in Colorado desert, most of area below sea level
- Imperial Beach** city SW Calif. S of San Diego pop 20,744
- Imp-hal** \imp-'həl\ city NE India * of Manipur pop 62,117
- Im-roz** \im-'röz\ or **Gk Im-bros** \im-'brós, 'ém-'vrós\ island Turkey in the NE Aegean W of Gallipoli peninsula area 110
- Ina-gua** \in-'ág-wá\ two islands in the SE Bahamas Great Inagua (50 m long) & Little Inagua (8 m long)
- In-chon** \in-'chən\ or **Che-mul-poo** \já-'mul-(ə)pó\ city & port S Korea W of Seoul pop 525,072
- In-de-pen-dence** \in-'dép-'pen-dən(s)\ city W Mo pop 111,662
- India** \in-'dē-ə\ 1 peninsula region (often called a subcontinent) S Asia S of the Himalayas between Bay of Bengal & Arabian sea occupied by India, Pakistan & Bangladesh & formerly often con-

a abut * kitten, F table or further a back a bake
 a cot, cart a F bac ad out ch chin e less e easy
 g gift i trip I ille j joke k G ich, buch * F vin n slog
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- Highland Park**, 1 city NE Ill N of Chicago pop 32,263 2 city SE Mich within city of Detroit pop 35,444
- Highlands** \hi-'lan(d)z\ 1 the chiefly mountainous N part of Scotland N of a line connecting Firth of Clyde & Firth of Tay 2 region N Scotland, established 1975 * Inverness area 9813 pop 176,000
- Highlands of Navesink** — see NAVESINK HIGHLANDS
- Highlands of the Hudson** hilly region SE N.Y. on both sides of the Hudson, includes Storm King 1340 ft
- High Plains** the Great Plains esp from Nebr. southward
- High Point** \hi-'point\ city N cen N.C. SW of Greensboro pop 63,204
- High Sierra** the Sierra Nevada (in Calif.)
- High Tatra** — see TATRA
- High Wymond** \wik-'om\ borough SE cen England in Buckinghamshire WNW of London pop 59,298
- Hilumma** — see KHUUMA
- Hil-des-helm** \hi-'diz-'him\ city W Germany SSE of Hannover pop 96,018
- Hillingdon** \hi-'ling-'don\ borough of W Greater London, England pop 234,718
- Hilo** \hi-'(l)u\ city & port Hawaii in E Hawaii I pop 26,333
- Hil-ver-sum** \hi-'vor-'sum\ city cen Netherlands in No. Holland SE of Amsterdam pop 100,098
- Hima-chal Pra-desh** \hi-'mach-'al-pra-'desh, -'dash\ territory NW India NW of Uttar Pradesh * Simla area 21,629 pop 3,424,332
- Hima-laya** \hi-'ma-'la-'a, ha-'mal-'(a-)ya\ mountains S Asia on border between India & Tibet & in Kashmir, Nepal, & Bhutan — see EVEREST — Hima-laya \hi-'ma-'la-'a, ha-'mal-'(a-)ya\ adj
- Hime-ji** \hi-'me-'ji\ city Japan in W Honshu pop 405,000
- Hindenburg** — see ZABRZE
- Hin-du Kush** \hin-'(d)u-'kush, -'kosh\ or anc. Cau-ca-sus In-di-us \k'o-'ka-'so-'sin-'di-'k'os\ mountain range cen Asia SW of the Pamirs on border of Kashmir & in Afghanistan — see TIRICH MIR
- Hin-du-stan** or **Hin-do-stan** \hin-'(d)u-'stan, -'da-, -'stan\ 1 region N India N of the Deccan including the plain drained by the Indus, the Ganges, & the Brahmaputra 2 the subcontinent of India 3 the Republic of India
- Hing-ham** \hin-'am\ town E Mass. SE of Boston pop 18,845
- Hino-dale** \hin-'dal\ village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 15,918
- Hippo** \hi-'p'u\ or **Hippo Regius** \i-'re-'ji-'(e-)us\ ancient city N Africa S of modern Bône, Algeria, chief town of Numidia
- Hir-o-sa-ki** \hi-'ro-'sa-'ki, -'sa-'s'ki-'\ city Japan in N Honshu SW of Aomori pop 160,000
- Hir-o-shi-ma** \hi-'ro-'shi-'ma, ha-'ro-'shi-'ma\ city & port Japan in SW Honshu on Inland sea pop 549,000
- His-pa-nia** \his-'pan-'e-a, -'pan-'yo, -'pan-\ the Iberian peninsula
- His-pa-ni-a** \his-'pan-'yo-'la\ or Sp. **Es-pa-ña** \es-'pa-'nyo-'la\ or formerly **His-t'ri** \his-'tri\ or **San-to Do-mingo** \san-'to-'do-'min-'(g)o\ or **San Domingo** \san-'do-'island West Indies in the Greater Antilles, divided between Haiti (on W) & Dominican Republic (on E) area 29,979
- His-sarlik** \his-'sar-'lik\ site of ancient Troy NW Turkey in Asia 4 m SE of mouth of the Dardanelles
- Hiva Oa** \hi-'wa-'o\ island S Pacific in SE Marquesas area 154
- Hiv-e-a-se** \hi-'wa-'se\ river 150 m E U.S. flowing from NE Ga. WNW through W N.C. into the Tennessee in Tenn.
- Hobart**, 1 \h'o-'bart\ city NW Ind. pop 21,485 2 \-'bart\ city & port Australia * of Tasmania pop (with suburbs) 123,500
- Hobbs** \h'abz\ city SE N Mex. pop 26,025
- Hob-o-ken** \h'o-'bo-'kan\ 1 city NE N.J. N of Jersey City pop 45,380 2 commune N Belgium, suburb of Antwerp pop 33,278
- Ho Chi Minh City** \h'o-'chi-'min-, -'shi-'\ or formerly **Sai-gon** \sai-'gon, -'si-\ city & port S Vietnam, formerly * of So. Vietnam pop 1,681,893
- Hoch-stadt** \h'ok-'(s)htet, -'h'ok-'sh'et\ town W Germany in Bavaria on the Danube NE of Ulm
- Hode-ida** \h'o-'dad-'a\ city & port W Yemen Arab Republic pop 40,000
- Hod-me-zo-va-sar-hely** \h'od-'mo-'za-'r-'vash-'ar-'h'el\ city SE Hungary NE of Szeged near Tisza river pop 52,797
- Hof** \h'of, -'ho\ city W Germany in Bavaria on the Saale NE of Bayreuth pop 54,964
- Hof-el** \h'a-'fa\ or **Lu-chow** \li-'u-'lo\ city E China * of Anhwei W of Nanjing pop 304,000
- Hoff-man Estates** \h'af-'man, -'hof-\ village NE Ill. pop 22,238
- Hof-fu** \hu-'fu, -'h'o\ city NE Saudi Arabia in E Nejd, chief town of Hasa region pop 100,000
- Hoggar** — see AHAGGAR
- Ho-hen-zoll-ern** \h'o-'zn-'zal-'ern\ region SW Germany, formerly a province of Prussia — see WÜRTTEMBERG
- Ho-he Tau-ern** \h'o-'tau-'(a-)rn\ range of the E Alps W Austria between Carinthia & Tirol — see GROSSGLOCKNER
- Hoi-hou** \h'oi-'hau, -'hi-'ho\ or **Hai-kou** \hi-'k'au, -'k'o\ city & port SE China in Kwangtung on NE Hainan I. pop 135,300
- Hok-kai-do** \hi-'kai-'(d)o\ or **Yo-zo** \y'ez-'(d)o\ island N Japan N of Honshu area 30,077
- Hol-born** \h'o-'(l)-born\ former metropolitan borough W cen London, England, now part of Camden
- Hol-quin** \h'o-'(l)-gen\ city E Cuba pop (municipality) 350,250
- Holland** \h'ol-'and\ 1 city W Mich. on Lake Michigan pop 26,337 2 medieval county of Holy Roman Empire bordering on North sea, now forming No. & So. Holland provinces of the Netherlands 3 — see NETHERLANDS — **Holland-er** \-'on-'dor\ n
- Holland**, Parts of distinct & former administrative county E England in SE Lincolnshire * Boston area 420
- Hollandia** — see DIJAPURA
- Holly-wood** \h'al-'e-'wud\ 1 section of Los Angeles, Calif. NW of the downtown district 2 city SE Fla. N of Miami pop 106,873
- Hol-stein** \h'ol-'stin, -'sten\ region NW Germany S of Jutland peninsula adjoining Schleswig, once a duchy of Denmark, became a part of Prussia 1866 — see SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
- Hol-ston** \h'ol-'stan\ river 140 m E Tenn. flowing SW to unite with the French Broad forming the Tennessee
- Holy** \h'o-'le\ 1 or **Lin-dis-farne** \lin-'dos-'farn\ island N England off NE coast of Northumberland, connected to mainland at low tide 2 or **Holy-head** \h'al-'e-'hed\ island NW Wales in St. George's channel off W coast of Anglesey
- Holy Cross**, Mount of the mountain 14,005 ft NW cen Colo. in Sawatch range
- Holy-head** \h'al-'e-'hed\ urban area & port NW Wales in Gwynedd on Holy I.
- Holy Land PALESTINE**
- Holy Loch** inlet of Firth of Clyde W Scotland on NW shore of the firth opposite mouth of Clyde river
- Hol-yoke** \h'ol-'yok\ city SW Mass. pop 50,112
- Homb-urg** \h'am-'burg, -'bu(s)rg\ or **Bad Homburg** \(')bat-' city W Germany N of Frankfurt pop 40,485
- Homestead National Monument** site SE Nebr. W of Beatrice of first homestead entered under General Homestead Act of 1862
- Home-wood** \h'om-'wud\ 1 city cen Ala. pop 21,245 2 village NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 18,871
- Homa** \h'omz, -'h'om(p)s\ 1 or formerly **Leb-da** \leb-'do\ town & port Libya ESE of Tripoli 2 or anc. **Eme-sa** \em-'a-'sa\ city W Syria pop 136,474
- Ho-nan** \h'o-'nan\ province E cen China * Chengchow area 64,479, pop 50,000,000
- Hon-du-ras** \han-'d(y)ur-'as\ country Central America bordering on the Caribbean & the Pacific, a republic * Tegucigalpa area 59,160, pop 2,580,000 — **Hon-du-ran** \-'an\ adj or n — **Hon-du-ran-ian** or **Hon-du-ra-ni-an** \han-'d(y)u-'ra-'ne-'an\ adj or n
- Honduras**, Gulf of inlet of the Caribbean between S Belize, E Guatemala, & N Honduras
- Hon-fleur** \h'a-'flor\ town & port N France on Seine estuary
- Hong Kong** or **Hong-kong** \h'ang-'kan, -'kan, -'h'ong-'k'ong, -'k'ong\ 1 Brit. crown colony on SE coast of China E of mouth of Pearl river including Hong Kong I., Kowloon peninsula & adjacent area (New Territories) on mainland, & nearby islands * Victoria area 391, pop 3,950,000 2 — see VICTORIA
- Ho-ni-a-ra** \h'o-'ne-'ar-'a\ town W Pacific * of Solomon islands on Guadalcanal I.
- Ho-no-lu-lu** \han-'l'u-'(l)u, -'h'on-'l'u\ city & port * of Hawaii on Oahu I. pop 324,871 — **Ho-no-lu-lu-ian** \-'lu-'lan\ n
- Hon-shu** \h'un-'(sh)u\ or **Hon-do** \-'(d)o\ island Japan, chief island of the group area 88,000
- Hood**, Mount \h'ud\ mountain 11,245 ft NW Oreg. in Cascade range, highest point in state
- Hood Canal** inlet of Puget Sound 80 m long W Wash. along E shore of Olympic peninsula
- Hooghly** or **Hu-gli** \h'u-'gli\ river 120 m E India flowing S into Bay of Bengal, most westerly channel of the Ganges in its delta
- Hook of Holland** \h'uk-' headland SW Netherlands in So. Holland on coast SW of The Hague
- Hoorn** — see FUTUNA
- Hoo-sac** \h'u-'sak, -'sik\ mountain range NW Mass. & SW Vt., a southern extension of Green mountains
- Hoover Dam** \h'u-'var-\ or **Boulder Dam** \b'ol-'dar-\ dam 726 ft high in Colorado river between Nev. & Ariz. — see MEAD (Lake)
- Ho-pat-cong**, Lake \h'a-'pat-'kan, -'kan\ lake 8 m long N N.J.
- Ho-pel** or **Ho-peh** \h'o-'p'a, -'p'a\ or formerly **Chih-li** \ch'e-'li\ province NE China * Shinkiang area 84,865, pop 47,000,000
- Hope-well** \h'op-'wel, -'wel\ city SE Va. pop 23,471
- Hop-kins-ville** \h'ap-'kanz-'vil\ city SW Ky. pop 21,250
- Hor** \h'o-'(s)r\ mountain 4430 ft SW Jordan
- Hor-reb** \h'or-'eb, -'h'or-\ or **Si-nai** \sai-'ni also -'ne-, -'n\ mountain where according to the Bible the Law was given to Moses, thought to be in the Gebel Musa on Sinai peninsula
- Hor-muz** or **Or-muz** \h'or-'muz, (h'or-'muz\ 1 ancient town S Iran on Strait of Hormuz, strait connecting Persian gulf & Gulf of Oman) 2 island SE Iran in Strait of Hormuz
- Horn** \h'o-'(s)r\ or **North Cape** cape NW Iceland
- Horn**, Cape headland S Chile on Horn I. in Tierra del Fuego, southernmost point of So. America, at 55°59'S
- Horn-church** \h'o-'(s)r-'charch\ former urban district SE England in Essex, now part of Havering
- Horn of Africa** the easternmost projection of Africa S of Gulf of Aden including Somalia & SE Ethiopia, its E tip is Cape Guardafui
- Hor-sens** \h'ors-'nz, -'nit-'(e)\ city & port Denmark pop 35,621
- Hos-pi-tal-let** \h'as-'pit-'let\ city NE Spain in Barcelona province, SW suburb of Barcelona pop 206,512
- Hot Springs** city W cen Ark. adjoining Hot Springs National Park (reservation containing numerous hot mineral springs area 5.5) pop 35,631
- Hou-ma** \h'o-'ma, -'h'u-\ city SE La. pop 30,922
- Houns-low** \h'aunz-'(l)u\ borough of SW Greater London, England pop 206,182
- Hou-sa-ton-ic** \h'u-'so-'tan-'ik, -'h'u-'za-\ river 148 m W Mass. & W Conn. flowing from Berkshire hills S into Long Island Sound
- Hous-ton** \h'yul-'ston\ city & port SE Tex. NW of Galveston, connected with Galveston Bay by ship canal pop 1,232,802 — **Hous-ton-ian** \h'yul-'sto-'ne-'an, -'nyon\ n — **Hous-ton-ite** \h'yul-'sto-'nit\ n
- Hove** \h'ov\ borough S England in East Sussex on English channel, W suburb of Brighton pop 72,659
- Hoven-weep National Monument** \h'o-'van-'wep\ site SE Utah & SW Colo. of prehistoric pueblos & cliff dwellings
- How-har** \hau-'ra\ city E India in West Bengal on the Hooghly opposite Calcutta pop 599,740
- Hra-dec Kra-lo-va** \h'räd-'ets-'kräl-'a, -'va\ or **G K'o-nig-grätz** \k'ä-'nig-'grätz, -'k'or-'nig-'\ city W Czechoslovakia pop 66,744
- Haleng** — see SIANG
- Hain-chu** \h'in-'ch'u\ city & port China in NW Formosa on coast SW of Taipei pop 201,678
- Hua-lia-ga** \wa-'li-a-'ga\ river 700 m N cen Peru flowing N into the Marañon
- Huam-bo** \h'wäm-'(l)bo\ or formerly **No-va Lis-boe** \no-'va-'lezh-'bo-'a\ city Angola in W cen highlands pop 49,823
- Huang** — see YELLOW

spot (as in paint) resembling a blister 3: an agent that causes blistering 4: a disease of plants marked by large swollen patches on the leaves 5: any of various structures (as a gunner's compartment on an airplane) that bulge out — **blister** *v* **blistered**; **blistering** \-t(ə)-rɪŋ\ *v* 1: to become affected with a blister ~ *vt* 1: to raise a blister on 2: to deal with severely (~ *ed his opponent with charges of corruption*)

blister beetle *n*; a beetle (as the Spanish fly) used medicinally dried and powdered to raise blisters on the skin, broadly: any of numerous soft-bodied beetles (family Meloidae)

blister copper *n*; metallic copper of a black blistered surface that is the product of converting copper matte and is about 98.5 to 99.5 percent pure

blistering *adj*; extremely intense or severe — **blistering** *adv* — **blisteringly** \-t(ə)-rɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

blister rust *n*; any of several diseases of pines that are caused by rust fungi (genus *Cronartium*) in the aerial stage and that affect the sapwood and inner bark and produce blisters externally

blithe \ˈblɪθ\ *adj* **blithely**; **blith-eat** [ME, fr OE *blithe*, akin to OHG *blidi* joyous, OE *bæc* fire — more at **bold**] 1: of a happy lighthearted character or disposition (hall to thee, ~ spirit — P B Shelley) 2: CASUAL, HEEDLESS (~ unconcern) *syn* see **MERRY**

blithely *adv*

blith-er \ˈblɪθ-ər\ *v*; **BLATHER**

blithesome \ˈblɪθ-səm\ *adj*; **blith-ly** *adv*; **blithesome-ly** *adv*

BLIT or **BLIT** *abbr* [ML *baccalaureus litterarum*] bachelor of letters, bachelor of literature

blitz \ˈblɪts\ *n* 1 *a*: **BLITZKRIEG** 1 *b* (1): an intensive aerial campaign (2): **AIR RAID** 2 *a*: an intensive nonmilitary campaign *b*: a rush of the passer by the defensive linebackers in football — **blitz** *v*

blitzkrieg \-ˈkrɛɡ\ *n* [G, lit, lightning war, fr *blitz* lightning + *krieg* war] 1: war conducted with great speed and force, specif: a violent surprise offensive by massed air forces and mechanized ground forces in close coordination 2: a sudden overpowering bombardment

blizzard \ˈblɪz-əd\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a long severe snowstorm 2: an intensely strong cold wind filled with fine snow 3: an overwhelming rush or deluge (the ~ of mail at Christmas) — **blizzardy** \-əd\ *adj*

blk *abbr* 1 **black** 2 **block** 3 **bulk**

bloated \ˈbloʊd\ *adj* [alter of ME *bloat*] 1: **BLOATED PUFFY**

bloat *v* 1: to make turgid or swollen 2: to fill to capacity or overflowing ~ *vi*; **SWELL**

bloat *n* 1: one that is bloated 2: a flatulent digestive disturbance of domestic animals and esp cattle marked by abdominal bloating

bloat-ed *adj* 1: being much larger than what is warranted (a ~ estimate) 2: obnoxiously vain

bloat-er \ˈbloʊ-ər\ *n* [obs. *bloat* (to cure)] a large fat herring or mackerel lightly salted and briefly smoked

bloater *n* [bloated]: a small but common cisco (*Coregonus hoyi*) of the Great Lakes

blob \ˈblɒb\ *n* [ME] 1 *a*: a small drop or lump of something viscous or thick *b*: a daub or spot of color 2: something ill defined or amorphous

blob *v* **blobbed**; **blob-bing**: to mark with blobs • **SPLOTCH**

block \ˈblɒk\ *n* [F, lit, block] 1 *a*: a temporary combination of parties in a legislative assembly *b*: a group of legislators (as in a U.S. legislative assembly) who act together for some common purpose irrespective of party lines 2 *a*: a combination of persons, groups, or nations forming a unit with a common interest or purpose *b*: a group of nations united by treaty or agreement for mutual support or joint action

block \ˈblɒk\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *blok*, fr MF *bloq*, fr MD *bloch*, akin to OHG *bloh* block, Mfr *bloq* fragment] 1: a compact unit solid piece of substantial material esp when worked or altered from its natural state to serve a particular purpose as *a*: the piece of wood on which a person condemned to be beheaded lays his neck for execution *b*: a mold or form on which articles are shaped or displayed *c*: a hollow rectangular building unit usu of artificial material *d*: a light weight unit cubical and solid wooden or plastic building toy that is usu provided in sets *e*: the casting that contains the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine 2 *slang* 1 *HEAD* 1 3 *a*: **OBSTACLE** *b*: an obstruction of an opponent's play in sports, esp: a halting or impeding of the progress or movement of an opponent in football by use of the body *c*: interruption of normal physiological function of a tissue or organ, esp: **HEART BLOCK** *d*: an instance or the result of psychological blockage or blocking 4: a wooden or metal case enclosing one or more pulleys and having a hook, eye, or strap by which it may be attached 5: a platform from which property is sold at auction, broadly: sale at auction 6 *a*: a quantity, number, or section of things dealt with as a unit *b* (1): a large building divided into separate functional units (2): a line of row houses (3): a part of a building or integrated group of buildings distinctive in some respect *c* (1): a usu rectangular space (as in a city) enclosed by streets and occupied by or intended for buildings (2): the distance along one of the sides of such a block *d*: a length of railroad track of defined limits the use of which is governed by block signals 7: a piece of material (as wood or linoleum) having on its surface a hand-cut design from which impressions are to be printed

block *v* 1 *a*: to make unsuitable for passage or progress by obstruction *b* *archaic*: **BLOCKADE** *c*: to hinder the passage, progress, or accomplishment of by or as if by interposing an obstruction (~ *a* kick) *d*: to shut off from view (forest canopy ~ing the sun) *e*: to interfere usu legitimately with (as an opponent) in various games or sports *f*: to prevent normal functioning of *g*: to prohibit conversion of (foreign-held funds) into for-

ign exchange, also: to limit the use to be made of (such funds) within the country 2: to mark or indicate the outline or chief lines of (~ *out a design*) (~ *in a sketched figure*) 3: to shape on, with, or as if with a block (~ *a hat*) 4: to make (two or more lines of writing or type) flush at the left or at both left and right 5: to secure, support, or provide with a block 6: to work out or chart the movements of stage performers or of mobile television equipment ~ *vi*: to block an opponent in sports *syn* see **HINDER** — **block-er** *n*

block-ade \ˈblɒk-əd\ *n* 1: the isolation by a warring nation of a particular enemy area (as a harbor) by means of troops or warships to prevent passage of persons or supplies, broadly: a restrictive measure designed to obstruct the commerce and communications of an unfriendly nation 2: something that constitutes an obstacle 3: interruption of normal physiological function (as transmission of nerve impulses) of a tissue or organ

blockade *v* **blockaded**, **block-ading** 1: to subject to a blockade 2: **BLOCK, OBSTRUCT** — **block-ade-r** *n*

block-ade-run-ner \-ˈkəd-rən-ər\ *n*: a ship or person that runs through a blockade — **block-ade-run-ning** \-ˈkəd-rən-ɪŋ\ *n*

block-age \ˈblɒk-ɪj\ *n*: an act or instance of obstructing: the state of being blocked (a ~ in the saltshaker)

block and tackle *n*: pulley blocks with associated rope or cable for hoisting or hauling

block-bust-er \ˈblɒk-bʌs-tər\ *n* 1: a huge high-explosive demolition bomb 2: one that is notably effective or violent 3: one who engages in blockbusting

block-bust-ing \-tɪŋ\ *n*: profiteering by inducing property owners to sell hastily and often at a loss by appeals to fears of depressed values because of threatened minority encroachment and then reselling at inflated prices

block diagram *n*: a diagram (as of a system, process, or program) in which labeled figures (as rectangles) and interconnecting lines represent the relationship of parts

block-head \ˈblɒk-hed\ *n*: a stupid person

block-house \-ˈhʌʊs\ *n* 1 *a*: a structure of heavy timbers formerly used for military defense with sides loopholed and pierced for gunfire and often with a projecting upper story *b*: a small easily defended building for protection from enemy fire 2: a building usu of reinforced concrete serving as an observation point for an operation likely to be accompanied by heat, blast, or radiation hazard

block-ish \-ɪʃ\ *adj*: resembling a block — **block-ish-ly** *adv*

block letter *n*: an often hand-drawn bold simple capital letter composed of strokes of uniform thickness

block plane *n*: a small plane made with the blade set at a lower pitch than other planes and used chiefly on end grains of wood

block signal *n*: a fixed signal at the entrance of a block to govern railroad trains entering and using that block

block system *n*: a system by which a railroad track is divided into short sections and trains are run by guidance signals

blocky \ˈblɒk-i\ *adj* **block-i-er**; **-est** 1: resembling a block in form or massiveness • **CHUNKY** 2: filled with or made up of blocks or patches

bloke \ˈblɒk\ *n* [origin unknown] chiefly *Brit*: **MAN FELLOW**

blond or **blonde** \ˈblɒnd\ *adj* [F *blond*, masc, *blonde*, fem] 1 *a*: of a flaxen, golden, light auburn, or pale yellowish brown color (~ hair) *b*: of a pale white or rosy white color (~ skin) *c*: being a blond (a pretty ~ secretary) 2 *a*: of a light color *b*: of the color blond *c*: made light-colored by bleaching (a table of ~ walnut)

blond or **blonde** *n* 1: a person having blond hair and usu a light complexion and blue or gray eyes 2: a light yellowish brown to dark grayish yellow

blond-ish \ˈblɒnd-ɪʃ\ *adj*: somewhat blond

blood \ˈblʊd\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr OE *blōd*, akin to OHG *bluot* blood] 1 *a*: the fluid that circulates in the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins of a vertebrate animal carrying nourishment and oxygen to and bringing away waste products from all parts of the body *b*: a comparable fluid of an invertebrate *c*: a fluid resembling blood 2 *a*: **LIFEBLOOD** broadly: **LIFE** *b*: human stock or lineage, esp royal lineage (a prince of the ~) *c*: relationship by descent from a common ancestor • **KINSHIP** *d*: persons related through common descent **KINDRED** *e* (1): honorable or high birth or descent (2) descent from parents of recognized breed or pedigree 3: the shedding of blood, also the taking of life 4: a blood regarded as the seat of the emotions. **TAKING** *b* *obs* **LUST** *c*: a gay showy foppish man. **RAKE** 5 **PERSONNEL**

blood *v* 1: **BLEED** *la* 2: to stain or wet with blood 3: to expose (a hunting dog) to sight, scent, or taste of the blood of its prey

blood bank *n*: a place for storage of or an institution storing blood or plasma, also: blood so stored

blood-bath \ˈblʊd-baθ-, -bæθ\ *n*: a great slaughter • **MASSACRE**

blood brother *n* 1: a brother by birth 2: one of two men pledged to mutual loyalty by a ceremonial use of each other's blood — **blood brotherhood** *n*

blood cell *n*: a cell normally present in blood

blood count *n*: the determination of the blood cells in a definite volume of blood, also: the number of cells so determined

blood-curd-ling \ˈblʊd-kɜrd-lɪŋ-, -lɪŋ\ *adj*: arousing horror (~ screams) — **blood-curd-ling-ly** \-lɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

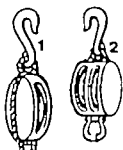
blood-ed \ˈblʊd-əd\ *adj*: being entirely or largely of superior breed (a herd of ~ stock)

blooded *adj* *comb form*: having (such) blood or temperament (cold-blooded) (warm-blooded)

blood feud *n*: a feud between different clans or families

blood-fin \ˈblʊd-fɪn\ *n*: a small silvery So' American fish (*Aphyocharax rubripinnis*) with deep-red fins

blood fluke *n*: **SCHISTOSOME**



blocks 1 single block, 2 double block



blood cells

sidered as also including Burma (but not Ceylon) 2 those parts of India until 1947 under Brit rule or protection together with Baluchistan & the Andaman & Nicobar islands & prior to 1937, Burma 3 or Indian Union or Bharat 'bhar-at, 'ba-rat' country comprising major portion of peninsula, a republic within the Brit Commonwealth, until 1947 a part of the Brit Empire * New Delhi area 1,265,093 pop 550,570,000

In-dian 'in-dē-an\ 1 ocean E of Africa, S of Asia, W of Australia & Tasmania, & N of Antarctica area 28,925,000 2 — see THAR

In-diana 'in-dē-an-a\ 1 state E cen U.S. * Indianapolis area 36,291, pop 5,193,669 2 borough W cen Pa pop 16,199 — In-dian 'an-an\ adj or n — In-dian-lan 'an-dē-an\ adj or n

Indiana Harbor harbor district in East Chicago, Ind., on Lake Michigan

In-dia-na-po-olis 'in-dē-a-'nap-(ə)-lēs\ city * of Ind. pop 744,624

Indian river lagoon 165 m long E Fla between mainland & coastal islands

Indian States or Native States former semi-independent states of the Indian Empire ruled by native princes subject to varying degrees of Brit authority — see BRITISH INDIA

Indian Territory former territory S U.S. in present state of Okla

In-dies 'in-(d)ēz\ 1 EAST INDIES 2 WEST INDIES

In-digir-ka 'in-da-'gi(a)-ka\ river 850 m U.S.S.R. in NE Yakutsk Republic flowing N into East Siberian sea

In-do-chi-na 'in-(d)ō-chi-nā\ 1 or farther India peninsula SE Asia, includes Burma, Democratic Kampuchea, Laos, Malay peninsula, Thailand, & Vietnam 2 or French Indochina former country SE Asia comprising Annam, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Laos, & Tonkin * Hanoi

In-do-ne-sia 'in-dō-nē-zhə, -shə\ 1 country SE Asia in Malay archipelago comprising Sumatra, Java, S & E Borneo, Celebes, Timor, W New Guinea, the Moluccas, & many adjacent smaller islands, a republic since 1949, formerly (as Netherlands East Indies) an overseas territory of the Netherlands * Jakarta area 575,450, pop 124,890,000 2 the Malay archipelago

In-dore 'in-(d)ō(r), -'dō(r)-\ 1 former state cen India in Narbada valley * Indore, area now in Madhya Pradesh 2 city NW cen India in W Madhya Pradesh pop 494,664

In-dus 'in-dos\ river 1800 m S Asia flowing from Tibet NW & SSW through Pakistan into Arabian sea

Ingle-wood 'in-gol-'wud\ city SW Calif SW of Los Angeles pop 89,985

In-go-stadt 'in-gol-(sh)lat\ city W Germany in Bavaria N of Munich pop 70,841

Ink-star 'in(k)-star\ village SE Mich W of Detroit pop 38,595

In-land 'in-land, -land\ sea inlet of the Pacific 240 m long SW Japan between Honshu on E & N, Kyushu on W, & Shikoku on S

Inland Empire region NW U.S. between Cascade range & Rocky mountains in E Wash., N Idaho, NW Mont., & NE Oreg

Inn 'in\ river 320 m flowing from SE Switzerland NE through Austria into the Danube in Germany — see ENGADINE

Inner Hebrides — see HEBRIDES

Inner Mongolia region N China in SE Mongolia & W Manchuria * Huhehot area 454,633, pop 13,000,000

Inniskilling — see ENNISKILLEN

Inns-bruck 'inz-bruk, 'in(t)s-\ city W Austria pop 112,824

Inside Passage or Inland Passage protected shipping route from Puget Sound, Wash., to Skagway, Alaska, following channels between mainland & coastal islands

Inter-laken 'int-ər-'lāk-an\ commune W cen Switzerland in Bern canton on the Aare between Lake of Thun & Lake of Brienz

International Zone — see MOROCCO

Inu-vik 'in-'u-vik\ town NW Canada in NW Mackenzie District

In-ver-car-gill 'in-ver-'kär-gol\ borough New Zealand on S coast of South I. area 46,700 — see BLUFF

In-ver-ness 'in-ver-'nes\ 1 or In-ver-ness-shire 'nes(h)-shir-(ə), -shor\ former county NW Scotland area 4211 2 burgh NW Scotland * of Highland region pop 34,870

Io-an-ni-na 'yo-'än-ē-(n)ä\ or Yö-an-ni-na 'yän-ē-(n)ä\ city NW Greece in N Epirus pop 39,814

Io-na 'i-'ō-nā\ island Scotland in S Inner Hebrides off SW tip of Mull I. area 6

Io-nia 'i-'ō-nē-a\ ancient region W Asia Minor bordering on the Aegean W of Lydia & Caria — Io-ni-an 'nē-on\ adj or n

Ionian, 1 sea arm of the Mediterranean between SE Italy & W Greece, 2 islands W Greece in Ionian sea

Iowa 'i-'ə-wə\ 1 river 291 m Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi 2 state cen U.S. * Des Moines area 56,290, pop 2,825,041 — Iow-an 'wən\ adj or n

Iowa City city E Iowa pop 46,850

Ipin 'i-'pin, -pēn\ or formerly Sü-chow 's(h)u-'jō, 'sü-'chəu\ or Sü-fu 'swä-'fū\ city cen China in S Szechwan pop 177,500

Ipiros — see EPIRUS

Ipo(h) 'i-'pō(h)\ city Federation of Malaysia in Perak pop 125,766

Ipsambul — see ABUSIMBEL

Ips-wich 'ip-(s)wich\ 1 city E Australia in SE Queensland SW of Brisbane pop 54,500 2 borough SE England * of Suffolk pop 122,814

Iqui-que 'i-'kē-kē\ city & port N Chile on the Pacific pop 65,288

Iqui-toa 'i-'kēi-(d)ä\ city NE Peru on the Amazon pop 74,000

Iraklion — see CANDIA

Iran 'i-'ran, -'rān; 'i-'ran\ or esp formerly Per-sia 'pər-zhə, esp Brit -shə\ country SW Asia bordering in N on Caspian sea & in S on Persian Gulf & Gulf of Oman; an Islamic republic since 1979, formerly a kingdom * Tehran area 628,000, pop 29,780,000 — Irāni 'ran-ē, -'rān\ adj or n

Iraq 'i-'rāk, -'rak\ 1 or Irak country SW Asia in Mesopotamia, a republic since 1958, formerly a kingdom * Baghdad area 171,555, pop 9,750,000 2 — see ARAB — Irāqi 'rāk-ē, -'rak\ adj or n

Ireland 'i-'ä(r)-land\ 1 or I. H. I. Ber-lia 'hi-'bər-nē-a\ island W Europe in the Atlantic, one of the Brit. Isles area 32,375, divided between Republic of Ireland & Northern Ireland 2 or Republic of Ireland or Irish Republic or Eire 'ä(r)-ə, 'ä(r)-ē, 'ä(r)-, 'ä(r)-\ country occupying major portion of island; a republic since 1949, a

division of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland 1801–1921 & (as Irish Free State) a dominion of the Brit Commonwealth 1922–37 * Dublin area 26,602, pop 2,970,000 3 — see NORTHERN IRELAND

Irān — see NEW GUINEA

Iran Barat — see WEST IRAN

Irish sea arm of the Atlantic between Great Britain & Ireland

Ir-kutsk 'i-(g)r-'kütsk, -'r- city U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Angara near Lake Baikal pop 451,000

Iron Gate 'i-(ə)r-n\ gorge 2 m long of the Danube at place where it cuts around end of Transylvanian Alps on border between Rumania & Yugoslavia

Iron-ton 'i-'rən-ton, 'irnt-'n\ city SE Ohio on the Ohio pop 15,030

Irra-wad-dy 'ir-rə-'wad-ē\ river 1350 m Burma flowing S into Bay of Bengal through several mouths

Ir-tysh or Ir-tish 'i-(ə)r-'tish, -'r- river 2200 m, cen Asia flowing from Altai mountains in Sinkiang, China, NW & N into the Ob in U.S.S.R.

Irūn 'i-'rūn\ commune N Spain in Guipúzcoa E of San Sebastián near French border pop 45,060

Ir-ving 'ir-vin\ city TEX W of Dallas pop 97,260

Ir-ving-ton 'i-'an\ town NE N.J. WSW of Newark pop 59,743

Is-a-bela 'iz-a-'bel-a\ or Al-ba-marle 'al-bə-'märl\ island Ecuador; largest of the Galápagos area 1650

Isar 'i-'zär\ river 219 m W Europe flowing from Tirol, Austria, NW through Bavaria, Germany, into the Danube

Isau-ria 'i-'sör-ē-a\ ancient district in E Pisidia S Asia Minor on N slope of W Taurus mountains — Isau-rian 'ē-an\ adj or n

Is-chia 'is-kē-a\ island Italy in Tyrrhenian sea WSW of Naples area 18

Isō Bay 'i-'sā-\ inlet of the Pacific S Japan on S coast of Honshu

Isō, Lake 'i-'zä-(d)ä\ lake 14 m long N Italy in Lombardy NW of Bergamo

Isore 'i-'ze-(ə)r\ river 150 m SE France flowing from Graian Alps WSW into the Rhone

Isor-lohn 'i-'zər-'lōn, -'zär-, city W Germany in Ruhr valley SE of Dortmund pop 57,615

Is-fo-han 'is-fə-'han, -'han\ or Es-fa-han 'es- or Is-pa-han 'is-pə-\ city W cen Iran, former * of Persia pop 424,045

Ishim 'i-'shim\ river 1330 m U.S.S.R. flowing from N Kazakh Republic N into the Irtysh

Isis 'i-'sē\ the Thames river, England, at & above Oxford

Is-ken-de-run 'is-ken-də-'rūn\ or Is-ken-de-ron 'i-'ran\ or formerly Al-ax-an-dret-a 'al-ig-(z)an-'dret-a, -el- city & port S Turkey on Gulf of Iskenderun (inlet of the Mediterranean) pop 69,382

Islam-abad 'is-'lām-a-'bād, iz-'lām-a-'bād\ city * of Pakistan in NE Pakistan in Murree hills NE of Rawalpindi pop 250,000

Island or island — see ICELAND

Islay 'i-'jilä, -lä\ island Scotland in S Inner Hebrides area 234

Isle au Haut 'i-'lä-'hö(t), -ē-lä-'hö\ island Me. at entrance to Penobscot Bay — see ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Isle of Ely — see ELY (Isle of)

Isle of Man — see MAN (Isle of)

Isle of Pines 1 — see YOUTH (Isle of) 2 — see KUNIE

Isle of Wight — see WIGHT (Isle of)

Isle Royale 'i-'(ə)l-'rōi-(ə)\ island Mich in NW Lake Superior in Isle Royale National Park (area 209)

Isle-ington 'iz-'līn-ton\ borough of N Greater London, England pop 199,129

Is-ma-illa 'iz-mä-a-'lā\ city NE Egypt on the Suez canal pop 167,500

Is-on-zo 'i-'zōn(t)-(s)ö\ river 75 m NW Yugoslavia & NE Italy flowing S into Gulf of Trieste

Is-par-ta 'is-(ə)pär-'tā\ city SW Turkey N of Antalya pop 42,901

Is-ra-el 'iz-rē-ä\ 1 ancient kingdom Palestine comprising the lands occupied by the Hebrew people, established ab 1025 B.C. divided ab 933 B.C. into a S kingdom (Judah) & a N kingdom (Israel) 2 or Northern Kingdom or Ephraim 'ē-frē-m\ the N portion of the Hebrew kingdom after the division * Samaria 3 country Palestine bordering on the Mediterranean, a republic established 1948 * Jerusalem area 7993, pop 3,010,000 — see PALESTINE

Is-sus 'is-'sē\ ancient town S Asia Minor N of modern Iskenderun, Turkey

Is-ayk Kul 'is-ik-'kal\ lake 115 m long U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in NE Kirgiz Republic area 2250

Is-tan-bul 'is-täm-'bül, -'lām-, -'tām-, -'tän-\ or formerly Con-stanti-nople 'kōn-'stän-'tī-nō-pol\ or anc Byz-an-tium 'by-zän-'sh(ē)-m, -'zän-tē-m\ city NW Turkey on the Bosphorus & Sea of Marmara, former * of Turkey & of Ottoman Empire pop 1,742,978

Ister — see DANUBE

Is-tria 'is-trē-a\ peninsula NW Yugoslavia in Croatia & Slovenia projecting into the N Adriatic — Is-tri-an 'trē-an\ adj or n

Italian East Africa former territory E Africa comprising Eritrea, Ethiopia, & Italian Somaliland

Italian Somaliland former Italian colony E Africa bordering on Indian ocean * Mogadiscio (Mogadishu) area 194,000, since 1960 part of Somalia

It-a-ly 'i-'tā-ē\ or It. It-a-llia 'ē-'tāl-ya\ or L. It-a-llia 'ä-'tāl-ya, -i-\ peninsula 760 m long S Europe projecting into the Mediterranean between Adriatic & Tyrrhenian seas 2 country comprising the peninsula of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, & numerous other islands; a republic since 1946, formerly a kingdom * Rome area 119,764, pop 54,080,000

Ita-see, Lake 'i-'tä-sē\ lake NW cen Minn.; generally considered as source of the Mississippi

Iténez — see GUAPORÉ

Ith-a-ca 'ith-i-kä\ 1 city S cen N.Y. on Cayuga Lake pop 26,226 2 or NGK Ithä-kä 'ē-'thä-kē\ island W Greece in the Ionian Islands NE of Cephalonia area 36 — Ith-a-cen 'ith-i-kən\ adj or n

Itaukushima — see MIYAJIMA

Itu-ro-aa or It-u-ro-aa 'ich-a-'rē-a\ ancient country NE Palestine S of Damascus — It-u-ra-ean or It-u-re-an 'rē-an\ adj or n

Jo-lette \zhō-lē-'et\ city Canada in S cen Que pop 20,127
Jo-lo (hō-lō) or **Sulu** \sū-'lū\ island S Philippines, chief island of Sulu archipelago area 345
Jonesboro \jōnz-'bō-r-, -bō-rə\ city NE Ark pop 27,050
Jönköpings \jōn-'chē(r)-p-ŋ\ city S Sweden at S end of Lake Vättern pop 55,372
Jon-queré \zhō-'kē-'(ə)r\ city Canada in S cen Que pop 28,430
Joplin \jap-'lin\ city SW Mo pop 39,256
Joppe — see JAFFA
Jordan \jōrd-'n\ 1 river 45 m, cen Utah flowing from Utah Lake N into Great Salt Lake 2 river 200 m NE Palestine flowing from Anti-Lebanon mountains S through Sea of Galilee into Dead sea 3 or formerly Trans-Jordan \('tɪrən-('tɪrən- or officially Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan \həsh-'s-mī\ country SW Asia in NW Arabia * Amman area 37,737, pop 2,380,000 — **Jordanian** \jor-'dā-nē-ən\ adj or n
Joshua Tree National Monument \jəsh-'(ə)wə\ reservation S Calif N of Salton sea containing unusual desert flora area 1025
Jo-tun-helm \jōt-'n-'hām\ or Norw **Jo-tun-hei-men** \jō-'hā-mən\ mountains S cen Norway — see GLITTERIND
Juan de Fuca \jwān-'dā-'fū-'kə\ strait 100 m long between Vancouver I, B.C. & Olympic peninsula, Wash
Juan Fernandez \jwān-'fā-r-'nān-'dās\ group of three islands SE Pacific 400 m W of Chile, belongs to Chile area 70
Juan-les-Pins \jwān-'lēs-'pā\ town SE France on Cap d'Antibes
Juarez — see CIUDAD JUÁREZ
Ju-ba \jū-'bā\ river 1000 m in E Africa flowing from S Ethiopia S through Somalia into Indian ocean
Jubbulpore — see JABAL PUR
Juby, Cape — see YUBI (Cape)
Ju-car \ju-'kār\ river 300 m E Spain flowing S & E into the Mediterranean S of Valencia
Ju-dah \jud-'d\ ancient kingdom S Palestine * Jerusalem — see ISRAEL
Ju-dea or **Ju-dea** \ju-'de-ə, -'dā-\ ancient region Palestine constituting the S division (Judah) of the country under Persian, Greek, & Roman rule — **Ju-dean** or **Ju-dean** \-ən\ adj or n
Juggernaut — see PURI
Jugoslavia — see YUGOSLAVIA — **Jugoslav** or **Jugoslavian** adj or n
Juliz de Fora \zhwēzh-'dā-'for-ə, -'fōr-\ city E Brazil in S Minas Gerais pop 194,135
Ju-ly \ju-'hwe\ city NW Argentina N of Tucumán pop 44,188
Jullin Alps \jūl-'yan-\ section of E Alps NW Yugoslavia N of Istrian peninsula, highest peak Triglav 9393 ft
Julian Venetia — see VENEZIA GIULIA
Jul-lun-dur \jəl-'n-dər\ city NW India in Punjab pop 288,694
Jum-na \jūm-'nā\ river 860 m N India in Uttar Pradesh flowing from the Himalayas S & SE into the Ganges
Junction City city NE cen Kans pop 19,018
Ju-neau \ju-'nō, ju-'ā\ city & port * of Alaska in SE coastal strip pop 6050
Jung-frau \yūn-'frou\ mountain 13,642 ft SW cen Switzerland in Bernese Alps between Bern & Valais cantons
Ju-ni-ata \jū-nē-'at-ə\ river 150 m S cen Pa flowing E into the Susquehanna
Ju-nin \ju-'nēn\ 1 city E Argentina 150 m W of Buenos Aires pop 53,489 2 town cen Peru at S end of Lake Junin (25 m long)
Ju-ra \jur-'ā\ 1 mountains France & Switzerland extending 200 m along the boundary, highest Crête de la Neige (in France) 5652 ft 2 island 24 m long W Scotland in the Inner Hebrides S of Mull
Juramento — see SALADO
Ju-rú \zhur-'(ə)wā\ river 1200 m NW cen So America flowing from E cen Peru NE into the Solimões in NW Brazil
Ju-rue-na \zhur-'(ə)wā-nā\ river 600 m W cen Brazil flowing N to unite with the São Manuel forming the Tapajoz
Jut-land \jūt-'lānd\ or Dan Jyl-land \yuel-'ān, -'yael-\ 1 peninsula N Europe projecting into North sea & comprising mainland of Denmark & N portion of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany 2 the mainland of Denmark
K2 — see GODWIN AUSTEN
Kaapland — see CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
Kaapstad — see CAPE TOWN
Kabard-din-ian Republic \kab-'ər-'dīn-'ē-ən\ or **Kab-ar-di-no-Bal-kar-ian** Republic \kab-'ər-'dē-'(nō)-bōl-'kār-'ē-ən-, -bāl-, -'kər- or **Kabardino-Balkar** Republic \bōl-'kār, -'bāl-\ autonomous republic U S S R in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on N slopes of the Caucasus * Nalchik area 4600, pop 539,000 — **Kabardindian** adj or n
Kabul \küb-'əl, kō-'būl\ 1 river 360 m Afghanistan & N Pakistan flowing E into the Indus 2 city * of Afghanistan on Kabul river pop 307,338 — **Kabull** \kab-'əl\, -'lēt, kō-'būl-\ adj or n
Kab-we \kab-'(wə)\ or formerly **Bro-ken Hill** \brō-'kən-\ city cen Zambia pop 49,000
Ka-byile \kō-'bīl-ē-, -'bīl-\ mountainous region N Algeria on coast E of Algiers, comprises two areas **Great Kabylie** (to W) & **Little Kabylie** (to E)
Ka-desh-bar-neā \kā-'desh-'bār-nē-ə\ ancient town S Palestine SW of Dead sea, exact location uncertain
Kadlak — see KODIAK
Kadi-koy \kād-'i-'kōi\ or anc **Chal-ced-on** \kāl-'sā-dān, kāl-'sēd-'n\ former city Asia on the Bosphorus, now a district of Istanbul
Kadi-yev-ka or **Kadi-ev-ka** \kā-'dē-'(y)af-'kə\ city U S S R, in E Ukraine in Donets basin pop 117,000
Kae-sōn \kē-'sōn\ city N Korea SE of Pyongyang pop 265,000
Kaf-fé-klub-ben \kaf-'fē-'klub-bən, -'klāb-\ island in Arctic, can off N coast of Greenland, northernmost point of land in the world, at 83°40'N
Kaf-frar-ia \kō-'fār-'ē-, kē-, -'fēr-\ region Republic of So Africa in E Cape Province S of Natal & bordering on Indian ocean
Kafiristan — see KURDISTAN
Ka-fue \kō-'fū-'ē\ river 500 m Zambia flowing into the Zambezi
Ka-ga-ra \kō-'gē-'rā\ river 430 m Burundi, Rwanda, & NW Tanganyika flowing N & E into Lake Victoria on Uganda border

Ka-go-shi-ma \kag-'ə-'shē-mā, kō-'gō-shā-\ city & port S Japan in S Kyushu on Kagoshima Bay (inlet of the Pacific) pop 407,000
Ka-hoo-lā-we \kā-'hō-'lā-wē, -wē\ island Hawaii SW of Maui area 45
Kali-bab \kāl-'bab\ plateau N Ariz N of Grand Canyon extending into SW Utah
Kali-eteur Falls \kāl-'ē-,tu(ə)r-, -kāl-'chu(ə)r-\ waterfall 741 ft high & 350 ft wide cen Guyana in Potaro river
Kal-feng \kāl-'fēŋ\ city E cen China in NE Honan pop 299,100
Kal-lua \kāl-'lū-\ city Hawaii in NE Oahu pop 33,783
Kalir-ouan \ker-'wan\ or **Kalir-wan** \kāl-'r-'wan\ city NE Tunisia pop 46,199
Kal-sers-lau-tern \kāl-'zər-'laut-ər-n\ city W Germany W of Ludwigshafen pop 99,917
Kal-ki-na-da or **Coc-a-na-da** \kāk-'ə-'nād-ə\ city & port E India in NE Andhra Pradesh on Bay of Bengal pop 149,146
Ka-lae \kāl-'lā-ē\ or **South Cape** or **South Point** headland Hawaii, southernmost point of Hawaii I
Kalaeloa Point — see BARBERS POINT
Kal-a-har-l \kāl-'ə-'harē\ desert region S Africa N of Orange river & S of Lake Ngami in Botswana & NW Republic of So Africa
Kal-la-ma-ta \kāl-'mā-'tā- or NGK **Kā-lā-māi** \kō-'lām-ē\ city & port S Greece in SW Peloponnesus pop 39,346
Kal-a-ma-zoo \kāl-'mā-'zū\ city SW Mich pop 85,555
Kal-at or **Khe-lat** \kāl-'lāt\ region NW Pakistan including S & cen Baluchistan, a former princely state * **Kalat**
Kal-gan \kāl-'gān\ or **Chang-kia-kow** \jān-'jē-'ā-'kō\ city NE China in NW Hopei NW of Peking pop 229,300
Kal-goor-ile \kāl-'gu(ə)r-'ilē\ town Australia in S cen Western Australia
Kalhu — see CALAH
Kal-ima \kō-'lē-mā\ or formerly **Al-bert-ville** \al-'ber-'vē(ə)\, 'al-'bər-,vī\ city & port E Zaire on Lake Tanganyika pop 86,687
Kal-iman-tan \kāl-'mān-'tan, kāl-'mān-'tān\ 1 BORNEO — its Indonesian name 2 the S & E part of Borneo belonging to Indonesia, formerly (as Dutch Borneo) part of Netherlands India
Kal-in-lin \kāl-'lē-n-, -'lēn-,yēn\ or formerly **Tver** \tā-'vē(ə)r\ city U S S R in W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga pop 345,000
Kal-in-lin-grad \kāl-'lē-n(yān-'grad\ or G **Kō-ni-gs-berg** \kō-'nī-gz-, -bērg, 'kāl-'nī-gz-, -bērg\ city & port U S S R in W Soviet Russia, Europe, near the Frisches Haff, formerly * of East Prussia pop 297,000
Kal-iz \kāl-'ish\ commune cen Poland W of Lodz pop 81,200
Kal-mar \kāl-'mār, 'kāl-\ city & port SE Sweden pop 38,912
Kal-myk Republic \kāl-'mik-\ autonomous republic of the U S S R in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on NW shore of Caspian sea W of the Volga * Elista area 29,417, pop 268,000
Kal-u-ga \kō-'lū-'gā\ city U S S R in W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Oka WNW of Tula pop 211,000
Ka-ma \kam-'ā\ river 1200 m U S S R in E Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing SW into the Volga S of Kazan
Ka-ma-ku-ra \kō-'māk-'rā, kām-'kūr-\ city Japan in SE Honshu on Sagami sea S of Yokohama pop 135,000
Kam-chat-ka \kam-'chāt-'kə\ peninsula 750 m long U S S R in NE Soviet Russia, Asia, between Sea of Okhotsk & Bering sea
Ka-met \kam-'āt\ mountain 25,447 ft N India in Uttar Pradesh in the NW Himalayas
Kam-loopa \kam-'lūps\ city Canada in S B C pop 26,168
Kam-pa-lā \kam-'pāl-\ city * of Uganda N of Lake Victoria pop 331,889
Kampuchea, Democratic — see CAMBODIA
Kan \gān\ river 350 m SE China in Kiangsi flowing N through Poyang Lake into the Yangtze
Kan-ban-ga \kō-'nāng-gə\ or formerly **Lu-lua-bourg** \lū-'lū-'b(ə)r\, -'g\ city S cen Zaire pop 428,960
Kannur — see CANNANORE
Ka-na-wha \kō-'nō-(wə)\ river 97 m W W Va flowing NW into the Ohio
Ka-na-zu-wa \kō-'nāz-ə-wā, kōn-'zā-wā\ city & port Japan in W cen Honshu near Sea of Japan pop 342,000
Kan-chen-jun-ga \kan-'chēn-'jōng-gə, -'jūn-\ or **Kang-chen-jun-ga** \kan-'chēn-\ or **Kin-chen-jun-ga** \kin-'chēn-\ mountain 28,146 ft Nepal & Sikkim in the Himalayas, 3d highest in world
Kan-chi-pu-rām \kan-'chē-'pā-rām\ or **Con-jee-ve-rām** \kōn-'jē-'vā-rām\ city SE India in N Tamil Nadu SW of Madras pop 92,714
Kan-da-har \kand-'dā-'hār\ city SE Afghanistan pop 130,212
Kand-la \kand-'lā\ town & port W India in Gujarat near E end of Gulf of Kutch
Kan-dy \kan-'dē\ city W cen Sri Lanka ENE of Colombo pop 78,000
Kane Basin \kān\ section of the passage between NW Greenland & Ellesmere I N of Baffin Bay
Kane-o-he \kan-'ē-'ō-ē, -'ō-(h)ā\ city Hawaii in E Oahu on Kane-ohe Bay (inlet) pop 29,903
Kan-i-lā-pis-kau \kan-'ē-'pīs-'kō\ river 575 m Canada in N Que flowing N to unite with the Larch forming the Kok-so-ak \kōk-'sə-wāk\ river (85 m flowing into Ungava Bay)
Kan-ka-kee \kan-'kə-'kē\ 1 river 225 m Ind & Ill flowing SW & W to unite with the Des Plaines forming the Illinois 2 city NE Ill on the Kankakee pop 30,944
Ka-no \kān-'(nō)\ city N cen Nigeria pop 351,175
Ka-no-ya \kō-'nō-ā\ city Japan in S Kyushu pop 66,995
Kan-pur \kān-'pūr\ or **Cawn-pore** \kōn-'pōr-, -'pō(ə)r\ city N India in S Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges pop 1,197,255
Kan-ssā \kan-'zās\ 1 or Kaw \kō\ river 169 m E Kans flowing E into the Missouri — see SMOKY MOUNTAIN 2 state cen U S * Topeka area 82,264, pop 2,249,071 — **Kan-sān** \kan-'zān\ adj or n
Kansas City, 1 city NE Kans adjacent to Kansas City, Mo pop 168,213 2 city W Mo pop 507,087
Kan-su \kan-'sū, -'gān-\ province N cen China * Lanchow area 137,104, pop 13,000,000
Kanto Plain — see KWANTO PLAIN
Kao-halung \kau-'shē-'uŋ, -'gau-\ city & port China in SW Formosa pop 784,502
Kaolan — see LANCIOW

Iva-no-Fran-kovsk \i-van-ə-fran-'kofsk\ or formerly **Sta-ni-slav** \stan-ə-'slav, -'slav\ city U S S R in SW Ukraine pop 105,000
Iva-no-vo \i-van-ə-və\ or formerly **Ivanovo Voz-ne-sensk** \i-vaz-nə-'sen(tsk) city U S S R in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, WNW of Gorki pop 419,000
Iviza or **Sp Ibliza** \i-'və-thə, -'bē- island Spain in the Balearics SW of Majorca area 230
Ivory Coast or **Côte d'Ivoire** \kōt-'dē-war\ 1 region W Africa bordering on the Atlantic W of the Gold Coast 2 country W Africa including the Ivory Coast & its hinterland, a republic; formerly a territory of French West Africa * Abidjan area 127,520, pop 4,420,000 — **Ivory Coast-er** \iv-(ə-)rē-'kō-stər\ n
Iwo Jē \i-'wō\ city SW Nigeria NE of Ibadan pop 188,506
Wō Jima \ē-'jō\ island Japan in W Pacific in the Volcano islands 660 nautical m S of Tokyo area 8
Ixelles \ē-'sel\ or **Flem El-sē-ne** \el-'sə-nə\ commune cen Belgium in Brabant, suburb of Brussels pop 88,970
Iza-bal \ē-zə-'bāl, -sə- lake 25 m long E Guatemala
Izal-co \i-'zai-(k)k, ē-'sai- volcano 7828 ft W El Salvador
Izhensk \ē-'zhensk\ city U S S R in E Soviet Russia, Europe * of Udmurt Republic pop 422,000
Iz-ma-ll or **Rum Iz-ma-ll** \iz-mā-'fē\ city U S S R in SW Ukraine on the Danube delta pop 63,000
Iz-mir \iz-'mi(r)\ or **Smyr-na** \smīr-nə\ city & port W Turkey in Asia on an inlet of the Aegean pop 411,626
Iz-mit or **Iz-mit** \iz-'mit\ or **anc As-ta-cus** \as-'ta-kos\ or **Nic-ome-dia** \nik-ə-'mēd-ē-ə\ city & port NW Turkey in Asia on Gulf of Izmit (E arm of Sea of Marmara) pop 89,547
Iz-nik \iz-'nik\ lake 14 m long NW Turkey in Asia S of E arm of Sea of Marmara
Iz-tac-cl-huati or **Ixta-cl-huati** \ē-(i)ā-(k)'stē-wāt-'t\ extinct volcano 17,343 ft S Mexico N of Popocatepetl
Ja-bal-pur \jəb-əl-'pu(ə)r\ or **Jub-bul-pore** \jəb-əl-'pō(ə)r, -'pō(ə)r\ city cen India in cen Madhya Pradesh pop 419,462
Jack-son \jək-'sən\ 1 city S Mich pop 45,484 2 city * of Miss on Pearl river pop 153,968 3 city W Tenn pop 39,996
Jackson Hole valley NW Wyo E of Teton range & partly in Grand Teton National Park, contains Jackson Lake (reservoir)
Jack-son-ville \jək-'sən-vil\ 1 city cen Ark NE of Little Rock pop 19,832 2 city NE Fla. near mouth of the St Johns pop 528,865 3 city W cen Ill pop 20,553 4 city E N C. SW of New Bern pop 16,021
Jadotville — see **LIKASI**
Ja-én \jā-'ən\ 1 province S Spain in N Andalusia area 5203, pop 661,146 2 commune, its * pop 78,156
Ja-fa \jaf-ə, 'yaf-ə\ or **Joppa** \jəp-ə\ or **Ya-fa** \ya-'fə\ former city W Israel, since 1950 a S section of Tel Aviv
Jaff-na \jaf-'nə\ city N Sri Lanka on Palk strait pop 101,700
Jagannath — see **PURI**
Jain-tia \jint-'tə\ hills E India in N cen Assam E of Khasi hills
Jai-pur \jī-'pu(ə)r\ 1 former state NW India, now part of Rajasthan 2 city, its *, now * of Rajasthan pop 548,684
Ja-kar-ta or **Dja-kar-ta** \jə-'kāt-ə\ or formerly **Be-ta-via** \bə-'tā-vē-ə\ city & port * of Indonesia in NW Java pop 2,906,533
Ja-la-pa \jə-'lā-pə\ city E Mexico * of Veracruz pop 127,081
Ja-lis-co \jə-'lis-(k)k\ state W cen Mexico * **Guadalajara** area 31,149, pop 3,322,750
Jal-u-it \jal-(y)ə-wat\ island (atoll) 38 m long & 21 m wide W Pacific, in Malik chain of the Marshalls
Ja-mai-ca \jə-'mā-kə\ island West Indies in the Greater Antilles, a dominion of Brit Commonwealth since 1962, formerly a Brit. colony * Kingston area 4411, pop 1,900,000 — **Ja-mai-can** \-kən\ adj or n
Jamaica Bay DIAMET SE N Y in SW Long I
Jambi — see **DIAMBI**
James \jāmz\ 1 or **De-ko-ta** \dē-'kōt-ə\ river 710 m N & S Dak flowing S to the Missouri 2 river 340 m Va flowing E into Chesapeake Bay at Hampton Roads
James Bay the S extension of Hudson Bay 280 m long & 150 m wide Canada between NE Ont & W Que
James-town \jām-'staun\ 1 city SW N Y pop 39,795 2 city E cen N D pop 15,385 3 ruined village E Va SW of Williamsburg on James river, first permanent English settlement in America (1607)
Jam-mu \jām-'jū\ 1 district N India (subcontinent) S of Kashmir in valley of the Chenab 2 city S of Srinagar, winter * of Jammu & Kashmir pop 135,522
Jammu and Kashmir — see **KASHMIR**
Jam-na-gar \jām-'nəg-ər\ or **Na-ve-na-gar** \nāv-ə-'nəg-ər\ city W India in W Gujarat on Gulf of Kutch pop 207,199
Jam-shed-pur \jām-'shed-'pu(ə)r\ city E India in S Bihar SE of Ranchi pop 414,330
Ja-mu-na \jām-'nə\ the lower Brahmaputra
Jan-es-ville \jānz-'vil\ city S Wis. SE of Madison pop 46,426
Ja-ni-cu-lum \jə-'nik-yə-ləm\ hill in Rome, Italy, on right bank of the Tiber opposite the Seven Hills — see **AVENTINE**
Jan May-en \jān-'mī-ən\ island in Arctic ocean E of Greenland & NNE of Iceland belonging to Norway area 147
Ja-pān \jə-'pān, jī-, jə- or Jap Nip-pōn \nip-'pō\ or **Ni-hon** \nē-'hōn\ country E Asia comprising Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, & other islands in the W Pacific; a constitutional monarchy * Tokyo area 146,690, pop 104,660,000
Japan, **Sea** of arm of the N Pacific W of Japan
Ja-pu-rá \zhəp-ə-'rā\ river 1750 m S Colombia & NW Brazil flowing SE into the Amazon
Jar-via \jār-'və\ island cen Pacific in the Line islands; claimed by the U.S.
Jasper National Park \jas-'pər\ reservation W Canada in W Alta on E slopes of the Rockies NE of Banff National Park area 4200
Jassy — see **IASI**
Ja-va \jāv-ə, 'jav-ə\ or Indonesian **Dja-va**, 1 island Indonesia SE of Sumatra, chief city Jakarta area 51,007, pop 78,201,001 2 sea arm of the Pacific bounded on S by Java, on W by Sumatra, on N by Borneo, & on E by Celebes

Java Head cape Indonesia at W end of Java on Sunda strait
Ja-va-ri \zhāv-ə-'rē\ or **Sp Ya-va-ri** \yāv-ə-'rē\ or formerly **Ya-ca-ra-na** \yāk-ə-'rān-ə\ river 650 m Peru & Brazil flowing NE on the boundary & into the Amazon
Jaxartes — see **SYR DARYA**
Jean-nette \jə-'net\ city SW Pa pop 15,209
Jebel, **Bahr el** — see **BAHR EL GHAZAL**
Jebel ed Druz \jēb-ə-'led-'drūz\ or **Jebel Druz** region S Syria E of Sea of Galilee on border of Jordan
Jebel Musa — see **MUSA (Jebel)**
Jebel Toubkal — see **TOUBKAL (Jebel)**
Jed-burgh \jēd-b(ə-)rə\ royal burgh SE Scotland in Borders region
Jef-fer-son \jef-ər-'sən\ river 250 m SW Mont — see **THREE FORKS**
Jefferson, Mount mountain 10,495 ft NW Oreg in Cascades
Jefferson City city * of Mo on the Missouri pop 32,407
Jef-fer-son-ville \jef-ər-'sən-vil\ city S Ind pop 20,008
Jē-hol \jə-'hōl, 'rō-'hō\ 1 former province NE China * Chengteh, divided 1955 among Hopei, Liaoning, & Inner Mongolia 2 — see **CHENGTEH**
Jē-mappes \zhə-'map\ commune SW Belgium W of Mons
Jē-na \jā-nə, -'nā\ city E Germany E of Erfurt pop 88,346
Jen-nings \jen-'inz\ city E Mo, N suburb of St. Louis pop 19,379
Jē-quil-tin-ho-nha \zhə-'kēt-sən-'n(y)ōn-yə\ river 500 m E Brazil flowing NE into the Atlantic
Jerba — see **DIERBA**
Jē-rez \jə-'rēz\ or **Jē-rez de la Fron-tera** \jə-'rēz-də-lə-'fron-'ter-ə\ formerly **Xe-res** \shēr-'ēz\ city SW Spain NE of Cádiz pop 147,633
Jer-i-cho \jer-'i,kō\ 1 or **Ar Eri-ha** \ə-'rē-ə\ town W Jordan 5 m NW of Dead sea 2 ancient Palestinian city near site of modern Jericho
Jer-sey \jər-'zē\ 1 island English channel in the Channel islands * St. Helier area 45 2 NEW JERSEY — **Jer-sey-an** \-ən\ n — **Jer-sey-ite** \-it\ n
Jersey City city & port NE N J pop 260,545
Jē-ru-sa-lem \jə-'rūs-(ə-)ləm, -'rūz-(ə-)ləm\ or **anc Hī-ero-sol-y-ma** \hi-(ə-)rō-'sāl-ə-mə\ city cen Palestine NW of Dead sea, divided since 1948 between Jordan (old city) & Israel (new city) * of Israel since 1950 & formerly * of ancient kingdoms of Israel & Judah pop 283,100
Jerv-iss Bay \jər-'vəs\ inlet of the Pacific SE Australia on SE coast of New So Wales on which is situated district (area 28) that is part of Australian Capital Territory
Jesselton — see **KOTA KINABALU**
Jewel Cave National Monument limestone cave SW S Dak
Jewish Autonomous Region or **Bī-ro-bi-dzhan** \bī-rō-bi-'jān\ autonomous region U S S R in E Soviet Russia, Asia, bordering on the Amur * Birobidzhan area 14,085, pop 173,000
Jezira — see **GEZIRA**
Jez-re-el \jēz-'rē-ēl, -'rē\ ancient town cen Palestine in Samaria NW of Mt. Gilboa in Valley of Jezreel, now in N Israel
Jezreel, Plain of the Plain of Esdraelon
Jezreel, Valley of the E end of the Plain of Esdraelon
Jhan-sal \jān-(t)-sē\ city N India in S Uttar Pradesh SW of Kanpur pop 181,904
Jhelum \jhel-'ləm\ or **anc Hy-das-pes** \hi-'das-(ə-)pēs\ river 450 m NW India (subcontinent) flowing from Kashmir S & SW into the Chenab
Jibuti — see **DIBOUTI**
Jid-da \jīd-ə\ or **Jed-da** \jēd-ə\ city W Saudi Arabia in Hejaz on Red sea, port for Mecca pop 194,000
Jin-ja \jin-'jə\ city & port SE Uganda on Lake Victoria pop 47,298
João Pes-soa \zhwəw-(m)-pə-'sō-ə\ or formerly **Po-ra-l-ba** \pə-'rē-bə\ city NE Brazil * of Paraíba pop 189,096
Jodh-pur \jədh-'pūr, -'pu(ə)r\ 1 or **Mar-war** \mār-'wār\ former state NW India bordering on Thar desert & Rann of Kutch, since 1949 part of Rajasthan state 2 city, its * pop 275,893
Jod-rell Bank \jədh-'rəl\ locality W England in NE Cheshire near Macclesfield
Jog-ja-kar-ta or **Jok-ja-kar-ta** or **Djok-ja-kar-ta** \jōk-jə-'kāt-ə\ city Indonesia in S Java pop 312,698
Jo-han-nes-burg \jə-'hān-əs-'bɜrg, -'hān-ə\ city NE Republic of So Africa in S Transvaal in cen Witwatersrand pop 595,083
John Day \jān-'dē\ river 281 m N Oreg flowing W & N into the Columbia
John o' Groat's \jān-ə-'grōt-s\ or **John o' Groat's House** locality N Scotland, popularly considered the northernmost point of mainland of Scotland & Great Britain — see **DUNNET HEAD**
John-son City \jān-(t)-sən-ə\ 1 village S N Y. NW of Binghamton pop 18,025 2 city NE Tenn. pop 33,770
John-ston \jān-(t)-stən, -sən\ 1 island (atoll) cen Pacific 700 m SW of Honolulu, Hawaii; belongs to the U S 2 town S R I NW of Providence pop 22,037
Johns-town \jān-'staun\ city SW cen Pa. pop 42,476
Jo-hore \jə-'hō(r)\, -'hō(r)\ state Malaysia in Peninsular Malaysia at S end of Malay peninsula * Johore Bahru area 7321, pop 1,273,990
Johore Bahru \jə-'hō(r)\, -'hō(r)\ city S Federation of Malaysia * of Johore on an inlet opposite Singapore I. pop 135,936
Join-vile or formerly **Join-ville** \zhōin-'vē-lē\ city S Brazil NNW of Florianopolis pop 88,647
Joliet \jō-'lē-ē\ chiefly by outsiders **Jū-lē-ā** city NE Ill. SW of Chicago pop 80,378

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 g gift • I trip • I life • J joke • G ich, buch • F vin • g sing
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Khor-rām-shāhr \kôr-əm-'shar, kâr-\ city & port W Iran in Khuzestan on Shatt-al-Arab NNW of Abadan *pop* 90,000
Kho-tan \kô-'tan\ town & oasis W China in SW Sinkiang on S edge of the Takla Makan at foot of Kunlun mountains *pop* 50,000
Khu-ra-san \kur-ə-'san\ or **Khor-ā-san** \kôr-ə-'sân, kâr-\ region NE Iran, chief city Meshed
Khu-zī-stān \kū-zī-'stān, -'stān\ region SW Iran bordering on Persian gulf, chief city Khorramshahr
Khy-ber \ki-'bər\ mountain pass 33 m long on border between Afghanistan & Pakistan in Saled Koh range WNW of Peshawar
Kia-mu-zei \jē-'ā-mū-'sū\ city NE China in NE Heilungkiang on the Sungari *pop* 146,000
Kiang-si \jē-'ān-'sē\ province SE China * Nanchang *area* 63,629, *pop* 22,000,000
Kiang-su \jē-'ān-'sū\ province E China bordering on Yellow sea * Nanking *area* 41,699, *pop* 47,000,000
Kiangtu — see YANGCHOW
Kiao-chow Bay \jē-'au-'jō\ inlet of Yellow sea E China in E Shantung *area* 200
Ki-bo \kē-'(b)ō\ mountain peak 19,340 ft Tanzania in NE Tanganyika, highest peak of Kilimanjaro & highest point in Africa
Kid-der-min-ster \ki-'dər-,mīn(t)-stər\ borough W Cen England in Hereford and Worcester SW of Birmingham *pop* 47,255
Kid-rōn \ki-'d-rən, 'ki-'drən\ or **Ked-rōn** \kēd-'rən, 'kē-'drən\ valley cen Palestine between Jerusalem & Mount of Olives, source of stream (Kidron) flowing E to Dead sea
Kiel \kē-'(ə)\ 1 city & port N Germany * of Schleswig-Holstein on SE coast of Jutland peninsula *pop* 269,200 2 ship canal 61 m N Germany across base of Jutland peninsula connecting Baltic sea & North sea
Kiel-ce \kē-'tē-(ə)s\ or Russ **Kelt-sy** \kelt-'sē\ city S Poland S of Warsaw *pop* 121,200
Ki-ev or **Ki-yev** \kē-,('y)ef, -(y)ev, -(y)ə\ city U S S R * of Ukraine on the Dnieper *pop* 1,632,000
Ki-gā-li \ki-'gā-'ē\ city E cen Africa * of Rwanda *pop* 60,000
Kiklādhēs — see CYCLADES
Ki-lau-ē \kē-,lau-'ē-ə\ volcanic crater 2 m wide Hawaii on Hawaii I in Hawaiian Volcanoes National Park on E slope of Mauna Loa
Kil-dare \kil-'dā-(ə)r, -'dē-(ə)r\ county E Ireland in Leinster * Niasa *area* 654, *pop* 71,522
Kilī-mān-jā-ro \kil-'ā-mān-'jār-(ə)d, -'jār-\ mountain Tanzania in NE Tanganyika near Kenya border — see KIBO
Kil-ken-ny \kil-'ken-'ē\ 1 county SE Ireland in Leinster *area* 796, *pop* 61,811 2 municipal borough, its *
Kil-lar-ney, Lakes of \kil-'ār-nē\ three lakes SW Ireland in County Kerry
Kil Dev-il \kil-'dev-əl\ hill E N C near village of Kit-ty Hawk \kit-'ē,hōk\ on sand barrier opposite Albemarle Sound, included in Wright Brothers National Memorial
Kil-leen \kil-'ēn\ city Cen Tex N of Austin *pop* 35,507
Kil-lie-cran-kie \kil-'ē-'krān-'kē\ mountain pass cen Scotland in Tayside in the SE Grampians NW of Pitlochry
Kill Van Kull \kil-'(v)an-'kəl, -vən-\ channel between N.J. & Staten I, N.Y., connecting Newark Bay & Upper New York Bay
Kil-mar-nock \kil-'mār-'nək\ burgh SW Scotland in Strathclyde *pop* 48,785
Kim-ber-ley \kim-'bər-'lē\ city Republic of So. Africa in N Cape of Good Hope WNW of Bloemfontein *pop* 96,200
Kim-ber-leys \-lēz\ plateau region N Western Australia N of 19°30'S lat
Kin-a-ba-lu or **Kin-ə-bu-lu** \kin-ə-'bā-'lū\ mountain 13,455 ft N cen No. Borneo in Crocker range, highest in Borneo I
Kin-car-dine \kin-'kārd-'n\ or **Kin-car-dine-shire** \-'shi-(ə)r, -shər\ or **The Mearns** \mɔrnz, 'mē-(ə)rnz\ former county E Scotland bordering on North sea * Stonehaven *area* 382
Kinchinjunga — see KANCHENJUNGA
Ki-nesh-ma \kē-'nish-'mə\ city U S S R in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Moscow *pop* 94,000
King George's Falls — see AUGHRABIES FALLS
King-man \kīng-'mən\ reef cen Pacific at N end of Line islands enclosing deep lagoon
Kings' — see OFFALY
Kings Canyon National Park \kīnz-\ reservation SE cen Calif in the Sierra Nevada N of Sequoia National Park *area* 719
King's Lynn \kīng-'līn\ or **Lynn** or **Lynn Regis** \-'rē-'jəs\ borough E England in Norfolk near the Wash *pop* 30,102
Kings Mountain ridge N C & S C SW of Gastonia, N C
Kings Peak mountain 13,528 ft NE Utah in Uinta mountains, highest point in state
Kings-port \kīnz-,pō-(ə)rī, -pō-(ə)r\ city NE Tenn *pop* 31,938
Kings-ton \kīn-'stən\ 1 city SE N.Y. on the Hudson *pop* 25,544 2 borough E Pa SW of Scranton *pop* 18,325 3 city Canada in SE Ont. on Lake Ontario near head of St. Lawrence river; * of Canada 1841-44 *pop* 59,047 4 or **Kingston upon (or on) Thames** royal borough of SW Greater London, England * of Surrey *pop* 140,210 5 city & port * of Jamaica on Kingston Harbor (inlet of the Caribbean) *pop* 117,400
Kingston upon Hull — see HULL
Kings-town \kīn-'staun\ 1 town & port * of St. Vincent and the Grenadines on St. Vincent I at head of Kingstown Bay 2 — see DUN LAOCHAIRE
Kings-ville \kīnz-,vil-, -vəl\ city S Tex *pop* 28,711
Kinmen — see QUEMOY
Kinnetet, Yam — see GALILEE (Sea of)
Kin-ross \kin-'rəs\ or **Kin-ross-shire** \-'rōs(h)-,shi-(ə)r, -shər\ Former county E cen Scotland * Kinross *area* 82
Kin-sha-shē \kin-'shas-'ə\ or formerly **Lé-o-pold-ville** \lē-'ə-,pōld-,vil-, -lā-'y\ city * of Zaire on Congo river at outlet of Stanley Pool *pop* 1,288,122
Kin-ston \kīn(t)-stən\ city E N C *pop* 22,309
Kin tyre \kin-'tī-(ə)r\ or **Can-tyre** \kən-\ peninsula 40 m long SW Scotland between the Atlantic & Firth of Clyde, terminates in Mull of Kintyre \møl-(ə) (cape in No. channel)
Kinua — see KYOGA

Ka-pli-da-gi \k'äp-dä-(g)ä/ or *anc* **Cyzicus** \s'iz-i-kos/ peninsula NW Turkey in Asia projecting into Sea of Marmara
Ka-ra, 1 \k'ä-rä-/ sea arm of Arctic ocean off coast of N U.S.S.R. E of Novaya Zemlya 2 — see **MESTIA**
Ka-ra-cha-yo-vo-Cher-kes \k'ä-rä-'ch'i-ä-vö-cher-'kes/ autonomous region U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus area 5442, pop 345,000 * **Cherkesk**
Ka-ra-chi \k'ä-rä-'ch'i-/ city & port S Pakistan pop 3,060,000
Karafuto — see **SAKHALIN**
Ka-ra-gan-da \k'ä-rä-'gän-'dä/ city U.S.S.R. in cen Kazakhstan pop 522,000
Ka-ra-Kal-pak Republic \k'ä-rä-'kal-'pak/ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in NW Uzbek Republic SE of Lake Aral * **Nukus** area 61,600, pop 702,000
Ka-ra-ko-rum or **Ka-rä-ko-rum** \k'ä-rä-'k'ör-öm, -'k'ör-/ mountain system S cen Asia in N Kashmir & NW Tibet on Sinkiang border; westernmost system of the Himalaya complex, connecting the Himalayas with the Pamirs — see **GODWIN AUSTEN**
Karakoram Pass or **Korakorum Pass** mountain pass 18,290 ft NE Kashmir through Karakoram range
Ka-ra-ko-rum \k'ä-rä-'k'ör-öm/ ruined city Outer Mongolia on the upper Orkhon * of Mongol Empire
Kara Kum \k'ä-rä-'küm/ desert U.S.S.R. in Turkmen Republic S of Lake Aral between the Caspian sea & the Amu Darya area 110,000
Karashahr — see **YENCHI**
Ka-ra Su \k'ä-rä-'su/ the Euphrates above its junction with the Murat in E cen Turkey
Kar-ba-la \k'ä-rä-'bä-/ or **Ker-bela** \k'ör-bä-'lä/ city cen Iraq SSW of Baghdad pop 83,301
Ka-re-lla or **Ca-re-lla** \k'ä-rä-'lë-ä, -'rë-'yö-/ 1 region NE Europe between Gulf of Finland & White sea in the U.S.S.R. & Finland 2 or **Karelian Republic** \k'ä-rä-'lë-än-, -'rë-'yö-/ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, in Karelia region, formerly (1940-56), as the **Karelo-Finnish Republic** \k'ä-rä-'lë-ä/, constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. * **Petrozavodsk** area 68,900, pop 714,000
Ka-re-llan \k'ä-rä-'lë-än-, -'rë-'yö-/ isthmus U.S.S.R. in Karelia between Gulf of Finland & Lake Ladoga
Ka-rä-ba \k'ä-rä-'bä-/ lake 165 m long SE Zambia & N Rhodesia formed in the Zambesi by **Kariba Dam**
Ka-ri-ka-l \k'ä-rä-'käl/ 1 territory of former French India S of Pondicherry; incorporated 1954 in India area 52 2 city & port, its * on Bay of Bengal pop 22,252
Kar-kheh or **Ker-kheh** \k'ör-'kä/ or *anc* **Cho-as-pes** \k'ö-sä-'pëz/ river 340 m flowing from W Iran S & W into marshlands E of the Tigris in SE Iraq
Karl-Marx-Stadt — see **CHEMNITZ**
Kar-lo-vo \k'ä-rä-'vö-/ or **Carlsbad** or **G Karlsbad** \k'ä-rä-'lë-'bäd-, -'bät/ city NW Czechoslovakia in NW Bohemia NNW of Plzen pop 45,310
Karls-kro-na \k'ä-rä-'skrü-nä/ city & port SE Sweden on Baltic sea pop 36,236
Karls-ru-he \k'ä-rä-'rü-ä/ city W Germany in Baden-Württemberg on the Rhine pop 256,200 — **Karls-ru-her** \k'ä-rä-'rü-ä/ n
Karl-stad \k'ä-rä-'stä-(d)/ city SW Sweden pop 54,072
Kar-nak \k'ä-rä-'nak/ town S Egypt on the Nile N of Luxor on N part of site of ancient Thebes
Kar-na-tä-ka \k'ör-'nät-'kä/ or formerly **My-sore** \m'i-'sö-(ä)/, -'sö-(ä)/ state SW India * **Bangalore** area 74,326, pop 29,224,046
Kär-pa-thos or **Car-pa-thos** \k'ä-rä-'pät-'thäs/ or **li Scar-pa-thos** \k'ä-rä-'pät-'thäs/ island Greece in the S Dodecanese area 118
Kar-roo or **Ka-roo** \k'ä-rä-'rü-/ plateau region W Republic of So. Africa W of Drakensberg mountains divided into Little, or Southern, Karroo (in S Cape Province), Great, or Central, Karroo (in S cen Cape Province), and Northern, or Upper, Karroo (in N Cape Province, Orange Free State, & W Transvaal)
Kara \k'ä-rä-, 'kä-rä/ city NE Turkey pop 41,376
Karat — see **KRAS**
Ka-run \k'ä-rün/ river 450 m W Iran flowing into Shatt-al-Arab
Ka-sai \k'ä-sä-/ 1 river 1200 m N Angola & W Zaire flowing N & W into the Congo 2 region S cen Zaire
Ka-shan \k'ä-'shän/ city Iran N of Isfahan pop 62,000
Kash-gar \k'ash-'gär/ city W China in SW Sinkiang pop 175,000
Kashgaria — see **CHINESE TURKISTAN**
Kash-mir \k'ash-'m(i)r, 'kash-, 'kash-/ or formerly **Cash-mere**, 1 mountainous region N India (subcontinent) W of Tibet & SW of Sinkiang; includes valley (Vale of Kashmir) watered by Jhelum & Kishenganga rivers 2 or **Jam-mu** and **Kashmir** \jäm-'jü/ state N India including Kashmir region & Jammu (to the S); claimed also by Pakistan, summer * **Srinagar**, winter * **Jammu** area 92,780, pop 4,615,176
Kas-kas-ka \k'ä-'kas-kä-/ river 300 m SW Ill flowing SW into the Mississippi
Kas-sä-la \k'as-'sä-/ city NE Sudan pop 81,230
Kas-sel or **Ca-sel** \k'as-'sä-/ city W Germany WNW of Erfurt pop 213,100
Kas-ser-ine Pass \k'as-'sën-/ mountain pass cen Tunisia
Kas-tel-lon-iz-on \k'äs-'tä-'lör-'zän/ or **li Ca-stel-lo-ri-zo** \k'äs-'tä-'lör-'zä-/ or **Ca-stel-ros-ä** \k'äs-'tä-'lör-'zä-/ island Greece in the E Dodecanese off SW coast of Turkey area 4
Kastro — see **MYTILENE**
Kä-stron \k'äs-'trön/ 1 town Greece on Lemnos 2 — see **CHIOS**
Kastrop-Rauxel — see **CASTROP-RAUXEL**
Kat-tah-din, **Mount** \k'ä-'täd-'n/ mountain 5268 ft N cen Me., highest point in state
Katanga — see **SHARA**
Katar — see **QATAR**
Kath-er-lä-nä, **Gebel** \jeb-'äl-, kät-'ä-rä-nä/ or **Mount Kath-er-lä-nä** \k'äth-(ä-'län-/ mountain 8652 ft NE Egypt on Sinai peninsula, highest in the Gebel Musa
Ka-thä-war \k'ät-'ä-/ peninsula W India in Gujarat between Gulf of Kutch & Gulf of Cambay

Kat-mai, **Mount** \k'at-'mä/ volcano 6715 ft S Alaska in Aleutian range at NE end of Alaska peninsula
Katmai National Monument reservation S Alaska including Mt. Katmai & Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes area 4363
Kat-man-du or **Kath-man-du** or **Khat-man-du** \k'at-'man-'dü-, -'män-/ city * of Nepal pop 121,019
Ka-to-wice \k'ät-'vët-'sö/ city S Poland in Silesia pop 295,600
Kat-rine, **Loch** \k'ä-'trän/ lake 9 m long cen Scotland in Central region E of Loch Lomond
Ka-tä-na \k'ät-'sä-nä/ city N Nigeria * of old kingdom of Katsina pop 104,996
Kat-te-gat \k'at-'të-'gat/ arm of North sea between Sweden & Jutland peninsula of Denmark
Kau-ai \k'au-'ä/ island Hawaii WNW of Oahu area 551
Kau-nas \k'au-'nä-, -'nä-/ or **Russ Kov-no** \k'öv-'nö/ city U.S.S.R. in cen Lithuania on Neman river; a former (1918-40) * of Lithuania pop 306,000
Ka-völ-la \k'ä-'väl-ä, -'väl-/ city & port NE Greece in Macedonia on coast pop 46,679
Kaveri — see **CAUVERY**
Kaw — see **KANZAS**
Ka-wa-gu-chi \k'ä-wä-'gü-'chë, k'ä-'wäg-u-'(ch)ë/ city Japan in E Honshu N of Tokyo pop 294,000
Ka-war-tha Lakes \k'ä-'wör-'thä-/ group of lakes Canada in SE Ont E of Lake Simcoe, traversed by Trent canal system
Ka-wa-sa-ki \k'ä-wä-'sä-'ki/ city Japan in E Honshu on Tokyo Bay, S suburb of Tokyo pop 932,000
Kay-se-ri \k'ä-'së-'rë/ or *anc* **Caesarea** \s'ä-'së-'rë-, -'së-'së-/ or **Maza-ca** \m'az-'kä/ or **Caesarea Mazaca** city cen Turkey in Asia at foot of Erzurum Dag, chief city of ancient Cappadocia pop 126,653
Kazakh-stan or **Kazak-stan** \k'ä-'zak-'stän, k'ä-'zak-'stän, k'ä-/ or **Kazakh Republic** \k'ä-'zak-, -'zak-/ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia extending from Caspian sea to Altai mountains * **Alma-Ata** area 1,047,930, pop 12,850,000
Kä-zän, 1 \k'ä-'zän/ river 455 m Canada flowing through a series of lakes into Baker Lake 2 \k'ä-'zän-, -'zän-(yö-/ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe * of Tatar Republic pop 869,000
Kazan Retto — see **VOLCANO ISLANDS**
Kaz-bek or **Kas-bek** \k'ä-'bek/ mountain 16,541 ft U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in cen Caucasus mountains
Kaz Dag — see **IDA**
Kaz-vin or **Qaz-vin** \k'ä-'vën/ city NW Iran S of Elburz mountains & NW of Tehran pop 92,000
Ka-lä-ke-ka Bay \k'ä-'lä-'kä-'kü-ä/ inlet of the Pacific Hawaii in W Hawaii I on Kona coast W of Mauna Loa
Kear-ne-y \k'ä-rä-'nä/ city Cen Nebraska on the Platte pop 19,181
Kear-ny \k'ä-rä-'nä/ town NE N.J. N of Newark pop 37,585
Kech-ko-met \k'ech-'kä-'mät/ city cen Hungary pop 77,484
Ked-ah \k'ed-'ä/ state Malaysia in N Peninsular Malaysia bordering on Strait of Malacca * **Alor Star** area 3660, pop 955,374
Kedron — see **KIDRON**
Keeling — see **COCOS**
Keelung \k'ë-'lün/ city & port China in N Formosa pop 317,780
Keena \k'ën-/ city SW N.H. pop 20,467
Keo-wa-tin \k'ë-'wät-'n/ district Canada in E Northwest Territories N of Manitoba & Ontario & including the islands in Hudson Bay area 218,460
Kefallinia — see **CEPHALONIA**
Kef-lä-vik \k'ëb-'lä-'vëk, 'kë-/ town SW Iceland WSW of Reykjavik
Keigh-ley \k'ë-'lë-'së/ borough N England in West Yorkshire, NW of Leeds pop 55,263
Kej-mi-ku-jik, **National Park** \k'ëj-(ä-'jä-'kü-'jik/ reservation Canada in SW N.S. area 150
Ke-lan-tan \k'ä-'län-'tan/ state Malaysia in N Peninsular Malaysia on So. China sea * **Kota Bharu** area 5746, pop 680,626
Kel-ler-wand \k'el-'rë-'vänd/ or **Monte Coglians** \m'önt-'ë-'köl-'yän-/ mountain 9217 ft on Austria-Italy border; highest in the Carnic Alps
Ke-lö-wa-na \k'ä-'lë-'nä/ city Canada in S.B.C. pop 19,412
Kelty — see **KIELCE**
Ken-ge-ro-vo \k'ëm-'ä-rä-'vö-, -'rö-'vö-, -'rö-'vö/ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, in Kuznetsk basin on the Tom pop 385,000
Kenai \k'ë-'nä/ peninsula S Alaska E of Cook inlet
Ken-dal \k'ën-'däl/ borough NW England in Cumbria pop 21,572
Ken-ill-worth \k'ën-'l-, -'wörth/ town cen England in Warwickshire pop 20,121
Ken-ä-trä \k'ä-'në-'trä/ or formerly **Port Lyau-ty** \p'ör-'lë-'ä-'tä-, -'ä-/ city N Morocco NE of Rabat pop 130,000
Ken-more \k'ën-'mö-(ä)/, -'mö-(ä)/ village W N.Y. pop 20,980
Ken-ne-bee \k'ën-'i-'bë-, -'kë-'i-/ river 164 m S Me. flowing S from Moosehead Lake into the Atlantic
Kennedy, **Cape** — see **CANAVERAL (Cape)**
Kennedy, **Mount** mountain 13,095 ft NW Canada in Yukon Territory in St. Elias range SE of Mt. Logan near Alaska border
Ken-nér \k'ën-'r-/ city SE La. W of New Orleans pop 29,858
Ken-ne-saw Mountain \k'ën-'sö-/ mountain 1809 ft NW Ga. NW of Atlanta
Ken-ne-wick \k'ën-'ä-'wik/ city SE Wash. pop 15,212
Ken-no-sha \k'ä-'në-'shä/ city SE Wis. S of Racine pop 78,805

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- Ko-tor \k'ò-tò(ə)\ or It Cat-ta-ro \k'it-ə-rò\ town & port SE Yugoslavia in Montenegro on an inlet of the Adriatic
- Kottbus — see COTTBUS
- Kot-zu-bue Sound \k'at-zu-byù\ arm of Chuckchee sea NW Alaska NE of Bering Strait
- Kovno — see KAUNAS
- Kowait — see KUWAIT
- Kowloon \k'au-llón\ 1 peninsula SE China in Hong Kong colony opposite Hong Kong I 2 city on Kowloon peninsula pop 715,440
- Koy-ukuk \k'í-a-k'k\ river 425 m N cen Alaska flowing from Brooks range SW into the Yukon
- Ko-zhi-kode \k'ò-zhò-kòd\ or Cal-cut \k'al-i-kat\ city & port SW India on Malabar coast in Kerala pop 330,225
- Kozlov — see MICHURINSK
- Kra, Isthmus of \k'rà\ isthmus S Thailand in N cen Malay peninsula, 40 m wide at narrowest part
- Krak-a-toa \k'rak-ə-tò-a\ or Krak-a-tau or Krak-a-tao \k'tau\ island & volcano Indonesia between Sumatra & Java
- Krak-kow or Cra-cow \k'rak-əu, 'krak-, 'krák-, 'krák-, 'krák-, 'krák\ city S Poland on the Vistula pop 570,700
- Kras \k'rás\ or G Karat \k'k'arst\ or It Car-so \k'ar-çò\ limestone plateau NW Yugoslavia NE of Istrian peninsula
- Kras-na-dor \k'ras-nò-dár\ 1 territory U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus region area 32,800, pop 4,511,000 2 or formerly Eko-ter-i-no-dor \k'at-ə-ré-nò-dár\ city, its #, on Kuban river pop 465,000
- Kras-na-yarak \k'ras-nò-yárak\ 1 territory U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Asia, extending along valley of the Yenisei from Arctic ocean to Sayan mountains area 928,000, pop 2,962,000 2 city, its #, on the upper Yenisei pop 648,000
- Kro-feld \k'rà-felt\ or formerly Krefeld-Uerdingen \k'ürd-in-ən, 'ür-é\ city W Germany on the Rhine WSW of Essen pop 226,800
- Krim — see CRIMEA
- Krish-na \k'rish-nò\ or formerly Kist-na \k'ist-nò\ river 800 m S India flowing from Western Ghats E into Bay of Bengal
- Kristiania — see OSLO
- Kris-tian-sand \k'ris(h)-chón-sán(d)\ city & port SW Norway on the Skagerrak SW of Oslo pop 56,152
- Kris-tian-sund \k'sünd(d)\ city & port W Norway pop 18,621
- Krtti — see CRETE
- Krivoy Rog or Kri-vol Rog \k'riv-ò-ròg, 'ròk\ city U.S.S.R. in SE cen Ukraine NE of Odessa pop 573,000
- Kron-stadt or Kron-stadt \k'rón-stat, krón-(h)stát\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, on island in E Gulf of Finland W of Leningrad pop 45,000
- Krug-er National Park \k'rú-gér\ game reserve NE Republic of So Africa in E Transvaal on Mozambique border area 8652
- Krug-ers-dorp \k'rú-gérz-dòrp, 'kré-ərz-\ city NE Republic of So Africa in S Transvaal W of Johannesburg pop 100,500
- Krung Thep — see BANGKOK
- K2 — see GODWIN AUSTEN
- Kua-la Lum-pur \k'wá-lə-tum-pù(ə)r, 'lóm-\ city # of Malaysia in Peninsular Malaysia pop 541,728
- Kuang-chou — see CANTON
- Kuban \k'ú-bán, 'bàn\ river 512 m U.S.S.R. flowing from the Caucasus N & W into Sea of Azov
- Kuching \k'ú-chín\ city & port Malaysia # of Sarawak pop 63,491
- Kudus or D Koe-does \k'úd-ús\ city Indonesia in cen Java NE of Semarang pop 74,911
- Ku-fra or Cu-fra \k'ú-frə\ group of five oases SE Libya
- Kul-bi-ahav or Kuy-bi-ahav \k'wè-bò-shèl, 'k'ù-è-bò-, 'shèl\ or formerly Samara \sə-mí-rə\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in valley of the Volga pop 1,047,000
- Ku-ke-naam \k'ú-kə-nám\ or Cu-que-nán \k'ú-kə-nán\ 1 mountain 8620 ft on border between Guyana & Venezuela near Roraima 2 waterfall 2000 ft on this mountain
- Kuku-Khoto — see HUHEHOT
- Kula Gulf \k'ú-lə\ body of water 17 m long in the Solomons between New Georgia & adjacent islands
- Kul-dja \k'ul-çjə\ city W China in NW Sinkiang pop 160,000
- Kum \k'úm\ river 247 m S Korea flowing into Yellow sea
- Kuma-moto \k'úm-mòt-çjò\ city Japan in W Kyushu pop 435,000
- Kuma-ai or Coo-ma-ai \k'ú-más-è, 'mas-\ city S cen Ghana in Ashanti pop 281,600
- Kum-chon \k'úm-chón\ city S Korea NW of Taegu pop 51,300
- Kum-gang \k'úm-gäng\ or Di-a-mond \d'i-ə-mánd\ mountains NE cen Korea, highest 3374 ft
- Kunene — see CUENE
- Ku-nie \k'ün-çjə\ or Isle of Pines island SW Pacific in New Caledonia territory SE of New Caledonia I area 58
- Kun-lun or Ku-en-lun \k'ün-lún\ mountains W China extending from the Pamirs & Karakoram range E along N edge of Tibetan plateau to SE Tsinhai — see ULUGH MUZTAGH
- Kun-ming \k'ün-mín\ or formerly YUN-NAN \yü-nàn\ or Yunnan-fu \yü\ city S China # of Yunnan pop 1,700,000
- Kun-sán \gün-sán\ city & port S Korea on Yellow sea at mouth of Kum river pop 112,453
- Kun-tse-vo \k'ün-tse-vò\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, SW suburb of Moscow pop 129,000
- Ku-pre-a-nof \k'ü-pré-an-òf\ island SE Alaska in E Alexander archipelago
- Kura \k'ò-rà, 'kur-\ river 825 m W Asia in Transcaucasia flowing from NE Turkey ESE through Georgia & Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R., into Caspian sea
- Kurd-istan \k'urd-ə-stàn, 'kòrd-\ region SW Asia chiefly in E Turkey, NW Iran, & N Iraq
- Kure \k'yü(ə)r-è, 'k'ü-çjə\ 1 or Ocean island cen Pacific in Hawaii, westernmost of the Line Islands 2 city & port Japan in SW Honshu on Inland sea SSE of Hiroshima pop 237,000
- Kurg — see COORO
- Kur-gan \k'ur-çjə-gán, 'gán\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, E of Chelyabinsk pop 240,000
- Kur-ia Mu-ria \k'yur-è-ə-m(yur-è-ə)\ islands in Arabian sea off SW coast of Oman belonging to Oman area 28
- Ku-ril or Ku-rile \k'yü(ə)r-è, k'yü-ré(ə)\ islands U.S.S.R. in the Pacific between S Kamchatka & NE Hokkaido, Japan; belonged 1875-1945 to Japan area 3960
- Kur-land or Cour-land \k'ù(ə)r-lánd\ region U.S.S.R. in W Latvia bordering on the Baltic & Gulf of Riga
- Kurland Gulf inlet of the Baltic W U.S.S.R. on border between Lithuania & Soviet Russia area 625
- Kurn-nool \k'ar-nùl\ city S India in W Andhra Pradesh SSW of Hyderabad pop 164,248
- Kurak \k'ù(ə)rak\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Europe, on Seim river pop 284,000
- Kush — see CUSH
- Kua-kp-kwim \k'os-kə-kwim\ river 550 m SW Alaska flowing SW into Kuskokwim Bay (inlet of Bering sea)
- Ku-tah-ya \k'ù-tà-yə\ city W cen Turkey pop 49,301
- Kut-al-Im-ra \k'üt-al-ə-mí-rə\ or Al-Kut \al-k'üt\ city SE cen Iraq on the Tigris SE of Baghdad pop 42,116
- Kutch or Cutch \k'och\ former principlality & state W India N of Gulf of Cutch # Bhuj; now part of Gujarat
- Kutch, Gulf of inlet of Arabian sea W India N of Kathiawar
- Kutch, Rann of \rən-\ salt marsh in S Pakistan & W India stretching in an arc from the mouths of the Indus to the head of Gulf of Cutch
- Ku-walt or Ku-welt or Ko-walt \kə-wált\ or Al Kuwalt \al-\ 1 country SW Asia in Arabia at head of Persian Gulf, a sheikhdom, before 1961 under Brit protection area 6178, pop 830,000 2 city & port, its # Kow, 80,008 — see KUWAIT
- Kuz-netak \k'üz-netak\ city U.S.S.R. in SE cen Soviet Russia, Europe, E of Penza pop 79,000
- Kuznetak Basin or Kuz-basa or Kuz-bas \k'üz-bas\ basin of Tom river U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Asia, extending from Novokuznetsk to Tomsk
- Kwa-já-lein \k'wá-çjə-lón, 'ján\ island (atoll) 78 m long W Pacific in Ralik chain of the Marshalls, encloses lagoon (area 650)
- Kwan-dó \k'wán-çjò\ river 600 m S Africa flowing from cen Angola SE & E into the Zambezi just above Victoria Falls
- Kwangchow — see CANTON
- Kwang-chow-wan \k'wäng-çjə-wán, 'kwäng\ former territory SE China in Kwangtung on Luichow peninsula, leased 1898-1946 to France # Fort Bayard area 325
- Kwang-ju \k'wäng-çjü\ city SW Korea NE of Mokpo pop 502,753
- Kwang-si \k'wäng-sé, 'kwäng-\ or Kwangsi-Chu-ang Region \chu-ang\ region & former province S China W of Kwangtung # Nanning area 85,096
- Kwang-tung \k'wäng-tún, 'kwäng-, 'tún\ province SE China bordering on So China sea & Gulf of Tonkin # Canton area 89,344, pop 40,000,000
- Kwan-to Plain \k'wán-çjò\ or Kan-to Plain \kán-\ or Tokyo Plain region Japan in E cen Honshu, Tokyo is situated on it
- Kwan-tung \k'wán-tún, 'kwán-, 'tún\ former territory NE China in S Manchuria at tip of Liaoting peninsula; leased to Russia 1898-1905, to Japan 1905-45, & to Russia again 1945-55, included cities of Port Arthur & Dairen area 1444
- Kwel \k'wé, 'kwá\ river 200 m SE China in E Kwangsi flowing S into West river
- Kwel-chow \k'wé-çjò, 'kwá-\ province S China S of Szechwan # Kweiyang area 67,181, pop 17,000,000
- Kwel-lin \k'wé-lín, 'kwá-\ city S China in NE Kwangsi on the Kwei pop 235,000
- Kwel-lai — see HUHEHOT
- Kwei-yang \k'wé-yán, 'kwá-\ or Kwei-chu \çjü\ city S China # of Kweichow pop 1,500,000
- Kyo-ga or Kio-ga \k'è-çjə-gə\ lake cen Uganda N of Lake Victoria traversed by the Victoria Nile area 1000
- Kyogang — see SEOL
- Kyo-to \k'è-çjò-çjò\ city Japan in W cen Honshu NNE of Osaka; formerly (794-1869) # of Japan pop 1,422,000
- Kythera — see KITHIRA
- Kyu-shu \k'è-çjü\ island S Japan S of W end of Honshu area 16,240
- Laaland — see LOLLAND
- Labo — see ELBE
- Lab-r-dor \lab-rə-dò(ə)r\ 1 peninsula E Canada between Hudson Bay & the Atlantic, divided between Que. & Nfld 2 the section of the peninsula belonging to Nfld area 101,881 3 sea arm of the Atlantic between Labrador & Greenland — Lab-r-dor or Lab-r-dor-lan \lab-rə-dòr-ən, 'dòr-\ adj or n
- La-bu-an \lò-bü-ən\ island Sabah off W coast pop 14,904
- Lac-ca-dive \lak-ə-dév, 'div\ islands India in Arabian sea N of Maldives islands
- Laccadive, Min-i-coy, and Amin-di-vi Islands \min-i-kò, çm-ən-dé-vé\ or since 1973 Lak-shad-weep \lak-shád-wép\ territory India comprising the Laccadive group # Kavaratti area 11, pop 31,798
- Lacedaemon — see SPARTA
- Lace-dae-mo-nian \las-əd-i-mò-né-ən, 'nyon\ adj or n
- La Chaux-de-Fonds \lá-shòd-ə-fò\ commune W Switzerland in Neuchâtel canton in Jura mountains NNW of Bern pop 42,347
- La-chine \lò-shén\ city Canada in S Que. above the Lachine rapids on the St. Lawrence SW of Montreal pop 44,423
- La-chish \lò-kish\ ancient city S Palestine W of Hebron
- Lachlan \lak-lón\ river 800 m SE Australia in cen New So Wales flowing W into the Murrumbidgee
- Lack-a-wan-na \lak-ə-wán-ə\ city W N Y pop 28,657
- La-co-nia \lò-kò-né-ə, 'nyə\ ancient country S Greece in SE Peloponnesus bordering on the Aegean & the Mediterranean # Sparta — La-co-lan \lò-çjə-n, 'nyon\ adj or n
- Laconia, Gulf of inlet of the Mediterranean on S coast of Greece in Peloponnesus between capes Matapan & Malea

Kir-giz Republic or **Kir-giz Republic** \('k)(a)r-gēz- or Kir-gī-zia or Kir-gī-zia \('k)(a)r-gē-z(h)ē-z-, zhā\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia on China border NE of Tadzhikistan * Frunze area 76,100, pop 2,933,000

Kir-i-bati \('k)(a)r-bas—[sic] or formerly Gil-bert \('g)(il-bart\ islands W Pacific SSE of the Marshalls, a Brit. territory 1976-79; became an independent member of Brit Commonwealth 1979 * Tarawa area 102, pop 44,200

Kir-ik-kale \('k)(a)r-ik-ma \('l)(a) city cen Turkey E of Ankara pop 57,668

Kir-in \('k)(e)-rin\ 1 province NE China in E Manchuria * Changchun area 72,201, pop 17,000,000 2 or formerly Yung-ki \('y)(ung-ē) city NE China in Kinn E of Changchun pop 568,000

Kirjath-arba — see HEBRON

Kirk-caldy \('k)(a)r-'koll-dē-z-, 'kād- royal burgh & port E Scotland in Fife on Firth of Forth N of Edinburgh pop 52,097

Kirk-cud-bright \('k)(a)r-'kū-brē- or Kirk-cud-bright-shire \('sh)(a)r-, shōr\ former county S Scotland * Kirkcudbright

Kirk-land \('k)(a)r-'kland\ city W Wash NE of Seattle pop 15,249

Kirk-pat-rick, Mount \('k)(a)r-'pa-trik\ mountain 14,800 ft E Antarctica in Queen Alexandra Range S of Ross sea

Kirka-ville \('k)(a)r-'vīl\ city NE Mo. pop 15,560

Kir-kuk \('k)(a)r-'kūk\ city NE Iraq SE of Mosul pop 175,303

Kirk-wall \('k)(a)r-'kwōl\ burgh & port N Scotland * of Orkney, on Mainland

Kirk-wood \('k)(a)r-'kwud\ city E Mo W of St. Louis pop 31,890

Kir-rov \('k)(e)-rōf-, 'rōv-, 'rōf- or formerly Vyat-ka \('v)(e)-at-ka-, 'at- city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe pop 332,000

Kir-ro-va-bad \('k)(a)r-'vā-bad\ or formerly Gan-dzha \('g)(an-jā\ or Ell-sa-vet-pol \('l)(i)-zā-'vet-, pōl\ city U.S.S.R. in W Azerbaizhan pop 190,000

Kir-ro-vo-grad \('k)(a)r-'vō-'grad\ or formerly Zl-nov-ievsk \('z)(a-'nōv-ievsk\ or Ell-sa-vet-grad \('l)(i)-zā-'vet-, grad\ city U.S.S.R. in S cen Ukraine pop 189,000

Kir-ru-na \('k)(e)-ra-'na\ city N Sweden in Lapland pop 28,942

Kis-an-gai-ni \('k)(e)-sān-'gan-ē\ or formerly Stan-ley-ville \('st)(an-lē-'vīl\ city NE Zaire on Congo river pop 229,596

Kish \('k)(i)sh\ ancient city of Sumer & Akkad E of site of Babylon

Kish-lev \('k)(i)sh-'lēv-, 'nev\ or Rumi Ch-i-si-nau \('k)(e)-shi-'nau\ city U.S.S.R. * of Moldavia pop 357,000

Kishm — see QISHM

Kishon — see QISHON

Kis-ka \('k)(i)-ka \('k)(i)sh\ island SW Alaska in Rat group of the Aleutians

Kis-ma-yu \('k)(i)-mī-'(j)(ū)\ city & port S Somalia pop 17,872

Kis-sim-mee \('k)(i)-sīm-'ē\ river 150 m S cen Fla flowing SSE from Lake Tohopekaliga through Lake Kissimmee (12 m long) into Lake Okeechobee

Kistna — see KRISHNA

Kis-u-mu \('k)(i)-sū-'(j)(mū)\ city W Kenya on Lake Victoria pop 30,700

Kita-kyu-shu \('k)(i)-tā-'kē-'(j)(shu)\ city & port Japan in N Kyushu formed 1963 by amalgamation of former cities of Kokura, Moji, Tobata, Wakamatsu, & Yahata pop 1,050,000

Kitch-e-ner \('k)(i)ch-'(a)-nēr\ city Canada in SE Ont pop 111,804

Kithairon — see CITHAERON

Kithira or **Ky-the-ra** \('k)(i)-thē-'(a)-(j)(ra) or **Cy-the-ra** \('s)(a-'thir-a-, sī- or It Cē-ri-go \('ch)(e)-rī-'gō\ island W Greece, southernmost of the Ionian islands * Kithira area 110

Kit-i-mat \('k)(i)-tā-'mat\ river ab 50 m W Canada in NW B.C. flowing to Douglas channel (inlet of the Pacific)

Kitt-tin-ni Mountain \('k)(i)-tā-'tin-'ē-(j)(shu)\ ridge E U.S. in the Appalachians extending from SE N.Y. through NW N.J. into E Pa

Kitt-ery Point \('k)(i)-tē-'rī\ cape Me. at S tip

Kitt Peak \('k)(i)l\ mountain 6875 ft S Ariz. SW of Tucson

Kitty Hawk — see KILL DEVIL

Kitz-bui-hel \('k)(i)ts-'byū-(a)-, 'būē-(a)\ resort town W Austria in the Tirol

Kivu, Lake \('k)(e)-(j)(vū)\ lake 60 m long & 30 m wide E Zaire in Great Rift valley N of Lake Tanganyika area 1025

Klazi Ir-mak \('k)(a)-zī-'(a)-'māk\ or **anc Ha-lyā** \('h)(ā-'lās\ river 600 m N cen Turkey flowing W & NE into Black sea

Kjō-len \('ch)(a)l-'(j)(l)-en\ mountains on border between NE Norway & NW Sweden, highest Kebnekaise (in Sweden) 6963 ft

Kla-gen-furt \('k)(l)ā-'gən-'fūr\ city S Austria * of Carinthia WSW of Graz pop 73,156

Klaipeda — see MEMEL

Klamath \('k)(l)am-'th\ 1 river 250 m S Oreg & NW Calif flowing from Upper Klamath Lake SW into the Pacific 2 mountains S Oreg & NW Calif in the Coast ranges, highest Mt Eddy (in Calif) 9038 ft

Klamath Falls city SW Oreg pop 15,775

Kleve — see CLEVES

Klon-dike \('k)(l)ān-'dīk\ 1 river 90 m Canada in cen Yukon Territory flowing W into the Yukon 2 the Klondike river valley

Klu-ane National Park \('k)(l)ū-'ān- reservation Canada in SW Yukon Territory area 8000

Kly-az-ma \('k)(l)ē-'az-'mā\ river 425 m U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing E to join the Oka W of Gorki

Knok-ke \('k)(a)-nāk-'ā\ town NW Belgium NNE of Bruges

Knos-sos or **Cnos-sus** \('k)(a)-nās-'sōs\ or **Gnos-sus** \('g)(a)-nās-'sōs\ ruined city * of ancient Crete near N coast SE of modern Candia

Knox-ville \('n)(a)ks-'vīl\ city E Tenn pop 174,587

Knud Ras-mus-sen Land \('n)(u)d-'rās-'mus-'n-, 'rās-'mā-'sən\ region N & NW Greenland NE of Baffin Bay

Ko-ba-rid \('k)(o)-bā-'rēd\ or **It Ca-po-ret-to** \('k)(a)-pō-'rē-(j)(d), 'kāp- village NW Yugoslavia on the Isonzo NE of Udine, Italy

Ko-be \('k)(o)-bē-, 'bā\ city & port Japan in S Honshu on Osaka Bay pop 1,267,000

Köbenhavn — see COPENHAGEN

Kö-blenz or **Co-blenz** \('k)(o)-blēn-(t)s\ city W Germany SSE of Cologne at confluence of the Rhine & the Moselle pop 105,700

Koe — see XANTHUS

Ko-ca-bas \('k)(o)-pā-'bāsh\ or **anc Gran-ni-sus** \('g)(rā-'nī-'kōs\ river ab 30 m NW Turkey in Asia flowing NE to sea of Marmara

Ko-chi \('k)(o)-chē\ city & port Japan in S Shikoku pop 249,000

Ko-di-ak \('k)(ō)-dē-'ak\ or **Ka-di-ak** \('k)(a)-dē-'yak\ island S Alaska in Gulf of Alaska E of Alaska peninsula area 3465

Ko-dok \('k)(ō)-dōk\ or formerly Fa-sho-da \('f)(a-'shō-dā\ town SE Sudan on the White Nile

Koedoes — see KUDUS

Ko-hu \('k)(ō)-(j)(ū)\ city Japan in S cen Honshu pop 184,000

Ko-hu-le \('k)(ō)-hāl-'ē\ mountains Hawaii in N Hawaii I, highest ab 5500 ft

Ko-hi-ma \('k)(ō)-hē-'mā\ town NE India * of Nagaland

Kol — see RED

Koll — see ALIGARH

Ko-kand \('k)(ō)-kand\ 1 region & former khanate U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in E Uzbekistan 2 city in Kokand region SE of Tashkent pop 133,000

Ko-kiu or **Ko-chiu** \('g)(ō)-jē-'ō\ city S China in SE Yunnan S of Kunming pop 159,700

Ko-ko-mo \('k)(ō)-kō-'mō\ city N cen Ind pop 44,042

Koko Nor — see TSINGHAI

Koksak — see KANIAPISKAU

Ko-la \('k)(ō)-lā\ peninsula 250 m long & 150 m wide U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, between Barents & White seas

Kolar Gold Fields \('k)(ō)-lār\ city S India in SE Karnataka pop 167,610

Kol-ha-pur \('k)(ō)-lā-'pū-(a)r\ city W India in SW Maharashtra SSE of Bombay pop 252,109

Kolmar — see COLMAR

Köln — see COLOGNE

Ko-ly-ma or **Ko-ly-me** \('k)(a)-lē-'mā\ 1 river 1110 m U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from Kolyma range NE into East Siberian sea 2 mountain range Soviet Russia, Asia, in NE Khabarovsk Territory parallel to coast of Penzhinskaya Bay

Ko-man-dor-skie \('k)(ām-'n-'dōr-'skē\ or **Com-mander** \('k)(a)-mān-'dōr\ islands U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, in Bering sea E of Kamchatka peninsula area 850

Ko-ma-ti \('k)(a)-māt-'ē\ river 500 m S Africa flowing from N Drakensberg mountains in NE Republic of S Africa E & N into Delagoa Bay in S Mozambique

Kom-i Republic \('k)(ō)-mē\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Europe, W of N Ural mountains * Syktyvkar area 145,221, pop 965,000

Ko-mo-do \('k)(ō)-mōd-(j)(ō)\ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sundas E of Sumbawa I & W of Flores I, area 185

Kom-so-molak \('k)(ām-(p)-sō-'mōlsk\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, in S Khabarovsk Territory on the Amur pop 218,000

Ko-na \('k)(ō)-nā\ coast region Hawaii in W Hawaii I

Konakry — see CONAKRY

Königsgrätz — see HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ

Königsberg — see KALININGRAD

Kon-kān \('k)(ān-'kōn\ region W India in W Maharashtra bordering on Arabian sea & extending from Bombay S to Goa

Konstanz — see CONSTANCE

Kon-ya or **Kon-ia** \('k)(ōn-'yā\ or **anc Leo-ni-um** \('l)(ē-'nē-'ōm\ city SW cen Turkey pop 157,934

Ko-o-lau \('k)(ō)-lā-'(j)(ū)\ mountains Hawaii in E Oahu, highest peak Kohauwahi 3105 ft

Koo-te-nai or **(in Canada) Koo-te-nay** \('k)(ū-'tē-'nā-, 'n-ē\ river 407 m SW Canada & NW U.S. in B.C., Mont., & Idaho flowing through Kootenay Lake (65 m long, in B.C.) into the Columbia

Kootenay National Park reservation Canada in SE B.C. including section of the upper Kootenay area 587

Koper \('k)(ō)-pē-(a)r\ or **Ko-par** \('p)(ā-r\ or **It Ca-po-dis-tria** \('k)(a)-pō-'dis-trē-, 'kāp-'dēs- town & port Yugoslavia at N end of Istrian peninsula SSW of Trieste

Ko-peysk or **Ko-peisk** \('k)(ō)-pēsk\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, SE of Chelyabinsk pop 156,000

Kor-do-fan \('k)(ōrd-'ō-'fan\ region cen Sudan W & N of the White Nile, chief city El Obeid

Korea \('k)(ō)-rē-, esp **South** \('k)(ō)- 1 peninsula 600 m long & 135 m wide E Asia between Yellow sea & Sea of Japan 2 strait 120 m wide between S Korea & SW Japan connecting Sea of Japan & Yellow sea 3 or **Jap Cho-sen** \('ch)(ō-'sen\ country coextensive with Korea peninsula, once a kingdom & (1910-1945) a Japanese dependency * Seoul, divided 1948 at 38th parallel into republics of North Korea (* **Pyeongang** area 47,839, pop 14,280,000) & South Korea (* **Seoul** area 37,427, pop 31,920,000)

Korea Bay arm of Yellow sea between Liaotung peninsula & NW Korea

Kórinthos — see CORINTH

Kort-rijk \('k)(ōrt-'rīk\ or **Cour-trai** \('k)(ur-'trā\ commune NW Belgium in West Flanders on the Lys NNE of Lille pop 45,138

Kos or **Gos** \('k)(as-, 'kōs\ 1 island Greece in the Dodecanese area 111, pop 19,987 2 chief town on the island

Kos-clus-ko, Mount \('k)(āz-'ē-'s-(j)(kō\ mountain 7316 ft SE Australia in SE New South Wales, highest in Great Dividing range & Australia

Ko-sice \('k)(o)-shē-'sā\ city E Czechoslovakia pop 119,757

Ko-stro-ma \('k)(as-'trō-'mā\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga pop 223,000

Kotabaru — see DIAJAPURA

Kota Bharu \('k)(ōt-'bār-'(j)(ū)\ city Malaysia in N Peninsular Malaysia * of Kelantan pop 55,052

Kota Kinabalu \('k)(ōt-'kīn-'ā-'bā-'lū\ or formerly **Jes-sel-ton** \('j)(es-'sēl-'tōn\ city & port Malaysia * of Sabah pop 41,830

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Lay-san \lā-'san\ island Hawaii in the Leewards ab 750 m NW of Nihoa I

Leam-ington \lem-'in-tən\ or **Royal Leamington Spa** borough S cen England in Warwickshire pop 44,989

Leaven-worth \lev-'ən-'wə:θ\ city NE Kans on the Missouri NW of Kansas City pop 25,147

Leba-non, 1 \lɛb-'nən\ city SE cen Pa E of Harrisburg pop 28,572 2 \-'nən, -nən\ or **anc Libā-nūs** \līb-'nəs\ mountains Lebanon running parallel to coast W of Bika valley, highest point Dahr el Qadib 10,131 ft 3 \-'nən, -nən\ country SW Asia bordering on the Mediterranean, a republic since 1944, formerly (1920-44) a French mandate * Beirut area 4105, pop 2,870,000 — **Leb-a-nese** \lɛb-'ə-'nez, -nēs\ *adj* or *n*

Lebda — see **HOMS**

Le Bourget \lə-'bur-'zhā\ commune N France, NE suburb of Paris

Lec-ce \lɛ-'tʃe, 'leç-'tʃe\ commune SE Italy in Apulia pop 81,048

Lec-co \lɛ-'tʃkə, 'leç-'tʃkə\ commune N Italy in Lombardy on SE arm (Lake Lecco) of Lake Como pop 51,991

Lech \lɛk, 'leç\ river 177 m Austria & Germany flowing from the Vorarlberg N into the Danube

Le-do \lɛd-'dʒə\ town NE India in NE Assam

Leeds \lɛdz\ city N England in West Yorkshire pop 494,971

Lee's Summit \lɛz-'sɪ\ city W Mo SE of Kansas City pop 16,230

Leeu-war-den \lɛ-'vɑ:d-'n\ commune N Netherlands * of Friesland pop 88,668

Lee-ward \lɛ-'wɔ:rd\ 1 island chain cen Pacific extending 1250 m WNW from main islands of the Hawaiian group, includes Nihoa, Necker, Laysan, Midway, & Kure islands 2 or **F lles sous le Vent** \lɛ-'sɪ-'vɑ\ islands S Pacific, W group of the Society islands 3 islands West Indies in the N Lesser Antilles extending from Virgin islands (on N) to Dominica (on S) 4 former colony Brit West Indies in the Leewards including territories of Antigua, St Kitts-Nevis, & Montserrat

Leg-horn \lɛg-(h)ə-'hɔ:n\ or **It Li-vor-no** \lɛ-'vɔ:r-'nɔ\ commune & port cen Italy in Tuscany on Tyrrhenian sea pop 173,317

Leh \lɛh\ town E Kashmir on the Indus * of Ladakh

Le Havre \lə-'hɑ:v\ or **Havre** or formerly **Le Havre-de-Grâce** \lə-'hɑ:v-'rɔd-'grɑ:s, -hɑ:v-'dɑ\ city & port N France on English channel on N side of Seine estuary pop 199,509

Le-high \lɛ-'hi\ river 100 m E Pa flowing SW & SE into the Delaware

Leh-man Caves \lɛh-'mən\ limestone caverns E Nev on E slope of Wheeler Peak in **Leh-man Caves National Monument** (area 1)

Leices-ter \lɛs-'tɜ:\ city cen England * of Leicestershire pop 283,549

Leices-ter-shire \lɛs-'tɜ:-'ʃɪ(r), -'ʃɔ:r\ or **Leicester** \lɛs-'tɜ:\ county cen England * Leicester area 986, pop 829,800

Lei-den or **Ley-den** \lɛi-'dɛn, Du usu 'lɛ-'yɔ\ city W Netherlands in So Holland on a branch of the lower Rhine pop 101,878

Lele — see **LVS**

Lei-ne \lɛi-'nɛ\ river 119 m W cen Germany

Lein-ster \lɛn-'tɜ:-'stɜ:\ province E Ireland area 7580, pop 1,494,544

Leip-zig \lɛp-'sɪg, -sɪk\ or **Leip-sic** \-'sɪk\ city E Germany in Saxony SSW of Berlin pop 587,761

Lei-ria \lɛi-'rɪə\ town W cen Portugal SSW of Coimbra

Leith \lɛθ\ port section of Edinburgh, Scotland, on Firth of Forth

Leit-tha \lɛi-'tʃa\ river 112 m E Austria & NW Hungary flowing SE into the Raba

Lei-trim \lɛi-'trɪm\ county NW Ireland in Connacht * Carrick on Shannon area 589, pop 28,313

Leix — see **LAOIGHIS**

Leix-bões \lɛi-'ʃbɔ:ns\ town NW Portugal on the Atlantic, port for Oporto

Lek \lɛk\ river 40 m Netherlands flowing W into the Atlantic, the N branch of the lower Rhine

Le Maine — see **MAINE**

Leman, Lake — see **GENEVA** (Lake)

Le Mans \lə-'mɑ:\ city NW France pop 143,246

Le Marche — see **MARCHES**

Lemberg — see **LVOV**

Lem-nos \lɛm-'nɔs, -nɔs\ or **NGK Līm-nos** \lɛm-'nɔs\ island Greece in the Aegean ESE of Chalcidice peninsula, chief town Kástron area 175

Le-ne \lɛ-'nɔ, 'lɛ-'\ river 3000 m U S S R in W Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from mountains W of Lake Baikal NE & N into Laptev sea through wide delta

Lening-rad \lɛn-'ən-'grɔd\, formerly (1703-1914) **Saint Peter-burg** \sɛn't-'pɛt-'ɜ:-'bɜ:g, -bɔ:r\ or (1914-24) **Petro-grad** \pɛ-'trɔ-'grɔd\ city U S S R in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, at E end of Gulf of Finland * of Russian Empire 1712-1917, pop 3,513,000 — **Lening-rad-er** \lɛn-'ən-'grɔd-'ɜ:r\ *n*

Len-in Peak \lɛn-'ən-, 'lɛn-, -'ɛn\ mountain 23,386 ft on border between Kirgiz & Tadzhik republics, highest in Trans Alai range

Lens \lɛns\ city N France SW of Lille pop 41,874

Leom-in-ster \lɛm-'ən-'stɜ:\ city cen Mass N of Worcester pop 32,939

Le-on \lɛ-'ɔn\ 1 or **León de los Al-de-mas** \-'dɔ-'lɔ-'sɔl-'dɛm-'sɔ\ city cen Mexico in Guanajuato pop 453,976 2 city W Nicaragua pop 90,897 3 region & ancient kingdom NW Spain W of Old Castile 4 province NW Spain in N León region area 5936, pop 648,721 5 city, its * pop 105,235

Le-o-ne, Mon-te \lɛn-'tɛ-'lɔ-'d-nɛ\ mountain 11,684 ft on border between Switzerland & Italy SW of Simplon Pass, highest in Lepontine Alps

Le-o-pold II, Lake \lɛ-'ɔ, 'pɔld, 'lɔ-'\ lake 90 m long W Zaire

Leopoldville — see **KINSHASA**

Lepanto — see **NÁVPAKTOS**

Lepanto, Gulf of — see **CORINTH** (Gulf of)

Lep-on-tine Alps \lɛ-'pɪn-, 'lɛn-, -'ɛn\ range of cen Alps on border between Switzerland & Italy — see **LEONE** (Monte)

Lep-tis Ma-ga-na \lɛp-'tɪ-'sma-gə-'nə\ ancient seaport N Africa near present-day Homs

Ler-ida \lɛ-'rɪd-ə, 'lɛr-'ɪd-\ 1 province NE Spain in NW Catalonia area 4690, pop 347,015 2 commune, its * pop 90,884

Ler-wick \lɛr-'(j)wɪk, 'lɛ(r)-'\ burgh & port N Scotland * of Shetland on Mainland I

Les-bos \lɛz-'bɔs, -bɔs\ or **Myt-lɛ-ne** \mɪt-'lɛ-'nɛ\ or **NGK Léa-vos** \lɛz-'vɔs\ or **Mit-lɛ-ni** \mɪt-'lɛ-'nɛ\ island Greece in the Aegean off NW coast of Turkey area 623

Les Ey-zles \lɛ-'zɛ-'zɛ\ commune SW cen France SE of Périgueux

Les-o-to \lɛ-'sɔ-'tɔ\ or formerly **Ba-su-to-land** \bɔ-'sɪt-'ə-'lænd\ country S Africa surrounded by Republic of So Africa, a constitutional monarchy, in Brit Commonwealth * Maseru area 11,716, pop 930,000

Lesser An-tilles \ən-'tɪl-'ɛz\ islands in the West Indies including Virgin, Leeward, & Windward islands, Trinidad, Barbados, Tobago, & islands in the S Caribbean N of Venezuela

Lesser Armenia region S Turkey corresponding to ancient Cilicia

Lesser Khingan — see **KHINGAN**

Lesser Slave \slɛv\ lake Canada in cen Alta draining through the Lesser Slave river to the Athabasca area 461

Lesser Sunda — see **SUNDA**

Leth-bridge \lɛθ-'(j)bri\ city Canada in S Alta pop 41,217

Leti-cla \lɛ-'tɛ-'sɛ-ə\ town SE Colombia on the Amazon on Colombia-Peru border

Letz-burg — see **LUXEMBOURG**

Leu-cas \lɛu-'kɔs\ or **Leu-ca-dia** \lɛu-'kɔd-'ɛ-ə\ or **NGK Léu-kás** \lɛl-'kás\ island Greece in Ionian islands at entrance to Ambracian Gulf area 111

Leu-tra \lɛu-'trɔ\ ancient village Greece in Boeotia SW of Thebes

Leuven — see **LOUVAIN**

Le-vel-lois-Per-ret \lɛ-'val-, wɔ-'pɔ-'rɛ\ commune N France on the Seine, NW suburb of Paris pop 59,941

Le-vant \lɛ-'vɔnt\ the countries bordering on the E Mediterranean — **Le-van-tine** \lɛ-'vɔn-, 'tɪn-, -'tɛn, lɔ-'vɔn-\ *adj* or *n*

Levant States — see **SYRIA**

Le-ven, Loch \lɛ-'vɛn\ 1 inlet of Loch Linnhe W Scotland in Highland region 2 lake 4 m long E Scotland SSE of Perth

Lever-ku-sen \lɛv-'kɜ:-'kuz-'n\ city W Germany on the Rhine SE of Düsseldorf pop 110,800

Lé-vis \lɛ-'vɛs\ city Canada in S Que. pop 16,597

Lew-es \lɛu-'sɔ\ 1 the upper Yukon river S of its junction with the Pelly 2 borough S England * of East Sussex on the Ouse S of London

Lewis and Clark \lɛu-'sɔn-'klɑ:k\ 1 lake 30 m long SE S Dak & NE Nebr formed by Gavins Point Dam 2 or **Morr-ison Cave** \mɔr-'ɔn-, 'mar-\ cavern cen Mont WNW of Bozeman

Lew-is-ham \lɛu-'sɔm\ borough of SE Greater London, England pop 264,800

Lewis-ton \lɛu-'sɔn\ 1 city NW Idaho on Wash border pop 26,068 2 city SW Me on the Androscoggin opposite Auburn pop 41,779

Lewis with Har-ris \lɛu-'sɔw-ɪθ-'hɑ:-s, -sɔw-ɪθ-\ island NW Scotland in the Outer Hebrides divided administratively into **Lewis** (in the N, chief town & port Stornoway) & **Harris** (in the S), largest of the Hebrides, in Western Isles regional division area 770

Lex-ing-ton \lɛk-'sɪn-tən\ 1 city N cen Ky ESE of Frankfort pop 108,137 2 town NE Mass NW of Boston pop 31,886 3 city N cen N C pop 17,205

Leyden — see **LEIDEN**

Ley-te \lɛi-'tɛ\ island Philippines in the Visayans S of Samar; chief town Tacloban area 2785

Leyte Gulf inlet of the Pacific in Philippines E of Leyte & S of Samar

Ley-ton \lɛi-'tən\ former municipal borough SE England in Essex, now part of Waltham Forest

Lha-sa or **Las-sa** \lɛs-'ɔ, 'las-\ city SW China in Tibet pop 175,000

Lho-tse \lɛ-'tʃɔ-'sɛ\ or **E1** \lɛ-'wɔn\ mountain 27,923 ft in Mt Everest massif S of Mt Everest, 4th highest in the world

Liao \lɛ-'ɔ\ river 700 m NE China flowing into Gulf of Liaotung

Liao-ning \lɛ-'ɔn-'ɪŋ\ or formerly **Feng-tien** \fɛŋ-'tɛn\ province NE China in S Manchuria * Mukden area 58,301, pop 28,000,000

Liao-shi \lɛ-'ɔ-'ʃɪ\ former province (1948-54) NE China in S Manchuria bordering on Gulf of Liaotung * Chinchow area 2500

Liao-tung \lɛ-'ɔ-'dʌn\ peninsula NE China in S Liaoning between Korea Bay & Gulf of Liaotung (arm of Po Hai)

Liao-yang \lɛ-'ɔ-'yɑŋ\ city NE China in cen Liaoning NE of Anshan pop 250,000

Liao-yüan \lɛ-'ɔ-'yü-'ɔn\ city NE China in W Kinn S of Changchun on the Liao pop 123,100

Li-ard \lɛ-'ɔrd\ river 755 m W Canada flowing from Stikine mountains in Yukon Territory E & N into the Mackenzie

Libanon — see **LEBANON**

Libe-rec \lɪb-'ɛr-'ɛts\ city W Czechoslovakia in N Bohemia pop 72,640

Libe-ria \lɪ-'bɪr-'ɛ-ə\ country W Africa, a republic * Monrovia area 43,000, pop 1,570,000 — **Libe-ri-an** \lɪ-'bɪr-'ɛn\ *adj* or *n*

Lib-erty \lɪb-'ɪrɪ-'tɪ\ or **Bed-loe** \bɛd-'lɔɛ\ island SE N.Y. in Upper New York Bay, comprises Statue of Liberty National Monument

Lib-re-ville \lɪ-'brɛ-'vil-, -vɛ(ə)\ city & port * of Gabon at mouth of Gabon river pop 57,000

Lib-ya \lɪb-'ɪ-ə\ 1 the part of Africa N of the Sahara between Egypt & Syria Major (Gulf of Sidra) — an ancient name 2 northern Africa W of Egypt — an ancient name 3 or **Socallat People's Lib-yan Arab Jam-a-hi-ri-ya** \lɪb-'ɪ-ən, 'dʒɪm-'ɪ-ə\ or **zhām-** country N Africa bordering on the Mediterranean; a colony of Italy 1912-43, an independent kingdom 1951-69, a republic since 1969 * Tripoli area 679,358, pop 2,010,000

Lib-yan \lɪb-'ɪ-ən\ desert N Africa W of the Nile in Libya, Egypt, & Sudan

Lich-field \lɪç-'fɛld\ city W cen England in Staffordshire pop 22,672

Lick-ing \lɪk-'ɪŋ\ river 350 m NE Ky flowing NW into the Ohio

Lid-ice \lɪd-'ɪ-ɛ-, 'ɛɔ\ village W Czechoslovakia in W cen Bohemia WNW of Prague

Lido \lɪd-'ɪ-ə\ island Italy in the Adriatic separating Lagoon of Venice & Gulf of Venice

La Coruña \lak-ə-'rūn-yə\ 1 province NW Spain in Galicia bordering on the Atlantic area 3051, pop 1,004,188 2 or **Coruña** \kə-'ron-ə\ commune & port, its * pop 224,055
La Crosse \lə-'krɔs\ city W Wis. pop 51,153
La-dakh \lə-'dɪk\ district N India in E Kashmir on border of Tibet * Leb area 45,762 — **La-dakhi** \-'dɪk-ə\ adj or n
La-doga \ləd-ə-gə, 'lɒd-ə\ lake 130 m long & 75 m wide U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Gulf of Finland area 7000, largest in Europe
Ladrono — see **MARIANA**
La-dy-smith \lād-ē-smith\ city E Republic of So. Africa in W Nat. pop 27,900
Lae \lā-'æ\ city Papua New Guinea on SE coast on Huon Gulf pop 24,339
La-fayette \laf-ē-'et, 'lāf-, 'lāf-\ 1 city W Calif. E of Berkeley pop 20,484 2 city W cen Ind. pop 44,955 3 city S La. pop 68,908
La-flèche \lə-'flesh\ city Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 15,113
La-gash \lā-'gash\ ancient city of Sumer between the Euphrates & the Tigris at modern village of Tellub (te-'lɒ) in S Iraq
Lagoa dos Patos — see **PATOS** (Lagoa dos)
La-gos \lā-'gɔs\ city & port * of Nigeria on an offshore island in Bight of Benin & on mainland opposite pop 875,417
La Goulette \lā-gū-'let\ city N Tunisia on Bay of Tunis, port for Tunis pop 31,830
La Grange \lə-'græŋ\ 1 city W Ga. pop 23,301 2 village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 16,773
La Grange Park village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 15,626
La Granja — see **SAN ILDEFONSO**
La Guaira \lə-'gwɪ-rə\ city V Venezuela on the Caribbean, port for Caracas pop 20,497
Laguna Madre — see **MADRE** (Laguna)
La Habana — see **HAVANA**
La Habra \lə-'həbr-ə\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 41,350
La Hague, **Cape** \lə-'hæɡ, 'hæɡ/ or **Cap de la Hague** \kəp-də-lə-'hæɡ\ headland NW France at tip of Cotentin peninsula projecting into English channel
La Hogue \lə-'hɒɡ\ roadstead NW France in English channel off E coast of Cotentin peninsula
La-hon-tan, **Lake** \lə-'hənt-ən\ prehistoric lake NW Nev. & NE Calif.
La-hore \lə-'hɒ(ə)r-, 'hɒ(ə)r\ city Pakistan in E Punjab province near the Ravi pop 1,823,000
Lahti \lāt-ə\ city S Finland NNE of Helsinki pop 89,360
La Jolla \lə-'hɔɪ-ə\ a NW section of San Diego, Calif.
Lake Charles \char(ə)lz\ city SW La. pop 77,998
Lake District area NW England in S Cumbria & NW Lancashire containing many lakes & peaks
Lake Forest city NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 15,642
Lake-land \lā-'kɪlənd\ city cen Fla. E of Tampa pop 41,550
Lake-wood \lā-'kwɒd\ 1 city SW Calif. NE of Long Beach pop 82,973 2 city N cen Colo. W of Denver pop 92,787 3 city NE Ohio on Lake Erie W of Cleveland pop 70,173
Lake Worth \wɜrth\ city SE Fla. on Lake Worth (lagoon) S of West Palm Beach pop 23,714
Lakshadweep — see **LACCADIVE**, **MINICOI** AND **AMINDIVISLANDS**
La Lince \lā-'lɪn-ē-ə\ commune SW Spain on Bay of Algeciras N of Gibraltar pop 57,127
La Man-cha \lə-'mæn-ʃə-, 'mæn-\ region S cen Spain in S New Castile — **Man-chegan** \mæn-'ʃe-gən\ adj or n
La Marque \lə-'mɑrk\ city SE Tex. SE of Houston pop 16,131
Lam-ba-ré-né \lām-bə-'rā-nē-, 'rā-'nā\ city W Gabon, Africa pop 17,770
Lam-beth \lām-bəth-, 'bēth\ borough of S Greater London, England pop 302,616
La Mesa \lə-'mɛs-ə\ city SW Calif. NE of San Diego pop 39,178
La-mila \lə-'mɪl-ə\ city E cen Greece NW of Thermopylae pop 38,495
La Mir-ra-da \lām-ə-'rɪd-ə\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 30,808
Lam-mer-muir \lām-ər-'myū(ə)r/ or **Lam-mer-moor** \-'mu(ə)r\ hills SE Scotland in Lothian & Borders regions — see **SAYS LAW**
Lam-po-du-sa \lām-pə-'dū-sə-, 'zə\ island Italy in the Pelagian Islands
La-nai \lə-'nāi\ island Hawaii W of Maui area 141
La-nark \lā-'nɑrk\ 1 or **La-nark-shire** \-'shɪ(ə)r-, 'shɔr\ former county S cen Scotland, chief city Glasgow area 892 2 burgh cen Scotland in Strathclyde SE of Glasgow
La-n-ca-shire \lān-'kə-shɪ(ə)r-, 'shɔr/ or **La-n-ca-ster** \lān-'kə-stər\ county NW England bordering on Irish sea * Preston area 1174, pop 1,370,100
La-n-ca-ster \lān-'kə-stər; 'lān-'kə-stər, 'lān-\ 1 city S cen Ohio SE of Columbus pop 32,911 2 city SE Pa. pop 57,690 3 city NW England in Lancashire pop 49,525 — **La-n-ca-ster-ian** \lān-'kə-stər-ē-ən, 'lān-ə\ adj or n
La-n-chow \lān-'ʃəʊ/ or **Kao-lan** \kəu-'lān\ city N cen China * of Kansu pop 1,500,000
Landes \lān-'dɛ\ coastal region SW France on Bay of Biscay between Gironde estuary & the Adour
Lands End or **Land's End** \lān-'dɛnd\ cape SW England at SW tip of Cornwall; extreme W point of England, at 54°1'W
Lang-dale Pike \lān-'dāl-\ two mountain peaks NW England in Cumbria in Lake District
Lang-ue-d'oc \lān-'gə-'dɪk, 'lɛ(ŋ)-gə-'dɒk\ region & former province S France extending from Auvergne to the Mediterranean ** Toulouse & Montpellier
Lanka — see **CEYLON**
Lans-dale \lānz-'dāl\ borough SE Pa. NW of Philadelphia pop 18,431
La-n-sing \lān-'(ɪ)-sɪŋ\ 1 village NE Ill. SSE of Chicago pop 25,805 2 city * of Mich. pop 131,346
La-n-tau \lān-'dau\ island Hong Kong colony W of Hong Kong I area 58
La-núe \lə-'nuː\ city E Argentina S of Buenos Aires pop 375,428

La-od-i-cea \(')lā-'lɪd-ə-'sē-ə\ 1 ancient city W cen Asia Minor in Phrygia 2 — see **LATAKIA** — **La-od-i-cean** \-'sē-ən\ adj or n
Laolpale \lāsh, 'lɛsh/ or **Leix** \lāsh, 'lɛsh/ or formerly **Queen's county** cen Ireland in Leinster * Maryborough area 664, pop 45,349
Laon \lā-'\ commune N France NE of Paris pop 26,316
Loos \laus, 'lɔs, 'lɔ-'\ country SE Asia; a republic, until 1975 a kingdom, formerly a state of French Indochina; * Vientiane area 91,482, pop ab 3,030,000
La Pal-ma \lə-'pāl-mə\ island Spain in Canary islands; chief town Santa Cruz de la Palma area 280
La Paz \lə-'paz-, 'pɪz-, 'pɪs\ 1 city, administrative * of Bolivia E of Lake Titicaca at altitude of 11,910 ft, pop 525,000 2 town W Mexico * of Baja California Sur on La Paz Bay (inlet of Gulf of California)
La-pland \lāp-'lænd-, 'lænd\ region N Europe above the arctic circle in N Norway, N Sweden, N Finland, & Kola peninsula of the U.S.S.R. — **La-plander** \-'lænd-ər-, 'lɒn-ə\ n
La Pla-ta \lə-'plat-ə\ city E Argentina SE of Buenos Aires pop 337,060
La Plata Peak \lə-'plat-ə\ mountain 14,340 ft, cen Colo. in Sawatch mountains
La Porte \lə-'pɔ(ə)rt-, 'pɔ(ə)rt\ city N Ind. pop 22,140
Lap-tev \lāp-'tɛf-, 'tɛv/ or formerly **Nor-døn-skjöld** \nɔrd-'n-shɔld-, 'shɔld-, 'shɔld\ sea arm of Arctic ocean U.S.S.R. between Taimyr peninsula & New Siberian islands
La Pu-en-to \lāp-u-'ent-ə\ city SW Calif. ESE of Los Angeles pop 31,092
L'Aquila — see **AQUILA**
Lar-a-mie \lār-ə-'mē\ 1 river 200 m N Colo. & SE Wyo flowing N & NE into the No. Platte 2 city SE Wyo pop 23,143
Larch \lɑrʃ\ river 270 m Canada in W Que. flowing NE to unite with the Kanapiskau forming the Koksoak
La-re-do \lə-'rɛd-ə\ city S Tex. on Rio Grande pop 69,024
Lar-go \lār-'(g)ɔ\ town W Fla. S of Clearwater pop 22,031
La-ris-sa \lə-'ris-ə\ city N cen Greece in E Thessaly pop 72,762
Lari-stan \lār-'sɪt-ən\ region S Iran bordering on Persian gulf
La Ro-chelle \lə-'rɔʃ-əl\ city & port W France pop 73,347
Lar-vik \lār-'vɪk\ town & port SE Norway
La-Salle \lə-'sāl\ city Canada in S Que. on the St. Lawrence SSW of Montreal pop 72,912
Las-caux \lā-'skɔ\ cave SW cen France SE of Périgueux near town of Montignac
Las Cru-cés \lā-'skrɪ-sɔs\ city S N Mex. pop 37,857
La Se-re-na \lās-ə-'rā-nə\ city N cen Chile pop 48,647
La-shio \lə-'shɔ\ town E cen Burma
Lashker — see **GWALIOR**
Las Pal-mas \lā-'spal-mos\ 1 province Spain comprising the E Canary islands area 1279, pop 579,710 2 city & port, its *, in NE Grand Canary 1 pop 235,061
La Spe-zia or **Spe-zia** \lā-'spet-sē-ə\ city & port NW Italy in Liguria pop 112,245
Lassa — see **LHASA**
Lassen Peak or **Mount Lassen** \lās-'n\ volcano 10,453 ft N Calif. at S end of Cascade range, central feature of Lassen Volcanic National Park (area 161)
Las Vegas \lās-'və-gəs\ city SE Nev. pop 125,787
La-ta-kia \lāt-ə-'kē-ə\ 1 region NW Syria bordering on the Mediterranean 2 or **La-od-i-cea** \(')lā-'lɪd-ə-'sē-ə\ city & port, its chief town, on the Mediterranean pop 126,000
Latin America, 1 Spanish America & Brazil 2 all of the Americas S of the U.S. — **Latin-American** adj — **Latin American** n
Lat-ium \lā-'shɪ-əm/ or **Ita-lia** \lāt-'sē-ə\ region cen Italy bordering on Tyrrhenian sea & traversed by the Tiber * Rome
Lat-via \lāt-'vɛ-ə\ country N cen Europe bordering on the Baltic; an independent republic 1918–40, since 1940 a constituent republic (Lat-vian Republic \lāt-'vɛ-ən-) of the U.S.S.R. * Riga area 25,200, pop 2,365,000
Laun-ce-ston \lɒn-'tɛs-stən, 'læn-(ɪ)-\ city & port Australia in N Tasmania pop (with suburbs) 36,620
Lau-rel \lɔr-'əl, 'lār-ə\ city SE Miss. pop 24,145
Lau-ren-tian \lɔr-'ren-ʃən/ or **Lau-rem-tide** \lɔr-'ən-'tɪd, 'lār-\ hills Canada in S Que. N of the St. Lawrence on S edge of Laurentian Highlands
Laurentian Highlands or **Laurentian Upland** or **Canadian Shield** plateau region E Canada & NE U.S. extending from Mackenzie basin E to Davis strait & S to S Que., S Ont., NE Minn., N Wis., NW Mich., & NE N.Y. including the Adirondacks
Lau-ri-um \lɔr-'ē-əm, 'lār-ē\ mountain SE Greece at SE tip of Attica
Lau-sanne \lə-'zæn-, 'zæn\ commune W Switzerland * of Vaud canton on Lake of Geneva pop 138,300
Lausitz — see **LUSATIA**
Lausitzer Neiße — see **NEISSE**
Lave Beds National Monument reservation N Calif. SE of Lower Klamath Lake area 72
La-val \lə-'vāl\ city Canada in S Que. NW of Montreal pop 220,010
La Vendée — see **VENDEE**
Lawn-dale \lɔn-'dāl, 'lān-\ city SW Calif. SSW of Los Angeles pop 24,825
Law-ren-ce \lɔr-'ən-(t)s, 'lār-\ 1 town cen Ind. NE of Indianapolis pop 16,646 2 city NE Kans. WSW of Kansas City pop 45,698 3 city NE Mass. pop 66,915
Law-ton \lɔt-'n\ city SW Okla. pop 74,470

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- London** \lən-dən\ 1 city Canada in SE Ont on the Thames pop 223,222 2 city & port SE England formerly constituting an administrative county * of United Kingdom, comprises City of London & 12 inner boroughs of Greater London area 117, pop 2,723,483 3 or City of London or anc Lond-in-um \lən-din-əm, lən-\ city within Greater London, England, on the Thames area 675 acres, pop 4234 4 GREATER LONDON — Lond-on-er \dɒ-nər\ n
- Londonderry** \lən-dən-der-ē, lən-dən-\ or Der-ry \der-ē\ 1 county NW Northern Ireland area 804, pop 182,173 2 county borough & port, its *, on the Foyle pop 51,617
- Long Beach**, 1 city & port SW Calif SE of Los Angeles pop 358,633 2 city SE N Y on island S of Long I pop 33,127
- Long Branch** city E cen N J on the Atlantic pop 31,774
- Longford** \lɒŋ-fɔrd\ * 1 county E cen Ireland in Leinster area 403, pop 28,227 2 urban district, its *
- Long Island** island 118 m long SE N Y S of Conn area 1401
- Long Island City** section of New York City in NW Queens
- Long Island Sound** inlet of the Atlantic between Conn & Long I
- Long meadow** \lɒŋ-med-(ə), -ə-(w)\ town SW Mass S of Springfield pop 15,630
- Longmont** \lɒŋ-mənt\ city N Colo N of Denver pop 23,209
- Longs Peak** \lɒŋz-\ mountain 14,255 ft N cen Colo in Front range in Rocky Mountain National Park
- Longueuil** \lɒŋ-ɡə(ə)\ city Canada in S Que E of Montreal pop 97,590
- Longview** \lɒŋ-vyū\ 1 city NE Tex pop 45,547 2 city SW Wash on the Columbia pop 28,373
- Long Xuyen** \laŋg-sw-ən\ city S Vietnam in SW Cochinchina on S side of Mekong delta pop 47,401
- Lookout, Cape** cape E N C on the Atlantic SW of Cape Hatteras
- Lookout Mountain** ridge 2126 ft SE Tenn, NW Ga, & NE Ala near Chattanooga, Tenn
- Lorain** \lɔ-rān, lɔ-\ city N Ohio on Lake Erie W of Cleveland pop 78,185
- Lorca** \lɔr-kə\ commune SE Spain SW of Murcia pop 60,609
- Lord Howe** \lɔrd-hau\ island Australia in Tasman sea 436 m ENE of Sydney belonging to New So Wales area 5
- Lo-re-to** \lɔ-rat-(ə), -rɛ-\ commune cen Italy in the Marches S of Ancona
- Lorient** \lɔr-ē-ā\ commune & port NW France in Brittany on Bay of Biscay pop 66,444
- Lorne**, Firth of \lɔ(ə)rŋ\ or Firth of Lorn strait W Scotland between: E Mull I & mainland
- Lorraine** \lɔ-rān, lɔ-\ or G Lo-thring-en \lɔ-trɪŋ-ən\ region & former duchy NE France around former Moselle & Meuse rivers, remnant (Upper Lorraine) of medieval kingdom of Lo-thar-ing-ia \lɔ-thə-rn-(ə)\ including also territory to N (Lower Lorraine) between the Rhine & the Scheldt — see ALSACE LORRAINE
- Los Alamos** \lɔ-sal-təs\ city W Calif SSE of Palo Alto pop 24,956
- Los Angeles** \lɔ-san-ʒə-ləs, -səŋ-ʒə-(ə)\ city & port SW Calif on the Pacific pop 2,816,061
- Los Angeles** \lɔ-san-ʒə-ləs\ city S cen Chile pop 41,719
- Los Gatos** \lɔs-ɡat-s\ city W Calif S of San José pop 23,735
- Lot** \lɔt, lɔt\ river 300 m S France flowing W into the Garonne
- Lothian** \lɔ-thē-ən\ region S Scotland bordering on Firth of Forth, established 1975 * Edinburgh area 678, pop 758,500, formerly divided into three counties (the Lothians) East Lothian, Midlothian, & West Lothian
- Loughborough** \lɔf-bɔr-ə, -bɔ-rə, -b(ə)rə\ borough cen England in Leicestershire S of Nottingham pop 45,863
- Louise**, Lake \lu-ēz\ lake W Canada in SW Alta in Banff National Park
- Louisiana** \lu-ē-zē-ād, -ād\ archipelago in Solomon sea SE of New Guinea, belongs to Papua New Guinea
- Louisiana** \lu-ē-zē-ād, -ād\ state S U S * Baton Rouge area 48,523, pop 3,643,180 — Louisiana-ian \-an-ən\ adj or n — Louisiana-ian \-an-ən-, -an-yən\ adj or n
- Louisiana Purchase** region W cen U S adjacent to the Mississippi & the Rockies purchased (1803) from France area 885,000
- Louisville** \lu-i-, vil-, vɪ-\ city N Ky on the Ohio pop 361,472
- Loup** \lup\ river 70 m (290 m with longest headstream, the Middle Loup) E cen Nebr flowing E into the Platte
- Lourdes** \lu(ə)rd(z)\ commune SW France on the Gave de Pau SSW of Tarbes pop 17,939
- Lourenço Marques** — see MAPUTO
- Louth** \laʊθ\ county E Ireland in Leinster bordering on Irish sea * Dundalk area 317, pop 74,899
- Louvain** \lu-va\ or Flem Louven \lɔ(r)v-(ə)n\ city cen Belgium in Brabant E of Brussels pop 32,419
- Loveland** \lɔv-lənd\ city N Colo N of Denver pop 16,220
- Low** — see LUAMOTU
- Low Countries** region W Europe bordering on North sea & comprising modern Belgium, Luxembourg, & the Netherlands
- Lowell** \lɔ-lə\ city NE Mass NW of Boston pop 94,239
- Lower California** — see BAJA CALIFORNIA
- Lower Canada** the chiefly French province of Canada 1791-1841 corresponding to modern Quebec — see UPPER CANADA
- Lower Klamath Lake** N Calif, on Oreg. border SSE of Upper Klamath Lake (in Oreg)
- Lower Saxony** or G Nie-dersach-sen \ni:der-s'z'x-sən\ state of the Bonn Republic W Germany bordering on North sea * Hannover area 18,289, pop 7,067,200 — see SAXONY
- Lowestoft** \lɔ-lst(ə), -stɒt\ borough & port E England in East Suffolk on North sea pop 52,182
- Lowlands** \lɔ-ləndz, -lən(l)z\ the cen & E part of Scotland lying between the Highlands & the Southern Uplands
- Loyalty Islands** SW Pacific E of New Caledonia; a dependency of New Caledonia area 800, pop 11,409
- Lo-yang** \lɔ-yəŋ\ city E China in N Honan in Yellow river basin pop 171,200
- Lua-la-ba** \lu-ə-lab-ə\ river 400 m SE Zaire flowing N to join the
- Lua-pu-ta** \lu-pu-tə\ (350 m, outlet of Lake Bangweulu) forming the Congo
- Luan-da** \lu-'an-də\ or Lo-an-da \lɔ-\ city & port * of Angola pop 475,328
- Luang Prabang** \lu-'lɒŋ-prə-'b'ang\ city NW Laos on the Mekong NNW of Vientiane pop 25,000
- Luangue** — see LOANUE
- Lubbock** \lʊb-ək\ city NW Tex, pop 149,101
- Lübeck** \lʊ-bek, 'lɛ-\ city & port N Germany NE of Hamburg pop 242,900
- Lublin** \lʊ-blɒn, -blɛn\ city E Poland SE of Warsaw pop 238,600
- Lubum-ba-shi** \lʊ-būm-'bāsh-ē\ or formerly Ellis-a-beth-villē \lɪz-ə-bəth-vil\ city SE Zaire in SE Shaba pop 318,000
- Lucania** — see BASILICATA
- Lucania**, Mount \lʊ-'kə-nē-ə, -nyə\ mountain 17,150 ft Canada in SW Yukon Territory in St. Elias range N of Mt Logan
- Luce-ka** \lʊ-kə\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany NW of Florence pop 91,401
- Lucerne** \lʊ-'sɜ:n\ or G Luz-ern \lʊt-'se(ə)rŋ\ 1 canton cen Switzerland area 579, pop 289,641 2 commune, its *, on Lake of Lucerne pop 73,000
- Lucerne, Lake of** or Lake of the Four Forest Cantons lake 24 m long cen Switzerland area 44
- Luchow** \lʊ-'jɔ\ 1 city S cen China in SE Szechwan on the Yangtze SW of Chungking pop 225,000 2 — see HOPEI
- Luck-naw** \lʊk-'nau\ city N India ESE of Delhi * of Uttar Pradesh pop 783,718
- Lü-dē-ritz** \lʊd-'rɪts\ town & port SW South-West Africa
- Ludhiana** \lʊd-ē-'an-ə\ city NW India in Punjab SE of Amritsar pop 737,664
- Ludlow** \lʊd-(ə)\ town SW Mass NE of Springfield pop 17,580
- Lud-wigs-burg** \lʊt-vɪz-, bu(ə)rɪ, lʊd-\ city SW Germany in Baden-Württemberg N of Stuttgart pop 78,812
- Lud-wigs-ha-fen** \lʊt-vɪz-'haf-ən, lʊd-\ city W Germany on the Rhine opposite Mannheim pop 174,000
- Luf-kin** \lʊf-kən\ city E Tex NNE of Houston pop 23,049
- Lugano** \lʊ-'gān-(ə)\ commune S Switzerland in Ticino canton on Lake Lugano pop 22,280
- Lugano, Lake** lake on border between Switzerland & Italy E of Lake Maggiore area 19
- Lungansk** — see VOROSHILOVGRAD
- Lugo** \lʊ-(ə)\ (gə) 1 province NW Spain in NE Galicia on Bay of Biscay area 3814, pop 415,052 2 commune, its * pop 63,830
- Lui-chow** \lʊ-'jɔ\ peninsula SE China in Kwangtung between So China sea & Gulf of Tonkin
- Lulk** — see LIÈGE
- Luleå** \lʊ-lə-ə, -lə-ə\ city & port N Sweden near head of Gulf of Bothnia pop 57,838
- Lul-bur-gaz** \lʊ-lə-bur-'gaz\ city cen Turkey in Europe pop 25,667
- Luluabourg** — see KANANGA
- Lumberton** \lʊm-bɔr-'n\ city S N C pop 16,961
- Lund** \lʊnd, 'lʊnd\ city SW Sweden NE of Malmö pop 54,410
- Lundy** \lʊn-dē\ island SW England at mouth of Bristol channel off coast of Devon area 2
- Lüneburg** \lʊ-nə-, bu(ə)rɪ, 'lɛ-\ city W Germany SE of Hamburg & NE of Lüneburg Heath or G Lüne-bur-ger Hei-de \-bur-gər-'hɪd-ə\ (tract of moorland 50 m long) pop 59,728
- Lünen** \lʊ-nən, 'lɛ-\ city W Germany S of Münster pop 72,207
- Lu-né-ville** \lʊ-nə-, vil\ city NE France on the Meurthe SE of Nancy pop 23,177
- Lungki** — see CHANGCHOW
- Lungking** — see TSITSIHAR
- Luray** \lʊ-rā, lʊ-\ caverns N Va in Blue Ridge mountains
- Luristan** \lʊr-ə-'stān, -stān\ region W Iran, chief town Burujird
- Lusaka** \lʊ-'sāk-ə\ city * of Zambia pop 238,200
- Lusatia** \lʊ-'sā-sh(ē)-ə\ or G Lau-sitz \lau-(ə)'zɪts\ region E Germany NW of Silesia between Elbe & Oder rivers
- Lushun** — see PORT ARTHUR
- Lusitania** — see PORTUGAL — Lus-it-a-ni-an \lʊ-sə-'tā-nē-ən, -nyən\ adj or n
- Lut-ta** or Lū-dē \lʊ-'dā\ or Port Arthur-Dalren municipality NE China in Liaoning including cities of Dairen & Port Arthur & adjacent area pop 4,000,000
- Lutetia** — see PARIS
- Luton** \lʊt-'n\ borough SE cen England in SE Bedfordshire pop 161,178
- Lützen** \lʊt-'sən, lʊt-\ town E Germany in Saxony SW of Leipzig
- Lux-em-bourg** or Lux-em-burg \lʊk-səm-, bɔrg, 'lʊk-səm-, bu(ə)rɪ\ or Let-zeburg \let-sə-, bu(ə)rɪ\ 1 province SE Belgium * Arlon area 1705, pop 219,186 2 country W Europe between Belgium, France, & Germany, a grand duchy area 999, pop 339,484 3 city, its * pop 77,463 — Lux-em-bour-ger or Lux-em-bur-g-er \-bɔrg-, -bur-\ n — Lux-em-bour-ger or Lux-em-bur-g-er \lʊk-səm-'bɔrg-ən, lʊk-səm-'bur-ə\
- Lux-or** \lʊks-(ə)rɪ, 'lʊk-\ or Ar El Uq-sor \e-'lʊk-, su(ə)r\ city S Egypt on the Nile on S part of site of ancient Thebes pop 84,600
- Luzon** \lʊ-'zʌn\ island N Philippines, chief island of the group area 40,420, pop 16,669,724
- Lvov** \lʊ-'vɔf, -vɔv\ or Pol Lwów \lɔ 'vʊf, -vʊv\ or G Lem-berg \lem-'bɔrg, -bɛrɪɪ\ city U S S R in W Ukraine pop 238,600
- Lyallpur** \lɪ-'al-, pu(ə)rɪ\ city NE Pakistan W of Lahore pop 834,000
- Lyca-bet-tos** or Qk Ly-ka-bet-tos \lik-ə-'bet-ə, lɪ-kə-\ mountain 909 ft in NE part of Athens, Greece
- Lyca-on-ia** \lik-ə-'nē-ə, lɪ-kə-, nyə\ ancient region & Roman province SE Asia Minor N of Cilicia
- Ly-cla** \lɪsh-(ē)-ə\ ancient region & Roman province SW Asia Minor on coast SE of Caria — Ly-clan \lɪ-(ē)-ən\ adj or n
- Lyd-dā** \lɪd-ə\ or Lod \lɔd\ city cen Israel pop 29,100
- Lyd-ia** \lɪd-ə\ ancient country W Asia Minor bordering on the Aegean * Sardis — Lyd-ian \lɪd-ən\ adj or n
- Lyn-brook** \lɪn-'brʊk\ village SE N Y on Long I pop 23,776
- Lynch-burg** \lɪnch-'bɔrg\ city S cen Va on the James pop 54,083
- Lynch-hurst** \lɪnd-'hɜrs\ city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 19,749
- Lynn** \lɪn\ 1 city NE Mass NE of Boston pop 90,294 2 or Lynn Regis — see KING STONY

Llech-tan-stein \l'ik-tan-s(h)in\ country W Europe between Switzerland & Austria bordering on the Rhine, a principality * Vaduz area 62, pop 20,000 — **Llech-tan-stein-er** \-s(h)il-nor\ n
Liège \l'e-zh, -'azh/ or **Flem Luik** \l'ik/ 1 province E Belgium area 1525, pop 1,019,309 2 city, its * pop 148,599
Lie-pai-lie \l'e-pə-yə, -'ep-ä-yə/ or **G Li-bau** \l'e-bau/ city & port U.S.S.R. in W Latvia on the Baltic pop 88,000
Lif-fey \l'if-ē/ river 50 m E Ireland flowing into Dublin Bay
Lif-ford \l'if-ord/ town NW Republic of Ireland in Ulster * of County Donegal
Ligurie \l'a-gyur-ē-a/ region NW Italy bordering on Ligurian sea * **Genoa** — **Ligurian** \l'e-an/ adj or n
Ligurian sea arm of the Mediterranean N of Corsica
Li-kai-si \l'i-kä-sē/ or formerly **Ja-dot-vill** \zhad-ō-vē(s)/, zha-'dō-vil/ city SE Zaire in SE Shaba pop 146,394
Lille \l'e(s)/ or formerly **Lil-le** \l'e(s)/, 'li(s)/ city N France, medieval * of Flanders pop 190,546
Li-long-we \l'i-lōn-'lwa/ city * of Malawi
Li-ma, 1 \l'i-mə/ city NW Ohio pop 53,734 2 \l'e-mə/ city * of Peru E of Callao pop 2,541,300
Li-may \l'e-mə/ river 250 m W Argentina flowing out of Lake Nahuel Huapi & joining the Neuquén forming the Negro
Lim-burg \l'im-'barg/ 1 region W Europe E of the Meuse including parts of present Limburg province, Netherlands, & Limburg province, Belgium 2 province NE Belgium * Hasselt area 929, pop 656,477 3 province SE Netherlands * Maastricht area 851, pop 998,570
Lim-house \l'im-'haus/ district E London, England, in Tower Hamlets on N bank of the Thames
Lim-erick \l'im-(ə-)rik/ 1 county SW Ireland in Munster area 1037, pop 140,370 2 city & county borough & port, its *, on the Shannon pop 57,137
Limnos — see **LEMNOS**
Limoges \l'e-mōzh, -'mōzh/ city SW cen France pop 132,935
Limón or **Puerto Limón** \pwer-tō-'li-'mōn/ city & port E Costa Rica on the Caribbean pop 22,555
Li-mou-ain \l'e-mu-'zā/ region & former province S cen France W of Auvergne * Limoges
Lim-po-po \l'im-'pō-(p)ō/ or **Croc-a-dile** \'krak-ə-'dīl/ river 1000 m S Africa flowing from Transvaal, Republic of So Africa, into Indian ocean in Mozambique
Li-na-res \l'i-nar-ēs/ commune S Spain N of Jaén pop 31,878
Lin-coln \l'in-'kən/ 1 city cen Ill pop 17,582 2 city * of Nebr pop 149,518 3 town N RI pop 16,182 4 city E England * of Lincolnshire in Parts of Lindsey pop 74,207
Lincoln Park city SE Mich SW of Detroit pop 52,984
Lincoln-shire \l'in-'kan-'shir-(ə)-, -shər/ or Lincoln county E England * Lincoln area 2272, pop 519,500
Lin-den \l'in-'dən/ city NE N J SSW of Elizabeth pop 41,409
Lin-den-hurst \l'in-'dən-'hərs/ village SE N Y in cen Long I pop 28,338
Lin-dea-nes \l'in-də-'snās/ or **The Neze** \nāz/ cape Norway at S tip projecting into North sea
Lindisfarne — see **HOLY**
Lind-sey, Parts of \l'in-zē/ district & former administrative county E England N in Lincolnshire * Lincoln area 1520
Line \l'in/ islands Kiribati in cen Pacific S of Hawaii formerly divided between the U.S. (Kingman Reef & Palmyra) & Great Britain (Washington, Fanning, & Christmas)
Lin-gay-en Gulf \l'in-gə-'yən-/ inlet of So China sea Philippines in NW Luzon
Lin-gu-et-ite, **Cape** \l'in-'gwet-ē/ or **Cape Glo-sa** \glās-ə/ or **anc Ac-ro-ce-rau-nis** \ak-rō-sə-'rō-nē-ə/ cape SW Albania projecting into Strait of Otranto
Lin-kö-pling \l'in-'chə(r)p-in/ city SE Sweden pop 80,760
Lin-lith-gow \l'in-'lith-(ə)gō/ 1 or **Lin-lith-gow-shire** \-shir-(ə)-, -shər/ — see **WEST LOTHIAN** 2 burgh SE Scotland in Lothian region W of Edinburgh
Linn-he, **Loch** \l'in-'ē/ inlet of the Atlantic on W coast of Scotland extending NE from head of Firth of Lorne
Linz \l'in(s)/, 'linz/ city N Austria on the Danube pop 205,808
Li-ons, Gulf of \l'i-onz/ or **F Golfe du Lion** \gōlf-dū-'lyōn/ arm of the Mediterranean on S coast of France
Lip-a-ri \l'ip-ə-rē/ 1 or **Ae-o-lian islands** \ē-'ō-lē-an, -'ō-lən-/ or **It Is-o-le** \ē-'zə-'lā-ā-'ō-lē-ā/ islands Italy in SE Tyrrhenian sea off NE Sicily area 45 — see **STROMBOLI** 2 or **anc Lip-a-rē** \l'ip-ə-rā/ island, chief of the Lipari group
Lip-etak \l'e-'petk/ city U.S.S.R. in S cen Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Voronezh pop 290,000
Lip-pé \l'ip-ə/ 1 river 150 m W Germany flowing from Teutoburger Wald W into the Rhine 2 former principality & state Germany between Teutoburger Wald & the Weser * **Deimold**
Liri \l'ir-ē/ river 100 m, cen Italy flowing into Gulf of Gaeta
Li-s-bon \l'iz-bən/ or **Port Li-s-bo-a** \l'izh-'vō-ə/ city & port * of Portugal on estuary of the Tagus pop 830,600 — **Li-s-bo-an** \l'iz-'bō-an/ n
Li-s-burne, **Cape** \l'iz-bərn/ cape NW Alaska projecting into Arctic ocean near W end of Brooks range
Lisleux \l'ē-'yā(r)/, -'yō/ city NW France E of Caen pop 23,830
Lith-u-a-ni-a \l'ith-(yā)'wā-nē-ə, -nyā/ or **Lith-Li-tu-a-vā** \l'e-'tū-'vā/ country N cen Europe bordering on the Baltic; remnant of a medieval principality extending from Baltic sea to Black sea, a republic 1918-40, since 1940 a constituent republic (Lithuanian Republic) of the U.S.S.R. * Vilnius area 31,200, pop 3,129,000
Little Abaco — see **ABACO**
Little Bighorn river 80 m N Wyo & S Mont flowing N into the Bighorn
Little Colorado river 300 m NE Ariz. flowing NW into the Colorado
Little Diomedé — see **DIOMEDE**
Little Inagua — see **INAQUA**
Little Kabylia — see **KABYLIA**
Little Karroo — see **KARROO**
Little Minch — see **MINCH**

Little Missouri river 560 m W U.S. flowing from NE Wyo N into the Missouri in W N Dak
Little Namaqualand — see **NAMAQUALAND**
Little Rock \l'it-'rāk/ city * of Ark on Arkansas river pop 132,483
Little Saint Bernard mountain pass 7177 ft over Savoy Alps between France & Italy S of Mont Blanc
Little-ton \l'it-ō-ton/ town N cen Colo S of Denver pop 26,466
Little Walachia — see **OLTEANIA**
Liuchiu — see **RYUKYU**
Li-u-chow \l'e-'li-'yō/ city S China in cen Kwangsi pop 158,800
Liver-more \l'iv-ər-'mō(s)-, -mō(s)-/ city W Calif SE of Oakland pop 37,703
Liver-pool \l'iv-ər-'pū/ city & port NW England in Merseyside on Mersey estuary pop 606,834 — **Liver-pud-ll-an** \l'iv-ər-'pud-lē-an/ adj or n
Liv-ing-stone \l'iv-'lɪn-'stən/ city S Zambia on the Zambezi near Victoria Falls pop 41,000
Livingstone Falls rapids in lower Congo river W equatorial Africa below Stanley Pool, a series of cascades dropping ab 900 ft in 220 m
Li-vo-ni-a \l'a-'vō-nē-ə, -nyā/ 1 region cen Europe bordering on the Baltic in Latvia & Estonia 2 city SE Mich W of Detroit pop 110,109 — **Li-vo-ni-an** \-nē-an, -nyən/ adj or n
Livorno — see **LEGNORNI**
Lizard Head or **Lizard Point** headland SW England in S Cornwall at S tip of the Lizard (peninsula projecting into English channel), extreme S point of Great Britain, at 49°57'30"N, 5°12'W
Lju-bli-na \l'e-'lī-'blē-'nā-/ city NW Yugoslavia * of Slovenia on the Sava pop 172,000
Llan-beris \l'hlan-'ber-sē/ village NW Wales in Gwynedd near Snowdon at entrance to Pass of Llanberis (1169 ft)
Llan-drin-dod Wells \l'hlan-'drin-'dōd/ town E Wales * of Powys
Llan-dud-no \l'hlan-'dud-(ə)-, -dōd-/ town NW Wales on coast of Gwynedd pop 19,009
Llan-nelli or **Llan-nelly** \l'hla-'ne-hlē, (h)l'a-'nel-ē/ borough & port S Wales in Dyfed pop 26,320
Llan-gefnl \l'hlan-'gev-nl/ town NW Wales in Gwynedd on Anglesey I
Llan-ges-ta-ca-do \l'an-(ə)-'es-tə-'kad-(ə)-, 'lān-/ or **Staked Plain** \stāk-(t)-/ plateau region SE N Mex & NW Tex.
Ll-u-l-lai-lai-lai \yū-'yl-'yā-'lā-'lā-/ volcano 22,057 ft N Chile in Andes mountains on Argentina border SE of Antofagasta
Loanda — see **LUANDA**
Lo-an-ga \lō-'an-gə/ or **Port Lu-an-gue** \lū-'an-gə/ river 425 m NE Angola & SW Congo flowing N into the Kasai
Lo-bi-to \lō-'bē-(t)-, -tō/ city & port W Angola pop 97,758
Lo-bos, **Point** \lō-'bōs/ 1 promontory Calif in San Francisco on S side of entrance to the Golden Gate 2 promontory Calif on the Pacific SW of Monterey
Lo-car-no \lō-'kar-(ə)-, -nō/ commune SE cen Switzerland in Ticino canton on N shore of Lake Maggiore
Loch-gilp-head \lak-'gilp-'hed/ burgh W Scotland on Loch Fyne
Lock-port \lak-'pō(s)-, -pō(s)-/ city W N Y NE of Buffalo pop 25,399
Lo-cris \lō-'krās, 'lak-rās/ region of ancient Greece N of Gulf of Corinth — **Lo-cri-an** \lō-'krē-an, 'lak-rē-/ adj or n
Lod — see **LYDDA**
Lo-di, 1 \lōd-, 'l/ city cen Calif SSE of Sacramento pop 28,691 2 \lōd-, 'l/ borough NE N J SE of Paterson pop 25,213 3 \lōd-'lā/ commune N Italy in Lombardy SE of Milan pop 42,577
Lodz \lōj, 'ladz/ city cen Poland WSW of Warsaw pop 751,300
Lo-foten \lō-'fōt-, -n/ island group Norway off NW coast SW of Vesterålen area 475
Lo-gan \lō-'gan/ city N Utah pop 22,333
Logan, **Mount** mountain 19,850 ft Canada in SW Yukon Territory, highest in St Elias & Coast ranges & in Canada & 2d highest in N America
Lo-gana-port \lō-'gan-'spō-(ə)-, -spō-(ə)-/ city N cen Ind NNW of Kokomo pop 19,235
Lo-gro-nō \lō-'grōn-(ə)-, -yō/ 1 province N Spain in NE Old Castile area 1946, pop 235,713 2 commune, its *, on the Ebro pop 84,436
Loire \lō-'wār/ river 625 m cen France flowing from the Massif Central NW & W into Bay of Biscay
Lol-land \lō-'lānd/ or **Loe-land** \lō-'lān/ island Denmark in the Baltic S of Sjælland area 477
Lo-ma-mi \lō-'mām-ē/ river 900 m, cen Zaire flowing N into Congo river
Lo-mas \lō-'mas/ or **Lo-mas de Za-mo-ra** \l'mēz-də-'zā-'mōr-ə, -'mōr-/ city E Argentina SW of Buenos Aires pop 275,219
Lo-mard \lām-'bārd/ village NE Ill W of Chicago pop 35,977
Lo-mbar-dy \lō-'bārd-ē, -bōrd-/ or **It Lo-mbar-dia** \lām-'bōr-'dē-ə/ region N Italy chiefly N of Po river * Milan
Lo-mblen \lām-'blēn/ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sunda E of Flores area 468
Lo-m-bok \lām-'bək/ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sunda E of Bali, chief town Mataram area 1825
Lo-mé \lō-'mā/ city & port * of Togo pop 94,800
Lo-mi-ta \lō-'mē-tā/ city SW Calif S of Los Angeles pop 19,784
Lo-mond, **Bēn** \bēn-'lō-mōnd/ mountain 3192 ft S cen Scotland on E side of Loch Lomond
Lomond, **Loch** lake 24 m long S cen Scotland area 27
Lom-poc \lām-'pōk/ city SW Calif W of Santa Barbara pop 25,284

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blood group *n*: one of the classes into which human beings can be separated on the basis of the presence or absence in their blood of specific antigens — called also **blood type**
blood-guilt \ˈblʊd-ˌɡɪlt/ *n*: guilt resulting from bloodshed — **blood-guiltiness** \ˈblʊd-ˌɡɪlt-ˌness/ *n* — **blood-guilty** \-ˌtɪ/ *adj*
blood heat *n*: a temperature approximating that of the human body
blood-hound \ˈblʊd-ˌhaʊnd/ *n* 1: a large powerful hound of a breed of European origin remarkable for acuteness of smell 2: a person keen in pursuit
blood-less \ˈblʊd-ˌləs/ *adj* 1: deficient in or free from blood 2: not accompanied by loss or shedding of blood (a ~ victory) 3: lacking in spirit or vitality (~ young people with no spirit of fun) 4: lacking in human feeling (~ statistics) — **blood-less-ly** *adv* — **blood-less-ness** *n*
blood-letting \-ˌlet-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: PHLEBOTOMY 2: BLOODSHED 3: attrition of personnel or resources
blood-line \-ˌlɪn/ *n*: a sequence of direct ancestors esp in a pedigree, also: FAMILY, STRAIN
blood-mobile \-ˌmɒ-bɪl/ *n* [blood + automobile]: an automotive vehicle staffed and equipped for collecting blood from donors
blood money *n* 1: money obtained at the cost of another's life 2: money paid by a manslayer or members of his family, clan, or tribe to the next of kin of a person killed by him
blood platelet *n*: one of the minute protoplasmic disks of vertebrate blood that assist in blood clotting
blood poisoning *n*: SEPTICEMIA
blood pressure *n*: pressure exerted by the blood upon the walls of the blood vessels and esp arteries varying with the muscular efficiency of the heart, the blood volume and viscosity, the age and health of the individual, and the state of the vascular wall
blood-red \ˈblʊd-ˌred/ *adj*: having the color of blood
blood-root \-ˌrʊt, -ˌrʊn/ *n*: a plant (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) of the poppy family having a red root and sap and bearing a solitary lobed leaf and white flower in early spring
blood sausage *n*: very dark sausage containing a large proportion of blood — called also **blood pudding**
blood serum *n*: blood plasma from which the fibrin has been removed
blood-shed \ˈblʊd-ˌshed/ *n* 1: the shedding of blood 2: the taking of life: SLAUGHTER
blood-shot \-ˌʃʊt/ *adj*: of an eye: inflamed to redness
blood-stain \-ˌstæn/ *n*: a discoloration caused by blood
blood-stained \-ˌstænd/ *adj* 1: stained with blood 2: involved with slaughter (a ~ chronicle of war)
blood-stock \-ˌstɜk/ *n*: horses of Thoroughbred breeding esp when used for racing
blood-stone \-ˌstɒn/ *n*: a green chalcedony sprinkled with red spots resembling blood
blood-stream \-ˌstri:m/ *n* 1: the flowing blood in a circulatory system 2: a mainstream of power or vitality (introduce into the economic ~ a large amount of money — *Harper's*)
blood-sucker \-ˌsʌk-ər/ *n* 1: an animal that sucks blood, esp: LEECH 2: a person who sponges or preys on another — **blood-sucking** \-ɪŋ/ *adj*
blood sugar *n*: the glucose in the blood, also: its concentration (as in milligrams per 100 milliliters)
blood test *n*: a test of the blood, esp: a serologic test for syphilis
blood-thirsty \ˈblʊd-ˌθɜr-ˌsti/ *adj*: eager for or marked by the shedding of blood — **blood-thirst-ily** \-ˌsti-ˌli/ *adv* — **blood-thirst-iness** \-ˌsti-ˌness/ *n*
blood-type \-ˌtɪp/ *vt*: to determine the blood group of
blood vessel *n*: a vessel in which blood circulates in an animal
blood-worm \ˈblʊd-ˌwɜrm/ *n* 1: any of various reddish annelid worms often used as bait 2: the red aquatic larva of some midges
blood-wort \-ˌwɜrt, -ˌwɔ(ɹ)t/ *n*: any of a family (Haemodorraceae, the bloodwort family) of perennial herbs with a deep red coloring matter in the roots
bloody \ˈblʊd-ˌi/ *adj*, **bloody-fer-rest** 1 *a*: containing or made up of blood *b*: of or contained in the blood 2: smeared or stained with blood 3: accompanied by or involving bloodshed, esp: marked by great slaughter 4 *a*: MURDEROUS *b*: MERCILESS, CRUEL 6: BLOODRED 6 — used as an intensive, sometimes considered vulgar — **blood-ily** \ˈblʊd-ˌli/ *adv* — **blood-iness** \-ˌness/ *n*
bloody n blood-fed, bloody-ing: to make bloody or bloodred
bloody adv — used as an intensive, sometimes considered vulgar
Bloody Mary *n*, *pl* **Bloody Marys** [prob fr *Bloody Mary*, appellation of Mary I of England]: a cocktail consisting essentially of vodka and tomato juice
bloody-minded-ness \ˈblʊd-ˌmi:n-dəd-ˌness/ *n* 1: willingness to accept violence or bloodshed 2: CONTRARIETY, CANTANKEROUSNESS — **bloody-minded** *adj*
bloody shirt *n*: a means employed to stir up or revive party or sectional animosity
Bloom \ˈblu:m/ *n* [ME *blome* lump of metal, fr. OE *blōma*] 1: a mass of wrought iron from the forge or puddling furnace 2: a bar of iron or steel hammered or rolled from an ingot
bloom n [ME *blome*, fr. ON *blóm*; akin to OE *blōman* to blossom — more at *blow*] 1 *a*: FLOWER (green leaves with large yellow ~) (the apple trees had a very light ~ this spring) *b*: the flowering state (the roses in ~) *c*: a period of flowering (the spring ~) *d*: an excessive growth of plankton 2: a state or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor 3: a surface coating or appearance: as *a*: a delicate powdery coating on some fruits and leaves *b*: a rosy appearance of the cheeks, broadly: an outward evidence of freshness or healthy vigor *c*: the grainy or powdery surface of a newly minted coin *d*: a cloudiness on a film of varnish or lacquer *e*: glare caused by an object reflecting too much light into a television camera 4: BOUQUET 3a
bloom vi 1 *a*: to produce or yield flowers *b*: to support abundant plant life (make the desert ~) 2 *a*: to flourish in youthful beauty, freshness or excellence *b*: to shine out: GLOW 3: to appear or occur unexpectedly or in surprising quantity or

degree 4: to become densely populated with microorganisms and esp plankton — used of bodies of water ~ *vi* 1 obs: to cause to bloom 2: to give bloom to
ˈbloom-er \ˈblu-mər/ *n* 1: a plant that blooms 2: a person who reaches full competence or maturity 3: a stupid blunder
ˈbloo-mēr \ˈblu-mər/ *n* [Amelia Bloomer 1839-1894] Am pioneer in feminism 1: a costume for women consisting of a short skirt and long loose trousers gathered closely about the ankles 2 *pl a*: full loose trousers gathered at the knee formerly worn by women for athletics *b*: undergarments of similar design worn chiefly by girls
blooming \ˈblu-mɪŋ, -mɪŋ/ *adj* [prob euphemism for *bloody*] chiefly Brit — used as a generalized intensive (~ fool)
bloomy \ˈblu-mi/ *adj* 1: full of bloom 2: covered with bloom (~ red plums — *Elizabeth Bowen*) 3: showing freshness or vitality (all the ~ flush of life is fled — *Oliver Goldsmith*)
ˈbloop \ˈblu:p/ *vi* [prob. fr. *blow* (an unpleasant sound)]: to hit (a fly ball) usu. just beyond the infield in baseball (~ed a single to center field)
ˈbloop *adj*, of a baseball: hit in the air just beyond the infield
ˈbloop-er \ˈblu-pər/ *n* [bloop (an unpleasant sound)] 1: an embarrassing public blunder 2 *a*: a high baseball pitch lobbed to the batter *b*: a fly ball hit barely beyond a baseball infield
ˈbloo-som \ˈblu-səm/ *n* [ME *blōsme*, fr. OE *blāstm*, akin to OE *blōtan*] 1 *a*: the flower of a seed plant (apple ~) *b*: the mass of bloom on a single plant; also: the state of bearing flowers 2: a peak period or stage of development — **ˈbloo-somy** \-sə-mi/ *adj*
ˈblossom vi 1: BLOOM 2 *a*: to come into one's own: DEVELOP (a ~ing talent) *b*: to become evident: make an appearance
ˈblot \ˈblɒt/ *n* [ME] 1: a soiling or disfiguring mark: SPOT 2: a mark of reproach: moral flaw
ˈblot *vt* **blotted**; **blotting** *vi* 1: to spot, stain, or spatter with a discolored substance 2: to make obscure: ECLIPSE — usu. used with *out* 3 obs: MAR *esp*: to stain with infamy 4 *a*: to dry with an absorbing agent (as blotting paper) *b*: to remove by blotting the surface ~ *vi* 1: to make a blot 2: to become marked with a blot — **blot one's copybook**: to do something that detracts from one's record or standing
ˈblot n [origin unknown] 1: a backgammon man exposed to capture 2 *archaic*: a weak or exposed point
ˈblotch \ˈblɒtʃ/ *n* [prob alter of *blotch*] 1: IMPERFECTION BLEMISH 2: a spot or mark (as of color or ink) esp when large or irregular — **ˈblotch-ily** \ˈblɒtʃ-ə-li/ *adv* — **ˈblotchy** \ˈblɒtʃ-i/ *adj*
ˈblotch vi: to mark or mar with blotches
blot out *vi* 1: to make insignificant or inconsequential (this one good act *blots out* many bad ones) 2: to wipe out: DESTROY (one such bomb can *blot out* a city) *syn* see ERASE
ˈblotter \ˈblɒt-ər/ *n* 1: a piece of blotting paper 2: a book in which entries (as of transactions or occurrences) are made temporarily pending their transfer to permanent record books (police ~)
ˈblotting paper *n*: a soft spongy unsized paper used to absorb ink
ˈblouse \ˈbləʊs/ *n* [also *ˈblaux*; many say *ˈblaus* but *ˈblau-zz*] *n* [F] 1: a loose overgarment that resembles a shirt or smock, varies from hip-length to calf-length, and is worn esp by workmen, artists, and peasants 2: a usu loose-fitting garment that covers the body from the neck to the waist and is worn esp by women
ˈblouse *vb* **bloused**; **blousing** *vi*: to fall in a fold (coats that ~ above the hip) ~ *vi*: to cause to blouse (trousers are *bloused over* the boots)
ˈblou-son \ˈbləʊ-sən, -ˌblu-zən/ *n* [F, fr. *blouse*] a woman's garment (as a dress or blouse) having a close waistband with blousing of material over it
ˈblow \ˈbləʊ/ *vb* **blew** \ˈblu:/ **blown** \ˈblɒn/ **blowing** [ME *blōwen*, fr. OE *blāwan*, akin to OHG *blāen* to blow, L *flare*, Gk *phallōs* penis] *vi* 1 *of air*: to move with speed or force 2: to send forth a current of air or other gas 3 *a*: to make a sound by or as if by blowing *b* of a wind instrument: SOUND 4 *a*: BOAST *b*: to talk windily 5 *a*: PANT, GASP (the horse *blew* heavily) *b* of a cetera: to eject moisture-laden air from the lungs through the blow-hole 6: to move or be carried by or as if by wind 7 *of an electric fuse*: to melt when overloaded — usu. used with *out* 8 *of a tire*: to release the contained air through a spontaneous rupture — usu. used with *out* ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to set (gas or vapor) in motion *b*: to act on with a current of gas or vapor 2: to play or sound on (a wind instrument) 3 *a*: to spread by report *b*: DAMN DISREGARD (~ the expense) 4 *a*: to drive with a current of gas or vapor *b*: to clear of contents by forcible passage of a current of air 5 *a*: to disband with or as if with gas *b*: to produce or shape by the action of blown or injected air (~ing bubbles) (~ing glass) 6 *of insects*: to deposit eggs or larvae on or in 7: to shatter, burst, or destroy by explosion 8 *a*: to put out of breath with exertion *b*: to let (as a horse) pause to catch the breath 9 *a*: to spend (money) recklessly *b*: to treat with unusual expenditure (I'll ~ you to a steak) 10: to cause (a fuse) to blow 11: to rupture by too much pressure (blew a gasket) 12: to lose by failing to use an advantage: MUFF (blew his chance) 13: to leave hurriedly (blew town) 14: to propel with great force or speed (blew a fast ball by the batter) — *blow hot and cold*: to be favorable at one moment and adverse the next — *blow into*: to appear or arrive at casually or unexpectedly (blew into town today)



bloomer 1

ə about • kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
 ū out eh chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŷ sag ō flow o flaw ōl coin th than th this
 ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

Mare \mə(r)\, \m(e)(r)\ island W Calif. in San Pablo Bay
Mare-ma \mə(r)-mə\ low-lying district W Italy on Tyrrhenian coast in SW Tuscany; formerly swampland
Mare-nog \mə(r)-nəj\ village NW Italy in SE Piedmont SE of Alessandria
Mareotis, **Lake** \mə(r)-'o-tis\ or **Ar Mari-yūt** \mə(r)-yūt\ lake N Egypt in Nile delta, Alexandria is situated between it & the Mediterranean
Mar-oth \mar-'oth, \mar-\ town SE Tunisia SSE of Gabes
Mar-ga-rita \mar-'gā-rē-tā\ island N Venezuela in the Caribbean, chief of the **Neu-vá Es-par-tá** \nu-á-və-sə-'part-ə\ group, chief town & port Pómar area 444
Mar-gate \mar-'gāt, \gāt\ borough SE England in Kent on coast of Isle of Thanet pop 50,145
Mar-iana \mar-'ē-an-ə, \mer-\ or formerly **La-drone** \lə-'drōn\ islands W Pacific S of Bonin islands, except Guam, a Japanese mandate 1919-45 & 1947-76 in Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands administered by the U.S., voted (1976) for commonwealth status area (excluding Guam) 184, pop 9640
Mar-i-a-nao \mar-'ē-a-'nau\ city W Cuba, W suburb of Havana pop (municipality) 350,260
Mar-i-an-ske **Laz-ne** \mar-'ē-ān(t)-ska-'lāz-na\ or **G Mari-en-bad** \mə-'rē-on-bad, \bat\ town W Czechoslovakia in NW Bohemia NE of Plzen
Mar-ia-s \mə(r)-'is, \z\ 1 river 250 m NW Mont. flowing SE to the Missouri 2 mountain pass 5213 ft NW Mont. in Lewis range at SE corner of Glacier National Park
Mar-i-bor \mar-'i, \b(ə)r\ city NW Yugoslavia pop 97,167
Mar-ile **Byrd Land** \mə-'rē-bərd\ or **Byrd Land** region W Antarctica E of Ross Ice Shelf & Ross sea
Mar-ile Ga-lante \mə-'rē-gā-'lānt\ island E West Indies in the Leeward, a dependency of Guadeloupe area 60, pop 16,341
Mar-i-let-ta \mar-'ē-tē-tā, \mer-\ 1 city NW Ga NW of Atlanta pop 27,216 2 city SE Ohio pop 16,861
Mar-in-du-que \mar-on-'dū-(k)kə, \mār-\ island Philippines in Sibuyan sea S of Luzon; chief town Boac area 355
Mar-ion \mer-'ē-on, \mar-\ 1 city N cen Ind pop 39,607 2 city E Iowa NE of Cedar Rapids pop 18,028 3 city cen Ohio pop 38,646
Mar-i Republic \mar-'ē\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Europe * Ioshkar Ola area 8900, pop 685,000
Maritime Alps section of the W Alps SE France & NW Italy extending to the Mediterranean, highest point Punta Argentera 10,814 ft
Maritime Provinces or **Maritimes** the Canadian provinces of N.B., N.S., & P.E.I. — see ATLANTIC PROVINCES
Maritime Territory or **Russ Pri-mor-ye** \prē-'mōr-yə\ territory U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, bordering on Sea of Japan * Vladivostok area 64,900, pop 1,722,000
Mar-ri-tas \mə-'rē-tās\ or **Ngk Ev-ros** \ev-'rōs\ or **Turk Meric** \mə-'rēch\ river 320 m S Europe flowing from W Rhodope mountains in S Bulgaria E & S through Thrace into the Aegean
Mer-lupol — see ZHDANOV
Mer-ken \mār-'kən\ island W Netherlands in SW Lake IJssel
Mer-kham \mār-'kam\ 1 village NE Ill SW of Chicago pop 15,987 2 town Canada in SE Ont. NE of Toronto pop 36,684 3 river 200 m E New Guinea flowing S & SE into Solomon sea
Mer-kham, **Mount** mountain 14,275 ft Antarctica in Queen Elizabeth Range W of Ross Ice Shelf
Merl \mār(l)\ city W Germany in the Ruhr pop 75,905
Mer-lor-ough or **Mer-lor-ough** \mār-lor-ə, \mōl-, \bā-rə, \brə\ city E Mass E of Worcester pop 27,936
Mer-mara, **Sea of** or **Sea of Mar-mo-ra** \mar-mə-'rā\ or **anc Propontis** \prə-'pant-əs\ sea NW Turkey connected with Black Sea by the Bosphorus & with Aegean sea by the Dardanelles area 4250
Mer-mo-la-da \mar-mə-'lā-dā\ mountain 10,965 ft NE Italy; highest in the Dolomites
Mer-ne \marn\ river 325 m NE France flowing W into the Seine
Mer-ro-ni \mə-'rō-nē\ or **D Mar-ow-ij** \mār-ə-'vī-nə\ river 420 m on border between Surinam & French Guiana flowing N into the Atlantic
Maros — see MURES
Mar-que-sas \mār-'kā-zāz, \zās, \səz, \sās\ or **Mar-que-zas** \zāz, \zās\ or **F Iles Mar-quisés** \ē(ə)-lā-'mār-'kēz\ islands S Pacific N of Tuamotu archipelago in French Polynesia area 480, pop 5147
Mar-quette \mar-'ket\ city NW Mich. in upper peninsula on Lake Superior pop 21,967
Mar-ra-kech or **Mar-ra-kech** \mə-'rak-ish, \mar-ə-'kesh\ or formerly **Mo-rocco** \mə-'rak-(l)ə\ city cen Morocco in foothills of the Grand Atlas pop 305,000
Mar-sala \mar-'sāl-ə\ city & port Italy on W coast of Sicily S of Trapani pop 82,724
Mar-seilles \mar-'sā, \sā(ə)l\ or **Mar-seille** \mār-'sā\ or **anc Massilia** \mə-'sil-ē-ə\ city & port SE France on Gulf of Lions pop 889,029
Mar-shall \mar-'shal\ 1 city NE Tex. pop 22,937 2 islands W Pacific E of the Carolines comprising the Ratak & Ralik chains, a Japanese mandate 1920-45, now part of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands administered by the U.S. area 70, pop 22,888 — **Mar-shallese** \mār-shā-'lēz, \lēz\ adj or n
Mar-shall-town \mār-shāl-'taun\ city cen Iowa pop 26,219
Mar-sh-feld \mār-sh-'fēld\ 1 town E Mass N of Plymouth pop 15,223 2 city N cen Wis pop 15,619
Mar-ston Moor \mār-stən-\ locality N England in No. Yorkshire W of York
Mar-ta-ban, **Gulf of** \mār-tā-'bān\ arm of Andaman sea S Burma
Mar-tha's Vineyard \mār-thā-'z\ island 20 m long SE Mass. in the Atlantic off SW coast of Cape Cod WNW of Nantucket
Mar-ti-nez \mar-'tē-nēs\ city W Calif. NE of Oakland pop 16,506
Mar-ti-nique \mār-tē-'nēk\ island W West Indies in the Windwards, department of France * Fort-de-France area 385, pop 292,062
Mar-tins-ville \mār-'tinz, \vil-, \vəl\ city S Va. pop 19,653
Mar-war — see JODHPUR
Mary-borough \mer-'ē-bor-ə, \mar-, \bā-rə, \b(ə)r\ or **Port Laogh** \lā-'shə\ town cen Ireland * of County Lough

Mary-land \mer-ə-'lānd\ state E U.S. * **Annapolis** area 10,577, pop 3,922,399 — **Mary-lander** \lān-dər, \lān-ə\ n
Mary-le-bone \mar-(ə)-lā-ban, \mar-'i-ban\ or **Saint Marylebone** former metropolitan borough W cen London, England, now part of Westminster
Ma-sa-da \mə-'sād-ə\ fortress town of ancient Palestine, site in SE Israel W of Dead sea
Ma-san \mās-'ān\ or formerly **Ma-sam-po** \mās-'ām-pō\ city & port S Korea on an inlet of Korea strait E of Pusan pop 154,856
Ma-sa-ba-te \maz-'bāt-ē\ island cen Philippines in the Visayas NE of Panay area 1571
Ma-sa-ca-rene \mas-kə-'rēn\ islands W Indian ocean E of Madagascar including Maunius, Réunion, and Rodrigues
Ma-shad — see MESHEH
Ma-sa-ru \maz-'rū, \rū\ city * of Lesotho pop 16,000
Maskat, **Maskat** — see MUSCAT
Mason City \mās-'n-ē\ city N Iowa pop 30,491
Ma-sa-chu-setts \mas-(ə)-'chū-sēts, \zēts\ state NE U.S. * **Boston** area 8257, pop 5,689,170
Massachusetts Bay inlet of the Atlantic E Mass
Ma-sa-nut-ten Mountain \mas-ə-'nūt-'n\ ridge N Va. in Blue Ridge mountains
Ma-sa-pe-quah Park \mas-ə-'pē-kwə\ village SE N.Y. on Long I. pop 22,112
Ma-sa-wa or **Ma-saua** \mə-'sā-wā, \sāu-ə\ city & port N Ethiopia in Entrea on an inlet of Red sea pop 18,490
Ma-sa-iff Central \ma-'sēf-sen-'trāl, \sā-ē\ plateau cen France rising sharply just W of the Rhone-Saône valley & sloping N to the Paris basin & W to the basin of Aquitaine
Ma-sa-llon \mas-ə-'lān, \lān\ city NE Ohio pop 32,539
Ma-sa-ive, **Mount** \mas-'iv\ mountain 14,418 ft, cen Colo. in Sawatch mountains N of Mt. Elbert
Ma-sa-ll-pat-nam \mas-ə-'lī-'pat-nəm\ or **Ma-sa-ll-pa-tam** \-'pat-nəm\ or **Bandar** \bān-dār\ city & port SE India in E Andhra Pradesh SW of Kakinada pop 129,905
Ma-sa-ria \mə-'zūr-ē, \sūr- or G **Ma-sa-ren** \mə-'zūr-ən\ region NE Poland SE of Gulf of Danzig, formerly in East Prussia, Germany — **Ma-sa-ri-an** \mə-'zūr-ē-ən, \sūr- adj
Ma-ta-be-le-land \mat-ə-'bē-lē-'lānd\ region SW Zimbabwe between the Limpopo & the Zambezi, chief town Bulawayo
Ma-ta-di \mə-'tād-ē\ town & port W Zaïre pop 110,436
Ma-ta-gorda Bay \mat-ə-'gōrd-ə\ inlet of Gulf of Mexico 30 m long SE Tex.
Ma-ta-mo-ras \mat-ə-'mōr-əs, \mōr-\ city NE Mexico in Tamaulipas on Rio Grande opposite Brownsville, Tex. pop 182,887
Ma-ta-nua-ka \mat-ə-'nū-skə\ river 90 m S Alaska flowing SW to head of Cook inlet
Ma-tan-zas \mə-'tan-zās\ city & port W Cuba on Straits of Florida E of Havana pop (municipality) 84,100
Ma-ta-pa-n \mat-ə-'pān\ or **Ma-ta-pās** \mat-ə-'pās\ or **Ta-na-ron** \tā-nā-'ron\ cape S Greece at S tip of Peloponnesus between gulfs of Laconia & Messenia
Ma-thu-ra \mat-ə-'rā\ or **Muttra** \mə-'trā\ city N India in W Uttar Pradesh NW of Agra pop 137,345
Mat-lock \mat-'lāk\ town N England * of Derbyshire pop 19,575
Ma-to Gros-so or formerly **Mat-to Gros-so** \mat-ə-'grō-(l)sə\ 1 state SW Brazil * **Cuiabá** area 485,405, pop 1,475,117 2 plateau region in E cen Mato Grosso state
Ma-to Gros-so do Sul \dō-'sūl\ state SW Brazil * **Campo Grande**
Ma-to Tepe — see DEVILS TOWER
Ma-trūh or **Mer-sa Matrūh** \('mār-'sā-mə-'trū\ town NW Egypt
Mat-sui \mat-'sū, \mat-, \sū\ island SE China in Formosa strait
Ma-tsu-e \māt-sū-'wā, \su-'yā\ city of Japan in W Honshu NW of Hiroshima pop 116,000
Ma-tsu-mo-to \mat-sū-'mōt-(l)ō\ city Japan in cen Honshu NE of Nagoya pop 161,000
Ma-tsu-shi-ma \māt-sū-'shē-mā, \mat-'sū-shi-mā\ group of over 200 islets Japan off N Honshu in Ishinomaki Bay NE of Sendai
Mat-su-yama \mat-sū-'yām-ə\ city & port Japan in W Shikoku pop 323,000
Mat-tag-a-mi \mə-'tag-ə-mē\ river 275 m Canada in E Ontario
Mat-ta-po-ni \mat-ə-'pō-nī\ river 125 m E Va. uniting with the Pamunkey to form York river
Mat-ter-horn \mat-ər-, \hō(ə)m, \mat-\ or **F Mont Cervin** \mōr-'ser-'vā\ mountain 14,690 ft in Pennine Alps on border between Switzerland & Italy
Mat-toun \mə-'tūn, \mə-\ city SE cen Ill. pop 19,681
Ma-tu-rin \mat-ə-'rēn\ city NE Venezuela pop 97,257
Mau \mau-\ island Hawaii NW of Hawaii I. area 728
Mau-mee \('mō-mē\ 1 river 175 m NE Ind. & NW Ohio flowing NE into Lake Erie at Toledo 2 city NW Ohio pop 15,937
Mau-na Kea \mau-na-'kā-ə\ extinct volcano 13,996 ft Hawaii in N cen Hawaii I.
Mauna Loa \lō-'ā\ volcano 13,680 ft Hawaii in S cen Hawaii I. in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park — see KILAUEA
Maures, **Monts des** \mōr-'dā-'mō(ə)r, \mō(ə)r\ mountains SE France along the Riviera SW of Fréjus
Mau-re-ta-nia or **Mau-ri-ta-nia** \mōr-ə-'tā-nē-ə, \mar-, \nyə\ ancient country N Africa W of Numidia in modern Morocco & W Algeria — **Mau-re-ta-nian** or **Mau-ri-ta-nian** \-nē-ən, \nyən\ adj or n

ə abut * kitten, F table or further a back ā bake
 ē cot, cart ā F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
 g gait i trip i life f joke k g ich, buch * F vin ŋ sing
 ō flow ō flaw e F beauf ē F feu ōl coln th thing
 th this ū loot u foot ū F füllē ū F rue y yet
 y F digne \dēn\, nunt \nʊnt\ yū few yu furious zh vision

Ma-la-bo \mə-'lā-(b)ō\ formerly **Santa Isabel** \sən-tə-'iz-ə-'bel\ city * of Equatorial Guinea on Macias Nguema Biyogo I pop 37,152

Ma-lac-ca or **Ma-lak-ka** \mə-'lak-ə-, 'lāk-ə\ 1 state Malaysia on W coast of Peninsular Malaysia area 633, pop 403,722 2 city, its * pop 86,357 — **Ma-lac-can** \-ən\ adj

Malacca, **Strait of channel** 500 m long between S Malay peninsula & island of Sumatra

Ma-la-ga \mə-'lā-gə\ 1 province S Spain in Andalusia area 2812, pop 867,330 2 city & port, its * pop 321,622

Malagasy Republic — see **MADAGASCAR**

Ma-lai-ta \mə-'lāi-tə\ island SW Pacific in the SE Solomon islands NE of Guadalcanal area 2500, pop 50,661

Ma-lan-g \mə-'lān\ city Indonesia in E Java S of Surabaya pop 341,452

Ma-lar \mə-'lār\ or **Ma-lar-en** \mə-'lār-ən\ lake SE Sweden extending from Baltic sea 70 m inland

Ma-la-spi-na \mə-'spē-nə\ glacier S Alaska SE of Mt St Elias

Ma-la-tya \mə-'lā-ti-ə\ or **anc** **Ma-li-te-ne** \mə-'lā-tē-nē\ city E Turkey NE of Gaziantep pop 104,428

Ma-la-wi \mə-'lā-wē-, 'lāu-ē\ or formerly **Nyasa-land** \ni-'as-ə-'land, nē-\ country SE Africa bordering on Lake Malawi, formerly a Brit protectorate, independent member of Brit Commonwealth since 1964, a republic since 1966 * Lilongwe area 37,374, pop 4,550,000 — **Ma-la-wi-an** \-ən\ adj or n

Malawi, **Lake** or **Lake Nyasa** \ni-'as-ə-, nē-\ lake SE Africa in Great Rift valley in Malawi, Mozambique, & Tanzania

Ma-lay \mə-'lā-, 'mā-(j)lā\ 1 archipelago SE Asia including Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, & Timor; usu. considered as including also the Philippines & sometimes New Guinea 2 peninsula 700 m long SE Asia divided between Thailand & Malaysia 3 sea SE Asia surrounding the Malay archipelago

Ma-laya \mə-'lā-ə-, mē-\ 1 the Malay peninsula 2 **BRITISH MALAYA** 3 or **Federation of Malaya** former country SE Asia, a Brit dominion 1957-63, since 1963 a territory (now called **Peninsular Malaysia**) of Malaysia * Kuala Lumpur area 50,690, pop 8,980,000

Ma-lay-ala \mə-'lā-zh(ē)-ə-, 'sh(ē)-ə\ 1 the Malay archipelago 2 or **Federation of Malaysia** country SE Asia, a union of Malaya, Sabah (No Borneo), Sarawak, & (until 1965) Singapore, a limited constitutional monarchy in Brit Commonwealth * Kuala Lumpur area 128,703 pop 10,650,000 — **Ma-lay-sian** \mə-'lā-zhən-, 'shən\ adj or n

Mal-den \mōl-'dən\ 1 city E Mass N of Boston pop 56,127 2 island cen Pacific, one of the Line islands, once claimed by U.S. & United Kingdom, now part of Kiribati

Mal-dive \mōl-'dēv-, 'div- also 'mal-, 'div\ islands in Indian ocean S of the Laccadives, a sultanate under Brit protection until 1965, now Republic of Maldives * Male area 115, pop 114,469 — **Mal-divi-an** \mōl-'div-ē-nən, 'mal-'div-ē-nən\ adj or n

Ma-le \mal-'ē\ island (atoll), chief of the Maldives

Ma-lea, **Cape** \mə-'lē-ə\ cape S Greece at extremity of E peninsula of the Peloponnesus

Mal-gache, **République** — see **MADAGASCAR**

Mal-heur \mal-'hu(ə)r\ lake SE Oregon in Harney basin

Mal-il \mal-'ē-, 'mal-'ē\ 1 federation 1959-60 of Senegal & Sudanese Republic 2 or formerly **Sudanese Republic** country W Africa in W Sahara & Sudan regions, a republic, before 1958 constituted French Sudan (a territory of France) * Bamako area 461,389, pop 5,140,000 — **Mal-il-an** \-ē-nən\ adj or n

Mal-lines — see **MECHLIN**

Mal-lin Head \mal-'lən\ cape Republic of Ireland in County Donegal, northernmost tip of Ireland

Mal-médy \mal-'mā-dē\ commune E Belgium SE of Liège, formerly in Germany, transferred (with Eupen) to Belgium 1919

Malmö \mal-'mōr\ city & port SW Sweden on Öresund opposite Copenhagen, Denmark pop 258,311

Ma-li-ta \mōl-'tē-, 'tē- or **anc** **Ma-li-ta** \mōl-'tā\ 1 or **Mal-tese islands** \mōl-'tēz-, 'tēz- group of islands in the Mediterranean S of Sicily, a dominion of Brit Commonwealth since 1964 * Valletta area 122, pop 330,000 2 island, chief of the group area 95

Maluku — see **MOLUCCAS**

Mal-vern \mōl(')-vəm\ hills W England in Hereford and Worcester, highest point 1395 ft

Malvinas, Isles — see **FALKLAND**

Ma-mar-o-neck \mə-'mar-ə-, 'nek-, 'nik\ village SE N Y NE of New Rochelle pop 18,909

Mam-be-ra-mo \mam-bə-'ram-(j)ō\ river 500 m West New Guinea flowing NW into the Pacific

Mam-moth Cave \mam-'ath-ə\ limestone caverns SW cen Ky in Mammoth Cave National Park (area 79)

Ma-mo-ré \mām-'ə-'rā\ river 1200 m Bolivia flowing N to unite with the Beni on Brazilian border forming the Madera

Man, **Isle of** \man\ or **anc** **Ma-na-pla** \mə-'nā-pē-ə\ or **Mo-na** \mō-'nə\ island Brit Isles in Irish sea, a possession of the Brit Crown, has own legislature & laws * Douglas area 221, pop 49,743 — **Manx-man** \man(')-smən\ n

Ma-na-do or **Me-na-do** \mə-'nā-dō-(j)ō\ city & port Indonesia in NE Celebes 1 on Celebes sea pop 129,912

Ma-na-gua \mə-'nag-wā\ 1 lake 38 m long W Nicaragua draining S through Tipitapa river to Lake Nicaragua 2 city * of Nicaragua on Lake Managua pop 262,047

Ma-na-ma \mə-'nam-ə\ city * of Bahrain pop 89,728

Ma-na-us \mə-'naus\ or **Ma-né-ós** \-naus\ city W Brazil * of Amazonas on the Negro 12 m from its junction with the Amazon pop 303,155

Mancha, La — see **LA MANCHA**

Manche, La — see **ENGLISH CHANNEL**

Man-ches-ter \man-'ches-tər-, 'chə-stər\ 1 town cen Conn E of Hartford pop 47,994 2 city S N H on the Merrimack pop 87,754 3 city NW England pop 541,468 — see **GREATER MANCHESTER**

Man-chu-nian \man-'kyū-nē-nən-, 'nyən\ adj or n

Man-chu-kuo \man-'chū-'kwō-, man-'chū-'\ former country (1913-45) Asia in Manchuria & E Inner Mongolia * Changchun

Man-chu-ria \man-'chur-'ē-ə\ region NE China E of the Great Khingan mountains & S of the Amur including Heilungkiang, Kirin, & Liaoning provinces & part of Inner Mongolia — **Man-chu-ri-an** \-ē-nən\ adj or n

Man-da-lay \man-'dā-'lā\ city cen Burma pop 195,348

Man-da-la \mān-'(g)l-ə\ island S Pacific in SE Cook islands, completely encircled by reef area 25

Man-ga-lo-re \man-'gə-, 'lō(ə)r-, 'lō(ə)r\ city S India in Karnataka on Malabar coast W of Bangalore pop 171,759

Man-ga-re-va \mān-'(g)-rā-və\ island S Pacific, chief of the Gambier islands area 7

Man-hat-tan \man-'hat-'n, man-'\ 1 city NE cen Kans on Kansas river pop 27,575 2 island 13 m long SE N Y on New York Bay 3 borough of New York City comprising Manhattan I, several small adjacent islands, & a small area (Marble Hill) on mainland pop 1,524,541 — **Man-hat-tan-ite** \-it\ n

Manhattan Beach city SW Calif SW of Los Angeles pop 35,352

Man-ni-hi-ki \man-'ni-'hē-kē\ 1 — see **NORTHERN COOK** 2 island, chief of the Northern Cook group, an atoll

Ma-ni-la \mə-'nī-lə\ city & port * of the Philippines on W coast of Luzon on Manila Bay (inlet of So China sea) pop 1,499,000

Man-i-pur \man-'ə-'pu(ə)r-, mən-'\ 1 river 210 m NE India & W Burma flowing into the Chindwin 2 territory NE India between Assam & Burma * Imphal area 8628, pop 1,069,555

Ma-ni-sa or **Ma-ni-sa** \man-'ə-'sə\ or **anc** **Ma-g-ne-si-a** \mag-'nē-shə-, 'zhə\ city W Turkey NE of Izmir pop 69,711

Man-i-to-ba \man-'ə-'tō-bə\ province S cen Canada * Winnipeg area 251,000, pop 988,000 — **Man-i-to-ban** \-bən\ adj or n

Manitoba, Lake lake 120 m long Canada in S Man area 1817

Man-i-tou-lin \man-'ə-'tū-lən\ island 80 m long Canada in Ont in Lake Huron area 1068

Man-i-to-woc \man-'ə-'wōk\ city E Wis pop 33,430

Ma-ni-zas-lea \man-'ə-'zāl-əs-, 'zāl-\ city W cen Colombia in Cauca valley pop 267,543

Man-ka-to \man-'kāt-(j)ō\ city S Minn pop 30,895

Man-nar, **Gulf of** \mə-'nar\ inlet of Indian ocean between Sri Lanka & S tip of India S of Palk strait

Mann-helm \man-'hīm-, 'mān-'\ city W Germany at confluence of the Rhine & the Neckar pop 328,000

Mans-field \man(')-fēld-, 'manz-\ 1 town cen Conn pop 19,994 2 city N cen Ohio pop 55,047 3 borough N cen England in Nottinghamshire N of Nottingham pop 57,598

Mansfield, **Mount** mountain 4393 ft N Vt., highest in Green mountains & in state

Man-sū-ra or **El Mansūra** \el-'man-'sur-ə\ city N Egypt in Nile delta pop 212,300

Man-tua \man-'ch-(ə)-wə-, 'mant-ə-wə\ or **Man-to-va** \mān-'tə-və\ commune N Italy in Lombardy WSW of Venice pop 66,089 — **Man-tu-an** \man-'ch-(ə)-wən-, 'mant-ə-wən\ adj or n

Ma-nu-a \mə-'nū-ə\ islands SW Pacific in American Samoa E of Tutuila area 22

Ma-nus \man-'əs\ island SW Pacific in Admiralty islands, largest of group area 600

Man-zā-la, **Lake** \man-'zāl-ə\ or **anc** **Ta-ni-s** \tā-'nəs\ lagoon N Egypt in Nile delta W of N entrance of Suez canal

Man-zā-ni-llo \man-'zā-'nē-(j)ō\ 1 city & port E Cuba on the Caribbean pop (municipality) 183,900 2 city & port SW Mexico in Colima pop 29,347

Ma-ko-ke \mau-'kē\ or formerly **Snow** \snō\ mountains West Iran, include Sudirman & Dajavandjaya ranges — see **DIADIA** (Mount)

Maple Heights city NE Ohio SE of Cleveland pop 34,093

Ma-p-le-wood \mā-'pəl-, 'wud\ village SE Minn pop 25,222

Ma-pu-to \ma-'pu-(j)ō\ or formerly **Lou-ren-ço Mar-ques** \la-'ren-(j)ō-, 'mār-'kes-, 'mark(s)\ city & port * of Mozambique on Delagoa Bay pop 383,775

Ma-quē-ke-ta \mə-'kō-kat-ə\ river 150 m E Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi

Ma-ra-cai-bo \mar-'ə-'ki-(b)ō\ city NW Venezuela on channel between Lake Maracaibo & Gulf of Venezuela pop 625,101

Maracaibo, **Gulf of** — see **VENEZUELA** (Gulf of)

Maracaibo, Lake the S extension of Gulf of Venezuela in NW Venezuela area 6300

Maracanda — see **SAMARKAND**

Ma-ra-cay \mār-'ə-'kī\ city N Venezuela WSW of Caracas pop 185,655

Marais des Cygnes \merd-ə-'zēn\ river 150 m E Kans & W Mo flowing into the Osage

Ma-ra-nhão \mar-'ən-'yau\ state NE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * São Luis area 133,674, pop 2,883,211

Ma-re-ni-on \mār-'ən-'yōn\ river 800 m N Peru flowing from the Andes NNW & E to join the Ucayali forming the Amazon

Ma-ras or **Ma-rash** \mə-'rāsh\ city S cen Turkey pop 63,284

Mar-a-thon \mar-'ə-, 'thən-, 'thən\ 1 plain E Greece in Attica NE of Athens on the Aegean 2 ancient town on the plain

Marble Canyon canyon of Colorado river N Ariz, just above the Grand Canyon, sometimes considered its upper portion, in Marble Canyon National Monument (area 42)

Marble-head \mar-'bəl-, 'hed-, 'mār-'bəl-\ town E Mass NE of Lynn on Massachusetts Bay pop 21,295

Mär-burg \mār-'bu(ə)r-g-, 'bɔrg\ city W Germany in Hesse N of Frankfurt pop 51,070

March \mārch\ 1 or **Mo-ra-va** \mōr-ə-və\ river 180 m, cen Czechoslovakia in Moravia flowing S into the Danube 2 town E England in Cambridgeshire in Isle of Ely

Marche \mārch\ region & former province cen France NW of Auvergne * Guéret

Marches \mārch-əz\ or **Le Marche** \lā-'mar-(j)kə\ region cen Italy on the Adriatic NW of Abruzzi * Ancona

Mar-cus \mār-'kōz\ island W Pacific E of the Bonin islands, belonging to Japan, occupied 1945-68 by U.S. area 1

Mär-cy, **Mount** \mar-'se\ mountain 5344 ft NE N Y, highest in Adirondack mountains & in state

Mar del Plata \mar-'del-'plāt-ə\ city & port E Argentina SSE of Buenos Aires pop 211,365

Mesa-bl (mə-'sāb-ē) range of hills NE Minn NW of Duluth containing large deposits of iron
Mesa Verde National Park (mə-'sə-'vərd-(ē)) reservation SW Colo containing prehistoric cliff dwellings area 80
Mesa-ta (mə-'sā-tā) the central plateau of Spain
Mes-had (mə-'shad) or **Mes-had** (mə-'shad) city NE Iran pop 425,000
Mes-so-lon-gi-on (mes-'sə-'lōn-gē-(ōn)) or **Mis-so-lon-gi-l** (mis-'sə-'lōn-gē) town SW cen Greece on Gulf of Patras
Mes-o-po-ta-mia (mes-'sə-'pə-'tā-mē-ā, -myā) 1 region SW Asia between Tigris & Euphrates rivers extending from the mountains of E Asia Minor to the Persian gulf 2 the entire Tigris-Euphrates valley — **Mes-o-po-ta-mi-an** (mes-'sə-'pə-'tā-mē-ān) adj or n
Mes-quite (mə-'skē-tē, -mē-) city NE Tex E of Dallas pop 55,131
Mes-sa-ne or **NGK Mes-sa-ni** (mə-'sā-nē) town S Greece in SW Peloponnesus, ancient # of Messenia
Mes-sa-nia (mə-'sā-nē-ā, -nyā) region S Greece in SW Peloponnesus bordering on Ionian sea
Messenia, Gulf of inlet of the Mediterranean S Greece on S coast of Peloponnesus
Mes-si-na (mə-'sē-nā) or **anc Mes-sa-na** (mə-'sā-nā) or **Zan-cle** (zān-'klē) city & port Italy in NE Sicily pop 271,279
Messina, Strait of channel between S Italy & NE Sicily
Mes-ta (mə-'stā) or **Turk Kara** (kār-'ā) or **Gk Nes-tos** (nes-'tās) river 130 m SW Bulgaria & NE Greece flowing from W end of Rhodope mountains SE into the Aegean
Me-ta (mə-'tā) river 685 m NE Colombia flowing into the Orinoco on Venezuela-Colombia boundary
Me-tau-ro (mə-'tau-(r)-, -dō) or **anc Me-tau-rus** (mə-'tōr-(s)-) river 70 m E cen Italy flowing E into the Adriatic
Me-thu-en (mə-'thū-(ū)-on) town NE Mass pop 35,456
Me-tuch-en (mə-'tuch-(ū)-on) borough N cen N.J. pop 16,031
Metz (mets, fmes) city NE France on the Moselle pop 107,537
Meurthe (mōrt) river 100 m NE France flowing NW from Vosges mountains to the Moselle
Meuse (myüz, mō(r)z) or **D Maas** (mās) river 575 m W Europe flowing from NE France through S Belgium into North sea in the Netherlands
Mexar — see **UDAIPUR**
Mex-i-cal (mek-'sī-'kal-ē) city NW Mexico # of Baja California Norte state on Mexico-Calif border pop 281,333
Mex-i-co (mek-'hē-(kō)) or **Sp Méjico** (mē-'hē-(kō)) or **MexSp Méjico** (mē-'hē-(kō)) 1 or **Es-ta-dos Uni-dos Méj-i-ca-nos** (ā-'stā-(d)-ō-'sū-nē-(d)-ōz-mē-'hē-'kān-(jōs)) country S No America S of the U.S., a republic # Mexico area 761,830, pop 50,830,000 2 state S cen Mexico # Toluca area 8267, pop 3,797,861 3 or **Mexico City** city # of Republic of Mexico in Federal District (area surrounded on three sides by state of Mexico) pop 3,025,564 — see **TENOCHTITLÁN**
Mexico, Gulf of inlet of the Atlantic on SE coast of No America
Mex-enz (mə-'zānk) mountain 5573 ft S France, highest in the Cévennes
Mez-zo-glor-no (met-'sō-'jōr-(jōn), -med-zō-) the Italian peninsula S of ab the latitude of Rome
Mfumbiro — see **VIRUNGA**
Mi-ami (mi-'am-ē, -am-ā) city & port SE Fla on Biscayne Bay pop 334,859 — **Mi-ami-lan** (mi-'am-ē-n) n
Miami Beach city SE Fla pop 87,072
Michi-gan (mish-i-gān) state N U.S. in Great Lakes region including an upper(NW) & a lower (SE) peninsula # Lansing area 58,216, pop 8,875,083 — **Michi-gan-der** (mish-i-gān-dēr) n — **Michi-gan-ite** (mish-i-gā-nī't) n
Michigan, Lake lake N cen U.S., one of the Great Lakes area 22,400
Michigan City city N Ind on Lake Michigan pop 39,369
Michilimackinac — see **MACKINAC**
Mi-cho-a-cān (mē-'chā-wā-'kān) state SW Mexico bordering on the Pacific # Morelia area 23,200, pop 2,341,556
Mich-ro-ne-sia (mi-'krā-'hē-zhā, -shā) the islands of the W Pacific E of the Philippines & N of Melanesia including the Caroline, Kiribati, Mariana, & Marshall groups
Mid-del-burg (mid-'l-, -bōrg) city SW Netherlands on Walcheren I # of Zeeland pop 30,211
Middle Congo former French territory W cen Africa — see **CONGO**, **FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA**
Middle East or **Mid-east** (mid-'ēst) the countries of SW Asia & N Africa — usu considered as including the countries extending from Libya on the W to Afghanistan on the E — **Middle Eastern** or **Mid-east-ern** (mid-'ē-stēr-n) adj
Mid-dies-brough (mid-'l-z-bōrg) town N England # of Cleveland on the Tees pop 157,395
Mid-dle-sex (mid-'l-, -sēks) 1 borough N cen N.J. SW of Plainfield pop 15,038 2 former county SE England, now absorbed in Greater London
Mid-dle-town (mid-'l-, -tān) 1 city cen Conn S of Hartford pop 36,924 2 city SE N.Y. pop 22,607 3 city SW Ohio SW of Dayton pop 48,767 4 town S R.I. N of Newport pop 29,621
Middle West or **Mid-west** (mid-'west) region N cen U.S. including area around Great Lakes & in upper Mississippi valley from Ohio & sometimes Ky on the E to N Dak, Neb, & Kans on the W — **Middle Western** or **Mid-west-ern** (mid-'wes-tēr-n) adj
Mid Gla-mor-gan (mid-'glā-'mōr-gān) county SE Wales # Cardiff area 393, pop 342,000
Mid-l (mē-'dē) the south of France
Mid-lan (mid-'ē-n) ancient region NW Arabia E of Gulf of 'Aqaba
Mid-land (mid-'lānd) 1 city cen Mich NW of Saginaw pop 35,176 2 city W Tex NE of Odessa pop 59,463
Mid-lānds (mid-'lān(d)-) the central counties of England usu considered as comprising Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands, & part of Hereford and Worcester

Mid-lo-thi-an, 1 (mid-'lō-thē-ān) village NE Ill SW of Chicago pop 15,939 2 (lō-thē-ān) or **earlier Ed-in-burgh** (ēd-'n-, bār-ā, -bā-rā, -bā-(r)-) or **Ed-in-burgh-shire** (ēd-'n-, shā-(r), -shā-(r)) former county SE Scotland # Edinburgh area 366 — see **LOTHIAN**
Mid-way (mid-'wā) islands (atoll) cen Pacific 1300 m WNW of Honolulu belonging to the U.S. in Hawaiian group but not incorporated in state of Hawaii area 2
Midwest City city cen Okla E of Oklahoma City pop 48,114
Mie-res (mē-'er-(s)-) commune NW Spain in Oviedo province SSE of Oviedo pop 64,552
Mikonos — see **MYKONOS**
Mil-an (ma-'tān, -tān) or **It Mila-no** (mi-'lān-(jō)) or **anc Med-iola-num** (med-'ē-dō-'lā-nām) commune N Italy # of Lombardy pop 1,696,230 — **Mil-a-nese** (mi-'lā-nēz, -nēs) adj or n
Mil-taz-zo (mi-'lā-(jōs)) or **anc My-lae** (mi-'lā-(jōs)) city & port Italy in NE Sicily W of Messina pop 25,651
Mil-ti-er (mi-'lēt-(s)-, -mā-) ancient city on W coast of Asia Minor in Caria near mouth of the Maeander
Mil-ford (mil-'fōrd) 1 city S Conn on Long Island Sound pop 50,858 2 town E Mass SE of Worcester pop 19,352
Milford Haven town & port SW Wales in Dyfed on Milford Haven (inlet of St George's channel)
Milk (milk) river 625 m Canada & U.S. in Alta & Mont flowing SE into the Missouri
Mil-l-brae (mil-'brā) city W Calif on San Francisco Bay S of San Francisco pop 20,781
Mille Lacs (mil-'lak(s)-) lake 20 m long E cen Minn
Mil-ling-ton (mil-'līg-tān) town SW Tenn N of Memphis pop 21,106
Mill-vil-le (mil-'vil-(j)-) city S N.J. pop 21,366
Milo or **Milos** — see **MELOS**
Mil-pla-tas (mil-'plē-(t)-) city W Calif N of San José pop 27,149
Mil-ton (milt-'n) town E Mass S of Boston pop 27,190
Mil-wau-kee (mil-'wō-kē) city & port SE Wis pop 717,099
Mil-wau-kie (mil-'wō-kē) city NW Oreg. S of Portland pop 16,379
Min (min) 1 river 350 m cen China in Szechwan flowing SE into the Yangtze 2 river 250 m SE China in Fukien flowing SE into East China sea
Min-na Basin (mi-'nā-s)- landlocked bay E Canada in cen N.S., the NE extension of Bay of Fundy
Min-na de Rio-tin-to (mē-'nā-(jō)-dā-rē-ā-'tīn-(jō)) commune SW Spain in Huelva province NE of Huelva
Min-na Gerais (mē-'nā-zhō-'ris) state E Brazil # Belo Horizonte area 226,179, pop 11,279,872
Minch (minch) channel NW Scotland comprising North Minch & Little Minch between Outer Hebrides & NW coast of Scotland
Min-cio (mēn-'chō, -min-che, -ā) or **anc Min-clus** (mīn-'shē-(jō), -mīn(l)-sē-(jō)) river 115 m N Italy issuing from Lake Garda & emptying into the Po
Min-da-nao (min-'dā-nā-'dō, -'nau) 1 island S Philippines area (including adjacent islands) 36,537 pop 7,292,691 2 sea S Philippines N of Mindanao
Min-do-ro (min-'dōr-(jō), -'dōr-) island cen Philippines SW of Luzon area 3759, pop 473,940
Min-e-o-la (min-'ē-dō-lā) village SE N.Y. on Long I pop 21,845
Mineral Wells city N cen Texas W of Fort Worth pop 18,411
Minhow — see **FOCHOW**
Mi-ni-coy (min-'i-kōi) island India, southernmost of the Laccadive group
Min-ne-apo-lis (min-'ē-'pō-(jō)-s) city SE Minn pop 434,400 — **Min-ne-apol-i-tan** (mē-'nē-pāl-ē-'tīn) n
Min-ne-sō-ta (min-'sō-tā) 1 river 332 m S Minn flowing from Big Stone Lake to the Mississippi 2 state N U.S. # St Paul area 84,068, pop 3,805,069 — **Min-ne-sō-tan** (mē-'sō-tān) adj or n
Min-ne-ton-ka (min-'ē-'tān-kā) village SE Minn E of Lake Minnetonka (12 m long) pop 35,776
Minni — see **ARMENIA**
Min-or-ca (mā-'nōr-(kō)) or **Sp Me-nor-ca** (mē-'nōr-(kō)) island Spain in the Balearic islands ENE of Majorca, chief city Mahón area 264 — **Mi-nor-can** (mā-'nōr-kān) adj or n
Min-not (mīn-'nāt, -not) city NW cen N Dak pop 32,290
Min-sk (mīn('l)sk) city U.S.S.R. # of Belorussia pop 907,000
Min-ya or **El Min-ya** (el-'mīn-yā) city cen Egypt pop 122,100
Min-ya Kon-ka (min-'yā-'kān-kā) mountain 24,900 ft W China in SW cen Szechwan, highest in China
Mi-que-lon (mik-'ā-jān, mēk-'ā) island off S coast of Nfld, Canada, belonging to France — see **SAINT PIERRE**
Mir-a-mar (mir-'ā-mār) city SE Fla pop 23,973
Mir-im (mā-'rīm) or **Sp Me-rin** (mā-'rēn) lake 108 m long on boundary between Brazil & Uruguay near Atlantic coast
Mir-zā-pur (mīzā-'rā-'pū-(r)-) city N India in SE Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges SW of Banaras pop 114,741
Mi-se-num (mī-'sē-nām) ancient port & naval station S Italy at NW corner of Bay of Naples
Mish-a-wa-ka (mish-'ā-'wō-kā, -'wāk-ā) city N Ind pop 35,517
Mis-kolc (mish-'kōlt(s)-) city NE Hungary pop 172,952
Misr — see **EGYPT**
Missionary Ridge mountain SE Tenn & NW Ga SE of Chattanooga & E of Lookout Mountain
Mis-sis-sau-ga (mis-'sō-'gō) town Canada in S Ont SW of Toronto pop 156,070
Mis-sis-sip-pl (mis-'sī-'ppl-ē) 1 river 2470 m, cen U.S. flowing from N cen Minn to Gulf of Mexico — see **ITASCA (Lake)** 2 river 105 m Canada in SE Ont flowing NE & N into the Ottawa 3

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Mauritania or **F Mau-ri-ta-ni** \mó-ré-tá-nē\ country NW Africa bordering on the Atlantic N of Senegal river; a republic (Islamic Republic of Mauritania) within the French Community, formerly a territory * Nouakchott area 432,000, pop 1,387,000 — **Mau-ri-ta-ni-an** \mor-ə-tá-nē-an, mar-, -nyən\ *adj* or *n*
Mau-ri-tius \mó-rish-(ē)-jē\ island in Indian ocean in cen Mascarenes, constitutes with Rodrigues & other dependencies a dominion of the Brit Commonwealth * Port Louis area 720, pop 820,000 — **Mau-ri-ti-an** \mó-rish-ən\ *adj* or *n*
May, **Cape** \má, cape S N J\ at entrance to Delaware Bay
May-a-gua-na \má-sə-ˈgwán-ə\ island in the SE Bahamas NNE of Great Inagua 1 area 96
May-a-güez \mí-sə-ˈgwéz, -ˈgwés\ city & port W Puerto Rico pop 68,872
Ma-yá-pán \mí-sə-ˈpán\ ruined city * of the Mayas SE Mexico in Yucatán S of Mérida
Mayence — see MAINZ
Ma-yenne \má-yen, mí-ˈen\ river 125 m NW France uniting with the Sarthe to form the Maine \mán\ (8 m long, flowing into the Loire)
May-fair \má-(fá)(ə)r-, -fē(ə)r\ district of W London, England, in Westminster borough
May-field Heights \má-,fēld-ə\ city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 22,139
May-nooth \má-ˈnúth\ town E Ireland in County Kildare
Mayo, 1 \mí-(d)ə\ river 250 m NW Mexico in Sonora flowing SW into Gulf of California 2 \má-(d)ə\ county NW Ireland in Connacht * Castlebar area 2084, pop 109,497
Ma-yon \má-ˈyón\ volcano 7943 ft Philippines in SE Luzon
Ma-yotte \má-ˈyot\ island of the Comoro group, a French dependency area 144 — see COMORO
May-wud \má-,wud\ 1 city SW Calif W of Whittier pop 16,996 2 village NE Ill W of Chicago pop 30,036
Mayyali — see MAHE
Mazaca — see KAYSER
Ma-zá-má, **Mount** \má-ˈzám-ə\ prehistoric volcano SW Ore the collapse of whose summit formed Crater Lake
Ma-zá-tlán \má-zá-ˈtlán, mäs-ə\ city & port W Mexico in Sinaloa on the Pacific pop 171,835
Mba-bane \em-bá-ˈban\ town * of Swaziland pop 14,000
Mban-daka \em-ban-ˈdák-ə\ or formerly Co-quihath-ville \kó-ké-ˈat-,vil\ city W Zaire on Congo river pop 107,910
Mbi-ní \em-bé-nē\ or formerly Río Mu-ní \ré-δ-ˈmú-nē\ mainland portion of Equatorial Guinea bordering on Gulf of Guinea * Bata area 10,040, pop 203,000
Mbomu — see BOMU
Mbu-ji-Ma-yí \em-bu-jé-ˈmí-,é\ or formerly Bakwanga \bá-ˈkwán-gə\ city S Zaire pop 305,818
McClure Strait \má-,klú-(ə)r-ə\ channel N Canada between Banks I & Melville I opening on the W into Arctic ocean
Mead, **Lake** \mēd\ reservoir NW Ariz. & SE Nev formed by Hoover Dam in Colorado river — see BOULDER
Mead-ville \mēd-,vil\ city NW Pa pop 16,573
Mearns, **The** — see KINCARDINE
Meath \mēth, ˈmēth\ county E Ireland in NE Leinster * Tnm area 903, pop 71,616
Meaux \mó\ commune N France ENE of Paris pop 30,167
Mec-ca \mek-ə\ or **Mek-ka** \mak-ə\ city Saudi Arabia * of Hejaz pop 185,000 — **Mec-can** \mek-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Mech-lin \mek-lín\ or Flem. **Me-che-len** \mek-ə-lē(n)\ or F **Ma-lines** \má-ˈlén\ commune N Belgium pop 65,825
Meck-len-burg \mek-lén-,búrg\ region E Germany SE of Jutland peninsula & E of the Elbe, in 18th & 19th centuries divided into duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin \shí-fá-rén\ & Mecklenburg-Strelitz \shí-trá-lts\ which became grand duchies 1815 & states of Weimar Republic 1919
Medan \má-ˈdán\ city Indonesia in NE Sumatra pop 479,098
Me-del-lín \med-ˈlín, mǎ-ˈlth-ˈyén\ city NW Colombia NW of Bogotá pop 967,825
Med-ford \med-fórd\ 1 city E Mass. N of Boston pop 64,397 2 city SW Ore pop 28,454
Me-dia \mēd-ē-ə\ ancient country & province of Persian Empire SW Asia in NW modern Iran — **Medi-an** \ē-an\ *adj* or *n*
Media Atropatene — see AZERBAIJAN
Medicine Bow \mí-,bó\ 1 river 120 m S Wyo flowing into the No Platte 2 mountains N Colo & S Wyo in the Rockies, highest **Medicine Bow Peak** (in Wyo) 12,005 ft
Medicine Hat city Canada in SE Alta pop 26,518
Me-dí-ne \má-ˈdē-ná\ city W Saudi Arabia pop 100,000
Medina as-Shaab \ash-sháb\ city People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, formerly a national * & (as Al Itihād \al-ít-i-ˈhád, ˈhád\ * of Federation of So Arabia pop 20,000
Mediolanum — see MILAN
Med-i-ter-ra-nean \med-ə-tə-ˈrá-nē-an, -nyən\ sea 2330 m long between Europe & Africa connecting with the Atlantic through Strait of Gibraltar & with Red sea through Suez canal
Me-dóc \má-ˈdák\ district SW France N of Bordeaux
Med-way \med-,wá\ river 60 m SE England in Kent flowing NE into the Thames
Mee-rut \má-rút, ˈmír-ət\ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh NE of Delhi pop 230,126
Mé-ga-ra or NGK **Mé-ga-ra** \ˈmeg-ə-rá\ city & port Greece on Saronic Gulf W of Athens pop 15,450, chief town of ancient **Mé-ga-ria** \ˈmeg-ə-rá\ (distinct between Saronic Gulf & Gulf of Corinth) — **Mé-ga-ri-an** \má-ˈgar-ē-an, me-, -ger-ə\ *adj* or *n*
Me-gha-la-ya \má-gá-ˈlá-ə\ state NE India * Shillong area 8666, pop 983,000
Megh-na \meg-ná\ the lower course of the Surma river, India
Me-gíld-ó \mí-ˈgíld-(ə)\ ancient city N Palestine N of Samaria
Mé-la-sen \mís-,ən\ city E Germany NW of Dresden pop 45,571
Méjico — see MEXICO
Mek-nez \mek-ˈnez\ city N Morocco WSW of Fez; former * of Morocco pop 245,000

Me-kong \ˈmā-kón, -ˈkán\ river 2600 m SE Asia flowing from S Tsinghai, China, S & SE into So China sea in S Vietnam
Mé-la-ne-sia \mel-ə-ˈhē-zhə, -shə\ the islands in the Pacific NE of Australia & S of Micronesia including Bismarck archipelago, the Solomons, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, & the Fijis
Mel-bourne \ˈmel-börn\ 1 city E Fla SSW of Cape Kennedy pop 40,236 2 city & port SE Australia * of Victoria on Port Phillip Bay pop (with suburbs) 2,425,300 — **Mel-bur-ni-an** \ˈmel-ˈbör-nē, -ən\ *n*
Mel-li-lla \má-ˈlē-(y)ə\ city & port NE Morocco on coast NE of Fez; a Spanish presidio pop 60,843
Mel-ta — see MALTA
Mellitene — see MALATYA
Melli-to-pol \mel-ə-ˈtō-pol\ city U.S.S.R. in S Ukraine near Sea of Azov pop 137,000
Me-los or NGK **Mí-los** \ˈmē-lās\ or It **Mí-lo** \ˈmē-lō\ island Greece in SW Cyclades area 57 — **Me-li-an** \ˈmē-lē-an\ *adj* or *n*
Mel-rose \ˈmel-róz\ city E Mass N of Boston pop 33,180
Melrose Park village NE Ill W of Chicago pop 22,706
Mel-ville \ˈmel-vil\ 1 island Canada in NW Franklin District in Parry islands area 16,141 2 peninsula Canada in SE Franklin District between Foxe Basin & an arm of Gulf of Boothia
Melville, Lake lake Canada in Nfld in Labrador, the inner basin of Hamilton inlet area 1133
Me-mel \ˈmā-mál\ 1 — see NEMAN 2 or **Klái-pė-da** \ˈklí-pəd-ə\ city & port U.S.S.R. in W Lithuania on the Baltic pop 140,000
Mem-phís \ˈmem(p)-fís\ 1 city SW Tenn pop 623,530 2 ancient city N Egypt on the Nile S of modern Cairo, once * of Egypt — **Mem-phí-an** \ˈfē-an\ *adj* or *n* — **Mem-phític** \ˈmem-fít\ *adj* or *n*
Mem-phre-ma-gog, **Lake** \ˈmem(p)-frí-má-gág\ lake 30 m long on border between Canada & the U.S. in Que & Vt
Menádo — see MANADO
Men-al \ˈmē-n-,l\ strait 14 m long N Wales between Anglesey I. & mainland
Me Nam — see CHAO PHRAYA
Men-den-hall \ˈmēn-dən-,hól\ glacier SE Alaska N of Juneau
Men-de-res \ˈmēn-də-ˈres\ 1 or anc **Mae-an-dar** \ˈmē-an-dar\ river 240 m W Turkey in Asia flowing SW & W into the Aegean 2 or anc **Scá-ma-dar** \ská-mán-dar\ river 60 m NW Turkey in Asia flowing from Mt. Ida W & NW across the plain of ancient Troy into the Dardanelles
Men-dip \ˈmēn-,díp, -dəp\ hills SW England in NE Somerset, highest Blackdown 1068 ft
Men-do-ci-no, **Cape** \ˈmēn-də-ˈsē-(n)ə\ headland NW Calif SSW of Eureka, extreme W point of Calif., at 124°8'W
Men-do-ta \ˈmēn-ˈdót-ə\ lake 6 m long S Wis NW of Madison
Men-do-zá \ˈmēn-ˈdō-zá\ city W Argentina pop 109,122
Men-lo Park \ˈmēn-,lō-ə\ city W Calif SE of San Francisco pop 22,734
Me-nom-inee \má-nám-ə-nē\ 1 river 125 m NE Wis flowing SE on Mich-Wis border into Green Bay 2 iron range NE Wis & NW Mich in upper peninsula
Me-nom-ó-nee Falls \má-nám-ə-nē-\ village SE Wis NW of Milwaukee pop 31,697
Menorca — see MINORCA
Men-ton \má-ˈtón\ or It **Men-to-ne** \ˈmēn-ˈtō-nē\ city SE France on the Mediterranean ENE of Nice pop 25,040
Men-tor \ˈmēn-ər\ city NE Ohio NE of Cleveland pop 36,912
Men-zel-Bour-gul-ba \ˈmēn-,zēl-búr-ˈgē-bə\ or formerly **Fer-ry-vill** \ˈfēr-ē-víl\ city N Tunisia on Lake Bizerte pop 33,800
Me-ra-no \má-rán-(ə)\ commune N Italy in Trentino-Alto Adige NW of Bolzano pop 33,394
Mer-ced \ˈmar-sed\ 1 river 150 m, cen Calif flowing W through Yosemite valley into San Joaquin river 2 city cen Calif in San Joaquin valley pop 22,670
Mer-cer Island \ˈmər-sər-ə\ city W Wash E of Seattle pop 19,047
Mer-cia \ˈmər-sh(ē)-ə\ ancient Anglian kingdom cen England; one of kingdoms in the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy
Mer-gent-helm \ˈmər-gant-ˈhím\ or **Bad Mergentheim** \ˈbät-ˈtəwn W Germany in Baden-Württemberg NNE of Stuttgart
Mer-ic — see MARITSA
Mé-ri-da \ˈmē-rí-dá\ 1 city SE Mexico * of Yucatán pop 253,856 2 city W Venezuela S of Lake Maracaibo pop 75,634
Mer-i-den \ˈmər-əd-ən\ city S cen Conn S of Hartford pop 55,959
Mer-rid-i-an \ˈmər-ˈríd-ē-an\ city E cen Miss pop 45,083
Mér-n — see MIRIM
Mer-i-on-eth \ˈmər-ē-ˈán-əth\ or **Mer-i-on-eth-shire** \ˈshí-(ə)r-, -shər\ former county NW Wales * Dolgellau area 660
Mé-ro-é \ˈmər-ə-wē\ ancient city, site in N cen Sudan on the Nile — **Mé-ro-ite** \ˈmər-ə-wít-ē\ *n* — **Mé-ro-ític** \ˈmər-ə-wít-ik\ *adj*
Mé-rö, **Isle of** ancient region E Sudan between the Nile & Blue Nile & the Atbara
Mer-ri-mack \ˈmər-ə-mák\ river 110 m S N H & NE Mass flowing S & NE into the Atlantic
Mer-rit \ˈmər-ət\ island 40 m long E Fla W of Canaveral peninsula between Indian & Banana rivers
Mersa Matrüh — see MATRUH
Mers-el-Kébir \ˈmē-(ə)r-,sēl-kə-ˈbī-(ə)r\ town NW Algeria on the Mediterranean W of Oran
Mer-sey \ˈmər-zē\ river 70 m NW England flowing NW & W into Irish sea through a large estuary
Mer-sey-side \ˈmər-zē-,síd\ metropolitan county NW England * Liverpool area 250, pop 1,602,700
Mer-sin \ˈmē-(ə)r-sēn\ or **Icel** \ˈē-ˈchē\ city & port S Turkey on the Mediterranean WSW of Adana pop 86,692
Mer-thyr Tyd-fil \ˈmər-thər-ˈtíd-,vil\ borough SE Wales in Mid Glamorgan pop 55,215
Mer-ton \ˈmər-tən\ borough of SW Greater London, England pop 176,524
Me-ru \ˈmā-(ə)ru\ mountain 14,954 ft Tanzania in Tanganyika W of Kilimanjaro
Me-sa \ˈmá-sə\ city SW cen Ariz. E of Phoenix pop 62,853

Mo-rav-ia \mə-'rā-vē-ə\ region cen Czechoslovakia S of Silesia traversed by Morava river; chief city Brno
Mo-rav-ian Gate or **Moravian Gap** \mə-'rā-vē-ən-\ mountain pass cen Europe between Sudeten & Carpathian mountains
Moravské Ostrava — see OSTRAVA
Mor-ay \mō-'ē, mō-'rē/ or **Mor-ay-shire** \-'shī(ə)r, -shər/ or **El-gin** \-'el-gən/ or **El-gin-shire** \-'shī(ə)r, -shər/ former county NE Scotland bordering on North sea * Elgin area 476
Moray frith inlet of North sea N Scotland
Mor-do-vi-an Re-pub-lic \mōrd-'dō-vē-ən-\ or **Mord-vin-i-an Re-pub-lic** \mōrd-'vin-ē-ən-\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, S & W of middle Volga * Saransk area 10,100, pop 1,030,000
Mor-rea — see PELOPONNESUS
Mor-reau \mōr-'dō, mōr-\ river 250 m NW S Dak. flowing E into the Missouri
Mor-e-cam-be and Hay-sham \mōr-kəm-ən(d)-'hē-shəm, mōr-\ borough NW England in N Lancashire on Morecambe Bay (inlet of Irish sea) pop 41,863
Mor-e-lla \mə-'rāl-yə\ city SW Mexico * of Michoacán pop 209,507
Mor-el-os \mə-'rā-lōs\ state S cen Mexico * Cuernavaca area 1916, pop 620,392
Mor-ton Bay \mōrt-'n-, mōrt-\ inlet of the Pacific Australia in SE Queensland at mouth of Brisbane river
Mor-gan City \mōr-gən-\ city SE La pop 16,586
Mor-gan-town \mōr-gən-'taun\ city N W Va pop 29,431
Mor-ri-sh \mə-'rī-ə\ hill cen Palestine in E part of Jerusalem
Mor-i-oka \mōr-'ē-ō-ka, mōr-\ city Japan in N Honshu E of Akita pop 195,000
Mor-ro-co \mə-'rāk-(ə)\\ 1 country NW Africa bordering on the Atlantic & the Mediterranean, a kingdom * Rabat, summer * Tangier area abt 240,881, pop 18,381,000; formerly (1911-56) divided into French Morocco (protectorate * Rabat area 153,870), Spanish Morocco (protectorate * Tetuán area 18,009), Southern Morocco (Spanish protectorate, chief town Cabo Yubi area 10,039), & the International Zone of Tangier (area 225) 2 — see MARRAKESH — **Mor-ro-can** \mōr-'kən\ adj or n
Mor-ro Gulf \mōr-'dō-, mōr-\ ark of Celebes sea S Philippines off SW coast of Mindanao
Mor-ro-ni \mō-'rō-nē\ city * of Comoro
Mor-ris **Jes-up**, **Cape** \mōr-'s-'jes-up-, mīr-\ headland N Greenland in Peary Land on Arctic ocean
Mor-ris-son, **Mount** \mōr-'sən-, mīr-\ or **Yü Shan** \yü-'shān\ mountain 13,599 ft China in cen Formosa, highest on island
Mor-rison Cave — see LEWIS AND CLARK
Mor-ris-town \mōr-'s-'staun-, mīr-\ 1 town NE cen N.J. pop 17,662 2 city E Tenn ENE of Knoxville pop 20,318
Mor-ton Grove \mōrt-'n- village NE Ill. W of Evanston pop 26,369
Mos-cow \mīs-'kau-, -(ə)kō/ or Russ **Mos-kva** \māsk-'vā\ 1 river 315 m U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing E into the Oka 2 city * of U.S.S.R. & of the Russian Republic on Moscow river pop 7,061,000 — see MOSCOW
Mos-elle \mō-'zēl/ or **G Mos-elle** \mō-'zēl\ river 320 m E France & W Germany flowing from the Vosges into the Rhine at Koblenz
Mosquito coast or **Mos-quit-la** \mō-'skēt-ē-\ region, Central America bordering on the Caribbean in E Honduras & E Nicaragua
Mos-sā-me-des or **Mo-çā-me-des** \mō-'sām-əd-ēsh\ town & port SW Angola
Mos-sel Bay \mōs-'səl-\ city & port S Republic of So Africa in S Cape of Good Hope on Mossel Bay (inlet of Indian ocean) pop 15,600
Moss Point city SE Miss E of Gulfport pop 19,321
Mos-tag-a-nem \mō-'stāg-ə-nem\ city & port NW Algeria ENE of Oran pop 63,297
Mos-ul \mō-'sül-, mō-'səl\ city N Iraq on the Tigris pop 264,146
Moth-er-well and **Wish-aw** \mōth-'wēl-ən-'wīsh-ō-, -wō-lən-\ burgh cen Scotland in Strathclyde SE of Glasgow pop 73,384
Moul-mein \mül-'mān-, mōl-, -mān\ city S Burma on Gulf of Martaban at mouth of the Salween pop 108,020
Mound City Group National Monument reservation S Ohio N of Chillicothe containing prehistoric mounds
Mountain Brook city N cen Ala E of Birmingham pop 19,474
Mountain View city W Calif NW of San Jose pop 51,092
Mount Clem-ens \klem-'ən-\ city SE Mich pop 20,476
Mount De-sert \dō-'zert, 'dez-ort\ island S Mc. in the Atlantic E of Penobscot Bay area 100 — see ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
Mount-lake Terrace \maunt-'lāk-\ city W Wash N of Seattle pop 16,600
Mount McKinley National Park — see MCKINLEY (Mount)
Mount Pleasant city cen Mich NW of Saginaw pop 20,504
Mount Prospect \prās-'pekt\ village NE Ill pop 34,995
Mount Rainier National Park — see RAINIER (Mount)
Mount Revel-stoke National Park \rev-'əl-'stōk\ reservation Canada in SE B.C. on a plateau including Mt. Revelstoke (over 7000 ft) W of Selkirk mountains area 100
Mount Royal — see MONT-ROYAL
Mount Ver-non \var-'nən\ 1 city S Ill pop 15,980 2 city SE N.Y. N of New York City pop 72,778
Mour-ne \mō(ə)r-, mō(ə)r\ mountains SE Northern Ireland
Mou-se — see SOURIS
Mo-zam-bique \mō-zəm-'bēk/ or Port **Mo-çam-bl-que** \mō-'sām-'bē-ko\ 1 channel 930 m long SE Africa between Madagascar & Mozambique 2 or formerly Portuguese East Africa country SE Africa bordering on Mozambique channel, a republic, until 1975 a dependency of Portugal * Maputo area 297,654, pop 8,233,034 — **Mo-zam-bl-can** \mō-zəm-'bē-kən\ adj or n
Mtwa-ra \em-'twā-rā\ city & port Tanzania in SE Tanganyika pop 20,413
Mu-gu, **Point** \mō-'gū\ cape SW Calif W of Los Angeles
Muir Woods National Monument \myu(ə)-\ reservation N Calif NW of San Francisco containing a redwood grove

Mul-zen-berg \miz-'n-, bərg\ town Republic of So Africa on False Bay, SSE suburb of Cape Town
Mu-kal-la \mū-'kal-\ city & port South Yemen on Gulf of Aden, chief town of the Hadhramaut pop 65,000
Muk-den \mūk-'dən, 'māk-, mūk-'den/ or **Shen-yang** \shən-'yāŋ/ or formerly **Feng-tien** \fəŋ-'tē-ən\ city NE China * of Liaoning on Hun river; chief city of Manchuria pop 2,411,000
Mukha — see MOCHA
Mül-helm \m'y(ü)-līm-, 'müē-\ or **Mülheim an der Ruhr** \än-də-'r(ü)-r(ü)\ city W Germany on Ruhr river pop 190,400
Mul-house \mō-'lüz\ commune NE France in Alsace pop 116,336
Mull \mäl\ island W Scotland in the Inner Hebrides area 351
Mul-lin-gar \mäl-'n-, gār\ town N cen Ireland * of Westmeath
Mul-tan \mül-'tān\ city NE Pakistan SW of Lahore pop 597,000
Mul-ti-no-mah Falls \mält-'nō-mā\ waterfall 620 ft NW Oreg. E of Portland in a tributary of the Columbia
München-Gladbach — see MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH
Mün-cle \mön-(t)-sē\ city E Ind pop 69,080
Mun-de-léin \mən-dō-'līn\ village NE Ill NW of Chicago pop 16,128
Mun-hall \mən-'hól\ borough SW Pa. SE of Pittsburgh pop 16,674
Mun-lich \myü-'nik/ or **G Mün-chen** \muen-'kən\ city S Germany * of Bavaria on the Isar pop 1,302,600
Mun-ster \mən-(t)-stər\ 1 town NW Ind. SW of Hammond pop 16,514 2 province S Ireland area 9317, pop 880,000
Mün-ster \mön-(t)-stər, 'm'y(ü)n-(t)-, 'muen-\ city W Germany; formerly * of Westphalia pop 203,300
Mun-te-ni-a \mön-'tē-nē-, mün-'tē-nē-\ or **Greater Walachia** region SE Rumania in E part of Walachia
Mur \mü(ə)-/ or **Mu-ra** \mur-\ river 230 m Austria & N Yugoslavia flowing into the Drava
Mu-ra-no \mü-'rān-(ə)\ town NE Italy in Venetia on islands in Lagoon of Venice N of Venice
Mu-rat \mü-'rät/ or anc **Ar-a-ni-es** \ar-'sā-nē-sē\ river 380 m E Turkey flowing WSW into the Euphrates
Mur-chi-son \mur-'cho-sən\ river 400 m Australia in W Western Australia flowing W into Indian ocean
Murchison Falls waterfall 120 ft W Uganda in the Victoria Nile above Lake Albert
Mur-cia \mur-'sh-(ə)-\ 1 region & ancient kingdom SE Spain bordering on the Mediterranean 2 province SE Spain bordering on the Mediterranean area 4453, pop 832,313 3 commune, its * & * of ancient kingdom of Murcia, on Segura river pop 277,948
Mu-ra or **Mu-resh** \mü-'resh/ or **Ma-ro-sa** \mōr-'ōsh\ river 400 m, cen Rumania & E Hungary flowing W into the Tisza
Mur-frees-boro \mur-'(r)-ēz-, bōr-, -bō-rā\ city cen Tenn SE of Nashville pop 26,360
Mur-mansk \mur-'mān(t)s-k-, '-mān(t)s-k\ city & port U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on Kola peninsula on an inlet of Barents sea pop 309,000
Mu-ro-ran \mur-'rān\ city & port Japan in SW Hokkaido on an inlet of the Pacific pop 183,000
Mur-ray \mur-'ē, mō-'rē\ 1 city N Utah pop 21,206 2 river 1200 m SE Australia flowing from near Mt. Kosciuszko in E Victoria W into Indian ocean in SE So Australia
Mur-ree \mur-'ē, mō-'rē\ 1 hills NE Pakistan 2 town in the Murree hills NE of Rawalpindi
Mur-rum-bidgee \mur-'əm-'bij-ē, mō-rəm-\ river 1000 m SE Australia in New So Wales flowing W into the Murray
Murua — see WOODLARK
Mur-viedro — see SAGUNTO
Mu-sa, **Gebel** \jēb-'al-'mü-sā\ mountain group NE Egypt in S Sinai peninsula — see HOREB, KATHERINA (Gebel)
Mu-sa, **Gebel** \jēb-'al-'mü-sā/ or anc **Ab-il-a** or **Ab-yā-lā** \ab-'ā-lā\ mountain 2775 ft N Morocco opposite Rock of Gibraltar — see PILLARS OF HERCULES
Mus-cat or **Mas-qat** or **Mas-kat** \mās-'kat-, -kət\ town & port * of Oman on Gulf of Oman
Muscat and Oman — see OMAN
Mus-ca-tine \mās-'kə-'tēn\ city E Iowa pop 22,405
Mus-co-vy \mō-'skō-vē, mās-'kə-, -kō-\ 1 the principality of Moscow (founded 1295) which in 15th century came to dominate Russia 2 RUSSIA — a former name
Mus-ke-gon \mō-'skē-gən\ 1 river 200 m W cen Mich flowing SW into Lake Michigan 2 city & port SW Mich pop 44,631
Muskegon Heights city SW Mich pop 17,304
Mus-kin-gum \mō-'skīŋ-(g)əm\ river 120 m E Ohio flowing SSE into the Ohio
Mus-ko-gee \mō-'skō-gē\ city E Okla pop 37,331
Mus-ko-ka, **Lake** \mō-'skō-kā\ lake Canada in SE Ont. E of Georgian Bay & N of Lake Simcoe area 54
Mus-sel-shell \mās-'əl-'shel\ river 300 m, cen Mont flowing E & N into the Missouri
Mu-tan-kiang \mü-'dān-jē-'āŋ\ city NE China in S Hellungkiang on the Mu-tan \mü-'dān\ river (310 m flowing NE into the Sun-gar) SE of Harbin pop 400,000
Mutina — see MODENA
Mu-tau Bay \müt-(ü)-\ inlet N Japan on NE Honshu on Tsugaru strait
Muttra — see MATHURA
Mwa-ru \mō-'wē(r)-\ lake 80 m long on border between Zaïre & Zambia SW of Lake Tanganyika
Myc-a-le \mük-ə\ (MÆ) promontory W Turkey opposite Samos I

a abut * kitten, F table or further a back i bake
 ä cot, cart ä F bac au out ch chin e less é easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch * F vin y thing
 o flow ö flaw æ F bœuf æ F feu ôi coin t thing
 th this ü loot u foot æ G füllen œ F rue y yet
 y F digne \dēn/, nuit \nuwē/, yll few yu famous zh vision

sound inlet of Gulf of Mexico E of Lake Pontchartrain 4 state U.S. * Jackson area 47,716, pop 2,216,912

Missoulighi — see MESOLONGION

Missoula (má-zú-lá) city W Mont. pop 29,497

Missouri (má-zú-lá) r. 1 river 2700 m W U.S. flowing from SW Mont. into the Mississippi in E Mo — see THREE FORKS

2 state cen U.S. * Jefferson City area 69,686, pop 4,677,399

Missouri-river (má-zú-lá) adj or n

Mississippi (má-zú-lá) 1 lake Canada in S cen Que draining W to James Bay area 840 2 river 185 m Canada in S Que flowing S into Lake St John

Misti or **El Misti** (el-més-té, 'mis-) dormant volcano 19,098 ft S Peru NE of Arequipa

Mitcham (mich-am) former municipal borough S England in Surrey, now part of Merton

Mitchell, Mount (mich-al) mountain 6684 ft W N.C. in Black mountains of the Blue Ridge mountains, highest point in U.S. E of Mississippi river

Mitilene — see MYTILENE

Miyajima (mí-já-já) (yá-já) or **Itsu-kus-hi-ma** (it-sú-ka-shé-má) island ab 5 m long Japan in Inland sea SW of Hiroshima

Miyazaki (mí-já-já) (yá-já) (yá-já) (yá-já) city & port Japan in Kyushu on SE coast pop 214,000

Moab (mó-ab) region Jordan E of Dead sea; in biblical times a kingdom between Edom & the country of the Amontes

Mobile (mó-bé) (mó-bé) 1 river 38 m long SW Ala formed by Alabama & Tombigbee rivers & flowing S into Mobile Bay (inlet of Gulf of Mexico) 2 city & port SW Ala pop 190,026

Moçambique — see MOZAMBIQUE

Moçamedes — see MOSSAMEDES

Mocho (mó-ko) or **Ar Mu-kha** (mu-ká) town & port SW Arabia in SW Yemen Arab Republic on the Red sea

Modder (mód-er) river 180 m Republic of So. Africa in Orange Free State, a tributary of the Vaal

Modena (mód-ná) (mód-ná) or **anc Mu-ti-na** (myút-ná) commune N Italy in Emilia SW of Venice pop 166,061 — **Modenese** (mód-ná) (mód-ná) (mód-ná)

Modesto (mó-dé) (mó-dé) city cen Calif pop 61,712

Moesia (mó-shé) (mó-shé) ancient country & Roman province SE Europe in modern Serbia & Bulgaria S of the Danube from the Drina to Black sea

Mogadishu (mág-dí-shú) (dí-shú) or **Mogadishio** (mó-gá-dí-shú) city & port * of Somalia on Indian ocean pop 172,677

Mogador — see ESSAOUIRA

Mogilev (móg-á-lef, -lev) city USSR in E Belorussia on the Dnieper pop 202,000

Mogollon (móg-á-lón, -móg-) 1 mountains SW N Mex, highest Whitewater Baldy 10,892 ft 2 plateau ab 8000 ft cen Ariz

Mohács (mó-hach, -hách) town S Hungary pop 19,583

Mohawk (mó-hók) river 148 m E cen N.Y. flowing E into the Hudson

Mohenjo-daro (mó-hen-jó-dá-rá) prehistoric city Pakistan in Indus valley 140 m E of modern Karachi

Mojave or **Mo-havé** (mó-hav-é) desert S Calif SE of S end of the Sierra Nevada

Mokai (mó-ká) (mó-ká) former city Japan in N Kyushu on Shimonoseki strait — see KITAKYUSHU

Mokpo (mák-pó) city & port SW Korea on Yellow sea SW of Kwangju pop 162,322

Mold (móld) town NE Wales in Clwyd

Moldau — see VLTAVA

Moldavia (mál-dá-vé) (váy) 1 region Europe in NE Rumania & SE U.S.S.R. between the Carpathians & Transylvanian Alps on the W & the Dniester on the E 2 or **Moldavian Republic** constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in E Moldavia region * Kishinev area 13,100, pop 3,572,000 — **Moldavian** (váy) (váy) (váy) adj or n

Molenbeek (mó-lan-bák) or **Sint-Jans-Molenbeek** (sint-ján-ti-já) or **Molenbeek-Saint-Jean** (sint-ján-ti-já) commune cen Belgium in Brabant W of Brussels pop 68,515

Moline (mó-lén) city NW Ill. on the Mississippi pop 46,237

Molise (mó-lí-zá) region cen Italy between the Apennines & the Adriatic S of Abruzzi * Campobasso — see ABRUZZI

Molokai (má-ló-kí, mó-ló-kí) island cen Hawaii area 259

Molopo (má-ló-pó) river 600 m S Africa flowing W along border between Botswana & Republic of So. Africa & thence S into the Orange, now used dry

Molotov — see PERM

Moluccas (mó-lók-zá) or **Spice** (spis) or Indonesian **Maluku** (má-lú-kú) islands Indonesia in Malay archipelago between Celebes & New Guinea area 32,300, pop 993,000 — see HALMAHERA

Mombasa (mám-bás-a) 1 island Kenya on coast N of Pemba 2 city & port on Mombasa I & adjacent mainland pop 255,400

Mona, 1 — see ANGELEY 2 or **Monapia** — see MAN (isle of)

Mona-co (mán-a-kó) (mán-a-kó) 1 country S Europe on the Mediterranean coast of France, a principality area 368 acres, pop 20,000 2 commune, its * — **Mona-can** (mán-a-kón, mán-a-kón) adj or n — **Monegasque** (mán-a-gask) adj or n

Monadnock, Mount (má-nad-nák) mountain 3186 ft SW N.H.

Monaghan (mán-a-han, -han) 1 county NE Republic of Ireland in Ulster area 498, pop 46,231 2 urban district, its *

Mona Passage (mó-ná) strait West Indies between Hispaniola & Puerto Rico connecting the Caribbean & the Atlantic

Monastir (mán-a-stí) or **Bitolj** (bé-tól-já) (tól-já) or **Bitola** (bít-lá) city S Yugoslavia in S Macedonia pop 20,400

Monchen-Gladbach (má-kén-glát-bák, mán-kén-glát-bák) or **München-Gladbach** (mý-nýn-, mýn-) city W Germany W of Düsseldorf pop 152,200

Moncton (món-k-tón) city Canada in E N.B. pop 47,891

Mon-ne-sen (món-né-sen) city SW Pa pop 15,216

Mongolia (mán-gól-yá, mán-, -gól-yá) 1 region E Asia W of Khingan mountains & E of Altai mountains, includes Gobi desert 2 or **Mongolian Republic** or **Outer Mongolia** country E Asia

comprising major portion of Mongolia region, a republic * Ulan Bator area 580,158, pop 1,280,000 3 **INNER MONGOLIA**

Mon-he-gan (mán-té-gan) island Me. ESE of Boothbay Harbor

Mon-mouth (mán-máth, mán-) or **Mon-mouth-shire** (shí) (shí) or **shar** former county SE Wales, often regarded as part of England

* Newport area 546

Mon-o (mó-mó) saline lake 14 m long E Calif

Mon-o-cay (món-a-ká-sé) river 60 m S Pa & N Md flowing S into the Potomac

Mon-on-ga-he-la (mán-gá-hé-lá, -nán-gá-, -há-lá) river 128 m N W Va & SW Pa flowing N to unite with the Allegheny at Pittsburgh forming the Ohio

Mon-ro-e (mán-ró) 1 city N La pop 56,374 2 city SE Mich SSW of Detroit on Lake Erie pop 23,894

Mon-ro-ville (mán-ró-ví) borough SW Pa E of Pittsburgh pop 29,011

Mon-ro-via (mán-ró-vé) 1 city SW Calif. E of Pasadena pop 30,015 2 city & port * of Liberia on the Atlantic pop 100,000

Mons (món) or **Flem. Ber-gen** (ber-gén) commune SW Belgium

* of Hainaut pop 28,727

Mon-ta-na (mán-tán) state NW U.S. * Helena area 147,138, pop 694,409 — **Mon-tan-an** (mán-tán) adj or n

Mon-tau-ban (mán-tá-bá, mó-tá-bá) city SW France on the Tarn N of Toulouse pop 45,895

Mon-tauk Point (mán-tók-) headland SE N.Y. at E tip of Long I

Mont Blanc (mó-blán) 1 mountain peak 15,771 ft SE France on Italian border in Savoy Alps, highest of the Alps 2 tunnel 7 1/2 m long France & Italy under Mont Blanc

Mont-clair (mán-tí-kla) (mó-tí-kla) 1 city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 22,546 2 town NE N.J. SSW of Paterson pop 44,043

Mon-te Al-bán (mán-té-ál-bán) ruined city of the Zapotecs S Mexico in Oaxaca state S of Oaxaca

Mon-te-bel-lo (mán-té-bel-) (dó) city SW Calif. ESE of Los Angeles pop 42,807

Mon-te Carlo (mán-tí-kar-) (dó) commune Monaco

Mon-te-go Bay (mán-té-gó) city & port NW Jamaica on Montego Bay (inlet of the Caribbean) pop 42,800

Mon-te-ne-gro (mán-té-né-gro) (nā-) federated republic S Yugoslavia on the Adriatic, formerly a kingdom (* Cetinje) * Titograd area 5343, pop 530,361 — **Mon-te-ne-grin** (grín) (grín) adj or n

Mon-te-rey (mán-té-rá) city W Calif. on Monterey peninsula at S end of Monterey Bay (inlet of the Pacific) pop 26,302

Mon-terey Park city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 49,166

Mon-ter-rey (mán-té-rá) city NE Mexico * of Nuevo León pop 830,336

Mon-te-vi-de-o (mán-té-vá-dá-) (dó) (víd-é-dó) city & port * of Uruguay on N shore of Río de la Plata pop 1,154,465

Mon-te-zu-ma Castle National Monument (mán-té-zú-má) reservation cen Ariz. containing prehistoric cliff dwellings

Mont-gom-ery (mán(t)-góm-gá-ré, mán(t)-, -gám-) 1 city * of Ala. on the Alabama pop 133,386 2 or **Mont-gom-ery-shire** (shí) (shí) or **shar** former county E Wales * Welshpool area 797

Mont-mar-tre (mó-már-té) section of Paris, France, on a hill in N cen part of the city

Mont-mo-ren-cy (mán-má-rén(t)-sé, mó-mó-rá-sé) commune N France, N suburb of Paris pop 18,691

Mont-mo-ren-cy Falls (mán-má-rén(t)-sé) waterfall 270 ft Canada in S Que. NE of Quebec city in Montmorency river (60 m flowing S into the St. Lawrence)

Mont-par-nasse (mó-má-par-nás, -nas) section of Paris, France, in S cen part of the city — **Mont-par-nas-sian** (nash-an, -nas-é-an) adj

Mont-pe-lier (mán-pél-yar, -píl-) city * of Vt. pop 8609

Mont-pe-lier (mó-pe-lyá) city S France WNW of Marseilles pop 161,910

Mon-tre-al (mán-tré-ól, mán-) or **Mon-tréal** (mó-rá-ál) city & port Canada in S Que. on Montreal Island (32 m long, in the St. Lawrence) pop 1,214,352 — **Mon-tré-al-er** (mán-tré-ól-er, mán-) n

Montreal North or **Montreal-Nord** (nór) town Canada in S Que. on Montreal I pop 89,139

Mont-reuil (mó-tré-í) (tré-) or **Mont-reuil-sous-Bols** (súb-wá) commune N France, E suburb of Paris pop 95,714

Mon-tréux (mó-tré-í) (tré-) group of villages W Switzerland in Vaud canton at E end of Lake Geneva pop 20,421

Mon-Roy-al (mán-ró-yál) or **Mount Roy-al** (maunt-róí) (a) 1 town Canada in S Que. on Montreal I pop 21,561 2 height 769 ft in Montreal, Que.

Mon-Saint-Mi-chel (mó-sá-mé-shel) small island NW France in Gulf of St. Malo

Mont-ser-rat (mán(t)-sá-rát) island Brit. West Indies in the Leewards SW of Antigua, * Plymouth area 40, pop 13,076

Mont-villé (mán-ví) town SE Conn pop 15,662

Monument Valley region NE Ariz. & SE Utah containing red sandstone buttes, mesas, & arches

Mon-za (món(t)-zá, -mán-zá) commune N Italy in Lombardy SE of Milan pop 106,590

Moore (mó) (mó) city cen Okla. S of Oklahoma City pop 18,761

Mo-or-é (mó-rá) island S Pacific in Society Islands NW of Tahiti area 51

Mo-or-head (mó) (r-hed, 'mó) (r-, 'mu) (r-) city W Minn. on Red river opposite Fargo, N Dak. pop 29,687

Moose (mús) river 50 m Canada in NE Ont. flowing NE into James Bay, estuary of Abitibi, Mattagami, & other rivers

Moose-head (mús-hed) lake 35 m long NW cen Me.

Moose Jaw city Canada in S Sask. W of Regina pop 31,854

Mo-rad-abad (mó-rád-a-bad, -rad-a-bad) city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh ENE of Delhi pop 208,556

Mo-ra-tu-wa (mó-rat-a-wá) city W Sri Lanka on Indian ocean S of Colombo pop 86,000

Mo-ra-va (mó-rá-vá) 1 — see MARCH 2 river 134 m E Yugoslavia in Serbia flowing N into the Danube

Nals *\nɪl-sə* or **Pol Ny** *\nɪs-ə* 1 or **Lau-sitz** or **Nolsse** *\nɔl-sɪt-sə-* river 140 m N Europe flowing from N Czechoslovakia N into the Oder 2 or **Glatz** or **Nolsse** *\glɪt-sɜ-* river 120 m SW Poland flowing NE into the Oder
Najd *\nejd-, 'nezd* or **Najd** *\najd-, 'nazhd* region cen & E Saudi Arabia; a viceroyalty * **Riyadh** area 447,000, pop 4,000,000
Najdi *\nejd-, 'nezd-* adj or n
Nelson *\nel-sən* 1 river 400 m Canada in Man. flowing from N end of Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay 2 city & port New Zealand on N coast of South I. pop 28,300
Neman *\nem-ən* or **Nie-men** *\nɛ-'em-ən-, 'nɛ-mən* or **Mo-mel** *\mɔ-'mɔl* river 500 m W U S S R. flowing from cen Belorussia N & W into Kurland Gulf
Ne-mea *\nɛ-'mɛ-ə* valley & town Greece in NE Peloponnesus W of Corinth — **Ne-me-an** *\nɛ-'mɛ-ən-, nɪ-'mɛ-əd*
Ne-o-aho *\nɛ-'o-ə* *\nɛ-'o-ə* or **Grand river** 460 m SE Kans & NE Okla. flowing SE & S into Arkansas river; now largely submerged in its lower course
Ne-pal *\nɛ-'pɔl-, 'pal-, 'pa* country Asia on NE border of India in the Himalayas, a kingdom * **Katmandu** area 54,000, pop 11,290,000 — **Nep-a-les** *\nep-ə-'lez-, 'lɛz* adj or n
Ness, Loch *\nes* lake 23 m long NW Scotland in Highland region
Nestas — see **MESTA**
Nether-lands *\nɛθ-'r-lən(d)z* 1 LOW COUNTRIES — an historical usage 2 or **Holland** *\hɔl-'lən(d)-* or **D Nether-land** *\nɛd-'r-lɔnt* country NW Europe on North sea, a kingdom, official * **Amsterdam**, de facto * **The Hague** area 15,785, pop 13,190,000 — **Nether-land** *\nɛθ-'r-lən(d)-* adj — **Nether-lander** *\-lən-dər-, -lən-ən* — **Nether-landish** *\-dɪʃ-* adj
Netherlands **Antilles** *\an-'tɪl-ɪz* or **Dutch West Indies** the islands of the West Indies belonging to the Netherlands Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, & S part of St. Martin, an overseas territory * **Willemstad** (on Curaçao) area 403, pop 220,084
Netherlands Guiana — see **SURINAM**
Netherlands East Indies — see **INDONESIA**
Netherlands India or **Netherlands Indies** **NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES**
Netherlands New Guinea — see **WEST IRIAN**
Netherlands Timor — see **TIMOR**
Nothou, Plo de — see **ANETO (Pico de)**
Net-tu-no *\nɛ-'tu-(n)ɔ* commune Italy on Tyrrhenian sea SSE of Rome adjoining Anzio pop 22,698
Neu-châ-tel *\nɛ-'ju-ʃə-'tɛl-, nɔ(r)ʃə-'nɛ-, nɛ-'ʃə-tɛl* or **G Neu-en-burg** *\nɔi-'ən-, bɜrg* 1 canton W Switzerland in Jura mountains area 312, pop 169,173 2 commune, its * on Lake of Neuchâtel (area 84) pop 38,784
Neuilly-sur-Seine *\nɛ-'li-(s)ɜ-, yɛ-, su-(ə)r-'sɛn* commune N France NW of Paris near the Bois de Boulogne pop 70,995
Neu-mün-ster *\nɔi-'mɛn-'stɜr* city W Germany SSW of Kiel pop 73,175
Neu-quén *\nyu-'kɛn-, nɛu-'* river 375 m W Argentina flowing from the Andes E to join the Limay forming the Negro
Neuse *\nɛ-'ju-s* river 260 m E cen N C flowing SE into Pamlico Sound
Neuss *\nɔis* city W Germany W of Düsseldorf pop 116,500
Neus-tria *\nɛ-'ju-s-trɪə-* 1 the western part of the dominions of the Franks after the conquest by Clovis in 511, comprising the NW part of modern France between the Meuse, the Loire, & the Atlantic 2 **NORMANDY** — **Neus-trian** *\-ən* adj or n
Ne-va *\nɛ-'və-* *\nɛ-'və-* river 400 m U S S R. in NW Soviet Russia. Europe, flowing from Lake Ladoga to Gulf of Finland at Leningrad
Ne-va-da *\nɛ-'və-də-, 'və-də-* *\nɛ-'və-də-* state W U S * **Carson City** area 110,540, pop 488,738 — **Ne-va-dan** *\-və-dən-, 'və-dən* or **Ne-va-dian** *\-və-dɛ-ən-, 'və-dɛ-ən* adj or n
Ne-ve-rs *\nɛ-'vɛ-(ə)r* city cen France SE of Orléans pop 42,222
Ne-ves *\nɛ-'vɛs* city SE Brazil on Guanabara Bay pop 53,052
Ne-vis *\nɛ-'vɪs* island Brit West Indies, part of St. Kitts-Nevis Associated State, in the Leewards, chief town Charlestown area 50
Ne-vis, Ben *\ben-'nev-s* mountain 4406 ft W Scotland in Grampian mountains, highest in Great Britain
New A-l-ba-ni *\nɔl-bə-'nɛ-* city S Ind on the Ohio pop 38,402
New Am-ster-dam *\'am(p)-stɜr-'dɛm* town founded 1625 on Manhattan I. by the Dutch, renamed New York 1664 by the British
New-ark *\nɛ-'ju-(ə)rk-, 'nɛ-(ə)rk* 1 city W Calif SE of San Francisco pop 27,153 2 city NE Del W of Wilmington pop 20,757 3 city & port NE N.J. on Newark Bay (W extension of Upper New York Bay) pop 382,417 4 city cen Ohio pop 41,836
New Bed-ford *\'bed-fɜrd* city & port SE Mass pop 101,777
New Ber-lin *\'bɜr-lɪn* city SE Wis W of Milwaukee pop 26,937
New Braun-fels *\'braun-fɛlz* city SE Tex cen pop 17,859
New Bright-on *\'brɪt-'n* village SE Minn N of St. Paul pop 19,507
New Brit-ain *\'brɪt-'n* 1 city cen Conn. pop 83,441 2 island Bismarck archipelago; largest of group area 14,000, pop 138,689
New Bruns-wick *\'branz-'wɪk* 1 city N cen N.J. pop 41,885 2 province SE Canada bordering on Gulf of St. Lawrence & Bay of Fundy * **Fredericton** area 27,985, pop 632,000
New-burgh *\nɛ-'ju-bɜrg* city SE N.Y. on the Hudson S of Poughkeepsie pop 26,219
New-bury-port *\nɛ-'ju-bɜ-rɛ-, pɔ(ə)r-t-, 'pɔ(ə)r-t* also *'nɛb-ɪ-* city NE Mass pop 15,807
New Cal-e-do-ni-a *\kɛ-'dɔ-'nɔ-, nɛ-'ə* island SW Pacific SW of the New Hebrides; with nearby islands, constitutes an overseas department of France * **Nouméa** area 8348, pop 113,680
New Ca-nan *\'kɛ-nən* town SW Conn. NW of Norwalk pop 17,455
New Cas-tle — see **CASTLE**
New-cas-tle *\nɛ-'kɛ-səl-, 'kɛ-səl* 1 is locally *'nɛ-'ju-'* 1 city & port SE Australia in E New So. Wales at mouth of Hunter river pop 144,450 2 or **Newcastle upon Tyne** *'tɪn* city & port N England * of Tyne and Wear pop 222,153 3 or **Newcastle under Lyme** *'lɪm* borough W cen England in Staffordshire pop 76,970

New Cas-tle *\nɛ-'kɛ-səl-, 'kɛ-səl* 1 city E Ind S of Muncie pop 21,215 2 city W Pa. ESE of Youngstown, Ohio pop 38,559
Newchwang — see **YINGKOW**
New Delhi city * of India in Delhi Territory S of city of (Old) Delhi pop 324,283
New England, 1 the NE section of the U S comprising the states of Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., R.I., & Conn. 2 mountain range & plateau SE Australia in NE New So. Wales, part of Great Dividing range — **New England-er** *\-ɪŋ-'glən-dər-* *\-ɪŋ-'lən-* n
New Forest forested area S England in Hampshire between the Avon & Southampton Water; once a royal hunting ground
New-found-land *\nɛ-'ju-fa-(n)d-land-, '(d)land-, 'nɛ-'ju-fa-(n)d-land* 1 island Canada in the Atlantic E of Gulf of St. Lawrence area 42,734 2 province E Canada comprising Newfoundland I. & Labrador * **St. John's** area 154,734, pop 524,000 — **New-found-lander** *\-dɪlən-dər-, '(d)lən-dər* n
New France the possessions of France in N. America before 1763
New Geor-gia *\'jɔr-'jə-* 1 island group W Pacific in cen Solomon islands 2 island 50 m long, chief island of the group
New Goa — see **PANGIM**
New Gra-na-da *\grə-'nɛd-ə* Spanish viceroyalty in NW So. America 1717-1819 comprising areas included in modern Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, & Ecuador
New Guin-ea *\'ɡɪn-'ɛ-* 1 or **Papua** *\'pɛp-ya-wə-, 'pɛp-ə-wə* or **Indonesian Irian** *\-ɪr-ɪ-'ən* island in Malay archipelago N of E Australia divided between West Irian on W & Papua New Guinea on E area 306,600 2 the NE portion of the island of New Guinea with the Bismarck archipelago, Bougainville, Buka, & adjacent small islands, part of Papua New Guinea — see **NORTH EAST NEW GUINEA** — **New Guine-an** *\'ɡɪn-'ɛ-ən* adj or n
New-ham *\nɛ-'ju-(ə)m* borough of E Greater London, England pop 235,700
New Hamp-shire *\'hɛm(p)-ʃɜr-, -ʃɪ-(ə)r* state NE U S * **Concord** area 9304, pop 737,681 — **New Hampshire-man** *\-mən* n — **New Hamp-shir-ite** *\-ɪt-, 'ɪt* n
New Ha-ven *\'hɛ-vən* city & port S Conn pop 137,707
New Heb-ri-des *\'heb-rɪ-'dɛz* islands SW Pacific NE of New Caledonia & W of Fiji, under joint Brit & French administration * **Vila** (on Efate) area 5700, pop 86,000
New Hope *\nɛ-'ju-'hɔp* village E Minn N of Minneapolis pop 23,180
New Ibe-ria *\'ɪb-ɪr-ɪ-ə* city S La SE of Lafayette pop 30,147
New-ing-ton *\nɛ-'ju-ɪŋ-'tɒn* town cen Conn SW of Hartford pop 26,037
New Ire-land *\nɛ-'ɪr-lənd* island W Pacific in Bismarck archipelago N of New Britain * **Kavieng** area 3340, pop (with adjacent islands) 48,774
New Jer-sey *\'jɜr-'zɛ-* state E U S * **Trenton** area 7836, pop 7,168,164 — **New Jer-sey-ite** *\-ɪt-, 'ɪt* n
New Ken-sing-ton *\'kɛn-sɪŋ-'tɒn* city SW Pa NE of Pittsburgh on the Allegheny pop 20,312
New Lon-don *\'lɒn-dən* city & port SE Conn on Long Island Sound at mouth of Thames river pop 31,630
New-mar-ket *\nɛ-'ju-'mɜr-'kɛt* 1 town Canada in SE Ont N of Toronto pop 18,941 2 town E England in Suffolk
New Mex-i-co *\'mɛk-sɪ-'kɔ-* state SW U S * **Santa Fe** area 121,666, pop 1,016,000 — **New Mex-i-can** *\-sɪ-kən* adj or n
New Mil-ford *\'mɪl-'fɜrd* borough NE N.J. pop 20,201
New Neth-er-land *\nɛθ-'ər-lənd* Dutch colony in N. America 1613-64 occupying lands bordering on the Hudson & later also on the lower Delaware * **New Amsterdam**
New Or-leans *\'ɔr-lɛ-ɔnz-, '(ə)r-'jɔnz-, '(ə)r-'lɛnz* city & port SE La. between Lake Pontchartrain & the Mississippi pop 593,471 — **New Or-le-an-ian** *\-lɛ-'nɪ-ən-, 'nɛ-'ən* n
New Philadel-phia city E Ohio pop 15,184
New-port *\nɛ-'ju-'pɔ(ə)r-t-, 'pɔ(ə)r-t* 1 city N Ky on the Ohio opposite Cincinnati, Ohio pop 25,998 2 city & port SE R.I. on Narragansett Bay pop 34,362 3 borough S England * of Isle of Wight pop 22,286 4 borough SE Wales in Gwent WNW of Bristol pop 112,048
Newport Beach city SW Calif SE of Long Beach pop 49,422
Newport News *\nɛ-'ju-'pɔrt-'nɛ-'ju-'lɪz-, 'pɔrt-, 'pɔrt-* city & port SE Va on the James & Hampton Roads pop 138,177
New Prov-i-dence *\'prɛv-'dɛn-(t)s-, -ɔ-, 'dɛn-(t)s* island in NW cen Bahamas E of Andros, site of Nassau area 58
New Quebec region Canada in N Que. N of Eastmain river between Hudson Bay & Labrador — see **UNGAVA**
New Quebec Crater or **Chubb Crater** *\'tʃɛb* lake-filled meteoric crater Canada in N Que., in N Ungava peninsula, 3 m in diameter
New Rochelle *\nɛ-'ju-rɔ-'ʃɛl* city SE N.Y. on Long Island Sound E of Mount Vernon pop 75,385
New Sar-um — see **VERMILION**
New Siberian Islands U S S R. in N Soviet Russia, Asia, in Arctic ocean between Laptev & East Siberian seas area 11,000
New South Wales state SE Australia bordering on the Pacific * **Sydney** area 309,432, pop 4,567,000
New Spain Spanish viceroyalty 1521-1821 including territory now in SW U.S., Mexico, Central America N of Panama, much of the West Indies, & the Philippines * **Mexico City**
New Swed-en Swedish colony in N. America 1638-35 bordering on W bank of the Delaware from modern Trenton, N.J., to its mouth

a about * kitten, F table or further a back a bake
 k cot, cart a F bac au out ch chin e less e easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch * F vin g sing
 d flow d flaw æ F beauf æ F feu ol coin th thing
 th this th loot u foot æ G fullen t F rue y yet
 y F digne (dɛn), nuit (nuɪt) yū few yu lunous zh vision

My-cen-ae \mi-'sē-Qnē\ ancient city S Greece in NE Peloponnesus N of Argos
Myit-kyi-ma \mē-'chi-'nō\ town N Burma * of Kachin
Myk-o-nos \mīk-'o-'nās, -nōs\ or NGK **Miko-nos** \mē-'kō-'nōs\ island Greece in the Aegean in NE Cyclades SE of Tenos area 35
My-lae — see MILAZZO
My-men-singh \mī-'mən-'sīŋ\ city N Bangladesh pop 53,256
My-ra \mī-'rā\ ancient city S Asia Minor on coast of Lydia
My-sia \mīsh-'(ē-)ā\ ancient country NW Asia Minor bordering on the Propontis * **My-sian** \mī-'(ē-)ā\ adj or n
My-sore \mī-'sō-(ə)r, -'sō-(ə)r\ 1 — see KARNATAKA 2 city S India in S Karnataka pop 263,131
My-sic \mī-'sīk\ river E Mass flowing SE into Boston harbor
Myt-il-ene or NGK **Mit-il-ēni** \mīt-'ī-'ē-nē\ 1 — see LESBOS 2 or formerly **Ka-tro** \kās-'(t)ro\ city & port Greece on E coast of Lesbos 1 pop 24,157
Nab-s \nās\ urban district E Ireland in Leinster * of Kildare
Nab-a-tee or **Nab-a-tee** \nab-'ā-'tē-ā\ ancient Arab kingdom SE of Palestine — **Nab-a-tae-an** or **Nab-a-tae-an** \nē-'tē-'ā\ adj or n
Nab-lus \nab-'lūs, -'līb-, or anc **Shechem** \shē-'kēm, -'kēm\ or **Ne-ap-o-lis** \nē-'āp-'o-'lās\ city cen Palestine in Samaria, now in W Jordan pop 44,223
Nac-og-do-ches \nak-'o-'dō-'chōz, -'chōz\ city E Tex pop 22,544
Na-fud or **Ne-fud** \nā-'fūd\ desert N Saudi Arabia in N Nejd
Na-ga \nāg-'ā\ hills E India & N Burma SE of the Brahmaputra, highest **Saramati** 12,553 ft
Na-ga-land \nāg-'ā-'lānd\ state E India N of Manipur in Naga hills * **Kohima** area 6336, pop 515,561
Na-ga-o-ka \nāg-'ō-'kō, -'nā-'gā-'ō-'kō\ city Japan in N cen Honshu SSW of Nigata pop 160,000
Na-ga-saki \nāg-'sā-'kē, -'nāg-'sā-'kē\ city & port Japan in W Kyushu on East China sea pop 425,000
Na-gor-no-Ka-ra-bakh Region \nā-'gōr-'Qnō-'kār-'ā-'bāk-, auton-omous region U.S.S.R. in SW Azerbaijan * **Stepanakert** area 1700, pop 149,000
Na-goya \nā-'gō-'ā, -'nāg-'ō-'yā\ city Japan in S cen Honshu pop 2,014,000
Na-gpur \nāg-'pu-(ə)r\ city E cen India in NE Maharashtra pop 903,826
Nagyvarad — see ORADEA
Na-he \nā-'(h)ā\ or **Na-wa** \nā-'(w)ā\ city & port Ryukyu islands in SW Okinawa 1 * of Okinawa pop 276,380
Nairn \nā-(ə)rŋ, -'nē-(ə)rŋ\ 1 or **Nairn-shire** \nā-'shī-(ə)r-, -'shōr\ former county NE Scotland bordering Moray firth area 163 2 burgh, its *, on Moray firth
Nai-ro-bi \nā-'rō-'bē\ city * of Kenya pop 535,200
Na-jaf or **An Najaf** \nā-'nāj-'ā\ city S cen Iraq pop 134,027
Najd — see NEJD — **Najdi** \nāj-'dē\ adj or n
Nakhichevan \nāk-'i-'chō-'vān\ 1 or **Nakhichevan** Republic autonomous republic U.S.S.R., part of Azerbaijan area 2100, pop 202,000 2 city, its *, on the Araks pop 33,000
Nak-tong \nāk-'(t)ŋ\ river 260 m S Korea flowing S & E into Korea Strait near Pusan
Na-ma-quā-land \nā-'māk-'wā-'lānd\ or **Na-ma-land** \nām-'ā-\ region SW Africa, divided by Orange river into Great Namaqualand (in South-West Africa) & Little Namaqualand (in Cape Province, Republic of So Africa, chief town Springbok)
Namhol — see FATHMAN
Namibia — see SOUTH WEST AFRICA
Nam-pa \nām-'pā\ city SW Idaho W of Boise pop 20,768
Nam-po \nām-'(p)ō\ or **Chin-nam-po** \chē-'n-, -'nām-'(p)ō\ city & port N Korea SW of Pyongyang pop 82,162
Nam-mur \nā-'m(y)ū-(ə)r\ 1 province S Belgium area 1413, pop 384,689 2 commune, its * pop 32,507
Nan \nān\ river 350 m N Thailand flowing S to join the Ping forming the Chao Phraya
Nan-chang \nān-'chāŋ\ city SE China * of Kiangsi on the Kan SW of Poyang Lake pop 508,000
Nan-chung \nān-'chūŋ\ city cen China in E cen Szechwan on Kialing river pop 164,700
Nan-cy \nān-'(ē-, -'nā-'sē\ city NE France pop 123,428
Nan-da De-til \nān-'dā-'dē-'vē\ mountain 25,645 ft N India in the Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh
Nan-di or **Nā-di** \nān-'(d)ē\ village Fiji on W Viti Levu I
Nan-go Par-bot \nān-'gō-'pār-'bōt\ mountain 26,660 ft NW Kashmir in the Himalayas
Nan-king \nān-'kīŋ, -'nān-'ā\ city E China on the Yangtze * of Kiangsu & (1928-37 & 1946-49) * of China pop 1,419,000
Nan Ling \nān-'līŋ\ or **Nan Shan** \nān-'shān\ mountain system SE China roughly separating Kwangtung & Kwangsi from Hunan & Kweichow
Nan-ning \nān-'nīŋ\ or formerly **Yung-ning** \yūŋ-'nīŋ\ city S China * of Kwangsi on Yü river pop 264,000
Nansel — see RYUKYU
Nan-se-mond \nān-'(t)ē-(s)-(ə)'mōnd\ city SE Va W of Chesapeake, pop (as county, 1970) 35,166
Nan-shen \nān-'shān\ mountain range W China extending E from Kunlun mountains along NE edge of Tibetan plateau
Nan-terre \nān-'(t)ē-(ə)r\ commune N France W of Paris pop 90,332
Nantes \nān-'(t)ā\ city NW France on the Loire pop 259,208
Nan-tuck-et \nān-'tāk-'(ə) island Mass in the Atlantic S of Cape Cod on Nantucket Sound (inlet of the Atlantic)
Nan-tung \nān-'tūŋ\ city & port E China in SE Kiangsu on Yangtze estuary NW of Shanghai pop 300,000
Napa \nāp-'ā\ city W Calif N of Vallejo pop 35,978
Nap-erville \nāp-'er-vīl\ city NE Ill W of Chicago pop 23,885
Nap-ier \nāp-'ē-(ə)r\ borough & port New Zealand in E North I on Hawke Bay pop 38,200
Nap-les \nā-'pēz, or It **Na-poli** \nāp-'ō-'lā\ or anc **Ne-ap-o-lis** \nē-'āp-'o-'lās\ city & port S Italy on Bay of Naples (inlet of Tyrrhenian sea) * of Campania pop 1,273,806
Na-po \nāp-'(h)ō\ river 550 m NW So America rising near Mt Cotopaxi in cen Ecuador & flowing E & SE into the Amazon

Na-ra \nā-'rā\ city Japan in W cen Honshu E of Osaka, an early * of Japan pop 200,000
Nar-ba-da \nār-'bād-'ā\ river 800 m, cen India flowing W between Vindhya mountains & Satpura range into Gulf of Cambay
Nar-bonne \nār-'bān, -'bōn\ city S France near the Mediterranean sea E of Carcassonne pop 38,441
Nar-ew \nār-'ēf, -'ēv\ or Russ **Nar-ov** \nār-'yōf, -'yōv\ river 285 m NE Poland flowing W & SW into the Bug
Nar-ragan-sett Bay \nār-'ā-'gān-(t)-sēt\ inlet of the Atlantic SE RI
Nar-vik \nār-'vīk\ town & port N Norway
Nash-uā \nāsh-'uā-, -'wā\ city S N H pop 55,820
Nash-ville \nāsh-'vīl, -'vōl\ city * of Tenn pop 447,877
Nas-sau \nās-'ō, Ger 'nās-'au\ 1 city & port * of the Bahamas on New Providence I. pop 101,182 2 region W Germany N & E of the Rhine, chief city Wiesbaden 3 — see SUDIRMAN
Nasser, Lake — see ASWAN
Nat-al \nā-'tāl, -'tāl\ 1 city & port NE Brazil * of Rio Grande do Norte pop 239,590 2 province E Republic of So Africa between Drakensberg mountains & Indian ocean * Pietermaritzburg area 35,284, pop 3,418,942
Natch-ez \nach-'ēz\ city SW Miss on the Mississippi pop 19,704
Natchez Trace pioneer road between Natchez, Miss, & Nashville, Tenn, used in the early 19th century
Natch-i-toches \nak-'ā-'tash, -'nak-(ā-)tash\ city NW cen La pop 15,974
Na-tick \nāt-'īk\ town E Mass. W of Boston pop 31,057
National City city SW Calif S of San Diego pop 43,184
Native States — see INDIAN STATES
Natural Bridges National Monument reservation SE Utah
Nau-cra-tis \nō-'krāt-'ās\ ancient Greek city N Egypt in Nile delta W of Rosetta branch
Nau-ga-tuck \nō-'gā-'tōk\ borough SW cen Conn pop 23,034
Nau-pile \nō-'plē-'ā\ or NGK **Nāv-pīl-on** \nāf-'plē-'ōn\ town & port S Greece in E Peloponnesus near head of Gulf of Argolis
Nauplia, Gulf of — see ARGOLIS (Gulf of)
Na-u-ru \nā-'ū-(r)ū\ or formerly **Pleasant** \plēz-'nt\ island (atoll) W Pacific 26 m S of the equator; formerly a joint Brit, New Zealand, & Australian trust territory, since 1968 an independent republic area 8, pop 6603
Nave-a-jo National Monument \nav-'ā-'hō, -'nāv-\ reservation N Ariz. SW of Monument Valley near Utah line
Navanagar — see JAMNAGAR
Navarino — see PYLOS
Na-varre \nā-'var\ or Sp **Na-var-ra** \nā-'var-'ā\ 1 region & former kingdom N Spain & SW France in W Pyrenees 2 province N Spain * Pamplona area 4055, pop 466,867
Nave-sink, Highlands of \nav-'ā-'sīŋk, -'nev-'ā-(r)-\ or **Navesink** Highlands or **Navesink** Hills range of hills E N.J. extending from near Sandy Hook to Rantan Bay
Navigators — see SAMOA
Nāv-pak-tos \nāf-'pāk-'tās\ or It **Lepan-to** \lēp-'ān-'tō, li-'pān-'(t)ō\ or anc **Nau-pac-tus** \nō-'pāk-'tūs\ town & port Greece on N shore of strait connecting gulfs of Corinth & Patras
Nauva — see NAHA
Nax-os \nak-'sōs, -'sās\ 1 or NGK **Nā-xōs** \nāk-'sōs\ island Greece, largest of the Cyclades area 171 2 oldest Greek colony in Sicily; ruins SW of Taormina
Na-ya-rit \nā-'yā-'rēt\ state W Mexico bordering on the Pacific * Tepic area 10,444, pop 547,992
Naz-a-reth \nāz-'(ə)'rēth\ city N Israel in Galilee SE of Haifa pop 34,000
Naze, The \nāz-\ 1 headland SE England on E coast of Essex 2 — see LINDESAYES
Naz'il-i \nāz-'ī\ city SW Turkey SE of Izmir pop 41,330
Nā-jō-me-na \nā-'jō-'mē-'nā\ or formerly **Fort-Lā-my** \fōr-'lā-'mē\ city * of Chad pop 135,502
Naugh, Lough \nā\ lake cen Northern Ireland area 153, largest in British Isles
Neapolis, 1 — see NABLUS 2 — see NAPLES
Near \nī-(ə)r\ islands SW Alaska at W end of the Aleutians — see ATTU
Near East, 1 the region included in the Ottoman Empire at its greatest extent — a former usage 2 the countries of SW Asia & NE Africa — **Near Eastern** adj
Nobo — see PISOAH
Ne-bras-ka \nē-'bras-'kā\ state cen U.S. * Lincoln area 77,227, pop 1,483,791 — **Ne-bras-kan** \nē-'brās-'kən\ adj or n
Ne-chako \nē-'chak-'(h)ō\ river 287 m Canada in cen B C flowing N & E into the Fraser
Ne-ches \nē-'chōz\ river 280 m E Tex flowing S & SE into Sabine Lake
Neck-ar \nek-'ar, -'ār\ river 246 m SW Germany rising in the Black Forest & flowing N & W into the Rhine
Neck-er \nek-'ər\ island Hawaii in Leeward 300 m NW of Niuhau I
Neder-land \nēd-'ər-'lānd\ city SE Tex. SE of Beaumont pop 16,810
Need-ham \nēd-'ān\ town E Mass WSW of Boston pop 29,748
Ne-e-nah \nē-'nā\ city E Wis on Lake Winnebago pop 22,892
Nefud — see NAJED
Neg-ev \neg-'ēv\ or **Negeb** \nē-'ēb\ region S Israel, a triangular wedge of desert touching Gulf of Aqaba in S
Ne-gri Semb-ilan \nē-'grē-'sēm-'bē-'lān\ state Malaysia in Peninsular Malaysia on Strait of Malacca * Seremban area 2550, pop 479,312
Ne-gro \nē-'(g)rō\ 1 river 630 m S cen Argentina flowing E into the Atlantic 2 river 1400 m E Colombia & N Brazil flowing into the Amazon 3 river 290 m, cen Uruguay flowing SW into Uruguay river
Negropont — see EUBOEA
Ne-gros \nē-'(g)rōs\ island Philippines, one of the Visayan islands area 4905
Nel-kiang \nē-'kē-'āŋ\ city cen China in S cen Szechwan SE of Chengtu pop 190,200

— blow one's cool: to lose one's composure — blow one's top or blow one's stack 1: to become violently angry 2: to go crazy — blow the mind of: to overwhelm with wonder or bafflement — blow the whistle on 1: to bring (something covert) into the open 2: to inform against

blow *n* 1: a blowing of wind esp when strong or violent 2: BRAG, BOASTING 3: an act or instance of blowing 4 a: the time during which air is forced through molten metal to refine it b: the quantity of metal refined during that time

blow *vi* blew \b'lyü; blown \b'lön; blowing [ME *blowen*, fr OE *blōwan*, akin to OHG *blōen* to bloom, L *florēre* to bloom, *flor-* (flour) FLOWER, BLOOM

blow *n* 1: **BLOOM** 1b (lilies in full) ~ 2: BLOSSOMS (peach ~)

blow *n* [ME (northern dial) *blaw*] 1: a forcible stroke delivered with a part of the body or with an instrument 2: a hostile act or state: COMBAT (come to ~) 3: a forcible or sudden act or effort: ASSAULT 4: an unfortunate or calamitous happening (failure to land the job came as a ~)

blow-by-blow \-bi-, -ba- *adj*: minutely detailed (a ~ account)

blower \b'lō-(ə)r *n* 1: one that blows 2: BRAGGART 3: a device for producing a current of air or gas (snow ~)

blow-fish \b'lō-, -fish *n*: PUFFER 2

blow-fly \-fil *n*: any of various two-winged flies (family Calliphoridae) that deposit their eggs or maggots esp on meat or in wounds, esp: a widely distributed bluebottle (*Calliphora vicina*)

blow-gun \-gən *n*: a tube through which a projectile (as a dart) may be propelled by the force of the breath

blow-hard \-hərd *n*: BRAGGART

blow-hole \-hōl *n* 1: a hole in metal caused by a bubble of gas captured during solidification 2: a nostril in the top of the head of a whale or other cetacean 3: a hole in the ice to which aquatic mammals (as seals) come to breathe

blow *in* *vi*: to arrive casually or unexpectedly

blown \b'lōn *adj* [ME *blowen*, fr pp of *blowen* to blow] 1: SWOLLEN esp: afflicted with bloating 2: FLYBLOWN 3: being out of breath

blow off *vi*: to relieve by vigorous speech or action — blow off steam: to release pent-up emotions

blow-out \b'lō-, -aut *n* 1: a festive social affair 2 a: a bursting of a container (as a tire) by pressure of the contents on a weak spot b: a hole made in a container by such bursting 3: an uncontrolled eruption of an oil or gas well

blow out \b'lō-, -aut *vi* 1: to become extinguished by a gust 2: to erupt out of control — used of an oil or gas well ~ *vi* 1: to extinguish by a gust 2: to dissipate (itself) by blowing — used of storms

blow over *vi*: to pass away without effect

blow-pipe \b'lō-, -pīp *n* 1: a small tubular instrument for directing a jet of air or other gas into a flame so as to concentrate and increase the heat 2: a tubular instrument used for revealing or cleaning a bodily cavity by forcing air into it 3: BLOWGUN 4: a long metal tube on the end of which a glassmaker gathers a quantity of molten glass and through which he blows to expand and shape it

blow-sy also **blow-zy** \b'lau-, -zē *adj* [E dial *blowse*, *blowze* (wench)] 1: being coarse and ruddy of complexion 2: having a sloppy appearance or aspect: FROWSY

blow-torch \b'lō-, -tōrch *n*: a small burner having a device to intensify combustion by means of a blast of air or oxygen, usu including a fuel tank pressurized by a hand pump, and used esp in plumbing

blow-tube \-(y)ub *n* 1: BLOWGUN 2: BLOWPIPE 4

blow-up \b'lō-, -ap *n* a blowing up as a: EXPLOSION b: an outburst of temper c: a photographic enlargement

blow up \b'lō-, -ap *vi* 1: to rend apart, shatter, or destroy by explosion 2: to build up or tout to an unreasonable extent (advertisers blowing up their products) 3: to bring into existence by blowing of wind (it may blow up a storm) 4: to fill up with a gas and esp air (blow up a balloon) 5: to make a photographic enlargement of ~ *vi* 1 a: EXPLODE b: to be disrupted or destroyed (as by explosion) c: to lose self-control, esp: to become violently angry 2 a: to become filled with a gas and esp air b: to become expanded to unreasonable proportions 3: to become or come into being by or as if by blowing of wind

blowzy \b'lō-, -ē *adj* 1: WINDY (a ~ March day) 2: readily blown about (~ desert sand)

BLS *abbr* 1 bachelor of liberal studies 2 bachelor of library science 3 Bureau of Labor Statistics

BLT *n*: a bacon, lettuce, and tomato sandwich

blubber \b'lub-(ə)r *n* [ME *bluber* bubble, foam, prob of imit origin] 1 a: the fat of whales and other large marine mammals b: excessive fat on the body 2: the action of blubbing

blubber *vi* blub-(ə)r *vi* [ME *blubren* to weep noisily ~ *vi* 1: to swell, distort, or wet with weeping 2: to utter while weeping

blubber *adj*: puffed out: THICK (~ lips)

blubber-y \b'lub-(ə)-rē *adj*: BLUBBER

blubbery *adj*: having or characterized by blubber

blu-cher \b'lū-, -chə-, -kə- *n* [G L von *Blücher*]: a shoe having the tongue and vamp cut in one piece and the quarters lapped over the vamp and laced together for closing

blud-geon \b'laj-, -ən *n* [orig unknown] 1: a short stick that usu has one thick or loaded end and is used as a weapon 2: something used to attack or bully (the ~ of satire)

bludgeon *vi* 1: to hit with heavy impact 2: to overcome by aggressive argument

blue \b'lū-, -ē *adj*: blue-er; blue-est [ME, fr OF *blou*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *blāo* blue, akin to L *flavus* yellow, OE *bēl* fire (more at BALD) 1: of the color blue 2 a: BLUISH b: LIVID (~ with cold) c: bluish gray (~ cat) 3 a: low in spirits: MELANCHOLY b: marked by low spirits: DEPRESSED (a ~ funk) (things looked ~) 4: wearing blue 5 of a woman: LEARNED INTELLECTUAL 6: PURITANICAL 7 a: PROFANE, INDECENT (~ language) b: OFF-COLOR, RISQUE (~ jokes) c: of or relating to blues singing

(a ~ song) — blue in the face: extremely exasperated — blue-ly *adv* — blue-ness *n*

blue *n* 1: a color whose hue is that of the clear sky or that of the portion of the color spectrum lying between green and violet 2 a: a pigment or dye that colors blue b: BLUING 3 a: blue clothing or cloth b: pl: a blue costume or uniform 4: one who wears a blue uniform as a: a soldier in the Union army during the American Civil War b: the Union army 5 a: (1) SKY (2) the far distance b: SEA 6: a blue object 7: BLUESTOCKING 8: any of numerous small chiefly blue butterflies (family Lycaenidae) 9: BLUEFISH — out of the blue: without advance notice: UNEXPECTEDLY (a job offer that came out of the blue)

blue *vb* blued, blue-ing or bluing *vt*: to make blue ~ *vi*: to turn blue

blue baby *n*: an infant with a bluish tint usu from a congenital defect of the heart in which mingling of venous and arterial blood occurs

blue-beard \b'lū-, -b(ə)r-d *n* [Bluebeard, a fairy-tale character]: a man who marries and kills one wife after another

blue-bell \b'bel *n* 1: any of various bellflowers, esp: HAREBELL 1 2: any of various plants bearing blue bell-shaped flowers as a: the European wood hyacinth or grape hyacinth b: a low tufted New Zealand plant (*Wahlenbergia gracilis*, family Campanulaceae) 3: a blue-flowered columbine

blue-ber-ry \b'lū-, -b(ə)-rē *n*: the edible blue or blackish berry of any of several plants (genus *Vaccinium*) of the heath family, also: a low or tall shrub producing these berries

blue-bird \b'bird *n*: any of several small No. American songbirds (genus *Sialia*) related to the robin but more or less blue above

blue-black \-blak *adj*: being of a dark bluish hue

blue blood *n* 1 \b'lū-, -bləd: membership in a noble or socially prominent family 2 \b'lū-, -bləd: a member of a noble or socially prominent family — blue-blooded \-bləd-, -əd *adj*

blue-bon-net \b'lū-, -bān-, -ət *n* 1 a: a wide flat round cap of blue wool formerly worn in Scotland b: one that wears such a cap, specif: SCOT 2: a low-growing annual lupine of Texas with silky foliage and blue flowers usu classified as a single variable species (*Lupinus subcarneus*)

blue book *n* 1: a book of specialized information often published under government auspices 2: a register esp of socially prominent persons 3: a blue-covered booklet used for writing examinations

blue-bot-tle \b'lū-, -bat-, -l *n* 1 a: BACHELOR'S BUTTON b: GRAPE HYACINTH 2: any of several blowflies that have the abdomen or the whole body iridescent blue in color and that make a loud buzzing noise in flight

blue cat *n*: a large bluish catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*) of the Mississippi valley that may exceed 100 pounds in weight

blue cheese *n*: cheese ripened by and marked with veins of greenish blue mold

blue chip *n* 1 a: a stock issue of high investment quality that usu pertains to a substantial well-established company and enjoys public confidence in its worth and stability b: a consistently successful and profitable venture or enterprise 2: an outstandingly worthwhile or valuable property or asset — blue-chip *adj*

blue-coat \b'lū-, -kōt *n*: one that wears a blue coat as a: a Union soldier during the Civil War b: POLICEMAN

blue cohosh *n*: a perennial herb (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*) of the barberry family that has greenish yellow or purplish flowers and large blue fruits like berries

blue-col-lar \b'lū-, -kāl-, -ər *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting the class of wage earners whose duties call for the wearing of work clothes or protective clothing — compare WHITE-COLLAR

blue crab *n*: any of several largely blue swimming crabs, esp: an edible crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts

blue curls *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr: a mint (genus *Trichostema*) with irregular blue flowers

blue devils *n* *pl*: low spirits: DESPONDENCY

blue-eyed grass \b'lū-, -id- *n*: a plant (genus *Sisyrinchium*) of the iris family with grasslike foliage and delicate blue flowers

blue-fin \b'lū-, -fin *n*: a very large tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*)

blue-fish \-fish *n* 1: an active voracious fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*) related to the pompano that is bluish above and silvery below 2: any of various dark or bluish fishes (as the pollack)

blue flag *n*: a blue-flowered iris, esp: a common iris (*Iris versicolor*) of the eastern U.S. with a root formerly used medicinally

blue-gill \b'lū-, -gīl *n*: a common sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*) of the eastern and central U.S. sought for food and sport

blue-grass \-gras *n* 1: any of several grasses (genus *Poa*) of which some have bluish green culms, esp: KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS 2 [fr the Blue Grass Boys, performing group, fr *Bluegrass* state, nickname of Kentucky]: country music played at a rapid tempo on unamplified stringed instruments (as banjos, guitars, and fiddles) and usu characterized by free improvisation

blue-green alga \b'lū-, -grēn- *n*: any of a class (Myxophyceae) of algae having the chlorophyll masked by bluish green pigments

blue gum *n*: any of several Australian timber trees (genus *Eucalyptus*)

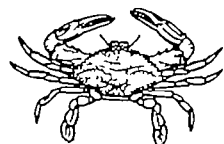
blue heron *n*: any of various herons with bluish or slaty plumage, esp: GREAT BLUE HERON

blue-jack \b'lū-, -jak *n* [blue + jack (as in blackjack)]: an oak (*Quercus cinerea*) of the southern U.S. with entire leaves and small acorns

blue-jack-et \-jak-, -ət *n*: an enlisted man in the navy: SAILOR

blue jay \-jā-, -jā *n*: JAY 1b

blue jeans *n* *pl*: pants usu made of blue denim



blue crab

New-ton \n(ə)ʊt-ən\ 1 city cen Iowa pop 15,619 2 city cen Kans pop 15,439 3 city E Mass W of Boston pop 91,066
New-town \n(yū-,taun)\ town SW Conn E of Danbury pop 16,942
Newtown Saint Bos-wells \-sənt-'bāz-wəlz- -sənt-\ village S Scotland W of Kelso * of Borders region
New West-min-ster \wes(t)-'mɪn(t)-stər\ city Canada in SW, B.C. pop 42,835
New Windsor — see **WINDSOR**
New York \y(ə-)rk\ 1 state NE U.S. * Albany area 49,376, pop 18,190,740 2 or New York City city & port SE N.Y. at mouth of the Hudson, includes boroughs of Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, & Staten Island pop 7,867,760 3 the borough of Manhattan in New York City — New York-er \y(ə)-kər-\ n
New York Bay inlet of the Atlantic SE N.Y. & NE N.J. at mouth of the Hudson forming harbor of metropolitan New York & consisting of Upper New York Bay & Lower New York Bay connected by the Narrows (strait separating Staten I. & Long I.)
New York State Barge Canal — see **ERIE**
New Zealand \zē-'zēnd\ country SW Pacific ESE of Australia comprising chiefly North I. & South I., a dominion of the Brit Commonwealth * Wellington area 103,736, pop 2,850,000 — New Zealand-er \-lən-dər-\ n
Ngailema, Mount — see **STANLEY (Mount)**
Nga-mi, Lake \en-'gām-ē\ marshy depression NW Botswana N of Kalahari desert, formerly a large lake
Ngauro-hu \en-'gaur-ō-'hō-ē\ volcano 7515 ft New Zealand in cen North I. in Tongatapu National Park
N'Gela — see **FLORIDA**
Ni-ag-a-ra Falls \ni-'ag-(ə)-rə\ 1 waterfalls on border between N.Y. & Ont. in the Niagara river (36 m flowing from Lake Erie N into Lake Ontario), divided by Goat I. into Horseshoe, or Canadian, Falls (158 ft high, 3010 ft wide at crest) & American Falls (167 ft high, 1060 ft wide) 2 city W N.Y. at the falls pop 85,615 3 city Canada in SE Ont. pop 67,163
Ni-a-mey \nē-'ām-(jā, nē-'mā) city * of Niger pop 78,991
Ni-las \nē-'sə\ island Indonesia in Indian ocean off W coast of Sumatra area 1569 — Ni-las-ean \nē-'sə-sən-\ n
Ni-cae-a \ni-'sē-ə\ or Nica \nɪ-'sə\ ancient city of Byzantine Empire, site at modern village of Izmit in NW Turkey in Asia at E end of Izmit Lake — Ni-cae-an \ni-'sē-sən-\ adj
Ni-ca-ra-gua \ni-'kə-'rā-gwə\ 1 lake 100 m long S Nicaragua area 3000 2 country Central America bordering on the Pacific & the Caribbean, a republic * Managua area 57,143, pop 1,980,000 — Ni-ca-ra-guan \-'rā-gwən-\ adj or n
Nico \nɪ-'s\ or anc Ni-cae-a \ni-'sē-ə\ city & port SE France on the Mediterranean pop 392,635
Ni-co-bar \ni-'kə-'bər\ islands India in Indian ocean S of Andaman islands area 635 — see **ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR**
Nicomedia — see **IZMIT**
Ni-co-p-o-lis \ni-'kə-'p-ō-lɪs, nɪ-'p-ō-lɪs\ ancient city NW Greece in Epirus
Ni-c-o-si-a \ni-'kə-'sē-ə\ city * of Cyprus pop 114,000
Nidwald, Nidwalden — see **UNTERWALDEN**
Niedersachsen — see **LOWER SAXONY**
Niemen — see **NEMAN**
Nieuwpoort or Nieu-port \ni(yū)-p(ə)rt-, -p(ə)rt, Fr nyē-pōr\ commune NW Belgium in West Flanders on the Yser SW of Ostend
Ni-ger \ni-'jɜr\ 1 river 2600 m W Africa flowing from Fouta Djallon NE, SE, & S into Gulf of Guinea 2 country W Africa, a republic, until 1958 a territory of French West Africa * Niamey area 458,874, pop 4,130,000
Ni-ge-ria \ni-'jɪr-ē-ə\ country W Africa bordering on Gulf of Guinea, a republic within the Brit Commonwealth, formerly a colony & protectorate * Lagos area 356,669, pop 56,510,000 — Ni-ge-ri-an \-ē-ən-\ adj or n
Nihon — see **JAPAN**
Nii-ga-ta \ni-'gāt-, -nē-gāt-\ city & port Japan in N Honshu on Sea of Japan pop 382,000
Nii-hau \ni-'hau\ island Hawaii WSW of Kauai area 72
Nij-me-gen \ni-'mā-gən\ or Nij-me-wen \ni-'m-,və-gən\ or Nij-me-guen \ni-'mā-gən\ commune E Netherlands in Gelderland on the Waal S of Arnhem pop 147,996
Nik-ko \ni-'k(ə)\ city Japan in E cen Honshu pop 28,502
Ni-ko-la-ev or Ni-ko-la-yev \ni-'k-ō-'lɪ-ə\ or Ver-nolen-inak \ver-'nɛn-ən(t)sk\ city & port U.S.S.R. in S Ukraine at confluence of Bug & Ingul rivers pop 331,000
Ni-ko-pol \ni-'k(ə)-p(ə)\ city U.S.S.R. in E cen Ukraine on the Dnieper pop 125,000
Nile \ni-'l(ə)\ river 4037 m E Africa flowing from Lake Victoria in Uganda N into the Mediterranean in Egypt, in various sections called specifically Vic-to-ri-a \ni-'t(ə)-rɪ-ə\, -t(ə)-rɪ-, or Som-er-set \səm-'ər-sɪt-, -sɪt\ Nile, between Lake Victoria & Lake Albert, Albert \al-'bɜrt\ Nile, between Lake Albert & Lake No, & White Nile, from Lake No to Khartoum — see **BLUE NILE**
Niles \ni-'l(ə)\ 1 village NE Ill NW of Chicago pop 31,432 2 city NE Ohio SE of Warren pop 21,581
Nil-giri \ni-'l-gə-rɪ\ hills S India in W Tamil Nadu, highest point Mt Dodabetta 8647 ft
Nimes \ni-'mɛ\ city S France NE of Montpellier pop 123,292
Nimrud — see **CALAH**
Nine-veh \ni-'nə-və\ or L Ni-nus \ni-'n(ə)s\ ancient city * of Assyria, ruins in Iraq on the Tigris opposite Mosul
Ning-po \ni-'ŋp-ə\ or formerly Ning-hsien \ni-'ŋshē-'en\ city E China in N Chekiang ESE of Hangchow pop 237,500
Ning-sha or Ning-hsia \ni-'ŋshā\ 1 region N China, formerly a province * Yinchuan area 30,039 2 — see **YINCHUAN**
Ni-o-brara \ni-'ə-brə-rə\, -brər-\ river 431 m E Wyo. & N Nebr flowing E into the Missouri
Niort \ni-'ɔr\ city W France ENE of La Rochelle pop 48,469
Nip-i-gon, Lake \ni-'p-ə-'g(ə)n\ lake Canada in W Ont N of Lake Superior area 1870
Nip-la-sing, Lake \ni-'p-ə-sɪŋ\ lake Canada in SE Ont NE of Georgian Bay area 330
Nippon — see **JAPAN**
Nip-pur \ni-'p(ə)-r\ ancient city of Sumer 100 m SSE of Babylon

Nis or **Nish** \ni-'sh\ city E Yugoslavia in E Serbia pop 127,178
Ni-shi-no-mi-ya \ni-'sh-ə-'nō-mē-(yā)\ city Japan in cen Honshu on Osaka Bay E of Kobe pop 366,000
Ni-te-rói or formerly Ni-te-ro-y \ni-'tē-'ə-'r(ə)\ city SE Brazil on Guanabara Bay opposite Rio de Janeiro pop 303,575
Ni-u-a-foo \ni-'u-ə-'f(ə)\ island SW cen Pacific in the N Tongas
Ni-ue \ni-'u-(j)(w)ə\ or Sav-age \sə-'vāj-ē\ island S cen Pacific W of Cook Islands, a dependency of New Zealand area 100
Nivelles \ni-'vɛl\ commune cen Belgium pop 15,903
Ni-ver-nais \ni-'vər-'nā\ region & former province cen France E of the upper Loire * Nevers
Nizhni Novgorod — see **GORKI**
Nizh-ni Ta-gil \ni-'zh-nē-'tə-'gɪl\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, on E slope of the Urals pop 378,000
No \nō\ lake S cen Sudan where Bahr el Jebel & Bahr el Ghazal join to form the White Nile area 40
No-m-f(ə)or or Num-f(ə)or \n(ə)m-'f(ə)-r-, -f(ə)-r\ island West New Guinea in W Schouten Islands area 28
No-p(ə)-l(ə)-es \n(ə)-'gāl-es-, -'gāl-\ city NW Mexico in Sonora adjacent to Nogales, Ariz. pop 52,865
No-gu-ta \nō-'gāt-ə\ city Japan in N Kyushu pop 55,615
Nome, Cape \n(ə)m\ cape W Alaska on S side of Seward peninsula
Noot-ka Sound \nu-'t(ə)-kə-, -nūt-\ inlet of the Pacific Canada in SW B.C. on W coast of Vancouver I.
Nordenfjeld — see **LAPTEV**
Nord-kyn, Cape \n(ə)rd-'kən, 'n(ə)rd-\ cape NE Norway on Barents sea E of North Cape, northernmost point of European mainland, at 71°N
Nor-folk \n(ə)rd-'f(ə)k, U.S. also -'f(ə)k\ 1 city NE Nebr pop 16,607 2 city & port SE Va. on Elizabeth river S of Hampton Roads pop 307,951 3 island S Pacific between New Caledonia & New Zealand, administered by Australia area 13 4 county E England bordering on North sea * Norwich area 2067, pop 650,300
Norfolk Broads — see **BROADS**
Norge — see **NORWAY**
Nor-ic-um \n(ə)rd-'i-kəm, 'nar-\ ancient country & Roman province S cen Europe S of the Danube in modern Austria & S Germany
Nor-ilsk \n(ə)-'rɪsk\ city U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Asia, N of Arctic circle near mouth of the Yenisei pop 136,000
Nor-mal \n(ə)rd-'māl\ town cen Ill. N of Bloomington pop 26,396
Nor-man \n(ə)rd-'mən\ city cen Okla. on Canadian river pop 52,117
Nor-man-dy \n(ə)rd-'mən-dē\ or F Nor-man-die \n(ə)rd-'mā-dē\ region & former province NW France NE of Brittany * Rouen
Nor-ridge \n(ə)rd-'rɪdʒ\ village NE Ill NW of Chicago pop 16,880
Nor-ris-town \n(ə)rd-'stəun, 'nar-\ borough SE PA NW of Philadelphia on the Schuylkill pop 38,169
Norr-kö-ping \n(ə)rd-'k(ə)r-'ç(ə)p-ɪŋ\ city & port SE Sweden SW of Stockholm at head of an inlet of the Baltic pop 95,851
North Island N New Zealand area 44,280, pop 1,956,411
North Adams \n(ə)rd-'ədmz\ city NW Mass. pop 19,195
North-alter-ton \n(ə)rd-'th(ə)l-'t(ə)n\ town N England * of No York-shire
North America continent of the western hemisphere NW of So. America bounded by Atlantic, Arctic, & Pacific oceans area 9,385,000 — North American adj or n
North-amp-ton \n(ə)rd-'(h)əm(p)-tən\ 1 city W cen Mass on the Connecticut N of Holyoke pop 29,664 2 borough cen England * of Northamptonshire pop 126,608
North-amp-ton-shire \n(ə)rd-'(h)əm(p)-tən-'shɪ(ə)r-, -shər\ or Northampton county cen England * Northampton area 914, pop 496,400
North Andover town NE Mass E of Lawrence pop 16,284
North Arlington borough NE N.J. NE of Newark pop 18,096
North At-tle-boro \n(ə)rd-'t(ə)-lɪ-'b(ə)r-ə-, -b(ə)-rə\ town SE Mass NE of Providence, R.I. pop 18,665
North Bay \n(ə)rd-'th(ə)-bā\ city Canada in SE Ont. on Lake Nipissing pop 49,187
North Borneo — see **SABAH**
North Brabant or D Noord-brā-bant \n(ə)rd-'brā-'bant\ province S Netherlands * 's Hertogenbosch area 1965, pop 1,787,783
North-brook \n(ə)rd-'bruk\ village NE Ill NW of Chicago pop 27,297
North Canadian river 760 m S cen U.S. flowing ESE from NE N Mex into the Canadian in E Okla. — see **BEAVER**
North Canton city NE Ohio pop 15,228
North Cape, 1 cape New Zealand at N tip of North I. 2 cape NE Norway on Mager-ø \mā-gə-'r(ə)\ island (area 111) at 71°10'20"N 3 — see **HORN**
North Car-o-li-na \n(ə)rd-'k(ə)-rɪ-'lɪ-nə\ state E U.S. * Raleigh area 52,586, pop 5,082,059 — North Car-o-li-nian \-'lɪn-tən-, -'lɪn-yən\ adj or n
North Cas-cades National Park \kəs-'kādz, 'kas-\ reservation N cen Wash on Canadian border area 789
North channel strait between NE Ireland & SW Scotland connecting Irish sea & the Atlantic
North Chicago city NE Ill S of Waukegan pop 47,275
North Da-ko-ta \d(ə)-'k(ə)st-ə\ state NW cen U.S. * Bismarck area 70,665, pop 617,761 — North Da-ko-tan \-'k(ə)st-ən\ adj or n
North Downs hills S England chiefly in Kent & Surrey
North East Frontier Agency — see **ARUNACHAL PRADESH**
North-East New Guinea the NE section of Papua New Guinea on New Guinea mainland
Northern Circ-ar \n(ə)rd-'kɜr-\ coast region E India now in E Andhra Pradesh but historically constituting the four N districts of Madras province
Northern Cook \kuk\ or Ma-ni-hi-ki \mān-'ə-'hē-ki\ islands S cen Pacific N of Cook Islands; belong to New Zealand pop 3000
Northern Dvina \d(ə)-'v(ə)-nə\ or Russ Se-vo-r-ne-ya \sə-'v(ə)-nə-ya\ river 1100 m U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing NW into White sea
Northern Ireland country NE Ireland, a division of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland * Belfast area 5461, pop 1,525,187 — see **ULSTER**
Northern Karroo — see **KARROO**

Of-fen-bach \vof-an-bák, -bák\ city W Germany on the Main E of Frankfurt pop 117,500

Oga-den \vó-gád,-án\ plateau region SE Ethiopia

Ogasawara — see BONIN

Ogo-bo-mo-sho \vó-bó-mó(-)shó\ city W Nigeria pop 380,239

Ogo-den \vó-g-dén, -á\ city N Utah pop 69,478

Ogee-chee \vó-gé-ché\ nver 230 m E Ga flowing SE into the Atlantic

Ohio \vó-hi(-)dó\ 1 nver 981 m E U.S. flowing from junction of Allegheny & Monongahela rivers in W Pa into the Mississippi 2 state E cen U.S. * Columbus area 41,222, pop 10,652,017 — Ohlón-an \vó-lá-wón\

Ohfe — see EGER

Oii City city NW Pa pop 15,033

Olorot — see GORNO-ALTAI

Olse \váz\ nver 186 m N France flowing SW into the Seine

Olta \vó-tá, -ó-té(-)a\ city & port Japan in NE Kyushu pop 247,000

Ojji-na-ga \vó-hé-nag-a\ town N Mexico on Rio Grande opposite

Presidio, Tex

Ojos del Salado \vó(-)hó-z,-del-sá-lád(-)dó\ mountain 22,539 ft

NW Argentina in the Andes W of Tucumán

Oka \vó-ka\ 1 nver 530 m U.S.S.R. in S cen Soviet Russia, Asia,

flowing N from the Sayan mountains into the Angara 2 river 950

m U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing into the Volga

Oka-nog-an (or in Canada) Oka-na-gan \vó-ka-nag-an\ nver 300

m U.S. & Canada flowing from Okanagan Lake (70 m long, in

SE B.C.) into the Columbia in NE Wash

Oka-ya-ma \vó-ka-yam-a\ city & port Japan in W Honshu on In-

land sea pop 375,000

Oka-zaki \vó-ka-zák-é, -káz-a-ké\ city Japan in S cen Honshu SE

of Nagoya pop 204,000

Okee-cho-bee, Lake \vó-ka-cho-bé\ lake 37 m long S cen Fla

Oke-feno-kee \vó-ka-fá-nó-ké\ swamp 40 m long SE Ga & NE

Fla

Okhotsk, Sea of \vó-katsk\ inlet of the Pacific U.S.S.R. in E Soviet

Russia, Asia, W of Kamchatka peninsula & Kuril islands

Ok! \vó(-)k! archipelago Japan in Sea of Japan off SW Honshu

Ok!-na-wa \vó-ka-na-wa, -nau-a\ 1 island group Japan in cen

Ryukyu islands * Naha, occupied by the U.S. 1945-1972 2 cen

island in the group, largest in the Ryukyus area 579, pop 812,339

— Ok!-na-wan \vó-wón, -nau-an\ adj or n

Okla-homa \vó-klá-hó-má\ state S cen U.S. * Oklahoma City area

69,919, pop 2,559,253 — Okla-ho-man \vó-mán\ adj or n

Okla-homa City city * of Okla. on the No. Canadian pop 366,481

Ok-mul-gee \vó-mál-gé\ city E Okla. pop 15,180

Oka-vang-go or Oka-vang-gó \vó-ka-ván(-)gó\ or Port Cu-ben-go

\vó-kú-ván(-)gú\ river 1000 m SW cen Africa rising in cen Angola

& flowing S & E to empty into Okovanggo basin (Great marsh N

of Lake Ngami in NW Botswana)

Oland \vó(-)lánd\ island Sweden in Baltic sea off SE coast, chief

town Borgholm area 519

Ola-the \vó-lá-thó\ city NE Kans SW of Kansas City pop 17,917

Old Castle — see CASTLE

Olden-burg \vó(-)dén,-börg\ 1 former state NW Germany border-

ing on North sea 2 city NW Germany W of Bremen pop 131,200

Old-ham \vó(-)dóm\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester

pop 105,705

Old Point Comfort cape SE Va. on N shore of Hampton Roads

Old Sarum \vó(-)sár-úm, -sér- or anc Sors-bi-o-du-num \vó(-)sór-bé-

-d(-)u(-)m\ ancient city S England in Wiltshire W of Salisbury

Old-u-val Gorge \vó(-)dú-vál\ canyon Tanzania in N Tanganyika SE

of Serengeti Plain, fossil beds

Ole-an \vó(-)lé-an, -ó-lé(-)a\ city SW N.Y. pop 19,169

Olek-má \vó(-)lék-má\ river 700 m U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia,

rising in Yablonoi mountains & flowing N into the Lena

Ole-nek \vó(-)lé-né\ river 1325 m U.S.S.R. in N cen Soviet Russia,

Asia, flowing NE into Laptev sea W of the Lena

Oli-fanta \vó(-)fán(-)tá\ river 350 m S Africa in Republic of So

Africa & Mozambique flowing from Transvaal into the Limpopo

Ollives, Mount of or Oli-vet \vó(-)á,-yé, -á(-)a\ mountain ridge

2680 ft W Jordan running N & S on E side of Jerusalem

Olo-mouc \vó(-)lá-móts\ or G Ol-múts \vó(-)m(-)úts\ city Czecho-

slovakia in cen Moravia on March river pop 79,345

Olsz-tyń \vó(-)lsh-tón\ or G Al-len-stein \vó(-)al-n(-)stín\, -al(-) city N

Poland NNW of Warsaw pop 94,100

Olt \vó(-)lt or Alu-tá \vó(-)lú(-)á\ river 308 m S Rumania flowing S

through the Transylvanian Alps into the Danube

Oli-te-nia \vó(-)té-né(-)a\ or Little Walachia region S Rumania W of

the Olt, the W division of Walachia

Olymp-pla \vó(-)lím-pé(-)á, -á\ 1 city * of Wash on Puget Sound pop

23,111 2 plain S Greece in NW Peloponnesus along Alpheus river

— Olymp-pli-an \vó(-)pé-an\ adj or n — Olympic \vó(-)pík(-)ad\

Olympic, 1 mountains NW Wash in cen Olympic peninsula — see

OLYMPUS (Mount) 2 peninsula NW Wash W of Puget Sound

Olympo National Park scenic area NW Wash, including part of

Olympic mountains & strip of land along coast to W area 1388

Olymp-pus \vó(-)lím-pós, -ó(-) 1 mountains NE Greece in Thessaly

near coast of Gulf of Salonika, highest peak 9550 ft 2 — see ULU

DAQ

Olympus, Mount mountain 7954 ft NW Wash; highest in Olympic

mountains

Om-dur-man \vó(-)dúr-mán, -'mún\ city cen Sudan on the Nile

opposite Khartoum & Khartoum North pop 206,000

Omo-lon \vó(-)mó-lón\ river 600 m U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia,

Asia, flowing from the Kolyma range N into Kolyma river

Omak \vó(-)mák, -ám(-)pák\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia,

Asia, at confluence of Irtysh & Om rivers pop 821,000

Omura \vó(-)mó-rá\ city & port Japan in NW Kyushu on Omura

Bay NNE of Nagasaki pop 56,538

Om-uta \vó(-)mó-tá\ city & port Japan in NW Kyushu pop 188,000

On-ega \vó(-)né-gá\ lake U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, in S

Karelo-Finnish Republic area 3764

Onel-da \vó(-)níd(-)á\ lake ab 22 m long cen N.Y. NE of Syracuse

One-on-ta \vó(-)né-ánt(-)á\ city cen N.Y. pop 16,030

On-tar-io \vó(-)tér(-)é, -'tar(-) 1 city SW Calif NW of Riverside pop

64,118 2 province E Canada between Great Lakes & Hudson Bay

* Toronto area 363,282, pop 7,815,000 — On-tar-ian \vó(-)tán(-)ad\

or n

Ontario, Lake lake U.S. & Canada in N.Y. & Ont; easternmost of

the Great Lakes area 7540

Opelika \vó(-)pé-lí-ka\ city E Ala pop 19,027

Opé-lou-ans \vó(-)pé-lú-sá\ city S La N of Lafayette pop 20,121

Opole \vó(-)pó-lá\ or G Oppeln \vó(-)pó-lín\ city SW Poland on the

Odra pop 86,500

Opor-to \vó(-)pórt(-)dó, -'pórt(-) or Pórt-to \vó(-)pórt-tú\ city & port NW

Portugal on the Douro pop 325,400 — see LEIXÕES

Oquirrh \vó(-)kór\ mountain range N cen Utah S of Great Salt Lake,

highest point ab 11,000 ft

Ora-dea or Oradea Máre \vó(-)rád(-)é(-)már(-)á\ or Hung Nagy-

vár-ád \vó(-)vár(-)ád\ city NW Rumania in Transylvania near

Hungarian border pop 135,361

Orán \vó(-)rán\ city & port NW Algeria pop 327,493

Orange \vó(-)rán(-)jár, -'rán(-) 1 city SW Calif N of Santa Ana pop

77,374 2 city NE N.J. NW of Newark pop 32,566 3 city E Tex E

of Beaumont on the Sabine pop 24,457 4 river 1300 m S Africa

flowing from the Drakensbergs in Lesotho N into the Atlantic

Orange \vó(-)ráz(-)h\ city SE France N of Avignon pop 24,562

Orange Free State \vó(-)rán(-)jár, -'rán(-) or Orán-je Vry-staat \vó(-)

'rá-ya-'frá(-)stát\ province E cen Republic of So Africa between

Orange & Vaal rivers * Bloemfontein area 49,647, pop 1,661,756

Oraul Stalin — see BRASOV

Or-dos \vó(-)dós\ desert N China in SW Inner Mongolia N of Grent

Wall in N bend of Yellow river

Or-dzho-ni-kid-ze \vó(-)rán-án-'kíd-za\ or Dzau-dzhi-kau \vó(-)záu-'jé-

'kau\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on Terek river * of

No. Ossetia pop 236,000

Ore-bro \vó(-)á(-)brú\ city S cen Sweden pop 90,930

Ore-gon \vó(-)rán(-)gán, -'rán(-) chiefly by outsiders * gán\ 1 the Columbia

river — an old name used esp. prior to discovery of mouth & re-

namings of river (1791) by Capt. Robert Gray 2 state NW U.S. *

Salem area 96,981, pop 2,091,385 3 city NW Ohio E of Toledo pop

16,563 — Ore-gó-ni-an \vó(-)rá(-)gó-né-an, -'rán(-)yán\ adj or n

Oregon Caves limestone caverns SW Arag. S.W. of Medford in

Oregon Caves National Monument

Oregon Country region W No. America between Pacific coast &

the Rockies extending from N border of Calif. to Alaska — often

so called ab 1818-46

Oregon Trail pioneer route to the Pacific Northwest ab 2000 m

long from vicinity of Independence, Mo. to Fort Vancouver,

Wash., used esp. 1842-60

Orel \vó(-)ré(-)l, -'ré(-)yól\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on

the Oka S of Moscow pop 232,000

Orem \vó(-)ór(-)m, -'ór(-) city N cen Utah N of Provo pop 25,729

Ore mountains — see ERZGEBIRGE

Oren-burg \vó(-)ór(-)búrg, -'ór(-), -'bú(-)árg\ or formerly Chka-lov \vó(-)

'kál(-)á\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, on Ural river pop

345,000

Oren-se \vó(-)ren(-)t(-)á\ 1 province NW Spain area 2694, pop

413,733 2 city, its * pop 73,379

Ore-sund \vó(-)ré(-)sán\ or The Sound strait between Sjælland I.,

Denmark, & S Sweden connecting Kattegat with Baltic sea

Orfani, Gulf of — see STRYMONIC GULF

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument reservation S Ariz. on

Mexican border S of Ajo area 513

Orli-lla \vó(-)rí(-)lá\ city Canada in SE Ont. on Lake Simcoe pop

24,040

Orl-no-co \vó(-)ór(-)no(-)kó, -'ór(-) river 1600 m Venezuela flowing

from Brazilian border to Colombia border & thence into the Atlantic

through wide delta

Orle-án \vó(-)rí(-)á\ state E India bordering on Bay of Bengal * Dhu-

bahar area 60,136, pop 21,934,827

Orizaba \vó(-)ó(-)zá(-)b(-)á, -'ó(-) 1 — see CITLALTEPETL 2 city E Mex-

ico in Veracruz state pop 92,728

Or-khon \vó(-)ór(-)khón\ river 450 m N Outer Mongolia flowing NE from

N edge of the Gobi into the Selenga

Ork-ney \vó(-)ór(-)né\ islands N Scotland constituting a county *

Kirkwall (on Mainland I.) area 376, pop 17,075 — Ork-ney-an

Northern Kingdom — see ISRAEL
 Northern Rhodesia — see ZAMBIA
 Northern Sporades — see SPORADES
 Northern Territory territory *cen* & N Australia bordering on Arara sea * Darwin area 253,620, pop 71,400
 North Frisia — see FRISIAN
 North Glenn \n(ə)li-ən\ city N cen Colo NE of Denver pop 27,937
 North Haven \n(ə)li-ən\ town S Conn pop 22,194
 North Holland or D Noord-holland \n(ə)li-ən\ province NW Netherlands * Haarlem area 1163, pop 2,244,456
 North Kings-town \n(ə)li-ən\ town S R I pop 27,673
 North Korea — see KOREA
 North Las Vegas city SE Nev pop 36,216
 North Little Rock city cen Ark pop 60,040
 North Miami city SE Fla pop 34,767
 North Miami Beach city SE Fla pop 30,723
 North Minch — see MINCH
 North Olmsted \n(ə)li-ən\ city NE Ohio pop 34,861
 North Ossetia or North Ossetian Republic autonomous republic U S S R in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the N slopes of Caucasus mountains * Dzardzhikau area 3500, pop 553,000
 North Plainfield borough NE N J SW of Elizabeth pop 21,796
 North Platte, 1 river 618 W U S flowing from N Colo N & E through Wyo into Nebr to unite with the So Platte forming the Platte 2 city SW cen Nebr pop 19,447
 North Providence town NE R I pop 24,337
 North Rhine-Westphalia or G Nord-rhein-West-falen \n(ə)li-ən\ state W Germany formed 1946 by union of former Westphalia province, Lippe state, & N Rhine Province * Düsseldorf area 13,107, pop 17,167,500
 North Richland Hills \n(ə)li-ən\ town N Tex N of Fort Worth pop 16,514
 North Riding — see YORK
 North river estuary of the Hudson between SE N Y & NE N J
 North Saskatchewan — see SASKATCHEWAN
 North sea or German ocean arm of the Atlantic 600 m long & 350 m wide E of Great Britain
 North Slope region N Alaska between Brooks range & Arctic ocean
 North Tonawanda city W N Y N of Buffalo pop 36,012
 North Truchas Peak — see TRUCHAS PEAK
 North-um-ber-land \n(ə)li-ən\ 1 strait 180 m long Canada in Gulf of St Lawrence between P.E.I. & the mainland 2 county N England * Newcastle upon Tyne area 1943, pop 285,700
 North-um-bria \n(ə)li-ən\ ancient country Great Britain between the Humber & Firth of Forth, one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy
 North Vancouver city Canada in SW B C pop 31,847
 North Vietnam — see VIETNAM
 North-West Frontier Province province of Pakistan & formerly of British India on Afghanistan border * Peshawar
 Northwest Territories territory N Canada comprising the arctic islands, the mainland N of 60° between Yukon Territory & Hudson Bay, & the islands in Hudson Bay, divided into Mackenzie, Keewatin, & Franklin districts * Yellowknife area 1,253,438, pop 36,000
 North Yorkshire county N England * Northallerton area 3211, pop 648,600
 Norton Shores \n(ə)li-ən\ city W Mich S of Muskegon pop 22,271
 Norton Sound arm of Bering sea W Alaska between Seward peninsula & the mouths of the Yukon
 Norwalk \n(ə)li-ən\ 1 city SW Calif SE of Los Angeles pop 91,827 2 city SW Conn on Long Island Sound pop 79,113
 Norwæy \n(ə)li-ən\ or Norw-Nor-gæ \n(ə)li-ən\ country N Europe in Scandinavia bordering on Atlantic & Arctic oceans, a kingdom * Oslo area 119,085, pop 3,910,000
 Norwæ-glan \n(ə)li-ən\ sea arm of the N Atlantic W of Norway
 Norw-ich \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich, -n-ich) 1 city SE Conn N of New London pop 41,433 2 \n(ə)li-ən\ city E England * of Norfolk pop 121,688
 Nor-wood \n(ə)li-ən\ 1 town E Mass SW of Boston pop 30,815 2 city SW Ohio within city of Cincinnati pop 30,420
 Not-ta-way \n(ə)li-ən\ river 400 m Canada in SW Que. flowing NW into James Bay
 Not-ting-ham \n(ə)li-ən\ US also -ham\ borough N cen England * of Nottinghamshire pop 299,758
 Not-ting-ham-shire \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich, -n-ich) or Nottingham or Notta \n(ə)li-ən\ county N cen England * Nottingham area 836, pop 981,000
 Nouak-chott \n(ə)li-ən\ city * of Mauritania pop 35,000
 Nou-méa \n(ə)li-ən\ city & port * of New Caledonia pop 57,839
 Nova Iguaçu \n(ə)li-ən\ city SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro state NW of Rio de Janeiro pop 100,545
 Nova Lisboa — see HUAMBO
 Nova-ra \n(ə)li-ən\ commune NW Italy in Piedmont pop 98,941
 Nova Scotia \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich) province SE Canada comprising a peninsula (375 m long) & Cape Breton I * Halifax area 21,103, pop 770,000 — see ACADIA — Nova Scotia \n(ə)li-ən\ adj or n
 Nova-to \n(ə)li-ən\ city W Calif N of San Francisco pop 31,006
 Nova-ya Zemlya \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich) two islands U S S R in NE Soviet Russia, Europe, in Arctic ocean between Barents sea & Kara sea area 36,000
 Nov-go-rod \n(ə)li-ən\ 1 medieval principality E Europe extending from Lake Peipus & Lithuania to the Urals 2 city U S S R in NW Soviet Russia, Europe pop 128,000
 Novi Sad \n(ə)li-ən\ city NE Yugoslavia on the Danube, chief city of Vojvodina pop 162,000
 Novo-kuz-netek \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich) or formerly Stalinsk \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich) city U S S R in SW Soviet Russia, Asia, at S end of Kuznetsk Basin pop 499,000
 Novo-si-birsk \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich) or formerly No-vo-ni-ko-la-evsk \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich) city U S S R in SW Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Ob pop 1,161,000

Nu-bia \n(ə)li-ən\ region & ancient kingdom NE Africa along the Nile in S Egypt & N Sudan
 Nu-bian \n(ə)li-ən\ desert NE Sudan E of the Nile
 Nu-ces \n(ə)li-ən\ river 338 m S Tex flowing S & SE into Nueces Bay at head of Corpus Christi Bay
 Nueva España — see MARGARITA
 Nuevo La-re-do \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich) city N Mexico in Tamaulipas on Rio Grande opposite Laredo, Tex pop 150,922
 Nuevo Le-on \n(ə)li-ən\ state N Mexico in the Sierra Madre Oriental * Monterrey area 25,134, pop 1,653,808
 Nu-ku-a-lo-fa \n(ə)li-ən\ town * of Tonga on Tongatapu I pop 15,545
 Nu-ku-Hi-va or Nu-ku-hi-va \n(ə)li-ən\ island S Pacific in the Marquesas, largest in group area 186
 Null-ar-bor Plain \n(ə)li-ən\ treeless plain SW Australia in Western Australia & So Australia bordering on Great Australian Bight
 Numfor — see NOEMFOOR
 Nu-mid-ia \n(ə)li-ən\ ancient country N Africa E of Mauretania in modern Algeria, chief city Hippo — Nu-mid-ia \n(ə)li-ən\ adj or n
 Nun-ea-ton \n(ə)li-ən\ borough cen England in Warwickshire E of Birmingham pop 66,979
 Nu-ni-vak \n(ə)li-ən\ island 50 m long W Alaska in Bering sea
 Nu-rem-berg \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich) or G Nürnberg \n(ə)li-ən\ city W Germany in N cen Bavaria on Pegnitz river pop 474,200
 Nu-ri-stan \n(ə)li-ən\ or formerly Kaf-i-r-i-stan \n(ə)li-ən\ district E Afghanistan S of the Hindu Kush * Puchal
 Nut-ley \n(ə)li-ən\ town NE N J N of Newark pop 32,099
 Nyasa, Lake — see MALAWI (Lake)
 Nyasaland — see MALAWI
 Nyir-a-gon-go \n(ə)li-ən\ volcano ab 11,400 ft E Zaire in Virunga mountains NE of Lake Kivu
 Nysa — see NEISSE
 Oa-he Reservoir \n(ə)li-ən\ reservoir ab 225 m long N S Dak & S N Dak formed in Missouri river by Oa-he Dam
 Oa-hu \n(ə)li-ən\ island Hawaii, site of Honolulu area 589
 Oak Forest village NE III S of Chicago pop 17,870
 Oak-ham \n(ə)li-ən\ town E cen England in E Leicestershire, * of former county of Rutlandshire
 Oak-land \n(ə)li-ən\ city & port W Calif on San Francisco Bay opposite San Francisco pop 361,561
 Oakland Park city SE Fla N of Fort Lauderdale pop 16,261
 Oak Lawn village NE III SW of Chicago pop 60,305
 Oak Park, 1 village NE III W of Chicago pop 62,511 2 city SE Mich N of Detroit pop 36,762
 Oak Ridge city E Tenn W of Knoxville pop 28,319
 Oak-ville \n(ə)li-ən\ town Canada in SE Ont SW of Toronto pop 61,483
 Oa-xa-ca \n(ə)li-ən\ 1 state SE Mexico bordering on the Pacific area 36,371, pop 2,011,946 2 city, its * pop 116,826
 Ob \n(ə)li-ən\ river 2500 m U S S R in W Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NW & N into Gulf of Ob (inlet of Arctic ocean 500 m long), with the Irtysh, 3200 m long
 Ober-am-mer-gau \n(ə)li-ən\ town SW Germany in Bavaria SSW of Munich
 Ober-hau-sen \n(ə)li-ən\ city W Germany in the Ruhr WNW of Essen pop 249,900
 Ober-land \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich) or Bernese Oberland or Bernese Alps section of the Alps S Switzerland in Bern & Valais cantons between the Lakes of Thun & Brienz on the N & the valley of the upper Rhone on the S — see FINSTERAARHORN
 Oberpfalz — see PALATINATE
 Obwald or Obwalden — see UNTERWALDEN
 Ocala \n(ə)li-ən\ city N cen Fla S of Gainesville pop 22,583
 Ocean 1 island W Pacific ESE of Nauru I, belongs to Kiribati islands area 2 2 — see KURE
 Ocea-nia \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich) or Ocea-ni-ca \n(ə)li-ən\ the lands of the cen & S Pacific including Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia (including New Zealand), often Australia, & sometimes the Malay archipelago — Ocea-ni-an \n(ə)li-ən\ (N-ich, -n-ich) adj or n
 Ocean-side \n(ə)li-ən\ city SW Calif NNW of San Diego pop 40,494
 Oc-mul-gee \n(ə)li-ən\ river 255 m, cen Ga flowing SE to join the Oco-ne \n(ə)li-ən\ (250 m) forming the Altamaha
 Ocmulgee National Monument reservation cen Ga at Macon comprising Indian mounds & other remains
 Odra-coke \n(ə)li-ən\ island off cen N C coast between Pamlico Sound & the Atlantic — see CROATAN
 Oden-se \n(ə)li-ən\ city Denmark in N Fyn I pop 103,850
 Oder \n(ə)li-ən\ or Odra \n(ə)li-ən\ river 563 m, cen Europe rising in the mountains of Silesia, Czechoslovakia, & flowing N to join the Neisse & thence N into the Baltic sea
 Odes-sa \n(ə)li-ən\ 1 city W Tex pop 78,380 2 city & port U S S R in S Ukraine on Black sea pop 892,000
 Oea — see TRIPOLI
 Oe-ta \n(ə)li-ən\ mountains cen Greece, E spur of Pindus mountains, highest point 7060 ft
 Of-fa-ly \n(ə)li-ən\ or formerly King's county cen Ireland in Leinster * Tullamore area 771, pop 51,834

a abut * kitten, F table or further a back a bake
 k cot, cart i bac au out ch chin e less e easy
 g gift i trip l life j joke k G ich, buch F fin n sing
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 F digne \n(ə)li-ən\ nuit \n(ə)li-ən\ yll few yu famous zh vision

- Ottoman Empire 1516-1917, a Brit mandate 1923-48, now divided between Israel & Jordan, with Gaza Strip administered by Egypt — *Pal-es-tin-i-an* \pāl-ə-'stīn-ē-ən, -'stīn-yən/ *adj* or *n*
- Pali-sades** \pāl-ə-'sād-ē/ line of cliffs 15 m long SE N Y & NE N J on W bank of the Hudson
- Palk** \pō(l)/ strait 40 m wide between N Sri Lanka & SE India connecting Gulf of Mannar & Bay of Bengal
- Palma** \pāl-mə/ or **Palma de Maior-ca** \,dā-mə(l)-'yōr-kə/ commune & port Spain * of Balears province on Majorca pop 179,572
- Pal-mas, Cape** \pāl-məs/ cape Liberia on extreme SE coast
- Palmer archipelago, Palmer peninsula** — see **ANTARCTIC**
- Palmer Land** \pām-ər, 'pāl-mər/ the S section of Antarctic peninsula
- Palmerston** \pām-ər-stən, 'pāl-mər-/ island (atoll) cen Pacific NW of Rarotonga I. belongs to New Zealand area 1
- Palmerston North** city New Zealand on S North I. NE of Wellington pop 51,000
- Palm Springs** city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 20,936
- Palmyra** \pāl-'mī-rə/ 1 island cen Pacific in Line Islands area 1 2 or *bi-b* Tad-mor \tad-'mō(ə)r/ or **Tā-mar** \tā-'mār, -mər/ ancient city Syria on N edge of Syrian desert NE of Damascus — **Palmyrene** \pāl-'mē-rē-, -mī-/ *adj* or *n*
- Palo Alto** \pāl-ə-'wāl-(t)ō/ city W Calif. SE of San Francisco on San Francisco Bay pop 55,966
- Palo-mar, Mount** \pāl-ə-'mar/ mountain 6126 ft S Calif. NNE of San Diego
- Palos** \pā-'lōs/ or **Palos de la Fron-te-ra** \,lōz-dā-lə-'fron-'ter-ə/ town & former port SW Spain on Tinto river SE of Huelva
- Palouse** \pə-'lūs/ 1 river 150 m NW Idaho & SE Wash. flowing W & S into the Snake 2 fertile hilly region E Wash. & NW Idaho N of Snake & Clearwater rivers
- Pamir** \pə-'mī(r)ə/ or **Pāmīr** \-'mī(ə)r/ mountain region cen Asia in Tadzhik Republic & on borders of Sinkiang, Kashmir, & Afghanistan from which radiate Tien Shan to N, Kunlun & Karakoram to E, & Hindu Kush to W, has many peaks over 20,000 ft, highest Kungur 25,146 ft
- Pamlico** \pām-'lī-kō/ river E N C. estuary of Tar river, flowing E into Pamlico Sound (inlet of the Atlantic between the mainland & offshore islands)
- Pam-pa** \pām-'pə/ city NW Tex. ENE of Amarillo pop 21,726
- Pam-phyl-ia** \pām-'fīl-ē-ə/ ancient district & Roman province S Asia Minor on coast S of Pisidia — **Pam-phyl-i-an** \-ē-ən/ *adj* or *n*
- Pam-plona** \pām-'plō-nə/ or formerly **Pam-peluna** \pām-'pē-lū-nə/ city N Spain * of Navarra province & once * of Navarra kingdom pop 125,595
- Pan-a-ma** or **Sp Pā-na-mā** \pan-ə-'mā, -mo, pan-ə-/ 1 country S Central America, a republic, before 1903 part of Colombia area (including Canal Zone) 29,129, pop 1,480,000 2 or **Panama City** city & port, its * on Gulf of Panama pop 418,013 3 ship canal 51 m, cen Panama in the Canal Zone connecting the Atlantic (Caribbean sea) & the Pacific (Gulf of Panama) — **Pan-a-mā-ni-an** \pan-ə-'mā-nē-ən/ *adj* or *n*
- Panama, Gulf** of inlet of the Pacific on S coast of Panama
- Panama, Isthmus** of or formerly **Isthmus of Dar-ien** \,dar-ē-'en, -der-/ isthmus Central America connecting N America & S America & comprised in Republic of Panama
- Panama Canal Zone** — see **CANAL ZONE**
- Panama City**, 1 city & port NW Fla. on Gulf of Mexico pop 32,096 2 — see **PANAMA**
- Pan-a-mint** \pan-ə-'mīnt, -mōnt/ mountains E Calif. W of Death valley — see **TELESCOPE PEAK**
- Pā-nay** \pā-'nē/ island Philippines in the Visayans, chief town Iloilo area 4446
- Pan-gim** or **Pan-jim** \pan-'jīm/ or **New Goa** \gō-ə/ town & port W India in Goa, * of former Portuguese India
- Pā-nī-pat** \pā-nī-'pəl/ city NW India in SE Haryana state NNW of Delhi pop 67,026
- Panjāb** — see **PUNJAB**
- Pānī-nād** \pānī-'nād/ river 50 m Pakistan, the combined stream of the Chenab & the Sutlej, flowing SW into the Indus
- Pan-kow** \pān-'kō/ NE suburb of Berlin, Germany; seat of East German government
- Pan-mun-jom** \pān-'mun, -mūn/ village S Korea SE of Kaesong
- Pan-no-nia** \pā-'nō-nē-ə/ Roman province SE Europe including territory W of the Danube now in Hungary & N Yugoslavia
- Pan-ter** — see **ALOR**
- Pan-tel-le-ria** \pan-'tel-ə-'rē-ə/ island Italy in the Mediterranean between Sicily & Tunisia
- Pā-nu-co** \pān-ə-'kō/ river 240 m, cen Mexico flowing from Hidalgo state NE into Gulf of Mexico
- Pão de Açú-car** \pau-'(n)-dē-ə-'sū-kər/ or **Sugarloaf Mountain** peak 1280 ft SE Brazil in city of Rio de Janeiro on W side of entrance to Guanabara Bay
- Pao-ki** \pau-'kē/ city N cen China in SW Shensi on Wei river W of Sian pop 130,100
- Paokung** — see **SHAOYANG**
- Pao-ting** \pau-'dīn/ or formerly **Tsing-yuan** \tshīng-yu-'ān/ city NE China SW of Peking pop 265,000
- Pao-tow** \pau-'tō/ city N China in SW Inner Mongolia on Yellow river W of Huohot pop 800,000
- Papal States** — see **STATES OF THE CHURCH**
- Pa-pe-te** \pāp-ē-'tē, -pē-'tē, -pēt-/ commune & port Society Islands on Tahiti * of French Polynesia pop 24,000
- Paph-la-go-nia** \pāf-lə-'gō-nē-ə, -nyə/ ancient country & Roman province N Asia Minor bordering on Black sea — **Paph-la-go-ni-an** \-nē-ən, -nyən/ *adj* or *n*
- Pā-phos** \pā-'fəs/ town SW Cyprus on coast 10 m WNW of site of ancient city of Paphos
- Pā-pua** \pāp-'wə, -pāp-ə-wə/ 1 — see **NEW GUINEA** 2 the SE portion of the island of New Guinea, part of Papua New Guinea
- Papua**, Gulf of arm of Coral sea SE New Guinea
- Papua New Guinea** country comprising territories of Papua & New Guinea, independent from 1975, formerly a U N trust territory administered by Australia * Port Moresby area 182,700, pop 2,276,632
- Pa-rá** \pə-'rā/ 1 river 200 m N Brazil, the E mouth of the Amazon 2 state N Brazil S of the Amazon * Belém area 470,752, pop 1,984,785 3 — see **BELÉM**
- Pa-ra-guay** \par-ə-'gwī, -gwā/ 1 river 1500 m, cen So. America flowing from Mato Grosso plateau in Brazil S into the Paraná in Paraguay 2 country cen So. America traversed by Paraguay river; a republic * Asunción area 157,006, pop 2,390,000 — **Pa-ra-guay-an** \par-ə-'gwā-ən, -gwā-əd/ *adj* or *n*
- Pa-raíba** \par-ə-'ē-bə/ 1 or **Paraíba do Nor-te** \-dā-'nōrt-ē/ river 240 m NE Brazil flowing E into the Atlantic 2 or **Paraíba do Sul** \-sū/ river 660 m SE Brazil flowing NE into the Atlantic 3 state NE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * João Pessoa area 21,591, pop 2,383,518
- Pa-ra-mār-lā-bo** \par-ə-'mar-ə-'bō/ city & port * of Surinam on Suriname river pop 110,867
- Pa-ra-mount** \par-ə-'maunt/ city SW Calif. N of Long Beach pop 34,734
- Pa-ram-us** \pə-'ram-əs/ borough NE N J pop 29,495
- Pa-ra-ná** \par-ə-'nā/ 1 or in upper course **Al-to** **Para-ná** \al-(t)ō-/ river 2040 m, cen So. America flowing from junction of Rio Grande & the Paraíba in Brazil SSW into the Rio de la Plata in Argentina 2 state S Brazil E of the Paraná * Curitiba area 82,741, pop 6,741,520 3 city NE Argentina pop 107,551
- Pa-ra-na-ib-a** or formerly **Pa-ra-na-hi-ba** \par-ə-'nā-'ē-bə/ river 530 m S Brazil flowing SW to unite with the Rio Grande forming the Paraná
- Pa-r-du-bi-ce** \pard-ə-'bit-sə/ city Czechoslovakia in Bohemia on the Elbe E of Prague pop 69,508
- Pa-ria** \par-ē-ə/ peninsula NE Venezuela
- Paria**, Gulf of inlet of the Atlantic between Trinidad & Venezuela
- Pa-ri-cu-tlīn** \par-'ē-kō-'tēn/ volcano 7451 ft SW Mexico in NW Michoacán, first eruption 1943
- Parida, La** — see **BOLIVAR** (Cerro)
- Paris** \par-'sē/ 1 city NE Tex. pop 23,441 2 or *anc* **Lu-tetia** \lū-'tē-sh(ē)-ə/ city * of France on the Seine pop 2,590,771 — **Pa-ri-si-an** \pə-'rīz-ən, -'rēz-ən/ *adj* or *n*
- Par-kers-burg** \par-'kərz-, 'bərg/ city NW W Va. pop 44,208
- Park Forest** village NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 30,638
- Park Ridge** city NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 42,466
- Par-ma** \par-'mə/ 1 city NE Ohio S of Cleveland pop 100,216 2 commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna pop 171,304
- Parma Heights** city NE Ohio S of Cleveland pop 27,192
- Par-na-i-ba** or formerly **Par-na-hy-ba** \par-'nā-'ē-bə/ river 900 m NE Brazil flowing NE into the Atlantic
- Par-nas-sus** \par-'nas-əs/ or **NGK Par-nas-sós** \pār-'nā-'sós/ mountain 8060 ft, cen Greece N of Gulf of Corinth
- Pa-ros** \par-'ās, -'per-/ or **NGK Pá-ros** \pār-'ós/ island Greece in cen Cyclades W of Naxos area 81
- Pa-rā-mat-te** \par-ə-'mat-ə/ city SE Australia, W suburb of Sydney, on Parramatta river (estuary, W arm of Port Jackson) pop 106,996
- Pa-ri-lā** \par-'sē/ island S S C. in Port Royal sound
- Pa-ryr** \par-'ē/ islands Canada in N Northwest Territories in Arctic ocean N of Victoria I
- Par-snip** — see **FINLAY**
- Par-thi-a** \par-'thē-ə/ ancient country SW Asia in NE modern Iran
- Pa-sa-de-na** \pas-'dē-nə/ 1 city SW Calif. E of Glendale pop 113,327 2 city SE Tex. E of Houston pop 89,277
- Pa-sar-ga-dae** \pas-'sār-gə-'dē/ city of ancient Persia built by Cyrus the Great, ruins NE of site of later Persepolis
- Pa-say** \pas-'ē/ or **Rizāl** \rī-'zāl, -'sāl/ municipality Philippines in Luzon on Manila Bay S of Manila pop 174,100
- Pa-sa-gou-la** \pas-'kə-'gū-lə/ city & port SE Miss. pop 27,264
- Pasco**, Cerro de — see **CERRO DE PASCO**
- Pascua, Isla de** — see **EASTER**
- Pas de Calais** — see **DOVER** (Strait of)
- Pa-sig** \pas-'ig/ river 12 m Philippines in Luzon flowing from the Laguna de Bay through Manila into Manila Bay
- Pas-sa-ic** \pə-'sā-ik/ 1 river 100 m NE N J flowing into Newark Bay 2 city NE N J SSE of Paterson pop 55,124
- Pas-sa-ma-quod-dy Bay** \pas-ə-'mā-'kwad-ē/ inlet of Bay of Fundy between E Me. & SW N B at mouth of St. Croix river
- Pas-se-ro, Cape** \pas-'sə-rō, -'pas-/ headland Italy at SE tip of Sicily
- Pas-sy** \pa-'sē/ section of Paris, France, on right bank of the Seine near the Bois de Boulogne
- Pas-ta-zo** \pas-'tāz-ə, -'stās-/ river 400 m Ecuador & Peru flowing S into the Marañón
- Pat-a-go-ni-a** \pat-ə-'gō-ni-ə, -nē-ə/ region So. America in S Argentina & S Chile between the Andes & the Atlantic S of ab 40° S lat., sometimes considered as including Tierra del Fuego — **Pat-a-go-ni-an** \-nyən, -nē-ən/ *adj* or *n*
- Pa-tan** \pa-'tən/ city E cen Nepal adjoining Katmandu pop 53,930
- Pa-tap-sco** \pə-'tap-(s)kō, -sī-'kō/ river 80 m N cen Md. flowing SE into Chesapeake Bay
- Pa-ter-son** \pat-ər-'sən/ city NE N J N of Newark pop 144,824
- Pa-ti-la** \pat-ē-'āl-ə/ 1 former state NW India, now part of Punjab state 2 city, its * 70 m SW of Simla pop 157,920
- Pat-mos** \pat-'mōs/ island Greece in the NW Dodecanese
- Pat-na** \pat-'nā/ city NE India on the Ganges, winter * of Bihar pop 459,717
- Pa-tos, Lagoa dos** \lə-'gō-əd-ə-'spat-əs/ lagoon 124 m long S Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul
- Pa-tras** \pə-'tras, -'pa-trəs/ or **NGK Pa-tral** \pā-'tra/ or *anc* **Pa-trae** \pā-'trē/ city & port W Greece in N Peloponnesus on Gulf of Patras pop 111,238
- Patras**, Gulf of or Gulf of Cal-y-don \kāl-ə-'dan, -əd-'n/ inlet of Ionian sea W Greece W of Gulf of Corinth
- Patrimony** of St. Peter — see **POME** (Duchy of)
- Pa-tux-ent** \pə-'təx-ən/ river 100 m, cen Md. flowing S & SE into Chesapeake Bay

Orak \o'-ak\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on Ural river S of Magnitogorsk pop 225,000
Orta-gal \ort'-gal\ cape NW Spain
Ortles \ort'-las\ or **Ortler** \ort'-lar\ mountain range of E Alps N Italy between Venezia Tridentina & Lombardy; highest peak Ortles or Ortler *split* \ort'-lar\ 12,793 ft
Oruro \o'-ro\ city W Bolivia pop 86,985
Orvis-to \or'-vī-tō\ or *anc* Velau-na \vel'-lū-nō\ or *Vol'-slin-lī* \vūl'-slin-ē\ commune cen Italy WNW of Terni pop 24,246
Osage \o'-sāj\, *ō-*, river 360 m E Kans. & Mo flowing E into the Missouri
Osa-ka \o'-sā-kā\ city & port Japan in S Honshu pop 3,018,000
Osh-a-wa \ash'-wā\ city Canada in SE Ont on Lake Ontario ENE of Toronto pop 91,587
Osh-kosh \ash'-kash\ city E Wis on Lake Winnebago pop 53,221
Ost-jek \ō'-st-ē\ city N Yugoslavia in Slavonia pop 93,912
Ost-lo \ō'-lō\, *ās-* or formerly *Christi-a-nia* or *Kristi-a-nia* \kris-tē-ān-ē-ō\, *kris-tē-*, *-ān-* city * of Norway at N end of Oslo Fjord (inlet of the Skagerrak) pop 487,846
Ost-na-brück \āz'-nā-brūk\ city NW Germany pop 140,400
Oso-ro-no \ō'-sō-rō-nō\ 1 volcano 8727 ft S cen Chile in lake district 2 city S cen Chile S of Valdivia pop 69,220
Ossa \ō'-sā\ mountain 6490 ft NE Greece in E Thessaly
Ossa-tia \ō'-sā-ti-ā\ region U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in cen Caucasus — see NORTH OSETIA, SOUTH OSETIA
Ost-sling \ō'-st-ing, *ās-sin-* village SE N.Y. pop 21,659
Ost-end \ō'-st-ēnd, *ās-*, or Flem *Oost-ende* \ō'-stēn-dō\ or *F Oost-ende* \ō'-stā-dē\ city & port NW Belgium pop 56,954
Österreich — see AUSTRIA
Ostia \ō'-stē-ā\ town cen Italy at mouth of the Tiber E of site of ancient town of the same name which was the port for Rome
Ostrasia — see AUSTRIA
Ostra-va \ō'-strā-vā\ or *Mo-rav-ska Ostrava* \mōr-af-skā\ city cen Czechoslovakia in Moravia pop 273,280
Osu-mi \ō'-sū-mī\ island group Japan in N Ryukyus
Osu-we-go \ō'-sū-wē-gō\ city N N.Y. on Lake Ontario pop 23,844
Oswie-clim \ō'-shē-wē-clim\ or *Ausch-witz* \aush'-vits\ commune S Poland W of Krakow pop 39,600
Otago Harbor \ō'-tā-gō\ inlet of the Pacific S New Zealand on E coast of South I., Dunedin is situated on it
Ota-ru \ō'-tā-rū\ city & port Japan on Otaru Bay on W coast of Hokkaido I pop 202,000
Otran-to \ō'-trān-tō\, *ō-trān-tō* commune & port S Italy on coast at SE tip of Apulia
Otranto, Strait of strait between SE Italy & W Albania
Otsu \ō'-tsū\ city Japan in W cen Honshu pop 165,000
Oti-ta-wa \at'-tā-wā, -wā, -wō\ 1 city N cen Ill. pop 18,716 2 river 696 m E Canada in SE Ont & S Que. flowing E into the St. Lawrence 3 city * of Canada in SE Ont pop 302,341
Oti-to-man Empire \at'-tō-mān\ former Turkish sultanate (* Constantinople) in SE Europe, W Asia, & N Africa including at greatest extent Turkey, Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, Egypt, Barbary States, Balkan States, & parts of Russia & Hungary
Oti-tum-wa \ō'-tōm-wā, *ō-tōm-* city SE Iowa pop 29,610
Oua-chita \wāsh'-tā\ 1 mountains W Ark & SE Okla. S of the Arkansas 2 or *Wash-tā* \wāsh'-tā\ river 605 m SW Ark. & E La. flowing into Black river
Oua-ga-dou-gou \wāg'-dū-gū\ city * of Upper Volta pop 115,500
Ouar-gle or *Wargle* \wōr-glē, *wār-*, *-glā* town & oasis Algeria in the Sahara SW of Touggourt pop 18,206
Oubangul — see UBANGI
Oubangul-Chari — see UBANGI-SHARI
Ouden-arde \ūd'-n-ārd-ō\, *ōd-* or *F Au-den-arde* \ōd'-n-ārd\ commune Belgium in E Flanders on the Scheldt pop 22,084
Oudh \ūd\ region N India in E cen Uttar Pradesh * Lucknow
Oudta-hoorn \ōd'-hō-m\ city S Republic of So Africa in S Cape Province 220 m E of Cape Town pop 25,800
Ouessant, Ile d' — see USHANT
Oul-da \ūlzh'-dā\ city NE Morocco pop 128,645
Oulu \ūl\, *ūl-* city & SW Uleåborg \ūl'-lē-ō-bōr-ē\ city N cen Finland on Gulf of Bothnia pop 87,224
Our-o-Prêto \ō'-rē-prē-tō\ city E Brazil in Minas Gerais pop 38,372
Ouse \ūz\, 1 or Great Ouse river 160 m, cen & E England flowing into the Wash 2 river 57 m NE England flowing SE to unite with the Trent forming the Humber
Outer Banks chain of sand islands & peninsulas along N C. coast
Outer Hebrides — see HEBRIDES
Outer Mongolia — see MONGOLIA — *Outer Mongolian* *adj* or *n*
Out Islands islands of the Bahamas group excepting New Providence
Ou-tre-mont \ūl'-trē-mānt, *F ūl'-trē-mō* city Canada in S Que. on Montreal I. pop 28,552
Ova-le \ō'-vā-lē, *-vā-yā* city N cen Chile pop 29,377
Overijs-sel \ō'-vā-rī-sē\ province E Netherlands * Zwolle area 1318, pop 920,882
Over-land \ō'-vā-lānd\ city E Mo NW of St. Louis pop 24,949
Overland Park city NE Kans. S of Kansas City pop 76,223
Oviedo \ō'-vē-ō\, *ōv-* 1 province NW Spain on Bay of Biscay area 4023, pop 1,045,635 — see ASTURIAS 2 city * of Oviedo province pop 147,172
Owas-co \ō'-wās-kō\ lake 11 m long cen N.Y.; one of the Finger lakes
Owa-ton-na \ō'-wā-tān-ā\ city SE Minn. pop 15,341
Owen Falls \ō'-an\ former waterfall 65 ft E Africa in Uganda in the Nile N of Lake Victoria; now submerged by Owen Falls Dam
Owens \ō'-anz\ river E Calif formerly flowing into Owens Lake (now dry), now supplying water to city of Los Angeles by way of Los Angeles Aqueduct
Owens-boro \ō'-anz-bōr-ō, *-bōr-* city NW Ky. pop 50,329
Owen Sound city Canada in SE Ont on Georgian Bay pop 18,469

Owen Stan-ley \stan-lē\ mountain range E New Guinea, highest peak Mt. Victoria 13,240 ft
Owoso \ō'-wās-ō\, *ō-wās-* city S cen Mich W of Flint pop 17,179
Owy-hee \ō'-wī-(h)ē\ river 250 m SW Idaho & SE Oreg flowing N into Snake river
Ox-ford \aks'-fōrd\ 1 village SW Ohio pop 15,868 2 or *ML Ox-onia* \aks'-ō-nē-ā\ city S cen England * of Oxfordshire pop 108,564 — *Ox-ford-lan* \aks'-fōrd-lān, *-fōrd-* *adj* or *n*
Ox-ford-shire \aks'-fōrd-shī(ō)r-, *-shēr-* or *Oxford county* S cen England * Oxford area 1009, pop 535,300
Ox-nord \aks'-nōrd\ city S Calif SE of Santa Barbara pop 71,225
Oxus — see AMU DARYA
Oxy-rhynchus \aks'-sī-nh-kos\ or *Ar Eli Bah-na-sa* \el'-ban-ā-sā\ archaeological site Egypt N of Minya & S of Fayūm
Ozark plateau \ō'-zārk\ or *Ozark mountains* eroded tableland 1500-2500 ft high cen U.S. N of Arkansas river in N Ark., S Mo., & NE Okla. with E extension in S Ill. — *Ozark-er* \ō'-zārk-ōr\ *n* — *Ozark-lan* \ō'-zārk-lān\ *adj* or *n*
Ozarks, Lake of the reservoir 130 m long cen Mo formed in Osage river by Bagnell Dam
Pa-bi-na-nee \pāb-yā-nē-tē\ commune cen Poland SSW of Lodz pop 62,300
Pa-chu-ca \pā'-chū-kā\ city cen Mexico NE of Mexico City * of Hidalgo pop 84,543
Pa-cific \pā'-sīf-ik\ ocean extending from the arctic circle to the antarctic regions & from W No America & W So America to E Asia & Australia *area* 69,375,000
Pa-cific \pā'-sīf-ik\ city W Calif S of San Francisco on the Pacific pop 36,020
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the islands in W Pacific under U.S. administration the Marianas (except Guam), the Carolines (including the Palau), & the Marshalls * Tanapag, on Saipan I., a Japanese mandate 1919-45, land area 717, pop 90,940
Pae-to-lus \pā'-tō-lōs\ river Asia Minor in ancient Lydia flowing into the Hermus (modern Gediz) near Sardis
Pa-dang \pād-āŋ\ city & port Indonesia in W Sumatra pop 143,699
Pa-ding-ton \pād-ing-tōn\ former metropolitan borough NW London, England, now part of Westminster
Pa-dre \pād-rē, *pād-* island 100 m long S Tex. between Laguna Madre & Gulf of Mexico
Pa-du-a \pāj-ā-wā, *pād-wā* or *It Pa-do-va* \pād-ō-vā\ commune NE Italy W of Venice pop 225,231 — *Pa-du-an* \pāj-ō-wān, *pād-ō* *adj* or *n*
Pa-du-ah \pā'-d(y)ū-kā\ city W Ky. on the Ohio pop 31,627
Padus — see PO
Paes-tum \pēs-tōm, *pes-* or earlier *Pa-sel-do-nia* \pās-i-dō-nē-ā, *pō-sī-* ancient city S Italy in W Lucania on Gulf of Salerno (ancient Bay of Paestum)
Pae-go \pān-(g)ō\, *pān-(g)ō*, *pāg-(ō)-pāg-(ō)* or *Pan-go* \pān-(g)ō\, *pān-(g)ō* town & port * of American Samoa on Tutuila I. pop 2451
Pa-hang \pā'-han\ state E Federation of Malaysia bordering on So China sea * Kuala Lipis area 13,873, pop 503,131
Pahlen — see CHUNGKING
Paines-ville \pānz-vīl\ city NE Ohio on Lake Erie pop 16,536
Painted desert region NE Ariz. E of the Little Colorado
Pais-ley \pāz-lē\ burgh SW Scotland in Strathclyde WSW of Glasgow pop 95,344
Pa-k-istan \pak-i-stān, *pāk-i-tān* country S Asia orig comprising an eastern division & a western division, a dominion 1947-56 & a republic 1956-72 of the Brit. Commonwealth, formed from parts of former Brit. India, * Islamabad area 310,236, pop 53,990,173 — see EAST PAKISTAN, WEST PAKISTAN — *Pa-k-istānī* \-stān-ē\ *adj* or *n*
Palatinate \pā'-lat-nē-āt\ or *G Pfalz* \p(f)āltā\ either of two districts SW Germany once ruled by counts palatine of the Holy Roman Empire Rhonish, or Rhine, Palatinate or *G Rhoinepfalz* \rīn-(p)āltā\ (on the Rhine E of Saarland) & Upper Palatinate or *G Oberpfalz* \ō-bor-(p)āltā\ (on the Danube around Regensburg) — see RHINELAND-PALATINATE
Pal-atine \pal-ō-tīn\ 1 hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE 2 village NE Ill NW of Chicago pop 25,904
Pa-lau \pā-lā\ or *Pe-law* \pā-lū\ 1 district SW Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, usu considered part of the Carolines land area 192, pop 11,210 2 — see BABELTHAP
Pa-la-wan \pā-lā-wān, *-wān* island 278 m long W Philippines W of the Visayas area 4550, pop (with adjacent islands) 232,322
Pa-lam-bang \pāl-am-bāŋ\ city & port Indonesia in SE Sumatra on Muar river pop 474,971
Pal-en-cla \pāl-tēn-chē-ā\ 1 province N Spain area 3256, pop 198,763 2 city, its * NNE of Valladolid pop 58,320
Pal-en-que \pāl-tēn-kē\ ruined Mayan city S Mexico in N Chiapas SW of present town of Palenque
Pal-er-mo \pā-lor-(m)ō, *-lē(ō)r-* or *anc Pan-or-mus* \pā-nōr-mōs\ or *Pan-hor-mus* \pan-hōr-ē-ē\ city & port Italy * of Sicily pop 656,355 — *Pal-er-mi-tan* \pāl-lor-mat-n-, *-lēr-* *adj* or *n*
Pal-es-tine \pāl-ō-stīn, *-stīn* or *L Pal-es-tīna* \pāl-ō-stē-nā, *-stī-* 1 ancient region SW Asia bordering on E coast of the Mediterranean & extending E of the Jordan 2 former country bordering on the Mediterranean on W & Dead sea on E; a part of the

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 ā cot, cart ā F bac au out ch chun e less ē easy
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Petrified Forest National Park reservation E Ariz. in Painted desert containing natural exhibit of petrified wood area 147
Petro-dvo-rets \pe-trəd-və-rets\ or formerly **Peterhof** \pē-tər-hōf, -hōf, -hōf\ town U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, W of Leningrad
Petrograd — see **LENINGRAD**
Petro-pavlovsk \pe-trə-pav-lōfsk\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in N Kazakhstan pop 173,000
Petro-pavlovsk-Kamchatka \-kam-cha-tskā\ city & port U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia on Kamchatka peninsula pop 154,000
Petro-polis \pə-trəp-ə-ləs\ city SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro state pop 200,052
Petrovsk — see **MAKHACHKALA**
Petro-zavodsk \pe-trə-zə-vōtsk\ city U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe * of Karelian Republic on Lake Onega pop 185,000
Petsamo — see **PECHENGA**
Pfalz — see **PALATINATE**
Pforzheim \p'fōrts-him\ city W Germany SE of Karlsruhe pop 90,022
Pha-ros \fa(r)-rās, -fē(r)-r\ peninsula N Egypt in city of Alexandria, formerly an island
Pharr \fär\ city S Tex. E of McAllen pop 15,829
Phar-sa-lus \fär-sā-lās\ or modern **Phar-sa-la** \fär-sā-lā\ or NGK **Fār-sā-la** \fär- town NE Greece in E Thessaly in ancient district of **Phar-sa-la** \fär-sā-lā-yā, -sā-lē-ā\
Phoenix City \fē-niks- city E Ala pop 25,281
Philadelph \fil-ə-dēl-fyā, -fē-ā\ 1 city & port SE Pa. on the Delaware pop 1,948,609 2 — see **ALABAMA** 3 — see **AMMAN** — **Philadelphion** \fyon, -fē-ōn\ adj or n
Phile \fi(r)-lē\ island S Egypt in the Nile above Aswān, now submerged
Phillipville — see **SKIKDA**
Philipp \fil-ə-pi also fə-lip-ē\ ancient town NE Greece in N cen Macedonia — **Philippian** \fē-lip-ē-ān\ adj or n
Philippine \fil-ə-pēn, -fē-lā-ā\ 1 islands of the Malay archipelago NE of Borneo — see **PHILIPPINES** 2 sea comprising the waters of the W Pacific E of & adjacent to the Philippines
Philippines \-pēnz, -pēnz\ or Republic of the Philippines or Sp **Re-pu-bli-ca de Fil-i-pi-nas** \re-pūv-lē-kā-lhā-fē-lē-pē- (ñas)\ or **Philippino** **Re-pu-bli-kā ng Fil-i-pi-nas** \-nāng-pē-lē-pē- (ñas)\ country E Asia comprising the Philippine islands, a republic, once a Spanish possession & (1898-1945) a U.S. possession * Manila land area 114,830, pop 37,960,000 — **Philippine** adj
Philippopolis — see **PLEVDIV**
Phila-tia \fē-lis-tē-ā\ ancient country SW Palestine on the coast, the land of the Philistines
Phillipsburg \fil-əps-bərg\ town W N.J. on Delaware river pop 17,849
Phnom Penh or **Phnom-penh** \pə-nōm-pen, -pə-nām- city * of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) on the Mekong pop 393,995
Phocaee \fō-sē-ā\ ancient city of Asia Minor on Aegean sea in N Ionia — **Phocaean** \-zōn\ adj or n
Phocla \fō-sēs\ region cen Greece N of Gulf of Corinth
Phoenicia or **Phenicia** \fi-nish-ē-ā, -nēsh- or **Phoenice** \-ni-sē\ ancient country SW Asia at E end of the Mediterranean in modern Syria & Lebanon
Phoenix \fē-niks- 1 city * of Ariz. on Salt river pop 581,562 2 islands cen Pacific belonging to Kiribati
Phrygia \fri-ē-ā\ ancient country W cen Asia Minor divided abt 400 a.c. into Greater Phrygia (the inland region) & Lesser Phrygia (region along the Hellespont)
Phoenicia \pyā-chen-tē-ā, -pē-ā\ or anc **Phoenicia** \pē-sen-chen-tē-ā\ commune N Italy on the Po SE of Milan pop 103,439
Pi-oul or formerly **Pi-ou-hy** \pyau-ē, -pē-āu- state NE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic E of Paraíba river * Teresina area 94,819, pop 1,735,568
Piave \pyāv-(ā), -pē-āv- river 137 m NE Italy flowing S & SE into the Adriatic
Picard \pik-ard-ē\ or F **Picardie** \pē-kār-dē\ region & former province N France bordering on English channel N of Normandy * Amiens — **Picard** \pik-ard-, -ard, pik-ard\ adj or n
Pice-nun \pi-sē-nām\ district of ancient Italy on the Adriatic SE of Umbria
Pico River \pē-(r)-rā-vir-ā\ city SW Calif SE of Los Angeles pop 54,170
Piedmont \pēd-mānt\ 1 plateau E U.S. lying E of the Appalachian mountains between S N.Y. & cen Ala. 2 or lit **Piedmont** \pyā-mōn-(t)ā\ region NW Italy bordering on France & Switzerland W of Lombardy * Turin — **Piedmontese** \pēd-mōn-tēz, -tēmān-, -tēs\ adj or n
Piedras Negras \pē-dra-snā-gras, -sed-ra-sneg-ras\ city N Mexico in Coahuila on Rio Grande opposite Eagle Pass, Tex. pop 65,883
Pieria \pi-rē-ā, -fē-ā\ ancient region NE Greece in Macedonia N of Thessaly
Pierre \pi(r)-rē\ city * of S Dak. on the Missouri pop 9699
Pierre-fonds \pē-rē(r)-fō\ city Canada in S Que. W of Montreal pop 33,010
Pietr-mar-itz-burg \pē-tər-mar-its-bərg\ city E Republic of So Africa * of Natal pop 128,598
Pigs Bay of \piz- or Co-chi-nos Bay \kō-chē-nōs- bay W Cuba on S coast
Pikes Peak \piks\ mountain 14,110 ft E cen Colo. at S end of Front range
Pik Pobedy — see **POBEDA PEAK**
Pila-tus \pi-lāt-ās\ mountain 6995 ft, cen Switzerland in Unterwalden SW of Lucern
Pil-coma-yo \pil-kā-mī-(yō)\ river 1000 m S cen So America rising in Bolivia & flowing SE on Argentina-Paraguay boundary into Paraguay river
Pillon — see **PELION**

Pillars of Her-cu-lēs \hər-kyā-lēz\ the two promontories at E end of Strait of Gibraltar Rock of Gibraltar (in Europe) & Jebel Musa (in Africa)
Pilos — see **RYLOS**
Pim-lico \pim-li-kō\ district of W London, England in SW Westminster
Pi-nang \pi-nāng\ or **George Town** \jō(r)-tāun\ or **Penang** \pə-nāng\ city & port Federation of Malaysia * of Penang on Penang I pop 234,930
Pi-nar del Rio \pi-nār-del-rē-(yō)\ city & port W Cuba SW of Havana pop 67,600
Pindus \pin-dos\ mountains N Greece between Epirus & Thessaly, highest point over 7500 ft
Pine Bluff \pin-blaf, -blaf\ city SE cen Ark pop 37,389
Pi-nel-las \pi-nēl-lās\ peninsula W Fla. W of Tampa Bay
Pinel-las Park city W Fla. NW of St. Petersburg pop 22,287
Pines, Isle of 1 — see **YOUTH (Isle of)** 2 — see **KUNIE**
Ping \pin\ river 360 m W Thailand flowing SSE to join the Nan forming the Chao Phraya
Piniōs — see **PENEUS**
Pinkling — see **HARBIN**
Pinnacles National Monument reservation W cen Calif. in Coast range SSE of Hollister area 20
Pi-nole \pē-nōl\ city W Calif. N of Berkeley pop 15,850
Pinsk \pin(tsk)\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Belorussia pop 62,000
Pinsk Marshes — see **PRIPET**
Piotr-kov \pyōt-ər-kūf, -pē-ot-, -kūv\ or Russ **Petro-kov** \pē-trə-kōf, -kōv\ commune cen Poland SSE of Lodz pop 59,700
Pipe Spring National Monument reservation NW Ariz. on Kalb-bab plateau containing old Mormon fort
Pipe-stone National Monument \pip-stōn\ reservation SW Minn. containing quarry once used by Indians
Piqua \pik-(wā, -wā)\ city W Ohio N of Dayton pop 20,741
Pirae-us or **Pel-rae-us** \pi-rē-ās\ or NGK **Pirai-ēs** \pē-rē-ēf\ city E Greece on Saronic gulf, port for Athens pop 183,957
Pirineos — see **PYRENEES**
Pir-ma-sens \pi(r)-mā-zen(t)s\ city W Germany near French border E of Saarbrücken pop 56,420
Pir-na \pi(r)-nā\ city E Germany SE of Dresden pop 47,468
Pisa \pē-zā, -tā\ commune W cen Italy in Tuscany on the Arno pop 102,864 — **Pisan** \pēz-n\ adj or n
Pis-cat-e-qua \pis-kat-ə, -kwō\ river 12 m Me. & N.H. formed by junction of Cochecho & Salmon Falls rivers & flowing SE on Me. & N.H. boundary into the Atlantic
Pis-gah \piz-gā\ or **Ne-bo** \nē-(bō)\ mountain 2644 ft Palestine in Jordan E of N end of Dead sea
Pishpek — see **FRUNZE**
Pisid-ia \pə-sid-ē-ā, -pi- ancient country S Asia Minor N of Pamphylia — **Pisidian** \-zōn\ adj
Pistoia \pi-stōi-ā, -stō-yā\ commune cen Italy NW of Florence pop 90,463
Pit \pit\ river 280 m N Calif. flowing SW into the Sacramento
Pit-calrn \pit-kā(r)n-, -ke(r)n\ island S Pacific SE of Tuamotu archipelago, a Brit. colony, with several smaller islands
Pittsburg \pits-bərg\ 1 city W Calif. NE of Oakland on San Joaquin river pop 20,651 2 city SE Kans. pop 20,171
Pitts-burgh \pits-bərg\ city SW Pa. pop 520,117
Pitts-feld \pits-fēld\ city W Mass pop 57,020
Piz Bernina — see **BERNINA**
Piz Bernina \piz-sen-cha\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 21,948
Pleasant Bay inlet of the Atlantic E Canada in SE Nfld
Pleac-id, Lake \plas-id\ lake 5 m long NE N.Y. in the Adirondacks
Plain-field \plān-fēld\ city NE N.J. pop 46,862
Plains of Abra-ham \ā-brā-hām\ plateau Canada in W part of city of Quebec
Plain-view \plān-vyū\ city NW Tex. N of Lubbock pop 19,096
Plain-ville \plān-vil\ town cen Conn. SW of Hartford pop 16,733
Pla-no \plā-nō\ city NE Tex. N of Dallas pop 17,872
Plantation city SE Fla. W of Fort Lauderdale pop 23,232
Plant City \plant- city W cen Fla. E of Tampa pop 15,451
Plas-ey \plas-ē\ village NE India in West Bengal N of Calcutta
Plata, Rio de la \rē-(jō)-del-ā-plat-ā\ or **River Plate** \plāt\ estuary of Paraná & Uruguay rivers So America between Uruguay & Argentina; 225 m long
Plataea \plā-tē-ā\ or **Platae-ae** \-tē-ā\ ancient city Greece in SE Boeotia S of Thebes — **Plataean** \-tē-ān\ adj or n
Platte \plat\ 1 river 310 m, cen Nebr. formed by junction of the No. Platte & So. Platte & flowing E into the Missouri 2 river 300 m SW Iowa & NW Mo. flowing into the Missouri
Plattensee — see **BALATON**
Platt National Park \plat\ reservation S Okla. containing numerous sulfur & other mineral springs area 912 acres
Platts-burgh or **Platts-burg** \plats-bərg\ city NE N.Y. on Lake Champlain pop 18,715
Plauen \plau-ən\ or **Plauen im Vogtland** \plau-ə-nim-fōk-lān\ city E Germany on the Weisse Elster pop 81,907
Pleasant — see **NAURU**
Pleasant Hill city W Calif. ENE of Oakland pop 24,610
Pleasant-ton \plez-n-tōn\ city W Calif. SE of Oakland pop 18,328
Pleanty, Bay of inlet of the So. Pacific N New Zealand on NE coast of North I
Plev-en \plev-ən\ or **Plev-na** \plev-nā\ city NW Bulgaria pop 89,814
Plo-est \plō-(y)eshit-(ē)\ city SE cen Rumania pop 160,011
Plov-div \plōv-dif, -div\ or Gk **Philippopolis** \fil-ə-pap-ā-lās\ city Bulgaria on the Maritsa N of the Rhodope mountains pop 242,050
Plymouth \plim-əth\ 1 town SE Mass pop 18,606 2 village SE Minn. NW of Minneapolis pop 17,593 3 city & port SW England in Devonshire pop 239,314
Pzen \pzi-zen-(yā)\ or G **Pil-sen** \pil-zan, -sən\ city Czechoslovakia in Bohemia WSW of Prague pop 145,299

Pau \pə\ 1 or **F Gave de Pau** \gá-v-də-pə\ river 100 m SW France rising in the Pyrenees SW of Pau & flowing to the Adour — see **GAVERNIE** 2 commune SW France on the Pau pop 74,005
Paumotu — see **TUAMOTU**
Pavia \pə-ˈvi-ə\ commune N Italy S of Milan pop 85,160
Pavlof, Mount \pav-ˈlɒf\ volcano 8215 ft SW Alaska on SW Alaska peninsula in Aleutian range
Paw-tuck-et \pə-ˈtʌk-ət, pə-ˈtʌk-ət\ city NE R.I. pop 76,984
Pav-sán-dú \pí-sán-ˈdú\ city & port W Uruguay pop 52,472
Paw-body \pə-ˈbɒd-ē, -bɒd-ē\ city NE Mass. N of Lynn pop 48,080
Pearce \pɛər\ river 945 m W Canada flowing E & NE in N.B.C. & N Alta into the Slave — see **FINLAY**
Pearl \pɔr-(ə)\ 1 river 490 m S Miss. flowing S into Gulf of Mexico 2 or **Chu** \jʊ\ or **Canton** river SE China SE of Canton at E side of West river delta
Pearl City city Hawaii in S Oahu pop 19,552
Pearl Harbor inlet Hawaii on S coast of Oahu W of Honolulu
Pearry Land \ˈpi-(ə)-ˈrɪ\ region N Greenland on Arctic ocean
Pechen-ga \ˈpɛch-ən-gə\ or **Fin Pet-sa-mo** \ˈpɛt-sə-mo\ town & port U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on inlet of Barents sea in district that belonged to Finland 1920-44
Pechora \pə-ˈchɔr-ə, -chɔr-ə\ river 1125 m U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing N into Barents sea
Pecos \pə-ˈkɔs\ river 735 m E N Mex & W Tex flowing SE into the Rio Grande
Pecs \ˈpɛʃ\ city S Hungary W of the Danube pop 144,000
Pedar-nales \pərd-ˈn-əl-əs\ river 150 m, cen Tex flowing E into the Colorado
Peel \pɛl\ 1 or **Peel-shire** \ˈpɛl-shi-(ə), -shə\ or **Tweed-dale** \ˈtwɛd-ˈdæl\ former county SE Scotland including upper course of the Tweed area 347 2 burgh SE Scotland in Borders region
Peel \pɛl\ river 233 m N.C. & S.C. flowing SE into Winyah Bay — see **YADKIN**
Peeks-kill \ˈpɛk-ˈskil\ city SE N.Y. N of Yonkers pop 18,881
Peel \pɛl\ river 425 m NW Canada rising in W Yukon Territory & flowing E & N into the Mackenzie
Peene \pə-ˈnə\ river 70 m N Germany flowing E through Pomerania into Stettiner Haff
Peene-münd-e \pə-ˈnə-ˈm(ɪ)l(ɪ)n-də, -m(ɪ)n-ə\ village NE Germany on island at mouth of Peene river
Pelpus \ˈpɛl-pʊs\ or **Estonian Pelp-al** \ˈpɛp-sɛ\ or **Russ Chudskoe** \ˈʃʊli-skə-vo\ lake U.S.S.R. in E Estonia & NW Soviet Russia, Europe area 1357
Pelraeus — see **PIRAEUS**
Pekalongan \pɛk-ˈlɒŋ-ən\ city Indonesia in cen Java on N coast pop 102,380
Pekin \ˈpɛk-ən, -kɪn\ city N cen III SSW of Peoria pop 31,375
Peking \ˈpɛk-ɪŋ\ or formerly **Pel-ping** \ˈpɛl-pɪŋ, -bɪŋ\ municipality * of China pop 8,000,000
Pelagian \pə-ˈlɛ-jən\ islands Italy in the Mediterranean S of Sicily between Malta & Tunisia
Pelee \pɛ-ˈli-ə\ island SE Canada in W Lake Erie SW of Point Pelee, Ont area 18
Pelee, Mount \pə-ˈli-ə\ volcano French West Indies in N Martinique; erupted 1902
Pelee, Point — see **POINT PELEE NATIONAL PARK**
Pel-llu \pɛl-ˈlʊ\ island W Pacific at S end of Palau islands
Peluw — see **PAUWU**
Pell-on \pɛl-ˈɒn\ or **NGK Pjil-lon** \ˈpɛl-jɒn\ mountain 5417 ft NE Greece in E Thessaly SE of Mt Ossa
Pellia \pɛl-ˈi-ə\ ancient city NE Greece, ancient * of Macedonia
Pelly \pɛl-ˈi-ə\ river 330 m NW Canada in Yukon Territory flowing W into the Yukon
Pelo-pon-nese \pɛl-ˈɒ-pə-ˈnɛ-sɪs\ or **Pelo-pon-nese-sos** \ˈsɒs\ or **Pelo-pon-nese** \ˈpɛl-ɒ-pə-ˈnɛz, -nɛs\ or **Mo-rae** \ˈmɔ-ˈrɛ-ə\ peninsula forming S part of mainland of Greece — **Pelo-pon-nese-ian** \pɛl-ˈɒ-pə-ˈnɛ-zhən, -shən\ adj or n
Pelo-toes \pə-ˈlɔi-tɔs\ city S Brazil in SE Rio Grande do Sul at S end of Lagoa dos Patos pop 208,672
Pemba \ˈpɛm-bə\ island Tanzania in Indian ocean N of island of Zanzibar
Pembroke \ˈpɛm-brʊk, U.S. also -brɒk\ 1 city Canada in SE Ont. WNW of Ottawa pop 16,544 2 or **Pembroke-shire** \ˈpɛl-(ə)-ˈshɪr\ former county SW Wales * Haverfordwest area 614
Pembroke Pines \ˈpɛm-brɒk\ city SE Fla S of Fort Lauderdale pop 15,520
Penang \pə-ˈnæn\ island SE Asia at N end of Strait of Malacca area 108 2 state Federation of Malaysia comprising Penang 1 & mainland opposite; until 1948 one of the Straits Settlements * Pinang area 400, pop 776,770 3 — see **FINANG**
Pend Oreille \pɛn-ˈɔr-ɪ-ə\ river 100 m N Idaho & NE Wash flowing from Pend Oreille Lake (35 m long, in Idaho) W & N into the Columbia in B.C.
Peneus \pə-ˈnɛ-əs\ or **NGK Pini-lós** \ˈpɛn-ˈjɒs\ or formerly **Salam-bria** \ˈsæl-ˈbrɪ-ə\ river 125 m N Greece in Thessaly flowing E into Gulf of Salonika
Peng-pu \pɛn-ˈpʊ\ city E China in N Anhwei pop 253,000
Peninsular Malaysia — see **MALAYA**
Pen-ki \ˈpɛn-ˈkɪ\ city NE China in E cen Liaoning pop 750,000
Pen-nine Alps \ˈpɛn-ˈɪn\ section of Alps on border between Switzerland & Italy NE of Graian Alps — see **ROSA (Monte)**
Pennine Chain mountains N England extending S from Scottish border to Derbyshire & Staffordshire, highest Cross Fell 2930 ft
Penn-syl-van-ia \pɛn-(t)-ˈsɒl-ˈvɪ-n-ə, -nɛ-ə\ state NE U.S. * Harrisburg area 45,333, pop 11,793,909
Pennabacot \pə-ˈnɛb-ək-ət, -ək-ət\ river 101 m, cen Me. flowing S into Penobscot Bay (inlet of the Atlantic)
Penrhyn — see **TONGAREVA**
Pen-saco-le \pɛn-(t)-ˈsɔ-ˈkɔ-lɛ\ city & port NW Fla. on Pensacola Bay (inlet of Gulf of Mexico) pop 59,507
Pen-tap-o-lis \ˈpɛn-ˈtəp-ə-lɪs\ any one of several groups of five ancient cities in Italy, Asia Minor, & Cyrenaica

Pen-tel-i-cus \pɛn-ˈtɛl-i-kʊs\ or **Pen-tel-i-kon** \ˈkən, -kən\ or **NGK Pen-del-i-kon** \pɛn-ˈdɛl-ɛ-kon\ mountain 3639 ft E Greece in Attica NE of Athens
Pen-tle-ton \pɛn-ˈtɪk-tən\ city Canada in S B.C. pop 18,146
Pent-land \ˈpɛnt-lænd\ 1 first channel between Orkneys & mainland of Scotland 2 hills S Scotland in Borders, Lothian, & Strathclyde regions, highest peak Scald Law 1898 ft
Pen-za \ˈpɛn-zə\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on Sura river 225 m W of Kulybyshev pop 374,000
Pen-zance \pɛn-ˈzæn-(t)s, -pən-ˈ\ borough & port SW England in Cornwall on English channel pop 19,352
Pen-zhin-skaya Bay \pɛn-ˈzhin-(t)-skə-yə\ or **Pen-zhi-na Bay** \ˈpɛn-zhə-nə\ arm of Sea of Okhotsk, U.S.S.R., between Kamchatka peninsula & mainland
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen — see **YEMEN**
Peo-ria \pɛ-ˈɔr-ə, -ɔr-ə\ city N cen Ill pop 126,963
Peo-ri-n, Lake \ˈpi-pən, -pɛp-ən\ expansion of the upper Mississippi 34 m long between Se Minn & W Wis
Pera — see **BEYOGLU**
Peræa or **Peræa** \pə-ˈrɛ-ə\ ancient region of Palestine E of the Jordan
Perak \ˈpɛr-ə, -pɪr-ə, -pɛr-ək\ state Malaysia in W Peninsular Malaysia on Strait of Malacca * Kuala Kangsar area 7980, pop 1,362,566
Per-dido \pə-ˈdɛd-(t)ɒ\ river 60 m rising in SE Ala. & flowing S into Gulf of Mexico forming part of Ala-Fla. boundary
Per-ga \ˈpɛr-gə\ ancient city S Asia Minor in Pamphylia
Per-ga-mum \ˈpɛr-gə-məm\ or **Per-ga-mus** \ˈmʊs\ or **Per-ga-mos** \ˈmʊs, -mʊs\ 1 ancient Greek kingdom covering most of Asia Minor; at its height 263-133 BC 2 or modern **Ber-ga-ma** \ˈbɛr-gə-mə\ city W Turkey NNE of Izmir * of ancient Pergamum pop 24,121
Per-l-gord \pɛr-ˈgɔ-(ə)r\ old division of N Guenne in SW France * Périgueux
Per-igueux \ˈgɛr-(t), -ˈgɛ\ commune SW France NE of Bordeaux pop 37,450
Perlm \pə-ˈrɪm, -ˈrɛm\ island in Bab el Mandeb strait at entrance to Red sea, belongs to Southern Yemen
Per-lis \ˈpɛr-lɪs\ state Malaysia bordering on Thailand & Andaman sea * Kangar area 310, pop 121,062
Perm \ˈpɛrm, -ˈpɛr(ɪ)m\ or formerly **Mo-lo-tov** \ˈmɔ-lɔ-tɒf, -ˈmɔl-, -ˈmɔl-, -ˈtɒv\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe pop 850,000
Per-nam-bu-co \pɛr-nəm-ˈb(ɪ)l(ɪ)-kɔ, -pɛr-nəm-ˈb(ɪ)-\ 1 state NE Brazil * Recife area 38,315, pop 5,208,011 2 — see **RECIFE**
Per-nik \ˈpɛl-(t)-nɪk\ or **Dimitrovo** \ˈdɪ-mɛ-trə-ˈvɔ\ city W Bulgaria S of Sofia pop 79,335
Per-pli-gnan \pɛr-ˈpɛl-nyən\ city S France SE of Toulouse near Mediterranean coast pop 102,191
Per-sep-o-lis \ˈpɛr-ˈsɛp-ə-lɪs\ city of ancient Persia, site in SW Iran NE of Shiraz
Persia — see **IRAN**
Persian Gulf arm of Arabian sea between SW Iran & Arabia
Persian Gulf States Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, & United Arab Emirates
Persis — see **FARS**
Perth \ˈpɛrθ\ 1 city * of Western Australia on Swan river pop (with suburbs) 499,969 — see **FREMANTLE** 2 or **Perth-shire** \ˈpɛrθ-(t), -ˈshɪr\ former county cen Scotland area 249 3 burgh cen Scotland pop 48,051
Perth Am-boy \pɛr-ˈtham-bɔi\ city & port NE N.J. on Raritan Bay at mouth of Raritan river pop 38,798
Peru \pə-ˈru\ country W So America, a republic * Lima area 482,257, pop 14,010,000 — **Peru-vi-an** \ˈrʊ-ˈvɪ-ən\ adj or n
Peru-gia \pə-ˈrʊ-(t)-ə, -pə-ˈ\ commune cen Italy between Lake Trasimeno & the Tiber * of Umbria pop 125,926
Perugia, Lake of — see **TRASIMENO (Lake)**
Pesaro \ˈpɛs-ə-ro\ commune & port cen Italy on the Adriatic NW of Ancona pop 79,943
Pes-ca-do-res \ˈpɛs-kə-ˈdɔr-ɛz, -ˈdɔr-, -ɔs\ or **Peng-hu** \ˈpɛn-ˈhʊ\ islands E China in Formosa strait, attached to Formosa; chief town Makung (on Penghu, chief island) area 49
Pes-ca-ra \ˈpɛs-kə-ˈrə\ commune & port cen Italy on the Adriatic pop 115,122
Pes-ha-war \pə-ˈshə-wər, -ˈshau-(ə)r\ city N Pakistan ESE of Khyber pass pop 296,000
Peta-h \ˈpɛt-ə\ or **Peta-h Tik-vah** \ˈpɛt-ə-ˈtɪk-ɪvə, -pāt-ə\ city W Israel E of Tel Aviv pop 83,200
Peta-lu-ma \pɛt-ˈlʊ-mə\ city W Calif N of San Francisco pop 24,870
Peter-bor-ough \ˈpɛt-ər-bɔr-ə, -bɔr-ə, -b(ə)r-ə\ 1 city Canada in SE Ont pop 58,111 2 borough E cen England pop 70,021
Peterborough, Soke of \ˈpɛt-ər-bɔr-ə\ former administrative county E cen England in Northamptonshire; later part of Huntingdonshire & since 1974 in Cambridgeshire
Peters-burg \ˈpɛt-ər-z-, -bɜrg\ 1 city SE Va pop 36,103 2 SAINT PETERSBURG — see **LENINGRAD**
Petit-co-di-ak \ˈpɛt-ɪ-kɔd-ɪ-ək\ river 60 m SE Canada in SE N.B. flowing to head of Bay of Fundy
Petit-tot \pɛt-ˈtɔt, -tɔ\ river 295 m W cen Canada flowing W into Liard river
Petra \ˈpɛ-trə, -ˈpɛ-trə\ ancient city of NW Arabia on slope of Mt Hor, site now in SW Jordan, * of the Edomites & Nabataeans

ə about * kitten, F table ar farther a back ā bake
 ɪ cot, cart ɪ F bac ə out ch chin e less ē easy
 ɡ gift i trip i life j joke ɡ ich, buch * F via ŋ sing
 ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔ F bœuf ɔ F feu ɔ coin th thing
 th thus ʊ foot ʊ foot ɔ F füllen ɔ F rue y yet
 * F digne [dɛn], nuit [nuɪt] yū few ya famous zb vision

Portuguese India former Portuguese possessions on W coast of India peninsula, annexed 1962 by India, comprised territory of Goa & districts of Damão & Diu

Portuguese Timor — see TIMOR

Portuguese West Africa — see ANGOLA

Porz am Rhein \pɔrt-sam-rin\ city W Germany ESE suburb of Cologne pop 76,762

Posedonia — see PAESTUM

Posi-ta-no \pɔ-zə-tan-(j)ə\ commune S Italy on Gulf of Salerno

Potch-ef-stroom \pɔtch-af-ström\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal SW of Johannesburg pop 51,800

Po-to-mac \pɔ-tō-mak-, mik\ river 287 m E U.S. flowing from W Va into Chesapeake Bay & forming S boundary of Md

Po-to-ma-si \pɔt-ə-si\ city S Bolivia pop 63,590

Pots-dam \pɔts-dam\ city E Germany SW of Berlin pop 110,949

Potts-town \pɔt-staun\ borough SE Pa ESE of Reading pop 25,355

Potts-ville \pɔts-vil\ city E cen Pa NNW of Reading pop 19,715

Pough-keep-se \pɔ-kip-sē, pō\ city SE N.Y. pop 32,029

Pow-der \pau-dər\ 1 river 150 m E Oreg. flowing into the Snake 2 river 375 m N Wyo. & SE Mont. flowing N into the Yellowstone

Powell, Loko — see OLENCANYON DAM

Pow-wys \pɔ-ws\ county E cen Wales * Llandrindod Wells area 1960, pop 100,200

Po-yang \pɔ-yā\ lake 90 m long E China in N Kiangsi

Poznan \pɔz-nan-(ya), -nān-(ya)\ or G **Po-sen** \pɔz-n\ city W cen Poland on the Warta pop 459,700

Pozzuoli \pɔt-swō-lē, or anc **Pu-te-oli** \p(y)ū-tē-ə-lē\ commune & port S Italy in Campania W of Naples pop 61,912

Prades \prad\ village S France in the Pyrenees

Prague \prag/ or Czech **Praha** \prā-(h)ā\ city * of Czechoslovakia in Bohemia on Vltava river pop 1,102,060

Prala \pri-ə\ town * of Cape Verde on São Tiago 1 pop 45,079

Prairie Provinces the Canadian provinces of Man., Sask., & Alta

Prairie Village city NE Kans. S of Kansas City pop 28,138

Pra-to \pri-tō\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany pop 138,717

Presque Isle \pre-skī(s)l\ peninsula NW Pa. in Lake Erie forming Presque Isle Bay (harbor of Erie, Pa.)

Pressburg — see BRATISLAVA

Pres-ton \pres-ton\ 1 former town, Ont., Canada — see CAMBRIDGE 2 borough NW England NNW of Liverpool * of Lancashire pop 97,365

Prest-wich \pres-(j)twich\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester NNW of Manchester pop 32,838

Prest-wich \pres-(j)twich\ burgh SW Scotland in Strathclyde

Pre-to-ria \pri-tōr-ē-, -tōr-ē\ city, administrative * of Republic of So. Africa & * of Transvaal pop 303,684

Prīb-lōf \pri-b-ə-lōf\ islands Alaska in Bering sea

Prich-ard \pri-ch-ard\ city SW Ala. N of Mobile pop 41,578

Primorje — see MARITIME TERRITORY

Prince Albert \al-bort\ city Canada in cen Sask. pop 28,464

Prince Albert National Park reservation Canada in cen Sask. on No. Saskatchewan river area 1496

Prince Edward Island \ed-ward-ē\ island SE Canada in Gulf of St. Lawrence off E.N.B. & N.N.S., a province * Charlottetown area 2184, pop 111,000

Prince Edward Island National Park reservation Canada in P.E.I. area 7

Prince George \jɔ(ə)r\ city Canada in E cen B.C. pop 33,101

Prince of Wales \wā(ə)lj\ 1 island SE Alaska, largest in Alexander archipelago area 1500 2 island N Canada between Victoria I. & Somerset I. area 12,830

Prince of Wales, Cape cape Alaska at W tip of Seward peninsula, most westerly point of mainland of No. America, at 168°W

Prince Rupert \ri-pɔrt\ city & port Canada in NW B.C. at head of Dixon Entrance pop 15,747

Prince Rupert's Land \ri-pɔrts\ historical region N & W Canada comprising drainage basin of Hudson Bay granted 1670 by King Charles II to Hudson's Bay company

Prince William Sound \wil-yam-ē\ inlet of Gulf of Alaska S Alaska E of Kenai peninsula

Prin-cl-pe \prin(t)-sə-pə\ island W Africa in Gulf of Guinea N of São Tomé area 58 — see SÃO TOMÉ

Prip-et \pri-p-et-, -et\ or Russ **Pri-pyat** \pri-pyat\ river 500 m E cen Europe in the U.S.S.R. in NW Ukraine & S White Russia flowing E through the Pripyet, or Pinsk, marshes (marshlands ab 300 m long & 140 m wide) to the Dnieper

Pro-gre-so \pra-gres-(j)ə\ city SE Mexico on Yucatán peninsula; port for Mérida pop 22,100

Pro-ko-pevak or **Pro-ko-pyevak** \pra-kóp-yəfak\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Asia, at S end of Kuznetsk basin NW of Novokuznetsk pop 275,000

Propontis — see MARMARA (Sea of)

Provence \pra-vāns\ region & former province SE France bordering on the Mediterranean * Aix

Providencia \prə-vi-dən(t)-ē-, -dēn(t)-ē\ city & port * of R.I. pop 179,213

Provo \prɔ-(j)vo\ city N cen Utah on Utah Lake pop 33,131

Prud-hoe Bay \prūd-(h)ə, -hōd\ inlet of Beaufort sea N Alaska

Prus-sia \prush-ə\ or O **Prus-sen** \prohs-n\ 1 historical region N Germany bordering on Baltic sea 2 former kingdom & state of Germany * Berlin — see EAST PRUSSIA, WEST PRUSSIA — **Prus-sien** \prush-en\ adj or n

Prut \prūt\ river 500 m E Europe flowing from the Carpathians SSE into the Danube & since World War II forming the boundary between Rumania & the U.S.S.R.

Pskov \psk-ə-, -skov\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, near Lake Pskov (S arm of Lake Pelpus) pop 127,000

Ptol-e-ma-is \ptol-ē-mā-ē\ 1 ancient town in upper Egypt on left bank of the Nile NW of Thebes 2 ancient town in Cyrenaica NW of Barca, site at modern village of Tolmeta 3 — see ACRE

Pue-bla \pyū-eb-lə, -wēb-, pyū-eb-\ 1 state SE cen Mexico area 13,124, pop 2,483,770 2 or **Puebla de Za-ra-go-zá** \dɔ-zar-ə-gɔ-zə\ city, its * pop 521,885

Pueb-lo \pyū-eb-(j)lō, -pweb-, pyū-eb-\ city SE cen Colo. pop 97,453

Puer-to Barrios \pwert-ə-bār-ē-, -s\ city & port E Guatemala on Gulf of Honduras pop 29,425

Puerto Bello — see PORTOBELO

Puerto Ca-bello \kə-bā-(j)ə\ city & port N Venezuela 70 m W of Caracas pop 70,598

Puerto La Cruz \lɔ-krüz-, -krūs\ city NE Venezuela NE of Barcelona pop 82,059

Puerto Limón — see LIMÓN

Puerto Montt \mɔnt\ city & port S cen Chile pop 49,473

Puer-to Ri-co \pɔrt-ə-rē-(j)kō, -pɔrt-, -pwert-\ or formerly **Por-to Rico** island West Indies E of Hispaniola, a self-governing commonwealth in union with the U.S. * San Juan area 3435, pop 2,712,033 — **Puerto Rican** \rē-kən\ adj or n

Pu-ge-t Sound \pyū-jət-\ arm of the Pacific extending 80 m S into W Wash. from E end of Juan de Fuca strait

Puglia or **La Puglie** — see APULIA

Puka-puka \pū-kə-pū-kə\ or **Danger Islands** \dān-jər\ atoll cen Pacific N of Cook Islands, chief island Pukapuka; administered with Cook Islands by New Zealand

Pula \pū-lə\ or **Pulj** \pū-lj\ city & port NW Yugoslavia at tip of Istrian peninsula pop 45,000

Pul-ko-vo \pū-lkə-və-, -vō\ village U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, 10 m S of Leningrad

Pull-man \pul-man\ city SE Wash. pop 20,509

Pu-log \pū-lɔg\ mountain 9606 ft Philippines in N Luzon at S end of Cordillera Central, highest in Luzon

Puna de **Ata-cama** \pū-nə-dā-at-ə-kām-ə, -āt-\ high plateau region NW Argentina NW of San Miguel de Tucumán

Pun-jab or **Pan-jab** \pən-jāb-, -jāb, -pən-\ 1 region NW Indian subcontinent in Pakistan & NW India occupying valleys of the Indus & its five tributaries; formerly a province of Brit India * Lahore 2 or **East Punjab** former state NW India in E Punjab divided 1966 into two states of Punjab Suba & Haryana 3 or **West Punjab** province NE Pakistan 4 or **Pun-jabi Suba** \pən-jāb-ē-sū-bə-, -jāb-ē\ state NW India formed from northern part of former state of Punjab * Chandigarh area 19,495, pop 13,472,972

Punt \punt\ — ancient Egyptian name for a part of Africa not certainly identified, probably Somaliland

Pun-ta Are-nas \pūn-tə-ə-rā-nəs\ or **Ma-ga-lla-nes** \māg-ə-yāns-\ city & port S Chile on Strait of Magellan pop 67,514

Punta del Este \dēl-ēs-tē\ town S Uruguay E of Montevideo

Pu-ra-cé \pur-ə-sā\ volcano 15,420 ft SW cen Colombia

Pur-beck \pur-ē-, -bek\ peninsula region S England in Dorset extending E into English channel

Pur-ga-toire \pur-gə-twār-, -pik-ət-, wī(ə)r\ river 190 m SE Colo flowing into the Arkansas

Pur-i \pur-ē\ or **Ja-gen-nath** \jəg-ə-nāt\ or **Jugger-naut** \jəg-ər-nōt-, -nāt\ city & port E India in SE Orissa on Bay of Bengal pop 60,815

Pu-rus \pū-rūs\ river 2000 m NW cen So. America rising in the Andes in SE Peru & flowing NE into the Amazon in Brazil

Pu-san \pū-sām\ city & port SE Korea on Korea strait pop 1,425,703

Push-kin \push-kən\ or formerly **Tsar-skoe Selo** \t-sar-skə-yə-sə-lō\ or **Det-skoe Selo** \det-skə-yə-lō\ city U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Leningrad pop 73,000

Put-e-ili — see POZZUOLI

Put-in-Bay \put-in-ē\ inlet of Lake Erie in Ohio on So. Bass I. N of Sandusky Bay, site of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument

Pu-tu-ma-yo \pū-tə-mi-(j)ə\ or (in Brazil) **Içá** \ē-sā\ river 980 m NW So. America flowing from SW Colombia into the Amazon in NW Brazil

Puy de Dôme — see DÔME (Puy de)

Puy de Sancy — see SANCY (Puy de)

Pya-ti-gorsk \pē-ət-i-(j)gorsk\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus SE of Stavropol pop 84,000

Py-dē \pid-nē\ ancient town Macedonia on W shore of Gulf of Salonika

Py-lōs \pi-lī-, or **Na-va-rī-no** \nav-ə-rē-(j)nō\ or **NGK Phlōs** \pē-lōs\ town and port SW Greece in SW Peloponnesus

Pyeong-yang \pē-ŏn-yān, pē-ŏn-, -yān\ city * of No. Korea on the Taedong pop 653,100

Pyra-mid lake 30 m long NW Nev. NE of Reno

Pyre-nees \pir-ə-nēz, or F **Py-ré-nées** \pē-rā-nā\ or Sp **Pir-l-ne-ōs** \pē-rē-nā-(j)ōs\ mountains along French-Spanish border from Bay of Biscay to Gulf of Lions — see ANETO (Pico de) — **Pyre-ne-an** \pir-ə-nē-an\ adj or n

Qa-tar or **Ka-tar** \kāt-ər, -gāt-, -got-\ country E Arabia on peninsula projecting into Persian Gulf, an independent emirate * Doha area 6000, pop 80,000

Qat-ta-ra Depression \kə-ttər-ə\ region NW Egypt, a low area 40 m from coast; lowest point 440 ft below sea level

Qazvin — see KAZVIN

Qe-na \kən-ə, -kə-nə\ city S Egypt N of Luxor pop 77,600

Qeshm \kesh-am\ or **Qishm** \kīsh-\ island S Iran in Strait of Hormuz

Qish-on or **Kish-on** \kē-shōn, kē-\ river 50 m N Israel flowing NW through Plain of Esdraelon to the Mediterranean

Qomul — see HAMI

Qu'Ap-pelle \kwə-pel\ river 270 m Canada in S Sask., flowing E into the Assiniboine

Quat-lamba — see DRAKENSBERG

Que-bee \kwī-bek-, kl-, or F **Que-beq** \kə-bek\ 1 province E Canada extending from Hudson Bay to Gaspé peninsula area 323,860, pop 6,030,000 2 city & port, its *, on the St. Lawrence pop 186,088 — **Que-bee-er** or **Que-beck-er** \kwī-bek-ər, kl-ē\

Queen-bor-ough-in-Shep-poy \kwēn-bar-ə-in-shep-ē-, -bā-rə-, -bā-(j)rə-\ borough SE England in Kent at mouth of the Thames pop 31,541

Queen Charlotte \shīr-jət\ 1 islands Canada in W B.C. in Pacific ocean area 3970 2 sound S of Queen Charlotte islands

Pnompenh — see PHNOM PENH

Po \pə- / or anc Po-dus \pə-dʊs/ river 418 m N Italy flowing from slopes of Mt Viso E into the Adriatic through several mouths
Po-beda Peak \pə-ˈbɛd-ə/, pə- / or Russ Plk Po-bedy \pək-pə-ˈbɛd-ə/ mountain 24,406 ft U S S R in S Soviet Russia, Asia, highest in Tien Shan

Po-ca-tello \pə-kə-ˈtɛl-(j)ə, -ˈtɛl-ə/ city SE Idaho pop 40,036

Po-co-no \pə-kə-nə/ mountains E Pa NW of Kittatinny Mountain, highest point ab 1600 ft

Podgorica or Podgoritsa — see TITOGRAD

Po-do-la \pə-ˈdɒ-lə-, -ˈdɒl-yə/ or Russ Po-dolak \pə-ˈdɒl-sk/ region U S S R, in W Ukraine N of middle Dniester river

Po-dolck \pə-ˈdɒl-sk/ city U S S R in S cen Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Moscow pop 169,000

Po Hai \pə-ˈhɪ-/ or Gulf of Chih-ih \ˈtʃe-ˈtʃi, (h)ə- / arm of Yellow sea NE China bounded on NE by Liaotung peninsula & on SE by Shantung peninsula

Po-hang \pə-ˈhɑŋ/ or Pohang-dong \-ˈdɒŋ/ city & port S Korea on Sea of Japan pop 79,451

Pointe-à-Pitre \pwɑnt-ə-ˈpitr/ city & port French West Indies in Guadeloupe on Grande-Terre pop 29,757

Pointe-aux-Trembles \pwɪnt-ə-ˈtrem-bɛlz/ city Canada in S Que. N of Montreal pop 35,567

Pointe-Claire \pwɪnt-ˈklaɪr/, -ˈkleɪr/ city Canada in S Que. on St Lawrence river SW of Montreal pop 27,303

Pointe-Gatineau \pwɪnt-ˈɡat-ˈnə-/ town Canada in SW Que. NE of Hull pop 15,640

Pointe-Noire \pwɑnt-ˈnɔ-ˈwar/ city & port SW Congo Republic on the Atlantic, formerly * of Middle Congo pop 135,000

Point Pelee National Park \pwɪnt-ˈpɛ-lɛ/ reservation Canada in SE Ont. on Point Pelee (cape projecting into Lake Erie)

Point Pleasant borough E N J SSW of Asbury Park pop 15,968

Poitiers or formerly Poitiers \pwɑ-ˈtiɪr, -ˈpwɪt-ɛ-/ city W cen France SW of Tours pop 70,681

Poitou \pwɑ-ˈtu/ region & former province W France SE of Brittany * Poitiers

Pola — see PULA

Poland \pɒl-ənd/ or Pol Polaka \ˈpɒl-skə/ country E cen Europe bordering on Baltic sea, in medieval period a kingdom, at one time extending to the lower Dnieper; partitioned 1772, 1793, 1795 among Russia, Prussia, & Austria; again a kingdom 1815–30, lost autonomy 1830–1918; since 1918 a republic * Warsaw area 120,355, pop 32,750,000

Polish Corridor strip of land N Europe in Poland that between World War I & World War II separated East Prussia from main part of Germany, area was before 1919 part of Germany

Pol-ta-va \pɒl-ˈtɑ-və/ city U S S R in cen Ukraine on Vorskla river WSW of Kharkov pop 220,000

Poltoratsk — see ASHKHABAD

Poly-nē-sia \pɒl-ˈnɛ-zhə-, -ˈshə/ the islands of the cen & S Pacific including Hawaii, the Line, Ellice, Phoenix, Tonga, Cook, & Samoa Islands, Easter I., French Polynesia, & often New Zealand
Pomer-a-nia \pɒm-ə-ˈrɑ-nɛ-ə-, -ˈnɔ-/ or G Pom-mern \pɒ-mɜrn/ or Pol Po-mo-rze \pɒ-ˈmɒ-zhɛ/ 1 region N Europe on Baltic sea, formerly in Germany, now mostly in Poland 2 former province of Prussia

Pomer-a-nia \pɒm-ə-ˈrɛ-lɛ-ə-, -ˈrɛ-lɛ-ə/ or G Pom-mo-rel-len \pɒm-ˈrɛl-ən/ region E Europe on the Baltic W of the Vistula & E of Pomerania, orig part of Pomerania

Po-mo-na \pə-ˈmɒ-nə/ 1 city SW Calif E of Los Angeles pop 87,384 2 — see MAINLAND

Pom-pa-no Beach \pɒm-pə-nə, -ˈbɛɪ/ city SE Fla on the Atlantic N of Fort Lauderdale pop 37,724

Pom-pē-ii \pɒm-ˈpi-, -ˈpi-/ ancient city S Italy SE of Naples destroyed AD 79 by eruption of Mt Vesuvius — Pom-pē-ian or Pom-pē-ian \pɒm-ˈpi-ən/ adj or n

Po-na-pé \pɒ-nə-pɛ/ 1 distinct Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in the E Carolines land area 176, pop 18,536 2 island, chief in district

Pon-ca City \pɒn-kə-/ city N Okla. on Arkansas river pop 25,940

Pon-ce \pɒn-(t)-ˈʃɛɪ/ city & port S Puerto Rico pop 128,233

Pon-di-cher-y \pɒn-dɪ-ˈtʃɛr-ɪ-, -ˈʃɛr-/ or F Pondichéry \pɒn-dɪ-ˈʃɛr-ɪ/ 1 territory SE India SSW of Madras surrounded by Tamil Nadu, a settlement of French India before 1954, area 112, pop 471,347 2 city & port, its * pop 40,421

Pon-ta Del-ga-da \pɒnt-ə-ˈdɛl-ˈɡɑ-də-, -ˈɡɑ-d-/ city & port Azores on São Miguel I pop 69,930

Pont-char-train, Lake \pɒn-ˈtʃər-træn, -ˈpɒn-ˈtʃər-/ lake SE La E of the Mississippi & N of New Orleans area 600

Pont-fract \pɒnt-ˈfɪ-ˈfrakt/ borough N England in West Yorkshire, SE of Leeds pop 31,335

Pont-ve-dra \pɒnt-ˈvɛ-drə/ 1 province NW Spain in SW Galicia on the Atlantic area 1695, pop 750,701 2 commune & port, its *, NW of Vigo pop 52,452

Pont-lac \pɒnt-ˈlɛ-ˈak/ city SE Mich NW of Detroit pop 85,279

Pont-l-a-nèk \pɒnt-ˈlɛ-ˈnɛk/ city Indonesia on SW coast of Borneo * of West Kalimantan pop 150,220

Pon-tine \pɒn-ˈtɪn-, -ˈtɪn/ islands Italy in Tyrrhenian sea W of Naples, chief islands Pon-ti \pɒn-(t)-sə/ & Pon-tine \pɒn-ˈtɪn-ˈnɛ/

Pontine marshes district cen Italy in SW Latium, separated from sea by low sand hills that prevent natural drainage; now reclaimed

Pon-tus \pɒnt-əs/ 1 ancient country NE Asia Minor; a kingdom 4th century BC to 66 BC, later a Roman province 2 or Pontus Euxinus — see BLACK SEA

Pon-ty-pool \pɒnt-ˈpi-/ town SE Wales in Gwent pop 37,014

Pon-ty-pridd \pɒnt-ˈpɪ-ˈdrɪd/ town SE Wales in Mid Glamorgan pop 34,465

Poole \pɒl/ borough S England in Dorset on English channel pop 106,697

Poo-na \pɒ-nə/ city W India in Maharashtra ESE of Bombay pop 732,731

Po-o-pó \pə-ˈpɒ-, (ˈ)pə-ˈpɒ/ lake 60 m long W cen Bolivia S of Lake Titicaca at altitude of 12,000 ft

Pop-lar \ˈpɒp-lər/ former metropolitan borough E London, England, on N bank of the Thames, now part of Tower Hamlets

Poplar Bluff city SE Mo pop 16,653

Po-po-ca-te-petl \pə-pə-ˈkət-ə-ˈpet-ɪ/ volcano 17,887 ft SE cen Mexico in Puebla

Porcupine river 590 m in N Yukon Territory & NE Alaska flowing N & W into the Yukon

Por-ri \pɒr-ɪ/ or Sw Björneborg \ˈbyər-nə-bör-ɛ/ city & port SW Finland pop 72,938

Por-ka-la \pɒr-kə-lə-, -ˈlɑ/ peninsula S Finland W of Helsinki

Por-la-mar \pɒr-lə-ˈmɑr/ city & port NE Venezuela on Margarita I pop 36,184

Port Adelaide \ˈad-ɪ-ˈlɛd/ city SE So Australia on Gulf of St Vincent at mouth of Torrens river, port for Adelaide pop 39,823

Port-age \pɒrt-ɪj-, -ˈpɒr-ɪ/ 1 city NW Ind E of Gary pop 19,127 2 city SW Mich S of Kalamazoo pop 33,590

Port Alberni \ˈal-ˈbɜr-nɛ/ city Canada in SW B C on Vancouver I pop 20,063

Port Angeles \ˈæn-ˈpə-lɛs/ city NW Wash on Juan de Fuca strait WNW of Seattle pop 16,367

Port Arthur \ˈɑr-ɪθər/ 1 city & port SE Tex. on Sabine Lake SE of Beaumont pop 57,371 2 — see THUNDER BAY 3 or Lü-shun \lū-ˈshun/ city & port NE China in S Liaoning at tip of Liaotung peninsula SW of Dairen — see LÜTA

Port-au-Prince \pɒrt-ə-ˈprɪn(t)s-, -ˈpɒr-t-, -ˈpɒr-t-ə-ˈprən(t)s-, -ˈprɑs-/ city & port * of Republic of Haiti on shore of Gulf of Gonave pop 340,175

Port Blair \ˈblɑ-ˈlɛɪr, -ˈbleɪr/ town & port India on So Andaman I * of Andaman & Nicobar Islands Territory

Port Castries — see CASTRIES

Port Chester \pɒrt-ˈtʃɛs-tər, -ˈtʃɛr-/ village SE N Y NE of New Rochelle on Long Island Sound pop 25,803

Port Colborne \ˈkɒl-bɜrn/ city Canada in SE Ont W of Buffalo, N Y pop 21,420

Port Coquitlam \kɒ-ˈkwɪt-ləm/ city Canada in SW B C E of Vancouver pop 19,560

Port Darwin — see DARWIN

Port Elizabeth \ˈpɒrt-ɪz-ə-bɛθ-, -ˈlɪz-/ city & port S Republic of So Africa in SE Cape Province on Algoa Bay pop 249,211

Port Ever-glades \ˈev-ər-ˈglædz/ seaport SE Fla on the Atlantic S of Fort Lauderdale

Port Huron \(h)jʊr-ən/ city E Mich on Lake Huron & St Clair river pop 35,794

Port Jackson \ˈjæk-sən/ inlet of S Pacific SE Australia in New So Wales, the harbor of Sydney

Portland \ˈpɒrt-lænd-, -ˈpɒr-/ 1 city & port SW Me. on Casco Bay pop 65,116 2 city & port NW Ore. at confluence of Columbia & Willamette rivers pop 382,619

Portland Canal inlet of the Pacific ab 80 m long Canada & U S between B C & SE tip of Alaska

Port Laoghlae — see MARYBOROUGH

Port Louis \pɒr-ˈlʊ-əs, -ˈlʊ-ɛ, -ˈlu-ɛ/ city & port * of Mauritius pop (with suburbs) 138,140

Port Lyautey — see KENITRA

Port Mahon — see MAHON

Port Moresby \ˈmɒs-ˈpɒr-tz-, -ˈmɒs-/ city & port SE New Guinea in Papua * of Papua New Guinea pop 56,206

Porto — see OPORTO

Porto Alegre \pɒr-tə-ˈlɛg-rɛ-, -ˈpɒr-t-/ city & port S Brazil * of Rio Grande do Sul state at N end of Lagoa dos Patos pop 932,801

Porto-belo or Por-to-Bello \pɒr-tə-ˈbɛl-(j)ə, -ˈpɒr-/ or Puer-to-Bello \ˈpɜr-, -ˈpɜr-/ town & port Panama on Caribbean coast, the great emporium of So American trade in 17th & 18th centuries

Por-to-fi-no \pɒr-tə-ˈfɛ-(j)nə, -ˈpɒr-/ village N Italy in Liguria on the coast SE of Genoa

Port of Spain city & port * of Trinidad and Tobago, on NW Trinidad I pop 93,954

Porto-No-vo \pɒr-tə-ˈnɒ-(j)və, -ˈpɒr-/ city & port * of Benin pop 74,500

Porto Rico — see PUERTO RICO

Port Phillip Bay \ˈfɪl-ɪp/ inlet of Bass strait SE Australia in Victoria, the harbor of Melbourne

Port Royal \ˈrɒi-(ə)l/ town Jamaica at entrance to Kingston Harbor, early * of Jamaica, destroyed by earthquakes 1692 & 1907 & partly engulfed by the sea

Port Royal sound inlet of the Atlantic S C

Port Said \ˈsɑ-ˈɛd, -ˈsɪd/ city & port NE Egypt on the Mediterranean at N end of Suez canal pop 313,000

Portsmouth \ˈpɒrt-smɪθ-, -ˈpɒr-/ 1 city & port SE N H. on the Atlantic pop 25,717 2 city S Ohio at junction of Ohio & Scioto rivers pop 27,633 3 city & port SE Va. on Elizabeth river opposite Norfolk pop 110,963 4 city S England in Hampshire on Port-see \ˈpɒr-t-ɛ-, -ˈpɒr-/ (island in English channel) pop 196,973

Port Stanley — see STANLEY

Port Sudan city & port NE Sudan on Red sea pop 100,700

Portugal \ˈpɒr-tʃɪ-ˈɡəl, -ˈpɒr-/ or anc Lus-ta-nia \lʊ-ˈstɑ-nɛ-ə-, -ˈnɔ/ country SW Europe in W Iberian peninsula bordering on the Atlantic, a republic, before 1910 a kingdom * Lisbon area (not including Azores & Madeira) 34,240, pop 8,950,000

Portuguese East Africa — see MOZAMBIQUE

Portuguese Guinea — see GUINEA BISSAU

about * kitten, F table or further a back a bake
a col, cart a F bac su out ch'chin e less e easy
g gift I trip I life J joke k G ich, buch a F vin g sing
o flow o flaw e F boke e F feu o coln th thing
th this u loot u foot e G füllen e F rue y yet
r F digne \dɛn/, nuit \nuɪt/ yü flew yu furious zh vision

Rem-scheid \rēm-ˈshi:t\ city W Germany in No Rhine-Westphalia ESE of Düsseldorf pop 136,400
Ren-dō-va \rēn-ˈdō-və\ island W Pacific in cen Solomon islands off SW cen coast of New Georgia I
Ren-frew \rēn-ˈfrū\ or **Ren-frew-shire** \-ˈshi:(ə)r-, -ˈshər\ former county SW Scotland * Paisley area 227
Rennes \rēn-ˈs\ city NW France N of Nantes pop 180,943
Re-no \rē-ˈ(n)ō\ city W Nev NNE of Lake Tahoe pop 72,863
Ren-ton \rēnt-ˈn\ city W Wash SE of Seattle pop 25,258
Re-pen-tlign \rē-ˈpā-tēn-ˈyē\ town Canada in S Que N of Montreal pop 19,520
Republican river 445 m Nebr & Kans rising in E Colo & flowing E to unite with the Smoky Hill forming Kansas river
Re-si-to \rēsh-ˈtə-sā\ or **Re-cla-ta** \rēch-ˈl\ commune SW Rumania 65 m SE of Arad pop 67,980
Re-thondes \rē-ˈtōnd\ village N France E of Compiègne
Ré-union \rē-ˈyūn-ˈyōn\ island W Indian ocean in the W Mascarenes * St-Denis, an overseas department of France area 970, pop 455,200
Reutlingen \rōit-ˈlīn-ən\ city W Germany in Baden-Württemberg S of Stuttgart pop 77,034
Reval or **Revel** — see TALLIN
Revero \rē-ˈv(ə)r\ city E Mass NE of Boston pop 43,159
Re-vil-la-gi-gē-do \rē-ˈvī-lə-ˈgēd-ˈ(j)ō\ island SE Alaska in SE Alexander archipelago E of Prince of Wales I
Re-vil-la-Gi-gē-do \rē-ˈvī-lə-ˈgēd-ˈ(j)ō\ islands Mexico in the Pacific ab 300 m SW of S end of Baja California
Reyes, Point \ˈrāz\ cape W Calif at S extremity of peninsula extending into the Pacific 30 m NW of Golden Gate, in Point Reyes National Seashore area 101
Reyk-ja-vík \rēk-ˈ(j)ə-ˈvīk-, -ˈvēk\ city & port * of Iceland pop 81,288
Rey-no-sa \rē-ˈhō-sə\ city NE Mexico in Tamaulipas on Rio Grande pop 143,514
Reza-leh or **Reza-yeh** — see RIZAIYEH
Rhae-tia or **Raetia** \rē-shē-ˈ(j)ə\ ancient Roman province cen Europe S of the Danube including most of modern Tirol & Vorarlberg region of Austria & Graubünden canton of E Switzerland — **Rhaetian** \-ˈshən\ adj or n
Rhaetian Alps section of Alps E Switzerland in E Graubünden — see BERNINA
Rha-ges \rē-ˈjəz\ or **Rha-gae** \-ˈ(j)ə\ or **bib Rā-ges** \ˈrā-ˈjəz\ city of ancient Media, ruins at modern village of Rai \ˈrī\ S of Tehran, Iran
Rheinfall — see SCHAFFHAUSEN
Rheinfalz — see PALATINATE
Rhenish Palatinate or **Rhine Palatinate** — see PALATINATE
Rheydt \rēit\ city W Germany S of München-Gladbach pop 100,300
Rhine \ˈrīn\ or **G Rhein** \ˈrīn\ or **F Rhin** \ˈrə\ or **D Rijn** \ˈrīn\ river 820 m W Europe flowing from SE Switzerland to North sea in the Netherlands, forms W boundary of Liechtenstein & Austria & SW boundary of Germany — **Rhenish** \ˈrēn-ˈish-, -ˈrēn-ˈish\ adj
Rhine, Falls of the — see SCHAFFHAUSEN
Rhine-land \ˈrīn-ˈlænd-, -ˈlānd\ or **G Rhine-land** \ˈrīn-ˈlānt\ 1 the part of W Germany W of the Rhine 2 RHINE PROVINCE — **Rhine-lander** \ˈrīn-ˈlānd-ər-, -ˈlān-ər\ n
Rhineland-Palatinate or **G Rhine-land-Pfalz** \-ˈ(p)āltz\ state of Federal Republic of Germany chiefly W of the Rhine * Mainz area 7654, pop 3,677,000
Rhine Province or **Rhenish Prussia** former province of Prussia, Germany, bordering on Belgium * Koblenz
Rhode Island \rō-ˈdī-lānd\ 1 or officially **Rhode Island** and **Providence Plantations** state NE U.S. * Providence area 1214, pop 949,723 2 — see AQUIDNECK — **Rhode Island-er** \-ˈlānd-ər\ n
Rhodes \ˈrōdz\ or NGK **Rō-dhos** \ˈrō-ˈthōs\ 1 island Greece in the SE Aegean, chief island of the Dodecanese area 545 2 city, its * pop 32,019 — **Rho-dian** \ˈrōd-ē-ən\ adj or n
Rho-de-sia \ˈrō-ˈdē-zhē-ˈ(j)ə\ 1 region cen S Africa S of Zaïre comprising Zambia & Zimbabwe, contains rich archaeological findings 2 — see ZIMBABWE 2 — **Rho-de-sian** \-zhē-ˈ(j)ə\ adj or n
Rhodesia and **Nyasaland**, Federation of former country S Africa comprising Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, & Nyasaland, a federal state within the Brit Commonwealth, dissolved 1963
Rhod-o-pe \ˈrād-ə-(j)pē\ mountains S Bulgaria & NE Greece, highest Musala 9596 ft
Rhon-dda \ˈrān-ˈdā-, (h)ˈrān-ˈthā\ borough SE Wales in Mid Glamorgan pop 88,924
Rhone or **F Rhône** \ˈrōn\ river 500 m Switzerland & France flowing through Lake of Geneva into the Mediterranean
Rhyl \ˈnī\ town & port NE Wales in Clwyd at mouth of the Clwyd pop 21,715
Ri-al-to \rē-ˈ(j)ā-ˈlō\ 1 city SW Calif W of San Bernardino pop 28,370 2 island & district of Venice, Italy
Ri-au or formerly **Ri-auw** \rē-ˈau\ archipelago Indonesia S of Singapore, chief island Bantan area 2279, pop 278,966
Ri-azan — see RYZAN
Ri-bel-rão \rē-ˈbē-ˈrāu-ˈprā-(j)ū\ city SE Brazil in N cen São Paulo state pop 169,845
Rich-ard-son \ˈrīch-ˈrd-ˈsən\ city Tex NE of Dallas pop 48,582
Rich-elieu \ˈrīsh-ˈē-ˈliū\ river 210 m Canada in S Que flowing N from Lake Champlain to head of Lake St. Peter in the St. Lawrence
Rich-field \ˈnch-ˈfēld\ village SE Minn ; a S suburb of Minneapolis pop 47,231
Rich-land \ˈnch-ˈlānd\ city SE Wash at confluence of Yakima & Columbia rivers pop 26,290
Rich-mond \ˈrīch-ˈmānd\ 1 city W Calif NNW of Oakland on San Francisco Bay pop 79,043 2 city E Ind pop 43,999 3 city cen Ky pop 16,861 4 borough of New York City — see STATEN ISLAND 6 city * of Va on James river pop 249,621 8 or **Richmond** upon

Thames royal borough of SW Greater London, England pop 173,592 — **Rich-mond-er** \-ˈmān-dər\ n
Richmond Hill town Canada in SE Ont. N of Toronto pop 32,384
Ri-deau \ˈn-dō\ canal system Canada 126 m long in SE Ont, connecting Lake Ontario & Ottawa river & including **Rideau Lake** (20 m long) & **Rideau** river (flowing into the Ottawa)
Ridge-field \ˈnj-ˈfēld\ town SW Conn NW of Norwalk pop 18,188
Ridge-wood \ˈnj-ˈwud\ village NE N.J. NNE of Paterson pop 27,347
Riding Mountain National Park \ˈrīd-īŋ-ˈ\ reservation Canada in SW Man area 1148
Rif or **Riff** or **Er Rif** or **Er Riff** \er-ˈrīf\ mountain range N Morocco on the Mediterranean, highest Tigiduin 8058 ft
Rift valley GREAT RIFT VALLEY
Riga \ˈrē-gə\ city & port U.S.S.R. * of Latvia at S extremity of the Gulf of Riga pop 733,000
Riga, Gulf of inlet of Baltic sea bordering on Estonia & Latvia
Rij-e-ka or **Rie-ka** \rē-ˈ(j)ek-ə\ or **It Il-mue** \ˈīl-ˈ(j)mā, fē-ˈū-ˈ\ city & port NW Yugoslavia in Croatia pop 136,000
Rijs-wijk \ˈrīs-ˈvīk\ or **Rys-wick** \ˈrīz-ˈ(j)wīk\ commune SW Netherlands near The Hague pop 50,172
Rimac \ˈrē-māk\ river 80 m Peru flowing SW through Lima into the Pacific
Rim-ml-ni \ˈrīm-ə-(j)nē, ˈrē-mə-ˈ\ or anc **Arim-l-num** \ə-ˈrīm-ə-nəm\ commune & port N Italy on the Adriatic ESE of Ravenna pop 115,573
Ri-mou-aki \rīm-ˈū-skē\ city Canada in E Que on Gaspé peninsula pop 26,887
Rio \ˈrē-(j)ō\ RIO DE JANEIRO
Rio Bran-co \ˈrē-(j)ō-brāŋ-ˈ(j)kō\ 1 — see BRANCO 2 territory NW Brazil bordering on Venezuela & Guyana * Boa Vista area 97,438, pop 72,835
Rio de Ja-nei-ro \ˈrē-(j)ō-dā-zhə-ˈne-ˈ(ə)r-ˈ(j)ō-, -ˈdē-, -ˈdā-, -ˈjə-ˈne-ˈ(ə)r-, -ˈnī-ˈ(ə)r-\ 1 state SE Brazil area 16,832, pop 8,990,871 2 city, its * & port on Guanabara Bay, former * of Brazil pop 4,207,322
Rio de Janeiro Bay — see GUANABARA BAY
Rio de la Plata — see PLATA (Rio de la)
Rio de Oro \ˈrē-(j)ōd-ē-ˈ(j)ōr-ˈ(j)ō-\ territory NW Africa comprising the S zone of Western Sahara
Rio Grande \ˈrē-(j)ō-ˈgrānd-(ē) also, ˈrī-ˈd-ˈgrānd\ 1 or **Mex Rio Bravo** \ˈrē-(j)ō-brāv-ˈ(j)ō\ river 1885 m SW U.S. forming part of Mexico-U.S. boundary & flowing from San Juan mountains in SW Colo to Gulf of Mexico 2 or **Rio Grande** do Sul \ˈrē-ˈd-ˈgrānd-ē-ˈsūl\ city S Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul state W of entrance to Lagoa dos Patos pop 117,500 3 — see GRANDE (Rio)
Rio Grande de Cagayan — see CAGAYAN
Rio Grande do Norte \ˈrē-ˈd-ˈgrānd-ē-dā-ˈnōrt-ə\ state NE Brazil * Natal area 20,236, pop 1,603,094
Rio Grande do Sul \ˈrē-ˈsūl\ state SE Brazil bordering on Uruguay * Porto Alegre area 100,150, pop 6,652,618
Rio Muni — see MBINI
Rio Piedras \ˈrē-(j)ō-pē-ˈā-dras\ former city, since 1951 part of San Juan, Puerto Rico
Rip-on Falls \ˈrīp-ən-, -ˈān-\ former waterfall in the Victoria Nile N of Lake Victoria, submerged by Owen Falls Dam
Ri-va-da-via \ˈrē-ˈvā-dā-ˈvā-ˈ\ or **Co-mo-do-ri-va-da-via** \ˈkām-ə-ˈdōr-ˈ(j)ō-, -ˈdōr-ˈ(j)ə\ city & port S Argentina pop 35,966
River-dale \ˈrīv-ər-dāl\ village NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 15,806
River Rouge \ˈrīz\ city SE Mich. S of Detroit pop 15,947
River-side \ˈrīv-ər-sīd\ city S Calif pop 140,089
Riv-iera \ˈrīv-ē-ˈer-ə\ coast region SE France & NW Italy bordering on the Mediterranean — see CÔTE D'AZUR
Riviera Beach city SE Fla. N of West Palm Beach pop 21,401
Riyadh \rē-ˈ(j)ād\ city * of the Nejd & of Saudi Arabia pop 225,000
Rizai-yeh or **Re-za-leh** or **Re-za-yeh** \ˈrī-zā-ˈē-(j)ə\ or **Ur-mīa** \ˈur-mē-ə\ 1 shallow saline lake NW Iran 2 city NW Iran W of Lake Rizi-yeh pop 120,000
Rizal — see PASAY
Rju-kan \ˈrē-ˈū-kan\ town S Norway 75 m W of Oslo near Rjukan Falls (waterfall) 780 ft
Ro-a-noke \ˈrō-(ə)-ˈnōk\ 1 river 380 m S Va & NE N.C. flowing E & SE into Albemarle Sound 2 island N.C. S of entrance to Albemarle Sound 3 city W cen Va pop 92,115
Rob-bins-dale \ˈrāb-ən-z-dāl\ city SE Minn NW of Minneapolis pop 16,845
Rob-arts, Point \ˈrāb-ərtz\ cape NW Wash, tip of a peninsula extending S into Strait of Georgia from B.C. & separated from U.S. mainland by Boundary Bay
Rob-son, Mount \ˈrāb-ˈsən\ mountain 12,972 ft W Canada in E B.C., highest in Canadian Rockies
Roca, Cape \ˈrō-kə\ or **Port Ca-bo da Ro-ca** \ˈkā-vū-thā-ˈrō-kə\ cape Portugal, westernmost point of continental Europe, at 3°30'W
Roch-dale \ˈrāch-dāl\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester NNE of Manchester pop 91,344
Roche-fort \ˈrōsh-ˈfōr-, ˈrōsh-ˈfōr\ or **Roche-fort-sur-Mer** \-ˈsur-ˈmē-ˈ(ə)r\ city W France SSE of La Rochelle pop 29,225
Roche-ster \ˈrāch-ˈs-tər-, -ˈes-ˈtər\ 1 city SE Minn pop 53,766 2 city SE N.H. pop 17,938 3 city W N.Y. on Genesee river pop 296,233 4 city SE England in Kent pop 55,460
Rock \ˈrāk\ river 300 m S Wis & N Ill flowing S & SW into the Mississippi at Rock Island
Rock-all \ˈrāk-ˈōl\ islet N Atlantic NW of Ireland, at 57°36' N, 13°41' W
Rock-ford \ˈrāk-ford\ city N Ill pop 147,370
Rock-hamp-ton \ˈrāk-(h)ām(p)-ˈtən\ city & port E Australia in E Queensland on Fitzroy river pop 47,000
Rock Hill city N.S.C. SSW of Charlotte, N.C. pop 33,846
Rock Island city NW Ill on the Mississippi pop 50,166
Rock-land \ˈrāk-lānd\ town E Mass NE of Brockton pop 15,674
Rock-ville \ˈrāk-vīl-, -ˈvī\ city SW Md. pop 41,364
Rockville Centre village SE N.Y. in W cen Long I. pop 27,444
Rocky \ˈrāk-ē\ mountains W N America extending from N Alaska SE to cen N Mex — see ELBERT (Mount), ROBSON (Mount)

Queen Eliz-a-beth \ˈlɪz-ə-bəθ, -ˈlɪz- islands N Canada N of water passage extending from M'Clure Strait to Lancaster Sound; include Parry, Sverdrup, Devon, & Ellesmere islands

Queen Maud Land \ˈmɔd\ section of Antarctica on the Atlantic

Queens \ˈkwɛnz\ borough of New York City on Long I E of Brooklyn pop 1,973,708

Queen's — see LAOIGHIS

Queensland \ˈkwɛnz-land, -lənd\ state NE Australia * Brisbane area 670,500, pop 1,799,200 — Queens-land-er \-ər\ n

Queenstown — see COBH

Quelpart — see CHEJU

Que-moy \k(w)ˈmɔi, -ˈmɔi, -ˈmɔi, or Kin-men or Chin-men \ˈtʃɪn-ˈmən\ island SE China in Formosa Strait 15 m E of Amoy

Que-ré-tá-ro \kə-ˈrɛt-ə-rɔ\ 1 state cen Mexico area 4432, pop 464,226 2 city, its * pop 140,379

Quet-ta \ˈkwɛt-ə\ city Pakistan in N Baluchistan pop 130,000

Que-zal-to-nan-go or Quet-zal-to-nan-go \kɛ(t)-ˈsəl-tə-nān-(g)ɔ\ city SW Guatemala pop 54,478

Que-zon City \ˈkə-sɒn\ city Philippines in Luzon NE of Manila, former (1948–76) official * of the Philippines pop 545,500

Quil-mes \ˈkɛ(ə)-ˈmɛs, -ˈmɛs\ city E Argentina SE of Buenos Aires pop 318,144

Quim-per \k(w)ˈm(p)-ˈpɛ(ə)r\ commune NW France W of Rennes near Bay of Biscay pop 52,496

Quin-a-ult \kwɪn-ˈɔlt\ river 65 m W Wash. flowing to the Pacific

Quin-cy, 1 \ˈkwɪn(t)-sɛ\ city W Ill. on the Mississippi pop 45,288 2 \ˈkwɪn-zɛ\ city E Mass SE of Boston pop 87,966

Quin-ta-na Roo \kɛn-ˈtān-ə-rɔ\ state SE Mexico in E Yucatán * Chetumal area 19,438, pop 91,044

Quin-té, Bay of \ˈkwɪnt-ɛ\ inlet of Lake Ontario in Canada in SE Ont., connected with Georgian Bay by Trent canal

Quir-i-nal \ˈkwɪr-ən-əl\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE

Qui-to \ˈkɛ(t)-ɪd\ city * of Ecuador pop 496,410

Qum \ˈkum\ city NW cen Iran pop 110,000

Qum-ran or Khir-bat Qumran \kɪr-ˈbāt-kum-ˈrān\ site Palestine in NW Jordan on Wadi Qumran near NW shore of Dead sea of an Essene community (ab 100 BC – AD 68) near a series of caves in which the Dead Sea Scrolls were found

Quoddy Bay PASSAMAQUODDY BAY

Reab — see GYOR

Re-ba \ˈrɛb-ə\ river 160 m SE Austria & W Hungary flowing E & NE into the Danube

Re-bat \ˈrɛb-ət\ city * of Morocco on Atlantic coast pop 325,000

Re-baul \ˈrɛ-ˈbaʊ(ə)\ city Bismarck archipelago at E end of New Britain, formerly * of Territory of New Guinea pop 21,453

Rebbah, Rabbath — see AMMAN

Race, Cape \ˈræs\ headland, SE point of Nfld., Canada

Re-ch-börz \ˈrɛ-ˈkɔr, -ˈbörz\ or G Rati-börz \ˈrɛt-ə-börz\ city SW Poland in Silesia on the Odra pop 40,400

Re-cline \ˈrɛ-sɪn, -rɪ\ city SE Wis S of Milwaukee pop 95,162

Red-nor \ˈrɛd-nɔr, -ˈnɔ(ə)r\ or Red-nor-shire \ˈrɛd-nɔr, -ˈnɔr\ former county E Wales * Llandrindod Wells area 471

Re-dom \ˈrɛd-əm\ commune Poland NE of Kielce pop 154,500

Reetia — see RHAEIA — Rae-tian \ˈrɛ-shən\ adj or n

Reges — see RHAGES

Re-gu-sa \ˈrɛ-gu-zə\ 1 commune Italy in SE Sicily pop 59,787 2 — see DUBROVNIK

Rah-way \ˈrɔi-wə\ city NE N.J. SW of Elizabeth pop 29,114

Rai-a-téa \ˈrɛi-ə-tɛa\ island S Pacific in Leeward group of the Society Islands 130 m WNW of Tahiti area 75

Rainbow Bridge National Monument reservation S Utah near Anz. line containing Rainbow Bridge (large natural bridge)

Rai-nier, Mount \ˈrɛi-nɪ(ə)r, -rɪ\ or formerly Mount To-co-ma \ˈtɔ-kə-mə\ mountain 14,410 ft W cen Wash., highest in the Cascade range & in Wash.; in Mount Rainier National Park (area 377)

Rainy \ˈrɛi-nɛ\ 1 river 80 m on Canada-U.S. boundary between Ont. & Minn. flowing from Rainy Lake into Lake of the Woods 2 lake Canada & U.S. between Ont. & Minn. area 366

Rai-pur \ˈrɛi-pu(ə)r\ city E India in SE Madhya Pradesh E of Nag-pur pop 212,414

Rai-sin \ˈrɛi-sɪn\ river 150 m SE Mich. flowing into Lake Erie

Rai-jah-mun-dry \ˈrɛi-ə-mun-dri\ city E India in E Andhra Pradesh on Godavari river W of Kakinada pop 158,498

Rai-jas-than \ˈrɛi-ə-tʃən\ 1 RAJPUTANA 2 state NW India bordering on Pakistan * Jaipur area 132,077, pop 25,724,142

Raj-kot \ˈrɛi-kɔt\ 1 former state W India in N cen Kathiwar peninsula 2 city, its * now in Gujarat pop 277,457

Raj-pu-ta-na \ˈrɛi-pu-tā-nə\ region NW India bordering on Pakistan & including part of Thar desert

Rai-leigh \ˈrɛi-lɛ, -rɛi-ə\ city * of N.C. pop 121,577

Ra-lik \ˈrɛi-lɪk\ the W chain of the Marshall Islands

Rama-po \ˈrɛm-pɔ, -pɔ\ mountains of the Appalachians N N.J. & S N.Y.; highest point 1164 ft.

Ramot Gon \ˈrɛm-ˈmɔt, -gɔn\ city W Israel E of Tel Aviv pop 112,600

Ram-bouillet \ˈrɛm-bu-ˈjɛ\ town N France 28 m SW of Paris

Ram-gan-ga \ˈrɛm-gɔn-gə\ river 370 m N India in Uttar Pradesh flowing S into the Ganges

Ram-pur \ˈrɛm-pu(ə)r\ 1 former state N India NW of Bareilly, now in Uttar Pradesh 2 city, its * ENE of Delhi pop 136,463

Rams-gate \ˈrɛmz-gæt, -gæt\ borough SE England in Kent on North sea N of Dover pop 39,482

Ran-chi \ˈrɛn-tʃɪ\ city E India in Bihar NW of Calcutta pop 139,052

Rand \ˈrænd, ˈrænd\ WITWATERSRAND

Ran-ders \ˈrɛn-dɛr\ city & port NE Denmark pop 41,253

Ran-dolph \ˈrɛn-dɔl\ town E Mass. S of Boston pop 27,035

Rangle-ey Lakes \ˈrɛn-ˈlɛi-ə\ chain of Lakes W Mc. & N N.H., including Rangle-ey, Mooselookmeguntic, Upper Richardson, Lower Richardson, & Umbagog

Ran-pon \ˈrɛn-pɔn, -rɛn-ə\ 1 river 185 m S Burma, the E outlet of the Irrawaddy 2 city & port * of Burma on Rangoon river 21 m from its mouth pop 1,717,649

Ran-noch, Loch \ˈrɛn-ək, -ək\ lake 9 m long cen Scotland

Rann of Kutch — see KUTCH (Rann of)

Ran-toul \ˈrɛn-ˈtʊl\ village E Ill. NNE of Champaign pop 25,562

Ra-pa \ˈrɛp-ə\ island S Pacific in SE Tubuai group area 15

Ra-pa-lo \ˈrɛ-pəl-(ə)\ city W S Dak. in Black Hills pop 43,836

Ra-pa-han-nock \ˈrɛp-ə-ˈhən-ək\ river 185 m NE Va. flowing into Chesapeake Bay

Ra-p-ti \ˈrɛp-tɪ\ river 400 m Nepal & N India flowing SE into the Gogra

Ra-r-i-tan \ˈrɛr-ət-ən\ river 75 m N cen N.J. flowing E into Raritan Bay (inlet of the Atlantic S of Staten I., N.Y.)

Ra-r-o-ton-ga \ˈrɛr-ə-tɔn-(g)ə\ island S Pacific in SW part of Cook Islands, site of Avarua, * of the group

Ras Adhar — see BON (Cape)

Ras Da-shan \ˈrɛs-də-ˈʃən\ mountain 15,158 ft N Ethiopia NE of Lake Tana, highest in Ethiopia

Ras el Tib — see BON (Cape)

Rashid — see ROSETTA

Rasht \ˈrɛʃt\ or Resht \ˈrɛʃt\ city NW Iran pop 143,557

Rat \ˈrɛt\ islands SW Alaska in W Aleutians — see AMCHITKA, KISKA

Ra-tak \ˈrɛ-tæk\ or Ra-dak \ˈrɛd-ək\ the E chain of the Marshall Islands

Rath-milnes and Rath-gar \ˈrɛθ-ˈmɪn-zən-(g)ˈrɛθ-ˈgər\ town E Ireland, S suburb of Dublin pop 45,629

Ra-ton \ˈrɛ-tɔn, -rɛ-, -ˈtɔn, usu -ˈtɔn in N Mex. -ˈtɔn in Colo.\ pass 7834 ft SE Colo. on Colo.-N Mex. border in Raton range (E spur of Sangre de Cristo mountains)

Ra-ven-na \ˈrɛ-vən-ə\ commune N Italy NE of Florence near Adriatic coast pop 130,708

Ra-vi \ˈrɛv-ɪ\ or anc Hy-dra-otes \ˈhɪ-drə-ˈɔt-(ɔ)z\ river 450 m N India flowing SW to the Chenab & forming part of boundary between East Punjab (Republic of India) & West Punjab (Pakistan)

Ra-wal-pin-di \ˈrɛ-wəl-ˈpɪn-dɛ, -rɛ-wəl-ˈpɪn\ city NE Pakistan NNW of Lahore pop 455,000

Ray-town \ˈrɛi-taʊn\ city W Mo. SE of Kansas City pop 33,632

Read-ing \ˈrɛd-ɪŋ\ 1 town E Mass. N of Boston pop 22,539 2 city SE Pa. on the Schuylkill pop 87,643 3 borough S England * of Berkshire pop 132,023

Re-bild \ˈrɛ-bɪl\ village N Denmark in N Jutland S of Aalborg in Rebild hills (site of Rebild National Park)

Re-clife \ˈrɛ-sɪ-fɪ\ or formerly Per-nam-bu-co \ˈpɛr-nəm-ˈbʊ-(ɔ)k\ (kɔ, per-nam-bu-ˈcity & port NE Brazil * of Pernambuco pop 1,100,464

Reck-ling-hau-sen \ˈrɛk-lɪŋ-ˈhauz-ən\ city W Germany SW of Münster pop 125,733

Red \ˈrɛd\ 1 sea 1450 m long between Arabia & NE Africa 2 river 1018 m flowing E on Okla.-Tex. boundary & into the Atchafalaya & Mississippi in La. 3 river 310 m N cen U.S. & S cen Canada flowing N on Minn.-N Dak. boundary & into Lake Winnipeg in Man. 4 — see ARCTIC RED 5 or Col or Kol \ˈkɔl\ river 500 m SE Asia rising in cen Yunnan, China, & flowing SE across N Vietnam into Gulf of Tonkin

Red-bridge \ˈrɛd-(ɔ)brɪ\ borough of NE Greater London, England pop 238,614

Red Deer 1 river 385 m long S in S Alta flowing E & SE into the So Saskatchewan 2 city Canada in S cen Alta S of Edmonton pop 27,674

Red-ding \ˈrɛd-ɪŋ\ city N Calif. pop 16,659

Red Lake lake 38 m long N Minn. divided into Upper Red Lake & Lower Red Lake; drained by Red Lake river (135 m flowing W into Red river)

Red-lands \ˈrɛd-lənd(d)z\ city S Calif. SE of San Bernardino pop 36,355

Red-on-do Beach \ˈrɛi-dən-dɔ\ city SW Calif. pop 56,075

Red Volta river 200 m S Upper Volta & N Ghana flowing into Lake Volta

Red-wood City \ˈrɛd-wud\ city W Calif. SE of San Francisco pop 55,686

Redwood National Park reservation NW Calif. area 89

Reel-foot \ˈrɛl-ˈfʊt\ lake NW Tenn. near the Mississippi

Re-gens-burg \ˈrɛ-gɛns-bɜrg, -ˈbɜ(ə)rɡ\ or Rati-bon \ˈrɛi-tɔ-ˈbɔn, -ˈzɔ\ city W Germany in Bavaria on the Danube 65 m NNE of Munich pop 126,600

Reg-gan or Reg-gene \ˈrɛ-ˈgən, -ˈgan\ oasis cen Algeria in Tanze-roust SSE of Béchar

Reg-gio, 1 or Reggio di Cal-a-bria or Reggio Calabria \ˈrɛj-(ɔ)-ˈdɛ-kə-ˈlɪb-ri-ə\ or anc Rhe-gium \ˈrɛj-ɛ-əm\ commune & city S Italy on Strait of Messina pop 163,421 2 or Reggio nel-Emilia \ˈnɛl-ə-ˈmɪli-ə\ or Reggio Emilia commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna NW of Bologna pop 127,086

Re-gio-ni \ˈrɛi-ˈjɔn-ɪ\ city Canada * of Sask. pop 139,469

Reims or Rheims \ˈrɛmz, F ˈrɛm\ city NE France ENE of Paris pop 152,967

Rein-deer lake Canada on Man.-Sask. border area 2444

Re-ma-gen \ˈrɛm-ˈgɛn\ town W Germany on W bank of the Rhine NW of Koblenz

a about * kitten, F table or farther a back A bake
 k, col, cart a F bac n out ch chin e less & easy
 g gift i trip l ille j joke k G ich, buch * F vin g sing
 o flow o flaw o f bouf œ F feu ô coin th thing
 th this u loot o foot œ G füllen œ F rue y yet
 y F digne (dɛn), null (nʊl) yū few yū furious zh vision

Rocky Mount city NE cen N C. pop 34,284
 Rocky Mountain National Park reservation N Colo. area 400
 Rocky River city NE Ohio on Lake Erie W of Cleveland pop 22,958
 Ródhos — see RHODES
 Rodri-guez or Rodri-guez /rō-'drē-gēs/ island Indian ocean in the Mascarenes, a dependency of Mauritius, chief town Port Mathurin area 40, pop 18,335
 Rogers /rāj-'or-z/ mountain pass Canada in SE B.C. in Selkirk mountains
 Rogue /rō-g/ river 220 m SW Oreg. rising in Crater Lake National Park & flowing W & SW into the Pacific
 Ro-hil-khand /rō-'hil-'kand/ or Ro-nelliy /bō-'rā-lē/ region N India in Uttar Pradesh; chief city Bareilly
 Rolling Meadows city NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 19,178
 Ro-ma-gna /rō-'mān-yā/ district N Italy on the Adriatic comprising the E part of Emilia-Romagna region
 Roman Campagna — see CAMPAGNA DI ROMA
 Romania — see RUMANIA
 Rom-blon /rām-'blōn/ 1 islands Philippines in N Visayan Islands in Sibuyan sea area 512 2 island in the group
 Rome /rōm/ 1 city NW Ga. NW of Atlanta pop 30,759 2 city E cen N.Y. NW of Utica pop 30,148 3 or It Ro-ma /rō-'mā/ or anc Ro-ma /rō-'mā/ city * of Italy on the Tiber pop 2,706,535 4 the Roman Empire
 Rome, Duchy of division of Byzantine Empire 6th to 8th century cen Italy comprising most of modern Latium; later a province of the States of the Church called Patrimony of Saint Peter /pē-'tēr/ or
 Rom-ford /rām(p)-fōrd, 'rām(p)-/ former municipal borough SE England in Essex, now part of Havering
 Ron-ce-va-lies /rōn(d)-'vā-'vi-ōs/ or F Ron-ce-vaux /rō-'(s)-vō/ commune N Spain 5 m from French boundary in the Pyrenees near Pass of Roncesvalles (3648 ft)
 Ron-dō-nia /rōn(d)-'dōn-yā/ or formerly Gua-po-ré /gwā-'pō-'rā/ territory W Brazil * Porto Velho area 96,986, pop 95,311
 Rong-elik /rōng-'ē-'lik, 'rōng-/ island W cen Pacific in the Marshall Islands in Ratak chain E of Bikini
 Ron-ne Ice Shelf /rō-'nō, 'rōn-/ area of shelf ice Antarctica in Weddell sea
 Roo-de-poort-Ma-ra-le-burg /rōd-'s-pō-(s)it-mā-'rā-'bōrg, 'rō-'pō-(s)it, 'pō-(s)it/ city Republic of So. Africa in Transvaal W of Johannesburg pop 115,600
 Roo-se-velt /rō-'zā-'vēlt, -vēlt also 'rū-/ river 200 m W cen Brazil flowing from W Mato Grosso state N into the Anpuan
 Ro-rai-ma /rō-'rā-'mā/ mountain 8620 ft N So. America in Serra Pacaraima on boundary between Venezuela, Guyana, & Brazil; has flat top 9 m long & 3 m wide
 Ro-rachach /rō-'rā-'shāk, 'rō-(s)-, 'shāk/ commune NE Switzerland on shore of Lake Constance
 Ro-sa, Mon-te /mōnt-'ē-'rō-'zā/ mountain 15,217 ft on Swiss-Italian border; highest in Pennine Alps
 Ro-sa-rio /rō-'zā-'rō-'s, -rō-, 'rā-/ city E cen Argentina pop 591,428
 Ros-com-mon /rō-'skōm-'mōn/ 1 county cen Ireland in Connacht area 951, pop 33,947 2 town, its *
 Ross, Mount /rōz/ mountain 10,800 ft W Nev. in Carson range SW of Reno
 Ros-seau /rō-'zā/ seaport * of Dominica pop 10,157
 Ros-selle /rō-'zēl/ borough NE N.J. W of Elizabeth pop 22,585
 Ros-si-mead /rō-'zē-'mēd/ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 40,972
 Ros-setta /rō-'zē-'s, -sēd/ or Ros-shid /rō-'shēd/ or anc Ros-shid /rō-'shēd/ 1 river 146 m N Egypt forming W branch of the Nile in its delta 2 city N Egypt on the Rosetta pop 36,700
 Ros-si-ville /rō-'zē-'vīl/ 1 city W Calif. NE of Sacramento pop 17,895 2 city SE Mich. NE of Detroit pop 60,529 3 village SE Minn. N of St. Paul pop 34,518
 Ross /rōs/ sea arm of S Pacific extending into Antarctica E of Victoria Land
 Ross and Cromarty /'krām-'rōt-'ē/ former county N Scotland * Dingwall area 3089
 Rossbødenhorn — see FLEISCHHORN
 Ross Dependency section of Antarctica lying between 160°E and 150°W long; claimed by New Zealand
 Ross Ice Shelf area of shelf ice Antarctica in S Ross sea
 Ros-stock /rōs-'tāk, 'rō-'stōk/ city & port E Germany on Warnow river near the Baltic coast pop 193,699
 Ros-to-v /rō-'stōf, 'stōv/ or Ros-to-v-on-Don /rō-'stōv-'dōn, 'dōn-/ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Don pop 789,000
 Ros-well /rōz-'wēl, -wēl/ city SE N.Mex. pop 33,908
 Ro-ta /rō-'tā/ 1 island W Pacific at S end of the Marianas area 35 2 town & port SW Spain on the Atlantic NW of Cádiz
 Roth-er-ham /rōth-'ē-'rām/ borough N England in So. Yorkshire NE of Sheffield pop 84,646
 Rothe-say /rōth-'ē-'sā/ royal burgh SW Scotland on island of Bute in Strathclyde
 Ro-to-rua /rōt-'ō-'rū-/ city New Zealand in N cen North I. pop 29,300
 Rot-ter-dam /rōt-'tē-'dām/ city & port SW Netherlands on the Nieuwe Maas pop 692,915
 Ro-tu-ma /rō-'tū-'mā/ island SW Pacific N of Fiji Islands area 14, belongs to Fiji
 Rou-baix /rō-'bā/ city N France NE of Lille pop 114,547
 Rou-en /rō-'ūn/ city & port N France on the Seine pop 120,471
 Roumania — see RUMANIA
 Rou-s-sillon /rō-'sē-'yōn/ region & former province S France bordering on the Pyrenees & the Mediterranean * Perpignan
 Rou-yen /rō-'ūn, rō-'ā/ city Canada in SW Que. pop 17,821
 Rox-burgh /rōks-'bōr-, -bōr-, 'bō-'rā/ or Rox-burgh-shire /rōks-'bōr-, -bōr-, 'bō-'rā/ former county SE Scotland * Jedburgh area 666
 Royal Gorge section of the canyon of Arkansas river S cen Colo
 Royal Leamington Spa — see LEAMINGTON
 Royal Oak city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 85,499
 Royal Tunbridge Wells /rōn-'brj-/ borough SE England in Kent pop 44,506
 Ruad — see ARWAD

Ru-an-da-Uru-n-dī /rū-'ān-dā-'ū-'rūn-dē/ or Belgian East Africa former country E cen Africa bordering on Lake Tanganyika & comprising two districts, Ruanda (* Kigali) & Urundi (* Usumbura), administered by Belgium under League of Nations mandate 1919-45 & under UN trusteeship 1946-62 * Usumbura — see BURUNDI, RWANDA
 Ru-a-pō-hu /rū-'ā-'pā-(h)ū/ volcano 9175 ft New Zealand, highest peak, in North I., in Tongariro National Park
 Rub-'al Khālī /rūb-'al-'kālī-/ or Ar Rimal /ar-'rā-'māl/ desert region S Arabia extending from Nejd S to Hadhramaut area 300,000
 Ru-bi-con /rū-'bi-'kōn/ river 15 m N cen Italy flowing E into the Adriatic
 Ru-dolf, Lake /rū-'dūlf/ or Lake Turkana /tōr-'kan-/ lake N Kenya in Great Rift valley area 3500
 Ru-fisque /rū-'fēsk/ city & port W Senegal pop 60,000
 Rug-by /rōg-'bē/ borough cen England in Warwick on the Avon pop 59,372
 Ru-gen /rū-'gōn, 'rū-/ island E Germany in Baltic sea off coast of Pomerania area 374; chief town Bergen
 Ruhr /rū-'(s)ir/ 1 river 144 m W Germany flowing NW & W to the Rhine 2 industrial district in valley of the Ruhr
 Rule-lip North-wood /rū-'slap-'nōth-'wōd/ former urban district S England in Middlesex, now part of Hillingdon
 Ru-ma-nia /rū-'mā-'nē-s, -nyā/ or Ro-ma-nia /rō-/ or Rou-ma-nia /rū-/ country SE Europe bordering on Black Sea * Bucharest area 91,934, pop 20,470,000
 Ru-me-ile or Rou-me-ile /rū-'mē-'yā, 'mē-'lē-/ a division of the old Ottoman Empire including Albania, Macedonia, & Thrace
 Run-ny-mede /rān-'ē-'mēd/ meadow S England in Surrey at Egham on S bank of the Thames
 Ru-port /rū-'pōrt/ river 380 m Canada in W Que. flowing W into James Bay
 Rupert's Land PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND
 Ru-se /rū-'sā/ or Turk Rus-chuk /rūs-'chūk/ city NE Bulgaria on the Danube S of Bucharest pop 147,448
 Rush-mo-re, Mount /rāsh-'mō-(s)r-, 'mō-(s)r/ mountain 6200 ft W S.Dak. in Black hills on which are carved faces of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt; a national memorial
 Rus-sell Cave National Monument /rūs-'s-/ reservation NE Ala including cavern where remains of early pre-Columbian man have been found
 Ru-si-a /rōsh-'ā/ or Russ Ro-si-ya /rō-'sē-'yā/ 1 former empire E Europe & N Asia coextensive (except for Finland & Kara region) with the present U.S.S.R. * Petrograd 2 RUSSIAN REPUBLIC 3 the U.S.S.R.
 Russian Republic or Soviet Russia constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in E Europe (Soviet Russia, Europe) & N Asia (Soviet Russia, Asia) bordering on Arctic & Pacific oceans & on Baltic & Black seas * Moscow area 6,501,500, pop 130,090,000
 Russian Turkestan region comprising the republics of Soviet Central Asia
 Rus-ton /rūs-'tōn/ city N La. pop 17,363
 Ru-the-nia /rū-'thē-'nyā, 'nē-/ or Carpathian Ruthenia or Zakar-pat-skya /zāk-'ar-'pāt-'skā-'yā/ region U.S.S.R. in W Ukraine S of the Carpathian mountains, part of Hungary before 1918 & 1939-45, a province of Czechoslovakia 1918-38 * Uzhgorod — Ru-thene /rū-'thēn/ n — Ru-the-nian /rū-'thē-'nyān, 'nē-'nā/ adj or n
 Ruth-en-ford /rūth-'ē-'fōrd, 'rūth-/ borough NE N.J. SSE of Paterson on Passaic river pop 20,802
 Ruth-in /rūth-'ōn/ borough N Wales in Clwyd
 Rut-land /rūt-'lānd/ 1 city W cen Vt. pop 19,293 2 or Rut-land-shire /rūn(d)-'shī-(s)r-, 'shē-/ former county E cen England * Oakham area 152
 Ru-vu-ma or Port Ru-vu-ma /rū-'vū-'mā/ river 400 m SE Africa rising in S Tanganyika & flowing E into Indian ocean
 Ru-wen-zō-ri /rū-'wēn-'zōr-'ē, 'zōr-/ mountain group E cen Africa between Uganda & Zaire — see STANLEY (Mount)
 Ru-wan-da /rū-'ān-dā/ or formerly Ru-an-da country E cen Africa, a republic * Kigali area 10,166, pop 3,830,000 — see RUANDA, URUNDI — Ru-wan-dah /rū-'dāh/ adj or n
 Ry-a-zan or Riaz-an /rū-'zān-/ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on Oka river SE of Moscow pop 351,000
 Ry-bi-nak /rūb-'nā-(s)k/ or formerly Shcher-ba-kov /sh-'chērb-'bō-'kōf, 'kōv/ city U.S.S.R. in N cen Soviet Russia, Europe, NNE of Moscow on the Volga at SE end of Rybinsk reservoir pop 218,000
 Ry-e /rī/ borough SE England in East Sussex
 Rys-wick — see RIJSWIJK
 Ryu-kyū /rū-'yū-(k)ū/ or Liu-chiu /liū-'chū/ or Nan-sei /nān-'sē/ islands W Pacific extending between Kyushu, Japan, & Formosa, China, belonged to Japan 1895-1945, occupied by U.S. 1945, returned to Japan in 1953 (N islands) and 1972 (S islands) area 1803 — see AMAMI, OKINAWA, OSUMI, SAKISHIMA, TOKARA — Ryu-kyū-an /rū-'yū-(k)ū-'nā/ adj or n
 Sae-le /sā-'lē, 'sā-/ river 226 m Germany rising in NE Bavaria in the Fichtelgebirge & flowing N into the Elbe
 Saar /sār, 'zār/ 1 or F Sarre /sār/ river 84 m Europe flowing from Vosges mountains in France N to the Moselle in Germany 2 or Saar-land /sār-'lānd, 'zār-/ region W Europe in basin of Saar river between France & Germany; once part of Lorraine, became part of Germany in 19th century, administered by League of Nations 1919-35, became a state of Germany 1935, came under con-

ə about * kitten, F table or further a back ā bake
 ʌ col, cart a F bac au out ch chm e less ē easy
 g gift i trip I life J joke k G ich, buch F fnn ŋ sing
 o flow o flaw œ F borul ɔ F feu ɔl coln th thing
 th this ū loot ū foot ɜ G fūlen ɛ F rue y yet
 ɪ F digne /dēn/, nuit /nuwē/ yū few yu furious zh vision

blue law *n* 1: one of numerous extremely rigorous laws designed to regulate morals and conduct in colonial New England 2: a statute regulating work, commerce, and amusements on Sundays
blue line *n*: either of two blue lines that divide an ice-hockey rink into three equal zones and that separate the offensive and defensive zones from the center-ice neutral zone
blue mold *n* 1: a fungus (genus *Penicillium*) that produces blue or blue-green surface growths 2: a disease of tobacco seedlings caused by a fungus (*Peronospora tabacina*) and characterized by yellowish spots and bluish gray mildew on the underside of the leaves
blue moon *n*: a very long period of time (once in a blue moon)
blue-nose *\ˈblü-nōz* *n*: one who advocates a rigorous moral code
blue note *n* [fr. its frequent use in blues music]: a flattened third or seventh note in a chord where a major interval would be expected
blue-pen-cil *\ˈblü-pen(t)-səl* *vi*: to edit by corrective change or deletion — **blue-pen-cil-er** *n*
blue-peter *\ˈblü-pet-ər* *n*: a blue signal flag with a white square in the center used to indicate that a merchant vessel is ready to sail
blue pike *n*: PIKEPERCH *esp*: WALLEYE
blue plate *adj*: being a main course (as of a meat with vegetables) offered typically at a special price in a restaurant (*blue plate luncheon*)
blue-point *\ˈblü-pōint* *n* [*Blue Point*, Long Island]: a small oyster typically from the south shore of Long Island
blue point *\ˈblü-pōint* *n*: a Siamese cat having a bluish cream body and dark gray points
blue-print *\ˈblü-prɪnt* *n* 1: a photographic print in white on a bright blue ground used esp. for copying maps, mechanical drawings, and architects' plans 2: a program of action (a ~ for victory) — **blueprint** *vi*
blue racer *n*: a blacksnake of a bluish green subspecies (*Coluber constrictor flaviventris*) occurring from Ohio to Texas
blue-ribbon *adj*: selected for quality, reputation, or authority (a ~ committee)
blue ribbon *n* 1: a blue ribbon awarded the first-place winner in a competition 2: an honor or award gained for preeminence
blue-ribbon jury *n*: SPECIAL JURY
blues *\ˈblüz* *n pl but sing or pl in constr* 1: low spirits: MELANCHOLY 2: a song often of lamentation characterized by usu. 12-bar phrases, 3-line stanzas in which the words of the second line usu. repeat those of the first, and continual occurrence of blue notes in melody and harmony
blue-sky *\ˈblü-ski* *adj* 1: having little or no value (~ stock) 2: having no practical application (~ thinking)
blue-sky law *n*: a law providing for the regulation of the sale of securities (as stock)
blues-man *\ˈblüz-mən* *n*: one who plays or sings the blues
blue-stem *\ˈblü-stem* *n* 1: an important hay and forage grass (*Andropogon furcatus*) of the western U.S. with smooth bluish leaf sheaths and slender spikes borne in pairs or clusters 2: LITTLE BLUESTEM
blue-stocking *\ˈblü-stək* *n* [*Bluestocking* society, 18th cent. literary clubs]: a woman having intellectual or literary interests
blue-stone *\ˈblü-stōn* *n*: a building or paving stone of bluish gray color; specif.: a sandstone quarried near the Hudson river
blue streak *n* 1: something that moves very fast 2: a constant stream of words (talked a blue streak)
bluesy *\ˈblü-zē* *adj*: characterized by the musical patterns of the blues
blue-t *\ˈblü-t* *n* [prob. fr. *blue*]: an American plant (*Houstonia caerulea*) of the madder family with bluish flowers and tufted stems
blue-tongue *\ˈblü-tŋ* *n*: a serious virus disease esp. of sheep characterized by hyperemia, cyanosis, and punctate hemorrhages and by swelling and sloughing of the epithelium esp. about the mouth and tongue
blue vitriol *n*: a hydrated copper sulfate CU(SO4)2.5H2O
blue-weed *\ˈblü-wed* *n* 1: a coarse prickly blue-flowered European weed (*Echium vulgare*) of the borage family naturalized in the U.S. 2: a small perennial (*Helianthus ciliatus*) of the southwestern U.S. with blue-green or gray-green foliage
bluey *\ˈblü-ē* *n* [fr. the blue blanket commonly used to wrap the bundle] *Austral*: a swagman's bundle of personal effects, broadly: a bag of clothing carried in travel
bluff *\ˈblʌf* *adj* [obs. *D blaf* flat, akin to MLG *blaff* smooth] 1: a: having a broad flattened front b: rising steeply with a broad flat or rounded front 2: good-naturedly frank and outspoken — **bluff-ly** *adv* — **bluffness** *n*
syn BLUFF BLUNT BRUSQUE CURT CRUSTY GRUFF *shared meaning* abrupt and unceremonious in manner or speech **ant** smooth, suave
bluff *n*: a high steep bank: CLIFF
bluff *vb* [prob. fr. *D bluffen* to boast, play a kind of card game] *vi* 1: to deceive (an opponent) in cards by a bold bet on an inferior hand with the result that the opponent withdraws a winning hand 2: a: to deter or frighten by pretense or a mere show of strength b: DECEIVE c: FEIGN ~ *vi*: to bluff someone — **bluffer** *n*
bluff *n* 1: an act or instance of bluffing b: the practice of bluffing 2: one who bluffs
bluing or blueing *\ˈblü-ŋ* *n*: a preparation used in laundering to counteract yellowing of white fabrics
bluish *\ˈblü-ʃ* *adj*: somewhat blue: having a tinge of blue — **bluish-ness** *n*
blunder *\ˈblʌn-dər* *vb* **blun-dered; blun-der-ing** *\-d(ə)-rɪŋ* [ME *blunden*] *vi* 1: to move unsteadily or confusedly 2: to make a mistake through stupidity, ignorance, or carelessness ~ *vi* 1: to utter stupidly, confusedly, or thoughtlessly 2: to make a stupid, careless, or thoughtless mistake in — **blunder-er** *\-dər-ər* *n* — **blunder-ing-ly** *\-d(ə)-rɪŋ-lē* *adv*
blunder *n*: a gross error or mistake resulting usu. from stupidity, ignorance, or carelessness **syn** see ERROR
blunder-buss *\ˈblʌn-dər-bʌs* *n* [by folk etymology fr. obs. *D donderbus*, fr. *D donder* thunder + obs. *D bus* gun] 1: an obso-

lete short firearm having a large bore and usu. a flaring muzzle 2: a blundering person



blunderbuss 1

blunt *\ˈblʌnt* *adj* [ME] 1: a: slow or deficient in feeling: INSENSITIVE b: obtuse in understanding or discernment: DULL 2: having an edge or point that is not sharp 3: a: abrupt in speech or manner b: being straight to the point: DIRECT **syn** 1 see DULL **ant** keen, sharp 2 see BLUFF **ant** tactful, subtle — **blunt-ly** *adv* — **blunt-ness** *n*
blunt *vi*: to make less sharp or definite ~ *vi*: to become blunt
blurb *\ˈblɜrb* *n* [perh. akin to ME *bleren* to blear] 1: a smear or stain that obscures 2: something that is vague or lacking definite outline or distinct character
blurb *vb* **blurred, blurring** *vi* 1: to obscure or blemish by smearing 2: SULLY 3: to make dim, indistinct, or vague in outline or character 4: to make cloudy or confused ~ *vi* 1: to make blurs 2: to become vague, indistinct, or indefinite — **blurb-ly** *\ˈblɜrb-lē* *adv*
blurb *\ˈblɜrb* *n* [coined by Gelett Burgess]: a short publicity notice (as on a book jacket)
blurr-y *\ˈblɜr-ē* *adj* **blurred, blurring** *vi*: marked by blurring — **blurr-ily** *\ˈblɜr-ē-lē* *adv* — **blurriness** *\ˈblɜr-ē-nəs* *n*
blurt *\ˈblɜrt* *vi* [prob. imit.] 1: to utter abruptly and impulsively — usu. used with *out* — **blurt-er** *n*
blush *\ˈblʌʃ* *vi* [ME *blussen*, fr. OE *blýscan* to redden, fr. *blýsa* flame; akin to OHG *bluhhen* to burn brightly] 1: to become red in the face esp. from shame, modesty, or confusion 2: to feel shame or embarrassment 3: to have a rosy or fresh color — **blush-ingly** *\-ɪŋ-lē* *adv*
blush *n* [ME, prob. fr. *blussen*] 1: APPEARANCE, VIEW (at first ~) 2: a reddening of the face esp. from shame, modesty, or confusion 3: a red or rosy tint — **blush-ful** *\-fəl* *adj*
blusher *\ˈblʌʃ-ər* *n* 1: one that blushes 2: a cosmetic applied to the face to give a usu. pink color or to accent the cheekbones
bluster *\ˈblʌs-tər* *vb* **blustered, blustering** *\-t(ə)-rɪŋ* [ME *blustren*, prob. fr. MLG *blustren*] *vi* 1: a: to blow in stormy noisy gusts b: to be windy and boisterous 2: to talk or act with noisy swaggering threats ~ *vi* 1: to utter with noisy self-assertiveness 2: to drive or force by blustering — **bluster-er** *\-tər-ər* *n* — **bluster-ing-ly** *\-t(ə)-rɪŋ-lē* *adv*
bluster *n* 1: a violent boisterous blowing 2: violent commotion 3: loudly boastful or threatening speech — **bluster-ous** *\-t(ə)-rəs* *adj* — **blustery** *\-t(ə)-rē* *adj*
blvd *abbr* boulevard
bm *abbr* beam
BM *abbr* 1 bachelor of medicine 2 bachelor of music 3 basal metabolism 4 bill of material 5 board measure 6 bowel movement 7 bronze medal
BME *abbr* 1 bachelor of mechanical engineering 2 bachelor of mining engineering 3 bachelor of music education
BMOC *abbr* big man on campus
BMR *abbr* basal metabolic rate
BMS *abbr* bachelor of marine science
BMT *abbr* bachelor of medical technology
bn *abbr* 1 baron 2 battalion 3 beacon 4 been
BN *abbr* 1 bachelor of nursing 2 bank note 3 Bureau of Narcotics
BNDD *abbr* Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs
BNS *abbr* bachelor of naval sciences
BO *abbr* 1 bad order 2 body odor 3 box office 4 branch office 5 buyer's option
boa *\ˈboʊ-ə* *n* [L, a water snake] 1: a large snake (as the boa constrictor, anaconda, or python) that crushes its prey 2: a long fluffy scarf of fur, feathers, or delicate fabric
boa constrictor *n*: a tropical American boa (*Constrictor constrictor*) that is light brown barred or mottled with darker brown and reaches a length of 10 feet or more, broadly: BOA 1
boar *\ˈbɔr*, *\ˈbɔr-ər* *n* [ME *bor*, fr. OE *bār* akin to OHG & OS *bār* boar] 1: a: an uncastrated male swine b: the male of any of several mammals (as a guinea pig or raccoon) 2: the Old World wild hog (*Sus scrofa*) from which most domestic swine derive — **boar-ish** *\-ɪʃ* *adj*
board *\ˈbɔrd*, *\ˈbɔr-əd* *n* [ME *bord* piece of sawed lumber, border, ship's side, fr. OE, akin to OHG *bort* ship's side, Skt *bar-dhaka* carpenter] 1: a: BORDER EDGE 2: a: the side of a ship b: the stretch that a ship makes on one tack in beating to windward 3: a: a piece of sawed lumber of little thickness and a length greatly exceeding its width b: *pl*: STAGE 2a(2) 4: a: *archaic*: TABLE 3a: b: a table spread with a meal c: daily meals esp. when furnished for pay d: a table at which a council or magistrates sit e: a group of persons having managerial, supervisory, or investigatory powers (~ of directors) (~ of examiners) f: LEAGUE ASSOCIATION g: (1): the exposed hands of all the players in a stud poker game (2): an exposed dummy hand in bridge 5: a: a flat usu. rectangular piece of material (as wood) designed for a special purpose as (1): BACKBOARD (2): a diving board (3): SURFBOARD b: a surface, frame, or device for posting notices or listing market quotations c: BLACKBOARD d: SWITCHBOARD 6: a: any of various wood pulps or composition materials formed into stiff flat rectangular sheets b: PAPERBOARD c: the stiff foundation piece for the side of a book cover 7: a securities or commodities exchange 8: *pl*: the low wooden wall enclosing a hockey rink — **board-like** *\-lɪk* *adj* — **on board**: ABOARD

a about * kitten or further a back ä bake ä cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing d flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this
 B loot o foot y yet yū few yu fanous zh vision

Saint-Maur-des-Fos-sés \sɑ̃-mòr-dā-fō-sā\ commune N France SE of Paris on the Marne pop 77,251

Saint Maurice \sɑ̃t-mor-əs, sɑ̃t-, -mā-, sɑ̃-ma-'ns\ river 325 m Canada in S Que. flowing S into the St. Lawrence

Saint-Mihiel \sɑ̃-mē-yē\ town NE France on the Meuse NW of Nancy

Saint Moritz \sɑ̃t-mòr-'rits, sɑ̃-ma-\ or **G Sankt Moritz** \zɑ̃ŋ(k)-mò-'nts\ town E Switzerland in Graubünden canton SSE of Chur

Saint-Nazaire \sɑ̃-nə-'zɑ(ə)r, -'ze(ə)r\ commune & port NW France at mouth of the Loire pop 63,289

Saint-tonge \sɑ̃t-'dɔ̃ʒ\ region & former province of France on Bay of Biscay N of the Gironde * **Saintes**

Saint-Ouen \sɑ̃-twa-\ commune France, N suburb of Paris pop 48,886

Saint Pan-cras \sɑ̃t-'pɑ̃-kras, sɑ̃t-\ former metropolitan borough NW London, England, now part of Camden

Saint Paul \pɑl\ city * of Minn pop 309,980 — **Saint Paulite** \pɑl-'līt n\

Saint Paul Rocks or **Saint Paul's Rocks** or **Saint Peter** and **Saint Paul Rocks** or **Port Roche-dos São Paulo** \pɑ-shā-'thas-sau-(m)-'pau-(j)l\ rocky islets in the Atlantic 600 m NE of Natal, Brazil, at 1°N, 29°15'W, belong to Brazil

Saint Peter, Lake \sɑ̃t-'pēt-ər, sɑ̃t-\ expansion of St. Lawrence river Canada between Sorel & Trois-Rivières, Que.

Saint Petersburg \pēt-'ərz-, bərg\ 1 city W Fla on Pinellas peninsula SW of Tampa pop 216,232 2 — see Leningrad

Saint Pierre \sɑ̃t-'pi(ə)r, sɑ̃t-, -pē-(ə)r, F sɑ̃-'pyer\ island in the Atlantic off S Nfld, with nearby island of Miquelon and others, constitutes French territory of Saint Pierre and Miquelon \mīk-ə-'lan, F mēk-(ə-'lō)\ (* St. Pierre, area 93, pop 5600)

Saint-Quentin \sɑ̃t-'kwent-'n, sɑ̃t-, F sɑ̃-'kɑ̃-'tɑ̃\ commune N France on the Somme NW of Laon pop 64,196

Saint Simons \sɑ̃t-'sīm-ənz, sɑ̃t-\ island SE Ga in the Atlantic

Saint Thomas \sɑ̃t-'mɑs\ 1 island West Indies, one of the Virgin Islands of the U.S. area 32 2 — see CHARLOTTE AMALIE 3 city Canada in SE Ont S of London pop 25,545

Saint-Tropez \sɑ̃-tro-'pā\ commune SE France on the Mediterranean SW of Cannes

Saint Vincent \sɑ̃t-'vīn(t)-sɑ̃t, sɑ̃t-\ island Brit West Indies in cen Windwards, with N Grenadines became independent 1979 as Saint Vincent and the Grenadines * **Kingstown** area 150, pop 89,129

Saint Vincent, Cape or **Port Ca-bo de São Vi-cen-te** \kɑ-vū-'thə-sau-vē-'kɑ(ə)-tə\ cape SW Portugal

Saint Vincent, Gulf of inlet of Indian ocean Australia in So Australia E of Yorke peninsula

Saint-Vital \sɑ̃t-vā-'tal\ city Canada in SE Man SE of Winnipeg pop 32,963

Sai-pan \sai-'pɑn, -'pān, -'sī-\ island W Pacific in S cen Marianas area 70, pop 1967 — **Sai-pa-nese** \sai-'pā-'nez-, -'nēs\ adj or n

Sa-ia \sā-'ə\ ancient city Egypt in Nile delta on Canopic branch of the Nile

Sa-ja-ma or **Sa-ha-ma** \sɑ-'hɑm-ə\ mountain 21,391 ft W Bolivia near Chilean boundary

Sakai \sɑ-'kai\ city Japan in S Honshu on Osaka Bay pop 569,000

Sakakawa, Lake — see GARRISON RESERVOIR

Sakarya \sɑ-'kɑr-yə\ river 300 m NW Turkey in Asia flowing into the Black Sea 80 m E of the Bosphorus

Sakhalin \sɑk-'alēn, -'lɑn, sɑk-'alēn\ or formerly **Sa-gha-lien** \sag-'alēn, -'sag-'ə\ or **Jap Kara-futo** \kɑ-'ra-fū-tō\ island U.S.S.R. in Sea of Okhotsk N of Hokkaido, formerly (1905-45) divided between Russia & Japan area 24,560

Sakhar — see SUKKUR

Sakhalin \sɑk-'alēn, -'lɑn, sɑk-'alēn\ island group Japan in S Ryukyus off E coast of N Formosa, occupied 1945-72 by the U.S. area 343

Sakkara — see SAQQARA

Sakon-net river \sɑ-'kɑn-ət\ inlet of the Atlantic SE R I

Salaberry-de-Valleyfield — see VALLEYFIELD

Salado \sɑ-'lɑd-(j)ō\ 1 **salin** upper course Ju-ra-men-to \hūr-'mēn-(j)ō\ river 1120 m N Argentina flowing from the Andes SE into the Paraná 2 or **Des-agua-de-ro** \dā-'sag-wā-'de(r)-ō\ river 850 m W cen Argentina flowing S into the Colorado

Salajar or **Salayar** \sɑ-'lɑ-yā\ island Indonesia off SW Celebes I area 256

Sala-manc-a \sɑl-'ə-mɑn-'kə, sɑl-'ə-mɑn-\ 1 province W Spain area 4829, pop 371,607 2 commune, its *, WNW of Madrid pop 114,574

Sala-maue \sɑl-'ə-mau-ə\ town Papua New Guinea on Huon Gulf

Salambria — see PENEUS

Sal-a-mis \sɑl-'ə-mēs\ 1 ancient city Cyprus on E coast 2 island Greece in Saronic Gulf off Attica

Salé \sɑ-'lɑ\ or **Sal-'lā\ or **Sal-i** or formerly **Sal-lee** \sɑl-'ē\ city & port NW Morocco, N suburb of Rabat pop 75,799**

Salem \sɑ-'lēm\ 1 city & port NE Mass. NE of Lynn pop 40,556 2 town SE N.H. E of Nashua pop 20,142 3 city * of Oreg on Willamette river pop 68,296 4 town W cen Va WNW of Roanoke pop 21,982 5 city S India in N Tamil Nadu SW of Madras pop 302,935 6 JERUSALEM — an ancient name

Saler-no \sɑ-'lɑr-(j)ō, -'lɑ(r)-\ commune & port S Italy on Gulf of Salerno (inlet of Tyrrhenian sea) ESE of Naples pop 149,392 — **Saler-nitan** \sɑr-'nā-tiən\ adj or n

Salford \sɑl-'fɔrd\ urban area NW England in Greater Manchester pop 130,641

Sallina \sɑ-'lī-nə\ city cen Kans on Smoky Hill river pop 37,714

Sallina \sɑ-'lē-nə\ 1 river 150 m W Calif flowing NW into Monterey Bay 2 city W Calif near Monterey Bay pop 58,896

Salisbury \sɑl-'zē-, bē-(ə)-rē\ 1 city SE Md pop 15,252 2 city W cen N.C. SSW of Winston-Salem pop 22,515 3 city * of Zimbabwe pop 314,200 4 or **New Sar-um** \sɑr-'əm, -'ser-\ city & borough S England in Wiltshire on the Avon pop 35,271

Salisbury Plain plateau S England in Wiltshire NW of Salisbury

Salm-on \sɑm-'ən\ river 420 m, cen Idaho flowing into the Snake

Salmon River mountains cen Idaho; many peaks over 9000 ft

Sal-on-ika or **Sal-on-ica** \sɑ-'lɑn-ī-kə, sɑl-'ə-nē-kə\ or **Thes-sa-lo-ni-ca** \thes-'ə-lə-nī-kə, -'lɑn-ī-\ or NGK **Thes-sa-lo-ni-ki** \thes-'ə-lə-nē-kē\ or **Sal-on-ki** \sɑl-'ə-nē-kē\ city & port N Greece in Macedonia pop 250,920

Salonika, Gulf of or **Ther-ma-ic Gulf** \(\thər-'mā-ik-\ arm of Aegean sea N Greece W of Chalcidice

Sal-op \sɑl-'əp\ or formerly **Shrop-shire** \shrəp-'shī(ə)r, -shəp, South \srəp-\ 1 county W England bordering on Wales * **Shrewsbury** area 1347, pop 336,934 2 — see SHREWSBURY — **Sal-op-ian** \sɑ-'lō-pē-ən\ adj or n

Salt \sɑlt\ 1 river 200 m Ariz. flowing W into the Gila 2 river 100 m N cen Ky. flowing into the Ohio 3 river 200 m NE Mo flowing SE into the Mississippi

Salt-a \sɑlt-'ə\ city NW Argentina pop 117,400

Salt-lillo \sɑl-'tē-(j)ō\ sɑl-' city NE Mexico * of Coahuila pop 191,879

Salt Lake City or **Salt Lake city** * of Utah pop 175,885

Salt-o \sɑl-'(j)ō\ city & port NW Uruguay on Uruguay river pop 57,958

Sal-ton sea \sɑlt-'n-\ saline lake ab 235 ft below sea level SE Calif. at N end of Imperial valley formed by diversion of water from Colorado river into depression formerly called Salton sink

Salt sea — see DEAD SEA

Sal-u-da \sɑ-'lūd-ə\ river 200 m W cen S C flowing SE to unite with the Broad forming the Congaree

Sal-va-dor \sɑl-və-'dɔ(ə)r, sɑl-və-\ 1 EL SALVADOR 2 or formerly **Sao Salvador** \sɑu-'və\ or **Bahia** \bā-'ē-\ port NE Brazil * of Bahia pop 892,392 — **Sal-va-dor-an** \sɑl-və-'dɔr-ən, -'dɔr-\ adj or n — **Sal-va-dor-ean** or **Sal-va-dorian** \-ē-ən\ adj or n

Sal-ween \sɑl-'wēn\ river 1750 m SE Asia flowing from Tibet S into Gulf of Martaban in Burma

Salz-burg \sɑlz-'bɜrg, 'sɑlz-, 'sɑlt-, -'bu(ə)rɡ, G 'zalts-'burk\ city W Austria pop 121,306

Salt-glitter \sɑlt-'glīt-ər\ or formerly **Wa-ten-stedt-Salz-gitter** \vāt-'n-s(h)et-\ city N cen Germany SW of Brunswick pop 117,300

Salz-kam-mer-gut \sɑlt-'kām-ər-'güt\ district N Austria E of Salzburg; chief town Bad Ischl

Samanala — see ADAMS PEAK

Sam-ār \sɑm-'ār\ island cen Philippines in the Visayas N of Leyte area 5050

Samara — see KUIBYSHEV

Samarang — see SEMARANG

Sam-a-ri-a \sɑ-'mer-ē-ə, -'mar-\ 1 district of ancient Palestine W of the Jordan between Galilee & Judaea 2 city, its * & * of the Northern Kingdom (Israel), rebuilt by Herod the Great & renamed **Se-bas-te** \sə-'bas-tē\, site in Jordan at modern village, of Sebastye

Sam-er-kand \sɑm-'ər-'kɑnd\ or anc **Mar-a-can-da** \mar-'ə-'kɑn-də\ city U.S.S.R. in E Uzbekistan pop 267,000

Sam-ni-lum \sɑm-'nē-əm\ ancient country cen Italy E & SE of Latium

Sa-mōs \sɑ-'mōs\ or formerly **Navigatores** islands SW cen Pacific N of Tonga islands, divided at long 171°W into American, or Eastern, Samoa & Western Samoa area 1209

Sa-mos \sɑ-'mās\ island Greece in the Aegean off coast of Turkey N of the Dodecanese area 171 — **Sa-mi-an** \sɑ-mē-ən\ adj or n

Sam-o-thrace \sɑm-'ə-'θrās\ or NGK **Sa-mo-thrā-ke** \sɑm-'θrāk-(ə)\ island Greece in the NE Aegean — **Sam-o-thra-cian** \sɑm-'θrā-shən\ adj or n

Sam-sun \sɑm-'sūn\ city & port N Turkey on Black Sea NW of Ankara pop 107,510

San-a or **San-a-a** \sɑn-'ə, sɑn-'ā\ city S Arabia * of Yemen Arab Republic pop 125,093

San An-gel-o \sɑ-'nɑn-'jə-'lō\ city W cen Tex pop 63,884

San An-to-ni-o \sɑn-'ən-'tō-nē-ō\ 1 river 200 m S Tex. flowing SE into Gulf of Mexico 2 city S Tex. pop 654,153 — **San An-to-ni-an** \-nē-ən\ n

San Be-ni-to \sɑn-'bē-'nēt-(j)ō\ city S Tex NW of Brownsville pop 15,176

San Ber-nar-di-no \sɑn-'bər-nɔ(r)-'dē-(j)ō\ 1 mountains S Calif S of Mojave desert, highest Mt San Geronimo 11,485 ft 2 city SW Calif E of Los Angeles pop 104,251

San Bru-no \sɑn-'brū-(j)ō\ city W Calif. S of San Francisco pop 36,254

San Buenaventura — see VENTURA

San Car-los \sɑn-'kar-lōs\ city W Calif SE of San Francisco pop 25,924

San Carlos de Bariloche — see BARILOCHE

San Cle-men-te \sɑn-'klə-'ment-ē\ 1 island S Calif, southernmost of the Santa Barbara Islands 2 city SW Calif, NW of San Diego pop 17,063

San Cris-to-bal \sɑn-'krīs-'tō-bəl\ or **San Cris-to-val** \-vəl\ or **Ma-kira** \mɑ-'kir-ə\ island W Pacific in SE Solomons

San Cris-tó-bal \sɑn-'krīs-'tō-bəl\ 1 or **Chat-ham** \('chāt-əm\ island Ecuador in the Galápagos 2 city W Venezuela 100 m SSW of Lake Maracaibo pop 149,063

San-cti Spi-rit-us \sɑŋ(k)-tē-'spī-r-ē-tūs\ city W cen Cuba pop (municipality) 146,450

San-cy, Puy de \pwyē-'ə-sā-'sā\ mountain 6185 ft S cen France; highest in the Monts Dore & Auvergne mountains

a abut * kitten. F table or further a back i bake
g cot, cart a F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch * F vin g sing
ð flow ð flaw æ F bæuf æ F feu òl coin th thing
th this u loot u foot æ F millen æ F rue y yet
r F digne (dēn), nuit (nwt) yū few yū furious zh vision

rol of France after World War II, to West Germany by a plebiscite Jan. 1, 1957, as a state (Saarland) * Saarbrücken area 898, pop 1,127,000

Saarbrücken \zár-'bruk-on, sar-, -'bruk-\ city W Germany * of Saarland pop 131,500

Saaremaa — see SAREMA

Sa-ba \sáb-ə\ island SE West Indies in Netherlands Antilles * The Bottom area 5, pop 972 2 — see SHEBA

Sa-ba-dell \sáb-ə-'del\ commune N Spain pop 145,979

Sa-bah \sáb-ə\ or formerly North Borneo state Malaysia in NE Borneo, formerly a Brit colony * Kota Kinabalu area 29,388, pop 655,622

Sa-bar-ma-ti \sáb-ər-'mät-ə\ river 200 m W India flowing S into head of Gulf of Cambay

Sa-bi \sáb-ə\ or **Sa-ve** \sáv-ə\ river 400 m SE Africa rising in cen Zimbabwe & flowing E across S Mozambique to Indian ocean

Sa-bine \sá-'bén\ river 380 m E Tex & W La flowing SE through Sabine Lake (15 m long) & Sabine Pass (channel) into Gulf of Mexico

Sable \sá-'bál\ island of Canada 20 m long in the Atlantic 100 m SE at Cape Canso, belongs to N S

Sable, Cape 1 cape at SW tip of Fla., southernmost point of U.S. mainland, at ab 257°N 2 headland E Canada on an islet S of Cape Sable Island (7 m long, at S end of N S)

Sab-ra-tha \sáb-rə-'thə\ or **Sab-ra-ta** \-rät-ə\ town Libya on the coast WNW of Tripoli

Sachsen — see SAXONY

Sa-co \sə-'(k)kə\ river 104 m E N H & SW Me flowing SE into the Atlantic

Sac-ra-men-to \sək-rə-'ment-(j)ə\ 1 mountains S N Mex — see GUADALUPE SIERRA BLANCA 2 river 382 m N Calif flowing S into Suisun Bay 3 city * of Calif on Sacramento river pop 254,413

Sa-do-wa \zə-'dō-və-, 'sád-ə-, vā\ village Czechoslovakia in NE Bohemia

Sa-fed Koh \sə-'fed-'kō\ mountain range E Afghanistan on Pakistan border; a S extension of the Hindu Kush

Sa-fi \sə-'fē\ city & port W Morocco pop 130,000

Sa-ga-mi \sə-'gām-ē\ sea inlet of the Pacific Japan in cen Honshu SW of Tokyo Bay

Saghalien — see SAKHALIN

Saginaw \sag-ə-, nō\ city E cen Mich pop 91,849

Saginaw Bay inlet of Lake Huron in E Mich

Sa-greá \sag-'resh\ village SW Portugal E of Cape St Vincent

Saguache — see SAWATCH

Sa-gua-ro National Monument \sə-'wār-ə-, -(g)wār-(j)ə\ reservation SE Ariz. E of Tucson area 84

Sag-ué-nay \sag-ə-, nē-, 'sag-ə-\ river 125 m Canada in S Que. flowing from Lake St John E into the St Lawrence

Sa-gulá el Hamra \sə-'gē-ə-, el-'ham-rə\ or **Sekla el Hamra** \-kē-ə-\ territory NW Africa, the zone of Western Sahara

Sa-gun-to \sə-'gūn-(j)ə\ or formerly **Mur-vie-dro** \mur-vē-'ā-(j)ə\ commune E Spain NNE of Valencia pop 47,026

Sahama — see SAJAMA

Sa-ha-ra \sə-'har-ə-, 'her-, -'här-\ desert region N Africa N of the Sudan region extending from the Atlantic coast to Red sea or, as sometimes considered, to the Nile — **Sa-ha-ran** \-ən\ adj

Sa-ha-ran-pur \sə-'här-ən-pur\ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh NNE of Delhi pop 228,053

Sáida — see SIDON

Saigon — see HO CHI MINH CITY — **Sai-gon-ese** \sɪ-'gə-'nēz-, -'nēs\ adj or n

Sálmáa \sɪ-'má\ lake SE Finland, largest of the **Salmáa Lakes**

Saint Albans \sɔl-'bānz\ borough SE England in Hertfordshire pop 52,057

Saint Ann \sɔn\ city E Mo NW of St Louis pop 18,215

Saint Bartholomew \sɔnt-'bár-'thál-ə-'myū-, -bər-\ or **Saint Barthélemy** \sɔn-'bár-'tā-lə-'mē\ or **Saint Barts** \sɔnt-'bārts-, sɔnt-\ island French West Indies in department of Guadeloupe, chief town Gustavia

Saint Ber-nard \sɔnt-'bər-(r)-'nārd\ two Alpine passes — see GREAT SAINT BERNARD LITTLE SAINT BERNARD

Saint Boni-face \sɔn-'fās-, -fās\ city Canada in SE Man on Red river opposite Winnipeg pop 46,714

Saint-Brú-no-de-Mon-tar-ville \sɔnt-'brū-, nō-də-'mánt-ər-, vil-, sɔnt-\ town Canada in S Que E of Montreal pop 15,780

Saint Cath-erines \sɔn-'kath-(ə-)rənz\ city Canada in SE Ont NW of Niagara Falls on Welland ship canal pop 109,722

Saint Charles \sɔn-'(ə)lɪz\ city E Mo on the Missouri pop 31,834

Saint Clair, Lake \sɔn-'(ə)lɪz-, 'klɪə\ lake SE Mich & SE Ont area 460, connected by Saint Clair river (40 m) with Lake Huron & draining through Detroit river into Lake Erie

Saint Clair Shores city SE Mich NE of Detroit pop 88,093

Saint Cloud \sɔnt-'klaud\ city cen Minn on the Mississippi pop 39,691

Saint-Cloud \sɔnt-'klaud-, sɔnt-, sɔn-'klɪ\ commune France, WSW suburb of Paris pop 28,162

Saint Croix \sɔnt-'krɔi-, sɔnt-\ 1 river 75 m Canada & U.S. between N B & Me 2 river 164 m NW Wis & E Minn flowing into the Mississippi 3 or **Santa Cruz** \sɔnt-ə-'krúz\ island, West Indies, largest of the Virgin Islands of the U.S. area 80; chief town Christiansburg

Saint-Cyr-École \sɔn-'sɪ-(ə)-lā-'kɔl\ commune N France W of Versailles pop 16,000

Saint-Denis \sɔn-'(t)ə-'nē-, 1 commune N France NNE of Paris pop 99,268 2 commune * of Réunion I pop 94,104

Sainte-Foy \sɔnt-'fɔi-, sɔnt-, sɔn-'fɔ\ city Canada in SE Que SW of Quebec city pop 68,385

Saint Elias \sɔnt-'lɪ-əs\ mountain range of the Coast ranges SW Yukon Territory & E Alaska — see LOGAN (Mount)

Saint Elias, Mount mountain 18,008 ft on Alaska-Canada boundary in St Elias range

Sainte-Thérèse \sɔnt-'tə-'rāz\ city Canada in S Que. NW of Montreal pop 17,173

Saint-Étienne \sɔn-'tɪ-əm\ city SE cen France pop 213,468

Saint Eu-sta-ti-us \sɔnt-yu-'stā-sh(ē)-əs\ or **Sto-tia** \stā-'shə\ island West Indies in Netherlands Antilles NW of St Kitts area 7

Saint Fran-cis \sɔnt-'frān-(t)-'sɪs-, sɔnt-\ 1 river 425 m SE Mo & E Ark flowing S into the Mississippi 2 or **Saint Fran-çois** \sɔn-'frā-'swā\ river 165 m Canada in S Que flowing NW into the St Lawrence

Saint Fran-cis, Lake \sɔnt-'frān-(t)-'sɪs\ expansion of St Lawrence river Canada above Valleyfield, Que

Saint Gall \sɔnt-'gəl-, sɔnt-, sɔn-'gál\ or **G Sankt Gall-en** \zɔŋ(k)lɪ-'gal-ən\ 1 canton NE Switzerland area 800, pop 384,475 2 commune, its * pop 78,600

Saint George's channel \jɔr-'jɔz-\ strait British Isles between SW Wales & Ireland

Saint-Ger-main \sɔn-'zhər-'mā\ or **Saint-Ger-main-en-Laye** \-mā-, 'ān-'lā\ commune N France WNW of Paris pop 38,808

Saint-Gilles \sɔn-'zhé-(ə)\ or **Flem Sint-Gil-lis** \sɔnt-'gil-'sɪ\ commune cen Belgium near Brussels pop 54,272

Saint Gott-hard or **Saint Got-hard** \sɔnt-'gət(h)-'ərd-, sɔnt-, sɔn-'gət(h)-'ərd\ or **G Sankt Gott-hard** \zɔŋ(k)lɪ-'gət(h)-'hárt\ 1 mountains Switzerland in Lepontine Alps between Uri & Ticino cantons 2 mountain pass 6935 ft in St Gotthard range

Saint He-len-a \sɔnt-'lɪ-'ē-nə-, sɔnt-'hə-'lē-\ island S Atlantic, a Brit colony * Jamestown area 47, pop 4829

Saint Helens \sɔnt-'hel-ən-z-, sɔnt-\ borough NW England in Merseyside ENE of Liverpool pop 104,173

Saint Helens, Mount mountain 9671 ft SW Wash in Cascades

Saint Helier \sɔnt-'hel-yər\ town Channel islands * of Jersey pop 28,135

Saint-Hu-ber-t \sɔnt-'hyū-bər-t-, sɔnt-\ town Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 21,741

Saint-Hyacinthe \sɔnt-'hi-ə-(j)sin(t)h-, sɔnt-, sɔnt-yə-'sant\ city Canada in S Que E of Montreal pop 24,562

Saint James-Aa-sin-i-bola \sɔnt-'jám-zə-, sɔn-ə-'bó-i-, sɔnt-\ city Canada in SE Man W of Winnipeg pop 71,431

Saint-Jean \sɔn-'zhā-, sɔnt\ or **Saint Johns** \sɔnt-'jānz-, sɔnt-\ city Canada in S Que SE of Montreal pop 32,863

Saint-Jean-Cap-Fer-rat \sɔn-'zhā-, káp-'fə-'rə\ commune SE France on coast E of Nice

Saint-Jean-de-Luz \sɔn-'zhā-'dā-'lüz-, -lɪz\ town SW France on Bay of Biscay SW of Biarritz

Saint-Jérôme \sɔn-'zhā-'róm-, sɔnt-'jə-'róm\ city Canada in S Que. NW of Montreal pop 26,524

Saint John \sɔnt-'jan-, sɔnt-\ 1 river 450 m NE U.S. & SE Canada flowing from N Me into Bay of Fundy in N B 2 city & port Canada in S N B at mouth of the St John pop 89,039 3 island West Indies, one of the Virgin Islands of the U.S. area 20

Saint John, Lake or **Lac Saint-Jean** \lák-sɔn-'zhā-\ lake Canada in S Que draining through the Saguenay to the St Lawrence area 350

Saint Johns \sɔnt-'jānz-, sɔnt-\ 1 river 276 m NE Fla flowing N & E into the Atlantic 2 town Brit West Indies * of Antigua on Antigua I 3 — see SAINT-JEAN

Saint John's \sɔnt-'jānz-, sɔnt-\ city & port Canada * of Nfld pop 88,102

Saint Jo-seph \jə-'zəf also -sə\ city NW Mo pop 72,691

Saint Kitts \kɪts\ or **Saint Chris-top-her** \kɪns-tə-'fər\ island Brit West Indies in the Leewards, chief town Basseterre area 68, with Nevis, forms **Saint Kitts-Nevis** Associated State (* Basseterre area 152, pop 52,020)

Saint-Lam-ber-t \sɔnt-'lām-bər-t-, sɔnt-\ city Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 18,616

Saint-Lau-rent \sɔn-'lō-'rə-, sɔnt-'lō-'rent\ city Canada in S Que. on Montreal I pop 62,955

Saint Lawrence \sɔnt-'lɔr-ən(t)z-, sɔnt-, -lār-\ 1 island 95 m long W Alaska in N Bering sea 2 river 760 m E Canada in Ont & Que bordering on the U.S. in N Y, flowing from Lake Ontario NE into the Atlantic, & forming at its mouth a wide bay (the Gulf of Saint Lawrence) 3 seaway Canada & U.S. in & along the St Lawrence between Lake Ontario & Montreal

Saint Lawrence, Lake expansion of St Lawrence river Canada & U.S. above Cornwall, Ont

Saint Lawrence Islands National Park reservation E Canada in Ont comprising a number of islands in the Thousand Islands group & an area on shore of the St Lawrence area 166 acres

Saint-Lé-on-ard \sɔnt-'lā-ə-'nār-, sɔnt-'lɛn-ərd-, sɔnt-\ city Canada in S Que. N of Montreal pop 52,040

Saint-Lô \sɔnt-'lō-, sɔnt-, sɔn-'lō\ commune NW France W of Caen pop 18,615

Saint Louis \sɔnt-'li-əs-, sɔnt-\ 1 river 220 m NE Minn flowing to W tip of Lake Superior 2 city E Mo pop 622,236 — **Saint Lou-is** \sɔnt-'li-ə-, sɔnt-\

Saint-Louis \sɔn-'lu-ē-, 1 city & port Senegal on island at mouth of Senegal river; formerly * of Senegal pop 75,000 2 city & port Réunion I pop 26,740

Saint Loui-s, Lake \sɔnt-'li-ē-, sɔnt-\ expansion of St Lawrence river Canada above Lachine rapids

Saint Loui-s Park \sɔnt-'li-əs\ city SE Minn pop 48,883

Saint Lu-cia \sɔnt-'li-ʃə-, sɔnt-\ island Brit West Indies in the Windwards S of Martinique, an independent member of the Brit Commonwealth since 1979 * Castries area 233, pop 101,100

Saint-Malo \sɔn-'mā-'lō\ city & port NW France in Brittany on island in Gulf of St-Malo pop 42,297

Saint-Melo, Gulf of arm of English channel NW France between Cotentin peninsula & Brittany

Saint Mar-tin \sɔnt-'mārt-n-, sɔnt-\ or **Du Sint Maer-ten** \sɪnt-'mārt-n-ə\ island West Indies in the N Leewards, divided between France & Netherlands area 38

Saint Mary-le-bone — see MARYLEBONE

Saint Mar-y \sɔnt-'mār-ēz-, 'mā-(ə)r-ēz-, 'mā-rēz\ 1 river 175 m on Fla-Ga border flowing from Okefenokee swamp to the Atlantic 2 river 63 m between Canada & U.S. in Ont & upper peninsula of Mich flowing from Lake Superior into Lake Huron, descends 20 ft in a mile at **Saint Marys Falls** — see SULT SAINT-MARIE CANALS

Saranac \sə-'rə-nək\ river 100 m NE N.Y. flowing NE from Saranac Lakes (three lakes in the Adirondacks: Upper Saranac, Middle Saranac, & Lower Saranac) into Lake Champlain
Saransk \sə-'rən(ə)k, -'rən(ə)k\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe * of Moldovian Republic pop 190,000
Sarasota \sə-'rə-sō-tə\ city W Fla. S of Tampa pop 40,237
Saratoga \sə-'rə-tō-gə\ lake 7 m long E N.Y. S of Lake George 2 city W Calif. SW of San Jose pop 27,110
Saratoga Springs or Saratoga city NE N.Y. pop 18,845
Saravali \sə-'rə-və-lē\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on a reservoir of Volga river pop 758,000
Sarawak \sə-'rə-wək(ə), -'wək\ country N Borneo bordering on So. China sea, formerly a Brit. colony, since 1963 a territory of Malaysia * Kuching area 47,000, pop 977,013
Sardica — see **SOFIA**
Sardinia \sə-'dī-nē-ə, -'dī-n-yə\ or **Is. Sardegna** \sə-'dān-yə\ island Italy S of Corsica; with surrounding smaller islands, constitutes a region of Italy * Cagliari area 9283, pop 1,488,008
Sardis \sə-'dīs-ə\ or **Sardes** \sə-'dēz\ ancient city W Asia Minor * of ancient kingdom of Lydia, site abt 50 m E of Izmir — **Sardis** \sə-'dīs-ən\ adj or n
Saroma or **Estonian Saroma** \sə-'rə-mə\ island U.S.S.R. in Estonia at mouth of Gulf of Riga area 1010
Saraya Bay — see **OELVINK BAY**
Sargasso sea \sə-'gə-sō\ tract of comparatively still water N Atlantic lying chiefly between 25° & 35° N & 40° & 70° W
Sark \sərk\ island in the English channel, one of the Channel islands, a dependency of Guernsey area 2
Sarmatia \sə-'mā-shē-ə\ ancient region E Europe in modern Poland & Russia between the Vistula & the Volga — **Sarmatian** \sə-'mā-shē-ən\ adj or n
Sarnia \sə-'rē-nē-ə\ city Canada in SE Ont. on St. Clair river opposite Port Huron, Mich. pop 57,644
Saronic Gulf \sə-'rō-nīk\ inlet of the Aegean SE Greece between Attica & the Peloponnesus
Saros \sə-'rōs\ inlet of the Aegean SW Turkey in Europe N of Gallipoli peninsula
Sarre — see **SAAR**
Sarthe \sə'rth\ river 175 m NW France flowing S to unite with the Mayenne forming the Maine
Sarum, 1 New Sarum — see **SALISBURY** 2 OLD SARUM
Sasebo \sə-'sā-sō\ city & port Japan in NW Kyushu on an inlet of East China sea pop 266,000
Saskatchewan \sə-'skāch-ə-wən, -sə-, -wən\ 1 river 340 m S cen Canada formed by confluence in cen Sask. of two branches rising in the Rockies in Alta., the North Saskatchewan (760 m) & the South Saskatchewan (865 m), & flowing E into Lake Winnipeg 2 province SW Canada * Regina area 237,975, pop 928,000 — **Saskatchewanian** \sə-'skāch-ə-wən-ē-ən\ adj or n
Saskatoon \sə-'skā-tūn\ city Canada in cen Sask. pop 126,449
Sassari \sə-'sā-sē-ə\ commune Italy in NW Sardinia pop 106,143
Satilla \sə-'tī-lə\ river 220 m SE Ga. flowing E into the Atlantic
Satpura \sə-'tī-pə-rə\ range of hills W cen India between Narmada & Tapi rivers
Satu-Mare \sə-'tī-mār-ə\ city NW Rumania in Transylvania on the Somes pop 78,812
Saudi Arabia \sə-'dī-ē, -sə-, -dī-ē\ country SW Asia occupying most of Arabian peninsula; a kingdom, comprising former kingdoms of Nejd & Hejaz & principality of Asir * Riyadh area 870,000, pop 7,200,000 — **Saudi** \sə-'dī-ē\ adj or n — **Saudi Arabian** \sə-'dī-ē-ən\ adj or n
Saugus \sə-'gə-s\ town NE Mass. W of Lynn pop 25,110
Sault Ste. Marie \sə-'sānt-mā-rē\ 1 city NE Mich. in upper peninsula pop 15,136 2 city Canada in S Ont. pop 80,332
Sault Ste. Marie canals or Soo canals \sə-'sānt-mā-rē\ or **Soo locks** three ship canals, two in the U.S. & one in Canada, at rapids in St. Marys river connecting Lakes Superior & Huron
Sauvage \sə-'vā-jē\ or **Sauvage** \sə-'vā-jē\ commune NW France on the Loire SE of Angers pop 21,551
Sauvashtr \sə-'vāsh-trə\ former state (1948-56) W India on Kathiawar peninsula; in Bombay state 1956-60 & since 1960 in Gujarat
Sava \sə-'vā-və\ river 450 m N Yugoslavia flowing from Italian border E into the Danube at Belgrade
Savage — see **NIUE**
Savaii \sə-'vī-ē\ island SW cen Pacific, largest in Samoa, in Western Samoa
Savannah \sə-'vā-nə\ 1 river 314 m E Ga. flowing SE to the Atlantic & forming Ga.-S.C. boundary 2 city & port E Ga. at mouth of Savannah river pop 118,349
Save — see **SABI**
Savo \sə-'vō\ island W Pacific in SE Solomon Islands N of W end of Guadalcanal
Savona \sə-'vō-nə\ commune & port NW Italy SW of Genoa pop 17,168
Savoy \sə-'vō-ē\ or **F. Savoie** \sə-'vō-ē\ or **It. Savoia** \sə-'vō-yā\ region SE France in Savoy Alps SW of Switzerland & bordering on Italy; duchy 1416-1720, part of kingdom of Sardinia 1720-1860, became part of France 1860 — **Savoyard** \sə-'vō-ē-ārd, -sə-, -vā-yārd\ adj or n
Savoy Alps section of W Alps SE France — see **MONT BLANC**
Sawatch or **Saguache** \sə-'wāch, -sə-'wosh\ mountain range cen Colo. in Rocky mountains — see **ELBERT (MOUNT)**
Saxe \saks\ SAXONY — its French form, used in English chiefly in names of former duchies in Thuringia. **Saxe-Altenburg** \sə-'ālt-n-, -b(ə)rg\, **Saxe-Coburg** \sə-'kō-bərg\, **Saxe-Gotha** \sə-'gō-thə\, **Saxe-Meiningen** \sə-'mī-nī-ŋən\, & **Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach** \sə-'vī-mār-ē-zən-ē-ək\, -ək\ — **Saxon** \sə-'sā-n\ or **G. Saxon** \sə-'sā-n\ 1 region & former duchy NW Germany S of Jutland peninsula between the Elbe & the Rhine 2 region & former state E Germany N of the Erzgebirge — see **LOWER SAXONY, SAXE**
Sayan \sə-'yān\ mountains U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, on border of Tuva N of Altai mountains

Sayreville \sə-'sā-rē-vīl, -'sē(ə)-rē\ borough E cen N.J. pop 32,508
Says Law \sə-'jō\ mountain 1749 ft SE Scotland, highest in Lammermuir hills
Sazan \sə-'zān\ or **It. Sa-sano** \sə-'zā-nō\ island Albania at entrance to Bay of Vlore
Scarfell \sə-'fēl\ mountain 3162 ft NW England in Cumbrians SW of Keswick; second highest peak in England
Scafell Pike mountain 3210 ft NW England in Cumbria NE of Scafell, highest in the Cumbrians & in England
Scamander — see **MENDERES**
Scan-dia-via \sə-'skān-də-'vī-ə, -vī-ə\ 1 peninsula N Europe occupied by Norway & Sweden 2 Denmark, Norway, Sweden, & sometimes also Iceland, the Faeroe islands, & Finland
Scapa Flow \sə-'skā-pə-'flō\ sea basin N Scotland in the Orkneys
Scarbrough \sə-'kār-bor-ə, -'bā-rə, -'b(ə)-rə\ borough & port NE England in No. Yorkshire pop 44,370
Scarpanto — see **KARPATHOS**
Scarsdale \sə-'skāz-dāl\ village SE N.Y. NE of Yonkers pop 19,229
Schaerbeek or **Schaerbeek** \sə-'skār-bāk\ commune cen Belgium, NE suburb of Brussels pop 119,810
Schaffhausen \shāf-'hauz-ən\ or **F. Schaff-house** \shā-'fūz\ 1 or Falls of the Rhine or **G. Rhein-fall** \rīn-'fāl\ waterfall in the Rhine N Switzerland 370 ft wide, with two principal falls 50 ft & 60 ft high 2 canton N Switzerland bordering on Germany area 114, pop 72,854 3 commune, its * pop 37,035
Schaumburg \shām-'b(ə)rg\ village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 18,730
Schaumburg-Lippe \shām-'bu(ə)rg-'līp-ə\ state of Germany 1918-33 in NW between Westphalia & Hannover
Scheldt \shēld\ or **Schel-de** \shēl-də\ or **F. Es-caut** \es-'kō\ river 270 m W Europe flowing from N France through Belgium into North sea in Netherlands
Schenectady \shē-'nek-tə-dē\ city E N.Y. pop 77,859
Scheveningen \shē-'və-nīŋ-ən\ town SW Netherlands on North sea W of The Hague
Schleiden \shē-'dēn\ commune SW Netherlands pop 83,049
Schleswig \shē-'shlē-ŋwīŋ, -'ŋwīk\ 1 or **Dan Sles-vig** \sīs-'vē\ region N Germany & S Denmark in S Jutland peninsula 2 city N Germany pop abt 33,265
Schleswig-Holstein \shē-'hōl-stīn\ state N Germany consisting of Holstein & part of Schleswig * Kiel area 6052, pop 2,561,200
Schouten \shōt-'n\ islands Indonesia in N West Iran at mouth of Geelvink Bay area 1230
Schuylkill \shū-'kīl, -'kīl\ river 131 m SE Pa. flowing SE into the Delaware at Philadelphia
Schwaben — see **SWABIA**
Schwarzwald — see **BLACK FOREST**
Schweinfurt \shē-'fīn-fu(ə)r\ city W Germany on Main river pop 59,402
Schweiz — see **SWITZERLAND**
Schwerin \shē-'rēn\ city E Germany E of Hamburg pop 96,949
Schwyz \shē-'ŋwīt\ 1 canton E cen Switzerland area 351, pop 92,072 2 town, its * E of Lucerne
Scilly \sī-'lē\ island group SW England off Lands End comprised of 140 islands * Hugh Town (on St. Mary's, largest island) area 6, pop 2428 — see **CORNWALL** AND **ISLES OF SCILLY** — **Scillio-nian** \sīl-'ō-nē-ən\ adj or n
Scioto \sī-'tō-ē\ river 237 m Ohio flowing S into the Ohio
Scituate \sī-'ch-ə-wāt\ town E Mass. SE of Boston pop 16,973
Scione \skīōn\ locality E Scotland NE of Perth
Scopus, Mount \sə-'skō-pəs\ mountain Palestine in W Jordan in small area belonging to Israel
Scoresby Sound \sə-'skōz-rē-bē, -'skō(ə)-rē\ inlet of Norwegian sea E Greenland N of 70°N
Scotia \sə-'skō-shə\ sea part of the S Atlantic SE of Falkland islands, W of So. Sandwich islands, & N of So. Orkney islands
Scotland \sə-'skōt-lənd\ or **L. Caledonia** \kāl-'ē-dō-nē-ə, -nē-ə\ or **ML. Scotia** \sə-'skō-shə\ country N Great Britain; a division of United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland * Edinburgh area 29,794, pop 5,230,152
Scotts Bluff National Monument \skōts\ reservation W Nebr. on the No. Platte including Scotts Bluff (high butte that was a landmark on the Oregon Trail)
Scottsdale \sə-'skōts-dāl\ city SW cen Ariz. E of Phoenix pop 67,823
Scranton \skrə-'n\ city NE Pa. pop 103,564
Scunthorpe \skən-'th(ə)p\ borough E England in Humberside WSW of Hull pop 70,880
Seu-tarl or **Sku-tarl** \sē-'tār-l, -'skū-tār-l\ 1 or **Albanian Shko-der** \shē-'kōd-ər\ city NW Albania pop 49,830 2 lake NW Albania & S Yugoslavia area 130 3 — see **USKUDAR**
Seyros — see **SKYROS**
Scythia \sīth-ē-ə, -sīth-ē\ the country of the ancient Scythians comprising parts of Europe & Asia now in U.S.S.R. in regions N & NE of Black sea & E of Aral sea
Sea Islands islands SE U.S. in the Atlantic off coast of S.C., Ga. & Fla. between mouths of Santee & St. Johns rivers
Seal Beach city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 24,441
Sea-side \sē-'sīd\ city W Calif. on Monterey Bay pop 35,935
Seaside \sē-'tī-ē\ city & port W Wash. between Puget Sound & Lake Washington pop 530,831 — **Seaside** \sē-'tī-ē\ n
Se-ba-go \sə-'bā-'gō\ lake 13 m long SW Me

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 a cot, cart a F bac au out ch chin e less ē easy
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San-da-kan \sán-'dák-ən\ city & port Malaysia in Sabah on Sulu sea, former * of No Borneo pop 28,806

Sandalwood — see SUMBA

Sand-hurst \sánd-'hórst\ village S England in E Berkshire SE of Reading

Sand-dia \sán-'dē-ə\ mountains N cen N.Mex. E of Albuquerque, highest Sandia Crest 10,678 ft

San Diego \sán-'dē-ə\ (gō) city & port SW Calif. on San Diego Bay (inlet of the Pacific) pop 696,769 — **San Di-ego** \-gən\ adj or n

San Di-mas \sán-'dē-məs\ city SW Calif. NW of Pomona pop 13,692

San Domingo, 1 — see HISPANIOLA 2 — see DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 3 — see SANTO DOMINGO

San-dring-ham \sán-'dring-əm\ village E England in NW Norfolk

San-dus-ky \sán-'dus-kē, -sən-\ 1 river 150 m N Ohio flowing N into Lake Erie 2 city N Ohio at entrance to Sandusky Bay (inlet of Lake Erie) pop 32,674

Sand-wich \sán-'(d)wích\ 1 islands — see HAWAII 2 borough SE England in Kent on the Stour

Sandy Hook peninsula E N.J. extending N toward New York Bay

San Fer-nan-do \sán-'fər-'nán-(jō)\ 1 valley S Calif. NW of Los Angeles; partly within Los Angeles city limits 2 city SW Calif. in San Fernando valley pop 16,571

San-ford \sán-'fórd\ 1 city NE Fla pop 17,393 2 town SW Me. pop 15,812

Sanford, Mount mountain 16,208 ft S Alaska at W end of Wrangell mountains

San Fran-cis-co \sán-'frán-'sís-(kō)\ city & port W Calif. on San Francisco Bay & the Pacific pop 715,674 — **San Fran-cis-can** \-kən\ adj or n

San Fran-cisco Peaks mountain N cen Ariz. N of Flagstaff; includes three peaks; Mt. Humphreys 12,633 ft (highest point in the state), Mt. Agassiz 12,340 ft, & Mt. Fremont 11,940 ft

San Ga-briel \sán-'gá-brē-əl\ 1 mountains S Calif. SW of Mojave desert & NE of Los Angeles, highest San Antonio Peak 10,080 ft 2 city SW Calif. S of Pasadena pop 29,176

San-ga-mon \sán-'gə-mən\ river 225 m, cen Ill flowing W & W into the Illinois

San-gay \sán-'gē\ volcano 17,159 ft SE cen Ecuador

San-gi-ne \sán-'gē-'ā or San-gil\ \sán-'gē\ 1 islands Indonesia NE of Celebes area 134 2 island, chief of the group

San Gim-i-gna-no \sán-'jē-mén-'yān-(jō)\ commune cen Italy NW of Siena

San-gre de Cris-to \sán-'grēd-ə-'kris-(jō)\ mountains S Colo. & N Mex. In Rocky mountains — see BLANCA PEAK

San-i-bel \sán-'ə-bəl, -bēl\ island SW Fla SW of Fort Myers

San il-de-fon-bo \sán-'il-də-'fánt-(jō)\ or La Gran-ja \lā-'grān-(jā)\ commune cen Spain SE of Segovia

San iel-dro \sán-'ə-'sē-(jō)\ city E Argentina pop 196,188

San Ja-cin-to \sán-'jā-'sint-ə\ river 100 m SE Tex flowing S into Galveston Bay

San Jua-quin \sán-'wā-'kēn, -wō-\ river 350 m, cen Calif. flowing from the Sierra Nevada S & then NW into the Sacramento

San Jo-se \sán-'zə also, -sən-(hō)-zə\ city W Calif SSE of San Francisco pop 445,779

San Jo-se \sán-'zə, -sən-(hō)-zə\ city * of Costa Rica pop 203,148

San Juan \sán-'(h)wān\ 1 river 360 m SW Colo., NW N Mex. & SE Utah flowing W into the Colorado 2 mountains SW Colo. in the Rocky mountains — see UNCOMPAHGRE PEAK 3 islands NW Wash between Vancouver I & the mainland 4 city & port * of Puerto Rico pop 452,749 5 city W Argentina N of Mendoza pop 166,564 6 hill E Cuba near Santiago de Cuba — **San Jua-ne-ro** \sán-'(h)wā-'nē-(sə)-(jō)\ n

Sankt Anton am Arl-berg \zänk-(k)'-tän-'tōn-'äm-'är-(ə)-bērg, -bē-(ə)rg\ village W Austria in Tirol W of Innsbruck

Sankt Gallen — see SAINT GALL

Sankt Gotthard — see SAINT GOTTHARD

Sankt Moritz — see SAINT MORITZ

San Le-an-dro \sán-'lē-'an-(jō)\ city W Calif SE of Oakland pop 68,698

San Lu-ca-s, Cape \sán-'lū-kəs\ headland NW Mexico, the S extremity of Baja California

San Lu-is \sán-'lū-əs\ valley S Colo. & N N Mex. along the upper Rio Grande between San Juan & Sangre de Cristo mountains

San Luis Obis-po \sán-'lū-ə-sə-'bīs-(jō)\ city W Calif NW of Santa Barbara pop 28,036

San Lu-is Po-to-ri \sán-'lū-ē-'spōt-ə-'sē\ 1 state cen Mexico area 24,415, pop 1,257,028 2 city, its * pop 274,320

San Mar-co-s \sán-'mār-kəs\ city S Tex NE of San Antonio pop 18,860

San Ma-ri-no \sán-'mā-'rē-(nō)\ 1 country S Europe on Italian peninsula SSW of Rimini, a republic area 24, pop 18,320 2 town, its * — **San Ma-ri-ne-se** \sán-'mā-'rē-'nēz, -nēz\ adj or n

San Mar-tin \sán-'mār-'tēn, or Ge-ne-rál San Mar-tin\ \hā-nā-'rāl\ city E Argentina, NW suburb of Buenos Aires pop 279,213

San Ma-te-o \sán-'mā-'tē-(jō)\ city W Calif SSE of San Francisco pop 78,991

San Mi-guel de Tu-cu-mán \sán-'mī-gēl-də-'tū-kə-'mán\ or Tucumán city NW Argentina pop 271,546

San Pa-blo \sán-'pab-(jō)\ city W Calif N of Oakland on San Pablo Bay (N extension of San Francisco Bay) pop 21,461

San Pe-dro \sán-'pē-(jō), -pā-\ channel SW Calif between Santa Catalina I & the mainland

San Ra-fael \sán-'rə-'fēl\ city W Calif N of San Francisco on San Pablo Bay pop 38,977

San Re-mo \sán-'rē-'(jō), -sán-'rē-\ city & port NW Italy in Liguria near French border pop 63,735

San Sal-va-dor \sán-'sál-və-'dō-(ə)-\ 1 or Wat-ling \wāt-'līn\ or Wat-ling \-līn\ island cen Bahamas Islands area 60 2 city * of El Salvador pop 349,333

San Se-bas-tián \sán-'sē-'bas-'chān, -sán-'sēb-'sē-'chān\ city & port N Spain * of Guipúzcoa on Bay of Biscay pop 155,346

San Stefano — see YESILKOY

Santa Ana \sánt-'ə-'an-ə\ 1 city SW Calif ESE of Long Beach pop 156,601 2 city NW El Salvador pop 168,047

Santa Bar-ba-ra \sánt-'bār-bə-'rə-\ 1 channel SW Calif. between the N Santa Barbara islands & mainland 2 or Channel Islands Calif. in the Pacific off SW coast — see CATALINA, SAN CLEMENTE, SANTA CRUZ, SANTA ROSA 3 city S Calif. pop 70,215

Santa Catalina — see CATALINA

Santa Cata-ri-na \sánt-'ə-'kat-ə-'rē-nə\ state S Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * Florianópolis area 31,118, pop 2,911,749

Santa Clara \sánt-'klār-ə, -'klēr-\ 1 city W Calif. NW of San Jose pop 87,717 2 city W cen Cuba pop (municipality) 202,120

Santa Cruz \sánt-'krúz\ 1 island SW Calif. in NW Santa Barbara Islands 2 city W Calif. S of San Jose on Monterey Bay pop 32,076 3 — see SAINT CROIX 4 river 230 m S Argentina flowing E into the Atlantic 5 city E Bolivia pop 108,720 6 islands SW Pacific in SE Solomons N of the New Hebrides, chief island Ndeni; until 1978 administratively attached to Brit. Solomon Islands area 380

Santa Cruz de Ten-e-ri-fe \sánt-'ə-'tēn-ə-'rēf-(jā), -'rīf\ 1 province Spain comprising W Canary Islands area 1528, pop 590,514 2 city & port, its * on NE Tenerife I. pop 163,743

Santa Fe \sánt-'ə-'fē\ 1 city * of N.Mex. pop 41,167 2 city cen Argentina pop 208,900 — **Santa Fe-an** \-fē-'ən\ n

Santa Fe Trail pioneer route to the Southwest used esp. 1821–80 from vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., to Santa Fe, N.Mex.

Santa Is-a-bel \sánt-'ə-'iz-ə-'bēl\ 1 or Santa Ye-a-bel \-iz-\ island W Pacific in the E cen Solomons NE of Guadalcanal area 1500 2 — see MALABO

Santa Ma-ria \sánt-'mā-'rē-ə\ city W Calif. NW of Santa Barbara pop 32,749

Santa Ma-ria \sánt-'mā-'rē-ə\ volcano 12,300 ft W Guatemala

Santa Ma-ria \sánt-'mā-'rē-ə\ city & port N Colombia on the Caribbean E of Barranquilla pop 137,474

Santa Moni-ca \sánt-'mūn-i-kə\ city SW Calif. adjacent to Los Angeles on Santa Monica Bay (inlet of the Pacific) pop 88,289

San-tan-de-r \sán-'tān-'dē-(ə)-r, -sán-'tān-\ 1 province N Spain in N Old Castile bordering on Bay of Biscay area 2108, pop 467,138 2 city & port, its * on Bay of Biscay pop 133,014

Santa Pau-la \sánt-'ə-'pō-lə\ city SW Calif. NW of Los Angeles pop 18,001

San-ta-rém \sánt-'ə-'rēm\ city N Brazil in W Pará at confluence of the Tapajoz & Amazon rivers pop 111,706

Santa Ro-sa \sánt-'ə-'rō-zə\ 1 island SW Calif. in NW Santa Barbara Islands 2 city W Calif. N of San Francisco pop 50,006

San-tee \sán-'tē, -sān-\ river 143 m S.C. flowing SE into the Atlantic — see CONGAREE

Santa-ti-go \sánt-'ə-'tē-gō, -sánt-\ 1 city * of Chile pop 2,516,421 2 or Santiago de los Ca-ba-lle-ro-s \dō-'lōs-'káb-ə-'rō-(s)\ city N cen Dominican Republic pop 103,861 3 or Santiago de Com-po-s-te-la \dō-'kām-pō-'stē-lə\ commune NW Spain S of La Coruña pop 70,893 — **San-ti-a-gan** \sánt-'ē-'tē-gən, -sánt-\ n

Santiago de Cu-ba \dō-'kyū-bə\ city & port SE Cuba pop (municipality) 264,200

Santiago del Es-te-ro \dēl-'ə-'stē-(ə)-r-(jō)\ city N Argentina SE of San Miguel de Tucumán pop 80,395

Santo Do-mingo \sánt-'ə-'dō-'mīn-(jō)\ or **San Domingo** \sán-'dō-\ 1 or Santo Domingo de Gu-zmán \dō-'gū-'zmān\ or formerly Tru-ji-llo \trū-'hē-(jy)-lō\ or Ciudad Trujillo \tē-'tū-'hē-, -tē-'dād-, -tē\ city & port * of Dominican Republic on Caribbean sea pop 654,757 2 — see HISPANIOLA 3 — see DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — **Santo Do-ming-gan** \sánt-'ə-'dō-'mīn-gən\ adj or n

Santo-rin \sánt-'ə-'rēn, -'rīn\ or Ngk San-to-rīn \sánt-'ē-'rēn\ or Thē-ra \thīr-'ə\ or anc Thē-ra \thīr-'ə\ island Greece in S Cyclades area 30

Santos \sánt-'əs\ city & port SE Brazil in SE São Paulo state SSE of São Paulo on an island in a tidal inlet pop 313,771

Santo To-mé de Guay-na \sánt-'ō-tō-'mād-ə-'gwā-'yān-ə\ or San To-mé de Guayana \sán-'tō-'mād-ə\ or Ciudad Guayana \tē-'tū-'hē-, -tē-'dād-, -tē\ city E Venezuela near junction of the Caroni & Orinoco pop 140,319

San-tur-ce \sán-'tū-(ə)-r-(jā)\ a NE section of San Juan, Puerto Rico

San Fran-cis-co \sán-'frán-'sís-(kō)\ city E Brazil 1800 m E Brazil flowing from S cen Minas Gerais NE & E into the Atlantic

São Luis \sāu-'lu-'zī\ city & port NE Brazil * of Maranhão state on Maranhão I. pop 218,783

São Ma-nu-el \sāu-'mān-'wēl\ river 600 m, cen Brazil flowing NW to join the Jurucema forming the Tapajoz

São Mi-guel \sāu-'mī-'gēl\ island Portugal in E Azores, chief town Ponta Delgada area 297

São-ne \sōn\ river 275 m E France flowing SSW into the Rhone

São Pau-lo \sāu-'mī-'pau-(jū), -(jō)\ 1 state SE Brazil area 95,459, pop 17,716,186 2 city, its * on Tietê river pop 5,684,706

São Ro-que, Cape \sāu-'rō-kə\ headland NE Brazil N of Natal

São Salvador — see SALVADOR

São Ti-go \sāu-'tī-'gē-(jū), -(jō)\ or **San-ti-a-go** \sánt-'ē-'tē-gē-(jū)\ island Cape Verde islands, largest of the group; chief town Praia area 359

São To-mé \sāu-'(n)-tō-'mā\ island W Africa in Gulf of Guinea; with Príncipe I. forms the republic (until 1975 a Portuguese territory) of São Tomé and Príncipe (S. São Tomé area 377, pop 70,000)

São Vi-cente, Cabo de — see SAINT VINCENT (Cape)

Sap-po-ro \sāp-'ə-'rō; -sā-'pōr-(jō), -'pōr-\ city Japan on W Hokkaido pop 957,000

Sa-pul-pa \sā-'pāl-pā\ city NE Okla SW of Tulsa pop 15,159

Saq-qā-ra or Sak-kā-ra \sā-'kār-ə\ village N Egypt SW of ruins of Memphis

Sarabat — see GEDIZ

Saragossa — see ZARAGOZA

Sa-ra-je-vo \sār-'ə-'yē-, -vō\ or **Be-ra-je-vo** \sēr-'ə\ city cen Yugoslavia * of Bosnia and Herzegovina pop 223,000

Shayenne \shl-'an, -'en\ river 325 m SE cen N Dak flowing into Red river
Shi-bell or **She-bell** \shə-'bel-ə\ or **Web-bé Shi-bell** \web-ē-\ river 700 m E Africa rising in cen Ethiopia & flowing SE to a swamp near Juba river in Somalia
Shi-bin el Kōm \shūb-'ē-nel-'kōm\ city N Egypt in Nile delta NNW of Cairo pop 75,600
Shi-ga-tse \shi-'git-sə\ town W China in SE Tibet on Tsangpo river W of Lhasa
Shih-kie-chwang \shi-(ə)-rjē-'aj-wāŋ, 'shē-jē-\ city NE China * of Hopei pop 1,500,000
Shi-ker-pur \shi-'kkr-pu-(ə)-\ city S cen Pakistan in Sind pop 62,500
Shi-ko-ku \shi-'kō-(k)u\ island S Japan E of Kyushu area 7246
Shi-ka \shi-'kə-\ river 300 m U S S R in E Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE to unite with the Argun forming the Amur
Shi-long \shi-'lōŋ\ city NE India NE of Calcutta * of Meghalaya pop 84,269
Shi-loh \shi-'(l)ō\ ancient village Palestine W of the Jordan on slope of Mt Ephraim, site in modern Jordan at village of Seilun
Shi-mizu \shi-'mē-(z)u, 'shē-mi-'zū\ city & port Japan in cen Honshu on Suruga Bay, port for Shizuoka pop 232,000
Shi-mo-da \shi-'mōd-ə, -'mō-dā\ city & port Japan in S Honshu SW of Yokohama on Sagami sea pop 30,318
Shi-mo-no-seki \shim-ə-nō-'sek-ē-\ 1 strait Japan between Honshu & Kyushu connecting inland sea & Korea strait 2 or formerly **Ba-kan** \bək-'ān\ city & port Japan in SW Honshu on Shimonoseki strait pop 267,000
Shi-nar \shi-'nər, -'nār\ a country known to the early Hebrews as a plain in Babylonia, probably Sumer
Ship Rock isolated mountain 7178 ft N Mex in NW corner
Shi-rāz \shi-'rāz\ city SW Iran in Fars pop 269,865
Shi-rē or **Chī-rē** \shē-'rē-\ river 370 m S Malawi & cen Mozambique flowing from Lake Malawi S into the Zambezi
Shi-shal-din \shish-'āl-dēn\ volcano 9387 ft SW Alaska on Unimak I; highest in Aleutian range
Shively \shiv-'lē\ city N Ky SW of Louisville pop 19,223
Shi-zu-oka \shiz-ə-wō-kə, 'shē-zə-'wō-kə\ city Japan in cen Honshu near Suruga Bay SW of Shimizu pop 414,000
Shkodër — see **SCUTARI**
Sho-la-pur \shō-'lə-pu-(ə)-\ city W India in SE Maharashtra SE of Bombay pop 406,349
Shore-ditch \shō-(ə)-rē-'dich, 'shō-(ə)-r-\ former metropolitan borough N cen London, England; now part of Hackney
Shore-wood \shō-'wud\ village SE Wis. N of Milwaukee pop 15,576
Shortland \shōrt-'lānd\ islands W Pacific in the Solomons off S end of Bougainville, in Brit Solomon Islands Protectorate
Sho-sho-ne \shō-'shō-nē, shə-'shōn\ river 120 m NW Wyo flowing NE into the Bighorn
Shoshone Falls waterfall 210 ft S Idaho in Snake river near Twin Falls
Show-hsien — see **HWANIN**
Shreve-port \shrev-'pō-(ə)r-, -pō-(ə)r\, esp South 'srēv-\ city NW La. pop 182,064
Shrewsbury 1 \sh(r)ūz-'ber-ē-, -b(-ə)-rē, esp South 'srüz-\ town E Mass E of Worcester pop 19,196 2 \Brit often 'shrōz-\ or **Sal-op** \səl-əp\ borough W England * of Salop pop 56,140
Shropshire — see **SALOP**
Shu-ma-gin \shū-'mā-gən\ islands SW Alaska S of Alaska peninsula, largest Unga
Shushan — see **SUSA**
SI — see **WEST**
Si-ak-kot \sē-'āi-'kōt\ city NE Pakistan NNE of Lahore pop 167,000
Siām — see **THAILAND**
Siam, Gulf of or Gulf of Thailand arm of So China sea between Indochina & Malay peninsula
Sien \shē-'ān\ or formerly **Cheng-an** \ch'ān-'ān\ city E cen China * of Shensi on Wei river pop 1,900,000
Siang or **Halang** \shē-'āŋ\ 1 river 350 m SE cen China flowing from N Kwangsi N into Tungting Lake in Hunan 2 — see **YU**
Siang-tan \shē-'āŋ-'tān\ city SE China in E Hunan on the Siang S of Changsha pop 300,000
Si-be-ria \si-'bir-ē-ə\ region N Asia in U S S R, extending from the Urals to the Pacific, roughly coextensive with Soviet Russia, Asia — **Si-be-ri-an** \-ən\ adj or n
Si-biu \sē-'byū\ city W cen Rumania in Transylvania pop 118,893
Si-bu-yan \sē-bū-'yān\ sea cen Philippines bounded by Mindoro, S Luzon, & the Visayas
Si-cl-i-lia \sis-(ə)-lē-\ or **Il Si-cl-i-lia** \sē-'chē-lē-yā\ or anc **Si-cl-i-lia** \sē-'il-yā\ or **Trinac-ria** \trī-'nāk-rē-ə, trī-\ island S Italy in the Mediterranean, a region * Palermo area 9926, pop 4,867,650 — **Si-cl-i-lia** \sē-'sil-yən\ adj or n
Si-cy-on \sis-(h)-ē-'ān\ or **Gk Sik-y-on** \sik-'ē-\ ancient city S Greece in NE Peloponnesus NW of Corinth
Si-di Bar-rā-ni \sē-'dē-bā-'rān-ē\ village NW Egypt on coast
Si-di-bel-Ab-bes \sē-'bel-ə-'bes\ commune NW Algeria S of Oran pop 86,581
Si-d-nev \sid-'nē-\ city W Ohio pop 16,332
Si-don \sid-'n\ or **Ar Sa-da** \sid-'ə\ city & port SW Lebanon, a chief city of ancient Phoenicia pop 17,739 — **Si-do-ni-an** \si-'dō-nē-\ adj or n
Si-dra, Gulf of \sid-'rə\ or anc **Syrtis Ma-jor** \sɔrt-ə-'smā-jər\ inlet of the Mediterranean on coast of Libya
Sie-ben-ge-bir-ge \zē-bən-gə-'bi-(ə)-rə-\ hills W Germany on right bank of the Rhine SSE of Bonn — see **DRACHENFELS**
Si-e-na or **Si-en-na** \sē-'en-ə\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany pop 65,966 — **Si-enese** or **Si-en-ese** \sē-'en-ē-, -'nē-\ adj or n
Si-en-ra Blanca \sē-'er-ə-'blān-kə\ or **Sierra Blanca** Peak mountain 12,003 ft S cen N.Mex. in Sierra Blanca range of the Sacramento mountains
Sierra de Cór-do-ba \dō-'kórd-ə-bə\ mountain range cen Argentina chiefly in Córdoba province; highest peak Cerro Champaquí 9462 ft

Sierra de Gre-dos \dō-'grād-(ə)s\ mountain range W cen Spain, SW extension of Sierra de Guadarrama, highest peak Plaza de Almanzor 8692 ft
Sierra de Gua-dar-ra-ma \dō-'gwād-ə-'rām-ə\ mountain range cen Spain, highest peak Pico de Peñalara 7890 ft
Sierra Le-one \sē-'er-ə-'lē-'ōn, sī-'rə-\ country W Africa on the Atlantic, a dominion of Brit Commonwealth * Freetown area 27,925, pop 2,600,000 — **Sierra Le-on-ese** \-ō-nē-'sē-\ adj or n
Sierra Ma-dre del Sur \sē-'er-ə-'mādr-ē-'del-'su-(ə)-\ mountain range S Mexico along Pacific coast in Guerrero & Oaxaca
Sierra Madre Oc-ci-den-tal \sē-'er-ə-'mādr-ē-'dē-'tāl\ mountain range NW Mexico parallel to the Pacific coast
Sierra Madre Ori-en-tal \sē-'er-ə-'mādr-ē-'en-'tāl, -'ōr-\ mountain range E Mexico parallel to coast of Gulf of Mexico
Sierra Mo-re-na \sē-'mā-'rā-nə\ mountain range SW Spain between Guadiana & Guadalquivir rivers, highest peak Estrella 4274 ft
Sierra Ne-vada \sē-'nād-ə-, -'vād-\ 1 mountain range E Calif — see **WHITNEY (Mount)** 2 mountain range S Spain, highest peak Mulhacén 11,420 ft
Sierra Nevada de Mérida — see **CORDILLERA MÉRIDA**
Sierra Nevada de San-ta Mar-ta \dō-'sant-ə-'mārt-ə\ mountain range N Colombia on Caribbean coast, highest peak 19,030 ft
Sierra Pacaraima — see **SERRA PACARAIMA**
Sierra Parima — see **SERRA PARIMA**
Sikandarabad — see **SECUNDERABAD**
Sik-kang \sik-'kāŋ\ former province S China * Yaan, divided 1955 between Szechwan & Chamdo
Sik-ho-te Alin \sik-'hə-(tə)-'tēn\ mountain range U S S R, in Soviet Russia, Asia, in Maritime Territory; highest point 6575 ft
Sik-kim \sik-'əm-, -'im\ country SE Asia on S slope of the Himalayas between Nepal & Bhutan, formerly a kingdom, since 1975 a state of India * Gangtok area 2818, pop 200,000 — **Sik-kim-ese** \sik-'ə-'mēz-, -'mēs\ adj or n
Sil-e-sia \sē-'lē-zhē-(ē)-sə-, -sh-(ē)-sə\ region E cen Europe in valley of the upper Oder bordering on Sudeten mountains, formerly chiefly in Germany, now chiefly in N Czechoslovakia & SW Poland — **Sil-e-si-an** \zhē-(ē)-'ān, -zhē-(ē)-'nə\ adj or n
Simbirsk — see **ULYANOVSK**
Sim-coe, Lake \sim-'(ə)kō\ lake E Canada in SE Ont SE of Georgian Bay area 280
Sim-fer-op-ol \sim-(p)-'rō-pōl, -'rō-\ city U S S R, in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in the Crimea pop 250,000
Simi Valley \si-'mē\ city SW Calif W of Los Angeles pop 56,464
Sim-la \sim-'lə\ city N India N of Delhi * of Himachal Pradesh & former summer * of India pop 42,597
Simons-town \si-'monz-'taun\ town & port SW Republic of So Africa in Cape Province on False Bay S of Cape Town
Sim-plon \sim-'plan\ 1 mountain pass 6589 ft in Lepontine Alps between Switzerland & Italy in Valais & Piedmont 2 tunnel 12.3 m long through Monte Leone near the pass
Sims-bury \simz-'ber-ē-, -b(-ə)-rē\ town N Conn NW of Hartford pop 17,475
Sin-ai \si-'nāl-ə-, -nē-\ 1 peninsula extension of continent of Asia NE Egypt between Red sea & the Mediterranean 2 — see **HOREB** — **Sin-ai-ic** \si-'nē-'ik\ adj
Sin-a-loa \sē-'nə-'lō-ə-, sīn-'ə-\ state W Mexico bordering on Gulf of California * Culiacán area 22,580, pop 1,273,228
Sind \sind\ region S Pakistan in lower Indus river valley; chief city Karachi
Sin-ga-pore \sin-(gə)-'pō-(ə)-r-, -pō-(ə)-r\ 1 island Malay archipelago in So China sea off S end of Malay peninsula, formerly a Brit crown colony, from 1963 to 1965 a state of Federation of Malaysia, an independent republic in Brit Commonwealth since 1965, area 225, pop 2,110,400 2 city & port, its *, on Singapore Strait pop 206,500 — **Sin-ga-por-ese** \sin-(gə)-'pōr-ē-'sē-, -'pōr-\ adj or n
Singapore Strait channel SE Asia between Singapore I & Riau archipelago connecting Strait of Malacca & So China sea
Sin-hai-len \shīn-'hi-'lēn\ or formerly **Tung-hai** \tun-'hi\ or **Hai-chow** \hi-'chō\ city E China in N Kwangsi pop 207,600
Sin-ihg \shē-'ih\ city NW China WNW of Lanchow * of Tsinghai pop 250,000
Sin-kiang \shīn-'jē-'āŋ\ or **Sinkiang-Ui-gur** Region \wē-'gər\ region W China between Kunlun & Altai mountains, formerly a province * Urumchi area 635,829, pop 8,000,000
Sin-op \sē-'nōp\ or anc **Sin-ōp** \-nō-'pē\ town & port N Turkey on peninsula in Black Sea NW of Ankara
Sin-siang \shīn-'shē-'āŋ\ city E China in N Honan N of Chengchow pop 170,500
Sint-Gillis — see **SAINT-GILLES**
Sint-Jans-Molenbeek — see **MOLENBEEK**
Sint Maarten — see **SAINT MARTIN**
Sin-tra or **Cin-tra** \sēn-'trə\ city W Portugal NW of Lisbon pop 20,321
Sin-ul-hu \shīn-'ē-'jū\ city N Korea on the Yalu opposite Antung, China pop 118,414
Sion, 1 \sē-'yōn\ or **G Sit-ten** \zit-'n, 'sit-\ commune SW cen Switzerland * of Valais pop 21,925 2 — see **ZION**
Sioux City \si-'city\ city NW Iowa on Missouri river pop 85,925
Sioux Falls city SE S Dak on Big Sioux river pop 72,488
Sip-par \sīp-'ər\ ancient city of Babylonia on the Euphrates SSW of modern Baghdad, Sargon's capital
Sirn or **Siros** — see **SYROS**
Siracusa — see **SYRACUSE**

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Sobaste, 1 or **Sebastia** — see **SIVAS** 2 — see **SAMARIA**

Sobha — see **SABHA**

Socundarabad or **Sikan-darabad** \si-'kən-də-rə-'bād, -'bād\ city S cen India in Andhra Pradesh, NE suburb of Hyderabad pop 187,471

Sodalla \sə-'dāl-yə\ city W cen Mo pop 22,847

Sodan \si-'dān, F sə-'dā\ city NE France on the Meuse NE of Reims pop 23,037

Sedge-moor \sɛj-,mu(ə)r-, -m(ə)r-, -mo(ə)r\ tract of moorland SW England in cen Somerset

Sedom — see **SODOM**

Sego-vila \sə-'rō-vyā, -və-'vā\ 1 — see **COCO** 2 province N cen Spain in Old Castile area 2635, pop 162,770 3 commune, its #, NW of Madrid pop 41,880

Seguin \sə-'gēn\ city SE cen Tex pop 15,934

Selm or **Seym** \sām\ river 435 m U.S.S.R. in SW cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing W into the Dniepr

Selne \sēn, -sen\ river 480 m N France flowing NW into Bay of the Seine (inlet of English channel)

Sekia el Hamra — see **SAGUIA EL HAMRA**

Sek-on-di-Ta-ko-rad \sɛk-ən-'dē-tā-kə-'rad-ē\ city & port SW Ghana pop 161,071

Selangor \sə-'lān-rə-, -ō(ə)r\ state cen Federation of Malaysia on Strait of Malacca * Shah Alam area 3072, pop 1,629,386

Selen-ga \sɛl-ən-'gā\ river 750 m N cen Asia rising in W Outer Mongolia & flowing to Lake Baikal

Seleucia \sə-'lū-sh(ə)-ā\ 1 or **Seleucia Tra-cheo-tis** \trā-'kē-'tō-'tē\ ancient city SE Asia Minor in Cilicia SW of Tarsus 2 ancient city, chief city of the Seleucid Empire, ruins now in Iraq on the Tigris SSE of Baghdad 3 or **Seleucia Pieria** \pi-'rē-ā-, -rē-ā\ ancient city Asia Minor N of mouth of the Orontes; port for Antioch

Sel-klrk \sɛl-'kɔrk\ 1 mountains SW Canada in SE B.C. W of the Rockies, highest Mt Sir Sandford 11,590 ft 2 or **Sel-klrk-shire** \sh(ə)l-(ə)r-, -shər\ former county SE Scotland area 267 3 burgh, its #, SE of Edinburgh

Sel-ma \sɛl-'mə\ city cen Ala W of Montgomery pop 27,379

Sema-rang or **Sama-rang** \sə-'mar-, -ag\ city & port Indonesia in cen Java on N coast pop 503,153

Semi-lone, **Lake** \sɛm-'lōn\ reservoir SW Ga & NW Fla formed by confluence of Chattahoochee & Flint rivers & emptying by the Apalachicola

Semi-pala-tinsk \sɛm-'pə-'lā-, -tɪn(t)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in NE Kazakhstan on Irtysh river pop 236,000

Sen-dai \sɛn-'dā\ city Japan in NE Honshu pop 520,000

Seneca \sɛn-'i-kə\ lake 35 m long W cen N.Y., one of the Finger lakes

Senegal \sɛn-'gōl\ 1 river 1050 m W Africa flowing from Fouta Djallon NW & W into the Atlantic 2 country W Africa on the Atlantic, a republic of the French Community, formerly a territory of French West Africa * Dakar area 81,081, pop 4,020,000 — **Senegambie** \sɛn-'i-gə-'tēz, -tēs\ adj or n

Senegambila \sɛn-'gəmb-'ilā\ region W Africa around Senegal & Gambia rivers — **Senegambian** \-ən\ adj or n

Sen-lac \sɛn-'lāk\ hill SE England in Sussex NW of Hastings

Sen-lia \sɛn-'lē\ commune N France NNE of Paris

Sen-nar or **Sen-near** \sə-'nār\ region E Sudan chiefly between the White Nile & the Blue Nile, an ancient kingdom

Sena \sēn\ city NE cen France WSW of Troyes pop 23,035

Seoul \sōl\ or **Kyong-song** \kē-'ŏp-'sōŋ\ city S Korea on Han river; formerly # of Korea, since 1948 # of So Korea pop 3,794,959

Se-pik \sə-'pik\ river 600 m N Papua New Guinea

Sept-iles \sɛ-'tē(ə)\ or **Seven Islands** city Canada in E Que. at the mouth of the St. Lawrence pop 24,320

Se-quola National Park \si-'kwōl-ə\ reservation SE cen Calif area 602, includes Mt Whitney

Serajevo — see **SARAJEVO**

Seram — see **CERAM**

Ser-bia \sɛr-'bē-ə\ or formerly **Ser-via** \-və-ə\ federated republic SE Yugoslavia traversed by the Morava, once a kingdom * Belgrade area 34,080, pop 8,436,547

Serdica — see **SOFIA**

Serendib — see **CEYLON**

Seren-geti Plain \sɛr-ən-'get-ē\ area N Tanzania including Serengeti National Park (wild game reserve area ab 5000)

Seri-gipe \sɛr-'zhē-pā\ state NE Brazil * Aracaju area 8321, pop 900,119

Ser-in-ga-pa-tam \sɛr-,rɪŋ-gə-pə-'tām\ or **Sri-ran-ga-pat-nam** \srē-,rəŋ-gə-'pāt-nām\ town S India N of city of Mysore

Ser-rowe \sɛr-'rō-ē\ city S Africa in E Botswana pop 34,186

Serra da Estrela \sɛr-ə-'dā-ē-'strel-ə\ mountain range Portugal, highest point Malhada da Estrela (highest in Portugal) 6532 ft

Serra do Mar \sə-'dā-'mār\ mountain range S Brazil along coast, highest point 7323 ft

Serra Pa-ca-raíma \sɛr-,pə-kə-'rī-mā\ or **Sier-ra Pacaraima** \sɛr-,er-ə\ mountain range N So America in SE Venezuela, N Brazil, & W Guyana — see **ROAIMA**

Serra Paríma \sɛr-ə-pə-'rē-mā\ or **Sier-ra Paríma** \sɛr-,er-ə\ mountain range N So America on Venezuela-Brazil border SW of Serra Pacaraima, source of the Orinoco, highest peak ab 8000 ft

Ses-tos \sɛs-'tōs\ ruined town Turkey in Europe on the Dardanelles (Hellespont) at narrowest point

Sète \sɛt\ or formerly **Cette** \sɛt\ commune & port S France SSW of Montpellier pop 40,576

Sete Quedas — see **GUAIARA FALLS**

Sétif \sɛt-'tēf\ commune NE Algeria pop 98,000

Se-tu-bal \sə-'tū-bəl, -bāl\ city & port SW Portugal pop 64,531

Se-van \sə-'vān\ or **Se-vang** \-vāŋ\ or Turk **Gök-cha** \gɔk-'tʃə\ lake U.S.S.R. in N Armenian Republic area 540

Se-vas-topol \sə-'vas-tə-'pōl, -pōl, -pōl, -sev-ə-'stō-pōl, -stō-ə\ or formerly **Se-bas-topol** \sɛb-'tə-'pōl, -seb-ə-'tə\ city & port U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, in SW Crimea pop 229,000

Sev-ern \sev-'ərn\ 1 inlet (Seyvern river) of Chesapeake Bay, Md., on which Annapolis is situated 2 river 610 m Canada in NW Ont. flowing NE into Hudson Bay 3 river 210 m Great Britain flowing from E cen Wales into Bristol channel in England

Seyernaya Dvina — see **NORTHERN DVINA**

Seyernaya Zemlya \sev-'ər-nə-'yā-, zem-lē-'ā\ islands U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Asia, N of Taimyr peninsula in Arctic ocean between Kara & Laptev seas area 14,300

Sevler \sə-'vl(ə)r\ river 280 m SW cen Utah flowing into **Sevler Lake** (25 m long, saline)

Seville \sə-'vil\ or Sp **Se-villa** \sə-'vɛ-(l)(y)ə\ 1 province SW Spain area 5428, pop 1,327,190 2 city, its # pop 503,489

Sèvres \sev-'vɛr\ commune N France SW of Paris pop 20,083

Seward \sī-'wɔrd\ peninsula 180 m long & 130 m wide W Alaska projecting into Bering sea between Kotzebue & Norton sounds — see **PRINCE OF WALES (Cape)**

Sey-chelles \sə-'shel(z)\ island group W Indian ocean NE of Madagascar; formerly a Brit. colony, a republic in Brit. Commonwealth since 1976 * Victoria (on Mahé I) area 100, pop 58,000

Seyhan \sə-'hān\ 1 or **Sel-hun** \hūn\ river 300 m Turkey flowing SSW into the Mediterranean 2 — see **ADANA**

Seym — see **SEIM**

Sfax \s'faks\ city & port Tunisia on Gulf of Gabes pop 79,585

* **Gravenhage** — see **HAGUE (The)**

Sho-ba \shəb-'ə\ or formerly **Katan-ga** \kə-'tāŋ-gə-, -tār-\ region SE Zaïre, chief city Lubumbashi

Shah-jahan-pur \shəj-'ā-hān-,pu(ə)r\ city N India in cen Uttar Pradesh NNE of Kanpur pop 122,381

Shah-pur \shā-'pū(ə)r\ ancient city SW Iran W of Shiraz

Shaker Heights \shā-'kər-\ city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 36,306

Shakh-ty \shākh-'tē\ or **Aleksan-drovsk** \al-'ik-'san-drōsk-gru-'shel-skē-, -l-, -ig-'zan-, -shēv-\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Rostov pop 205,000

Shang-hai \shan-'hā\ municipality & port E China in SE Kiangsu on the Huang Pu near the Yangtze estuary pop 11,000,000

Shang-kiu \shan-'kē-'ū\ city E China in E Honan pop 250,000

Shan-non \shan-'nən\ river 240 m W Ireland flowing S & W into the Atlantic

Shan-si \shān-'sī\ province N China bordering on Yellow river * Taiyuan area 60,656, pop 18,000,000

Shan State \shān, -shan\ or formerly **Federated Shan States** province E Burma comprising a mountainous region (the Shan hills) * Taunggyi pop 2,725,000

Shan-tung \shan-'tŏn\ 1 peninsula E China projecting ENE between Yellow sea & Po Hai 2 province E China including Shantung peninsula * Tsinan area 59,189, pop 57,000,000

Shao-hing or **Shao-hsing** \shāu-'shɪŋ\ city E China in N Chekiang SE of Hangchow pop 225,000

Shao-yang \shāu-'yāŋ\ or formerly **Pao-king** \bau-'chɪŋ\ city SE China in cen Hunan W of Hengyang pop 275,000

Shari or **Char-i** \shār-'ē\ river 1400 m N cen Africa in Chad flowing NW into Lake Chad

Shark Bay inlet of Indian ocean 150 m long W Western Australia, at ab 25°S

Shar-on \shar-'ən, -sher-\ city NW Pa. pop 22,653

Sharon, **Plain** of region Israel on coast between Mt. Carmel & Jaffa

Sha-shai \sha-'shē\ city E cen China in S Hupei on the Yangtze pop 125,000

Shas-ta, **Mount** \shas-'tə\ mountain 14,162 ft N Calif in Cascade range, an isolated volcanic cone

Shatt-al-Arab \shat-'al-'ar-'əb\ river 120 m SE Iraq formed by Tigris & Euphrates rivers & flowing SE into Persian Gulf

Show-an-gunk \shō-'ān-'gŭŋ\ mountains \shāŋ-'gŭŋ-, shō-'wān-(ŋ)ŋk\ mountain ridge SE N.Y., part of Kittatinny Mountain

Sho-wi-ni-gan \shō-'wīn-'i-gən\ city Canada in S Que. on St. Maurice river NW of Trois-Rivières pop 27,792

Show-nee \shō-'nē, -shō-, -shā-, shā-'\ 1 city NE Kans S of Shcherbakov pop 20,482 2 city cen Okla pop 25,075

Shcherbakov — see **RIBINSK**

Sho-ba \shē-'bā\ or **Se-ba** \sā-'bā\ ancient country S Arabia, probably Yemen

Sho-boy-gan \shi-'bōi-gən\ city & port E Wis pop 48,484

Shechem — see **NABLUS**

Sheer-ness \shi(ə)r-'nes\ former urban district & port SE England in Kent at mouth of the Thames, now part of Queenborough-in-Sheppey

Shelf \shel-'fɛld\ city N England in So Yorkshire pop 519,703

Shel-by \shel-'bē\ city S N.C. pop 16,328

Shel-by-ville \shel-'bē-,vīl\ city SE cen Ind. pop 15,094

Sheli-kof \shel-'i-kōf\ strait S Alaska between Alaska peninsula & islands of Kodiak & Adognak

Shel-ton \shelt-'n\ city SW Conn pop 27,165

Shen-an-do-ah \shen-ən-'dō-ə, -shan-ə-'dō-ə\ river 55 m N Va. flowing NE between Allegheny & Blue Ridge mountains across NE tip of W Va. & into the Potomac

Shenandoah National Park reservation N Va. in Blue Ridge mountains area 302

Shen-si \shen-'sī\ province N cen China bordering on Yellow river * Sian area 75,598, pop 21,000,000

Shenyang — see **MUKDEN**

Sher-brooke \shor-'bruk\ city E Canada in S Que. E of Montreal pop 80,711

Sher-man \shor-'mən\ city NE Tex. N of Dallas pop 29,061

* **Her-to-gen-boach** \ser-'tō-gən-'bōs\ city S Netherlands # of No Brabant pop 81,574

Sher-wood Forest \shor-'wud-, also sh(ə)r-\ ancient royal forest cen England chiefly in Nottinghamshire

Shet-land \shet-'lānd\ 1 islands N Scotland NE of the Orkneys 2 or **Zet-land** \zet-\ county comprising the Shetlands * Lerwick (on Mainland I) area 550, pop 17,298 — **Shet-land-er** \shet-'lān-dər\ n

South China sea W Pacific enclosed by SE China, Formosa, Philippines, Indochina, Malaya, & Borneo

South Dakota \da-'köt-ə\ state NW cen U.S. * Pierre area 77,047, pop 665,507 — **South Dakota-ton** \-'köt-n\ adj or n

South Downs \daunz\ hills S England chiefly in Sussex

South-end-on Sea \sau-'thend-ən\ borough SE England in Essex at mouth of Thames estuary pop 162,326

Southern Alps mountain range New Zealand in W South I extending almost the length of the island — see COOK (Mount)

Southern Morocco or Southern Protectorate of Morocco former Spanish protectorate W Africa S of former French Morocco

Southern ocean the Antarctic ocean

Southern Rhodesia — see ZIMBABWE

Southern Uplands elevated moorland region S Scotland extending from English border to a line joining Girvan & Dunbar

Southern Yemen — see YEMEN

South Euclid city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 29,579

South field \south-'feld\ city SE Mich NW of Detroit pop 69,285

South-gate \south-'gati\ city SE Mich S of Detroit pop 33,909

South Gate \-'gati\ city SW Calif SE of Los Angeles pop 56,909

South Georgia island S Atlantic E of Tierra del Fuego in Falkland Islands Dependencies area 1450

South Glamorgan county SE Wales * Cardiff area 161, pop 391,100

South Hadley \had-'lè\ town W Mass NE of Holyoke pop 17,033

South Holland, 1 village NE Ill S of Chicago pop 23,931 2 or D Zuid-holland \zit-'ho-'lant\ province SW Netherlands * Rotterdam area 1212, pop 2,968,700

South-ing-ton \-'thig-ton\ town W cen Conn pop 30,946

South Kingstown town S R I pop 16,913

South Korea — see KOREA

South Miami city SE Fla pop 19,571

South Milwaukee city SE Wis on Lake Michigan pop 23,297

South Mountain mountain ridge S Pa & W Md at N end of Blue Ridge mountains

South Na-han-ni \no-'han-'è\ river 350 m Canada in W Mackenzie District flowing SE into the Liard

South Orange village, NE NJ pop 16,971

South Orkney islands S Atlantic SE of the Falklands in Falkland Islands Dependencies area 400

South Ossetia or South Ossetian Region autonomous region U.S.S.R. in N Georgia * Tskhinvali area 1500 pop 100,000

South Pasadena city SW Calif pop 22,979

South Pass broad level valley SW cen Wyo crossing continental divide near SE end of Wind River range

South Plainfield borough NE N J SV of Elizabeth pop 21,142

South Platte river 424 m Colo & Nehr flowing E to join the No Platte forming the Platte

South Point — see KALAE

South-port \south-'pòrt\, \-'pòrt\ borough NW England in Merseyside on coast N of Liverpool pop 84,349

South Portland city SW Me. pop 21,267

South River borough N cen N J SE of New Brunswick pop 15,428

South Saint Paul city SE Minn on the Mississippi pop 25,016

South Sandwich islands S Atlantic SE of So. Georgia I in Falkland Islands Dependencies area 120

South San Francisco city W Calif pop 46,646

South Saskatchewan — see SASKATCHEWAN

South seas the areas of the Atlantic, Indian, & Pacific oceans in the southern hemisphere, esp. the S Pacific

South Shetland islands S Atlantic SE of Cape Horn off tip of Antarctic peninsula in Falkland Islands Dependencies

South Shields \shé-'(d)z\ borough N England in Tyne and Wear at mouth of the Tyne E of Newcastle pop 100,513

South Tirol — see ALTO ADIGE

South Vietnam — see VIETNAM

South-work \south-'wòrk\, \-'wòrk\ borough of S London, England pop 259,982

South-West Africa or Suid-wes-Afrika \suid-'wes-'af-rè-'fà\ or Na-mib-ia \na-'mib-'è\ or formerly German Southwest Africa territory SW Africa on the Atlantic, belonged to Germany before 1919, assigned as mandate by League of Nations to Union of So Africa 1919 * Windhoek area 318,099, pop 650,000

South Windsor town N Conn pop 15,553

South Yemen SOUTHERN YEMEN

South Yorkshire metropolitan county N England * Barnsley area 602, pop 1,317,200

So-vet-ek \sov-'yet-sk\ or G Tili-ait \til-'sai-, \-'sai\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, on Neman river pop 36,000

So-vet-ak-ya Ge-va-n \sov-'yet-sk-à-'gè-'vè-'n\ city & port U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Asia, in Khabarovsk Territory on Tatar strait pop 26,000

Soviet Central Asia the portion of cen Asia belonging to the U.S.S.R. & comprising the Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen, & Uzbek republics & sometimes the Kazakh Republic

Soviet Russia, 1 — see RUSSIAN REPUBLIC 2 the U.S.S.R.

Soviet Union, 1 — see UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Spa \spa\ town E Belgium SE of Liege

Spain \spa\ or Sp Ès pa ña \à-'spa-'ña\ country SW Europe in the Iberian peninsula, a kingdom * Madrid area 193,144, pop 34,130,000

Span-dau \shpan-'dau\ a W section of Berlin, Germany

Spanish America, 1 the Spanish-speaking countries of the Americas 2 the parts of America settled & formerly governed by the Spanish

Spanish Guinea former Spanish colony W Africa bordering on Gulf of Guinea including Rio Muni (Mбини), Fernando Po (Биоко) & other islands — see EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Spanish Main, 1 the mainland of Spanish America esp. along N coast of So America 2 the Caribbean sea & adjacent waters esp. at the time when region was infested with pirates

Spanish Morocco — see MOROCCO

Spanish Peaks two mountains (East Spanish Peak & West Spanish Peak) S Colo E of Sangre de Cristo mountains highest W peak 13,623 ft

Spanish Sahara former Spanish possessions Rio de Oro & Saguia el Hamra — see WESTERN SAHARA

Spanish Town town SE cen Jamaica W of Kingston, former * of Jamaica

Sparks \sparks\ city W Nev E of Reno pop 24,187

Sparta \spart-ə\ or Lac-edæ-mon \lav-'èd-mən\ ancient city S Greece in Peloponnesus * of Laconia

Spartan burg \spart-'n-burg\ city NWS C pop 44,546

Speed-way \sped-'wə\ town cen Ind pop 15,056

Spencer Gulf \spen-(t)-sar-\ inlet of Indian ocean SE So. Australia

Spey \spa\ river 110 m NE Scotland flowing into Moray firth

Speyer \s(h)p(i)-'èr\ or Spires \sp(i)-'rèz\ city SW Germany on W bank of the Rhine SW of Heidelberg pop 41,957

Spezia — see LA SPEZIA

Spice — see MOLLUCCAS

Spits-bergen \spits-'bør-gən\ group of islands in Arctic ocean N of Norway, belongs to Norway area 24,280 — see SVALBARD

Split \split\ or Spljet \spjet\ or It Spalato \spal-'à\ city & port W Yugoslavia in Croatia on Dalmatian coast pop 108,000

Spokane \spò-'kan\, 1 river 120 m N Idaho & E Wash flowing from Coeur d'Alene Lake W into the Columbia 2 city E Wash at Spokane Falls in Spokane river pop 170,516

Spole-to \spa-'lè-(t)\ commune cen Italy SE of Perugia pop 37,036

Sporo-des \s'por-ə-'dèz, \s'par-\ two island groups Greece in the Aegean the Northern Sporades (chiefly island Skyros, N of Euboea & E of Thessaly) & the Southern Sporades (chiefly Samos, Icaria, & the Dodecanese, off SW Turkey)

Spree \s(h)prə\ river 220 m E Germany flowing N into the Havel

Spree wald \-'vəlt\ marshy district E Germany in Spree valley

Spring-dale \sprin-'dāli\ city NW Ark pop 16,783

Spring-field \sprin-'feld\, 1 city * of Ill on the Sangamon river 91,753 2 city SW Mass on the Connecticut pop 163,905 3 city SW Mo pop 120,096 4 city W cen Ohio NE of Dayton pop 81,926 5 city W Oreg on the Willamette E of Eugene pop 27,047

Springs \sprinz\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal pop 137,253

Spuyn-ten Duy-vil Creek \spit-'n-'di-'vəl\ channel New York City N of Manhattan I connecting Hudson & Harlem rivers

Sri Lan ka \s'rè-'lāng-kə\ or formerly Ceylon \s'i-'lān, s-à-'lè\ coextensive with island of Ceylon an independent republic in British Commonwealth * Colombo area 25,332, pop 9,171,423 — Sri Lan kan \-'lān-kən\ adj or n

Srinagar \s'rī-'nag-ər\ city, summer * of Jammu and Kashmir in W Kashmir on Jhelum river NNE of Lahore pop 127,076

Srirangapatnam — see SERINGAPATAM

Staff \staf-\ islet W Scotland in the Inner Hebrides W of Mull — see FINGAL SCAYE

Staff ford \staf-'dòrd\ borough W cen England * of Staffordshire pop 54,890

Staff ford shire \staf-'dòrd-'shì-(ə)r-, \-'shər\ or Stafford county, W cen England * Stafford area 1049, pop 991,100

Staked Plain — see LLANO ESTACADO

Stalin, 1 — see BRASOV 2 — see DONETSK 3 — see VARNÁ

Stalinabad — see DUSHANBE

Stalingrad — see VOLGOGRAD

Stalino — see DONETSK

Stalin Peak — see GARMOREAK

Stalinsk — see NOVOKUZNETSK

Stamboul or Stam-bul \stam-'būll\, 1 the older part of Istanbul S of the Golden Horn 2 ISTANBUL

Stam-ford \stam-(p)-'fərd\ city SW Conn pop 108,798

Stanislav — see IVANO-FRANKOVSK

Stan-ley \stan-'lè\ or Port Stanley town * of the Falklands

Stanley, Mount or Mount Ngalié \mən-'gəli-'və\ mountain with two peaks (higher Margherita Peak 16,763 ft) E cen Africa highest of Ruwenzori

Stanley Falls series of seven cataracts NE Zaire in Uvulaba river near head of Congo river with total fall of ab 200 ft in 60 m

Stanley Pool expansion of Congo river ab 20 m long 300 m above its mouth between Congo Republic & Zaire Brazzaville & Kinshasa are situated on its banks

Stanleyville — see KISANGANI

Stan-o-vol \stan-'vòl\ mountain range U.S.S.R. in C Soviet Russia, Asia, N of Amur river, highest point 8143 ft

Stan-ton \stant-'n\ city SW Calif SE of Los Angeles pop 17,947

Star-a-Za-go-ra \star-'à-'zà-'gòr-ə-, \-'gòr-\ city cen Bulgaria pop 106,468

State College borough cen Pa NE of Altoona pop 33,778

Stat-en Island \stat-'n\, 1 island SE N.Y. SW of mouth of the Hudson 2 or formerly Rich-mond \rich-'mònd\ borough of New York City including Staten I pop 295,443

States of the Church or Papal States temporal domain of the popes in cen Italy 755-1870

States-ville \stāts-'vil-, \-'vəl\ city W cen N.C. pop 19,996

Statia — see SAINT EUSTATIUS

Statue of Liberty National Monument — see LIBERTY

Staun-ton \stant-'n\ city NW cen Va pop 24,504

Sta-vang-er \sta-'vāng-ər-, \-'vāŋ-\ city SW Norway pop 82,079

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Sl-ret \sɪ-'ret\ river 270 m E Rumania flowing from the Carpathians SE into the Danube

Slak-ki-you \sɪ-'ki-(y)u\ mountains N Calif. & SW Oreg., a range of Klamath mountains; highest Mt. Ashland (in Oreg.) 7530 ft

Slit-ke National Historical Park \sɪt-'kə\ reservation SE Alaska on Baranof I near town of Sitka; Indian & Russian relics

Sit-tang \sɪ-'tɒŋ\ river 350 m E cen Burma flowing S into Gulf of Martaban

Sit-twe \sɪ-'tʃwə\ or **Akyab** \ak-'yab\ city & port W Burma, chief town of Arakan coast pop 86,451

Slivas \sɪ-'vɪs\ or **anc Se-bas-ite** \sɪ-'bas-ɪtə\ or **Se-bas-tia** \sɪ-'bas-χ(ē)-tə\ city E cen Turkey pop 108,320

Slwa \sɪ-'wə\ or **anc Am-mo-ni-um** \sɪ-'mō-nē-əm\ oasis & town NW Egypt W of Qattara Depression

Sl-wa-lik \sɪ-'wəl-ɪk\ range of foothills of the Himalayas N India extending SE from N Punjab into Uttar Pradesh

Sjæll-land \sɪ-'jæl-ən\ or **Zæ-land** \zæ-'lænd\ island, largest of islands of Denmark, site of Copenhagen area 2709

Ska-gjer-rak \sɪ-'kag-ə-'rak\ arm of the North sea between Norway & Denmark

Ska-git \sɪ-'kaj-ət\ river 200 m SW B.C. & NW Wash flowing S & W into Puget sound

Skane-at-oles \sɪ-'kan-ē-ət-ləs, skɪn-ə\ lake 16 m long cen N.Y. SW of Syracuse, one of the Finger Lakes

Skaw, The \sɪ-'skɔ\ or **Cape Ska-gen** \sɪ-'kæg-ən\ cape Denmark at N extremity of Jutland

Skee-na \sɪ-'ske-nə\ river 360 m Canada in W B.C. flowing S & W into Hecate strait

Skid-daw \sɪ-'skɪd-ə\ mountain 3054 ft NW England in NW cen Cumbria

Skik-da \sɪ-'skɪk-(d)ə\ or formerly **Philippe-ville** \sɪ-'fɪl-əp-vɪl, fi-'lɛp-(vɛ)l\ city & port NE Algeria N of Constantine pop 60,535

Sko-ke \sɪ-'kə\ village NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 68,627

Skop-lje \sɪ-'kɒp-lə-, jə\ or **Skop-je** \sɪ-'kɒp-jə\ or **Turk Ua-kub** \u-'skʊb\ city S Yugoslavia * of Macedonia on Vardar river pop 290,000

Skunk river 264 m SE Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi

Skutari — see SCUTARI, USKUDAR

Skye \sɪ-'skɪ\ island Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides area 670

Sky-ros \sɪ-'skɪ-rəs, -rəs\ or **Seyros** \sɪ-'rɔ\ or **NGK Sky-ros** \sɪ-'skɛ-rɔ\ island Greece in the Northern Sporades E of Euboea

Sla — see **SALÉ**

Slave \sɪ-'slə\ or **Great Slave** river 258 m Canada flowing from W end of Lake Athabasca N into Great Slave Lake

Slave coast region W Africa bordering on Bight of Benin between Benin & Volta rivers

Slavkov — see **AUSTERLITZ**

Sla-vo-nia \sɪ-'vō-nē-ə-, -nyə\ region N Yugoslavia in E Croatia between the Sava, the Drava, & the Danube

Slea-ford \sɪ-'slɛ-fɔrd\ town E England in SW Lincolnshire in Parts of Kesteven

Slesvig — see **SCHLESWIG**

Sll-dell \sɪ-'dɛl\ town SE La. NE of New Orleans pop 16,101

Slide Mountain \sɪ-'lɪd\ mountain 4204 ft SE N.Y. W of Kingston, highest in the Catskills

Sll-go \sɪ-'(g)ɔ\ 1 county N Republic of Ireland in N Connacht area 694, pop 50,236 2 municipal borough & port, its *, on Sligo Bay

Slough \sɪ-'slə\ borough SE cen England in Berkshire W of London pop 66,757

Sl-o-va-ki-a \sɪ-'vɒk-ē-ə-, -vək-\ region E Czechoslovakia E of Moravia, chief city Bratislava

Sl-o-ve-ni-a \sɪ-'vō-nē-ə-, -nyə\ federated republic NW Yugoslavia N & W of Croatia * Ljubljana area 7708, pop 1,725,088

Smoky Hill river 540 m, cen Kans. flowing E to unite with Republican river forming the Kansas

Smolensk \sɪ-'mɒl-(ɪ)nsk\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Europe, on upper Dnieper river WSW of Moscow pop 211,000

Smyr-na \sɪ-'mɛr-nə\ 1 town NW Ga NW of Atlanta pop 19,157 2 — see **İZMİR**

Snake \sɪ-'næk\ river 1038 m NW U.S. flowing from NW Wyo across S Idaho & into the Columbia in Wash

Sno-qual-mie \sɪ-'nɔw-əl-mē\ 1 mountain pass 3004 ft W cen Wash in Cascade range SE of Seattle 2 waterfall 268 ft W cen Wash in Snoqualmie river

Snow — see **MAOKE**

Snow-don \sɪ-'nɒd-ən\ massif 3560 ft NW Wales in Gwynedd, highest point in Wales

Snow-do-nia \sɪ-'nɒd-ō-nē-ə-, -nyə\ mountain region NW Wales centering around Snowdon

Snowy, 1 mountains SE Australia in SE New So Wales 2 river 240 m SE Australia flowing from Snowy mountains to the Pacific in SE Victoria

So-bat \sɪ-'bət\ river 460 m W Ethiopia & SE Sudan flowing W into the White Nile

Soche — see **YARKAND**

So-chi \sɪ-'chē\ city & port U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on NE coast of Black Sea pop 224,000

So-ché-ty islands \sɪ-'si-ti-ē\ or **F Îles de la So-ci-été** \sɪ-'dɔ-lə-sɔ-si-ə\ islands S Pacific belonging to France * Papete (on Tahiti) area 650, pop 81,424

So-co-tro or **So-ko-tro** \sɪ-'kō-tro\ island Indian ocean E of Gulf of Aden in So Yemen * Tamrida (Hadibu) area 1400

Sod-om \sɪ-'dɒm\ 1 city of ancient Palestine in plain of the Jordan 2 or **Se-dom** \sɪ-'dɒm\ town Israel near S end of Dead sea

Soemba — see **SUMBA**

Soembawa — see **SUMBAWA**

Soenda — see **SUNDA**

Soerabaja — see **SURABAJA**

Soerakarta — see **SURAKARTA**

So-fla \sɪ-'fɛ-ə-, -sɔ-, -sə\ or **Bulg So-flia** \sɪ-'fɛ-(y)ə\ or **anc Ser-dica** \sɪ-'dɪ-kə\ or **Ser-dica** \sɪ-'dɪ-kə\ city * of Bulgaria pop 858,140

Sog-dia-na \sɒg-'dē-ən-ə-, -'ān-ə-, -'ā-nə\ province of ancient Persian Empire between the Jaxartes (Syr Darya) & Oxus (Amu Darya) * Maracanda (Samarkand)

Sogne Fjord \sɒn-'nə-\ inlet of Norwegian sea SW Norway

Sog-næ \sɒ-'hæ\ city cen Egypt on the Nile SE of Asyût pop 85,300

So-ho \sɒ-'hə\ district of cen London, England, in Westminster

Sol-songs \sɒ-'sɒŋ\ commune N France NW of Paris pop 25,890

So-lent, The \sɒ-'lɛnt\ channel S England between Isle of Wight & the mainland

So-li-hull \sɒ-'li-həl\ borough cen England in West Midlands SE of Birmingham pop 106,968

So-li-mões \sɒ-'li-'mōi-sh\ the upper Amazon, Brazil, from Peruvian border to the mouth of the Negro

Sol-ingen \sɒ-'lɪŋ-ən, -sɒ-\ city W Germany in the Ruhr ESE of Düsseldorf pop 175,200

Sol-na \sɒl-'nə\ city E Sweden, N suburb of Stockholm pop 56,607

Solo — see **SURAKARTA**

Solo-mon \sɒl-'mən\ 1 islands W Pacific E of New Guinea divided between Papua New Guinea & the independent country of the Solomon islands (former Brit protectorate) area 16,120 2 sea arm of Coral sea W of Solomon islands

Solo-thurn \sɒl-'tɜr-n, -sɒ-\ or **F So-leure** \sɒ-'lɔr\ 1 canton NW Switzerland area 306, pop 224,133 2 commune, its *, on the Aare pop 17,708

Sol-way \sɒl-'wə-\ inlet of Irish sea in Great Britain on boundary between England & Scotland

So-ma-lia \sɒ-'māl-ē-ə-, -sə-, -'māl-yə\ or **So-ma-lī Republic** \sɒ-'māl-ē-ə\ country E Africa bordering on Gulf of Aden & Indian ocean, formed 1960 by union of Brit Somaliland & Italian Somaliland * Mogadishu area 262,000, pop 2,860,000 — **So-ma-līan** \sɒ-'māl-ē-ən, -'māl-yən\ adj or n

So-ma-lī-land \sɒ-'māl-ē-'lænd, -sə-\ region E Africa comprising Somalia, Djibouti, & Ogaden region of E Ethiopia

Somer-set \sɒm-'sɛt-, -sɪt\ 1 town SE Mass N of Fall River pop 18,088 2 island N Canada in Franklin District N of Boothia peninsula area 9370 3 or **Somer-set-shire** \sɒ-'shi(ə)r-, -shər\ county SW England * Taunton area 1620, pop 681,974

Somers-et Nile — see **NILE**

Somer-ville \sɒm-'sɔr-vɪl\ city E Mass N of Cambridge pop 88,779

Somes \sɒ-'mɛsh\ or **Hung Szamos** \sɒm-'ɔsh\ river 200 m NE Hungary & NW Rumania flowing NW into the Tisza

Somme \sɒm-, 'sɒm\ river 147 m N France flowing NW into the English channel

So-no-ra \sɒ-'nɔr-ə-, -'nɔr-\ 1 river 300 m NW Mexico flowing SW into upper Gulf of California 2 state NW Mexico bordering on U.S. & Gulf of California * Hermosillo area 70,477, pop 1,092,458 — **So-no-ran** \sɒ-'nən\ adj or n

Sonoran or **Sonora** desert SW U.S. & NW Mexico in S Ariz., SE Calif., & N Sonora

Soo canals or **Soo locks** — see **SAULT SAINTES MARIE CANALS**

Soo-chow or **Soo-chou** \sɒ-'tʃə-, -'chəu\ or **Wu-hsien** \wū-'shē-'en\ city E China in SE Kiangsu W of Shanghai pop 633,000

Sop-pot \sɒ-'pɒt\ city N Poland NNW of Gdansk pop 47,600

Sop-ron \sɒ-'prɒn\ city W Hungary pop 47,100

Sorata — see **ILLAMPU**

Sorblodunum — see **OLD SARUM**

Sor-el \sɒ-'rɛl\ city Canada in S Que on the St Lawrence SW of Trois-Rivières pop 19,347

Sor-la \sɒr-'ɛ-ə-, -sɔr-\ 1 province N cen Spain area 3983, pop 114,956 2 commune, its *, W of Zaragoza pop 25,030

Sor-o-ca-ba \sɒr-'ə-'kə-bə-, -sɔr-\ city SE Brazil in SE São Paulo state pop 142,835

Sor-ren-to \sɒ-'rɛn-(t)ɪd\ or **anc Sur-ren-tum** \sɒ-'rɛnt-əm\ commune & port S Italy on S side of Bay of Naples

Sos-no-wiec \sɒ-'nɔw-'yɛtə\ or **Sos-no-wi-cz** \sɒs-'nə-'vɛt-ɔ-\ city SW Poland NE of Katowice pop 144,000

Soudan — see **SUDAN**

Sou-fr-i-ère \sɒ-'frɪ-ē-(ə)r\ 1 or **Grande Soufrière** \grɒ(n)d-'vɒlcano 4865 ft French West Indies in S Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe 2 volcano 4048 ft Brit West Indies on St Vincent I

Soud, The — see **ORESDUN**

Sou-ria \sɒr-'ɪə\ or **Moussé** \mɒs-\ river 450 m Canada & U.S. flowing from SE Sask. SE into N Dak. & N into the Assiniboine in SW Man.

Sousse \sɒs-\ or **Susa** \sɒ-'sə\ or **anc Had-ru-ma-tum** \həd-'rə-'mɛt-əm\ city & port NE Tunisia pop 58,161

South island S New Zealand area 58,092, pop 798,681

South Africa, Republic of country S Africa S of the Limpopo, Molopo, & Orange rivers bordering on Atlantic & Indian oceans, a republic, until 1961 (as Union of South Africa) a Brit. dominion, administrative * Pretoria, legislative * Cape Town, judicial * Bloemfontein area 472,359, pop 22,090,000

Sou-thall \sɒ-'thɒl\ former municipal borough S England in Middlesex, now part of Ealing

South America continent of the western hemisphere lying between the Atlantic & Pacific oceans SE of No. America & chiefly S of the equator area 7,035,357 — **South American** adj or n

South-amp-ton \sɒth-'(h)əm(p)-tən\ 1 island N Canada in Keewatin District, Northwest Territories, between Hudson Bay & Foxe channel area 15,700 2 city & port S England in Hampshire on Southampton Water (estuary of Test river) pop 214,826

South Arabia, Federation of — see **YEMEN**

South Australia state S Australia * Adelaide area 380,070, pop 1,164,700

South Bend \sɒnd\ city N Ind pop 125,580

South Brabant — see **BRABANT**

South-bridge \sɒth-'(b)rɪdʒ\ town S Mass SW of Worcester pop 17,057

South Canadian — see **CANADIAN**

South Cape — see **KALAE**

South Caro-lina \sɒ-'kə-'lɪ-nə\ state SE U.S. * Columbia area 31,055, pop 2,590,516 — **South Caro-lin-ian** \sɒ-'lɪn-ē-ən, -'lɪn-yən\ adj or n

South Charleston city SW W Va pop 16,333

board *vt* 1 *archaic*: to come up against or alongside (a ship) usu to attack 2: ACCOST, ADDRESS 3: to go aboard (as a ship, train, airplane, or bus) 4: to cover with boards (~ up a window) 5: to provide with regular meals and often also lodging usu for compensation 6: to check (a player) against the rink boards in hockey ~ *vi*: to take one's meals usu as a paying customer
board check *n*: a body check of an opposing player against the rink boards in ice hockey
boarder \bɔrd-ər, 'bɔrd-ə\ *n*: one that boards, esp: one that is provided with regular meals or regular meals and lodging
board foot *n*: a unit of quantity for lumber equal to the volume of a board 12 x 12 x 1 inches — abbr. *bd ft*
board game *n*: a game of strategy (as checkers, chess, or backgammon) played by moving pieces on a board
board-in-house \bɔrd-ɪn-'haʊs, 'bɔrd-ɪ\ *n*: a lodging house at which meals are provided
boarding school *n*: a school at which meals and lodging are provided
board-man \bɔ(ə)rd-mən, 'bɔ(ə)rd-\, *esp* for 2-mən\ *n* 1: one who works at a board 2: a member of a board — **board-man-ship** or **boards-man-ship** \bɔrd(z)-mən-'ʃɪp, 'bɔrd(z)-\ *n*
board measure *n*: measurement in board feet
board of education: SCHOOL BOARD
board of trade 1 *cap B&T*: a British governmental department concerned with commerce and industry 2: an organization of businessmen for the protection and promotion of business interests 3: a commodities exchange
board-room \bɔ(ə)rd-'ru:m, 'bɔ(ə)rd-, -rʊm\ *n* 1: a room that is designated for meetings of a board 2: a room (as in a broker's office) containing a board for the listing of transactions or prices
board-walk \bɔ(ə)rd-'wɔk, 'bɔ(ə)rd-\ *n* 1: a walk constructed of planking 2: a walk constructed along a beach
boast \bɔst\ *vt* or *vi* 1: to brag
boast \bɔst\ *n* [ME *boosten*] 1: the act or an instance of boasting 2: BRAG 2: a cause for pride — **boast-ful** \bɔst-'fʊl\ *adj* — **boast-fully** \-fʊl-ɪ\ *adv* — **boast-fulness** *n*
boast *vi* 1: to puff oneself up in speech: speak vaingloriously 2 *archaic*: GLORY, EXULT ~ *vt* 1: to speak of or assert with excessive pride 2: to possess and often call attention to (something that is a source of pride) (their home ~s all the newest conveniences) b: HAVE, CONTAIN (a miserable room ~ing no more than a wobbly desk and a single chair)
syn BOAST, BRAG, VAUNT CROW shared meaning element: to express pride in oneself or one's accomplishments. BOAST often suggests ostentation and exaggeration (ready to boast of every trivial success) but it may imply a claiming with proper and justifiable pride (the town boasts one of the best hospitals in the area) BRAG suggests crudity and artlessness in glorifying oneself (boys bragging to each other) VAUNT usually connotes more pomp and bombast than boast and less crudity or naivete than brag (charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up — 1 Cor 13 4(AV)) CROW usually implies exultant boasting or bragging (loved to ~ about his ancestors) *ant* depreciate (as oneself)
boast *vi* [origin unknown]: to shape (stone) roughly with a broad chisel in sculpture and stonemasonry as a preliminary to finer work
boat \bɔt\ *n* [ME *boot*, fr OE *bāt*, akin to ON *bait* boat] 1: a small vessel propelled by oars or paddles or by sail or power 2: SHIP 3: a boat-shaped utensil or device (a gravy ~) — In the same boat ~, in the same situation or predicament
boat *vi*: to place in or bring into a boat (catch and ~ a fish) ~ *vi* to go by boat
boat-tel \bɔt-'tel\ *n* [blend of *boat* and *hotel*]: a waterside hotel having docks to accommodate persons traveling by boat
boat-er \bɔt-ər\ *n* 1: one who travels in a boat 2: a stiff straw hat
boat hook *n*: a pole-handled hook with a point or knob on the back used esp. to pull or push a boat, raft, or log into place
boat-man \bɔt-mən\ *n*: a man who works on, deals in, or operates boats — **boat-man-ship** \-ʃɪp\ or **boats-man-ship** \bɔts-\ *n*
boat-sweil \bɔs-'wɛɪn\ *n* [ME *bootswain*, fr *boot* boat + *swein* boy, servant] 1: a petty officer on a merchant ship having charge of hull maintenance and related work 2: a naval warrant officer in charge of the hull and all related equipment
boat train *n*: an express train for transporting passengers between a port and a city
bob \bɒb\ *vb* bobbed; bobbing [ME *boben*] *vi* 1: to strike with a quick light blow: RAP 2: to move up and down in a short quick movement (~ the head) 3: to polish with a bob: BUFF ~ *vi* 1: to move up and down briefly or repeatedly (a cork bobbed in the water) b: to emerge, arise, or appear suddenly or unexpectedly (the question bobbed up again) 2: to nod or curtsy briefly 3: to try to seize a suspended or floating object with the teeth (~ for apples)
bob *n* 1: a short quick down-and-up motion b *Scot*: any of several folk dances 2: a blow or tap esp. with the fist 3: a modification of the order in change ringing b: a method of change ringing using a bob 4: a small polishing wheel of solid felt or leather with rounded edges
bob *vi* bobbed, bobbing [ME *bobben*, fr MF *boben*] 1: obs: DECEIVE, CHEAT 2: obs: to take by fraud: FILCH
bob *n* [ME *bobbe*] 1: (1) BUNCH, CLUSTER (2) *Scot*: NOSE-GAY b: a knob, knot, twist, or curl esp. of ribbons, yarn, or hair c: a short haircut on a woman or child 2: FLOAT 2a 3: a hanging ball or weight (as on a plumb line or on the tail of a kite) 4 *archaic*: the refrain of a song, *specif*: a short and abrupt refrain often of two syllables 5: a small insignificant piece: TRIFLE (~s and trinkets)
bob *vi* bobbed; bobbing 1: to cut shorter: CROP (~ a horse's tail) 2: to cut (hair) in the style of a bob
bob *n*, *pl* bobs [perh fr the name *Bob*] *Brit*: SHILLING
bob *n* 1: BOBBLED 2: SKIBOB
bob-ber \bɒb-ər\ *n* 1: one that bobs 2: one who rides or races on a bobbed

bob-bery \bɒb-ər-ɪ\ *n*, *pl* -ber-ies [Hindi *bāp re*, lit., oh father!]: HUBBUB
bob-bin \bɒb-ɪn\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a: any of various small round devices on which threads are wound for working handmade lace b: a cylinder or spindle on which yarn or thread is wound (as in a sewing machine) c: a coil of insulated wire or the reel it is wound on 2: a narrow cotton cord formerly used by dressmakers for piping
bob-bin-net \bɒb-ɪn-'net\ *n* [blend of *bobbin* and *net*]: a machine-made net of cotton, silk, or nylon usu with hexagonal mesh
bob-ble \bɒb-əl\ *vb* bobbled; bobbling \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [freq of 'bob] 1: 'BOB 2: FUMBLE
bobble *n* 1: a repeated bobbing movement 2: a small ball of fabric, esp: one in a series used on an edging (curtains ~ with plush ~s — H. E. Bates) 3: ERROR, MISTAKE, esp: a fumble in baseball or football
bob-by \bɒb-ɪ\ *n*, *pl* bobbies [Bobby, nickname for Robert, after Sir Robert Peel, who organized the London police force] *Brit*: POLICE MAN
bob-by pin \bɒb-ɪ-'pɪn\ *n* ['bob]: a flat wire hairpin with prongs that press close together
bob-by socks or **bobby socks** \bɒb-ɪ-'sɒks\ *n* *pl* [fr the name Bobby]: girls' socks reaching above the ankle
bob-by-socker \bɒb-ɪ-'sɒk-ər\ *n*: an adolescent girl
bob-cat \bɒb-'kæt\ *n* ['bob, fr the stubby tail]: a common No American lynx (*Lynx rufus*) typically rusty or reddish in base color
bo-beche \bɒ-'beʃ-, -bæʃ\ *n* [F *bo-bêche*]: a usu. glass collar on a candle socket to catch drippings or on a candlestick or chandelier to hold suspended glass prisms
bob-o-link \bɒb-ə-'lɪŋk\ *n* [imit]: an American migratory songbird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)
bob-sled \bɒb-'sleɪd\ *n* [perh fr 'bob] 1: a short sled usu used as one of a pair joined by a coupling 2: a large usu metal sled used in racing and equipped with two pairs of runners in tandem, a long seat for two or more people, a steering wheel, and a hand brake — **bob-sled** *der n*
bob-sled-ding \bɒb-'sleɪd-ɪŋ\ *n*: the act, skill, or sport of riding or racing on a bob-sled
bob-stay \bɒb-'stɑɪ\ *n* [prob fr 'bob]: a stay to hold a ship's bowsprit down
bob-tail \bɒb-'tɑɪl\ *n* ['bob] 1: a: a bobbed tail b: a horse or dog with a bobbed tail, esp: OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG 2: something curtailed or abbreviated — **bob-tail** or **bob-tailed** \-tɑɪld\ *adj*
bob veal \bɒb-'viːl\ *n* [E dial *bob* young calf]: the veal of a very young or unborn calf
bob-white \bɒb-'(h)wɪt\ *n* [imit]: any of a genus (*Colinus*) of quail, esp: a favorite game bird (*C. virginianus*) of the eastern and central U S — called also *partridge*
bo-ca-cio \bɔ-'kɑtʃ-(ə-)dʒɔ\ *n* [perh deriv of Sp *bocaccia*, aug of *boca* mouth]: a large rockfish (*Sebastes paucispinis*) of the Pacific coast locally important as a market fish
boc-cle or **boc-el** or **boc-ce** \bɒtʃ-əl\ *n* [It *bocce*, pl of *boccia* ball, fr (assumed) VL *botilla* boss]: a game of Italian origin similar to lawn bowling played on a long narrow usu dirt court
bock \bɒk\ *n* [G, short for *bockbeer*, by shortening & alter fr *Ein-becker* beer, lit. beer from Einbeck, fr *Einbeck*, Germany]: a heavy dark rich beer usu sold in the early spring
bod \bɒd\ *n*: BODY
BOD abbr biochemical oxygen demand, biological oxygen demand
bo-de-clous \bɒd-'dɛ-shə\ *adj* [back-formation fr earlier *bodaciously* (thoroughly), alter of earlier *bodaciously*, perh fr *body* + *-aciously* (as in *graciously*)] 1: South & Midland: OUTRIGHT, UNMISTAKABLE 2: South & Midland: REMARKABLE, NOTEWORTHY (I got some ~ gossip — Fred Lasswell) — **bo-de-clous** *ly adv*
bo-de \bɒd\ *vi* boded, bodling [ME *boden*, fr OE *bodian*, akin to OE *bēodan* to proclaim — more at *bide*] 1 *archaic*: to announce beforehand: FORETELL 2: to indicate by signs: PRESAGE (this controversy ~ will ~ ill for both of us — A. H. Lowe)
bo-de *past of BIDE*
bo-de-ga \bɒd-'dɛ-gə\ *n* [Sp, fr L *apotheca* storehouse — more at APOTHECARY] 1: a storehouse for wine 2: a: WINESHOP b: a combined wineshop and grocery store c: BAR 5
bode-ment \bɒd-mənt\ *n* 1: OMEN FOREBODING 2: PREDICTION, PROPHECY
bo-dhi-satt-va or **bod-dhi-satt-va** \bɒd-i-'sɒt-və\ *n* [Skt *bodhi-sattva* one whose essence is enlightenment, fr *bodhi* enlightenment + *sattva* being]: a being that compassionately refrains from entering nirvana in order to save others and is worshiped as a deity in Mahayana Buddhism
bod-ice \bɒd-ɪs\ *n* [alter of *bodies*, pl of *body*] 1 *archaic*: CORSET STAYS 2: the upper part of a woman's dress
bod-ied \bɒd-ɪd\ *adj* *comb form*: having a body of a specified nature (full-bodied) (glass-bodied)
bodiless \bɒd-i-lɪs, 'bɒd-ɪ-\ *adj*: having no body • INCORPOREAL
bod-ily \bɒd-ɪ-\ *adj* 1: having a body: PHYSICAL 2: of or relating to the body (~ comfort) (~ organs)
syn BODILY, PHYSICAL, CORPOREAL, CORPORAL, SOMATIC shared meaning element: of or relating to the human body
bod-ily *adv* 1: in the flesh 2: as a whole, ALTOGETHER
bod-ing \bɒd-ɪŋ\ *n*: FOREBODING
bod-kin \bɒd-kɪn\ *n* [ME] 1: DAGGER, STILETTO b: a sharp slender instrument for making holes in cloth c: an ornamental hairpin shaped like a stiletto 2: a blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape or ribbon through a loop or hem
body \bɒd-ɪ\ *n*, *pl* bod-ies [ME, fr OE *bodig*, akin to OHG *botah* body] 1: a: the organized physical substance of an animal or plant either living or dead as (1) the material part or nature of man (2) the dead organism: CORPSE (3) the person of a human being before the law b: a human being. PERSON 2: a: the



bobcat

- Stav-ro-pol** \stāv-'rō-pol, -'rō-\ 1 territory U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, N of the Caucasus area 29,600, pop 2,306,000 2 city, its # pop 198,000 3 — see TOLYATTI
- Ste-berk** \stē-(m)-bärk\ or **G Ten-nen-berg** \tan-an-,börg, 'tän-an-,börk\ village NE Poland SW of Olsztyn
- Steens** \stēnz\ mountains SE Oreg. highest Steens Mountain (massif) 9354 ft
- Stel-len-bosch** \stēl-an-,bīs(h)\, *Afrika* atēl-'m-bōs\ city SW Republic of So. Africa in SW Cape Province pop 29,900
- Step-ney** \stēp-nē\ former metropolitan borough E London, England, on N bank of the Thames, now part of Tower Hamlets
- Sterling** \stär-lin\ city NW Ill pop 16,113
- Sterling Heights** city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 61,365
- Stettin** — see SZCZECIN
- Stet-tiner Haff** \stē-tē-'fē-när-häff\ lagoon on Baltic coast between NE Germany & NW Poland at mouth of the Oder
- Steu-ben-ville** \stē-yū-bən-,vil\ city E Ohio pop 30,771
- Stevens Point** \stē-vənz-'pt\ city cen Wis. pop 23,479
- Stew-art** \stē(y)-ärt, 'stē(y)-ärt\ 1 river 320 m Canada in cen Yukon Territory flowing W into the Yukon 2 island New Zealand S of South I. area 670
- Stik-line** \stik-'lēn\ river 335 m Canada & Alaska flowing from Stikline mountains (in B.C. & Yukon Territory; highest 8670 ft) into the Pacific
- Still-wa-ter** \stīl-,wōt-ər, -wāt-, city N cen Okla. pop 31,126
- Stirling** \stär-'līŋ\ 1 or **Stirling-shire** \-shī(ə)r-, -shōr\ former county cen Scotland area 451 2 burgh cen Scotland # of Central region pop 29,769
- Stock-holm** \stōk-,hōl(m)\ city & port # of Sweden on Lake Malar pop 747,490 — **Stock-holm-er** \-hōl(m)-mər\ n
- Stock-port** \stōk-,pō(ə)r-, -pō(ə)r\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester S of Manchester pop 139,633
- Stock-ton** \stōk-tən\ city cen Calif. pop 107,644
- Stockton-on-Tees** \-'tēz\ borough N England in Cleveland pop 81,274
- Stoke New-Ing-ton** \stōk-'n(y)-īŋ-tən\ former metropolitan borough N London, England, now part of Hackney
- Stoke on Trent** \stōk-'kōn-'trēt, -kūn-\ city W cen England in Staffordshire pop 265,153
- Stone-ham** \stō-nəm, 'stōn-,(h)əm\ town E Mass. N of Boston pop 20,725
- Stone-ha-ven** \stōn-'hā-vən, stān-'hā\ burgh & port E Scotland in Grampian region
- Stone-henge** \stōn-'henj, 'stōn-\ assemblage of megaliths S England in Wiltshire on Salisbury Plain erected by a prehistoric people
- Stone Mountain** mountain 1686 ft NW cen Georgia E of Atlanta
- Stones** \stōnz\ river 60 m. cen Tenn. flowing NW into the Cumberland
- Ston-ing-ton** \stō-nīŋ-tən\ town SE Conn pop 15,940
- Stor-mont** \stōr-mōnt\ E suburb of Belfast, Ireland, site of Parliament House of Northern Ireland
- Stor-no-way** \stōr-nə-'wā\ burgh NW Scotland in Lewis # of Western Isles regional division
- Stough-ton** \stōt-'h\ town E Mass. NW of Brockton pop 23,459
- Stour** 1 \stō(ə)r\ river 60 m SE England flowing E between Essex & Suffolk into the North sea 2 \stō(ə)r-, 'stō(ə)r\ river 55 m S England in Dorset & Hampshire flowing SE into the Avon 3 \stō(ə)r\ also \stō(ə)r\ river 40 m SE England in Kent flowing NE into the North sea 4 \stō(ə)r-, 'stō(ə)r\ river 20 m. cen England in Oxfordshire & Warwickshire flowing NW into the Avon 5 same as 4 river 20 m W cen England in Staffordshire & Hereford and Worcester flowing S into the Severn
- Stour-bridge** \stō(ə)r-'brīj, 'stō(ə)r-\ borough W cen England in West Midlands W of Birmingham pop 54,331
- Stow** \stō\ city NE Ohio NE of Akron pop 19,847
- Straita Settlements** former country SE Asia bordering on Strait of Malacca & comprising Singapore I., Penang, & Malacca, now divided between Republic of Singapore & Federation of Malaysia area 1242
- Stral-sund** \s(h)trāl-zunt, -zūnt\ city & port E Germany on the Baltic opposite Rügen I. pop 71,551
- Stras-bourg** \strās-,bū(ə)rj, 'strāz-, -börg\ or **G Strass-burg** \shtrās-,būrk\ city NE France on Ill river pop 249,396
- Strat-ford** \strāt-'fōrd\ 1 town SW Conn. pop 49,775 2 city Canada in SE Ont. W of Kitchener pop 24,508
- Stratford-upon-Avon** \-'ā-vən\ borough cen England in Warwickshire pop 19,449
- Strath-clyde** \strath-'klīd\ 1 Celtic kingdom of 6th to 11th centuries S Scotland & NW England # Dumbarton; its S part called Cum-bria \kəm-brē-ə\ 2 region SW Scotland, established 1975, # Glasgow area 5348, pop 2,527,129
- Strath-more** \strath-'mō(ə)r-, -mō(ə)r\ great valley of E cen Scotland S of the Grampians
- Stream-wood** \strēm-,wūd\ village NE Ill. E of Elgin pop 18,176
- Stream-tor** \strēt-'ər\ city NE cen Ill pop 15,600
- Stre-ss** \strā-zə\ town NW Italy in Piedmont on Lake Maggiore
- Strat-ford** \strēt-'fōrd\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester SW of Manchester pop 54,011
- Strom-boil** \strik-bō-'līə\ or *anc* **Stron-gyle** \strik-jə-'lē\ 1 island Italy in Lipari islands 2 volcano 3040 ft on the island
- Strom-lo**, **Mount** \strik-'lō\ hill 2500 ft SE Australia in Australian Capital Territory W of Canberra
- Stronge-ville** \strōnz-'vil\ city NE Ohio SW of Cleveland pop 15,182
- Struth-ers** \strath-'ərz\ city NE Ohio pop 15,343
- Stry-mon** \stri-'mkn\ or NGk **Stri-mōn** \stīr-'mōn\ or Bulg **Stru-ma** \stri-'mā\ river 225 m W Bulgaria & NE Greece flowing SE into Strymonic gulf
- Stry-mon-ic Gulf** \stri-'mkn-ik-\ or Gulf of Stri-mōn \stīr-'mōn\ or Gulf of Stri-mōn \stīr-'mōn\ inlet of the Aegean NE reece NE of Chalcidice peninsula
- gert** \stōb\ city W Germany # of Baden territory on the Neckar pop 621,000
- Styr** \sti(ə)r\ river 300 m U.S.S.R. in NW Ukraine flowing N into Pripyet river in the Pripyet marshes
- Styr-la** \stīr-'ē-ə\ or **G Stel-er-mark** \s(h)ti(ə)-r-,mārk\ region cen & SE Austria, chief city Graz — **Styr-lan** \stīr-'ē-ən\ adj or n
- Sua-kin** \s'wāk-an\ town & port NE Sudan on Red sea
- Süan-hwa** \sü-'ān-(h)wā\ city NE China in NW Hopei near Kalgan pop 114,100
- Su-bic** \sü-'bik\ town Philippines in W Luzon at head of Subic Bay (inlet of So. China sea NW of Bataan peninsula)
- Su-bo-ti-ca** \sü-'bō-,tē-tə-\ city NE Yugoslavia in N Voivodina near Hungarian border pop 88,787
- Su-chow** — see SOOCHOW
- Sü-chow** or **Hsü-chow** \s(h)ti-'jō, 'sü-'chaw\ 1 or **Tung-shan** \t'ung-'shān\ city E China in NW Kiangsu N of Pengpu pop 1,500,000 2 — see IPIN
- Su-cro** \sü-'krā\ city, constitutional # of Bolivia, 265 m SE of La Paz pop 58,359
- Su-dan** \sü-'dān, -'dān\ or **F Sou-dan** \sü-'dā-\ 1 region N Africa between the Atlantic & the upper Nile S of the Sahara including basins of Lake Chad & the Niger & upper Nile 2 country NE Africa S of Egypt, a republic, until 1956 a territory (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) under joint Brit. & Egyptian rule # Khartoum area 967,500, pop 16,090,000 — **Su-da-nese** \süd-'n-'ēz, -'ēz\ adj or n
- Sudanese Republic** — see MALI
- Sud-bury** \süd-,ber-, -b(ə)-rē\ city Canada in SE Ont. N of Georgian Bay pop 90,535
- Sudd** \süd\ swamp region S Sudan drained by the White Nile
- Su-de-ten** \sü-'dät-'n\ 1 or **Su-de-tes** \-'dēt-(ə)-z\ or **Su-de-tic** \-'dēt-ik\ mountains cen Europe W of the Carpathians between Czechoslovakia & Poland 2 or **Su-de-ten-land** \sü-'dät-'n-'lānd\ region N Czechoslovakia in Sudeten mountains — **Sudeten** adj or n
- Su-dir-man** \sü-'di(ə)r-mən\ or formerly **Nas-sau** \nas-'sō\ mountain range cen West Iran — see DIAJA (Mount)
- Suez** \sü-'ēz, 'sü-, chiefly Brit 'sü-'ēz\ 1 city & port NE Egypt at S end of Suez canal on Gulf of Suez (arm of Red sea) pop 315,000 2 canal 92 m long NE Egypt traversing Isthmus of Suez
- Suez**, Isthmus of Isthmus NE Egypt between Mediterranean & Red seas connecting Africa & Asia
- Suffolk** \suf-'ak, US also -'ōk\ 1 city SE Va W of Chesapeake pop (1970, as Nansemond county) 45,024 2 county E England bordering on North sea # Ipswich, formerly divided into administrative counties of East Suffolk (# Ipswich area 871) & West Suffolk (# Bury St Edmunds area 611)
- Suffolk Broads** — see BROADS
- Suparicof Mountain** — see PAO DE ACÚCAR
- Sul-dwea-Afrika** — see SOUTH-SUEZ AFRICA
- Sulfu** — see IPIN
- Sulisee** — see SWITZERLAND
- Sul-au-Bay** \sü-'sün\ the E extension of San Pablo Bay cen Calif
- Sukarnapura** — see DIAJAPURA
- Suk-khu-mi** \suk-'a-mē\ city & port U.S.S.R. in NW Georgia # of Abkhazian Republic on Black Sea pop 102,000
- Suk-kur** or **Sa-khar** \sək-'ər\ city Pakistan in N Sind on the Indus pop 131,000
- Sulawesi** — see CELEBES
- Sul-grave** \sü-'grāv\ village England in S Northamptonshire
- Sultana-bad** — see ARAK
- Sulu** \sü-'lū\ 1 archipelago SW Philippines SW of Mindanao 2 — see JOLO 3 sea W Philippines N of Celebes sea
- Su-ma-tra** \su-'mā-trə\ island W Indonesia S of Malay peninsula area 166,789 — **Su-ma-tran** \-trən\ adj or n
- Sumba** or **D Soem-ba** \süm-'bā\ or **San-dai-wood** \sän-'dī-wud\ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sundas area 4306
- Sum-ba-wa** or **D Soem-ba-wa** \süm-'bā-wā\ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sundas area 5693
- Su-mér** \sü-'mər\ the S division of ancient Babylonia — see AKKAD, SHINAR
- Sum-gai-t** \süm-gā-'tē\ city & port U.S.S.R. in Azerbaidzhan on the Caspian NW of Bakou pop 124,000
- Sum-mit** \süm-'pt\ city NE N.J. W of Newark pop 23,620
- Sum-ter** \süm-(p)-tər\ city E cen S.C. E of Columbia pop 24,435
- Sun-da** \sün-'dā\ or **D Soem-da** \sün-'dā\ 1 islands Malay archipelago comprising the Greater Sundas islands (Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, & adjacent islands) & the Lesser Sundas islands (extending E from Bali to Timor), with exception of N Borneo belongs to Indonesia 2 strait between Java & Sumatra
- Sun-der-land** \sən-dər-'lānd\ borough N England in Tyne and Wear on North sea at mouth of the Wear pop 216,892
- Sunde-vall** \sünd-'vāl, 'sünd-(t)s-\ city & port E Sweden on Gulf of Bothnia pop 63,939
- Sun-ga-ri** \sün-'gə-rē\ 1 river 800 m NE China in E Manchuria flowing from Chang Pal Shan on Korean border NW & NE into the Amur 2 reservoir formed by dam in the upper Sungari
- Sun-ny-vale** \sən-'ē-,vāl\ city W Calif. WNW of San Jose pop 95,408
- Sunset Crater** volcanic crater N cen Ariz. in Sunset Crater National Monument (area 5)
- Suomi** — see FINLAND
- Su-pe-rior** \sü-'pīr-'ē-ər\ city & port NW Wis. on Lake Superior pop 32,237
- Superior, Lake** lake U.S. & Canada; largest, northernmost, & westernmost of the Great Lakes area 31,820
- Superstition mountain** range S cen Ariz. E of Phoenix; highest point Superstition Mountain 5060 ft
- Sur, Point** \sər\ promontory Calif. on the Pacific 20 m SSW of Monterey
- Sura-ba-ja** or **Sura-ba-ya** or **D Soe-ra-ba-ja** \sü-rə-'bi-ə\ city & port Indonesia in NE Java on Surabaya strait (between Java & W end of Madura) pop 1,007,945
- Sura-kar-ta** \sü-rə-'kār-tə\ or **Su-lo** \sü-'lō\ or **D Soe-ra-kar-ta** \sü-rə-'kār-tə\ city Indonesia in cen Java pop 367,626
- Su-rat** \sü-rət, sə-'rāt\ city W India in SE Gujarat pop 393,915

Ta-la-ud \t'al-a-'üd\ or **Ta-laur** \t'a-'u(ə)r\ islands Indonesia NE of Celebes area 494
Tal-ca \t'al-kə\ city cen Chile 155 m S of Santiago pop 80,777
Tal-ca-hua no \t'al-kə-'(h)wān\ \t'ə\ city & port S cen Chile NW of Concepcion pop 112,087
Tal-la-de-ga \t'al-a-'dē-gə\ \t'ig-ə\ city E cen Ala pop 17,662
Tal-la-has-see \t'al-a-'has-ē\ city * of Fla pop 71,897
Tal-la-hatche \t'al-a-'hach-ē\ river 301 m N Miss flowing SW to unite with the Yalobusha forming the Yazoo
Tal-la-poo-sa \t'al-a-'pu-sə\ river 268 m NW Ga & E Ala flowing SW to join Coosa river forming the Alabama
Tal-linn or **Tal-lin** \t'al-'n\ \t'al-ə\ or **Revel** \rē-'vəl\ or **Re-val** \rē-'vəl\ city & port U.S.S.R. * of Estonia pop 363,000
Tall madge \t'al-mij\ city NE Ohio NE of Akron pop 15,274
Tam al-pais \t'am-'al-'pi-s\ mountain 2606 ft W Calif NW of San Francisco
Ta-man \t'a-'mān\ peninsula U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in Ciscaucasia between Sea of Azov & Black Sea
Tam-an-ras-et \t'am-'an-'ras-ət\ wadi & oasis SE Algeria
Ta-mar 1 \t'a-'mər\ river 40 m Australia in N Tasmania flowing N to Bass strait 2 \t'a-'mər\ river 60 m SW England flowing SE from NW Devonshire into English channel 3 — see PALMYRA
Ta-ma-tave \t'am-a-'tav\ \t'am-ə\ city & port E coast of Madagascar pop 56,910
Ta-mau-li-pas \t'am-'au-'li-pas\ \t'am-ə\ state NE Mexico bordering on Gulf of Mexico * Ciudad Victoria area 30,731 pop 1,438,350
Tam-bo-ra \t'am-'bō-rə\ \t'bō-rə\ volcano 9354 ft Indonesia on Sum-bawa I
Tam-bov \t'am-'bof\ \t'bov\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, SE of Moscow pop 229,000
Tam-il **Na du** \t'am-'il-'nad-'(d)u\ or formerly **Madras** state SE India bordering on Bay of Bengal * Madras area 50,110 pop 41,103,125
Tam-pa \t'am-'pə\ city W Fla on **Tampa Bay** (inlet of Gulf of Mexico) pop 277,767 — **Tam pan** \t'am-'pən\ adj or n
Tam-pe-re \t'am-'pə-'rə\ \t'am-ə\ or **Sw Tam-mer-fors** \t'am-'ar-'fō(ə)r\ \t'əsh\ city SW Finland pop 151,278
Tam-pli-co \t'am-'pe-'(k)ə\ city & port E Mexico in S Tamaulipas on the Pánuco 7 m from its mouth pop 196,147
Ta-na \t'an-'ə\ or **Tse-na** \t'se-'nə\ 1 lake NW Ethiopia, source of the Blue Nile area 1418 2 river 500 m E Africa in Kenya flowing into Indian ocean
Ta-na-gra \t'an-a-'grə\ \t'a-'nag-rə\ village E cen Greece E of Thebes, an important town of ancient Boeotia
Ta-na-na \t'an-'a-'nə\ river 475 m E & cen Alaska flowing NW into the Yukon
Tan-anarive — see ANTANANARIVO
Tan-ez rouff \t'an-'əz-'ruuf\ extremely arid region of W Sahara in SW Algeria & N Mali
Tan-ga \t'an-'gə\ city & port Tanzania in NE Tanganyika pop 61,058
Tan-gan-yi-ka \t'an-'gən-'ye-kə\ \t'ag-'gən-ə\ former country E Africa between Lake Tanganyika & Indian ocean administered by Britain 1920-61 became an independent member of Brit Commonwealth 1961 * Dar es Salaam area 361,800 since 1964 united with Zanzibar as United Republic of Tanzania — see GERMAN EAST AFRICA - **Tan-gan-yi-kan** \t'an-'kən\ adj or n
Tanganyika, **Lake lake** E Africa in Great Rift valley between Zaïre & Tanzania area 12,700
Tan-gier \t'an-'jī(ə)r\ or **Tan-giers** \t'jī-(ə)r\ or **Sp Tan-ger** \t'än-'jēr\ 1 city & port N Morocco on Strait of Gibraltar summer * of Morocco pop 170,000 2 the International Zone of Tangier see MOROCCO — **Tan-ger-line** \t'an-'jēr-'līn\ adj or n
Tang-shan \t'an-'shān\ city NE China in E Hopei pop 1,200,000
Tan-nim-bar \t'an-'nim-'bər\ \t'ā-ə\ or **Timor-laut** \t'ē-'mōr-'laut\ islands Indonesia in SE Moluccas ENE of Timor
Ta-nis \t'a-'nī-s\ or **hib Zo-an** \t'zō-'ən\ ancient city N Egypt in E Nile delta near Lake Tanis
Tanis, Lake — see MANZALAI (Lake)
Tan-jung-pri-ok \t'an-'jun-'pre-'ok\ port of Jakarta Indonesia
Tannenberg — see STUTTGART
Tan-ta \t'an-'tə\ city N Egypt in cen Nile delta pop 253,600
Tan-tung \t'an-'dūŋ\ \t'an-'tūŋ\ or **An-tung** \t'an-'tūŋ\ city & port NE China in SE Liaoning at mouth of the Yalu pop 450,000
Tan-za-ni-a \t'an-'zə-'nī-ə\ \t'an-ə\ republic E Africa formed 1964 by union of Tanganyika & Zanzibar * Dar es Salaam area 362,844 pop 11,630,000 **Tan-za-ni-an** \t'an-'zə-'nī-ən\ adj or n
Tau-mi-na \t'au-'mī-nə\ or **anc Tau-ro-mē-ni-um** \t'or-'ə-'mē-nē-ən\ commune Italy in NE Sicily
Ta-po-joz \t'ap-'ə-'jōz\ river 500 m N Brazil flowing NE into the Amazon — see BRILIA
Tap-pa-ni \t'ap-'pə-'nī\ expansion of Hudson river SE N Y
Tapobane — see CAYENNE
Tap-ti \t'ap-'tī\ river 436 m W India S of Satpura range flowing W into Gulf of Cambay
Ta-quu-ri \t'a-'kū-'rē\ river 450 m S cen Brazil rising in S cen Mato Grosso & flowing WSW into the Paraguary
Tar \t'ar\ river 215 m NE N.C. — see PAMlico
Tara \t'ar-'ə\ village Ireland in County Meath NW of Dublin near Hill of Tara (seat of ancient Irish kings)
Tarabulus — see TRIPOLI
Taranaki — see TGMONT
Tar-an \t'ar-'ən\ \t'ā-'rən\ \t'ə\ or **anc Tar-ren-tum** \t'a-'rēn-'tūm\ city & port SE Italy on Gulf of Taranto (inlet of Ionian sea) pop 218,025
Tar-a-wa \t'a-'wə\ \t'ar-'ə-wə\ island cen Pacific * of Kiribati
Tarbes \t'ar-bē\ city SW France ESE of Pau pop 55,375
Tar-i-fa, **Cape** \t'a-'rē-'fə\ cape S Spain, southernmost point of continental Europe, at 36°01'N
Tar-i-m \t'a-'rē-m\ river 1250 m W China in Sinkiang in the T'ai-li M'kan flowing E & SE into Lop Nor (marshy depression)
Tar-lac \t'ar-'lāk\ city Philippines in cen Luzon pop 121,400
Tarn \t'arn\ river 233 m S France flowing W into the Garonne

Tar-nov \t'ar-'nūf\ city S Poland E of Krakow pop 85,500
Tar-quinia \t'ar-'kwēn-ya\ \t'kwēn-ə\ \t'kwīn-ə\ or formerly **Cor-ne-to** \k'or-'nāt-(ə)\ or **anc Tar-quin-i** \t'ar-'kwīn-ē-'i\ town cen Italy in N Latium NW of Viterbo
Tar-ra-go-na \t'ar-'ə-'gə-nə\ 1 province NE Spain on the Mediterranean area 2505 pop 431,961 2 commune & port, its *, SW of Barcelona pop 78,238
Tar-ra-sa \t'a-'ras-ə\ commune NE Spain NNW of Barcelona pop 127,814
Tar-shish \t'ar-'(ə)shish\ ancient maritime country referred to in the Bible, by some located in S Spain & identified with Tarissus
Tar-sus \t'ar-'səs\ city S Turkey near the Cilician Gates * of ancient Cilicia pop 57,737
Tar-tes-sus or **Tar-tes-sos** \t'ar-'tes-'sə\ ancient kingdom on SW coast of Spanish peninsula — see TARSHISH
Tar-tu \t'ar-'(t)ū\ or **G Dor-pat** \t'ə(ə)r-'pat\ city E Estonia W of Lake Peipus pop 87,000
Tash-kent \t'ash-'kēnt\ or **Tash-kend** \t'kēnt\ \t'kēnd\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia E of the Syr Darya * of Uzbekistan pop 1,385,000
Tas-man \t'az-'mən\ sea comprising the part of the S Pacific between SE Australia & W New Zealand
Tasman, Mount mountain 11,475 ft New Zealand in South I in Southern Alps NE of Mt Cook
Tas-ma-nia \t'az-'mā-nē-ə\ \t'nyə\ or formerly **Van Die-men's Land** \t'an-'dē-mən-z\ island SE Australia S of Victoria, a state * Hobart area 26,215 pop 392,200 — **Tas-ma-nian** \t'az-'mā-nē-ən\ \t'nyən\ adj or n
Tat-ar \t'at-'ər\ strait between Sakhalin I & mainland of Asia
Tatar Republic autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, at bend of the middle Volga * Kazan area 26,100 pop 3,131,000
Tat-a-ry \t'at-'ə-rē\ or **Tar-ta-ry** \t'art-'ə\ an indefinite historical region in Asia & Europe extending from Sea of Japan to the Dnieper
Tatra \t'a-'trə\ or **High Tatra** mountains E Czechoslovakia & S Poland in cen Carpathian mountains — see GERLACHOVKA
Ta-tung \t'a-'tūŋ\ city NE China in N Shansi pop 300,000
Tau-gan-nock Falls \t'a-'gan-'ək-\ waterfall 215 ft S cen N Y NW of Ithaca
Taung-gyi \t'aun-'jī\ town E Burma * of Shan State
Tau-nton \t'au-'nōn\ \t'ant\ \t'ant-ə\ city E Mass pop 43,756
Tau-nus \t'au-'nəs\ mountain range W Germany E of the Rhine & N of the lower Main, highest peak Großer Feldberg 2886 ft
Tauric Chersonese — see CHERSONESI
Tauris — see TABRIZ
Tau-rus \t'or-'əs\ or **Turk To-ros** \t'o-'rōs\ mountains S Turkey parallel to Mediterranean coast highest Ala Dag 12,251 ft
Tax-co \t'as-'(k)ə\ or **Taxco de Alar-con** \t'ā-'al-'ar-'kōn\ city S Mexico in Guerrero SSW of Mexico City pop 64,368
Tay \t'a\ river 120 m E cen Scotland flowing into North sea through Loch Tay (15 m long) and **Firth of Tay** (25 m long)
Taylor \t'a-'lār\ city SE Mich SW of Detroit pop 70,020
Tay-side \t'a-'sīd\ region E cen Scotland, established 1975 * Dundee area 2928 pop 401,163
Tbilisi — see TIFLIS
Tchad — see CHAD
Tèche, Bayou \t'esh\ stream 175 m S La flowing SE into the Atchafalaya
Tees \t'ēz\ river 70 m N England flowing E into North sea near Middlesbrough
Tees-side \t'ēz-'sīd\ former county borough (1968-74) N England, since 1974 part of Cleveland
Te-gu-i-cal-pa \t'a-'gu-'sə-'gal-'pə\ city * of Honduras pop 232,276
Te-hach-a-pi \t'i-'hach-'ə-pe\ 1 mountains SE Calif N of Mojave desert running E-W between S end of Sierra Nevada & the Coast ranges, highest Double Mountain 7988 ft 2 pass 3793 ft at E end of the mountains
Tehr-an or **Te-h-ran** \t'a-'rən\ \t'ran\ city * of Iran at foot of S slope of Elburz mountains pop 2,719,730
Tehr-i \t'ē-rē\ or **Tehr-i Garh-wāl** \t'gər-'wāl\ district N India in NW Uttar Pradesh on Tibet border, chief town Tehri
Tehu-an-te-pec, **Isthmus** of \t'a-'want-'ə-'pek\ the narrowest section of Mexico, between Gulf of Tehuantepec (on Pacific side) & Bay of Campeche, 130 m wide at narrowest point
Tejo — see TAGUS
Tejon \t'ē-'hōn\ pass 4183 ft SW Calif in Tehachapi mountains NW of Los Angeles
Tel Aviv \t'el-'ə-'vī\ city W Israel pop 386,612 — see JAFFA
Tel-e-mark \t'el-'ə-'mārk\ mountain region SW Norway
Telescope Peak mountain 11,045 ft E Calif, highest in Panamint mountains
Tell el 'Amar-na or **Tel el 'Amar-na** \t'el-'el-'ə-'mar-'nə\ or **Tell Amarna** locality cen Egypt on E bank of the Nile NW of Asyūt, site of Egyptian ruins
Te-ma \t'ē-'mā\ city & port Ghana E of Accra pop 58,815
Temes — see TIMIS
Temesvar — see TIMISOARA
Tem-pe, 1 \t'em-'pē\ city S cen Ariz SE of Phoenix pop 62,907 2 \t'em-'pē\ or **Ngk Tom bi** \t'ngk-'təm-'bē\ valley (Vale of Tempe) in NE Thessaly between Mounts Olympus & Ossa
Tem-ple \t'em-'pəl\ city NE Tex SSW of Waco pop 33,431
Temple City city SW Calif SE of Pasadena pop 29,673
Te-mu-co \t'a-'mū-'(k)ə\ city S cen Chile pop 100,973
Tenedos — see NOZCAADA
Tener-ife \t'en-'ēf-(ē)jā\ \t'nī\ or formerly **Tener-iffe** \t'en-'ə-'nī\ \t'ēf\ island Spain, largest of the Canary islands, chief town Santa Cruz de Tenerife area 782
Teng-ri Khan \t'en-'gīr-'kən\ or **Khan Tengri** mountain 23,620 ft on border between Kirgiz Republic (U.S.S.R.) & Sinkiang (China) in Tien Shan
Ten-nes-see \t'en-'ə-'sē\ \t'en-'ə\ 1 river 652 m E U.S. in Tenn., Ala., & Ky flowing into the Ohio 2 state SE cen U.S. * Nashville

Sur-bl-ton \sər-bət-'n\ former municipal borough S England in Surrey WSW of London, now part of Kingston upon Thames

Sur-i-ba-chi, Mount \sər-'bāch-ē\ volcano 548 ft in the Volcano Islands at S end of Iwo Jima

Sur-i-nam \sər-'nām, sūr-'nām\ or **Sur-i-na-me** \sər-'nām-a\ or formerly Dutch **Gulana** or **Netherlands Gulana** country N So. America between Guyana & French **Gulana**; a republic, until 1975 territory of the Netherlands * Paramaribo area 55,142, pop 410,000 — **Sur-i-na-me** \sūr-'nām-or, sūr-'nām-'n — **Sur-i-na-me-ese** \sūr-'nā-mēz, -mēs\ adj or n

Suriname or **Surinam** river 400 m N Surinam flowing N into the Atlantic

Sur-ma \sū(r)-mā\ river 560 m NE India (subcontinent) in Manipur & Bangladesh — see **MEGHNA**

Sur-rum-tum — see **SORRENTO**

Sur-roy \sər-'ē, 'sə-rē\ county SE England S of London * Kingston upon Thames area 648, pop 1,005,900

Sur-ta-ey \surt-'ā, 'sū(r)-tā\ island Iceland off S coast area 1, formed 1963 by volcanic eruption

Sur-u-ga Bay \sūr-'u-gā\ inlet of the Pacific Japan on coast of SE Honshu W of Sagami sea

Su-ssā \sū-'zā, -zā\ or **biḥ Shu-shan** \shū-'shān, -shān\ ancient city * of Elam; ruins in SW Iran 2 — see **SOUSSE**

Sus-lāna — see **ELAM**

Sus-que-han-na \sūs-'kwā-'hān-ə\ river 444 m E U.S. flowing from cen N.Y. S through Pa. & into Chesapeake Bay in N Md

Sus-sex \sūs-'sē, 'sūs-'sē\ or **Sussex** former county SE England bordering on English channel, one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy — see **EAST SUSSEX**, **WEST SUSSEX**

Suth-er-land \sūth-'ər-land\ or **Suth-er-land-shire** \sūth-'ər-land-'shī(r)-, -shā\ former county N Scotland * Dornoch area 2028

Sutherland Falls waterfall 1904 ft New Zealand in SW South I

Sut-lei \sūt-'lēi\ river 900 m N India (subcontinent) flowing from Tibet W & SW through the Punjab to join the Chenab

Sut-ton \sūt-'n\ borough of S Greater London, England pop 168,775

Sutton Cold-field \kōld-'fēld\ borough cen England in West Midlands NE of Birmingham pop 83,130

Sutton-in-Ash-field \ash-'fēld\ town N cen England in Nottinghamshire N of Nottingham pop 40,725

Su-va \sū-'vā\ city & port * of Fiji, on Viti Levu 1 pop 63,200

Su-val-ki or **Russ Su-val-ki** \sū-'vāl-kē\ or Lithuanian **Su-val-kai** \sū-'vāl\ 1 district NE Poland 2 city in the district pop 25,400

Su-wan-nee \sū-'wān-'nē\ river 240 m SE Ga & N Fla flowing SW into Gulf of Mexico

Su-won \sū-'wān\ city S Korea S of Seoul pop 170,518

Sval-bard \sval-'bār\ islands in the Arctic ocean including Spitsbergen, Bear I, & other small islands area 25,000; under Norwegian administration

Sverd-lovsk \sferd-'lōfsk\ or formerly **Eka-ter-in-burg** \i-'kāt-'rən-'bōrg\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, in cen Ural mountains pop 1,026,000

Sver-drup \sfer-'drup\ islands N Canada W of Ellesmere I including Axel Heiberg, Ellef Ringnes, & Amund Ringnes Islands

Swa-bia \swā-'bē-ə\ or G **Schwaben** \shvāb-'ən\ region and medieval county SW Germany chiefly in area comprising modern Baden-Württemberg & W Bavaria — **Swa-bi-an** \swā-'bē-ən\ adj or n

Swan \swān\ 1 two islands in the Caribbean NE of Honduras 2 or in its upper course Av-on \av-'ən\ river 150 m SW Western Australia flowing W into Indian ocean

Swan-see \swān-'zē \usian Brit pron\, \swān(t)-sē\ city & port SE Wales * of West Glamorgan pop 172,566

Swat \swāt\ river 400 m Pakistan flowing into the Kabul

Swa-tow \swā-'tāu\ city & port SE China in E Kwangtung on So China sea pop 400,000

Swaz-land \swāz-'lānd\ country SE Africa N of Natal between Transvaal & Mozambique, a former Brit protectorate, an independent kingdom since 1968 * Mbabane area 6705, pop 420,000

Swe-den \swēd-'n\ or **Swed Swe-ri-ge** \sfer-'yā\ country N Europe on Scandinavian peninsula W of Baltic sea, a kingdom * Stockholm area 173,349, pop 8,110,000

Swift Current \swift\ city Canada in SW Sask pop 15,415

Swin-ton \swīn-'dən\ borough S England in NE Wiltshire pop 90,830

Swi-no-ujs-cle \shfēn-'uīsh-(chā)\ or G **Swi-ne-mün-de** \sfe-nē-'mūn-ē\ city & port NW Poland on N coast of Uznam (Usedom) I, at mouth of Swine river NW of Szczecin pop 27,900

Swin-ton and Pen-dle-bury \swīnt-'n-ən-'pen-'dē-'lē-ē\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester NW of Manchester pop 40,124

Switz-er-land \swīt-'sər-land\ or F **Suisse** \swīs\ or G **Schweiz** \shvīts\ or It **Svizzera** \svērt-sā-rā\ or L **Helvetia** \hel-'vē-shē-(ē)-ā\ country W Europe in the Alps, a federal republic * Bern area 15,940, pop 6,310,000

Syb-a-ria \sīb-'ā-rā\ ancient Greek city S Italy on Gulf of Tarentum; destroyed 510 B.C.

Syd-ney \sīd-'nē\ 1 city & port SE Australia on Port Jackson * of New So. Wales pop (with suburbs) 2,780,310 2 city Canada in NE N.S. on Cape Breton I pop 33,230 — **Syd-ney-ite** \-'īl\ n

Syone — see **ASWAN**

Sylt \zīlt, 'sīlt\ island N Germany, chief of the Nō Frisian islands area 36

Syr-a-cuse \sīr-'ā, kyūs-, -kyūz\ 1 city cen N.Y. pop 197,208 2 or It **Sīr-a-cū-sē** \sē-'rā-'kū-zā\ or anc **Syr-a-cū-sēē** \sīr-'ā, kyūs-, -kyūz\ city & port Italy in SE Sicily pop 103,202 — **Syr-a-cū-sēē** \sīr-'ā, kyūs-, -kyūz\ adj or n

Syr Darya \sī(r)-'dār-yā\ or anc **Jax-artes** \jāk-'sārt-(ē)-ā\ river 1500 m U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia flowing from Tien Shan W & NW into Lake Aral

Syr-tis Major — see **SIDRA** (Gulf of)

Syr-tis Minor — see **OABES** (Gulf of)

Szamos — see **SOMES**

Sze-ze-eln \shēet-'sēn\ or G **Stet-lin** \shē-'tēn\ city & port NW Poland on the Oder near its mouth pop 335,400

Sze-chwan \shēch-'wān\ province SW China * Chengtu area 219,691, pop 70,000,000

Sze-ped \shē-'pēd\ city S Hungary on Yugoslav border pop 117,000

Sze-kes-te-he-r-var \shē-'kēsh-'tē-er-'vār\ city W cen Hungary pop 72,940

Sze-ming — see **AMOY**

Sze-ping \shē-'pīng\ or formerly **Sze-ping-kai** \-'gē\ city NE China in W Kīn SW of Changchun pop 125,900

Szom-bat-hely \sōm-'bōt-'hē\ city W Hungary pop 64,745

Ta-ba-co \tā-'bās-(kō)\ state SE Mexico on the Caribbean SW of Yucatán peninsula * Villahermosa area 9782, pop 766,346

Ta-blos \tāb-'lōs\ island cen Philippines in Romblon group

Table Bay harbor of Cape Town, Republic of So. Africa

Table Mountain mountain 3550 ft Republic of So. Africa S of Cape Town

Ta-bor, Mount \tā-'bōr, -bō(r)\ mountain 1929 ft N Palestine E of Nazareth

Ta-bo-ra \tā-'bōr-ā, -bōr-'ā\ city Tanzania in W cen Tanganyika pop 21,012

Ta-briz \tā-'brēz\ or anc **Taur-is** \tōr-'ās\ city NW Iran in Azerbaijan pop 403,413

Ta-bun Bog-dō \tāb-'ūn-'bōg-(dō)\ mountain 15,266 ft W Outer Mongolia, highest in Altai mountains

Tac-na \tak-'nā\ city S Peru near Chilean border pop 30,500; in region (**Tacna-Arica** \tā-'rē-kō\ occupied 1884-1930 by Chile & now divided between Chile & Peru)

Ta-co-ma \tā-'kō-mā\ 1 city & port W Wash. on Puget Sound S of Seattle pop 154,581 2 — see **RAINIER** (Mount)

Ta-con-c \tā-'kān-'k\ mountains along Mass-N.Y. boundary & in SW Vt., highest Mt. Equinox (in Vt.) 3816 ft

Tad-jou-ra, Gulf of or Gulf of **Taj-u-rā** \tā-'jur-ā\ inlet of Gulf of Aden in E Djibouti

Tadmor — see **PALMYRA**

Ta-dzhik-istan or **Taj-ik-istan** \tā-'jik-i-'stān, tā-, -jēk-, -'stān\ or **Ta-dzhik Republic** \tā-'jik-, -jēk\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia bordering on China (Sinkiang) & Afghanistan * Dushanbe area 54,900, pop 2,900,000

Tae-dong \tā-'dūng, tī-'\ river 200 m N Korea flowing SW into Korea Bay

Tae-gu \tā-'gū, tī-'\ city SE Korea NNW of Pusan pop 845,073

Tae-jon \tā-'jōn, tī-'\ city S Korea NW of Taegu pop 315,094

Ta-gen-roq \tā-'gən-'rōq\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, on Gulf of Taganrog (NE arm of Sea of Azov) pop 254,000

Ta-gus \tā-'gūs\ or Sp **Ta-go** \tā-'gō\ or Port **Ta-go** \tā-'gō\ river 566 m Spain & Portugal flowing W into the Atlantic

Ta-hi-ti \tā-'hī-tē\ island S Pacific in Windward group of the Society Islands, chief town Papeete area 402, pop 61,519

Ta-hoe, Lake \tā-'hōē, hōē\ lake 22 m long on Calif-Nev. boundary

Tai \tā\ lake 40 m long & 35 m wide E China in Kiangsu

Tai-chow \tā-'chō, 'chāu\ city E China in cen Kiangsu NW of Shanghai pop 275,000

Tai-chung \tā-'chūng\ city China in W Formosa pop 428,426

Tai-myr or **Tai-mīr** \tā-'mī(r)-\ peninsula U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Asia, between Yenisei & Khatanga rivers — see **CHELYUSKIN**

Tai-nan \tā-'nān\ city China in SW Formosa pop 284,200

Tainoron — see **MATAPAN**

Tai-pel or **Tai-pen** \tā-'pē, -bā\ city * of (Nationalist) China, on Formosa pop 1,712,108

Tai Shan \tā-'shān\ mountain 5069 ft E China in W Shantung S of Tainan

Taiwan — see **FORMOSA** — **Tai-wan-ese** \tā-'wā-'nēz, -'nēs\ adj or n

Tai-yu-an \tā-'yū-'ān\ or formerly **Yang-ku** \yāng-'kū\ city N China * of Shansi pop 2,725,000

Ta-ju-mul-co \tā-'hū-'mūl-(kō)\ mountain 13,816 ft W Guatemala; highest in Central America

Ta-ka-ma-tsu \tā-'kām-'tē\ city & port Japan in NE Shikoku on Inland sea pop 270,000

Ta-ko-o-ka \tā-'kō-'kō\ city Japan in cen Honshu pop 159,000

Ta-kat-su-ki \tā-'kāt-'sū-(kē)\ city Japan in S Honshu NNE of Osaka pop 231,129

Tak-ka-kaw \tak-'ā-'kō\ waterfall 1650 ft Canada in SE B.C. in Yoho National Park; highest in Canada

Ta-ki-la Ma-kān \tā-'kī-lā-'mā-'kān\ desert W China in cen Sinkiang between Tien Shan & Kunlun mountains

Ta-ko-ma Park \tā-'kō-mā\ city SW Md pop 18,455

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 k cot, cart ā F bac aūt ch chin e less ē easy
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Tinos — see TENOS

Tin-tagel Head \tin-taj-əl\ headland SW England in NW Cornwall

Tippa-canoë \tip-pə-kə-nō\ river 200 m N Ind. flowing SW into the Wabash

Tippa-ary \tip-pə-ri-ə\ 1 county S Ireland in Munster * Cloonmel area 1643, pop 123,196 2 urban district in SW County Tipperary

Tirane or Tirana \ti-rā-nə\ city * of Albania pop 169,300 Tirgu-Mures \ti(r)-gū-mū-rēsh\ city NE cen Rumania ESE of Cluj pop 98,201

Tirich Mir \ti-rich-mi(r)-\ mountain 25,263 ft Pakistan on Afghan border; highest in the Hindu Kush

Tiroi or Tyrol \ti-rōi; ti-rōl; ti-rōi\ or Tirol \ti-rōl\ region Europe in E Alps chiefly in Austria; the section S of Brenner pass has belonged since 1919 to Italy — Tiro-lese \ti-rō-lē-sh, ti-rō-lē-sh, ti-rō-lē-sh\ adj or n — Tiro-lese \ti-rō-lē-sh, ti-rō-lē-sh\ adj or n

Tiruch-chirappalli \ti-rə-cho-rāp-pālē\ or Trich-nopolis \trich-nō-pō-lis\ city S India in cen Tamil Nadu pop 282,819

Tiryns \ti-rinz, ti-rinz\ city of pre-Homeric Greece; ruins in E Peloponnesus SE of Argos

Tisza \ti-sə\ or Tisza \ti-sə\ river 800 m E Europe flowing from the Carpathians in W Ukraine W & SW into the Danube

Titicaca \ti-ti-kā-kə\ lake on Peru-Bolivia boundary at altitude of 12,500 ft area 3200

Titograd \ti-tō-grād\ or Podgorica or Podgoritsa \pōd-gō-rē-tsa\ city S Yugoslavia * of Montenegro pop 54,509 Titusville \ti-tūs-vil, -vəl\ city E Fla. E of Orlando pop 30,515

Tivoli \ti-vō-lē\ or anc. Tibur \ti-bor\ commune cen Italy in Latium ENE of Rome pop 40,501

Tjilatjap or Cilacap \chi-ti-lāch-āp\ city & port Indonesia in S Java ESE of Bandung pop 55,333

Tjirabon \chiir-ə-bon\ or Cheribon \cher-ə-bon\ city Indonesia in W Java on N coast E of Jakarta pop 158,299

Tlaxcala \tlā-kāl-ə\ 1 state cen Mexico area 1555, pop 418,334 2 city, its * E of Mexico City pop 21,421

Tlemcen or Tlem-sen \tlem-sen\ city NW Algeria pop 71,186

To-ba-go \tə-bə-gō\ island SE West Indies, a territory of Trinidad and Tobago, chief town Scarborough area 116, pop 39,280

To-bol \tə-bōl\ river 800 m U.S.S.R. flowing from SE foothills of the Urala NNE into the Irtysh

To-bruk \tō-brūk\ city & port NE Libya pop 28,000

To-can-tine \tō-kən-tēnz, tū-kən-tēnz\ river 1700 m E cen & NE Brazil rising in S cen Goiás & flowing N into the Pará

To-go \tō-gō\ or To-go-land \tō-gō-lānd\ 1 region W Africa on Gulf of Guinea between Benin & Ghana, until 1919 a German protectorate, then divided into two trust territories British Togoland (in W, area 13,041, since 1957 part of Ghana) & French Togo (in E, since 1958 the Republic of Togo) 2 republic W Africa * Lomé area 21,893, pop 1,440,000 — To-go-lander \tō-gō-lān-dər\ n — To-go-lesse \tō-gō-lēz, -lēz\ adj or n

To-ho-pa-kai-lā-ga \tə-bō-pi-kā-lā-gə\ lake cen Fla. S of Orlando

To-ke-ra \tō-kə-rə\ island group Japan in N Ryukyus

To-ke-lau \tō-kə-lau\ or Union islands cen Pacific N of Samoa belonging to New Zealand

To-ku-shi-ma \tō-kə-shē-mə\ city & port Japan on E coast of Shikoku I. pop 228,000

To-kyo \tō-kē-ō\ or formerly Edo \ed-ō\ or Yē-do \yē-dō\ city * of Japan in SE Honshu on Tokyo Bay (inlet of the Pacific) pop 9,005,000 — To-kyo-ite \tō-kē-ō-ītē\ n

Tokyo Plain — see Kwantō Plain

Toledo \tō-lē-dō, -lē-də\ 1 city & port NW Ohio pop 383,818 2 province cen Spain in W New Castile area 5919, pop 468,925 3 commune, its * pop 44,382 — To-le-dan \tō-lē-dən\ adj or n — To-le-do-an \tō-lē-dō-wən\ adj or n

Tolli-gan or Tolly-gan or Tolly-gunge \tō-lē-gən\ city E India in S West Bengal, SSE suburb of Calcutta pop 357,000

Tolima \tō-lē-mə\ dormant volcano W cen Colombia 17,717 ft

Toluca \tō-lū-kə\ or Toluca de Lerdo \dō-lē-dō\ city cen Mexico * of Mexico state pop 220,193

Toluca, Nevada \dō-lū-kə\ extinct volcano 15,016 ft S cen Mexico in Mexico state

Tolyatli \tō-lī-yātē\ or formerly Stavropol \stav-rō-pōl, -rō\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, NW of Kulyabev pop 251,000

Tom \tōm, tōm\ river 450 m U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, rising in NW Altai mountains & flowing into the Ob

Tom-big-bee \tōm-bīg-bē\ river 300 m NE Miss. & W Ala. flowing S to the Mobile & Tensaw

Tomsak \tōm(p)sk, tōm(p)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Tom near its junction with the Ob pop 339,000

Ton-a-wan-da \tōn-ə-wān-də\ city W N.Y. pop 21,898

Ton-ga \tōn-gə\ or Friendly Islands SW Pacific E of Fiji Islands; a kingdom in Brit. Commonwealth * Nukualofa area 270, pop 90,000

Ton-ga-reva \tōn-gə-rēvə\ or Pen-rhyn \pen-rin, -pen-\ island S Pacific in the Manihiki Islands

Ton-ga-rī-rō \tōn-gə-rī-rō\ volcano 6458 ft New Zealand in cen North I. in Tongariro National Park

Tongue \tɔŋ\ river 240 m N Wyo. & S Mont flowing N into the Yellowstone

Ton-kin \tōn-kən; tūn-kīn, tūn-kin\ or Tong-king \tōn-king\ region N Indochina bordering on China, since 1946 forming N part of Vietnam, chief city Hanoi area 44,660 — Ton-kin-ese \tōn-kā-tēz, tūn-, -lēz\ or Tong-king-ese \tōn-king-, -lēz\ adj or n

Ton-kin Gulf of arm of So China sea E of N Vietnam

Ton-le Sap \tōn-lē-sap\ or F Grand Lac \grā-lāk\ lake 87 m long SW Indochina in W Cambodia

Ton-to National Monument \tōn-tō\ reservation S cen Ariz. E of Phoenix containing cliff-dweller ruins

Too-wom-ba \tō-wūm-bə\ city E Australia in SE Queensland W of Brisbane pop 58,000

To-pe-ka \tə-pē-kə\ city * of Kans on Kansas river pop 125,011

To-po-lo-bam-po \tə-pō-lə-bām-pō\ town & port NW Mexico in Sinaloa on Gulf of California

Tor-bay \tōr-bā\ former county borough SW England in Devonshire on Tor Bay (inlet of English channel), included Brixham, Paignton, & Torquay

Tor-cello \tōr-chel-ō\ island Italy in Lagoon of Venice

Tor-de-sillas \tōrd-ə-sē(y)əs\ village NW Spain on the Duero SW of Valladolid

Torino — see TURIN

Tor-ne \tōr-nə\ or Finn Tor-nio \tōr-nē-ō\ river 250 m NE Sweden flowing S, forming part of Finnish-Swedish border, to head of Gulf of Bothnia

To-ro-n-to \tə-rānt-ō, -rānt-ə\ city & port Canada * of Ont. on Lake Ontario pop 712,786 — To-ro-n-to-nian \tə-rān-tō-nē-an; tōr-n-, tār-n-\ adj or n

Toros — see TAURUS

Tor-rance \tōr-ən(t)s, tār-ə\ city SW Calif. pop 134,584

Tor-re An-nun-zia-ta \tōr-ē-ə-nūn(t)-ē-āt-ə\ commune S Italy on Bay of Naples SE of Naples pop 63,070

Torre de Cerredo — see CERREDO

Tor-re del Gre-co \tōr-ē-del-grek-ō, -grāk-ō\ commune S Italy on Bay of Naples pop 91,439

Tor-rens, Lake \tōr-enz, tār-\ salt lake Australia in E So Australia N of Spencer Gulf; 25 ft below sea level

Tor-ro-ón \tōr-ē-ōn\ city N Mexico in Coahuila pop 257,045

Tor-res \tōr-ēs\ strait 80 m wide between island of New Guinea & N tip of Cape York peninsula, Australia

Torres Vedras \tōr-ēs-vā-dras\ town W Portugal N of Lisbon

Tor-ring-ton \tōr-in-tən, tār-\ city NW Conn pop 31,952

Tor-to-la \tōr-tō-lə\ island Brit. West Indies, chief of the British Virgin Islands, site of Road Town area 24, pop 9730

Tor-tu-ga \tōr-tū-gə\ island Haiti off N coast area 70; a resort of pirates in 17th century

To-run \tōr-ūn(yə)\ or G Thorn \tō(ə)rən\ city N Poland on the Vistula pop 126,200

Toscanā — see TUSCANY

Tot-ten-ham \tāt-nəm, tāt-nəm\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Haringey

Toub-kal, Je-bel \jeb-əl-tōb-kāl\ mountain 13,671 ft W cen Morocco; highest in Atlas mountains

Toug-gourt or Tug-gurt \tə-gu(ə)r\ town & oasis NE Algeria S of Biskra pop 50,000

Tou-lon \tū-lōn\ commune & port SE France pop 174,746

Tou-louse \tū-lūz\ city SW France on the Garonne pop 370,796

Tour-aine \tu-rān, -rən\ region & former province NW cen France * Tours

Tou-rane — see DA NANG

Tour-coing \tu(r)-kwa\ city N France NE of Lille pop 98,755

Tour-nai or Tour-nay \tō(r)-nā\ or Flem. Doornik \dōr-nik, tōr-\ commune SW Belgium on the Scheldt pop 33,625

Tours \tō(r)\ city NW cen France pop 128,120

Tower Hamlets borough of E Greater London, England pop 164,948

Towns-ville \taunz-vil, -vəl\ city & port NE Australia in NE Queensland pop 63,300

To-y-a-ma \tō-yām-ə\ city Japan in cen Honshu near Toyama Bay (inlet of Sea of Japan) pop 267,000

To-yo-ha-shi \tō-yō-hāsh-ē\ city Japan in S Honshu SE of Nagoya pop 344,000

Tiflis — see TIFLIS

Treb-zon \treb-zān\ or Treb-zond \treb-zānd\ or anc. Trap-e-zus \trap-ē-zəs\ city & port NE Turkey on Black sea pop 65,516

Tra-fal-gar, Cape \trā-fal-gər, Sp. trā-fal-gār\ cape SW Spain SE of Cádiz at W end of Strait of Gibraltar

Tra-lee \trā-lē\ urban district & port SW Ireland * of Kerry

Trans Alai \tran(t)s-ə-lī, tranz-\ mountain range U.S.S.R. in NW Pamirs in Kirgiz & Tadzhik republics — see LENIN PEAK

Transalpine Gaul the part of Gaul included chiefly in modern France & Belgium

Transcaucasia — see CAUCASIA — Trans-cauca-sian \tran(t)s-kə-kā-zhən, -kəzh-ən\ adj or n

Trans-coona \tran(t)s-kō-nə\ city Canada in SE Man. W of Winni-peg pop 22,490

Transjordan — see JORDAN — Transjordanian adj or n

Trans-kei \t(ran(t)s-kē\ black enclave in the Republic of So. Africa; granted independence 1976; * Umtata area 16,675, pop 1,439,195 — Trans-kei-an \-ən\ adj or n

Trans-val \tran(t)s-vāl, tranz-\ province NE Republic of So. Africa between Vaal & Limpopo rivers; in 19th century a Boer republic (South African Republic) * Pretoria area 110,450, pop 7,394,961

Trans-syl-va-nia or Rum Tran-sil-va-nia \tran(t)s-əl-vā-nyə, -nē-ə\ region W Rumania bounded on the N, E, & S by the Carpathians & the Transylvanian Alps; part of Hungary 1867-1918 — Trans-syl-va-nian \-nyən, -nē-ən\ adj or n

Transylvanian Alps a S extension of the Carpathian mountains in cen Rumania

Tra-pa-ni \trāp-ə-nē\ commune & port Italy at NW tip of Sicily pop 77,029

Tra-sim-e-no, Lake \traz-ə-men-ō\ or Lake of Pe-rug-la \pə-rū-lə\ lake 10 m wide cen Italy W of Perugia

Tra-van-core \trav-ən-kō(r)-, -kō(r)\ region & former state SW India on Malabar coast extending N from Cape Comorn, included (1949-36) in former Travancore and Cochin \kō-chən\ state (* Travandrum) — see KERALA

Traverse, Lake \trav-ərs\ lake NE S Dak. & W Minn., drained by the Bois de Sioux (headstream of Red river)

Traverse City \trav-ərs-\ city NW Mich. on Grand Traverse Bay pop 18,048

Treb-bia \treb-ē-ə\ or anc. Tre-bia \trē-bē-ə\ river 71 m NW Italy flowing N into the Po

Treb-zond \treb-zānd\ 1 — see TRABZON 2 Greek empire 1204-1461, an offshoot of Byzantine Empire; at greatest extent

area 42,244, pop 3,924,164 — **Ten-nes-se-an** or **Ten-nes-see-an** \ten-ə-'sē-ən/ *adj* or *n*
Te-noc-hi-tlan \tā-nōch-tē-'tlan/ MEXICO CITY — its name when capital of the Aztec Empire
Te-nos \tē-nas/ or **NGK Tē-nos** or **Tē-nos** \tē-nos/ island Greece in N Cyclades SE of Andros
Ten-sas \ten-sə/ river 250 m NE La uniting with the Ouachita to form the Black
Ten-saw \ten-sə/ river 40 m SW Ala formed by Tombigbee & Alabama rivers & flowing S into Mobile Bay
Te-o-ti-hua-cán \tā-ō-tē-wā-'kan/ city S cen Mexico in Mexico state NE of Mexico City, once * of the Toltecs pop 15,704
Te-pic \tā-'pek/ city W Mexico * of Nayarit pop 110,402
Te-que-n-da-ma Falls \tā-kān-'dam-ə/ waterfall 475 ft, cen Colombia S of Bogotá
Ter-cel-ra \tā-'ser-ə, -'sīr-/ island cen Azores area 233
Te-re-si-na \tā-'zē-nə/ city NE Brazil * of Piauí pop 184,836
Termonde — see DENDERMONDE
Ter-na-te \tā-'nā-(tā) 1 island Indonesia in N Moluccas off W Halmahera 2 city & port, chief city of Ternate 1 pop 24,287
Ter-ni \tē-ōr-nē/ commune cen Italy NNE of Rome pop 105,508
Ter-ra-chi-na \tā-'chē-nā/ city & port cen Italy in Latium SE of Pontine marshes pop 32,729
Ter-ra Nova National Park \tā-'nō-vā/ reservation E Canada in E Newfoundland area 153
Ter-re Haute \tā-'hōt-ālo -'hāt, rapid ter-'hōt, -'hāt/ city W Ind on Wabash river pop 70,286
Ter-uel \tā-'wel/ 1 province E Spain in S Aragon area 5720, pop 170,284 2 commune, its * S of Zaragoza pop 21,638
Te-schen \tēsh-ən/ or Czech **Te-sín** \tē-'sh-ēn/ or Pol **Cie-szyn** \tēsh-ən/ region cen Europe in Silesia, once an Austrian duchy, divided 1920 between Poland & Czechoslovakia
Tessin — see TICINO
Teton \tē-'tan, 'tē-'n/ mountain range NW Wyo — see GRAND TETON
Té-touan \tā-'twa/ or Sp **Te-tuán** \tē-'twān, 'tē-ə-'wān/ city & port N Morocco on the Mediterranean pop 139,105
Teu-to-burg Forest \tē-yūt-ə-'bōrg/ or G **Teu-to-burger Wald** \tē-ōt-ə-'bur-gər-'vālt/ range of forested hills W Germany in region between the Elms & the Weser; highest point 1530 ft
Tewkes-bury \tē-yuks-'ber-ē, 'tūks-, -bā-(rē)/ borough SW cen England in Gloucester on Avon & Severn rivers
Tewks-bury \tē-yuks-'ber-ē, 'tūks-, -bā-(rē)/ town NE Mass SE of Lowell pop 22,755
Tex-ar-kana \tēk-sər-'kan-ə/ 1 city SW Ark adjacent to Texarkana, Tex pop 21,682 2 city NE Tex pop 30,497
Tex-as \tēk-səs-, -sīz/ state S U S * Austin area 267,339, pop 11,196,730 — **Tex-an** \sən/ *adj* or *n*
Texas City city & port SE Tex on Galveston Bay pop 38,908
Tex-co-co \tēs-'kō-(kō) or **Tex-cu-co** \tēs-'kū-/ city cen Mexico in Mexico state E of Mexico City pop 67,220
Thailand \tā-'land, -lānd/ or formerly **Siam** \sī-'am/ country SE Asia on Gulf of Siam, a kingdom * Bangkok area 198,247, pop 35,340,000 — **Thailand-er** \lān-dər-, -lān-/ *n*
Thailand, Gulf of — see SIAM (Gulf of)
Thames 1 \tēmz, 'thāmz, 'tāmz/ river 15 m SE Conn, an estuary flowing S into Long Island Sound 2 \tēmz/ river 135 m Canada in SE Ont flowing S & SW into Lake St Clair 3 \tēmz/ river 209 m S England flowing from the Cotswolds in Gloucestershire E into the North sea — see ISIS
Than-et, Isle of \tān-ət/ tract of land SE England in NE Kent cut off from mainland by arms of Stour river area 42
Thar \tār/ or Indian desert NW India (subcontinent) in Pakistan & Republic of India between Aravalli range & the Indus
Tha-sos \thā-'sās/ or **NGK Tha-sos** \thās-'sōs/ island Greece in the N Aegean E of Chalcidice peninsula area 152
The-ba-id \thī-'bā-əd, 'thē-bā-'id/ district about Thebes in Egypt or in Greece
Thebes \thēbz/ 1 or *anc* **The-bae** \thē-(k)be/ or **Di-os-polis** \dī-'as-pō-lis/ ancient city S Egypt on the Nile S of modern Qena — see KARNAK LUXOR 2 ancient city E Greece 33 m NNW of Athens — **The-ban** \thē-bən/ *adj* or *n*
The Hague — see HAGUE (The)
The-lon \thē-'lān/ river ab 550 m N Canada in E Northwest Territories flowing NE to Baker Lake
The-o-dore Roosevelt National Memorial Park \thē-ə, dō(ə)r-, dō(ə)r-, -dō-ər/ reservation W Dak comprising three areas in badland region on the Little Missouri area 110
Thera — see SANTORIN
Thermalic Gulf — see SALONIKA (Gulf of)
Ther-mop-y-lae \thor-'māp-ə-(l)ē/ locality E Greece between Mt Oeta & Gulf of Lamia, once a narrow pass along the coast, now a rocky plain 6 m from the sea
Thessalonica or **Thessaloniki** — see SALONIKA
Thes-sa-ly \thēs-ə-lē/ or **Gk Thes-sa-ly** \thā-sə-'lē-ə/ region E Greece between Pindus mountains & the Aegean — **Thes-sa-lyan** \thē-'sā-lē-ən, -'sāl-yən/ *adj* or *n*
Thet-ford Mines \thet-fərd-/ city Canada in S Que pop 22,003
Thim-bu \thim-(j)bu/ city * of Bhutan pop (district) 60,027
Thira — see SANTORIN
Tho-hoy-an-dou \tō-'hōi-an-'dū/ town * of Venda
Thom-as-ville \tām-'sə-vīl-, -vəl/ 1 city S Ga pop 18,155 2 city cen N C SE of Winston-Salem pop 15,230
Thomp-son \tām(p)-sən/ 1 river 304 m Canada in S B C flowing S (as the North Thompson 210 m) & thence W & SW into the Fraser, joined by a branch, the South Thompson (206 m) 2 city Canada in S Man pop 19,001
Thorn — see TORUN
Thorn-old \thor-'old, 'thā-r-/ town Canada in S Ont W of Niagara Falls pop 15,065
Thors-havn \tōrs-'haun/ town & port * of the Faeroe islands, on Strömo I
Thousand Islands island group Canada & U S in the St Lawrence in Ont & NY

Thousand Oaks city SW Calif W of Los Angeles pop 36,334
Thrace \thras/ region SE Europe in Balkan peninsula N of the Aegean, as ancient country (Thra-ce \thra-(k)se/ or Thra-cia \thra-shē-(k)ə/), extended to the Danube; modern remnant divided between Greece (Western Thrace) & Turkey (Eastern Thrace, constituting Turkey in Europe) — **Thra-cian** \thra-shən/ *adj* or *n*
Thracian Chersonese — see CHERSONESE
Three Forks locality SW Mont where Missouri river is formed by confluence of the Gallatin, Jefferson, & Madison
Three Rivers TROIS-RIVIÈRES
Thule \tu-'lē/ settlement & district NW Greenland N of Cape York
Thun, Lake of \tūn/ or G **Thu-ner-see** \tū-nər-'zē/ lake 10 m long cen Switzerland, an expansion of Aare river
Thunder Bay city & port Canada in SW Ont on Lake Superior, formed 1970 by consolidation of Fort William & Port Arthur pop 108,411
Thur-gau \tu(ə)r-'gau/ or F **Thur-go-vie** \tēr-gò-vē/ canton NE Switzerland * Frauenfeld area 397, pop 182,835
Thur-ling-gia \th(yu-'nn-jē-ə/ or G **Thur-ingen** \tē-nŋ-ən/ region E Germany including the Thuringian Forest \th(yu-'nn-jē-ən/ or G **Thür-inger Wald** \tē-nŋ-ər-'vālt/ wooded mountain range between the upper Werra & Czech border)
Thur-rock \thor-ək, 'thā-rək/ former urban district SE England in Essex
Thuraday Island NE Australia off N Queensland in Torres strait
Thyatira — see AKHISAR
Ti-hua-na-co \tē-ə-wā-'nak-(k)ə/ locality W Bolivia near SE end of Lake Titicaca, site of prehistoric ruins
Ti-ber \tī-'bər/ or It **Te-vere** \tē-vā-rē/ river 224 m cen Italy flowing through Rome into Tyrrhenian sea
Ti-be-ri-as \tī-'bīr-ē-s/ city N Palestine in Galilee on W shore of Sea of Galilee, now in NE Israel pop 23,900
Tiberias, Sea of — see GALILEE (Sea of)
Ti-bes-ti \tā-'bes-tē/ mountains N cen Africa in the Sahara in NW Chad, highest Emi Koussi 11,204 ft
Ti-bet \tā-'bet/ region SW China on high plateau (average altitude 16,000 ft) N of the Himalayas * Lhasa area 471,660, pop 1,400,000
Ti-bu-rón \tē-bā-'rōn/ island 34 m long NW Mexico in Gulf of California off coast of Sonora
Tici-no \tī-'chē-(n)ə/ 1 river 154 m Switzerland & Italy flowing from slopes of St Gotthard range SE & SW through Lake Maggiore into the Po 2 or F **Tes-sin** \tā-sā/ canton S Switzerland bordering on Italy * Bellinzona area 1085, pop 245,458
Tien Shan or **Tian Shan** \tē-'en-shān, tē-'an/ mountain system cen Asia extending from the Pamirs NE into Sinkiang — see POKEDA PEAK
Tien-tsin \tē-'en(t)-'sīn, 'tīn(t)-/ city & port NE China in Hopei SE of Peking pop 4,500,000
Tier-ra del Fue-go \tē-'er-ə, del-(f)u-'ā-(k)ə/ 1 archipelago off S So America S of Strait of Magellan, in Argentina & Chile area 27,600 2 chief island of the archipelago, divided between Chile & Argentina area 18,530
Tif-fin \tīf-ən/ city N Ohio on Sandusky river pop 21,596
Tiflis \tīf-lis, -lēs/ or Tblisi or Tplisi \tā-'bil-ə-sē, -'pl-/ city U S R * of Georgia on Kura river pop 889,000
Ti-grē 1 \tē-(g)rā/ city E Argentina, NW suburb of Buenos Aires, on islands in Paraná delta pop 91,725 2 \tī-'grā, 'tīg-(j)rā/ region N Ethiopia bordering on Eritrea
Ti-gris \tī-'grīs/ river 1150 m Iraq & SE Turkey flowing SSE & uniting with the Euphrates to form the Shatt-al-Arab
Tihwa — see URUMCHI
Ti-lua-na \tē-(f)u-'wān-ə/ city NW Mexico on U S border in Baja California Norte pop 335,125
Tikal \tī-'kal/ ancient Mayan city N Guatemala
Til-burg \tīl-'bōrg/ commune S Netherlands pop 151,897
Til-bury \tīl-'ber-ē, -bā-(rē)/ town & port SE England in Essex on the Thames E of London
Tilla-mook Bay \tīl-ə-'māk, -'muk/ inlet of the Pacific NW Oreg
Til-st — see SOVETSK
Tim-ma-ga-mi, Lake \tā-'mag-ə-mē/ lake Canada in Ont N of Lake Nipissing
Tim-buk-tu or **Tim-buc-too** \tīm-'bək-'tū, tīm-'bək-(j)tū/ or F **Tom bouc tou** \tō-'buk-tū/ town W Africa in Mali (formerly French Sudan) near the Niger
Tim-gad \tīm-'gād/ ancient Roman city NE Algeria
Tim-is \tīm-'mish/ or **Tom-es** \tēm-'esh/ river 270 m Rumania & Yugoslavia flowing W & S into the Danube below Belgrade
Ti-mi-soa-ra \tē-mish-(ə)'wā-r-ə/ or Hung **Tim-es-var** \tēm-'esh-ər/ city SW Rumania near Yugoslav border pop 189,264
Tim-mins \tīm-'mīnz/ town Canada in E Ont N of Sudbury pop 28,542
Tim-or \tē-'mō(ə)r, tē-/ 1 island E Indonesia in Lesser Sunda islands area 13,094, pop 3,000,000, W part (formerly Netherlands Timor, area 18,485) belonged to the Dutch until 1946, E part (formerly Portuguese Timor, area 5762) to Portugal until 1975 2 sea between Timor I & Australia — **Tim-mor-ese** \tē-'mō-'rez-, -rēz/ *n*
Timorlaut — see TANIMBAR
Tim-pa-no-gos, **Mount** \tīm-pā-'nō-gos/ mountain 12,008 ft N cen Utah N of Provo, highest in Wasatch mountains
Timpanogos Cave National Monument series of limestone caverns N cen Utah on N slope of Mt. Timpanogos
Ti-ni-an \tīn-ē-'an/ island W Pacific in the S Marianas

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Turtle Bay \tɜr-tl-ə\ section of New York City in E cen Manhattan in East river site of United Nations headquarters

Tusca-loo-sa \tu-ska-lu-sə\ city W cen Ala on Black Warrior river SW of Birmingham pop 65,773

Tus-ca-ny \tu-ska-nē\ or **It To-sca-na** \tō-'skā-nə\ region NW cen Ita\ bordering on Ligurian & Tyrrhenian seas * Florence area 4851 pop 3,434,618

Tus-cu-lum \tu-sku-'(l)əm\ ancient town Italy in Latium SE of Rome & N of Alban hills near modern Frascati

Tus-tin \tu-'stī-n\ city SW Calif E of Santa Ana pop 21,178

Tu-tu-ilo \tu-'tū-wē-lə\ island, chief of American Samoa group area 52 pop 24,548 — **Tu-tu-ilan** \tu-'tū-lən\ adj or n

Tu-va \tu-'və\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia N of Outer Mongolia area 65,810, pop 231,000

Tu-va-lu \tu-'və-lu\, -'və-lu\, or formerly **Ellice** \el-'əs\ islands W Pacific N of Fiji, a Brit territory 1976-78, became an independent member of Brit Commonwealth 1978 * Funafuti area 9, pop 5782 — see GILBERT AND ELLICE

Tux-tla \tu-'stl-ə\ or **Tuxtla Gu-tier-rez** \gü-'tyer-rēs\ city SE Mexico * of Chiapas pop 69,326

Tu-zigoot National Monument \tū-'zī-gūt\ reservation cen Ariz SW of Flagstaff containing ruins of prehistoric pueblo

Tver — see KALININ

Tweed \twe-'d\ river 96 m SE Scotland & NE England flowing E into North sea

Tweeddale — see PEEBLES

Twick-en-ham \twīk-(ə-)nəm\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Richmond upon Thames

Twin Cities the cities of Minneapolis & St Paul, Minn

Twin Falls city S Idaho SW of Twin Falls (waterfall 125 ft in Snake river) pop 21,914

Tyler \ti-'lər\ city E Tex ESE of Dallas pop 57,770

Tyn-dall, Mount \tīn-dəl\ 1 mountain 14,025 ft S cen Calif in Sierra Nevada NW of Mt. Whitney 2 mountain 8280 ft New Zealand in cen South I. in Southern Alps

Tyne \tīn\ river 35 m N England flowing E into North sea

Tyne and Wear \tīn-(ə-)wə\ metropolitan county N England * Newcastle upon Tyne area 208, pop 1,189,500

Tyne mouth \tīn-'mauth\ borough N England in Tyne and Wear on North sea at mouth of the Tyne pop 68,861

Tyre \ti-'rē\ or **Ar Es Sur** \es-'sūr\ or **Heb Zor** \tso-(ə)r\ 'zo-(ə)r\ town S Lebanon on the coast, ancient * of Phoenicia — **Tyrian** \ti-'rē-ən\ adj or n

Ty-ree, Mount \ti-'rē\ mountain 16,290 ft W Antarctica in Sentinel Range of Ellsworth mountains NW of Vinson Massif

Tyrol — see TIROL — **Tyrolean** adj or n — **Tyrolese** adj or n

Ty-rone \ti-'rōn\ county W cen Northern Ireland * Omagh area 1218 pop 137,997

Tyr-rhe-ni-an \ti-'rē-nē-ən\ sea, the part of the Mediterranean W of Italy, N of Sicily & E of Sardinia & Corsica

Tyu-men \ti-'yu-men\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Tu-ra \tu-'rə\ (a tributary of the Tobol) pop 269,000

Tze-kung \tso-'gūn\ city, S cen China in Szechwan pop 350,000

Tze-po \tso-'pō\ city E China in cen Shantung pop 806,000

Uap — see VAP

Uau-pes \wau-'pes\ or **Sp Vau-pes** \vau-'və\ river 700 m Colombia & Brazil flowing ESE into the Negro

Uban-gi \u-'baŋ-(gē)\ or **F Uban-gui** \u-'baŋ-gē\ river 700 m W cen Africa on NW border of Zaïre flowing W & S into Congo river — see UBT

Ubangi-Sha-ri \u-'shar-ē\ or **F Oubangui-Cha-ri** \u-'sha-rē\ former French territory N cen Africa — see CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Ubu-'yū \u-'yū\ city & port Japan in SW Honshu pop 150,000

Uca-yo-lu \u-'ka-'yā-lē\ river 1200 m, cen & N Peru flowing N to unite with the Marañón forming the Amazon

Ucle \uk-'l\, 'ukl\, or **Flem Uk-ke-l** \uk-'kē\ commune cen Belgium pop 74,070

Udal-pur \u-'di-(pū)\ 1 or **Me-war** \mā-'wār\ former state NW India, now part of Rajasthan state 2 city its *, NE of Ahmadabad pop 136,045

Udine \u-'dī-nə\ commune NE Italy NE of Venice * of Friuli Venezia Giulia region pop 95,675

Ud-murt Republic \u-'murt\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, in W foothills of the Urals * Izhevsk area 16,200, pop 1,417,000

Ue-le \u-'lē\ or **Wel-el** \wē-'el\ river 700 m, cen Africa flowing W in Zaïre to unite with the Boma forming the Ubangi

Ufa \u-'fə\ 1 river 430 m U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, in S Urals flowing NW & SW into the Belaya 2 city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe * of Bashkir Republic pop 773,000

Ugan-da \u-'gan-də\, -'gan-, -'gan-\ republic E Africa N of Lake Victoria, member of Brit Commonwealth * Kampala area 93,981, pop 10,130,000 — **Ugan-dan** \u-'dān\ adj or n

Uin-ta \yū-'tīn-\ mountain range NE Utah — see KINGS PEAK

Ujain \yū-'jīn\ city NW cen India in W Madhya Pradesh NNW of Indore pop 159,024

Ujung Pandang — see MAKASSAR

Ukraine \u-'krān, also -'krīn, 'yū-, or **Ukrāl nī-an** Republic \yū-'krā-nē-ən\ or **Russ Ukrāl nā** \u-'krī-nā\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in E Europe on N coast of Black Sea * Kiev (* Kharkov 1921-34) area 222,600, pop 47,136,000

Ulan-Bator \u-'lan-'ba-tō\ or formerly **Ur-ga** \u-'(ə)r-gə\ city * of Mongolian Republic pop 195,300

Ulan-Ude \u-'lan-u-'dā\ or formerly **Verkhnē-udinsk** \vēr-k-nā-'u-dīn\ city U.S.S.R. in E-Soviet Russia, Asia * of Buryat Republic on Selenga river pop 254,000

Uleaborg — see OULU

Ulls-wa-ter \ulz-'wot-ər, -'wat-\ lake 7 m long NW England in Cumbria

Ulm \ulm\ city S Germany in E Baden-Württemberg on the Danube SE of Stuttgart pop 91,852

Ulster \ul-'stər\ 1 region N Ireland comprising Northern Ireland & N Republic of Ireland, ancient kingdom, later a province comprising nine counties three of which in 1921 joined Irish Free State

(now Republic of Ireland) while the rest remained with United Kingdom 2 province N Republic of Ireland comprising counties Cavan, Donegal, & Monaghan area 3093, pop 208,283 3 Northern Ireland comprising counties Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, & Tyrone * Belfast — **Ulster-ite** \ul-'stər-'rit\ n — **Ulster-man** \ul-'stər-mən\ n

Ulu-Dag \u-'lu-'da(g)\ or an **Olym-pus** \ə-'līm-pəs, -ə-\ mountain 8343 ft NW Turkey in Asia SE of Bursa

Uluğ Muz-tagh \u-'lu-'muz-'tagh\ mountain 25,340 ft W China in S Sinkiang, highest in Kunlun mountains

Uly-yovsk or **Ulyanovsk** \ul-'yān-'fōsk\ or formerly **Sim-birsk** \sīm-'bī-(ə)rsk\ city U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga pop 351,000

Uma-ti-la \u-'mā-'tī-lə\ river 80 m NE Oreg flowing W & N into the Columbia

Um-brīa \um-'brē-ə\ region cen Italy in the Apennines, * Perugia

Um-nak \um-'nāk\ island SW Alaska in Fox group of the Aleutians

Ump-quā \əm-(p)-kwō\ river 200 m SW Oreg flowing into the Pacific

Um-tā-ta \um-'tāt-ə\ city * of Transkei pop 17,200

Un-alas-ka \un-'zə-'lās-kə\ island SW Alaska in Fox group of the Aleutians

Unalaska Bay bay SW Alaska on N coast of Unalaska I

Un-com-pah-gre Peak \un-'kəm-'pag-rē\ mountain 14,309 ft SW Colo, highest in San Juan mountains

Uncompahgre Plateau tableland W Colo SW of Gunnison river

Ungava \un-'gəv-ə\ 1 peninsula Canada in N Que between Hudson Bay & Ungava Bay 2 region Canada N of Eastmain river & W of Labrador including Ungava peninsula, divided 1927 between Que & Nfld — see NEW QUEBEC

Ungava Bay inlet of Hudson Strait Canada in N Que

Unl-mak \yū-'nə-'mak\ island SW Alaska in Fox islands

Un-lū-n \yū-'lū-n\ — TOKELAU

Union City city NE N.J. N of Jersey City pop 58,537

Union of South Africa — see SOUTH AFRICA (Republic of)

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or **Soviet Union** country E Europe & N Asia bordering on the Arctic & Pacific oceans & Baltic & Black seas, a union of 15 constituent republics * Moscow area 8,662,400, pop 245,070,000 — see RUSSIA

Union-town \yū-'nən-'taun\ city SW Pa pop 16,282

United Arab Emirates or formerly **Trucial States** \tru-'shal-ə\ or **Trucial** Oman country NE Arabia on Persian Gulf between Qatar & Oman, a republic composed of seven sheikhdoms (Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaima, Sharjah, & Umm al Qaiwan) formerly under Brit protection * Abu Dhabi area 32,000, pop 179,138

United Arab Republic former name (1961-71) of republic of Egypt & previously (1958-61) of union of Egypt & Syria

United Kingdom, 1 or **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** country W Europe in British Isles comprising Great Britain & Northern Ireland * London area 89,034, pop 55,346,551 2 or **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland** country 1801-1921 comprising Great Britain & all of Ireland

United Nations international territory, a small area in New York City in E cen Manhattan overlooking East river, seat since 1951 of permanent headquarters of the United Nations — see TURTLE BAY

United Provinces or **United Provinces of Agra and Oudh** former province N India formed 1902 * Allahabad, as Uttar Pradesh, became a state of Republic of India 1950

United States of America or **United States** \yu-'nit-əd-'stāts, esp South 'yu-\ 1 country No America bordering on Atlantic, Pacific, & Arctic oceans, a federal republic * Washington area 3,615,123, pop 203,184,772 2 the United States of America with dependencies & possessions

University City city E Mo WNW of St. Louis pop 46,309

University Heights city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 17,055

University Park city NE Tex within city of Dallas pop 23,498

Unter-walden \unt-'ər-'vāldən\ or **F Unter-wald** \unt-'ər-'vāld\ former canton cen Switzerland, now divided into two cantons (formerly half cantons) **Nid-walden** \nēt-'vāldən\ or **F Nid wald** \nēd-'vāld\ (* Stans area 112, pop 25,634) & **Ob-walden** \op-'vāldən\ or **F Ob-wald** \ob-'vāld\ (* Sarnen area 183, pop 24,509)

Up-land \ap-'lānd\ city SW Calif W of San Bernardino pop 12,551

Upo-lu \u-'pō-(l)u\ island S Pacific in Western Samoa

Upper Adige — see ALTO ADIGE

Upper Arlington city cen Ohio W of Columbus pop 38,610

Upper Canada the Canadian province 1791-1841 corresponding to modern Ontario — see LOWER CANADA

Upper Karroo — see KARROO

Upper Klamath lake 30 m long S Oreg SSE of Crater Lake National Park drained by Klamath river — see LOWER KAMATH

Upper Palatinate — see PALATINATE

Upper Volta \u-'vāltə, 'vōl-, 'vōl- or **F Haute-Volta** \ot-'vōl-tə\ country W Africa N of Ivory Coast, Ghana, & Togo a republic, until 1958 a French territory * Ouagadougou area 121,892, pop 3,590,000 — **Upper Voltan** \u-'vālt-'n\ 'vōlt-, 'vōlt- adj or n

Upp-sā-lā or **Upp-sā-lā** \up-'sə-lə, -sə-lə\, 'sə-'lā\ city E Sweden NW of Stockholm pop 101,696

Ur \ur, 'u-(ə)r\ city of ancient Sumar in S Babylon site in S Iraq near the Euphrates, 105 m NW of Basra

Ural \yur-'əl\ 1 river 1400 m U.S.S.R. rising at S end of Ural mountains & flowing S into the Caspian 2 mountain system U.S.S.R. extending from Kara sea to steppes N of Lake Aral, usu considered the dividing line between Asia & Europe highest Narodnaya 6214 ft

Uralsk \yur-'rālsk\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia in W Kazakhstan on Ural river pop 134,000

Ura-ri-coe-ra \u-'rā-'kōe-'rə\ river 360 m N Brazil a headstream of the Branco

Ura-wa \u-'rā-wə\ city Japan in Honshu N of Tokyo pop 258,000

Ur-bāna \ur-'bīn-\ city E cen Ill pop 12,800

Ur-bi-no \u-(ə)r-'bē-(l)no\ commune cen Italy WNW of Ancona pop 16,720

Included Georgia, Crimea, & S coast of Black Sea E of Sakarya river

Tram-blant /trám-blánt/ mountain 3150 ft Canada in S Que. in Laurentian hills NW of Montreal

Trang-ga-nu /trén-gán-(j)ú/ state Malaysia in NE Peninsular Malaysia on So. China sea * Kuala Trengganu area 5050

Trent /trént/ 1 river 150 m Canada in SE Ont flowing from Kawartha Lakes through Rice Lake into Lake Ontario (Bay of Quinte) 2 or **Trent-Sav-ern** /trév-sév-ern/ canal system Canada 224 m long in SE Ont connecting Lake Huron (Georgian Bay) with Lake Ontario (Bay of Quinte) 3 river 170 m, cen England flowing NNE & uniting with the Ouse to form the Humber 4 or **Trento** /trén-(j)ú/ or **G Trent** /trév-ent/ or **anc Trento** /tré-dent-um/ commune N Italy * of Trentino-Alto Adige on Adige river pop 88,544

Trent-ti-no /trén-té-(j)ú/ district N Italy in, S Tirol, with Alto Adige, forms Trentino-Alto Adige region (* Trent area 6327, pop 834,675)

Trenton /trént-n/ 1 city SE Mich. on Detroit river pop 24,127 2 city * of N.J. on Delaware river pop 104,638

Tre-vi-so /trá-vé-(j)ú/ commune NE Italy NW of Venice pop 88,148

Trichinopoly — see **TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI**

Trier /trí-(j)ú/ or **Trèves** /trév-ý/ or **F Trèves** /trév/ city W Germany on the Moselle near Luxembourg border pop 104,100

Tri-este /tré-est/, -és-é/ or **G Trieste** /tré-est/ or **Serbo-Croatian Trst** /trést/ city & port NE Italy on Gulf of Trieste (inlet at head of the Adriatic NW of the Istrian peninsula) pop 278,873, once belonged to Austria, part of Italy 1919-47, in 1947 made with surrounding territory the **Free Territory of Trieste** (area 293) under administration of the United Nations; city with N part of Free Territory returned to Italy 1953, S part of territory having previously been absorbed into Yugoslavia — **Tri-es-tine** /tré-est-n/, -tén/ adj

Trim /trím/ urban district E. Ireland * of County Meath

Trinacria — see **SICILY** — **Tri-nac-ri-an** /trá-nák-ré-an/, -trí- /adj

Trin-co-malee or **Trin-co-male** /trín-kó-má-lé/, -trín-kóm-a-lé/ city & port NE Sri Lanka on inlet of Kaddiyar Bay pop 39,000

Trin-da-dá /trín-a-dád/ island SE West Indies off coast of NE Venezuela, with Tobago, a dominion (Trinidad and Tobago) of Brit Commonwealth since 1962, formerly a Brit colony * Port of Spain area 1864, pop 938,600 — **Trin-da-dá-i-an** /trín-a-dád-é-an/, -dád- /adj or n

Trin-ity /trín-ít-é/ river 360 m E Tex flowing SE into Galveston Bay

Trip-o-li /tríp-ó-lé/ 1 or **Ar Ta-ra-bu-lus** /trá-rab-a-lús/ or **anc Oea** /é-a/ city & port NW Libya a * of Libya pop 247,365 2 or **Ar Tarabulus** or **anc Trip-olls** /tríp-ó-lús/ city & port NW Lebanon pop 127,611 3 Tripolitanian when it was one of the Barbary States — **Tri-pol-i-tan** /tríp-ál-ít-n/ adj or n

Tri-pol-i-ta-nia /tríp-ál-ít-tán-yá/, -tríp-ó-lá/ or **anc Trip-olls** /tríp-ó-lús/ region NW Libya bordering on the Mediterranean, formerly a province of Libya — **Tri-pol-i-ta-ní-an** /tríp-ál-ít-tán-yá/, -tríp-ó-lá/ adj or n

Tri-pu-ra /tríp-ú-rá/ state E India between Bangladesh & Assam * Agartala area 4032, pop 1,556,822

Tris-tan da Cunha /trís-tón-dá-kú-ná/ island S Atlantic, chief of the Tristan da Cunha islands attached to Brit colony of S Helena area 42, volcanic eruptions 1961

Tri-van-drum /trív-an-drám/ city & port S India NW of Cape Comorin * of Kerala pop 359,580

Tro-a-s /tró-as/ 1 or **Tro-ad** /tró-ad/ territory surrounding the ancient city of Troy in NW Mysia, Asia Minor 2 ancient city of Mysia S of site of Troy — **Tro-ad-ic** /tró-ad-ik/ adj

Tro-brí-and /tró-bré-and/ islands SW Pacific in Solomon sea, attached to Papua New Guinea area 170 — **Tro-brí-and-er** /tró-bré-and-ér/ n

Trols-Ri-vi-er-es /tról-wá-nv-ý-(j)ú/ city Canada in S Que. NE of Montreal on N bank of the St. Lawrence pop 55,869

Trom-sø /tróm-só-, -sø-(j)ú/ city & port N Norway pop 38,064

Trond-helm /trón-(j)ám/ city & port cen Norway on Trondheim Fjord (80 m long) pop 124,870

Tros-sachs /trás-aks/, -aks/ valley cen Scotland between Lochs Katrine & Achray

Trouville /trú-vé-(j)ú/ or **Trouville-sur-Mer** /trú-vé-(j)ú/ town & port N France on English channel S of Le Havre

Trow-bridge /tró-(j)brí/ town S England SE of Bristol * of Wiltshire pop 19,245

Troy /tróí/ 1 city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 39,419 2 city E N.Y. on the Hudson NNE of Albany pop 62,918 3 city W Ohio pop 17,186 4 or **Il-i-um** /í-lí-ám/ or **Il-i-on** /í-lí-ón/, -é-an/ or **Troia** /tró-i/, -tró-yá/ or **Tro-ja** /tró-já-, -yá/ ancient city NW Asia Minor in Troad SW of the Dardanelles

Troyes /tró-wá/ city NE France SE of Paris pop 74,898

Tru-chas Peak /trú-chás-/ or **North Tru-chas Peak** mountain 13,110 ft N Mex in Sangre de Cristo mountains NE of Santa Fe, highest of three peaks forming Tru-chas Peaks

Tru-cial O-mán, Tru-cial States — see **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

Truck-ee /trák-é/ river 120 m E Calif & W Nev flowing from Lake Tahoe into Pyramid Lake

Trujillo /trú-jé-(j)ú/ 1 city NW Peru NW of Lima pop 149,000 2 — see **SANTO DOMINGO**

Trujillo Al-to /trú-jé-(j)ú/ town NE cen Puerto Rico pop 18,477

Truk /trúk/, -trúk/ 1 district Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in cen Carolines land area 49, pop 21,041 2 islands, chief group in district

Trum-bull /tróm-bál/ town SW Conn. N of Bridgeport pop 31,394

Tru-ro /trú-(j)ú/ city & borough SW England, a * of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly

Trum-kong — see **CHANKIANG**

Tsana — see **TANA**

Tsang-po /tsán-pó/ the upper Brahmaputra in Tibet

Tsaritsayn — see **VOLOGRAD**

Tsarakoe Selo — see **PUSHKIN**

Tai-nan /tá-nán/ city E China * of Shantung pop 1,500,000

Tai-ngai or **Ching-hai** /chín-hí/ 1 or **Ko-ko Nor** /kó-(j)kó- / shallow saline lake W cen China in NE Tsinghai province S of Nan Shan mountains at altitude of ab 10,000 ft, area 2300 2 province W China * Sining area 278,378, pop 2,000,000

Tai-ngi-tao /chín-dáu/, '(Háin-tau) city & port E China in E Shantung on Kiaochow Bay pop 1,900,000

Tai-ngyuan — see **PAOTING**

Tai-tai-har /tá-tá-há/, 'ch'ch' or formerly **Lung-kiang** /lún-jé- / city NE China in W Heilungkiang pop 1,500,000

Tak-hin-vall /tákin-vá-lé/ town N Georgia, U.S.S.R., NW of Tiflis * of South Ossetia pop 30,000

Tau-ga-ru /táú-gá-rú/ strait Japan between Honshu & Hokkaido

Tau-shi-ma /táú-shé-má/ islands Japan in Korea strait separated from Kyushu and Honshu by Taushima strait (the SE part of Korea strait) area 271

Tu-a-mo-tu /tú-a-mó-(j)ú/ or **Pau-mo-tu** /pau-mó-/ or **Dan-ger-ous** /dánj-(j)ú/ or **Low** /lú/ archipelago S Pacific E of Society Islands, belongs to France area 330

Tü-bing-en /tyú-bin-en/, 'tíe- / city W Germany on the Neckar S of Stuttgart pop 55,795

Tu-bu-ai /túb-wá-, -é/ or **Aus-tral** /ós-trál/, 'ás- / islands S Pacific S of Tahiti belonging to France area 115, pop 5053

Tuc-són /tú-'sán/, 'tú-, / city SE Ariz. pop 262,933

Tucumán — see **SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMÁN**

Tu-gé-la /tú-'gá-lá/ river 300 m E Republic of So Africa in cen Natal flowing E to Indian ocean, near its source on Mont Aus Sources are the Tugela Falls (3110 ft)

Tuggurt — see **TOUGOURT**

Tula /tú-lá/ 1 or **Tula de Allen-de** /tá-a-yen-dé/ city cen Mexico in SW Hidalgo N of Mexico City, ancient * of the Toltecs pop 36,460 2 city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Moscow on a tributary of the Oka pop 462,000

Tula-gi /tú-'lág-(j)ú/ island S Pacific in S cen Solomons

Tulla /tú-'lá-(j)ú/, -lé-(j)ú/ 1 former lake S cen Calif, S of Fresno, now drained for farmland 2 city S cen Calif SE of Fresno pop 16,235

Tulla-ho-ma /tál-a-'hó-má/ city S cen Tenn pop 15,311

Tulla-more /tál-a-'mó-(j)ú/, -mó-(j)ú/ urban district cen Ireland * of County Offaly

Tulá-sa /tál-sá/ city NE Okla. on Arkansas river pop 331,638

Tu-men /tú-'mén/ river 220 m E Asia on border between Korea, China, & the U.S.S.R. flowing NE & SE into Sea of Japan

Tu-muc-Hu-mac or **Pg Tu-mu-cu-maque** /tú-mú-ká-'mak/ range of low mountains NE Brazil on Sunnam-French Guiana boundary

Tunbridge Wells ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Tung-hai — see **SINHAILEN**

Tung-hwa /tún-'hwa/ city NE China in SW Kinn pop 275,000

Tungshan — see **SÜCHOW**

Tun-gu-ska /tún-'gú-ská-, -tón-/ any of three rivers in Soviet Russia, Asia, tributaries of the Yenisei Lower Tunguska (2000 m), Stony Tunguska (1000 m), & Upper Tunguska (lower course of the Angara)

Tu-nis /tyú-nís/ 1 city * of Tunisia near site of ancient Carthage pop 468,997 2 **TUNISIA** — used esp of the former Barbary state

Tu-ni-sia /tyú-né-zh-(j)é-, -nizh-(j)é-/ country N Africa bordering on the Mediterranean, formerly one of the Barbary states, a French protectorate 1881-1956, a monarchy 1956-57, & a republic since 1957 * Tunis area 48,300, pop 5,140,000 — **Tu-ni-sí-an** /né-zh-(j)é-an/, -nizh-(j)é-an/ adj or n

Tu-ol-um-ne /tú-'ól-ú-mé/ river 155 m, cen Calif flowing W from Yosemite National Park into the San Joaquin

Tu-pa-lo /tyú-pá-ló-/ city NE Miss pop 20,471

Tu-pun-ga-to /tú-pún-'gát-(j)ú/ mountain 22,310 ft in the Andes on Argentina-Chile boundary ENE of Santiago, Chile

Tur-fan /tú-(j)ú-, -fán/ depression W China in E Sinkiang in NE part of Tarim basin; ab 425 ft below sea level at lowest point

Tur-in /tyú-rín-, (j)ú-, -rín/ or **It Tori-no** /tór-é-(j)ú/ commune NW Italy on the Po * of Piedmont pop 1,164,919 — **Tu-rin-ese** /tyú-rá-'néz-, -néz/ adj or n

Turk-ens, Lake — see **RUDOLF, LAKE**

Tur-ke-stan or **Turki-istan** /tár-ká-'stán/, -stán/ region cen Asia between Iran & Siberia, now divided between U.S.S.R., China, & Afghanistan — see **CHINESE TURKISTAN, RUSSIAN TURKISTAN**

Tur-key /túr-ké/ country W Asia (Turkey in Asia) & SE Europe (Turkey in Europe) between Mediterranean & Black seas, formerly center of an empire (* Constantinople), since 1923 a republic * Ankara area 301,302, pop 36,160,000 — see **OTTOMAN EMPIRE**

Turk-men Republic /tárk-mén-/ or **Turk-mén-ia** /tárk-mé-né-/ or **Turk-mén-istan** /tárk-mén-a-'stán/ constituent republic U.S.S.R. in cen Asia bordering on Afghanistan, Iran, & the Caspian * Ashkhabad area 187,200, pop 2,158,000 — **Turk-men** /tárk-mén/ n — **Turk-men** /món/ adj — **Turk-mén-ian** /tárk-mé-né-an/ adj

Turke and **Caicos** /tárk-sún-'ká-kás/ two groups of islands (Turks islands & Caicos islands) Brit West Indies at SE end of the Bahamas, a Brit colony; seat of government Grand Turk on Grand Turk island (7 m long) area 166, pop 5675

Tur-ku /tú-(j)ú-/ or **Sw Åbo** /'á-(j)ú/ city & port SW Finland pop 150,568

Turn-hout /tu-(j)ú-m-, -haut/, tur-'núit/ commune N Belgium pop 37,927

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Ver-ee-ni-ging \və-'rā-nə-gin, -nək-ən\ city NE Republic of So Africa in S Transvaal on the Vaal S of Johannesburg pop 94,500
Verkhneudinsk — see ULAN UDE
Ver-mont \vər-'mānt\ state NE U.S. * Montpelier area 9609, pop 444,330 — **Ver-mont-er** \-ər\ n
Vernolensinsk — see NIKOLAEV
Ver-non \vər-'nən\ town N cen Conn NE of Hartford pop 27,237
Verniy — see ALMA ATA
Vérola \və-(ə)r-ya\ or **anc Ber-rea** or **Ber-roes** \bə-'rē-ə\ town NE Greece in Macedonia W of Salonika
Ver-o-na \və-'rō-nə\ 1 borough NE N.J. SW of Paterson pop 15,067 2 commune NE Italy on the Adige pop 256,711 — **Ver-o-nease** \vər-'nēz, -nēs\ adj or n
Ver-sailles \və-'zjāl, ver-'sai\ city N France, WSW suburb of Paris pop 90,829
Vert Cape \vərt\ or **Cape Verde** \vərd\ promontory W Africa on Cape Vert peninsula in Senegal, westernmost point of Africa, at 17°30'W
Ver-viers \vər-'vya\ commune E Belgium E of Liège pop 34,402
Ves-ter-dien \vəs-'tə-rō-lən\ island group Norway off NW coast NE of Lofoten islands
Ve-su-vius \və-'sü-vē-əs\ or **It Ve-su-vio** \və-'süv-yō\ volcano 4190 ft Italy in Campania on Bay of Naples — **Ve-su-vi-an** \və-'sü-vē-ən\ adj
Vet-lu-ga \vet-'lū-gə\ river 500 m U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing S into the Volga
Ve-vey \və-'və\ commune W Switzerland in Vaud on NE shore of Lake Geneva pop 17,957
Viatka — see VYATKA
Vic-en-te Ló-pez \və-'sent-ə-'lō-'pez\ city E Argentina, N suburb of Buenos Aires, on Río de la Plata pop 250,853
Vic-en-za \vi-'chen(t)-sə\ commune NE Italy W of Venice pop 111,973
Vichegda — see VYCHEGDA
Vichu-ga \vi-'chü-gə\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Moscow pop 53,000
Vichy \vish-'ē, -vē-shē\ commune cen France on the Allier NE of Clermont-Ferrand pop 33,506
Vicks-burg \viks-'bɜrg\ city W Miss pop 25,478
Vic-to-ria \vik-'tō-ri-ə, -tōr-ə\ 1 city SE Tex on Guadalupe river pop 41,349 2 city Canada * of B.C. on SE Vancouver I pop 61,761 3 island N Canada SE of Banks I area 81,930 4 river 350 m Australia in NW Northern Territory flowing N & NW to Timor sea 5 state SE Australia * Melbourne area 87,884, pop 3,443,800 6 lake E Africa in Tanganyika, Kenya, & Uganda area 26,200 7 or Hong Kong \hāŋ-'kāŋ, 'kāŋ, 'hōŋ-'kōŋ, -kōŋ\ city & port * of Hong Kong colony on NW Hong Kong I pop 633,138 — **Vic-to-ri-an** \vik-'tōr-ē-ən, -tōr-əd\ or n
Victoria Falls waterfall 200 to 350 ft high & 5580 ft wide S Africa in the Zambezi on border between Zambia & Zimbabwe
Victoria Land region E Antarctica S of New Zealand on W shore of Ross sea & Ross Ice Shelf
Victoria Nile — see NILE
Vic-to-ria-ville \vik-'tōr-ē-ə-'vil, -tōr-ə\ town Canada in S Que. NE of Drummondville pop 22,047
Vien-na \vi-'en-ə\ 1 town N Va W of Washington, D.C. pop 17,152 2 of G. Wien \væn\ city * of Austria on the Danube pop 1,644,976 — **Vien-nese** \vī-ə-'nēz, -nēs\ adj or n
Vienne \vī-'en\ 1 river 217 m SW cen France flowing NW into the Loire 2 city SE France on the Rhone pop 29,057
Vien-tiane \vī-'en-'tyān\ city * of Laos pop 132,253
Vie-ques \vī-'kēs\ or **Crab** \krab\ island West Indies off E Puerto Rico, belonging to Puerto Rico, chief town Isabela Segunda
Viet-nam or **Viet-Nam** or **Viet Nam** \vī-'et-'nām, vī-'et-, -vēt-, -nām\ country SE Asia in Indochina, state, including Tonkin & N Annam, set up 1945-46, with S Annam & Cochinchina, an associated state of French Union 1950-54, after civil war, divided 1954-1975 at 17th parallel into republics of North Vietnam (* Hanoi area 63,344, pop 21,600,000) & South Vietnam (* Saigon area 66,262, pop 18,330,000) reunited 1975 (* Hanoi) & renamed 1976 as Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Vigo \vī-'gō\ city & port NW Spain on Vigo Bay (inlet of the Atlantic) pop 186,461
Vil-puri — see VYBORO
Vil-ja-na-gar \vil-'jə-'nə-'gər\ or **Bl-ja-na-gar** \bij-'ə-'nə-'gər\ Hindu kingdom (1336-1365) S India S of the Krishna
Vil-ja-na-vā-da \vil-'jə-'vā-'dā\ or **Vil-ja-na-vā-da** \vī-'dā\ or formerly **Bez-vā-da** \bez-'vā-'dā\ city SE India in E Andhra Pradesh on Krishna river, at head of its delta pop 322,717
Vila \vī-'lə\ town & port * of New Hebrides in SW Efaté I.
Villa Cienfuegos — see DAKHLA
Villa-her-mosa \vī-'yər-'mō-sə\ city SE Mexico * of Tabasco state pop 78,034
Villa Park \vil-'pɑrk\ village NE Ill W of Chicago pop 25,891
Ville-fran-che \vī-'(ə)'frāŋ-shē\ 1 or **Villefranche-sur-Mer** \-sər-'me(r)\ commune & port SE France E of Nice 2 or **Villefranche-sur-Saône** \-sōn\ commune E cen France NNW of Lyons pop 26,338
Villeur-banne \vī-'yər-'ban, -bān\ commune E France, E suburb of Lyons pop 119,879
Vil-nus or **Vilny-us** \vīl-'nəs\ or **Pol Wil-no** \vī-'l(-)nō\ or **Russ Vil-na** \vīl-'nə\ or **Vil-no** \vī-'nō\ city U.S.S.R. * of Lithuania pop 372,000
Vilyul \vil-'yū-ə\ river 1500 m U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing E into the Lena
Vim-i-nal \vim-'ən-əl\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven upon which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE
Vim-y Ridge \vī-'mē-, vi-'mē-\ ridge near Vimy commune N France N of Arras
Vi-ña del Mar \vī-'nə-'yā-(ə)'del-'mār\ city & port cen Chile E of Valparaíso pop 149,344
Vin-cennes \vīn-'senz; for 2, F va-'sen\ 1 city SW Ind pop 19,867 2 commune N France, E suburb of Paris pop 49,143

Vin-dhya \vin-'dya, -dē-ə\ mountain range N cen India N of & parallel to Narbada river
Vin-dhya Pra-desh \prə-'desh, -'dāsh\ former state NE cen India * Rewa; became (1956) part of Madhya Pradesh
Vine-land \vin-'lānd\ city S N.J. pop 47,399
Vin-land \vin-'lānd\ a portion of the coast of No. America visited & so called by Norse voyagers ab A.D. 1000; perhaps N tip of Newfoundland
Vin-ni-tza \vin-'it-sə\ city U.S.S.R. in W cen Ukraine pop 211,000
Vin-son Massif \vin(t)-'sən\ mountain 16,860 ft W Antarctica S of Ellsworth Land in Sentinel range of Ellsworth mountains; highest in Antarctica
Vir-gin \vər-'jən\ 1 river 200 m SW Utah & SE Nev. flowing to Lake Mead 2 islands West Indies E of Puerto Rico — see BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES
Vir-gin-i-a \vər-'jīn-yə, -'jīn-ē-ə\ state E U.S. * Richmond area 40,817, pop 4,648,841 — **Vir-gin-i-an** \-yən, -ē-ən\ adj or n
Virginia Beach city SE Va. pop 172,106
Virginia Capes Cape Charles & Cape Henry in Va. forming entrance to Chesapeake Bay
Virgin Islands National Park reservation West Indies in Virgin Islands of the U.S. on St John I. area 8
Virgin Islands of the United States the W islands of the Virgin Islands group including St Croix, St John, & St Thomas, a territory * Charlotte Amalie (on St Thomas I.) area 132, pop 62,468 — see DANISH WEST INDIES
Vir-un-ga \və-'rūŋ-gə\ or **Mfumb-biro** \m-'fūm-bə-'rō\ volcanic mountain range E cen Africa in E Zaïre & SW Uganda N of Lake Kivu, highest peak Kamsimbi 14,786 ft
Vi-sā-kha-pat-nam \vi-'sāk-sə-'pāt-nəm\ or **Vi-zā-ga-pa-tam** \-zā-gə-'pāt-nəm\ city & port E India in NE Andhra Pradesh pop 298,305
Vi-sā-lia \vi-'sāl-yə\ city S cen Calif SE of Fresno pop 27,268
Vi-sā-yan \və-'sī-ən\ or **Bi-sā-yan** \bə-'sī-ən\ islands cen Philippines between Luzon & Mindanao — see BOHOL, CEBU, LEYTE, MASBATE, NEGROS, PANAY, ROMBLON, SAMAR
Vis-by \vīz-'bē\ city & port Sweden on Gotland I. in the Baltic pop 19,319
Viso \vī-'zō\ mountain 12,605 ft NW Italy in Piedmont SW of Turin near French border; highest in Cottian Alps
Vis-ta \vis-'tə\ city SW Calif N of San Diego pop 24,688
Vis-tu-la \vīsh-'tə-cho-lə, -vis-'tə-ə\ or **Pol Wis-la** \vī-'zō-lə\ or **Russ Wis-la** \vī-'zō-lə\ or **G. Welch-sel** \vik-'səl\ river 630 m Poland flowing N from the Carpathians into Gulf of Danzig
Vitul-a Lagoon FRISCHES HAF
Vitebsk \vī-'tēpsk, -tēpsk, vā-'\ city U.S.S.R. in NE Belorussia on the Dvina pop 231,000
Viter-bo \vi-'tē(r)-'jōb\ commune cen Italy in Latium NNW of Rome pop 52,522
Viti Le-vu \vī-tē-'lēv(-)ū\ island SW Pacific, largest of the Fiji group area 4053
Vit-im \və-'tīm\ river 1100 m U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE & N into the Lena
Vi-to-ria \vi-'tōr-ē-ə, -tōr-ə\ city N Spain * of Álava province SSE of Bilbao pop 126,098
Vi-tō-ria \vi-'tōr-ē-ə, -tōr-ə\ city & port E Brazil * of Espírito Santo state on Espírito Santo I. pop 121,843
Vitry-sur-Seine \vi-'trē-sū(r)-sān, -sēn\ commune N France, SSE suburb of Paris pop 77,846
Viz-ca-ya \vis-'ki-ə\ or **Bl-a-ca-ya** \bis-'(ə)kə, -kə\ province N Spain on Bay of Biscay, one of the Basque provinces * Bilbao area 836, pop 1,043,310
Vlaanderen — see FLANDERS
Vlaar-ding-en \vlār-'dīŋ-ən\ commune & port SW Netherlands W of Rotterdam pop 79,085
Vla-dimír \vlad-'ə-mī(r), vī-'dē-mī(r)\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on Klyazma river E of Moscow pop 234,000
Vlad-i-vos-tok \vlad-'ə-və-'stāk, -vās-'tāk\ city & port U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Asia * of Maritime Territory pop 442,000
Vla-ding-en \vlā-'dīŋ-ən\ or **Flu-shing** \flāsh-'īŋ\ city & port SW Netherlands on Walcheren I. pop 40,197
Vlo-ne or **Vlo-na** \vlō-'nə\ or **Vlo-ro** or **Vlo-ra** \vlōr-ə, 'vlōr-ə\ or **Va-lo-na** \və-'lō-nə\ or formerly **Avlo-na** \av-'lō-nə\ city & port S Albania pop 30,351
Vlota-vak — see WLOCLAWEK
Vlta-va \val-'tə-vo\ or **Mol-dau** \mōl-'daū, 'mōl-ə\ river 270 m W Czechoslovakia in Bohemia flowing N into the Elbe
Vodena — see EDESSA
Vo-gel-kop \vō-'gəl-'kōp\ or **Do-be-ral** \dō-'bə-rəl\ peninsula Indonesia in NW West Irian
Volatā — see BOETIA
Vol-vo-dina or **Vol-vo-din-a** \vōl-'və-'dē-nə, -di-'nə\ autonomous region NE Yugoslavia N of the Danube, chief city Novi Sad area 8683, pop 1,950,268
Volcano or **Jap Ka-zan Ret-to** \kāz-'rēt(-)ō\ islands W Pacific S of Bonin Islands, belong to Japan, under U.S. control 1945-68 area 11 — see IWO JIMA
Volen-dam \vōl-'dāŋ-'dam, -vōl-'dāŋ-'dam\ village NW Netherlands on IJsselmeer SE of Edam
Vol-ga \vāl-'gə, 'vōl-, -vōl-\ river 2325 m U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, rising in Valdai hills & flowing into the Caspian
Vol-gograd \vāl-'gə-'grad, 'vōl-, -vōl-\ or formerly **Stal-in-grad** \stāl-'ən-'grad, 'stāl-ə\ or **Taš-tai-tyŋ** \tāsh-'tē-tāŋ\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga pop 818,000
Vo-log-da \vōl-'gə-'dā\ city U.S.S.R. in N cen Soviet Russia, Europe, NNE of Moscow pop 178,000
Vo-las \vō-'las\ or **NGk Vó-lós** \vō-'lōs\ city & port E Greece on Gulf of Volos (inlet of the Aegean) pop 31,340
Vol-sin-l — see ORVIEIRO
Vol-ta \vōl-'tə, 'vōl-, -vōl-\ river ab 100 m W Africa flowing from Lake Volta (reservoir area 3275 receiving the Black Volta [340 m] & White Volta [450 m]) in N cen Ghana & flowing S into Bight of Benin — see RED VOLTA

- Ur-fa \ur-'fa/ or anc *Edeas* sa \i-'des-a/ city SE Turkey pop 73,498
 Urra — see ULAN BATOR
 Uri \u(r)-'e/ canton cen Switzerland S of Lake of Lucerne * Alt-dorf area 415, pop 34,091
 Urmia — see RIZAIYEH
 Uru-bom-ba \ur-u-'bam-ba/ river 450 m, cen Peru flowing NNW to unite with the Apurimac forming the Ucayali
 Uru-guay \('yur-u-'gw, 'yur-u-'gw) 1 river 980 m SE So. America rising in Brazil & flowing into the Río de la Plata 2 or *República Oriental del Uruguay* \re-'pu-bli-'ka, 'r-ē-ē-'tal-del-ur-u-'gw, 'r-ō-ē- country SE So. America between the lower Uruguay & the Atlantic, a republic * Montevideo area 72,172, pop 2,920,000 — see *BANDA ORIENTAL* — *Uruguay-an* \('yur-u-'gw, 'on, 'yur-u-'gw) adj or n
 Urum-chi \u-'rum-chē, 'ur-um-/ or *Tihwa* \tē-'(h)w/ city NW China * of Sinkiang on N side of Tien Shan pop 500,000
 Urundi — see BURUNDI
 Ush-ant \ush-'ant/ or *F île d'Ouessant* \el-dwā-'ka/ island NW France off tip of Brittany
 Ush-hu-la \u-'shu-'a/ town S Argentina on S coast of Tierra del Fuego I, at 54°48' S, farthest S city in the world
 Uak \u'ak/ river 60 m S Wales & W England flowing E & S into Severn estuary
 Uakub — see SKOPLJE
 Us-kud-ur \us-'kū-'dār/ or *Scu-ta-ri* or *Sku-ta-ri* \('skut-u-'rē/ suburb of Istanbul, Turkey, on Asian side of the Bosphorus
 Us-pa-lle-ta \u-'spa-'lat-, 'zhat-/ or *La Cum bré* \la-'kum-(b)br/ mountain pass (12,572 ft) & tunnel S So. America in the Andes between Mendoza, Argentina, & Santiago, Chile
 Us-su-ri \u-'su(r)-'e/ river 450 m E Asia on border between U.S.S.R. & China flowing N into the Amur
 Usti nad La-bem \u-'stē-'nad-la-bem/ city W Czechoslovakia in N Bohemia on the Elbe pop 73,897
 Usumbura — see BUJUMBURA
 Utah \yū-'to-, 'ta/ 1 lake 30 m long N cen Utah drained by Jordan river 2 state W U.S. * Salt Lake City area 84,916, pop 1,059,273 — *Utah-an* \u-'tō-(ə)m, 'ta-(ə)m/ adj or n — *Utahn* \u-'tō-(ə)m, 'ta-(ə)m/ n
 Uti-ca \u-'ti-'ka/ 1 city E cen N.Y. on the Mohawk pop 91,611 2 ancient city N Africa on Mediterranean coast NW of Carthage
 Utrecht \yū-'trekt/ 1 province cen Netherlands S of the IJsselmeer area 535, pop 801,285 2 city, its * pop 277,647
 Utsu-no-mi-ya \ut-'sə-'nō-mē-'(y)a/ city Japan in cen Honshu N of Tokyo pop 292,000
 Uttar Pra-desh \ut-'pr-'prā-'desh, 'dāsh/ state N India bordering on Tibet & Nepal * Lucknow area 113,409 pop 88,299,453 — see UNITED PROVINCES
 Ux-bridge \uks-(b)brj/ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Hillingdon
 Ux-mal \ush-'mal/ site of ancient Maya city SE Mexico in Yucatan ab 50 m SSW of modern Mérida
 Uz-bek Republic \uz-'bek-, 'z-, 'uz-/ or *Uz-bek-i stan* \('juz-bek-i-'stan, 'z-, 'stan/ constituent republic U.S.S.R. in W cen Asia E of the Amu Darya * Tashkent area 171,070, pop 11,963,000
 Vaal \vā-'l/ river 700 m Republic of So. Africa rising in SE Transvaal & flowing W into the Orange in N Cape Province
 Va-a-so or Sw *Va-sea* \va-'sə-/ city & port W Finland pop 44,316
 Va-ca-ville \vak-'v-, 'vil/ city W Calif. SW of Sacramento pop 21,690
 Va-da-zu \va-'dūtis/ commune * of Liechtenstein on the upper Rhine
 Vah \va-'k/ or *Hung Vag* \vag/ river 210 m Czechoslovakia rising in Tatras mountains & flowing W & S into the Danube
 Va-lais \va-'lā-/ or *G Wall-lis* \val-'s/ canton SW cen Switzerland bordering on France & Italy * Sion area 2026, pop 206,363
 Val-dai \vā-'dā/ hills U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Europe, SE of Lake Ilmen, highest point 1053 ft
 Val d'Aosta \val-da-'ōs-tā/ or *Val le d'Aosta* \val-'ā-/ autonomous region NW Italy bordering on France & Switzerland NW of Piedmont * Aosta area 1260, pop 107,861
 Val-di-via \val-'dē-'v-/ city & port S cen Chile pop 80,035
 Val d'Or \val-'dō(r)-'tā/ town Canada in SW Que. pop 17,421
 Val-dorcas \val-'dōr-'ka-/ city S Ga. pop 32,303
 Va-lence \va-'lans/ commune SE France S of Lyons pop 62,358
 Va-len-cia \va-'len-chē-'(ə), 'len-(i)-sē-/ 1 region & ancient kingdom E Spain between Andalusia & Catalonia 2 province E Spain area 4150, pop 1,767,327 3 commune & port, its * pop 498,159 4 city N Venezuela WSW of Caracas pop 224,552
 Va-len-ci-en-nas \va-'len-(i)-sē-'en-(z)/ city N France pop 46,626
 Va-len-tia or *Va-len-cia* \va-'len-chē-'(ə) island SW Ireland in County Kerry in the Atlantic S of entrance to Dingle Bay
 Val-le-do-lid \val-'dō-'līd-, 'le/ 1 province NW cen Spain area 2922, pop 4,12,572 2 commune, its * pop 177,797
 Val-lau-ria \val-'ō-'rē-/ village SE France NE of Cannes
 Va-lle-as \va-'yā-'kas, 'vī-'ā-/ commune cen Spain, SE suburb of Madrid
 Val-le-jo \va-'lā-(j), 'lō/ city W Calif. on San Pablo Bay pop 66,733
 Val-le-ta or *Val-et-ta* \va-'lēt-'a/ city & port * of Malta pop 15,547
 Val-le-y-field \val-'ē-'fēld/ or *Sai-a-berry-de-Valleyfield* \val-'ā-'ber-'ē-'dā/ city Canada in S Que. SW of Montreal pop 30,173
 Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes volcanic region SW Alaska in Katmai National Monument
 Valley Stream village SE N.Y. on Long I pop 40,413
 Va-lois \val-'wā/ medieval county & duchy N France in NE Île-de-France * Crepy-en-Valois
 Velona — see VLONE
 Vel-po-rai-so, 1 \val-'pə-'rā-(j), 'zō/ city NW Ind. SE of Gary pop 20,020 2 \vī-'rī-(j), 'rā-/ or Sp *Val pa-rai-so* \val-'pa-'rā-'ē-'sō/ city & port cen Chile 75 m WNW of Santiago pop 289,456
 Ven \van/ lake E Turkey in mountains of Armenia area 1425
 Ven-cou-ver \van-'kū-'vər/ 1 island W Canada in B.C. off SW coast, chief city Victoria area 12,408 2 city SW Wash. on the Columbia opposite Portland, Oreg. pop 42,493 3 city & port Canada in SW B.C. on Burrard Inlet pop 426,256
 Vencouver, Mount mountain 15,700 ft on Alaska-Canada boundary in St. Elias range
 Ven Diemen \van-'dē-'mən/ gulf inlet of Arafura sea N Australia in N Northern Territory
 Van Diemen's Land — see TASMANIA
 Van-der or *Va-ner* or *Ve-ner* \vā-'nər/ or *Vā-ner* \vā-'nər/ lake SW Sweden area 2141
 Van-der \van-'yā/ or formerly *East-view* \('st-, 'vyl/ city Canada in SE Ont. NE of Ottawa on Ottawa river pop 22,477
 Van-ua Levu \va-'nu-'a-'lev-(j)/ island S Pacific in the Fijis NE of Viti Levu area 2128
 Varanasi — see BANARAS
 Var-dar \var-'dār/ or NGK *Var-dā-ris* \var-'dār-'s/ river 200 m SE Yugoslavia & N Greece flowing S into Gulf of Salonika
 Va-re-se \va-'rā-'sē/ commune N Italy NW of Milan pop 80,324
 Var-na \var-'nā/ or formerly *Stal-in* \('stal-'on, 'stal-, 'ēn/ city & port E Bulgaria on Black sea pop 212,642
 Vas-ter-ås \ves-'tā-'rōs/ city E Sweden on Lake Malar NW of Stockholm pop 113,389
 Vato — see EFATE
 Vati-can City or Vatican City State \vat-i-'kən-/ or *It Cit-tà del Vat-i-ca-no* \('tēt-'tā-del-, 'vā-'tē-'ka-'nō/ independent papal state within commune of Rome, Italy, created Feb. 11, 1929 area 108.7 acres, pop 648
 Vät-ter or *Vät-ter* or *Vet-ter* \vət-'tər/ or *Vät-tern* \vət-'tər/ lake S Sweden area 733
 Vaud \vō-/ or *G Waadt* \vāt/ canton W Switzerland N of Lake of Geneva * Lausanne area 1256, pop 511,851
 Vaughan \von, 'vān/ town Canada in SE Ont. N of Toronto pop 15,873
 Vaupes — see UALPÉS
 Ve-ga Ba-ja \va-'gā-'bā-(j)ha/ town N Puerto Rico pop 17,089
 Vegas LAS VEGAS
 Vei \vē-(j)/ ancient city of Etruria in cen Italy NNW of Rome
 Vel-bert \vel-'bər/ city W Germany in North Rhine-Westphalia in Ruhr valley NE of Düsseldorf pop 27,307
 Vei-la La-vel-la \vel-'ā-'lā-'vel-'ā/ island SW Pacific in cen Solomons SW of Choiseul
 Vel-jore \ve-'lō-(ə)r, 'v-, 'lō-(ə)r/ city SE India in N Tamil Nadu WSW of Madras pop 121,465
 Vel-sen \vel-'zən, 'sən/ commune W Netherlands, outer port for Amsterdam pop 67,580
 Velsuna — see ORVIETO
 Ven-ice \vəns/ commune SE France W of Nice
 Ven-da \ven-'dā/ black enclave in the Republic of So. Africa, granted independence 1979, * Thohoyandou
 Ven-dee \vān-'dā/ or *La Vendée* \la-/ region W France bordering on Bay of Biscay S of Brittany
 Ven-dôme \vān-'(n)-'dōm/ town N cen France WSW of Orléans
 Ve-ne-tia \vi-'nē-'shē-(ə) or *Il Ve-ne-zia* \və-'nē-'sē-/ 1 area NE Italy & NW Yugoslavia including territory between lower Po river & the Alps 2 *VENEZIA* EUGANEA
 Ve-ne-to \ven-'tō, 'ā-'nā-/ region NE Italy comprising most of Venezia Euganea * Venice area 7092, pop 4,054,017
 Ve-ne-zia Eu-ga-ne-a \və-'nē-'sē-'ē-'vā-'gan-'ē-/ the S portion of Venetia
 Venezia Giu-lia \jū-'lī-/ the E portion of Venetia including Julian Alps & Istria, now mainly in Yugoslavia
 Venezia Tri-den-ti-na \trē-'den-'tē-'nā/ the NW portion of Venetia N of Lake Garda, included in Trentino-Alto Adige region
 Ven-e-zu-e-la \ven-'zē-(ə)-'wā-lā-, 'wē-/ country N So. America, a republic * Caracas area 352,141, pop 10,400,000 — *Ven-e-zu-e-lan* \lan/ adj or n
 Venezuela, Gulf of or Gulf of Maracaibo inlet of the Caribbean NW Venezuela N of Lake Maracaibo
 Ven-lam-in-of Crater \ven-'yam-'s-, 'nōf/ volcano 8225 ft SW Alaska on cen Alaska peninsula in Aleutian range
 Venice \ven-'s/ or *It Ve-ne-zia* \və-'nē-'sē-/ or *L Ve-ne-tia* \vī-'nē-'shē-(ə) city & port NE Italy * of Veneto, on islands in Lagoon of Venice (inlet of Gulf of Venice) pop 367,732 — *Vene-tian* \və-'nē-'shan/ adj or n
 Venice, Gulf of arm of the Adriatic between Po delta & Istria
 Ven-lo or formerly *Ven-loo* \ven-(j), 'lō/ commune SE Netherlands on the Maas near German border pop 62,694
 Ven-ta \vent-'ā/ or *G Win-dau* \vin-'dau/ river 200 m U.S.S.R. in Lithuania & Latvia flowing into the Baltic
 Ven-ti-mi-glia \vent-i-'mē-'yā/ commune NW Italy on Ligurian sea W of San Remo near Menton, France pop 25,564
 Vents-pils \ven-(i), 'spilz-, 'spilz/ or *G Win-dau* \vin-'dau/ city & port Latvia at mouth of the Venta pop 37,000
 Ven-tu-ra \ven-'tū(r)-'ā/ or officially *San Buen-a-ven-tu-ra* \('san-, 'buen-'ā-'ven-/ city & port SW Calif. on Santa Barbara channel ESE of Santa Barbara pop 55,797
 Ven-nue, Ben \ben-'və-'n(y)u/ mountain 2393 ft cen Scotland S of Loch Cairne
 Ve-ra-cruz or *Ve-ra Cruz* \ver-'ā-'krüz, 'krüz/ 1 state E Mexico * Jalapa area 27,736, pop 3,813,613 2 or *Ve-ra Cruz* \vā-'vā-/ city & port E Mexico in Veracruz state on Gulf of Mexico pop 242,351
 Ver-cel-li \ver-'chel-'ē, (j)ver-/ commune NW Italy pop 56,098
 Ver-di-gris \vard-'ā-'grās/ river 280 m SE Kans & NE Okla. flowing into Arkansas river
 Ver-dun \vər-'dʌn, 'vər-/ 1 city Canada in S Que. on Montreal I pop 74,718 2 or *Verdun-sur-Meuse* \və-'su(r)-'ā/ city NE France on the Meuse ESE of Reims pop 22,013

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- Wells** \ˈwɛlz\ city & borough SW England in Somerset
- Welsh-pool** \ˈwɛlsh-ˈpʊl\ town E Wales in Powys
- Welwyn Garden City** \ˈwɛl-ən\ urban district SE England in Hertfordshire N of London pop 40,369
- Wem-bley** \ˈwɛm-blɛ\ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Brent
- We-natch-ee** \ˈwɛ-nach-ɛ\ city cen Wash pop 16,912
- Wen-chow** \ˈwɛn-ˈdʒə\ or formerly Yung kia \ˈjʊŋ-ˈjɛ-ˈa\ city & port E China in S Chekiang on East China sea pop 250,000
- Werra** \ˈvɛr-ə\ river 180 m cen Germany flowing N to join the Fulda forming the Weser
- Weser** \ˈvɛ-zər, ˈwɛ-ə\ river 280 m W Germany formed by confluence of the Fulda & Werra & flowing into North sea
- Wes-la-co** \ˈwɛs-lɪ-ˈkə\ city S Tex W of Harlingen pop 15,313
- Wes-sex** \ˈwɛs-ɪks\ ancient Anglian kingdom S England * Winchester: one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy
- West** \ˈwɛst\ or **Si** \ˈʃi-ə\ river 300 m SE China in Kwangsi & Kwangtung formed by confluence of the Hungshui & the Yu & flowing E into So China sea
- West Allis** \ˈal-ɪs\ city SE Wis pop 71,723
- West Antarctica** — see ANTARCTICA
- West Bend** \ˈbɛndi\ city SE Wis NNW of Milwaukee pop 16,555
- West Bengal** state E India comprising the W third of former Bengal province * Calcutta area 33,945 pop 44,440,095
- West Beskids** — see BESKIDS
- West Brom wch** \ˈbrɒm-ɪŋ, ˈbram-, -ɪŋ\ borough W cen England in West Midlands NW of Birmingham pop 166,626
- West-chester** \ˈwɛs(t)-ˈtʃɛs-tər\ village NE Ill pop 20,033
- West Ches-ter** \ˈwɛs(t)-ˈtʃɛs-tər\ borough SE Pa pop 19,301
- West Co-vi-na** \ˈkə-ˈvɛ-nə\ city SW Calif pop 68,034
- West Des Moines** city S cen Iowa pop 16,441
- Westerly** \ˈwɛs-tər-ɪ-ə\ town SW R I pop 17,248
- Western** — see HEBRIDES
- Western Australia** state W Australia on Indian ocean * Perth area 975,920 pop 980,000
- Western Ghats** \ˈɡəʊs\ chain of mountains SW India extending SSE parallel to coast from mouth of Tapti river to Cape Comorin, highest Anai Mudi 8841 ft — see EASTERN GHATS
- Western Isles** the Outer Hebrides, constituting since 1975 a regional division of W Scotland * Stornoway area 1120 pop 31,000
- Western Reserve** tract of land NE Ohio on S shore of Lake Erie, part of western lands of Conn., ceded 1800 to Ohio area ab 5470
- Western Sahara** or **Spanish Sahara** former Spanish possessions Rio de Oro & Saguia el Hamra in NW Africa, divided 1975 between Mauritania which gave up its claim in Aug 1979 & Morocco which subsequently occupied the entire territory
- Western Samoa** group of islands of Samoa W of 171°W, until 1962 a territory administered by New Zealand, became an independent member of Brit Commonwealth 1962 * Apia (on Upolu I) area 1133 pop 140,000
- Western Thraace** — see THRACE
- Westfield** \ˈwɛs(t)-ˈfɛld\ 1 city SW Mass WNW of Springfield pop 31,433 2 town NE N.J. WSW of Elizabeth pop 33,720
- West Flanders** province NW Belgium bordering on North sea * Bruges area 1248 pop 1,056,855
- West Frisian** — see FRISIAN
- West Germany** the Federal Republic of Germany — see GERMANY
- West Glamorgan** county SE Wales * Swansea area 315 pop 371,400
- West Ham** \ˈhɑm\ former county borough SE England in Essex, now part of Newham
- West Hartford** town cen Conn pop 68,031
- West Haven** \ˈwɛst-ˈhɑ-vən\ city S Conn pop 52,851
- West Indies**, 1 the islands lying between SE No America & S So America bordering the Caribbean & comprising the Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, & Bahamas 2 or **West Indies Federation** former country including all of the Brit West Indies except the Bahamas & the Brit Virgin islands, established 1958, dissolved 1961 — **West Indian** *adj* or *n*
- West Indies Associated States** the self-governing states of Antigua, Dominica, St Kitts-Nevis, St Lucia, & St Vincent, associated with Great Britain in foreign relations & defense
- West Irian** \ˈɪr-ɪ-ˈæn\ or **West New Guinea** or Indonesian Irian Bar-*at* \ˈbɑr-ət\ or formerly Netherlands New Guinea territory of Indonesia comprising the W half of New Guinea & adjacent islands, belonged to the Netherlands until 1963 * Djajapura area 164,159 pop 957,000
- West Kil-don-nan** \ˈkɪl-ˈdɒ-nən\ city Canada in SE Man pop 23,959
- West Lafayette** city W cen Ind pop 19,157
- West lake** \ˈwɛst-læk\ city N Ohio W of Cleveland pop 15,689
- West-land** \ˈwɛs(t)-ˈlænd\ city SE Mich W of Detroit pop 86,749
- West Lo-thian** \ˈlɒ-thi-ən\ or earlier Lin-lith-gow \ˈlɪn-ˈlɪθ-(ˈ)ɡo\ or Lin-lith-gow shire \ˈʃɪr-(ˈ)lɪn-ˈlɪθ\ former county SE Scotland bordering on Firth of Forth * Linlithgow area 120 — see LOTHIAN
- West Malaysia** PENINSULAR MALAYSIA
- West-meath** \ˈ(wɛs(t)-ˈmɛθ, ˈmɛθ\ county E cen Ireland in Leinster * Mullingar area 681 pop 53,357
- West Memphis** city E Ark on the Mississippi pop 25,892
- West Midlands** metropolitan county W cen England * Birmingham area 347 pop 2,779,800
- West Mil-fil-in** \ˈmɪl-ɪn\ borough SW Pa SE of Pittsburgh on the Monongahela pop 28,070
- West-min-ster** \ˈwɛs(t)-ˈmɪn(t)-ˈstər\ 1 city SW Calif E of Long Beach pop 59,865 2 city N cen Colo NW of Denver pop 19,432 3 or **City of Westminster** borough W cen Greater London, England pop 225,632
- West-mor-land** \ˈwɛs(t)-ˈmɔr-lænd, ˈwɛs(t)-ˈmɔf-ə\ or ˈmɔf-ə\ former county NW England * Kendal area 789
- West-mount** \ˈwɛs(t)-ˈmaʊnt\ city Canada in S Que within city of Montreal pop 23,606
- West New York** town NE N.J. on the Hudson pop 40,627
- West-on-sy per-Mare** \ˈwɛs-tən-sɪ pər-ˈmɑr-ə\, ˈmɛ(ə)r\ borough SW England in Aven on Bristol channel pop 50,794
- West Orange** town NE N.J. NW of Newark pop 43,715
- West Pakistan** the former W division of Pakistan, now coextensive with Pakistan
- West Palm Beach** city SE Fla on Lake Worth inlet pop 57,375
- West-phalia** \ˈwɛs(t)-ˈfɑl-ya, ˈfɑl-ɛ-ə\ or **G West-falen** \ˈvɛst-ˈfɑl-ən\ region W Germany bordering on the Netherlands E of the Rhine, includes Ruhr valley, a province of Prussia 1816–1945 * Münster — see NORTH RHINE WESTPHALIA — **West-phalian** \ˈwɛs(t)-ˈfɑl-ən, ˈfɑl-ɛ-ən\ *adj* or *n*
- West-port** \ˈwɛs(t)-ˈpɔf-ə\, ˈpɔf-ə\ town SW Conn. on Long Island Sound pop 27,414
- West Punjab** — see PUNJAB
- West Quod-dy Head** \ˈkwɒd-ɪ\ cape NE Maine at entrance to Passamaquoddy Bay, easternmost point of the U.S., at 66°57'W
- West-tralia** \ˈwɛ-ˈstræl-ya, ˈstræl-ɛ-ə\ WESTERN AUSTRALIA
- West Riding** — see YORK
- West Saint Paul** city SE Minn S of St Paul pop 18,799
- West Spitsbergen** island in Arctic ocean, largest of the Spitsbergen group area 14,600 — see SVALBARD
- West Springfield** town SW Mass on the Connecticut pop 28,461
- West Suffolk** — see SUFFOLK
- West Sus-sex** \ˈsʌs-ɪks, ˈʊs-ə\ *also* ˈɪks\ county S England * Chichester area 769 pop 615,400
- West Virginia** state E U.S. * Charleston area 24,181 pop 1,744,237 — **West Virginian** *adj* or *n*
- West Warwick** town cen R I pop 24,323
- West Yorkshire** metropolitan county NW England * Wakefield area 787 pop 2,082,200
- Wethers-field** \ˈwɛθ-ərz-ˈfɛld\ town cen Conn on Connecticut river S of Hartford pop 26,662
- Wex-ford** \ˈwɛks-fərd\ 1 county SE Ireland in Leinster area 908 pop 85,892 2 municipal borough & port, its * Wey-mouth \ˈwɛ-məθ\ town E Mass SE of Boston pop 54,610
- Whales, Bay of** inlet of Ross sea Antarctica in Ross Ice Shelf
- Whangpoo** — see HANGPU
- Whea-ton** \ˈhwɛt-ən, ˈwɛt-ən\ city NE Ill W of Chicago pop 31,138
- Wheat Ridge** city N cen Colo W of Denver pop 29,795
- Wheeler Peak** \ˈhwɛl-ər-, ˈwɛl-ər\ 1 mountain 13,063 ft E Nev in Snake range 2 mountain 13,160 ft N Mex in Sangre de Cristo mountains, highest in the state
- Wheeling** \ˈhwɛl-ɪŋ, ˈwɛ-ɪŋ\ city N W Va on the Ohio pop 48,188
- Whid-bey** \ˈwɪd-bɛ-, ˈwɪd-ɪ\ island 40 m long NW Wash at N end of Puget Sound E of Admiralty inlet
- Whit-by** \ˈhwɪt-bɛ-, ˈwɪt-ɪ\ town Canada in S Ont NE of Toronto pop 25,324
- White**, 1 river 690 m N Ark. & SW Mo flowing SE into the Mississippi 2 river 160m NW Colo & E Utah flowing W into the Green 3 river 50 m SW Ind formed by confluence of West Fork (300 m) & East Fork (250 m) & flowing W into the Washash 4 river 325 m S Dak flowing E into the Missouri 5 river 75 m NW Tex flowing SE into the Salt Fork 6 mountains N H in the Appalachians — see WASHINGTON (Mount) 7 mountain pass 2885 ft SE Alaska N of Skagway 8 or **Russ Be-loe Mo-re** \ˈbɛl-ə-ya-ˈmor-ya\ sea inlet of Barents sea U.S.S.R. on N coast of Soviet Russia, Europe, enclosed on the N by Kola peninsula
- White Bear Lake** city E Minn NE of St Paul pop 23,313
- White-chapel** \ˈhwɪt-ˈtʃap-əl, ˈwɪt-ɪ\ district of E London, England, N of the Thames in Tower Hamlets
- White-fish Bay** \ˈhwɪt-ˈfɪʃ-, ˈwɪt-ɪ\ village SE Wis N of Milwaukee pop 17,394
- White-frlers** \ˈhwɪt-ˈfrl-ərz, ˈwɪt-ɪ\ district of cen London, England, on the Thames
- White-hall** \ˈhɒl-, ˈhɒl\ 1 city cen Ohio, E suburb of Columbus pop 25,263 2 borough SW Pa S of Pittsburgh pop 16,551
- White horse** \ˈhwɪt-ˈhɔ(ə)r-, ˈwɪt-ɪ\ town NW Canada * of Yukon Territory on the upper Yukon pop 11,084
- White Nile** — see NILE
- White Plains** city SE N.Y. NE of Yonkers pop 50,220
- White Russia** — see BELORUSSIA
- White Sands National Monument** reservation S N Mex SW of Alamogordo comprising an area of gypsum sand dunes area 219
- White Volta** — see VOLTA
- Whit-nev, Mount** \ˈhwɪt-nɛ-, ˈwɪt-ɪ\ mountain 14,494 ft SE cen Calif in Sierra Nevada in Sequoia National Park, highest in the U.S. outside of Alaska
- Whit-tier** \ˈhwɪt-ˈɪər-, ˈwɪt-ɪ\ city SW Calif SE of Los Angeles pop 72,863
- Wich-i-ta** \ˈwɪch-ə-ˈtoʊ, ˈwɪt-ɪ\ city S cen Kans on Arkansas river pop 276,554 2 river 230 m N Tex flowing ENE into Red river 3 mountains SW Okla, highest Mt Scott 2464 ft
- Wichita Falls** city N Tex on Wichita river pop 97,564
- Wick** \ˈwɪk\ burgh N Scotland in Caithness district in Highland region
- Wick-liffe** \ˈwɪk-lɪf-, ˈlɪf\ city NE Ohio pop 21,354
- Wick-low** \ˈwɪk-ləʊ, ˈlɒ\ 1 county E Ireland in Leinster area 782 pop 66,730 2 urban district & port, its *. SSE of Dublin 3 mountains Ireland along E coast, highest Lugnaquilla 3039 ft
- Wien** — see VIENNA
- Wies-ba-den** \ˈvɛs-ˈbɑd-ən, ˈvɪs-ɪ\ city W Germany on the Rhine W of Frankfurt * of Hesse pop 259,900
- Wig-an** \ˈwɪg-ən\ borough NW England in Greater Manchester W of Manchester pop 81,258
- Wight, Isle of** \ˈwaɪt\ island S England in English channel constituting Isle of Wight county (* Newport area 147 pop 112,000)
- Wig town** \ˈwɪg-taʊn, ˈtaʊn\ or **Wig town shire** \ˈʃɪr-(ˈ)wɪg-, ˈwɪg-ə\ former county SW Scotland * Wigtown area 487
- Wilderness Road** trail from SW Va to cen Ky through Cumberland Gap blazed to site of Boonesborough by Daniel Boone 1775 & later extended to Falls of the Ohio at Louisville
- Wil helms-ha ven** \ˈvɪl-hɛlmz-ˈhɑf-ən, ˈvɪl-ˈmɪz-ɪ\ city & port W Germany NW of Bremen pop 102,700
- Wilkes-Barre** \ˈwɪlk-ɪs-ˈbɑr-ə, ˈhɑr-ə, ˈhɑf-ə\ city NE Pa on the Susquehanna SW of Scranton pop 55,866

Volta Redon-da \völ-tə-ri-'dün-də, vól-, vól- city E Brazil on the Paraíba NW of city of Rio de Janeiro pop 118,114
Volter-ra \völ-ter-ə, vól-, vól- or anc **Vol-ter-rae** \völ-tə-'te(ə)-r-, -(ə) commune cen Italy in Tuscany SE of Pisa pop 16,558
Volturno \völ-tür-no, -(ə)-nō, vól-, vól- river 110 m S cen Italy flowing from the Apennines SE & SW into Gulf of Gaeta.
Voor-burg \vó(ə)-r-, bərg-, \vó(ə)-r- commune SW Netherlands, E suburb of The Hague pop 45,011
Vor-arl-berg \f(ə)ʁ-, árl-, bərg-, \f(ə)ʁ- province W Austria W of Tirol bordering on Switzerland * Bregenz
Vor-ro-nesh \və-'rō-nish city U S S R in S cen Soviet Russia, Europe, near the Don pop 660,000
Vor-shi-lov-grad \vór-ə-'shē-ləf-grad, vkr-, -ləv- or formerly **Lugansk** \lū-'gán(ə)sk city U S S R in E Ukraine in Donets basin pop 382,000
Vosges \vózh-, mountains NE France on W side of Rhine valley, highest Ballon de Guebwiller 4672 ft
Voy-ageurs National Park \vói-ə-'zhərz\ reservation N Minn on Canadian border S of Rainy Lake area 343
Vrangelya — see WRANGEL
Vyat-ka or **Vlat-ka** \vé-'tə-tə-ka 1 river 800 m U S S R in E Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing into the Kama 2 — see KIROV
Vy-borg \vé-'b(ə)ʁ-, -b(ə)-r- or Finn **Vilj-pur-i** \vé-'pə-rē city & port U S S R in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on arm of Gulf of Finland, belonged to Finland 1917-40 pop 65,000
Vycheg-da or **Vi-cheg-da** \vich-'ig-də river 700 m U S S R in N Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing W to the Northern Dvina
Waad-t — see VAUD
Waal \vāl river Netherlands, the S branch of the lower Rhine
Wa-bash \wó-'bāsh river 475 m Ind & Ill flowing into the Ohio
Wa-co \wə-'(k)k(ə) city NE cen Tex on Brazos river pop 95,326
Wadden Zee \wəd-'n-zā inlet of North sea N Netherlands between West Frisian islands & IJsselmeer
Wadding-ton, Mount \wəd-'ing-tən mountain 13,260 ft W Canada in SW B C in Coast mountains, highest in province
Wa-gram \və-'grām village Austria NE of Vienna
Wa-hi-a-wa \wə-'hē-ə-'wā city Hawaii in cen Oahu pop 17,598
Waia-le-ale \wī-'al-ē-'al-ē mountain 5080 ft Hawaii in cen Kauai
Waika-to \wī-'kāt-(ə) river 220 m New Zealand in NW North I flowing NW into Tasman sea
Waikī-ki \wī-'kē-'kē resort section of Honolulu, Hawaii NW of Diamond Head on Waikīki Beach
Waimea Canyon \wī-'mā-ə- canyon on SW coast of Kauai
Waipā-hu \wī-'pā-'hū city Hawaii in SW Oahu pop 22,798
Waikā-ki \wī-'tāk-ē river 135 m New Zealand in SE cen South I flowing ESE into the Pacific
Wa-ka-yā-ma \wāk-ə-'yām-ə city & port Japan in SW Honshu on Inland sea pop 362,000
Wake \wāk- island N Pacific N of Marshall islands belonging to the U S
Wake-field \wāk-'fēld 1 town E Mass N of Boston pop 25,402 2 city & borough N England * of West Yorkshire pop 59,650
Waia-chia or **Waia-chia** \wā-'lā-kē-ə region S Rumania between the Transylvanian Alps & the Danube includes Muntania & Oltenia, chief city Bucharest — **Waia-chi-an** or **Waia-chi-an** \-ən adj or n
Wal-deck \vāl-'dek former county, principality, & state of Germany between Westphalia & Hesse-Nassau * Arolsen
Wal-den Pond \wól-dən pond NE Mass S of Concord
Wales \wə-'(ə)lz or Welsh Cymru \kəm-'rē or ML Cam-bria \kəm-brē-ə principality SW Great Britain, a division of the United Kingdom * Cardiff area 7469, pop 2,723,596
Walla-sey \wāl-ə-'sē borough NW England in Merseyside on coast W of Liverpool pop 97,061
Walla Walla \wāl-ə-'wāl-ə, -wāl- city SE Wash pop 23,619
Walling-ford \wāl-'ing-fərd town S Conn NNE of New Haven pop 35,714
Wallis, 1 \wāl-ə-'s islands SW Pacific NE of Fiji islands, with Futuna islands, constitute a French overseas territory (Wallis and Futuna islands pop 8546) 2 — see VALAIS
Wall-jops \wāl-'jops island E Va. on the Atlantic SW of Chincoteague Bay
Wall-lowa \wāl-'lō-ə mountains NE Oreg. E of Blue mountains, highest Sacajawea Peak 10,033 ft
Walnut Canyon National Monument reservation N cen Ariz ESE of Flagstaff containing cliff dwellings
Walnut Creek city W Calif. E of Berkeley pop 39,844
Wal-pole \wól-'p(ə)l, wāl- town E Mass, SW of Boston pop 18,149
Wal-sall \wól-'s(ə)l, -səl borough W cen England in West Midlands N of Birmingham pop 184,606
Wal-tham \wól-'tham, chiefly by outsiders -tham city E Mass W of Boston pop 61,582
Wal-tham Forest \wól-'tham borough of NE Greater London, England pop 233,528
Wal-tham-stow \wól-'tham-stō former municipal borough SE England in Essex, now part of Waltham Forest
Walvis Bay \wól-'vay town, port, & district SW Africa on Walvis Bay (inlet) W of Windhoek, an exclave of Republic of So Africa in South-West Africa area (of district) 374
Wandsworth \wān-'(d)z-(ə)-w(ə)th borough of SW Greater London, England pop 298,931
Wang-a-nui \wān-'(ə)-nū-ē 1 river 150 m New Zealand in SW cen North I, flowing into Cook Strait 2 city & port New Zealand in North I on Cook Strait pop 36,600
Wan-ne-Eickel \vān-ə-'i-k(ə)l city W Germany in the Ruhr N of Bochum pop 100,300
Wan-stead and Wood-ford \wān-'stəd-'n-'wud-fərd former municipal borough S England in Essex, now part of Redbridge
Wap-si-pin-tcon \wəp-'sī-'pin-kən river 225 m SE Minn & E Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi
Wa-ra-n-gal \wə-'rāŋ-g(ə)l city S cen India in N Andhra Pradesh NE of Hyderabad pop 181,255
War-bur-ton, The \w(ə)-'b(ə)rt-'n watercourse 275 m Australia in NE So Australia flowing SW into Lake Eyre

Wargla — see QUARGLA
Warley \w(ə)-'lē former county borough W cen England, a NW suburb of Birmingham
War-ner Rob-ns \w(ə)-nər-'rīb-ən-z city cen Ga pop 33,491
War-ren \w(ə)-n, -w(ə)-r- 1 city SE Mich N of Detroit pop 179,260 2 city NE Ohio NW of Youngstown pop 63,494
War-ren-ville Heights \w(ə)-vī city NE Ohio pop 18,925
War-ning-ton \w(ə)-'n(ə)-tən, -w(ə)-r-, borough NW England in Lancashire on the Mersey E of Liverpool pop 68,262
Warsaw \w(ə)-'s(ə) or Pol **Warszawa** \vār-'shū-ə city * of Poland on the Vistula pop 1,283,900
Warta \v(ə)-'t(ə) or G **Warthe** \v(ə)-'t(ə) river 445 m Poland flowing NW & W into the Oder
War-wick \w(ə)-'r(ə)k, US also \w(ə)-'r(ə)k, -w(ə)-'r(ə)k 1 city cen R.I S of Providence on Narragansett Bay pop 83,694 2 borough cen England * of Warwickshire pop 18,289
War-wick-shire \w(ə)-'r(ə)k-'sh(ə)r-, -shar, US also \w(ə)-'r(ə)k-, -w(ə)-'r(ə)k- or **Warwick county** cen England * **Warwick** area 765, pop 469,500
Wasatch \w(ə)-'sach mountain range SE Idaho & N & cen Utah — see TIMPANOGOS (Mount)
Wash, The \w(ə)sh-, \w(ə)sh- inlet of North sea E England between Norfolk & Lincoln
Wash-ington \w(ə)sh-'ing-tən, -w(ə)sh- 1 state NW U S * Olympia area 68,192, pop 3,409,169 2 city * of the U.S. coextensive with District of Columbia pop 756,510 3 city SW Pa pop 19,827 — **Wash-into-nian** \w(ə)sh-'ing-tō-nē-ən, -wash-, -nyən adj or n
Washington, Lake lake 20 m long W Wash E of Seattle
Washington, Mount mountain 6288 ft N N H, highest in White mountains
Washington Island island cen Pacific in the Line islands
Wash-ita \w(ə)sh-ə-'t(ə) 1 river 500 m NW Tex. & SW Okla flowing SE into Red river 2 — see OUACHITA
Watauga \wə-'t(ə)-gə river 60 m NW N C. & NE Tenn flowing into S fork of the Holston
Watersted-Salgitter — see SALZGITTER
Water-bury \w(ə)-'t(ə)-r-, -ber-ē, -w(ə)-t- city W cen Conn on Naugatuck river pop 108,033
Water-ree \w(ə)-'rē, -w(ə)-t- river S C., lower course of the Cat-tawba — see CONGAREE
Water-ford \w(ə)-'f(ə)-rd, -w(ə)-t- 1 town SE Conn SW of New London pop 17,227 2 county S Ireland in Munster area 710, pop 76,932 3 city & port, its * on Sur river pop 31,692
Water-loo \w(ə)-'t(ə)-r-, -w(ə)-t- 1 city NE cen Iowa pop 75,533 2 city Canada in SE Ont W of Kitchener pop 36,677 3 town cen Belgium S of Brussels pop 16,924
Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park — see GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
Water-ton Lakes National Park \w(ə)-'t(ə)-n, -w(ə)-t- reservation Canada in Rocky mountains in S Alta on Mont border area 521
Water-town \w(ə)-'t(ə)-taun, -w(ə)-t- 1 town SW Conn NW of Waterbury pop 18,610 2 town E Mass W of Boston pop 39,307 3 city N cen N Y SE of Kingston, Ont pop 30,787 4 city SE Wis pop 15,683
Water-ville \w(ə)-'t(ə)-vīl, -w(ə)-t- city S cen Me. pop 18,192
Wat-ford \w(ə)-'f(ə)-rd borough SE England in Hertfordshire NW of London pop 78,117
Watling or Watlings — see SAN SALVADOR
Wat-ten-scheid \vat-'n-'shīt city W Germany E of Essen pop 80,527
Watts \w(ə)ts section of Los Angeles, Calif S of the downtown district
Wau-kegan \w(ə)-'kē-gən city NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 65,269
Wau-ke-sha \w(ə)-'kē-shə city SE Wis pop 40,258
Wau-sau \w(ə)-'s(ə)-s(ə) city N cen Wis pop 32,806
Wau-wa-to-sa \w(ə)-'w(ə)-t(ə)-s(ə) city SE Wis pop 58,676
Way-cross \w(ə)-'kr(ə)s city SE Ga pop 18,996
Wayne \w(ə)n village SE Mich SW of Detroit pop 21,054
Way-zir-i-stan \w(ə)-'zī-r-'istān, -istān region W Pakistan on border of Afghanistan NE of Baluchistan
Weald \w(ə)ld region SE England in Kent, Surrey, & Sussex, between North Downs & South Downs, once heavily forested
Webbe Shible — see SHIBLE
Web-ster Groves \w(ə)-'st(ə)-r- city E Mo pop 26,995
Wed-dell \w(ə)-'d(ə)l, -wed-'l sea arm of the S Atlantic E of Antarctic peninsula
Wei \w(ə) river 400 m N cen China flowing E to join Yellow river
Weichsel — see VISTULA
Wei-fang \w(ə)-'fāŋ city E China in E cen Shantung NW of Tsing-tao pop 260,000
Wei-hai \w(ə)-'h(ə) or formerly **Wei-hai-wei** \w(ə)-h(ə)-'w(ə) city & port E China in NE Shantung on Yellow sea pop 175,000
Wei-mar \vī-'m(ə)r, -w(ə)- city E Germany E of Erfurt pop 63,689
Weimar Republic the German republic 1919-33
Wei-ron \w(ə)-'r(ə)-n city N W Va on the Ohio pop 27,131
Weldand \w(ə)-'nd 1 city Canada in SE Ont SW of Niagara Falls pop 44,397 2 ship canal 28 m Canada in SE Ont connecting Lake Erie & Lake Ontario
Welle — see UELE
Welles-ley \wel-'lē town E Mass WSW of Boston pop 28,051
Wel-ling-ton \wel-'ing-tən city & port * of New Zealand in SW North I, on Port Nicholson (Wellington Harbor) on Cook Strait pop 134,900

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Wilkes Land \ˈwɪlks/ coast region E Antarctica extending along Indian ocean S of Australia
Wilkinsburg \ˈwɪl-kɪnz-bɜːrɡ/ borough SW Pa pop 26,780
Williamette \wə-ˈlɑːm-ət/ river 190 m NW Oreg flowing N into the Columbia
William's Bay \ˈwɪl-ə-ˌpə, -pə/ inlet of the Pacific SW Wash
Williamstad \ˈwɪl-əm-stɑːt/ city * of Netherlands Antilles on Curaçao 1 pop 43,547
Willesden \ˈwɪl-zən/ former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Brent
Williamson, Mount \ˈwɪl-yəm-sən/ mountain 14,384 ft SE cen Calif. in Sierra Nevada NNW of Mt Whitney
Williamsport \ˈwɪl-yəm-z-ˌpɔːrt, -pɔː(r)t/ city N cen Pa on West Branch of the Susquehanna pop 37,918
Willoughby \ˈwɪl-ə-bi/ city NE Ohio NE of Cleveland pop 18,634
Willowick \ˈwɪl-ə-wɪk/ city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 21,237
Willmette \ˈwɪl-met/ village NE Ill N of Chicago pop 32,134
Willmington \ˈwɪl-mɪn-tən/ 1 city & port N Del pop 80,386 2 town NE Mass SE of Lowell pop 17,102 3 city & port SE N C pop 46,169
Wilno — see VILNYUS
Wilson \ˈwɪl-sən/ city E cen N C. E of Raleigh pop 29,347
Wilson, Mount mountain 5704 ft SW Calif NE of Pasadena
Wiltshire \ˈwɪl-tʃɪr/ \ˈwɪl-tʃɪr/ county S England * Trowbridge area 1345, pop 506,700
Wimbleton \ˈwɪm-bəl-dən/ former municipal borough SE England in Surrey, now part of Merton
Winchester \ˈwɪn-tʃes-tər, -tʃes-tər/ 1 town E Mass NW of Boston pop 22,269 2 city & borough S England * of Hampshire pop 31,041
Wind \ˈwɪnd/ river W cen Wyo, the upper course of the Bighorn
Wineau — see VENTA VENTSPILS
Wind Cave limestone cavern SW S Dak in Black hills in Wind Cave National Park (area 42)
Windermere \ˈwɪn-dər-mɛr/ lake 10 m long NW England in Cumbria, largest in England
Windham \ˈwɪn-dəm/ town E cen Conn pop 19,626
Windhoek \ˈwɪn-tʃuk/ city * of South-West Africa pop 36,051
Wind River mountain range W cen Wyo — see GANNETT PEAK
Wind River Canyon gorge of the Bighorn river W cen Wyo
Windsor \ˈwɪn-dər/ 1 town N cen Conn N of Hartford pop 22,502 2 city Canada in SE Ont opposite Detroit, Mich pop 203,300 3 or New Windsor royal borough S England in Berkshire on the Thames W of London pop 30,063
Windsor Locke town N Conn N of Hartford pop 15,080
Windward \ˈwɪn-dwɔːd/ 1 islands West Indies in the S Lesser Antilles extending S from Martinique but not including Barbados, Tobago, or Trinidad 2 former colony Brit West Indies comprising territories of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, & Grenada in the Windward group & Dominica in the Leewards 3 or F lles du Vent \f-die-vɛ/ islands S Pacific, E group of the Society islands, including Tahiti
Windward Passage channel between Cuba & Hispaniola
Winnebago \ˈwɪn-ə-bə-ɡo/ lake 30 m long E Wis
Win-ni-pe-gar \ˈwɪn-ə-pɛɡ/ 1 river 200 m Canada in W Ont & SE Man flowing from Lake of the Woods to Lake Winnipeg 2 city Canada * of Man pop 246,246 — Win ni-pe-gar \ˈwɛɡ-ər/ n
Winnipeg \ˈwɪn-ə-pɛɡ/ lake 275 m long Canada in S cen Man drained by Nelson river area 9460
Win-ni-pe-gos \ˈwɪn-ə-pɛ-ɡo-s/ lake Canada in W Man W of Lake Winnipeg area 2086
Win-ni-pe-sau-kee \ˈwɪn-ə-pɛ-ˌso-ki/ lake cen N H area 71
Win-no-na \ˈwɪn-ə-nə/ city SE Minn pop 26,438
Win-noo-ski \ˈwɪn-ə-nu-ski/ river 100 m N cen Vt flowing into Lake Champlain
Win-ston-Salem \ˈwɪn(t)-stən-ˈsɑːləm/ city N N C pop 132,913
Winter Haven city cen Fla E of Lakeland pop 16,136
Winter Park city E Fla N of Orlando pop 21,895
Win-ter-thur \ˈwɪn-tər-tʃʊr/ commune N Switzerland in Zurich canton NE of Zurich pop 92,500
Winthrop \ˈwɪn(t)-θrɒp/ town E Mass ENE of Boston on Massachusetts Bay pop 20,335
Win-yah Bay \ˈwɪn-ə-pə/ inlet of the Atlantic E S C
Wisconsin \ˈwɪs-kən(t)-sɪn/ 1 river 430 m, cen Wis flowing S & W into the Mississippi 2 state N cen U S * Madison area 56,164, pop 4,417,933 — Wis-con-sin-ite \ˈwɪs-nɪt/ n
Wisconsin Dells — see DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN
Wisconsin Rapids city cen Wis pop 18,587
Wisla — see VISTULA
Wis-mar \ˈwɪs-mər, -wɪz-mər/ city & port NE Germany SW of Rostock pop 56,057
Wis-a-hick-on \ˈwɪs-ə-hɪk-ən/ creek SE Pa flowing into the Schuylkill at Philadelphia
With-a-coo-chee \ˈwɪθ-ə-ˌku-ʃi/ 1 river 110 m S Ga & NW Fla flowing SE into the Suwannee 2 river 120 m NW cen Fla flowing NW into Gulf of Mexico
Witten \ˈwɪt-ən/ city W Germany SW of Dortmund pop 97,472
Wittenberg \ˈwɪt-ən-bɜːrɡ/ city E Germany E of Dessau pop 47,151
Witwatersrand \ˈwɪt-wɔːt-ər-z-ˌrænd, -wɔːt-, -rænd, -rænd/ ridge of auriferous rock 62 m long & 23 m wide NE Republic of So Africa in S Transvaal
Wloclawek \ˈvlɔːt-ˌslɔːv-ek/ or Russ Wlo-tslavsk \ˈvlɔːt-ˌslɔːfsk/ commune N cen Poland on the Vistula pop 77,200
Woburn \ˈwʊ-bɜːn, -wə/ city E Mass NW of Boston pop 37,406
Wolds, the \ˈwɔːld(z)/ chalk hills NE England in No Yorkshire, Humberside, & N Lincolnshire
Wolfsburg \ˈwʊlf-s-bɜːrɡ, -vɔːlf-s, -bu(ɔː)rɡ/ city W Germany NE of Brunswick pop 88,024
Wollongong \ˈwʊl-ən-ˌɡɔːn, -gɔːn/ city & port SE Australia in E New So Wales S of Sydney pop (with suburbs) 155,160
Wolverhampton \ˈwʊl-vər-ˌhæm(p)-tən/ borough W cen England in West Midlands NW of Birmingham pop 268,847
Won-san \ˈwɔn-sən/ city & port N Korea on E coast pop 300,000

Wood Buffalo National Park reservation W Canada in N Alta & S Mackenzie District area 17,300
Wood Green former municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, now part of Haringey
Woodland \ˈwʊd-lənd/ city W Calif NW of Sacramento pop 20,677
Wood-lark \ˈwʊd-lɑːrk/ or Mu-rub \ˈmur-ə-wə/ island W Pacific in Solomon sea off SE end of New Guinea, attached to Papua New Guinea area 400
Woods, Lake of the lake S Canada & N U.S. in Ont, Man, & Minn SE of Lake Winnipeg area 1485
Woodstock \ˈwʊd-stɔːk/ city Canada in SE Ont pop 26,173
Wool-wich \ˈwʊl-ɪtʃ/ former metropolitan borough E London, England, now part of Greenwich
Woomera \ˈwʊm-ə-rə/ town So Australia W of Lake Torrens
Woonsocket \ˈwʊn-sək-ət, -sɪv-, -sɪv-/ city N R I pop 46,820
Woods-ter \ˈwʊd-s-tər/ city N cen Ohio SW of Akron pop 18,703
Worcester \ˈwʊr-tər/ 1 city E cen Mass pop 176,572 2 or Worcester-shire \-tʃɪr-/ shire, -shor/ former county W cen England area 699 — see HERFORD AND WORCESTER 3 city, its * pop 73,445
Worms \ˈwɔːrmz, -vɔːm(p)s/ city W Germany on the Rhine NNW of Mannheim pop 77,642
Worth, Lake \ˈwɔːrθ/ inlet (lagoon) of the Atlantic SE Fla.
Worthing \ˈwɔːr-thɪŋ/ borough S England in West Sussex on English channel pop 88,210
Worthing-ton \ˈwɔːr-thɪŋ-tən/ city cen Ohio pop 15,326
Wounded Knee \ˈwʊn-dəd-ˌne/ creek ab 50 m SW S Dak flowing NNW into White river S of Badlands National Monument
Wrangel \ˈvɹɑŋ-ɡəl/ or Russ Vran-gol-ya \ˈvrɑŋ-gol-ya/ island U.S.S.R. off NE Soviet Russia, Asia, in Arctic ocean
Wrangell \ˈvɹɑŋ-ɡəl/ 1 island SE Alaska NE of Prince of Wales I 2 mountain range S Alaska NW of St. Elias range — see BLACK-BURN (Mount)
Wrangell, Cape cape on Attu I. in Aleutians, Alaska, westernmost point of U.S., at 172°27'E
Wrangell, Mount active volcano 14,006 ft S Alaska in Wrangell mountains NW of Mt. Blackburn
Wrath, Cape \ˈræθ, Scot ˈrɒθ or ˈræθ/ extreme NW point of Scotland, at 58°35'N
Wrexham \ˈrɛk-səm/ borough NE Wales in Clwyd pop 38,955
Wroclaw \ˈvɹɔt-ˌslɔːf, -slɔːv/ or G Bres-leu \ˈbɹes-ləu/ city SW Poland, chief city of Silesia pop 514,100
Wu \ˈwʊ/ river 500 m, cen China rising in W Kweichow & flowing through Szechwan into the Yangtze
Wu-chang \ˈwʊ-ʃɑŋ/ former city E cen China — see WUHAN
Wu-chow \ˈwʊ-ʃəʊ/ city S China in E Kwangsi at junction of Kwei & West rivers pop 150,000
Wu-han \ˈwʊ-hən/ city E cen China * of Hupei at junction of Han & Yangtze rivers, formed from the former separate cities of Hankow, Hanyang, & Wuchang pop 4,250,000
Wuhshien — see SOOCHOW
Wu-hu \ˈwʊ-hʊ/ city E China in E Anhwei pop 300,000
Wu-pai-ki National Monument \ˈwʊ-pat-ki/ reservation N Ariz. NNE of Flagstaff containing prehistoric Indian dwellings
Wuppertal \ˈvʊp-ər-tal/ city W Germany in Ruhr valley ENE of Düsseldorf pop 413,000
Würtemberg \ˈvʊrt-əm-bɜːrɡ, -vʊrt-, -vʊert-əm-bɜːrk/ region SW Germany between Baden & Bavaria, chief city Stuttgart, once a duchy, kingdom 1813-1918, state 1918-45, divided 1945-51, S part being joined to Hohenzollern forming Württemberg-Hohenzollern state & N part to N Baden forming Württemberg-Baden state, since 1951 part of Baden-Württemberg state
Würzburg \ˈvʊrt-s-bɜːrɡ, -vʊrt-, -vʊerts-bʊrk/ city W Germany on the Main in N Bavaria NW of Nuremberg pop 120,100
Wu-sih \ˈwʊ-shə/ city E China in S Kiangsu NW of Soochow pop 900,000
Wutailin — see CHANGCHOW
Wu-tung-kiao \ˈwʊ-tʊŋ-ʃəʊ/ city SW cen China in S Szechwan S of Chengtu pop 199,100
Wyandotte \ˈwɪ-ən-dɪt/ also \ˈwɪn-/ city SE Mich pop 41,061
Wye \ˈwɪ/ river 130 m E Wales & W England flowing into the Severn
Wy-om-ing \ˈwɪ-ə-mɪŋ/ 1 state NW U.S. * Cheyenne area 97,914, pop 332,416 2 valley NE Pa. along the Susquehanna 3 city SW Mich pop 56,560 — Wy-om-ing-ite \-mɪŋ-ɪt/ n
Xanthus \ˈzæn(t)-θəs/ 1 or Turk Ko-çu \kɔ-ʃə/ river 75 m S Turkey flowing SW & S into the Mediterranean 2 city of ancient Lycia near mouth of the Xanthus
Xen-ila \ˈzɛ-nə, -nɛ-ə/ city SW cen Ohio pop 25,373
Xeres — see JEREZ
Xin-gu \ʃɛŋ-ɡʊ/ river 1300 m, cen & N Brazil rising on Mato Grosso plateau & flowing N into the Amazon near its mouth
Xochimilco \ʃɔ-ʃi-mɪl-ko, -ʃɔ-shi-, -mɪl-/ city S cen Mexico, SE suburb of Mexico City pop 117,083
Ya-blo-ni \ˈyab-lə-ni/ or Ya-blo-ni-voi \-lə-nə-ˈvɔi/ mountain range U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, on E border of Buryat Republic, highest peak Sokhondo 8228 ft
Yacarana — see JAVARI
Yad kin \ˈyad-kən/ river 202 m, cen N C., the upper course of the Pee Dee
Yafa — see JAFFA
Ya-ha-ta \ˈya-hat-ə/ or Ya-wa-ta \ˈwāt-/ former city Japan in N Kyushu — see KITAKYUSHU

a about * kitten, F table or further a back i bake
 e cot, cart a F bac a out ch chn e less e easy
 g gift i trip l life j joke k G ich, buch e fin g sing
 o flow o flaw æ F beef æ F feu oi coin th thing
 th this ü loot u foot æ G füllen F rue y yet
 f figne \dɛn/, nut \nʊt/ yil few yu furious zh vision

main part of a plant or animal body esp. as distinguished from limbs and head: **TRUNK** **b**: the main, central, or principal part as (1): the nave of a church (2): the bed or box of a vehicle on or in which the load is placed (3) **a**: the part of a garment covering the body or trunk **b**: the main part of a literary or journalistic work: **TEXT** 2b **c**: the sound box or pipe of a musical instrument **4 a**: a mass of matter distinct from other masses (a ~ of water) **b**: one of the seven planets of the old astronomy **c**: something that embodies or gives concrete reality to a thing, *specif*: a sensible object in physical space **5**: a group of persons or things as **a**: a fighting unit **FORCE** **b**: a group of individuals organized for some purpose; **CORPORATION** (a legislative ~) **6 a**: **VISCOSITY**, **CONSISTENCY** — used esp. of oils and grease **b**: compactness or firmness of texture **c**: fullness or resonance of a musical tone **d**: richness of flavor — used of a beverage (as wine) **7**: the part of a printing type extending from foot to shoulder and underlying the *baseline* — see **TYPE** illustration

body *vi* **bod-ēd, body-īng** **1 a**: to give form or shape to: **EMBODY** **b**: **REPRESENT**, **SYMBOLIZE** — usu. used with *forth* **2**: to increase the viscosity of (an oil)

body cavity *n*: a cavity within an animal body; *specif*: **COELOM**
body check *n*: a blocking of an opposing player with the body (as in ice hockey or lacrosse)

body corporate *n*: **CORPORATION**
body English *n*: the instinctive attempt of a person to influence the movement of a propelled object (as a ball or puck) by contorting his body in the desired direction

body-guard \ˈbɒd-ē-gard\ *n*: a man or group of men whose duty is to protect a person from bodily harm

body louse *n*: a louse feeding primarily on the body; esp.: a sucking louse (*Pediculus humanus*) feeding on the body and living in the clothing of man

body mechanics *n pl* *but sing or pl in constr*: systematic exercises (as for women) designed esp. to develop coordination, endurance, and poise

body politic *n* **1** *archaic*: **CORPORATION** **2**: a group of persons politically organized under a single governmental authority **3**: a people considered as a collective unit

body shirt *n*: a woman's close-fitting top made with a sewn-in or snapped crotch **2**: a close-fitting shirt or blouse

body shop *n*: a shop where automotive bodies are made or repaired

body snatcher *n*: one that without authority takes corpses from graves usu. for dissection

body stocking *n*: a sheer close-fitting one-piece garment for the torso that often has sleeves and legs

body-surf \ˈbɒd-ē-sɜrft\ *vi*: to ride on a wave without a surfboard by planing on the chest and stomach — **body-surf-er** *n*

body wall *n*: the external surface of the body in animals consisting of ectoderm and mesoderm and enclosing the body cavity

body-work \ˈbɒd-ē-wɜrk\ *n* **1**: a vehicle body **2**: the act or process of making or repairing vehicle bodies

boehm-ite \ˈbɔim-īt, ˈbɔrm-īt\ *n* [*G* böhmite, fr. J. Böhm (Boehm), 20th cent. *G* scientist]: a mineral consisting of an orthorhombic form of aluminum oxide and hydroxide $AlO(OH)$ found in bauxite

Boer \ˈbɔɪr, ˈbɔɪr, ˈbɔɪr\ *n* [*D*, lit., farmer — more at **BOOR**]: a South African of Dutch or Huguenot descent

boff \ˈbɒf, ˈbɒf\ *n* [*Ir* *bóff*, *bóff*] *pl* **boffs** or **boffos** [*prob* fr. *box office*] **1**: a hearty laugh **2**: a gag or line that produces a hearty laugh **3**: something that is conspicuously successful: **HIT**

boff-in \ˈbɒf-ən\ *n* [*origin unknown*] *chiefly Brit*: a scientific expert

boff-fo \ˈbɒf-fo\ *adj*: extraordinarily successful: **SENSATIONAL**

boff-fo-la \ˈbɒf-fo-lə\ *n* [*Ir* *bóff*, *bóff*] *BOFF*

Bofors gun \ˈbɒf-ɔr-, ˈbɒf-ɔr\ *n* [*Bofors*, munition works in Sweden] a double-barreled automatic antiaircraft gun

bog \ˈbɒg, ˈbɒg\ *n* [*prob* fr. *Ir* *gabógach* (*fr* *gabóg* soft, *fr* *Oir* *boc*) & *Sc* Gael *baglach* (*fr* *bog* soft), akin to *OE* *būgan* to bend — more at *bow*] **1**: wet spongy ground, esp.: a poorly drained usu. acid area rich in plant residues, frequently surrounding a body of open water, and having a characteristic flora (as of sedges, heaths, and sphagnum) — **bog-gy** \ˈbɒg-ē, ˈbɒg-ē\ *adj*

bog *vb* **bogged**; **bog-ging** *vi*: to cause to sink into or as if into a bog: **IMPEDE** — usu. used with *down* ~ *vi*: to become impeded — usu. used with *down*

bog asphodel *n*: either of two bog herbs (*Narthecium ossifragum* of Europe and *N. americanum* of the U.S.) of the lily family

bo-gey also **bo-gy** or **bo-gle** *n, pl* **bogeys** also **bogles** [*prob* alter. of *bagle*] **1** \ˈbʊg-ē, ˈbʊg-ē, ˈbʊ-gē, ˈbʊ-gē\ *SPECTER*, *PHANTOM* **2** \ˈbʊg-ē also ˈbʊg-ē or ˈbʊ-gē\ *a*: source of fear, perplexity, or harassment **3** \ˈbʊg-ē\ *chiefly Brit*: an average golfer's score used as a standard for a particular hole or course **b**: one stroke over par on a hole in golf **4** \ˈbʊg-ē\ *a*: a numerical standard of performance set up as a mark to be aimed at in competition **5** \ˈbʊg-ē, ˈbʊ-gē, ˈbʊ-gē\ *slang*: an unidentified flying object

bo-gey \ˈbʊg-ē\ *vi* **bo-geyed**; **bo-gey-ing**: to shoot (a hole in golf) in one over par

bo-gey-man \ˈbʊg-ē-man, ˈbʊ-gē-, ˈbʊ-gē-, ˈbʊg-ər-\ *n*: a monstrous imaginary figure used in threatening children, broadly: a terrifying person or thing: **BUGBEAR**

bog-gle \ˈbɒg-əl\ *vb* **bog-gled**, **bog-gling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [*perh.* *fr.* *baggle*] *vi* **1**: to start with fright or amazement: be overwhelmed (the mind ~s at the amount of research yet to be done) **2**: to hesitate because of doubt, fear, or scruples **3**: **BUNGLE** ~ *vi*: to overwhelm with wonder or bewilderment — **bog-gle** *n*

bo-gle also **bo-gey** or **bo-gy** \ˈbʊg-ē\ *n, pl* **bo-gles** also **bogeys** [*origin unknown*] **1**: a low strongly built cart **2**: a *chiefly Brit*: a swiveling railway truck **b**: the driving-wheel assembly consisting of the rear four wheels of a 6-wheel automotive truck **3**: one of the weight-carrying wheels on the inside perimeter of the tread of a tank serving to keep the treads in line

bo-gle \ˈbʊg-əl\ also **bo-gle** \ˈbʊg-əl\ *n* [*E* dial. (*Sc* & northern), terrifying apparition akin to *ME* *bugge* scarecrow — more at *BUG*] *dial Brit*: **GOBLIN**, **SPECTER** also: an object of fear or loathing

Bo-go-mil also **Bo-go-mile** \ˈbɒg-ə-ˈmɪl\ *n* [*Russ* *bogomil*, fr. *OSlav* *Bogomil* *Bogomil*, 10th cent. Bulg. priest, founder of the sect]: a member of a medieval Bulgarian sect holding that God is the father of two sons, the rebellious Satan and the obedient Jesus **bo-gus** \ˈbʊ-gʊs\ *adj* [*bogus* (a machine for making counterfeit money)]: not genuine: **COUNTERFEIT**, **SHAM**

bo-hea \ˈbʊ-heə\ *n, often cap* [*Chin* (*Pek*) *wu*-*li*, hills in China where it was grown]: a black tea

bo-he-mia \ˈbʊ-he-miə\ *n, often cap* [*trans.* of *F* *bohème*]: a community of bohemians: the world of bohemians

Bo-he-mi-an \ˈmɛ-ən\ *n* **1**: a native or inhabitant of Bohemia **b**: the group of Czech dialects used in Bohemia **2** *often not cap* **a**: **VAGABOND**, **WANDERER** *esp*: **GYPSY** **b**: a person (as a writer or an artist) living an unconventional life usu. in a colony with others — **bohemian** *adj, often cap*

Bohemian Brethren *n pl*: a Christian body originating in Bohemia in 1467 and forming a parent body of the Moravian Brethren

bo-he-mi-an-ism \ˈbʊ-he-mi-ə-niz-əm\ *n, often cap*: the unconventional way of life of bohemians

Bohr theory \ˈbɔɪr-, ˈbɔɪr-\ *n* [*Niels Bohr*]: a theory in physical chemistry an atom consists of a positively charged nucleus about which revolves one or more electrons

boil \ˈbɔɪl\ *n* [*alter.* of *ME* *bile*, fr. *OE* *bīl* — more at *BIG*]: a localized swelling and inflammation of the skin resulting from infection in a skin gland, having a hard central core, and forming pus

boil *vb* [*ME* *boilen*, fr. *OF* *boillir*, fr. *L* *bullire* to bubble, fr. *bullo* bubble] *vi* **1**: to generate bubbles of vapor when heated — used of a liquid **b**: to come to the boiling point **2**: to become agitated like boiling water: **SEETH** **3**: to be moved, excited, or stirred up (his blood ~s at the mention of it) **4**: to rush headlong (came ~ing through the door) **b**: to burst forth: **ERUPT** (water ~ing from a spring) **5**: to undergo the action of a boiling liquid ~ *vi* **1**: to subject to the action of a boiling liquid (~ eggs) **2**: to heat to the boiling point (~ water) **3**: to form or separate (as sugar or salt) by boiling

boil *n* **1**: the act or state of boiling **2**: a swirling upheaval (as of water)

boil down *vi* **1**: to reduce in bulk by boiling **2**: **CONDENSE**, **SUMMARIZE** (*boil down a report*) ~ *vi* **1**: to undergo reduction in bulk by boiling **2**: to be equivalent in summary: **AMOUNT** (*his speech boiled down to a plea for more money*)

boiled oil *n*: a fatty oil (as linseed oil) whose drying properties have been improved by heating usu. with driers

boiler \ˈbɔɪ-lər\ *n* **1**: one that boils **2**: a vessel used for boiling **b**: the part of a steam generator in which water is converted into steam and which consists usu. of metal shells and tubes **c**: a tank in which water is heated or hot water is stored

boiler-maker \ˈbɔɪ-lər-māk-ər\ *n* **1**: a workman who makes, assembles, or repairs boilers **2**: whiskey with a beer chaser

boiler suit *n*: **COVERALL**

boiling \ˈbɔɪ-lɪŋ\ *adj* **1**: heated to the boiling point **b**: **TORRID** (a ~ sun) **2**: intensely agitated, excited, or stirred up (a ~ sea)

boiling adv: to an extreme degree: **VERY** (~ mad) (~ hot)

boiling point *n* **1**: the temperature at which a liquid boils **2**: the point at which a person loses his temper **b**: the point at which decisive action becomes imperative: **HEAD 18b** (matters had reached the boiling point)

boil over *vi* **1**: to overflow while boiling **2**: to become so incensed as to lose one's temper

bois d'arc \ˈbɔɪ-dɑr\ *n, pl* **bois d'arcs** or **bois d'arc** [*F*, lit., bow wood]: **OSAGE**, **ORANGE**

bois-terous \ˈbɔɪ-s(ə-)rəs\ *adj* [*ME* *boistous* rough] **1** *obs* **a**: **DURABLE**, **STRONG** **b**: **COARSE** **2**: **a**: **NOISILY** turbulent: **ROWDY** **b**: marked by or expressive of exuberance and high spirits **3**: **STORMY**, **TUMULTUOUS** *syn* see **LOCIFEROUS** — **bois-terous-ly** *adv* — **bois-terous-ness** *n*

boite \ˈbɔɪt\ *n* [*F*, lit., box]: **NIGHTCLUB**

Bok-mål \ˈbʊk-mol, ˈbɔk-m\ [*Norw*, lit., book language]: a literary form of Norwegian developed by the gradual reform of written Danish — compare **NYNORSK**

bo-la \ˈbʊ-lə or ˈbʊ-ləs\ *n, pl* **bo-las** \-lɪz\ also **bo-las-es** [*AmerSp* *bolax*, fr. *Sp* *bola* ball] **1**: a weapon consisting of two or more stone or iron balls attached to the ends of a cord for hurling at and entangling an animal

bold \ˈbɔld\ *adj* [*ME*, fr. *OE* *beald* akin to *OHG* *bal* bold] **1**: a: fearless before danger: **INTREPID** **b**: showing or requiring a fearless daring spirit (a ~ plan) **2**: **IMPUDENT**, **PRESUMPTUOUS** **3** *obs*: **ASSURED**, **CONFIDENT** **4**: **SHEER**, **STEEP** (~ cliffs) **5**: **ADVENTUROUS**, **DARING** (a ~ thinker) **6**: standing out prominently: **CONSPICUOUS** **7**: being or set in boldface — **bold-ly** \ˈbɔld-li\ *adv* — **bold-ness** \ˈbɔld-nəs\ *n*

bold-face \ˈbɔld-fas\ *n*: a heavy-faced type, also: printing in boldface — **bold-faced** \-fæst\ *adj*

bold-faced \ˈbɔld-fæst\ *adj*: bold in manner or conduct: **IMPUDENT** (a fine, gay, ~ ruffian — Sir Walter Scott)

bole \ˈbɔl\ *n* [*ME*, fr. *ON* *bol*]: the trunk of a tree

bole-ro \ˈbʊ-lə-ro\ *n, pl* **bol-ros** [*Sp*] **1**: a Spanish dance characterized by sharp turns, stamping of the feet, and sudden pauses in a position with one arm arched over the head, also: music in 1/4 time



bola

a	about	kitten	ar	laugh	a	back	ā	bale	ū	col	cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	fancus	zh	vision

Zancle — see MESSINA

Zanesville \ˈzānz-,vil\ city E cen Ohio pop 33,045

Zanzibar \ˈzanz-,bār\ 1 island E Africa off NE Tanganyika area 640, pop 190,494, formerly a sultanate, with Pemba & adjacent islands forming a Brit protectorate, became independent 1963, united 1964 with Tanganyika in United Republic of Tanzania 2 city & port * of the island & protectorate pop 68,490 — Zan-zibari \zan-zə-ˈbār-ē\ n

Zaporozhie or Zapo-rozhye \zəp-ə-ˈrò-zhə\ or formerly Aleksan-drovsk \al-ik-ˈsan-drofsk-,el-\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Ukraine pop 658,000

Zaragoza \zar-ə-ˈgò-zə\ or Sar-a-gos-sa \sar-ə-ˈgàs-ə\ 1 province NE Spain in W Aragón area 6726, pop 760,186 2 city, its *, on the Ebro pop 387,529

Zealand — see SJÆLLAND

Zeebrugge \ˈzā-,brəg-ə\ town NW Belgium, port for Bruges

Zee-land \zē-lənd-,ˈzā-,ˈzā-lānt\ province SW Netherlands * Mid-delburg area 1040, pop 305,754

Zelst \ˈzist\ commune cen Netherlands E of Utrecht pop 55,619

Zem-pa-al-te-pec \zem-pə-ˈwāl-tə-,pek\ or Zom-po-al-te-pek \-,wāl-ˈtā-,pet-ē-,ˈwāl-tə-\ mountain 11,138 ft SE Mexico in Oaxaca

Zermatt \(\t)ser-ˈmät\ village SW cen Switzerland in Valais in Pennine Alps NE of the Matterhorn

Zetland — see SHETLAND

Zhdenov \zho-ˈdān-əf-,ˈstān-\ or formerly Ma-ri-u-pol \mar-ē-ˈü-,pöl\ city U.S.S.R. in E Ukraine on Sea of Azov pop 417,000

Zhi-to-mir \zhi-ˈtò-,mī(ə)r\ city U.S.S.R. in W Ukraine pop 161,000

Zim-ba-bwe \zim-ˈbāb-wē-,(-)wā\ 1 archaeological site NE Zimbabwe (2) 2 or formerly Southern Rhodesia or 1970-79 Rhodesia country S Africa S of the Zambezi, a self-governing Brit colony which declared itself a republic 1970 and adopted majority rule 1979 * Salisbury area 150,333, pop 5,500,000

Zinovievsk — see KIROVOGRAD

Zion \ˈzi-ən\ city NE Ill. N of Waukegan pop 17,268

Zion \ˈzi-ən\ or Si-on \ˈsi-\ 1 the stronghold of Jerusalem conquered by David 2 a hill in Jerusalem occupied in ancient times

by the Jewish Temple 3 JERUSALEM 4 ISRAEL

Zion National Park \ˈzi-ən\ reservation SW Utah (area 204) centering around Zion Canyon of Virgin river

Zi-pen-gu \zə-ˈpən-(j)gü\ JAPAN — the name used by Marco Polo

Zi-pa-qui-rá \zē-pə-ki-ˈrā\ town cen Colombia N of Bogotá

Zia-to-ust \ziat-ə-ˈüst\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, in the S Urals pop 181,000

Zlin — see GOTTWALDOV

Zoa — see TANIS

Zomba \ˈzām-bə\ city SE Malawi 70 m S of Lake Malawi pop 20,000

Zonguldak \zón-gəl-ˈdäk\ city & port NW Turkey pop 55,404

Zor — see TYRE

Zug \(\t)sük-,ˈzüg\ or F Zoug \ˈzüg\ 1 canton N cen Switzerland area 92, pop 67,996 2 commune, its *, on Lake of Zug pop 22,972

Zug, Lake of lake N cen Switzerland in Zug & Schwyz cantons N of Lake of Lucerne area 15

Zug-spitz \(\t)sük-,s(h)pit-ə-,ˈzüg-\ mountain 9721 ft S Germany, highest in Bavarian Alps & in Germany

Zuid-der Zee \zuid-ər-ˈzē-,ˈzē\ former inlet of North sea N Netherlands — see IJSELMEER

Zuidholland — see SOUTH HOLLAND

Zulu-land \ˈzū-(j)ü-,lānd\ territory E Republic of So Africa in NE Natal bordering on Indian ocean N of Tugela river area 10,427, pop 570,160

Zungaria — see DZUNGOARIA

Zu-rich \ˈzu(ə)r-ik\ or G Zü-rlch \ˈtsuē-rik\ 1 canton N Switzerland area 665, pop 1,107,788 2 city, its *, at NW end of Lake of Zurich pop 432,400

Zurich, Lake of lake 25 m long N cen Switzerland

Zutphen \ˈzət-fən\ commune E Netherlands on IJssel river pop 27,610

Zwickau \ˈtsfík-,au-,ˈzwík-\ city E Germany S of Leipzig pop 127,477

Zwolle \ˈzvöl-ə-,ˈzwöl-\ city E Netherlands * of Overijssel pop 76,167

ə about * kitten, F table or further a back ä bake
 ē col, cart ä F bac au out ch chun e less ē easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch * F vin g sing
 ö flow ó flaw æ F bæuf œ F feu ói coln th thung
 th this ü loot u foot æ G füllen œ F rue y yet
 y F digne \dén\, nuit \nuwē\ yll few yu furious zh vislon

Yak-4-mu \yak-ə-mō\ 1 river 200 m S Wash flowing SE into the Columbia 2 city S cen Wash pop 45,588
Yak-u-tat Bay \yak-ə-tat\ inlet of the Pacific SE Alaska
Yak-kutak \yak-ə-kütak\ city U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia * of Yakutsk Republic pop 108,000
Yakutsk Republic or **Yak-kut** Republic \yak-ə-küt\ or **Yak-kutia** \yak-ə-küt-ē\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia * **Yakutsk** area 1,182,300, pop 664,000
Yal-ta \yol-tə\ city & port U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on S coast of Crimea pop 57,000
Yalu \yü-lü\ or **Am-nok** \am-nök\ river 300 m SE Manchuria & NW Korea flowing N, W, & SW into Korea Bay
Yao-lung \yü-lün\ river 725 m SW China in W Szechwan flowing S into the Yangtze
Yam-el \ya-mül\ peninsula U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Asia, at N end of Ural mountains between Gulf of Ob & Kara sea
Yam-pa \yam-pə\ river 200 m NW Col flowing W into the Green in Dinosaur National Monument
Ya-na \yā-nə\ river 750 m U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N into Laptev sea
Ya-nam \ya-nām\ or **Ya-naon** \ya-naon\ town SE India in E Andhra Pradesh on N mouth of the Godavari
Yang-chow \yāng-jō\ or formerly **Kiang-tu** \jē-ān-dü\ city E China in SW Kiangsu NW of Nanking pop 210,000
Yang-chuan \yāng-chu-ān\ city N China in E Shansi E of Taiyuan pop 177,400
Yangku — see **TAIYUAN**
Yang-tze or **Yang-tso** \yān-tse, yān(k)-tse\ or **Yangtze** **Kiang** \kē-ān\ river 3100 m, cen China flowing from Kunlun Shan in SW Tsinghai E into East China sea
Yannina — see **IOANNINA**
Yaoundé or **Yaounde** \yaun-də\ city W Africa * of Cameroon pop 178,000
Yap \yap, 'yap\ or **Uap** \wāp\ 1 district Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in W Carolines land area 46, pop 7625 2 islands, chief group in district pop 2856
Ya-quí \ya-kē\ river 420 m NW Mexico in Sonora flowing SW into Gulf of California
Yar-kand \yār-kand\ 1 river 500 m Kashmir & China flowing from Karakoram range N & W to join the Khotan in Sinkiang forming the Tarim 2 or **So-che** \swā-cha\ city W China in SW Sinkiang at oasis on Yarkand river pop 80,000
Yar-mouth \yār-moth\ or **Great Yarmouth** borough & port E England in Norfolk on North sea pop 50,152
Yar-slav \yār-slav\ city U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga NE of Moscow pop 517,000
Yavari — see **JAVARI**
Yaz-oo \yā-zü, 'yaz-(jü)\ river 188 m Miss flowing SW into the Mississippi
Yedo — see **TOKYO**
Ye-gor-evsk or **Ye-gor-evsk** \yē-gör-(y)fsk\ city W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, SE of Moscow pop 65,000
Yellow, 1 or **Hwang Ho** \hwān-hō, 'wān- / or **Huang** river 3000 m N China flowing from Kunlun mountains in Tsinghai E into Po Hai 2 sea inlet of East China sea between N China & Korea
Yellow-knife \yel-ə-nif\ town Canada * of Northwest Territories in Mackenzie District on Great Slave Lake pop 5867
Yellow-stone \yel-ə-stōn\ river 671 m NW Wyo & S & E Mont flowing N through Yellowstone Lake (area 140) & Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone in Yellowstone National Park & NE into the Missouri in NW Dak near Mont border
Yellowstone Falls two waterfalls NW Wyo in Yellowstone river at head of Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, upper fall 109 ft, lower fall 308 ft
Yellowstone National Park reservation NW Wyo, E Idaho, & S Mont. including plateau region notable for numerous geysers & hot springs area 3458
Yemen \yem-ən\ 1 or **Yemen Arab Republic** country SW Arabia bordering on Red sea, republic since 1962 * **San'a** area 75,000, pop 5,900,000 2 or **People's Democratic Republic of Yemen** or **Southern Yemen** country S Arabian peninsula on Gulf of Aden formed 1967 from former Federation of South Arabia (Brit protectorate comprising crown colony of Aden & numerous semis independent Arab sultanates & emirates) * **Aden** area 111,074, pop 1,470,000 — **Yemeni** \yem-ə-nē\ adj or n — **Yemenite** \yem-īte\ n
Yen-an \yen-ān\ city NE cen China in cen Shensi pop 45,000
Yen-ch'i \yen-che\ or **Kara-shahr** \kār-ə-shār\ city W China in cen Sinkiang on N edge of Takla Makan desert pop 130,000
Yen-lai or **Yen-lai** or **En-lai** \yen-ə-lā\ river ab 2300 m U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N into Arctic ocean
Yental — see **CHEFOO**
Yer-evan \yer-ə-vān\ or **Erevan** or **Erl-van** \yer-ə- / city U.S.S.R. * of Armenian Republic pop 767,000
Yeru-pa-je \yer-ə-pā-(jē)\ mountain 21,758 ft W cen Peru
Yer-sil or **Ir-mak** \yē-she-(j)-ir-māk\ river ab 250 m N Turkey in Asia flowing N into Black Sea
Ye-sli-koy \yesh-(j)-kōi\ or formerly **San Ste-fa-no** \san-stef-ə-nō\ town Turkey in Europe on Sea of Marmara W of Istanbul
Yezd \yezd\ or **Yazd** \yazd\ city cen Iran pop 98,000
Yezo — see **HOKKAIDO**
Yin-chwan \yin-chü-ān\ or formerly **Ning-sia** or **Ning-hsia** \nīn-shē-ā\ city N China * of Ningxia on Yellow river pop 84,000
Ying-kow \yīn-kō, 'kō\ or **New-chwang** \n(y)ü-chu-ān\ city & port NE China in cen Liaoning on Gulf of Liaotung pop 215,000
Yoho National Park \yō-(j)hō\ reservation W Canada in SE B.C. on Alta border area 507
Yokai-chi \yō-kī-che\ city & port Japan in S Honshu SW of Tokyo pop 218,981
Yokohama \yō-kō-hām-ə\ city & port Japan in SE Honshu on Tokyo Bay S of Tokyo pop 2,144,000
Yoko-suka \yō-kō-(s)-ka\ city & port Japan in Honshu W of entrance to Tokyo Bay pop 345,000
Yone-zawa \yō-nō-zā-wā\ city Japan in N Honshu pop 92,764

Yon-kers \yān-kərs\ city SE N.Y. N of New York City on the Hudson pop 204,370
Yonne \yān\ river 120 m NE cen France flowing NNW into the Seine
York \yō-(ə)r(k)\ 1 city SE Pa. SE of Harrisburg pop 50,335 2 or **York-shire** \shī-(ə)-, -shər\ former county N England bordering on North Sea comprising city of York & (former) administrative counties of East Riding (* Beverley area 1172), North Riding (* Northallerton area 2128), & West Riding (* Wakefield area 2781) — see **HUMBERSIDE**, **NORTH YORKSHIRE**, **SOUTH YORKSHIRE**, **WEST YORKSHIRE** 3 or **anc Ebo-ra-um** \i-bō-rə-kom, -bār- / city in N England in No Yorkshire on the Ouse pop 104,513
York, Cape — see **CAPE YORK PENINSULA**
Yorke \yō-(ə)r(k)\ peninsula Australia in SE So. Australia between Spencer Gulf & Gulf of St. Vincent
York river estuary 40 m E Va formed by confluence of Pamunkey & Mattaponi rivers & flowing SE into Chesapeake Bay
Yo-sem-i-te \yō-sem-ē-ē\ 1 waterfall E cen Calif. descending from rim of Yosemite valley in two falls (upper fall 1430 ft, lower fall 320 ft) connected by a cascade 815 ft high 2 glaciated valley of the Merced river E cen Calif. on W slope of Sierra Nevada in Yosemite National Park (area 1182)
Yo-su \yō-(j)sü\ city & port S Korea on Korea strait SE of Kwangju pop 113,651
Yough-i-o-ghe-ny \yak-ə-gā-nē, yō-hə-, 'gen-ē\ river 135 m NE W.Va., NW Md., & SW Pa. flowing N & NW into the Monongahela
Younge-town \yōn-ə-taun\ city NE Ohio pop 139,788
Youth, Isle of or formerly Isle of Pines island W Cuba in the Caribbean area 1180
Ypres — see **IEPER**
Yp-sil-lant-ti \ip-sə-lant-ē\ city SE Mich pop 29,538
Yser \ē-zē\ river 55 m France & Belgium flowing into North sea
Yssel — see **ISSEL**
Yü \yü\ or **Siang** \shē-ān\ river 400 m SE China in Yunnan & Kwangsi flowing E to unite with the Hungshui forming West river
Yu-an \yu-ān\ or **Yu-en** \yū-ān, -ēn\ river 300 m SE cen China flowing from Kweichow NE to Tungting Lake
Yubi \yü-bē\ or **Ju-by** \jü-, / Cape cape NW Africa on NW coast of Western Sahara
Yu-ca-tán \yü-kə-tan, -tān\ 1 peninsula SE Mexico & N Central America including Belize & part of Guatemala 2 channel between Yucatán & W end of Cuba 3 state SE Mexico at N end of Yucatán peninsula * Mérida area 23,926, pop 774,011
Yu-go-sla-via or **Ju-go-sla-via** \yü-gō-slav-ē-ə\ country S Europe bordering on the Adriatic, established 1918 as a kingdom (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes) \sərbz-krot-sən-slov-ēnz also -krōt-at-sən- /, became a federal republic 1945 * Belgrade area 99,044, pop 20,530,000 — **Yu-go-slav** \yü-gō-slav-, -slav\ or **Yu-go-sla-vi-an** \yü-slav-ē-an\ adj or n
Yukon \yü-kān\ 1 river 1979 m Yukon Territory & Alaska flowing NW & SW into Bering sea — see **LEWIS** 2 or **Yukon Territory** territory NW Canada between Alaska & B.C. bordering on Arctic ocean * Whitehorse area 205,346, pop 17,000
Yu-ma \yü-mə\ city SW Ariz. on Colorado river pop 29,007
Yungki — see **KIRIN**
Yungkia — see **WENCHOW**
Yungling — see **NANNING**
Yun-nan or **Yün-nan** \yü-nān\ 1 province SW China bordering on Indochina & Burma * Kunming area 168,417, pop 23,000,000 2 or **Yunnanfu** — see **KUNMING** — **Yun-nan-ese** \yü-nān-ēz-, -nēz\ adj or n
Yunque or **El Yunque** \el-yün-(j)kə\ mountain 3496 ft E Puerto Rico
Yü Shan — see **MORRISON** (Mount)
Yuzovka — see **DONETSK** —
Yverdon \ē-ver-dōn\ commune W Switzerland N of Lausanne pop 20,538
Zaan-dam \zān-'dam, -dām\ commune W Netherlands NW of Amsterdam pop 63,535
Zab-rez \zāb-(j)zhā\ or **G Hind-en-burg** \hīn-dan-bərg-, -bu-(ə)r(k)\ city SW Poland in Silesia pop 199,800
Za-ca-te-cas \zak-ə-'tā-kas, -tēk-əs\ 1 state N cen Mexico area 28,122, pop 949,663 2 city, its * pop 56,829
Za-dar \zād-ār\ or **It Zera** \zar-ə\ city & port W Yugoslavia in Croatia, held by Italy 1920-47 pop 31,000
Zag-a-zig \zag-ə-zig\ or **Za-qeg-zig** \zā-kā-'zēk\ city N Egypt NNE of Cairo pop 173,300
Za-greb \zāg-, reb\ or **G Agram** \āg-rām\ city NW Yugoslavia * of Croatia pop 565,000
Zag-ras \zag-ras-, -rōs\ mountains W & S Iran bordering on Turkey, Iraq, & Persian gulf, highest over 14,000 ft
Zaire \zī-(ə)r, zā-(j)ā\ 1 river in Africa — see **CONGO** 2 or formerly **Congo** or **Democratic Republic of the Congo** or earlier **Belgian Congo** country cen Africa comprising most of Congo river basin E of lower Congo river, a republic * Kinshasa area 893,000, pop 22,480,000 — **Zairian** \zī-rē-an, zā-īr-ē- / adj or n
Zakarpatskaya — see **RUTHENIA**
Zā-kin-thos or **Zā-kyn-thos** \zāk-an-thōs\ or **Zā-ntē** \zant-ē\ or **anc Za-cyn-thus** \zā-sin(t)-thōs\ 1 island W Greece, one of the Ionian Islands, SSE of Cephalonia area 156 2 its chief town
Za-kō-pa-ne \zā-kō-pān-(j)\ city S Poland in Tatras mountains S of Krakow pop 27,000
Zā-mā \zā-mā, 'zām-ə\ ancient town N Africa SW of Carthage
Zā-m-be-zī or **Zā-m-be-al** \zām-bē-zē\ river 1650 m SE Africa flowing from NW Zambia into Mozambique channel
Zā-m-biā \zām-bē-ā\ or formerly **Northern Rhodesia** country S Africa, formerly a Brit protectorate, independent republic within the Brit Commonwealth since 1964 * Lusaka area 290,410, pop 4,280,000 — **Zā-m-bi-an** \zām-bē-an\ adj or n
Zā-m-ba-ngē \zām-bā-wān-gē\ city & port Philippines on SW coast of Mindanao pop 176,800
Zā-mo-ra \zā-mō-rə-, -mōr- / 1 province NW Spain in cen León area 4097, pop 251,934 2 city, its * pop 49,029

- Beal Business C. Bangor, Me 04401; 1891
 Beaufort County Technical Inst. Washington, N.C. 27889; junior, 1967
 Beaufort Technical Ed. Center Beaufort, S.C. 29902; junior, 1968
 Beaver C. Glenside, Pa 19038, 1853
 Beaver County Comm. C. of Monaca, Pa 15061, junior, 1966
 Becker Junior C. Worcester, Mass 01609, 1887
 Beckley C. Beckley, W Va 25801; junior, 1933
 Bee County C. Beeville, Tex 78102; junior, 1966
 Belhaven C. Jackson, Miss 39202, 1894
 Bellarmine C. Louisville, Ky 40205, 1950
 Belleville Area C. Belleville, Ill 62221, junior, 1946
 Bellevue C. Bellevue, Neb 68005, 1965
 Bellevue Comm. C. Bellevue, Wash 98007, junior, 1966
 Belmont Abbey C. Belmont, N.C. 28012, 1878
 Belmont C. Nashville, Tenn 37203, 1951
 Beloit C. Beloit, Wis 53511, 1846
 Bemidji State U. Bemidji, Minn 56601, 1913
 Benedict C. Columbia, S.C. 29204, 1870
 Benedictine C. The Atchison, Kans. 66002, 1857
 Bennett C. Greensboro, N.C. 27420; 1873
 Bennington C. Bennington, Vt 05201; 1925
 Bentley C. Waltham, Mass 02154, 1917
 Berea C. Berea, Ky 40403, 1855
 Bergen Comm. C. Paramus, N.J. 07652, junior, 1965
 Berklee C. of Music Boston, Mass 02215, 1945
 Berkshire Christian C. Lenox, Mass 01240; 1897
 Berkshire Comm. C. Pittsfield, Mass 01201, junior, 1960
 Bernard M. Baruch C. New York, N.Y. 10010; 1919
 Berry C. Mount Berry, Ga. 30149; 1902
 Bethany Bible C. Santa Cruz, Calif 95066, 1919
 Bethany C. Lindsborg, Kans 67456, 1881
 Bethany C. Bethany, W Va 26032, 1840
 Bethany Lutheran C. Mankato, Minn 56001, 1911
 Bethany Nazarene C. Bethany, Okla. 73008, 1899
 Bethel C. Mishawaka, Ind 46544, 1947
 Bethel C. North Newton, Kans. 67117, 1887
 Bethel C. St Paul, Minn 55112, 1871
 Bethel C. McKenzie, Tenn 38201, 1842
 Bethune-Cookman C. Daytona Beach, Fla 32015, 1872
 Beulah Heights C. Atlanta, Ga 30316, 1928
 Big Bend Comm. C. Moses Lake, Wash 98837, junior, 1962
 Biola C. La Mirada, Calif 90639; 1908
 Birmingham-Southern C. Birmingham, Ala 35204, 1856
 Blackayne C. Miami, Fla 33054, 1962
 Bishop C. Dallas, Tex 75241, 1881
 Bismarck Junior C. Bismarck, N Dak 58501, 1939
 Blackburn C. Carlinville, Ill 62626, 1835
 Black Hawk C. Moline, Ill 61265; junior, 1946
 Black Hills State C. Spearfish, S Dak 57783, 1883
 Bladen Technical Inst. Dublin, N.C. 28332, junior, 1967
 Blinn C. Brenham, Tex 77833, junior, 1883
 Bloomfield C. Bloomfield, N.J. 07003, 1868
 Bloomsburg State C. Bloomsburg, Pa 17815, 1839
 Bluefield C. Bluefield, Va 24605, junior, 1922
 Bluefield State C. Bluefield, W Va. 24701, 1895
 Blue Mountain C. Blue Mountain, Miss 38610; 1873
 Blue Mountain Comm. C. Pendleton, Ore 97801, junior, 1962
 Blue Ridge Comm. C. Weyers Cave, Va 24486, junior, 1967
 Blue Ridge Technical Inst. Flat Rock, N.C. 28731; junior, 1969
 Bluffton C. Bluffton, Ohio 45817, 1899
 Bob Jones U. Greenville, S.C. 29614; 1927
 Boca Raton C. of Boca Raton, Fla 33432, junior, 1963
 Boise State U. Boise, Idaho 83707, 1932
 Borough of Manhattan Comm. C. New York, N.Y. 10020; junior, 1963
 Borromeo C. of Ohio Wickliffe, Ohio 44092; 1953
 Boston C. Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167, 1863
 Boston Conservatory of Music Boston, Mass 02115, 1867
 Boston State C. Boston, Mass 02115; 1852
 Boston U. Boston, Mass 02215; 1869
 Bowdoin C. Brunswick, Me. 04011, 1794
 Bowie State C. Bowie, Md. 20715; 1867
 Bowling Green State U. Bowling Green, Ohio 43402, 1910
 Bradford C. Bradford, Mass 01830; 1803
 Bradley U. Peoria, Ill 61606; 1897
 Brainerd Comm. C. Brainerd, Minn. 56401, junior, 1938
 Brandeis U. Waltham, Mass 02154; 1947
 Brandywine C. Wilmington, Del 19803; junior, 1967
 Brazosport C. Lake Jackson, Tex 77566, junior, 1968
 Brenau C. Gainesville, Ga 30501, 1878
 Brescia C. Owensboro, Ky 42301; 1874
 Brevard C. Brevard, N.C. 28712, junior, 1853
 Brevard Comm. C. Cocoa, Fla. 32922, junior, 1960
 Brewer State Junior C. Fayette, Ala. 35555, 1968
 Brewster-Parker C. Mt Vernon, Ga 30445, junior, 1904
 Briar Cliff C. Sioux City, Iowa 51104, 1930
 Bridgeport U. of Bridgeport, Conn 06602, 1927
 Bridgeport Engineering Inst. Bridgeport, Conn 06603, 1924
 Bridgewater C. Bridgewater, Va 22812, 1880
 Bridgewater State C. Bridgewater, Mass. 02324, 1840
 Brigham Young U. Provo, Utah 84601, 1875
 Bristol Comm. C. Fall River, Mass 02720; junior, 1966
 Bronx Comm. C. Bronx, N.Y. 10468, junior, 1957
 Brookdale Comm. C. Lincroft, N.J. 07738, junior, 1967
 Brooklyn C. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11210; 1930
 Brooks C. Long Beach, Calif 90804, junior, 1971
 Brooks Inst. Santa Barbara, Calif 93103, 1945
 Broome Comm. C. Binghamton, N.Y. 13902, junior, 1946
 Broward Comm. C. Fort Lauderdale, Fla 33314, junior, 1960
 Brown U. Providence, R.I. 02912, 1764
 Brunswick Junior C. Brunswick, Ga. 31520; 1964
 Bryan C. Dayton, Tenn 37321; 1930
 Bryant C. Smithfield, R.I. 02917; 1863
 Bryn Mawr C. Bryn Mawr, Pa 19010; 1880
 Bucknell U. Lewisburg, Pa. 17837, 1846
 Bucks County Comm. C. Newtown, Pa 18940; junior, 1965
 Buena Vista C. Storm Lake, Iowa 50588, 1891
 Buffalo County Teachers C. Alma, Wis. 54610; junior, 1902
 Bunker Hill Comm. C. Charlestown, Mass. 02129; junior, 1973
 Burlington County C. Pemberton, N.J. 08068, junior, 1966
 Butler County Comm. C. Butler, Pa. 16001; junior, 1965
 Butler County Comm. Junior C. El Dorado, Kans. 67042, 1927
 Butler U. Indianapolis, Ind. 46208, 1850
 Butte C. Oroville, Calif 95965, junior, 1967
 Cabrillo C. Aptos, Calif 95003, junior, 1959
 Cabrini C. Radnor, Pa. 19087, 1957
 Caldwell C. Caldwell, N.J. 07006, 1939
 Caldwell Comm. C. and Technical Inst. Lenoir, N.C. 28645, junior, 1964
 California, Berkeley, U. of 94720; 1868
 California, Davis, U. of 95616, 1908
 California, Irvine, U. of 92664, 1965
 California, Los Angeles, U. of 90024, 1881
 California, Riverside, U. of 92502, 1907
 California, San Diego, U. of 92037, 1901
 California, San Francisco, U. of 94143, 1873
 California, Santa Barbara, U. of 93106, 1891
 California, Santa Cruz, U. of 95060; 1965
 California Baptist C. Riverside, Calif 92504, 1950
 California Christian C. Fresno, Calif 93703, 1955
 California C. of Arts and Crafts Oakland, Calif 94618, 1907
 California C. of Podiatric Medicine San Francisco, Calif. 94115, 1914
 California Inst. of Tech Pasadena, Calif 91109; 1891
 California Inst. of the Arts Valencia, Calif 91355, 1883
 California Lutheran C. Thousand Oaks, Calif 91360; 1959
 California Maritime Acad. Vallejo, Calif 94590; 1929
 California Polytechnic State U., San Luis Obispo 93410; 1901
 California State C. California, Pa 15419; 1852
 California State C., Bakersfield 93309; 1965
 California State C., San Bernardino 92407, 1960
 California State C., Stanislaus Turlock, Calif 95380; 1957
 California State Polytechnic U., Pomona 91766, 1938
 California State U., Chico 95926; 1887
 California State U., Dominguez Hills Carson, Calif 90747, 1960
 California State U., Fresno 93710, 1911
 California State U., Fullerton 92631, 1957
 California State U., Hayward 94542, 1957
 California State U., Long Beach 90801, 1949
 California State U., Los Angeles 90032, 1947
 California State U., Northridge 91324, 1958
 California State U., Sacramento 95819; 1947
 Calumet C. Whiting, Ind 46394, 1951
 Calvary Bible C. Kansas City, Mo 64111, 1932
 Calvin C. Grand Rapids, Mich 49506, 1876
 Camden County C. Blackwood, N.J. 08012, junior, 1966
 Cameron U. Lawton, Okla. 73501, 1908
 Campbellville C. Campbellville, Ky 42718, 1906
 Campbell U. Buies Creek, N.C. 27506, 1887
 Cananda C. Redwood City, Calif 94061; junior, 1968
 Canal Zone C. Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; 1933
 Canisius C. Buffalo, N.Y. 14208, 1870
 Canyons, C. of the Valencia, Calif. 91355, junior, 1969
 Cape Cod Comm. C. West Barnstable, Mass 02668, junior, 1961
 Cape Fear Technical Inst. Wilmington, N.C. 28401; junior, 1958
 Capital U. Columbus, Ohio 43209, 1850
 Capitol Inst. of Tech. Kensington, Md. 20795; 1964
 Cardinal Glennon C. St. Louis, Mo. 63119; 1900
 Cardinal Newman C. St. Louis, Mo 63121; 1976
 Cardinal Stritch C. Milwaukee, Wis. 53217; 1932
 Caribbean U. C. Bayam, Puerto Rico 00619; 1969
 Carl Albert Junior C. Poteau, Okla. 74953, 1934
 Carleton C. Northfield, Minn. 55057, 1866
 Carlow C. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213, 1929
 Carl Sandburg C. Galesburg, Ill 61401; junior, 1967
 Carnegie-Mellon U. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213; 1900
 Carroll C. Helena, Mont 59601; 1909
 Carroll C. Waukegan, Wis. 53186, 1840
 Carson-Newman C. Jefferson City, Tenn 37760; 1851
 Carteret Technical Inst. Morehead City, N.C. 28557, junior, 1963
 Carthage C. Kenosha, Wis 53140; 1847
 Carver Bible Inst. and C. Atlanta, Ga. 30302, 1943
 Casco Bay C. Portland, Me. 04101; junior, 1863
 Case Western Reserve U. Cleveland, Ohio 44106, 1826
 Casper C. Casper, Wyo 82601, junior, 1945
 Castleton State C. Castleton, Vt 05735, 1787
 Catawba C. Salisbury, N.C. 28144, 1851
 Catawba Valley Technical Inst. Hickory, N.C. 28601, junior, 1958
 Cathedral C. of the Immaculate Conception Douglaston, N.Y. 11362, 1914
 Catholic U. of America Washington, D.C. 20017, 1887
 Catholic U. of Puerto Rico Ponce, Puerto Rico 00731, 1948
 Catonsville Comm. C. Catonsville, Md. 21228; junior, 1957

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Colleges and Universities

United States

- Abilene Christian U. Abilene, Tex. 79601, 1906
 Abraham Baldwin Agricultural C. Tifton, Ga. 31794, junior, 1907
 Adams State C. of Colorado Alamosa, Colo. 81101, 1921
 Adelphi U. Garden City, N. Y. 11530, 1896
 Adirondack Comm. C. Glens Falls, N. Y. 12801, junior, 1961
 Adrian C. Adrian, Mich. 49221, 1845
 Aeronautics, Acad. of Flushing, N. Y. 11371, junior, 1932
 Agnes Scott C. Decatur, Ga. 30030, 1889
 Aiken Technical C. Aiken, S. C. 29801, junior, 1969
 Aims Comm. C. Greeley, Colo. 80631, junior, 1967
 Air Force, Comm. C. of the San Antonio, Tex. 78236, junior, 1972
 Air Force Inst. of Tech. Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433, 1919
 Akron, U. of Akron, Ohio 44325, 1870
 Alabama, U. of Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35486, 1831
 Alabama A. & M. U. Normal, Ala. 35762, 1873
 Alabama Christian C. Montgomery, Ala. 36109, junior, 1942
 Alabama in Birmingham, U. of 35294, 1966
 Alabama in Huntsville, U. of 35807, 1966
 Alabama State U. Montgomery, Ala. 36104, 1874
 Alameda, C. of Alameda, Calif. 94501, junior, 1964
 Alaska, U. of Anchorage, Alaska 99504, 1970
 Alaska, U. of Fairbanks, Alaska 99701, 1917
 Alaska Pacific U. Anchorage, Alaska 99504, 1957
 Albany Junior C. Albany, Ga. 31705, 1966
 Albany State C. Albany, Ga. 31705, 1903
 Albemarle, C. of the Elizabeth City, N. C. 27909, junior, 1960
 Albertus Magnus C. New Haven, Conn. 06511, 1925
 Albion C. Albion, Mich. 49224, 1835
 Albright C. Reading, Pa. 19604, 1856
 Albuquerque, U. of Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87120, 1940
 Alcorn State U. Lorman, Miss. 39096, 1871
 Alderson-Broadus C. Philippi, W. Va. 26416, 1871
 Alexander City State Junior C. Alexander City, Ala. 35010, 1965
 Alfred U. Alfred, N. Y. 14802, 1836
 Alice Lloyd C. Pippa Passes, Ky. 48144, junior, 1923
 Allan Hancock C. Santa Maria, Calif. 93454, junior, 1920
 Allegany Comm. C. Cumberland, Md. 21502, junior, 1961
 Allegheny C. Meadville, Pa. 16335, 1815
 Allegheny County, Comm. C. of Pittsburgh, Pa. 15212, junior, 1965
 Allen County Comm. Junior C. Iola, Kans. 66749, 1923
 Allentown C. of St. Francis de Sales Center Valley, Pa. 18034, 1965
 Allen U. Columbia, S. C. 29204, 1870
 Alliance C. Cambridge Springs, Pa. 16403, 1912
 Alma C. Alma, Mich. 48801, 1886
 Alpena Comm. C. Alpena, Mich. 49707, junior, 1952
 Alvernia C. Reading, Pa. 19607, 1958
 Alverno C. Milwaukee, Wis. 53215, 1887
 Alvin Comm. C. Alvin, Tex. 77511, junior, 1949
 Amarillo C. Amarillo, Tex. 79105, junior, 1929
 American Baptist C. Nashville, Tenn. 37207, 1924
 American Conservatory of Music Chicago, Ill. 60605, 1886
 American International C. Springfield, Mass. 01109, 1885
 American River C. Sacramento, Calif. 95841, junior, 1955
 American Samoa Comm. C. Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799, junior, 1970
 American Technological U. Kilteen, Tex. 76541, 1973
 American U. Washington, D. C. 20016, 1893
 Amherst C. Amherst, Mass. 01002, 1821
 Ancilla Domini C. Donaldson, Ind. 46513, junior, 1937
 Anderson C. Anderson, Ind. 46011, 1917
 Anderson C. Anderson, S. C. 29621, junior, 1911
 Andrew C. Cuthbert, Ga. 31740, junior, 1854
 Andrews U. Berrien Springs, Mich. 49161, 1874
 Angelina C. Lufkin, Tex. 75901, junior, 1968
 Angelo State U. San Angelo, Tex. 76901, 1928
 Anna Maria C. Paxton, Mass. 01612, 1946
 Anne Arundel Comm. C. Arnold, Md. 21012, junior, 1961
 Anoka-Ramsey Comm. C. Coon Rapids, Minn. 55433, junior, 1965
 Antelope Valley C. Lancaster, Calif. 93534, junior, 1929
 Antioch U. Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387, 1852
 Appalachia Bible C. Bradley, W. Va. 25818, 1950
 Appalachian State U. Boone, N. C. 28607, 1903
 Aquinas C. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49504, 1886
 Aquinas Junior C. Milton, Mass. 02166, 1956
 Aquinas Junior C. Nashville, Tenn. 37205, 1961
 Arapahoe Comm. C. Littleton, Colo. 80120, junior, 1965
 Arizona, U. of Tucson, Ariz. 85721, 1885
 Arizona State U. Tempe, Ariz. 85281, 1885
 Arizona Western C. Yuma, Ariz. 85364, junior, 1963
 Arkansas, U. of Fayetteville, Ark. 72701, 1871
 Arkansas at Little Rock, U. of 72204, 1927
 Arkansas at Monticello, U. of 71655, 1909
 Arkansas at Pine Bluff, U. of 71601, 1873
 Arkansas Baptist C. Little Rock, Ark. 72202, 1884
 Arkansas C. Batesville, Ark. 72501, 1872
 Arkansas Medical Sciences, U. of Little Rock, Ark. 72201, 1879
 Arkansas State U. State University, Ark. 72467, 1909
 Arkansas Tech. U. Russellville, Ark. 72801, 1909
 Armstrong C. Berkeley, Calif. 94704, 1918
 Armstrong State C. Savannah, Ga. 31406, 1935
 Art Center C. of Design Pasadena, Calif. 91103, 1930
 Art Inst. of Chicago, Sch. of the Chicago, Ill. 60603, 1866
 Asbury C. Wilmore, Ky. 40390, 1890
 Asheville-Buncombe Technical Inst. Asheville, N. C. 28801, junior, 1959
 Ashland C. Ashland, Ohio 44805, 1878
 Assunpink Comm. C. Enfield, Conn. 06082, junior, 1972
 Assumption C. Worcester, Mass. 01609, 1904
 Assumption C. for Sisters Mendham, N. J. 07945, junior, 1953
 Athenaeum of Ohio, The Norwood, Ohio 45212, 1829
 Athens State C. Athens, Ala. 35611, 1822
 Atlanta Christian C. East Point, Ga. 30344, 1937
 Atlanta C. of Art Atlanta, Ga. 30309, 1928
 Atlanta Junior C. Atlanta, Ga. 30310, 1974
 Atlanta U. Atlanta, Ga. 30314, 1865
 Atlantic, C. of the Bar Harbor, Me. 04609, 1969
 Atlantic Christian C. Wilson, N. C. 27893, 1902
 Atlantic Comm. C. Mays Landing, N. J. 08330, junior, 1964
 Atlantic Union C. South Lancaster, Mass. 01561, 1882
 Auburn U. Auburn, Ala. 36830, 1856
 Augsburg C. Minneapolis Minn. 55404, 1869
 Augusta C. Augusta, Ga. 30904, 1925
 Augustana C. Rock Island, Ill. 61201, 1860
 Augustana C. Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57102, 1860
 Aurora C. Aurora, Ill. 60507, 1893
 Austin C. Sherman, Tex. 75090, 1849
 Austin Comm. C. Austin, Minn. 55912, junior, 1940
 Austin Peay State U. Clarksville, Tenn. 37040, 1927
 Averett C. Danville, Va. 24541, 1859
 Avila C. Kansas City, Mo. 64145, 1866
 Azusa Pacific C. Azusa, Calif. 91702, 1899
 Babson C. Babson Park, Mass. 02157, 1919
 Bacone C. Bacone, Okla. 74420, junior, 1880
 Bainbridge Junior C. Bainbridge, Ga. 31717, 1970
 Baker C. Baker, Oreg. 97814, junior, 1957
 Baker U. Baldwin City, Kans. 66006, 1858
 Bakersfield C. Bakersfield, Calif. 93305, junior, 1913
 Baldwin-Wallace C. Berea, Ohio 44017, 1845
 Ball State U. Muncie, Ind. 47306, 1918
 Baltimore, Comm. C. of Baltimore, Md. 21215, junior, 1947
 Baltimore, U. of Baltimore, Md. 21201, 1925
 Baltimore Hebrew C. Baltimore, Md. 21215, 1919
 Bangor Theol. Sem. Bangor, Me. 04401, 1814
 Baptist Bible C. Springfield, Mo. 65802, 1925
 Baptist Bible C. of Pennsylvania Clarks Summit, Pa. 18411, 1932
 Baptist C. at Charleston S. C. 29411, 1960
 Barat C. Lake Forest, Ill. 60045, 1857
 Barber-Scott C. Concord N. C. 28025, 1867
 Bard C. Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y. 12504, 1860
 Bernard C. New York, N. Y. 10027, 1518
 Barrington C. Barrington, Ill. 60010, 1860
 Barron County Teachers C. Rice Lake, Wis. 54868, junior, 1907
 Barry C. Miami, Fla. 33161, 1940
 Barstow C. Barstow, Calif. 92311, junior, 1960
 Bartlesville Wesleyan C. Bartlesville, Okla. 74003, 1910
 Barton County Comm. Junior C. Great Bend, Kans. 67530, 1965
 Bates C. Lewiston, Me. 04240, 1864
 Bayamon Central U. Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00619, 1961
 Bay de Noc Comm. C. Escanaba, Mich. 49829, junior, 1963
 Baylor U. Waco, Tex. 76703, 1845
 Bay Path Junior C. Longmeadow, Mass. 01106, 1897
 Bay State Junior C. of Business Boston, Mass. 02116, 1946

- Danville Comm. C. Danville, Va. 24541, junior, 1936
 Danville Junior C. Danville, Ill. 61832, 1946
 Dartmouth C. Hanover, N.H. 03755, 1769
 Davenport C. of Business Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502, junior, 1910
 David Lipscomb C. Nashville, Tenn. 37203, 1891
 Davidson C. Davidson, N.C. 28036, 1836
 Davidson County Comm. C. Lexington, N.C. 27292, junior, 1961
 Davis and Elkins C. Elkins, W.Va. 26241, 1903
 Davis Junior C. Toledo, Ohio 43624, 1858
 Dawson Comm. C. Glendive, Mont. 59330, junior, 1940
 Dayton, U. of Dayton, Ohio 45469, 1850
 Daytona Beach Comm. C. Daytona Beach, Fla. 32015, junior, 1958
 Dean Junior C. Franklin, Mass. 02038, 1865
 De Anza C. Cupertino, Calif. 95014, junior, 1967
 Deep Springs C. Deep Springs, Calif. 98010, junior, 1917
 Defiance C. Defiance, Ohio 43512, 1850
 DeKalb Comm. C. Clarkston, Ga. 30021, junior, 1963
 Delaware, U. of Newark, Del. 19711, 1743
 Delaware County, Comm. C. of Media, Pa. 19063, junior, 1967
 Delaware State C. Dover, Del. 19901, 1891
 Delaware Technical and Comm. C. Dover, Del. 19901, junior, 1967
 Delaware Valley C. of Science and Agric. Doylestown, Pa. 18901, 1896
 Delgado C. New Orleans, La. 70119, junior, 1921
 Del Mar C. Corpus Christi, Tex. 78404, junior, 1935
 De Lourdes C. Des Plaines, Ill. 60016, 1951
 Delta C. University Center, Mich. 48710, junior, 1961
 Delta State U. Cleveland, Miss. 38732, 1924
 Denison U. Granville, Ohio 43023, 1831
 Denver, Comm. C. of Denver, Colo. 80204, junior, 1967
 Denver, U. of Denver, Colo. 80210, 1864
 De Paul U. Chicago, Ill. 60604, 1898
 De Pauw U. Greencastle, Ind. 46135, 1837
 Desert, C. of the Palm Desert, Calif. 92260, junior, 1961
 Des Moines Area Comm. C. Ankeny, Iowa 50021, junior, 1927
 Detroit, U. of Detroit, Mich. 48221, 1877
 Detroit Bible C. Farmington Hills, Mich. 48018, 1945
 Detroit C. of Business Administration Dearborn, Mich. 48126, 1936
 Detroit Inst. of Tech. Detroit, Mich. 48201, 1891
 DeVry Inst. of Tech. Phoenix, Ariz. 85016, 1967
 DeVry Inst. of Tech. Chicago, Ill. 60641, 1931
 Diablo Valley C. Pleasant Hill, Calif. 94523, junior, 1949
 Dickinson C. Carlisle, Pa. 17013, 1733
 Dickinson State C. Dickinson, N.Dak. 58601, 1918
 Dillard U. New Orleans, La. 70122, 1869
 District of Columbia, U. of the Washington, D.C. 20009, 1851
 Divine Word C. Epworth, Iowa 52045, 1913
 Dixie C. St. George, Utah 84770, junior, 1911
 Doane C. Crete, Nebr. 68333, 1872
 Dodge City Comm. Junior C. Dodge City, Kans. 67801, 1935
 Dominican C. Orangeburg, N.Y. 10962, 1932
 Dominican C. of San Rafael San Rafael, Calif. 94901, 1890
 Don Bosco C. Newton, N.J. 07860, 1929
 Don Bosco Technical Inst. Rosemead, Calif. 91790, junior, 1955
 Donnelly C. Kansas City, Kans. 66102, junior, 1949
 Dordt C. Sioux Center, Iowa 51250, 1955
 Dowling C. Oakdale, N.Y. 11769, 1959
 D-Q U. Davis, Calif. 95616, junior, 1971
 Drake U. Des Moines, Iowa 50311, 1881
 Drew U. Madison, N.J. 07940, 1866
 Drexel U. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104, 1891
 Dr. Martin Luther C. New Ulm, Minn. 56073, 1884
 Drury C. Springfield, Mo. 65802, 1873
 Dubuque, U. of Dubuque, Iowa 52001, 1852
 Duke U. Durham, N.C. 27706, 1838
 Dundalk Comm. C. Baltimore, Md. 21222, junior, 1970
 Duna Scotus C. Southfield, Mich. 48075, 1930
 DuPage, C. of Glen Ellyn, Ill. 60137, junior, 1966
 Duquesne U. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219, 1878
 Durham Technical Inst. Durham, N.C. 27703, junior, 1958
 Dutchess Comm. C. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601, junior, 1957
 Dyersburg State Comm. C. Dyersburg, Tenn. 38024, junior, 1967
 Dyke C. Cleveland, Ohio 44114, 1848
 D'Youville C. Buffalo, N.Y. 14201, 1908
 Earlham C. Richmond, Ind. 47374, 1847
 East Carolina U. Greenville, N.C. 27834, 1907
 East Central Junior C. Decatur, Miss. 39327, 1914
 East Central Missouri District Junior C. Union, Mo. 63084, 1968
 East Central Oklahoma State U. Ada, Okla. 74820, 1909
 Eastern Arizona C. Thatcher, Ariz. 85552, junior, 1891
 Eastern C. St. Davids, Pa. 19087, 1952
 Eastern Connecticut State C. Willimantic, Conn. 06226, 1869
 Eastern Illinois U. Charleston, Ill. 61920, 1895
 Eastern Kentucky U. Richmond, Ky. 40475, 1906
 Eastern Mennonite C. Harrisonburg, Va. 22801, 1917
 Eastern Michigan U. Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197, 1849
 Eastern Montana C. Billings, Mont. 59101, 1925
 Eastern Nazarene C. Wollaston, Mass. 02170, 1900
 Eastern New Mexico U. Portales, N.Mex. 88130, 1934
 Eastern Oklahoma State C. Wilburton, Okla. 74578, junior, 1909
 Eastern Oregon State C. La Grande, Oreg. 97850, 1929
 Eastern Shore Comm. C. Melfa, Va. 23410, junior, 1971
 Eastern Utah, C. of Price, Utah 84501, junior, 1937
 Eastern Washington U. Cheney, Wash. 99004, 1890
 Eastern Wyoming C. Torrington, Wyo. 82240, junior, 1948
 Eastfield C. Mesquite, Tex. 75149, junior, 1970
 East Los Angeles C. Monterey Park, Calif. 91754, junior, 1945
 East Mississippi Junior C. Scooba, Miss. 39358, 1927
 East Stroudsburg State C. East Stroudsburg, Pa. 18301, 1893
 East Tennessee State U. Johnson City, Tenn. 37601, 1909
 East Texas Baptist C. Marshall, Tex. 75670, 1914
 East Texas State U. Commerce, Tex. 75428, 1889
 Eckerd C. St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733, 1960
 Edgecliff C. Cincinnati, Ohio 45206, 1935
 Edgewood C. Madison, Wis. 53711, 1927
 Edinboro State C. Edinboro, Pa. 16412, 1859
 Edison Comm. C. Fort Myers, Fla. 33901, junior, 1962
 Edison State Comm. C. Piqua, Ohio 45356, junior, 1973
 Edmonds Comm. C. Lynnwood, Wash. 98036, junior, 1967
 Edward Waters C. Jacksonville, Fla. 32209, 1866
 Eisenhower C. Seneca Falls, N.Y. 13148, 1965
 El Camino C. Torrance, Calif. 90506, junior, 1946
 El Centro C. Dallas, Tex. 75202, junior, 1965
 Elgin Comm. C. Elgin, Ill. 60120, junior, 1949
 Elizabeth City State U. Elizabeth City, N.C. 27909, 1891
 Elizabeth Seton C. Yonkers, N.Y. 10701, junior, 1961
 Elizabethtown C. Elizabethtown, Pa. 17022, 1899
 Ellsworth Comm. C. Iowa Falls, Iowa 50126, junior, 1890
 Elmhurst C. Elmhurst, Ill. 60126, 1871
 Elmira C. Elmira, N.Y. 14901, 1853
 Elon C. Elon College, N.C. 27244, 1889
 El Paso County Comm. C. El Paso, Tex. 79904, junior, 1969
 El Reno C. El Reno, Okla. 73036, junior, 1938
 Emanuel County Junior C. Swainsboro, Ga. 30401, 1970
 Embury-Riddle Aeronautical U. Daytona Beach, Fla. 32015, 1926
 Emerson C. Boston, Mass. 02116, 1880
 Emmanuel C. Franklin Springs, Ga. 30639, junior, 1919
 Emmanuel C. Boston, Mass. 02115, 1919
 Emmaus Bible Sch. Oak Park, Ill. 60301, 1941
 Emory and Henry C. Emory, Va. 24327, 1838
 Emory U. Atlanta, Ga. 30322, 1836
 Emporia State U. Emporia, Kans. 66801, 1863
 Endicott C. Beverly, Mass. 01915, junior, 1939
 Enterprise State Junior C. Enterprise, Ala. 36330, 1965
 Erie Comm. C. Amherst, N.Y. 14226, junior, 1946
 Erskine C. and Sem. Due West, S.C. 29639, 1839
 Essex Agricultural and Technical Inst. Hathorne, Mass. 01937, junior, 1912
 Essex Comm. C. Baltimore, Md. 21237, junior, 1957
 Essex County C. Newark, N.J. 07102, junior, 1968
 Eureka C. Eureka, Ill. 61530, 1855
 Evangel C. Springfield, Mo. 65802, 1955
 Evansville, U. of Evansville, Ind. 47701, 1854
 Everett Comm. C. Everett, Wash. 98201, junior, 1941
 Evergreen State C. The Olympia, Wash. 98505, 1967
 Fairfield U. Fairfield, Conn. 06430, 1942
 Fairleigh Dickinson U. Rutherford, N.J. 07070, 1942
 Fairmont State C. Fairmont, W.Va. 26554, 1867
 Faith Baptist Bible C. Ankeny, Iowa 50021, 1924
 Fashion Inst. of Tech. New York, N.Y. 10001, junior, 1944
 Faulkner State Junior C. Bay Minette, Ala. 36507, 1965
 Fayetteville State U. Fayetteville, N.C. 28301, 1867
 Fayetteville Technical Inst. Fayetteville, N.C. 28303, junior, 1961
 Feather River C. Quincy, Calif. 95971, junior, 1968
 Federal City C. Washington, D.C. 20001, 1966
 Felician C. Lodi, N.J. 07644, 1923
 Felician C. The Chicago, Ill. 60645, junior, 1926
 Fergus Falls Comm. C. Fergus Falls, Minn. 56537, junior, 1960
 Ferris State C. Big Rapids, Mich. 49307, 1884
 Ferrum C. Ferrum, Va. 24088, 1914
 Findlay C. Findlay, Ohio 45840, 1882
 Finger Lakes, Comm. C. of the Canandaigua, N.Y. 14424, junior, 1965
 Fisher Junior C. Boston, Mass. 02116, 1903
 Fisk U. Nashville, Tenn. 37203, 1866
 Fitchburg State C. Fitchburg, Mass. 01420, 1894
 Five Towns C. Merrick, N.Y. 11566, junior, 1972
 Flagler C. St. Augustine, Fla. 32084, 1963
 Flathead Valley Comm. C. Kalispell, Mont. 59901, junior, 1967
 Florence-Darlington Technical C. Florence, S.C. 29501, junior, 1962
 Florida, U. of Gainesville, Fla. 32601, 1853
 Florida A. & M. U. Tallahassee, Fla. 32307, 1887
 Florida Atlantic U. Boca Raton, Fla. 33432, 1964
 Florida C. Temple Terrace, Fla. 33617, junior, 1944
 Florida Inst. of Tech. Melbourne, Fla. 32901, 1958
 Florida International U. Miami, Fla. 33199, 1965
 Florida Junior C. at Jacksonville 32205, 1963
 Florida Keys Comm. C. Key West, Fla. 33040, junior, 1965
 Florida Memorial C. Miami, Fla. 33054, 1879
 Florida Southern C. Lakeland, Fla. 33802, 1885
 Florida State U. Tallahassee, Fla. 32306, 1857
 Floyd Junior C. Rome, Ga. 30161, 1968
 Fontbonne C. St. Louis, Mo. 63105, 1923
 Foothill C. Los Altos Hills, Calif. 94022, junior, 1957
 Fordham U. Bronx, N.Y. 10458, 1841
 Forsyth Technical Inst. Winston-Salem, N.C. 27103, junior, 1960
 Fort Hays State U. Hays, Kans. 67601, 1901
 Fort Lauderdale C. of Bus. and Finance Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33301, 1940
 Fort Lewis C. Durango, Colo. 81301, 1911

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- Cayuga County Comm. C. Auburn, N.Y. 13021, junior, 1953
 Cazenovia C. Cazenovia, N.Y. 13035, junior, 1824
 Cecil Comm. C. North East, Md. 21901, junior, 1968
 Cedar Crest C. Allentown, Pa. 18104, 1867
 Cedar Valley C. Lancaster, Tex. 75134, junior, 1974
 Cedarville C. Cedarville, Ohio 45314, 1887
 Centenary C. Hackensack, N.J. 07840, 1867
 Centenary C. of Louisiana Shreveport, La. 71104, 1825
 Center for Creative Studies Detroit, Mich. 48202, 1926
 Center for Early Ed. Los Angeles, Calif. 90048, 1939
 Central Arizona C. Coolidge, Ariz. 85228, junior, 1969
 Central Arkansas, U. of Conway, Ark. 72032, 1907
 Central Baptist C. Conway, Ark. 72032, 1950
 Central Bible C. Springfield, Mo. 65802, 1922
 Central Carolina Technical Inst. Sanford, N.C. 27330; junior, 1961
 Central C. McPherson, Kans. 67460; junior, 1914
 Central Comm. C. Hastings, Nebr. 68901, junior, 1966
 Central Connecticut State C. New Britain, Conn. 06050; 1849
 Central Florida, U. of Orlando 32816, 1963
 Central Florida Comm. C. Ocala, Fla. 32670; junior, 1958
 Centralia C. Centralia, Wash. 98531, junior, 1925
 Central Methodist C. Fayette, Mo. 65248, 1854
 Central Michigan U. Mount Pleasant, Mich. 48858, 1892
 Central Missouri State U. Warrensburg, Mo. 64093, 1871
 Central New England Colleges, The Worcester, Mass. 01608, 1905
 Central Ohio Technical C. Newark, Ohio 43055, junior, 1971
 Central Oregon Comm. C. Bend, Oreg. 97701, junior, 1949
 Central Piedmont Comm. C. Charlotte, N.C. 28204, junior, 1963
 Central State U. Conway, Ark. 72032, 1907
 Central State U. Wilberforce, Ohio 45384, 1887
 Central State U. Edmond, Okla. 73034, 1890
 Central Texas C. Kilgus, Tex. 76541, junior, 1967
 Central U. of Iowa, Pella, Iowa 50219, 1853
 Central Virginia Comm. C. Lynchburg, Va. 24502, junior, 1966
 Central Washington U. Ellensburg, Wash. 98926, 1891
 Central Wesleyan C. Central, S.C. 29630; 1906
 Central Wyoming C. Riverton, Wyo. 82501, junior, 1966
 Central YMCA Comm. C. Chicago, Ill. 60606, junior, 1960
 Centre C. of Kentucky Danville, Ky. 40422, 1819
 Cerritos C. Norwalk, Calif. 90650; junior, 1955
 Cerro Coso Comm. C. Ridgecrest, Calif. 93555, junior, 1973
 Chabot C. Hayward, Calif. 94545, junior, 1961
 Chadron State C. Chadron, Nebr. 69337, 1911
 Chaffey C. Alta Loma, Calif. 91701, junior, 1883
 Chamberlayne Junior C. Boston, Mass. 02116, 1892
 Chaminade U. of Honolulu Honolulu, Hawaii 96816, 1955
 Champlain C. Burlington, Vt. 05401, junior, 1861
 Chapman C. Orange, Calif. 92666, 1861
 Charles County Comm. C. La Plata, Md. 20646, junior, 1958
 Charles S. Mott Comm. C. Flint, Mich. 48503, junior, 1923
 Charleston, C. of Charleston, S.C. 29401, 1770
 Charleston, U. of Charleston, W. Va. 25304, 1888
 Chatfield C. Saint Martin, Ohio 45170; junior, 1959
 Chatham C. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15232, 1869
 Chattanooga Valley Comm. C. Phenix City, Ala. 36867, junior, 1974
 Chattanooga State Technical Comm. C. Chattanooga, Tenn. 37406, junior, 1963
 Chemeketa Comm. C. Salem, Oreg. 97303, junior, 1954
 Chesapeake C. Wye Mills, Md. 21679, junior, 1967
 Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical C. Cheraw, S.C. 29520; junior, 1969
 Chestnut Hill C. Philadelphia, Pa. 19118, 1871
 Cheyney State C. Cheyney, Pa. 19319, 1837
 Chicago, U. of Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1891
 Chicago, City Colleges of Chicago, Ill. 60601, junior, 1931
 Chicago State U. Chicago, Ill. 60628, 1869
 Chippola Junior C. Marianna, Fla. 32446, 1947
 Chowan C. Murfreesboro, N.C. 27855, junior, 1848
 Christian Brothers C. Memphis, Tenn. 38104, 1871
 Christopher Newport C. Newport News, Va. 23606, 1960
 Cincinnati, U. of Cincinnati, Ohio 45221; 1819
 Cincinnati Bible C. Cincinnati, Ohio 45204, 1924
 Cincinnati Technical C. Cincinnati, Ohio 45223, junior, 1966
 Circleville Bible C. Circleville, Ohio 43113, 1948
 Cisco Junior C. Cisco, Tex. 76437, 1940
 Citadel, The Charleston, S.C. 29409; 1842
 Citrus C. Azusa, Calif. 91702, junior, 1915
 City C. New York, N.Y. 10033, 1847
 City C. Seattle, Wash. 98104; 1973
 City C. of San Francisco San Francisco, Calif. 94112, junior, 1935
 City U. of New York New York, N.Y. 10021, 1961
 Clackamas Comm. C. Oregon City, Oreg. 97045, junior, 1966
 Claflin C. Orangeburg, S.C. 29115, 1869
 Claremont Men's C. Claremont, Calif. 91711, 1946
 Claremore Junior C. Claremore, Okla. 74017, 1910
 Clarendon C. Clarendon, Tex. 79226, junior, 1927
 Clarion State C. Clarion, Pa. 16214, 1866
 Clark C. Atlanta, Ga. 30314, 1869
 Clark C. Vancouver, Wash. 98663; junior, 1933
 Clark County Comm. C. Las Vegas, Nev. 89101, junior, 1971
 Clarke C. Dubuque, Iowa 52001, 1843
 Clarke C. Newton, Mass. 39345, junior, 1908
 Clarkson C. of Tech. Potsdam, N.Y. 13676, 1896
 Clark U. Worcester, Mass. 01610; 1887
 Clatsop Comm. C. Astoria, Oreg. 97103, junior, 1958
 Clayton Junior C. Morrow, Ga. 30260; 1965
 Clearwater Christian C. Clearwater, Fla. 33519; 1966
 Cleary C. Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197, 1883
 Clemson U. Clemson, S.C. 29631, 1889
 Cleveland Inst. of Art Cleveland, Ohio 44106, 1882
 Cleveland Inst. of Music Cleveland, Ohio 44106, 1920
 Cleveland State Comm. C. Cleveland, Tenn. 37311, junior, 1967
 Cleveland State U. Cleveland, Ohio 44102, 1923
 Clinton Comm. C. Clinton, Iowa 52732, junior, 1946
 Clinton Comm. C. Plattsburgh, N.Y. 12901; junior, 1966
 Clinton Junior C. Rock Hill, S.C. 29730; 1894
 Cloud County Comm. Junior C. Concordia, Kans. 66901; 1965
 Coahoma Junior C. Clarksdale, Miss. 38614, 1926
 Cochise C. Douglas, Ariz. 85607, junior, 1962
 Coe C. Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402, 1851
 Coffeyville Comm. Junior C. Coffeyville, Kans. 67337, 1923
 Cogswell C. San Francisco, Calif. 94110; 1930
 Coker C. Hartsville, S.C. 29550; 1894
 Colby C. Waterville, Me. 04901, 1813
 Colby Comm. C. Colby, Kans. 67701, junior, 1964
 Colby-Sawyer C. New London, N.H. 03257, 1837
 Colgate U. Hamilton, N.Y. 13346, 1819
 Colorado, U. of Boulder, Colo. 80302, 1861
 Colorado C. Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903, 1874
 Colorado Mountain C. Glenwood Springs, Colo. 81601, junior, 1967
 Colorado Northwestern Comm. C. Rangely, Colo. 81648, junior, 1962
 Colorado Sch. of Mines Golden, Colo. 80401, 1874
 Colorado State U. Fort Collins, Colo. 80521, 1870
 Colorado Technical C. Colorado Springs, Colo. 80907, 1965
 Colorado Women's C. Denver, Colo. 80220; 1909
 Columbia Basin C. Pasco, Wash. 99301, junior, 1955
 Columbia Bible C. Columbia, S.C. 29203, 1923
 Columbia Christian C. Portland, Oreg. 97220; 1956
 Columbia C. Columbia, Calif. 95310; junior, 1968
 Columbia C. Chicago, Ill. 60611, 1890
 Columbia C. Columbia, Mo. 65201, 1851
 Columbia C. Columbia, S.C. 29203, 1854
 Columbia-Greene Comm. C. Hudson, N.Y. 12534, junior, 1967
 Columbia State Comm. C. Columbia, Tenn. 38401, junior, 1966
 Columbia Union C. Takoma Park, Md. 20012, 1904
 Columbia U. New York, N.Y. 10027, 1754
 Columbus C. Columbus, Ga. 31907; 1958
 Columbus Technical Inst. Columbus, Ohio 43215, junior, 1963
 Compton Comm. C. Compton, Calif. 90221, junior, 1927
 Conception Sem. C. Conception, Mo. 64433, 1883
 Concord C. Athens, W. Va. 24712, 1872
 Concordia C. River Forest, Ill. 60305, 1864
 Concordia C. Ann Arbor, Mich. 48105, 1962
 Concordia C. Moorhead, Minn. 56560; 1891
 Concordia C. St. Paul, Minn. 55104, 1893
 Concordia C. Bronxville, N.Y. 10708, 1881
 Concordia C. Portland, Oreg. 97211, 1905
 Concordia C. Milwaukee, Wis. 53208, junior, 1881
 Concordia Lutheran C. Austin, Tex. 78705, junior, 1926
 Concordia Sem. St. Louis, Mo. 63105, 1839
 Concordia Teachers C. Seward, Nebr. 68434, 1894
 Connecticut, U. of Storrs, Conn. 06268, 1881
 Connecticut C. New London, Conn. 06320, 1911
 Connors State C. Warner, Okla. 74469; junior, 1908
 Contra Costa C. San Pablo, Calif. 94806, junior, 1949
 Converse C. Spartanburg, S.C. 29301, 1889
 Cooke County C. Gainesville, Tex. 76240; junior, 1924
 Cooper Union New York, N.Y. 10003, 1859
 Copiah-Lincoln Junior C. Wesson, Miss. 39191, 1915
 Coppin State C. Baltimore, Md. 21216, 1900
 Cornell U. Mount Vernon, Iowa 52314, 1853
 Cornell U. Ithaca, N.Y. 14853, 1865
 Corning Comm. C. Corning, N.Y. 14830; junior, 1956
 Cornish Inst. of Allied Arts Seattle, Wash. 98102, 1915
 Corpus Christi State U. Corpus Christi, Tex. 78412, 1973
 Cosumnes River C. Sacramento, Calif. 95823, junior, 1969
 Cottey C. Nevada, Mo. 64772, junior, 1884
 County C. of Morris Randolph, N.J. 07801, junior, 1965
 Covenant C. Lookout Mountain, Tenn. 37350; 1955
 Cowley County Comm. Junior C. Arkansas City, Kans. 67005, 1922
 Crafton Hills C. Yucaipa, Calif. 92399, junior, 1972
 Cranbrook Acad. of Art Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013, 1927
 Craven Comm. C. New Bern, N.C. 28560; junior, 1965
 Creighton U. Omaha, Nebr. 68178, 1878
 Crosier Sem. Onamia, Minn. 56359; junior, 1922
 Crowder C. Neosho, Mo. 64850; junior, 1963
 Crowley's Ridge C. Paragould, Ark. 72450, junior, 1964
 Cuesta C. San Luis Obispo, Calif. 93401, junior, 1963
 Cullman C. Cullman, Ala. 35055, junior, 1940
 Culver-Stockton C. Canton, Mo. 63435, 1853
 Cumberland C. Williamsburg, Ky. 40769; 1888
 Cumberland C. of Tennessee Lebanon, Tenn. 37087, junior, 1842
 Cumberland County C. Vineland, N.J. 08360; junior, 1964
 Curry C. Milton, Mass. 02186, 1879
 Curtis Inst. of Music Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, 1924
 Cuyahoga Comm. C. Cleveland, Ohio 44115; junior, 1963
 Cypress C. Cypress, Calif. 90630; junior, 1966
 Dabney S. Lancaster Comm. C. Clifton Forge, Va. 24422, junior, 1964
 Daemen C. Amherst, N.Y. 14226, 1947
 Dakota State C. Madison, S. Dak. 57042, 1881
 Dakota Wesleyan U. Mitchell, S. Dak. 57301, 1883
 Dallas, U. of Irving, Tex. 75060, 1956
 Dallas Baptist C. Dallas, Tex. 75211, 1891
 Dallas Bible C. Dallas, Tex. 75228, 1940
 Dallas Christian C. Dallas, Tex. 75234, 1950
 Dalton Junior C. Dalton, Ga. 30720; 1966
 Dana C. Blair, Nebr. 68008, 1884
 Daniel Payne C. Birmingham, Ala. 35212, 1889
 Daniel Webster C. Nashua, N.H. 03060, 1965

- Illinois Inst. of Tech. Chicago, Ill. 60616, 1892
 Illinois State U. Normal, Ill. 61761, 1857
 Illinois Valley Comm. C. Oglesby, Ill. 61348, junior, 1924
 Illinois Wesleyan U. Bloomington, Ill. 61701, 1850
 Immaculate C. Immaculate, Pa. 19345, 1920
 Immaculate Conception Sem. Mahwah, N.J. 07430, 1856
 Immaculate Conception Sem. Troy, N.Y. 12180, 1959
 Imperial Valley C. Imperial, Calif. 92251; junior, 1922
 Incarnate Word C. San Antonio, Tex. 78209; 1881
 Independence Comm. Junior C. Independence, Kans. 67301; 1925
 Indiana Central U. Indianapolis, Ind. 46227; 1902
 Indiana Inst. of Tech. Fort Wayne, Ind. 46803; 1930
 Indiana State U. Terre Haute, Ind. 47809; 1865
 Indiana State U. at Evansville 4712; 1965
 Indiana U. at Bloomington Ind. 47401; 1820
 Indiana U. at Kokomo Ind. 46901; 1945
 Indiana U. at South Bend Ind. 46613; 1940
 Indiana U. East Richmond, Ind. 47374; junior, 1946
 Indiana U. Northwest Gary, Ind. 46408; 1921
 Indiana U. of Pennsylvania Indiana, Pa. 15701; 1875
 Indiana U.-Purdue U. at Fort Wayne Ind. 46805; 1917
 Indiana U.-Purdue U. at Indianapolis Ind. 46202; 1916
 Indiana U. Southeast New Albany, Ind. 47150; 1941
 Indian Hills Comm. C. Ottumwa, Iowa 52501; junior, 1930
 Indian River Comm. C. Fort Pierce, Fla. 33450; junior, 1960
 Indian Valley C. Novato, Calif. 94947; junior, 1971
 Insurance, C. of New York, N.Y. 10038, 1962
 Inter American U. of Puerto Rico San Germán, Puerto Rico 00753; 1912
 Inver Hills Comm. C. Inver Grove Heights, Minn. 55075, junior, 1969
 Iowa C. New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801; 1940
 Iowa, U. of Iowa City, Iowa 52242; 1847
 Iowa Central Comm. C. Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501, junior, 1921
 Iowa Lakes Comm. C. Estherville, Iowa 51334, junior, 1924
 Iowa State U. of Science and Tech. Ames, Iowa 50010; 1858
 Iowa Wesleyan C. Mount Pleasant, Iowa 52641, 1842
 Iowa Western Comm. C. Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501; junior, 1923
 Isothermal Comm. C. Spindale, N.C. 28160, junior, 1966
 Itasca Comm. C. Grand Rapids, Minn. 55744; junior, 1922
 Itawamba Junior C. Fulton, Miss. 38843; 1948
 Ithaca C. Ithaca, N.Y. 14850; 1892
 Jackson C. Honolulu, Hawaii 96822; 1949
 Jackson Comm. C. Jackson, Mich. 49201, junior, 1928
 Jackson State Comm. C. Jackson, Tenn. 38301, junior, 1965
 Jackson State U. Jackson, Miss. 39217, 1877
 Jacksonville C. Jacksonville, Tex. 75766, junior, 1899
 Jacksonville State U. Jacksonville, Ala. 36265, 1883
 Jacksonville U. Jacksonville, Fla. 32211, 1934
 James Madison U. Harrisonburg, Va. 22801, 1908
 Jamestown C. Jamestown, N. Dak. 58401, 1884
 Jamestown Comm. C. Jamestown, N.Y. 14701, junior, 1934
 Jarvis Christian C. Hawkins, Tex. 75765, 1912
 Jefferson C. Hillsboro, Mo. 63050, junior, 1963
 Jefferson Comm. C. Louisville, Ky. 40201, junior, 1967
 Jefferson Comm. C. Watertown, N.Y. 13601, junior, 1963
 Jefferson Davis State Junior C. Brewton, Ala. 36426, junior, 1963
 Jefferson State Junior C. Birmingham, Ala. 35215, 1963
 Jefferson Technical C. Steubenville, Ohio 43952, junior, 1966
 Jersey City State C. Jersey City, N.J. 07305, 1921
 Jewish Theol. Sem. of America New York, N.Y. 10027, 1886
 John A. Gupton C. Nashville, Tenn. 37203; junior, 1946
 John A. Logan C. Carverville, Ill. 62918, junior, 1967
 John Brown U. Siloam Springs, Ark. 72761, 1919
 John Carroll U. Cleveland, Ohio 44118, 1886
 John C. Calhoun State Comm. C. Decatur, Ala. 35601, junior, 1965
 John F. Kennedy U. Orinda, Calif. 94563, 1964
 John Jay C. of Criminal Justice New York, N.Y. 10003, 1965
 Johns Hopkins U. Baltimore, Md. 21218, 1876
 Johnson and Wales C. Providence, R.I. 02903, 1914
 Johnson Bible C. Knoxville, Tenn. 37920; 1893
 Johnson C. Smith U. Charlotte, N.C. 28208, 1867
 Johnson County Comm. Junior C. Overland Park, Kans. 66210, 1967
 Johnson State C. Johnson, Vt. 05656, 1867
 Johnstonown C. Johnston, Pa. 15902; junior, 1927
 John Tyler Comm. C. Chester, Va. 23831, junior, 1967
 John Wesley C. Owosso, Mich. 48867, 1909
 Joliet Junior C. Joliet, Ill. 60436, 1902
 Jones C. Jacksonville, Fla. 32211, 1918
 Jones County Junior C. Ellisville, Miss. 39437, 1911
 Jordan C. Cedar Springs, Mich. 49319, 1967
 J. Sargeant Reynolds Comm. C. Richmond, Va. 23230; junior, 1972
 Judaism, U. of Los Angeles, Calif. 90028, 1947
 Judson Baptist C. Portland, Ore. 97220; 1956
 Judson C. Marion, Ala. 36756, 1838
 Judson C. Elgin, Ill. 60120; 1913
 Juillard Sch., The New York, N.Y. 10023, 1905
 Juniata C. Huntingdon, Pa. 16652, 1876
 Kalamazoo C. Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001, 1833
 Kalamazoo Valley Comm. C. Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001, junior, 1966
 Kankakee Comm. C. Kankakee, Ill. 60901; junior, 1966
 Kansas, U. of Lawrence, Kans. 66044, 1863
 Kansas City Art Inst. Kansas City, Mo. 64111, 1885
 Kansas City Kansas Comm. Junior C. 66101, 1923
 Kansas Newman C. Wichita, Kans. 67213; 1933
 Kansas State U. of Agric. and Applied Science Manhattan, Kans. 66502; 1863
 Kansas Wesleyan U. Salina, Kans. 67401, 1886
 Kaskaskia C. Centralia, Ill. 62801, junior, 1940
 Kean C. of New Jersey Union, N.J. 07083, 1855
 Kearney State C. Kearney, Nebr. 68847, 1905
 Keene State C. Keene, N.H. 03431, 1909
 Kellogg Comm. C. Battle Creek, Mich. 49016, junior, 1956
 Kemper Military Bch. and C. Boonville, Mo. 65233; junior, 1844
 Kendall C. Evanston, Ill. 60204; 1934
 Kennesaw C. Marietta, Ga. 30061; 1963
 Kent State U. Kent, Ohio 44242; 1910
 Kentucky, U. of Lexington, Ky. 40506; 1866
 Kentucky Christian C. Grayson, Ky. 41143; 1919
 Kentucky State U. Frankfort, Ky. 40601; 1886
 Kentucky Wesleyan C. Owensboro, Ky. 42301; 1866
 Kenyon C. Gambler, Ohio 43022; 1824
 Kettering C. of Medical Arts Kettering, Ohio 45429; junior, 1967
 Keuka C. Keuka Park, N.Y. 14478; 1890
 Keystone Junior C. La Plume, Pa. 18440; 1868
 Kilgore C. Kilgore, Tex. 75662; junior, 1935
 King C. Bristol, Tenn. 37620; 1867
 Kingsborough Comm. C. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11235; junior, 1963
 King's C. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18711; 1946
 King's C., The Briarcliff Manor, N.Y. 10510; 1938
 Kirkwood Comm. C. Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406, junior, 1965
 Kirtland Comm. C. Roscommon, Mich. 48653, junior, 1966
 Kishwaukee C. Malta, Ill. 60150; junior, 1967
 Knox C. Galesburg, Ill. 61401; 1837
 Knoxville C. Knoxville, Tenn. 37921, 1863
 Kutztown State C. Kutztown, Pa. 19530; 1860
 Leabette Comm. Junior C. Parsons, Kans. 67357; 1923
 Laboratory Inst. of Merchandising New York, N.Y. 10022; junior, 1939
 Laboure Junior C. Boston, Mass. 02124, 1971
 Lackawanna Junior C. Scranton, Pa. 18503, 1894
 Ladycliff C. Highland Falls, N.Y. 10928, 1933
 Lafayette C. Easton, Pa. 18042; 1826
 LaGrange C. LaGrange, Ga. 30240; 1831
 LaGuardia Comm. C. Long Island City, N.Y. 11101; junior, 1970
 Lake City Comm. C. Lake City, Fla. 32055, junior, 1947
 Lake County, C. of Grayslake, Ill. 60030; junior, 1967
 Lake Erie C. Painesville, Ohio 44077; 1856
 Lake Forest C. Lake Forest, Ill. 60045, 1857
 Lake Land C. Mattoon, Ill. 61938, junior, 1966
 Lakeland C. Sheboygan, Wis. 53081, 1862
 Lakeland Comm. C. Mentor, Ohio 44060; junior, 1967
 Lake Region Junior C. Devils Lake, N. Dak. 58301, 1941
 Lakeshore Technical Inst. Cleveland, Wis. 53015, junior, 1912
 Lake-Sumter Comm. C. Leesburg, Fla. 32748, junior, 1962
 Lake Superior State C. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. 49783, 1946
 Lakewood Comm. C. White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110; junior, 1967
 Lamar Comm. C. Lamar, Colo. 81052; junior, 1937
 Lamar U. Beaumont, Tex. 77705, 1923
 Lambuth C. Jackson, Tenn. 38301, 1843
 Lancaster Bible C. Lancaster, Pa. 17601, 1933
 Lander C. Greenwood, S.C. 29646, 1872
 Lane C. Jackson, Tenn. 38301, 1882
 Lane Comm. C. Eugene, Ore. 97405, junior, 1965
 Laney C. Oakland, Calif. 94606, junior, 1927
 Langston U. Langston, Okla. 73050, 1897
 Lansing Comm. C. Lansing, Mich. 48914, junior, 1957
 Laramie County Comm. C. Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001, junior, 1968
 Laredo State U. Laredo, Tex. 78040; 1947
 La Roche C. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237, 1963
 La Salle C. Philadelphia, Pa. 19141, 1863
 Lasell Junior C. Newton, Mass. 02166, 1851
 Lassen C. Susanville, Calif. 96130; junior, 1925
 Latter-day Saints Business C. Salt Lake City, Utah 84111, junior, 1886
 La Verne, U. of La Verne, Calif. 91750; 1891
 Lawrence Inst. of Tech. Southfield, Mich. 48075, 1932
 Lawrence U. Appleton, Wis. 54911, 1847
 Lawson State Comm. C. Birmingham, Ala. 35221, junior, 1965
 Lebanon Valley C. Annville, Pa. 17003, 1866
 Lee C. Cleveland, Tenn. 37311, 1918
 Lee C. Baytown, Tex. 77520; junior, 1934
 Lees Junior C. Jackson, Ky. 41339; 1883
 Lees-McRae C. Banner Elk, N.C. 28604, junior, 1900
 Lehigh County Comm. C. Schnecksville, Pa. 18078, junior, 1966
 Lehigh U. Bethlehem, Pa. 18015, 1865
 Leicester Junior C. Leicester, Mass. 01524, 1784
 Le Moyne C. Syracuse, N.Y. 13214, 1946
 Le Moyne-Owen C. Memphis, Tenn. 38126, 1870
 Lenoir Comm. C. Kingston, N.C. 28501, junior, 1960
 Lenoir Rhyne C. Hickory, N.C. 28601, 1891
 Lesley C. Cambridge, Mass. 02138, 1909
 LeTourneau C. Longview, Tex. 75601, 1946
 Lewis and Clark C. Portland, Ore. 97219; 1867
 Lewis-Clark State C. Lewiston, Idaho 83501, 1955
 Lewis U. Romeoville, Ill. 60441, 1930
 Liberty Baptist C. Lynchburg, Va. 24505, 1971
 Lima Technical C. Lima, Ohio 45804, junior, 1971
 Limestone C. Gaffney, S.C. 29340; 1845
 Lincoln Christian C. Lincoln, Ill. 62656, 1944

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- Fort Scott Comm. Junior C. Fort Scott, Kans 66701; 1919
 Fort Stellacom Comm. C. Tacoma, Wash. 98499, junior, 1965
 Fort Valley State C. Fort Valley, Ga. 31030; 1895
 Fort Wayne Bible C. Fort Wayne, Ind 46807, 1904
 Fort Wright C. of the Holy Names Spokane, Wash 99204, 1907
 Framingham State C. Framingham, Mass 01701, 1839
 Francis Marion C. Florence, S C 29501; 1970
 Franklin and Marshall C. Lancaster, Pa 17604, 1787
 Franklin C. of Indiana Franklin, Ind 46131, 1834
 Franklin Inst. of Boston Boston, Mass 02116, junior, 1908
 Franklin Pierce C. Rindge, N H 03461, 1962
 Franklin U. Columbus, Ohio 43215, 1902
 Frank Phillips C. Borger, Tex 79007, junior, 1946
 Frederick Comm. C. Frederick, Md 21701, junior, 1957
 Freed-Hardeman C. Henderson, Tenn 38340; 1908
 Freeman Junior C. Freeman, S Dak 57029, 1900
 Free Will Baptist Bible C. Nashville, Tenn 37205, 1942
 Fresno City C. Fresno, Calif 93741, junior, 1910
 Fresno Pacific C. Fresno, Calif 93702, 1944
 Friends Bible C. Haviland, Kans. 67059; 1917
 Friends U. Wichita, Kans. 67213; 1898
 Frostburg State C. Frostburg, Md 21532, 1898
 Fullerton C. Fullerton, Calif 92634, junior, 1913
 Fulton-Montgomery Comm. C. Johnstown, N Y 12095, junior, 1963
 Furman U. Greenville, S C 29613, 1825
 Gadsden State Junior C. Gadsden, Ala 35903, 1965
 Gainesville Junior C. Gainesville, Ga 30501, 1965
 Gallaudet C. Washington, D C 20002, 1864
 Galveston C. Galveston, Tex 77550; junior, 1967
 Gannon C. Erie, Pa 16501, 1933
 Garden City Comm. Junior C. Garden City, Kans 67846, 1919
 Gardner-Webb C. Boiling Springs, N C 28017, 1905
 Garrett Comm. C. McHenry, Md 21541, junior, 1971
 Gaston C. Dallas, N C 28034, junior, 1963
 Gateway Technical Inst., Kenosha Kenosha, Wis 53140; junior, 1912
 Gavilan C. Gilroy, Calif 95020, junior, 1919
 General Motors Inst. Flint, Mich 48502, 1919
 Genesee Comm. C. Batavia, N Y 14020; junior, 1966
 Geneva C. Beaver Falls, Pa 15010; 1848
 George Corley Wallace State Comm. C. at Selma Ala. 36701, junior, 1963
 George C. Wallace State Comm. C. at Dothan Ala 36301, junior, 1963
 George Fox C. Newberg, Oreg 97132; 1891
 George Mason U. Fairfax, Va 22030; 1960
 Georgetown C. Georgetown, Ky 40324, 1787
 Georgetown U. Washington, D C 20057, 1789
 George Washington U. Washington, D C 20052, 1821
 George Williams C. Downers Grove, Ill 60515, 1884
 Georgia U. of Athens, Ga 30601, 1785
 Georgia C. at Milledgeville Milledgeville, Ga 31061, 1889
 Georgia Inst. of Tech. Atlanta, Ga 30332, 1885
 Georgia Military C. Milledgeville, Ga 31061, junior, 1879
 Georgian Court C. Lakewood, NJ 08701, 1908
 Georgia Southern C. Statesboro, Ga 30458, 1908
 Georgia Southwestern C. Americus, Ga 31709, 1906
 Georgia State U. Atlanta, Ga 30303, 1913
 Germanna Comm. C. Locust Grove, Va 22508, junior, 1969
 Gettysburg C. Gettysburg, Pa 17325, 1832
 Glassboro State C. Glassboro, NJ 08028, 1923
 Glen Oaks Comm. C. Centerville, Mich 49032, junior, 1965
 Glenville State C. Glenville, W Va 26351, 1872
 Gloucester County C. Sewell, N.J. 08080, junior, 1968
 Goddard C. Plainfield, Vt 05667, 1938
 Gogebic Comm. C. Ironwood, Mich 49938, junior, 1932
 Golden Gate U. San Francisco, Calif 94105, 1901
 Golden West C. Huntington Beach, Calif 92647; junior, 1966
 Goldsby Beacom C. Wilmington, Del 19899; junior, 1886
 Gonzaga U. Spokane, Wash. 99202; 1887
 Gordon C. Wenham, Mass 01984, 1889
 Gordon Junior C. Barnesville, Ga 30204, 1852
 Goshen C. Goshen, Ind 46526; 1894
 Goucher C. Towson, Md 21204; 1885
 Governors State U. Park Forest South, Ill. 60466, 1969
 Grace Bible C. Grand Rapids, Mich 49509, 1946
 Grace C. Winona Lake, Ind. 46590; 1948
 Grace C. of the Bible Omaha, Nebr. 68108, 1943
 Graceland C. Lamoni, Iowa 50140; 1895
 Graham Junior C. Boston, Mass 02215, 1950
 Grambling State U. Grambling, La 71245, 1929
 Grand Canyon C. Phoenix, Ariz. 85017, 1949
 Grand Rapids Baptist C. Grand Rapids, Mich 49505, 1941
 Grand Rapids Junior C. Grand Rapids, Mich 49502, 1914
 Grand Valley State C. Allendale, Mich 49401, 1963
 Grand View C. Des Moines, Iowa 50316, 1896
 Gratz C. Philadelphia, Pa 19141, 1895
 Grays Harbor C. Aberdeen, Wash 98520; junior, 1930
 Grayson County C. Denison, Tex 75020; junior, 1963
 Greater Hartford Comm. C. Hartford, Conn 06106, junior, 1967
 Great Falls C. of Great Falls, Mont 59401, 1932
 Great Lakes Bible C. Lansing, Mich 48901, 1949
 Greenfield Comm. C. Greenfield, Mass 01301, junior, 1962
 Green Mountain C. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 05646, 1834
 Green River Comm. C. Auburn, Wash 98002, junior, 1965
 Greensboro C. Greensboro, N C 27402, 1838
 Greenville C. Greenville, Ill 62246, 1855
 Greenville Technical C. Greenville, S C 29606, junior, 1962
 Grinnell C. Grinnell, Iowa 50112, 1846
 Grossmont C. El Cajon, Calif 92020; junior, 1961
 Grove City C. Grove City, Pa 16127, 1876
 Guam U. of Agaña, Guam 96910; 1952
 Guilford C. Greensboro, N C 27410; 1834
 Guilford Technical Inst. Jamestown, N C 27282; junior, 1958
 Gulf Coast Bible C. Houston, Tex. 77008, 1953
 Gulf Coast Comm. C. Panama City, Fla 32401, junior, 1957
 Gustavus Adolphus C. St. Peter, Minn. 56082; 1862
 Gwynedd-Mercy C. Gwynedd Valley, Pa 19437, 1948
 Hagerstown Junior C. Hagerstown, Md. 21740; 1946
 Hamilton C. Clinton, N.Y. 13323; 1793
 Hamline U. St. Paul, Minn. 55101; 1854
 Hampden-Sydney C. Hampden-Sydney, Va. 23943, 1776
 Hampshire C. Amherst, Mass 01002, 1970
 Hampton Inst. Hampton, Va 23368; 1868
 Hannibal-Lagrange C. Hannibal, Mo 63401, junior, 1858
 Hanover C. Hanover, Ind 47243, 1827
 Harcum Junior C. Bryn Mawr, Pa 19010; 1915
 Harding U. Searcy, Ark. 72143, 1924
 Hardin-Simmons U. Abilene, Tex 79601, 1891
 Harford Comm. C. Bel Air, Md 21014, junior, 1957
 Harriman C. Harriman, N.Y. 10926, junior, 1956
 Harrisburg Area Comm. C. Harrisburg, Pa 17110; junior, 1964
 Harris-Stowe State C. St. Louis, Mo 63103, 1857
 Hartford, U. of West Hartford, Conn 06117, 1877
 Hartford C. for Women Hartford, Conn 06105, junior, 1933
 Hartford State Technical C. Hartford, Conn 06106, junior, 1946
 Hartnell C. Salinas, Calif 93901, junior, 1920
 Hartwick C. Oneonta, N.Y. 13820; 1928
 Harvard U. Cambridge, Mass 02138, 1636
 Harvey Mudd C. Claremont, Calif 91711, 1955
 Hastings C. Hastings, Nebr 68901, 1882
 Haverford C. Haverford, Pa 19041, 1833
 Hawaii at Hilo, U. of Hilo, Hawaii 96720; 1947
 Hawaii at Manoa, U. of Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, 1907
 Hawaii Loa C. Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744, 1963
 Hawaii Pacific C. Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, 1965
 Haywood Technical Inst. Clyde, N C 28721, junior, 1965
 Heald Engineering C. San Francisco, Calif 94109, 1863
 Hebrew C. Brookline, Mass 02146, 1918
 Hebrew Theol. C. Skokie, Ill 60076, 1922
 Hebrew Union C. Cincinnati, Ohio 45220; 1875
 Heidelberg C. Tiffin, Ohio 44883, 1850
 Hellenic C. Brookline, Mass 02146, 1937
 Henderson County Junior C. Athens, Tex 75751; 1946
 Henderson State U. Arkadelphia, Ark 71923, 1929
 Hendrix C. Conway, Ark 72032, 1876
 Henry Ford Comm. C. Dearborn, Mich 48128, junior, 1938
 Herbert H. Lehman C. Bronx, N.Y. 10468, 1931
 Herkimer County Comm. C. Herkimer, N.Y. 13357, junior, 1966
 Herron Sch. of Art Indianapolis, Ind 46202, 1878
 Hesston C. Hesston, Kans 67062, junior, 1909
 Hibbing Comm. C. Hibbing, Minn 55746, junior, 1916
 Highland Comm. C. Freeport, Ill 61032, junior, 1961
 Highland Comm. Junior C. Highland, Kans 66035, 1858
 Highland Park Comm. C. Highland Park, Mich 48203, junior, 1918
 Highline Comm. C. Midway, Wash 98031, junior, 1961
 High Point C. High Point, N C 27262, 1924
 Hilbert C. Hamburg, N.Y. 14075, junior, 1928
 Hill Junior C. Hillsboro, Tex 76645, 1962
 Hillsborough Comm. C. Tampa, Fla 33622, junior, 1968
 Hillsdale C. Hillsdale, Mich 49242, 1844
 Hinds Junior C. Raymond, Miss 39154, 1917
 Hiram C. Hiram, Ohio 44234, 1850
 Hiwassee C. Madisonville, Tenn 37354, junior, 1849
 Hobart and William Smith Colleges Geneva, N.Y. 14456; 1822
 Hofstra U. Hempstead, N.Y. 11550; 1935
 Hollins C. Hollins College, Va 24020, 1842
 Holmes Junior C. Goodman, Miss 39079; 1911
 Holy Apostles C. Cromwell, Conn 06416, 1956
 Holy Cross C. of the Worcester, Mass 01610; 1843
 Holy Cross Junior C. Notre Dame, Ind 46556, 1966
 Holy Family C. Mission San Jose, Calif 94538; 1946
 Holy Family C. Philadelphia, Pa 19114, 1954
 Holy Names C. Oakland, Calif 94619, 1868
 Holyoke Comm. C. Holyoke, Mass 01040; junior, 1946
 Holy Redeemer C. Waterford, Wis 53185; 1965
 Hood C. Frederick, Md 21701, 1893
 Hope C. Holland, Mich 49423, 1851
 Hooson Comm. C. Bronx, N.Y. 10451; junior, 1970
 Houghton C. Houghton, N.Y. 14744, 1883
 Housatonic Regional Comm. C. Bridgeport, Conn. 06608, junior, 1966
 Houston, U. of Houston, Tex 77004, 1934
 Houston Baptist U. Houston, Tex 77074, 1960
 Howard Comm. C. Columbia, Md 21044, junior, 1966
 Howard C. at Big Spring Tex. 79720; junior, 1945
 Howard Payne U. Brownwood, Tex 76801, 1889
 Howard U. Washington, D C 20059; 1867
 Hudson Valley Comm. C. Troy, N.Y. 12180; junior, 1953
 Humboldt State U. Arcata, Calif 95521, 1913
 Humphreys C. Stockton, Calif 95207, junior, 1896
 Hunter C. New York, N.Y. 10021, 1870
 Huntingdon C. Montgomery, Ala 36106, 1854
 Huntington C. Huntington, Ind 46750; 1897
 Huron C. Huron, S Dak 57350; 1883
 Husson C. Bangor, Me 04401, 1898
 Huston-Tillotson C. Austin, Tex 78702, 1877
 Hutchinson Comm. Junior C. Hutchinson, Kans. 67501, 1928
 Idaho C. of Caldwell, Idaho 83605, 1891
 Idaho, U. of Moscow, Idaho 83843, 1889
 Idaho State U. Pocatello, Idaho 83201; 1901
 Illinois U. of Urbana, Ill 61801, 1867
 Illinois Benedictine C. Lisle, Ill 60532, 1887
 Illinois Central C. East Peoria, Ill 61611, junior, 1966
 Illinois C. Jacksonville, Ill 62650; 1829
 Illinois C. of Optometry Chicago, Ill 60616, 1872

for or suitable for a bolero 2: a loose waist-length jacket open at the front

boletus \bō-'lēt-əs/ n, pl -tus-es or -ti \-'lēt-ī/ [NL, genus name, fr L, a fungus, fr Gk *bolētēs*]: any of a genus (*Boletus*) of soft pore fungi some of which are poisonous and others edible

bolivar \bō-'lē-vār, 'bāl-ə-vār/ n, pl -vars or -vares \bāl-ə-'vār-ās, bō-'lī-/ [AmerSp *bolívar*, fr. Simón Bolívar] — see MONEY table

bolivia \bō-'lī-vi-ə-/ n, pl -nos [Sp]: a former monetary unit of Bolivia replaced in 1963 by the peso

boll \bōl/ n [ME]: the pod or capsule of a plant (as cotton)

bolard \bāl-'ōrd/ n [perh irreg. fr. bole] 1: a post of metal or wood on a wharf around which to fasten mooring lines 2: BITT 1

bollix \bāl-'līk/ vi [alter of *ballocks*, pl of *ballock* (testis), fr. ME, fr. OE *bealluc* — more at BALL]: to throw into disorder; also: BUNGLE — usu. used with up — **bollix** n

boll weevil n: a grayish weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) about 1/4 inch long that infests the cotton plant and feeds on the squares and bolls both as a larva and an adult

boll-worm \bōl-'wɔrm/ n: CORN EARWORM, also: any of several other moth larvae that feed on cotton bolls

bolo \bō-'lō/ n, pl *bolos* [Sp]: a long heavy single-edged knife of Philippine origin

bolo-gna \bō-'lō-nē also -n(y)ə/ n [short for *Bologna sausage*, fr. *Bologna*, Italy]: a large smoked sausage of beef, veal, and pork

bolometer \bō-'lām-ə-tər/ n [Gk *bolē* + E -o- + -meter]: a very sensitive resistance thermometer used in the detection and measurement of feeble thermal radiation and esp. adapted to the study of infrared spectra — **bolometric** \bō-'lō-'me-trīk/ adj — **bolometrically** \-trī-k(ə)-lē/ adv

boloney \bō-'lō-nē/ var of *BALONEY*

bol-tie \bō-'lō-ē/ or **bol-tie** \-lō-/ n [prob fr *bola*]: a cord fastened around the neck with an ornamental clasp and worn as a necktie

Bol-she-vik \bōl-'shə-'vīk, 'bōl-, 'bāl-, -vək/ n, pl *Bolsheviks* also *Bolsheviks* \bōl-'shə-'vīk-ēz, 'bōl-, 'bāl-, -vē-kē/ [Russ *bol'shevik*, fr. *bol'she* larger] 1: a member of the extremist wing of the Russian Social Democratic party that seized supreme power in Russia by the Revolution of November 1917 2: COMMUNIST 3 — **Bol-shevik** adj

bol-she-vism \bōl-'shə-'vīz-əm, 'bōl-, 'bāl-/ n, often *cap* 1: the doctrine or program of the Bolsheviks advocating violent overthrow of capitalism 2: Russian communism

Bol-she-vist \-vōst/ n or adj: **BOLSHEVIST**

bol-she-vize \-vīz/ vi -vīz-ed; -vīz-ing: to make Bolshevik — **Bol-she-vi-za-tion** \bōl-'shə-'vī-zā-shən, 'bōl-, 'bāl-/ n

bolster \bōl-'stər/ n [ME, fr. OE, akin to OE *belg* bag — more at BELLY] 1: a long pillow or cushion 2: a structural part designed to eliminate friction or provide support or bearing, esp. the horizontal connection between the volutes of an Ionic capital

bolster vi **bolstered**; **bolstering** \-st(ə)-rɪŋ/ 1: to support with or as if with a bolster: REINFORCE 2: to give a boost to (news that ~ed his spirits) — **bolsterer** \-stər-ər/ n

bolt \bōlt/ n [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *bolt* crossbow bolt, Lith *beldėti* to beat] 1 a: a shaft or missile designed to be shot from a crossbow or catapult, esp.: a short stout usu. blunt-headed arrow b: a lightning stroke: THUNDERBOLT 2 a: a wood or metal bar or rod used to fasten a door b: the part of a lock that is shot or withdrawn by the key 3 a: a roll of cloth of specified length b: a roll of wallpaper of specified length 4: a metal rod or pin for fastening objects together that usu. has a head at one end and a screw thread at the other and is secured by a nut 5 a: a block of timber to be sawed or cut b: a short round section of a log 6: the breech closure of a breech-loading firearm

bolt vi 1: to move suddenly or nervously: START 2: to move rapidly: DASH 3 a: to dart off or away: FLEE b: to break away from control or a set course 4: to break away from or oppose one's political party ~ vi 1 *archaic*: SHOOT, DISCHARGE b: FLUSH, START (~ rabbits) 2: to say impulsively: BLURT 3: to secure with a bolt 4: to attach or fasten with bolts 5: to swallow hastily or without chewing 6: to break away from

bolt adv 1: in an erect or straight-backed position: RIGIDLY (sat ~ upright) 2 *archaic*: DIRECTLY, STRAIGHT

bolt n: the act or an instance of bolting as a: DASH RUN b. a refusal to support one's usual political party or its candidate or platform

bolt vi [ME *bulien*, fr. OF *bulier*, of Gmc origin, akin to MHG *biulien* to sift, fr. *biul* bag, fr. OHG *būtil*] 1: to sift (as flour) usu. through fine-meshed cloth 2 *archaic*: SIFT 2

bolter \bōl-'tər/ n: a machine for bolting flour; also: the operator of such a machine

bolter n 1: a horse given to running away 2: a voter who bolts his party

bolt-operated adj, of a firearm: utilizing a sliding bolt to operate the action

bolt-rope \bōlt-'rōp/ n: a strong rope stitched to the edges of a sail to strengthen it

bolus \bō-'lōs/ n [LL, fr. Gk *bōlas* lump]: a rounded mass: as a: a large pill b: a soft mass of chewed food

bomb \bām/ n [F *bombe*, fr. It *bomba*, prob. fr. L *bombus* deep hollow sound, fr. Gk *bombos*, of imit. origin] 1 a: an explosive device fused to detonate under specified conditions b: ATOM BOMB — usu. used with the 2: a vessel for compressed gases as a: a pressure vessel for conducting chemical experiments b: a small dispenser for a substance (as paint or an insecticide) stored under pressure 3: a rounded mass of lava exploded from a volcano 4: a lead-lined container for radioactive material 5: a long pass in football 6: FAILURE, FLOP (the play was awful — a complete ~) 7 *slang* Brit.: a large sum of money

bomb vi 1: to attack with or as if with bombs: BOMBARD 2 a: to score heavily against (an opponent) b: to defeat decisively ~ vi: to fall flat: FAIL

bombard \bām-'bārd/ n [ME *bombarde*, fr. MF, prob. fr. L *bombus*]: a cannon used in late medieval times chiefly to hurl large stones

bombard \bām-'bārd also bom-/ vi 1: to attack esp. with artillery or bombers 2: to assail vigorously or persistently (as with questions) 3: to subject to the impact of rapidly moving particles (as electrons or alpha rays), *syn* see ATTACK — **bombardment** \-mənt/ n

bombardier \bām-'bārd-ē(r)-'dī-(ə)r/ n 1 *archaic*: ARTILLERYMAN b: a noncommissioned officer in the British artillery 2: a bomber-crew member who uses the bombsight and releases the bombs

bombardment \bām-'bārd-'mənt/ n [F, fr. It *bombar-done*] 1: the bass member of the shawm family 2: a bass tuba

bombast \bām-'bast/ n [MF *bombace*, fr. ML *bombac*, *bombax* cotton, alter of L *bombyx*, *bombyx* silkworm, silk, fr. Gk *bombyk*, *bombyx*]: pretentious inflated speech or writing — **bombast** adj

bombaster \-bas-'tər/ n — **bombastic** \bām-'bas-tīk/ adj — **bombastically** \-tī-k(ə)-lē/ adv

syn BOMBAST, RHAPSODY, RANT, FUSTIAN shared meaning element: speech or writing marked by high-flown pomposity or pretentiousness

bombazine \bām-'bā-zēn/ n [MF *bombasin*, fr. ML *bombacium*, *bombycinum* silken texture, fr. L, neut. of *bombycynus* of silk, fr. *bombyx*, *bombyx*] 1: a silk fabric in twill weave dyed black 2: a twilled fabric with silk warp and worsted filling

bomb bay n: a bomb-carrying compartment on the underside of a combat airplane

bombe \bām, 'bō-(m)b/ n [F, lit., bomb]: a frozen dessert made by lining a round or melon-shaped mold with one mixture and filling it with another

bombed \bāmd/ adj, *slang*: affected by alcohol or drugs

bomber \bām-'ɔr/ n: one that bombs, *specif*: an airplane designed for bombing

bombinate \bām-'bō-nāt/ vi -nated; -nating [NL *bombinator*, pp of *bombinare*, alter of L *bombillare*, fr. *bombus*]: BUZZ, DRONE — **bombination** \bām-'bō-nā-shən/ n

bomb-proof \bām-'prūf/ adj: safe from the force of bombs

bomb run n: the part of a bomber's attack during which the actual sighting for and release of bombs occurs

bomb-shell \bām-'shel/ n 1: BOMB 1a 2: one that stuns, amazes, or is devastatingly upsetting (the book was a political ~)

bomb-sight \-sīt/ n: a sighting device for aiming bombs

bona fide \bō-'nā-'fīd, 'bān-'ə-, 'bō-'nā-'fīd-ē, '-fīd-ə/ adj [L, in good faith] 1: made in good faith without fraud or deceit (a bona fide offer to purchase a farm) 2: made with earnest intent: SINCERE 3: neither specious nor counterfeit: GENUINE (a bona fide antique) *syn* see AUTHENTIC *ant* counterfeit, bogus

bona fides \bō-'nā-'fīd-ēz/ n [L, good faith]: lack of fraud or deceit: SINCERITY (a man on whom suspicion had never rested and whose bona fides was unshakable — Victor Canning)

bonanza \bō-'nan-zə/ n [Sp, lit., calm, fr. ML *bonacia*, alter of L *malacia* calm at sea, fr. Gk *malakia*, lit., softness, fr. *malakos* soft] 1: an exceptionally large and rich ore shoot or pocket in veins carrying gold and silver 2 a: something that is considered very valuable, profitable, or rewarding (achieved a box-office ~) b: an extremely large amount (expected a ~ of sympathy)

Bona-part-ism \bō-'nā-'pārt-'īz-əm/ n 1: support of the French emperors Napoleon I, Napoleon III, or their dynasty 2: a political movement associated chiefly with authoritarian rule usu. by a military leader ostensibly supported by a popular mandate — **Bona-part-ist** \-pārt-'ist/ n or adj

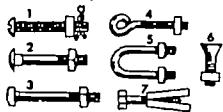
bon-bon \bān-'bōn/ n [F, (baby talk), redupl. of *bon* good, fr. L *bonus* — more at BOUNTY]: a candy with chocolate or fondant coating and fondant center that sometimes contains fruits and nuts

bond \bānd/ adj [ME *bonde*, fr. *bonde* peasant, serf, fr. OE *bōnda* householder, fr. ON *bōndi* *archaic*: bound in slavery

bond n [ME *band*, *bond* — more at BAND] 1: something that binds or restrains: FETTER 2: a binding agreement: COVENANT 3 a: a band or cord used to tie something b: a material or device for binding c: a mechanism by means of which atoms, ions, or groups of atoms are held together in a molecule or crystal — usu. represented in formulas by a line or dot d: an adhesive, cementing material, or fusible ingredient that combines, unites, or strengthens 4: a uniting or binding element or force (the ~s of friendship) 5 a: an obligation made binding by a money forfeit, also: the amount of the money guarantee b: one who acts as a surety c: an interest-bearing certificate of public or private indebtedness (a 20-year ~ issue to finance a new courthouse) d: an insurance agreement pledging surety for financial loss due to another by the act or default of a third person or by some contingency over which the third person may have no control 6: the systematic lapping of brick in a wall 7: the state of goods manufactured, stored, or transported under the care of bonded agencies until the duties or taxes on them are paid 8: a 100-proof straight whiskey that has been aged at least four years under government supervision before being bottled — called also *bonded whiskey*

bond vi 1: to lap (as brick) for solidity of construction 2 a: to secure payment of duties and taxes on (goods) by giving a bond b: to convert into a debt secured by bonds c: to provide a bond for or cause to provide such a bond (~ an employee) 3 a: to cause to adhere firmly b: to embed in a matrix c: to hold together in a molecule or crystal by chemical bonds ~ vi: to hold together or solidify by or as if by means of a bond or binder: ~ HERE — **bond-able** \bān-'dā-bəl/ adj — **bond-er** n

bond-age \bān-'dāj/ n 1: the tenure or service of a villen, serf, or slave 2: a state of being bound usu. by compulsion (as of law or mastery) as a: CAPTIVITY, SERFDOM (the ~ of the Israelites in Egypt) b: servitude or subjugation to a controlling person or force (young people in ~ to drugs) *syn* see SERVITUDE



bolts 4 1 stove bolt with cotter pin, 2 carriage bolt, 3 machine bolt, 4 eyebolt, 5 U bolt, 6 plow bolt, 7 expansion bolt

- Lincoln C. Lincoln, Ill. 62656, junior, 1865
 Lincoln Land Comm. C. Springfield, Ill. 62703, junior, 1967
 Lincoln Memorial U. Harrogate, Tenn. 37752, 1897
 Lincoln U. Jefferson City, Mo. 65101, 1866
 Lincoln U. Lincoln University, Pa. 19352, 1854
 Lindenwood C. St. Charles, Mo. 63301, 1827
 Lindsey Wilson C. Columbia, Ky. 42728, junior, 1903
 Linfield C. McMinnville, Ore. 97128, 1849
 Linn-Benton Comm. C. Albany, Ore. 97321, junior, 1966
 Livingstone C. Salisbury, N. C. 28144, 1879
 Livingston U. Livingston, Ala. 35470, 1840
 Lock Haven State C. Lock Haven, Pa. 17745, 1870
 Loma Linda U. Loma Linda, Calif. 92354, 1905
 Long Beach City C. Long Beach, Calif. 90808, junior, 1913
 Long Island U., Brooklyn Center Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201, 1926
 Long Island U., C. W. Post Center Greenvale, N. Y. 11548, 1954
 Long Island U., Southampton C. Southampton, N. Y. 11968, 1963
 Longview Comm. C. Lee's Summit, Mo. 64063, junior, 1969
 Longwood C. Farmville, Va. 23901, 1884
 Lon Morris C. Jacksonville, Tex. 75766, junior, 1873
 Lorain County Comm. C. Elyria, Ohio 44035, junior, 1963
 Loras C. Dubuque, Iowa 52001, 1839
 Lord Fairfax Comm. C. Middletown, Va. 22645, junior, 1969
 Loretto Heights C. Denver, Colo. 80236, 1891
 Los Angeles Baptist C. Newhall, Calif. 91321, 1927
 Los Angeles City C. Los Angeles, Calif. 90029, junior, 1929
 Los Angeles Harbor C. Wilmington, Calif. 90744, junior, 1949
 Los Angeles Mission C. San Fernando, Calif. 91340, junior, 1974
 Los Angeles Pierce C. Woodland Hills, Calif. 91371, junior, 1947
 Los Angeles Southwest C. Los Angeles, Calif. 90047, junior, 1967
 Los Angeles Trade and Technical C. Los Angeles, Calif. 90015, junior, 1949
 Los Angeles Valley C. Van Nuys, Calif. 91401, junior, 1949
 Los Medanos C. Pittsburg, Calif. 94565, junior, 1973
 Louisville C. Louisville, N. C. 27549, junior, 1787
 Louisiana C. Pineville, La. 71360, 1906
 Louisiana State U. and A. & M. C. Baton Rouge, La. 70803, 1860
 Louisiana State U. at Alexandria 71301, junior, 1959
 Louisiana State U. at Eunice 70535, junior, 1964
 Louisiana State U. at Shreveport 71105, 1965
 Louisiana Tech U. Ruston, La. 71270, 1894
 Louisville, U. of Louisville, Ky. 40208, 1798
 Lourdes C. Sylvania, Ohio 43560, junior, 1957
 Lowell, U. of Lowell, Mass. 01854, 1894
 Lower Columbia C. Longview, Wash. 98632, junior, 1934
 Loyola C. Baltimore, Md. 21210, 1852
 Loyola U. of Chicago Ill. 60611, 1870
 Loyola U. in New Orleans La. 70118, 1849
 Loyola Marymount U. Los Angeles, Calif. 90045, 1865
 Lubbock Christian C. Lubbock, Tex. 79407, 1957
 Lurleen B. Wallace State Junior C. Andalusia, Ala. 36420; 1968
 Lutheran Bible Inst. Seattle, Wash. 98133, 1944
 Luther C. Decorah, Iowa 52101, 1861
 Luther Theol. Sem. St. Paul, Minn. 55108, 1876
 Luzerne County Comm. C. Nanticoke, Pa. 18634, junior, 1966
 Lycoming C. Williamsport, Pa. 17701, 1812
 Lynchburg C. Lynchburg, Va. 24504, 1903
 Lyndon State C. Lyndonville, Vt. 05851, 1911
 Macalester C. St. Paul, Minn. 55105, 1853
 MacCormac C. Chicago, Ill. 60604, junior, 1904
 McHenry County C. Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014, junior, 1967
 McKendree C. Lebanon, Ill. 62254, 1828
 McLennan Comm. C. Waco, Tex. 76703, junior, 1966
 MacMurray C. Jacksonville, Ill. 62650; 1846
 McMurry C. Abilene, Tex. 79605, 1923
 McNeese State U. Lake Charles, La. 70601, 1939
 Macomb County Comm. C. Warren, Mich. 48093, junior, 1953
 Macon Junior C. Macon, Ga. 31206, 1968
 McPherson C. McPherson, Kans. 67460; 1887
 Madison Area Technical C. Madison, Wis. 53703, junior, 1912
 Madison Business C. Madison, Wis. 53703, junior, 1856
 Madonna C. Livonia, Mich. 48150, 1937
 Maine at Augusta, U. of 04330, junior, 1965
 Maine at Farmington, U. of 04938, 1864
 Maine at Fort Kent, U. of 04743, 1878
 Maine at Machias, U. of 04654, 1909
 Maine at Orono, U. of 04473, 1865
 Maine at Presque Isle, U. of 04769; 1903
 Maine Maritime Acad. Castine, Me. 04421, 1941
 Mainland C. of the Texas City, Tex. 77590; junior, 1966
 Mallinckrodt C. Wilmette, Ill. 60091, junior, 1918
 Malone C. Canton, Ohio 44709; 1892
 Manatee Junior C. Bradenton, Fla. 33505, 1958
 Manchester C. North Manchester, Ind. 46962, 1889
 Manchester Comm. C. Manchester, Conn. 06040; junior, 1963
 Manhattan Christian C. Manhattan, Kans. 66502, 1927
 Manhattan C. Bronx, N. Y. 10471, 1853
 Manhattan Sch. of Music New York, N. Y. 10027, 1917
 Manhattanville C. Purchase, N. Y. 10577, 1841
 Mankato State U. Mankato, Minn. 56001, 1866
 Manner C. of Music New York, N. Y. 10021; 1916
 Manor Junior C. Jenkintown, Pa. 19046, 1947
 Mansfield State C. Mansfield, Pa. 16933, 1857
 Maple Woods Comm. C. Kansas City, Mo. 64156, junior, 1969
 Maria C. of Albany N. Y. 12208, junior, 1958
 Maria C. Indianapolis, Ind. 46222, 1851
 Maria C. of Fond du Lac Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935, 1936
 Maria Regina C. Syracuse, N. Y. 13203, junior, 1934
 Marietta C. Marietta, Ohio 45750; 1835
 Marin, C. of Kentfield, Calif. 94904, junior, 1926
 Marion C. Marion, Ind. 46952, 1920
 Marion Military Inst. Marion, Ala. 36756, junior, 1842
 Marlet C. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 12601, 1946
 Marlboro C. Marlboro, Vt. 05344, 1946
 Marquette U. Milwaukee, Wis. 53233; 1857
 Marshalltown Comm. C. Marshalltown, Iowa 50158; junior, 1927
 Marshall U. Huntington, W. Va. 25701; 1837
 Mars Hill C. Mars Hill, N. C. 28754, 1856
 Martin C. Pulaski, Tenn. 38478, junior, 1870
 Martin Comm. C. Williamson, N. C. 27892; junior, 1967
 Mary Baldwin C. Staunton, Va. 24401, 1842
 Mary C. Bismarck, N. Dak. 58501; 1959
 Marycrest C. Davenport, Iowa 52804, 1939
 Marygrove C. Detroit, Mich. 48221, 1906
 Mary Hardin-Baylor, U. of Belton, Tex. 76513, 1845
 Mary Holmes C. West Point, Miss. 39773, junior, 1892
 Maryland at College Park, U. of 20742, 1856
 Maryland Baltimore County, U. of Catonsville 21228, 1963
 Maryland Baltimore Professional Schools, U. of Baltimore 21201, 1807
 Maryland Eastern Shore, U. of Princess Anne, Md. 21853; 1886
 Maryland Inst. C. of Art Baltimore, Md. 21217, 1826
 Maryland University C., U. of College Park, Md. 20742; 1947
 Marylhurst Ed. Center Marylhurst, Ore. 97036, 1893
 Marymount C. Tarrytown, N. Y. 10591, 1907
 Marymount C. of Kansas Salina, Kans. 67401; 1922
 Marymount C. of Virginia Arlington, Va. 22207, 1950
 Marymount Manhattan C. New York, N. Y. 10021, 1948
 Marymount Palos Verdes C. Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274, junior, 1932
 Maryville C. St. Louis, Mo. 63141, 1872
 Maryville C. Maryville, Tenn. 37801, 1819
 Mary Washington C. Fredericksburg, Va. 22401, 1908
 Marywood C. Scranton, Pa. 18509, 1915
 Massachusetts—Amherst, U. of 01003, 1863
 Massachusetts—Boston, U. of 02125, 1964
 Massachusetts Bay Comm. C. Wellesley, Mass. 02181, junior, 1961
 Massachusetts C. of Art Boston, Mass. 02215, 1873
 Massachusetts C. of Pharmacy Boston, Mass. 02115, 1823
 Massachusetts Inst. of Tech. Cambridge, Mass. 02139; 1861
 Massachusetts Maritime Acad. Buzzards Bay, Mass. 02532, 1891
 Massasoit Comm. C. Brockton, Mass. 02402, junior, 1966
 Mater Del C. Ogdensburg, N. Y. 13369; junior, 1960
 Mattatuck Comm. C. Waterbury, Conn. 06702, junior, 1967
 Mayville Comm. C. Mayville, Ky. 41056, junior, 1968
 Mayville State C. Mayville, N. Dak. 58257, 1889
 Medaille C. Buffalo, N. Y. 14214, 1937
 Medgar Evers C. Brooklyn, N. Y. 11225, 1969
 Medical C. of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pa. 19129; 1850
 Medical U. of South Carolina Charleston, S. C. 29401, 1824
 Meharry Medical C. Nashville, Tenn. 37208, 1876
 Memphis Acad. of Arts Memphis, Tenn. 38112, 1936
 Memphis State U. Memphis, Tenn. 38111; 1912
 Menlo C. Menlo Park, Calif. 94025, 1915
 Merced C. Merced, Calif. 95340; junior, 1963
 Mercer County Comm. C. Trenton, N. J. 08608, junior, 1947
 Mercer U. Macon, Ga. 31207, 1833
 Mercy C. Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. 10522, 1950
 Mercy C. Cumberland, R. I. 02864, 1957
 Mercy C. of Detroit Detroit, Mich. 48219, 1941
 Mercyhurst C. Erie, Pa. 16501, 1871
 Mercy Inst. Portland, Me. 04103, junior, 1956
 Meredith C. Raleigh, N. C. 27602, 1891
 Meridian Junior C. Meridian, Miss. 39301, 1937
 Merrimack C. North Andover, Mass. 01845, 1947
 Merritt C. Oakland, Calif. 94609, junior, 1953
 Mesabi Comm. C. Virginia, Minn. 55792, junior, 1918
 Mesa C. Grand Junction, Colo. 81501, 1925
 Messiah C. Grantham, Pa. 17027, 1909
 Methodist C. Fayetteville, N. C. 28301, 1956
 Metropolitan State C. Denver, Colo. 80204, 1963
 Metropolitan Comm. C. Minneapolis, Minn. 55403, junior, 1965
 Metropolitan Technical Comm. C. Omaha, Nebr. 68137, junior, 1974
 Miami, U. of Coral Gables, Fla. 33124, 1925
 Miami Christian U. Miami, Fla. 33167, 1946
 Miami-Dade Comm. C. Miami, Fla. 33156, junior, 1960
 Miami-Jacobs Junior C. of Business Dayton, Ohio 45402, 1860
 Miami U. Oxford, Ohio 45056, 1809
 Michigan, U. of Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109; 1817
 Michigan Christian Junior C. Rochester, Mich. 48063; 1955
 Michigan State U. East Lansing, Mich. 48823, 1855
 Michigan Technological U. Houghton, Mich. 49931; 1885
 Mid-America Nazarene C. Olathe, Kans. 66061, 1966
 Middlebury C. Middlebury, Vt. 05753; 1800
 Middle Georgia C. Cochran, Ga. 31014, junior, 1920
 Middlesex Comm. C. Middletown, Conn. 06457, junior, 1966
 Middlesex Comm. C. Bedford, Mass. 01730, junior, 1970
 Middlesex County C. Edison, N. J. 08817, junior, 1964
 Middle Tennessee State U. Murfreesboro, Tenn. 37130; 1909
 Midland C. Midland, Tex. 79701, junior, 1972
 Midland Lutheran C. Fremont, Nebr. 68025, 1883
 Midlands Technical C. Columbia, S. C. 29250; junior, 1962
 Mid Michigan Comm. C. Harrison, Mich. 48625, junior, 1965
 Mid Plains Comm. C. at McCook Nebr. 69001; junior, 1926
 Mid Plains Comm. C. at North Platte Nebr. 69101; junior, 1941
 Mid-South Bible C. Memphis, Tenn. 38112, 1944
 Midway C. Midway, Ky. 40347, junior, 1847
 Midwest Christian C. Oklahoma City, Okla. 73111, 1946
 Midwestern State U. Wichita Falls, Tex. 76308, 1922
 Miles C. Birmingham, Ala. 35208, 1907
 Miles Comm. C. Miles City, Mont. 59301, junior, 1939

- New York C. at Potsdam, State U. of 13676, 1816
 New York C. at Purchase, State U. of 10577, 1967
 New York C. of Environmental Science and Forestry, State U. of Syracuse 13210; 1911
 New York C. of Podiatric Medicine New York, N.Y. 10035, 1911
 New York C. of Tech. at Utica/Rome, State U. of Utica 13502, 1966
 New York Downstate Medical Center, State U. of Brooklyn, N.Y. 11203; 1930
 New York Empire State C., State U. of Saratoga Springs 12866; 1971
 New York Inst. of Tech. Old Westbury, N.Y. 11568; 1910
 New York Maritime C., State U. of Bronx, N.Y. 10465; 1874
 New York U. New York, N.Y. 10003; 1831
 New York Upstate Medical Center, State U. of Syracuse, N.Y. 13210; 1834
 Niagara County Comm. C. Sanborn, N.Y. 14132; junior, 1962
 Niagara U. Niagara University, N.Y. 14109, 1856
 Nicholls State U. Thibodaux, La. 70301; 1948
 Nichols C. Dudley, Mass. 01570; 1815
 Norfolk State U. Norfolk, Va. 23504; 1935
 Normandale Comm. C. Bloomington, Minn. 55431; junior, 1968
 North Adams State C. North Adams, Mass. 01247; 1894
 North Alabama U. of Florence, Ala. 35630; 1872
 North American Baptist Sem. Sioux Falls, S.Dak. 57105; 1850
 Northampton County Area Comm. C. Bethlehem, Pa. 18017; junior, 1966
 North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State U. Greensboro, N.C. 27411; 1891
 North Carolina at Asheville, U. of 28801; 1927
 North Carolina Central U. Durham, N.C. 27707; 1909
 North Carolina at Chapel Hill, U. of 27514; 1889
 North Carolina at Charlotte, U. of 28213; 1946
 North Carolina at Greensboro, U. of 27412; 1891
 North Carolina at Wilmington, U. of 28401; 1947
 North Carolina Sch. of the Arts Winston-Salem, N.C. 27107, 1965
 North Carolina State U. at Raleigh 27607; 1887
 North Carolina Wesleyan C. Rocky Mount, N.C. 27801, 1956
 North Central Bible C. Minneapolis, Minn. 55404; 1930
 North Central C. Naperville, Ill. 60540; 1861
 North Central Michigan C. Petoskey, Mich. 49770, junior, 1958
 North Central Technical Inst. Wausau, Wis. 54401; junior, 1912
 North Country Comm. C. Saranac Lake, N.Y. 12983, junior, 1967
 North Dakota, U. of Grand Forks, N.Dak. 58201, 1883
 North Dakota, Williston, U. of 58801, junior, 1957
 North Dakota State Sch. of Science Wahpeton, N.Dak. 58075, junior, 1889
 North Dakota State U. Fargo, N.Dak. 58102, 1890
 Northeast Alabama State Junior C. Rainsville, Ala. 35986, 1963
 Northeastern Bible C. Essex Falls, N.J. 07021, 1950
 Northeastern Christian Junior C. Villanova, Pa. 19085, 1956
 Northeastern Illinois U. Chicago, Ill. 60625, 1961
 Northeastern Junior C. of Colorado Sterling, Colo. 80751, 1941
 Northeastern Oklahoma A. & M. C. Miami, Okla. 74354, junior, 1919
 Northeastern Oklahoma State U. Tahlequah, Okla. 74464, 1846
 Northeastern U. Boston, Mass. 02115, 1898
 Northeast Louisiana U. Monroe, La. 71201, 1931
 Northeast Mississippi Junior C. Booneville, Miss. 38829; 1948
 Northeast Missouri State U. Kirksville, Mo. 63501, 1867
 Northeast Technical Comm. C. Norfolk, Nebr. 68701; junior, 1927
 Northern Arizona U. Flagstaff, Ariz. 86001, 1899
 Northern Colorado U. of Greeley, Colo. 80631; 1889
 Northern Essex Comm. C. Haverhill, Mass. 01830; junior, 1961
 Northern Illinois U. De Kalb, Ill. 60115, 1895
 Northern Iowa U. of Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613, 1876
 Northern Kentucky U. Highland Heights, Ky. 41076, 1968
 Northern Michigan U. Marquette, Mich. 49855, 1899
 Northern Montana C. Havre, Mont. 59501; 1913
 Northern Nevada Comm. C. Elko, Nev. 89801, junior, 1967
 Northern Oklahoma C. Tonkawa, Okla. 74653, junior, 1901
 Northern State C. Aberdeen, S.Dak. 57401, 1901
 Northern Virginia Comm. C. Annandale, Va. 22003; junior, 1965
 North Florida Junior C. Madison, Fla. 32340; 1958
 North Georgia C. Dahlonega, Ga. 30533; 1873
 North Greenville C. Tigerville, S.C. 29688, junior, 1892
 North Harris County C. Houston, Tex. 77037, junior, 1972
 North Hennepin Comm. C. Minneapolis, Minn. 55428, junior, 1966
 North Idaho C. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814, junior, 1939
 North Iowa Area Comm. C. Mason City, Iowa 50401, junior, 1918
 Northlake C. Irving, Tex. 75062, junior, 1965
 Northland C. Ashland, Wis. 54806, 1892
 Northland Comm. C. Thief River Falls, Minn. 56701, junior, 1965
 Northland Pioneer C. Holbrook, Ariz. 86025, junior, 1973
 North Park C. Chicago, Ill. 60625, 1891
 North Platte Comm. C. North Platte, Nebr. 69101; junior, 1964
 Northrop U. Inglewood, Calif. 90306, 1942
 North Seattle Comm. C. Seattle, Wash. 98103, junior, 1969
 North Shore Comm. C. Beverly, Mass. 01915, junior, 1965
 North Texas State U. Denton, Tex. 76203, 1890
 Northwest Alabama State Junior C. Phil Campbell, Ala. 35581, 1963
 Northwest Bible C. Minot, N.Dak. 58701; 1934
 Northwest Christian C. Eugene, Oreg. 97401, 1895
 Northwest C. of the Assemblies of God Kirkland, Wash. 98033, 1934
 Northwest Comm. C. Powell, Wyo. 82435, junior, 1946
 Northwestern C. Orange City, Iowa 51041; 1882
 Northwestern C. Watertown, Wis. 53094, 1865
 Northwestern Connecticut Comm. C. Winsted, Conn. 06098, junior, 1965
 Northwestern Michigan C. Traverse City, Mich. 49684; junior, 1951
 Northwestern Oklahoma State U. Alva, Okla. 73717, 1897
 Northwestern State U. of Louisiana Natchitoches, La. 71457, 1884
 Northwestern U. Evanston, Ill. 60201; 1851
 Northwest Mississippi Junior C. Senatobia, Miss. 38668; 1915
 Northwest Missouri State U. Maryville, Mo. 64468; 1905
 Northwest Nazarene C. Nampa, Idaho 83651; 1913
 Northwood Inst. Midland, Mich. 48640; 1959
 Norwalk Comm. C. Norwalk, Conn. 06854; junior, 1961
 Norwalk State Technical C. Norwalk, Conn. 06854; junior, 1961
 Norwich U. Northfield, Vt. 05663; 1819
 Notre Dame C. of Belmont, Calif. 94002; 1851
 Notre Dame U. of Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; 1842
 Notre Dame C. Manchester, N.H. 03104; 1950
 Notre Dame C. Cleveland, Ohio 44121; 1922
 Notre Dame of Maryland, C. of Baltimore, Md. 21210; 1848
 Notre Dame Sem. New Orleans, La. 70118; 1923
 Nova U. Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33314; 1964
 Nyack C. Nyack, N.Y. 10960; 1882
 Oakland City C. Oakland City, Ind. 47560; 1885
 Oakland Comm. C. Bloomfield Hills, Mich. 48013; junior, 1964
 Oakland U. Rochester, Mich. 48063; 1959
 Oakwood C. Huntsville, Ala. 35806; 1896
 Oberlin C. Oberlin, Ohio 44074; 1833
 Oblate C. Washington, D.C. 20017; 1904
 Occidental C. Los Angeles, Calif. 90041; 1887
 Ocean County C. Toms River, N.J. 08753; junior, 1964
 Odessa C. Odessa, Tex. 79760; junior, 1946
 Ogilethorpe U. Atlanta, Ga. 30319; 1835
 Ohio C. of Podiatric Medicine Cleveland, Ohio 44106; 1916
 Ohio Dominican C. Columbus, Ohio 43219, 1911
 Ohio Inst. of Technology Columbus, Ohio 43219, 1952
 Ohio Northern U. Ada, Ohio 45810; 1871
 Ohio State U. Columbus, Ohio 43210; 1870
 Ohio U. Athens, Ohio 45701; 1804
 Ohio Valley C. Parkersburg, W.Va. 26101; junior, 1960
 Ohio Wesleyan U. Delaware, Ohio 43013; 1842
 Ohlone C. Fremont, Calif. 94537; junior, 1966
 Okaloosa-Walton Junior C. Niceville, Fla. 32578, 1963
 Oklahoma U. of Norman, Okla. 73069; 1890
 Oklahoma U. of Science and Arts of Chickasha, 73018; 1908
 Oklahoma Baptist U. Shawnee, Okla. 74801, 1906
 Oklahoma Christian C. Oklahoma City, Okla. 73111; 1950
 Oklahoma City Southwestern C. Oklahoma City, Okla. 73127; junior, 1946
 Oklahoma City U. Oklahoma City, Okla. 73106, 1911
 Oklahoma Panhandle State U. Goodwell, Okla. 73939; 1909
 Oklahoma Sch. of Business, Accounting, Law, and Finance Tulsa, Okla. 74119; junior, 1919
 Oklahoma State U. of Agric. and Applied Science Stillwater, Okla. 74074, 1890
 Oklahoma State U. Technical Inst. Oklahoma City 73107; junior, 1961
 Old Dominion U. Norfolk, Va. 23508, 1930
 Olivet C. Olivet, Mich. 49076, 1844
 Olivet Nazarene C. Kankakee, Ill. 60901, 1907
 Olney Central C. Olney, Ill. 62450; junior, 1963
 Olympic C. Bremerton, Wash. 98310; junior, 1946
 Onondaga Comm. C. Syracuse, N.Y. 13210; junior, 1961
 Open Bible C. Des Moines, Iowa 50321; 1931
 Oral Roberts U. Tulsa, Okla. 74105; 1963
 Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical C. Orangeburg, S.C. 29115; junior, 1966
 Orange Coast C. Costa Mesa, Calif. 92626, junior, 1947
 Orange County Comm. C. Middletown N.Y. 10940; junior, 1950
 Oregon U. of Eugene, Oreg. 97403; 1872
 Oregon C. of Ed. Monmouth, Oreg. 97361, 1856
 Oregon Health Sciences Center, U. of Portland 97201; 1867
 Oregon Inst. of Tech. Klamath Falls, Oreg. 97601; 1947
 Oregon State U. Corvallis, Oreg. 97331; 1868
 Otero Junior C. La Junta, Colo. 81050; 1941
 Ottawa U. Ottawa, Kans. 66067, 1865
 Otterbein C. Westerville, Ohio 43081; 1847
 Our Lady Baptist U. Arkadelphia, Ark. 71923, 1885
 Our Lady of Holy Cross C. New Orleans, La. 70114, 1916
 Our Lady of the Angels C. Aston, Pa. 19014, 1962
 Our Lady of the Elms, C. of Chicopee, Mass. 01013, 1928
 Our Lady of the Lake U. of San Antonio Tex. 78285, 1911
 Ozark Bible C. Joplin, Mo. 64801, 1942
 Ozarks, C. of the Clarksville, Ark. 72830; 1834
 Ozarks, Sch. of the Point Lookout, Mo. 65726, 1906
 Pace U. New York, N.Y. 10038, 1906
 Pacific U. of the Stockton, Calif. 95204, 1851
 Pacific Christian C. Fullerton, Calif. 92631; 1928
 Pacific Lutheran U. Tacoma, Wash. 98447, 1890
 Pacific Oaks C. Pasadena, Calif. 91105, 1945
 Pacific Union C. Angwin, Calif. 94508, 1887
 Pacific U. Forest Grove, Oreg. 97116; 1849
 Pacific Western C. Renton, Wash. 98055, 1965
 Paine C. Augusta, Ga. 30901; 1882
 Palm Beach U. of West Palm Beach, Fla. 33402, 1926
 Palm Beach Atlantic C. West Palm Beach, Fla. 33401; 1968
 Palm Beach Junior C. Lake Worth, Fla. 33460; 1933
 Pamlico Technical Inst. Alliance, N.C. 28509, junior, 1962
 Palmer Junior C. Davenport, Iowa 52803, 1965
 Palomar C. San Marcos, Calif. 92069, junior, 1946
 Palo Verde C. Blythe, Calif. 92225, junior, 1947
 Pan American U. Edinburg, Tex. 78539, 1927
 Panola Junior C. Carthage, Tex. 75633, 1947

- Millersville State C. Millersville, Pa. 17551, 1854
 Milligan C. Milligan College, Tenn. 37682, 1882
 Millikin U. Decatur, Ill. 62522, 1901
 Millsaps C. Jackson, Miss. 39210, 1890
 Mills C. Oakland, Calif. 94613, 1852
 Milton C. Milton, Wis. 53563, 1844
 Milwaukee Area Technical C. Milwaukee, Wis. 53203, junior, 1923
 Milwaukee Sch. of Engineering Milwaukee, Wis. 53201, 1903
 Mineral Area Comm. C. Flat River, Mo. 63601, junior, 1922
 Minneapolis C. of Art and Design Minneapolis, Minn. 55404, 1886
 Minnesota at Duluth, U. of 55812, 1895
 Minnesota at Minneapolis St. Paul, U. of Minneapolis, Minn. 55455, 1851
 Minnesota at Morris, U. of 56267, 1960
 Minnesota Bible C. Rochester, Minn. 55901, 1913
 Minnesota Technical C. at Crookston, U. of 56716, junior, 1966
 Minnesota Technical C. at Waseca, U. of 56093, junior, 1969
 Minot State C. Minot, N. Dak. 58701, 1913
 Mira Costa C. Oceanside, Calif. 92054, junior, 1934
 Misericordia C. Dallas, Pa. 18612, 1923
 Mississippi U. of University, Miss. 38677, 1844
 Mississippi C. Clinton, Miss. 39036, 1826
 Mississippi County Comm. C. Blytheville, Ark. 72315, junior, 1974
 Mississippi Delta Junior C. Moorhead, Miss. 38761, 1911
 Mississippi Gulf Coast Junior C. Perkinston, Miss. 39573, 1911
 Mississippi Industrial C. Holly Springs, Miss. 38635, 1905
 Mississippi State U. Mississippi State, Miss. 39762, 1878
 Mississippi U. for Women Columbus, Miss. 39701, 1884
 Mississippi Valley State U. Itta Bena, Miss. 38941, 1946
 Missouri, U. of Columbia, Mo. 65201, 1839
 Missouri at Kansas City, U. of 64110, 1929
 Missouri at Rolla, U. of 65401, 1870
 Missouri at St. Louis, U. of 63121, 1960
 Missouri Baptist C. St. Louis, Mo. 63141, 1963
 Missouri Inst. of Tech. Kansas City, Mo. 64108, 1937
 Missouri Southern State C. Joplin, Mo. 64801, 1937
 Missouri Valley C. Marshall, Mo. 65340, 1888
 Missouri Western State C. St. Joseph, Mo. 64507, 1915
 Mitchell C. New London, Conn. 06320, junior, 1938
 Mitchell Comm. C. Statesville, N. C. 28677, junior, 1852
 Moberly Junior C. Moberly, Mo. 65270, 1927
 Mobile C. Mobile, Ala. 36613, 1961
 Modesto Junior C. Modesto, Calif. 95350, 1921
 Mohawk Valley Comm. C. Utica, N. Y. 13501, junior, 1946
 Molloy C. Rockville Centre, N. Y. 11570, 1955
 Monmouth C. Monmouth, Ill. 61462, 1853
 Monmouth C. West Long Branch, N. J. 07764, 1933
 Monroe Comm. C. Rochester, N. Y. 14623, junior, 1961
 Monroe County Comm. C. Monroe, Mich. 48161, junior, 1964
 Montana, U. of Missoula, Mont. 59801, 1893
 Montana C. of Mineral Science and Tech. Butte, Mont. 59701, 1893
 Montana State U. Bozeman, Mont. 59715, 1893
 Montclair Comm. C. Sidney, Mich. 48885, junior, 1965
 Montclair State C. Upper Montclair, N. J. 07043, 1908
 Monterey Inst. of Foreign Studies Monterey, Calif. 93940, 1955
 Monterey Peninsula C. Monterey, Calif. 93940, junior, 1947
 Montevallo, U. of Montevallo, Ala. 35115, 1896
 Montgomery C. Rockville, Md. 20850, junior, 1946
 Montgomery County Comm. C. Blue Bell, Pa. 19422, junior, 1964
 Montreat-Anderson C. Montreat, N. C. 28757, junior, 1916
 Moody Bible Inst. Chicago, Ill. 60610, 1886
 Moore C. of Art Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, 1844
 Moorhead State U. Moorhead, Minn. 56560, 1885
 Moorpark C. Moorpark, Calif. 93021, junior, 1963
 Moraine Valley Comm. C. Palos Hills, Ill. 60465, junior, 1967
 Moravian C. Bethlehem, Pa. 18018, 1807
 Morehead State U. Morehead, Ky. 40351, 1922
 Morehouse C. Atlanta, Ga. 30314, 1867
 Morgan State U. Baltimore, Md. 21239, 1867
 Morningside C. Sioux City, Iowa 51106, 1889
 Morris Brown C. Atlanta, Ga. 30314, 1881
 Morris C. Sumter, S. C. 29150, 1908
 Morristown C. Morristown, Tenn. 37814, junior, 1881
 Morton C. Cicero, Ill. 60650, junior, 1924
 Motlow State Comm. C. Tullahoma, Tenn. 37388, junior, 1967
 Mountain Empire Comm. C. Big Stone Gap, Va. 24219, junior, 1972
 Mountain View C. Dallas, Tex. 75211, junior, 1970
 Mount Aloysius Junior C. Cresson, Pa. 16630, 1848
 Mount Angel Sem. St. Benedict, Ore. 97373, 1887
 Mount Carmel Junior C. New Orleans, La. 70124, 1924
 Mount Holyoke C. South Hadley, Mass. 01075, 1837
 Mount Hood Comm. C. Gresham, Ore. 97030, junior, 1965
 Mount Ida Junior C. Newton Centre, Mass. 02139, 1899
 Mount Marty C. Yankton, S. Dak. 57078, 1922
 Mount Mary C. Milwaukee, Wis. 53222, 1913
 Mount Mercy C. Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402, 1875
 Mount Olive C. Mount Olive, N. C. 28365, junior, 1951
 Mount Sacred Heart C. Hamden, Conn. 06514, junior, 1954
 Mount St. Clare C. Clinton, Iowa 52732, junior, 1895
 Mount St. Joseph on-the-Ohio, C. of Mount St. Joseph, Ohio 45051, 1920
 Mount St. Mary C. Newburgh, N. Y. 12550, 1930
 Mount St. Mary's C. Los Angeles, Calif. 90049, 1925
 Mount St. Mary's C. Emmitsburg, Md. 21727, 1808
 Mount St. Vincent C. of Riverdale, N. Y. 10471, 1847
 Mount San Antonio C. Walnut, Calif. 91789, junior, 1945
 Mount San Jacinto C. San Jacinto, Calif. 92383, junior, 1963
 Mount Senario C. Ladysmith, Wis. 54848, 1962
 Mount Union C. Alliance, Ohio 44601, 1846
 Mount Vernon C. Washington, D. C. 20007, 1875
 Mount Vernon Nazarene C. Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050, 1966
 Mount Wachusett Comm. C. Gardner, Mass. 01440, junior, 1963
 Muhlenberg C. Allentown, Pa. 18104, 1848
 Multnomah Sch. of the Bible Portland, Ore. 97220, 1936
 Mundelein C. Chicago, Ill. 60660, 1930
 Murray State C. Tishomingo, Okla. 73460, junior, 1908
 Murray State U. Murray, Ky. 42071, 1922
 Muscatine Comm. C. Muscatine, Iowa 52761, junior, 1929
 Muskegon Business C. Muskegon, Mich. 49442, junior, 1885
 Muskegon Comm. C. Muskegon, Mich. 49443, junior, 1926
 Muskingum Area Technical C. Zanesville, Ohio 43701, junior, 1969
 Muskingum C. New Concord, Ohio 43762, 1837
 Napa C. Napa, Calif. 94558, junior, 1941
 Nassau Comm. C. Garden City, N. Y. 11533, junior, 1959
 Nasson C. Springvale, Me. 04083, 1912
 Natchez Junior C. Natchez, Miss. 39120, 1885
 Nathaniel Hawthorne C. Antm, N. H. 03440, 1962
 National Business C. Roanoke, Va. 24009, junior, 1886
 National C. of Ed. Evanston, Ill. 60201, 1886
 National U. San Diego, Calif. 92108, 1971
 Navajo Comm. C. Tsaile, Ariz. 86503, junior, 1969
 Navarro C. Corsicana, Tex. 75110, junior, 1946
 Nazareth Bible C. Colorado Springs, Colo. 80930, junior, 1964
 Nazareth C. Nazareth, Mich. 49074, 1924
 Nazareth C. of Rochester Rochester, N. Y. 14610, 1924
 Nebraska at Lincoln, U. of 68508, 1869
 Nebraska at Omaha, U. of 68101, 1908
 Nebraska Wesleyan U. Lincoln, Nebr. 68504, 1887
 Nebraska Western C. Scottsbluff, Nebr. 68361, junior, 1926
 Neosho County Comm. Junior C. Chanute, Kans. 66720, 1936
 Ner Israel Rabbinical C. Baltimore, Md. 21215, 1933
 Nevada at Las Vegas, U. of 89109, 1957
 Nevada at Reno, U. of 89507, 1874
 Newberry C. Newberry, S. C. 29108, 1856
 New Church, Acad. of the Bryn Athyn, Pa. 19009, 1876
 New C. of Calif. San Francisco, Calif. 94110, 1971
 New England, U. of Biddeford, Me. 04005, 1953
 New England C. Henniker, N. H. 03242, 1946
 New England C. of Optometry Boston, Mass. 02116, 1894
 New England Conservatory of Music Boston, Mass. 02115, 1867
 New Hampshire, U. of Durham, N. H. 03824, 1866
 New Hampshire C. Manchester, N. H. 03104, 1932
 New Hampshire Technical Inst. Concord, N. H. 03301, junior, 1961
 New Haven, U. of West Haven, Conn. 06516, 1920
 New Jersey Inst. of Tech. Newark, N. J. 07102, 1881
 New Mexico, U. of Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87106, 1889
 New Mexico Highlands U. Las Vegas, N. Mex. 87701, 1893
 New Mexico Inst. of Mining and Tech. Socorro, N. Mex. 87801, 1889
 New Mexico Junior C. Hobbs, N. Mex. 88240, 1965
 New Mexico Military Inst. Roswell, N. Mex. 88201, junior, 1891
 New Mexico State U. Las Cruces, N. Mex. 88003, 1888
 New Orleans, U. of New Orleans, La. 70122, 1958
 Newport C.-Salve Regina Newport, R. I. 02840, 1934
 New River Comm. C. Dublin, Va. 24084, junior, 1966
 New Rochelle C. of New Rochelle, N. Y. 10801, 1904
 New Sch. for Social Research New York, N. Y. 10011, 1919
 New Sch. of Music Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, 1945
 Newton Junior C. Newtonville, Mass. 02160, 1946
 New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Alfred, N. Y. 14802, junior, 1908
 New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Canton, N. Y. 13617, junior, 1907
 New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Cobleskill, N. Y. 12043, junior, 1911
 New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Delhi, N. Y. 13753, junior, 1913
 New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Farmingdale, N. Y. 11735, junior, 1912
 New York Agricultural and Technical C., State U. of Morrisville, N. Y. 13408, junior, 1908
 New York at Albany, State U. of 12203, 1844
 New York at Binghamton, State U. of 13901, 1946
 New York at Buffalo, State U. of 14214, 1846
 New York at Stony Brook, State U. of 11790, 1957
 New York City Comm. C. of Applied Arts and Sciences Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201, junior, 1946
 New York C. at Brockport, State U. of 14420, 1841
 New York C. at Buffalo, State U. of 14222, 1867
 New York C. at Cortland, State U. of 13045, 1863
 New York C. at Fredonia, State U. of 14063, 1866
 New York C. at Geneseo, State U. of 14454, 1867
 New York C. at New Paltz, State U. of 12561, 1828
 New York C. at Old Westbury, State U. of 11771, 1966
 New York C. at Oneonta, State U. of 13820, 1889
 New York C. at Oswego, State U. of 13126, 1861
 New York C. at Plattsburgh, State U. of 12901, 1889

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- Saint John's Sem. Brighton, Mass. 02135, 1884
 Saint John's U. Collegeville, Minn. 56321, 1857
 Saint John's U. Jamaica, N.Y. 11432, 1870
 Saint John Vianney C. Sem. Miami, Fla. 33165, 1960
 Saint Joseph C. West Hartford, Conn. 06117, 1925
 Saint Joseph's C. Rensselaer, Ind. 47978, 1889
 Saint Joseph's C. North Windham, Me. 04062, 1915
 Saint Joseph's C. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205, 1916
 Saint Joseph Sem. C. St. Benedict, La. 70457, 1891
 Saint Joseph's Sem. and C. Yonkers, N.Y. 10704, 1839
 Saint Joseph's U. Philadelphia, Pa. 19131, 1851
 Saint Joseph the Provider, C. of Rutland, Vt. 05701, 1957
 Saint Lawrence U. Canton, N.Y. 13617, 1856
 Saint Leo C. St. Leo, Fla. 33574, 1959
 Saint Louis Christian C. Florissant, Mo. 63033, 1956
 Saint Louis C. of Pharmacy St. Louis, Mo. 63110, 1864
 Saint Louis Comm. C. at Florissant Valley St. Louis, Mo. 63135, junior, 1962
 Saint Louis Comm. C. at Forest Park St. Louis, Mo. 63110, junior, 1962
 Saint Louis Comm. C. at Meramec St. Louis, Mo. 63122, junior, 1964
 Saint Louis Conservatory of Music Saint Louis, Mo. 63130, 1924
 Saint Louis U. St. Louis, Mo. 63103, 1818
 Saint Martin's C. Lacey, Wash. 98503, 1895
 Saint Mary, C. of Omaha, Nebr. 68124, 1923
 Saint Mary C. Leavenworth, Kans. 66048, 1882
 Saint Mary of the Plains C. Dodge City, Kans. 67801, 1952
 Saint Mary-of-the-Woods C. Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind. 47876, 1840
 Saint Mary's C. Notre Dame, Ind. 46556, 1844
 Saint Mary's C. Orchard Lake, Mich. 48034, 1885
 Saint Mary's C. Winona, Minn. 55987, 1912
 Saint Mary's C. Raleigh, N.C. 27602, junior, 1842
 Saint Mary's C. of California Moraga, Calif. 94575, 1863
 Saint Mary's C. of Maryland St. Mary's City, Md. 20686, 1839
 Saint Mary's C. of O'Fallon O'Fallon, Mo. 63366, junior, 1929
 Saint Mary's C. Sem. St. Mary, Ky. 40063, 1821
 Saint Mary's Dominican C. New Orleans, La. 70118, 1910
 Saint Mary's Junior C. Minneapolis, Minn. 55406, 1964
 Saint Mary's Sem. Cleveland, Ohio 44108, 1848
 Saint Mary's Sem. and C. Perryville, Mo. 63775, 1818
 Saint Mary's Sem. and U. Baltimore, Md. 21210, 1791
 Saint Mary's U. of San Antonio San Antonio, Tex. 78284, 1852
 Saint Meinrad C. St. Meinrad, Ind. 47577, 1854
 Saint Michael's C. Winoski, Vt. 05404, 1903
 Saint Norbert C. De Pere, Wis. 54115, 1898
 Saint Olaf C. Northfield, Minn. 55057, 1874
 Saint Patrick's C. Mountain View, Calif. 94040, 1898
 Saint Paul Bible C. St. Bonifacius, Minn. 55375, 1916
 Saint Paul's C. Concordia, Mo. 64020, junior, 1883
 Saint Paul's C. Lawrenceville, Va. 23868, 1888
 Saint Paul Sem. St. Paul, Minn. 55101, 1895
 Saint Petersburg Junior C. St. Petersburg, Fla. 33733, 1927
 Saint Peter's C. Jersey City, N.J. 07306, 1872
 Saint Philip's C. San Antonio, Tex. 78203, junior, 1898
 Saint Plus X Sem. Garrison, N.Y. 10524, 1956
 Saint Rose, C. of Albany, N.Y. 12203, 1920
 Saint Scholastica, C. of Duluth, Minn. 55811, 1912
 Saints C. Lexington, Miss. 39095, junior, 1918
 Saint Teresa, C. of Winona, Minn. 55987, 1907
 Saint Thomas, C. of St. Paul, Minn. 55101, 1885
 Saint Thomas, U. of Houston, Tex. 77006, 1947
 Saint Thomas Aquinas C. Sparkill, N.Y. 10976, 1952
 Saint Thomas Sem. Denver, Colo. 80210, 1906
 Saint Thomas Sem. Bloomfield, Conn. 06002, junior, 1897
 Saint Vincent C. Latrobe, Pa. 15650, 1846
 Saint Xavier C. Chicago, Ill. 60655, 1846
 Salem C. Winston-Salem, N.C. 27108, 1772
 Salem C. Salem, W.Va. 26426, 1888
 Salem Comm. C. Penns Grove, N.J. 08069, junior, 1972
 Salem State C. Salem, Mass. 01970, 1854
 Salisbury State C. Salisbury, Md. 21801, 1925
 Samford U. Birmingham, Ala. 35209, 1842
 Sam Houston State U. Huntsville, Tex. 77340, 1879
 San Antonio C. San Antonio, Tex. 78284, junior, 1925
 San Bernardino Valley C. San Bernardino, Calif. 92403, junior, 1926
 Sandhills Comm. C. Southern Pines, N.C. 28387, junior, 1963
 San Diego, U. of San Diego, Calif. 92110, 1952
 San Diego City C. San Diego, Calif. 92101, junior, 1914
 San Diego Evening C. San Diego, Calif. 92108, junior, 1962
 San Diego Mesa C. San Diego, Calif. 92111, junior, 1962
 San Diego Miramar C. San Diego, Calif. 92126, junior, 1969
 San Diego State U. San Diego, Calif. 92182, 1897
 San Francisco, U. of San Francisco, Calif. 94117, 1855
 San Francisco Art Inst. San Francisco, Calif. 94133, 1874
 San Francisco C. of Mortuary Science San Francisco, Calif. 94109, junior, 1930
 San Francisco Conservatory of Music San Francisco, Calif. 94122, 1917
 San Francisco State U. San Francisco, Calif. 94132, 1899
 Sangamon State U. Springfield, Ill. 62703, 1969
 San Jacinto C. Pasadena, Tex. 77505, junior, 1961
 San Joaquin Delta C. Stockton, Calif. 95204, junior, 1935
 San Jose Bible C. San Jose, Calif. 95108, 1939
 San Jose City C. San Jose, Calif. 95114, junior, 1921
 San Jose State U. San Jose, Calif. 95192, 1857
 San Mateo, C. of San Mateo, Calif. 94402, junior, 1922
 Santa Ana C. Santa Ana, Calif. 92706, junior, 1915
 Santa Barbara City C. Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105, junior, 1946
 Santa Clara, U. of Santa Clara, Calif. 95053, 1851
 Santa Fe, C. of Santa Fe, N.Mex. 87501, 1947
 Santa Fe Comm. C. Gainesville, Fla. 32601, junior, 1965
 Santa Monica C. Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, junior, 1929
 Santa Rosa Junior C. Santa Rosa, Calif. 95401, 1918
 Sarah Lawrence C. Bronxville, N.Y. 10708, 1926
 Sauk Valley C. Dixon, Ill. 61021, junior, 1965
 Savannah State C. Savannah, Ga. 31404, 1890
 Sayre Junior C. Sayre, Okla. 73662, 1938
 Scarritt C. for Christian Workers Nashville, Tenn. 37203, 1924
 Schenectady County Comm. C. Schenectady, N.Y. 12305, junior, 1967
 Schoolcraft C. Livonia, Mich. 48151, junior, 1961
 Schreiner C. Kerrville, Tex. 78028, junior, 1923
 Scott Comm. C. Bettendorf, Iowa 52722, junior, 1966
 Scranton, U. of Scranton, Pa. 18510, 1888
 Scripps C. Claremont, Calif. 91711, 1926
 S. D. Bishop State Junior C. Mobile, Ala. 36603, 1965
 Seat of Wisdom C. Litchfield, Conn. 06759, 1958
 Seattle Central Comm. C. Seattle, Wash. 98122, junior, 1966
 Seattle Pacific U. Seattle, Wash. 98119, 1891
 Seattle U. Seattle, Wash. 98122, 1892
 Selma U. Selma, Ala. 36701, 1878
 Seminole Comm. C. Sanford, Fla. 32771, junior, 1965
 Seminole Junior C. Seminole, Okla. 74868, 1931
 Sequoias, C. of the Visalia, Calif. 93277, junior, 1926
 Seton Hall U. South Orange, N.J. 07079, 1856
 Seton Hill C. Greensburg, Pa. 15601, 1883
 Seward County Comm. Junior C. Liberal, Kans. 67901, 1967
 Shaasta C. Redding, Calif. 96001, junior, 1949
 Shaw C. at Detroit Detroit, Mich. 48202, 1962
 Shaw U. Raleigh, N.C. 27602, 1865
 Shawnee C. Ullin, Ill. 62956, junior, 1967
 Shawnee State Comm. C. Portsmouth, Ohio 45662, junior, 1975
 Shelby State Comm. C. Memphis, Tenn. 38104, junior, 1969
 Sheldon Jackson C. Sitka, Alaska 99835, 1878
 Shelton C. Cape Canaveral, Fla. 32920, 1907
 Shenandoah C. and Shenandoah Conservatory of Music Winchester, Va. 22601, 1875
 Shepherd C. Shepherdstown, W.Va. 25443, 1871
 Sheridan C. Sheridan, Wyo. 82801, junior, 1948
 Shimer C. Mount Carroll, Ill. 61053, 1853
 Shippensburg State C. Shippensburg, Pa. 17257, 1871
 Shoreline Comm. C. Seattle, Wash. 98133, junior, 1964
 Shorter C. North Little Rock, Ark. 72114, 1884
 Shorter C. Rome, Ga. 30161, 1873
 Siena C. Loudonville, N.Y. 12211, 1937
 Siena Heights C. Adrian, Mich. 49221, 1919
 Sierra C. Rocklin, Calif. 95677, junior, 1914
 Silver Lake C. Manitowoc, Wis. 54220, 1869
 Simmons C. Boston, Mass. 02115, 1899
 Simon's Rock Early C. Great Barrington, Mass. 01230, 1964
 Simpson C. San Francisco, Calif. 94134, 1921
 Simpson C. Indianola, Iowa 50125, 1860
 Sinclair Comm. C. Dayton, Ohio 45402, junior, 1887
 Sinte Gleaska C. Rosebud, S.Dak. 57570, 1970
 Sioux Empire C. Hawarden, Iowa 51023, junior, 1967
 Sioux Falls C. Sioux Falls, S.Dak. 57101, 1883
 Siskiyous, C. of the Weed, Calif. 96094, junior, 1959
 Skagit Valley C. Mount Vernon, Wash. 98273, junior, 1926
 Skidmore C. Saratoga Springs, N.Y. 12866, 1911
 Skyline C. San Bruno, Calif. 94066, junior, 1969
 Slippery Rock State C. Slippery Rock, Pa. 16057, 1889
 Smith C. Northampton, Mass. 01063, 1875
 Snead State Junior C. Boaz, Ala. 35957, 1898
 Snow C. Ephraim, Utah 84627, junior, 1888
 Solano Comm. C. Suisun City, Calif. 94585, junior, 1945
 Somerset County C. Somerville, N.J. 08876, junior, 1968
 Sonoma State U. Rohnert Park, Calif. 94928, 1960
 South, U. of the Sewanee, Tenn. 37375, 1857
 South Alabama, U. of Mobile, Ala. 36688, 1963
 South Carolina, U. of Columbia, S.C. 29208, 1801
 South Carolina State C. Orangeburg, S.C. 29115, 1896
 South Central Comm. C. New Haven, Conn. 06511, junior, 1967
 South Dakota, U. of Vermillion, S.Dak. 57069, 1862
 South Dakota at Springfield, U. of 57062, 1881
 South Dakota Sch. of Mines and Tech. Rapid City, S.Dak. 57701, 1885
 South Dakota State U. Brookings, S.Dak. 57006, 1881
 Southeastern Baptist C. Laurel, Miss. 39440, 1948
 Southeastern Bible C. Birmingham, Ala. 35205, 1934
 Southeastern Christian C. Winchester, Ky. 40391, junior, 1949
 Southeastern C. of the Assemblies of God Lakeland, Fla. 33801, 1935
 Southeastern Comm. C. West Burlington, Iowa 52655, junior, 1920
 Southeastern Comm. C. Whiteville, N.C. 28472, junior, 1964
 Southeastern Illinois C. Harrisburg, Ill. 62946, junior, 1961
 Southeastern Louisiana U. Hammond, La. 70401, 1925
 Southeastern Massachusetts U. North Dartmouth, Mass. 02747, 1895
 Southeastern Oklahoma State U. Durant, Okla. 74701, 1909
 Southeastern U. Washington, D.C. 20024, 1879
 Southeast Missouri State U. Cape Girardeau, Mo. 63701, 1873
 Southern Arkansas U. Magnolia, Ark. 71753, 1909
 Southern Baptist C. Walnut Ridge, Ark. 72476, junior, 1941
 Southern Bible C. Houston, Tex. 77015, 1958
 Southern California, U. of Los Angeles, Calif. 90007, 1879
 Southern California C. Costa Mesa, Calif. 92626, 1920
 Southern California C. of Optometry Fullerton, Calif. 92631, 1904
 Southern C. of Optometry Memphis, Tenn. 38104, 1932
 Southern Colorado, U. of Pueblo, Colo. 81005, 1933
 Southern Connecticut State C. New Haven, Conn. 06515, 1893
 Southern Idaho, C. of Twin Falls, Idaho 83301, junior, 1964
 Southern Illinois U. at Carbondale 62901, 1874

- Paris Junior C. Pans, Tex 75460; 1924
 Park C. Kansas City, Mo 64152, 1875
 Parkland C. Champaign, Ill 61820; junior, 1965
 Pasadena City C. Pasadena, Calif 91106, junior, 1924
 Pasco-Hernando Comm. C. Dade City, Fla 33525, junior, 1972
 Patrick Henry Comm. C. Martinsville, Va 24112, junior, 1971
 Patrick Henry State Junior C. Monroeville, Ala 36460; 1965
 Paul D. Camp Comm. C. Franklin, Va 23851, junior, 1971
 Paul Quinn C. Waco, Tex 76703, 1881
 Paul Smith's C. Paul Smiths, N.Y. 12970; junior, 1937
 Peabody Inst. of Johns Hopkins U. Baltimore, Md 21202, 1857
 Pease C. Raleigh, N.C. 27602, junior, 1857
 Pearl River Junior C. Poplarville, Miss 39470; 1909
 Peirce Junior C. Philadelphia, Pa 19102, 1865
 Pembroke State U. Pembroke, N.C. 28372, 1887
 Peninsula C. Port Angeles, Wash 98362, junior, 1961
 Pennsylvania U. of Philadelphia, Pa 19104, 1740
 Pennsylvania C. of Optometry Philadelphia, Pa 19141, 1919
 Pennsylvania State U. University Park, Pa 16802, 1855
 Penn Valley Comm. C. Kansas City, Mo 64111, junior, 1915
 Pensacola Junior C. Pensacola, Fla 32504, 1948
 Pepperdine U. Malibu, Calif 90265, 1937
 Peru State C. Peru, Nebr 68421, 1867
 Pfeiffer C. Misenheimer, N.C. 28109, 1887
 Philadelphia Comm. C. of Philadelphia, Pa 19107, junior, 1965
 Philadelphia C. of Art Philadelphia, Pa 19102, 1876
 Philadelphia C. of Bible Langhorne, Pa 19047, 1913
 Philadelphia C. of the Performing Arts Philadelphia, Pa 19102, 1870
 Philadelphia C. of Pharmacy and Science Philadelphia, Pa 19104, 1821
 Philadelphia C. of Textiles and Science Philadelphia, Pa 19144, 1884
 Philander Smith C. Little Rock, Ark 72203, 1868
 Phillips County Comm. C. Helena, Ark 72342, junior, 1965
 Phillips U. Enid, Okla 73701, 1906
 Phoenix C. Phoenix, Ariz 85013, junior, 1920
 Piedmont Bible C. Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101, 1945
 Piedmont C. Demorest, Ga 30535, 1897
 Piedmont Virginia Comm. C. Charlottesville, Va 22901, junior, 1972
 Pikes Peak Comm. C. Colorado Springs, Colo 80906, junior, 1967
 Pikeville C. Pikeville, Ky 41501, 1889
 Plma Comm. C. Tucson, Ariz 85709, junior, 1967
 Pinebrook Junior C. Coopersburg, Pa 18036, 1950
 Pine Manor C. Chestnut Hill, Mass 02167, 1911
 Pioneer Comm. C. Kansas City, Mo 64111, junior, 1976
 Pittsburgh U. of Pittsburgh, Pa 15260; 1787
 Pittsburgh Bradford, U. of Bradford, Pa 16701, junior, 1963
 Pittsburgh Greensburg, U. of Greensburg, Pa 15601, junior, 1963
 Pittsburgh Johnstown, U. of Johnstown, Pa 15902, 1927
 Pittsburgh Titusville, U. of Titusville, Pa 16354, junior, 1963
 Pittsburg State U. Pittsburg, Kans 66762, 1903
 Pitt Technical Inst. Greenville, N.C. 27834, junior, 1961
 Pitzer C. Claremont, Calif 91711, 1963
 Platte Technical Comm. C. Columbus, Nebr 68601, junior, 1969
 Plymouth State C. Plymouth, N.H. 03264, 1871
 Point Loma C. San Diego, Calif 92106, 1902
 Point Park C. Pittsburgh, Pa 15222, 1933
 Polk Comm. C. Winter Haven, Fla 33880; junior, 1964
 Polytechnic Inst. of New York Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201, 1854
 Pomona C. Claremont, Calif 91711, 1887
 Pontifical C. Josephinum Columbus, Ohio 43085, 1888
 Porterville C. Porterville, Calif 93257, junior, 1927
 Portland, U. of Portland, Ore 97203, 1901
 Portland Comm. C. Portland, Ore 97201, junior, 1961
 Portland State U. Portland, Ore 97207, 1946
 Post C. Westbury, Conn 06708, 1890
 Potomac State C. of West Virginia U. Keyser, W Va. 26726, junior, 1901
 Prairie State C. Chicago Heights, Ill 60411, junior, 1958
 Prairie View A. & M. U. Prairie View, Tex 77445, 1876
 Pratt Comm. Junior C. Pratt, Kans 67124, 1938
 Pratt Inst. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205, 1887
 Prentiss Normal and Industrial Inst. Prentiss, Miss 39474, junior, 1907
 Presbyterian C. Clinton, S.C. 29325, 1880
 Presbyterian Sch. of Christian Ed. Richmond, Va 23227, 1914
 Presentation C. Aberdeen, S Dak 57401, junior, 1922
 Prince George's Comm. C. Largo, Md 20870; junior, 1958
 Princeton U. Princeton, N.J. 08540; 1746
 Principia C. The Elsie, Ill 62028, 1898
 Providence C. Providence, R.I. 02918, 1917
 Puerto Rico, U. of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931, 1900
 Puerto Rico Junior C. Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928; 1949
 Puget Sound, U. of Tacoma, Wash 98416, 1888
 Puget Sound C. of the Bible Edmonds, Wash 98020; 1950
 Purdue U. Lafayette, Ind 47907, 1865
 Queensborough Comm. C. Bayside, N.Y. 11364, junior, 1960
 Queens C. Flushing, N.Y. 11367, 1937
 Queens C. Charlotte, N.C. 28274, 1857
 Quincy C. Quincy, Ill 62301, 1860
 Quincy Junior C. Quincy, Mass 02169; 1958
 Quinipiac C. Hamden, Conn 06518, 1929
 Quinsigamond Comm. C. Worcester, Mass 01606, junior, 1963
 Rabbinical C. of Telah Wickliffe, Ohio 44092, 1876
 Radford U. Radford, Va 24142, 1910
 Rainy River Comm. C. International Falls, Minn 56649, junior, 1967
 Ramapo C. of New Jersey Mahwah, N.J. 07430; 1971
 Randolph-Macon C. Ashland, Va 23005, 1830
 Randolph-Macon Women's C. Lynchburg, Va 24504, 1891
 Randolph Technical Inst. Asheboro, N.C. 27203, junior, 1962
 Ranger Junior C. Ranger, Tex 76470; 1926
 Rappahannock Comm. C. Glens, Va 23149; junior, 1971
 Redlands, U. of Redlands, Calif 92373, 1907
 Redwoods, C. of the Eureka, Calif 95501; junior, 1964
 Reed C. Portland, Ore 97202, 1904
 Reedley C. Reedley, Calif 93654, junior, 1926
 Reformed Bible C. Grand Rapids, Mich 49506; 1940
 Regis C. Denver, Colo 80221, 1877
 Regis C. Weston, Mass 02193, 1927
 Reinhardt C. Waleska, Ga 30183, junior, 1883
 Rend Lake C. Ina, Ill 62846, junior, 1956
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst. Troy, N.Y. 12181, 1824
 Rhode Island, U. of Kingston, R.I. 02881, 1892
 Rhode Island C. Providence, R.I. 02908, 1854
 Rhode Island Junior C. Warwick, R.I. 02886, 1964
 Rhode Island Sch. of Design Providence, R.I. 02903, 1877
 Rice U. — see WILLIAM MARSH RICE U.
 Richland C. Dallas, Tex 75231, junior, 1972
 Richmond, U. of Richmond, Va 23173, 1840
 Richmond C. Staten Island, N.Y. 10301, 1965
 Richmond Technical Inst. Hamlet, N.C. 28345, junior, 1964
 Ricka C. Rexburg, Idaho 83440; junior, 1888
 Rider C. Lawrenceville, N.J. 08648, 1865
 Rio Grande C. Rio Grande, Ohio 45674, 1876
 Rio Hondo C. Whittier, Calif 90608, junior, 1963
 Ripon C. Ripon, Wis 54971; 1850
 Rip Reagan C. and Music Conservatory Ama, La 70031, 1974
 Riverside City C. Riverside, Calif 92506, junior, 1916
 Rivier C. Nashua, N.H. 03060; 1933
 Roane State Comm. C. Harriman, Tenn 37748, junior, 1970
 Roanoke Bible C. Elizabeth City, N.C. 27909; 1948
 Roanoke C. Salem, Va 24153, 1842
 Robert Morris C. Coraopolis, Pa 15108, 1921
 Roberts Wesleyan C. Rochester, N.Y. 14624, 1866
 Rochester, U. of Rochester, N.Y. 14627, 1850
 Rochester Comm. C. Rochester, Minn 55901, junior, 1915
 Rochester Inst. of Tech. Rochester, N.Y. 14623, 1829
 Rockford C. Rockford, Ill 61101, 1847
 Rockhurst C. Kansas City, Mo 64110; 1910
 Rockingham Comm. C. Wentworth, N.C. 27375, junior, 1964
 Rockland Comm. C. Suffern, N.Y. 10901, junior, 1959
 Rockmont C. Denver, Colo 80226, 1914
 Rock Valley C. Rockford, Ill 61101, junior, 1964
 Rocky Mountain C. Billings, Mont 59102, 1878
 Roger Williams C. Bristol, R.I. 02809; 1919
 Rollins C. Winter Park, Fla 32789; 1885
 Roosevelt U. Chicago, Ill 60605, 1945
 Rosary C. River Forest, Ill 60305, 1848
 Rosary Hill C. Buffalo, N.Y. 14226, 1948
 Rose-Hulman Inst. of Tech. Terre Haute, Ind 47803, 1874
 Rosemont C. Rosemont, Pa 19010; 1921
 Rowan Technical Inst. Salisbury, N.C. 28144, junior, 1961
 Roxbury Comm. C. Roxbury, Mass 02186, junior, 1973
 Russell Sage C. Troy, N.Y. 12180; 1916
 Rust C. Holly Springs, Miss 38635, 1866
 Rutgers-The State U. New Brunswick, N.J. 08903, 1766
 Sacramento City C. Sacramento, Calif 95822, junior, 1916
 Sacred Heart, U. of the Santurce, Puerto Rico 00914, 1935
 Sacred Heart C. Belmont, N.C. 28012; 1892
 Sacred Heart Sem. C. Detroit, Mich 48206, 1919
 Sacred Heart U. Bridgeport, Conn 06604, 1963
 Saddleback Comm. C. Mission Viejo, Calif 92675, junior, 1967
 Saginaw Valley State C. University Center, Mich 48710; 1963
 Saint Alphonsus C. Suffield, Conn 06078, 1963
 Saint Ambrose C. Davenport, Iowa 52803, 1882
 Saint Andrews Presbyterian C. Launenburg, N.C. 28352, 1857
 Saint Anselm's C. Manchester, N.H. 03102, 1889
 Saint Augustine's C. Raleigh, N.C. 27602; 1867
 Saint Basil's C. Stamford, Conn 06902, 1939
 Saint Benedict C. of St. Joseph, Minn 56374, 1913
 Saint Bernard C. St. Bernard, Ala 35138, 1892
 Saint Bonaventure U. St. Bonaventure, N.Y. 14778, 1859
 Saint Catharine C. St. Catharine, Ky 40061, junior, 1932
 Saint Catherine, C. of St. Paul, Minn 55116, 1906
 Saint Charles Borromeo Sem. Philadelphia, Pa 19151; 1832
 Saint Clair County Comm. C. Port Huron, Mich 48060; junior, 1923
 Saint Cloud State U. St. Cloud, Minn 56301, 1866
 Saint Edward's U. Austin, Tex 78704, 1876
 Saint Elizabeth C. of Convent Station, N.J. 07961, 1899
 Saint Francis C. of Joliet, Ill 60435, 1874
 Saint Francis C. Fort Wayne, Ind 46808, 1890
 Saint Francis C. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201, 1858
 Saint Francis C. Loretto, Pa 15940; 1847
 Saint Francis de Sales C. Milwaukee, Wis 53207, 1836
 Saint Gregory's C. Shawnee, Okla 74801; junior, 1915
 Saint Hyacinth C. and Sem. Granby, Mass 01033, 1957
 Saint John Fisher C. Rochester, N.Y. 14618, 1952
 Saint John's C. Camarillo, Calif 93010; 1939
 Saint John's C. Winfield, Kans 67156, junior, 1893
 Saint John's C. Annapolis, Md 21404, 1696
 Saint Johns River Comm. C. Palatka, Fla 32077, junior, 1958

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- Ulster County Comm. C. Stone Ridge, N.Y. 12484, junior, 1963
 Umpqua Comm. C. Roseburg, Ore. 97470, junior, 1964
 Union C. Barbourville, Ky. 40906, 1879
 Union C. Lincoln, Nebr. 68506, 1891
 Union C. Cranford, N.J. 07016, junior, 1933
 Union C. and U. Schenectady, N.Y. 12308, 1795
 Union County Technical Inst. Scotch Plains, N.J. 07076, junior, 1959
 Union U. Jackson, Tenn. 38301, 1834
 United States Air Force Acad. Colorado Springs, Colo. 80840, 1954
 United States Coast Guard Acad. New London, Conn. 06320, 1876
 United States International U. San Diego, Calif. 92131, 1924
 United States Merchant Marine Acad. Kings Point, N.Y. 11024, 1938
 United States Military Acad. West Point, N.Y. 10996, 1802
 United States Naval Acad. Annapolis, Md. 21402, 1845
 United States Naval Postgraduate Sch. Monterey, Calif. 93940, 1909
 United Wesleyan C. Allentown, Pa. 18103, 1921
 Unity C. Unity, Me. 04988, 1966
 Upper Iowa U. Fayette, Iowa 52142, 1857
 Upsala C. East Orange, N.J. 07019, 1893
 Urbana C. Urbana, Ohio 43078, 1850
 Ursinus C. Collegeville, Pa. 19426, 1869
 Ursuline C. Cleveland, Ohio 44124, 1871
 Utah, U. of Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, 1850
 Utah State U. Logan, Utah 84322, 1888
 Utah Technical C. at Provo 84601, junior, 1941
 Utah Technical C. at Salt Lake Salt Lake City, Utah 84107, junior, 1947
 Utica Junior C. Utica, Miss. 39175, 1903
 Valdosta State C. Valdosta, Ga. 31601, 1906
 Valencia Comm. C. Orlando, Fla. 32802, junior, 1967
 Valley City State C. Valley City, N.Dak. 58072, 1889
 Valley Forge Christian C. Phoenixville, Pa. 19460, 1938
 Valley Forge Military Junior C. Wayne, Pa. 19087, 1928
 Valparaiso Technical Inst. Valparaiso, Ind. 46383, 1934
 Valparaiso U. Valparaiso, Ind. 46383, 1859
 Vanderbilt U. Nashville, Tenn. 37203, 1872
 VanderCook C. of Music Chicago, Ill. 60616, 1928
 Vassar C. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601, 1861
 Vennard C. University Park, Iowa 52595, 1910
 Ventura C. Ventura, Calif. 93003, junior, 1925
 Vermillion Comm. C. Ely, Minn. 55731, junior, 1922
 Vermont Comm. C. of Montpelier, Vt. 05602, junior, 1970
 Vermont U. of Burlington, Vt. 05401, 1791
 Vermont Technical C. Randolph Center, Vt. 05061, junior, 1957
 Victoria C. Victoria, Tex. 77901, junior, 1925
 Victor Valley C. Victorville, Calif. 92392, junior, 1961
 Villa Julie C. Stevenson, Md. 21153, junior, 1947
 Villa Maria C. Erie, Pa. 16505, 1925
 Villa Maria C. of Buffalo Buffalo, N.Y. 14225, junior, 1960
 Villanova U. Villanova, Pa. 19085, 1842
 Vincennes U. Vincennes, Ind. 47591, junior, 1804
 Virginia, U. of Charlottesville, Va. 22903, 1819
 Virginia C. Lynchburg, Va. 24501, junior, 1888
 Virginia Commonwealth U. Richmond, Va. 23284, 1838
 Virginia Highlands Comm. C. Abingdon, Va. 24210, junior, 1967
 Virginia Intermont C. Bristol, Va. 24201, 1884
 Virginia Military Inst. Lexington, Va. 24450, 1839
 Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State U. Blacksburg, Va. 24061, 1872
 Virginia State C. Petersburg, Va. 23803, 1882
 Virginia Union U. Richmond, Va. 23220, 1865
 Virginia Wesleyan C. Norfolk, Va. 23502, 1961
 Virginia Western Comm. C. Roanoke, Va. 24015, junior, 1966
 Virgin Islands, C. of the St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802, 1963
 Viterbo C. La Crosse, Wis. 54601, 1931
 Voorhees C. Denmark, S.C. 29042, 1897
 Wabash C. Crawfordsville, Ind. 47933, 1832
 Wabash Valley C. Mt. Carmel, Ill. 62863, junior, 1961
 Wadhams Hall Sem. and C. Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669, 1924
 Wagner C. Staten Island, N.Y. 10301, 1883
 Wake Forest U. Winston-Salem, N.C. 27109, 1834
 Wake Technical Inst. Raleigh, N.C. 27603, junior, 1958
 Waldorf C. Forest City, Iowa 50436, junior, 1903
 Walker C. Jasper, Ala. 35501, junior, 1938
 Walla Walla C. College Place, Wash. 99324, 1892
 Walla Walla Comm. C. Walla Walla, Wash. 99362, junior, 1967
 Walsh C. Canton, Ohio 44720, 1960
 Walters State Comm. C. Morristown, Tenn. 37814, junior, 1970
 Warner Pacific C. Portland, Ore. 97215, 1937
 Warren Wilson C. Swannanoa, N.C. 28778, 1893
 Wartburg C. Waverly, Iowa 50677, 1852
 Washburn U. of Topeka Topeka, Kans. 66621, 1865
 Washington, U. of Seattle, Wash. 98105, 1861
 Washington and Jefferson C. Washington, Pa. 15301, 1780
 Washington and Lee U. Lexington, Va. 24450, 1749
 Washington Bible C. Lanham, Md. 20801, 1938
 Washington C. Chestertown, Md. 21620, 1782
 Washington State U. Pullman, Wash. 99163, 1890
 Washington U. St. Louis, Mo. 63130, 1853
 Washtenaw Comm. C. Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107, junior, 1965
 Waterbury State Technical C. Waterbury, Conn. 06708, junior, 1964
 Waubesa Comm. C. Sugar Grove, Ill. 60554, junior, 1966
 Wayland Baptist C. Plainview, Tex. 79072, 1909
 Wayne Comm. C. Goldsboro, N.C. 27530, junior, 1957
 Wayne County Comm. C. Detroit, Mich. 48201, junior, 1968
 Waynesburg C. Waynesburg, Pa. 15370, 1850
 Wayne State C. Wayne, Nebr. 68787, 1891
 Wayne State U. Detroit, Mich. 48202, 1868
 Weatherford C. Weatherford, Tex. 76086, junior, 1869
 Webber C. Babson Park, Fla. 33827, 1927
 Webb Inst. of Naval Architecture Glen Cove, N.Y. 11542, 1889
 Weber State C. Ogden, Utah 84408, 1889
 Webster C. St. Louis, Mo. 63119, 1915
 Wellesley C. Wellesley, Mass. 02181, 1870
 Wells C. Aurora, N.Y. 13026, 1868
 Wenatchee Valley C. Wenatchee, Wash. 98801, junior, 1939
 Wentworth Inst. of Tech. Boston, Mass. 02115, 1904
 Wentworth Military Acad. Lexington, Mo. 64067, junior, 1880
 Wesleyan C. Macon, Ga. 31201, 1836
 Wesleyan U. Middletown, Conn. 06457, 1831
 Wesley C. Dover, Del. 19901, 1873
 Wesley C. Florence, Miss. 39073, 1972
 Westark Comm. C. Fort Smith, Ark. 72901, junior, 1928
 Westbrook C. Portland, Me. 04103, junior, 1831
 Westchester Bus. Inst. White Plains, N.Y. 10606, junior, 1915
 Westchester Comm. C. Valhalla, N.Y. 10595, junior, 1946
 West Chester State C. West Chester, Pa. 19380, 1812
 West Coast Bible C. Fresno, Calif. 93710, 1944
 West Coast U. Los Angeles, Calif. 90005, 1909
 Western Baptist C. Salem, Ore. 97302, 1946
 Western Bible C. Morrison, Colo. 80465, 1948
 Western Carolina U. Cullowhee, N.C. 28723, 1889
 Western Connecticut State C. Danbury, Conn. 06810, 1903
 Western Illinois U. Macomb, Ill. 61455, 1899
 Western Kentucky U. Bowling Green, Ky. 42101, 1906
 Western Maryland C. Westminster, Md. 21157, 1867
 Western Michigan U. Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001, 1903
 Western Montana C. Dillon, Mont. 59725, 1893
 Western Nevada Comm. C. Carson City, Nev. 89701, junior, 1971
 Western New England C. Springfield, Mass. 01119, 1919
 Western New Mexico U. Silver City, N.Mex. 88061, 1893
 Western Oklahoma State C. Altus, Okla. 73521, junior, 1926
 Western Piedmont Comm. C. Morgantown, N.C. 28655, junior, 1964
 Western State C. of Colorado Gunnison, Colo. 81230, 1901
 Western States C. of Engineering Inglewood, Calif. 90301, 1946
 Western Texas C. Snyder, Tex. 79549, junior, 1969
 Western Washington U. Bellingham, Wash. 98225, 1893
 Western Wisconsin Technical Inst. La Crosse, Wis. 54601, junior, 1912
 Western Wyoming Comm. C. Rock Springs, Wyo. 82901, junior, 1959
 Westfield State C. Westfield, Mass. 01085, 1839
 West Florida, U. of Pensacola, Fla. 32504, 1967
 West Georgia C. Carrollton, Ga. 30117, 1933
 West Hills Comm. C. Coalinga, Calif. 93210, junior, 1932
 West Liberty State C. West Liberty, W.Va. 26074, 1938
 West Los Angeles C. Culver City, Calif. 90230, junior, 1968
 Westmar C. Le Mars, Iowa 51031, 1900
 Westminster Choir C. Princeton, N.J. 08540, 1926
 Westminster C. Fulton, Mo. 65251, 1851
 Westminster C. New Wilmington, Pa. 16142, 1852
 Westminster C. Salt Lake City, Utah 84105, 1875
 Westmont C. Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103, 1940
 West Shore Comm. C. Scottville, Mich. 49544, junior, 1967
 West Texas State U. Canyon, Tex. 79015, 1910
 West Valley C. Saratoga, Calif. 95070, junior, 1963
 West Virginia Inst. of Tech. Montgomery, W.Va. 25136, 1895
 West Virginia Northern Comm. C. Wheeling, W.Va. 26003, junior, 1972
 West Virginia State C. Institute, W.Va. 25112, 1891
 West Virginia U. Morgantown, W.Va. 26506, 1867
 West Virginia Wesleyan C. Buckhannon, W.Va. 26201, 1890
 Wharton County Junior C. Wharton, Tex. 77488, 1946
 Wheaton C. Wheaton, Ill. 60187, 1860
 Wheaton C. Norton, Mass. 02766, 1834
 Wheelock C. Wheeling, W.Va. 26003, 1954
 Wheelock C. Boston, Mass. 02215, 1889
 White Pine C. Chester, N.H. 03036, junior, 1965
 Whitman C. Walla Walla, Wash. 99362, 1859
 Whittier C. Whittier, Calif. 90608, 1901
 Whitworth Bible C. Brookhaven, Miss. 39601, 1818
 Whitworth C. Spokane, Wash. 99251, 1890
 Wichita State U. Wichita, Kans. 67208, 1892
 Widener U. Chester, Pa. 19013, 1821
 Wilberforce U. Wilberforce, Ohio 45384, 1856
 Willey C. Marshall, Tex. 75670, 1873
 Wilkes C. Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18703, 1933
 Wilkes Comm. C. Wilkesboro, N.C. 28697, junior, 1965
 Willamette U. Salem, Ore. 97301, 1842
 William and Mary, C. of Williamsburg, Va. 23185, 1693
 William Carey C. Hattiesburg, Miss. 39401, 1911
 William Jewell C. Liberty, Mo. 64068, 1849
 William Marsh Rice U. Houston, Tex. 77001, 1891
 William Paterson C. Wayne, N.J. 07470, 1855
 William Penn C. Oskaloosa, Iowa 52577, 1873
 William Rainey Harper C. Palatine, Ill. 60067, junior, 1965
 Williams C. Williamstown, Mass. 01267, 1793
 Williamsport Area Comm. C. Williamsport, Pa. 17701, junior, 1920
 William Woods C. Fulton, Mo. 65231, 1870
 Willmar Comm. C. Willmar, Minn. 56201, junior, 1961
 Wilmington C. New Castle, Del. 19720, 1967
 Wilmington C. Wilmington, Ohio 45177, 1870
 Wilson C. Chambersburg, Pa. 17201, 1869
 Wilson County Technical Inst. Wilson, N.C. 27893, junior, 1958
 Wingate C. Wingate, N.C. 28174, 1896
 Winona State U. Winona, Minn. 55987, 1858
 Winston-Salem State U. Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102, 1892
 Winthrop C. Rock Hill, S.C. 29730, 1886
 Wisconsin Conservatory of Music Milwaukee, Wis. 53202, 1899

- Southern Illinois U. at Edwardsville 62026, 1971
 Southern Maine, U. of Portland, 04103, 1970
 Southern Maine Vocational Technical Inst. South Portland, Me 04106, junior, 1946
 Southern Methodist U. Dallas, Tex 75222, 1910
 Southern Missionary C. Collegedale, Tenn 37315, 1893
 Southern Mississippi, U. of Hattiesburg, Miss 39401, 1910
 Southern Ohio C. Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, junior, 1927
 Southern Oregon State C. Ashland, Oreg 97520, 1926
 Southern Sem. Junior C. Buena Vista, Va 24416, 1868
 Southern Technical Inst. Manetta, Ga 30060, 1948
 Southern Union State Junior C. Wadley, Ala 36276, 1934
 Southern U. and A. & M. C. Baton Rouge, La 70813, 1880
 Southern Utah State C. Cedar City, Utah 84720, 1897
 Southern Vermont C. Bennington, Vt 05201, 1926
 Southern Vocational C. Tuskegee, Ala 36083, junior, 1969
 Southern West Virginia Comm. C. Williamson, W Va 25661, junior, 1971
 South Florida, U. of Tampa, Fla 33620, 1956
 South Florida Junior C. Aven Park, Fla 33825, 1965
 South Georgia C. Douglas, Ga 31533, junior, 1906
 South Plains C. Levelland, Tex 79336, junior, 1958
 Southside Virginia Comm. C. Albemarle, Va 23821, junior, 1969
 Southwest C. of the Hobbs, N Mex 88240, 1957
 Southwest Baptist C. Bolivar, Mo 65613, 1878
 Southwestern Adventist C. Keene, Tex 76059, 1893
 Southwestern Assemblies of God C. Waxahachie, Tex 75165, 1927
 Southwestern at Memphis Memphis, Tenn 38112, 1848
 Southwestern Baptist Bible C. Phoenix, Ariz 85032, 1960
 Southwestern Christian C. Terrell, Tex 75160, junior, 1950
 Southwestern C. Chula Vista, Calif 92010, junior, 1961
 Southwestern C. Winfield, Kans 67156, 1885
 Southwestern Comm. C. Creston, Iowa 50801, junior, 1926
 Southwestern Louisiana, The U. of Lafayette, La 70501, 1900
 Southwestern Michigan C. Dowagiac, Mich 49047, junior, 1964
 Southwestern Oklahoma State U. Weatherford, Okla 73096, 1901
 Southwestern Oregon Comm. C. Coos Bay, Oreg 97420, junior, 1961
 Southwestern Technical Inst. Sylva, N C 28779, junior, 1964
 Southwestern U. Los Angeles, Calif 90015, 1911
 Southwestern U. Georgetown, Tex 78626, 1840
 Southwest Mississippi Junior C. Summit, Miss 39666, 1918
 Southwest Missouri State U. Springfield, Mo 65802, 1905
 Southwest State U. Marshall, Minn 56258, 1963
 Southwest Texas Junior C. Uvalde, Tex 78801, 1946
 Southwest Texas State U. San Marcos, Tex 78666, 1899
 Southwest Virginia Comm. C. Richlands, Va 24641, junior, 1968
 Southwest Wisconsin Vocational Technical Inst. Fennimore, Wis 53805, junior, 1967
 Spalding C. Louisville, Ky 40203, 1829
 Spartanburg Methodist C. Spartanburg, S C 29301, junior, 1911
 Spartanburg Technical C. Spartanburg, S C 29303, junior, 1961
 Spelman C. Atlanta, Ga 30314, 1881
 Spertus C. of Judea Chicago, Ill 60605, 1925
 Spokane Comm. C. Spokane, Wash 99202, junior, 1963
 Spokane Falls Comm. C. Spokane, Wash 99204, junior, 1963
 Spoon River C. Canton, Ill 61520, junior, 1959
 Spring Arbor C. Spring Arbor, Mich 49283, 1873
 Springfield C. Springfield, Mass 01109, 1885
 Springfield C. in Illinois Springfield, Ill 62702, junior, 1929
 Springfield Technical Comm. C. Springfield, Mass 01105, junior, 1965
 Spring Garden C. Philadelphia, Pa 19118, 1850
 Spring Hill C. Mobile, Ala 36608, 1830
 Standing Rock Comm. C. Fort Yates, N Dak 58538, junior, 1971
 Stanford U. Stanford, Calif 94305, 1885
 Stanly Technical Inst. Albemarle, N C 28001, junior, 1971
 State Fair Comm. C. Sedalia, Mo 65301, junior, 1966
 Staten Island, C. of Staten Island, N Y 10301, 1936
 State Technical Inst. at Memphis Tenn 38134, junior, 1967
 Steed C. Johnson City, Tenn 37601, 1940
 Stephen F. Austin State U. Nacogdoches, Tex 75961, 1917
 Stephens C. Columbia, Mo 65201, 1833
 Sterling C. Sterling, Kans 67579, 1887
 Stetson U. De Land, Fla 32720, 1883
 Steubenville, C. of Steubenville, Ohio 43952, 1946
 Stevens Inst. of Tech. Hoboken, N J 07030, 1867
 Stillman C. Tuscaloosa, Ala 35401, 1876
 Stockton State C. Pomona, N J 08240, 1969
 Stonehill C. North Easton, Mass 02356, 1948
 Strayer C. Washington, D C 20005, 1904
 Sue Bennett C. London, Ky 40741, junior, 1896
 Suffolk County Comm. C. Selden, N Y 11784, junior, 1960
 Suffolk U. Boston, Mass 02114, 1906
 Sullins C. Bristol, Va 24201, junior, 1870
 Sullivan County Comm. C. Loch Sheldrake, N Y 12759, junior, 1963
 Sul Ross State U. Alpine, Tex 79830, 1920
 Sumter Area Technical C. Sumter, S C 29105, junior, 1961
 Suomi C. Hancock, Mich 49930, junior, 1896
 Surry Comm. C. Dobson, N C 27017, junior, 1965
 Susquehanna U. Selinsgrove, Pa 17870, 1858
 Swarthmore C. Swarthmore, Pa 19081, 1864
 Sweet Briar C. Sweet Briar, Va 24595, 1901
 Syracuse U. Syracuse, N Y 13210, 1870
 Syracuse U., Utica C. Utica, N Y 13502, 1946
 Tabor C. Hillsboro Kan 67063, 1908
 Tacoma Comm. C. Tacoma, Wash 98465, junior, 1965
 Taft C. Taft, Calif 93268, junior, 1922
 Tahoe C. Tahoe Paradise Calif 95705, 1967
 Talladega C. Talladega, Ala 35160, 1867
 Tallahassee Comm. C. Tallahassee, Fla 32304, junior, 1965
 Tampa, U. of Tampa, Fla 33606, 1931
 Tarkio C. Tarkio, Mo 64491, 1883
 Tarleton State U. Stephenville, Tex 76401, 1899
 Tarrant County Junior C. Fort Worth, Tex 76102, 1965
 Taylor U. Upland, Ind 46989, 1846
 Teachers C. New York, N Y 10027, 1888
 Technical Inst. of Alamance Burlington, N C 27215, junior, 1959
 Temple Junior C. Temple, Tex 76501, 1926
 Temple U. Philadelphia, Pa 19122, 1884
 Tennessee at Chattanooga, U. of 37403, 1886
 Tennessee at Knoxville, U. of 37916, 1794
 Tennessee at Martin, U. of 38237, 1900
 Tennessee at Nashville, U. of 37203, 1947
 Tennessee State U. Nashville, Tenn 37203, 1909
 Tennessee Technological U. Cookeville, Tenn 38501, 1915
 Tennessee Temple C. Chattanooga, Tenn 37404, 1946
 Tennessee Wesleyan C. Athens, Tenn 37303, 1857
 Texarkana Comm. C. Texarkana, Tex 75701, junior, 1927
 Texas A & I U. Kingsville, Tex 78363, 1925
 Texas A & M U. College Station, Tex 77843, 1876
 Texas at Arlington, U. of 76019, 1895
 Texas at Austin, U. of 78712, 1881
 Texas at Dallas, U. of Richardson, Tex 75080, 1969
 Texas at El Paso, U. of 79999, 1913
 Texas at San Antonio, U. of 78285, 1969
 Texas at Tyler, U. of 75701, 1972
 Texas Christian U. Fort Worth, Tex 76129, 1873
 Texas C. Tyler, Tex 75701, 1894
 Texas Health Science Center at Dallas, U. of 75235, 1943
 Texas Health Science Center at Houston, U. of 77025, 1972
 Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, U. of 78284, 1959
 Texas Lutheran C. Seguin, Tex 78155, 1891
 Texas Med. Branch at Galveston, U. of 77550, 1881
 Texas of the Permian Basin, U. of Odessa 77622, 1970
 Texas Southern U. Houston, Tex 77004, 1947
 Texas Southmost C. Brownsville, Tex 78520, junior, 1926
 Texas State Technical Inst. Waco, Tex 76705, junior, 1965
 Texas Tech U. Lubbock, Tex 79409, 1923
 Texas Wesleyan C. Fort Worth, Tex 76105, 1890
 Texas Woman's U. Denton, Tex 76204, 1901
 Thames Valley State Technical C. Norwich, Conn 06360, junior, 1963
 Thiel C. Greenville, Pa 16125, 1866
 Thomas A. Edison C. Princeton, N J 08540, 1972
 Thomas C. Waterville, Me 04901, 1894
 Thomas Jefferson U. Philadelphia, Pa 19107, 1825
 Thomas More C. Fort Mitchell, Ky 40117, 1921
 Thomas Nelson Comm. C. Hampton, Va 23366, junior, 1967
 Thornton Comm. C. South Holland, Ill 60473, junior, 1927
 Three Rivers Comm. C. Poplar Bluff, Mo 63901, junior, 1966
 Tidewater Comm. C. Portsmouth, Va 23703, junior, 1958
 Tiffin U. Tiffin, Ohio 44883, 1924
 Tift C. Forsyth, Ga 31029, 1847
 Toccoa Falls C. Toccoa Falls, Ga 30577, 1911
 Toledo, U. of Toledo, Ohio 43606, 1872
 Tomlinson C. Cleveland, Tenn 37311, junior, 1966
 Tompkins-Cortland Comm. C. Dryden, N Y 13053, junior, 1967
 Tougaloo C. Tougaloo, Miss 39174, 1869
 Touro C. New York, N Y 10036, 1970
 Towson State U. Baltimore, Md 21204, 1866
 Transylvania U. Lexington, Ky 40508, 1780
 Treasure Valley Comm. C. Ontario, Oreg 97914, junior, 1962
 Trenton Junior C. Trenton, Mo 64683, 1925
 Trenton State C. Trenton, N J 08625, 1855
 Trevecca Nazarene C. Nashville, Tenn 37210, 1901
 Tri-County Comm. C. Murphy, N C 28906, junior, 1964
 Tri-County Technical C. Pendleton, S C 29670, junior, 1962
 Trident Technical C. Charleston, S C 29411, junior, 1964
 Trinidad State Junior C. Trinidad, Colo 81082, 1925
 Trinity Christian C. Palos Heights, Ill 60463, 1959
 Trinity C. Hartford, Conn 06106, 1823
 Trinity C. Washington, D C 20017, 1897
 Trinity C. Deerfield, Ill 60015, 1897
 Trinity C. Burlington, Vt 05401, 1925
 Trinity U. San Antonio, Tex 78284, 1869
 Tri-State U. Angola, Ind 46703, 1884
 Triton C. River Grove, Ill 60171, junior, 1964
 Trocaire C. Buffalo, N Y 14220, junior, 1958
 Troy State U. Troy, Ala 36081, 1887
 Truett McConnell C. Cleveland, Ga 30528, junior, 1947
 Tufts U. Medford, Mass 02155, 1852
 Tulane U. of Louisiana New Orleans, La 70118, 1834
 Tulsa, U. of Tulsa, Okla 74104, 1894
 Tulsa Junior C. Tulsa, Okla 74119, 1970
 Tunnix Comm. C. Farmington, Conn 06032, junior, 1970
 Tusculum C. Greeneville, Tenn 37743, 1794
 Tuskegee Inst. Tuskegee Institute, Ala 36088, 1881
 Tyler Junior C. Tyler, Tex 75701, 1926

a abut ʰ kitten, F table ar further a back á bañe
 á cot, cart á F bac au out ch chin e less é easy
 g gift i trip I life j joke k G ich, buch ʰ F vin n sing
 ð flow ó flow æ F bæul æ F feu ô coin th thing
 ð this ú foot u foot æ F füllen æ F rue y yet
 F digne \dén/, nut \nʉt/ yú few yu furious zh vision

- Ontario Veterinary C. Guelph, Ont., 1862
 Optométrie, Ecole d' Montréal, P Q, 1910
 Osgoode Hall Law Sch. Toronto, Ont., 1872
 Ottawa, Grand Sém. d' Ottawa, Ont., 1847
 Ottawa, Petit Sém. d' Ottawa, Ont., 1925
 Ottawa, U. d' Ottawa, Ont., 1848
 Pédagogie Familiale, Inst. de Montréal, P Q, 1943
 Pédagogique, Inst. Montréal, P Q, 1926
 Pédagogique St.-Georges, Inst. Laval des Rapides, P Q, 1929
 Philosophie, Sém. de Montréal, P Q, 1876
 Pine Hill Divinity Hall Halifax, N S, 1820
 Polytechnique, Ecole Montréal, P Q, 1873
 Presbyterien C. Montréal, P Q, 1865
 Prince Edward Island, U. of Charlottetown, P E.I., 1969
 Provincial Inst. of Tech. and Art Calgary, Alta., junior, 1916
 Québec, Acad. de Québec, P Q, 1862
 Québec, Sém. de Québec, P Q, 1663
 Québec à Chicoutimi, U. du P Q, 1969
 Québec à Montréal, U. du P Q, 1969
 Québec à Rimouski, U. du P Q, 1969
 Québec à Trois-Rivières, U. du P Q, 1969
 Queen's C. St John's, Nfld., 1841
 Queen's Theol. C. Kingston, Ont., 1912
 Queen's U. at Kingston Kingston, Ont., 1841
 Red Deer C. Red Deer, Alta., junior, 1964
 Regina, U. of Regina, Sask., 1974
 Regis C. Toronto, Ont., 1930
 Renison C. Waterloo, Ont., 1959
 Rimouski, C. de Rimouski, P Q, 1855
 Rouyn, C. Classique de Rouyn, P Q, 1948
 Royal Conservatory of Music Toronto, Ont., 1886
 Royal Military C. of Canada Kingston, Ont., 1876
 Royal Roads Military C. Victoria, B C, junior, 1942
 Ryerson Polytechnical Inst. Toronto, Ont., 1948
 Sacré-Coeur, C. du Sherbrooke, P Q, 1945
 Sacré-Coeur, Scolasticat du Lebert, Sask., 1926
 Sacré-Coeur, Sém. du St. Victor, P Q, 1910
 Sacred Heart, Convent of the Halifax, N S, junior, 1849
 Saint-Alexandre, C. Limbour, P Q, 1912
 Saint-Alphonse, Sém. Aylmer, P Q, 1896
 Saint Andrew's C. Winnipeg, Man., 1946
 Saint Andrew's C. Saskatoon, Sask., 1912
 Saint Andrew's Hall Vancouver, B C, 1957
 Saint-Antoine, Sém. Québec, P Q, 1902
 Saint-Augustin, Sém. Cap-Rouge, P Q, 1965
 Saint Augustine's Sem. Scarborough, Ont., 1913
 Saint-Boniface, C. de St. Boniface, Man., 1818
 Saint Bride's C. Littledale, Nfld., 1884
 Saint Charles Scholasticat Battleford, Sask., 1939
 Saint-Denis, C. Montréal, P Q, 1950
 Sainte-Anne, C. Church Point, N S, 1890
 Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, C. Ste Anne de la Pocatière, P Q, 1827
 Sainte-Croix, C. Montréal, P Q, 1929
 Sainte-Croix, Sém. St. Laurent, P Q, 1899
 Sainte-Marie, C. Montréal, P Q, 1848
 Sainte-Marie, Sém. Shawinigan, P Q, 1947
 Sainte-Thérèse, Sém. de Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville, P Q, 1825
 Saint Francis Xavier U. Antigonish, N S, 1853
 Saint-Georges, Sém. de Saint-Georges, P Q, 1946
 Saint-Hyacinthe, Sém. de St. Hyacinthe, P Q, 1811
 Saint-Jean, C. Edmonton, Alta., 1908
 Saint-Jean, C. de Saint-Jean, P Q, 1911
 Saint-Jean, C. Militaire Royal de Saint Jean, P Q, 1952
 Saint-Jean, Scolasticat Ottawa, Ont., 1902
 Saint-Jean-Eudes, Externat Classique Québec, P Q, 1937
 Saint Jerome's C., U. of Waterloo, Ont., 1864
 Saint John's C. Winnipeg, Man., 1849
 Saint-Joseph, Sém. Mont Laurier, P Q, 1915
 Saint-Joseph, Sém. Trois-Rivières, P Q, 1663
 Saint-Joseph, C. Moncton, N B, 1864
 Saint Joseph's C. Edmonton, Alta., 1927
 Saint Joseph's C. Yorkton, Sask., junior, 1919
 Saint-Laurent, C. de St. Laurent, P Q, 1847
 Saint-Louis-Mallet, C. Edmundston, N.B., 1946
 Saint Mark's C. Vancouver, B C, 1965
 Saint Martha's Sch. of Nursing Antigonish, N S, 1933
 Saint Mary's U. Halifax, N S, 1802
 Saint-Maurice, C. St. Hyacinthe, P Q, 1935
 Saint Michael's C., U. of Toronto, Ont., 1852
 Saint Patrick's C. Ottawa, Ont., 1932
 Saint-Paul, C. Montréal, P Q, 1957
 Saint Paul's C. Winnipeg, Man., 1926
 Saint Paul's C. Waterloo, Ont., 1961
 Saint Paul U. Ottawa, Ont., 1848
 Saint Peter's C. Muenster, Sask., junior, 1922
 Saint-Sacrament, Sém. des Pères du Terrebonne, P Q, 1902
 Sainte-Apôtres, Sém. des Côte Sainte-Catherine, Comté de Laprairie, P Q, 1952
 Saint Stephen's C. Edmonton, Alta., 1903
 Saint Thomas C. North Battleford, Sask., 1932
 Saint Thomas More C. Saskatoon, Sask., 1936
 Saint Thomas U. Fredericton, N B, 1910
 Saint-Viateur, C. Montréal, P Q, 1951
 Saskatchewan, U. of Saskatoon, Sask., 1907
 Sciences Domestiques, Ecole des Sherbrooke, P Q, 1956
 Sherbrooke, Sém. de Sherbrooke, P Q, 1875
 Sherbrooke, U. de Sherbrooke, P Q, 1954
 Simon Fraser U. Burnaby, B C, 1963
 Sir George Williams U. Montréal, P Q, 1929
 Spiritain de Sainte-Foy, Sém. Ste-Foy, P Q, 1940
 Stanislas, C. Montréal, P Q, 1938
 Sudbury, U. de Sudbury, Ont., 1913
 Thomas More Inst. for Adult Ed. Montréal, P Q, 1948
 Thorneloe U. Sudbury, Ont., 1961
 Toronto, U. of Toronto, Ont., 1827
 Toronto Bible C. Toronto, Ont., 1894
 Trent U. Peterborough, Ont., 1963
 Trinity C., U. of Toronto, Ont., 1852
 United C. Winnipeg, Man., 1871
 United Theol. C. of Montréal Montréal, P Q, 1926
 Ursulines, C. des Rimouski, P Q, 1906
 Valleyfield, Sém. de Valleyfield, P Q, 1893
 Vancouver Sch. of Theology Vancouver, B C, 1912
 Victoria, U. of Victoria, B C, 1902
 Victoria U. Toronto, Ont., 1836
 Victoriaville, C. de Victoriaville, P Q, 1872
 Vincent-d'Indy, Ecole de musique Outremont, P Q, 1932
 Vocations Tardives, Sém. des Nicolet, P Q, 1956
 Waterloo, U. of Waterloo, Ont., 1959
 Western Ontario, U. of London, Ont., 1878
 Wilfrid Laurier U. Waterloo, Ont., 1973
 Windsor, U. of Windsor, Ont., 1963
 Winnipeg, U. of Winnipeg, Man., 1871
 Winnipeg Bible C. Winnipeg, Man., 1925
 Wycliffe C. Toronto, Ont., 1877
 York U. Toronto, Ont., 1959

Wisconsin-Eau Claire, U. of 54701, 1916
 Wisconsin-Green Bay, U. of 54305, 1969
 Wisconsin-La Crosse, U. of 54601, 1909
 Wisconsin-Madison, U. of 53706, 1836
 Wisconsin-Milwaukee, U. of 53201, 1908
 Wisconsin-Oshkosh, U. of 54901, 1871
 Wisconsin-Parkside, U. of Kenosha, Wis 53140, 1969
 Wisconsin-Platteville, U. of 53818, 1866
 Wisconsin-River Falls, U. of 54022, 1875
 Wisconsin-Stevens Point, U. of 54481, 1894
 Wisconsin-Stout, U. of Menomonie, Wis 54751, 1893
 Wisconsin-Superior, U. of 54880, 1896
 Wisconsin-Whitewater, U. of 53190, 1868
 Wittenberg U. Springfield, Ohio 45501, 1845
 Wofford C. Spartanburg, S. C. 29301, 1854
 Woodbury U. Los Angeles, Calif 90017, 1884
 Wood Junior C. Mathiston, Miss 39752, 1886
 Wooster, C. of Wooster, Ohio 44691, 1866
 Worcester Junior C. Worcester, Mass 01608, 1905
 Worcester Polytechnic Inst. Worcester, Mass 01609, 1865
 Worcester State C. Worcester, Mass 01620, 1871
 Worthington Comm. C. Worthington, Minn 56187, junior, 1936
 Wright State U. Dayton, Ohio 45431, 1964
 Wyoming, U. of Laramie, Wyo 82070, 1886
 Wytheville Comm. C. Wytheville, Va. 24382, junior, 1963
 Xavier U. Cincinnati, Ohio 45207, 1831
 Xavier U. of Louisiana New Orleans, La. 70125, 1915
 Yakima Valley Comm. C. Yakima, Wash 98902, junior, 1928
 Yale U. New Haven, Conn 06520, 1701
 Yankton C. Yankton, S. Dak 57078, 1881
 Yavapai C. Prescott, Ariz. 86301, 1966
 Yeshiva U. New York, N.Y. 10033, 1886
 York C. York, Nebr 68467, junior, 1890
 York C. Jamaica, N.Y. 11432, 1967
 York C. of Pennsylvania York, Pa. 17405, 1941
 York Technical C. Rock Hill, S.C. 29730, junior, 1962
 Young Harris C. Young Harris, Ga. 30582, junior, 1886
 Youngstown State U. Youngstown, Ohio 44503, 1908
 Yuba C. Marysville, Calif 95901, junior, 1927

Grande Prairie Regional C. Grande Prairie, Alta., junior, 1966
 Grant MacEwan Comm. C. Edmonton, Alta., junior, 1971
 Gravelbourg, C. Catholique de Gravelbourg, Sask., 1917
 Guelph, U. of Guelph, Ont., 1964
 Hautes Études Commerciales, École des Montréal, P.Q., 1907
 Heart, U.C. of Heart, Ont., 1953
 Holy Heart Sem. Halifax, N.S., 1895
 Holy Names C. Windsor, Ont., 1934
 Holy Redeemer C. Windsor, Ont., 1956
 Huntington U. Sudbury, Ont., 1960
 Huron C. London, Ont., 1863
 Ignatius C. Guelph, Ont., 1913
 Iona C. Windsor, Ont., 1964
 Jean-de-Brébeuf, C. Montréal, P.Q., 1928
 Jean-Jacques Olier, C. Verdun, P.Q., 1951
 Jésuites, C. des Québec, P.Q., 1635
 Jésus-Marie, C. Shippegan, N.B., 1960
 Jésus-Marie de Sillery, C. Québec, P.Q., 1857
 Jésus-Marie d'Outremont, C. Outremont, P.Q., 1933
 Jollette, Sém. de Jollette, P.Q., 1846
 Journalism, Sch. of Halifax, N.S., 1945
 King's C. London, Ont., 1912
 King's C., U. of Halifax, N.S., 1789
 Knox C. Toronto, Ont., 1844
 Kootenay Sch. of Art Nelson, B.C., 1961
 Lakehead U. Thunder Bay, Ont., 1946
 Lambton C. of Allied Arts and Tech. Sarnia, Ont., junior, 1966
 L'Assomption, C. Moncton, N.B., 1943
 L'Assomption, C. de L'Assomption, P.Q., 1832
 Laurentian U. of Sudbury Sudbury, Ont., 1960
 Laval, U. Québec, P.Q., 1852
 Lethbridge, U. of Lethbridge, Alta., 1967
 Lethbridge Comm. C. Lethbridge, Alta., junior, 1957
 Lévis, C. de Lévis, P.Q., 1853
 London C. of Bible and Missions London, Ont., 1935
 Longueuil, Externat Classique de Ville Jacques-Cartier, P.Q., 1950
 Loyola C. Montréal, P.Q., 1896
 Lutheran Theol Sem Saskatoon, Sask., 1913
 Luther C. Regina, Sask., 1921
 McGill U. Montréal, P.Q., 1821
 McMaster Divinity C. Hamilton, Ont., 1957
 McMaster U. Hamilton, Ont., 1887
 Manitoba, U. of Winnipeg, Man., 1877
 Manitoba Law Sch. Winnipeg, Man., 1914
 Marguerite-Bourgeoys, C. Montréal, P.Q., 1908
 Marguerite d'Youville, C. Hull, P.Q., 1945
 Marguerite d'Youville, Inst. Montréal, P.Q., 1934
 Marianopolis C. Montréal, P.Q., 1943
 Marie-Anne, C. Ahuntsic, Montréal, P.Q., 1932
 Marie de France, C. Montréal, P.Q., 1939
 Marie-de-la-Présentation, C. Drummondville, P.Q., 1955
 Marie de l'Incarnation, C. Trois-Rivières, P.Q., 1697
 Marie-Immaculée, Sém. Oblat de Chambly, P.Q., 1926
 Marie-Médiatrice, C. Hull, P.Q., 1938
 Maritime C. of Pharmacy Halifax, N.S., 1911
 Maritime Sch. of Social Work Halifax, N.S., 1941
 Médecine Vétérinaire, L'École St Hyacinthe, P.Q., 1886
 Medicine Hat C. Medicine Hat, Alta., junior, 1965
 Memorial U. of Newfoundland St John's, Nfld., 1925
 Mennonite Brethren C. of Arts Winnipeg, Man., 1944
 Moncton, U. de Moncton, N.B., 1864
 Montréal, C. de Montréal, P.Q., 1767
 Montréal, U. de Montréal, P.Q., 1876
 Montréal Diocesan Theol. C. Montréal, P.Q., 1873
 Mont-St-Louis, C. Montréal, P.Q., 1888
 Mount Allison U. Sackville, N.B., 1839
 Mount Royal C. Calgary, Alta., junior, 1910
 Mount St Bernard C. Antigonish, N.S., 1883
 Mount St Vincent U. Halifax, N.S., 1914
 Musique, École de Edmundston, N.B., 1950
 New Brunswick, U. of Fredericton, N.B., 1785
 Nicolet, Sém. de Nicolet, P.Q., 1801
 Nipissing C. North Bay, Ont., 1967
 Normale Secondaire, École Montréal, P.Q., 1941
 North American Baptist C. South Edmonton, Alta., 1939
 Notre-Dame, C. Prince Albert, Sask., 1958
 Notre-Dame C. Wilcox, Sask., 1933
 Notre-Dame d'Acadie, C. Moncton, N.B., 1943
 Notre-Dame de Bellevue, C. Québec, P.Q., 1937
 Notre-Dame de Grâce, Scolasticat Hull, P.Q., 1940
 Notre-Dame de l'Assomption, C. Nicolet, P.Q., 1937
 Notre-Dame du Perpetuel Secours, Sém. Moncton, N.B., 1956
 Notre-Dame du St-Rosaire, Scolasticat Rimouski, P.Q., 1957
 Notre Dame of Canada C. Wilcox, Sask., 1933
 Notre Dame U. of Nelson Nelson, B.C., 1950
 Nova Scotia Agricultural C. Truro, N.S., junior, 1905
 Nova Scotia C. of Art and Design Halifax, N.S., 1887
 Nova Scotia Technical C. Halifax, N.S., 1907
 Oka, Inst. Agricole d'La Trappe, P.Q., 1893
 Ontario Agricultural C. Guelph, Ont., 1874
 Ontario Bible C. Willowdale, Ont., 1935
 Ontario Inst. for Studies in Ed. Toronto, Ont., 1965

Canada

Acadia U. Wolfville, N.S., 1838
 Alberta, U. of Edmonton, Alta., 1906
 Alderagate C. Moose Jaw, Sask., 1940
 Algoma C. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., 1965
 Amos, Sém. d'Amos, P.Q., 1940
 André-Grasset, C. Montréal, P.Q., 1927
 Angèle Mérici, C. Québec, P.Q., 1936
 Assumption U. Windsor, Ont., 1857
 Atlantic Inst. of Ed. Halifax, N.S., 1970
 Basile-Moreau, C. St Laurent, P.Q., 1929
 Bathurst, C. de Bathurst, N.B., 1899
 Bishop's U. Lennoxville, P.Q., 1843
 Bon Pasteur, C. du Chicoutimi, P.Q., 1947
 Bourget, C. Rigaud, P.Q., 1850
 Brandon U. Brandon, Man., 1899
 Brescia C. London, Ont., 1919
 British Columbia, U. of Vancouver, B.C., 1890
 Brock U. St Catharines, Ont., 1962
 Bruyère, C. Ottawa, Ont., 1925
 Calgary, U. of Calgary, Alta., 1945
 Camplon C. Regina, Sask., 1917
 Camrose Lutheran C. Camrose, Alta., junior, 1911
 Canadian Bible C. Regina, Sask., 1941
 Canadian Mennonite Bible C. Winnipeg, Man., 1947
 Canadian Nazarene C. Winnipeg, Man., 1920
 Canadian Union C. Lacombe, Alta., junior, 1907
 Canterbury C. Windsor, Ont., 1957
 Cape Breton, C. of Sydney, N.S., 1974
 Carey Hall Vancouver, B.C., 1960
 Carleton U. Ottawa, Ont., 1942
 Chicoutimi, Sém. de Chicoutimi, P.Q., 1873
 Christian Training Inst. Edmonton, Alta., 1939
 Christ the King, Sém. of Mission City, B.C., 1932
 Concordia Lutheran C. Edmonton, Alta., junior, 1921
 Concordia U. Montréal, P.Q., 1974
 Confederation C. Thunder Bay, Ont., 1967
 Conrad Grebel C. Waterloo, Ont., 1961
 Cornwall, C. Classique de Cornwall, Ont., 1949
 Dalhousie U. Halifax, N.S., 1818
 Emmanuel et Saint Chad, C. of Saskatoon, Sask., 1879
 Gardes-Malades, École des Edmundston, N.B., 1946
 Gaspé, Sém. de Gaspé, P.Q., 1926

about * kitten, F table or further a back a bake
 a cot, cart a F bac au out ch chin e less e easy
 g gift i trip i life j joke k G ich, buch F vin n sing
 o flow o flaw æ F bouf œ F feu oi coin th thung
 th this u loot u foot u G füllen œ F rue y yet
 y F digne \dɛn/, nut \nwt/ yü few yu furious zh vision

- \equiv or \rightleftharpoons indicates that the substance passes off as a gas is equivalent—used in statements to show how much of one substance will react with a given quantity of another so as to leave no excess of either
- 1-,2-etc. used initially in names, referring to the

positions of substituting groups, attached to the first, etc., of the numbered atoms of the parent compound

H^2 or 2H deuterium

H^3 or 3H tritium

(for element symbols see ELEMENT table)

Flowchart symbols

- TERMINAL. Marks the beginning and the end of the flowchart.
- PROCESSING. Indicates the performance of a given task.
- MANUAL OPERATION.
- ◇ DECISION. Indicates a juncture at which a choice must be made.
- ANNOTATION. Connected to the flowchart proper by a dotted line.
- CONNECTOR. Used to indicate common points in the flow when connecting lines cannot be drawn.
- INPUT/OUTPUT. This is the general symbol for input/output. It may be replaced by one of the more specific symbols below
- PUNCHED CARD
- PUNCHED TAPE
- MAGNETIC TAPE.
- MANUAL INPUT. Usually indicates a keyboard device.
- DISPLAY OUTPUT. Indicates a video display.
- DOCUMENT. Indicates output from a printing device (as a line printer).
- ON-LINE STORAGE. Indicates a mass storage unit (as a drum or disk)
- ▽ or ▽ OFF-LINE STORAGE. Indicates data storage that cannot be accessed directly by a computer
- DIRECTION OF FLOW. Arrowheads need not be used when direction of flow is from top to bottom or from left to right.
- COMMUNICATION LINK. Indicates a transfer of data from one location to another (as by a telephone connection)

Mathematics

- +
-
- ±
- ×
- ÷ or /
- =
- ≠ or ≠
- >
- >>
- <
- <<
- ≥
- ≤
- ≧
- ≦
- ≈
- ≡
- ~
- ≅
- ∝
- ∠
- ∠
- ⊥
- ∥
- or ○
- △
-
-
- √
- ()
- []
- { }
- | |
- ∞
- Δ
- ∫
- ∫_a^b
- σ
- Σ
- \bar{x}
- μ
- μ_2 or σ^2
- χ^2
- π
- Π
- !
- e or e
- °
- '
- °, °, etc.
- ⁻¹, ⁻¹
- sin⁻¹ x
- cos⁻¹ x
- tan⁻¹ x
- cot⁻¹ x
- sec⁻¹ x
- cosec⁻¹ x
- f⁻¹
- |z|
- ⊕
- ⊗
- [x]
- (a, b)
- [a, b]
- ℵ₀
- ω
- ∪
- ∩
- ⊂
- ⊃
- ∈ or ∈
- ∉
- ∅ or ∅
- or φ or {}
- standard deviation of a population
- sum, summation
- arithmetic mean of a sample of a variable x
- arithmetic mean of a population
- variance
- chi-square
- pi, the number 3.14159265+, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter
- product
- factorial
- (1) the number 2.7182818+, the base of the natural system of logarithms (2) the eccentricity of a conic section
- degree (60°)
- minute; foot (30')—used also to distinguish between different values of the same variable or between different variables (as a' , a'' , a''' , usually read *a prime*, *a double prime*, *a triple prime*)
- second, inch (30")
- used as exponents placed above and at the right of an expression to indicate that it is raised to a power whose degree is indicated by the figure (a^2 , the square of a)
- used as exponents placed above and at the right of an expression to indicate that the reciprocal of the expression is raised to the power whose degree is indicated by the figure (a^{-2} equals $1/a^2$)
- arc sine of x
- arc cosine of x
- arc tangent of x
- arc cotangent of x
- arc secant of x
- arc cosecant of x
- the inverse of the function f
- the absolute value of x
- an operation in a mathematical system (as a group or ring) indicating the sum of two elements
- an operation in a mathematical system (as a group or ring) indicating the product of two elements
- the greatest integer not greater than x
- the open interval $a < x < b$
- the closed interval $a \leq x \leq b$
- aleph-null
- the ordinal number of the positive integers
- union of two sets
- intersections of two sets
- is included in, is a subset of
- contains as a subset
- is an element of
- is not an element of
- empty set, null set

Signs and Symbols

Astronomy

SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

☉	the sun, Sunday
☾, ☾, or ☾	the moon, Monday
☾	new moon
☾, ☾, ☾, ☾	first quarter
☉ or ☉	full moon
☾, ☾, ☾, ☾	last quarter
☿	Mercury, Wednesday
♀	Venus, Friday
♁, ♁, or ♁	the earth
♂	Mars, Tuesday
♃	Jupiter, Thursday
♄ or ♄	Saturn, Saturday
♅, ♅, or ♅	Uranus
♆, ♆, or ♆	Neptune
♇	Pluto

☄ comet
★ or ★ fixed star

ASPECTS AND NODES

☿	conjunction—indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension
☐	quadrature—indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension
△	trine—indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension
♋	opposition—indicating a difference of 180° in longitude or right ascension, as, ☿ ♋ ☉ opposition of Neptune to the sun
♊	ascending node
♋	descending node

Biology

♀	an individual, specif., a female—used chiefly in inheritance charts
♂	an individual, specif., a male—used chiefly in inheritance charts
♀	female
♂ or ♂	male

×	crossed with, hybrid
+	wild type
F ₁	offspring of the first generation
F ₂	offspring of the second generation
F ₃ , F ₄ , F ₅	offspring of the third, fourth, fifth, etc., generation

Business

a/c	account (in a/c with)
@	at, each (4 apples @ 5¢ = 20¢)
/ or per	per
c/o	care of
#	number if it precedes a numeral (track #3), pounds if it follows (a 5# sack of sugar)
lb	pound, pounds
%	percent

‰	per thousand
\$	dollars
¢	cents
£	pounds
/	shillings
	(for other currency symbols see MONEY table)
©	copyrighted
®	registered trademark

Chemistry

+	signifies "plus", "and", "together with", and is used between the symbols of substances brought together for, or produced by, a reaction, placed to the right of a symbol above the line it signifies a unit charge of positive electricity Ca ⁺⁺ denotes the ion of calcium, which carries two positive charges, the plus sign is used also to indicate dextrorotation [as (+)-tartaric acid]
—	signifies a single "bond", or unit of attractive force or affinity, and is used between the symbols of elements or groups which unite to form a compound. H—Cl for HCl, H—O—H, for H ₂ O, placed to the right of a symbol above the line, it signifies a unit charge of negative electricity Cl ⁻ denotes a chlorine ion carrying a negative charge, the dash indicates levorotation [as (-)-quinine], it is used also to indicate the removal of a part from a compound (as -CO ₂) is often used (1) to indicate a single bond (as H Cl for H—Cl) or (2) to denote the presence of a single unpaired electron (as H ·) or (3) to separate parts of a compound regarded as loosely joined (as CuSO ₄ · 5H ₂ O)

○ or ⊙	denotes the benzene ring
=	indicates a double bond, placed to the right of a symbol above the line, it signifies two unit charges of negative electricity (as SO ₄ ⁼ , the negative ion of sulfuric acid, carrying two negative charges)
≡	signifies a triple bond or a triple negative charge
	indicates a double bond or an unshared pair of electrons (as ·NH ₂)
	indicates a triple bond
()	marks groups within a compound [as in C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₃) ₂ , the formula for xylene which contains two methyl groups (CH ₃)]
— or —	join attached atoms or groups in structural formulas for cyclic compounds, as that for glucose.



⇌	give or form
→	gives, leads to, or is converted to
⇌	forms and is formed from, is in equilibrium with
↓	indicates precipitation of the substance

- AA, A, or aa ana; of each
 B take—used on prescriptions, prescription, treatment
 ⚠ poison

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES

- ℥ ounce
 ℥ fluidounce
 ℥ fluidram

- m, m, minim
 or min

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS

- lb pound
 ℥ ounce (as ℥ i or ℥ j, one ounce; ℥ ss, half an ounce, ℥ iss or ℥ jss, one ounce and a half, ℥ ij, two ounces)
 ℥ dram
 ℥ scruple

Miscellaneous

- & and
 &c et cetera, and so forth
 " or " ditto marks
 / diagonal or slant or solidus or virgule; used to mean "or" (as in *and/or*), "and/or" (as in *dead/wounded*), "per" (as in *feet/second*), indicates end of a line of verse, separates the figures of a date (4/4/73)
 ☞ index or fist
 < derived from
 > whence derived } used in
 + and } etymologies
 assumed
 † died—used esp in genealogies
 † cross (for variations see CROSS illustration)
 ✠ monogram from Greek XP signifying Christ
 ☸ swastika
 ✡ Magen David
 † ankh
 ♀ versicle
 Rv response
 * —used in Roman Catholic and Anglican service books to divide each verse of a psalm, indicating where the response begins
 ✠ or + —used in some service books to indicate where the sign of the cross is to be made, also used by certain Roman Catholic and Anglican prelates as a sign of the cross preceding their signatures
 LXX Septuagint
 f/ or f relative aperture of a photographic lens
 Ⓢ civil defense
 ☶ peace

Physics

- α alpha particle
 β beta ray
 γ conductivity, gamma, photon, surface tension
 ε electric field intensity, electromotive force, permittivity
 η efficiency, viscosity
 κ kaon
 λ wavelength
 Λ lambda particle
 μ magnetic moment, micro-, micron, modulus, muon, permeability, viscosity
 μm micromicron
 ν frequency, neutrino, reactivity
 Ξ xi particle
 π pion
 ρ density, resistivity, rho particle
 σ conductivity, cross section, surface tension
 Σ sigma particle
 τ transmittance
 φ electric potential, luminous flux, magnetic flux
 Ω ohm, omega particle

Reference marks

- * asterisk or star
 † dagger
 ‡ double dagger
 § section or numbered clause
 ¶ parallel
 ¶ or ¶ paragraph

Stamps and stamp collecting

- ★ unused
 ○ used
 ⊞ block of four or more
 ☒ entire cover or card
 △ on a piece of cover

Weather

- barometer, changes of
 / Rising, then falling
 / Rising, then steady, or rising, then rising more slowly
 / Rising steadily, or unsteadily
 ✓ Falling or steady, then rising, or rising, then rising more quickly
 — Steady, same as 3 hours ago
 \ Falling, then rising, same or lower than 3 hours ago
 \ Falling, then steady, or falling, then falling more slowly
 \ Falling steadily, or unsteadily
 \ Steady or rising, then falling; or falling, then falling more quickly
 ☉ calm
 ○ clear
 ● cloudy (partly)
 ● cloudy (completely overcast)
 + drifting or blowing snow
 ☂ drizzle
 ☁ fog
 ~ freezing rain
 ~ front, cold
 ~ warm
 ~ occluded
 ~ stationary
 ☂ funnel clouds
 ☂ haze
 ☂ hurricane
 ☂ tropical storm
 ☂ ice needles
 ● rain
 ● rain and snow
 ☂ rime
 ☂ sandstorm or dust storm
 ☂ shower(s)
 ☂ shower of rain
 ☂ shower of hail
 ☂ sleet
 ☂ snow
 ☂ thunderstorm
 ~ visibility reduced by smoke

bond-ed \ˈbɑnd-əd\ *adj*: composed of two or more layers of the same or different fabrics held together by an adhesive: LAMINATED (~jersey)

bond-er-ize \ˈbɑn-də-rīz\ *vi* -ized; -iz-ing [back-formation fr *Bond-erized*, a trademark]: to coat (steel) with a patented phosphate solution for protection against corrosion

bond-hold-er \ˈbɑnd-həld-ər\ *n*: one that holds a government or corporation bond

bond-maid \ˈbɑn(d)-mæd\ *n*, *archaic*: a female slave or bond servant

bond-man \ˈbɑn(d)-mən\ *n*: SLAVE, SERF

bond paper *n*: a strong durable paper orig. used for documents

bond servant *n*: one bound to service without wages, also: SLAVE

bonds-man \ˈbɑn(d)-z-mən\ *n*: BONDSMAN

bondsman *n*: one who assumes the responsibility of a bond

SURETY

bond-stone \ˈbɑn(d)-stɔn\ *n*: a stone long enough to extend through the full thickness of a wall to bind it together

bond-woman \ˈbɑn-dwum-ən\ *n*: a female slave

bone \ˈbɒn\ *n*, often attrib [ME *bon*, fr OE *bān*, akin to OHG & ON *bein* bone] 1 *a*: one of the hard parts of the skeleton of a vertebrate *b*: any of various hard animal substances or structures (as baleen or ivory) akin to or resembling bone *c*: the hard largely calcareous connective tissue of which the adult skeleton of most vertebrates is chiefly composed 2 *a*: ESSENCE, CORE (cut expenses to the ~) (a conservative to the ~) *b*: the most deeply ingrained part: HEART — usu. used in pl (knew in his ~s that it was an evil deed) 3 *pl* *a* (1): SKELETON (2): BODY (ran as fast as his ~s would carry him) (3): CORPSE (inter a person's ~s) *b*: the basic design or framework (as of a play or novel) 4: MATTER, SUBJECT (a ~ of contention) 5 *a* *pl*: thin bars of bone, ivory, or wood held in pairs between the fingers and used to produce musical rhythms *b*: a strip of whalebone or steel used to stiffen a corset or dress *c* *pl*: DICE 6: the bow wave of a ship when under way and esp when traveling at a good speed — usu used with the phrase *in her teeth* 7 *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr, often cap: an end man in a minstrel show who may perform on the bones 8: something that is designed to placate: SOP (throw a ~ to angry workers with a small pay increase) 9: a light beige — **boned** \ˈbɒnd\ *adj* — **bone-less** \ˈbɒn-ləs\ *adj* — **bone to pick**: a matter to argue or complain about

bone vb **boned**; **boning** *vt* 1: to remove the bones from (~ a fish) 2: to provide (a garment) with stays ~ *vi* 1: to study hard: GRIND (~ through medical school) 2 *a*: to try to master necessary information in a short time: CRAM — used with *up* (better ~ up on those theories before the exam) *b*: to renew one's skill or refresh one's memory — used with *up* (~ up on the libretto before going to the opera)

bone adv: ABSOLUTELY, UTTERLY (~ tired)

bone ash *n*: the white porous residue chiefly of tribasic calcium phosphate from bones calcined in air used esp in making pottery and glass and in cleaning jewelry

bone black *n*: the black residue chiefly of tribasic calcium phosphate and carbon from bones calcined in closed vessels used esp. as a pigment or as a decolorizing adsorbent in sugar manufacturing — called also *bone char*

bone china *n*: translucent white china made with bone ash or calcium phosphate and characterized by whiteness

bone-dry \ˈbɒn-dri\ *adj* 1: very dry 2 *a*: marked by the absence of intoxicating beverages (the wedding reception was ~) *b*: opposed to the sale of intoxicating beverages

bone-fish \ˈbɒn-fɪʃ\ *n* 1 *a*: a slender silvery small-scaled fish (*Albula vulpes*) that is a notable sport and food fish of warm seas *b*: any of several fish of the same family (*Albulidae*) as the bonefish 2: LADYFISH 2

bone-head \ˈhɛd\ *n*: a stupid person: NUMSKULL — **bone-head-ed** \ˈhɛd-əd\ *adj*

bone meal *n*: fertilizer or feed made of crushed or ground bone

bone-or \ˈbɒn-ər\ *n* 1: one that bones 2: BLUNDER HOWLER

bone-set \ˈbɒn-sɛt\ *n*: any of several composite herbs (genus *Eupatorium*), esp: a perennial (*E. perfoliatum*) with opposite perfoliate leaves and white-rayed flower heads used in folk medicine

bone-set-ter \ˈsɛt-ər\ *n*: a person and usu not a licensed physician who sets broken or dislocated bones

bone-yard \ˈjɑrd\ *n*: a place where worn-out or irreparably damaged objects (as cars) are collected to await disposal

bone-fire \ˈbɒn-faɪər\ *n* [ME *bonafire* a fire of bones, fr *bon* bone + *fire*]: a large fire built in the open air

bone \ˈbɒn\ *n* [imit]: the deep resonant sound esp of a bell

2bang *vb*: RING

bon-go \ˈbɒŋ-ɡɔ\ *n*, *pl* bongos also bongoes [AmerSp *bongó*]: one of a pair of small tuned drums played with the hands — **bon-go-ist** \-ɡɔ-sɪt\ *n*

bon-ho-mie \ˈbɒn-ə-mi\ *n*, *pl* bonhomies [fr *bonhomme* good-natured man, fr *bon* good + *homme* man]: good-natured easy-friendliness: GENIALITY

bon-i-face \ˈbɒn-ə-fas\ *n*, *pl* bonifaces [fr *Boniface*, innkeeper in *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707) by George Farquhar]: the proprietor of a hotel, nightclub, or restaurant

boning knife *n*: a short knife with a narrow blade and a sharp point for boning meat or fish

bon-i-to \ˈbɒ-ni-tɔ\ *n*, *pl* -tos or -to [Sp, fr *bonito* pretty, fr *L* bonus good], any of various medium-sized tunas (esp genera *Sarda* and *Euthynnus*) intermediate between the smaller mackerels and the larger tunas

bon-kers \ˈbɒn-kɜz\ *n*, *pl* bonkers [orig unknown]: CRAZY, MAD (if I don't work, go ~ — Zoe Caldwell)

bon mot \ˈbɒn-mɔ\ *n*, *pl* bon mots \ˈbɒn-mɔz\ or *bon mots* \ˈmɔz\ (fr *lit*, good word): a clever remark: WITICISM

bonne \ˈbɒn\ *n* [fr, fem of *bon*]: a French nursemaid or maid-servant

bon-net \ˈbɒn-ɪt\ *n* [ME *bonet*, fr MF *fr* ML *abonnus*] 1 *a* (1) chiefly Scot: a man's or boy's cap (2): a seamless Scotch cap of seamless woolen fabric — compare TAM-O-SHANTER 2 *b*: a cloth

or straw hat tied under the chin and worn by women and small children 2 *a*: an additional piece of canvas laced to the foot of a job or foresail *b* Brit: an automobile hood *c*: a cover for an open fireplace or a cow) or hood to increase the draft of a chimney *d*: a metal covering for valve chambers, hydrants, or ventilators

bonnet *vi*: to provide with or dress in a bonnet

bon-ny \ˈbɒn-i\ *adj* **bon-ni-er**; -est [ME *bonie*, fr OF *bon* good, fr *L* bonus — more at *bon-ty*] chiefly Brit: ATTRACTIVE, EXCELLENT — **bon-ni-ly** \ˈbɒn-i-lē\ *adv*

bon-ny-clab-ber \ˈbɒn-ɪ-klab-ər\ *n* [IrGael *bainne clabair*, fr *bainne* milk + *clabair*, gen. of *clabar* sour thick milk] North & Midland: CLABBER

bon-sai \ˈ(ʔ)bɒn-si\ *n*, *pl* bonsai [Jap]: a potted plant (as a tree) dwarfed by special methods of culture; also: the art of growing such a plant

bon-spiel \ˈbɒn-spel\ *n* [perh fr D *bond* league + *spiel* game]: a match or tournament between curling clubs

bon-ton \ˈ(ʔ)bɒn-tən\ *n* [F, lit, good tone] 1 *a*: fashionable manner or style (admired the worldliness and bon-ton of the characters) *b*: the fashionable or proper thing (it was considered bon-ton to go to the event) 2: high society

bon-us \ˈbɒ-nəs\ *n* [L, good — more at *bon-ty*] 1: something given in addition to what is usual or strictly due 2 *a* Brit: DIVIDEND *b*: money or an equivalent given in addition to an employee's usual compensation *c*: a premium (as of stock) given by a corporation to a purchaser of its securities, to a promoter, or to an employee *d* (1): a government subsidy to an industry (2): a government payment to war veterans *e*: a sum in excess of salary given an athlete for signing with a professional team 3: a sum of money in addition to interest or royalties charged for the granting of a loan or privilege to a company or for the lease or transfer of property

bon-vi-vant \ˈbɒn-vē-vānt\ *n*, *pl* bons vivants \ˈbɒn-vē-vānt-iz\ *n*, *pl* bon vivants \ˈbɒn-vē-vānt-iz\ (F, lit, good liver): a person having cultivated, refined, and sociable tastes esp in respect to pleasures of the table — *see* EPICURE

bon-voy-age \ˈbɒn-vɔi-əz\ *n*, *pl* bon voyages \ˈbɒn-vɔi-əz\ *n* [F]: FAREWELL — often used interjectionally

bon-y or **bone-y** \ˈbɒ-nē\ *adj* **bon-er**; -est 1 *a*: consisting of bone *b*: resembling bone 2 *a*: full of bones (a ~ piece of fish) *b*: having prominent bones (a rugged ~ face) 3 *a*: SKINNY

SCRAWNY *b*: BARREN LEAN

bon-y fish *n*: TELEOST

bon-y labyrinth *n*: the cavity in the temporal bone that contains the membranous labyrinth of the ear

bon-ze \ˈbɒnz\ *n* [F, fr Pg *bonzo*, fr Jap *bonsō*]: a Buddhist monk

boo \ˈbu\ *inter* [ME *bo*] — used to express contempt or disapproval or to startle or frighten

boo *n*, *pl* boos 1: a shout of disapproval or contempt 2: any sound at all — usu used in negative constructions (never said ~)

boo *vi*: to denounce esp by uttering boo ~ *vi*: to express disapproval by booing (the crowd ~ed the referee)

boo *n* [orig unknown]: MARULANA

boob \ˈbu\ *n* [short for *booby*] 1: a stupid awkward person: SIMPLETON 2: BOOR, PHILISTINE 3: BREAST — often considered vulgar

boob-o-sie \ˈbɒb-ə-wa-zē\ *n* [boob + -o-sie (as in *bourgeoisie*)] *a*: a class of the general public that is composed of boobs

boo-boo \ˈbu-ˌbu\ *n*, *pl* boo-boos [prob baby-talk alter. of *boo-hoo*, imitation of the sound of weeping] 1: a usu trivial physical injury (as a bruise or scratch) esp on a child 2: a foolish mistake: BLUNDER

boob tube *n*: TELEVISION *specific*: a television set

boo-by \ˈbi-bi\ *n*, *pl* boobies [modif. of Sp *boba*, fr *L* balbus stammering, prob of imit origin] 1: an awkward foolish person: DOPE 2: any of several small gannets (genus *Sula*) of tropical seas 3: the poorest performer or lowest scorer in a group

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booby hatch *n* 1: an insane asylum 2: a place thought to resemble a booby hatch

booby prize *n* 1: an award for the poorest performance in a game or competition 2: an acknowledgment of notable inferiority

booby trap *n* 1: a trap for the unwary or unsuspecting: PITFALL 2: a concealed explosive device contrived to go off when some harmless-looking object is touched — **boo-by-trap** *vi*

boo-dle \ˈbu-dl\ *n* [D *boedel* estate, lot, fr MD, akin to ON *būth* booth] 1: a collection or lot of persons: CABOODLE 2 *a*: bribe money *b*: a large amount esp of money

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booby prize *n* 1: an award for the poorest performance in a game or competition 2: an acknowledgment of notable inferiority

booby trap *n* 1: a trap for the unwary or unsuspecting: PITFALL 2: a concealed explosive device contrived to go off when some harmless-looking object is touched — **boo-by-trap** *vi*

boo-dle \ˈbu-dl\ *n* [D *boedel* estate, lot, fr MD, akin to ON *būth* booth] 1: a collection or lot of persons: CABOODLE 2 *a*: bribe money *b*: a large amount esp of money

booger \ˈbu-ɡər\ *n* [alter. of E dial *buggard*, *boggart* fr. *bug* + -ard]: BOGEYMAN

boogey-man \ˈbu-ɡe-mən\ *n*, *pl* boogies [modif. of Sp *boba*, fr *L* balbus stammering, prob of imit origin] 1: an awkward foolish person: DOPE 2: any of several small gannets (genus *Sula*) of tropical seas 3: the poorest performer or lowest scorer in a group

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Comma

1. separates main clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (as *and*, *but*, *or*, *nor*, or *for*) and very short clauses not so joined
2. sets off an adverbial clause (or a long phrase) that precedes the main clause
3. sets off from the rest of the sentence transitional words and expressions (as *on the contrary*, *on the other hand*), conjunctive adverbs (as *consequently*, *furthermore*, *however*), and expressions that introduce an illustration or example (as *namely*, *for example*)
4. separates words, phrases, or clauses in series

NOTE Commas separate coordinate adjectives modifying a noun

5. sets off from the rest of the sentence parenthetical elements (as nonrestrictive modifiers and nonrestrictive appositives)
6. introduces a direct quotation, terminates a direct quotation that is neither a question nor an exclamation, and encloses split quotations
7. sets off words in direct address, absolute phrases, and mild interjections
8. separates a tag question from the rest of the sentence
9. indicates the omission of a word or words, and especially a word or words used earlier in the sentence
10. is used to avoid ambiguity and also to emphasize a particular phrase
11. is used to group numbers into units of three in separating thousands, millions, etc.; however, it is generally not used in numbers of four figures, in pagination, in dates, or in street numbers
12. punctuates an inverted name
13. separates a proper name from a following academic, honorary, governmental, or military title
14. sets off geographical names (as state or country from city), items in dates, and addresses from the rest of a text
15. follows the salutation in informal correspondence and follows the complimentary close of a formal or informal letter

- (She knew very little about him, and he volunteered nothing.)
(I came, I saw, I conquered.)
- (When she found that her friends had deserted her, she sat down and cried.)
- (Your second question, on the other hand, remains open.)
(The mystery, however, remains unsolved.)
(She expects to travel through two countries, namely, France and England.)
- (Men, women, and children crowded into the square.)
(It requires one to travel constantly, to have no private life, and to need no income other than living expenses on the road.—Sara Davidson)
(The harsh, cold wind was strong.)
- (Our guide, who wore a blue beret, was an experienced traveler.)
(We visited Gettysburg, the site of a famous battle.)
(The captain, John Jones, was an experienced mariner.)
- (John said, "I am leaving.")
(*"I am leaving,"* John said.)
(*"I am leaving,"* John said with determination, "even if you want me to stay.")
- (You may go, Mary, if you wish.)
(I fear the encounter, his temper being what it is.)
(Ah, that's my idea of an excellent dinner.)
- (It's a fine day, isn't it?)
- (Common stocks are preferred by some investors; bonds, by others.)
- (To Mary, Jane was someone special.)
(The more embroidery on a dress, the higher the price.)
- (Smithville, pop. 100,000)
but
(3600 rpm) (the year 1973)
(page 1411) (4507 Smith Street)
- (Smith, John W., Jr.)
- (John Smith, M.D.)
- (Shreveport, Louisiana, is the site of a large air base.)
(On Sunday, June 23, 1940, he was wounded.)
(Number 10 Downing Street, London, is a famous address.)
- (Dear Mary.)
(Affectionately.)
(Very truly yours.)

— Dash

1. usually marks an abrupt change or break in the continuity of a sentence
2. introduces a summary statement that follows a series of words or phrases
3. often precedes the attribution of a quotation

- (When in 1960 the stockpile was sold off—indeed, dumped as surplus—natural-rubber sales were hard hit —Barry Commoner)
- (Oil, steel, and wheat—these are the sinews of industrialization.)
- (My foot is on my native heath —Sir Walter Scott)

Handbook of Style

Punctuation

The English writing system uses punctuation marks to separate groups of words for meaning and emphasis; to convey an idea of the variations of pitch, volume, pauses, and intonations of speech; and to help avoid contextual ambiguity. English punctuation marks, together with general rules and bracketed examples of their use, follow.

Apostrophe ’

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. indicates the possessive case of nouns and indefinite pronouns | ⟨Senator Smith's constituents⟩
⟨the boy's mother⟩
⟨the boys' mothers⟩
⟨It is anyone's guess how much it will cost.⟩
⟨Rodgers and Hammerstein's musicals⟩ |
| 2. marks omissions in contracted words | ⟨didn't⟩ ⟨o'clock⟩ |
| 3. often forms plurals of letters, figures, and words referred to as words | ⟨You should dot your <i>t</i> 's and cross your <i>i</i> 's.⟩
⟨His <i>I</i> 's and his <i>7</i> 's looked alike.⟩
⟨She has trouble pronouncing her <i>the</i> 's.⟩ |

Brackets []

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. set off extraneous data such as editorial interpolations especially within quoted material | ⟨He wrote, "I ain't [sic] going."⟩ |
| 2. function as parentheses within parentheses | ⟨Bowman Act (22 Stat., ch. 4, § [or sec.] 4, p. 50)⟩ |
| 3. set off phonetic symbols | ⟨[t] in British <i>duty</i> ⟩ |

Colon :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. introduces a clause or phrase that explains, illustrates, amplifies, or restates what has gone before | ⟨The sentence was poorly constructed: it lacked both unity and coherence.⟩ |
| 2. directs attention to an appositive | ⟨He had only one pleasure: eating.⟩ |
| 3. introduces a series | ⟨Three countries were represented: England, France, and Belgium.⟩ |
| 4. introduces lengthy quoted material set off from the rest of a text by indentation but not by quotation marks | ⟨I quote from the text of Chapter One.⟩ |
| 5. separates data in time-telling and data in bibliographic and biblical references | ⟨8:30 a.m.⟩ ⟨New York: Smith Publishing Co.⟩ ⟨John 4:10⟩ |
| 6. separates titles and subtitles (as of books) | ⟨The Tragic Dynasty: A History of the Romanovs⟩ |
| 7. follows the salutation in formal correspondence | ⟨Dear Sir.⟩ ⟨Gentlemen⟩ |

= Hyphen, Double

is used in the end-of-line division of a hyphenated compound to indicate that the compound is hyphenated and not closed

<self-[end of line]seeker>
but
 <self-[end of line]same>

● The styling of compounds varies: they may be open, closed, or hyphenated. When in doubt, one should consult the main vocabulary of this dictionary for the most commonly used styling.

()

Parentheses

1. set off supplementary, parenthetical, or explanatory material when the interruption is more marked than that usually indicated by commas and when the inclusion of such material does not essentially alter the meaning of the sentence

<Three old destroyers (all now out of commission) will be scrapped>
 <He is hoping (as we all are) that this time he will succeed>

2. enclose arabic numerals which confirm a written number in a text

<Delivery will be made in thirty (30) days>

3. enclose numbers or letters in a series

<We must set forth (1) our long-term goals, (2) our immediate objectives, and (3) the means at our disposal>

• Period

1. terminates sentences or sentence fragments that are neither interrogatory nor exclamatory

<Obey the law>
 <He obeyed the law>
 <He asked whether the law had been obeyed>

2. follows some abbreviations and contractions

<Dr> <A D> <Esq>
 <Jr> <etc> <cont>

?

Question Mark

1. terminates a direct question

<Who threw the bomb?>
 <“Who threw the bomb?” he asked>
 <To ask the question Who threw the bomb? is unnecessary>

2. indicates the writer's ignorance or uncertainty

<Omar Khayyám, Persian poet (?-?1123)>

“ ” Quotation Marks, Double

1. enclose direct quotations in conventional usage

<He said, “I am leaving.”>

2. enclose words or phrases borrowed from others, words used in a special way, and often slang when it is introduced into formal writing

<As the leader of a gang of “droogs,” he is altogether frightening, as is this film —Liz Smith>
 <He called himself “emperor,” but he was really just a dictator>
 <He was arrested for smuggling “smack.”>

Punctuation

Ellipsis

1. indicates the omission of one or more words within a quoted passage
2. indicates halting speech or an unfinished sentence in dialogue
3. indicates the omission of one or more sentences within a quoted passage or the omission of words at the end of a sentence by using four spaced dots the last of which represents the period
4. usually indicates omission of one or more lines of poetry when ellipsis is extended the length of the line

(The head is not more native to the heart . . . than is the throne of Denmark to thy father.—Shak.)

(“I’d like to . . . that is . . . if you don’t mind . . .” He faltered and then stopped speaking.)

(That recovering the manuscripts would be worth almost any effort is without question . . . The monetary value of a body of Shakespeare’s manuscripts would be almost incalculable—Charlton Ogburn)

(It will take scholars years to determine conclusively the origins, the history, and, most importantly, the significance of the finds . . . —Robert Morse)

Thus driven
By the bright shadow of that lovely dream,
.....
He fled.
—P. B. Shelley)

Exclamation Point !

1. terminates an emphatic phrase or sentence
2. terminates an emphatic interjection

(Get out of here!)

(Encore!)

Hyphen -

1. marks separation or division at the end of a line terminating with a syllable of a word that is to be carried over to the next line
2. is used between some prefix and root combinations, as
prefix + proper name,
prefix ending with a vowel + root
word beginning often with the same vowel,
stressed prefix + root word, especially when this combination is similar to a different word
3. is used in some compounds, especially those containing prepositions
4. is often used between elements of a unit modifier in attributive position in order to avoid ambiguity
5. suspends the first part of a hyphenated compound when used with another hyphenated compound
6. is used in writing out compound numbers between 21 and 99
7. is used between the numerator and the denominator in writing out fractions especially when they are used as modifiers, however, fractions used as nouns are usually styled as open compounds
8. serves as an arbitrary equivalent of the phrase “(up) to and including” when used between numbers and dates
9. is used in the compounding of capitalized names

stone) (mill-
sion) (pas-

(pre-Renaissance)
(co-opted) (re-ink)
(re-cover a sofa)
but
(recover from an illness)

(president-elect)
(sister-in-law)
(attorney-at-law)
(good-for-nothing)

(He is a small-business man.)
(She has gray-green eyes.)
(He looked at her with a know-it-all expression.)

(a six- or eight-cylinder engine)

(thirty-four)
(one hundred twenty-eight)

(a two-thirds majority of the vote)
but
(ate two thirds of a box of candy)

(pages 40-98)
(the decade 1960-69)

(the New York-Moscow flight)

Italics

The following are usually italicized in print and underlined in manuscript and typescript

1. titles of books, magazines, newspapers, plays, movies, works of art, and music
 (Eliot's *The Waste Land*) (Saturday *Review*)
 (Christian Science *Monitor*) (Shakespeare's *Othello*)
 (the movie *Gone With the Wind*)
 (Gainsborough's *Blue Boy*) (Mozart's *Don Giovanni*)
2. names of ships and aircraft, and often spacecraft
 (M.V. *West Star*)
 (Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*)
 (Apollo 13)
3. words, letters, and figures when referred to as words, letters, and figures
 (The word *receive* is often misspelled.)
 (The *g* in *align* is silent.)
 (You should dot your *i*'s and cross your *t*'s.)
 (The first 2 and the last 0 in the address are barely legible.)
4. foreign words and phrases that have not been naturalized in English
 (*aere perennius*)
 (*che sarà, sarà*)
 (*sans peur et sans reproche*)
 (*ich dien*)
5. New Latin scientific names of genera, species, subspecies, and varieties (but not groups of higher rank, as phyla, classes, or orders) in botanical and zoological names
 (a thick-shelled American clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*))
 (a cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*))
6. legal citations, both in full and shortened form ("v" for "versus" is set in Roman, though)
 (*Jones v. Massachusetts*)
 (the *Jones* case) (*Jones*)

3. enclose titles of short poems, short stories, articles, lectures, chapters of books, songs, short musical compositions, and radio and TV programs

{Robert Frost's "Dust of Snow"}
 {Pushkin's "Queen of Spades"}
 {The third chapter of *Treasure Island* is entitled "The Black Spot."}
 {"America the Beautiful"}
 {Ravel's "Bolero"}
 {NBC's "Today Show"}

4. are used with other punctuation marks in the following ways:

the period and the comma
 fall *within* the quotation marks

the semicolon and the colon fall *outside* the quotation marks

the dash, the question mark, and the exclamation point fall *within* the quotation marks when they refer to the quoted matter only; they fall *outside* when they refer to the whole sentence

{ "I am leaving," he said. }
 { His camera was described as "waterproof," but "moisture-resistant" would have been a better term. }

{ He spoke of his "little cottage in the country"; he might have called it a mansion. }

{ Lewis Carroll invented several words in "Jabberwocky": *galumph* and *chortle* are two of them. }

{ He asked, "When did you leave?" }
 { What is the meaning of "the open door"? }
 { The sergeant shouted, "Halt!" }
 { Save us from his "mercy"! }

Quotation Marks, Single ‘ ’

1. enclose a quotation within a quotation in conventional usage
2. are sometimes used in place of double quotation marks especially in British usage

{ The witness said, "I distinctly heard him say, 'Don't be late,' and then I heard the door close." }

{ The witness said, 'I distinctly heard him say, "Don't be late," and then I heard the door close.' }

Semicolon ;

1. links main clauses not joined by coordinating conjunctions
2. links main clauses joined by conjunctive adverbs (as *consequently, furthermore, however*)
3. links clauses which themselves contain commas even when such clauses are joined by coordinating conjunctions

{ Some people have the ability to write well; others do not. }

{ Speeding is illegal; furthermore, it is very dangerous. }

{ Thus our search was for people who could think in very fundamental ways, who could buttress their views with careful analysis, people who were able to hang in during deliberations with their own ideas, but who could also comfortably and effectively work within the confines of a small group.—Frank Newman }

Virgule /

1. separates alternatives
2. separates successive divisions (as months or years) of an extended period of time
3. serves as a dividing line between run-in lines of poetry
4. often represents *per* in abbreviations
5. sets off phonemes and phonemic transcription

{ ... designs intended for high-heat and/or high-speed applications—F. S. Badger, Jr. }
 { ... sit hour after hour ... and finally year after year in a catatonic/frenzied trance rewriting the Bible—William Saroyan }

{ the fiscal year 1972/73 }

{ Say, sages, what's the charm on earth/Can turn death's dart aside?—Robert Burns }

{ 9 ft/sec } { 20 km/hr }

{ /b/ as in *but* }

14. Words designating the Deity (and pronouns referring thereto) are often capitalized.
 (The principal group that disagreed with them . . . did so only in an even greater faith—that when God chose to save the heathen He could do it by Himself.—Elmer Davis)
 (Allah will not subject any believer to eternal punishment . . . because of His readiness to yield to the Prophet's intercession.—G. E. von Grunebaum)
 (An anthropomorphic, vengeful Jehovah became a spiritual, benevolent Supreme Being.—A. R. Katz)
 15. Personifications are capitalized.
 (She dwells with Beauty—Beauty that must die;
 And Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips
 Bidding adieu. —John Keats)
 16. The days of the week, the months of the year, and holidays and holy days are capitalized.
 (Tuesday) (June)
 (Thanksgiving)
 (Independence Day)
 (Easter) (Yom Kippur)
 17. Names of specific courts of law are capitalized.
 (the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit)
 18. Names of treaties are capitalized.
 (Treaty of Versailles)
 (Kellogg-Briand Pact)
 (Peace of Westphalia)
 19. Registered trademarks and service marks are capitalized.
 (Dubonnet) (Orlon)
 (Air Express)
 (Laundromat)
 20. Geological eras, periods, epochs, strata, and names of prehistoric divisions are capitalized.
 (Silurian period)
 (Pleistocene epoch)
 (Age of Reptiles)
 (Neolithic age)
 21. Planets, constellations, asteroids, stars, and groups of stars are capitalized; however, sun, earth, and moon are not capitalized unless they are listed with other capitalized astronomical names.
 (Venus)
 (Big Dipper)
 (Sirius)
 (Pleiades)
 22. Genera in binomial scientific names in zoology and botany are capitalized; names of species are not.
 (a cabbage butterfly (*Pieris rapae*))
 (a common buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*))
 (the robin (*Turdus migratorius*))
 (the haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*))
 23. New Latin names of classes, families, and all groups above genera in zoology and botany are capitalized; however, their derivative adjectives and nouns are not.
 (Gastropoda) but (gastropod)
 (Thallophyta) but (thallophyte)
- Further information about capitalization may be found at specific vocabulary entries in this dictionary. See, for example, the entries for PST and WASP.

Capitalization

Capitals are used for two broad purposes in English: they mark a beginning (as of a sentence) and they signal a proper noun or adjective. The following principles, each with bracketed examples, describe the most common uses of capital letters.

1. The first word of a sentence or sentence fragment is capitalized.

<The play lasted nearly three hours.>
 <How are you feeling?>
 <Bravo!>
 <"Have you hand grenades?">
 "Plenty."
 "How many rounds per rifle?"
 "Plenty."
 "How many?"
 "One hundred fifty. More maybe."
 —Ernest Hemingway
2. The first word of a direct quotation is capitalized.

<And God said, Let there be light —Gen 1: 3 (AV)>
 <He replied, "We can stay only a few minutes.">
3. The first word of a direct question within a sentence is capitalized.

<That question is this: Is man an ape or an angel?>
 —Benjamin Disraeli
4. The first word of a line of poetry is conventionally capitalized.

<The best lack all conviction, while the worst
 Are full of passionate intensity.—W. B. Yeats>
5. Words in titles are capitalized with the exception of internal conjunctions, prepositions, and articles.

<The Way of the World>
 <Of Mice and Men>
 <Quo Vadis>
 <Deuteronomy>
6. The first word of the salutation of a letter and the first word of the complimentary close are capitalized.

<Dear Mary>
 <My dear Mrs. Smith>
 <Sincerely yours> <Yours sincerely>
7. The names of persons and places, of organizations and their members, of congresses and councils, and of historical periods and events are capitalized.

<Noah Webster> <Rome> <Texas>
 <England> <Rotary International>
 <Kiwanians> <Baptists> <the United Methodist Church>
 <the Atomic Energy Commission> <the Yalta Conference>
 <the Middle Ages> <World War II>
8. The names of ships, aircraft, and spacecraft are capitalized.

<M.V. West Star>
 <Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis>
 <Apollo 13>
9. Words designating peoples and languages are capitalized.

<Canadians> <Turks>
 <Latin> <Swedish>
 <Iroquois> <Ibo>
10. Derivatives of proper names are capitalized when used in their primary sense.

<Roman customs>
 <Shakespearean comedies>
 <the Edwardian era>
 but
 <macadamize>
 <bowdlerize>
 <jeremiad>
11. Words of family relationship preceding the name of a person are capitalized.

<Uncle George> <Aunt Jane>
 <Cousin Julia>
 <Grandfather Jones>
12. Titles preceding the name of a person and epithets used instead of a name are capitalized.

<President Roosevelt>
 <Professor Harris>
 <Pope Paul>
 <Queen Elizabeth>
 <Old Hickory> <the Iron Chancellor>
13. The pronoun *I* is capitalized.

<I find ways to behave when an associate is attacked;
 it could be I next time.—R. T. Blackburn> {... no
 one but I myself had yet printed any of my work
 —Paul Bowles}

act on beech wood tablets — more at **BEECH** 1. **a**: a set of written sheets of skin or paper or tablets of wood or ivory **b**: a set of written, printed, or blank sheets bound together into a volume **c**: a long written or printed literary composition **d**: a major division of a treatise or literary work **e**: a volume of business records (as a ledger or journal) — often used in pl (their ~s show a profit) 2 **csp**: **BIBLE** 3: something regarded as a source of enlightenment or instruction (her face was an open ~) 4 **a**: the total available knowledge and experience that can be brought to bear on a task or problem (tried every trick in the ~ to win the election) **b**: the standards or authority relevant in a situation (the factory is run according to the ~) 5 **a**: all the charges that can be made against an accused person (they threw the ~ at him) **b**: a position from which one must answer for certain acts: **ACCOUNT** (the police try to bring criminals to ~) 6 **a**: **LIBRETTO** **b**: the script of a play **c**: the repertoire of an orchestra or a musician 7 **a**: a packet of commodities bound together (a ~ of matches) 8 **a**: (1) **BOOKMAKER** (2) **a**: a bookmaker's business or base of operations **b**: the bets registered by a bookmaker 9: the number of tricks a card player or side must win before any trick can have scoring value — **book-ful** \-fūl/ **n**: in one's book: in one's own opinion — in one's good books: in favor with one — one for the book: an act or occurrence worth noting — on the books: on the records

book w 1 **a**: to enter, write, or register so as to engage transportation or reserve lodgings (he is ~ed to sail Monday) **b**: to schedule engagements for (~ the band for a week) **c**: to set aside time for **d**: to reserve in advance (~ two seats at the theater) 2: to enter charges against in a police register ~ **vi** 1: to reserve something in advance (~ through your travel agent) 2 **chiefly Brit**: to register in a hotel — **book-er** **n**

book adj 1: derived from books and not from practical experience (~ farming) 2: shown by books of account

book-blind \-būk-,blīn-/ **n**: the binding of a book 2: the art or trade of binding books — **book-binder** \-būn-dər/ **n** — **book-binding** \-d(ə)-rē/ **n**

book-case \-kās/ **n**: a piece of furniture consisting of shelves to hold books

book-end \-end/ **n**: a support placed at the end of a row of books

book-er \-būk-ər/ **n** [by shortening & alter]: **BOOKMAKER** 2

book-keeping \-būk-,kē-/- **n**: 1: the act of one that books 2: an engagement or scheduled performance (she has ~s for several concerts) 3: **RESERVATION** **esp**: one for transportation, entertainment, or lodging

book-keeping office **n**, **chiefly Brit**: a ticket office, **esp**: one in a railroad station

book-ish \-būk-,ish/ **adj** 1 **a**: of or relating to books **b**: fond of books and reading 2 **a**: inclined to rely on book knowledge rather than practical experience **b**: literary and formal as opposed to colloquial and informal (many English words derived from Latin have a ~ flavor) **c**: given to literary or scholarly pursuits, also: affectedly learned **csp** see **PEDANTIC** — **book-ish-ly** **adv** — **book-ish-ness** **n**

book-keeper \-būk-,kē-/- **n**: one who records the accounts or transactions of a business — **book-keeping** \-pē-/ **n**

book-let \-būk-,lēt/ **n**: a little book, **esp**: **PAMPHLET**

book louse **n**: a minute wingless insect (order Corrodentia); **esp**: an insect (as *Liposcelis divinatorius*) injurious **esp** to books

book lung **n**: a sacular breathing organ in many arachnids containing numerous thin folds of membrane arranged like the leaves of a book

book-maker \-būk-,mä-/- **n** 1 **a**: a printer, binder, or designer of books **b**: one who compiles books from the writings of others 2: one who determines odds and receives and pays off bets — **book-making** \-kē-/ **n**

book-man \-mən/ **n** 1: one who is interested in books, **esp**: **LITERATEUR** 2: one who sells books

book-mark \-märk/ or **book-mark-er** \-mär-,kər/ **n**: a marker for finding a place in a book

book-match \-mätch/ **vi**: to match the grains of (as two sheets of veneer) so that one sheet seems to be the mirrored image of the other

book-mo-bile \-būk-mō-,bē-/ **n** [book + automobile]: a truck that serves as a traveling library

book of account: a book of business records (as a ledger, journal, or register) that constitutes an integral part of a system of accounts

Book of Common Prayer: the service book of the Anglican Communion

book of original entry: that one of the books of account of an organization (as a cashbook or register of sales) in which transactions are first recorded

book-plate \-būk-,plāt/ **n**: a book owner's identification label that is usually pasted to the inside front cover of a book

book review **n**: a user written critical estimate of a book

book-seller \-būk-,sēl-/- **n**: one who sells books, **esp**: the proprietor of a bookstore — **book-selling** \-sēl-/ **n**

book-shelf \-shelf/ **n**: an open shelf for holding books

book-stall \-stōl/ **n**: 1: a stall where books are sold 2 **chiefly Brit**: **NEWSTAND**

book-store \-stōr-,stō-(ə)r-/ **n**: a place of business where books are the main item offered for sale — called also **bookshop**

book value **n**: the value of something as shown by the books of account of the business owning it, **esp**: a value of a share of capital stock consisting of its equity in corporate assets usu exclusive of goodwill less its share in corporate liabilities

book-worm \-būk-,wōrm/ **n** 1: any of various insect larvae (as of a beetle) that feed on the binding and paste of books 2: a person unusually devoted to reading and study

Boole-an \-bi-lē-ən/ **adj** [George Boole †1864 E mathematician]: of, relating to, or being a logical combinatorial system that represents symbolically relationships (as those implied by the linguistic operators AND, OR, and NOT) between entities (as sets, propositions, or on-off computer circuit elements) (~ algebra) (~ expression) (~ search strategy for information retrieval)

boom \būm/ **n** [D, tree, beam, akin to OHG *baum* tree — more at **BEAM**] 1: a long spar used to extend the foot of a sail or facilitate handling of cargo or mooring 2 **a**: a long beam projecting from the mast of a derrick to support or guide an object to be lifted or swung **b**: a long movable arm used to manipulate a microphone 3: a line of connected floating timbers across a river or enclosing an area of water to keep sawlogs together; also: the enclosed logs 4: a chain cable or line of spars extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor to defend it by obstructing navigation 5: a spar or outrigger connecting the tail surfaces and the main supporting structure of an airplane

boom v [imit] **vi** 1: to make a deep hollow sound 2 **a**: to increase in importance or esteem **b**: to experience a sudden rapid growth and expansion usu with an increase in prices (business was ~ing) **c**: to develop rapidly in population and importance (California ~ed when gold was discovered there) ~ **vt** 1: to cause to resound — often used with *out* (his voice ~ed out the lyrics) 2: to cause a rapid growth or increase of: **BOOST**

boom n 1: a booming sound or cry 2: a rapid expansion or increase: **a**: a general movement in support of a candidate for office **b**: rapid settlement and development of a town or district **c**: a rapid widespread expansion of economic activity

boom-er **n** 1: one that booms 2: one that joins a rush of settlers to a boom area 3: a transient worker (as a bridge builder)

boom-er-ang \-būm-,er-ang/ **n** [native name in Australia] 1: a bent or angular throwing club which can be thrown so as to return near the starting point 2: an act or utterance that backfires on its originator — **boom-er-ang** **vi**

boom-let \-būm-,lēt/ **n**: a small boom; **specif**: a sudden often short-term increase or expansion (a stock market ~)

boomy \-bi-mē-/ **adj** **boom-i-er**, **-est** 1: of, relating to, or characterized by an economic boom 2: having an excessive accentuation on the tones of lower pitch in reproduced sound

boon \-būn/ **n** [ME, fr. ON *bōn* petition, akin to OE *bēn* prayer, *bannan* to summon — more at **BAN**] 1: **BENEFIT**, **FAVOR** **esp**: one that is given in answer to a request 2: a timely benefit: **BLESSING**

boon adj [ME *bōn*, fr. MF, *good* — more at **BONNY**] 1 **archaic**: **BOUNTEOUS**, **BENIGN** 2: **MERRY**, **CONVIVIAL** (a ~ companion)

boon-docks \-būn-,dōks/ **n** pl [Tag *bundok* mountain] 1: rough country filled with dense brush: **JUNGLE** 2: a rural area: **STICKS**

boon-doggie \-būn-,dōg-,ē-/ **n** [coined by Robert H Link †1957 Am scoutmaster] 1: a handicraft article made of leather or wicker 2: a trivial, useless, or wasteful project or activity — **boondoggie** **vi** — **boon-dog-gler** \-d(ə)-lər/ **n**

boon-ies \-bi-ē-/ **n** pl, **slang**: **BOONDOCKS** 2

boor \-bu(ə)r-/ **n** [D *boer*; akin to OE *būan* to dwell — more at **BOVER**] 1: **PEASANT** 2: **BOER** 3 **a**: **YOKEL** **b**: a rude or insensitive person

boor-ish \-bū-(ə)r-,ish/ **adj**: resembling or befitting a boor (as in crude insensitivity) — **boor-ish-ly** **adv** — **boor-ish-ness** **n**

syn **BOORISH**, **CHURLISH**, **LOUTISH**, **CLOWNSH** shared meaning element: uncouth in manner or appearance **ant** gentlemanly

boost \-būst/ **v** [orig unknown] **vi** 1: to push or shove up from below 2 **a**: **INCREASE**, **RAISE** (plans to ~ production by 30 percent next year) **b**: to aid or assist **c**: towards progress or increase (an extra holiday to ~ morale) 3: to promote the cause or interests of: **PLOG** (a campaign to ~ the new fashions) 4: to increase in force, pressure, or amount, **esp**: to raise the voltage of or across (an electric circuit) 5 **slang**: **STEAL**, **SHOPLIFT** ~ **vi**, **slang**: **SHOPLIFT** **syn** see **LIFT**

boost n 1: a push upwards 2: an increase in amount 3: an act that brings help or encouragement

booster \-būst-ər/ **n** 1: one that boosts 2: an enthusiastic supporter 3: an auxiliary device for increasing force, power, or pressure 4: a radio-frequency amplifier for a radio or television receiving set 5: the first stage of a multistage rocket providing thrust for the launching and the initial part of the flight 6: a substance that increases the effectiveness of a medicament, **esp**: a supplementary dose of an immunizing agent to increase immunity 7 **slang**: **SHOPLIFTER**

boost-er-ism \-būst-,ē-iz-əm/ **n**: the activities and attitudes characteristic of boosters

boot \-būt/ **n** [ME, fr. OE *bōt* remedy, akin to OE *betera* better] 1 **archaic**: **DELIVERANCE** 2 **chiefly dial**: something to equalize a trade 3 **obs**: **AVAIL** — **to boot**: **RESIDES**

boot v, **archaic**: **AVAIL**, **PROFIT**

boot n [ME, fr. MF *bot*] 1: a covering of leather or rubber for the foot and leg 2: an instrument of torture used to crush the leg and foot 3: a sheath or casing resembling a boot that provides a protective covering for the foot or leg or for an object or part resembling a leg; also: a thick patch for the inside of a tire casing 4: a sheath enclosing the inflorescence 5 **Brit**: an automobile trunk 6 **a**: a blow delivered by or as if by a booted foot: **KICK**, also: a rude discharge or dismissal **b**: pleasure or enjoyment **esp** of a momentary kind: **BANG** (got a big ~ out of the joke) 7: a navy or marine recruit undergoing basic training

boot v 1: to put boots on 2 **a**: **KICK** **b**: to eject or discharge summarily — often used with *out* (was ~ed out of office) 3: to make an error on (a grounder in baseball)

boot n [boot] **archaic**: **BOOTY**, **PLUNDER**

boot-black \-būt-,blæk/ **n**: one who shines shoes

boot camp **n**: a navy or marine camp for basic training

boot-ed \-būt-,əd/ **adj**: wearing boots

boo-tee or **boo-tie** \-bi-,tē-/ **n** [of infants] *footeer* \-bi-,tē-/ **n**: a boot or sock with a short leg, **esp**: an infant's knitted or crocheted sock

Bo-ō-tos \-bō-,tō-,tēs/ **n** [L (gen *Boötis*), fr. Gk *Boōtēs*, lit., plowman, fr. *bous* head of cattle — more at **COW**]: a northern constellation containing the bright star **Arcturus**



boomer
ang 1

Plurals

The plurals of English words are regularly formed by the addition of the suffix *-s* or *-es* to the singular, as

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| <dog → dogs> | <grass → grasses> |
| <race → races> | <dish → dishes> |
| <guy → guys> | <buzz → buzzes> |
| <monarch → monarchs> | <branch → branches> |

The plurals of words that follow other patterns, as

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| <army → armies> | <phenomenon → phenomena> |
| <duo → duos> | <libretto → librettos <i>or</i> libretti> |
| <ox → oxen> | <curriculum → curricula <i>also</i> curriculums> |
| <foot → feet> | <alga → algae> |
| <p. → pp.> | <corpus delicti → corpora delicti> |
| <sheep → sheep> | <sergeant major → sergeants major <i>or</i> sergeant majors> |

are given at the appropriate vocabulary entries in the main body of the dictionary.

- Additional information on the treatment of plurals in this dictionary may be found in the Explanatory Notes, p. 12a.

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Forms of Address

Since the relationship between correspondents affects the form of address used in letters, no rigid guidelines can be set down for all occasions. The following generally accepted forms, alphabetically listed in six categories, have been selected as those most likely to be encountered by the average person. When two salutations are shown, it is to be understood that the formal styling precedes the informal. In very formal salutations where the addressee is a woman, it is to be understood that in formal address "Madam" may be substituted for "Sir," and in informal address "Mrs." or "Miss" or "Ms." may be substituted for "Mr."

Addressee	Form of Address	Salutation
	clerical and religious orders	
84787 abbot	The Right Reverend John Smith, O.S.B. Abbot of —	Right Reverend and Dear Father:
archbishop	The Most Reverend Archbishop of — or The Most Reverend John Smith Archbishop of —	Your Excellency Dear Archbishop Smith.
archdeacon	The Venerable the Archdeacon of —	Venerable Sir:
bishop, Catholic	The Most Reverend John Smith Bishop of —	Your Excellency: Dear Bishop Smith:
bishop, Episcopal	The Right Reverend John Smith Bishop of —	Right Reverend Sir Dear Bishop Smith:
bishop, other denomination(s)	The Reverend John Smith	Reverend Sir Dear Bishop Smith.
brotherhood, Catholic, member of	Brother James, S.J.	Dear Brother James
brotherhood, Catholic, superior of	Brother Michael, S.J., Superior	Dear Brother Michael
cardinal	His Eminence John Cardinal Smith	Your Eminence Dear Cardinal Smith:
clergyman, Protestant	The Reverend John Smith or The Reverend Dr. John Smith (if having a doctor's degree)	Dear Sir. Dear Mr. Smith: or Dear Dr. Smith:
dean (of a cathedral)	The Very Reverend John Smith or Dean John Smith	Very Reverend Sir: Dear Dean Smith:
monsignor	The Right Reverend Monsignor Smith	Dear Monsignor Smith:
patriarch (of an Eastern church)	His Beatitude the Patriarch of —	Most Reverend Lord:
pope	His Holiness Pope — or His Holiness the Pope	Your Holiness: or Most Holy Father:
priest	The Reverend Father Smith or The Reverend John Smith	Dear Father Smith: Dear Father:
rabbi	Rabbi John Smith or Rabbi John Smith, D.D. (if having a doctor's degree)	Dear Rabbi Smith: or Dear Dr. Smith:
sisterhood, member of	Sister Mary Angelica, S.C.	Dear Sister Mary Angelica: Dear Sister:
sisterhood, superior of	The Reverend Mother Superior, S.C.	Reverend Mother: Dear Reverend Mother:

Footnotes

Footnotes to a text are indicated by Arabic superscript numerals placed immediately after the material to be footnoted, with no intervening space. The numbering may be consecutive throughout a paper, article, or book. If the reference is brief, it may be inserted within parentheses in the text itself, but the first full reference to a work should appear in a note. The footnotes may appear at the end of the complete text, at the end of each chapter, or at the bottom of each page. The samples shown below exemplify only the basic types of footnotes. For more detailed information, the *MLA Style Sheet* may be consulted.

Sample Footnotes

BOOKS

- one author ¹ Albert H. Marckwardt, *American English* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1958), p. 94.
- multiple authors ² De Witt T. Starnes and Gertrude E. Noyes, *The English Dictionary from Cawdrey to Johnson 1604-1775* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1946), p. 119.
- translation and/or edition ³ Simone de Beauvoir, *The Second Sex*, trans. and ed. H. M. Parshley (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1953), p. 600.
⁴ William Shakespeare, *The Complete Works of Shakespeare*, ed. George Lyman Kittredge (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1936), p. 801.
- second or later edition ⁵ Albert C. Baugh, *A History of the English Language*, 2nd ed. (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1957), p. 300.
- a work in a festschrift or collection ⁶ Kemp Malone, "The Phonemes of Current English," *Studies for William A. Read*, ed. Nathaniel M. Caffee and Thomas A. Kirby (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1940), pp. 133-165.
- corporate author ⁷ *Report of the Commission on the Humanities* (New York: American Council of Learned Societies, 1964), p. 130.
- book without publisher, date, or pagination ⁸ *Photographic View Album of Cambridge* [England], n.d., n.p., n.pag.

ARTICLES

- from a journal with continuous pagination throughout the annual volume ⁹ Daniel Cook, "A Point of Lexicographical Method," *American Speech*, 34 (1959), 20-25.
- from a journal paging each issue separately ¹⁰ Donald K. Ourecky, "Cane and Bush Fruits," *Plants & Gardens*, 27, No. 3 (Autumn 1971), pp. 13-15.
- from a monthly magazine ¹¹ William Irwin Thompson, "Planetary Vistas," *Harper's*, Dec. 1971, pp. 71-78.
- from a weekly magazine ¹² Eric F. Goldman, "A Sort of Rehabilitation of Warren G. Harding," *New York Times Magazine*, 26 Mar. 1972, p. 42.
- from a newspaper ¹³ Haskell Frankel, "Observing the Theater: 'Night Watch' Is First-Class, And Mum's the Word," *National Observer*, 11 Mar. 1972, p. 23, cols. 1-2.
- letter to the editor ¹⁴ Arthur M. Cohen, "Letters," *Change*, May 1972, p. 4.
- a signed review ¹⁵ Harry Hoijer, rev. of *A Leonard Bloomfield Anthology*, ed. Charles F. Hockett, *Language*, 47 (1971), 911-13.

Addressee	Form of Address	Salutation
mayor	The Honorable John Smith Mayor of —	Dear Mayor Smith:
president, U.S.	The President	Dear Mr. President:
representative, state (same format for assemblyman)	The Honorable John Smith House of Representatives State Capitol	Dear Mr. Smith:
representative, U.S.	The Honorable John Smith The United States House of Representatives	Dear Mr. Smith:
senator, state	The Honorable John Smith The State Senate State Capitol	Dear Senator Smith:
senator, U.S.	The Honorable John Smith United States Senate	Dear Senator Smith:
speaker, U.S. House of Representatives	The Honorable John Smith Speaker of the House of Representatives	Dear Mr. Speaker:
vice-president, U.S.	The Vice-President United States Senate	Dear Mr. Vice-President:

military ranks—a typical but not exhaustive list

admiral	<i>(full rank + full name + comma + abbreviation of branch of service)</i>	Sir: Dear Admiral Smith:
vice admiral		
rear admiral		
airman	<i>(same as above)</i>	Dear Airman Smith:
cadet	Cadet John Smith United States Military Academy	Dear Mr. Smith:
captain (air force, army, coast guard, marine corps, or navy)	<i>(full rank + full name + comma + abbreviation of branch of service)</i>	Dear Captain Smith:
colonel	<i>(same as above)</i>	Dear Colonel Smith:
lieutenant colonel (air force, army, or marine corps)		
commander (coast guard or navy)	<i>(same as above)</i>	Dear Commander Smith:
corporal	<i>(same as above)</i>	Dear Corporal Smith:
first lieutenant	<i>(same as above)</i>	Dear Lieutenant Smith:
second lieutenant (air force, army, or marine corps)		
general	<i>(same as above)</i>	Sir: Dear General Smith:
lieutenant general		
major general		
brigadier general (air force, army, or marine corps)		
lieutenant commander	<i>(same as above)</i>	Dear Mr. Smith:
lieutenant		
lieutenant (jg)		
ensign (coast guard or navy)		

Addressee Form of Address Salutation college and university officials

dean of a college or university	Dean John Smith	Dear Dean Smith
president of a college or university	President John Smith <i>or</i> Dr John Smith	Dear President Smith. <i>or</i> Dear Dr Smith
professor at a college or university	Professor John Smith <i>or</i> Dr John Smith	Dear Professor Smith: <i>or</i> Dear Dr Smith

diplomats

ambassador to the U.S.	His Excellency John Smith Ambassador of —	Sir: Dear Mr. Ambassador
American ambassador	The Honorable John Smith American Ambassador	Sir Dear Mr. Ambassador:
American charge d'affaires	John Smith, Esq. American Chargé d'Affaires	Dear Sir:
consul	John Smith, Esq American Consul	Dear Sir
minister to the U.S.	The Honorable John Smith Minister of —	Sir: Dear Mr. Minister:
secretary-general, U N.	His Excellency John Smith Secretary-General of the United Nations	Excellency Dear Mr. Secretary-General <i>or</i> Dear Mr. Smith.

federal, state, and local government officials

alderman	The Honorable John Smith	Dear Mr. Smith:
assemblyman	—see REPRESENTATIVE, STATE	
associate justice, Supreme Court	Mr. Justice Smith The Supreme Court of the United States	Dear Mr. Justice:
cabinet officers (as the Secretary of State and the Attorney General)	The Honorable John Smith Secretary of State The Honorable John Smith Attorney General of the United States	Dear Sir
chief justice, Supreme Court	The Chief Justice of the United States	Dear Mr. Chief Justice.
commissioner	The Honorable John Smith	Dear Mr. Smith:
former U.S. president	The Honorable John Smith	Dear Mr. Smith
governor	The Honorable John Smith Governor of —	Dear Governor Smith
judge, federal	The Honorable John Smith United States District Judge	Dear Judge Smith:
judge, state or local	The Honorable John Smith Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals	Dear Judge Smith:
lieutenant governor	The Honorable John Smith Lieutenant Governor of —	Dear Mr. Smith:

The Modified Block Letter



G.&C. Merriam Company
PUBLISHERS OF MERRIAM-WEBSTER REFERENCE BOOKS

January 1, 19—

REGISTERED MAIL
PERSONAL

Mr. John Z. Taller
Treasurer
XYZ Corporation
1234 Smith Boulevard
Smithville, ST 56789

Dear Mr. Taller:

This is a facsimile of the Modified Block Letter. It differs from the Block Letter chiefly in the page placement of its date line, its complimentary close, and its signature block that are aligned at center, toward the right margin, or at the right margin. Either the open or the mixed punctuation pattern may be used: The mixed pattern is illustrated here.

While the date line may be positioned from two to six lines below the last line of the letterhead, its standard position is three lines below the letterhead, as shown above. In this facsimile, the date line is typed five spaces to the right of dead-center. If an account or policy number is required, it is blocked and single-spaced on a line above or below the date.

Special mailing notations and on-arrival notations such as the two shown above are all-capitalized, aligned flush left, and blocked together two lines above the first line of the inside address. If used singly, either of these notations appears two lines above the inside address.

The first line of the inside address is typed about four lines below the date line. This spacinuation can be expanded or contracted according to the letter length. The inside address, the salutation, and all paragraphs of the message are aligned flush left. The salutation, typed two to four lines below the last line of the inside address, is worded as it would be in the Block Letter. A subject line if used is typed two lines below the salutation in all-capital letters and is either blocked flush left or centered on the page. Underscoring the subject line is also acceptable, but in this case, only the first letter of each word would be capitalized.

The message begins two lines below the salutation or the subject line if there is one. Paragraphs are single-spaced internally and

Addressee	Form of Address	Salutation
major (air force, army, or marine corps)	(same as above)	Dear Major Smith:
master sergeant [a typical example for other enlisted ranks having compound titles not shown here]	(same as above)	Dear Sergeant Smith:
midshipman	Midshipman John Smith United States Naval Academy	Dear Midshipman Smith:
petty officer and chief petty officer ranks	(full rank + full name + comma + branch of service)	Dear Mr. Smith: Dear Mr. Smith: or Dear Chief Smith:
private	(same as above)	Dear Private Smith:
seaman	(same as above)	Dear Seaman Smith:
specialist	(same as above)	Dear Specialist Smith:
warrant officer	(same as above)	Dear Mr. Smith:
other ranks not here listed	(same as above)	Dear + rank + surname:

● Abbreviations of ranks are included in the main vocabulary of this dictionary.

miscellaneous professional ranks and titles

attorney	Mr. John Smith Attorney-at-Law or John Smith, Esq.	Dear Mr. Smith: or if having JD degree Dear Dr. Smith
dentist	John Smith, D.D.S. (office address) or Dr. John Smith (home address)	Dear Dr. Smith:
physician	John Smith, M.D. (office address) or Dr. John Smith (home address)	Dear Dr. Smith:
veterinarian	John Smith, D.V.M. (office address) or Dr. John Smith (home address)	Dear Dr. Smith:

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Mr. Taller

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January 1, 19—

double-spaced between each other; however, in very short letters, the paragraphs may be double-spaced internally and triple-spaced between each other.

Continuation sheets should contain at least three message lines. The last word on a sheet should not be divided. The continuation-sheet heading may be blocked flush left as in the Block Letter or it may be laid out across the top of the page as shown above. This heading begins six lines from the top edge of the page, and the message is continued four lines beneath it.

The complimentary close is typed two lines below the last line of the message. While the complimentary close may be aligned under some portion of the letterhead, directly under the date line, or even flush with but not overrunning the right margin, it is often typed five spaces to the right of dead-center as shown here.

The signature line is typed in capitals and lowercase at least four lines below the complimentary close. The writer's business title and department name may be included if they do not already appear in the printed letterhead. All elements of the signature block must be aligned with each other and with the complimentary close.

Identification initials need include only those of the typist, providing that the writer and the signer are the same person. These initials appear two lines below the last line of the signature block. An enclosure notation is typed one line below the identification line, and the carbon copy notation if required appears one or two lines below any other notations, depending on space available.

Very truly yours,

Executive Signature

Executive Signature
Business Title

coc

Enclosures (5)

cc Mr. Doe
Mr. Franklin
Mr. Mason
Ms. Watson

booth \ˈbuːθ, esp Brit \ˈbuːθ\ *n*, *pl* **booths** \ˈbuːθz, \ˈbuːθs\ [ME *bothe*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *búth* booth; akin to OE *būtan* to dwell — more at **BOWER**] 1: a temporary shelter for livestock or field workers 2: a stall or stand (as at a fair) for the sale or exhibition of goods *b* (1): a small enclosure affording privacy for one person at a time (a telephone ~) (2): a small enclosure that separates its occupant from patrons or customers (a ticket ~) *c*: a restaurant seating arrangement consisting of a table between two backed benches

boot \būt, \ˈbʊt, \ˈjʌk\ *n*: a metal or wood device with a V-shaped opening for pulling off boots

bootlace \ˈbʊt-ləs\ *n*, Brit: **SHOELACE**

bootleg \ˈbʊt-lɛg, \ˈlæɡ\ *n* 1: the upper part of a boot 2: something bootlegged, *specif*: **MOONSHINE** 3: a football play in which the quarterback fakes a handoff, hides the ball on his hip, and rolls out — compare **DRAW** 8 — **bootleg** *adj*

bootleg *vi* 1: to carry (alcoholic liquor) on one's person illegally *b*: to manufacture, sell, or transport for sale (alcoholic liquor) contrary to law 2: to produce or sell illicitly *b* (1): **SMUGGLE** (2): to obtain secretly or illicitly ~ *vi* 1: to engage in bootlegging 2: to run a bootleg play in football

bootless \ˈbʊt-ləs\ *adj*: **USELESS**, **UNPROFITABLE** — **bootlessly** *adv* — **bootlessness** *n*

bootlick \ˈbʊt-lɪk\ *vi*: to fawn on obsequiously ~ *vi*: to attempt to gain favor by a cringing or flattering manner — **bootlick** *n* — **bootlicker** *n*

bootprint \ˈbʊt-prɪnt\ *n*: an impression made by a boot

boots \ˈbuːts\ *n* *pl* *but* sing or *pl* in constr [fr *pl* of *boot*] Brit: a servant who shines shoes esp in a hotel

bootstrap \ˈbʊt-strəp\ *n* 1: a looped strap sewed at the side or the rear top of a boot to help in pulling it on 2: *pl*: unaided efforts — often used in the phrase by one's own bootstraps

bootstrapped *adj* 1: carried out with minimum resources or advantages: **SELF-RELIANT** (the city recovered from the flood by the ~ method) 2: using its own action to initiate or sustain itself (a ~ operation to load a computer)

booty \ˈbʊt-i, \ˈbʊt-i\ *n* *pl* **booties** [modif. of MF *butin*, fr. MLG *būte* exchange] 1: plunder taken (as in war), esp: plunder taken on land as distinguished from prizes taken at sea 2: a rich gain or prize *syn* see **SPOIL**

booze \ˈbʊz\ *vi* **booazed**, **boozing** [ME *bousen*, fr. MD or MFlem *būsen*, akin to MHG *būs* swelling]: to drink intoxicating liquor to excess — **boozer** \ˈbu-zər\ *n* — **boozy** \ˈbʊz-i\ *adj* — **boozy** \ˈbʊz-i\ *adv*

booze *n* 1: intoxicating drink, esp: hard liquor 2: a drinking spree

bop \bɒp\ *vi* **bopped**, **bop-ping** [imit]: **HIT**, **SOCK**

bop *n*: a blow (as with the fist or a club) that strikes a person

bop *n* (short for *bopop*): jazz characterized by unusual chord structures, accents on the upbeat, a lengthened melodic line, and harmonic complexity and innovation — **bopper** *n*

BOQ *abbr* **bachelor officers' quarters**

bor *abbr* **borough**

bor-a \ˈbɔr-ə, \ˈbɔr-ə\ *n* [It dial, fr. L *boreas*]: a violent cold northerly wind of the Adriatic

boracic acid \ˈbɔr-ək, \ˈbɔr-ək\ *n* [ML *borac*, *borax* borax]: **BORIC ACID**

bor-age \ˈbɔr-i, \ˈbɔr-i\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *bouage*]: a coarse hairy blue-flowered European herb (*Borago officinalis* of the family Boraginaceae, the borage family) used medicinally and in salads

bor-ane \ˈbɔr-ən, \ˈbɔr-ən\ *n* [ISV, fr. *boron*]: a compound of boron and hydrogen or a derivative of such a compound

bor-ate \ˈbɔr-ət\ *n*: a salt or ester of a boric acid

bor-ated \ˈbɔr-əd\ *adj*: mixed or impregnated with borax or boric acid

bor-ax \ˈbɔr-əks, \ˈbɔr-əks\ *n* [ME *boras*, fr. MF, fr. ML *borax*, *borax*, fr. Ar *būrah*, fr. Per *būrah*]: a white crystalline compound that consists of a hydrated sodium borate $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, that occurs as a mineral or is prepared from other minerals, and that is used esp as a flux, cleansing agent, and water softener and as a preservative

Bor-azon \ˈbɔr-ə-zən, \ˈbɔr-ə\ *trademark* — used for a boron nitride abrasive

Bor-deaux \ˈbɔr-də, \ˈbɔr-də\ *n*, *pl* **Bor-deaux** \ˈdɔz\ *n*: white or red wine of the Bordeaux region of France

bor-deaux *mixture* \ˈbɔr-də, \ˈbɔr-də\ *n*, often cap *B*: a fungicide made by reaction of copper sulfate, lime, and water

bor-del \ˈbɔr-dəl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *borde* hut, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *bord* board] *archaic*: **BROTHEL**

bor-del-to \ˈbɔr-dəl-tə, \ˈbɔr-dəl-tə\ *n*, *pl* **bor-dels** [It, fr. OF *borde*]: **BROTHEL**

bor-der \ˈbɔr-dər\ *n* [ME *bordure*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *bord* to border, fr. *bord* border, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *bord*] 1: an outer part or edge 2: **BOUNDARY** **FRONTIER** (crossed the ~ into Italy) 3: a narrow bed of planted ground along the edge of a garden or walk (a ~ of tulips) 4: an ornamental design at the edge of a fabric or rug 5: a plain or decorative margin around printed matter — **bordered** \ˈbɔr-dəd\ *adj*

syn **BORDER**, **MARGIN**, **VERGE**, **EDGE**, **RIM**, **BRIM**, **BRINK** *shared meaning* *element*: a line or outer part that marks the limit of something

border *vb* **bordered**, **border-ing** \ˈbɔr-d(ə)-rɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to put a border on (~ a bedspread with fringe) 2: to touch at the edge or boundary: **BOUND** (an airport ~s the city on the south) ~ *vi* 1: to lie on the border (the US ~s on Canada) 2: to approach the nature of a specified thing: **VERGE** (his devotion to his dog ~s on the ridiculous) — **borderer** \ˈbɔr-dər\ *n*

bor-de-resu \ˈbɔr-də-rə, \ˈbɔr-də-rə\ *n*, *pl* **bor-de-resu** \ˈrɔz\ [F]: a detailed note or memorandum of account, esp: one containing an enumeration of documents

bor-der-land \ˈbɔr-dər-land\ *n* 1: territory at or near a border: **FRONTIER** *b*: an outlying region: **FRINGE** (lives on the ~ of society) 2: a vague intermediate state or region (the ~ between fantasy and reality)

bor-der-line \ˈlɪn\ *adj* 1: situated at or near a border line 2: *adj*: situated between two points or states: **INTERMEDIATE** *b*: not

quite average, standard, or normal (a person of ~ intelligence) *c*: not quite meeting accepted patterns (as of morality or good taste), esp: verging on the indecent (a ~ joke) *d*: having only marginal certainty or validity (the new theory is of ~ value)

border line *n*: a line of demarcation

Border terrier *n*: a small terrier of British origin with a harsh dense coat and close undercoat

bor-dure \ˈbɔr-jər, \ˈbɔr-jər\ *n* [ME]: a border surrounding a heraldic shield

bore \ˈbɔr-ə, \ˈbɔr-ə\ *vb* **bored**, **bor-ing** [ME *boren*, fr. OE *boran* akin to OHG *bōran* to bore, L *forare* to bore, *ferire* to strike] *vi* 1: to pierce with or as if with a rotary tool 2: to form or construct by boring ~ *vi* 1: to make a hole by boring *b*: to sink a mine shaft or well 2: to make one's way laboriously (we ~d through the jostling crowd) *b*: to move ahead steadily (the sturdy ship continued to ~ through towering waves)

bore *n* 1: a hole made by or as if by boring 2: a: an interior lengthwise cylindrical cavity *b*: the interior tube of a gun 3: a: the size of a hole *b*: the interior diameter of a tube: **CALIBER** *GAUGE* *c*: the diameter of an engine cylinder

bore *past* of **BEAR**

bore *n* (assumed) ME *bore* wave, fr. ON *bōra*: a tidal flood with a high abrupt front

bore *n* [origin unknown]: one that causes boredom as *a*: a tiresome person *b*: something that is devoid of interest

bore *vi* **bored**, **bor-ing**: to weary with ennui or tedium (a good entertainer never ~s his audience)

bo-re-al \ˈbɔr-ē-əl, \ˈbɔr-ē-əl\ *adj* [ME *bonall*, fr. LL *borealis*, fr. L *boreas* north wind, north, fr. Gk, fr. *Boreas*] 1: of, relating to, or located in northern regions 2: *cap*: of, relating to, or growing in northern and mountainous parts of the northern hemisphere

Bor-eas \ˈbɔr-ē-əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk] 1: the god of the north wind in Greek mythology 2: the north wind personified

bore-dom \ˈbɔr-dəm, \ˈbɔr-dəm\ *n*: the state of being bored: **ENNUI**

bor-er \ˈbɔr-ər, \ˈbɔr-ər\ *n*: one that bores as *a*: a worker who bores holes *b*: a tool used for boring *c* (1): **SHIPWORM *c* (2): an insect that as larva or adult bores in the woody parts of plants**

bor-ic \ˈbɔr-ɪk, \ˈbɔr-ɪk\ *adj*: of or containing boron

boric acid *n*: a white crystalline acid H_3BO_3 , easily obtained from its salts and used esp as a weak antiseptic

bor-ide \ˈbɔr-ɪd, \ˈbɔr-ɪd\ *n*: a binary compound of boron with a more electropositive element or radical

bor-ing \ˈbɔr-ɪŋ, \ˈbɔr-ɪŋ\ *adj*: causing boredom: **TIRESOME** — **bor-ing-ly** \-lɪ-ŋ\ *adv* — **bor-ing-ness** *n*

born \ˈbɔr-n\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *born*, pp. of *beran* to carry — more at **BEAR**] 1: brought forth by or as if by birth *b*: **NATIVE** — *usu* used in combination (American-born) *c*: deriving or resulting from — *usu* used in combination (poverty-born crime) 2: *a*: having from birth specified qualities (a ~ leader) *b*: being in specified circumstances from birth (nobly ~) 3: destined from or as if from birth (~ to succeed)

borne *past part* of **BEAR**

bor-ne-ol \ˈbɔr-nē-əl, \ˈbɔr-nē-əl\ *n* [ISV, fr. *Borneo*, island in the Malay archipelago]: a crystalline cyclic alcohol $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{OH}$ that is known in three optically different forms, is found in essential oils, and is used esp in perfumery

born-ite \ˈbɔr-nɪt, \ˈbɔr-nɪt\ *n* [G *bornit*, fr. Ignaz von Born 1791 Austrian mineralogist]: a brittle metallic-looking mineral Cu_2FeS_3 , consisting of a sulfide of copper and iron and constituting a valuable ore of copper

bor-on \ˈbɔr-ən, \ˈbɔr-ən\ *n* [borax + -on (as in carbon)]: a trivalent metalloid element found in nature only in combination and used in metallurgy and in nucleonics — see **ELEMENT** table — **bor-on-ic** \ˈbɔr-ən-ɪk, \ˈbɔr-ən-ɪk\ *adj*

bor-o-sil-i-cate \ˈbɔr-ə-sil-ɪ-kət, \ˈbɔr-, \ˈsil-ɪ-kət\ *n* [ISV *boron* + *silicate*]: a silicate containing boron in the anion and occurring naturally

bor-ough \ˈbɔr-ə, \ˈbɔr-ə, \ˈbɔr-ə, \ˈbɔr-ə\ *n* [ME *burgh*, fr. OE *burg* fortified town; akin to OHG *burg* fortified place, OE *burg* mountain — more at **BARROW**] 1: a medieval fortified group of houses forming a town with special duties and privileges *b*: a town or urban constituency in Great Britain that sends a member to Parliament *c*: an urban area in Great Britain incorporated for purposes of self-government 2: *a*: a municipal corporation proper in some states (as New Jersey and Minnesota) corresponding to the incorporated town or village of the other states *b*: one of the five constituent political divisions of New York City 3: a civil division of the state of Alaska corresponding to a county in most other states

borough *English* *n*: a custom formerly existing in parts of England by which the lands of a tenant in fee descend to the youngest son

bor-row \ˈbɔr-ə, \ˈbɔr-ə, \ˈbɔr-ə, \ˈbɔr-ə\ *vb* [ME *borien*, fr. OE *borian* akin to OE *beorgan* to preserve — more at **BLUR**] *vt* 1: to receive with the implied or expressed intention of returning the same or an equivalent (~ a book) 2: to appropriate for one's own use (~ a metaphor) *b*: **DERIVE**, **ADOPT** 3: to take (one) from a figure of the minuend in arithmetical subtraction in order to add to 10 to the next lower denomination 4: to introduce into one language from another 5: to dig from a borrow pit 6: *dial*: **LEND** ~ *n* 1: to borrow something — **bor-rower** \ˈbɔr-ər\ *n*

bor-row-ing \ˈbɔr-ə-wɪŋ, \ˈbɔr-ə\ *n*: something borrowed, esp: a word or phrase adopted from one language into another

borrow pit *n*: an excavated area where material has been dug for use as fill at another location

a	abst	l	litten	r	further	a	back	ā	bake	ē	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	u	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	ō	coin	th	thin, th thus
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	famous	zh	vision

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bottom *adj* 1: of, relating to, or situated at the bottom (~ rock) 2: frequenting the bottom (~ fishes)
bot-tom-land \bät-əm-land/ *n* : BOTTOM 5
bot-tom-less \bät-əm-ləs/ *adj* 1: having no bottom (a ~ chair) 2 *a* : extremely deep *b* : impossible to comprehend : UNFATHOMABLE (a ~ mystery) *c* : BOUNDLESS, UNLIMITED 3 *a* [fr. the absence of lower as well as upper garments] : NUDE (~ dancers) *b* : featuring nude entertainers (a ~ nightclub) — **bot-tom-less-ly** *adv* — **bot-tom-less-ness** *n*
bot-tom-most \bät-əm-mōst/ *adj* 1 *a* : situated at the very bottom : LOWEST, DEEPEST *b* : LAST (the ~ part of the day — Alfred Kazin) 2 : most basic (the ~ problems facing the world)
bottom out *vi*, of a security market : to decline to a point where demand begins to exceed supply and a rise in prices is imminent
bottom round *n* : meat (as steak) from the outer part of a round of beef
bot-tom-ry \bät-əm-rē/ *n*, *pl* -ries [modif. of D bodermery, fr. *bodem* bottom, ship, akin to OHG *bodam*] : a contract by which a ship is hypothecated as security for repayment of a loan at the end of a successful voyage
bot-ul-in \bäch-ə-lən/ *n* [prob. fr. NL *botulinus*] : a toxin that is formed by the botulism and is the direct cause of botulism
bot-ul-i-num \bäch-ə-lī-nəm/ *also* **bot-ul-i-nus** \bät-əs/ *n* [NL, fr. L *botulus* sausage] : a spore-forming bacterium (*Clostridium botulinum*) that secretes botulin — **bot-ul-i-nal** \līn-ē/ *adj*
bot-ul-ism \bäch-ə-līz-əm/ *n* : acute food poisoning caused by botulin in food
bou-clé or **bou-clé** \bü-klä/ *n* [F *bouclé* curly, fr. pp of *boucler* to curl, fr. *bocle* buckle, curl] 1 : an uneven yarn of three plies one of which forms loops at intervals 2 : a textile fabric of bouclé yarn
bou-doir \büd-wär, -bud-/ *n* [F, fr. *bouder* to pout] : a woman's dressing room, bedroom, or private sitting room
bouff-fant \bü-fant, -bü-/ *adj* [F, fr. MF, fr. pp of *bouffer* to puff] : puffed out (~ hardos) (a ~ veil)
bou-gain-villée or **bou-gain-villée** \bü-gən-vil-yə, -büg-, -büv-(y)ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Louis Antoine de Bougainville] : any of a genus (*Bougainvillea*) of the four-o'clock family of ornamental tropical American woody vines with brilliant purple or red floral bracts
bough \bau/ *n* [ME, shoulder, bough, fr. OE *bōg*, akin to OHG *buog* shoulder, Gk *pēchys* forearm] : a branch of a tree, esp : a main branch — **boughed** \baud/ *adj*
bought \bōt/ *adj* [pp of *buy*] : READY-MADE (~ clothes)
bought-en \-ən/ *adj* [bought + -en (as in *for-gotten*)] chiefly dial : BOUGHT (the only ~ carpet in the region — H. W. Thompson)
bou-gle \bü-zhē, -jē/ *n* [F, fr. *Bougie*, seaport in Algeria] 1 : a wax candle 2 *a* : tapering cylindrical instrument for introduction into a tubular passage of the body *b* : SUPPOSITORY
bouill-la-balise \bü-yə-bās/ *n* [F] : a highly seasoned fish stew made of at least two kinds of fish
boillon \bü-yān, -yən, -bü-yān, -bü-/ *n* [F, fr. OF *boillon*, fr. *boillir* to boil] : a clear seasoned soup made usu from lean beef
boillon cube *n* : a cube of evaporated seasoned meat extract
boulder \bōl-dər/ *n* [short for *boulder stone*, fr. ME *bulder* *ston*, part trans of a word of Scand origin, akin to Sw dial *bullersten* large stone in a stream, fr. *buller* noise + *sten* stone] : a detached and rounded or much-worn mass of rock — **bouldered** \-dər/ *adj* — **bouldery** \-d(ə)rē/ *adj*
boule \bü-(l)ē, -bü-/ *n* [Gk *boulē*, lit, will, fr. *boulesthai* to wish] : a legislative council of ancient Greece consisting first of an aristocratic advisory body and later of a representative senate
boule \bü/ *n* [F, ball — more at *bowl*] : a pear-shaped mass (as of sapphire) formed synthetically in a special furnace with the atomic structure of a single crystal
boule-vard \bul-ə-ward, -bü-/ *n* [F, modif of MD *bolwerk* bul-work] : a broad often landscaped thoroughfare
boule-vard-ier \bul-ə-ward-yā, -bü-/ *n* [F, fr. *boulevard* + -ier -er] : a frequenter of the Parisian boulevards, broadly : MAN-ABOUT-TOWN
boule-ver-sement \bü-(ə)-vēr-sə-mā/ *n* [F] 1 : REVERSAL 2 : a violent disturbance : DISORDER
bouille \bü-, -byul-/ *n* [André Charles Bouille †1732 F cabinet-maker] : inlaid decoration of tortoiseshell, yellow metal, and white metal in cabinetwork
bounce \baun(t)s/ *vb* bounced; bouncing [ME *bousen*] *vi* 1 *obs* : BEAT BUMP 2 : to cause to rebound (~ a ball) 3 *a* : DISMISS, FIRE *b* : to expel precipitately from a place ~ *vi* 1 : to rebound after striking 2 : to recover from a blow or a defeat quickly — usu used with *back* 3 : to be returned by a bank as no good (his checks ~) 4 *a* : to leap suddenly : BOUND *b* : to walk with springing steps 5 : to hit a baseball so that it hits the ground before it reaches an infielder
bounce *n* 1 *a* : a sudden leap or bound *b* : REBOUND 2 : BLUSTER 3 : VERVE, LIVELINESS
bounce-er \baun(t)-sər/ *n* : one that bounces *a* : one employed to restrain or eject disorderly persons *b* : a batted baseball that bounces
bouncing \-sɪŋ/ *adj* 1 : enjoying good health : ROBUST 2 : LIVELY, ANIMATED — **bouncingly** \-sɪŋ-lē/ *adv*
bouncing bet \-bet/ *n*, often cap 2d B [fr. *Bet*, nickname for Elizabeth] : a European perennial herb (*Saponaria officinalis*) of the pink family that is widely naturalized in the U.S. and has pink or white flowers and leaves which yield a detergent when bruised — called also *sapwort*
bouncy \baun(t)-sē/ *adj* bounced; bouncier 1 : BUOYANT, EXUBERANT 2 : RESILIENT 3 : marked by or producing bounces — **bouncily** \-sē-lē/ *adv*
bound \baund/ *adj* [ME *boun*, fr. ON *būnn*, pp of *bīa* to dwell, prepare; akin to OHG *būan* to dwell — more at *POWER*] 1 *archaic* : READY 2 : intending to go : GOING (~ for home) (colleges bound)
bound *n* [ME, fr. OF *bodne*, fr. ML *bodina*] 1 *a* : a limiting line : BOUNDARY — usu used in pl *b* : something that limits or restrains (beyond the ~s of decency) 2 *usu pl* *a* : BORDERLAND *b* : the land within certain bounds

bound *vi* 1 : to set limits to : CONFINE 2 : to form the boundary of : ENCLOSE 3 : to name the boundaries of
bound *adj* [ME *bouden*, fr. pp of *binden* to bind] 1 *a* : fastened by or as if by a band : CONFINED (desk-bound) *b* : CERTAIN, SURE (~ to rain soon) 2 : placed under legal or moral restraint or obligation : OBLIGED (duty-bound) 3 : made costive : CONSTIPATED 4 of a book *a* : secured to the covers by cords or tapes *b* : cased in 5 : DETERMINED, RESOLVED 6 : held in chemical or physical combination (~ water in a molecule) 7 : always occurring in combination with another linguistic form (*un- in unknown* and *-er in speaker are ~ forms*) — compare *FREE*
bound *n* [MF *bond*, fr. *bondir* to leap, fr. (assumed) VL *bombitare* to hum, fr. L *bombus* deep hollow sound — more at *BOMB*] 1 : LEAP, JUMP 2 : the action of rebounding : BOUNCE
bound *vi* 1 : to move by leaping 2 : REBOUND BOUNCE
bound-ary \baun-d(ə)-rē/ *n*, *pl* -aries : something that indicates or fixes a limit or extent, specif : a bounding or separating line
boundary layer *n* : a region of retarded fluid near the surface of a body which moves through a fluid or past which a fluid moves
bound-en \baun-dən/ *adj* [ME] 1 *archaic* : being under obligation : BEHOLDEN 2 : made obligatory : BINDING (our ~ duty)
bound-er \-dər/ *n* 1 : one that bounds 2 : a man of objectionable social behavior : CAD
bound-er-ish \-də-nsh/ *adj* : resembling or typical of a bounder — **bound-er-ish-ly** *adv*
bound-less \baun-dləs/ *adj* : having no boundaries : VAST — **bound-less-ly** *adv* — **bound-less-ness** *n*
bound up *adj* : closely involved or associated — *usu* used with *with*
boun-teous \baunt-ē-əs/ *adj* [ME *bountewous*, fr. MF *bonitif* kind, fr. OF, fr. *bonité*] 1 : giving or disposed to give freely 2 : liberally bestowed — **boun-teous-ly** *adv* — **boun-teous-ness** *n*
bountied \baunt-ēd/ *adj* 1 : having the benefit of a bounty 2 : rewarded or rewardable by a bounty
bounti-ful \baunt-i-fəl/ *adj* 1 : liberal in bestowing gifts or favors 2 : given or offered abundantly : PLENTIFUL (a ~ harvest) *syn* see *LIBERAL* *ant* niggardly — **boun-ti-ful-ly** \-f(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **boun-ti-ful-ness** \-fəl-nəs/ *n*
bounty \baunt-ē/ *n*, *pl* bounties [ME *bountie* goodness, fr. OF *bonité*, fr. L *bonitas*, *bonitas*, fr. *bonus* good, fr. OL *duenos*, akin to MHG *ziden* to grant, L *bene* well] 1 : liberality in giving : GENEROSITY 2 : something that is given generously 3 : yield esp. of a crop 4 : a reward, premium, or subsidy esp. when offered or given by a government as *a* : an extra allowance to induce entry into the armed services *b* : a grant to encourage an industry *c* : a payment to encourage the destruction of noxious animals *d* : a payment for the capture of an outlaw
bounty hunter *n* 1 : one that hunts predatory animals for the reward offered 2 : one that tracks down and captures outlaws for whom a reward is offered
bou-quet \bō-kā, -bü-/ *n* [F, fr. MF, thicket, fr. ONF *busquet*, fr. OF *bosc* forest — more at *BOSCAQUE*] 1 *a* : flowers picked and fastened together in a bunch : NOSEGAY *b* : a large flight of fireworks 2 : COMPLIMENT 3 *a* : a distinctive and characteristic fragrance (as of wine) *b* : a subtle aroma or quality (as of an artistic performance or a piece of writing) *syn* see *FRAGRANCE*
bour-bon \bü-(ə)r-bən, -bō-(ə)r-, usu -bar- in sense 4/ *n* [Bourbon, seignory in France] 1 *cap* : a member of a French family founded in 1272 to which belong the rulers of France from 1589 to 1793 and from 1814 to 1830, of Spain from 1700 to 1808, from 1814 to 1868, from 1875 to 1931, and from 1975, of Naples from 1735 to 1805, and of the Two Sicilies from 1815 to 1860 2 *often cap* : a person who clings obstinately to the social and political ideas of the old order of things : specif : an extremely conservative member of the U.S. Democratic party usu from the South 3 [Bourbon (now Reunion), French island in the Indian ocean] : a rose (*Rosa borboniana*) of compact upright growth with shining leaves, prickly branches, and clustered flowers 4 [Bourbon county, Kentucky] : a whiskey distilled from a mash made up of not less than 51 percent corn plus malt and rye — compare *CORN WHISKEY* — **bour-bon-ism** \-bō-nīz-əm/ *n* *often cap*
bour-don \bü-(ə)rd-n/ *n* [ME *bourdon*, fr. MF *bourdon* bass pipe, of imit. origin] : a drone bass (as in a bagpipe)
bourg \bü-(ə)r(g)/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF *borc*, fr. L *burgis* fortified place, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *burg* fortified place — more at *BOROUGH*] : TOWN VILLAGE as *a* : one neighboring a castle *b* : a market town
bour-geois \bü-(ə)rzh-wā, büzh-/ *n*, *pl* bourgeois \-wā(z), -wā(z)/ [MF, fr. OF *borjois*, fr. *borc*] 1 *a* : BURGER *b* : a middle-class person 2 : one with social behavior and political views held to be influenced by private-property interest : CAPITALIST 3 *pl* : BOURGEOISIE
bourgeois *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of the townsman or of the social middle class 2 : marked by a concern for material interests and respectability and a tendency toward mediocrity 3 : dominated by commercial and industrial interests : CAPITALISTIC — **bour-geois-ly** \büzh-wā-z-lē/ *adv*
bour-geois-ly \bü-(ə)rzh-wāz, büzh-/ *n* [F, fem of *bourgeois*] 1 : a woman of the middle class 2 : BOURGEOIS
bour-geois-ly \büzh-wā-zē/ *n* [F, fr. *bourgeois*] 1 : MIDDLE CLASS 2 : a social order dominated by bourgeois
bour-geon \bü-jən/ *var* of *BURGEOIN*
bour-n or **bourne** \bō-(ə)r-n, -bō-(ə)r-n, -bu-(ə)r-n/ *n* [ME *burn*, *bourne* — more at *BURN*] : STREAM, BROOK
bour-n or **bourne** *n* [MF *bourne*, fr. OF *bodne* — more at *BOU* ND] 1 *archaic* : BOUNDARY LIMIT 2 *archaic* : GOAL, DESTINATION

a about b bitten c further d back e bake f cot, cart
 g out h chin i less j easy k gift l trip m life
 n joke o sing p flow q flaw r coin s than t th
 u loot v foot w yet x few y fanous z vision

Bors \b'or-s/ n : a knight of the Round Table and nephew of Lancelot in Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*

borscht or **borsch** \b'or-sh(ə)/ n [Russ *borshch*] : a soup made primarily of beets and served hot or cold often with sour cream
borscht circuit or **borsch circuit** n, often cap B&C [fr. the popularity of borscht on menus of the resorts] : the theaters and nightclubs associated with the Jewish summer resorts in the Catskills — called also *borscht belt*

borstal \b'or-st(ə)/ n [Borstal, E village where the first such institution was set up] Brit : a reformatory for delinquent boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 21

bort \b'or(t)/ n [prob fr D *boort*] : imperfectly crystallized diamond or diamond fragments used as an abrasive

borzoi \b'or-zoi/ n [Russ *borzoi*, fr *borzoi* swift, akin to L *festinare* to hasten] : any of a breed of large long-haired dogs of greyhound type developed in Russia esp. for pursuing wolves

bos-cage also **bosk-age** \b'as-ki/ n [ME *boskage*, fr MF *boscage*, fr OF, fr *bos*, *bosc* forest, perh. of Gmc origin; akin to ME *bush*] : a growth of trees or shrubs : THICKET

bosh \b'ash/ n [Turk *bos* empty] 1 : foolish talk or activity : NON-SENSE 2 : something worthless or trifling

bosk or **bosque** \b'ask/ n [prob back-formation fr *bosky*] : a small wooded area

bosket or **bosquet** \b'as-ket/ n [F *bosquet*, fr It *boschetto*, dim of *bosco* forest, perh. of Gmc origin; akin to ME *bush*] : THICKET

boskop man \b'as-kop/ n [*Boskop*, locality in the Transvaal] : a late Pleistocene southern African man prob. ancestral to modern Bushmen and Hottentots — *boskopoid* \b'as-kə-poid/ adj

bosky \b'as-ki/ adj [E dial. *bosk* bush, fr ME *bush*, *bosk*] 1 : having abundant trees or shrubs 2 : of or relating to a woods

bos-n or **bo-a-n** or **bo-aun** or **bo-aun** \b'os-n/ var of *BOATSWAIN*

bosom \b'uz-əm/ also \b'üz-/ n [ME, fr OE *bōsm*, akin to OHG *būsom* bosom; Skt *bhūri* abundant — more at *BIO*] 1 : the front of the human chest, esp. the female breasts 2 : the anatomical center of secret thoughts and emotions 3 : close relationship (lived in the ~ of her family) 4 : a broad surface 5 : an inmost recess 6 : the part of a garment covering the breast 7 : the space between the breast and the garment covering it

bosom vt 1 : to enclose or carry in the bosom 2 : EMBRACE

bosom adj : CLOSE, INTIMATE (~ friends)

bosomed \-əmd/ adj comb form : having (such) a bosom (flat-bosomed)

bo-somy \-ə-mē/ adj 1 : swelling upward or outward (~ hills) 2 : having prominent well-developed breasts

bo-son \b'o-sən/ n [Satyendranath Bose b1894 Indian physicist + E-son] : a particle (as a photon, meson, or alpha particle) whose spin is zero or an integral number

bos \b'as, b'os/ n [ME *bosc*, fr OF, fr (assumed) VL *botia*] 1 : a protuberant part or body (a ~ of granite) (a ~ on an animal's horn) 2 : a raised ornamentation

STUD c : an ornamental projecting block used in architecture 2 : a soft pad used in ceramics and glassmaking 3 : the enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is mounted 4 : the hub of a propeller

boss vt 1 : to ornament with bosses : EMBOSS 2 : to treat (as the surface of porcelain) with a boss

boss \b'os/ n [D *baas* master; akin to Fr *bas* master] 1 : one who exercises control or authority; specif. : one who directs or supervises workers 2 : a politician who controls votes in a party organization or dictates appointments or legislative measures 3 : an official with dictatorial authority over an organization — *boss-dom* \-dəm/ n — *boss-ism* \-iz-əm/ n

boss \b'os/ adj 1 : being in charge : having authority 2 slang : EXCELLENT (a beautiful blazer, a ~ piece of stitching) — *N.Y. Times*

boss \b'os/ vt 1 : to act as director or supervisor of 2 : ORDER

boss \b'os, b'is/ n [E dial. young cow] : COW, CALF

bos-as no va \b'as-ə-nō-və/ n [Pg. lit., new trend] 1 : a Brazilian dance characterized by the sprightly step pattern of the samba and a subtle bounce 2 : music resembling the samba with jazz interpolations

bos-man n : BOSS

bossy \b'as-ē, b'ō-sē/ adj 1 : marked by a swelling or roundness 2 : marked by bosses : STUDD

bossy \b'ō-sē, b'as-ē/ n, pl *boss-ies* : COW, CALF

bossy \b'ō-sē/ adj *boss-ier*, *-est* : inclined to domineer : DICTATORIAL — *boss-iness* n

Boston \b'o-stən/ n [F, fr *Boston*, Mass.] 1 : a card game for four players with two decks of cards 2 : a dance somewhat like a waltz

Boston bag n : a traveling bag or utility bag that is held together at the top opening by two handles

Boston cream pie n : a round cake that is split and filled with a custard or cream filling

Boston fern n : a luxuriant fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata bostoniensis*) often with drooping much-divided fronds

Boston ivy n : a woody Asiatic vine (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*) of the grape family with 3-lobed leaves

Boston terrier n : any of a breed of small smooth-coated terriers originating as a cross of the bulldog and bullterrier and being brindle or black with white markings — called also *Boston bull*

Bos-well \b'az-wel-, wəl/ n [James Boswell] : one who records in detail the conversation and activities of a user famous contemporary — *Bos-well-ize* \-wəl-iz-, wəl- vb

bot also **bott** \b'at/ n [perh. modif. of Sc-Gael *boiteag* maggot] : the larva of a botfly; esp. : one infesting the horse

bot abbr 1 botanical, botany; botanist 2 bottle 3 bottom 4 bought

botan abbr botanical

botan-ical \b'ot-an-i-kəl/ adj [F *botanique*, fr Gk *botanikos* of herbs, fr *botanē* pasture, herb, fr *boskein* to feed; akin to Lith *gauja* herd] 1 : of or relating to plants or botany 2 : derived from plants 3 : SPECIES (~ tulips) — *botan-ical-ly* \-k(ə)-lē/ adv

botanical n : a vegetable drug esp. in the crude state

botan-ist \b'at-n-ist, b'at-nest/ n : a specialist in botany or in a branch of botany : a professional student of plants

botan-ize \-n-iz/ vb -nized; -nizing vt : to collect plants for botanical investigation, also : to study plants esp. on a field trip ~ vt : to explore for botanical purposes

bot-any \b'at-n-ē, b'at-nē/ n, pl *-nies* [back-formation fr *botan-ical*] 1 : a branch of biology dealing with plant life 2 : plant life 3 : the properties and life phenomena exhibited by a plant, plant type, or plant group 3 : a botanical treatise or study; esp. : a particular system of botany

botch \b'ach/ n [ME *boche*, fr ONF, fr. (assumed) VL *botia* boss] : an inflammatory sore

botch vt [ME *botchen*] 1 : to repair or patch ineptly 2 : to foul up hopelessly : BUNGLE 3 : to assemble or construct in a makeshift way — *botch-er* n

botch n 1 : something that is botched : MESS 2 : PATCHWORK

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boss 1c

box elder *n*: a No. American maple (*Acer negundo*) with compound leaves

box-er \bäk-sär/ *n*: one that engages in the sport of boxing

boxer *n*: one that makes boxes or packs things in boxes

boxer *n* [G, fr. E. boxer]: a compact medium-sized short-haired us fawn or brindle dog of a breed originating in Germany

Box-er \bäk-sär/ *n* [approx. trans. of Chin (Pek.) *tho'ch'üan*], lit.; righteous harmonious fist]: a member of a Chinese secret society that in 1900 attempted by violence to drive foreigners out of China and to force native converts to renounce Christianity

boxer shorts *n pl*: SHORT 4b

box-haul \baks-hol/ *vt*: to put (a square-rigged ship) on the other tack by luffing and then veering short round on the heel

box-ing \bäk-sin/ *n*: 1: an act of enclosing in a box 2: a box-like enclosure: CASING 3: material used for boxes and casings

boxing *n*: the art of attack and defense with the fists practiced as a sport

Boxing Day *n*: the first weekday after Christmas observed as a legal holiday in parts of the British Commonwealth and marked by the giving of Christmas boxes to service workers (as postmen)

boxing glove *n*: one of a pair of leather mittens heavily padded on the back and worn in boxing

box kite *n*: a tailless kite consisting of two or more open-ended connected boxes

box-like \bäk-slik/ *adj*: resembling a box esp. in shape

box lunch *n*: a lunch packed in a container (as a box)

box office *n*: 1: an office (as in a theater) where tickets of admission are sold 2: success (as of a show) in attracting ticket buyers, also: something that enhances such success

box pleat *n*: a pleat made by forming two folded edges one facing right and the other left

box score *n* [fr. its arrangement in a newspaper box]: a printed score of a game (as baseball) giving the names and positions of the players and a record of the play arranged in tabular form, broadly: total count: SUMMARY

box seat *n*: 1: the driver's seat on a coach 2: a seat in a box (as in a theater or grandstand) b: a position favorable for viewing something

box social *n*: a fund-raising affair at which box lunches or suppers are auctioned to the highest bidder

box spring *n*: a bedspring that consists of spiral springs attached to a foundation and enclosed in a cloth-covered frame

box stall *n*: an individual enclosure within a barn or stable in which an animal, may move about freely without a restraining device (as a tether)

box-thorn \baks-tho(ə)m/ *n*: MATRIMONY VINE

box turtle *n*: any of several No. American land tortoises (genus *Terrapene*) capable of withdrawing entirely within the shell and closing it by hinged joints in the lower shell — called also **box tortoise**

box-wood \baks-swud/ *n*: 1: the very close-grained heavy tough hard wood of the box (*Buxus*), also: a wood of similar properties 2: a plant producing boxwood

boxy \baks-sē/ *adj*: **box-ler**: *est*: resembling a box — **box-iness** *n*

boy \bōi/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME. *skin* to *Fris* *bol* boy] 1: a male child from birth to puberty b: SON c: a: an immature male: YOUTH d: SWEETHEART BEAU 2: a: one native to a given place (local ~) b: FELLOW, PERSON (the ~s at the office) — often used interjectionally (~, what a game) 3: a male servant — sometimes taken to be offensive — **boy-hood** \-hud/ *n* — **boy-ish** \-ish/ *adj* — **boy-ishly** *adv* — **boy-ish-ness** *n*

boy-yar also **boy-yard** \bōi-yar/ *n* [Russ. *boyarin*, fr. OSlav. *bojarin*]: a member of a Russian aristocratic order next in rank below the ruling princes until its abolition by Peter the Great

boy-cott \bōi-kāt/ *vt* [Charles C. Boycott †1897 E. land agent in Ireland who was ostracized for refusing to reduce rents]: to engage in a concerted refusal to have dealings with (as a person, store, or organization) usu. to express disapproval or to force acceptance of certain conditions — **boy-cot-ter** *n*

boy-cott *n*: the process or an instance of boycotting

boy-friend \bōi-frend/ *n*: 1: a male friend 2: a frequent or regular male companion of a girl or woman 3: a male lover

Boyg \bōig/ *n* [Norw. *beig* bugbear]: a formless or pervasive obstacle, problem, or enemy

boy-o \bōi-ō/ *n pl* **boy-os** [boy + -o] Irish: BOY, LAD

boy scout *n*: 1: a member of the Boy Scouts of America 2: one who performs a service for or gives assistance to others

boy-sen-ber-ry \bōiz-n-,ber-ē-, bōis-/ *n* [Rudolph Boysen †1950 Am horticulturist + E berry]: a large bramble fruit with a raspberry flavor; also: the trailing hybrid bramble yielding this fruit and developed by crossing several blackberries and raspberries

boy-wonder *n*: a young man whose achievements arouse admiration

box-o \bō-ō/ *n pl* **box-os** [origin unknown] slang: FELLOW, GUY

bp abbr 1 baptized 2 birthplace 3 bishop

BP abbr 1 before the present 2 blood pressure 3 blueprint 4 boiling point

BPD abbr barrels per day

BPE abbr 1 bachelor of petroleum engineering 2 bachelor of physical education

BPh abbr bachelor of philosophy

bpl abbr bits per inch, bytes per inch

bpl abbr birthplace

BPOE abbr Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

BPW abbr 1 Board of Public Works 2 Business and Professional Women's Clubs

br abbr 1 branch 2 brass 3 brown

Br abbr British

2Br symbol bromine

BR abbr 1 bats night 2 bedroom 3 bills receivable

bra \brā/ *n*: BRASSIERE

brab-ble \brab-əl/ *vi* **brab-bled**; **brab-bling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [MD *brab-belen*, of imit. origin]: SQUABBLE — **brabble** *n*

brace \brās/ *n pl* **braces** [ME. pair, clasp, fr. MF. two arms, fr. L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium* arm, fr. Gk. *brachion*, fr. compar. of *brachys* short — more at BRIEF] 1 or pl **brace**: two of a kind (Several ~ of quail) 2: something (as a clasp) that connects or fastens 3: a crank-shaped instrument for turning a bit 4: something that transmits, directs, resists, or supports weight or pressure, as: a: a diagonal piece of structural material that serves to strengthen something (as a framework) b: a rope rove through a block at the end of a ship's yard to swing it horizontally c pl: SUSPENDERS d: an appliance for supporting a body part e pl: dental appliances used to exert pressure to straighten misaligned teeth 5 a: a mark (or |) used to connect words or items to be considered together b (|): this mark connecting two or more musical staves the parts on which are to be performed simultaneously (2): the staves so connected c: BRACKET 3a 6: an exaggerated position of rigidly erect bearing 7: something that arouses energy or strengthens morale

brace vb **braced**; **bracing** *vi* 1 archaic: to fasten tightly: BIND 2 a: to prepare for use by making taut b: PREPARE STEEL (~ yourself for the shock) c: INVIGORATE, FRESHEN 3: to turn (a sail yard) by means of a brace 4 a: to furnish or support with a brace (heavily braced because of polio) b: to make stronger: REINFORCE 5: to put or plant firmly (~s his foot in the stirrup) 6: to waylay esp. with demands or questions ~ *vi* 1: to take heart — used with up 2: to get ready (as for an attack)

bracelet \brā-slet/ *n* [ME. fr. MF. dim. of *bras* arm, fr. L. *brachium*] 1: an ornamental band or chain worn around the wrist 2: something (as handcuffs) resembling a bracelet

bracer \brās-sər/ *n* [ME. fr. MF. *braciare*, fr. OF. fr. *braz* arm, fr. L. *brachium*]: an arm or wrist protector esp. for use by an archer

bracer \brās-sər/ *n*: 1: one that braces, binds, or makes firm 2: a drink (as of liquor) taken as a stimulant

brace-ro \brā-sē(ə)r-/ *n pl* -ros [Sp. laborer, fr. *brazo* arm, fr. L. *brachium*]: a Mexican laborer admitted to the U.S. esp. for seasonal contract labor in agriculture — compare **WETBACK**

brace root *n*: PROP ROOT

brachi-ate \brā-kē-āt/ *vi* -at-ed, -at-ing [L. *brachium*] : to progress by swinging from one hold to another by the arms (*brachiating gibbon*) — **brachi-ation** \brā-kē-ā-shən/ *n*

brachio-pod \brā-kē-ō-,pəd/ *n* [deriv. of L. *brachium* + Gk. *pod*, pous foot — more at FOOT]: any of a phylum (Brachiopoda) of marine invertebrates with bivalve shells within which is a pair of arms bearing tentacles by which a current of water is made to bring microscopic food to the mouth — **brachio-pod** *adj*

brach-i-um \brā-kē-əm/ *n pl* -chis \-kē-ə/ [L. *brachium*, *brachium* arm] 1: the upper part of the arm or forelimb from shoulder to elbow 2: a process of an invertebrate comparable to an arm — **brachi-al** \-əl/ *adj*

brachy- *comb form* [Gk. fr. *brachys* — more at BRIEF]: short (*brachydactylous*)

brachy-cephalic \brāk-i-sə-fal-ik/ *adj* [NL. *brachycephalus*; fr. Gk. *brachy-* + *kephalē* head — more at CEPHALIC]: short-headed or broad-headed with a cephalic index of over 80 — **brachy-ceph-ally** \-sēf-ə-lē/ *n*

brachy-ceph-ali-zation \-sēf-ə-lə-zā-shən/ *n*: transition toward a more brachycephalic condition (the increasing ~ of Europe)

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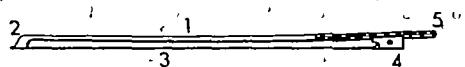
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bourrée \bù-'rā, 'bù-, \n [F] 1: a 17th century French dance usu in duple time beginning with an upbeat, also: a musical composition with the rhythm of this dance 2: PAS DE BOURRÉE
bourse \bu-'s(ə)rā \n [F, lit., purse, fr. ML *bursa* — more at PURSE] 1: EXCHANGE 5a, *specif.*: a European stock exchange 2: a sale of numismatic or philatelic items on tables (as at a convention)
bour-tree \bu-'trē \n [ME *bourtre*] Brit: the common large black-fruited elder (*Sambucus nigra*) of Europe and Asia
bouse \baʊz \n *vb* boused; *bousing* [origin unknown] *vt* to haul by means of a tackle ~ *vi* to bouse something
bou-stro-phé-don \bù-'strā-'fēd-'ān, -'n \n [Gk *boustrophēdon*, adv., lit., turning like oxen in plowing, fr. *bous* ox, *cow* + *strophē* to turn — more at COW-STROPHÉ] having alternate lines written in opposite directions (as from left to right and from right to left); also: of, relating to, or using boustrophedon writing
bout \baʊt \n [E dial., a trip going and returning in plowing, fr. ME *bought* bend] a spell of activity as a: an athletic match (as of boxing) b: OUTBREAK/ATTACK c: SESSION
boutique \bu-'tēk \n [F, shop] a small fashionable specialty shop, also: a small shop within a large department store
bouton-nière \bùt-'n(ə)-, 'bùt-'n(ə)- \n [F *boutonnière* buttonhole, fr. MF *boton* button] a flower or bouquet worn in a buttonhole
Bou-vier des Flandres \bù-'vē-'ād-'z-'flān-'dər-, -'flān-'dər \n [F, lit., cowherd of Flanders] any of a breed of large powerfully built rough-coated dogs originating in Belgium and used esp for herding and in guard work
bous-zou-ki also **bou-sou-ki** \bu-'zù-'kā \n [NGK *mpouzouki*, prob. fr. Turk *büyükl* large] a long-necked stringed instrument of Greek origin that resembles a mandolin
bo-vine \bō-'vin-, -vən \n [LL *bovinus*, fr. L *bov*, *bos* ox, *cow* — more at COW] 1: of, relating to, or resembling the ox or cow 2: having qualities (as sluggishness or patience) characteristic of oxen or cows — *bovinely* *adv* — *bovin-ly* \bō-'vin-ē-ē \n
bovine *n*: an ox (genus *Bos*) or a closely related animal
bow \baʊ \n *vb* [ME *bowen*, fr. OE *būgan*, akin to OHG *biogan* to bend, Skt *bhujati* he bends] *vi* 1: to suffer defeat in a contest 2: SUBMIT, YIELD 2: to bend the head, body, or knee in reverence, submission, or shame 3: to incline the head or body in salutation or assent or to acknowledge applause ~ *vt* 1: to cause to incline 2: to incline (as the head) esp in respect of submission 3: to crush with a heavy burden 4: *vt* to express by bowing b: to usher in or out with a bow
bow *n*: a bending of the head or body in respect, submission, assent, or salutation
bow \bō \n [ME *bowe*, fr. OE *boga*, akin to OE *būgan*] 1: a: something bent into a simple curve: BEND ARCH b: RAINBOW 2: a weapon that is made of a strip of flexible material (as wood) with a cord connecting the two ends and holding the strip bent and that is used to propel an arrow 3: ARCHER 4: a: a metal ring or loop forming a handle (as of a key) b: a knot formed by doubling a ribbon or string into two or more loops c: BOWTIE d: a frame for the lenses of eyeglasses, also: the curved piece of the frame passing over the ear 5: a: a resilient wooden rod with horsehairs stretched from end to end used in playing an instrument of the viol or violin family b: a stroke of such a bow



violin bow 1 stick, 2 head, 3 hair, 4 frog, 5 screw

bow \bō \n *vi* 1: to bend into a curve 2: to play a stringed musical instrument with a bow ~ *vt* 1: to cause to bend into a curve 2: to play (a stringed instrument) with a bow
bow \baʊ \n [prob. fr. Dan *bog* shoulder, bow, fr. ON *bōgr*, akin to OE *bōg* bough] 1: the forward part of a ship 2: *BOWMAN*
Bow bells \bō-'bē \n *pl*: the bells of the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in London
bowdler-ization \bōd-'lā-'zā-'shən, -'bāud- \n the act or result of bowdlerizing
bowdler-ize \bōd-'lā-'rīz, -'bāud- \n *vi* -ized, -izing [Thomas Bowdler 1825 E editor] to expurgate (as a book) by omitting or modifying parts considered vulgar — *bowdler-ize* *n*
bowed \baʊd \n *adj* [pp of *bow*] 1: bent downward and forward (listened with ~ heads) 2: having the back and head inclined
bowed \bōd \n *adj* [partly, fr. *bow* + -ed, partly fr. pp of *bow*] : furnished with or shaped like a bow
bow-el \baʊ-(ə)l \n [ME, fr. OF *boel*, fr. ML *botellus*, fr. L, dim of *botulus* sausage] 1: INTESTINE: one of the divisions of the intestines .OUT — *usu* used in pl except in medical use (the large ~) (move your ~s) 2: *archaic*: the seat of pity, tenderness, or courage — *usu* used in pl 3: *pl*: the interior parts, esp: the deep or remote parts (~s of the earth) — *bow-el-less* \baʊ-(ə)l-'ləs \n
bow-er \baʊ-(ə)r \n [ME *bour* dwelling, fr. OE *būr*; akin to OE & OHG *būan* to dwell, OE *bēon* to be] 1: an attractive dwelling or retreat 2: a lady's private apartment in a medieval hall or castle 3: a shelter (as in a garden) made with tree boughs or vines twined together: ARBOR — *bow-ery* \-'ē \n
bower *vi*: EMBOWER, ENCLOSE
bower *n*: an anchor carried at the bow of a ship
bow-er-bird \baʊ-(ə)-'bārd \n : any of various passerine birds (family Paradisaeidae) of the Australian region in which the male builds a chamber or passage arched over with twigs and grasses, often adorned with bright-colored objects, and used esp to attract the female
bow-ery \baʊ-(ə)-rē \n *pl* -ies [D *bouwerij*, fr. *bouwer* farmer, fr. *bouwen* to till, akin to OHG *būan* to dwell] 1: a colonial Dutch plantation or farm 2 [Bowery, street in New York City]: a city district notorious for cheap bars and homeless derelicts

bow-flin \bō-'flin \n : a predaceous dull-green iridescent American freshwater ganoid fish (*Amia calva*) of little value for food or sport
bow-front \bō-'frənt \n *adj* 1: having an outward curving front (~ furniture) 2: having a bow window in front (~ houses)
bow-head \bō-'hed \n : the whalebone whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) of the Arctic
bow-le knife \bō-'lē-, 'bō- \n [James Bowie 1836 Am soldier]: a stout single-edged hunting knife with part of the back edge curved concavely to a point and sharpened
bow-ing \bō-'lɪŋ \n : the technique of managing the bow in playing a stringed musical instrument
bow-knot \bō-'nāt-, 'nāt \n : a knot with decorative loops
bowl \bōl \n [ME *bolle*, fr. OE *bolla*; akin to OHG *bolla* blister, OE *blāwan* to blow] 1: a concave usu hemispherical vessel used esp for holding liquids, *specif.*: a drinking vessel (as for wine) 2: the contents of a bowl 3: a bowl-shaped or concave part as a: the hollow of a spoon or tobacco pipe b: the receptacle of a toilet 4: a: a natural formation or geographical region shaped like a bowl b: a bowl-shaped structure, esp: an athletic stadium 5: a postseasonal football game between specially invited teams — *bowled* \bōld \n *adj* — *bowl-ful* \-fʊl \n
bowl *n* [ME *boule*, fr. MF, fr. L *bulia* bubble] 1: a ball (as of lignum vitae) weighted or shaped to give it a bias when rolled in lawn bowling b: *pl* but *sing* in constr: LAWN BOWLING 2: a delivery of the ball in bowling 3: a cylindrical roller or drum (as for a mechanical device)
bowl *vi* 1: a: to participate in a game of bowling b: to roll a ball in bowling 2: to travel in a vehicle smoothly and rapidly ~ *vt* 1: a: to roll (a ball) in bowling b (1): to complete by bowling (~ a string) (2): to score by bowling (~s 150) 2: to strike with a swiftly moving object 3: to overwhelm with surprise
bowlder *var* of BOULDER
bow-leg \bō-'leg-, -lɪg, 'bō- \n : a leg bowed outward at or below the knee — *bow-legged* \bō-'leg-(ə)d-, -lɪg-(ə)d \n
bowler \bō-'lər \n : one that bowls, *specif.*: the player that delivers the ball to the batsman in cricket
bowler \bō-'lər \n [Bowler, 19th cent family of E hatters]: a derby hat
bow-line \bō-'lən-, -lɪn \n [ME *bouline*, perh. fr. *bowe* bow + *line*] 1: a rope used to keep the weather edge of a square sail taut forward 2: a knot used to form a loop that neither slips nor jams — see KNOT illustration
bowling \bō-'lɪŋ \n : any of several games in which balls are rolled on a green or down an alley at an object or group of objects
bow-man \bō-'mən \n : ARCHER
bow-man \bō-'mən \n : a boatman, oarsman, or paddler stationed in the front of a boat
Bowman's capsule \bō-'mən-z \n [Sir William Bowman 1892 E surgeon]: a thin membranous double-walled capsule surrounding the glomerulus of a vertebrate nephron
bow out \bō-'aʊ- \n *vi*: RETIRE, WITHDRAW
bow saw \bō-'s \n : a saw having a narrow blade held under tension by a light bow-shaped frame
bowse \baʊz \n *var* of BOUSE
bow-sprit \baʊ-'sprɪt, 'bō- \n [ME *bouspret*, prob. fr. MLG *böschprēt*, fr. *bösch* bow + *prēt* pole]: a large spar projecting forward from the stem of a ship
bow-string \bō-'strɪŋ \n : a waxed or sized cord joining the ends of a shooting bow
bowstring hemp *n*: any of various Asiatic and African sansevierias; also: its soft tough leaf fiber used esp. in cordage
bow tie \bō-'tī \n : a short necktie tied in a bowknot
bow window \bō-'wɪndə \n : a usu. curved bay window
bow-wow \baʊ-'waʊ-, 'baʊ- \n [imit.] 1: the bark of a dog; also : DOG 2: noisy clamor, 3: arrogant dogmatic manner
bow-yer \bō-'yər \n : one that makes shooting bows
box \bɒks \n *pl* box or boxes [ME, fr. OE, fr. L *lucus*, fr. Gk *pyxos*] an evergreen shrub or small tree (genus *Buxus* of the family Buxaceae, the box family) with opposite entire leaves and capsular fruits, esp.: a widely cultivated shrub (*B. sempervirens*) used for hedges, borders, and topiary figures
box *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. LL *buxis*, fr. Gk *pyxis*, fr. *pyxos*] 1: a rigid typically rectangular receptacle often with a cover b: something having a flat bottom and four upright sides c: the contents of a box as a measure of quantity d: the driver's seat on a carriage or coach e: *slang*: GUITAR f: *slang*: RECORD PLAYER, 2 Brit: a gift in a box 3: a: a small compartment (as for a group of spectators in a theater) b: PENALTY BOX 4: a boxlike receptacle (as for a bearing) b: a signaling apparatus with its enclosing case (a police ~) 5: a square or oblong division or compartment 6: a square or oblong hollow space or recess 7: a small simple sheltering or enclosing structure 8: a: printed matter enclosed by rules or white space b: FRAME 6b(1) 9: any of six spaces on a baseball diamond where the batter, coaches, pitcher, and catcher stand 10: PRECIPITATION, FIX — *box-ful* \-fʊl \n
box *vi* 1: to furnish (as a wheel hub) with a box 2: to enclose in or as if in a box 3: BOXHAUL 4: to enclose with boarding or lathing so as to bring to a required form 5: to mix (paint) by pouring back and forth between two containers 6: to hem in (as an opponent) — *usu* used with *in*, *out*, or *up* (~ed out the opposing tackle) — *box the compass* 1: to name the 32 points of the compass in their order 2: to make a complete reversal
box *n* [ME]: a punch or slap esp. on the ear
box *vi* 1: to hit (as the ears) with the hand 2: to engage in boxing with ~ *vi*: to fight with the fists: engage in boxing
box calf *n*: calfskin that is tanned with chromium salts and has square markings on the grain
box camera *n*: a camera of simple box shape with a simple lens and rotary shutter
box-car \bɒks-'skɑr \n : a roofed freight car usu with sliding doors in the sides
box coat *n*: a heavy overcoat formerly worn for driving 2: a loose coat usu. fitted at the shoulders

rose family including the raspberries and blackberries, broadly: a rough prickly shrub or vine — **bram-bly** \b(ə-)lē/ *adj*

bran \brän/ *n* [ME, fr. OF]: the broken coat of the seed of cereal grain separated from the flour or meal by sifting or bolting

branch \bränch/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OF *branche*, fr. LL *branca* paw] 1: a natural subdivision of a plant stem, esp: a secondary shoot or stem (as a bough) arising from a main axis (as of a tree) 2: something that extends from or enters into a main body or source as (1): a stream that flows into another us larger stream: **TRIBUTARY** (2) *South & Midland*: **CREEK** 2 **b**: a side road or way **c**: a slender projection (as the tine of an antler) **d**: a part of a mathematical curve separated from others **e**: a part of a computer program executed as a result of a program decision **3**: a part of a complex body as **a**: a division of a family descending from a particular ancestor **b**: an area of knowledge (that may be considered apart from related areas (pathology is a ~ of medicine) **c** (1): a division of an organization (2): a separate but dependent part of a central organization (the neighborhood ~ of the city library) **d**: a language group less inclusive than a family (the Germanic ~ of the Indo-European language family) — **branched** \bräncht/ *adj* — **branch-less** \bränch-ləs/ *adj* — **branchy** \brän-čē/ *adj*

branch vi 1: to put forth branches: **RAMIFY** 2: to spring out (as from a main stem): **DIVERGE** 3: to be an outgrowth — used with (poetry that ~ed from religious prose) 4: to extend activities — *usu* used with *out* (the business is ~ing out all over the state) 5: to follow one of two or more branches (as in a computer program) ~ *vi* **j**: to ornament with designs of branches 2: to divide up: **SECTION**

branch-ia \brän-ki-ə/ *n*, *pl* -chi-ä \-kē-ē-, -jē/ [L, sing., fr. Gk, *pl* of *branchion* gill, akin to Gk *branchos* trachea — more at **CRAW**] 1: **GILL** — **branch-i-al** \-kē-əl/ *adj* — **branch-i-ate** \-kē-ət-, -ät/ *adj*

branch-iopod \brän-kē-ə-pod/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *branchia* gills + *pod-*, *chous* foot — more at **FOOT**]: any of a group (*Branchiopoda*) of aquatic crustaceans typically having a long body, a carapace, and many pairs of leaflike appendages — **branchiopod** *adj* — **branch-iopod-an** \brän-kē-ə-pod-ən/ *adj* — **branch-iopod-ous** \-əd-əs/ *adj*

branch-let \bränch-lät/ *n*: a small usu. terminal branch

branch water *n* [*branch* (creek)]: plain water (bourbon and branch water)

brand \bränd/ *n* [ME, torch, sword, fr. OE, akin to OE *bernan* to burn] 1 **a**: a charred piece of wood **b**: **FIREBRAND** 1 **c**: something (as lightning) that resembles a firebrand 2: **SWORD** 3 **a** (1): a mark made by burning with a hot iron to attest manufacture or quality or to designate ownership (2): a mark made with a stamp or stencil for similar purposes: **TRADEMARK** **b** (1): a mark put on criminals with a hot iron (2): a mark of disgrace: **STIGMA** (the ~ of poverty) 4 **a**: a class of goods identified by name as the product of a single firm or manufacturer: **MAKE** **b**: a characteristic or distinctive kind: **VARIETY** (a lively ~ of theater) 5: a tool used to produce a brand

brand vi 1: to mark with a brand 2: to mark with disapproval: **STIGMATIZE** 3: to impress indelibly (~ the lesson on his mind) — **brander** *n*

brandish \brän-dish/ *vi* [ME *brān-dishen*, fr. MF *brandiss-*, stem of *brandir*, fr. OF, fr. *brand* sword, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *brand*] 1: to shake or wave (as a weapon) menacingly 2: to exhibit in an ostentatious or aggressive manner *syn* see **SWING**

brandish n: an act or instance of brandishing

brandling \brän-d(ə)l(ə)ng/ *n*: a small yellowish earthworm (*Eisenia foetida*) with brownish purple rings that is found in dunghills

brand name *n*: **TRADE NAME** 1b

brand-new \brän-n(y)ū/ *adj*: conspicuously new and unused

brand-y \brän-dē/ *n*, *pl* brandies [short for *brandywine*, fr. D *brandewijn*, fr. MD *brantwijn*, fr. *brant* distilled + *wijn* wine], an alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or fermented fruit juice (as of apples)

brandy vi **brand-died**: **brand-ying**: to flavor, blend, or preserve with brandy

brank \bränk/ *n* [origin unknown]: an instrument made of an iron frame surrounding the head and a sharp metal bit entering the mouth and formerly used to punish scolds — *usu* used in *pl*

brannigan \brän-n(ə)gən/ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Brannigan*] 1: a drinking spree 2: **SQUABBLE**

brant \bränt/ *n*, *pl* brant or brants [origin unknown]: a wild goose; esp: any of several small dark geese (genus *Branta*) that breed in the Arctic and migrate southward

brash \bräsh/ *n* [obs. E *brash* to breach a wall]: a mass of fragments (as of ice)

brash adj [origin unknown] 1: **BRITTLE** (~ wood) 2 **a**: tending to act in headlong fashion: **IMPETUOUS** (the ~ young man darted into the traffic) **b**: done in haste without regard for consequences: **RASH** (~ acts) 3: uninhibitedly energetic or demonstrative: **BUMPTIOUS** (a delightfully ~ comedian) 4 **a**: lacking restraint and discernment: **TACTLESS** (made a ~ speech about his wife's bad habits) **b**: aggressively self-assertive: **IMPUDENT** (a man ~ to the point of arrogance) 5: piercingly sharp: **HARSH** (a ~ squeal of brakes) — **brashly** *adv* — **brash-ness** *n*

brass \bräs/ *n* [ME *bras*, fr. OE *bræs*; akin to MLG *bras* metal] 1: an alloy consisting essentially of copper and zinc in variable proportions 2 **a**: the brass instruments of an orchestra or band —

often used in *pl* **b**: a usu brass memorial tablet **c**: bright metal fittings or utensils **d**: a brass, bronze, or gunmetal lining for a bearing **e**: empty fired cartridge shells 3: **brazen** self-assurance: **GALL** 4: **BRASS HATS** — **brassy** *adj*

brass-ard \brä-särd, 'bras-ärd/ *n* [F *brassard*, fr. MF *brassal*, fr. OIt *bracciolo*, fr. *braccio* arm, fr. L *brachium* — more at **BRACE**] 1: armor for protecting the arm — see **ARMOR** illustration 2: a cloth band worn around the upper arm usu bearing an identifying mark

brass band *n*: a band consisting chiefly or solely of brass and percussion instruments

brass-bound \bräs-'baund, 'baund/ *adj* 1: having trim made of brass or a metal resembling brass 2 **a** (1): tradition-bound and opinionated (2): making no concessions: **INFLEXIBLE** **b**: **BRAZEN PRESUMPTUOUS**

brass-collar \-'kal-ər/ *adj*: invariably voting the straight party ticket (~ Democrats)

brasserie \bräs-(ə)'rē/ *n* [F, fr. MF *brasser* to brew, fr. OF *bracier*, fr. L *braces* spell]: a restaurant that sells beer

brass hat *n*: 1: a high-ranking military officer 2: a person in a high position in civilian life

brassica \bräs-i-kə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, cabbage]: any of a large genus (*Brassica*) of Old World temperate zone herbs (as cabbages) with beaked cylindrical pods

brassiere \brä-'zi-(ə)r also, 'bras-ē-'(ə)r/ *n* [obs. F *brassiere* bodice, fr. OF *braciere* arm protector, fr. *bras* arm — more at **BRACELET**] 1: a woman's close-fitting undergarment with cups for bust support **brass instrument** *n*: one of a group of wind instruments (as a French horn, trombone, trumpet, or tuba) that is usu characterized by a long cylindrical or conical metal tube commonly curved two or more times and ending in a flared bell, that produces tones by the vibrations of the player's lips against a usu cup-shaped mouthpiece, and that usu has valves or a slide by which the player may produce all the tones within the instrument's range

brass knuckles *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: **KNUCKLE** 4

brass tacks *n* *pl*: details of immediate practical importance — *usu* used in the phrase *get down to brass tacks*

brassy \bräs-ē/ *adj* **brassy-er**, -est 1 **a**: being shamelessly bold **b**: **OBSTREPEROUS** 2: resembling brass esp in color 3: resembling the sound of a brass instrument — **brassy-ly** \bräs-ē-lē/ *adv* — **brassy-ness** \bräs-ē-nəs/ *n*

brat \brät/ *n* [perh. fr. E dial *brat* (coarse garment)]: **CHILD** *specif* an ill-mannered annoying child — **brat-tiness** \brät-ē-nəs/ *n* — **brat-tish** \brät-ish/ *adj* — **brat-ty** \brät-ē/ *adj*

brat-tice \brät-əs, 'brät-ish/ *n* [ME *bratials* parapet, fr. OF *bratexche*, fr. ML *bratexschid*]: an often temporary partition of planks or cloth used esp in a mine to control ventilation — **brat-tice vi** \brät-tle/ \brät-tē/ *vi* [prob. imit.] *chiefly* Scot: **CLATTER**, **SCAMPER**

brattle \brät-tl/ *vi* [*brattle*, *brat-tling* *chiefly* Scot]: to make a clattering or rattling sound

brat-wurst \brät-'kwurst, -'vu(ə)rst, -'vus(h)st/ *n* [G, fr. OHG *brätwurst*, fr. *brät* meat without waste + *wurst* sausage]: fresh pork sausage for frying

braun-schweig-er \braun-s(h)wi-gər/ *n* [G *Braunschweiger* (wurst), lit. Brunschwick sausage]: smoked liverwurst

brava \bräv-(ə), brä-'vā/ *n* [It, fem. of *bravo*]: **BRAVO** — used interjectionally in applauding a woman

brava-do \brä-'väd-(ə), n/ *pl* -does or -dos [MF *bravade* & OSp *bravata*, fr. OIt *bravata*, fr. *bravo* to challenge, show off, fr. *bravo*] 1 **a**: blustering swaggering conduct **b**: a pretense of bravery 2: the quality or state of being foolhardy

brave \bräv/ *adj* **braver**; **bravest** [MF, fr. OIt & OSp *bravo* courageous, wild, fr. L *barbarus* barbarous] 1: having courage 2: **DAUNTLESS** 2: making a fine show: **COLORFUL** (~ banners flying in the wind) 3: **EXCELLENT SPLENDID** (the ~ fire I soon had going — J. F. Dobie) — **bravely** *adv*

brave vb **braved**, **braving** *vi* 1: to face or endure with courage 2 **obs**: to make showy ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to make a brave show — **braver** *n*

brave n 1 *archaic*: **BRAVADO** 2: one who is brave, *specif*: an American Indian warrior 3 *archaic*: **BULLY ASSASSIN**

bravery \bräv-(ə)'rē/ *n*, *pl* -ries 1 **a**: fine clothes **b**: showy display 2: the quality or state of being brave: **COURAGE**

brav-o \bräv-(ə), n/ *pl* bravos or bravoes [It, fr. *bravo*, *brave*] 1: **VILLAIN**, **DESPERADO**, *esp*: a hired assassin

brav-o \bräv-(ə), brä-'vō/ *n*, *pl* bravos 1: a shout of approval — often used interjectionally in applauding a performance

brav-o \bräv-(ə), brä-'vō/ *vi* **brav-oed**; **brav-o-ing**: to applaud by shouts of *bravo*

Bravo \bräv-(ə), n/ *pl* bravos 1: communications code word for the letter *b*

brav-u-ra \brä-'vyur-ə/ *n* [It, lit., bravery, fr. *bravare*] 1: a splendid brilliant style 2: a musical passage requiring exceptional agility and technical skill in execution 3: a show of daring or brilliance

brav \brö, 'brä/ *adj* [modif. of MF *brave*] 1 *chiefly* Scot: **GOOD FINE** 2 *chiefly* Scot: **well dressed**

brawl \bröl/ *vi* [ME *brawlen*] 1: to quarrel or fight noisily 2: **WRANGLE** 2: to make a loud confused noise (the river ~ing by) — **brawler** *n*

brawl n 1: a noisy quarrel or fight 2: a loud tumultuous noise

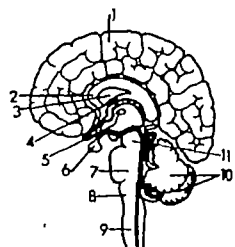
bravly \brö-lē/ *adj* **brav-lier**, -est 1: inclined to brawl 2: characterized by brawls or brawling

brawn \brön/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *brāon* muscle, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *brād* flesh] 1 **a**: full strong muscles esp of the arm or leg **b**: muscular strength 2 **a** *Brit*: the flesh of a boar **b**: **HEAD-CHEESE**

a	abut	k	kitten	r	further	a	back	ā	bake	ī	cot, cart
a	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sung	ō	flow	ō	flaw	a	coin	th	thin
l	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	famous	zh	vision

- bracketed** *adj.* of a serif: joined to the stroke by a curved line
- bracket fungus** *n.* a basidiomycete that forms shelflike sporophores
- brack-ish** *\brak-ish\ adj.* [D *brac* salty, akin to MLG *brac* salty] 1: somewhat salty 2: a: not appealing to the taste (~ tea) b: REPULSIVE — **brack-ish-ness** *n.*
- bract** *\brakt\ n.* [NL *bractea*, fr. L, thin metal plate] 1: a leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises 2: a leaf borne on a floral axis, esp.: one subtending a flower or flower cluster — see COMPOSITE illustration — **bract-eal** *\brak-tē-əl\ adj.* — **bract-e-ate** *\brak-tē-āt\ adj.* — **bract-ed** *\brak-tē-d\ adj.*
- bract-e-ole** *\brak-tē-ōl\ n.* [NL *bracteola*, fr. L, dim. of *bractea*] a small bract esp. on a floral axis — **bract-e-ole** *\brak-tē-ōl\ adj.* — **bract-e-ol *\brak-tē-ōl\ adj.***
- brad** *\brād\ n.* [ME, fr. ON *broddr* spike, akin to OE *byrst* bristle — more at *BRISTLE*] 1: a thin nail of the same thickness throughout but tapering in width and having a slight projection at the top of one side instead of a head 2: a slender wire nail with a small barrel-shaped head
- brad** *vt* **brad-ded**; **brad-ding**: to fasten with brads
- brad-awl** *\brād-ōl\ n.* an awl with chisel edge used to make holes for brads or screws
- brad-y-car-dia** *\brād-ē-kārd-ē-ō\ also* **brad-ē** *n.* [NL, fr. Gk *bradys* slow + NL *-cardia*] relatively slow heart action whether physiological or pathological — compare *TACHYCARDIA*
- brad-y-ki-hin** *\brād-ē-kī-n\ n.* [Gk *bradys* slow] a kinkin that is formed in injured tissue, acts in vasodilation of small arterioles, is considered to play a part in inflammatory processes, and is composed of nine amino acids
- brae** *\brā\ n.* [ME *bra*, fr. ON *brǫ* eyelash; akin to OE *bregdan* to move quickly — more at *BRAID*] chiefly Scot.: a hillside esp. along a river
- brag** *\brag\ adj.* **brag-ger**; **brag-geat** [ME]: FIRST-RATE
- brag** *n.* 1: a pompous or boastful statement 2: arrogant talk or manner: COCKINESS 3: BRAGGART
- brag** *vb* **brag-ged**; **brag-ging** *vi.* to talk boastfully: engage in self-glorification ~ *vi.* to assert boastfully *syn* *see* *BOAST* *ant* *apologize* — **brag-ger** *\brag-ər\ n.* — **brag-gy** *\brag-ē\ adj.*
- brag-go-do-cio** *\brag-ō-dō-shē-ō, -jōshē\ n.* pl. *-cios* [*Bragadocio*, personification of boasting in *Faerie Queene* by Edmund Spenser] 1: BRAGGART 2: a: empty boasting b: arrogant pretension: COCKINESS
- brag-gart** *\brag-ər\ n.* a loud arrogant boaster — **braggart** *adj.*
- brah-ma** *\brām-ō, -brām-, -brām-ē\ n.* [*Brahmaputra* River, India] 1: any of an Asian breed of large domestic fowls with feathered legs
- Brah-mān** *\brām-ōn\ n.* [Skt *brahman*] 1: the ultimate ground of all being in Hinduism 2: the creator god of the Hindu sacred triad — compare *SIVA*, *VISHNU*
- Brah-mān** *\brām-ōn\ n.* [*brām-ōn*, *-brām-ē*, *-brām-ē*, *-brām-ē*] [*Skt* *brāhmana*, lit. having to do with prayer, fr. *brahman*, neut., prayer] 1: a Hindu of the highest caste traditionally assigned to the priesthood b: *BRAHMA* 1 2: any of an Indian breed of humped cattle: ZEBU, esp.: a large vigorous heat-resistant and tick-resistant usu. silvery gray animal developed in the southern U.S. by interbreeding Indian cattle and used chiefly for crossbreeding — **brah-mān-ic** *\brām-mān-ik\ adj.*
- Brah-man-ism** *\brām-ō-niz-əm\ n.* orthodox Hinduism adhering to the pantheon of the Vedas and to the ancient sacrifices and family ceremonies
- Brah-min** *\brām-ən\ n.* [var. of *Brahman*] an intellectually and socially cultivated person regarded as aloof, esp.: such a person from one of the older New England families (Boston ~) — **brah-min-ial** *\brām-mīn-ē-əl\ adj.* — **brah-min-ism** *\brām-ō-niz-əm\ n.*
- braid** *\brād\ vt* [ME *breyden*, lit. to move suddenly, fr. OE *bregdan*; akin to OHG *brettan* to draw (a sword), Gk *phorikon* something white or wrinkled] 1: a: to form (three or more strands) into a braid b: to make by braiding 2: to do up (the hair) by interweaving three or more strands 3: INTERMINGLE, MIX (~ fact with fiction) 4: to ornament esp. with ribbon or braid — **braid-er** *n.*
- braid** *n.* 1: a cord or ribbon having usu. three or more component strands forming a regular diagonal pattern down its length, esp.: a narrow fabric of intertwined threads used esp. for trimming b: a length of braided hair 2: high-ranking naval officers
- braided** *adj.* 1: a: ornamented with braid b: made by interweaving three or more strands 2: forming an interlacing network of channels (~ a river)
- braiding** *\brā-ding\ n.* something made of braided material
- brail** *\brā(ə)\ n.* [ME *brayle*, fr. AF *bratel*, fr. OF, strap] 1: a rope fastened to the leech of a sail and used for hauling the sail up or in 2: a dip net with which fish are hauled aboard a boat from a purse seine or trap
- brail** *vt* 1: to take in (a sail) by the brails 2: to hoist (fish) by

- means of a brail
- braille** *\brā(ə)\ n.* often cap [Louis Braille]: a system of writing for the blind that uses characters made up of raised dots — **braille** *vt* **braille-writer** *\brā-rit-ər\ n.* often cap: a machine for writing braille
- brain** *\brān\ n.* [ME, fr. OE *brægen*; akin to MLG *brægen* brain, Gk *brechmos* front part of the head] 1: a: the portion of the vertebrate central nervous system that constitutes the organ of thought and neural coordination, includes all the higher nervous centers receiving stimuli from the sense organs and interpreting and correlating them to formulate the motor impulses, is made up of neurons and supporting and nutritive structures, is enclosed within the skull, and is continuous with the spinal cord through the foramen magnum b: a nervous center in invertebrates comparable in position and function to the vertebrate brain 2: (1): INTELLECT, MIND (has a clever ~) (2): intellectual endowment: INTELLIGENCE — often used in pl. (plenty of ~s in that family) b: (1): a very intelligent or intellectual person (2): the chief planner of an organization or enterprise — usu. used in pl. 3: an automatic device (as a computer) that performs one or more of the functions of the human brain for control or computation
- brain** *vt* 1: to kill by smashing the skull 2: to hit on the head
- brain-case** *\brān-kās\ n.* the cranium enclosing the brain
- brain-child** *\brān-chīld\ n.* a product of one's creative imagination
- brain drain** *n.* a migration of professional people (as scientists, professors, or physicians) from one country to another usu. for higher salaries or better living conditions
- brained** *\brānd\ adj.* comb form: having (such) a brain (*big-brained*) (*leatherbrained*)
- brain hormone** *n.* a hormone that is secreted by neurosecretory cells of the insect brain and that stimulates the prothoracic glands to secrete ecdysone
- brain-ish** *\brā-nish\ adj.* archaic: IMPETUOUS, HOTHEADED (and in this ~ apprehension kills the unseen good old man — Shaks.)
- brain-less** *\brān-ləs\ adj.* devoid of intelligence: STUPID — **brain-less-ly** *adv.* — **brain-less-ness** *n.*
- brain-pan** *\brān-pān\ n.* BRAINCASE
- brain-pick-ing** *\brān-pīk-ing\ n.* the act of picking information from another's mind — **brain-pick-er** *n.*
- brain-power** *\brān-pəw-ər\ n.* 1: intellectual ability 2: people with developed intellectual ability
- brain-sick** *\brān-sīk\ adj.* 1: mentally disordered 2: arising from mental disorder (~ frenzy) — **brain-sick-ly** *adv.*
- brain stem** *n.* the part of the brain composed of the mesencephalon, pons, and medulla oblongata and connecting the spinal cord with the forebrain and cerebrum
- brain-storm** *\brān-stōrm\ n.* 1: a violent transient fit of insanity 2: a sudden bright idea b: a hatched idea
- brain-storm-ing** *\brān-stōrm-ing\ n.* a group problem-solving technique that involves the spontaneous contribution of ideas from all members of the group — **brain-storm** *vt* — **brain-storm-er** *n.*
- brains trust** *n.* chiefly Brit.: BRAINTRUST
- brain-teas-er** *\brān-tēz-ər\ n.* something (as a puzzle) that demands mental effort and acuity for its solution
- brain trust** *n.* expert advisers concerned esp. with planning and strategy who often lack official or acknowledged status — **brain-trust-er** *\brān-trēst-ər\ n.*
- brain-wash-ing** *\brān-wōsh-ing, -wōsh-ē\ n.* [trans. of Chin (Pek) *hsi' nao*] 1: a forcible indoctrination to induce someone to give up basic political, social, or religious beliefs and attitudes and to accept contrasting regimented ideas 2: persuasion by propaganda or salesmanship — **brain-wash** *vt* — **brainwash** *n.* — **brain-wash-er** *n.*
- brain wave** *n.* 1: a rhythmic fluctuations of voltage between parts of the brain resulting in the flow of an electric current b: a current produced by brain waves 2: BRAINSTORM 2a
- brainy** *\brā-nē\ adj.* **brain-er**; **est**: having a well-developed intellect: INTELLIGENT (he was ~ enough to outmaneuver the intruders) — W V Shannon — **brain-iness** *n.*
- braise** *\brāz\ vt* **braised**; **braising** [F *braiser*]: to cook slowly in fat and little moisture in a closed pot
- brake** *\brāk\ archaic past* of *BREAK*
- brake** *\brāk\ n.* [ME, fern]: any of a genus (*Pteridium*) of tall ferns with ternately compound fronds
- brake** *n.* [ME, fr. MLG, akin to OE *brecan* to break] 1: a toothed instrument or machine for separating out the fiber of flax or hemp by breaking up the woody parts 2: a machine for bending, flanging, folding, and forming sheet metal
- brake** *n.* [ME] 1: a device for arresting the motion of a mechanism usu. by means of friction 2: something used to slow down or stop movement or activity (interest rates acting as a ~ on expenditures) — **brake-less** *\brāk-ləs\ adj.*
- brake** *vb* **braked**; **braking** *vt*: to retard or stop by a brake ~ *vi* 1: to operate or manage a brake; esp.: to apply the brake on a vehicle 2: to become checked by a brake
- brake** *n.* [ME *brake*]: rough or marshy land overgrown usu. with one kind of plant — **braky** *\brā-kē\ adj.*
- brake-man** *\brāk-mən\ n.* 1: a freight or passenger train crew member who inspects the train and assists the conductor 2: the end man on a bobbed team who operates the brake
- bram-ble** *\brām-bəl\ n.* [ME *brembel*, fr. OE *brēmel*, akin to OE *brōm* broom]: any of a genus (*Rubus*) of usu. prickly shrubs of the



brain 1a: 1 cerebral hemisphere, 2 corpus callosum, 3 ventricle, 4 fornix, 5 thalamus, 6 pituitary gland, 7 pons, 8 medulla oblongata, 9 spinal cord, 10 cerebellum, 11 midbrain

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
..
..
k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
..
..
..
u	v	w	x	y	z	Capital Sign	Numeral Sign		
..		
..		

braille alphabet

break-able \ˈbrāk-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being broken — **break-able** *n*

break-age \ˈbrāk-ij/ *n* 1 *a*: the action of breaking 2 *a*: a quantity broken 2: allowance for things broken

break-away \ˈbrāk-ə-wā/ *n* 1 *a*: one that breaks away 2 *b*: an act or instance of breaking away (as from a group or tradition)

breakdown *adj* 1: favoring independence, from an affiliation 2: an object made to shatter or collapse under pressure or impact

breakaway *adj* 1: favoring independence, from an affiliation 2: SECEDING (a ~ faction formed a new party) 2: made to break, shatter, or bend easily (~ road signs for highway safety)

break ball *n*: a ball that must be pocketed before the cue ball breaks the rack in some forms of pool

break-bone fever \ˈbrāk-ˈbōn-ˈfēv/ *n*: DENGUE

break-down \ˈbrāk-ˈdaʊn/ *n*: the action or result of breaking down as *a*: a failure to function *b*: a physical, mental, or nervous collapse *c*: failure to progress or have effect: DISINTEGRATION (a ~ of negotiations) *d*: the process of decomposing (~ of food during digestion) *e*: division into categories: CLASSIFICATION, also: an account analyzed into categories

break down \ˈbrāk-ˈdaʊn/ *vt* 1 *a*: to cause to fail or collapse by breaking or shattering *b*: to make ineffective (break down legal barriers) 2 *a*: to divide into parts or categories *b*: to separate (as a chemical compound) into simpler substances: DECOMPOSE *c*: to take apart for storage or shipment and for later reassembling ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to become inoperative through breakage or wear *b*: to become inapplicable or ineffective: DETERIORATE (relations began to break down) 2 *a*: to be susceptible to analysis or subdivision (the outline breaks down into three parts) *b*: to undergo decomposition *syn* see ANALYZE

break-er \ˈbrāk-ˈkər/ *n* 1 *a*: one that breaks *b*: a machine or plant for breaking rocks or coal 2: a wave breaking into foam (as against the shore) 3: a strip of fabric under the tread of a tire for extra protection of the carcass

break-er \ˈbrāk-ˈkər/ *n* [by folk etymology fr. Sp *barra*]: a small water cask

break-even \ˈbrāk-ˈkē-vən/ *adj*: having equal loss and profit (the ~ point in a business venture)

break-fast \ˈbrāk-ˈfæst/ *n* 1: the first meal of the day esp. when taken in the morning 2: the food prepared for a breakfast (eat your ~) — **breakfast** *vb* — **break-faster** *n*

break-front \ˈbrāk-ˈfrʌnt/ *n*: a large cabinet or bookcase whose center section projects beyond the flanking end sections

break-in \ˈbrāk-ˈkɪn/ *n* 1: the act or action of breaking in (a rash of ~s at the new apartment house) 2: a performance or a series of performances serving as a trial run

break in \ˈbrāk-ˈkɪn/ *vt* 1: to enter a house or building by force 2 *a*: to interrupt in a conversation *b*: INTRUDE (break in upon his privacy) 3: to start in an activity or enterprise (breaking in as a cub reporter) ~ *vi* 1: to accustom to a certain activity or occurrence (break in the new quarterback) 2: to overcome the stiffness of (a new article)

breaking and entering *n*: HOUSEBREAKING

breaking point *n* 1: the point at which a person gives way under stress 2: the point at which a situation becomes crucial

break-neck \ˈbrāk-ˈnek/ *adj*: very fast or dangerous (~ speed)

break off *vt* 1: to become detached: SEPARATE 2: to stop abruptly (break off in the middle of a sentence) ~ *vi*: DISCONTINUE (break off diplomatic relations)

break-out \ˈbrāk-ˈkaʊt/ *n*: a violent or forceful break from a restraining condition or situation, esp: a military attack to break from encirclement

break out \ˈbrāk-ˈkaʊt/ *vi* 1: to become affected with a skin eruption 2: to develop or emerge with suddenness and force (a riot broke out) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to take from shipboard stowage preparatory to using *b*: to make ready for action or use (break out the tents and make camp) *c*: to produce for consumption (break out a bottle) 2 *a*: to display flying and unfurled *b*: DISLodge

break-point \ˈbrāk-ˈpɔɪnt/ *n*: a point (as in a process) at which an interruption can be made

break-through \ˈbrāk-ˈθruː/ *n* 1: an act or point of breaking through an obstruction 2: an offensive thrust that penetrates and carries beyond a defensive line in warfare 3: a sudden advance esp. in knowledge or technique (a medical ~)

break-up \ˈbrāk-ˈkʌp/ *n* 1: DISSOLUTION, DISRUPTION (the ~ of a marriage) 2: a division into smaller units (the ~ of the large estates)

break up \ˈbrāk-ˈkʌp/ *vt* 1: to disrupt the continuity or flow of (too many footnotes can break up a text) 2: DECOMPOSE (break up a chemical) 3: to bring to an end (a fight breaks up the meeting) 4 *a*: to break into pieces in scrapping or salvaging: SCRAP *b*: CRUMBLE (break up soil around growing plants) 6: to do away with: DESTROY (he move to break up big school systems — F. H. Vaughan) 6: to cause to laugh heartily (that joke breaks me up) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to cease to exist as a unified whole (their partnership broke up) *b*: to end a romance 2: to lose morale, composure, or resolution (likely to break up under enemy attack), esp: to become abandoned to laughter (breaks up completely, laughing himself into a coughing fit) — *Gene Williams*

break-water \ˈbrāk-ˈkwɔt-ər, -ˈkwāt-/ *n*: an offshore structure (as a wall) used to protect a harbor or beach from the force of waves

bream \ˈbrɛm, ˈbrɛm/ *n*, *pl* bream or breams [ME *breme*, fr. MF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *brāhsima* bream, *brettan* to draw (a sword) — more at BRAID] 1: a European freshwater cyprinid fish (*Abramis brama*); broadly: any of various related fishes 2 *a*: a porgy or related fish (family Sparidae) *b*: any of various freshwater sunfishes (*Lepomis* and related genera); esp: BLUEGILL

bream \ˈbrɛm/ *vi* [prob. fr. D *brem* furze]: to clean (a ship's bottom) by heating and scraping

breast \ˈbrɛst/ *n* [ME *brēst*, fr. OE *brēst*, akin to OHG *brust* breast, Russ *bryukho* belly] 1: either of two protuberant milk-producing glandular organs situated on the front of the chest in the human female and some other mammals, broadly: a discrete mammary gland 2: the fore or ventral part of the body between the neck and the abdomen 3: the seat of emotion and thought: SO-

SOM (caused little concern in official ~s) 4 *a*: something (as a front, swelling, or curving part) resembling a breast *b*: FACE 6

breast v 1: to contend with resolutely: CONFRONT (~ the rush traffic) 2 chiefly Brit: CLIMB, ASCEND 3: to thrust the chest against (the sprinter ~ed the tape)

breast-beating \ˈbrɛst-ˈbiːt-ɪŋ/ *n*: noisy demonstrative protestation (as of grief, anger, or self-recrimination)

breast-bone \ˈbrɛst-ˈbɔn, -ˈbɒn/ *n*: STERNUM

breast drill *n*: a portable drill with a plate that is pressed by the breast in forcing the drill against the work

breast-feed \ˈbrɛst-ˈfɛd/ *vi*: to feed (a baby) from a mother's breast rather than from a bottle

breast-plate \ˈbrɛst-ˈplæt/ *n* 1: a metal plate worn as defensive armor for the breast — see ARMOR illustration 2: a vestment worn in ancient times by a Jewish high priest and set with 12 gems bearing the names of the tribes of Israel 3: a piece against which the workman presses his breast in operating a breast drill or similar tool 4: PLASTRON 2

breast-stroke \ˈbrɛst-ˈstrɒk/ *n*: a swimming stroke executed in a prone position by extending the arms in front of the head while drawing the knees forward and outward and then sweeping the arms back with palms out while kicking outward and backward — **breast-stroker** \-ˈstrɒk-ər/ *n*

breast-work \ˈbrɛst-ˈwɜrk/ *n*: a temporary fortification

breath \ˈbrɛθ/ *n* [ME *breth*, fr. OE *brēth*, akin to OHG *brādam* breath, OE *beorin* yeast — more at BARM] 1 *a*: air filled with a fragrance or odor *b*: a slight indication: SUGGESTION (the faintest ~ of scandal) 2 *a*: the faculty of breathing (recovering his ~ after the race) *b*: an act of breathing (fought to his last ~) *c*: opportunity or time to breathe: RESPIRE 3: a slight breeze 4 *a*: air inhaled and exhaled in breathing (bad ~) *b*: something (as moisture on a cold surface) produced by breath or breathing 6: a spoken sound: UTTERANCE 6: SPIRIT, ANIMATION 7: expiration of air with the glottis wide open (as in the formation of /h/ and /ʃ/ sounds) — in one breath or in the same breath: almost simultaneously — out of breath: breathing very rapidly (as from strenuous exercise)

breath-able \ˈbrɛ-ˈθə-bəl/ *adj* 1: suitable for breathing (~ air) 2: allowing air to pass through: POROUS (a ~ synthetic fabric) — **breath-abil-ity** \ˈbrɛ-ˈθə-ˈbɪl-ə-ti/ *n*

breath-e \ˈbrɛθ/ *vb* breathed, **breath-ing** [ME *brethen*, fr. *breth*] *vi* 1 *a* obs: to emit a fragrance or aura *b*: to become perceptible 2 *a*: to draw air into and expel it from the lungs: RESPIRE. *broadly*: to take in oxygen and give out carbon dioxide through natural processes *b*: to inhale and exhale freely 3: LIVE 4: to pause and rest before continuing 5: to blow softly 6 of an internal-combustion engine: to use air to support combustion ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to send out by exhaling *b*: to instill by or as if by breathing (~ new life into the movement) 2 *a*: UTTER, EXPRESS (don't ~ a word of it to anyone) *b*: to make manifest: EVINCE (the novel ~s despair) 3: to give rest from exertion to 4: to take in by breathing (~ the scent of pines) — **breath-down** *n* one's neck 1: to threaten esp. in attack or pursuit 2: to keep one under close or constant surveillance (parents always breathing down his neck) — **breath-e easily** or **breath-e freely**: to enjoy relief (as from pressure or danger)

breathed \ˈbrɛθt/ *adj*: VOICELESS 2

breath-er \ˈbrɛθ-ər/ *n* 1: one that breathes 2: a break in activity for rest or relief 3: a small vent in an otherwise airtight enclosure

breath-ing \ˈbrɛθ-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: BREATH 2 2: either of the marks ' and ' used in writing Greek to indicate aspiration or its absence

breathing space *n*: a period of inactivity esp. for rest and mustering up strength for subsequent efforts

breath-less \ˈbrɛθ-ləs/ *adj* 1 *a*: not breathing *b*: DEAD 2 *a*: panting or gasping for breath *b*: leaving one breathless (drove at ~ speed) *c*: holding one's breath from emotion (~ in anticipation) *d*: GRIPPING, INTENSE (~ tension) 3: STALE, STUFFY (~ air in the attic) — **breath-less-ly** *adv* — **breath-less-ness** *n*

breath-tak-ing \ˈbrɛθ-ˈtāk-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1: making one out of breath 2 *a*: EXCITING, THRILLING (a ~ stock car race) *b*: ASTONISHING (his ~ ignorance) — **breath-tak-ing-ly** \-lɪ/ *adv*

breath-y \ˈbrɛθ-ə/ *adj* **breath-ier**, -*est*: characterized by or accompanied with the audible passage of breath

brecc-ia \ˈbrɛch-(ē)-ə/ *n* [It]: a rock consisting of sharp fragments embedded in a fine-grained matrix (as sand or clay)

brecc-ia-ate \ˈbrɛch-(ē)-ˈæt/ *vt* -*at-ed*, -*at-ing* 1: to break (rock) into fragments 2: to form (rock) into breccia — **brecc-ia-tion** \-ˈbrɛch-(ē)-ˈa-shən/ *n*

Breck *abbr* Brecknockshire

brede \ˈbrɛd/ *n* [alter of *braid*] *archaic*: EMBROIDERY

bred-in-the-bone \ˈbrɛd-ɪn-ˈ(t)hə-ˈbɒn/ *adj* 1: very deeply inculcated (~ honesty) 2: marked by an inveterate or lasting quality (a ~ gambler)

bree \ˈbrɛ/ *n* [ME *brē* chiefly Scot: BROTH LIQUOR

breech \ˈbrɛʃ, ˈbrɛtʃer/ *n* [garment] is usu 'brich-əz/ *n* [ME, breeches, fr. OE *brēc*, pl. of *brēc* leg covering, akin to OHG *brūh* breeches, OE *brēc* to break] 1 *pl* *a*: short trousers covering the hips and thighs and fitting snugly at the lower edges at or just below the knee *b*: TROUSERS 2: the hind end of the body: BUTTOCKS 3: a part of a firearm at the rear of the bore *b*: the bottom of a pulley block

breech-block \ˈbrɛʃ-ˈblɒk/ *n*: the block in breech-loading firearms that closes the rear of the bore against the force of the charge

breech-clout \ˈbrɛʃ-ˈklaʊt, ˈbrɛʃ-ˈ/ or **breech-cloth** \-ˈklɒθ/ *n*: LOINCLOTH

ə abut * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
 ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu fanous zh vision

brawny \brō-nē/ *adj* **brawn-i-er**, **-est** 1: MUSCULAR, STRONG 2: being swollen and hard (a ~ infected foot) — **brawn-ily** \-nē-lē/ *adv* — **brawniness** \-nē-nəs/ *n*

bray \brā/ *vb* [ME *brayen*, fr. OF *braire* to cry, fr. (assumed) VL *bragere*, of Celt origin; akin to MLr *bragid* he breaks wind, akin to L *frangere* to break — more at BREAK] *vi*: to utter the characteristic loud harsh cry of a donkey ~ *vi*: to utter or play loudly, harshly, or discordantly — **bray** *n*

bray *vi* [ME *brayen*, fr. MF *brailer*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *brehan* to break — more at BREAK] 1: to crush or grind fine (~ seeds in a mortar) 2: to spread thin (~ printing ink)

brayer \brā-er/ *n*: a printer's hand inking roller

Braz *abbr* Brazil, Brazilian

braze \brāz/ *vi* [reg fr *brass*] *archaic*: HARDEN

braze *vi* **brazed**; **brazing** \brāz-īng/ [prob fr. F *braser*, fr. OF, to burn, fr. *brase* live coals]: to solder with a nonferrous alloy that melts at a lower temperature than that of the metals being joined — **brazer** *n*

brazen \brāz-n/ *adj* [ME *brasen*, fr. OE *bræsen*, fr. *bræs* brass] 1: made of brass 2: a: sounding harsh and loud like struck brass b: of the color of polished brass 3: marked by contemptuous boldness — **brazen-ly** *adv* — **brazen-ness** \brāz-n(-n)s/ *n*

brazen *vi* **brazed**; **brazen-ly** \brāz-nīng, -n-īng/: to face with defiance or impudence — *usu* used in the phrase *brazen it out*

brazen-faced \brāz-n-ˈfāst/ *adj*: marked by insolence and bold disrespect (~ assertions)

brasier \brā-zhēr/ *n* [ME *brasier*, fr. *bras* brass]: one that works in brass

brazier *n* [F *brasier*, fr. OF, fire of hot coals, fr. *brase*] 1: a pan for holding burning coals 2: a utensil in which food is exposed to heat through a wire grill

Brazil nut \brā-zil-/ *n* [Brazil, So. America]: a tall So. American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa* of the family Lecythidaceae) that bears large globular capsules each containing several closely packed roughly triangular oily edible nuts, also: its nut

Brazil-wood \brā-zil-wud/ *n* [Sp *brasil*, fr. *brasa* live coals, fr. its color]: the heavy wood of any of various tropical leguminous trees (esp. genus *Caesalpinia*) that is used as red and purple dyewood and in cabinetwork

BRE *abbr* bachelor of religious education

breach \brēch/ *n* [ME *breche*, fr. OE *bræc*; akin to OE *brecan* to break] 1: infraction or violation of a law, obligation, tie, or standard 2: a: a broken, ruptured, or torn condition or area b: a gap (as in a wall) made by battering 3: a: a break in accustomed friendly relations b: a temporary gap in continuity: **HIATUS** 4: a leap esp. of a whale out of water

breach *vt* 1: to make a breach in (~ the city walls) 2: **BREAK**, VIOLATE (~ an agreement) ~ *vi*: to leap out of water (a whale ~ing)

breach of promise: violation of a promise esp. to marry

bread \brəd/ *n* [ME *breed*, fr. OE *brēad*, akin to OHG *brōt* bread, OE *brēowan* to brew] 1: a usu baked and leavened food made of a mixture whose basic constituent is flour or meal 2: **FOOD**, **SUSTENANCE** (our daily ~) 3: a: **LIVELIHOOD** (earn his ~ as a laborer) b *slang*: **MONEY** — **bread upon the waters**: resources chanced or charitable deeds performed without expectation of return

bread *vi*: to cover with bread crumbs (a ~ed pork chop)

bread-and-butter *adj* 1: a: being as basic as the earning of one's livelihood (small paychecks, inadequate housing, and other ~ issues) b: that can be depended upon (a football team's ~ play) (the ~ repertoire of an orchestra) 2: sent or given as thanks for hospitality (a ~ letter)

bread and butter *n*: a means of sustenance or livelihood

bread and circuses *n pl* [trans. of L *panis et circenses*]: a palliative offered esp. to avert potential discontent

bread-bas-ket \brəd-bas-kət/ *n* 1 *slang*: **STOMACH** 2: a major cereal-producing region

bread-board \brəd-bō(ə)rd, -bō(ə)rd/ *n* 1: a board on which dough is kneaded or bread cut 2: a board on which electric or electronic circuit diagrams may be laid out

breadboard *vt*: to make an experimental arrangement of (as an electronic circuit or a mechanical system) to test feasibility

bread-fruit \brəd-frut/ *n*: a round usu seedless fruit that resembles bread in color and texture when baked, also: a tall tropical tree (*Artocarpus altilis*) of the mulberry family that bears this fruit

bread-stuff \-stʌf/ *n* 1: a cereal product (as grain or flour) 2: **BREAD**

breadth \brēdth, -brēth/ *n* [obs. E *brede* breadth (fr. ME, fr. OE *brēda*, fr. *brēd* broad) + *-th* (as in *length*)] 1: distance from side to side: **WIDTH** 2: a: something of full width b: a wide expanse (~ of grass) 3: a: comprehensive quality: **SCOPE** (the remarkable ~ of his learning) b: liberality of views or taste

breadth-ways \-wāz/ *adv* or *adj*: in the direction of the breadth (a course of bricks laid ~)

breadth-wise \-wāz/ *adv* or *adj*: **BREADTHWAYS**

bread-win-ner \brəd-wīn-ər/ *n* 1: a member of a family whose wages supply its livelihood 2: a means of livelihood — **bread-win-ning** \-wīn-īng/ *n*

break \bræk/ *vb* **broke** \brōk/, **bro-ken** \brō-kən/, **break-ing** [ME *breken*, fr. OE *brecan*; akin to OHG *brehan* to break, L *frangere* *vi* 1: to separate into parts with suddenness or violence b: **FRACURE** (~ an arm) c: **MAIM**, **MUTILATE** d: **RUPTURE** (~ the skin) e: to cut into and turn over the surface of: **PLOW** 2: a: **VIOLATE**, **TRANSgress** (~ the law) b: to invalidate (a will) by action at law 3: *archaic*: to force entry into b: to burst and force a way through c: to escape by force from (~ jail) d: to make or effect by cutting, forcing, or pressing through (~ a trail through the woods) 4: to make ineffective as a binding force: **SUNDER** (~ing his chains) 5: a: to disrupt the order or compactness of (~ ranks) b: to end, close, or destroy by dispersing (~ up the partnership) 6: a: to defeat utterly and end as an effective force: **DESTROY** b: to crush the spirit of: c: to make tractable or submissive: as (1): to train (an animal) to adjust to

the service or convenience of man) (2): **INURE**, **ACCUSTOM** d: to exhaust in health, strength, or capacity 7: a: to ruin financially b: to reduce in rank 8: a: to check the force or intensity of (the bushes will ~ his fall) b: to cause failure and discontinuance (a strike) by measures outside bargaining processes 9: a: **EXCEED**, **SURPASS** (~ a speed record) b: to score less than (a specified total) (golfer trying to ~ 90) 10: to ruin the prospects of (could make or ~ her career) 11: to demonstrate the falsity of (~ an alibi) 12: to cause a sharp reduction in the price of (news likely to ~ the market sharply) 13: a: to stop or bring to an end suddenly: **HALT** (~ a deadlock) b: **INTERRUPT**, **SUSPEND** (~ the silence with a cry) c: to open and bring about suspension of operation (~ an electric circuit) d: to destroy unity or completeness of (~ a dining room set by buying a chair) e: to change the appearance of uniformity of (a dormer ~ the level roof) f: to split the surface of (fish ~ing water) g: to cause to discontinue a habit (tried to ~ him of smoking) 14: to make known: **TELL** (~ the bad news gently) 15: a: to find an explanation or solution for: **SOLVE** (the detective will ~ the case) b: to discover the essentials of (a code or cipher system) 16: to split into smaller units, parts, or processes: **DIVIDE** (~ a \$5 bill) — often used with *up* or *down* 17: to make (a propelled ball) curve, drop, or rise sharply 18: to open the action of (a gun) ~ *vi* a: to escape with sudden forceful effort — often used with *out* (~ out of jail) b: to come into being by or as if by bursting forth (day was ~ing) c: to give vent to expression with abruptness (~ing into tears) (his face ~s out into a smile) d: to effect a penetration (~ through security lines) e: to emerge through the surface of the water f: to come to pass: **OCCUR** (report news stories as they ~) g: to take a different course: **DEPART** (~ away from tradition) h: to make a sudden dash (~ for cover) i: to separate after a clinch in boxing 2: a: to come apart or split into pieces: **BURST**, **SHATTER** b: to open spontaneously or by pressure from within (his boil finally ~s) c: of a wave: to curl over and fall apart in surf or foam 3: to become fair: **CLEAR** (when the weather ~s) 4: to give way in disorderly retreat 5: a: to fail in health, strength, vitality, or control (may ~ under questioning) b: to become inoperative because of damage, wear, or strain 6: to undergo a sudden marked decrease in price or value (rail stocks may ~ sharply) 7: to end a relationship, connection, accord, or agreement — *usu* used with *with* 8: a: to swerve suddenly b: to curve, drop, or rise sharply (a fastball that ~s away from the batter) 9: a: to alter sharply in tone, pitch, or intensity (his voice ~ing with emotion) b: to shift abruptly from one register to another (his voice broke from his new bass to his original soprano) 10: to fail to keep a prescribed gait — used of a horse 11: to interrupt one's activity or occupation for a brief period (~ for lunch) 12: to make the opening shot of a game of pool 13: a: to divide into classes, categories, or types b: to fold, bend, lift, or come apart at a seam, groove, or joint c: of cream: to separate during churning into liquid and fat 14: **HAPPEN**, **DEVELOP** (for the team to succeed, everything has to ~ right) — **break a leg**: to be successful in a performance — used in the phrase *I hope you break a leg* — **break camp**: to pack up gear and leave a camp or campsite — **break cover** or **break covert**: to start from a covert or lair (the hunted fox broke cover) — **break even**: to achieve a balance; esp.: to operate a business or enterprise without either loss or profit — **break ground** 1: to begin excavating 2: to make or show discoveries: **PIONEER** — **break into** 1: to begin with or as if with a sudden throwing off of restraint (the horse breaks into a gallop) 2: to make entry or entrance (trying to break into show business) 3: **INTERRUPT** (break into a TV program with a news flash) — **break one's heart**: to crush emotionally with sorrow — **break one's wrists**: to turn the wrists as part of the swing of a club or bat — **break service** or **break one's service**: to win a point against an opponent's service in a racket game — **break the back**: to subdue the main force (break the back of inflation) — **break the ice** 1: to make a beginning 2: to get through the first difficulties in starting a conversation or discussion — **break through**: to make a penetration — **break wind**: to expel gas from the intestine

break *n* 1: a: an act or action of breaking b: the opening shot in a game of pool or billiards c: the process of opening a gap in an electrical circuit 2: a: a condition produced by or as if by breaking: **GAP** (a ~ in the clouds) b: a gap in an otherwise continuous electric circuit 3: the action or act of breaking in, out, or forth (convicts planning a jail ~) 4: a: **DASH**, **RUSH** (a base runner making a ~ for home) b: **FAST BREAK** 5: a: the start of a race b: the act of separating after a clinch in boxing 6: a notable interruption in continuity (a ~ in the weather), as a: a notable change of subject matter, attitude, or treatment b: (1) an abrupt, significant, or noteworthy change or interruption in a continuous process, trend, or surface (2) a respite from work or duty (3) a planned interruption in a radio or television program (a ~ for the commercial) c: deviation of a pitched baseball from a straight line d: **mining**: **DISLOCATION**, **FAULT** e: failure of a horse to maintain the prescribed gait f: an abrupt change in the quality or pitch of musical tone g: a notable variation in pitch, intensity, or tone in the voice h: the action or an instance of breaking service 7: a: a rupture in previously agreeable relations (a ~ between the two countries) b: an abrupt split or difference with something previously adhered to or followed (a sharp ~ with tradition) 8: a sequence of successful shots in billiards: **RUN** 9: a place or situation at which a break occurs a: the point where one musical register changes to another b: a short ornamental passage interpolated between phrases in jazz c: the place at which a word is divided esp. at the end of a line of print or writing d: a pause or interruption (as a caesura or diacresis) within or at the end of a verse e: a failure to make a strike or a spare on a frame in bowling 10: a sudden and abrupt decline of prices or values 11: an awkward social blunder 12: a stroke of luck and esp. of good luck (a bad ~) (got a ~) 13: **BREAKDOWN** b (suffered a mental ~)

bridge-board \ˈbrɪdʒ-ˌbɔːrd, -ˌbɔːrd\ *n*: STRING 7a

bridge-head \ˈbrɪdʒ-ˌhed\ *n* 1 *a*: a fortification protecting the end of a bridge nearest an enemy *b*: a fortification protecting a bridge site, ford, or defile from attack from the other side *c*: an area around the end of a bridge 2: an advanced position seized in hostile territory as a foothold for further advance

bridge-work \ˈbrɪdʒ-ˌwɜːk\ *n*: a phase of prosthodontics concerned with the construction of dental bridges, also: the resulting structures

bridle \ˈbrɪd-əl\ *n* [ME *bridel*, fr OE *bridel*, akin to OE *bregdan* to move quickly — more at BRAID] 1 *a*: the headgear with which a horse is governed and which carries a bit and reins *b*: a strip of metal joining two parts of a machine esp for limiting or restraining motion 2: something resembling a bridle in shape or function: as *a*: a length of secured cable with a second cable attached to the bight to which force is applied *b*: CURB, RESTRAINT (set *a* ~ on his power) *c*: FRENUM

bridle *vb* *bridled*; *bridling* \ˈbrɪd-ɪŋ, -ˌɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to put a bridle on 2: to restrain, check, or control with or as if with a bridle, esp: to get and keep under restraint (You must learn to ~ your tongue) *vi*: to show hostility or resentment (as to an affront to one's pride or dignity) esp by drawing back the head and clun *syn* 1 see PESTRAIN *ant* vent 2 see STRUT

bridle path *n*: a trail suitable for horseback riding

Brie \ˈbriː\ *n* [Fr *Brie*, district in France]: a soft perishable surface-ripened cheese somewhat similar to Camembert

brief \ˈbriːf\ *adj* [ME *bref*, *breve*, fr MF *brief*, fr L *brevis*: akin to OHG *murg* short, Gk *brachys*] 1: short in duration, extent, or length 2 *a*: CONCISE (*a* ~ report) *b*: CURT ABRUPT (*a* cold and ~ welcome) — **brief-ness** *n*

brief *n* [ME *bref*, fr MF, fr ML *brevis*, fr L.L. summary, fr L *brevis*, *adj*] 1: an official letter or mandate, esp: a papal letter less formal than a bull 2: a brief written item or document as *a*: a concise article *b*: SYNOPSIS, SUMMARY *c*: a concise statement of a client's case made out for the instruction of counsel in a trial at law 3: an outline of an argument, esp: a formal outline esp in law that sets forth the main contentions with supporting statements or evidence 4 *pl*: short snug underpants — *in brief*: in a few words: BRIEFLY

brief *vt* 1: to make an abstract or abridgment of 2 *Brit*: to retain as legal counsel 3 *a*: to give final precise instructions to *b*: to coach thoroughly in advance *c*: to give essential information to — **brief-er** *n*

brief-case \ˈbriːf-ˌkæs\ *n*: a flat flexible case for carrying papers or books

briefing \ˈbriːf-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: an act or instance of giving precise instructions or essential information 2: the instructions or information given at a briefing

brief-less \ˈbriːf-ˌləs\ *adj*: having no legal clients

briefly \ˈbriːf-ˌli\ *adv* 1 *a*: in a brief way *b*: in brief 2: for a short time

brine \ˈbrɪn-ə\ *n* [ME *brere*, fr OE *brēn*] a plant (as of the genera *Rosa*, *Rubus*, and *Saxifraga*) with a woody thorny or prickly stem, also: a mass or twig of these — **brine-ry** \ˈbrɪn-ˌɪ-ri\ *adj*

briner \ˈbrɪn-ər\ *n* [F *bruyère* heath, fr (assumed) VL *brucaria*, fr LL *brucus* heather, of Celt origin, akin to OIr *broech* heather; akin to Gk *erikē* heather]: a heath (*Erica arborea*) of southern Europe with a root used for making pipes

brine-root \ˈbrɪn-ˌrʊt, -ˌrʊt\ *n*: a root (as of the briner *Erica arborea*) used for tobacco pipes

brig \ˈbrɪg\ *n* [short for *brigantine*]: a 2-masted square-rigged ship — compare HERMAPHRODITE BRIG

brig *n* [prob fr *brɪg*] 1: a place (as on a ship) for temporary confinement of offenders in the US Navy 2: GUARDHOUSE, PRISON

brig *abbr* brigade, brigadier

brigade \ˈbrɪg-əd\ *n* [Fr, fr It *brigata*, fr *brigata*] 1 *a*: a large body of troops *b*: a tactical and administrative unit composed of a headquarters, one or more units of infantry or armor, and supporting units 2: a group of people organized for special activity

brigade *vb* *brigaded*; *brigading* 1: to form or unite into a brigade 2: COMBINE (an instance where speech and action are closely brigaded) — *W O Douglas*

brigadier \ˈbrɪg-əd-ɪ-ər\ *n* [Fr, fr *brigade*] 1: BRIGADIER GENERAL 2: an officer in the British army commanding a brigade and ranking immediately below a major general

brigadier general *n*: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps who ranks above a colonel and whose insignia is one star

brigand \ˈbrɪŋ-ənd\ *n* [ME *brigaunt*, fr MF *brigand*, fr OIt *brigante*, fr *brigare* to fight, fr *briga* strife, of Celt origin, akin to OIr *brig* strength]: one who lives by plunder usu as a member of a band: BANDIT — **brig-and-age** \ˈbrɪŋ-ənd-ɪʒ\ *n* — **brig-and-ism** \ˈbrɪŋ-ənd-ɪz-əm\ *n*

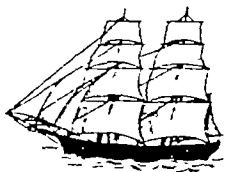
brig-and-dine \ˈbrɪŋ-ənd-ɪn\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr *brigand*]: medieval body armor of scales or plates

brigantine \ˈbrɪŋ-ənt-ɪn\ *n* [MF *brigantina*, fr OIt *briganina*, fr *brigante*] 1: a 2-masted square-rigged ship differing from a brig in not carrying a square mainsail 2: HERMAPHRODITE BRIG

Brig Gen *abbr* brigadier general

brilliant \ˈbrɪl-ɪ-ənt\ *adj* [ME, fr OE *beorht*, akin to OHG *beraht* bright Skt *bhṛājate* it shines] 1 *a*: radiating or reflecting light: SHINING *b*: radiant with happiness or good fortune (~ faces) 2: IL-LUSTROUS, GLORIOUS 3: resplendent with charms 4: of high saturation or brilliance (~ colors) 5 *a*: INTELLIGENT CLEVER (~ idea) *b*: LIVELY CHEERFUL (~ be ~ and jovial among your guests) — **Shak** — **brilliant** *adv* — **brightly** *adv*

syn BRIGHT, BRILLIANT, RADIANT, LUMINOUS, LUSTROUS, shared meaning element, shining or glowing with light *ant* dull, dim



brig

bright-en \ˈbrɪt-ən\ *vb* **bright-ened**, **bright-en-ing** \ˈbrɪt-ɪŋ, -ˌɪŋ\ *vt*: to make bright or brighter *vi*: to become bright or brighter — **bright-en-er** \-nər, -ˌn-ər\ *n*

brightness *n* 1: the quality or state of being bright, also: an instance of such a quality or state 2: a psychological dimension in which visual stimuli are ordered continuously from light to dark and which is correlated with light intensity

Bright's disease \ˈbrɪts-ə\ *n* [Richard Bright †1858 E physician]: any of several kidney diseases marked by albumin in the urine

bright-work \ˈbrɪt-ˌwɜːk\ *n*: polished or plated metalwork

brill \ˈbrɪl\ *n*, *pl* *brill* [perh fr Corn *bruyhel* mackerell]: a European flatfish (*Bothus rhombus*) related to the turbot; broadly: TURBOT

brilliance \ˈbrɪl-ɪ-əns\ *n*: the quality or state of being brilliant

brilliant-ly \ˈbrɪl-ɪ-ənt-ˌli\ *adv* 1: BRILLIANCE 2: an instance of brilliance

brilliant \ˈbrɪl-ɪ-ənt\ *adj* [F *brillant*, *prp* of *briller* to shine, fr It *brillare*, fr *brillio* beryl, fr L *beryllus*] 1: very bright: GLITTERING (~ light) 2 *a*: STRIKING DISTINCTIVE (~ example) *b*: distinguished by unusual mental keenness or alertness, *syn* see BRIGHT *ant* subdued (of light, color) — **brilliant-ly** *adv* — **brilliant-ness** *n*

brilliant *n*: a gem (as a diamond) cut in a particular form with numerous facets so as to have special brilliance

brilliant-line \ˈbrɪl-ɪ-ənt-ˌlɪn\ *n* 1: a preparation for making hair glossy 2: a light lustrous fabric that is similar to alpaca and is woven usu. with a cotton warp and mohair or worsted filling

Brill's disease \ˈbrɪl-ˌz-ə\ *n* [Nathan E. Brill †1925 Am physician]: an acute infectious disease milder than epidemic typhus but caused by the same rickettsia

brim \ˈbrɪm\ *n* [ME *brimme*, akin to MHG *brēm* edge] 1 *a*: (1): an upper or outer margin: VERGE (2) *archaic*: the upper surface of a body of water *b*: the edge or rim of a hollow vessel, a natural depression, or a cavity 2: the projecting rim of a hat *syn* see BORDER — **brim-less** \-ˌləs\ *adj*

brim *vb* *brimmed*, *brim-ming* *vi*: to fill to the brim ~ *vi* 1: to become full to the brim 2: to reach or overflow a brim

brim-ful \ˈbrɪm-ˌfʊl\ *adj*: full to the brim; ready to overflow

brimmed \ˈbrɪm-d\ *adj* *comb form*: having a brim of a specified nature (a wide-brimmed hat)

brim-mer \ˈbrɪm-ər\ *n*: a brimming cup or glass

brim-stone \ˈbrɪm-ˌstɒn\ *n* [ME *brinston* prob fr *birnen* to burn + *ston* stone]: SULFUR

brind \ˈbrɪnd\ *adj* [ME *brinded*] *archaic*: BRINDLED

brind-die \ˈbrɪnd-ɪ-ə\ *n* [brindle, *adj*] 1: a brindled color 2: a brindled animal

brind-died \ˈbrɪnd-ɪ-əd\ *adj* [alter of *brinded*]: having obscure dark streaks or flecks on a gray or tawny ground

brine \ˈbrɪn\ *n* [ME, fr OE *brīne*; akin to MD *brine* brine, L *fricare* to rub — more at FRICTION] 1 *a*: water saturated or strongly impregnated with common salt *b*: a strong saline solution (as of calcium chloride) 2: the water of a sea or salt lake

brine *vb* *brined*; *brining*: to treat (as by steeping) with brine — **briner** *n*

Brinell hardness \ˈbrɪn-əl-ˌhɑːrd-ɪ-ˌnɪs\ *n* [Johann A. Brinell †1925 Sw engineer]: the hardness of a metal or alloy measured by hydraulically pressing a hard ball under a standard load into the specimen

Brinell number *n*: a number expressing Brinell hardness and denoting the load applied in testing in kilograms divided by the spherical area of indentation produced in the specimen in square millimeters

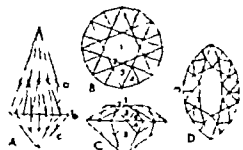
brine shrimp *n*: any of a genus (*Artemia*) of branchiopod crustaceans

bring \ˈbrɪŋ\ *vb* **brought** \ˈbrɒt\, **bring-ing** \ˈbrɪŋ-ɪŋ\ [ME *bringen* fr OE *brangan*, akin to OHG *brangan* to bring, *W* *hebrung* to accompany] *vt* 1 *a*: to convey, lead, carry, or cause to come along with one toward the place from which the action is being regarded *b*: to cause to be, act, or move in a special way as (1): ATTRACT (her screams brought the neighbors) (2): PERSUADE, INDUCE (3): FORCE, COMPEL (4): to cause to come into a particular state or condition (~ water to a boil) *c* *dial*: ESCORT, ACCOMPANY 2: to cause to exist or occur as *a*: PRODUCE (winter will ~ snow and ice) *b*: to result in: EFFECT *c*: INSTITUTE (~ legal action) *d*: ADDUCE (~ an argument) 3: PREFER (~ a charge) 4: to procure in exchange; sell for ~ *vi* chiefly Midland: YIELD PRODUCE — **bring home**: to make unmistakably clear — **bring to account** 1: to bring to book 2: REPRIMAND — **bring to bear** 1: to put to use (bring knowledge to bear on the problem) 2: APPLY EXERT (bring pressure to bear) — **bring to book**: to compel to give an account — **bring to light**: DISCLOSE, REVEAL — **bring to mind**: to cause to be recalled — **bring to terms**: to compel to agree, assent, or submit — **bring up the rear**: to come last or behind

bring about *vt*: to cause to take place: EFFECT

bring around *vt* 1: to cause (someone) to adopt a particular opinion or course of action: PERSUADE 2: to restore to consciousness: REVIVE

bring-down \ˈbrɪŋ-ˌdaʊn\ *n*: something that is depressing or disappointing



brilliant A, briolette, B and C. American cut top and side view D, marquise, a bezel, b girdle, c pavilion, 1 table, 2 star facet, 3 main facet, 4 corner facet, 5 culet

a about	ac kitten	ac farther	a back	ā bake	ā coi, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	g sing	ō flow	o flaw	oi coin	th thin
ū foot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

breech-as buoy \brē-chēz- also \brich-əz- n: a canvas seat in the form of breeches hung from a life buoy running on a hawser and used to haul persons from one ship to another or from ship to shore esp. in rescue operations

breech-ling \brē-chīng, \brich-īng n 1: the part of a harness that passes around the breech of a draft animal 2: the short coarse wool on the breech and hind legs of a sheep or goat, also: the hair on the corresponding part of a dog

breech-loader \brēch-lōd-ər n: a firearm that receives its ammunition at the breech — **breech-loading** \brēch-lōd-īng adj

breed \brēd/ vb **bred** \brēd/, **breeding** [ME *breden*, fr. OE *brēdan*; akin to OE *brād* broad] vt 1: to produce (offspring) by hatching or gestation 2 a: BEGET 1 b: PRODUCE, ENGENDER (despair often ~ violence) 3: to propagate (plants or animals) sexually and usu. under controlled conditions (bred several strains of corn together to produce a new high-lysine variety) 4 a: to bring up: NURTURE (born and bred in the country) b: to inculcate by training (~ good manners into one's children) 5 a: to mate with: INSEMINATE b: IMPREGNATE 6: to produce (a fissionable element) by bombarding a nonfissionable element with neutrons from a radioactive element so that more fissionable material is produced than is used up ~ vi 1: to produce offspring by sexual union 2: to propagate animals or plants

breed n 1: a group of animals or plants presumably related by descent from common ancestors and visibly similar in most characters, esp.: such a group differentiated from the wild type under the influence of man 2: a number of persons of the same stock 3: CLASS, KIND (a new ~ of radicals)

breeder n: one that breeds as a: an animal or plant kept for propagation b: one engaged in the breeding of a specified organism

breeding n 1: the action or process of bearing or generating 2: ANCESTRY 3 a: archaic: EDUCATION (she had her ~ at my father's charge) — **Shak** b: training in or observance of the proprieties 4: the sexual propagation of plants or animals

breeding ground n 1: the place to which animals go to breed 2: a place or set of circumstances considered favorable esp. to the propagation of certain ideas or conditions

breed of cat: TYPE SORT — usu. used with *new* or *different*

breeks \brēks, \brīks/ n pl [ME (northern dial.) *breke*, fr. OE *brēc*]

chiefly Scot: BREECHES

1 breeze \brēz/ n [ME *brise*] 1 a: a light gentle wind b: a wind of from 4 to 31 miles an hour 2: something easily done: CINCH — **breeze-less** \-ləs/ adj — in a breeze: EASILY (won the talent contest in a breeze)

2 breeze vt **breezed**; **breezing** 1: to move swiftly and airily (she breezed in wearing chiffon) 2: to make progress quickly and easily (~ through the book)

3 breeze n [prob. modif. of *F. brasse* cinders]: residue from the making of coke or charcoal

breeze-way \brēz-wā/ n: a roofed open passage connecting two buildings (as a house and garage) or halves of a building

breezy \brē-zē/ adj **breez-ier**, **-est** 1: swept by breezes 2: BRISK, LIVELY — **breez-ily** \-zē-lē/ adv — **breez-i-ness** \-zē-nəs/ n

breg-ma \brēg-mə/ n, pl -ma-tə \-mə-tə/ [NL *bregmat-*, *bregma*, fr. L.L. front part of the head, fr. Gk. akin to Gk. *brechmas* front part of the head — more at BRAIN]: the point of junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures of the skull — **breg-mat-ic** \brēg-mat-ik/ adj

brems-strahlung \brēm(p)sh-sträl-ŋ/ n [G, lit., decelerated radiation]: the electromagnetic radiation produced by the sudden retardation of an electrical particle in an intense electric field

brēt \brēt/ var of BRANT

brother \brēth-ə/ n, -rən, -rəm/ pl of BROTHER — used chiefly in formal or solemn address or in referring to the members of a profession, society, or sect

Brethren n pl: members of various sects originating chiefly in 18th century German Pietism, esp.: DUNKERS

Briton \brēt-/ n [F, fr. ML *Briton-*, *Brita*, fr. L. *Briton*] 1: a native or inhabitant of Brittany 2: the Celtic language of the Breton people — **Briton** adj

breve \brēv, \brēv/ n [L, neut. of *brevis* brief — more at BRIEF] 1: a curved mark ~ used to indicate a short vowel or a short or unstressed syllable 2: a note equivalent to four half notes

1 brev-er \brī-vet, chiefly Brit \brēv-īt/ n [ME, an official message, fr. MF, fr. OF, dim. of *brief* letter — more at BRIEF]: a commission giving a military officer higher nominal rank than that for which he receives pay

2 brev-er vt **brev-et-ted** or **brev-et-ed**; **brev-et-ting** or **brev-et-ing** 1: to confer rank upon by brevet

brevis-ry \brē-v(y)-rē, -vēr-ē/ n, pl -ries [L. *brevarium*, fr. *brevis* — more at BRIEF] 1: a brief summary: ABRIDGMENT 2 often cap [ML. *brevarium*, fr. L.] a: a book containing the prayers, hymns, psalms, and readings for the canonical hours b: DIVINE OFFICE

brev-ity \brēv-ət-ē/ n, pl -ties [L. *brevisitas*, fr. *brevis*] 1: shortness of duration 2: expression in few words: CONCISENESS

1 brew \brū/ vb [ME *brewen*, fr. OE *brōwan*, akin to L. *fervere* to boil — more at BURN] vt 1: to prepare (as beer or ale) by steeping, boiling, and fermentation or by infusion and fermentation 2 a: to bring about: FOMENT (~ trouble) b: CONTRIVE, PLOT 3 a: to prepare (as tea) by infusion in hot water ~ vi 1: to brew beer or ale 2: to be in the process of formation (a storm is ~ing in the east) — **brew-er** \brū-ər, \brū-ər/ n

2 brew n 1 a: a brewed beverage b: (1): a cup of coffee or tea (2): a glass of beer c: a product of brewing 2: the process of brewing

brew-er \brū-ij/ n: BREW

brewer's yeast n: a yeast used or suitable for use in brewing, specif.: the dried pulverized cells of such a yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) used esp. as a source of B-complex vitamins

brew-ery \brū-ə-rē, \brū-(ə)-rē/ n, pl -er-ies: a plant where malt liquors are manufactured

brewis \brūz, \brū-əs/ n [ME *brewes*, fr. OF *broez*, nom. sing. acc. pl. of *broet*, dim. of *brew* broth, of Gmc origin] dial.: BROTH

1 bri-er \brī-(ə)-r/ var of BRIER

2 briar n: a tobacco pipe made from the root of a briar

brick-ard \brē-ār(d)/ n [F, fr. *Brie*, district in France]: any of an old French breed of large strong usu. black dogs

1 bribe \brīb-, vb **bribed**; **bribing** vt: to induce or influence by or as if by bribery ~ w: to practice bribery — **brib-able** \brī-bə-bəl/ adj — **brib-er** n

2 bribe n [ME, something stolen, fr. MF, bread given to a beggar] 1: money or favor given or promised to a person in a position of trust to influence his judgment or conduct 2: something that serves to induce or influence

bribery \brī-b(ə)-rē/ n: the act or practice of giving or taking a bribe

bric-a-brac \brīk-ə-brak/ n, pl **bric-a-brac** [F *bric-à-brac*] 1: a miscellaneous collection of small articles commonly of ornamental or sentimental value: CURIOS 2: something suggesting bric-a-brac esp. in extraneous decorative quality

brick \brīk/ n, often attrib [ME *bryke*, fr. MF *brigue*, fr. MD *bricke*; akin to OE *breccan* to break] 1 pl **bricks** or **brick**: a handy-sized unit of building or paving material typically being rectangular and about 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 x 8 inches and of most clay hardened by heat 2: a good-hearted person 3: a rectangular compressed mass (as of ice cream) 4: a semisoft cheese with numerous small holes, smooth texture, and usu. mild flavor

2 brick vt: to close, face, or pave with bricks — usu. used with *up*

brick-bat \brīk-bat/ n 1: a fragment of a hard material (as a brick); esp.: one used as a missile 2: an uncomplimentary remark

brick-field \-fēld/ n, Brit.: BRICKYARD

brick-layer \brīk-lā-ər, \-lā-ər/ n: one who lays brick — **brick-laying** \-lā-īng/ n

brick-le \brīk-əl/ adj [ME *brekyll* dial.: BRITTLE

brick red n: a variable color averaging a moderate reddish brown

brick-work \brīk-wərkw/ n: work of or with bricks and mortar

brick-yard \brīk-yārd/ n: a place where bricks are made

1 brid-al \brīd-əl/ n [ME *bridale*, fr. OE *brýðeal*, fr. *brýd* + *ealu* ale — more at ALE]: a nuptial festival or ceremony: MARRIAGE

2 brid-al adj 1: of or relating to a bride or a wedding: NUPTIAL 2: intended for a newly married couple (a ~ suite)

bridal wreath n: a spirea (*Spiraea prunifolia*) widely grown for its umbels of small white flowers borne in spring

bride \brīd/ n [ME, fr. OE *brýd*, akin to OHG *brūt* bride]: a woman just married or about to be married

bride-groom \brīd-grīm-, -grum/ n [ME *bridegome*, fr. OE *brýdguma*; akin to OHG *brūtigomo* bridegroom; both fr. a prehistoric NGmc-WGmc compound whose constituents are represented by OE *brýd* and by OE *guma* man — more at HOMAGE]: a man just married or about to be married

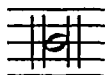
brides-maid \brīd-mād/ n: a woman attendant of a bride

bride-well \brīd-dwel-, -dwəl/ n [Bridewell, London jail]: PRISON

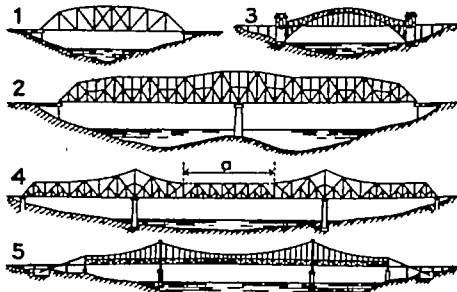
1 bridge \brīj/ n [ME *brige*, fr. OE *brycg*; akin to OHG *brucka* bridge, Oslav *bruvno* beam] 1 a: a structure carrying a pathway or roadway over a depression or obstacle b: a time, place, or means of connection or transition 2: something resembling a bridge in form or function as a: the upper bony part of the nose; also: the part of a pair of glasses that rests upon it b: an arch serving to raise the strings of a musical instrument c: a raised transverse platform on a ship from which it is conned d: GANTRY 2b e: the hand as a rest for a billiards or pool cue, also: a device used as a cue rest f: the position of a wrestler on his back with his body arched so that he is supported usu. by his head and feet 3 a: something (as a partial denture anchored to adjacent teeth) that fills a gap b: a connection (as an atom or bond) that joins two different parts of a molecule (as opposite sides of a ring) 4: an electrical instrument or network for measuring or comparing resistances, inductances, capacitances, or impedances by comparing the ratio of two opposing voltages to a known ratio — **bridge-less** \-ləs/ adj

2 bridge vt **bridged**; **bridg-ing** 1: to make a bridge over or across also ~ to traverse by a bridge 2: to provide with a bridge — **brid-ge-able** \-ə-bəl/ adj

3 bridge n [alter. of earlier *britch*, of unknown origin]: any of various card games for usu. four players in two partnerships that bid for the right to name a trump suit, score points for tricks made in excess of six, and play with the hand of declarer's partner exposed and played by declarer; esp.: CONTRACT BRIDGE



breve 2



bridges 1a 1 simple truss, 2 continuous truss, 3 steel arch, 4 cantilever, 5 a suspended span, 5 suspension

2 broadloom *n*: a broadloom carpet
broad-minded \brōd-mīn-dəd/ *adj* 1: tolerant of varied views
 2: inclined to condone minor departures from conventional behavior — **broad-mindedly** *adv* — **broad-mindedness** *n*
broad-sheet \-shē/ *n*: **BROADSIDE** 3b
broad-side \-sīd/ *n* 1: the side of a ship above the waterline 2: a broad or unbroken surface 3 *a* *archaic*: a sheet of paper printed on one side *b*: a sheet printed on one or both sides and folded, also: something (as a ballad or an advertisement) printed on a broadside 4 *a*: all the guns on one side of a ship, also: their simultaneous discharge *b*: a volley of verbal abuse or denunciation
2 broadside *adj*: directed or placed broadside (a ~ attack)
3 broadside *adv* 1: with the broadside toward a given object or point 2: in one volley 3: at random
broad-spectrum *adj*: effective against various insects or microorganisms
broad-sword \brōd-s(ə)rd, -s(ə)rd/ *n*: a sword with a broad blade for cutting rather than thrusting
broad-tail \-tāl/ *n* 1 *a*: KARAKUL 1 *b*: a fat-tailed sheep 2: the fur or skin of a very young or premature karakul lamb having a flat and wavy appearance resembling *moiré* silk
Broad-way \brōd-wā, -wā/ *n* [Broadway, street in New York on or near which were once located the majority of the city's legitimate theaters]: the New York commercial theater and amusement world, *specif*: playhouses located in the area between Fifth Avenue and Ninth Avenue from 34th Street to 56th Street and between Fifth Avenue and the Hudson River from 56th Street to 72d Street — **Broadway** *adj* — **Broadway-ite** \-it/ *n*
broad-wife \brōd-wīf/ *n* [broad + wife]: the wife of a slave belonging to another master in the slaveholding states of the U.S.
brobding-nagian \brōb-dīn-nāg-ēn, -dīg-nāg-ēn/ *n*: an inhabitant of a country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* where everything is on a giant scale — **brobdingnagian** *adj*
brocade \brō-kād/ *n* [Sp *brocado*, fr. Catal *brocat*, fr. It *broccato*, fr. *broccare* to spur, *brocade*, fr. *brocco* small nail, fr. L *broccus* projecting] 1: a rich oriental silk fabric with raised patterns in gold and silver 2: a fabric characterized by raised designs — **brocade** *vi* — **brocaded** *adj*
broccatelle \brāk-ə-tel/ *n* [Fr. *it broccatello*, dim of *broccato*] : a stiff decorating fabric with patterns in high relief
broccoli or **broccoli** \brāk-(ə)l/ *n* [It, pl. of *broccolo* flowering top of a cabbage, dim of *brocco* small nail, sprout] 1: a large hardy cauliflower 2: a branching cauliflower with a head of functional florets at the end of each branch that is cut for food while the florets are tight green or purplish buds — called also *sprouting broccoli*
brochette \brō-shet/ *n* [Fr. OF *brochete*, fr. *broche* pointed tool — more at BROACH]: SKEWER also: food broiled on a skewer
brochure \brō-shū(r)/ *n* [Fr. *brocher* to sew, fr. MF, to prick, fr. OF *brochier*, fr. *broche*]: a small pamphlet • BOOKLET
brock \brāk/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *broc*, of Celt origin, akin to W *broch* badger]: BADGER
brock-age \brāk-ij/ *n* [E dial *brock* rubbish + E -age]: an imperfectly matted coat
brocket \brōk-ət/ *n* [ME *broket*] 1: a male red deer two years old — compare PRICKET 2: any of several small So American deer (genus *Mazama*) with unbranched horns
brogan \brō-gan, -gan, brō-gan/ *n* [IrGael *brōgan*, dim of *bróg*] : a heavy shoe, esp: a coarse work shoe reaching to the ankle
brogue \brōg/ *n* [IrGael & ScGael *bróg*, fr. Mf *bróc*, fr. ON *brók* leg covering, akin to OE *brōc* leg covering — more at BREECH] 1: a stout coarse shoe worn formerly in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands 2: a heavy shoe often with a hobnailed sole: BROGAN 3: a stout oxford shoe with perforations and usu. a wing tip
brogue *n* [perh. fr. IrGael *bróg* wrestling hold, fr. the idea that unfamiliar features of pronunciation must be the result of a physical impediment of the tongue]: a dialect or regional pronunciation, esp: an Irish accent
broiler \brōid-ər/ *vi* [ME *broideren*, modif. of MF *broder* — more at EMBROIDER]: EMBROIDER — **broil-ery** \brōid-(ə)rē/ *n*
broil \brōi/ *vb* [ME *broilen*, fr. MF *bruler* to burn, modif. of L *ustulare* to singe, fr. *ustus*, pp of *urere* to burn] *vi* : to cook by direct exposure to radiant heat: GRILL ~ *vi* : to become broiled
broil *n* 1: the act or state of broiling 2: something broiled
broil *vb* [ME *broillen*, fr. MF *brouiller* to mix, broil, fr. OF *broillier*, fr. *breu* broth — more at BREWIS] *vi*: EMBROIL ~ *vi*: BRAWL
broil *n*: a noisy disturbance: TUMULT *sp*: BRAWL
broiler \brōi-lər/ *n* 1: one that broils 2: a bird fit for broiling, esp: a young chicken of up to 2½ pounds dressed weight
broke \brōk/ *past* of BREAK
broke *adj* [ME, alter. of *broken*]: PENNILESS
broken \brōk-ən/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *brocen*, fr. pp of *brecan* to break] 1: violently separated into parts: SHATTERED 2: damaged or altered by breaking *a*: having undergone or been subjected to fracture (a ~ leg) *b*: of land surfaces: being irregular, interrupted, or full of obstacles *c*: violated by transgression (a ~ promise) *d*: DISCONTINUOUS, INTERRUPTED *e*: disrupted by change *f*: of a flower: having an irregular, streaked, or blotched pattern *sp* from virus infection 3 *a*: made weak or infirm *b*: subdued completely: CRUSHED (a ~ spirit) *c*: BANKRUPT *d*: reduced in rank 4 *a*: cut off: DISCONNECTED *b*: imperfectly spoken or written (~ English) 5: not complete or full — **brokenly** *adv* — **brokenness** \brōk-ənəs/ *n*
broken-down \brōk-ən-daun/ *adj*: extremely infirm: WORN-OUT
broken-field \brōk-ən-fīld/ *adj*: accomplished (as by a ballcarrier in football) against widely scattered opposition
broken-hearted \brōk-ən-härt-əd/ *adj*: overcome by grief or despair
broken home *n*: a family in which the parents are not living together
broken wind *n*: HEAVES — **broken-winded** \brōk-ən-wīn-dəd/ *adj*

broker \brōk-ər/ *n* [ME, negotiator, fr. (assumed) AF *brocour*; akin to OF *broche* pointed tool, tap of a cask — more at BROACH] 1: one who acts as an intermediary *a*: an agent who arranges marriages *b*: an agent who negotiates contracts of purchase and sale (as of real estate, commodities, or securities) 2 *Brit*: a dealer in secondhand goods
broker-age \brōk-(ə)rj/ *n* 1: the business or establishment of a broker 2: the fee or commission for transacting business as a broker
broily \brāl-ē/ *n*, *pl* broilies [by shortening & alter] chiefly *Brit*: UMBRELLA
brom- or **bromo-** *comb form* [prob fr F *brome*, fr Gk *brōmos* bad smell]: bromine (bromide)
1 bromate \brō-māj/ *n*: a salt of bromic acid
2 bromate *vi* **bro-mat-ed**; **bro-mat-ing**: to treat with a bromate, broadly: BROMINATE
brome-grass \brōm-gras/ *n* [NL *Bromus*, genus name, fr L *bromos* oats, fr. Gk]: any of a large genus (*Bromus*) of tall grasses often having drooping spikelets
bro-mel-ain \brō-mə-lān, -lān/ or **bro-mel-in** \brō-mə-lān, brō-mē-/ *n* [bromelain by alter (influenced by papain) of *bromelin*, fr NL *Bromelia*, genus name of the pineapple in some classifications + E -in]: a proteinase obtained from the juice of the pineapple
bro-mel-iad \brō-mē-lē-ad/ *n* [NL *Bromelia*, genus of tropical American plants, fr Olaf Bromelius †1705 Sw botanist]: any of a family (Bromeliaceae) of chiefly tropical American and epiphytic herbaceous plants including the pineapple, Spanish moss, and various ornamentals
bro-mic \brō-mīk/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing bromine esp with a valence of five
bromic acid *n*: an unstable strongly oxidizing acid HBrO₃ known only in solution or in the form of its salts
bro-mide \brō-mīd/ *n* 1: a binary compound of bromine with another element or a radical including some (as potassium bromide) used as sedatives 2 *a*: a commonplace or tiresome person
BORE *b*: a commonplace or hackneyed statement or notion
bro-mid-ic \brō-mīd-ik/ *adj*: lacking in originality: DULL, TRITE
bro-mi-nate \brō-mā-nāt/ *vi* **-nat-ed**, **-nat-ing**: to treat or cause to combine with bromine or a compound of bromine — **bro-mi-nation** \brō-mā-nā-shən/ *n*
bro-mine \brō-mēn/ *n* [F *brome* bromine + E -ine]: a nonmetallic element normally a deep red corrosive toxic liquid giving off an irritating reddish brown vapor of disagreeable odor — see ELEMENT table
bro-mism \brō-mīz-əm/ *n*: an abnormal state due to excessive or prolonged use of bromides
bro-mo \brō-(j)mō/ *n*, *pl* bromos [brom-]: a proprietary effervescent mixture used as a headache remedy, sedative, and alkalinizing agent, also: a dose of such a mixture
bro-mo-uracil \brō-mō-yur-ə-sīl, -səl/ *n* [bromo- + uracil]: a mutagenic analogue of thymine and uracil derivative C₄H₃N₂O₃ that pairs readily with adenine and sometimes with guanine during bacterial or phage DNA synthesis
bronc \brānk/ *n*: BRONCO
bronch- or **broncho-** *comb form* [prob fr F, throat, fr LL, fr Gk, fr. *brōchos* — more at CRAW]: bronchial tube: bronchial (*bronchitis*)
bronchi- or **bronchio-** *comb form* [NL, fr *bronchia*, pl, branches of the bronchi, fr Gk, dim of *brōchos* bronchus]: bronchial tubes (*bronchiectasis*)
bron-chi-al \brān-kē-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to the bronchi or their ramifications in the lungs — **bron-chi-al-ly** \-ə-lē/ *adv*
bronchial asthma *n*: asthma resulting from spasmodic contraction of bronchial muscles
bronchial pneumonia *n*: BRONCHOPNEUMONIA
bronchial tube *n*: a primary bronchus or any of its branches
bron-chi-ec-ta-sis \brān-kē-ek-tə-səs/ *n* [NL]: a chronic dilatation of bronchi or bronchioles
bron-chi-ole \brān-kē-ōl/ *n* [NL *bronchiolum*, dim of *bronchia*]: a minute thin-walled branch of a bronchus — **bron-chi-ol-er** \brān-kē-ō-lər/ *adj*
bron-chi-tis \brān-kīt-əs, brān-/ *n*: acute or chronic inflammation of the bronchial tubes or a disease marked by this — **bron-chi-tic** \-kīt-ik/ *adj*
broncho-gen-ic \brān-kə-jen-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or arising in or by way of the air passages of the lungs
broncho-graphy \brān-kə-grə-fē, brān-/ *n*: the roentgenographic visualization of the bronchi and their branches after injection of a radiopaque substance — **broncho-graph-ic** \brān-kə-graf-ik/ *adj*
broncho-pneu-mo-nia \brān-(j)kō-n(yu)-mō-nyā/ *n* [NL]: pneumonia involving many relatively small areas of lung tissue
broncho-scope \brān-kə-skōp/ *n* [ISV]: a tubular illuminated instrument used for inspecting or passing instruments into the bronchi — **broncho-scopic** \brān-kə-skāp-ik/ *adj* — **broncho-scop-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **broncho-scop-ist** \brān-kās-kə-pōst, brān-/ *n* — **broncho-scop-y** \-pē-/ *n*
bronchus \brān-kos/ *n*, *pl* bronchi \brān-kī, -kē/ [NL, fr Gk *brōchos*]: either of the two primary divisions of the trachea that lead respectively into the right and the left lung, broadly: BRONCHIAL TUBE
bron-co \brān-(j)kō/ *n*, *pl* broncos [MexSp, fr Sp, rough, wild]: an unbroken or imperfectly broken range horse of western No America, broadly: MUSTANG
bron-co-bus-ter \brō-kō-bas-tər/ *n*: one who breaks wild horses to the saddle

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ð flow o flaw oi coin th thru th thus
 ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

bring down \(')brɪŋ-'daʊn\ *vi* 1: to cause to fall by or as if by shooting 2: to carry (a total) forward — **bring down the house**: to win the enthusiastic approval of the audience
bring forth *vi* 1: BEAR (brought forth fruit) 2: to give birth to
PRODUCE 3: ADDUCE (brought forth arguments to persuade us)
bring forward *vi* 1: to produce to view; INTRODUCE 2: to carry (a total) forward
bring in *vi* 1: to produce as profit or return (each sale brought in \$5) 2: INCLUDE, INTRODUCE 3: to enable (a man on base) to reach home plate by a hit 4: to report to a court (jury brought in a verdict) 5: to cause (as an oil well) to be productive 6: to win tricks with the long cards (of a suit) in bridge 6: EARN (he brings in a good salary)
bring off *vi* 1: to cause to escape RESCUE 2: to carry to a successful conclusion: ACHIEVE, ACCOMPLISH
bring on *vi*: to cause to appear or occur
bring out *vi* 1: to make clear 2: to present to the public 3: to introduce formally to society 3: UTTER
bring to *vi* 1: to cause (a boat) to lie to or come to a standstill 2: to restore to consciousness: REVIVE
bring up *vi* 1: to bring (a person) to maturity through nurturing care and education 2: to cause to stop suddenly 3: to bring to attention • INTRODUCE 4: VOMIT ~ *vi*: to stop suddenly
brink \brɪŋk\ *n* [ME, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *brekka* slope, akin to *L front-, frons* forehead] 1: EDGE, esp: the edge at the top of a steep place 2: a bank esp. of a river 3: the point of onset; VERGE (on the verge of war) *syn* see BORDER
brinkmanship \brɪŋk-mən-'ʃɪp\ *n* also **brinksman-ship** \brɪŋk(s)-smən-'\ *n* [brɪŋk + -manship (as in *horsemanship*)] the art or practice of pushing a dangerous situation to the limit of safety before stopping
briny \brɪ-ne\ *adj* brɪn-lɪr; -est: of, relating to, or resembling brine or the sea • SALTY — **brininess** *n*
brío \brɪ-(')o\ *n* [It]: enthusiastic vigor; VIVACITY VERVE
bríoche \brɪ-(')ʃə, -'oʃə\ *n* [Fr, fr. MF dial. *fr. frier* to knead, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *brehhan* to break — more at BREAK]: a roll baked from light yeast dough rich with eggs and butter
bríolette \brɪ-(')o-let\ *n* [Fr]: an oval or pear-shaped diamond cut in triangular facets — see BRILLIANT illustration
briquette or **briquet** \brɪk-'et\ *n* [Fr *brique*, dim. of *brique* brick] 1: a compacted often brick-shaped mass of usu. fine material (a charcoal) — **briquette** *v*
brisa \brɪ-'zɑ\ *n* [It, fr. *brísant*, prp. of *briser* to break, fr. OF *briser*, of Celt origin, akin to OIr *brissim* I break, akin to *L fricare* to rub — more at FRICTION]: the shattering or crushing effect of an explosive — **brísant** \-'zɑnt, -'zɑ\ *adj*
Brisé \brɪ-'se\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Brísēs*]: a woman captive of Achilles taken away from him by Agamemnon
brisk \brɪŋsk\ *adj* [prob. modif. of MF *brusque*] 1: keenly alert • LIVELY 2: a, pleasantly tangy (~ tea) b: FRESH INVIGORATING (~ weather) 3: sharp in tone or manner 4: ENERGETIC, QUICK (a pace) *syn* see AGILE *ant* sluggish — **briskly** *adv* — **briskness** *n*
brisk *vi* to make brisk ~ *vi*: to become brisk — usu. used with up (business ~ed up)
brisket \brɪs-'kɪt\ *n* [ME *brusket*, akin to OE *brēast* breast] the breast or lower chest of a quadruped animal — see BEEF illustration
bristling or **bristling** \brɪz-'lɪŋ, -'brɪz-\ *n* [Norw *bristling*, fr. LG *breitling*, fr. *bret* broad, akin to OE *brād* broad] a small herring (*Clupea sprattus*) that resembles and is processed like a sardine
bristle \brɪs-'əl\ *n* [ME *bristil*, fr. *brust* bristle, fr. OE *byrst*, akin to OHG *burst* bristle, *L fastigium* top] 1: a short stiff coarse hair or filament — **bristlelike** \brɪs-'əl-, -'lɪk\ *adj*
bristle *vb* **bristled**, **bristling** \brɪs-'(ə)lɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to rise and stand stiffly erect (quills bristling in all directions) 2: to raise the bristles (as in anger) 3: to take on an aggressive attitude or appearance (as in response to a slight) 4: to be full of or covered with something suggestive of bristles (roofs bristled with chimneys) ~ *vi* 1: to furnish with bristles 2: to make bristly: RUFFLE *syn* see STRUT
bristlecone pine \brɪs-'əl-, -'kɒn-\ *n*: a pine (*Pinus aristata*) of the western U.S. that includes the oldest living trees
bristle-tail \brɪs-'əl-, -'tāl\ *n*: any of various wingless insects (orders Thysanura and Entotroph) with two or three slender caudal bristles
bristly \brɪs-'(ə)l\ *adj* brɪs-tlɪr; -est 1: a: consisting of or resembling bristles b: thickly set with bristles 2: tending to bristle easily: BELLIGERENT
bristol \brɪs-'tɪl\ *n* [BRISTOL, England]: cardboard with a smooth surface suitable for writing or printing — called also **bristol board**
Bristol fashion *adj* [Bristol, England, important seaport]: being in good order: SHIPSHAPE (spick-and-span, shipshape and Bristol fashion — Jack Lusby)
brit or **britt** \brɪt\ *n* [Corn *brythel* mackerel] 1: young or small schooling fishes (as herring) 2: minute marine animals (as crustaceans and pteropods) upon which great whales feed
Brit *abbr* Britain, British
Britannia \brɪ-'tæn-ɪə, -'tæn-ɪ-ə\ *n* [Britannia, poetic name for Great Britain, fr. L] a silver-white alloy largely of tin, antimony, and copper that is similar to pewter
Britannic \brɪ-'tæn-ɪk\ *adj*: BRITISH
britches \brɪtʃ-'ɪz\ *n* pl [alter. of breeches] • BREECHES, TROUSERS
Brith Milah \brɪt(h)-mɛ-, -'lā, brɪ-\ *n* [LHeb *bərith* midah covenant of circumcision] the Jewish rite of circumcision
Briticism \brɪt-'sɪz-əm\ *n* [British + -icism (as in *gallicism*)] a characteristic feature of British English
British \brɪ-'tɪʃ\ *n* [ME *Britische* of Britain, fr. OE *Bretisc*, of Celt origin, akin to W. Brython *Briton*] 1: a: the Celtic language of the ancient Britons b: BRITISH ENGLISH 2: pl in constr. the people of Great Britain or the British Commonwealth — **British** *adj* — **Britishness** *n*
British English *n*: the native language of most inhabitants of England, esp.: English characteristic of England and clearly distinguishable from that used elsewhere (as in the U.S. or Australia)

British-er \brɪt-'ɪʃ-ər\ *n*: BRITON 2
British thermal unit *n*: the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.2°F
Briton \brɪt-'n\ *n* [ME *Breton*, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. L *Briton*, *Brito*, of Celt origin, akin to W. Brython] 1: a member of one of the peoples inhabiting Britain prior to the Anglo-Saxon invasions 2: a native or subject of Great Britain, esp.: ENGLISHMAN
Brittany \brɪt-'ni\ *n* [Britany, region in France]: a large active spaniel of a French breed developed by interbreeding pointers with spaniels of Brittany
brittle \brɪt-'l\ *adj* brɪt-lɪr \brɪt-lər, -'l-ər\, brɪt-lɪst \brɪt-lɪst\ [ME *brutill*, akin to OE *breotan* to break, Skt *bhruna* embryo] 1: a: easily broken, cracked, or snapped (~ clay) (~ glass) b: easily disrupted, overthrown, or damaged: FRAIL (~ friendship) 2: easily hurt or offended SENSITIVE (a ~ personality) 3: SHARP TENSE (~ staccato of snare drums) 4: PERISHABLE, MORTAL b: TRANSITORY EVANESCENT 5: lacking warmth, depth, or generosity of spirit ~ COLD (a ~ selfish person) *syn* see FRAGILE *ant* supple — **brittled** \brɪt-'lɪd\, **brittles** \brɪt-'lɪz\ *adv* — **brittleness** \brɪt-'lɪ-nəs\ *n*
brittle *vb* **brittled**, **brittling** \brɪt-'lɪŋ, -'lɪŋ\ *vi*: to become brittle • CRUMBLE, DETERIORATE
brittle *n*: candy made by caramelizing sugar, adding nuts, and cooling in thin sheets (peanut ~)
brittle star *n*: any of a subclass or class (Ophiuroidea) of echinoderms that have slender flexible arms
Brittonic \brɪ-'tæn-ɪk\ *adj* [L *Britton*, *Britio* Briton]: BRYTHONIC 2
Brix \brɪks\ *adj*: of or relating to a Brix scale
Brix scale *n* [Adolf F. Brix 1870 G scientist]: a hydrometer scale for sugar solutions so graduated that its readings at a specified temperature represent percentages by weight of sugar in the solution — called also **Brix**
bro *abbr* barrel
bro *abbr* brother, brothers
broech \brɒch\ *n* [ME *broche*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *brocca*, fr. L, fem. of *broccus* projecting] 1: any of various pointed or tapered tools, implements, or parts as: a spit for roasting meat b: a tool for tapping casks c: a cutting tool for removing material from metal or plastic to shape an outside surface or a hole 2: BROOCH
broach *vb* 1: to pierce (as a cask) in order to draw the contents 2: to open up or break into (as a mine or stores) 3: to shape or enlarge (a hole) with a broach 4: to make known for the first time b: to open up (a subject) for discussion ~ *vi*: to break the surface from below *syn* see EXPRESS — **broacher** *n*
broach *vb* [perh. fr. *broach*] *vi*: to veer or yaw dangerously esp. in a following sea so as to lie broadside to the waves — used chiefly with *to* ~ *vi*: to cause (a boat) to broach
broad \brɒd\ *adj* [ME *brood*, fr. OE *brād*, akin to OHG *breit* broad] 1: a: having ample extent from side to side or between limits (~ shoulders) b: having a specified extension from side to side (made the path 10 feet ~) 2: extending far and wide: SPACIOUS (the ~ plains) 3: a: OPEN FULL (~ daylight) b: PLAIN OBVIOUS (a ~ hint) 4: marked by lack of restraint, delicacy, or subtlety a: obtrusive b: COARSE, RISQUÉ (~ humor) 5: a: LIBERAL, TOLERANT (~ views) b: widely applicable or applied • GENERAL 6: relating to the main or essential points (~ outlines) 7: dialectal esp. in pronunciation 8: of a vowel ~ OPEN — used specif. of a pronounced as in *father* — **broadly** *adv* — **broadness** *n*
syn BROAD, WIDE, DEEP shared meaning element: having horizontal extent *ant* narrow
broad *adv*: in a broad manner • FULLY
broad *n* 1: Brit: an expansion of a river — often used in pl 2: slang. WOMAN
broad arrow *n*: an arrow with a flat barbed head 2: Brit.: a mark shaped like a broad arrow that identifies government property including clothing formerly worn by convicts
broad-ax \brɒd-'daks\ *n*: a large ax with a broad blade
broad-band \brɒd-'bænd\ *adj*: of, having, or involving operation with uniform efficiency over a wide band of frequencies (a ~ radio antenna)
broad bean *n*: the large flat edible seed of an Old World upright vetch (*Vicia faba*), also: this plant widely grown for its seeds and as fodder
broad-cast \brɒd-'kæst\ *adj* 1: cast or scattered in all directions 2: made public by means of radio or television 3: of or relating to radio or television broadcasting
broadcast *n* 1: the act of transmitting sound or images by radio or television 2: a single radio or television program
broadcast *vb* **broadcast** also **broad-casted**, **broad-cast-ing** *vi* 1: to scatter or sow (seed) broadcast 2: to make widely known 3: to transmit as a broadcast ~ *vi* 1: to transmit a broadcast 2: to speak or perform on a broadcast program — **broad-caster** *n*
broadcast *adv*: to or over a broad area
Broad Church *adj*: of or relating to a liberal party in the Anglican communion esp. in the later 19th century — **Broad Churchman**
broad-cloth \brɒd-'klɒθ\ *n*: a twilled napped woolen or worsted fabric with smooth lustrous face and dense texture 2: a fabric usu. of cotton, silk, or rayon made in plain and rib weaves with soft semilong finish
broad-en \brɒd-'n\ *vb* **broad-ened**, **broad-en-ing** \brɒd-'nɪŋ, -'nɪŋ\ *v*: to become broad ~ *vi*: to make broader
broad gauge *n*: a railroad gauge wider than standard gauge — **broad-gauged** \brɒd-'gæjd\ *adj*
broad jump *n*: LONG JUMP — **broad jumper** *n*
broad-leaf \brɒd-'li:f\ *adj*: BROAD-LEAVED
broad-leaved \brɒd-'li:vəd\ or **broad-leaved** \brɒd-'li:fəd\ *adj*: having broad leaves, specif.: having leaves that are not needles
broadloom \brɒd-'lʊm\ *adj*: woven on a wide loom, also: so woven in solid color

bru-cel-la \brü-'sel-ə\ *n*, *pl* **cel-lae** \-'sel-(ə)\ or **cel-las** [NL, genus name, fr. Sir David Bruce †1931 Brit bacteriologist]; any of a genus (*Brucella*) of nonmotile capsulated bacteria that cause disease in man and domestic animals

bru-cel-lo-sis \brü-'sel-ə-'lō-sis\ *n*, *pl* **-lō-ses** \-'sēz\ : infection with or disease caused by *brucella* esp. in man or cattle

bru-cine \brü-'sen\ *n* [prob fr. F, fr. NL *Brucina* (genus name of *Brucina antidiarrhetica*, a shrub)]; a poisonous alkaloid $C_{21}H_{29}N_3O_5$ found with strychnine esp. in *nux vomica*

bru-in \brü-'ən\ *n* [D, name of the bear in *Reynard the Fox*]; BEAR

bruise \brü-'z\ *vb* **bruised**; **bruising** [ME *brusen*, *brisen*, fr. MF & OE, MF *bruissier* to break, of Celt origin, akin to OIr *brúil* to shatter; OE *brisan* to bruise, akin to OIr *brú*, L *frustum* piece] *vt* 1 *a* **archaic**: DISABLE *b*: BATTER, BENT 2: to inflict a bruise on *vi* 1: to CONTUSE 3: to break down (as leaves or berries) by pounding *4*: CRUSH 4: WOUND, INJURE *esp*: to inflict psychological hurt on *vi* 1: to inflict a bruise 2: to undergo bruising (tomatoes ~ easily)

bruise *n* 1 *a*: an injury involving rupture of small blood vessels and discoloration without a break in the overlying skin *2*: CONTUSION *b*: a similar injury to plant tissue 2: ABRASION SCRATCH 3: an injury esp. to the feelings

bruiser \brü-'zər\ *n*: a big husky man

bruit *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, noise] 1 \brüt\ *archaic* *a*: NOISE, DIN *b*: REPORT, RUMOR 2 \brü-'it\ [F, lit., noise]: any of several generally abnormal sounds heard on auscultation

bruit \brüt\ *vi*: to noise abroad *REPORT*

bru-mal \brü-'mə\ *adj*, *archaic* [L *brumalis*, fr. L *bruma* winter] : indicative of or occurring in the winter

brum-by \bräm-'bē\ *n*, *pl* **brum-bles** [prob. native name in Queensland, Australia] *1*: a wild or unbroken horse

brume \brüm\ *n* [F, mist, winter, fr. OProv *bruma*, fr. L, winter, fr. *brevis* short — more at **BRIEF**]; MIST, FOG — **bru-mous** \brü-'mə\ *adj*

brum-ma-gem \bräm-'jəm\ *adj* [alter. of *Birmingham*, England, the source in the 17th cent. of counterfeit groats]: having a cheaply contrived and showy quality

brummagem *n*: something cheap or inferior *TINSEL*

brunch \bränch\ *n* [breakfast + lunch]: a late breakfast, an early lunch, or a combination of the two

bru-net or **bru-nette** \brü-'net\ *adj* [F *brunet*, masc., *brunette*, fem., brownish, fr. OF, fr. *brun*, brown, fr. ML *brunus*, of Gmc. origin; akin to OHG *brün*, brown] 1: being a brunet (his ~ wife) 2: of a dark-brown or black color (~ hair)

brunet or **brunette** *n*: a person having brown or black hair and usu. a relatively dark complexion

Brun-hild \brün-'hilt\ *n* [G]: a queen in Germanic legend won by Siegfried for Gunther

bru-ni-zem \brü-'nə-'zem, -'zhöm\ *n* [*bruni-* (fr. ML *brunus* brown) + *-zem* earth (as in *chernozem*)] : any of a zonal group of deep dark prairie soils developed from loess

Brunswick *stew* \bränz-'juw-ik\ *n* [Brunswick county, Va.] : a stew made of vegetables and usu. of two meats (as chicken and squirrel)

brunt \bränt\ *n* [ME] 1: the principal force, shock, or stress (as of an attack) 2: the greater part: BURDEN

brush \brash\ *n* [ME *brusch*, fr. MF *broce*] 1: BRUSHWOOD 2 *a*: scrub vegetation *b*: land covered with scrub vegetation

brush *n* [ME *brushe*, fr. MF *broisse*, fr. OF *broce*] 1: a device composed of bristles set into a handle and used esp. for sweeping, scrubbing, or painting 2: something resembling a brush: *a* : a bushy tail *b* : a feather tuft worn on a hat 3: *a* : an electrical conductor (as of copper strips or carbon) that makes sliding contact between a stationary and a moving part of a generator or a motor *b*: BRUSH DISCHARGE 4 *a*: an act of brushing *b*: a quick light touch or momentary contact in passing

brush *vi* 1 *a*: to apply a brush to *b*: to apply with a brush 2 *a*: to remove with passing strokes (as of a brush) (~ed the dirt off his coat) *b*: to dispose of in an offhand way: DISMISS (~ed him off) 3: to pass lightly over or across: touch gently against in passing — **brush-er** *n*

brush *vi* [ME *bruschen* to rush, fr. MF *brasser* to dash through underbrush, fr. *broce*]: to move lightly or heedlessly (~ed by the well-wishers in his path)

brush *n* [ME *brusche* rush, hostile collision, fr. *bruschen*]: a brief encounter or skirmish

brush-abil-ity \brash-'ə-bil-ə-ti\ *n*: ease of application with a brush (~ of a paint)

brush-back \brash-'bak\ *n*: a fastball thrown near the batter's head in baseball in an attempt to make him move back from home plate

brush border *n*: microvilli on the plasma membrane of an epithelial cell (as in a kidney tubule) that is specialized for absorption

brush discharge *n*: a faintly luminous relatively slow electrical discharge having no spark

brushed \brash\ *adj*: finished with a nap (a ~ fabric)

brush-fire \brash-'fi(r)\ *adj* [*brush* fire (a fire involving brush but not full-sized trees)]: involving mobilization only on a small and local scale (~ border wars)

brush-land \-'land\ *n*: an area covered with brush growth

brush-off \-'of\ *n*: a quietly curt or disdainful dismissal

brush up \brash-'ap\ *vi* 1: to polish by eliminating small imperfections 2: to renew one's skill in ~ *vi*: to refresh one's memory: renew one's skill (brush up on his math) — **brush-up** \brash-'ap\ *n*

brush-wood \brash-'wud\ *n* 1: wood of small branches esp. when cut or broken 2: a thicket of shrubs and small trees

brush-work \-'work\ *n*: work done with a brush (as in painting), esp. the characteristic work of an artist using a brush

brushy \brash-'ē\ *adj* **brush-ier**, **-est**: SHAGGY ROUGH

brushy *adj* **brush-ier**, **-est**: covered with or abounding in brush or brushwood

brusque also **brusk** \brask\ *adj* [F *brusque*, fr. It *brusco*, fr. ML *bruscus* butcher's-broom] 1: markedly short and abrupt 2

: blunt in manner or speech often to the point of ungracious harshness *syn* see **BLUFF** *ant* unctuous, bland — **brusque-ly** *adv* — **brusque-ness** *n*

brus-que-rie \bräs-'kə-'rē\ *n* [F, fr. *brusque*]: abruptness of manner

Brus-sels *carpet* \bräs-'alz-\ *n* [Brussels, Belgium]: a carpet made of colored worsted yarns first fixed in a foundation web of strong linen thread and then drawn up in loops to form the pattern

Brussels griffon *n*: any of a breed of short-faced compact rough- or smooth-coated toy dogs of Belgian origin — called also **griffon**

Brussels lace *n* 1: any of various fine needlepoint or bobbin laces with floral designs made on in or near Brussels 2: a machine-made net of hexagonal mesh

brussels sprout *n*, often *cap B* 1: any of the edible small green heads borne on the stem of a plant (*Brassica oleracea gemmifera*) — usu. used in *pl* 2 *pl*: the plant that bears brussels sprouts

brut \brüt, 'brüt\ *adj* [F, lit., rough] of champagne: very dry, *spec*: containing less than 15 percent sugar by volume



brussels sprouts

brutal \brüt-'l\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: typical of beasts 2: ANIMAL 2: befitting a brute as *a*: grossly ruthless or unfeeling (a ~ slander) *b*: CRUEL, COLD-BLOODED (a ~ attack) *c*: HARSH SEVERE (~ weather) *d*: unpleasantly accurate and incisive (the ~ truth) — **brut-ally** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

brutal-ity \brüt-'l-ə-tē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** 1: the quality or state of being brutal 2: a brutal act or course of action

brutal-ize \brüt-'l-īz\ *vi* **-ized**; **-izing** 1: to make brutal, unfeeling, or inhuman (people brutalized by poverty and disease) 2: to treat brutally (an accord not to ~ prisoners of war) — **brutal-iza-tion** \brüt-'l-ə-'zā-shən\ *n*

brute \brüt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *brut* rough, fr. L *brutus* stupid, lit., heavy; akin to L *gravis* heavy — more at **GRIEVE**] 1: of or relating to beasts (the ways of the ~ world) 2: INANIMATE *la* 3: characteristic of an animal in quality, action, or instinct *a*: CRUEL SAVAGE (~ force) *b*: not working by reason (~ instinct) 4: purely physical (~ strength) 5: being of unrelieved severity (~ necessity)

brute *n* 1: BEAST 2: a brutal person

brut-ish \brüt-'ish\ *adj* 1: befitting beasts (lived a short and ~ life as a slave) 2 *a*: strongly and grossly sensual (~ gluttony) *b*: showing little intelligence or sensibility (a ~ lack of understanding) — **brut-ish-ly** *adv* — **brut-ish-ness** *n*

brux-ism \bräk-'siz-əm\ *n* [irreg. fr. Gk *brychein* to gnash the teeth + *-ism*] : the habit of unconsciously gnitting or grinding the teeth esp. in situations of stress or during sleep

Bryn-hild \brün-'hild\ *n* [ON *Brynhildr*]: a Valkyrie waked from an enchanted sleep by Sigurd who later forgets her and is killed through her agency

bryo-lo-gy \brī-'äl-ə-'jē\ *n* [Gk *bryon* moss + ISV *-logy*] 1: a branch of botany that deals with the bryophytes 2: moss life or biology

bryo-ni-y \brī-'ä-nē\ *n*, *pl* **-nies** [L *bryonia*, fr. Gk *bryōnia*, akin to Gk *bryon*]: any of a genus (*Bryonia*) of tendril-bearing vines of the gourd family with large leaves and red or black fruit

bryo-phyte \brī-'ä-'fīt\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *bryon* + *phyton* plant, akin to Gk *phyein* to bring forth — more at **BE**]: any of a division (Bryophyta) of nonflowering plants comprising the mosses and liverworts — **bryo-phytic** \brī-'ä-'fīt-ik\ *adj*

bryo-zo-an \brī-'ä-'zō-'ən\ *n* [NL *Bryozoa*, class name, fr. Gk *bryon* + NL *-zoa*]: any of a phylum or class (Bryozoa) of aquatic mostly marine invertebrate animals that reproduce by budding and usu. form permanently attached branched or mossy colonies — **bryo-zo-an** *adj*

Bry-thon \brī-'thən-, -ən\ *n* 1: a member of the British branch of Celts 2: a speaker of a Brythonic language

Bry-thon-ic \brī-'thən-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Brythons 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of the division of the Celtic languages that includes Welsh, Cornish, and Breton

Brythonic *n*: the Brythonic branch of the Celtic languages — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table

BS *abbr* 1 bachelor of science 2 balance sheet 3 bill of sale 4 British standard

BSA *abbr* 1 bachelor of science in agriculture 2 Boy Scouts of America

BSAA *abbr* bachelor of science in applied arts

BSAE *abbr* 1 bachelor of science in aeronautical engineering 2 bachelor of science in agricultural engineering 3 bachelor of science in architectural engineering

BSAg *abbr* bachelor of science in agriculture

BSArch *abbr* bachelor of science in architecture

BSB *abbr* bachelor of science in business

BSc *abbr* bachelor of science

BScH *abbr* bachelor of science in chemistry

BSEc or **BSEcon** *abbr* bachelor of science in economics

BSEd or **BSEd** *abbr* bachelor of science in education

BSEE *abbr* bachelor of science in elementary education

BSFor *abbr* bachelor of science in forestry

BSFS *abbr* bachelor of science in foreign service

BSI *abbr* British Standards Institution

bask *abbr* basket

BSL *abbr* 1 bachelor of sacred literature 2 bachelor of science in languages 3 bachelor of science in law 4 bachelor of science in linguistics

BSN *abbr* bachelor of science in nursing

a about *** kitten *ar* further *a* back *ā* bake *ā* cot, cart
au out *ch* chin *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *g* sing *ō* flow *o* flow *of* coin *th* thun *th* this
ū loot *u* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yu* funnys *zh* vision

brontosau-rus \brant-ə-'sōr-əs\ also **bron-to-saur** \brant-ə-'sō(ə)r\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *brontē* thunder + *sauros* lizard, akin to Gk *bremēin* to roar — more at SAURIAN] : any of various large quadrupedal and prob. herbivorous dinosaurs (genus *Apatosaurus*)

Bronx cheer \brang(k)-\ *n* [*Bronx*, borough of New York City] : RASPBERRY 2

bronze \branz\ *vt* **bronzed**, **bronzing** : to give the appearance of bronze to — **bronzer** *n*

bronze *n*, often attrib [*F*, fr *It bronzo*] 1 *a* : an alloy of copper and tin and sometimes other elements 2 *b* : any of various copper-base alloys with little or no tin 2 : a sculpture or artifact of bronze 3 : a moderate yellowish brown — **bronzy** \branz-ē\ *adj*

Bronze Age *n* : the period of human culture characterized by the use of bronze tools that began in Europe about 3500 BC and in western Asia and Egypt somewhat earlier

Bronze Star Medal *n* : a U.S. military decoration awarded for heroic or meritorious service not involving aerial flights

bronzing *n* : a bronze coloring or discoloration (as of leaves)

brooch \brōch, 'brūch\ *n* [ME *broche* pointed tool, brooch — more at BROACH] : an ornament that is held by a pin or clasp and is worn at or near the neck

brood \brūd\ *n* [ME, fr OE *brōd*, akin to OE *beorma* yeast — more at BARM] 1 : the young of an animal or a family of young, esp. the young (as of a bird or insect) hatched or cared for at one time 2 : a group having a common nature or origin

brood *vi* 1 *a* : to sit on or incubate (eggs) 2 *b* : to produce by or as if by incubation : HATCH 2 *a* of a bird : to cover (young) with the wings 3 : to think anxiously or gloomily about PONDOR ~ *vi* 1 *a* of a bird : to brood eggs or young 2 *b* : to sit quietly and thoughtfully : MEDITATE 2 : HOOVER LOOM 3 *a* : to dwell gloomily on a subject : WORRY 2 : to be in a state of depression — **broodingly** \-īŋ-lē\ *adv*

brood *adj* kept for breeding (a ~ mare) (a ~ flock)

brooder \brūd-ər\ *n* 1 : one that broods 2 : a heated structure used for raising young fowl

broody \brūd-ē\ *adj* 1 *a* : being in a state of readiness to brood eggs that is characterized by cessation of laying and by marked changes in behavior and physiology 2 *b* : suitable for producing offspring (a strong ~ mare) 2 : given or conducive to introspection CONTEMPLATIVE MOODY — **broodiness** *n*

brook \brūk\ *vi* [ME *brōken* to use, enjoy, fr OE *brūcan* akin to OHG *brūhan* to use, *L. frui* to enjoy] : to stand for : TOLERATE (he would ~ no interference with his plans) *syn* see REAR

brook *n* [ME, fr OE *broc*, akin to OHG *bruch* marshy ground] : CREEK 2

brookite \brūk-īt\ *n* [Henry J. Brooke †1857 E mineralogist] : titanium dioxide TiO₂, occurring as a mineral in orthorhombic crystals commonly translucent brown or opaque brown to black

brook-let \brūk-lət\ *n* : a small brook

brook trout *n* : the common speckled cold-water char (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) of eastern North America

broom \brum, 'brum\ *n* [ME, fr OE *brōm*, akin to OHG *brāmo* bramble, ME *brimme* brim] 1 : any of various leguminous shrubs (esp. genera *Cytisus* and *Genista*) with long slender branches, small leaves, and usu. showy yellow flowers 2 : a bundle of firm stiff twigs or fibers bound together on a long handle for sweeping and brushing

broom *vi* 1 : to sweep with or as if with a broom 2 : to finish (as a concrete surface) by means of a broom

broom-ball \-bōl\ *n* : a variation of ice hockey played on ice without skates and with brooms and a soccer ball used instead of sticks and a puck — **broom-baller** \-bō-lər\ *n*

broom-corn \-kō(ə)r-n\ *n* : any of several tall cultivated sorghums whose stiff-branched panicle is used in brooms and brushes

broom-rape \-rāp\ *n* 1 : any of various leafless herbs (family Orobanchaceae, the broomrape family) growing as parasites on the roots of other plants 2 : INDIAN PIPE

broom-stick \-stīk\ *n* : the long thin handle of a broom

brose \brōz\ *n* [perh. alter of Sc *brūs* broth, fr ME *brewes* — more at BREWIS] : a chiefly Scottish dish made with a boiling liquid and meat

broth \brōth\ *n*, *pl* **broths** \brōths, 'brōthz\ [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *brod* broth, *L. fervere* to boil — more at BURN] 1 : liquid in which meat, fish, cereal grains, or vegetables have been cooked 2 : STOCK 2 : a fluid culture medium

broth-el \brōth-əl, 'brōth-əl\ *n* [ME, worthless fellow, prostitute, fr *brothen*, pp. of *breithen* to waste away, go to ruin, fr OE *brēthan* to waste away, akin to OE *brētan* to break — more at BRITTI] : WHOREHOUSE

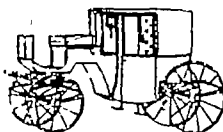
brother \brəth-ər\ *n*, *pl* **brothers** also **brethren** \brəth-(ə)-rən, 'brəth-ər-n\ [ME, fr OE *brōðer*, akin to OHG *brudor* brother, *L. frater*, Gk *phrater* member of the same clan] 1 : a male who has the same parents as another or one parent in common with another 2 *a* : KINSMAN *b* : one who shares with another a common national or racial origin 3 : a fellow member — used as a title for ministers in some evangelical denominations 4 : one related to another by common ties or interests 5 *a* cap : a member of a congregation of men not in holy orders and usu. in hospital or school work 6 : a member of a men's religious order who is not preparing for or is not ready for holy orders (a lay ~)

brother-hood \brəth-ər-hud\ *n* [ME *brotherheð*, *brotherhod*, alter of *brotherede* fr OE *brōðerhæden*, fr *brōðor* + *hæden* condition — more at KINDRED] 1 : the quality or state of being brothers 2 : an association (as a labor union) for a particular purpose 3 : the whole body of persons engaged in business or profession

brother-in-law \brəth-(ə)-rən-lō, 'brəth-ər-n-lō\ *n*, *pl* **brothers-in-law** \brəth-ər-zən-lō\ 1 : the brother of one's spouse 2 *a* : the husband of one's sister *b* : the husband of one's spouse's sister

brotherly \brəth-ər-lē\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to brothers 2 : natural or becoming to brothers : AFFECTIONATE (~ love) — **brotherliness** *n* — **brotherly** *adv*

brougham \brū(-ə)m, 'brō(-ə)m\ *n* (Henry Peter Brougham, Baron Brougham and Vaux †1868 Sc jurist) 1 : a light closed horse-drawn carriage with the driver outside in front 2 : a coupe automobile, esp. one driven electrically 3 : a sedan automobile having no roof over the driver's seat



brougham 1

brought *past* of BRING
brou-ha-ha \brū-,hā-,hā-, 'brū-,hā-,hā-,brū-,hā-,hā\ *n* [F] : HULBUL UPROAR

brow \brau\ *n* [ME, fr OE *brū*, akin to ON *brūn* eyebrow, Gk *ophrys*] 1 *a* : RYEBROW *b* : the ridge on which the eyebrow grows *c* : FOREHEAD 2 : the projecting upper part or margin of a steep place 3 : EXPRESSION Mien (to cloak offenses with a cunning ~) — **Shak** 3

brow antler *n* : the first branch of a stag's antler — see ANTILER illustration

brow-beat \brau-,bēt\ *vi* **-beat**, **-beat-en** \-bēt-n\ or **-beat** : -beating : to intimidate or disconcert by a stern manner or arrogant speech : HULLY

-browed \braud\ *adj* *comb form* : having brows of a specified nature (smooth-browed)

brown \braun\ *adj* [ME *broun*, fr OE *brun*, akin to OHG *brūn* brown, Gk *phrynē* toad] : of the color brown, esp. : of dark or tanned complexion

2 brown *n* 1 : any of a group of colors between red and yellow in hue, of medium to low lightness, and of moderate to low saturation 2 : a brown-skinned person — **brownish** \brau-nish\ *adj* — **brownyness** \-nē\ *adj*

3 brown *vi* : to become brown ~ *vi* : to make brown

brown alga *n* : any of a division (Phaeophyta) of variable mostly marine algae with chlorophyll masked by brown pigment

brown bagging \-bag-ŋ\ *n* [fr the brown paper bag in which the bottle is carried] 1 : the practice of carrying a bottle of liquor into a restaurant or club where setups are available 2 : the practice of carrying (as to work) one's lunch usu. in a brown paper bag — **brown bagger** \-bag-ər\ *n*

brown Betty \-bet-ē\ *n* : a baked pudding of apples, bread crumbs, and spices

brown bread \-bred\ *n* 1 : bread made of whole wheat flour 2 : a dark brown steamed bread made usu. of cornmeal, white or whole wheat flours, molasses, soda, and milk or water

brown coal *n* : LIGNITE

brown-eyed Susan \brau-,nid-'üz-ən\ *n* [brown-eyed + Susan (as in black-eyed Susan)] : a dark-centered cornflower (*Rudbeckia triloba*) of eastern North America with tripartite lower leaves

brown fat *n* : a heat-producing tissue of hibernating mammals

Brownian movement \brau-nē-ən\ *n* [Robert Brown †1858 Sc botanist] : a random movement of microscopic particles suspended in liquids or gases resulting from the impact of molecules of the fluid surrounding the particles — called also *Brownian motion*

brownie \brau-nee\ *n* [*brown*] 1 : a good-natured goblin believed to perform helpful services at night 2 *cap* : a member of the Girl Scouts from 7 through 9 years 3 : a small square or rectangle of rich usu. chocolate cake containing nuts

Brownie point *n* : a credit regarded as earned esp. by currying favor with a superior

Browning automatic rifle \brau-nŋŋ\ *n* [John M. Browning †1926 Am designer of firearms] : a 30 caliber gas-operated air-cooled magazine-fed automatic rifle often provided with a rest for the barrel and used by U.S. troops in World War II and the Korean war — abbr *BAR*

Browning machine gun *n* : a 30 or 50 caliber recoil-operated air- or water-cooled machine gun fed by a cartridge belt and used by U.S. troops in World War II and the Korean war

brown-nose \brau-,nōz\ *vi* [fr the implication that servility is equivalent to kissing the hinder parts of the person from whom advancement is sought] *slang* : to ingratiate oneself with : curry favor with — **brownnose** *n* — **brown-noser** *n*

brown-out \brau-,naut\ *n* [*brown* + -out (as in blackout)] : a curtailment of the use of electric power esp. in display lighting, also : a period of reduced illumination resulting from such curtailment

brown rat *n* : the common domestic rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)

brown recluse spider *n* : a venomous spider (*Loxosceles reclusa*) introduced into the southern U.S. that has a violin-shaped mark on the cephalothorax and produces a dangerous neurotoxin

brown-shirt \brau-,short\ *n*, often *cap* : NAZI *esp* : STORM TROOPER

brown-stone \-stōn\ *n* 1 : a reddish brown sandstone used for building 2 : a dwelling faced with brownstone

brown study *n* : a state of serious absorption or abstraction

brown sugar *n* : soft sugar whose crystals are covered by a film of refined dark syrup

Brown Swiss *n* : any of a breed of large hardy brown dairy cattle originating in Switzerland

brown-tail moth \brau-,tāl\ *n* : a tussock moth (*Yngmia phaeocrocha*) whose larvae feed on foliage and are irritating to the skin

brown trout *n* : a speckled European trout (*Salmo trutta*) widely introduced as a game fish

brows-ability \brau-,zə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* : the property (as of an information retrieval system) of permitting users to browse

1 browse \brauz\ *n* [prob. modif. of ME *brouis*, pl. of *broust* sprout, fr OF *brout*, of Gmc origin, akin to OS *brustian* to sprout, akin to OE *brōst* breast] 1 : tender shoots, twigs, and leaves of trees and shrubs fit for food for cattle 2 : an act or instance of browsing

2 browse *vb* browsed, browsing *vi* 1 *a* : to consume as browse 2 *b* : GRAZE 2 : to look over casually : SKIM ~ *vi* 1 *a* : to feed on or as if on browse 2 *b* : GRAZE 2 *a* : to skim through a book reading at random passages that catch the eye 2 *b* : to look over or through an aggregate of things casually esp. in search of something of interest — **browser** *n*

Loganiaceae) of shrubs or trees of warm regions with showy terminal clusters of usu. yellow or violet flowers

buddy \ˈbʊd-i/ *n*, *pl* buddies (prob. baby talk alter of brother) 1: COMPANION, PARTNER 2: FELLOW — used esp. in informal address

buddy system *n*: an arrangement in which two individuals are paired (as for mutual safety in a hazardous situation)

budge \ˈbʊdʒ/ *n* [ME *buge*, fr. AF *boege*]: a fur formerly prepared from lambskin dressed with the wool outward

budge *vb* budged; **budging** [MF *bouger*, fr. (assumed) VL *bulicare*, fr. L *bullire* to boil — more at BOIL] *vi* 1: MOVE SHIFT (the mule wouldn't ~) 2: to give way: YIELD (wouldn't ~ on the issue) ~ *vt*: to cause to move

budge *adj* [origin unknown] archaic: POMPOUS, SOLEMN

budgerigar \ˈbʊdʒ-ə-ˈrɪ-ɡər, ˈbʊdʒ-ə-ˈrɪ-/ *n* [native name in Australia]: a small Australian parrot (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) usu. light green with black and yellow markings in the wild but bred under domestication in many colors

bud-get \ˈbʊdʒ-ət/ *n* [ME *bowgette*, fr. MF *bowgette*, dim. of *bouge* leather bag, fr. L *bulga*, of Gaulish origin, akin to Mir *bolg* bag; akin to OE *baelig* bag — more at BELLY] 1 chiefly dial: a usu. leather pouch, wallet, or pack; also: its contents

2: STOCK, SUPPLY 3 *a*: a statement of the financial position of an administration for a definite period of time based on estimates of expenditures during the period and proposals for financing them *b*: a plan for the coordination of resources and expenditures *c*: the amount of money that is available for, required for, or assigned to a particular purpose — **bud-get-ary** \ˈbʊdʒ-ə-ˈtɛr-i/ *adj*

budget *vt* 1 *a*: to put or allow for in a budget *b*: to require to adhere to a budget (wed shoppers) 2 *a*: to allocate funds for in a budget (wing a new hospital) *b*: to plan or provide for the use of in detail (wing manpower in a tight labor market) ~ *vi*: to put oneself on a budget (wing for a vacation)

bud-get-er \ˈbʊdʒ-ə-ˈtɛr-i/ or **bud-get-er** \ˈbʊdʒ-ət-ər/ *n* 1: one who prepares a budget 2: one who is restricted to a budget

bud-gle \ˈbʊdʒ-əl/ *n* [by shortening and alter]: **BUDGERIGAR**

bud scale *n*: one of the leaves resembling scales that form the sheath of a plant bud

bud sport *n*: a mutation arising in a plant bud

buff \bʊf/ *n* [ME *buffe* wild ox, fr. OIt *bufalo*] 1: a garment (as a uniform) made of buff leather 2: the bare skin 3 *a*: a moderate orange yellow *b*: a light to moderate yellow 4: a device (as a stick or block) having a soft absorbent surface (as of cloth) by which polishing material is applied 5 [earlier *buff* (an enthusiast about going to fires); fr. the buff overcoats worn by volunteer firemen in New York City abt 1820]: FAN, ENTHUSIAST

buff *adj*: of the color buff

buff *vi* 1: POLISH, SHINE (waxed and ~ed the floor) 2: to give a buff or velvety surface to (leather)

buffalo \ˈbʊf-ə-lə/ *n*, *pl* 40 or 40s also 40s [It *bufalo* & Sp *bufalo*, fr. LL *bufalus*, alter. of L *bulbus*, fr. Gk *boubalos* African gazelle, irreg. fr. *bous* head of cattle — more at COW] 1: any of several wild oxen as *a*: WATER BUFFALO *b*: any of a genus (*Bison*), esp. a large shaggy-maned No. American wild ox (*B. bison*) with short horns and heavy forequarters with a large muscular hump 2: any of several suckers (genus *Ictalurus*) found mostly in the Mississippi valley — called also *buffalofish*

buffalo *vi* 40ed, 40-ing: **BEWILDER, BAFLE**

buffalo berry *n*: either of two western U.S. shrubs (*Shepherdia argentea* and *S. canadensis*) of the oleaster family with silvery foliage; also: their edible scarlet berry

buffalo bug *n*: CARPET BEETLE

buffalofish *n*: BUFFALO 2

buffalo grass *n*: a low-growing grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*) of former feeding grounds of the American buffalo, also: GRAMA

buffalo robe *n*: the hide of an American buffalo lined on the skin side with fabric and used as a coverlet or rug

buffer \ˈbʊf-ər/ *n*: one that buffs

buffer *n* [buff (to react like a soft body when struck)] 1: any of various devices or pieces of material for reducing shock due to contact 2: a means or device used as a cushion against the shock of fluctuations in business or financial activity 3: something that serves to separate two items as *a*: BUFFER STATE *b*: a person who shields another esp. from annoying routine matters 4: a substance capable in solution of neutralizing both acids and bases and thereby maintaining the original acidity or basicity of the solution, also: such a solution 5: a temporary storage unit (as in a computer), esp. one that accepts information at one rate and delivers it at another

buffer *vi* 1: to lessen the shock of: CUSHION 2: to treat (as a solution) with a buffer; also: to prepare (aspirin) with an anticid

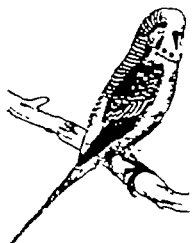
buffer state *n*: a small neutral state lying between two larger potentially rival powers

buffer zone *n*: a neutral area separating conflicting forces, broadly: an area designed to separate

buffet \ˈbʊf-ət/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, dim. of *buffe*] 1: a blow esp. with the hand 2: something that strikes with telling force

buffet *vi* 1: to strike sharply esp. with the hand: CUFF 2 *a*: to strike repeatedly: BATTER (the waves ~ed the shore) *b*: to contend against ~ *vi*: to make one's way esp. under difficult conditions

buffet \ˈbʊf-ə-ta, -bʊ-, ˈbʊ-, ˈbʊ-/ *n* [F] 1: a sideboard often without a mirror 2: a cupboard or set of shelves for the display of tableware 3 *a*: a counter for refreshments *b* chiefly Brit: a restaurant operated as a public convenience (as in a railway station) *c*: a meal set out on a buffet or table for ready access and informal service



budgerigar

buffet \like/ *adj*: served informally (as from a buffet)

buffing wheel *n*: a wheel covered with material for polishing

buff leather *n*: a strong supple oil-tanned leather produced chiefly from cattle hides

buff-head \ˈbʊf-ə-ˈhed/ *n* [archaic *E buffe* buffalo + *E head*]: a small No. American diving duck (*Bucephala albeola*)

buffo \ˈbʊ-ˈfo/ *n*, *pl* buff-fl \-ˈfo/ or **buffos** [It, fr. *buffone*] *n*: CLOWN

buffoon \ˈbʊ-ˈfun/ *n* [MF *buffon*, fr. OIt *buffone*, fr. ML *bufon-*, *bufa*, fr. L *toad*] 1: a ludicrous figure: CLOWN 2: a gross and usu. ill-educated or stupid person — **buffoon-ish** \-ish/ *adj*

buffoon-ery \ˈfʊn-ə-ˈrɪ-/ *n*, *pl* -eries: coarse loutish behavior or practice

bug \bʌg/ *n* [ME *bugge* scarecrow; akin to Norw. dial. *bugge* important man — more at BIG] 1 *obs*: BOGEY, BUGBEAR 2 *a*: an insect or other creeping or crawling invertebrate *b*: any of several insects commonly considered esp. obnoxious as (1): BEDBUG (2): COCKROACH (3): HEAD LOUSE *c*: any of an order (Hemiptera) and esp. its suborder (Heteroptera) of insects that have sucking mouthparts, fore wings thickened at the base, and incomplete metamorphosis and are often economic pests — called also *true bug* 3: an unexpected defect, fault, flaw, or imperfection 4: a disease-producing germ, also: a disease caused by it 5: a temporary enthusiasm 6: ENTHUSIAST HOBBYIST (a camera ~) 7: a prominent person 8: a concealed listening device 9 [fr. its designation by an asterisk on race programs]: a weight allowance given apprentice jockeys: HANDICAP

bug *vi* bugged, **bug-ging** 1: BOTH. ANNOY (don't ~ me with petty details) 2: to plant a concealed microphone in

bug-a-boo \ˈbʊg-ə-ˈbi-/ *n*, *pl* -boos [origin unknown] 1: an imaginary object of fear: BUGBEAR, BOGEY 2: a source of concern (the national ~ of inflation)

bug-bone \ˈbʊg-ˈbɔn/ *n*: any of several perennial herbs (esp. genus *Cimicifuga*) of the buttercup family that have two or three ternately divided serrate leaves and white flowers in long racemes, esp.: BLACK COHOSH

bug-bear \-ˈbɔr-, -ˈbe(ə)r/ *n* 1: an imaginary goblin or specter used to excite fear 2: an object or source of dread

bug-eye \-ˈi-/ *n*: a small boat with a flat bottom, a centerboard, and two raked masts

bug-ger \ˈbʊg-ər, ˈbʌg-/ *n* [ME *bougre* heretic, sodomite, fr. MF, fr. ML *Bulgarus*, lit., Bulgarian] 1: SODOMITE 2 *a*: a worthless person: RASCAL *b*: FELLOW CHAP

bug-gery \-ˈrɪ-/ *n*: SODOMY

bug-gy \ˈbʊg-ɪ-/ *adj*: infested with bugs

buggy *n*, *pl* buggies [origin unknown] 1: a light one-horse carriage made with two wheels in England and with four wheels in the U.S. 2: a small cart or truck for short transportations of heavy materials 3: BABY CARRIAGE

bug-house \ˈbʊg-ˈhaʊs/ *n*: an insane asylum

bughouse *adj*: mentally deranged: CRAZY

bugle \ˈbʊl-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *bugula*]: any of a genus (*Juglo*) of plants of the mint family, esp.: a European annual (*A. repens*) that has spikes of blue flowers and is naturalized in the U.S.

bugle *n* [ME, buffalo, instrument made of buffalo horn, bugle, fr. OF, fr. L *buculus*, dim. of *bos* head of cattle — more at COW]: a valveless brass instrument that resembles a trumpet and is used esp. for military calls

bugle *vi* bugled, **bug-ling** \-ˈgɪŋ/ 1: to sound a bugle 2: to utter a prolonged cry that is the characteristic rutting call of the bull elk

bugle *n* [perh. fr. *bugle*]: a small cylindrical bead of glass or plastic used for trimming esp. on women's clothing — **bugle** *adj*

bugler \ˈbʊ-ˈglər/ *n*: one who sounds a bugle

bugle-weed \ˈbʊ-ˈglər-/ *n*: any of a genus (*Lycopus*) of mints, esp.: one (*L. virginicus*) that is mildly narcotic and astringent

bug-gloss \ˈbʊ-ˈglɔs-, ˈglɔs/ *n* [MF *buglosse*, fr. L *buglossa*, irreg. fr. Gk *bouglossos*, fr. *bous* head of cattle + *glossa* tongue — more at COW GLOSS]: any of several coarse hairy plants (genus *Lycopus* and *Anchusa*, esp. *A. officinalis*) of the borage family

bug-seed \ˈbʊg-ˈsɛd/ *n*: a fleshy annual herb (*Corspermum hysopifolium*) of the goosefoot family with flat oval seeds

bul \ˈbʊl, ˈbʊl(ə)/ *n*: BOULE

buhr \ˈbʊr/ *n*: BUHRSTONE

buhr-stone \-ˈstɔn/ *n* [prob. fr. *burr* + *stone*] 1: a siliceous rock used for millstones 2: a millstone cut from buhrstone

build \ˈbɪld/ *vb* built \ˈbɪlt/, **building** [ME *bilten*, fr. OE *byldan*, akin to OE *būan* to dwell — more at BOWER] *vi* 1: to form by ordering and uniting materials by gradual means into a composite whole: CONSTRUCT 2: to cause to be constructed 3: to develop according to a systematic plan, by a definite process, or on a particular base 4: INCREASE, ENLARGE ~ *vi* 1: to engage in building 2 *a*: to increase in intensity (~ to a climax) *b*: to develop in extent (a line of people ~ing along the avenue)

build *n*: form or mode of structure: MAKE, esp.: bodily conformation of a person or lower animal *syn* see PHYSIQUE

builder \ˈbɪl-dər/ *n* 1: one that builds, esp.: one that contracts to build and supervises building operations 2: a substance added to or used with detergents to increase their cleansing action

builder's knot *n*: CLOVE HITCH

build in *vi*: to construct or develop as an integral part of something



bugle

about	kitten	or further	a back	a bake	ū cot, cart
an out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	g ging	ō flow	ō flaw	of coin	th than
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu famous	zh vision

btry abbr battery

Btu abbr British thermal unit

bu abbr 1 bureau 2 bushel

bub-bble \ˈbʊb-əl\ *vb* **bub-bled**; **bub-bling** \ˈbʊb-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *bublen*] *vi* 1: to form or produce bubbles 2: to flow with a gurgling sound (a brook bubbling over rocks) 3 *a*: to become lively or effervescent (bubbling with good humor) *b*: to speak in a lively and fluent manner (bubbled excitedly about his prize) ~ *vt* 1: to utter (as words) effervescently 2: to cause to bubble

bubble *n*, often *attrib* 1: a small globule typically hollow and light as *a*: a small body of gas within a liquid *b*: a thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas *c*: a globule in a transparent solid *d*: something that is hemispherical or semicylindrical 2 *a*: something that lacks firmness, solidity, or reality *b*: a delusive scheme 3: a sound like that of bubbling

bubble and squeak *n*, chiefly *Brit*: a dish consisting of potatoes, cabbage, and sometimes meat fried together

bubble chamber *n*: a chamber of heated liquid in which the path of an ionizing particle is made visible by a string of vapor bubbles

bubble gum *n* 1: a chewing gum that can be blown into large bubbles 2: rock music characterized by simple repetitive phrases and intended esp for young teenagers

bub-bler \ˈbʊb-(ə-)lər\ *n* 1: one that bubbles 2: a drinking fountain from which a stream of water bubbles upward

bub-bly \ˈbʊb-(ə-)li\ *adj* **bub-blier**; **-est** 1: full of bubbles: EFFERVESCENT (*a* ~ bottle of pop) 2: showing lively good spirits (*a* ~ group at the celebration) 3: resembling a bubble (*a* ~ dome)

bubbly *n*: CHAMPAGNE

bubby *var* of BOOBY

bub-bo \ˈbʊ(j)-\ *n*, pl **buboes** [ML *bubon*, *bubo*, fr *Gk* *boubōn*] *n*: an inflammatory swelling of a lymph gland esp in the groin — **bubonic** \ˈbʊ(j)-ˈbān-ik\ *adj*

bubonic plague *n*: plague in which the formation of buboes is a prominent feature

buc-cal \ˈbʊk-əl\ *adj* [L *bucca* cheek — more at *POCK*] *of*, relating to, or involving the cheeks or the cavity of the mouth

buc-ca-ner \ˈbʊk-ə-ˈni-(ə)-\ *n* [F *boucanier*] 1: one of the freebooters preying on Spanish ships and settlements esp in the West Indies in the 17th century, broadly: PIRATE 2: an unscrupulous adventurer esp in politics or business — **buccaneer** *vi* — **buc-ca-ner-ish** \-ish\ *adj*

Bu-ce-ph-a-lus \ˈbʊ(j)-ˈsef-ə-ləs\ *n* [L, fr *Gk* *Boukephalos*] *n*: the war horse of Alexander the Great

buck \ˈbʊk\ *n*, pl **bucks** [ME, fr OE *bucca* stag, he-goat, akin to OHG *boc* he-goat, Mfr *boc*] 1 *or* pl *buck*: a male animal, esp: a male deer or antelope 2 *a*: a male human being: MAN *b*: a dashing fellow: DANDY 3 *or* pl *buck*: ANTELOPE 4 *a*: BUCKSKIN, also: an article (as a shoe) made of buckskin *b slang*: DOLLAR 3b 6 [short for *sawbuck*] *SAWHORSE* 6 *a*: a supporting rack or frame *b*: a short thick leather-covered block for gymnastic vaulting

2 buck *vi* 1 *of a horse or mule*: to spring with a quick plunging leap 2: to charge against something (as an obstruction) 3 *a*: to move or react jerkily *b*: to refuse assent: BALK 4: to strive for advancement sometimes without regard to ethical behavior ~ *vt* 1: to throw (as a rider) by bucking 2 *a* *archaic*: BUTT *b*: OPPOSE, RESIST (~ing a trend) 3: to charge into (as the opponent's line in football) 4 *a*: to pass esp from one person to another (~ed the question on to someone else) *b*: to move or load (as heavy objects) esp with mechanical equipment — **buck-er** *n*

3 buck *adj* [prob fr 'buck]: of the lowest grade within a military category (~ private)

4 buck *n* [short for earlier *buckhorn knife*]: an object formerly used in poker to mark the next player to deal, broadly: a token used as a mark or reminder

buck *adv* [origin unknown] *South & Midland*: STARK (~ naked)

buck-and-wing \ˈbʊk-ən-ˈwiŋ\ *n*: a solo tap dance with sharp foot accents, springs, leg flings, and heel clicks

buck-a-roo *or* **buck-er-oo** \ˈbʊk-ə-ˈruː, ˈbʊk-ə-ˈruː\ *n*, pl *-aroos* *or* *-eroos* [by folk etymology fr *Sp* *vaca*, fr *vaca* cow, fr *L* *vacca* — more at *VACCINE*] 1: COWBOY 2: BRONCOBUSTER

buck-bean \ˈbʊk-,bēn\ *n*: a plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata* of the family *Menyanthaceae*) growing in bogs and having racemes of white or purplish flowers

buck-board \-bʊ(ə)-rd, -bʊ(ə)-rd\ *n* [obs. *E* *buck* body of a wagon + *E* *board*] *a*: a four-wheeled vehicle with a springy platform

buck-et \ˈbʊk-ət\ *n* [ME, fr AF *buket*, fr OE *būc* pitcher, belly, akin to OHG *būh* belly, Skt *bhūri* abundant — more at *BIG*] 1: a typically round vessel for catching, holding, or carrying liquids or solids 2: something resembling a bucket as *a*: the scoop of an excavating machine *b*: one of the receptacles on the rim of a waterwheel *c*: one of the cups of an endless-belt conveyor *d*: one of the vanes of a turbine rotor 3: a large quantity 4: BUCKET SEAT

2 bucket *vi* 1: to draw or lift in buckets 2 *Brit* *a*: to ride (in a horse) hard *b*: to drive hurriedly or roughly 3: to deal with in a bucket shop ~ *vt* 1: HUSTLE, HURRY 2 *a*: to move about haphazardly or irresponsibly *b*: to move roughly or jerkily (~ing over the rocky road)

bucket brigade *n*: a chain of persons acting to put out a fire by passing buckets of water from hand to hand

buck-et-ful \ˈbʊk-ət-,fʊl\ *n*, pl **buck-et-fuls** \-fʊlz\ *or* **buck-ets-ful** \-sɪz-,fʊl\ *as* much as a bucket will hold

bucket seat *n*: a low separate seat for one person (as in automobiles and airplanes)

bucket shop *n* 1: a saloon in which liquor was formerly sold from or dispensed in open containers (as buckets or pitchers) 2

a: an establishment in which security and commodity options and uncompleted purchases and sales at trivial margins are handled like bets *b*: a dishonest brokerage house; esp: one that fleeces customers by failing to execute orders on margin in anticipation of market fluctuations adverse to their interest

buck-eye \ˈbʊk-,i\ *n* 1: a shrub or tree (genus *Aesculus*) of the horse-chestnut family; also: its large nutlike seed 2 *cap*: a native or resident of Ohio — used as a nickname

buck fever *n*: nervous excitement of an inexperienced hunter at the sight of game

1 buck-le \ˈbʊk-əl\ *n* [ME *buccle*, fr MF, boss of a shield, buckle, fr *L* *buccula*, dim. of *bucca* cheek — more at *POCK*] 1: a fastening for two loose ends that is attached to one and holds the other by a catch 2: an ornamental device that suggests a buckle 3 *archaic*: a crisp curl

2 buckle *vb* **buck-led**; **buck-ling** \ˈbʊk-(ə-)lɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to fasten with a buckle 2: to prepare with vigor (*buckled himself to the task*) 3: to cause to bend, give way, or crumple ~ *vt* 1: to apply oneself with vigor (~s down to the job) 2: to bend, heave, warp, or kink usu under the influence of some external agency (cornstalk buckling in the high wind) 3: COLLAPSE (the supports buckled under the strain) 4: to give way: YIELD (one who does not ~ under pressure)

3 buckle *n*: a product of buckling

1 buck-ler \ˈbʊk-ler\ *n* [ME *bocler*, fr OF, shield with a boss, fr *bocle*] 1 *a*: a small round shield held by a handle at arm's length *b*: a shield worn on the left arm 2: one that shields and protects

buck-ler *vt* to shield or defend with a buckler

2 buck-er \ˈbʊk-,er\ *n*, pl **buck-ers** 1: one who is domineering and bullying: SWAGGERER 2 chiefly *Irish*: young fellow: LAD

buck passer *n* ('buck): a person who habitually passes the buck — **buck-passing** \ˈbʊk-,pas-ɪŋ\ *n*

1 buck-ram \ˈbʊk-rəm\ *n* [ME *bukeram*, fr OF *boquerant*, fr OProv *bocaran*, fr *Bokhara*, city of central Asia] 1: a stiff-finished heavily sized fabric of cotton or linen used for interlinings in garments, for stiffening in millinery, and in bookbinding 2 *archaic*: STIFFNESS RIGIDITY

2 buckram *adj*: suggesting buckram esp in stiffness or formality

3 buckram *vt* 1: to give strength or stiffness to (as with buckram)

2 *archaic*: to make pretentious

Bucks *abbr* Buckinghamshire

buck-saw \ˈbʊk-,sɔ\ *n*: a saw set in a usu H-shaped frame that is used for sawing wood

buck-shee \ˈbʊk-(ʃ)hē\ *n* [Hindi *bakshīś*] 1 *Brit*: something extra obtained free, esp: extra rations 2 *Brit*: WINDFALL, GRATUITY

buck-shot \ˈbʊk-,ʃɔt\ *n*: a coarse lead shot

buck-skin \ˈbʊk-,skɪn\ *n* 1: the skin of a buck *b*: a soft pliable usu suede-finished leather 2 *a* pl: buckskin breeches *b* *archaic*: a person dressed in buckskin, esp: an early American backwoodsman 3: a horse of a light yellowish dun color usu. with dark mane and tail — **buckskin** *adj*

buck-tail \ˈbʊk-,tāl\ *n*: an angler's lure made typically of hairs from the tail of a deer

buck-thorn \ˈbʊk-(ə-)m\ *n* 1: any of a genus (*Rhamnus* of the family *Rhamnaceae*, the buckthorn family) of often thorny trees or shrubs some of which yield purgatives or pigments 2: a tree (*Bumelia lycioides*) of the *sapodilla* family of the southern U.S.

buck-tooth \ˈbʊk-,tuːθ\ *n*: a large projecting front tooth — **buck-toothed** \-tuːθəd\ *adj*

buck up *vb* \ˈbʊk\ *vi*: to become encouraged ~ *vt* 1: IMPROVE, SMARTEN 2: to raise the morale of

buck-wheat \ˈbʊk-(h)wēt\ *n* [D *boekweit*, fr MD *boewiet*, fr *boc* (akin to OHG *buohta* beech tree) + *we* wheat — more at *BECH*] 1: any of a genus (*Fagopyrum* of the family *Polygonaceae*, the buckwheat family) of herbs with alternate leaves, clusters of apetalous pinkish white flowers and triangular seeds, esp: either of two plants (*F. esculentum* and *F. tartaricum*) cultivated for their edible seeds 2: the seed of a buckwheat used as a cereal grain

1 bu-colic \ˈbyu-,kal-ik\ *adj* [L *bucolicus*, fr *Gk* *boukolikos*, fr *boukolos* cowherd, fr *bous* head of cattle + *-kolos* (akin to *L* *colere* to cultivate) — more at *COW WHEEL*] 1: of or relating to shepherds or herdsmen ~ *PASTORAL* 2: relating to or typical of rural life *syn* see *RURAL* — **bu-coli-cal-ly** \-kəl-ē\ *adv*

2 bucolic *n*: a pastoral poem ~ *ECCLOGUE*

1 bud \ˈbʊd\ *n* [ME *budde*, akin to OE *budda* beetle, Skt *bhūri* abundant — more at *BIG*] 1: a small lateral or terminal protuberance on the stem of a plant that may develop into a flower, leaf, or shoot 2: something not yet mature or at full development as *a*: an incompletely opened flower *b*: CHILD YOUTH *c*: an outgrowth of an organism that differentiates into a new individual: GEMMA, also: PRIMORDIUM — in the bud in an early stage of development (nipped the rebellion in the bud)

2 bud *vb* **bud-ded**, **bud-ding** *vi* 1 *of a plant* *a*: to set or put forth buds *b*: to commence growth from buds 2: to develop by way of outgrowth 3: to reproduce asexually esp. by the pinching off of a small part of the parent ~ *vt* 1: to produce or develop from buds 2: to cause (as a plant) to bud 3: to insert a bud from a plant of one kind into an opening in the bark of (a plant of another kind) usu in order to propagate a desired variety — **bud-d** *n*

Bud-dha \ˈbʊd-,ˈbʊd-,i\ *n* [Skt, enlightened] 1: a person who has attained Buddhahood 2: a representation of Gautama Buddha

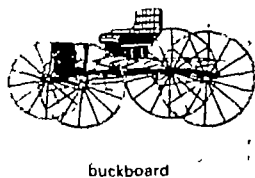
Bud-dha-hood \-hʊd\ *n*: a state of perfect enlightenment sought in Buddhism

Bud-dhism \ˈbʊd-,dɪz-əm, -ˈbʊd-,dʒ-əm\ *n*: a religion of eastern and central Asia growing out of the teaching of Gautama Buddha that suffering is inherent in life and that one can be liberated from it by mental and moral self-purification — **Bud-dhist** \ˈbʊd-ɪst-,ˈbʊd-,i\ *n* *or* *adj* — **Bud-dh-ist** *adj* \ˈbʊd-ɪst-ɪk, -ˈbʊd-,i\ *adj*

bud-ding \ˈbʊd-ɪŋ\ *adj*: being in an early stage of development (~ novelists)

bud-dle \ˈbʊd-əl\ *n* [origin unknown]: an apparatus on which crushed ore is washed

bud-dle-ia \ˈbʊd-ē-ə, -ˈbʊd-,ē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Adam Bud-dle †1715 *E* botanist] any of a genus (*Buddleia* of the family



bull tongue *n*: a wide blade attached to a cultivator or plow to stir the soil, kill weeds, or mark furrows

bull-whip \ˈbʊl-ˌhɪp, -ˌwɪp/ *n*: a rawhide whip with plaited lash 15 to 25 feet long

bully \ˈbʊl-i/ *n*, *pl* **bullies** [prob. modif. of *D* *boel* lower, fr. MHG *buole*] 1 *archaic*: a: SWEETHEART b: a fine chap 2 a: a blustering browbeating fellow; esp: one habitually cruel to others weaker than himself b: the protector of a prostitute: PIMP 3: a hired ruffian

bully *adj* 1: EXCELLENT, FIRST-RATE — often used in interjectional expressions (~ for you) 2: resembling or characteristic of a bully

bully *vb* **bullied**, **bullying** *vi*: to treat abusively ~ *vi*: to use browbeating language or behavior: BLUSTER

bully *n* [prob. modif. of *F* (*boeuf*) *bouilli* boiled beef]: pickled or canned usu. corned beef

bully-boy \ˈbʊl-i-ˌbɔɪ/ *n*: a swaggering tough

bully-rag \ˈbʊl-i-ˌræg/ *vi* [origin unknown] 1: to intimidate by bullying 2: to vex by teasing: BADGER

bul-rush also **bull-rush** \ˈbʊl-ˌrʊʃ/ *n* [ME *bulrysche*] any of several large rushes or sedges growing in wetlands as a: any of a genus of annual or perennial sedges (*Scirpus*, esp. *S. lacustris*) that bear solitary or much-clustered spikelets containing perfect flowers with a perianth of six bristles b *Brit*: either of two cattails (*Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*) c: Papyrus

bulwark \ˈbʊl-ˌwɜrk, -ˌwɜrk; ˈbʊl-ˌ(w)ɜrk/ *n* [ME *bulwerke*, fr. MD *bolwerk*, fr. MHG, fr. *bol* plank + *werk* work] 1 a: a solid wall-like structure raised for defense: RAMPART b: BREAKWATER, SEAWALL 2: a strong support or protection 3: the side of a ship above the upper deck — usu. used in pl

bulwark *vi*: to fortify or safeguard with a bulwark

bum \bʊm/ *n* [ME *bom*] chiefly *Brit*: BUTTOCKS — sometimes considered vulgar

bum *vb* **bummed**; **bumming** [prob. back-formation fr. *bummer*] *vi* 1: LOAF 2: to spend time unemployed and often wandering ~ *vi*: to obtain by begging: CADGE

bum *n* [prob. short for *bummer*] 1 a: one who sponges off others and avoids work b: one who performs a function poorly (called the umpire a ~) c: one who devotes his time to a recreational activity (a beach ~) (ski ~) 2: VAGRANT, TRAMP

bum *adj* 1 a: INFERIOR, WORTHLESS (~ advice) b: acutely disagreeable (a ~ trip) 2: not functioning because of damage or injury: DISABLED (a ~ knee)

bum *n* [prob. fr. *bum*] a drinking spree: BENDER — on the **bum**: with no settled residence or means of support

bum-bar-shoot \ˈbʊm-bər-ˌʃu:t/ *n* [bumber- (alter of *umbr-* umbrella) + -shoot (alter of *-chute* in parachute)]: UMBRELLA

bumble \ˈbʊm-bəl/ *vi* **bumbled**; **bumbling** \-ˌɡɪŋ/ [ME *bumblen* to boom, of imit. origin] 1: BUZZ 2: DRONE, RUMBLE

bumble *vb* **bumbled**; **bumbling** [prob. alter of *bumble*] *vi* 1: BLUNDER, *specif*: to speak ineptly in a stuttering and faltering manner 2: to proceed unsteadily: STUMBLE ~ *vi*: BUNGLE — **bumbler** \-ˌbʊl-ər/ *n* — **bumbling-ly** \-ˌbʊl-ɪŋ-ˌli/ *adv*

bumble-bee \ˈbʊm-bəl-ˌbi/ *n*: any of numerous large robust hairy social bees (genus *Bombus*)

bum-boot \ˈbʊm-bʊt/ *n* [prob. fr. LG *bumboot*, fr. *bum* tree + *boot* boat]: a boat that brings provisions and commodities for sale to larger ships in port or offshore

bumf \ˈbʊm(p)/ *n* [*Brit* slang *bumf* toilet paper, short for *bumfold*, fr. *bum*] *Brit*: PAPERWORK

bummer \ˈbʊm-ər/ *n* [prob. modif. of *G* *bummler* loafer, fr. *bummel* to dangle, loaf]: one that bums

bummer *n* [ˈbʊm + -er] slang: an unpleasant experience (as a bad reaction to a hallucinogenic drug)

bump \bʊmp/ *vb* [imit.] *v* 1: to strike or knock with force or violence 2: to collide with 3 a (1): to dislodge with a jolt (2): to subject to a scalar change (beings being ~ed up) b: to oust usu. by virtue of seniority or priority (was ~ed from the flight) 4: to apply pressure to (as sheet metal) so as to make or remove a concavity or convexity ~ *vi* 1: to knock against something with a forceful jolt 2: to proceed in a series of bumps — **bump into**: to encounter esp. by chance

bump *n* 1 a: a sudden forceful blow, impact, or jolt b: DE-MOTION 2: a relatively abrupt convexity or protuberance on a surface as a: a swelling of tissue b: a cranial protuberance 3: an act of thrusting the hips forward in an erotic manner

bump-per \ˈbʊm-pər/ *n* [prob. fr. *bump* (to bulge)] 1: a brimming cup or glass 2: something unusually large

bumper *adj*: unusually large (a ~ crop)

bumper \ˈbʊm-pər/ *n* 1: one that bumps 2: a device for absorbing shock or preventing damage (as in collision), *specif*: a metal bar at either end of an automobile

bumper-to-bumper *adj*: marked by long closed lines of cars (~ traffic)

bump-kin \ˈbʊm(p)-kən/ *n* [perh. fr. Flem. *bommeke* small cask, fr. MD, fr. *bomme* cask]: an awkward and unsophisticated rustic — **bump-kin-ish** \-ˌkən-ˌnɪʃ/ *adj* — **bump-kin-ly** \-ˌkən-ˌli/ *adv*

bump-kin or **bump-kin** \ˈbʊm(p)-kən/ *n* [prob. fr. Flem. *boomken*, dim. of *boom* tree]: a spar projecting from the stern of a ship

bump off *vi*: to murder casually or cold-bloodedly

bump-tious \ˈbʊm(p)-ˌtʃəs/ *adj* [ˈbʊmp + -tious (as in *fractious*)] presumptuously, obstusely, and often noisily self-assertive: OB-TRUSIVE — **bump-tious-ly** *adv* — **bump-tious-ness** *n*

bumpy \ˈbʊm-pi/ *adj* **bumpy**; **leaky** 1 a: having or covered with bumps (a ~ road) b: marked by ups and downs: UNEVEN 2 a: marked by bumps or jolts (a ~ ride) b: rhythmically jerky (~ dance music) — **bumpy-ly** \-ˌpi-ˌli/ *adv* — **bumpy-ness** \-ˌpi-ˌnəs/ *n*

bun \bʊn/ *n* [ME *bunne*] 1: any of various sweet or plain small breads; esp: a round roll 2: a knot of hair shaped like a bun

Bun *n* [perh. alter. of *E* dial. *bun* (intoxicated)]: LOAD 4

Bu-na \ˈbʊ-nə/ trademark — used for any of several rubbers made by polymerization or copolymerization of butadiene

bunch \ˈbʊnʃ/ *n* [ME *bunche*] 1: PROTUBERANCE, SWELLING 2 a: a number of things of the same kind: CLUSTER (a ~ of grapes) b: a homogeneous group *syn* see GROUP — **bunch-ily** \ˈbʊn-ˌtʃə-ˌli/ *adv* — **bunchy** \-ˌtʃeɪ/ *adj*

bunch *vi* 1: SWELL, PROTRUDE 2: to form a group or cluster — often used with *up* ~ *vi*: to form into a bunch

bunch-berry \ˈbʊnʃ-ˌber-i/ *n*: a creeping perennial herb (*Cornus canadensis*) that has whorled leaves and white floral bracts and bears red berries in capitate cymes

bunch-flower \ˈbʊnʃ-ˌflaʊ-(-ə)r/ *n*: a tall summer-blooming herb (*Melanthium virginicum*) of the lily family that is found in the eastern and southern U.S. and bears a panicle of small greenish flowers

bun-co or **bun-ko** \ˈbʊn-ˌ(ɔ)k-(-ə)/ *n*, *pl* **buncos** or **bunkos** [perh. alter of Sp *banca* bench, bank, fr. It — more at *BANK*]: a swindling game or scheme — **bunco** *vi*

bund \ˈbʊnd/ *n* [Hindi *bund*, fr. Per. akin to OE *binden* to bind] 1: an embankment used esp. in India to control the flow of water 2: an embanked thoroughfare along a river or the sea esp. in the Far East

bund \ˈbʊnd/ *n*, often *cap* [G, fr. MHG *bunt*, akin to OE *byndel* bundle]: a political association, *specif*: a pro-Nazi German-American organization of the 1930s — **bund-ist** \-ˌɪst/ *n*, often *cap*

bund-elle \ˈbʊn-dɪl/ *n* [ME *bundel*, fr. MD, akin to OE *byndel* bundle, *bindan* to bind] 1 a: a group of things fastened together for convenient handling b: PACKAGE, PARCEL c: a considerable number of things: LOT (a ~ of contradictions) d: a sizable sum of money 2 a: a small band of mostly parallel fibers (as of nerve) b: VASCULAR BUNDLE

bund-elle *vb* **bundled**, **bundling** \ˈbʊn-dɪl-ɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to make into a bundle or package: WRAP 2: to hustle or hurry unceremoniously (*bundled* the children off to school) ~ *vi* 1: HUSTLE, HURRY 2: to practice bundling — **bund-ler** \-ˌdlər, -ˌdɪ-ˌlər/ *n*

bundle of nerves: a very nervous person

bundle up *vi*: to dress warmly ~ *vi*: to dress (someone) warmly

bun-dling \ˈbʊn-dɪŋ, -ˌdɪŋ/ *n*: a former custom of an unmarried couple's occupying the same bed without undressing esp. during courtship

bun-g \ˈbʊŋ/ *n* [ME, fr. MD *bonne*, *bonghe*, fr. LL *puncta* puncture, fr. L, fem. of *punctus*, pp. of *pungere* to prick — more at *PUNCTURE*] 1: the stopper in the bunglehole of a cask, also: BUNGHOLE 2: the oocum or anus esp. of a slaughtered animal

bung *vi*: to plug with or as if with a bung

bun-ga-low \ˈbʊŋ-ɡə-ˌlə/ *n* [Hindi *bangla*, lit. (house) in the Bengal style]: a usu. one-storied house with a low-pitched roof

bung-hole \ˈbʊŋ-ˌhɔl/ *n*: a hole for emptying or filling a cask

bun-gle \ˈbʊŋ-ɡəl/ *vb* **bungled**, **bun-gling** \-ˌɡɪŋ/ [perh. of Scand. origin, akin to Icel *bangla* to hammer] *vi*: to act or work clumsily and awkwardly ~ *vi*: MISHANDLE, BOTCH — **bun-gler** \-ˌɡɪ-lər/ *n* — **bun-gling** *adj* or *n* — **bun-gling-ly** \-ˌɡɪŋ-ˌli/ *adv*

bun-gle-some \-ˌɡɪl-səm/ *adj*: AWKWARD CLUMSY

bung *up* *vi*: BATTER

bun-ion \ˈbʊn-ɪən/ *n* [prob. irreg. fr. *bunny* (swelling)]: an inflamed swelling of the small sac on the first joint of the big toe

bunk \ˈbʊŋk/ *n* [prob. short for *bunker*] 1 a: a built-in bed (as on a ship) that is often one of a tier of berths b: a sleeping place 2: a feeding trough for cattle

bunk *vi*: to occupy a bunk or bed: stay the night (~ed with a friend for the night) ~ *vi*: to provide with a bunk or bed

bunk *n*: BUNKUM, NONSENSE

bunk bed *n*: one of two single beds usu. placed one above the other

bun-ker \ˈbʊŋ-kər/ *n* [Sc *bunker* chest, box] 1: a bin or compartment for storage; esp: one on shipboard for the ship's fuel 2 a: a protective embankment or dugout, esp: a fortified chamber mostly below ground often built of reinforced concrete and provided with embrasures b: a sand trap or embankment constituting a hazard on a golf course

bunker *vb* **bunkered**; **bun-ker-ing** \-ˌk(ə)-ŋɪŋ/ *vi*: to fill a ship's bunker with coal or oil ~ *vi*: to place or store in a bunker

bunk-house \ˈbʊŋk-ˌhaʊs/ *n*: a rough simple building providing sleeping quarters

bun-kum or **bun-combe** \ˈbʊŋ-kəm/ *n* [Buncombe county, N.C., fr. the defense of a seemingly irrelevant speech made by its congressional representative that he was speaking to Buncombe]: insincere or foolish talk: NONSENSE

bun-y \ˈbʊn-i/ *n*, *pl* **bunnies** [E dial. *bun* (rabbit)]: RABBIT *esp*: a young rabbit

Bun-ra-ku \ˈbʊn-ˌræk-(-u)/ *n* [Jap]: Japanese puppet theater featuring large costumed wooden puppets, puppeteers who are onstage, and a chanter who speaks all the lines

Bun sen burner \ˈbʊn(t)-ˌsən-ˌn/ [Robert W. Bunsen]: a gas burner consisting typically of a straight tube with small holes at the bottom where air enters and mixes with the gas to produce an intensely hot blue flame

bunt \bʊnt/ *n* [perh. fr. LG, *bundel*, fr. MLG, akin to OE *byndel* bundle] 1 a: the middle part of a square sail b: the part of a furled sail gathered up in a bunch at the center of the yard 2: the bagging part of a fishing net

bunt *n* [origin unknown]: a destructive covered smut of wheat caused by a fungus (*Tilletia foetida* or *T. caries*)

bunt *vb* [alter. of *bunt*] *vi* 1: to strike or push with or as if with the head 2: BUTT 2: to push or tap (a baseball) lightly without swinging the bat ~ *vi*: to bunt a baseball — **bunt-er** *n*

bunt *n* 1: an act or instance of bunting 2: a bunted ball

a	about	o	kitten	æ	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	colt, cart
au	out	ch	chain	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	oi	coin	th	thun, this
ū	foot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	famous	zb	vision

building \ˈbil-ding\ *n* 1: a usu. roofed and walled structure built for permanent use (as for a dwelling) 2: the art or business of assembling materials into a structure
building block *n*: a unit of construction or composition
build-up \ˈbil-dap\ *n* 1: the act or process of building up 2: something produced by building up
build up \ˈbil-dap\ *v* 1: to develop gradually by increments (building up his endurance) (built up a library) 2: to promote the esteem of (a salesman building up his product) ~ *vi*: to accumulate or develop appreciably (clouds building up on the horizon)
built \ˈbilt\ *adj*: formed as to physique or bodily contours (a slimly ~ girl)
built-in \ˈbil-tin\ *adj* 1: forming an integral part of a structure, esp. constructed as or in a recess in a wall 2: INHERENT
built-up \ˈbil-tup\ *adj* 1: made of several sections or layers fastened together 2: covered with buildings
bulb \ˈbulb\ *n* [L. *bulbus*, fr. Gk *bulbos* bulbous plant, akin to Arm *boik* radish] 1: a: a resting stage of a plant (as the lily, onion, hyacinth, or tulip) that is usu. formed underground and consists of a short stem base bearing one or more buds enclosed in overlapping membranous or fleshy leaves b: a fleshy structure (as a tuber or corm) resembling a bulb in appearance c: a plant having or developing from a bulb 2: a bulb-shaped part, *specif*: a rounded glass envelope enclosing the light source of an electric lamp or such an envelope together with the light source it encloses 3: a rounded or swollen anatomical structure 4: a camera setting that indicates that the shutter can be opened by pressing on the release and closed by ending the pressure — **bulbaceous** \ˈbul-bā-shəs\ *adj* — **bulbed** \ˈbulbd\ *adj*
bulbar \ˈbul-bər, -bār\ *adj*: of or relating to a bulb, *specif*: involving the medulla oblongata
bulb \ˈbulb\, *bulb* \ˈbul\ *n* [F. *bulbille*, dim. of *bulbe* bulb, fr. L. *bulbus*] a: a small or secondary bulb, esp.: an aerial deciduous bud produced in a leaf axil or replacing the flowers
bulbous \ˈbul-bəs\ *adj* 1: having a bulb: growing from or bearing bulbs 2: resembling a bulb esp. in roundness (a ~ nose) — **bulbously** *adv*
bulbul \ˈbul-bul\ *n* [Per, fr. Ar] 1: a Persian songbird frequently mentioned in poetry that is prob. a nightingale (*Luscinia golioti*) 2: any of a group of gregarious passerine birds (family Pycnonotidae) of Asia and Africa
Bulg *abbr* Bulgarian, Bulgarian
Bul-gar \ˈbul-gär, -gär\ *n* [ML. *Bulgarus*]: BULGARIAN
Bul-gari-an \ˈbul-gär-ē-ən, -gär-ən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Bulgaria 2: the Slavic language of the Bulgarians — **Bul-gari-an** *adj*
bulge \ˈbulj\ *n* [MF *boulge*, *bouge* leather bag, curved part — more at BUDGET] 1: BILGE 1, 2 2: a usu. localized swelling of a surface caused by pressure from within or below 3: ADVANTAGE, UPPER HAND 4: sudden expansion *syn* see PROJECTION
bulge *vb* **bulged**, **bulging** *vi*: to cause to bulge ~ *vi* 1: archaic: BILGE 1 2: to jut out. SWELL b: to bend outward c: to become swollen or protuberant
bul-gur \ˈbul-gur\ *n* [Turk]: parched crushed wheat prepared for human consumption
bulgy \ˈbul-jē\ *adj*: showing a bulge: BULGING — **bulginess** *n*
bulim-lā \ˈbul-tim-ē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *bulimia* great hunger, fr. *bous* head of cattle + *limos* hunger — more at COW, LESS]: an abnormal and constant craving for food
bulk \ˈbalk\ *n* [ME, *heap*, *bulk*, fr. ON *bulki* cargo] 1: spatial dimension: MAGNITUDE b: material (as indigestible fibrous residues of food) that forms a mass in the intestine 2: a: BODY esp.: a large or corpulent human body b: an organized structure esp. when viewed primarily as a mass of material (the shrouded ~s of snow-covered cars) c: a ponderous shapeless mass of material (on the living sea rolls an inanimate ~ — P. B. Shelley) 3: the main or greater part
syn BULK, MASS, VOLUME *shared meaning element*: the aggregate that forms a body or unit
bulk 1: not divided into parts 2: not packaged in separate units
bulk *vi* 1: to cause to swell or bulge: STUFF 2: to gather into a mass or aggregate 3: to have a bulk of ~ *vi* 1: SWELL, EXPAND 2: to appear as a factor. LOOM (a consideration that ~s large in everyone's thinking)
bulk *adj* 1: being in bulk (~ cement) 2: of or relating to materials in bulk
bulb-head \ˈbulk-hed, -bald-ked\ *n* [bulk (structure projecting from a building) + head] 1: an upright partition separating compartments 2: a structure or partition to resist pressure or to shut off water, fire, or gas 3: a retaining wall along a waterfront 4: a projecting framework with a sloping door giving access to a cellar stairway or a shaft
bulky \ˈbul-kē\ *bulk-ier*, *-est* *adj* 1: a: having bulk b: (1) large of its kind (2) CORPULENT 2: having great volume in proportion to weight (a ~ knit sweater) — **bulkily** \-kē-lē\ *adv* — **bulkiness** \-kē-nəs\ *n*
bull \ˈbul\ *n* [ME *bul*, fr. OE *buta*, akin to OE *blāwan* to blow] 1: an adult male bovine animal, also: a usu. adult male of various large animals b: ELEPHANT c: a draft ox 2: one who buys securities or commodities in expectation of a price rise or who acts to effect such a rise — compare BEAR 3: one that resembles a bull (as in brawniness) 4: BULLDOG 5: slang: POLICEMAN DELECTIVE 6: cap: TAURUS
bull *adj* 1: a: MALE b: of or relating to a bull c: suggestive of a bull 2: large of its kind 3: RISING (a ~ market)
bull *vi*: to advance forcefully ~ *vi* 1: to try to raise the price of (as stocks) or in a market 2: a: to act on with violence b: FORCE (~ed his way through the crowd)
bull *n* [ME *bulle*, fr. ML *bulle*, fr. L. bubble, amulet] 1: a solemn papal letter sealed with a bulla or with a red-ink imprint of the device on the bulla 2: EDICT, DECREE

bull *n* [perh. fr. obs. *bull* to mock]: a grotesque blunder in language
bull *n* [short for *bullshit*] 1: slang: empty boastful talk 2: slang: NONSENSE
bull *vi*, *slang*: to engage in idle and often boastful talk ~ *vi*, *slang*: to fool esp. by fast boastful talk
bull *abbr* bulletin
bul-la \ˈbul-ə\ *n*, *pl* **bul-lae** \ˈbul-ē, -ē\ 1 [ML]: the round usu. lead seal attached to a papal bull 2 [NL, fr. L]: a hollow thin-walled rounded bony prominence 3: a large vesicle or blister
bul-belce \ˈbul-bəs\ *n* [ME *beloce*, fr. MF *beloce*, fr. ML *belluca*]: a European plum (*Prunus domestica* *insititia*) with small ovoid fruit in clusters
bull-baiting \ˈbul-bāt-ing\ *n*: the former practice of baiting bulls with dogs
bull-bat \ˈbul-bat\ *n*: NIGHTHAWK 1a
bull-dog \ˈbul-dog\ *n* 1: a compact muscular short-haired dog of an English breed that is marked by vigor and sagacity and has widely separated forelegs and an undershot lower jaw 2: a revolver of large caliber and short barrel 3: a proctor's attendant at an English university
bulldog *adj*: suggestive of a bulldog (~ tenacity)
bulldog *vi*: to throw (a steer) by seizing the horns and twisting the neck — **bulldog-ger** *n*
bulldoze \ˈbul-dōz\ *vi* [perh. fr. *bull* + alter of *dose*] 1: BULLY 2: to move, clear, gouge out, or level off by pushing with a bulldozer 3: to force insensitively or ruthlessly
bulldozer \ˈbul-dō-zər\ *n* 1: one that bulldozes 2: a tractor-driven machine having a broad blunt horizontal blade or ram for clearing land, road building, or comparable activities
bullet \ˈbul-it\ *n*, often *attrib* [MF *boulette* small ball & *boulet* missile, dim. of *boule* ball — more at BOWL] 1: a round or elongated missile (as of lead) designed to be fired from a firearm, broadly: CARTRIDGE 1a 2: something resembling a bullet (as in curved form) 3: a very fast and accurately thrown ball 4: a ballot cast for a straight ticket — **bullet-proof** \ˈbul-it-pruf\ *adj*
bulletin \ˈbul-it-in\ *n* [F, fr. It *bulletino*, dim. of *bullo* papal edict, fr. ML] 1: a brief public notice issuing from an authoritative source, *specif*: a brief news item intended for immediate publication 2: PERIODICAL esp.: the organ of an institution or association
bulletin *vt*: to make public by bulletin
bulletin board *n*: a board for posting notices (as at a school)
bull fiddle *n*: DOUBLE BASS — **bull fiddler** *n*
bullfight \ˈbul-ft\ *n*: a spectacle in which men ceremonially excite, fight with, and in Hispanic tradition kill bulls in an arena for public amusement — **bullfight-er** \-ər\ *n*
bullfighting \-ing\ *n*: the action involved in a bullfight
bullfinch \ˈbul-finch\ *n*: a European finch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*) having in the male rosy red underparts, blue-gray back, and black cap, chin, tail, and wings, also: any of several other finches
bullfrog \ˈfrɒg, -fræg\ *n*: FROG esp.: a heavy-bodied deep-voiced frog (as of the genus *Rana*)
bull-head \-hed\ *n*: any of various large-headed fishes (as a miller's-thumb or sculpin) esp.: any of several common freshwater catfishes (genus *Ictalurus*) of the U.S.
bull-headed \ˈbul-hed-d\ *adj*: stupidly stubborn: HEADSTRONG — **bull-headed-ly** *adv* — **bull-headed-ness** *n*
bull-horn \ˈbul-hōrn\ *n* 1: a loudspeaker on a naval ship 2: a hand-held combined microphone and loudspeaker
bullion \ˈbul-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, mint] 1: gold or silver considered as so much metal, *specif*: uncoined gold or silver in bars or ingots b: metal in the mass (lead ~) 2: lace, braid, or fringe of gold or silver threads
bull-ish \ˈbul-ish\ *adj* 1: suggestive of a bull (as in brawniness) 2: a: marked by, tending to cause, or hopeful of rising prices (as in a stock market) b: OPTIMISTIC — **bull-ish-ly** *adv* — **bull-ish-ness** *n*
bull mastiff *n*: a large powerful dog of a breed developed by crossing bulldogs with mastiffs
Bull Moose *n* [bull moose, emblem of the Progressive party of 1912]: a follower of Theodore Roosevelt in the U.S. presidential campaign of 1912
Bull Moos-er \ˈmū-sər\ *n*: BULL MOOSE
bull neck *n*: a thick short powerful neck — **bull-necked** \ˈbul-nekt\ *adj*
bull-ock \ˈbul-ək\ *n* 1: a young bull 2: a castrated bull: STEER — **bull-ocky** \-ə-kē\ *adj*
bul-lous \ˈbul-əs\ *adj*: resembling or characterized by bullae • VE-SICULAR (~ lesions)
bull pen 1: a large detention cell where prisoners are held until brought into court 2: a place on a baseball field where relief pitchers warm up during a game b: the relief pitchers of a baseball team
bull-pout \ˈbul-paut\ *n* [bullhead + pout]: BULLHEAD, esp. the common dark bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)
bull-ring \ˈbul-rɪŋ\ *n*: an arena for bullfights
bull session \ˈbul-sən\ *n*: an informal discursive group discussion
bull's-eye \ˈbul-ē\ *n*, *pl* **bull's-eyes** 1: a small thick disk of glass inserted (as in a deck) to let in light 2: a very hard globular candy 3: a: the center of a target, also: something central or crucial b: a shot that hits the bull's-eye, broadly: something that precisely attains a desired end 4: a simple lens of short focal distance, also: a lantern with such a lens — see LANTERN illustration 5: a circular opening for air or light
bull's-eye window *n*: a circular window or one filling a bull's-eye
bullshit \ˈbul-shit\ *n* [bull + shit]: NONSENSE, esp.: foolish insolent talk — *usu.* considered vulgar
bull snake *n*: any of several large harmless No. American snakes (genus *Pituophis*) that feed chiefly on rodents — called also *gopher snake*, *pine snake*
bull-terrier \ˈbul-ter-ē-ər\ *n* [bulldog + terrier]: a short-haired terrier of a breed originated in England by crossing the bulldog with terriers

nuclear fusion **c**: to contain a fire (little stove ~ing in the corner) **d**: to give off light: SHINE, GLOW (a light ~ing in the window) **2 a**: to be hot (the ~ing sand) **b**: to produce or undergo discomfort or pain (iodine ~s so) (ears ~ing from the cold) **c**: to become emotionally excited or agitated **d**: (1) to yearn ardently (~ing to tell the story) (2) to be or become very angry or disgusted (that remark really made him ~) **3 a**: to undergo alteration or destruction by the action of fire or heat (watched their house ~ down) (the potatoes ~ed to a crisp) **b**: to die in the electric chair **4**: to force or make a way by or as if by burning (her words ~ed into his heart) **5**: to receive sunburn (she ~s easily) **vi** **1 a**: to cause to undergo combustion, esp. to destroy by fire (~ed the trash) **b**: to use as fuel (this furnace ~s gas) **2 a**: to transform by exposure to heat or fire (~ clay to bricks) **b**: to produce by burning (~ed a hole in his sleeve) **3 a**: to injure or damage by exposure to fire, heat, or radiation: SCORCH (~ed his hand) **b**: to execute by burning (heretics ~ed at the stake), also: ELECTROCUTE **4 a**: IRRITATE, ANNOY — used with up (really ~s me up) **b**: to take advantage of: DECEIVE, CHEAT — often used in passive **5**: to wear out: EXHAUST — burn-able 'bɔr-nə-bəl' **adj** — burn one's bridges also burn one's boats: to cut off all means of retreat — burn one's ears: to rebuke strongly — burn the candle at both ends: to use one's resources or energies to excess — burn the midnight oil: to work or study far into the night

burn **n** **1**: the act, process, or result of burning **a**: injury or damage resulting from exposure to fire, heat, caustics, electricity, or certain radiations **b**: a burned area (a ~ on the table top) **c**: an abrasion (as of the skin) having the appearance of a burn (rope ~s) **d**: a burning sensation (the ~ of iodine on a cut) **2**: the firing of a spacecraft rocket engine in flight **3**: ANGER esp. increasing fury — used chiefly in the phrase *slow burn* **burned-out** 'bɔrn-əut', 'bɔrn-t-əut' or **burnt-out** 'bɔrn-t-əut' **adj** — worn out by excessive or improper use (~ beannings), also: EXHAUSTED (died a ~ man)

burner 'bɔr-nər' **n**: one that burns, esp. the part of a fuel-burning device (as a stove or furnace) where the flame is produced **burn-net** ('bɔr-net', 'bɔr-nɒt) **n** [ME, fr. OF *burnete*, fr. *brun* brown — more at BRUNET]: any of a genus (*Sanguisorba*) of herbs of the rose family with odd-pinnate stipulate leaves and spikes of apetalous flowers

burn in **vi**: to increase the density of (portions of a photographic print) during enlarging by giving extra exposure — compare DODGE

burn-ing 'bɔr-nɪŋ' **adj** **1 a**: being on fire **b**: ARDENT, INTENSE (~ enthusiasm) **2 a**: affecting with or as if with heat (a ~ fever) **b**: resembling that produced by a burn (a ~ sensation on the tongue) **3**: of fundamental importance: URGENT (one of the ~ issues of our time) — burn-ingly 'nɪŋ-ly' **adv**

burning bush **n**: any of several plants associated with fire (as by redness) **a**: WAHOO **b**: SUMMER CYPRESS

burning ghat **n**: a level space at the head of a ghat for cremation **burn-nish** 'bɔr-nɪʃ' **vi** [ME *burnischen*, fr. MF *bruniss*, stem of *brunir*, lit. to make brown, fr. *brun*]: **1**: to make shiny or lustrous esp. by rubbing: POLISH **2**: to rub (a material) with a tool for compacting or smoothing or for turning an edge — burn-nish-er **n** — burn-nish-ing **adj** or **n**

burnish **n**: LUSTER, GLOSS

burn-noose or **burn-nose** ('bɔr-nūs) **n** [F *burnous*, fr. Ar *burnus*]: a one-piece hooded cloak worn by Arabs and Moors **burn-out** 'bɔr-naʊt' **n**: the cessation of operation of a jet or rocket engine, also: the point at which burnout occurs

burn-sides 'bɔrn-sɪdz' **n** **pl** [Ambrose E. Burnside]: **SIDE WHISKERS**, esp.: full muttonchop whiskers

burp 'bɜrp' **n** [imit.]: BELCH

burp vi: BELCH ~vi: to help (a baby) expel gas from the stomach esp. by patting or rubbing the back

burp gun **n**: a small submachine gun

bur 'bɜr' **n** [ME *burre*, akin to OE *byrst* bristle — more at BRISTLE] **1** usu **bur** **a**: a rough or prickly envelope of a fruit **b**: a plant that bears burs **2 a**: something that sticks or clings (a ~ in the throat) **b**: HANGER-ON **3** [ME *burwe* circle]: a small washer put on the end of a rivet before swaging it down **4**: an irregular rounded mass, esp.: a tree burl **5**: a thin ridge or area of roughness produced in cutting or shaping metal **6 a**: a trilled uvular /r/ as used by some speakers of English esp. in northern England and in Scotland **b**: a tongue-point trill that is the usual Scottish /r/ **7 a**: a small rotary cutting tool **b** usu **bur**: a bit used on a dental drill **8**: a rough humming sound WHIR — burred 'bɜrd' **adj**

burrd vi **1**: to speak with a burr **2**: to make a whirring sound ~vi: **1**: to pronounce with a burr **2 a**: to form into a projecting edge **b**: to remove burs from — burr-er **n**

burrr **n** [perh. fr. 'burrr']. BURRSTONE

bur reed **n**: any of a genus (*Sparganium*, family Sparganiaceae) of plants with globose fruits resembling burs

bur-ro 'bɜr-ɔ', 'bɜr-', -ɔ(-w); 'bɜ(-w)' **n**, **pl** burros [Sp. *irreg. fr. borrico*, fr. LL *burricus* small horse]: DONKEY esp.: a small one used as a pack animal

bur-row 'bɜr-ɔ', 'bɜ(-w)', -ɔ(-w) **n** [ME *borow*]: a hole or excavation in the ground made by an animal (as a rabbit) for shelter and habitation

burrow vi **1** *archaic*: to hide in or as if in a burrow **2 a**: to construct by tunneling **b**: to penetrate by means of a burrow **3**: to make a motion suggestive of burrowing with: NESTLE (she ~s in her grubby hand into mine) ~vi: **1**: to conceal oneself in or as if in a burrow **2 a**: to make a burrow **b**: to progress by or as if by digging **3**: to make a motion suggestive of burrowing: SNUG-GLE, NESTLE (~ed against his back for warmth) — bur-row-er **n**

burstone *var* of BURRSTONE

bur-ry 'bɜr-ɪ' **adj** burr-ier, -est **1**: containing burs **2**: PRICKLY **3** of speech: characterized by a burr

bur-sa 'bɜr-sə' **n**, **pl** bur-sas 'bɜr-səz' or bur-sae 'bɜr-sə' [NL, fr. ML, *bursa*, purse — more at PURSE]: a bodily pouch or sac; esp.: a small serous sac between a tendon and a bone — bur-sal 'səl' **adj** **bur-sar** 'bɜr-sər', -sər' **n** [ML *bursarius*, fr. *bursa*]: an officer (as of a monastery or college) in charge of funds: TREASURER **bur-sa-ry** 'bɜr-sə-ri' **n**, **pl** -ries [ML *bursaria*, fr. *bursa*]: **1**: the treasury of a college or monastery **2**: a monetary grant to a needy student: SCHOLARSHIP

burs-e 'bɜr-sə' **n** [MF *bourse*, fr. ML *bursa*]: **1** obs.: EXCHANGE, BOURSE **2 a**: PURSE **b**: a square cloth case used to carry the corporal in a COMMUNION service

burs-eed 'bɜr-səd' **n**: STICKSEED

bur-sit-is ('bɜr-sɪt-ɪs) **n** [NL, fr. *bursa*]: inflammation of a bursa esp. of the shoulder or elbow

burst 'bɜrst' **vb** burst or bursted, burst-ing [ME *bersten*, fr. OE *berstan*, akin to OHG *brestan* to burst, Mfr *brasc* noise] **vi** **1**: to break open, apart, or into pieces usu. from impact or from pressure from within **2 a**: to give way from an excess of emotion (his heart will ~ with grief) **b**: to give vent suddenly to a repressed emotion (~ into tears) (~ out laughing) **3 a**: to emerge or spring suddenly (~ out of a house) **b**: LAUNCH PLUNGE (~ into song) **4**: to be filled to the breaking point ~vi: **1**: to cause to burst **2**: to force open (as a door) by strong or vigorous action **3**: to produce by or as if by bursting — burst-er **n** — burst at the seams: to be larger, fuller, or more crowded than could reasonably have been anticipated

burst **n** **1 a**: a sudden outbreak; esp.: a vehement outburst (as of emotion) **b**: EXPLOSION, ERUPTION **c**: a sudden intense effort (a sudden ~ of speed) **d**: a volley of shots **2**: an act of bursting **3**: a result of bursting, *specif.*: a visible puff accompanying the explosion of a shell

bur-then 'bɜr-θən' **var of BURDEN**

bur-ton 'bɜrt-n' **n** [origin unknown]: any of several arrangements of hoisting tackle, esp.: one with a single and a double block

bur-weed 'bɜr-wed' **n**: any of various plants (as a cocklebur or burdock) having burly fruit

bury 'ber-ɪ' **vi** buried; bury-ing [ME *burien*, fr. OE *byrgan*, akin to OHG *bergan* to shelter, Russ *berech'* to save] **1**: to dispose of by depositing in or as if in the earth, esp.: to inter with funeral ceremonies **2 a**: to conceal by or as if by covering with earth (~ a treasure) (the report was buried under miscellaneous papers) **b**: to cover from view (buried her face in her hands) **3 a**: to put completely out of mind: have done with (~ing their differences) **b**: to conceal in obscurity (burned the retraction among the classified ads) **c**: SUBMERGE, ENGROSS — usu. used with *in* (buried himself in his books) **4**: to put (a playing card) out of play by placing it in or under the dealer's pack *syn* see HIDE — bury the hatchet: to settle a disagreement: become reconciled

bus 'bʊs' **n**, **pl** bus-es or bus-esses *often attrib* [short for omnibus]

1 a: a large motor-driven passenger vehicle operating usu. according to a schedule along a fixed route **b**: AUTOMOBILE (not a bad old ~ — A. J. Cronin) **2**: a small hand truck **3**: a conductor or an assembly of conductors for collecting electric currents and distributing them to outgoing feeders — called also *bus bar*

bus **vb** bused or bussed, bus-ing or bus-sing **vi** **1**: to travel by bus **2**: to work as a busboy ~vi: to transport by bus

bus abbr business

bus-boy 'bʊs-bɔɪ' **n** [omnibus (busboy)]: a waiter's assistant, *specif.*: one who removes dirty dishes and resets tables in a restaurant

bus-by 'bʊz-bɪ' **n**, **pl** busbies [prob. fr. the name Busby] **1**: a military full-dress fur hat with a pendent bag on one side usu. of the color of regimental facings **2**: the bearskin worn by British guardsmen

bush 'bʊʃ' **n**, *often attrib* [ME, akin to OHG *busc* forest] **1 a**: SHRUB esp.: a low densely branched shrub **b**: a close thicket of shrubs suggesting a single plant **2**: a large uncleared or sparsely settled area (as in Australia) usu. scrub-covered or forested: WILDERNESS **3 a** (1) *archaic*: a bunch of ivy formerly hung outside a tavern to indicate wine for sale (2) *obs*: TAVERN **b**: ADVERTISING (good wine needs no ~ — Shak) **4**: a bushy tuft or mass (a ~ of hair — Roger Senhouse), esp.: BRUSH **2a**

bush vi: to support, mark, or protect with bushes ~vi: to extend like a bush: resemble a bush

bush **n** [D *bus* bushing, box, fr. MD *busse* box, fr. LL *buxis* — more at BOX] **1**: BUSHING **2**: a threaded socket

bush vi: to furnish with a bushing

bush baby **n**: GALAGO

bush basil **n**: a small cultivated annual herb (*Ocimum minimum*) with nearly entire leaves

bush bean **n**: any of a variety of the kidney bean with a low-growing compact bushy habit

bush-buck 'bʊʃ-bʌk' **n**, **pl** bushbuck or bushbucks (trans. of Afrik *bosbok*): a small southern African striped antelope (*Strepsiceros scriptus* or *Tragelaphus scriptus*) having spirally twisted horns and frequenting forests, also: any of several related antelopes

bush clover **n**: any of several usu. shrubby legumes

bushed 'bʊʃt' **adj** **1**: covered with or as if with a bushy growth **2** chiefly Austral: **a**: lost esp. in the bush **b**: perplexed or confused esp. by a complexity or variety of considerations (adapting



busby 2

a abut * kitten or further a back a bake i cot, cart
au out ch chin e less z easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
i foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

1 *bun-ting* \ˈbʌnt-ɪŋ\ *n* [ME] : any of various stout-billed birds (*Emberiza* and related genera) usu. included with the finches

2 *bunting* *n* [perh. fr. E dial. *bunt* (to sift)] **1** : a lightweight loosely woven fabric used chiefly for flags and festive decorations **2** : **3** : **4** : **5** : **6** : **7** : **8** : **9** : **10** : **11** : **12** : **13** : **14** : **15** : **16** : **17** : **18** : **19** : **20** : **21** : **22** : **23** : **24** : **25** : **26** : **27** : **28** : **29** : **30** : **31** : **32** : **33** : **34** : **35** : **36** : **37** : **38** : **39** : **40** : **41** : **42** : **43** : **44** : **45** : **46** : **47** : **48** : **49** : **50** : **51** : **52** : **53** : **54** : **55** : **56** : **57** : **58** : **59** : **60** : **61** : **62** : **63** : **64** : **65** : **66** : **67** : **68** : **69** : **70** : **71** : **72** : **73** : **74** : **75** : **76** : **77** : **78** : **79** : **80** : **81** : **82** : **83** : **84** : **85** : **86** : **87** : **88** : **89** : **90** : **91** : **92** : **93** : **94** : **95** : **96** : **97** : **98** : **99** : **100** : 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butch 1 *a*: one who slaughters animals or dresses their flesh *b*: a dealer in meat 2: one that kills ruthlessly or brutally 3: **BUTCHER** 4: a vendor esp. on trains or in theaters

butcher *vi* **butch-er-ed; butch-er-ing** (-ə-ŋ) 1: to slaughter and dress for market (~ hogs) 2: to kill in a barbarous manner 3: **BUTCH** (~ed the play beyond recognition) — **butch-er-er** (-ər-ər) *n*

butcher-bird \ˈbʊtʃ-ər-bɜrd\ *n*: any of various shrikes

butcher knife *n*: a heavy-duty knife usu. six to eight inches long having a broad blade that curves slightly at the tip

butcherly \ˈbʊtʃ-ər-lee\ *adj*: resembling a butcher: **SAVAGE**

butcher's-broom \ˈbʊtʃ-ər-ɪz-ˌbrʊm, -brʊm\ *n*: a European leafless plant (*Ruscus aculeatus*) of the lily family with stiff-pointed leaflike twigs used for brooms

butch-ery \ˈbʊtʃ-(ə-)rē\ *n*, *pl* -er-ies 1 chiefly **Brit**: **SLAUGHTER-HOUSE** 2: the preparation of meat for sale 3: cruel and ruthless slaughter of human beings 4: **BUTCH** *syn* see **MASSACRE**

but-ene \ˈbʊt-,tēn\ *n* [*ISV* butyl + -ene] a normal butylene

but-eo \ˈbʊt-ē-ō, -ē\ *n*, *pl* -te-oes [*NL*, genus name, *fr.* *L.*, a hawk] 1: any of a genus (*Buteo*) of hawks with broad rounded wings and soaring flight, broadly: a hawk of similar appearance or habit of flight 2: **but-eo-nine** \ˈbʊt-ē-ō-nīn, -bʊt-ē-ō\ *adj* or *n*

but-er \ˈbʊt-ər\ *n* [*ME* *buteler*, *fr.* *OF* *bouteillier* bottle bearer, *fr.* *bouteille* bottle — more at **BOTTLE**] 1: a manservant having charge of the wines and liquors 2: the chief male servant of a household who has charge of other employees, receives guests, directs the serving of meals, and performs various personal services

but-er's pantry *n*: a service room between kitchen and dining room

but \ˈbʊt\ *vb* [*ME* *butten*, *fr.* *OF* *boter*, of *Gmc* origin, akin to *OHG* *bāzan* to beat — more at **BEAT**] *vi*: to thrust or push head foremost: strike with the head or horns ~ *vt*: to strike or shove with the head or horns

butt *n*: a blow or thrust usu. with the head or horns

butt *n* [*ME*, partly *fr.* *MF* *but* target, end, of *Gmc* origin; akin to *ON* *bair* log, *LG* *butt* blunt, partly *fr.* *MF* *bute* backstop, *fr.* *but* target] 1 *a*: a backstop (as a mound or bank) for catching missiles shot at a target *b*: **TARGET** *c* *pl*: **RANGE** 5b *d*: a blind for shooting birds 2 *a* *obs*: **LIMIT**, **BOUND** *b* *archaic*: **GOAL** (here is my journey's end, here is my ~ — Shak.) 3: an object of abuse or ridicule: **VICTIM** (he was the ~ of all their jokes)

butt *vb* [partly *fr.* *butt*, partly *fr.* *but*] *vi*: **ABUT** — used with *on* or *against* ~ *vt*: 1: to place end to end or side to side without overlapping 2: to trim or square off (as a log) at the end 3: to reduce (as a cigarette) to a butt by stubbing or stamping

butt *n* [*ME*, prob. akin to *ME* *butok* buttock, *LG* *butt* blunt, *OHG* *bāzan* to beat] 1: **BUTTOCKS** 2: the large or thicker end part of something *a*: a lean upper cut of the pork shoulder *b*: the base of a plant from which the roots spring *c*: the thicker or handle end of a tool or weapon 3: an unused remainder 4: the part of a hide or skin corresponding to the animal's back and sides

butt *n* [*ME*, *fr.* *MF* *botte*, *fr.* *OProv* *bota*, *fr.* *LL* *butis*] 1: a large cask esp. for wine, beer, or water 2: any of various units of liquid capacity; esp.: a measure equal to 108 imperial gallons

butte \ˈbʊt\ *n* [*F*, *knoll*, *fr.* *MF* *bute* mound of earth serving as a backstop] an isolated hill or mountain with steep or precipitous sides usu. having a smaller summit area than a mesa

but-ter \ˈbʊt-ər\ *n* [*ME*, *fr.* *OE* *butere*, akin to *OHG* *butera* butter; both *fr.* a prehistoric *WGmc* word borrowed *fr.* *L.* *butyrum* butter, *fr.* *Gk* *butyron*, *fr.* *bous* cow + *tyros* cheese; akin to *Av* *nūri*-whey — more at **cow**] 1: a solid emulsion of fat globules, air, and water made by churning milk or cream and used as food 2: a butter substance: *a*: any of various fatty oils remaining nearly solid at ordinary temperatures *b*: a food spread made from fruit, nuts, or other food (apple ~) 3: **FLATTERY** — **but-ter-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

butter *vi*: to spread with or as if with butter

but-ter-and-eggs \ˈbʊt-ər-ə-ˌnɛɡz, -ˌnægz\ *n* *pl* *but* sing or *pl* in *constr*: a common European perennial herb (*Linaria vulgaris*) of the snapdragon family that has showy yellow and orange flowers and is a naturalized weed in much of No. America — called also *toadflax*

but-ter-ball \ˈbʊt-ər-bɔl\ *n*: a chubby person 2: **BUFFLEHEAD**

but-ter-bean *n*: 1: **WAX BEAN** 2: **LIMA BEAN** as a chiefly **South & Midland**: a large dried lima bean *b*: **SIEVA BEAN** 3: a green shell bean esp. as opposed to a snap bean

butter clam *n*: either of two large delicately flavored clams (*Saxidomus nutalli* and *S. giganteus*) of the Pacific coast of No. America

but-ter-cup \ˈbʊt-ər-kʌp\ *n*: any of numerous plants (genus *Ranunculus* of the family *Ranunculaceae*, the buttercup family) with yellow flowers and lobed leaves

but-ter-fat \ˈbʊt-ər-fat\ *n*: the natural fat of milk and chief constituent of butter consisting essentially of a mixture of glycerides (as *butyryn*, *olein*, and *palmitin*)

but-ter-fin-gered \ˈbʊt-ər-fɪŋ-ˌɡərd\ *adj*: apt to let things fall or slip through the fingers: **CARELESS** — **but-ter-fin-ger-s** \-ɡərdz\ *n* *pl* *but* sing or *pl* in *constr*

but-ter-fish \ˈbʊt-ər-fɪʃ\ *n*: any of numerous mostly percoid fishes (esp. family *Stromateidae*) with a slippery coating of mucus

but-ter-fly \ˈbʊt-ər-flaɪ\ *n*, often *attrib*: 1: any of numerous slender-bodied diurnal insects (order *Lepidoptera*) with large broad often brightly colored wings 2: something that resembles or suggests a butterfly; esp.: a person chiefly occupied with the pursuit of pleasure 3: a swimming stroke executed in a prone position by moving both arms in a circular motion while kicking the legs up and down simultaneously 4 *pl*: a feeling of hollowness or queasiness caused esp. by emotional or nervous tension or anxious anticipation

butterfly *vi* **flit**; **fly** *ing*: to split almost entirely and spread apart (a butterflyed steak) (butterflied shrimp)

butterfly bush *n*: **BUDDLEIA**

butterfly chair *n*: a chair for lounging consisting of a cloth sling supported by a frame of metal tubing or bars

but-ter-fly-er \ˈbʊt-ər-flaɪ-ər\ *n*: a swimmer who specializes in the butterfly

butterfly fish *n*: a fish having variegated colors, broad expanded fins, or both *a*: a European blenny (*Blennius ocellaris*) *b*: **FLYING GURNARD** *c*: any of a family (*Chaetodontidae*) of small brilliantly colored spiny-finned fishes of tropical seas with a narrow deep body and fins partly covered with scales

butterfly valve *n*: a double check valve 2: a damper or valve in a pipe consisting of a disk turning on a diametrical axis

butterfly weed *n*: an orange-flowered showy milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) of eastern No. America

but-ter-milk \ˈbʊt-ər-mɪlk\ *n*: 1: the liquid left after butter has been churned from milk or cream 2: cultured milk made by the addition of suitable bacteria to sweet milk

but-ter-nut \ˈbʊt-ər-nʌt\ *n*: 1 *a*: the edible only nut of an American tree (*Juglans cinerea*) of the walnut family *b*: a tree that bears butternuts 2 *a*: a light yellowish brown *b* *pl*: homespun overalls dyed brown with a butternut extract *c*: a soldier or partisan of the Confederacy during the Civil War

but-ter-scotch \ˈbʊt-ər-skɔtʃ\ *n*: 1: a candy made from brown sugar, corn syrup, and water; also: the flavor of such candy 2: a moderate yellowish brown

butter up *vi*: to charm or beguile with lavish flattery or praise: **CAJOLE**

but-ter-weed \ˈbʊt-ər-wed\ *n*: any of several plants having yellow flowers or smooth soft foliage; *a*: **HORSEWEED** 1 *b*: an American ragwort (*Senecio jacobellus*)

but-ter-wort \ˈbʊt-ər-wɔrt, -wɔ(ə)r\ *n*: any of a genus (*Pinguicula*) of herbs of the bladderwort family with fleshy greasy leaves that produce a viscid secretion serving to capture and digest insects

but-tery \ˈbʊt-ər-ē, -tə-ˌrē, -tə-ˌrē-əs\ *adj* [*ME* *boterie*, *fr.* *MF*, *fr.* *botte* cask, *butt* — more at **BUTT**] 1: a storeroom for liquors 2 *a* chiefly *dia*: **PANTRY** *b*: a room (as in an English college) stocking provisions for sale to students

but-tery \ˈbʊt-ər-ē\ *adj*: 1 *a*: having the qualities, consistency, or appearance of butter *b*: containing or spread with butter 2: marked by flattery

butt hinge *n*: a hinge usu. mortised flush into the edge of a door

butt in *vi*: to meddle in the affairs of others: **INTERFERE**, **INTRUDE**

but-tn-sky also **but-tn-ski** \ˈbʊt-ŋn-skē\ *n*, *pl* -skies [*butt* in + -sky, -ski (last element in many Slavic names)]: one given to butting in: a troublesome meddler

butt joint *n*: a joint made by fastening the parts together end-to-end without overlap and often with reinforcement

but-tock \ˈbʊt-ək\ *n* [*ME* *butok* — more at **BUTT**] 1: the back of a hip that forms one of the fleshy parts on which a person sits 2 *pl* *a*: the seat of the body *b*: **RUMP**

but-ton \ˈbʊt-ŋn, -n\ *n*, often *attrib* [*ME* *boton*, *fr.* *MF*, *fr.* *OF*, *fr.* *boter* to thrust — more at **BUTT**] 1 *a*: a small knob or disk secured to an article (as of clothing) and used as a fastener by passing it through a buttonhole or loop *b*: a usu. circular metal or plastic badge bearing a stamped design or printed slogan (campaign ~) 2: something that resembles a button *a*: any of various parts or growths of a plant or of an animal *(1)*: an immature whole mushroom *(2)*: the terminal segment of a rattlesnake's rattle *b*: a small globule of material remaining after fusion in assaying *c*: a guard on the tip of a fencing foil 3: **PUSH BUTTON** 4: the point of the chin esp. as a target for a knockout blow — on the button: **PRECISELY**

but-ton \ˈbʊt-ŋn\ *vb* **but-toned**, **but-ton-ing** \ˈbʊt-ŋn-ɪŋ, -ɪŋ-ɪŋ\ *vt*: 1: to furnish or decorate with buttons 2: to close or fasten with buttons — often used with *up* (~ up your overcoat) 3: to close (the lips) to prevent speech (~ your lip) ~ *vi*: to have buttons for fastening (this dress ~s at the back) — **but-ton-er** \-nər, -n-ər\ *n* — **but-ton-less** \ˈbʊt-ŋn-ləs\ *adj*

but-ton-ball \ˈbʊt-ŋn-bɔl\ *n*: **PLANE**

but-ton-bush \ˈbʊt-ŋn-bʊʃ\ *n*: a No. American shrub (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) of the madder family with globular flower heads

but-ton-down \ˈbʊt-ŋn-daʊn\ *adj*: 1 *a* of a collar: having the ends fastened to the garment with buttons *b* of a garment: having a button-down collar 2 also **but-toned-down** \-n-daʊn\ *adj*: lacking originality and imagination and adhering to conventional ideals esp. in dress and behavior

but-ton-hole \ˈbʊt-ŋn-hɔl\ *n*: a slit or loop through which a button is passed

buttonhole *vi*: 1: to furnish with buttonholes 2: to work with buttonhole stitch — **but-ton-hole-r** *n*

buttonhole *vt* [*alter* of *buttonhold*]: to detain in conversation by or as if by holding on to the outer garments of

buttonhole stitch *n*: a closely worked loop stitch used to make a firm edge (as on a buttonhole)

but-ton-hook \ˈbʊt-ŋn-hʊk\ *n*: 1: a hook for drawing small buttons through buttonholes 2: an offensive play in football in which the pass receiver runs straight downfield and then abruptly cuts back toward the line of scrimmage — **but-tonhook** *vi*

button quail *n*: any of various small terrestrial Old World birds (family *Turnicidae*) that resemble quails, have only three toes on a foot with the hind toe being absent, and are related to the cranes and bustards

button snakeroot *n*: 1: any of a genus (*Liatris*) of composite plants with spikes of rosy-purple rayless flower heads 2: any of several usu. prickly herbs (genus *Eryngium*) of the carrot family

but-ton-wood \ˈbʊt-ŋn-wʊd\ *n*: **PLANE**

a abut k kitten or further a back a bake i cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gilt l trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th thus
l loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

his language to my ~ comprehension —Henry Lawson) 3
TIRE, EXHAUSTED

bush-el \ˈbʊʃ-əl\ *n* [ME *bushel*, fr. OF *boisel*, fr. (assumed) OF *boise* one sixth of a bushel, of Celt origin; akin to Mlr *bois* palm of the hand] 1: any of various units of dry capacity — see WEIGHT table 2: a container holding a bushel 3: a large quantity
LOTS (always sends them a ~ of love) —**bush-el-age** \-ə-lj\ *n*

bush-el *vb* **bush-eled**; **bush-eling** \-ə-lj\ [prob. fr. G *bossein* to do poor work, to patch, akin to OE *bēatan* to beat]: REPAIR RENOVATE — **bush-el-er** \-əl-mən\ *n*

bush-fire \ˈbʊʃ-faɪə\ *n* *Austral*: an uncontrolled fire in a wooded area

Bu-shi-do \ˈbʊʃ-i-dō, -dō\ *n* [Jap *bushidō*]: a feudal-military Japanese code of chivalry valuing honor above life

bush-ing \ˈbʊʃ-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: a usu removable cylindrical lining for an opening (as of a mechanical part) used to limit the size of the opening, resist abrasion, or serve as a guide 2: an electrically insulating lining for a hole to protect a through conductor

bush jacket *n* [fr. its use in rough country]: a long cotton jacket resembling a shirt and having four patch pockets, a belt, and a notched collar

bush-league *adj*: belonging to an inferior class or group of its kind: *MEDIOCRE*

bush league *n*: MINOR LEAGUE — **bush leaguer** *n*

bush lima *n*: a lima bean that resembles a bush bean in growth rather than a vine

bush-man \ˈbʊʃ-mən\ *n* 1 [modif. of obs. Afrik *boschjesman*, fr. *boschje* (dim. of *bosch* forest) + Afrik *man*] *cap*: a member of a race of nomadic hunters of southern Africa 2: a Khoisan language of the Bushmen 3: a WOODSMAN *b* chiefly *Austral*: one that lives in the bush, *specif*: HICK

bush-master \-ˈmas-tər\ *n*: a tropical American pit viper (*Lachesis munitus*) that is the largest New World venomous snake

bush-ranger \-ˈræn-jər\ *n* 1: FRONTIERSMAN, WOODSMAN 2 *Austral*: an outlaw living in the bush — **bush-rang-ing** \-ɪŋ\ *n*

bush shirt *n* [fr. its use in rough country]: a usu loose fitting cotton shirt with patch pockets

bush-tit \-ˈtɪt\ *n*: any of several titmice (genus *Psittiparus*) of western N. America

bush-whack \ˈbʊʃ-ˌhwak, -ˌwak\ *vb* [back-formation fr. *bush-whacker*] *v* 1: to clear a path through thick woods esp by chopping down bushes and low branches *b*: to propel a boat by pulling on bushes along the bank 2: to live or hide out in the woods *b*: to fight in or attack from the bush ~ *vt*: AMBUSH — **bush-whacker** *n* — **bush-whacking** *n*

bushy \ˈbʊʃ-ē\ *adj* **bush-i-er**; *est* 1: full of or overgrown with bushes 2: resembling a bush, esp: being thick and spreading — **bush-i-ly** \ˈbʊʃ-ē-lē\ *adv* — **bush-i-ness** \ˈbʊʃ-ē-nəs\ *n*

bush-ness \ˈbʊʃ-nəs, -ˌnəs\ *n*, *often attrib* 1: archaic: purposeful activity: *BUSINESS* 2: *a*: ROLE, FUNCTION (how the human mind went about its ~ of learning —H. A. Overstreet) *b*: an immediate task or objective: *MISSION* (what is your ~ here at this hour) *c*: a particular field of endeavor (the best in the ~) 3: *a*: a usu commercial or mercantile activity engaged in as a means of livelihood: *TRADE, LINE* (in the ~ of supplying emergency services to industry) *b*: a commercial or sometimes an industrial enterprise (sold his ~ and retired), *also*: such enterprises (~ seldom acts as a unit) *c*: usu. economic dealings: *PATRONAGE* (ready to take his ~ elsewhere unless service improved) 4: *AFFAIR, MATTER* (a strange ~) 5: movement or action (as lighting a cigarette) by an actor intended esp to establish atmosphere, reveal character, or explain a situation — called also *stage business* 6: *a*: personal concern (none of your ~) *b*: *RIGHT* (you have no ~ hitting her) 7: *a*: serious activity requiring time and effort and usu the avoidance of distractions (immediately got down to ~) *b*: maximum effort 8: *a*: a damaging assault *b*: a rebuke or tongue-lashing: a hard time *c*: *DOUBLE CROSS*

syn *BUSINESS, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, TRADE, TRAFFIC* *shared meaning element*: activity concerned with the supplying and distribution of commodities

business administration *n*: a program of studies in a college or university providing general knowledge of business principles and practices

business card *n*: a small card that bears information (as name and address) about a business or a business representative — compare *VISITING CARD*

business cycle *n*: a recurring succession of fluctuations in economic activity

business-like \ˈbiz-ə-ˌlɪk, -ˌnɛz-ˌlɪk\ *adj* 1: exhibiting qualities believed to be advantageous in business 2: *SERIOUS, PURPOSEFUL*

business-man \ˈbiz-ə-ˌsmən\ *n* a man who transacts business, *esp*: a business executive

business reply mail *n*: printed postal matter (as a postcard) for use in replying, ordering, or subscribing and bearing a statement that postage for its use will be paid by the addressee

business size envelope *n*: an envelope measuring usu 9 1/2 by 4 1/4 inches in size — called also *business envelope*

business-woman \ˈbiz-ə-ˌswʊm-ən\ *n* a woman active in business, *esp*: a female business executive

busing or **busing** \ˈbʊz-ɪŋ\ *n*: the act of transporting by bus, *specif*: the transporting of children to a school outside their residential area as a means of establishing racial balance in that school (he opposes most ~ as a tool of desegregation —*Boston Sunday Herald Traveler*)

busk \ˈbʊsk\ *vb* [ME *busken*, fr. ON *būska* to prepare oneself, refl of *būa* to prepare, dwell] *chiefly Scot*: PREPARE

1 *but* \ˈbʊt\ *n* [F *buste*, fr. It *busto*, fr. L *bustum* tomb] 1: a sculptured representation of the upper part of the human figure including the head and neck and usu part of the shoulders and breast 2: the upper part of the human torso between neck and waist; *esp*: the breasts of a woman

2 *but* *vb* **butted** *also* **butst**; **but-ting** *vt* [alter. of *burst*] 1: HIT, SLUG 2: *a*: to break or smash esp with force; *also*: to make inoperative (~ed my watch this morning) *b*: to bring an end to: break up (helped ~ trusts —*Newsweek*) (reached second on a ~ed hit-and-run play —*Sporting News*) — often used with *up* (better not try to ~ up his happy marriage —*Forbes*) *c*: to ruin financially 3: DEMOTE 4: TAME (bronco ~ing) 5 *slang*, *a*: AR REST (~ed for carrying guns — Saul Guttlich) *b*: RAID (~ed the flat below ~) and found a sizable quantity of pot — Robert Courtney) ~ *vi* 1: BURST (laughing fit to ~) *b*: to break down 2: to go broke 3: *a*: to fail to complete a straight or flush in poker *b*: to lose at cards by exceeding a limit (as the count of 21 in blackjack)

3 *but* *n*: 1: PUNCH, SOCK 2: *a*: a complete failure: FLOP *b*: a business depression 3: *a*: a hearty drinking session (a beer ~) *b*: SPREE 4 *slang*: a police raid (everyone knew of the ~ take-over of University Hall and the administration's decision to call the police, and the ~ in the stillness of the early hours — TJ Cotter)

but-terd \ˈbʊt-ərd\ *n* [ME, modif. of MF *bistarde*, fr. OIt *bistarda*, fr. L *avis tarda*, lit., slow bird]: any of a family (Otididae) of Old World and Australian game birds

but-er \ˈbʊt-ər\ *n* 1: *a*: an unusually sturdy child *b* *often cap*: FELLOW — usu. used as a noun of address (hey ~, come here) 2: one that breaks or breaks up (crime ~) *as*: *a*: FLOW *b* (short for *broncobuster*): one who breaks horses 3 *Austral*: a sudden violent wind often coming from the south 4: something having unusual destructive force: *as*: *a*: a jarring fall *b*: BLOCKBUSTER

1 *but-tle* \ˈbʊt-əl\ *vi* **but-tled**; **but-tling** \-tɪŋ\ [prob. alter. of obs *bustle* to prepare, freq. of *bust*] 1: to move buskily and often ostentatiously 2: to be busily astir: *TEEM* — **but-tling** *adj*

2 *but-tle* *ly* \-tɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

3 *but-tle* *n*: noisy, energetic, and often obtrusive activity (the hustle and ~ of the big city) *syn* see *STR*

4 *but-tle* *n* [origin unknown]: a pad or framework expanding and supporting the fullness and drapery of the back of a woman's skirt

but-ty \ˈbʊt-ē\ *adj* **but-ti-er**, *est*: having a large bust

but-sul-fan \ˈbʊt-sʊl-fən\ *n* [*butane* + *sulfonyl*]: an antineoplastic agent $C_4H_9O_2S_2$ used in the treatment of chronic myelogenous leukemia

1 *busy \ˈbiz-ē\ *adj* **bus-i-er**; *est* [ME *bisy*, fr. OE *bisig*, akin to MD & MLG *besich* busy] 1: engaged in action: OCCUPIED *b*: being in use (found the telephone ~) 2: full of activity: *BUSTLING* (*a* ~ season) 3: foolishly or intrusively active: *MEDDLING* 4: full of distracting detail (*a* ~ design) — **bus-i-ly** \ˈbiz-ē-lē\ *adv**

2 *busy-ness* \ˈbiz-ē-nəs\ *n*

syn *BUSY, INDUSTRIOUS, DILIGENT, ASSIDUOUS, SEDULOUS* *shared meaning element*: actively engaged or occupied (as in work or in accomplishing an end) *BUSY* stresses activity as opposed to idleness or leisure (had plenty of work to keep him busy) but does not in itself convey anything about the utility or effectiveness of the activity (always too busy to get a job finished) *INDUSTRIOUS* implies habitual or characteristic attentiveness and persistent earnest application (as to work or a business) (*an industrious boy*, always ready to help his father) *DILIGENT* suggests earnest application to a particular occupation (*a diligent student*) *ASSIDUOUS* stresses careful and unremitting application (*assiduous* in his attentions to his bride) *SEDULOUS* implies painstaking and persevering application (taking *sedulous* care of her husband's needs) *ant* *idle, unoccupied*

3 *busy* *vb* **bus-ied**; **bus-y-ing** *vi*: to make busy. *OCCUPY* ~ *vi*: *BUSTLE* (small boats *busied* to and fro —*Quentin Crewe*)

4 *busy-body* \ˈbiz-ē-bədi\ *n*: an officious or inquisitive person

5 *busy-work* \-ˌwɜrk\ *n*: work that usu appears productive or of intrinsic value but actually only keeps one occupied

1 *but* \ˈbʊt\ *conj* [ME, fr. OE *būtan*, prep & conj], outside, without, except, except that, akin to OHG *būzan* without, except, both fr. a prehistoric WGmc compound whose constituents are represented by OE *be* by and OE *utan* outside, akin to OE *ūt* out — more at *BY, OUT*] 1: *a*: except for the fact (would have protested ~ that he was afraid) *b*: *THAT* — used after a negative (there is no doubt ~ he won) *c*: without the concomitant that (it never rains ~ it pours) *d*: if not: *UNLESS* *e* *substant*: *THAN* (no sooner started ~ it stopped) 2: *a*: on the contrary: on the other hand: *NOTWITHSTANDING* — used to connect coordinate elements (he was called ~ he did not answer) (not peace ~ a sword) *b*: *YET* (poor ~ proud) *c*: with the exception of — used before a word often taken to be the subject of a clause (none ~ the brave deserves the fair —*John Dryden*) — but what ~ that not (I don't know but what I will go)

2 *but* *prep* 1 *Scot* *a*: WITHOUT, LACKING *b*: OUTSIDE 2: *a*: with the exception of: *BARRING* (no one there ~ me) — compare *1* *but* 2 *c*: *b*: other than (this letter is nothing ~ an insult)

3 *but* *adv* 1: ONLY, MERELY (he is ~ a child) 2 *Scot*: OUTSIDE 3: to the contrary (who knows ~ that he may succeed) 4: DEFINITELY, POSITIVELY (get there ~ fast)

4 *but* *pron*: that not: who not (nobody ~ has his fault —*Shak*)

5 *but* \ˈbʊt\ *n* [*Sc* but, *out* (outer)] *Scot*: the kitchen or living quarters of a 2-room cottage

6 *but-ta-diene* \ˈbyʊt-ə-ˌdi-ēn, -ˌdi-ˈē\ *n* [ISV *butane* + *di-* + *-ene*]: a flammable gaseous hydrocarbon C_4H_6 used in making synthetic rubbers

7 *but-tane* \ˈbyʊt-, -tæn\ *n* [ISV *butyne* + *-ane*]: either of two isomeric flammable gaseous paraffin hydrocarbons C_4H_{10} obtained usu from petroleum or natural gas and used as a fuel

8 *but-ta-nol* \ˈbyʊt-ən-, -ol\ *n*: either of two butyl alcohols $C_4H_{10}O$ derived from normal butane

9 *but-cher \ˈbʊč-ər\ *n* [ME *bocher*, fr. OF *bouchier*, fr. *bouc* he goat, prob. of Celt origin, akin to Mlr *boc* he-goat — more at*

byre \bī(ə)r\ n [ME, fr. OE *býre*, akin to OE *būr* dwelling — more at *POWER*] chiefly Brit : a cow barn
 by-road \bi-rod\ n : BYWAY
 By-ron-ic \bi-rān-ik\ adj : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of the poet Byron or his writings — By-ron-i-cal-ly \i-k(ə)-lē\ adv — By-ron-ism \bi-rā-niz-əm\ n
 bys-al-no-sis \bis-ə-nō-sis\ n, pl -no-ses \-sēz\ [NL, fr. L *byssinus* of fine linen, fr. Gk *byssinos*, fr. *byssos* byssus] : a chronic industrial disease associated with the inhalation of cotton dust over a long period of time and characterized by chronic bronchitis sometimes complicated by emphysema or asthma
 bys-sus \bis-əs\ n, pl bys-sus-es or bys-si \-i-, (-jē)\ [L, fr. Gk *byssos* flax, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *bās* linen cloth] 1 : a fine prob linen cloth of ancient times 2 [NL, fr. L] : a tuft of long tough filaments by which some bivalve mollusks (as mussels) make themselves fast
 by-stand-er \bi-stan-dər\ n : one present but not taking part in a situation or event : a chance spectator
 by-street \-strēt\ n : a street off a main thoroughfare : side street
 byte \bit\ n [perh alter of *bite*] : a group of adjacent binary digits often shorter than a word that a computer processes as a unit (an 8-bit ~)

by the way adv : in passing : INCIDENTALLY
 by virtue of prep : as a result of
 by-way \bi-wā\ n 1 : a little traveled side road 2 : a secondary or little known aspect or field (meandering more and more in the fascinating ~ of learning — *Times Lit. Supp.*)
 by-word \-wərd\ n 1 : a proverbial saying : PROVERB 2 a : one that personifies a type b : one that is noteworthy or notorious 3 : EPITHET 4 : a frequently used word or phrase
 Byz-an-tine \biz-ən-tēn also -tīn\ n : a native or inhabitant of Byzantium
 Byzantine adj 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of the ancient city of Byzantium 2 : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a style of architecture developed in the Byzantine Empire esp in the 5th and 6th centuries featuring the dome carried on pendentives over a square and incrustation with marble veneering and with colored mosaics on grounds of gold 3 : of or relating to the churches using a traditional Greek rite and subject to Eastern canon law 4 : LABYRINTHINE (searching in the ~ complexity of the record for leads, defenses, and, in the case of Government lawyers, evidence of perjured testimony — B. L. Collier)
 Byzan-tin-ist \biz-ən-tē-nist, -tīn\ n : a student of Byzantine culture



c \sē\ n, pl c's or cs \sēz\ 1 a : the 3d letter of the English alphabet b : a graphic representation of this letter c : a speech counterpart of orthographic c 2 a : one hundred — see NUMBER table b slang : a sum of \$100 3 : the keynote of a C-major scale 4 : a graphic device for reproducing the letter c 5 : one designated c esp as the 3d in order or class 6 a : a grade rating a student's work as fair or mediocre in quality b : one graded or rated with a C 7 : something shaped like the letter C

c abbr, often cap 1 calm 2 calone 3 Canadian 4 canceled 5 candle 6 carat 7 case 8 castle 9 catcher 10 Catholic 11 cedi 12 Celsius 13 cent 14 centavo 15 center 16 centi- 17 centigrade 18 centime 19 centimeter 20 centum 21 century 22 chairman 23 chapter 24 circa 25 circuit 26 circumference 27 clockwise 28 cloudy 29 cobalt 30 cocaine 31 codex 32 coefficient 33 college 34 colon 35 color 36 colt 37 [L *congius*] gallon 38 congress 39 conservative 40 contralto 41 copyright 42 cost 43 cubic
 c symbol speed of light
 C symbol 1 capacitance 2 carbon
 ca abbr 1 centare 2 circa
 Ca symbol calcium
 CA abbr 1 California 2 chartered accountant 3 chief accountant 4 chronological age 5 commercial agent 6 controller of accounts 7 current account

ca \kə, 'kə\ Scot var of CALL
 cab \kab\ n (Heb qabhi) : an ancient Hebrew unit of capacity equal to about two quarts
 cab \kab\ n [short for *cabriolet*] 1 a (1) : CABRIOLET (2) : a similar light closed carriage (as aansom) b : a carriage for hire 2 : TAXICAB 3 [short for *cabin*] a : the part of a locomotive that houses the engineer and operating controls b : a comparable shelter on a truck, tractor, or crane
 CAB abbr Civil Aeronautics Board
 cabal \kə-'bəl\ n [F *cabale* cabala, intrigue, cabal, fr. ML *cabbala* cabala, fr. LHeb *qabbālāh*, lit., received (lore)] 1 : a number of persons secretly united to bring about an overturn or usurpation esp in public affairs 2 : the artifices and intrigues of such a group
 cabal v cabal-ly, cabal-ling : to unite in or form a cabal
 cabala or cab-bala or cab-balah \kab-ə-lə, kə-'bəl-ə\ n, often cap [ML *cabbala*] 1 : a medieval and modern system of Jewish theosophy, mysticism, and thaumaturgy marked by belief in creation through emanation and a cipher method of interpreting Scripture 2 a : a traditional, esoteric, occult, or secret matter b : esoteric doctrine or mysterious art — cab-a-lism \kab-ə-liz-əm\ n
 cab-a-lis-tic \kab-ə-'līs-tik\ adj
 cab-a-let-ta \kab-ə-'let-ə, kab-ə- \[it] : an operatic song in simple popular style characterized by a uniform rhythm
 cab-a-let \kab-ə-'let, kə-'bəl-ət\ n 1 often cap : a student, interpreter, or devotee of the Jewish cabala 2 : one skilled in esoteric doctrine or mysterious art
 cab-a-let \kə-'bəl-ət\ n : a member of a cabal
 cabal-ler-o \kab-ə-'le(ə)-r(ə), -ə(ə)-lē(ə)-r(ə)\ n, pl -ros [Sp, fr. LL *caballarius* hostler — more at CAVALIER] 1 : KNIGHT CAVALIER 2 chiefly Southwest : HORSEMAN
 cabana \kə-'ban-(y)-ə\ n [Sp *cabana*, lit., hut, fr. ML *capanna*] 1 : a shelter resembling a cabin usu. with an open side facing a beach or swimming pool 2 : a lightweight structure with living facilities
 cabana set n : a two-piece beachwear ensemble for men consisting of loosely fitting shorts and a short-sleeved jacket
 cab-a-ret \kab-ə-'rē\ n [F, fr. ONF] 1 archaic : a shop selling

wines and liquors 2 : a restaurant serving liquor and providing entertainment (as by singers or dancers), also : the show provided
 cab-bage \kab-ij\ n, often attrb [ME *caboché*, fr. ONF, head] 1 : a leafy garden plant (*Brassica oleracea capitata*) of European origin that has a short stem and a dense globular head of usu. green leaves and is used as a vegetable 2 : a terminal bud of a palm tree that resembles a head of cabbage and is eaten as a vegetable 3 slang : paper money or bank notes
 cab-bage n [perh by folk etymology fr MF *cabas* cheating, theft] Brit : pieces of cloth left in cutting out garments and traditionally kept by tailors as perquisites
 cab-bage v cab-baged; cab-bag-ing : to take surreptitiously : STEAL FILCH
 cabbage butterfly n : any of several largely white butterflies (family Pieridae) whose green larvae are cabbageworms, esp : a small cosmopolitan butterfly (*Pieris rapae*) that is a universal pest on cabbage
 cabbage looper n : a moth (*Trichoplusia ni*) whose pale green white-striped larva is a measuring worm that feeds on cruciferous plants (as the cabbage)
 cabbage palm n : a palm with terminal buds eaten as a vegetable
 cabbage palmetto n : a fan-leaved cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) native to coastal southern U.S. and the Bahamas
 cab-bage-worm \kab-ij-'wərm\ n : an insect larva (as of a cabbage butterfly) that feeds on cabbages
 cab-by or cab-bie \kab-ē\ n, pl cabbies : CABDRIVER
 cab-driver \kab-'dri-vər\ n : a driver of a cab
 cab-er \kab-ər, kə-'bər\ n [ScGael *cabar*] : POLE esp : a young tree trunk used for tossing as a trial of strength in a Scottish sport
 cab-in \kab-ən\ n [ME *cabane*, fr. MF, fr. OProv *cabana* hut, fr. ML *capanna*] 1 a : a private room on a ship for one or a few persons — compare CABIN CLASS b : a compartment below deck on a small boat for passengers or crew c : an airplane or airship compartment for cargo, crew, or passengers 2 : a small one-story dwelling usu. of simple construction 3 a chiefly Brit : CAB 3 b : the part of a passenger trailer used for living quarters
 cabin v : to live in or as if in a cabin ~ vi : CONFINE
 cabin boy n : a boy acting as servant on a ship
 cabin car n : CABOOSE
 cabin class n : a class of accommodations on a passenger ship superior to tourist class and inferior to first class
 cabin cruiser n : CRUISER 3
 cab-i-net \kab-ə-'nēt\ n [MF, small room, dim. of ONF *cabine* gambling house] 1 a : a case or cupboard usu. having doors and shelves b : a collection of specimens esp. of mineralogical, biological, or numismatic interest c : an upright case housing a radio or television receiver : CONSOLE d : a chamber having temperature and humidity controls and used esp. for incubating biological samples 2 a archaic : a small room providing seclusion b : a small exhibition room in a museum 3 a archaic (1) : the private room serving as council chamber of the chief councillors or ministers of a sovereign (2) : the consultations and actions of these councillors b (1) often cap : a body of advisers of a head of state (as a sovereign or president) (2) : a similar advisory council of a governor of a state or a mayor c Brit : a meeting of a cabinet
 cabinet adj 1 : suitable by reason of size for a small room or by reason of attractiveness or perfection for preservation and display

a abut * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
 au out ch chm e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ng sing ō flow o coin th than th thus
 ſ foot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

buttony \ˈbʊt-ən-ē, ˈbʊt-nē/ *adj* 1: ornamented with buttons 2: resembling a button (on eyes)

but-tress \ˈbʊ-tres/ *n* [ME *butres*, fr. MF *boutrez*, fr. OF *boutrez*, fr. *bouter*] 1: a projecting structure of masonry or wood for supporting or giving stability to a wall or building 2: something that resembles a buttress as a: a projecting part of a mountain or hill b: a horny protuberance on a horse's hoof at the heel — see *HOOF* illustration c: the broadened base of a tree trunk or a thickened vertical part of it 3: something that supports or strengthens (a ~ of the cause of peace) — **but-tressed** \-trəst/ *adj*

but-tress *vt*: to furnish or shore up with a buttress, also: SUPPORT, STRENGTHEN (arguments ~ed by solid facts)

butt shaft *n*: a target arrow without a barb
butt-stock \ˈbʊt-stək/ *n*: the stock of a firearm in the rear of the breech mechanism

butt weld *n*: a butt joint made by welding — **butt-weld** *vt* — **butt welding** *n*

but-ty \ˈbʊt-ē/ *n, pl* **butties** [origin unknown] chiefly *Brit*: a fellow workman: CHUM, PARTNER

bu-tut \ˈbʊ-tʊt/ *n* [native word in the Gambia] — see *dalasi* at *MONEY* table

bu-tyl \ˈbʊt-əl/ *n* [ISV *butyne* + -yl] any of four isomeric unsaturated hydrocarbons C_4H_6 derived from butanes

Butyl *trademark* — used for any of various synthetic rubbers made by polymerizing isobutylene

butyl alcohol *n*: any of four flammable alcohols C_4H_9OH derived from butanes and used in organic synthesis and as solvents

butyl-ate \ˈbʊt-əl-āt/ *vi* -ated, -ating: to introduce the butyl group into (a compound) — **butyl-ation** \ˈbʊt-əl-ā-shən/ *n*

butylated hydroxy-tolu-ene \ˈbʊt-əl-drāk-sē-tāl-yū-wēn/ *n*: a crystalline phenolic antioxidant $C_{15}H_{12}O_2$ used esp. in dry cereals

butyl-ene \ˈbʊt-əl-ēn/ *n*: any of three isomeric hydrocarbons C_4H_6 of the ethylene series obtained usu. by cracking petroleum

butyr- or butyryl- *comb. form* [ISV, fr. *butyric*]: *butyric* (butyral) **butyryl-** *comb. form* [ISV, fr. *butyric*]: *butyric* (butyral)

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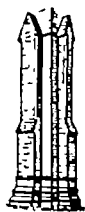
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buttress 1

buzz saw *n*: a circular saw having teeth on its periphery and revolving on a spindle

buzz-word \ˈbʊz-wɜrd/ *n*: an important-sounding usu. technical word or phrase often of little meaning used chiefly to impress laymen

BV *abbr* Blessed Virgin

B.V.D. \ˈbeɪ-ˈdeɪ/ *trademark* — used for underwear

BW *abbr* brevet

bwt *abbr* 1 bacteriological warfare, biological warfare 2 black and white 3 bread and water

bwa-na \ˈbʊw-ā-nə/ *n* [Swahili, fr. Ar *būna* our father] chiefly *East Africa*: MASTER, BOSS — often used as a noun of address

BWI *abbr* British West Indies

bx *abbr* box

BX *abbr* base exchange

by \bi/ *adv* *esp* before consonants *bə* *prep* [ME, *prep* & *adv*, fr. OE, *prep*, *be*, *bi*, akin to OHG *bi* by, near, L *ambi* on both sides, around, Gk *amphi*] 1: in proximity to: NEAR (standing ~ the window) 2 a: through or through the medium of: VIA (enter ~ the door) b: in the direction of: TOWARD (north ~ east) c: into the vicinity of and beyond: PAST (went right ~ him) 3 a: during the course of (studied ~ night) b: not later than (~ 2 p.m.) 4 a: through the agency or instrumentality of (~ force) b: aided by 5: with the witness or sanction of (swear ~ all that is holy) 6 a: in conformity with (acted ~ the rules) b: in terms of (always bought ~ brand) (called her ~ name) 7: with respect to 8 a: in or to the amount or extent of (win ~ a nose) b chiefly *Scot*: in comparison with: BESIDE 9: in successive units or increments (succeeded little ~ little) (walk two ~ two) 10 — used as a function word in multiplication, in division, and in measurements (divide a ~ b) (multiply 10 ~ 4) (a room 15 feet ~ 20 feet)

syn BY, THROUGH, WITH *shared meaning element* — used as a function word to qualify (a following word or phrase) as an agent, means, or instrument BY is followed commonly by the agent or causative agency (a wall built by the Romans) (destroyed by fire) (books by modern writers) THROUGH implies intermediacy and is followed by the name of someone or something felt as the medium or means by which an end is gained or an effect produced (he spoke through an interpreter) (gained his position through influence) WITH is more often followed by the name of the instrument through which a causative agent or agency works (ate with a fork) (struck a blow with his fist) or it may take for its object something not consciously used as an instrument though serving as the instrumentality by which an effect is produced (his speech impressed us with its brevity) (a face contorted with anger)

by \bi/ *adv* 1 a: close at hand: NEAR b: at or to another's home (stop ~ for a chat) 2: PAST (saw him go ~) 3: ASIDE, AWAY

by or bye \bi/ *adv* 1: off the main route: SIDE 2: INCIDENTAL

by or bye \bi/ *n, pl* **byes** \bi/ *n*: something of secondary importance: a side issue — **by the by**: by the way • INCIDENTALLY

by or bye \bi/ *interj* [short for goodbye] — used to express farewell, often used with following now

by-and-by \bi-ən-ˈbi/ *n*: a future time or occasion

by and by \bi-ən-ˈbi/ *adv*: before long: SOON

by and large \bi-ən-ˈlar/ *adv*: on the whole: in general

by-blow \bi-ˈblō/ *n* 1: an indirect blow 2: an illegitimate child

bye \bi/ *n* [alter of *by*] the position of a participant in a tournament who has no opponent after pairs are drawn and advances to the next round without playing

bye-bye or **by-bye** \bi-ˈbi, bi-ˈbi/ *interj* [baby-talk redupl. of good-bye] — used to express farewell

bye-bye or **by-bye** \bi-ˈbi, bi-ˈbi/ *adv*: out esp. for a walk or ride — used with the verb *go* (if he wants to go ~ the baby may pat his head to indicate his desire for a hat — A. L. Gesell & Frances L. Ilg)

bye-bye or **by-bye** \bi-ˈbi, bi-ˈbi/ *n* BED, SLEEP (lie down ~ and go to ~ — Rudyard Kipling)

bye-bye or **by-bye** \bi-ˈbi, bi-ˈbi/ *adv*: to bed or sleep — used with the verb *go* (I'll run in and read for just a second ~ and then perhaps I'll go ~ — Sinclair Lewis)

by-election also **bye-election** \bi-ˈɛ-jlek-shən/ *n*: a special election held between regular elections in order to fill a vacancy

by-gone \bi-ˈgōn also -ˈgān/ *adj*: gone by: PAST esp.: OUTMODED — **by-gone** *n*

by-law or **bye-law** \bi-ˈlō/ *n* [ME *bi-lawe*, prob. fr. (assumed) ON *bylog*, fr. ON *býr* town + *log* law] a rule adopted by an organization chiefly for the government of its members and the regulation of its affairs

by-line \bi-ˈlīn/ *n* 1: a secondary line: SIDELINE 2: a line at the head of a newspaper or magazine article giving the writer's name

by-line *vt*: to write (an article) under a by-line — **by-liner** \bi-ˈlīn-ər/ *n*

by-name \bi-ˈnām/ *n* 1: a secondary name 2: NICKNAME

BYO *abbr* bring your own

BYOB *abbr* bring your own booze, bring your own bottle

byp *abbr* bypass

bypass \bi-ˈpas/ *n* 1. a passage to one side, esp.: a deflected route usu. around a town 2 a: a channel carrying a fluid around a part and back to the main stream b: SHUNT 1b

bypass *vt* 1 a: to avoid by means of a bypass b: to cause to follow a bypass 2 a: to neglect or ignore usu. intentionally b: CIRCUMVENT

by-past \bi-ˈpast/ *adj*: BYGONE

by-path \bi-ˈpāth, -ˈpāth/ *n*: BYWAY

by-play \bi-ˈplā/ *n*: action engaged in on the side while the main action proceeds (as during a dramatic production)

by-product \bi-ˈprɒd-ʊkt/ *n* 1: something produced (as in manufacturing) in addition to the principal product 2: a secondary and sometimes unexpected or unintended result

in a cabinet 2: of or relating to a governmental cabinet 3 a: used or adapted for cabinetmaking b: done or used by a cabinetmaker

cabin-maker \-mā-kər/ n: a skilled woodworker who makes fine furniture — **cabin-maker-ing** \-mā-kin/ n

cabin-net-work \-wɔrk/ n: finished woodwork made by a cabinetmaker

cabin fever n: extreme irritability and restlessness resulting from the boredom of living in a remote region alone or with only a few companions, also: the same emotions resulting from living in a small enclosed space

cab \-kə-bəl/ n, often attrib [ME, fr. ONF, fr. ML *capulum* lasso, fr. L *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] 1 a: a strong rope esp. of 10 or more inches in circumference b: a cable-laid rope c: a wire rope or metal chain of great tensile strength d: a wire or wire rope by which force is exerted to control or operate a mechanism 2: CABLE LENGTH 3 a: an assembly of electrical conductors insulated from each other but laid up together using by being twisted around a central core b: CABLEORAM 4: something resembling or fashioned like a cable

2 cable vb cabled, cabling \-kə-b(ə)-lɪŋ/ vi 1: to fasten with or as if with a cable 2: to provide with cables 3: to telegraph by submarine cable 4: to make into a cable or into a form resembling a cable ~vi: to communicate by a submarine cable

cable car n: a car made to be moved on a railway by an endless cable operated by a stationary motor or along an overhead cable

cable-gram \-kə-bəl-gram/ n: a message sent by a submarine telegraph cable

cable-laid \-kə-bəl-lād/ adj: composed of three ropes laid together left-handed with each containing three strands twisted together (~ rope)

cable length n: a maritime unit of length variously reckoned as 100 fathoms, 120 fathoms, or 608 feet

cablet \-kə-blət/ n: a small cable, specif: a cable-laid rope less than 10 inches in circumference

cable TV n: COMMUNITY ANTENNA TELEVISION — called also *cable television*

cable-way \-kə-bəl-wā/ n: a suspended cable used as a track along which carriers can be pulled

cab-man \-kəb-mən/ n: CABDRIVER

cab-o-chon \-kəb-ə-shən/ n [MF, aug. of ONF *caboché* head]: a gem or bead cut in convex form and highly polished but not faceted, also: this style of cutting — *cabochon* adv

cab-oo-die \-kə-bū-dī-/ n [prob. fr. *ca-* (intensive prefix, prob. of imit. origin) + *boodle*]: COLLECTION LOT (sell the whole ~)

caboose \-kə-būs/ n [prob. fr. D *kabus* fr. MLG *kabuse*] 1 a: a ship's galley b: an open-air cooking oven 2: a freight-train car attached usu. to the rear mainly for the use of the train crew 3: one that follows or brings up the rear

cab-o-tage \-kə-bə-tāʒ/ n [F, fr. *caboter* to sail along the coast] 1: trade or transport in coastal waters or between two points within a country 2: the right to engage in cabotage

cab-bret-ta \-kə-bret-ə/ n [modif. of Pg and Sp *cabra* goat] a light soft leather from hair sheepskins

ca-bril-la \-kə-brē-(yā)/, -brī-lə-/ n [Sp, fr. dim. of *cabra* goat, fr. L *capra* she-goat, fem. of *caper* he-goat — more at CAPRIOLE]: any of various sea basses of the Mediterranean, the California coast, and the warmer parts of the western Atlantic

cab-ri-ole \-kəb-rē-ōl/ n [F, *caper*] 1: a curved furniture leg ending in an ornamental foot 2: a ballet leap in which one leg is extended in mid-air and the other struck against it

cab-ri-o-let \-kəb-rē-ō-lā/ n [F, fr. dim. of *cabriole* caper, alter. of MF *capriole*] 1: a light 2-wheeled open horse carriage with a folding leather hood, a large apron, and upward-curving shafts 2: a convertible coupe

cab-stand \-kəb-stand/ n: a place where cabs await hire

cac- or **caco-** comb. form [NL, fr. Gk *kakō*, *kakō*, fr. *kakos* bad]: bad (cacogenics)

ca-can-ny \-kə-kən-ē-/ n, Brit.: SLOWDOWN — *ca' canny* vi, Brit.

ca-ca-o \-kə-kau, kə-kā-/ n, pl *ca-cacos* [Sp, fr. Nahuatl *cacahuatl* cacao beans] 1: a So. American tree (*Theobroma cacao* of the family Sterculiaceae) with small yellowish flowers followed by fleshy yellow pods with many seeds — called also *chocolate tree* 2: the dried partly fermented fatty seeds of the cacao used in making cocoa, chocolate, and cocoa butter — called also *cacao bean*, *cocoa bean*

cacao butter var. of COCOA BUTTER

cac-cla-to-re \-kəch-ə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-/ adj [It, fr. *cacciatore* hunter] ~ cooked with tomatoes and herbs and sometimes with wine (veal ~)

cach-a-lot \-kəsh-ə-lāt-, -lō-/ n [F] SPERM WHALE

cache \-kəsh/ n [F, fr. *cacher* to press, hide, fr. (assumed) VL *coacitare* to press together, fr. L *coacare* to compel, fr. *coactus*, pp. of *cogere* to compel — more at COGENE] 1 a: a hiding place esp. for concealing and preserving provisions or implements b: a secure place of storage 2: something hidden or stored in a cache

2 cache vb cached; caching \-tə-plā, -hid-/ to place, hide, or store in a cache

ca-che-tic \-kə-kē-tik, kə-/ adj [F *cachectique*, fr. L *cachecticus*, fr. Gk *kachektikos*, fr. *kakō* + *echēin*]: affected by cachexia

cache-pot \-kəsh-, -pat-, -kəsh-(ə)-pōt/ n [F, fr. *cacher* to hide + *pot* pot]: an ornamental receptacle to hold and usu. to conceal a flower-pot

ca-chet \-kə-shā-/ n [MF, fr. *cacher* to press, hide] 1 a: a seal used esp. as a mark of official approval b: an indication of approval carrying great prestige 2 a: a characteristic feature or

quality conferring prestige b: PRESTIGE 3: a flour-paste case in which an unpleasant medicine is swallowed 4 a: a design or inscription on an envelope to commemorate a postal or philatelic event b: an advertisement forming part of a postal meter impression c: a motto or slogan included in a postal cancellation

ca-chex-i-a \-kə-kēk-sē-ə-, kə-/ also *ca-chexy* \-kə-kēk-sē-, kə-, -kēk-/ n [LL *cachexia*, fr. Gk *kachexia* bad condition, fr. *kakō* + *hexis* condition, fr. *echēin* to have, be disposed — more at SCHEME]: general physical wasting and malnutrition usu. associated with chronic disease

cach-in-nate \-kə-kə-nāt-/ vi -nated, -nat-ing [L *cachinnatus*, pp. of *cachinnare*, of imit. origin]: to laugh loudly or immoderately — **cach-in-na-tion** \-kə-kə-nā-shən/ n

ca-chou \-kə-shū-, -kash-(yū)/ n [F, fr. Pg *cachu*, fr. Malayalam *kaccu*] 1: CATECHU 2: a pill or pastille used to sweeten the breath

ca-chu-cha \-kə-čhū-cho-/ n [Sp, small boat, *cachucha*]: a gay Andalusian solo dance in triple time done with castanets

ca-clique \-kə-sēk/ n [Sp, of Arawakan origin, akin to Taino *cacique* chief] 1 a: a native Indian chief in areas dominated primarily by a Spanish culture b: a local political boss in Spain and Latin America 2 [AmerSp, fr. Sp]: any of numerous tropical American orioles (as of the genus *Cacicus*) forming the base of the bill expanded into a frontal shield — **ca-clique-lism** \-sē-kiz-əm/ n

cack-le \-kək-əl/ vi cack-led; cack-ling \-(ə)-lɪŋ/ [ME *cakelen*, of imit. origin] 1: to make the sharp broken noise or cry characteristic of a hen esp. after laying 2: to laugh in a way suggestive of a hen's cackle 3: CHATTER — **cackle** n — **cack-ler** \-(ə)-lɪr/ n

caco-de-mon \-kə-kə-dē-mən/ n [Gk *kakodaimōn*, fr. *kakō* + *daimōn* spirit]: DEMON — **caco-de-mon-ic** \-dī-mən-ik/ adj

cac-o-dyl \-kək-ə-dīl/ n [ISV, fr. Gk *kakōdēs* ill smelling, fr. *kakō* + *ōdēs* (akin to Gk *ozein* to smell) — more at ODOR] 1: an antiseptical radical $As(CH_3)_2$ whose compounds have a vile smell and are usu. poisonous 2: a colorless liquid $As_2(CH_3)_4$ consisting of two cacodyl radicals

cac-o-dylic acid \-kək-ə-dīl-ik-/ n: a toxic crystalline compound of arsenic $C_2H_3AsO_5$ used esp. as an herbicide

caco-ethes \-kək-ə-wē-(thēz)/ n [L, fr. Gk *kakōēthēs* wickedness, fr. neut. of *kakōēthēs* malignant, fr. *kakō* + *ēthos* character — more at ETHICAL]: an insatiable desire. MANIA

caco-gen-e-sis \-kək-ə-jen-ə-sēs/ n [NL]: racial deterioration esp. when due to the retention of inferior breeding stock — **caco-gen-ic** \-jen-ik/ adj

caco-gen-ics \-jen-iks/ n pl but sing or pl in constr [cac- + *-genesis* (as in *eugenics*)] 1: DYSGENESIS 2: CACOGENESIS

ca-cog-ra-phy \-kə-kag-rə-fē-/ n 1: bad handwriting — compare CALLIGRAPHY 2: bad spelling — compare ORTHOGRAPHY — **cacog-raph-ic** \-kək-ə-grəf-ik/ adj

cac-o-mis-tle \-kək-ə-mis-əl-, kək-ə-mis(t)-lē/ n [MexSp, fr. Nahuatl *tlacomiztli*, fr. *tlaco* half + *miztli* mountain lion]: a carnivore (*Bassariscus astutus*) related to and resembling the raccoon, also: its fur or pelt

ca-coph-o-nous \-kə-kāf-ə-nəs/ adj [Gk *kakophōnos*, fr. *kakō* + *phōnē* voice, sound — more at BAN]: marked by cacophony: harsh-sounding — **ca-coph-o-nous-ly** adv

ca-coph-o-ny \-vē-/ n, pl -nies: harsh or discordant sound. DISSONANCE, specif.: harshness in the sound of words or phrases

cac-tus \-kək-təs/ n, pl *cac-ti* \-tī-, -tē-/ or *cac-tus-es* [NL, genus name, fr. L, car-doon, fr. Gk *kaktos*]: any of a family (Cactaceae, the cactus family) of plants that have fleshy stems and branches with scales or spines instead of leaves and are found esp. in dry areas (as deserts)

ca-cu-mi-nal \-kə-kyū-mən-əl-, kə-/ adj [ISV, fr. L *cacumin-*, *cacum* top, point]: RETROFLEX

cad \-kəd/ n [E dial, unskilled assistant, short for Sc *caddie*] 1 obs.: an omnibus conductor 2: a person without gentlemanly instincts

ca-das-tral \-kə-das-trəl/ adj 1: of or relating to a cadastre 2: showing or recording property boundaries, subdivision lines, buildings, and related details — **ca-das-tral-ly** \-trəl-ē/ adv

ca-des-tre \-kə-das-trē-/ n [F, fr. It *caitastro*, fr. Olt *caitastro*, fr. LGk *katastichon* notebook, fr. Gk *kata* by + *stichos* row, line — more at CATA -DISTICH]: an official register of the quantity, value, and ownership of real estate used in apportioning taxes

ca-dav-er \-kə-dav-ər/ n [L, fr. *cadere* to fall]: a dead body usu. intended for dissection — **ca-dav-er-ic** \-(ə)-rɪk/ adj

ca-dav-er-ine \-kə-dav-ə-rēn-/ n: a syrupy colorless poisonous ptomaine $C_8H_{11}N$, formed by decarboxylation of lysine esp. in putrefaction of flesh

ca-dav-er-ous \-kə-dav-(ə)-rəs/ adj 1 a: of or relating to a corpse b: suggestive of corpses or tombs 2 a: PALLID, LIVID b: GAUNT EMACIATED — **ca-dav-er-ous-ly** adv

cad-die or **cad-dy** \-kəd-ē-, n pl *caddies* [F *cadet* military cadet] 1 Scot: one that waits about for odd jobs 2 a: one that assists a golfer esp. by carrying his clubs b: a wheeled device for conveying things not readily carried by hand — **caddie** or **caddy** vi

1 cad-dis also **cad-dice** \-kəd-īs/ n [ME *cadaz* cotton wool, prob. fr. MF *cadaz*, fr. OProv *cadaraz*]: worsted yarn, specif.: a worsted ribbon or binding formerly used for garters and girdles

2 caddis or **caddice** n. CADDISWORM

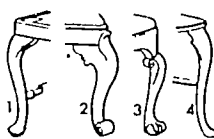
caddis fly n: any of an order (Trichoptera) of insects with four membranous wings, vestigial mouthparts, slender many-jointed antennae, and aquatic larvae — compare CADDISWORM

cad-dish \-kəd-ish/ adj: resembling a cad — **cad-dish-ly** adv — **cad-dish-ness** n

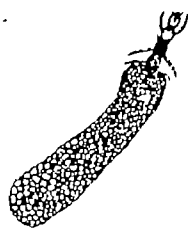
cad-dis-a-worm \-kəd-ə-swɔrm/ r [prob. alter. of obs. *caddworm*, fr. the case or tube in which it lives]: the larva of a caddis fly that lives in and carries around a silken case covered with bits of debris



cable 3a



cabrioles 1 1 early 18th century, 2 mid-18th century, 3 early Georgian, 4 second half of 18th century



caddisworm

care in analyzing or planning. **b**: cold heartless planning to promote self-interest (by every effort of subterfuge and ~ — Hilaire Belloc) — **cal-cu-lat-ive** \k'al-kyə-jāt-iv\ *adj*

cal-cu-lat-or \k'al-kyə-jāt-ər\ *n*: one that calculates **a**: a mechanical or electronic device for performing mathematical calculations automatically **b**: a person who operates a calculator **2**: a set or book of tables for facilitating computations

cal-cu-lous \k'al-kyə-ləs\ *adj*: caused or characterized by a calculus or calculi

cal-cu-lus \-ləs\ *n*, *pl* -ll -lī, -lēs also -lus-es [L. pebble, stone in the bladder or kidney, stone used in reckoning] **1**: a concretion usu. of mineral salts around organic material found esp. in hollow organs or ducts **2 archaic**: **CALCULATION** **3 a**: a method of computation or calculation in a special notation (as of logic or symbolic logic) **b**: the mathematical methods comprising differential and integral calculus

calculus of variations: a branch of mathematics dealing with maxima and minima of definite integrals which have an integrand that is a function of independent variables and of dependent variables and their derivatives

cal-de-ra \k'al-dēr-ə, kōl-, -dī-r-ə\ *n* [Sp, lit. caldron, fr. LL *caldaria*] **a**: a crater with a diameter many times that of the volcanic vent formed by collapse of the central part of a volcano or by explosions of extraordinary violence

cal-dron \k'ol-drən\ *n* [ME, alter of *cauderon*, fr. ONF, dim of *caudiere*, fr. LL *caldaria*, fr. L, warm bath, fr. fem of *caldarius* suitable for warming, fr. *calidus* warm, fr. *calēre* to be warm — more at *LEE*] **1**: a large kettle or boiler **2**: something resembling a boiling caldron (as ~ of intense emotions)

cal-ē-cho or **cal-ē-cho** \k'ā-lēch-, -lāsh-\ *n* [F *calèche* — more at *CALASH*] **1**: *CALASH* **2**: a 2-wheeled horse-drawn vehicle with a driver's seat on the splashboard used in Quebec **3**: *CALASH* **2a**

cal-fac-to-ry \k'al-ə-fak-(tə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries [ML *calefactorium*, fr. L *calefactus*, pp of *calefacere* to warm — more at *CHAFE*] **a**: a monastery room warmed and used as a sitting room

cal-en-dar \k'al-ən-dər\ *n* [ME *calender*, fr. AF or ML; AF *calender*, fr. ML *calendarius*, fr. L, moneylender's account book, fr. *calendae* calends] **1**: a system for fixing the beginning, length, and divisions of the civil year and arranging days and longer divisions of time (as weeks and months) in a definite order — see *MONTH* table **2**: a tabular register of days according to a system usu. covering one year and referring the days of each month to the days of the week **3**: an orderly list **a**: a list of cases to be tried in court **b**: a list of bills or other items reported out of committee for consideration by a legislative assembly **c**: a list of events giving dates and details **4 Brit**: a university catalog

calendar vi -dared; -dar-ing \-d(ə)-rɪŋ\ *to enter in a calendar*

calendar year *n*: **1**: a period of a year beginning and ending with the dates that are conventionally accepted as marking the beginning and end of a numbered year (as January 1 and December 31 in the Gregorian calendar) **2**: a period of time equal in length to that of the year in the calendar conventionally in use (as 365 days in the Gregorian calendar or when a Feb. 29 is included 366 days)

cal-en-der \k'al-ən-dər\ *vi -dered; -der-ing* \-d(ə)-rɪŋ\ [MF *calander*, fr. *calandre* machine for calendaring, modif of Gk *kyllindros* cylinder — more at *CYLINDER*] **a**: to press (as cloth, rubber, or paper) between rollers or plates in order to smooth and glaze or to thin into sheets — **cal-en-der-er** \-dər-ər\ *n*

calendar *n*: a machine for calendaring something

calender *n* [Per *qalandar*, fr. Ar, fr. Per *kalandar* uncouth man] **a**: one of a Sufic order of wandering mendicant dervishes

cal-en-dri-cal \k'al-ən-dri-kəl, kə- also *cal-en-dric* \-dri-k\ *adj*: of, relating to, characteristic of, or used in a calendar

cal-en-dre \k'al-ən-(d)z, -kāl-\ *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr* [ME *kalendes*, fr. L *kalendae*, *calendae*] **a**: the 1st day of the ancient Roman month from which days were counted backward to the ides

cal-en-du-la \k'al-ten-də-lə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. ML, fr. L *calendula* calends] **a**: any of a small genus (*Calendula*) of yellow-rayed composite herbs of temperate regions

cal-en-ture \k'al-ən-čū-(ə)r-\ *n* [Sp *calentura*, fr. *calentar* to heat, fr. L *calent*, *calens*, prp of *calēre* to be warm — more at *LEE*] **a**: a tropical fever caused by exposure to heat

call \k'al, kāl\ *n*, *pl* *calves* \k'avz, -kāvz\ also *calfs* often attrib [ME, fr. OE *cealf*, akin to OHG *kalb* calf, ON *kálfi* calf of the leg, L *galla* gallnut] **1 a**: the young of the domestic cow; also: that of a closely related mammal (as a bison or water buffalo) **b**: the young of various large animals (as the elephant and whale) **2 pl** *calves*: the hide of the domestic calf, *see* *CALFSKIN* **3**: an awkward or silly boy or youth **4**: a small mass of ice set free from a coast glacier or from an iceberg or floe — **call-like** \k'al-lik-, kāl-\ *adj* — **In calf**: **PREGNANT** — used of a cow

call *n*, *pl* *calves* \k'avz, -kāvz\ [ME, fr. ON *kalfi*] **a**: the fleshy hump part of the leg below the knee

call love *n*: **PUPPY LOVE**

call-a-foot jelly \k'avz-ūt-, kafs-, kavz-, kafs-\ *n*: jelly made from gelatin obtained by boiling calves' feet

call-ā-kin \k'al-ā-kin, kāl-\ *n*: leather made of the skin of a calf

Cal-gon \k'al-gān\ *trademark* — used for a water softener that is essentially a complex phosphate of sodium

Call-ban \k'al-ə-ban\ *n*: a savage and deformed slave in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*

call-bor or **call-bore** \k'al-ə-bər, Brit also kə-lē-\ *n* [MF *calibre*, fr. Old *calibro*, fr. Ar *qalib* shoemaker's last] **1 a**: the diameter of a bullet or other projectile **b**: the diameter of a bore of a gun usu. expressed in modern U.S. and British usage in hundredths or thousandths of an inch and typically written as a decimal fraction (32 ~) **2**: the diameter of a round body; *see* *the internal diameter of a hollow cylinder* **3 a**: degree of mental capacity or moral quality **b**: degree of excellence or importance *syn* *see* *QUALITY*

call-brate \k'al-ə-brāt, vi -brat-ed; -brat-ing\ **1**: to ascertain the caliber of (as a thermometer tube) **2**: to determine, rectify, or mark the graduations of (as a thermometer tube) **3**: to standardize (as a measuring instrument) by determining the deviation from

a standard so as to ascertain the proper correction factors — **cali-brat-or** \-brāt-ər\ *n*

call-i-bra-tion \k'al-ə-brā-shən\ *n* **1**: the act or process of calibrating: the state of being calibrated **2**: a set of graduations to indicate values or positions — usu. used in *pl* (~s on a gauge) (~s on a radio dial)

call-iche \kə-lē-čē\ *n* [AmerSp, fr. Sp, flake of lime, fr. *cal* lime, fr. L *calx* — more at *CHALK*] **1**: the nitrate-bearing gravel or rock of the sodium nitrate deposits of Chile and Peru **2**: a crust of calcium carbonate that forms on the stony soil of and regions

call-ico \k'al-ī-kō\ *n*, *pl* -coes or -cos [Calicut, India] **1 a**: cotton cloth imported from India **b Brit**: a plain white cotton fabric that is heavier than muslin **c**: any of various cheap cotton fabrics with figured patterns **2**: a blotched or spotted animal (as a piebald horse) — **callico** *adj*

callico bass *n* **1**: **BLACK CRAPPIE** **2**: **KELP BASS**

callico bush *n*: **MOUNTAIN LAUREL**

calico printing *n*: the process of making fast-color designs on cotton fabrics (as calico)

Calif *abbr* California

Calif-for-nia condor \k'al-ə-for-ny-ə\ *n* [California, state of U.S.] **a**: a large nearly extinct vulture (*Gymnogyps californianus*) that is related to the condor of So. America and is found in the mountains of southern California

California laurel *n*: a Pacific coast tree (*Umbellularia californica*) of the laurel family with evergreen foliage and small umbellate flowers

California poppy *n*: any of a genus (*Eschscholtzia*) of herbs of the poppy family; *see* *one* (*E. californica*) widely cultivated for its pale yellow to red flowers

California rosebay *n*: a usu. pink-flowered rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*) of the Pacific coast

Calif-for-nio \k'al-ə-for-nē-ō\ *n*, *pl* -nios [Sp, fr. California] **a**: one of the original Spanish colonists of California or their descendants

cali-for-nium \k'al-ə-för-nē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. California, U.S.] **a**: a radioactive element discovered by bombarding curium 242 with alpha particles — *see* *ELEMENT* table

cali-gi-nous \kə-lī-j-ə-nəs\ *adj* [MF or L, MF *caliginous*, fr. L *caliginosus*, fr. *caligin-*, *caligo* darkness, akin to Gk *kelainos* black — more at *COLUMBINE*] **a**: **MISTY DARK**

Cal-li-na-go \k'al-ə-nā-(g)ō\ *n*: an Arawakan language of the Lesser Antilles and Central America

cal-li-pash \k'al-ə-pash, kāl-ə-\ *n*: a fatty gelatinous dull greenish edible substance next to the upper shell of a turtle

cal-li-pee \k'al-ə-pē, kāl-ə-\ *n*: a fatty gelatinous light yellow edible substance attached to the lower shell of a turtle

cal-li-per or **cal-li-per** \k'al-ə-pər\ *n* [alter of *caliber*] **1 a**: a measuring instrument with two legs or jaws that can be adjusted to determine thickness, diameter, and distance between surfaces — usu. used in *pl* (a pair of ~s) **b**: an instrument for measuring diameters (as of logs or trees) consisting of a graduated beam and at right angles to it a fixed arm and a movable arm **c**: a device consisting of two plates lined with a frictional material that press against the sides of a rotating wheel or disc in certain brake systems **2**: thickness esp. of paper, paperboard, or a tree

caliper or caliper vi -pered, -per-ing \-p(ə)-rɪŋ\ *to measure by or as if by calipers*

caliph or **cal-iff** \k'ā-lɪf, k'al-ə-\ *n* [ME *caliphe*, fr. MF *calife*, fr. Ar *khalifah* successor] **a**: a successor of Muhammad as temporal and spiritual head of Islam — used as a title — **caliph-al** \-əl\ *adj*

caliph-ate \-āt-, -ət\ *n*: the office or dominion of a caliph

cal-is-then-ic \k'al-əs-then-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to calisthenics

cal-is-then-ics \-iks\ *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr* [Gk *kalos* beautiful + *sithenos* strength — more at *CALIGRAPHY*] **1**: systematic rhythmic bodily exercises performed usu. without apparatus **2** *usu* *sing in constr*: the art or practice of calisthenics

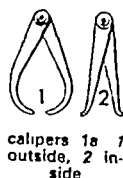
calix \k'ā-iks, k'al-iks\ *n*, *pl* *cal-ices* \k'ā-lə-sēz, kāl-ə-\ [L *calic-*, *calix* — more at *CHALICE*] **a**: **CUP**

calk \k'ok, kalk-er\ \k'ok-ər\ *var* of *CAULK*, *CAULKER*

call \k'ok\ *n* [prob. alter. of *calkin*, fr. ME *kakun*, fr. MD or ONF, MD *calcon* horse's hoof, fr. ONF *calcan* heel, fr. L *calca-neum*, fr. *calc-*, *calc* heel, akin to Gk *kōlon* limb, *skelos* leg] **a**: a tapered piece projecting downward on the shoe of a horse to prevent slipping, also: a similar device worn on the sole of a shoe

call vi **1**: to furnish with calks **2**: to wound with a calk

call \k'ol\ vb [ME *callen*, prob. fr. ON *kalla*, akin to OE *hildecalla* battle herald, OHG *kallōn* to talk loudly, OSlav *glasiti* voice] **1 a**: to speak in a loud distinct voice so as to be heard at a distance **b**: SHOUT (~ for help) **c**: to make a request or demand (~ for an investigation) **c of an animal**: to utter a characteristic note or cry **d**: to get or try to get into communication by telephone — often used with *up* **e**: to make a demand in card games (as for a particular card or for a show of hands) **f**: to give the calls for a square dance **2** *Scot*: **DRIVE** **3**: to make a brief visit (~ed to pay his respects) (~ed on a friend) **to vi** **1 a** (1): to utter in a loud distinct voice — often used with *out* (~ out a number) (2): to announce or read loudly or authoritatively (~ the roll) (~ off a row of figures) **b** (1): to command or request to come or be present (~ed to testify) (2): to cause to come **c**: **BRING** (~s to mind an old saying) **c**: to summon to a particular activity, employment, or office (was ~ed to active duty) **d**: to invite or command to meet: **CONVOKE** (~ a meeting) **e**: to rouse from sleep or summon to get up **f** (1): to give the order for: bring into action



a about a kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

fr *LL caveola*, dim of *L cavea* cage — more at *CAGE* 1: to persuade with deliberate flattery esp in the face of reluctance (the women ~ their husbands into giving them a vote — Kathleen Karr) 2: to deceive with soothing words or false promises — *cajolement* \ˈjɔɪ-mənt\ *n* — *cajoler* *n* — *cajoler* \ˈjɔɪ-(ə)rəl\ *n*

Ca-jun also **Ca-jan** \ˈkɑ-jən\ *n* [by alter of *Acadian*], 1: *ACADIAN* 2a *usu Cajan* one of a people of mixed white, Indian, and Negro ancestry in southwest Alabama and southeast Mississippi **cake** \ˈkɑk\ *n* [ME, fr *ON kaka*, akin to OHG *kuccho* cake] 1. a: batter that may be fried or baked into a usu small round flat shape b: sweet batter or dough usu containing a leaven (as baking powder) that is first baked and then often coated with an icing c: a flattened usu round mass of food that is baked or fried (a codfish ~) 2. a: a block of compacted or congealed matter (a ~ of ice) b: a hard or brittle layer or deposit (~ formed in a smoker's pipe)

cake *vb* *caked*, *caking* *vi* 1: ENCRUST (caked with dust) 2: to fill (a space) with a packed mass ~ *vi*: to form or harden into a mass

cake-walk \ˈkɑ-kwɔk\ *n* 1 an American Negro entertainment having a cake as prize for the most accomplished steps and figures in walking 2: a stage dance developed from walking steps and figures typically involving a walk with backward tilt 3: a one-sided contest — *cakewalk* *vi* — *cake-walker* *n*

cal *abbr* 1 *calendar* 2 *caliber* 3 *calorie*

Cal *abbr* 1 *California* 2 *large calorie*

Calabar bean \ˈkɑ-lə-bar-\ *n* [*Calabar*, Nigeria], the dark brown highly poisonous seed of a tropical African woody vine (*Physostigma venenosum*) that is used as a source of physostigmine and as an ordeal poison in native witchcraft trials

calabash \ˈkɑ-lə-bash\ *n* [F & Sp, *F calabasse* gourd, fr *Sp calabaza*, prob, fr *Ar qarāsh yabash* dry gourd] 1. *GOURD* esp: one whose hard shell is used for a utensil (as a bottle) 2: a tropical American tree (*Crescentia cujete*) of the trumpet-creepers family, also: its hard globose fruit 3: a utensil made from the shell of a calabash

calaboose \ˈkɑ-lə-bus\ *n* [*Sp calabozo* dungeon] *dial*: JAIL *esp*: a local jail

cala-dium \ˈkɑ-lə-dē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Malay *kēladi*, an aroid plant]: any of a genus (*Caladium*, esp *C. bicolor*) of tropical American ornamental plants of the arum family with showy variously colored leaves

calamander \ˈkɑ-lə-man-dər, -dər\ *n* [prob fr *D kalamanderhout* calamander wood]: the hazel-brown black-striped wood of an East Indian tree (genus *Diospyros*, esp *D. quercifolia*) that is used in furniture manufacturing

calamary \ˈkɑ-lə-mer-ē\ or **calamar** \ˈmɑr-\ *n*, *pl* *-marles* or *-mars* [*L calamarius* of a pen, fr *calamus* reed, fr the shape of its inner shell], *SOLED*

calamine \ˈkɑ-lə-mīn, -mən\ *n* [F, ore of zinc, fr *ML calamina*, alter of *L cadmia* fr *Gk kadmeia* lit. Theban (earth), fr fem of *kadmeios* Theban, fr *Kadmos* Cadmus, founder of Thebes]: a mixture of zinc oxide with a small amount of ferric oxide used in lotions, liniments, and ointments.

calamint \ˈkɑ-lə-mīnt\ *n* [ME *calament*, fr. OF, fr *ML calamintum* fr *Gk kalaminthē*], any of a genus (*Satureja* esp *S. calamintha*) of mint — called also *basil thyme*

calamite \ˈkɑ-lə-mīt\ *n* [NL *Calamites*, genus of fossil plants, fr *L calamus*] a Paleozoic fossil plant (esp genus *Calamites*) resembling a giant horsetail

calamitous \ˈkɑ-ləm-ət-əs\ *adj* causing or accompanied by calamity — *calamitously* *adv* — *calamitousness* *n*

calamity \ˈkɑ-ləm-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* *-ties* [MF *calamité*, fr *L calamitatus*, akin to *L clades* destruction —, more at *HALT*] 1. a state of deep distress or misery caused by major misfortune or loss 2: an extraordinarily grave event marked by great loss and lasting distress and affliction *syn* see *DISASTER*

cala-mon-din \ˈkɑ-lə-mon-dən\ *n* [*Tag kalamunding*], a small spiny citrus tree (*Citrus mitis*) of the Philippines, also: its fruit

calamus \ˈkɑ-lə-məs\ *n*, *pl* *-mi* \-mē\, *me* [L, reed, reed pen, fr *Gk kalamos* — more at *HALM*] 1. a SWEET FLAG b: the aromatic peeled and dried rhizome of the calamus that is the source of a carcinogenic essential oil 2: the barrel of a feather *QUILT*

calash \ˈkɑ-lash\ *n* [F *calèche*, fr *G kalesche* fr Czech *kolosa* wheels, carriage, akin to *Gk kyklos* wheel — more at *WHEEL*] 1. a light small-wheeled 4-passenger carriage with a folding top b: *CALÈCHE* 2. a: a large hood worn by women in the 18th century b: a folding carriage top

calathos \ˈkɑ-lə-thəs, or **calathus** \-thəs\ *n*, *pl* *-thi* \-thē\, *-thē* [Gk *kalathos* basket] a flared fruit basket borne on the head as a symbol of fruitfulness in Greek and Egyptian art

calc *abbr* calculate, calculated

calc or **calci** or **calco** *comb form* [*L calc*, *calc* lime — more at *CHALK*] calcium: calcium salt (*calcic*) (*calcify*)

calcaneal \ˈkɑl-kā-nē-əl\ *adj* relating to the heel or calcaneus

calcaneum \ˈkɑl-kā-nē-əm\ *n*, *pl* *nea* \-nē-ə\, [*L heel* — more at *CALK*] 1: *CALCANEUS* 2: a process of the tarsometatarsus of a bird analogous to the calcaneus

calcaneus \ˈkɑl-kā-nē-əs\ *n*, *pl* *-nē* \-nē-ə\, [*LL heel*, alter of *L calca-neum*] a tarsal bone that in man is the great bone of the heel

calcar \ˈkɑl-kār\ *n*, *pl* *calcaris* \ˈkɑl-kār-ē-s, -kēr-\, [*L fr. calc*, *calc* heel — more at *CALK*] a spurred prominence (as of the calcaneum of a bat)

calcareous \ˈkɑl-kār-ē-s, -kēr-\ *adj* [*L calcarius* of lime, fr *calc*, *calc* lime] 1. a: resembling calcite or calcium carbonate esp in hardness b: consisting of or containing calcium carbonate, also: containing calcium 2: growing on limestone or in soil impregnated with lime — *calcareously* *adv* — *calcareousness* *n*

calceolaria \ˈkɑl-kē-ə-lār-ē-s, -lār-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr *L calceolus* small shoe, dim of *calceus* shoe, fr *calc*, *calc* heel] any of a genus (*Calceolaria*) of tropical American plants of the snapdragon family with showy pouch-shaped flowers

calces *pl* of *CALX*

cal-cic \ˈkɑl-sik\ *adj*: derived from or, containing calcium or lime: rich in calcium

cal-ci-cole \ˈkɑl-sə-kōl\ *n* [F, *calcaireux*, fr *calc* + *-cole* -colous]: a plant normally growing on calcareous soils — *cal-ci-cious* \ˈkɑl-sik-sə-s\ *adj*

cal-cif-er-ol \ˈkɑl-sif-ər-ol, -rōl\ *n* [blend of *calciferosus* + *ergosterol*]: *VITAMIN D*

cal-ci-f-er-ous \ˈkɑl-sif-ər-əs\ *adj*: producing or containing calcium carbonate

cal-ci-f-ic \ˈkɑl-sif-ik\ *adj* [*calcify*]: involving or caused by calcification (~ lesions)

cal-ci-fi-ca-tion \ˈkɑl-sif-ē-kā-shən\ *n* 1: the process of calcifying, *specif*: deposition of insoluble lime salts (as in tissue) 2: a calcified structure

cal-ci-fuge \ˈkɑl-sif-yu\ *n* [F, *calcifugus*, fr *calc* + *L fugere* to flee — more at *FUGITIVE*] a plant not normally growing on calcareous soils — *cal-ci-f-u-gous* \ˈkɑl-sif-yə-gəs\ *adj*

cal-ci-fy \ˈkɑl-sə-fī\ *vb* *-fied*, *-fying* *vi* 1: to make calcareous by deposit of calcium salts 2: to make inflexible or unchangeable ~ *vi* 1: to become calcareous 2: to become inflexible and changeless: *HARDEN*

cal-ci-mine \ˈkɑl-sə-mīn\ *n* [alter of *kalsomine* of unknown origin]: a white or tinted wash that consists of glue, whitening or zinc white, and water and that is used esp on plastered surfaces — *calcimine* *vi*

cal-ci-na-tion \ˈkɑl-sə-nā-shən\ *n*: the act or process of calcining: the state of being calcined

cal-cine \ˈkɑl-sin, -kāl-\ *vb* *cal-cined*; *cal-cin-ing* [ME *calcenen*, fr *MF calciner* fr *L calc*, *calc* lime — more at *CHALK*] *vi* to heat (as inorganic materials) to a high temperature but without fusing in order to drive off volatile matter or to effect changes (as oxidation or pulverization) ~ *vi*, to undergo calcination

cal-cine \ˈkɑl-sin\ *n*: a product (as a metal oxide) of calcination or roasting

cal-ci-no-sis \ˈkɑl-si-nō-sis\ *n*, *pl* *-no-ses* \-sēz\, [NL, irreg (influenced by *ISV calcine*) fr *calc* + *-osis*]: the abnormal deposition of calcium salts in a part or tissue of the body

cal-ci-phy-lax-is \ˈkɑl-sə-fī-lak-sis\ *n*, *pl* *-lax-es* \-sēz\, [NL, fr *calc* + *anaphylaxis*]: an adaptive response that follows systemic sensitization by a calcifying factor (as a vitamin D) and a challenge (as with a metallic salt) and that involves local inflammation and sclerosis with calcium deposition — *cal-ci-phy-lac-tic* \ˈkɑl-sif-ik\ *adj* — *cal-ci-phy-lac-ti-cally* \-tī-kə-lē\ *adv*

cal-cite \ˈkɑl-sit\ *n*, a mineral *CaCO₃*, consisting of calcium carbonate crystallized in hexagonal form and including common limestone, chalk, and marble — *cal-cit-ic* \ˈkɑl-sit-ik\ *adj*

cal-ci-to-nin \ˈkɑl-sə-tō-nən\ *n* [*calc* + *-tomic* + *-in*], *THYROIDAL CITONIN*

cal-ci-um \ˈkɑl-sē-əm\ *n* often *utrith* [NL, fr *L calc*, *calc* lime]: a silver-white bivalent metallic element of the alkaline-earth group occurring only in combination — see *ELEMENT* table

calcium carbide *n*: a usu dark gray crystalline compound *CaC₂* used esp for the generation of acetylene and for making calcium cyanamide

calcium carbonate *n*: a compound *CaCO₃* found in nature as calcite and aragonite and in plant ashes, bones, and shells and used in making lime and Portland cement

calcium chloride *n*: a white deliquescent salt *CaCl₂*, used in its anhydrous state as a drying and dehumidifying agent and in a hydrated state for controlling dust and ice on roads

calcium cyanamide *n*: a compound *CaCN₂*, used as a fertilizer and a weed killer and as a source of other nitrogen compounds

calcium hypochlorite *n*: a white powder *Ca(ClO)₂*, used esp as a bleaching agent and disinfectant

calcium light *n*: *LIMELIGHT* 1a, 1b

calcium phosphate *n*: any of various phosphates of calcium as a: the phosphate *CaH₂P₂O₇*, used as a fertilizer and in baking powder b: the phosphate *CaHPO₄*, used in pharmaceutical preparations and animal feeds c: the phosphate *Ca₃(PO₄)₂*, used as a fertilizer d: a naturally occurring phosphate of calcium *Ca₁₀(F₂, Cl, OH, $\frac{1}{2}$ CO₃)(PO₄)₆*, that contains other elements or radicals and is the chief constituent of phosphate rock, bones, and teeth

calcium silicate *n*: any of several silicates of calcium, esp. either of two *Ca₂SiO₃* or *Ca₃SiO₅*, that are essential constituents of Portland cement

calc-spar \ˈkɑl-k-spar\ *n* [part trans of *Sw kalkspat*, fr *kalk* lime + *spat* spar]: *CALCITE*

cal-cu-la-bil-ity \ˈkɑl-kyə-lə-bil-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality of being calculable

cal-cu-la-ble \ˈkɑl-kyə-lə-bəl\ *adj*. 1 ~ subject to or ascertainable by calculation 2 ~ may be counted on *DEPENDABLE* (a systematic man, as ~ as the stars) — *cal-cu-la-ble-ness* *n* — *cal-cu-lab-ly* \-blē\ *adv*

cal-cu-late \ˈkɑl-kyə-lē\ *vb* *-lated*, *-lat-ing* [*L calculatus*, pp of *calculari* fr *calculus* pebble (used in reckoning), dim of *calc*, *calc* stone used in gaming, lime — more at *CHALK*] *vi* 1. a, to determine by mathematical processes b, to reckon by exercise of practical judgment c, to estimate d, to solve or probe the meaning of figure, out (trying to ~ his expression — Hugh MacLennan) 2: to design or adapt for a purpose 3 *chiefly North*, a, to judge to be true or probable b, *INTEND* ~ *vi* 1. a, to make a calculation b, to forecast consequences 2: *COUNT REL*

cal-cu-lat-ed \-lāt-əd\ *adj* 1. a ~ worked out by mathematical calculation b ~ engaged in, undertaken, or displayed after reckoning or estimating the statistical probability of success or failure (a ~ risk) 2. planned or contrived to accomplish a purpose 3 ~ brought about by deliberate intent 4. APT *LIKELY* — *cal-cu-lat-ed-ly* *adv* — *cal-cu-lat-ed-ness* *n*

cal-cu-lat-ing \-lāt-īŋ\ *adj* 1. making calculations (~ machine) 2: marked by prudent and deliberate analysis or by shrewd consideration of self-interest ~ *SCHEMING* — *cal-cu-lat-ing-ly* \-līŋ-lē\ *adv*

cal-cu-la-tion \ˈkɑl-kyə-lā-shən\ *n* 1. a, the process or an act of calculating b ~ the result of an act of calculating 2. a, studied

fr LL *caveola*, dim of L *cavea* cage — more at CAGE] 1. to persuade with deliberate flattery esp in the face of reluctance (the women ~ their husbands into giving them a vote — Kathleen Karr) 2. to deceive with soothing words or false promises — **cajolement** \ˈjɔl-mənt/ *n* — **cajoler** *n* — **cajology** \ˈjɔl-(ə-)rɪ/ *n*

Ca-jun also **Ca-jan** \ˈkɑ-jən/ *n* [by alter of *Acadian*] 1. ACADIAN 2a 2 usu *Cajon*. one of a people of mixed white, Indian, and Negro ancestry in southwest Alabama and southeast Mississippi

cake \ˈkɑk/ *n* [ME, fr ON *kaka*, akin to OHG *kuocha* cake] 1 a batter that may be fried or baked into a usu small round flat shape b sweet batter or dough usu containing a leaven (as baking powder) that is first baked and then often coated with an icing c a flattened usu round mass of food that is baked or fried (a codfish ~) 2 a block of compacted or congealed matter (a ~ of ice) b a hard or brittle layer or deposit (~ formed in a smoker's pipe)

cake vb caked, caking vi 1 ENCLUST (caked with dust) 2 to fill (a space) with a packed mass ~ *vi*: to form or harden into a mass

cake-walk \ˈkɑ-kwɔk/ *n* 1 an American Negro entertainment having a cake as prize for the most accomplished steps and figures in walking 2 a stage dance developed from walking steps and figures typically involving a high prance with backward tilt 3 a one-sided contest — **cake-walk vi** — **cake-walk-er** *n*

cal abbr 1 calendar 2 caliber 3 calone

Cal abbr 1 California 2 large calone

Calabar bean \ˈkɑ-lə-bər-/ *n* [Calabar, Nigeria] the dark brown highly poisonous seed of a tropical African woody vine (*Physostigma venenosum*) that is used as a source of physostigmine and as an ordeal poison in native witchcraft trials

cal-a-bash \ˈkɑ-lə-bash/ *n* [F & Sp, *E. calabasse* gourd, fr Sp *calabaza*, prob, fr Ar *qarāh yabāhā* dry gourd] 1 GOURD esp one whose hard shell is used for a utensil (as a bottle) 2 a tropical American tree (*Crescentia cujete*) of the trumpet-creeper family, also its hard globose fruit 3 a utensil made from the shell of a calabash

cal-a-boose \ˈkɑ-lə-bus/ *n* [Sp *calabozo* dungeon] *dial*: JAIL esp: a local jail

cal-a-di-um \ˈkɑ-lād-ē-əm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Malay *kēlādī* an aroid plant] 1 any of a genus (*Caladium*, esp *C. bicolor*) of tropical American ornamental plants of the arum family with showy variously colored leaves

cal-a-man-der \ˈkɑ-lə-man-dər, ˈkɑ-lə-/ *n* [prob fr D *kalamanderhout* calamander wood] the hazel-brown black-striped wood of an East Indian tree (genus *Diospyros*, esp *D. quaesita*) that is used in furniture manufacturing

cal-a-mary \ˈkɑ-lə-mər-/ or **cal-a-mar** \ˈkɑ-lə-mər/ *n*, *pl* -maries or -mars [L *calamarius* of a pen, fr *calamus* reed, fr the shape of its inner shell]: SQUID

cal-a-mine \ˈkɑ-lə-mīn, -mən/ *n* [F, ore of zinc, fr ML *calamina*, alter of L *cadmia*, fr Gk *kadmēla* lit. Theban (earth), fr fem. of *kadmēlos* Theban, fr *Kadmos* Cadmus, founder of Thebes]: a mixture of zinc oxide with a small amount of ferric oxide used in lotions, liniments, and ointments

cal-a-mint \ˈkɑ-lə-mīnt/ *n* [ME *calament*, fr OF, fr ML *calamentum* fr Gk *kalaminthē*] any of a genus (*Satureja*, esp *S. calamintha*) of mints — called also *basil thyme*

cal-a-mite \ˈkɑ-lə-mīt/ *n* [NL *Calamites*, genus of fossil plants, fr L *calamus*] a Paleozoic fossil plant (esp genus *Calamites*) resembling a giant horsetail

cal-am-i-tous \ˈkɑ-lām-ət-əs/ *adj* causing or accompanied by calamity — **cal-am-i-tous-ly** *adv* — **cal-am-i-tous-ness** *n*

cal-am-i-ty \ˈkɑ-lām-ət-ē-/ *n*, *pl* -ties [MF *calamité*, fr L *calamitatus*, akin to L *clades* destruction — more at HALT] 1 a state of deep distress or misery caused by major misfortune or loss 2 an extraordinarily grave event marked by great loss and lasting distress and affliction *syn* see DISASTER

cal-a-mon-din \ˈkɑ-lə-man-dən/ *n* [Tag *kalamunding*] a small spiny citrus tree (*Citrus mitis*) of the Philippines, also its fruit

cal-a-mus \ˈkɑ-lə-məs/ *n*, *pl* -mī \ˈmī, -mē/ [L, reed, reed pen, fr Gk *kalamos* — more at HALM] 1 a WEEFLAG 2 the aromatic peeled and dried rhizome of the calamus that is the source of a carcinogenic essential oil 3 the barrel of a feather

cal-ash \ˈkɑ-lash/ *n* [F *calèche* fr G *kalesche*, fr Czech *kolesa* wheels, carriage, akin to Gk *kyklos* wheel — more at WHEEL] 1 a light small-wheeled 4-passenger carriage with a folding top 2 a large hood worn by women in the 18th century 3 a folding carriage top

cal-a-thos \ˈkɑ-lə-thəs/ or **cal-a-thus** \ˈkɑ-lə-thəs/ *n*, *pl* -thī \ˈθī, -thē/ [Gk *kalathos* basket] a flared fruit basket borne on the head as a symbol of fruitfulness in Greek and Egyptian art

calc abbr calculate, calculated

calc or **calci** or **calco** *comb form* [L *calc*, *calc* lime — more at CHALK], calcium calcium salt (*calcic*) (*calcify*)

calc-a-ne-al \ˈkɑ-kā-nē-əl/ *adj*: relating to the heel or calcaneus

calc-a-ne-um \ˈnē-əm/ *n*, *pl* *nea* \ˈnē-ə/ [L, heel — more at CALK] 1 CALCANEUS 2 a process of the tarsometatarsus of a bird analogous to the calcaneus

calc-a-ne-us \ˈnē-əs/ *n*, *pl* *nei* \ˈnē-, ɪ/ [L, heel, alter of L *calca-neum*], a tarsal bone that in man is the great bone of the heel

calc-ar \ˈkɑl-kär/ *n*, *pl* **calc-ar-ia** \ˈkɑl-kär-ē-ə, -kär-/ [L, fr *calc*, *calc* heel — more at CALK] a spurred prominence (as of the calcaneum of a bat)

calc-ar-e-ous \ˈkɑl-kär-ē-əs, -kär-/ *adj* [L *calcareus* of lime, fr *calc*, *calc* lime] 1 a resembling calcite or calcium carbonate esp in hardness b consisting of or containing calcium carbonate, also containing calcium 2 growing on limestone or in soil impregnated with lime — **calc-ar-e-ous-ly** *adv* — **calc-ar-e-ous-ness** *n*

cal-ci-o-lar-ia \ˈkɑl-si-ə-lär-ē-ə, -lär-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L *calceolus* small shoe, dim of *calceus* shoe, fr *calc*, *calc* heel] any of a genus (*Calceolaria*) of tropical American plants of the snapdragon family with showy pouch-shaped flowers

calces *pl* of CALX

cal-cic \ˈkɑl-sik/ *adj*: derived from or containing calcium or lime: rich in calcium

cal-ci-col-e \ˈkɑl-sə-köl/ *n* [F, *calci-colous*, fr *calc* + *-col-e* -colous] a plant normally growing on calcareous soils — **cal-ci-col-ous** \ˈkɑl-sik-ə-ləs/ *adj*

cal-ci-fer-ol \ˈkɑl-sif-ə-röl, -röl/ *n* [blend of *calci-ferous* + *ergosterol*] VITAMIN D

cal-ci-fer-ous \ˈkɑl-sif-(ə-)rəs/ *adj*: producing or containing calcium carbonate

cal-cif-ic \ˈkɑl-sif-ik/ *adj* [*calcify*]: involving or caused by calcification (~ lesions)

cal-ci-fi-ca-tion \ˈkɑl-sə-fə-kā-shən/ *n* 1 the process of calcifying, *specif*: deposition of insoluble lime salts (as in tissue) 2 a calcified structure

cal-ci-fuge \ˈkɑl-sə-fyuj/ *n* [F, *calcifugous*, fr *calc* + L *fugere* to flee — more at FUGITIVE] a plant not normally growing on calcareous soils — **cal-ci-fu-gous** \ˈkɑl-sif-yə-gəs/ *adj*

cal-ci-fy \ˈkɑl-sə-fy/ *vb* -fied; -fy-ing *vi* 1 to make calcareous by deposit of calcium salts 2 to make inflexible or unchangeable ~ *vi* 1 to become calcareous 2 to become inflexible and changeless HARDEN

cal-ci-mine \ˈkɑl-sə-mīn/ *n* [alter of *kalsomine* of unknown origin] a white or tinted wash that consists of glue, whiting or zinc white, and water and that is used esp on plastered surfaces — **cal-cim-ine** *n*

cal-ci-na-tion \ˈkɑl-sə-nā-shən/ *n*: the act or process of calcining: the state of being calcined

cal-cine \ˈkɑl-sin, -kāl-, *vb* **cal-cined**; **cal-cin-ing** [ME *calcenen*, fr MF *calcinier*, fr L *calcin*, *calc* lime — more at CHALK] *vt*: to heat (as inorganic materials) to a high temperature but without fusing in order to drive off volatile matter or to effect changes (as oxidation or pulverization) ~ *vi*: to undergo calcination

cal-cine \ˈkɑl-sin/ *n*: a product (as a metal oxide) of calcination or roasting

cal-ci-no-sis \ˈkɑl-sə-nō-səs/ *n*, *pl* -no-ses \-sēz/ [NL, irreg (influenced by ISV *calcin*) fr *calc* + *-osis*]: the abnormal deposition of calcium salts in a part or tissue of the body

cal-ci-phy-lax-is \ˈkɑl-sə-fə-lak-səs/ *n*, *pl* -lax-es \-sēz/ [NL, fr *calc* + *anaphylaxis*]: an adaptive response that follows systemic sensitization by a calcifying factor (as a vitamin D) and a challenge (as with a metallic salt) and that involves local inflammation and sclerosis with calcium deposition — **cal-ci-phy-lac-tic** \ˈkɑl-sif-ik/ *adj* — **cal-ci-phy-lac-tic-ly** \ˈkɑl-sif-ik-lee/ *adv*

cal-cite \ˈkɑl-sit/ *n*: a mineral CaCO_3 consisting of calcium carbonate crystallized in hexagonal form and including common limestone, chalk, and marble — **cal-cit-ic** \ˈkɑl-sit-ik/ *adj*

cal-ci-to-nin \ˈkɑl-sə-tō-nən/ *n* [*calci* + *-tomic* + *-in*]: THYROIDAL CITONIN

cal-ci-um \ˈkɑl-sē-əm/ *n* often *uttrih* [NL fr L *calci* - *calc* lime]: a silver-white bivalent metallic element of the alkaline-earth group occurring only in combination — see ELEMENT table

calcium carbide *n* a usu dark gray crystalline compound CaC_2 used esp for the generation of acetylene and for making calcium cyanamide

calcium carbonate *n* a compound CaCO_3 found in nature as calcite and aragonite and in plant ashes, bones, and shells and used in making lime and portland cement

calcium chloride *n* a white deliquescent salt CaCl_2 used in its anhydrous state as a drying and dehumidifying agent and in a hydrated state for controlling dust and ice on roads

calcium cyanamide *n*: a compound CaCN_2 used as a fertilizer and a weed killer and as a source of other nitrogen compounds

calcium hypochlorite *n*: a white powder CaCl_2O_2 used esp as a bleaching agent and disinfectant

calcium light *n*, LIMELIGHT 1a, 1b

calcium phosphate *n* any of various phosphates of calcium as a the phosphate $\text{CaH}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ used as a fertilizer and in baking powder b the phosphate CaHPO_4 used in pharmaceutical preparations and animal feeds c the phosphate $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ used as a fertilizer d a naturally occurring phosphate of calcium $\text{Ca}_3(\text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{OH})_2(\text{CO}_3)(\text{PO}_4)_2$ that contains other elements or radicals and is the chief constituent of phosphate rock, bones, and teeth

calcium silicate *n*: any of several silicates of calcium, esp: either of two Ca_2SiO_3 or Ca_3SiO_5 that are essential constituents of portland cement

calc-spar \ˈkɑl-spär/ *n* [part trans of Sw *kalkspat*, fr *kalk* lime + *spat* spar]: CALCITE

cal-cu-la-bil-i-ty \ˈkɑl-kyə-lə-bil-ət-ē-/ *n*: the quality of being calculable

cal-cu-la-ble \ˈkɑl-kyə-lə-bəl/ *adj* 1 subject to or ascertainable by calculation 2 that may be counted on, DEPENDABLE (a systematic man, as ~ as the stars) — **cal-cu-la-ble-ness** *n* — **cal-cu-la-bly** \-blee/ *adv*

cal-cu-late \ˈkɑl-kyə-lāt/ *vb* -lated, -lating [L *calculus*, pp of *calculari* fr *calculus* pebble (used in reckoning), dim of *calc*, *calc* stone used in gaming, lime — more at CHALK] *vi* 1 a to determine by mathematical processes b to reckon by exercise of practical judgment: ESTIMATE c to solve or probe the meaning of a figure out (trying to ~ his expression — Hugh MacLennan) 2 to design or adapt for a purpose 3 chiefly North a to judge to be true or probable b, INTEND ~ *vi* 1 a to make a calculation b to forecast consequences 2 COUNT RELY

cal-cu-lat-ed \ˈlāt-əd/ *adj* 1 a worked out by mathematical calculation b engaged in, undertaken, or displayed after reckoning or estimating the statistical probability of success or failure (a ~ risk) 2 planned or contrived to accomplish a purpose 3 brought about by deliberate intent 4 APT LIKELY — **cal-cu-lat-ed-ly** *adv* — **cal-cu-lat-ed-ness** *n*

cal-cu-lat-ing \ˈlāt-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1 making calculations (~ machine) 2 marked by prudent and deliberate analysis or by shrewd consideration of self-interest - SCHEMING — **cal-cu-lat-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lee/ *adv*

cal-cu-la-tion \ˈkɑl-kyə-lā-shən/ *n* 1 a the process or an act of calculating b the result of an act of calculating 2 a studied

calo-rie also **calo-ry** \k'al-(ə)-rē/ n, pl. -ries [F *calorie*, fr. *L. calor* heat, fr. *calere* to be warm — more at *LEE*] 1 a: the amount of heat required at a pressure of one atmosphere to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade — called also *gram calorie*, *small calorie*, abbr. *cal* b: the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree centigrade: 1000 gram calories or 3968 Btu — called also *kilogram calorie*, *large calorie*, abbr. *Cal* 2 a: a unit equivalent to the large calorie expressing heat-producing or energy-producing value in food when oxidized in the body b: an amount of food having an energy-producing value of one large calorie

calo-ri-fic \k'al-(ə)-rif-ik/ adj [F or L *calorificus*, fr. *L. calorificus*, fr. *calor*] 1: *CALORIC* 2: of or relating to the production of heat
calo-ri-m-e-ter \k'al-(ə)-rim-ə-tər/ n [ISV, fr. *L. calor*]: any of several apparatuses for measuring quantities of absorbed or evolved heat or for determining specific heats — **calo-ri-m-e-ter-ic** \k'al-(ə)-rē-mē-ter-ik/ adj — **calo-ri-m-e-ter-i-cal-ly** \-trik-ə-lē/ adv — **calo-ri-m-e-try** \k'al-(ə)-rim-ə-tre/ n
cal-to-er (kə-'tō-(ə)-r, 'k'al-(ə)-yər) n [It & F *caloyer*, fr. obs. It *caloiere*, fr. MGk *kalogeros* venerable, fr. *kalos* beautiful + *geras* old age]: a monk of the Eastern Church
cal-pac or **cal-pack** \k'al-pak, kal-'n/ n [Turk *kalpak*]: a high-crowned cap worn in Turkey, Iran, and neighboring countries
calque \k'alk/ n [F, lit., copy, fr. *calquer* to trace, fr. It *calcare* to trample, trace, fr. L. to trample — more at *CAULK*]: **LOAN TRANSLATION**

cal-trop \k'al-trap, 'kōl- also **cal-throp** \-thrap/ n [ME *calketrappe* star thistle, fr. OE *calcatrippa*, fr. ML *calcatrippa*] 1 a pl but sing or pl in constr: **STAR THISTLE** b: **PUNCTURE VINE** also: any of various related herbs (genera *Trifolium* and *Kallstroemia*) c: **WATER CHESTNUT** 2: a device with four metal points so arranged that when any three are on the ground the fourth projects upward as a hazard to the hoofs of horses or to pneumatic tires
calu-met \k'al-yə-met, -mət/ n [AmerF, fr. F *cal*, straw, fr. LL *calamellus*, dim. of *L. calamus* reed — more at *CALAMUS*]: a highly ornamented ceremonial pipe of the American Indians

calu-mi-nate \k'ə-'lōm-nē-āt/ vi -ated; -ating 1: to utter maliciously false statements, charges, or imputations about 2: to injure the reputation of by calumny **syn** see **MALIGN** **ant** eulogize, vindicate — **calu-mi-nation** \-lōm-nē-ā-shən/ n — **calu-mi-nator** \-lōm-nē-āt-ər/ n

calu-mi-nous \k'ə-'lōm-nē-əs/ adj: constituting or marked by calumny: **SLANDEROUS** — **calu-mi-nous-ly** adv
calu-mi-ny \k'al-əm-nē-also -yən-/ n, pl. -nies [MF & L; MF *calomnie*, fr. L *calumniā*, fr. *calvi* to deceive; akin to OE *hōl* calumny, Gk *kallēn* to beguile] 1: the act of uttering false charges or misrepresentations maliciously calculated to damage another's reputation 2: a misrepresentation intended to blacken another's reputation
cal-va-dos \k'al-və-'dōs/ n, often *cap* [F, fr. *Calvados*, Normandy, France]: a dry brown apple brandy

cal-var-i-um \k'al-'vār-ē-əm, -'vər-/ n, pl. -ia \-ē-ə/ [NL, fr. *L. calvaria* skull, fr. *calvus* bald, akin to Skt *atikuva* completely bald]: a skull lacking the lower jaw or lower jaw and facial portion
cal-vary \k'al-v-(ə)-rē/ n, pl. -ries [Calvary, the hill near Jerusalem where Jesus was crucified] 1: an open-air representation of the crucifixion of Christ 2: an experience of usu. intense mental suffering

Calvary cross n: a Latin cross usually mounted on three steps — see **CROSS** illustration
calve \k'av, 'kāv/ vb calved; calving [ME *calven*, fr. OE *cealfian*, fr. *cealf* calf] vi 1: to give birth to a calf, also: to produce offspring 2 of an ice mass: to separate or break so that a part becomes detached — vi 1: to produce by birth 2 of an ice mass: to let become detached

calves pl of **CALF**
Cal-vin-i-sm \k'al-və-'niz-əm/ n [John Calvin]: the theological system of Calvin and his followers marked by strong emphasis on the sovereignty of God and esp. by the doctrine of predestination — **Cal-vin-ist** \-və-nist/ n or adj — **Cal-vin-is-tic** \k'al-və-'nis-tik/ adj — **Cal-vin-is-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-kə-lē/ adv

calx \k'alks/ n, pl. **calxes** or **calces** \k'al-'sēz/ [ME *calx*, fr. L *calx* lime — more at *CHALK*]: the crumbly residue left when a metal or mineral has been subjected to calcination or combustion
cal-yu-late \k'ə-'lik-yə-'lāt, -lāt/ adj: having a calyculus
cal-yu-lus \-lōs/ n, pl. -li \-lī, -lē/ [NL, modif. of E *calicle*]: a small cup-shaped structure (as a taste bud)

cal-yp-so \k'ə-'lip-(ə)-sō/ n [L, fr. Gk *Kalypso*] 1 cap: a sea nymph in Homer's *Odyssey* who kept Odysseus seven years on the island of Ogygia 2 pl **calypsos** [NL, genus name, prob. fr. L]: a bulbous bog orchid (genus *Calypso*) of northern regions bearing a single flower variegated with white, purple, pink, and yellow

cal-yp-so n, pl. **also -soes** [prob. fr. *Calypso*]: an improvised ballad usu. satirizing current events in a style originating in the West Indies — **cal-yp-so-ni-an** \k'ə-'lip-sō-nē-ən, -k'al-(ə)-p-(ə)-n/ n or adj

cal-yp-tra \k'ə-'lip-trə/ n [NL, fr. Gk *kalyptra* veil, fr. *kalyptein* to cover — more at *HELL*]: 1: the archegonium of a liverwort or moss, esp.: one forming a membranous hood over the capsule in a flower 2: a covering (as the calyx of a California poppy) of a moss or fruit suggestive of a cap or hood 3: **ROOT CAP** — **cal-yp-trate** \k'ə-'lip-trāt, -k'al-(ə)-p-/ adj

cal-yx \k'ə-'lik-, also -k'al-iks/ n, pl. **cal-yxes** or **cal-yces** \k'ə-'lā-'sēz/ also \k'al-'sēz/ [L *calyc-*, *calyx*, fr. Gk *kalyx* — more at *CHALICE*] 1: the external usu. green or leafy part of a flower consisting of sepals 2: a cuplike animal structure — **cal-yx-ae-l** \k'ə-'lā-'sē-əl, -k'al-(ə)-/ adj

cam \k'am/ n [perh. fr. F *came*, fr. G *kamm*, lit., comb, fr. OHG *kamb*]: a rotating or sliding piece that imparts motion to a roller moving against its edge or to a pin free to move in a groove on its face or that receives motion from such a roller or pin

cam-a-ra-ra-derie \k'am-(ə)-'rād-ə-rē, kam-, -'rad-/ n [F, fr. *camarade* comrade]: a spirit of friendly good-fellowship existing among comrades

cam-a-ri-la \k'am-(ə)-'nī-lə, -'rē-(y)ə/ n [Sp, lit., small room]: a group of unofficial often secret and scheming advisers; also: **CABAL**
cam-as or **cam-ess** \k'am-əs/ n [Chinook Jargon *kamass*]: any of a genus (*Camassia*) of plants of the lily family of the western U.S. with edible bulbs — compare **DEATH CAMAS**

cam-ber \k'am-bər/ vb **cam-bered**, **cam-ber-ing** \-b(ə)-nŋ/ [F *cambrer*, fr. MF *cambré* curved, fr. L *camur* — more at *CHAMBER*] vi: to curve upward in the middle ~ vi 1: to arch slightly 2: to impart camber to

cam-ber n 1: a slight convexity, arching, or curvature (as of a beam, deck, or road) 2: the convexity of the curve of an airfoil from the leading edge to the trailing edge 3: a setting of the wheels of an automotive vehicle closing together at the bottom than at the top

cam-blum \k'am-bē-əm/ n, pl. **bl-ums** or **bl-ia** \-bē-ə/ [NL, fr. ML *exchange*, fr. L *cambiare* to exchange — more at *CHANGE*]: a thin formative layer between the xylem and phloem of most vascular plants that gives rise to new cells and is responsible for secondary growth — **cam-blal** \-bē-əl/ adj

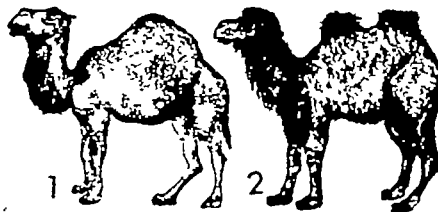
Cam-bod-i-an \k'am-bōd-ē-ən/ n 1: a native or inhabitant of Cambodia 2: **KHMER** 2 — **Cam-bod-i-an** adj

Cam-bri-an \k'am-brē-ən/ adj [ML *Cambria* Wales, fr. MW *Cymry* Wales, Welshmen] 1: **WELSH** 2: of, relating to, or being the earliest geologic period of the Paleozoic era or the corresponding system of rocks marked by fossils of every great animal type except the vertebrate and by scarcely recognizable plant fossils — **Cam-bri-an** n

cam-bric \k'am-brīk/ n [obs. Flem *Kameryk* Cambrail, city of France] 1: a fine thin white linen fabric 2: a cotton fabric that resembles cambric
cam-bri-c n: a hot drink of water, milk, sugar, and often a small amount of tea

Camb-s abbr **Cambidge-shire**
came past of **COME**

came \k'am/ n [origin unknown]: a slender grooved lead rod used to hold together panes of glass esp. in a stained-glass window
cam-el \k'am-əl/ n [ME, fr. OE & ONF, fr. L *camelus*, fr. Gk *kamēlos*, of Sem origin, akin to Heb & Phoenician *gāmāl* camel] 1: either of two large ruminant mammals used as draft and saddle animals in desert regions esp. of Africa and Asia: a: the Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) with a single large hump on the back b: the camel (*C. bactrianus*) with two humps — called also *Bactrian camel* 2: a watertight structure used esp. to lift submerged ships 3: a variable color averaging a light yellowish brown



camels 1 Arabian, 2 Bactrian

cam-el-back \k'am-əl-'bak/ n 1: the back of a camel 2: a steam locomotive with the cab astride the boiler 3: an uncured compound chiefly of reclaimed or synthetic rubber used for retreading or recapping pneumatic tires

cam-el-eer \k'am-ə-'lī-(ə)-r/ n: a camel driver
cam-el-lia also **cam-mellia** \k'ə-'mēl-yə/ n [NL *Camellia*, genus name, fr. *Camellus* (Georg. Josef Kamel 1706 Moravian Jesuit missionary)]: any of several shrubs or trees (genus *Camellia*) of the tea family, esp.: an ornamental greenhouse shrub (*C. japonica*) with glossy evergreen leaves and showy roselike flowers

cam-el-o-pard \k'ə-'mēl-ə-'pārd/ n [LL *camelopardus*, alter. of L *camelopardalis*, fr. Gk *kamelopardalis*, fr. *kamelos* + *pardalis* leopard] 1: **GIRAFFE** 2 cap: **CAMELOPARDALIS**

Cam-el-o-par-dal-is \k'ə-'mēl-ə-'pārd-'t-əs/ n [L (gen. *Camelopardalis*) camelopard]: a northern constellation between Cassiopeia and Ursa Major

Cam-el-ot \k'am-ə-'lāt/ n 1: the site of King Arthur's palace and court in Arthurian legend 2: a time, place, or atmosphere of idyllic happiness

camel's hair n 1: the hair of the camel or a substitute for it (as hair from squirrels' tails) 2: cloth made of camel's hair or a mixture of camel's hair and wool usu. light tan and of soft silky texture
Cam-em-ber-t \k'am-əm-'bē-(ə)-r/ n [F, fr. *Camembert*, Normandy, France]: a soft surface-ripened cheese with a thin grayish white rind and a yellow interior

cam-éo \k'am-ə-'d, n, pl. **eos** [It] 1 a: a gem carved in relief, esp. a small piece of sculpture on a stone or shell cut in relief in one layer with another contrasting layer serving as background b: a small medallion with a profiled head in relief 2: a carving or sculpture made in the manner of a cameo 3: a usu. brief literary or filmic piece that brings into delicate or sharp relief the character of a person, place, or event 4: a small theatrical role (as in telev-

a about	* kitten	or farther	a back	ā bake	ā coi, cart
au out	ch chum	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	oi coin	th than
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furrow	zh vision

(~ a strike against the company) (2): to manage (as an offensive game) by giving the signals or orders (that catcher ~s a good game) **g** (1): to make a demand in bridge (for a card or suit) (2): to require (a player) to show the hand in poker by making an equal bet (3): to challenge to make good on a statement (4): to charge with or censure for an offense (deserves to be ~ed on that) **h**: to attract (as game) by imitating the characteristic cry **i**: to halt (as a baseball game) because of unsuitable conditions **j**: to rule on the status of (as a pitched ball or a player's action) (~ balls and strikes) (~ a base runner safe) **k**: to give the calls for (a square dance) — often used with **off** **l** (1): to get or try to get in communication with by telephone (2): to deliver (a message) by telephone (3): to make a signal to in order to transmit a message (~ the flagship) **m**: SUSPEND (time was ~ed while the field was cleared) **n** (1): to demand payment of esp. by formal notice (~ a loan) (2): to demand presentation of (a bond issue) for redemption **2 a**: to speak of or address by a specified name: give a name to (~ her Kitty) **b** (1): to regard or characterize as of a certain kind: CONSIDER (can hardly be ~ed generous) (2): to estimate or consider for purposes of an estimate or for convenience (~ it an even dollar) **c** (1): to describe correctly in advance of or without knowledge of the event: PREDICT (2): to name or specify in advance (~ the toss of a coin) **syn** see SUMMON — **call a spade a spade**: to speak frankly — **call for** **1**: to call (as at one's house) to get (I'll call for you after dinner) **2 a**: to require as necessary or appropriate (lifting the box called for all her strength) **b**: to make necessary **3 a**: to give an order for • DIRECT (legislation calling for the establishment of new schools) **b**: to provide for (the design calls for three windows) — **call forth**: to bring into being or action: ELICIT (these events call forth great emotions) — **call in question**: to cast doubt upon — **call it a day**: to stop at least for the present whatever one has been doing — **call it quits**: to call it a day — **call names**: to address or speak of a person or thing contemptuously or offensively — **call on** **1**: to call upon **2**: to cause (as a student) to recite (the teacher always called on her first) — **call one's bluff**: to challenge and expose an empty pretense or threat — **call one's shot**: to predict the result of a shot in a game or sport — **call the shots**: to be in charge or control: determine the policy or procedure — **call the tune**: to call the shots — **call to account**: to hold responsible: REPRIMAND (called to account for violation of the rules) — **call to the colors**: to summon for active military duty — **call upon** **1**: REQUIRE, OBLIGE (may be called upon to do several jobs) **2**: to make a demand on: depend on (universities are called upon to produce trained men)

call n **1 a**: an act of calling with the voice: SHOUT **b**: an imitation of the cry of a bird or other animal made to attract it **c**: an instrument used for calling (a duck ~) **d**: the cry of an animal (as a bird) **2 a**: a request or command to come or assemble **b**: a summons or signal on a drum, bugle, or pipe **c**: admission to the bar as a barrister **d**: an invitation to become the minister of a church or to accept a professional appointment **e**: a divine vocation or strong inner prompting to a particular course of action **f**: a summoning of actors to rehearsal (the ~ is for 11 o'clock) **g**: the attraction or appeal of a particular activity, condition, or place (the ~ of the wild) **h**: an order specifying the number of men to be inducted into the armed services during a specified period **1**: the selection of a play in football **3 a**: DEMAND, CLAIM **b**: NEED, JUSTIFICATION **c**: a demand for payment of money **d**: an option to buy a specified amount of a security (as stock) or commodity (as wheat) at a fixed price at or within a specified time — compare **PUT** **2 a**: an instance of asking for something: REQUEST (many ~s for Christmas stories) **4**: ROLL CALL **5**: a short usu. formal visit **6**: the name or thing called (the ~ was heads) **7**: the act of calling in a card game **8**: the act of calling on the telephone **9**: the score at any given time in a tennis game **10**: a direction or a succession of directions for a square dance rhythmically called to the dancers **11**: a decision or ruling made by an official of a sports contest **syn** see VISIT — **at call** or **on call** **1 a**: available for use: at the service of (thousands of men at his call) **b**: ready to respond to a summons or command (a doctor on call) **2**: subject to demand for payment or return without previous notice (money lent at call) — **within call**: within hearing or reach of a summons: subject to summons

callia \kāl-ə\ **n** [NL, genus name, modif. of Gk *kallia* rooster's wattle] **1**: a house or greenhouse plant (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) of the arum family with a white showy spathe and yellow spadix — called also **calla lily** **2**: a plant resembling the calla

callible \kōl-ə-bəl\ **adj**: capable of being called, specif.: subject to a demand for presentation for payment (~ bond)

callant \kāl-ənt, 'kāl- or callan \-ən\ **n** [D or ONF, D *kalant* customer, fellow, fr. ONF *calland* customer, fr. L *calent*, *calens*, pp. of *calere* to be warm — more at LEE] chiefly Scot.: BOY, LAD

call-back \kōl-'bak\ **n**: a recall by a manufacturer of a recently sold product (as an automobile) for correction of a defect

call-board \bōl-'bōd\ **n**: a bulletin board

call box **n** **1** Brit.: a public telephone booth **2**: a telephone unit located on the side of a road for reporting emergencies (as fires or automobile breakdowns)

call-boy \kōl-'bōi\ **n** **1**: BELLHOP, PAGE **2**: a boy who summons actors to go on stage

call down **vt** **1**: to cause or entreat to descend (call down a blessing on the crops) **2**: REPRIMAND (called me down for being late)

called strike **n**: a pitched baseball not struck at by the batter that passes through the strike zone

call-er \kāl-'ər\ **adj** [ME *callour*] **1** Scot.: FRESH **2** Scot.: COOL

call-er \kōl-'ər\ **n**: one that calls

call-et \kāl-'et\ **n** [perh. fr. MF *callette* frivolous person, fr. *Callette* fl 1500 F court fool] chiefly Scot.: PROSTITUTE

call girl **n**: a prostitute with whom an appointment may be made by telephone

call house **n**: a house or apartment where call girls may be procured

callig-ra-pher \kō-'lig-rə-fər\ **n** **1**: one that writes a beautiful hand **2**: PENMAN (a fair ~) **3**: a professional copyist or engrosser

callig-ra-philist \-fəst\ **n**: CALLIGRAPHER
callig-ra-phy \-fə\ **n** [F or Gk; F *calligraphie*, fr. Gk *kalligraphia*, fr. *kalli-* beautiful (fr. *kallós* beauty) + *-graphia* -graphy; akin to Gk *kallós* beautiful, Skt *kalya* healthy] **1 a**: beautiful or elegant handwriting — compare *CACOGRAPHY* **b**: the art of producing such writing **2**: PENMANSHIP — **callig-graph-ic** \kāl-ə-'graf-ik\ **adj** — **callig-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ **adv**

call in **vt** **1**: to order to return or to be returned as **a**: to withdraw from an advanced position (call in the outposts) **b**: to withdraw from circulation (call in bank notes and issue new ones) **2**: to summon to one's aid or for consultation (call in a mediator to settle the dispute) ~ **w**: to communicate with a person by telephone — **call in sick**: to report by telephone that one will be absent because of illness

calling \kō-'lig\ **n** **1**: a strong inner impulse toward a particular course of action esp. when accompanied by conviction of divine influence **2**: the vocation or profession in which one customarily engages **3**: the characteristic cry of a female cat in heat, also: the period of heat

calling card **n**: VISITING CARD

calli-ope \kō-'li-ə\ (jēp, in sense 2 also 'kāl-ē-'ōp\ **n** [L, fr. Gk *Kalliopē*] **1** cap: the Greek Muse of heroic poetry **2**: a keyboard musical instrument resembling an organ and consisting of a series of whistles sounded by steam or compressed air

calli-op-sis \kāl-ē-'āp-səs\ **n** [NL, fr. Gk *kalli-* + *opsis* appearance — more at OPTIC]: COROPEIS — used esp. of annual forms

Callisto \kō-'li-s-tō\ **n** [Callisto, Gk nymph] **1**: a nymph loved by Zeus, changed into a she-bear by Hera, and subsequently changed into the Great Bear constellation **2**: the so-called fourth but really fifth satellite of Jupiter

calli-thump \kāl-ə-'thamp\ **n** [back-formation fr. *callithumpian*, adj., alter of E dial. *callithumpian* disturber of order at elections in 18th cent.]: a noisy boisterous parade — **calli-thump-i-an** \kāl-ə-'thom-pē-ən\ **adj**

call letters **n** pl: CALL SIGN

call loan **n**: a loan payable on demand of either party

call number **n**: a combination of characters assigned to a library book to indicate its place on a shelf

call off **vt** **1**: to draw away: DIVERT (her attention was called off by a new arrival) **2**: to give up: CANCEL (call the trip off)

call of nature: the need to expel body wastes

call-ose \kāl-'ōs, -ōz\ **n** [L *callus* callous]: a carbohydrate component of plant cell walls

call-ous-ity \kāl-'lās-ə-tē, -kō-, **n** pl -ties **1**: the quality or state of being callous as **a**: marked or abnormal hardness and thickness **b**: lack of feeling or capacity for emotion **2**: CALLUS

call-ous \kāl-'ōs\ **adj** [MF *callieux*, fr. L *callus*, fr. *callum*, *callus* callous skin, akin to Skt *kina* callosity] **1 a**: being hardened and thickened **b**: having calluses **2 a**: feeling no emotion **b**: feeling no sympathy for others — **call-ous-ly** **adv** — **call-ous-ness** **n**

callous **vt**: to make callous

call out **vt** **1**: to summon into action (call out troops) **2**: to challenge to a duel **3**: to order on strike (call out the workers)

call-ow \kāl-'ō, -ō-w\ **adj** [ME *calo* bald, fr. OE, akin to OHG *kalo* bald] **1** of a bird: not yet having enough feathers to fly **2**: lacking adult sophistication: IMMATURE (~ youth) **syn** see RUDE — **call-ow-ness** \kāl-ə-'nos, -nəs\ **n**

call sign **n**: the combination of identifying letters or letters and numbers assigned to an operator, office, activity, or station for use in communication (as in the address of a message sent by radio)

call slip **n**: a form filled out by a library patron for a desired book

call to quarters: a bugle call usu. shortly before taps that summons soldiers to their quarters

call-up \kō-'lɒp\ **n**: an order to report for military service

call up \('kō-'lɒp\ **vt** **1**: to bring to mind: EVOKE **2**: to summon before an authority **3**: to summon together or collect (as for a united effort) (call up all his forces for the attack) **4**: to summon for active military duty **5**: to bring forward for consideration or action (call up a bill for senate approval)

call-us \kāl-'əs\ **n** [L] **1**: a thickening of or a hard thickened area on skin or bark **2**: a mass of exudate and connective tissue that forms around a break in a bone and is converted into bone in the healing of the break **3**: soft tissue that forms over a wounded or cut plant surface

callus **vt**: to form callus ~ **vi**: to cause callus to form on

calm \kām, 'kām\ **n** [ME *calme*, fr. MF, fr. OIt *calma*, fr. LL *cauma* heat, fr. Gk *kauma*, fr. *kalein* to burn — more at CAUSTIC] **1 a**: a period or condition of freedom from storms, high winds, or rough activity of water **b**: complete absence of wind or presence of wind having a speed no greater than one mile per hour **2**: a state of repose and freedom from turmoil or agitation

calm **adj** **1**: marked by calm: STILL (a ~ sea) **2**: free from agitation, excitement, or disturbance (a ~ manner) — **calm-ly** **adv** — **calm-ness** **n**

syn CALM, TRANQUIL, SERENE, PLACID, PEACEFUL shared meaning element: quiet and free from whatever disturbs or hurts ~ **ant** stormy, agitated

calm **vt**: to become calm ~ **vi**: to make calm

calm-ative \kām-ə-tiv, 'kāl-mot-ə\ **n** or **adj** [calm + -ative (as in sedative)]: SEDATIVE

cal-o-mel \kāl-ə-'mɛl, -mɛl\ **n** [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *calomelas*, fr. Gk *kalos* beautiful + *melas* black — more at CALLIGRAPHY, MULLET] **1**: a white tasteless compound Hg₂Cl₂ used in medicine esp. as a purgative and fungicide — called also *mercurous chloride*

cal-o-ric \kō-'lōr-ik, -lōr-, -lār-, 'kāl-ə-'rik\ **n** [F *calorique*, fr. L *calor*] **1**: a supposed form of matter formerly held responsible for the phenomena of heat and combustion **2** archaic: HEAT

caloric **adj** **1**: of or relating to heat **2**: of or relating to calories — **cal-ori-cal-ly** \kō-'lōr-i-k(ə)-lē, -lōr-, -lār-ə\ **adv**

Canaanite \kə-'nā-nī-ē\ *n* [Gk *Kananiēs*, fr. *Kanaan* Canaan] : a member of a Semitic people inhabiting ancient Palestine and Phoenicia from about 3000 B.C. — **Canaanite** *adj*

Canada balsam \kə-'nā-də-'sā-m\ *n* [Canada, country in No. America] : a viscid yellowish to greenish oleoresin exudate of the balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) that solidifies to a transparent mass and is used as a transparent cement esp. in microscopy

Canada goose *n* : the common wild goose (*Branta canadensis*) of No. America that is chiefly gray and brownish with black head and neck and a white patch running from the sides of the head under the throat

Canada lynx *n* : LYNX

Canada thistle *n* : a European thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) that is a naturalized weed in No. America

Canada-dian \kə-'nā-d-ē-ō-n\ *n* : a native or inhabitant of Canada — **Canadian** *adj*

Canada-dian bacon \kə-'nā-d-ē-ō-n\ *n* : bacon cut from the loin of a pig

Canadian football *n* : a game resembling both American football and rugby that is played on a turfed field between two teams of 12 players each

Canadian French *n* : the language of the French Canadians

canaille \kə-'nā-ē\ *n* [F, fr. *It canaglia*, fr. *cane* dog, fr. *canis* — more at HOUND] 1 : RABBLE, RIFFRAFF 2 : PROLETARIAN

canal \kə-'nāl\ *n* [ME, fr. *L. canalis* pipe, channel, fr. *canna* reed — more at CANE] 1 : CHANNEL WATERCOURSE 2 : a tubular anatomical passage or channel 3 : DUCT 3 : an artificial waterway for navigation or for draining or irrigating land 4 : any of various faint narrow markings on the planet Mars

canal *vi* -nalled or -naled; -nalling or -naling : to construct a canal through or across

canal-boat \kə-'nāl-'bōt\ *n* : a boat for use on a canal

canal-iculate \kə-'nāl-'ik-yū-lāt\ *adj* : grooved or channeled longitudinally (a ~ leafstalk)

canal-iculus \-'yā-ləs\ *n*, pl. -li -lī, -lā [L. dim. of *canalis*] : a minute canal in a bodily structure

canal-ization \kə-'nāl-'ī-zā-shən\ *n* 1 : an act or instance of canalizing 2 : a system of channels

canal-ize \kə-'nāl-'ī-z\ *vb* -lized; -lizing *vi* 1 *a* : to provide with a canal or channel *b* : to make into or similar to a canal 2 : to provide with an outlet, esp. : to direct into preferred channels ~ *vi* 1 : to flow in or into a channel 2 : to establish new channels

canape \kə-'nā-pē\ *n* [F, lit., sofa, fr. ML *canopeum*, *canopeum* mosquito net — more at CANOPY] : an appetizer consisting of a piece of bread or toast or a cracker topped with a savory spread (as caviar or cheese) — compare HORS D'OEUVRE

canard \kə-'nārd\ *n* [F, lit., duck, fr. MF *vendre des canards à moitié* to cheat, lit., to half-sell ducks] : a false or unfounded report or story; esp. : a fabricated report

canary \kə-'nē-ār-ē\ *n*, pl. *canaries* [MF *canarie*, fr. OSp *canario*, fr. *Islas Canarias* Canary Islands] 1 : a lively 16th century court dance 2 : a Canary Islands usu. sweet wine similar to Madeira 3 *a* : a small finch (*Serinus canarius*) of the Canary Islands that is usu. greenish to yellow and is kept as a cage bird and singer *b* : any of various small birds largely yellow in color 4 [fr. his singing] slang INFORMER 2

canary seed *n* 1 : seed of a Canary island grass (*Phalaris canariensis*) used as food for cage birds 2 : seed of a common plantain (*Plantago major*)

canary yellow *n* : a light to a moderate or vivid yellow

canasta \kə-'nā-stā\ *n* [Sp, lit., basket] 1 : a form of rummy using two full decks in which players or partnerships try to meld groups of three or more cards of the same rank and score bonuses for 7-card melds 2 : a meld of seven cards of the same rank in canasta

canceled *abbr* canceled

can-can \kən-'kən\ *n* [F] : a woman's dance of French origin characterized by high kicking usu. while holding up the front of a full ruffled skirt

cancel \kən-'səl\ *vb* -celed or -celled, -celing or -celling \-'s(-)lɪŋ\ [ME *cancelle*, fr. MF *cancel*, fr. LL *cancelare*, fr. *L.* to make like a lattice, fr. *cancellic* (pl.), dim. of *cancer* lattice, alter. of *cancer* prison] *vt* 1 *a* : to mark or strike out for deletion *b* OMIT DELETE 2 *a* : to destroy the force, effectiveness, or validity of *b* ANNUL (as a magazine subscription) *b* : to bring to nothingness : DESTROY *c* : to match in force or effect : OFFSET — often used with out (his irritability ~ed out his natural kindness — Osbert Sitwell) *d* : to call off use without expectation of conducting or performing at a later time (a football game) 3 *a* : to remove (a common divisor) from numerator and denominator *b* : to remove (equivalents) on opposite sides of an equation or account 4 : to deface (a postage or revenue stamp) esp. with a set of parallel lines so as to invalidate for reuse ~ *vi* : to neutralize each other's strength or effect : COUNTERBALANCE *syn* see ERASE — **cancel-able** or **cancel-able-ble** \-'s(-)l-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **cancel-er** or **cancel-er-y** \-'s(-)l-ər\ *n*

cancel *n* 1. CANCELLATION 2 *a* : a deleted part or passage *b* : a passage or page from which something has been deleted *c* (1) : a leaf containing deleted matter; (2) : a new leaf or slip substituted for matter already printed

cancel-ate \kən-'səl-ət\, \kən-'s(-)l-ət\ *adj* [L. *cancelātus*, pp. of *cancelare*] : RETICULATE, CHAMBERED (~ leaves), specif. : CANCELLOUS

cancel-ation also **cancel-ation** \kən-'s(-)l-ā-shən\ *n* 1 : the act or an instance of canceling 2 : a released accommodation 3 : a mark made to cancel something (as a postage stamp)

cancel-lous \kən-'s(-)l-əs\, \kən-'s(-)l-əs\ *adj* [NL *cancellic* intersecting osseous plates and bars in cancellous bone, fr. *L.* lattice] of bone having a porous structure



Canada goose



candelabrum

can-cer \kən-'(t)-sər\ *n* [ME, fr. *L.* (gen. *Cancer*), lit., crab, akin to Gk *karkinos* crab, cancer] 1 *cap* *a* : a northern zodiacal constellation between Gemini and Leo *b* (1) : the 4th sign of the zodiac in astrology — see ZODIAC table (2) : one born under this sign 2 [L. crab, cancer] *a* : a malignant tumor of potentially unlimited growth that expands locally by invasion and systemically by metastasis *b* : an abnormal state marked by such tumors 3 : a source of evil or anguish (the ~ of hidden resentment — Irish Digest) 4 *a* : an enlarged tumorlike growth *b* : a disease marked by such growths — **can-cer-ous** \kən-'(t)-s(-)r-əs\ *adj* — **can-cer-ous-ly** *adv*

can-che \kən-'chē\ *n* [Sp, yard, court, fr. Quechua, yard] : a jail

can-croid \kən-'krōid\ *adj* [L. *cancer*, cancer crab, cancer] 1 : resembling a crab 2 : resembling a cancer

can-de-la \kən-'dē-lə\, -'dē-lə\ *n* [L. candle] : CANDLE 3 **can-de-la-bra** \kən-'dē-lə-'brā\, -'lāb-, -'lāb-\ *n* : CANDELABRUM

can-de-la-brum \kən-'dē-lə-'brum\ *n*, pl. -bra -'rā\ also -brums [L, fr. *candela*] : a branched candlestick or lamp with several lights

can-dent \kən-'dɒnt\ *adj* [L. *candens*, candens, pp. of *candere*] : heated to whiteness : GLOWING

can-des-cence \kən-'des-'n(-)s\ *n* : a candescent state : glowing whiteness

can-des-cent \-'nt\ *adj* [L. *candescens*, *candescens*, pp. of *candescere* incho. of *candere*] : glowing or dazzling esp. from great heat

Cand F *abbr* cost and freight

can-did \kən-'dɒd\ *adj* [F & L, *Candida*, fr. *L.* *candidus* bright, white, fr. *candere* to shine, glow; akin to LGk *kandaras* ember] 1 : WHITE (~ flames) 2 : free from bias, prejudice, or malice : FAIR (a ~ observer) 3 *a* : marked by honest sincere expression *b* : indicating or suggesting sincere honesty and absence of deception *c* : disposed to criticize severely : BLUNT 4 : relating to photography of subjects acting naturally or spontaneously, without being posed (~ picture) *syn* see FRANK *ant* evasive — **can-did-ly** *adv* — **can-did-ness** *n*

can-di-da \kən-'dɒd-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *L.* fem. of *candidus*, white] : any of a genus (*Candida*) of parasitic imperfect fungi that resemble yeasts, produce small amounts of mycelium, and include the causative agent of thrush

can-di-da-cy \kən-'dɒd-ə-'s(-)ē\ *n*, pl. -cies : the state of being a candidate

can-di-date \kən-'dɒd-ət\, -'dɒd-ət\ *n* [L. *candidatus*, fr. *candidatus* clothed in white, fr. *candidus* white, fr. the white toga worn by candidates for office in ancient Rome] : one that aspires to or is nominated or qualified for an office, membership, or award

can-di-da-ture \kən-'dɒd-ə-'tʃu(r)-, -tʃər\ *n*, chiefly Brit. : CANDIDACY

candid camera *n* 1 : a usu. small camera equipped with a fast lens and used for taking informal photographs of unposed subjects often without their knowledge 2 : a miniature camera

can-di-di-a-sis \kən-'dɒd-ī-'s(-)əs\ *n*, pl. -ses \-'s(-)ēz\ : infection with a disease caused by a *Candida*

can-died \kən-'dēd\ *adj* 1 : encrusted or coated with sugar 2 : baked with sugar or syrup until translucent

can-dle \kən-'dī\ *n* [ME *candel*, fr. OE, fr. *L. candela*, fr. *candere*] 1 : a usu. long slender cylindrical mass of tallow or wax containing a loosely twisted linen or cotton wick that is burned to give light 2 : something resembling a candle in shape or use (a sulfur ~ for fumigating) 3 : a unit of luminous intensity equal to one sixtieth of the luminous intensity of one square centimeter of a blackbody surface at the solidification temperature of platinum — called also *candela*, *new candle*

candle *vi* -dled; **candling** \kən-'dī-lɪŋ\ *to* : to examine by holding between the eye and a light, esp. : to test (eggs) in this way for staleness, blood clots, fertility, and growth — **candler** \-'dī-lər\, -'dī-l-ər\ *n*

can-dle-ber-ry \kən-'dī-'ber-ē\ *n* 1 *a* : CANDLENUT *b* : WAX MYRTLE 2 : the fruit of a candleberry

can-dle-fish \-'fɪʃ\ *n* : EULACHON 2 : SABLEFISH

can-dle-foot \-'fʊt\ *n* : FOOTCANDLE

can-dle-holder \-'hɒl-dər\ *n* : CANDLESTICK

can-dle-light \kən-'dī-'lɪt\ *n* 1 *a* : the light of a candle *b* : a soft artificial light 2 : the time for lighting up : TWILIGHT

can-dle-light-er \-'r\ *n* 1 : a long-handled implement with a taper and a snuffer that is used for the ceremonial lighting and extinguishing of candles 2 : one who lights the candles for a ceremony (as a wedding)

can-dle-mass \kən-'dī-'mæs\ *n* [ME *candelmasse* fr. OE *candelmasse*, fr. *candel* + *masse* mass, feast, fr. the candles blessed and carried in celebration of the feast] : February 2 observed as a church festival in commemoration of the presentation of Christ in the temple and the purification of the Virgin Mary

can-dle-nut \-'nʌt\ *n* : the only seed of a tropical tree (*Aleurites moluccana*) of the spurge family used locally to make candles and commercially as a source of oil, also : this tree

can-dle-pin \-'pɪn\ *n* 1 : a slender bowling pin tapering toward top and bottom 2 *pl* *but* sing in *constr* : a bowling game using candlepins and a smaller ball than that used in tenpins

can-dle-power \-'pau(-)ər\ *n* : luminous intensity expressed in candles

a about a kitten a further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flow of coin th than th this
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu funny zh vision

sion) performed by a well-known actor and often limited to a single scene — **cameo** *adj* — **cameo** *vi*

cam-er-a \k'am(-ə)-rə/ *n* [LL, room — more at CHAMBER] 1: the treasury department of the papal curia 2 a: CAMERA OBSCURA b: a lightproof box fitted with a lens through the aperture of which the image of an object is recorded on a light-sensitive material 1c: the part of a television transmitting apparatus in which the image to be televised is formed for conversion into electrical impulses — on camera: before a live televising camera

cam-er-a-lism \k'am(-ə)-rə-'līz-əm/ *n* [G *kameralismus*, fr ML *cameralis* of the royal treasury, fr *camera* royal treasury, fr LL *chamber*] the mercantilism of a group of 18th century German public administrators emphasizing economic policies designed to strengthen the power of the ruler — **cam-er-a-list** \-lɪst/ *n*

cam-er-a-lu-ci-da \k'am(-ə)-rə-'lū-sɪd-ə/ *n* [NL, lit, light chamber] an instrument that by means of a prism or mirrors and often a microscope causes a virtual image of an object to appear as if projected upon a plane surface so that an outline may be traced

cam-er-a-man \k'am(-ə)-rə-'man, -mən/ *n* 1: one who operates a camera 2: one who sells photographic equipment

cam-er-a-ob-scu-ra \k'am(-ə)-rə-'əb-'skyu-rə/ *n* [NL, lit, dark chamber] a darkened enclosure having an aperture usu. provided with a lens through which light from external objects enters to form an image of the objects on the opposite surface

cam-er-len-go \k'am(-ə)-rən-'(g)gə/ *n*, *pl* -gos [It *camarlingo*] a cardinal who heads the Apostolic Camera

cam-ion \k'a-myōn/ *n* [F] MOTORTRUCK, also: BUS

cam-i-sa-dō \k'am(-ə)-sɪd-'dō, -səd-/ *n*, *pl* -does [prob fr obs. Sp *camisada*] archaic: an attack by night

cam-mise \k'a-'mēz, -mēs/ *n* [Ar *gamīs*, fr LL *camisia*] a light loose long-sleeved shirt, gown, or tunic

cam-i-so-le \k'a-m(-ə)-sōl-/ *n* [F, prob fr OProv *camisolla*, dim of *camisa* shirt, fr LL *camisia*] 1: a short negligee jacket for women 2: a short sleeveless undergarment for women

cam-let \k'am-lɛt/ *n* [ME *camelot*, fr MF *camelot*, fr Ar *hamlat* woolen plush] 1 a: a medieval Asian fabric of camel's hair or angora wool b: a European fabric of silk and wool c: a fine lustrous woolen 2: a garment made of camlet

camomile *var* of CHAMOMILE

cam-mor-ra \k'a-'mōr-ə, -mār-/ *n* [It] a group of persons united for dishonest or dishonest ends, esp: a secret organization formed about 1820 at Naples, Italy

cam-mor-ris-ta \k'am(-ə)-rɪ-'stə/ *n*, *pl* -ti \-'stɛt/ [It, fr *camorra* + *-ista* -ist] a member of a camorra

cam-mou-flage \k'am(-ə)-flāzh-, -flāj/ *n* [F, fr *camoufler* to disguise, fr It *camuffare*] 1: the disguising esp. of military equipment or installations with paint, nets, or foliage, also: the disguise so applied 2 a: concealment by means of disguise b: behavior or artifice designed to deceive, or hide — **cam-mou-flage-ic** \k'am(-ə)-flāzh-ik-, -flāj-ik/ *adj*

camouflage *vb* -flaged; -flag-ing *vi*: to conceal or disguise by camouflage ~ *vi*: to practice camouflage — **cam-mou-flage-able** \k'am(-ə)-flāzh-ə-bəl-, -flāj-ə-bəl/ *adj*

cam-p \k'amp/ *n*, often *attrib* [MF, prob fr ONF or OProv, fr L *campus* plain, field; akin to OHG *hamf* crippled, Gk *kampē* bend] 1 a: ground on which temporary shelters (as tents) are erected b: a group of shelters erected on such ground c: a temporary shelter (as a cabin or tent) d: an open-air location where one or more persons camp e: a settlement newly sprung up in a lumbering or mining region 2 a: a body of persons encamped b (1): a group or body of persons, esp: a group engaged in promoting or defending a theory, doctrine, or position (liberal and conservative ~s) (2): an ideological position 3: military service or life

camp *vi* 1: to pitch or occupy a camp 2: to live temporarily in a camp or outdoors — often used with *out* 3: to take up one's quarters 4: to take up one's position: settle down ~ *vi*: to put into a camp, also: ACCOMMODATE

camp *n* [origin unknown] 1: HOMOSEXUAL 2: exaggerated effeminate mannerisms exhibited esp. by homosexuals 3: something so outrageously artificial, affected, inappropriate, or out-of-date as to be considered amusing — **camp-ly** \pə-'le/ *adv* — **camp-i-ness** \pə-'nɛs/ *n* — **campy** \k'am-pē/ *adj*

camp *adj* 1: of, relating to, or displaying camp (~ send-ups of the songs of the fifties and sixties — John Elson) 2: of, relating to, or being a camp (loose-limbed sensuality, which was sometimes macho and sometimes ~ — Jane Margold)

camp *vi*: to engage in camp: exhibit the qualities of camp (he was ~ing, hands on hips, with a quick eye to notice every man who passed by — R. M. McAlmon)

cam-pa-ign \(')k'am-'pān/ *n* [F *campagne*, prob fr It *campagna* level country, campaign, fr LL *campania* level country, fr L, the level country around Naples] 1: a connected series of military operations forming a distinct phase of a war 2: a connected series of operations designed to bring about a particular result (election ~)

campaign *vi*: to go on, engage in, or conduct a campaign — **cam-pa-ign-er** *n*

campaign ribbon *n*: a narrow ribbon-covered bar or a strip of ribbon whose distinctive coloring indicates a military campaign in which the wearer has taken part

cam-pa-nille \k'am-pə-'nɪl-/ *esp* of U.S. structures also -nɛ(ə)/ *n*, *pl* -nɪl-əs or -nɪl-/ -nɛ-lɛ/ [It, fr *campana* bell; fr LL] a usu. free-standing bell tower

cam-pa-nolo-gist \k'am-pə-'nɪl-ə-'jɒst/ *n*: one that practices or is skilled in campanology

cam-pa-nolo-gy \-jɒ/ *n* [NL *campanologia*, fr LL *campana* + NL *-ō-* + *-logia* -logy] the art of bell ringing

cam-pa-nu-le \k'am-'pə-'nyə-lə/ *n* [NL, dim of LL *campana*] BELL-FLOWER

cam-pa-nu-late \-lɛt-, -jɛt/ *adj* [NL *campanula* bell-shaped part, dim of LL *campana*] shaped like a bell

Camp-bell-ite \k'am-(b)-lɪt-/ *n* [Alexander Campbell 1786 Am preacher] DISCIPLE 2 — often taken to be offensive

camp-craft \k'amp-'kraft/ *n*: skill and practice in the activities relating to camping

cam-per \k'am-pər/ *n* 1: one that camps 2: a portable dwelling (as a specially equipped trailer or automotive vehicle) for use during casual travel and camping

cam-per-ship \-ship/ *n* [camper + ship (as in scholarship)]: a grant that enables a youngster to attend a summer camp

cam-pe-si-no \k'am-pə-'sɛ(-)nō/ *n*, *pl* -nos [Sp, fr *campo* field, country, fr L *campus* field — more at CAMP] a native of a Latin American rural area, esp: a Latin American Indian farmer or farm laborer

cam-pe-stral \k'am-'pɛs-trəl/ *adj* [L *campestris*, *campester*, fr *campus*]: of or relating to fields or open country: RURAL

camp fire girl *n* [fr. *Camp Fire Girls*, Inc.] a member of a national organization of girls from 7 to 18

camp follower *n* 1: a civilian who follows a military unit to attend or exploit military personnel, specif: PROSTITUTE 2: a disciple or follower who is not of the main body of members or adherents, esp: a politician who joins the party or movement solely for personal gain

camp-ground \k'amp-'graund/ *n*: the area or place (as a field or grove) used for a camp, for camping, or for a camp meeting

cam-phene \k'am-,fɛn/ *n*: any of several terpenes related to camphor; esp: a colorless crystalline terpene $C_{10}H_{16}$ used in insecticides

cam-phine or cam-phene \k'am-,fɛn/ *n* [ISV, fr *camphor*] an explosive mixture of turpentine and alcohol formerly used as an illuminant

cam-phor \k'am(p)-fər/ *n* [ME *caumfre*, fr AF, fr ML *camphora*, fr Ar *kāfir*, fr Malay *kāpūr*] a tough gummy volatile fragrant crystalline compound $C_{10}H_{16}O$ obtained esp. from the wood and bark of the camphor tree and used as a carminative and stimulant in medicine, as a plasticizer, and as an insect repellent, also: any of several similar compounds (as some terpene alcohols and ketones) — **cam-pho-ra-ceous** \k'am(p)-fə-'rə-shəs/ *adj* — **cam-phor-ic** \k'am-'fɔr-ik-, -fār-/ *adj*

cam-phor-ate \k'am(p)-fə-'rāt/ *vi* -ated; -at-ing: to impregnate or treat with camphor

camphor tree *n*: a large evergreen tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) of the laurel family grown in most warm countries

cam-pl-on \k'am-pɛ-'nɒn/ *n* [prob fr, obs. *campion* (champion)]: any of various plants (genera *Lycynis* and *Silene*) of the pink family as a: a European crimson-flowered plant (*L. coronaria*) b: an herb (*S. cucubalus*) with white flowers

camp meeting *n*: a series of evangelistic meetings usu. held outdoors or in a tent or wooden structure and attended by families who often camp nearby

cam-po \k'am-'pɒ, 'kām-/ *n*, *pl* campos [AmerSp, fr Sp, field, fr L *campus*] a grassland plain in So. America with scattered perennial herbs

camping *var* of KAMPONG

cam-p-o-ree \k'am-pə-'rɛ-/ *n* [camp + jamboree] a gathering of boy scouts or girl scouts from a given geographic area

camp-out \k'am-'paʊt/ *n*: an occasion on which a group camps out

cam-pa-ite \k'amp-'sɪt/ *n*: a place suitable for or used as the site of a camp

camp-stool \-'stūl/ *n*: a small portable backless folding stool

cam-pus \k'am-'pɒs/ *n* [L, plain — more at CAMP] the grounds and buildings of a university, college, or school, also: the grassy area in the central part of the grounds

cam-py-lo-tro-po-us \k'am-pɪ-'lɔ-trə-pɒs/ *adj* [Gk *kampylos* bent + ISV -tropous, akin to Gk *kampē* bend — more at CAMP] having the ovule curved

cam-shaft \k'am-'shaft/ *n*: a shaft to which a cam is fastened or of which a cam forms an integral part

cam wheel *n*: a wheel set or shaped to act as a cam

can \k'an, (')k'an sometimes k'ŋ/ *vb*, past could \k'əd, (')kud/, pres sing & pl can [ME (1st & 3d sing. pres. indic.), fr OE, akin to OHG *kan* (1st & 3d sing. pres. indic.) know, am able, OE *candwān* to know — more at KNOW] *vi* 1 obs: KNOW, UNDERSTAND 2: to be able to do, make, or accomplish ~ *vt*, archaic: to have knowledge or skill ~ *verb* auxiliary 1 a: know how to (he ~ read) b: be physically or mentally able to (he ~ lift 200 pounds) c: be permitted by conscience or feeling to (~ hardly blame him) d: be made possible or probable by circumstances to (he ~ hardly have meant that) f: be inherently able or designed to (everything that money ~ buy) g: be logically or axiologically able to (2 + 2 ~ also be written 3 + 1) h: be enabled by law, agreement, or custom to 2: have permission to — used interchangeably with may (you ~ go now if you like)

can \k'an/ *n* [ME *canne*, fr OE; akin to OHG *channa*] 1: a usu. cylindrical receptacle a: a vessel for holding liquids, specif: a drinking vessel b: a typically cylindrical metal receptacle used with an open top, often with a removable cover, and sometimes with a spout or side handles (as for holding milk, oil, coffee, tobacco, ashes, or garbage) c: a container (as of tinplate) in which perishable foods or other products are hermetically sealed for preservation until use d: a jar for packing or preserving fruit or vegetables 2 slang: JAIL 3 TOILET 4: BUTTOCKS 5: DEPTH CHARGE 6: DESTROYER 7 slang: an ounce of marijuana — **can-ful** \k'an-,fʊl/ *adj* — in the can of a film or videotape: completed and ready for release

can \k'an/ *vi* canned; can-ning 1 a: to put in a can: preserve by sealing in airtight cans or jars b: to hit (a golf ball) into the cup 2 slang: to expel from school: discharge from employment 3 slang: to put a stop or end to (~ that racket — Nathaniel Burt) 4: to record on discs or tape (they canned the music for the broadcast) — **can-ner** *n*

can *abbr* 1 canceled, cancellation 2 cannon 3 canto

Can or Caned *abbr* Canada; Canadian

can-dle-snuff-er \-snuf-ər/ *n*: an implement for snuffing candles that consists of a small hollow cone attached to a handle

can-dle-stick \-stik/ *n*: a holder with a socket for a candle

can-dle-wick \-wik/ *n*: 1: the wick of a candle 2: a soft cotton embroidery yarn; also: embroidery made with this yarn usu in tufts

can-dle-wood \-wüd/ *n*: 1: any of several trees or shrubs (as *ocotillo*) chiefly of resinous character 2: silvers of resinous wood burned for light

can-dor \kan-dər, -də(ə)/ *n* [F&L; F *candeur*, fr. L *candor*, fr. *candere* — more at CANDID] 1 *a*: WHITENESS, BRILLIANCE *b* obs: unstained purity 2: freedom from prejudice or malice: FAIRNESS 3 *archaic*: KINDLINESS 4: unreserved, honest, or sincere expression: FORTHRIGHTNESS

can-dour \kan-dər/ *chiefly Brit var of CANDOR*

C and W abbr country and western

candy \kan-dē/ *n*, *pl* candies [ME *sugre candy*, part trans. of MF *sugre candi*, part trans. of OIt *zucchero candi*, fr. *zucchero* sugar + Ar *qandī* candied, fr. *qand* cane sugar] 1: crystallized sugar formed by boiling down sugar syrup 2 *a*: a confection made of sugar often with flavoring and filling *b*: a piece of such confection — *candy adj*

candy *vb* **candied**; **candying** *vt*: 1: to encrust in or coat with sugar often by cooking to a thicker consistency in a heavy syrup 2: to make attractive: SWEETEN 3: to crystallize into sugar *vi*: to become coated or encrusted with sugar crystals: become crystallized into sugar

candy stripper \-stri-pər/ *n* [fr. the striped uniform worn suggesting the stripes on some sticks of candy]: a teenage volunteer nurse's aide

can-dy-tuft \kan-dē-tuft/ *n* [Candy (now *Candia*) Crete, Greek island + *E tuft*]: any of a genus (*Iberis*) of plants of the mustard family cultivated for their white, pink, or purple flowers

canna \kan-nə/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OProv *cana*, fr. L *canna*, fr. Gk *kanna*, of Sem origin, akin to Ar *qandh* hollow stick, reed] 1 *a* (1): a hollow or pithy and usu slender and flexible jointed stem (as of a reed) (2): any of various slender woody stems, esp: an elongated flowering or fruiting stem (as of a rose) usu arising directly from the ground *b*: any of various tall woody grasses or reeds; as (1): any of a genus (*Arundinaria*) of coarse grasses (2): SUGARCANE (3): SORGHUM 2: cane dressed for use: as *a*: a cane walking stick, broadly: WALKING STICK *b*: a cane or rod for flogging *c*: RATTAN; esp: split rattan for wickerwork or basketry

cane *vt* **canned**; **canning** 1: to beat with a cane 2: to weave or furnish with cane (as the seat of a chair)

cane-brake \kan-brāk/ *n*: a thicket of cane

cane-r \kə-nər/ *n*: one that weaves cane seats and backs of chairs

cane-scent \kə-nes-nt, kan-/ *adj* [L *canescens*, *canescens*, prp of *canescere*, incho of *canere* to be gray, be white, fr. *canus* white, hoary — more at HARE]: growing white, whitish, or hoary; esp: having a fine grayish white pubescence (as leaves)

cane sugar *n*: sugar from sugarcane

cane-ware \kan-wə(ə), -wē(ə)/ *n* [fr. *its color*]: a buff or yellowish stoneware

ca-ni-co-la fever \kə-nik-ə-lə/ *n* [NL *canicola* (specific epithet of *Leptospira canicola*) fr. L *canis* dog + *-cola* inhabitant — more at HOUND, COLOUS]: an acute disease in man and dogs characterized by gastroenteritis and mild jaundice and caused by a spirochete (*Leptospira canicola*)

Ca-ni-co-la \kə-nik-ə-lə/ *n* [L, dim of *canis*]: *SIRIUS*

ca-ni-co-u-lar \kə-nik-yə-lər/ *adj*: 1: of or relating to the Dog Star or its rising 2: of or relating to the dog days

ca-ni-ne \kə-nin/ *adj* [L *caninus*, fr. *canis* dog — more at HOUND] 1: of or relating to dogs or to the family (Canidae) including the dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes 2: of, relating to, or resembling a dog

canine *n*: 1: a conical pointed tooth, esp: one situated between the lateral incisor and the first premolar — see TOOTH illustration 2: DOG

Canis Major \kə-nə-ˈmā-jər, kan-/ *n* [L (gen. *Canis Majoris*), lit., greater dog]: a constellation to the southeast of Orion containing the Dog Star

Canis Minor \kə-nə-ˈmī-nər/ *n* [L (gen. *Canis Minoris*), lit., lesser dog]: a constellation to the east of Orion containing Procyon

can-is-ter also **can-nis-ter** \kan-ə-stər/ *n* [L *canistrum* basket, fr. Gk *kanastron*, fr. *kanna* reed — more at CANE] 1: a small box or can for holding a dry product 2: encased shot for close-range artillery fire 3: a light perforated metal box for gas masks that contains material to adsorb, filter, or detoxify poisons and irritants in the air

can-ker \kan-kər/ *n* [ME, fr. ONF *cancre*, fr. L *cancer* crab, cancer] 1 *a* (1): an erosive or spreading sore (2) obs: GANGRENE 1 (3): an area of necrosis in a plant *b*: any of various disorders of animals marked by chronic inflammatory changes 2 *archaic*: a caterpillar destructive to plants 3 *chiefly dial* *a*: RUST *b*: VER, DIRT 2 4: a source of corruption or debasement 5 *chiefly dial*: a common European wild rose (*Rosa canina*) — **can-ker-ous** \kan-k(ə)-rəs/ *adj*

canker *vb* **cankered**; **cankering** \kan-k(ə)-rɪŋ/ *vt*: 1 obs: to infect with a spreading sore 2: to corrupt with a malignancy of mind or spirit (God help that country, ~ed deep by doubt — Archibald MacLeish) *vi*: 1: to become infested with canker 2: to undergo corruption

canker sore *n*: a small painful ulcer esp. of the mouth

canker-worm \kan-kər-worm/ *n*: any of various insect larvae that injure plants esp. by feeding on buds and foliage

can-na \kan-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, reed — more at CANE] 1: any of a genus (*Canna*) of the family Cannaceae of tropical herbs with simple stems, large leaves, and a terminal raceme of irregular flowers

can-na-bin \kan-/ *n* [L *cannabis*]: a dark resin from pistillate hemp plants that contains the physiologically active principles of cannabis

can-na-bis \-bəs/ *n* [L, hemp, fr. Gk *kannabis*, fr. the source of OE *hæneþ* hemp]: the dried flowering spikes of the pistillate plants of the hemp — compare HASHISH, MARIJUANA

canned \kand/ *adj*: 1: sealed in a can or jar 2: recorded for mechanical or electronic reproduction; also: prerecorded for addition to a sound track or a videotape (laughter) 3 *a*: prepared in identical form for wide or repeated use: SYNDICATED (editorials) *b*: made trite by overuse: HACKNEYED (phrases) 4 slang: DRUNK

can-nel coal \kan-ˈl-/ *n* [prob. fr. E dial *cannel* candle, fr. ME *candel*]: a bituminous coal containing much volatile matter that burns brightly

can-ner-y \kan-(ə)-rɪ/ *n*, *pl* -ner-ies: a factory for the canning of foods

can-ni-bal \kan-ə-bəl/ *n* [NL *Canibalis* Carib, fr. Sp *Canibal*, fr. Arawakan *Caniba*, Carib, of Cariban origin; akin to Carib *Galibi* Caribs, lit. strong men] 1: a human being who eats human flesh 2: an animal that devours its own kind — **can-ni-bal** *adj* — **can-ni-bal-ic** \kan-ə-bal-ik/ *adj* — **can-ni-balism** \kan-ə-bəl-iz-əm/ *n* — **can-ni-bal-ist-ic** \kan-ə-bəl-ist-ik/ *adj*

can-ni-bal-ize \kan-ə-bəl-iz/ *vb* -ized; **can-ni-bal-izing** *vt*: 1: to dismantle (a machine) for parts to be used as replacements in other machines 2: to deprive of parts or men in order to repair or strengthen another unit *vi*: 1: to practice cannibalism 2: to cannibalize one unit for the sake of another of the same kind — **can-ni-bal-iza-tion** \kan-ə-bəl-ə-ˈzā-shən/ *n*

can-ni-kin \kan-ni-kin/ *n* [prob. fr. obs. D *kanneken*, fr. MD *canneken*, dim. of *canne* can, akin to OE *canne* can]: a small can or drinking vessel

can-non \kan-on/ *n*, *pl* cannons or cannon [MF *canon*, fr. It *canone*, lit., large tube, aug. of *canna* reed, tube, fr. L *cane*, reed — more at CANE] 1 *pl* *usu* *cannon*: *a*: an artillery piece: big gun *b*: a heavy-caliber automatic aircraft gun firing explosive shells 2: a smooth round horse bit 3 or *can-on*: the projecting part of a bell by which it is hung: EAR 4: the part of the leg in which the cannon bone is found

cannon *vi*: to discharge cannon *vi*: *CANNONADE*

cannon *n* [alter. of *carom*] *Brit*: a *carom* in billiards and bagatelle

cannon *vi* *Brit*: to *carom* in billiards *vi* *Brit*: to *carom* into

can-non-ade \kan-ə-nād-/ *n*: a heavy fire of artillery

cannonade *vb* -aded; -ading *vt*: to attack with artillery *vi*: to deliver artillery fire

can-non-ball \kan-on-ból/ *n* 1 *a*: a round solid missile made for firing from a cannon *b*: a missile of a solid or hollow shape made for cannon 2: a jump into water made with the arms holding the knees tight against the chest 3: a hard straight tennis service 4: a fast train

cannonball *vi*: to travel with great speed

cannon bone *n* [F *canon*, lit., cannon]: a bone in hoofed mammals that supports the leg from the hock joint to the fetlock

can-non-er \kan-ə-nɪ(ə)/ *n*: an artillery gunner

cannon fodder *n*: soldiers subject to the risk of being wounded or killed by artillery fire

can-non-ry \kan-on-rɪ/ *n*, *pl* -ries 1: CANNONADE 2: ARTILLERY

can-not \kan-/ *adj*; *ka-nūt, ka-ˈ*: can not — cannot but: to be bound to: MUST

can-nu-le \kan-yə-lə/ *n*, *pl* -las or -lae \-lə, -li/ [NL, fr. L, dim. of *canna* reed — more at CANE]: a small tube for insertion into a body cavity or into a duct or vessel

can-nu-lar \kan-yə-lər/ *adj*: TUBULAR

can-nu-la-tion \kan-yə-lā-shən/ *n*: the act or process of inserting a cannula — **can-nu-la-tor** \kan-yə-lā-tər/ *n*

can-ny \kan-ē/ *adj* **can-nier**; -est [kan] 1: being cautious and shrewd: CLEVER 2 *Scot*: FORTUNATE, LUCKY *b*: free from unnatural powers or unfavorable aspects *c*: skilled in the supernatural or occult 3 *a* *Scot*: CAREFUL, STEADY *b* *Scot*: QUIET, SNUG (then ~, in some cozy place, they close the day — Robert Burns) *c* *dial* *Brit*: agreeable to the eyes: PLEASANT — **can-ni-ly** \kan-ē-lē/ *adv* — **can-ni-ness** \kan-ē-nəs/ *n*

canny *adv*, *Scot*: in a canny manner

ca-noe \kə-no/ *n* [F, fr. NL *canoa*, fr. Sp, fr. Arawakan, of Cariban origin; akin to Galibi *canoaual*]: a long light narrow boat with both ends sharp and sides curved that is usu propelled by hands driven paddles

canoe *vb* **canoeed**; **canoeing** *vt*: 1: to paddle a canoe 2: to go or travel in a canoe *vi*: to transport in a canoe — **ca-noe-ist** *n*

can of worms: PANDORA'S BOX

can-on \kan-on/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. LL, fr. L, ruler, rule, model, standard, fr. Gk *kanōn*; akin to Gk *kanna* reed — more at CANE] 1 *a*: a regulation or dogma decreed by a church council *b*: a provision of canon law 2 [ME, prob. fr. OF, fr. LL, fr. L, model]: the most solemn and unvarying part of the Mass including the consecration of the bread and wine 3 [ME, fr. LL, fr. L, standard] *a*: an authoritative list of books accepted as Holy Scripture *b*: the authentic works of a writer 4 *a*: an accepted principle or rule *b*: a criterion or standard of judgment *c*: a body of principles, rules, standards, or norms 5 [LGk *kanōn*, fr. Gk, model]: a contrapuntal musical composition in two or more voice parts in which the melody is imitated exactly and completely by the successive voices though not always at the same pitch

can-on *n* [ME *canoun*, fr. AF *canunie*, fr. LL *canonicus* one living under a rule, fr. L, according to rule, fr. Gk *kanonikos*, fr. *kanōn*] 1: a clergyman belonging to the chapter or the staff of a cathedral or collegiate church 2: CANON REGULAR

ca-non \kan-yon/ *var of CANYON*

can-on-ess \kan-ə-nəs/ *n*: 1: a woman living in community under a religious rule but not under a perpetual vow 2: a member of a Roman Catholic congregation of women corresponding to canons regular

can-on-ic \kə-nən-ik/ *adj*: 1: CANONICAL 2: of or relating to musical canon

can-on-i-cal \-i-kəl/ *adj*: 1: of or relating to a canon 2: conforming to a general rule: ORTHODOX 3: accepted as forming the

capital expenditure *n*: an expenditure for long-term additions or betterments properly chargeable to a capital assets account

capital gains distribution *n*: the part of a payment made by an investment company to its shareholders that consists of realized profits from the sale of securities and technically is not income

capital goods *n pl*: ¹capital ^{1a(1)}, ^{1a(2)}

capitalism \kə-pi-təl-iz-əm, kə-pi-təl-iz-əm *n*: an economic system characterized by private or corporate ownership of capital goods, by investments that are determined by private decision rather than by state control, and by prices, production, and the distribution of goods that are determined mainly by competition in a free market

capitalist \kə-pi-təl-ist *n*: a person who has capital esp. invested in business, broadly: a person of wealth: **PLUTOCRAT** 2: a person who favors capitalism

capitalist or capitalistic \kə-pi-təl-ist-ik, kə-pi-təl-iz-ik *adj* 1: owning capital (the ~ class) 2: practicing or advocating capitalism (~ nations) **b**: marked by capitalism (the modern ~ period of history from 1815 to 1914 — Norman Thomas) — **capitalisticly** \-ti-k(-ə)-lē *adv*

capitalization \kə-pi-təl-iz-ā-shən, kə-pi-təl-iz-ā-shən *n* 1: the act or process of capitalizing **2**: a sum resulting from a process of capitalizing **c**: the total liabilities of a business including both ownership capital and borrowed capital **d**: the total par value or the stated value of no-par issues of authorized capital stock 2: the use of a capital letter in writing or printing

capitalize \kə-pi-təl-iz, kə-pi-təl-iz-əd, -iz-ing *vt* 1: to write or print with an initial capital or in capitals 2: to convert into capital (~ the company's reserve fund) 3: to compute the present value of (an income extended over a period of time) **b**: to convert (a periodic payment) into an equivalent capital sum (capitalized annuities) 4: to supply capital for ~ **vi**: to gain by turning something to advantage: **PROFIT** (~ on an opponent's mistake)

capital levy *n*: a levy on personal or industrial capital in addition to income tax and other taxes: a general property tax

capitally \kə-pi-təl-ē, kə-pi-təl-ē *adv* 1: in a manner involving capital punishment 2: in a capital manner: **EXCELLENTLY** **ADMIRABLY**

capital ship *n*: a warship of the first rank in size and armament

capital sin *n*: **DEADLY SIN**

capital stock *n* 1: the outstanding shares of a joint-stock company considered as an aggregate 2: **CAPITALIZATION** **3**: the ownership element of a corporation divided into shares and represented by certificates

capital structure *n*: the makeup of the capitalization of a business in terms of the amounts and kinds of equity and debt securities: the equity and debt securities of a business together with its surplus and reserves

capitate \kə-pi-tāt, -itāt *adj* [*L* capitatus headed, *fr* capit-, caput head] 1: forming a head 2: abruptly enlarged and globose

capitation \kə-pi-tā-shən *n* [*L* capitatio-, capitiatio poll tax, *fr* *L* capit-, caput] 1: a direct uniform tax imposed upon each head or person: **POLL TAX** 2: a uniform per capita payment or fee

capitol \kə-pi-təl, kə-pi-təl *n* [*L* Capitolium, temple of Jupiter at Rome on the Capitoline hill] 1: a building in which a state legislative body meets **b**: a group of buildings in which the functions of state government are carried out 2: the building in which the U.S. Congress meets at Washington

Capitol Hill *n* [*Capitol Hill*, Washington, site of the U.S. Capitol] : the legislative branch of the U.S. government

Capitol line \kə-pi-təl-ē, -lē *n* [*Brit* usu kə-pi-təl-ē, *adj* [*L* capitulinus, *fr* Capitolium] : of or relating to the smallest of the seven hills of ancient Rome, the temple on it, or the gods worshiped there

capitular \kə-pi-chə-lər, -lār *adj* [*ML* capitularis, *fr* capitulum chapter] : of or relating to an ecclesiastical chapter

capitulary \kə-pi-chə-lər-ē *n pl* -laries [*ML* capitulare, *lit*, document divided into sections, *fr* *LL* capitulum section, chapter — more at CHAPTER] : a civil or ecclesiastical ordinance, also: a collection of ordinances

capitulate \kə-pi-chə-lāt, -lāt *vi* [*Lat* -lāt, *adj* [*ML* capitulatus, *pp* of capitulare to distinguish by heads or chapters, *fr* *LL* capitulum] 1: *archaic* : **PARLEY** **NEGOTIATE** 2: to surrender often after negotiation of terms **b**: to cease resisting: **ACQUIESCE** *syn* see **YIELD**

capitulation \kə-pi-chə-lā-shən *n* 1: a set of terms or articles constituting an agreement between governments 2: the act or agreement of one that surrenders upon stipulated terms 3: a giving over of resistance usu. to something that presses or dominates. *syn* see **SURRENDER**

capitulum \kə-pi-chə-ləm *n pl* -la, -lā [*NL*, *fr* *L*, small head — more at CHAPTER] 1: a rounded protuberance of an anatomical part (as a bone) 2: a racemose inflorescence (as of the button-bush) with the axis shortened and dilated to form a rounded or flattened cluster of sessile flowers — see **INFLORESCENCE** illustration

capo \kə-(p)ō *n pl* capos [short for *capotasto*, *fr* *It*, *lit*, head of fingerboard] : a movable bar attached to the fingerboard esp. of a guitar to uniformly raise the pitch of all the strings

capon \kə-pān, -pən *n* [*ME*, *fr* *OE* capūn, prob. *fr*, *ONF* capon, *fr* *L* capon-, capō, akin to *Gk* koptein to cut] : a castrated male chicken — *caponize* \-pən-iz-ē *vt*

caporal \kə-(p)ō-rəl, -rəl *n* [*F*, *lit*, corporal — more at CORPORAL] : a coarse tobacco

capote \kə-(p)ōt *n* [*F*, *fr* cape cloak, *fr* *LL* cappa] : a usu long and hooded cloak or overcoat

cap-er \kə-pər *n* 1: one that caps, esp. an operator or a machine that applies the closure or cap 2: a lure or decoy esp. in an illicit or questionable activity: **SHILL**

cap-er \kə-pər *n* : something that caps

cap pistol *n*: a toy pistol that fires caps

capric acid \kə-prik-ik *n* [*ISV*, *fr* *L* capr-, caper goat, *fr* its odor — more at **CAPRIOLE**] : a fatty acid $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$ found in fats and oils and used in flavors and perfumes

cap-ric-cio \kə-'prē-ch(ē)-ō *n pl* -cios [*It*] 1: **WHIMSY** **FANCY** 2: **CAPER** **PRANK** 3: an instrumental piece in free form usu. lively in tempo and brilliant in style

caprice \kə-'prēs *n* [*It*, *fr* *It* capriccio, *lit*, head with hair standing on end, shudder, *fr* capro head (*fr* *L* caput) + riccio hedgehog, *fr* *L* ericulus — more at **HEAD URCHIN**] 1: a sudden, impulsive, and seemingly unmotivated change of mind **b**: a sudden change or series of changes hard to explain or predict (the ~s of the weather) 2: a disposition to change one's mind impulsively 3: **CAPRICCIO**

syn **CAPRICE**, **FREAK**, **WHIM**, **VAGARY**, **CROTCHET** shared meaning element : an arbitrary and typically fanciful or impracticable notion, **CAPRICE** emphasizes lack of evident motivation and suggests willfulness (my cousin's pet caprice is to affect a distaste for art, to which she is passionately devoted) — **G B Shaw** **FREAK** suggests an impulsive causeless change of mind besetting a child or a lunatic (chose to work or loaf as the *freak* took him) **WHIM** often implies a quaint, fantastic, or humorous turn of mind that may lead to freakish or capricious acts or behavior (had a *whim* to dress only in white) (a man subject to sudden whims and moods) **VAGARY** stresses the erratic, irresponsible, or extravagant quality of a notion or impulse (the vagaries of fashion) (straight they changed their minds, flew off, and into strange vagaries fell — John Milton) **CROTCHET** implies a perversely heretical or eccentric opinion or preference, especially on some trivial matter (she was eccentric full of crotchets. She never drank water without some vinegar in it — to cleanse it, she said — Robert Henderson)

capricious \kə-'prish-əs, -prē-shəs *adj*: governed or characterized by caprice: apt to change suddenly or unpredictably *syn* see **INCONSTANT** *ant* **steadfast** — **capriciously** *adv* — **capriciousness** *n*

Capricorn \kə-pi-'kō(r)n *n* [*ME* Capricorne, *fr* *L* Capricornus (*gen* Capricorni), *fr* caper goat + cornu horn — more at **HORN**] 1: a southern zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius 2: a: the 10th sign of the zodiac in astrology — see **ZODIAC** table **b**: one born under this sign

caprification \kə-pi-rā-'kā-shən *n* [*L* caprificatio-, caprificatio *fr* caprificatus, *pp* of caprificare to pollinate by caprification, *fr* caprificus]: artificial pollination of figs that usu. bear only pistillate flowers by hanging male flowering branches of the caprifig in the trees to facilitate pollen transfer by a wasp to the edible figs

caprifig \kə-pi-rā-'fig *n* [*ME* caprifige, part trans of *L* caprificus, *fr* capr-, caper goat + ficus fig — more at **FIG**] : a wild fig (*Ficus canca sylvestris*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor used for caprification of the edible fig, also: its fruit

caprine \kə-'prīn *adj* [*L* caprinus, *fr* capr-, caper] : of, relating to, or being a goat

capriole \kə-'prī-ōl *n* [*MF* or *Olt*, *MF* capriole, *fr* *Olt* capriola, *fr* capriola roebuck, *fr* *L* capreolus goat, roebuck, *fr* capr-, caper he-goat: akin to *OE* hæfer goat, *Gk* kapros wild boar] 1: **CAPER** 2: of a trained horse: a vertical leap with a backward kick of the hind legs at the height of the leap — **capriole** *vi*

capri pants \kə-'prē-*n pl* often cap C [Capri, Italy]: close-fitting pants that have tapered legs with a slit on the outside of the leg bottom, extend almost to the ankle, and are used for informal wear esp. by women

caprylic acid \kə-'prō-ik-ik *n* [*ISV*, *fr* *L* capr-, caper] : a liquid fatty acid $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$ that is found as a glycerol ester in fats and oils or made synthetically and used in pharmaceuticals and flavors

caprylic acid \kə-'prī-ik-ik *n* [*ISV* capryl, a radical contained in it] : a fatty acid $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$ of rancid odor occurring in fats and oils and used in perfumes

caps *abbr* 1: **capsules** 2: **capsule**

capsaicin \kə-'sā-sōn *n* [*irreg* *fr* *NL* Capsicum] : a colorless irritant phenolic amide $C_{18}H_{27}NO_3$ obtained from various capsicums

Cap-sian \kə-'sē-ən *adj* [*F* capsien, *fr* *L* Capsa Gafsa, Tunisia] : of or relating to a Paleolithic culture of northern Africa and southern Europe

capsicum \kə-'pi-si-kəm *n* [*NL*, genus name] 1: any of a genus (*Capsicum*) of tropical herbs and shrubs of the nightshade family widely cultivated for their many-seeded usu. fleshy-walled berries — called also **pepper** 2: the dried ripe fruit of some capsicums (as *C. frutescens*) used as a gastric and intestinal stimulant

capsid \kə-'sai-d *n* [*L* capsula case + *E*-id — more at **CASE**] : the outer protein shell of a virus particle — **capsidal** \-sai-d-*l* *adj*

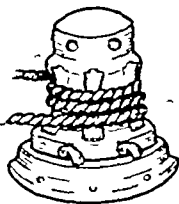
capsize \kə-'sai-z, kə-'v *vb* capsized, capsizing [origin unknown] *vi*: to cause to overturn (~ a canoe) ~ *n*: to turn over : **UPSET** (the canoe capsized)

capstan \kə-'stān, -stən *n* [*ME*] 1: a machine for moving or raising heavy weights by winding cable around a vertical spindle-mounted drum that is rotated manually or driven by steam or electric power 2: a rotating shaft that drives tape at a constant speed in a recorder

capstone \kə-'stōn *n* [*cap*] 1: a coping stone: **COMING** 2: the crowning point: **ACME**

capsular \kə-'sə-lər *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling a capsule 2: **CAPSULATE**

capsulate \-lāt, -lāt *or* capsulated \-lāt-əd *adj*: enclosed in a capsule



capstan 1

a about * kitten or further a back & bake & col. cart
au out ch chin e less o easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw of coin th thin th this
ü, loot a foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

Canuck \kə-'nək/ *n* [prob. alter. of *Canadian*] 1 : CANADIAN 2 chiefly *Canada* : FRENCH CANADIAN 3 : CANADIAN FRENCH — usu. used disparagingly

can-vass also **can-vass** \kən-'vəs/ *n*, often attrib [ME *canavas*, fr. ONF, fr. (assumed) VL *cannabaceae* hempen, fr. L *cannabis* hemp — more at *CANNABIS*] 1 : a firm closely woven cloth usu. of linen, hemp, or cotton used for clothing and sails 2 : a set of sails: *SAIL* 3 : a piece of canvas used for a particular purpose 4 : a military or camping tent; also : a group of such tents 5 a : a cloth surface prepared to receive an oil painting; also : the painting on such a surface b : the background, setting, or scope of an historical or fictional account or narrative (the crowded ~ of history) 6 : a coarse cloth so woven as to form regular meshes for working with the needle 7 : the floor of a boxing or wrestling ring — **can-vass-like** \-və-'slik/ *adj*

can-vass *vt* **vassed** or **vassed**; **vass-ing** or **vass-ing** : to cover, line, or furnish with canvas

can-vass-back \kən-'vəs-'bak/ *n* : a No. American wild duck (*Aythya valisineria*) characterized esp. by the elongate sloping profile of the bill and head

can-vass also **can-vass** \kən-'vəs/ *vt* 1 *obs* : to toss in a canvas sheet in sport or punishment 2 a *obs* : BEAT, TROUNCE b *archaic* : CASTIGATE 3 a : to examine in detail, *specif* : to examine (votes) officially for authenticity b : DISCUSS, DEBATE 4 : to go through (a district) or go to (persons) in order to solicit orders or political support or to determine opinions or sentiments ~ *vi* : to seek orders or votes : SOLICIT — **can-vasser** or **can-vasser** *n*

canvass *n* 1 a : a detailed examination or discussion b : a scrutiny esp. of votes 2 : the act of canvassing (a house-to-house ~) as a : the personal solicitation of votes b : a survey to ascertain the probable vote before an election

can-yon \kən-'yən/ *n* [AmerSp *cañón*, prob. alter. of obs. Sp *callón*, aug. of *calles* street, fr. L *callis* footpath] : a deep narrow valley with precipitous sides often with a stream flowing through it

can-zo-ne \kən-'zō-'nē, kən-'zō-'nē/ *n*, pl. *-nēs* \-'nēz/, \-'nāz/ or *-ni* \-'nē/ [It, fr. L *cantion*, *-cantio* song, fr. *cantus*, pp. of *canere* to sing — more at *CHANT*] 1 : a medieval Italian or Provençal lyric poem 2 : the melody of a canzone

can-zo-net \kən-'zō-'net/ *n* [It *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*] 1 : a part-song resembling but less elaborate than a madrigal 2 : a light and graceful song

caou-tchouc \kə-'tʃuk-, -chūk-, -chū/ *n* [F, fr. obs. Sp *cauchuc* (now *caucho*), fr. Quechua] : RUBBER 2a

cap \kəp/ *n*, often attrib [ME *cappe*, fr. OE *cæppe*, fr. LL *cappa* head covering, cloak] 1 : a head covering, esp. : one for men and boys that has a visor and no brim 2 : a natural cover or top as a : an overlying rock layer that is usu. hard to penetrate b (1) : PILEUS (2) : CALYPTRA c : the top of a bird's head or a patch of distinctively colored feathers in this area 3 a : something that serves as a cover or protection esp. for a tip, knob, or end (a bottle ~) b : a fitting for closing the end of a tube (as a water pipe or electric conduit) c : a layer of new rubber fused onto the worn surface of a pneumatic tire 4 a : a cardinal's biretta b : MOR-TARBOARD 5 : an overlying or covering structure (the galled ~ of the old water tower is open to visitors) 6 : a paper or metal container holding an explosive charge (as for a toy pistol)

cap *vt* **capped**; **cap-pling** 1 a : to provide or protect with a cap b : to give a cap to as a symbol of honor or rank 2 : to form a cap over : CROWN (the mountains were capped with mist — John Buchan) 3 a : to follow with something more noticeable or more significant : OUTDO b : MATCH c : CLIMAX

cap *abbr* 1 *capacity* 2 *capital* 3 *capitalize*; *capitalized*

CAP *abbr* Civil Air Patrol

cap-a-bil-i-ty \kə-'pə-'bil-ə-'tē/ *n*, pl. *-ties* 1 : the quality or state of being capable 2 : a feature or faculty capable of development : POTENTIALITY 3 : the capacity for an indicated use or development (the ~ of a metal to be fused)

cap-a-ble \kə-'pə-'bəl-, 'kəp-'bəl/ *adj* [MF or LL; MF *capable*, fr. LL *capabilis*, irreg. fr. L *capere* to take — more at *HEAVE*] 1 : SUSCEP-TIBLE (a remark ~ of being misunderstood) 2 *obs* : COMPREHENSIVE 3 : having attributes (as physical or mental power) required for performance or accomplishment (a man ~ of intense concentration) 4 : having traits conducive to or admitting of (this woman is ~ of murder by violence — Robert Graves) 5 : having general efficiency and ability 6 *obs* : having legal right to own, enjoy, or perform *syn* see *ABLE* *ant* incapable — **cap-a-ble-ness** \kə-'pə-'bəl-'nəs/ *n* — **cap-a-ble-ly** \-'pə-'bəl-ē/ *adv*

cap-a-cious \kə-'pə-'shəs/ *adj* [L *capax*, *capax* capacious, capable, fr. L *capere*] : able to contain a great deal, *syn* see *SPACIOUS* — **cap-a-ciously** *adv* — **cap-a-cious-ness** *n*

cap-a-cit-ance \kə-'pas-ət-ən/ *n* [capacitancy] 1 a : the property of an electric non-conductor that permits the storage of energy as a result of electric displacement when opposite surfaces of the non-conductor are maintained at a difference of potential b : the measure of this property equal to the ratio of the charge on either surface to the potential difference between the surfaces 2 : a part of a circuit or network that possesses capacitance — **cap-a-cit-ive** \-'pas-ət-iv/ *adj* — **cap-a-cit-ively** *adv*

cap-a-cit-ate \kə-'pas-ə-'tāt/ *vt* **-tated**; **-tating** *archaic* : to make capable : QUALIFY

cap-a-cit-ator \kə-'pas-ət-ər/ *n* : a device giving capacitance and usu. consisting of conducting plates or foils separated by thin layers of dielectric (as air or mica) with the plates on opposite sides of the dielectric layers oppositely charged by a source of voltage and the electrical energy of the charged system stored in the polarized dielectric

cap-a-cit-ty \kə-'pas-ət-ē-, 'pas-tē/ *n*, pl. *-ties* [ME *capacite*, fr. MF *capacité*, fr. L *capacitas*, *capacitas*, fr. *capax*, *capax*] 1 a : the ability to hold, receive, store, or accommodate b : a measure of content : the measured ability to contain : VOLUME (a jug with a ~ of one gallon) — *see* *METRIC SYSTEM* table, *WEIGHT* table c : maximum production or output d (1) : CAPACITANCE (2) : the quantity of electricity that a battery can deliver under specified conditions 2 : legal qualification, competency, power, or fitness 3 a

: ABILITY, CALIBER b : power to grasp and analyze ideas and cope with problems c : POTENTIALITY 4 : a position or character assigned or assumed (in his ~ as a judge)

capacity *adj* : attaining to or equaling maximum capacity (a ~ crowd) (~ production of electricity)

cap-a-ple or **cap-a-ple** \kəp-'pē-, 'pā/ *adv* [MF (de) *cap a pē* from head to foot] : from head to foot : at all points (armed ~)

cap-a-ri-lon \kə-'par-ə-'sən/ *n* [MF *caparazon*, fr. OSP *caparazōn*] 1 a : an ornamental covering for a horse b : decorative trappings and harness 2 : rich clothing : ADORNMENT — **caparilion** *vi*

cape \kəp/ *n*, often attrib [ME *cap*, fr. MF, fr. OProv, fr. L *caput* head — more at *HEAD*] : a point or extension of land jutting out into water as a peninsula or as a projecting point

cape *n* [prob. fr. Sp *capa* cloak, fr. LL *cappa* head covering, cloak] 1 : a sleeveless outer garment or part of a garment that fits closely at the neck and hangs loosely from the shoulders 2 : the short feathers covering the shoulders of a fowl below the hackle — *see* *COCK* illustration, *see* *DUCK* illustration

Cape buffalo \kəp-'bʌf-ə/ *n* [Cape of Good Hope, Africa] : a large dangerous and often savage buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) of southern Africa

Cape Cod cottage \kəp-'kɔd-/ *n* [Cape Cod, Mass.] : a compact rectangular dwelling of one or one-and-a-half stories usu. with a central chimney and steep gable roof

Cape crawfish *n* [Cape of Good Hope] : the common edible spiny lobster (*Janus lalandii*) of southern Africa

Cape Horn \kəp-'hɔr-'nɔr/ *n* : a ship that voyages around Cape Horn

cape-let \kəp-'lət/ *n* : a small cape usu. covering the shoulders

cape-lin \kəp-'ə-'lɪn/ *n* [CanF *capelan*, fr. F, codfish, fr. OProv, chaplain, codfish, fr. ML *cappellanus* chaplain — more at *CHAP-LAIN*] : a small northern sea fish (*Mallotus villosus*) related to the smelt

Capella \kə-'pel-ə/ *n* [L, lit., she-goat, fr. *capra* he-goat — more at *CAPRIOLE*] : a star of the first magnitude in Auriga

Cape marigold *n* [Cape of Good Hope] : DIMORPHOTHECA

cap-er \kə-'pər/ *n* [back-formation fr. earlier *capers* (taken as a plural), fr. ME *caperis*, fr. L *capparis*, fr. GK *kapparis*] 1 : any of a genus (*Capparis*) of the family *Capparidaceae*, the caper family) of low prickly shrubs of the Mediterranean region, esp. : one (*C. spinosa*) cultivated for its buds 2 : one of the greenish flower buds or young berries of the caper picked for use as a relish

cap-er *vi* **cap-ered**, **cap-er-ing** \-'pə-'rɪŋ/ [prob. by shortening & alter. fr. *capriole*] : to leap about in a gay frolicsome way : FRANCE

cap-er *n* 1 : a gay bounding leap 2 : a capricious escapade : FRANK 3 : an illegal enterprise : CRIME

cap-er-cill-ile \kəp-'ər-'kəl-'yē/ or **cap-er-cill-ile** \-'kəl-'zē/ *n* [ScGael *capall-cille*, lit., horse of the woods] : the largest Old World grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*)

cap-er-kin \kəp-'ə-'kɪn/ *n* [Cape of Good Hope] : a light flexible leather made from sheepskins with the natural grain retained and used esp. for gloves and garments

Cap-et-ian \kə-'pē-'shən/ *adj* [Hugh Capet] : of or relating to the French royal house that ruled from 987 to 1328 — **Cap-et-ian** *n*

cap-ew-work \kəp-'wɜrk/ *n* : the art of the bullfighter in working a bull with the cape

cap-ful \kəp-'fʌl/ *n* 1 : as much as a cap will hold (a ~ of detergent) 2 : a light puff (a ~ of wind)

cap gun *n* : CAP PISTOL

cap-i-ol \kə-'pē-'shən/ *n* [ME, fr. L, you should seize, fr. *capere* to take — more at *HEAVE*] : a legal writ or process commanding the officer to arrest the person named in it

cap-i-lar-i-ty \kəp-'lar-ə-'tē/ *n*, pl. *-ties* 1 : the property or state of being capillary 2 : the action by which the surface of a liquid where it is in contact with a solid (as in a capillary tube) is elevated or depressed depending on the relative attraction of the molecules of the liquid for each other and for those of the solid

cap-i-lary \kəp-'lər-ē-, Brit. usu. kə-'pil-ə-'rē/ *adj* [F or L, F *capillaire*, fr. L *capillaris*, fr. *capillus* hair] 1 : resembling a hair esp. in slender elongated form, esp. : having a very small bore (a ~ tube) 2 : involving, held by, or resulting from surface tension (~ water in the soil) 3 : of or relating to capillaries or capillarity

cap-i-lary *n*, pl. *-lar-ies* : a capillary tube; esp. : any of the smallest vessels of the blood-vascular system connecting arterioles with venules and forming networks throughout the body

capillary attraction *n* : the force of adhesion between a solid and a liquid in capillarity

cap-i-tal \kəp-'ət-əl-, 'kəp-'təl/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *capitalis*, fr. *capit-*, *caput* head — more at *HEAD*] 1 a : punishable by death (a ~ crime) b : involving execution (~ punishment) c : most serious (a ~ error) 2 : of a letter, or of conforming to the series A, B, C, etc. rather than a, b, c, etc. 3 a : chief in importance or influence (the ~ importance of criticism in the work of creation itself — T. S. Eliot) b : being the seat of government 4 : of or relating to capital b : EXCELLENT (a ~ book)

capital *n* [F or It, F, fr. It *capitale*, fr. *capitale*, *adj.*, chief, principal, fr. L *capitalis*] 1 a (1) : a stock of accumulated goods esp. at a specified time and in contrast to income received during a specified period, also : the value of these accumulated goods (2) : accumulated goods devoted to the production of other goods (3) : accumulated possessions calculated to bring in income b (1) : net worth (2) : CAPITAL STOCK c : persons holding capital d : ADVANTAGE, GAIN 2 [*capital*] a : a capital letter; esp. : an initial capital letter b : a letter belonging to a style of alphabet modeled on the style customarily used in inscriptions 3 [*capital*] a : a city serving as a seat of government b : a city preeminent in some special activity

capital *n* [ME *capitale*, modif. of ONF *capitel*, fr. LL *capitulum* small head, top of column, dim. of L *capit-*, *caput*] : the uppermost member of a column or pilaster crowning the shaft and taking the weight of the entablature — *see* *COLUMN* illustration

capital assets *n* pl : tangible or intangible long-term assets

carbarn \kär-bärn\ *n*: a building that houses the cars of a street railway or the buses of a bus system

carba-ryl \kär-bä-ri\ *n* [carbamate + aromatic + -yl]: a carbamate insecticide effective against numerous crop, forage, and forest pests

carba-zole \kär-bä-zöl\ *n* [ISV]: a crystalline slightly basic cyclic compound $C_{12}H_{12}N$ found in anthracene and used in making dyes

car bed *n* [fr. its use in carrying infants in cars]: a portable bed for an infant

carbide \kär-bid\ *n* [ISV]: a binary compound of carbon with a more electropositive element, esp.: CALCIUM CARBIDE

carbine \kär-bén, -bin\ *n* [F carbine, fr. MF carabin carabineer] 1: a short-barreled lightweight firearm orig. used by cavalry 2: a .30 caliber gas-operated magazine fed semiautomatic or automatic rifle that is shorter and lighter and fires lighter ammunition than the M1 rifle and that was used by U.S. troops in World War II and the Korean war

carb-nol \kär-bä-nöl, -nöl\ *n* [ISV, fr. obs. G karbin methyl, fr. G karb-carb-]: METHANOL also: an alcohol derived from it

car-bo-xy-clic \kär-bö-si-klik, -sik-lik\ *adj* [ISV]: being or having an organic ring composed of carbon atoms

car-bo-hy-drase \kär-bö-hi-dräs, -bä-, -dräz\ *n* [ISV carbohydrolase + -ase]: any of a group of enzymes (as amylase) that promote hydrolysis or synthesis of a carbohydrate (as a disaccharide)

car-bo-hy-drate \-drät, -drät\ *n*: any of various neutral compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (as sugars, starches, and celluloses) most of which are formed by green plants and which constitute a major class of animal foods

car-bo-lated \kär-bö-lät-d\ *adj*: impregnated with carbolic acid

carbolic acid \kär-bäl-ik\ *n* [ISV carb- + L oleum oil — more at OIL]: PHENOL

car-bo-line \kär-bä-lén\ *n* [carb- + indole + pyridine]: any of various isomers $C_{11}H_9N$, whose tricyclic structure is related to indole and pyridine and is found in many alkaloids

car-bon \kär-bän\ *n*, often attrib [F carbone, fr. L carbon-, carbo ember, charcoal] 1: a nonmetallic chiefly tetravalent element found native (as in the diamond and graphite) or as a constituent of coal, petroleum, and asphalt, of limestone and other carbonates, and of organic compounds or obtained artificially in varying degrees of purity esp. as carbon black, lampblack, activated carbon, charcoal, and coke — see ELEMENT table 2 a: a sheet of carbon paper b: CARBON COPY 3 a: a carbon rod used in an arc lamp b: a piece of carbon used as an element in a voltaic cell — **car-bon-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

car-bo-na-ceous \kär-bö-nä-shəs\ *adj* 1: rich in carbon 2: relating to, containing, or composed of carbon 3: CARBONOUS

car-bo-nä-do \kär-bö-näd-(j)ö, -näd-\ *n*, pl -dos or -does [Sp carbonada] archaic: a broiled or grilled piece of meat scored before cooking

carbonado *v* 1 archaic: to make a carbonado of 2 archaic: cut

carbonado *n*, pl -dos [Pg, lit., carbonated]: an impure opaque dark-colored fine-grained aggregate of diamond particles valuable for its superior toughness

car-bon-ate \kär-bö-nät, -nät\ *n*: a salt or ester of carbonic acid

car-bon-ate \-nät\ *v* -ated, -ating 1: to convert into a carbonate 2: to impregnate with carbon dioxide (carbonated beverage) — **car-bon-ation** \kär-bö-nä-shən\ *n*

carbon black *n*: any of various colloidal black substances consisting wholly or principally of carbon obtained usu. as soot and used esp. as pigments

carbon copy *n*: a copy made by carbon paper 2: DUPLICATE

carbon cycle *n*: 1: a cycle of thermonuclear reactions in which four hydrogen atoms synthesize into a helium atom with the release of nuclear energy and which is held to be the source of most of the energy radiated by the sun and stars 2: the cycle of carbon in living beings in which carbon dioxide is fixed by photosynthesis to form organic nutrients and is ultimately restored to the inorganic state by respiration and protoplasmic decay

carbon dating *n*: the determination of the age of old material (as an archaeological or paleontological specimen) by means of the content of carbon 14

carbon dioxide *n*: a heavy colorless gas CO_2 that does not support combustion, dissolves in water to form carbonic acid, is formed esp. by the combustion and decomposition of organic substances, is absorbed from the air by plants in photosynthesis, and is used in the carbonation of beverages

carbon disulfide *n*: a colorless flammable poisonous liquid CS_2 , used as a solvent for rubber and as an insect fumigant — called also **carbon bisulfide**

carbon 14 \-(f)ör-(t)-tén, -(f)ör-(t)-\ *n*: a heavy radioactive isotope of carbon of mass number 14 used esp. in tracer studies and in dating archaeological and geological materials

carb-on-ic \kär-bän-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from carbon, carbonic acid, or carbon dioxide

carbonic acid *n*: a weak dibasic acid H_2CO_3 known only in solution that reacts with bases to form carbonates

carbonic acid gas *n*: CARBON DIOXIDE

carb-on-ic-an-hy-drase \-än-hi-dräs, -dräz\ *n* [carbonic + anhydrous + -ase; fr. its promotion of dehydration]: a zinc-containing enzyme that occurs in living tissues (as red blood cells) and aids carbon-dioxide transport from the tissues and its release from the blood in the lungs by catalyzing the reversible hydration of carbon dioxide to carbonic acid

carb-on-if-er-ous \kär-bä-nif-(ə)-rəs\ *adj* 1: producing or containing carbon or coal 2 *cap*: of, relating to, or being the period of the Paleozoic era between the Devonian and the Permian or the corresponding system of rocks that includes coal beds — **Carb-on-if-er-ous** *n*

carb-on-ium \kär-bö-nē-əm\ *n* [carb- + -onium]: an organic ion carrying a positive charge at a carbon position — compare CARBANION

carb-on-iza-tion \kär-bö-nä-zä-shən\ *n*: the process of carbonizing; esp.: destructive distillation (as of coal)

carbon-ize \kär-bö-niz\ *v* -ized, -izing *v* 1: to convert into carbon or a carbonic residue 2: CARBURIZE 1 ~ *v*: to become carbonized: CHAR

carbon monoxide *n*: a colorless odorless very toxic gas CO that burns to carbon dioxide with a blue flame and is formed as a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon

carb-on-ous \kär-bö-nəs\ *adj* 1: derived from, containing, or resembling carbon 2: brittle and dark in color

carbon paper *n* 1: a thin paper faced with a waxy pigmented coating so that when placed between two sheets of paper the pressure of writing or typing on the top sheet causes transfer of pigment to the bottom sheet 2: gelatin-coated paper used in the carbon process

carbon process *n*: a photographic printing process utilizing a sheet of paper coated with bichromated gelatin mixed with a pigment

carbon tetrachloride *n*: a colorless nonflammable toxic liquid CCl_4 that has an odor resembling that of chloroform and is used as a solvent (as in dry cleaning) and a fire extinguisher

car-bon-yl \kär-bö-nil, -nöl\ *n* 1: a bivalent radical CO occurring in aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, esters, acid halides, and amides 2: a compound of the carbonyl radical with a metal — **car-bon-yl-ic** \kär-bö-nil-ik\ *adj*

Car-bo-run-dum \kär-bö-rən-dəm\ *trademark* — used for various abrasives

carboxy- or carbox- comb form: carboxyl

car-box-yl \kär-bäk-söl\ *n* [ISV]: a univalent radical COOH typical of organic acids — **car-box-yl-ic** \kär-(j)äk-sil-ik\ *adj*

car-box-yl-ase \kär-bäk-söl-jäs, -läz\ *n* [ISV]: an enzyme that catalyzes decarboxylation or carboxylation

car-box-yl-ate \-jät, -lät\ *n*: a salt or ester of a carboxylic acid

car-box-yl-ate \-jät\ *v* -ated, -ating: to introduce carboxyl or carbon dioxide into (a compound) with formation of a carboxylic acid — **car-box-yl-ation** \kär-bäk-söl-lä-shən\ *n*

carboxylic acid *n*: an organic acid (as acetic acid) containing one or more carboxyl groups

car-box-yl-pep-ti-dase \kär-bäk-sē-pep-tä-däs, -däz\ *n*: an enzyme that hydrolyzes peptides and esp. polypeptides by splitting off the amino acids containing free carboxyl groups

car-boy \kär-böi\ *n* [Per qarba, fr. Ar qarābah demijohn]: a bottle or rectangular container of about 5 to 15 gallons capacity for liquids that is made of glass, plastic, or metal and is often cushioned in a special container

car-bunc-le \kär-bən-kəl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L carbunculus small coal, carbuncle, dim. of carbon-, carbo charcoal, ember — more at CARBON] 1 a obs: any of several red precious stones b: the garnet cut cabochon 2: a painful local purulent inflammation of the skin and deeper tissues with multiple openings for the discharge of pus and usu. necrosis and sloughing of dead tissue — **car-buncled** \-kald\ *adj* — **car-buncu-lar** \kär-bən-kyä-lər\ *adj*

car-bu-ret \kär-b(y)ä-rät, esp. by chemists -ret\ *v* -reted, also -retted; -ret-ing also -ret-ting [obs. carburet (carbide)] 1: to combine chemically with carbon 2: to enchain (as gas) by mixing with volatile carbon compounds (as hydrocarbons) — **car-bu-re-tion** \kär-b(y)ä-rä-shən\ *n*

car-bu-re-tor \kär-b(y)ä-rät-ər\ *n*: an apparatus for supplying an internal-combustion engine with atomized and vaporized fuel mixed with air in an explosive mixture

car-bu-rize \kär-b(y)ä-riz\ *v* -rized; -riz-ing [obs. carburet (carbide)] 1: to combine or impregnate (as metal) with carbon 2: CARBURET 2 — **car-bu-riz-ation** \kär-b(y)ä-rä-zä-shən\ *n*

car-ca-jou \kär-kä-jü, -zhü\ *n* [CanF, of AmerInd origin]: WOLVERINE

car-ca-net \kär-kä-nät\ *n* [MF carcan archaic]: an ornamental necklace or headband

car card *n*: a small cardboard placard for advertising esp. in or on streetcars and buses

car-case \kär-käs\ *n* [Brit var of CARCASS]

car-cass \kär-käs\ *n* [MF carcasse, fr. OF carcois] 1: a dead body 2: CORPSE, esp.: the dressed body of a meat animal 3: the living, material, or physical body 3: the decaying or worthless remains of a structure (the ~ of an abandoned automobile) 4: the foundation structure of something (as a tire)

car-clin- or car-clino- comb form [Gk karklin-, karkino-, fr. karkinos — more at CANCER] 1: crab (carcinology) 2: tumor; cancer (carcinogenic)

car-clin-o-gen \kär-sin-ə-jən, -kärs-n-ə-jən\ *n*: a substance or agent producing or inciting cancer — **car-clin-o-gene-sis** \kärs-n-ə-jən-ə-səs\ *n* — **car-clin-o-gen-ic** \-jen-ik\ *adj* — **car-clin-o-gen-ic-ity** \-jə-nis-ə-ti\ *n*

car-clin-oid \kärs-n-oid\ *n*: a usu. benign tumor arising esp. from the mucosa of the gastrointestinal tract (as in the stomach or appendix)

car-clin-o-ma \kärs-n-ə-mə\ *n*, pl -mas or -mata \-mə-tə\ [L, fr. Gk karkinos cancer, fr. karkinos]: a malignant tumor of epithelial origin — **car-clin-o-ma-tous** \-ə-mə-təs\ *adj*

car-clin-o-ma-to-sis \-ə-mə-tə-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. L carcinomat-, carcinoma]: a condition in which multiple carcinomas are developing simultaneously usu. after dissemination from a primary source

car-clin-o-sar-co-ma \kärs-n-ə-(j)är-kä-mə\ *n*, pl -mas or -mata \-mə-tə\ *n*: a malignant tumor combining elements of carcinoma and sarcoma

car coat *n*: a three-quarter-length overcoat

card \kär-d\ *v*: to cleanse, disentangle, and collect together (as fibers) by the use of a card preparatory to spinning — **card-er** *n*

a about k kitten or further a back ä bake ä lot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ö flow ó flaw ol coin th than th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu lunous zh vision

cap-sule \kəp-səl-, (-)sül\ *n* [F, fr. L. *capsula*, dim of *capsa* box — more at CASE] 1 **a**: a membrane or sac enclosing a body part **b**: either of two layers of white matter in the cerebrum 2: a closed receptacle containing spores or seeds: **a**: a dry dehiscent usu many-seeded fruit composed of two or more carpels **b**: the spore sac of a moss 3: a gelatin shell enclosing medicine 4: an often polysaccharide envelope surrounding a microorganism 5: an extremely brief condensation: OUTLINE, SURVEY 6: a compact usu detachable receptacle 7: a small pressurized compartment for an aviator or astronaut for flight or emergency escape; *specif*: SPACECRAFT

capsule *vi* **cap-suled**; **cap-suling** 1: to equip with or enclose in a capsule 2: to condense into or formulate in a very brief compact form (*capsuled* the news)

capsule *adj* 1: extremely brief 2: small and very compact

cap-sul-ize \kəp-sə-'līz\ *vi* -ized; -izing: CAPSULE

Capt *abbr* captain

cap-tain \kəp-'tān\ *n* [ME *capitane*, fr. MF *capitain*, fr. LL *capitaneus*, *adj* & *n*, chief, fr. L. *capit-*, *caput* head — more at HEAD] 1 **a**: the commander of a body of troops or of a military establishment **b**: a commander under a sovereign or general **c** (1): an officer in charge of a ship (2): a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard ranking above a commander and below a rear admiral **d**: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a first lieutenant and below a major **e**: a distinguished military leader **f**: a leader of a side or team in a sports contest **g**: a fire or police department officer usu. ranking between a lieutenant and a chief **h** (1): a restaurant functionary in charge of waiters (2): a hotel functionary in charge of bellboys — called also *bell captain* 2: a dominant figure (~s of commerce) — **cap-tain-cy** \sē\ *n* — **cap-tain-ship** \-shīp\ *n*

captain *vi*: to be captain of: LEAD (~ed the football team)

captain of industry: the head of a great industrial enterprise

ENTREPRENEUR

captain's chair *n*: an armchair with a low curved back with vertical spindles and a saddle seat

captain's mast *n*: MAST 3

cap-tan \kəp-'tān\ *n* [origin unknown]: a fungicide $C_4H_5Cl_2NO_2S$ used on agricultural crops

cap-tion \kəp-'shən\ *n* [ME *capcioun*, fr. 1 *caption*, *capitō* act of taking, fr. *capitū*, pp of *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] 1: the part of a legal instrument that shows where, when, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed 2 **a**: the heading esp of an article or document: TITLE **b**: the explanatory comment or designation accompanying a pictorial illustration **c**: a motion picture subtitle — **cap-tion-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

caption *vi* **cap-tioned**, **cap-tion-ing** \-sh(ə)-nīŋ\: to furnish with a caption: ENTITLED

cap-tious \kəp-'shəs\ *adj* [ME *capicius*, fr. MF or L; MF *capitieux* fr. L. *capitiosus*, fr. *capitō* act of taking, deception] 1: calculated to confuse, entrap, or entangle in argument 2: marked by an often ill-natured inclination to stress faults and raise objections *syn* see CRITICAL *ant* appreciative — **cap-tious-ly** *adv* — **cap-tious-ness** *n*

cap-tivate \kəp-'tāt\ *vi* -vated, -vat-ing 1 *archaic*: SEIZE. CAPTIVITY 2: to influence and dominate by some special charm, art, or trait with an irresistible appeal *syn* see ATTRACT *ant* repulse — **cap-ti-va-tion** \kəp-'tā-vā-shən\ *n* — **cap-ti-va-tor** \kəp-'tāt-ər\ *n*

cap-tive \kəp-'tīv\ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *capitivus*, fr. *capitū*, pp of *capere*] 1 **a**: taken and held as prisoner esp. by an enemy in war **b**: kept within bounds: CONFINED **c** (1): held under control (2): owned or controlled by another concern and operated for its needs rather than for an open market (*a* ~ mine) 2: of or relating to captivity 3: extremely pleased or gratified: CAPTIVATED 4: being in a situation that makes departure or inattention difficult (*a* ~ audience) — **cap-tive** *n*

cap-tiv-ity \kəp-'tīv-ə-tē\ *n* 1: the state of being captive (some birds thrive in ~) 2 *obs*: a group of captives

cap-tor \kəp-'tər-, (-)tōr\ *n* [LL, fr. L. *captus*]: one that has captured a person or thing

cap-ture \kəp-'chər\ *n* [MF, fr. L. *captura*, fr. *capitū*, pp of *capere*] 1: the act of catching or gaining control by force, stratagem, or guile 2: one that has been taken; *esp*: a prize ship 3: a move in various board games (as checkers or chess) that gains an opponent's man 4: the coalescence of an atomic nucleus with an elementary particle that may result in an emission from or fission of the nucleus

capture *vi* **cap-tured**; **cap-tur-ing** \kəp-'chə-rīŋ, 'kəp-'shīŋ\ 1 **a**: to take captive: WIN GAIN (~ a city) **b**: to preserve in a relatively permanent form (at any such moment as a photograph might ~ — C. E. Montague) *c*: to captivate and hold the interest of (*captured* her) 2: to take according to the rules of a game 3: to bring about the capture of (an elementary particle)

capture the flag: a game in which players on each of two teams seek to capture the other team's flag and return it to their side without being captured and imprisoned

cap-uche \kə-'pūch-, '-pūsh\ *n* [It *cappuccio*, fr. *cappa* cloak, fr. LL: HOOD; *esp*: the cowl of a Capuchin friar]

cap-u-chin \kəp-'(y)-shən, 'esp for 3 also kə-'p(y)ū-ē\ *n* [MF, fr. OIt *cappuccino*, fr. *cappuccia*, fr. his cowl] 1 *cap*: a member of the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin forming since 1529 an austere branch of the first order of St. Francis of Assisi engaged in missionary work and preaching 2: a hooded cloak for women 3: any of a genus (*Cebus*) of So. American monkeys; *esp*: one (*C. capucinus*) with the hair on its crown resembling a monk's cowl

Cap-u-let \kəp-'yo-lət\ *n*: the family of Juliet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*

cap-y-bara \kəp-'bər-, '-bār\ *n* [Pg *capibara*, fr. Tupi]: a tailless largely aquatic So. American rodent (*Hydrochoerus capybara*) often exceeding four feet in length

car \kär\ *n* [ME *carre*, fr. AF, fr. L. *carrā*, pl of *carrum*, alter of *carrus*, of Celt origin, akin to OIr & MW *carr* vehicle; akin to L. *currere* to run] 1: a vehicle moving on wheels *archaic*: CAR-

RIAGE, CART, WAGON **b**: a chariot of war or of triumph **c**: a vehicle adapted to the rails of a railroad or street railway **d**: AUTOMOBILE 2: the cage of an elevator 3: the part of an airship or balloon that carries the power plant, personnel, and cargo

Car *abbr* Carlow

CAR *abbr* civil air regulations

ca-ra-bao \kär-'ə-'bau, 'kär-\ *n* [PhilSp, fr. Eastern Bisayan *karabaw*]: WATER BUFFALO

ca-ra-bid \kär-'ə-'bəd, 'kə-'rab-'əd\ *n* [deriv of Gk *karabos* horned beetle]: any of a large family (Carabidae) of usu. carnivorous and often shining black or metallic beetles — **carabid** *adj*

car-a-bi-ner or **car-a-bi-ner** \kär-'ə-'bi-'nər\ *n* [F *carabinier*, fr. *carabine* carbine]: a soldier armed with a carbine

car-a-bi-ner \kär-'ə-'bē-nər\ *n* [G *karabiner*]: an oblong ring that snaps to the eye or link of a piton to hold a freely running rope

car-a-bi-ne-ro \kär-'ə-'bē-'nə(r)-ō\, 'kär-\ *n*, pl -ros [Sp, fr. *carabina* carbine, fr. F *carabine*]: 1: a member of a Spanish national police force serving *esp* as frontier guards 2: a customs or coast guard officer in the Philippines

car-a-bi-ni-er \kär-'ə-'bō-'ni-'(ə)r-(ə)\, 'kär-\ *n*, pl -ni-er-i \-'ye(r)-ē\ [It, fr. F *carabinier*]: a member of the Italian national police force

ca-ra-ca-ra \kär-'ə-'kär-'ə-'ə-'kär-\ *n* [Sp *caracara* & Pg *caracará*, fr. Tupi *caracá*, of imit. origin]: any of various large long-legged mostly So. American hawks resembling vultures in habits

car-a-cole \kär-'ə-'kōl\ *n* [F, fr. Sp *caracol* snail, spiral stair, *caracole*] 1: a half turn to right or left executed by a mounted horse 2: a turning or capering movement — **caracole** *vb*

car-a-cul \kär-'ə-'kōl\ *n* [alter of *karakul*]: the pelt of a karakul lamb after the curl begins to loosen

car-ra-fe \kə-'raf-, '-rāf\ *n* [F, fr. It *caraffa*, fr. Ar *gharrāfah*]: a bottle with a flaring lip used to hold water or beverages

car-a-ga-na \kär-'ə-'gā-nə\ *n* [NL, genus name, of Turkic origin, akin to Kirghiz *karaghan* Siberian pea tree]: any of a genus (*Caragana*) of Asiatic leguminous shrubs or small trees extensively used in dry areas for hedges and in shelterbelts

car-a-geen *var* of CARAMEL

car-a-mel \kə-'mäl-, '-mel, 'kär-'mäl\ *n* [F, fr. Sp *caramelo*, fr. Pg, *icicle*, *caramel*, fr. LL *calamellus* small reed — more at SHAWM] 1: an amorphous brittle brown and somewhat bitter substance obtained by heating sugar and used as a coloring and flavoring agent 2: a firm chewy usu. caramel-flavored candy

car-a-mel-ize \-mə-'līz\ *vb* -ized, -izing *vi*: to change (sugar or the sugar content of a food) into caramel ~ *vi*: to change to caramel

car-a-rang-id \kär-'rāŋ-'id-, '-rang-gəd\ *adj* [deriv of F *carangue* shad, horse mackerel, fr. Sp *caranga*]: of or relating to a large family (Carangidae) of marine spiny-finned fishes including important food fishes — **carangid** *n*

car-a-space \kär-'ə-'pās\ *n* [F, fr. Sp *carapacho*] 1: a bony or chitinous case or shield covering the back or part of the back of an animal (as a turtle or crab) 2: a hard protective outer covering, *esp*: an attitude or state of mind (as indifference) serving to protect or isolate from external influence

car-at *var* of KARAT

car-at \kär-'ət\ *n* [prob. fr. ML *carratus*, fr. Ar *qirāt* bean pod, a small weight, fr. Gk *keration* carob bean, a small weight, fr. dim of *kerat*, *keras* horn — more at HORN]: a unit of weight for precious stones equal to 200 milligrams

car-a-van \kär-'ə-'vān\ *n* [It *caravana*, fr. Per *kārwān*] 1 **a**: a company of travelers on a journey through desert or hostile regions, also: a train of pack animals **b**: a group of vehicles traveling together in a file 2: a covered vehicle, as **a**: a vehicle equipped as traveling living quarters **b Brit: a nonautomotive vehicle designed to be hauled and to serve as a dwelling**

caravan *vi* -vanned or -vaned \-vānd-, -vān-ŋŋ- or -vān-ŋŋ\: to travel in a caravan

car-a-van-ner \-vān-ər\ *n* 1 or **car-a-van-er** \-vān-ər\: one that travels in a caravan 2 Brit: one that goes camping with a trailer

car-a-van-sary \kär-'ə-'vān-(ə)-sə-rē\ or **car-a-van-sə-rā** \-sə-'rā\, *n*, pl -ries or -rals or -rāl [Per *kārwānsarāi*, fr. *kārwān* caravan + *sarāi* palace, inn] 1: a usu. large bare building surrounding a court in eastern countries where caravans rest at night 2: HOTEL, INN

car-a-vel \kär-'ə-'vel-, '-vəl\ *n* [MF *caravelle*, fr. OPg *carawella*]: any of several sailing ships, *specif*: a small 15th and 16th century ship with broad bows, high narrow poop, and lateen sails

car-away \kär-'ə-'wā\ *n* [ME, prob. fr. ML *carum*, fr. Ar *karawayd*, fr. Gk *karon*]: a biennial usu. white-flowered aromatic herb (*Carum carvi*) of the carrot family with pungent fruits

carb- or **carbo-** *comb form* [F, fr. *carbone*]: carbon: carbonic: carbonyl: carboxyl (*carbide*) (*carbohydrate*)

car-ba-chol \kär-'bə-'kōl-, 'kōl\ *n* [carbamic acid + *choline*]: a synthetic parasympathomimetic drug $C_4H_9ClN_2O_2$ that is used in veterinary medicine and typically in glaucoma

car-ba-mate \kär-'bə-'māt-, 'kär-'bām-'āt\ *n*: a salt or ester of carbamic acid; *esp*: one that is a synthetic organic insecticide

car-bam-ic acid \kär-'bām-'ik\ *n* [ISV *carb-* + *amide* + *-ic*]: an acid CH_3NO_2 known in the form of salts and esters that is a half amide of carbonic acid

carb-am-ide \kär-'bā-'mīd-, 'kär-'bām-'əd\ *n* [ISV *carb-* + *amide*]: UREA

carb-am-i-no \kär-'bā-'mē-'nō\ *adj*: relating to any carbamic acid derivative formed by reaction of carbon dioxide with an amino acid or a protein (as hemoglobin)

car-ba-m-yl \kär-'bā-'mīl\ or **car-bam-o-yl** \kär-'bām-'ə-'wīl\ *n*: the radical NH_2CO of carbamic acid

carb-an-ion \kär-'bān-'i-ən-, '-jān\ *n*: an organic ion carrying a negative charge at a carbon position — compare CARBONIUM



capybara

Carib \ˈkɑr-əb\ *n* [NL *Caribes* (pl.), fr. Sp *Caribe*, fr. Arawakan *Carib* — more at CANNIBAL] 1: a member of an American Indian people of northern So America and the Lesser Antilles 2: the language of the Caribs

Carib-ban \ˈkɑr-ə-bən, kə-ˈrē-bən\ *n* 1: a member of a group of American Indian peoples of northern So America, the Lesser Antilles, and the Caribbean coast of Honduras, Guatemala, and British Honduras 2: the language family comprising the languages of the Cariban peoples

Carib-ban \ˈkɑr-ə-bən, kə-ˈrē-bən\ *adj* [NL *Caribbaeus*, fr. *Caribes*] of or relating to the Caribs, the eastern and southern West Indies, or the Caribbean sea

car-i-bō \kə-ˈrē-bō\ *n* [AmerSp, fr Sp, Canb, cannibal] PIRANHA

car-i-bou \ˈkɑr-ə-bū\ *n*, pl *caribou* or *caribous* [CanF, of Algonquian origin] any of several large palmate-antlered deer (genus *Rangifer*) of northern No America that are related to the reindeer



caribou

car-i-ca-ture \ˈkɑr-i-kə-ˈtʃʊ(ə)r, -tʃʊ(ə)l\ *n* [It *caricatura*, lit, act of loading, fr *caricare* to load, fr LL *caricare*] 1: exaggeration by means of often ludicrous distortion of parts or characteristics 2: a representation esp in literature or art that has the qualities of caricature 3: a distortion so gross as to seem like caricature — **car-i-ca-tu-r-al** \ˈkɑr-i-kə-ˈtʃʊ(ə)-l, -tʃʊ(ə)-l\ *adj* — **car-i-ca-tur-ist** \ˈkɑr-i-kə-ˈtʃʊ(ə)-st, -tʃʊ(ə)-l\ *n* *syn* CARICATURE, BURLESQUE, PARODY, TRAVESTY *shared meaning element*: a comic or grotesque imitation

car-i-ca-ture *vi* -tured; -turing: to make or draw a caricature of: represent in caricature (his face has often been caricatured in the newspapers)

car-ies \ˈkɑ(r)-ēz, ˈkē(ə)-rē\ *n*, pl *caries* [L. decay; akin to Gk *kēr* death] a progressive destruction of bone or tooth, esp: tooth decay

car-i-lon \ˈkɑr-ə-län, -lən\ *n* [F. alter of OF *quarregnon*, fr LL *quaternion*, *quaternio* set of four — more at QUATERNION] 1: a set of fixed chromatically tuned bells sounded by hammers controlled from a keyboard 2: an electronic instrument imitating a carillon 3: a composition for the carillon

car-i-lon-neur \ˈkɑr-ə-lə-ˈnɔr, -kə-ˈrē-ə-ˈnɔr\ *n* [F, fr *carillon*] a carillon player

car-i-na \kə-ˈrē-nə, -rē\ *n*, pl *carinae* or *rinnae* \-ˈrē-nē, -rē-nē\ [NL, fr L. keel — more at CREEN] a keel-shaped anatomical part, ridge, or process; esp: the part of a papilionaceous flower that encloses the stamens and pistil — **car-i-nal** \-ˈrē-nəl\ *adj*

car-i-nate \ˈkɑr-ə-nāt, -nət\ also **car-i-nated** \-nāt-əd\ *adj*: shaped like the keel or prow of a ship: KEELED. RIDGED (a ~ sepal)

car-i-o-ca \ˈkɑr-ə-ˈdō-kə\ *n* [Pg, fr Tupi] 1: cap: a native or resident of Rio de Janeiro 2: a: a variation of the samba b: the music for this dance

car-i-ole \ˈkɑr-ə-ˈdō\ *n* [F *cariole*, fr OProv *carriola*, denv of L *carus* car] 1: a light one-horse carriage 2: a dog-drawn toboggan

car-i-ous \ˈkɑr-ə-əs, -ker-ə\ *adj* [L *cariosus*, fr *caries*] affected with caries

car-k \ˈkɑrk\ *vb* [ME *carcken*, lit, to load, burden, fr ONF *carquier*, fr LL *caricare* *vi*: WORRY ~ *vi*: to be anxious

car-k *n*: TROUBLE, DISTRESS

carl or **carle** \ˈkɑr(ə)\ *n* [ME, fr OE *carl*, fr ON *karl* man, *carl*, akin to OE *ceorl* churl — more at CHURL] 1: a man of the common people 2 chiefly dial: CHURL, BOOR

car-line or **car-lin** \ˈkɑrlən\ *n* [ME *kerling*, fr ON, fr *karl* man] chiefly Scot: WOMAN *esp*: an old woman

car-ling \ˈkɑr-lɪŋ, -lən\ *n* [F *carlingue*, fr ONF *calingue*, fr ON *kerling*, lit, old woman] a fore-and-aft member supporting a deck of a ship or framing a deck opening

Car-list \ˈkɑr-lɪst\ *n* [Sp *carlista*, fr Don Carlos claimant to the Spanish throne under the Salic law] a supporter of Don Carlos or his successors as having rightful title to the Spanish throne — **Car-list** *adj*

car-load \ˈkɑr-lōd, -lōd\ *n* 1: a load that fills a car 2: the minimum number of tons required for shipping at carload rates

car-load rate *n*: a rate for large shipments lower than that quoted for less-than-carload lots of the same class

Car-lo-vin-gien \ˈkɑr-lə-ˈvɪn-(jē)-ən\ *adj* [F *carlovingien*, prob fr ML *Caroli* Charles + F *-ovingien* (as in *mérovingien* Merovingian)] CAROLINGIAN

Car-m *abbr* Carmarthenshire

car-ma-gno-le \ˈkɑr-mən-ˈyōl\ *n* [F] 1: a lively song popular at the time of the first French Revolution 2: a street dance in a meandering course to the tune of the carmagnoles

car-mak-er \ˈkɑr-mə-kər\ *n*: an automobile manufacturer

Car-mel-ite \ˈkɑr-mə-līt\ *n* [ME, fr ML *carmelita*, fr Carmel Mount Carmel, Palestine] a member of the Roman Catholic mendicant Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel founded in the 12th century — **Carmel-ite** *adj*

car-mi-na-tive \ˈkɑr-mɪ-nə-tɪv, -kə-mə-nāt-ə\ *adj* [F *carminatif*, fr L *carminatus*, pp of *carminare* to card, fr *carmin* -carmen card, fr *carre* to card — more at CHARD]: expelling gas from the alimentary canal so as to relieve colic or griping — **car-mi-na-tive** *n*

car-mine \ˈkɑr-mɪn, -mɪn\ *n* [F *carmin*, fr ML *carminium*, irreg fr Ar *qirmiz* kermes + L *minium* — more at MINIMUM] 1: a rich crimson or scarlet lake made from cochineal 2: a vivid red

Car-m *abbr* Carmarvonshire

car-nage \ˈkɑr-nɪj\ *n* [MF, fr ML *car-naticum* tribute consisting of animals or meat, fr L *car-n*, *caro*] 1: the flesh of slain animals or men 2: great and bloody slaughter (as in battle) *syn* see MASSACRE

car-nal \ˈkɑrn-əl\ *adj* [ME, fr ONF or LL; ONF, fr LL *car-nalis*, fr L *car-n*, *caro* flesh, akin to Gk *keirein* to cut — more at SHEAR] 1: BODILY, CORPoreal 2: marked by sexuality b: relating to or given to crude bodily pleasures and appetites 3: TEMPORAL b: WORLDLY — **car-nal-i-ty** \ˈkɑr-nəl-ə-tē\ *n* — **car-nal-ly** \ˈkɑrn-əl-ē\ *adv*

syn CARNAL, FLESHLY, SENSUAL ANIMAL *shared meaning element*: having or showing a physical rather than an intellectual or spiritual orientation or origin *ant* spiritual, intellectual

car-nal-ite \ˈkɑrn-əl-īt\ *n* [G *car-nalit*, fr Rudolf von Carnall †1874 G mining engineer]: a mineral $KMgCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ consisting of hydrous potassium-magnesium chloride important as a source of potassium

car-nas-sal \ˈkɑr-nas-əl\ *adj* [F *car-nassier* carnivorous, denv of L *car-n*, *caro*] of, relating to, or being teeth of a carnivore larger and longer than adjacent teeth and adapted for cutting rather than tearing — **car-nas-sal** *n*

car-na-tion \ˈkɑr-nə-ˈtʃən\ *n* [MF, fr OIt *carnagione*, fr *carne* flesh, fr L *car-n*, *caro*] 1: a (1): the variable color of human flesh (2): a pale to grayish yellow b: a moderate red 2: any of numerous cultivated usu double-flowered pinks derived from the common gillyflower

car-nau-ba \ˈkɑr-nə-ˈbə, -ˈnau-, ˈkɑr-nə-ˈü-bə\ *n* [Pg]: a fan-leaved palm (*Copernicia cerifera*) of Brazil that has an edible root and yields a useful leaf fiber and carnauba wax

car-nauba wax *n*: a hard brittle high-melting wax from the leaves of the carnauba palm used chiefly in polishes

Car-ne-gie unit \ˈkɑr-nə-gē-, (ˈ)kɑr-neg-ē\ *n* [fr its having been first defined by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching]: the credit given for the successful completion of a year's study of one subject in a secondary school

car-ne-lan \ˈkɑr-nē-lən\ *n* [alter of *cornelian* fr ME *corneline*, fr MF, perh fr *cornelle* cornel]: a hard tough chalcedony that has a reddish color and is used in jewelry

car-ni-tine \ˈkɑr-nə-ˈtēn\ *n* [ISV, denv of L *car-n*, *caro* meat, flesh]: a white betaine that is an essential vitamin for some insect larvae (as a mealworm) and that occurs in vertebrate muscle

car-ni-val \ˈkɑr-nə-ˈvəl\ *n* [It *carnevale*, alter of earlier *carnelevare*, lit, removal of meat, fr *carne* flesh (fr L *car-n*, *caro*) + *levare* to remove, fr L, to raise] 1: a season or festival of merrymaking before Lent 2: an instance of merrymaking, feasting, or masquerading 3: a traveling enterprise offering amusements b: an organized program of entertainment or exhibition: FESTIVAL (a winter ~)

car-ni-vore \ˈkɑr-nə-ˈvō(ə)r, -vō(ə)r\ *n* [denv of L *carnivorus*] 1: a flesh-eating animal, esp: any of an order (Carnivora) of flesh-eating mammals 2: an insectivorous plant

car-ni-vor-ous \ˈkɑr-niv-ə-ˈrōs\ *adj* [L *carnivorus*, fr *car-n*, *caro* flesh + *-vorus* -vorous — more at CARNAL] 1: subsisting or feeding on animal tissues 2 of a plant: subsisting on nutrients obtained from the breakdown of animal protoplasm 3: of or relating to the carnivores — **car-ni-vor-ous-ly** *adv* — **car-ni-vor-ous-ness** *n*

car-no-tite \ˈkɑr-nə-ˈtīt\ *n* [F, fr M. A. Carnot †1920 F inspector general of mines]: a mineral $K_2(VO_4)_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ consisting of a hydrous radioactive vanadate of uranium and potassium that is a source of radium and uranium

car-ny or **car-ne-y** or **car-nie** \ˈkɑr-nē\ *n*, pl *carnies* or *carneys* 1: CARNIVAL 3a: 2: one who works with a carnival — **car-ny** *adj*

car-ob \ˈkɑr-əb\ *n* [MF *carobe*, fr ML *carubium*, fr Ar *kharrubah*] 1: a Mediterranean evergreen leguminous tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) with racemose red flowers 2: a carob pod; also: its sweet pulp

car-roche \ˈkɑr-ˈrōch, -ˈrōsh\ *n* [MF *carroche*, fr OIt *carroccio*, aug. of *carro* car, fr L *carrus*]: a luxurious or stately horse-drawn carriage

car-ol \ˈkɑr-əl\ *n* [ME *carole*, fr OF, modif. of LL *choraula* choral song, fr L *choral* accompanist, fr Gk *choraulēs*, fr *choros* chorus + *aulē* to play a reed instrument, fr *aulos*, a reed instrument — more at ALVEOLUS] 1: an old round dance with singing 2: a song of joy or mirth (the ~ of a bird — Lord Byron) 3: a popular song or ballad of religious joy

car-ol *vb* -olled or -olled; -oling or -oling *vi* 1: to sing esp in a joyful manner 2: to sing carols, *specif*: to go about outdoors in a group singing Christmas carols ~ *vi* 1: to praise in or as if in song 2: to sing esp in a cheerful manner: WARBLE

Car-o-line \ˈkɑr-ə-lin, -lən\ or **Car-o-le-an** \ˈkɑr-ə-lē-ən\ *adj* [NL *carolinus*, fr ML *Carolus* Charles]: of or relating to Charles — used esp with reference to Charles I and Charles II of England

Car-o-lin-gian \ˈkɑr-ə-lɪn-(jē)-ən\ *adj* [F *carolingien*, fr ML *karolingi* French people, prob fr (assumed) OHG *karling* Frenchman, fr *Karl* Charles]: of or relating to a Frankish dynasty dating from about A.D. 613 and including among its members the rulers of France from 751 to 987, of Germany from 752 to 911, and of Italy from 774 to 961 — **Carolingian** *n*

car-om \ˈkɑr-əm\ *n* [by shortening & alter fr obs. *carambole* fr Sp *carambola*] 1: a shot in billiards in which the cue ball strikes each of two object balls b: a shot in pool in which an object ball strikes another ball before falling into a pocket — compare COMBINATION SHOT 2: a rebounding esp at an angle

car-om *vi* 1: to make a carom 2: to strike and rebound — **GLANCE** (the car ~ed off several trees)

car-o-tene \ˈkɑr-ə-tēn\ *n* [ISV, fr LL *carota* carrot]: any of several orange or red crystalline hydrocarbon pigments (as $C_{40}H_{56}$) that occur in the chromoplasts of plants and in the fatty tissues of plant-eating animals and are convertible to vitamin A

car-ot-en-oid also **car-ot-i-noid** \ˈkɑ-rāt-ə-ˈnɔɪd\ *n*: any of various usu. yellow to red pigments (as carotenes) found widely in plants

a about * kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ē flow o flaw ō coin th thin th thus
ū loot ū foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

card *n* [ME *carde*, fr. MF, fr. LL *cardus* thistle, fr. L *carduus* — more at CHARD] 1: an implement for raising a nap on cloth 2: an instrument or machine for carding fibers that consists usu. of bent wire teeth set closely in rows in a thick piece of leather fastened to a back

card *n* [ME *carde*, modif. of MF *carte*, prob. fr. Olt *carta*, lit., leaf of paper, fr. L *charta* leaf of papyrus, fr. Gk *chartēs*] 1: PLAYING CARD 2 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* a: a game played with cards b: card playing 3: something compared to a valuable playing card in one's hand 4: a usu. clownishly amusing person: WAG 5: COMPASS CARD 6 a: a flat stiff usu. small and rectangular piece of paper or thin paperboard, as (1): POSTCARD (2): VISITING CARD b: PROGRAM, esp: a sports program c (1): a wine list (2): MENU d: GREETING CARD

card *vi* 1: to place or fasten on or by means of a card 2: to provide with a card 3: to list or record on a card 4: SCORE

card *abbr* cardinal

Card *abbr* Cardiganshire

cardamom \kär-də-mŏm, -mäm\ *n* [L *cardamomum*, fr. Gk *kardamōmōn*, blend of *kardamon* peppergrass & *amōmōn*, an Indian spice plant] 1: the aromatic capsular fruit of an East Indian herb (*Elettaria cardamomum*) of the ginger family with seeds used as a condiment and in medicine, also: this plant

card-board \kär-d, -bŏ(ə)r-d, -bŏ(ə)r-d\ *n*: a stiff moderately thick paperboard

cardboard *adj* 1 a: made of or as if of cardboard b: FLAT, TWO-DIMENSIONAL 2: UNREAL, STEREOTYPED (the story has too many ~ characters)

card-car-y-ing \kär-d, -kar-ē-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ\ *adj* [fr. the assumption that such a person carries a card identifying him as a member]: being a regularly enrolled member of an organized group and esp. of the Communist party and not merely a sympathizer with its ideals and programs

card catalog *n*: a catalog (as of books) in which the entries are arranged systematically on cards

cardi- or **cardio-** *comb form* [Gk *kardi-*, *kardia-*, fr. *kardia* — more at HEART]: heart: cardiac: cardiac and (cardiogram) (cardiovascular)

cardia \kär-d-ē-ə\ *n comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *kardia*]: heart action or location (of a specified type) (dextrocardia) (tachycardia)

cardiac \kär-d-ē-ək\ *adj* [L *cardiacus*, fr. Gk *kardiakos*, fr. *kardia*] 1 a: of, relating to, situated near, or acting on the heart b: of or relating to the part of the stomach into which the esophagus opens or to the stomach exclusive of the pyloric end 2: of or relating to heart disease

cardiac *n*: a person with heart disease

cardi-al-gia \kär-d-ē-əl-(jē)-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *kardiālgia*, fr. *kardia* + *-algia*] 1: HEARTBURN 2: pain in the heart

cardigan \kär-d-ŷ-gŷ-n\ *n* [James Thomas Brudenell, 7th Earl of Cardigan †1868 E soldier]: a usu. collarless sweater or jacket that opens the full length of the center front

Cardigan *n* [Cardigan county, Wales]: a Welsh corgi with rounded ears, slightly bowed forelegs, and long tail — called also *Cardigan Welsh corgi*

cardi-nal \kär-d-ŷ-nəl, -n-əl\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *cardinalis*, fr. L, of a hinge, fr. *cardin-*, *cardo* hinge; akin to OE *hratan* to rush, Gk *skatrein* to gambol]: of basic importance; MAIN, CHIEF, PRIMARY (the ~ virtue in the Shavian scale. is responsibility; every creed he has attacked Shaw has attacked on the grounds of irresponsibility — E. R. Bentley) *syn* see ESSENTIAL — **cardi-nal-ty** \-ē-əd\ *n*

cardinal *n* 1: a high ecclesiastical official of the Roman Catholic Church who ranks next below the pope and is appointed by him to assist him as a member of the college of cardinals 2: CARDINAL NUMBER — *usu.* used in *pl* 3: a woman's short hooded cloak orig. of scarlet cloth 4 [fr. its color, resembling that of the cardinal's robes]: any of several American finches (genus *Richmondena*) of the southern and middle U.S. of which the male is bright red with a black face and pointed crest — **cardi-nal-ship** \-shĭp\ *n*

cardi-nal-ist \-t, -ät\ *n*: the office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal

cardinal flower *n*: a No. American lobelia (*Lobelia cardinalis*) that bears a spike of brilliant red flowers

cardi-nal-ty \kär-d-ŷ-n-əl-ē-əd\ *n pl -ties* [cardinal + -ity]: the number of elements in a given mathematical set

cardinal number *n* 1: a number (as 1, 5, 15) that is used in simple counting and that indicates how many elements there are in an assemblage — see NUMBER table 2: the property that a mathematical set has in common with all sets that can be put in one-to-one correspondence with it

cardinal point *n*: one of the four principal compass points north, south, east, and west

cardinal virtue *n* 1: one of the four classically defined natural virtues prudence, justice, temperance, or fortitude 2: a quality designated as a major virtue

cardi-gram \kär-d-ē-ə-gram\ *n* [ISV]: the curve or tracing made by a cardiograph

cardi-graph \-gräf\ *n* [ISV]: an instrument that registers graphically movements of the heart — **cardi-og-ra-pher** \kär-d-ē-ä-grä-fər\ *n* — **cardi-og-raph-ic** \kär-d-ē-ä-gräf-ik\ *adj* — **cardi-og-ra-phy** \kär-d-ē-ä-grə-fē\ *n*

cardi-oid \kär-d-ē-ä-ŷ-d\ *n*: a heart-shaped curve that is traced by a point on the circumference of a circle rolling completely around an equal fixed circle and has the general equation $p = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ in polar coordinates

cardi-ology \kär-d-ē-ä-l-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ\ *n* [ISV]: the study of the heart and its action and diseases — **cardi-ol-og-ist** \-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ\ *adj* — **cardi-ol-og-ist** \-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ\ *n*

cardi-omy-o-pa-thy \kär-d-ē-ä-mi-ŷ-pə-thē\ *n pl -thies* [cardi- + *-my-* + *-pathy*]: a typically chronic disease of heart muscle that may involve hypertrophy and obstructive damage to the heart

cardi-opa-thy \kär-d-ē-ä-pə-thē\ *n pl -thies*: a disease of the heart

cardi-o-pul-mo-nary \kär-d-ē-ä-pŷl-mŷ-nər-ē-, -pŷl\ *adj*: of or relating to the heart and lungs

cardi-o-res-pi-ra-to-ry \kär-d-ē-ä-res-pŷ(ə)-rə-tŷr-ē-n-ŷpl-rŷ-, -tŷr-ē\ *adj*: of or relating to the heart and the respiratory system: CARDIOPULMONARY

cardi-o-tonic \kär-d-ē-ä-tŷn-ik\ *adj*: tending to increase the tonus of heart muscle — **cardi-tonic** *n*

cardi-o-vas-cu-lar \-vas-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or involving the heart and blood vessels

cardi-um \kär-d-ē-əm\ *n comb form, pl cardi-ä* \-ē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *kardia*]: heart (epicardium)

cardoon \kär-'dŷn\ *n* [F *cardon*, fr. LL *cardon*, *cardo* thistle, fr. *cardus*, fr. L *cardus* thistle, artichoke — more at CHARD]: a large perennial plant (*Cynara cardunculus*) related to the artichoke and cultivated for its edible root and leafstalks

card-player \kär-d, -plä-ər\ *n*: one that plays cards

card-sharp \-shär-pŷr\ or **card-sharp** \-shärp\ *n*: one who habitually cheats at cards

care \kär-(ə), 'kär-(ə)\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *caru*; akin to OHG *kara* lament, L *garrere* to chatter] 1: suffering of mind: GRIEF 2 a: a disquieted state of blended uncertainty, apprehension, and responsibility b: a cause for such anxiety 3: painstaking or watchful attention 4: regard coming from desire or esteem 5: CHARGE, SUPERVISION (under a doctor's ~) 6: a person or thing that is an object of attention, anxiety, or solicitude (the flower garden was her special ~)

syn CARE, CONCERN, SOLICITUDE, ANXIETY, WORRY *shared meaning* element: a troubled or engrossed state of mind or the thing that causes this

care *vb* *care*; **car-ing** *vi* 1 a: to feel trouble or anxiety b: to feel interest or concern (~ about freedom) 2: to give care (~ for the sick) 3 a: to have a liking, fondness, or taste (don't ~ for her) b: to have an inclination (would you ~ for some pie) ~ *vt* 1: to be concerned about or to the extent of 2: WISH — **car-er** *n*

CARE *abbr* Cooperative for American Relief to Everywhere

care-en \kär-'rēn\ *n* [MF *carène* keel, fr. Olt *carena*, fr. L *carina* keel, lit., nutshell, akin to Gk *karyon* nut] *archaic*: the act or process of careening: the state of being careened

care-en *vi* 1 a: to cause (a boat) to lean over on one side b: to clean, caulk, or repair (a boat) in this position 2: to cause to heel over ~ *vi* 1 a: to careen a boat b: to undergo this process 2: to heel over 3: to sway from side to side: LURCH (a ~ing carriage being pulled wildly along a street by a team of runaway horses — J. F. Getty)

care-er \kär-(ə)r-(ə)\ *n* [MF *carrière*, fr. OProv *carriera* street, fr. ML *carriaria* road for vehicles, fr. L *carrius* cart] 1 a: COURSE, PASSAGE b: full speed or exercise of activity (he was now in the full ~ of conquest — T. B. Macaulay) 2: ENCOUNTER, CHARGE 3: a field for or pursuit of consecutive progressive achievement esp. in public, professional, or business life (Washington's ~ as a soldier) 4: a profession for which one trains and which is undertaken as a permanent calling (a ~ diplomat)

care-free *vi*: to go at top speed esp. in a headlong manner (a car ~ed off the road)

care-er-ism \-l-z-əm\ *n*: the policy or practice of advancing one's career often at the cost of one's integrity — **care-er-ist** \-st\ *n*

care-free \kär-(ə)r-'frē-, 'kär-(ə)r-əd\ *adj*: free from care: IRRESPONSIBLE (is ~ with his money) (a ~ vacation)

care-ful \-fŷl\ *adj* **care-ful-ly**; **care-ful-est** 1 *archaic* a: SOLICITOUS, ANXIOUS b: filling with care or solicitude 2: exercising or taking care 3 a: marked by attentive concern and solicitude b: marked by wary caution or prudence (be very ~ with knives) c: marked by painstaking effort to avoid errors or omissions — often used with *of* or an infinitive (~ of money) (~ to adjust the machine) — **care-ful-ly** \-fŷl-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ\ *adv* — **care-ful-ness** \-fŷl-nəs\ *n* *syn* CAREFUL, METICULOUS, SCRUPULOUS, PUNCTILIOUS *shared meaning* element: showing close attention to detail (as of behavior or performance) *ant* CARELESS

care-less \-l-əs\ *adj* 1 a: free from care: UNTRoubLED (~ days) b: INDIFFERENT, UNCONCERNED (~ of the consequences) 2: not taking care 3: not showing or receiving care: a: NEGLIGENT, SLOVENLY (writing that is ~ and full of errors) b: UNSTUDIED, SPONTANEOUS (~ grace) c: UNVALUED, DISREGARDED — **care-less-ly** *adv* — **care-less-ness** *n*

care-ress \kär-'res\ *n* [F *carresse*, fr. It *carezza*, fr. *caro* dear, fr. L *carus* — more at CHARITY] 1: an act or expression of kindness or affection 2: ENDEARMENT a: a light stroking, rubbing, or patting b: KISS — **care-ress-ive** \-res-iv\ *adj* — **care-ress-ive-ly** *adv*

care-ss *vi* 1: to treat with tokens of fondness, affection, or kindness 2: CHERISH 2 a: to touch or stroke lightly in a loving or endearing manner b: to touch or affect as if with a caress (echoes that ~ the car) — **care-ress-er** *n* — **care-ress-ing-ly** \-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ-ŷ\ *adv*

syn CARESS, FONDLE, PET, CUDDLE *shared meaning* element: to show affection by touching or handling

car-et \kär-'et\ *n* [L, there is lacking, fr. *carere* to lack, be without — more at CASTE]: a wedge-shaped mark made on written or printed matter to indicate the place where something is to be inserted

care-tak-er \kär-(ə)r-'tāk-ər, 'kär-(ə)r-\ *n* 1: one that takes care of the house or land of an owner who may be absent 2: one temporarily fulfilling the function of office (a ~ government)

care-worn \-wŷ(ə)m-, -wŷ(ə)m\ *adj*: showing the effect of grief or anxiety (a ~ face)

car-ex \kär-(ə)r-'eks\ *n pl car-i-ces \kär-ə-'sēz\ [NL, genus name, fr. L *sedgē*]: any of a genus (*Carex*) of the family Cyperaceae) of perennial sedges that have seedlike achenes enclosed in a sac in the axil of a bract*

car-fare \kär-'fär-(ə), -fē-(ə)\ *n*: passenger fare (as on a bus)

car-ful \kär-'fŷl\ *n*: as much or as many as a car will hold

car-go \kär-'gŷ\ *n pl cargoes* or *cargos* [Sp, load, charge, fr. *cargar* to load, fr. LL *caricare* — more at CHARGE]: the goods or merchandise conveyed in a ship, airplane, or vehicle: FREIGHT

car-hop \kär-'hĭp\ *n* [car + -hop (as in *bellhop*)]: one who serves customers at a drive-in restaurant

and animals and characterized chemically by a long aliphatic polyene chain composed of isoprene units — **carotenoid** *adj*

car-rot-id \kə-'rāt-əd/ *adj* [F or Gk, F *carotide*, fr. Gk *karōtides* carotid arteries, fr. *karoun* to stupefy; akin to Gk *khara* head — more at CEREBRAL] : of, relating to, or being the chief artery or pair of arteries that pass up the neck and supply the head — **carotid** *n*

carotid body *n* : a small body of vascular tissue that adjoins the carotid sinus, functions as a chemoreceptor sensitive to change in the oxygen tension of blood, and mediates reflex changes in respiratory activity

carotid sinus *n* : a small but richly innervated arterial enlargement that is located at the point in the neck where either carotid artery forms its main branches and that functions in the regulation of heart rate and blood pressure

car-rou-al \kə-'rau-zəl/ *n* : CAROUSE 2

car-rouse \kə-'rauz/ *n* [MF *carrouse*, fr. *carous*, adv., all out (to boire carous to empty the cup), fr. G *garau*] 1 archaic : a large draft of liquor : TOAST 2 : a drunken revel

car-rouse *v* **car-roused**; **car-rousing** *vi* 1 : to drink liquor deeply or freely 2 : to take part in a carouse ~ *vt*, obs : to drink up : QUAFF — **car-rouser** *n*

car-ou-sel \kə-'sɛl/ *also* -zɛl, \kə-'sɔ-, *n* [F *carrousel*, fr. It *carosello*] 1 : a tournament or exhibition in which horsemen execute evolutions 2 *a* : MERRY-GO-ROUND *b* : a circular conveyer on which objects are placed (the luggage ~ at the airport)

carp \kərp/ *vi* [ME *carpen*, of Scand origin, akin to Icel *karpa* to dispute] : to find fault or complain querulously — **carper** *n*

carp *n*, *pl* **carps** or **carps** [ME *carpe*, fr. MF, fr. LL *carpa*, prob. of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *karpfo* carp] 1 : a large variable Old World soft-finned freshwater fish (*Cyprinus carpio*) of sluggish waters often raised for food, also : any of various related cyprinid fishes 2 : a fish (as the European sea bream) resembling a carp

carp or **carpo-** *comb form* [F & NL, fr. Gk *karp*, *karpo-*, fr. *karpos* — more at HARVEST] : fruit (carpology)

carp \kərp/ *n* *comb form* [NL *carpium*, fr. Gk *-karpion*, fr. *karpos*] : part of a fruit (mesocarp) : fruit (schizocarp)

car-pal \kə-'pəl/ *adj* [NL *carpalis*, fr. *carpus*] : relating to the carpus

car-pal *n* : a carpal element : CARPALE

car-pale \kə-'pāl-/ *adj*, \kə-'pāl-, *n*, *pl* -lā -tə-/ [NL, neut. of *carpalis*] : a carpal bone

car park *n*, chiefly Brit. : an area set apart for the parking of motor vehicles : PARKING LOT

car-pe di-em \kə-'pɛ-'di-əm, -'di-, -əm/ *n* [L, enjoy the day] : the enjoyment of the pleasures of the moment without concern for the future (the *carpe diem* theme in poetry)

car-pel \kə-'pɛl/ *n* [NL *carpellum*, fr. Gk *karpos* fruit] : one of the structures in a seed plant comprising the innermost whorl of a flower, functioning as megasporophylls, and collectively constituting the gynoecium — **car-pel-lary** \-pə-'lɛr-ē/ *adj* — **car-pel-late** \-lā-tē-, -lāt-/ *adj*

car-pen-ter \kə-'pɛn-tər/, \kə-'m-tər/ *n* [ME, fr. ONF *carpentier*, fr. L *carpentarius* carriage maker, fr. *carpentum* carriage, of Celt origin, akin to OIr *carr* vehicle — more at CAR] : a workman who builds or repairs wooden structures or their structural parts

carpenter *v* **car-pen-tered**, **car-pen-ter-ing** \-tɪ-'dʒɪŋ/ *vi* : to follow the trade of a carpenter (— *when he was young*) ~ *vt* 1 : to make by or as if by carpentry 2 : to put together often in a mechanical manner (— *many television scripts*)

carpenter ant *n* : an ant (esp. genus *Camponotus*) that gnaws galleries in dead or decayed wood

carpenter bee *n* : any of various solitary bees (*Xylocopa* and related genera) that gnaw galleries in sound timber

car-pen-try \-trɪ-/ *n* 1 : the art or trade of a carpenter; *specif* : the art of shaping and assembling structural woodwork 2 : timber-work constructed by a carpenter 3 : the form or manner of putting together the parts (as of a literary or musical composition) : STRUCTURE, ARRANGEMENT

car-pet \kə-'pɛt/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *carpite*, fr. OIt *carpita*, fr. *carpire* to pluck, modif. of L *carpere* to pluck — more at HARVEST] 1 : a heavy woven or felted fabric used as a floor covering, also : a floor covering made of this fabric 2 : a surface resembling or suggesting a carpet — **car-pet** *v* — on the carpet : before an authority for censure or reproof

car-pet-bag \-bæg-/ *n* : a traveling bag made of carpet and widely used in the U.S. in the 19th century

car-pet-bag *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of carpetbaggers (a ~ government)

car-pet-bag-ger \-bæg-ər/ *n* [fr. their carrying all their belongings in carpetbags] 1 : a Northerner in the South after the American Civil War usu. seeking private gain under the reconstruction governments 2 : a nonresident who meddles in politics — **car-pet-bag-ger-y** \-bæg-(ə-)rē/ *n*

car-pet beetle *n* : a small beetle (*Bothynus gibbosus*) whose larva damages woolen goods, broadly : any beetle of similar habits

car-pet-ing \kə-'pɛt-ɪŋ/ *n* : material for carpets, also : CARPETS

car-pet knight *n* [fr. the carpet's having been a symbol of luxury] : a knight devoted to idleness and luxury

car-pet-weed \kə-'pɛt-, wēd-/ *n* : a No. American mat-forming weed (*Mollugo verticillata* of the family Aizoaceae, the carpetweed family)

car-pic \kə-'pɪk/ *adj* *comb form* [prob. fr. NL *-carpicus*, fr. Gk *karpos* fruit] : -CARPOUS (polycarpic)

car-ping \kə-'pɪŋ/ *adj* : marked by or inclined to querulous and often perverse criticism *syn* see CRITICAL *ant* fulsome — **car-ping-ly** \-pɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

car-po-go-ni-um \kə-'pɔ-'gɔ-nē-/ *n*, *pl* -nīa \-nē-/ [NL] 1 : the flask-shaped egg-bearing portion of the female reproductive

branch in some thallophytes 2 : ASCOGONIUM — **car-po-go-ni-al** \-nē-/ *adj*

car-pol-o-gy \kə-'pāl-ə-jē/ *n* [ISV] : a branch of plant morphology dealing with fruit and seeds

car pool *n* : a joint arrangement by a group of private automobile owners in which each in turn drives his own car and carries the other passengers; *also* : the group entering into such an agreement

car-poph-a-gous \kə-'pāl-ə-'gəs/ *adj* [Gk *karpophagos*, fr. *karp*-carp- + -phagos -phagous] : feeding on fruits

car-po-phore \kə-'pɔ-'fɔ-(ə)r-, -fɔ-(ə)r-/ *n* [prob. fr. NL *carpophorum*, fr. *carp*- + -phorum -phore] 1 : the stalk of a fungal fruiting body; *also* : the entire fruiting body 2 : a slender prolongation of a floral axis from which the carpels are suspended

car-port \kə-'pɔ-(ə)r-, -pɔ-(ə)r-/ *n* : an open-sided automobile shelter sometimes formed by extension of a roof from the side of a building

car-po-spore \kə-'pɔ-'spɔ-(ə)r-, -spɔ-(ə)r-/ *n* : a diploid spore of a red alga — **car-po-spore-ic** \kə-'pɔ-'spɔ-r-ik-, -'spɔ-r-/ *adj*

car-pous \kə-'pɔs/ *adj* *comb form* [NL *-carpus*, fr. Gk *-karpos*, fr. *karpos* fruit — more at HARVEST] : having (such) fruit or (so many) fruits (polycarpous) — **car-py** \kə-'pɛ-/ *n* *comb form*

car-pus \kə-'pɔs/ *n*, *pl* -s car-pi \-pi-, -pɛ-/ [NL, fr. Gk *karpos* — more at WHARF] 1 : WHIST 2 : the bones of the wrist

car-rack \kə-'ræk-, -ik/ *n* [ME *carraque*, fr. MF *caraque*, fr. OSp *caraca*, fr. Ar *qarqār*, pl. of *qarqār* merchant ship] : a large galloon

car-ra-geen *also* **car-ra-ghen** \kə-'rə-'gɛn/ *n* [Carrageen, near Waterford, Ireland] 1 : a dark purple branching cartilaginous seaweed (*Chondrus crispus*) found on the coasts of northern Europe and No. America — called also *Irish moss* 2 : CARRAGEENAN

car-ra-geen-an or **car-ra-geen-in** *also* **car-ra-ghen-in** \kə-'rə-'gɛn-/ *n* [carrageen + -an or -in] : a colloid extracted esp. from carrageen and used esp. as a suspending agent (as in foods) and as a clarifying agent (as for beverages) and in controlling crystal growth in frozen confections

car-re-four \kə-'rɛ-'fʊ-(ə)r-/ *n* [MF, fr. LL *quadrifurcum*, neut. of *quadrifurcus* having four forks, fr. L *quadri-* + *furca* fork] 1 : CROSSROADS 2 : SQUARE PLAZA (the farmers ~ preferred the open ~ for their transactions — Thomas Hardy)

car-rel \kə-'rɛl/ *n* [alter. of ME *carole* round dance, ring — more at CAROL] : a table that is often partitioned or enclosed and is used for individual study esp. in a library

car-ri-age \kə-'rɪ-/ *n* [ME *carriage*, fr. ONF, fr. *carrier* to transport in a vehicle — more at CARRY] 1 : the act of carrying 2 *a* archaic : DEPARTMENT *b* : manner of bearing the body : POSTURE 3 *a* archaic : MANAGEMENT 4 : the price or expense of carrying 5 *obs* : BURDEN, LOAD 6 *obs* : IMPORT, SENSE 7 *a* : a wheeled vehicle; *esp* : a horse-drawn vehicle designed for private use and comfort *b* Brit. : a railway passenger coach 8 *a* : a wheeled support carrying a burden 9 : a movable part of a machine for supporting some other movable object or part (a typewriter ~) 10 *obs* : a hanger for a sword *syn* see BEARING

carriage trade *n* : trade from well-to-do or upper-class people

car-ri-age-way \kə-'rɪ-'wɛ-/ *n*, Brit. : a road used by vehicular traffic : HIGHWAY *specif* : LANE 2

car-ri-ck bend \kə-'rɪk-/ *n* [prob. fr. *obs* E *carri-ck* carrack, fr. ME *carraque*, *carryk*] : a knot used to join the ends of two large ropes — see KNOT illustration

car-rier \kə-'rɪ-/ *n* 1 : one that carries : BEARER, MESSENGER 2 *a* : an individual or organization engaged in transporting passengers or goods for hire *b* : a transportation line carrying mail between post offices *c* : a postal employee who delivers or collects mail *d* : one that delivers newspapers *e* : an entity (as a hole or an electron) capable of carrying an electric charge 3 *a* : a container for carrying *b* : a device or machine that carries : CONVEYER 4 : AIRCRAFT CARRIER 5 : a bearer and transmitter of a causative agent of disease; *esp* : one who carries in his system the causative agent of a disease (as typhoid fever) to which he is immune 6 *a* : a usu. inactive accessory substance : VEHICLE (a ~ for a drug or an insecticide) *b* : a substance (as a catalyst) by whose agency some element or group is transferred from one compound to another 7 : an electric wave or alternating current whose modulations are used as signals in radio, telephonic, or telegraphic transmission 8 : an organization acting as an insurer

carrier pigeon *n* 1 : a pigeon used to carry messages, *esp* : HOMING PIGEON 2 : any of a breed of large long-bodied show pigeons

car-ri-ole *var* of CARIOLE

car-ri-on \kə-'rɪ-/ *n* [ME *caroine*, fr. AF, fr. (assumed) VL *caronia*, irreg. fr. L *car-*, *caro* flesh — more at CARNAL] : dead and putrefying flesh, also : flesh unfit for food

car-rion *var* *of* *carion*

car-rion-crow *n* : a common European black crow (*Corvus corone*)

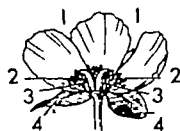
car-rion-ede \kə-'rɪ-'nēd-/ *n* [Carron, Scotland] : an obsolete short light iron cannon

car-rot \kə-'rɔt-/ *n* [MF *carotte*, fr. LL *carota*, fr. Gk *karōtōn*] 1 : a biennial herb (*Daucus carota* of the family Umbelliferae, the carrot family) with a usu. orange spindle-shaped edible root, also : its root 2 : a promised often illusory reward or advantage

car-rot-y \-tɪ-/ *adj* 1 : resembling carrots in color 2 : having hair the color of carrots

car-rou-ael *var* of CAROUSEL

car-ry \kə-'rɪ-/ *v* **car-ried**; **car-ry-ing** [ME *carren*, fr. ONF *carier* to transport in a vehicle, fr. *car* vehicle, fr. L *carra* — more at CAR] *vi* 1 : to move while supporting (as a package) : TRANSPORT (her legs refused to ~ her further — Ellen Glasgow) 2 : to convey by direct communication (— *tales about a friend*) 3 *chiefly* dial : CONDUCT, ESCORT 4 : to influence by mental or emotional appeal : SWAY 5 : to get possession or control of : CAPTURE (*carried* off the prize) 6 : to transfer from one place to another (— *a number in adding*) 7 : to contain and direct the course of (the drain carries sewage) 8 *a* : to wear or have on one's person *b* : to bear upon or within one (is ~ing an unborn child) 9 *a* : to have as a mark, attribute, or property (— *a scar*) *b* : IMPLY, INVOLVE (the crime *carried* a heavy penalty) 10 : to hold or comport (as one's person) in a specified manner 11 : to sustain the weight or burden of (pillars ~ an arch) 12 : to bear as a crop 13 : to sing



carpels flower cut away, 1 petals, 2 stamens 3 carpels, 4 sepals

two parallel lines of stitching through at least two layers of cloth into which something (as a rod or string) may be inserted
cas-i-no \kə-'sē-(n)ō, n, pl. -nos [It. fr. *casa* house, fr. L. *cabin*] 1: a building or room used for social amusements, specif.: one used for gambling 2: SUMMERHOUSE 3 also **cas-si-no**: a card game in which each player wins cards by matching or combining cards in his hand with those exposed on the table

cas-k \kask\ n [MF *casque* helmet, fr. Sp *casco* potsherd, skull, helmet, fr. *cascar* to break — more at **CASCARA**] 1: a barrel-shaped vessel of staves, headings, and hoops usu. for liquids 2: a cask and its contents, also: the quantity contained in a cask — **cas-ky** \kas-kē/ adj

cas-ke-t \kas-kət\ n [ME, modif. of MF *cassette*] 1: a small chest or box (as for jewels) 2: a usu. fancy coffin — **cas-ke-t** v
cas-que \kask\ n [MF — more at **CASK**] 1: a piece of armor for the head 2: HELMET 2: an anatomic structure suggestive of a helmet

cas-sa-ba var. of **CASABA**

Cas-san-dra \kə-'sān-drə/ n [L. fr. Gk *Kassandra*] 1: a daughter of Priam endowed with the gift of prophecy but fated never to be believed 2: one that predicts misfortune or disaster

cas-sa-va \kə-'sāv-ə/ n [Sp *cassava* bread, fr. Taino *casabí*] 1: any of several plants (genus *Manihot*) of the spurge family grown in the tropics for their fleshy edible rootstocks which yield a nutritious starch, also: the rootstock

cas-se-rolle \kas-'rōl also 'kə-'z- n [F. *saucepan*, fr. MF, irreg. fr. *casse* ladle, dripping pan, deriv. of Gk *kyathos* ladle] 1: a deep round usu. porcelain dish with a handle used for heating substances in the laboratory 2: a dish in which food may be baked and served 3: the food cooked and served in a casserole (a tuna ~)

cas-sette or **cas-sette** \kə-'set, kə-'s- n [F. fr. MF, dim. of ONF *casse* case] 1: CASKET 2: a lightweight magazine for holding film or plates for use in a camera 3: a small plastic cartridge containing magnetic tape with the tape on one reel passing to the other

cas-sia \kash-'ə/ n [ME, fr. OE, fr. L. fr. Gk *kassia*, of Sem. origin, akin to Heb. *qesēdī* cassia] 1: a coarse cinnamon bark (as from *Cinnamomum cassia*) 2: any of a genus (*Cassia*) of leguminous herbs, shrubs, and trees of warm regions

cas-sal-mere \kə-'z-ō-m(ə)r, 'kas-' n [obs. *Cassimere* (Kashmir)] — **CASHMERE**

Cas-si-o-pe-i-a \kas-'ē-ō-'pē-(y)ə/ n [L. fr. Gk *Kassiopeia*] 1: the wife of the Ethiopian King Cepheus who became mother of Andromeda by him and was later changed into a constellation 2 [L. (gen. *Cassiopeia*), fr. Gk *Kassiopeia*] 3: a northern constellation between Andromeda and Cepheus

Cassiopeia's Chair n: a group of stars in the constellation Cassiopeia resembling a chair

cas-si-ter-ite \kə-'sit-ə-'rit/ n [F. *cassiterite*, fr. Gk *kassiteros* tin] 1: a brown or black mineral that consists of tin dioxide SnO_2 and is the chief source of metallic tin

cas-si-ock \kas-'ək/ n [MF *casaque*, fr. Per *kashghān* padded jacket, fr. *kash* raw silk + *ghān* stuffed] 1: an ankle-length garment with close-fitting sleeves worn esp. in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches by the clergy and by laymen assisting in services

cas-so-wary \kas-'ə-wer-ē/ n, pl. -war-ies [Malay *késuari*] 1: any of several large rattle birds (genus *Casuarus*) esp. of New Guinea and Australia closely related to the emu

cast \kast\ v; **cast**; **casting** [ME *casten*, fr. ON *kasta*, akin to ON *kos* heap and perh. to L. *gerere* to carry, wage] v 1: a: to cause to move by throwing (~ a fishing lure) b: DIRECT (~ a glance) c: (1): to put forth (the fire ~ a warm glow) (2): to place as if by throwing (~ doubt on their reliability) d: to deposit (a ballot) formally e: (1): to throw off or away (the horse ~ a shoe) (2): to get rid of; DISCARD (~ off all restraint) (3) ~ SHED, MOLT 4: to bring forth, esp.: to give birth to prematurely f: to throw to the ground esp. in wrestling g: to build by throwing up earth 2: a: (1): to perform arithmetical operations on + ADD (2): to calculate by means of astrology b: archaic: DECIDE, INTEND 3: a: to dispose or arrange into parts or into a suitable form or order b: (1): to assign the parts of (a dramatic production) to actors (2): to assign (an actor) to a role or part 4: a: to give a shape to (a substance) by pouring in liquid or plastic form into a mold and letting harden without pressure (~ steel) b: to form by this process (~ machine parts) 6: TURN (~ the scale slightly) 6: to make (a knot or stitch) by looping or catching up 7: TWIST WARP (a beam ~ by age) ~ vi 1: to throw something, specif.: to throw out a lure with a fishing rod 2: dial Brit.: VOMIT 3: dial Eng.: to bear fruit: YIELD 4: a: to perform addition b: obs.: ESTIMATE, CONJECTURE 5: WARP 6: to range over land in search of a trail — used of hunting dogs or trackers 7: a: VEER b: to wear ship 8: to take form in a mold ~ syn see THROW, DISCARD — **cast** lots: to draw lots to determine a matter by chance

cast n 1: an act of casting, b: something that happens as a result of chance c: a throw of dice d: a throw of a line (as a fishing line) or net 2: a: the form in which a thing is constructed b: the set of actors in a play or narrative c: the arrangement of draperies in a painting 3: the distance to which a thing can be thrown, specif.: the distance a bow can shoot 4: a: a turning of the eye in a particular direction; also: EXPRESSION (this freakish, elfish ~ came into the child's eye — Nathaniel Hawthorne) b: a slight strabismus 6: something that is thrown or the quantity thrown as: a: the number of hawks released by a falconer at one time b: Brit.: the leader of a fishing line c: the quantity of metal cast at a single operation 6: a: something that is formed by casting in a mold or form as: (1): a reproduction (as of a statue) in metal or plaster: CASTING (2): a fossil reproduction of the details of a natural object by mineral infiltration b: an impression taken from an object with a liquid or plastic substance: MOLD c: a rigid dressing of gauze impregnated with plaster of Paris for immobilizing a diseased or broken part 7: FORECAST CONJECTURE 8: a: an overspread of a color or modification of the appearance

of a substance by a trace of some added hue: SHADE (gray with a greenish ~) b: TINGE, SUGGESTION 9: a: a ride on one's way in a vehicle: LIFT b: SCOT: HELP, ASSISTANCE 10: a: SHAPE, APPEARANCE (the delicate ~ of her features) b: characteristic quality (modern science ~ was in conflict with the humanist ~ of mind — T. F. O'Dea) 11: something that is shed, ejected, or thrown out or off as: a: the excrement of an earthworm b: a mass of plastic matter formed in cavities of diseased organs and discharged from the body c: the skin of an insect 12: the ranging in search of a trail by a dog, hunting pack, or tracker

cast about vi: to lay plans concerning: CONTRIVE (*cast about* how he was to go) ~ vi: to look around: SEEK (he casts about uncertainly for a place to sit)

cas-ta-net \kas-'tā-'net/ n [Sp *castañeta*, fr. *castaña* chestnut, fr. L. *castanea* — more at **CHESTNUT**] 1: a rhythm instrument used esp. by dancers that consists of two small shells of ivory, hard wood, or plastic fastened to the thumb and clicked together by the other fingers — usu. used in pl.

cast-away \kas-'tə-wā/ adj 1: thrown away 2: REJECTED 3: a: cast adrift or ashore as a survivor of a shipwreck b: thrown out or left without friends or resources — **cast-away** n

caste \kast\ n [Pg *casta*, lit., race, lineage, fr. fem. of *castio* pure, chaste, fr. L. *castus*, akin to L. *carere* to be without, Gk *keazein* to split, Skt *śasati* he cuts to pieces] 1: one of the hereditary social classes in Hinduism that restrict the occupation of their members and their association with the members of other castes 2: a: a division of society based on differences of wealth, inherited rank or privilege, profession, or occupation b: the position conferred by caste standing 3: PRES-TIGE 3: a system of rigid social stratification characterized by hereditary status, endogamy, and social barriers sanctioned by custom, law, or religion 4: a specialized form (as the soldier or worker of an ant) of a polymorphic social insect that carries out a particular function in the colony — **caste-lam** \kas-'līz-əm/ n

cas-tel-lan \kas-'təl-'lən/ n [ME *castelleyn*, fr. ONF *castelain*, fr. L. *castellanus* occupant of a castle, fr. *castellanus* of a castle, fr. *castellum* castle] 1: a governor or warden of a castle or fort

cas-tel-lat-ed \kas-'təl-'lāt-əd/ adj [ML *castellatus*, pp. of *castellare* to fortify, fr. L. *castellum*] 1: having battlements like a castle 2: having or supporting a castle

cast-er \kas-'tər/ n 1: one that casts, esp.: a machine that casts type 2 or **cas-tor** \-'tər/ a: a usu. silver table vessel with a perforated top for sprinkling a seasoning (as sugar or spice) b: a usu. revolving metal stand bearing condiment containers (as cruets, mustard pot, and often shakers) for table use: a: a cruet stand 3 or **cas-tor**: a wheel or set of wheels mounted in a swivel frame and used for supporting furniture, trucks, and portable machines

cas-ti-gate \kas-'tā-'gāt/ v; **gat-ed**, **gat-ing** [L. *castigare*, pp. of *castigare* — more at **CHASTEN**] 1: to subject to severe punishment, reproof, or criticism ~ syn see PUNISH — **cas-ti-ga-tion** \kas-'tā-'gā-shən/ n — **cas-ti-ga-tor** \kas-'tā-'gāt-ər/ n

cas-tile soap \kə-'sīl-'ē-/ n, often cap C [Castile, region of Spain] 1: a fine hard bland soap made from olive oil and sodium hydroxide, also: any of various similar soaps

Cas-ti-li-an \kas-'tīl-yən/ n 1: a native or inhabitant of Castile, broadly: SPANARD 2: a: the dialect of Castile b: the official and literary language of Spain based on this dialect — **Castilian** adj

casting n 1: the act of one that casts as: the throwing of a fishing line by means of a rod and reel b: the assignment of parts and duties to actors or performers 2: something cast in a mold 3: something that is cast out or off

casting director n: one who supervises the casting of dramatic productions (as films and plays)

casting vote n: a deciding vote cast by a presiding officer to break a tie

cast-iron adj 1: made of cast iron 2: resembling cast iron as: a: capable of withstanding great strain (a ~ stomach) b: not admitting change, adaptation, or exception: RIGID (a man of ~ will)

cast iron n: a commercial alloy of iron, carbon, and silicon that is cast in a mold and is hard, brittle, nonmalleable, and incapable of being hammer-welded but more easily fused than steel

cas-tle \kas-'əl/ n [ME *castel*, fr. OE, fr. ONF, fr. L. *castellum* fortress, castle, dim. of *castrum* fortified place; akin to L. *castrare* to castrate] 1: a large fortified building or set of buildings b: a massive or imposing house 2: a retreat safe against intrusion or invasion 3: ROOK

castle v; **cast-led**, **cas-tling** \kas-'(ə-)lɪŋ/ v 1: to establish in a castle 2: to move (the chess king) in casting ~ vi: to move a chess king two squares toward a rook and in the same move the rook to the square next past the king

cast-led \kas-'lɪd/ adj: CASTELLATED
castle in the air: an impracticable project: DAYDREAM — called also **castle in Spain**

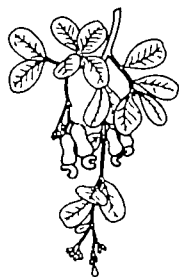
cast-off \kas-'tɒf/ adj: thrown away or aside — **cast-off** n
cast off \(')kas-'tɒf/ v 1: LOOSE (*cast off* a hunting dog) 2: UNFASTEN (*cast off* a boat) 3: to remove (a stitch) from a knitting needle in such a way as to prevent unraveling ~ vi 1: to unfasten or untie a boat or a line 2: to turn one's partner in a square dance and pass around the outside of the set and back 3: to finish a knitted fabric by casting off all stitches



a about i kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
 en out ch chin e less z easy g gift l trip l life
 j joke g snag o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
 i foot u foot y yet y few yu famous zh vision

or as if by cutting — often used with *out* (≈ *out a fortune*) 3: to cut into pieces or slices (*carved the turkey*) ~ *vi* 1: to cut up and serve meat 2: to work as a sculptor or engraver — *carver* *n*
car-vel \kär-vəl-, -vəl/ *n* [ME *carville*, fr MF *caravelle*, *carvelle*] : CARAVEL
car-vel \kär-vəl/ *adj* [prob fr D *karveel*, fr *karveel* *caravel*, fr MF *carvelle*] : built with the planks meeting flush at the seams (a ~ boat)
car-ven \kär-vən/ *adj* : wrought or ornamented by carving
carved
car-ving \kär-vin/ *n* 1: the act or art of one who carves 2: a carved object, design, or figure
car wash *n* an area or structure equipped with facilities for washing automobiles
cary- or *caryo-* — see *KARY*
cary-at-id \kär-ē-at-id/ *n*, *pl* *-ids* or *-ides* \-ə-dēz/ [L *caryatides*, *pl*, fr Gk *karyatides* priestesses of Artemis at Caryae, *caryatids*, fr *Karyai* Caryae in Laconia] : a draped female figure supporting an entablature
cary-op-sis \kär-ē-āp-səs/ *n*, *pl* *-opes* \-ēz/ or *-ides* \-ə-dēz/ [NL] : a small one-seeded dry indehiscent fruit (as of Indian corn or wheat) in which the fruit and seed fuse in a single grain
CAS *abbr* certificate of advanced study
ca-sa \käs-ə/ *n* [Sp & It, fr L *cabina* Southwest] : DWELLING
ca-sa-ba \käs-bə/ *n* [Kasaba (now Turgutlu), Turkey] any of several winter melons with yellow rind and sweet flesh
Ca-sa-no-va \käs-nə-və/ *n*, *pl* *-nos* \-əz/ [Giacomo Girolamo Casanova] : LOVER, esp. a man who is a promiscuous and unscrupulous lover
Ca-sa-bah \käs-bə/ *n* [F, fr Ar dial *qasbah*] 1: A No African castle or fortress 2: the native section of a No African city
cas-ca-bel \käs-kə-bəl/ *n* [Sp, lit, small bell like a sleigh bell] 1: a projection behind the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon 2: a small hollow perforated spherical bell enclosing a loose pellet
cas-cade \käs-kād/ *n* [F, fr It *cascata*, fr *cascare* to fall, fr (assumed) VL *cascare*, fr L *casus* pp. of *cadere* to fall] 1: a steep usu small fall of water; esp: one of a series 2: a: something arranged in a series or in a succession of stages so that each stage derives from acts upon the product of the preceding b: a fall of material (as lace) that hangs in a zigzag line 3: something falling or rushing forth in quantity (a ~ of sound) (a ~ of roses and daisies)
cas-cade *vb* *cas-cad-ed*, *cas-cad-ing* *vi* : to fall or pour in or as if in a cascade ~ *vi* 1: to cause to fall like a cascade 2: to connect in a cascade arrangement
cas-ca-ra \käs-kär-ə/ *n* [Sp *cáscara* bark, fr *cascar* to crack, break, fr (assumed) VL *quassare* to shake, break, fr L *quassare* — more at QUASH] 1: CASCARA BUCKTHORN 2: CASCARA SAGRADA
cascara buckthorn *n* : a buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*) of the Pacific coast of the U.S. yielding cascara sagrada
cascara sa-gra-da \käs-grād-ə/ *n* [AmerSp *cáscara sagrada*, lit, sacred bark] : the dried bark of cascara buckthorn used as a mild laxative
cas-ca-ri-la \käs-kə-nī-lə/ *n* [Sp, dim of *cáscara*] : the aromatic bark of a West Indian shrub (*Croton eluteria*) of the spurge family used for making incense and as a tonic, also: this shrub
cas-e \käs/ *n* [ME *cas*, fr OF, fr L *casus* fall, chance, fr *casus*, pp. of *cadere* to fall — more at CHANCE] 1: a: a set of circumstances or conditions b: (1) : a situation requiring investigation or action (as by the police) (2) : the object of investigation or consideration 2: CONDITION *specif* : condition of body or mind 3 [ME *cas*, fr MF, fr L *casus*, trans of Gk *πτῶσις*, lit, fall] : a: an inflectional form of a noun, pronoun, or adjective indicating its grammatical relation to other words b: such a relation whether indicated by inflection or not 4: what actually exists or happens : FACT 5: a: a suit or action in law or equity b: (1) : the evidence supporting a conclusion or judgment (2) : ARGUMENT *esp* : a convincing argument 6: a: an instance of disease or injury; also : PATIENT b: an instance that directs attention to a situation or exhibits it in action : EXAMPLE c: a peculiar person : CHARACTER *syn* see INSTANCE — In any *cas-e*, without regard to or in spite of other considerations: whatever else is done or is the case (war is inevitable in any case) (in any case the seminar agreed that teachers of literature had to be concerned with values — H J Muller) — In *cas-e* 1 IF 2. as a precaution 3: as a precaution against the event that — in *cas-e* of : in the event of (in case of trouble, yell)
cas-e *n* [ME *cas*, fr ONF *case*, fr L *capsa* chest, case, fr *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] 1: a: a box or receptacle for holding something b: a box together with its contents c: SET *specif* : PAIR 2: an outer covering or housing 3: a shallow divided tray for holding printing type 4: the frame of a door or window : CASING
cas-e *vb* *cas-ed*, *cas-ing* 1: to enclose in or cover with a case : ENCASE 2: to line (as a well) with supporting material (as metal pipe) 3: to inspect or study esp with intent to rob
cas-e-ate \käs-ē-āt/ *vi* *-at-ed*, *-at-ing* [L *caseus* cheese — more at CHEESE] : to undergo caseation
cas-e-ation \käs-ē-ā-shən/ *n* : necrosis with conversion of damaged tissue into a soft cheesy substance
cas-e-bear-er \käs-bär-ər/ *n* : an insect larva that forms a protective case (as of silk)
cas-e-book \käs-buk/ *n* 1: a book containing records of illustrative cases that is used for reference and instruction (as in law or medicine) 2: a compilation of primary and secondary documents relating to a central topic together with scholarly comment, exercises, and study aids that is designed to serve as a source book for short papers (as in a course in composition) or as a point of departure for a research paper
cas-ed glass \käs-t/ *n* : glass consisting of two or more fused layers of different colors often decorated by cutting so that the inner layers show through — called also *case glass*
case goods *pl* 1: furniture (as bureaus or bookcases) that provides interior storage space, also: dining-room and bedroom furni-

ture sold as sets 2: products (as liquor or canned milk) often sold by the case
cas-e-hard-en \käs-härd-ən/ *vi* 1: to harden (a ferrous alloy) so that the surface layer is harder than the interior 2: to make cal-lous — *cas-e-hard-en-ed* *adj*
cas-e history *n* : a record of history, environment, and relevant details (as of individual behavior or condition) esp for use in analysis or illustration
cas-e-in \käs-sēn, 'käs-sēn/ *n* [prob fr F *caséine*, fr L *caseus*] : a phosphoprotein of milk as a: one that is precipitated from milk by heating with an acid or by the action of lactic acid in souring and is used in making paints and adhesives b: one that is produced when milk is curdled by rennet, is the chief constituent of cheese, and is used in making plastics
cas-e knife *n* 1: SHEATH KNIFE 2: a table knife
cas-e law *n* : law established by judicial decision in cases
cas-e load *n* : the number of cases handled in a particular period (as by a court or clinic)
cas-e-mate \käs-smät/ *n* [MF, fr OIt *casamatta*] : a fortified position or chamber or an armored enclosure on a warship from which guns are fired through embrasures
cas-e-ment \käs-smənt/ *n* [ME, hollow molding, prob fr ONF *encasement* frame, fr *encasser* to encase, frame, fr *en-* + *casse*] : a window sash that opens on hinges at the side; also : a window with such a sash
cas-e-ous \käs-ē-əs/ *adj* [L *caseus* cheese] : marked by caseation, also : CHEESY
cas-ern or *cas-erne* \käs-zərn/ *n* [F *caserne*] : a military barracks in a garrison town
cas-e shot *n* : an artillery projectile consisting of a number of balls or metal fragments enclosed in a case
cas-e study *n* 1: an intensive analysis of an individual unit (as a person or community) stressing developmental factors in relation to environment 2: CASE HISTORY
cas-e system *n* : a system of teaching law in which instruction is chiefly on the basis of leading or selected cases as primary authorities instead of from textbooks
cas-e-work \käs-swərk/ *n* : social work involving direct consideration of the problems, needs, and adjustments of the individual case (as a person or family) — *cas-e-work-er* \-swərk-ər/ *n*
cas-h \kash/ *n* [MF or OIt, MF *casse* money box, fr OIt *cassa*, fr L *capsa* chest — more at CASE] 1: ready money 2: money or its equivalent paid promptly after purchasing — *cas-h-less* \-ləs/ *adj*
cas-h *vi* 1: to pay or obtain cash for (a check) 2: to lead and win a bridge trick with (a card that is the highest remaining card of its suit) — *cas-h-able* \-ə-bəl/ *adj*
cas-h *n*, *pl* *cas-h* [Pg *caixa* fr Tamil *kācu*, a small copper coin, fr Skt *kāsa*, a weight of gold or silver; akin to OPer *karsha-*, a weight] 1: any of various coins of small value in China and southern India, esp: a Chinese coin usu of copper alloy that has a square hole in the center 2: a unit of value equivalent to one cash
cas-h-and-car-ry \kash-ən-kär-ē/ *adj* : sold or provided for cash and usu without delivery service
cas-h-and-car-ry *n* : the policy of selling on a cash-and-carry basis
cas-h-book \kash-buk/ *n* : a book in which record is kept of all cash receipts and disbursements
cas-h crop *n* : a readily salable crop (as cotton or tobacco) produced or gathered primarily for market
cas-h dis-cout *n* : a discount granted in consideration of immediate payment or payment within a prescribed time
cas-hew \kash-ju, kə-shū/ *n* [Pg *cajú*, *cajú*, fr Tupi *cajú*] : a tropical American tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) of the sumac family grown for its edible kidney-shaped nut and receptacle and the gum it yields, also: its nut
cas-h flow *n* : a measure of corporate worth that consists of net income after taxes plus certain noncash charges against income (as allowances for depreciation and depletion) and that is usu figured in dollars per share of common stock outstanding
cas-shier \kə-shi(ə)r, kə-/ *vi* [D *casseren*, fr MF *casser* to discharge, annul — more at QUASH] 1: to dismiss from service, esp: to dismiss dishonorably 2: REJECT, DISCARD
cas-shier \kə-shi(ə)r/ *n* [D or MF, D *kassier*, fr MF *cassier*, fr *casse* money box] : one that has charge of money as a: a high officer in a bank or trust company responsible for mon-ey received and expended b: one who collects and records pay-ments
cas-hier's check *n* : a check drawn by a bank on its own funds and signed by the cashier
cas-h in *vi* : to convert into cash (*cash-ed in all his bonds*) ~ *vi* 1: a: to retire from a gambling game b: to settle accounts and withdraw from an involvement (as a business deal) 2: to obtain financial profit or advantage (fly-by-night promoters trying to cash in — Tom McSloy) — often used with *on* (the chance of *cash-ing in* on a best-seller)
cas-hmere \kash-mi(ə)r, 'kash-/ *n* [Cashmere (Kashmir)] 1: fine wool from the undercoat of the Kashmir goat, also : a yarn of this wool 2: a soft twilled fabric made ong. from cashmere
cas-h register *n* : a business machine that usu has a money drawer, indicates the amount of each sale, and records the amount of money received and often automatically makes change
cas-ing \käs-sin/ *n* 1: something that encases : material for en-casing as a: an enclosing frame esp around a door or window opening b: a metal pipe used to case a well c: TIRE 2b d: a membranous case for processed meat 2: a space formed between



cashew

cataphoresis \kə-tə-fə-rē-səs/ *n*, *pl* **re-ses** \-sēz/ [NL] : ELEC-
TROPHERESIS — **cataphoretic** \-rē-tik/ *adj* — **cataphoretic-
ally** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

cataplasia \kə-tə-plā-zh(ə)-/ *n* [NL] : reversion of cells or
tissues to a more embryonic condition — **cataplastic** \-plā-
stik/ *adj*

cataplasma \kə-tə-plāz-əm/ *n* [MF *cataplasme*, fr. L *cataplasma*,
fr. Gk *kataplasma*, fr. *kataplassein* to plaster over — more at **PLAS-
TER**] : POULTICE

cataplexy \kə-tə-plek-sē/ *n*, *pl* **plex-ies** \-sēz/ [G *kataplexie*, fr.
Gk *kataplexis*, fr. *kataplesein* to strike down, terrify, fr. *kata-* +
plesein to strike — more at **PLAIN**] : sudden loss of muscle power
following a strong emotional stimulus

catapult \kə-tə-polt-, -pult/ *n* [MF or L; MF *catapulte*, fr. L
catapulta, fr. Gk *katapallēs*, fr. *kata-* + *pallein* to hurl — more at
POLEMIC] 1 : an ancient military device for hurling missiles 2 : a
device for launching an airplane at flying speed (as from an aircraft
carrier)

catapult *vt* : to throw or launch by or as if by a catapult ~ *vi* : to
become catapulted

cataract \kə-tə-rakt/ *n* [L *cataracta* waterfall, porticulus, fr. Gk
katarraktēs, fr. *katarrassein* to dash down, fr. *kata-* + *arassein*
to strike, dash] 1 [MF or ML; MF *cataracte*, fr. ML *cataracta*, fr.
L, porticulus] : a clouding of the lens of the eye or of its capsule
obstructing the passage of light 2 *a* obs : WATERSPOUT *b* : WAT-
TERFALL *esp* : a large one over a precipice *c* : steep rapids in a
river *d* : DOWNPOUR, FLOOD — **catarrhal** \kə-tə-rak-tl/ *adj*

catarrh \kə-tār/ *n* [MF or L; MF *catarrhe*, fr. LL *catarrhus*, fr.
Gk *katarrhos*, fr. *katarrhein* to flow down, fr. *kata-* + *rhein* to
flow — more at **STREAM**] : inflammation of a mucous membrane,
esp : one chronically affecting the human nose and air passages —
catarrhal \-l/ *adj* — **catarrhally** \-l/ *adv*

catatonia \kə-tə-tō-nē-/ *n*, *pl* **ton-ies** \-sēz/ [Gk *katatonia*, fr.
katatōnē, fr. *kata-* + *tōnē* to set in order, fr. *kata-* + *tōnē* to
cause to stand — more at **STAND**] 1 : the complication immedi-
ately preceding the climax of a play 2 : the climax of a play

catastrophic \kə-tə-strō-f(ə)-/ *n* [Gk *katastrophē*, fr. *katastrephē*
to overturn, fr. *kata-* + *strephē* to turn — more at **STROPHE**] 1
: the final event of the dramatic action *esp* of a tragedy 2 : a
momentous tragic event ranging from extreme misfortune to utter
overthrow or ruin 3 : a violent and sudden change in a feature of
the earth 4 : utter failure : FIASCO *syn* see **DISASTER** — **cata-
strophical** \kə-tə-strō-f(ə)-/ *adj* — **catastrophically** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

catatonia \kə-tə-tō-nē-/ *n* [NL, fr. G *katatonia*, fr. *kata-* +
NL *tonus*] 1 : CATAPLEPSY 2 : a disorder marked by cataplexy
— **catatonic** \-tō-nik/ *adj* or *n*

Catawba \kə-tō-bə/ *n*, *pl* **Catawbas** : a member
of an Amerindian people of No Carolina and So Carolina 2
: the language of the Catawba people 3 : a dry white wine pro-
duced from a native American grape, also : a sweet fortified wine
made from this grape

catbird \kə-tə-bərd/ *n* : an American songbird (*Dumetella carolin-
ensis*) dark gray in color with black cap and reddish coverts under
the tail

catbird seat *n* : a position of great prominence or advantage

catboat \kə-tə-bōt/ *n* : a sailboat
having a cat rig and usu a center-
board and bang of light draft and
broad beam

catbrier \kə-brī-(ə)/ *n* : any of several
prickly climbers (genus *Smilax*) of the
lily family

catcall \kə-kɔl/ *n* : a loud or raucous
cry made to express disapproval (as at
a sports event) — **catcall** *vb*

catch \kəch-, 'ketch/ *vb* caught
'kɔl/ **catching** [ME *catchen*, fr.
ONF *cachier* to hunt, fr. (assumed)
VL *capitare*, alter of L *capere* to take
— more at **HEAVE**] *vi* 1 *a* : to cap-
ture or seize *esp* after pursuit *b* : to
take or entangle in or as if in a snare
c : DECEIVE *d* : to discover unexpect-
edly : FIND (caught in the act) *e* : to
check suddenly or momentarily *f*
: to become suddenly aware of 2 *a* : to take hold of : SEIZE *b*
: to affect suddenly *c* : SNATCH INTERCEPT *d* : to avail oneself of
: TAKE *e* : to obtain through effort : GET *f* : to get entangled (~
a sleeve on a nail) 3 : to become affected by as *a* : CONTRACT
(~ a cold) *b* : to respond sympathetically to the point of being
imbued with (~ the spirit of an occasion) *c* : to be struck by 4
a : to seize and hold firmly *b* : FASTEN *c* : to take or get usu
momentarily or quickly (~ a glimpse of a friend) 6 *a* : OVER-
TAKE *b* : to get aboard in time (~ the bus) 7 : ATTRACT ARREST
8 : to make contact with 9 : to grasp by the senses or the mind
: APPREHEND ~ *vi* 1 : to grasp hastily or try to grasp 2 : to
become caught 3 : of a crop : to come up and become established
4 : to play the position of catcher on a baseball team — **catch-
able** \kəch-ə-bəl-, 'ketch-/ *adj*

syn 1 CATCH TRAP, SNARE, ENTRAP, ENSNARE, BAG *shared meaning*
element : to get into one's possession or under one's control by or
as if by taking or seizing *ant* miss
2 see INCUR

— **catch fire** 1 : to become ignited 2 : to become fired with
enthusiasm (the poet caught fire from the philosopher's talk) 3
: to increase greatly in scope, interest, or effectiveness (this stock
has not caught fire — yet — *Forbes*) — **catch it** : to incur blame,
reprimand, or punishment — **catch one's breath** : to rest long
enough to restore normal breathing

catch *n* 1 : something caught, *esp* : the total quantity caught at
one time (a large ~ of fish) 2 *a* : the act, action, or fact of
catching *b* : a game in which a ball is thrown and caught 3

: something that checks or holds immovable (the safety ~ of her
pin broke) 4 : one worth catching *esp* as a spouse 5 : a round
for three or more unaccompanied voices written out as one contin-
uous melody with each succeeding singer taking up a part in turn
6 : FRAGMENT, SNATCH 7 : a concealed difficulty (there must be a
~ to it somewhere) 8 : the germination of a field crop to such an
extent that replanting is unnecessary

catch-all \kəch-ōl-, 'ketch-/ *n* : something to hold various odds and
ends

catch-as-catch-can \kəch-əz-, kəch-'kan-, 'ketch-əz-, ketch-/ *adj*
: using any available means or method : UNPLANNED (a ~ exist-
ence begging and running errands — *Time*)

catcher \kəch-ər-, 'ketch-/ *n* : one that catches; *specif* : a baseball
player stationed behind home plate

catch-fly \-flī/ *n* : any of various plants (as of the genera *Lychnis*
and *Silene*) with viscid stems to which small insects adhere

catching *adj* 1 : INFECTIOUS, CONTAGIOUS 2 : CATCHY, ALLURING

catchment \kəch-mənt-, 'ketch-/ *n* 1 : the action of catching
water 2 : something that catches water; also : the amount of
water caught

catch on *vi* 1 : UNDERSTAND, LEARN (the police caught on to what
he was doing) 2 : to become popular (this movement has already
caught on in other states — Bernard Smith)

catch out *vi* : to detect in error or wrongdoing : ENTRAP (the
Court is now caught out by history — Ed Yoder)

catch-penny \kəch-pen-ē-, 'ketch-/ *adj* : designed *esp* to appeal to
the ignorant or unwary through sensationalism or cheapness (a ~
newspaper with many lurid photographs)

catch-pole or **catch-poll** \-pōl/ *n* [ME *catchepol*, fr. OE *cæcepōl*,
fr. (assumed) ONF *cachepol*, lit, chicken chaser, fr. ONF *cachier*
+ *pol* chicken, fr. L *pullus* — more at **CATCH PULLET**] : a sheriff's
deputy; *esp* : one who makes arrests for debt

catch-up \kəch-əp-, 'ketch-, 'ketch-/ *var* of **CATCHUP**

catch up *vi* 1 *a* : to pick up often abruptly (the thief caught the
purse up and ran) *b* : ENSNARE, ENTANGLE (education has been
caught up in a stultifying mythology, largely of its own devising —
N M Pusey) *c* : ENTRAP (the ~ public was caught up in the
car's magic — D A Jedicke) 2 : to provide with the latest infor-
mation (catch me up on the news) ~ *vi* 1 : to travel fast enough
to overtake an advance party (catch up with the group ahead) 2
: to bring about arrest for illicit activities (the police caught up
with the thieves) 3 *a* : to bring something to completion (catch
up on the bookkeeping) *b* : to acquire belated information (catch
up on the news)

catch-word \kəch-word-, 'ketch-/ *n* 1 *a* : a word under the
right-hand side of the last line on a book page that repeats the first
word on the following page *b* : GUIDE WORD 2 : a word or ex-
pression repeated until it becomes representative of a party, school,
or point of view

catchy \-ē/ *adj* **catch-ier**, **-est** 1 : tending to catch the interest or
attention (a ~ title) 2 : TRICKY (a ~ question) 3 : FITFUL, IR-
REGULAR (~ breathing)

cat distemper *n* : PANLEUCOPENIA

cate \kāt/ *n* [ME, article of purchased food, short for *acate*, fr.
ONF *acat* purchase, fr. *acater* to buy, fr. (assumed) VL *accipere*,
fr. L *accipere* to accept] *archaic* : a dainty or choice food

catechesis \kə-tē-kē-səs/ *n*, *pl* **-ches-es** \-sēz/ [LL, fr. Gk
katēchēsis, fr. *katēchein* to teach] : oral instruction of catechumens
— **catechetical** \-ket-i-kəl/ *adj*

catechin \kə-tə-kin/ *n* [ISV *catechu* + *-in*] : a crystalline com-
pound C₁₅H₁₀O₆ that is related chemically to the flavones, is found
in catechu, and is used in dyeing and tanning

catechism \kə-tə-kiz-əm/ *n* 1 : oral instruction 2 : a manual
for catechizing; *specif* : a summary of religious doctrine often
in the form of questions and answers 3 : a set of formal questions
put as a test — **catechismal** \kə-tə-'kiz-məl/ *adj* — **catechis-
tic** \-kis-tik/ *adj*

catechist \kə-tə-kist-, 'ketch-/ *n* : one that catechizes as *a*
: a teacher of catechumens *b* : a native in a missionary district
who does Christian teaching — **catechistic** \kə-tə-'kist-ik/ *adj*

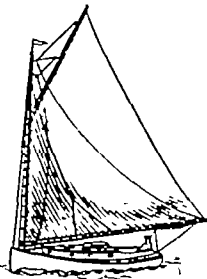
catechize \kə-tə-kiz/ *vi* **-chized**, **-chizing** [LL *catechizare*, fr. Gk
katēchein to teach, lit, to dm into, fr. *kata-* + *ēchein* to re-
sound, fr. *ēche* sound — more at **ECHO**] 1 : to instruct systemat-
ically *esp* by questions, answers, and explanations and corrections,
specif : to give religious instruction in such a manner 2 : to ques-
tion systematically or searchingly — **catechiza-tion** \kə-tə-'kiz-
ə-'zā-shən/ *n* — **catechizer** \kə-tə-'kiz-ər/ *n*

catechol \kə-tə-'kōl-, 'kōl/ *n* 1 : CATECHIN 2 : PYROCATECHOL
catecholamine \kə-tə-'kōl-ə-mēn-, 'kō-/ *n* : any of various
amines (as epinephrine, norepinephrine, and dopamine) that func-
tion as hormones or neurotransmitters or both and are related to
pyrocatechol

catechu \kə-tə-'chū-, -shu/ *n* [prob fr Malay *kachu*, of Dravidian
origin, akin to Tamil & Kannada *kācu* catechu] : any of several
dry, earthy, or resinous astringent substances obtained from tropi-
cal Asiatic plants as *a* : an extract of the heartwood of an East
Indian acacia (*Acacia catechu*) *b* : GAMBIEE

catechumen \kə-tə-'kyū-mən/ *n* [ME *cathecumyn*, fr. MF *cathe-
cumine*, fr. LL *cathecumenus*, fr. Gk *katēchoumenos*, *pres* pass.
part of *katēchein* to teach] 1 : a convert to Christianity receiving
training in doctrine and discipline before baptism 2 : one receiv-
ing instruction in the basic doctrines of Christianity before admis-
sion to communicant membership in a church

categorical \kə-tə-'gōr-i-kəl-, 'gar-/ *also* **cate-gor-ic** \-ik/ *adj*
[LL *categoricus*, fr. Gk *katēgonikos*, fr. *katēgōna* affirmation, cate-



catboat

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ô flaw ōi coin th than th this
ü foot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

cat and mouse *n*. behavior like that of a cat with a mouse, esp
: the act of toying with something before tormenting or destroying

furry fruiting spikes, esp.: a plant (*Typha latifolia*) with long flat leaves used for making mats and chair seats

cattalo \k'at-tə-lō\ n. pl. **lōes** or **lōs** [blend of *cattle* and *buffalo*] : a hybrid between the American buffalo and domestic cattle that is harder than the latter

cattle \k'at-ṭl\ n. pl. [ME. *cattel*, fr. ONF, personal property, fr. ML *capitale*, fr. -L, neut. of *capitalis* of the head — more at **CAPITAL**] 1 : domesticated quadrupeds held as property or raised for use; specif.: bovine animals kept on a farm or ranch 2 : human beings esp. en masse

cattle grub n. : any of several heel flies esp. in the larval stage, esp. : COMMON CATTLE GRUB

cattle-man \-mən, -mən\ n. : a man who tends or raises cattle

cattle tick n. : a tick (*Boophilus annulatus*) that infests cattle in the southern U.S. and tropical America and transmits the causative agent of Texas fever

cattleya \k'at-lē-ə, k'at-lā-ə, -lē-\ n. [NL, fr. Wm. Cattleya †1832 E patron of botany] : a genus (*Cattleya*) of tropical American epiphytic orchids with showy hooded flowers

catty \k'at-ē\ n. pl. **catties** [Malay *kati*] : any of various units of weight of China and southeast Asia varying around 1½ pounds, also : a standard Chinese unit equal to 1.1023 pounds

catty adj. **cattier**, **-est** 1 : resembling a cat as (1) : STEALTHY (2) : ACILE b : slyly spiteful : MALICIOUS 2 : of or relating to a cat — **cattily** \k'at-ṭl-ē\ adv — **cattiness** \k'at-ṭl-nēs\ n

catt-y-corner or **catt-y-cornered** var. of **CATERCORNER**

CATV abbr. community antenna television

catwalk \k'at-wōk\ n. : a narrow walkway (as along a bridge)

Caucasian \k'ō-kā-shən, -k'azh-ən\ adj. 1 : of or relating to the Caucasus or its inhabitants 2 : of or relating to the white race of mankind as classified according to physical features b : of or relating to the white race as defined by law specif. as composed of persons of European, No. African, or southwest Asian ancestry — **Caucasian** n — **Caucasoid** \k'ō-kā-sōid\ adj. or n

caucus \k'ō-kə-s\ n. [prob. of Algonquian origin] : a closed meeting of a group of persons belonging to the same political party or faction usu. to select candidates or to decide on policy

caucus vi. : to hold or meet in a caucus

caudal \k'ō-dād\ adj. [NL *caudalis*, fr. L *cauda* tail — more at **COWARD**] 1 : of, relating to, or being a tail 2 : situated in or directed toward the hind part of the body — **caudally** \-l-ē\ adv

caudate \k'ō-dāt\ also **caudated** \-dāt-əd\ adj. : having a tail or a taillike appendage : TAILED — **caudation** \k'ō-dā-shən\ n

caudex \k'ō-dēks\ n. pl. **caudices** \k'ō-d-ə-sē\ or **caudexes** [L. tree trunk or stem — more at **CODE**] 1 : the stem of a palm or tree fern 2 : the woody base of a perennial plant

caudillo \k'au-ṭhē-(X)yō, -ṭhē-(X)yō\ n. pl. **lōs** [Sp. fr. LL *capitulum* small head — more at **CADET**] : a Spanish or Latin-American military dictator

caudle \k'ōd-ṭl\ n. [ME *caudel*, fr. ONF, fr. *caut* warm, fr. L *calidus* — more at **CALDRON**] : a drink (as for invalids) usu. of warm ale or wine mixed with bread or gruel, eggs, sugar, and spices

caught \k'ot\ past of **CATCH**

caught adj. : PREGNANT — often used in the phrase *get caught*

caul \k'ol\ n. [ME *caule*, fr. MF *cale*] 1 : the large fatty omentum covering the intestines 2 : the inner fetal membrane of higher vertebrates esp. when covering the head at birth

cauldron var. of **CALDRON**

caulescent \k'ō-lēs-nt\ adj. [ISV, fr. L *caulis*] : having a stem evident above ground

caulicle \k'ol-ṭl-kəl\ n. [L *cauliculus*, dim. of *caulis*] : a rudimentary stem (as of an embryo or seedling)

cauliflower \k'ō-lī-flāu-(s), -kāl-ē\ n. often attrib. [It *cauliflore*, fr. *caulo* cabbage (fr. LL *caulis*, fr. L *caulis* stem, cabbage) + *flore* flower, fr. L *flos*, *-flor* — more at **HOLE BLOW**] : a garden plant (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*) related to the cabbage and grown for its compact edible head of usu. white undeveloped flowers; also : its flower cluster

cauliflower ear n. : an ear deformed from injury and excessive growth of reparative tissue

cauline \k'ō-jīn\ adj. [prob. fr. NL *caulinus*, fr. L *caulis*] : of, relating to, or growing on a stem, specif. : growing on the upper part of a stem

caulk \k'ok\ vt. [ME *caulken*, fr. ONF *cauguer* to trample, fr. L *calcare*, fr. *calc*, *calx* heel — more at **CALK**] 1 : to stop up and make watertight the seams of (as a boat) by filling with a water-proofing compound or material 2 : to stop up and make tight against leakage (as the seams of a boat, the cracks in a window frame, or the joints of a pipe) — **caulk-er** n

caulk var. of **CALK**

causal abbr. **causative**

causal \k'ō-zəl\ adj. 1 : expressing or indicating cause : CAUSATIVE (a ~ cause introduced by *since* or *because*) 2 : of, relating to, or constituting a cause (the ~ agent of a disease) 3 : involving causation or a cause (the relationship ~ was not one of ~ antecedence so much as one of analogous growth — H. O. Taylor) 4 : arising from a cause (a ~ development) — **causally** \-zəl-ē\ adv

causal-ity \k'ō-zəl-ē-ē\ n. pl. **-ties** 1 : a causal quality or agency 2 : the relation between a cause and its effect or between regularly correlated events or phenomena

causation \k'ō-zā-shən\ n. 1 : the act or process of causing b : the act or agency by which an effect is produced 2 : CAUSALITY

causative \k'ō-zət-iv\ adj. 1 : effective or operating as a cause or agent 2 : expressing causation — **causative** n — **causatively** adv

cause \k'ōz\ n. [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *causa*] 1 : something that brings about an effect or a result b : a person or thing that is the occasion of an action or state, esp. : an agent that brings something about c : a reason for an action or condition : MOTIVE 2 : a : a ground of legal action b : CASE 3 : a matter or question to be

decided 4 : a principle or movement militantly defended or supported — **cause-ness** \-lēs\ adj

syn CAUSE, DETERMINANT, ANTECEDENT, REASON OCCASION *shared meaning element* : something that precedes and usually induces an effect or result. CAUSE applies to anything (as an event, circumstance, or condition) that brings about or helps bring about an effect (water and soil pollution are the root causes of mortality in the tropics — V. G. Heiser) DETERMINANT applies to a cause that fixes the nature of what results (the quality of education provided is a determinant of the quality of the child's later life) ANTECEDENT stresses the fact of priority and usually suggests some degree of responsibility for what follows (the antecedents and consequences of the war) REASON applies to a traceable or explainable cause of a known effect (trying to figure out the reason for her failure) OCCASION applies to a precipitating cause and especially to a time or situation at which underlying causes become effective, thus, the cause of a war may be a longtime deep-rooted antipathy between peoples, its occasion some trivial incident

2 cause vi. **caused**; **causing** 1 : to serve as a cause or occasion of 2 : to effect by command, authority, or force — **cause-er** n

cause \k'ōz\ (k'ōz) conj. : BECAUSE

cause **col-lē-bre** \k'ōz-ē-lēbr-, k'ōz-ē\ n. pl. **causes** **col-lē-bres** \same\ [F. lit., celebrated case] 1 : a legal case that excites widespread interest 2 : a notorious incident or episode

cause-rie \k'ōz-(s)-rē\ n. [F. fr. *causer* to chat, fr. L *causari* to plead, discuss, fr. *causa*] 1 : an informal conversation : CHAT 2 : a short informal composition

causeway \k'ōz-wā\ n. [ME *cauwiwey*, fr. *cauci* causeway + *wey* way] 1 : a raised way across wet ground or water 2 : HIGHWAY esp. : one of ancient Roman construction in Britain — **causeway** vi

cau-sey \k'ō-zē\ n. pl. **causeys** [ME *cauci*, fr. ONF *caucie*, fr. ML *calciata* paved highway, fr. fem. of *calciatus* paved with limestone, fr. L *calc*, *calx* limestone — more at **CHALK**] 1 : CAUSEWAY 1 2 obs. : CAUSEWAY 2

caustic \k'ō-stīk\ adj. [L *causticus*, fr. Gk *kaustikos*, fr. *kainein* to burn; akin to Lith *kulė* smut of plants] 1 : capable of destroying or eating away by chemical action : CORROSIVE 2 : INCISIVE BITING (~ wit) 3 : relating to or being the envelope of rays emanating from a point and reflected or refracted by a curved surface — **caustic** n — **caustically** \-stīk-(s)-lē\ adv — **causticity** \k'ō-stīs-ē-ē\ n

caustic lime n. : LIME 2a

caustic potash n. : POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

caustic soda n. : SODIUM HYDROXIDE

cauter-iza-tion \k'ōt-ə-rā-zā-shən\ n. : the act or effect of cauterizing

cauter-ize \k'ōt-ə-rīz\ vt. **-ized**, **-iz-ing** : to scar with a cautery or caustic

cau-tery \k'ot-ə-rē\ n. pl. **-teries** [L *cauterium*, fr. Gk *kautērion* branding iron, fr. *kainein*] 1 : CAUTERIZATION 2 : a hot iron, caustic, or other agent used to burn, scar, or destroy tissue

caution \k'ō-shən\ n. [L *cautio*, *cautio* precaution, fr. *cautus* pp. of *cauēre* to be on one's guard — more at **HEAR**] 1 : WARNING, ADMONISHMENT 2 : PRECAUTION 3 : prudent forethought to minimize risk 4 : one that arouses astonishment or commands attention (some shoes you see ~ these days are a ~ — *Esquire*) — **caution-ary** \-shə-nēr-ē\ adj

caution vt. **cautioned**; **caution-ing** \k'ō-sh(ə)-mīŋ\ : to advise caution to **syn** see **WARN**

cautious \k'ō-shəs\ adj. : marked by or given to caution — **cautiously** adv — **cautious-ness** n

syn CAUTIOUS, CIRCUMSPECT WARY CHARY *shared meaning element* : prudently watchful and discreet in the face of danger or risk

ant adventurous, temerarious

cav abbr. 1 **cavally** 2 **cavity**

caval-cade \kav-əl-kād-, kav-əl-\ n. [MF, nde on horseback, fr. Olt *cavalcata*, fr. *cavalcare* to go on horseback, fr. LL *caballare*, fr. L *caballus* horse; akin to Gk dial *kaballeion* horse-drawn vehicle] 1 : a procession of riders or carriages b : a procession of vehicles or ships 2 : a dramatic sequence or procession : SERIES

cav-al-lier \kav-ə-lī-er\ n. [MF, fr. Olt *cavaliere*, fr. OProv *cavaliere*, fr. LL *caballarius* horseman, fr. L *caballus*] 1 : a gentleman trained in arms and horsemanship 2 : a mounted soldier : KNIGHT 3 : a cap : an adherent of Charles I of England 4 : GALLANT

2 **cavallier** adj. 1 : DEBONAIR 2 : given to offhand dismissal of important matters : DISDAINFUL 3 : a cap : of or relating to the party of Charles I of England in his struggles with the Puritans and Parliament b : ARISTOCRATIC c : a cap : of or relating to the English Cavalier poets of the mid-17th century — **ca-val-lier-ism** \-jz-əm\ n — **ca-val-lier-ly** adv

ca-val-ia \kav-ə-lā-\ n. pl. **-la** or **-lās** [Sp *caballa*, a fish, fr. LL, marc. fem. of L *caballus*] 1 : CERO 2 also **ca-val-ly** \-val-ē\ : any of various carangid fishes (esp. genus *Caranx*)

cav-al-ry \kav-əl-rē\ n. pl. **-ries** [It *cavalleria* cavalry, chivalry, fr. *cavaliere*] 1 : HORSEMAN (a thousand ~ in flight) 2 : an army component mounted on horseback or moving in motor vehicles and assigned to combat missions that require great mobility

cav-al-ry-man \-rē-mən, -mən\ n. : a cavalry soldier

cav-al-ti-na \kav-ə-tē-nā, kāv-\ n. [It, fr. *cavata* production of sound from an instrument, fr. *cavare* to dig out, fr. L, to make hollow, fr. *cavus*] 1 : an operatic solo simpler and briefer than an aria 2 : a sustained melody

cave \kāv\ n. [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *cava*, fr. *cavus* hollow; akin to ON *hūnn* cub, Gk *kyein* to be pregnant, *kōilos* hollow, Skt *śvayati* he swells] 1 : a natural underground chamber open to the surface 2

a	about	ʰ	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cat, cart
au	out	ch	chm	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	ol	coin	th	than, th thus
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	ya	fanous	zh	vision

gory 1: ABSOLUTE, UNQUALIFIED (a ~ denial) 2: of, relating to, or constituting a category — **cate-gor-y** \kə-'gɔr-i-ə\ *n* **adv**
categorical imperative *n*: a moral obligation or command that is unconditionally and universally binding
cate-gor-ize \kə-'tɛ-gɔr-'rɪz\ *vt* -rized; -rizing: to put into a category: **CLASSIFY** — **cate-gor-iza-tion** \kə-'tɛ-gɔr-'rɪz-'zən\ *n*
cate-gor-y \kə-'tɛ-gɔr-'rɪz\ *n* **pl** -ries [LL *categoria*, fr. Gk *kategoría* predication, category, fr. *kategorō* to accuse, affirm, predicate, fr. *kata-* + *agora* public assembly — more at **GREGARIOUS**] 1: a: a general class to which a logical predicate or that which it predicates belongs: b: one of the underlying forms to which any object of experience must conform: c: one of the fundamental or ultimate classes of entities or of language 2: a division within a system of classification
cate-na \kə-'tɛ-nə\ *n* **pl** -nae \-'næ\ or -nas [ML, fr. L *catena* — more at **CHAIN**]: a connected series of related things
cat-en-ary \kə-'tɛ-nər-ē, esp *Brit* kə-'tɛ-nə-rē\ *n* **pl** -nar-ies [NL *catenaria*, fr. L *fem* of *catenarius* of a chain, fr. *catena*] 1: the curve assumed by a perfectly flexible inextensible cord of uniform density and cross section hanging freely from two fixed points 2: something in the form of a catenary — **catenary** *adj*
cate-nate \kə-'tɛ-nāt\ *vt* -nated, -nating [L *catenatus*, pp of *catenare*, fr. *catena*]: to connect in a series: **LINK** — **cate-na-tion** \kə-'tɛ-nə-'tʃən\ *n*
cat-en-u-late \kə-'tɛ-n-yə-'lət\ *adj* [ISV, fr. LL *catenula*, dim of L *catena*]: shaped like a chain (~ colonies of bacteria)
cat-er \kə-'tɛr\ *vb* [obs. *cater* (buyer of provisions), fr. ME *catour*, short for *acatour*, fr. AF, fr. ONF *acater* to buy — more at **CATE**] *vi* 1: to provide a supply of food 2: to supply what is required or desired (~ed to her whims all day long) ~ *vt*: to provide food and service for (~ed the banquet) — **cat-er-er** \-'ɔr-ər\ *n* — **cat-er-ess** \kə-'tɛr-'rɛs\ *n*
cat-er-an \kə-'tɛr-'rən\ *n* [ME *keitharan*, prob. fr. ScGael *ceathair-neach* freebooter, robber]: a former military irregular or brigand of the Scottish Highlands
cat-er-corner \kə-'tɛr-'kɔr(r)-nər, -kɪt-ē\ or **cat-er-cornered** \-'nɔrd\ *adv* or *adj* [obs. *cater* (four-spot) + *E corner*]: in a diagonal or oblique position: on a diagonal or oblique line (the house stood ~ across the square)
cat-er-cous-in \kə-'tɛr-'kɔz-'n\ *n* [perh fr. obs. *cater* (buyer of provisions)]: an intimate friend
cat-er-pil-lar \kə-'tɛr-'pɪl-'r\ *n*, often attrib [ME *catyrypel*, fr. ONF *catepelose*, lit, hairy cat]: the elongated wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth, also: any of various similar larvae
Caterpillar trademark — used for a tractor made for use on rough or soft ground and moved on two endless metal belts
cat-er-waul \kə-'tɛr-'wɔl\ *vi* [ME *catenawen*] 1: to make a harsh cry 2: to quarrel noisily — **cat-er-waul** *n*
cat-fac-ing \kə-'fæ-'sɪŋ\ *n*: a disfigurement or malformation of fruit suggesting a cat's face in appearance
-fish \-'fɪʃ\ *n*: any of numerous usu. stout-bodied larger-headed fishes (order Ostariophysi) with long tactile barbels
cat-gut \-'gɔt\ *n*: a tough cord made usu. from sheep intestines
cat *abbr* 1 cathedral 2 cathode
cat — see **CATA**
Cath-ar \kə-'θær\ *n*, **pl** **Cath-a-ri** \kə-'θær-'rɪ, -rē\ or **Cathars** [LL *cathari* (pl), fr. LGk *katharoi*, fr. Gk, pl of *katharos*, *adj*]: a member of one of various ascetic and dualistic Christian sects flourishing in the later Middle Ages teaching that matter is evil, and professing faith in an angelic Christ who did not really undergo human birth or death — **Cath-a-rism** \kə-'θær-'rɪz-əm\ *n* — **Cath-a-rist** \-'rɪst\ or **Cath-a-ris-tic** \kə-'θær-'rɪst-ɪk\ *adj*
cat-har-sis \kə-'θær-'sɪs\ *n*, **pl** **cat-har-ses** \-'sɛz\ [NL, fr. Gk *katharsis*, fr. *kathairein* to cleanse, purge, fr. *katharos* pure] 1: PURGATION 2: a: purification or purgation of the emotions (as pity and fear) primarily through art: b: a purification or purgation that brings about spiritual renewal or release from tension 3: elimination of a complex by bringing it to consciousness and affording it expression
cat-har-tic \kə-'θær-tɪk\ *adj* [LL or Gk, LL *catharticus*, fr. Gk *kathartikos*, fr. *kathairein*]: of, relating to, or producing catharsis
cat-har-tic *n*: a cathartic medicine: PURGATIVE
cat-head \kə-'hed\ *n*: a projecting piece of timber or iron near the bow of a ship to which the anchor is hoisted and secured
cat-het \kə-'hɛt\, *ka-* *vi* [back-formation fr. *cathetic*] to invest with mental or emotional energy
cat-het-ic \kə-'hɛt-ɪk, *ka-* *adj* [NL *cathetis*]: of, relating to, or invested with mental or emotional energy
cat-the-dra \kə-'θɛ-'drə\ *n* [L *chair* — more at **CHAIR**]: a bishop's official throne
cat-the-dral \kə-'θɛ-'drəl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or containing a cathedra 2: emanating from a chair of authority 3: suggestive of a cathedra
cathedral *n* 1: a church that is the official seat of a diocesan bishop 2: something that resembles or suggests a cathedral (higher education has been the secular ~ of our time — David Riesman)
cat-thep-sin \kə-'θɛp-'sɪn\ *n* [Gk *kathēpsēin* to digest (fr. *kata-* + *hepsēin* to boil) + *E -sin*]: any of several intracellular proteases of animal tissue that aid in autolysis in certain diseased conditions and after death
cat-ter-jine wheel \kə-'tɛr-'dʒɪn\ *n*, often cap C [St. Catherine of Alexandria fab307 Christian martyr] 1: a wheel with spikes projecting from the rim 2: PINWHEEL 3: CARTWHEEL 2
cat-het-er \kə-'θɛt-'ər, -tɛr\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *kathēter*, fr. *kathienai* to send down, fr. *kata-* + *hienai* to send — more at **JET**]: a tubular medical device for insertion into canals, vessels, passageways, or body cavities usu. to permit injection or withdrawal of fluids or to keep a passage open
cat-het-er-ize \kə-'θɛt-'ɪz, -tɛr\ *vt* -ized, -izing: to introduce a catheter into — **cat-het-er-iza-tion** \kə-'θɛt-'ɪz-'zən\, -tɛr-'zən\ *n*
cat-het-ic \kə-'hɛt-ɪk, -sɪk, *ka-* *n* **pl** **cat-het-ics** \-'sɛz\ [NL (intended as trans. of G *beseztung*), fr. Gk *kathexis* holding, fr. *katechein* to

hold fast, occupy, fr. *kata-* + *echēin* to have, hold — more at **SCHEME**]: investment of mental or emotional energy in a person, object, or idea
cath-ode \kə-'θɔd\ *n* [Gk *kathodas* way down, fr. *kata-* + *hodos* way — more at **CEDE**] 1: the negative terminal of an electrolytic cell — compare **ANODE** 2: the positive terminal of a primary cell or of a storage battery that is delivering current 3: the electron-emitting electrode of an electron tube — **cat-hod-ic** \kə-'θɔd-ɪk\ *adj* — **cat-hod-ic-al-ly** \kə-'θɔd-ɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
cath-ode ray *n* 1: one of the high-speed electrons projected in a stream from the heated cathode of a vacuum tube under the propulsion of a strong electric field 2: a stream of cathode-ray electrons
cathode-ray tube *n*: a vacuum tube in which cathode rays usu. in the form of a slender beam are projected on a fluorescent screen and produce a luminous spot
cath-ol-ic \kə-'θɔl-ɪk\ *adj* [MF & LL; MF *catholique*, fr. LL *catholicus*, fr. Gk *katholikos* universal, general, fr. *katholou* in general, fr. *kata* by + *holos* whole — more at **CATA-SAFE**] 1: COMPREHENSIVE, UNIVERSAL, esp: broad in sympathies, tastes, or interests 2: cap a: of, relating to, or forming the church universal: b: of, relating to, or forming the ancient undivided Christian church or a church claiming historical continuity from it; *specif*: Roman Catholic — **cat-hol-ic-al-ly** \kə-'θɔl-ɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **cat-hol-ic-ize** \kə-'θɔl-ɪ-'zɪz\ *vb*
Cath-ol-ic \kə-'θɔl-ɪk\ *n* 1: a person who belongs to the universal Christian church 2: a member of a Catholic church; *specif*: ROMAN CATHOLIC
Catholic Apostolic *adj*: of or relating to a Christian sect founded in 19th century England in anticipation of Christ's second coming
cat-hol-ic-ate \kə-'θɔl-ɪ-k(ə)-tɛ\ *n*: the jurisdiction of a catholicos
Catholic Epistles *n* **pl**: the five New Testament letters including James, 1 and 2 Peter, 1 John, and Jude addressed to the early Christian churches at large
Cath-ol-ic-ism \kə-'θɔl-ɪ-'sɪz-əm\ *n* 1: the faith, practice, or system of Catholic Christianity 2: ROMAN CATHOLICISM
cath-ol-ic-ity \kə-'θɔl-ɪ-'sɪ-ti\ *n*, **pl** -ties 1: cap: the character of being in conformity with a Catholic church 2: a: liberality of sentiments or views (~ of viewpoint — W. V. O'Connor) b: UNIVERSALITY c: comprehensive range (the ~ of subjects represented by the press's trade list — *Current Blog*)
cat-hol-i-con \kə-'θɔl-ɪ-'kən\ *n* [F or ML, F, fr. ML, fr. Gk *katholikon*, neut. of *katholikos*]: CURE-ALL, PANACEA
cat-hol-i-cos \kə-'θɔl-ɪ-'kɔs\ *n*, **pl** **cat-hol-i-coses** \-'kɔ-sɔz\ or **cat-hol-i-coi** \-'θɔl-ɪ-'kɔi\ often cap [LGk *katholikos*, fr. Gk, general] 1: a primate of certain Eastern churches and esp. of the Armenian or of the Nestorian church
cath-ouse \kə-'θɔh-'hʌs\ *n*: a house of prostitution
cation \kə-'tɛɪ-ən\ *n* [Gk *kation*, neut. of *katiōn*, prp. of *katiēnai* to go down, fr. *kata-* + *ienai* to go — more at **ISSUE**]: the ion in an electrolyzed solution that migrates to the cathode, broadly: a positively charged ion
cat-ion-ic \kə-'tɛɪ-'nɪk\ *adj* 1: of or relating to cations 2: characterized by an active and esp. surface-active cation (a ~ dye) — **cat-ion-ic-al-ly** \-'nɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
cat-kin \kə-'tɛk-ən\ *n* [fr. its resemblance to a cat's tail] a usu. longament densely crowded with bracts — **cat-kin-ate** \kə-'næt\ *adj*
cat-like \kə-'lɪk\ *adj*: resembling a cat STEALTHY (with ~ tread, upon our prey we steal — W. S. Gilbert)
cat-nap \-'næp\ *n*: a very short light nap — **catnap** *vi*
cat-nap-per or **cat-nap-er** \kə-'næp-ər\ *n* [cat + -napper (as in *kidnapper*)]: one that steals cats, esp. one that does so in order to sell them to research laboratories
cat-nip \-'nɪp\ *n* [cat + obs. *nep* (*catnip*), fr. ME, fr. OE *nepte*, fr. L *nepeta*] a strong-scented mint (*Nepeeta cataria*) that has whorls of small pale flowers in terminal spikes and contains a substance attractive to cats
cat-o'-nine-tails \kə-'tɔn-'nɪ-'tɛɪz\ *n*, **pl** **cat-o'-nine-tails** [fr. the resemblance of its scars to the scratches of a cat], a whip made of nine knotted laces or cords fastened to a handle
cat-opt-ic \kə-'tɔp-'tɪk\ *adj* [Gk *katoptikos*, fr. *katopteron* mirror, fr. *katoptēs* to be going to observe, fr. *kata-* + *optēs* to be going to see — more at **OPTIC**]: of or relating to a mirror or reflected light, also: produced by reflection — **cat-opt-ic-al-ly** \-'tɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
cat rig *n*: a rig consisting of a single mast far forward carrying a single large sail extended by a boom — **cat-rigged** \kə-'rɪgd\ *adj*
cat's cradle *n* 1: a game in which a string looped in a pattern like a cradle on the fingers of one person's hands is transferred to the hands of another so as to form a different figure 2: INTRI-CACY (the socioreligious cat's cradle of small Greek communities — *Times Lit Supp.*)
cat's-eye \kə-'tɛɪ-sɪ\ *n*, **pl** **cat's-eyes** 1: any of various gems (as a chrysoberyl or a chalcidony) exhibiting opalescent reflections from within 2: a marble with eyeline concentric circles
cat's-foot \kə-'tɛɪ-'fʊt\ *n*, **pl** **cat's-feet** \-'fɛt\ 1: GROUND IVY 2: any of several woolly composite plants (genus *Antennaria*, esp. *A. dioica*) with small whitish discoid flower heads
cat's-paw \kə-'sɔp\, *n*, **pl** **cat's-paws** 1: a light air that ruffles the surface of the water in irregular patches during a calm 2 [fr. the fable of the monkey that used a cat's paw to draw chestnuts from the fire]: one used by another as a tool: DUPE 3: a hitch in the bight of a rope so made as to form two eyes into which a tackle may be hooked — see **KNOT** illustration
cat-sap \kə-'sɛp\, 'kæch-, 'kə-'sɔp\ *n* [Malay *kēchap* spiced fish sauce] a seasoned tomato puree
cat-tail \kə-'tɛɪ-, 'tæl\ *n*: any of a genus (*Typha* of the family Typhaceae, the cattail family) of tall reedy marsh plants with brown



cat's cradle 1, first figure

cele-brate \ˈsel-ə-brā-tē\ vb -brated; -brating [L. *celebratus*, pp of *celebrare* to frequent, celebrate, fr. *celebr-*, *celebr* much frequented, famous, akin to L. *celer*] vt 1: to perform (a sacrament or solemn ceremony) publicly and with appropriate rites (~ the mass) 2 a: to honor (as a holy day or feast day) by solemn ceremonies or by refraining from ordinary business b: to demonstrate satisfaction in (as an anniversary) by festivities or other deviation from routine 3: to hold up or play up for public acclaim: EXULT (his poetry ~s the glory of nature) (~ life) ~ vi 1: to observe a holiday, perform a religious ceremony, or take part in a festival 2: to observe a notable occasion with festivities **syn** see KEEP — **cele-bration** \ˈsel-ə-brā-shən\ n — **cele-brator** \ˈsel-ə-brā-tər\ n — **cele-brat-ory** \-brə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-ə\ adj

cele-brat-ed adj: widely known and often referred to **syn** see FAMOUS **ant** obscure — **cele-brat-ed-ness** n

celeb-ri-ty \ˈsel-ə-brī-tē\ n, pl -ties 1: the state of being celebrated 2: a celebrated person

celer-i-ac \ˈsel-er-ē-ak, -lir-ē\ n [irreg fr. *celer*]: a celery grown for its thickened edible root

celer-ty \ˈsel-er-ō-tē\ n [ME *celerie*, fr. MF *clérité*, fr. L. *celeritat*, *celertus*, fr. *celer* swift — more at HOLD]: rapidity of motion or action

syn CELERITY, ALACRITY, LEGERITY **shared meaning element**: quickness in movement or action **ant** leisureliness

celery \ˈsel-ə-rē\ n, pl -eries [prob fr. It. *dal seler*, pl of *seler*, modif of LL *selinon*, fr. GK: a European herb (*Apium graveolens*) of the carrot family, specif: one of a cultivated variety (*A. graveolens dulce*) with leafstalks eaten raw or cooked

celesta \ˈsel-ə-stə\ n [F. *céleste*, alter of *céleste*, lit, heavenly, fr. L. *caelestis*]: a keyboard instrument with hammers that strike steel plates producing a tone similar to that of a glockenspiel

celestial \ˈsel-ē-sh(ə)-chəl\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *caelestis* celestial, fr. *caelum* sky, akin to Skt. *clitra* bright] 1: of, relating to, or suggesting heaven or divinity 2: of or relating to the sky or visible heavens (the sun, moon, and stars are ~ bodies) 3 a: ETHEREAL, OTHERWORLDLY b: OLYMPIAN SUPREME 4 [Celestial Empire, old name for China] **cap**: of or relating to China or the Chinese — **celestial-ly** \-chə-lē\ adv

celestial n 1: a heavenly or mythical being 2 **cap**: CHINESE 1a **celestial equator** n: the great circle on the celestial sphere midway between the celestial poles

celestial globe n: a globe depicting the celestial bodies

celestial hierarchy n: a traditional hierarchy of angels ranked from lowest to highest into the following nine orders: angels, archangels, principalities, powers, virtues, dominions, thrones, cherubim, and seraphim

celestial marriage n: a special order of Mormon marriage solemnized in a Mormon temple and held to be binding for a future life as well as the present one

celestial navigation n: navigation by observation of the positions of celestial bodies

celestial pole n: one of the two points on the celestial sphere around which the diurnal rotation of the stars appears to take place

celestial sphere n: an imaginary sphere of infinite radius against which the celestial bodies appear to be projected and of which the apparent dome of the visible sky forms half

cel-est-ite \ˈsel-ə-stīt, -sē-les-, -tīt\ n [G. *zölestin*, fr. L. *caelestis*]: a white mineral SrSO₄ consisting of the sulfate of strontium

cel-lac \ˈsel-ē-ak\ adj [L. *coeliacus*, fr. GK. *kolliakos*, fr. *kollia* cavity, fr. *kollis* hollow — more at CAVE]: of or relating to the abdominal cavity

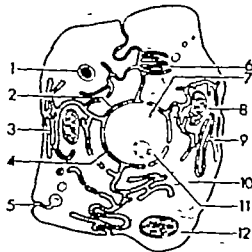
celiac disease n: a chronic nutritional disturbance in young children characterized by defective digestion and utilization of fats and by abdominal distention, diarrhea, and fatty stools

celi-ba-cy \ˈsel-ə-bə-sē\ n 1: the state of not being married 2 a: abstinence from sexual intercourse b: abstinence by vow from marriage

celi-bate \ˈsel-ə-bāt\ n [L. *caelibatus*, fr. *caelib-*, *caelebs* unmarried, akin to Skt. *kewala* alone and to OE *libban* to live]: one who lives in celibacy — **celibate** adj

cell \sel\ n [ME, fr. OE, religious house and OF. *celle* hermit's cell, fr. L. *cella* small room, akin to L. *celare* to conceal — more at HELL] 1: a small religious house dependent on a monastery or convent

2 a: a one-room dwelling occupied by a solitary person (as a hermit) b: a single room (as in a convent or prison) usu. for one person 3: a small compartment (as in a honeycomb), receptacle (as the calyculus of a polyp), cavity (as in a plant ovary), or bounded space (as in an insect wing) 4: a small usu. microscopic mass of protoplasm bounded externally by a semipermeable membrane, usu. including one or more nuclei and various nonliving products, capable alone or interacting with other cells of performing all the fundamental functions of life, and forming the least structural unit of living matter capable of functioning independently 5 a (1): a receptacle (as a cup or jar) containing electrodes and an electrolyte either for generating electricity by chemical action or for use in electrolysis (2): FUEL CELL b: a single unit in a device for converting radiant energy into electrical energy or for varying the intensity of an electrical current in accordance with radiation 6: a set of points in one-to-one correspond-



a schematic cell 4 1 lysosome, 2 nuclear membrane, 3 endoplasmic reticulum with associated ribosomes, 4 nucleolus, 5 nucleus, 6 Golgi apparatus, 7 mitochondrion, 8 cytoplasm and ribosomes, 9 endoplasmic reticulum, 10 vacuole, 11 nucleolus, 12 chloroplast

dence with a set in a euclidean space of any number of dimensions 7: the basic and usu. smallest unit of an organization or movement, esp: the primary unit of a Communist organization 8: a portion of the atmosphere that behaves as a unit 9: a basic subdivision of a computer memory that is addressable and can hold one unit of a computer's basic operating data unit (as a word)

cellar \ˈsel-ər\ n [ME *celer*, fr. AF, fr. L. *cellarum* storeroom, fr. *cella*] 1 a: BASEMENT b: the lowest rank, esp: the lowest place in the standings (as of an athletic league) 2: a stock of wines

cellar-age \ˈsel-ər-ij\ n 1: cellar space esp for storage 2: charge for storage in a cellar

cellar-er \ˈsel-ər-ər\ n [ME *cellarer*, fr. OF, fr. LL *cellarius*, fr. L. *cellarius*]: an official (as in a monastery) in charge of provisions

cellar-ette or **cellar-et** \ˈsel-ər-ēt\ n: a case or sideboard for holding bottles of wine or liquor

cell body n: the nucleus-containing central part of a neuron exclusive of its axons and dendrites

cell division n: the process by which cells multiply involving both nuclear and cytoplasmic division — compare MEIOSIS, MITOSIS

celled \ˈseld\ adj **comb form**: having (such or so many) cells (single-celled organisms)

cell membrane n 1: PLASMA MEMBRANE 2: a cell wall

cel-lo \ˈchel-(ə)\ n, pl cellos [short for *violoncello*]: the bass member of the violin family tuned an octave below the viola — **cel-list** \ˈchel-ist\ n

cel-lo-bi-ose \ˈsel-ə-bī-ōs, -ōz\ n [ISV *cellulose* + *-o-* + *bi-ose* (disaccharide), fr. *bi-* + *-ose*]: a faintly sweet disaccharide C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ obtained by partial hydrolysis of cellulose

cel-lol-din \ˈse-lōid-ən\ n [cellulose + *-oid* + *-in*]: a purified pyroxylin used chiefly in microscopy

cel-lo-phane \ˈsel-ə-fān\ n [F, fr. *cellulose* + *-phane* (as in *diaphane* diaphanous, fr. ML *diaphanus*)] : regenerated cellulose in thin transparent sheets used esp for packaging

cell plate n: a disk formed in the phragmoplast of a dividing plant cell that eventually forms the middle lamella of the wall between the daughter cells

cell sap n 1: the liquid contents of a plant cell vacuole 2: HYALOPASM

cell theory n: a theory in biology that includes one or both of the statements that the cell is the fundamental structural and functional unit of living matter and that the organism is composed of autonomous cells with its properties being the sum of those of its cells

cel-lu-lar \ˈsel-yə-lər\ adj [NL *cellularis*, fr. *cellula* living cell, fr. L. *dim* of *cella* small room] 1: of, relating to, or consisting of cells 2: containing cavities: having a porous texture (~ rocks) — **cel-lu-lar-ity** \ˈsel-yə-lər-ə-tē\ n — **cel-lu-lar-ly** \ˈsel-yə-lər-lē\ adv

cel-lu-lase \ˈsel-yə-lās, -lāj\ n [ISV *cellulose* + *-ase*]: an enzyme that hydrolyzes cellulose

cel-lu-le \ˈsel-lyū(ə)\ n [L. *cellula*]: a small cell

cel-lu-li-tis \ˈsel-yə-līt-əs\ n [NL, fr. *cellula*]: diffuse and esp. subcutaneous inflammation of connective tissue

cel-lu-lold \ˈsel-(yə)-lōld\ n [fr. *Celluloid*, a trademark] 1: a tough flammable thermoplastic composed essentially of cellulose nitrate and camphor 2: a motion-picture film (a work ~ now making its third appearance on ~ — John McCarter) — **cel-lu-lold** adj

cel-lu-lo-lyt-ic \ˈsel-yə-lō-līt-ik\ adj [cellulose + *-o-* + *-lytic*]: hydrolyzing or having the capacity to hydrolyze cellulose (~ bacteria) (~ activity)

cel-lu-lōse \ˈsel-yə-lōs, -lōz\ n [F, fr. *cellule* living cell, fr. NL *cellula*]: a polysaccharide (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n of glucose units that constitutes the chief part of the cell walls of plants, occurs naturally in such fibrous products as cotton and kapok, and is the raw material of many manufactured goods (as paper, rayon, and cellophane)

cellulose acetate n: any of several compounds insoluble in water that are formed esp. by the action of acetic acid, anhydride of acetic acid, and sulfuric acid on cellulose and are used for making textile fibers, packaging sheets, photographic films, and varnishes

cellulose nitrate n: any of several esters of nitric acid formed by the action of nitric acid on cellulose (as paper, linen, or cotton) and used for making explosives, plastics, rayon, and varnishes

cel-lu-lo-sic \ˈsel-yə-lō-sik, -zīk\ adj: of, relating to, or made from cellulose (~ fibers)

cellulose n: a substance made from cellulose or a derivative of cellulose

cell wall n: the firm nonliving and usu. chiefly cellulose wall that encloses and supports most plant cells

Cel-si-us \ˈsel-sē-s, -shəs\ adj [Anders Celsius]: CENTIGRADE (10° ~)

celt \ˈselt\ n [LL *celtis* chisel]: a prehistoric stone or metal implement shaped like a chisel or ax head

Celt \ˈselt, ˈkelt\ n [F. *Celte*, sing. of *Celtas*, fr. L. *Celtae*] 1: a member of a division of the early Indo-European peoples distributed from the British Isles and Spain to Asia Minor 2: a modern Gael, Highland Scot, Irishman, Welshman, Cornishman, or Breton

ˈCeltic \ˈselt-ik, ˈkelt-ik\ adj: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Celts or their languages

ˈCeltic n: a group of Indo-European languages usu. subdivided into Brythonic and Goidelic and confined to Brittany, Wales, western Ireland, and the Scottish Highlands — **see** INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table



cello

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
out ch chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke j sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
l loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

[short for *cave of Adullam*, fr. the story in I Sam 22 1, 2 of David's being joined by malcontents in the cave of that name] *Brit*: a secession or a group of seceders from a political party

cave *v* *caved*, *caving*: to form a cave in or under: **HOLLOW, UNDERMINE** — **CAVER** *n*

cave *v* *'kāv*, *vb caved*, *caving* [prob alter of *calve*] *vi* 1: to fall in or down esp from being undermined 2: to cease to resist: **SUBMIT** — **usu** used with *in* ~ *vt*: to cause to fall or collapse — **usu** used with *at*

ca-ve-at *'kāv-ē-āt*, *-at*, *'kāv-ē-āt* *n* [L, let him beware, fr *cavere* — more at **HEAR**] 1 a: a warning enjoining one from certain acts or practices b: an explanation to prevent misinterpretation 2: a legal warning to a judicial officer to suspend a proceeding until the opposition has a hearing

caveat emptor *'cēm(p)-tər*, *-tō(s)-r* *n* [NL, let the buyer beware] a principle in commerce without a warranty the buyer takes the risk of quality upon himself

cave dweller *n* 1: one (as a prehistoric man) that dwells in a cave 2: one that lives in a city apartment building

cave-in *'kāv-in* *n* 1: the action of caving in 2: a place where earth has caved in

cave-man *'kāv-man* *n* 1: a cave dweller esp of the Stone Age 2: one who acts in a rough primitive manner esp toward women

cavern *'kāv-ərn* *n* [ME *caverne*, fr MF, fr L *caverna*, fr *cavus*] an underground chamber often of large or indefinite extent: **CAVE**

cavern *vi* 1: to place in or as if in a cavern 2: to form a cavern of: **HOLLOW** — **used with out**

caverniculous *'kāv-ər-nīk-ə-ləs* *adj*: inhabiting caves (a ~ fauna)

cavernous *'kāv-ər-nəs* *adj* 1: having caverns or cavities 2: constituting or suggesting a cavern 3 of animal tissue: composed largely of vascular sinuses and capable of dilating with blood to bring about the erection of a body part — **CAVERN-ously** *adv*

cavetto *'kāv-ē-tō*, *ka-*, *n*, *pl* *-tō* *-ē* [It, fr *cavo* hollow, fr L *cavus*] a concave molding having a curve that roughly approximates a quarter circle — **see** **MOLDING** illustration

caviar or **caviare** *'kāv-ē-ār* also *'kāv-* *n* [earlier *caviary*, *caviarie*, fr obs. It *caviari*, *pl* of *caviaro*, fr Turk *havyar*] 1: processed salted roe of large fish (as sturgeon) prepared as an appetizer 2: something considered too delicate or lofty for mass appreciation (the play, I remember, pleased not the million, 'twas ~ to the general — **Shak**)

cavil *'kāv-əl* *vb* *-iled* or *-illed*; *-iling* or *-ililing* *v* *-(ə)-ilīŋ* [L *cavillari* to jest, cavil, fr *cavilla* raillery] *vi*: to raise trivial and frivolous objection ~ *vt*: to raise trivial objections to — **CAVIL** *n* — **CAVIL-er** or **CAVIL-er** *-(ə)-ilār* *n*

cavitory *'kāv-ə-tēr-ē* *adj*: of, relating to, or characterized by bodily cavitation (~ tuberculosis)

cavitate *'kāv-ə-tāt* *vb* *-tāt-ēd*; *-tāt-ing* *vi*: to form cavities or bubbles ~ *vt*: to cavitate in

cavitation *'kāv-ə-tā-shən* *n* [cavity + *-ation*] the process of cavitating as a: the formation of partial vacuums in a liquid by a swiftly moving solid body (as a propeller) or by high-frequency sound waves, also: the pitting and wearing away of solid surfaces (as of metal or concrete) as a result of the collapse of these vacuums in surrounding liquid b: the formation of cavities in an organ or tissue esp in disease

cavity *'kāv-ə-tē* *n*, *pl* *-tēes* [MF *cavité*, fr LL *cavitas*, fr L *cavus* hollow] an unfilled space within a mass, esp: a hollowed out space

ca-vort *'kāv-ō(r)-t* *vi* [perh alter of *curve*] 1: PRANCE 2: to engage in extravagant behavior

CAVU *abbr* ceiling and visibility unlimited

ca-vy *'kāv-ē* *n*, *pl* *cavies* [NL *Cavia*, genus name, fr obs Pg *cavia* (now *savia*), fr Tupi *sawīya* rat] 1: any of several short-tailed rough-haired So. American rodents (family Caviidae), esp GUINEA PIG 2: any of several rodents related to the cavies

caw *'kō* *v* [imit.] 1: to utter the harsh raucous natural call of the crow or a similar cry — **CAW** *n*

cay *'kē*, *'kā*, *n* [Sp *cayo* — more at **KEY**] a low island or reef of sand or coral

cayenne pepper *'(k)-ē-nē*, *-(k)-ē* *n* [by folk etymology fr earlier *cayan*, modif of Tupi *kynha*] 1: a pungent condiment consisting of the ground dried fruits or seeds of hot peppers 2: HOT PEPPER 2: esp: a cultivated pepper with very long twisted pungent red fruits 3: the fruit of a cayenne pepper

cay-man *vō* of CAIMAN

Ca-yu-ga *'(k)-yū-gə*, *kl-*, *kl-*, *kyū-* *n*, *pl* *Cayuga* or *Cayugas* 1 a: an Amerindian people of New York b: a member of this people 2: the language of the Cayuga people

Cay-use *'(k)-yūs*, *kl-* *n*, *pl* *Cayuse* or *Cayuses* 1: a member of an Amerindian people of Oregon and Washington 2 *pl* *cayuses*, *not cap*, *West*: a native range horse

CB *abbr* cumulonimbus

CB *abbr* columbum

CB *abbr* 1 citizens band 2 confined to barracks

C battery *n*: a battery used to maintain the potential of a grid-controlled electron tube at a desired value constant except for signals superposed upon it

CBC *abbr* Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

CBD *abbr* cash before delivery

CBI *abbr* 1 computer-based instruction 2 Cumulative Book Index

CBS *abbr* Columbia Broadcasting System

CBW *abbr* chemical and biological warfare

cc *abbr* cubic centimeter

Cc *abbr* circunculus

CC *abbr* 1 carbon copy 2 chief clerk 3 common carrier

CCAT *abbr* Cooperative College Ability Test

CCC *abbr* 1 Civilian Conservation Corps 2 Commodity Credit Corporation

CCCO *abbr* Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors

CCD *abbr* Confraternity of Christian Doctrine

CCF *abbr* 1 Chinese communist forces 2 Coöperative Commonwealth Federation (of Canada)

ccw *abbr* counterclockwise

C clef *n*: a movable clef indicating middle C by its placement on one of the lines of the staff

CCTV *abbr* closed-circuit television

ccw *abbr* counterclockwise

cd *abbr* 1 candle 2 cord

Cd *abbr* cadmium

CD *abbr* 1 carried down 2 certificate of deposit 3 civil defense 4 [F corps diploma] diplomatic corps 5 current density

CDD *abbr* certificate of disability for discharge

CDR *abbr* commander

CDT *abbr* central daylight time

Ce *abbr* centum

CE *abbr* 1 chemical engineer 2 civil engineer 3 (International Society of) Christian Endeavor

CEA *abbr* 1 College English Association 2 Council of Economic Advisors

cease *'sēs* *vb* *ceased*; *ceas-ing* [ME *cesen*, fr OF *cesser*, fr L *cessare* to delay, fr *cessus*, pp of *cedere*] *vt*: to bring to an end: **TERMINATE** (the dying man soon ceased to breathe) ~ *vi* 1 a: to come to an end (when will this quarreling ~?) b: to bring an activity or action to an end: **DISCONTINUE** (cried for hours without ceasing) 2 *obs*: to die out: become extinct *syn* see **STOP**

cease *n*: **CESSATION** — **usu** used with *without*

cease and desist *order* *n*: an order from an administrative agency to refrain from a method of competition or a labor practice found by the agency to be unfair

cease-fire *'sēs-'fī(r)-* *n* 1: a military order to cease firing 2: a suspension of active hostilities

cease-less *'sēs-ləs* *adj*: continuing without cease: **CONSTANT** — **cease-less-ly** *adv* — **cease-less-ness** *n*

ce-cro-pia *'sē-k-rō-pi-ə* *n* [NL *cecropia*, fr L, fem of *Cecropius* Athenian, fr Gk *Kekropios*, fr *Kekrops* Cecrops, legendary king of Athens] a large silkworm moth (*Samia cecropia*) of the eastern US

ce-cum *'sē-kəm* *n*, *pl* *ce-ca* *'-kə* [NL, fr L *intestinum caecum*, lit, blind intestine] a cavity open at one end (as the blind end of a duct), esp: the blind pouch in which the large intestine begins and into which the ileum opens from one side — **ce-cal** *'-kəl* *adj* — **ce-cal-ly** *'-kəl-ē* *adv*

CED *abbr* Committee for Economic Development

cedar *'sēd-ər* *n* [ME *cedre*, fr OF, fr L *cedrus*, fr Gk *kedros*, akin to Luth *kadagys* juniper] 1 a: any of a genus (*Cedrus*) of usu tall coniferous trees (as the cedar of Lebanon or the cedar) of the pine family noted for their fragrant durable wood, b: any of numerous coniferous trees (as of the genera *Juniperus*, *Chamaecyparis*, or *Thuja*) that resemble the true cedars esp in the fragrance and durability of their wood 2: the wood of a cedar

cedar *'sēd-ər* *adj*, *archaic*, made or suggestive of cedar

cedar of Lebanon *'-lēb(-ə)-nən* *n*: a long-lived evergreen tree (*Cedrus libani*) with short fasciated leaves and erect cones that is native to Asia Minor

cedar waxwing *n*: a long-crested brown waxwing (*Bombicilla cedrorum*) of temperate No. America with a yellow band on the tip of the tail — **called also** *cedarbird*

cedar-wood *'sēd-ər-'wud* *n*: the wood of a cedar that is esp repellent to insects

cede *'sēd* *vi* *ceded*, *ced-ing* [F or L, *F cedere*, fr L *cedere* to go, withdraw, yield, prob akin to L *cis* on this side and to Gk *hodos* road, way, L *sedere* to sit — more at **HE SIT**] 1: to yield or grant typically by treaty 2: **ASSIGN**, **TRANSFER** — **ced-er** *n*

ced-il *'sēd-ē* *n* [Akan *sedle* cowry] — **see** **MONEY** table

ce-dil-la *'sē-dil-ə* *n* [Sp, the obs letter *c* (actually a medieval form of the letter *z*), *cedilla*, fr dim of *ceda*, *zeda* the letter *z*, fr LL *zeta* — more at **ZED**] the diacritical mark *ç* placed under a letter (as *ç* in French) to indicate an alteration or modification of its usual phonetic value (as in the French word *façade*)

ceē *'sē* *n*: the letter *c*

CEEB *abbr* College Entrance Examination Board

cei-ba *'sā-bə* *n* [Sp] 1: a massive tropical tree (*Ceiba pentandra*) of the silk-cotton family with large pods filled with seeds invested with a silky floss that yields the fiber kapok 2: **KAPOK**

cell *'sē(-ə)* *vi* [ME *celen*, prob fr (assumed) MF *celar*, fr L *caelare* to carve, fr *caelum* chisel, fr *caedere* to cut — more at **CONCISE**] 1: to furnish (as a wooden ship) with a lining 2: to furnish with a ceiling

cell-ing *'sē-līŋ* *n* 1 a: the overhead inside lining of a room b: material used to cell a wall or roof of a room 2: something thought of as an overhanging shelter or a lofty canopy (a ~ of stars) 3 a: the height above the ground from which prominent objects on the ground can be seen and identified b: the height above the ground of the base of the lowest layer of clouds when over half of the sky is obscured 4 a: **ABSOLUTE CEILING** b: **SERVICE CEILING** 5: an upper use prescribed limit (a ~ on prices, rents, and wages) — **cell-ing-ed** *'-līŋ-d* *adj*

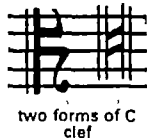
cell-on-eter *'sē-lām-ō-tər* *n* [ceiling + *-o-* + *-meter*] a photo-electric instrument for determining by triangulation the height of the cloud ceiling above the earth

cel-n-ture *'sē(-n)-t(yū)r*, *'sā(-chər)* *n* [F, fr L *cinctura* — more at **CINCTURE**] a belt or sash for the waist

cel-an-dine *'sē-lən-dīn*, *-dēn* *n* [ME *cellidone*, fr MF, fr L *chelandia*, fr fem of *chelandion* of the swallow, fr Gk *chelandion*, fr *chelandon*, *chelandion* swallow] 1: a yellow-flowered biennial herb (*Chelandium majus*) of the poppy family 2: a European perennial herb (*Ranunculus ficaria*) of the buttercup family that has been introduced locally into the US — **called also** *lessercelandine*

cele *'sēl* *n* *comb form* [MF, fr L, fr Gk *kēlē*, akin to OE *hēala* hernia, Oslav *kylá*: tumor: hernia (*varicocele*)

cele-brant *'sē-lə-brənt* *n*: one who celebrates, *specif*: the priest officiating at the Eucharist



Celtic cross *n* a cross having essentially the form of a Latin cross with a ring about the intersection of the crossbar and upright shaft — see CROSS illustration

Celticist \ˈsɛl-tɪ-sɪst, ˈkɛl-ɪ- n: a specialist in Celtic languages or cultures

cem abbr cement

cem-ba-lo \ˈtʃem-bə-lə/ *n*, pl **ba-li** \-lɪ/ or **ba-las** [It]: HARPSICORD

ce-ment \si-ˈment/ *n* [ME *sement*, fr. OF *ciment*, fr. L *caementum* stone chips used in making mortar, fr. *caedere* to cut — more at CONCRETE] 1: a powder of alumina, silica, lime, iron oxide, and magnesia burned together in a kiln and finely pulverized and used as an ingredient of mortar and concrete 2: a binding element or agency as a: a substance to make objects adhere to each other b: something serving to unite firmly (justice is the ~ that holds a political community together — R. M. Hutchins) 3: CEMENTUM 4: a plastic composition usu. made of zinc, copper, or silica for filling dental cavities 5: the fine-grained groundmass or glass of a porphyry

ce-ment *vi* 1: to unite or make firm by or as if by cement 2: to overlay with concrete — *vi*: to become cemented — **ce-ment-er** *n* **ce-men-ta-tion** \ˈsɛ-men-tə-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of cementing: the state of being cemented 2: a process of surrounding a solid with a powder and heating the whole so that the solid is changed by chemical combination with the powder

ce-ment-ite \si-ˈment-ɪt/ *n* [*ce-ment*] a hard brittle iron carbide Fe₃C in steel, cast iron, and iron-carbon alloys

ce-men-ti-tious \ˈsɛ-men-tish-əs/ *adj*: having the properties of cement

ce-men-tum \si-ˈment-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. L *caementum*] a specialized external bony layer of the part of a tooth normally within the gum — see TOOTH illustration

cem-e-tery \ˈsɛn-ə-ter-ē/ *n*, pl **ter-ies** [ME *cimiteri*, fr. MF *cimiteri*, fr. LL *coemeterium*, fr. Gk *koinētērion* sleeping chamber, burial place, fr. *koimao* to put to sleep, akin to L *cunae* cradle]: a burial ground

CEMF abbr counter electromotive force

cen abbr central

cen- or **cen-o-** or **caen-** or **caeno-** comb form [Gk *kain-*, *kaino-*, fr. *kainos* — more at RECENT] new: recent (*Cenozoic*)

cen-a-cle \ˈsɛn-ə-kəl/ *n* [LL *cenaculum*, the room where Christ and his disciples had the Last Supper, fr. L *cenare* to dine, fr. *cena* dinner] a retreat house, esp.: one for Roman Catholic women directed by nuns of the Society of Our Lady of the Cenacle

ce-ne \sɛn/ *adj* comb form [Gk *kainos*]: recent — in names of geologic periods (*Eocene*)

ce-no-bite \ˈsɛn-ə-bɪt/ *adj* *fr* Brit \ˈsɛn-ən/ [LL *coenobium*, fr. *coenobium* monastery, fr. L *koīnōbion*, deriv of Gk *koīn-* *coen-* + *bios* life — more at QUICK] a member of a religious group living together in a monastic community — **ce-no-bit-ic** \ˈsɛn-ə-bɪt-ɪk, sɛn-ə/ or **ce-no-bit-ical** \-ɪ-kəl/ *adj*

ce-no-ge-netic \ˈsɛn-ə-ʒə-ˈnet-ɪk, sɛn-ə-ʒə/ *adj* [G *zogenetisch*, fr. *zō-* *cen-* + *genetisch* genetic] relating to or being a specialized adaptive character (as the amnion or chorion surrounding the embryo of higher vertebrates) that is not represented in primitive ancestral forms — **ce-no-ge-net-ic-al-ly** \-ɪ-kəl-ē/ *adv*

ce-no-spec-ies \ˈsɛn-ə-spɛ-ˈʃi-ēz, sɛn-ə-ˈ-ˈʃi-ēz/ *n* [*coen-* + *species*] 1: the sum of the possible expressions of a complex genotype 2: a group of biological units capable by reason of closely related genotypes of essentially free gene interchange

ce-no-taph \ˈsɛn-ə-taf/ *n* [F *cénotaphe*, fr. L *cenotaphium*, fr. Gk *kenotaphon*, fr. *kenos* empty + *taphos* tomb, akin to Arm *sin* empty — more at EPITAPH] a tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person or group of persons whose remains are elsewhere

ce-no-tose \si-ˈnōt-ē/ *n* [Sp, fr. Maya *toonol*] a deep sinkhole in limestone with a pool at the bottom that is found esp. in Yucatán

Ce-no-zo-ic \ˈsɛn-ə-zō-ɪk, sɛn-ə-ʒə/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an era of geological history that extends from the beginning of the Tertiary period to the present time and is marked by a rapid evolution of mammals and birds and of grasses, shrubs, and higher flowering plants and by little change in the invertebrates, also: relating to the system of rocks formed in this era — see GEOLOGIC TIME table — **Cenozoic** *n*

cense \ˈsɛn(t)s/ *vi* **censed**, **cens-ing** [ME *censen*, prob. short for *incensum* to incense, fr. MF *incensar*, fr. LL *incensare*, fr. *incensum* incense], to perfume esp. with a censor

cen-ser \ˈsɛn(t)-sər/ *n*: a vessel for burning incense; esp.: a covered incense burner swung on chains in a religious ritual

cen-sor \ˈsɛn(t)-sər/ *n* [L, fr. *censere* to assess, tax, akin to Skt *śamsati* he recites] 1: one of two magistrates of early Rome acting as census takers, assessors, and inspectors of morals and conduct 2: one who supervises conduct and morals as a: an official who examines publications or films for objectionable matter b: an official (as in time of war) who reads communications (as letters) and deletes material considered harmful to the interests of his organization 3: a hypothetical psychic agency that represses unacceptable notions before they reach consciousness — **cen-sor-i-al** \ˈsɛn-sər-ē-əl, -sər-əl/ *adj*

cen-sor *vi* **cen-sored**, **cen-sor-ing** \ˈsɛn(t)s-(ə-)rɪŋ/ to subject to censorship

cen-sor-i-ous \ˈsɛn-sər-ē-əs, -sər-əl/ *adj* [L *censorius* of a censor, fr. *censor*] marked by or given to censure *syn* see CRITICAL and eulogistic — **cen-sor-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **cen-sor-i-ous-ness** *n*

cen-sor-ship \ˈsɛn(t)-sər-ˈʃɪp/ *n* 1: the institution, system, or practice of censoring b: the actions or practices of censors, esp.: censorial control exercised repressively 2: the office, power, or term of a Roman censor 3: exclusion from consciousness by the psychic censor

cen-sur-able \ˈsɛnch-(ə-)rə-bəl/ *adj*: deserving or open to censure

cen-sure \ˈsɛn-ʃər/ *n* [L *censura*, fr. *censere*] 1: a judgment involving condemnation 2 *archaic*: OPINION, JUDGMENT 3: the act of blaming or condemning sternly 4: an official reprimand

cen-sure *vi* **cen-sured**, **cen-sur-ing** \ˈsɛnch-(ə-)rɪŋ/ 1 *obs*: ESTIMATE, JUDGE 2: to find fault with and criticize as blameworthy *syn* see CRITICIZE — **cen-sur-er** \ˈsɛn-ʃər-ər/ *n*

cen-sus \ˈsɛn(t)-səs/ *n* [L, fr. *censere*] 1: a count of the population and a property evaluation in early Rome 2: a usu. complete enumeration of a population, specif.: a periodic governmental enumeration of population 3: COUNT, TALLY — **cen-sus** *vi*

cent \ˈsɛnt/ *n* [MF, hundred, fr. L *centum* — more at HUNDRED] 1: a monetary unit equal to 1/100 of a basic unit of value — see *dollar*, *gulden*, *leone*, *plaster*, *rand*, *rupee*, *shilling* at MONEY table 2: a coin, token, or note representing one cent

cent *abbr* 1 centigrade 2 central 3 centum 4 century

cen-tal \ˈsɛnt-əl/ *n* [L *centum* + E -al (as in *quintal*)] chiefly Brit: a short hundredweight

cen-tare \ˈsɛn-tə(r)-, -tə(r), -tār/ or **cen-ti-are** \ˈsɛnt-ē-ə(r), -sɛnt-, -tə(r), -tār/ *n* [F *centiare*, fr. *centi-* hundred + *are*] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

cen-taur \ˈsɛn-tō(r)-/ *n* [ME, fr. L *Centaurus*, fr. Gk *Kentauros*] one of a race fabled to be half man and half horse and to live in the mountains of Thessaly

cen-tau-rea \ˈsɛn-tō(r)-ē-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. ML]: any of a large genus (*Centauria*) of composite herbs (as knapweed) including several cultivated for their showy heads of tubular florets

Cent-au-rus \ˈtɔr-əs/ *n* [L (gen *Centauri*)] a southern constellation between the Southern Cross and Hydra

cen-tau-ry \ˈsɛn-tō(r)-ē/ *n*, pl **ries** [ME *centaure*, fr. MF *centaurée*, fr. ML *centaurea*, fr. L *centaureum*, fr. Gk *kentaureion*, fr. *Kentauros*] 1: any of a genus (*Centaurium*) of low herbs of the gentian family, esp.: an Old World herb (*C. umbellatum*) formerly used as a tonic 2: an American plant (*Sabatia angularis*) closely related to centaury

cen-ta-vo \ˈsɛn-tāv-(ə)-, -tə(r), -tār/ *n*, pl **-vos** [Sp, lit., hundredth, fr. L *centum* hundred] — see *colon*, *cordoba*, *lempira*, *peso*, *quetzal*, *sol*, *sucre* at MONEY table

cen-ta-vo \ˈsɛn-tāv-(ə)-, -tə(r), -tār/ *n*, pl **-vos** [Pg, fr. Sp] — see *cruzeiro*, *escudo* at MONEY table

cen-ten-ri-an \ˈsɛnt-ən-ˈer-ē-ən/ *n*: one that is 100 years old or older — **cen-ten-ri-an** *adj*

cen-ten-na-ry \ˈsɛn-tən-ə-rē, -sɛnt-ən-ˈer-ē, esp. Brit *sen-ˈtē-nə-rē*/ *n*, pl **-ries** [LL *centenarius*, fr. L *centenarius* of a hundred, fr. *centeni* one hundred each, fr. *centum* hundred — more at HUNDRED]: CENTENNIAL — **cen-ten-na-ry** *adj*

cen-ten-ni-al \ˈsɛn-tən-ē-əl/ *n* [L *centum* + E -ennial (as in *biennial*)] a 100th anniversary or its celebration — **cen-ten-ni-al** *adj* — **cen-ten-ni-al-ly** \-əl-ē/ *adv*

cen-ter \ˈsɛnt-ər/ *n* [ME *centre*, fr. MF, fr. L *centrum*, fr. Gk *kentron* sharp point, center of a circle, fr. *kentein* to prick, akin to OHG *haning* pointed, Latvian *sis* hunting spear] 1: a: the point around which a circle or sphere is described, broadly: a point that is related to a geometrical figure in such a way that for any point on the figure there is another point on the figure such that a straight line joining the two points is bisected by the original point — called also *center of symmetry* b: the center of the circle inscribed in a regular polygon 2: a: a point, area, person, or thing that is most important or pivotal in relation to an indicated activity, interest, or condition (a railroad ~) (the ~ of the controversy) b: a source from which something originates (a propaganda ~) c: a group of nerve cells having a common function (respiratory ~) d: a region of concentrated population (an urban ~) 3: a: the middle part (as of the forehead or a stage) b: often *cap* (1): a grouping of political figures holding moderate views esp. between those of conservatives and liberals (2): the views of such politicians (3): the adherents of such views 4: a player occupying a middle position on a team as a: the football player in the middle of a line who passes the ball between his legs to a back to start a down b: the usu. tallest player on a basketball team who usually plays near the basket 5: a: one of two tapered rods which support work in a lathe or grinding machine and about or with which the work revolves b: a conical recess in the end of work (as a shaft) for receiving such a center

cen-ter *vb* **cen-tered**, **cen-ter-ing** \ˈsɛnt-ə-rɪŋ, -sɛn-trɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to place or fix at or around a center or central area or position (~ the picture on the wall) 2: to gather to a center: CONCENTRATE (~ her hopes on her son) 3: to adjust (as lenses) so that the axes coincide 4: a: to pass (a ball or puck) from either side toward the middle of the playing area b: to hand or pass (a football) backward between one's legs to a back to start a down ~ *vi*: to have a center: FOCUS

cen-ter-board \ˈsɛnt-ər-bō(ə)-rd, -bō(ə)-rd/ *n*: a retractable keel used esp. in sailboats

cen-tered \ˈsɛnt-ərd/ *adj* 1: having a center — often used in combination (a dark-centered coneflower) 2: having a center of curvature — often used in combination (a 3-centered arch)

center field *n* 1: the part of the baseball outfield between right and left field 2: the position of the player for defending center field — **center fielder** *n*

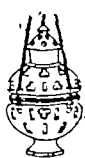
cen-ter-line \ˈsɛnt-ər-ˈlɪn/ *n*: a real or imaginary line that is equidistant from the surface or sides of something (as a machine part or a roadway)

center of curvature: the center of the osculating circle at a given point of a curve

center of gravity 1: CENTER OF MASS 2: the point at which the entire weight of a body may be considered as concentrated so that if supported at this point the body would remain in equilibrium in any position 3: CENTER 2a

center of mass: the point in a body or system of bodies at which the whole mass may be considered as concentrated

cen-ter-piece \ˈsɛnt-ər-pēs/ *n*: an object occupying a central position, specif.: an adornment in the center of a table



censor

ü loot ü foot y yet yü few yu furious zu vision

ceph-a-lo-pod \ˈsɛf-ə-lə-pād\ *n* [deriv. of *cephal-* + Gk *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at FOOT]: any of a class (Cephalopoda) of mollusks including the squids, cuttlefishes, and octopuses that have a tubular siphon under the head, a group of muscular arms around the front of the head which are usu. furnished with suckers, highly developed eyes, and usu. a bag of inky fluid which can be ejected for defense or concealment — **cephalopod** *adj* — **ceph-a-lo-pod-an** \ˈsɛf-ə-lə-pəd-ən\ *adj* or *n*

ceph-a-lo-r-i-dine \ˈsɛf-ə-lor-ə-dēn, -lār-ə-*n* [prob. fr. *Cephalosporin* + *-idine*]: a broad-spectrum antibiotic $C_{15}H_{17}N_3O_6S_2$ derived from *Cephalosporium* and used esp. in the treatment of gonorrhea

ceph-a-lo-spo-rin \ˈsɛf-ə-lə-spōr-ən, -spōr-ə-*n* [Cephalosporium, genus of fungi + *-in*]: any of several antibiotics produced by an imperfect fungus (genus *Cephalosporium*)

ceph-a-lo-tho-rax \ˈsɛf-ə-lə-thō(ə)r-aks, -thō(ə)r-ə-*n* [ISV]: the united head and thorax of an arachnid or higher crustacean

Cephe-id \ˈsɛf-ē-əd, -sɛf-ē-ə-*n*: one of a class of pulsating stars whose intrinsic light variations are very regular

Cepheus \ˈsɛf-yūs, -sɛf-ē-əs, -sɛf-ē-ə-*n* [L (gen. *Cephei*), fr. Gk *Kēpheus*]: a constellation between Cygnus and the north pole

CER *abbr* conditioned emotional response

ce-ra-ceous \ˈsɔ-rə-shəs\ *adj* [L *cera* wax — more at CERUMEN]: resembling wax

ce-ra-mal \ˈsɔ-rə-məl, -sɛr-ə-məl\ *n* [ceramic + alloy]: CERMET

ce-ra-mic \ˈsɔ-rə-mik, -sɛr Brit kə-*adj* [Gk *keramikos*, fr. *keramos* potter's clay, pottery]: of or relating to the manufacture of any product (as earthenware, porcelain, brick, glass, vitreous enamels) made essentially from a nonmetallic mineral by firing at high temperatures, also: of or relating to such a product

ceramic *n* 1 *pl but sing in constr*: the art or process of making ceramic articles 2: a product of ceramic manufacture

ce-ra-mist \ˈsɔ-rə-mist, -sɛr-ə-mist\ or **ce-ram-i-cist** \ˈsɔ-rə-m-ə-sist\ *n*: one who engages in ceramics

ce-ra-tēs \ˈsɔ-ras-(t)ēz\ *n* [ME, fr. L fr. Gk *kerastēs*, lit., horned, fr. *keras*]: a venomous viper (*Cerastes cornutus*) of the Near East having a horny process over each eye — called also *horned viper*

ce-rat- or ce-rato- or kerat- or kerato- comb form [NL, fr. Gk *kerat-*, *kerato-*, fr. *keras* horn — more at HORN] 1: horn; horny (*ceratodus*) (*kerann*) 2: usu. *kerat-* or *kerato-*, cornea (*keratitis*)

ce-rate \ˈsɛ(ə)r-āt, -n\ *n* [L *ceratum* wax salve, fr. *cera* wax — more at CERUMEN]: an unctuous preparation for external use consisting of wax or resin or spermaceti mixed with oil, lard, and medicinal ingredients

ce-rat-o-dus \ˈsɔ-rat-əd-əs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *ce-rat-* + Gk *odus* tooth — more at TOOTH]: any of various recent or fossil dipnoan fishes (as of the genus *Ceratodus*); esp. *BARRAMUNDA*

Cer-ber-us \ˈsɛr-b(ə)-rəs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Kerberos*]: a 3-headed dog that in Greek myth guards the entrance to Hades — **Cer-ber-e-an** -bə-rē-ən\ *adj*

ce-ri- \ˈsɛr-kəl\ *adj* comb form [F *cerque*, fr. Gk *kerkos* tail] (homocercal)

ce-ri- \ˈsɛr-kar-ē-ə, -ker-ə-*n*, *pl* -jəz\ *adj* [NL, fr. Gk *ker-* tail]: a usu. tadpole-shaped larval trematode worm produced in a molluscan host by a redia — **ce-ri-al-lar** \ˈsɛr-ē-əl\ *adj*

ce-ris \ˈsɛr-səs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *kerkis* Judas tree]: any of a small genus (*Cercis*) of leguminous shrubs or low trees (as a red bud)

ce-rus \ˈsɛr-kəs\ *n*, *pl* *ce-r-ci* \ˈsɛr-si, -jə\ [NL, fr. Gk *kerkos* tail]: either of a pair of simple or segmented appendages at the posterior end of various arthropods

ce-re \ˈsɛ(ə)r-*v* *cered*; *cering* [ME *ceren* to wax, fr. MF *clere*, fr. L *cerare*, fr. *cera*]: to wrap in or as if in a cellophane

ce-re *n* [ME *cere*, fr. MF *cere*, fr. ML *cera*, fr. L *wax*]: a usu. waxy protuberance or tumid area at the base of the bill of a bird

ce-re-al \ˈsɛr-ē-əl\ *adj* [F or L, *Céréale*, fr. L *cerealis* of Ceres, of grain, fr. *Ceres*]: relating to grain or to the plants that produce it, also: made of grain

ce-re-al *n* 1: a plant (as a grass) yielding farinaceous grain suitable for food, also: its grain 2: a prepared foodstuff of grain

cereal leaf beetle *n*: a small reddish brown black-headed Old World chrysomelid beetle (*Oulema melanopa*) that feeds on cereal grasses and is a serious threat to U.S. grain crops

ce-re-bel-lum \ˈsɛr-ə-bel-əm\ *n*, *pl* *bel-lums* or *bel-las* \ˈbel-ə\ [ML, fr. L, dim. of *ceres*]: a large dorsally projecting part of the brain concerned esp. with the coordination of muscles and the maintenance of bodily equilibrium, situated anterior to and above the medulla which it partly overlaps, and formed in man of two lateral lobes and a median lobe — see BRAIN illustration — **ce-re-bel-lar** \ˈbel-ər\ *adj*

ce-re-br- or ce-re-bral- comb form [cerebrum] 1: brain: cerebrum (*Cerebration*) 2: cerebral and (Cerebrospinal)

ce-re-bral \ˈsɛr-brəl, -sɛr-ə-*adj* [F *cérébral*, fr. L *ceres* brain, akin to Gk *keras* head, *keras* horn — more at HORN] 1: of or relating to the brain or the intellect 2: of, relating to, or being the cerebrum 2: appealing to intellectual appreciation (~ drama) 3: primarily intellectual in nature (a ~ society) — **ce-re-bral-ly** \-brəl-ē\ *adv*

cerebral accident *n*: a sudden damaging occurrence (as of hemorrhage) within the cerebrum — compare APOPLEXY

cerebral cortex *n*: the surface layer of gray matter of the cerebral hemisphere that functions chiefly in coordination of higher nervous activity

cerebral hemisphere *n*: either of the two hollow convoluted lateral halves of the cerebrum — see BRAIN illustration

cerebral palsy *n*: a disability resulting from damage to the brain before or during birth and outwardly manifested by muscular incoordination and speech disturbances — **cerebral palsied** *adj*

ce-re-brate \ˈsɛr-ə-brāt, -v\ *brat-ed*, -brat-ing\ [back-formation fr. *Cerebration*, fr. *ceres* brain] to use the mind: THINK — **ce-re-brate** \ˈsɛr-ə-brāt-ən\ *n*

ce-re-bral-side \ˈsɛr-ə-brə-sid, -sɔ-rē-*n* [cerebrose (galactose)]: any of various lipids found esp. in nerve tissue

ce-re-bro-spi-nal \ˈsɔ-rē-brō-spīn-əl, -sɛr-ə-brō-*adj*: of or relating to the brain and spinal cord or to these together with the cranial and spinal nerves that innervate voluntary muscles

cerebrospinal fluid *n*: a liquid that is comparable to serum and is secreted from the blood into the lateral ventricles of the brain

cerebrospinal meningitis *n*: inflammation of the meninges of both brain and spinal cord, specif.: an infectious epidemic and often fatal meningitis caused by the meningococcus

ce-re-bro-vas-cu-lar \ˈsɔ-rē-brō-vas-kyu-lər, -sɛr-ə-brō-*adj*: of or involving the cerebrum and the blood vessels supplying it (~ disease)

ce-re-brum \ˈsɔ-rē-brəm, -sɛr-ə-brəm\ *n*, *pl* *-brums* or *-bra* \-brə\ [L] 1: BRAIN 2: a: an enlarged anterior or upper part of the brain 2: the forebrain and midbrain with their derivatives 3: FOREBRAIN 2a: c: the expanded anterior portion of the brain that in higher mammals overlies the rest of the brain, consists of cerebral hemispheres and connecting structures, and is considered to be the seat of conscious mental processes 2: TELECEPHALON

ce-re-cloth \ˈsɛ(ə)r-klōth\ *n* [alter. of earlier *cered cloth* (waxed cloth)]: cloth treated with melted wax or gummy matter and formerly used esp. for wrapping a dead body

ce-re-ment \ˈsɛr-ə-mənt, -sɛ(ə)r-mənt\ *n*: a shroud for the dead, esp.: CERECLOTH — *usu* used in *pl*

ce-re-mo-ni-al \ˈsɛr-ə-mō-nē-əl\ *adj*: marked by, involved in, or belonging to ceremony: stressing careful attention to form and detail — **ce-re-mo-ni-al-ism** \-ə-ˈlɪz-əm\ *n* — **ce-re-mo-ni-al-ist** \-ə-lɪst\ *n* — **ce-re-mo-ni-al-ly** \-ə-lē\ *adv*

syn CEREMONIAL CEREMONIOUS FORMAL CONVENTIONAL *shared meaning element*: marked by attention to or adhering strictly to prescribed forms, procedures, and details. CEREMONIAL and CEREMONIOUS both imply strict attention to what is prescribed (as by custom, code, or ritual) but CEREMONIAL more often applies to things that are or are pertinent to ceremonies (read the service in a nasal ceremonial draw) and CEREMONIOUS to persons added to ceremony or to acts attended by ceremony (an ever precise, utterly proper, and extremely ceremonious old gentleman) FORMAL applies equally to things prescribed by and persons obedient to custom and often conveys a notion of stiff, restrained, or old-fashioned behavior (paying formal attention to his hostess) (the committee made a formal report to the president) CONVENTIONAL implies accord with general custom and usage and may suggest lack of originality or independence (a conventional courtesy) (they are not moral, they are only conventional) — G. B. Shaw

2 ceremonial *n*: a ceremonial act, action, or system

ce-re-mo-ni-ous \ˈsɛr-ə-mō-nē-əs\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting a ceremony 2: devoted to forms and ceremony 3: PUNCTILIOUS 3: according to formal usage or prescribed procedures 4: marked by ceremony **syn** see CEREMONIAL *ant* unceremonious, informal — **ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly** *adv* — **ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ness** *n*

ce-re-mo-ny \ˈsɛr-ə-mō-nē-*n*, *pl* *-nies* [ME *ceremonie*, fr. MF *cerémonie*, fr. L *caerimonia*] 1: a formal act or series of acts prescribed by ritual, protocol, or convention (the marriage ~) 2: a: a conventional act of politeness or etiquette (the ~ of introduction) b: an action performed only formally with no deep significance c: a routine action performed with elaborate pomp 3: a: prescribed procedures: USAGES (the ~ attending an inauguration) b: observance of an established code of civility or politeness (the door opened without ~ and the man strode in)

Ce-ren-kov radiation \ˈchər-(y)en-kəf-*n* [P. A. Cherenkov b1904 Russ physicist]: light produced by charged particles (as electrons) traversing a transparent medium at a speed greater than that of light in the same medium

Ceres \ˈsɛ(ə)r-ēz\ *n* [L] 1: the Roman goddess of agriculture — compare DEMETER 2: the largest asteroid and the one first discovered

ce-re-*al* \ˈsɛr-ē-əs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, wax candle, fr. *cera* wax — more at CERUMEN]: any of various cacti (as of the genus *Cereus*) of the western U.S. and tropical America

ce-ric \ˈsɛ(ə)r-ik, -sɛr-ə-*adj*: of, relating to, or containing cerium esp. with a valence of four

ce-rise \ˈsɛ-rēs, -rēz\ *n* [F, lit., cherry, fr. LL *ceresia* — more at CHERRY]: a moderate red

ce-ri-um \ˈsɛr-ē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. *Ceres*]: a malleable ductile metallic element that is the most abundant of the rare-earth group — see ELEMENT table

cerium metal *n*: any of a group of related rare-earth metals comprising cerium, lanthanum, praseodymium, neodymium, promethium, samarium, and sometimes europium

cer-met \ˈsɛr-met\ *n* [ceramic + metal]: a strong alloy of a heat-resistant compound (as titanium carbide) and a metal (as nickel) used esp. for turbine blades — called also *ceramal*

ce-ri-no-us \ˈsɛr-nə-wəs\ *adj* [L *ceruus* with the face turned earthward, akin to L *cerubrum*] PENDULOUS, NODDING (a ~ flower)

ce-ro \ˈsɛ(ə)r-ō\ *n*, *pl* *ce-ro* or *ce-ros* [modif. of Sp *sierra* saw, *ce-ro*]: either of two large food and sport fishes (*Scorberomorus cavalla* and *S. regalis*) of the warmer parts of the western Atlantic ocean

ce-ro-tic acid \ˈsɛ-rō-tik-, -rāt-*n* [L *cerotum*, a pomade, fr. Gk *kerōn*, fr. *keras* wax — more at CERUMEN]: a solid fatty acid $C_{26}H_{52}O_2$ occurring in waxes (as beeswax) and some fats

ce-ro-us \ˈsɛr-əs\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing cerium esp. with a valence of three

cert *abbr* certificate, certification, certified, certify

ce-*tain* \ˈsɛr-tēn\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *certanus*, fr. L *certus*, fr. pp of *cernere* to sift, discern, decide, akin to Gk *krinein* to separate, decide, judge, *krein* to cut — more at SHEAR] 1: a: FIXED SETTLED (guaranteed a ~ percentage of the profit) b: proved to be true 2: of a specific but unspecified character, quantity, or degree: PARTICULAR (the house has a ~ charm) (everyone has a ~ amount of success) 3: a: DEPENDABLE, RELIABLE (a ~ remedy for the disease) b: INDISPUTABLE (it is ~ that we exist) 4: a: INEVITABLE (the ~ advance of age and decay) b: incapable of failing: DESTINED — used with a following infinitive (she is ~ to do well) 5: assured in mind or action **syn** see SURE

challis \ˈʃal-ē, n. pl. **challis-es** \-ēz/ [prob. fr. the name *Challis*]
a lightweight soft clothing fabric made of cotton, wool, or synthetic yarns

chal-lōn \ˈkɑːl-ōn, ˈkæl-ōn/ n. [Gk. *chalōn*, prp. of *chalan* to slacken]
an internal secretion that depresses activity — compare **HORMONE**

chal-y-beat \ˈkɑːl-ē-bē-ət, ˈkæl-bē-ət/ adj. [prob. fr. NL *chalybeatus*, irreg. fr. L *chalybs* steel, fr. Gk. *chalybē*, *chalybs*, fr. *Chalybes*, ancient people in Asia Minor]: impregnated with salts of iron, also: having a taste due to iron (~ springs)

chal-y-beat n.: a chalybeate liquid or medicine

cham \ˈkɑːm/ var. of **KHAN**

cham-ə-phyte \ˈkɑːm-ə-ˈfīt/ n. [Gk. *chamal* on the ground + E *-phyte* — more at **HUMBLE**]: a perennial plant that bears its overwintering buds just above the surface of the soil

cham-bar \ˈtʃɑːm-bər/ n. [ME. *chambre*, fr. OF. fr. LL. *camera*, fr. L. arched roof, fr. Gk. *kamara* vault, akin to L. *camur* curved] 1: ROOM, esp.: BEDROOM 2: a natural or artificial enclosed space or cavity 3 a: a hall for the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body (the senate ~) b: a room where a judge transacts business — usu. used in pl. c: the reception room of a person of rank or authority 4 a: a legislative or judicial body, esp.: either of the houses of a bicameral legislature b: a voluntary board or council 5 a: the part of the bore of a gun that holds the charge b: a compartment in the cartridge cylinder of a revolver

chamber vt **chambered**; **chamber-ing** \-b(ə)-rɪŋ/ 1: to place in or as if in a chamber: HOUSE 2: to serve as a chamber for; esp.: to accommodate in the chamber of a firearm

chamber adj.: being, relating to, or performing chamber music

chamber-berd \ˈtʃɑːm-bərd/ adj.: having a chamber (the ~ nautilus)

chamber-er n. obs.: CHAMBERMAID

chamber-er \ˈtʃɑːm-bər-ər/ n. [ME. *chamberlain*, fr. MF *chambrier*, fr. LL. *camerarius*, fr. *camera*] archaic: GALLANT, LOVER

chamber-lain \ˈtʃɑːm-bər-lən/ n. [ME. fr. OF. *chamberlain*, of Gmc. origin, akin to OHG *chamarling* chamberlain, fr. *chamara* chamber, fr. LL. *camera*] 1: an attendant on a sovereign or lord in his bedchamber 2 a: a chief officer in the household of a king or nobleman b: TREASURER 3: an often honorary papal attendant, specif.: a priest having a rank of honor below domestic prelate

chamber-maid \ˈtʃɑːm-bərd/ n.: a maid who makes beds and does general cleaning of bedrooms (as in a hotel)

chamber music n.: music and esp. instrumental ensemble music intended for performance in a private room or small auditorium and usu. having one performer for each part

chamber of commerce: an association of businessmen to promote commercial and industrial interests in the community

chamber of horrors: a hall in which objects of macabre interest (as instruments of torture) are exhibited, also: a collection of such exhibits

chamber orchestra n.: a small orchestra usu. with one player for each instrumental part

chamber pot n.: a bedroom vessel for urine and feces

cham-bray \ˈʃɑːm-brā, -brē/ n. [Irreg. fr. *Cambrai*, France]: a lightweight clothing fabric with colored warp and white filling yarns

cham-leon \ˈkɑːm-lē-ən/ n. [ME. *camelon*, fr. MF, fr. L *chamaeleon*, fr. Gk. *chamaileōn*, fr. *chamal* on the ground + *leōn* lion — more at **HUMBLE**] 1: any of a group (Rhoptoglossa) of Old World lizards with granular skin, prehensile tail, independently movable eyeballs, and unusual ability to change the color of the skin 2: a flicker or changeable person or thing 3: any of various American lizards (as of the genus *Anolis*) capable of changing their color; esp.: AMERICAN CHAMELEON — **cham-leon-on-ly** \-mē-lē-ən-ik/ adj.

cham-fer \ˈtʃɑːm(p)-fər, ˈtʃɑːm-pər/ n. [MF *chanfreint*, fr. pp. of *chanfreindre* to bevel, fr. *chant* edge (fr. L *canthus* iron tire) + *freindre* to break, fr. L *frangere* — more at **CANT BREAK**]: a beveled edge

cham-fer vt **cham-fered**, **cham-fer-ing** \-(ə)-rɪŋ, -p(ə)-rɪŋ/ 1: to cut a furrow in (as a column): GROOVE 2: to make a chamfer on: BEVEL

cham-fron \ˈʃɑːm-frən, ˈtʃɑːm-ˈ/ n. [ME. *shamfron*, fr. MF *chanfrein*] the headpiece of a horse's bridle

cham-ols \ˈʃɑːm-ɔːl/ n. in sense 1 also **sham-wā** n. pl. **cham-ols** also **cham-ols** (in sense 1) **sham-ē(z)** or **sham-wā(z)**, in sense 2 **sham-ē(z)** [MF, fr. LL. *camax*] 1: a small goatlike antelope (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) of Europe and the Caucasus 2 also **cham-my** or **sham-my** \ˈʃɑːm-ē/ a soft plant leather prepared from the skin of the chamois or from sheepskin

cham-o-mille \ˈkɑːm-ə-ˈmīl, -ˈmēl/ n. [ME. *camemille*, fr. ML *camomilla*, modif. of L *chamaemelon*, fr. Gk. *chamaimēlon*, fr. *chamai* + *mēlon* apple]: any of a genus (*Anthemis*, esp. the common European *A. nobilis*) of composite herbs with strong-scented foliage and flower heads that contain a bitter medicinal principle, also: a similar plant of a related genus (*Matricaria*)

champ \ˈtʃɑːmp, ˈtʃɑːmp, ˈtʃɑːmp/ vb [perh. imit. vi 1: CHOMP 2: MASH, TRAMPLE ~ vi 1: to make biting or gnashing movements 2: to show impatience of delay or restraint — usu. used in the phrase *champing at the bit* (the children were ~ing at the bit to get on board)]

champ \ˈtʃɑːmp/ n.: CHAMPION

cham-pac or **cham-pak** \ˈtʃɑːm-pak, ˈtʃɑːm-(j)pak/ n. [Hindi & Skt. Hindi *campak*, fr. Skt. *campaka*]: an East Indian tree (*Michelia champaca*) of the magnolia family with yellow flowers

champ-agne \ˈʃɑːm-ˈpɑːn/ n. [F. fr. *Champagne*, France] 1: a white sparkling wine made in the old province of Champagne.



chamois 1

France, also: a similar wine made elsewhere 2: a pale orange yellow to light grayish yellowish brown

cham-paign \ˈʃɑːm-ˈpɑːn/ n. [ME. *champaigne*, fr. MF *champagne*, fr. LL. *campania* — more at **CAMPAIGN**] 1: an expanse of level open country: PLAIN 2 archaic: BATTLEFIELD — **cham-paign** adj.

cham-per-ty \ˈtʃɑːm-pər-ē/ n. [ME. *champerie*, fr. MF *champer* field rent, fr. *champer* field (fr. L *campus*) + *part* portion — more at **CAMP PART**]: a proceeding by which a person not a party in a suit bargains to aid in or carry on its prosecution or defense in consideration of a share of the matter in suit — **cham-per-tous** \-pər-əs/ adj.

cham-pl-gnon \ˈʃɑːm-ˈpin-ən, ˈtʃɑːm-ˈ/ n. [MF, fr. *champagne*]: an edible fungus, esp.: the common meadow mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*)

cham-pl-on \ˈtʃɑːm-pē-ən/ n. [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *campion*, *campio*, of WGmc. origin] 1: WARRIOR, FIGHTER 2: a militant advocate or defender (an outspoken ~ of civil rights) 3: one that does battle for another's rights or honor (God will raise me up a ~ — Sir Walter Scott) 4: a winner of first prize or first place in competition, also: one who shows marked superiority (a ~ at telling stories)

cham-pl-on vt 1 archaic: CHALLENGE, DEFEAT 2: to protect or fight for as a champion 3: to act as militant supporter of: UP-HOLD (always ~s the cause of the underdog) **syn** see **SUPPORT**

cham-pl-on-ship \-ˈʃip/ n. 1: designation as champion 2: the act of championing: DEFENSE (his ~ of freedom of speech) 3: a contest held to determine a champion

cham-ple-vé \ˈʃɑːm-pē-ə-ˈvā/ adj. [F]: of, relating to, or being a style of enamel decoration in which the enamel is applied and fired in cells depressed (as by incising) into a metal background — compare **CLOISONNÉ** — **cham-ple-vé** n.

chan abbr. **channel**

chan-ce \ˈtʃɑːn(t)s-ə/ n. [ME, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *cadentia* fall, fr. L *cadent*, *cadens*, prp. of *cadere* to fall, akin to Skt. *śad* to fall] 1 a: something that happens unpredictably without discernible human intention or observable cause b: the assumed impersonal purposeless determiner of unaccountable happenings: LUCK c: the fortuitous or incalculable element in existence: CONTINGENCY 2: a situation favoring some purpose: OPPORTUNITY (the weekend gives him a ~ to relax) 3: a fielding opportunity in baseball 4 a: the possibility of an indicated or a favorable outcome in an uncertain situation; also: the degree of likelihood of such an outcome (we have almost no ~ of winning) b pl.: the more likely indications (~s are he's already heard the news) 5 a: RISK (took a ~ and guessed at the answer) b: a ticket in a raffle — **chan-ce** adj. — by chance: in the haphazard course of events (they met by chance but parted by design)

chan-ce vb **chanced**; **chan-cing** vi 1 a: to take place or come about by chance: HAPPEN b: to be found by chance c: to have the good or bad luck 2: to come or light by chance ~ vi 1: to leave the outcome of to chance 2: to accept the hazard of: RISK **syn** see **HAPPEN**

chan-ce-ful \ˈtʃɑːn(t)s-ful/ adj. 1 archaic: CASUAL 2: EVENTFUL

chan-cell \ˈtʃɑːn(t)-səl/ n. [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *cancellus* lattice, fr. L *cancelli*, fr. the latticework enclosing it]: the part of a church containing the altar and seats for the clergy and choir

chan-cel-ry or **chan-cel-lory** \ˈtʃɑːn(t)-s(ə)-l(ə)-rē, -səl-rē/ n. pl. **ter-ries** or **lor-ies** 1 a: the position, court, or department of a chancellor b: the building or room where a chancellor has his office 2: the office of secretary of the court of a person high in authority 3: the office or staff of an embassy or consulate

chan-cel-lor \ˈtʃɑːn(t)-s(ə)-l(ə)-r/ n. [ME. *chanceler*, fr. OF *chancelier*, fr. LL *cancellarius* doorkeeper, secretary, fr. *cancellus*] 1 a: the secretary of a nobleman, prince, or king b: the lord chancellor of Great Britain c *Brit*: the chief secretary of an embassy d: a Roman Catholic priest heading the office in which diocesan business is transacted and recorded 2 a: the titular head of a British university b (1): a university president (2): the chief executive officer in some state systems of higher education 3 a: a lay legal officer or adviser of an Anglican diocese b: a judge in a court of chancery or equity in various states of the U.S. 4: the chief minister of state in some European countries — **chan-cel-lor-ship** \-ˈʃip/ n.

chancellor of the exchequer often **cap C&E**: a member of the British cabinet in charge of the public income and expenditure

chan-ce-med-ley \ˈtʃɑːn(t)-s-mēd-lē/ n. [AF *chance medlee* mingled chance] 1: accidental homicide not entirely without fault of the killer but without evil intent 2: haphazard action: CONFUSION

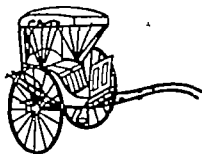
chan-ce music n.: music in which the elements of chance are introduced by the composer (as by selecting tempo, pitch, or dynamics by the throw of dice) or by the performer (as by choosing what parts to perform and the manner and order in which they are performed)

chan-cery \ˈtʃɑːn(t)s-(ə)-rē/ n. pl. **cer-ies** [ME. *chancerie*, alter of *chancellerie* chancery, fr. OF, fr. *chancelier*] 1 a *cap*: a high court of equity in England and Wales with common-law functions, and jurisdiction over causes in equity b: a court of equity in the American judicial system c: the principles and practice of judicial equity 2: a record office for public archives or those of ecclesiastical, legal, or diplomatic proceedings 3 a: a chancellor's court or office or the building in which he has his office b: the office in which the business of a Roman Catholic diocese is transacted and recorded c: the office of an embassy: CHANCELLERY 3 — in chancery 1: in litigation in a court of chancery; also: under the superintendence of the lord chancellor (a ward in chancery) 2: in a hopeless predicament

a	about	k	kitten	o	further	s	back	h	bake	i	cat, cart
o	out	ch	chin	e	less	z	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ə	flow	o	law	e	coin	th	than
b	boot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

chaffer *vb* **chaf·fered**, **chaf·fering** \ˈchaf-(ə-)nɪŋ/ *v* 1: HAG-
GLE 2 *Brit*: to exchange small talk: **CHATTER** ~ *vi* 1: EX-
CHANGE BARTER 2: to bargain for — **chaffer** \-ər-ər/ *n*
chaf·finch \ˈchaf-(ɪ)ntʃ/ *n* [ME, fr OE *ceaf·finc*, fr *ceaf* + *finc*
finch]: a European finch (*Fringilla coelebs*) of which the male has a
reddish breast plumage and a cheerful song
chafing dish \ˈchā-fɪŋ-/ *n* [ME *chafing*, *pp* of *chaufen*, *chafen* to
warm]: a utensil for cooking or keeping food warm esp at the
table
Chaga's disease \ˈʃhāg-əs-(əz-)/ *n* [Carlos Chagas †1934 Braz.
physician]: a tropical American trypanosomiasis marked by pro-
longed high fever, edema, and enlargement of spleen, liver, and
lymph nodes and caused by a flagellate (*Trypanosoma cruzi*)
Chagrín \ˈʃhɑ-ˈgrɪn/ *n* [F, fr *chagrín* sad]: disquietude or distress
of mind caused by humiliation, disappointment, or failure
chagrín *vi* **chagrined** \-ˈgrɪnd/, **chagrining** \-ˈgrɪn-ɪŋ/ *v*: to vex
acutely by disappointing or humiliating
Chaima \ˈchi-mə/ *n* 1: a member of a Cariban people of the
coast of Venezuela 2: the language of the Chaima people
chain \ˈtʃeɪn/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *cheyne*, fr OF *chaîne*, fr *L* *catēna*,
akin to *L* *cassis* net] 1 *a*: a series of usu metal links or
rings connected to or fitted into one another and used for various
purposes (as support, restraint, transmission of mechanical power,
or measurement) *b*: a series of links used or worn as an orna-
ment or insignia *c* (1): a measuring instrument of 100 links
used in surveying (2): a unit of length equal to 66 feet 2:
something that confines, restrains or secures (3 *a*): a series of
things linked, connected, or associated together (4 *a*): of events) *b*:
a number of atoms or chemical groups united like links in a chain
chain *vi* 1: to fasten, bind, or connect with or as if with a chain,
also: **FETTER** (2): to obstruct or protect by a chain
chain \ˈtʃeɪn/ *n* [F, fr *pp* of *chainer* to chain]: a series of short
regular usu. fast turns by which a ballet dancer moves across the
stage
chain gang *n*: a gang of convicts chained together esp as an out-
side working party
chain letter *n* 1: a social letter sent to a series of persons in suc-
cession and often added to by each 2: a letter sent to several
persons with a request that each send copies of the letter to an
equal number of persons
chain mail *n*: flexible armor of interlinked metal rings
chain of command: a series of executive positions in order of
authority (a military *chain of command*)
chain-omatic \ˈtʃeɪ-nə-mat-ik/ *adj* [fr *Chalnomatic*, a trademark]
of a balance or scale: having suspended from the beam an adjust-
able fine chain whose length is measured to determine minute
weights
chain pickerel *n* [fr the markings resembling chains on the sides]:
a large greenish black pickerel (*Esox niger*) with dark markings
along the sides that is common in quiet waters of eastern No
America
chain printer *n*: a line printer in which the printing element is a
continuous chain
chain-reacting pile *n*: **REACTOR 3b**
chain reaction *n* 1: a series of events so related to each other
that each one initiates the next 2: a self-sustaining chemical or
nuclear reaction yielding energy or products that cause further
reactions of the same kind — **chain-react** \ˈtʃeɪn-rɛ-ˈakt/ *v*
chain rule *n*: a mathematical rule concerning the differentiation of
a function of a function (as $f(u(x))$) by which under suitable condi-
tions of continuity and differentiability one function is differenti-
ated with respect to the second considered as an independent vari-
able and then the second function is differentiated with respect to
the independent variable (If $y = u^2$ and $u = 3x^2 + 2$ the derivative
of y by the *chain rule* is $2u(6x) = 12x(3x^2 + 2)$)
chain saw *n*: a portable power saw that has teeth linked together
to form an endless chain
chain-smoke \ˈtʃeɪn-ˈsmək/ *vi*: to smoke esp cigarettes continu-
ally often by lighting each from the previous one ~ *vi*: to smoke
(as cigarettes) almost without interruption
chain stitch *n* 1: an ornamental stitch like the links of a chain
2: a machine stitch forming a chain on the underside of the work
chain store *n*: one of numerous usu. retail stores having the same
ownership and selling the same lines of goods
chair \ˈtʃeɪr/ *n*, **chairs** \ˈtʃeɪr-/ *n* [ME *chaire*, fr OF, fr *L* *cathedra*, fr
Gk *kathēdra*, fr *kata-cata-* + *hedra* seat — more at *STR*] 1 *a*:
a seat typically having four legs and a back for one person *b*: **ELEC-**
TRIC CHAIR 2 *a*: an official seat or a seat of authority, state, or
dignity *b*: an office or position of authority or dignity (holds a
university) *c*: **CHAIRMAN** 1 3: a sedan chair 4: a position
of employment usu. of one occupying a chair or desk, *specif*:
the position of a player in an orchestra or band 5: any of various
devices that hold up or support
chair *vi* 1: to install in office 2 *chiefly Brit*: to carry shoulders
high in acclaim (the time you won your town the race we ~ed you
through the market place — A. E. Housman) 3: to preside as
chairman of
chair car *n* 1: a railroad car having pairs of chairs with individ-
ually adjustable backs on each side of the aisle 2: **PARLOR CAR**
chair lift *n*: a motor-driven conveyor consisting of a series of seats
suspended from an overhead moving cable and used for transport-
ing skiers or sightseers up or down a long slope or mountainside
chairman \ˈtʃeɪr-mən, -ˈtʃɑ-(r)-/ *n* 1 *a*: the presiding officer
of a meeting or an organization or committee *b*: the administra-
tive officer of a department of instruction (as in a college) 2: a
corner of a sedan chair — **chairman-ship** \-ˈʃɪp/ *n*
chairman *vi* -*maned* or -*manned*, -*man-ing* or -*man-ning*
: **CHAIR 3**
chair-per-on \-ˈpɔr-ən/ *n*: **CHAIRMAN 1**
chair-woman \-ˈwʊm-ən/ *n*: female chairman
chaise \ˈʃeɪz/ *n* [F, *chair*, *chaise*, alter of OF *chaliere*] 1 *a*: a
2-wheeled carriage for one or two persons with a calash top and
the body hung on leather straps and usu. drawn by one horse *b*

: a similar 4-wheeled pleasure carriage
c: **POST CHAISE** 2: a light carriage or
pleasure cart 3. **CHAISE LONGUE**
chaise longue \ˈʃeɪz-ˈlɒŋ/ *n*, *pl* **chaises**
longues also **chaises longues** \ˈʃeɪz-
ˈlɒŋz/ [F *chaise longue*, lit., long chair]
: a long reclining chair
chaise lounge \ˈʃeɪz-ˈlɒŋ/ *n*, *pl* **chaises**
[by folk etymology fr F *chaise longue*]
: **CHAISE LONGUE**



chaise 1a

Chait \ˈtʃaɪt/ *n* [Hindi *Chait*, fr Skt *Chaitra*]: a month of the Hindu year — see
MONTH table
chal·a·za \kə-ˈlɑ-zə, -ˈlɑ-zə/ *n*, *pl* -*zæ* \-zē/ or -*zəs* [NL, fr Gk,
hailstone, akin to *Per zhōla* hail] 1: either of a pair of spiral
bands in the white of a bird's egg that extend from the yolk and
attach to opposite ends of the lining membrane — see **EGG** illustration
2: the point at the base of a plant ovule where the seed stalk
is attached — **chal·a·zal** \-ˈlɑ-zəl, -ˈlɑ-zəl/ *adj*
Chal·ce·do·n·ian \kəl-ˈsɛd-ō-n-ē-ən/ *adj*: of or relating to Chalce-
don or the ecumenical council held there in AD 451 declaring **Mo-**
nophysitism heretical — **Chal·ce·do·n·ian** *n*
chal·ce·do·ny \kəl-ˈsɛd-ō-n-ē-ən/ *n*, *pl* -*nies* [ME *calcedonie*, a precious
stone, fr LL *calcedonius*, fr Gk *Chalkēdōn* Chalcedon]: a trans-
lucent quartz that is commonly pale blue or gray with nearly wax-
like luster — **chal·ce·do·nic** \kəl-ˈsɛd-ō-n-ē-ik/ *adj*
chal·cid \ˈkəl-sɪd/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *chalkos* copper]: any of a large
superfamily (Chalcidoidea) of mostly minute hymenopterous in-
sects parasitic in the larval state on the larvae or pupae of other
insects — **chal·cid** *adj*
chal·co·gen \ˈkəl-kə-jən/ *n* [prob fr G *chalkogen*, fr *chalk-*
bronze, ore (fr Gk *chalkos* bronze) + *-gen*, fr the occurrence of
oxygen and sulfur in many ores]: any of the elements oxygen,
sulfur, selenium, and tellurium
chal·co·gen·ide \-jə-ˈnɪd/ *n*: a binary compound of a chalcogen
with a more electropositive element or radical
chal·co·py·rite \ˈkəl-kə-ˈpɪ-ˈrɪt/ *n* [NL *chalcopyrites*, fr Gk *chalkos*
+ *L* *pyrites*]: a yellow mineral CuFeS₂, consisting of copper-iron
sulfide and constituting an important ore of copper
Chal·de·ic \ˈkəl-ˈdē-ik/ *adj* or *n*: **CHALDEAN**
Chal·de·an \ˈkəl-ˈdē-ən/ *n* [L *Chaldaeus* Chaldean, astrologer, fr
Gk *Chaldaios*, fr *Chaldaia* Chaldaea, region of ancient Babylonia]
1 *a*: a member of an ancient Semitic people that became domi-
nant in Babylonia *b*: the Semitic language of the Chaldeans 2
: a person versed in the occult arts — **Chal·de·an** *adj*
Chal·dee \ˈkəl-dē-/ *n* [ME *Caldee*, prob fr MF *chaldée*, fr *L* *Chal-*
daeus] 1: the Aramaic vernacular that was the original language
of some parts of the Bible 2: **CHALDEAN 1a**
chal·dron \ˈkəl-drən/ *n* [MF *chauderon*, fr *chaudere* pot, fr LL
caldaria — more at **CALDRON**]: any of various old units of measure
varying from 32 to 72 imperial bushels
chal·let \ˈʃal-ˈlɛt, -ˈʃal-(ə)-/ *n* [F] 1:
a remote herdsman's hut in the
Alps 2 *a*: a Swiss dwelling with
unconcealed structural members
and a wide overhang at the front
and sides *b*: a cottage or house in
chalet style
chal·ice \ˈtʃal-ɪs/ *n* [ME, fr AF, fr
L *calicē*, *calix*, akin to Gk *kalx*
calyx] 1: a drinking cup: **GOBLET**
esp: the eucharistic cup 2: the
cup-shaped interior of a flower
chalk \ˈtʃɔk/ *n* [ME, fr OE *cealc*,
akin to OHG & MLG *kalk* lime, all
fr a prehistoric WGMc word borrowed fr *L* *calce*, *calx* lime, fr Gk
chalk pebble, akin to Gk *skallein* to hoe — more at **SHELL**] 1 *a*:
a soft white, gray, or buff limestone composed chiefly of the
shells of foraminifera *b*: chalk or a chalky material esp when
used in the form of a crayon 2 *a*: a mark made with chalk *b*
Brit: a point scored in a game — **chalky** \ˈtʃɔk-ē-/ *adj*
chalk *vi* 1: to rub or mark with chalk 2: to write or draw
with chalk 3 *a*: to delineate roughly: **SKETCH** (~ out a plan of
attack) *b*: to set down or add up with or as if with chalk: **TOT** —
usu. used with *up* (~ up the casualties on the bulletin board) ~ *vi*
: to become chalky
chalk·board \ˈtʃɔk-bɔrd, -bɔrd/ *n*: **BLACKBOARD**
chalk up *vi* 1: **ASCRIBE**, **CREDIT** 2: **ATTAIN**, **ACHIEVE** (*chalk up a*
record score for the season)
chal·len·ge \ˈtʃal-ən/ *vb* **chal·lenged**, **chal·leng·ing** [ME *chalen-*
ger to accuse, fr OF *challenger*, fr *L* *calumniari* to accuse falsely,
fr *calumniā* calumny] *vi* 1: to demand as of right: **REQUIRE** (an
event that ~s explanation) 2: to order to halt and prove identity
(the sentry *challenged* the stranger at the gates) 3: to dispute
esp as being unjust, invalid, or outmoded: **IMPUON** (uncovered
new data that ~s old assumptions) 4: to question formally the
legality or legal qualifications of 5 *a*: to defy boldly: **DARE** *b*:
to call out to duel or combat *c*: to invite into competition 6:
STIMULATE, **EXCITE** (math ~s him but English bores him) 7: to
administer an immunologic challenge to (an organism) ~ *vi* 1:
to make or present a challenge 2: to take legal exception —
chal·lenger *n*
chal·len·ge *n* 1 *a*: a calling to account or into question: **PRO-**
TEST *b*: an exception taken to a juror before he is sworn *c*: a
sentry's command to halt and prove identity *d*: a questioning of
the right or validity of a vote or voter 2 *a*: a summons that is
often threatening, provocative, stimulating, or inciting, *specif*:
a summons to a duel to answer an affront *b*: an invitation to com-
pete in a sport 3: a test of immunity by exposure to virulent
infective material after specific immunization
chal·leng·ing \-ən-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1: arousing competitive interest,
thought, or action (the curriculum should have ~ intellectual
content) 2: invitingly provocative: **FASCINATING** (a ~ personal-
ity) — **chal·leng·ing·ly** \-ɪŋ-ɪ-lee/ *adv*



chalet 2a

other than an established church (a nonconformist ~) 6 a: FUNERAL HOME b: a room for funeral services in a funeral home

chapel of ease *n* a chapel or dependent church built to accommodate an expanding parish

chap-er-on or **chap-er-one** \ˈʃap-ə-rən/ *n* [F *chaperon*, lit., hood, fr MF, head covering, fr *chape*] 1: a person (as a matron) who for propriety accompanies one or more young unmarried women in public or in mixed company 2: an older person who, accompanies young people at a social gathering to ensure proper behavior; broadly: one delegated to ensure proper behavior

chap-er-on or **chap-er-one** *vb* -oned; -on-ing *vi* 1: ESCORT 2: to act as chaperon to or for ~ *vi* to act as a chaperon — **chap-er-on-age** \-rən-ij/ *n*

chap-fall-en \ˈʃap-fəl-ən, ˈʃäp-/ *adj* 1: having the lower jaw hanging loosely 2: cast down in spirit: DEPRESSED

chap-lin \ˈʃap-lən/ *n* [ME *chapitre*, fr MF, alter of OF *chapite*, fr L *capitulum*, lit., little head]: the capital of a column

chap-lain \ˈʃap-lən/ *n* [ME *chaplain*, fr OF, fr ML *capellanus*, fr. *capella*] 1: a clergyman in charge of a chapel 2: a clergyman officially attached to a branch of the military, to an institution, or to a family or court 3: a person chosen to conduct religious exercises (as at a meeting of a club or society) 4: a clergyman appointed to assist a bishop (as at a liturgical function) — **chap-lain-cy** \-sə/ *n* — **chap-lain-ship** \-ʃip/ *n*

chap-let \ˈʃap-lət/ *n* [ME *chapelet*, fr MF, fr OF, dim of *chapel* hat, garland, fr ML *capellus* head covering, fr LL *cappa*] 1: a wreath to be worn on the head 2 a: a string of beads b: a part of a rosary comprising five decades 3: a small molding carved with small decorative forms — **chap-let-ed** \-lət-əd/ *adj*

Chap-lin-esque \ˈʃap-lən-ˈesk/ *adj*: resembling or suggesting the largely pantomime comedy of the motion-picture comedian Charles Chaplin

chap-man \ˈʃap-mən/ *n* [ME, fr OE *chapman*, fr *ceap* trade + *man*] 1 archaic: MERCHANT, TRADER 2 Brit: an itinerant dealer: PEDDLER

chaps \ˈʃaps/ *n* pl [modif of MexSp *chaparreras*]: leather leggings joined together by a belt or lacing, often having flared outer flaps, and worn over the trousers esp. by western ranch hands

chap-ter \ˈʃap-tər/ *n* [ME *chapitre* division of a book, meeting of canons, fr OF, fr LL *capitulum* division of a book & ML, meeting place of canons, fr L, dim of *capit*, *caput* head — more at HEAD] 1 a: a main division of a book b: something resembling a chapter in being a significant specified unit (with his death a ~ was closed in the history of the industry) 2 a: a regular meeting of the canons of a cathedral or collegiate church or of the members of a religious house b: the body of canons of a cathedral or collegiate church 3: a local branch of a society or fraternity

chapter house *n* 1: the building or rooms where a chapter meets 2: the residence of a local chapter of a fraternity or sorority

char \ˈʃär/ *n*, *pl* *char* or *chars* [origin unknown]: any of a genus (*Salvelinus*) of small-scaled trout

char *vb* charred; **char-ryng** [back-formation fr *charcoal*] *vi* 1: to convert to charcoal or carbon usu. by heat: BURN 2: to burn slightly or partly: SCORCH (the fire charred the beams) ~ *vi* to become charred: BURN

char *n* 1: a charred substance: CHARCOAL, specif: a combustible residue remaining after the destructive distillation of coal

char *vi* charred; **char-ryng** [back-formation fr *charwoman*] *to* work as a cleaning woman

char *n* [short for *charwoman*] Brit: CHARWOMAN

char-a-banc \ˈʃar-ə-bən/ *n* [F *char à bancs*, lit., wagon with benches] Brit: a sightseeing motor coach

char-a-cin \ˈʃar-ə-sən/ *n* [deriv of Gk *charak*, *charax* pointed stake, a fish]: any of a family (Characidae) of usu. small brightly colored tropical fishes — **characin** *adj*

char-ac-ter \ˈkär-ik-tər/ *n* [ME *caracter*, fr MF *caractère*, fr L *character* mark, distinctive quality, fr Gk *charaktēr*, fr *charassein* to scratch, engrave; akin to Lith *žerėti* to scratch] 1 a: a conventionalized graphic device placed on an object as an indication of ownership, origin, or relationship b: a graphic symbol (as a hieroglyph or alphabet letter) used in writing or printing c: a magical or astrological emblem d: ALPHABET e: (1): WRITING, PRINTING (2): style of writing or printing (3): CIPHER f: a symbol (as a letter or number) that represents information; also: a representation of such a character that may be accepted by a computer 2 a: one of the attributes or features that make up and distinguish the individual b: (1): a feature used to separate distinguishable things into categories, also: a group or kind so separated (people of this ~) (advertising of a very primitive ~) (2): the detectable expression of the action of a gene or group of genes (3): the aggregate of distinctive qualities characteristic of a breed, strain, or type (a wine of great ~) c: the complex of mental and ethical traits marking and often individualizing a person, group, or nation (assess a person's ~ by studying his handwriting) d: main or essential nature esp. as strongly marked and serving to distinguish (excess sewage gradually changed the ~ of the lake) 3: POSITION, CAPACITY (his ~ as a town official) 4: a short literary sketch of the qualities of a social type 5: REFERENCE 4b 6 a: a person marked by notable or conspicuous traits: PERSONAGE (a notorious campus ~) b: one of the persons of a drama or novel c: the personality or part which an actor recreates d: characterization esp. in drama or fiction e: PERSON, INDIVIDUAL (some ~ just stole her purse) 7: REPUTATION 8: moral excellence and firmness (a man of sound ~) *syn* see DISPOSITION, TYPE — **char-ac-ter-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **In character**: in accord with a person's usual qualities or traits — **out of character**: not in accord with a person's usual qualities or traits

character *vi* 1 archaic: ENGRAVE, INSCRIBE 2 a archaic: REPRESENT, PORTRAY b: CHARACTERIZE

character *adj* 1: capable of portraying an unusual or eccentric personality often markedly different (as in age) from the player (a ~ actor) 2: requiring the qualities of a character actor (a ~ role)

character assassination *n*: the slandering of a person (as a public figure) with the intention of destroying public confidence in him

char-ac-ter-ful \ˈkär-ik-tər-fəl/ *adj* 1: markedly expressive of character (a ~ face) 2: marked by character (a ~ decision)

char-ac-ter-is-tic \ˈkär-ik-tər-ist-ik/ *adj*: serving to reveal and distinguish the individual character — **char-ac-ter-is-tic-al-ly** \-t-ik(-)l-ē/ *adv*

CHARACTERISTIC, INDIVIDUAL, PECULIAR, DISTINCTIVE *shared meaning element*: revealing a special quality or identity

characteristic *n* 1: a distinguishing trait, quality, or property 2: the integral part of a common logarithm 3: the smallest positive integer *n* which for an operation in a ring or field yields 0 when any element is used *n* times with the operation

characteristic equation *n*: an equation in which the characteristic polynomial of a matrix is set equal to 0

characteristic polynomial *n*: the determinant of a square matrix in which an arbitrary variable (as *x*) is subtracted from each of the elements along the principal diagonal

characteristic root *n*: a scalar such that for a linear transformation of a vector space there is some nonzero vector that when multiplied by the scalar is equal to the vector obtained by letting the transformation operate on the vector; esp: a root of the characteristic equation of a matrix — called also *characteristic value, eigenvalue*

characteristic vector *n*: a nonzero vector that is mapped by a linear transformation of a vector space onto a vector that is the product of a scalar multiplied by the original vector — called also *eigenvector*

char-ac-ter-iza-tion \ˈkär-ik-t(ə)-rə-zā-shən/ *n*: the act of characterizing, esp: the artistic representation (as in fiction or drama) of human character or motives

char-ac-ter-ize \ˈkär-ik-t(ə)-rīz/ *vi* -ized, -iz-ing 1: to describe the character or quality of: DELINEATE (*characterized* him as soft-spoken yet ambitious) 2: to be a characteristic of: DISTINGUISH (a cool light fragrance ~s the cologne)

char-ac-ter-olog-ical \ˈkär-ik-t(ə)-rə-lō-j-i-kəl/ *adj* [*characterology* (study of character)]: of, relating to, or based on character or the study of character including its development and its differences in different individuals — **char-ac-ter-olog-ical-ly** \-lō-j-i-k(-)l-ē/ *adv*

character sketch *n*: a sketch dealing with a character usu. of marked individuality

character witness *n*: one that gives evidence concerning the reputation, conduct, and moral nature of a party to a legal action

char-ac-ter-y \ˈkär-ik-t(ə)-rē, -kə-rak-/ *n*, *pl* -ter-les: a system of written letters or symbols used in the expression of thought

char-a-de \ˈʃar-əd/ *n* [F] 1: a word represented in riddling verse or by picture, tableau, or dramatic action 2 *pl*: a game in which each syllable of a word or phrase is acted out by some of the persons playing the game while the others try to guess the word or phrase 3: an almost transparent pretense

char-ras \ˈʃär-əs/ *n* [Hindi *caras*]: HASHISH

char-coal \ˈʃär-kəl/ *n* [ME *charcole*] 1: a dark or black porous carbon prepared from vegetable or animal substances (as from wood) by charring in a kiln from which air is excluded) 2 a: a piece or pencil of fine charcoal used in drawing b: a charcoal drawing

chard \ˈʃard/ *n* [F *carde*, fr OProv *cardo* edible cardoon, fr L *carduus* thistle, artichoke; akin to MLG *harst* rake, L *carere* to card] a beet (*Beta vulgaris cicla*) whose large leaves and succulent stalks are often cooked as a vegetable — called also *Swiss chard*

chare \ˈʃar/ *n*, *pl* *chare* or *chares* [ME *char* turn, piece of work, fr OE *cierr*; akin to OE *cierran* to turn]: CHORE (the peasant who does the humblest ~s — Thomas De Quincey)

charge \ˈʃärj/ *vb* charged; **charg-ing** [ME *chargen*, fr OF *chargier*, fr LL *caricare*, fr L *carnus* wheeled vehicle — more at CAR] *vt* 1 a archaic: to lay or put a load on or in: LOAD b: (1): to place a charge (as of powder) in (2): to load or fill to capacity c: (1): to restore the active materials in (a storage battery) by the passage of a direct current through in the opposite direction to that of discharge (2): to give an electric charge to d: (1): to assume as a heraldic bearing (2): to place a heraldic bearing on e: to fill or furnish fully (a mind *charged* with fancies) (the music *charged* with excitement) 2 a: to impose a task or responsibility on (~ him with the job of finding a new meeting place) b: to command, instruct, or exhort with right or authority (I ~ you not to accept the gift) c: to give a charge to (a jury) — used of a judge 3 a: BLAME (~s him as the instigator) b: to make an assertion against esp. by ascribing guilt for an offense: ACCUSE (~s him with armed robbery) (~s them with hypocrisy) c: to place the guilt or blame for (~ her failure to negligence) d: to assert as an accusation (~s that he distorted the data) 4 a: to bring (a weapon) into position for attack: LEVEL (~s a lance) b: to rush against or bear down upon: ATTACK, also: to rush into (an opponent) usu. illegally in various games or sports 5 a: (1): to impose a pecuniary burden on (~ his estate with debts incurred) (2): to impose or record as pecuniary obligation (~ debts to an estate) b: (1): to fix or ask as fee or payment (~ \$10 for an office visit) (2): to ask payment of (a person) (~ a client for expenses) c: to record (an item) as an expense, debt, obligation, or liability (~ a purchase to a customer) (~ a library book to a borrower) ~ *vi* 1: to rush forward in or as if in assault: ATTACK, also: to charge an opponent in sports 2: to ask or set a price 3: to charge an item to an account (~ now, pay later) *syn* see COM-MAND

a about o kitten or further a back ä bake ä col. cart
an out ch chin e less é easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

chancre \ˈʃan-kər/ *n* [F, fr L *cancer*]: a primary sore or ulcer at the site of entry of a pathogen (as in tularemia), esp: the initial lesion of syphilis — **chan-crous** \-k(ə)-rəs/ *adj*
chan-croid \ˈʃan-kroɪd/ *n*: a venereal disease caused by a hemophilic bacterium (*Hemophilus ducreyi*) and characterized by chancres that differ from those of syphilis in lacking firm indurated margins — called also **soft chancre** — **chan-croidal** \ˈʃan-kroɪd-/ *adj*

chance \ˈtʃan(t)-sə/ *adj* **chanc-i-er**, **-est** 1 Scot. bringing good luck: AUSPICIOUS 2: uncertain in outcome or prospect: RISKY 3: occurring by chance: HAPHAZARD — **chanc-i-ness** *n*

chan-delier \ˈʃan-də-ˈli(ə)r/ *n* [F lit., candlestick, modif of L *andelabrum*]: a branched often ornate lighting fixture suspended from a ceiling

chan-delle \ˈʃan-ˈdel, ʃan-ˈ-/ *n* [F, lit., candle]: an abrupt climbing turn of an airplane in which the momentum of the plane is used to attain a higher rate of climb — **chan-delle** *vi*

chan-dler \ˈtʃan-(d)lər/ *n* [ME *chandler*, fr MF *chandelier*, fr OF, fr *chandelle* candle, fr L *candela*] 1: a maker or seller of tallow or wax candles and usu soap 2: a retail dealer in provisions and supplies or equipment of a specified kind (a yacht ~)

chan-dlery \-(d)l-əri/ *n*, *pl* **-dleries** 1: a place where candles are kept 2: the business of a chandler 3: the commodities sold by a chandler

change \ˈtʃæŋ/ *vb* **changed**; **chang-ing** [ME *changen*, fr OF *changer*, fr L *comutare* to exchange, of Celt origin, akin to OIr *camm* crooked, akin to Gk *skambos* crooked] *vi* 1 *a*: to make different in some particular (never bothered to ~ his will) *b*: to make radically different: TRANSFORM (can't ~ human nature) *c*: to give a different position, course, or direction to: d: REVERSE (~ one's vote) 2 *a*: to replace with another (let's ~ the subject) *b*: to make a shift from one to another: SWITCH (always ~s sides in an argument) *c*: to exchange for an equivalent sum or comparable item *d*: to undergo a loss or modification of (foliage changing color) *e*: to put fresh clothes or covering on (~ a bed) ~ *vi* 1: to become different (her mood ~s every hour) (prices ~ overnight) 2 of the moon: to pass from one phase to another 3: to shift one's means of conveyance: TRANSFER (on the bus trip to New York he changed twice) 4 of the voice: to shift to lower register: BREAK 5: to undergo transformation, transition, or substitution (winter changed to spring) 6: to put on different clothes 7: to engage in giving something and receiving something in return: EXCHANGE (I need a sharper knife, so I'll ~ with you)

syn CHANGE, ALTER, VARY **MODIFY** *shared meaning element*: to make or become different

— **change hands**: to pass from the possession of one person to another (money changes hands many times) — **change one's mind**: to reverse one's intention or opinion (was going to drive but then changed his mind and took the bus)

2 **change** *n* 1: the act, process, or result of changing as *a*: ALTERATION (there was little ~ in her daily routine) *b*: TRANSFORMATION (has undergone a great ~ since he was married) *c*: SUBSTITUTION (went to the country for a ~ of air) *d*: the passage of the moon from one monthly revolution to another; also: the passage of the moon from one phase to another 2: a fresh set of clothes 3 Brit: EXCHANGE 5a 4 *a*: money in small denominations received in exchange for an equivalent sum in larger denominations *b*: money returned when a payment exceeds the amount due *c*: coins of low denominations (a pocketful of ~) 5: an order in which a set of bells is struck in change ringing

syn CHANGE, MUTATION, PERMUTATION, VICISSITUDE *shared meaning element*: altered state

change-able \ˈtʃæn-jə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of change, as *a*: able or apt to vary (~ weather) *b*: subject to change: ALTERABLE (a clause in the contract ~ at will) *c*: FICKLE *d*: IRIDESCENT — **change-abil-ty** \ˈtʃæn-jə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **change-able-ness** \ˈtʃæn-jə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **change-ably** \-bly/ *adv*

change-ful \ˈtʃæn-jəl/ *adj*: notably variable: UNCERTAIN — **change-fully** \-fəl/ *adv* — **change-ful-ness** *n*

change-less \ˈtʃæn-jəs/ *adj*: marked by the absence of change — **change-less-ly** *adv* — **change-less-ness** *n*

change-ling \ˈtʃæn-lɪŋ/ *n* 1 *archaic*: TURNCOAT 2: a child secretly exchanged for another in infancy 3 *archaic*: IMBECILE — **change-ling** *adj*

change off *vt* 1: to alternate with another at doing an act 2: to alternate between two different acts or instruments or between an action and a rest period

change of heart: a full reversal in position or attitude

change of life: CLIMACTERIC 2

change of pace 1: an interruption of continuity by a sudden shift (as for relief from monotony) to a different activity 2: CHANGE UP

change-over \ˈtʃæn-jə-vər/ *n*: conversion to a different function or use of a different method

chang-er \ˈtʃæn-jər/ *n* 1: one that changes 2 *obs*: MONEY CHANGER

change ringing *n*: the art or practice of ringing a set of tuned bells (as in the bell tower of a church) in continually varying order

change-up \ˈtʃæn-jəp/ *n*: a slow pitch in baseball thrown for deception with the same motion as a fastball

chan-nel \ˈtʃan-əl/ *n* [ME *chanel*, fr OF, fr L *canalis* channel — more at CANAL] 1 *a*: the bed where a natural stream of water runs *b*: the deeper part of a river, harbor, or strait *c*: a strait or narrow sea between two close land masses *d* (1): a means of communication or expression (the ~s between government and industry should be kept open) (2): a path along which data passes or along which data may be stored serially (as in a computer) *e* *pl*: a fixed or official course of communication (went



chandelier

through established military ~s with his grievances) *f*: a way, course, or direction of thought or action (new ~s of exploration) *g*: a band of frequencies of sufficient width for a single radio or television communication 2: a usu tubular enclosed passage: CONDUIT 3: a long gutter, groove, or furrow 4: a metal bar of flattened U-shaped section

2 **channel** *vi* **-neled** or **-nelled**, **-nel-ing** or **-nel-ling** 1 *a*: to form, cut, or wear a channel in *b*: to make a groove in (~ a chair leg) 2: to convey into or through a channel (~ his energy into constructive activities)

3 **channel** *n* [alter of *chainwale*, fr *chain* + *wale*]: one of the flat ledges of heavy plank or metal bolted edgewise to the outside of a ship to increase the spread of the shrouds

channel bass *n*: a large coppery drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) with a black spot at the base of the tail that is an important game and food fish of the Atlantic coast of No and So America — called also **redfish**

chan-nel-ize \ˈtʃan-nəl-ɪz/ *vi* **-ized**, **-iz-ing**: CHANNEL — **chan-nel-ization** \ˈtʃan-nəl-ɪ-z-ə-shən/ *n*

chan-son \ˈʃän-sən/ *n*, *pl* **chan-sons** \-sɒnz/ [F, fr L *cantion*, *cantio*, fr *cantus*, pp]: SONG *specif*: a music-hall or cabaret song

chan-son de geste \-sɒn-də-ˈzhest/ *n*, *pl* **chan-sons de geste** \səˈme/ [F, lit., song of heroic deeds]: any of several Old French epic poems of the 11th to the 13th centuries

chan-son-nier \ˈʃän-sɒn-ˈnyər/ *n* [F, fr *chanson*]: a writer or singer of chansons, esp: a cabaret singer

1 **chant** \ˈtʃant/ *vb* [ME *chaunter*, fr MF *chanter*, fr L *cantare*, fr *cantus*, pp of *cantare*, akin to OE *hana* rooster, Gk *kanachē* ringing sound] *vi* 1: to make melodic sounds with the voice, esp: to sing a chant 2: to recite in a monotonous repetitive tone ~ *vi* 1: to utter as in chanting 2: to celebrate or praise in song or chant

2 **chant** *n* 1. SONG 2 *a*: a repetitive liturgical melody in which as many syllables are assigned to each tone as required *b*: a rhythmic monotonous utterance or song (the ~ of an auctioneer) *c*: a composition for chanting

chan-ter \ˈtʃant-ər/ *n* 1: one that chants *a*: CHORISTER *b*: CANTOR 2: the chief singer in a chantry 3: the reed pipe of a bagpipe with finger holes on which the melody is played — **chan-ter-ess** \ˈtʃant-ər-əs/ *n*

chan-telle \ˈʃant-ə-ˈrel, ˈʃant-ə-/ *n* [F]: an edible mushroom (*Cantharellus cibarius*) of rich yellow color and pleasant aroma

chan-teuse \ˈʃän-ˈtoʊz, ˈʃän-ˈtüz/ *n*, *pl* **chan-teuses** \-toʊz(-əz), -tüz(-əz)/ [F, fem of *chanteur* singer, fr *chanter*] *a*: a female concert or nightclub singer

chan-ty or chan-ty \ˈʃant-ə, ˈtʃant-/ *n*, *pl* **chan-tyes or chan-tyes** [modif of F *chanter*]: a song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work

chan-ticleer \ˈtʃant-ə-ˈkli(ə)r, ˈʃant-/ *n* [ME *Chantecler*, rooster in verse narratives, fr OF *Chantecler*, rooster in the Roman de Renart]: COCK 1

Chan-tilly lace \ˈʃän-tɪl-ē-/ *n* [trans of F *dentelle de Chantilly*, fr *Chantilly*, France]: a delicate silk, linen, or synthetic lace having a six-sided mesh ground and a floral or scrolled design — called also **Chantilly**

chan-try \ˈtʃan-tri/ *n*, *pl* **chantries** [ME *chanterie*, fr MF, singing, fr *chanter*] 1: an endowment for the chanting of masses commonly for the founder 2: a chapel endowed by a chantry

Cha-nu-kah \ˈkən-ə-ˈkə, ˈhən-/ *war* of HANUKKAH

cha-os \ˈkɑ-, ˈʃä-, ˈʃän-/ *n* [L, fr Gk — more at GUM] 1 *obs*: CHASM ABYSS 2 *a* often *cap*: a state of things in which chance is supreme, esp — the confused unorganized state of primordial matter before the creation of distinct forms — compare COSMOS *b*: a state of utter confusion (the citywide blackout caused ~) *c*: a confused mass or heterogeneous agglomeration (a ~ of television antennas) — **cha-otic** \kə-ˈtɔ(ə)-k/ *adj* — **cha-oti-cally** \-k(ə)-li/ *adv*

1 **chap** \ˈtʃap/ *n* [short for *chapman*] 1: FELLOW 2 South & Midland: BABY, CHILD

2 **chap** *vb* **chapped**; **chap-ping** [ME *chappen*, akin to MD *capen* to cut down] *vi*: to cause to open in slits or cracks (**chapped lips**) ~ *vi*: to open in slits or cracks: CRACK (the hands and lips often ~ in winter)

3 **chap** *n*: a crack in or a sore roughening of the skin caused by exposure to wind or cold

4 **chap** \ˈtʃäp, ˈtʃap/ *n* [*chap*] 1 *a*: the fleshy covering of a jaw; also: JAW — usu used in *pl* (the wolf's ~s were smeared with blood) 2: the forepart of the face — usu used in *pl*

5 **chap** *abbr* chapter

chap-a-ra-jos or chap-a-re-jos \ˈʃap-ə-ˈrɑ(-)dɒs, -əs/ *n* *pl* [MexSp *chaparreras*]: CHAPS

chap-ar-ral \ˈʃap-ə-ˈræl, -rəl/ *n* [Sp fr *chapparro* dwarf evergreen oak, fr Basque *txapar*] 1: a thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks, broadly, a dense impenetrable thicket of shrubs or dwarf trees 2: an ecological community occurring widely in southern California and comprised of shrubby plants esp adapted to dry summers and moist winters

chaparral bird *n*: ROADRUNNER — called also **chaparral cock**

chaparral pea *n*: 1: a thorny California leguminous shrub (*Pickeringia montana*) forming dense thickets

chap-book \ˈtʃap-buk/ *n* [*chapman* + *book*]: a small book containing ballads, tales, or tracts

chape \ˈtʃäp, ˈtʃap/ *n* [ME, scabbard, fr MF, cape, fr LL *cappa*] *a*: the metal mounting or trimming of a scabbard or sheath

chapeau \ˈʃä-pə, ˈʃə-/ *n*, *pl* **chapeaus** \-ˈpöz/ or **chapeaux** \-ˈpöz/ [MF, fr OF *chapel* — more at CHAPEL]: HAT

chap-el \ˈtʃäp-əl/ *n* [ME, fr OF *chapele*, fr ML *capella*, fr dim of LL *cappa* cloak, fr the cloak of St Martin of Tours preserved as a sacred relic in a chapel built for that purpose] 1: a subordinate or private place of worship as *a*: a place of worship serving a residence or institution *b*: a small house of worship usu related to a main church *c*: a room or recess in a church for meditation and prayer or small religious services 2: a choir of singers belonging to a chapel (as of a prince) 3: a chapel service or assembly at a school or college 4: an association of the employees in a printing office 5: a place of worship used by a Christian group

down (detectives chasing down clues) 4: to cause to depart or flee: DRIVE (~ the dog out of the pantry) 5: to cause the removal of (a baseball pitcher) by a batting rally ~ vi 1: to chase an animal, person, or thing (~ after material possessions) 2: RUSH, HASTEN (chased all over town looking for a place to stay) **syn see FOLLOW**

chase *n* 1: the act of chasing; PURSUIT b: the hunting of wild animals — used with the c: an earnest or frenzied seeking after something desired 2: something pursued: QUARRY 3: a franchise to hunt within certain limits of land b: a tract of unenclosed land used as a game preserve 4: a sequence (as in a movie) in which the characters pursue one another

chase *vi* chased, chasing (ME *chassen*, modif of MF *enchasser* to set) 1: to ornament (metal) by indenting with a hammer and tools without a cutting edge b: to make by such indentation c: to set with gems 2: GROOVE, INDENT b: to cut (a thread) with a chaser

chase *n* [F *chas* eye of a needle, fr. LL *capsus* enclosed space, fr. L *pen*, alter of *capsa* box — more at CASE] 1: GROOVE, FURROW 2: the bore of a cannon 3: TRENCH b: a channel (as in a wall) for something to lie in or pass through

chase *n* [prob fr F *chasse* frame, fr. L *capsa*] a rectangular steel or iron frame into which letterpress matter is locked for printing or plating — compare FORM

chaser ('chā-sər) *n* 1: one that chases 2: a mild drink (as beer) taken after hard liquor

chaser *n*: a skilled worker who produces ornamental chasing

chaser *n*: a tool for cutting screw threads

Chas-id ('has-əd, 'kās-) *n*, pl *Chas-id-dim* ('has-əd-əm, 'kās-səd-) *var* of HASID

chasm ('kaz-əm) *n* [L *chasma*, fr. Gk, akin to L *hiare* to yawn — more at YAWN] 1: a deep cleft in the earth: GORGE 2: a marked division, separation, or difference (a political ~ between the two countries)

chasse ('sha-'sā) *vi* chased, chasing [F, *n*, fr pp of *chasser* to chase] 1: to make a *chassé* 2: SASHAY

chassé *n*: a sliding dance step resembling the galop

chassé-pot ('sha-'sā-'pō) *n*, fr. Antoine A. Chassépot †1905 F inventor) a bolt-action rifle firing a paper cartridge

chasseur ('sha-'sər) *n* [F, fr. MF *chasser*] 1: HUNTER, HUNTSMAN 2: one of a body of light cavalry or infantry trained for rapid maneuvering 3: a liveried attendant: FOOTMAN

chassis ('shās-'sē, 'shās-'ē also 'shās-'sē) *n*, pl *chassis* ('shās-'sē) [F *châssis*, fr. (assumed) VL *capsicum*, fr. L *capsa* box — more at CASE] 1: the frame upon which is mounted the body (as of an automobile or airplane), the working parts (as of a radio), the recoiling parts (of a cannon), or the roof, walls, floors, and facing (as of a building) 2: the frame and working parts as opposed to the body (as of an automobile) or cabinet (as of a radio or television set)

chaste ('chāst) *adj* chaster, chastest [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *castus* pure — more at CASTE] 1: innocent of unlawful sexual intercourse 2: CELIBATE 3: pure in thought and act: MODEST 4: severely simple in design or execution: AUSTERE (the ~ hospital corridor) (~ poetry) — **chaste-ly** *adv* — **chaste-ness** ('chāst-ē-ness) *n*

syn CHASTE, PURE, MODEST, DECENT *shared meaning element*: free from all taint of what is lewd or salacious **ant** lewd, wanton, immoral

chasten ('chās-'tən) *vi* chastened, chastening ('chās-'tən-, -'tən-) [alter of obs. E *castus* to chasten, fr. ME *chasten*, fr. OF *chastier*, fr. L *castigare*, fr. *castus* + *-igare* (fr. *agere* to drive) — more at ACT] 1: to correct by punishment or suffering: DISCIPLINE, also: PURIFY 2: to prune (as a work or style of art) of excess, pretense, or falsity: REFINE **syn see** PUNISH **ant** pamper, mollify, coddle — **chasten-er** ('chās-'tən-ər, -'tən-ər) *n*

chastise ('chās-'tiz) *vi* chastised, chastising [ME *chastisen*, alter of *chasten*] 1: to inflict punishment on (as by whipping) 2: to censure severely: CASTIGATE 3: archaic: CHASTEN 2 **syn see** PUNISH — **chastisement** ('chās-'tiz-mənt also 'chās-'tiz-) *n* — **chastiser** ('chās-'tiz-ər) *n*

chastity ('chās-'ti-tē) *n* 1: the quality or state of being chaste: abstinence from unlawful sexual intercourse b: abstinence from all sexual intercourse c: purity in conduct and intention d: restraint and simplicity in design or expression 2: personal integrity

chastity belt *n*: a belt device (as of medieval times) designed to prevent sexual intercourse on the part of the woman wearing it

chasuble ('chaz(h)-ə-'bol, 'chās-ə-) *n* [F, fr. LL *casula* hooded garment] a sleeveless outer vestment worn by the officiating priest at mass

chat ('chāt) *vb* chatted, chatting [ME *chatten*, short for *chatteren* *vi* 1: CHATTER, PRATTLE 2: to talk in an informal or familiar manner ~ *vi*, Brit: to talk to, esp: to talk lightly or glibly with — often used with *up*

chat *n* 1: idle small talk: CHATTER 2: light familiar talk, esp: CONVERSATION 3 [imit.]: any of several songbirds (as of the genera *Saxicola* or *Icteria*)

château ('shā-'tō, *n*, pl *châteaux* ('tōz) or *châteaux* ('tōz) [F, fr. L *castellum* castle] 1: a feudal castle or fortress in France 2: a large country house: MANORION 3: a French vineyard estate **château-briand** ('shā-'tō-'brē-'ān) *n*, often cap [François René de Chateaubriand] a large tenderloin steak usu. grilled or broiled and served with a sauce (as béarnaise)

château-lain ('shāt-'lān) *n* [MF *châtelain*, fr. L *castellanus* occupant of a castle]: CASTELLAN

chat-elaine ('shāt-'lān) *n* [F *châtelaine*, fem of *châtelain*] 1: a: the wife of a castellan b: the mistress of a château 2: a clasp or hook for a watch, purse, or bunch of keys

chat-toyance ('shā-'tōi-'āns) *n*: CHATTOYANCY

chat-toy-ancy ('shā-'tōi-'āns) *n*: the quality or state of being chatoyant

chat-toy-ant ('shā-'tōi-'ānt) *adj* [F, fr. pp of *chatoyer* to shine like a cat's eyes] having a changeable luster or color with an undulating narrow band of white light (a ~ gem)

chatoyant *n*: a chatoyant gem

chat-tel ('chāt-'tē) *n* [ME *chattel* property, fr. OF, fr. ML *capitale* — more at CATTLE] 1: an item of tangible movable or immovable property except real estate, freehold, and the things which are parcel of it: a piece of personal property 2: SLAVE, BONDSMAN

chat-ter ('chāt-'tər) *vb* [ME *chatteren*, of imit. origin] *vi* 1: to utter rapidly succeeding sounds suggestive of language but inarticulate and indistinct (squirrels ~ed angrily) (a ~ing stream) 2: to talk idly, incessantly, or fast: JABBER 3: to click repeatedly or uncontrollably (teeth ~ing with cold) (machine guns ~ing) b of a tool: to vibrate rapidly in cutting c: to operate with an irregularity that causes rapid intermittent noise or vibration (~ing brakes) ~ *vi* 1: to utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly 2: to cut unevenly with a chattering tool

chatter *n* 1: the action or sound of chattering 2: idle talk: PRATTLE

chat-ter-bob ('chāt-'tər-'bōks) *n*: one who engages in much idle talk

chat-ter-er ('chāt-'tər-ər) *n* 1: one that chatters 2: any of various passerine birds (as a waxwing)

chatter mark *n*: a fine undulation formed on the surface of work by a chattering tool 2: one of a series of short curved cracks on a glaciated rock surface transverse to the glacial striae

chat-ty ('chāt-'ē) *adj* chattier, -est 1: fond of chatting: TALK-ATIVE (a ~ neighbor) 2: having the style and manner of light familiar conversation (a ~ letter) — **chat-tily** ('chāt-'tē-ē) *adv* — **chat-tiness** ('chāt-'tē-ness) *n*

chauf-fur ('shō-'fər, 'shō-'n) [F, lit, stoker, fr. *chauffer* to heat, fr. MF *chauffer* — more at CHAFE] 1: a person employed to drive a motor vehicle 2: one that transports others by operating a motor vehicle

chauffeur *vb* chauffeured; chauffeuring ('shō-'f(-ə-)rɪŋ, 'shō-'f(-ə-)rɪŋ) *vi*: to do the work of a chauffeur ~ *vi* 1: to transport in the manner of a chauffeur (~s the children to school) 2: to operate (as an automobile) as chauffeur

chaul-moo-gra ('chōl-'mū-'grā) *n* [Beng *caulmugra*] any of several East Indian trees (family Flacourtiaceae) that yield an acrid oil used in treating leprosy and skin diseases

chant ('chōnt, 'chānt, 'chaunter *var* of CHANT CHANTER

chaus-sure ('shō-'sūr) *n*, pl *chaussures* ('same) [ME *chaucer*, fr. MF *chaussure*] 1: FOOTWEAR 2: SHOES

chau-tau-quas ('shō-'tō-'kwā) *n* [Chautauqua lake] an institution of the late 19th and early 20th centuries providing popular education combined with entertainment in the form of lectures, concerts, and plays often presented outdoors or in a tent

chau-vin-ism ('shō-'vā-'niz-əm) *n* [F *chauvinisme*, fr. Nicolas Chauvin fl 1815 F soldier of excessive patriotism and devotion to Napoleon] 1: excessive or blind patriotism — compare Jingoism 2: undue partiality or attachment to a group or place to which one belongs or has belonged (male ~) — **chau-vin-ist** ('vā-'niz-əm) *n* — **chau-vin-is-tic** ('shō-'vā-'nis-'tik) *adj* — **chau-vin-is-ti-cally** ('tū-'k(-ə-)lē) *adv*

chaw ('chō) *vb* [by alter] *vi*, *dial*: to grind (as tobacco) with the teeth ~ *vi*, *dial*: CHEW

chaw *n*, *dial*: a chew esp. of tobacco

cheap ('chēp) *n* [ME *chep*, fr. OE *cēp* trade, akin to OHG *kouf* trade, both fr. a prehistoric Gmc stem borrowed fr. L *caupo* tradesman] *obs*: BARGAIN — on the cheap: at minimum expense

cheaply ('chēp-ē) *adv*: CHEAPLY (schools that are run on the cheap)

cheap *adj* 1: purchasable below the going price or the real value b: charging a low price c: depreciated in value (as by currency inflation) (~ dollars) 2: gained with little effort (a ~ victory) 3: of inferior quality or worth: TAWDRY, SLEAZY b: contemptible because of lack of any fine, lofty, or redeeming qualities c: STINGY 4: yielding small satisfaction b: paying or able to pay less than going prices b of money: obtainable at a low rate of interest b Brit: specially reduced in price **syn see** CONTEMPERABLE **ant** noble — **cheap-adv** — **cheap-ish** ('chēp-ē-ē) *adj* — **cheap-ish-ly** *adv* — **cheap-ly** ('chēp-ē-ē) *adv* — **cheap-ness** *n*

cheap-en ('chēp-ən) *vb* cheapened, cheapening ('chēp-(-ə-)nɪŋ) *vi* 1 [obs. E *cheap* (to price, bid for)] archaic a: to ask the price of b: to bid or bargain for 2 a: to make cheap in price or value b: to lower in general esteem c: to make tawdry, vulgar, or inferior ~ *vi*: to become cheap

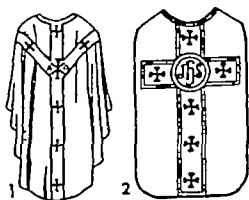
cheap-ly ('chēp-ē) *adv*: one that is cheap (\$8 and \$15 tires — the ~s — *Nat'l Observer*) — **cheap-ly** *adv*

cheap-jack ('chēp-'jæk) *n* [cheap + the name Jack] 1: a haggling huckster 2: a dealer in cheap merchandise

cheap-jack *adj* 1: being inferior, cheap, or worthless (~ movie companies) 2: unscrupulously opportunistic (~ speculators)

cheap-skate ('chēp-'skāt) *n*: a miserly or stingy person, esp: one who tries to avoid his share of costs or expenses

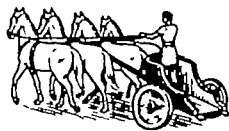
cheat ('chēt) *n* [earlier *cheat* forfeited property, fr. ME *chet* escheat, short for *eschete* — more at ESCHEAT] 1: the act or an instance of fraudulently deceiving: DECEPTION FRAUD 2: one that cheats: PRETENDER, DECEIVER 3: any of several grasses, esp: the common chess (*Bromus secalinus*) 4: the obtaining of property from another by an intentional active distortion of the truth.



chasubles 1 Gothic
2 fiddleback

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
a out ch chn e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
l loot a foot y yet yf few yu furious zh vision

2charge *n* 1 *a* obs: a material load or weight *b*: a figure borne on a heraldic field 2 *a*: the quantity that an apparatus is intended to receive and fitted to hold *b*: a store or accumulation of impelling force (the deeply emotional ~ of the drama) *c*: a definite quantity of electricity; esp: an excess or deficiency of electrons in a body *d*: THRILL, KICK (got a ~ out of the game) 3 *a*: OBLIGATION, REQUIREMENT *b*: MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION (has ~ of the home office) *c*: the ecclesiastical jurisdiction (as a parish) committed to a clergyman *d*: a person or thing committed to the care of another 4 *a*: INSTRUCTION, COMMAND *b*: instruction in points of law given by a court to a jury 5 *a*: EXPENSE, COST (gave the banquet at his own ~) *b*: the price demanded for something (no admission ~) *c*: a debit to an account (the purchase was a ~) *d*: the record of a loan (as of a book from a library) 6 *a*: ACCUSATION, INDICTMENT (a ~ of assault with intent to kill) *b*: a statement of complaint or hostile criticism (denied the ~s of nepotism that were leveled against him) 7: a violent rush forward (as to attack) — *in charge*: having control or custody of something (he is *in charge* of the training program)
charge-able /'tʃɑːrʒ-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1 *archaic*: financially burdensome; EXPENSIVE 2 *a*: liable to be accused or held responsible *b*: suitable to be charged to a particular account *c*: qualified to be made a charge on the county or parish — **charge-able-ness** *n*
charge account *n*: a customer's account with a creditor (as a merchant) to which the purchase of goods is charged
charge-a-plate /'tʃɑːrʒ-ə-plæt/ or **charge plate** *n* [fr. *Chargas plate*, a trademark] an embossed address plate used by a customer when buying on credit
charged /'tʃɑːrʒd/ *adj* 1: possessing strong emotion or vigorous purpose (attacked the author in an emotionally ~ review) 2: capable of arousing strong emotion (a highly ~ political theme)
chargé d'affaires /'ʃɑːrʒ-ə-də-'faɪə(r)/ *n*, *pl* **chargés d'affaires** /'ʃɑːrʒ-ə-də-'faɪə(r)/ [fr. lit., one charged with affairs] 1: a subordinate diplomat who substitutes for an ambassador or minister in his absence 2: a diplomat inferior in rank to an ambassador or minister and accredited by one government to the foreign minister of another
charge of quarters: an enlisted man designated to handle administrative matters in his unit esp after duty hours
charger /'tʃɑːrʒ-ər/ *n* [ME *chargeur*; akin to ME *chargen* to charge] *archaic*: a large flat platter for carrying meat
2charg-er *n* 1: one that charges as *a*: an appliance for holding or inserting a charge of powder or shot in a gun *b*: a cartridge clip 2: a horse for battle or parade
char-ness /'tʃɑːr-ə-nəs, 'tʃər-/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being charged; CAUTION 2: carefully preserved state; INTEGRITY
char-ot /'tʃɑːr-ət/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *char* wheeled vehicle, fr. *L* *carrus*] 1: a light 4-wheeled pleasure or state carriage 2: a 2-wheeled horse-drawn battle car of ancient times; used also in processions and races
2chariot *vt*: to carry in or as if in a chariot ~ *vi*: to drive or ride in or as if in a chariot
char-i-to-ter /'tʃɑːr-ət-ə-'tʃ(ə)r-/ *n* 1: one who drives a chariot 2 *cap*: the constellation Auriga
char-ism /'kɑː-rɪz-m/ also **char-ism** /'kɑː(r)-ɪz-əm/ *n*, *pl* **char-ism-as** /'kɑː-rɪz-mə-ti-/ also **charisms** [Gk *charisma* favor, gift, fr. *charizesthai* to favor, fr. *charis* grace; akin to Gk *charēin* to rejoice — more at YEARN] 1: an extraordinary power (as of healing) given a Christian by the Holy Spirit for the good of the church 2 *a*: a personal magic of leadership arousing special popular loyalty or enthusiasm for a public figure (as a political leader or military commander) *b*: a special magnetic charm or appeal (the ~ of a popular actor) — **char-is-matic** /'kɑː-rɪz-mə-tɪk/ *adj*
char-i-ta-ble /'tʃɑːr-ət-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: full of love for and goodwill toward others; BENEVOLENT 2 *a*: liberal in benefactions to the poor; GENEROUS *b*: of or relating to charity (~ institutions) 3: merciful or kind in judging others; LENIENT — **char-i-ta-ble-ness** *n* — **char-i-ta-bly** *adv*
char-ity /'tʃɑːr-ət-i/ *n*, *pl* **-ties** [ME *charité*, fr. OF *charité*, fr. LL *caritas*, *caritas* Christian love, fr. *L* *caritas*, fr. *carus* dear; akin to Skt *kāma* love] 1: benevolent goodwill toward or love of humanity 2 *a*: kindly liberality and helpfulness esp toward the needy or suffering; also: aid given to those in need *b*: an institution engaged in relief of the poor *c*: public provision for the relief of the needy 3 *a*: a gift for public benevolent purposes *b*: an institution (as a hospital) founded by such a gift 4: lenient judgment of others *syn* see MERCY and MALICE, *ill* will
char-k-a /'tʃɑːr-ə-'kɑː, 'tʃɑːr-/ *n* [fr. *L* *Carbaria* headache, fr. Gk *kārbāria*, fr. *kara*, *kāre* head + *barya* heavy — more at CERE-BRAL GRIEVE]; **SHIVAREE**
char-ka or **char-kha** /'tʃɑːr-kə, 'tʃɑːr-/ *n* [Hindi *carkha*] a domestic spinning wheel used in India chiefly for spinning cotton
char-la-tan /'ʃɑːr-lə-'tæn, -lən-/ *n* [It *ciarlatano*, alter. of *cerretano*, lit., inhabitant of Cerreto, fr. *Cerreto*, village in Italy] 1: QUACK (~s killing their patients with empirical procedures) 2: one making usu. noisy or showy pretenses to knowledge or ability; FRAUD, FAKER — **char-la-tan-ism** /'tʃɑːr-lə-'tən-ɪz-əm/ *n* — **char-la-tan-ry** /-rɪ-/ *n*
Charles's Wain /'tʃɑːr-lz-zz-'wān, 'tʃɑːr-lz-'wān/ *n* [*Charlemagne*] the Big Dipper
Charles-ton /'tʃɑːr-lstən/ *n* [Charleston, S. C.] a lively ballroom dance in which the knees are twisted in and out and the heels are swung sharply outward on each step
char-ley horse /'tʃɑːr-lē-'hɔːr-/ *n* [fr. *Charley*, nickname for *Charles*] a muscular strain or bruise esp of the quadriceps that is characterized by pain and stiffness
Char-lie /'tʃɑːr-lē/ (fr. the name *Charlie*) — a communications code word for the letter *c*



chariot 2

char-lock /'tʃɑːr-'lɒk, -lɒk/ *n* [ME *cherlok*, fr. OE *cerlic*] a wild mustard (*Brassica kaber*) that is often troublesome in grainfields
char-lotte /'ʃɑːr-lɒt-/ *n* [F] a dessert consisting of a filling (as of fruit, whipped cream, or custard) placed over cake, ladyfingers, or strips of bread
char-lotte russe /'ʃɑːr-lɒt-'rɪs-/ *n* [F, lit., Russian charlotte] a charlotte made with sponge cake or ladyfingers and a whipped cream or custard-gelatin filling
1charm /'tʃɑːrm/ *n* [ME *charme*, fr. OF, fr. *L* *carmen* song, fr. *canere* to sing — more at CHANT] 1 *a*: the chanting or reciting of a magic spell; INCANTATION *b*: an act or expression believed to have magic power 2: something worn about the person to ward off evil or ensure good fortune; AMULET 3 *a*: a trait that fascinates, allures, or delights *b*: a physical grace or attraction — used in pl. *c*: compelling attractiveness (the island possessed great ~) 4: a small ornament worn on a bracelet or chain *syn* see FETISH — **charm-less** /-ləs/ *adj*
2charm *vt* 1 *a*: to affect by or as if by magic; COMPEL *b*: to please, soothe, or delight by compelling attraction (~s women with his suave manner) 2: to endow with supernatural powers by means of charms, also: to protect by spells, charms, or supernatural influences 3: to control (an animal) typically by charms (as the playing of music) (~ a snake) ~ *vi* 1: to practice magic and enchantment 2: to have the effect of a charm; FASCINATE *syn* see ATTRACT and DISGUST
charm-er /'tʃɑːr-mər/ *n* 1: ENCHANTER, MAGICIAN 2: one that charms or fascinates, esp: an attractive woman
charm-ing /'tʃɑːr-mɪŋ/ *adj*: extremely pleasing or delightful; EN-TRANCING — **charm-ing-ly** /-mɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv*
charm school *n*: a school or course of instruction in which social graces are taught
char-nel /'tʃɑːr-nəl/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *carnale*, fr. LL *neut* of *carnalis* of the flesh — more at CARNAL] a building or chamber in which bodies or bones are deposited — called also *charnel house* — **char-nel** *adj*
Char-o-lais /'ʃɑːr-ə-'lɛɪ/ *n* [Charolais, district in eastern France] any of a French breed of large white cattle used primarily for beef and crossbreeding
Char-on /'kɑːr-ən, 'ker-/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Charōn*] a son of Erebus who in Greek myth ferries the souls of the dead over the Styx
char-poy /'tʃɑːr-pɔɪ/ *n*, *pl* **charpoys** [Hindi *chāpāī*] a bed consisting of a frame strung with tapes or light rope that is used esp in India
char-qué /'tʃɑːr-kē, 'ʃɑːr-/ *n* [Sp, fr. Quechua *ch'arki* dried meat] jerked beef
charr /'tʃɑːr/ *var* of *CHAR*
1chart /'tʃɑːrt/ *n* [MF *charte*, fr. *L* *charta* piece of papyrus, document — more at CARD] 1: MAP, as *a*: an outline map exhibiting something (as climatic or magnetic variations) in its geographical aspects *b*: a map for the use of navigators 2 *a*: a sheet giving information in tabular form *b*: GRAPH *c*: DIAGRAM *d*: a sheet of paper ruled and graduated for use in a recording instrument
2chart *vt* 1: to make a map or chart of 2: to lay out a plan for
char-ta-ceous /'kɑːr-'tɪ-ʃəs/ *adj*: resembling or made of paper (~ plant part)
1char-ter /'tʃɑːr-tər/ *n* [ME *chartre*, fr. OF, fr. ML *chartula*, fr. *L* *dim* of *charta*] 1: a written instrument or contract (as a deed) executed in due form 2 *a*: a grant or guarantee of rights, franchises, or privileges from the sovereign power of a state or country *b*: an instrument in writing creating and defining the franchises of a city, educational institution, or corporation *c*: CONSTITUTION 3: an instrument in writing from the authorities of a society creating a lodge or branch 4: a special privilege, immunity, or exemption 5: a mercantile lease of a ship or some principal part of it
2char-ter *vt* 1 *a*: to establish, enable, or convey by charter *b* *Brit*: CERTIFY (a ~ed mechanical engineer) 2: to hire, rent, or lease for use exclusive and temporary use (~ed a boat for deep-sea fishing) *syn* see HIRE — **char-ter-er** /-ər-/ *n*
3char-ter *adj*: of, relating to, or being a travel arrangement in which transportation (as a bus or plane) is hired by and for one specific group of people (a ~ flight)
chartered accountant *n*, *Brit*: a member of a chartered institute of accountants
charter member *n*: an original member of a society or corporation — **charter membership** *n*
Char-tism /'tʃɑːr-tɪz-m/ *n* [ML *charta* charter, fr. *L*, document] the principles and practices of a body of 19th century English political reformers advocating better social and industrial conditions for the working classes — **Char-tist** /'tʃɑːr-tɪst/ *n*
chart-ist /'tʃɑːr-tɪst/ *n* 1: CARTOGRAPHER 2: an analyst of market action whose predictions of market courses are based on study of graphic presentations of past market performance
char-treuse /'ʃɑːr-'trɪz, -'trɪs/ *n* [Chartrreuse] a variable color averaging a brilliant yellow green
Char-treuse trademark — used for a usu. green or yellow liqueur
char-tu-lary /'kɑːr-'tʃə-'lɛr-/ *n*, *pl* **-lar-ies** [ML *chartularium*] CARTULARY
char-wom-an /'tʃɑːr-'wʊm-ən/ *n* [chare + woman] 1 *Brit*: a woman hired to char 2: a cleaning woman esp in a large building
chary /'tʃɑː(r)-i, 'tʃe(r)-i/ *adj* **char-er**; **-est** [ME, sorrowful, dear, fr. OE *ceara* sorrowful, fr. *caru* sorrow — more at CARE] 1 *archaic*; **DEAR**, TREASURED 2: discreetly cautious as *a*: hesitant and vigilant about dangers and risks *b*: slow to grant, accept, or expend (a man very ~ of compliments) *syn* see CAUTIOUS — **char-ily** /'tʃɑːr-ɪ-lɪ, 'tʃe-/ *adv*
Char-ry-b-dix /'kɑː-'rɪb-dɪks/ *n* [L, fr. Gk] a daughter of Poseidon and Gaia thrown into the sea off Sicily by Zeus where by swallowing and spewing water she created a whirlpool — compare SCYLLA
1chase /'tʃeɪs/ *vb* **chased**; **chasing** [ME *chasen*, fr. MF *chasser*, fr. (assumed) VL *captiare* — more at CATCH] *vt* 1 *a*: to follow rapidly; PURSUE *b*: HUNT *c*: to follow regularly or persistently with the intention of attracting or alluring (he's too old to be *chas-ing* women) 2 *obs*: HARASS 3: to seek out — often used with

chick-weed \ˈchik-wēd\ *n*: any of various low-growing small-leaved woody plants of the pink family (esp. genera *Arenaria*, *Cerastium*, and *Stellaria*) several of which are relished by birds or used as potherbs

chicle \ˈchik-əl, -jə\ *n* [Sp, fr. Nahuatl *chicli*]: a gum from the latex of the sapodilla used as the chief ingredient of chewing gum

chico \ˈtʃeɪ-ko, -kɪk-/ *n*, *pl* **chicos** [modif. of Sp *chicalote*]: a common greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) of the western U.S.

chico-ry \ˈtʃik-(ə-)rē\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** [ME *chicore*, fr. MF *chicorée*, *chicorée*, fr. L *cichorium*, fr. Gk *kichorea*] 1: a thick-rooted usu. blue-flowered European perennial composite herb (*Cichorium intybus*) widely grown for its roots and as a salad plant 2: the dried ground roasted root of chicory used to flavor or adulterate coffee

chide \ˈtʃid-/ *vb* **chid** \ˈtʃid/ or **chid-ed** \ˈtʃid-əd/; **chid** or **chid-den** \ˈtʃid-ən/ or **chided**, **chid-ling** \ˈtʃid-ɪŋ/ [ME *chiden*, fr. OE *cidan* to quarrel, *chide*, fr. *cid* strife] *v*: to speak out in angry or displeased rebuke ~ *vt*: to voice disapproval to: reproach in a usu. mild and constructive manner: SCOLD *syn* see REPROVE

chief \tʃiːf\ [ME, fr. OF, head, chief, fr. L *caput* head — more at HEAD] 1: the upper part of a heraldic field 2: the head of a body of persons or an organization: LEADER (~ of police) 3: the principal or most valuable part — **chief-dom** \-dəm\ *n* — **chief-ship** \-ʃɪp\ *n* — **In chief**: in the chief position or place — often used in titles (commander in chief)

chief *adj* 1: accorded highest rank or office (~ librarian) 2: of greatest importance, significance, or influence (the ~ reasons)

chief *adv*, *archaic*: CHIEFLY

chief executive *n*: a principal executive officer: as a: the president of a republic b: the governor of a state

chief justice *n*: the presiding or principal judge of a court of justice

chief-ly \ˈtʃiːf-li/ *adv* 1: most importantly: PRINCIPALLY, ESPECIALLY 2: for the most part: MOSTLY, MAINLY

chiefly *adj*: of or relating to a chief (~ duties)

chief master sergeant *n*: a noncommissioned officer in the air force ranking above a senior master sergeant

chief master sergeant of the air force: the ranking noncommissioned officer in the air force serving as adviser to the chief of staff

chief of naval operations: the commanding officer of the navy and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

chief of staff 1: the ranking officer of a staff in the armed forces serving as principal adviser to a commander 2: the commanding officer of the army or air force and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

chief of state: the formal head of a national state as distinguished from the head of the government

chief petty officer *n*: an enlisted man in the navy or coast guard ranking above a petty officer first class and below a senior chief petty officer

chief-tain \ˈtʃiːf-tən\ *n* [ME *chieftaine*, fr. MF *chevetain*, fr. LL *capitaneus* chief — more at CAPTAIN]: a chief esp. of a band, tribe, or clan — **chief-tain-ship** \-ʃɪp\ *n*

chief-tain-ry \-rē\ *n*, *pl* **-cies** 1: the rank, dignity, office, or role of a chieftain 2: a region or a people ruled by a chief: CHIEFDOM

chief warrant officer *n*: a warrant officer of senior rank in the armed forces; also: a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard ranking below an ensign

child \tʃɪld\ or **child** \tʃɪld\ *n* [ME (Sc) *cheld*, alter. of ME *child* (*child*) *chiffo* Scot: FELLOW, LAD

chiff-chaff \ˈtʃɪf-, ˈtʃɪf\ *n* [imit.]: a small grayish European warbler (*Phylloscopus collybita*)

chiff-on \ˈʃɪf-ən, -ʃɪf-/ *n* [F, lit., rag, fr. *chiffe* old rag, alter. of MF *chipe*, fr. ME *chip* chip] 1: an ornamental adage (as a knot of ribbons) to a woman's dress 2: a sheer fabric esp. of silk

chiffon *adj* 1: resembling chiffon in sheerness or softness 2: having a light delicate texture achieved usu. by adding whipped egg whites or whipped gelatin (lemon ~ pie)

chiffonier \ˈʃɪf-ən-ɪ-ər\ *n* [F *chiffonnier*, fr. *chiffon*]: a high narrow chest of drawers

chiffon-robe \ˈʃɪf-ə-roʊb\ *n* [*chiffonier* + ward-robe]: a combination of wardrobe and chest of drawers

chig-ger \ˈtʃɪg-ər, -jɪg-/ *n* 1: CHIGOE 1 2 [of African origin; akin to Wolof *jiga* insect]: a 6-legged mite larva (family Trombiculidae) that sucks the blood of vertebrates and causes intense irritation

chignon \ˈʃhən-yən\ *n* [F, fr. MF *chaignon* chain, collar, nape]: a knot of hair that is worn at the back of the head and esp. at the nape of the neck

chigoe \ˈtʃɪg-(ə)-\ *n* [of Cariban origin; akin to Galibi *chico* chigoe] 1: a tropical flea (*Tunga penetrans*) of which the fertile female causes great discomfort by burrowing under the skin — called also **chigger** 2: CHIGGER 2

Chih-hua-hua \ˈtʃa-wa-ˈhwa, -wa\ *n* [MexSp, fr. *Chihuahua*, Mexico]: a very small round-headed large-eared short-coated dog believed to antedate Aztec civilization

chil-blain \ˈtʃɪl-blæn\ *n* [*chill*]: an inflammatory swelling or sore caused by exposure (as of the feet or hands) to cold

child \tʃɪld\ *n*, *pl* **child-ern** \ˈtʃɪld-ɪrən, -dərən/ *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *child*, akin to Goth *kilthei* womb, Skt *jathara* belly] 1: an unborn or recently born person b *dial*: a female infant 2: a young person esp. between infancy and youth b: a childlike or childish person c: a person not yet of age 3 *usu* *childe* \ˈtʃɪld-/ *archaic*: a youth of noble birth 4: a son or daughter of human parents b: DESCENDANT 5: one strongly influenced by another or by a place or state of affairs 6: PRODUCT, RESULT (barbed wire ~ is truly a ~ of the plains — W. P. Webb) — **child-less** \ˈtʃɪl-(ə)-dɪz\ *adj* — **child-less-ness** *n* — with **child**: PREGNANT



chiffonier

child-bearing \ˈtʃɪl(d)-, -bar-ɪŋ, -ber-ɪŋ\ *n*: the act of bringing forth children: PARTURITION — **childbearing** *adj*

child-bed \-bed\ *n*: the condition of a woman in childbirth

childbed fever *n*: PUERPERAL FEVER

childbirth \ˈtʃɪl(d)-, -bɜrth\ *n*: PARTURITION

child-hood \ˈtʃɪld-, -hʊd\ *n* 1: the state or period of being a child 2: the early period in the development of something (in the ~ of our culture — Michael Novak)

child-ish \ˈtʃɪld-ɪʃ\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or befitting a child or childhood (a clear ~ voice) (calling back ~ memories) 2: marked by or suggestive of immaturity and lack of poise (a ~ spiteful remark) b: lacking complexity: SIMPLE (it's a ~ device, but it works) c: deteriorated with age esp. in mind: SENILE (the old man was becoming ~) — **child-ish-ly** *adv* — **child-ish-ness** *n*

syn CHILDISH, CHILDLIKE *shared meaning element*: having qualities natural or suitable to a child. CHILDISH tends to suggest unpleasing qualities (as fretful impatience or undeveloped taste and mentality) that are appropriate to children but deplorable in adults (a childlike determination to excel) CHILDLIKE *usu* suggests such attractive and admirable qualities of childhood as innocence, straightforwardness, or trust (had a childlike faith)

child-like \ˈtʃɪl-(ə)-, -dɪl-ɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling a child or childhood, esp.: marked by innocence, trust, and ingenuousness *syn* see CHILDISH — **child-like-ness** *n*

child-ly \ˈtʃɪl-(ə)-, -dɪl-ɪ\ *adj*: CHILDLIKE

child's play *n* 1: an extremely simple task or act 2: something that is insignificant (his injury was *child's play* compared with the damage he inflicted)

Chile-bells \ˈtʃɪl-ē-, -bɛl-z\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr.: COPAHUE

Chile saltpeter \ˈtʃɪl-ē-, -n\ (*Chile*, So. America): sodium nitrate esp. occurring naturally (as in caliche) — called also *Chile niter*

chill or **chille** or **chilli** \ˈtʃɪl-ē-, -n\ *n*, *pl* **chilles** or **chilles** or **chillies** [Sp *chile*, fr. Nahuatl *chilli*] 1: HOT PEPPER b *usu* *chilli*, *chiffy* Brit: a pepper whether hot or sweet 2: a thick sauce of meat and chillies b: CHILI CON CARNE

chill-ad \ˈtʃɪl-əd-, -əd\ *n* [LL *chillad-*, *chillas*, fr. Gk, fr. *chillai* thousand — more at MILE] 1: a group of 1000 2: a period of 1000 years: MILLENNIUM

chill-asm \ˈtʃɪl-əz-, -əm\ *n* [NL *chillasmus*, fr. LL *chiliastes* one that believes in chillism, fr. CHILL] 1: MILLENNARIANISM — **chill-ast** \-əst-, -əst-*n* — **chill-ast-ic** \ˈtʃɪl-əst-ɪk\ *adj*

chill con carne \ˈtʃɪl-kən-, -kən-/ *n* [Sp *chile con carne* chill with meat]: a spiced stew of ground beef and minced chillies or chill powder usu. with beans

chill sauce *n*: a spiced tomato sauce usu. made with red and green peppers

chill \tʃɪl\ *vb* [ME *chillen*, fr. *chile* cold, frost, fr. OE *cele*; akin to OE *ceald* cold] *v* 1: to become cold b: to shiver or quake with or as if with cold 2: to become taken with a chill 3 of a metal: to become surface-hardened by sudden cooling ~ *vt* 1: to make cold or chilly b: to make cool esp. without freezing 2: to affect as if with cold: DISPIRIT (were ~ed by the drab austerity and the police-state atmosphere — William Attwood) 3: to harden the surface of (metal) by sudden cooling — **chill-ingly** \-ɪŋ-li/ *adv*

chill *adj* 1: moderately cold b: COLD, RAW 2: affected by cold (~ travelers) 3: DISTANT, FORMAL (a ~ reception) 4: DEPRESSING DISPIRITING (~ penny — Thomas Gray) — **chill-ness** *n*

chill *n* 1: a sensation of cold accompanied by shivering b: a disagreeable sensation of coldness 2: a moderate but disagreeable degree of cold 3: a check to enthusiasm or warmth of feeling (felt the ~ of his opponent's stare)

chiller \ˈtʃɪl-ər\ *n* 1: one that chills 2: an eerie or frightening story of murder, violence, or the supernatural

chill factor *n*: WINDCHILL

chill-um \ˈtʃɪl-əm\ *n* [Hindi *chilam*, fr. Per *chillam*] 1: the part of a water pipe that contains the substance (as tobacco or hashish) which is smoked, also: a quantity of a substance thus smoked 2: a funnel-shaped clay pipe for smoking

chilly \ˈtʃɪl-i/ *adj* **chill-er**, *est* 1: noticeably cold: CHILLING 2: unpleasantly affected by cold 3: lacking warmth of feeling 4: tending to arouse fear or apprehension (~ suspicious) — **chill-ly** \ˈtʃɪl-i-ly/ *adv* — **chill-iness** \ˈtʃɪl-ɪ-nəs\ *n*

chil-moe-ra \ˈki-mir-ə-, -kə-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, *chimera*]: any of a family (Chimaeridae) of marine elasmobranch fishes with a tapering or threadlike tail and usu. no anal fin

chime \tʃɪm\ *n* [ME, cymbal, fr. OF *chimbe*, fr. L *cymbalum* cymbal] 1: an apparatus for chiming a bell or set of bells 2: a musically tuned set of bells b: one of a set of objects giving a bell-like sound when struck 3: the sound of a set of bells — *usu* used in pl b: a musical sound suggesting that of bells 4: ACCORD, HARMONY (such happy ~ of fact and theory — Henry Maudsley)

chime *vb* **chimed**, **chim-ing** *v* 1: to make a musical and esp. a harmonious sound b: to make the sounds of a chime 2: to be or act in accord (the music and the mood *chimed* well together) ~ *vi* 1: to cause to sound musically by striking 2: to produce by chiming 3: to call or indicate by chiming (the clock *chimed* midnight) 4: to utter repetitively: DIN 2 — **chime-r** *n*

chime \ˈtʃɪm\ *n* [ME *chimbe*, fr. OE *cimb*; akin to OE *camb* comb]: the edge or rim of a cask

chime in *v* 1: to break into a conversation or discussion esp. to express an opinion 2: to combine harmoniously (the artist's illustrations *chime* in perfectly with the text — Book Production) ~ *vt*: to remark while chiming in

a	about	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cat, cart	
o	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin, th thus
ü	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yu	famous	zh	vision

moves his 16 pieces according to fixed rules across a checkerboard and tries to checkmate his opponent's king — **chess-board** \ˈbɒ(ə)rɪd, -bɒ(ə)rɪd/ *n* — **chess-man** \ˈmæn, -mən/ *n* ² **chess** *n* [orig unknown]: a weedy annual bromegrass (*Bromus secalinus*) widely distributed as a weed esp in grain, broadly: any of several weedy bromegrasses

chest \ˈtʃest/ *n* [ME, fr OE *cest*; akin to OHG & ON *kista* chest] 1 *a*: a container for storage or shipping, esp: a box with a lid used esp for the safekeeping of belongings 2 *a*: a cupboard used esp for the storing of medicines or first-aid supplies 2: the place where money of a public institution is kept: **TREASURY**, also: the fund so kept 3: the part of the body enclosed by the ribs and breastbone — **chest-ful** \ˈfʊl/ *n* — **cheated** \ˈtʃeɪtəd/ *adj* *comb form*: having (such) a chest (flat-cheated) (deep-cheated)

chester-field \ˈtʃestərˌfi:ld/ *n* [fr a 19th cent. Earl of Chester-field] 1: a single-breasted or double-breasted semifitted overcoat with velvet collar 2: a davenport *usu.* with upright armrests **Chester White** \ˈtʃestərˌwaɪt/ *n* [Chester County, Pa.]: any of a breed of large white swine

chestnut \ˈtʃest-nʌt/ *n* [ME *chastelne*, *chesten* chestnut tree, fr MF *chastaigne*, fr L *castanea*, fr Gk *kastanea*] 1 *a*: a tree or shrub (genus *Castanea*) of the beech family 2: the edible nut of a chestnut 3: the wood of a chestnut 2: a grayish to reddish brown 3: HORSE CHESTNUT 4: a chestnut-colored animal, specif: a horse having a body color of any shade of pure or reddish brown with mane, tail, and points of the same or a lighter shade — compare **bay** 1, **isorel** 1a 5: a callosity on the inner side of the leg of the horse 6 *a*: an old joke or story 6: something (as a musical piece) repeated to the point of staleness

chestnut *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling a chestnut 2: of the color chestnut

chestnut blight *n*: a destructive fungous disease of the American chestnut marked by cankers of bark and cambium

chest of drawers: a piece of furniture designed to contain a set of drawers (as for holding clothing)

cheaty *adj* **cheat-er**; **-est** 1. marked by a large or well-developed chest 2: proudly or arrogantly self-assertive **cheat-de-frise** \ˈʃoʊˌdɛˌfrɪz/ *n*, *pl* **chevaux-de-frise** \ˈʃoʊˌvɔːˌdɛˌfrɪz/ [F, lit, horse from Friesland] 1: a defense consisting of a timber or an iron barrel covered with projecting spikes and often strung with barbed wire 2: a protecting line (as of spikes) on top of a wall — *usu.* used in *pl*

cheval glass \ˈʃoʊˌvɔːl/ *n* [F *cheval* horse, support]: a full-length mirror in a frame by which it may be tilted

chevalier \ˈʃev-əˌli(ə)r/ *n* [fr MF, fr LL *caballarius* horseman] 1 *a*: CAVALIER 2 *b*: a member of any of various orders of knighthood or of merit (as the Legion of Honor) 2 *a*: a member of the lowest rank of French nobility 3: a cadet of the French nobility 3: a chivalrous man

chevelure \ˈʃov-ɪ-ljər/ *n* [F, fr L *capillatura*, fr *capillatus* having hair, fr *capillus* hair]: a head of hair

cheviot \ˈʃev-ɪ-ət/ *n*, *pl* **cheviot** *n*, *often* *cap* 1: any of a breed of hardy hornless medium-wooled meat-type sheep that are a source of quality mutton and have their origin in the Cheviot hills 2 *a*: a fabric of cheviot wool 2: a heavy rough napped plain or twill fabric of coarse wool or worsted 3: a sturdy soft-finished plain or twill cotton shirting

chevron \ˈʃev-rən/ *n* [ME, fr MF, *rafter*, *chevron*, fr (assumed) VL *caprio*, *caprio* rafter; akin to L *capra* goat]: a figure, pattern, or object having the shape of a V or an inverted V as *a* or *chever-on* \ˈʃev-rən/ 1: a heraldic charge consisting of two diagonal stripes meeting at an angle *usu.* with the point up 2: a sleeve badge that *usu.* consists of one or more chevron-shaped stripes often with arcs or distinctive emblems and that indicates the wearer's rank and service (as in the armed forces) — **chevroned** \ˈʃev-rənd/ *adj*

chevro-tain \ˈʃev-rəˌtɛn/ *n* [F, dim. of *chevrot* kid, fawn, fr MF, dim. of *chèvre* goat, fr L *capra* she-goat, fem. of *capr*, *capra* he-goat]: any of several very small hornless ruminants (family Traguidae) of tropical Asia and West Africa

chew \tʃu/ *v* [ME *chewen*, fr OE *cēowan*, akin to OHG *kiuwan* to chew, OSlav *živati*] *vi*: to crush, grind, or gnaw (as food) with or as with the teeth: MASTICATE *vi*: to chew something; specif: to chew tobacco — **chew-able** \ˈʃoʊˌbəl/ *adj* — **chew-er** *n* — **chewy** \ˈtʃuːli/ *adj* — **chew the rag** or **chew the fat** *slang*: to make friendly familiar conversation: CHAT

chew *n* 1: the act of chewing 2: something for chewing (as a weed of tobacco)

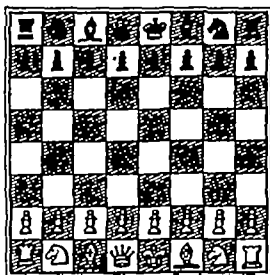
chewing gum: a sweetened and flavored insoluble plastic material (as a preparation of chicle) used for chewing

che-wink \tʃiˌwɪŋk/ *n* [limit]: TOWHEE 1

chew out *vi*: to bowl out: REPRIMAND

chew over *vi*: to meditate on: think about reflectively

Cheyenne \ʃiˌæn, -tʃæn/ *n*, *pl* **Cheyenne** or **Cheyennes** [CanF, F, fr Dakota *Šaiyena*, fr *šala* to speak unintelligibly] 1: a member of an Amerindian people of the western plains of the U.S. 2: the Algonquian language of the Cheyenne people



chessboard with men arranged as at beginning of game

chg *abbr* 1 change 2 charge

chi \tʃi/ *n* [Gk *ches*]: the 22d letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table

Chi-anti \kəˌˈtɪnt-ə, -ˈant-/ *n* [It, fr the *Chianti* mt area, Italy]: a still dry usu. red table wine

Chian turpentine \ˈkiˌən-/ *n* [Chios, Greece]: TURPENTINE 1a

chiao \ˈtʃiəʊ/ *n*, *pl* **chiao** [Chin (Pek) *chiao*] — see **yuan** at **MONEY** table

chiar-oscuro-rist \kəˌˈrɔː-ˈsk(y)ūr-əst, kəˌˈr-/ *n*: an artist in **chiar-oscuro**

chiar-oscuro \ˈkiˌəʊ(r)-ˈɔː(r)/ *n*, *pl* **-ros** [It, fr *chiaro* clear, light + *oscuro* obscure, dark] 1: pictorial representation in terms of light and shade without regard to color 2: the arrangement or treatment of light and dark parts in a pictorial work of art 3: a 16th century woodcut technique involving the use of several blocks to print different tones of the same color; also: a print made by this technique

chiasm \ˈkiˌz-əm/ *n* [NL *chiasma*]: CHIASMA 1 **chiasm-ic** \ˈkiˌz-əm-ɪk/ *n*, *pl* **-ma-tic** \ˈkiˌz-əm-ə-tɪk/ [NL, X-shaped configuration, fr. Gk, crosspiece, fr *chiazlein* to mark with a chi, fr. *chi* (x)] 1: an anatomical intersection or decussation — compare OPTIC CHIASMA 2: a cross-shaped configuration of paired chromatids visible in the diplotene of meiotic prophase and considered the cytological equivalent of genetic crossing-over — **chiasm-atic** \ˈkiˌz-əm-ə-tɪk/ *adj*

chiasmus \ˈkiˌz-əm-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *chiasmos*, fr *chiazlein* to mark with a chi]: an inverted relationship between the syntactic elements of parallel phrases (as in Goldsmith's *to stop too fearful, and too faint to go*)

chias \ˈtʃaɪ-ə/ *n* [Turk *çavuş*, fr *çav* voice, news]: a Turkish messenger or sergeant

Chib-cha \ˈtʃɪb-ˈtʃɑː/ *n*, *pl* **Chibcha** or **Chibchaa** [Sp. of Amerind origin] 1: a member of an Amerindian people of central Colombia 2: the extinct language of the Chibcha people

Chib-cha \ˈtʃɪb-ˈtʃɑː/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a language stock of Colombia and Central America

chibouk or **chibouque** \ˈtʃɪˌbʊk, -ʃə-/ *n* [F *chibouque*, fr Turk *çubuk*]: a long-stemmed Turkish tobacco pipe with a clay bowl

chic \ʃɛk/ *n* [F]: smart elegance and sophistication esp of dress or manner: STYLE (wears her clothes with superb ~)

chic *adj* 1: cleverly stylish: SMART (the woman who is ~ adapts fashion to her own personality — Elizabeth L. Post) 2: currently fashionable: MODISH (a ~ restaurant) — **chic-ly** *adv* — **chic-ness** *n*

chico-lo-to \ˈtʃɪk-əˌlɔːt-ə/ *n* [Sp, fr. Nahuatl *chicalotl*]: a white-flowered prickly poppy (*Argemone platyceras*) of Mexico and the southwestern U.S.

Chicana \tʃiˌkæn-ə, -ʃi-/ *n* [Chicano + -a (fr. Sp, fem ending)] 1: a female Chicano — **Chicana** *adj*

chicanery \ˈtʃɪk-ən, -tʃi-/ *n* [Chican + -ery]; **chican-ing** [F *chicaner*, fr MF, to quibble, prevent justice] *vi*: to use chicanery (a wretch he had taught to lie and ~ — George Meredith) ~ *vi*: TRICK, CHEAT

chicanery *n*: CHICANERY 2 *a*: an obstacle on a racecourse 2: a series of tight turns in opposite directions in an otherwise straight stretch of a road-racing course 3: the absence of trumps in a hand of cards

chicanery \ˈtʃɪk-ən, -tʃi-/ *n*, *pl* **-neries** 1: deception by artful subterfuge or sopsistry 2: TRICKERY 2: a piece of sharp practice (as at law): TRICK

Chicano \tʃiˌkæn-/ *n*, *pl* **-nos** [modif of Sp *mexicano* Mexican]: an American of Mexican descent — **Chicano** *adj*

chichi \ʃɪˈʃi-/ *n*, *pl* **-chies** [F]: elaborately ornamented: SHOWY, FRILLY (as ~ dress) 2: ARTY, PRECIOUS (~ poetry) 3: CHIC, FASHIONABLE (as ~ nightclub)

chichi *n* 1: frilly or elaborate ornamentation 2: AFFECTATION PRECIOUSITY 3: CHIC

chick \tʃɪk/ *n* 1 *a*: CHICKEN esp: one newly hatched 2: the young of any bird 2: CHILD 3: a young woman

chick-a-dee \tʃɪk-əˌdi-/ *n* [limit]: any several crestless American titmice (genus *Parus*) *usu.* with the crown of the head sharply demarcated and darker than the body

chick-a-ree \tʃɪk-əˌri-/ *n* [limit]: an American red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*); also: a related squirrel

Chick-a-saw \tʃɪk-əˌsɔː/ *n*, *pl* **Chickasaw** or **Chickasaws** 1: a member of an Amerindian people of Mississippi and Alabama 2: a dialect of Choctaw spoken by the Chickasaw

chick-on \tʃɪk-ən/ *n* [ME *chiken*, fr OE *cicēn* young chicken, akin to OE *coc* cock] 1 *a*: the common domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) esp when young; also: its flesh used as food 2: any of various birds or their young 2: a young woman 3 *a*: COWARD 2: any of various contests in which the participants risk personal safety in order to see which one will give up first 4 *slang*: the petty details of duty or discipline

chicken *adj* 1 *slang*: SCARED 2 *slang*: afraid to do something — **insistent on petty esp military discipline**

chicken *vi* **chick-ened**, **chick-en-ing** \tʃɪk-ən-ɪŋ/ *vi*: to lose one's nerve — *usu.* used with *out* (seemed to exhibit courage, manliness, and conviction when others ~ed out — J. R. Seeley)

chicken colonel *n* [fr the eagle serving as his insignia] *slang*: COLONEL 1a

chicken feed *n*, *slang*: a paltry sum (as in profits or wages)

chicken hawk *n*: a hawk that preys or is believed to prey on chickens

chick-en-heart-ed \tʃɪk-ən-ˈhɑːrt-əd/ *adj*: TIMID, COWARDLY

chick-en-liv-er-ed \tʃɪk-ən-ˈlɪv-əd/ *adj*: FAINTHEARTED COWARDLY

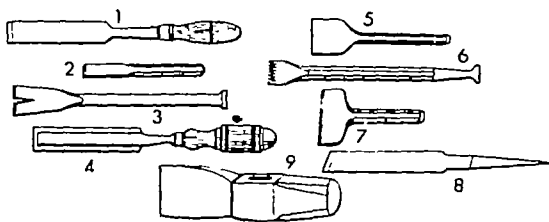
chicken pox *n*: an acute contagious virus disease esp of children that is marked by low-grade fever and formation of vesicles

chicken snake *n*: RAT-SNAKE

chicken wire *n* [fr its use for making enclosures for chickens]: a light galvanized wire netting of hexagonal mesh

chick-pea \tʃɪkˌpi-/ *n* [by folk etymology fr. ME *chiche*, fr MF, fr L *cicer*]: an Asiatic leguminous herb (*Cicer arietinum*) cultivated for its short pods with one or two seeds, also: its seed

chir-rog-ra-pher \kī-ˈrāg-rə-fər\ *n*: one who studies or practices chirography
chir-rog-ra-phy \-fē\ *n* 1. HANDWRITING, PENMANSHIP 2: CALIGRAPHY 1 — **chir-ro-graphic** \kī-rə-ˈgräf-ik\ or **chir-ro-graph-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*
chir-ro-man-cy \kī-rə-man(t)-sē\ *n* [prob fr MF *chiromancie*, fr ML *chiromantia*, fr Gk *cheir* hand + *-manteia* -mancy — more at MANTIC] PALMISTRY — **chir-ro-man-cer** \-man(t)-sər\ *n*
chir-ro-n-o-mid \kī-rān-ə-məd\ *n* [denv of Gk *cheironomos* one who gestures with his hands] any of a family (Chironomidae) of midges that lack piercing mouthparts
chir-ro-p-o-dy \kə-ˈrəp-əd-ē, shə-ˈ-also kī-\ *n* [chir- + *pod-*, fr its original concern with both hands and feet]: PODIATRY — **chir-ro-pod-ist** \-əd-ist\ *n*
chir-ro-prac-tic \kī-rə-prak-tik\ *n* [chir- + Gk *praktikos* practical, operative — more at PRACTICAL]: a system of healing which holds that disease results from a lack of normal nerve function and which employs manipulation and specific adjustment of body structures (as the spinal column) — **chir-ro-prac-tor** \-tər\ *n*
chir-ro-pter \kī-rəp-tər, ˈkī-\ *n* [denv of Gk *cheir* hand + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER]: 1. BAT — **chir-ro-pter-an** \kī-rəp-tə-rən\ *adj* or *n*
chirp \ˈtʃɜrp\ *n* [imit] the characteristic short sharp sound esp of a small bird or insect — **chirp** *vi* — **chirp-ily** \ˈtʃɜrp-ē-lee\ *adv* — **chirp-y** \ˈtʃɜrp-pē\ *adj*
chirp \ˈtʃɜrp\ *n* [imit] the short vibrant or trilled sound characteristic of an insect (as a grasshopper or cicada) — **chirp** *vi*
chir-rip \ˈtʃɜr-p, ˈtʃɜr-\ *vi* [imit] 1: CHIRP 2: to make a sound like a chirrup ~ *vi*: to utter by chirruping
chirrup *n*: CHIRP
chir-rū-geon \kī-rər-jən\ *n* [ME *chirurgian*, fr OF *chirurgien*, fr. *chirurgia* surgery] archaic: SURGEON
chis-el \ˈtʃiz-əl\ *n* [ME, fr ONF, prob alter of *chisour* goldsmith's chisel, fr (assumed) VL *caesorium* cutting instrument, fr L *caesus*, pp. of *caedere* to cut — more at CONCISE]: a metal tool with a cutting edge at the end of a blade used in dressing, shaping, or working a solid material (as wood, stone, or metal)



chisels 1 socket paring chisel, 2 cold chisel, 3 box chisel, 4 beveled firmer chisel, 5 floor chisel, 6 stonecutter's chisel, 7 brick layer's chisel, 8 turning chisel, 9 blacksmith's chisel

chisel *vb* -eled or -elled; -eling or -elling \ˈtʃiz-(ə-)lɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to cut or work with or as if with a chisel 2: to employ shrewd or unfair practices on in order to obtain one's end, also: to obtain by such practices (~ a job) ~ *vi* 1: to work with a chisel 2 a. to employ shrewd or unfair practices b. to thrust oneself: INTRUDE (~ in on a racket) — **chis-el-er** \-(ə-)lər\ *n*
chis-eled or **chis-elled** \ˈtʃiz-əd\ *adj* 1: cut or wrought with a chisel 2: appearing as if chiseled: CLEAR-CUT (sharply ~ features)

chis-square \ˈtʃi-ˈskwa(ə)r, -ˈskwe(ə)r\ *n*: a statistic that is a sum of terms each of which is a quotient obtained by dividing the square of the difference between the observed and theoretical values of a quantity by the theoretical value

chis-square distribution *n*: a probability density function that gives the distribution of the sum of the squares of a number of independent random variables each with a normal distribution with zero mean and unit variance, that has the property that the sum of two random variables with such a distribution also has one, and that is widely used in testing statistical hypotheses esp about the theoretical and observed values of a quantity and about population variances and standard deviations

chit \ˈtʃɪt\ *n* [ME *chitte* kitten, cub] 1: CHILD 2: a pert young woman

chit *n* [Hindi *chithi*] 1: a short letter or note; esp: a signed voucher of a small debt (as for food) 2: a small slip of paper with writing on it

chit-chat \ˈtʃɪt-ˈtʃat\ *n* [redupl of *chat*]: SMALL TALK, GOSSIP — **chit-chat** *vi*

chit-tin \ˈtʃɪt-tɪn\ *n* [F *chitine*, fr Gk *chiton* chiton, tunic]: a horny polysaccharide that forms part of the hard outer integument esp of insects and crustaceans — **chit-tin-ous** \ˈtʃɪt-tɪn-əs, ˈtʃɪt-nəs\ *adj*

chiton \ˈtʃɪt-, ˈkɪ-, ˈtɪn\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Gk *chiton* tunic; of Sem origin, akin to Heb *kitheneth* tunic] 1: any of an order (Polyplacophora) of elongated bilaterally symmetrical marine mollusks with a dorsal shell of calcareous plates 2 [Gk *chiton*]: the basic garment of ancient Greece worn usu knee-length by men and full-length by women

chit-ter \ˈtʃɪt-ər\ *vi* [ME *chiteren*, prob of imit origin]: TWITTER. CHIRP also CHATTER

chit-ter-lings or **chit-tings** or **chit-lins** \ˈtʃɪt-lɪnz\ *n* pl [ME *chiterling*]: the intestines of hogs esp when prepared as food

chiv-al-ric \ʃə-ˈvəl-ɪk\ *adj*: relating to chivalry: CHIVALROUS

chiv-al-rous \ʃɪv-əl-rəs\ *adj* 1: VALIANT 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of chivalry and knight-errantry 3 a: marked by honor, generosity, and courtesy b: marked by gracious courtesy and high-minded consideration esp to women *syn* see CIVIL *ant*

unchivalrous, churlish — **chiv-al-rous-ly** *adv* — **chiv-al-rous-ness** *n*

chiv-al-ry \ˈʃɪv-əl-ri\ *n*, pl -ries [ME *chevalrie* fr OF *chevalerie*, fr *chevalier*] 1: mounted men-at-arms 2 archaic a: martial valor b: knightly skill 3: gallant or distinguished gentlemen 4: the system, spirit, or customs of medieval knighthood 5: the qualities (as bravery, honor, protection of the weak, and generous treatment of foes) of the ideal knight: chivalrous conduct

hive \ˈhɪv\ *n* [ME, fr ONF, fr L *cepo* onion]: a perennial plant (*Allium schoenoprasum*) related to the onion

chivy or **chiv-vy** \ˈtʃɪv-ē\ *vi* **chiv-led** or **chiv-vied**, **chiv-y-ing** or **chiv-vy-ing** \ˈtʃɪv-ē\ *n* (chase, hunt), prob fr E dial *Chivy Chase* chase, confusion, fr. the name of a ballad describing the battle of Otterburn [1388] 1: to tease or annoy with persistent petty attacks: HARRY HARASS 2: MANEUVER, MANIPULATE *syn* see BAIT

chlam-ydo-mo-nas \ˈklam-əd-ə-ˈmō-nəs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L *chlamyda*, *chlamys* + NL *monas* monad]: any of a genus (*Chlamydomonas*) of single-celled photosynthetic flagellates or algae that have two flagella and are common in fresh water and damp soil

chla-mydo-spo-re \ˈklā-mɪd-ə-ˈspō-rə-, ˈspō(r)-\ *n* [L *chlamyda*, *chlamys* + ISV *spore*]: a thick-walled usu resting spore — **chla-mydo-spor-ic** \ˈklā-mɪd-ə-ˈspōr-ik-, ˈspōr-ē\ *adj*

chla-mys \ˈklām-əs, ˈklām-əs\ *n*, pl **chla-mys-es** or **chla-my-des** \-ə-, ˈdēz\ [L *chlamyda*, *chlamys*, fr Gk]: a short oblong mantle worn by young men of ancient Greece

Chloe \ˈklō-ē\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Chloe*]: a lover of Daphnis in a Greek pastoral romance

chlor- or **chloro-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk, fr *chlōros* greenish yellow — more at YELLOW] 1: GREEN (chlorone) (chlorosis) 2: chlorine

containing chlorine (chlorine) (chloroprene)

chlor-al \ˈklɔr-əl, ˈklɔr-\ *n* [F, fr *chlor-* + *alcool* alcohol] 1: a pungent colorless only aldehyde CCl_3CHO used in making DDT and chloral hydrate 2: CHLORAL HYDRATE

chloral hydrate *n*: a bitter white crystalline drug $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2$ used as a hypnotic or in knockout drops

chlor-al-ose \ˈklɔr-ə-ˈlōs, ˈklɔr-, ˈlōz\ *n*: a bitter crystalline compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_6$ used as a hypnotic — **chlor-al-osed** \-lōst-, ˈlōzd\ *adj*

chlor-ram-bu-cil \ˈklɔr-əm-byə-sil, ˈklɔr-\ *n* [chlor- + *amin-* + *butyne* + *-cil* (of unknown origin)]: a nitrogen mustard derivative $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ used esp to treat leukemias and Hodgkin's disease

chlor-ramine \ˈklɔr-ə-mēn, ˈklɔr-\ *n* [ISV]: any of various compounds containing nitrogen and chlorine

chlor-am-phen-i-col \ˈklɔr-əm-fen-ē-kəl, ˈklɔr-, ˈkəl\ *n* [chlor- + *amid-* + *phen-* + *nitr-* + *glycol*]: a broad-spectrum antibiotic $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ isolated from cultures of a soil microorganism (*Streptomyces venezuelae*) or prepared synthetically

chlor-ate \ˈklɔ(r)-ət, ˈklɔ(r)-\ *n*: a salt containing the radical ClO_3^- (of potassium)

chlor-dane \ˈklɔ(r)-dān, ˈklɔ(r)-\ or **chlor-dan** \-dān\ *n* [chlor- + *indane*, *indan* (C_{10}H_8)] a highly chlorinated viscous volatile liquid insecticide $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_5$

chlor-diaz-epoxide \ˈklɔr-di-az-ə-ˈpāk-sid, ˈklɔr-\ *n* [chlor- + *di-* + *az-* + *epoxide*]: a compound $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}$ the hydrochloride of which is used as a tranquilizer in the treatment of various psychoneuroses and alcoholism

chlor-rel-la \ˈklɔr-ˈrel-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Gk *chlōros*]: any of a genus (*Chlorella*) of unicellular green algae potentially a cheap source of high-grade protein and B-complex vitamins

chlor-ric \ˈklɔr-ik, ˈklɔr-\ *adj*: relating to or obtained from chlorine esp with a valence of five

chlor-ride \ˈklɔ(r)-ɪd, ˈklɔ(r)-\ *n* [G *chlōrid*, fr *chlor-* + *-id* -ide]: a compound of chlorine with another element or radical, esp: a salt or ester of hydrochloric acid

chloride of lime: BLEACHING POWDER

chlor-i-nate \ˈklɔr-ə-nāt, ˈklɔr-\ *vi* -nated, -nat-ing to treat or cause to combine with chlorine or a chlorine compound — **chlor-i-na-tion** \ˈklɔr-ə-nā-shən, ˈklɔr-\ *n* — **chlor-i-na-tor** \ˈklɔr-ə-nā-tər, ˈklɔr-\ *n*

chlorinated lime *n*: BLEACHING POWDER

chlor-ine \ˈklɔ(r)-ēn, ˈklɔ(r)-\ *n*: a halogen element that is isolated as a heavy greenish yellow gas of pungent odor and is used esp as a bleach, oxidizing agent, and disinfectant in water purification — see ELEMENT table

chlor-in-ity \ˈklɔr-ɪn-ə-ti, ˈklɔr-\ *n* [chlorine + *-ity*]: a measure of the amount of halides present in one kilogram of seawater

chlor-ite \ˈklɔ(r)-ɪt, ˈklɔ(r)-\ *n* [G *chlōrit*, fr L *chloritis*, a green stone, fr Gk *chlōritis*, fr *chlōros*]: any of a group of monoclinic usu green minerals associated with and resembling the micas — **chlor-itic** \ˈklɔ(r)-ɪt-ik, ˈklɔr-\ *adj*

chlorite *n* [prob fr F, fr *chlor-*]: a salt containing the group ClO_2^- (of sodium)

chloro- — see CHLOR-

chloro-ben-zene \ˈklɔr-ə-ben-zēn, ˈklɔr-, ˈben-\ *n* [ISV]: a colorless flammable volatile toxic liquid $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ used in organic synthesis (as of DDT) and as a solvent

chloro-form \ˈklɔr-ə-ˈfɔrm, ˈklɔr-\ *n* [F *chloroforme*, fr *chlor-* + *formyl* formyl], fr its having been regarded as a trichloride of this radical]: a colorless volatile heavy toxic liquid CHCl_3 with an ether odor used esp as a solvent or as a general anesthetic

chloroform *vi*: to treat with chloroform esp so as to produce anesthesia or death

chloro-gen-ic acid \ˈklɔr-ə-jen-ik-, ˈklɔr-\ *n*: a crystalline acid $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_9$ occurring in various plant parts (as potatoes or coffee beans)

a	about	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ū	coat, cart
ā	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	foke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōl	coin	th	thin
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	fanous	zh	vision

chi-ma-ra or **chi-ma-ra** /ki-'mir-ə, kə-/ *n* [L *chimera*, fr Gk *chimaira* she-goat, chimera, akin to Gk *cheimōn* winter — more at HIBERNATE] 1 *a cap*: a fire-breathing she-monster in Greek mythology having a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail 2: an imaginary monster compounded of incongruous parts 3: an illusion or fabrication of the mind; esp: an unrealizable dream (a fancy, a ~ in my brain, troubles me in my prayer — John Donne) 4: an individual, organ, or part consisting of tissues of diverse genetic constitution and occurring esp in plants and most frequently at a graft union

chi-mere /shə-'mi(ə)r, chə-/ *n* [ME *chimmer*, *chemeyr*] a loose sleeveless robe (as of black satin) worn by Anglican bishops over the rochet

chi-mer-i-cal /ki-'mer-ə-kəl, kə-, 'mir-/ or **chi-mer-ic** /-ik/ *adj* [*chimera*] 1: existing only as the product of unrestrained imagination; fantastically visionary or improbable 2: inclined to fantastic schemes or projects *syn* see IMAGINARY *ant* feasible — **chi-mer-i-cal-ly** /-kəl-ē-/ *adv*

chi-mer-ism /ki-'mi(ə)r-iz-əm, kə-, 'ki-mə-'rɪz-/ *n*: the state of being a genetic chimera

chim-ney /'chim-nē-/ *n*, *pl* *chimneys* [ME, fr MF *cheminée*, fr LL *caminata*, fr L *caminus* furnace, fireplace, fr Gk *kaminos*, akin to Gk *kamara* vault] 1 *dial*: FIREPLACE, HEARTH 2: a vertical structure incorporated into a building and enclosing a flue or flues that carry off smoke; esp: the part of such a structure extending above a roof 3: SMOKESTACK 4: a tube usu. of glass placed around a flame (as of a lamp) 5: something (as a narrow cleft in rock) resembling a chimney

chim-ney-piece /'chim-nē-'pēs/ *n*: an ornamental construction over and around a fireplace that includes the mantel

chimney pot *n*: a usu. earthenware pipe placed at the top of a chimney

chimney sweep *n*: one whose occupation is cleaning soot from chimney flues — called also *chimney sweeper*

chimney swift *n*: a small sooty-gray bird (*Chaetura pelagica*) with long narrow wings that often builds its nest inside an unused chimney — called also *chimney swallow*

chimp /'chimp, 'ʃɪmp/ *n*: CHIMPANZEE

chim-pan-zee /'chim-'pan-'zē, 'ʃɪm-, 'pɒn-, 'chim-'pan-'zē, 'ʃɪm-/ *n* [Kongo dial *chimpanzi*]: an anthropoid ape (*Pan troglodytes*) of equatorial Africa that is smaller, weaker, and more arboreal than the gorilla

chin /'tʃɪn/ *n* [ME, fr OE *cin*; akin to OHG *kinni* chin, L *gena* cheek, Gk *genys* jaw, cheek] 1: the lower portion of the face lying below the lower lip and including the prominence of the lower jaw 2: the surface beneath or between the branches of the lower jaw — **chin-less** /-'lɪs-/ *adj*

chin *vb* *chinned*; *chin-ning* *vt* 1: to bring to or hold with the chin (*chinned his violin*) 2: to raise (oneself) while hanging by the hands until the chin is level with the support ~ *v*, *slang*: to talk idly to CHATTER

Chin *abbr* Chinese

chi-na /'tʃi-nə/ *n* [Per *chini* Chinese porcelain] 1: PORCELAIN also: vitreous porcelain wares (as dishes, vases, or ornaments) for domestic use 2: earthenware or porcelain tableware (set the table with the good ~) 3: CROCKERY

China aster *n*: a common annual garden aster (*Callistephus chinensis*) native to northern China that occurs in many shown forms *chin-na-ber-ry* /'tʃi-nə-'ber-ē, South also 'tʃi-nə-'ber-ē/ *n* 1: a soapberry (*Sapindus saponaria*) of the southern U.S. and Mexico 2: a small Asiatic tree (*Melia azedarach* of the mahogany family) naturalized in the southern U.S. where it is widely planted for shade or ornament

china clay *n*: KAOLIN

china closet *n*: a cabinet or cupboard for the storage or display of household china

chi-na-man /'tʃi-nə-'mən/ *n*: a native of China: CHINESE — often taken to be offensive

China rose *n* 1: any of numerous garden roses derived from a shrubby Chinese rose (*Rosa chinensis*) 2: a large showy-flowered Asiatic hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)

Chi-na-town /'tʃi-nə-'taʊn/ *n*: the Chinese quarter of a city

China tree *n*: CHINABERRY

chi-na-ware /'tʃi-nə-'wə(ə)r, -wə(ə)r/ *n*: tableware made of china

chin-bone /'tʃɪn-'bɒn, -'bɒn/ *n*: MANDIBLE *esp*: the median anterior part of the human mandible

chinch /'tʃɪnʃ/ *n* [Sp *chínche*, fr L *climac*, *climex*]: BEDBUG — **chinch bug** *n*: a small black-and-white bug (*Blissus leucopterus*) very destructive to cereal grasses

chin-chee-rin-chee /'tʃɪn-'tʃə-(n)-'tʃē, 'tʃɪn-'kə-/ *n*, *pl* *chinchierin-chee* or *chinchierinchees* [origin unknown]: a southern African perennial bulbous herb (*Ornithogalum thyrsoides*) with long-lasting spikes of starry white blossoms

chin-chilla /'tʃɪn-'tʃɪl-/ *n* [Sp] 1: a small rodent (*Chinchilla laniger*) that is the size of a large squirrel, has very soft fur of a pearly gray color, is native to the mountains of Peru and Chile, and is extensively bred in captivity; also: its fur 2: a heavy twilled woolen coating

chine /'tʃɪn/ *n* [ME, fr MF *eschine*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *scina* shinbone, needle — more at SHIN] 1: BACKBONE, SPINE also: a cut of meat or fish including the backbone or part of it and the surrounding flesh 2: RIDGE, CREST 3: the intersection of the bottom and the sides of a flat or V-bottomed boat

chine *vt* *chined*; *chin-ing*: to cut through the backbone of (as in butchering)

Chi-nese /'tʃi-'nēz, -'nēs/ *n*, *pl* *Chinese* 1 *a*: a native or inhabitant of China 2 *a*: a person of Chinese descent 3: a group of related languages used by the people of China that are often mutually unintelligible in their spoken form but share a single system of writing and that constitute a branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family; *specif*: MANDARIN — **Chinese** *adj*

Chinese boxes *n*: a set of boxes graduated in size so that each fits into the next larger one

Chinese cabbage *n*: either of two Asiatic brassicas (*Brassica pekinensis* and *B. chinensis*) widely used as greens

Chinese checkers *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr*: a game in which each player seeks to be the first to transfer a set of marbles from a home point to the opposite point of a pitted 6-pointed star by single moves or jumps

Chinese chestnut *n*: an Asiatic chestnut (*Castanea mollissima*) that is resistant to chestnut blight

Chinese copy *n*: an exact imitation or duplicate that includes defects as well as desired qualities

Chinese date *n*: an Asiatic jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*)

Chinese lacquer *n*: LAQUER 1b

Chinese lantern *n*: a collapsible lantern of thin colored paper

Chinese puzzle *n* 1: an intricate or ingenious puzzle 2: something intricate and obscure

Chinese wall [*Chinese Wall*, a defensive wall built in the 3d cent. B.C. between China and Mongolia]: a strong barrier; esp: a serious obstacle to understanding

Ching or Ch'ing /'tʃɪŋ/ *n* [*Chin* (Pek) *ch'ing*]: a Manchu dynasty in China dated 1644–1912 and the last imperial dynasty

chink /'tʃɪŋk/ *n* [*prob* alter. of ME *chin* crack, fissure, fr. OE *cine*; akin to OE *cinan* to gape, OHG *chīnan* to split open] 1: a small cleft, slit, or fissure (a ~ in the curtain) 2: a means of evasion or escape: LOOPHOLE (a ~ in the law) 3: a narrow beam of light shining through a chink

chink *vt*: to fill the chinks of (as by caulking) (~ a log cabin)

chink *n* [*imit*] 1: a short sharp sound 2 *archaic*: COIN, MONEY

chink *vt*: to make a slight sharp metallic sound ~ *vt*: to cause to make a chink

chino /'tʃe-(j)nə, 'ʃhə-/ *n*, *pl* *chinos* [*AmerSp*] 1: a usu. khaki cotton twill of the type used for military uniforms 2 *pl*: an article of clothing made of chino

Chino /'tʃi-(j)nə/ *comb form*: Chinese and (*Chino* Japanese)

chin-ol-se-rie /'ʃɛn-'wɔz-(ə)-'rɪ, 'ʃɛn-'wɔz-(ə)-'rɪ/ *n* [F, fr *chinois* Chinese, fr *Chine* China]: a style in art (as in decoration) reflecting Chinese qualities or motifs, also: an object or decoration in this style

Chinook /'ʃo-'nuk, chə-, 'nūk/ *n*, *pl* *Chinook* or *Chinooks* [*Chelalis* *Tanúk*] 1: a member of an Amerindian people of Oregon 2: a Chinookan language of the Chinook and other nearby peoples 3 *not cap* *a*: a warm moist southwest wind of the coast from Oregon northward *b*: a warm dry wind that descends the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains

Chinook-an /-'ən/ *n*: a language family of Washington and Oregon — **Chinookan** *adj*

Chinook Jargon *n*: a pidgin language based on Chinook and other Indian languages, French, and English and formerly used as a lingua franca in the northwestern U.S. and on the Pacific coast of Canada and Alaska

Chinook salmon *n*: a large commercially important salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) that occurs in the northern Pacific ocean and usu. has red flesh

chin-qua-pin /'tʃɪŋ-'ki-'pin/ *n* [*alter* of earlier *chincomen*, of Algonquian origin] 1: any of several trees (genera *Castanea* or *Castanopsis*), esp: a dwarf chestnut (*Castanea pumila*) of the U.S. 2: the edible nut of a chinquapin

chintz /'tʃɪnt(s)/ *n* [*earlier* *chints*, *pl* of *chini*, fr Hindi *chīṭ*] 1: a printed calico from India 2: a usu. glazed printed cotton fabric *chintzy* /'tʃɪnt(-)sē/ *adj* *chintz-er*, *-est* 1: decorated with or as if with chintz 2: GAUDY, CHEAP (~ toys)

chin-up /'tʃɪn-'ʌp/ *n*: the act or an instance of chinning oneself performed esp as a conditioning exercise

chin-wag /-'wag/ *n*, *slang*: CONVERSATION CHAT

chip /'tʃɪp/ *n* [ME] 1 *a*: a small usu. thin and flat piece (as of wood or stone) cut, struck, or flaked off *b* (1): a small thin slice of food, esp: POTATO CHIP (2): FRENCH FRY 2: something small, worthless, or trivial 3 *a*: one of the counters used as a token for money in poker and other games *b* *pl*: MONEY — used esp. in the phrase in the chips 4: a piece of dried dung — usu. used in combination (cow ~) 5: a saw left after a chip is removed 6: INTEGRATED CIRCUIT 7: CHIP SHOT — chip off the old block: a child that resembles his parent — chip on one's shoulder: a challenging or belligerent attitude

chip *vb* *chipped*; *chip-ping* *vt* 1 *a*: to cut or hew with an edged tool *b* (1): to cut or break (a small piece) from something (2): to cut or break a fragment from 2 *Brit*: CHAFF BANTER ~ *vi* 1: to break off in small pieces 2: to play a chip shot

chip-board /'tʃɪp-'bɔrd, -'bɔ(ə)rɪd/ *n*: a paperboard made from waste paper

chip in *vb*: CONTRIBUTE (everyone *chipped in* for the gift)

chip-munk /'tʃɪp-'mʌŋk/ *n* [*alter* of earlier *chitmunk*, of Algonquian origin, akin to Ojibwa *atchimāw* squirrel]: any of numerous small striped semiterrestrial American squirrels (genera *Tamias* and *Eutamias*)

chipped beef /'tʃɪp(t)-/ *n*: smoked dried beef sliced thin

Chippendale /'tʃɪp-'pɛn-'dāl/ *adj* [*Thomas Chippendale*]: of or relating to an 18th century English furniture style characterized by graceful outline and often ornate rococo ornamentation

chip-per /'tʃɪp-'pɜr/ *n*: one that chips

chipper *adj* [*per* alter. of E dial *kipper* (lively)]: GAY, SPRIGHTLY

Chippewa /'tʃɪp-'ə-wə, -'wɔ, -'wɔ, -'wɔ/ *n*, *pl* *Chippewa* or *Chippewas*: OJIBWA

chip shot *n*: a short usu. low approach shot in golf that lifts the ball to the green and allows it to roll

chir- or **chiro-** *comb form* [L, fr Gk *cheir*, *chētro*, fr *cheir*; akin to Hitt *kesar* hand]: hand (*chiropractic*)

Chi-Rho /'ki-'rō, 'kē-/ *n*, *pl* *Chi-Rhos* [*chi* + *rho*]: a Christian monogram and symbol formed from the first two letters X and P of the Greek word for Christ — called also *Christogram*

Chir-ca-hua /'tʃɪr-'ə-kə-'wɔ, -'wɔ/ *n*, *pl* *Chiricahua* or *Chiricahuas*: a member of an Apache people of Arizona

chirk /'tʃɜrk/ *vb* [ME *charken*, *chirken* to creak, *chirp*, fr OE *cearcian* to creak, akin to OE *cracian* to crack]: CHEER (play with her and ~ her up a little — Harriet B. Stowe)

chon-dri-osome \ˈkən-dri-ə-səm\ *n* [Gk *chondrion*, dim of *chondros* + *ISV* -some]: MITOCHONDRION
chon-drite \ˈkən-drit\ *n* [ISV, fr Gk *chondros* grain]: a meteoric stone characterized by the presence of chondrules — **chon-drit-ic** \ˈkən-drit-ik\ *adj*
chon-dro-cra-ni-um \ˈkən-drō-ˈkrā-nē-əm\ *n*: the embryonic cartilaginous cranium, also: the part of the adult skull derived therefrom
chon-droi-tin \ˈkən-ˈdroi-tin, ˈdrō-ɪt-in\ *n* [ISV *chondroic* acid (an acid found in cartilage) (fr *chondr-* + *-in*): a mucopolysaccharide occurring in sulfated form in various animal tissues (as cartilage and tendons)
chon-drile \ˈkən-ˈdril\ *n* [Gk *chondros* grain]: a rounded granule of cosmic origin often found embedded in meteoric stones and sometimes free in marine sediments
choose \ˈtʃuːz\ *vb* chose \ˈtʃoʊz, ˈtʃo-sen\ \ˈtʃoʊz-n\, **choos-ing** \ˈtʃuːz-ɪŋ\ [ME *chōsen*, fr OE *chōsan*, akin to OHG *kīsan* to choose, L *gustare* to taste] *vt* 1 *a*: to select freely and after consideration 2 *b*: to decide on esp by vote: ELECT (*chosen* to serve as senator) 2 *a*: to have a preference for *b* (1): DECIDE (*choose* to go by train) (2): PREFER *vi* 1: to make a selection 2: to take an alternative — used after *cannot* and *usu* followed by *but* (when earth is so kind, men cannot ~ but be happy — J. A. Froude) — **chooser** \ˈtʃuː-zər\ *n*
choose up *vt*: to form (sides) esp for a game by having opposing captains choose their players ~ *vi*: to form sides for a game (let's choose up and play ball)
choosy or **choos-ey** \ˈtʃuː-zē\ *adj* **choos-i-er**, -est: fastidiously selective: PARTICULAR
chop \ˈtʃap\ *vb* chopped, **chop-ping** [ME *chappen*, *choppen* — more at *CHAP*] *vt* 1 *a*: to cut into or sever *usu* by repeated blows of a sharp instrument (~ down a tree) *b*: to cut into pieces: MINCE — often used with *up* (~ up the vegetables) *c*: to weed and thin out (young cotton) 2: to strike (a ball) with a short quick downward stroke 3: to subject to the action of a chopper (~ a beam of light) ~ *vi* 1: to make a quick stroke or repeated strokes with or as if with a sharp instrument (as an ax) 2 *archaic*: to move or act suddenly or violently
chop n 1 *a*: a forceful *usu* slanting blow with or as if with an ax or cleaver *b*: a sharp downward blow or stroke 2: a small cut of meat often including part of a rib — see *LAMB* illustration 3: a mark made by or as if by chopping 4: material that has been chopped up 5 *a*: a short abrupt motion (as of a wave) *b*: a stretch of choppy sea 6: CHOPPER 4
chop n 1 *a*: a chop, chop-ping [ME *chappen*, *choppen* to barter, fr OE *chēpan*] 1: to change direction 2: to veer with or as if with wind — **chop logic**: to argue with sophistical reasoning and minute distinctions
chop n [Hindi *chāp* stamp] 1 *a*: a seal or official stamp or its impression *b*: a license validated by a seal 2 *a*: a mark on goods or coins to indicate nature or quality *b*: a kind, brand, or lot of goods bearing the same chop *c*: QUALITY GRADE (first-chop tea)
chop-chop \ˈtʃāp-ˈtʃap\ *adv* [Pidgin E, redupl of *chop* fast — more at *CHOPSTICK*]: without delay, QUICKLY
chop-fall-en \ˈtʃap-fo-lən\ *var* of *CHAPFALL*
chop-house \ˈtʃap-ˈhaʊs\ *n*: RESTAURANT
chop-pine \ˈʃāp-pēn, ˈtʃā-pēn\ [MF *chapin*, fr OSp: a woman's shoe of the 16th and 17th centuries with a very high sole designed to increase stature and protect the feet from mud and dirt
chop-logic \ˈtʃāp-laj-ik\ *n* [jobs *chop* (to exchange, trade), fr ME *choppen* to barter — more at *CHOP*]: involved and often specious argumentation
chop-logic *adj*: given to complex and often erroneous or absurd argumentation (a ~ speech)
chop mark *n*: an indentation made on a coin to attest weight, silver content, or legality — **chop-marked** \ˈtʃap-mɑrkt\ *adj*
chop-per \ˈtʃāp-ər\ *n* 1: one that chops 2: HELICOPTER 3: a device that interrupts an electric current or a beam of radiation (as light) at short regular intervals 4: a high-bouncing batted baseball 5: a customized motorcycle
chop-pli-ness \ˈtʃāp-ē-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being choppy
chopping block *n*: a wooden block on which material (as meat, wood, or vegetables) is cut, split, or diced
chop-py \ˈtʃāp-ē\ *adj* **chop-pier**, -est [*chop*]: being roughened: CHAPPED
choppy *adj* **chop-pier**, -est [*chop*] of the wind: CHANGEABLE, VARIABLE
choppy *adj* **chop-pier**, -est [*chop*] 1: rough with small waves 2: JERKY DISCONNECTED (criticized for his ~ novel) — **chop-pily** \ˈtʃāp-ē-lē\ *adv*
chops \ˈtʃāps\ *n* pl [alter of *chāp*] 1: JAW 2 *a*: MOUTH *b*: the fleshy covering of the jaws (the hungry dog licked his ~)
chop-stick \ˈtʃāp-stɪk\ *n* [Pidgin E, fr *chop* fast (of Chinese origin, akin to Cant *kap*) + *E* stick]: one of a pair of slender sticks held between thumb and fingers and used chiefly in oriental countries to lift food to the mouth
chop-suey \ˈtʃāp-sū-ē\ *n* pl **chop sueys** [Chin (Cant) *shap sui* odds and ends, fr *shap* miscellaneous + *sui* bits]: a dish prepared chiefly from bean sprouts, bamboo shoots, water chestnuts, onions, mushrooms, and meat or fish and served with rice and soy sauce
cho-ra-gus \ˈkə-rā-gəs\ or **cho-re-gus** \ˈkə-rē-, -rā-\ *n* [L & Gk, L *choragus*, fr Gk *choragos*, *chorēgos*, fr *choros* chorus + *agēn* to lead — more at *AGENT*] 1: the leader of a chorus or choir, broadly: the leader of any group or movement 2: a leader of a dramatic chorus in ancient Greece — **cho-rag-ic** \ˈrāj-ik\ *adj*



chopsticks

cho-ral \ˈkɔr-əl, ˈkɔr-\ *adj* [F or ML, F *choral*, fr. ML *choralis*, fr. L *chorus*] 1 *a*: of or relating to a chorus or choir (a ~ group) *b*: accompanied with song (a ~ dance) 2: sung or designed for singing by a choir (a ~ arrangement) — **cho-ral-ly** \-ə-lē\ *adv*
cho-rale also **cho-ral** \ˈkə-rəl, -rāl\ *n* [G *choral*, short for *choral-gesang* choral song] 1: a hymn or psalm sung to a traditional or composed melody in church, also: a hymn tune or a harmonization of a traditional melody (a Bach ~) 2: CHORUS, CHOIR
chorale prelude *n*: a composition *usu* for organ based on a chorale
choral speaking *n*: ensemble speaking of poetry or prose by a group often using various voice combinations and contrasts
chord \ˈkɔrd\ *n* [alter. of ME *cord*, short for *accord*]: a combination of tones that blend harmoniously when sounded together
chord *n* 1: ACCORD 2: to play chords esp on a stringed instrument ~ *vi* 1: to make chords on 2: HARMONIZE
chord *n* [alter. of *cord*] 1: CORD 3a 2: a straight line joining two points on a curve, *specif*: the segment of a secant between its intersections with a curve 3: an individual emotion or disposition 4: either of the two outside members of a truss connected and braced by the web members 5: the straight line joining the leading and trailing edges of an airfoil
chord-al \ˈkɔrd-əl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or suggesting a chord 2: relating to music characterized more by harmony than by counterpoint
chor-da-meso-derm \ˈkɔrd-ə-mez-ə-dərm\ also -mes-\ *n* [NL *chor-da* cord + *E* *mesoderm*]: the portion of the embryonic mesoderm that forms notochord and related structures and serves as an inductor of neural structures — **chor-da-meso-der-mal** \-mez-ə-dər-məl, -mes-\ *adj*
chor-date \ˈkɔrd-ət, ˈkɔ(r)-r-dət\ *n* [derv. of L *chor-da* cord]: any of a phylum or subkingdom (Chordata) of animals having at least at some stage of development a notochord, dorsally situated central nervous system, and gill clefts and including the vertebrates, lancelets, and tunicates — **chordate** *adj*
chord organ *n*: an electronic or reed organ with buttons to produce simple chords
chore \ˈtʃɔ(ə)r, ˈtʃɔ(ə)r\ *n* [alter. of *chare*] 1 *pl*: the regular or daily light work of a household or farm 2: a routine task or job 3: a difficult or disagreeable task *syn* see *TASK*
chore \ˈtʃɔ(ə)r, ˈkɔ(ə)r\ *n* *comb* form [Gk *chōrein* to withdraw, go, akin to Gk *chēros* bereaved — more at *HEIR*]: plant distributed by (such) an agency (zoochore) — **cho-rous** \ˈkɔr-əs, ˈkɔr-\ *adj* *comb* form — **cho-ry** \ˈkɔr-ē, ˈkɔr-\ *n* *comb* form
cho-re-a \ˈkə-rē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr L, dance, fr Gk *choreia*, fr. *choros* chorus]: a nervous disorder (as of man or dogs) marked by spasmodic movements of limbs and facial muscles and by incoordination
chore boy *n* 1: one who does chores, esp: a man who does the domestic maintenance tasks and helps the cook in a lumber camp 2: a person who assumes responsibility for onerous detail in an undertaking
chore-man \ˈtʃɔ(ə)r-mən, ˈtʃɔ(ə)r-\ *n*: a worker who performs menial jobs in a factory or camp (as a logging or construction camp)
cho-reo-dra-ma \ˈkɔr-ē-ə-dram-ə, -ˈdram-\ *n* [Gk *choreia* dance + *E* *drama*]: a dance drama for large groups
cho-reo-graph \ˈkɔr-ē-ə-graf, ˈkɔr-\ *vi*: to compose the choreography of ~ *vi*: to engage in choreography — **cho-reo-graph-er** \ˈkɔr-ē-ə-grə-fər, ˈkɔr-\ *n*
cho-reo-graph-y \ˈkɔr-ē-ə-grə-fē, ˈkɔr-\ *n*, *pl* -phies [F *chorégraphie*, fr Gk *choreia* + F *graphie* -graphy] 1: the art of symbolically representing dancing 2: stage dancing as distinguished from social or ballroom dancing 3 *a*: the composition and arrangement of dances esp for ballet *b*: a composition created by this art — **cho-reo-graph-ic** \ˈkɔr-ē-ə-graf-ik, ˈkɔr-\ *adj* — **cho-reo-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl\ *adv*
chor-i-amb \ˈkɔr-ē-əm(b), ˈkɔr-\ *n*, *pl* -iambs \-əmz\ [LL *chōnam-bus*, fr Gk *chōnambos*, fr *choreios* of a chorus, (fr *choros*) + *iambos* (iambus): a prosodic foot consisting of a trochee followed by an iamb — **chor-i-amb-ic** \ˈkɔr-ē-əm-bik, ˈkɔr-\ *adj*
cho-ric \ˈkɔr-ik, ˈkɔr-, ˈkār-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being in the style of a chorus and esp a Greek chorus — **cho-ri-cal-ly** \-i-kəl\ *adv*
cho-rine \ˈkɔ(ə)r-ēn, ˈkɔ(ə)r-\ *n* [chorus + *-ine*]: CHORUS GIRL
cho-ri-o-al-lan-to-is \ˈkɔr-ē-ə-lant-ə-wos, ˈkɔr-\ *n* [NL, fr Gk *chorion* + NL *allantoides*]: a vascular fetal membrane composed of the fused chorion and adjacent wall of the allantois that in the hen's egg is used as a living culture medium for viruses and for tissues — **cho-ri-o-al-lan-to-ic** \-al-ən-tō-ik\ *adj*
cho-ri-o-car-ci-no-ma \ˈkɔr-ē-ə-sər-mə\ *n* [NL, fr. *chorion* + *carcinoma*]: a malignant tumor developing in the uterus from trophoblast and rarely in the testes from a neoplasm
cho-ri-on \ˈkɔr-ē-ən, ˈkɔr-\ *n* [NL, fr Gk]: the highly vascular outer embryonic membrane of higher vertebrates that in placental mammals is associated with the allantois in the formation of the placenta — **cho-ri-on-ic** \ˈkɔr-ē-ən-ik, ˈkɔr-\ *adj*
cho-ri-ster \ˈkɔr-ə-stər, ˈkɔr-, ˈkār-\ *n* [ME *querister*, fr AF *cuertire*, fr ML *chorista*, fr L *chorus*] 1: a singer in a choir; *specif*: CHOIRBOY 2: the singer in a church choir who leads the singing and in the absence of instrumental accompaniment sets the pitch and tempo
cho-ri-zo \ˈtʃə-rē-ˈkɔz, -ˈkɔz\ *n*, *pl* -zos [Sp]: pork sausage that is highly seasoned with cayenne pepper, pimientos, garlic, and paprika

a	about	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	coi, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	l	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	e	coin	th	thin
ū	foot	y	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

chloro-hy-drin \k'lōr-ə-'hi-drən, k'lōr-ə-'n [ISV, fr *chlor-* + *hydr-*]
 any of various organic compounds derived from glycols or poly-
 hydroxy alcohols by substitution of chlorine for part of the hydroxyl groups

Chloro-my-ce-tin \k'lōr-ə-mī-'sē-tē-n, k'lōr-ə-'n trademark — used for chloramphenicol

chloro-phyll \k'lōr-ə-'fīl, k'lōr-ə-'fāl n [F *chlorophylle*, fr *chlor-* + *Gk phyllon* leaf — more at **BLADE**] 1 the green photosynthetic coloring matter of plants found in chloroplasts and made up chiefly of a blue-black ester $C_{55}H_{72}MgN_4O_6$ and a dark green ester $C_{55}H_{70}MgN_4O_6$ — called also respectively *chlorophyll a*, *chlorophyll b* 2 a waxy green chlorophyll-containing substance extracted from green plants and used as a coloring agent or deodorant — *chloro-phyll-ous* \k'lōr-ə-'fīl-əs, k'lōr-ə-'fīl-ə' *adj* — *chloro-phyllous* \k'lōr-ə-'fīl-əs *adj*

chloro-pic-rin \k'lōr-ə-'pīk-rən, k'lōr-ə-'n [G *chloropikrin*, fr *chlor-* + *Gk pikros* bitter] a heavy colorless liquid CCl_2NO_2 that causes tears and vomiting and is used esp as a soil fumigant

chloro-plast \k'lōr-ə-'plāst, k'lōr-ə-'n [ISV] a plastid that contains chlorophyll and is the site of photosynthesis and starch formation — see **CELL** illustration

chloro-pre-ne \k'lōr-ə-'prē-nē n [*chlor-* + *isoprene*] a colorless liquid $C_{10}H_{16}Cl_2$ used esp in making neoprene by polymerization

chloro-quine \k'lōr-ə-'kwēn, k'lōr-ə-'n [*chlor-* + *quinoline*] 1 an antimalarial drug $C_{16}H_{12}ClN$, administered as the bitter crystalline diphosphate

chloro-ro-sis \k'lōr-ə-'rō-səs n 1 an iron-deficiency anemia in young girls characterized by a greenish color of the skin — called also *greensickness* 2 a diseased condition in green plants marked by yellowing or bleaching — *chloro-rotic* \k'lōr-ə-'rōt-ik *adj* — *chloro-rotically* \k'lōr-ə-'rōt-ik-ē' *adv*

chlor-rous \k'lōr-ə-'s, k'lōr-ə-'n *adj* relating to or obtained from chlorine esp with a valence of three

chlor-prom-a-zine \k'lōr-'prām-ə-'zēn, k'lōr-ə-'n [*chlor-* + *propyl* + *methyl* + *phenothiazine*] a phenothiazine derivative $C_{17}H_{19}ClN_3$ used as a tranquilizer in the form of its hydrochloride

chlor-prop-amine \k'lōr-'prap-ə-'mīd, k'lōr-ə-'n [*chlor-* + *propane* + *amide*] 1 a sulfonyle amine compound $C_{10}H_{17}ClN_2O_3S$ used to reduce blood sugar in the treatment of mild diabetes

chlor-tet-ra-cy-cline \k'lōr-'tē-trā-'sī-klēn, k'lōr-ə-'n a yellow crystalline antibiotic $C_{22}H_{27}ClN_5O_6$ produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces aureofaciens*), used in the treatment of diseases, and added to animal feeds for stimulating growth

chm abbr 1 chairman 2 checkmate

cho-ano-cyte \k'ō-'an-ə-'sīt n [ISV *choan-* (funnel-shaped) (fr *Gk choanē* funnel) + *-cyte*] **COLLAR CELL**

chock \ch'k n [origin unknown] 1 a wedge or block for steadying a body (as a cask) and holding it motionless, for filling in an unwanted space, or for blocking the movement of a wheel 2 a heavy metal casting (as on the bow or stern of a ship) with two short horn-shaped arms curving inward between which ropes or hawsers may pass for mooring or towing

chock vt 1 to provide, stop, or make fast with or as if with chocks 2 to raise or support on chocks

chock adv as close or as completely as possible

chock-a-block \ch'k-ə-'bl'k *adj* 1 brought close together 2 very full **CROWDED**

chockablock *adv* in a crowded manner or condition (families living ~)

chock-full \ch'k-'fūl, ch'ak-'fūl *adj* [ME *chokkefull*, prob fr *choken* to choke + *full*: full to the limit] **CRAMMED**

choc-o-late \ch'k-(ə-'lāt, ch'k-ə-'n [Sp, fr Nahuatl *xocolatl*] 1 a food prepared from ground roasted cacao beans 2 a beverage of chocolate in water or milk 3 a small candy with a center (as a fondant) and a chocolate coating 4 a variable color averaging a brownish gray — *chocolate* *adj*

chocolate-box *adj* [fr the pictures formerly commonly seen on boxes of chocolates] superficially pretty or sentimental (his fiancée wanted him to paint her, and always in a ~ pose — L. S. Gannett)

chocolate tree n. CACAO 1

choc-o-lat-y or choc-o-lat-ey \ch'k-(ə-'lāt-ē, ch'k-ə-'n *adj* made of or resembling chocolate

Choctaw \ch'k-(ə-'lāt, ch'k-ə-'n n, pl **Choctaw** or **Choctaws** [Choctaw *Chaktia*] 1 a member of an Amerindian people of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana 2 the language of the Choctaw and Chickasaw people

choice \ch'ōis n [ME *chois*, fr OF, fr *choisir* to choose, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *kiesan* to choose — more at **CHOOSE**] 1 the act of choosing. **SELECTION** 2 power of choosing. **OPTION** 3 a person or thing chosen b. the best part. **CREAM** 4 a sufficient number and variety to choose among 5 care in selecting 6 a grade of meat between prime and good

syn **CHOICE**, **OPTION**, **ALTERNATIVE**, **PREFERENCE**, **SELECTION**, **ELECTION** shared meaning element the act or opportunity of choosing or the thing chosen

choice *adj* **choic-er**, **choic-est** 1 worthy of being chosen. **SELECT** 2 selected with care. well chosen 3 a of high quality b of a grade between prime and good (~ meat) — *choice-ly* *adv* — *choice-ness* n

syn **CHOICE**, **EXQUISITE**, **ELEGANT**, **RARE**, **DAINTY**, **DELICATE** shared meaning element having qualities that appeal to a cultivated taste **ant** indifferent

choir \kwī-(ə-'r), n [ME *quer*, fr OF *cuer*, fr ML *chorus*, fr L *chorus*] 1 an organized company of singers esp in church service 2 a group of instruments of the same class (as brass ~) 3 an organized group of persons or things 4 a division of angels 5 the part of a church occupied by the singers or by the clergy, *specif*: the part of the chancel between sanctuary and nave 6 a group organized for ensemble speaking

choir vt to sing or sound in chorus or concert

choir *adj* of the class in a religious order bound to recite the Divine Office and devoted chiefly to the order's special work

choir-boy \kwī-(ə-'r)-bōi n a boy member of a choir

choir loft n a gallery occupied by a church choir

choir-mas-ter \mas-'tər n the director of a choir (as in a church)

choke \ch'k vb choked, **choke-ing** [ME *choken*, alter of *achoken*, fr OE *acēocian*] vt 1 to check normal breathing of by compressing or obstructing the windpipe or by poisoning or adulterating available air 2 to check or suppress expression of or by SILENCE (a closure rule designed to ~ off discussion) 3 a to check the growth, development, or activity of (the flowers were choked by the weeds) b to obstruct by filling up or clogging (leaves choked the drain) c to fill completely JAM (dandelions choked the strips of lawn dividing the auto lanes — Herman Wouk) 4 to enrich the fuel mixture of (a motor) by partially shutting off the air intake of the carburetor 5 to grip (as a baseball bat) some distance from the end of the handle ~ vi 1 to become choked in breathing 2 a to become obstructed or checked b to become or feel constricted in the throat (as from strong emotion) — *usu* used with up (he choked up and couldn't finish his speech) 3 to shorten one's grip esp on the handle of a bat — *usu* used with up 4 to lose one's composure and fail to perform effectively in a critical situation

choke n 1 the act of choking 2 something that obstructs passage or flow as a valve for choking a gasoline engine b a constriction in an outlet (as of an oil well) that restricts flow c REACTOR 2 d a narrowing toward the muzzle in the bore of a gun e an attachment that allows variation of muzzle constriction of a shotgun

choke-ber-ry \ber-'ē n a small berrylike astringent fruit, also: a shrub (genus *Aronia*) of the rose family bearing chokeberries

choke-cher-ry \cher-'ē, -cher-'ē n any of several American wild cherries with bitter or astringent fruit, also: this fruit

choke coll n REACTOR 2

choke collar n a collar that may be tightened as a noose and that is used esp in training and controlling powerful or stubborn dogs

choke-damp \ch'k-'dāmp n BLACKDAMP

choke-r \ch'k-'r n 1 one that chokes 2 something worn closely about the throat or neck as a wide ornamental cloth for the neck, esp: STOCK b a high stiff collar c a short neck-lace

chok-ing \ch'k-'kīn *adj* 1 producing the feeling of strangulation (a ~ cloud of smog) 2 indistinct in utterance — *used esp of a person's voice* (a low ~ laugh) — *chok-ing-ly* \kīn-ē' *adv*

choky \ch'k-'ē *adj* tending to cause choking or to become choked

chol- or **chole-** or **cholo-** *comb form* [Gk *chol-*, *cholē-*, *cholo-*, fr *cholē*, *cholos* — more at **GALL**] bile gall (cholate) (cholelith)

chol-an-gio-graph-y \k'ō-'lān-jē-'āg-rā-fē, (k'ō-) n [*chol-* + *angi-* + *-graph-y*] roentgenographic visualization of the bile ducts after ingestion or injection of a radiopaque substance — *chol-an-gio-graph-ic* \jē-'āg-rāf-ik *adj*

cho-late \k'ō-'lāt n a salt or ester of cholic acid

chole-cys-tic-to-my \k'ō-'lā-'sī-'tek-tō-mē n, pl -mies [NL *cholecystis* gallbladder (fr *chol-* + *Gk kystis* bladder) + ISV *-ectomy* — more at **CYST**] surgical excision of the gallbladder

chole-cys-titis \k'ō-'lā-'sī-'tīt-ē n, pl -tīt-īdēs \k'ō-'lā-'sī-'tīt-ēz [NL, fr *cholecystis*] inflammation of the gallbladder

chole-cys-to-kin-in \k'ō-'lā-'sī-'tō-kīn-ē n [NL *cholecystins* + E *-o-* + *kinin*] a hormone secreted by the duodenal mucosa that regulates the emptying of the gallbladder and secretion of enzymes by the pancreas — called also *cholecystokin-pancreozymin*, *pancreozymin*

chole-lith \k'ō-'līth n a stone in the gallbladder or bile ducts — *chole-lith-ic* \k'ō-'līth-ik *adj* [NL *chole* + *lithiasis*] production of gallstones, also the resulting abnormal condition

choler \k'āl-'r, k'ō-'lār n [ME *coler*, fr MF *colere*, fr L *cholera* bilious disease, fr Gk, fr *cholē*] 1 an archaic: YELLOW BILE b obs BILE la 2 obs the quality or state of being bilious 3 the quality or state of being irascible

chol-er-a \k'āl-'r-ə n [ME *colera* bile, fr L *cholera*] any of several diseases of man and domestic animals usu marked by severe gastrointestinal symptoms, esp ASIATIC CHOLERA — *chol-er-a-ic* \k'āl-'r-ə-'ik *adj*

chol-er-a mor-bus \k'āl-'r-ə-'mōr-bəs n [NL, lit, the disease cholera] a gastrointestinal disturbance characterized by griping, diarrhea, and sometimes vomiting — not used technically

chole-ric \k'āl-'r-ik, k'ō-'lēr-ik *adj* 1 easily moved to often unreasonable or excessive anger: hot-tempered 2 ANGRY IRATE

syn see **IRASCIBLE**, **ant** placid, imperturbable

chole-ster-ol \k'ō-'lēs-tē-rōl, -rōl n [F *cholestérine*, fr *chol-* + *Gk stereos* solid] a steroid alcohol $C_{27}H_{46}O$ present in animal cells and body fluids, important in physiological processes, and implicated experimentally as a factor in arteriosclerosis

chole-lic acid \k'ō-'līk-ē n [Gk *cholikos* bilious, fr *cholē*] a crystalline bile acid $C_{26}H_{46}O_7$

cho-line \k'ō-'lēn n [ISV] a base $C_8H_{17}NO$ that occurs in many animal and plant products and is a vitamin of the B complex essential to the liver function

cho-line-er-gic \k'ō-'lā-'nēr-jīk *adj* [ISV *acetylcholine* + *Gk ergon* work — more at **WORK**] 1 of autonomic nerve fibers liberating or activated by acetylcholine 2 resembling acetylcholine esp in physiologic action

cho-line-ester-ase \k'ō-'lā-'nēs-tā-rās, -rāz n 1 ACETYLCHOLINE ESTERASE 2 an enzyme that hydrolyzes choline esters and that is found esp in blood plasma — called also *pseudocholinesterase*

cho-lin-o-lytic \k'ō-'līn-ō-'līt-ik *adj* [choline + *-o-* + *-lytic*] interfering with the action of acetylcholine or cholinergic agents — *cholinolytic* *adj*

cho-li-a \ch'oi-(y)ə n [MexSp, fr Sp, head] any of several arborescent very spiny cacti (genus *Opuntia*) of the southwestern U S and Mexico

chomp \ch'āmp, 'chōmp vb [alter of *champ*] vt: to chew or bite on (he ~ed his cigar in anger — J. A. Michener) ~ vi: to chew or bite on something

chon \ch'ān n, pl **chon** [Korean] — see won at **MONEY** table

chondr- or **chondri-** or **chondro-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk *chondr-*, *chondro-*, fr *chondros* grain, cartilage] cartilage (*chondrocranium*)

chroma \ˈkrō-mə\ *n* [Gk *chrōma*] 1: SATURATION 4a 2: a quality of color combining hue and saturation
chromat- \ˈkrō-mə-tən\ *adj* [ISV *chrom-* + *L* *affinis* bordering on, related — more at AFFINITY]: staining deeply with chromium salts (~ cells of the adrenal medulla)

chromat- or **chromato-** *comb form* [Gk *chrōmat-*, *chrōma*] 1: color (*chromatid*) 2: chromatid (*chromatolysis*)
chromate \ˈkrō-māt\ *n* [Fr, Gk *chrōma*]: a salt or ester of chromic acid

chromatic \krō-mat-ik\ *adj* [Gk *chrōmatikos*, fr. *chrōmat-*, *chrōma* skin, color, modified tone, akin to OE *grēt* sand — more at GRIT] 1: a: of or relating to color or color phenomena or sensations b: highly colored 2: of or relating to chroma 3: a: of, relating to, or giving all the tones of the chromatic scale b: characterized by frequent use of nonharmonic tones or of harmonies based on nonharmonic tones — **chromatic-ally** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **chromat-ic-ism** \-mat-ə-siz-əm\ *n*

chromatic *n*: ACCIDENTAL 2
chromatic aberration *n*: aberration caused by the differences in refraction of the colored rays of the spectrum
chromatic-ity \krō-mə-tis-ə-tē\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being chromatic 2: the quality of color characterized by its dominant or complementary wavelength and purity taken together
chromat-ics \krō-mat-iks\ *n pl* but *sing in constr*: the branch of colorimetry that deals with hue and saturation

chromatic scale *n*: a musical scale consisting entirely of half steps
chromatid \krō-mat-əd\ *n*: one of the paired complex constituent strands of a chromosome — compare CHROMONEMA
chromatin \krō-mat-ən\ *n*: the part of a cell nucleus that stains intensely with basic dyes, specif: a complex of a polymerized nucleic acid with basic proteins of protamine or histone type present in chromosomes and carrying the genes — **chromatin-ic** \krō-mə-tin-ik\ *adj*

chromato-gram \krō-mat-ə-gram, krə-\ *n*: the pattern formed on the adsorbent medium by the layers of components separated by chromatography

chromato-graphy \krō-mə-tə-grə-fē\ *n*: a process of separating esp a solution of closely related compounds by allowing a solution to seep through an adsorbent (as clay or paper) so that each compound becomes adsorbed in a separate often colored layer — **chromatograph** \krō-mat-ə-graf, krə-\ *vi* — **chromato-graphic** \-mat-ə-graf-ik\ *adj* — **chromato-graph-ically** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
chromatolysis \krō-mə-tal-ə-sis\ *n* [NL]: the dissolution and breaking up of chromophil material (as chromatin) of a cell — **chromatolytic** \krō-mat-ə-lit-ik, krə-\ *adj*

chromatophore \krō-mat-ə-fōr, krə-, -fōr(ə)r\ *n* [ISV] 1: a pigment-bearing cell, esp. one of the integumental cells of an animal capable of causing skin color changes by expanding or contracting 2: the organelle of photosynthesis in blue-green algae and photosynthetic bacteria, broadly: CHROMOPLAST CHLOROPLAST
chrome \krōm\ *n* [Fr, Gk *chrōma*] 1: a: CHROMIUM b: a chromium pigment 2: something plated with an alloy of chromium

chrome *vi* chromed; **chroming** 1: to treat with a compound of chromium (as in dyeing) 2: CHROMIZE
chrome \krōm\ *n comb form or adj comb form* [ML *-chromat-*, *-chroma* colored thing, fr. Gk *chrōmat-*, *chrōma*] 1: colored thing (*heliochrome*): colored (*heterochrome*) 2: coloring matter (*urochrome*)

chrome alum *n*: an alum with trivalent chromium, esp: a dark violet salt $KCr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ used in tanning, in photography, and as a mordant in dyeing

chrome green *n*: any of various brilliant green pigments containing or consisting of chromium compounds

chrome red *n*: a red pigment consisting of basic lead chromate $PbCrO_4$

chrome yellow *n*: a yellow pigment consisting essentially of neutral lead chromate $PbCrO_4$

chromic \krō-mik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from chromium esp with a valence of three

chromic acid *n*: an acid H_2CrO_4 analogous to sulfuric acid but known only in solution and esp in the form of its salts

chromide \krō-mid\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *chromis*, a sea fish]: any of several small brightly colored African fishes (family Cichlidae)

chrominance \krō-mən-əns\ *n* [*chrom-* + *luminance*]: the difference between a color and a chosen reference color of the same luminous intensity in color television

chromite \krō-mīt\ *n* [G *chromit*, fr. *chrom-*] 1: a mineral $FeCr_2O_4$ that consists of an oxide of iron and chromium 2: an oxide of bivalent chromium

chromium \krō-mē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. F *chrome*]: a blue-white metallic element found naturally only in combination and used esp in alloys and in electroplating — see ELEMENT table

chromize \krō-miz\ *vi* chromized; **chromizing**: to treat (metal) with chromium in order to form a protective surface alloy

chromo \krō-mō\ *n pl* *chromos*: CHROMOLITHOGRAPH

chromo-gen \krō-mə-jən\ *n* [ISV] 1: a precursor of a biochemical pigment b: a compound not itself a dye but containing a chromophore and so capable of becoming one 2: a pigment-producing microorganism — **chromo-genic** \krō-mə-jen-ik\ *adj*

chromo-litho-graph \krō-mə-lith-ə-graf\ *n*: a picture printed in colors from a series of stones prepared by the lithographic process — **chromo-litho-graphic** \-lith-ə-graf-ik\ *adj* — **chromo-litho-graphy** \-lith-ə-grə-fē\ *n*

chromo-mere \krō-mə-mē-rə\ *n* [ISV]: one of the small bead-shaped and heavily staining concentrations of chromatin that are linearly arranged along the chromosome — **chromo-mer-ic** \krō-mə-mer-ik, -m(ə)r-ə\ *adj*

chromo-ne-ma \krō-mə-nē-mə\ *n pl* *-nē-ma-ta* \-nē-mat-ə\ [NL, fr. *chrom-* + Gk *nēmat-*, *nēma* thread — more at NEMAT]: the coiled filamentous core of a chromatid — **chromo-ne-mal** \-nē-mal\ or **chromo-ne-ma-tal** \-nē-mat-əl, -nem-at-əl\ or **chromo-ne-mat-ic** \-mat-ik\ *adj*

chromo-phil \krō-mə-fil\ or **chromo-tophil** \krō-mat-ə-fil\ *adj* [ISV]: staining readily with dyes
chromo-phore \krō-mə-fōr(ə)r, -fōr(ə)r\ *n* [ISV]: a chemical group that gives rise to color in molecule — **chromo-phoric** \krō-mə-fōr-ik, -fār-\ *adj*

chromo-plast \krō-mə-plast\ *n* [ISV]: a colored plastid usu containing red or yellow pigment (as carotene)

chromo-protein \krō-mə-prō-tēn, -prōt-ēn\ *n*: a compound (as hemoglobin) of a protein with a metal-containing pigment (as heme) or a carotenoid

chromosome \krō-mə-sōm, -zōm\ *n* [ISV]: one of the usu linear nucleoprotein-containing basophilic bodies of the cell nucleus made up of chromatids — **chromo-somal** \krō-mə-sō-mal, -zō\ *adj* — **chromo-som-ally** \-mə-lē\ *adv* — **chromo-somic** \-mik\ *adj*

chromosome number *n*: the usu constant number of chromosomes characteristic of a particular kind of animal or plant

chromo-sphere \krō-mə-sfēr(ə)r\ *n*: the lower part of the atmosphere of the sun that is thousands of miles thick and is composed chiefly of hydrogen gas, also: a similar part of the atmosphere of any star — **chromo-spheric** \krō-mə-sfēr-ik, -sfēr-\ *adj*

chromous \krō-məs\ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from chromium esp with a valence of two

chron *abbr* 1 *chronicle* 2 *chronological*, *chronology*
Chron *abbr* *Chronicles*

chron- or **chrono-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *chronos*]: time (*chronogram*)
chron-axia or **chron-axy** \krōn-ak-sē, -kran-\ *n* [F *chronaxie*, fr. *chron-* + Gk *axia* value, fr. *axios* worthy]: the minimum time required for excitation of a structure (as a nerve cell) by a constant electric current of twice the threshold voltage

chronic \krän-ik\ *adj* [F *chronique*, fr. Gk *chronikos* of time, fr. *chronos*] 1: marked by long duration or frequent recurrence: not acute (~ indigestion) (~ experiments) b: suffering from a chronic disease (the special needs of ~ patients) 2: a: always present or encountered, esp: constantly vexing, weakening, or troubling (~ petty warfare) b: being su-ff-er-habitually (a ~ grumbler) *syn* see INVETERATE — **chronic** *n* — **chroni-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **chroni-cally** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **chroni-city** \krä-nis-ə-tē, krō-\ *n*

chroni-cle \krän-i-kəl\ *n* [ME *crōnicle*, fr. AF, alter. of OF *chronique*, fr. L *chronica*, fr. Gk *chronika*, fr. neut. pl of *chronikos*] 1: a usu continuous and detailed historical account of events arranged in order of time without analysis or interpretation 2: NARRATIVE *syn* see HISTORY

chronicle *vi* -cled; -cling \-k(ə)-lɪŋ\ 1: to record in or as if in a chronicle 2: LIST DESCRIBE — **chroni-cle-ry** \-k(ə)-lɪr-ē\ *n*

chronicle play *n*: a play with a theme from history consisting usu of rather loosely connected episodes chronologically arranged

Chroni-cles \krän-i-kə-lēz\ *n pl* but *sing in constr*: either of two historical books of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

chromo-gram \krän-ə-gram, krō-nə-\ *n* 1: an inscription, sentence, or phrase in which certain letters express a date or epoch 2: the record made by a chronograph — **chromo-gram-matic** \krän-ə-grə-mat-ik, krō-nə-\ or **chromo-gram-mat-ic** \-i-kəl\ *adj*

chromo-graph \krän-ə-graf, krō-nə-\ *n*: an instrument for measuring and recording time intervals a: an instrument having a revolving drum on which a stylus makes marks b: a watch with a sweep-second hand c: an instrument for measuring the time of flight of projectiles — **chromo-graphic** \krän-ə-graf-ik, krō-nə-\ *adj* — **chromo-graphy** \krə-nə-grə-fē\ *n*

chromo-loger \krə-nal-ə-jər\ *n*: CHRONOLOGIST
chromo-logi-cal \krän-fl-ə-j-ə-kəl, krō-nə-\ also **chromo-logic** \-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or arranged in or according to the order of time (~ tables of American history) — **chromo-logi-cally** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

chromo-logist \krə-nal-ə-jist\ *n*: an expert in chronology

chromo-logize \krə-nal-ə-jiz\ *vi* -gized, -giz-ing: to arrange chronologically: establish the order in time of (as events or documents)

chronol-o-gy \-jē\ *n pl* -gies [NL *chronologia*, fr. *chron-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: the science that deals with measuring time by regular divisions and that assigns to events their proper dates 2: a chronological table or list 3: an arrangement in order of occurrence

chronome-ter \krə-nəm-ət-ər\ *n*: an instrument for measuring time: TIMEPIECE, esp: one designed to keep time with great accuracy

chromo-metric \krän-ə-met-rik, krō-nə-\ or **chromo-met-ri-cal** \-tri-kəl\ *adj*: of or relating to a chronometer or chronometry — **chromo-met-ri-cally** \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

chromo-metry \-ə-trē\ *n* 1: the science of measuring time 2: the measuring of time by periods or divisions

chromo-scope \krän-ə-skōp, krō-nə-\ *n*: an instrument for precise measurement of small time intervals

chrys- or **chryso-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *chrysos*]: gold: yellow (*chrysarobin*)

chrys-a-lid \kns-ə-ləd\ *n*: CHRYSALIS — **chrysalid** *adj*

chrys-a-lis \kns-ə-lis\ *n pl* *chry-sal-ides* \kns-əl-ə-dēz\ or **chrys-a-lis-es** [L *chrysalid-*, *chrysalis* gold-colored pupa of butterflies, fr. Gk, fr. *chrysos* gold, of Sem origin] 1: a pupa of a butterfly, broadly: an insect pupa 2: a protecting covering: a sheltered state or stage of being or growth (a budding writer could not emerge from his ~ too soon — William Du Bois)

chrys-an-the-mum \kns-ant(ə)-thē-məm also krə-z-\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *chrysanthemon*, fr. *chrys-* + *anthemon* flower: akin to Gk *anthos*

a	about	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ī	col, cart
ā	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ng	ing	ō	flow	o	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision

C-horizon *n.* the layer of a soil profile lying beneath the B-horizon and consisting essentially of more or less weathered parent rock
cho-ro-graphy \kə-'rāg-rə-fē/ *n* [L *chorographia*, fr Gk *chōro-graphia*, fr *chōros* place + *-graphia* -graphy] 1: the art of describing or mapping a region or district 2: a description or map of a region, also: the physical conformation and features of such a region — **cho-ro-graphic** \kə-'rāg-rə-'fīk, -kə-'rā-/ *adj*

cho-roid \kə-'rɔɪd-/ *n*, (kə-'rɔɪd-) also **cho-rioid** \kə-'rɔɪd-, -ɔɪd, -kə-'rɔɪ-/ *n* [cho-rioid coat] a vascular membrane containing large branched pigment cells that lies between the retina and the sclerotic coat of the vertebrate eye — see EYE illustration — **choroid** *adj* — **cho-rioid** \kə-'rɔɪd-/ *adj*

choroid coat *n* [NL *choroides* resembling the chorion, fr Gk *chorioidēs*, fr *chorion*] CHOROID

chortle \tʃɔɪt-lē/ *vb* **chortled**; **chortling** \tʃɔɪt-lɪŋ, -lɪŋ-/ [blend of chuckle and snort] *vi*, 1: to sing or chant exultantly (he chortled in his joy — Lewis Carroll) 2: to laugh or chuckle esp in satisfaction or exultation — *vi* to express effervescence or with a chortling intonation — **chortle** *n* — **chortler** \tʃɔɪt-lər, -lɔɪ-/ *n*

cho-rus \kə-'rʊs, -rɔɪ-/ *n* [L, nng dance, chorus, fr Gk *choros*] 1 a: a company of singers and dancers in Athenian drama participating in or commenting on the action, also: a similar company in later plays b: a character in Elizabethan drama who speaks the prologue and epilogue and comments on the action c: an organized company of singers who sing in concert: **CHOIR**, *specif.* a body of singers who sing the choral parts of a work (as in opera) d: a group of dancers or revuers supporting the featured players in a musical comedy or revue 2 a: a part of a song or hymn recurring at intervals b: the part of a drama sung or spoken by the chorus c: a composition to be sung by a number of voices in concert d: the main part of a popular song 3: something performed, sung, or uttered simultaneously by a number of persons or animals, also: sounds so uttered 4: a unanimous utterance by members of a group (a ~ of boos) — *in chorus*: in unison

chorus *vi*, to sing or utter in chorus
chorus boy *n*: a young man who sings or dances in the chorus of a theatrical production (as a musical comedy or revue)

chorus girl *n*: a young woman who sings or dances in the chorus of a theatrical production (as a musical comedy or revue) — *also* **chorine**

chose *past* of CHOOSE
chose \tʃɔɪz-/ *n* [F, fr L *causa* cause, reason]: a piece of personal property: THING

cho-sen \tʃɔɪz-'n/ *adj* [ME, fr pp of *chosen* to choose] 1: selected or marked for favor or special privilege (an hour granted to a ~ few) 2: ELECT

chosen *n*, *pl* **chosen** one who is the object of choice or of divine favor: an elect person

chott \tʃhət-/ *n* [F *chott*, fr Ar *ṣaḥl*]: a shallow saline lake of northern Africa, also: the dried bed of such a lake

Chou \tʃəʊ-/ *n* [Chin (Pek) *Chow*]: a Chinese dynasty traditionally dated 1122 to about 256 B.C. and marked by the development of the philosophical schools of Confucius, Mencius, Lao-tzu, and Mo Ti
chough \tʃəʊ-/ *n* [ME] a bird of an Old World genus (*Pyrrhocorax*) that is related to the crows and has red legs and glossy black plumage

chouse \tʃəʊs-/ *vt* **choused**, **chousing** [Turk *çavuş* doorkeeper, messenger]: CHEAT, TRICK

chouse *vi* **choused**, **chousing** [origin unknown] West: to drive or herd roughly

chow \tʃəʊ-/ *n* [perh fr Chin (Pek) *chiao* meat dumpling]: FOOD, VICTUALS

chow *vi* **EAT** — often used with *down*

chow *n* CHOW CHOW

chow-chow \tʃəʊ-'tʃəʊ-/ *n* [Pidgin E] 1: a Chinese preserve of ginger, fruits, and peels in heavy syrup 2: a relish of chopped mixed pickles in mustard sauce

chow chow \tʃəʊ-'tʃəʊ-/ *n*, *often cap* both *Cs* [fr a Chin dial word akin to *Cañt* "kau dog"] a heavy-coated blocky dog with a broad head and muzzle, a very full ruff of long hair, and a distinctive blue-black tongue and black-lined mouth — *called also* **chow**

chow-der \tʃəʊ-'dər-/ *n* [F *chaudière* kettle, contents of a kettle, fr LL *caldaria* — more at CALDRON] a thick soup or stew of seafood (as clams or mussels) usu made with milk, salt pork or bacon, onions and other vegetables (as potatoes), also: a soup resembling chowder (corn ~)

chowder *vi*: to make chowder of
chow-der-head \tʃəʊ-'hed-/ *n*: DOLT, BLOCKHEAD — **chow-der-head** \tʃəʊ-'hed-/ *adj*

chow-hound \tʃəʊ-'haʊnd-/ *n*: one excessively fond of food: GLUTTON

chow line *n*: a line of people waiting to be served food (as in a military mess)

chow mein \tʃəʊ-'mān-/ *n* [Chin (Pek) *ch'ao' mien*, fr *ch'ao* to fry + *mien* dough]: a thick stew of shredded or diced meat, mushrooms, vegetables, and seasonings that is usu served with fried noodles

chow-time \tʃəʊ-'tīm-/ *n*, MEALTIME

chre-s-to-ma-thy \kri-'stəm-ə-'θi-/ *n*, *pl* **-thies** [NL *chrestomathia*, fr Gk *chrestomathia*, fr *chrestos* useful + *mathēnē* to learn, akin to *Skt* *hrasva* small — more at MATHEMATICAL] 1: a selection of passages compiled as an aid to learning a language 2: a volume of selections from an author

chrlam \kri-'zəm-/ *n* [ME *crisme*, fr OE *crisma*, fr LL *chrisma*, fr Gk, ointment, fr *chrein* to anoint, akin to OE *grēot* grit, sand]

: consecrated oil used in Greek and Latin churches esp in baptism, confirmation, and ordination

chrls-mon \kri-'z-mān-/ *n*, *pl* **chrls-mas** \-mə-/ or **chrlsmonas** [ML, fr L *Christus* Christ + LL *monogramma* monogram], **CHI RHO** **chrls-om** \kri-'z-əm-/ *n* [ME *crisom*, short for *crisom cloth*, fr *crisom* *chism* + *cloth*]: a white cloth or robe put on a person at baptism as a symbol of innocence

chrls-om child *n*: a child that dies in its first month

Chrlst \kri-'st-/ *n* [ME *Crist*, fr OE, fr L *Christus*, fr Gk *Christos*, lit, anointed, fr *chrein* to anoint] 1: MESSIAH 2: JESUS 3: an ideal type of humanity 4: Christian Science: the ideal truth that comes as a divine manifestation of God to destroy incarnate error

chrls-ten \kri-'s-n-/ *vi* **chrls-tened**; **chrls-tening** \kri-'s-nɪŋ, -nɪŋ-/ [ME *cristen*, fr OE *crisian*, fr *cristen* Christian, fr L *christianus*] 1 a: BAPTIZE b: to name at baptism 2: to name or dedicate (as a ship) by a ceremony suggestive of baptism 3: NAME 4: to use for the first time

Chrls-ten-dom \kri-'s-n-dəm-/ *n* [ME *cristen-dom*, fr OE *cristen-dōm*, fr *cristen*] 1: CHRISTIANITY 2: the part of the world in which Christianity prevails

chrls-ten-ing *n*: the ceremony of baptizing and naming a child

Chrls-tian \kri-'s(h)-tʃən-/ *n* [L *christianus*, *adj* + *n*, fr Gk *christianos*, fr *Christos*] 1 a: one who professes belief in the teachings of Jesus Christ b (1): DISCIPLE 2 (2): a member of one of the Churches of Christ separating from the Disciples of Christ in 1906 (3): a member of the Christian denomination having part in the union of the United Church of Christ concluded in 1961 2: the hero in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*

Chrls-tian *adj* 1 a: of or relating to Christianity (~ scriptures) b: based on or conforming with Christianity (~ ethics) 2 a: of or relating to a Christian (~ responsibilities) b: professing Christianity (a ~ affirmation) 3: commendably decent or generous (has a very ~ concern for others) — **Chrls-tianly** *adv*

Chrls-tian Brother *n*: a member of the Roman Catholic institute of Brothers of the Christian Schools founded by St John Baptist de la Salle in France in 1684 and dedicated to education

Chrls-tian era *n*: the period dating from the birth of Christ

chrls-ti-an-lia \kri-'s(h)-tʃē-'an-ē-s-, -kri-'tē-, -'an-/ *n* [Christiana, former name of Oslo, Norway] — **CHRISTIE**

Chrls-tian-ty \kri-'s(h)-tʃē-'an-ə-tē-, -kri-'tē-'an-, -kri-'s(h)-'tʃən-/ *n* 1: the religion derived from Jesus Christ, based on the Bible as sacred scripture, and professed by Eastern, Roman Catholic, and Protestant bodies 2: conformity to the Christian religion

Chrls-tian-ize \kri-'s(h)-tʃā-'nīz-/ *vi* **ized**; **-izing** to make Christian — **Chrls-tian-iza-tion** \kri-'s(h)-tʃā-'nī-zā-'shən/ *n* — **Chrls-tian-ize-er** \kri-'s(h)-tʃā-'nī-zər-/ *n*

Chrls-tian name *n* 1: a name given at christening or confirmation 2: a name that precedes one's surname; *esp*: FIRST NAME

Chrls-tian Science *n*: a religion discovered by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866 that was organized under the official name of the Church of Christ, Scientist, that derives its teachings from the Scriptures as understood by its adherents, and that includes a practice of spiritual healing based on the teaching that cause and effect are mental and that sin, sickness, and death will be destroyed by a full understanding of the divine principle of Jesus's teaching and healing — **Chrls-tian Scientist** *n*

chrls-tie or **chrls-ty** \kri-'tē-/ *n*, *pl* **chrlsties** [by shortening & alter fr *christiana*]: a sking turn used for altering the direction of hill descent or for stopping and executed usu at high speed by shifting the body weight forward and skidding into a turn with parallel skis — *called also* **christiana**

Chrlst-like \kri-'tī-'līk/ *adj*: resembling Christ in character, spirit, or action — **Chrlst-like-ness** *n*

Chrlst-ly \kri-'tī-'lē-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling Christ

Chrlst-mas \kri-'s-mə-/ *n* [ME *Christemasse*, fr OE *Cristes mæsse*, lit, Christ's mass] 1: a Christian feast on December 25 or among the Eastern Orthodox on January 7 that commemorates the birth of Christ and is usu observed as a legal holiday 2: CHRISTMAS-TIDE — **Chrlst-mas-sy** \-mə-'sē-/ *adj*

Chrlst-mas cactus *n* [fr its annual blooming around Christmas-time] a branching So American cactus (*Zygocactus truncatus*) with flat stems, short joints, and showy red zygomorphic flowers — *called also* **crab cactus**

Chrlst-mas card *n*: an ornamental card with a greeting sent at Christmas

Chrlst-mas club *n*: a savings account in which regular deposits are made throughout the year to provide money for Christmas shopping

Chrlst-mas Eve *n*: the eve of Christmas

Chrlst-mas fern *n*: a No American evergreen fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*) used for decoration in winter — see FERN illustration

Chrlst-mas rose *n*: a European herb (*Helleborus niger*) of the buttercup family that has white or purplish flowers produced in winter

Chrlst-mas-tide \kri-'s-mə-'stīd-/ *n*: the festival season from Christmas Eve till after New Year's Day or *esp* in England till Epiphany

Chrlst-mas-time \-mə-'stīm-/ *n*: the Christmas season

Chrlst-mas tree *n* 1: a usu evergreen tree decorated at Christmas 2: an oil-well control device consisting of an assembly of fittings placed at the top of the well 3: a set of flashing red, yellow, and green lights used to start drag races

Chrls-to-cen-tric \kri-'tē-'sen-'trik-, -kri-'s-/ *adj* [Gk *Christos* Christ + E -centric]: centering theologically on Christ

Chrls-to-gram \kri-'tē-'gram-, -kri-'s-/ *n* [Gk *Christos* Christ + E -gram]: a graphic symbol of Christ, *esp*: CHI RHO

Chrls-to-log-y \kri-'tē-'lə-'jē-, -kri-'s-/ *n* [Gk *Christos* Christ + E -logy]: theological interpretation of the person and work of Christ — **Chrls-to-log-i-cal** \kri-'tē-'lə-'jī-'kal-, -kri-'s-/ *adj*

Chrls-t-a-thum \kri-'tē-'tho-'dəm-/ *n*: any of several prickly or thorny shrubs of Palestine (*esp* the shrub *Paliurus spina-christi* or the jujube *Ziziphus jujuba*)

chrom- or **chromo-** *comb form* [F, fr Gk *chrōma* color] 1: chrom-



chow chow

chute vb *chuted*; *chuting* vt: to convey by a chute ~ vi 1: to go in or as if in a chute 2: to utilize a chute (as by passing ore down it)

chut-ist \ˈʃu:t-ist/ n: PARACHUTIST

chut-ney \ˈtʃu:t-nē/ n, pl *chutneys* [Hindi *caṭni*]: a condiment that is made of acid fruits with added raisins, dates, and onions and seasoned with spices

chut-z-pah or **chut-z-pa** \ˈtʃu:t-spə, -ˈkʊt-, -(ʃ)pə/ n [Yiddish, fr. L. Heb *huphāh*]: supreme self-confidence: NERVE, GALL

chyle \ˈki:l/ n [LL *chylus*, fr. Gk *chylus* juice, chyle, fr. *chein* to pour — more at FOUND]: lymph that is milky from emulsified fats, characteristically present in the lacteals, and most apparent during intestinal absorption of fats — *chylous* \ˈki:l-əs/ adj

chylo-mi-cron \ˈki:l-ō-mī-krān/ n [Gk *chylōs* + *mikron*, neut. of *mikros* small]: a microscopic lipid particle common in the blood during fat digestion and assimilation

chyme \ˈki:m/ n [NL *chymus*, fr. LL *chyle*, fr. Gk *chymos* juice, fr. *chein*]: the semifluid mass of partly digested food expelled by the stomach into the duodenum — *chymous* \ˈki:m-əs/ adj

chy-mo-tryp-sin \ˈki:m-ō-ˈtrɪp-sən/ n [*chyme* + -o- + *trypsin*]: a pancreatic proteinase acting on proteins by breaking internal peptide bonds

chy-mo-tryp-sin-o-gen \ˈtrɪp-ˈsɪn-ə-ˈjən/ n: a zymogen that is converted by trypsin to chymotrypsin

CI abbr 1 *cirrus* 2 *cune*

CI abbr 1 cast iron 2 certificate of insurance 3 cost and insurance

CIA abbr Central Intelligence Agency

cia abbr [Sp *compañía*] company

CIAA abbr Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association

ciào \ˈtʃə:u/ interj [It, fr. It dial. alter. of *schiauo* (I am your) slave, fr. ML *clavus*] — used conventionally as an utterance at meeting or parting

ci-bo-ri-um \ˈsɔ-ˈbɔr-ē-əm, -ˈbɔr-/ n, pl *-ria* \-ˈtʃɪ-/ [ML, fr. L. *cup*, fr. Gk *kibōrion*] 1: a goblet-shaped vessel for holding eucharistic bread 2: BALDACHIN *specific*: a freestanding vaulted canopy supported by four columns over a high altar

ci-ca-da \ˈsɔ-ˈkɑd-ə, -ˈkɑd-, sɪ-ˈkɑd-/ n [NL, genus name, fr. L. *ci-cada*]: any of a family (Cicadidae) of homopterous insects with a stout body, wide blunt head, and large transparent wings

ci-ca-la \ˈsɔ-ˈkɑl-/ n [It, fr. ML, alter. of L. *cicada*]: CICADA

ci-ca-tri-cal \ˈsɪk-ə-ˈtrɪʃ-əl/ adj: of or relating to a cicatrix

ci-ca-tri-cle \ˈsɪk-ə-ˈtrɪk-əl/ n [L. *cicatricula*] 1: CICATRIX 2a 2: BLASTODISC

ci-ca-trix \ˈsɪk-ə-ˈtrɪks, -ˈkɑ-ˈtrɪks/ n, pl *ci-ca-trices* \ˈsɪk-ə-ˈtrɪ-ˈtɪz, -ˈkɑ-ˈtrɪ-ˈtɪz/ [L. *cicatric*, *cicatrix*] 1: a scar resulting from formation and contraction of fibrous tissue in a flesh wound 2: a mark resembling a scar esp when caused by the previous attachment of a part or organ as a: a mark left on a stem after the fall of a leaf or bract b: HILUM

ci-ca-trize \ˈsɪk-ə-ˈtrɪz/ vb *-trized*, *-trizing* vt 1: to induce the formation of a scar in 2: SCAR ~ vi: to heal by forming a scar — *ci-ca-tri-za-tion* \ˈsɪk-ə-ˈtrɪ-zə-ˈʃən/ n

ci-cero-ne \ˈsɪs-ə-ˈrō-nē, -ˈtʃē-ˈtʃə-/ n, pl *-ni* \-ˈni-/ [It, fr. *Cicerone* Cicero]: a guide who conducts sightseers

cich-lid \ˈsɪk-lɪd/ n [denov. of Gk *kichlē* thrush, a kind of wrasse; akin to Gk *chelidōn* swallow — more at CELANDINE]: any of a family (Cichlidae) of mostly tropical spiny-finned freshwater fishes including several kept in tropical aquariums — *cichlid* adj

ci-cis-beo \ˈtʃē-ˈtʃəz-ˈbē-/ n, pl *-bei* \-ˈbē-/ [It]: LOVER, GALLANT — *ci-cis-beo-lism* \-ˈbē-ˈz-əm/ n

CID abbr 1 Criminal Investigation Department 2 cubic inch displacement

ci-dal \ˈsɪd-/ adj *comb form* [LL *-cidalis*, fr. L. *-cida*]: killing: having power to kill (*filicidal*)

ci-de \ˈsɪd/ n *comb form* [MF, fr. L. *-cida*, fr. *caedere* to cut, kill — more at CONCISE] 1: killer (*insecticide*) 2 [MF, fr. L. *-cidium*, fr. *caedere*]: killing (*suicide*)

cider \ˈsɪd-ər/ n [ME *sīdre*, fr. OF, fr. LL *scīra* strong drink, fr. Gk *sikera*, fr. Heb *shekharā*] 1: the expressed juice of fruit (as apples) used as a beverage or for making other products (as applejack) 2 *Brit*: fermented apple juice often made sparkling by carbonation or fermentation in a sealed container

cider vinegar n: vinegar made from fermented cider

ci-de-vant \ˈsɪd-ə-ˈvɑ-/ adj [F, lit. formerly]: FORMER

ci abbr [F *compagnie*] company

CIF abbr 1 central information file 2 cost, insurance, and freight

cigar \ˈsɪg-ər/ n [Sp *cigarro*]: a small roll of tobacco leaf for smoking

cig-a-rette also **cig-a-ret** \ˈsɪg-ə-ˈret, -ˈsɪg-ə-/ n [F *cigarette*, dim. of *cigare* cigar, fr. Sp *cigarro*]: a narrow tube of cut tobacco enclosed in paper and designed for smoking

cig-a-rillo \ˈsɪg-ə-ˈrɪl-/ n, pl *-los* [Sp *cigarrillo* cigar, dim. of *cigarro* cigar] 1: a very small cigar 2: a cigarette wrapped in tobacco rather than paper

ci-li-ary \ˈsɪl-ē-er-/ adj 1: of or relating to cilia 2: of, relating to, or being the annular suspension of the lens of the eye

ci-li-ate \ˈsɪl-ē-ət, -ˈtʃət/ or *ci-li-ated* \ˈtʃət-/ adj: provided with cilia — *ci-li-ately* adv

ci-li-ate n: any of a subphylum (Ciliophora) of ciliate protozoans

ci-li-um \ˈsɪl-ē-əm/ n, pl *-ia* \-ˈtʃɪ-/ [NL, fr. L. *eyelid*] 1: EYELASH 2: a minute short hairlike process often forming part of a fringe, esp: one of a cell that is capable of lashing movement and serves esp. in free unicellular organisms to produce locomotion or in higher forms a current of fluid

ci-mex \ˈsɪ-meks/ n, pl *ci-mices* \ˈsɪ-mə-ˈsɛz, -ˈsɪ-m-/ [L. *cimex*, *cimex* — more at CHINCH]: BEDBUG

ci-mi-er-i-an \ˈsɔ-ˈmɪr-ē-ən/ adj: very dark or gloomy: STYGIAN (there under ebon shades... in dark ~ desert ever dwell — John Milton)

Cimmerian n [L. *Cimmeria*, a mythical people, fr. Gk *Kimmeriōi*]: one of a mythical people described by Homer as dwelling in a remote realm of mist and gloom

C in C abbr commander in chief

cinch \ˈsɪnch/ n [Sp *cincha*, fr. L. *cingula* girdle, garth, fr. *cingere*] 1: a strong girth for a pack or saddle 2: a tight grip 3 a: a thing done with ease b: a certainty to happen

cinch vi 1: to put a cinch on 2: to make certain: ASSURE ~ vt: to perform the act of cinching: tighten the cinch — often used with up

cin-cho-na \ˈsɪn-ˈkō-nə, -ˈsɪn-ˈchō-/ n [NL, genus name, fr. the countess of Chinchón 1641 wife of the Peruvian viceroy] 1: any of a genus (*Cinchona*) of So. American trees and shrubs of the madder family 2: the dried bark of a cinchona (as *C. ledgeriana*) containing alkaloids (as quinine) and used as a specific in malaria

cin-cho-nine \ˈsɪn-ˈkō-nēn, -ˈsɪn-ˈchə-/ n: a bitter white crystalline alkaloid $C_{19}H_{21}NO_9$ found esp. in cinchona bark and used like quinine

cin-cho-nism \ˈsɪn-ˈkō-nɪz-əm, -ˈsɪn-ˈchə-/ n: a disorder due to excessive or prolonged use of cinchona or its alkaloids and marked by temporary deafness, ringing in the ears, headache, dizziness, and rash

cincture \ˈsɪn(k)-chər/ n [L. *cinctura* girdle, fr. *cinctus*, pp. of *cingere* to gird, akin to Skt *kāñci* girdle] 1: the act of encircling 2 a: an encircling area b: GIRDLE, BELT esp: a cord or sash of cloth worn around an ecclesiastical vestment (as an alb) or the habit of a religious

cinder \ˈsɪn-dər/ n [ME *sinder*, fr. OE, akin to OHG *sintar* dross, slag, OSlav *spdra* stalactite] 1: the slag from a metal furnace: DROSS 2 a: pl: ASHES b: a fragment of ash 3 a: a partly burned combustible in which fire is extinct b: a hot coal without flame c: a partly burned coal capable of further burning without flame 4: a fragment of lava from an erupting volcano — *cinder* vi — *cinder-y* \-d(ə-)rē/ adj

cinder block n: a hollow rectangular building block made of cement and coal cinders

Cinder-ella \ˈsɪn-də-ˈrel-/ n 1: a fairy-tale heroine who is used as a drudge by her stepmother but ends up happily married to a prince through the intervention of her fairy godmother 2: one resembling the fairy-tale Cinderella as a: one suffering undeserved neglect b: one suddenly lifted from obscurity to honor or significance

cine \ˈsɪn-/ n [short for *cinema*]: MOTION PICTURE

cine- *comb form* [*cinema*]: motion picture (*cinecamera*) (*cinefilm*) (*cine-X* ray)

cine-an-gio-car-di-o-graph-y \ˈsɪn-ə-ˈan-jē-ō-ˈkɑrd-ē-ˈæg-rə-fē-/ n [*cine* + *angi* + *cardi* + *-graphy*]: motion-picture photography of a fluoroscopic screen recording passage of a contrasting medium through the chambers of the heart and large blood vessels — *cine-an-gio-car-di-o-graph-ic* \-ˈkɑrd-ē-ˈæg-rə-fik/ adj

cine-an-gi-o-graph-y \ˈsɪn-ə-ˈæg-rə-fē-/ n [*cine* + *angi* + *-graphy*]: motion-picture photography of a fluorescent screen recording passage of a contrasting medium through the blood vessels — *cine-an-gi-o-graph-ic* \-ˈæg-rə-fik/ adj

cine-ast \ˈsɪn-ə-ˈast, -ˈtʃast/ or *cine-aste* \ˈsɪn-ə-ˈast/ n [F *cinéaste*, fr. *ciné* cine + *-aste* (as in *enthousiaste* enthusiast)]: a devotee of motion pictures

cine-ma \ˈsɪn-ə-mə/ n [short for *cinematograph*] 1 chiefly *Brit*: a: MOTION PICTURE b: a motion-picture theater 2 a: MOVIES esp: the motion-picture industry b: the art or technique of making motion pictures

cine-ma-go-er \ˈsɪn-ə-ˈgō-(ə)-r/ n: MOVIEGOER

cine-ma-theque \ˈsɪn-ə-mə-ˈteɪk/ n [F *cinéma-thèque* film library, fr. *cinéma* cinema + *-thèque* (as in *bibliothèque* library)]: a small movie house specializing in avant-garde films

cine-mat-ic \ˈsɪn-ə-mat-ik/ adj 1: filmed and presented as a motion picture (~ *fantasies*) 2: of, relating to, or suitable for motion pictures or the filming of motion pictures (~ *principles and techniques*) — *cine-mat-ic-ally* \-ˈmat-ik-ə-lee/ adv

cine-ma-tize \ˈsɪn-ə-mə-ˈtɪz/ vt *-tized*, *-tizing*: to make a motion picture of (as a novel): adapt for motion pictures

cine-mat-o-graph \ˈsɪn-ə-mat-ə-ˈgrɑf/ n [F *cinématographe*, fr. Gk *kinēmat*, *kinēma* movement (fr. *kinēin* to move) + *-o-* + *-graphē* -graph — more at RIGHT] 1 chiefly *Brit*: a motion-picture camera, projector, theater, or show 2 chiefly *Brit*: CINEMA 2b

cine-ma-to-graph-er \ˈsɪn-ə-mə-ˈtə-grə-fər/ n 1: a motion-picture cameraman 2: a motion-picture projectionist

cine-ma-to-graph-y \ˈsɪn-ə-mə-ˈtə-grə-fē-/ n: the art or science of motion-picture photography — *cine-mat-o-graph-ic* \-ˈmat-ə-ˈgrə-fik/ also *cine-mat-o-graph-i-cal* \-i-kəl/ adj — *cine-mat-o-graph-i-cal-ly* \-i-kəl-lee/ adv

cine-ma-ver-ité \ˈsɪn-ə-mə-ˈver-ə-ˈti-/ n [F *cinéma-vérité*, lit., truth cinema]: the art or technique of filming a motion picture so as to convey candid realism

cine-ole \ˈsɪn-ə-ol/ n [ISV, by transposition fr. NL *oleum cinæe* wormseed oil]: a liquid $C_{10}H_{18}O$ with a camphor odor contained in many essential oils (as of eucalyptus) and used esp. as an expectorant

cin-er-ia \ˈsɪn-ə-ˈrɪr-ē-ə, -ˈrər-/ n [NL, fr. L. fem. of *cinerarius* of ashes, fr. *ciner*, *cinis*]: any of several pot plants deriving from a perennial composite herb (*Senecio cruentus*) of the Canary Islands and having heart-shaped leaves and clusters of bright flower heads

cin-er-ar-um \ˈsɪn-ə-ˈrəm/ n, pl *-ia* \-ˈtʃɪ-/ [L, fr. *ciner*, *cinis*]: a place to receive the ashes of the cremated dead — *cin-er-ary* \ˈsɪn-ə-ˈrɪr-ē/ adj

cin-er-ous \ˈsɪn-ə-ˈnɪr-ē-əs/ adj [L. *cinereus*, fr. *ciner*, *cinis* ashes] 1: gray tinged with black 2: resembling or consisting of ashes

cin-er-in \ˈsɪn-ə-rən/ n [L. *ciner*, *cinis* ashes]: either of two compounds $C_{20}H_{22}O_2$ and $C_{21}H_{24}O_2$ of high insecticidal properties

a	abst	*	kitten	ar	further	a	back	ā	bake	ū	cut, cart
ā	out	ch	chan	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	slow	ōl	coin	th	thin
ū	foot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	funous	zh	vision

flower] 1: any of various composite plants (genus *Chrysanthemum*) including weeds, ornamentals grown for their brightly colored often double flower heads, and others important as sources of medicinals and insecticides 2: a flower head of an ornamental chrysanthemum

chrys-a-ro-bin \kris-ə-rō-bən\ *n* [chrys- + *arobin* + -in] a powder obtained from Goa powder and used to treat skin diseases

Chry-sē-lis \kri-sē-lis\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Chryseis*] a daughter of a priest of Apollo in the *Iliad* narrative taken at Troy by Agamemnon but later restored to her father

chryso-ber-yl \kris-ə-ber-əl\ *n* [L *chrysoberyllus*, fr. Gk *chrysobēryllos*, fr *chrys-* + *bēryllos* beryl] 1 obs: a yellowish beryl 2: a usu. yellow or pale green mineral BeAl_2O_4 consisting of beryllium aluminum oxide with a little iron and sometimes used as a gem

chryso-lite \kris-ə-lit\ *n* [ME *crisolite*, fr OF, fr L *chrysolithos*, fr Gk, fr *chrys-* + *-lithos* -lith] OLIVINE

chryso-mel-id \kris-ə-mel-əd, -mēl-əd\ *n* [denom. of Gk *chrysomelōn* the golden cockchaffer] 1: any of a large family (*Chrysomelidae*) of small, usu. oval and smooth, shining, and brightly colored beetles (as the Colorado potato beetle) — **chrysomelid** *adj*

chryso-phyte \kris-ə-fīt\ *n* [denom. of Gk *chrysos* + *phyton* plant] — more at PHYTO 1: any of a major group (*Chrysophyta*) of algae (as diatoms) with yellowish green to golden brown pigments

chryso-prase \kris-ə-prāz\ *n* [ME *crispase*, fr OF, fr L *chrysoprassus*, fr Gk *chrysoprassos*, fr *chrys-* + *prason* leek; akin to L *porum* leek] an apple-green chalcedony valued as a gem

chryso-tile \kris-ə-tīl\ *n* [G *chrysotil*, fr *chrys-* + *-til* fiber, fr Gk *tillein* to pluck] a mineral consisting of a fibrous silky serpentine and constituting a kind of asbestos

chthon-ic \thän-ik/ or **chtho-ni-an** \thō-nē-ən\ *adj* [Gk *chthon*, *chthōn* earth — more at HUMBLE] 1: INFERNAL (~ *deities*)

chub \chəb\ *n*, pl **chub** or **chubs** [ME *chubbe*] 1: any of various freshwater cyprinid fishes (esp. of the genera *Gila*, *Hypentel*, and *Nocomis*) 2: any of several marine or freshwater fishes not closely related to the true chub

chub-bly \chəb-ə-lē\ *adv*: in the manner of one that is chubby

chub-by \chəb-ē\ *adj* **chub-bler**; *est* [chub] PLUMP (a ~ boy) — **chub-bi-ness** \chəb-ē-nəs\ *n*

chuck \chək\ *vb* [ME *chucken*] : CLUCK

chuck *n* — used as a term of endearment

chuck *vi* [origin unknown] 1: PAT TAP 2 a: TOSS b: DISCARD (~ed his old shirt) c: DISMISS, OUST — used esp. with out (~wed out of office) 3: to have done with (~wed up his job) — **chuck** *it*: QUIT YIELD

chuck *n* 1: a pat or nudge under the chin

chuck *n* [E dial. chuck (lump)] 1 a: a portion of a side of dressed beef including most of the neck, the parts about the shoulder blade, and those about the first three ribs — see BEEF illustration b: a similar cut of dressed veal or lamb 2 chiefly West ~ FOOD 3: an attachment for holding a workpiece or tool in a machine (as a drill press or lathe)

chuck-hole \chək-hōl, 'chəg-əl\ *n* [chuck + hole] a hole or rut in a road

chuck-le \chək-əl\ *vi* **chuck-led**; **chuck-ling** \chə-ling\ [prob. freq. of chuck] 1: to laugh inwardly or quietly 2: to make a continuous gentle sound resembling suppressed mirth (the clear bright water chuckled over gravel) — B A Williams — **chuckle** *n* — **chuck-le-some** \chə-lesəm\ *adj* — **chuck-ling-ly** \chə-ling-lē\ *adv*

chuck-le-head \chək-əl-hed\ *n* [chuckle (lumpish) + head] : BLOCKHEAD — **chuck-le-head-ed** \chək-əl-hed-əd\ *adj*

chuck wagon *n* [chuck] a wagon carrying a stove and provisions for cooking (as on a ranch)

chuck-walla \chək-wāl-ə/ or **chuck-a-walla** \chək-ə-wāl-ə\ *n* [MexSp *chachuala*] a large edible herbivorous lizard (*Sauromalus obesus* of the family Iguanidae) of desert regions of the southwestern U.S.

chuck-will's-wid-ow \chək-wilz-wid-ə\ *n* [imit] a goatsucker (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*) of the southern U.S.

chuff \chʌf\ *n* [ME *chuffe*] : BOOR, CHURL

chuff *n* [imit] : the sound of noisy exhaust or exhalations

chuff *vi* : to produce noisy exhaust or exhalations : proceed or operate with chuffs (the ~ing and snorting of switch engines — Paul Gallico)

chuff-y \chʌf-ē\ *adj* **chuff-ier**; *est* [perh. fr E dial. chuff chubby] : FAT CHUBBY

chug \chʌg\ *n* [imit] a dull explosive sound made by or as if by a laboring engine

chug *vi* **chugged**, **chug-ging** : to move or go with chugs (a locomotive chugging along) — **chug-ger** *n*

chug-a-lug \chəg-ə-ləg\ *vb* **lugged**, **lug-ging** [imit] *vi* : to drink a whole container of without pause ~ *vi* : to drink a whole container (as of beer) without pause

chukar \chə-kar\ *n*, pl **chukar** or **chukars** [Hindi *cakor*] a largely gray and black Indian partridge (*Alectoris graeca chukar*) introduced into dry parts of the western U.S.

chuk-ka \chək-ə\ *n* [chukka, alter. of *chukker*; fr. a similar polo player's boot] a usu. ankle-length leather boot with two pairs of eyelets or a buckle and strap

chuk-ker or **chuk-ker** \chək-kər/ or **chuk-ka** \chək-ə\ *n* [Hindi *cakkar* circular course, fr Skt *cakra* wheel, circle — more at WHEEL] a playing period of a polo game

chum \chəm\ *n* [perh. by shortening & alter. fr *chamber fellow* (roommate)] a close friend: PAL — **chum-ship** \chəm-ship\ *n*

chum *vi* **chummed**; **chum-ming** 1: to room together 2 a: to be a close friend b: to show affable friendliness

chum *n* [origin unknown] : chopped fish or other matter thrown overboard to attract fish

chum *vb* **chummed**; **chum-ming** *vi* : to throw chum overboard to attract fish ~ *vi* : to attract with chum (chumming the fish with cut-up shrimp)

chum-my \chəm-ē\ *adj* **chum-mier**; *est* : INTIMATE, SOCIABLE — **chum-mily** \chəm-ē-lē\ *adv* — **chum-miness** \chəm-ē-nəs\ *n*

chump \chəmp\ *n* [perh. blend of *chuck* (short piece of wood)] 1: a short thick piece or lump (as of wood or coal) 2: a large noteworthy quantity (bet a sizable ~ of money on the race) 3: a strong thickest horse used smaller than a draft horse

chunk \tʃʌŋk\ *n* [perh. alter. of *chuck* (short piece of wood)] 1: a short thick piece or lump (as of wood or coal) 2: a large noteworthy quantity (bet a sizable ~ of money on the race) 3: a strong thickest horse used smaller than a draft horse

chunk-y \tʃʌŋk-ē\ *adj* **chunk-ier**; *est* 1: STOCKY 2: filled with chunks (breakfast with toast and ~ marmalade — *The People*) — **chunk-ily** \tʃʌŋk-ē-lē\ *adv*

chun-ter \chənt-ər\ *vi* [prob. of limit origin] Brit. to talk in a low inarticulate way : MUTTER

church \tʃɜrç\ *n* [ME *chirche*, fr OE *cirice*, akin to OHG *kiriha* church, both fr a prehistoric WGrmc word derived fr LGK *kyriakon*, fr Gk, neut. of *kyriakos* of the lord, fr *kyrios* lord, master, fr *kyros* power, akin to L *caus* hollow — more at CAVE] 1: a building for public and esp. Christian worship 2: the clergy or officialdom of a religious body 3: a body or organization of religious believers as a: the whole body of Christians b: DENOMINATION c: CONGREGATION 4: a public divine worship (goes to ~ every Sunday) 5: the clerical profession (considered the ~ as a possible career)

church *vi* to bring to church to receive one of its rites

church *adj* 1: of or relating to a church (~ government) 2 chiefly Brit.: of or relating to the established church

church-ed \tʃɜrçt\ *adj*: affiliated with a church

church father *n*. FATHER 4

church-go-er \tʃɜrç-gō-ə\ *n*: one who frequently attends church — **church-go-ing** \tʃɜrç-gō-ŋ\ *adj* or *n*

church-ian-ty \tʃɜrç-ē-ən-ə-tē\ *n* [church + -ianity (as in Christianity)] the usu. excessive or sectarian attachment to the practices and interests of a particular church

church-ing *n*: the administration or reception of a rite of the church, specif.: a ceremony in some churches by which women after childbirth are received in the church with prayers, blessings, and thanksgiving

church key *n*: an implement with a triangular pointed head for piercing the tops of cans (as of beer)

church-less \tʃɜrç-ləs\ *adj*: not affiliated with a church

church-ly \tʃɜrç-lē\ *adj* 1: of or relating to a church 2: suitable or of suggestive of a church 3: adhering to a church 4: CHURCHY 2 — **church-li-ness** *n*

church-man \tʃɜrç-mən\ *n* 1: CLERGYMAN 2: a member of a church

church-man-ship \tʃɜrç-mən-ship\ *n*: the attitude, belief, or practice of a churchman

church mode *n*: one of several usu. 8-tone scales prevalent in medieval music each utilizing a different pattern of intervals and each beginning on a different tone

Church of England: the established episcopal church of England

church register *n*: a parish register of baptisms, marriages, and deaths

church school 1: a school providing a general education but supported by a particular church in contrast to a public school or a nondenominational private school 2: an organization of officers, teachers, and pupils for purposes of moral and religious education under the supervision of a local church

Church Slavic *n*: OLD CHURCH SLAVONIC

church-ward-en \tʃɜrç-wōd-ən\ *n* 1: one of two lay parish officers in Anglican churches with responsibility esp. for parish property and alms 2: a long-stemmed clay pipe

church-wom-an \tʃɜrç-wūm-ən\ *n*: a woman who is a member of a church

church-y \tʃɜrç-ē\ *adj* 1: of or suggesting a church 2: marked by strict conformity or zealous adherence to the forms or beliefs of a church

church-yard \tʃɜrç-yārd\ *n*: a yard that belongs to a church and is often used as a burial ground

churl \tʃɜr\ *n* [ME, fr OE *ceorl* man, *ceorl*, akin to Gk *gēnas* old age — more at CORN] 1: CEORL 2: a medieval peasant 3: RUSTIC, COUNTRYMAN 4 a: a rude ill-bred person b: a stingy morose person

churl-ish \tʃɜr-lɪʃ\ *adj* 1: of or resembling a churl : VULGAR 2: resembling or befitting a churl (as in lack of refinement or delicacy of feelings) 3: difficult to work with or deal with. INTRACABLE (~ soil) *syn* see BOORISH — **churl-ish-ly** *adv* — **churl-ish-ness** *n*

churn \tʃɜrn\ *n* [ME *chyrne*, fr OE *cyrin*, akin to OE *corn* grain, fr the granular appearance of cream as it is churned — more at CORN] a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated to separate the only globules from the other parts and thus to obtain butter

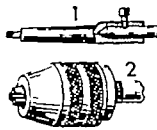
churn *vi* 1: to agitate (milk or cream) in a churn in order to make butter 2 a: to stir or agitate violently (an old stern wheeler ~ing the muddy river) b: to make (as foam) by so doing 3: to make (the account of a client) excessively active by frequent purchases and sales primarily in order to generate commissions ~ *vi* 1. to work a churn 2 a: to produce or be in violent motion b: to proceed by means of rotating members (as wheels)

churn out *vi*: to produce mechanically : grind out (generators able to churn out 2,100,000 kilowatts — Lawrence Mosher)

churr \tʃɜr\ *vi* [imit] : to make a vibrant or whirling noise like that made by some insects (as the cockchafer) or by some birds (as the partridge) — **churr** *n*

chur-ri-que \tʃɜr-ri-gō\ *adj*, often *cap* [Sp *churrigueresca*, fr José Churriguera 1725 Sp architect]: of or relating to a Spanish baroque architectural style characterized by elaborate surface decoration or its Latin-American adaptation

chute \ʃhʊt\ *n* [F, fr OF, fr *cheoir* to fall, fr. L *cadere* — more at CHANCE] 1 a: FALL 6b b: a quick descent (as in a river) : RAPID 2: an inclined plane, sloping channel, or passage down or through which things may pass : SLIDE 3: PARACHUTE



chucks 3 1 with set screw, 2 drill chuck

circumflex *n* : a mark "˘", "ˆ", or "ˊ" used in Greek over long vowels to indicate a rising-falling tone and in other languages to mark length, contraction, or a particular vowel quality

circumfluent \sər-kəm-flū-wənt, -sər-kəm-flū-ənt/ *adj* [fr. *L. circumfluent*, *circumfluens*, pp. of *circumfluere* to flow around, fr. *circum-* + *fluere* to flow] : flowing round or surrounding in the manner of a fluid — **circumfluous** \sər-kəm-flū-wəs/ *adj*

circumfuse \sər-kəm-fyuz/ *vi* -fused; -fusing [*L. circumfus*, pp. of *circumfundere* to pour around, fr. *circum-* + *fundere* to pour — more at **FOUND**] : SURROUND ENVELOP — **circumfuson** \-lyū-zhən/ *n*

circumjacent \sər-kəm-jās-ənt/ *adj* [*L. circumjacent*, *circumjacens*, pp. of *circumjacere* to lie around, fr. *circum-* + *jacere* to lie — more at **ADJACENT**] : lying adjacent on all sides : SURROUNDING

circumlocution \sər-kəm-lō-kyū-shən/ *n* [*L. circumlocutio*, *circumlocutio*, fr. *circum-* + *locutio* speech, fr. *locutus*, pp. of *loqui* to speak] 1 : the use of an unnecessarily large number of words to express an idea 2 : evasion in speech — **circumlocutionary** \-lō-kyū-ə-tō-ry/ *adj*

circumlunar \sər-kəm-lū-nər/ *adj* : revolving about or surrounding the moon

circumnavigate \sər-kəm-nā-vi-gāt/ *vi* [*L. circumnavigatus*, pp. of *circumnavigare* to sail around, fr. *circum-* + *navigare* to navigate] : to go completely around (as the earth) esp. by water; also : to go around instead of through : BYPASS (~ a congested area) — **circumnavigation** \-nāv-ə-ḡ-shən/ *n* — **circumnavigator** \-nāv-ə-ḡ-tər/ *n*

circumpolar \sər-kəm-pō-lər/ *adj* 1 : continually visible above the horizon (~ star) 2 : surrounding or found in the vicinity of a terrestrial pole

circumscissile \sīs-əl, -il/ *adj* [*L. circumscissus*, pp. of *circumscindere* to tear around, fr. *circum-* + *scindere* to cut, split — more at **SHEED**] : dehiscing by fissure around the circumference of the pyxidium

circumscribe \sər-kəm-skrib/ *vi* [*L. circumscribere*, fr. *circum-* + *scribere* to write, draw — more at **SCRIBE**] 1 : to draw a line around b : to surround by a boundary 2 : to constrict the range or activity of definitely and clearly b : to define or mark off carefully 3 : to encircle (a geometrical figure) so as to touch at as many points as possible *syn* see **LIMIT** *ant* expand, dilate

circumscription \sər-kəm-skrip-shən/ *n* [*L. circumscription*, *circumscription*, fr. *circumscribit*, pp. of *circumscribere*] 1 : something that circumscribes as a : LIMIT, BOUNDARY b : RESTRICTION 2 : the act of circumscribing : the state of being circumscribed as a : DEFINITION, DELIMITATION b : LIMITATION 3 : a circumscribed area or district

circumspect \sər-kəm-spekt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L, MF *circumspect*, fr. *L. circumspectus*, fr. pp. of *circumspicere* to look around, be cautious, fr. *circum-* + *specere* to look — more at **SPY**] : careful to consider all circumstances and possible consequences : PRUDENT *syn* see **CAUTIOUS** *ant* audacious — **circumspection** \sər-kəm-spek-shən/ *n* — **circumspectively** \sər-kəm-spek-tlē/ *adv*

circumstance \sər-kəm-stān(t)s-, -stōn(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *circumstantia*, fr. *circumstant*, *circumstant*, pp. of *circumstare* to stand around, fr. *circum-* + *stare* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1 : a condition, fact, or event accompanying, conditioning, or determining another : an essential or inevitable concomitant (the weather is a ~ to be taken into consideration) b : a subordinate or accessory fact or detail (cost is a minor ~ in this case) c : a piece of evidence that indicates the probability or improbability of an event (as a crime) (the ~ of the missing weapon told against him) (the ~s suggest murder) 2 : a : the sum of essential and environmental factors (as an event or situation) (constant and rapid change in economic ~ — G. M. Trevelyan) b : state of affairs : EVENTUALITY (open rebellion was a rare ~) — often used in pl. (a victim of ~s) c pl. : situation with regard to wealth (he was in easy ~s) 3 : attendant formalities and ceremonial (pride, pomp, and ~ of glorious war — Shak.) 4 : an event that constitutes a detail (as of a narrative or course of events) (considering each ~ in turn) *syn* see **OCCURRENCE**

circumstanced \-stān(t)st-, -stōn(t)st-/ *adj* : placed in particular circumstances esp. in regard to property or income

circumstantial \sər-kəm-stān-chəl/ *adj* 1 : belonging to, consisting in, or dependent on circumstances 2 : pertinent but not essential : INCIDENTAL 3 : marked by careful attention to detail : abounding in factual details (a ~ account of the fight) 4 : CEREMONIAL — **circumstantiality** \-stān-chē-əl-ē-tē/ *n* — **circumstantially** \-stānch(-ə-)lē/ *adv*

syn CIRCUMSTANTIAL, MINUTE, PARTICULAR, DETAILED *shared meaning element* : dealing with a matter carefully and fully and usu. point by point *ant* abridged, summary

circumstantial evidence *n* : evidence that tends to prove a fact by proving other events or circumstances which afford a basis for a reasonable inference of the occurrence of the fact in issue

circumstantiate \sər-kəm-stān-chē-āt/ *vi* -ated; -ating : to supply with circumstantial evidence or support

circumstel-lar \sər-kəm-stel-ər/ *adj* : surrounding or occurring in the vicinity of a star

circumvallate \-val-āt-, -val-ēd/ *adj* : surrounded by or as if by a rampart, esp. enclosed by a ridge of tissue (~ papilla)

circumvallate \-val-āt-, -val-ēd/ *adj* [*L. circumvallatus*, pp. of *circumvallare*, fr. *circum-* + *vallum* rampart — more at **WALL**] : to surround by or as if by a rampart — **circumvallation** \-val-ā-shən/ *n*

circumvent \sər-kəm-vent/ *vi* [*L. circumventus*, pp. of *circumvenire*, fr. *circum-* + *venire* to come — more at **COME**] 1 : to hem in b : to make a circuit around 2 : to check or defeat esp. by ingenuity or stratagem *syn* see **FRUSTRATE** *ant* conform (as to laws), cooperate (with persons) — **circumvention** \-ven-chən/ *n*

circumvolution \sər-kəm-vō-lū-shən, -sər-kəm-vō-/ *n* [ME *circumvolucio*, fr. ML *circumvolucio*, *circumvolucio*, fr. *L. circumvolucio*, pp. of *circumvolvere* to revolve, fr. *circum-* + *volvere* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**] : an act or instance of turning around an axis

circus \sər-kəs/ *n*, often attrib [*L. circus*, *circus* — more at **CIRCLE**] 1 : a large arena enclosed by tiers of seats on three or all four sides and used esp. for sports or spectacles (as athletic contests, exhibitions of horsemanship, or in ancient times chariot racing) b : a public spectacle 2 : an arena often covered by a tent and used for variety shows usu. including feats of physical skill and daring, wild animal acts, and performances by jugglers and clowns b : a circus performance c : the physical plant, livestock, and personnel of such a circus d : an activity suggesting a circus (huge political clambakes, outsize chowder parties and other eating ~es — Thomas Mario) 3 : a obs : CIRCLE, RING b Brit : a usu. circular area at an intersection of streets — **circusy** \-kə-sē/ *adj*

cirque \sɔrk/ *n* [F, fr. *L. circus*] 1 : archaic : CIRCUS 2 : CIRCLE, CIRCLET 3 : a deep steep-walled basin on a mountain shaped like half a bowl

cirri- or cirri- or cirro- comb. form [*NL. cirrus*] : cirrus (cirriped) (cirro- (cirrostratus))

cirrho-sis \sə-rō-səs/ *n*, pl -rhe-ses \-sēz/ [*NL*, fr. Gk *kirrhos* orange-colored] : fibrosis esp. of the liver with hardening caused by excessive formation of connective tissue followed by contraction — **cirrho-sic** \-rat-ik/ *adj* or *n*

cirri-pede \sɪr-ə-ped/ or **cirri-pede** \-pēd/ *n* [deriv. of *NL. cirri-* + *L. ped-*, pes foot — more at **FOOT**] : any of a subclass (Cirripedia) of specialized marine crustaceans (as barnacles) free-swimming as larvae but permanently attached or parasitic as adults — **cirriped** *adj*

cirro-cumulus \sɪr-ə-kyū-myə-ləs/ *n* [*NL*] : a cloud form of small white rounded masses at a high altitude usu. in regular groupings forming a mackerel sky — see **CLOUD** illustration

cirro-stratus \sɪr-ə-strāt-əs, -strāt-/ *n* [*NL*] : a fairly uniform layer of high stratus darker than cirrus — see **CLOUD** illustration

cirrous \sɪr-əs/ *adj* : resembling cirrus clouds

cirrus \sɪr-əs/ *n*, pl **cirri** \sɪ(r)-rɪ/ [*NL*, fr. *L. curi*] 1 : TENDRIL 2 : a slender usu. flexible animal appendage as a : an arm of a barnacle — see **BARNACLE** illustration b : a filament of a cnidoid c : a fused group of cilia functioning like a limb on some protozoans d : the male copulatory organ of various invertebrate animals 3 : a wispy white cloud usu. of minute ice crystals formed at altitudes of 20,000 to 40,000 feet — see **CLOUD** illustration

cis- prefix [*L. cis* — more at **HE**] 1 : on this side (cis-border) (cisatlantic) 2 : *usu. Ital* : characterized by having such atoms or groups on the same side of the molecule (cis-dichloroethylene)

cis-alpine \sɪs-əl-pīn/ *adj* : situated on the south side of the Alps (Cisalpine Gaul) — compare **TRANSALPINE**

cis-co \sɪs-(-)kō/ *n*, pl **ciscoes** [short for CanF *ciscoette*] : any of various whitefishes (genus *Coregonus*) including important food fishes (esp. *C. artedii*) of the Great Lakes region

cis-lunar \sɪs-lū-nər/ *adj* : lying between the earth and the moon or the moon's orbit (~ space)

cist \sɪst, 'kɪst/ *n* [W, chest, fr. *L. cista*] : a neolithic or Bronze Age burial chamber typically lined with stone

Cistercian \sɪs-(-)tər-shən/ *n* [ML *Cistercium* Cîteaux] : a member of a monastic order founded by St. Robert of Molesme in 1098 at Cîteaux, France, under an austere Benedictine rule — **Cistercian** *adj*

cist-ern \sɪs-təm/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *cisterne*, fr. *L. cisterna*, fr. *cista* box, chest — more at **CHEST**] 1 : an artificial reservoir for storing liquids and esp. water; specif. : an often underground tank for storing rainwater 2 : a large usu. silver vessel formerly used (as in cooling wine) at the dining table 3 : a fluid-containing sac or cavity in an organism

cist-erna \sɪs-tər-nə/ *n*, pl -nae \-nē/ [*NL*, fr. *L. reservoir*] : CISTERN 3 as a : one of the large spaces under the arachnoid membrane b : one of the interconnected vesicles or tubules comprising the endoplasmic reticulum

cis-tron \sɪs-trən/ *n* [cis- + trans- + -on] : a segment of DNA which specifies a single functional unit (as a protein or enzyme) and within which two heterozygous and closely linked recessive mutations are expressed in the phenotype when on different chromosomes but not when on the same chromosome — **cis-tronic** \sɪs-trən-ik/ *adj*

cit *abbr* 1 citation, cited 2 citizen

cit-a-del \sɪt-əd-əl, -əd-/ *n* [MF *ciadelle*, fr. OIt *ciudadella*, dim of *citade* city, fr. ML *ciuitas*, *ciuitas* — more at **CITY**] 1 : a fortress that commands a city 2 : STRONGHOLD

cit-a-tion \sɪ-tā-shən/ *n* 1 : an official summons to appear (as before a court) 2 : an act of quoting; esp. : the citing of a previously settled case at law b : EXCERPT, QUOTE 3 : MENTION as a : a formal statement of the achievements of a person receiving an academic honor b : specific reference in a military dispatch to meritorious performance of duty *syn* see **ENCOMIUM** — **cit-a-tional** \-shənəl, -shən-/ *adj*

cite \sɪt/ *vi* -cited; *cit-ing* [MF *citer* to cite, summon, fr. *L. citare* to put in motion, rouse, summon, fr. *citius*, pp. of *citer* to stir, move — more at **HIGHT**] 1 : to call upon officially or authoritatively to appear (as before a court) 2 : to quote by way of example, authority, or proof 3 : a : to refer to, esp. : to mention formally in commendation or praise b : to name in a citation 4 : to bring forward or call to another's attention esp. as an example, proof, or precedent *syn* see **SUMMON** *QUOTE*, *ADDUCE* — **cit-a-ble** \sɪt-ə-bəl/ *adj*

cith-a-ra \sɪth-ə-rə, 'kɪth-/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *kythara*] : an ancient Greek stringed instrument of the lyre class

cith-er \sɪth-ər, 'sɪth-/ *n* [F *cithare*, fr. *L. cithara*] : CITTERN

cith-er \sɪth-əd/ *adj* : occupied by cities

citil-ify \sɪt-ɪ-fɪ/ *vi* -fied; -fy-ing : URBANIZE

a abut * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
u out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
i foot u foot y yet yū few yū famous zh vision

cingulum \sɪŋ-gyʊ-ləm/ *n.* *pl.* *-la* \-lə/ [NL, fr. L, girdle, fr. *cingere* to gird — more at **CINCTURE**] *a differentiated band or a girdle (as of color) — cingulate* \-ləɪt/ *adj*

cin-na-bar \sɪn-ə-bar/ *n* [ME *cynabare*, fr. MF & L, MF *cénobre*, fr. L *cinnabaris*, fr. Gk *kinna-bar* of non-IE origin, akin to Ar *zinnabar* (cinnabar)] *1*: native red mercuric sulfide HgS that is the only important ore of mercury *2*: artificial red mercuric sulfide used esp as a pigment *3*: a European moth (*Tyria jacobaeae*) with grayish black fore wings marked with red and clear reddish pink hind wings that has been introduced into the U.S. in attempts to control ragwort on the leaves of which its larvae feed — called also *cinnabar moth* — *cin-na-bar-line* \-bār-līn, -sīn-ə-bār-ən/ *adj*

cin-nam-ic \sə-nam-ik/ *adj* [F *cinnamique*, fr. *cinname* cinnamon, fr. L *cinnamon*] *of, relating to, or obtained from cinnamon*

cinnamic acid *n*: a white crystalline odorless acid $C_9H_8O_2$ found esp in cinnamon oil and storax

cin-na-mom \sɪn-ə-mən/ *n.* *often attrib* [ME *cynamome*, fr. L *cinnamomum*, *cinnamon*, fr. Gk *kinnamōmon*, *kinnamon*, of non-IE origin, akin to Heb *qinnāmōn* cinnamon] *1*: the highly aromatic bark of any of several trees (genus *Cinnamomum*) of the laurel family used as a spice *2*: a tree that yields cinnamon *3*: a light yellowish brown

cinnamon fern *n*: a large No. American fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) with cinnamon-colored spore-bearing fronds shorter than and separate from the green foliage fronds

cinnamon stone *n*: ESSONITE

cin-quain \sɪŋ-kān, -sāŋ-/ *n* [F, fr. *cing* five, fr. L *quinque* — more at **FIVE**] *a five-line stanza*

cin-que-cent-ist \sɪŋ-kwi-ˈtʃent-əst/ *n*: an Italian of the cinquecento, esp: a poet or artist of this period

cin-que-cent-y \sɪŋ-kwi-ˈtʃen-/ *adj* [It, lit., five hundred, fr. *cinque* five (fr. L *quinque*) + *cento* hundred, fr. L *centum* — more at **HUNDRED**] *the 16th century esp. in Italian art*

cinque-foil \sɪŋk-foɪl, -foɪ/ *n* [ME *sink foil*, fr. MF *cincofoille*, fr. L *quinquefolium*, fr. *quinque* five + *folium* leaf — more at **BLADE**] *1*: any of a genus (*Potentilla*) of plants of the rose family with 5-lobed leaves *2*: a design enclosed by five joined foils

cion var of scion

ci-pher \sɪ-fər/ *n.* *often attrib* [ME, fr. MF *cifre*, fr. ML *cifra*, fr. Ar *ṣifr* empty, cipher, zero] *1*: ZERO *2*: *a*: one that has no weight, worth, or influence: NONENTITY *2*: *a*: a method of transforming a text in order to conceal its meaning — compare **CODE** *3*: *a*: a message in code *3*: ARABIC NUMERAL *4*: a combination of symbolic letters, esp: the interwoven initials of a name

ci-pher vb *ci-phered, ci-pher-ing* \-(ə-)rɪŋ/ *vi* to use figures in a mathematical process — *vi* *1*: ENCIPHER *2*: to compute arithmetically

ci-pher alphabet *n*: a set of one-to-one equivalences between a sequence of plaintext letters and the sequence of their cipher substitutes used in cryptography

ci-pher-text \sɪ-fər-ˈtɛkst/ *n*: the enciphered form of a text or of its elements — compare **PLAINTEXT**

ci-pher-ny \sɪ-fə-nē/ *n* [cipher + telephony]: the electronic scrambling of voice transmissions

ci-pher circle, circular

ci-pher circular

ci-rc \sər-kə, -ki(ə)-r(ə)-kə/ *prep* [L, fr. *circum* around — more at **CIRCUM**] *at, in, or of, approximately — used esp. with dates (born ~ 1600)*

ci-rc-di-an \sər-ˈkɪd-ē-ən, -ˈkæd-, sər-kə-ˈdɪ-ən, -ˈdɪ-/ *adj* [L *circa* about + *diēs* day + *-an* — more at **DEITY**] *being, having, characterized by, or occurring in approximately 24-hour periods or cycles (as of biological activity or function) (~ oscillations) (~ periodicity) (~ rhythms in hatching) (~ leaf movements) syn* see **DAILY**

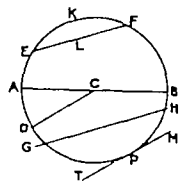
ci-rc-as-sian \sər-ˈkæʃ-ən/ *n* [Circassia, Russia] *1*: a member of a group of peoples of the Caucasus of Caucasian race but not of Indo-European speech *2*: the language of the Circassian peoples — **Circassian adj**

Circassian walnut *n*: the light brown irregularly black-veined wood of the English walnut much used for veneer and cabinetwork

ci-rc-e \sər-(j)zē/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *kirke*] *a sorceress who changed Odysseus' men into swine but was forced by Odysseus to change them back*

ci-rci-na-te \sərs-ən-ˈtāt/ *adj* [L *circinatus*, pp. of *circinare* to round, fr. *circinus* pair of compasses, fr. *circus*] *ROUNDED COILED esp: rolled up on the axis with the apex as a center (~ fern fronds unfolding) — ci-rci-na-te-ly adv*

ci-rcle \sər-kəl/ *n.* *often attrib* [ME *cerle*, fr. OF, fr. L *circulus*, dim. of *circus* circle, circus, fr. or akin to Gk *kirakos*, *kirakos* ring] *1*: RING HALO *2*: a closed plane curve every point of which is equidistant from a fixed point within the curve *3*: the plane surface bounded by such a curve *4*: the orbit or period of revolution of a heavenly body *5*: something in the form of a circle or section of a circle as: *a*: CIRCLET, DIADEM *b*: an instrument of astronomical observation the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle *c*: a balcony or tier of seats in a theater *d*: a circle formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of a plane that passes through it (~ of latitude) *e*: ROTARY *4*: an area of action or influence: REALM *5*: *a*: CYCLE: ROUND (the wheel has come full ~) *b*: fallacious reasoning in which something to be demonstrated is covertly assumed *6*: a group of persons sharing a common interest or revolving about a common center (~ the sewing ~ of her church) (the gossip of court ~) *7*: a territorial or administrative division or district *syn* see **SET**



circle 1b AB diam
eter C center, CD,
CA, CB, radii, EKF
arc on chord EF,
EFK (area) segment
on chord EF, ACD
(area) sector GH
secant, TPM tangent
at point P, EKFBPDA
circumference

ci-rcle vb *ci-rcled, ci-rcling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ *vi* *1*: to enclose in or as if in a circle *2*: to move or revolve around ~ *vi* *1*: to move in or as if in a circle *2*: to describe or extend in a circle — *ci-rcle* \-(ə-)lār/ *n*

ci-rcle graph *n*: PIECHART

ci-rclet \sər-klet/ *n.* *often attrib* [ME, fr. MF *circule*, fr. L *circulus*, fr. pp. of *circumire*, *circulare* to go around, fr. *circum-* + *ire* to go — more at **ISSUE**] *1*: a usu. circular line encompassing an area *2*: the space enclosed within such a line *2*: a course around a periphery *3*: a circuitous or indirect route *4*: a regular tour (as by a traveling judge or preacher) around an assigned district or territory *5*: the route traveled *6*: a group of church congregations ministered to by one pastor *7*: the complete path of an electric current including usu. the source of electric energy *8*: an assemblage of electronic elements. HOOKUP *9*: a two-way communication path between points (as in a computer) *10*: an association of similar groups: LEAGUE *11*: a group of establishments offering similar entertainment or presenting a series of contests, esp: a chain of theaters at which productions are successively presented — *ci-rclet-al* \-kət-əl/ *adj*

ci-rcuit *vi*: to make a circuit about ~ *vi*: to make a circuit

circuit breaker *n*: a switch that automatically interrupts an electric circuit under an infrequent abnormal condition

circuit court *n*: a court that sits at two or more places within one judicial district

circuit judge *n*: a judge who holds a circuit court

ci-rcu-it-ous \-(ə-)sər-kyu-ət-əs/ *adj* *1*: marked by a circular or winding course (a ~ route) *2*: marked by roundabout or indirect procedure — *ci-rcu-it-ous-ly adv* — *ci-rcu-it-ous-ness n*

circuit rider *n*: a clergyman assigned to a circuit esp in a rural area

ci-rcu-it-ry \sər-kə-trē/ *n.* *pl.* *-ries* *1*: the detailed plan of an electric circuit *2*: the components of an electric circuit

ci-rcu-ity \-(ə-)sər-kyu-ət-ē/ *n.* *pl.* *-ities* [irreg. fr. *circuit*]: lack of straightforwardness: INDIRECTNESS (mired so deeply in its own complicated ~ of words — C. O. Gregory)

ci-rcu-lar \sər-kyə-lər/ *adj* [ME *circuler*, fr. MF, fr. LL *circulans*, fr. L *circulus* circle] *1*: having the form of a circle: ROUND *2*: moving in or describing a circle or spiral *3*: CIRCUITOUS. INDI-RECT (a ~ explanation) *4*: characterized by reasoning in a circle (~ arguments) *5*: marked by or moving in a cycle *6*: intended for circulation — *ci-rcu-lar-ly* \sər-kyə-lər-ē/ *adv* — *ci-rcu-lar-ness n*

ci-rcu-lar n. a paper (as a leaflet) intended for wide distribution

ci-rcu-lar file *n*: WASTEBASKET

ci-rcu-lar function *n*: TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTION

ci-rcu-lar-ize \sər-kyə-lə-rīz/ *vi* *-ized, -iz-ing* *1*: to send circulars to *2*: to poll by questionnaire *2*: PUBLICIZE — *ci-rcu-lar-iza-tion* \sər-kyə-lə-rī-zā-shən/ *n*

ci-rcu-lar measure *n*: the measure of an angle in radians

ci-rcu-late \sər-kyə-lāt/ *vb* *-lated, -lat-ing* [L *circulatus*, pp. of *circulare*, fr. *circulus* circle] *vi* *1*: to move in a circle, circuit, or orbit, esp: to follow a course that returns to the starting point (blood ~s through the body) *2*: to pass from person to person or place to place as: *a*: to flow without obstruction *b*: to become well known or widespread (rumors ~ulated through the town) *c*: to go from group to group at a social gathering *d*: to come into the hands of readers, specif: to become sold or distributed — *vi*: to cause to circulate — *ci-rcu-lat-able* \-lāt-ə-bəl/ *adj* — *ci-rcu-lat-ive* \-lāt-iv/ *adj* — *ci-rcu-lat-or* \-lāt-ər/ *n* — *ci-rcu-lat-o-ry* \-lāt-ər-ē, -tər-/ *adj*

ci-rcu-lat-ing decimal *n*: REPEATING DECIMAL

ci-rcu-la-tion \sər-kyə-lā-shən/ *n* *1*: FLOW *2*: orderly movement through a circuit, esp: the movement of blood through the vessels of the body induced by the pumping action of the heart *3*: a passage or transmission from person to person or place to place, esp: the interchange of currency (coins in ~) *4*: the extent of dissemination as (1): the average number of copies of a publication sold over a given period (2): the total number of items taken by borrowers from a library

ci-rcu-lat-ory system *n*: the system of blood, blood vessels, lymphatics, and heart concerned with the circulation of the blood and lymph

ci-rcum- *prefix* [OF or L, OF, fr. L, fr. *circum*, fr. *circus* circle — more at **CIRCLE**] *around: about (circumpolar)*

ci-rcum-am-bi-ent \sər-kə-mam-bē-nt/ *adj* [LL *circumambient*, *circumambiens*, pp. of *circumambire* to surround in a circle, fr. L *circum-* + *ambire* to go around — more at **AMBIENT**] *being on all sides. ENCOMPASSING — ci-rcum-am-bi-en-ty adv*

ci-rcum-am-bu-late \-byz-lāt/ *vi* *-lated, -lat-ing* [LL *circumambulatus*, pp. of *circumambulare*, fr. L *circum-* + *ambulare* to walk] *to circle on foot esp ritually*

ci-rcum-cise \sər-kəm-sīz/ *vi* *-cised, -cis-ing* [ME *circumcisen*, fr. L *circumcidere*, pp. of *circumcidere*, fr. *circum-* + *caedere* to cut — more at **CONCISE**] *to cut off the prepuce of (a male) or the clitoris of (a female) — ci-rcum-cis-er n*

ci-rcum-ci-sion \sər-kəm-sīz-ən, -sər-kəm-/ *n* *1*: *a*: the act of circumcising, specif: a Jewish rite performed on male infants as a sign of inclusion in the Jewish religious community *b*: the condition of being circumcised *2*: *a*: January 1 observed as a church festival in commemoration of the circumcision of Jesus

ci-rcum-fer-ence \sər-kəm(p)-fər-ən(t)s, -(ə-)rən(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *circumferentia*, fr. *circumferre* to carry around, fr. *circum-* + *ferre* to carry — more at **BEAR**] *1*: the perimeter of a circle *2*: the external boundary or surface of a figure or object: PERIPHERY — *ci-rcum-fer-en-tial* \-kəm(p)-fər-ən-ʃəl/ *adj*

ci-rcum-flex \sər-kəm-fleks/ *adj* [L *circumflexus*, pp. of *circumflectere* to bend around, mark with a circumflex, fr. *circum-* + *flectere* to bend] *1*: *a*: characterized by the pitch, quantity, or quality indicated by a circumflex *b*: marked with a circumflex *2*: bending around (a ~ artery)

CJ abbr chief justice

ck abbr 1 cask 2 check

clabbr 1 centiliter 2 class 3 clause 4 close 5 closet 6 cloth

Cl symbol chlorine

CL abbr 1 carload 2 center line 3 civil law 4 common law

Cia abbr Clackmannanshire

CLA abbr College Language Association

clabber \ˈklab-ər\ n [short for bonnyclabber] chiefly dial: sour milk that has thickened or curdled

clabber vi chiefly dial: CURDLE

clack-an \ˈklak-ən\ n [ME, fr. ScGael] Scot & Irish: HAMLET

clack \ˈklak\ vb [ME clacken, of imit origin] vi 1: CHATTER

PRATTLE 2: to make an abrupt striking sound or series of sounds

3 of fowl: CACKLE CLUCK ~ vt 1: to cause to make a clatter

2: to produce with a chattering sound, specif: SLAB—clack-er n

clack n 1: a rapid continuous talk: CHATTER b: TONGUE 2

archaic: an object (as a clack valve) that produces clapping or

rattling noises usu. in regular rapid sequence 3: a sound of

clacking (the ~ of a typewriter)

clack valve n: a valve usu. hinged at one edge that permits flow of

fluid in one direction only and that closes with a clacking sound

clac-to-ni-an \ˈklak-tō-nē-ən\ adj [Clacton-on-Sea, England]: of or

relating to a Lower Paleolithic culture characterized by stone

flakes with a half cone at the point of striking

clad \ˈklad\ adj [pp of clothe] 1: being covered or clothed (ivy's

clad buildings) 2 of a coin: consisting of outer layers of one

metal bonded to a core of a different metal

clad vi clad, clad-ding: SHEATH, FACE, specif: to cover (a metal)

with another metal by bonding

clad n 1: a composite material formed by cladding; specif: a

clad coin 2: something that overlays: CLADDING, specif: the

outer layer of a clad coin

clad-ding \ˈklad-ɪŋ\ n: something that covers or overlays (stone ~

on a building wall), specif: metal coating bonded to a metal core

clad-ode \ˈklad-əd\ n [NL cladodium, fr. Gk klados] CLADOPHYLL

— clado-di-al \ˈkla-dō-dē-əl\ adj

clado-gene-sis \ˈklad-ō-jen-ə-səs\ n [NL, fr. Gk klados branch +

L genesis]: evolutionary change characterized by tree-like branching

of taxa — clado-gene-tic \ˈklad-ō-jə-net-ik\ adj — clado-gene-

tically \-i-kə-lē\ adv

clado-phyll \ˈklad-ō-fil\ n [NL cladophyllum, fr. Gk klados branch

+ phyllon leaf — more at GLADIATOR, BLADE]: a branch assuming

the form of and closely resembling an ordinary foliage leaf and

often bearing leaves or flowers on its margins

claim \ˈklaɪm\ vi [ME clamen, fr. OF clamer, fr. L clamare to cry

out, shout, akin to L calare to call — more at LOW] 1: to ask

for esp. as a right (~ed the inheritance) b: to call for: REQUIRE

(this matter ~s our attention) 2: to take as the rightful owner

(went to ~ his bags at the station) 3: to assert in the face of

possible contradiction: MAINTAIN (~ed that he'd been cheated)

syn see DEMAND — claim-able \ˈklaɪ-mə-bəl\ adj — claim-er n

claim n 1: a demand for something due or believed to be due

(insurance ~) 2: a: a right to something, specif: a title to a

debt, privilege, or other thing in the possession of another b: an

assertion open to challenge (a ~ of authenticity) 3: something

that is claimed, esp: a tract of land staked out

claim-ant \ˈklaɪ-mənt\ n: one that asserts a right or title (a ~ to an

estate)

claiming race n: a horse race in which each entry is offered for

sale for a specified price to a purchaser who pledges the selling

price before the race

clair-aud-ience \ˈklaɪ-ər-ōd-ē-ən(t)s, ˈkleɪ-ər-, -ˈfɪd-əl\ n [clair- (as in

clairvoyance) + audience (act of hearing)]: the power or faculty of

hearing something not present to the ear but regarded as having

objective reality

clair-aud-ient \ˈklaɪ-ər-ōd-ē-ən(t)\ adj: of or relating to clairaudience — clair-

aud-ient-ly adv

clair-voy-ance \ˈklaɪ-ər-vō-ən(t)s, ˈkleɪ-ər-ən\ n 1: the power or

faculty of discerning objects not present to the senses 2: ability

to perceive matters beyond the range of ordinary perception: PEN-

ETRATION

clair-voy-ant \ˈklaɪ-ər-vō-ən(t)\ adj [F, fr. clair clear (fr. L clarus) + voyant,

prp. of voir to see, fr. L videre] 1: unusually perceptive: DISCERN-

ING 2: of or relating to clairvoyance — clair-voy-ant-ly adv

clairvoyant n: one having the power of clairvoyance

clam \ˈklam\ n [ME, fr. OE clamam bond, fetter; akin to OHG

klamma constriction, L glomus ball]: CLAMP, CLASP

clam n, often attrib [clam; fr. the clamping action

of the shells] 1: any of numerous edible marine

bivalve mollusks living in sand or mud b: a

freshwater mussel 2: a stolid or closemouthed

person 3: CLAMSHELL

clam vi clammed, clam-ming: to gather clams

specif: by digging

clam-ant \ˈklaɪ-mənt, ˈklam-ənt\ adj [L clamant-,

clamans, prp. of clamare to cry out] 1: CLAMOR-

OUS, BLATANT 2: demanding attention: URGENT

— clam-ant-ly adv

clam-bake \ˈklam-bāk\ n 1: an outdoor

party; esp: a seashore outing where food is

cooked on heated rocks covered by seaweed b:

the food served at a clam-bake 2: a gathering

characterized by noisy sociability; esp: a political

rally

clam-ber \ˈklam-b(ə)r\ vi clam-bered, clam-ber-

ing \ˈklam-b(ə)-ɪŋ, ˈklam-b(ə)-ɪŋ\ [ME clambren,

akin to OE clamban to climb]: to climb awk-

wardly (as by scrambling) (~ed over the rocks) —

clam-ber-er \-(b)ər-ər\ n

clam-my \ˈklam-ē\ adj clam-mier, -est [ME,

prob fr. clammen to smear, stick, fr. OE clēman; akin to OE clēg

clay] 1: being damp, soft, sticky, and usu. cool (a ~ and in-

tensely cold mist — Charles Dickens) 2: lacking normal hu-

man warmth (the ~ atmosphere of an institution) b: ALOOF

REPELLENT — clam-mily \ˈklam-mī-lē\ adv — clam-mi-ness

\ˈklam-ē-nəs\ n

clam-or \ˈklam-ər\ n [ME, fr. MF clamour, fr. L clamor, fr. cla-

mare to cry out — more at CLAIM] 1: a: noisy shouting b: a

loud continuous noise 2: insistent public expression (as of sup-

port or protest) (a ~ against increased taxes)

clam-or vb clam-ored; clam-or-ing \ˈklam-(ə)-ɪŋ\ vi 1: to make

a din 2: to become loudly insistent (~ed for his impachment)

~ vt 1: to utter or proclaim insistently and noisily 2: to influ-

ence by means of clamor

clam-or vi [origin unknown] obs: SILENCE

clam-or-ous \ˈklam-(ə)-rəs\ adj 1: marked by confused din or

outcry: TUMULTUOUS (the busy ~ market) 2: noisily insistent

syn see VOCIFEROUS ant taciturn — clam-or-ous-ly adv — clam-

or-ous-ness n

clam-our \ˈklam-ər\ chiefly Brit var of CLAMOR

clamp \ˈklamp\ n [ME, prob fr. (assumed) MD klampe, akin to

OE clamm bond, fetter — more at CLAM] 1: a device designed to

bind or constrict or to press two or more parts together so as to

hold them firmly 2: any of various instruments or appliances

having parts brought together for holding or compressing some-

thing

clamp vi 1: to fasten with or as if with a clamp 2: a: to place

by decree: IMPOSE — often used with on (~ed on a curfew after

the riots) b: to hold tightly

clamp-down \ˈklamp-daʊn\ n: the act or action of making regu-

lations and restrictions more stringent: CRACKDOWN (a ~ on

charge accounts, bank loans, and other inflationary influences —

Time)

clamp down \ˈ(ʔ)klamp-daʊn\ vi: to impose restrictions: become

repressive (the police are clamping down on speeders)

clam-shell \ˈklam-ʃel\ n 1: a bucket or grapple (as on a

dredge) having two hinged jaws 2: an excavating machine hav-

ing a clamshell

clam up vi: to become silent (he clammed up when asked for de-

tails)

clam worm n: any of several large burrowing polychaete worms

(as a nereis) often used as bait

clan \ˈklan\ n [ME, fr. ScGael clann offspring, clan, fr. OIr cland

plant, offspring, fr. L planta plant] 1: a: a Celtic group esp. in

the Scottish Highlands comprising a number of households whose

heads claim descent from a common ancestor b: sib 3: a

group united by a common interest or common characteristics

clan-de-sine \ˈklan-des-ən əs-, -tɪn or -tən or ˈklan-des-ə\ adj [MF

or L, MF clandestin, fr. L clandestinus, irreg. fr. clam secretly; akin

to L celare to hide — more at HELL] held in or conducted with

secrecy: SURREPTITIOUS syn see SECRET ant open — clan-des-

tine-ly adv — clan-des-tine-ness n

clang \ˈklɑŋ\ vb [L clangere; akin to Gk klazein to scream, bark,

OE hlōwan to low] vi 1: a: to make a loud metallic ringing

sound (anvils ~ed) b: to go with a clang 2: to utter the char-

acteristic harsh cry of a bird ~ vt: to cause to clang (~ a bell)

clang n 1: a loud ringing metallic sound (the ~ of a fire alarm)

2: a harsh cry of a bird (as a crane or goose)

clang-or \ˈklɑŋ-ər əs- or -ər\ n [L clangor, fr. clangere]: a resound-

ing clank or medley of clangs (the ~ of hammers) — clang-or-ous

\-(ə)-rəs\ adj — clang-or-ous-ly adv

clangor vi: to make a clangor

clan-gour \ˈklɑŋ-ər-, -gər\ chiefly Brit var of CLANGOR

clank \ˈklɑŋk\ vb [prob imit vi] 1: to make a clank or series of

clanks (the radiator hissed and ~ed) 2: to go with a clank

(tanks ~ing through the streets) ~ vt: to cause to clank —

clank-ing-ly \ˈklɑŋk-ɪŋ-lē\ adv

clank n: a sharp brief metallic ringing sound

clannish \ˈklɑn-ɪʃ\ adj 1: of or relating to a clan 2: tending

to associate only with a select group of similar background or sta-

tus (~ immigrants) — clannish-ly adv — clannish-ness n

clans-man \ˈklɑnz-mən\ n: a member of a clan

clap \ˈklap\ vb clapped also clapt; clap-ping [ME clappen, fr. OE

clappan; akin to OHG klaphōn to beat, L gleba clod — more at

CLIP] vi 1: to stink (as two flat hard surfaces) together so as to

produce a sharp percussive noise 2: a: to strike (the hands)

together repeatedly usu. in applause b: APPLAUD 3: to stink

with the flat of the hand in a friendly way (clapped his friend on

the shoulder) 4: to place, put, or set esp. energetically (~ him into

jail) 5: to improvise hastily ~ vt 1: to produce a percussive

sound, esp: SLAM 2: to go abruptly or briskly 3: APPLAUD

clap n 1: a device that makes a clapping noise 2 obs: a sudden

stroke of fortune and esp. ill fortune 3: a loud percussive noise;

specif: a sudden crash of thunder 4: a: a sudden blow b:

a friendly slap (a ~ on the shoulder) 5: the sound of clapping

hands, esp: APPLAUSE

clap n [MF clapoīr bubo]: GONORRHEA

clap-board \ˈklɑb-ərd, ˈkla(p)-bō(ə)rd-, -bō(ə)rd\ n [part trans. of

D klaphout stave wood] 1: archaic: a size of board for making

staves and wainscoting 2: a narrow board usu. thicker at one

edge than the other used for siding — clap-board v

clap-per \ˈklɑp-ər\ n: one that makes a clapping sound as a

bell: the tongue of a bell — see BELL illustration b slang: the tongue

of a talkative person c: a mechanical device that makes noise

esp. by the banging of one part against another d: a person who

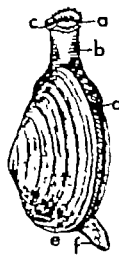
applauds

clap-per-claw \ˈklɑp-ər-kloʊ\ vi [perh fr. clapper + claw (v)] 1

dial Eng: to claw with the nails 2 dial Eng: SCOLD REVILE

clap-trap \ˈklɑp-trɑp\ n [clap, fr. its attempt to win applause]

: pretentious nonsense: TRASH



clam 1a. c incur-
rent orifice, b su-
phon, c incur-
rent orifice, d
mantle, e shell, f
foot

a about c kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
ā out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th thus
l loot ā foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

cit-i-zen \sī-tə-zən\ *n* [ME *citizen*, fr AF *citizain*, alter of OF *citien*, fr *ciē* city] 1: an inhabitant of a city or town, esp. one entitled to the rights and privileges of a freeman 2 *a*: a member of a state *b*: a native or naturalized person who owes allegiance to a government and is entitled to protection from it 3 a civilian as distinguished from a specialized servant of the state — **cit-i-zen-ess** \-zən-əs\ *n* — **cit-i-zen-ly** \-zən-lē\ *adj*

syn CITIZEN, SUBJECT, NATIONAL *shared meaning element*: a person owing allegiance to and entitled to the protection of a sovereign state

cit-i-zen-ry \-zən-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries • a whole body of citizens
citizen's arrest *n*: an arrest made by a citizen who derives his authority from the fact that he is a citizen

citizens band *n*: one of the frequency bands that in the U.S. is allocated officially for private radio communications

cit-i-zen-ship \sī-tə-zən-ship\ *n* 1: the status of being a citizen 2: the quality of an individual's response to membership in a community

cit-r or **cit-ri-** or **cit-ro-** *comb form* [NL, fr *Citrus*, genus name] 1: citrus (citriculture) 2: citric acid (citrate)

cit-ral \sī-tral\ *n* [ISV] • an unsaturated liquid isomeric aldehyde $C_{10}H_{16}O$ of many essential oils that has a strong lemon and verbena odor and is used esp. in perfumery and as a flavoring

cit-rate \sī-trāt\ *n* [ISV] • a salt or ester of citric acid
citric acid \sī-trik-ē\ *n* [ISV] • a tetracarboxylic acid $C_6H_8O_7$, occurring in cellular metabolism, obtained esp. from lemon and lime juices or by fermentation of sugars, and used as a flavoring

citric acid cycle *n*: KREBS CYCLE

cit-ri-cul-ture \sī-trī-kəl-cher\ *n* • the cultivation of citrus fruits — **cit-ri-cul-tur-ist** \sī-trī-kəl-(-s)-rēt\ *n*

cit-ri-n \sī-trīn\ *adj* [ME, fr MF *citrin*, fr ML *citrinus*, fr L *citrus* citron tree] • resembling a citron or lemon esp. in color

cit-rine \sī-trēn\ *n*: a black quartz changed in color by heating into a semiprecious yellow stone resembling topaz

cit-ron \sī-trōn\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr OProv, modif. of L *citrus* citron tree] 1 *a*: a fruit like the lemon in appearance and structure but larger *b*: a small shrubby citrus tree (*Citrus medica*) that produces citrons *c*: the preserved rind of the citron used esp. in cakes and puddings 2: a small hard-fleshed watermelon used esp. in pickles and preserves

cit-ro-nel-la \sī-trō-nel-ə\ *n* [NL, fr F *citronnelle* lemon balm, fr *citron*] • a fragrant grass (*Cymbopogon nardus*) of southern Asia that yields an oil used in perfumery and as an insect repellent, also its oil

cit-ro-nel-lal \sī-nel-əl\ *n* [ISV, fr NL *citronella*] • a lemon-odored aldehyde $C_{10}H_{16}O$ found in many essential oils and used in perfumery

cit-rul-line \sī-trū-lēn\ *n* [ISV, fr NL *Citrullus*, genus name of the watermelon] • a crystalline amino acid $C_6H_{11}N_2O_3$ formed esp. as an intermediate in the conversion of ornithine to arginine in the living system

cit-rus \sī-trəs\ *n*, *pl* *citrus* or *cit-rus-es* *often attrib* [NL, genus name, fr L, *citron* tree] • any of a genus (*Citrus*) of often thorny trees and shrubs of the rue family grown in warm regions for their edible fruit (as the orange) with firm usu. thick rind and pulpy flesh
citrus red mite *n*: a comparatively large mite (*Panonychus citri*) that is a destructive pest on the foliage of citrus — called also *citrus red spider*

cit-ern \sī-tərn\ or **cit-ern** \sī-th-ərn\, \sī-th- or **cit-ern** \sī-th-ərn\ *n* [blend of *clither* and *glitter*] • a guitar with a pear-shaped flat-backed body popular esp. in Renaissance England

city \sī-tē\ *n*, *pl* *cities* *often attrib* [ME *cite* large or small town, fr. OF *ciē* capital city, fr. ML *ciuitas*, *ciuitas*, fr L, citizenship, state, city of Rome, fr *civis* citizen — more at HOME] 1 *a*: an inhabited place of greater size, population, or importance than a town or village *b*: an incorporated British town usu. of major size or importance having the status of an episcopal see *c*: a usu. large or important municipality in the U.S. governed under a charter granted by the state *d*: an incorporated municipal unit of the highest class in Canada 2: CITY-STATE 3: the people of a city

city council *n*: the legislative body of a city
city edition *n*: an edition of a usu. metropolitan newspaper that is designed for sale within the city

city editor *n*: a newspaper editor with varying functions but usu. in charge of local news and staff assignments

city father *n*: a member (as an alderman or councilman) of the governing body of a city

city hall *n*: 1: the chief administrative building of a city 2 *a*: a municipal government *b*: city officialdom or bureaucracy (you can't fight city hall)

city manager *n*: an official employed by an elected council to direct the administration of a city government

city plan *n*: an organized arrangement (as of streets, parks, and business and residential areas) of a city with a view to convenience, appearance, healthful environment, and future growth — **city planning** *n*

city planner *n*: one that makes city plans, esp. a professional who participates in such activity

city room *n*: the department where local news is handled in a newspaper editorial office

cityscape \sī-tē-skāp\ *n* 1: a pictorial representation of a city 2: a city viewed as a scene (the skyscrapers which now bedizen the American — *Amer. Mercury*) 3: a pictorial composition of urban elements

city slicker *n*: SLICKER 2b

city-state \sī-tē-stāt, -stāt\ *n*: an autonomous state consisting of a city and surrounding territory

civ *abbr.* civvy, civilian

civ-et \sī-vē\ *n* [MF *civette*, fr OIt *zibetto*, fr Ar *zabdd* civet perfume] • a thick yellowish musky-odored substance found in a pouch near the sexual organs of the civet cat and used in perfume

civet cat *n* 1 *a*: any of several carnivorous mammals (family Viverridae), esp. a long-bodied short-legged African animal (*Civettictis civetta*) that produces most of the civet of commerce *b*

• CACOMISTLE *c*: any of the small spotted skunks (genus *Spilogale*) of western N. America 2: the fur of a civet cat

civ-il \sī-vīl\ *adj* [L *civicus*, fr. *civis* citizen] • of or relating to a citizen, a city, citizenship, or civil affairs — **civ-il-ly** \sī-vī-lē\ *adv*

civ-il-mind-ed \sī-vīl-mīn-dəd\ *adj* • disposed to look after civic needs and interests — **civ-il-mind-ed-ness** *n*

civ-ics \sī-vīks\ *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr.*: a social science dealing with the rights and duties of citizens

civ-il \sī-vīl\ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr L *civilis*, fr *civis*] 1 *a*: of or relating to citizens (~ liberties) *b*: of or relating to the state or its citizenry 2 *a*: CIVILIZED (~ society) *b*: adequate in courtesy and politeness. **MANNERLY** 3 *a*: of, relating to, or based on civil law *b*: relating to private rights and to remedies sought by action or suit distinct from criminal proceedings *c*: established by law 4 *a*: of time, based on the mean sun and legally recognized for use in ordinary affairs 5: of, relating to, or involving the general public, their activities, needs, or ways, or civic affairs as distinguished from special (as military or religious) affairs

syn CIVIL, POLITE, COURTEOUS, GALLANT, CHIVALROUS *shared meaning element*: observant of the forms required by good breeding
CIVIL is feeble in force, often suggesting little more than avoidance of overt rudeness. **POLITE** is more positive and commonly implies polish of manners and address more than warmth and cordiality (the cultured, precise tone, *polite* but faintly superior — William Styron). **COURTEOUS** implies an actively considerate and sometimes rather stately politeness (listened with *courteous* attention). **Gallant** and **chivalrous** imply courteous attentiveness esp. to women but **GALLANT** is likely to suggest dashing behavior and ornate expression (ever ready with *gallant* remarks of admiration) while **CHIVALROUS** tends to suggest high-minded and disinterested attentions (felt at once *chivalrous* and paternal to the lost girl) **ant** uncivil, rude

civil death *n*: the status of a living person equivalent in its legal consequences to natural death, *specif.*: deprivation of civil rights

civil defense *n*: the complex of protective measures and emergency relief activities conducted by civilians in case of hostile attack, sabotage, or natural disaster

civil disobedience *n*: refusal to obey governmental demands or commands esp. as a nonviolent and usu. collective means of forcing concessions from the government

civil engineer *n*: an engineer whose training or occupation is in the designing and construction of public works (as roads or harbors) and of various private works — **civil engineering** *n*

civ-il-ian \sī-vīl-yən\ *n* 1: a specialist in Roman or modern civil law 2: one not on active duty in a military, police, or fire fighting force — **civilian** *adj*

civ-il-ian-ize \sī-vīl-yə-nīz\ *v* -ized, -izing: to convert from military to civilian status or control — **civ-il-ian-iza-tion** \sī-vīl-yə-nā-zā-shən\ *n*

civ-il-iza-tion, **civ-il-ize** *chiefly Brit var* of **CIVILIZATION**, **CIVILIZE** \sī-vīl-īz-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 *a*: *archaic*: training in the humanities 2 *a*: COURTESY, POLITENESS *b*: a polite act or expression
civ-il-iza-tion \sī-vīl-īz-ā-shən\ *n* 1 *a*: a relatively high level of cultural and technological development, *specif.*: the stage of cultural development at which writing and the keeping of written records is attained *b*: the culture characteristic of a particular time or place 2: the process of becoming civilized 3 *a*: refinement of thought, manners, or taste *b*: a situation of urban comfort

civ-il-ize \sī-vīl-īz\ *v* -ized, -izing *vt* 1: to cause to develop out of a primitive state; *specif.*: to bring to a technically advanced and rationally ordered stage of cultural development 2 *a*: EDUCATE, REFINED *b*: SOCIALIZE *c*: to acquire the customs and amenities of a civil community — **civ-il-ize-able** \sī-vīl-īz-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **civ-il-izer** *n*

civ-il-ized *adj*: of or relating to peoples or nations in a state of civilization

civil law *n*, *often cap* C&L 1: Roman law esp. as set forth in the Justinian code 2: the body of private law developed from Roman law and used in Louisiana and in many countries outside the English-speaking world 3: the law established by a nation or state for its own jurisdiction 4: the law of civil or private rights

civil liberty *n*: freedom from arbitrary governmental interference (as with the right of free speech) *specif.*: by denial of governmental power and in the U.S. esp. as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights — *usu.* used in *pl* — **civil lib-er-tar-ian** \sī-vīl-er-ter-ē-ən\ *n*

civ-il-ly \sī-vīl-ē\ *adv* 1: in a civil manner: POLITELY 2: in terms of civil rights, law, or matters (~ dead)

civil marriage *n*: a marriage performed by a magistrate

civil right-er \sī-vīl-er\ *n*: an advocate of civil rights, esp. one who works to gain civil rights for minority groups

civil right-ist \sī-vīl-ist\ *n*: CIVIL RIGHTER

civil rights *n* *pl*: the nonpolitical rights of a citizen, esp. the rights of personal liberty guaranteed to U.S. citizens by the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution and by acts of Congress

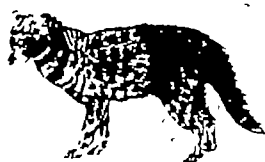
civil servant *n* 1: a member of a civil service 2: a member of the administrative staff of an international agency (as the United Nations)

civil service *n*: the administrative service of a government or international agency exclusive of the armed forces, esp. one in which appointments are determined by competitive examination

civil war *n*: a war between opposing groups of citizens of the same country

Civ-il-tan \sī-vī-tən\ *n* [*Civilian* (club)] • a member of a major national and international service club

civ-vy also **civ-ē** \sī-vē\ *n*, *pl* *civvies* also *civvies* 1 *pl*: civilian clothes as distinguished from a military uniform 2: CIVILIAN



civet cat 1a

serving to link the scapula and sternum — **cla-vic-u-lar** \kla-vik-yo-lar, klä- / **adj**

clavier \kla-vi(ə)r, klä-v-ər, klav- / **n** [F, fr. OF, key bearer, fr. L *clavis* key] 1: the keyboard of a musical instrument 2 [G *klavier*, fr. F *clavier*] an early keyboard instrument — **clavier-ist** \kla-vir-ist, kläv-ē-ə-ris-tik, klav- / **n** — **clavier-istic** \kla-vi(ə)r-ist-ik, kläv-ē-ə-ris-tik, klav- / **adj**

claviform \kla-və-form, klä-form / **adj** [*clava* club]: shaped like a club

claw \klɔ, n. often attrib [ME *claw*, fr. OE *claw* hoof, claw; akin to ON *klá* claw, OE *clawen* ball — more at *CLEW*] 1: a sharp usu. slender and curved nail on the toe of an animal 2: any of various similar sharp curved processes esp. if at the end of a limb (as of an insect); also: a limb ending in such a process 3: one of the pincerlike organs terminating some limbs of various arthropods (as a lobster or scorpion) 4: something that resembles a claw; *specif*: the forked end of a tool (as a hammer) 5: a wound from or as if from a claw — **clawed** \klɔd / **adj**

claw vt: to rake, seize, dig, or progress with or as if with claws

claw vi: to scrape, scratch, dig, or pull with or as if with claws

claw hammer n: 1: a hammer with one end of the head forked for pulling out nails 2: **TAILCOAT**

clay \kla, n. often attrib [ME *clay*, fr. OE *clæg*; akin to OHG *klīwa* bran, LL *glut*, *glus* glue, MGk *glia*] 1: a: an earthy material that is plastic when moist but hard when fired, that is composed mainly of fine particles of hydrous aluminum silicates and other minerals, and that is used for brick, tile, and pottery; *specif*: soil composed chiefly of this material having particles less than a specified size b: **EARTH MUD** 2: a: a substance that resembles clay in plasticity and is used for modeling b: the human body as distinguished from the spirit 3: **CLAY COURT** — **clay-ey** \kla-ē / **adj** — **clay-ish** \kla-ish / **adj**

clay vi: to treat or cover with clay; also: to filter through clay

clay-bank \kla-bāŋk / **n**: a horse of yellowish color

clay court n: a tennis court with a clay surface

clay loam n: a loam containing from 20 to 30 percent clay

clay mineral n: any of a group of hydrous silicates of aluminum and sometimes other metals formed chiefly in weathering processes and occurring esp. in clay and shale

clay-moore \kla-mo(ə)r, -mo(ə)r / **n** [ScGael *claidheamh mór*, lit. great sword]: a large 2-edged sword formerly used by Scottish Highlanders, also: their basket-hilted broadsword

clay-pan \kla-pān / **n**: hardpan consisting mainly of clay

clay pigeon n: a saucer-shaped target usu. made of baked clay and pitch and thrown from a trap in skeet and trapshooting

clay-ware \kla-wa(ə)r, -we(ə)r / **n**: articles made of fired clay

clid abbr 1 called 2 cleared

clean \klein / **adj** [ME *clene*, fr. OE *clēne*; akin to OHG *kleini* delicate, dainty, Gk *glanōi* ornaments] 1: a: free from dirt or pollution (changed to ~ clothes) (ship with a ~ bottom) b: free from contamination or disease c: relatively free from radioactive fallout (a ~ atomic explosion) 2: a: **UNADULTERATED PURE** (the ~ thrill of one's first flight) b of a precious stone: having no interior flaws visible c: free from growth that hinders tillage 3: a: free from moral corruption or sinister connections of any kind (a candidate with a ~ record) b: free from offensive treatment of sexual subjects and from the use of obscenity (do you know a ~ joke) c: observing the rules: **FAIR** (a ~ fight) 4: ceremonially or spiritually pure (and all who are ~ may eat flesh — Lev 7.19 (RSV)) 5: a: **THOROUGH, COMPLETE** (a ~ break with the past) b: deftly executed: **SKILLFUL** (~ ballet technique) 6: a: relatively free from error or blemish: **CLEAR, SPECIF**: **LEGIBLE** (~ copy) b: **UNENCUMBERED** (~ bill of sale) 7: a: characterized by clarity and precision: **TRIM** (a ~ prose style) (architecture with ~ almost austere lines) b: **EVEN, SMOOTH** (a ~ edge) (a sharp blow causing a ~ break) 8: a: **EMPTY** (the whaling ship returned with a ~ hold) b: *slang*: carrying no concealed weapons 9: habitually neat — **clean-ness** \klein-nes / **n**

clean adv 1: so as to clean (a new broom sweeps ~) 2: in a clean manner (play the game ~) 2: all the way: **COMPLETELY** (the bullet went ~ through his arm)

clean vt 1: to rid of dirt, impurities, or extraneous matter 2: a: **STRIP, EMPTY** (the tree was ~ed of fruit by hurricane winds) (the hungry men quickly ~ed the platter) b: to deprive of money or possessions — often used with out (they ~ed him out completely) ~ vi: to undergo or perform a process of cleaning (~ up before dinner) — **clean-able** \klei-nə-bəl / **adj** — **cleaner n** — **clean house** 1: to clean a house and its furniture 2: to eradicate whatever is obstructive, thwarting, or degrading

clean n: an act of cleaning dirt esp. from the surface of something

clean and jerk n: a lift in weight lifting in which the weight is raised to shoulder height, held momentarily, and then quickly thrust overhead usu. with a lunge or a spring from the legs — compare **PRESS, SNATCH**

clean-cut \klein-kət / **adj** 1: cut so that the surface or edge is smooth and even 2: sharply defined 3: of wholesome appearance

clean-er \klei-nər / **n** 1: one whose work is cleaning 2: a preparation for cleaning 3: an implement or machine for cleaning — to the cleaners *slang*: to or through the experience of being deprived of all one's money

clean-handed \klei-nan-dəd / **adj**: innocent of wrongdoing

cleaning woman n: a woman who hires herself out for housecleaning

clean-limbed \klei-nlimd / **adj**: well proportioned: **TRIM** (~ youths)

cleanly \klei-ni / **adj** **clean-lier, est** 1: careful to keep clean 2: **FASTIDIOUS** 2: habitually kept clean — **clean-ly-ness n**

cleanly vt \klei-ni / **adv**: in a clean manner

clean room \klei-n / **n**: a room for the manufacture or assembly of objects (as precision parts) that is maintained at a high level of cleanliness by special means

cleanse \klenz / **vb** **cleansed**; **cleans-ing** [ME *clensen*, fr. OE *clēnsian* to purify, fr. *clēne* clean]: **CLEAN**

cleanser \klen-zər / **n** 1: one that cleanses 2: a preparation (as a scouring powder or a skin cream) used for cleaning

clear \kli(ə)r, klä- / **adj** [ME *clere*, fr. OF *cler*, fr. L *clarus* clear, bright; akin to L *calare* to call — more at *LOW*] 1: a: **BRIGHT, LUMINOUS** b: **CLOUDLESS, SPECIF**: less than one-tenth covered (a ~ sky) c: free from mist, haze, or dust (a ~ day) d: **UNTRoubLED SERENE** (a ~ gaze) 2: **CLEAN, PURE** as a: free from blemishes b: easily seen through: **TRANSPARENT** c: free from abnormal sounds on auscultation 3: a: easily heard b: easily visible: **PLAIN** c: free from obscurity or ambiguity: easily understood: **UNMITIGABLE** 4: a: capable of sharp discernment: **KEEN** b: free from doubt: **SURE** 5: free from guilt or guilt: **INNOCENT** 6: unhampered by restriction or limitation as a: unencumbered by debts or charges b: **NET** (a ~ profit) c: **UNQUALIFIED, ABSOLUTE** d: free from obstruction e: emptied of contents or cargo f: free from entanglement g: **BAKE, DENUDED** — **clearly adv** — **clear-ness n**

syn 1 **CLEAR, PERSPICUOUS, LUCID** shared meaning element: quickly and easily understood **ant** unintelligible, abstruse

2 see EVIDENT

clear adv 1: in a clear manner (to cry loud and ~) 2: all the way (can see ~ to the mountains on a day like this)

clear vt 1: a: to make clear or translucent b: to free from pollution or cloudiness 2: a: to free from accusation or blame: **VINDICATE** (the opportunity to ~ himself) b: to certify as trustworthy (~ a man for top secret military work) 3: a: to give insight to: **ENLIGHTEN** b: to make intelligible: **EXPLAIN** (~ up the mystery) 4: a: to free from obstruction as (1): **OPEN** (2): **DISENTANGLE** (~ a fishing line) (3): to rid or make a rasping noise as if ridding (the throat) of phlegm (4): to erase accumulated totals or stored data from (as a business machine or computer memory) b (1): to submit for approval (2): **AUTHORIZE** (the chairman ~ed the article for publication) 5: a: to free from obligation or encumbrance b: **SETTLE, DISCHARGE** (~ an account) c (1): to free (a ship or shipment) by payment of duties or harbor fees (2): to pass through (customs) d: to gain without deduction: **NET** (~ a profit) e: to put through a clearinghouse 6: a: to get rid of: **REMOVE** (~ the land of trees and brush) b: **TRANSMIT, DISPATCH** 7: a: to go over, under, or by without touching b: **PASS** (the bill ~ed the legislature) ~ vi 1: a: to become clear (it ~ed up quickly after the rain) b: to go away: **VANISH** (the symptoms ~ed gradually) c: **SELL** 2: a: to obtain permission to discharge cargo b: to conform to regulations or pay requisite fees prior to leaving port 3: to pass through a clearinghouse 4: to go to an authority (as for approval) before becoming effective — **clear-able** \kli-rə-bəl / **adj** — **clear-er** \kli-r-ər / **n** — **clear the air** also **clear the atmosphere**: to remove elements of hostility, tension, confusion, or uncertainty from the mood or temper of the time

clear n 1: a clear space or part 2: a high arcing shot over an opponent's head in badminton — in the clear 1: in inside measurement 2: free from guilt or suspicion 3: in plaintext: not in code or cipher (a message sent in the clear)

clear-air turbulence n: sudden severe turbulence occurring in cloudless regions that causes violent jarring or buffeting of aircraft — **abbr CAT**

clear-ance \kli-rən(t)s / **n** 1: an act or process of clearing as a: the act of clearing a ship at the customs house, also: the papers showing that a ship has cleared b: the offsetting of checks and other claims among banks through a clearinghouse c: certification as clear of objection: **AUTHORIZATION** d: a sale to clear out stock 2: the distance by which one object clears another or the clear space between them

clear-cut \kli(ə)r-kət / **adj** 1: sharply outlined: **DISTINCT** 2: free from ambiguity or uncertainty: **UNAMBIGUOUS** **syn** see **INCISIVE**

clear-cut vt -cut; -cut-ting: to cut all the trees in (a stand of timber)

clear-eyed \kli(ə)r-īd / **adj** 1: having clear eyes 2: **DISCERNING**

clear-headed \hed-əd / **adj**: having a clear understanding: **PERCEPTIVE** — **clear-headed-ly adv** — **clear-head-ed-ness n**

clear-ing \kli(ə)r-ŋ / **n** 1: the act or process of making or becoming clear 2: a tract of land cleared of wood and brush 3: a method of exchanging and offsetting commercial papers or accounts with cash settlement only of the balances due after the clearing b *pl*: the gross amount of balances so adjusted

clear-ing-house \-haus / **n** 1: an establishment maintained by banks for settling mutual claims and accounts 2: a central agency for the collection, classification, and distribution esp. of information

clear-sighted \kli(ə)r-sīt-əd / **adj** 1: having clear vision 2: **DISCERNING** — **clear-sight-ed-ly adv** — **clear-sight-ed-ness n**

clear-wing \-wiŋ / **n**: a moth (as of the families *Aegeriidae* or *Sphingidae*) having the wings largely transparent and devoid of scales

cleat \kli(ə)t / **n** [ME *clete* wedge, fr. (assumed) OE *clēat*, akin to MHG *klōz* lump — more at *CLOUT*] 1: a wedge-shaped piece fastened to or projecting from something and serving as a support or check b: a wooden or metal fitting usu. with two projecting horns around which a rope may be made fast 2: a strip fas-

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
an out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th thus
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu funous zh vision

claptrap *adj.* characterized by or suggestive of claptrap, esp.: of a cheap showy nature (~ sentiment)

claque \ˈklak\ *n* [F, fr. *claque* to clap, of imit. origin] 1: a group hired to applaud at a performance 2: a group of sycophants
claqueur \ˈkla-ˈkər\ *n* [F, fr. *claque* to clap] a member of a claque
clarence \ˈklar-ən(t)s\ *n* [duke of Clarence, later William IV of England] a closed four-wheeled four-passenger carriage
claret \ˈklar-et\ *n* [ME, fr. MF (vin) *claret* clear wine, fr. *claret* clear, fr. *clar* clear] 1: a dry red table wine from the Bordeaux district of France, also a similar wine produced elsewhere 2: a dark purplish red — **claret** *adj.*

Claretian \ˈkla-rē-shən, -ˈkla-\ *n* [St. Anthony Claret †1870 Sp. priest] a member of the Congregation of the Missionary Sons of the Immaculate Heart of Mary founded by St. Anthony Claret in Vich, Spain, in 1849 — **Claretian** *adj.*

clarify \ˈklar-ə-ˈfi\ *vb.* *fied*; *fying* [ME *clarifien*, fr. MF *clarifier*, fr. LL *clarificare*, fr. L *clarus* clear — more at CLEAR] *vt.* 1: to make (as a liquid) clear or pure using by freeing from suspended matter 2: to free of confusion 3: to make understandable ~ *vi.* 1: to become clear — **clarification** \ˈklar-ə-ˈfə-ˈkā-shən\ *n* — **clarifier** \ˈklar-ə-ˈfi-(ə)r\ *n*

clarinet \ˈklar-ə-ˈnet, -ˈklar-ə-ˈnet\ *n* [F *clarinette*, prob. deriv. of ML *clarion*, *clarior*] a single-reed woodwind instrument having a cylindrical tube with a moderately flared bell and a usual range from D below middle C upward for 3½ octaves — **clarinetist** or **clarinetist** \ˈklar-ə-ˈnet-ist\ *n*

clarion \ˈklar-ē-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF & ML, MF *clairon*, fr. ML *clarion*, *clarior*, fr. L *clarus* clear] 1: a medieval trumpet with clear shrill tones 2: the sound of or as if of a clarion

clarion *adj.* brilliantly clear; esp.: STENTORIAN (a ~ call to action)

clarity \ˈklar-ə-ˈtē\ *n* [ME *clarite*, fr. L *claritas*, *claritas*, fr. *clarus*] the quality or state of being clear: LUCIDITY (the ~ of her voice)
clarkia \ˈklar-ke-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. William Clark †1838 Am. explorer] a showy annual herb (genus *Clarkia*) of the evening-primrose family of the Pacific slope of N. America

claro \ˈklar-(ə)\ *n*, *pl.* *claros* [Sp, fr. *claro* light, fr. L *clarus*] a light-colored generally mild cigar

clary \ˈkla-(ə)r-, -ˈkle-(ə)r-\ *n*, *pl.* *claries* [ME *clarie*, fr. MF *scalaria*, fr. ML *scalaria*] an aromatic mint (*Salvia sclarea*) of southern Europe grown as a potherb and ornamental

clash \ˈklash\ *vb.* [imit.] *vi.* 1: to make a clash (cymbals ~ed) 2: to come into conflict (where ignorant armies ~ by night — Matthew Arnold) ~ *vi.* 1: to cause to clash — **clash-er** *n*

clash *n* 1: a noisy use metallic sound of collision 2: a hostile encounter ~ SKIRMISH (a ~ between the two armies) 3: a sharp conflict (a ~ of opinions)

clasmato-cyte \ˈklaz-mat-ə-ˈsīt\ *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *klasmato-*, *klasma* fragment (fr. *klein* to break) + *-cyte* — more at HALT]: HISTIO-CYTE — **clasmato-cytic** \ˈklaz-mat-ə-ˈsīt-ik\ *adj.*

clasp \ˈklasp\ *n* [ME *clasp*] 1: a device (as a hook) for holding objects or parts together 2: a device (as a bar) attached to a military medal to indicate an additional award of the medal or the action or service for which it was awarded 2: a holding or enveloping with or as if with the hands or arms *syn.* see HOLD

clasp *vi.* 1: to fasten with or as if with a clasp (a robe ~ed with a brooch) 2: to enclose and hold with the arms; *specif.*: EMBRACE 3: to seize with or as if with the hand: GRASP

clasper \ˈklas-pər\ *n*: a male copulatory structure: a: one of a pair of external anal processes of an insect 2: one of a pair of organs on the pelvic fins of elasmobranch fishes

clasp knife *n*: POCKETKNIFE, *esp.* a large one-bladed folding knife having a catch to hold the blade open

class \ˈklas\ *n*, often *attrib.* [F *classe*, fr. L *classis* group called to arms, class of citizens, akin to L *calare* to call — more at LOW] 1: a group sharing the same economic or social status (the working ~) 2: social rank, esp.: high social rank 3: high quality: ELEGANCE 2: a: a course of instruction 2: a body of students meeting regularly to study the same subject 3: the period during which such a body meets 4: a body of students or alumni whose year of graduation is the same 3: a group, set, or kind sharing common attributes as a: a major category in biological taxonomy ranking above the order and below the phylum or division 2: a group of adjacent and discrete or continuous values of a random variable 3: SET 19 4: a division or rating based on grade or quality

class *vi.*: CLASSIFY
class action *n*: a legal action undertaken by one or more plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other persons having an identical interest in the alleged wrong

class-conscious *adj.* 1: actively aware of one's common status with others in a particular economic or social level of society 2: believing in and actively aware of class struggle — **class consciousness** *n*

class-ic \ˈklas-ik\ *adj.* [F or L, F *classique*, fr. L *classicus* of the highest class of Roman citizens, of the first rank, fr. *claxius*] 1: a: of recognized value: serving as a standard of excellence 2: TRADITIONAL, ENDURING 3: characterized by simple tailored lines in fashion year after year (a ~ suit) 2: of or relating to the ancient Greeks and Romans or their culture: CLASSICAL 3: a: historically memorable 2: noted because of special literary or historical associations (Paris is the ~ refuge of expatriates) 4: AUTHENTIC, AUTHORITATIVE 2: b: TYPICAL (a ~ example of guilt by association)

classic *n*: 1: a literary work of ancient Greece or Rome 2: a: a work of enduring excellence; also: its author 2: an authoritative source 3: a typical example 4: a traditional event (a football ~)

class-ical \ˈklas-i-kəl\ *adj.* [L *classicus*] 1: STANDARD CLASSIC 2: a: of or relating to the ancient Greek and Roman world and esp. to its literature, art, architecture, or ideals 2: versed in the clas-

sics 3: a: of or relating to music of the late 18th and early 19th centuries characterized by an emphasis on simplicity, objectivity, and proportion, also: of or relating to a composer of this music 2: of, relating to, or being music in the educated European tradition that includes such forms as art song, chamber music, opera, and symphony as distinguished from folk or popular music or jazz 4: a: AUTHORITATIVE, TRADITIONAL 2: (1): of or relating to a form or system considered of first significance in earlier times (~ Mendelian genetics versus modern molecular genetics) (2): not involving relativity, wave mechanics, or quantum theory (~ physics) 3: conforming to a pattern of usage sanctioned by a body of literature rather than by everyday speech 5: concerned with or giving instruction in the humanities, the fine arts, and the broad aspects of science (a ~ curriculum)

class-ical-ism \ˈklas-i-kəl-iz-əm\ *n*: CLASSICISM — **class-ical-ist** \ˈklas-i-kəl-ist\ *n*

class-ical-ity \ˈklas-i-kəl-ə-ˈtē\ *n*: 1: the quality or state of being classic 2: classical scholarship

class-ical-ly \ˈklas-i-kəl-ə-ˈlī\ *adv.*: in a classic or classical manner

class-icism \ˈklas-i-kəl-iz-əm\ *n* 1: a: the principles or style embodied in the literature, art, or architecture of ancient Greece and Rome 2: adherence to traditional standards (as of simplicity, restraint, and proportion) that are universally and enduringly valid

class-ic-ist \ˈklas-i-kəl-ist\ *n* 1: an advocate or follower of classicism 2: a classical scholar — **class-ic-istic** \ˈklas-i-kəl-ist-ik\ *adj.*

class-ic-ize \ˈklas-i-kəl-ə-ˈzīz\ *vb.* *clazed*, *claz-ing* *vi.* 1: to make classic or classical ~ *vi.* 1: to follow classic style

class-ification \ˈklas-i-kəl-ə-ˈfī-kā-shən\ *n*: 1: the act or process of classifying 2: a: systematic arrangement in groups or categories according to established criteria: *specif.*: TAXONOMY 2: b: CLASS. CATEGORY — **class-ification-er** \ˈklas-i-kəl-ə-ˈfī-kā-ˈtōr-ə-ˈlī\ *n*

class-ic-ize \ˈklas-i-kəl-ə-ˈzīz\ *vb.* *clazed*, *claz-ing* *vi.* 1: to make classic or classical ~ *vi.* 1: to follow classic style

class-ic-ize \ˈklas-i-kəl-ə-ˈzīz\ *vb.* *clazed*, *claz-ing* *vi.* 1: to make classic or classical ~ *vi.* 1: to follow classic style

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climatic \kli-'mak-tik/ *adj* : of, relating to, or constituting a climax — **climatic-tically** \-i-k(ə-)lē/ *adv*

climate \kli-'mat/ *n* [ME *climat*, fr MF, fr LL *climat*, *clima*, fr Gk *klimat*, *klima* inclination, latitude, climate, fr. *klinein* to lean — more at LEAN] 1 : a region of the earth having specified climatic conditions 2 : the average course or condition of the weather at a place over a period of years as exhibited by temperature, wind velocity, and precipitation 3 : the prevailing temper or environmental conditions characterizing a group or period : MILIEU (a ~ of fear) — **climatic** \kli-'mat-ik/ *adj* — **climatic-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē/ *adv*

climatology \kli-'mā-'täl-ə-jē/ *n* : the science that deals with climates and their phenomena — **climato-log-ical** \kli-'mā-'täl-ə-jē-/ *adj* — **climato-log-ically** \-i-k(ə-)lē/ *adv* — **climato-logist** \-mā-'täl-ə-jest/ *n*

climax \kli-'maks/ *n* [L, fr Gk *klimax* ladder, fr *klinein* to lean] 1 : a figure of speech in which a series of phrases or sentences is arranged in ascending order of rhetorical forcefulness 2 a : the highest point : CULMINATION b : the point of highest dramatic tension or a major turning point in the action (as of a play) c : ORGASM d : MENOPAUSE 3 : a relatively stable stage or community esp. of plants that is achieved through successful adjustment to an environment, esp. : the final stage in ecological succession *syn* see SUMMIT

climax *vi* : to come to a climax (a not ~ing in the destruction of several houses) ~ *vt* : to bring to a climax (~ed his boxing career with a knockout)

climb \kli-'m/ *vb* [ME *climben*, fr OE *climban*, akin to OE *clamm* bond, fetter — more at CLAM] *vi* 1 a : to go upward with gradual or continuous progress : RISE (watching the smoke ~) (the airplane ~ed slowly) b : to slope upward (the road ~s steadily) 2 a : to go upward or raise oneself esp. by grasping or clutching with the hands (~ed upon her father's knee) b of a plant : to ascend in growth (as by twining) 3 : to go about or down usu. by grasping or holding with the hands (~ down the ladder) 4 : to get into or out of clothing usu. with some haste or effort (the firemen ~ed into their clothes) ~ *vi* 1 : to go upward or on along, to the top of, or over (~ a hill) 2 : to draw or pull oneself up, over, or to the top of by using hands and feet (children ~ing the tree) 3 : to grow up or over *syn* see ASCEND *ant* descend — **climb-able** \kli-'mā-'bəl/ *adj*

climb *n* 1 : a place where climbing is necessary to progress 2 : the act or an instance of climbing : ascent by climbing

climber \kli-'mər/ *n* : one that climbs or helps in climbing

climbing iron *n* : a steel framework with spikes attached that may be affixed to one's boots for climbing

clime \kli-'m/ *n* [LL *clima*] : CLIMATE (traveled to warmer ~s)

clim *abbr* climatic

cline or **clino-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk *klinein* to lean — more at LEAN] : lean : slant (clinometer)

clin- \kli-'n/ *adj comb form* [ISV, fr Gk *klinein*] : sloping (monocline)

clinch \kli-'nch/ *vb* [prob. alter. of 'clench] *vi* 1 a : to turn over or flatten the protruding pointed end of (a driven nail), also : to treat (a screw, bolt, or rivet) in a similar way b : to fasten in this way 2 : CLENCH 3 : to make final or irrefutable : SETTLE (that ~ed the argument) ~ *vi* 1 : to hold an opponent (as in boxing) at close quarters with one or both arms 2 : to hold fast or firmly — **clinch-ingly** \kli-'nch-ŋ-/ *adv*

clinch *n* 1 : a fastening by means of a clinched nail, rivet, or bolt, also : the clinched part of a nail, rivet, or bolt 2 *archaic* : PUN 3 : an act or instance of clinching in boxing

clinch- \kli-'nch-/ *adj* : one that clinches as a : a decisive fact, argument, act, or remark (the expense was the ~ that persuaded us to give up the enterprise) b : an automobile tire with flanged beads fitting into the wheel rim

cline \kli-'n/ *n* [Gk *klinein* to lean] : a graded series of morphological or physiological differences exhibited by a group of related organisms usu. along a line of environmental or geographic transition — **clin-al** \kli-'n-/ *adj* — **clin-al-ly** \-ŋ-/ *adv*

cline \kli-'n/ *n comb form* [back-formation fr *-clinal*] : slope (monocline)

cling \kli-'ŋ/ *vi clung* \kli-'ŋ/ : **cling-ingly** [ME *clingen*, fr OE *clingan*, akin to OHG *klunga* tangled ball of thread, Mfr *glace* hand] 1 a : to hold together b : to adhere as if glued firmly c : to hold or hold on tightly or tenaciously 2 a : to have a strong emotional attachment or dependence b : to remain or linger as if resisting complete dissipation or dispersal (the odor ~ed to the room for hours) *syn* see STICK — **cling-ly** \kli-'ŋ-/ *adj*

cling *n* : an act or instance of clinging : ADHERENCE

cling-stone \kli-'stŋ-/ *n* : a fruit (as a peach) whose flesh adheres strongly to the pit

clin- \kli-'n/ *n* [F *clinique* fr Gk *klinikē* medical practice at the sickbed, fr. fem. of *klinikos* of a bed, fr. *klinein* to lean, recline — more at LEAN] 1 : a class of medical instruction in which patients are examined and discussed 2 : a group meeting devoted to the analysis and solution of concrete problems or to the acquiring of specific skills or knowledge in a particular field (writing ~s) (golf ~s) 3 a : a facility (as of a hospital) for diagnosis and treatment of outpatients b : a group practice in which several physicians work cooperatively

clin- \kli-'n/ *adj comb form* [ISV, fr Gk *klinein*] 1 : inclining : dipping (isocline) 2 : having (so many) oblique intersections of the axes (monoclinic) (triclinic)

clin- \kli-'n/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or conducted in or as if in a clinic : as a : involving direct observation of the patient b : apparent to or based on clinical observation 2 : analytical.

detached, or coolly dispassionate (a ~ attitude) — **clin-** \kli-'n/ *adv*

clinical thermometer *n* : a thermometer for measuring body temperature that has a constriction in the tube where the column of liquid breaks and continues to indicate the maximum temperature to which the thermometer was exposed until reset by shaking

clinician \kli-'n-ŝən/ *n* : one qualified in the clinical practice of medicine, psychiatry, or psychology as distinguished from one specializing in laboratory or research techniques

clinico- *comb form* : clinical and (clinicopathological) (clinicostatistical)

clinico-patho- \kli-'n-ŝ(ə-)pəth-ə-/ *comb form* : involving both clinical and pathologic factors, aspects, or approaches — **clinico-patho-log-ical-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē/ *adv*

clink \kli-'ŋk/ *vb* [ME *clinken*, of imit. origin] *vi* : to give out a slight sharp short metallic sound ~ *vi* : to cause to clink

clink *n* : a clinking sound

clink *n* [Clink, a prison in Southwark, London, England] *slang* : a prison cell : JAIL

clinker \kli-'ŋkər/ *n* [alter. of earlier *clincard* (a hard yellowish Dutch brick)] 1 : a brick that has been burned too much in the kiln 2 : stony matter fused together : SLAG

clinker *vb* *clink-er-ing* \kli-'ŋk(ə-)rŋ-/ *vi* 1 : to cause to form clinker 2 : to clear out the clinkers from ~ *vi* : to turn to clinker under heat

clinker \kli-'ŋkər/ *n* [clink] 1 *Brit* : something first-rate 2 a : a wrong note b : a serious mistake or error : BONER c : an utter failure : FLOP (the play turned out to be a ~)

clinker-built \kli-'ŋk(ə-)bɪlt/ *adj* [clinker, *n* (clunch)] : having the external planks or plates overlapping like the clapboards on a house (a ~ boat)

clink-ety-clank \kli-'ŋk(ə-)t(ə-)klŋŋk/ *n* [imit.] : a repeated usu. rhythmic clanking sound (the ~ of a loose tire chain)

clinometer \kli-'nām-ə-'tər/ *n* : any of various instruments for measuring angles of elevation or inclination — **clinom-eter-ic** \kli-'nām-ə-'trik/ *adj* — **clinom-etry** \kli-'nām-ə-'trē/ *n*

clinous \kli-'nəs/ *adj comb form* [prob. fr NL *-clinus*, fr Gk *klinein* bed — more at CLINIC] : having the androecium and gynoecium in a (single or different) flower or (two separate) flowers (diclinous)

clink-quant \kli-'ŋk(ə-)kwŋnt/ *adj* [MF, fr. prp. of *cliquer* to glitter, lit. to clink, of imit. origin] : glittering with gold or tinsel

clink-quant *n* [F, fr *cliquant*, *adj*] : imitation gold leaf : TINSEL

Clintonia \kli-'tŋn-ē-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. DeWitt Clinton] : any of a genus (*Clintonia*) of herbs of the lily family with yellow or white flowers

Clio \kli-'ŝ(ə-)d(ə) klē-/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Kleiō*] 1 : the Greek Muse of history 2 *pl* *Clī-os* : a statuette awarded annually by a professional organization for notable achievement in radio and television commercials

clip \kli-'p/ *vb* clipped; **clipping** [ME *clippen*, fr. OE *clýppan*, akin to OHG *klāftra* fathom, L *gleba* clod, globus globe] *vt* 1 : ENCOMPASS 2 a : to hold in a tight grip : CLUTCH b : to clasp or fasten with a clip

clip *n* 1 : any of various devices that grip, clasp, or hook 2 : a device to hold cartridges for charging the magazines of some rifles, also : a magazine from which ammunition is fed into the chamber of a firearm 3 : a piece of jewelry held in position by a spring clip

clip *vb* clipped; **clipping** [ME *clippen*, fr. ON *klippa*] *vi* 1 a : to cut or cut off with or as if with shears (~ a dog's hair) (~ an hour off traveling time) b : to cut off the distal or outer part of c (1) 'EXCISE (2) : to cut items out of (as a newspaper) 2 a : CURTAIL DIMINISH (tried to ~ his influence) b : to abbreviate in speech or writing 3 : HIT, PUNCH 4 : to illegally block (an opposing player) in football 5 : to take money from unfairly or dishonestly esp. by overcharging (the nightclub ~ped the tourist for \$200) ~ *vi* 1 : to clip something 2 : to travel or pass rapidly 3 : to clip an opposing player in football

clip *n* 1 *pl*, *Scot* : SHEARS b : a 2-bladed instrument for cutting esp. the nails 2 : something that is clipped as a : the product of a single shearing (as of sheep) b : a crop of wool of a sheep, a flock, or a region c : a section of filmed material d : a clipping esp. from a newspaper 3 : an act of clipping 4 : a sharp blow 5 : a rapid pace 6 : a single instance or occasion : TIME (he charged \$10 a ~) — often used in the phrase *at a clip* (trained 1000 workers *at a clip*)

clip-board \kli-'p(ə-)bɔrd, -bɔ(ə)rd/ *n* : a small writing board with a spring clip for holding papers

clip joint *n* 1 *slang* : a place of public entertainment (as a nightclub) that makes a practice of defrauding patrons (as by overcharging) 2 *slang* : a business that makes a practice of overcharging

clip-on \kli-'p(ə-)ŋ, -ŋ-/ *adj* : of or relating to something that clips on (a ~ tie) (~ earrings)

clip on \kli-'p(ə-)ŋ, -ŋ-/ *vi* : to be capable of being fastened by an attached clip (the medal ~s on to the coat lapel)

clipper \kli-'p(ə-)r/ *n* 1 : one that clips something 2 : an implement for clipping esp. hair, fingernails, or toenails — *usu* used in pl 3 a : one that moves swiftly b : a fast sailing ship, esp. one with long slender lines, an overhanging bow, tall raking masts, and a large sail area

clip-ping \kli-'p(ə-)ŋ/ *n* : something that is clipped off or out of something, esp. : an item clipped from a publication

clipsheet \kli-'p(ə-)ŝet/ *n* : a sheet of newspaper material issued by an organization and usu. printed on only one side to facilitate clipping and reprinting



climbing iron

a	abut	°	kitten	ar	farther	a	back	ā	bake	ā	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	l	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	ō	coin	th	thin
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

tened across something to give strength or hold in position **b** (1) : a projecting piece (as on the bottom of a shoe) that furnishes a grip (2) *pl* : shoes equipped with cleats

cleat *vi* 1 : to secure to or by a cleat 2 : to provide with a cleat

cleavable \ˈkleɪ-və-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being split

cleavage \ˈkleɪ-vj/ *n* 1 **a** : the quality of a crystallized substance or rock of splitting along definite planes **b** : a fragment (as of a diamond) obtained by splitting 2 : the action of cleaving : the state of being cleft 3 : cell division, *esp* : the series of mitotic divisions of the egg that results in the formation of the blastomeres and changes the single-celled zygote into a multicellular embryo 4 : the splitting of a molecule into simpler molecules 5 : the depression between a woman's breasts *esp* when made visible by the wearing of a low-cut dress

cleave \ˈkleɪv/ *vi* **cleaved** \ˈkleɪvd/ or **clove** \ˈklɒv/ **also** **cleave** \ˈkleɪv/ **cleaving** [ME *cleven*, fr OE *clifian*] : to adhere firmly and closely or loyally and unwaveringly *syn* see **STICK**

cleave *vb* **cleaved** \ˈkleɪvd/ **also** **cleft** \ˈkleɪt/ or **clove** \ˈklɒv/, **cleaved** *also* **cleft** or **cloven** \ˈklɒv-/ **cleaving** [ME *cleven*, fr OE *clifian*, akin to ON *kliþja* to split, *L* *glubere* to peel, *Gk* *glyphein* to carve] *vt* 1 : to divide by or as if by a cutting blow : **SPLIT** 2 : to separate into distinct parts and *esp* into groups having divergent views *vi* 1 : to split *esp* along the grain 2 : to penetrate or pass through something by or as if by cutting *syn* see **TEAR**

cleaver \ˈkleɪ-vər/ *n* 1 : one that cleaves, *esp* : a butcher's implement for cutting animal carcasses into joints or pieces 2 : a rock ridge protruding from a glacier or snowfield

cleavers \ˈkleɪ-vərz/ *n pl* but *slng* or *pl* in *constr* [ME *clivre*, alter of OE *clife* burdock, cleavers, akin to OE *clifian* to cleave, adhere] 1 : an annual plant (*Galium aparine*) of the madder family that has numerous stalked white flowers, stems covered with curved prickles, and whorls of bristle-tipped leaves 2 : a plant related to cleavers

cleek \ˈklek/ *n* [ME (northern) *cleke*, fr *cleken* to clutch] chiefly *Scot* : a large hook (as for a pot over a fire)

cleft \ˈkleɪt/ *n* [F, *lit.*, key, fr *L* *clavis* — more at **CLAVICLE**] : a sign placed at the beginning of a musical staff to determine the position of the notes

cleft \ˈkleɪt/ *n* [ME *clift*, fr OE *geclift*; akin to OE *clifian* to cleave] 1 : a space or opening made by splitting : **FISSURE** 2 : a usu V-shaped indented formation : a hollow between ridges or protuberances (the anal ~ of the human body)

cleft *adj* [ME, fr *pp* of *cleven*] : partially split or divided, *specif* : divided about halfway to the midrib (a ~ leaf)

cleft palate *n* : congenital fissure of the roof of the mouth

cleis-tog-a-my \ˈkleɪ-stəg-ə-meɪ/ *n* [*Gk* *kleistos* closed (fr *kleitein* to close) + *ISV* -gamy — more at **CLOSE**] : the production (as in violets) of small inconspicuous closed self-pollinating flowers additional to and often more fruitful than the showier type — **cleis-tog-a-mous** \-mə-/ or **cleis-to-gam-ic** \ˈkleɪ-stə-gam-ɪk/ *adj* — **cleis-tog-a-mous-ly** *adv*

kleim-at-əs, **kli-mat-əs**, -māt-, -mat-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr *L* *Gk* *klimatis* brushwood, clematis, fr *klimati*, *klima* twig, fr *Gk* *klan* to break — more at **HALT**] : a vine or herb (genera *Clematis*, *Atragene*, or *Vitacea*) of the buttercup family having three leaflets on each leaf and usu. white or purple flowers

clem-en-ty \ˈkleɪm-ən-ti/ *n pl* -cles 1 **a** : disposition to be merciful and *esp* to moderate the severity of punishment due **b** : an act or instance of leniency 2 : pleasant mildness of weather *syn* see **MERCY** *ant* harshness

clem-ent \ˈkleɪm-ənt/ *adj* [ME, fr *L* *clement*, *clerkens*] 1 : inclined to be merciful : **LENIENT** (a ~ judge) 2 : **MILD** (~ weather for November) — **clem-ent-ly** *adv*

clench \ˈkleɪnʃ/ *vi* [ME *clenchen*, fr OE *clencan*, akin to OE *clincan* to cling] 1 : **CLUNCH 1 2 : to hold fast : **CLUTCH** (he ~ed the arms of his chair) 3 : to set or close tightly (~ed his teeth) (~ed his fists)**

clench *n* 1 : the end of a nail that is turned back in clinching it 2 : an act or instance of clenching

clepe \ˈkleɪp/ *vi* **cleped** \ˈkleɪpt/, **klept** : **cleped** or **ycleped** \i-/ or **yclept** \i-/ **clept** \i-/ **cleping** \i-/ *vi* [ME *clepen*, fr OE *clipian* to speak, call, akin to OFns *kleppa* to ring, knock] *archaic* : **NAME**, **CALL**

clep-sy-dra \ˈkleɪp-sə-drə/ *n pl* -dras or -drae \-drē, -drə/ [L, fr *Gk* *klepsydra*, fr *kleptein* to steal + *hydōr* water — more at **KLEPT**, **WATER**] : **WATER CLOCK**

clere-sto-ry or **clear-sto-ry** \ˈkli(ə)r-istōr-ē, -istōr-/ *n* [ME, fr *clere* clear + *story*] 1 : an outside wall of a room or building that rises above an adjoining roof and contains windows 2 : **GALLERY** 3 : a ventilating section of a railroad car roof

clergy \ˈkler-jeɪ/ *n* [ME *clergie*, fr OF, knowledge, learning, fr *clerc* clergyman] 1 : a group ordained to perform pastoral or sacerdotal functions in a Christian church 2 : the official or sacerdotal class of a non-Christian religion

clergy-man \-ji-mən/ *n* : a member of the clergy

cleric \ˈkler-ɪk/ *n* [LL *clericus*] : a member of the clergy, *specif* : one in orders below the grade of priest

cler-i-cal \ˈkler-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of the clergy, a clergyman, or a cleric 2 : of or relating to a clerk or office worker — **cler-i-cal-ly** \-ɪ-kəl-ē/ *adv*

clerical *n* 1 : **CLERGYMAN** 2 : **CLERICALIST** 3 : **CLERK**

clerical collar *n* : a narrow stiffly upright white collar worn buttoned at the back of the neck by clergymen

cler-i-cal-ism \ˈkler-ɪ-kəl-iz-əm/ *n* : a policy of maintaining or increasing the power of a religious hierarchy



clerestory 1

cler-i-cal-ist \-lɪst/ *n* : one that favors maintained or increased ecclesiastical power and influence

cler-i-hew \ˈkler-ɪ-,hyū/ *n* [Edmund Clerihew Bentley 1956 E writer] : a light verse quatrain rhyming *aabb* and usu dealing with a person named in the initial rhyme

cler-i-ky \ˈkler-ə-see/ *n* [*G* *klerisk* clergy, fr ML *clericia*, fr LL *clericus* cleric] : **INTELLIGENTSIA**

clerk \ˈklɜrk/ *n* [Brit usu rhymes with "lark"] *n* [ME, fr OF *clerc* & OE *cleric*, *clerc*, both fr LL *clericus*, fr LGk *klērīkos*, fr *Gk* *klērōs* lot, inheritance (in allusion to Deut 18 2), akin to *Gk* *klan* to break — more at **HALT**] 1 : **CLERIC** 2 *archaic* : **SCHOLAR** 3 **a** : an official responsible for correspondence, records, and accounts (city ~) **b** : one employed to keep records or accounts or to perform general office work **c** : one who works at a sales or service counter

clerk *vi* 1 : to act or work as a clerk (~ed in his father's store)

clerk-ly \ˈklɜrk-klē/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a clerk 2 *archaic* : **SCHOLARLY** — **clerkly** *adv*

clerk regular *n pl* **clerks regular** : a Roman Catholic religious combining line in a monastic community with the ministry of a diocesan priest

clerk-ship \ˈklɜrk-ʃɪp/ *n* : the office or business of a clerk

clever \ˈkleɪ-vər/ *adj* [ME *cliver*; prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *kliþja* to split — more at **CLEAVE**] 1 **a** : skillful or adroit in using the hands or body : **NIMBLE** **b** : mentally quick and resourceful but often lacking in depth and soundness 2 : marked by wit or ingenuity 3 *dialect* **a** : **GOOD** **b** : easy to use or handle — **clever-ish** \-ə-/ *adj* — **clever-ly** \-lē/ *adv* — **clever-ness** \-nəs/ *n*

syn 1 *see* **INTELLIGENT** *ant* **dull**

2 **CLEVER**, **ADROIT**, **CUNNING** **INGENUOUS** *shared meaning* **element** : having or showing practical wit or skill in contriving

clevis \ˈkleɪ-vɪs/ *n* [earlier *clerl*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *kliþja* to split] : a usu U-shaped metal shackle that has the ends drilled to receive a pin or bolt and that is used for attaching or suspending parts

clew or **clue** \ˈkliu/ *n* [ME *clewe*, fr OE *cliewen*, akin to OHG *kliuwa* ball, *Skt* *glau* lump] 1 : a ball of thread, yarn, or cord 2 *usu* **clue** : something that guides through an intricate procedure or maze of difficulties, *specif* : a piece of evidence that leads one toward the solution of a problem 3 **a** : a lower corner or only the after corner of a sail **b** : a metal loop attached to the lower corner of a sail **c pl** : a combination of lines by which a hammock is suspended

clew or **clue** *vi* **clewed** or **clued**; **clew-ing** or **clue-ing** or **clue-ing** 1 : to roll into a ball 2 *usu* **clue** **a** : to provide with a clue **b** : to give reliable information to (~ me in on how it happened) 3 : to haul (a sail) up or down by ropes through the clews

clit-ché \ˈkli-ʃhā/ *n* [F, *lit.*, stereotype, fr *pp* of *clicher* to stereotype, of *imit.* origin] 1 : a trite phrase or expression, *also* : the idea expressed by it 2 : a hackneyed theme or situation — **clit-ché** *adj*

clit-ché \ˈkli-ʃhād/ *adj* 1 : marked by or abounding in clichés 2 : **HACKNEYED**

click \ˈkliɪk/ *n* [prob *imit*] 1 **a** : a slight sharp noise **b** : a speech sound in some languages made by enclosing air between two stop articulations of the tongue, enlarging the enclosure to rarely the air, and suddenly opening the enclosure 2 : **DETENT**

click *vi* 1 : to stnke, move, or produce with a click (~ed his heels together) ~ *vi* 1 : to make a click (the Geiger counter was ~ing furiously) 2 **a** : to fit or agree exactly **b** : to fit together ~ hit off (they did not ~ as friends) **c** : to function smoothly **d** : **SUCCEED** (a movie that ~s)

click beetle *n* : any of a family (Elateridae) of beetles able to right themselves with a click when inverted

click stop *n* : a turnable control device (as for a camera diaphragm opening) that engages with a definite click at specific setting positions

client \ˈkli-ənt/ *n* [ME, fr MF & L, MF *client*, fr L *client*-, *clien*-, akin to L *clinare* to lean — more at **LEAN**] 1 : a person under the protection of another **DEPENDENT** 2 **a** : a person who engages the professional advice or services of another (a lawyer's ~s) **b** : **CUSTOMER** (hotel ~s) **c** : a person served by or utilizing the services of a social agency (a welfare ~) — **client-age** \-ən-ij/ *n* — **cli-en-tal** \ˈkli-ənt-əl/ *adj*

cli-en-tèle \ˈkli-ən-ˈtel, -klē-ən/ *also* \ˈklē-än-/ *n* [F *clientèle*, fr L *clientela*, fr *client*, *clien*] : a body of clients (a shop that caters to an exclusive ~)

cliff \ˈklɪf/ *n* [ME *klif*, fr OE, akin to OE *clifian* to adhere to] : a very steep, vertical, or overhanging face of rock, earth, or ice : **PRECIPICE** — **cliffy** \ˈklɪf-ē/ *adj*

cliff dweller *n* 1 *often* *cap* **C&D** **a** : a member of a prehistoric Amerindian people of the southwestern US who built their homes on rock ledges or in the natural recesses of canyon walls and cliffs **b** : a member of any cliff-dwelling people 2 : a person who lives in a large usu metropolitan apartment building — **cliff dwelling** *n*

cliff-hang \ˈklɪf-haŋ/ *vi* [back-formation fr *cliff-hanger*] : to end an installment of a cliff-hanger with a suspenseful melodramatic unresolved conflict, *also* : to await the outcome of a suspenseful situation

cliff-hanger \-hɑŋ-ər/ *n* 1 : an adventure serial or melodrama, *esp* : one presented in installments each ending in suspense 2 : a contest whose outcome is in doubt up to the very end

climac-ter-ic \ˈkli-mak-ˈter-ɪk/ *adj* [LL *climac-tericus*, fr *Gk* *klimaktērīkos*, fr *klimaktēr* critical point, *lit.*, rung of a ladder, fr *klimak*, *klimax* ladder] 1 : constituting or relating to a critical period (as of life) 2 : **CRITICAL**, **CRUCIAL**

climacteric *n* 1 : a major turning point or critical stage 2 : **MENOPAUSE**, *also* : a corresponding period in the male during which sexual activity and competence are reduced 3 : the maximum to which the respiratory rate of fruit rises just prior to full ripening

syn 1 CLOSE, DENSE, COMPACT, THICK *shared meaning element* : having constituent parts that are massed or gathered tightly together *antonym*

2 *see* STINGY *antithetical*

— **close to home** : within one's personal interests so that one is strongly affected (the audience felt that the speaker's remarks hit pretty close to home)

close /'kloʊz/ *adv* : in a close position or manner : NEAR

close call /'kloʊz-/ *n* : a narrow escape

close corporation /'kloʊz-/ *n* : a corporation whose stock is held by a few persons who are often those active in the management

close-cropped /'kloʊz-/ *adj* 1 : clipped short 2 : having the hair clipped short

closed /'kloʊzd/ *adj* 1 *a* : not open *b* : ENCLOSED (a ~ porch)

2 *a* : forming a self-contained unit allowing no additions (~ association) *b* (1) : traced by a moving point that returns to an arbitrary starting point (~ curve), also : so formed that every plane section is a closed curve (~ surface) (2) : characterized by mathematical elements that when subjected to an operation produce only elements of the same set (the set of whole numbers is ~ under addition and multiplication) (3) : containing all the limit points of every possible subset (a ~ set) *c* : characterized by continuous return and reuse of the working substance (a ~ cooling system) *d* of a racecourse : having the same starting and finishing point 3 *a* : confined to a few (~ membership) *b* : excluding participation of outsiders or witnesses : conducted in strict secrecy *c* : rigidly excluding outside influence (~ economy) (a ~ mind) 4 : ending in a consonant (~ syllable)

closed chain *n* : RING 10

closed circuit *n* : a television installation in which the signal is transmitted by wire to a limited number of receivers

closed couplet *n* : a rhymed couplet in which the sense is complete

closed-door /'kloʊz-/ *adj* : done or carried on in a closed session barring public and press (a ~ session of the investigating committee)

closed-end /'kloʊz-/ *adj* : having a fixed capitalization of shares that are traded on the market at prices determined by the operation of the law of supply and demand (a ~ investment company) — compare OPEN END

closed loop *n* : an automatic control system for an operation or process in which feedback in a closed path or group of paths acts to maintain output at a desired level

close down /'kloʊz-/ *vi* : to settle or appear close around so as to block any outward view (fog presently closed down)

closed shop *n* : an establishment in which the employer by agreement hires only union members in good standing

closed stance *n* : a preparatory position (as in baseball batting or golf) in which the forward foot (as the left foot of a right-handed person) is closer to the line of play than the back foot — compare OPEN STANCE

close-fisted /'kloʊz-/ *adj* : STINGY TIGHTFISTED

close-grained /'grænd/ *adj* : having a closely compacted smooth texture, esp : having narrow annual rings or small wood elements

close-hauled /'hoʊld/ *adj* : having the sails set for sailing as nearly against the wind as the ship will go

close in /'kloʊz-/ *vi* 1 : to gather in close all around with an oppressing or isolating effect (despair closed in on her) 2 : to approach from various directions to close quarters esp for an attack, raid, or arrest (intelligence agents closed in on him) 3 : to grow dark (the short November day was already closing in — Ellen Glasgow) ~ *vi* 1 : to encircle closely and isolate 2 : to enshroud to such an extent as to preclude entrance or exit (the airport is closed in)

close-knit /'kloʊz-/ *adj* : bound together by intimate social or cultural ties or by close economic or political ties (the immigrants had left their ~ little villages — Oscar Handlin)

close-lipped /'kloʊz-/ *adj* : TIGHT-LIPPED

close-mouthed /'kloʊz-/ *adj* : CAUTIOUS in speaking : UNCOMMUNICATIVE, also : SECRETIVE (is ~ about her work)

close order *n* : an arrangement of troops for formations, drill, or marching according to an exact scheme prescribing fixed distances and intervals

close-out /'kloʊz-/ *n* 1 : a clearing out by a sale usu at reduced prices of the whole remaining stock (as of a business) 2 : an article offered or bought at a closeout

close out /'kloʊz-/ *vi* 1 *a* : EXCLUDE *b* : PRECLUDE (close out his chances) 2 *a* : to dispose of a whole stock of by sale *b* : to dispose of (a business) *c* : SELL (closed out his share of the business) *d* : to put (an account) in order for disposal or transfer 3 *a* : TERMINATE *b* : to discontinue operation ~ *vi* 1 : to sell out a business 2 : to buy or sell securities or commodities in order to terminate an account (as when margin is exhausted)

close quarters /'kloʊz-/ *n* pl : immediate contact or close range (fought at close quarters)

close shave /'kloʊz-/ *n* : a narrow escape

close-stool /'kloʊz-/ *n* : a stool holding a chamber pot

close-t /'kloʊz-/ *n* [ME, fr MF, dim of *close enclosure*] 1 *a* : an apartment or small room for privacy *b* : a monarch's or official's private chamber for counsel or devotions 2 : a cabinet or recess for china, household utensils, or clothing : CUPBOARD 3 : a place of retreat or privacy 4 : WATER CLOSET 5 : a state or condition of secrecy, privacy, or obscurity — **close-ful** /'ful/ *n*

closet /'kloʊz-/ *adj* 1 : closely private 2 : working in or suited to the closet as the place of seclusion or study : THEORETICAL 3 : being so in private (a ~ racist)

closet *vi* 1 : to shut up in or as if in a closet 2 : to take into a closet for a secret interview

closet drama *n* : drama suited primarily for reading rather than production

closet queen *n* : one who secretly engages in homosexual activities while leading an ostensibly heterosexual life

close-up /'kloʊz-/ *n* 1 : a photograph or movie shot taken at close range 2 : an intimate view or examination of something

close-ing /'kloʊz-/ *n* 1 : a concluding part (as of a speech) 2 : a closable gap (as in an article of wear)

close-trid-ium /'kloʊz-/ *n*, pl -ia /-i-/ [NL, genus name, fr Gk *klōstēr* spindle, fr *klōsthai* to spin] : any of various spores forming mostly anaerobic soil or intestinal bacteria (esp genus *Clostridium*) — compare BOTULISM — **close-trid-i-al** /-i-/ *adj*

close-sure /'kloʊz-/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *clausura*, fr *claudere*, pp of *claudere* to close — more at CLOSE] 1 *archaic* : means of enclosing : ENCLOSURE 2 : an act of closing : the condition of being closed (~ of the eyelids) 3 : something that closes (pocket with zipper ~) 4 [trans of F *clôture*] : CLOTURE 5 : the property that a number system or a set has when it is mathematically closed under an operation 6 : a set that contains a given set together with all the limit points of the given set

closure *vi* **close-sured** /'kloʊz-/ *adj* : CLOTURE

clot /'klɒt/ *n* [ME, fr OE *clott*, akin to MPG *klōz* lump, ball — more at CLOUT] 1 : a portion of a substance cleaving together in a thick nondispensible mass (as of clay or gum) 2 *a* : a roundish viscous lump formed by coagulation of a portion of liquid or by melting *b* : the coagulum produced by clotting of blood 3 *Brit* : BLOODHEAD 4 : CLUSTER

clot *vb* **clotted**; **clot-ting** *vi* 1 : to become a clot : form clots 2 : to undergo a sequence of complex chemical and physical reactions that results in conversion of fluid blood into a coagulum : COAGULATE ~ *vi* 1 : to cause to clot 2 : to fill with clots

cloth /'klɒθ/ *n*, pl *cloths* /'klɒθz/ *cloths* often *attrib* [ME, fr OE *clath*, akin to OE *clithan* to adhere to, LL *glut-, glut-* glue] 1 *a* : a pliable material made usu by weaving, felting, or knitting natural or synthetic fibers and filaments *b* : a similar material (as of glass) 2 : a piece of cloth adapted for a particular purpose, esp : TABLECLOTH 3 *a* : a distinctive dress of a profession or calling *b* : the dress of the clergy, also : CLERGY

clothe /'klɒθ/ *vi* **clothed** or **clad** /'klæd/ *adj* **clothing** [ME *clothen* fr OE *clāthan*, fr *clāth* cloth, garment] 1 *a* : to cover with or as if with cloth or clothing : DRESS *b* : to provide with clothes 2 : to express or enhance by suitably significant language : COUCH (treaties clothed in stately phraseology) 3 : to endow esp with power or a quality (an act clothing Indians with United States citizenship)

clothes /'klɒðz/ *n* pl, often *attrib* [ME, fr OE *clāthas*, pl of *clāth* cloth, garment] 1 : CLOTHING 2 : BEDCLOTHES 3 : all the cloth articles of personal and household use that can be washed **clothes-horse** /'hɒs-/ *n* 1 : a frame on which to hang clothes 2 : a conspicuously dressy person

clothes-line /'liːn/ *n* 1 : a line (as of cord) on which clothes may be hung to dry 2 : a tackle in football in which a defensive player's outstretched arm catches the ballcarrier by the head and neck unawares

clothesline *vi* : to hit (a football player) with an outstretched arm **clothes moth** *n* : any of several small yellowish or buff-colored moths (esp genera *Tinea* and *Tineola* of the family Tineidae) whose larvae eat wool, fur, or feathers

clothes-pin /'klɒðz-/ *n* 1 : a forked piece of wood or plastic or a small spring clamp used for fastening clothes on a clothesline

clothes-press /'pres/ *n* : a receptacle for clothes

clothes tree *n* : an upright post-shaped stand with hooks or pegs around the top on which to hang clothes

clothes-er /'klɒθz-/ *n* [ME, alter. of *clother*, fr *cloth*] : one who makes or sells cloth or clothing

clothing /'klɒθɪŋ/ *n* : garments in general; also : COVERING

cloth yard *n* : a yard esp for measuring cloth, specif : a unit of 37 inches equal to the Scotch ell and used also as a length for arrows

clotted cream *n* : a thick cream made chiefly in England by slowly heating whole milk on which the cream has been allowed to rise and then skimming the cooled cream from the top — called also *Cornish cream*, *Devonshire cream*

clot-ure /'klɒtʃər/ *n* [F *clôture*, lit, closure, alter. of MF *clôture*] : the closing or limitation of debate in a legislative body esp by calling for a vote (attempted to end the filibuster by ~) — **cloture** *vi*

cloud /'klaʊd/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, rock, cloud, fr OE *clūd*; akin to Gk *glōiōus* buttock] 1 *a* : a visible mass of particles of water or ice in the form of fog, mist, or haze suspended usu at a considerable height in the air *b* : a light filmy, puffy, or billowy mass seeming to float in the air 2 *a* : a usu visible mass of minute particles suspended in the air or in a gas, also : one of the masses of obscuring matter in interstellar space *b* : an aggregate of charged particles (as electrons) 3 : a great crowd or multitude : SWARM (~s of mosquitoes) 4 : something that has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect (~s of another war began to loom over the horizon) 5 : something that obscures or blemishes (worked

clouds 1a, 7 cirrus, 2 cirrostratus, 3 cirrocumulus, 4 altostratus, 5 altocumulus, 6 stratocumulus, 7 nimbostratus, 8 cumulus, 9 cumulonimbus, 10 stratus

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke q sing o flow o flaw ol coln th thin th this
ü loot u foot y yet yü few yu furious zh vision

clique \ˈkliːk, ˈkliːk\ *n* [F]: a narrow exclusive circle or group of persons, esp: one held together by a presumed identity of interests, views, or purposes **syn** see SET — **cliquary** \ˈkliːk-ē, ˈkliːk-ē\ *adj* — **cliquish** \-ish\ *adj* — **cliquishly** *adv* — **cliquishness** *n*

clitellum \ˈkliː-tel-əm\ *n*, *pl* -la -lə\ [NL, modif of L *clitellae* pack-saddle]: a thickened glandular section of the body wall of some annelids that secretes a viscid sac in which the eggs are deposited

clit-ris \ˈkliːt-ris, ˈkliːt-ris\ *n* [NL, fr Gk *kleitioris*]: a small organ at the anterior or ventral part of the vulva homologous to the penis — **clit-ral** \ˈkliːt-rəl, ˈkliːt-rəl\ or **clit-ric** \ˈkliːt-r-ik, ˈkliːt-r-ik\ *adj*

clk *abbr* clerk

clo *abbr* clothing

cloaca \ˈklɔː-ə-kə\ *n*, *pl* -acae -ˈkē, -sē\ [L, akin to Gk *klyzein* to wash] 1: SEWER 2 [NL, fr L]: the common chamber into which the intestinal, urinary, and generative canals discharge in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and many fishes, also: a comparable chamber of an invertebrate — **cloacal** \-ə-kəl\ *adj*

cloak \ˈklɔːk\ *n* [ME *cloke*, fr ONF *cloque* bell, cloak, fr. ML *clocca* bell, fr. its shape] 1: a loose outer garment 2: something that conceals: PRETENSE, DISGUISE

cloak *vi*: to cover or hide with a cloak **syn** see DISGUISE

cloak-and-dagger *adj*: dealing in or suggestive of melodramatic intrigue and action usu involving secret agents and espionage

cloak-room \ˈklɔːkrum, -krum\ *n* 1: a room in which outdoor clothing may be placed during one's stay 2: a room or cubicle where garments, parcels, and luggage may be checked for temporary safekeeping (as in a theater) 3: an anteroom of a legislative chamber where members may keep their wraps, rest, and confer with colleagues

clubber \ˈklʌb-ər\ *vi* **club-bored**; **club-boring** \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [origin unknown] 1: to pound mercilessly; also: to hit with force 2: SMASH 2: to defeat overwhelmingly

cloche \ˈklɔːʃ\ *n* [F, lit, bell, fr ML *clocca*]: a woman's small helmetlike hat usu with deep rounded crown and very narrow brim

clock \ˈklɔːk\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *clok*, fr. MD *clocke* bell, clock, fr ONF or ML; ONF *cloque* bell, fr ML *clocca*, of Celt origin, akin to MIr *clocc* bell] 1: a device other than a watch for indicating or measuring time commonly by means of hands moving on a dial 2: a registering device with a dial and indicator attached to a mechanism to measure or gauge its functioning or to record its output, specif: SPEEDOMETER 3: TIME CLOCK 4: a synchronizing device (as in a computer) that produces pulses at regular intervals — around the clock 1: continuously for 24 hours: day and night without cessation 2: without relaxation and heedless of time — kill the clock or run out the clock: to use up as much as possible of the playing time remaining in a game (as football) while retaining possession of the ball or puck esp to protect a lead

clock *vi* 1: to time with a stopwatch or by an electric timing device 2: to register on a mechanical recording device (wind velocities were ~ed at 80 miles per hour) ~ *vi*: to register on a time sheet or time clock: PUNCH — used with *in*, *out*, *on*, *off* (he ~ed in late) — **clock-er** *n*

clock *n* [prob fr clock (bell), fr its original bell-like shape]: an ornamental figure on the ankle or side of a stocking or sock

clock-like \ˈklɔːk-lɪk\ *adj*: unusually regular, undeviating, and precise (does his job with ~ efficiency)

clock-watcher \-wɔːtʃ-ər\ *n*: a person (as a worker or student) who displays lack of zeal or interest esp by keeping close watch on the passage of time — **clock-watching** \-ɪŋ\ *n*

clock-wise \ˈklɔːk-wɪz\ *adv*: in the direction in which the hands of a clock rotate as viewed from in front — **clockwise** *adj*

clockwork \ˈwɜːk\ *n* 1: machinery containing a train of wheels of small size as in a mechanical toy or a bomb-actuating device 2: something that seems to perform in response to clockwork or to be controlled by clockwork

clod \ˈklɔːd\ *n* [ME, alter of *clot*] 1: a lump or mass esp of earth or clay 2: SOIL, EARTH 2: OAF, DOLT — **clod-dish** \ˈklɔːd-ɪʃ\ *adj* — **clod-dish-ness** *n* — **clod-dy** \ˈklɔːd-ɪ\ *adj*

clod-hopper \ˈklɔːd-ˌhɒp-ər\ *n* 1: a clumsy and uncouth rustic 2: a large heavy shoe

clod-hop-pling \-ˌhɒp-ɪŋ\ *adj*: BOORISH, RUDE

clod-poll or **clod-pole** \ˈklɔːd-pɒl\ *n*: BLOCKHEAD

clod-fibre \ˈklɔːd-fɪb-ər, -fɪb-ər\ *n* [perh fr *chlor* + *fibr* + propionate]: a compound C₁₂H₁₃ClO₂, used esp in the treatment of hypercholesterolemia

clod \ˈklɔːd\ *n* [ME *clodge* short thick piece of wood] 1: a weight attached esp to an animal to hinder motion 2: something that shackles or impedes: ENCUMBRANCE 1 2: a shoe, sandal, or overshoe having a thick typically wooden sole

clod *vb* **clogged**; **clod-ding** *vi* 1: ENCUMBER 2: to impede with a clog: HINDER 2: to halt or retard the progress, operation, or growth of restraints that have been clogging the market — T W Arnold: 3: to fill beyond capacity: OVERLOAD (cars clogged the main street for hours) ~ *vi* 1: to become filled with extraneous matter (the heater clogged with dust) 2: to unite in a mass: CLOT 3: to dance a clog dance **syn** see HAMPER **ant** expedite, facilitate

clog dance *n*: a dance in which the performer wears clogs and beats out a clattering rhythm on the floor — **clog dancer** *n* — **clog dancing** *n*

cloisonné \ˈklɔːz-ən-ē, ˈklɔːz-ən-ē\ *adj* [F, fr pp of *cloisonner* to partition]: of, relating to, or being a style of enamel decoration in which the enamel is applied and fired in raised cells (as of soldered wires) on a usu metal background — compare CHAMPLEVÉ — **cloisonné** *n*

cloister \ˈklɔːstər\ *n* [ME *cloistre*, fr. OF, fr ML *claustrum*, fr L, bar, bolt, fr *claudere* to close — more at CLOSE] 1: an area within a monastery or convent to which the religious are normally restricted 2: a monastic establishment 3: monastic life 2: a covered passage on the side of a court usu having one side walled and the other an open arcade or colonnade

cloister *vi* **clois-tered**; **clois-ter-ing** \-(s)trɪŋ\ 1: to seclude from the world or in as if in a cloister (a scientist who ~s himself in a laboratory) 2: to surround with a cloister (~ed gardens)

clois-tral \ˈklɔːst-rəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or suggestive of a cloister

clois-tress \ˈklɔːst-rəs\ *n*, obs: NUN

clo-mi-phone \ˈklɔːm-i-fən, ˈklɔːm-i-fən\ *n* [*chlor* + *amine* + *-phone* (fr *phony*)]: an ovulation-inducing synthetic drug C₁₂H₁₃ClNO

clone \ˈklɔːn\ *n* [Gk *klōn* twig, slip, akin to Gk *klān* to break]: the aggregate of the asexually produced progeny of an individual — **clonal** \ˈklɔːn-l\ *adj* — **clonally** \-l-ē\ *adv*

clone *vi* **cloned**, **clon-ing**: to cause to grow as a clone

clonk \ˈklɔːŋk, ˈklɔːŋk\ *v* [imit]: to make a dull thumping sound ~ *vi*: from impact of a hard object on a hard but hollow surface ~ *vt*: to produce a clonk

clonk *n*: a clonking sound

clonus \ˈklɔːnəs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *klonos* agitation, akin to L *celer* swift]: a forced series of alternating contractions and partial relaxations of a muscle occurring in some nervous diseases — **clonic** \ˈklɔːn-ɪk\ *adj* — **clonically** \-l-ē\ *adv*

clout \ˈklɔːt\ *n* [prob of Scand origin, akin to ON *klō* claw] 1: a cloven hoof 2: *pl*, *cap*, Scot: CLOOTIE

Clootie \ˈklɔːt-ē\ *n* [dim of *clout*] chiefly Scot — used as a name of the devil

clap \ˈklɔːp\ *n* [imit]: a sound made by or as if by a hoof or wooden shoe against the pavement — **clap** *vi*

clap-clap \ˈklɔːp-ˌklɔːp\ *n*: a sound of rhythmically repeated claps — **clap-clap** *vi*

close \ˈklɔːz\ *vb* **closed**; **close-ing** [ME *clösen*, fr OF *claus*, stem of *clare*, fr L *claudere*] *vi* 1: a: to move so as to bar passage through something (~ the gate) b: to block against entry or passage (~ a street) c: to deny access to (because of drought the governor closed the woodlands) d: SCREEN, EXCLUDE (~ a view) e: to suspend or stop the operations of (~ school) 2: *archaic*: ENCLOSE, CONTAIN 3: a: to bring to an end or period (~ a charge account) b: to conclude discussion or negotiation about (the question is closed), also: to consummate by performing something previously agreed (~ a transfer of real estate title) 4: a: to bring or bind together the parts or edges of (a closed fist) b: to fill up (as an opening) (~ a crack with patching plaster) ~ *vt* 1: a: to contract, fold, swing, or slide so as to leave no opening (the door closed quietly) b: to cease operation (the factory closed down) (the stores ~ at 9 p.m.) 2: a: to draw near (the ship was closing with the island) b: to engage in a struggle at close quarters: GRAPPLE (~ with the enemy) 3: to come together: MEET 4: to enter into or complete an agreement 5: to come to an end or period — **close-able** or **close-able** \ˈklɔːz-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **close-er** *n* **syn** CLOSE, END, CONCLUDE, FINISH, COMPLETE, TERMINATE *shared meaning element*: to bring or come to a stopping point or limit CLOSE usually carries over from another sense the idea of action on something that is in some way open as well as unfinished (close an account) (close a debate) END conveys a stronger sense of finality and usually implies a progress or development which is felt as having been carried to a conclusion (the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved — Jer 8:20 (AVV)) CONCLUDE can imply a formal closing (as of a meeting) and often stresses less the fact than the form of that closing (concluded his speech with a plea for unity) or it can be very close to close or end (concluded their game and went home) FINISH implies that something proposed or begun has been done and may stress completion of a final step in a process (finished the dress by carefully pressing the seams) COMPLETE implies the removal of all deficiencies or a successful finishing of what has been undertaken (his education was ended, if not completed — J T Farrell) TERMINATE implies the setting of a limit in time or space (the path terminates near the lake)

— **close one's doors** 1: to refuse admission (the nation closed its doors to immigrants) 2: to go out of business (after nearly 40 years he had to close his doors for lack of trade) — **close one's eyes** 1: to ignore deliberately — **close ranks**: to unite in a concerted stand esp to meet a challenge — **close the door**: to be uncompromisingly obstructive (his attitude closed the door to further negotiation)

close \ˈklɔːz\ *n* 1: a coming or bringing to a conclusion (at the ~ of the party) b: a conclusion or end in time or existence: CESSATION (the decade drew to a ~) c: the concluding passage (as of a speech or play) 2: the conclusion of a musical strain or period: CADENCE 3: *archaic*: a hostile encounter 4: the movement of the free foot in dancing toward or into contact with the supporting foot with or without a transfer of weight

close \ˈklɔːz\ *U.S. also \ˈklɔːz\ *n* [ME *claus*, lit, enclosure, fr OF *claus*, fr L *clausum*, fr neuter of *claudere*, pp] 1: a: an enclosed area b: the precinct of a cathedral 2: chiefly Brit: a: a narrow passage leading from a street to a court and the houses within or to the common stairway of tenements b: a road closed at one end*

close \ˈklɔːz\ *adj* **close-er**; **close-est** [ME *claus*, fr MF, fr L *clausus*, pp of *claudere* to shut, close, akin to Gk *klaiein* to close, OHG *slōzan*] 1: having no openings: CLOSED 2: a: confined or confining strictly (five days of ~ arrest) b: (1) of a vowel: HIGH (2) (2): formed with the tongue in a higher position than for the other vowel of a pair 3: restricted to a privileged class 4: a: SECLUDED, SECRET b: SECRETIVE (she could tell us something if she would ~ but she was as ~ as wax — A Conan Doyle) 5: STRICT, RIGOROUS (keep ~ watch) 6: hot and stuffy 7: reluctant to part with money or possessions: cautious and often stingy in expenditure 8: having little space between items or units 9: a: fitting tightly or exactly b: very short or near to the surface (the barber gave him a ~ shave) c: matching or blending without gap 10: being near in time, space, effect, or degree 11: INTIMATE, FAMILIAR 12: a: ACCURATE, PRECISE (a ~ study) b: marked by fidelity to an original (a ~ copy of an old master) c: TERSE, COMPACT 13: having an even or nearly even score (a ~ baseball game) 14: difficult to obtain (money is ~) 15: of punctuation: characterized by liberal use esp of commas — **close-ly** *adv* — **close-ness** *n*

ings) having a laterally compressed body and a forked tail — *clupeid* *adj*

cluster \ˈklʌs-tər/ *n* [ME, fr OE *clyster*; akin to OE *clott* clot] 1 : a number of similar things growing together or of things or persons collected or grouped closely together: BUNCH 2 : two or more consecutive consonants or vowels in a segment of speech 3 : a group of buildings and esp houses built close together on a sizable tract in order to preserve open spaces larger than the individual yard for common recreation *syn* see GROUP — *cluster* *adj*

cluster *vb* *clustered*; *cluster-ing* \-t(ə)-nɪŋ/ *vt* 1 : to collect into a cluster (~ the tents together) 2 : to furnish with clusters ~ *vi*: to grow or assemble in a cluster (men ~ed around the stove) **cluster college** *n*: a small residential college constituting a semi-autonomous division of a university and usu specializing in one area of knowledge (as history and the social sciences)

clutch \ˈklʌtʃ/ *vb* [ME *clucchen*, fr OE *clucan*, akin to Mfr *glacc* hand — more at CLING] *vt* 1 : to grasp or hold with or as if with the hand or claws usu strongly, tightly, or suddenly 2 *obs*: CLENCH ~ *vi* 1 : to seek to grasp and hold 2 : to operate an automobile clutch *syn* see TAKE

clutch *n* 1 *a*: the claws or a hand in the act of grasping or seizing firmly *b*: an often cruel or unrelenting control, power, or possession (the fell ~ of circumstance — W E. Henley) *c*: the act of grasping, holding, or restraining 2 : a device for gripping an object (as at the end of a chain or tackle) 3 *a*: a coupling used to connect and disconnect a driving and a driven part of a mechanism *b*: a lever operating such a clutch 4 : a tight or critical situation: PINCH (the batter came through with a hit in the ~) 5: CLUTCH BAG *syn* see HOLD

clutch *adj* 1 : made or done in a crucial situation (a ~ hit drove in the winning run) 2 : successful in a crucial situation (a ~ pitcher)

clutch *n* [alter of dial *E clutch* (hatching, brood)] 1 : a nest of eggs or a brood of chicks 2 : GROUP, BUNCH (a ~ of gossiping matrons)

clutch bag *n*: a woman's small usu strapless handbag — called also *clutch purse*

clutter \ˈklʌt-ər/ *vb* [ME *clotteren* to clot, fr *clot*] *vt*: to fill or cover with scattered or disordered things that impede movement or reduce effectiveness — often used with *up* (~ed up his room) ~ *vi*, *chiefly dial*: to run in disorder

clutter *n* 1 *a*: a crowded or confused mass or collection (a ~ of shops and tenements) *b*: LITTER, DISORDER (the ~ in her room) 2 : interfering echoes visible on a radar screen caused by reflection from objects other than the target 3 *chiefly dial*: DISTURBANCE, HUBBUB

Clydesdale \ˈklɪd-z-dāl/ *n*: a heavy feathered-legged draft horse of a breed orig from Clydesdale, Scotland

Clydesdale terrier *n*: a small terrier of a breed distinguished by erect ears, long silky coat, and short legs

clypeate \ˈklɪp-ē-ət/ or **clypeated** \-ē-āt-əd/ *adj* [L & NL *clypeus* + *E -ate*] 1 : shaped like a shield or buckler 2 : having a clypeus

clypeus \ˈklɪp-ē-əs/ *n*, *pl* *clypei* \-ē-j-, -ē-ē/ [NL, fr L, round shield]: a plate on the anterior median apex of an insect's head

clyster \ˈklɪs-tər/ *n* [ME, fr MF or L, MF *clustere*, fr L *clyster*, fr Gk *klyster*, fr *klizein* to wash out]: ENEMA

Clytemnestra \ˈklɪt-əm-ˈhes-trə/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Klytāimnēstra*]: the wife and murderer of Agamemnon

cm *abbr* 1 centimeter 2 cumulative

Cm *symbol* curium

CM *abbr* 1 center matched 2 circular mil 3 common meter 4

Congregation of the Mission

cmd *abbr* command

cmdg *abbr* commanding

cmdr *abbr* commander

CMG *abbr* Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George

c-mitosis \ˌsē-/ *n* [colchicine + *mitosis*]: an artificially induced

abortive nuclear division in which the chromosome number is

doubled — *c-mitotic* *adj*

cml *abbr* commercial

CMSgt *abbr* chief master sergeant

CN *abbr* credit note

cnido-blast \ˈnɪd-ə-bləst/ *n* [NL *cnida* nematocyst, fr Gk *knidē* nettle]: a cell that develops a nematocyst or develops into a nematocyst

CNO *abbr* chief of naval operations

CNS *abbr* central nervous system

co *abbr* 1 company 2 county

Co *symbol* cobalt

CO *abbr* 1 cash order 2 Colorado 3 commanding officer 4 conscientious objector

co- *prefix* [ME, fr L, fr *com-*; akin to OE *ge-*, perfective and collective prefix, Gk *kolnos* common] 1 : with; together; joint

2 : jointly (coexist) (coheir) 3 : in or to the same degree (coextensive)

4 : one that is associated in an action with another: fellow

5 : partner (coauthor) (co-worker) *b*: having a usu lesser share in duty or responsibility: alternate (copilot) 4

6 : of, relating to, or constituting the complement of an angle (co-

sine) (codirection)

c/o *abbr* care of

co-acervate \ˈkō-əs-ər-vāt/ *n* [L *coacervatus*, pp of *coacervare* to

heap up, fr *co-* + *acervus* heap]: an aggregate of colloidal droplets

held together by electrostatic attractive forces — *co-acervate*

\ˈkō-əs-ər-vāt/ *adj* — *co-acervation*

\ˈkō-əs-ər-vā-shən/ *n*

coach \ˈkōch/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *coache*, fr MF, fr G *kutsche*] 1 *a*:

a large usu closed four-wheeled

carriage having doors in the sides



coach 1a

and an elevated seat in front for the driver *b*: a railroad passenger car intended primarily for day travel *c*: BUS 1a *d*: a house trailer *e*: an automobile body esp of a closed model *f*: a class of passenger air transportation at a lower fare than first class 2 [fr the concept that the tutor conveys the student through his examinations] *a*: a private tutor *b*: one who instructs or trains a performer or a team of performers, *specif*: one who instructs players in the fundamentals of a competitive sport and directs team strategy (football ~)

coach *vt* 1 : to train intensively by instruction, demonstration, and practice 2 : to act as coach to 3 : to direct the movements of (a player) ~ *vi* 1 : to go in a coach 2 : to instruct, direct, or prompt as a coach — *coach-er* *n*

coach dog *n*: DALMATIAN

coachman \ˈkōch-mən/ *n* 1 : a man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage 2 : an artificial fishing fly with white wings, peacock feather body, brown hackle, and gold tag

co-act \ˈkō-akt/ *vi*: to act or work together — *co-active* \-ˈak-tiv/ *adj*

co-action \-ˈak-shən/ *n* 1 : joint action 2 : the interaction between individuals or kinds (as species) in an ecological community

co-adapted \ˈkō-ə-dap-təd/ *adj*: mutually adapted esp by natural selection (~ gene complexes)

coadjutor \ˈkō-ə-djʊ-tər, -kō-aj-ət-ər/ *n* [ME *coadjutor*, fr MF *coadjuteur*, fr L *coadjutor*, fr *co-* + *adjutor* aid, fr *adjuvare*, pp of *adjuvare* to help — more at AID] 1 : one who works together with another: ASSISTANT 2 : a bishop assisting a diocesan bishop and often having the right of succession — *coadjutor* *adj*

co-adju-trix \ˈkō-ə-djʊ-trɪks, -kō-aj-ə-ˈtrɪks/ *n*, *pl* *co-adju-trices* \ˈkō-ə-djʊ-trɪ-sēz, -kō-aj-ə-ˈtrɪ-ˈsēz/ [NL, fem of *coadjutor*]: a female coadjutor

co-ad-un-ate \ˈkō-aj-ə-nət, -nāt/ *adj* [LL *coadunatus*, pp of *coadunare* to combine, fr L *co-* + *adunare* to unite, fr *ad-* + *unus* one — more at ONE]: UNITED esp grown together — *co-ad-un-ation* \ˈkō-aj-ə-nā-shən/ *n*

co-ag-u-lant \ˈkō-ə-g-ya-lənt/ *n*: something that produces coagulation

co-ag-u-lase \ˈkō-ə-g-ya-lās, -lāz/ *n*: an enzyme that causes coagulation

co-ag-u-late \-lāt, -lāt/ *adj*, *archaic*: being clotted or congealed

co-ag-u-late \ˈkō-ə-g-ya-lāt/ *vb* *-lat-ed*; *-lat-ing* [L *coagulus*, pp of *coagulare* to curdle, fr *coagulum* curdling agent, fr *cogere* to

drive together — more at COGENT] *vt* 1 : to cause to become viscous or thickened into a coherent mass: CURDLE, CLOT 2 : to

gather together or form into a mass or group ~ *vi* 1 : to become coagulated — *co-ag-u-la-bil-i-ty* \ˈkō-ə-g-ya-lə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — *co-ag-*

-u-l-able \-ˈag-ya-lə-bəl/ *adj* — *co-ag-u-l-a-tion* \-ˈag-ya-lā-shən/ *n*

co-ag-u-lum \ˈkō-ə-g-ya-ləm/ *n*, *pl* *-ula* \-lə/ or *-ulums* [L, *coagulation*]: a coagulated mass or substance: CLOT

coal \ˈkōl/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *col*, fr OE; akin to OHG & ON *kol* burning ember, Ir *gal* coal] 1 : a piece of glowing carbon or

charred wood: EMBER 2 : CHARCOAL 1 3 *a*: a black or brownish black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air and under

the influence of moisture and often increased pressure and temperature that is widely used as a natural fuel *b* *pl*, *Brit*: pieces or a

quantity of the fuel broken up for burning

coal *vi* 1 : to burn to charcoal: CHAR 2 : to supply with coal ~ *vt* 1 : to take in coal

coaler \ˈkō-lər/ *n*: something (as a ship) employed in transporting or supplying coal

co-alesce \ˈkō-ə-les/ *vi* *co-alesced*, *co-alescing* [L *coalescere*, fr *co-* + *alescere* to grow — more at OLD] 1 : to grow together 2

a: to unite into a whole: FUSE (allowing the new community to ~ into a major city — J A Michener) *b*: to unite for a common

end; join forces (people with different points of view ~ into opposing factions — I L Horowitz) *syn* see MIX — *co-ales-*

-cence \-ˈles-ˈn(t)s/ *n* — *co-alescent* \-ˈn(t)-nt/ *adj*

coal-field \ˈkōl-fīld/ *n*: a region in which deposits of coal occur

coal-fish \ˈkōl-fɪʃ/ *n*: any of several blackish or dark-backed fishes (as a pollack or safffish)

coal gas *n*: gas made from coal: *a*: the mixture of gases thrown off by burning coal *b*: gas made by carbonizing bituminous coal in retorts and used for heating and lighting

coal-hole \ˈkōl-hōl/ *n* 1 : a hole for coal (as a trap or opening in a sidewalk leading to a coal bin) 2 *Brit*: a compartment for storing coal

coal-i-fi-ca-tion \ˈkōl-lə-fə-ˈkā-shən/ *n*: a process in which vegetable matter becomes converted into coal of increasingly higher rank with anthracite as the final product — *coalify* \ˈkōl-lə-fī/ *vi*

coaling station *n*: a port at which ships may coal

co-al-li-tion \ˈkō-ə-lī-shən/ *n* [MF, fr L *coalitus*, pp of *coalescere*] 1 *a*: the act of coalescing: UNION *b*: a body formed by the coal-

escence of orig. distinct elements: COMBINATION 2 : a temporary alliance of distinct parties, persons, or states for joint action — *co-*

al-li-tion-ist \-līsh-ən-ist/ *n*

coal measures *n* *pl*: beds of coal with the associated rocks

coal oil *n* 1 : petroleum or a refined oil prepared from it 2

: KEROSENE

Coal-sack \ˈkōl-sak/ *n*: either of two dark nebulae in the Milky Way located one near the Northern Cross and the other near the Southern Cross

coal seam *n*: a bed of coal usu. thick enough to be mined with profit

coal tar *n*: tar obtained by distillation of bituminous coal and used esp in making dyes and drugs

a about *a* kitten *a* further *a* back *a* bake *a* cot, cart

a out *ch* chun *e* less *e* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life

j joke *q* sing *o* flow *o* flaw *o* coin *th* thin *th* thus

l loot *u* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yu* furious *zh* vision

under ~s of secrecy) 6 : a dark or opaque vein or spot (as in marble)
cloud *vi* 1 : to grow cloudy — usu. used with *over* or *up* (~ed over before the storm) 2 a of facial features : to become troubled, apprehensive, or distressed in appearance b : to become blurry, dubious, or ominous 3 : to billow up in the form of a cloud ~ *vt* 1 a : to envelop or hide with or as if with a cloud (smog ~ed our view) b : to make opaque esp. by condensation of moisture c : to make murky esp. with smoke or mist 2 : to make unclear or confused 3 : TAINT, SULLY (a ~ed reputation) 4 : to cast gloom over
cloud-ber-ry \k'lau-d, ber-ē\ *n* : a creeping herbaceous raspberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*) of north temperate regions; also : its pale amber-colored edible fruit
cloud-burst \-, bɜ:st\ *n* 1 : a sudden copious rainfall 2 : DELUGE

cloud chamber *n* : a vessel containing saturated water vapor whose sudden expansion reveals the passage of an ionizing particle by a trail of visible droplets
cloud-land \k'lau-d, lænd\ *n* 1 : the region of the clouds 2 : the realm of visionary speculation or poetic imagination
cloud-less \-ləs\ *adj* : free from clouds : CLEAR — cloud-less-ly *adv* — cloud-less-ness *n*
cloud-let \k'lau-d, let\ *n* : a small cloud
cloud nine *n* [perh fr the ninth and highest heaven of Dante's Paradise, whose inhabitants are most blissful because nearest to God] : a feeling of extreme well-being or elation — usu. used with *on* (was on cloud nine after his victory)

cloudy \k'lau-d-ē\ *adj* cloud-ier, -est 1 : of, relating to, or resembling cloud 2 : darkened by gloom or anxiety 3 a : overcast with clouds, specif : six tenths to nine tenths covered with clouds b : having a cloudy sky 4 : obscure in meaning (~ issues) 5 : dimmed or dulled as if by clouds (a ~ mirror) 6 : uneven in color or texture 7 : having visible material in suspension : MURKY — cloudy-ly \k'lau-d-ē-lē\ *adv* — cloudy-ness \k'lau-d-ē-nəs\ *n*

clout \k'lau-t\ *n* [ME, fr OE *clūt*, akin to MHG *klōz* lump, Russ *gluda*] 1 a dial chiefly Brit : a piece of cloth or leather : RAG b : a household cloth c : an article of clothing (as for infants) 2 : a blow esp. with the hand, also : a hit in baseball 3 : a white cloth on a stake or frame used as a target in archery 4 : PULL, INFLUENCE (had a lot of ~ with the governor)

clout *vi* 1 : to cover or patch with a clout 2 : to hit forcefully (~ed the ball into the bleachers) (whose mother has just ~ed his head — G B Shaw)

clove \k'lōv\ *n* [ME, fr OE *clufu*, akin to OE *clēfan* to cleave] : one of the small bulbs (as in garlic) developed in the axils of the scales of a large bulb
clove past of CLEAVE

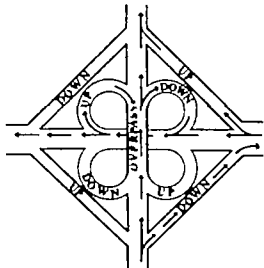
~ \k'lōv\ *n* [alter of ME *clowe*, fr OF *clou* (de girofle), lit, nail fr *cloue*, fr L *clavus* nail] : the dried flower bud of a tropical tree *r* aromatic of the myrtle family that is used as a spice and the source of an oil, also : this tree

hitch \k'lōv-ē\ *n* [ME *clowen*, *clowe* divided, fr pp. of *clēwen* to cleave] : a knot securing a rope temporarily to an object (as a post or spar) and consisting of a turn around the object, over the standing part, around the object again, and under the last turn — see KNOT illustration

cloven \k'lō-vən\ *past part* of CLEAVE
cloven foot *n* 1 : a foot (as of a sheep) divided into two parts at its distal extremity — called also *cloven hoof* 2 [fr the traditional representation of Satan as cloven-footed] : the sign of devilish character — cloven-foot-ed \k'lō-vən-ˈfūt-əd\ *adj*

clove pink *n* : GILLYFLOWER l
clo-ver \k'lō-vər\ *n* [ME, fr OE *clāfre*, akin to OHG *klēo* clover] : any of a genus (*Trifolium*) of low leguminous herbs having trifoliate leaves and flowers in dense heads and including many that are valuable for forage and attractive to bees, also : any of various other leguminous plants (as of the genera *Mellilotus*, *Lepedeza*, or *Medicago*) — in clover or in the clover : in prosperity or in pleasant circumstances

clo-ver-leaf \-, jēf\ *adj* : resembling a clover leaf in shape
2 clo-ver-leaf \-, jēf\ *n* 1 cloverleafs \-, jēfs\ or clo-ver-leaves \-, jēvz\ : a road plan passing one highway over another and routing turning traffic onto connecting roadways which branch only to the right and lead around in a circle to enter the other highway from the right and thus merge traffic without left-hand turns or direct crossings



• cloverleaf

clown \k'lau-n\ *n* [perh fr MF *coulon* settler, fr L *colonus* colonist, farmer — more at COLONY] 1 : FARMER, COUNTRYMAN 2 : a rude ill-bred person : BOOR 3 a : a fool, jester, or comedian in an entertainment (as a play); specif : a grotesquely dressed comedy performer in a circus b : one who habitually plays the buffoon : JOKER

clown *vi* : to act as a clown
clown-ery \k'lau-n-ē-ri\ *n* pl -er-ies : clownish behavior or an instance of clownishness : BUFFOONERY
clown-ish \k'lau-nish\ *adj* : resembling or befitting a clown (as in ignorance and lack of sophistication) *syn* see BOORISH — clown-ish-ly *adv* — clown-ish-ness *n*
clox-e-clil-lin \k'lōk-s-ˈsɪl-n\ *n* [chlor- + *axacillin*] : a synthetic oral penicillin C₁₂H₁₇ClN₂NaO₆S esp effective against staphylococci

cloy \k'lōi\ *vb* [ME *acloien* to lame, fr MF *encloier* to drive in a nail, fr ML *inclavare*, fr L *in* + *clavus* nail] *vi* : to surfet with an excess use of something often pleasing ~ *vt* : to cause surfet *syn* see SATIATE — cloy-ing-ly \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

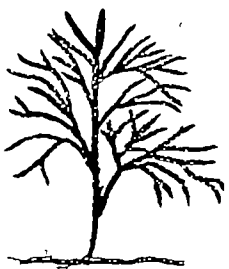
close \k'lōz\ *adj* [by shortening and alter fr *closure*] : of, relating to, or being a test of reading comprehension that involves having the person being tested supply words which have been systematically deleted from a text
clr *abbr* clear, clearance

CLU *abbr* chartered life underwriter
club \k'lʌb\ *n* [ME *clubbe*, fr ON *klubba*, akin to OHG *kolbo* club, OE *clamm* bond] 1 a : a heavy usu tapering staff esp of wood wielded as a weapon b : a stick or bat used to hit a ball in any of various games c : something resembling a club d : a light spar e : INDIAN CLUB 2 a : a figure that resembles a stylized clover leaf on each playing card of one of the four suits, also : a card marked with this figure b pl but sing or pl in constr : the suit comprising cards marked with a club 3 a : an association of persons for some common object usu jointly supported and meeting periodically b : the meeting place of a club c : an association of persons participating in a plan by which they agree to make regular payments or purchases in order to secure some advantage d : NIGHTCLUB

club *vb* clubbed; club-bing *vi* 1 a : to beat or strike with or as if with a club b : to gather into a club-shaped mass (clubbed her hair) c : to hold like a club 2 a : to unite or combine for a common cause b : to contribute to a common fund ~ *vt* 1 : to form a club COMBINE 2 : to pay a share of a common expense ~ CONTRIBUTE

club *adj* 1 : of or relating to a club 2 : consisting of foods in a fixed combination offered on a menu at a set price (~ breakfast) club-ba-ble or club-able \k'lʌb-ə-bəl\ *adj* : SOCIABLE
club bag *n* : a rectangular and usu leather traveling bag that tapers to a purselike opening at the top and that is often zippered
clubbed \k'lʌbd\ *adj* : shaped like a club (~ antennae)
club-ber \k'lʌb-ər\ *n* : a member of a club
club-by \k'lʌb-ē\ *adj* club-bier, -est : characteristic of a club or club members as a SOCIABLE b open only to qualified or approved persons : SELECT — club-bi-ness *n*
club car *n* : LOUNGE CAR
club chair *n* : a deep low thickly upholstered easy chair often with rather low back and heavy sides and arms
club cheese *n* : a process cheese made by grinding cheddar and other cheeses usu with added condiments and seasoning
club coupe *n* : an automobile resembling a coupe in having only two doors but with a full-width rear seat accessible by tilting the front-seat backs forward

club-foot \k'lʌb-ˈfʊt\ *n* : a misshapen foot twisted out of position from birth, also : this deformity — club-foot-ed \-ˈfʊt-əd\ *adj*
club fungus *n* : any of a family (Clavariaceae) of basidiomycetes with a simple or branched often club-shaped sporophore
club-house \k'lʌb-ˈhaʊs\ *n* 1 : a house occupied by a club or used for club activities 2 : locker rooms used by an athletic team
club moss *n* : any of an order (Lycopodiales) of primitive vascular plants (as ground pine) often with the sporangia borne in club-shaped strobiles
club-root \k'lʌb-ˈrʊt, -ˈrʊt\ *n* : a disease of cabbages and related plants caused by a slime mold (*Plasmodiophora brassicae*) producing swellings or distortions of the root
club sandwich *n* : a sandwich of three slices of bread with two layers of various meats (as chicken or turkey) and lettuce, tomato, and mayonnaise



club moss

club soda *n* : SODA WATER 2a
club steak *n* : a small steak cut from the end of the short loin — see BEEF illustration

cluck \k'lʌk\ *vb* [imit] *vi* 1 : to make a cluck 2 : to make a clucking sound with the tongue 3 : to express interest or concern (critics ~ed over the new developments) ~ *vt* 1 : to call with a cluck 2 : to express with interest or concern

cluck *n* 1 : the characteristic sound made by a hen esp in calling her chicks 2 : a broody fowl 3 : a stupid or naive person
clue *var* of CLEW

clum-ber spaniel \k'lʌm-bər-\ *n*, often cap C & S [Clumber, estate in Nottinghamshire, England] : a large massive heavyset spaniel with a dense silky largely white coat
clump \k'lʌmp\ *n* [prob fr LG *klump*, akin to OE *clamm*] 1 : a group of things clustered together (a ~ of bushes) 2 : a compact mass 3 : a heavy tramping sound — clumpy \k'lʌmp-ē\ *adj*
2 clump *vi* 1 : to tread clumsily and noisily 2 : to form clumps ~ *vt* : to arrange in or cause to form clumps (the serum ~s the bacteria)

clum-sy \k'lʌm-zē\ *adj* clum-si-er, -est [prob fr obs E *clumse* (benumbed with cold)] 1 a : lacking dexterity, nimbleness, or grace (~ fingers) b : lacking tact or subtlety (a ~ joke) 2 : awkwardly or poorly made : UNWIELDY *syn* see AWKWARD *ant* adroit, facile — clum-si-ly \-zē-lē\ *adv* — clum-si-ness \-zē-nəs\ *n*

clung *past* of CLING
clunk \k'lʌŋk\ *n* [imit] 1 : a blow or the sound of a blow : THUMP 2 : a dull or stupid person
2 clunk *vi* 1 : to make a clunk 2 : to hit something with a clunk ~ *vt* : to strike or hit with a clunk
clunk-er \k'lʌŋ-kər\ *n* : a dilapidated rattling old machine; esp : JALOPY
clu-pe-id \k'lū-pē-əd\ *n* [deriv of L *clupea*, a small river fish] : any of a large family (Clupeidae) of soft-finned teleost fishes (as her-

coc-cid-i-ol-do-my-co-sis \('k\`ak-sid-ē-ōid-ō-('mī-`lō-sēs) n [NL, fr. *Coccidioides*, genus of fungi, (fr. *coccidium*) + *mycosis*] : a disease of man and lower animals caused by a fungus (*Coccidioides immitis*) and marked esp by fever and localized pulmonary symptoms

coc-cid-i-o-sis \('k\`ak-sid-ē-ō-sēs) n, pl -ō-sēs \-sēs : infestation with or disease caused by coccidia

coc-cid-i-um \('k\`ak-sid-ē-əm) n, pl -ia \-ē-ə\ [NL, dim of *coccus*] : any of an order (Coccidia) of protozoans using parasitic in the digestive epithelium of vertebrates

coc-cold \('k\`ak-ōid) adj : related to or resembling a *coccus* : GLOBE — **coc-cold** n

coc-cus \('k\`ak-sēs) n, pl coc-ci \('k\`ak-(s)ē\, \('k\`ak-(s)ē\ [NL, fr. Gk *kokkos*] 1 : one of the separable carpels of a schizocarp 2 : a spherical carbuncle — **coc-cus** \('k\`ak-ōl) adj

coccus n comb form, pl -coc-ci [NL, fr. Gk *kokkos*] : berry-shaped organism (*Micrococcus*)

coc-cy-geal \('k\`ak-sij-(ē-ə)\ adj [ML *cocygeus* of the coccyx, fr. Gk *kokkyx*, *kokkyx*] : of or relating to the coccyx

coc-cyx \('k\`ak-siks) n, pl coc-cy-ges \('k\`ak-sē-jēs\ also **coc-cy-ces** \('k\`ak-sik-sēs) [NL, fr. Gk *kokkyx* cuckoo, *coccyx*, fr. its resemblance to a cuckoo's beak] : the end of the vertebral column beyond the sacrum in man and tailless apes

co-chair \('k\`ō-čhe-(ə)\, -čha-(ə)r) vi : to serve as cochairman of

co-chair-man \('k\`ō-čhe-(ə)r-mən\, -čha-(ə)r- n : a joint chairman, vice-chairman, or assistant chairman

Co-chin \('k\`ō-čhōn-čhi-nə\ n [Cochin China, So Vietnam] : any of an Asian breed of large domestic fowl with thick plumage, small wings and tail, and densely feathered legs and feet

co-chi-nel \('k\`ō-čē-nē\, \('k\`ō-čē-nē\ n [MF & Sp, MF *cochenille*, fr. OSp *conchilla* wood louse, *cochineal*] : a red dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of female cochineal insects used esp as a biological stain and as an indicator

cochineal insect n : a small bright red insect (*Dactylopius coccus*) that is related to and resembles the mealybug and feeds on cactus

co-chi-le \('k\`ō-člē-ə\, \('k\`ak-lē-ə\ n pl co-chi-le-s or co-chi-le-s \('k\`ō-člē-ē\, \('k\`ak-lē-ē\ n [NL, fr. L, snail, shell, fr. Gk *kochlias*, fr. *kochlos* land snail, akin to *kochl* snail mussel] : a division of the labyrinth of the ear of higher vertebrates that is usually coiled like a snail shell and is the seat of the hearing organ — see EAR illustration — **co-chi-le-ar** \-lē-ər) adj

co-chi-le-ate \('k\`ō-člē-ət\, -āt\, \('k\`ak-lē-ə\ or **co-chi-le-ated** \-āt-əd) adj : having the form of a snail shell

co-chro-ma-to-graphy \('k\`ō-krō-mā-`täg-rə-fē\ n : chromatography of two or more samples together; esp : identification of an unknown substance by chromatographic comparison with a known substance

cock \('k\`ak) n [ME *cock*, fr. OE *cock*, of imit origin] 1 a : the adult male of the domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) b : the male of birds other than the domestic fowl c : WOODCOCK d archaic : the crowing of a cock, also : CROWCOCK e : WEATHERCOCK

2 : a device (as a faucet or valve) for regulating the flow of a liquid 3 a : a chief person : LEADER b : a person of spirit and often of a certain swagger or arrogance 4 a : the hammer in the lock of a firearm b : the cocked position of the hammer 5 : PENIS — usu considered vulgar — **cock of the walk** : one that dominates a group or situation esp overbearing

2 **cock** vi 1 : STRUT, SWAGGER 2 : to turn, tip, or stick up 3 : to position the hammer of a firearm for firing — **vi** 1 a : to draw the hammer of a firearm back and set for firing, also : to set (the trigger) for firing b : to draw or bend back in preparation for throwing or hitting c : to set a mechanism (as a camera shutter) for tripping 2 a : to set erect b : to turn, tip, or tilt into one side c : to lift and place high (sat down and — **ed** his feet up on the desk) 3 : to turn up (as a hat brim) — **cock a snook** or **cock snooks** \-`snuk(s)\, -`snuks\ : to thumb the nose

3 **cock** n : TILT, SLANT — **cock of the head**

4 **cock** n [ME *cock*, of Scand origin] : a small pile (as of hay)

5 **cock** vi : to put (as hay) into cocks

cock-ade \('k\`ak-kād) n [modif. of F *cocarde*, fr. fem. of *cocard* vain, fr. *coq* cock, fr. OF *coq*, of imit. origin] : a rosette or a similar ornament worn on the hat as a badge — **cock-ade** \-kād-əd) adj

cock-a-hoop \('k\`ak-ə-`hūp\, -`hup) adj [fr. the phrase to set cock a hoop to be festive] 1 : triumphantly boastful : EXULTING 2 : AWRY

Cock-aigne \('k\`ak-ān) n [ME *coquaigne*, fr. MF (*pais de*) *cocalgne* land of plenty] : an imaginary land of great luxury and ease

cock-a-leek-ie \('k\`ak-lē-ē-ē\ n [alter. of *cockie* (dim. of *cock*) + *leekie*, dim. of *leek*] : a soup made of chicken boiled with leeks

cock-a-lo-um \('k\`ak-ə-lō-əm\, -lō-ər) n, pl -rums [prob. modif. of obs. Flem. *cockeloeren* to crow, of imit. origin] 1 : a self-important little man 2 : the game of leapfrog 3 : boastful talk

cock-a-ma-my or **cock-a-ma-mie** \('k\`ak-ə-mā-mē\ adj [E dial *cockamammy* decal, alter. of E *decalcomania*] : RIDICULOUS, INCREDIBLE (of all the — **es** excuses I ever heard — **ed** Rosten)

cock-and-bull story \('k\`ak-ən-`bul- n : an incredible story told as true

cock-a-tle \('k\`ak-ə-`tē-ə\ n [D *kaketelje*, deriv. of Malay *kakatua*] : a small crested gray Australian parrot (*Nymphicus hollandicus*) with a yellow head

cock-a-toe \('k\`ak-ə-`tū- n, pl -toes [D *kaketoe*, fr. Malay *kakatua*, fr. *kakak* elder sibling + *tua* old] : any of numerous large noisy usu. showy and crested chiefly Australasian parrots (esp. genus *Kakatoe*)

cock-a-trice \('k\`ak-ə-`trēs\, -`trīs) n [ME *cocatrice*, fr. MF *cocatrix* ichneumon, cockatrice, fr. ML *cocatrix*, *cocatrix* ichneumon] : a legendary serpent that is hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg and that has a deadly glance

cock-boat \('k\`ak-bōt) n : a small boat, esp : one used as a tender to a larger boat

cock-chaffer \('k\`ak-čhā-fər) n [cock + *chaffer*] : a large European beetle (*Melolontha melolontha*) destructive to vegetation as an adult and to roots as a larva, also : any of various related beetles

cock-crow \('k\`ak-krō) n 1 : DAWN 2 : an utterance suggesting the triumphant crowing of a cock

cocked hat \('k\`ak-ət) n 1 : a hat with brim turned up to give a three-cornered appearance 2 : a hat with brim turned up on two sides and worn either front to back or sideways

cock-er \('k\`ak-ər) vi [ME *cockeren*] : INDULGE, PAMPER

cock-er n : a keeper or handler of fighting cocks

cock-er-el \('k\`ak-ə-`rəl) n [ME *cockerelle*, fr. OF dial. *kokerel*, dim. of OF *coq*] : a young male domestic fowl

cock-er spaniel \('k\`ak-ər-`sən-əl) n [cocking (woodcock hunting)] : a small spaniel with long ears, square muzzle, and silky coat

cock-eye \('k\`ak-ī-ē\, -ē\ n : a squinting eye

cock-eyed \('k\`ak-ī-əd) adj 1 : having a cockeye 2 a : ASKEW, AWRY b : slightly crazy : Topsy-turvy (a — **ed** scheme) c : DRUNK

cock-eyed-ly \('k\`ak-ī-əd-ē-lē\ adv — **cock-eyed-ness** \-ī-`d-nēs) n

cock-flight \('k\`ak-`fīt) n : a contest of gamecocks usu fitted with metal spurs — **cock-fighting** \-fīt-ŋ\ adj or n

cockfight chair n [fr. its use for viewing sports] : READING CHAIR

cock-horae \('k\`ak-`hō-ə-rē\ n [perh. fr. *cock*, adj., (male) + *horae*] : ROCKING HORSE

cock-le \('k\`ak-əl) n [ME, fr. OE *coccel*] : any of several grainfield weeds, esp : CORN COCKLE

2 **cockle** n [ME *coquille*, fr. MF *coquille* shell, modif. of L *conchylium*, pl. of *conchylum*, fr. Gk *konchylion*, fr. *konchē* conch] 1 : a bivalve mollusk (family Cardidae) having a shell with convex radically ribbed valves, esp : a common edible European bivalve (*Cardium edule*) 2 : COCKLESHELL

3 **cockle** n [MF *coquille*] : PUCKER, WRINKLE — **cockle** vb

cock-le-bur \('k\`ak-əl-`bər\, -`kək- n : any of a genus (*Xanthium*) of prickly-fruited composite plants, also : one of its stiff-spined fruits

cock-le-shell \('k\`ak-əl-`šel) n 1 a : the shell or one of the shell valves of a cockle b : a shell (as a scallop shell) suggesting a cockleshell 2 : a light flimsy boat

cock-lea of the heart \('k\`ak-əl-`lē-ə\ [perh. fr. 'cockle] : the core of one's being — usu used in the phrase to warm the cockles of the heart

cock-loft \('k\`ak-`lōft) n [prob. fr. 'cock] : a small garret

cock-nev \('k\`ak-nē\ n, pl cock-neys [ME *cockney*, lit. 'cocks' egg, fr. *coke* (gen. pl. of *cock*) + *ey*, egg, fr. OE *æg*] 1 obs a : a spoiled child b : a squamish woman 2 a : a native of London and esp of the East End of London b : the dialect of London or of the East End of London — **cockney** adj — **cock-nev-ish** \-ish\ adj — **cock-nev-ism** \-iz-əm) n

cock-nev-fy \('k\`ak-nē-`fi\ vi -fied, -fy-ŋ : to make cockney or similar to a cockney

cock-pit \('k\`ak-`pit) n 1 a : a pit or enclosure for cockfights b : a place noted for esp bloody, violent, or long-continued conflict (in the ~ of Southeast Asia — **James Morris**) 2 obs : the pit of a theater 3 a : an apartment of an old sailing warship used as quarters for junior officers and for treatment of the wounded in an engagement b : an open space aft of a decked area from which a small ship is steered c : a space in the fuselage of an airplane for the pilot or the pilot and passengers or in large passenger planes the pilot and crew — see AIRPLANE illustration d : the driver's compartment in an automobile

cock-roach \('k\`ak-`rōč\ n [by folk etymology fr. Sp *cucaracha* cockroach, irreg. fr. *cuca* caterpillar] : any of an order (Blattaria) of chiefly nocturnal insects including some that are domestic pests

cocks-comb \('k\`ak-skōm) n 1 : COXCOMB 2 : a garden plant (genus *Celosia*) of the amaranth family grown for its flowers

cocks-foot \('k\`ak-`fūt) n : a tall hay and pasture grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) that grows in tufts with loose open panicles

cock-shut \('k\`ak-`šut) n [fr. the time poultry are shut in to rest] dial Eng. : evening twilight

cock-shy \('k\`ak-`ši\, n, pl cockshies [cock + shy] n] 1 a : a throw at an object set up as a mark b : a mark or target so set up 2 : an object or person taken as a butt (as of constant criticism or ridicule)

cock-sure \('k\`ak-`šū-ə\ adj [prob. fr. 'cock + sure] 1 : feeling perfect assurance sometimes on inadequate grounds 2 : marked by overconfidence or presumptuousness : COCKY **syn** see SURE

cock-tail \('k\`ak-`tāl) n [cock + tail] 1 : a horse with its tail docked 2 : a horse not of pure breed

3 **cocktail** n [prob. fr. 'cock + tail] 1 a : an iced drink of distilled liquor mixed with flavoring ingredients b : something resembling liquor or suggesting such a drink : esp : a mixture of diverse elements (fog and smoke in equal parts — a city — familiar to all — **New Yorker**) 2 : an appetizer (as tomato juice) served as a first course at a meal

a about z kitten ar further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke y sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thun th this
ū loot ū foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

coaming \kō-mīŋ\ *n* [prob irreg. fr *comb*] : a raised frame (as around a hatchway in the deck of a ship) to keep out water

coapt \kō-apt\ *vi* [LL *coaptare*, fr L *co-* + *aptus* fastened, fit — more at *APT*] : to fit together and make fast — **co-ap-ta-tion** \kō-āp-tā-shən\ *n*

co-art-tate \kō-ārk-tāt\ *adj* [L *coartatus*, pp of *coartare* to press together, fr *co-* + *artus* narrow, confined, akin to L *artus* joint — more at *ARTICLE*] : CONSTRUCTED *specif*: enclosed in a rigid case (~ insect pupae) — **co-art-tation** \kō-ārk-tā-shən\ *n*

coarse \kō(ə)s, kō(ə)rs\ *adj* **coarser**; **coars-est** [ME *cors*, fr *corus*, *n*] 1: of ordinary or inferior quality or value : COMMON 2. a (1): composed of relatively large parts or particles (~ sand) (2): loose or rough in texture (~ cloth) b: adjusted or designed for heavy, fast, or less delicate work (a ~ saw with large teeth) c: not precise or detailed with respect to adjustment or discrimination 3: crude or unrefined in taste, manners, or language 4: harsh, raucous, or rough in tone — **coars-ly** *adv* — **coars-ness** *n*

COARSE *COARSE*, VULGAR, GROSS, OBSCENE, RIBALD *shared meaning element* : offensive to good taste or moral principles *ant* fine, refined

coarse-grained \kō(ə)s-grānd, kō(ə)rs-*adj* 1: having a coarse grain 2: CRUDE

coars-en \kōrs-ən, kōrs-*en* *vb* **coars-ened**, **coars-en-ing** \kōrs-nīŋ, kōrs-*en-īŋ* *vi* : to make delicate work ~ *vi* : to become coarse

coast \kōst\ *n* [ME *cost*, fr MF *coste*, fr L *costa* rib, side, akin to OSlav *košti* bone] 1 *obs*: BORDER, FRONTIER 2: the land near a shore SEASHORE 3 a: a hill or slope suited to coasting b: a slide down a slope (as on a sled) 4 *often cap*: the Pacific coast of the U.S. — **coast-al** \kōs-tl\ *adj* — **coast-wise** \kōs-twīz\ *adv* *or* *adj*

coast *vi* 1 *obs*: to move along or past the side of. 2: to sail along the shore of ~ *vi* 1 a *archaic*: to travel on land along a coast or along or past the side of something b: to sail along the shore 2 a: to slide, run, or glide downhill by the force of gravity b: to move along without or as if without further application of propulsive power (as by momentum or gravity) c: to proceed easily without special application of effort or concern

coast artillery *n*: artillery for defending a coast

coaster \kō-stər\ *n* 1: one that coasts, as a: a person engaged in coastal traffic or commerce b: a ship sailing along a coast or engaged in trade between ports of the same country 2: a resident of a seacoast 3 a: a tray or decanter stand usu of silver and sometimes on wheels that is used for circulating a decanter after a meal b: a shallow container or a plate or mat to protect a surface 4 a: a small vehicle (as a sled or wagon) used in coasting b: ROLLER COASTER

coaster brake *n*: a brake in the hub of the rear wheel of a bicycle operated by reverse pressure on the pedals

coaster wagon *n*: a child's toy wagon often used for coasting

coast guard *n* 1: a military or naval force employed in guarding a coast or responsible for the safety, order, and operation of maritime traffic in neighboring waters 2 *usu* **coast-guard** chiefly *Brit*

COASTGUARDSMAN

coast-guards-man \kōs(t)-gārdz-mən\ *or* **coast-guard-man** \-gārd-mən\ *n*: a member of a coast guard

coast-land \-lānd\ *n*: land bordering the sea

coast-line \kōst-līn\ *n* 1: a line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean or a lake 2: the outline or shape of a coast

coast-ward \kōs-twərd\ *or* **coast-wards** \-twərdz\ *adv*: toward the coast — **coastward** *adj*

coat \kōt\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *cote*, fr OF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *kozza* coarse mantle] 1 a: an outer garment varying in length and style according to fashion and use b: something resembling a coat 2: the external growth on an animal 3: a layer of one substance covering another — **coat-ed** \-əd\ *adj*

coat *vt* 1: to cover with a coat 2: to cover or spread with a finishing, protecting, or enclosing layer — **coat-er** *n*

coat-dress \kōt-dres\ *n*: a dress styled like a coat usu with a front buttoning from neckline to hemline

coat hanger *n*: a slender arched device (as of wood, metal, or plastic) which is shaped typically somewhat like a person's shoulders and over which garments may be hung

coati \kō-wat-ē, kwā-tē\ *n* [Pg *cati*, fr Tupi] : a tropical American mammal (Genus *Nasua*) related to the raccoon but with a longer body and tail and a long flexible snout

coati-mundú \kō-wāt-i-mūn-dē, kwāt-, -mūn-*n* [Tupi] : COATI

coating \kōt-īŋ\ *n* 1: COAT COVERING 2: cloth for coats

coat of arms [trans of F *cotte d'armes*] 1: a tabard or surcoat embroidered with armorial bearings 2 a: the particular heraldic bearings (as of a person) usu, depicted on an escutcheon often with accompanying adjuncts (as a crest, motto, and supporters) b: a similar symbolic emblem

coat of mail: a garment of metal scales or chain mail worn as armor

coat-rack \kōt-rak\ *n*: a stand or rack fitted with pegs, hooks, or hangers and used for the temporary storage of garments

coat-room \-rūm, -rūm\ *n*: CLOAKROOM

coat-tail \kōt-tāl\ *n* 1: the rear flap of a man's coat 2 *pl*: the skirts of a dress coat, cutaway, or frock coat — **on one's coat-tails** : with the help of another; *esp*: with the benefit of another's political prestige (Congressmen riding into office on the coat-tails of the president)



coati

coat tree *n*: CLOTHES TREE

co-author \kō-ō-thər\ *n*: a joint or associate author

coauthor *vi*: to be coauthor of (the two ~ed a novel)

coax \kōks\ *vi* [earlier *cokes*, fr *cokes*, *n* (simpleton)] 1 *obs*: FONDLE, PET 2: to influence or gently urge by caressing or flattering 3: to draw, gain, or persuade by means of gentle urging or flattery (~ed an answer out of her) 4: to manipulate with great perseverance and usu with considerable effort toward a desired state or activity (~ a fire to burn)

co-ax-ial \kō-āk-sē-əl\ *adj* 1: having coincident axes 2: mounted on concentric shafts — **co-ax-ial-ly** \-sē-əl-ē\ *adv*

coaxial cable *n*: a transmission line that consists of a tube of electrically conducting material surrounding a central conductor held in place by insulators and that is used to transmit (telephone, telephone, and television signals of high frequency — called also *coaxial line*)

cob \kāb\ *n* [ME *cobbe* leader, akin to OE *cot* cottage — more at *COT*] 1: a male swan 2 *dial Eng*: a rounded mass, lump, or heap 3: CORNCOB 4: a short-legged stocky horse usu, with an artificially high stylish action — **cob-by** \kāk-ē\ *adj*

cob *n* [Sp *coba de barra*, lit, end of the bar] : a crudely struck old Spanish coin of irregular shape

cob *n* [prob fr *cob*] : a mixture that consists of unburned clay usu with straw as a binder and that is used for constructing walls of small buildings

co-bal-a-min \kō-bāl-ə-mən\ *also* **co-bal-a-mine** \-mēn\ *n* [cobalt + vitamin] : a member of the vitamin B₁₂ group, broadly: the vitamin B₁₂ group

cobalt \kō-bōlt\ *n* [G *kobalt*, alter of *kobold*, lit, goblin, fr MHG *kobolt*, fr its occurrence in silver ore, believed to be due to goblins] : a tough lustrous silver-white magnetic metallic element that is related to and occurs with iron and nickel and is used esp in alloys — see *ELEMENT table*

cobalt blue *n*: a greenish blue pigment consisting essentially of cobalt oxide and alumina

cobalt-ic \kō-bōlt-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing cobalt esp with a valence of three

cobalt-ite \kō-bōlt-īt, kō-*or* **cobalt-line** \-tēn\ *n* [cobaltite, alter of *cobaltine*, fr F, fr *cobalt*] : a mineral consisting of a grayish to silver-white cobalt sulfarsenide CoAsS used in making small

co-bal-tous \kō-bōlt-təs\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing cobalt esp with a valence of two

cobalt 80 *n*: a heavy radioactive isotope of cobalt of the mass number 60 produced in nuclear reactors and used as a source of gamma rays (as for radiotherapy)

cob-ber \kōb-ər\ *n* [origin unknown] *Austral*: BUDDY

cob-ble \kōb-əl\ *or* **cob-bled**, **cob-bling** \-ə-līŋ\ [ME *coblen*, perh back-formation fr *cobelere* cobbler] 1 chiefly *Brit*: to mend or patch coarsely 2: REPAIR, MAKE (cobbled shoes) 3: to make or put together roughly or hastily

cobble *n* [back-formation fr *cobblestone*] 1: a naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble and smaller than a boulder; *esp*: such a stone used in paving a street or in construction 2 *pl*, chiefly *Brit*: lump coal about the size of small cobblestones

cobble *vt* *or* **cob-bled**, **cob-bling** \-ə-līŋ\ : to pave with cobblestones

cob-bler \kōb-lər\ *n* [ME *cobelere*] 1: a mender or maker of shoes and of other leather goods 2 *archaic*: a clumsy workman 3: a tall iced drink consisting usu of wine, rum, or whiskey, and sugar garnished with mint or a slice of lemon or orange 4: a deep-dish fruit pie with a thick top crust

cob-ble-stone \kōb-əl-stōn\ *n* [ME, fr *cobble* (prob fr *cob*) + *stone*] : COBBLE 1 — **cob-ble-stoned** \-stōnd\ *adj*

cob-el-lig-er-ent \kō-bə-līj-ə-rənt\ *n*: a country fighting with another power against a common enemy — **cobelligerent** *adj*

co-bia \kō-bē-ə\ *n* [origin unknown] : a large percoid fish (*Rachycentron canadum*) of warm seas that is a popular food and sport fish

co-ble \kō-bəl\ *n* [ME] 1 *Scot*: a short flat-bottomed rowboat 2: a flat-floored fishing boat with a rudder extending below the keel and a lug sail on a raking mast

cob-nut \kōb-nət\ *n*: the fruit of a European hazel (*Corylus avellana grandis*), also, the plant bearing this fruit

CO-BOL *or* **Co-bol** \kō-bōl\ *n* [common business oriented language]: a standardized business language for programming a computer

co-bra \kō-brə\ *n* [Pg *cobra* (de capello), lit, hooded snake, fr L *colubra* snake] : any of several venomous Asiatic and African elapid snakes (Genus *Naja*) that when excited expand the skin of the neck into a hood by movement of the anterior ribs, also : any of several related African snakes

cob-web \kāk-web\ *n* [ME *coppeweb*, fr *coppe* spider (fr OE *ātor-coppe*) + *web*, akin to MD *cobpe* spider] 1: the network spread by a spider 2: a single thread spun by a spider or insect larva 3: something resembling a spider web (filled with the ~s of bigotry, suspicion and restraint — Robert Smythe) — **cob-webbed** \-webd\ *adj* — **cob-web-by** \-web-ē\ *adj*

co-co \kō-kə\ *n* [Sp, fr Quechua *kúka*] 1: any of several So American shrubs (Genus *Erythroxylon*, family Erythroxylaceae), *esp*: one (*E. coca*) with leaves resembling tea 2: dried leaves of a coca (as *E. coca*) containing alkaloids including cocaine

co-caine \kō-kān, kō-*n* : a bitter crystalline alkaloid C₁₇H₂₁NO₄ that is obtained from coca leaves, is used as a local anesthetic, can result in psychological dependence, and in large doses produces intoxication like that from hemp

co-cal-n-lam \kō-kā-n-lāz-əm\ *n*: habitation to cocaine

co-cal-n-ize \kō-kā-nīz, -īz-ēd, -īz-īŋ\ : to treat or anesthetize with cocaine

co-car-box-y-lase \kō-kār-bāk-sə-lās, -lāz\ *n* [co- + *carboxylase*] : a coenzyme C₁₂H₁₄N₂O₆P₂S₂H₂O that is a pyrophosphate of thiamine and is important in metabolic reactions (as decarboxylation in the Krebs cycle)

coc-cid \kāk-səd\ *n* [NL *Coccus*, genus of scales, fr Gk *kokkos* grain, kermes] : SCALE INSECT MEALYBUG

coercion \-'br-zhən, -shən\ *n*: the act, process, or power of coercing

coercive \-'br-siv\ *adj*: serving or intended to coerce — **coercively** *adv* — **coerciveness** *n*

coercive force *n*: the opposing magnetic intensity that must be applied to a magnetized material to remove the residual magnetism

coercivity \kō-'br-siv-ē\ *n*: the property of a material determined by the value of the coercive force when the material has been magnetized to saturation

coetaneous \kō-'tā-nē-əs\ *adj* [L. *coetaneus*, fr. *cō-* + *aetas* age — more at AGE] — **COEVAL**

coeternal \kō-'torn-ē\ *adj*: equally or jointly eternal — **coeternally** \-'tē-ē\ *adv* — **coeternity** \-'torn-ē-ē\ *n*

coeval \kō-'ē-vəl\ *adj* [L. *coaevus*, fr. *cō-* + *aevum* age, lifetime — more at AGE]: of the same or equal age, antiquity, or duration

syn see **CONTEMPORARY** — **coeval** *n* — **coevality** \kō-'ē-val-ē-ē\ *n*

coexist \kō-'ig-zist\ *vi* 1: to exist together or at the same time 2: to live in peace with each other esp. as a matter of policy — **coexistence** \-'zist-tən(t)-s\ *n* — **co-existent** \-'tānt\ *adj*

coextensive \kō-'ik-sī-tēn(t)-siv\ *adj*: having the same spatial or temporal scope or boundaries — **co-extensively** *adv*

cofactor \kō-'fak-tor\ *n* 1: the signed minor of an element of a square matrix or of a determinant with the sign positive if the sum of the column number and row number of the element is even and with the sign negative if it is odd 2: a substance that acts with another substance to bring about certain effects, esp.: **COENZYME**

C of C abbr Chamber of Commerce

cofeature \kō-'fē-chor\ *n*: a feature (as in an entertainment) accompanying a main attraction

coffee \kō-'fē, 'kāf-ē\ *n*, often attrib [It & Turk, It. *caffè*, fr. Turk. *kahve*, fr. Ar. *qahwa*] 1: a drink made by percolation, infusion, or decoction from the roasted and ground or pounded seeds of a coffee tree; also: these seeds either green or roasted

2: **COFFEE TREE** 3: **COFFEE HOUR**

coffee break *n*: a short rest period (as in mid-morning or mid-afternoon) during which refreshments are often consumed

coffee cake *n*: a sweet rich bread often with added fruit, nuts, and spices that is sometimes glazed after baking

coffee hour *n* 1: a usu. fixed occasion of informal meeting and chatting at which refreshments are served 2: **COFFEE BREAK**

coffee-house \-'hauz\ *n*: an establishment that sells coffee and usu. other refreshments and that commonly serves as an informal club for its habitués

coffee klatch \-'klach\ *n* [part trans. of G. *kaffeeklatsch*]: **KAFFEE-KLATSCH**

coffee maker *n*: a utensil in which coffee is brewed

coffee mill *n*: a mill for grinding coffee beans

coffee-pot \-'pāt\ *n*: a utensil for preparing or serving coffee

coffee ring *n*: coffee cake in the shape of a ring

coffee roll *n*: a roll made from sweet raised dough (as coffee cake dough)

coffee room *n*: a room where refreshments are served

coffee royal *n*: a drink of black coffee and a liquor (as brandy or rum) often sweetened with sugar

coffee service *n*: a usu. sterling silver or silverplate service consisting of coffee-pot, sugar bowl, creamer, and tray

coffee set *n* 1: **COFFEE SERVICE** 2: a set of porcelain or pottery for the serving of coffee consisting typically of coffee-pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher, and matching cups and saucers

coffee shop *n*: a small restaurant

coffee table *n*: a low table customarily placed in front of a sofa — called also **cocktail table**

coffee-table book *n*: an expensive, lavishly illustrated, and oversize book suitable for display on a coffee table — called also **coffee-table**

coffee tree *n* 1: a large evergreen shrub or small tree (*Coffea arabica*) of the madder family that is native to Africa but is now widely cultivated in warm regions for its seeds which form most of the coffee of commerce — called also **Arabian coffee** 2: a tree (genus *Coffea*) related to the coffee tree 2: **KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE**

coffer \kō-'fər, 'kāf-ər\ *n* [ME. *coffre*, fr. OF, fr. L. *capinus* basket, fr. Gk. *kaphinos*] 1: CHEST BOX, esp.: **STRONGBOX** 2: **TREASURY**

EXCHEQUER — usu. used in pl 3: the chamber of a canal lock 4: a recessed panel in a vault, ceiling, or soffit

coffer *vi* 1: to store or hoard up in a coffer 2: to form (as a ceiling) with recessed panels

coffer-dam \-'dam\ *n* 1: a watertight enclosure from which water is pumped to expose the bottom of a body of water and permit construction (as of a pier) 2: a watertight structure for making repairs below the waterline of a ship

coffin \kō-'fən\ *n* [ME. *coffin*, fr. MF. *cofin*, fr. L. *capinus*] 1: a box or chest for burying a corpse 2: the horny body forming the hoof of a horse's foot

coffin *vi*: to enclose in or as if in a coffin

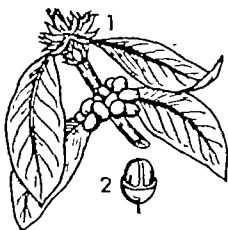
coffin bone *n*: the bone enclosed within the hoof of the horse

coffin corner *n*: one of the corners formed by a goal line and a sideline on a football field into which a punt is often aimed so that it may go out of bounds close to the defender's goal line

coffin nail *n*, slang: **CIGARETTE**

cofile \kō-'fəl, 'kāf-əl\ *n* [Ar. *qafilā* caravan]: a train of slaves or animals fastened together

C of S abbr chief of staff



coffee 1 flowering and fruiting branch with leaves, 2 fruit with pericarp partly removed to show seeds

co-function \(')kō-'fən(k)-shən\ *n*: a trigonometric function whose value for the complement of an angle is equal to the value of a given trigonometric function for the angle itself (the sine is the ~ of the cosine)

cog \kæg\ *n* [ME. *cogge*, of Scand. origin; akin to Norw. *kug* cog; akin to OE. *cycgel* cudgel] 1: a tooth on the rim of a wheel or gear 2: a necessary but subordinate person or part — **cogged** \kægd\ *adj*

cog *vb* **cogged**, **cog-ging** [cog (a trick)] *vi* 1 obs: to cheat in throwing dice 2 obs: **DECEIVE** 3 obs: to use verbal flattery ~ *vt* 1: to direct the fall of (dice) fraudulently 2 obs: **WHEEL**

cog *vi* **cogged**; **cog-ging** [prob. alter. of *cog* (cog)]: to connect (as timbers or joists) by means of tenons

cog *n*: a tenon on a beam or timber received into a mortise in another beam to secure the two together

cog *abbr* cognate

cogency \kō-'jən-sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being cogent

cogent \kō-'jənt\ *adj* [L. *cogent*, *cogens*, pp. of *cogere* to drive together, collect, fr. *cō-* + *agere* to drive — more at **AGENT**] 1: having power to compel or constrain (~ forces of nature) 2: appealing forcibly to the mind or reason ~ *adv*: **CONVINCING** (~ evidence) b: presented in a way that brings out pertinent and fundamental points (a ~ analysis of a problem) **syn** see **VALID** — **cogently** *adv*

cogitate \kāj-ə-'tā-shən\ *adj*: capable of being brought before the mind as a thought or idea: **THINKABLE**

cogitate \kāj-ə-'tā-tē\ *vb* **tated**, **tating** [L. *cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare* to think, think about, fr. *cō-* + *agere* to drive, agitate — more at **AGITATE**] *vi* 1: to ponder or meditate on usu. with intentness and objectivity 2: **PLAN**, **PLOT** ~ *vt*: to think deeply: **PONDER** **syn** see **THINK**

cogitation \kāj-ə-'tā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of cogitating: **MEDITATION** b: the capacity to think or reflect 2: **THOUGHT**

cogitative \kāj-ə-'tāt-iv\ *adj* 1: of or relating to cogitation 2: capable of or given to cogitation

cogito \kō-'gī-tō\ *n* [NL. *cogito*, *ergo sum* I think, therefore I am, principle stated by René Descartes] 1: the philosophic principle that one's existence is demonstrated by the fact that one thinks 2: the intellectual processes of the self or ego

cognac \kōn-'yak\ *n* [Fr. *Cognac*, France] 1: a brandy from the departments of Charente and Charente-Maritime distilled from white wine 2: a French brandy

cognate \kæg-'nāt\ *adj* [L. *cognatus*, fr. *cō-* + *gnatus*, *natus*, pp. of *nasci* to be born, akin to L. *gignere* to beget — more at **KIN**] 1: related by blood 2: related on the mother's side 2: related by descent from the same ancestral language b: of a word or morpheme: related by derivation, borrowing, or descent c: of a substantive: related usu. in derivation to the verb of which it is the object 3: of the same or similar nature: generically alike **syn** see **RELATED** — **cognately** *adv*

cognate *n*: one that is cognate with another

cognition \kæg-'nā-shən\ *n*: cognate relationship

cog-nition \kæg-'nīsh-ən\ *n* [ME. *cogniciōn*, fr. L. *cognitiōn*, *cognitiō*, fr. *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere* to become acquainted with, know, fr. *cō-* + *gnoscere* to come to know — more at **KNOW**]: the act or process of knowing including both awareness and judgment, also: a product of this act — **cog-nition-al** \-'nīsh-nəl, -'nīsh-ən-əl\ *adj*

cog-nitive \kæg-'nāt-iv\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or involving cognition (the ~ elements of perception — C. H. Hamburg) 2: based on or capable of being reduced to empirical factual knowledge — **cog-nitive-ly** *adv* — **cog-nitiv-ity** \kæg-'nāt-iv-ē-ē\ *n*

cognitive dissonance *n*: psychological conflict resulting from incongruous beliefs and attitudes held simultaneously

cog-ni-zable \kæg-'nā-zə-bəl, kæg-'nī-ē\ *adj* 1: capable of being known 2: capable of being judicially heard and determined — **cog-ni-zably** \-'bəl\ *adv*

cog-nizance \kæg-'nā-zən(t)-s\ *n* [ME. *conisance*, fr. OF. *conoisance*, fr. *conoscere* to know, fr. L. *cognoscere*] 1: a distinguishing mark or emblem (as a heraldic bearing) 2: **SURVEILLANCE**, **CONTROL** b: **APPREHENSION** **PERCEPTION** c: range of apprehension d: **NOTICE** **OBSERVANCE** 3: the right and power to hear and decide controversies: **JURISDICTION** b: the judicial hearing of a matter

cog-nizant \-'zant\ *adj*: having cognizance; esp.: having special or certain knowledge often from firsthand knowledge **syn** see **AWARE** **ant** ignorant

cog-nize \kæg-'nīz\ *vi* **cog-nized**; **cog-niz-ing** [back-formation fr. *cognizance*]: **KNOW** — **cog-niz-er** *n*

cog-nomen \kæg-'nō-mən, 'kæg-'nā-ē\ *n*, pl **cognomens** or **cog-nomina** \kæg-'nām-ə-nə, -'nō-mī-nə\ [L. irreg. fr. *cō-* + *nomen* name — more at **NAME**] 1: **SURNAME**, esp.: the third of usu. three names of a person among the ancient Romans 2: **NAME**, esp.: a distinguishing nickname or epithet — **cog-nom-i-nal** \kæg-'nām-ən-əl\ *adj*

cog-nos-cente \kæg-'nō-sen(t)-ē, 'kæg-'nā-ē\ *n*, pl **-scen-ti** \-'ē\ [obs. It. (now *conoscen-te*), fr. *cognoscen-te*, *adj*, wise, fr. L. *cognoscen-t*, *cognoscens*, pp. of *cognoscere*]: a person having or claiming expert knowledge (as of fine arts or fashion): **CONNOISSEUR**

cog-nos-cible \kæg-'nō-sə-bəl\ *adj* [LL. *cognoscibilis*, fr. L. *cognoscere*]: **COGNIZABLE**, **KNOWABLE**

cogon \kō-'gōn\ *n* [Sp. *cogon*, fr. Tag. *Busayan*, & Bikol *kugon*] 1: any of several coarse leaf grasses (genus *Imperata*) used esp. in the Philippines for thatching

cog railway *n*: a steep mountain railroad that has a rail with cogs which engages a cogwheel on the locomotive to ensure traction

a	about	•	kitten	or	further	a	back	•	bake	•	cot, cart		
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	o	ring	ō	flow	o	flaw	ōi	coin	th	than	th	thus
ū	foot	a	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	famous	zh	vision		

cocktail • coercing

cocktail *adj* 1: of, relating to, or set aside for cocktails (a ~ hour) 2: designed for semiformal wear (~ dress)
cocktail glass *n*: a bell-shaped drinking glass usu having a foot and stem and holding about three ounces
cocktail lounge *n*: a public room (as in a hotel, club, or restaurant) where cocktails and other drinks are served
cocktail party *n*: an informal or semiformal party or gathering at which cocktails are served
cocktail table *n*: COFFEE TABLE
cocky \k'k-ē\ *adj* cock-er; -est 1: PERT, ARROGANT 2: JAUNTY — **cock-ily** \k'k-ē-lē\ *adv* — **cock-iness** \k'k-ē-nēs\ *n*
co-co \k'k-ō\ *n*, *pl* cocos [Sp & Pg; Sp, fr Pg *coco*, lit, bogeyman]: the coconut palm, also: its fruit
coco *adj*: made from the fibrous husk of the coconut (~ matting)
co-coc \k'k-ō\ *n* [modif of Sp *cacao*] 1: CACAO 2 a: chocolate deprived of a portion of its fat and pulverized b: a beverage prepared by heating powdered cocoa with water or milk
cocoa bean *n*: CACAO 2
cocoa butter *n*: a pale vegetable fat with a low melting point obtained from cacao beans
co-con-sci-ous \k'k-ō-'kain-chōs\ *adj* 1: experiencing or aware of the same things (a ~ people) 2: of or relating to the coconscious
coconscious *n*: mental processes outside the main stream of consciousness but sometimes available to it
co-con-sci-ous-ness *n*: COCONSCIOUS
co-con-spi-ra-tor \k'k-ō-'kən-'spir-ət-ər\ *n*: a fellow conspirator
co-co-nut \k'k-ō-'kō-nət\ 1: the drupaceous fruit of the coconut palm whose outer fibrous husk yields coir and whose nut contains thick edible meat and coconut milk 2: the edible meat of the coconut
coconut crab *n*: PURSE CRAB
coconut oil *n*: a nearly colorless fatty oil or white semisolid fat extracted from fresh coconuts and used esp in making soaps and food products
coconut palm *n*: a tall pinnate-leaved tropical palm (*Cocos nucifera*) prob of American origin
co-coon \k'k-ō-'kūn\ *n* [F *cocon*, fr Prov *cocoun*, fr *coco* shell, fr L *coccum* excrecence on a tree, fr Gk *kokkos* grain, seed, kermes] 1 a: an envelope often largely of silk which an insect larva forms about itself and in which it passes the pupa stage — see SILKWORM illustration b: any of various other protective coverings produced by animals 2 a: a covering suggesting a cocoon b: a protective covering placed or sprayed over military or naval equipment in storage
cocoon vt: to wrap or envelop esp tightly in or as if in a cocoon
o-cotte \k'k-ō-'kōt\ *n*, *pl* cocottes \k'k-ō-'kōt\ [F]: PROSTITUTE
ze-le \k'k-ō-'zē-lē\ *n* [prob deriv of It *cocuzza* squash]: a mar squash resembling the zucchini
ur-lic-u-lar \k'k-ō-'k'ik-yo-lər\ *adj*: being outside of but implementing the regular curriculum
cod \k'k-ōd\ *n*, *pl* cod also cods [ME] 1 a: a soft-finned fish (*Gadus morhua*) of the colder parts of the No Atlantic that is a major food fish b: a fish of the cod family (*Gadidae*); esp: a Pacific fish (*Gadus macrocephalus*) closely related to the Atlantic cod 2: any of various spiny-finned fishes resembling the true cods
cod *abbr* codex
COD *abbr* 1 cash on delivery 2 collect on delivery
co-da \k'k-ō-'dā\ *n* [It, lit., tail, fr L *cauda*] 1 a: a concluding musical section that is formally distinct from the main structure b: a concluding part of a literary or dramatic work 2: something that serves to round out, conclude, or summarize and that has an interest of its own
cod-dle \k'k-ō-'dē\ *vt* cod-dled, cod-dling \k'k-ō-'dē-lē, -lē\ [perh fr *caudle*] 1: to cook (as eggs) in liquid slowly and gently just below the boiling point 2: to treat with extreme care: PAMPER — **cod-dler** \k'k-ō-'dē-lər, -lē-ər\ *n*
code \k'k-ōd\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *caudex*, *codex* trunk of a tree, tablet of wood covered with wax for writing on, book, akin to L *cadere* to beat — more at HEW] 1: a systematic statement of a body of law; esp: one given statutory force 2: a system of principles or rules (moral ~) 3 a: a system of signals for communication b: a system of symbols (as letters, numbers, or words) used to represent assigned and often secret meanings 4: GENETIC CODE — **code-less** \k'k-ō-'lē-s\ *adj*
code vt coded; cod-ing: to put in or into the form or symbols of a code — **code-able** \k'k-ō-'dē-bəl\ *adj* — **code-er** *n*
code book *n*: a book containing an alphabetical list of words or expressions with their code group equivalents for use in secret communications
co-dec-i-ma-tion \k'k-ō-'dek-lā-'nā-shən\ *n*: the complement of the declination
co-de-fen-dant \k'k-ō-'dē-fen-dənt\ *n*: a joint defendant
code group *n*: one of the constituent groups of letters or numbers in an encoded text
co-dé-ne \k'k-ō-'dē-nē, -dē-nē\ *n* [F *codéine*, fr Gk *kōdeia* poppy-head, fr *kōdes* cavity; akin to Gk *kollas* hollow]: a morphine derivative C₁₇H₁₉NO₃·H₂O that is found in opium, is weaker in action than morphine, and is used esp in cough remedies
co-den \k'k-ō-'dē-n\ [irreg fr *code*]: a code classification assigned to a library item (as a book, document, or periodical)
code name *n*: a word made to serve as a code designation
co-de-ter-mi-na-tion \k'k-ō-'dē-tər-mā-'nā-shən\ *n*: the participation of labor with management in the determination of business policy
code word *n*: 1: CODE NAME 2: CODE GROUP
co-dex \k'k-ō-'dēks\ *n*, *pl* co-dices \k'k-ō-'dē-zē, -zē\ [L]: a manuscript book esp of Scripture, classics, or ancient annals
cod-fish \k'k-ō-'fīsh\ *n*: COD also: its flesh used as food
cod-ger \k'k-ō-'jər\ *n* [prob alter of *caddler*]: a mildly eccentric or disreputable fellow
cod-ic-il \k'k-ō-'dē-səl, -səl\ *n* [MF *codicille*, fr L *codicillus*, dim of *codic*, *codex* book] 1: a legal instrument made subsequently to a

will and modifying it 2: APPENDIX, SUPPLEMENT — **cod-i-cil-la-ry** \k'k-ō-'dē-səl-ē-rē\ *adj*
cod-ily \k'k-ō-'dē-lē, -lē\ *adv* — **fy-ing** 1: to reduce to a code 2 a: SYSTEMATIZE b: CLASSIFY — **cod-i-fi-abil-ity** \k'k-ō-'dē-si-bil-ē-tē, -tē\ *n* — **cod-i-fi-ca-tion** \k'k-ō-'dē-si-fē-kā-shən\ *n*
cod-ling \k'k-ō-'lēng\ *n* 1: a young cod 2: any of several hakes (esp genus *Urophycis*)
cod-ling \k'k-ō-'lēng\ or **cod-ling** \k'k-ō-'lān\ *n* [alter. of ME *querdlyng*]: a small immature apple, also: any of several elongated greenish English cooking apples
codling moth *n*: a small moth (*Laspeyresia pomonella*) whose larva lives in apples, pears, quinces, and English walnuts
cod-liver oil *n*: an oil obtained from the liver of the cod and closely related fishes and used as a source of vitamins A and D
co-dom-i-nant \k'k-ō-'dām-'nānt\ *adj* 1 a: forming part of the main canopy of a forest (~ trees) b: sharing in the controlling influence of a biotic community 2: being fully expressed in the heterozygous condition (two ~ alleles) — **co-dominant** *n*
co-don \k'k-ō-'dān\ *n* [code + -on]: a triplet of nucleotides that is part of the genetic code and that specifies a particular amino acid in a protein or starts or stops protein synthesis
cod-piece \k'k-ō-'pēs\ *n* [ME *codpese*, fr *cod* bag, *scrotum* (fr OE *cod*) + *pese* piece]: a flap or bag concealing an opening in the front of men's breeches esp in the 15th and 16th centuries
cods-wal-lap \k'k-ō-'wāl-əp\ *n* [orig un-known] Brit. NONSENSE
co-ed \k'k-ō-'ed\ *n* [short for *coeducational student*]: a female student in a coeducational institution
coed *adj* 1: COEDUCATIONAL 2: of or relating to a coed 3: open to both men and women
co-ed-ition \k'k-ō-'dē-shən\ *n*: an edition of a book published simultaneously by more than one publisher usu in different countries and in different languages
co-ed-i-tor \k'k-ō-'ed-ət-ər\ *n*: one who collaborates with another in editing a newspaper, magazine, or book
co-ed-u-ca-tion \k'k-ō-'ē-jə-'kā-shən\ *n*: the education of students of both sexes at the same institution
co-ed-u-ca-tion-al \k'k-ō-'ē-jə-nəl, -shən-lē\ *adj*: of or relating to coeducation — **co-ed-u-ca-tion-ally** \k'k-ō-'ē-jə-nəl\ *adv*
coeff or **coefficient** *abbr* coefficient
co-eff-ic-ient \k'k-ō-'ē-shē-nt\ *n* [NL *coefficient*, *coefficient*, fr L *co-* + *efficient*, *efficiens* efficient] 1: any of the factors of a product considered in relation to a specific factor; esp: a constant factor of a term as distinguished from a variable 2 a: a number that serves as a measure of some property or characteristic (as of a device or process) (~ of expansion of a metal) b: MEASURE, DEGREE
coefficient of correlation: CORRELATION COEFFICIENT
coefficient of viscosity: VISCOSITY 3
co-el-acanth \k'k-ō-'el-kan(t)h\ *n* [denov. of Gk *kollas* hollow + NL *-acanthus* — more at CAVE]: any of a family (Coelacanthidae) of mostly extinct fishes (as latimeria) — **co-el-acanth** *adj* — **co-el-acanthine** \k'k-ō-'el-kan(t)h-in, -thīn, -kan(t)h-in\ *adj* — **co-el-acanthous** \k'k-ō-'el-kan(t)h-əs\ *adj*
co-el-a \k'k-ō-'el\ *n* comb form [prob fr NL *coela*, fr neut pl of *coelus* hollow, concave, fr Gk *kollas*, fr *kollas*]: cavity: chamber: ventricle (blastocoel) (enterocoel)
co-el-en-ter-ate \k'k-ō-'el-ent-ər-āt, -rāt\ *n* [denov. of Gk *kollas* + *enteron* intestine — more at INTER]: any of a phylum (Coelenterata) of basically radially symmetrical invertebrate animals including the corals, sea anemones, jellyfishes, and hydroids — **co-elenterate** *adj*
co-el-en-ter-on \k'k-ō-'el-ent-ər-on, -rən\ *n*, *pl* -tera \k'k-ō-'tērā\ [NL fr Gk *kollas* + *enteron*]: the internal cavity of a coelenterate
co-el-lac \k'k-ō-'el-lāk\ *var* of CELIAC
co-el-om \k'k-ō-'el-əm\ *n*, *pl* coeloms or co-el-o-ma-ta \k'k-ō-'māt-ə\ [G, fr Gk *kollōma* cavity, fr *kollōs*]: the usu epithelium-lined space between the body wall and the digestive tract of metazoans above the lower worms — **co-el-o-mate** \k'k-ō-'el-māt\ *adj* or *n* — **co-el-om-ic** \k'k-ō-'el-əm-ik, -lō-mik\ *adj*
co-en- or **coeno-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk *koin*, *koino*, fr *koinos* — more at CO]: common: general (coenocyte)
co-en-no-bite \k'k-ō-'nō-bīt\ *var* of CENOBIOTE
co-en-no-cyte \k'k-ō-'nō-sīt\ *n* [ISV] 1 a: a multinucleated mass of protoplasm resulting from repeated nuclear division unaccompanied by cell fission b: an organism consisting of such a structure 2: SYNCYTIUM 1 — **co-en-no-cy-tic** \k'k-ō-'nō-sīt-ik\ *adj*
co-en-no-ge-net-ic \k'k-ō-'nō-jē-net-ik\ *var* of COENOGENETIC
co-en-no-rus \k'k-ō-'nō-yūr-əs\ *n*, *pl* -ni \k'k-ō-'nō-yū-ə-rē, -rē\ [NL, fr *coen-* + *Gk oura* tail]: a complex tapeworm larva consisting of a sac from the inner wall of which numerous scolices develop
co-en-zy-me \k'k-ō-'ē-zīm\ *n*: a thermostable nonprotein compound that forms the active portion of an enzyme system after combination with an apoenzyme — **co-en-zy-mat-ic** \k'k-ō-'ē-zīm-ə-tik, -tē\ *adj* — **co-en-zy-mat-i-cal-ly** \k'k-ō-'ē-zīm-ə-tē-kā-lē\ *adv*
coenzyme A *n*: a coenzyme C₁₅H₂₁N₇O₁₁P₃S that occurs in all living cells and is essential to the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats, and some amino acids — compare ACETYL COENZYME A
coenzyme Q *n*: UBIQUINONE
co-equal \k'k-ō-'ē-kwāl\ *adj*: equal with one another — **co-equal-ly** \k'k-ō-'ē-kwāl-ē-lē\ *adv*
co-er-ce \k'k-ō-'ērs\ *vt* co-erced, co-er-cing [L *coerere*, fr *co-* + *arere* to shut up, enclose — more at ARK] 1: to restrain or dominate by nullifying individual will 2: to compel to an act or choice (they could ~ the citizens by threats but not persuade their agreement) 3: to enforce or bring about by force or threat *syn* see FORCE — **co-er-cible** \k'k-ō-'ērs-ə-bəl\ *adj*



I codpiece

of cold: CHILLING (~ blank walls) c: COOL 6a 5 a: DEAD b: UNCONSCIOUS (knocked out ~) c: CERTAIN SURE (the actors had their lines ~ a week before opening night) 6: made uncomfortable by cold 7 a: retaining only faint scents, traces, or clues (~ trail) b: STALE, UNINTERESTING (~ news) 8: not illegal or signed (traded the hot car for a ~ one) 9: presented or regarded in a straightforward way: IMPERSONAL (the ~ facts) 10: UNPREPARED 11: intense and barely controlled (~ fury) — cold-ish adj — cold-ly /kɒl-(d)li/ adv — cold-ness /kɒl(d)-nəs/ n — In cold blood: with premeditation: DELIBERATELY

cold n 1 a: a condition of low temperature b: cold weather 2: bodily sensation produced by loss or lack of heat: CHILL 3: a bodily disorder popularly associated with chilling; specif: COMMON COLD — In the cold: without heating — out in the cold: deprived of benefits given others: NEGLECTED (the plan benefits management but leaves labor out in the cold)

cold adv: with utter finality: TOTALLY, ABSOLUTELY (he was turned down ~)

cold-blooded /kɒl(d)-bləd-əd/ adj 1 a: done or acting without consideration, compunction, or clemency (~ murder) b: MATTER-OF-FACT EMOTIONLESS 2: having cold blood, specif: having a body temperature not internally regulated but approximating that of the environment 3 or cold-blood /-bləd/: of mixed or inferior breeding 4: noticeably sensitive to cold — cold-blood-ed-ly adv — cold-blood-ed-ness n

cold cash n: money in hand (enough cold cash to close the deal)

cold chisel n: a chisel made of tool steel of a strength, shape, and temper suitable for chipping or cutting cold metal — see CHISEL illustration

cold comfort n: scant consolation: quite limited sympathy or encouragement

cold cream n: a soothing and cleansing cosmetic basically consisting of a perfumed emulsion of a bland vegetable oil or heavy mineral oil

cold cuts n pl: sliced assorted cold meats

cold duck n (trans of G *Kalte ente*, a drink made of a mixture of fine wines): a beverage that consists of a blend of sparkling burgundy and champagne

cold feet n pl: apprehension or doubt strong enough to prevent a planned course of action

cold fish n: a cold aloof person

cold frame n: a usu glass-covered frame without artificial heat used to protect plants and seedlings

cold front n: an advancing edge of a cold air mass

cold-heart-ed /kɒld-ˈhɑːt-əd/ adj: marked by lack of sympathy, interest, or sensitivity — cold-heart-ed-ly adv — cold-heart-ed-ness n

cold rubber n: a wear-resistant synthetic rubber made at a low temperature (as 41° F) and used esp for tire treads

cold shoulder n: intentionally cold or unsympathetic treatment — cold-should-er vi

cold sore n: the group of blisters appearing about or within the mouth in herpes simplex

cold storage n 1: storage (as of food) in a cold place for preservation 2: a condition of being held or continued without being acted on: ABEYANCE (the second world war effectively put the question into cold storage — Leo Marquard)

cold store n: a building for cold storage

cold sweat n: concurrent perspiration and chill usu associated with fear, pain, or shock

cold turkey n 1: unrelieved blunt language or procedure (I'm talking cold turkey to you) I think it wise if your relationship has ended — J B Clayton) 2: abrupt complete cessation of the use of an addictive drug either voluntarily or under medical supervision 3: a cold aloof person

cold type n: composition or typesetting (as photocomposition) done without the casting of metal, specif: such composition produced directly on paper by a typewriter mechanism

cold war n 1: a conflict carried on by methods short of sustained overt military action and usu without breaking off diplomatic relations — compare HOT WAR 2: a conflict short of violence esp between power groups (as labor and management) — cold war-rior n

cold-water adj 1: of or relating to temperance groups 2 a: provided only with running cold water b: not having all modern plumbing or heating facilities (a ~ flat)

cold water n: depreciation of something as being ill-advised, unwarranted, or worthless (throw cold water on our hopes)

cold wave n 1: a period of unusually cold weather 2: a permanent wave set by a chemical preparation without the use of curlers attached to a heating unit

cole /kɒl/ n [ME, fr OE *cāl* fr L *caulis* stem, cabbage — more at HOLE]: any of a genus (*Brassica*) of herbaceous plants (as broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, and rape)

cole-man-ite /kɒl-ma-ˈniːt/ n (William T. Coleman 1893 Am businessman and mine owner): a mineral $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}_6\text{O}_{13} \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ consisting of a hydrous calcium borate occurring in brilliant colorless or white massive monoclinic crystals

cole-op-tera /kɒl-əp-ˈtɛr-ə/ n pl [NL, deriv of Gk *koleon* sheath + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER]: insects that are beetles — cole-op-ter-ist /-tɛr-ɪst/ n — cole-op-ter-ous /-tɛr-əs/ adj

cole-op-ter-an /-tɛr-ən/ n: BEETLE 1 — coleopterian adj

cole-op-tile /-ap-ˈtɪl/ n [NL *coleoptilum*, fr Gk *koleon* + *ptilon* down, akin to Gk *pteron*]: the first leaf of a monocotyledon forming a protective sheath about the plumule

coleo-rhi-zā /kɒl-ə-ˈrɪ-zə/ n pl -zās /-jzɛ/ [NL, fr. Gk *koleon* + NL -*rhi-zā*]: the sheath investing the hypocotyl in some plants through which the roots burst

cole-slaw /kɒl-slo/ n [D *koolsla*, fr. *kool* cabbage + *sla* salad]: a salad made of raw sliced or chopped cabbage

cole-us /kɒl-ɪ-əs/ n [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *koleos*, *koleon* sheath]: any of a large genus (*Coleus*) of herbs of the mint family

cole-wort /kɒl-ˈwɜːrt-, -wɔ(ɹ)t/ n: COLE. exp: one (as kale) that forms no head

coll- — see COL-

colic /kɒl-ɪk/ n [ME, fr MF *colique*, fr. L *colicus* colicky, fr. Gk *kōlikos*, fr. *kōlon*, alter of *kōlon* colon]: a paroxysm of acute abdominal pain localized in a hollow organ and caused by spasm, obstruction, or twisting

colic adj: of or relating to colic: COLICKY (~ crying)

colic /kɒl-ɪk-, ˈkɒl-ɪk/ adj: of or relating to the colon (~ lymph glands)

colli-cin /kɒl-ɪ-sən/ also colli-cine /-sɛn/ n [colic + -in or -ine]: any of various antibacterial substances that are produced by some strains of intestinal bacteria and inhibit macromolecular synthesis (as of DNA or proteins)

colicky /kɒl-ɪ-kɪ/ adj 1: relating to or associated with colic (~ pain) 2: suffering from colic (~ babies)

colic-root /kɒl-ɪk-rʊt/ -rʊt/ n: any of several plants having roots used in folk medicine to treat colic — a: either of two bitter herbs (*Aletris farinosa* and *A. aurea*) of the lily family b: a wild yam (*Dioscorea paniculata*)

colic-weed /-wɛd/ n: SQUIRREL CORN

coli-form /kɒl-ɪ-ˈfɔrm-, ˈkɒl-ɪ-ˈfɔrm/ adj [NL *Escherichia coli* colon bacillus + E -form]: relating to, resembling or being the colon bacillus — coli-form n

colin /kɒl-ɪn/ n [Sp *colin*, modif of Nahuatl *colin*]: BOBWHITE also: a related New World game bird

colli-near /kɒl-ɪn-ɪ-ər/ adj 1: COLLINEAR 2: having corresponding parts arranged in the same linear order (a gene and the protein it determines are ~) — colli-near-ly /kɒl-ɪn-ɪ-ər-ɪ-ɪ/ n

colli-phage /kɒl-ɪ-ˈfæʒ-, -ˈfæʒ/ n [NL *Escherichia coli* colon bacillus + E -phage]: a bacteriophage active against the colon bacillus

colli-som /kɒl-ɪ-ˈsɔm-, -ˈsɔm/ n [ML *Colossum*, *Colosseum*] 1 cap: COLOSSEUM 2: a large structure for public entertainments

colli-tin /kɒl-ɪ-ˈtɪn-, kɒ-ɪ/ n [NL *colistinus*, specific epithet of the bacterium producing it]: a polymyxin produced by a bacterium (*Bacillus colistinus*) from Japanese soil

colli-tis /kɒl-ɪ-ˈtɪs-, kɒ-ɪ/ n: inflammation of the colon

coll abbr — see COL

coll or **collo** comb form [NL, fr Gk *koll-*, *kollo-*, fr *kolla* — more at PROTOCOL] 1: glue (collechnyma) 2: colloid (collo-type)

collab-o-rate /kɒl-ə-ˈbɔr-ɪt/ vi -rat-ed, -rat-ing [L *collaboratus*, pp of *collaborare* to labor together, fr L *com-* + *laborare* to labor] 1: to work jointly with others esp in an intellectual endeavor 2: to cooperate with or willingly assist an enemy of one's country and esp an occupying force 3: to cooperate with an agency or instrumentality with which one is not immediately connected — collab-o-ra-tion /-bɔr-ɪ-ˈtɪ-ən/ n — collab-o-ra-tive /-bɔr-ɪ-ˈtɪv-, -ˈtɪv-/ adj — collab-o-ra-tor /-bɔr-ɪ-ˈtɔr-/ n — collab-o-ra-tion-ism /kɒl-ə-ˈbɔr-ɪ-ˈtɪ-ən-ɪz-əm/ n: the advocacy or practice of collaboration with an enemy — collab-o-ra-tion-ist /-ʃhɪ-ˈnɪst/ adj or n

collage /kɒl-ˈlæʒ-, kɒ-, kɒ-/ n [F, gluing, fr. *coller*, to glue, fr. *colle* glue, fr. (assumed) VL *colla*, fr. Gk *kolla*] 1: an artistic composition made of various materials (as paper, cloth, or wood) glued on a picture surface 2: the art of making collages 3: an assembly of diverse fragments (as ~ of ideas) 4: a film showing disparate scenes in rapid succession without transitions — collag-ist /-ˈlæʒ-ɪst/ n

colla-gen /kɒl-ə-ˈdʒɛn/ n [Gk *kolla* + ISV -gen]: an insoluble fibrous protein that occurs in vertebrates as the chief constituent of connective tissue fibrils and in bones and yields gelatin and glue on prolonged heating with water — colla-gen-ic /kɒl-ə-ˈdʒɛn-ɪk/ adj — colla-gen-ous /kɒl-ə-ˈdʒɛn-əs/ adj

col-la-gene-ase /kɒl-ə-ˈdʒɛn-əs-, ˈkɒl-ə-ˈdʒɛn-əs/ n: any of a group of proteolytic enzymes that decompose collagen and gelatin

col-lap-se /kɒl-ˈlæps/ vi col-lap-sed, col-lap-sing [L *collapsus*, pp of *collabi*, fr. *com-* + *labi* to fall, slide — more at SLEEP] vi 1: to break down completely: DISINTEGRATE (his case had collapsed in a mass of legal wreckage — Erle Stanley Gardner) 2: to fall or shrink together abruptly and completely: fall into a jumbled or flattened mass through the force of external pressure (a blood vessel that collapsed) 3: to cave or fall in or give way 4: to suddenly lose force, significance, effectiveness, or worth 5: to break down in vital energy, stamina, or self-control through exhaustion or disease; esp: to fall helpless or unconscious 6: to fold down into a more compact shape (a telescope that ~s) ~ vi: to cause to collapse — col-lap-sibil-ity /-læp-sə-ˈbɪl-ɪ-ti/ n — col-lap-sible /-læp-sə-ˈbəl/ adj

collapse n 1 a: a breakdown in vital energy, strength, or stamina b: a state of extreme prostration and physical depression (as from circulatory failure or great loss of body fluids) c: an airless state of all or part of a lung originating spontaneously or induced surgically 2: the act or action of collapsing (the cutting of many tent ropes, the ~ of the canvas — Rudyard Kipling) 3: a sudden failure: BREAKDOWN RUN (the tragedy inherent in the ~ of a society) 4: a sudden loss of force, value, or effect (the ~ of respect for ancient law and custom — L S B Leakey) (working to stave off ~ of the franc)

collar /kɒl-ər/ n [ME *coller*, fr. OF, fr L *collare*, fr. *collum* neck, akin to ON & OHG *hals* neck, OE *hwēol* wheel — more at WHEEL] 1: a band, strip, or chain worn around the neck as a: a band that serves to finish or decorate the neckline of a garment b: a short necklace c: a band about the neck of an animal d: a part of the harness of draft animals fitted over the shoulders and taking strain when a load is drawn e: an indication of control: a token of subservience (refused to wear another man's ~) f: a protective or supportive device (as a brace or cast) worn around the neck

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā col, cart
aj out	ch chin	e less	e easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ng sing	ō flow	o flaw	o coin	th than
ll loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu funous	zh vision

cogswell chair \kæg-zwél-, -wəl- n, often cap 1st C [fr the name Cogswell: an upholstered easy chair with inclined back, thin open arms, and cabriole legs]

cog-wheel \kæg-hwél-, -wél- n: a wheel with cogs or teeth

co-hab-it \kə-'həb-ət/ vi [LL *cohabitare*, fr L *co-* + *habitare* to inhabit, fr. *habitus*, pp of *habere* to have] 1: to live together as husband and wife 2: to live together or in company (bulfaloes ~ing with crossbred cows — *Biol. Abstracts*) b: to exist together (two strains in his philosophy ... ~ in each of his major works — *Justus Buchler*) — **co-hab-i-tant** \-ət-ənt/ n — **co-hab-i-tation** \-ə-'həb-ət-ə-'tā-shən/ n

co-heir \kə-'hā-(ə)r-, -'ē-(ə)r/ n: a joint heir

co-heir-ess \-əs/ n: a joint heiress

co-here \kə-'hā-(ə)r/ v **co-hered**; **co-her-ing** [L *cohaerere*, fr. *co-* + *haerere* to stick — more at *HESITATE*] vi 1: to hold together firmly as parts of the same mass, broadly: STICK, ADHERE b: to display cohesion of plant parts 2: to consist of parts that cohere 3: to become united in principles, relationships, or interests b: to be logically or aesthetically consistent ~ vi: to make (parts or components) fit or stick together in a suitable or orderly way *syn* see STICK

co-her-ence \-ən-(t)s/ n 1: the quality or state of cohering; *syn*: systematic connection esp in logical discourse 2: the property of being coherent

co-her-ency \kə-'hīr-ən-sē-, -'her-ə- n, pl -cies: COHERENCE

co-her-ent \-ənt/ [MF or L: MF *coherēt*, fr L *cohaerent*, *cohaerens*, pp. of *cohaerere*] 1: having the quality of cohering 2: logically consistent (a ~ argument) 3: relating to electromagnetic waves that have a definite relationship to each other: as a: composed of wave trains in phase with each other (~ light) b: producing coherent light (a ~ source) — **co-her-ent-ly** *adv*

co-her-or \kə-'hīr-ər/ n: a radio detector in which an imperfectly conducting contact between pieces of conductive material loosely resting against each other is materially improved in conductance by the passage of high-frequency current

co-he-sion \kə-'hē-zhən/ n [L *cohaesus*, pp of *cohaerere*] 1: the act or process of sticking together tightly (social and economic ~ in a small city — J B Conant) 2: union between similar plant parts or organs 3: molecular attraction by which the particles of a body are united throughout the mass — **co-he-sion-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

co-he-sive \kə-'hē-siv-, -ziv/ *adj*: exhibiting or producing cohesion or coherency (a ~ soil unit) (~ soils) — **co-he-sive-ly** *adv* — **co-he-sive-ness** n

co-ho \kə-'hō/ n, pl *cohos* or *coho* [origin unknown]: a rather small salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) with light-colored flesh that is native to both coasts of the No. Pacific and is stocked in the Great Lakes

co-hort \kə-'hō-(ə)t/ n [MF & L: MF *cohorte*, fr L *cohors*, *cohors* — more at COURT] 1: a: one of 10 divisions of an ancient Roman legion b: a group of warriors or soldiers c: BAND, GROUP d: a group of individuals having a statistical factor (as age or class membership) in common in a demographic study (a ~ of premedicated students) 2: a: COMPANION, ACCOMPlice b: FOLLOWER, SUPPORTER

co-hosh \kə-'həsh/ n [of Algonquian origin, akin to Natick *kōshki* it is rough]: any of several American medicinal or poisonous plants. a: BLACK COHOSH b: BLUE COHOSH c: RANEBERRY — **co-iden-ti-ty** \kə-'ī-dən-(t)-ət-ē-, -'den-(t)-ə/ n: identity between two or more things

coif \kə-'kōif, in sense 2 usu 'kwāif/ n [ME *coiffe*, fr MF, fr LL *cofeā*] 1: a close-fitting cap as a: a hoodlike cap worn by nuns under a veil b: a protective usu metal skullcap formerly worn under a hood of mail c: a white cap formerly worn by English lawyers and cap by sergeants-at-law, also: the order or rank of a sergeant-at-law 2: COIFFURE

coif vi *coiffed*, *coif-fing* 1: to cover or dress with or as if with a coif 2: to arrange (hair) by brushing, combing, or curling **coif-four** \kwā-'fər/ n [F, fr *coiffeur*]: a male hairdresser **coif-fo-use** \kwā-'fə-(r)z-, -'f(y)ūz/ n [F, fem of *coiffeur*]: a female hairdresser

coif-fure \kwā-'fyū-(ə)r/ n [F, fr *coiffeur* to cover with a coif, arrange (hair), fr *coiffe*]: a style or manner of arranging the hair **coiffured** *adj* 1: being dressed (beautifully ~ hair) 2: having the hair brushed, combed, and curled (stylishly ~ women)

coign of *van-tage* \kə-'nā-'vānt-ij/ [coign, earlier spelling of 'coin (corner)]: an advantageous position

coil \kə-'kōil/ n [origin unknown] 1: TORMILO 2: TROUBLE

coil vb [MF *collir*, *collir* to gather — more at CULL] vi 1: to wind into rings or spirals 2: to roll or twist into a shape resembling a coil ~ vi 1: to move in a circular or spiral course 2: to form or lie in a coil — **coil-abil-i-ty** \kə-'lā-'bīl-ə-tē/ n

coil n 1: (1): a series of loops (2): SPIRAL b: a single loop of such a coil 2: a number of turns of wire esp in spiral form usu for electromagnetic effect or for providing electrical resistance 3: a series of connected pipes in rows, layers, or windings 4: a roll of postage stamps, also: a stamp from such a roll

coin \kə-'kōin/ n [ME, fr MF, wedge, corner, fr L *cuneus* wedge] 1: *archaic* a: CORNER, CORNERSTONE b: WEDGE 2: a: usu flat round piece of metal issued by governmental authority as money b: metal money c: something resembling a coin esp in shape 3: something accepted as having value or validity (perhaps wise-cracks ~ are respectable literary ~ in the U.S. — *Times Lit. Supp.*) 4: something having two different and usu opposing sides 5: MONEY (I'm in it for the ~ — *Sinclair Lewis*)

coin vi 1: a: to make (a coin) esp by stamping: MINT b: to convert (metal) into coins c: to shape (a piece of metal) in a mold or die 2: CREATE, INVENT (~ a phrase) 3: to make or earn (money) rapidly and in large quantity — **coin-er** n

coin *adj* 1: of or relating to coins (a ~ show) 2: operated by coins (a ~ laundry)

coin-age \kə-'nā-jē/ n 1: the act or process of coining 2: a: COINS b: something (as a word) made up or invented

co-in-cide \kə-'ən-'sīd-, 'kə-'ən-'sī-, vi -*cid-ed*, -*cid-ing* [ML *coincidere*, fr. L *co-* + *incidere* to fall on, fr *in-* + *cadere* to fall — more at CHANCE] 1: to occupy the same place in space or time b: to occupy exactly corresponding or equivalent positions on a scale or in a series 2: to correspond in nature, character, or function 3: to be in accord or agreement: CONCUR *syn* see AGREE *ant* differ

co-in-ci-dence \kə-'in-(t)-səd-ən-(t)s-, -sə-'den-(t)s/ n 1: the act or condition of coinciding: CORRESPONDENCE 2: the occurrence of events that happen at the same time by accident but seem to have some connection, also: any of these happenings

co-in-ci-dent \-səd-ənt-, -sə-'dent/ *adj* [F *coincident*, fr ML *coincident*, *coincident*, pp. of *coincidere*] 1: occupying the same space or time (~ events) 2: of similar nature: HARMONIOUS (a theory ~ with the facts) *syn* see CONTEMPORARY — **co-in-ci-dent-ly** *adv*

co-in-ci-den-tial \-jē-'kə-'in-(t)-sə-'dent-ē-/ *adj* 1: resulting from a coincidence (similarity between the two texts is too consistent to be ~) 2: occurring or existing at the same time (rebellion in Burma was ~ with ~ insurrection in Malaya — W. B. Hamilton) — **co-in-ci-den-tial-ly** \-dent-ē-, -'ē-ē/ *adv*

coin lock n: a lock released by the insertion of a coin

coin machine n: SLOT MACHINE

coin-op \kə-'nāp/ n: a self-service laundry where the machines are operated by coins

co-in-surance \kə-'ən-'shūr-ən-(t)s, chiefly South ('kə-'in-) n 1: joint assumption of risk (as by two underwriters) with another 2: a system of insurance (as fire insurance) in which the insured is obligated to maintain coverage on a risk at a stipulated percentage of its total value or in the event of loss suffer a penalty in proportion to the deficiency

co-in-sure \kə-'ən-'shū-(ə)r/ vi: to insure jointly — **co-in-sur-er** n

coir \kə-'kōir/ n [Tamil *kayir* rope]: a stiff coarse fiber from the outer husk of a coconut

coils-tral \kə-'kōil-strəl/ n [MF *coistillier* soldier carrying a short sword, fr *coistille* short sword, fr L *cuttellus* knife — more at CUTLASS] *archaic*: a mean fellow: VARLET

coition \kə-'kōi-shən/ n [LL, fr L *coition*, *coitio* a coming together, fr *coitus*, pp of *coire* to come together, fr. *co-* + *ire* to go — more at ISSUE]: COITUS — **co-i-tion-al** \-ish-nəl-, -ən-/ *adj*

co-it-us \kə-'t-əs, kə-'tē-ə/ n [L, fr *coitus*, pp]: physical union of male and female genitalia accompanied by rhythmic movements leading to the ejaculation of semen from the penis into the female reproductive tract, also: INTERCOURSE 3 — compare ORGASM — **co-it-al** \-ət-, -'ē-ē/ *adj* — **co-it-al-ly** \-ē-ē-ē/ *adv*

coitus in-ter-rupt-us \-int-ə-'rəp-təs/ n [NL, interrupted coitus]: coitus which is purposely interrupted in order to prevent ejaculation of sperm into the vagina

coitus re-ser-vat-us \-rez-ər-'vāt-əs-, -'vāt-/ n [NL, reserved coitus]: COITUS INTERRUPTUS

coke \kə-'kōk/ n [ME, akin to Sw *kalk* pith, Gk *gelgis* bulb of garlic]: the residue of coal left after destructive distillation and used as fuel, also: a similar residue left by other materials (as petroleum) distilled to dryness

coke vb *coked*, *cok-ing* vi: to change into coke ~ vi: to become coked

coke n [by shortening & alter]: COCAINE

col \kəl/ n [F, fr MF, neck, fr L *collum*] 1: a pass in a mountain range 2: a saddle-shaped depression in the crest of a ridge

col abbr 1 colonial, colony 2 color; colored 3 column 4 counsel

col or **coll abbr** 1 collateral 2 collect, collected, collection 3 college, collegiate

Col abbr 1 colonel 2 Colorado 3 Colossians

COL abbr cost of living

col — see COM-

col or **coll** or **colo** or **colom** *form* [NL, fr L *colon*] 1: colon (colitis) (colostomy) 2: colon bacillus (*Coliform*)

cola pl of COLON

cola \kə-'lā- n [fr *Coca-Cola*, a trademark]: a carbonated soft drink flavored with extract from coca leaves, kola nut, sugar, caramel, and acid and aromatic substances

colan-der \kə-'lən-dər-, 'kāl-/ n [ME *colyndore*, prob modif of OProv *colador*, fr ML *colatorium*, fr L *colatus*, pp of *colare* to sieve, fr *colum* sieve]: a perforated utensil for washing or draining food

col-lat-i-tude \('kə-'lat-ə-, (t)yūd/ n: the complement of the latitude

col-can-non \kəl-'kan-ən/ n [IrGael *cál ceannan*, lit., white-headed cabbage]: potatoes and cabbage boiled and mashed together with butter and seasoning

col-chi-cine \kəl-'chə-'sēn-, 'kāl-/ n: a poisonous alkaloid $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$ extracted from the combs or seeds of the meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*) and used on mitotic cells to induce polyploidy and in the treatment of gout

col-chi-cum \kəl-'chi-'kəm-, 'kāl-/ n [NL, genus name, fr L, a kind of plant with a poisonous root, fr Gk *kolchikon*, lit., product of Colchis] 1: any of a genus (*Colchicum*) of Old World combs producing herbs of the lily family with flowers that resemble crocuses 2: the dried corm or dried ripe seeds of autumn crocus containing colchicine, possessing emetic, diuretic, and cathartic action, and used for gout and rheumatism

col-co-thar \kəl-'kə-, 'thār/ n [ML, fr MF or OSP, MF *colcotar*, fr OSP *cólctar*, fr Ar dial *qulqutār*]: a reddish brown oxide of iron left as a residue when ferrous sulfate is heated and used as glass polish and as a pigment

cold \kə-'kəld/ *adj* [ME, fr OE *ceald*, *cald*, akin to OHG *kalt* cold, L *gelu* frost, *gelare* to freeze] 1: having a low temperature often below that compatible with human comfort 2: marked by lack of warm feeling: UNEMOTIONAL b: marked by deliberation or calculation (a ~ act of aggression) 3: a: previously cooked but served cold b: heated insufficiently (the soup was ~) c: not heated (stored in a ~ cellar) d: made cold (~ drinks) e: unheated while being worked (~ conditioning of steel prior to rolling) 4: a: DEPRESSING CHEERLESS b: producing a sensation

collimator \kə-lə-mā-tər/ *n* 1: a device for producing a beam of parallel rays of light or other radiation or for forming an infinitely distant virtual image that can be viewed without parallax 2: a device for obtaining a beam of molecules, atoms, or nuclear particles of limited cross section

collinear \kə-lī-nē-ər, kə-lē-/ *adj* [ISV] 1: lying on or passing through the same straight line 2: having axes lying end to end in a straight line (~ antenna elements) — **collinear-ity** \-lī-nē-ər-ē-tē/ *n*

collins \kāl-ən-z/ *n* [prob. fr. the name Collins] a tall iced drink that usu. has lemon juice added to a base of distilled liquor (as gin)

collinsia \kə-līn-zē-ə, kə-lē-/ *n* [NL genus name, fr. Zaccheus Collins †1831 Am botanist]: any of a genus (Collinsia) of U.S. biennial or annual herbs of the figwort family

collision \kə-lī-zhən/ *n* [ME, fr. L *collisio*, *collisio*, fr. *collisus*, pp of *collidere*] 1: an act or instance of colliding: CLASH 2: an encounter between particles (as atoms or molecules) resulting in exchange or transformation of energy — **collisional** \-lī-zhən-əl, -ən-ēl/ *adj*

collision course *n*: a course (as of moving bodies or antithetical philosophies) that will result in collision or conflict if continued unaltered (Roosevelt's idealism was on a collision course with Stalin's spheres-of-interest realpolitik — E. M. Harrington)

collo- — see **COL-**

collocate \kāl-ə-kāt/ *vb* -cat-ed, -cat-ing [L *collocatus*, pp of *collocare*, fr. *com-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place — more at **STALL**] *vt*: to set or arrange in a place or position, esp: to set side by side ~ *vi*: to occur in conjunction with something

collocation \kə-lə-kā-shən/ *n*: the act or result of placing or arranging together; specif: a noticeable arrangement or conjunction of linguistic elements (as words) — **collocational** \-shən-əl, -shən-ēl/ *adj*

colloid \kə-lōid-ē-əm/ *n* [modif. of NL *colloidum*, fr. Gk *kolōidēs* glutinous, fr. *kolā* glue]: a viscous solution of pyroxylin used esp. as a coating for wounds or for photographic films

colloquial \kə-lōg-ē-əl/ *adj* [colloqued; colloquing [orig. unknown] 1 *adj*: INTRIGUE, CONSPIRE 2: to talk privately: CONFER

colloid \kāl-ōid/ *n* [ISV *coll-* + *-oid*] 1: a substance that is in a state of division preventing passage through a semipermeable membrane, consists of particles too small for resolution with an ordinary light microscope, and in suspension or solution fails to settle out and diffracts a beam of light b: a system consisting of a colloid together with the gaseous, liquid, or solid medium in which it is dispersed 2: a gelatinous or mucinous substance found in tissues in disease or normally (as in the thyroid) — **colloidal** \kə-lōid-ē-əl, kə-lē-/ *adj* — **colloidally** \-lē-ēl/ *adv*

collop \kāl-əp/ *n* [ME] 1: a small piece or slice of meat 2: a fold of fat flesh

colloq *abbr* colloquial

colloquial \kə-lō-kwē-əl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to conversation: CONVERSATIONAL 2: used in or characteristic of familiar and informal conversation b: using conversational style — **colloquial** *n* — **colloquial-ly** \-lē-kwē-əl-ē-ēl/ *adv*

colloquialism \kə-lō-kwē-əl-iz-əm/ *n* 1: a colloquial expression b: a local or regional dialect expression 2: colloquial style

colloquialist \kə-lō-kwē-əl-ist/ *n*: SPEAKER

colloquium \kə-lō-kwē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -quī-ums or -quīa \-kwē-ə/ [L, colloquy]: a usu. academic meeting at which one or more specialists deliver addresses on a topic or on related topics and then answer questions relating thereto

colloquy \kāl-kwē-/ *n*, *pl* -quies [L *colloquium*, fr. *colloqui* to converse, fr. *com-* + *loqui* to speak] 1: CONVERSATION DIALOGUE 2: a high-level serious discussion: CONFERENCE

collo-type \kə-lō-tīp/ *n* [ISV] 1: a photomechanical process for making prints directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid that has ink-receptive and ink-repellent parts 2: a print made by collo-type

colude \kə-lūd-/ *vi* colud-ed, colud-ing [L *colludere*, fr. *com-* + *ludere* to play, fr. *ludus* game — more at **LUDICROUS**]: CONSPIRE, PLOT

collusion \kə-lū-zhən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *collusio*, *collusio*, fr. *collus*, pp of *colludere*]: secret agreement or cooperation for an illegal or deceitful purpose — **collusive** \-lū-zhən-ē-ēl/ *adj* — **collusively** *adv*

colly-vium \kə-lī-vē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -vīa \-vē-ə/ or -vī-ums [NL, fr. ML, offshoots, alter. of L *collyvium*, fr. *collyre* to wash, fr. *com-* + *lavare* to wash — more at **LYE**]: rock detritus and soil accumulated at the foot of a slope — **collyvial** \-vē-əl/ *adj*

colly \kāl-ē/ *vi* colli-ed, colly-ing [alter. of ME *colwen*, fr. (assumed) OE *colgan*, fr. OE *col* coal] *dialect chiefly Brit*: to blacken with or as if with soot

collyrium \kə-lī-rē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -rīa \-rē-ə/ or -rī-ums [L, fr. Gk *kollyrion* pessary, eye salve, fr. dim of *kollyra* roll of bread] — an eye lotion — **EYEWASH**

collywobles \kāl-ē-wəb-əlz/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr [prob. by folk etymology, fr. NL *cholera morbus*, lit., the disease cholera] — **BELLYACHE**

Colo *abbr* Colorado

colo- — see **COL-**

colocate \kə-lō-kāt, kə-lō-/ *vi*: to place two or more units in close proximity so as to share common facilities

colocynthis \kə-lō-sin-(thē)/ *n* [L *colocynthis*]: a Mediterranean and African herbaceous vine (*Citrullus colocynthis*) related to the watermelon, also: its spongy fruit from which a powerful cathartic is prepared

colog *abbr* logarithm

cologarithm \kə-lō-gə-rith-əm, -lāg-/ *n*: the logarithm of the reciprocal

cologne \kə-lōn-/ *n* [Cologne, Germany] 1: a perfumed toilet water 2: a cream or paste of cologne sometimes formed into a semisolid stick — **cologned** \-lōnd-/ *adj*

colon \kə-lən/ *n*, *pl* colons or colas \-lə/ [L, fr. Gk *kolon*]: the part of the large intestine that extends from the cecum to the rectum — **colon-ic** \kə-lən-ē-ēl/ *adj*

colon *n*, *pl* colons or colas \-lə/ [L, part of a poem, fr. Gk *kōlon* limb, part of a strophe — more at **CALK**] 1 *pl* *cola*: a rhythmic unit of an utterance, specif. in Greek or Latin verse: a system or series of from two to not more than six feet having a principal accent and forming part of a line 2 *pl* *colons*: a punctuation mark used chiefly to direct attention to matter (as a list, explanation, or quotation) that follows b: the sign used between the parts of a numerical expression of time in hours and minutes (as in 1 15) or in hours, minutes, and seconds (as in 8 25 30), in a bibliographical reference (as in *Nation* 130 20), in a ratio where it is used read as "to" (as in 4 1 read "four to one"), or in a proportion where it is used read as "is to" or when doubled as "as" (as in 2 1 8 4 read "two is to one as eight is to four")

colon \kə-lōn, kə-lōn/ *n* [F, fr. L *colonus*]: a colonial farmer or plantation owner

colon \kə-lōn/ *n*, *pl* *co-lō-nēs* \-lō-nās/ [Sp *colón*] — see **MONEY** table

colon bacillus *n*: any of various bacilli (esp. genera *Escherichia* and *Aerobacter*) that are normally commensal in vertebrate intestines, esp. one (*E. coli*) used extensively in genetic research

colonel \kə-m-ē-/ *n* [alter. of *coronel*, fr. MF, modif. of Olt *colonnello* column of soldiers, *colonel*, dim of *colonna* column, fr. L *colonna*] 1 *a*: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general b: LIEUTENANT COLONEL 2: a minor titular official of a state esp. in southern or midland U.S. — used as an honorific title — **colonel-ly** \-lē-ēl/ *adv*

Colonel Blimp \kə-m-ē-/ *n* [Colon Blimp, cartoon character created by David Low]: a pompous person with out-of-date or ultraconservative views, broadly: REACTIONARY — **Colonel Blimp-ism** \-blīm-piz-əm/ *n*

colonial \kə-lō-nē-əl, -nyəl/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a colony 2 *often cap.*: of or relating to the original 13 colonies forming the United States as *a*: made or prevailing in America during the colonial period (~ architecture was a modification of English Georgian) b: adapted from or reminiscent of an American colonial mode of design (~ furniture) 3: possessing or composed of colonies (Britain's ~ empire) — **colonial-ize** \-lāz-ē-ēl/ *vi* — **colonial-ly** \-lē-ēl/ *adv* — **colonial-ness** *n*

colonial *n* 1: a member or inhabitant of a colony 2 *a*: a product made for use in a colony b: a product exhibiting colonial style

colonialism \-lāz-əm/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being colonial 2: something characteristic of a colony 3 *a*: control by one power over a dependent area or people b: a policy advocating or based on such control — **colonial-ist** \-səl-ē-ēl/ *n* or *adj* — **colonial-istic** \-lō-nē-ē-ēl-ē-ēl-ē-ēl/ *adj*

colonist \kāl-nāst/ *n* 1: a member or inhabitant of a colony 2: one that colonizes or settles in a new country

colonization \kə-lō-nā-zā-shən/ *n*: an act or instance of colonizing or of being colonized — **colonization-ist** \-sh(ə)-nāst-ē-ēl/ *n*

col-nize \kāl-ə-nāz-ē-ēl/ *vi* -nized, -nizing *vi* 1 *a*: to establish a colony in or on of b: to establish in a colony 2: to send illegal or irregularly qualified voters into (the machine was colonizing doubtful districts) 3: to infiltrate with subversive militants for propaganda and strategy reasons (~ industries) ~ *vi*: to make or establish a colony: SETTLE — **col-nizer** *n*

colonnade \kə-lō-nād-/ *n* [F, fr. It *colonnata*, fr. *colonna* column]: a series of columns set at regular intervals and used supporting the base of a roof structure — **colonnaded** \-nād-əd/ *adj*

colonus \kə-lō-nəs/ *n*, *pl* -nī \-nē-/ [Gk *kolōnē* (L, lit., farmer): a freeborn serf in the later Roman Empire who could sometimes own property but who was bound to the land and obliged to pay a rent usu. in produce

colony \kə-lō-nē-/ *n*, *pl* -nīes [ME *colonie*, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. L *colonia*, fr. *colonus* farmer, *colonus*, fr. *colere* to cultivate — more at **WHEEL**] 1 *a*: a body of people living in a new territory but retaining ties with the parent state b: the territory inhabited by such a body 2: a distinguishable localized population within a species (~ of termites) 3 *a*: a circumscribed mass of microorganisms usu. growing in or on a solid medium b: the aggregation of zooids of a compound animal 4 *a*: a group of individuals or things with common characteristics or interests situated in close association (an artist ~) (the growing ~ of off-Broadway salvers — *Current Blog*) b: the section occupied by such a group 5: a group of persons institutionalized away from others (as for care or correction) (a leper ~) (a penal ~), also: the land or buildings occupied by such a group

colophon \kə-lō-fən, -fān/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *kolophōn* summit, finishing touch] 1: an inscription placed at the end of a book or manuscript usu. with facts relative to its production 2: an identifying device used by a printer or a publisher

colophon-y \kə-lō-fən-ē-ēl/ *n*, *pl* -nīes [ME *colophonie*, deriv. of Gk *kolophōn* Colophon, an Ionian city] — **ROBIN**

color \kə-lər-/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *cloure*, fr. OF, fr. L *color* akin to L *celare* to conceal — more at **HELL**] 1 *a*: a phenomenon of light (as red, brown, pink, or gray) or visual per-



colophon 2. of printer
Peter Schöffer

o about a kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
a out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this
l loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

2 : something resembling a collar in shape or use (as a ring or round flange to restrain motion or hold something in place) **3** : any of various animal structures or markings similar to a collar
4 : an act of collaring: ARREST CAPTURE — **collared** \-ərd/ *adj* — **collarless** \-ə-r-ləs/ *adj*
collar *vt* **1** *a* : to seize by the collar or neck **b** : APPREHEND, GRAB *c* : to get control of: PREEMPT (with our machine we can ~ nearly the whole of this market — Ronald Dahl) *d* : to stop and detain in unwilling conversation (~ed the guest of honor) **2** : to put a collar on
collarbone \-kəl-ər-, bōn-, kəl-ər-/ *n* : CLAVICLE
collar cell *n* : a flagellated endodermal cell that lines the cavity of a sponge and has a contractile protoplasmic cup surrounding the flagellum — called also *choanocyte*
collard \-kəl-əd/ *n* [alter of *colewort*] : a stalked smooth-leaved kale — *usu* used in pl
collat *abbr* collateral
collate \kə-ˈlāt-, ká-, kō-, ˈkál-, ˈkōl-/ *vi* **collat-ed**, **collat-ing** [back-formation fr *collation*] **1** *a* : to compare critically **b** : to collect, compare carefully in order to verify, and often to integrate or arrange in order **2** [L *collatus*, pp] : to institute (a clerical) to a benefice **3** *a* : to verify the order of (printed sheets) **b** : to assemble in proper order; *esp* : to assemble (as printed sheets) in order for binding *syn* *see* COMPARE — **collator** \-lāt-ər-, ˈlāt-/ *n*
collateral \kə-ˈlāt-əl-, ˈlāt-əl/ *adj* [ME, prob fr MF, fr ML *collateralis*, fr L *com-* + *lateralis* lateral] **1** *a* : accompanying as secondary or subordinate: CONCOMITANT (digress into ~ matters) **b** : INDIRECT *c* : serving to support or reinforce: ANCILLARY **2** : belonging to the same ancestral stock but not in a direct line of descent **3** : parallel, coordinate, or corresponding in position, order, time, or significance (~ states like Athens and Sparta) **4** *a* : of, relating to, or being collateral used as security (as for payment of a debt or performance of a contract) **b** : secured by collateral — **collateral-ly** \-lāt-əl-ē-, ˈlāt-əl-ē-/ *adv*
collateral n **1** : a collateral relative **2** : property (as securities) pledged by a borrower to protect the interests of the lender **3** : a branch of a bodily part (as a vein)
collat-er-al-ize \kə-ˈlāt-ər-ə-līz-, ˈlāt-ər-ə-līz-/ *vi* **-ized**, **-izing** **1** : to make (a loan) secure with collateral **2** : to use (as securities) for collateral
collation \kə-ˈlā-shən-, ká-, kō-/ *n* [ME, fr ML *collatio*-, *collatio*, fr LL, conference, fr LL, bringing together, comparison, fr *collatus* (pp of *conferre* to bring together, bestow upon), fr *com-* + *latius*, pp of *ferre* to carry] *a* : a light meal allowed on fast days in place of lunch or supper **b : a light meal **2** [ME, fr L *collatio*-, *collatio*] : the act, process, or result of collating
colleague \ˈkɒl-ēg-əls-ə-, ˈkɒl-ēg-/ *n* [MF *colleague*, fr L *collega*, fr *com-* + *legare* to appoint, depute — *more* at LEGATE] : an associate in a profession or in a civil or ecclesiastical office — **colleague-ship** \-ˈʃɪp/ *n*
colleagues-man-ship \kə-ˈlēg-ənz-mən-ˈʃɪp-, ká-, ˈkál-ēg-z-, -igz-/ *n* : the theory or practice of attaching (as to a university) competent personnel by emphasizing the advantages to be gained by association with distinguished colleagues
collect \ˈkɒl-ɪkt-əl-, ˈkɒl-ɪkt-/ *vt* [ME *collecte*, fr OF, fr ML *collecta*, short for *oratio ad collectam* prayer upon assembly] **1** : a short prayer comprising an invocation, petition, and conclusion, *specif*, often *cap* : one preceding the eucharistic Epistle and varying with the day **2** : COLLECTION
collect \kə-ˈlɛkt-/ *vb* [L *collectus*, pp of *colligere* to collect, fr *com-* + *legere* to gather] *vi* **1** *a* : to bring together into one body or place **b** : to gather or exact from a number of persons or sources (~ taxes) **2** : INFER, DEDUCE **3** : to gain or regain control of (~ his thoughts) **4** : to claim as due and receive payment for **5** : to call for: pick up: ESCORT (~ his girl and bring her in to the cinema — F I B Macartney) ~ *vi* **1** : to come together in a band, group, or mass: GATHER **2** *a* : to collect objects **b** : to receive payment (~ing on his insurance) *syn* *see* GATHER — **collect-ible** or **collect-able** \-lɛk-tə-bəl/ *adj*
collect \kə-ˈlɛkt-/ *adv* or *adj* : to be paid for by the receiver
collect-ta-nea \kəl-ɛk-tā-nē-ə/ *n* pl [L, neut pl of *collectaneus* collected, fr *collectus*, pp] : collected writings, also : literary items forming a collection
collect-ed \kə-ˈlɛk-təd/ *adj* **1** : gathered together (the ~ works of Scott) **2** : possessed of calmness and composure often through concentrated effort **3** of a gait : performed or performable by a horse from a state of collection *syn* *see* COOL *ant* distracted, distraught — **collect-ed-ly** *adv* — **collect-ed-ness** *n*
collect-ible \kə-ˈlɛk-tə-bəl/ *n* : a cultural object other than an antique or such traditionally collectible items as stamps, coins, or works of art that is the subject of fancier interest
collection \kə-ˈlɛk-shən-/ *n* **1** : the act or process of collecting **2** : something collected, *esp* : an accumulation of objects gathered for study, comparison, or exhibition **3** : a standard pose of a well-handled saddle horse in which it is responsive to the bit and has its head arched at the poll and the hocks well under the body so that the center of gravity is toward the rear quarters
collective \kə-ˈlɛk-tɪv-/ *adj* **1** : denoting a number of persons or things considered as one group or whole (stock is a ~ word) **2** *a* : formed by collecting: AGGREGATED *b* of a fruit : MULTIPLE **3** *a* : of, relating to, or being a group of individuals **4** : marked by similarity among or with the members of a group **5** : collectivized or characterized by collectivism **6** : shared or assumed by all members of the group — **collective-ly** *adv*
collective n **1** : a collective body: GROUP **2** : a cooperative unit or organization; *specif*: COLLECTIVE FARM
collective bargaining *n* : negotiation between an employer and union representatives *usu* on wages, hours, and working conditions
collective farm *n* : a farm *esp* in a communist country formed from many small holdings collected into a single unit for joint operation under governmental supervision**

collective mark *n* : a trademark or a service mark of a group (as a cooperative association)
collective security *n* : the maintenance by common action of the security of all members of an association of nations
collec-tiv-iza-tion, **collec-tiv-ize** chiefly Brit *var* of COLLECTIVIZATION COLLECTIVIZE
collec-tiv-ism \kə-ˈlɛk-tɪ-vɪz-əm/ *n* : a political or economic theory advocating collective control *esp* over production and distribution or a system marked by such control — **collec-tiv-ist** \-vəst/ *adj* or *n* — **collec-tiv-ist-ic** \-lɛk-tɪ-vɪs-tɪk/ *adj* — **collec-tiv-ist-ically** \-lɛk-tɪ-vɪs-tɪk-ə-/ *adv*
collec-tiv-ity \kə-ˈlɛk-tɪv-ə-ti-, kəl-, ɛk-/ *n*, pl *-ties* **1** : the quality or state of being collective **2** : a collective whole; *esp* : the people as a body
collec-tiv-iza-tion \kə-ˈlɛk-tɪ-və-ˈzā-shən/ *n* : the act or process of collectivizing: the state of being collectivized
collec-tiv-ize \kə-ˈlɛk-tɪ-vɪz-/ *vi* **-ized**, **-izing** : to organize under collective control
collec-tor \kə-ˈlɛk-tər-/ *n* **1** : an official who collects funds or moneys **2** : one that makes a collection (stamp ~) **3** : an object or device that collects (the statuette was a dust ~) **4** : a conductor maintaining contact between moving and stationary parts of an electric circuit — **collec-tor-ship** \-ˈʃɪp/ *n*
collector's item *n* : COLLECTIBLE
colleen \kə-ˈlɛn-, ˈkəl-, ɛn/ *n* [Ir Gael *caillín*] : an Irish girl
college \ˈkɒl-ḡ-/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *collegium* society, fr *collega* colleague — *more* at COLLEAGUE] **1** : a body of clergy living together and supported by a foundation **2** : a building used for an educational or religious purpose **3** *a* : a self-governing constituent body of a university offering living quarters and instruction but not granting degrees (Balliol and Magdalen Colleges at Oxford) *b* : a preparatory or high school *c* : an independent institution of higher learning offering a course of general studies leading to a bachelor's degree *d* : a part of a university offering a specialized group of courses *e* : an institution offering instruction *usu* in a professional, vocational, or technical field (war ~) (business ~) (barber ~) **4** : COMPANY GROUP *specif* : an organized body of persons engaged in a common pursuit or having common interests or duties **5** *a* : a group of persons considered by law to be a unit *b* : a body of electors — *compare* ELECTORAL COLLEGE **6** : the faculty, students, or administration of a college — **college** *adj*
college boards *n* pl : a set of examinations given by a college entrance examination board and required by some colleges of all candidates for admission and by others of all those whose academic records are below a certain standard
colle-gial \kə-ˈlɛ-j(ə)-l-, ɛsp for 2a also -ˈlɛ-g-əl/ *adj* **1** : COLLEGIATE **2** *a* : marked by power or authority vested equally in each of a number of colleagues *b* : characterized by equal sharing of authority *esp* by Roman Catholic bishops — **colle-gial-ly** \-l-ē-/ *adv*
colle-gial-ity \-lɛ-j-əl-ə-ti-, -lɛ-g-əl-/ *n* : the relationship of colleagues; *specif* : parity among bishops sharing collegial authority in the Roman Catholic Church
colle-gian \kə-ˈlɛ-j(ə)-n-/ *n* : a student or recent graduate of a college
colle-giate \kə-ˈlɛ-jət-, -jət-/ *adj* [ML *collegiatus*, fr L *collegium*] **1** : of or relating to a collegiate church **2** : of, relating to, or comprising a college **3** : COLLEGIATE **4** : designed for or characteristic of college students — **colle-giate-ly** *adv*
collegiate church *n* **1** : a church other than a cathedral that has a chapter of canons **2** : a church or corporate group of churches under the joint pastorate of two or more ministers
colle-gium \kə-ˈlɛg-əm-, ˈlɛg-/ *n*, pl *-gia* \-tə-/ or *-glums* [modif of Russ *kolleġiya*, fr L *collegium*] : a group in which each member has approximately equal power and authority, *esp* : one in a soviet organization
collem-bo-lan \kə-ˈlɛm-bə-lən/ *n* [deriv of *coll-* + Gk *embolos* wedge, stopper — *more* at EMBOLUS] : any of an order (Collem-bola) of small primitive wingless arthropods related to or classed among the insects — called also *springtail* — **collembolan** or **collem-bo-lous** \-ləs/ *adj*
col-len-chy-ma \kə-ˈlɛn-kə-mə-, kə-/ *n* [NL] : a plant tissue of living usu elongated cells with walls variously thickened *sc* at the angles but capable of further growth — *compare* SCLERENCHYMA
col-len-chy-ma-tous \kəl-ən-ˈkɪm-ət-əs-, ˈkɪ-mət-/ *adj*
col-let \ˈkəl-ət-/ *n* [MF, dim of *col collar*, fr L *collum* neck — *more* at COLLAR] : a metal band, collar, ferrule, or flange *a* : a small collar pierced to receive the inner end of a balance spring on a timepiece *b* : a circle or flange in which a gem is set
collide \kə-ˈlɪd-/ *vi* **collid-ed**; **collid-ing** [L *collidere*, fr *com-* + *laedere* to injure by striking] **1** : to come together with solid impact **2** : CLASH
collie \ˈkəl-ē-/ *n* [prob fr E dial *colly* (black)] : a large dog of a breed developed in Scotland *esp* for use in herding sheep
collier \ˈkəl-ɪər-/ *n* [ME *collier*, fr *col* coal] **1** : one that produces charcoal **2** : a coal miner **3** : a ship employed in transporting coal
colli-ery \ˈkəl-ɪ-ər-/ *n*, pl *-ler-ies* : a coal mine and its connected buildings
colli-es-hang-le \ˈkəl-ē-shən-ē-, ˈkəl-/ *n* [perh fr *collie* + *shang* (kind of meal)] Scot : SQUABBLE, BRAWL
colli-gate \ˈkəl-ḡ-ət/ *vb* **-gated**; **-gat-ing** [L *colligatus*, pp of *colligare*, fr *com-* + *ligare* to tie — *more* at LIGATURE] *vi* **1** : to bind, unite, or group together **2** : to subsume (isolated facts) under a general concept ~ *vi* : to be or become a member of a group or unit — **colli-gation** \kəl-ḡ-ə-ˈgā-shən/ *n*
colli-ga-tive \ˈkəl-ḡ-ət-iv/ *adj* : depending on the number of particles (as molecules) and not on the nature of the particles (pressure is a ~ property)
colli-mate \ˈkəl-ḡ-māt-/ *vi* **-mated**, **-mat-ing** [L *collimatus*, pp of *collimare*, MS *var* of *collinare* to make straight, fr *com-* + *linea* line] **1** : to make (as rays of light) parallel **2** : to adjust the line of sight of (a transit or level) — **col-li-ma-tion** \kəl-ḡ-mā-shən/ *n*

colli-ma-tor \kə-lə-mā-tər/ *n* 1: a device for producing a beam of parallel rays of light or other radiation or for forming an infinitely distant virtual image that can be viewed without parallax 2: a device for obtaining a beam of molecules, atoms, or nuclear particles of limited cross section

collin-ear \kə-līn-ē-ər, kə-lē-ər/ *adj* [ISV] 1: lying on or passing through the same straight line 2: having axes lying end to end in a straight line (~ antenna elements) — **collin-ear-ly** \kə-līn-ē-ər-ē-ē/ *adv*

collina \kə-līn-ə/ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Collins*] a tall iced drink that usu. has lemon juice added to a base of distilled liquor (as gin)

collin-sia \kə-līn-zē-ə, kə-lē-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *Zaccheus Collins* 1831 Am. botanist]: any of a genus (*Collinsia*) of U.S. biennial or annual herbs of the figwort family

collis-ion \kə-līz-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. L. *collisio*, *collisio*, fr. *collis*, pp. of *collidere*] 1: an act or instance of colliding: CLASH 2: an encounter between particles (as atoms or molecules) resulting in exchange or transformation of energy — **collis-ion-al** \kə-līz-ən-əl/ *adj*

collision course *n*: a course (as of moving bodies or antithetical philosophies) that will result in collision or conflict if continued unaltered (Roosevelt's idealism was on a collision course with Stalin's spheres-of-interest realpolitik) — E. M. Harrington

collo- — see **COLL-**

collo-cate \kə-lə-ˈkāt/ *vb* -cated-, -cating [L. *collocatus*, pp. of *collocare*, fr. *com-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place — more at **STALL**] *vt*: to set or arrange in a place or position, *esp*: to set side by side ~ *vi*: to occur in conjunction with something

collo-ca-tion \kə-lə-ˈkā-shən/ *n*: the act or result of placing or arranging together; *specif*: a noticeable arrangement or conjuring of linguistic elements (as words) — **collo-ca-tion-al** \kə-lə-ˈkā-shən-əl/ *adj*

collo-di-on \kə-lō-dē-ən/ *n* [modif. of NL *collodium*, fr. Gk. *kol-lōdēs* glutinous, fr. *kolla* glue]: a viscous solution of pyroxylin used *esp* as a coating for wounds or for photographic films

collo-gue \kə-lō-g/ *vi* -colloqued, -colloquing [orig. unknown] 1 *diad*: INTRIGUE CONSPIRE 2: to talk privately: CONFER

col-loid \kə-lō-īd/ *n* [ISV *coll-* + *-oid*] 1 *a*: a substance that is in a state of division preventing passage through a semipermeable membrane, consists of particles too small for resolution with an ordinary light microscope, and in suspension or solution fails to settle out and diffracts a beam of light *b*: a system consisting of a colloid together with the gaseous, liquid, or solid medium in which it is dispersed 2: a gelatinous or mucinous substance found in tissues in disease or normally (as in the thyroid) — **col-loi-dal** \kə-lō-īd-əl, -kə-/ *adj* — **col-loi-dal-ly** \kə-lō-īd-əl-ē/ *adv*

col-lop \kə-ləp/ *n* [ME] 1: a small piece or slice *esp* of meat 2: a fold of fat flesh

colloq *abbr* colloquial

collo-quial \kə-lō-kwē-əl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to conversation: CONVERSATIONAL 2 *a*: used in or characteristic of familiar and informal conversation *b*: using conversational style — **collo-quial-ly** \kə-lō-kwē-əl-ē/ *adv*

collo-quial-ism \kə-lō-kwē-əl-iz-əm/ *n* 1 *a*: a colloquial expression *b*: a local or regional dialect expression 2: colloquial style

collo-quist \kə-lō-kwē-əl-ist/ *n*: SPEAKER

collo-quium \kə-lō-kwē-əl-əm/ *n*, *pl* -quiums or -quia \kə-lō-kwē-əl-/ [L. *colloquy*]: a usu. academic meeting at which one or more specialists deliver addresses on a topic or on related topics and then answer questions relating thereto

collo-quy \kə-lō-kwē-əl/ *n*, *pl* -quies [L. *colloquy*, fr. *colloqui* to converse, fr. *com-* + *loqui* to speak] 1: CONVERSATION DIALOGUE 2: a high-level serious discussion: CONFERENCE

collo-type \kə-lə-ˈtīp/ *n* [ISV] 1: a photomechanical process for making prints directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid that has ink-receptive and ink-repellent parts 2: a print made by colliotype

colu-dere \kə-lū-dē-/ *vi* -colud-ed; **colu-ding** [L. *colludere*, fr. *com-* + *ludere* to play, fr. *ludus* game — more at **LUDICROUS**]: CONSPIRE PLOT

colu-sion \kə-lū-zhən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *collusio*, *collusio*, fr. *collus*, pp. of *colludere*]: secret agreement or cooperation for an illegal or deceitful purpose — **colu-sive** \kə-lū-siv-, -zīv/ *adj* — **colu-sive-ly** *adv*

colu-vi-um \kə-lū-vē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -via \kə-lū-vē-ə/ or -vi-ums [NL, fr. ML, offshoots, alter. of L. *coluvies*, fr. *coluere* to wash, fr. *com-* + *lavare* to wash — more at **LIVE**]: rock detritus and soil accumulated at the foot of a slope — **colu-vi-al** \kə-lū-vē-əl/ *adj*

col-ly \kə-lē-/ *vi* -colli-ed, -colly-ing [alter. of ME *colwen*, fr. (assumed) OE *colgan* fr. OE *col* coal] *diad* chiefly Brit: to blacken with or as if with soot

colly-r-ium \kə-lī-rē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -ia \kə-lē-ə/ or -iums [L, fr. Gk. *kollyria* pessary, eye salve, fr. dim. of *kollyra* roll of bread]: an eye lotion: EYEWASH

colly-wob-bles \kə-lē-, wəb-əz/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [prob. by folk etymology, fr. NL *cholera morbus*, lit., the disease cholera]: BELLYACHE

Colo *abbr* Colorado

colo- — see **COLL-**

colo-cate \kə-lō-ˈkāt, -kə-lō-/ *vi*: to place two or more units in close proximity so as to share common facilities

colo-cynth \kə-lō-sin-(th)/ *n* [L. *colocynthis*]: a Mediterranean and African herbaceous vine (*Citrullus colocynthis*) related to the watermelon, also: its spongy fruit from which a powerful cathartic is prepared

colog *abbr* logarithm

co-log-a-rithm \kə-lō-gə-ˈrith-əm, -ˈlāg-/ *n*: the logarithm of the reciprocal

co-log-ne \kə-lō-nē/ *n* [Cologne, Germany] 1: a perfumed toilet water 2: a cream or paste of cologne sometimes formed into a semisolid stick — **co-log-ned** \kə-lō-nəd/ *adj*

col-on \kə-lən/ *n*, *pl* colons or col-a \kə-lə/ [L, fr. Gk. *kolon*]: the part of the large intestine that extends from the cecum to the rectum — **col-on-ic** \kə-lən-ik/ *adj*

2 **col-on**, *pl* colons or col-a \kə-lə/ [L, part of a poem, fr. Gk. *kōlon* limb, part of a strophe — more at **CALK**] 1 *pl* *cola*: a rhythmic unit of an utterance, *specif*, in Greek or Latin verse: a system or series of from two to not more than six feet having a principal accent and forming part of a line 2 *pl* colons *a*: a punctuation mark used chiefly to direct attention to matter (as a list, explanation, or quotation) that follows *b*: the sign — used between the parts of a numerical expression of time in hours and minutes (as in 1 15) or in hours, minutes, and seconds (as in 8 25 30), in a bibliographical reference (as in *Nation* 130 20), in a ratio where it is used read as "to" (as in 4 1 read "four to one"), or in a proportion where it is used read as "is to" or when doubled as "as" (as in 2.1 8 4 read "two is to one as eight is to four")

3 **col-on** \kə-lən, kə-lōn/ *n* [F, fr. L. *colonus*]: a colonial farmer or plantation owner

4 **col-on** \kə-lən/ *n*, *pl* colo-nes \kə-lən-s/ [Sp. *colón*] — see **MONEY** table

colon bacillus *n*: any of various bacilli (*esp* genera *Escherichia* and *Aerobacter*) that are normally commensal in vertebrate intestines, *esp*: one (*E. coli*) used extensively in genetic research

col-o-nel \kə-m-əl/ *n* [alter. of *coronel*, fr. MF, modif. of Olt. *colonna* column of soldiers, colonel, dim. of *colonna* column, fr. L. *columna*] 1 *a*: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general *b*: LIEUTENANT COLONEL 2: a minor titular official of a state *esp* in southern or midland U.S. — used as an honorific title — **col-o-nel-ly** \kə-m-əl-ē/ *adv*

Colonel Blimp \kə-m-əl-ˈblimp/ *n* [Colonel Blimp, cartoon character created by David Low]: a pompous person with out-of-date or ultraconservative views, broadly: REACTIONARY — **Colonel Blimp-ism** \kə-m-əl-ˈblimp-iz-əm/ *n*

1 **col-oni-al** \kə-lō-nē-əl, -nyəl/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a colony 2 *often* *cap*: of or relating to the original 13 colonies forming the United States *a*: made or prevailing in America during the colonial period (~ architecture was a modification of English Georgian) *b*: adapted from or reminiscent of an American colonial mode of design (~ furniture) 3: possessing or composed of colonies (Britain's ~ empire) — **col-oni-al-ize** \kə-lō-nē-əl-īz-/ *vi* — **col-oni-al-ly** \kə-lō-nē-əl-ē/ *adv* — **col-oni-al-ness** *n*

2 **coloni-al** *n* 1: a member or inhabitant of a colony 2 *a*: a product made for use in a colony *b*: a product exhibiting colonial style

col-oni-al-ism \kə-lō-nē-əl-iz-əm/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being colonial 2: something characteristic of a colony 3 *a*: control by one power over a dependent area or people *b*: a policy advocating or based on such control — **col-oni-al-ist** \kə-lō-nē-əl-ist/ *n* or *adj* — **col-oni-al-istic** \kə-lō-nē-əl-ist-ik-, -nyə-lis-ik/ *adj*

col-on-ist \kə-lō-nē-əl-ist/ *n* 1: a member or inhabitant of a colony 2: one that colonizes or settles in a new country

col-oni-zation \kə-lō-nē-əl-iz-ən/ *n*: an act or instance of colonizing or of being colonized — **col-oni-zation-ist** \kə-lō-nē-əl-iz-ən-ist/ *n*

col-on-ize \kə-lō-nē-əl-iz-/ *vb* -nized, -nizing *vi* 1 *a*: to establish a colony in or on or of *b*: to establish in a colony 2: to send illegal or irregularly qualified voters into (the machine was colonizing doubtful districts) 3: to infiltrate with subversive militants for propaganda and strategy reasons (~ industries) ~ *vi*: to make or establish a colony: SETTLE — **col-on-izer** *n*

col-on-nade \kə-lə-ˈnād/ *n* [F, fr. It. *colonnata*, fr. *colonna* column] *a*: a series of columns set at regular intervals and usu. supporting the base of a roof structure — **col-on-nad-ed** \kə-lə-ˈnād-əd/ *adj*

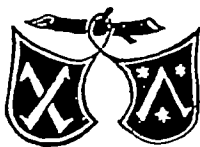
col-on-us \kə-lō-nəs/ *n*, *pl* -ni \kə-lō-nē-/ [L, lit., farmer]: a freeborn serf in the later Roman Empire who could sometimes own property but who was bound to the land and obliged to pay a rent usu. in produce

col-o-ny \kə-lə-nē/ *n*, *pl* -nies [ME *colonie* fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L. *colonia* fr. *colonus* farmer, colonist, fr. *colere* to cultivate — more at **WHEEL**] 1 *a*: a body of people living in a new territory but retaining ties with the parent state *b*: the territory inhabited by such a body 2: a distinguishable localized population within a species (~ of termites) 3 *a*: a circumscribed mass of microorganisms usu. growing in or on a solid medium *b*: the aggregation of zooids of a compound animal 4 *a*: a group of individuals or things with common characteristics or interests situated in close association (an artist ~) (the growing ~ of off-Broadway satires — *Current Blog*) *b*: the section occupied by such a group 5: a group of persons institutionalized away from others (as for care or correction) (a leper ~) (a penal ~); also: the land or buildings occupied by such a group

col-o-ph-on \kə-lə-fən, -fān/ *n* [L, fr. Gk. *kolophon* summit, finishing touch] 1: an inscription placed at the end of a book or manuscript usu. with facts relative to its production 2: an identifying device used by a printer or publisher

col-o-pho-ny \kə-lə-fə-nē, -kə-lə-fə-/ *n*, *pl* -nies [ME *colophonie*, deriv. of Gk. *Kolophōn* Colophon, an Ionian city]: ROSIN

1 **col-or** \kə-lər/ *n*, *often* *attrib* [ME *col-our*, fr. OF, fr. L. *color*; akin to L. *celare* to conceal — more at **HELL**] 1 *a*: a phenomenon of light (as red, brown, pink, or gray) or visual per-



colophon 2 of printer
Peter Schöffer

a about b kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift l trip l life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this
i loot u foot y yet yu few yu furious zh vision

2: something resembling a collar in shape or use (as a ring or round flange to restrain motion or hold something in place) 3: any of various animal structures or markings similar to a collar 4: an act of collaring: ARREST, CAPTURE — **collared** \-əd\ *adj* — **collar-less** \-ə-r-ləs\ *adj*

collar *v* 1 *a*: to seize by the collar or neck *b*: APPREHEND. GRAB *c*: to get control of: PREEMPT (with our machine we can ~ nearly the whole of this market — Roald Dahl) *d*: to stop and detain in unwilling conversation (~ed the guest of honor) 2: to put a collar on

collar-bone \kəl-ər-bōn, kəl-ər-\ *n*: CLAVICLE

collar cell *n*: a flagellated endodermal cell that lines the cavity of a sponge and has a contractile protoplasmic cup surrounding the flagellum — called also *choanocyte*

collard \kəl-əd\ *n* [alter of *colewort*]: a stalked smooth-leaved kale — usu used in pl

collat *abbr* collateral

collate \kə-ˈlāt, kə-, kō-, ˈkəl-āt, ˈkōl-\ *vt* **collated**, **collating** [back-formation fr *collation*] 1 *a*: to compare critically *b*: to collect, compare carefully in order to verify, and often to integrate or arrange in order 2 [L *collatus*, pp.] to institute (a cleric) to a benefice 3 *a*: to verify the order of (printed sheets) *b*: to assemble in proper order, esp: to assemble (as printed sheets) in order for binding *syn* see COMPARE — **collator** \-ˈlāt-ər, -ˈlāt-\ *n*

collateral \kə-ˈlāt-əl, -ˈlāt-əl\ *adj* [ME, prob fr MF, fr ML *collateralis*, fr L *com-* + *lateralis* lateral] 1 *a*: accompanying as secondary or subordinate: CONCOMITANT (digress into ~ matters) *b*: INDIRECT *c*: serving to support or reinforce. ANCILLARY 2: belonging to the same ancestral stock but not in a direct line of descent 3: parallel, coordinate, or corresponding in position, order, time, or significance (~ states like Athens and Sparta) 4 *a*: of, relating to, or being collateral used as security (as for payment of a debt or performance of a contract) *b*: secured by collateral — **collateral-ality** \-ˈlāt-əl-ə-ti-\ *n* — **collateral-ally** \-ˈlāt-əl-ē, -ˈlāt-əl-\ *adv*

collateral *n* 1: a collateral relative 2: property (as securities) pledged by a borrower to protect the interests of the lender 3: a branch of a bodily part (as a vein)

collateralize \kə-ˈlāt-əl-ə-ˈlāz, -ˈlāt-əl-\ *vt* **collateralized**, **collateralizing** 1: to make (a loan) secure with collateral 2: to use (as securities) for collateral

collation \kə-ˈlā-shən, kə-, kō- *n* 1 [ME, fr ML *collatio*, *collatio*, fr LL, conference, fr L, bringing together, comparison, fr *collatus* (pp of *conferre* to bring together, bestow upon), fr *com-* + *latus*, pp. of *ferre* to carry] *a*: a light meal allowed on fast days in place of lunch or supper *b*: a light meal 2 [ME, fr L *collatio*, *collatio*]: the act, process, or result of collating

colleague \kəl-ˈēg ə-lə-ˈgəl *n* [MF *colleague*, fr L *collega*, fr *com-* + *legare* to appoint, deputize — more at *LEGATE*] an associate in a profession or in a civil or ecclesiastical office — **colleague-ship** \-ˈshɪp\ *n*

colleagues-man-ship \kə-ˈlēg-zən-ˈmən-ˈshɪp, kə-, ˈkəl-ˈēg-z-, -ˈg-z-\ *n*: the theory or practice of attaching (as to a university) competent personnel by emphasizing the advantages to be gained by association with distinguished colleagues

collect \kəl-ˈekt ə-lso-, -ekt\ *n* [ME *collecte*, fr OF, fr ML *collecta*, short for *oratio ad collectam* prayer upon assembly] 1: a short prayer comprising an invocation, petition, and conclusion, *specif.* often cap: one preceding the eucharistic Epistle and varying with the day 2: COLLECTION

collect \kə-ˈlekt\ *vb* [L *collectus*, pp. of *colligere* to collect, fr *com-* + *legere* to gather] *vi* 1 *a*: to bring together into one body or place *b*: to gather or exact from a number of persons or sources (~ taxes) 2: INFER, DEDUCE 3: to gain or regain control of (~ his thoughts) 4: to claim as due and receive payment for *5*: to call for: pick up: ESCORT (~ his girl and bring her in to the cinema — F. T. B. Macartney) ~ *vi* 1: to come together in a band, group, or mass: GATHER 2 *a*: to collect objects *b*: to receive payment (~ing on his insurance) *syn* see GATHER — **collectible** or **collect-able** \-ˈlekt-ə-bəl\ *adj*

collect \kə-ˈlekt\ *adv* or *adj*: to be paid for by the receiver

collectanea \kəl-ˈek-ˈtā-nē-ə\ *n* pl [L, neut. pl. of *collectaneus* collected, fr *collectus*, pp.] collected writings; also: literary items forming a collection

collected \kə-ˈlekt-əd\ *adj* 1: gathered together (the ~ works of Scott) 2: possessed of calmness and composure often through concentrated effort 3: of a gait: performed or performable by a horse from a state of collection *syn* see COOL. *ant* distracted, distraught — **collected-ly** *adv* — **collected-ness** *n*

collectible \kə-ˈlekt-ə-bəl\ *n*: a cultural object other than an antique or such traditionally collectible items as stamps, coins, or works of art that is the subject of fancier interest

collection \kə-ˈlek-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of collecting 2: something collected, esp: an accumulation of objects gathered for study, comparison, or exhibition 3: a standard pose of a well-handled saddle horse in which it is responsive to the bit and has its head arched at the poll and the hocks well under the body so that the center of gravity is toward the rear quarters

collective \kə-ˈlek-tiv\ *adj* 1: denoting a number of persons or things considered as one group or whole (stock is a ~ word) 2 *a*: formed by collecting: AGGREGATED *b* of a fruit: MULTIPLE 3 *a*: of, relating to, or being a group of individuals 4: marked by similarity among or with the members of a group 5: collectivized or characterized by collectivism 6: shared or assumed by all members of the group — **collectively** *adv*

collective *n* 1: a collective body: GROUP 2: a cooperative unit or organization; *specif.*: COLLECTIVE FARM

collective bargaining *n*: negotiation between an employer and union representatives usu on wages, hours, and working conditions

collective farm *n*: a farm esp. in a communist country formed from many small holdings collected into a single unit for joint operation under governmental supervision

collective mark *n*: a trademark or a service mark of a group (as a cooperative association)

collective security *n*: the maintenance by common action of the security of all members of an association of nations

collectivization, **collectivise** chiefly Brit var of COLLECTIVIZATION, COLLECTIVIZE

collectivism \kə-ˈlek-ti-viz-əm\ *n*: a political or economic theory advocating collective control esp over production and distribution or a system marked by such control — **collectivist** \-vəst\ *adj* or *n* — **collectivist-ism** \-ˈlek-ti-vist-ik\ *adj* — **collectivistically** \-tɪ-kəl-ə-ˈlɪ-\ *adv*

collectivity \kə-ˈlek-ti-və-ti-, kəl-ˈek-\ *n*, *pl* **ties** 1: the quality or state of being collective 2: a collective whole, esp: the people as a body

collectivization \kə-ˈlek-ti-və-ˈzā-shən\ *n*: the act or process of collectivizing: the state of being collectivized

collectivize \kə-ˈlek-ti-vīz, -vī-\ *vi* **collected**, **collecting**: to organize under collective control

collector \kə-ˈlek-tər\ *n* 1: an official who collects funds or moneys 2: one that makes a collection (stamp ~) 3: an object or device that collects (the statuette was a dust ~) 4: a conductor maintaining contact between moving and stationary parts of an electric circuit — **collector-ship** \-ˈshɪp\ *n*

collector's item *n*: COLLECTIBLE

colleen \kə-ˈlən, kəl-ˈen\ *n* [Ir Gael *callin*]: an Irish girl

college \kəl-ij\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *collegium* society, fr *collega* colleague — more at COLLEAGUE] 1: a body of clergy living together and supported by a foundation 2: a building used for an educational or religious purpose 3 *a*: a self-governing constituent body of a university offering living quarters and instruction but not granting degrees (Balliol and Magdalen Colleges at Oxford) *b*: a preparatory or high school *c*: an independent institution of higher learning offering a course of general studies leading to a bachelor's degree *d*: a part of a university offering a specialized group of courses *e*: an institution offering instruction usu in a professional, vocational, or technical field (war ~) (business ~) (barber ~) 4: COMPANY GROUP *specif.* an organized body of persons engaged in a common pursuit or having common interests or duties 5 *a*: a group of persons considered by law to be a unit *b*: a body of electors — compare ELECTORAL COLLEGE 6: the faculty, students, or administration of a college — **college** *adj*

college boards *n* *pl*: a set of examinations given by a college entrance examination board and required by some colleges of all candidates for admission and by others of all those whose academic records are below a certain standard

collegial \kə-ˈlē-jəl, -jəl, esp for 2a also -ˈlē-jəl\ *adj* 1: COLLEGIATE 2 *a*: marked by power or authority vested equally in each of a number of colleagues *b*: characterized by equal sharing of authority esp by Roman Catholic bishops — **collegially** \-l-ē-\ *adv*

collegiality \-ˈlē-jəl-ə-ti-, -ˈlē-jəl-\ *n*: the relationship of colleagues, *specif.*: parity among bishops sharing collegial authority in the Roman Catholic Church

collegian \kə-ˈlē-jən\ *n*: a student or recent graduate of a college

collegiate \kə-ˈlē-jət, -jət-\ *adj* [ML *collegiatus*, fr 1: of or relating to a collegiate church 2: of, fr comprising a college 3: COLLEGIATE 4: designed for college students — **collegiate-ly** *adv*

collegiate church *n*: a church other than a cathedral, a chapter of canons 2: a church or corporate body under the joint pastorate of two or more ministers

collegium \kə-ˈlē-jəm, -ˈlīg-\ *n*, *pl* **gia** \-ˈgi-\ [modif. of Russ *kollegiya*, fr L *collegium*]: a member has approximately equal power and a soviet organization

collem-bolous \kə-ˈlem-bə-lən\ *n* [deriv. of *coll-*: wedge, stopper — more at *EMBOLUS*]: any of an *embolus* of small primitive wingless arthropods related among the insects — called also *springtail* — **collem-bolous-ly** \-l-əs\ *adv*

collem-chy-ma \kə-ˈlen-kə-mə, kə-\ *n* [NL]: a plant usu elongated cells with walls variously thickened gles but capable of further growth — compare

collem-chy-ma-tous \kəl-ən-ˈkim-ət-əs, -ˈkɪ-mət-\ *adj*

collet \kəl-ət\ *n* [MF, dim. of *col collar*, fr L *collu*, at COLLAR]: a metal band, collar, ferrule, or flange collar pierced to receive the inner end of a timepiece *b*: a circle or flange in which a gem is colli-de \kə-ˈlɪd\ *vi* **colli-de-d**, **colli-ding** [L *laedere* to injure by striking] 1: to come together pact 2: CLASH

colle \kəl-ē\ *n* [prob fr E dial *colly* (black)]: a breed developed in Scotland esp. for use in herding

collier \kəl-ˈyər\ *n* [ME *colier*, fr *col* coal] 1: one charcoal 2: a coal miner 3: a ship employed in coal

colliery \kəl-ˈyər-ē\ *n*, *pl* **lieries**: a coal mine and buildings

colle-shang-le \kəl-ˈē-shən-ē, kəl-\ *n* [perh fr. (kind of meal)] Scot: SQUABBLE, BRAWL

colli-gate \kəl-ˈgāt\ *vb* **colli-gated**, **colli-gating** [L *colligare*, fr *com-* + *ligare* to tie — more at LIGATURE] bind, unite, or group together 2: to subsume under a general concept ~ *vi*: to be or become a group or unit — **colli-gation** \kəl-ˈgā-shən\ *n*

colli-gative \kəl-ˈgāt-iv\ *adj*: depending on the particles (as molecules) and not on the nature of the sure is a ~ property

colli-mate \kəl-ˈə-māt\ *vi* **colli-mated**, **colli-mating** [L *colimare*, MS var. of *colineare* to make straight, fr *line*] 1: to make (as rays of light) parallel 2: to of sight of (a transit or level) — **colli-mation** \kəl-ə-

colli-ma-tor \ˈkɑl-ə-māt-ər\ *n* 1: a device for producing a beam of parallel rays of light or other radiation or for forming an infinitely distant virtual image that can be viewed without parallax 2: a device for obtaining a beam of molecules, atoms, or nuclear particles of limited cross section

collin-ear (kə-ˈlɪn-ē-ər, kə-ˈlɪn-ē-ər) *adj* [ISV] 1: lying on or passing through the same straight line 2: having axes lying end to end in a straight line (~ antenna elements) — **collin-ear-ity** \-lɪn-ē-ər-ē-ə\ *n*

collins \ˈkɑl-ənz\ *n* [prob. fr. the name Collins]: a tall iced drink that uses lemon juice added to a base of distilled liquor (as gin)

collin-sia (kə-ˈlɪn-zē-ə, kə-ˈlɪn-zē-ə) *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Zaccheus Collins 1831 Am botanist]: any of a genus (*Collinsia*) of U.S. biennial or annual herbs of the figwort family

collision (kə-ˈlɪzh-ən) *n* [ME, fr. L. *collisio*, *collisio*, fr. *collisus*, pp of *collidere*] 1: an act or instance of colliding: CLASH 2: an encounter between particles (as atoms or molecules) resulting in exchange or transformation of energy — **collis-ion-al** \-lɪzh-nəl, -ən-əl\ *adj*

collision course *n*: a course (as of moving bodies or antithetical philosophies) that will result in collision or conflict if continued unaltered (Roosevelt's idealism was on a collision course with Stalin's spheres-of-interest realpolitik — E. M. Harrington)

collo- — see **COLL-**

collo-cate (ˈkɑl-ə-kāt) *vb* -cated, -cat-ing [L. *collocatus*, pp of *collocare*, fr. *com-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place — more at **STALL**] *vt* 1: to set or arrange in a place or position, *esp*: to set side by side ~ *vi*: to occur in conjunction with something

collo-ca-tion (ˈkɑl-ə-kā-shən) *n* 1: the act or result of placing or arranging together, *specif*: a noticeable arrangement or conjoining of linguistic elements (as words) — **collo-ca-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən-əl\ *adj*

collo-dion (kə-ˈlɒd-ē-ən) *n* [modif. of NL *collodium*, fr. Gk *kolōdēs* glutinous, fr. *kolla* glue]: a viscous solution of pyroxylin used *esp* as a coating for wounds or for photographic films

collo-gue (kə-ˈlɒg) *vi* collo-logged, collo-logu-ing [origin unknown] 1 *di*al: INTRIGUE, CONSPIRE 2: to talk privately: CONFER

col-oid (ˈkɑl-ɔɪd) *n* [ISV *coll-* + *-oid*] 1: a substance that is in a state of division preventing passage through a semipermeable membrane, consists of particles too small for resolution with an ordinary light microscope, and in suspension or solution fails to settle out and diffracts a beam of light 2: a system consisting of a colloid together with the gaseous, liquid, or solid medium in which it is dispersed 2: a gelatinous or mucinous substance found in tissues in disease or normally (as in the thyroid) — **col-oid-al** (kə-ˈlɒɪd-əl, kə-ˈlɒɪd-əl) *adj* — **col-oid-al-ly** \-lɪ-əl\ *adv*

col-op (ˈkɑl-əp) *n* [ME] 1: a small piece or slice esp of meat 2: a fold of fat flesh

colloq *abbr* colloquial

col-lo-qui-al (kə-ˈlɒ-kwē-əl) *adj* 1: of or relating to conversation: CONVERSATIONAL 2: used in or characteristic of familiar and informal conversation *b*: using conversational style — **col-lo-qui-al-ly** \-lɒ-kwē-əl-ē-əl\ *adv*

col-lo-qui-al-ism (kə-ˈlɒ-kwē-əl-iz-əm) *n* 1: a colloquial expression *b*: a local or regional dialect expression 2: colloquial style

col-lo-quist (kə-ˈlɒ-kwɪst) *n*: **SPEAKER**

col-lo-quium (kə-ˈlɒ-kwē-əm) *n*, *pl* -quiums or -quia \-kwē-ə\ [L. *colloquy*]: a usu academic meeting at which one or more specialists deliver addresses on a topic or on related topics and then answer questions relating thereto

col-lo-quy (ˈkɑl-ə-kwē) *n*, *pl* -quies [L. *colloquium*, fr. *colloqui* to converse, fr. *com-* + *loqui* to speak] 1: CONVERSATION DIALOGUE 2: a high-level serious discussion: CONFERENCE

col-lo-type (ˈkɑl-ə-tɪp) *n* [ISV] 1: a photomechanical process for making prints directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other colloid that has ink-receptive and ink-repellent parts 2: a print made by colliotype

col-lude (kə-ˈlʊd) *vi* col-lud-ed, col-lud-ing [L. *colludere*, fr. *com-* + *ludere* to play, fr. *ludus* game — more at **LUDICROUS**]: CONSPIRE, PLOT

col-lu-sion (kə-ˈlʊ-zhən) *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *collusio*, *collusio* fr. *collus*, pp of *colludere*]: secret agreement or cooperation for an illegal or deceitful purpose — **col-lu-sive** \-lʊ-siv-, -zɪv\ *adj* — **col-lu-sive-ly** *adv*

col-lu-vi-um (kə-ˈlʊ-vi-əm) *n*, *pl* -vies \-vē-ə\ or -viums [NL, fr. ML, offshoots, alter of L. *colluvies*, fr. *colluere* to wash, fr. *com-* + *lavare* to wash — more at **LIVE**]: rock detritus and soil accumulated at the foot of a slope — **col-lu-vial** \-vē-əl\ *adj*

col-ly \ˈkɑl-ē\ *vi* col-lid-ed; col-ly-ing [alter of ME *colwen*, fr. (assumed) OE *colgan*, fr. OE *col* coal] *di*al chiefly Brit: to blacken with or as if with soot

col-ly-ri-um (kə-ˈlɪr-ē-əm) *n*, *pl* -ia \-ē-ə\ or -iums [L. fr. Gk *kollyria* pessary, eye salve, fr. dim of *kollyra* loaf of bread]: an eye lotion: EYEWASH

col-ly-wob-bles \ˈkɑl-ē-wəb-əz\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [prob. by folk etymology, fr. NL *cholera morbus*, lit., the disease cholera] — **BELLYACHE**

Colo *abbr* Colorado

colo- — see **COL-**

col-o-cate (ˈkɑl-ə-kāt, ˈkɑl-ə-kāt) *vi*: to place two or more units in close proximity so as to share common facilities

col-o-cynth \ˈkɑl-ə-sɪn(ɪ)th\ *n* [L. *colocynthis*]: a Mediterranean and African herbaceous vine (*Citrullus colocynthis*) related to the watermelon, also: its spongy fruit from which a powerful cathartic is prepared

colog *abbr* logarithm

col-o-garithm (ˈkɑl-ə-ɡɪθ-əm, -ˈlɒg-ə\ *n*: the logarithm of the reciprocal

col-ogne (kə-ˈlɒn) *n* [Cologne, Germany] 1: a perfumed toilet water 2: a cream or paste of Cologne sometimes formed into a semisolid stick — **col-og-ned** \-lɒnd\ *adj*

1 **col-on** \ˈkɑl-ən\ *n*, *pl* colons or col-a \-lə\ [L. fr. Gk *kolon*]: the part of the large intestine that extends from the cecum to the rectum — **col-on-ic** \kɑl-ən-ik\ *adj*

2 **col-on** *n*, *pl* colons or col-a \-lə\ [L. part of a poem, fr. Gk *kōlon* limb, *esp*: a strophe — more at **CALK**] 1 *pl* *cola*: a rhythmical unit of an utterance, *specif*, in Greek or Latin verse: a system or series of from two to not more than six feet having a principal accent and forming part of a line 2 *pl* colons *a*: a punctuation mark used chiefly to direct attention to matter (as a list, explanation, or quotation) that follows *b*: the sign used between the parts of a numerical expression of time in hours and minutes (as in 1 15) or in hours, minutes, and seconds (as in 8 25 30), in a bibliographical reference (as in *Nation* 130-20), in a ratio where it is used read as "to" (as in 4 1 read "four to one"), or in a proportion where it is used read as "is to" or when doubled as "as" (as in 2 1 8 4 read "two is to one as eight is to four")

3 **col-on** \kɑl-ən, kə-ˈlɒn\ *n* [F, fr. L. *colonus*]: a colonial farmer or plantation owner

4 **col-on** \kə-ˈlɒn\ *n*, *pl* col-o-nies \-lɒ-nās\ [Sp *colón*] — see **MONEY** table

col-on bacillus *n*: any of various bacilli (*esp* genera *Escherichia* and *Aerobacter*) that are normally commensal in vertebrate intestines, *esp*: one (*E. coli*) used extensively in genetic research

col-o-nel \ˈkɑr-nəl\ *n* [alter of *coronel*, fr. MF, modif. of Olt *colono* column of soldiers, colonel, dim of *colonna* column, fr. L. *columna*] 1: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general *b*: **LIEUTENANT COLONEL** 2: a minor titular official of a state *esp* in southern or midland U.S. — used as an honorific title — **col-o-nel-ly** \-lɪ-sē-əl\ *adv*

Colonel Blimp \ˈkɑr-nəl-ˈblɪmp\ *n* [Colonel Blimp, cartoon character created by David Low]: a pompous person with out-of-date or ultraconservative views, broadly: REACTIONARY — **Colonel Blimp-ism** \-ˈblɪmp-iz-əm\ *n*

col-o-nial (kə-ˈlɒ-nē-əl, -nəl) *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a colony 2 *often cap*: of or relating to the original 13 colonies forming the United States *a*: made or prevailing in America during the colonial period (~ architecture was a modification of English Georgian) *b*: adapted from or reminiscent of an American colonial mode of design (~ furniture) 3: possessing or composed of colonies (Britain's ~ empire) — **col-o-nial-ize** \-lɪz\ *vi* — **col-o-nial-ly** \-lɪ-əl\ *adv* — **col-o-nial-ness** *n*

2 **col-onial** *n* 1: a member or inhabitant of a colony 2: a product made for use in a colony *b*: a product exhibiting colonial style

col-o-nial-ism \-lɪz-əm\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being colonial 2: something characteristic of a colony 3: a control by one power over a dependent area or people *b*: a policy advocating or based on such control — **col-o-nial-ist** \-stɪ\ *n* or *adj* — **col-o-nial-istic** \-lɒ-nē-ə-ˈlɪs-tik-, -nɪz-ˈlɪs-tik\ *adj*

col-o-nist \ˈkɑl-ə-nɪst\ *n* 1: a member or inhabitant of a colony 2: one that colonizes or settles in a new country

col-o-niza-tion \ˈkɑl-ə-nə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*: an act or instance of colonizing or of being colonized — **col-o-niza-tion-ist** \-shən-ist\ *n*

col-o-nize \ˈkɑl-ə-nɪz\ *vb* -nized, -nizing *vi* 1: a: to establish a colony in or on or of *b*: to establish in a colony 2: to send illegal or irregularly qualified voters into (the machine was *coloniz-ing* doubtful districts) 3: to infiltrate with usu subversive militants for propaganda and strategy reasons (~ industries) ~ *vi*: to make or establish a colony: SETTLE — **col-o-niz-er** *n*

col-on-nade \ˈkɑl-ə-nād\ *n* [F, fr. It *colonna*, fr. *colonna* column]: a series of columns set at regular intervals and usu supporting the base of a roof structure — **col-on-nad-ed** \-nād-əd\ *adj*

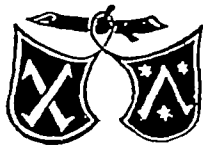
col-o-nus (kə-ˈlɒ-nəs) *n*, *pl* -ni \-nɪ, -(n)ē\ [L. lit., farmer]: a freeborn serf in the later Roman Empire who could sometimes own property but who was bound to the land and obliged to pay a rent usu in produce

col-o-ny \ˈkɑl-ə-nē\ *n*, *pl* -nies [ME *colonie*, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. L *colonia* fr. *colonus* farmer, colonist, fr. *colere* to cultivate — more at **WHEEL**] 1: a body of people living in a new territory but retaining ties with the parent state *b*: the territory inhabited by such a body 2: a distinguishable localized population within a species (~ of termites) 3: a circumscribed mass of microorganisms usu growing in or on a solid medium *b*: the aggregation of zooids of a compound animal 4: a group of individuals or things with common characteristics or interests situated in close association (an artist ~) (the growing ~ of off-Broadway satires — *Current Biog*) ~ *b*: the section occupied by such a group 5: a group of persons institutionalized away from others (as for care or correction) (a leper ~) (a penal ~), also: the land or buildings occupied by such a group

col-o-phōn \ˈkɑl-ə-fən, -ˈfən\ *n* [L. fr. Gk *kolophōn* summit, finishing touch] 1: an inscription placed at the end of a book or manuscript usu with facts relative to its production 2: an identifying device used by a printer or a publisher

col-o-phōny \ˈkɑl-ə-fən-ē, -ˈfən-ē\ *n*, *pl* -nies [ME *colophonie*, deriv of Gk *Kolophōn* Colophon, an Ionian city] — **ROSIN**

1 **col-or** \ˈkɑl-ər\ *n* *often attrib* [ME *colour*, fr. OF, fr. L. *color* akin to L. *celare* to conceal — more at **HELL**] 1: a phenomenon of light (as red, brown, pink, or gray) or visual per-



colophon 2, of printer Peter Schöffer

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ô flaw oi coin th thin th thus
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

2 : something resembling a collar in shape or use (as a ring or round flange to restrain motion or hold something in place) **3** : any of various animal structures or markings similar to a collar
4 : an act of collaring : ARREST, CAPTURE — **collared** \-ərd/ *adj* — **collarless** \-ə-r-ləs/ *adj*
collar *v* **1** **a** : to seize by the collar or neck **b** APPREHEND GRAB *c* : to get control of : PREEMPT (with our machine we can ~ nearly the whole of this market — Roald Dahl) **d** : to stop and detain in unwilling conversation (~ed the guest of honor) **2** : to put a collar on
collar-bone \kāl-ər-bōn, kāl-ər-ē/ *n* : CLAVICLE
collar cell *n* : a flagellated endodermal cell that lines the cavity of a sponge and has a contractile protoplasmic cup surrounding the flagellum — **called also choanocyte**
collard \kāl-ərd/ *n* [alter of *colewort*] : a stalked smooth-leaved kale — **usu used in pl**
collat *abbr* collateral
collate \kə-ˈlāt, kə-, kō-, kāl-,āt, kōl-/ *v* **collat-ed**, **collat-ing** [back-formation fr *collation*] **1** **a** : to compare critically **b** : to collect, compare carefully in order to verify, and often to integrate or arrange in order **2** [L *collatus*, pp] : to institute (a cleric) to a benefice **3** **a** : to verify the order of (printed sheets) **b** : to assemble in proper order; *esp* : to assemble (as printed sheets) in order for binding **syn** see COMPARE — **collator** \-lāt-ər-,āt-/ *n*
collateral \kə-ˈlāt-ə-rəl, -lā-trəl/ *adj* [ME, prob fr MF, fr ML *collateralis*, fr L *com-* + *lateralis* lateral] **1** **a** : accompanying as secondary or subordinate : CONCOMITANT (digress into ~ matters) **b** : INDIRECT *c* : serving to support or reinforce : ANCILLARY **2** : belonging to the same ancestral stock but not in a direct line of descent **3** : parallel, coordinate, or corresponding in position, order, time, or significance (~ states like Athens and Sparta) **4** **a** : of, relating to, or being collateral used as security (as for payment of a debt or performance of a contract) **b** : secured by collateral — **collateral-ly** \-lāt-ə-rəl-ē/ *adv* **collateral** *n* **1** : a collateral relative **2** : property (as securities) pledged by a borrower to protect the interests of the lender **3** : a branch of a bodily part (as a vein)
collateralize \kə-ˈlāt-ə-rə-līz, -lā-trə-/ *v* **lized**, **lizing** **1** : to make (a loan) secure with collateral **2** : to use (as securities) for collateral
collation \kə-ˈlā-shən, kə-, kō-/ *n* [ME, fr ML *collatio*, *collatio*, fr LL, conference, fr L, bringing together, comparison, fr *collatus* (pp of *conferre* to bring together, bestow upon), fr *com-* + *latius*, pp of *ferre* to carry] **a** : a light meal allowed on fast days in place of lunch or supper **b** : a light meal **2** [ME, fr L *collatio*, *collatio*] : the act, process, or result of collating
colleague \kāl-,ēg, also -īg/ *n* [MF *collega*, fr L *collega*, fr *com-* + *legare* to appoint, deputize — *more at* LEGATE] : an associate in a profession or in a civil or ecclesiastical office — **colleague-ship** \-ship/ *n*
colleagues-manship \kə-ˈlēgz-mən-ship, kə-, kāl-,ēgz-, -īg-z-/ *n* : the theory or practice of attracting (as to a university) competent personnel by emphasizing the advantages to be gained by association with distinguished colleagues
collect \kāl-ikt also -ekt/ *n* [ME *collecte*, fr OF, fr ML *collecta*, short for *oratio ad collectam* prayer upon assembly] **1** : a short prayer comprising an invocation, petition, and conclusion, *specif.* often *cap* : one preceding the eucharistic Epistle and varying with the day **2** : COLLECTION
collect \kə-ˈlekt/ *v* [L *collectus*, pp of *colligere* to collect, fr *com-* + *legere* to gather] *vt* **1** **a** : to bring together into one body or place **b** : to gather or exact from a number of persons or sources (~ taxes) **2** : INFER, DEDUCE **3** : to gain or regain control of (~ his thoughts) **4** : to claim as due and receive payment for **5** : to call for : pick up : ESCORT (~ his girl and bring her in to the cinema — F T B Macartney) *vi* **1** : to come together in a band, group, or mass : GATHER **2** **a** : to collect objects **b** : to receive payment (~ing on his insurance) **syn** see GATHER — **collectible** or **collectable** \-lek-tə-bəl/ *adj*
collect \kə-ˈlekt/ *adv* or *adj* : to be paid for by the receiver
collectanea \kāl-ek-ˈtā-nē-ə/ *n* pl [L, neut pl of *collectaneus* collected, fr *collectus*, pp] : collected writings, also : literary items forming a collection
collected \kə-ˈlekt-əd/ *adj* **1** : gathered together (the ~ works of Scott) **2** : possessed of calmness and composure often through concentrated effort **3** of a gait : performed or performable by a horse from a state of collection **syn** see COOL *ant* distracted, distraught — **collected-ly** *adv* — **collected-ness** *n*
collectible \kə-ˈlekt-ə-bəl/ *n* : a cultural object other than an antique or such traditionally collectible items as stamps, coins, or works of art that is the subject of fancier interest
collection \kə-ˈlek-shən/ *n* **1** : the act or process of collecting **2** : something collected, *esp* : an accumulation of objects gathered for study, comparison, or exhibition **3** : a standard pose of a well-handled saddle horse in which it is responsive to the bit and has its head arched at the poll and the hocks well under the body so that the center of gravity is toward the rear quarters
collective \kə-ˈlek-tiv/ *adj* **1** : denoting a number of persons or things considered as one group or whole (flock is a ~ word) **2** **a** : formed by collecting : AGGREGATED **b** of a fruit : MULTIPLE **3** **a** : of, relating to, or being a group of individuals **4** : marked by similarity among or with the members of a group **5** : collectivized or characterized by collectivism **6** : shared or assumed by all members of the group — **collective-ly** *adv*
collective *n* **1** : a collective body : GROUP **2** : a cooperative unit or organization; *specif* : COLLECTIVE FARM
collective bargaining *n* : negotiation between an employer and union representatives *usu.* on wages, hours, and working conditions
collective farm *n* : a farm *esp* in a communist country formed from many small holdings collected into a single unit for joint operation under governmental supervision

collective mark *n* : a trademark or a service mark of a group (as a cooperative association)
collective security *n* : the maintenance by common action of the security of all members of an association of nations
collectivization, **collec-tiv-iz-ation** *chiefly Brit var* of COLLECTIVIZATION COLLECTIVIZE
collectivism \kə-ˈlek-tiv-iz-əm/ *n* : a political or economic theory advocating collective control *esp* over production and distribution or a system marked by such control — **collectivist** \-vst/ *adj* or *n* — **collectivist-ly** \-lek-tiv-iz-uk/ *adv* — **collectivistically** \-tik-ə-lē/ *adv*
collectivity \kə-ˈlek-tiv-ə-tē, kāl-,ek-/ *n*, *pl* -ties **1** : the quality or state of being collective **2** : a collective whole, *esp* : the people as a body
collectivization \kə-ˈlek-tiv-ə-zā-shən/ *n* : the act or process of collectivizing : the state of being collectivized
collectivize \kə-ˈlek-tiv-iz/ *v* **lized**, **lizing** : to organize under collective control
collector \kə-ˈlek-tər/ *n* **1** : an official who collects funds or moneys **2** : one that makes a collection (stamp ~) **3** : an object or device that collects (the statuette was a dust ~) **4** : a conductor maintaining contact between moving and stationary parts of an electric circuit — **collector-ship** \-ship/ *n*
collector's item *n* : COLLECTIBLE
colleen \kāl-ēn, kāl-,ēn/ *n* [Ir Gael *caillín*] : an Irish girl
colleage \kāl-ij/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *collegium* society, fr *collega* colleague — *more at* COLLEAGUE] **1** : a body of clergy living together and supported by a foundation **2** : a building used for an educational or religious purpose **3** **a** : a self-governing constituent body of a university offering living quarters and instruction but not granting degrees (Balliol and Magdalen Colleges at Oxford) **b** : a preparatory or high school **c** : an independent institution of higher learning offering a course of general studies leading to a bachelor's degree **d** : a part of a university offering a specialized group of courses **e** : an institution offering instruction *usu.* in a professional, vocational, or technical field (war ~) (business ~) (barber ~) **4** COMPANY GROUP, *specif* : an organized body of persons engaged in a common pursuit or having common interests or duties **5** **a** : a group of persons considered by law to be a unit **b** : a body of electors — **compare** ELECTORAL COLLEGE **6** : the faculty, students, or administration of a college — **colleage** *adj*
college boards *n* *pl* : a set of examinations given by a college entrance examination board and required by some colleges of all candidates for admission and by others of all those whose academic records are below a certain standard
collegial \kə-ˈlē-j(ə)-l, esp for 2a also -lē-gē-əl/ *adj* **1** : COLLEGIATE **2** **a** : marked by power or authority vested equally in each of a number of colleagues **b** : characterized by equal sharing of authority *esp* by Roman Catholic bishops — **collegially** \-ē/ *adv*
collegiality \-lē-j(ə)-l-ə-tē, -lē-gē-/ *n* : the relationship of colleagues, *specif* : parity among bishops sharing collegial authority in the Roman Catholic Church
collegian \kə-ˈlē-j(ə)-n/ *n* : a student or recent graduate of a college
collegiate \kə-ˈlē-j(ə)-t, -j(ə)-t/ *adj* [ML *collegiatus*, fr L *collegium*] **1** : of or relating to a collegiate church **2** : of, relating to, or comprising a college **3** : COLLEGIATE **4** : designed for or characteristic of college students — **collegiate-ly** *adv*
collegiate church *n* : a church other than a cathedral that has a chapter of canons **2** : a church or corporate group of churches under the joint pastorate of two or more ministers
collegium \kə-ˈlē-gē-əm, -līg-/ *n*, *pl* -gia \-ē-ə/ or -glums [modif of Russ *kolleĭya*, fr L *collegium*] : a group in which each member has approximately equal power and authority, *esp* : one in a soviet organization
collem-bolan \kə-ˈlem-bō-lən/ *n* [deriv of *coll-* + Gk *embolos* wedge, stopper — *more at* EMBOLUS] : any of an order (Collem-bola) of small primitive wingless arthropods related to or classed among the insects — **called also** springtail — **collembolan** or **collem-bolous** \-ləs/ *adj*
colleen-chy-ma \kə-ˈlən-kə-mə, kə-/ *n* [NL] : a plant tissue of living *usu.* elongated cells with walls variously thickened *as at the angles* but capable of further growth — **compare** SCLERENCHYMA — **colleen-chy-ma-tous** \kāl-ən-ˈkim-ət-əs, -kl-mat-/ *adj*
collet \kāl-ət/ *n* [MF, dim of *col collar*, fr L *collum* neck — *more at* COLLAR] : a metal band, collar, ferrule, or flange **a** : a small collar pierced to receive the inner end of a balance spring on a timepiece **b** : a circle or flange in which a gem is set
colli-de \kə-ˈlīd/ *v* **colli-ded**, **colli-ding** [L *collidere*, fr *com-* + *laedere* to injure by striking] **1** : to come together with solid impact **2** : CLASH
colli- \kāl-ē/ *n* [prob fr E dial *colly* (black)] : a large dog of a breed developed in Scotland *esp* for use in herding sheep
collier \kāl-yər/ *n* [ME *collier*, fr *col coal*] **1** : one that produces charcoal **2** : a coal miner **3** : a ship employed in transporting coal
colliery \kāl-yə-rē/ *n*, *pl* -l-eries : a coal mine and its connected buildings
colli-shang-le \kāl-ē-shāp-ē, kāl-/ *n* [perh fr *colli-* + *shang* (kind of meal)] Scot : SQUABBLE, BRAWL
colligate \kāl-ə-gāt/ *v* **gated**, **gating** [L *colligatus*, pp of *colligare*, fr *com-* + *ligare* to tie — *more at* LIGATURE] *vt* **1** : to bind, unite, or group together **2** : to subsume (isolated facts) under a general concept ~ *vi* : to be or become a member of a group or unit — **colligation** \kāl-ə-gā-shən/ *n*
colligative \kāl-ə-gāt-iv/ *adj* : depending on the number of particles (as molecules) and not on the nature of the particles (pressure is a ~ property)
collimate \kāl-ə-māt/ *v* **mat-ed**, **mat-ing** [L *collimatus*, pp of *collimare*, MS var of *collinere* to make straight, fr *com-* + *linea* line] **1** : to make (as rays of light) parallel **2** : to adjust the line of sight (of a transit or level) — **collimation** \kāl-ə-mā-shən/ *n*

round shaft, a capital, and a base. 3: something resembling a column in form, position, or function (a ~ of water) 4: a long row (as of soldiers) 5: one of the vertical lines of elements of a determinant or matrix — *col-um-nad* \-mād/ *adj*

col-um-nar \kə-ləm-nār/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by columns 2: of, relating to, being, or composed of tall narrow somewhat cylindrical or prismatic epithelial cells

col-um-ni-ation \kə-ləm-nē-ā-shən/ *n* [modif of *L* *columnation*, *columnatio*, fr *columna*] the employment or the arrangement of columns in a structure

column inch *n*: a unit of measure for printed matter one column wide and one inch deep

col-um-nist \kəl-əm-(n)-tist/ *also* \kəl-yəm-/ *n*: one who writes a newspaper or magazine column — *col-um-nis-tic* \kəl-əm-nis-tik-ə-ye-m-/ *adj*

col-za \kəl-zə, kōl-/ *n* [F, fr *D* *koolza*, fr MD *coolzaet*, fr *coole* cabbage + *saet* seed] 1: any of several coles, esp.: one (as rape) producing seed used as a source of oil 2: RAPESEED

com *abbr* 1 comedy; 2 comic 2 *comma*

com or *comm* *abbr* 1 command, commandant, commander; 2 commanding 2 *comm* 3 commerce, commercial 4 commission, commissioned, commissioner 5 committee 6 common, commoner 7 commonwealth 8 commune 9 communication 10 communist 11 community

COM *abbr* computer output microfilm, computer output microfilm

com- or *col-* or *con-* *prefix* [ME, fr OF, fr L, with, together, thoroughly — more at *co-*]: with; together; jointly — *usu* *com-* before *b*, *p*, or *m* (*commingle*), *col-* before *l* (*colinear*), and *con-* before other sounds (*concentrate*)

co-ma \kō-mə/ *n* [NL, fr Gk *kōma* deep sleep] 1: a state of profound unconsciousness caused by disease, injury, or poison 2: a state of mental or physical sluggishness: *TORPOR*

co-ma, *n*, *pl* *co-mae* \-mē-, -mī/ [L, hair, fr Gk *komē*] 1: a tufted bunch (as of branches, bracts, or seed hairs) 2: the head of a comet *usu* containing a nucleus 3: an optical aberration in which the image of a point source is a comet-shaped blur — *com-et-ic* \kō-mat-ik/ *adj*

Co-ma Ber-eni-cea \kō-mə-ber-ə-ni-(s)ē-zə/ *n* [L (gen *Comae Berenices*), lit., Berenice's hair]: a constellation north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo

co-ma-ker \kō-mā-kər/ *n*: one that participates in an agreement, *specif*: one who stands to meet a financial obligation in case of another's default

Co-man-che \kə-mān-chē/ *n*, *pl* *Comanche* or *Comanches* [Sp. of Shoshonean origin, perh akin to Hopi *kománci* scalp lock]: a member of an Amerindian people ranging from Wyoming and Nebraska south into New Mexico and northwestern Texas

Co-man-che-an \-chē-ən/ *adj* [*Comanche*, Texas]: of, relating to, or being the period of the Mesozoic era between the Jurassic and the Cretaceous and the corresponding system of rocks — *Coman-chean* *n*

co-ma-te \kō-mā-tē, kō-/ *n*: *COMPANION*

co-ma-to-se \kō-mā-tōs, kām-ə-/ *adj* [F *comateux*, fr Gk *kōmat-*, *kōma*] 1: of, resembling, or affected with coma 2: characterized by lethargic inertness: *TORPID* (a ~ economy) *syn* *see* *LETHARGIC* *ant* *awake*

co-ma-tu-lid \kō-mā-tə-ləd/ *n* [deriv of LL *comatulus* having hair neatly curled, fr *L* *comatus* hairy, fr *coma*]: any of an order (Comatulida) of free-swimming stalkless crinoids — called also *feather star*

comb \kōm/ *n* [ME, fr OE *comb*, akin to OHG *kamb* comb, Gk *gompōs* tooth] 1 *a*: a toothed instrument used esp. for adjusting, cleaning, or confining hair *b*: a structure resembling such a comb, esp.: any of several toothed devices used in handling or ordering textile fibers *c*: CURRYCOMB 2 *a*: a fleshy crest on the head of the domestic fowl and other gallinaceous birds — *see* *COCK* illustration *b*: something (as the ridge of a roof) resembling the comb of a cock 3: HONEYCOMB — *com-bed* \kōm-bəd/ *adj* — *comb-like* \kōm-līk/ *adj*

comb *vt* 1: to draw a comb through for the purpose of arranging or cleaning 2: to pass across with a scraping or raking action 3 *a*: to eliminate (as with a comb) by a thorough going over *b*: to search or examine systematically 4: to use in a combing action — *vi*: to roll over or break into foam (waves ~)

comb *abbr* 1 combination, combined, combining 2 combustion

comb-at \kōm-bat, kām-/ *vb* -bated or -batted, -bating or -bating [MF *combattre*, fr (assumed) VL *combattere*, fr L *com-* + *battuere* to beat — more at *BATTLE*] *vi*: to engage in combat

FIGHT — *vi* 1: to fight with: *BATTLE* 2: to struggle against, esp.: to strive to reduce or eliminate (~ inflation) *syn* *see* *OPPOSE*

comb-at \kām-bat/ *n* 1: a fight or contest between individuals or groups 2: CONFLICT CONTROVERSY 3: active fighting in a war

ACTION (casualties suffered in ~)

comb-at \kām-bat/ *adj* 1: relating to combat (~ missions) 2: designed or destined for combat (~ troops)

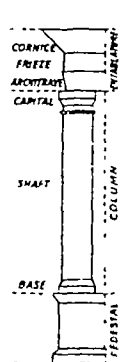
comb-at-ant \kōm-bat-nt/ *also* \kām-bat-ant/ *n*: one that is engaged in or ready to engage in combat — *comb-at-ant* *adj*

combat fatigue *n*: a traumatic psychoneurotic reaction or an acute psychotic reaction occurring under conditions (as wartime combat) that cause intense stress

comb-a-tive \kōm-bat-iv/ *adj*: marked by eagerness to fight or contend (the ~ element in human nature) *syn* *see* *BELLIGERENT* *ant* *passive* — *comb-a-tive-ly* *adv* — *comb-a-tive-ness* *n*

combe \kūm, kōm/ *n* [of Celt origin, akin to W cwm valley] 1 *Brit*: a deep narrow valley 2 *Brit*: a valley or basin on the flank of a hill

com-ber \kō-mər/ *n* 1: one that combs 2: a long curling wave of the sea



column 2 with pedestal and entablature

com-bin-a-bil-i-ty \kōm-bi-nā-bil-ə-tē/ *n*: ability to enter into combination — *com-bin-a-bil-i-ty* \kōm-bi-nā-bil-ə-tē/ *adj*

com-bin-a-tion \kām-bā-nā-ti/ *vi* -nated; -nating 1 [*L* *combinatus*, pp. of *combinare*] : COMBINE 2 [back-formation fr *combination*] : to set up the combination of (a lock)

com-bin-a-tion \kām-bā-nā-shən/ *n*, often *attrib* 1 *a*: a result or product of combining; esp.: an alliance of individuals, corporations, or states united to achieve a social, political, or economic end *b*: two or more persons working as a team (a double-play ~) 2

: an ordered sequence: as *a*: a sequence of letters or numbers chosen in setting a lock, also: the mechanism operating or moved by the sequence *b*: any of the different sets of *k* individuals (as letters) that can be chosen from a population of size *n* and are considered without regard to order within the set 3: any of various one-piece undergarments for the upper and lower parts of the body

4: an instrument designed to perform two or more tasks 5 *a*: the act or process of combining, esp.: that of uniting to form a chemical compound *b*: the quality or state of being combined — *com-bin-a-tion-al* \-shən-, -shən-ty/ *adj*

combination shot *n*: a shot in pool in which a ball is pocketed by an object ball

com-bin-a-tive \kām-bā-nā-tiv, kām-bi-nā-tiv/ *adj* 1: tending or able to combine 2: resulting from combination

com-bin-a-to-ri-al \kām-bā-nā-tōr-ē-əl, kām-bi-nā-, -tōr-ē-əl/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or involving combinations 2: of or relating to the arrangement, operation, and selection of mathematical elements within finite sets and configurations (~ mathematics)

combinatorial topology *n*: a study that deals with geometric forms based on their decomposition into combinations of the simplest geometric figures

com-bin-a-to-ri-cs \tōr-iks, -tār-/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in *constr*: combinatorial mathematics

com-bin-a-to-ry \kām-bi-nā-tōr-ē-, -tōr-/ *adj*: COMBINATIVE

com-bine \kām-bīn/ *vb* -bined; -bin-ing [ME *combinen*, fr MF *combiner*, fr LL *combinare*, fr L *com-* + *bin* two by two — more at *BIN*] *vt* 1 *a*: to bring into such close relationship as to obscure individual characters: MERGE *b*: to cause to unite into a chemical compound 2: INTERMIX BLEND 3: to possess in combination — *vi* 1 *a*: to become one *b*: to unite to form a chemical compound 2: to act together *syn* *see* *JOIN* *ant* *separate* — *com-bin-er* *n*

com-bine \kām-bīn/ *n* 1: a combination esp. of industrial interests 2: a harvesting machine that heads, threshes, and cleans grain while moving over a field

com-bine \kām-bīn/ *vi* *com-bined*, *com-bin-ing*: to harvest with a combine

comb-ing \kō-mīŋ/ *var* of *COMING*

comb-ings \kō-mīŋz/ *n* *pl*: loose hair removed by a comb

combing wool *n*: long-staple strong-fibered wool found suitable for combing and used esp. in the manufacture of worsteds

com-bin-ing form \kām-bi-nīŋ/ *n*: a linguistic form that occurs only in compounds or derivatives and can be distinguished descriptively from an affix by its ability to occur as one immediate constituent of a form whose only other immediate constituent is an affix (as *cephal-* in *cephalic*) or by its being an allomorph of a morpheme having another allomorph that may occur alone or can be distinguished historically from an affix by the fact that it is borrowed from another language in which it is descriptively a word or a combining form

comb-jelly *n*: CTENOPHORE

com-bo \kām-(b)ō/ *n*, *pl* *combos* [combination + -o] 1: COMBINATION 2: a *usu* small jazz or dance band

com-bust \kām-bōst/ *vb* [L *combustus*, pp. of *combure* to burn up, irreg. fr *com-* + *urere* to burn — more at *EMBER*] : BURN

com-bus-tible \kām-bas-tə-bəl/ *adj* 1: capable of combustion 2: easily excited — *com-bus-tibil-i-ty* \-bas-tə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — *combustible* *n* — *com-bus-tib-ly* \-bas-tə-bil-ē/ *adv*

com-bus-tion \kām-bōs-shən/ *n* 1: an act or instance of burning 2 *a*: a chemical process (as an oxidation) accompanied by the evolution of light and heat *b*: a slower oxidation 3: violent agitation: TUMULT (he is seething with inner ~ — *Current Blog*) — *com-bus-tive* \-bas-tiv/ *adj*

com-bus-tor \-bas-tōr/ *n*: a chamber (as in a gas turbine or a jet engine) in which combustion occurs

comd *abbr* command

comdg *abbr* commanding

comdr *abbr* commander

comdt *abbr* commandant

come \kōm, sometimes without stress when a stress follows/ *vb* *came* \kām/, *come*, *com-ing* \kōm-īŋ/ [ME *comen*, fr OE *cuman*, akin to OHG *queman* to come, L *venire*, Gk *bainain* to walk, go] *vi* 1

a: to move toward something APPROACH (~ here) *b*: to move or journey to a vicinity with a specified purpose (he came to see us) (~ see us) (~ and see what's going on) *c* (1): to reach a particular station in a series (now we ~ to the section on health) (2): to arrive in due course (the time has ~) (3): to approach in kind or quality (this ~ near perfection) (4): to reach a condition (come to regard him as a friend) *e* (1): to advance toward (he came to the door) (2): to advance in a particular manner (~ running nicely) (3): to advance, rise, or improve in rank or position (when I call) (4): to advance, rise, or improve in rank or position (has ~ a long way) *f*: to get along FARE — often used with *along* *g*: EXTEND (her dress came to her ankles) 2 *a*

: to arrive at a particular place, end, result, or conclusion (came to his senses) (~ untied) (2): AMOUNT (taxes ~ to more than it's worth) *b* (1): to appear to the mind (the answer came to him)

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comdg *abbr* commanding

comdr *abbr* commander

comdt *abbr* commandant

come \kōm, sometimes without stress when a stress follows/ *vb* *came* \kām/, *come*, *com-ing* \kōm-īŋ/ [ME *comen*, fr OE *cuman*, akin to OHG *queman* to come, L *venire*, Gk *bainain* to walk, go] *vi* 1

a: to move toward something APPROACH (~ here) *b*: to move or journey to a vicinity with a specified purpose (he came to see us) (~ see us) (~ and see what's going on) *c* (1): to reach a particular station in a series (now we ~ to the section on health) (2): to arrive in due course (the time has ~) (3): to approach in kind or quality (this ~ near perfection) (4): to reach a condition (come to regard him as a friend) *e* (1): to advance toward (he came to the door) (2): to advance in a particular manner (~ running nicely) (3): to advance, rise, or improve in rank or position (when I call) (4): to advance, rise, or improve in rank or position (has ~ a long way) *f*: to get along FARE — often used with *along* *g*: EXTEND (her dress came to her ankles) 2 *a*

: to arrive at a particular place, end, result, or conclusion (came to his senses) (~ untied) (2): AMOUNT (taxes ~ to more than it's worth) *b* (1): to appear to the mind (the answer came to him)

com-bus-tor \-bas-tōr/ *n*: a chamber (as in a gas turbine or a jet engine) in which combustion occurs

ception that enables one to differentiate otherwise identical objects **b**: the aspect of objects and light sources that may be described in terms of hue, lightness, and saturation for objects and hue, brightness, and saturation for light sources — used in this sense as the psychological basis for definitions of color in this dictionary **c**: a hue as contrasted with black, white, or gray **2 a**: an outward often deceptive show **APPEARANCE** (his story has the ~ of truth) **b**: a legal claim to or appearance of a right, authority, or office **c**: a pretense offered as justification **PRETEXT** (she could have drawn from the Versailles treaty the ~ of legality for any action she chose — Yale Rev) **d**: an appearance of authenticity **PLAUSIBILITY** (lending ~ to this notion) **3**: complexion tint **a**: the tint characteristic of good health **b**: BLUSH **4 a**: vividness or variety of effects of language (that ~ and force of style which were later to make him outstanding — Arthur Krock) **b**: LOCAL COLOR **5 a**: an identifying badge, pennant, or flag — usu used in pl (a ship sailing under Swedish ~s) **b**: colored clothing distinguishing one as a member of a particular group or representative of a particular person or thing — usu used in pl (a jockey riding under the ~s of his stable) **6 a pl**: position as to a question or course of action **STAND** (the USSR changed neither its ~s nor its stripes during all of this — Norman Mailer) **b**: CHARACTER NATURE — usu used in pl (showed himself in his true ~s) **7**: the use or combination of colors **8 pl a**: a naval or nautical salute to a flag being hoisted or lowered **b**: ARMED FORCES **9**: VITALITY INTEREST (the play had a good deal of ~ to it) **10**: something used to give color **a**: PIGMENT **11**: tonal quality in music (the ~ and richness of the instrument) **12**: skin pigmentation other than white characteristic of race **13**: a small particle of gold in a gold miner's pan after washing **14**: analysis of game action or strategy, statistics and background information on participants, and often anecdotes provided by a sportscaster to give variety and interest to the broadcast of a game or contest — color *adj* — color-*ism* \-ə-ˈrɪz-əm/ *n*

color *vb* colored, color-ing \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-rɪŋ/ *vt* **1 a**: to give color to **b**: to change the color of (as by dyeing, staining, or painting) **2**: to change as if by dyeing or painting as **a**: MISREPRESENT DISTORT **b**: GLOSS, EXCUSE (~ a lie) **c**: INFLUENCE, AFFECT (the lives of most of us have been ~ed by politics — Christine Weston) **3**: CHARACTERIZE, LABEL (call it progress, ~ it inevitable with shades of job security — E. Price) ~ *w*: to take on color, *specif* BLUSH — color-*er* \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-rɪ/ *n*

color-able \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-rɪ-ə-ˈbəl/ *adj* **1**: seemingly valid or genuine **2**: intended to deceive **COUNTERFEIT** (~ piety) *syn* see PLAUSIBLE — color-*ably* \-bəl-ē/ *adv*

Color-ado *colloq* beetle \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈrɪd-ə-, -ˈrɪd-/ *n* [*Colo ndo*, state of U.S.]: a black-and-yellow striped beetle (*Leptinotarsa decimlineata*) that feeds on the leaves of the potato — called also *potato beetle*, *potato bug*

color-ation \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈrɪ-shən/ *n* **1 a**: the state of being colored (the dark ~ of his skin) **b**: use or choice of colors (as by an artist (Millie's subdued ~)) **c**: arrangement of colors (the brilliant ~ of a butterfly's wings) **2 a**: characteristic quality (the newspapers took on the former ~ of the magazine — L. B. Seltzer) **b**: aspect suggesting an attitude **PERSUASION** (the chameleon talent for taking on the intellectual ~ of whatever idea he happened to fasten onto — Budd Schulberg) **3**: subtle variation of intensity or quality of tone (a wide range of ~ from the orchestra)

color-a-ture \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈrɪ-tʃʊr-/ *n* [*color* It, lit., coloring, fr. LL, fr. L *coloratus*, pp. of *colorare* to color, fr. *color*] **1**: elaborate embellishment in vocal music, broadly music with ornate figuration **2**: a soprano with a light, agile voice specializing in coloratura

color bar *n*: a barrier preventing colored persons from participating with whites in various activities — called also *color line*

color-bearer \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈber-/ *n*: one that carries a color or standard esp. in a military parade or drill

color-blind \-ˈblɪnd/ *adj* **1**: affected with partial or total inability to distinguish one or more chromatic colors **2**: INSENSITIVE, OBLIVIOUS **3**: not recognizing differences of race (tried to get the welfare establishment in Washington to abandon its ~ policy — D. P. Moynihan), esp: free from racial prejudice (a white man with an invisible black skin in a ~ community — James Farmer) — color blindness *n*

color-breed \-ˈbrɛd/ *vt* -bred, -breed-ing: to breed selectively for the development of particular colors (~ing canaries for red)

color-cast \-ˈkɑst/ *n* [*color* + telecast]: a television broadcast in color — colorcast *vb*

color-caster \-ˈkɑs-tər/ *n* [*color* + broadcaster]: a broadcaster (as of a sports contest) who supplies vivid or picturesque details and often gives statistical or analytical information

colored \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-d/ *adj* **1**: having color **2 a**: COLORFUL **b**: marked by exaggeration or bias **3 a**: of a race other than the white, esp: NEGRO **b**: of mixed race **4**: of or relating to colored persons

colored *n. pl* colored or coloreds *often cap*: a colored person

color-fast \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈfɑst/ *adj*: having color that retains its original hue without fading or running — color-fast-ness \-ˈfɑst(t)-nəs/ *n*

color filter *n*: FILTER **3b**

color-ful \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-fʊl/ *adj* **1**: having striking colors **2**: full of variety or interest — color-fully \-fʊl-/ *adv* — color-ful-ness \-fʊl-nəs/ *n*

color guard *n*: a guard of honor for the colors of an organization

color-ific \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈfɪ-ɪk/ *adj*: capable of communicating color

color-im-e-ter \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈnɪm-ət-ər/ *n* [ISV]: an instrument or device for determining and specifying colors, *specif*: one used for chemical analysis by comparison of a liquid's color with standard colors — color-im-e-tric \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈmɛ-trɪk/ *adj* — color-im-e-tri-cal-ly \-trɪ-ɪk-/ *adv* — color-im-e-try \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈnɪm-ət-ri/ *n*

color-ing \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-rɪŋ/ *n* **1 a**: the act of applying colors **b**: something that produces color or color effects **c** (1): the effect produced by applying or combining colors (2): natural color (3): COMPLEXION, COLORATION **d**: change of appearance (as by adding color) **2**: INFLUENCE, BIAS **3**: COLOR **4**: TIMBRE, QUALITY

color-ist \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-rɪst/ *n*: one that colors or deals with color — color-istic \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈrɪs-tɪk/ *adj* — color-istic-ly \-tɪ-ɪk-/ *adv*

color-less \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-lɪs/ *adj*: lacking color as **a**: PALLID, BLANCHED **b**: DULL, UNINTERESTING — color-less-ly \-lɪs-ē/ *adv* — color-less-ness *n*

color phase *n* **1 a**: a genetic variant manifested by the occurrence of a skin or pelage color unlike the wild type of the animal group in which it appears **b**: an individual marked by such a variant **2**: a seasonally variant pelage color

color photography *n*: photographic reproduction of images in nearly natural colors

color temperature *n*: the temperature at which a blackbody emits radiant energy competent to evoke a color the same as that evoked by radiant energy from a given source (as a lamp)

col-ol-*al* \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-lɪ-/ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or resembling a colossus **2**: of a bulk, extent, power, or effect approaching or suggesting the stupendous or incredible **3**: of an exceptional or astonishing degree *syn* see HUGE — col-ol-*al-ly* \-lɪ-/ *adv*

col-ol-*se-um* \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈsɛ-əm/ *n* [ML, fr. L neut. of *colossus* colossus, fr. *colossus*] **1 cap**: an amphitheater built in Rome in the first century A.D. **2**: COLOSSEUM

Col-ol-*si-ans* \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈsɪ-ənz/ *n pl* but *sing* in constr.: a letter written by St. Paul to the Christians of Colossae and included as a book in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

col-ol-*so* \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈsɔ-/ *n pl* col-ol-*so-es* \-sɔ-ēz/ or col-ol-*al* \-lɪ-/ [L, fr. Gk *kolossos*] **1**: a statue of gigantic size and proportions **2**: one that resembles a colossus in size or scope **a**: a nation vastly larger and more powerful than those near it **b**: a huge industrial concern **c**: one remarkably outstanding and preeminent over others (such an artistic ~ as Michelangelo — Hunter Mead)

col-ol-*so-*m** \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈsɔ-m/ *n pl* -mies [ISV *col-* + *-stomy*]: surgical formation of an artificial anus

col-ol-*trum* \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈtrɪm/ *n* [L, *beastings*]: milk secreted for a few days after parturition and characterized by high protein and immune body content — col-ol-*tral* \-trɪ-/ *adj*

col-our \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-r/ *chiefly Brit* var of COLOR

col-ou-*ls* \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈlɪz/ *adj* *col* form [L *-cola* inhabitant, akin to L *colere* to inhabit — more at WHEEL]: living or growing in or on (arenicolous)

col-por-*ta* \kə-ˈpɔ-(ə)-tɪ-, -pɔ-(ə)-tɪ-, kə-ˈpɔ-(ə)-ˈtazh-, -pɔ-(ə)-tɪ/ *n*: a colporteur's work

col-por-teur \kə-ˈpɔ-(ə)-tɪ-, -pɔ-(ə)-tɪ-, kə-ˈpɔ-(ə)-ˈtɔ-(ə)-r-, -pɔ-(ə)-r-/ *n* [F, alter of MF *colporteur*, fr. *colporteur* to bear, peddle]: a peddler of religious books

colt \kɒlt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OE *colt* child] **1 a**: FOAL **b**: a young male horse that is either sexually immature or has not attained an arbitrarily designated age **2**: a young untamed person — NOVICE

colter *var* of COLTER

colt-ish \kɒlt-ɪʃ/ *adj* **1 a**: not subjected to discipline **b**: FRISKY, PLAYFUL **2**: of, relating to, or resembling a colt — colt-ish-ly *adv* — colt-ish-ness *n*

colts-foot \kɒltz-ˈfʊt/ *n pl* coltsfoots: any of various plants with large rounded leaves resembling the foot of a colt, esp: a perennial composite herb (*Tussilago farfara*) with yellow flower heads appearing before the leaves

col-*u*-brid \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈbrɪd/ *n* [denv. of L *colubra* snake]: any of a large cosmopolitan family (Colubridae) of nonvenomous snakes — colubrid *adj*

col-*u*-brine \-ˈbrɪn/ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or resembling a snake **2**: COLUBRID

col-*u*-go \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈɡo/ *n pl* -gos [prob. native name in Malaysia]: FLYING LEMUR

col-*u*-m-bar-*u*-m \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈm-bar-ə-ˈm-, -ber-/ *n pl* -as \-ēz/ [L, lit., dove-cote, fr. *columba* dove] **1**: a structure of vaults lined with recesses for cinerary urns **2**: a recess in a columbarium

Col-*u*-m-bia \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈm-bi-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Christopher Columbus]: the United States

Col-*u*-m-bi-an \-ˈbi-ən/ *adj*: of or relating to the United States or to Christopher Columbus

col-*u*-m-bine \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈbɪn/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *columbina*, fr. L, fem. of *columbinus* dove-like, fr. *columba* dove, akin to OHG *holuntar* elder tree, Gk *kolymbos* a bird, *kalinai* black]: any of a genus (*Aquilegia*) of plants of the buttercup family with irregular showy spurred flowers as **a**: a red-flowered plant (*A. canadensis*) of eastern North America **b**: a blue-flowered plant (*A. coerulea*) of the Rocky mountains

Colum-bine \-ˈbɪn-, -ˈbɛn/ *n* [It *Colombina*]: the saucy sweetheart of Harlequin in comedy and pantomime

col-*u*-m-bite \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈbɪt-, -ˈbɪt-/ *n* [NL, *columbium*]: a black mineral (Fe,Mn)(C,Ta)₂O₆ consisting essentially of iron and columbium

col-*u*-m-bi-um \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈm-bi-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *Columbia*]: NIOBIUM

Columbus Day *n*: **1**: October 12 formerly observed as a legal holiday in many states of the U.S. in commemoration of the landing of Columbus in the Bahamas in 1492 **2**: the second Monday in October observed as a legal holiday in many states of the U.S.

col-*u*-m-*el*-*la* \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈmɛ-l-ə/ *n pl* -m-*el*-*la-es* \-lɛ-/ [NL, fr. L, dim. of *columna*] **1 a**: the bony or partly cartilaginous rod connecting the tympanic membrane with the internal ear in birds and in many reptiles and amphibians **b**: the bony central axis of the cochlea **2**: the central column or axis of a spiral univalve shell **3**: the axis of the capsule in mosses and in some liverworts **4**: the central sterile portion of the sporangium in various fungi (*Mucor* and related genera) — col-*u*-m-*el*-*lar* \-ˈmɛ-l-ər/ *adj* — col-*u*-m-*el*-*late* \-ˈtɛ-/ *adj*

col-*u*-m-n \kə-ˈlɔ-(ə)-ˈm-n/ [ME *colunne*, fr. MF *colonne*, fr. L *columna*, fr. *columen* top, akin to L *collis* hill — more at HILL] **1 a**: a vertical arrangement of items printed or written on a page **b**: one of two or more vertical sections of a printed page separated by a rule or blank space **c**: an accumulation arranged vertically **d**: STACK **d**: a special department or feature in a newspaper or periodical **2**: a supporting pillar, esp: one consisting of a usu

unexpectedly humorous impact. *syn* see LAUGHABLE — **com-i-cal-ity** \kām-i-kəl-ə-tē/ *n* — **com-i-cal-ly** \kām-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

comic book *n*: a magazine containing sequences of comic strips

comic-opera *adj*: not to be taken seriously (a ~ regime)

comic opera *n*: opera having a usu. sentimental plot and characterized by spoken dialogue, humorous episodes, and usu. a happy ending

comic relief *n*: a relief from the emotional tension of a drama that is provided by the interposition of a comic episode

comic strip *n*: a group of cartoons in narrative sequence

com-ing \kōm-īŋ/ *n*: an act or instance of arriving

coming adj 1: immediately due in sequence or development (~ year) 2: gaining importance

Com-in-tern \kām-ən-tēr-n/ *n* [Russ *Komintern*, fr. *Kommunisticheskiĭ Internationalnyi Kommunisticheskii*] the Communist International established in 1919 in an attempt to supersede the Second International of Socialist organizations

com-i-tia \kō-mish-(ē)-ə/ *n*, *pl* *comitia* [L, *pl* of *comitium*, fr. *com-* + *itus*, pp of *ire* to go — more at *issue*] one of several public assemblies of the people in ancient Rome for the exercise of legislative, judicial, and electoral functions — **com-i-tial** \kō-mish-ə/ *adj*

com-i-ty \kām-ə-tē/, \kō-mat-, *n*, *pl* *-ties* [L *comitatus*, *comitas*, fr. *comis* courteous, fr. OL *comis*, fr. *com-* + *-smis* (akin to *Skt* *smayate* he smiles) — more at *SMILE*] 1 *a*: friendly quality of social atmosphere: social harmony (Group activities promoting ~) 2 *b*: a loose widespread community based on common social institutions (the ~ of civilization) 3 *c*: COMITY OF NATIONS 4: the informal and voluntary recognition by courts of one jurisdiction of the laws and judicial decisions of another 2: avoidance of proselytizing members of another religious denomination

comity of nations 1: the courtesy and friendship of nations marked esp. by mutual recognition of executive, legislative, and judicial acts 2: the group of nations practicing international comity

coml *abbr* commercial

comm *abbr* — see *COM*

comm-a \kām-ə/ *n* [LL, fr. L, part of a sentence, fr. Gk *komma* segment, clause, fr. *koptein* to cut — more at *CAPON*] 1: a punctuation mark, used esp. as a mark of separation within the sentence 2: PAUSE, INTERVAL 3: any of several nymphalid butterflies (genus *Polygonia*) with a silvery comma-shaped mark on the underside of the hind wings

comma bacillus *n*: a bacterium (*Vibrio comma*) that causes Asiatic cholera

comma fault *n*: the careless or unjustified use of a comma between coordinate main clauses not connected by a conjunction

com-mand \kō-mānd/ *vb* [ME *comanden*, fr. OF *comander*, fr. (assumed) VL *commandare*, alter. of *L* *commendare* to commit to one's charge — more at *COMMEND*] *vt* 1: to direct authoritatively: ORDER 2: to exercise a dominating influence over; as *a*: to have at one's immediate disposal *b*: to demand as one's due: EXACT (~s a high fee) *c*: to overlook or dominate from a strategic position *d*: to have military command of as senior officer 3 *obs*: to order or request to be given ~ *vi* 1: to have or exercise direct authority: GOVERN 2: to give orders 3: to be commander 4: to have an overlook — **com-mand-able** \-mān-də-bəl/ *adj*

syn COMMAND ORDER, BID, ENJOIN, DIRECT, INSTRUCT, CHARGE

shared meaning element: to issue orders or issue an order to

ant comply, obey

command *n* 1: the act of commanding 2 *a*: an order given *b*: an electrical signal that actuates a device (as a control mechanism in a spacecraft) or one step in a computer; also: the activation of a device by means of such a signal 3 *a*: the ability to control: MASTERY *b*: the authority or right to command (an air of ~) (the officer in ~) *c* (1): the power to dominate (2): scope of vision *d*: facility in use (a good ~ of French) 4: the personnel, area, or organization under a commander (troops of the southern ~), *specif*: a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than an air force 5: a position of highest usu. military authority

command adj: done on command or request (a ~ performance)

commandant \kām-ən-dānt-, \dānt-/ *n*: COMMANDING OFFICER

command car *n*: an open armored car designed esp. for military reconnaissance and capable of traveling over rough terrain

command-deer \kām-ən-dī(ə)r/ *vi* [Afrik *kommandeer*, fr. F *commander* to command, fr. OF *comander*] 1 *a*: to compel to perform military service *b*: to seize for military purposes 2: to take arbitrary or forcible possession of

command-er \kō-mān-dər/ *n* 1: one in an official position of command or control *a*: COMMANDING OFFICER *b*: the presiding officer of a society or organization 2: a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard ranking above a lieutenant commander and below a captain — **com-mand-er-ship** \-shīp/ *n*

commander in chief: one who holds the supreme command of an armed force

command-ery \kō-mān-d(ə)-rē/ *n*, *pl* *-eries* 1: a district under the control of a commander of an order of knights 2: an assembly or lodge in a secret order

command-ing \kō-mān-dīŋ/ *adj*: drawing attention or priority — **com-mand-ing-ly** \-dīŋ-lē/ *adv*

commanding officer *n*: an officer in command, esp.: an officer in the armed forces in command of an organization or installation

command-ment \kō-mān(d)-mənt/ *n* 1: the act or power of commanding 2: something that is commanded, *specif*: one of the biblical Ten Commandments

command module *n*: a space vehicle module designed to carry the crew, the chief communication equipment, and the equipment for reentry

com-man-do \kō-mān-(ē)dō/ *n*, *pl* *-dos* or *-does* [Afrik *kommando*, fr. D *kommando* command, fr. Sp *comando*, fr. *comandar* to command, fr. F *commander*] 1 *So* *Afr* *a*: a military unit or command of the Boers *b*: a raiding expedition 2 *a*: a military unit trained and organized as shock troops esp. for hit-and-run raids

into enemy territory *b*: a member of such a specialized raiding unit

command post *n*: a post at which the commander of a unit in the field receives orders from his headquarters and exercises command over his unit

command sergeant major *n*: a noncommissioned officer in the army ranking above a first sergeant

comma splice *n*: COMMA FAULT

com-men-dia \kō-mād-ē-ə/ *n*, *pl* *-del-ārt-ē*, *-med-ā* *n* [It, lit., comedy of art]: Italian comedy of the 16th to 18th centuries improvised from standardized situations and stock characters

comme il faut \kōm-ē(-)fə/ *adj* [F, lit., as it should be]: conforming to accepted standards: PROPER

com-mem-o-rate \kō-mem-ə-rāt-/ *vi* *r*-ated; *-rāt-īŋ* [L *commemoratus*, pp of *commemorare*, fr. *com-* + *memorare* to remind of, fr. *memor* mindful — more at *MEMORY*] 1: to call to remembrance 2: to mark by some ceremony or observation: OBSERVE 3: to serve as a memorial of (a plaque that ~s the battle) *syn* see *KEEP* — **com-mem-o-ra-tor** \-rāt-ər/ *n*

com-mem-o-ra-tion \kō-mem-ə-rā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of commemorating 2: something that commemorates

com-mem-o-ra-tive \kō-mem-(ə)-rāt-iv-, *-mem-ə-rāt-iv*/ *adj*: intended as a commemoration: COMMEMORATING — **com-mem-o-ra-tive** *n* — **com-mem-o-ra-tive-ly** *adv*

com-mence \kō-men(t)-/ *vb* *com-menced*, *com-menc-ing* [ME *commencen*, fr. MF *commencer*, fr. (assumed) VL *cominitiare*, fr. L *com-* + LL *initiare* to begin, fr. L *to initiate*] *vi* 1: to enter upon: BEGIN 2: to initiate formally by performing the first act of (~ proceedings) ~ *vi* 1: to have or make a beginning: START 2 *chiefly Brit*: to begin to be or to act as 3 *chiefly Brit*: to take a degree at a university *syn* see *BEGIN* — **com-mence-er** *n*

com-mence-ment \kōm-men(t)-smənt/ *n* 1: an act, instance, or time of commencing 2 *a*: the ceremonies or the day for conferring degrees or diplomas *b*: the period of activities at this time

com-mend \kō-mend/ *vb* [ME *commend*, fr. L *commendare*, fr. *com-* + *mandare* to entrust — more at *MANDATE*] *vi* 1: to entrust for care or preservation 2: to recommend as worthy of confidence or notice 3: to mention with approbation: PRAISE ~ *vi*: to commend or serve as a commendation of something — **com-mend-able** \-mēn-də-bəl/ *adj* — **com-mend-ably** \-blē/ *adv* — **com-mend-er** *n*

com-men-da-tion \kām-ən-dā-shən-, -ən-/ *n* 1 *a*: an act of commending *b*: something (as a formal citation) that commends 2 *archaic*: COMPLIMENT

com-men-da-to-ry \kō-mēn-də-tōr-ē-, -tōr-/ *adj*: serving to commend

com-men-sal \kō-men(t)-səl/ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *commensalis*, fr. L *com-* + LL *mensalis* of the table, fr. *L mensa* table] 1: of or relating to those who habitually eat together 2: living in a state of commensalism — **com-men-sal-ism** \-səl-iz-əm/ *n* — **com-men-sal-ly** \-səl-ē/ *adv*

com-men-sal-ism \-səl-iz-əm/ *n*: a relation between two kinds of organisms in which one obtains food or other benefits from the other without damaging or benefiting it

com-men-su-ra-ble \kō-men(t)-s(ə)-rə-bəl-, *-mēnch-(ə)-*/ *adj* 1: having a common measure; *specif*: divisible by a common unit an integral number of times 2: COMMENSURATE 2 — **com-men-su-ra-bil-ity** \-mēn(t)-s(ə)-rə-bil-ə-tē-, *-mēnch-(ə)-*/ *n* — **com-men-su-ra-bly** \-mēn(t)-s(ə)-rə-blē-, *-mēnch-(ə)-*/ *adv*

com-men-su-rate \kō-men(t)-s(ə)-rāt-, *-mēnch-(ə)-*/ *adj* [LL *commensuratus*, fr. L *com-* + LL *mensuratus*, pp of *mensurare* to measure, fr. L *mensura* measure — more at *MEASURE*] 1: equal in measure or extent: COEXTENSIVE (lived a life ~ with the early years of the republic) 2: corresponding in size, extent, amount, or degree: PROPORTIONATE (was given a job ~ with his abilities) 3: COMMENSURABLE 1 — **com-men-su-rate-ly** *adv* — **com-men-su-ra-tion** \-mēn(t)-s(ə)-rā-shən-, *-mēnch-(ə)-*/ *n*

com-ment \kām-ent/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *commentum*, fr. L *inventio*, fr. neut of *commentus*, pp of *commentisci* to invent, fr. *com-* + *-mentisci* (akin to *ment-*, *mens* mind) — more at *MIND*] 1: COMMENTARY 2: a note explaining, illustrating, or criticizing the meaning of a writing (~s printed in the margin) 3 *a*: an observation or remark expressing an opinion or attitude (had no ~ for the press) *b*: a judgment expressed indirectly (this film is a ~ on current moral standards)

comment *vi*: to explain or interpret something by comment (~ing on recent developments) ~ *vi*: to make a comment on (the discovery... is hardly ~ed by the press — *Nation*) *syn* see *REMARK*

com-men-tary \kām-ən-ter-ē/ *n*, *pl* *-tar-ies* 1 *a*: an explanatory treatise — usu. used in *pl* *b*: a record of events usu. written by a participant — usu. used in *pl* 2 *a*: a systematic series of explanations or interpretations (as of a writing) *b*: COMMENT 2 3 *a*: something that serves for illustration or explanation (the dark, airless apartments and sunless facades... are a sad ~ upon our civilization — H. A. Overstreet) *b*: an expression of opinion (a scene that is a gem of satire ~ on the world of art — Rose Feld)

com-men-tate \kām-ən-tāt-/ *vb* *-tāt-ed*, *-tāt-īŋ* [back-formation fr. *commentator*] *vi*: to give a commentary on ~ *n*: to comment in a usu. expository or interpretive manner; also: to act as a commentator *syn* see *REMARK*

com-men-ta-tor \-tāt-ər/ *n*: one who gives a commentary; *specif*: one who reports and discusses news on radio or television

com-merce \kām-(ə)r-, \-s/ *n* [MF, fr. L *commercium*, fr. *com-* + *merc-*, *merx* merchandise] 1: social interchange: interchange of ideas, opinions, or sentiments 2: the exchange or buying and

a about *o* kitten *or* further *a* back *i* bake *i* cot, cart
au out *eh* chun *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *g* sing *ō* flow *ō* flaw *ōi* coin *th* thin *th* thus
ū loot *ū* foot *v* vet *vū* few *yu* furious *zh* vision

(2) : to appear on a scene : make an appearance (children ~ equipped to learn any language) c : HAPPEN, OCCUR (no harm will ~ to you) d : (ORIGINATE, ARISE (wine ~s from grapes) (~ of sturdy stock) (the best play to ~ out of Europe this year) e : to enter or assume a condition (artillery came into action) f : to fall within a field of view or a range of application (this ~s within the terms of the treaty) g : to issue forth (a sob came from her throat) h : to take form (churn till the butter ~s) i : to be available (this model ~s in several sizes) (as good as they ~) j : to experience orgasm 3 : to fall to a person in a division or inheritance of property 4 obs : to become moved favorably : RELENT 5 : to turn out to be (good clothes ~ high) (came short of his goal) 6 : BECOME (a dream that came true) (things will ~ clear if we are patient) ~ vi 1 : to approach or be near (an age) (a child coming eight years old) 2 : to take on the aspect of (~ the stern parent) — come a cropper : to fail completely — come across : to meet or find by chance (came across a long lost friend today) — come alive : to become animated or responsive — come apart : to disintegrate physically or mentally — come at : to accomplish an understanding or mastery of : ATTAIN (art is not something to come at by dint of study — Clive Bell) — come between : to cause to be estranged (parents came between the lovers) — come by : to get possession of : ACQUIRE (a good job can be hard to come by) — come clean : to tell the whole story : CONFESS — come from : to be or have been a native or resident of — come into : to acquire as a possession or achievement (came into a fortune) — come into one's own : to achieve one's potential, also : to gain recognition — come off it : to cease foolish or pretentious talk or behavior — come over : to seize suddenly and strangely (what's come over you) — come to : to be a question of (when it comes to pitching horseshoes, he's the champ) — come to grips with : to wrestle with : meet firmly (coming to grips with the problem) — come to life : 1 : to regain consciousness or vitality 2 : to take on a real or lifelike quality (a writer whose characters come to life) — come to oneself : to get hold of oneself : regain self-control — come to pass : HAPPEN — come upon : to come across — come with : to be a concomitant of : accompany or follow upon as a matter of course (the increase of traffic that comes with new roads)

come about vi 1 : to come to pass : HAPPEN 2 : to change direction (the wind has come about into the north) 3 : to shift to a new tack

come across vi 1 : to give over or furnish something demanded, esp : to pay over money 2 : to produce an impression (comes across as a persuasive speaker)

come along vi 1 : to accompany someone who leads the way (asked me to come along to keep him company) 2 : to make progress : SUCCEED (the work is coming along quite well) 3 : to make an appearance (wouldn't just marry the first man that came along)

come around vi 1 : to come round 2. MENSTRUATE

come-back \kəm-'bæk/ n 1 a : a sharp or witty reply : RETORT b : a cause for complaint 2. RECOVERY

come back \kəm-'bæk/ vi 1 : to return to life or vitality 2 : to return to memory (it's all coming back to me now) 3 : REPLY RETORT 4 : to regain a former favorable condition or position

come by vi : to make a visit

come-dian \kəm-'mēd-ē-ən/ n 1 archaic a : a writer of comedies b : an actor who plays comic roles 2 : a comical individual, specif : a professional entertainer who uses any of various physical or verbal means to be amusing

come-dic \mēd-'ik, -'med-/ adj 1 : of or relating to comedy 2 : COMICAL

come-dienne \mēd-'ē-ən/ n [F comédienne, fem of comédien comedian, fr comédie] : a female comedian

come-do \kəm-'dō/ n, pl come-do-nos \kəm-'dō-(n)əz/ [NL, fr L. plution, fr comedere to eat — more at COMESTIBLE] : BLACK-HEAD

come-down \kəm-'daun/ n : a descent in rank or dignity come down \kəm-'daun/ vi 1 : to pass by tradition (a story that has come down from medieval times) 2 a : to reduce itself : AMOUNT (it comes down to this) b : to deal directly with (when you come down to it, we all depend on others) 3 : to lose or fall in estate or condition (he has come down in the world) 4 : to place oneself in opposition (the judge came down hard on gambling) 5 : to become ill (they came down with measles) 6 : to recover from the effects of a stimulant drug

come-dy \kəm-'dē-/ n, pl -dies [ME, fr MF comédie, fr L. comedia, fr Gk kōmōidia, fr kōmos revel + aoidēin to sing — more at ODE] 1 a : a drama of light and amusing character and typically with a happy ending b : the genre of dramatic literature dealing with the comic or with the serious in a light or satirical manner — compare TRAGEDY 2 a : a medieval narrative that ends happily (Dante's Divine Comedy) b : a literary work written in a comic style or treating a comic theme 3 : a ludicrous or farcical event or series of events 4 : the comic element (the ~ of many life situations)

comedy drama n : serious drama that is interspersed with comedy comedy of manners : comedy that satirically portrays the manners and fashions of a particular class or set

come-hither \kəm-'hiθ-ər, -'hiθ-/ adj : sexually provocative (that ~ look in her eyes)

come in vi 1 a : to arrive on a scene (new models coming in) b : to become available (data began coming in) 2 : to place among those finishing (came in second) 3 a : to function in an indicated manner (come in handy) b : to make reply to a signal or call (come in loud and clear) 4 : to assume a role or function (that's where you come in) 5 : to attain maturity, fruitfulness, or production — come in for : to become subject to (coming in for increasing criticism)

comely \kəm-'lē/ also \kəm- or \kīm-/ adj comeli-er, -est [ME comely, alter of OE cymlic glorious, fr cyme lively, fine, akin to OHG kumig weak, Gk goan to lament] 1 : having a generally pleasing appearance : not homely or plain 2 : pleasantly con-

forming to notions of good appearance, fitness, or proportion : SEEMLY (everything in neat and ~ arrangement) SYN see BEAUTIFUL ANT homely — comeli-ness n

come off vi 1 : to acquit oneself (came off well in the contest) 2 : SUCCEED (a television series that never came off — TV Guide) 3 : HAPPEN, OCCUR

come-on \kəm-'on, -'jən/ n : an attraction used esp in sales promotion

come on \kəm-'on, -'jən/ vi 1 a : to advance by degrees (as darkness came on, it got harder to see) b : to begin by degrees (rain came on toward noon) 2 : PLEASE — used in cajoling or pleading 3 : to project an indicated personal image (comes on as a liberal in his political speeches)

come out vi 1 a : to come into public view : make a public appearance (a new magazine has come out) b : to become evident (his pride came out in his refusal to accept help) 2 : to declare oneself esp in public utterance (came out in favor of the popular candidate) 3 : to turn out in an outcome : end up (everything will come out all right) 4 : to make a debut — come out with 1 : to give expression to (he came out with an interesting proposal) 2 : PUBLISH

come-outer \kəm-'maut-ər/ n : RADICAL REFORMER

come over vi 1 a : to change from one side (as of a controversy) to the other b : to visit casually : drop in (come over anytime; we're always in) 2 Brit : BECOME

com-er \kəm-'ər/ n 1 : one that comes or arrives (all ~s) 2 : one making rapid progress or showing promise

come round vi 1 : to return to a former condition; esp : to come to 2 : to accede to a particular opinion or course of action (the rest of the world has come round to his way of living — David Halberstam) 3 : to change in direction (the wind came round at dawn)

com-es-ti-bile \kə-'mes-tə-bəl/ adj [MF, fr ML comestibilis, fr L comestus, pp of comedere to eat, fr com- + edere to eat — more at EAT] : EDIBLE

comestible n : FOOD — usu used in pl

com-et \kəm-'æt/ n [ME comete, fr OE cometa, fr L, fr Gk kometēs, lit, long-haired, fr koman to wear long hair, fr komē hair] : a celestial body that consists of a fuzzy head usu surrounding a bright nucleus, that often when in the part of its orbit near the sun develops a long tail which points away from the sun, and that has an orbit varying in eccentricity between nearly round and parabolic — com-et-ary \-ə-'ter-ē/ adj — com-et-ic \kə-'met-ik, -'kə-/ adj

come through vi 1 : to do what is needed or expected 2 : to become communicated

come to vi 1 : to recover consciousness 2 a : to bring a ship's head nearer the wind : LUFF b : to come to anchor or to a stop

come up vi 1 : to come near : make an approach (came up and introduced himself) 2 : to rise in rank or status (an officer who came up from the ranks) 3 a : to come to attention or consideration (the question never came up in discussion) b : to occur in the course of time (any problem that may come up) 4 : to get up — used typically in a command to a horse 5 : RISE 6 — come up with : to produce esp in dealing with a problem or challenge (came up with a better solution)

come-up-pance \kə-'mæp-ən(t)s/ n [come up + -ance] : a deserved rebuke or penalty : DESERTS

com-fit \kəm-'(p)-lēt, 'kām-'(p)-/ n [ME confit, fr MF, fr pp of confire to prepare, fr L conficere, fr com- + facere to make — more at DO] : a confection consisting of a piece of fruit, a root, or a seed coated and preserved with sugar

com-fort \kəm-'(p)-fɔrt/ n 1 : strengthening aid a : ASSISTANCE, SUPPORT (accused of giving aid and comfort to the enemy) b : consolation in time of trouble or worry SOLACE 2 a : a feeling of relief or encouragement b : contented well-being 3 : a satisfying or enjoyable experience (the ~ of a good meal after hard work) 4 : one that gives or brings comfort (the ~s of civilization) — com-fort-less \-'ləs/ adj

com-fort vi [ME conforten, fr OF conforter, fr LL confortare to strengthen greatly, fr L. com- + fortis strong] 1 : to give strength and hope to : CHEER 2 : to ease the grief or trouble of : CONSOLE — com-fort-ing-ly \-'lɪ-/ adv

syn COMFORT, CONSOLE, SOLACE shared meaning element : to act to ease the griefs or sufferings of (another) ANT afflict, bother

com-fort-able \kəm-'(p)-fɔrt-ə-bəl, 'kām-'(p)-fɔrt-ə-bəl/ adj 1 a : affording or enjoying contentment and security (a ~ income) b : affording or enjoying physical comfort (a ~ chair) (was too ~ to move) 2 a : free from vexation or doubt (~ assumptions that require no thought) b : free from stress or tension (a ~ routine) — com-fort-able-ness n — com-fort-ably \-'blē/ adv

syn COMFORTABLE, COZY, SNUG, EASY RESTFUL shared meaning element : enjoying or providing circumstances that make for contentment and security ANT uncomfortable, miserable

com-fort-er \kəm-'(p)-fɔrt-ər/ n 1 a cap : HOLY SPIRIT b : one that gives comfort 2 a : a long narrow usu knitted neck scarf b : a warm bed covering : QUILT

com-fort sta-tion n : REST ROOM

com-frey \kəm-'(p)-frē-/ n, pl com-freys [ME cumfrie, fr. OF, fr L. conferva] : any of a genus (Symphytum) of plants of the boraginaceae family with coarse hairy entire leaves and flowers in one-sided racemes

com-fy \kəm-'(p)-fē/ adj com-fier, -est [by shortening & alter] : COMFORTABLE

com-ic \kəm-'ik/ adj [L comicus, fr Gk kōmikos, fr kōmos revel] 1 : of, relating to, or marked by comedy 2 : causing laughter or amusement : FUNNY 3 : of or relating to comic strips. SYN see LAUGHABLE

com-ic n 1 : COMEDIAN 2 : the comic element 3 a : COMIC STRIP b (1) : COMIC BOOK (2) pl : the part of a newspaper devoted to comic strips

com-i-cal \kəm-'ikəl/ adj 1 obs : of or relating to comedy 2 : being of a kind to excite laughter esp because of a startlingly or

day quality or frequency of occurrence (a *common error*) (lacked *common honesty*) and may additionally suggest inferiority or coarseness (O hard is the bed . . . and *common* the blanket and cheap — A. E. Housman) **ORDINARY** stresses conformance in quality or kind with the regular order of things (an *ordinary* pleasant summer day) (a very *ordinary* sort of man) **PLAIN** is likely to suggest homely simplicity (the *plain* people everywhere . . . wish to live in peace — F. D. Roosevelt) **FAMILIAR** stresses the fact of being generally known and easily recognized (a *familiar* melody) **POPULAR** applies to what is accepted by or prevalent among people in general sometimes in contrast to upper classes or special groups (a *popular* tune) **VULGAR**, otherwise similar to *popular*, is likely to carry derogatory connotations (as of inferiority or coarseness) (goods designed to appeal to the *vulgar* taste) **ant** uncommon, exceptional

common *n* 1 *pl*: the common people 2 *pl* but *sing* in constr: a dining hall 3 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr, often *cap*: a: the political group or estate comprising the commoners b: the parliamentary representatives of the commoners c: HOUSE OF COMMONS 4: the legal right of taking a profit in another's land in common with the owner 5: a piece of land subject to common use as a: undivided land used esp for pasture b: a public open area in a municipality 6: a: a religious service suitable for any of various festivals b: the ordinary of the Mass — in common: shared together

common-age ('kam-a-nij) *n* 1: community land 2: COMMON-ALTY 1a(2)

common-all-ty ('kam-a-'nal-at-ē) *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *communalite*, alter of *communale*] 1 *a*: possession of common features or attributes: COMMONNESS b: a common feature or attribute (can see *commonalities* as well as differences) 2: the common people **common-al-ty** ('kam-a-'nāl-tē) *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *communalite*, fr. OF *communalité*, fr. *communal* common] 1: (1) the common people (2) the political estate formed by the common people 6: a usage or practice common to members of a group 2: a general group or body

common carrier *n*: an individual or corporation undertaking to transport for compensation persons, goods, or messages

common cattle grub *n*: a heel fly (*Hypoderma lineatum*) which is found throughout the U.S. and whose larva is particularly destructive to cattle

common chord *n*: TRIAD 2

common cold *n*: an acute virus disease of the upper respiratory tract marked by inflammation of mucous membranes

common denominator *n* 1: a common multiple of the denominators of a number of fractions 2: a common trait or theme **common divisor** *n*: a number or expression that divides two or more numbers or expressions without remainder — called also *common factor*

common-er ('kam-a-nər) *n* 1 *a*: one of the common people b: one who is not of noble rank 2: a student (as at Oxford) who pays for his own board

common fraction *n*: a fraction in which both the numerator and denominator are expressed as numbers and are separated by a horizontal or slanted line — compare DECIMAL

common informer *n*: INFORMER 2

common-law *adj* 1: of, relating to, or based on the common law 2: relating to or based on a common-law marriage (his ~ wife)

common law *n*: the body of law developed in England primarily from judicial decisions based on custom and precedent, unwritten in statute or code, and constituting the basis of the English legal system and of the system in all of the U.S. except Louisiana

common-law marriage *n* 1: a marriage recognized in some jurisdictions and based on the parties' agreement to consider themselves married and sometimes also on their cohabitation 2: the cohabitation of a couple even when it does not constitute a legal marriage

common logarithm *n*: a logarithm whose base is 10

common market *n*: an economic unit formed to remove trade barriers among its members

common measure *n*: a meter consisting chiefly of iambic lines of 7 accents each arranged in alternately rhymed pairs usu. printed in 4-line stanzas — called also *common meter*

common multiple *n*: a multiple of each of two or more numbers or expressions

common noun *n*: a noun that may occur with limiting modifiers (as *a* or *an*, *some*, *every*, and *my*) and that designates any one of a class of beings or things

common-place ('kam-a-'plās) *n* [trans. of L *locus communis* widely applicable argument, trans. of Gk *koinos topos*] 1 *archaic*: a striking passage entered in a commonplace book 2 *a*: an obvious or trite observation b: something taken for granted

commonplace *adj*: routinely found: ORDINARY, UNREMARKABLE — *common-place-ness* *n*

commonplace book *n*: a book of memorabilia **common pleas** *n* 1 *pl*: *a*: actions over which the English crown did not claim exclusive jurisdiction b: civil actions between English subjects 2 *pl* but *sing* in constr: COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

common room *n*: 1: a lounge available to all members of a residential community 2: a room in a college for the use of the faculty

common salt *n*: SALT 1a

common school *n*: a free public school

common sense *n* 1: sound and prudent but often unsophisticated judgment 2: the unreflective opinions of ordinary men **syn** see SENSE — *common-sense* ('kam-a-'sen(t)s) *adj* — *common-sens-ible* ('sen(t)-sə-bəl) *adj* — *common-sens-ibly* ('bi-lē) *adv* — *common-sens-ical* ('sen(t)-sə-kəl) *adj*

common stock *n*: capital stock other than preferred stock

common time *n*: the musical tempo marked by four beats per measure

common touch *n*: the gift of appealing to or arousing sympathetic interest

common-wealth ('kam-a-'wēl) *n* 1: the general welfare 2 *archaic*: COMMONWEALTH

common-wealth ('wēlth) *n* 1 *archaic*: COMMONWEAL 2: a nation, state, or other political unit: as *a*: one founded on law and united by compact or tacit agreement of the people for the common good b: one in which supreme authority is vested in the people c: REPUBLIC 3 *cap*: *a*: the English state from the death of Charles I in 1649 to the Restoration in 1660 b: PROTECTORATE 1b 4: a state of the U.S. — used officially of Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia 5 *cap*: a federal union of constituent states — used officially of Australia 6 *often cap*: an association of self-governing autonomous states more or less loosely associated in a common allegiance (as to the British crown) 7 *often cap*: a political unit having local autonomy but voluntarily united with the U.S. — used officially of Puerto Rico

Commonwealth Day *n*: May 24 observed in parts of the British Commonwealth as the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday

common year *n*: a calendar year containing no intercalary period

commotion ('ka-'mō-shən) *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *commotio*, *commotio*, fr. *commotus*, pp of *commovere*] 1: a condition of civil unrest or insurrection 2: steady or recurrent motion 3: mental excitement or confusion 4: a: a flurried disturbance: TO-DO (a crowd raising a ~ in the street) b: noisy confusion: AGITATION

commove ('ka-'mūv, kă-) *vt* *commoved*; *commov-ing* [ME *commoeren*, fr. MF *commuere*, pres stem of *commovere*, fr. L *commovere*, fr. *com-* + *movere* to move] 1: to move violently: AGITATE 2: to rouse intense feeling in: excite to passion

commu-nal ('ka-'myūn-l, 'kam-yūn-l) *adj* [F, fr. LL *communalis*, fr. L *communis*] 1: of or relating to one or more communes 2: of or relating to a community 3: characterized by collective ownership and use of property b: participated in, shared, or used in common by members of a group or community 4: of, relating to, or based on racial or cultural groups

commu-nal-ism ('kă-'myūn-l, 'kă-'yūn-l) *n* 1: social organization on a communal basis 2: loyalty to a sociopolitical grouping based on religious affiliation — *commu-nal-ist* ('l-ist) *n* or *adj*

commu-nal-ity ('kam-yū-'nal-at-ē) *n*, *pl* -ties 1: communal state or character 2: a feeling of group solidarity

commu-nal-ize ('ka-'myūn-l, 'kă-'yūn-l) *vt* -ized; -iz-ing: to make communal

commu-nard ('kam-yū-'när(d)) *n* [F] 1 *cap*: one who supported or participated in the Commune of Paris in 1871 2: one that lives in a commune

com-mune ('ka-'myūn) *vb* *communed*; *commun-ing* [ME *commun* to converse, administer Communion, fr. MF *communier* to converse, administer or receive Communion, fr. LL *communicare*, fr. L] *vt*, *obs*: to talk over: DISCUSS (have more to ~ — Shak) ~ *vi* 1: to receive Communion 2: to communicate intimately (~ with nature)

com-mune ('kām-yūn, kă-'myūn, kă-) *n* [F, alter of MF *commune*, fr. ML *communis*, fr. L, neut pl of *communis*] 1: the smallest administrative district of many countries esp in Europe 2: COMMONALITY 3: COMMUNITY as *a*: a medieval usu municipal corporation b: (1) MIR (2) an often rural community organized on a communal basis

commu-ni-ca-ble ('ka-'myū-ni-kə-bəl) *adj* 1: capable of being communicated: TRANSMITTABLE (~ disease) 2: COMMUNICATIVE — *commu-ni-ca-bil-ity* ('myū-ni-kə-'bil-at-ē) *n* — *commu-ni-ca-ble-ness* ('myū-ni-kə-bəl-nəs) *n* — *commu-ni-ca-bly* ('bi-lē) *adv*

commu-ni-cant ('myū-ni-kənt) *n* 1: a church member entitled to receive Communion, broadly: a member of a fellowship 2: one that communicates; *specif*: INFORMANT — *communicant* *adj*

commu-ni-cate ('ka-'myū-nə-kāt) *vb* -cat-ed, -cat-ing [L *communicatus*, pp of *communicare* to impart, participate, fr. *communis* common — more at MEAN] *vi* 1 *archaic*: SHARE 2 *a*: to convey knowledge of or information about: make known (~ a story) b: to reveal by clear signs (his fear *communicated* itself to his friends) 3: to cause to pass from one to another (some diseases are easily *communicated*) ~ *vi* 1: to receive Communion 2: to transmit information, thought, or feeling so that it is satisfactorily received or understood 3: to open into each other: CONNECT (the rooms ~)

syn COMMUNICATE, IMPART *shared meaning element*: to convey or transmit something intangible (as information, feelings, or a flavor)

commu-ni-ca-tee ('myū-ni-kə-'tē) *n*: one that receives a communication

commu-ni-ca-tion ('ka-'myū-nə-'kā-shən) *n* 1: an act or instance of transmitting 2 *a*: information communicated b: a verbal or written message 3 *a*: a process by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbols, signs, or behavior (the function of pheromones in insect ~), also: exchange of information b: personal rapport (a lack of ~ between old and young persons) 4 *pl*: *a*: a system (as of telephones) for communicating b: a system of routes for moving troops, supplies, and vehicles c: personnel engaged in communicating 5 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: *a*: a technique for expressing ideas effectively (as in speech) b: the technology of the transmission of information (as by the printed word, telecommunication, or the computer) — *commu-ni-ca-tion-al* ('shən-l, -shən-'l) *adj*

commu-ni-ca-tive ('ka-'myū-nə-kāt-iv, -ni-kāt-iv) *adj* 1: tending to communicate: TALKATIVE 2: of or relating to communication — *commu-ni-ca-tive-ly* *adv* — *commu-ni-ca-tive-ness* *n*

commu-ni-ca-tor ('kāt-ər) *n*: one that communicates

a abut * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
aū out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ō flaw ōi coin thū thum th this
ū loot ā foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

selling of commodities on a large scale involving transportation from place to place. 3: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE *syn* see BUSINESS

com-merce \kəm-ˈɔːr-s, kə-ˈmɔːr-s/ *vi* com-merced; com-merc-ing *archaic*: COMMUNE

com-mer-cial \kə-ˈmɜː-shəl/ *adj* 1 a (1): engaged in work designed for the market (a ~ artist) (2): of or relating to commerce (~ regulations) (3): characteristic of commerce (~ weights) (4): suitable, adequate, or prepared for commerce (found oil in ~ quantities) b (1): being of an average or inferior quality (~ oxalic acid) (2): producing artistic work of low standards for quick market success 2 a: viewed with regard to profit (a ~ success) b: designed for a large market 3: emphasizing skills and subjects useful in business 4: supported by advertisers (~ TV) — **com-mer-cial-ly** \-ˈmɜː-sh(ə)-li/ *adv*

commercial n 1 an advertisement broadcast on radio or television

commercial bank n: a bank including in its functions the acceptance of demand deposits subject to withdrawal by check

com-mer-cial-ism \kə-ˈmɜː-sh(ə)-liz-əm/ n 1: commercial spirit, institutions, or methods 2: excessive emphasis on profit — **com-mer-cial-ist** \-ˈmɜː-sh(ə)-lɪst/ n — **com-mer-cial-istic** \-ˈmɜː-sh(ə)-lɪst-ik/ *adj*

com-mer-cial-ize \kə-ˈmɜː-sh(ə)-lɪz/ *vi* -lized; -lizing 1 a. to manage on a business basis for profit b: to develop commerce in 2: to exploit for profit (~ Christmas) 3: to debase in quality for more profit — **com-mer-cial-iza-tion** \-ˈmɜː-sh(ə)-lɪ-zā-shən/ n

commercial paper n: short-term negotiable instruments arising out of commercial transactions

commercial traveler n: TRAVELING SALESMAN

com-mis \kəm-ɪ/ *n*, often cap [by shortening and alter]: COMMUNIST

com-mi-na-tion \kəm-ɪ-ˈnā-shən/ n [ME, fr MF or L, MF, fr L *comminatio*, *comminatio*, fr *comminatus*, pp of *comminatus* to threaten, fr *com- + minari* to threaten]: DENUNCIATION — **com-mi-na-to-ry** \kəm-ɪ-ˈnā-tōr-ē, -tōr-; kə-ˈmɪ-nə-tōr-, -mɪ-n-/ *adj*

com-min-gle \kə-ˈmɪn-ɡəl, kə-ˈ- *vi* 1. to blend thoroughly into a harmonious whole 2: to combine (funds or properties) into a common fund or stock (~ accounts) ~ *vi*: to become commingled *syn* see MIX

com-mi-nute \kəm-ɪ-ˈn(y)ū/ *vi* -nuted; -nuting [L *comminutus*, pp of *comminuere*, fr *com- + minuere* to lessen]: to reduce to minute particles: PULVERIZE — **com-mi-nu-tion** \kəm-ɪ-ˈn(y)ū-shən/ n

com-mis-er-ate \kə-ˈmɪz-ə-rāt/ *vb* -at-ed, -at-ing [L *commiseratus*, pp of *commiserari*, fr *com- + miserari* to pity, fr *miser* wretched] *vi*: to feel or express sorrow or compassion for ~ *vi*: to feel or express sympathy: CONDOLE (~ over their hard luck) — **com-mis-er-a-tive** \-ˈmɪz-ə-rāt-iv/ *adj*

com-mis-er-a-tion \-ˈmɪz-ə-rā-shən/ n: the act of commiserating

com-mis-sar \kəm-ɪ-ˈsɑːr/ n [Russ *kommisar*, fr G *kommisarius*, fr ML *commisarius*] 1 a: a Communist party official assigned to a military unit to teach party principles and policies and to ensure party loyalty b: one that attempts to control public opinion or its expression 2: the head of a government department in the USSR until 1946

com-mis-sar-i-ate \kəm-ɪ-ˈsɛr-ē-ət, -sɑːr-, *esp* for 3 -sɑːr-/ n [NL *commissariat*, fr ML *commissarius*] 1: a system for supplying an army with food 2: food supplies 3 [Russ *kommisariat*, fr G *kommisariat*, fr NL *commissariat*] a government department in the USSR until 1946

com-mis-sary \kəm-ɪ-ˈsɛr-ē/ *n*, pl -sɛr-ies [ME *commissarie*, fr ML *commissarius*, fr L *commissarius*, pp 1: one delegated by a superior to execute a duty or an office 2 a: a store for equipment and provisions, *specif*: a supermarket operated for military personnel b: food supplies c: a lunchroom *esp* in a motion picture studio

com-mis-sion \kə-ˈmɪʃ-ən/ n [ME, fr MF, fr L *commissio*, *commissio* act of bringing together, fr *commisus*, pp of *commitere*] 1 a: a formal written warrant granting the power to perform various acts or duties b: a certificate conferring military rank and authority; *also*: the rank and authority so conferred 2: an authorization or command to act in a prescribed manner or to perform prescribed acts ~ **CHARGE** 3 a: authority to act for, in behalf of, or in place of another b: a task or matter entrusted to one as an agent for another (executed a ~ for me abroad) 4 a: a group of persons directed to perform some duty b: a government agency having administrative, legislative, or judicial powers c: a city council having legislative and executive functions 5: an act of committing something (charged with ~ of felonies) 6: a fee paid to an agent or employee for transacting a piece of business or performing a service, *esp*: a percentage of the money received from a total paid to the agent responsible for the business 7: an act of entrusting or giving authority — in commission or into commission 1: under the authority of commissioners 2 of a ship: ready for active service 3. in use or in condition for use — on commission with commission serving as partial or full pay for work done — out of commission 1: out of active service or use 2: out of working order

commission *vi* **com-mis-sion-ed**, **com-mis-sion-ing** \-ˈmɪʃ-ən-ɪŋ/ 1 to furnish with a commission as a: to confer a formal commission on (was ~ed lieutenant) b: to appoint or assign to a task or function (the writer who was ~ed to do the biography) 2: to order to be made (wealthy persons who ~ed portraits of themselves) 3: to put (a ship) in commission

com-mis-sion-aire \kə-ˈmɪʃ-ə-ˈnɑː(ɹ), -ˈneɪ(ɹ)/ n [F *commissaire*, fr *commissio*] chiefly Brit: a uniformed attendant

commissioned officer n: an officer of the armed forces holding by a commission a rank of second lieutenant or ensign or above

com-mis-sion-er \kə-ˈmɪʃ-ə-ˈnɛr-/ n 1. a person with a commission as a: a member of a commission b: the representative of the governmental authority in a district, province, or other unit often having both judicial and administrative powers c: the officer in charge of a department or bureau of the public service d: the administrative head of a professional sport — **com-mis-sion-er-ship** \-ˈʃɪp/ n

commission merchant n: one who buys or sells another's goods for a commission

commission plan n: a method of municipal government under which a small elective commission exercises both executive and legislative powers and each commissioner directly administers one or more municipal departments

com-mis-sure \kəm-ɪ-ˈʃʊ(ə)r/ n [ME, fr MF or L, MF, fr L *commisura* a joining, fr *commisus*, pp] 1: the place where two bodies or parts unite: CLOSURE 2: a connecting band of nerve tissue in the brain or spinal cord — **com-mis-sure-al** \kəm-ɪ-ˈʃʊ(ə)-əl/ *adj*

com-mit \kə-ˈmɪt/ *vb* com-mit-ted; com-mit-ting [ME *committen*, fr L *committere* to connect, entrust, fr *com- + mittere* to send] *vt* 1 a: to put into charge or trust: ENTRUST b: to place in a prison or mental institution c: to consign or record for preservation (~ to memory) d: to put into a place for disposal or safe-keeping e: to refer (as a legislative bill) to a committee for consideration and report 2: to carry into action deliberately (~ a crime) 3 a: OBLIGATE, BIND b: to pledge or assign to some particular course or use (all available troops were ~ed to the attack) c: to reveal the views of (refused to ~ himself on the issue) ~ *vi*, *obs*: to perpetrate an offense — **com-mit-table** \-ˈmɪt-ə-bəl/ *adj*

syn COMMIT, ENTRUST, CONFIDE, CONSIGN, RELEGATE *shared meaning element*: to assign (as to a person or place) *esp* for care or safe-keeping

com-mit-ment \kə-ˈmɪt-mənt/ n 1 a: an act of committing to a charge or trust as (1): a consignment to a penal or mental institution (2): an act of referring a matter to a legislative committee b: MITTMENT 2 a: an agreement or pledge to do something in the future, *specif*: an engagement to assume a financial obligation at a future date b: something pledged c: the state of being obligated or emotionally impelled (his ~ to unpopular causes)

com-mit-tal \kə-ˈmɪt-ɪ-/ n: COMMITMENT, CONSIGNMENT

com-mit-tee \kə-ˈmɪt-ē, *sense* 1 *also* kəm-ɪ-ˈtē/ n 1 *archaic*: a person to whom a charge or trust is committed 2 a: a body of persons delegated to consider, investigate, take action on, or report on some matter, *specif*: a group of fellow legislators chosen by a legislative body to give consideration to legislative matters b: a self-constituted organization for the promotion of a common object

com-mit-tee-man \kə-ˈmɪt-ē-mən, -mən/ n 1: a member of a committee 2: a party leader of a ward or precinct

committee of the whole: the whole membership of a legislative house sitting as a committee and operating under informal rules

com-mit-tee-woman \-ˈwʊm-ən/ n: a female member of a committee

com-mix \kə-ˈmɪks, kə-ˈ- *vb* [back-formation fr ME *comixt* blended, fr L *commixtus*, pp of *commiscere* to mix together, fr *com- + miscere* to mix — *more* at MIX] *vi*: to become mingled or blended

com-mix-ture \-ˈtʃər-/ n [L *commixtura*, fr *commixtus*] 1: the act or process of mixing: the state of being mixed 2: COMPOUND, MIXTURE

commo *abbr* commodore

com-mode \kə-ˈmɒd/ n [F, fr *commode*, *adj*, suitable, convenient, fr L *commodus*, fr *com- + modus* measure — *more* at METE] 1: a woman's ornate cap popular in the late 17th and early 18th centuries 2 a: a low chest of drawers b: a movable washstand with a cupboard underneath c: a boxlike structure holding a chamber pot under an open seat, *also*: CHAMBER POT d: TOILET 3b

com-mo-di-ous \kə-ˈmɒd-ē-əs/ *adj* [ME, useful, fr MF *commodieux*, fr ML *commodiolus*, irreg fr L *commodum* convenience, fr neut of *commodus*] 1 *archaic*: HANDY, SERVICEABLE 2: comfortably or conveniently spacious: ROOMY (one ~ drawer held all his clothes) *syn* see SPACIOUS — **com-mo-di-ous-ly** *adv* — **com-mo-di-ous-ness** n

com-mo-di-ty \kə-ˈmɒd-ət-ē/ n, pl -ties [ME *commoditee*, fr MF *commodité*, fr L *commodiatus*, *commoditas*, fr *commodus*] 1 a: CONVENIENCE, ADVANTAGE b: something useful or valuable 2: an economic good as a: a product of agriculture or mining b: an article of commerce *esp* when delivered for shipment 3 *obs*: QUANTITY, LOT

com-mo-dore \kəm-ɪ-ˈdɒ(ə)r-, -ˈdɒ(ə)r/ n [prob modif of D *com-mandeur* commander, fr F, fr OF *comandeur*, fr *comander* to command] 1 a: a former captain in the navy in command of a squadron b: a former commissioned officer in the navy ranking above captain and below rear admiral and having an insignia of one star 2. the ranking officer commanding a body of merchant ships 3. the chief officer of a yacht club or boating association

com-mon \kəm-ən/ *adj* [ME *commun*, fr OF, fr L *communis* — *more* at MEAN] 1 a: of or relating to a community at large: PUBLIC (work for the ~ good) b: known to the community (~ nulgances) 2 a: belonging to or shared by two or more individuals or by all members of a group (all destined to the ~ grave) b: belonging equally to two or more quantities: c: having two or more branches (~ carotid artery) 3 a: occurring or appearing frequently ~ **FAMILIAR** (a ~ sight) b: of the best known kind (~ salt) 4 a: WIDESPREAD GENERAL (being ~ knowledge) b: characterized by a lack of privilege or special status (~ people) c: just satisfying accustomed criteria: ELEMENTARY (~ decency) 5 a: falling below ordinary standards: SECOND-RATE b: lacking refinement (~ manners) c: completely unprincipled 6 a: either masculine or feminine in gender b: denoting relations by a single case form that in a more highly inflected language might be denoted by two or more different case forms — **com-mon-ly** *adv* — **com-mon-ness** \-nəs/ n

syn 1 see RECIPROCAL *ant* individual

2 COMMON, ORDINARY, PLAIN FAMILIAR POPULAR VULGAR *shared meaning element*: being what is generally met with and not in any way special, strange, or unusual COMMON implies usual every-



commode 1

likenesses and dissimilarities (~ anatomy) — **com-par-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **com-par-a-tive-ness** *n*

2 comparative *n* 1 *a*: one that compares with another esp on equal footing 2 *b*: one that makes witty or mocking comparisons 2: the comparative degree or form in a language

com-par-a-tiv-ist \kəm-'pär-ə-tī-vəst/ *n*: COMPARATIST

com-par-a-tor \kəm-'pär-ə-tōr/ *n*: a device for comparing something with a similar thing or with a standard measure

1 com-pare \kəm-'pär-/ *vb* **com-pared**, **com-par-ing** [ME *comparen*, fr MF *comparer*, fr L *comparare* to couple, compare, fr *com* like, fr *com-* + *par* equal] *vt* 1: to represent as similar: **LIKEN** 2: to examine the character or qualities of esp in order to discover resemblances or differences 3: to inflect or modify (an adjective or adverb) according to the degrees of comparison ~ *vi* 1: to bear being compared 2: to make comparisons 3: to be equal or like

syn COMPARE, CONTRAST, COLLABOR *shared meaning element*: to set side by side in order to show likenesses and differences

2 compare *n*: COMPARISON (beauty beyond ~)

com-par-i-son \kəm-'pär-ə-sən/ *n* [ME, fr MF *comparaison*, fr L *comparatio*, *comparatio*, *pp* of *comparare*] 1: the act or process of comparing 2: the representing of one thing or person as similar to or like another (a ~ of man to monkey) 3: an examination of two or more items to establish similarities and dissimilarities 2: identity of features: **SIMILARITY** (several points of ~ between two authors) 3: the modification of an adjective or adverb to denote different levels of quality, quantity, or relation

com-part \kəm-'pärt/ *vt* [It *compartire*, fr LL *compartiri* to share out, fr L *com-* + *partiri* to share, fr *part-*, *pars* part, share] 1: to mark out into parts, *specif*: to lay out in parts according to a plan

1 com-part-ment \kəm-'pärt-mənt/ *n* [MF *compartiment*, fr It *compartimento*, fr *compartire*] 1: one of the parts into which an enclosed space is divided 2: a separate division or section — **com-part-men-tal** \kəm-'pärt-mənt-ēl, -kām-/ *adj*

2 com-part-men-tal-ize \kəm-'pärt-mənt-'līz, -kām-/ *vt* -ized, -izing: to separate into isolated compartments or categories

com-part-men-tal-ize \kəm-'pärt-mənt-'līz, -kām-/ *vt* -ized, -izing: to separate into isolated compartments or categories (com-part-men-tal-ize knowledge — H M McLuhan) — **com-part-men-tal-iza-tion** \kəm-'pärt-mənt-'līz-'ā-shən/ *n*

com-part-men-ta-tion \kəm-'pärt-mən-'tā-shən, -men-/ *n*: division into separate sections or units

1 com-pass \kəm-'päs/ *also* \kām-/ *vt* [ME *compassen*, fr OF *compasser* to measure, fr (assumed) VL *compassare* to pace off, fr L *com-* + *passus* pace] 1: to devise or contrive often with craft or skill 2 *a*: **ENCOMPASS** *b*: to travel entirely around (~ the earth) 3 *a*: to bring about: **ACHIEVE** *b*: to get into one's possession or power: **OBTAIN 4: **COMPREHEND** **syn** see **REACH** — **com-pass-able** \kəm-'päs-ə-bəl/ *adj***

2 compass *n* 1 *a*: **BOUNDARY** **CIRCUMFERENCE** (within the ~ of the city walls) *b*: a circumscribed space (within the narrow ~ of 21 pages — V L Parrington) *c*: **RANGE**, **SCOPE** (the ~ of a voice) 2: a curved or roundabout course (a ~ of seven days' journey — 2 Kings 3:9 (AVV)) 3 *a*: a device for determining directions by means of a magnetic needle or group of needles turning freely on a pivot and pointing to the magnetic north *b*: any of various non-magnetic devices that serve the same purpose as the magnetic compass *c*: an instrument for describing circles or transferring measurements that consists of two pointed branches joined at the top by a pivot — *usu* used in pl, called also *pair of compasses*

3 compass *adj* 1: forming a curve (a ~ timber) 2: semicircular in plan — *used of a bow window*

compass card *n*: the circular card attached to the needles of a mariner's compass on which are marked 32 points of the compass and the 360° of the circle

com-pass-ion \kəm-'pash-ən/ *n* [ME, fr MF or LL, MF, fr LL *compassio*, *compassio*, *pp* of *compati* to sympathize, fr L *com-* + *pati* to bear, suffer — *more at* **PATIENT**] 1: sympathetic consciousness of others' distress together with a desire to alleviate it **syn** see **SYMPATHY** — **com-pass-ion-less** \kəm-'pash-ən-'ləs/ *adj*

1 com-pass-ion-ate \kəm-'pash-ən-'atē/ *adj* 1: having or showing compassion: **SYMPATHETIC** 2: granted because of unusual distressing circumstances affecting an individual — *used of leaves and other military privileges* — **com-pass-ion-ate-ly** *adv* — **com-pass-ion-ate-ness** *n*

2 com-pass-ion-ate \kəm-'pash-ən-'atē/ *vt* -ated, -at-ing: **PITY**

compass plant *n*: a coarse yellow-flowered composite plant (*Silphium laciniatum*) with large pinnatifid leaves — called also *rosinweed*

com-pat-i-ble \kəm-'pät-ə-bəl/ *adj* [MF, fr LL *compatibilis*, lit., sympathetic, fr LL *compati*] 1: capable of existing together in harmony 2: capable of cross-fertilizing freely or uniting vegetatively 3: being or relating to a system in which color television broadcasts may be received in black and white on receivers without special modification 4: capable of forming a homogeneous mixture that neither separates nor is altered by chemical interaction **syn** see **CONSONANT** *ant* incompatible — **com-pat-i-bil-i-ty** \kəm-'pät-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **com-pat-i-bil-ness** \kəm-'pät-ə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **com-pat-i-bly** \kəm-'pät-ə-bli/ *adv*

com-pa-tri-ot \kəm-'pā-trē-ət, -trē-āt, chiefly Brit -'pā-/ *n* [Fr *compatriote*, fr LL *compatriota*, fr L *com-* + LL *patriota* fellow countryman — *more at* **PATRIOT**] 1: a fellow countryman 2: **COMPEER**, **COLLEAGUE** — **com-pa-tri-ot-ic** \kəm-'pā-trē-āt-ik, -kām-, chiefly Brit -'pā-/ *adj*

compd abbr compound

1 com peer \kəm-'pi(ə)r, kam-, kām-/ *n* 1 [ME, fr OF *compere* lit., godfather, fr ML *comper*, fr L *com-* + *pater* father — *more at* **FATHER**] 2 [modif of L *compar*, fr *compar*, *adj*, like — *more at* **COMPARE**] 2: **EQUAL**, **PEER**

2 compeer *vt, obs*: **EQUAL**, **MATCH**

com-pel \kəm-'pel/ *vt* **com-pelled**; **com-pel-ling** [ME *compellen*, fr MF *compellir*, fr L *compellere*, fr *com-* + *pellere* to drive — *more at* **FELT**] 1: to drive or urge forcefully or irresistibly (poverty compelled him to work) 2: to cause to do or occur by overwhelming pressure (exhaustion of ammunition compelled their surrender) 3: *archaic*: to drive together **syn** see **FORCE** — **com-pel-la-ble** \kəm-'pel-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **com-pel-ler** *n*

com-pel-la-tion \kəm-'pel-'lā-shən, -pel-'lā-/ *n* [L *compellatio*, *compellatio*, *pp* of *compellere*, fr *com-* + *pellere* (as in *appellare* to accost, appeal to)] 1: an act or action of addressing someone 2: **APPELLATION**

com-pend \kəm-'pend/ *n* [ML *compendium*] 2: **COMPENDIUM**

com-pen-di-ous \kəm-'pen-dē-əs/ *adj*: marked by brief expression of a comprehensive matter **syn** see **CONCISE** — **com-pen-di-ous-ly** *adv* — **com-pen-di-ous-ness** *n*

com-pen-di-um \kəm-'pen-dē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -di-ums or -dia \-dē-ə/ [ML, fr L, saving, shortcut, fr *compendere* to weigh together, fr *com-* + *pendere* to weigh — *more at* **PENDANT**] 1: a brief summary of a larger work or of a field of knowledge: **ABSTRACT**

com-pen-sa-ble \kəm-'pen(t)-sə-bəl/ *adj*: that is to be or can be compensated — **com-pen-sa-bil-i-ty** \kəm-'pen(t)-sə-'bil-ə-tē, -kām-/ *n*

com-pen-sate \kəm-'pən-sāt, -pen-/ *vb* -sated; -sat-ing [L *compensatus*, *pp* of *compensare*, fr *compensus*, *pp* of *compensare*] *vt* 1: to be equivalent to: **COUNTERBALANCE** 2: to make an appropriate and usu counterbalancing payment to (~ a neighbor for damage to his property) 3 *a*: to provide with means of counteracting variation *b*: to neutralize the effect of (variations) ~ *vi* 1: to supply an equivalent — *used with* for 2: to offset an error, defect, or undesired effect — **com-pen-sa-tive** \kəm-'pən-sāt-iv, -pen-, kām-'pen(t)-sāt-iv/ *adj* — **com-pen-sa-tor** \kəm-'pən-sāt-ōr, -pen-/ *n* — **com-pen-sa-to-ry** \kəm-'pen(t)-sə-,tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj* **syn** 1 **COMPENSATE**, **COUNTERVAIL**, **BALANCE**, **OFFSET** *shared meaning element*: to make up for what is excessive or deficient or helpful or harmful

2 see **PAY**

com-pen-sa-tion \kəm-'pən-sā-shən, -pen-/ *n* 1 *a* (1): correction of an organic inferiority or loss by hypertrophy or by increased functioning of another organ or unimpaired parts of the same organ (2): a psychological mechanism by which feelings of inferiority, frustration, or failure in one field are counterbalanced by achievement in another *b*: adjustment of the phase retardation of one light ray with respect to that of another 2 *a*: something that constitutes an equivalent or recompense (age has its ~s), *specif*: payment to an unemployed or injured worker or his dependents *b*: **PAYMENT**, **REMUNERATION** — **com-pen-sa-tion-al** \-shən-, -shən-/ *adj*

1 com-pere \kəm-'pē(ə)r/ *n* [F *compere*, lit. godfather — *more at* **COMPEER**] *Brit*: the master of ceremonies of an entertainment (as a television program)

2 com-pere *vb* **com-pered**; **com-pering** *vt, Brit*: to act as compeer for ~ *vi, Brit*: to act as a compeer

com-pete \kəm-'pet/ *vi* **com-pet-ed**, **com-pet-ing** [LL *competere* to seek together, fr L, to come together, agree, be suitable, fr *com-* + *petere* to go to, seek — *more at* **FEATHER**] 1: to strive consciously or unconsciously for an objective (as position, profit, or a prize): be in a state of rivalry **syn** see **RIVAL**

com-pet-ence \kəm-'pet-ən(t)s/ *n* 1: a sufficiency of means for the necessities and conveniences of life (provided his family with a comfortable ~ — Rex Ingamells) 2: the quality or state of being competent, as *a*: the properties of an embryonic field that enable it to respond in a characteristic manner to an inductor *b*: readiness of bacteria to undergo genetic transformation

com-pet-ent-cy \kəm-'pet-ən-tē-/ *n*, *pl* -cies: **COMPETENCE**

com-pet-ent \kəm-'pet-ən(t)/ *adj* [ME, suitable, fr MF & L, MF, fr L *competens*, *competens*, fr *pp* of *competere* to be suitable] 1: having requisite or adequate ability or qualities: **FIT** (a ~ workman) (a ~ and well constructed novel — Elaine Bender) 2: proper or rightly pertinent 3: legally qualified or adequate (a ~ witness) 4: having the capacity to function or develop in a particular way; *specif*: having the capacity to respond (as by producing an antibody) to an antigenic determinant (immunologically ~ cells) **syn** 1 *see* **ABLE** 2 *see* **SUFFICIENT** *ant* incompetent — **com-pet-ent-ly** *adv*

com-pet-i-tion \kəm-'pet-ē-shən/ *n* [LL *competitio*, *competitio*, fr L *competitius*, *pp* of *competere*] 1: the act or process of competing: **RIVALRY** 2: a contest between rivals (a high-diving ~, *also* *see* **RIVAL**) 3: the person competing (keep ahead of the ~) 4: the effort of two or more parties acting independently to secure the business of a third party by offering the most favorable terms 5: active demand by two or more organisms or kinds of organisms for some environmental resource in short supply — **com-pet-i-to-ry** \kəm-'pet-ō-,tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*

com-pet-i-tive \kəm-'pet-ē-tiv/ *adj* 1: relating to, characterized by, or based on competition (~ sports) (~ examinations) 2: inclined, desiring, or suited to compete (a ~ breed of men — Ken Purdy) (salary benefits must be ~ — M S Eisenhower) 3: depending for effectiveness on the relative concentration of two or more substances (~ inhibition of an enzyme) — **com-pet-i-tive-ly** *adv* — **com-pet-i-tive-ness** *n*

a abut * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
a out ch chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
ü loot a foot y yet yū few yu funous zh vision

com-mu-ni-ca-to-ry \kə-'myū-ni-kə-'tōr-ē, -tōr-ə/ *adj*: designed to communicate information (~ letters)

com-mu-ni-on \kə-'myū-ni-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. *L. communio*, *communio* mutual participation, fr. *communis*] 1: an act or instance of sharing 2: *a cap*: a Christian sacrament in which bread and wine are partaken of as a commemoration of the death of Christ 3: the act of receiving the sacrament 4: *a cap*: the part of the Mass in which the sacrament is received 5: *a cap*: a variable verse of scripture traditionally said or sung at mass during the people's communion — called also *Communion Verse* 3: intimate fellowship or rapport: *COMMUNICATION* 4: a body of Christians having a common faith and discipline

Communion Sunday *n*: a Sunday (as the first Sunday of the month) on which a Protestant church regularly holds a Communion service

com-mu-ni-quē \kə-'myū-nə-'kə, -'myū-nə-/ *n* [F, fr. pp. of *communiquer* to communicate, fr. *L. communicare*]: BULLETIN 1

com-mu-nis-m \kəm-'yū-niz-'m/ *n* [F *communisme*, fr. *commun* common] 1: a theory advocating elimination of private property 2: a system in which goods are owned in common and are available to all as needed 2: *a cap*: a doctrine based on revolutionary Marxian socialism and Marxism-Leninism that is the official ideology of the USSR 3: a totalitarian system of government in which a single authoritarian party controls state-owned means of production with the professed aim of establishing a stateless society 4: a final stage of society in Marxist theory in which the state has withered away and economic goods are distributed equitably

com-mu-nist \kəm-'yū-nist/ *n* 1: an adherent or advocate of communism 2: *a cap*: COMMUNARD 3: *a cap*: a member of a Communist party or movement 4: *often cap*: an adherent or advocate of a Communist government, party, or movement 5: *often cap*: one held to engage in left-wing, subversive, or revolutionary activities — *communist* *adj*, *often cap* — *com-mu-nis-tic* \kəm-'yū-nis-tik/ *adj*, *often cap* — *com-mu-nis-ti-cal-ly* \-ti-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

com-mu-ni-tar-i-ān \kə-'myū-ni-tər-ē-'ān/ *adj*: of or relating to social organization in small cooperative partially collectivist communities — *communitarian* *n* — *com-mu-ni-tar-i-ān-lism* \-ē-'zəm-/ *n*

com-mu-ni-ty \kə-'myū-ni-ti-/ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *comune*, fr. MF *comune*, fr. *L. communis*, *communis*, fr. *communis*] 1: a unified body of individuals as: STATE, COMMONWEALTH 2: the people with common interests living in a particular area, broadly: the area itself (the problems of a large ~) 3: an interacting population of various kinds of individuals (as species) in a common location 4: a group of people with a common characteristic or interest living together within a larger society (a ~ of retired persons) 5: a group linked by a common policy 6: a body of persons or nations having a common history or common social, economic, and political interests (the international ~) 7: a body of persons of common and esp. professional interests scattered through a larger society (the academic ~) 2: society at large 3: joint ownership or participation (asserts that ~ of goods would be the ideal institution — G. L. Dickinson) 4: common character 5: LIKENESS (bound by ~ of interests) 6: social activity 7: FELLOWSHIP 8: a social state or condition

community antenna television *n*: a system of television reception in which signals from distant stations are picked up by a tall or elevated antenna and sent by cable to the individual receivers of paying subscribers

community center *n*: a building or group of buildings for a community's educational and recreational activities

community chest *n*: a general fund accumulated from individual subscriptions to defray demands on a community for charity and social welfare

community college *n*: a nonresidential junior college that is usually government-supported

community property *n*: property held jointly by husband and wife

com-mu-ni-ty-wide \kə-'myū-ni-ti-'wid/ *adj*: operative or effective throughout a community

com-mu-ni-zā-tion \kəm-'yū-ni-zā-'ti-ən/ *n* [back-formation fr. *communization*] 1: to make common 2: to make into states owned property 3: to subject to Communist principles of organization — *com-mu-ni-zā-tion* \kəm-'yū-ni-zā-'ti-ən/ *n*

com-mu-tā-tion \kəm-'yū-ti-'ti-ən/ *n* [back-formation fr. *commutation*] 1: to reverse every other half cycle of (an alternating current) so as to form a unidirectional current

com-mu-tā-tion \kəm-'yū-ti-'ti-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L. commutatio*, *commutatio*, fr. *commutatus*, pp. of *commutare*] 1: EXCHANGE, TRADE 2: REPLACEMENT, *specif*: a substitution of one form of payment or charge for another 3: a change of a legal penalty or punishment to a lesser one 4: an act or process of commuting 5: the action of commuting

commutation ticket *n*: a transportation ticket sold for a fixed number of trips over the same route during a limited period

com-mu-ta-tive \kəm-'yū-ti-'ti-v/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or showing commutation 2: combining elements or having elements that combine in such a manner that the result is independent of the order in which the elements are taken (a ~ group) (addition of the positive integers is ~)

com-mu-ta-tiv-ty \kə-'myū-ti-'ti-v-ē-/ *n*: the property of being commutative (the ~ of a mathematical operation)

com-mu-ta-tor \kəm-'yū-ti-'tōr-/ *n* 1: a switch for reversing the direction of an electric current 2: a series of bars or segments so connected to armature coils of a dynamo that rotation of the armature will in conjunction with fixed brushes result in unidirectional current output in the case of a generator and in the reversal of the current into the coils in the case of a motor 3: an element of a mathematical group that when multiplied by the product of two given elements yields the product of the elements in reverse order

com-mute \kə-'myū-ti-/ *vb* *com-mut-ed*; *com-mut-ing* [*L. commutare* to change, exchange, fr. *com-* + *mutare* to change] *vt* 1: to give in exchange for another: EXCHANGE 2: CHANGE, ALTER

2: to convert (as a payment) into another form 3: to exchange (a penalty) for another less severe 4: COMMUTATE ~ *vi* 1: to make up ~ COMPENSATE 2: to pay in gross 3: to travel back and forth regularly (as between a suburb and a city) — *commutable* \-'myū-tə-bəl/ *adj* — *commuter* *n*

commute *n*: a trip made in commuting

com-mo-no-mer \kə-'mō-nə-'mər, -'mō-nə-/ *n* [*co-* + *monomer*] 1: one of the constituents of a copolymer

com-mose \kə-'mō-sē-/ *adj* [*L. comosus* hairy, fr. *coma* hair — more at COMA], bearing a tuft of soft hairs

comp \kəmp, 'kæmp/ *v* [short for *accompany*]: to play an irregularly rhythmic jazz accompaniment

comp *abbr* 1: comparative; compare 2: compensation 3: compiled, compiler 4: composition 5: compound 6: comprehensive 7: compiler

com-pact \kəm-'pakt, kam-, 'kam-/ *adj* [ME, firmly put together, fr. *L. compactus*, fr. pp. of *compingere* to put together, fr. *com-* + *pangere* to fasten — more at PACT] 1: COMPOSED, MADE 2: a: having parts or units closely packed or joined (a ~ wooden) b: not diffuse or verbose (a ~ statement) c: occupying a small volume by reason of efficient use of space (a ~ camera) (a ~ formation of troops) *syn* see CLOSE — *com-pact-ly* *adv* — *com-pact-ness* *n*

compact *vi* 1: a: to knit or draw together: COMBINE, CONSOLIDATE 2: to press together: COMPRESS 2: to make up by connecting or combining: COMPOSE ~ *vi*: to become compacted — *com-pact-ible* \-'pak-tə-bəl, -'pak-/ *adj* — *com-pac-tor* or *com-pacter* \-'pak-tər, -'pak-/ *n*

com-pact \kəm-'pakt/ *n*: something that is compact or compacted 2: a small cosmetic case (as for compressed powder) 3: an automobile smaller than an intermediate but larger than a subcompact

com-pact \kəm-'pakt/ *n* [*L. compactum*, fr. neut. of *compactus*, pp. of *compactus* to make an agreement, fr. *com-* + *pactus* to contract] 1: an agreement or covenant between two or more parties

com-pac-tion \kəm-'pak-shən, kəm-/ *n*: the act or process of compacting: the state of being compacted

com-pan-ion \kəm-'pan-yən/ *n* [ME *compainoun*, fr. OF *compaignon*, fr. LL *companion*, *companion*, fr. *L. com-* + *panis* bread, food] 1: COMRADE, ASSOCIATE 2: obs: RASCAL 3: a: one of a pair or set of matching things b: one employed to live with and serve another

companion *vi*: ACCOMPANY ~ *vi*: to keep company: ASSOCIATE

companion *n* [by folk etymology fr. D *Kampanje* poop deck] 1: a hood covering at the top of a companionway 2: COMPANION WAY

com-pan-ion-able \kəm-'pan-yə-nə-bəl/ *adj*: marked by, conducive to, or suggestive of companionship: SOCIABLE (tells her story calmly in a quiet ~ voice — Edward Callan) — *com-pan-ion-able-ness* *n* — *com-pan-ion-ably* -blē/ *adv*

com-pan-ion-ate \kəm-'pan-yə-nət/ *adj*: relating to or in the manner of companions, *specif*: harmoniously or suitably accompanying

companionate marriage *n*: a proposed form of marriage in which legalized birth control would be practiced, the divorce of childless couples by mutual consent permitted, and neither party would have any financial or economic claim on the other

companion cell *n*: a living nucleated cell that is closely associated in origin, position, and probably function with a cell making up part of a sieve tube of a vascular plant

companion piece *n*: an object (as a literary work) that is associated with and complements another

com-pan-ion-ship \kəm-'pan-yən-'shup/ *n*: the fellowship existing among companions

com-pan-ion-way \-yən-'wā/ *n* [*companion*]: a ship's stairway from one deck to another

com-pa-ny \kəmp-'pə-ni-/ *n*, *pl* -nies *often attrib* [ME *compaignie*, fr. OF *compaignie*, fr. *compain* companion, fr. LL *companion*] 1: a: association with another: FELLOWSHIP (enjoy a person's ~) b: COMPANIONS, ASSOCIATES (know a person by the ~ he keeps) c: VISITORS, GUESTS (having ~ for dinner) 2: a: a group of persons or things (a ~ of horsemen) b: a body of soldiers, *specif*: a unit (as of infantry) consisting usu. of a headquarters and two or more platoons c: an organization of musical or dramatic performers (an opera ~) d: the officers and men of a ship e: a fire-fighting unit 3: a: a chartered commercial organization or medieval trade guild b: an association of persons for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise c: those members of a partnership firm whose names do not appear in the firm name (John Doe and Company)

company *vi* -nied, -nying: ACCOMPANY (may ~ fair winds ~ your safe return — John Massfield) ~ *vi*: ASSOCIATE

company officer *n*: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps of the rank of captain, first lieutenant, or second lieutenant — called also *company grade officer*; compare FIELD OFFICER, GENERAL OFFICER

company town *n*: a community that is dependent on one firm for all or most of the necessary services or functions of town life (as employment, housing, and stores)

company union *n*: an unaffiliated labor union of the employees of a single firm, esp: one dominated by the employer

com-pa-ra-bil-ty \kəm-'pə-rə-'bil-ē-/ *n*: the quality or state of being comparable

com-pa-ra-ble \kəm-'pə-rə-'bəl/ *adj* 1: capable of or suitable for comparison 2: EQUIVALENT, SIMILAR (fabrics of ~ quality) — *com-pa-ra-ble-ness* *n* — *com-pa-ra-bly* -blē/ *adv*

com-pa-ra-tist \kəm-'pə-rə-'tist/ *n* [*comparative* + -ist]: one that uses a comparative method (as in the study of literature)

com-pa-ra-tive \kəm-'pə-rə-'ti-v/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting the degree of comparison in a language that denotes increase in the quality, quantity, or relation expressed by an adjective or adverb 2: considered as if in comparison to something else as a standard not quite attained: RELATIVE (~ stranger) 3: characterized by the systematic comparison of phenomena and esp. of

: HONOR (a party in ~ of house guests) 2 pl : best wishes : REGARDS (accept my ~s) (~s of the season)

com-pli-ment \kəm-plī-mənt/ *n* 1 : to pay a compliment to 2 : to present with a token of esteem

com-pli-men-tar-y \kəm-plī-mənt-ə-rē, -mənt-rē/ *adj* 1 a : expressing or containing a compliment b : FAVORABLE (the novel received ~ reviews) 2 : given free as a courtesy or favor (~ tickets) — **com-pli-men-tar-i-ly** \-mənt-rē-lē, -mənt-ə-rē-lē/ *adv*

complimentary close *n* : the words (as *sincerely yours*) that conventionally come immediately before the signature of a letter and express the sender's regard for the receiver — called also *complimentary closing*

com-pline \kəm-plān, -plīn/ *n*, often *cap* [ME *compline*, *compline*, fr. OF *comple*, modif of *LL completa*, fr. *L*, fem of *completus* complete] : the seventh and last of the canonical hours

com-plot \kəm-plōt/ *n* [MF *complot* crowd, plot] *archaic* : PLOT, CONSPIRACY

com-plot \kəm-plōt, kām- / *vb*, *archaic* : PLOT

com-ply \kəm-plī/ *vi* **com-plied**; **com-ply-ing** [It *compiere*, fr. Sp *cumplir* to complete, perform what is due, be courteous, fr. *L* *compiere* to complete] 1 obs : to be ceremoniously courteous 2 : to conform or adapt one's actions to another's wishes, to a rule, or to necessity *syn* see OBEY

com-po-si-tion \kəm-pō-zī-shən/ *n*, pl **compos** [short for *composition*] : any of various composition materials

com-po-nent \kəm-pō-nənt, kām-, kām-/ *n* [L *component*, *componens*, prp of *componere* to put together, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at **COMPOUND**] 1 : a constituent part : INGREDIENT 2 a : any one of the vector terms added to form a vector sum or resultant b : a coordinate of a vector *syn* see ELEMENT *ant* composite, complex — **com-po-nen-tial** \kəm-pā-nen-shəl/ *adj*

com-po-nent *adj* : serving or helping to constitute : CONSTITUENT

com-port \kəm-pō(r)t, -pō(r)t/ *vb* [MF *comporter* to bear, conduct, fr. *L* *comportare* to bring together, fr. *com-* + *portare* to carry — more at **PORT**] *vi* : to be fitting : ACCORD (acts that ~ with ideals) ~ *vi* : BEHAVE, esp : to behave in a manner conformable to what is right, proper, or expected (~ed himself well in the emergency) *syn* see AGREE, BEHAVE

com-port \kəm-pō(r)t, -pō(r)t/ *n* : COMPUTE 2

com-port-ment \kəm-pō(r)t-mənt, -pō(r)t-/ *n* : BEARING, DEMEANOR

com-posed \kəm-pōz/ *vb* **composed**; **com-posed-ing** [MF *composere*, fr. *L* *componere* (perf indic *composui*) — more at **COMPOUND**] *vt* 1 a : to form by putting together : FASHION (a committee composed of three representatives—*Current Blog*) b : to form the substance of : CONSTITUTE (composed of many ingredients) c : ARRANGE, SET, PHOTOCOMPOSE 2 a : to create by mental or artistic labor : PRODUCE (~ a sonnet sequence) b (1) : to formulate and write (a piece of music) (2) : to compose music for 3 : to deal with or act on so as to reduce to a minimum (~ their differences) 4 : to arrange in proper or orderly form (~ her clothing) 5 : to free from agitation : CALM SETTLE (~ a patient) ~ *vi* : to practice composition

com-posed \pōzd/ *adj* : free from agitation : CALM, esp : SELF-POSSESSED *syn* see COOL *ant* discomposed, anxious — **com-posed-ly** \pōz-d-lē/ *adv* — **com-posed-ness** \pōz-d-nəs/ *n*

com-pos-er \kəm-pō-zər/ *n* : one that composes, esp : a person who writes music

composing room *n* : the department in a printing office where typesetting and related operations are performed

composing stick *n* : a tray with an adjustable slide that is held in one hand by a compositor as he sets type into it with the other hand

com-pos-ite \kəm-pōz-ət, kām-/ *esp Brit* \kəm-pō-zīt/ *adj* [L *compositus*, pp of *componere*] 1 : made up of distinct parts as a cap : relating to or being a modification of the Corinthian order combining angular Ionic volutes with the acanthus-circled bell of the Corinthian b : of or relating to a very large family (Compositae) of dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs, and trees often considered to be the most highly evolved plants and characterized by florets arranged in dense heads that resemble single flowers c : factorable into two or more prime factors other than 1 and itself (8 is a positive ~ integer) 2 : combining the typical or essential characteristics of individuals making up a group (the ~ man called the Poet—Richard Poirer) 3 of a statistical hypothesis : specifying a range of values for one or more statistical parameters — compare **SIMPLE** 10 — **com-pos-ite-ly** *adv*

composite *n* 1 : something composite

COMPOUND 2 : a composite plant

composite *vt* *tr* **ited**, **it-ing** : to make composite or into something composite (composed four soil samples)

com-po-si-tion \kəm-pō-zī-shən/ *n* [ME *compositioun*, fr. MF *composition*, fr. *L* *compositiō*, *compositiō*, fr. *compositus*] 1 a : the composite 2 section act or process of composing, specif : arrangement of a composite ment into proper proportion or relation and flower head 1 disk esp into artistic form b (1) : the arrangement, flower, 2 ray flower ment of type for printing (hand ~) (2) : the 3 bracts production of type or typographic characters (as in photocomposition) arranged for printing 2 a : the manner in which something is composed b : general makeup (the changing ethnic ~ of the city—Leonard Buder) c : the qualitative and quantitative makeup of a chemical compound 3 : mutual settlement or agreement 4 : a product of mixing or combining various elements or ingredients 5 : an intellectual creation as a : a piece of writing, esp : a school exercise in the form of a brief essay b : a written piece of music esp of considerable size and complexity c : the quality or state of being compound — **com-po-si-tion-ally** \-zī-sh-nəl, -n-lē/ *adv* — **com-po-si-tion-al-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

com-po-si-tor \kəm-pō-zīt-ər/ *n* : one who sets type

com-pos-men-tis \kəm-pō-smənt-s/ *adj* [L, lit., having mastery of one's mind] : of sound mind, memory, and understanding



com-post \kām-pōst, esp Brit -pāst/ *n* [MF, fr. ML *compositum*, fr. *L*, neut. of *compositus*, *compositus*, pp of *componere* to put together] 1 : a mixture that consists largely of decayed organic matter and is used for fertilizing and conditioning land 2 : MIXTURE, COMPOUND

com-post *vt* : to convert (as plant debris) to compost

com-po-sure \kəm-pō-zhər/ *n* : a calmness or repose esp of mind, bearing, or appearance : SELF-POSSESSION *syn* see EQUANIMITY *ant* discomposure, perturbation

com-pote \kām-pōt/ *n* [F, fr. OF *composte*, fr. *L* *composita*, fem of *compositus*, pp] 1 : whole fruits cooked in syrup 2 : a bowl of glass, porcelain, or metal used with a base and stem from which compotes, fruits, nuts, or sweets are served

com-pound \kām-paund, kām-, kām-/ *vb* [ME *compounen*, fr. MF *compondre*, fr. *L* *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at **POSITION**] *vt* 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole : COMBINE (~ ingredients) 2 : to form by combining parts (~ a medicine) 3 : to settle amicably : adjust by agreement (~ a debt) 4 a : to pay (interest) on both the accrued interest and the principal b : to add to : AUGMENT (we ~ed our error in later policy—Robert Lekachman) 5 : to agree for a consideration not to prosecute (an offense) (~ a felony) ~ *vi* 1 : to become joined in a compound 2 : to come to terms of agreement — **com-pound-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **com-pound-er** *n*

com-pound \kām-paund, kām-, kām-/ *adj* [ME *compouned*, pp of *componen*] 1 : composed of or resulting from union of separate elements, ingredients, or parts, specif : composed of united similar elements esp of a kind usu independent (a ~ plant ovary) 2 : involving or used in a combination 3 a of a word : constituting a compound b of a sentence : having two or more main clauses

com-pound \kām-paund/ *n* 1 a : a word consisting of components that are words (as *rowboat*, *high school*, *devil-may-care*) b : a word consisting of any of various combinations of words, combining forms, or affixes (as *anthropology*, *kilocycle*, *builder*) 2 : something formed by a union of elements or parts; specif : a distinct substance formed by chemical union of two or more ingredients in definite proportion by weight

com-pound \kām-paund/ *n* [by folk etymology fr. Malay *kampung* group of buildings, village] : a fenced or walled-in area containing a group of buildings and esp residences

compound-complex *adj*, of a sentence : having two or more main clauses and one or more subordinate clauses

compound eye *n* : an eye (as of an insect) made up of many separate visual units

compound fracture *n* : a bone fracture produced in such a way as to form an open wound through which bone fragments usu protrude

compound interest *n* : interest computed on the sum of an original principal and accrued interest

compound leaf *n* : a leaf in which the blade is divided to the midrib forming two or more leaflets on a common axis

compound microscope *n* : a microscope consisting of an objective and an eyepiece mounted in a drawtube

compound number *n* : a number (as 2 ft 5 in) involving different denominations or more than one unit

com-pra-dor \kām-prā-dō(r)ər, or *com-pra-dore* \-dō(r)ər, -dō(r)ər/ *n* [Pg *comprador*, lit., buyer] : a Chinese agent engaged by a foreign establishment in China to have charge of its Chinese employees and to act as an intermediary in business affairs

com-pre-hend \kām-pri-hend/ *vi* [ME *comprehendere*, fr. *L* *comprehendere*, fr. *com-* + *prehendere* to grasp — more at **PREHENSILE**] 1 : to grasp the nature, significance, or meaning of 2 : to include as an integral part (philosophy's scope ~s the truth of everything which man may understand—H O Taylor) 3 : to include by construction or implication : COMPRISE *syn* see UNDERSTAND INCLUDE — **com-pre-hend-ible** \-hən-də-bəl/ *adj*

com-pre-hen-si-ble \-hən(t)-sə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being comprehended : INTELLIGIBLE — **com-pre-hen-si-bil-i-ty** \-hən(t)-sə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **com-pre-hen-si-ble-ness** \-hən(t)-sə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **com-pre-hen-si-bly** \-bəl/ *adv*

com-pre-hen-sion \kām-pri-hen-shən/ *n* [MF & L, MF, fr. *L* *comprehension*, *comprehensio*, fr. *comprehensio*, pp of *comprehendere* to understand, comprise] 1 a : the act or process of comprehending b : the faculty or capability of including : COMPREHENSIVENESS 2 a : the act or action of grasping with the intellect : UNDERSTANDING b : knowledge gained by comprehending c : the capacity for understanding fully 3 : CONNOTATION 3

com-pre-hen-sive \-hən(t)-siv/ *adj* 1 : covering completely or broadly : INCLUSIVE (~ examinations) (~ insurance) 2 : having or exhibiting wide mental grasp (~ knowledge) — **com-pre-hen-sive-ly** *adv* — **com-pre-hen-sive-ness** *n*

com-press \kām-pres/ *vb* [ME *compressen*, fr. LL *comprimere* to press hard, fr. *L* *comprimere*, pp of *comprimere* to compress, fr. *com-* + *primere* to press] *vt* 1 : to press or squeeze together 2 : to reduce in size or volume as if by squeezing ~ *vi* : to undergo compression *syn* see CONTRACT *ant* stretch, spread

com-press \kām-pres/ *n* [MF *compre*, fr. *comprimere* to compress, fr. LL *comprimere*] 1 : a folded cloth or pad applied so as to press upon a body part 2 : a machine for compressing

com-pressed \kām-prest/ *adj* 1 : pressed together : reduced in size or volume (as by pressure) 2 : flattened as though subjected to compression a : flattened laterally (petioles ~) b : narrow from side to side and deep in a dorsoventral direction — **com-pressed-ly** \kām-prest-lē, -pres-d-lē/ *adv*

a	about	'	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ng	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	oi	coin	th	than
l	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision

com-pet-i-tor \kəm-'pet-ət-ər/ *n* : one that competes as a : RIVAL
b : one selling or buying goods or services in the same market as another c : an organism that lives in competition with another

com-pli-a-tion \kəm-'plā-shən/ also -'pl- / *n* : the act or process of compiling 2 : something compiled (a ~ of statistics)

com-pile \kəm-'pil-(ə)/ *vt* com-plied, com-pling [ME *complen*, fr MF *complier*, fr L *complare* to plunder] 1 : to collect into a volume 2 : to compose out of materials from other documents

com-plier \kəm-'plī-ər/ *n* : one that complies 2 : a computer program that translates instructions written in a higher-level symbolic language (as COBOL) into machine language

com-pla-cence \kəm-'plās-'n(t)s/ *n* : calm or secure satisfaction with one's self or lot : SELF-SATISFACTION 2 obs : COMPLAISANCE 3 : UNCONCERN

com-pla-cen-cy \-'n-sē/ *n*, pl -cies 1 : COMPLACENCE, esp : self-satisfaction accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies 2 : an instance of complacency (a book which broke up theological complacencies — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

com-pla-cent \kəm-'plās-'n(t)/ *adj* [L *complacent*, *complacens*, prp of *complacere* to please greatly, fr *com-* + *placere* to please — more at PLEASE] 1 : SELF-SATISFIED (a ~ smile) 2 : COMPLAISANT 3 : UNCONCERNED (~ about inflation — N H Jacoby) — **com-pla-cent-ly** *adv*

com-plain \kəm-'plān/ *vi* [ME *compleynen*, fr MF *complaignre*, fr (assumed) VL *complangere*, fr L *com-* + *plangere* to lament — more at PLAINT] 1 : to express grief, pain, or discontent 2 : to make a formal accusation or charge — **com-plain-er** *n* — **com-plain-ing-ly** \-'plā-nīŋ-lē/ *adv*

com-plain-ant \kəm-'plā-nənt/ *n* : the party who makes the complaint in a legal action or proceeding

com-plaint \kəm-'plānt/ *n* [ME *compleynite*, fr MF *complainte*, fr OF, fr *complaignre*] 1 : expression of grief, pain, or resentment 2 : a : something that is the cause or subject of protest or outcry b : a bodily ailment or disease 3 : a formal allegation against a party

com-plai-sance \kəm-'plās-'n(t)s, -'plāz-, \kəm-'plā-'zan(t)s, -'plāz-, \-'zān(t)s/ *n* : disposition to please or comply AFFABILITY

com-plai-sant \-'nt-, -'zant-, -'zānt/ *adj* [F, fr MF, fr prp of *complaire* to gratify, acquiesce, fr L *complacere* to please greatly] 1 : marked by an inclination to please or oblige 2 : tending to consent to others' wishes *syn* see AMIABLE *ant* contrary, perverse — **com-plai-sant-ly** *adv*

com-pleat \kəm-'plēt/ *adj* [archaic variant of complete in *The Compleat Angler* (1653) by Izaak Walton] : COMPLETE 3 (~ the conductor, experienced in opera as well as in the symphonic repertoire — Winthrop Sargeant)

com-plect-ed \kəm-'plek-təd/ *adj* [irreg fr *complexion*] : having a specified facial complexion (a tall, thin man, fairly dark ~ — E J Kahn)

com-ple-ment \-'kəm-'plə-mənt/ *n* [ME, fr L *complementum*, fr *complere*] 1 a : something that fills up, completes, or makes perfect b : the quantity or number required to make a thing complete (he had the usual ~ of eyes and ears — Francis Parkman), *specif.* : the whole force or personnel of a ship c : one of two mutually completing parts. COUNTERPART 2 a : an angle or arc that when added to a given angle or arc equals a right angle b : the set of all elements that do not belong to a given set and are contained in a particular mathematical set containing the given set c : a number that when added to another number of the same sign yields zero if the significant digit farthest to the left is discarded 3 : the interval in music required with a given interval to complete the octave 4 : an added word or expression by which a predication is made complete (*president and beautiful* in "they elected him president" and "he thought her beautiful" are ~s) 5 : the thermolabile substance in normal blood serum and plasma that in combination with antibodies causes the destruction of bacteria, foreign blood corpuscles, and other antigens

com-ple-men-tary \-'v-ment/ *vi* 1 : to be complementary to 2 : obs : COMPLIMENT ~ *vi*, obs : to exchange formal courtesies

com-ple-men-tal \kəm-'plə-'ment-/ *adj* 1 : relating to or being a complement 2 obs : CEREMONIOUS, COMPLIMENTARY

com-ple-men-tar-i-ty \kəm-'plə-'men-'tar-ət-ē-, -mən-/ *n* : the quality or state of being complementary

com-ple-men-tary \kəm-'plə-'ment-ə-ē-, -men-trē/ *adj* 1 : serving to fill out or complete 2 : mutually supplying each other's lack 3 : relating to or constituting one of a pair of contrasting colors that produce a neutral color when combined in suitable proportions 4 : of or relating to the precise pairing of purine and pyrimidine bases between strands of DNA and sometimes RNA such that the structure of one strand determines the other — **com-ple-men-tar-i-ly** \-'men-trā-lē-, -men-'ter-ə-lē-, -men-'trā-lē/ *adv* — **com-ple-men-tar-i-ness** \-'men-trē-nēs-, -men-trē-/ *n* — **complementary** *n*

complementary angles *n* pl : two angles whose sum is 90 degrees

com-ple-men-ta-tion \kəm-'plə-'men-'tā-shən-, -mən-/ *n* : the determination of the complement of a given mathematical set 2 : production of normal phenotype in an individual heterozygous for two closely related mutations with one on each homologous chromosome and at a slightly different position

complement fixation *n* : the absorption of complement to the product of the union of an antibody and the antigen for which it is specific when added to a mixture of such antibody and antigen

com-plete \kəm-'plēt-/ *adj* com-plet-er, -est [ME *complet*, fr MF, fr L *completus* fr pp of *compleo* to fill up, complete, fr *com-* + *plere* to fill — more at FULL] 1 a : having all necessary parts, elements, or steps (~ diet) (~ analysis of a problem) b : having all four sets of floral organs : MONOCLINOUS c : of a subject or predi-

cate : including modifiers, complements, or objects 2 : brought to an end : CONCLUDED (a ~ period of time) 3 : highly proficient (a ~ artist) 4 a : fully carried out : THOROUGH (a ~ renovation) b : TOTAL, ABSOLUTE (~ silence) *syn* see FULL *ant* incomplete

com-plete-ly *adv* — **com-plete-ness** *n* — **com-ple-tive** \-'plēt-iv-/ *adj*

com-plete *vi* com-plet-ed, com-plet-ing 1 : to bring to an end and esp into a perfected state (~ a painting) 2 a : to make whole or perfect (its song ~ the charm of this bird) b : to mark the end of (a rousing chorus ~ the show) c : EXECUTE, FULFILL (~ a contract) 3 : to carry out (a forward pass) successfully

complete fertilizer *n* : a fertilizer that contains the three chief plant nutrients nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash

com-ple-tion \kəm-'plē-shən/ *n* : the act or process of completing 2 : the quality or state of being complete

com-plex \kəm-'pleks-, kəm-'-, \-'kām-/ *adj* [L *complexus*, pp of *complecti* to embrace, comprise (a multitude of objects), fr *com-* + *plectere* to braid — more at PLY] 1 a : composed of two or more parts : COMPOSITE b (1) of a word : having a bound form as one or both of its immediate constituents (unmanly is a ~ word) (2) of a sentence : consisting of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses 2 : hard to separate, analyze, or solve — **com-plex-ly** *adv* — **com-plex-ness** *n*

syn COMPLEX, COMPLICATED INTRICATE, INVOLVED, KNOTTY *shared meaning element* : having confusingly interrelated parts *ant* simple

complex \-'kām-'pleks/ *n* : 1 : a whole made up of complicated or interrelated parts (a ~ of university buildings) (a ~ of welfare programs) (the military-industrial ~) 2 a : a group of culture traits relating to a single activity (as hunting), process (as use of flint), or culture unit b (1) : a group of repressed desires and memories that exerts a dominating influence upon the personality (2) : an exaggerated reaction to a subject or situation c : a group of obviously related units of which the degree and nature of the relationship is imperfectly known 3 : a complex substance (as a coordination complex) in which the constituents are more intimately associated than in a simple mixture

complex \like/ *vi* 1 : to make complex or into a complex 2 : CHELATE — **com-plex-a-tion** \kəm-'plek-'sā-shən-, kəm-/ *n*

complex fraction *n* : a fraction with a fraction or mixed number in the numerator or denominator or both — compare SIMPLE FRACTION

com-plex-ion \kəm-'plek-'shən/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr ML *complexio*, *complexio*, fr L *combinatio*, fr *complexus*, pp] 1 : the combination of the hot, cold, moist, and dry qualities held in medieval physiology to determine the quality of a body 2 a : an individual complex of ways of thinking or feeling b : a complex of attitudes and inclinations 3 : the hue or appearance of the skin and esp of the face (a dark ~) 4 : overall aspect or impression (by changing the ~ of the legislative branch — Trevor Armbuster) — **com-plex-ion-al** \-'shnəl-, -shən-/ *adj* — **com-plex-ioned** \-'shnd-/ *adj*

com-plex-i-ty \kəm-'plek-'sə-tē-, kām-/ *n*, pl -ties 1 : the quality or state of being complex 2 : something complex (the complexities of today's society — John J Gallagher)

complex number *n* : a number of the form $a + b\sqrt{-1}$ where a and b are real numbers

com-plex-om-e-try \kəm-'plek-'sām-ə-'trē-, kəm-/ *n* : a titrimetric technique involving the use of a complexing agent (as EDTA) as the titrant — **com-plex-om-e-tric** \kəm-'plek-'sə-'me-trik-, kəm-/ *adj*

complex plane *n* : a plane whose points are identified by means of complex numbers

com-pliance \kəm-'plān-(t)s/ *n* : the act or process of complying to a desire, demand, or proposal or to coercion 2 : a disposition to yield to others 3 a : the ability of an object to yield elastically when a force is applied : FLEXIBILITY b : the force required to move a phonograph stylus a given distance

com-pli-an-cy \-'ən-sē/ *n* : COMPLIANCE

com-pli-ant \-'ant/ *adj* : ready or disposed to comply : SUBMISSIVE — **com-pli-ant-ly** *adv*

com-pli-ca-cy \kəm-'plī-kə-sē/ *n*, pl -cies [complicate] 1 : the quality or state of being complicated 2 : something that is complicated

com-pli-cate \kəm-'plā-kāt-/ *vb* -cat-ed; -cat-ing *vi* 1 : to combine esp in an involved or inextricable manner 2 : to make complex or difficult 3 : INVOLVE *esp* : to cause to be more complex or severe (a virus disease complicated by bacterial infection ~ *vi* : to become complicated)

com-pli-cate \-'plī-kāt-/ *adj* [L *complicatus*, pp of *complicare* to fold together, fr *com-* + *placare* to fold — more at PLY] 1 : COMPLEX, INTRICATE 2 : CONDUPLICATE

com-pli-cat-ed \kəm-'plā-kāt-əd/ *adj* 1 : consisting of parts intricately combined 2 : difficult to analyze, understand, or explain ~ *syn* see COMPLEX *ant* simple — **com-pli-cat-ed-ly** *adv* — **com-pli-cat-ed-ness** *n*

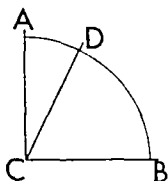
com-pli-ca-tion \kəm-'plā-'kā-shən/ *n* : 1 a : COMPLEXITY INTRICACY, *specif.* : a situation or a detail of character complicating the main thread of a plot b : a making difficult, involved, or intricate c : a complex or intricate feature or element d : a difficult factor or issue often appearing unexpectedly and changing existing plans, methods, or attitudes 2 : a secondary disease or condition developing in the course of a primary disease

com-plex \kəm-'plās-, kəm-/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr LL *complic*, *complex*, fr L *com-* + *placare* to fold] *archaic* : ASSOCIATE

com-pli-ca-ty \kəm-'plīs-ət-ē-, -plīs-tē-/ *n*, pl -ties 1 : association or participation in or as if in a wrongful act 2 : an instance of complicity

com-pli-er \-'plī-(ə)/ *n* : one that complies

com-pli-ment \kəm-'plā-mənt/ *n* [F, fr *Il complimento*, fr Sp *complementio*, fr *cumplir* to be courteous — more at COMPLY] 1 a : an expression of esteem, respect, affection, or admiration *esp* : a flattering remark b : formal and respectful recognition



complement 2a *ACB* right angle, *ACD* complement of *DCB* (and vice versa), *AD* complement of *DB* (and vice versa)

con-cele-brant \kən-'sel-ə-brənt, kən-' n : one that concelebrates a Eucharist or Mass

con-cele-brate \kən-'sel-ə-brāt, kən-' v [L *concelebratus*, pp of *concelebrare* to celebrate in great numbers, fr *com-* + *celebrare* to celebrate] vi : to participate in (a Eucharist) as a joint celebrant who recites the canon in unison with other celebrants ~ vi : to participate as a celebrant in a consecrated Eucharist — **con-cele-bration** \kən-'sel-ə-brā-shən, kən-' n

con-cent \kən-'sent\ n [L *concentus*, fr *concentus*, pp of *concinere* to sing together, fr *com-* + *canere* to sing] archaic : HARMONY
con-center \kən-'sent-ər, kən-' v [MF *concenter*, fr *com-* + *centre* center] vi : to draw or direct to a common center : **CONCENTRATE** ~ vi : to come to a common center

con-centrate \kən-'trāt, kən-' v [MF *concentrare*, fr *com-* + *lencum* center] vi 1 a : to bring or direct toward a common center or objective : **FOCUS** b : to gather into one, body, mass, or force (power was concentrated in a few able hands) 2 a : to make less dilute (~ syrup) b : to separate a valuable material from (~ an ore) c : to express or exhibit in condensed form ~ vi 1 : to draw toward or meet in a common center 2 : **GATHER** **COLLECT** 3 : to concentrate one's powers, efforts, or attention (~ on a problem) — **con-centra-tive** \-trāt-iv\ adj — **con-centra-tor** \-trāt-ər\ n

concentrate n : something concentrated
con-centra-tion \kən-'trā-shən, kən-' n 1 : the act or process of concentrating : the state of being concentrated, *specif* : direction of attention to a single object 2 : a concentrated mass or thing 3 : the relative content of a component : **STRENGTH**
concentration camp n : a camp where persons (as prisoners of war, political prisoners, or refugees) are detained or confined
con-centric \kən-'sen-trik, ('kən-' adj [ML *concentricus*, fr L *com-* + *centrum* center] 1 : having a common center (~ circles) 2 : having a common axis : **COAXIAL** — **con-centri-cally** \-trik-ə-lē\ adv — **con-centric-ity** \kən-'sen-tris-ə-tē\ n

con-cept \kən-'sept\ n [L *conceptum*, neut of *concupere*, pp of *concupere* to conceive] 1 : something conceived in the mind : **THOUGHT** **NOTION** 2 : an abstract or generic idea generalized from particular instances *syn* see **IDEA**
con-cep-tacle \kən-'sep-ti-kəl, n [NL *conceptaculum*, fr L *receptacle*, fr *concupere*, pp of *concupere* to take in] : an external cavity containing reproductive cells in algae (as of the genus *Fucus*)
con-cep-tion \kən-'sep-shən\ n [ME *conception*, fr OF *conception*, fr L *conception*, *conception*, fr *concupere*, pp of *concupere* to take in, conceive] 1 a (1) : the act of becoming pregnant : the state of being conceived (2) : **EMBRYO FETUS** b archaic : **BEGINNING** (joy had the like ~ in our eyes — Shak) 2 a : the capacity, function, or process of forming or understanding ideas or abstractions or their symbols b : a general idea : **CONCEPT** c : a complex product of abstract or reflective thinking d : the sum of a person's ideas and beliefs concerning something 3 : the originating of something in the mind *syn* see **IDEA** — **con-cep-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən\ adj — **con-cep-tive** \-sep-iv\ adj

con-cep-tual \kən-'sep-shəl, kən-' n [ML *conceptus* of thought, fr L *conceptus* act of conceiving, thought, fr L *concupere* pp] : of, relating to, or consisting of concepts — **con-cep-tual-ity** \-sep-shəl-wā-ē, -shā-ē\ n — **con-cep-tual-ly** \-sep-shəl-wā-ē, -shā-ē\ adv — **con-cep-tual-ism** \-sep-shəl-wā-ē-liz-əm, -sepsh-wā-ē\ n : a theory intermediate between realism and nominalism that universals exist in the mind as concepts of discourse or as predicates which may be properly affirmed of reality — **con-cep-tual-ist** \-lāst\ n — **con-cep-tual-ist-ic** \-sep-shəl-wā-ē-lis-tik, -sepsh-wā-ē\ adj — **con-cep-tual-ist-ically** \-lāst-ik-ə-lē\ adv

con-cep-tual-iza-tion \-sep-shəl-wā-ē-lā-zā-shən, -sepsh-wā-ē\ n : the act or process of conceptualizing
con-cep-tual-ize \-sep-shəl-wā-ē-līz, -sepsh-wā-ē\ vi -ized, -izing : to form a concept of, esp : to interpret conceptually — **con-cep-tual-izer** n

con-cep-tus \kən-'sep-təs\ n [L one conceived, fr pp of *concupere* to conceive] : **FETUS**

con-cern \kən-'sərn\ v [ME *concernen*, fr MF & ML *concernere*, fr ML *concernere*, fr LL to sift together, mingle, fr L *com-* + *cernere* to sift — more at **CERTAIN**] vi 1 a : to relate to : be about (the novel ~s three soldiers) b : to bear on 2 : to have an influence on : **INVOLVE**, *also* : to be the business or affair of (the problem ~s us all) 3 : to be a care, trouble, or distress to (his ill health ~s me) 4 : **ENGAGE**, **OCCUPY** (he ~s himself with trivia) ~ vi, obs. : to be of importance : **MATTER**

concern n 1 : something that relates or belongs to one : **AFFAIR** 2 : matter for consideration 3 a : marked interest or regard usu. arising through a personal tie or relationship b : an uneasy state of blended interest, uncertainty, and apprehension 4 : an organization or establishment for business or manufacture 5 : **CONTRIVANCE**, **GADGET** *syn* see **CARE** *ant* **unconcern**
con-cerned adj 1 : **DISTURBED** **ANXIOUS** (~ for his safety) 2 a : interestedly engaged (~ with books and music) b : culpably involved : **IMPLICATED** (arrested all ~s)
con-cern-ing prep. relating to : **REGARDING**

con-cern-ment \kən-'sərn-mənt\ n 1 : something in which one is concerned 2 : **IMPORTANCE**, **CONSEQUENCE** 3 archaic : **INVOLVEMENT** **PARTICIPATION** 4 : **SOLICITUDE**, **ANXIETY**

con-cert \kən-'sərt\ v [MF *concenter*, fr OIt *concentrare*, fr LL, fr L to contend, fr *com-* + *certare* to strive, fr *certus* decided, determined — more at **CERTAIN**] vi 1 : to settle or adjust by conferring and reaching an agreement (got together to ~ their differences) 2 : to make a plan for (~ measures for aiding the poor) ~ vi : to act in harmony or conjunction *syn* see **NEGOTIATE**

con-cert \kən-'sərt, kən-'sərt\ n [F. It *concerto*, fr *concertare*] 1 a : agreement in design or plan : union formed by mutual communication of opinion and views b : a concerted action (the sacrifice was hailed with a ~ of praise) 2 : musical harmony : **CONCORD** 3 : a public performance of music or dancing, esp : a performance usu. by a group of musicians (as a chorus, band, or orchestra) that is made up of several individual compositions not

joined in an integrated whole — compare **BALLET**, **OPERA** — in **concert**. **TOGETHER** (he worked in concert with others)

con-cert-ed \kən-'sərt-əd\ adj 1 a : mutually contrived or agreed on (a ~ effort) b : performed in unison (~ artillery fire) 2 : arranged in parts for several voices or instruments — **con-cert-ed-ly** \-əd\ adv — **con-cert-ed-ness** n

con-cert-go-er \kən-'sərt-gō-ər, 'kən-'sərt- n : one who frequently attends concerts

con-cert grand \kən-'sərt-, kən-'sərt- n : a grand piano of the largest size adapted in volume, timbre, and brilliance of tone to concert use

con-cert-in-a \kən-'sərt-tē-nə\ n 1 : a musical instrument of the accordion family 2 : a coiled barbed wire for use as an obstacle

con-cert-ino \kən-'chər-tē-'nō\ n, pl -nos [It, dim of *concerto*] 1 : the solo instruments in a concerto grosso 2 : a short concerto

con-cert-ize \kən-'sərt-tīz\ vi -ized, -izing : to perform professionally in concerts
con-cert-mas-ter \kən-'sərt-mas-ter\ or **con-cert-mas-ter** \-mā-sī-ər\ n [G *Konzertmeister*, fr *Konzert* concert + *meister* master] : the leader of the first violins of an orchestra and by custom usu the assistant to the conductor

con-cer-to \kən-'chert-(ə)l, n, pl -ti -l-(ə)\ or -tos [It, fr *concerto* concert] : a piece for one or more soloists and orchestra usu in symphonic form with three contrasting movements

concerto grosso \-grō-'lō\ n, pl *concerti* *gros-si* \-sē\ [It, lit, a big concerto] : a baroque orchestral composition featuring a small group of solo instruments contrasting with the full orchestra
concert pitch n 1 archaic : a tuning standard for use in a concert 2 : a high state of fitness, tension, or readiness

con-ces-sion \kən-'sesh-ən\ n [F or L F, fr L *concession*, *concessio*, fr *concessus*, pp of *concedere* to concede] 1 a : the act or an instance of conceding b : the admitting of a point claimed in argument 2 : something conceded a : **ACKNOWLEDGMENT** **ADMISSION** b : **GRANT** c (1) : a grant of land or property esp. by a government in return for services or for a particular use (2) : a right to undertake and profit by a specified activity (3) : a lease of a portion of premises for a particular purpose, also : the portion leased or the activities carried on — **con-ces-sion-al** \-sesh-ən-əl\ adj — **con-ces-sion-ary** \-sesh-ə-nē-ē\ adj

con-ces-sion-aire \kən-'sesh-ə-nā-ē-ər, -nē-ē-ər\ n [F *concessionnaire*, fr *concession*] : the owner or operator of a concession, esp : one that operates a refreshment stand at a recreational center
con-ces-sion-er \kən-'sesh-ə-nər\ n : **CONCESSIONAIRE**

con-ces-sive \kən-'ses-iv\ adj 1 : making for or being a concession 2 : denoting concession (a ~ clause) — **con-ces-sive-ly** \-sesh-iv-ē\ adv

conch \kənʃ, 'kənʃ, 'kɒŋk\ n, pl *conchs* \kənʃ, 'kɒŋks\ or *conches* \kən-'chəz\ [L *concha* mussel, mussel shell, fr Gk *konchē*, akin to Skt *sankha* conch shell] 1 : any of various large spiral-shelled marine gastropod mollusks (as of the genera *Strombus* and *Cassia*), also : its shell used esp. for conch 2 : **CONCHA**

conch or **conch** abbrev *conchology*
conch or **concho** comb form [Gk *konchē*, *koncho*, fr *konchē* shell (*conchology*) (*concholin*)
con-cha \kən-'kə\ n pl *con-chae* \-kē, -kə\ [It & L *concha* semidome, apse, fr LL *concha* fr L shell] 1 a : the plain semidome of an apse b : **APSE** 2 : something shaped like a shell, esp : the largest and deepest concavity of the external ear — **con-chal** \-kəl\ adj

con-chi-o-lin \kən-'ki-ō-lən, kən-' n [conch- + -i- + -ol + -in] : a scleroprotein forming the organic basis of mollusk shells
con-choi-dal \kən-'koi-dəl, kən-' n [Gk *konchoeidēs* like a mussel, fr *konchē*] : having elevations or depressions shaped like the inside surface of a bivalve shell — **con-choi-dal-ly** \-lī-ē\ adv

con-choi-o-gy \kən-'kal-ə-jē\ n 1 : a branch of zoology that deals with shells 2 : a treatise on shells — **con-choi-o-gist** \-jī-ist\ n

con-clerge \kən-'syerzh\ n pl *con-clerges* \-syerzh-(əz)\ [F modif. of L *conseruus* fellow slave, fr *com-* + *servus* slave] 1 : a resident in an apartment building esp. in France who serves as doorkeeper, landlord's representative, and janitor 2 : a usu multilingual hotel staff member esp. in Europe who handles luggage and mail, makes reservations, and arranges tours for the guests

con-cil-i-ary \kən-'sil-ē-ər\ adj [L *concilium* council] : of, relating to, or issued by a council — **con-cil-i-ary** \-ər\ adj

con-cil-i-ate \kən-'sil-ē-āt\ v -ated, -at-ing [L *conciliatus*, pp of *conciliare* to assemble, unite, win over, fr *concilium* assembly, council — more at **COUNCIL**] vi 1 : to gain (as goodwill) by pleasing acts 2 : to make compatible : **RECONCILE** 3 : **APPEASE** ~ vi : to become friendly or agreeable — **con-cil-i-a-tion** \-sē-lē-ā-shən\ n — **con-cil-i-a-tive** \-sē-lē-āt-iv\ adj — **con-cil-i-a-tor** \-āt-ər\ n — **con-cil-i-a-to-ry** \-sē-lē-āt-ō-ē, -sē-lē-āt-ō-ē\ adj

con-cin-ni-ty \kən-'sin-ə-tē\ n pl -ties [L *concinna*, fr *concinus* skillfully put together] : harmony and often elegance of design esp of literary style in adaptation of parts to a whole or to each other

con-cise \kən-'sī-s\ adj [L *concisus*, fr pp of *concidere* to cut up, fr *com-* + *caedere* to cut, strike, akin to MHG *heie* mallet, Arm *xalt* to prick] 1 : marked by brevity of expression or statement : free



concertina 1



conch 1

a about	' kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	o flaw	oi coin	th thin th this
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

come pregnant 2: to have a conception — usu. used with of (he ~s of death as emptiness) **syn** see THINK — **con-celv-er** *n*

: to waive the privileges of rank 2: to assume an air of superiority *syn* see STOOP

con-de-scen-dence \kən-dən(t)s/ *n*: CONDESCENSION

con-de-scend-ing *adj*: showing or characterized by condescension

con-de-scen-sion \kən-dī-sen-shən/ *n* [LL *condescension*, *condescensio*, fr *condescens*, pp of *condescendere*] 1: voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity in relations with an inferior 2: a patronizing attitude

con-dign \kən-dīn, kən-/ *adj* [ME *condigne*, fr MF, fr L *condignus* very worthy, fr *com-* + *dignus* worthy — more at DECENT] : DESERVED, APPROPRIATE (— punishment) — **con-dign-ly** *adv*

con-di-ment \kən-də-mənt/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *condimentum*, fr *condire* to pickle, fr *condere* to build, store up, fr *com-* + *-dere* to put — more at DO] : something used to enhance the flavor of food, esp: a pungent seasoning — **con-di-men-tal** \kən-də-mənt-l/ *adj*

con-di-tion \kən-dīsh-ən/ *n* [ME *condicion*, fr MF, fr L *condicio*, *condicio* terms of agreement, condition, fr *condicere* to agree, fr *com-* + *dicere* to say, determine — more at DICTION] 1 *a*: a premise upon which the fulfillment of an agreement depends 2: something essential to the appearance or occurrence of something else 3: PREREQUISITE *a*: an environmental requirement (available oxygen is an essential — for animal life) *b*: the subordinate clause of a conditional sentence 3 *a*: a restricting or modifying factor: QUALIFICATION *b*: a state of affairs that hampers or impedes or requires correction (delayed by the — of the road) *c*: an unsatisfactory academic grade that may be raised by doing additional work 4 *a*: a state of being *b*: social status: RANK *c*: a usu defective state of health (a serious heart —) *d*: a state of physical fitness or readiness for use (the car was in good —) (exercising to get into —) *e* *pl*: attendant circumstances 5 *a* *obs*: temper of mind *b* *obs*: TRAIT *c* *pl*, *archaic*: MANNERS, WAYS *syn* see STATE

2 *condition* *vb* *con-di-tion-ing* \kən-dīsh-(ə)nɪŋ/ *vi* *archaic*: to make stipulations ~ *vt* 1: to agree by stipulating 2: to make conditional 3 *a*: to put into a proper state for work or use *b*: AIR-CONDITION 4: to give a grade of condition to 5 *a*: to adapt, modify, or mold so as to conform to an environment *b*: to modify so that an act or response previously associated with one stimulus becomes associated with another *syn* see PREPARE — **con-di-tion-able** \kən-dīsh-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **con-di-tion-er** \kən-dīsh-ər/ *n*

con-di-tion-al \kən-dīsh-nəl, -ən-l/ *adj* 1: subject to, implying, or dependent upon a condition (a — promise) 2: expressing, containing, or implying a supposition (the — clause if he speaks) 3 *a*: true only for certain values of the variables or symbols involved (— equations) *b*: stating the case when one or more random variables are fixed or one or more events are known (— frequency distribution) 4 *a*: CONDITIONED 3 (— reflex) (— response) *b*: established by conditioning as the stimulus eliciting a conditional response — **con-di-tion-al-ly** \kən-dīsh-nəl-lē, -ən-lē/ *adv*

con-di-tion-al-ity \kən-dīsh-nəl-ə-tē/ *n* — **con-di-tion-al-ly** \kən-dīsh-nəl-lē, -ən-lē/ *adv*

con-di-tion-al-prob-a-bil-i-ty \kən-dīsh-nəl-ə-bəl-ə-tē/ *n*: the probability that a given event will occur if it is certain that another event has taken place or will take place

con-di-tion-ed *adj* 1: CONDITIONAL 2: brought or put into a specified state 3: determined or established by conditioning

con-dole \kən-dol/ *vb* *con-dol-ed; con-dol-ing* [LL *condolere*, fr L *com-* + *dolere* to feel pain, akin to Gk *daidalos* ingeniously formed] *vi* 1 *obs*: GRIEVE 2: to express sympathetic sorrow (we — with you in your misfortune) ~ *vi*, *archaic*: LAMENT, GRIEVE — **con-dol-er** \kən-dol-ər, -tər/ *adj*

con-dol-ence \kən-dol-əns(t)s, kən-dəl-/ *n* 1: sympathy with another in sorrow 2: an expression of sympathy

con-dom \kən-dəm, kən-/ *n* [origin unknown]: a sheath commonly of rubber worn over the penis (as to prevent conception or venereal infection during coitus)

con-do-mi-n-i-um \kən-də-mīn-ē-əm/ *n*, *pl* *uma* [NL, fr L *com-* + *dominium* domain] 1 *a*: joint dominion, esp: joint sovereignty by two or more nations *b*: a government operating under joint rule 2: a politically dependent territory under condominium 3 *a*: individual ownership of a unit in a multi-unit structure (as an apartment building), also: a unit so owned *b*: a building containing condominiums — **con-do-mi-n-i-al** \kən-də-mīn-ē-əl/ *adj*

con-do-na-tion \kən-də-nā-shən, -dō-/ *n*: implied pardon of an offense by treating the offender as if it had not been committed

con-done \kən-dōn/ *vi* *con-doned, con-don-ing* [L *condonare* to forgive, fr *com-* + *donare* to give — more at DONATE]: to pardon or overlook voluntarily, esp: to treat as if trivial, harmless, or of no importance (— corruption in politics) *syn* see EXCUSE — **con-don-able** \kən-dōn-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **con-don-er** *n*

con-dor \kən-dər, -dō(r)/ *n* [Sp *condor*, fr Quechua *kuntur*] 1: a very large American vulture (*Vultur gryphus*) of the high Andes having the head and neck bare and the plumage dull black with a downy-white neck ruff and white patches on the wings — compare CALIFORNIA CONDOR 2 *pl* condors or *con-do-res* \kən-dōr-əs, -dōr-/ : a con (as the centesimo of Chile) bearing the picture of a condor

con-do-ti-lere \kən-də-tī-(ə)r-ē, kən-dāt-ē-(ə)r-/ *n*, *pl* *-tī-ri* \-ē/ [It *condottiere*] 1: a leader of a band of mercenaries common in Europe between the 14th and 16th centuries, also: a member of such a band 2: a mercenary soldier

con-duce \kən-d(y)ūs/ *vi* *con-duced, con-duc-ing* [ME *conducen* to conduct, fr L *conducere* to conduct, conduce, fr *com-* + *ducere* to lead — more at TOW]: to lead or tend to a particular and usu. desirable result: CONTRIBUTE

syn CONDUCE, CONTRIBUTE, REDOUND *shared meaning element*: to lead to an end *ant* ward off

con-duc-ive \kən-d(y)ū-siv/ *adj*: tending to promote or assist: CONTRIBUTIVE (an atmosphere — to education) — **con-duc-ive-ness** *n*

con-duct \kən-ˈdʌkt/ *n* [alter of ME *conduit*, fr OF, act of leading, escort, fr ML *conductus*, fr L *conductus*, pp of *conducere*] 1

obs: ESCORT GUIDE 2: the act, manner, or process of carrying on: MANAGEMENT 3: a mode or standard of personal behavior esp as based on moral principles

2 *conduct* \kən-ˈdʌkt/ *vi* 1: to bring by or as if by leading: GUIDE (— tourists through a museum) 2: to carry on or out use from a position of command or control (— a siege) (— an experiment) 3 *a*: to convey in a channel *b*: to act as a medium for conveying 4: to act or behave in a particular and esp. in a controlled or directed manner ~ *n* 1 of a road or passage: to show the way: LEAD 2 *a*: to act as leader or director *b*: to have the quality of transmitting light, heat, sound, or electricity — **con-duct-ibil-i-ty** \kən-ˈdʌk-tə-bəl-ə-tē/ *n* — **con-duct-ible** \kən-ˈdʌk-tə-bəl/ *adj*

syn 1 CONDUCT, MANAGE, CONTROL, DIRECT *shared meaning element*: to use one's powers to lead, guide, or dominate 2 see BEHAVE

con-duc-tance \kən-ˈdʌk-tən(t)s/ *n* 1: conducting power 2 *a*: the readiness with which a conductor transmits an electric current *b*: the reciprocal of electrical resistance

con-duc-tion \kən-ˈdʌk-shən/ *n* 1: the act of conducting or conveying 2: transmission through or by means of a conductor; also: CONDUCTIVITY 3: the transmission of excitation through living tissue and esp. nervous tissue

con-duc-tive \kən-ˈdʌk-tiv/ *adj*: having conductivity: relating to conduction (as of electricity)

con-duc-tiv-i-ty \kən-ˈdʌk-tiv-ə-tē, kən-/ *n*, *pl* *-ties*: the quality or power of conducting or transmitting as *a*: the reciprocal of electrical resistivity *b*: the quality of living matter responsible for the transmission of and progressive reaction to stimuli

con-duc-to-met-ric or **con-duc-ti-met-ric** \kən-ˈdʌk-tə-ˈme-trik/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the measurement of conductivity 2: being or relating to titration based on determination of changes in the electrical conductivity of the solution

con-duc-tor \kən-ˈdʌk-tər/ *n*: one that conducts as *a*: GUIDE *b*: a collector of fares in a public conveyance *c*: the leader of a musical ensemble *d*: a substance or body capable of transmitting electricity, heat, or sound — **con-duc-to-ri-al** \kən-ˈdʌk-tōr-ē-əl, kən-/ *adj* — **con-duc-tress** \kən-ˈdʌk-trəs/ *n*

con-du-its \kən-ˈd(y)ū-ət/ *also* -d(w)ət/ *n* [ME, fr MF, lit., act of leading] 1: a natural or artificial channel through which something (as a fluid) is conveyed 2 *archaic*: FOUNTAIN 3: a pipe, tube, or file for protecting electric wires or cables

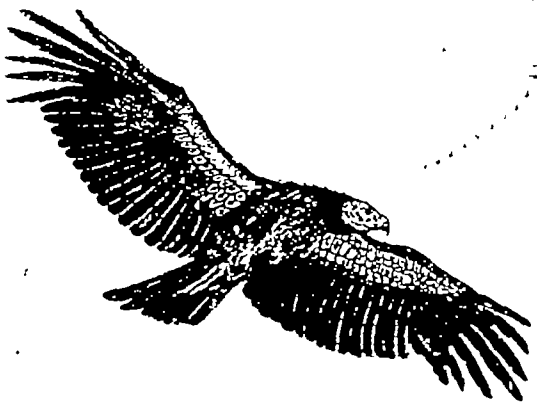
con-du-pli-cate \kən-ˈd(y)ū-pli-kət/ *adj* [L *conduplicatus*, pp of *conduplicare* to double, fr *com-* + *duplic*, *duplex* double — more at DUPLEX]: folded lengthwise — used of leaves or petals in the bud — **con-du-pli-ca-tion** \kən-ˈd(y)ū-pli-kā-shən/ *n*

con-dyl-ar \kən-dī-lər/ *adj*: of or relating to a condyle

con-dyl-e \kən-dīl/ *also* -dī/ *n* [F & L, F, fr L *condylus* knuckle, fr. Gk *kondylōs*] : an articular prominence of a bone, esp: one of a pair that resembles knuckles — **con-dyl-oid** \kən-dī-lōid/ *adj*

con-dyl-o-ma \kən-də-lō-mə/ *n* [NL, fr Gk *kondylōma*, fr *kondylōs*] : a warty growth on the skin or adjoining mucous membrane usu. near the anus and genital organs — **con-dyl-o-ma-tous** \kən-dī-lō-mə-təs/ *adj*

1 *cone* \kōn/ *n* [MF or L, MF, fr L *conus*, fr Gk *kōnos* — more at HONE] 1 *a*: a mass of ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing scales or bracts in trees of the pine family or in cycads that are arranged usu. on a somewhat elongated axis *b*: any of several flower or fruit clusters suggesting a cone 2 *a*: a solid generated by rotating a right triangle about one of its legs — called also *right circular cone* *b*: a solid bounded by a circular or other closed plane base and the surface formed by line segments joining every point of the boundary of the base to a common vertex — see VOLUME (table *c*) *c*: a surface traced by a moving straight line passing through a fixed vertex 3: something that resembles a cone in shape, as *a*: one of the short sensory end organs of the vertebrate retina that func-



condor 1

a	about	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cat, cart
ā	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ng	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōl	coln	th	thin
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furnous	zh	vision

from all elaboration and superfluous detail 2: cut short: BRIEF
con-cisely *adv* — **con-cise-ness** *n*

syn CONCISE, TERSE, SUCCINCT, LACONIC, SUMMARY, PITHY, COMPENDIOUS *shared meaning element*: very brief in statement or expression *ant* redundant

con-clu-sion \kən-'kīzh-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. L *conclusion*, *conclisio*, fr. *con-* + *clū-* *archaic*: a cutting up or off 2: the quality or state of being concise (the commentary is exemplary in its ~ and lucidity)]

con-clave \kən-'klāv/ *n* [ME, fr. MF or ML, MF, fr. ML, fr. L, room that can be locked up, fr. *com-* + *clavis* key — more at CLAVICLE] 1: a private meeting or secret assembly; *esp*: a meeting of Roman Catholic cardinals secluded continuously while choosing a pope 2: a gathering of a group or association: CONVENTION

con-clude \kən-'klūd/ *vb* *con-cluded*; *con-clud-ing* [ME *concludere*, fr. L *concludere* to shut up, end, infer, fr. *com-* + *claudere* to shut — more at CLOSE] *v* 1 *obs*: to shut up: ENCLOSE 2: to bring to an end *esp* in a particular way or with a particular action (~ a meeting with a prayer) 3 *a*: to reach as a logically necessary end by reasoning: infer on the basis of evidence (concluded that her argument was sound) *b*: to make a decision about: DECIDE (concluded he would wait a little longer) *c*: to come to an agreement on: EFFECT (~ a sale) 4: to bring about as a result: COMPLETE ~ *vi* 1: END 2 *a*: to form a final judgment *b*: to reach a decision or agreement *syn* 1 see CLOSE *ant* open 2 see INFER — **con-clud-er** *n*

con-clu-sion \kən-'klū-zhən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *conclusion*, *conclusio*, fr. *con-* + *clū-* *archaic*] 1 *a*: a reasoned judgment: INFERENCE *b*: the necessary consequence of two or more propositions taken as premises; *esp*: the inferred proposition of a syllogism 2: the last part of something as *a*: RESULT, OUTCOME *b*: trial of strength or skill — used in the phrase *try conclusions* *c*: a final summation *d*: the final decision in a law case *e*: the final part of a pleading in law 3: an act or instance of concluding

con-clu-sive \kən-'klū-siv-, -ziv/ *adj* 1: of or relating to a conclusion 2: putting an end to debate or question *esp*, by reason of irrefutability — **con-clu-sively** *adv* — **con-clu-sive-ness** *n*

syn CONCLUSIVE, DECISIVE, DETERMINATIVE, DEFINITIVE *shared meaning element*: bringing to an end *ant* inconclusive

con-cock *abbr* concoction

con-coct \kən-'kəkt, kən-/ *vi* [L *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere* to cook together, fr. *com-* + *coquere* to cook] 1: to prepare by combining crude materials 2: DEVISE, FABRICATE — **con-coct-er** *n* — **con-coct-ion** \-'kək-shən/ *n* — **con-coct-ive** \-'kək-tiv/ *adj*

con-com-pan-ment \kən-'kəm-pən-ment/ *n* [L *com-* + *companion* *MENT*; *esp*: a conjunction that is regular and is marked by correlative variation of accompanying elements (there is a parallelism, or ~, between the mental and physical states, in this sense the body is the material expression of the soul — Frank Thilly) 2: CONCOMITANT

con-com-pan-ment \-'t-ənt/ *adj* [L *concomitant*, *concomitans*, prp. of *comitari* to accompany, fr. *com-* + *comitari* to accompany, fr. *comit-*, comes companion — more at COUNT] 1: accompanying *esp* in a subordinate or incidental way — **con-com-pan-ment-ly** *adv*

con-com-pan-ment *n*: something that accompanies or is collaterally connected with something else: ACCOMPANIMENT

con-cord \kən-'kō(ə)rd, kən-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *concorde*, fr. L *concordia*, fr. *con-* + *cors* agreeing, fr. *com-* + *cord-*, *cor* heart — more at HEART] 1 *a*: a state of agreement: HARMONY *b*: a harmonious combination of simultaneously heard tones — compare DISCORD 2: agreement by stipulation, compact, or covenant 3: grammatical agreement

con-cord-ance \kən-'kōrd-ən(t)s, kən-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *concordantia*, fr. L *concordantia*, *concordans*] 1: an alphabetical index of the principal words in a book or the works of an author with their immediate contexts 2: CONCORD, AGREEMENT

con-cord-ant \-'n(t)əd/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *concordant*, *concordans*, prp. of *concordare* to agree, fr. *con-* + *cors*, *con-* + *cors*] 1: CONSONANT

con-cord-ant *adj*: agreeing with stipulation, compact, or covenant 3: grammatical agreement

con-cours d'élegance \kən-'kō(ə)r-, dā-'lē-'gāns/ *n* [F *concours d'élegance*, lit., competition of elegance] 1: a show or contest of vehicles and accessories in which the entries are judged chiefly on excellence of appearance and turnout

con-course \kən-'kō(ə)r-, kən-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF & L, MF *concurus*, fr. L *concurus*, pr. of *concurrere* to run together — more at CONCUR] 1: an act or process of coming together and merging 2: a meeting produced by voluntary or spontaneous coming together 3 *a*: an open space where roads or paths meet *b*: an open space or hall (as in a railroad terminal) where crowds gather *syn* see JUNCTION

con-cres-cence \kən-'kres-ən(t)s, kən-/ *n* [L *conrescentia*, fr. *con-* + *rescens*, pr. of *rescenscere*] 1: increase by the addition of particles 2: a growing together: COALESCENCE; *esp*: convergence and fusion of the lateral lips of the blastopore to form the primordium of an embryo — **con-cres-cent** \-'n(t)əd/ *adj*

con-crete \kən-'krēt, kən-/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *concretus*, pr. of *concretere* to grow together, fr. *com-* + *cretere* to grow — more at CRESCENT] 1: formed by coalition of particles into one solid mass 2: naming a real thing or class of things (the word poem is ~, poetry is abstract) 3 *a*: characterized by or belonging to immediate experience of actual things or events *b*: SPECIFIC, PARTICULAR *c*: REAL, TANGIBLE 4: relating to or made of concrete — **con-crete-ly** *adv* — **con-crete-ness** *n*

con-crete \kən-'krēt, kən-/ *n* 1: a mass formed by concretion or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body 2: a hard strong building material made by mixing a cementing material (as portland cement) and a mineral aggregate (as sand and gravel) with sufficient water to cause the cement to set and bind the entire mass 3: a waxy essence of flowers prepared by extraction and evaporation and used in perfumery

con-crete \kən-'krēt, kən-/ *vb* *con-creted*; *con-cret-ing* *vi* 1 *a*: to form into a solid mass: SOLIDIFY *b*: COMBINE, BLEND (art concreted with nature to produce a gracious whole) 2: to make actual or real: cause to take on the qualities of reality 3: to cover with, form of, or set in concrete ~ *vi*: to become concreted

concrete music *n*: MUSIQUE CONCRÈTE

concrete poetry *n*: poetry in which the poet's intent is conveyed by the graphic patterns of letters, words, or symbols rather than by the conventional arrangement of words

con-cre-tion \kən-'krēt-shən, kən-/ *n* 1: the act or process of concreting: the state of being concreted (~ of ideas in an hypothesis) 2: something concreted: as *a*: a hard usu. inorganic mass (as a bezoar or tophus) formed in a living body *b*: a mass of mineral matter found generally in rock of a composition different from its own and produced by deposition from aqueous solution in the rock — **con-cre-tion-ary** \-'shə-'ner-ē/ *adj*

con-cret-ism \kən-'krēt-iz-əm, kən-/ *n*: representation of abstract things as concrete, *esp*: the theory or practice of emphasizing graphic rather than linguistic effects in poetry — **con-cret-ist** \-'krēt-ist, -krēt-/ *n*

con-cret-ize \-'iz-, -līz-/ *vi*: to make concrete, specific, or definite (tried to ~ his ideas) ~ *vt*: to become concrete — **con-cret-ization** \-'kən-'krēt-ə-'zā-shən/ *n*

con-cu-bi-nage \kən-'kyū-bə-nij, kən-/ *n* 1: cohabitation of persons not legally married 2: the state of being a concubine

con-cu-bine \kən-'kyū-bīn, kən-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *concubina*, fr. *com-* + *cubare* to lie — more at HIP] 1: a woman living in a socially recognized state of concubinage 2: MISTRESS

con-cu-pla-cence \kən-'kyū-pə-sən(t)s, kən-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *concupiscentia*, fr. L *concupiscens*, *concupiscens*, prp. of *concupiscere* to desire ardently, fr. *com-* + *cupere* to desire — more at COVER] 1: strong desire, *esp*: sexual desire — **con-cu-pla-cent** \-'sən(t)əd/ *adj*

con-cu-pla-cible \-'kyū-pə-sə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *concupiscibilis*, fr. L *concupiscere*] 1: motivated by concupiscence: LUSTFUL

con-cur \kən-'kər, kən-/ *vi* *con-curred*, *con-cur-ring* [ME *concurrere*, fr. L *concurrere*, fr. *com-* + *curre* to run] 1 *obs*: to come together: MEET 2: to happen together: COINCIDE 3: to act together to a common end or single effect 4 *a*: APPROVE (~ in a statement) *b*: to express agreement (~ with an opinion) *syn* see AGREE *ant* contend, altercate

con-currence \-'kər-ən(t)s, -'kər-ən(t)shən/ *n* 1 *a*: agreement or union in action: COOPERATION *b* (1): agreement in opinion or design (2): CONSENT 2: a coming together: CONJUNCTION 3: a coincidence of equal powers in law

con-cu-rrent \-'kər-ən(t), -'kər-ən(t)shən/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *concurrent*, *concurrent*, prp. of *concurrere*] 1 *a*: CONVERGENT, *specif*: meeting or intersecting in a point *b*: running parallel 2: operating or occurring at the same time 3: acting in conjunction 4: exercised over the same matter or area by two different authorities (~ jurisdiction) — **con-cu-rrent** *n* — **con-cu-rrent-ly** *adv*

concurrent resolution *n*: a resolution passed by both houses of a legislative body that lacks the force of law

con-cuss \kən-'kəs/ *vi* [L *concussus*, pp. of *concussus*] 1: to affect with concussion

con-cus-sion \kən-'kəsh-ən/ *n* [MF or L, MF, fr. L *concussio*, *concussio*, fr. *com-* + *cussus*, pp. of *concussus* to shake violently, fr. *com-* + *quere* to shake] 1: AGITATION, SHAKING 2 *a*: a hard blow or collision *b*: a stunning, damaging, or shattering effect from a hard blow; *esp*: a jarring injury of the brain resulting in disturbance of cerebral function — **con-cus-sive** \-'kəs-iv/ *adj* — **con-cus-sive-ly** *adv*

cond *abbr* conductivity

con-demn \kən-'dem/ *vi* [ME *condemnen*, fr. OF *condemner*, fr. L *condemnare*, fr. *com-* + *damnare* to condemn — more at DAMN] 1: to declare to be reprehensible, wrong, or evil usu. after weighing evidence and without reservation 2 *a*: to pronounce guilty: CONVICT *b*: SENTENCE, DOOM 3: to adjudge unfit for use or consumption 4: to declare convertible to public use under the right of eminent domain *syn* see CRITICIZE — **con-dem-na-ble** \-'dem-(n)ə-bəl/ *adj* — **con-dem-na-tory** \-'nə-'tōr-ē-, -tōr-/ *adj* — **con-dem-n-er** \-'dem-ər/ *n* or **con-dem-nor** \kən-'dem-ər/; *kən-'dem-(n)ər*, *kən-/*

con-dem-na-tion \kən-'dem-'nā-shən, -dām-/ *n* 1: CENSURE, BLAME 2: the act of judicially condemning 3: the state of being condemned 4: a reason for condemning

con-den-sate \kən-'den-'sāt-, -den-, kən-'den-/ *n*: a product of condensation, *esp*: a liquid obtained by condensation of a gas or vapor (steam ~)

con-den-sa-tion \kən-'den-'sā-shən, -dā-/ *n* 1: the act or process of condensing as *a*: a chemical reaction involving union between molecules often with elimination of a simple molecule (as water) to form a new more complex compound of often greater molecular weight *b*: a reduction to a denser form (as from steam to water) *c*: compression of a written or spoken word into more concise form 2: the quality or state of being condensed 3: a product of condensing, *specif*: an abridgment of a literary work — **con-den-sa-tion-al** \-'shən-l, -shən-/ *adj*

con-dense \kən-'den(t)s/ *vb* *con-densed*; *con-dens-ing* [ME *condensere*, fr. MF *condenser*, fr. L *condensare*, fr. *com-* + *densare* to make dense, fr. *densus* dense] *vi*: to make denser or more compact, *esp*: to subject to condensation ~ *vt*: to undergo condensation *syn* see CONTRACT *ant* amplify (as a speech) — **con-dens-a-ble** \-'den(t)-sə-bəl/ *adj*

condensed *adj*: reduced to a more compact form, *specif*: having a face that is narrower than that of a typeface not so characterized

condensed milk *n*: evaporated milk with sugar added

con-dens-er \kən-'den(t)-sər/ *n* 1: one that condenses as *a*: a lens or mirror used to concentrate light on an object *b*: an apparatus in which gas or vapor is condensed 2: CAPACITOR

con-de-scend \kən-'di-'send/ *vi* [ME *condescendere*, fr. MF *condescendere*, fr. LL *condescendere*, fr. L *com-* + *descendere* to descend] 1 *a*: to descend to a less formal or dignified level: UNBEND *b*

confluent *n*: a confluent stream, broadly: **TRIBUTARY**
conflux \kən-'flox-s/ *n* [ML *confluxus*, fr L *confluxus*, pp of *confluere*] **CONFLUENCE**
con-focal (ˈ)kən-'fō-kəl/ *adj*: having the same foci (∼ ellipses) (∼ lenses) — **con-focally** \-kə-'le/ *adv*
con-form \kən-'fō(-ə)r-m/ *vb* [ME *conformen*, fr MF *conformer*, fr L *conformare*, fr *com-* + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form] *vt*: to give the same shape, outline, or contour to: bring into harmony or accord (∼ furrows to the slope of the land) ∼ *vi*: 1: to be similar or identical 2: to be obedient or compliant, esp: to adapt oneself to prevailing standards or customs **syn** 1 see **ADAPT** 2 see **AGREE** **ant** diverge — **con-form-er** *n* — **con form** *lem* \-'fōr-miz-əm/ *n* — **con-form-is-tic** \-'fōr-mə-'stik/ *n*
conform *adj*: **CONFORMABLE**
con-form-able \kən-'fōr-mə-'bəl/ *adj* 1: corresponding in form or character: **SIMILAR** — used usually with to (decisions ∼ to the will and desire of the people — David Fromkin) 2: **SUBMISSIVE**, **COMPLIANT** 3: following in unbroken sequence — used of geologic strata formed under uniform conditions — **con-form-ably** \-bəl/ *adv*
con-for-mal \kən-'fōr-məl, (ˈ)kən-'l/ *adj* [LL *conformalis* having the same shape, fr L *com-* + *formalis* formal, fr. *forma*] leaving the size of the angle between corresponding curves unchanged (∼ transformation), esp. of a map: representing small areas in their true shape
con-for-mance \kən-'fōr-mən(t)s/ *n*: **CONFORMITY**
con-for-ma-tion \kən-'fōr-mā-shən, -fōr-/ *n* 1: the act of conforming or producing conformity: **ADAPTATION** 2: formation of something by appropriate arrangement of parts or elements: an assembling into a whole (the gradual ∼ of the embryo) 3: a correspondence esp. to a model or plan **b**: **STRUCTURE** **c**: the proportionate shape or contour esp. of an animal' **d**: any of the spatial arrangements of a molecule that can be obtained by rotation of the atoms about a single bond **syn** see **FORM** — **con-for-ma-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'l/ *adj*
con-for-mi-ty \kən-'fōr-mə-'tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: correspondence in form, manner, or character: **AGREEMENT** (behaved in ∼ with his beliefs) 2: an act or instance of conforming 3: action in accordance with some specified standard or authority: **OBEDIENCE** (∼ to social custom)
con-found \kən-'faund, kan-/ *vt* [ME *confouden*, fr. OF *confondre*, fr L *confundere* to pour together, confuse, fr. *com-* + *fundere* to pour — more at **FOUND**] 1 *archaic*: to bring to ruin: **DESTROY** 2 *obs*: **CONSUME**, **WASTE** 3 **a**: to put to shame: **DISCOMFIT** (a performance that ∼ed his critics) **b**: **REFUTE** (sought to ∼ his arguments) 4: **DAMN** 5: to throw (a person) into confusion or perplexity 6 **a**: to fail to discern differences between: mix up **b**: to increase the confusion of **syn** 1 see **PUZZLE** 2 see **MISTAKE** **ant** distinguish, discriminate — **con-found-er** *n*
con-found-ed \kən-'faun-dəd, (ˈ)kan-/ *adj* 1: **CONFUSED**, **PERPLEXED** 2: **DAMNED** — **con-found-ed-ly** *adv*
con-frat-er-ni-ty \kən-'frā-'tər-mə-'tē/ *n* [ME *fraternite*, fr MF *fraternité*, fr. ML *fraternitatem*, *fraternitas*, fr. *frater* fellow, brother, fr L *com-* + *frater* brother — more at **BROTHER**] 1: a society devoted to a religious or charitable cause 2: fraternal union
con-frère \kən-'frē(-ə)r, kōr-, kən-, kōr-/ *n* [ME, fr MF, trans of ML *frater*] **COLLEAGUE**, **COMRADE**
con-front \kən-'frant/ *vt* [MF *confronter* to border on, confront, fr ML *confrontare* to bound, fr L *com-* + *front-*, *frons* forehead, front — more at **BRINK**] 1: to face esp. in challenge: **OPPOSE** (scholars must ∼ society, often in conflict — Paul Goodman) 2 **a**: to cause to meet: bring face to face (∼ a reader with statistics) **b**: **ENCOUNTER** (the problems that one ∼s are enormous) — **con-front-al** \-'frant-'l/ *n* — **con-front-er** *n*
con-front-a-tion \kən-'frɒn-'tā-shən/ *n*: the act of confronting: the state of being confronted **a**: a face-to-face meeting **b**: the clashing of forces or ideas: **CONFLICT** **c**: **COMPARISON** (the flashbacks bring into meaningful ∼ present and past, near and far — R J Clements) — **con-front-a-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'l/ *adj* — **con-front-a-tion-ism** \-shə-'niz-əm/ *n* — **con-front-a-tion-ist** \-sh(-ə)-nə'st/ *n*
Con-fu-cian \kən-'fyū-shən/ *adj*: of or relating to the Chinese philosopher Confucius or his teachings or followers — **Confucian** *n* — **Con-fu-cian-ism** \-shə-'niz-əm/ *n*
con-fuse \kən-'fyüz/ *vt* **con-fused**, **con-fusing** [back-formation fr ME *confused* perplexed, fr MF *confus*, fr L *confusus*, pp. of *confundere*] 1 *archaic*: to bring to ruin 2 **a**: to make embarrassed: **ABASH** **b**: to disturb in mind or purpose: throw off (interrogators who do their best to frighten, ∼ and bewilder him — Aldous Huxley) 3 **a**: to make indistinct: **BLUR** (stop *confusing* the issue) **b**: to mix indiscriminately: **JUMBLE** **c**: to fail to differentiate from an often similar or related other (∼ money with comfort) **syn** see **MISTAKE** **ant** differentiate — **con-fus-ing** \-'fyū-zɪŋ/ *adj* — **con-fus-ing-ly** \-zɪŋ-'le/ *adv*
con-fused \-'fyūzəd/ *adj* 1: being perplexed or disoriented (the ∼ students) 2: **INDISTINGUISHABLE** (a zigzag, *con-fused*, ∼ trail — Harry Hervey) 3: being disordered or mixed up (a contradictory and often ∼ philosophy) — **con-fused-ly** \-'fyūz(-ə)-'le/ *adv* — **con-fused-ness** \-'fyūz-d-ness, -'fyūz(d)-/ *n*
con-fu-sion \kən-'fyū-zhən/ *n* 1: an act or instance of confusing 2: the quality or state of being confused — **con-fu-sion-al** \-'fyūzh-nəl, -'fyū-zhən-'l/ *adj*
con-fu-ta-tion \kən-'fyū-'tā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of confuting: **REFUTATION** 2: something (as an argument or statement) that confutes — **con-fu-ta-tive** \kən-'fyū-'tə-'tīv/ *adj*

a about * kitten or further a back k bake k cat, cart
an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ ung ō slow ó flaw ó coin th than th this
l loot t foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

tion in color vision **b**: any of numerous somewhat conical tropical gastropod mollusks (family Conidae) **c**: the apex of a volcano **d**: a crisp cone-shaped wafer for holding ice cream

2 cone *vi* coned, con-ing **1**: to make cone-shaped **2**: to bevel like the slanting surface of a cone (~ a tire)

cone-flower \k'ōn-flau(-ə)r/ *n*: any of several composite plants having cone-shaped flower disks, esp: RUDBECKIA

cone-nose \k'ōn-nōz/ *n*: any of various large bloodsucking bugs (esp genus *Triatoma*) including some capable of inflicting painful bites — called also assassin bug, kissing bug

con *es-pres-sio-ne* \kan-es-(-)pres-ē-ō-nē, kōn-, -ō(-)nā/ *adv* [lit. lit., with expression] with feeling — used as a direction in music

Cones-to-ga \kan-ə-'sio-gə/ *n* [Conestoga, Pa.]: a broad-headed covered wagon drawn usu by six horses and used esp for transporting freight across the prairies

coney \k'ō-nē/ *n*, pl *coney*s [ME *conies*, pl, fr OF *conis*, pl of *conil*, fr L *coniculus*] **a** (1): RABBIT, esp. the European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) **2**: PIKA **3**: HYRAX **c**: rabbit fur **2 obs**: DUPE **3**: any of several fishes, esp: a dusky black-spotted reddish-finned grouper (*Cephalopholis fulvus*) of the tropical Atlantic

con abbr 1 conference 2 confidential

con-fab \k'ān-'fab, k'ān-, vi con-fabbed, con-fab-bing: CONFABULATE — **con-fab** \k'ān-'fab, k'ān-, *n* con-fab-ulate \k'ān-'fab-yā-lāt/ *vi* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *confabulatus*, pp of *confabulari*, fr *com-* + *fabulari* to talk, fr *fabula* story — more at FABLE] **1**: CHAT **2**: to hold a discussion: **CONFER** — **con-fab-ula-tion** \k'ān-'fab-yā-'lā-shən, k'ān-, *n* — **con-fab-ula-tor** \k'ān-'fab-yā-'lāt-ər/ *n* — **con-fab-ula-to-ry** \-lā-, -lōr-, -lōr-, *adj*

con-fect \k'ān-'fekt/ *vi* [L *confectus*, pp of *conficere* to prepare — more at COMFIT] **1**: to put together from varied material (writers ~ing best sellers) **2**: a: PREPARE **b**: PRESERVE **c**: **con-fect** \k'ān-, *n*

con-fec-tion \k'ān-'fēk-shən/ *n*: **1**: the act or process of confecting **2**: something confected as **a**: a fancy dish or sweetmeat. DELICACY esp: a fruit or nut preserve **b**: a medicinal preparation usually made with sugar, syrup, or honey **c**: a piece of fine craftsmanship

con-fec-tion-ary \-shə-'ner-ē/ *n*, pl *-er-ies* **1** archaic: CONFECTIONER **2**: CONFECTIONERY **3**: SWEETS — **con-fec-tion-ary** *adj*

con-fec-tion-er \-sh(ə)-nər/ *n*: a manufacturer of or dealer in confections

con-fec-tion-er-y \-shə-'ner-ē/ *n*, pl *-er-ies* **1**: sweet edibles (as candy or pastry) **2**: the confectioner's art or business **3**: a confectioner's shop

Con-fed *abbr* Confederate

con-fed-er-a-cy \k'ān-'fed-(ə)-rə-sē/ *n*, pl *-cies* **1**: a league or compact for mutual support or common action: ALLIANCE **2**: a combination of persons for unlawful purposes: CONSPIRACY **3**: the body formed by persons, states, or nations united by a league; specif: cap: the 11 southern states seceding from the U.S. in 1860 and 1861 — **con-fed-er-al** \-(ə)-rəl/ *adj* — **con-fed-er-al-ist** \-s(ə)l/ *n*

con-fed-er-ate \k'ān-'fed-(ə)-rət/ *adj* [ME *confederat*, fr LL *confederatus*, pp of *confederare* to unite by a league, fr L *com-* + *foeder-*, *foedus* compact — more at FEDERAL] **1**: united in a league: ALLIED **2** cap: of or relating to the Confederate States of America

Confederate *n*: **1**: ALLY ACCOMPLICE **2** cap: an adherent of the Confederate States of America or their cause

con-fed-er-ate \-fed-ə-'rāt/ *vb* -at-ed, -at-ing *vi*: to unite in a confederacy ~ *vi*: to band together — **con-fed-er-a-tive** \-fed-(ə)-rət-iv, -rāt-, *adj*

Confederate Memorial Day *n*: any of several days appointed for the commemoration of servicemen of the Confederacy **a**: April 26 in Florida and Georgia **b**: the last Monday in April in Alabama and Mississippi **c**: May 10 in No and So Carolina **d**: the last Monday in May in Virginia **e**: June 3 in Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas

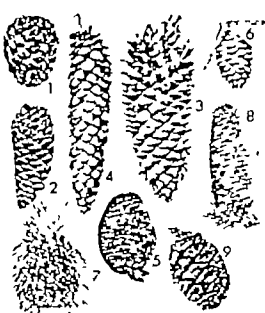
confederate rose *n*, often *cap C*: a Chinese mallow (*Hibiscus mutabilis*) with white or pink flowers that become deep red at night

con-fed-er-a-tion \k'ān-'fed-ə-'rā-shən/ *n*: **1**: an act of confederating: a state of being confederated **2**: ALLIANCE **2**: LEAGUE

con-fer \k'ān-'fər/ *vb* con-ferred, con-fer-ring [L *conferre* to bring together, fr *com-* + *ferre* to carry — more at BEAR] *vi* **1** obs: to call into comparison **2**: to bestow from or as if from a position of superiority (Your trust ~s an honor on me) ~ *vi*: to come together to compare views or take counsel: **CONSULT** *syn* see GIVE — **con-fer-ment** \-fər-'ment/ *n* — **con-fer-ra-ble** \-fər-ə-'bəl/ *adj* — **con-fer-ral** \-fər-'rəl/ *n* — **con-fer-er** \-fər-'ər/ *n*

con-fer-ee \k'ān-'fə-'rē/ *n*: **1**: one conferred with **2**: one on whom something (as a degree) is conferred

con-fer-ence \k'ān-'fə-(ən)(-l)z, -fərm(-)z/ *for* **2** usu *kān-'fər-ən(-)s* *n*: **1**: a: a usu formal interchange of views: CONSULTATION **b**: a meeting of two or more persons for discussing matters of common concern **c**: a meeting of members of the two branches of a legislature to adjust differences **2** also *con-fer-ence* \k'ān-'fər-ən(-)s/ *n*: BESTOWAL CONFERRMENT **3**: a: a representative assembly or administrative organization of a denomination **b**: a territorial



cones 1a: 1 stone pine, 2 cluster pine, 3 big-cone pine, 4 sugar pine, 5 deodar, 6 red spruce, 7 Santa Lucia fir, 8 Nordmann's fir, 9 giant sequoia

division of a denomination **4**: an association of athletic teams — **con-fer-en-tial** \k'ān-fə-'ren-cho/ *adj* **con-fer-va** \k'ān-fər-və/ *n*, pl *-vās* \-vā/ *also* -vōs [L, a water plant, fr *confervere* to boil together, heal, fr *com-* + *fervere* to boil — more at BURN] **a**: any of a genus (*Tribonema*) of filamentous freshwater yellow-green algae, broadly: any of various filamentous algae forming scums on still water — **con-fer-void** \-vōid/ *adj* or *n*

con-fess \k'ān-'fes/ *vb* [ME *confessen*, fr MF *confesser*, fr OF, fr *confes* having confessed, fr L *confessus*, pp of *confiteri* to confess, fr *com-* + *fateri* to confess, akin to L *fari* to speak — more at BAN] *vi* **1**: to tell or make known (as something wrong or damaging to oneself) **2**: to acknowledge (sin) to God or to a priest **b**: to receive the confession of (a penitent) **3**: to declare faith in or adherence to: **PROFESS** **4**: to give evidence of ~ *vi* **1** **a**: to disclose one's faults, specif: to unburden one's sins or the state of one's conscience to God or to a priest **b**: to hear a confession **2**: **ADMIT**, **OWN** *syn* see ACKNOWLEDGE — **con-fess-able** \-ə-'bəl/ *adj*

con-fessed-ly \-'fes-əd-lē, -fēst-lē/ *adv*: by confession: **ADMIT** **TEDLY**

con-fess-al-ly \k'ān-'fesh-ən/ *n*: **1**: an act of confessing, specif: a disclosure of one's sins in the sacrament of penance **2**: a statement of what is confessed as **a**: a written acknowledgment of guilt by a party accused of an offense **b**: a formal statement of religious beliefs **3**: an organized religious body having a common creed — **con-fess-ion-al** \-'fesh-nəl, -ən-/ *adj* — **con-fess-ion-al-ism** \-'fēz-əm/ *n* — **con-fess-ion-al-ist** \-'s(ə)l/ *n* — **con-fess-ion-al-ity** \-'s(ə)l-ə-tē/ *n*

confessional *n*: **1**: a place where a priest hears confessions **2**: the practice of confessing to a priest

con-fes-sor \k'ān-'fes-ər/ *also* (for 2 & 3) \k'ān-'fes-ər & (for 3) \k'ān-fə-'s(ə)r/ *n*: **1**: one that confesses **2**: one who gives heroic evidence of faith but does not suffer martyrdom **3**: a priest who hears confessions **b**: a priest who is one's regular spiritual guide

con-fet-til \k'ān-'fet-əl/ *n* [It, pl of *confetto* sweetmeat, fr ML *confectum*, fr L neut of *confectus*, pp of *conficere* to prepare] **a**: small bits or streamers of brightly colored paper made for throwing (as at weddings)

con-fid-ant \k'ān-fə-'dant, -dant, k'ān-fə-'n/ *n* [F *confident*, fr It *confidente*, fr *confidente* confident, trustworthy, fr L *confident-*, *confidens*] **a**: one to whom secrets are entrusted, esp: INTIMATE **con-fid-ante** \-līkē-CONFIDENT/ *n* [F *confidente*, fem of *confident*]: a female confidant

con-fide \k'ān-'fid/ *vb* con-fid-ed; con-fid-ing [ME *confiden*, fr MF or L, MF *confidere*, fr L *confidere*, fr *com-* + *fidere* to trust — more at BIDE] *vi* **1**: to have confidence: **TRUST** **2**: to show confidence by imparting secrets ~ *vi* **1**: to tell confidentially **2**: **ENTRUST** *syn* see COMMIT — **con-fid-er-er** *n*

con-fid-ence \k'ān-fə-'d(ə)ns, -fə-'den(-)s/ *n*: **1**: FAITH TRUST (their ~ in God's mercy) **2**: a feeling or consciousness of one's powers or of reliance on one's circumstances (he had perfect ~ in his ability to succeed) (met the risk with brash ~) **3**: the quality or state of being certain: CERTITUDE (they had every ~ of success) **4**: a: a relation of trust or intimacy (took his friend into his ~) **b**: reliance on another's discretion (their story was told in strictest ~) **c**: legislative support (vote of ~) **5**: a communication made in confidence: SECRET *syn* CONFIDENCE, ASSURANCE, SELF-POSSESSION **APLOMB** shared meaning element: a state of mind or a manner marked by easy coolness and freedom from uncertainty, diffidence, or embarrassment **CONFIDENCE** stresses faith in oneself and one's powers without any suggestion of conceit or arrogance (had the confidence that comes only from long experience) **ASSURANCE** carries a stronger implication of certainty and may suggest arrogance or lack of objectivity in assessing one's own powers (had a concerted assurance of his own worth) **SELF-POSSESSION** implies an ease or coolness under stress that reflects perfect self-control and command of one's powers (he answered the insolent question with complete self-possession) **APLOMB** applies to the bearing or behavior under difficulties of a person with marked assurance or self-possession but usually carries none of the unpleasant connotations often felt in assurance (meet a challenge with aplomb) **ant** diffidence

confidence *adj*: of or relating to swindling by false promises

confidence interval *n*: a group of continuous or discrete adjacent values that is used to estimate a statistical parameter (as a mean or variance) and that tends to include the true value of the parameter a predetermined proportion of the time, if the process of finding the group of values is repeated a number of times

confidence limits *n* pl: the end points of a confidence interval

con-fid-ent \k'ān-fə-'d(ə)nt, -fə-'den(-)t/ *adj* [L *confident-*, *confidens*, fr *prp* of *confidere*] **1** obs: TRUSTFUL **CONFIDING** **2**: characterized by assurance, esp: SELF-RELIANT **3**: full of conviction: CERTAIN **b**: COCKSURE — **con-fid-ent-ly** *adv*

con-fid-en-tial \k'ān-fə-'den-cho/ *adj* **1**: PRIVATE, SECRET **2**: marked by intimacy or willingness to confide (a ~ tone) **3**: entrusted with confidences (~ clerk) **4**: containing information whose unauthorized disclosure could be prejudicial to the national interest — compare SECRET, TOP SECRET — **con-fid-en-tial-ity** \-den-cho-'lā-ə-tē/ *n* — **con-fid-en-tial-ly** \-'den-cho(-)l-ē/ *adv* — **con-fid-en-tial-ness** \-den-cho-'nəs/ *n*

con-fid-ing \k'ān-'fid-ing/ *adj*: tending to confide: TRUSTFUL — **con-fid-ing-ly** \-lī-ē/ *adv* — **con-fid-ing-ness** *n*

con-fig-u-rat-ed \k'ān-'fig-(ə)-rāt-əd/ *adj*: having a 'patterned surface — used of glass or metal

con-fig-u-ra-tion \k'ān-'fig-(yə)-'rā-shən, k'ān-, *n* [LL *configuratio*, *configuratio*, similar formation, fr L *configuratus*, pp of *configurare* to form from or after, fr *com-* + *figurare* to form, fr *figura* figure] **1**: a: relative arrangement of parts **b** (1): something (as a figure, contour, pattern, or apparatus) produced by such arrangement (2): a set of interconnected equipment forming a computer system **c**: the stable structural makeup of a chemical compound esp with reference to the space relations of the

cones and others (as yews) with an arillate fruit — **co-nif-er-ous** \kō-nif-(ə)-rəs, kō-əd/

co-nif-er-ous \kō-nē-ən/ *n* [G *conifera*, fr. LL *conifera*] : a poisonous alkaloid C₁₅H₁₇N found in poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)

co-nif-er-ous \kō-nē-ən, kō-nē-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. LL, hemlock, fr. Gk *kónēlon*] : any of a genus (*Conium*) of poisonous herbs of the carrot family

con *abbr* conjunction; conjunctive

con-jec-tur-al \kən-'jek-chə-rəl, 'jek-shə-rəl/ *adj* 1 : of the nature of or involving or based on conjecture 2 : given to conjectures — **con-jec-tur-ally** \-əl/ *adv*

con-jec-ture \kən-'jek-chər/ *n* [ME, fr. MF or L, MF, fr. L *conjectura*, fr. *conjectus*, pp of *conicere*, lit, to throw together, fr. *com-* + *jacere* to throw — more at *JET*] 1 obs : interpretation of omens 2 : SUPPOSITION 3 : inference from defective or presumptive evidence 4 : a conclusion deduced by surmise or guesswork

con-jec-ture *vb* : **tured**; **turing** \-'jek-chə-rin, -'jek-shin/ *vt* 1 : to arrive at by conjecture 2 : to make conjectures as to ~ *vi* 1 : to form conjectures — **con-jec-tur-er** \-'jek-chər-ər/ *n*

syn CONJECTURE, SURMISE, GUESS shared meaning element : to draw an inference from slight evidence

con-join \kən-'join, kən-/ *vb* [ME *conjoinen*, fr. MF *conjoindre*, fr. L *conjungere*, fr. *com-* + *jungere* to join — more at *YOKE*] *vt* : to join together (as separate entities) for a common purpose ~ *vi* : to join together for a common purpose

con-joined \-'join-d/ *adj* : being, coming, or brought together so as to meet, touch, or overlap (~ heads on a coin)

con-joint \-'join-t/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, pp of *conjoindre*] 1 : UNITED, CONJOINED 2 : related to, made up of, or carried on by two or more in combination : **JOINT** — **con-joint-ly** *adv*

con-ju-gal \kən-'ju-gəl, kən-'ju-/ *adj* [MF or L, MF, fr. L *conjugalis*, fr. *conjug-*, *conjug* husband, wife, fr. *conjungere* to join, unite in marriage] : of or relating to the married state or to married persons and their relations : **CONJUGIAL** *syn* **see** **MATRIMONIAL** — **con-ju-gal-ity** \kən-'ju-gəl-ə-tē, -jū-/ *n* — **con-ju-gal-ly** \kən-'ju-gəl-ē, kən-'ju-/ *adv*

conjugal rights *n pl* : the sexual rights or privileges implied by and involved in the marriage relationship : the right of sexual intercourse between husband and wife

con-ju-gant \kən-'ju-gənt/ *n* : either of a pair of conjugating gametes or organisms

con-ju-gate \kən-'ju-gət, -jə-gət/ *adj* [ME *conjugat*, fr. L *conjugatus*, pp of *conjugare* to unite, fr. *com-* + *jungere* to join, fr. *jugum* yoke — more at *YOKE*] 1 : joined together esp. in pairs : **COUPLED** b : acting or operating as if joined 2 : having features in common but opposite or inverse in some particular 3 : of an acid or base : related by the difference of a proton (the acid NH₄ and the base NH₃ are ~ to each other) 4 : having the same derivation and therefore usu. some likeness in meaning (~ words) 5 : of two leaves of a book : forming a single piece — **con-ju-gate-ly** *adv* — **con-ju-gate-ness** *n*

con-ju-gate \-'jə-gət/ *vb* -**gated**; -**gating** *vt* 1 : to give in prescribed order the various inflectional forms of — used esp. of a verb 2 : to join together ~ *vi* 1 : to become joined together 2 : to pair and fuse in conjugation b : to pair in synopsis

conjugate \like 'CONJUGATE/ *n* 1 : something conjugate : a product of conjugating 2 : **CONJUGATE COMPLEX NUMBER** 3 : an element of a mathematical group that is equal to a given element of the group multiplied on the right by another element and on the left by the inverse of the latter element

conjugate complex number *n* : one of two complex numbers (as *a + bi* and *a - bi*) differing only in the sign of the imaginary part

con-ju-gat-ed *adj* 1 : formed by the union of two compounds or united with another compound (~ bile acids) 2 : relating to or containing a system of two double bonds separated by a single bond (~ fatty acids)

conjugated protein *n* : a compound of a protein with a nonprotein (hemoglobin is a conjugated protein of heme and globin)

con-ju-ga-tion \kən-'jə-gə-shən/ *n* 1 : the act of conjugating : the state of being conjugated 2 : a schematic arrangement of the inflectional forms of a verb b : verb inflection c : a class of verbs having the same type of inflectional forms (the weak ~) d : a set of the simple or derivative inflectional forms of a verb esp. in Sanskrit or the Semitic languages (the causative ~) 3 : fusion of usu. similar gametes with ultimate union of their nuclei that among lower thallophytes replaces the typical fertilization of higher forms b : temporary cytoplasmic union with exchange of nuclear material that is the usual sexual process in ciliated protozoans c : the one-way transfer of DNA between bacteria in cellular contact — **con-ju-ga-tion-al** \-'shən-l, -shən-'l/ *adj* — **con-ju-ga-tion-al-ly** \-əl/ *adv* — **con-ju-ga-tive** \kən-'jə-gāt-iv/ *adj*

con-junct \kən-'jʌŋ(k)-t, kən-/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *conjunctus*, pp of *conjungere*] 1 : JOINED UNITED 2 : **JOINT** 3 : relating to melodic progression by diatonic degrees — compare **DISJUNCT**

con-junct \kən-'jʌŋ(k)-t/ *n* : something joined or associated with another; *specif* : one of the components of a conjunction

con-junc-tion \kən-'jʌŋ(k)-shən/ *n* 1 : the act or an instance of conjoining : the state of being conjoined 2 : occurrence together in time or space : **COCURRENCE** 3 : the apparent meeting or passing of two or more celestial bodies in the same degree of the zodiac b : a configuration in which two celestial bodies have their least apparent separation 4 : an uninflected linguistic form that joins together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words : **CONNECTIVE** b : a complex sentence in logic true if and only if each of its components is true — **con-junc-tion-al** \-'shən-l, -shən-'l/ *adj* — **con-junc-tion-al-ly** \-əl/ *adv*

con-junc-ti-va \kən-'jʌŋ(k)-t-iv, kən-/ *n pl* -**vas** or -**vae** \-'jʌv-/ [NL, fr. LL, fem of *conjunctivus* conjoining, fr. L *conjunctus*] : the mucous membrane that lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is continued over the forepart of the eyeball — see **EYE** illustration — **con-junc-ti-val** \-'vəl/ *adj*

con-junc-tive \kən-'jʌŋ(k)-t-iv/ *adj* 1 : **CONNECTIVE** 2 : **CONJUNCT** **CONJOINED** 3 : being or functioning like a conjunction 4 : **COPULATIVE** 1a — **con-junc-tive** *n* — **con-junc-tive-ly** *adv*

con-junc-ti-vitis \kən-'jʌŋ(k)-t-iv-itis/ *n* : inflammation of the conjunctiva

con-junc-ture \kən-'jʌŋ(k)-chər/ *n* 1 : **CONJUNCTION**, **UNION** 2 : a combination of circumstances or events usu. producing a crisis : **JUNCTURE**

con-jura-tion \kən-'ju-rā-shən, kən-/ *n* 1 : the act or process of conjuring : **INCANTATION** 2 : an expression or trick used in conjuring 3 : a solemn appeal : **ADJURATION**

con-jure \in vi 2 & vi senses 'kän-jər also 'kən-/ *in vi* 1 sense kən-'ju(r)-/ *vb* **con-jured**; **con-juring** \-'kän-(ə)-rin, -kən-, kən-'ju(r)-rɪŋ/ [ME *conjurere*, fr. OF *conjurere*, fr. L *conjurare* to swear together, fr. *com-* + *jurare* to swear — more at *JURY*] *vt* 1 : to charge or entreat earnestly or solemnly 2 : to summon by invocation or incantation b (1) : to affect or effect by or as if by magic (2) : **IMAGINE**, **CONTRIVE** — often used with *up* (we ~ up our own metaphors for our own needs — R. J. Kaufmann) ~ *vi* 1 : to summon a devil or spirit by invocation or incantation b : to practice magical arts 2 : to use a conjurer's tricks : **JUGGLE**

con-jur-er or **con-jur-or** \kən-'jʌr-ər, kən-/ *n* 1 : one that practices magic arts : **WIZARD** 2 : one that performs feats of sleight of hand and illusion : **MAGICIAN**, **JUGGLER**

conk \känk, 'kɒŋk/ *vi* [slang *conk* (head); prob. alter. of *conch*] : to hit esp. on the head : knock out

conk *n* [prob. alter. of *conch*] : the visible fruiting body of a tree fungus, also : decay caused by such a fungus — **conky** \-ē/ *adj*

conk *vi* [prob. imit.] 1 : to break down, esp. : **STALL** — usu. used with *out* (the motor suddenly ~ed out) 2 : **FAINT** b : to go to sleep — usu. used with *off* or *out* (~ed out for a while after lunch) c : **DIE** (I caught pneumonia I almost ~ed — Truman Capote)

conk *vi* [prob. by shortening & alter. fr. *congolare* (a hydrocarbon produced from Congo copal and used for straightening hair), fr. *Congolese* + *-ene*] : to straighten out (hair) usu. by the use of chemicals

conk *n* : a hairstyle in which the hair is straightened out and flattened down or lightly waved — called also *process*

conk-er \kän-kər/ *n* [*conch* + *-er*; fr. the original use of a snail shell on a string in the game] 1 *pl* : a game popular in England in which each player swings a horse chestnut on a string to try to break one held by his opponent 2 : a horse chestnut esp. when used in conkers

con-mo-to \kən-'mō-(ə)-tō, kən-/ *adv* [It] : with movement : in a spirited manner — used as a direction in music

connn \kän/ *vi* [alter. of ME *condien* to conduct, fr. MF *conduire*, fr. L *conducere*] : to conduct or direct the steering of (as a ship)

connn *n* : the control exercised by one who conns a ship

Connn *abbr* Connecticut

con-nate \kän-'nāt, kən-'nāt/ *adj* [LL *connatus*, pp of *connasci* to be born together, fr. L *com-* + *nasci* to be born — more at *NATION*] 1 : **INNATE**, **INBORN** 2 : **AKIN** **CONGENIAL** 3 : born or originated together 4 : congenitally or firmly united (~ leaves) 5 : entrapped in sediments at the time of their deposition (~ water) — **con-nate-ly** *adv*

con-nat-ur-al \kän-'nach-(ə)-rəl, kən-/ *adj* [ML *connaturalis*, fr. L *com-* + *naturalis* natural] 1 : connected by nature : **INBORN** 2 : of the same nature — **con-nat-ur-al-ly** \-'nach-(ə)-rəl-əl/ *adv*

con-nect \kän-'nek-t/ *vb* [L *connectere*, *connectere*, fr. *com-* + *nectere* to bind] *vt* 1 : to join or fasten together usu. by something intervening 2 : to place or establish in relationship ~ *vi* 1 : to become joined (the two rooms ~ by a hallway) (ideas that ~ easily to form a theory) 2 : to make a successful hit, shot, or throw (~ed for a home run) (~ed on 60 percent of his shots and on 10 of 11 free throws — N. Y. Times) (~ed with a right to the jaw) *syn* **see** **JOIN** **ant** **disconnect** — **con-nect-able** also **con-nect-ible** \-'nek-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **con-nect-or** also **con-nect-er** \-'nek-tər/ *n*

con-nect-ed *adj* 1 : joined or linked together 2 : having the parts or elements logically linked together (presented a thoroughly ~ view of the problem) 3 : related by blood or marriage 4 : having a social, professional, or commercial relationship (for the well ~, there are elegantly overdone parties — John Griffin) — **con-nect-ed-ly** *adv* — **con-nect-ed-ness** *n*

connecting rod *n* : a rod that transmits power from one rotating part of a machine to another in reciprocating motion

con-nection \kän-'nek-shən/ *n* [L *connexio*, *connexio*, fr. *conexus*, pp of *connectere*] 1 : the act of connecting : the state of being connected as : causal or logical relation or sequence (the ~ between two ideas) b : contextual relations or associations (in this ~ the word has a different meaning) c : a relation of personal intimacy (as of family ties) d : **COHERENCE**, **CONTINUITY** 2 : something that connects : **LINK** (a loose ~ in the wiring) b : a means of communication or transport 3 : a person connected with others esp. by marriage, kinship, or common interest (has powerful ~s in high places) 4 : a social, professional, or commercial relationship as : **POSITION** **JOB** b : an arrangement to execute orders or advance interests of another (a firm's foreign ~s) c : a source of contraband (as illegal drugs) 5 : a set of persons associated together as : **DENOMINATION** b : **CLAN** — **con-nection-al** \-'shən-l, -shən-'l/ *adj*

con-nect-ive \kän-'nek-t-iv/ *adj* : tending to connect — **con-nect-ive-ly** *adv* — **con-nect-iv-ity** \-'kän-,nek-'t-iv-ə-tē, kən-/ *n*

connective *n* : something that connects as : the tissue connecting the pollen sacs of an anther b : a linguistic form that connects words or word groups

connective tissue *n* : a tissue of mesodermal origin rich in intercellular substance or interlacing processes with little tendency for the cells to come together in sheets or masses, *specif* : connective

a	abut	'	kitten	or	further	a	back	g	bake	i	col.	carl	
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	e	easy	g	coit	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	ol	coin	th	thin	th	th
ü	foot	ü	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yu	furious	zh	vision		

con-fute \kən-'fyt/ vt con-fut-ed, con-fut-ing [L *confutare*, fr *com-* + *-futare* to beat — more at BEAT] 1: to overwhelm in argument: refute conclusively (Eljah *confuted* the prophets of Baal with bitter mockery — G B Shaw) 2 obs: CONFOUND *syn* see DISPROVE — con-fu-ter n

cong abbr congress; congressional
con-go \kən-'gə/ n (AmerSp, fr Sp, fem of *congo* of the Congo, fr *Congo*, region in Africa) 1: a Cuban dance of African origin involving three steps followed by a kick and performed by a group usu in single file 2: a tall narrow bass drum beaten with the hands

con-go \kən-'zhā, 'kän-'jā/ n [F, fr *L conmeatus* going back and forth, leave, fr *com-* + *meare* to go — more at PERMEATE] 1 a. a formal permission to depart b: DISMISSAL 2: a ceremonious bow 3: FAREWELL 4: an architectural molding of concave profile — see MOLDING illustration

con-geal \kən-'jē(-ə)/ vb [ME *congelēn*, fr MF *congeler*, fr L *congelare*, fr *com-* + *gelare* to freeze — more at COLD] vi 1: to change from a fluid to a solid state by or as if by cold 2: to make viscid or curdled c: COAGULATE 3: to make rigid, inflexible, or immobile ~ vi. to become congealed — con-geal-ment \-'mənt/ n

con-gee \kän-'jē/ n: CONGE
con-ge-la-tion \kän-'jā-lā-shən/ n: the process or result of congealing

con-ge-ner \kän-'jā-nər, 'kän-'jē-n/ n [L, of the same kind, fr *com-* + *gener-*, *genus* kind — more at KIN] 1. a member of the same taxonomic genus as another plant or animal 2: a person or thing resembling another in nature or action (The New England private schools and their ~ west of the Alleghenies — Oliver La Farge) — con-ge-ner-ic \kän-'jā-nər-ik/ adj — con-ge-ner-ous \kän-'jē-nə-rəs, -'jē-n-/ (kän-'jē-/ adj)

con-ge-ni-al \kän-'jē-ni-əl/ adj [com. + *genius*] 1: having the same nature, disposition, or tastes: KINDRED 2 a: existing or associated together harmoniously b: PLEASANT, esp: agreeably suited to one's nature, tastes, or outlook c: SOCIABLE, GENIAL *syn* see CONSONANT *ant* uncongenial, antipathetic (of persons), abhorrent (of tasks, duties) — con-ge-ni-al-ty \kän-'jē-ni-əl-ē-tē, -'jē-ni-əl-ē-tē/ n — con-ge-ni-ally \-'jē-ni-əl-ē/ adv

con-gen-i-tal \kän-'jē-n-ē-tl/ adj [L *congenitus*, fr *com-* + *genitus* pp of *gignere* to bring forth — more at KIN] 1 a: existing at or dating from birth (~ idiocy) b: constituting an essential characteristic: INHERENT (~ fear of snakes) c: acquired during development in the uterus and not through heredity (~ syphilis) 2: being such by nature (~ liar) *syn* see INNATE — con-gen-i-tal-ly \-'tē-/ adv

con-ger eel \kän-'gər-/ n [ME *congre*, fr OF, fr L *congr*, *conger*, fr Gk *gongros*; akin to ON *kökkur* ball, L *gingiva* gum]: a large strictly marine scaleless eel (*Conger oceanicus*) important as a food fish, broadly: any of various related eels (family Congridae)

con-ge-ries \kän-'jā-(jē-rēz) n, pl congeries \sə-mē/ [L, fr *congerere*]: AGGREGATION, COLLECTION (the alternative was to turn linguistics into a ~ of meaningless guesses — C. A. Ladd)

con-gest \kən-'jēst/ vb [L *congestus*, pp of *congerere* to bring together, fr *com-* + *gerere* to bear — more at CAST] vt 1: to cause an excessive fullness of the blood vessels of (as an organ) 2: CLOG (traffic ~ed the highways) 3: to concentrate in a small or narrow space ~ vi: to become congested — con-ges-tion \-'jēsh(-)chən/ n — con-ges-tive \-'jēsh-tiv/ adj

con-glo-bate \kän-'glō-bāt, 'kän-/ vi -bat-ed; -bat-ing [L *conglobatus*, pp of *conglobare*, fr *com-* + *globus* globe]: to form into a round compact mass — con-glo-bate \-'bāt, -'bāt/ adj — con-glo-ba-tion \kän-'glō-bā-shən/ n
con-globe \kän-'glōb, 'kän-/ vi con-globed; con-glob-ing: CON-GLOBATE

con-glom-er-ate \kən-'glām-(ə-)rət/ adj [L *conglomeratus*, pp of *conglomerare* to roll together, fr *com-* + *glomerare* to wind into a ball, fr *glomer*, *glomus* ball — more at CLAM]: made up of parts from various sources or of various kinds (an ethnically ~ culture)

con-glom-er-ate \-'rāt, -'rāt/ vt -at-ed; -at-ing vi: ACCUMULATE ~ vi: to gather into a mass or coherent whole (numbers of dull people conglomerated round her — Virginia Woolf) — con-glom-er-a-tive \-'glām-(ə-)rāt-iv, -'rāt-iv/ adj — con-glom-er-a-tor \-'glām-(ə-)rāt-ər/ n

con-glom-er-ate \-(ə-)rāt/ n 1: a composite mass or mixture, specif: rock composed of rounded fragments varying from small pebbles to large boulders in a cement (as of hardened clay) 2: a widely diversified corporation — con-glom-er-atic \kän-'glām-ə-'rāt-ik, 'kän-/ adj

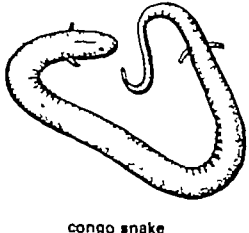
con-glom-er-a-tion \kän-'glām-ə-'rā-shən, 'kän-/ n 1: the act of conglomerating: the state of being conglomerated 2: something conglomerated: a mixed coherent mass

con-glu-ti-nate \kən-'glūt-n-āt, 'kän-/ vb -nat-ed; -nat-ing [L *conglutinus*, pp of *conglutinare* to glue together, fr *com-* + *glutin*, *gluten* glue] vi: to unite by or as if by a glutinous substance ~ vi: to become conglutinated (blood platelets ~ in blood clotting) — con-glu-ti-nation \kän-'glūt-nā-shən, 'kän-/ n

Con-go dye \kän-'gə-/ n [Congo, territory in Africa]: any of various direct azo dyes mostly derived from benzidine

Congo red n: an azo dye $C_{20}H_{12}N_4Na_2O_6S_2$ that is red in alkaline and blue in acid solution and that is used esp as an indicator and as a biological stain

Congo snake n: an elongated bluish black amphibian (*Amphiuma* means) of the southeastern U.S. that has two pairs of very short limbs each with two or three toes — called also Congo eel



Congo snake

con-gou \kän-'gə(-)gū/ n [prob fr Chin (Amoy) *kong-hu* pains taken]: a black tea from China

con-grat-u-late \kän-'grach-ə-lāt, nonstand -'graj-/ vi -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *congratulari*, pp of *congratulari* to wish joy, fr *com-* + *gratulari* to wish joy, fr *gratus* pleasing — more at GRACE] 1: to express pleasure to (a person) on account of success or good fortune 2 archaic: to express sympathetic pleasure at (an event) 3 obs: SALUTE, GREET — con-grat-u-late \-'lāt-ər/ n — con-grat-u-late-to-ry \-(ə-)lā-'tōr-ē, -'tōr-/ adj

con-grat-u-la-tion \kän-'grach-ə-'lā-shən, nonstand -'graj-/ n 1: the act of congratulating 2: a congratulatory expression — usu used in pl

con-gre-gate \-'gənt/ n: one that congregates, specif: a member of a congregation

con-gre-gate \kän-'grē-gāt/ vb -gat-ed, -gat-ing [ME *congregaten*, fr L *congregatus*, pp of *congregare*, fr *com-* + *greg-*, *greg* flock — more at GREGARIOUS] vi: to collect into a group or crowd: ASSEMBLE ~ vi: to come together into a group, crowd, or assembly *syn* see GATHER — con-gre-gate \-'gāt-ər/ n

con-gre-ga-tion \kän-'grē-gā-shən/ n 1 a: an assembly of persons: GATHERING, esp: an assembly of persons met for worship and religious instruction b: a religious community as (1): an organized body of believers in a particular locality (2): a Roman Catholic religious institute with only simple vows (3): a group of monasteries forming an independent subdivision of an order 2: the act or an instance of congregating or bringing together: the state of being congregated 3: a body of cardinals and officials forming an administrative division of the papal curia

con-gre-ga-tion-al \-'shən(-)l, -shən-'l/ adj 1: of or relating to a congregation 2 cap: of or relating to a body of Protestant churches deriving from the English Independents of the 17th century and affirming the essential importance and the autonomy of the local congregation 3: of or relating to church government placing final authority in the assembly of the local congregation — con-gre-ga-tion-al-ism \-'shən(-)l-iz-əm, -shən-'l-iz-/ n, often cap — con-gre-ga-tion-al-ist \-'shən(-)l-ist, -shən-'l-ist/ n or adj, often cap con-gress \kän-'grēs/ n [L *congressus*, fr *congressus*, pp of *congreri* to come together, fr *com-* + *gradi* to go — more at GRADE] 1 a: the act or action of coming together and meeting b: COITUS 2: a formal meeting of delegates for discussion and use action on some question 3: the supreme legislative body of a nation and esp of a republic 4: an association usu made up of delegates from constituent organizations 5: a single meeting or session of a group — con-gres-sion-al \kän-'grēsh(-)n(-)l, -'grēsh(-)n(-)l/ adj — con-gres-sion-al-ly \-'lē-/ adv

con-gress gal-ter n, often cap C [fr. its former popularity with U S congressmen]: an ankle-high shoe with elastic gussets in the sides
con-gressional district n: a territorial division of a state from which a member of the U S House of Representatives is elected
Congressional Medal n: MEDAL OF HONOR

con-gress-man \kän-'grēs-mən/ n: a member of a congress, esp: a member of the U S House of Representatives

con-gress-wom-an \-'grēs-wūm(-)ən/ n: a female member of a congress, esp: a female member of the U S House of Representatives

con-gru-ence \kän-'grü-ən(-)s, 'kän-'grā-wən(-)s/ n 1: the quality or state of agreeing or coinciding 2: a statement that two numbers are congruent with respect to a modulus

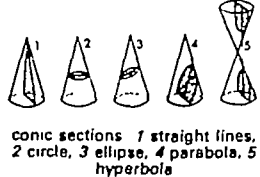
con-gru-en-cy \-'n(-)s(-)ē, -wən-/ n, pl -cies: CONGRUENCE
con-gru-ent \kän-'grü-ənt, 'kän-'grā-wənt/ adj [L *congruent*, *congruens*, pp of *congruere*] 1: CONGRUOUS 2: superposable so as to be coincident throughout 3: having the difference divisible by a given modulus (12 is ~ to 2 (modulo 5) since 12-2=2·5) 4: relating to the melting point at which there coexist for a compound both liquid and solid phases having the same composition — con-gru-ent-ly \-'lē-/ adv

con-gru-ity \kän-'grü-ē-tē, 'kän-/ n, pl -ities 1: the quality or state of being congruent or congruous 2: a point of agreement
con-gru-ous \kän-'grü-wəs/ adj [L *congruus*, fr *congruere* to come together, agree, fr *com-* + *-gruere* (akin to Gk *zachrēē* attacking violently)] 1 a: being in agreement, harmony, or correspondence b: conforming to the circumstances or requirements of a situation: APPROPRIATE (a ~ room to work in — G B Shaw) 2: marked or enhanced by harmonious agreement among constituent elements (a ~ theme in music) *syn* see CONSONANT *ant* incongruous — con-gru-ous-ly \-'lē-/ adv — con-gru-ous-ness n

conic \kän-'ik/ adj 1: CONICAL 2: of or relating to a cone — conic-ly \kän-'nis-ē-/ n

conic n: CONIC SECTION
con-ical \kän-'kal/ adj: resembling a cone esp in shape — con-ical-ly \kän-'k(-)lē/ adv — con-ical-ness \-'k(-)l-ness/ n

conic section n 1: a plane curve, line, or point that is the intersection of or bounds the intersection of a plane and a cone with two nappes 2: a curve generated by a point which always moves so that the ratio of its distance from a fixed point to its distance from a fixed line is constant



conic sections 1 straight lines, 2 circle, 3 ellipse, 4 parabola, 5 hyperbola

con-ild-i-o-phore \kän-'nīd-ē-ə-/ n [NL *condidium* + ISV -phore]: a structure that bears conidia; specif: a specialized hyphal branch that produces successive conidia usu. by abscission — con-ild-i-o-ph-er-ous \-'nīd-ē-'f(-)ə-rəs/ adj

con-ild-i-um \kän-'nīd-ē-əm/ n, pl -ia \-'ē-/ [NL, fr Gk *konis* dust — more at INCINERATE]: an asexual spore produced on a conidlophore — con-ild-i-al \-'ē-/ adj

con-ifer \kän-'ə-fər also 'kō-nə-/ n (denov. of L *conifer* cone-bearing, fr *conus* cone + -fer) of an order of the Coniferales of mostly evergreen trees and shrubs including forms (as pines) with true

ment arrived at by most of those concerned (the ~ was to abandon the project)

con-sent \kən-'sent\ *vi* [ME *consentien*, fr. L *consentire*, fr. *com-* + *sentire* to feel — more at *SENSE*] 1 *archaic*: to be in concord in opinion or sentiment 2: to give assent or approval: AGREE *syn* see *ASSENT* *ant* dissent — *con-sent-ing-ly* \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

con-sent *n* 1: compliance in or approval of what is done or proposed by another: ACQUESCENCE (he shall have power, by and with the advice and ~ of the Senate, to make treaties — *U.S. Constitution*) 2: agreement as to action or opinion; *specif*: voluntary agreement by a people to organize a civil society and give authority to the government — *con-sent-er* *n*

con-sen-ta-neous \kən(t)-sən-'tā-nē-əs, kən-sen-\ *adj* [L *consentaneus*, fr. *consentire* to agree] 1: expressing agreement: SUITED 2: done or made by the consent of all — *con-sen-ta-neous-ly* *adv*

con-se-quence \kən(t)-sə-'kwen(t)s, -si-'kwən(t)s\ *n* 1: something produced by a cause or necessarily following from a set of conditions 2: a conclusion that results from reason or argument 3 *a*: importance with respect to power to produce an effect: MOMENT *b*: social importance 4: the appearance of importance, *esp*: SELF-IMPORTANCE *syn* 1 see *EFFECT* *ant* antecedent 2 see *IMPLICATION* — *In consequence*: as a result: CONSEQUENTLY

con-se-quent \-kwɒnt-, -kwent\ *n* 1 *a*: DEDUCTION 2 *b*: the conclusion of a conditional sentence 2: the second term of a ratio

con-se-quent *adj* [MF, fr. L *consequent*, *consequens*, *pp* of *consequi* to follow along, fr. *com-* + *sequi* to follow — more at *SUE*] 1: following as a result or effect (removal of the trees and ~ exposure to sun, rain and wind... may cause serious degradation of the soil — C. J. Taylor) 2: observing logical sequence: RATIONAL *con-se-quent-ial* \kən(t)-sə-'kwen-chəl\ *adj* 1: CONSEQUENT 2: of the nature of a secondary result: INDIRECT 3: having significant consequences: IMPORTANT (a grave and ~ event) 4: SELF-IMPORTANT — *con-se-quent-ial-ly* \-kwən-che-'l-əl-ē\ *adv* — *con-se-quent-ial-ly* \-kwəch-(ə)-lē\ *adv* — *con-se-quent-ial-ness* \-kwən-chəl-nəs\ *n*

con-se-quent-ly \-kwent-lē-, -kwent-\ *adv*: as a result: in view of the foregoing: ACCORDINGLY

con-ser-van-cy \kən-'sɜr-vən-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies [alter of obs *conservacy*, fr. AF *conserv*, fr. ML *conservatio*, fr. L *conservatus*, *pp*] 1 *Brit*: a board regulating fisheries and navigation in a river or port 2 *a*: CONSERVATION *b*: an organization or area designated to conserve and protect natural resources

con-ser-vat-ion \kən(t)-sɜr-'vā-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *conservatio*, *conservatio*, fr. *conservatus*, *pp* of *conservare*] 1: a careful preservation and protection of something; *esp*: planned management of a natural resource to prevent exploitation, destruction, or neglect 2: the process of conserving a quantity — *con-ser-vat-ion-al* \-shnəl-, -shən-'l\ *adj*

con-ser-vat-ion-ist \-sh(ə)-nəst\ *n*: one who advocates conservation *esp* of natural resources

conservation of charge: a principle in physics the total electric charge of an isolated system remains constant irrespective of whatever internal changes may take place

conservation of energy: a principle in physics the total energy of an isolated system remains constant irrespective of whatever internal changes may take place with energy disappearing in one form reappearing in another

conservation of mass: a principle in classical physics the total mass of any material system is neither increased nor diminished by reactions between the parts — called also *conservation of matter*

con-ser-vat-ism \kən-'sɜr-və-tiz-əm\ *n* 1 *a*: disposition in politics to preserve what is established *b*: a political philosophy based on tradition and social stability, stressing established institutions, and preferring gradual development to abrupt change 2 *cap*: the principles and policies of a Conservative party *b*: the Conservative party 3: the tendency to prefer an existing situation to change

con-ser-vat-ive \kən-'sɜr-vət-iv\ *adj* 1: PRESERVATIVE 2 *a*: of or relating to a philosophy of conservatism *b* *cap*: of or constituting a political party professing the principles of conservatism as (1): of or constituting a party of the United Kingdom advocating support of established institutions (2): Progressive Conservative 3 *a*: tending or disposed to maintain existing views, conditions, or institutions: TRADITIONAL *b*: MODERATE, CAUTIOUS *c*: marked by or relating to traditional norms of taste, elegance, style, or manners (a ~ suit) 4: of or relating to Conservative Judaism — *con-ser-vat-ive-ly* *adv* — *con-ser-vat-ive-ness* *n*

conservative *n* 1 *a*: an adherent or advocate of political conservatism *b* *cap*: a member or supporter of a conservative political party 2 *a*: one who adheres to traditional methods or views *b*: a cautious or discreet person

Conservative Judaism *n*: Judaism as practiced *esp* among some US Jews with adherence to the Torah and Talmud but with allowance for some departures in keeping with differing times and circumstances — compare *ORTHODOX JUDAISM*

con-ser-vat-ize \-tīz-, -tīz-\ *vt*: to grow conservative ~ *vi*: to make conservative (unions are being ~ed — Theodore Levitt)

con-ser-vat-oir \kən-'sɜr-və-'twār\ *n* [F, fr. It *conservatorio*]: CONSERVATORY 2

con-ser-vat-ory \kən-'sɜr-vət-ər-, -tō(ə)r-, kən(t)-sɜr-'vāt-ər\ *n* 1 *a*: one that preserves from injury or violation: PROTECTOR *b*: one that is responsible for the care, restoration, and repair of museum articles 2: a person, official, or institution designated to take over and protect the interests of an incompetent 3: an official charged with the protection of something affecting public welfare and interests — *con-ser-vat-ory-ial* \kən-'sɜr-və-'tōr-ē-əl, -l\ *adj*

con-ser-vat-ory \kən-'sɜr-və-'tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ *n*, *pl* -ries 1: a greenhouse for growing or displaying plants 2 [It *conservatorio* home for foundlings, music school, fr. L *conservatus*, *pp*]: a school specializing in one of the fine arts (a music ~)

con-serve \kən-'sɜrv\ *vi* *con-served*; *con-serv-ing* [ME *conserven*, fr. MF *conservier*, fr. L *conservare*, fr. *com-* + *servare* to keep, guard, observe, akin to OE *searu* armor, Av *haurwahi* he guards] 1: to keep in a safe or sound state (he ~ed and enlarged the estate he inherited); *esp*: to avoid wasteful or destructive use of (~ natural resources) 2: to preserve with sugar 3: to maintain (a quantity) constant during a process of chemical or physical change *syn* see *SAVE* — *con-ser-ver* *n*

con-serve \kən-'sɜrv\ *n* 1: SWEETMEAT, *esp*: a candied fruit 2: PRESERVE, *specif*: one prepared from a mixture of fruits

con-sid-er \kən-'sɪd-ər\ *vb* *con-sid-ered*, *con-sid-er-ing* \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *consideren*, fr. MF *considerer*, fr. L *considerare*, lit., to observe the stars, fr. *com-* + *sider*, *sider* star — more at *SIDEREAL*] *vi* 1: to think about with care or caution 2: to regard or treat in an attentive, solicitous, or kindly way (he ~ed her every wish) 3: to gaze on steadily or reflectively 4: to come to judge or classify (~ thrift essential) 5: REGARD (his works are well ~ed abroad) 6: SUPPOSE ~ *vi*: REFLECT, DELIBERATE (paused a moment to ~)

syn CONSIDER, STUDY, CONTEMPLATE, WEIGH *shared meaning element*: to apply one's mind to something in order to increase one's knowledge or understanding of it or to reach a decision about it

con-sid-er-able \-'sɪd-ər-(ə)-bəl, -sɪd-rə-bəl\ *adj* 1: worth consideration: SIGNIFICANT 2: large in extent or degree (a ~ number) — *con-sid-er-a-bly* \-blē\ *adv*

considerable *n*: a considerable amount, degree, or extent

con-sid-er-ate \kən-'sɪd-(ə)-rət\ *adj* 1: marked by or given to careful consideration: CIRCUMSPECT 2: thoughtful of the rights and feelings of others *syn* see *THOUGHTFUL* *ant* inconsiderate — *con-sid-er-at-ely* *adv* — *con-sid-er-ate-ness* *n*

con-sid-er-ation \kən-'sɪd-(ə)-rā-shən\ *n* 1: continuous and careful thought (after long ~ he agreed to their requests) 2 *a*: something considered as a ground: REASON *b*: a taking into account 3: thoughtful and sympathetic regard 4: an opinion obtained by reflection 5: ESTEEM, REGARD (the family built themselves a large, ugly villa... and became people of ~ — V. S. Pritchett) 6 *a*: RECOMPENSE, PAYMENT *b*: the inducement to a contract or other legal transaction, *specif*: an act or forbearance or the promise thereof done or given by one party in return for the act or promise of another — *In consideration of*: as payment or recompense for (a small fee *In consideration of* many kind services)

con-sid-ered \kən-'sɪd-əd\ *adj* 1: matured by extended deliberative thought (his ~ opinion) 2: regarded with respect or esteem

con-sid-er-ing \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ *prep*: in view of: taking into account (he did well ~ his limitations)

considering *conj*: inasmuch as (~ he was new at the job, he did quite well)

con-sign \kən-'sɪn\ *vb* [MF *consigner*, fr. L *consignare*, fr. *com-* + *signum* sign, mark, seal] *vi* 1: to give over to another's care 2: to give, transfer, or deliver into the hands or control of another; also: to assign as a destination or end (~ed his books to the devil) 3: to send or address to an agent to be cared for or sold ~ *vi*, *obv*: AGREE, SUBMIT *syn* see *COMMIT* — *con-sign-able* \-'sɪ-nə-bəl\ *adj* — *con-sign-a-tion* \kən-'sɪ-nā-shən, kən(t)-sɪ-'n\ *n* — *con-sign-er* \kən-'sɪ-n(ə)r-, kən-'sɪ-, kən-'sɪ-\ *n*

con-sign-ee \kən(t)-sɪ-'nē, kən-'sɪ-, kən-'sɪ-\ *n*: one to whom something is consigned or shipped

con-sign-ment \kən-'sɪn-mənt\ *n* 1: the act or process of consigning 2: something consigned *esp* in a single shipment — *on consignment*: shipped to a dealer who pays only for what he sells and who may return what is unsold (goods shipped *on consignment*)

consignment *adj*: of, relating to, or received as goods on consignment (a ~ sale)

con-sist \kən-'sɪst\ *vi* [MF & L, MF *consistere*, fr. L *consistere*, lit., to stand together, fr. *com-* + *sistere* to take a stand, akin to L *stare* to stand — more at *STAND*] 1: LIE RESIDE — used with *in* (liberty ~ in the absence of obstructions — A. E. Housman) 2 *archaic* *a*: EXIST, BE *b*: to be capable of existing 3: to become made up — used with *of* (breakfast ~ed of cereal, milk, and fruit) 4: to be consistent (it ~s with the facts)

con-sist \kən-'sɪst\ *n*: makeup or composition (as of coal sizes or a railroad train) by classes, types, or grades and arrangement

con-sis-tence \kən-'sɪs-tən(t)s\ *n*: CONSISTENCY

con-sis-ten-cy \kən(t)-sɪ-'tən-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies 1 *a* *archaic*: condition of adhering together: firmness of material substance *b*: firmness of constitution or character: PERSISTENCY 2: degree of firmness, density, viscosity, or resistance to movement or separation of constituent particles (boil the juice to the ~ of a thick syrup) 3 *a*: agreement or harmony of parts or features to one another or a whole: CORRESPONDENCE, *specif*: ability to be asserted together without contradiction *b*: harmony of conduct or practice with profession (followed his own advice with ~)

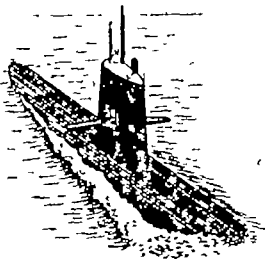
con-sis-tent \kən-'sɪs-tənt\ *adj* [L *consistens*, *consistens*, *pp* of *consistere*] 1 *archaic*: possessing firmness or coherence 2 *a*: marked by harmonious regularity or steady continuity: free from irregularity, variation, or contradiction (a ~ style in painting) *b*: showing steady conformity to character, profession, belief, or custom (a very ~ man, consistently bad-tempered) 3: tending to be arbitrarily close to the true value of the parameter estimated as the sample becomes large (a ~ statistical estimator) *syn* see *CONSONANT*

con-sis-tent-ly \kən-'sɪs-tənt-ē-, -tōr-, kən-'sɪ-\ *adv*: of or relating to a consistency

con-sis-to-ry \kən-'sɪs-(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries [ME *consistorie*, fr. MF, fr. ML & LL: *consistorium* church tribunal, fr. LL, imperial coun-

ə about * kitten ər further ə back ā bake ī cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift ī trip ī life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw of coin th thin th thus
ū loot ū foot y yet yū few yu funous zh vision

tissue of stellate or spindle-shaped cells with interlacing processes that pervades, supports, and binds together other tissues and forms ligaments, tendons, and aponeuroses
con-nex-ion \kə-'nek-shən/ chiefly Brit var of **CONNECTION**
conning tower *n* 1: an armored pilothouse (as on a battleship)
 2: a raised structure on the deck of a submarine used as an observation post and often as an entrance to the vessel



conning tower 2

con-nip-tion \kə-'nip-shən/ *n* [origin unknown]: a fit of rage, hysteria, or alarm

con-niv-ence \kə-'ni-vən(t)s/ *n*: the act of conniving; esp: knowledge of and active or passive consent to wrongdoing

con-niv-e \kə-'niv/ *vi* **con-niv-ed**, **con-niv-ing** [F or L, F *connivere*, fr L *conivere*, *conivere* to close the eyes, *conivere*, fr *com-* + *nivere* (akin to *nictare* to wink); akin to OE & OHG *hnigan* to bow, L *nictare* to beckon] 1: to pretend ignorance of or fail to take action against something one ought to oppose 2 *a*: to be indulgent or in secret sympathy: **WINK** *b*: to cooperate secretly or have a secret understanding 3: **CONSPIRE**, **INTRIGUE**—**con-niv-er** *n*

con-ni-vent \-'ni-vən(t)/ *adj* [L *convenire*, *convenire*, prp of *conivere*] 1: converging but not fused (~stamens)

con-niv-ery \-'niv-(ə-)rē/ *n*: the practice of conniving
con-nols-aur \kən-'nɔl-səʊ/ also \-'sɔl-(ə)r/ *n* [obs. F (now *connaissanceur*), fr OF *connaissanceur*, fr *connoître* to know, fr L *cognoscere*—more at **COGNITION**] 1: **EXPERT** esp: one who understands the details, technique, or principles of an art and is competent to act as a critical judge 2: one who enjoys with discrimination and appreciation of subtleties (a ~ of fine wines)—**con-nols-aur-ship** \-'ship/ *n*

con-no-ta-tion \kən-'tā-shən/ *n* 1 *a*: the suggesting of a meaning by a word apart from the thing it explicitly names or describes *b*: something suggested by a word or thing: **IMPLICATION** (the ~s of comfort that surrounded that old chair) 2: the signification of something (that abuse of logic which consists in moving counters about as if they were known entities with a fixed ~—W R Inge) 3: the property or properties connoted by a term in logic—**con-no-ta-tion-al** \-'shən(-l)/ *adj*

con-no-ta-tive \kən-'tā-tiv/ *adj* 1: connoting or tending to connote 2: relating to connotation—**con-no-ta-tive-ly** *adv*

con-note \kə-'nōt, kə-'vi/ *vi* **con-noted**, **con-not-ing** [ML *connotare*, fr L *com-* + *notare* to note] 1: to convey in addition to exact explicit meaning (all the misery that poverty ~s) 2: to be associated with or inseparable from as a consequence or concomitant (the remorse so often connoted by guilt) 3: to imply or indicate as a logically essential attribute of something denoted *syn* see **DENOTE**

con-nu-bi-al \kə-'ny(ə)-bi-əl/ *adj* [L *conubialis*, fr. *conubium*, *conubium* marriage, fr *com-* + *nubere* to marry—more at **NUPTIAL**] 1: of or relating to the married state: **CONJUGAL** *syn* see **MATRIMONIAL** 2: **con-nu-bi-ale-m** \-'bē-ə-liz-əm/ *n*—**con-nu-bi-ali-ty** \-'ny(ə)-bi-ə-lī-tē/ *n*—**con-nu-bi-ali-ly** \-'ny(ə)-bi-ə-lī/ *adv*

con-odont \kə-'nɔ-dənt/ *n* [ISV *con-* (fr Gk *kónas* cone) + *-odont*] 1: a Paleozoic fossil that may consist of the teeth of an extinct cyclostome or more probably the remains of an invertebrate

co-nold \kə-'nɔld/ or **co-nol-dal** \kə-'nɔld(-l)/ *adj* 1: shaped like or nearly like a cone—**conold** *n*

con-quer \kən-'kɔr/ *vb* **con-quired**, **con-quer-ing** \kə-'(ə-)rɪŋ/ [ME *conqueren* to acquire, conquer, fr OF *conquerre*, fr (assumed) VL *conquerere*, fr L *conquerere* to search for, collect, fr *com-* + *querere* to ask, search] *vt* 1: to gain or acquire by force of arms: **SUBJUGATE** 2: to overcome by force of arms, **VANQUISH** 3: to gain mastery over or win by overcoming obstacles or opposition (~ed the mountain) after ~ing movies and television, he decided to write for the stage 4: to overcome by mental or moral power: **SURMOUNT** (~ed her fear) ~ *vi*: to be victorious—**con-quer-or** \-'kɔr-(ə)r/ *n*

con-quest \kən-'kwɛst, kən-, kən-'kwɛst/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr (assumed) VL *conquestus*, alter of L *conquisitus*, pp of *conquirere*] 1: the act or process of conquering 2 *a*: something conquered, esp: territory appropriated in war *b*: a person whose favor or hand has been won *syn* see **VICTORY**

con-qui-en \kən-'kē-ən/ *n* [MexSp *con quien*—more at **COONCAN**] 1: a card game for two played with 40 cards from which all games of rummy developed

con-quis-ta-dor \kən-'kɛs-tə-'dɔr(ə), kən-'k(w)h-s-, kən-/ *n* pl **con-quis-ta-dor-es** \-'dɔr(-ɛz, -'dɔr-əs, -'dɔr-, kən-, kən-'k(w)h-s- or **con-quis-ta-dors** [Sp, deriv of L *conquerere*] 1: one that conquers, *specif*: a leader in the Spanish conquest of America and esp of Mexico and Peru in the 16th century

cons *abbr* 1 **consecrated** 2 **conservative** 3 **consigned**, **consignment** 4 **consolidated** 5 **consol** 6 **consistent** 7 **constitution** 8 **construction** 9 **consul** 10 **consulting**

con-san-gui-ne \kən-'sæn-gwɪn, kən-/ *adj*: **CONSAANGUINEOUS**

con-san-gui-ne-ous \kən-'sæn-'gwɪn-ē-s-, -sæn-/ *adj* [L *consanguineus*, fr *com-* + *sanguis*, *sanguis* blood—more at **SANGUINE**] 1: of the same blood or origin, *specif*: descended from the same ancestor—**con-san-gui-ne-ous-ly** *adv*

con-san-gui-ni-ty \-'gwɪn-sī-tē/ *n*, pl *-ties* 1: the quality or state of being consanguineous 2: a close relation or connection: **AFFINITY**

con-sci-ence \kən-'chən(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr L *conscientia*, fr *conscient-*, *consciens*, prp of *conscire* to be conscious, be conscious of guilt, fr *com-* + *scire* to know—more at **SCIENCE**] 1 *a*: the sense or consciousness of the moral goodness or blameworthiness of one's own conduct, intentions, or character together with a feeling of obligation to do right or be good *b*: a faculty, power, or principle enjoining good acts *c*: the part of the superego in psychoanalysis that transmits commands and admonitions to the ego 2 *archaic*: **CONSCIOUSNESS** 3: conformity to the dictates of conscience: **CONSCIENTIOUSNESS** 4: sensitive regard for fairness or justice: **SCRUPLE**—**con-sci-ence-less** \-'ləs/ *adj*—in all **con-sci-ence** or in **con-sci-ence**: in all fairness

conscience money *n*: money paid us, anonymously to relieve the conscience by restoring what has been wrongfully acquired

con-sci-en-tious \kən-'chē-'en-choʊ/ *adj* 1: governed by or conforming to the dictates of conscience: **SCRUPULOUS** (a ~ public servant) 2: **METICULOUS**, **CAREFUL** (a ~ listener) *syn* see **UPRIGHT** *ant* **unconscientious**, **unscrupulous**—**con-sci-en-tious-ly** *adv*—**con-sci-en-tious-ness** *n*

conscientious objection *n*: objection on moral or religious grounds (as to service in the armed forces or to bearing arms)

conscientious objector *n*: one who refuses to serve in the armed forces or bear arms on the grounds of moral or religious principles

con-sci-o-na-ble \kən-'chə-(ə-)nə-bəl/ *adj* [Irreg. fr *conscience*]: **CONSCIENTIOUS**

con-sci-ous \kən-'chəʊ/ *adj* [L *conscius*, fr. *com-* + *scire* to know] 1 *archaic*: sharing another's knowledge or awareness of an inward state or outward fact 2: perceiving, apprehending, or noticing with a degree of controlled thought or observation 3: personally felt (~ guilt) 4: capable of or marked by thought, will, design, or perception 5: **SELF-CONSCIOUS** 6: having mental faculties undulled by sleep, faintness, or stupor: **AWAKE** (became ~ after the anesthesia wore off) 7: done or acting with critical awareness (made a ~ effort to avoid the same mistakes) 8 *a*: likely to notice, consider, or appraise (a bargain-conscious shopper) *b*: being concerned or interested (a budget-conscious businessman) *c*: marked by strong feelings or notions (a race-conscious society) *syn* see **AWARE** *ant* **unconscious**—**con-sci-ous-ly** *adv*

consciousness *n*: **CONSCIOUSNESS**

con-sci-ous-ness \kən-'chəʊ-səs/ *n* 1 *a*: the quality or state of being aware esp of something within oneself *b*: the state or fact of being conscious of an external object, state, or fact *c*: **CONCERN AWARENESS** (race ~) 2: the state of being characterized by sensation, emotion, volition, and thought: **MIND** 3: the totality of conscious states of an individual 4: the normal state of conscious life 5: the upper level of mental life of which the person is aware as contrasted with unconscious processes

con-scri-be \kən-'skri-b(ə)/ *vi* **con-scribed**, **con-scrib-ing** [L *conscribere* to enroll] 1: **LIMIT**, **CIRCUMSCRIBE** (ill-health ~scribed the force of his intentions—*Times Lit. Supp.*) 2: to enlist forcibly: **CONSCRIPT**

con-script \kən-'skript/ *adj* [MF, fr L *conscriptus*, pp of *conscribere* to enroll, fr *com-* + *scribere* to write—more at **SCRIBE**] 1: enrolled into service by compulsion: **DRAFTED** 2: made up of conscripted persons

conscript *n*: a conscripted person (as a military recruit)

con-script \kən-'skript/ *vi*: to enroll into service by compulsion: **DRAFT** (was ~ed into the army)

con-scrip-tion \kən-'skrip-shən/ *n* 1: compulsory enrollment of persons esp for military service: **DRAFT** 2: a forced contribution (as of money) imposed by a government in time of emergency (as war)

con-se-crate \kən-(t)-sə-'krāt/ *adj*: dedicated to a sacred purpose: **HALLOWED**

con-se-crate *vi* **-crated**, **-crat-ing** [ME *consecraten*, fr L *consecrare*, pp of *consecrare*, fr *com-* + *sacrare* to consecrate—more at **SACRED**] 1: to induct (a person) into a permanent office with a religious rite; *specif*: to ordain to the office of bishop 2 *a*: to make or declare sacred, *specif*: to devote irrevocably to the worship of God by a solemn ceremony *b*: to effect the liturgical transubstantiation of (eucharistic bread and wine) *c*: to devote to a purpose with deep solemnity or dedication 3: to make inviolable or venerable (principles consecrated by the weight of history) *syn* see **DEVOTE**—**con-se-cra-tory** \-'krāt-(i)/ *adj*—**con-se-cra-tor** \-'krāt-(ə)r/ *n*—**con-se-cra-tor-y** \-'krāt-(i)-sī-'krā-tōr(-ē, -tōr-ə)/ *adj*

con-se-cra-tion \kən-(t)-sə-'krā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or ceremony of consecrating 2: the state of being consecrated 3 *cup*: the part of a Communion rite in which the bread and wine are consecrated

con-se-cu-tion \kən-(t)-sī-'kyū-shən/ *n* [L *consecutio*, *consecutio*, fr *consequi* to follow along—more at **CONSEQUENT**]: **SEQUENCE**

con-se-cu-tive \kən-'sek-(y)ət-iv/ *adj*: following one after the other in order without gaps: **CONTINUOUS**—**con-se-cu-tive-ly** *adv*—**con-se-cu-tive-ness** *n*

syn **CONSECUTIVE** **SUCCESSIVE** *shared meaning element*: following one after the other *ant* **inconsecutive**

con-sen-sual \kən-'sench-(ə-)wəl, -sen-'chəl/ *adj* [L *consensus* + *E* -*al*] 1: existing or made by mutual consent without an act of writing (a ~ contract) 2: relating to or being the constructive pupillary response of an eye that is covered when the other eye is exposed to light—**con-sen-sual-ly** \-'li/ *adv*

con-sen-sus \kən-'sent-(i)-səs/ *n* [L, fr *consensus*, pp of *consentire*] 1: group solidarity in sentiment and belief 2 *a*: general agreement: **UNANIMITY** (the ~ of their opinion, based on reports that had drifted back from the border—John Hersey) *b*: the judg-

stared at each other in ~, and neither knew what to do — Pearl Buck

consti-pate \kən(t)-sī-pāt/ *vi* -pat-ed; -pat-ing [ML *constipatus*, pp of *constipare*, fr *L.* to crowd together, fr *com-* + *stipare* to press together → more at **STIFF**] 1: to make constive: cause constipation 2: to make immobile, inactive, or dull: STULTIFY (so much clutter . . . will tend to ~ the novel's working order — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

consti-pation \kən(t)-stī-pā-shən/ *n* 1: abnormally delayed or infrequent passage of dry hardened feces 2: STULTIFICATION

consti-tu-ent \kən-stī-ch(-ə)-wən-sē/ *n*, *pl* -cles 1 *a*: a body of citizens entitled to elect a representative to a legislative or other public body *b*: the residents in an electoral district *c*: an electoral district 2 *a*: a group or body that patronizes, supports, or offers representation (there was no ~ of millionaires to back him) *b*: the people involved in or served by an organization (as a business or institution) (the big dailies and urban TV stations are in touch with the special problems of their own constituencies — J. P. Lyford)

consti-tu-ent \kən-stī-ch(-ə)-wən-t/ *n* [F *constituant*, fr MF, fr prp of *constituere* to constitute, fr *L.* *constituere*] 1: one who authorizes another to act for him: PRINCIPAL 2: an essential part: COMPONENT, ELEMENT 3: one of two or more linguistic forms that enter into a construction or a compound and are either immediate (as *he* and *writes* reviews in the construction "he writes reviews") or ultimate (as *he*, *write*, *-s*, *review*, and *-s* in the same construction) 4 *a*: one of a group who elects another to represent him in a public office *b*: a resident in a constituency *syn* see ELEMENT *ant* whole, aggregate

constituent *adj* [L *constituent*, *constituens*, pp of *constituere*] 1: serving to form, compose, or make up a unit or whole: COMPONENT 2: having the power to create a government or frame or amend a constitution (a ~ assembly) — *constituent-ly* *adv*

consti-tute \kən(t)-stī-(y)ūt/ *vt* -tut-ed, -tut-ing [L *constituere*, pp of *constituere* to set up, constitute, fr *com-* + *statuere* to set — more at **STATUTE**] 1: to appoint to an office, function, or dignity 2: to set up: ESTABLISH *as a*: ENACT *b*: FOUND *c*: (1) to give due or lawful form to (2) to legally process 3: to make up: FORM, COMPOSE (twelve months ~ a year) (high school dropouts who ~ a major problem in large city slums — J. B. Conant)

con-sti-tu-tion \kən(t)-stī-(y)ū-shən/ *n* 1: an established law or custom: ORDINANCE 2: the act of establishing, making, or setting up 3 *a*: the physical makeup of the individual comprising inherited qualities modified by environment *b*: the structure, composition, physical makeup, or nature of something 4: the mode in which a state or society is organized, esp: the manner in which sovereign power is distributed 5 *a*: the basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it *b*: a written instrument embodying the rules of a political or social organization *syn* see **PHYSIQUE** — *con-sti-tu-tion-less* \-lās/ *adj*

con-sti-tu-tion-al \-shən-l, -shən-ē/ *adj* 1: relating to, inherent in, or affecting the constitution of body or mind 2: of, relating to, or entering into the fundamental makeup of something: ESSENTIAL 3: being in accordance with or authorized by the constitution of a state or society (a ~ government) 4: regulated by or ruling according to a constitution (a ~ monarchy) 5: of or relating to a constitution 6: loyal to or supporting an established constitution or form of government

constitutional *n*: a walk taken for one's health
con-sti-tu-tion-al-ism \-jī-z-əm/ *n*: adherence to or government according to constitutional principles; also: a constitutional system of government — *con-sti-tu-tion-al-ist* \-st/ *n*
con-sti-tu-tion-al-ity \-(y)ū-shə-nāl-ē-tē/ *n*: the quality or state of being constitutional, esp: accordance with the provisions of a constitution (questioned the ~ of the law)

con-sti-tu-tion-al-ize \-(y)ū-shə-nāl-īz, -shən-ē-lē/ *vi* -ized, -iz-ing: to provide with a constitution: organize along constitutional principles — *con-sti-tu-tion-al-iza-tion* \-(y)ū-shə-nāl-ē-zā-shən, -shən-ē-lē/ *n*

con-sti-tu-tion-al-ly \-(y)ū-shə-nāl-ē, -shən-ē-lē/ *adv* 1 *a*: in accordance with one's constitution (~ unable to grasp subtleties) *b*: in structure, composition, or constitution (despite repeated heatings the material remained ~ the same) 2: in accordance with a political constitution (was not ~ eligible to fill the office)

con-sti-tu-tive \kən(t)-stī-(y)ū-tīv, -kən-stīch-ē-tīv/ *adj* 1: having the power to enact or establish: CONSTRUCTIVE 2: CONSTITUTENT, ESSENTIAL 3: relating to or dependent on constitution (a ~ property of all electrolytes) — *con-sti-tu-tive-ly* *adv*

constr *abbr* construction

con-strain \kən-'strān/ *vt* [ME *constrainen*, fr MF *constraindre*, fr *L.* *constringere* to constrict, constrain, fr *com-* + *stringere* to draw tight — more at **STRAIN**] 1 *a*: to force by imposed structure, restriction, or limitation *b*: to restrict the motion of (a mechanical body) to a particular mode 2: to force or produce in an unnatural or strained manner (a ~ed smile) 3: to secure by or as if by bonds: CONFINE (when winter frosts ~ the field with cold — John Dryden) 4: to bring into narrow compass, also: to clasp tightly 5: to hold back by or as if by force (~ing my mind not to wander from the task — Charles Dickens) *syn* see **FORCE** — *con-strained-ly* \-'strā-nəd-lē, -'strān-dē/ *adv*

con-straint \kən-'strānt/ *n* [ME, fr MF *constrainte*, fr *constraindre*] 1 *a*: the act of constraining *b*: the state of being checked, restricted, or compelled to avoid or perform some action (the ~ and monotony of a monastic life — Matthew Arnold) *c*: a constraining agency or force: CHECK (put legal ~ on the board's activities) 2 *a*: repression of one's own feelings, behavior, or actions *b*: a sense of being constrained: EMBARRASSMENT

con-stric-tive \kən-'strīktīv/ *adj* [L *constrictus*, pp of *constringere*] *vt* 1 *a*: to make narrow by drawing together or squeezing *b*: COM-PRESS, SQUEEZE (~ a nerve) 2: to stultify, stop, or cause to falter: INHIBIT ~ *vi*: to become constricted *syn* see **CONTRACT** — *con-stric-tive-ly* \-'strīkt-ēv/ *adv*

con-stric-tion \-'strīkt-shən/ *n* 1: an act or product of constricting 2: the quality or state of being constricted 3: something that constricts

con-stric-tor \-'strīkt-ər/ *n* 1: one that constricts 2: a muscle that contracts a cavity or orifice or compresses an organ 3: a snake (as a boa constrictor) that kills prey by compression in its coils

con-stringe \kən-'strɪŋj/ *vi* con stringed, con-string-ing [L *constringere*] 1: CONSTRUCT 2: to cause to shrink (cold ~s the pores) — *con-strin-gent* \-'strɪŋ-jənt/ *adj*

con-stru-able \kən-'strū-ə-bəl/ *adj*: that may be construed

con-struct \kən-'strʌkt/ *vt* [L *construere*, pp of *construere*, fr *com-* + *struere* to build — more at **STRUCTURE**] 1: to make or form by combining parts: BUILD 2: to set in logical order 3: to draw (a geometrical figure) with suitable instruments and under specified conditions — *con-struct-ible* \-'strʌkt-ə-bəl/ *adj* — *con-struct-ur* \-'tər/ *n*

con-struct \kən-'strʌkt/ *n*: something constructed esp. by mental synthesis (form a ~ of a physical object by mentally assembling and integrating sense-data)

con-struc-tion \kən-'strʌk-shən/ *n* 1: the arrangement and connection of words or groups of words in a sentence: syntactical arrangement 2: the process, art, or manner of constructing; also: a thing constructed 3: the act or result of construing, interpreting, or explaining 4: a sculptural creation that is put together out of separate pieces of often disparate materials — *con-struc-tion-al* \-'shən-l, -shən-ē/ *adj* — *con-struc-tion-al-ly* \-'ē/ *adv*

con-struc-tion-ist \-'sh(-ə)-nɪst/ *n*: one who construes a legal document (as the U.S. Constitution) in a specific way (a strict ~)

construction paper *n*: colored paper suitable for crayon or ink drawings and watercolors and for making cutouts

con-struc-tive \kən-'strʌk-tīv/ *adj* 1: declared such by judicial construction or interpretation (~ fraud) 2: of or relating to construction 3: promoting improvement or development (~ criticism) — *con-struc-tive-ly* *adv* — *con-struc-tive-ness* *n*

con-struc-tiv-ism \kən-'strʌk-tīv-iz-əm/ *n* 1: a nonobjective art movement originating in Russia and concerned with formal organization of planes and expression of volume in terms of modern industrial materials (as glass and plastic) 2: an abstract style of stage setting that employs skeletal structures instead of realistic props — *con-struc-tiv-ist* \-'tīv-ist/ *adj* or *n*

con-strue \kən-'strū/ *vt* con-strued, con-stru-ing [ME *construen*, fr LL *construere* fr *L.* to construct] *vi* 1: to analyze the arrangement and connection of words in (a sentence or sentence part) 2: to understand or explain the sense or intention of (usu in a particular way or with respect to a given set of circumstances) (~ed my actions as hostile) ~ *vi*: to construe a sentence or sentence part esp in connection with translating

con-strue \kən-'strū/ *n*: an act of construing esp. by piecemeal translation, also: the translated version resulting from such an act **con-sub-stan-tial** \kən(t)-səb-'stān-chəl/ *adj* [LL *consubstantialis*, fr *L.* *com-* + *substantia* substance]: of the same substance **con-sub-stan-tia-tion** \kən(t)-səb-'stān-chē-'ā-shən/ *n*: the actual substantial presence and combination of the body of Christ with the eucharistic bread and wine according to a teaching associated with Martin Luther

con-sue-tude \kən-'swi-t(y)ūd, kən-'sū-ə/ *n* [ME, fr *L.* *consuetudo* — more at **CUSTOM**]: social usage: CUSTOM — *con-sue-tu-dinary* \kən(t)-swi-t(y)ūd-ē-er-ē, kən-'sū-ə-ē/ *adj*

con-sul \kən(t)-səl/ *n* [ME, fr *L.* *consulere* to consult] 1 *a*: either of two annually elected chief magistrates of the Roman republic *b*: one of three chief magistrates of the French republic from 1799 to 1804 2: an official appointed by a government to reside in a foreign country to represent the commercial interests of citizens of the appointing country. — *con-sul-er* \-(ə)-lər/ *adj* — *con-sul-ship* \-'səl-'shɪp/ *n*

con-sul-ate \-(ə)-lāt/ *n* 1: a government by consuls 2: the office, term of office, or jurisdiction of a consul 3: the residence or official premises of a consul

consulate general *n*, *pl* **consulates general**: the residence, office, or jurisdiction of a consul general

consul general *n*, *pl* **consuls general**: a consul of the first rank stationed in an important place or having jurisdiction in several places or over several consuls

con-sult \kən-'sʌlt/ *vb* [MF or *L.* MF *consultare*, fr *L.* *consultare*, fr *consultus*, pp of *consultare* to deliberate, counsel, consult] *vi* 1 *a*: to ask the advice or opinion of (~ a doctor) *b*: to refer to (~ a dictionary) 2: to have regard to: CONSIDER ~ *vi* 1: to consult an individual 2: to deliberate together: CONFER 3: to serve as a consultant — *con-sult-er* *n*

con-sult \kən-'sʌlt, 'kʌn-/ *n*: CONSULTATION
con-sult-an-cy \kən-'sʌlt-ən-sē/ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: an agency that provides consulting services 2: CONSULTATION

con-sult-ant \kən-'sʌlt-ənt/ *n* 1: one who consults another 2: one who gives professional advice or services: EXPERT — *con-sult-ant-ship* \-'shɪp/ *n*

con-sul-ta-tion \kən(t)-səl-'tā-shən/ *n* 1: COUNCIL CONFERENCE, *specif*: a deliberation between physicians on a case or its treatment 2: the act of consulting or conferring

con-sul-ta-tive \kən-'səl-tat-iv, 'kʌn(t)-səl-'tāt-iv/ *adj*: of, relating to, or intended for consultation: ADVISORY (~ committee)

consulting \kən-'sʌlt-tɪŋ/ *adj* 1: providing professional or expert advice (a ~ architect) 2: of or relating to consultation or a consultant (the ~ room of a psychiatrist)

consultive \kən-'sʌlt-iv/ *adj*: CONSULTATIVE

a about * kitten or farther a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th this
li loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

cl. fr *L. consistere* to stand together] 1: a solemn assembly: COUNCIL 2: a church tribunal or governing body as a: a solemn meeting of Roman Catholic cardinals convoked and presided over by the pope b: a church session in some Reformed churches 3: the organization that confers the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry upon the 19th to the 32d initiation also: a meeting of such an organization
con-so-ci-ate \kən-sō-si(ə)-āt/ *v* **b** *-at-ed; -at-ing* [*L. consociatus*, pp of *consociare*, fr *com-* + *socius* companion — more at **SOCIAL**] *vt*: to bring into association ~ *vi*: to associate esp in fellowship or partnership

con-so-ci-a-tion \kən-sō-si(ə)-ā-shən, -shē-/ *n* 1: association in fellowship or alliance 2: an association of churches or religious societies 3: an ecological community with a single dominant — **con-so-ci-a-tion-al** \kən-sō-si(ə)-ā-nəl, -shē-/ *adj*

con-sol \kən-səl, kən-/ *n* [short for *Consolidated Annuities*, British government securities] an interest-bearing government bond having no maturity date but redeemable on call, *specif*: one first issued by the British government in 1751 — *usu* used in pl
2 **consol** *abbr* consolidated

con-so-la-tion \kən-sō-lā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or an instance of consoling: the state of being consoled: COMFORT 2: something that consoles, *specif*: a contest held for those who have lost early in a tournament (the losers met in a ~ game) — **con-so-la-to-ry** \kən-sō-lā-tōr-ē, -səl-/ *adj*

consolation prize *n*: a prize given to a runner-up or a loser in a contest

con-sol-e \kən-sōl/ *vt* **con-soled; con-soling** [*F. consoler*, fr *L. consolar*, fr *com-* + *solari* to console — more at **SILLY**] to alleviate the grief or sense of loss of (~ a widow) *syn* see **COMFORT** — **con-sol-ing-ly** \kən-sōl-ing-lee/ *adv*

2 **con-sol-e** \kən-sōl/ *n* [*F.* fr *MF.* short for *consoleur* bracket in human shape, *lit.*, *consoler*, fr *L. consolar*, fr *consolatus*, pp of *consolari*] 1: an architectural member projecting from a wall to form a bracket or from a keystone for ornament 2 *a*: the desk from which an organ is played and which contains the keyboards, pedal board, and other controlling mechanisms *b*: a panel or cabinet on which are mounted dials, switches, and other apparatus used in centrally monitoring and controlling electrical or mechanical devices; *specif*: the part of a computer used for communication between the operator and the computer 3 *a*: a cabinet (as for a radio or television set) designed to rest directly on the floor *b*: a small storage cabinet between bucket seats in an automobile
console table *n*: a table fixed to a wall with its top supported by consoles or front legs, *broadly*: a table designed to fit against a wall



console 1

con-so-lette \kən-sō-let/ *n* [*console* + *-ette*] a small cabinet containing a radio, television, or record player

con-sol-id-ate \kən-səl-ē-dāt/ *vb* **-dated; -dat-ing** [*L. consolidatus*, pp of *consolidare* to make solid, fr *com-* + *solidus* solid] *vt* 1: to join together into one whole: UNITE (~ several small school districts) 2: to make firm or secure: STRENGTHEN (~ their hold on first place) 3: to form into a compact mass ~ *vi*: to become consolidated, *specif*: MERGE (the two companies consolidated) — **con-sol-id-a-tor** \kən-səl-ē-dā-tər/ *n*

consolidated school *n*: a public school formed by merging other schools

con-sol-id-a-tion \kən-səl-ē-dā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of consolidating: the state of being consolidated 2: the process of uniting: the quality or state of being united, *specif*: the unification of two or more corporations by dissolution of existing ones and creation of a single new corporation — compare **MERGE** 3: alteration of lung tissue from an aerated condition to one of solid consistency

con-som-mé \kən(t)-sə-mā/ *n* [*F.* fr pp of *consommer* to complete, boil down, fr *L. consummare* to complete — more at **COM SUMMATE**] a clear soup made from well-seasoned meat broth

con-so-nance \kən(t)-sə-nən(t)/ *n* 1: harmony or agreement among components 2 *a*: correspondence or recurrence of sounds esp in words, *specif*: recurrence or repetition of consonants esp at the end of stressed syllables without the similar correspondence of vowels (the final sounds of "stroke" and "luck" exhibit ~) *b*: an agreeable combination of musical tones *c*: SYMPATHETIC VIBRATION, RESONANCE

con-so-nan-cy \kən(t)-sə-nən-sē/ *n*, *pl* **-cies**: CONSONANCE 1

con-so-nant \kən(t)-sə-nənt/ *n* [*ME.* fr *L. consonant*, *consonans*, fr. prp of *consonare*] 1: one of a class of speech sounds (as /p/, /g/, /n/, /l/, /s/, /r/) characterized by constriction or closure at one or more points in the breath channel 2: a letter representing a consonant, *esp*: any letter of the English alphabet except *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*

2 **consonant** *adj* [*MF.* fr *L. consonant*, *consonans* prp of *consonare* to sound together, agree, fr *com-* + *sonare* to sound] 1: being in agreement or harmony: free from elements making for discord 2: marked by musical consonances 3: having similar sounds (~ words) 4: relating to or exhibiting consonance: RESONANT — **con-so-nant-ly** *adv*

syn CONSONANT, CONSISTENT, COMPATIBLE, CONGRUOUS, CONGENIAL, SYMPATHETIC *shared meaning element*: being in agreement one with another or agreeable one to another *ant* INCONSONANT

con-so-nan-tal \kən(t)-sə-nən-təl/ *adj*: relating to, being, or marked by a consonant or group of consonants

consonant shift *n*: a set of regular changes in consonant articulation in the history of a language or dialect *a*: such a set affecting the Indo-European stops and distinguishing the Germanic languages from the other Indo-European languages — called also *first consonant shift* *b*: such a set affecting the Germanic stops and distinguishing High German from the other Germanic languages — called also *second consonant shift*

con-sort \kən-sō(s)-rt/ *n* [*ME.* fr *MF.* fr *L. consort*, *consors*, *lit.*, one who shares a common lot, fr *com-* + *sort*, *sors* lot, share] 1: ASSOCIATE 2: a ship accompanying another 3: SPOUSE — compare **PRINCE CONSORT**

2 **consort** *n* [*MF.* *consorte*, fr *consorti*] 1: GROUP, ASSEMBLY (~ of specialists) 2: CONJUNCTION, ASSOCIATION (he ruled in ~ with his father) 3 *a*: a group of musicians entertaining by voice or instrument *b*: a set of musical instruments of the same family

3 **consort** \kən-sō(s)-rt, kən-/ *vi* 1: UNITE, ASSOCIATE 2 *obs*: ESCORT ~ *vi* 1: to keep company (~ing with criminals) 2 *obs*: to make harmony: PLAY 3: ACCORD, HARMONIZE (the illustrations ~ admirably with the text — *Times Lit. Supp*)

con-sor-tium \kən-sōrt-əm, -sōr-sh(ē)-əm/ *n*, *pl* **-soria** \-sōrt-ē, -sōr-sh(ē)-ə/ also **sor-tiums** [*L.* fellowship, fr *consorti*, *consors*] 1: an international business or banking agreement or combination 2: ASSOCIATION, SOCIETY 3: the legal right of one spouse to the company, affection, and service of the other

con-spe-cif-ic \kən(t)-spi-'sif-ik/ *adj*: of the same species

con-spe-c-tus \kən-spek-təs/ *n* [*L.* fr *conspectus*, pp of *conspicere*] 1: a usu brief survey or summary often providing an overall view 2: OUTLINE, SYNOPSIS *syn* see **ABRIDGMENT**

con-spi-cu-ity \kən(t)-spi-'kyū-ə-tē/ *n*: CONSPICUOUSNESS

con-spi-cu-ous \kən-spi-'kyū-wəs/ *adj* [*L. conspicuus*, fr *conspicere* to get sight of, fr *com-* + *specere* to look — more at **SPY**] 1: obvious to the eye or mind 2: attracting attention: STRIKING 3: marked by a noticeable violation of good taste *syn* see **NOTICEABLE** *ant* INCONSPICUOUS — **con-spi-cu-ous-ly** *adv*

conspicuous consumption *n*: lavish or wasteful spending thought to enhance social prestige

con-spi-cu-ous-ness *n*: the quality or state of being conspicuous

con-spi-ra-cy \kən-spi-'sə-sē/ *n*, *pl* **-cies** [*ME.* *conspiracie*, fr *L. conspiratus*, pp of *conspirare*] 1: the act of conspiring together 2 *a*: an agreement among conspirators *b*: a group of conspirators
conspiracy of silence: a secret agreement to keep silent about an occurrence, situation, or subject esp in order to promote or protect selfish interests

con-spi-ra-tion \kən(t)-spa-'rā-shən, -sπ-'rā-/ *n* 1: the act or action of plotting or secretly combining 2: a joint effort toward a particular end — **con-spi-ra-tion-al** \kən-sπ-'rā-nəl, -shən-/ *adj*

con-spi-ra-tor \kən-spi-'rā-tər/ *n*: one that conspires: PLOTTER

con-spi-ra-to-ri-al \kən-spi-'rā-tōr-ē-əl, -tōr-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or suggestive of a conspiracy — **con-spi-ra-to-ri-ally** \kən-sπ-'rā-tōr-ē-lee/ *adv*

con-spi-re \kən-spi-'rē/ *vb* **con-spired; con-spir-ing** [*ME.* *conspiren*, fr *MF.* *conspiren*, fr *L. conspirare* to breathe together, agree, conspire, fr *com-* + *spirare* to breathe — more at **SPIRIT**] *vi*: PLOT, CONTRIVE ~ *vi* 1: to join in a secret agreement to do an unlawful or wrongful act or to use such means to accomplish a lawful end 2: SCHEME 2: to act in harmony (circumstances conspired to defeat his efforts)

con-spi-ri-to \kən-spi-'rē-tō, kən-/ *adv* [*It.*]: with spirit or animation — *used* as a direction in music

const *abbr* 1 constant 2 constitution, constitutional 3 construction

con-sta-ble \kən(t)-stā-bəl, kən(t)-/ *n* [*ME.* *conestable*, fr *OF.* fr *LL.* comes stabuli, *lit.*, officer of the stable] 1: a high officer of a medieval royal or noble household 2: the warden or governor of a royal castle or a fortified town 3 *a*: a public officer usually of a town or township responsible for keeping the peace and for minor judicial duties *b* *Brit*: POLICEMAN, *esp*: one ranking below sergeant

1 **constabulary** \kən-'stab-yə-ler-/ *n*, *pl* **-ler-ies** 1: the organized body of constables of a particular district or country 2: an armed police force organized on military lines but distinct from the regular army

2 **constabulary** *adj*: of or relating to a constable or constabulary

con-stant-cy \kən(t)-stən-sē/ *n*, *pl* **-cies** 1 *a*: steadfastness of mind under duress: FORTITUDE *b*: FIDELITY, LOYALTY 2: freedom from change

1 **constant** \kən(t)-stənt/ *adj* [*ME.* fr *MF.* fr *L. constant*, *consans*, fr. prp of *consistere* to stand firm, be consistent, fr. *com-* + *stare* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1: marked by firm steadfast revolution or faithfulness: exhibiting constancy of mind or attachment 2: INVARIABLE, UNIFORM 3: continually occurring or recurring: REGULAR *syn* 1 see **FAITHFUL** *ant* INCONSTANT, FICKLE 2 see **CONTINUOUS** *ant* FIFUL — **con-stant-ly** *adv*

2 **constant** *n*: something invariable or unchanging as *a*: a number that has a fixed value in a given situation or universally or that is characteristic of some substance or instrument *b*: a number that is assumed not to change value in a given mathematical discussion *c*: a term in logic with a fixed designation

con-stant-tan \kən(t)-stən-tən/ *n* [*fr.* the fact that its resistance remains constant under change of temperature]: an alloy of copper and nickel used for electrical resistors and in thermocouples

con-stel-la-te \kən(t)-stə-lā-tē/ *vb* **-lat-ed; -lat-ing** *vt*: to unite in a cluster 2: to set or adorn with or as if with constellations ~ *vi*: CLUSTER

con-stel-la-tion \kən(t)-stə-lā-shən/ *n* [*ME.* *constellacioun*, fr *MF.* *constellation*, fr *LL.* *constellatio*, *constellatio*, fr. *constellatus* studied with stars, fr *L.* *com-* + *stella* star — more at **STAR**] 1 *a*: the configuration of stars esp at one's birth *b* *obs*: character or constitution as determined by the stars 2: any of 88 arbitrary configurations of stars or an area of the celestial sphere covering one of these configurations 3: an assemblage, collection, or gathering of usu related persons, qualities, or things (~ of relatives, friends, and hangers-on — Brendan Gill) 4: PATTERN, ARRANGEMENT (taking advantage of the shifting ~ of power throughout the known world — H D Lasswell) — **con-stel-la-to-ry** \kən-'stē-lā-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*

con-ster-na-te \kən(t)-stər-nāt/ *vi* **-nat-ed, -nat-ing**: to fill with consternation

con-ster-na-tion \kən(t)-stər-nā-shən/ *n* [*F.* or *L.* *F.* fr *L. consternatio*, *consternatio*, fr *consternare*, pp of *consternare* to bewilder, alarm, fr *com-* + *sternare* (akin to *OE.* *starnian* to stare)] ~ amazement or dismay that hinders or throws into confusion (the two

con-tempt-ible \kən-'tem(p)-l-bəl/ *adj* 1: worthy of contempt 2 *obs*: SCORNFUL, CONTEMPTUOUS — **con-tempt-ible-ness** *n* — **con-tempt-ibly** \-l-bəl/ *adv*

syn CONTEMPTIBLE, DESPICABLE, PITIABLE, SORRY, SCURVY, CHEAP, BEGGARLY *shared meaning element*: arousing or deserving scorn or contempt *ant* admirable, estimable, formidable

con-temp-tu-ous-ly \-'tem(p)-chə-'wəz/, \-'tem(p)-sh-'wəz/ *adj* [L. *contemptus* contempt]: manifesting, feeling, or expressing contempt — **con-temp-tu-ous-ly** *adv* — **con-temp-tu-ous-ness** *n*

con-tend \kən-'tend/ *vb* [MF or L. *MF contendere*, fr. *L. contendere*, fr. *com-* + *tendere* to stretch — more at **TEND**] *vi* 1: to strive or vie in contest or rivalry or against difficulties 2: to strive in debate: ARGUE ~ *vi* 1: MAINTAIN, ASSERT (~ed that he was right) 2: to struggle for — **con-tend-er** *n*

con-tent \kən-'tent/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *contentus*, fr. pp of *continēre* to hold in, contain]: CONTENTED, SATISFIED (~ to wait quietly)

content *vi* 1: to appease the desires of 2: to limit (oneself) in requirements, desires, or actions

content *n*: CONTENTMENT, esp: freedom from care or discomfort

con-tent \kən-'tent/ *n* [ME, fr. L. *contentus*, pp of *continēre* to contain] 1 *a*: something contained — usu used in pl (the jar's ~s) (the drawer's ~s) (the bag's ~s) *b*: the topics or matter treated in a written work (table of ~s) 2 *a*: SUBSTANCE, GIST *b*: essential meaning: SIGNIFICANCE *c*: the events, physical detail, and information in a work of art — compare **FORM** 10c 3 *a*: the matter dealt with in a field of study *b*: a part, element, or complex of parts 4: the amount of specified material contained: PROPORTION

content analysis *n*: analysis of the manifest and latent content of a body of communicated material (as a book or film) through a classification, tabulation, and evaluation of its key symbols and themes in order to ascertain its meaning and probable effect

con-tent-ed \kən-'tent-əd/ *adj*: manifesting satisfaction with one's possessions, status, or situation (a ~ smile) — **con-tent-ed-ly** *adv* — **con-tent-ed-ness** *n*

con-ten-tion \kən-'ten-shən/ *n* [ME *contenciuon*, fr. MF, fr. L. *contentio*, *contentio*, fr. *contentus*, pp of *continēre* to contain] 1: an act or instance of contending 2: a point advanced or maintained in a debate or argument 3: RIVALRY, COMPETITION *syn* see **DISCORD**

con-ten-tious \kən-'ten-shəs/ *adj* 1: exhibiting an often perverse and wearisome tendency to quarrels and disputes (a man of a most ~ nature) 2: likely to cause contention (a ~ argument) *syn* see **BELLIGERENT** *ant* peaceable — **con-ten-tious-ly** *adv* — **con-ten-tious-ness** *n*

con-tent-ment \kən-'tent-mənt/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being contented 2: something that contents

con-tent word \kən-'tent-wərd/ *n*: a word that primarily expresses lexical meaning — compare **FUNCTION WORD**

con-ter-mi-nous \kən-'tər-mi-nəs, kən-/ *adj* [L. *conterminus*, fr. *com-* + *terminus* boundary — more at **TERM**] 1: having a common boundary 2: COTERMINOUS 3: enclosed within one common boundary (the 48 ~ states of the United States) *syn* see **ADJACENT** — **con-ter-mi-nous-ly** *adv*

con-test \kən-'test, kən-/ *vb* [MF *contester*, fr. L. *contestari* (litem) to bring an action at law, fr. *contestari* to call to witness, fr. *com-* + *testis* witness — more at **TESTAMENT**] *vi*: to make the subject of dispute, contention, or litigation; esp: DISPUTE, CHALLENGE ~ *vi*: STRIVE, VIE — **con-test-able** \-'ə-bəl/ *adj* — **con-test-er** *n*

con-test \kən-'test/ *n* 1: a struggle for superiority or victory 2: a competition in which each contestant performs without direct contact with or interference from his competitors

con-tes-tant \kən-'tes-tənt, also kən-/ *n* 1: one that participates in a contest 2: one that contests an award or decision

con-tes-ta-tion \kən-'tes-tā-shən/ *n*: CONTROVERSY

con-text \kən-'tekst/ *n* [ME, weaving together of words, fr. L. *contextus* connection of words, coherence, fr. *contextus*, pp of *contextere* to weave together, fr. *com-* + *texere* to weave — more at **TECHNICAL**] 1: the parts of a discourse that surround a word or passage and can throw light on its meaning 2: the interrelated conditions in which something exists or occurs: ENVIRONMENT — **con-text-tu-al** \kən-'tekst-cho-'wəl/, kən-/ *adj* — **con-text-tu-al-ly** \-l-/ *adv*

con-text-ure \kən-'tekst-chor, kən-, kən-/ *n* [F, fr. L. *contextus*, pp.] 1: the act, process, or manner of weaving parts into a whole, also: a structure so formed (a ~ of lies) 2: CONTEXT

contg *abbr* containing

con-tig-u-ity \kən-'tīg-yū-ə-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ities: the quality or state of being contiguous: PROXIMITY

con-tig-u-ous \kən-'tīg-yū-wəs/ *adj* [L. *contiguus*, fr. *contingere* to have contact with — more at **CONTINGENT**] 1: being in actual contact: touching along a boundary or at a point 2 of angles: ADJACENT 3: next or near in time or sequence 4: COTERMINOUS 3 *syn* see **ADJACENT** — **con-tig-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **con-tig-u-ous-ness** *n*

con-ti-nence \kən-'tī-nən(t)s/ *n* 1: self-restraint from yielding to impulse or desire 2: ability to refrain from a bodily activity

con-ti-nent \kən-'tī-nənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *continent*, *continens*, fr. pp of *continēre* to hold in — more at **CONTAIN**] 1: exercising continence 2 *obs*: RESTRICTIVE *syn* see **SOBER** *ant* incontinent — **con-ti-nent-ly** *adv*

con-ti-nent \kən-'tī-nənt, kən-'tī-nənt/ *n* [in senses 1 & 2, fr. L. *continent*, *continens*, pp of *continēre*, to hold together, contain, in senses 3 & 4, fr. L. *continent*, *continens* continuous mass of land, mainland, fr. *continent*, *continens*, pp] 1 *archaic*: CONTAINER, RECEPTACLE 2 *archaic*: a summary example: EPIHOME 3: MAINLAND 4 *a*: one of the usu. seven great divisions of land on the globe *b cap*: the continent of Europe — used with the

con-ti-nen-tal \kən-'tī-nen-təl/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a continent (~ waters); *specif*: of or relating to the continent of Europe as distinguished from the British Isles 2 *often cap*: of or relating to the colonies later forming the U.S. (<Continental Congress>) — **con-ti-nen-tal-ly** \-'tī-nən-təl-/ *adv*

continental *n* 1 *a* *often cap*: an American soldier of the Revolution in the Continental army *b*: a piece of Continental paper currency *c*: an inhabitant of a continent and esp: the continent of Europe 2: the least bit (not worth a ~)

continental code *n*: the international Morse code

continental divide *n*: a divide separating streams that flow to opposite sides of a continent

continental drift *n*: a hypothetical slow movement of the continents on a deep-seated viscous zone within the earth

continental shelf *n*: a shallow submarine plain of varying width forming a border to a continent and typically ending in a steep slope to the oceanic abyss

con-tin-gence \kən-'tī-nən(t)s/ *n* 1: TANGENCY 2: CONTINGENCY

con-tin-gen-cy \kən-'tī-nən-sē/ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: the quality or state of being contingent 2: a contingent event or condition as *a*: an event (as an emergency) that is of possible but uncertain occurrence (trying to provide for every ~) *b*: something liable to happen as an adjunct to something else *syn* see **JUNCTURE**

contingency table *n*: a table that tabulates the frequency distribution of one variable in the rows and that of another variable in the columns and that is used esp: in the study of correlation between the variables

con-tin-gent \kən-'tī-nən(t)/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *contingent*, *contingens*, pp of *contingere* to have contact with, befall, fr. *com-* + *tangere* to touch — more at **TANGENT**] 1: likely but not certain to happen: POSSIBLE 2 *a*: happening by chance or unforeseen causes *b*: intended for use in circumstances not completely foreseen *c*: UNPREDICTABLE 3: dependent on or conditioned by something else 4: not logically necessary; esp: EMPIRICAL, FACTUAL 5: not necessitated: FREE *syn* see **ACCIDENTAL** — **con-tin-gent-ly** *adv*

contingent *n* 1: something contingent: CONTINGENCY 2: a quota or share esp: of persons supplied from or representative of an area or group

con-tin-u-al \kən-'tī-n-yə-'wəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *continuuus* continuous] 1: continuing indefinitely in time without interruption (~ fear) 2: recurring in steady rapid succession 3: forming a continuous series *syn* see **CONTINUOUS** *ant* intermittent — **con-tin-u-al-ly** \-l-/ *adv*

con-tin-u-ance \kən-'tī-n-yə-'wən(t)s/ *n* 1 *a*: the act or process of continuing in a state, condition, or course of action *b*: PROLONGATION, DURATION 2: CONTINUITY 3: SEQUEL 4: adjournment of court proceedings to a future day *syn* see **CONTINUATION**

con-tin-u-ant \-'yə-'wən(t)/ *n*: something that continues or serves as a continuation (as a consonant that may be prolonged without alteration during one emission of breath) — **con-tin-u-ant** *adj*

con-tin-u-a-tion \kən-'tī-n-yə-'wā-shən/ *n* 1: continuance in or prolongation of a state or activity 2: resumption after an interruption 3: something that continues, increases, or adds

syn CONTINUATION, CONTINUANCE, CONTINUITY *shared meaning element*: a persisting in being or continuing or an instance revealing such persistence

con-tin-u-a-tive \kən-'tī-n-yə-'wāt-iv, -wāt-iv/ *adj*: relating to, causing, or being in the process of continuation

con-tin-u-a-tor \-'wāt-ər/ *n*: one that continues

con-tin-u-e \kən-'tī-n-yū-, -yū-'w-/ *vb* -tin-u-ing [ME *continuer*, fr. MF *continuer*, fr. L. *continuare*, fr. *continuuus* *vi* 1: to maintain without interruption a condition, course, or action 2: to remain in existence: ENDURE 3: to remain in a place or condition: STAY 4: to resume an activity after interruption ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to carry on or keep up: MAINTAIN (~ walking) *b*: PROLONG *specif*: to resume after interruption 2: to cause to continue 3: to allow to remain in a place or condition: RETAIN 4: to postpone (a legal proceeding) by a continuance — **con-tin-u-er** \-'yə-'wər/ *n*

syn CONTINUE, LAST, ENDURE, ABIDE, PERSIST *shared meaning element*: to exist over a period of time or indefinitely

con-tin-u-ed *adj* 1: lasting or extending without interruption: CONTINUOUS 2: resumed after interruption (a ~ story)

continued fraction *n*: a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction and so on

con-tin-u-ing \kən-'tī-n-yə-'wīg/ *adj* 1: CONTINUOUS, CONSTANT 2: needing no renewal: LASTING

continuing education *n*: an educational program designed to update the knowledge and skills of its participants

con-ti-nu-ity \kən-'tī-n-yū-ə-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ities 1 *a*: uninterrupted connection, succession, or union *b*: persistence without essential change *c*: uninterrupted duration in time 2: something that has, exhibits, or provides continuity as *a*: a script or scenario in the performing arts *b*: transitional spoken or musical material esp: for a radio or television program *c*: the story and dialogue of a comic strip 3: the property characteristic of a continuous function; also: an example of this property *syn* see **CONTINUATION**

con-tin-u-ous \kən-'tī-n-yū-'wəs/ *n*, *pl* -u-ous [It, fr. *continuuus* continuous, fr. L. *continuuus*]: a bass part (as for a keyboard or stringed instrument) used esp: in baroque ensemble music and consisting of a succession of bass notes with figures that indicate the required chords — called also *figured bass*, *thoroughbass*

con-tin-u-ous \kən-'tī-n-yə-'wəs/ *adj* [L. *continuuus*, fr. *continēre* to hold together — more at **CONTAIN**] 1: marked by uninterrupted extension in space, time, or sequence 2 of a function: having the numerical difference between the value at a point and the value at

a about a kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
a out a chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this
u loot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

con-sul-tor \kən-'səl-tər/ *n* : one that consults or advises, esp. an adviser to a Roman Catholic bishop, provincial, or sacred congregation

con-sum-able \kən-'sü-mə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being consumed

con-sum-able *n* : something that is consumable — *usu* used in pl (the ~s on board their ship are adequate for the 14-day mission — R C Cowen)

con-sume \kən-'süm/ *vb* **con-sumed**, **con-sum-ing** [ME *consumen*, fr MF or L; MF *consumere*, fr L *consumere*, fr *com-* + *sumere* to take up, take, fr *sub-* up + *emere* to take — *more* at SUB-REDEEM] *vt* 1. to do away with completely 2. **DESTROY** (fire consumed several buildings) 3. *a*. to spend wastefully; **SQUANDER** *b*. to use up (his correspondence consumed much of his time) 4. to eat or drink esp. in great quantity (consumed several kegs of beer) 5. to engage fully; **ENGROSS** (she was consumed with curiosity) 6. to waste or burn away; **PERISH** *syn* see WASTE, MONOPOLIZE — **con-sum-ing-ly** \-'sü-miŋ-lē/ *adv*

con-sum-ed-ly \-'sü-məd-lē/ *adv* : as if consumed; **EXCESSIVELY**

con-sum-er \kən-'sü-mər/ *n*, *often attrib* : one that consumes, as *a* one that utilizes economic goods *b* : an organism requiring complex organic compounds for food which it obtains by preying on other organisms or by eating particles of organic matter — compare **PRODUCER** 4 — **con-sum-er-ship** \-'ship/ *n*

consumer credit *n* : credit granted to an individual esp. to finance the purchase of consumer goods or to defray personal or family expenses

consumer goods *n pl* : goods that directly satisfy human wants

con-sum-er-ism \kən-'sü-mə-'rī-zəm/ *n* 1. the promotion of the consumer's interests 2. the theory that an increasing consumption of goods is economically desirable — **con-sum-er-ist** \-'rīst/ *n*

consumer price index *n* : an index measuring the change in the cost of typical wage-earner purchases of goods and services expressed as a percentage of the cost of these same goods and services in some base period — *called also* **cost-of-living index**

con-sum-mate \kən-'süm-mət/ *adj* [ME, fr L *consummatus*, pp of *consummare* to sum up, finish, fr *com-* + *summa* sum] 1. complete in every detail; **PERFECT** 2. extremely skilled and accomplished (a ~ liar) 3. of the highest degree (~ skill) (~ *crucely*) — **con-sum-mat-ed-ly** *adv*

con-sum-mate \kən-'süm-mət/ *vb* **con-sum-mat-ed**, **con-sum-mat-ing** *vt* 1. *a* **FINISH COMPLETE** (~ a business deal) *b* : to make perfect *ACHIEVE* 2. to make (marital union) complete by sexual intercourse (~ a marriage) 3. *vi* : to become perfected — **con-sum-ma-tive** \kən-'süm-mät-iv/ *adj* — **con-sum-ma-tor** \kən-'süm-mät-ər/ *n*

con-sum-ma-tion \kən-'süm-mä-shən/ *n* 1. the act of consummating (the ~ of a contract by mutual signature), *specif.* the consummating of a marriage 2. the ultimate end; **FINISH**

con-sum-ma-to-ry \kən-'süm-mä-tōr-ē/ *adj* 1. of or relating to consummation; **CONCLUDING** 2. of, relating to, or being a response or act (as eating or copulating) that terminates a period of *usu* goal-directed behavior

con-sump-tion \kən-'səm(p)-shən/ *n* [ME *consumptiōn*, fr L *consumptio*, *consumptio*, fr *consumps*, pp of *consumere*] 1. the act or process of consuming 2. the utilization of economic goods in the satisfaction of wants or in the process of production resulting chiefly in their destruction, deterioration, or transformation 3. *a*. a progressive wasting away of the body esp. from pulmonary tuberculosis *b* : **TUBERCULOSIS**

con-sump-tive \-'səm(p)-tiv/ *adj* 1. tending to consume 2. of, relating to, or affected with consumption — **con-sump-tive-ly** *adv*

consumptive *n* : a person affected with consumption

cont *abbr* 1 containing 2 contents 3 continent, continental 4 continued 5 control

con-tact \kən-'tækt/ *n* [F or L, F, fr L *contactus*, fr *contactus*, pp of *contingere* to have contact with — *more* at CONTINGENT] 1. *a*. union or junction of surfaces *b*. the apparent touching or mutual tangency of the limbs of two celestial bodies or of the disk of one body with the shadow of another during an eclipse, transit, or occultation *c* (1) : the junction of two electrical conductors through which a current passes (2) : a special part made for such a junction 2. *a* : **ASSOCIATION, RELATIONSHIP** *b* : **CONNECTION, COMMUNICATION** *c* : direct visual observation of the earth's surface made from an airplane esp. as an aid to navigation *d* : an establishing of communication with someone or an observing or receiving of a significant signal from a person or object (radar ~ with Mars) 3. one serving as a carrier or source 4. **CONTACT LENS**

con-tact \kən-'tækt/ *vt* 1. to bring into contact 2. *a* : to enter or be in contact with; **JOIN** *b* : to get in communication with (~ your local dealer) ~ *vi* : to make contact

con-tact \kən-'tækt/ *adj* : maintaining, involving, or activated or caused by contact (~ poisons)

con-tact \kən-'tækt/ *adv* : by contact flying (the ceiling was so low that the patrol was flown ~ — J L Foley)

contact flying \kən-'tækt-/ *n* : navigation of an airplane by means of direct observation of landmarks

contact inhibition \kən-'tækt-/ *n* : cessation of cellular undulating movements upon contact with other cells with accompanying cessation of cell growth and division

contact lens \kən-'tækt/ *n* : a thin lens designed to fit over the cornea

contact print \kən-'tækt-/ *n* : a photographic print made with the negative in contact with the sensitized paper, plate, or film

con-to-gion \kən-'tō-jən/ *n* [ME, fr MF & L, MF, fr L *contagion*, *contagio*, fr *contingere* to have contact with, pollute] 1. *a* : the transmission of a disease by direct or indirect contact *b* : a contagious disease *c* : a disease-producing agent (as a virus) 2. *a* : **POISON** *b* : contagious influence, quality, or nature *c* : corrupting influence or contact 3. *a* : rapid communication of an influence (as a doctrine or emotional state) *b* : an influence that spreads rapidly

con-ta-gious \-'jəs/ *adj* 1. communicable by contact; **DATCHING** 2. bearing contagion 3. used for contagious diseases (a ~

ward) 4. exciting similar emotions or conduct in others (~ enthusiasm) — **con-to-gious-ly** *adv* — **con-ta-gious-ness** *n*

contagious abortion *n* : a contagious or infectious disease (as a brucellosis) of domestic animals characterized by abortion

con-to-gium \kən-'tō-jəm/ *n*, *pl* -gia \-'jē-jə/ [L, *contagion*, fr *contingere*] a virus or living organism capable of causing a communicable disease

con-tein \kən-'tān/ *vb* [ME *contenir*, fr OF *contenir* fr L *continere* to hold together, hold in, contain, fr *com-* + *tenere* to hold — *more* at THIN] *vt* 1. to keep within limits : hold back or hold down as a **RESTRAIN, CONTROL** *b* : **CHECK, HALT** *c* : to follow successfully a policy of containment toward *d* : to prevent (as an enemy or opponent) from advancing or from making a successful attack 2. *a*. to have within : **HOLD** *b*. **COMPRISE, INCLUDE** 3. *a* : to be divisible by *usu* without a remainder *b* : **ENCLOSE, ROUND ~ *vi* : to restrain oneself — **con-tein-able** \-'tā-nə-bəl/ *adj***

con-tain-ed *adj* 1. **RESTRAINED, CONTROLLED** 2. **COMPOSED, CALM**

con-tein-er \kən-'tā-nər/ *n* : one that contains, esp. a receptacle or a flexible covering for the shipment of goods

con-tein-er-board \-'bōrd/ *n* : a paperboard (as corrugated board or fiberboard) from which containers are made

con-tein-er-iza-tion \kən-'tā-nə-rā-'zā-shən/ *n* : a shipping method in which a large amount of material (as merchandise) is packaged together in one large container

con-tein-er-ize \kən-'tā-nə-'rīz/ *vi* **-ized**, **-iz-ing** : to ship by containerization

con-tein-er-ship \-'nər-'ship/ *n* : a ship esp. designed or equipped for carrying containerized cargo

con-tain-ment \kən-'tān-mənt/ *n* 1. the act or process of containing 2. the policy, process, or result of preventing the expansion of a hostile power or ideology

con-tam-i-nant \kən-'tām-nənt/ *n* : something that contaminates

con-tam-i-nate \kən-'tām-nə-'nāt/ *vt* **-nated**, **-nat-ing** [L *contaminatus*, pp of *contaminare*, akin to L *contagio* contagion] 1. *a* : to soil, stain, or infect by contact or association (bacteria contaminated the wound) *b* : to make inferior or impure by admixture (iron contaminated with phosphorus) 2. to make unfit for use by the introduction of unwholesome or undesirable elements — **con-tam-i-na-tive** \-'nāt-iv/ *adj* — **con-tam-i-na-tor** \-'nāt-ər/ *n*

syn **CONTAMINATE, TAIN, POLLUTE, DEFILE** *shared meaning element* : to make impure or unclean **CONTAMINATE** implies intrusion of or contact with dirt or foulness from an outside source (water contaminated by industrial wastes) (filthy books that contaminate young minds) **TAINT** stresses the loss of purity or cleanliness that follows contamination (tainted meat) (his unkindness may defile my life, but never taint my love — Shak) **POLLUTE**, sometimes interchangeable with **contaminate**, distinctively may imply that the process which begins with contamination is complete and that what was pure or clean has been made foul, poisoned, or filthy (the polluted waters of Lake Erie, in parts no better than an open cesspool) **DEFILE** implies befouling of what could or should have been kept clean and pure or held sacred and commonly suggests violation or desecration (defile a hero's memory with slanderous innuendo)

con-tam-i-na-tion \kən-'tām-nā-shən/ *n* 1. a process of contaminating : a state of being contaminated 2. something that contaminates

contd *abbr* continued

conte \kōt-/ *n* [F], a *usu* short tale of adventure

con-temn \kən-'tem/ *vi* [ME *contempner*, fr MF *contempner*, fr L *contemnere*, fr *com-* + *temnere* to despise — *more* at STAMP] : to view or treat with contempt; **SCORN** *syn* see **DESPISE** — **con-tem-ner** *also* **con-tem-nor** \-'tem-(n)ər/ *n*

con-tem-plate \kən-'təm-plāt/ *vb* **-plated**, **-plat-ing** [L *contemplatus*, pp of *contemplari*, fr *com-* + *templum* space marked out for observation of auguries — *more* at TEMPLE] *vi* 1. to view or consider with continued attention; meditate on 2. to have in view as contingent or probable or as an end or intention ~ *vi* : **PONDER, MEDITATE** *syn* see **CONSIDER** — **con-tem-pla-tor** \-'plāt-ər/ *n*

con-tem-pla-tion \kən-'təm-plā-shən, kən-'təm-/ *n* 1. *a*. concentration on spiritual things as a form of private devotion *b* : a state of mystical awareness of God's being 2. an act of considering with attention; **STUDY** 3. the act of regarding steadily 4. **INTENTION, EXPECTATION**

con-tem-pla-tive \kən-'təm-plāt-iv/ *adj* : marked by or given to contemplation, *specif.* of or relating to a religious order devoted to prayer and penance — **con-tem-pla-tive-ly** *adv* — **con-tem-pla-tive-ness** *n*

contemplative *n* : one who practices contemplation

con-tem-po-ra-ne-ity \kən-'tem-pō-rā-'nē-jē-'tē-/ *n* : the quality or state of being contemporaneous

con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous \kən-'tem-pō-rā-nē-'s/ *adj* [L *contemporaneus*, fr *com-* + *tempor*, *tempus* time — *more* at TEMPORAL] : existing, occurring, or originating during the same time *syn* see **CONTEMPORARY** — **con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ly** *adv* — **con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ness** *n*

con-tem-po-rar-y \kən-'tem-pō-rer-ē/ *adj* [*com-* + L *tempor*, *tempus*] 1. happening, existing, living, or coming into being during the same period of time 2. *a* : **SIMULTANEOUS** *b* : marked by characteristics of the present period; **MODERN** — **con-tem-po-rar-ily** \-'tem-pō-rer-ē-lē/ *adv*

syn **CONTEMPORARY, CONTEMPORANEOUS, COEVAL, SYNCHRONOUS, SIMULTANEOUS, COINCIDENT** *shared meaning element* : existing or occurring at the same time

contemporary *n pl* **-aries** 1. : one that is contemporary with another 2. one of the same or nearly the same age as another

con-tem-pt \kən-'tem(p)-t/ *n* [ME, fr L *contemptus*, fr *contemptus*, pp of *contemnere*] 1. *a* : the act of despising : the state of mind of one who despises; **DISDAIN** (had nothing but ~ for his weakness) *b* : lack of respect or reverence for something 2. the state of being despised 3. willful disobedience to or open disrespect of a court, judge, or legislative body (~ of court)

: comparison of similar objects to set off their dissimilar qualities 3: a person or thing that exhibits differences when compared with another

con-trast \kən-ˈtrāst, -ˈtrāst\ *vb* [F *contraster*, fr. MF, to oppose, resist, alter, of *contrast*, fr. (assumed) VL *contrastare*, fr. L *contra-* + *stare* to stand — more at **STAND**] *vi*: to exhibit contrast ~ *vt* 1: to put in contrast 2: to compare or appraise in respect to differences (European and American manners) *syn* see **COMPARE** — **contrast-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj*

con-tras-tive \kən-ˈtrās-iv, -ˈtrās-iv\ *adj*: forming or consisting of a contrast: **CONTRASTING** — **contrast-ively** *adv*

con-tras-ty \kən-ˈtrās-tē\ *adj*: having or producing in photography great contrast between highlights and shadows

con-tra-ven-e \kən-ˈtrā-ˈvən\ *vt* -vened; -ven-ing [MF or LL, MF *contravenire*, fr. LL *contravenire*, fr. L *contra-* + *venire* to come — more at **COME**] 1: to go or act contrary to (~ a law) 2: to oppose in argument: **CONTRADICT** (~ a proposition) *syn* see **DENY** *ant* uphold (as a law or principle), allege (as a right or claim) — **con-tra-ven-er** *n*

con-tra-ven-tion \kən-ˈtrā-ˈven-shən\ *n* [MF, fr. LL *contraventus*, pp of *contravenire*]: the act of contravening: **VIOLATION**

con-tre-dan-se \kən-ˈtrā-dan(t)s, -ˈtrā-dā-s\ or **con-tra-dance** \kən-ˈtrā-dan(t)s\ *n* [F *contredanse*, by folk etymology fr. E *country-dance*] 1: a folk dance in which couples face each other in two lines or in a square 2: a piece of music for a contredanse

con-tre-temps \kən-ˈtrā-tiā, -ˈtrā-tiā\ *n*, *pl* **con-tre-temps** \-ˈtiā(z)\ [F, fr. *contre-* counter- + *temps* time, fr. L *tempus* — more at **TEMPORAL**]: an inopportune and embarrassing occurrence

con-trib-ute \kən-ˈtrib-yut\ *vb* -ut-ed, -ut-ing [L *contributus*, pp of *contribuere*, fr. *com-* + *tribuere* to grant — more at **TRIBUTE**] *vi* 1: to give or supply in common with others 2: to supply (as an article) for a publication ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to give a part to a common fund or store 2: to play a significant part in bringing about an end or result 2: to submit articles to a publication *syn* see **CONDUCE** — **con-trib-ut-er** \-yut-ər\ *n*

con-trib-ut-ion \kən-ˈtrib-yū-shən\ *n* 1: a payment (as a levy or tax) imposed by military, civil, or ecclesiastical authorities usu. for a special or extraordinary purpose 2: the act of contributing; also: the thing contributed 3: a writing for publication esp. in a periodical — **con-trib-ut-ive** \kən-ˈtrib-yut-iv\ *adj* — **con-trib-ut-ively** *adv*

con-trib-ut-ory \kən-ˈtrib-yə-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē\ *adj* 1 *a*: contributing to a common fund or enterprise *b*: subject to a levy of supplies, money, or men 2: of, relating to, or forming a contribution

con-tribute \kən-ˈtrīb-ut, -ˈtrīb-ut\ *adj* [ME *contribut*, fr. MF, fr. LL, pp of *contere* to grind, bruise, fr. *com-* + *terere* to rub — more at **THROW**] 1: grieving and penitent for sin or shortcoming 2: proceeding from contrition (~ sighs) — **con-tribute-ly** *adv* — **con-tribute-ness** *n*

con-trib-ut-ion \kən-ˈtrib-yū-shən\ *n*: the state of being contrite: **REPENTANCE** *syn* see **REPENTANCE**

con-triv-ance \kən-ˈtrī-vən(t)s\ *n* 1: the act or faculty of contriving: the state of being contrived 2: a thing contrived, esp. a mechanical device

con-trive \kən-ˈtrīv\ *vb* con-trived; con-triv-ing [ME *contriven*, fr. MF *contriver*, fr. LL *contripare* to compare] *vi* 1 *a*: **DEVISE** PLAN (~ ways of handling the situation) *b*: to form or create in an artistic or ingenious manner (contrived household utensils from stone) 2: to bring about by stratagem or with difficulty: **MANAGE** ~ *vt*: to make schemes — **con-triv-er** *n*

con-triv-ed *adj*: **ARTIFICIAL**, **LABORED**

con-trol \kən-ˈtrōl\ *vt* con-trolled; con-trol-ling [ME *controllen*, fr. MF *controller*, fr. *controle* copy of an account, audit, fr. *contre-* counter- + *rolle* roll, account] 1: to check, test, or verify by evidence or experiments 2 *a*: to exercise restraining or directing influence over: **REGULATE** *b*: to have power over: **RULE** *syn* see **CONDUCT** — **con-trol-able** \-trō-lə-bəl\ *adj* — **con-trol-mant** \-trōl-mənt\ *n*

control *n* 1 *a*: an act or instance of controlling; also: power or authority to guide or manage *b*: skill in the use of a tool, instrument, technique, or artistic medium *c*: direction, regulation, and coordination of business activities (as production and administration) 2: **RESTRAINT**, **RESERVE** 3: one that controls as *a* (1): an experiment in which the subjects are treated as in a parallel experiment except for omission of the procedure or agent under test and which is used as a standard of comparison in judging experimental effects — called also *control experiment* (2): one (as an organism, culture, or group) that is part of a control *b*: a mechanism used to regulate or guide the operation of a machine, apparatus, or system *c*: an organization that directs a space flight (mission) ~ *d*: a personality or spirit believed to actuate the utterances or performances of a spiritualist medium

control chart *n*: a chart that gives the results of periodic sampling for rejects of a manufactured product and that is used in making decisions concerning the maintenance of product quality

con-trolled \kən-ˈtrōld\ *adj*: **RESTRAINED**

con-trol-ler \kən-ˈtrō-lər, -ˈtrō-lər\ *n* [ME *controller*, fr. MF *contrôle*, fr. *contrôle*] 1 *a*: **COMPTROLLER** 1 *b*: **COMPTROLLER** 2 *c*: the chief accounting officer of a business enterprise or an institution (as a college) 2: one that controls as *a* (1): authority to control — **con-trol-ler-ship** \-ˈʃɪp\ *n*

control-ling *adj*: **CONTRASTING**

control-ly *adv*: **CONTRASTING**

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WORTH 1: a discussion marked esp. by the expression of opposing views: **DISPUTE** 2: **QUARREL**, **STRIFE**

con-tro-vert \kən-ˈtrō-ˈvɜrt, -ˈtrō-ˈvɜrt\ *vb* [contro- + *vert* to dispute or oppose by reasoning (~ a point in a discussion) ~ *vi*: to engage in controversy *syn* see **DISPROVE** *ant* assert — **con-tro-vert-er** \-ər\ *n* — **con-tro-vert-ible** \-ə-bəl\ *adj*

con-tu-ma-cious \kən-ˈt(y)-mə-ˈʃəs, -ˈt(y)-mə-ˈʃəs\ *adj*: stubbornly disobedient: **REBELLIOUS** — **con-tu-ma-cious-ly** *adv*

con-tu-ma-cy \kən-ˈt(y)-mə-ˈʃi, -ˈt(y)-mə-ˈʃi\ *n* [ME *contumacia*, fr. L *contumacia*, fr. *contumax*, *contumax* insubordinate, fr. *com-* + *tumere* to swell, be proud — more at **THUMB**]

con-tu-mel-i-ous \kən-ˈt(y)-mə-ˈl(i)-əs, -ˈt(y)-mə-ˈl(i)-əs\ *adj*: insolently abusive and humiliating — **con-tu-mel-i-ously** *adv*

con-tu-mel-i-ous-ly *adv*: **CONTRASTING**

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con-tu-mel-i-ous-ly *adv*: **CONTRASTING**

con-tu-mel-i-ous-ly *adv*: **CONTRASTING**

any point in a sufficiently small neighborhood of the point arbitrarily small — **con-tin-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **con-tin-u-ous-ness** *n*

syn CONTINUOUS, CONTINUAL, CONSTANT, INCESSANT, PERPETUAL, PERENNIAL *shared meaning element*: characterized by continued occurrence or recurrence **ant** interrupted

continuous waves *n pl* 1: radio waves that continue with unchanging intensity or amplitude without modulation 2: radio waves whose intensity continues unchanged except for modulation — **abbr** CW

con-tin-u-um \kən-'tin-yə-wəm\ *n, pl -ua -yə-wə\ also -ums* [L, neut of *continuum*] 1: something (as duration or extension) absolutely continuous and homogeneous of which no distinction of content can be affirmed except by reference to something else (as numbers) 2 **a**: something in which a basic common character can be detected in a series of imperceptible variations (the ~ of consciousness) **b** (1): an uninterrupted ordered sequence (2): a series of ecological communities whose vegetation gradually changes along an environmental gradient **c**: an identity of substance uniting discrete parts, broadly: CONTINUITY 3: a set with the same transfinite cardinal number as the set of real numbers

con-tort \kən-'tō(r)-tī\ *vb* [L *contortus*, pp of *contorquere*, fr *com-* + *torquere* to twist — more at TORTURE] *vt*: to twist in a violent manner (features ~ed with fury) ~ *vi*: to twist into a strained shape or expression **syn** see DEFORM — **con-tor-tion** \-'tō(r)-shən\ *n* — **con-tor-tive** \-'tō(r)-iv\ *adj*

con-tor-tion-ist \kən-'tō(r)-sh(ə)-nəs-t\ *n*: one who contorts, specif an acrobat who specializes in unnatural body postures — **con-tor-tion-istic** \-'tō(r)-shə-nis-tik\ *adj*

con-tour \kən-'tu(r)-\ *n* [Fr, fr *contorno*, fr *contornare* to round off, sketch in outline, fr L *com-* + *tornare* to turn in a lathe, fr *tornus* lathe] an outline esp of a curving or irregular figure: SHAPE *also*: the line representing this outline **syn** see OUTLINE

contour *vt* 1 **a**: to shape the contour of **b**: to shape so as to fit contours 2: to construct (as a road) in conformity to a contour

contour *adj* 1: following contour lines or forming furrows or ridges along them (~ flooding) (~ farming) 2: made to fit the contour of something (a ~ couch)

contour feather *n*: one of the medium-sized feathers that form the general covering of a bird and determine the external contour

contour line *n*: a line (as on a map) connecting the points on a land surface that have the same elevation

contour map *n*: a map having contour lines

con-tr *abbr* 1 *contract*, 2 *contraction* 3 *contralto* 4 *contrary* 5 *control*, 6 *controller*

contra- *prefix* [ME, fr L, fr *contra* against, opposite — more at COUNTER] 1: against: *contrary*: *contrasting* (*contradistinction*) 2: pitched below normal bass (*contrabasso*)

contra-band \kən-'trā-band\ *n* [It *contrabbando*, fr ML *contrabannum*, fr *contra-* + *bannus* banishment decree, of Gmc origin — more at BAN] 1: illegal or prohibited traffic 2: goods or merchandise whose importation, exportation, or possession is forbidden, *also*: smuggled goods 3: a Negro slave who during the Civil War escaped to or was brought within the Union lines — **contra-band-adj**

contra-band-ist \-ban-dəst\ *n*: SMUGGLER

contra-bass \kən-'trā-bās\ *n* [It *contrabasso*, fr *contra-* + *basso* bass] DOUBLE BASS — **CON-TRA-BASS-IST** \-bās-əst\ *n*

contra-bas-oon \kən-'trā-bā-sūn, -bā-\ *n*: a double reed woodwind instrument having a range an octave lower than that of the bassoon

con-tra-cep-tion \kən-'trā-sep-shən\ *n* [*contra-* + *ception*] voluntary prevention of conception or impregnation — **con-tra-cep-tive** \-'sep-tiv\ *adj* or *n*

con-tract \kən-'trakt\ *n* [ME, fr L *contractus*, fr *contractus*, pp of *contrahere* to draw together, make a contract, reduce in size, fr *com-* + *trahere* to draw — more at DRAW] 1 **a**: a binding agreement between two or more persons or parties: COVENANT **b**: BETROTHAL 2: a writing made by the parties to evidence the terms and conditions of a contract 3: the department or principles of law having to do with contracts 4: an undertaking to win a specified number of tricks or points in bridge

2 contract *vi* *la* & *vi* *l* usu \kən-'trakt, other usu kən-\ *vb* [partly fr MF *contractor* to agree upon, fr L *contractus*, *n*, partly fr L *contractus*, pp of *contrahere* to draw together] *vt* 1 **a**: to establish or undertake by contract **b**: BETROTH 2 **a**: to acquire *usu* involuntarily (~ pneumonia) **b**: to bring on oneself as an obligation: INCUR (~ a debt) 3 **a**: LIMIT, RESTRICT **b**: KNIT, WRINKLE (frown ~ed his brow) **c**: to draw together: CONCENTRATE 4: to reduce to smaller size by or as if by squeezing or forcing together 5: to shorten (as a word) by omitting one or more sounds or letters ~ *vi* 1: to make a contract 2: to draw together so as to become diminished in size (metal ~s on cooling), *also*: to become less in compass, duration, or length (muscle ~s in tetanus) — **con-tract-ibil-ity** \kən-'trakt-ib-il-ē-tē, -kən-\ *n* — **con-tract-ible** \kən-'trakt-ə-bəl, -kən-\ *adj*

syn 1 see INCUR 2 CONTRACT SHRINK, CONDENSE, COMPRESS, CONSTRICT, DEFLATE *shared meaning element*: to decrease in bulk or volume **ant** expand

contract bridge \kən-'trakt-ī-\ *n*: a bridge game distinguished by the fact that overtricks do not count toward game or slam bonuses

con-trac-tile \kən-'trakt-ī-, -tīl\ *adj*: having the power or property of contracting (~ proteins of muscle fibrils) — **con-trac-tility** \kən-'trakt-'tīl-ē-tē\ *n*

contractile vacuole *n*: a vacuole in a unicellular organism that contracts regularly to discharge fluid from the body and that probably has an excretory or hydrostatic function

con-trac-tion \kən-'trakt-shən\ *n* 1 **a**: the action or process of contracting: the state of being contracted **b**: the shortening and thickening of a functioning muscle or muscle fiber **c**: a reduction

in business activity 2: a shortening of a word, syllable, or word group by omission of a sound or letter; *also*: a form produced by such shortening — **con-trac-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'l\ *adj* — **con-trac-tive** \kən-'trakt-iv, -kən-\ *adj*

con-trac-tor \kən-'trakt-ō(r)\ (usual for *l*), kən-'l\ *n* 1: one that contracts or is party to a contract **a**: one that contracts to perform work or provide supplies on a large scale **b**: one that contracts to erect buildings 2: something (as a muscle) that contracts or shortens

con-trac-tu-al \kən-'trakt-shəl, -kən-, -'traktsh-wəl\ *adj* [L *contractus* contracted]: of, relating to, or constituting a contract — **con-trac-tu-al-ly** \-əl\ *adv*

con-trac-ture \kən-'trakt-cher\ *n*: a permanent shortening (as of muscle, tendon, or scar tissue) producing deformity or distortion

con-trad-ict \kən-'trād-ikt\ *vt* [L *contradictus*, pp of *contradicere*, fr *contra-* + *dicere* to say, speak — more at DICTION] 1: to resist or oppose in argument 2 **a**: to assert the contrary of: GAINSAY **b**: to deny the truth of 3 **a**: to be the contradictory of **b**: to go counter to **c**: to act in a manner contrary to **syn** see DENY **ant** corroborate — **con-tra-dict-able** \-'dik-tə-bəl\ *adj* — **con-tra-dic-tor** \-'dik-tō(r)\ *n*

con-trad-ic-tion \kən-'trā-dik-shən\ *n* 1: the act of contradicting 2: an expression or proposition containing contradictory parts 3 **a**: logical incongruity **b**: opposition of factors inherent in a system or situation

con-tra-dic-tious \-shəs\ *adj* 1: CONTRADICTORY OPPOSITE 2: given to or marked by contradiction: CONTRARY

con-tra-dic-to-ry \kən-'trā-dik-t(ə)-rē\ *n, pl -ries* 1 **a**: something that contradicts 2: CONTRADICTORY 2: a proposition so related to another that if either of the two is true the other is false and if either is false the other must be true — **con-tra-dic-to-ri-ly** \-(ə)-rē-lē\ *adv* — **con-tra-dic-to-ri-ness** \-(ə)-rē-nəs\ *n*

2 contradictory *adj* 1: CONTRADICTIOUS 2 (an irritable ~ nature) 2: involving, causing, or constituting a contradiction (ill-planned and often ~ proposals) **syn** see OPPOSITE

con-tra-dis-tin-ction \kən-'trā-dis-'ting(k)-shən\ *n*: distinction by contrast (painting in ~ to sculpture) — **con-tra-dis-tinc-tive** \-'ting(k)-tīv\ *adj* — **con-tra-dis-tinc-tive-ly** *adv*

con-tra-dis-tin-guish \-'ting-gwīsh\ *vt*: to distinguish by contrast of qualities

con-trail \kən-'trāl\ *n* [condensation trail] streaks of condensed water vapor created in the air by an airplane or rocket at high altitudes

con-tra-in-dic-ate \kən-'trā-in-də-kāt\ *vt*: to make (a treatment or procedure) inadvisable — **con-tra-in-dic-a-tion** \-in-də-'kā-shən\ *n* — **con-tra-in-dic-a-tive** \-in-dik-ət-iv\ *adj*

con-tral-at-er-al \-'lāt-ə-rəl, -'lā-trəl\ *adj* [ISV]: occurring on or acting in conjunction with similar parts on an opposite side

con-tral-to \kən-'trāl-(t)ō\ *n, pl -tos* [It, fr *contra-* + *alto*] 1 **a**: the lowest female singing voice **b**: a person having this voice 2: the part sung by a contralto

con-tra-o-c-tave \kən-'trā-ōk-tiv, -tāv, -tāv\ *n*: the musical octave that begins on the third C below middle C — see PITCH illustration

con-tra-po-si-tion \-'pō-zhən\ *n* [LL *contraposition*, *contrapositio*, fr L *contrapositus*, pp of *contraponere* to place opposite, fr *contra-* + *ponere* to place] 1: OPPOSITION ANTITHESIS 2: the relationship between two propositions when the subject and predicate of one are respectively the negation of the predicate and the negation of the subject of the other

con-tra-posi-tive \-'paz-ət-iv, -'pāz-iv\ *n*: a proposition resulting from an operation of immediate inference in which the terms of a given proposition are permuted and negated ("all not-P is not-S" is the ~ of "all S is P")

con-trap-tion \kən-'trap-shən\ *n* [perh blend of *contrivance*, *trap* and *invention*]: CONTRIVANCE GADGET

con-tra-pun-tal \kən-'trā-punt-'l\ *adj* [It *contrappunto* counterpoint, fr ML *contrapunctus*] 1: of or relating to counterpoint 2: POLYPHONIC — **con-tra-pun-tal-ly** \-'l\ *adv*

con-tra-pun-tist \-'pant-ist\ *n*: one who writes counterpoint

con-tra-ri-ety \kən-'trā-ri-ē-tē\ *n, pl -eties* [ME *contrarietas*, fr MF *contrarietē*, fr LL *contrarietas*, *contrarietas*, fr L *contrarius* contrary] 1: the quality or state of being contrary 2: something contrary

con-tra-ri-ous \kən-'trēr-ē-əs, kən-\ *adj*: PERVERSE ANTAGONISTIC

con-trail-wise \kən-'trēr-ē-wīz, kən-\ *adv* 1: on the contrary 2: vice versa: CONVERSE 3: in a contrary manner

con-trary \kən-'trēr-ē\ *n, pl -traries* 1: a fact or condition incompatible with another: OPPOSITE 2: one of a pair of opposites 3 **a**: a proposition so related to another that though both may be false they cannot both be true — compare SUBCONTRARY **b**: either of two terms (as black and white) that cannot both be affirmed of the same subject — by *contraries* in a manner opposite to what is logical or expected — on the contrary 1: just the opposite. NO 2: to the contrary NOTWITHSTANDING

2 contrary \kən-'trēr-ē, in sense 4 often kən-'trēr-ē\ *adj* [ML *contrarie*, fr MF *contrarie*, fr L *contrarius*, fr *contra* opposite] 1 **a**: diametrically different (the result was ~ to our plan) **b**: opposite in character ~ tending to an opposing course (he remained firm in the ~ intention) **c**: mutually opposed: ANTAGONISTIC (they held ~ opinions) 2: opposite in position, direction, or nature 3: UNFAVORABLE — used of wind or weather 4: temperamentally unwilling to accept control or advice (a ~ child) — **con-trar-i-ly** \-trēr-ē-lē, -trēr-ē\ *adv* — **con-trar-i-ness** \-'trēr-ē-nəs, -trēr-\ *n*

syn 1 see OPPOSITE 2 CONTRARY PERVERSE, RESTIVE, BALKY FROWARD WAYWARD *shared meaning element*: unwilling or unable to conform to custom or submit to authority **ant** compliant

3 contrary /like 2 CONTRARY/ *adv*: CONTRARIWISE, CONTRARILY

contrary to prep: in opposition to (contrary to orders, he set out alone)

con-trast \kən-'trast\ *n* 1 **a**: juxtaposition of dissimilar elements (as color, tone, or emotion) in a work of art **b**: degree of difference between the lightest and darkest parts of a picture 2



contra-bassoon

representative clergy of the Church of England (2): a consultative assembly of clergy and lay delegates from one part of an Episcopal diocese, also: a territorial division of an Episcopal diocese c: a ceremonial assembly of members of a college or university 2: the act or process of convoking — *con-vo-ca-tion-al* \-shən-, -shən-7\ *adj*

con-volve \kən-ˈvɒl- v\ *vi* *con-voked*; *con-vok-ing* [MF *convolvere*, fr. L *convolare*, fr. *com-* + *volare* to call — more at *voice*] *vt* to call together to a meeting *syn* see *SUMMON ant* *prorogue, dissolve*

con-volute \kən-ˈvɒl- v\ *vb* *con-voluted*; *con-vol-ut-ing* [L *convolutus*, pp of *convolvere*] *Twist, coil*

convolute *adj*: rolled or wound together with one part upon another: COILED (a ~ shell) — *con-vol-ute-ly* *adv*

con-voluted *adj* 1: folded in curved or tortuous windings, *specif*: having convolutions 2: INVOLVED, INTRICATE

convoluted tubule *n* 1: PROXIMAL CONVOLUTED TUBULE 2: DISTAL CONVOLUTED TUBULE

con-vol-u-tion \kən-ˈvɒl-ʃən- n\ 1: one of the irregular ridges on the surface of the brain and esp. of the cerebrum of higher mammals 2: a convoluted form or structure — *con-vol-u-tion-al* \-shən-, -shən-7\ *adj*

con-volve \kən-ˈvɒl-, -ˈvɒlv- v\ *vb* *con-volved*; *con-volv-ing* [L *convolvere*, fr. *com-* + *volvere* to roll — more at *VOLUME*] *vi*: to roll together: WRITHE ~ *vi*: to roll together or circulate involuntarily

con-vol-vu-lus \kən-ˈvɒl-vy-ʊs-, -ˈvɒl- n\ *pl* *-lus-es* or *-li* \-li-, -jə- [NL, fr. L *convolvere* to roll together, roll up]: any of a genus (*Convolvulus*) of erect, trailing, or twining herbs and shrubs of the morning-glory family

con-voy \kən-ˈvɒi-, kən-ˈvɒi- v\ [ME *convoien*, fr. MF *conveier*, *con-voier* — more at *CONVEY*] *ACCOMPANY, GUIDE, esp*: to escort for protection

con-voy \kən-ˈvɒi- n\ 1: one that conveys, *esp*: a protective escort (as for ships) 2: the act of conveying 3: a group conveyed or organized for convenience or protection in moving

con-vul-sant \kən-ˈvʌl-sənt- *adj*: causing convulsions: CONVULSIVE — *con-vul-sive-ly* *adv*

con-vulse \kən-ˈvʌl- v\ *vi* *con-vulsed*, *con-vuls-ing* [L *convulsus*, pp of *convellere* to pluck up, convulse, fr. *com-* + *vellere* to pluck — more at *VULNERABLE*] *vt*: to shake or agitate violently; *esp*: to shake with or as if with irregular spasms *syn* see *SHAKE*

con-vul-sion \kən-ˈvʌl-ʃən- n\ 1: an abnormal violent and involuntary contraction or series of contractions of the muscles 2: a violent disturbance b: an uncontrolled fit: PAROXYSM — *con-vul-sion-ary* \-shən-er-ē- *adj*

con-vul-sive \kən-ˈvʌl-siv- *adj* 1: constituting or producing a convulsion 2: attended or affected with convulsions *syn* see *FITFUL* — *con-vul-sive-ly* *adv* — *con-vul-sive-ness* *n*

convy *var* of *CONVEY*

coo \ku- v\ [imit] 1: to make the low soft cry of a dove or pigeon or a similar sound 2: to talk fondly, amorously, or appreciatively (an album that will be ~ed over by condescending classical music critics — Ellen Sander) — *coo* *n*

cook \kuk- n\ [ME, fr. OE *cōc*, akin to OHG *koeh*, both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. L *coquus*, fr. *coquere* to cook, akin to OE *dȳgen* fried, GK *pelein* to cook] 1: one who prepares food for eating 2: a technical or industrial process comparable to cooking food, also: a substance so processed

cook *vi* 1: to prepare food for eating by means of heat 2: to undergo the action of being cooked (the rice is ~ing now) 3: OCCUR, HAPPEN (find out what was ~ing in the committee) ~ *vi* 1: CONCOCT, IMPROVISE — usu, used with *up* (~ed up a scheme) 2: to prepare for eating by a heating process 3: FALSIFY, DOCTOR (an old hand at company manipulation, he prepares to ~ the books — Punch) 4: to subject to the action of heat or fire — *cook* one's goose: to ruin (one) irrevocably

cook-book \-bʊk- n\ 1: a book of cooking directions and recipes, broadly: a book of detailed instructions

cook cheese *n*: a soft unspiced cheese made from curd that has been heated to the consistency of honey and poured into containers

cooked cheese \kuk-ˈtʃi-z- n\ 1: COOK CHEESE

cooker \kuk-ər- n\ 1: one that cooks: a utensil, device, or apparatus for cooking b: one who tends a cooking process: *cook* c *Brit*: STOVE

cook-ery \kuk-(ə-)rē- n\ *pl* *-eries* 1: the art or practice of cooking 2: an establishment for cooking

cookery book *n*, chiefly *Brit*: COOKBOOK

cookie or **cookie** \kuk-ē- n\ *pl* *cookies* [D *koekje*, dim of *koek* cake] 1: any of various small sweet flat or slightly raised cakes 2: a: an attractive woman (a buxom French ~ who haunts the colony's one night spot — Newsweek) b: PERSON GUY (a very tough ~ indeed, who can break a man's wrist without a quiver of distaste — John Crosby)

cookie sheet *n*: a flat rectangle of metal with at least one rolled edge used esp for the baking of cookies or biscuits

cooking *adj*: suitable for or used in cooking (~ apples) (~ sherry) (~ utensils)

cooking top *n*: a built-in cabinet-top cooking apparatus consisting of four heating units for gas or electricity

cook off *vi*, of a cartridge: to fire as a result of being allowed to rest in the chamber of an overheated weapon

cook-out \kuk-ˈaʊt- n\ 1: an outing at which a meal is cooked and served in the open, also: the meal cooked

cook-shack \-ʃak- n\ 1: a shack used for cooking

cook-shop \-ʃɒp- n\ 1: a shop supplying or serving cooked food

Cook's tour \ˈki-ks- n\ [Thomas Cook & Son, E travel agency]: a quick tour in which attractions are viewed briefly and cursorily

cook-ware \kuk-ˈwə-(ə)-, -wə-(ə)- n\ 1: utensils used in cooking

cool \ku- *adj* [ME *col*, fr. OE *cōl*, akin to OHG *kuoli* cool, OE *cold* cold] 1: moderately cold: lacking in warmth (warm days and ~ nights) 2: a: marked by steady dispassionate calmness and self-control (a ~ and calculating administrator — Current Digest) b: lacking ardor or friendliness (the ~, impersonal manner of some of the bright young men who administer the anti-poverty programs — J C Cori) c (1): marked by restrained

emotion or excitement (~ jazz) (2): free from racial tensions or violence (meeting with minority groups in an attempt to keep the city ~) 3 — used as an intensive (a ~ million dollars) 4: marked by deliberate effrontery or lack of due respect or discretion (a ~ reply) 5: facilitating or suggesting relief from heat (a ~ dress) 6: a of a color: producing an impression of being cool; *specif*: of a hue in the range violet through blue to green b of a musical tone: relatively lacking in timbre or resonance 7 slang: very good: EXCELLENT 8: employing understatement and a minimum of detail to convey information and usu requiring the listener, viewer, or reader to complete the message (another indication of the very ~ character of this medium — H M. McLuhan) — *cool-ish* \kū-līsh- *adj* — *cool-ly* *adv* also *cooly* \-kūl-lē- *adv* — *cool-ness* \kūl-nəs- *n*

syn COOL COMPOSED COLLECTED UNRUFFLED IMPERTURBABLE

NONCHALANT shared meaning element: actually or apparently free from agitation or excitement *ant* ardent, agitated

cool *vi* 1: to become cool: lose heat or warmth (placed the pie in the window to ~) — sometimes used with *off* or *down* 2: to lose ardor or passion (his anger ~ed) ~ *vi* 1: to make cool: impart a feeling of coolness to (~ed the room with a fan) — often used with *off* or *down* (a swim ~ed us off a little) 2: a: to moderate the heat, excitement, or force of: CALM (~ed her growing anger) b: to slow or lessen the growth or activity of — usu, used with *off* or *down* (wants to ~ off the economy without freezing it — Newsweek) — *cool* it: to calm down: go easy (the word went out to the young to ~ it — W. M. Young) — *cool* one's heels: to wait or be kept waiting for a long time esp from or as if from disdain or discourtesy

cool *n* 1: a cool time, place, or situation (the ~ of the evening) 2: a: a lack of excitement or enthusiasm: INDIFFERENCE (wears her ~ like perfume, without a . single expression to disturb her aristocratic unconcern — Hubert Saal) b: SELF-ASSURANCE, SOPHISTICATED (girls, from 9 to 12, who are only beginning to awaken to the world around and have not yet developed any ~ about themselves — J K. Sale & Ben Apfelbaum) 3: POISE, COMPOSURE (press questions ~ seemed to rattle him and he lost his ~ — New Republic)

cool *adv*: in a casual and nonchalant manner (they learn to play it ~, not really involve themselves — Marilyn B. Noble)

coolant \kū-lənt- n\ 1: a usu. fluid cooling agent

cooler \kū-lər- n\ 1: one that cools as b: a container for cooling liquids b: REFRIGERATOR 2: LOCKUP JAIL, esp: a cell for violent or unmanageable prisoners 3: an iced drink usu with an alcoholic beverage as base

Cooley's anemia \kū-lēz- n\ [Thomas B. Cooley †1945 Amer pediatrician]: THALASSEMIA

cool-headed \kū-l-ˈhed-əd- *adj*: not easily excited

coolie \kū-lē- n\ [Hindi *kuli*]: an unskilled laborer or porter usu in or from the Far East hired for low or subsistence wages

coolie hat *n*: a conical-shaped usu. straw hat worn esp to protect the head from the heat of the sun

cooling-off \ku-ˈlɪŋ-ˈɒf- *adj*: designed to allow passions to cool or to permit negotiation between parties (a ~ period)

coombe or **coomb** \kūm- *var* of *COMBE*

coon \kun- n\ 1: RACCOON

coon-can \ˈkūn-kən- n\ [by folk etymology fr. MexSp *conquán* conquer, fr. Sp *¿con quién?* with whom]: a game of rummy played with two packs including two jokers

coon cat *n*, chiefly NewEng: ANGORA CAT

coon cheese \kūn- n\ [prob fr. coon (Negro), fr. coon (raccoon)] 1: a sharp cheddar cheese that has been cured at higher than usual temperature and humidity and that is usu coated with black wax

coon-hound \kūn-ˈhaʊnd- n\ 1: a sporting dog trained to hunt raccoons, esp: BLACK AND TAN COONHOUND

coon's age *n*: a long while (best fried chicken I've tasted for a coon's age — Sinclair Lewis)

coon-skin \ˈkūn-skin- n\ 1: the skin or pelt of the raccoon 2: an article (as a cap or coat) made of coonskin

coon-tle \ˈkūnt-ē- n\ [Seminole *kunni* coontie flour]: any of several tropical American woody plants (genus *Zamia*) of the cycad family whose roots and stems yield a starchy foodstuff — called also *arrowroot*

coop \kūp-, kʊp- n\ [ME *cūpe*, akin to OE *cype* basket, cot cot] 1: a cage or small enclosure (as for poultry); also: a small building for housing poultry 2: a: a confined area b: JAIL

coop *vi* 1: to confine in a restricted and often crowded area — usu, used with *up* 2: to place or keep in a coop: PEN — often used with *up*

co-op \kō-ˈap-, kō-ˈkūp- n\ COOPERATIVE

coo-per \kū-ˈpər-, kū-ˈpər- n\ [ME *couper* cowerer fr. MD *cūper* (fr. *cūpe* cask) or MLG *kūper*, fr. *kūpe* cask, MD *cūpe* & MLG *kūpe* fr. L *cupa*, akin to GK *kypellon* cup — more at *HIVE*] 1: one that makes or repairs wooden casks or tubs

cooper *vb* *coopered*, *cooper-ing* \kū-ˈp-(ə)-ŋŋ-, kū-ˈp-(ə)-ŋŋ- *vt*: to work as a cooper on ~ *v*: to work at or do coopering

coo-per-age \kū-ˈp-(ə)-ŋŋ-, kū-ˈp-(ə)-ŋŋ- n\ 1: a cooper's place of business 2: a cooper's work or products

co-oper-ate \kō-ˈp-(ə)-rāt-, rāt- *vi* [LL *cooperatus*, pp of *cooperari*, fr. L *co-* + *operari* to work — more at *OPERATE*] 1: to act or work with another or others: act together 2: to associate with another or others for mutual benefit — *co-oper-a-tor* \-rāt-ər- n\

co-op-er-a-tion \kō-ˈp-(ə)-rā-ˈshən- n\ 1: the action of cooperating: common effort 2: association of persons for common benefit 3: a dynamic social process in ecological aggregations (as communities or colonies) in which mutual benefits outweigh the

a about a kitten or farther a back a bake a cot, cart
 su out ch chn e less e easy g gli l trip l life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th this
 ū loot n foot y yet yā few yu furious zh vision

bridge) **d**: an established theatrical technique or practice (as a stage whisper or spotlighting)

con-ven-tion-al \kən-ˈven-chə-nəl, -ˈven-chen-əl/ *adj* 1: formed by agreement or compact 2 **a**: according with, sanctioned by, or based on convention **b**: lacking originality or individuality 3 **a**: according with a mode of artistic representation that simplifies or provides symbols or substitutes for natural forms **b**: of traditional design 4: of, resembling, or relating to a convention, assembly, or public meeting 5: not making use of nuclear powers (~ warfare) *syn* **see** CEREMONIAL *ant* unconventional

con-ven-tion-al-ism \kən-ˈven-chen-əl-iz-əm/ *n* — **con-ven-tion-al-ist** \-sɪt/ *n* — **con-ven-tion-al-ly** \-lɪ/ *adv*

con-ven-tion-al-ity \kən-ˈven-chen-əl-ə-ti/ *n*, *pl* -ities 1: the quality or state of being conventional, *specific*: adherence to conventions 2: a conventional usage, practice, or thing

con-ven-tion-al-iza-tion \kən-ˈven-chen-ə-lə-ˈzā-shən, -ˈven-chen-ˈlɪ-ˈzā-ʃən/ *n*: the act, practice, or product of conventionalizing

con-ven-tion-al-ize \kən-ˈven-chen-ə-līz-, -ˈven-chen-ˈlɪz/ *vt* -ized, -iz-ing: to make conventional

con-ven-tion-er \kən-ˈven-chen-ər/ *n*: a person attending a convention

con-ven-tu-al \kən-ˈven-chə(-ə)-wəl, kən-, fr. MF or ML, MF, fr. ML *conventus*, fr. *convener* *convent* 1: of, relating to, or befitting a convent or monastic life: MONASTIC 2 *cap*: of or relating to the Conventuals — **con-ven-tu-al-ly** \-lɪ/ *adv*

con-ventual *n* 1: a member of a conventual community 2 *cap*: a member of the Order of Friars Minor Conventual forming a branch of the first order of St. Francis of Assisi under a mitigated rule

con-verge \kən-ˈvɜrj/ *vb* **converged**; **con-verg-ing** [ML *convergere*, fr. L *com-* + *vergere* to bend, incline — more at *WRENCH*] *vi* 1: to tend or move toward one point or one another: come together: MEET 2: to come together and unite in a common interest or focus 3: to approach a limit as the number of terms increases without limit ~ *vi*: to cause to converge

con-ver-gence \kən-ˈvɜr-jən(t)s/ *n* 1: the act of converging and esp. moving toward union or uniformity, *esp*: coordinated movement of the two eyes resulting in impingement of the image of a point on corresponding retinal areas 2: the condition of converging, *esp*: independent development of similar characters (as of bodily structure or cultural traits) often associated with similarity of habits or environment

con-ver-gen-cy \kən-ˈvɜr-jən-si/ *n*. CONVERGENCE

con-ver-gent \kən-ˈvɜr-jənt/ *adj* 1: tending to move toward one point or to approach each other ~ CONVERGING (~ lines) 2: exhibiting convergence in form, function, or development 3 **a**: of an improper integral ~ having a value that is a real number **b**: characterized by having the *n*th term or the sum of the first *n* terms approach a finite limit (*a* ~ sequence) (*a* ~ series)

con-vergent lady beetle *n* [fr. the pattern of spots on its back] ~ a periodically migratory beneficial lady beetle (*Hippodamia convergens*) that feeds on various crop pests (as aphids) — called also *convergent*

con-ver-sa-ble \kən-ˈvɜr-sə-bəl/ *adj* 1: pleasant and easy to converse with 2 *archaic*: relating to or suitable for social interaction

con-ver-sance \kən-ˈvɜr-sən(t)s/ *n* also *kən-ˈvɜr-sən(t)s* *n*: the quality or state of being conversant

con-ver-san-ry \kən-ˈvɜr-sən-ri/ *n*: CONVERSANCE

con-ver-sant \kən-ˈvɜr-sən(t) also *kən-ˈvɜr-sən(t)* *adj* 1 *archaic*: OCCUPIED, CONCERNED 2 *archaic*: having frequent, customary, or familiar association 3: having knowledge or experience — **con-ver-sant-ly** *adv*

con-ver-sa-tion \kən-ˈvɜr-sā-shən/ *n* [ME *conversacioun*, fr. MF *conversation*, fr. L *conversatio*, *conversatio*, fr. *conversari*, pp of *convorsari* to live, keep company with] 1 *obs*: CONDUCT, BEHAVIOR 2 **a** (1): oral exchange of sentiments, observations, opinions, or ideas (2): an instance of such exchange: TALK **b**: an informal discussion of an issue by representatives of governments, institutions, or groups **c**: an exchange similar to conversation, *esp* ~ real-time interaction with a computer *esp* through a keyboard

con-ver-sa-tion-al \kən-ˈvɜr-sən-əl, -shən-əl/ *adj* — **con-ver-sa-tion-al-ly** \-lɪ/ *adv*

con-ver-sa-tion-al-ist \-shən-əl-ist, -shən-ˈlɪ-sɪt/ *n*: one who converses a great deal or who excels in conversation

con-ver-sa-tion-ist *n* 1: a painting of a group of persons in their customary surroundings 2: a novel or striking object that stimulates conversation

con-ver-sa-tion-ist \kən-ˈvɜr-sat-si-ˈnɪst, kən-, *n*, *pl* -ones or -oni \-ˈɒ-nɪ/ [It, lit. conversation, fr. L *conversatio*, *conversatio*] a meeting for conversation *esp* about art, literature, or science

con-ver-se \kən-ˈvɜrs/ *vi* **conversed**, **con-ver-sing** [ME *conversen*, fr. MF *converser*, fr. L *convorsari* to live, keep company with, fr. *convorsus*, pp of *convortere* to turn around] 1 *archaic* **a**: to become occupied or engaged **b**: to have acquaintance or familiarity 2 **a**: to exchange thoughts and opinions in speech: TALK **b**: to carry on an exchange similar to conversation, *esp* ~ to interact with a computer *syn* **see** SPEAK — **con-ver-ser** *n*

con-ver-se \kən-ˈvɜrs/ *n* 1 *obs*: social interaction 2: CONVERSATION

con-ver-se \kən-ˈvɜrs, kən-, *adj* [L *conversus*, pp of *convortere*] ~ reversed in order, relation, or action — **con-ver-sely** *adv*

con-ver-sion \kən-ˈvɜrs-ən/ *n* something converse to another, *esp*: a proposition obtained by interchange of the subject and predicate of a logical proposition ("no P is S" is the ~ of "no S is P")

con-ver-sion \kən-ˈvɜr-zhən, -shən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *conversion*, *conversio*, fr. *convorsus*, pp of *convortere*] 1: the act of converting: the process of being converted 2: an experience associated with a definite and decisive adoption of religion 3 **a**: the operation of finding a converse in logic **b**: reduction of a mathematical expression by clearing of fractions 4: the making of a score on a try for point after touchdown in football or a free throw in basketball 5: something converted from one use to another — **con-ver-sion-al** \-vɜr-zhən-əl, -vɜr-shən-, -ən-əl/ *adj*

conversion reaction *n*: a psychoneurosis in which bodily symptoms (as paralysis of the limbs) appear without physical basis — called also *conversion hysteria*

con-vert \kən-ˈvɜrt/ *vb* [ME *converter*, fr. OF *convertir*, fr. L *convertere*, to turn around, transform, convert, fr. *com-* + *vertere* to turn — more at *WORTH*] *vt* 1 **a**: to bring over from one belief, view, or party to another **b**: to bring about a religious conversion in 2 **a**: to alter the physical or chemical nature or properties of *esp* in manufacturing **b** (1): to change from one form or function to another (2): to alter for more effective utilization (3): to appropriate without right **c**: to exchange for an equivalent 3 *obs*: TURN 4: to subject to logical conversion 5 **a**: to make a goal after receiving (a pass) from a teammate **b**: to make (a spare) in bowling ~ *vi* 1: to undergo conversion 2: to make good on a try for point after touchdown or on a free throw *syn* **see** TRANSFORM

con-vert \kən-ˈvɜrt/ *n*: one that is converted, *esp*: one who has experienced conversion

con-vert-er \kən-ˈvɜrt-ər/ *n*: one that converts as **a**: the furnace used in the Bessemer process **b** or *con-vert-or* \-ˈvɜrt-ər/: a device employing mechanical rotation for changing electrical energy from one form to another, also: a radio device for converting one frequency to another **c**: a device for adapting a television receiver to receive channels for which it was not orig. designed **d**: a device that accepts data in one form and converts it to another (analog-digital) ~

con-vert-ible \kən-ˈvɜrt-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: capable of being converted 2: having a top that may be lowered or removed (~ coupe) 3: capable of being exchanged for a specified equivalent (as another currency or security) (US currency is no longer ~ to gold) (a bond ~ to 12 shares of common stock) — **con-vert-ib-il-ity** \-ˈvɜrt-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **con-vert-ib-ly** \-lɪ/ *adv*

con-vert-ible *n*: something convertible, *esp*: a convertible automobile

con-verti-plane or **con-ver-ta-plane** \kən-ˈvɜrt-ə-plān/ *n*: an aircraft that takes off and lands like a helicopter and is convertible to a fixed-wing configuration for forward flight

con-vox \kən-ˈvɜks, kən-, kən-/ *adj* [MF or L, MF *convex*, fr. L *convexus* vaulted, concave, convex, fr. *com-* + *vexus* (akin to OE *weh* crooked, bent) — more at *PREVARICATE*] 1: curved or rounded like the exterior of a sphere or circle — used of a spherical surface or curved line viewed from without 2: arched up; bulging out — used of that side of a curve or surface on which the tangent line or plane lies or on which normals at neighboring points diverge

con-vox-ity \kən-ˈvɜk-sə-ti, kən-/ *n*, *pl* -ities 1: the quality or state of being convex 2: a convex surface or part

con-vox-o-con-vo \-ˈvɜk(-ə)-sə/ *adj* 1: CONCAVO-CONVEX 2: having the convex side of greater curvature than the concave

con-vey \kən-ˈvə/ *vi* [ME *conveyen*, fr. OF *conveier* to accompany, escort, fr. (assumed) VL *conviare*, fr. L *com-* + *via* way — more at *VIA*] 1 *obs*: LEAD CONDUCT 2 **a**: to bear from one place to another; *esp*: to move in a continuous stream or mass **b**: to impart or communicate by statement, suggestion, gesture, or appearance **c** (1) *archaic*: STEAL (2) *obs*: to carry away secretly *d*: to transfer or deliver to another; *specific*: to transfer by a sealed writing **e**: to cause to pass from one place or person to another

TRANSMIT *syn* **see** CARRY, TRANSFER

con-vey-ance \kən-ˈvə-sən(t)s/ *n* 1: the action of conveying 2: a means or way of conveying as **a**: an instrument by which title to property is conveyed **b**: a means of transport. VEHICLE

con-vey-ance-er \-ən-sər/ *n*: one whose business is conveying

con-vey-anc-ing \-ən-sɪŋ/ *n*: the act or business of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property

con-vey-er or **con-vey-or** \kən-ˈvə-ər/ *n*: one that conveys as **a**: a person who transfers property **b** *usu* conveyor: a mechanical apparatus for carrying packages or bulk material from place to place (as by an endless moving belt or a chain of receptacles)

con-vey-or-ize \-ə-rīz/ *vt* -ized, -iz-ing: to equip with a conveyor — **con-vey-or-iza-tion** \-ə-rīz-ə-ˈzā-shən/ *n*

con-vict \kən-ˈvɪkt/ *adj*, *archaic*: CONVICTED

con-vict \kən-ˈvɪkt/ *vi* [ME *convictus*, fr. L *convictus*, pp of *convincere* to refute, convict] 1: to find or prove to be guilty 2: to convince of error or sinfulness

con-vict \kən-ˈvɪkt/ *n* 1: a person convicted of and under sentence for a crime 2: a person serving a prison sentence *usu.* for a long term

con-vic-tion \kən-ˈvɪk-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of convicting of a crime *esp* in a court of law 2 **a**: the act of convincing a person of error or of compelling the admission of a truth **b**: the state of being convinced of error or compelled to admit the truth 3 **a**: a strong persuasion or belief **b**: the state of being convinced *syn* **see** CERTAINTY, OPINION

con-vince \kən-ˈvɪnts/ *vi* **convinced**, **con-vinc-ing** [L *convincere* to refute, convict, prove, fr. *com-* + *vincere* to conquer — more at *VICTOR*] 1 *obs*: to overcome by argument **b** *obs*: OVERPOWER OVERCOME 2 *obs*: DEMONSTRATE PROVE 3: to bring by argument to belief, consent, or a course of action: PERSUADE (convinced them to leave the country) (they were convinced that he had drowned) — **con-vinc-er** *n*

con-vinc-ing \kən-ˈvɪn(t)-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1: satisfying or assuring by argument or proof (*a* ~ test of a new product) 2: having power to convince of the truth, rightness, or reality of something: PLAUSIBLE (told a ~ story) *syn* **see** VALID *ant* unconvincing — **con-vinc-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv* — **con-vinc-ing-ness** *n*

con-viv-ial \kən-ˈvɪv-ɪəl, -vɪv-ə-ɪəl/ *adj* [LL *convivialis*, fr. L *convivium* banquet, fr. *com-* + *vivere* to live — more at *QUICK*] relating to, occupied with, or fond of feasting, drinking, and good company — **con-viv-ial-ity** \-vɪv-ə-ɪəl-ə-ti/ *n* — **con-viv-ial-ly** \-vɪv-ɪəl-lɪ, -vɪv-ə-ɪəl-lɪ/ *adv*

con-voca-tion \kən-ˈvɒ-kə-ˈtā-shən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *convocatio*, *convocatio*, fr. *convocatus*, pp of *convocare*] 1 **a**: an assembly of persons convoked **b** (1) an assembly of bishops and

co-proph-a-gous \kə-ˈprəf-ə-gəs/ *adj* [Gk *koprophagos*, fr *kopr-* + *-phagos*-phagous]: feeding on dung — **co-proph-a-gy** \-ə-jē/ *n*
cop-ro-phil-ia \kəp-rə-ˈfīl-ē-ə/ *n* [NL]: marked interest in excrement, esp: the use of feces or filth for sexual excitement — **cop-ro-phil-ic** \-ē-ək/ *adj*
cop-ro-ph-i-lous \kə-ˈprəf-ə-ləs/ *adj*: growing or living on dung (~ *fungi*)

cop-ae \ˈkaps/ *n* [by alter]: COFFICE 1

Copt \ˈkɒpt/ *n* [Ar *qubṭ* Copts, fr Coptic *gyptios* Egyptian, fr Gk *αἰγυπτιος* 1: a member of a people descended from the ancient Egyptians 2: a member of the traditional Monophysite Christian church originating and centering in Egypt

Copt *abbr* Coptic

cop-ter \ˈkɑp-tər/ *n*: HELICOPTER

Coptic \ˈkɒpt-ɪk/ *adj*: of or relating to the Copts, their liturgical language, or their church

Coptic *n*: an Afro-Asiatic language descended from ancient Egyptian and used as the liturgical language of the Coptic church
co-publish \ˈkɒ-ˈpʌb-ɪʃ/ *vt*: to publish in cooperation with another publisher — **co-publish-er** *n*

cop-u-la \ˈkɑp-yə-lə/ *n* [L, bond]: something that connects as a: the connecting link between subject and predicate of a proposition b: a word or expression (as a form of *be, become, feel, or seem*) that links a subject with its predicate

cop-ulate \ˈkɑp-yə-lət/ *vi* -lated; -lating [L *copulatus*, pp of *copulare* to join, fr *copula*] 1: to engage in sexual intercourse 2: of gametes: to fuse permanently — **cop-u-la-tion** \ˈkɑp-yə-lə-shən/ *n* — **cop-u-la-to-ry** \ˈkɑp-yə-lə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-/ *adj*

cop-u-la-tive \ˈkɑp-yə-lət-ɪv/ *adj* 1: joining together coordinate words or word groups and expressing addition of their meanings (as ~ conjunction) b: functioning as a copula 2: relating to or serving for copulation 3: of or relating to coupling of chemical compounds or radicals — **cop-u-la-tive-ly** *adv*

copulative *n*: a copulative word

copy \ˈkɑp-ē/ *n*, *pl* *copies* [ME *copie*, fr MF, fr ML *copia*, fr L, abundance — more at *copious*] 1: an imitation, transcript, or reproduction of an original work (as a letter, a painting, a piece of furniture, or a dress) 2: one of a series of esp mechanical reproductions of an original impression, also: an individual example of such a reproduction (a presentation ~) 3 *archaic*: something to be imitated: MODEL 4 a: matter to be set up for printing or photoengraving b: something considered printable or newsworthy — used in the singular and without an article (at the mercy of newsmen who found anything she did to be good ~ — *Current Biog*)

copy *vb* **cop-ied**; **copy-ing** *vi* 1: to make a copy of 2: to model oneself on ~ *vi* 1: to make a copy 2: to undergo copying (the document did not ~ well)

syn COPY, IMITATE, MIMIC, APE, MOCK *shared meaning element*: to make something so that it resembles an existing thing, *ant* origi-nate

copy-book \ˈkɑp-ē-bʊk/ *n*: a book formerly used in teaching penmanship and containing models for imitation

copy-boy \-ˈbɔɪ/ *n*: one who carries copy and runs errands

copy-cat \-ˈkɑt/ *n*: one who slavishly imitates or adopts the behavior or practices of another

copycat *vb* **copy-cat-ted**; **copy-cat-ting** *vi*: to act as a copycat ~ *vi*: IMITATE

copy-desk \-ˈdesk/ *n*: the desk at which newspaper copy is edited

copy editor *n* 1: COPYREADER 2 a: an editor who prepares copy for the printer b: an editor in charge of a copydesk and the copyreaders on a newspaper

copy-hold \ˈkɑp-ē-hôld/ *n* 1: a former tenure of land in England and Ireland by right of being recorded in the court of the manor 2: an estate held by copyhold

copy-holder \-ˈhɔɪ-dər/ *n* 1: a device for holding copy esp for a typesetter 2: one who reads copy for a proofreader

copy-lat \ˈkɑp-ē-lət/ *n* 1: one who makes copies 2: IMITATOR

copy-read-er \-ˈrɛd-ər/ *n*: a publishing-house editor who reads and corrects manuscript copy; also: one who edits and headlines newspaper copy

copy-right \-ˈrɪt/ *n*: the exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish, and sell the matter and form of a literary, musical, or artistic work — **copyright** *adj*

copyright *vi*: to secure a copyright on

copy-writ-er \ˈkɑp-ē-ˈrɪt-ər/ *n*: a writer of advertising or publicity copy

coq au vin \kə-kə-ˈva-, -kə-ˈd-/ *n* [F, cock with wine]: chicken cooked in usu. red wine

co-quet [F, dim of *coq* cock] 1 \kə-ˈket-, -ˈkɛ/ *obs*: a man who indulges in coquetry 2 \-ˈket/: COQUETTE

co-quet \kə-ˈket/ *n*: COQUETTISH

co-quet or co-quette \-ˈket/ *vi* **co-quet-ted**, **co-quet-ting** 1: to play the coquette 2 FLIRT 2: to deal with something playfully rather than seriously *syn* see TRIFLE

co-quetry \kə-kə-ˈrɛ-, kə-ˈke-ˈrɛ/ *n*, *pl* -tries: a flirtatious act or attitude

co-quette \kə-ˈket/ *n* [F, fem of *coquet*]: a woman who endeavors without sincere affection to gain the attention and admiration of men

co-quett-ish \kə-ˈket-ɪʃ/ *adj*: having the air or nature of a coquette or of coquetry — **co-quett-ish-ly** *adv* — **co-quett-ish-ness** *n*

co-quilla nut \kə-kə-ˈ(y)-ə-, -kə-ˈy-/ *n* [Pg *coquilha*, dim of *côco* coconut]: the nut of a piassava palm (*Attalea funifera*) of Brazil having a hard brown shell much used by turners

co-quina \kə-ˈkə-nə/ *n* [Sp, prob irreg dim of *concha* shell] 1: a small marine clam (genus *Donax*) used for broth or chowder 2: a soft whitish limestone formed of broken shells and corals cemented together and used for building

cor *abbr* 1 corner 2 corner 3 corpus

cor or **corr** *abbr* 1 correct, corrected; correction 2 correspon-dence, correspondent, corresponding 3 corrupt, corruption

Cor *abbr* Corinthians

co-rac-il-form \kə-ˈras-ɪl-ə-ˈfɔrm/ *adj* [derv of Gk *korak-*, *korax* raven + *L forma* form — more at RAVEN]: of or relating to an order (Coraciiformes) of arboreal nonpasserine birds including the rollers, kingfishers, and hornbills

cor-a-cle \ˈkɒr-ə-kəl/, -kär-/ *n* [W *corvège*] 1: a small boat made by covering a wicker frame with hide or leather and used by the ancient Britons 2: a boat made of broad hoops covered with horse-hide or tarpaulin and used in parts of the British Isles

cor-a-coid \ˈkɒr-ə-kɔɪd/, -kär-/ *adj* [NL *coracoides*, fr Gk *korako-eides*, lit. like a raven, fr *korak-*, *korax*]: of, relating to, or being a process or cartilage bone of many vertebrates that extends from the scapula to or toward the sternum — **coracoid** *n*

cor-al \ˈkɒr-əl/, -kär-/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *corallum*, fr Gk *korallion*] 1 a: the calcareous or horny skeletal deposit produced by anthozoan or rarely hydrozoan polyps, esp: a richly red precious coral secreted by a gorgonian (*Corallium nobile*) b: a polyp or polyp colony together with its mem-branes and skeleton 2: a piece of coral and esp of red coral 3 a: a bright red-dish ovary (as of a lobster or scallop) b: a variable color averaging a deep pink

cor-al *adj* — **cor-al-oid** \-ə-ˈjɔɪd/ or **cor-al-oid-al** \-kɒr-ə-ˈjɔɪd-əl/, -kär-/ *adj*

cor-al-bell \ˈkɒr-əl-belz/, -kär-/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: a perennial alumroot (*Heuchera sanguinea*) widely cultivated for its leathery spikes of tiny coral flowers

cor-al-ber-ry \-ˈber-ē/ *n*: an American dwarf shrub (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*) that bears clusters of small flowers succeeded by red berries

cor-al-line \ˈkɒr-əl-lin/, -kär-/ *adj* [F *corallin*, fr LL *corallinus*, fr L *corallium*]: of, relating to, or resembling coral or a coralline

coralline *n* 1: any of a family (Corallinaceae) of calcareous red algae 2: a bryozoan or hydroid that resembles a coral

coral pink *n*: a moderate yellowish pink

coral snake *n* 1: any of several venomous chiefly tropical New World elapid snakes (genus *Microserpens*) brilliantly banded in red, black, and yellow or white that include two (*M. fulvius* and *M. euryxanthus*) ranging northward into the southern US 2: any of several harmless snakes resembling the coral snakes

cor-an-to \kə-ˈrɑnt-(ə)/ *n*, *pl* -tos or -toes [modif of F *courante*]: COURANTE

cor-ban \ˈkɒ(ə)r-ban/ *n* [Heb *qorbān* offering]: a sacrifice or offer-ing to God among the ancient Hebrews

cor-bell or **cor-belle** \ˈkɒr-bəl/, -kɔɪ-/ *n* [F *corbelle*, lit, basket, fr LL *corbicula*, dim of *corbis* basket]: a sculptured basket of flowers or fruit as an architectural decoration

cor-bel \ˈkɒr-bəl/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr dim of *corp* raven, fr L *corvus* — more at RAVEN]: an architectural member that projects from within a wall and supports a weight, esp: one that is stepped up-ward and outward from a vertical surface

corbel *vi* -belled or -belled; -bel-ling or -bel-ling: to furnish with or make into a corbel

corbelling *n* 1: corbel work 2: the construction of a corbel

cor-bic-u-la \kɒr-ˈbɪk-yə-lə/ *n*, *pl* -lae \-ˈ(ɔɪ)-, -lɪ/ [LL, basket]: POL-LEN BASKET

cor-ble \ˈkɒr-bē/ *n* [ME, modif of OF *corbin*, fr L *corvinus* of a raven] chiefly Scot: a carrion crow, also: RAVEN

corble gable *n*: a gable having corbelsteps

cor-ble-step \ˈkɒr-bē-stēp/ *n*: one of a series of steps terminating the upper part of a gable wall

cor-bina \ˈkɒr-bē-nə/ *n* [MexSp, fr Sp *corvina*, an acanthopterygian fish; fr fem of *corvino* of a raven, fr L *corvinus*]: any of several American marine fishes, esp: a spotted whiting (*Menticirrhus undulatus*) favored by surf casters along the California coast

cord \ˈkɒ(ə)r-d/ *n* [ME, fr OF *corde*, fr L *chorda* string, fr Gk *chordē* — more at YARN] 1 a: a long slender flexible material usu consisting of several strands (as of thread or yarn) woven or twisted together b: the hangman's rope 2: a moral, spiritual, or emotional bond 3 a: an anatomical structure (as a nerve) resembling a cord b: a small flexible insulated electrical cable having a plug at one or both ends used to connect a lamp or other appliance with a receptacle 4: a unit of wood cut for fuel equal to a stack 4x4x8 feet or 128 cubic feet 5 a: a rib like a cord on a textile b (1): a fabric made with such ribs or a garment made of such a fabric (2) *pl*: trousers made of such a fabric

cord *vi* 1: to furnish, bind, or connect with a cord 2: to pile up (wood) in cords — **cord-er** *n*

cord-age \ˈkɒrd-ɪj/ *n* 1: ropes or cords, esp: the ropes in the rigging of a ship 2: the number of cords (as of wood) on a given area

cor-date \ˈkɒ(ə)r-dāt/ *adj* [NL *cordatus*, fr L *cord-*, *corj*: shaped like a heart (as ~ leaf)] — **cor-date-ly** *adv*

cord-ed \ˈkɒrd-əd/ *adj* 1 a: made of or provided with cords or ridges, specif: muscled in ridges b of a muscle: TENSE, TAUT 2: bound, fastened, or wound about with cords 3: striped or ribbed with or as if with cord: TWILED

cor-dial \ˈkɒr-jəl/ *adj* [ME, fr ML *cordialis*, fr L *cord-*, *cor* heart — more at HEART] 1 *obs*: of or relating to the heart 2: VITAL 2: tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate 3: warmly and genially affable: HEARTFELT (she received a most ~ welcome) *syn* see GRACIOUS *ant* uncordial — **cor-dial-ly** \ˈkɒr-jəl-ē/ *adv* — **cor-dial-ness** \ˈkɒr-jəl-nəs/ *n*

cordial *n* 1: a stimulating medicine or drink 2: LIQUEUR



coral 1b

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	• bake	• cot, cart
an out	ch chin	e less	e easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	g sing	o flow	o flaw	o coin	th thin th thus
ü loot	ü foot	y yet	yü few	yu famous	zh vision

cor-nel \k'örn-1, k'ör-nel\ *n* [deriv. of *L. cornus* *cornel* cherry tree; akin to *Gk. kerasos* cherry tree]: any of various shrubs or trees (*Cornus* and related genera) with very hard wood and perfect flowers. *specif.*: DOGWOOD

cor-ne-lian \k'ör-nel-yən\ *n*: CARNELIAN
cor-ne-ous \k'ör-nē-əs\ *adj* [*L. cornuus*]: HORN

corner \k'ör(r)-nər\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *cornere*, fr. *corne* horn, *corner*]
 1 *a*: the point where converging lines, edges, or sides meet: ANGLE *b*: the place of intersection of two streets or roads *c*: a piece (as a leather or metal cap for the corner of a book) designed to form, mark, or protect a corner 2: the angular part or space between meeting lines, edges, or borders near the vertex of the angle (the southwest ~ of the state is hilly) (lift up the ~s of the tablecloth) *as a*: the area of a playing field or court near the intersection of the sideline and the goal line or baseline (hit four for six from the ~) *b* (1): either of the four angles of a boxing ring; *esp.*: the angle in which a boxer rests or is worked on by his seconds during periods between rounds (2): a group of supporters, well-wishers, or adherents associated *esp.* with a contestant *c*: the side of home plate nearest to or farthest from a batter (a fast ball over the outside ~) *d*: CORNER KICK *e*: the outside of a football formation 3 *a*: a private, secret, or remote place (a quiet ~ of a small New England town) (to every ~ of the earth) *b*: a difficult or embarrassing situation: a position from which escape or retreat is difficult or impossible (talked himself into a ~) 4: control or ownership of enough of the available supply of a commodity or security *esp.* to permit manipulation of the price 5: a point at which significant change occurs — often used in the phrase *turn a corner* — **cornered** \k'ör-nəd\ *adj* — around the corner: at hand: IMMINENT (promised that good times were just around the corner)

corner *vb* **cornered**, **corner-ing** \k'ör(r)-n(-ə)-rɪŋ\ *v* 1 *a*: to drive into a corner (the animal is dangerous when ~ed) (the prosecutor ~ed the witness and forced out the truth) *b*: to catch and hold the attention of *esp.* so as to force an interview (he ~ed the secretary on his way to lunch...) and says what he has to say right in his ear — Clarence Woodbury 2: to get a corner on (~ the wheat market) — *vi* 1: to meet or converge at a corner or angle 2: to turn a corner (a car that ~s well)

corner *adj* 1: situated at a corner (the ~ drugstore) 2: used or fitted for use in or on a corner (a ~ table) 3: of or relating to the corners of a playing area

corner-back \k'ör(r)-nər-bæk\ *n*: a defensive halfback in football who defends the flank and whose duties include covering a pass receiver

corner kick *n*: a free kick in soccer from close to the point of intersection of the goal line and touchline allowed to the attacking team when a member of the defending team has sent the ball behind his own goal line

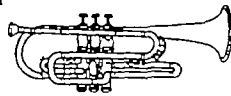
corner-man \k'ör(r)-nər-mən\ *n*: one who plays in or near the corner *as a*: CORNERBACK *b*: a basketball forward

corner-stone \k'ör(r)-nər-stōn\ *n* 1: a stone forming a part of a corner or angle in a wall, *specif.*: such a stone laid at a formal ceremony 2: the most basic element: FOUNDATION (a ~ of foreign policy)

corner-ways \-wəz\ *adv*: DIAGONALLY

corner-wise \-wīz\ *adv*: DIAGONALLY

cornet \k'ör-net, Brit usu k'ör-nit\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *dim.* of *corn* horn, fr. *L. cornu*] 1: a valved brass instrument resembling a trumpet in design and range but having a shorter tube and less brilliant tone 2: something shaped like a cone. *as a*: a piece of paper twisted for use as a container *b*: a cone-shaped pastry shell that is often filled with whipped cream *c* Brit: an ice-cream cone — **cornet-ist** or **cornet-tist** \-net-ist, -nit-ist\ *n*



cornet 1

corn-fed \k'ö(r)-n-fed\ *adj* 1: fed or fattened on grain (as corn) (~ hogs) 2: PLUMP (she was gorgeous. A little ~, but gorgeous — Albert Morgan)

corn-field \-fēld\ *n*: a field in which corn is grown

corn-flakes \-flāks\ *n* *pl*: toasted flakes made from the coarse meal of hulled corn for use as a breakfast cereal

corn flour *n* Brit: CORNSTARCH

corn-flow-er \k'ö(r)-m-flau(-ə)\ *n* 1: CORN COCKLE 2: BACHELOR'S BUTTON

cornflower blue *n*: a variable color averaging a moderate purplish blue

corn-husk-ing \k'örn-hos-kɪŋ\ *n*: the husking of corn, *specif.*: HUSKING

corn-ice \k'ör-nēs, -nɪsh\ *n* [MF, fr. It] 1 *a*: the molded and projecting horizontal member that crowns an architectural composition *b*: a top course that crowns a wall 2: a decorative band of metal or wood used to conceal curtain fixtures 3: an overhanging mass of snow, ice, or rock usu on a ridge

cornice *vb* **corniced**, **cornic-ing** *v* to furnish or crown with a cornice

corn-niche \k'ör-nēsh\ *n* [F *cornice*, *corniche*, lit., cornice]: a road built along a coast and *esp.* along the face of a cliff

cornic-u-late cartilage \k'ör-nik-yə-lət-\ *n* [*L. corniculatus* horned, fr. *corniculum*, *dim.* of *cornu* horn]: a small nodule of yellow elastic cartilage articulating with the apex of the arytenoid

corn-ni-fi-ca-tion \k'ör-nə-fə-kā-shən\ *n* [*L. cornu* horn + *E. -i-fi-ca-tion*] 1: conversion into horn or a horny substance or tissue 2: the conversion of the vaginal epithelium from the columnar to the squamous type

Cor-nish \k'ör-nɪsh\ *adj* [Cornwall, England + *E. -ish*]: of, relating to, or characteristic of Cornwall, Cornishmen, or Cornish



1, cornice 1a

2 Cornish *n* 1: a Celtic language of Cornwall extinct since the late 18th century 2: any of an English breed of domestic fowls much used in crossbreeding for meat production

Corn-ish-man \-mən\ *n*: a native or resident of Cornwall, England

Corn Law *n*: one of a series of laws in force in Great Britain before 1846 prohibiting or discouraging the importation of foreign grain

corn leaf aphid *n*: a dusky greenish or brownish aphid (*Rhopalosiphum maidis*) that feeds on the flowers and foliage of various commercially important grasses (as Indian corn)

corn-meal \k'ö(r)-m-mēl\, -mēl\ *n*: meal ground from corn

corn pone *n* South & Midland: corn bread often made without milk or eggs and baked or fried

corn poppy *n*: an annual red-flowered poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*) common in European grainfields and cultivated in several varieties

corn rootworm *n*: any of several beetles (genus *Diabrotica* of the family Galerucidae) whose root-eating larvae are pests *esp.* of Indian corn

corn silk *n*: the silky styles on an ear of Indian corn

corn snow *n*: granular snow formed by alternate thawing and freezing

corn-stalk \k'ö(r)-stōk\ *n*: a stalk of Indian corn

corn-starch \-stərsh\ *n*: starch made from corn and used in foods as a thickening agent, in making corn syrup and sugars, and in the manufacture of adhesives and sizes for paper and textiles

corn sugar *n*: DEXTROSE, *esp.*: that made by hydrolysis of corn-starch

corn syrup *n*: a syrup containing dextrins, maltose, and dextrose that is obtained by partial hydrolysis of comstarch

cornu \k'ör(-)n(y)ü\ *n*, *pl* *corn-us* \-n(y)ə-wə\ [*L.*]: HORN, *esp.*: a horn-shaped anatomical structure — **corn-u-al** \-n(y)ə-wəl\ *adj*

corn-u-co-pla \k'ör-n(y)ə-k'ö-pē-zə\ *n* [*L. fr. L. cornu* capiae horn of plenty] 1: a curved goat's horn overflowing with fruit and ears of grain that is used as a decorative motif emblematic of abundance

2: an inexhaustible store: ABUNDANCE (a pair of books that add up to a 550-page ~ of humor — Bernard Kalb) 3: a receptacle shaped like a horn or cone — **corn-u-co-pli-an** \-pē-ən\ *adj*

corn-u-to \k'ör-n(y)üt(-)ə\ *n*, *pl* -tūs [*lit.* fr. *L. cornutus* having horns, fr. *cornu*]: CUCKOLD

corn whiskey *n*: whiskey distilled from a mash made up of not less than 80 percent corn — compare **BOURBON**

1 corny \k'ör-nē\ *adj* **corn-i-er**; **-est** 1 *archaic*: tasting strongly of malt 2: of or relating to corn 3: mawkishly old-fashioned; tiresomely simple and sentimental: TRITE — **corn-i-ly** \k'ör-nē-ē\ *adv* — **corn-i-ness** \k'ör-nē-nēs\ *n*

2 corny *adj* **corn-i-er**; **-est**: relating to or having corns on the feet

cor-a-dy \k'ör-əd-ē, k'är-\ *n*, *pl* -dies [*ME* *corrodie*, fr. *ML* *corrodium*]: an allowance of provisions for maintenance dispensed as a charity

cor-ol-la \k'ö-rəl-ə\ *n* [*NL*, fr. *L. dim.* of *corolla*]: the petals of a flower constituting the inner floral envelope surrounding the sporophylls — **cor-ol-late** \k'ö-rəl-ət, k'ör-ə-jāt, k'är-\ *adj*

cor-ol-lary \k'ör-ə-jer-ē, k'är-, Brit k'ö-rəl-ə-rē\ *n*, *pl* -lar-ies [*ME* *corollane*, fr. *LL* *corollanum*, fr. *L.* money paid for a garland, gratuity, fr. *corolla*] 1: an immediate inference from a proved proposition 2 *a*: something that naturally follows: RESULT *b*: something that incidentally or naturally accompanies or parallels — **corollary** *adj*

cor-o-man-dēl \k'ör-ə-man-dēl, k'är-\ *n* [Coromandel coast region, India]: an East Indian timber tree (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) with a hard dark-colored wood — called also **coromandel ebony**

cor-o-na \k'ö-rə-nə\ *n* [*L.* garland, crown, cornice — more at **CROWN**] 1: the projecting part of a classic cornice 2 *a*: a usu. colored circle often seen around and close to a luminous body (as the sun or moon) caused by diffraction produced by suspended droplets or occas particles of dust *b*: the tenuous outermost part of the atmosphere of the sun appearing as a halo around the moon's black disk during a total eclipse of the sun, also: a similar portion of the atmosphere of a star *c*: a circle of light made by the apparent convergence of the streamers of the aurora borealis *d*: the upper portion of a bodily part (as a tooth or the skull) *e*: an appendage on the inner side of the corolla in some flowers (as the daffodil, jonquil, or milkweed) *f*: a faint glow adjacent to the surface of an electrical conductor at high voltage 3 [fr. *La Corona*, a trademark]: a long cigar having the sides straight to the unsealed end and being roundly blunt at the sealed end

Corona Aus-tralis \-ə-'strā-lēs, -ā-\ *n* [*L.* (gen. *Coronae Australis*), lit., southern crown]: a southern constellation adjoining Sagittarius on the south

Corona Bo-re-al-is \-bör-ē-'āl-ēs, -bör-\ *n* [*L.* (gen. *Coronae Borealis*), lit., northern crown]: a northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes

cor-o-nach \k'ör-ə-nəʃ, k'är-\ *n* [ScGael *corranach* & IrGael *cord-nach*]: a funeral dirge sung or played on the bagpipes in Scotland and Ireland

cor-o-na-graph also **co-ro-no-graph** \k'ö-rə-nə-'gräf\ *n*: a telescope for observation of the sun's corona

1 cor-o-nal also **cor-o-nel** \k'ör-ən-l, k'är-\ *n* [*ME* *coronal*, fr. AF, fr. *L. coronalis* of a crown, fr. *corona*]: a circlet for the head usu. implying rank or dignity

2 cor-o-nal \k'ör-ən-l, k'är-\ *adj* 1: of or relating to a corona or crown 2 *a*: lying in the direction of the coronal suture *b*: of or relating to the frontal plane that passes through the long axis of the body

coronal suture *n*: a suture extending across the skull between the parietal and frontal bones

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
 an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sug o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th thus
 ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

cor-dial-ity \kôr-jé-'at-ē, kôr-'jal- also kôr-'yal- n : sincere affection and kindness : cordial regard
cordia pulmonalis pl of **COR PULMONALE**
cord-il-er-ite \kôr-d-ē-'rit n [F, fr Pierre L. A. Cordier †1861 F geologist] : a blue mineral (Mg,Fe),Al₂Si₂O₁₁ with vitreous luster and strong dichroism consisting of a silicate of aluminum, iron, and magnesium
cor-di-form \kôr-d-ə-'fôrm adj [F *cordiforme*, fr L *cord-*, *cor* + F *-forme* -*form*] : shaped like a heart
cord-il-le-ra \kôr-d-'l-ē-'rə, kôr-'dil-ē-'rə n [Sp] : a system of mountain ranges often consisting of a number of more or less parallel chains — **cord-il-le-ran** \kôr-d-'l-ē-'rən, -'rən adj
cord-ite \kôr-'d-ē-'dit n : a smokeless powder composed of nitroglycerin, gun cotton, and a petroleum substance usu gelatinized by addition of acetone and pressed into cords resembling brown twine
cord-less \kôr-'lēs-əz adj : having no cord, esp : powered by a battery (~tools)
cor-do-ba \kôr-d-ə-'bā, -'vā n [Sp *Córdoba*, fr Francisco Fernández de Córdoba †1526 Sp explorer] — see **MONEY** table
cor-don \kôr-d-'n, kô-'d-ə-'dān n [F, dim of *corde* cord] 1 a : an ornamental cord used esp on costumes b : a cord or ribbon worn as a badge of honor or as a decoration c : STRING-COURSE 2 a : a line of troops or of military posts enclosing an area to prevent passage b : a line of persons or objects around a person or place (a ~ of police)
cor-don vi 1 : to ornament with a cordon 2 : to form a protective or restrictive cordon around — often used with off
cor-do-van \kôr-d-ə-'vən adj [OSP *cordovano*, fr *Córdova* (now *Córdoba*), Spain] 1 cap of or relating to *Córdoba* and esp *Córdoba*, Spain 2 : made of cordovan leather
cordovan n 1 : a soft fine-grained colored leather 2 : leather tanned from the inner layer of horseshide and characterized by nonporosity and density
cor-du-roy \kôr-d-ə-'rôl n, pl -*roys* [perh. alter. of the name *Corde-roy*] 1 a : a durable usu cotton pile fabric with vertical ribs or wales b pl : trousers of corduroy 2 : a road built of logs laid side by side transversely
corduroy vi -*royed*, -*roy-ing* : to build (a road) of logs laid side by side transversely
cord-wain \kôr-'d-ə-'wān n [ME *cordwane*, fr MF *cordoan*, fr OSP *cordovano*, *cordovān*] archaic : cordovan leather
cord-wain-er \kôr-'d-ə-'wān-ər n 1 archaic : a worker in cordovan leather 2 SHOEMAKER — **cord-wain-er-y** \kôr-'d-ə-'wān-ər-ē n
cord-wood \kôr-'d-ə-'wud n : wood piled or sold in cords, also standing timber suitable for use as fuel
core \kôr-'d-ə-'rə n [ME] 1 : a central and often foundational part usu distinct from the enveloping part by a difference in nature (~ of the city) as a : the usu inedible central part of some fruits (as a pineapple), esp : the papery or leathery carpsels composing the ripened ovary in a pome fruit b : the portion of a foundry mold that shapes the interior of a hollow casting c : a part removed from the interior of a mass esp to determine the interior composition or a hidden condition d : the central strand around which other strands twist in some ropes e (1) : a mass of iron serving to concentrate and intensify the magnetic field resulting from a current in a surrounding coil (2) : a tiny doughnut-shaped piece of magnetic material (as ferrite) used in computer memories — called also *magnetic core* (3) : a computer memory consisting of an array of cores strung on fine wires, broadly : the internal memory of a computer — called also *core memory*, *core storage* f : the central part of the earth having a radius of about 2100 miles and physical properties different from those of the surrounding parts g : a nodule of stone (as flint or obsidian) from which flakes have been struck for making implements h : the conducting wire with its insulation in an electric cable i : a layer of wood on which veneers are glued (as in making plywood) j : an arrangement of a course of studies that combines under certain basic topics material from subjects conventionally separated and aims to provide a common background for all students k : the place in a nuclear reactor where fission occurs 2 a : a basic, essential, or enduring part (as of an individual, a class, or an entity) b : the essential meaning : gist (the ~ of the book is thus an attempt to comprehend the nature of total war — *Times Lit Supp*) c : the inmost or most intimate part (honest to the ~)
core vi cored; *cor-ing* : to remove a core from — *cor-er* n
core n [ME *chore* chorus, company, fr L *chōrus*] chiefly Scot : a group of people
CORE \kôr-'d-ə-'rə, kô-'d-ə-'rə abbr Congress of Racial Equality
co-re-cip-i-ent \kôr-'s-īp-ē-'nēnt n : a joint recipient (as of an honor or a prize)
core city n : INNER CITY
co-re-late \kôr-'l-ē-'tāt, -'lāt-ēd, -'lāt-ēd [back-formation fr *correlation*] chiefly Brit : CORRELATE — **co-re-la-tion** \kôr-'l-ē-'shən n — **co-re-la-tive** \kôr-'l-ē-'t-iv, -'t-iv adj — **co-re-la-tive-ly** adv
co-re-ll-gion-ist \kôr-'l-ē-'j-ōn-'ist n : one of the same religion
co-re-m-um \kôr-'r-ē-'m-əm n, pl -*m-ā* \kôr-'r-ē-'m-ā [NL, fr Gk *kōrēma* broom, fr *kōrein* to sweep] : a fruiting body characteristic of certain imperfect fungi (as the *Stilbelaceae*) that consists of a sterile stalk of parallel or fasciated hyphae and a terminal head of fertile or spore-bearing branches
co-re-op-sis \kôr-'ē-'s-əs, -'s-əs, -'s-əs n [NL, genus name, fr Gk *kōris* bedbug + NL *-opsis*, akin to Gk *keirein* to cut — more at **SHEAR**] : any of a genus (*Coreopsis*) of composite herbs widely grown for their showy flower heads
co-re-pres-er \kôr-'p-ri-'s-er, -'s-er n : a substance that activates a particular genetic repressor by combining with it
co-re-q-u-i-ite \kôr-'r-ē-'k-ē-'z-ēnt n : a formal course of study required to be taken simultaneously with another
co-re-spon-dent \kôr-'s-pan-'dēnt n : a person named as guilty of adultery with the defendant in a divorce suit
corf \kôr-'d-ə-'f n, pl *corves* \kôr-'d-ə-'vz [ME, basket, fr MD *corf* or MLG *korf*] Brit : a basket, tub, or truck used in a mine
cor-gi \kôr-'g-ē n, pl *corgis* [W, fr *cor dwarf* + *ci dog*, akin to OIr *cú dog*, OE *hund* — more at **HOUND**] : WELSH CORGI

co-ri-a-ceous \kôr-'ē-'ā-shəs, -'kôr- adj [LL *coriaceus* — more at **CUIRASS**] : resembling leather
cor-i-an-der \kôr-'ē-'an-dər, -'kôr-ē-, 'kôr-, -'kôr- n [ME *coriandre* fr OF, fr L *coriandrum*, fr Gk *korandron*] 1 : an Old World herb (*Coriandrum sativum*) of the carrot family with aromatic fruits 2 : the opened dried fruit of coriander used as a flavoring — called also *corander seed*
Cor-in-thi-an \kôr-'n-th-ē-'nēn n 1 : a native or resident of Corinth, Greece 2 : a gay profligate man b : a fashionable man-about-town, esp : SPORTSMAN c : an amateur yachtsman
Corinthian adj 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of Corinth or Corinthians 2 : of or relating to the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek orders of architecture characterized esp by its bell-shaped capital enveloped with acanthuses
Co-rin-thi-ans \kôr-'n-th-ē-'nz n pl but sing in constr : either of two letters written by St Paul to the Christians of Corinth and included as books in the New Testament — see **BIBLE** table
Co-ri-olis force \kôr-'ē-'d-ē-'s-əs, -'kôr-, -'ē-'l-ē-'s n [Gaspard G Coriolis †1843 F civil engineer] : an apparent force that as a result of the earth's rotation deflects moving objects (as projectiles or air currents) to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere
cor-ium \kôr-'ē-'əm, -'kôr- n, pl *co-ria* \kôr-'ē-'ā [NL, fr L, leather — more at **CUIRASS**] : DERMIS
cork \kôr-'k-ə-'rk n [ME, cork, bark, prob fr Ar *qurg*, fr L *cortice*, *cortex*] 1 a : the elastic tough outer tissue of the cork oak that is used esp for stoppers and insulation b : PHELLUM 2 : a usu cork stopper for a bottle or jug 3 : an angling float
cork vi 1 : to furnish or fit with cork or a cork 2 : to stop up with a cork 3 : to blacken with burnt cork
cork-board \kôr-'k-ə-'bôrd, -'bô-'d-ə-'rd n : a heat-insulating material made of compressed granulated cork
cork cambium n : PHELOGEN
cor-er \kôr-'k-ə-'r n 1 : one that corks containers (as bottles) 2 : one that is excellent or remarkable
cor-king \kôr-'k-ē-'d-ē adj or adv : extremely fine — often used as an intensive esp before good (had a ~ good time)
cork oak n : an oak (*Quercus suber*) of southern Europe and northern Africa that is the source of the cork of commerce
1 cork-screw \kôr-'k-ē-'skr-ē n : a pointed spiral piece of metal with a handle used for drawing corks from bottles
2 corkscrew vi 1 WIND 2 : to draw out with difficulty 3 : to twist into a spiral ~ vi : to move in a winding course
3 corkscrew adj : resembling a corkscrew : SPIRAL (the single ~ staircase that connected the two floors — G K Chesterton)
cork-wood \kôr-'k-ē-'wud n : any of several trees having light or corky wood, esp : a small or shrubby tree (*Leitneria flordana*) of the southeastern U S that has extremely light soft wood
corky \kôr-'k-ē-'d-ē adj : cork-like; -*er*, -*est* : resembling cork
corn \kôr-'d-ə-'m n [NL *cornus*, fr Gk *kormos* tree trunk, fr *keirein* to cut — more at **SHEAR**] : a rounded thick modified underground stem base bearing membranous or scaly leaves and buds and acting as a vegetative reproductive structure — compare **BULB**, **TUBER**
corn-el \kôr-'m-əl, kôr-'m-ēl n [dim of *corni*] : a small or secondary corn produced by a larger corn
cor-mo-rant \kôr-'m-ə-'rānt, -'kôr-mə-'rānt n [ME *corneraunt*, fr MF *cornorant*, fr OF *cornareng*, fr *corp* raven + *marenc* of the sea, fr L *marinus*] 1 : any of various dark-colored web-footed seabirds (family *Phalacrocoracidae*) that have a long neck, wedge-shaped tail, hooked bill, and a patch of bare often brightly colored distensible skin under the mouth and are used in eastern Asia for catching fish 2 : a gluttonous, greedy, or rapacious person
1 corn \kôr-'d-ə-'m n, often attrib [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG & ON *korn* grain, L *granum* Gk *gēras* old age] 1 chiefly dial : a small hard particle : GRAIN 2 : a small hard seed 3 a : the seeds of a cereal grass and esp of the important cereal crop of a particular region (as wheat in Britain, oats in Scotland and Ireland, and Indian corn in the New World and Australia) b : the kernels of sweet corn served as a vegetable while still soft and milky 4 : a plant that produces corn 5 : CORN WHISKEY 6 : something (as writing, music, or acting) that is corny
2 corn vi 1 : to form into grains : GRANULATE 2 a : to preserve or season with salt in grains b : to cure or preserve in brine containing preservatives and often seasonings (~ed beef) 3 : to feed with corn (~ the horses)
3 corn n [ME *come*, fr MF, horn, corner, fr L *cornu* horn, point] : a local hardening and thickening of epidermis (as on a toe)
Corn abbr 1 Cornish 2 Cornwall
corn-ball \kôr-'d-ə-'bôl n [corn ball (ball of popcorn and molasses); influenced in meaning by *corn* 5] : an unsophisticated person : HICK
cornball adj : CORNY (terrible ~ clichés — Bosley Crowther)
corn borer n : any of several insects that bore in maize as a : EUROPEAN CORN BORER b : SOUTHWESTERN CORN BORER
corn bread n : bread made with cornmeal
corn chip n : a piece of a dry crisp snack food prepared from a seasoned cornmeal batter
corn-cob \kôr-'d-ə-'m, -'kəb n 1 : the axis on which the kernels of Indian corn are arranged 2 : an ear of Indian corn
corn-cob pipe n : a tobacco pipe with a bowl made from a corn-cob
corn cockle n : an annual hairy weed (*Agrostemma githago*) with purplish red flowers that is found in grainfields
corn-crake \kôr-'d-ə-'m, -'krāk n : a common Eurasian short-billed rail (*Crex crex*) that frequents grainfields — called also *land rail*
corn-crib \kôr-'k-ē-'n-ēb n : a crib for storing ears of Indian corn
corn dodger n, chiefly South & Midland : a cake of corn bread that is fried, baked, or boiled as a dumpling
cor-ne-a \kôr-'n-ē-'ā n [ML, fr L, fem of *corneus* horny, fr *cornu*] : the transparent part of the coat of the eyeball that covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior — see **EYE** illustration — **cor-ne-al** \kôr-'n-ē-'ā adj
corn earworm n : a noctuid moth (*Heliothis zea*) whose large striped yellow-headed larva is esp destructive to Indian corn

corrected time *n*: a boat's elapsed time less her time allowance in yacht racing

cor-rec-tion \kə-'rek-shən/ *n* 1: the action or an instance of correcting as a: AMENDMENT, RECTIFICATION b: REBUKE, PUNISHMENT c: a bringing into conformity with a standard d: NEUTRALIZATION, COUNTERACTION (~ of acidity) 2: a decline in market price or business activity following and countering a rise 3 a: something substituted in place of what is wrong (marking ~s on the students' papers) b: a quantity applied by way of correcting (as for adjustment or inaccuracy of an instrument) 4: the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders through a program involving penal custody, parole, and probation, also: the administration of such treatment as a matter of public policy — usu. used in pl — **cor-rec-tion-al** \-shən-, -shən-'l/ *adj*

cor-rec-ti-tude \kə-'rek-ti-t(y)ūd/ *n* [blend of *correct* and *rectitude*] : correctness or propriety of conduct

cor-rec-tive \kə-'rek-tiv/ *adj*: tending to correct (~ lenses) (~ punishment) — **cor-rec-tive** *n* — **cor-rec-tive-ly** *adv* — **cor-rec-tive-ness** *n*

cor-re-late \kə-'rə-lat, 'kär-, 'lä/ *n* [back-formation fr. *correlation*] 1: either of two things so related that one directly implies or is complementary to the other (as husband and wife) 2: a phenomenon (as brain activity) that accompanies another phenomenon (as behavior), is usu. parallel to it (as in form, type, development, or distribution), and is related in some way to it *syn* see **PARALLEL** — **cor-re-late** *adj*

cor-re-late \-lä/ *vb* [latod; *lat-ing* *vi*: to bear reciprocal or mutual relations ~ *vi* 1 a: to establish a mutual or reciprocal relation b: to show a causal relationship between 2: to relate so that to each member of one set or series a corresponding member of another is assigned 3: to present or set forth so as to show relationship (he ~s the findings of the scientists, the psychologists, and the mystics — Eugene Exman) — **cor-re-lat-able** \-lä-'bəl/ *adj*

cor-re-la-tion \kə-'rə-shən, 'kär-/ *n* [ML *correlation*, *correlatio*, fr. L *com-* + *relation*, *relatio* relation] 1 a: the act of correlating b: the state of being correlated, specif: a relation of phenomena as invariable accompaniments of each other (the assumption that there is a positive ~ between performance and pay — Kermit Eby) 2: reciprocal relation in the occurrence of different structures, characteristics, or processes in organisms 3: an interdependence between mathematical variables esp in statistics — **cor-re-la-tion-al** \-shən-, -shən-'l/ *adj*

cor-re-la-tion-coeffi-cient *n*: a number or function that indicates the degree of correlation between two sets of data or between two random variables and that is equal to their covariance divided by the product of their standard deviations

cor-re-lat-ive \kə-'rə-ti-v/ *adj* 1: naturally related: **CORRESPONDING** 2: reciprocally related 3: regularly used together but typically not adjacent (the ~ conjunctions *either... or*) — **cor-re-lat-ive** *n* — **cor-re-lat-ive-ly** *adv*

cor-re-spond \kə-'rə-spənd, 'kär-/ *vi* [MF or ML; MF *correspondere*, fr. ML *correspondere*, fr. L *com-* + *respondere* to respond] 1 a: to be in conformity or agreement: **SUIT**(fulfillment seldom ~s to anticipation) b: to compare closely: **MATCH** — usu. used with *to* or *with* c: to be equivalent or parallel 2: to communicate with a person by exchange of letters (frequently ~s with his cousin) *syn* see **AGREE**

cor-re-spon-dence \-spən-dən(t)s/ *n* 1 a: the agreement of things with one another b: a particular similarity c: association of one or more members of one set with each member of a second set: **FUNCTION**, **MAPPING** 2 a: communication by letters, also: the letters exchanged b: the news, information, or opinion contributed by a correspondent to a newspaper or periodical

cor-re-spon-dence-school *n*: a school that teaches nonresident students by mailing them lessons and exercises which upon completion are returned to the school for grading

cor-re-spon-den-cy \kə-'rə-spən-dən-sē, 'kär-/ *n*, *pl* -cies: **CORRESPONDENCE**

cor-re-spon-dent \kə-'rə-spən-dənt, 'kär-/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF, fr. ML *correspondens*, *correspondens*, *prp* of *correspondere*] 1: **CORRESPONDING** (each advantage having ~ disadvantages) 2: **FITTING**, **CONFORMING** — used with *with* or *to* (the outcome was entirely ~ with my wishes)

cor-re-spon-dent *n* 1: something that corresponds 2 a: one who communicates with another by letter b: one who has regular commercial relations with another c: one who contributes news or comment to a publication (as a newspaper) or a radio or television network often from a distant place (as a war ~)

cor-re-spon-ding *adj* 1 a: agreeing in some respect (as kind, degree, position, or function) (the figures are large but the ~ totals next year will be larger) b: **RELATED**, **ACCOMPANYING** (all rights carry with them ~ responsibilities — W P Paepcke) 2 a: charged with the duty of writing letters (~ secretary) b: participating or serving at a distance and by mail (as a member of the society) — **cor-re-spon-ding-ly** \-spən-din-'l/ *adv*

cor-re-spon-sive \kə-'rə-spən(t)-siv, 'kär-/ *adj*: mutually responsive

cor-ri-da \kə-'rē-thə/ *n* [Sp, lit, act of running]: **BULLFIGHT**

cor-ri-dor \kə-'rə-dər, 'kär-, -dō(r)/ *n* [MF, fr. OIt *corridore*, fr. *correre* to run, fr. L *currere* — more at **CURRENT**] 1: a passageway (as in a hotel) into which compartments or rooms open 2: a usu. narrow passageway or route: as a: a narrow strip of land through foreign-held territory b: (1) a restricted lane for air traffic (2) a restricted path a spacecraft must follow to accomplish its mission: **WINDOW** 3: a densely populated strip of land including two or more major cities (the Northeast ~ stretching from Washington into New England — S D Browne)

cor-rie \kə-'rē, 'kär-/ *n* [ScGael *corrie*, lit, kettle]: **CIRQUE**

Cor-ri-da-le \-dāl/ *n* [ScGael, ranch in New Zealand]: any of a dual-purpose breed of rather large usu. hornless sheep developed in New Zealand

cor-ri-gen-dum \kə-'rē-jen-dəm, 'kär-/ *n*, *pl* -dā \-dā/ [L, neut. of *corrigen-dus*, gerundive of *corrige* to correct]: an error in a

printed work discovered after printing and shown with its correction on a separate sheet bound with the original

cor-rig-i-bile \kə-'rə-jə-bəl, 'kär-/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *corrigibilis*, fr. L *corrige*] : capable of being set right: **REPARABLE** (a ~ defect) — **cor-rig-i-bil-i-ty** \kə-'rə-jə-bil-ə-tē, 'kär-/ *n* — **cor-rig-i-bly** \kə-'rə-jə-blē, 'kär-/ *adv*

cor-rival \kə-'rī-val, kō-, kō-/ *n* [MF, fr. L *cornivalis*, fr. *com-* + *rivalis* rival]: **RIVAL**, **COMPETITOR** — **cor-rival** *adj*

cor-ro-b-or-ant \kə-'rə-b-ə-rənt/ *adj*, *archaic*: having an invigorating effect — usu. of a medicine

cor-ro-b-or-ate \kə-'rə-b-ə-rāt/ *vi* [rat-ed; -rat-ing [L *corroboratus*, *pp* of *corroborare*, fr. *com-* + *robor*, *robor* strength]: to support with evidence or authority: make more certain *syn* see **CONFIRM** *ant* contradict — **cor-ro-b-or-a-tion** \-rə-b-ə-'rā-shən/ *n* — **cor-ro-b-or-a-tive** \-rə-b-ə-'rāt-iv, -rə-b-ə-'rāt-/ *adj* — **cor-ro-b-or-a-tor** \-rə-b-ə-'rāt-ər/ *n* — **cor-ro-b-or-a-to-ry** \-rə-b-ə-'rō-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*

cor-ro-b-or-ree \kə-'rə-b-ə-rē/ *n* [fr. native name in New South Wales, Australia] 1: a nocturnal festivity with songs and symbolic dances by which the Australian aborigines celebrate events of importance 2 *Austral* a: a noisy festivity b: **TUMULT**

cor-rode \kə-'rōd/ *vb* [cor-roded, cor-roding [ME *corroden*, fr. L *corrōdere* to gnaw to pieces, fr. *com-* + *rodere* to gnaw — more at **RAT**] *vi* 1: to eat away by degrees as if by gnawing: esp: to wear away gradually usu. by chemical action (the metal was corroded beyond repair) 2: to weaken or destroy gradually (manners and miserliness that ~ the human spirit — Bernard DeVoto) ~ *vi*: to undergo corrosion (the bare metal will ~ after a few weeks of exposure to the weather) — **cor-ro-dible** \-rōd-ə-bəl/ *adj*

cor-ro-dy *var* of **CORODY**

cor-ro-sion \kə-'rō-shən/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *corrosion*, *corrosio* act of gnawing, fr. L *corrosus* *pp* of *corrōdere*] 1: the action, process, or effect of corroding 2: a product of corroding

cor-ro-sive \-rō-siv-, -ziv/ *adj* 1: tending or having the power to corrode (~ acids) (~ action) 2 a: weakening or destroying by a gradual process (the ~ influence of industrialization — Louise C Hunter) b: bitingly sarcastic (~ satire) — **cor-ro-sive** *n* — **cor-ro-sive-ly** *adv* — **cor-ro-sive-ness** *n*

corrosive sublimate *n*: **MERCURIC CHLORIDE**

cor-ru-gate \kə-'rə-gāt, 'kär-/ *vb* [gat-ed; -gat-ing [L *corrugatus*, *pp* of *corrugare*, fr. *com-* + *ruga* wrinkle — more at **ROUGH**] *vi*: to form or shape into wrinkles or folds or into alternating ridges and grooves: **FURROW** (corrugated his brows in thought — John Buchan) ~ *vi*: to become corrugated

corrugated iron *n*: usu. galvanized sheet iron or sheet steel shaped into straight parallel regular and equally curved ridges and hollows

cor-ru-ga-tion \kə-'rə-gā-shən, 'kär-/ *n* 1: the act of corrugating 2: a ridge or groove of a corrugated surface

cor-rupt \kə-'rʌpt/ *vb* [ME *corrupten*, fr. L *corruptus*, *pp* of *corrumpere*, fr. *com-* + *rumpere* to break — more at **REAVE**] *vi* 1 a: to change from good to bad in morals, manners, or actions, also: **BRIBE** b: to degrade with unsound principles or moral values 2: **ROT**, **SPOIL** 3: to subject (a person) to corruption of blood 4: to alter from the original or correct form or version ~ *vi* 1 a: to become tainted or rotten b: to become morally debased 2: to cause disintegration or ruin *syn* see **DEBASE** — **cor-rupt-or** or **cor-rupt-er** \-rəp-'tər/ *n* — **cor-rupt-ibility** \-rəp-tə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **cor-rupt-ible** \-rəp-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **cor-rupt-ibly** \-blē/ *adv*

corrupt *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *corruptus*, *pp* of *corrumpere*] 1 a: morally degenerate and perverted: **DEPRAVED** b: characterized by bribery, the selling of political favors, or other improper conduct (~ judges) 2 *archaic*: **PUTRID**, **TAINTED** *syn* see **VICIOUS** — **cor-rupt-ly** \-rəp-(t)lē/ *adv* — **cor-rupt-ness** \-rəp(t)-nəs/ *n*

cor-ru-p-tion \kə-'rəp-shən/ *n* 1 a: impairment of integrity, virtue, or moral principle: **DEPRAVITY** b: **DECAY**, **DECOMPOSITION** c: inducement to wrong by bribery or other unlawful or improper means d: a departure from what is pure or correct 2 *archaic*: an agency or influence that corrupts 3 chiefly dial: **RUS**

cor-ru-p-tion-ist \-sh(ə)-nəst/ *n*: one who practices or defends corruption esp in politics

corruption of blood: the effect of an attainder upon a person which bars him from inheriting, retaining, or transmitting any estate, rank, or title

cor-ru-p-tive \kə-'rəp-tiv/ *adj*: producing or tending to produce corruption — **cor-ru-p-tive-ly** *adv*

cor-se-ge \kə-'sāzh, 'kär-/ *n* [F, bust, bodice, fr. OF, bust, fr. cors body, fr. L *corpus*] 1: the waist or bodice of a woman's dress 2: an arrangement of flowers to be worn by a woman

cor-sair \kə-'sə(r), -sə(r)/ *n* [MF & OIt; MF *corsaire* pirate, fr. OProv *corsair*, fr. OIt *corsaro*, fr. ML *cursorius* fr. L *cursor* course — more at **COURSE**] : **PIRATE**, esp: a privateer of the Barbary coast

cor-se \kə-'sə(r)/ *n* [ME cors, fr. OF, body] *archaic*: **CORPSE**

cor-se-let \kə-'sə-lət, -lət/ *n* 1 or **cor-slet** [MF, dim of cors body, bodice] a: a piece of armor covering the trunk but usu. not the arms or legs b: a pikeman's armor including helmet 2 or **cor-se-lette** [fr. *Corselette*, a trademark]: an undergarment combining girdle and brassiere

cor-set \kə-'sət/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, dim of cors] 1: a usu. closer fitting and often laced medieval jacket 2: a woman's close-fitting boned supporting undergarment that is often hooked and laced and that extends from above or beneath the bust or from the waist to below the hips and has garters attached

cor-set *vi* 1: to dress in or fit with a corset 2: to restrict closely: control rigidly

a about * litten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke q sing o flow o flew ol coin th thun th s
l look n foot y yet yu fe- yu fanous zh vision

name, fr. Gk *kosmos*]: any of a genus (*Cosmos*) of tropical American composite herbs, esp.: a widely cultivated tall fall-blooming annual (*C. bipinnatus*) with yellow or red disks and showy ray flowers

co-spon-sor \kō-spən(t)-sər, -'spən(t)-\ *n*: a joint sponsor — **cosponsor** *vi* — **co-spon-sor-ship** \-ship\ *n*
co-sack \kēs-ək, -ək\ *n* [Russ *kazak* & Ukrainian *kazak*, fr. Turk *kazak* free person]: a member of a group of frontiersmen of southern Russia organized as cavalry in the czarist army

cos-set \kās-ət\ *n* [orig. unknown]: a pet lamb; broadly: PET

cosset *vi*: to treat as a pet: PAMPER

cost \kōst\ *n*: 1: the amount or equivalent paid or charged for something: PRICE: 2: the outlay or expenditure (as of effort or sacrifice) made to achieve an object: 2: loss or penalty incurred in gaining something: 3 *pl*: expenses incurred in litigation, esp.: those given by the law or the court to the prevailing party against the losing party — **cost-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **cost-less-ly** *adv*

cost *vb* *cost*: **cost-ing** [ME *costen*, fr. MF *coster*, fr. L *constare* to stand firm, to cost — more at **CONSTANT**] *vi*: 1: to require expenditure or payment (the best goods ~ more): 2: to require effort, suffering, or loss ~ *vi*: 1: to have a price of: 2: to cause (someone) to pay, suffer, or lose something (frequent absences ~ him his job): 3: to estimate or set the cost of

costa \kās-tə\ *n*, *pl* **costae** \-jē-, -tē\ [L — more at **COAST**]: 1: RIB: 2: a part (as the midrib of a leaf or the anterior vein of an insect wing) that resembles a rib — **costal** \-təl\ *adj* — **costate** \-tāt\ *adj*

cost accountant *n*: a specialist in cost accounting
cost accounting *n*: the systematic recording and analysis of the costs of material, labor, and overhead incident to production

co-star \kō-'stär\ *n*: a star whose role in a motion picture or play is equal in importance to that of another leading player

co-star *vi*: to appear as a co-star in a motion picture or play ~ *vi*: to feature (a player) as a co-star

costard \kās-'tard\ *n* [ME]: 1: any of several large English cooking apples: 2 *archaic*: NODDLE, PATE

cost-effective \kōs-tē-'fēk-tiv\ *adj*: economical in terms of tangible benefits produced by money spent (~ measures to combat poverty) — **cost-effective-ness** *n*

coster \kās-'tər\ *n*, *Brit*: COSTERMONGER

coster-monger \-'mən-gər, -mān-gər\ *n* [costard + monger] *Brit*: a hawk of fruit or vegetables

costive \kās-'tiv\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *costivē*, pp of *costiver* to constipate, fr. L *constipare*]: 1: affected with constipation: 2: causing constipation: 2: slow in action or expression: 3: NIGGARDLY — **costively** *adv* — **costiveness** *n*

costly \kōst-(t)-lē\ *adj* **costlier**, **est**: 1: commanding a high price usu. because of intrinsic worth (~ gems): 2: GORGEOUS, SPLENDID: 3: made at heavy expense or sacrifice — **costliness** *n*
syn COSTLY, EXPENSIVE, DEAR, VALUABLE, PRECIOUS, INVALUABLE, PRICELESS shared meaning element: having a high value or valuation esp. in terms of money and cheap

cost-mary \kōst-'mer-ē, -kās-, *n*, *pl* **maries** [ME *costmarie*, fr. *coste* costmary (fr. OE *cost*, fr. L *costum*, fr. Gk *kastos*, a fragrant root) + *Marie* the Virgin Mary]: a tansy-scented composite herb (*Chrysanthemum majus*) used as a potherb and in flavoring

cost of living: the cost of purchasing those goods and services which are included in an accepted standard level of consumption

cost-of-living index *n*: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

cost-plus \kōst-(t)-plūs\ *adj*: paid on the basis of a fixed fee or a percentage added to actual cost (a ~ contract)

cost-push \kōst-(t)-push\ *n*: an increase or upward trend in production costs (as wages) that tends to result in increased consumer prices irrespective of the level of demand — compare **DEMAND-PULL** — **cost-push** *adj*

costrel \kās-'trəl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *costrel*, fr. *costier* at the side, fr. *coste* rib, side — more at **COAST**]: a flat usu. earthenware container for liquids with loops through which a belt or cord may be passed for easy carrying — called also *pilgrim bottle*

costume \kās-(t)(y)üm also -təm or -chüm\ *n* [F, fr. It, custom, dress, fr. L *consuetudo*, *consuetudo* custom — more at **CUSTOM**]: 1: the prevailing fashion in coiffure, jewelry, and apparel of a period, country, or class: 2: a suit or dress characteristic of a period, country, or class: 3: a person's ensemble of outer garments, esp.: a woman's ensemble of dress with coat or jacket — **costumey** *adj*

costume \kās-(t)(y)üm also -chüm, or like \-v\ *vi* **costumed**; **costuming** *vi*: to provide with a costume: 2: to design costumes for (~ a play)

costume \like \-v\ *adj*: 1: characterized by the use of costumes (a ~ ball) (a ~ drama): 2: suitable for or enhancing the effect of a particular costume (a ~ handbag)

costume jewelry *n*: inexpensive jewelry designed for wear with current fashions

costumer \kās-(t)(y)üm-mor also -chüm-, kās-\ *n*: 1: one that deals in or makes costumes: 2: CLOTHES TREE

costumery \-mə-rē\ *n*: 1: articles of costume: 2: the art of costuming

costumier \kās-(t)(y)üm-mē-, -mē-ör\ *n* [F]: COSTUMER

co-zy \kō-'zē\ *adj* or *adv* **cozy**

cot \kāt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *kot* small hut, L *guttur* throat]: 1: a small house: 2: COVER, SHEATH, esp.: STALL

cot *n* [Hindi *khāṭ* bedstead, fr. Skt *khāṭa* of Dravidian origin, akin to Tamil *kaṭil* bedstead]: a small usu. collapsible bed often of fabric stretched on a frame

cot *symbol* cotangent

co-tan-gent \kō-'tan-jənt\ *n* [NL *cotangent*, *cotangens* fr. *co* + *tangent*, *tangens* tangent]: the trigonometric function that for an acute angle is the ratio between the side adjacent to the angle when it is considered part of a right triangle and the side opposite

cote \kōt, 'kāt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE] *1* dial Eng: *1* **COT**: 2: a shed or coop for small domestic animals and esp. pigeons

cote \kōt\ *vi* [prob. fr. MF *cotoyer*] *obs*: to pass by

co-terie \kōt-ə-(j)rē, kōt-ə-\ *n* [F, fr. MF, tenants, fr. (assumed) MF *cotier* cotter, fr. ML *cotarius*]: an intimate and often exclusive group of persons with a unifying common interest or purpose **syn** see SET

co-ter-mi-nous \kō-'tər-mə-nəs\ *adj* [alter of *conterminous*]: 1: having the same or coincident boundaries (~ states): 2: coextensive in scope or duration (~ interests) — **co-ter-mi-nous-ly** *adv*
co-thur-nus \kō-'thər-nəs\ *n*, *pl* *pl* \-ni-, -nē\ [L, fr. Gk *kothurnos*]: 1: a high thick-soled faced boot worn by actors in Greek and Roman tragic drama — called also *cothurn*: 2: the dignified somewhat stylized spirit of ancient tragedy

co-tid-al \kō-'tid-əl\ *adj*: indicating equality in the tides or a coincidence in the time of high or low tide

co-till-ion \kō-'tīl-yən\ also **co-till-on** \kō-'tīl-yən, kō-'tē-(y)ən\ *n* [F *coillon*, lit., petticoat, fr. OF, fr. *cote* coat]: 1: a ballroom dance for couples that resembles the quadrille: 2: an elaborate dance with frequent changing of partners carried out under the leadership of one couple at formal balls: 3: a formal ball

co-to-neas-ter \kō-'tō-nē-as-tər, 'kāt-'nē-, -tē-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *cydonia*, *cydonium* quince + NL *-aster*]: any of a genus (*Cotoneaster*) of Old World flowering shrubs of the rose family

cot-queen \kāt-'kwēn\ *n*: 1 *archaic*: a coarse masculine woman: 2 *archaic*: a man who busies himself with women's work or affairs

Cotswold \kāt-'swōld\ *n* [Cotswold hills, England]: a sheep of an English breed of large long-wooled sheep

cot-tā \kāt-'tā\ *n* [ML of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *kotza* coarse mantle — more at **COAT**]: a waist-length surplice

cottage \kāt-'ij\ *n* [ME *cottage*, fr. (assumed) AF, fr. ME *cot*]: 1: the dwelling of a farm laborer or small farmer: 2: a small usu. frame one-family house: 3: a small detached dwelling unit at an institution: 4: a small house for vacation use — **cot-tag-ey** \-ij-ē\ *adj*

cottage cheese *n*: a soft uncured cheese made from soured skim milk — called also *Dutch cheese*, *pot cheese*, *smearcase*

cottage curtains *n* *pl*: a double set of upper and lower straight hanging window curtains

cottage industry *n*: an industry whose labor force consists of family units working at home with their own equipment

cottage pudding *n*: plain cake covered with a hot sweet sauce

cot-tag-er \kāt-'ij-ər\ *n*: one who lives in a cottage (as at a vacation resort)

cottage tulip *n*: any of various tall-growing tulips that flower in the middle of the tulip-flowering season

cot-ter or **cot-tar** \kāt-'ər\ *n* [ME *cottar*, fr. ML *cotarius*, fr. ME *coi*]: a peasant or farm laborer who occupies a cottage and sometimes a small holding of land usu. in return for services

cot-ter *n* [orig. unknown]: 1: a wedge-shaped or tapered piece used to fasten together parts of a structure: 2: **COTTER PIN**

cotter pin *n*: a half-round metal strip bent into a pin whose ends can be flared after insertion through a slot or hole

cot-ton \kāt-'n\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *coton*, fr. MF, fr. Ar *quṭn*]: 1: a soft usu. white fibrous substance composed of the hairs surrounding the seeds of various erect freely branching tropical plants (genus *Gossypium*) of the mallow family: 2: a plant producing cotton, esp.: one grown for its cotton: 3: a crop of cotton: 4: a fabric made of cotton: 5: yarn spun from cotton: 6: a downy cottony substance produced by various plants (as the cottonwood)

cotton *vi* **cottoned**; **cotton-ing** \kāt-'n-, -n-ŋ\ *vi*: to take a liking (~ to people easily): 2: to come to understand: catch on: **TUMBLE** (~ed on to the fact that our children work furiously — H. M. McLuhan)

cotton candy *n*: a candy made of spun sugar

cotton gin *n*: a machine that separates the seeds, hulls, and foreign material from cotton

cotton grass *n*: any of a genus (*Enophorum*) of sedges with tufted spikes

cot-ton-mouth \kāt-'n-, mawth\ *n*: WATER MOCCASIN

cottonmouth moccasin *n*: WATER MOCCASIN

cot-ton-pick-ing \kāt-'n-, pik-ŋ-, -pik-ŋ-\ *adj*: 1: DAMNED — used as a generalized expression of disapproval (a ~ hypocrite): 2: DAMNED — used as an intensive (out of his ~ mind — Irving Kristol)

cot-ton-seed \kāt-'n-, sēd\ *n*: the seed of the cotton plant

cottonseed oil *n*: a pale yellow semidrying fatty oil that is obtained from the cottonseed and is used chiefly in salad and cooking oils and after hydrogenation in shortenings and margarine

cotton stainer *n*: any of several red and black or dark brown bugs (genus *Dysdercus*) that damage and stain the lint of developing cotton, specfy: a red and brown bug (*D. sutellus*) that attacks cotton in the southern U.S.

cot-ton-tail \kāt-'n-, tād\ *n*: any of several rather small No. American rabbits (genus *Sylvilagus*) sandy brown in color with a white tufted underside of the tail

cot-ton-weed \-wēd\ *n*: any of various weedy plants (as cudweed) with hoary pubescence or cottony seeds



cotton 1 flowering branch
2 fruit, unopened, 3 fruit, partly opened

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ē cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	o coin	th thin
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yū funous	zh vision

corset cover *n*: a woman's undergarment worn over a corset
cor-se-tiere \kôr-sə-'ti(ə)r, -'ti(ə)r\ *n* [F *corsetière*, fem. of *corsetier*, fr. *corset*]: one who makes, fits, or sells corsets, girdles, or brassieres
cor-tege also **cor-tège** \kôr-'tezh, 'kôr-\ *n* [F *cortège*, fr. It *cortege*, fr. *corteggiare* to court, fr. *corte* court, fr. L *cohors*, cohorts through — more at COURT] 1: a train of attendants: RETINUE 2: PROCESSION esp.: a funeral procession
cortex \kôr-'teks\ *n*, pl **cor-tices** \kôr-'ti-sēz\ or **cor-tex-es** [L *cortice*, cortex bark — more at CURASS] 1: a plant bark or rind (as cinchona) used medicinally 2 a: the outer or superficial part of an organ or body structure (as the kidney, adrenal gland, or a hair), esp.: the outer layer of gray matter of the cerebrum and cerebellum b: the outer part of some organisms (as paramoecia) 3 a: the typically parenchymatous layer of tissue external to the vascular tissue and internal to the corky or epidermal tissues of a green plant; broadly: all tissues external to the xylem b: an outer or investing layer of various algae, lichens, or fungi
cor-ti-cal \kôr-'ti-kəl\ *adj*: 1: of, relating to, or consisting of cortex 2: involving or resulting from the action or condition of the cerebral cortex — **cor-ti-cal-ly** \kôr-'ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
cor-ti-cate \kôr-'ti-kāt\ *adj*: having a cortex
cortico- *comb form*: 1: cortex (**cortico**adrenal) 2: cortical and (**cortico**comb)
cor-ti-cold \kôr-'ti-kold\ *n*: any of various adrenal-cortex steroids
cor-ti-co-ste-roid \kôr-'ti-kō-'st(i)ô(r)-ôid also -st(i)ô(r)-\ *n*: CORTICOID
cor-ti-co-ste-rone \kôr-'ti-kō-'st(i)-rôn, -i-kō-'st(i)-\ *n*: a colorless crystalline steroid hormone $C_{21}H_{32}O_5$ of the adrenal cortex that is important in protein and carbohydrate metabolism
cortico-tro-pin \kôr-'trô-pin\ or **cortico-tro-phin** \kôr-'trô-phin\ *n* [*cortico-* + *-tro-*]: ADRENOCORTICOTROPIC HORMONE, also: a preparation of ACTH that is used esp. in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and rheumatic fever
cor-ti-n \kôr-'ti-n\ *n*: the active principle of the adrenal cortex
cor-ti-sol \kôr-'ti-sôl, -zôl, -sôl, -zôl\ *n* [*cortisone* + *-ol*]: a crystalline hormone $C_{21}H_{32}O_5$ of the adrenal cortex that is a dihydro derivative of cortisone and is used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis — called also **hydrocortisone**
cor-ti-sone \kôr-'ti-sôn, -zôn\ *n* [alter. of corticosterone]: a steroid hormone $C_{21}H_{32}O_5$ of the adrenal cortex used esp. in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
cor-run-dum \kôr-'rôn-dəm\ *n* [Tamil *kurundam*, fr. Skt *kuruvinda* ruby]: a very hard mineral Al_2O_3 that consists of aluminum oxide occurring in massive form and as variously colored crystals which include the ruby and sapphire, that can be synthesized, and that is used as an abrasive (hardness 9, sp gr 3.95–4.10)
cor-us-cant \kôr-'rəs-kənt\ *adj*: SHINING, GLITTERING
cor-us-cate \kôr-'rəs-kāt, 'kâr-\ *vi* -cated; -cat-ing [L *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscare*] 1: to give off or reflect light in bright beams or flashes: SPARKLE 2: to be brilliant or showy in technique or style
cor-usc-FLASH
cor-us-ca-til-lon \kôr-'s-kā-shən, 'kâr-\ *n*: 1: GLITTER SPARKLE 2: a flash of wit
cor-vée \kôr-'vê, kôr-\ *n* [ME *corvee*, fr. MF, fr. ML *corrogata*, fr. L, fem. of *corrogatus*, pp. of *corrogo* to collect, requisition, fr. *com-* + *rogare* to ask — more at RIGHT] 1: unpaid labor (as on roads) due from a feudal vassal to his lord 2: labor exacted in lieu of taxes by public authorities esp. for highway construction or repair
cor-ves *pl* of CORF
cor-vette \kôr-'vet\ *n* [F] 1: a warship ranking in the old sailing navies next below a frigate 2: a highly maneuverable armed escort ship that is smaller than a destroyer
cor-vi-na \kôr-'vê-nə\ *var* of CORBINA
cor-vine \kôr-'vîn\ *adj* [L *corvinus*, fr. *corvus* raven — more at RAVEN]: of or relating to the crows: resembling a crow
Corvus \kôr-'vəs\ *n* (L [gen. *Corvi*], lit.: raven): a small constellation adjoining Virgo on the south
Cor-y-bant \kôr-'bānt, 'kâr-\ *n*, *pl* **Cor-y-bants** \-bānt(i)s\ or **Cor-y-ban-tes** \kôr-'bānt-ēz, 'kâr-\ [F *Corybante*, fr. L *Corybas*, fr. Gk *Korybas*]: one of the attendants or priests of Cybele noted for orgiastic processions and rites — **cor-y-ban-tic** \kôr-'bānt-i-k(ə)-\ *adj*
cor-yd-al-lis \kôr-'nd-'l-i-s\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *korydallis* crested lark, akin to L *cornu* horn — more at HORN]: any of a large genus (*Corydalis*) of herbs of the fumitory family with raceme-irregular flowers
cor-ymb \kôr-'jəm(b), 'kâr-, -əm(b)\ *n*, *pl* **cor-yms** \-jīmz, -əmz\ [F *corymbe*, fr. L *corymbus* cluster of fruit or flowers, fr. Gk *korymbos*]: a flat-topped inflorescence, specif.: one in which the flower stalks arise at different levels on the main axis and reach about the same height and in which the outer flowers open first and the inflorescence is indeterminate — **cor-y-mb-ed** \-jīmz, -əmz\ *adj* — **cor-y-mb-ose** \-jīmz, -əmz\ *adj* — **cor-y-mb-ose-ly** *adv*
cor-y-ne-bac-te-ri-um \kôr-'(n)ē-bak-'tē-rē-əm, 'kâr-'nē-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *koryné* club, akin to L *cornu* horn]: any of a large genus (*Corynebacterium*) of usu gram-positive nonmotile bacteria that occur as irregular or corymb of cherry branching rods and include numerous important pathogens of man, lower animals, and plants — **cor-y-ne-bac-te-ri-al** \-tē-rē-\ *adj*
cor-y-ne-form \kôr-'nē-'fôrm\ *adj*: being or resembling corynebacteria
cor-y-phae-us \kôr-'fē-s, 'kâr-\ *n*, *pl* **cor-y-phaei** \-fē-i\ [L, leader, fr. Gk *koryphaos*, fr. *koryphē* summit; akin to L *cornu*] 1: the leader of a chorus 2: the leader of a party or school of thought
cor-y-phée \kôr-'fi-tā\ *n* [F, fr. L *Coryphaeus*]: a ballet dancer who dances in a small group instead of in the corps de ballet or as a soloist



co-ry-zo \kô-'ri-zə\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *koryza* nasal mucus, akin to OHG *hroz* nasal mucus, Skt *kardama* mud]: an acute inflammatory contagious disease involving the upper respiratory tract, esp.: COMMON COLD — **co-ry-zal** \-zəl\ *adj*
cos *abbr* consul, consulship
cos *symbol* cosine
COS *abbr* 1 cash on shipment 2 chief of staff
cosec *abbr* cosecant
co-se-cant \(')kô-'sē-'kənt, -kənt\ *n* [NL *cosecant*, *cosecans*, fr. *co-* + *secant*, *secans* secant]: the trigonometric function that for an acute angle is the ratio between the hypotenuse of a right triangle of which the angle is considered part and the side opposite the angle
co-set \kô-'set\ *n*: a subset of a mathematical group that consists of all the products obtained by multiplying either on the right or the left a fixed element of the group by each of the elements of a given subgroup
cosh \kâsh\ *n* [perh. fr. Romany *kosh* stick] chiefly Brit.: a weighted weapon similar to a blackjack, also: an attack with a cosh
cosh *vi*, chiefly Brit.: to strike or assault with or as if with a cosh
co-sig-na-to-ry \(')kô-'sig-nə-'tôr-ē, -tôr-\ *n*: a joint signer
co-sign-er \kô-'si-nər\ *n*: COSIGNATORY, esp.: a joint signer of a promissory note
co-sine \kô-'sin\ *n* [NL *cosinus*, fr. *co-* + ML *sinus* sine]: the trigonometric function that for an acute angle is the ratio between the side adjacent to the angle when it is considered part of a right triangle and the hypotenuse
cos lettuce \kâs-, 'kôs-\ *n* [Kas, Cos, Gk island]: a lettuce (*Lactuca sativa longifolia*) with long crisp leaves and columnar heads
cos-met-ic \kâz-'met-ik\ *n*: a cosmetic preparation for external use
cosmetic *adj* [Gk *kosmētikos* skilled in adornment, fr. *kosmein* to arrange, adorn, fr. *kosmos* order] 1: of, relating to, or making for beauty esp. of the complexion: BEAUTIFYING (~ salves) 2: correcting defects esp. of the face (~ surgery)
cosmetic case *n*: a small piece of luggage esp. for cosmetics
cos-me-ti-cian \kâz-mə-'tish-ən\ *n*: one who is professionally trained in the use of cosmetics
cos-me-to-log-ist \kâz-'tôl-ə-'jist\ *n*: one who gives beauty treatments (as to skin and hair) — called also **beautician**
cos-me-to-log-y \jē-\ *n* [F *cosmétique*, fr. *cosmétique* cosmetic (fr. E *cosmetic*) + *-logie* -logy]: the cosmetic treatment of the skin, hair, and nails
cos-mic \kâz-'mik\ also **cos-mi-cal** \-mi-kəl\ *adj* [Gk *kosmikos*, fr. *kosmos* order, universe] 1: of or relating to the cosmos, the extraterrestrial vastness, or the universe in contrast to the earth alone 2: characterized by greatness esp. in extent, intensity, or comprehensiveness (an abiding illness of the 20th century) — *a* — *a* bore-dome — Albert Hubbell — **cos-mi-cal-ly** \-mi-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
cosmic dust *n*: very fine particles of solid matter in any part of the universe
cosmic noise *n*: GALACTIC NOISE
cosmic ray *n*: a stream of atomic nuclei of heterogeneous extremely penetrating character that enter the earth's atmosphere from outer space at speeds approaching that of light and bombard atmospheric atoms to produce mesons as well as secondary particles possessing some of the original energy
cos-mo-chem-is-try \kâz-mô-'kem-ə-'strē\ *n* [Gk *kosmos* universe]: a branch of chemistry that deals with the chemical composition and changes in the universe — **cos-mo-chem-i-cal** \-kem-i-kəl\ *adj*
cos-mo-gen-ic \kâz-mə-'jen-ik\ *adj* [cosmic ray + *-o-* + *-genic*]: produced by the action of cosmic rays (~ carbon 14)
cos-mog-o-n-y \kâz-'māg-ə-nē\ *n*, *pl* -n-ies [NL *cosmogonia*, fr. Gk *kosmogonia*, fr. *kosmos* + *gonas* offspring] 1: the creation or origin of the world or universe 2: a theory of the origin of the universe — **cos-mog-on-ic** \kâz-mə-'gan-ik\ or **cos-mog-on-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **cos-mog-o-nist** \kâz-'māg-ə-nist\ *n*
cos-mog-ra-phy \kâz-'māg-rə-'fē\ *n*, *pl* -phies [ME *cosmographie*, fr. LL *cosmographia*, fr. Gk *kosmographia*, fr. *kosmos* + *-graphia* -graphy] 1: a general description of the world or of the universe 2: the science that deals with the constitution of the whole order of nature — **cos-mog-ra-pher** \-fər-\ *n* — **cos-mo-graph-ic** \kâz-mə-'grāf-ik\ or **cos-mo-graph-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **cos-mo-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
Cosmoline \kâz-mə-'jēn\ *trademark* — used for petrolatum
cos-mol-o-gy \kâz-'mal-ə-'jē\ *n*, *pl* -gies [NL *cosmologia*, fr. Gk *kosmos* + *-logia* -logy] 1: a branch of metaphysics that deals with the universe as an orderly system 2: a branch of astronomy that deals with the origin, structure, and space-time relationships of the universe — **cos-mol-o-gi-cal** \kâz-mə-'laj-ik\ or **cos-mol-o-gi-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **cos-mol-o-gi-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **cos-mol-o-gist** \kâz-'mal-ə-'jist\ *n*
cos-mo-na-ut \kâz-mə-'nô-t, -nüt\ *n* [part trans. of Russ *kosmonavt*, fr. Gk *kosmos* + Russ *-navt* (as in *avronavt* aeronaut)]: a Soviet traveler beyond the earth's atmosphere: ASTRONAUT
cos-mo-pô-lis \kâz-'māp-ə-'lôs\ *n* [NL, back-formation fr. *cosmopolis*]: cosmopolitan city
cos-mo-pol-i-tan \kâz-mə-'pôl-i-tən\ *adj* 1: having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing 2: having wide international sophistication 3: composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world 4: found in most parts of the world and under varied ecological conditions (a ~ herb) — **cos-mo-pol-i-tan-ism** \-n-'iz-əm\ *n*
cosmopolitan *n*: COSMOPOLITE
cos-mop-o-lite \kâz-'māp-ə-'līt\ *n* [NL *cosmopolites*, fr. Gk *kosmopolites*, fr. *kosmos* + *polites* citizen]: a cosmopolitan person or organism — **cos-mo-pol-i-tism** \kâz-'māp-ə-'līt-i-z-əm, -lō-tiz-, 'kâz-mə-'pôl-i-tiz-\ *n*
cos-mos \kâz-'môs, 'l & 2 also -môs, -mas\ *n* [G *kosmos*, fr. Gk] 1 a: an orderly harmonious systematic universe — compare CHAOS b: ORDER, HARMONY 2: a complex orderly self-inclusive system 3 *pl* **cosmos** \-môs, -maz\ also **cos-mos-es** \-mô-sēz\ [NL, genus

games 2: something of value in bargaining: ASSET 3: a level surface (as a table) over which transactions are conducted or food is served or on which goods are displayed or work is conducted (a lunch ~) — over the counter 1: in or through a broker's office rather than through a stock exchange (stock bought over the counter) 2: without a prescription (drugs available over the counter) — under the counter: by surreptitious means: in an illicit and private manner

counter *n* [ME, fr. MF *contor*, fr. *comptor* to count]: one that counts; esp.: a device for indicating a number or amount

counter *v* [ME *counten*, fr. MF *contre*] *vt* 1 *a*: to act in opposition to: OPPOSE *b*: OFFSET, NULLIFY (tried to ~ the trend toward depersonalization) 2: to address in answer (he ~ed that his warnings had been ignored) *vi* 1: to meet attacks or arguments with defensive or retaliatory steps

counter *adv* [ME *contre*, fr. MF, fr. L *contra* against, opposite; akin to L *com-* with, together — more at CO-] 1: in an opposite or wrong direction 2: to or toward a different or opposite direction, result, or effect (values that run ~ to those of established society)

counter *n* 1: CONTRARY OPPOSITE 2: the after portion of a boat from the waterline to the extreme outward swell or stern overhang 3 *a*: the act of making an attack while parrying one (as in boxing or fencing), also: a blow thus given in boxing *b*: an agency or force that offsets: CHECK 4: a stiffener to give permanent form to a boot or shoe upper around the heel 5: an area in the face of a letter that is less than type-high and enclosed by the strokes — see TYPE illustration 6: a football play in which the ballcarrier goes in a direction opposite to the movement of the play

counter *adj* 1: marked by or tending toward or in an opposite direction or effect 2: given to or marked by opposition, hostility, or antipathy 3: situated or lying opposite (the ~ side) 4: recalling or ordering back by a superseding contrary order: COUNTERMANDING (~ orders from the colonel) *syn* see ADVERSE

counter *prefix* [ME *contre-*, fr. MF, fr. *contre*] 1 *a*: contrary: opposite (counterclockwise) (countermarch) *b*: opposing: retaliatory (counterintuit) (counteroffensive) 2: complementary: corresponding (counterweight) (counterpart) 3: duplicate: substitute (counterfoil)

counter *act* \kɑnt-ər-ˈrɑkt/ *vt*: to make ineffective or restrain or neutralize the ill effects of by an opposite force — **counter** *re* *action* \-ˈrɑk-shən/

counter *active* \-ˈrɑk-tiv/ *adj*: tending to counteract *syn* see ADVERSE

counter *at* *tack* \kɑnt-ər-ˈrɑ-tak/ *n*: an attack made to counter an enemy's attack

counter *attack* *vt*: to make a counterattack ~ *vi*: to make a counterattack against — **counter** *at* *tack* *er* *n*

counter *balance* \kɑnt-ər-ˈbal-əns/ *n* 1: a weight that balances another 2: a force or influence that offsets or checks an opposing force

counter *balance* \kɑnt-ər-, ˈkɑnt-ər-/ *vt* 1: to oppose or balance with an equal weight or force 2: to equip with counterbalances

counter *blow* \kɑnt-ər-ˈblō/ *n*: a retaliatory blow

counter *change* \-ˈtʃeɪŋ/ *vt* 1: INTERCHANGE, TRANSPOSE 2: CHECKER 1a

counter *check* \-ˈtʃek/ *n*: a check or restraint often operating against something that is itself a check

counter *check* *vt* 1: CHECK, COUNTERACT 2: to check a second time for verification

counter *check* *n*: a check obtainable at a bank usu. to be cashed only at the bank by the drawer

counter *claim* \kɑnt-ər-ˈklæm/ *n*: an opposing claim esp. in law

counter *claim* *vi*: to enter or plead a counterclaim ~ *vi*: to ask in a counterclaim

counter *clock* *wise* \kɑnt-ər-ˈklɔk-wīz/ *adv*: in a direction opposite to that in which the hands of a clock rotate as viewed from in front — **counter** *clock* *wise* *adj*

counter *condition* *ing* \-kən-ˈdɪʃ-(ə-)nɪŋ/ *n*: conditioning in order to replace an undesirable response (as fear) to a stimulus (as an engagement in public speaking) by a favorable one

counter *coup* \kɑnt-ər-ˈku/ *n*: a coup directed toward overthrowing a government which seized power by a coup

counter *culture* \-ˈkɔl-ʃər/ *n*: a culture esp. of the young with values and mores that run counter to those of established society

counter *cultural* \kɑnt-ər-ˈkɔl-ʃ(ə-)rəl/ *adj* — **counter** *cultural* *ist* \-(ə-)rɪst/ *n*

counter *cur* *rent* \kɑnt-ər-ˈkər-ənt-, ˈkɑ-rənt/ *n*: a current flowing in a direction opposite that of another current

counter *current* \kɑnt-ər-ˈkər-ənt/ *adj* 1: flowing in an opposite direction 2: involving flow of materials in opposite directions (~ dialysis) — **counter** *cur* *rent* *ly* *adv*

counter *dem* *on* *stra* *tion* \kɑnt-ər-ˈdem-ən-ˈstrə-ʃən/ *n*: a demonstration opposing another demonstration — **counter** *dem* *on* *stra* *tor* \-ˈstrə-ʃ(ə-)r/ *n*

counter *es* *pi* *on* *age* \kɑnt-ər-ˈres-pi-ən-ˈnɪʒ-, -nɪj-, -rə-ˈspɛ-ən-ɪj/ *n*: espionage directed toward detecting and thwarting enemy espionage

counter *ex* *am* *ple* \kɑnt-ər-ˈŋg-zəm-pəl/ *n*: an example that disproves a theorem or proposition

counter *feit* \kɑnt-ər-ˈfi/ *vt*: to imitate or copy closely esp. with intent to deceive (~ed interest that she did not feel) ~ *vi* 1: to try to deceive by pretense or dissembling 2: to engage in counterfeiting something of value *syn* see ASSUME — **counter** *feit* *er* *n*

counter *feit* *ad* [ME *countrefet*, fr. MF *contrefail*, fr. pp of *contrefaire* to imitate, fr. *contre-* + *faire* to make, fr. L *facere* — more at DO] 1: made in imitation of something else with intent to deceive: FORGED (~ money) 2 *a*: INSINCERE, FEIGNED (~ sympathy) *b*: marked by false pretense: SHAM, PRETENDED

counter *feit* *n* 1: something counterfeited: FORGERY 2: something likely to be mistaken for something of higher value (pity was a ~ of love—Harry Hervey) *syn* see IMPOSTURE

counter *foil* \kɑnt-ər-ˈfɔɪl/ *n*: a detachable stub (as on a check or ticket) usu. serving as a record or receipt

counter *force* \-ˈfɔrs-, ˈfɔrs/ *n*: a force or trend that runs counter to another force or trend

counter *guer* *rilla* also **counter** *ter* *guer* *rilla* \kɑnt-ər-ɡə-ˈnɪ-l-, ˈgɪ-l-, ˈge-/ *n*: a guerrilla who is trained to thwart enemy guerrilla operations

counter *in* *sur* *gen* *cy* \kɑnt-ər-ɪn-ˈsɜr-jən-si/ *n*: organized military activity designed to counter insurgency — **counter** *in* *sur* *gent* \-jən-t/ *n*

counter *in* *tel* *lig* *ence* \kɑnt-ər-ɪn-ˈtel-ə-jən(t)s/ *n*: organized activity of an intelligence service designed to block an enemy's sources of information, to deceive the enemy, to prevent sabotage, and to gather political and military information

counter *ir* *ri* *tant* \-ˈnɪr-ə-ˈtɒnt/ *n* 1: an agent applied locally to produce superficial inflammation with the object of reducing inflammation in deeper adjacent structures 2: an irritation or discomfort that diverts attention from another — **counter** *ir* *ri* *tant* *adj*

counter *man* \kɑnt-ər-ˈmæn-, -mən/ *n*: one who tends a counter

counter *mand* \kɑnt-ər-ˈmænd-, ˈkɑnt-ər-/ *vi* [ME *countmaunden*, fr. MF *contremander*, fr. *contre-* + *mander* to command, fr. L *mandare*] 1: to revoke (a command) by a contrary order 2: to recall or order back by a superseding contrary order (~ reinforcements)

counter *mand* \kɑnt-ər-ˈmænd/ *n* 1: a contrary order 2: the revocation of an order or command

counter *march* \kɑnt-ər-ˈmɑrʃ/ *n* 1: a marching back, specif.: a movement in marching by which a unit of troops reverses direction while marching but keeps the same order 2: a march (as of political demonstrators) designed to counter the effect of another march — **counter** *march* *vi*

counter *mea* *sure* \-ˈmez-ər-, ˈmā-zhər/ *n*: a measure designed to counter another measure

counter *mine* \-ˈmɪn/ *n* 1: a tunnel for intercepting an enemy mine 2: a stratagem for defeating an attack: COUNTERPLOT

counter *mine* *vt* 1: to thwart by secret measures 2: to oppose or intercept with a countermine ~ *vi*: to make or lay down countermine

counter *move* \kɑnt-ər-ˈmʊv/ *n*: a move designed to counter another move

counter *move* *ment* \-mənt/ *n*: a movement in an opposite direction

counter *off* *en* *sive* \kɑnt-ər-ˈɒf-(ə-)sɪv/ *n*: a large-scale military offensive undertaken by a force previously on the defensive

counter *offer* \-ˈroʊf-ər-, ˈraɪ-/ *n*: a return offer made by one who has rejected an offer

counter *pane* \kɑnt-ər-ˈpæn/ *n* [alter of ME *countrepoin*, modif. of MF *couste point*, lit., embroidered quilt]: BEDSPREAD

counter *part* \-ˈpɑrt/ *n* 1: one of two corresponding copies of a legal instrument: DUPLICATE 2 *a*: a thing that fits another perfectly *b*: something that completes: COMPLEMENT 3 *a*: one remarkably similar to another *b*: one having the same function or characteristics as another: EQUIVALENT (college presidents and their ~s in business) *syn* see PARALLEL

counter *plan* \kɑnt-ər-ˈplæn/ *n* 1: a plan designed to counter another plan 2: an alternate or substitute plan

counter *plea* \-ˈple/ *n*: a replication to a legal plea: an answering plea

counter *plot* \-ˈplɒt/ *vt*: to intrigue against: foil with a plot

counter *plot* *n*: a plot designed to thwart an opponent's plot

counter *point* \kɑnt-ər-ˈpɔɪnt/ *n* [MF *contrepoin*, fr. ML *contrapunctus* fr. L *contra-* counter- + ML *punctus* musical note, melody, fr. L *act* of pricking, fr. *punctus*, pp of *pungere* to prick — more at POINT] 1 *a*: one or more independent melodies added above or below a given melody *b*: the combination of two or more independent melodies into a single harmonic texture in which each retains its linear character: POLYPHONY 2 *a*: a complementing or contrasting item: OPPOSITE *b*: use of contrast or interplay of elements in a work of art (as a drama)

counter *point* *vi* 1: to compose or arrange in counterpoint 2: to set off or emphasize by contrast or juxtaposition: set in contrast (~s opposing themes — hope and apathy—Curt Leviant)

counter *poise* \-ˈpɔɪz/ *vi* [ME *countepesen*, fr. MF *contrepeser*, fr. *contre-* + *peser* to weigh — more at POISE]: COUNTERBALANCE

counter *poise* *n* 1: COUNTERBALANCE 2: an equivalent power or force acting in opposition 3: a state of balance

counter *pose* \kɑnt-ər-ˈpōz/ *vi* [counter- + *pose* (as in compose)] 1: to place in opposition, contrast, or equilibrium (counterposed an alternative solution to the problem)

counter *pro* *duc* *tive* \-ˈprə-ˈdʌk-tɪv/ *adj*: tending to hinder the attainment of a desired goal (violence as a means to achieve an end is ~—W. E. Brock 1930)

counter *pro* *gram* *ming* \kɑnt-ər-ˈprɒ-gram-ɪŋ-, -grəm-/ *n*: the scheduling of programs by television networks so as to attract audiences away from simultaneously telecast programs of competitors

counter *pro* *pa* *gan* *da* \-ˈprɪp-ə-ˈɡæn-də-, ˈprɒ-pə-/ *n*: propaganda designed to counter enemy propaganda

counter *pro* *pos* *al* \kɑnt-ər-ˈprɒ-pə-zəl/ *n*: a return proposal made by one who has rejected a proposal

counter *punch* \kɑnt-ər-ˈpʌnʃ/ *n*: a counter in boxing; also: a countering blow or attack — **counter** *punch* *er* \-ˈpʌn-ʃər/ *n*

a about * kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
 ə out ɔ chn e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ɪ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔ coin th then th this
 ſi foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

computarium computing place, fr *L computatus*, pp of *computare* 1. a piece (as of metal or ivory) used in reckoning or in

cour-ante \kú-'ránt-, -'ránt\ *n* [MF, fr. *courir* to run, fr. *L. currere*] 1: a dance of Italian origin marked by quick running steps 2: music in quick triple time or in a mixture of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time
cou-réur de bols \ku-'réd-zb-'wá\ *n*, *pl* *coureurs de bols* \same\ [CanF, lit., woods runner] a French or half-breed trapper of No America and esp of Canada
cour-gette \kú-'zhét-\ [F dial, dim of *courge* gourd, fr. *L. cucurbita*] chiefly Brit: ZUCCHINI
cour-rier \kur-'ér-, kor-'é-, 'ka-ré-\ *n* [MF *courrier*, fr. Olt *cornere*, fr. *correre* to run, fr. *L. currere*] 1: MESSENGER *a*: a member of a diplomatic service entrusted with bearing messages *b* (1): an espionage agent transferring secret information (2): a runner of contraband *c*: a member of the armed services whose duties include carrying mail, information, or supplies 2: a traveler's paid attendant; esp: a tourists' guide employed by a travel agency
cour-lan \kú(ə)-'lən-\ *n* [F, modif of Galibi *kurlin*]: a long-billed bird (*Aramus guarana*) that is intermediate in some respects between the cranes and rails and occurs in So and Central America
course \kó(ə)s-, 'kó(ə)s-\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *L. cursus*, fr. *currere*, pp of *currere* to run — more at *CAR*] 1: *a*: the act or action of moving in a path from point to point *b*: LIFE HISTORY, CAREER 2: the path over which something moves *a*: RACECOURSE *b* (1): the direction of flight of an airplane usu measured as a clockwise angle from north (2): a point of the compass *c*: WATER-COURSE *d*: GOLF COURSE 3: *a*: accustomed procedure or normal action (the law taking its —) *b*: a chosen manner of conducting oneself (BEHAVIOR (our wisest — is to retreat)) *c*: progression through a series of acts or events or a development or period 4: an ordered process or succession *a*: a series of lectures or other matter dealing with a subject, also: a series of such courses constituting a curriculum *b*: a series of doses or medicaments administered over a designated period 5: *a*: a part of a meal served at one time *b*: ROW, LAYER, esp: a continuous level range of brick or masonry throughout a wall *c*: the lowest sail on a square-rigged mast — In due course: after a normal passage of time: in the expected or allotted time — of course 1: following the ordinary way or procedure 2: as might be expected
course *vb* *coursed*, *coursing* *vi* 1: *a*: to hunt or pursue (game) with hounds *b*: to cause (dogs) to run (as after game) 2: to follow close upon: PURSUE 3: to run or move swiftly through or over: TRAVERSE (jets *coursed* the area daily) *vi*: to run or pass rapidly along or as if along an indicated path (blood *coursing* through his veins)
course of study 1: the total number of courses offered by a school: CURRICULUM 2: COURSE 4a
cours-er \kór-sar-, 'kór-\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *coursier*, fr. *course* course, *run*]: a swift or spirited horse: CHARGER
cours-er 1: a dog for coursing 2: one that courses: HUNTS-MAN 3: any of various birds (subfamily *Cursorinae* of the family *Glareolidae*) of Africa and southern Asia related to the plovers and noted for their speed in running
cours-ing 1: the act of one that courses 2: the pursuit of running game with dogs that follow by sight instead of by scent
court \kó(ə)rt-, 'kó(ə)rt-\ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. OF, fr. *L. cohors*, *cohors* enclosure, throng, cohort, fr. *co-* + *-horts*, *-horts* (akin to *hortus* garden) — more at *YARD*] 1: *a*: the residence or establishment of a sovereign or similar dignitary *b*: a sovereign's formal assembly of his councillors and officers *c*: the sovereign and his officers and advisers who are the governing power *d*: the family and retinue of a sovereign *e*: a reception held by a sovereign 2: *a* (1): a manor house or large building surrounded by usu enclosed grounds (2): MOTEL *b*: an open space enclosed wholly or partly by buildings or circumscribed by a single building *c*: a quadrangular space walled or marked off for playing one of various games with a ball (as lawn tennis, racquets, handball, or basketball) or a division of such a court *d*: a wide alley with only one opening onto a street 3: *a*: an official assembly for the transaction of judicial business *b*: a session of such a court (~ is now adjourned) *c*: a place (as a chamber) for the administration of justice *d*: a judge or judges in session *e*: a faculty or agency of judgment or evaluation (rest our case in the ~ of world opinion — *L. H. Marks*) 4: *a*: an assembly or board with legislative or administrative powers *b*: PARLIAMENT, LEGISLATURE 5: conduct or attention intended to win favor or dispel hostility: HOMAGE (pay ~ to the king)
court *vi* 1: *a*: to seek to gain or achieve *b* (1): ALLURE, TEMPT (2): to act so as to invite or provoke (~s disaster) 2: *a*: to seek the affections of *b* of an animal: to perform actions in order to attract for mating 3: to seek to attract by attentions and flatteries ~ *vi* 1: to engage in social activities leading to engagement and marriage 2: of an animal: to engage in activity leading to mating *syn* see *INVITE*
cour-teous \kórt-'é-s-, esp Brit 'kórt-\ *adj* [ME *cortels*, fr. OF, fr. *court*] 1: marked by polished manners, gallantry, or ceremonial usage of a court 2: marked by respect for and consideration of others *syn* see *CIVIL* *ant* discourteous — *cour-teously* *adv* — *cour-teous-ness* *n*
cour-te-ous \kórt-'é-zn-, 'kórt-, -zan also 'kórt-\ *n* [MF *courtisane*, fr. Olt *cortigiana* woman courtesan, fem of *cortigiano* courtesan, fr. *corte* court, fr. *L. cohors*, *cohors*]: a prostitute with a courtly, wealthy, or upper-class clientele
cour-te-ous \kórt-'é-s-, esp Brit 'kórt-\ *n* *pl* *-ies* [ME *cortelsie*, fr. OF, fr. *cortels*] 1: courteous behavior *b*: a courteous act or expression 2: *a*: general allowance despite facts: INDULGENCE (hills called mountains by ~ only) *b*: consideration, cooperation, and generosity in providing, also: AGENCY MEANS
courte-ous *adj*: granted, provided, or performed as a courtesy or by way of courtesy (made a ~ call on the ambassador)
courtesy card *n*: a card entitling its holder to some special privilege
courtesy title *n*: 1: a title (as "Lord") added to the Christian name of a peer's younger son) used in addressing certain lineal relatives of British peers 2: a title (as "Professor") for any

teacher) taken by the user and commonly accepted without consideration of official right
court game *n*: an athletic game (as tennis, handball, or basketball) played on a court
court-house \kó(ə)rt-'háus-, 'kó(ə)rt-\ *n* 1: *a*: a building in which courts of law are regularly held *b*: the principal building in which county offices are housed 2: COUNTY SEAT
court-ier \kórt-'ér-, 'kórt-'ér-, 'kórt-, 'kór-'ér-, 'kór-\ *n* 1: one in attendance at a royal court 2: one who practices flattery
court-ly \kó(ə)rt-'lī-, 'kó(ə)rt-\ *adj* *court-li-er*; *-est* 1: *a*: of a quality befitting the court: ELEGANT *b*: insincerely flattering 2: favoring the policy or party of the court — *court-li-ness* *n*
courtly *adv*: in a courtly manner: POLITELY
courtly love *n*: a late medieval conventionalized code prescribing conduct and emotions of ladies and their lovers
court-mar-tial \kórt-'mār-shal-, 'kórt-, 'mār-\ *n*, *pl* *courts-mar-tial* also *court-mar-tials* 1: a court consisting of commissioned officers and in some instances enlisted personnel for the trial of members of the armed forces or others within its jurisdiction 2: a trial by court-martial
court-mar-tial *vi* *-mar-tialled* also *-mar-tialled*, *-mar-tialling* also *-mar-tial-ling* \-, 'mārsh-(ə)-līj-, 'mārsh-\: to subject to trial by court-martial
court of appeal: a court hearing appeals from the decisions of lower courts — called also *court of appeals*
court of claims: a court that has jurisdiction over claims (as against a government)
court of common pleas 1: a former English superior court having civil jurisdiction 2: an intermediate court in some American states that usu has civil and criminal jurisdiction
court of domestic relations: a court that has jurisdiction and often special advisory powers over family disputes involving the rights and duties of husband, wife, parent, or child esp in matters affecting the support, custody, and welfare of children
court of honor: a tribunal (as a military court) for investigating questions of personal honor
court of inquiry: a military court that inquires into and reports on some military matter (as an officer's questionable conduct)
court of law: a court that hears cases and decides them on the basis of statutes or the common law
court of record: a court whose acts and proceedings are kept on permanent record
Court of St. James's \-'sánt-'jāmz-, -sənt-\ [fr. St. James's Palace, London, former seat of the British court]: the British court
court of sessions: any of various state criminal courts of record
court order *n*: an order issuing from a competent court that requires a person to do or abstain from doing a specified act
court plaster *n* [fr. its use for beauty spots by ladies at royal courts]: an adhesive plaster esp of silk coated with isinglass and glycerin
court reporter *n*: a stenographer who records and transcribes a verbatim report of all proceedings in a court of law
court-room \kó(ə)rt-'rūm-, 'kó(ə)rt-, -rūm-\ *n*: a room in which a court of law is held
court-ship \-'ship-\ *n*: the act, process, or period of courting
court-side \-'sīd-\ *n*: the area at the edge of a court (as for tennis or basketball)
court tennis *n*: a game played with a ball and racket in an enclosed court divided by a net
court-yard \kó(ə)rt-'yārd-, 'kó(ə)rt-\ *n*: a court or enclosure adjacent to a building (as a house or palace)
cous-in \kəz-'n-\ *n* [ME *casin*, fr. OF, fr. *L. consobrinus* fr. *com-* + *sobrinus* cousin on the mother's side, fr. *soror* sister — more at *SISTER*] 1: *a*: a child of one's uncle or aunt *b*: a relative descended from one's grandparent or more remote ancestor in a different line *c*: KINSMAN, RELATIVE (a distant ~) 2: one associated with another: EQUIVALENT 3 — used as a title by a sovereign in addressing a nobleman 4: a person of a race or people ethnically or culturally related (our English ~s) — *cous-in-hood* \-'hūd-\ *n* — *cous-in-ship* \-'ship-\ *n*
cous-in-age \kəz-'n-ij-\ *n* 1: relationship of cousins: KINSHIP 2: a collection of cousins: KINFOLK
cous-in-ger-man \kəz-'n-'jər-mən\ *n*, *pl* *cous-ins-ger-man* \-'nz-\ [ME *casin german*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *casin* + *germain* german]: COUSIN 1a
Cousin Jack \kəz-'n-'jak-\ *n*: CORNISHMAN *esp*: a Cornish miner
couth \kūth\ *adj* [back-formation fr. *uncouth*]: SOPHISTICATED
couth *n*: POLISH, REFINEMENT (lacks ~ but has ample energy and acting talent — *Newsweek*)
couth-le \kū-thē-\ *adj* [ME *couth*] chiefly Scot: PLEASANT KINDLY
couth-ure \kū-'tu(ə)r-, -'tūr-\ *n* [F, fr. OF *couthure* sewing, fr. (assumed) VL *consutura*, fr. *L. consutus*, pp of *consuere* to sew together, fr. *com-* + *suere* to sew — more at *SEW*]: the business of designing, making, and selling fashionable custom-made women's clothing, also: the designers and establishments engaged in this business
cou-tu-ri-er \kü-'tur-'ér-, -'é-ʒ-\ *n* [F, dressmaker, fr. OF *cousturier* tailor's assistant, fr. *cousture*]: an establishment engaged in *coute*, also: the proprietor or designer for such an establishment
cou-tu-ri-er \kü-'tur-'ér-, -'é-ʒ-\ *n* [F *couturière*, fr. OF *cousturiere*, fem of *cousturier*]: a female couturier
cou-vade \kü-'vad-\ *n* [F, fr. MF, cowardly inactivity, fr. *cower* to sit on, brood over — more at *COVEY*]: a custom among some primitive peoples in accordance with which when a child is born the father takes to bed as if bearing the child, cares for it, and submits himself to fasting, purification, or taboos

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
 ā out ch chun e less ē easy g gift ī trip ī life
 j joke ng sing ō flow o flaw ōl coin th than th this
 ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

counter-re-for-ma-tion \kəunt-(r)-ref-ər-mā-shən/ *n* 1: a reformation designed to counter the effects of a previous reformation 2 *usu* **Counter-Reformation**: the reform movement in the Roman Catholic Church following the Reformation

count-er-rev-o-lu-tion \-rev-ə-'lū-shən/ *n*: a revolution directed toward overthrowing a government or social system established by a previous revolution — **count-er-rev-o-lu-tion-ary** \-shə-'ner-ē/ *adj* or *n* — **count-er-rev-o-lu-tion-ist** \-shə-'nəst/ *n*

count-er-shaft \kəunt-ər-'shaft/ *n*: a shaft that receives motion from a main shaft and transmits it to a working part

count-er-sign \-sɪn/ *n* 1: a signature attesting the authenticity of a document already signed by another 2: a sign given in reply to another; *specif*: a military secret signal that must be given by one wishing to pass a guard

countersign *vi* 1: to add one's signature to (a document) after another's so as to attest authenticity 2: **CONFIRM**, **CORROBORATE** — **count-er-sig-na-ture** \kəunt-ər-'sig-nə-'chū(r)-, -chər-, -(y)u(r)/ *n*

count-er-sink \kəunt-ər-'sɪŋk/ *vi* -sunk \-sɒŋk/; -sɪŋk-*ing* 1: to make a countersink on 2: to set the head of (as a screw) at or below the surface

countersink *n* 1: a funnel-shaped enlargement at the outer end of a drilled hole 2: a bit or drill for making a countersink

count-er-spy \kəunt-ər-'spi/ *n*: a spy engaged in counterespionage

count-er-state-ment \-stāt-mənt/ *n*: a statement opposing or denying another statement: **REJOINDER**

count-er-ten-er \-tən-ər/ *n* [**ME** *countreteinour*, fr **MF** *countreneur*, fr *contre- + teneur* *tenor*]: a tenor with an unusually high range and tessitura

count-er-ter-ror-ism \kəunt-ər-'ter-ər-'iz-əm/ *n*: retaliatory terrorism — **count-er-ter-ror-ist** \-ər-'sɪst/ *adj*

count-er-trend \kəunt-ər-'trend/ *n*: a trend that runs counter to another trend

count-er-val \kəunt-ər-'vāl/ *vb* [**ME** *countrevallen*, fr **MF** *countrevallor*, fr *contre- counter- + valoir* to be worth, fr *L* *valēre* — more at **WIELD**] *vt* 1: to compensate for 2 *archaic*: **EQUAL**, **MATCH** 3: to exert force against: **COUNTERACT** ~ *vi*: to exert force against an opposing and often bad or harmful force or influence *syn* **see** **COMPENSATE**

count-er-view \kəunt-ər-'vyū/ *n* 1 *archaic*: **CONFRONTATION** 2: an opposite point of view

count-er-weight \-wəɪt/ *n*: an equivalent weight: **COUNTERBALANCE** — **counterweight** *vi*

count-ess \kəunt-'es/ *n* 1: the wife or widow of an earl or count 2: a woman who holds in her own right the rank of earl or count

count-ess \kəunt-'es/ *n*: a native or resident of a usu specified country

count-ing-house \kəunt-'ɪŋ-'haʊs/ *n*: a building, room, or office used for keeping books and transacting business

counting room *n*: **COUNTINGHOUSE**

counting tube *n*: an ionization chamber designed to respond to passage through it of fast-moving ionizing particles and usu. connected to some device for counting the particles — called also *counter tube*

count-less \kəunt-'ləs/ *adj*: too numerous to be counted: **MYRIAD** — **count-less-ly** *adv*

count noun *n*: a noun (as *bean* or *sheep*) that forms a plural and is used with a numeral, with words such as *many* or *few*, or with the indefinite article *a* or *an* — compare **MASS NOUN**

count palatine *n* 1 *a*: a high judicial official in the Holy Roman Empire *b*: a count of the Holy Roman Empire having imperial powers in his own domain 2: the proprietor of a county palatine in England or Ireland

count-ri-fied also **count-ry-fied** \kən-'trɪ-'fiəd/ *adj* [*country* + *-fied* (as in *glorified*)] 1: **RURAL**, **RUSTIC** 2: **UNSOPHISTICATED**

country \kən-'tri/ *n*, *pl* **countries** [**ME** *contee*, fr **OF** *contee*, fr **ML** *contra*, fr *L* *contra* against, on the opposite side] 1: an indefinite usu. extended expanse of land: **REGION** 2: *a*: the land of a person's birth, residence, or citizenship *b*: a political state or nation or its territory 3: *a*: the people of a state or district: **POPULACE** *b*: **JURY *c*: **ELECTORATE** 4: rural as distinguished from urban areas 5: **COUNTRY MUSIC** — **count-ry-ish** \-trɪ-'ɪsh/ *adj***

country *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the country 2: prepared or processed with farm supplies and procedures 3: of or relating to country music (— *singers*)

country and western *n*: **COUNTRY MUSIC**

country club *n*: a suburban club for social life and recreation

country-dance \kən-'trɪ-'dɑns(t)s/ *n*: any of various native English dances in which partners face each other esp. in rows

country gentleman *n* 1: a well-to-do country resident: an owner of a country estate 2: one of the English landed gentry

country house *n*: a house in the country; *specif*: **COUNTRYSEAT**

country-man \kən-'trɪ-'mæn, 3 often -jən/ *n* 1: an inhabitant or native of a specified country 2: **COMPATRIOT** 3: one living in the country or marked by country ways: **RUSTIC**

country music *n*: music derived from or imitating the folk style of the southern U.S. or of the Western cowboy

country-seat \kən-'trɪ-'si:t/ *n*: a mansion or estate in the country

country-side \kən-'trɪ-'saɪd/ *n* 1: a rural area 2: the inhabitants of a countryside

country singer *n*: one who sings country music or in the style of country music

count-ry-woman \kən-'trɪ-'wʊm-ən/ *n* 1: a woman compatriot 2: a woman resident of the country

count-ry \kəunt-'ri/ *n*, *pl* **countries** [**ME** *countre*, fr **OF** *conté*, fr **ML** *comitatus*, fr **LL**, office of a count, fr *comit-*, comes count — more at **COUNT**] 1: the domain of a count 2: *a*: one of the territorial divisions of Great Britain and Ireland constituting the chief units for administrative, judicial, and political purposes *b* (1): the people of a county (2) *Brit*: the gentry of a county 3: the largest territorial division for local government within a state of the

U.S. 4: the largest local administrative unit in various countries — **country** *adj*

county *n*, *pl* **counties** [**modif** of **MF** *comite*] *obs*: **COUNT**

county agent *n*: a consultant employed jointly by federal and state governments to provide information about agriculture and home economics by means of lectures, demonstrations, and discussions in rural areas

county court *n*: a court in some states that has a designated jurisdiction usu. both civil and criminal within the limits of a county

county fair *n*: a fair usu. held annually at a set location in a county esp. to exhibit local agricultural products and livestock

county palatine *n*: the territory of a count palatine

county seat *n*: a town that is the seat of county administration

county town *n*, chiefly *Brit*: **COUNTY SEAT**

coupe \kəp-/ *vb* [**ME** *coupen* to strike, fr **MF** *couper* — more at **COPE**] chiefly *Scot*: **OVERTURN**, **UPSET**

coupe \kū/ *n*, *pl* **coups** \kūz/ [**F**, blow, stroke — more at **COPE**] 1: a brilliant, sudden, and usu. highly successful stroke or act 2: **COUP D'ÉTAT**

coup de grâce \kūd-ə-'grās/ *n*, *pl* **coups de grâce** \kūd-ə-/ [**F** *coup de grâce*, lit., stroke of mercy] 1: a death blow or shot administered to end the suffering of one mortally wounded 2: a decisive finishing blow, act, or event

coup de main \-maɪ/ *n*, *pl* **coups de main** \kūd-ə-/ [**F**, lit., hand stroke]: a sudden attack in force

coup d'état \kūd-ə-'tā, -kūd-('dā-/ *n*, *pl* **coups d'état** \kūd-ə-'tā(z), -kūd-('dā-/ [**F** *coup d'état*, lit., stroke of state]: a sudden decisive exercise of force in politics, esp.: the violent overthrow or alteration of an existing government by a small group

coup de théâtre \kūd-ə-'tā-'tā-/ *n*, *pl* **coups de théâtre** \kūd-ə-/ [**F** *coup de théâtre*, lit., stroke of theater] 1: a sudden sensational turn in a play; also: a sudden dramatic turn of events 2: a theatrical success

coup d'oeil \kū-'dɔ(r), -'dɔ/ *n*, *pl* **coups d'oeil** \səme/ [**F**, lit., stroke of the eye]: a brief survey: **GLANCE**

cou-pe or **coupe** \kū-'pə, 2 often 'klip/ *n* [**F** *coupe*, fr *pp* of *couper* to cut] 1: a four-wheeled closed horse-drawn carriage for two persons inside with an outside seat for the driver in front 2 *usu* **coupe** *a*: a closed 2-door automobile for use by two persons *b*: a usu. closed 2-door automobile with a full-width rear seat

cou-ple \kəp-əl/ *vb* **couple**; **cou-pling** \-ə-'lɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to connect for consideration together (coupled his praise with a request) 2: *a*: to fasten together: **LINK** *b*: to bring (two electric circuits) into such close proximity as to permit mutual influence 3: to join in marriage or sexual union ~ *vi* 1: to unite in sexual union 2: **JOIN** 3: to unite chemically usu. with elimination of a simple molecule

couple \kəp-əl, "couple of" is often -kəp-əl(v)/ *n* [**ME**, pair, bond, fr. **OF** *cople*, fr **L** *copula* bond, fr *co-* + *apere* to fasten — more at **APT**] 1: *a*: a man and woman married, engaged, or otherwise paired *b*: two persons paired together 2: **PAIR**, **BRACE** 3: something that joins or links two things together *a*: two equal and opposite forces that act along parallel lines *b*: **GALVANIC COUPLE** 4: an indefinite small number: **FEW** (a ~ of days ago)

couple *adj*: **TWO** — used with a (a ~ more drinks)

cou-ple-ment \kəp-əl-mənt/ *n* [**MF**, fr *coupler* to join, fr **L** *copulare*, fr *copula*] *archaic*: the act or result of coupling

cou-pler \kəp-ə-'lɔ(r)/ *n* 1: one that couples 2: a contrivance on a keyboard instrument by which keyboards or keys are connected to play together

cou-plet \kəp-əl-ət/ *n* [**MF**, dim of *couple*] 1: two successive lines of verse forming a unit marked usu. by rhythmic correspondence, rhyme, or the inclusion of a self-contained utterance: **DISTICH** 2: **COUPLE** 3: one of the musical episodes alternating with the main theme (as in a rondo)

cou-pling \kəp-'lɪŋ (usu. for 2), -ə-'lɪŋ/ *n* 1: the act of bringing or coming together: **PAIRING**; *specif*: sexual union 2: a device that serves to connect the ends of adjacent parts or objects 3: the joining of or the part of the body that joins the hindquarters to the forequarters of a quadruped 4: means of electric connection of two electric circuits by having a part common to both

cou-pon \k'y(ū)-pən/ *n* [**F**, fr. **OF**, piece, fr *couper* to cut — more at **COPE**] 1: a statement of due interest to be cut from a bearer bond when payable and presented for payment 2: a form surrendered in order to obtain an article, service, or accommodation as *a*: one of a series of attached tickets or certificates often to be detached and presented as needed *b*: a ticket or form authorizing purchases of rationed commodities *c*: a certificate or similar evidence of a purchase redeemable in premiums *d*: a part of a printed advertisement to be cut off for use as an order blank or inquiry form

cour-age \kə-'rɪj, 'kə-'rɪj/ *n* [**ME** *corage*, fr **OF**, fr *cuer* heart, fr **L** *cor* — more at **HEART**]: mental or moral strength to venture, persevere, and withstand danger, fear, or difficulty

syn **COURAGE**, **METTLÉ**, **SPIRIT**, **RESOLUTION**, **TENACITY** *shared meaning* *element*: mental or moral strength to resist opposition, danger, or hardship **COURAGE** implies firmness of mind and will in the face of danger or extreme difficulty (but screw your courage to the sticking place, and we'll not fail — *Shak*) **METTLÉ** suggests an ingrained capacity for meeting strain or stress with fortitude and resilience (a situation to try the mettle of the most resolute man) **SPIRIT** suggests a quality of temperament that enables one to hold one's own against opposition, interference, or temptation (constant unremitting drudgery had slowly broken his spirit) **RESOLUTION** stresses firmness of character and determination to achieve one's ends (approach an unpleasant task with resolution) **TENACITY** adds an implication of stubborn persistence and unwillingness to acknowledge defeat (the tenacity of the bulldog breed) *ant* **cowardice**

cou-ra-geous \kə-'rɪ-jəs/ *adj*: having or characterized by courage: **BRAVE** — **cou-ra-geous-ly** *adv* — **cou-ra-geous-ness** *n*

with barbed hairs that cause severe itching; also: these hairs sometimes used as a vermifuge
coward \kəʊ-əd/ n [ME, fr. OF *coart*, fr. *coe* tail, fr. L *cauda*] : one who shows disgraceful fear or timidity — **coward adj**
coward-ice \-əs/ n [ME *cowardise*, fr. OF *coardise*, fr. *coart*] : lack of courage or resolution
coward-ly \-lɪ/ adv : in a cowardly manner
cowardly adj : resembling or befitting a coward (a ~ retreat) — **cowardliness** n
cow-bane \kəʊ-bæn/ n : any of several poisonous plants (as a water hemlock) of the carrot family
cow-bell \-bɛl/ n : a bell hung around the neck of a cow to make a sound by which it can be located
cow-ber-ry \-bɛr-ɪ/ n : any of several pasture shrubs (as mountain cranberry), also: the fruit of a cowberry
cow-bird \-bɜrd/ n : a small No American blackbird (*Molothrus ater*) that lays its eggs in the nests of other birds
cow-boy \-bɔɪ/ n : one who tends or drives cattle, esp : a usu mounted cattle ranch hand
cowboy boot n : a boot made with a high arch, a high Cuban heel, and usu. fancy stitching
cowboy hat n : a wide-brimmed hat with a large soft crown — called also *ten-gallon hat*
cow-catcher \kəʊ-kætʃ-ər, -kɛtʃ-/ n : an inclined frame on the front of a railroad locomotive for throwing obstacles off the track
cow college n 1 : a college that specializes in agriculture 2 : a provincial college or university that lacks culture, sophistication, and tradition
cow-er \kəʊ-(ə)r/ v [ME *couren*, of Scand origin; akin to Norw *kura* to cower; akin to Gk *gyros* circle, OE *coet*] : to shrink away or crouch quivering (as in abject fear or grave distress) from something that threatens, domineers, or dismays (~ing in their huts... listening in fear — Charles Kingsley)
cow-fish \kəʊ-fɪʃ/ n 1 : any of various small cetaceans b : SIRENIAN 2 : any of various small bright-colored fishes (family Ostraciidae) with projections resembling horns over the eyes
cow-girl \-gɜrl-/ n : a female cowboy
cow-hand \-hand/ n : cowboy
cow-herd \-hɜrd/ n : one who tends cows
cow-hide \-hɪd/ n 1 : the hide of a cow; also : leather made from this hide 2 : a coarse whip of rawhide or braided leather
cowhide v : **cow-hid-ed**; **cow-hid-ing** : to flog with a cowhide whip
cow horse n : **COWPONY**
cowl \kəʊ-/ n [ME *cowle*, fr. OE *cugle*, fr. LL *cuculla* monk's hood, fr. L *cucullus* hood] 1 : a hood or long hooded cloak esp of a monk 2 : a chimney covering designed to improve the draft b : the top portion of the front part of an automobile body forward of the two front doors to which are attached the windshield and instrument board c : **COWLING**
cowling \kəʊ-/ v : to cover with or as if with a cowl
cowlick \kəʊ-/ n [fr. its appearance of having been licked by a cow] : a lock or tuft of hair growing in a different direction from the rest of the hair
cowling \kəʊ-/ n : a removable metal covering that houses the engine and sometimes a part of the fuselage or nacelle of an airplane; also : a metallic cover for an engine
cow-staff \kəʊ-staf/, -staf/ n [ME *cuwelstaff*, fr. *cuwel* vessel (fr. OE *cýfel*, fr. ONF *cúvele* small vat) + *staff*] archaic : a staff from which a vessel is suspended and carried between two persons
cow-man \kəʊ-mən/, -man/ n 1 : **COWHERD**, **COWBOY** 2 : a cattle owner or rancher
co-worker \kəʊ-wɜr-kɜr/ n : a fellow worker
cow parsnip n : a tall perennial No American plant (*Heracleum maximum*) of the carrot family with large compound leaves and broad umbels of white or purplish flowers; also : a related plant (*H. sphondylium*) naturalized in the U.S. from the Old World
cow-pat \kəʊ-pat/ n : a dropping of cow dung
cow-pea \kəʊ-pi-/ n : a sprawling leguminous herb (*Vigna sinensis*) related to the bean and widely cultivated in southern U.S. esp for forage and green manure, also : its edible seed — called also *black-eyed pea*
Cow-per's gland \kəʊ-pɔr-z/, -kju-pɔr-z/ n [William Cowper †1709 E surgeon] : either of two small glands discharging into the male urethra
cow-poke \kəʊ-pɔk/ n : **COWBOY**
cow pony n : a light saddle horse trained for herding cattle
cow-pox \kəʊ-pɔks/ n : a mild eruptive disease of the cow that when communicated to man protects against smallpox
cow-puncher \-pʌn-ʃɜr/ n : **COWBOY**
cow-rie or **cow-ry** \kəʊ-ri-/ n, pl **cow-ries** [Hindi *kauri*] : any of numerous marine gastropods (family Cypræidae) widely distributed in warm seas with glossy and often brightly colored shells
cow-slip \kəʊ-slɪp/ n [ME *cowslippe*, fr. OE *cūslippe*, lit., cow dung, fr. *cū* cow + *slippe*, *slippe* paste] 1 : a common British primrose (*Primula veris*) with fragrant yellow or purplish flowers 2 : MARSH MARIGOLD 3 : SHOOTING STAR 4 : VIRGINIA COWSLIP
cow-shed \kəʊ-shed/ n : a shed for the housing of cows
cow town n 1 : a town or city that serves as a market center or shipping point for cattle 2 : a small unsophisticated town within a cattle-raising area
cox \kɔks/ n : **COXSAIN**
cox vb : **COXSAIN**
cox \kɔks-/ n, pl **cox-es** \-sɛ-, -sɪ/ [L. *hip*; akin to OHG *hahstina* hock, Skt *kakṣa* armpit] : the basal segment of a limb of various arthropods (as an insect) — **cox-al** \-sɔl/ adj
cox-comb \kɔks-kɔm/ n [ME *cookes comb*, lit., cock's comb] 1 : a comb with a strip of red b : archaic : **PATE**
HEAD 2 : a comb : **FOOL** b : a conceited foolish person : **FOP** — **cox-comb-ical** \kɔks-kɔm-ɪ-kəl/, -skɔm-ɪ-/ adj
cox-comb-ry \kɔks-kɔm-rɪ-, -skɔm-rɪ-/ n, pl **cox-ries** : behavior that is characteristic of a coxcomb : **FOPPERY**

Cox-sack-le virus \kɔks-sæk-ē-, -sək-, \kɔks-sæk-ē-/ n [Coxsackie, N.Y.] : any of several viruses related to that of poliomyelitis and associated with human diseases
cox-wain \kɔks-wɛn/, -swɛn/ n [ME *coxwayne*, fr. *cox* cockboat + *swain* servant] 1 : a sailor who has charge of a ship's boat and its crew and who usu. steers 2 : a steersman of a racing shell who usu. directs the crew
coxswain v : to direct as coxswain ~ vi : to act as coxswain
coy \kɔɪ/ adj [ME, quiet, shy, fr. MF *coi* calm, fr. L *quietus* quiet] 1 : shrinking from contact or familiarity b : marked by cute, coquettish, or artful playfulness 2 : showing reluctance to make a definite commitment ~yn see **SHY** ant **pert** — **coy-ly** adv — **coyness** n
coy v, obs : **CARESS** ~ vi, archaic : to act coyly
coy-ote \kɔɪ-, kɔɪ-ə-/ n, pl **coyotes** or **coyote** [MexSp, fr. Nahuatl *coyotl*] : a small wolf (*Canis latrans*) native to western No America
coy-otillo \kɔɪ-ə-tɪl-/ n, pl **coyotes** or **coyote** [MexSp, dm of coyote] : a low poisonous shrub (*Karwinskia humboldtiana*) of the buckthorn family of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico
coy-pu \kɔɪ-ʊpɪ/, kɔɪ-/ n [AmerSp *coyup*, fr. Araucan *coyup*] 1 : a So American aquatic rodent (*Myocastor coypus*) with webbed feet and dorsal mammae that has been introduced into the U.S. on the Gulf coast and in the Pacific Northwest 2 : **NUTRIA**
coz \kɔz/ n [by shortening & alter] : **COUSIN**
cozen \kɔz-/ n, v **cozened**; **cozen-ing** \kɔz-nɪŋ/, -n-ɪŋ/ [obs. It *cozzonare*, fr. It *cozzone* horse trader, fr. L *coccion*, *coco* trader] 1 : to deceive, win over, or induce to do something by artful coaxing and wheedling or shrewd trickery (tried to ~ his opponent's supporters) 2 : to gain by cozening someone (~ed his supper out of the old woman) ~yn see **CHEAT** — **cozen-er** \kɔz-nɜr/, -n-ɜr/ n
cozen-age \kɔz-nɪʒ/, -n-ɪʒ/ n 1 : the art or practice of cozening : **FRAUD** 2 : an act or an instance of cozening
cozy \kɔz-/ adj **coz-ier**, **coz-est** [prob of Scand origin; akin to Norw *kaselig* cozy] 1 : enjoying or affording warmth and ease : **SNUG** 2 : marked by the intimacy of the family or a close group b : suggesting close association or connivance (a ~ agreement) 3 : marked by a discreet and cautious attitude or procedure ~yn see **COMFORTABLE** — **coz-ily** \-zɪ-/ adv — **coziness** \-zɪ-nəs/ n
cozy v : in a cautious manner (play it ~ and wait for the other team to make a mistake — Bobby Dodd)
cozy n, pl **cozies** : a padded covering esp for a teapot to keep the contents hot
cozy up v : to attain or try to attain familiarity, friendship, or intimacy : ingratiate oneself (cozying up to the party leaders)
CP abbr 1 compare 2 coupon
CP abbr 1 candlepower 2 Cape Province 3 center of pressure 4 charter party 5 chemically pure 6 command post 7 communist party 8 Congregation of the Passion 9 custom of port
CPA abbr 1 Catholic Press Association 2 certified public accountant
CPD abbr compound
CPFF abbr cost plus fixed fee
CPI abbr consumer price index
cpl abbr 1 complete 2 compline
Cpl abbr corporal
CPM abbr 1 cost per thousand 2 cycles per minute
CPO abbr chief petty officer
CPOM abbr master chief petty officer
CPoS abbr senior chief petty officer
CPs abbr 1 cards per second 2 certified professional secretary 3 characters per second 4 Civilian Public Service 5 cycles per second
CPT abbr captain
cpu abbr central processing unit
CQ \kɔz-kyʊ/ [abbr for *call to quarters*] — communication code letters used at the beginning of radiograms of general information or safety notices or by shortwave amateurs as an invitation to talk to other shortwave amateurs
2CQ abbr 1 call to quarters 2 charge of quarters 3 commercial quality
CQT abbr College Qualification Test
cr or **abbr** 1 center 2 circular 3 commander 4 cream 5 creased 6 credit; creditor 7 crescendo 8 cruzero
Cr symbol chromium
CR abbr 1 carrier's risk 2 cathode ray 3 class rate 4 conditioned reflex, conditioned response 5 current rate
1crab \kræb/ n, often **atrab** [ME *crabbe*, fr. OE *crabba*; akin to OHG *arebraz* crab, OE *ceorfan* to carve] 1 : any of numerous chiefly marine broadly built crustaceans : a : any of a tribe (Brachyura) with a short broad usu. flattened carapace, a small abdomen that curls forward beneath the body, short antennae, and an anterior pair of limbs modified as grasping pincers b : any of various crustaceans (tribe Anomura) resembling true crabs in the more or less reduced condition of the abdomen 2 **cap** : **CANCER** 1 3 : any of various machines for raising or hauling heavy weights 4 : failure to raise an ear clear of the water on recovery of a stroke or missing the water altogether when attempting a stroke (catch a ~ about
 * kitten or less a back a bake a col, cart
 a out ch chin e further e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th thus
 ŋ loot u foot y yet yf few yu furious zh vision



coyote

co-val-ence (\kə-ˈvæl-əns) *n*: valence, characterized by the sharing of electrons, also: the number of pairs of electrons an atom can share with its neighbors — compare **ELECTROVALENCE** — **co-val-ent** (\kə-ˈvæl-ənt) *adj* — **co-val-ent-ly** *adv*

co-val-en-cy (\kə-ˈvæl-ən-si) *n*: COVALENCE

covalent bond *n*: a nonionic chemical bond formed by shared electrons

co-var-i-ance (\kə-ˈvər-ɪ-əns) *n*: 1: the expected value of the product of the deviations of two random variables from their respective means 2: the arithmetic mean of the products of the deviations of corresponding values of two quantitative variables from their respective means

co-var-i-ant (\kə-ˈvər-ɪ-ənt) *adj* [ISV]: varying with something else so as to preserve certain mathematical interrelations

1 cover (\kəv-ə) *n* [ME, den, fr OE *cofa*, akin to OE *cof*] 1: a recessed place: CONCAVITY; as a: an architectural member with a concave cross section b: a trough for concealed lighting at the upper part of a wall 2: a small sheltered inlet or bay 3 a: a deep recess or small valley in the side of a mountain b: a level area sheltered by hills or mountains

2 cover *vi* covered, **cov-er-ing** *ing*: to make in a hollow concave form

3 cover *n* [Roman] *kova* thing, person] *Brit*: MAN, FELLOW

co-ven (\kəv-ən, -kə-vən) *n* [ME, *cōvin* band, fr MF, fr ML *conven-* agreement, fr L *convenire* to agree — more at **CONVENTION**] 1: an assembly or band of usu 13 witches

1 cov-en-ant (\kəv-ə-ˈmɛnt) *n* [ME, fr OF, fr *pp* of *covenir* to agree, fr L *convenire*] 1: a usu formal, solemn, and binding agreement: COMPACT 2 a: a written agreement or promise usu. under seal between two or more parties esp for the performance of some action b: the common-law action to recover damages for breach of such a contract — **cov-en-ant-tal** (\kəv-ə-ˈnɑnt-təl) *adj*

2 cov-en-ant (\kəv-ə-ˈmɛnt, -ə-ˈnɑnt) *vi*: to promise by a covenant

3 cov-en-ant *vi*: to enter into a covenant: CONTRACT

cov-en-ant-tee (\kəv-ə-ˈnɑnt-ti, -nɛn-ti) *n*: the person to whom a promise in the form of a covenant is made

cov-en-ant-er (\kəv-ə-ˈnɑnt-ər, -ə-ˈnɑnt-ər) *n*: one that makes a covenant 2 *cap*: a signer or adherent of the Scottish National Covenant of 1638

cov-en-ant-er (\kəv-ə-ˈnɑnt-ər, -ə-ˈnɑnt-ər) *n*: the party to a covenant bound to perform the obligation expressed in it

Cov-en-try (\kəv-ən-tri, -kəv-ən-tri) *n* [Coventry, England]: a state of ostracism or exclusion (sent to ~)

1 cover (\kəv-ər) *vb* covered; **cov-er-ing** (\kəv-ə-ˈrɪŋ) [ME *cōver*, fr OF *cōvir*, fr L *cooperire*, fr *co-* + *operire* to close, cover — more at **WEIR**] *vt* 1 a: to guard from attack b (1): to have within the range of one's guns: COMMAND (2): to hold within range of an aimed firearm c (1): to afford protection or security, to: INSURE (2): to afford protection against or compensation for d (1): to guard (an opponent) in order to obstruct a play (2): to be in position to receive a throw to (a base in baseball) e (1): to make provision for (a demand or charge) by means of a reserve or deposit (his balance was insufficient to ~ his check) (2): to maintain a check on esp by patrolling (3): to protect by contrivance or expedient 2 a: to hide from sight or knowledge: CONCEAL (~ up a scandal) b: to lie over: ENVELOP 3: to lay or spread something over: OVERLAY 4 a: to spread over b: to appear here and there on the surface of 5: to place or set a cover or covering over 6 a: to copulate with (a female animal) (a horse ~s a mare) b: to sit on and incubate (eggs) 7: to invest with a large or excessive amount of something (~s himself with glory) 8: to play a higher-ranking card on (a previously played card) 9: to have sufficient scope to include or take into account 10: to deal with: TREAT 11 a: to have as one's territory or field of activity (one salesman ~s the whole state) b: to report news about 12: to pass over: TRAVERSE 13: to place one's stake in equal jeopardy with in a bet 14: to buy securities or commodities for delivery against (an earlier short sale) ~ *vi* 1: to conceal something illicit, blameworthy, or embarrassing from notice (~ up for a friend) 2: to act as a substitute or replacement during an absence — **cov-er-able** (\kəv-ə-ˈrə-bəl) *adj* — **cov-er-er** (\kəv-ər-ər) *n* — **cov-er one's tracks**: to conceal traces in order to elude pursuers — **cov-er the ground or cover ground** 1: to traverse a course or distance with satisfying speed 2: to handle an assignment thoroughly and efficiently

2 cover *n*, often *attrib* 1: something that protects, shelters, or guards as a: natural shelter for an animal, also: the factors that provide such shelter b (1): a position or situation affording protection from enemy fire (2): the protection offered by airplanes in tactical support of a military operation 2: something that is placed over or about another thing a: LID, TOP b: a binding or case for a book, also: the front or back of such a binding c: an overlay or outer layer esp for protection (a mattress ~) d: a tablecloth and the other table fittings e: COVER CHARGE f: ROOF g: a cloth used on a bed h: something (as vegetation or snow) that covers the ground i: the extent to which clouds obscure the sky 3 a: something that conceals or obscures (under ~ of darkness) b: a masking device: PRETEXT (the project was a ~ for intelligence operations) 4: an envelope or wrapper for mail 5: one who substitutes for another during an absence — **cov-er-les** (\kəv-ər-ləs) *adj* — **under cover** 1: in an envelope or wrapper 2: under concealment: in secret

cover-age (\kəv-ə-ʒ) *n* 1: the act or fact of covering; 2: something that covers as a: inclusion within the scope of an insurance policy or protective plan: INSURANCE b: the amount available to meet liabilities c: inclusion within the scope of discussion or reporting (the news ~ of the trial) 3: the total group covered: SCOPE as a: all the risks covered by the terms of an insurance contract b: the number or percentage of persons reached by a communications medium

cov-er-all (\kəv-ə-ˈrɔl) *n*: a one-piece outer garment worn to protect other garments — usu. used in pl — **cov-er-al-l'd** (\kəv-ə-ˈrɔl-d) *adj*

cov-er-all (\kəv-ə-ˈrɔl) *adj*: COMPREHENSIVE (~ provisions)

cover charge *n*: a charge made by a restaurant or nightclub in addition to the charge for food and drink

cover crop *n*: a crop planted to prevent soil erosion and to provide humus

covered bridge *n*: a bridge that has its roadway protected by a roof and enclosing sides

covered smut *n*: a smut disease of grains in which the spore masses are held together by the persistent grain membrane and glumes

covered wagon *n*: a wagon with a canvas top supported by bowed strips of wood or metal

cover girl *n*: an attractive girl whose picture appears on a magazine cover

cover glass *n* 1: a piece of very thin glass used to cover material on a glass microscope slide 2: a sheet of plain glass applied to a transparency for protection

1 cov-er-ing (\kəv-ə-ˈrɪŋ) *n*: something that covers or conceals

2 covering *adj*: containing explanation of or additional information about an accompanying communication (a ~ letter)

cover-let (\kəv-ər-lət, -ˈlɪd) *n* [ME, alter of *coverlitt*, fr AF *coverlyth*, fr OF *cōvr* + *lit* bed, fr L *lectus* — more at **LIE**]: BED-SPREAD

cover shot *n*: a wide-angle photographic shot that includes a whole scene

cov-er-slip (\kəv-ər-slip) *n*: COVER GLASS 1

cover story *n*: a story accompanying a magazine-cover illustration

1 cov-ert (\kə-ˈvɔrt, kə-ˈvɔrt) *adj* [ME, fr OF, *pp* of *cōvir* to cover] 1: not openly shown, engaged in, or avowed: VEILED (a ~ alliance) (~ dislike concealed under apparent goodwill) 2: covered over: SHELTERED 3: being married and under the authority or protection of one's husband *syn* see **SECRET** *ant* **overt** — **cov-ert-ly** *adv* — **cov-ert-ness** *n*

2 cov-ert (\kə-ˈvɔrt, kə-ˈvɔrt) *n* 1 a: hiding place: SHELTER b: a thicket affording cover for game c: a masking or concealing device 2: a feather covering the bases of the quills of the wings and tail of a bird — see **BIRD** illustration 3: a firm durable twilled sometimes waterproofed cloth usu of mixed-color yarns

cover text *n*: a text in plain language within which a ciphertext is concealed

cov-er-ture (\kəv-ər-ˈtʃu(ə)r, -ˈtʃər, -ˈtʃu(ə)r) *n* 1 a: COVERING b: SHELTER 2: the status a woman acquires upon marriage under common law

cov-er-up (\kəv-ə-ˈrɒp) *n*: a device or stratagem for masking or concealing (indifference to others is a ~ for a lack of easy sociability — Marguerite Barze)

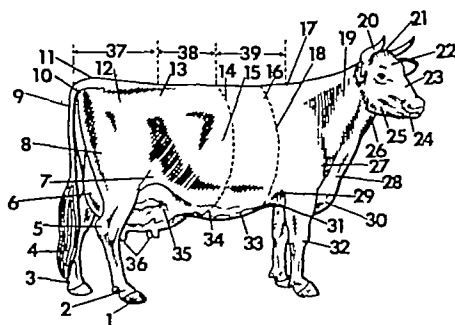
cov-et (\kəv-ət) *vb* [ME *cōveten*, fr OF *cōvetier*, fr *cōvetit* desire, modif of L *cupidditas*, *cupidditas*, fr *cupidus* desirous, fr *cupere* to desire; akin to L *vapor* steam, vapor, Gk *kapnos* smoke] *vi* 1: to wish for enviously 2: to desire (what belongs to another) inordinately or culpably ~ *vi*: to feel inordinate desire for what belongs to another *syn* see **DESIRE** — **cov-et-able** (\kəv-ət-ə-bəl) *adj* — **cov-et-er** (\kəv-ər) *n* — **cov-et-ing-ly** (\kəv-ət-ɪŋ-ly) *adv*

cov-et-ous (\kəv-ət-əs) *adj* 1: marked by inordinate desire for wealth or possessions or for another's possessions 2: having a craving for possession (~ of power) — **cov-et-ous-ly** *adv* — **cov-et-ous-ness** *n*

syn COVETOUS, GREEDY, ACQUISITIVE, GRASPING, AVARICIOUS *shared meaning element*: having or showing a strong desire for possessions and esp material possessions

cow-ey (\kəv-ē) *n*, pl **cow-eyes** [ME, fr MF *cōwee*, fr OF, fr *cōver* to sit on, brood over, fr L *cubare* to lie — more at **HIP**] 1: a mature bird or pair of birds with a brood of young, also: a small flock 2: COMPANY, GROUP

1 cow (\kau) *n* [ME *cōu*, fr OE *cū*, akin to OHG *kuo* cow, L *bos* head of cattle, Gk *bous*, Skt *go*] 1: the mature female of cattle (genus *Bos*) or of any animal the male of which is called **bull** (as the moose) 2: a domestic bovine animal regardless of sex or age — **cow-ry** (\kə-ˈrɪ) *adj*



cow 1 hoof, 2 pastern, 3 dewclaw, 4 switch, 5 hock, 6 rear udder, 7 flank, 8 thigh, 9 tail, 10 pinbone, 11 tail head, 12 thurl, 13 hip, 14 barrel, 15 ribs, 16 crops, 17 withers, 18 heart girth, 19 neck, 20 horn, 21 poll, 22 forehead, 23 bridge of nose, 24 muzzle, 25 jaw, 26 throat, 27 point of shoulder, 28 dewlap, 29 point of elbow, 30 brisket, 31 chest floor, 32 knee, 33 milk well, 34 milk vein, 35 fore udder, 36 teats, 37 rump, 38 loin, 39 chine

2 cow *vi* [alter of *coll* (to poll)] chiefly Scot: to cut short: **ROLL** — **3 cow** *vi* [prob of Scand origin; akin to Dan *kue* to subdue]: to intimidate with threats or show of strength: **DAUNT** (~ed them with his hard, intelligent eyes — Arthur Morrison) — **cow-ed-ly** (\kau-əd-ly) *adv*

cow-age or **cow-hage** (\kau-ij) *n* [Hindi *kawāc*]: a tropical leguminous woody vine (*Mucuna pruriens*) with crooked pods covered

a muscle 2: a temporary paralysis of muscles from overuse — compare WRITER'S CRAMP 3: sharp abdominal pain — usu. used in pl

cramp *n* [LG or obs. D *krampe* hook, akin to OE *cradol* cradle] 1 a: a usu. iron device bent at the ends and used to hold timbers or blocks of stone together b: **CLAMP** 2 a: something that confines: SHACKLE b: the state of being confined — **cramp** *adj*

cramp *vt* 1: to affect with or as if with cramp 2 a: CONFINE, RESTRAIN (felt ~ed in the tiny apartment) b: to restrain from free expression — used esp. in the phrase *cramp one's style* 3: to turn (the front wheels of a vehicle) to right or left 4: to fasten or hold with a cramp ~ *vi*: to suffer from cramps

cramp-flish \ˈkramp-fish/ *n*: ELECTRIC RAY

cramp-pit \ˈkramp-pit/ *n* [alter. of *crampette* (chape), fr. ME, fr. MD *crampe* hook]: a sheet of iron on which a player stands to deliver his stone in curling

cramp-pot \ˈkramp-pot/ *n* [MF *crampon*, of Gmc origin, akin to LG *krampe*] 1: a hooked clutch or dog for raising heavy objects — usu. used in pl 2: CLIMBING IRON — usu. used in pl

cramp-berry \ˈkramp-ber-ē, -bē(ə)-rē/ *n* [part trans. of LG *kraanbere*, fr. *kraan* crane + *berē* berry] 1: the red acid berry produced by some plants (as *Vaccinium oxycoccos* and *V. macrocarpon*) of the heath family; also: a plant producing these 2: any of various plants with a fruit that resembles a cranberry

cranberry bush *n*: a shrubby or arborescent viburnum (*Viburnum trilobum*) of N. America and Europe with prominently 3-lobed leaves and red fruit

cranch \ˈkrānch/ *var* of **CRAUNCH**

crane \ˈkrān/ *n* [ME *cran*, fr. OE, akin to OHG *kranō* crane, Gk *geranos*, L *grus*, Skt *jarate* it crackles] 1: any of a family (Gruidae of the order Gruiformes) of tall wading birds superficially resembling the herons but structurally more nearly related to the rails 2: any of several herons 3: an often horizontal projection swinging about a vertical axis as a: a machine for raising, shifting, and lowering heavy weights by means of a projecting swinging arm or with the hoisting apparatus supported on an overhead track b: an iron arm in a fireplace for supporting kettles c: a boom for holding a motion-picture or television camera

crane *vb* **craned**, **craning** *vi* 1: to raise or lift by or as if by a crane 2: to stretch (as the neck) toward an object of attention (*craning her neck to get a better view*) ~ *vi* 1: to stretch one's neck toward an object of attention (*I craned out of the window of my compartment*) —Webb Waldron 2: HESITATE

crane fly *n*: any of numerous long-legged slender two-winged flies (family Tipulidae) that resemble large mosquitoes but do not bite

cranes-bill \ˈkrānz-bil/ *n*: GERANIUM 1

crani- or **cranio-** *comb form* [ML *cranium*]: cranium (*craniate*): cranial and (*craniosacral*)

cranial \ˈkrā-nē-əl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the skull or cranium 2: CEPHALIC — **cranially** \-ə-lē/ *adv*

cranial index *n*: the ratio of the maximum breadth of the skull to its maximum height multiplied by 100

cranial nerve *n*: any of the paired nerves that arise from the lower surface of the brain and pass through openings in the skull to the periphery of the body and that comprise 12 pairs in reptiles, birds, and mammals and usu. 10 in fishes and amphibians

cranio- \ˈkrā-nē-əl, -āt/ *adj*: having a cranium — **craniate** *n* **cranio-cere-bral** \ˈkrā-nē-ō-sē-ˈbrē-brəl, -ˈsē-ˈbrē/ *adj*: involving both cranium and brain (~ injury)

cranio-fa-cial \ˈkrā-shāl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving both the cranium and the face

cranio-lol-o-gy \ˈkrā-nē-ˈlāl-ə-jē/ *n* [prob. fr. G *kranilogie*, fr. *kranio-* + *-logia* -logy]: a science dealing with variations in size, shape, and proportions of skulls among the races of men

cranio-metry \ˈkrā-nē-mē-trē/ *n* [ISV]: a science dealing with cranial measurement

cranio-so-cial \ˈsāk-sōl, -ˈsā-krəl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the cranium and the sacrum 2: PARASYMPATHETIC

cranium \ˈkrā-nē-əm/ *n*, pl *-nia* or *-nia* \-nē-ə/ [ML, fr. Gk *kranion*, akin to Gk *kara* head — more at **CEREBRAL**]: SKULL, specif. the part that encloses the brain

crank \ˈkrānk/ *n* [ME *cranke*, fr. OE *cranc* (as in *crancstaf*, a weaving instrument), akin to OE *cradol* cradle] 1: a bent part of an axle or shaft or an arm keyed at right angles to the end of a shaft by which circular motion is imparted to or received from the shaft or by which reciprocating motion is changed into circular motion or vice versa 2: a *crank*: BEND b: a twist or turn of speech: CONCEIT — used esp. in the phrase *quips and cranks* c: (1): CAPRICE, CROTCHET (2): an eccentric person, also: one that is overly enthusiastic about a particular subject or activity d: a bad-tempered person: GROUCH

crank *vi* 1: to move with a winding course: ZIGZAG 2: a: to turn a crank (as in starting an automobile engine) b: to come into being or get started by or as if by the turning of a crank (as the political season ~s up, with barbecues, in the offing — *Newsweek*) ~ *vi* 1: to bend into the shape of a crank 2: to furnish or fasten with a crank 3: a: to move or operate by or as if by a crank (~ the window down) b: to start by use of a crank — often used with *up*

crank *adj* [Sc, bent, distorted, prob. fr. *crank*]: out of kilter: LOOSE (~ machinery)

crank *adj* [ME *cranke*, of unknown origin] 1 chiefly *dial*: MERRY, HIGH-SPIRITED 2 chiefly *dial*: COCKY, CONFIDENT

crank *adj* [short for *crank-sided* (easily tipped)] of a boat: easily tipped by an external force

crank-case \ˈkrānk-kās/ *n*: the housing of a crankshaft

crank-kil \ˈkrānk-kəl/ *vb* **crank-kiled**, **crank-kiling** \-k(ə)-lɪŋ/ [freq. of *crank*] *vt*, obs: to break into turns, bends, or angles: CRINKLE ~ *vt*, archaic: WIND ZIGZAG

crankle *n*: BEND, CRINKLE

crank out *vi*: to produce esp. in a mechanical manner (*cranks out two novels a year*)

crank-pin \ˈkrānk-pin/ *n*: the cylindrical piece which forms the handle of a crank or to which the connecting rod is attached

crank-shaft \ˈkrānk-shaft/ *n*: a shaft driven by or driving a crank

cranky \ˈkrānk-ē/ *adj* **crank-i-er**, **-est** [ˈkrānk & ˈkrānk] 1 *dial*: IMBECILE, CRAZY 2: working erratically: UNPREDICTABLE (a ~ old tractor) 3: a: marked by eccentricity b: given to fretful fussiness: readily angered when opposed: CROTCHETY 4: full of twists and turns: TORTUOUS (a ~ road) *syn* see IRASCIBLE — **cranky-ily** \-kə-lē/ *adv* — **crank-iness** \-kē-nəs/ *n*

cranky *adj* [ˈkrānk] of a boat: liable to heel or tip

cran-nog \ˈkrān-og, -krag-nog/ *n* [ScGael *craannag* & IrGael *crannóg*]: an artificial fortified island constructed in a lake or marsh orig. in prehistoric Ireland and Scotland

cran-ny \ˈkrān-ē/ *n*, pl *crannies* [ME *crany*, fr. MF *cren*, *cran* notch] 1: a small break or slit: CREVICE 2: an obscure nook or corner — **cran-nied** \-ēd/ *adj*

cran-reuch \ˈkrān-ruk/ *n* [prob. modif. of ScGael *craannreutha*] Scot: HOARFROST, RIME

crap \ˈkrap/ *n* [ME *crappe* chaff, residue from rendered fat, fr. MD, *piece* torn off, fr. *crappen* to break off] 1 a: EXCREMENT — usu. considered vulgar b: DEFECTION — usu. considered vulgar 2: NONSENSE, RUBBISH — sometimes considered vulgar

crap *vi* **crapped**, **crapping**: DEFECAATE — usu. considered vulgar

crap *n* [back-formation fr. *craps*] 1: a throw of 2, 3, or 12 in the game of craps losing the shooter his bet unless he has a point — called also *craps*, compare NATURAL 2 — used as an attributive form of *craps* (~ game) (~ table)

crap *vi* **crapped**, **crapping** 1: to throw a crap 2: to throw a seven while trying to make a point — usu. used with *out*

crap \ˈkrāp/ *n* [alter. of F *crêpe*, fr. MF *crêpe*, fr. *crêpe* curly, fr. L *crispus* — more at **CRISP**] 1: CREPE 2: a band of crepe worn on a hat or sleeve as a sign of mourning

crap *vi* **craped**, **craping**: to cover or shroud with or as if with crepe

crap *vi* **craped**, **craping** [F *crêper*, fr. L *crispare*, fr. *crispus*]: to make (the hair) curly

crap *n*: an East Indian shrub (*Lagerstroemia indica*) of the loosestrife family widely grown in warm regions for its flowers

crapper \ˈkrap-ər/ *n* [crap]: TOILET — usu. considered vulgar

crapple \ˈkrap-əl/ *n* [CanF *crapple*] 1: BLACK CRAPPIE 2: WHITE CRAPPIE

crappy \ˈkrap-ē/ *adj* **crap-pier**, **-est** [ˈkrap] *slang*: markedly inferior in quality: LOUSY

craps \ˈkraps/ *n* pl *but sing or pl in constr* [LaF, fr. F *crabs*, *craps*, fr. E *crabs* lowest throw at hazard, fr. pl of *crab*] 1: a gambling game played with two dice 2: **CRAP** 1

crap-shooter \ˈkrap-shūt-ər/ *n*: one who plays craps

crap-u-lous \ˈkrap-yə-ləs/ *adj* [LL *crapulosus*, fr. L *crapula* intoxication, fr. Gk *kraipalē*] 1: marked by intemperance esp. in eating or drinking 2: sick from excessive indulgence in liquor

crash \ˈkrash/ *vb* [ME *crasschen*] *vi* 1 a: to break violently and noisily: SMASH b: to damage (an airplane) in landing 2 a: to cause to make a loud noise (~ the cymbals together) b: to force (as one's way) through with loud crashing noises 3: to enter or attend without invitation or without paying (~ the party) ~ *vi* 1 a: to break or go to pieces with or as if with violence and noise b: to crash an airplane 2: to make a smashing noise (thunder ~ing overhead) 3: to move or force one's way with or as if with a crash (~s into the room) 4 *slang*: to spend the night in a particular place: SLEEP (hippies who had ~ed up all night because they couldn't find a place to ~ — Nicholas Von Hoffman)

crash *slang*: to return to a normal state after a drug-induced experience

crash *n* 1: a loud sound (as of things smashing) (a ~ of thunder) 2: a breaking to pieces by or as if by collision, also: an instance of crashing (a plane ~) 3: a sudden decline or failure (as of a business) (a stockmarket ~)

crash *adj*: marked by a concerted effort and effected in the shortest possible time (a ~ program to teach dropouts how to read)

crash *n* [prob. fr. Russ *krashenina* colored linen]: a coarse fabric used for draperies, toweling, and clothing

crash *vi* 1: a dive made by a submarine in the least possible time — **crash-dive** *vi*

crash *helmet* *n*: a usu. plastic or leather helmet that is worn (as by motorcyclists) as protection for the head in the event of an accident

crashing \ˈkrash-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1: UTTER, ABSOLUTE (a ~ bore) 2: SUPERLATIVE (a ~ effect)

crash-land \ˈkrash-land/ *vi*: to land (an airplane) under emergency conditions usu. with damage to the craft ~ *vi*: to crash-land an airplane — **crash landing** *n*

crash pad *n* 1: protective padding (as on the inside of an automobile or a military tank) 2: a place where free temporary lodging is available (a hippie *crash pad*)

crash-worthy \ˈkrash-wor-thē/ *adj*: resistant to the effects of collision (~ cars) — **crash-worthiness** *n*

crass \ˈkras/ *adj* [L *crassus* thick, gross]: having such grossness of mind as precludes delicacy and discrimination: INSENSITIVE *syn* see STUPID *ant* brilliant — **crassly** *adv* — **crassness** *n*

cras-si-tude \ˈkras-ē-(t)yū-dē/ *n*: the quality or state of being crass: GROSSNESS, also: an instance of grossness

crat \ˈkrat/ *n* *comb form* [F *crate*, back-formation fr. *-crate* -cracy] 1: advocate or partisan of a (specified) theory of government (theocrat) 2: member of a (specified) dominant class (plutocrat) — **crat-ic** \ˈkrat-ik/ *adj* *comb form*

cratch \ˈkrach/ *n* [ME *crache*, fr. OF *creche* manger — more at **CRÈCHE**] 1 *dial* Brit: a crib or rack esp. for fodder; also: FRAME 2 *archaic*: MANGER

a abut * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
a out ch chan e less e easy g gift i trip l life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th thus
l foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh thus

~) 5 pl: infestation with crab lice 6: apparent sideways motion of an airplane headed into a crosswind

crab vb **crabbed**, **crabbling** vi 1: to cause to move sideways or in an indirect or diagonal manner; *specif*: to head (an airplane) by means of the rudder into a crosswind to counteract drift 2: to subject to crabbing ~ vi 1 a (1): to move sideways indirectly or diagonally (2): to crab an airplane b: to scuttle or scurry sideways 2: to fish for crabs — **crab-ber** n

crab n [ME *crabbe*, perh. fr. *crabbe* (crab)]: CRABAPPLE

crab vb **crabbed**, **crabbing** [ME *crabben*, prob. back-formation fr. *crabbed*] vi 1: to make sullen: SOUP (old age has crabbed his nature) 2: to complain about peevishly 3: SPOIL, RUIN ~ vi: CARP, GROUSE (always ~s about the weather) — **crab-ber** n

crab n: an ill-tempered person: CROSSPATCH
crab apple n [crab] 1: a small wild apple 2: a cultivated apple with small usu. highly colored acid fruit

crab-bed \ˈkrab-əd/ adj [ME, partly fr. *crabbe* 'crab, partly fr. *crabbe* 'crab] 1: MOROSE, PEEVISH 2: difficult to read or understand (~ handwriting) — **crab-bodily** adv — **crab-bed-niss** n

crab-by \ˈkrab-ē/ adj **crab-bi-er**, **-est** [crab]: CROSS, ILL-NATURED

crab cactus n: CHRISTMAS CACTUS

crab-grass \ˈkrab-gras/ n: a grass (esp. *Digitaria sanguinalis*) that has creeping or decumbent stems which root freely at the nodes and that is often a pest in turf or cultivated lands

crab louse n: a louse (*Phthirus pubis*) infesting the pubic region of the human body

crab-stick \ˈkrab-stik/ n 1: a stick, cane, or cudgel of crab apple tree wood 2: a crabbed ill-natured person

crab-wise \-wīz/ adv 1: SIDEWAYS 2: in a sidling, or cautiously indirect manner

crack \ˈkræk/ vb [ME *cracken*, fr. OE *cracian*, akin to Skt *jarate* it crackles — more at CRANE] vi 1: to make a very sharp explosive sound (the whip ~s through the air) 2: to break, split, or snap apart (the friendly atmosphere began to ~) 3: FAIL as a: to lose control or effectiveness under pressure — often used with up b: to fail in tone (his voice ~ed) 4: to go at good speed, *specif*: to proceed under full sail or steam 5: to break up into simpler chemical compounds usu. as a result of heating ~ vi 1 a: to break so that fissures appear on the surface (~ a mirror) b: to break with a sudden sharp sound (~ nuts) 2: to utter esp. suddenly or strikingly (~ a joke) 3: to strike with a sharp noise: RAP (then ~ him over the head) (~ed a two-run homer in the fifth — *N Y Times*) 4 a (1): to open (as a bottle) for drinking (2): to open (a book) for studying ~ b: to puzzle out and expose, solve, or reveal the mystery of (~ a code) c: to break into (~ a safe) d: to open slightly (~ the throttle) e: to break through (as a barrier) so as to gain acceptance or recognition 5 a: to impair seriously or irreparably: WRECK (~ a car up) b: to destroy the tone of (a voice) c: DISORDER, CRAZE d: to interrupt sharply or abruptly (the criticism ~ed our complacency) 6: to cause to make a sharp noise (~ one's knuckles) 7 a (1): to subject (hydrocarbons) to cracking (2): to produce by cracking (~ed gasoline) b: to break up (chemical compounds) into simpler compounds by means of heat

crack n 1 a: a loud roll or peal (a ~ of thunder) b: a sudden sharp noise (the ~ of rifle fire) 2: a sharp witty remark: QUIP 3 a: narrow crack: FISSURE (a ~ in the ice) b: a narrow opening (leave the door open a ~) 4 a: a weakness or flaw caused by decay, age, or deficiency: UNSOUNDNESS b: a broken tone of the voice c: CRACKPOT 5: MOMENT, INSTANT (the ~ of dawn) (the ~ of doom) 6: HOUSEBREAKING, BURGLARY 7: a sharp resounding blow (gave him a ~ on the head) 8: ATTEMPT, TRY (her first ~ at writing a novel)

crack adj: of superior excellence or ability (a ~ marksman)
crack-back \ˈkræk-bak/ n: a blind-side block on a defensive back in football by a pass receiver who starts downfield and then cuts back to the middle of the line

crack-brain \ˈkræk-brān/ n: an erratic person: CRACKPOT — **crack-brained** \-brānd/ adj

crack-down \ˈkræk-daʊn/ n: an act or instance of cracking down
crack down \-daʊn/ vi: to take positive regulatory or disciplinary action

cracked \ˈkrækt/ adj 1 a: broken (as by a sharp blow) so that the surface is fissured (~ china) b: broken into coarse particles (~ wheat) c: marked by harshness, dissonance, or failure to sustain a tone (a ~ voice) 2: mentally disturbed: CRAZY

cracker \ˈkræk-ər/ n 1 chiefly dial: a bragging liar: BOASTER 2: something that makes a cracking or snapping noise as a: FIRE CRACKER b: the snapping end of a whiplash: SNAPPER c: a paper holder for a party favor that pops when the ends are pulled sharply 3 pl: NUTCRACKER 4: a dry thin crisp bakery product that may be leavened or unleavened and that is made in various shapes 5 a: a poor usu. Southern white — usu. used disparagingly b cap: a native or resident of Florida or Georgia — used as a nickname 6: the equipment in which cracking (as of petroleum) is carried out

cracker-barrel \ˈkræk-ər-/ adj [cracker barrel, a barrel in which crackers were kept in country stores and around which customers lounged for informal conversation]: suggestive of the friendly homespun character of a country store (a ~ philosopher)

cracker-jack \ˈkræk-ər-jæk/ also **crack-a-jack** \-ə-jæk/ n [1 crack + -er + jack]: a person or thing of marked excellence — **crack-or-jack** adj

Cracker Jack trademark — used for a candied popcorn confection
crackers \ˈkræk-əz/ adj [prob. alter of cracked] chiefly Brit: CRAZY

crack-ling \ˈkræk-lɪŋ/ adj: very impressive or effective: GREAT

crackling adv: VERY, EXTREMELY (a ~ good book)

cracking n: a process in which relatively heavy hydrocarbons are broken up by heat into lighter products (as gasoline)

crack-le \ˈkræk-əl/ vb **crack-led**; **crack-ling** \-ɪŋ/ [freq. of crack] vi 1 a: to make small sharp sudden repeated noises (the fire ~s on the hearth) b: to show animation: SPARKLE (the es-

says ~ with wit) 2: to develop a surface network of fine cracks ~ vi: to crush or crack with snapping noises

crackle n 1 a: the noise of repeated small cracks or reports b: SPARKLE, EFFERVESCENCE 2: a network of fine cracks on an otherwise smooth surface

crack-le-ware \ˈkræk-əl-,wa(ə)r-,we(ə)r/ n: ceramic ware with a designedly cracked glaze

crack-ling n 1 \ˈkræk-(ə-)lɪŋ/: a series of small sharp cracks or reports (the ~ of frozen snow as we walk) 2 \ˈkræk-lɪŋ-,lɪŋ/: the crisp residue left after the rendering of lard from meat or the frying or roasting of the skin (as of pork or goose) — usu. used in pl

crack-ly \ˈkræk-(ə-)lē/ adj: inclined to crackle: CRISP
crack-nel \ˈkræk-nəl/ n [ME *krakenelle*] 1: a hard brittle biscuit 2: CRACKDOWN — usu. used in pl

crack-pot \ˈkræk-pət/ n: one given to eccentric or lunatic notions — **crackpot** adj

crack-smen \ˈkræk-smən/ n: BURGLAR, also: SAFECRACKER

crack-up \ˈkræk-ʌp/ n 1 a: a mental collapse: NERVOUS BREAKDOWN (his wife's death brought on his ~) b: COLLAPSE, BREAKDOWN 2: CRASH, WRECK (an automobile ~)

crack up \-ʌp/ vi: to smash up a vehicle (as by losing control) (cracked up on a curve) ~ vi 1: EXTOL, PRAISE (wasn't all that it was cracked up to be) 2: to cause much amusement to (that joke really cracked him up)

crack-y \ˈkræk-ē/ n comb form [MF & LL; MF *-cratie*, fr. LL *-cratia*, fr. Gk *-kraia*, fr. *kratos* strength, power — more at HARD] 1: form of government; also: state having such a form (monocracy) 2: social or political class (as of powerful persons) (mobocracy) 3: theory of social organization (technocracy)

cradle \ˈkrād-əl/ n [ME *cradel*, fr. OE *cradol*, akin to OHG *kratto* basket, Skt *grantha* knot] 1 a: a bed or cot for a baby usu. on rockers or pivots b: a framework or support suggestive of a baby's cradle as (1): a framework of bars and rods (2): the support for a telephone receiver or handset c (1): an implement with rods like fingers attached to a scythe and used formerly for harvesting grain (2): a low frame on casters on which mechanics lie while working under an automobile d: a frame to keep the bedclothes from contact with an injured part of the body 2 a: the earliest period of life: INFANCY (from the ~ to the grave) b: a place of origin (believed that the Nile valley was the ~ of civilization) 3: a rocking device used in panning for gold

cradle vb **cradled**; **cradling** \ˈkrād-lɪŋ-,lɪŋ/ vi 1 a: to place or keep in or as if in a cradle b: SHELTER, REAR c: to support protectively or intimately (*cradling* the injured man's head in her arms) 2: to cut (grain) with a cradle scythe 3: to place, raise, support, or transport on a cradle 4: to wash in a miner's cradle ~ vi, obs: to rest in or as if in a cradle

cradle-song \ˈkrād-əl-,sɒŋ/ n: LULLABY, BERCEUSE

craft \ˈkræft/ n [ME, strength, skill, fr. OE *craft*: akin to OHG *krast* strength] 1: skill in planning, making, or executing: DEXTERITY — often used in combination (winecraft) 2: an occupation or trade requiring manual dexterity or artistic skill (the carpenter's ~) 3: skill in deceiving to gain an end (used ~ and guile to close the deal) 4: the members of a trade or trade association 5 pl usu. *crafts*: a boat esp. of small size b: AIRCRAFT c: SPACECRAFT *syn* see ART

craft vi: to make by or as if by hand (is ~ing a new sculpture) (a carefully ~ed story)

crafts-man \ˈkræft-smən/ n 1: a workman who practices a trade or handicraft: ARTISAN 2: one who creates or performs with skill or dexterity esp. in the manual arts (jewelry made by European crafts-men) — **crafts-man-like** \-lɪk/ adj — **crafts-ship** \-ʃɪp/ n

crafts-woman \ˈkræft(-)swʊm-ən/ n: a female craftsman

craft union n: a labor union with membership limited to workmen of the same craft — compare INDUSTRIAL UNION

crafty \ˈkræf-ti/ adj **craft-ier**, **-est** 1 dial chiefly Brit: SKILLFUL, CLEVER 2 a: adept in the use of subtlety and cunning b: marked by subtlety and guile (a ~ scheme) *syn* see SLY — **craft-ily** \ˈkræf-ti-ē/ adv — **crafti-ness** \-tɪ-nəs/ n

crag \ˈkræg/ n [ME, of Celt origin; akin to OIr *crec* crag] 1: a steep rugged rock or cliff 2 archaic: a sharp detached fragment of rock — **crag-ged** \ˈkræg-əd/ adj

crag n [ME, fr. MD *crāghe* chiefly Scot: NECK, THROAT]

crag-gy \ˈkræg-ē/ adj **crag-gier**, **-est** 1: full of crags (~ slopes) 2: ROUGH, RUOGED (a ~ face) — **crag-gily** \ˈkræg-ē-ē/ adv — **crag-giness** \ˈkræg-ē-nəs/ n

crags-man \ˈkræg-mən/ n: one that is expert in climbing crags or cliffs

crake \ˈkræk/ n [ME, prob. fr. ON *krāka* crow or *krākr* raven; akin to OE *crācan* to crow] 1: any of various rails, esp.: a short-billed rail (as the corncrake) 2: the corncrake's cry

cram \ˈkræm/ vb **crammed**, **cram-ming** [ME *crammen*, fr. OE *cramman*, akin to Gk *agelein* to collect] vi 1: to pack tight: JAM (~ a suitcase with clothes) 2 a: to fill (as poultry) with food to satiety: STUFF b: to eat voraciously: BOLT (the child ~s his food) 3: to thrust in or as if in a rough or forceful manner (*crammed* the letters angrily into his pocket) 4: to prepare hastily for an examination (~ the students for the test) ~ vi 1: to eat greedily or to satiety: STUFF 2: to study hastily for an imminent examination — **cram-mer** n

cram n 1: a compressed multitude or crowd: CRUSH 2: last-minute study for an examination

cram-be \ˈkræm-Qbæ/ n [NL, genus name, fr. L. cabbage, fr. Gk *krambē*] an annual Mediterranean crucifer (*Crabbe abyssinica*) cultivated as an oilseed crop

cram-bo \ˈkræm-Qbɒ/ n, pl **cramboes** [alter of earlier *crambe*, fr. L. cabbage] 1: a game in which one player gives a word or line of verse to be matched in rhyme by other players 2: sloppy rhyme

cram-o-ale or **cram-o-ley** \ˈkræm-ō-ē-,kræm-ō-zē/ n, pl **cram-o-les** [ME *crammassy*, fr. MF *cramolst*, fr. *cramolst* crimson]: crimson cloth

cramp \ˈkræmp/ n [ME *crampe*, fr. MF, of Gmc origin; akin to LG *krampe* hook] 1: a painful involuntary spasmodic contraction of

NURSERY 2: a founding hospital 3: a representation of the Nativity scene

credence \ˈkréd-əns(ə) n [ME, fr MF or ML; MF, fr ML *credentia*, fr L *credenti*, *credens*, pp of *credere* to believe, trust — more at **CREED**] 1: mental acceptance as true or real (give ~ to gossip) 2: **CREDENTIALS** — used in the phrase *letters of credence* 3 [MF, fr. Olt *credenza*]: a Renaissance sideboard used chiefly for valuable plate 4: a small table where the bread and wine rest before consecration **syn** see **BELIEF**



credence 3

cred-ent \ˈkréd-ənt/ *adj* [L *credenti*, *credens*, pp] 1 *archaic*: giving credence: **CONFIDING** 2 *obs*: **CREDIBLE**

cred-ent-ial \kri-ˈden-ʃəl/ *adj*: warranting credit or confidence — used chiefly in the phrase *credentia letters*

cred-ent-ial 1: something that gives a title to credit or confidence 2 *pl.*: testimonials showing that a person is entitled to credit or has a right to exercise official power 3: **CERTIFICATE**, **DIPLOMA**

cred-ent-za \kri-ˈden-zə/ n [lit., lit., belief, confidence, fr ML *credentia*] 1: **CRECENCE** 2: a sideboard, buffet, or bookcase patterned after a Renaissance credence; *esp.* one without legs

cred-ibil-ity \kri-ˈbil-ə-ti/ n — **cred-ibly** \ˈkréd-ə-bli/ *adv*

cred-it \ˈkréd-ət/ n [MF, fr. Olt *creditum*, fr L *credium* something entrusted to another, loan, fr. neut. of *creditus*, pp of *credere* to believe, entrust — more at **CREED**] 1 *a*: the balance in a person's favor in an account *b*: an amount or sum placed at a person's disposal by a bank *c*: title given for payment for goods or services sold on trust (long-term) *d* (1): an entry on the right-hand side of an account constituting an addition to a revenue, net worth, or liability account (2): a deduction from an expense or asset account *e*: any one of or the sum of the items entered on the right-hand side of an account *f*: a deduction from an amount otherwise due 2: reliance on the truth or reality of something (too ready to give ~ to idle rumors) 3 *a*: influence or power derived from enjoying the confidence of another or others *b*: good name: **ESTEEM**, *also*: financial or commercial trustworthiness 4 *archaic*: **CREDIBILITY** 5: a source of honor (he was a ~ to his upbringing) 6 *a*: something that gains or adds to reputation or esteem: **HONOR** (took no ~ for his kindly act) *b*: **RECOGNITION**, **ACKNOWLEDGMENT** (quite willing to accept undeserved ~)

7: recognition by name of a person contributing to a performance (as a film or telecast) 8 *a*: recognition by a school or college that a student has fulfilled a requirement leading to a degree *b*: **CREDIT HOUR** **syn** 1 see **BELIEF** 2 see **INFLUENCE** *ant* **discredit**

cred-it-ly \ˈkréd-ət-li/ *adv* partly fr *credit*, partly fr L *credulus*, pp] 1: to supply goods on credit to 2: to trust in the truth of: **BELIEVE** 3 *archaic*: to bring credit or honor upon 4: to enter upon the credit side of an account 5 *a*: to consider usu favorably as the source, agent, or performer of an action or the possessor of a trait (~s him with an excellent sense of humor) *b*: to attribute to some person (they ~ the invention to him) **syn** see **ASCRIBE**

cred-it-able \ˈkréd-ə-tə-bəl/ *adj* 1: worthy of belief 2: worthy of esteem or praise 3: worthy of commercial credit 4: capable of being assigned (victory was directly ~ to his efforts) — **cred-it-abil-ity** \ˈkréd-ə-tə-bəl-ə-ti/ n — **cred-it-able-ness** \ˈkréd-ə-tə-bəl-nəs/ n — **cred-it-ably** \ˈkréd-ə-tə-bli/ *adv*

credit card n: a card authorizing purchases on credit

credit hour n: the unit of measuring educational credit based on a given number of classroom periods per week throughout a semester (received three *credit hours* for freshman composition)

credit line n 1: a line, note, or name that acknowledges the source of an item (as a news dispatch or television program) 2: the maximum credit allowed a buyer or borrower

cred-itor \ˈkréd-ə-tər/ n: one to whom a debt is owed, *esp.* a person to whom money or goods are due

credit union n: a cooperative association that makes small loans to its members at low interest rates

cred-o \ˈkréd-(ə)k-, ˈkréd-ə/ n *pl* **credos** [ME, fr L, I believe]: **CRED-UL-ITY** \ˈkréd-ə-lə-ti/ n: undue readiness of belief: **GULL-IBILITY**

cred-u-lous \ˈkrej-ə-ləs/ *adj* [L *credulus*, fr. *credere*] 1: ready to believe *esp.* on slight or uncertain evidence 2: proceeding from credulity — **cred-u-lous-ly** *adv* — **cred-u-lous-ness** n

Cree \ˈkre/ n, *pl* **Cree** or **Crees** [short for earlier *Christeno*, fr CanF *Christino*, prob modif of Ojibwa *Kenistenoag*] 1: a member of an Amerindian people of Manitoba and Saskatchewan 2: the Algonquian language of the Cree Indians

creed \ˈkrej/ n [ME *crede*, fr OE *creda*, fr L *credo* (first word of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds), fr *credere* to believe, trust, entrust, akin to Olt *cretim* I believe, Skt *śrād-dadhāti* he believes] 1: a brief authoritative formula of religious belief 2: a set of fundamental beliefs — **creed-al** or **cre-dal** \ˈkréd-əl/ *adj*

creek \ˈkrek/ n [ME *crike*, *creke*, fr ON *krēki* bend, akin to ON *krōkr* hook — more at **CROOK**] 1 *chiefly Brit*: a small inlet or bay narrower and extending farther inland than a cove 2: a natural stream of water normally smaller than and often tributary to a river 3 *archaic*: a narrow, or winding passage — up the creek

in a difficult or perplexing situation

Creek \ˈkrek/ n 1: an Amerindian confederacy of peoples chiefly of Muskogean stock of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida 2: a

member of any of the Creek peoples 3: the Muskogean language of the Creek Indians

creel \ˈkrej-/ n [ME *creille*, *crele*, prob fr (assumed) MF *creille* grill, fr L *craticula* — more at **GRILL**] 1: a wickerwork receptacle (as for newly caught fish) 2: a bar with skewers for holding bobbins in a spinning machine

creep \ˈkrep/ *vi* **crept** \ˈkrept/; **creep-ing** [ME *crepen*, fr OE *crepan*, akin to Gk *grypos* curved, bent] 1 *a*: to move along with the body prone and close to the ground *b*: to move slowly on hands and knees 2 *a*: to go very slowly (the hours *crept* by) *b*: to go timidly or cautiously so as to escape notice (she *crept* away from the festive scene) *c*: to enter or advance stealthily (age ~s upon us) (a note of irritation *crept* into her voice) 3 *a*: to move or stir slightly by swelling or shrinking (the thought makes his flesh ~) *b* of a plant: to spread or grow over a surface

rooting at intervals or clinging with tendrils, stems, or aerial roots 4 *a*: to slip or gradually shift position *b*: to change shape permanently from prolonged stress or exposure to high temperatures

syn **CREEP**, **CRAWL** shared meaning element: to move along a surface in a prone or crouching position

creep 1: a movement of or like creeping (traffic moving at a ~) 2: a distressing sensation like that caused by the creeping of insects over one's flesh, *esp.* a feeling of apprehension or horror — usu used in *pl* 3: an enclosure that young animals can enter while adults are excluded 4: the slow change of dimensions of an object from prolonged exposure to high temperature or stress 5: an obnoxious or insignificant person

creep-age \ˈkrej-pi/ n: gradual movement: **CREEP**

creep-er \ˈkrej-pər/ n 1: one that creeps *a*: a creeping plant *b*: a bird (as of the family *Certhidae*) that creeps about on trees or bushes searching for insects *c*: a creeping insect or reptile 2: any of various tools or implements *a*: a fixture with iron points worn on the shoe to prevent slipping *b*: **CLIMBING IRON *c*: a strip (as of sealskin) attachable to the bottom of a ski to prevent sliding backward in uphill climbing *d*: **GRAPNEL** 3: a device for supplying or moving material in a steady flow**

creep-ing \ˈkrej-piŋ/ *adj*: developing or advancing by slow imperceptible degrees (a period of ~ inflation)

creeping eruption n: a skin disorder marked by a spreading red line of eruption and caused esp by larvae (as of hookworms not normally parasitic in man) burrowing beneath the human skin

creepy \ˈkrej-pi/ *adj* **creep-ier**; *est*: producing a nervous shivery apprehension (~ things were crawling over us) (a ~ horror story) — **creep-i-ness** n

creese *var* of **KRIS**

cre-mains \kri-ˈmānz/ n *pl* [blend of *cremated* and *remains*]: the ashes of a cremated human body

cre-mate \ˈkre-māt, kri-ˈ/ *vi* **cre-mat-ed**; **cre-mat-ing** [L *crematus*, pp of *cremare* to burn up, cremate]: to reduce (as a dead body) to ashes by burning — **cre-ma-tion** \kri-ˈmā-shən/ n

cre-ma-to-ri-um \ˈkre-mə-ˈtōr-ē-əm, ˈkre-m-ə-, -ˈtōr-/ n, *pl* *-ri-ums* or *-ria* \-ē-ə/: **CREMATORY**

cre-ma-to-ry \ˈkre-mə-ˈtōr-ē, ˈkre-m-ə-, -ˈtōr-/ n, *pl* *-ries*: a furnace for cremating, *also*: an establishment containing such a furnace — **crematory** *adj*

crème \ˈkrem, ˈkrēm/ n, *pl* **crèmes** \ˈkrem(z), ˈkrēm(z)/ [F, fr OF *creme* — more at **CREAM**] 1: cream or cream sauce as used in cooking 2: a sweet liqueur 3: **CREAM** 2b

crème de ca-ca-o \ˈkrej-də-ˈkə-(k)kə, ˈkrej-də-kə-ˈkau-, -kə-ˈkə-(k)kə/ n [F, lit., cream of cacao]: a sweet liqueur flavored with cacao beans and vanilla

crème de la crème \ˈkrej-də-lə-ˈkrem, -lə-/ n [F, lit., cream of the cream]: the very best

crème de menthe \ˈkrej-də-ˈmint, -ˈmen(t)th, ˈkrej-də-ˈmānt/ n [F, lit., cream of mint]: a sweet green or white mint-flavored liqueur

cre-nate \ˈkre-nāt/ or **cre-nat-ed** \ˈnāt-əd/ *adj* [NL *crenatus*, fr ML *crena* notch]: having the margin cut into rounded scallops (a ~ leaf) — **cre-nat-ely** *adv*

cre-na-tion \kri-ˈnā-shən/ n 1 *a*: a crenate formation, *esp.* one of the rounded projections on an edge (as of a coin) *b*: the quality or state of being crenate 2: shrinkage of red blood cells in hypertonic solution resulting in crenate margins

cre-nel \ˈkren-əl/ or **cre-nelle** \ˈkren-əl/ n [MF *crenel*, fr OF, dim. of *cren* notch, fr *crener* to notch, akin to ML *crena* notch]: one of the embrasures alternating with merlons in a battlement — see **BATTLEMENT** illustration

cre-nel-ly \ˈkren-əl-ēd or -ēlled, -ēl-ŋ or -ēl-ŋ-ŋ/ *adj*: **CRENELLED**

cre-nel-ate or **cre-nel-ate** \ˈkren-ˈlāt, -lāt-əd or -at-ed, -lāt-ŋ or -lāt-ŋ-ŋ/ *adj*: to furnish with battlements — **cre-nel-ate** \ˈlāt-, -lāt-ŋ/ *adj* — **cre-nel-a-tion** \ˈkren-ˈlā-shən/ n

cre-nel-lat-ed \ˈkren-ˈlāt-əd/ *adj*: having battlements

cre-nu-late \ˈkren-yə-lāt-, ˈlāt/ *also* **cre-nu-lat-ed** \ˈlāt-əd/ *adj* [NL *crenulatus*, fr *crenula* dim of ML *crena*]: having an irregularly wavy or serrate outline (a ~ shoreline)

cre-nu-la-tion \ˈkren-yə-lā-shən/ n 1: a minute crenation 2: the state of being crenulate

cre-ole \ˈkre-əl/ *adj* 1 *often cap*: of or relating to Creoles or their language 2: of, relating to, or being a domestic animal of a native breed or strain esp in Latin America 3: prepared with rice, okra, tomatoes, peppers, and high seasoning (shrimp ~)

Cre-ole \ˈkre-əl/ n [F *creole*, fr Sp *criollo*, fr Pg *crioulo* white person born in the colonies] 1: a person of European descent born esp in the West Indies or Spanish America 2: a white person descended from early French or Spanish settlers of the U.S. Gulf

a about * kitten e further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
au out -ch chn e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
i joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thus th thus
ū foot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

crate \ˈkrāt\ *n* [L *cratis* wickerwork — more at **HURDLE**] 1: an open box of wooden slats or a usu wooden protective case or framework for shipping 2: **JALOPY**

crate *v* *crated*, *crating*: to pack in a crate

crater *n* [L, mixing bowl, crater, fr Gk *kratēr*, fr *kerannynal* to mix, akin to Skt *āśrita* mixed] 1: \ˈkrāt-ər\ a: the bowl-shaped depression around the orifice of a volcano b: a depression formed by the impact of a meteorite c: a hole in the ground made by the explosion of a bomb or shell d: an eroded lesion e: a dimple in a painted surface 2: \ˈkrāt-ər, kra-tē(ə)\: **KRATER**

crater \ˈkrāt-ər\ *v*: to exhibit or form craters ~ *v*: to form craters in

craterlet \ˈkrāt-ər-lət\ *n*: a small crater

Cration *n*: a canned field report of the U S Army

craton \ˈkrā-tən, ˈkrā-\ *n* [G *kraion*, modif of Gk *kratos* strength — more at **HARD**]: a stable relatively immobile area of the earth's crust that forms the nuclear mass of a continent or the central basis of an ocean — **craton-ic** \ˈkrā-tən-ik, ˈkrā-, ˈkrā-\ *adj*

craunch \ˈkrɒnʃ, ˈkrɒnʃ\ *vb* [prob imit] ~ **CRUNCH** — **craunch** *n*

cravat \ˈkrə-ˈvæt\ *n* [F *cravate*, fr *Cravate* Croatian] 1: a band or scarf formerly worn around the neck 2: **NECKTIE**

crave \ˈkræv\ *vb* *craved*, *craving* [ME *craven*, fr OE *cravian*, akin to OHG *krāpfo* hook, OE *cradol* cradle] *v*: 1: to ask for earnestly ~ **BEG DEMAND** (~ a pardon for neglect) 2: a: to want greatly (~ *crave* drugs) b: to yearn for (she ~s her vanished youth) ~ *v*: to have a strong or inward desire (~s after affection) *syn* see **DESIRE** — **crav-er** *n*

craven \ˈkrə-vən\ *adj* [ME *cravani*] 1 *archaic*: DEFEATED, VANQUISHED 2: lacking any courage: contemptibly fainthearted — **craven** *n* — **craven-ly** *adv* — **craven-ness** \-vən-nəs\ *n*

craving \ˈkrā-vɪŋ\ *n*: a great desire or longing; *esp*: an abnormal desire (as for a habit-forming drug)

craw \ˈkrɔ\ *n* [ME *crawe*, fr (assumed) OE *crawa*, akin to Gk *bronch* trachea, throat, L *vorare* to devour — more at **VORACIOUS**] 1: the crop of a bird or insect 2: the stomach esp of a lower animal

crawfish \ˈkrɒ-fɪʃ\ *n* [by folk etymology fr ME *crevis*, *kraveys*] 1: **CRAYFISH** 2: **SPINY LOBSTER**

crawfish *v*: to retreat from a position: back out

crawl \ˈkrɔl\ *vb* [ME *crawlen*, fr ON *krafla*, akin to OE *crabba* crab] *v*: 1: to move slowly in a prone position without or as if without the use of limbs (the snake ~ed into its hole) 2: to move or progress slowly or laboriously (traffic ~s along at 10 miles an hour) 3: to advance by guile or servility (~ing into favor by toadying to his boss) 4: to spread by extending stems or tendrils 5: a: to be alive or swarming with or as if with creeping things (a kitchen ~ing with ants) b: to have the sensation of insects creeping over one (the story made her flesh ~) 6: to fail to stay evenly spread — used of paint, varnish, or glaze ~ *vi*: 1: to move upon in or as if in a creeping manner (the meanest man who ever ~ed the earth) 2: *slang*: to reprove harshly (they got no good night to ~ me for what I wrote — Marjorie K Rawlings) *syn* see **CREEP**

crawl *n*: 1 a: the act or action of crawling b: slow or laborious progress ~ *c chiefly Brit*: a going from one pub to another 2: a prone speed swimming stroke consisting of alternating overarm strokes and a flutter kick

crawl *n* [Afrk *kraal* pen — more at **KRAAL**]: an enclosure in shallow waters (as for confining lobsters)

crawler *n*: 1 one that crawls 2 a: a Caterpillar tractor b: a vehicle (as a crane) that travels on endless chain belts like those of such a tractor

crawl-way \ˈkrɔl-wə\ *n*: a low passageway (as in a cave) that can be traversed only by crawling

crawly \ˈkrɔl-i\ *adj*: **CREEPLY**

crayfish \ˈkrā-fɪʃ\ *n* [by folk etymology fr ME *crevis*, fr MF *crevice*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *krebitz* crab — more at **CRAB**] 1: any of numerous freshwater crustaceans (tribe Astacura) resembling the lobster but usu much smaller 2: **SPINY LOBSTER**

crayon \ˈkrə-ˈɒn, -ən, ˈkran\ *n* [F, crayon, pencil, fr dim of *craine* chalk, fr L *creta*] 1: a stick of white or colored chalk or of colored wax used for writing or drawing 2: a crayon drawing

crayon *v*: to draw with a crayon — **crayon-ist** \ˈkrā-ɒn-ɪst\ *n*

craze \ˈkrāz\ *vb* *crazed*, *crazing* [ME *crasen* to crush, *craze*, of Scand origin, akin to OSw *krasa* to crush] *v*: 1 *obs*: BREAK SHATTER 2: to produce minute cracks on the surface or glaze of 3: to make insane or as if insane (crazed by pain and fear) ~ *vi*: 1 *archaic*: SHATTER, BREAK 2: to become insane 3: to develop a mesh of fine cracks

craze *n*: 1 *obs*: a: BREAK FLAW b: physical weakness: INFIRMITY 2: an exaggerated and often transient enthusiasm: MANIA 3: a crack in a surface or coating (as of glaze or enamel) *syn* see **FASHION**

crazy \ˈkræ-zē\ *adj* *cræ-zier*, *-est* 1 a: full of cracks or flaws: UNSOUND b: CROOKED, ASKEW 2 a: MAD INSANE b (1): IMPRACTICAL (2): ERRATIC c: being out of the ordinary: UNUSUAL (a taste for ~ hats) 3 a: distracted with desire or excitement (a thrill-crazy mob) b: absurdly fond: INFATUATED (he's ~ about the girl) c: passionately preoccupied: OBSESSED (~ about boats) — **crazily** \-zē-lē\ *adv* — **crazi-ness** \-zē-nəs\ *n* — like **crazy**: to an extreme degree (everyone dancing like **crazy**)

crazy *n*, *pl* **crazies**: one who is or acts crazy

crazy bone *n*: FUNNY BONE

crazy quilt *n*: a patchwork quilt without a design 2: **JUMBLE**

Robespierre

crazy-weed \ˈkræ-zē-wēd\ *n*: **LOCOWEED**

CRC *abbr* Civil Rights Commission

C-reactive protein \ˌsɪ-rē-ˈak-tɪv-\ *n* [C-polysaccharide (a polysaccharide found in the cell wall of pneumococci and precipitated by this protein), fr *carbohydrate*] a: a protein present in blood serum in various abnormal states (as inflammation or neoplasia)

creak \ˈkreɪk\ *v* [ME *creken* to creak, of imit origin]: to make a prolonged grating or squeaking sound

creaky *n*: a rasping or grating noise

creaky \ˈkreɪ-kē\ *adj* *creaky-er*, *-est* 1: marked by creaking: SQUEAKY (~ shoes) 2: DILAPIDATED, DECREPIT (a ~ old house) — **creaky-ly** \-kē-lē\ *adv*

cream \ˈkreɪm\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *creime*, *creme*, fr MF *craine*, *creme*, fr LL *cratum*, of Celt origin, akin to W *cramen* scab] 1: the yellowish part of milk containing from 18 to about 40 percent butterfat 2 a: a food prepared with cream b: something having the consistency of cream, *esp*: a usu emulsified medicinal or cosmetic preparation 3: the choicest part (the ~ of the crop) 4: **CREAMER** 5 a: a pale yellow b: a cream-colored animal — **cream-ily** \ˈkreɪ-mē-lē\ *adv* — **cream-iness** \-mē-nəs\ *n* — **creamy** \-mē\ *adj*

cream *v*: 1: to form cream or a surface layer like the cream on standing milk 2: to break into or cause something to break into a creamy froth, *also*: to move like froth ~ *vi*: 1 a: SKIM *lc* b (1): to take the choicest part of (got in first with a new blade and ~ed the market) (2): to take off the choicest part of (exporters ~ed consumer goods from the market) 2: to furnish, prepare, or treat with cream, *also*: to dress with cream sauce 3 a: to beat into a creamy froth b: to work or blend to the consistency of cream (~ butter and sugar together) c (1): to drub thoroughly (was ~ed in the first round) (2): **WRECK** (~ed the car on the turnpike) 4: to cause to form a surface layer of or like cream

cream cheese *n*: a mild soft unripened cheese made from whole sweet milk enriched with cream

cream-cups \ˈkreɪm-ˈkʌps\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: any of several California annuals (*esp* *Platystemon californicus*) of the poppy family

cream-er \ˈkreɪ-mər\ *n*: 1: a device for separating cream from milk 2: a small vessel for serving cream

cream-ery \ˈkreɪm-(ə-)rɪ\ *n*, *pl* -*eries*: an establishment where butter and cheese are made or where milk and cream are prepared or sold

cream of tartar: a white crystalline salt $C_2H_3KO_6$ used *esp* in baking powder and in certain treatments of metals

cream puff *n*: a round shell of light pastry filled with whipped cream or a cream filling 2: an ineffectual person 3: something of little or no consequence

cream soda *n*: a carbonated soft drink flavored with vanilla and sweetened with sugar

crease \ˈkreɪs\ *n* [prob alter of earlier *crease*, fr ME *creste* crest] 1: a line or mark made by or as if by folding a pliable substance 2: a specially marked area in various sports, *esp*: an area surrounding or in front of a goal (as in lacrosse or hockey) forbidden to attacking players unless the ball or puck is in it — **crease-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

crease *vb* *creased*, *creasing* *v*: 1: to make a crease in or on: WRINKLE (old age had creased her face) 2: to wound slightly *esp* by grazing ~ *vi*: to become creased — **crease-er** *n*

create \ˈkreɪt\, ˈkre-ˈ\ *adj*, *archaic*: **CREATED**

create *v* *creat-ed*, *creat-ing* [ME *createn*, fr L *creatus*, pp of *creare*] 1: to bring into existence (God created the heaven and the earth — Gen 1:1 (AV)) 2 a: to invest with a new form, office, or rank (was created a lieutenant) b: to produce or bring about by a course of action or behavior (her arrival created a terrible fuss) (~ new jobs for the unemployed) 3: **CAUSE, OCCASION** (famine ~s high food prices) 4 a: to produce through imaginative skill (~ a painting) b: **DESIGN** (~s dresses) *syn* see **INVENT**

create-line \ˈkreɪ-ti-ən, -ət-\ *n* [ISV, fr Gk *kreat*, *kreas* flesh — more at **RAW**]: a white crystalline nitrogenous substance $C_2H_5N_3O_7$ found *esp* in the muscles of vertebrates free or as phosphocreatine

creatine phosphate *n*: **PHOSPHOCREATINE**

creat-in-ine \ˈkreɪt-ən, -ən-\ *n* [G *kreatin*, fr *kreatin* creatine] a: a white crystalline strongly basic compound $C_4H_7N_3O$ formed from creatine and found *esp* in muscle, blood, and urine

creation \ˈkreɪ-ə-shən\ *n*: 1. the act of creating, *esp*: the act of bringing the world into ordered existence 2: the act of making, inventing, or producing as a: the act of investing with a new rank or office b: the first representation of a dramatic role 3: something that is created as a: **WORLD** b: creatures singly or in aggregate c: an original work of art d: a new usu striking article of clothing

creative \ˈkreɪ-tɪv\ *adj*: 1: marked by the ability or power to create: given to creating (the ~ impulse) (nature is a ~ agent) 2: PRODUCTIVE — used with of (news ~ of alarm) 3: having the quality of something created rather than imitated: IMAGINATIVE (the ~ arts) — **creatively** *adv* — **creative-ness** *n*

creative evolution *n* [trans of F *évolution créatrice*]: evolution that is a creative product of a vital force rather than a naturalistically explicable process

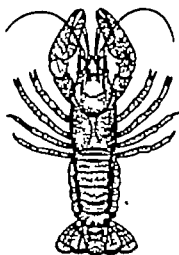
creativity \ˈkreɪ-tɪ-və-ti-\, ˈkreɪ-ti-\ *n*: 1: the quality of being creative 2: the ability to create

creator \ˈkreɪ-tər\ *n*: one that creates usu by bringing something new or original into being; *esp*, *cap*: **GOD** 1 *syn* see **MAKER**

creat-ure \ˈkreɪ-tʃər\ *n*: 1: something created as a: a lower animal, *esp*: a farm animal b: a human being: **PERSON** c: a being of anomalous or uncertain aspect or nature (~s of fantasy) 2: one who is the servile dependent or tool of another — **creat-ural** \ˈkreɪ-tʃ(ə-)rəl\ *adj* — **creat-urehood** \ˈkreɪ-tʃər-hud\ *n* — **creat-ure-ness** \-tʃər-lē-nəs\ *n* — **creat-urally** \-tʃər-lē\ *adv*

creature comfort *n*: something (as food or warmth) that gives bodily comfort

crèche \ˈkresh, ˈkræʃ\ *n* [F, fr OF *creche* manger, crnb, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *krippa* manger — more at **CRIB**] 1: DAY



crayfish 1

crim-i-nal \k'rim-n-əl, k'rim-nəl/ *adj* [ME, fr MF or LL, MF *criminel*, fr LL *criminalis*, fr L *crimīn- crīmen* crime] 1: involving or being a crime 2: relating to crime or its punishment 3: guilty of crime 4: DISGRACEFUL — *crim-i-nal-ly* \-ē/ *adv*

crim-i-nal *n* 1: one that has committed a crime: MALEFACTOR 2: a person who has been convicted of a crime

criminal conversation *n*: adultery considered as a tort

criminal court *n*: a court that has jurisdiction to try and punish offenders against criminal law

crim-i-nal-ty \k'rim-n-əl-ə-tē/ *n*: the quality or state of being criminal

criminal law *n*: the law of crimes and their punishments

crim-i-nate \k'rim-n-āt/ *vi* -nated, -nat-ing [L *crīminatus*, pp of *crimīnari*, fr *crimīn-*, *crīmen* accusation] 1: a: to accuse of a crime b: INCRIMINATE 2: to represent as criminal: CONDEMN — *crim-i-nation* \k'rim-n-ā-shən/ *n*

crim-i-nol-og-y \k'rim-n-ə-l-ə-jē/ *n* [It *criminologia*, fr L *crimīn-*, *crīmen* + *-logia* -logy] the scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, of criminals, and of penal treatment — *crim-i-nol-og-ical* \-n-ē-ʹ-aj-ē-kəl/ *adj* — *crim-i-nol-og-ical-ly* \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — *crim-i-nol-og-ist* \k'rim-n-ə-l-ə-jōst/ *n*

crim-i-nous \k'rim-n-əs/ *adj*: CRIMINAL

crimp \k'rimp/ *vi* [D or LG *krimpen* to shrivel, akin to LG *krampe* hook — more at CRAMP] 1: to cause to become wavy, bent, or warped as a: to form (leather) into a desired shape b: to draw or pinch in or together in glass manufacturing (~ the neck of a vase) c: to roll the edge of d: to pinch or press together (as the margins of a pie crust) in order to seal 2: to put a crimp in: INHIBIT (dealers whose sales had been ~ed by credit controls — Time)

crimp *n* 1: something produced by or as if by crimping as a: a section of hair artificially waved or curled b: a succession of waves (as in wool fiber) 2: something that crimps or inhibits

crimp *n* [perh fr *'crimp*]: a person who entraps or forces men into shipping as sailors or into enlisting in an army or navy

crimp *vi*: to trap into military or sea service: IMPRESS

crimpy \k'rim-pē/ *adj* *crimp-er*, -est: having a crimped appearance: FRIZZY

crim-son \k'rim-zən/ *n* [ME *crimisin*, fr OSP *cremesin*, fr Ar *qirmiz*, fr *qirmiz* kermes]: any of several deep purplish reds

crimson *adj*: of the color crimson

crimson *vi*: to make crimson ~ *vi*: to become crimson

crinkle \k'rin-kl/ *vi* -cringed; -cring-ing [ME *crengen*, akin to OE *cringan* to yield, cradole cradle] 1: to draw in or contract one's muscles involuntarily 2: to shrink in fear or servility 3: to approach someone with fawning and self-abasement *syn* see FAWN — *cring-er* *n*

cringle *n*: a cringing act, specif: a servile bow

crin-gle \k'rin-gəl/ *n* [LG *kringel*, dim of *kring* ring, akin to OE *cradol* cradle]: a thimble, grommet, eyelet, or rope loop worked into or attached to the edge of a sail and used for making rope and lines fast

crin-kle \k'rin-kəl/ *vb* -crin-kled, -crin-king \-k(ə)-lɪŋ/ [ME *crin-kelen*, akin to OE *cringan* to yield] *vi* 1: a: to form many short bends or turns b: WRINKLE, RIPLE 2: to give forth a thin crackling sound: RUSTLE (crinkling silks) ~ *vi*: to cause to crinkle

crinkle *n* 1: WINDING, WRINKLE 2: any of several plant diseases marked by crinkling of leaves — *crin-kly* \-k(ə)-lē/ *adj*

crin-oid \k'ri-nōid/ *n* [denov. of Gk *krinon* lily]: any of a large class (Cnoidae) of echinoderms usu. having a somewhat cup-shaped body with five or more feathery arms — *crin-oid* *adj*

crin-o-line \k'rin-ē-lē/ *n* [Fr. It *crinolina*, fr. *crino* horsehair (fr. L *crinis* hair; akin to L *crista* crest) + *lino* flax, linen, fr. L *linum*] 1: an open-weave fabric of horsehair or cotton that is usu. stiffened and used esp. for interlinings and millinery 2: a: HOOPSKIRT b: a full stiff skirt or underskirt — *crin-oline* *adj*

crin-um \k'ri-nəm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *lily*, fr. Gk *krinon*]: any of a large genus (*Crinum*) of chiefly terrestrial bulbous herbs of the amaryllis family (family Amaryllidaceae) grown for their umbels of often fragrant white red-marked flowers

cri-ol-lo \krē-ʹ(ə)-lō/ *n*, pl *-llos* [Sp] 1: a: a person of pure Spanish descent born in Spanish America b: a person born and usu. raised in a Spanish-American country 2: a domestic animal of a breed or strain developed in Latin America — *criolillo* *adj*

crip-ple \k'rip-əl/ *n* [ME *cripel*, fr OE *crypel*, akin to OE *creopan* to creep — more at CREEP] 1: a lame or partly disabled person or animal 2: something flawed or imperfect

cripple *adj* 1: being a cripple: LAME 2: worn out: INFERIOR

cripple *vi* -crippled; -cripp-ling \-(ə)-lɪŋ/ 1: to deprive of the use of a limb and esp. a leg 2: to deprive of strength, efficiency, wholeness, or capability for service *syn* see MAIM, WEAKEN — *crip-pler* \-(ə)-lər/ *n*

cri-sis \k'ri-səs/ *n*, pl *cri-ses* \k'ri-sēz/ [L, fr. Gk *krisis*, lit., decision, fr. *kreinō* to decide — more at CERTAIN] 1: a: the turning point for better or worse in an acute disease or fever b: a paroxysmal attack of pain, distress, or disordered function c: an emotionally significant event or radical change of status in a person's life 2: the decisive moment (as in a literary plot) 3: a: an unstable or crucial time or state of affairs whose outcome will make a decisive difference for better or worse b: the period of strain following the culmination of a period of business prosperity when forced liquidation occurs *syn* see JUNCTURE

crisp \k'risp/ *adj* [ME, fr OE, fr. L *crispus* akin to L *curvus* curved — more at CROWN] 1: a: CURLY WAVY also: having close stiff or wiry curls or waves b: having the surface roughened into small folds or curling wrinkles 2: a: easily crumbled: BRITTLE b: of pastry: SHORT c: being desirably firm and fresh (~ lettuce) 3: a: being sharp, clean-cut, and clear (as ~ illustration) b: noticeably neat c: SPRIGHTLY, LIVELY (~ banter between the debating opponents) d: FROSTY, SNAPPY (~ winter weather), also: FRESH INVIGORATING (~ autumn air) *syn* see FRAGILE, INCISIVE — *crisp-ly* *adv* — *crisp-ness* *n*

crisp *vi* 1: CURL, CRIMP 2: to cause to ripple: WRINKLE 3: to make or keep crisp ~ *vi* 1: CURL 2: RIPLE 3: to become crisp — *crisp-er* *n*

crisp *n* 1: something crisp or brittle 2 chiefly Brit: POTATO CHIPS

cris-pa-tion \k'ris-pā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of curling; the state of being curled 2: a slight spasmodic contraction

crisp-en \k'ris-pən/ *vi*: to make crisp (celery ~ed by refrigeration) ~ *vi*: to become crisp (a pastry shell ~ing in the oven)

crispy \k'ris-pē/ *adj* *crisp-ier*, -est: CRISP — *crisp-iness* *n*

criss-cross \k'ris-kros/ *n* [obs. *chriscross*, *criscross* (mark of a cross)] 1: a crisscross pattern: NETWORK 2: a confused state (there was a ~ of comment in the room, all of it impatient — Eric Goldman)

crisscross *vi* 1: to mark with intersecting lines 2: to pass back and forth through or over ~ *vi*: to go or pass back and forth

crisscross *adj*: marked or characterized by crisscrossing

crisscross *adv* 1: in a way to cross something else 2: AWRY

cris-ta \k'ris-tə/ *n*, pl *cris-tae* \-tē, -tə/ [NL, fr. L, *crest*]: any of the inwardly projecting folds of the inner membrane of a mitochondrion

crit *abbr* critical, criticism, criticized

crit-e-ri-on \k'ri-tir-ē-on/ also *krā-* *n*, pl *-ria* \-ē-ə/ also *-rions* [Gk *kriterion*, fr. *kreinō* to judge, decide — more at CERTAIN] 1: a characterizing mark or trait 2: a standard on which a judgment or decision may be based *syn* see STANDARD

crit-ic \k'rit-ik/ *n* [L *criticus*, fr. Gk *kritikos*, fr. *kritikos* able to discern or judge, fr. *kreinō* to judge] 1: a: one who expresses a reasoned opinion on any matter involving a judgment of its value, truth, or righteousness, an appreciation of its beauty or technique, or an interpretation b: one who engages often professionally in the analysis, evaluation, or appreciation of works of art 2: one given to harsh or capricious judgment: CARPER

critic *adj*: CRITICAL (felt that the world was looking at him with a ~ eye — Thomas Wolfe)

critic *n* [Gk *kritikē* art of the critic, fr. *leōn* of *kritikos* able to discern] 1: a: a: CRITICISM 2: a: a: CRITIQUE

crit-i-cal \k'rit-ikəl/ *adj* 1: inclined to criticize severely and unfavorably b: consisting of or involving criticism (~ writings), also: of or relating to the judgment of critics (the play was a ~ success) c: exercising or involving careful judgment or judicious evaluation d: including variant readings and scholarly emendations (a ~ edition) 2: a: of, relating to, or being a turning point or especially important juncture (~ phase) b: relating to or being a state in which or a measurement or point at which some quality, property, or phenomenon suffers a definite change (~ temperature) c: CRUCIAL, DECISIVE (~ test) d: indispensable for the weathering, solution, or overcoming of a crisis (the stockpiling of strategic and ~ materials — T. P. Naill) e: being in or approaching a state of crisis esp. through economic disorders or by virtue of a disaster (remedy a situation made ~ by the increase of the tax burden — Broadus Mitchell) 3: characterized by risk or uncertainty 4: a: of sufficient size to sustain a chain reaction — used of a mass of fissionable material b: sustaining a chain reaction — used of a nuclear reactor — *crit-i-cal-ity* \k'rit-ē-kəl-ə-tē/ *n* — *crit-i-cal-ly* \k'rit-ik(ə)-lē/ *adv* — *crit-i-cal-ness* \-kəl-nəs/ *n* *syn* 1 CRITICAL, HYPERCRITICAL, FAULTFINDING, CAPTIOUS, CARP, INQUISITIVE, CENSORIOUS, SHARP, MEANINGFUL, EXHIBITING the spirit of one who looks for and points out faults and defects *ant* uncritical

2: see ACUTE *ant* noncritical

critical angle *n* 1: the least angle of incidence at which total reflection takes place 2: the angle of attack at which the flow about an airfoil changes abruptly with corresponding abrupt changes in the lift and drag

critical point *n*: a point on the graph of a function where the derivative is zero or infinite

critical region *n*: the set of outcomes of a statistical test for which the null hypothesis is to be rejected

critical value *n*: the value of an independent variable corresponding to a critical point of a function

crit-i-cas-ter \k'rit-ik-as-tər/ *n*: an inferior or petty critic

crit-i-cism \k'rit-ik-siz-əm/ *n* 1: a: the act of criticizing usu. unfavorably b: a critical observation or remark c: CRITIQUE 2: the art of evaluating or analyzing with knowledge and propriety works of art or literature 3: the scientific investigation of literary documents (as the Bible) in regard to such matters as origin, text, composition, character, or history

crit-i-cize \k'rit-ik-siz/ *vb* -cized, -ciz-ing *vi*: to act as a critic ~ *vi* 1: to consider the merits and demerits of and judge accordingly 2: EVALUATE 3: to stress the faults of: cavil at — *crit-i-ciz-able* \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — *crit-i-cizer* *n*

syn CRITICIZE, REPREHEND, BLAME, CENSURE, REPROBATE, CONDEMN, DENOUNCE, shared meaning element: to find fault with openly

crit-i-que \k'rit-ik/ *n*, pl *-ques* \-k(ə)-lē/ [alter of *'critic*]: an act of criticizing, esp.: a critical estimate or discussion

crit-i-que *vi* -critiqued; -crit-iquing: CRITICIZE, REVIEW

crit-ter \k'rit-ər/ *n* [by alter] *di-al*: CREATURE

croak \k'rok/ *vb* [ME *croken*, of imit. origin] *vi* 1: a: to make a deep harsh sound b: to speak in a hoarse throaty voice 2: to grumble doily: COMPLAIN 3: slang: DIE ~ *vi* 1: to forebode or utter in a hoarse raucous voice 2: slang: KILL

croak *n*: a hoarse harsh cry (as of a frog) — *croaky* \k'rok-ē/ *adj*

croak-er \k'rok-ər/ *n*: an animal that croaks 2: any of various fishes (esp. family Sciaenidae) that produce croaking or grunting noises 3: one that habitually forbodes evil: GRUMBLER

ə about * kitten or further a back ä bake ü coi, cart
an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke j snag o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th thus
ü loot a foot y yet yü few yu furious zb vision

states and preserving their speech and culture 3: a person of mixed French or Spanish and Negro descent speaking a dialect of French or Spanish 4: a: the French dialect spoken by many Negroes in southern Louisiana b: HAITIAN c not cop: a language based on two or more languages that serves as the native language of its speakers

creo-sol \kre-'söl, -söl\ n [ISV *creosote* + -öl]: a colorless aromatic phenol $C_{10}H_8O_2$ obtained from guaiacum resin and the tar made from beech

creo-sote \kre-'söt\ n [G *kreosot*, fr Gk *kreas* flesh + *sötér* preserver, fr *sötér* to preserve, fr *sös* safe, fr its antiseptic properties — more at RAW THUMB] 1: a clear or yellowish oily liquid mixture of phenolic compounds obtained by the distillation of wood tar esp from beech wood 2: a brownish oily liquid consisting chiefly of aromatic hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of coal tar and used esp as a wood preservative

creosote vi -sot-ed, -sot-ing: to impregnate with creosote
creosote bush n: a resinous desert shrub (*Covillea mexicana* of the family Zygophyllaceae) found in the southwestern U.S. and Mexico

crepe or **crêpe** \kräp\ n [F *crêpe*] 1: a light crinkled fabric woven of any of various fibers 2: **CRAPE** 2 3: a small very thin pancake — **crepe** adj / **crepe-ey** or **crepy** \krä-'pē\ adj

crepe de chine \kräp-də-'shēn\ n, often cap 2d C [F *crêpe de Chine*, lit. China crepe]: a soft fine clothing crepe

crepe myrtle or **crêpe myrtle** n: **CAPE MYRTLE**
crepe paper n: paper with a crinkled or puckered texture

crepe rubber n: crude rubber in the form of nearly white to brown crinkled sheets used esp for shoe soles

crepe suzette \kräp-su-'zēt\ n, pl **crepes suzette** (kräp(s)-su-'zēt) or **crepe suzettes** \kräp-su-'zēt\ [F *crêpe Suzette*, fr *crêpe* pancake + *Suzette* Susy]: a thin folded or rolled pancake in a hot orange-butter sauce that is sprinkled with a liqueur (as cognac or curacao) and set ablaze for serving

crep-i-tant \kre-'pät-ant\ adj: having or making a crackling sound
crep-i-tate \kre-'pät-it\ vi -tät-ed, -tät-ing [L *crepitatus*, pp of *crepitare* to crackle, fr *crepitus*, pp of *crepare* to rattle, crack — more at RAVEN]: to make a crackling sound: **CRACKLE** — **crep-i-tation** \kre-'pät-tā-shən\ n

crept past of **CREEP**
crepus-cu-lar \kri-'pus-kyə-lər\ adj 1: of, relating to, or resembling twilight: DIM 2: active in the twilight (~ insects)

crepus-cule \kri-'pus-(kyū)(s)\ or **crepus-cle** \-'pus-əl\ n [L *crepusculum*, fr *creper* dusky]: TWILIGHT
cresc abbr **crecendo**

cre-scen-do \kri-'shen-(dō)\ n, pl -dos or -does 1 a: a gradual increase; esp: a gradual increase in volume of a musical passage b: the peak of a gradual increase: CLIMAX (complaints about stifling smog conditions reach a ~ — *Down Beat*) 2: a crescendo musical passage — **cre-scen-do** vi

2crescendo adv or adj: with an increase in volume — used as a direction in music

1cres-cent \kres-'nt\ n [ME *cressant*, fr MF *creissant*, fr pp of *creistre* to grow, increase, fr L *crescere*, akin to OHG *hirs* millet, L *creare* to create, Gk *koros* boy] 1 a: the moon at any stage between new moon and first quarter and between last quarter and the succeeding new moon when less than half of the illuminated hemisphere is visible b: the figure of the moon at such a stage defined by a convex and a concave edge 2: something shaped like a crescent — **cre-scen-tic** \kres-'sent-ik, -kri\ adj

2crescent adj [L *crescens*, *crescens*, pp of *crecere*]: marked by an increase

cre-sciv \kres-'iv\ adj [L *crecere* to grow]: capable of growth: INCREASING — **cre-sciv-ly** adv

cre-sol \kre-'söl, -söl\ n [ISV, irreg fr *creosote*]: any of three poisonous colorless crystalline or liquid isomeric phenols C_6H_4O

cress \kres\ n [ME *crese*, fr OE *cræse*, *cressa*, akin to OHG *kressa* cress]: any of numerous crucifers (esp genera *Rorippa*, *Arabis*, and *Barbarea*) with moderately pungent leaves used in salads and garnishes

cre-sot \kres-'ät\ n [ME, fr MF, fr OF *crasset*, fr *crasse* grease — more at GREASE]: an iron vessel or basket used for holding an illuminant (as burning oil) and mounted as a torch or suspended as a lantern

Cre-si-da \kres-'dä\ n: a Trojan woman of medieval legend who pledges herself to Troilus but while a captive of the Greeks gives herself to Diomedes

1crest \krest\ n [ME *creste*, fr MF, fr L *crusta*, akin to OE *hristan* to shake, L *curvus* curved — more at CROWN] 1 a: a showy tuft or process on the head of an animal and esp a bird — see BIRD illustration b: the plume or identifying emblem worn on a knight's helmet c (1): a heraldic representation of the crest (2): a heraldic device depicted above the escutcheon but not upon a helmet (3): COAT OF ARMS 2a 2: something suggesting a crest esp in being an upper prominence, edge, or limit as b. PEAK, esp: the top line of a mountain or hill b: the ridge or top of a wave or roof 3 a: a high point of an action or process b: CLIMAX, CULMINATION (at the ~ of his fame) — **crest-al** \krest-'äl\ adj

2crest vi 1: to furnish with a crest: CROWN 2: to reach the crest of (~ed the hill and looked about him) ~ vi: to rise to a crest (waves ~ing in the storm)

crested \kres-'təd\ adj: having a crest (a ~ bird)

crested wheatgrass n: either of two grasses (*Agropyron cristatum* or *A. desertorum*) that were introduced from Russia and are grown in the U.S. for forage and for erosion control

crest-fall-en \krest-'fāl-lən\ adj 1: having a drooping crest or hanging head 2: feeling shame or humiliation DEJECTED — **crest-fall-en-ly** adv — **crest-fall-en-ness** \-lən-nəs\ n

crest-less \krest-'ləs\ adj: lacking a crest, specif. LOWBORN

cre-syl \kres-'öl, -krä-'söl\ n [ISV *crezol* + -yl]: TOLYL
cre-syl-ic \kri-'söl-ik\ adj [ISV *crezol* + -ic]: of or relating to crezol or creosote

cre-ta-ceous \kri-'tä-shəs\ adj [L *cretaceus*, fr *creta* chalk] 1: having the characteristics of or abounding in chalk 2 cap: of, relating to, or being the last period of the Mesozoic era or the corresponding system of rocks — **cretaceous** n — **cre-ta-ceously** adv

cré-tin \kré-'tän\ n [F *crétin*, fr F dial *crétin* Christian, human being, kind of idiot found in the Alps, fr L *christianus* Christian] 1: one afflicted with cretinism; broadly: a person with marked mental deficiency — **cré-tin-ous** \-tän-'əs\ adj

cré-tin-ism \-tän-'iz-əm\ n: a usu congenital abnormal condition marked by physical stunting and mental deficiency and caused by severe thyroid deficiency

Cré-tonne \kré-'tän, kri-'\ n [F, fr *Creton*, Normandy]: a strong unglazed cotton or linen cloth used esp for curtains and upholstery

Cre-valle \kri-'val-ē\ n [by alter.]: CAVALLA 2, esp: JACK CREVALLE

Cre-vasse \kri-'vas\ n [F, fr OF *crevasse*] 1: a deep crevice or fissure (as in a glacier or the earth) 2: a breach in a levee

Cre-vise \krev-'ös\ n [ME, fr MF *crevice*, fr OF, fr *crever* to break, fr L *crepare* to crack — more at RAVEN]: a narrow opening resulting from a split or crack: FISSURE

1crew \kru\ chiefly Brit past of CROW

2crew \kru\ n [ME *crue*, lit., reinforcement, fr MF *creue* increase, fr *creistre* to grow — more at CRESCENT] 1 *archaic*: a band or force of armed men 2: a company of people temporarily associated together: ASSEMBLAGE 3 a: a group of people held together by common traits or interests (a wily politician and his ~ of henchmen) b: a company of men working on one job or under one foreman or operating a machine 4 a: the whole company belonging to a ship sometimes including the officers and master b: the persons who man an aircraft in flight c: the body of men manning a racing shell, also: ROWING — **crew-less** \-ləs\ adj — **crew-man** \-mən\ n

3crew vi: to act as a member of a crew (~ed on the winning sailboat) ~ vi: to serve as a crew member on (as a ship or aircraft)

Crew cut n: a very short haircut in which the hair resembles the bristle surface of a brush

Crew-el \kru-'əl\ n [ME *crule*]: slackly twisted worsted yarn used for embroidery

Crew-el-work \-wərk\ n: embroidery worked with crewel

1crib \krib\ n [ME, fr OE *cribb*, akin to OHG *krippa* manger, Gk *griphos* reed basket, OE *cradol* cradle] 1: a manger for feeding animals 2: an enclosure esp of framework as a: a stall for a stabled animal b: a small child's bedstead with high enclosing usu slatted sides c: any of various devices resembling a crate or framework in structure d: a building for storage: BIN 3: a small narrow room or dwelling: HUT SHACK 4: the cards discarded in cribbage for the dealer to use in scoring 5 a: a small theft b: PLAGIARISM c: a literal translation, esp. PONY 3 d: something used for cheating in an examination 8. CRÉCHE 3

2crib vb **cribbled**, **crib-bing** vi 1: CONFINE, CRAMP 2: to provide with or put into a crib, esp: to line or support with a framework of timber 3: PILFER, STEAL esp PLAGIARIZE ~ vi 1 a: STEAL, PLAGIARIZE b: to use a crib: CHEAT 2: to have the vice of crib biting — **crib-ben** n

Crib-bage \krib-'ij\ n ['crib] a card game for two players in which each player attempts to form various counting combinations of cards

crib-bing \krib-'ing\ n: material for use in a crib

crib biting n: a vice of horses in which they gnaw (as at the manger) while slobbering and salivating

crib-ri-form \krib-'ri-'fōrm\ adj [L *cribrum* sieve, akin to L *cernere* to sift — more at CERTAIN]: pierced with small holes

Crice-tid \kri-'tēt-id, -tēt-\ n [deriv. of NL *Cricetus*, genus name, of Slav origin, akin to Czech *křeček* hamster]: any of a family (Cricetidae) of small rodents including the hamsters — **cricetid** \-tēt-id\ adj

1crick \krik\ n [ME *crick*]: a painful spasmodic condition of muscles (as of the neck or back)

2crick vi 1: to cause a crick in (as the neck) 2: to turn or twist (as the head) esp into a strained position

1crick-et \krik-'ät\ n [ME *cricket*, fr MF *cricquet*, of imit origin] 1: a leaping orthopteran insect (family Gryllidae) noted for the chirping notes produced by the male by rubbing together specially modified parts of the fore wings 2: a low wooden footstool 3: a small metal toy or signaling device that makes a sharp click or snap when pressed

2cricket n [MF *cricquet* goal stake in a bowling game] 1: a game played with a ball and bat by two sides of usu 11 players each on a large field centering upon two wickets each defended by a batsman 2: fair and honorable behavior

3cricket vi: to play the game of cricket — **crick-eter** n

cri-coid \kri-'kōid\ adj [NL *cricoides*, fr Gk *krikoideēs* ring-shaped, fr *krikos* ring — more at CIRCLE]: of, relating to, or being a cartilage of the larynx with which arytenoid cartilages articulate

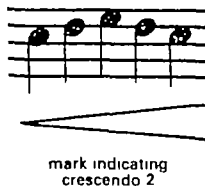
cri-er \kri-'ər\ n: one that cries a: an officer who proclaims the orders of a court b. TOWN-CRIER

Crim con abbr criminal conversation

Crime \krim\ n [ME, fr L *crimen* accusation, fault, crime] 1: an act or the commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by a public law and that makes the offender liable to punishment by that law, esp: a gross violation of law 2: a grave offense esp against morality 3: criminal activity 4: something reprehensible, foolish, or disgraceful (it's a ~ to waste good food) ~yn see OFFENSE

Crime against humanity: atrocity (as extermination or enslavement) that is directed esp against an entire population or part of a population on specious grounds and without regard to individual guilt or responsibility even on such grounds

Crime against nature: SODOMY



which Jesus was crucified 2 a: CRUCIFIXION b: an affliction that tries one's virtue, steadfastness, or patience 3: a cruciform sign made to invoke the blessing of Christ esp by touching the forehead, breast, and shoulders 4 a: a device composed of an upright bar traversed by a horizontal one, *specif*: one used as a Christian emblem b cap: the Christian religion 5: a structure (as a monument) shaped like or surmounted by a cross 6: a figure or mark formed by two intersecting lines crossing at their midpoints, *specif*: such a mark used as a signature 7: a cruciform badge, emblem, or decoration 8: the intersection of two ways or lines: CROSSING 9: ANNOYANCE, THWARTING (a ~ in love) 10 a: an act of crossing dissimilar individuals 10 b: a crossed individual or kind c: one that combines characteristics of two different types or individuals 11 a: a fraudulent or dishonest contest b: dishonest or illegal practices — used esp in the phrase on the cross 12: a movement from one part of a theater stage to another 13: a hook thrown over the opponent's lead in boxing 14 cap a: NORTHERN CROSS b: SOUTHERN CROSS 15: a security transaction in which a broker acts for both buyer and seller (as in the placing of a large lot of common stock) — called also *cross-trade*

2 *cross* *vi* 1 a: to lie or be situated across 1 b: INTERSECT 2: to make the sign of the cross upon or over 3: to cancel by marking a cross on or drawing a line through * strike out (~ names off a list) 4: to place or fold crosswise over the other (~ the arms) 5 a: (1) to run counter to: OPPOSE (2) to deny the validity of: CONTRADICT b: to confront in a troublesome manner: OBSTRUCT c: (1) to spoil completely: DISRUPT — used with *up* (his failure to appear ~ed up the whole program) (2) to turn against: BETRAY (~ed me up on the deal) 6 a: to extend across: TRAVERSE (a highway ~ing the entire state) b: REACH ATTAIN (only two ~ed the finish line) c: to go from one side of the other (~ a street) 7 a: to draw a line across b: to mark or figure with lines: STREAK 8: to cause (an animal or plant) to interbreed with one of a different kind: HYBRIDIZE 9: to meet and pass on the way (our letters must have ~ed each other) 10: to occur to (it never ~ed my mind) 11: to carry or take across something (~ed the children at the intersection) ~ *vi* 1: to move, pass, or extend across something, *specif*: to pass from one side of the theater stage to another — used with *over* 2: to lie or be athwart each other 3: to meet in passing esp from opposite directions 4: INTERBREED HYBRIDIZE — *cross-er* *n* — *cross* *swords* to come to grips

3 *cross* *adj* 1 a: lying across or athwart b: moving across (~ traffic) 2 a: running counter: OPPOSITE (~ winds) b: mutually opposed (~ purposes) 3: involving mutual interchange: RECIPROCAL 4: marked by typically transitory, bad temper: GRUMPY 5: extending over or treating several groups or classes (a sample from 25 colleges) 6: CROSSBRED HYBRID *syn* see IRASCIBLE — *cross-ly* *adv* — *cross-ness* *n*

4 *cross* *prep*: ACROSS

5 *cross* *adv*: not parallel: CRISSCROSS, CROSSWISE

6 *cross-ability* \kro-sə-bil-ə-ti/ *n*: the ability of different species or varieties to cross with each other

7 *cross-able* \kro-sə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being crossed

8 *cross action* *n*: a legal action brought by a defendant in a suit against the person who has sued him and on the same subject matter

9 *cross-bar* \kro-s, bār/ *n*: a transverse bar or stripe

10 *cross-bearing* \kro-s, bār-ər, -ber-/ *n*: CRUCIFER

11 *cross-bill* \kro-s, bil/ *n*: any of a genus (*Loxia*) of finches with strongly curved mandibles that cross each other

12 *cross-bones* \kro-s, bōnz/ *n pl*: two leg or arm bones placed or depicted crosswise — compare SKULL AND CROSSBONES

13 *cross-bow* \kro-s, bō/ *n*: a weapon for discharging quarrels and stones that consists chiefly of a short bow mounted crosswise near the end of a wooden stock

14 *cross-bowman* \kro-s, bō-mən/ *n*: one (as a soldier or a hunter) whose weapon is a crossbow

15 *cross-bred* \kro-s, bred/ *adj*: HYBRID *specif*: produced by interbreeding two pure but different breeds, strains, or varieties — *cross-bred* \kro-s, bred/ *n*

16 *cross-breed* \kro-s, bred, -bred/ *vb* -bred \kro-s, bred-/ *breeding* *vi*: HYBRIDIZE. CROSS. esp: to interbreed (two varieties or breeds) within the same species ~ *vi*: to engage in or undergo interbreeding

17 *cross-breed* \kro-s, bred/ *n*: HYBRID

18 *cross-check* \kro-s, çek/ *vi* 1: to obstruct in ice hockey or lacrosse by thrusting one's stick held in both hands across an opponent's face or body 2: to check (as data or reports) from various angles or sources to determine validity or accuracy

19 *cross-check* *n*: an act or instance of cross-checking

20 *cross-country* \kro-s, kən-tri/ *adj* 1: extending or moving across a country (as a concert tour) 2: proceeding over countryside (as across fields and through woods) and not by roads 3: of or relating to racing over the countryside instead of over a track or run (~ skiers) — *cross-country* *adv*

21 *cross-country* *n*: cross-country sports, *specif*: distance running over the countryside instead of on an oval track

22 *cross-court* \kro-s, kōrt/ *adj*: to or toward the opposite side of a court (as in tennis or basketball)

23 *cross-cultural* \kro-s, kəl-čə-rəl/ *adj*: dealing with or offering comparison between two or more different cultures or cultural areas

24 *cross-current* \kro-s, kōri-ənt, -s, kōri-ənt/ *n* 1: a current running counter to the general forward direction 2: a conflicting tendency — usu used in pl. (political ~s)

25 *crosscut* \kro-s, skət, -skot/ *vi* 1: to cut with a crosscut saw 2: to cut, go, or move across or through: INTERSECT

26 *crosscut* *adj* 1: made or used for cutting transversely (a saw

with ~ teeth) 2: cut across or transversely (a ~ incision)

27 *cross-cut* \kro-s, skət/ *n* 1: something that cuts across or through, *specif*: a mine working driven horizontally and at right angles to an adit, drift, or level 2: CROSSSECTION

28 *crosscut saw* *n*: a saw designed chiefly to cut across the grain of wood — compare RIPS AW

29 *cross* \kro-s/ *n* [f, lit, croster — more at CROSER]: the stick used in lacrosse

30 *cross-check* \kro-s, çek/ *vi*: to hit an opponent's stick in lacrosse with one's own stick in order to knock the ball loose or to prevent the opponent from picking up the ball

31 *cross-examination* \kro-s, sig-zə-m-ə-nā-shən/ *n*: the act or process of cross-examining

32 *cross-examine* \kro-s, sig-zə-m-ən/ *vi*: to examine by a series of questions designed to check or discredit the answers to previous questions — *cross-ex-am-in-er* \kro-s, sig-zə-m-ən-ər/ *n*

33 *cross-eye* \kro-s, si/ *n* 1: strabismus in which the eye turns inward toward the nose 2 *pl* \kro-s, siz/: eyes affected with cross-eye — *cross-eyed* \kro-s, sid/ *adj*

34 *cross-fertilization* \kro-s, fer-ti-lī-zā-shən/ *n*: the act or process of cross-fertilization

35 *cross-fertilize* \kro-s, fer-ti-lī-z/ *vi*: to undergo cross-fertilization

36 *cross-file* \kro-s, fi/ *vi*: to register as a candidate in the primary elections of more than one political party ~ *vi*: to register (a person) as a candidate for more than one party

37 *cross fire* *n* 1: firing (as in combat) from two or more points so that the lines of fire cross, *also*: a situation wherein the forces of opposing factions meet or cross 2: rapid or heated interchange

38 *cross-grained* \kro-s, grānd/ *adj* 1: having the grain or fibers running diagonally, transversely, or irregularly 2: difficult to deal with — *cross-grained-ness* \kro-s, grānd-nəs, -grānd(d)-nəs/ *n*

39 *cross hair* *n*: one of the fine wires or threads in the focus of the eyepiece of an optical instrument used as a reference line in the field or for marking the instrumental axis

40 *cross-hatch* \kro-s, hach/ *vi*: to mark with two series of parallel lines that intersect — *cross-hatch* *n* — *cross-hatch-ing* *n*

41 *cross-head* \kro-s, hed/ *n*: a metal block to which one end of a piston rod is secured, which slides on parallel guides, and which has a pin for attachment of the connecting rod

42 *cross-index* \kro-s, sin-, deks/ *vi* 1: to refer by means of a note at one place to matter at another place 2: to refer from (as a variant) to a main entry — *cross-index* *n*

43 *cross-ing* \kro-s, ŋ/ *n* 1: the act or action of crossing: as a: a traversing or traveling across b: an opposing, blocking, or thwarting esp in an unfair or dishonest manner 2 a: a place or structure (as on a street or over a river) where pedestrians or vehicles cross, esp: CROSSWALK b: a place where a railroad track crosses a highway or street

44 *cross-ing-over* \kro-s, ŋ-ō-vər/ *n*: an interchange of genes or segments between homologous chromosomes

45 *cross-legged* \kro-s, leg-(ə)d, -slæg-(ə)d/ *adv* or *adj* 1: with legs crossed and knees spread wide apart 2: with one leg placed over and across the other

46 *cross-let* \kro-s, let/ *n*: a small cross, esp: one used as a heraldic bearing — see CROSSILLUSTRATION

47 *cross-link* \kro-s, link/ *n*: a crosswise connecting part (as an atom or group) that connects parallel chains in a complex chemical molecule (as a polymer) — *cross-link* *vb*

48 *cross multiply* *vi*: to find the two products obtained by multiplying the numerator of each of two fractions by the denominator of the other — *cross multiplication* *n*

49 *cross-national* \kro-s, nash-nəl, -ən-/ *adj*: of or relating to two or more nations (~ survey of the aged in the United Kingdom, Denmark, and the U.S.A. — Lenore E. Bixby)

50 *cross of Lorraine* \kro-s, lō-rān, -lō-/ *n*: a cross with two crossbars having the upper one intersecting the upright above its middle and the lower one which is longer than the upper one intersecting the upright below its middle — see CROSSILLUSTRATION

51 *cross-over* \kro-s, ō-vər/ *n* 1: CROSSING 2a: 2: an instance or product of genetic crossing-over 3: interchange of the control group and the experimental group during the course of an experiment 4: one who votes in an election for a political party which is not the one he has usually voted for in past elections

52 *cross-patch* \kro-s, patch/ *n*: a cross + patch (fool) — GROLCH 2

53 *cross-piece* \kro-s, pi-s/ *n*: a horizontal member (as of a structure)

54 *cross-pollinate* \kro-s, pāl-ə-nāt/ *vi*: to subject to cross-pollination

55 *cross-pollination* \kro-s, pāl-ə-nā-shən/ *n*: the transfer of pollen from one flower to the stigma of another

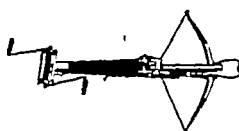
56 *cross-pollinate* \kro-s, pāl-ə-nīz/ *vi*: CROSS-POLLINATE

57 *cross product* *n*: VECTOR PRODUCT

58 *cross-purpose* \kro-s, spər-pəs/ *n*: a purpose usu unintentionally contrary to another purpose of oneself or of someone else (the two men were always working at ~s)

59 *cross-question* \kro-s, kwes-(h)-chən/ *n*: a question asked in cross-examination — *cross-question* *vi*

60 *cross-reaction* \kro-s, rē-ak-shən/ *n*: reaction of one antigen with antibodies developed against another antigen



crossbow

a about ' kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw of coin th thin th this
l loot o foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

Croat \ˈkrɒt, ˈkrɒt-əl n [NL Croatia, fr. Serbo-Croatian Hrvat] : CROATIAN

Croatian \krɒt-ˈa-shən n 1: a native or inhabitant of Croatia 2: a south Slavic language spoken by the Croatian people and distinct from Serbian chiefly in its use of the Latin alphabet — Croatian adj

crochet \krɒt-ˈʃhæ n [F, hook, crochet, fr. MF, dim of *croche* hook, of Scand origin, akin to ON *krökkr* hook — more at CROOK] : needlework consisting of the interlocking of looped stitches formed with a single thread and a hooked needle

crochet vt: to make of crochet (—ed a dolly) ~ vi: to work with crochet — crocheter \ˈʃhæ-tər n
crocid-olite \krɒt-ˈɒl-ɪt n [G *krakodilith*, fr. Gk *krakod-*, *krakod-* nap on cloth + *G-lith* -lite]: a lavender-blue or leek-green mineral of the amphibole group that occurs in silky fibers and massively — compare TIGER EYE

crook \krʊk n [ME, fr. OE *crocc* akin to MHG *krücke* crook] 1: a thick earthenware pot or jar 2 [fr. its formation on cooking pots] dial: SOOT, SMUT 3: coloring matter that rubs off from cloth or dyed leather

crook vt, dial: to soil with crook: SMUDGE ~ vi: to transfer color under rubbing (a suede that will not ~)

crook n [ME *crok*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to Norw dial *krökje* crook] 1: one that is broken down, disabled, or impaired 2: a complaining medical patient whose illness is largely imaginary or psychosomatic

crook vt: to cause to become disabled ~ vi: to break down

crook-ery \krʊk-(ə-)rē n: EARTHENWARE

crook-et \krʊk-ɪt n [ME *croket*, fr. ONF *croquet* crook, dim. of crook, of Scand origin, akin to ON *krökkr* hook]: an ornament usu. in the form of curved and bent foliage used on the edge of a gable or spire — crook-et-ed \krʊk-ɪt-əd adj

croco-dile \krʊk-(ə-)dīl n [ME & L, ME *codroille*, fr. OF, fr. ML *codroillus*, alter of L *crocodilus*, fr. Gk *krakodilos* lizard, crocodile, fr. *krakē* pebble + *drilos* worm; akin to Skt *śarkara* pebble — more at SUGAR] 1: any of several large voracious thick-skinned long-bodied aquatic reptiles (as of the genus *Crocodylus*) of tropical and subtropical waters, broadly: CROCODYLIAN b: the skin or hide of a crocodile 2 archaic: one who hypocritically affects sorrow



crocodile 1a

crocodile bird n: an African plover (*Pluvianus aegypticus*) that lights on the crocodile and eats its insect parasites

crocodile tears n pl: false or affected tears: hypocritical sorrow

croco-dilian \krʊk-(ə-)dīl-ē-shən, -dīl-yən n: any of an order (Loricata) of reptiles including the crocodiles, alligators, and related extinct forms — crocodilian adj

croco-ite \krʊk-(ə-)wīt, or croco-ite \krʊk-wa-zīt n [G *krakodil*, *krakodil*, fr. F *crocodile*, fr. Gk *krakodilos* saffron-colored, fr. *krakos*]; a mineral PbCrO₄, consisting of lead chromate

crocus \krɒk-s n, pl cro-cus-es [NL, genus name, fr. L, saffron, fr. Gk *krakos*, of Scm origin] 1 pl also cro-ci \-kē, -ki, -ā: any of a large genus (*Scrocus*) of herbs of the iris family having solitary long-tubed flowers and slender linear leaves 2 a: a dark red ferric oxide used for polishing metals b: SAFFRON 2

croft \krɒft n [ME, fr. OE, akin to OE *creopan* to creep — more at CREEP] 1 chiefly Brit: a small enclosed field usu. adjoining a house 2 chiefly Brit: a small farm worked by a tenant — crofter \krɒft-ər n

crois-sant \krɒ-ˈswā-sā n, pl crois-sants \-sā(z) [F, lit, crescent, fr. MF *croissant*]: a rich crescent-shaped roll

Croix de Guerre \krɒ-ˈjwā-d-ˈgɛ(r) n [F, lit, war cross]: a French military decoration awarded for gallant action in war

Cro-Magnon \krɒ-ˈmag-nɒn, -ˈman-yən n [Cro-Magnon, a cave near Les Eyzies, France]: a tall erect race of men known from skeletal remains found chiefly in southern France and classified as the same species (*Homo sapiens*) as recent man

crom-lech \krʊm-ˈlɛk n [W, lit, bent stone] 1: DOLMEN 2: a circle of monoliths usu. enclosing a dolmen or mound

crone \krɒn n [ME, fr. ONF *carogne*, lit, carrion, fr. (assumed) VL *caronia* — more at CARRION]: a withered old woman

Cronus \krɒ-nəs, ˈkrʌn-əs n [L, fr. Gk *Kronos*]: a Titan dethroned by his son Zeus

cro-ny \krɒ-nē n, pl cronies [perh. fr. Gk *chronios* long-lasting, fr. *chronos* time]: a close friend esp. of long standing: CHUM

cro-ny-lam \-nē-lz-əm n: partiality to cronies esp. as evidenced in the appointment of political hangers-on to office without regard to their qualifications

crook \krʊk n [ME *crok*, fr. ON *krökkr* hook, akin to OE *cradol* cradle] 1: an implement having a bent or hooked form as a: POTHOOK b (1): a shepherd's staff (2): CROSIER 2: a person given to fraudulent practices: THIEF 3: BEND, CURVE 4: a part of something that is hook-shaped, curved, or bent (the ~ of an umbrella handle)

crook vt 1: BEND (—ed my neck so I could see) 2 slang: a: CHEAT b: STEAL ~ vi: CURVE, WIND (a river ~ing through a valley)

crook-back \krʊk-ˈbak n 1 obs: a crooked back 2 obs: HUNCHBACK — crook-backed \-ˈbakt adj

crook-ed \krʊk-əd adj 1: having or marked by a crook or curve: BENT 2: deviating from rectitude (— dealings), also: DISHONEST (a ~ politician) (— profits) — crook-ed-ly adv — crook-ed-ness n

syn CROOKED DEVIOUS, OBLIQUE shared meaning element: not straight or straightforward ant straight

Crookes tube \krʊk-s tʌb n [Sir William Crookes]: a vacuum tube evacuated to a high degree for demonstrating the properties of cathode rays

crook-neck \krʊk-ˈnek n: a squash with a long recurved neck

croon \krʊn vb [ME *croynen*, fr. MD *cronen*, akin to OE *cran* crane] vi 1 chiefly Scot: a: BELLOW, BOOM b: WAIL LAMENT 2 a: to make a continued moaning sound b: to sing in a gentle murmuring manner c: to sing in half voice ~ vi: to sing in a crooning manner (— a lullaby) — croon n

croon-er \krʊ-nər n: one that croons; esp: a singer of popular songs who uses a soft-voice technique adapted to amplifying systems

crop \krɒp n [ME, *craw*, head of a plant, yield of a field, fr. OE *cropp* *craw*, head of a plant, akin to OHG *cropp* goiter, *craw*, OE *cropan* to creep — more at CREEP] 1: the stock or handle of a whip, also: a riding whip with a short straight stock and a loop 2: a pouched enlargement of the gullet of many birds that serves as a receptacle for food and for its preliminary maceration, also: an enlargement of the gullet of another animal (as an insect) 3 [crop] a: an earmark on an animal, esp: one made by a straight cut squarely removing the upper part of the ear b: a close cut of the hair 4 a: a plant or animal or plant or animal product that can be grown and harvested extensively for profit or subsistence (an apple ~) (a ~ of wool) b: the product or yield of something formed together (the ice ~) c: a batch or lot of something produced during a particular cycle (a whole new ~ of college freshmen) d: COLLECTION (a ~ of lies) 5: the total yearly production from a specified area (the county's cotton ~ had never been better)

crop vt cropped; crop-pling vi 1 a: to remove the upper or outer parts of (— a hedge) b: HARVEST (— trout) c: to cut off short: TRIM (— a photograph) 2: to cause (land) to bear a crop (planned to ~ another 40 acres); also: to grow as a crop ~ vi 1: to feed by cropping something 2: to yield or make a crop 3: to appear unexpectedly or casually (problems ~ up daily)

crop-eared \krɒp-(ə-)əd adj 1: having the ears cropped 2: having the hair cropped so that the ears are conspicuous

crop-land \-ˈlænd n: land that is suited to or used for crops

crop-per \krɒp-ər n 1: one that crops 2: one that raises crops, spec: SHARECROPPER

cropper n [prob fr. E dial *crop* neck, fr. *crop*] 1: a severe fall 2: a sudden or violent failure or collapse

crop rotation n: the practice of growing different crops in succession on the same land chiefly to preserve the productive capacity of the soil

croquet \krɒ-ˈkɛ n [F dial, hockey stick, fr. ONF, *crook* — more at CROCKET] 1: a game in which players drive wooden balls with mallets through a series of wickets set out on a lawn 2: the act of driving away an opponent's croquet ball by striking one's own ball placed against it — croquet vt

croquette \krɒ-ˈkɛt n [F, fr. *croquer* to crunch, of imit. origin]: a small cone-shaped or rounded mass consisting usu. of minced fowl, meat, or vegetable coated with egg and bread crumbs and fried in deep fat

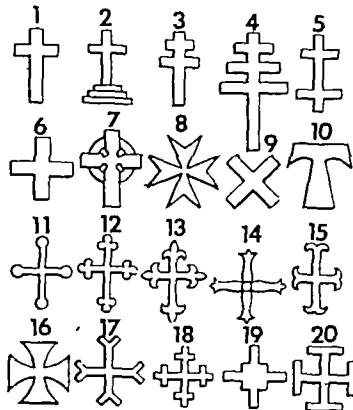
cro-qui-gnole \krɒ-ˈkɒn-(ə-)gɒl n [F, a kind of biscuit, fr. *croquer*]: a method used in waving the hair by winding it on curlers from the ends of the hair toward the scalp

cro-quis \krɒ-ˈkɛ n, pl cro-quis \-ˈkɛ(z) [F, fr. *croquer* to crunch, sketch]: a rough draft: SKETCH

crore \krɒ(r)-r, ˈkrɒ(r)-r n, pl crores also crores [Hindi *karāṣ*]: ten million, specif: a unit of value equal to ten million rupees or 100 lakhs

cro-sier \krɒ-ˈzɪər n [ME *croser* *crozier* bearer, fr. MF *crossier*, fr. *croisse* *crozier*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *cruc* *crutch* — more at CRUTCH] 1: a staff resembling a shepherd's crook carried by bishops and abbots as a symbol of office — see VESTMENT illustration 2: a plant structure with a coiled end

cross \krɒs n [ME, fr. OE, fr. ON or OIr; ON *kross*, fr. (assumed) OIr *cross*, fr. L *crux*, *crux* — more at RIDGE] 1 a: a structure consisting of an upright with a transverse beam used esp. by the ancient Romans for execution b often cap: the cross on



crosses 4a 1 Latin, 2 Calvary, 3 patriarchal, 4 papal 5 Lorraine, 6 Greek, 7 Celtic, 8 Maltese, 9 Saint Andrew's, 10 tau, 11 pomme 12 botanée, 13 fleury, 14 avellan, 15 moline, 16 formée, 17 four chée, 18 crosslet, 19 quadrate, 20 potent

crown vetch *n* • a European herb (*Coronilla varia*) that is naturalized in the eastern U.S. and has umbels of pink-and-white flowers and sharp-angled pods

crow's-foot \ˈkrɔʊz-fʊt/ *n*, *pl* **crow's-feet** \-fēt/ 1: any of the wrinkles around the outer corners of the eyes — usu. used in *pl* 2: CROWFOOT

crow's nest *n* • a partly enclosed platform high on a ship's mast (for use as a lookout, also: a similar lookout (as on a traffic-control tower))

crozier *var* of **CROSIER**

CRT *abbr* cathode-ray tube

cruc *abbr* *pl* of **CRUX**

crucial \ˈkruː-shəl/ *adj* [F, fr. L *cruc-*, *crux* cross — more at **RIDGE**]

1 *archaic*: **CRUCIFORM** 2 *a*: important or essential as resolving a crisis: **DECISIVE** *b*: marked by final determination of a doubtful issue: **TRYING** *c*: marked by or possessing importance or significance (what use we make of them will be the ~ question — Stanley Kubrick) *syn* see **ACUTE** — **crucially** \ˈkruː-sh(ə)-lē/ *adv*

crucian carp \ˈkruː-shən-ˈk/ *n* [modif. of LG *karuse*, fr. MHG *karuse*, fr. Lith *karūšis*]: a European carp (*Carassius carassius*) — called also **crucian**

cruciate \ˈkruː-shē-āt/ *adj* [NL *cruciatus*, fr. L *cruc-*, *crux* cross-shaped: **CRUCIFORM** — **cruciate-ly** *adv*]

crucible \ˈkruː-s(ə)-b(ə)l/ *n* [ME *crucibilis*, fr. ML *crucibulum*, modif. of OF *croiseus*] 1: a vessel of a very refractory material (as porcelain) used for melting and calcining a substance that requires a high degree of heat 2: *a* severe test

crucible steel *n*: hard cast steel made in pots that are lifted from the furnace before the metal is poured into molds

crucifer \ˈkruː-s(ə)-fər/ *n* [deriv. of L *cruc-*, *crux* + *-fer*] 1: one who carries a cross esp. at the head of an ecclesiastical procession 2: any of a family (Cruciferae) of plants including the cabbage and mustard — **cruciferous** \ˈkruː-s(ə)-fə-rəs/ *adj*

crucifix \ˈkruː-s(ə)-fiks/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *crucifixus* the crucified Christ, fr. *crucifigere*, pp. of *crucifigere* to crucify, fr. L *cruc-*, *crux* + *-figere* to fasten — more at **DIKE**]: a representation of Christ on the cross

crucifixion \ˈkruː-s(ə)-fiks-shən/ *n* 1 *a*: the act of crucifying *b*: cap: the crucifying of Christ 2: extreme and painful punishment, affliction, or suffering

cruciform \ˈkruː-s(ə)-fɔrm/ *adj* [L *cruc-*, *crux* + *-form*]: forming or arranged in a cross — **cruciform** *n* — **cruciformly** *adv*

crucify \ˈkruː-s(ə)-fi/ *vt* -fied, -fying [ME *crucifigere*, fr. OF *crucifier*, fr. LL *crucifigere*] 1: to put to death by nailing or binding the hands and feet to a cross 2: to destroy the power of: **MORTIFY** (~ the flesh) 3: to treat cruelly: **TORTURE** **PERSECUTE**

crud \ˈkrʌd/ *n* [ME *crud*, *cruda*] 1 *dialect*: **CRUD** 2 *a*: a deposit or incrustation of filth, grease, or refuse *b* *slang*: something disagreeable or contemptible: **RUBBISH** **CRAP** 3: a usu. ill-defined or imperfectly identified bodily disorder — **crud-ly** \ˈkrʌd-ē/ *adj*

crud *vb* **crud-ed**, **crud-ding** *di*: **CRUD**

crude \ˈkrʌd/ *adj* **cruder**; **crude-est** [ME, fr. L *crudus* raw — more at **RAW**] 1: existing in a natural state and unaltered by cooking or processing (~ rubber) 2 *archaic*: **UNRIPE** **IMMATURE** 3: marked by the primitive, gross, or elemental or by uncultivated simplicity or vulgarity 4: rough or inept in plan or execution (~ shelter) 5: lacking a covering, glossing, or concealing element — **obvious** (~ facts) 6: tabulated without being broken down into classes (~ death rate) *syn* see **RUDE** *ant* finished — **crudely** *adv* — **crudeness** *n*

crude *n*: a substance in its natural unprocessed state, esp. unrefined petroleum

crud-ly \ˈkrʌd-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being crude 2: something that is crude

crue \ˈkruː-ə/ *adj* **crue-er** or **crue-lier**; **crue-est** or **crue-liest** [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *crudelis*, irreg. fr. *crudus*] 1: disposed to inflict pain or suffering: devoid of humane feelings 2 *a*: causing or conducive to injury, grief, or pain *b*: unrelieved by leniency *syn* see **FIERCE** *ant* pitiful — **crue-ly** \ˈkruː-ē-lē/ *adv* — **crue-ness** *n*

crue-ly \ˈkruː-ē-lē/ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *cruele*, fr. OF *cruele*, fr. L *crudeliter*, *crudelitas*, fr. *crudelis*] 1: the quality or state of being cruel 2 *a*: a cruel action *b*: inhuman treatment 3: mental conduct held (as in a divorce action) to endanger life or health or to cause mental suffering or fear

crue-ly \ˈkruː-ē-lē/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, dim. of OF *crue*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *crocc* crock] 1: a vessel to hold wine or water for the Eucharist 2: a usu. glass bottle used to hold a condiment (as oil or vinegar) for use at the table

crui \ˈkruː-ə/ *vb* **crui-ed**; **crui-ing** [D *kruisen* to make a cross, *crui*, fr. MD *crucen*, fr. *cruce* cross, fr. L *cruc-*, *crux* — more at **RIDGE**] *vi* 1: to sail about touching at a series of ports 2: to be on one's way: oo (I'll ~ over to her house to see if she's home) 3: to travel for the sake of traveling 4 *a*: to go about the streets at random but on the lookout for possible developments (the cabdriver *crui*ed for an hour before being hailed) *b*: to search (as in public places) for a sexual partner 5 *a*: of an airplane: to fly at the most efficient operating speed *b*: of an automobile: to travel at a speed suitable for being maintained for a long distance ~ *vi* 1: to cruise over or about 2: to inspect (as land) with reference to possible lumber yield

crui *n*: an act or an instance of cruising, esp. a tour by ship

cruise missile *n*: a guided missile that has a terrain-seeking radar system and that flies at moderate speed and low altitude

cruiser \ˈkruː-zər/ *n* 1: a boat or vehicle that cruises, *specif*: **SQUAD CAR** 2: a large fast moderately armored and gunned warship usu. of 6000 to 15,000 tons displacement 3: a motorboat with cabin, plumbing, and other arrangements necessary for living aboard — called also **cabin cruiser** 4: a person who cruises, *specif*: one who estimates the volume and value of marketable timber on a tract of land and maps it out for logging

cruiser \ˈkruː-zər/ *n* [D *kruile*, a twisted cake, fr. *kruel* curly, fr. MD *cruf*] 1: a small sweet cake in the form of a twisted strip fried in deep fat 2 *North & Midland*: an unraised doughnut

crumb \ˈkrʌm/ *n* [ME *crumme*, fr. OE *cruma*, akin to MHG *krume* crumb] 1: a small fragment esp. of bread 2: *BT* 3: the soft part of bread 4 *slang*: a worthless person

crumb *vi* 1: to break into crumbs 2: to cover or thicken with crumbs 3: to remove crumbs from (~ a table)

crumble \ˈkrʌm-b(ə)l/ *vb* **crum-bled**, **crum-bling** \-b(ə)-lɪŋ/ [alter. of ME *kremelen*, freq. of OE *gescryman* to crumble, fr. *cruma*] *vi* 1: to break into small pieces ~ *vi*: to fall into small pieces: **DISINTEGRATE** — **crumble** *n*

crumblings \ˈkrʌm-b(ə)-lɪŋz/ *n* *pl*: crumbled particles: **CRUMBS**

crumbly \-b(ə)-lē/ *adj* **crum-bli-er**; *-est*: easily crumbled: **FRIABLE** (~ soil) — **crumbli-ness** *n*

crum-mie or **crum-my** \ˈkrʌm-ē/ *n*, *pl* **crummies** [Sc *crumb* crooked, fr. ME, fr. OE] chiefly Scot: cow, esp.: one with crumpled horns

crum-my or **crumby** \ˈkrʌm-ē/ *adj* **crum-mi-er** or **crum-bi-er**; *-est* [ME *crumme*] 1 *obs*: **CRUMBLY** 2 *a*: **MISERABLE** **FILTHY** *b*: **CHEAP** **WORTHLESS**

crump \ˈkrʌmp/ *vi* [imit.] 1: **CRUNCH** 2: to explode heavily

crump *n* 1: a crunching sound 2: **SHELL BOMB**

crump *adj* [perh. alter. of *crimp* (frable)] chiefly Scot: **BRITTLE**

crump-pot \ˈkrʌmp-pot/ *n* [perh. fr. ME *crompid* (cake) wafer, lit., curled-up cake, fr. *crumped*, pp. of *crumpen* to curl up, fr. *crump*, *crumb* crooked]: a small round cake of rich unsweetened batter cooked on a griddle and usu. split and toasted before serving

crum-ple \ˈkrʌmp-p(ə)l/ *vb* **crum-pled**, **crum-pling** \-p(ə)-lɪŋ/ [assumed] ME *crumplen*, freq. of ME *crumpen*] *vi* 1: to press, bend, or crush out of shape 2: *a*: to cause to collapse ~ *vi* 1: to become crumpled 2: **COLLAPSE**

crumple *n*: a wrinkle or crease made by crumpling

crunch \ˈkrʌnʃ/ *vb* [alter. of *craunch*] *vi* 1: to chew or press with a crushing noise 2: to make one's way with a crushing noise ~ *vi*: to chew, press, or grind with a crunching sound

crunch *n* 1: an act of crunching 2: a sound made by crunching 3: a tight or critical situation as *a*: a critical point in the buildup of pressure between opposing elements *b*: a severe economic squeeze (as on credit)

cruncher \ˈkrʌn-ʃər/ *n* 1: one that crunches 2: a finishing blow

crunchy \ˈkrʌn-ʃ(ə)-lē/ *adj* **crunch-i-er**; *-est*: **CRISP** — **crunchi-ness** *n*

crup-per \ˈkrʌp-ər, ˈkrʌp-/ *n* [ME *cruper*, fr. OF *cuipere*, fr. *croupe* hindquarters] 1: a leather loop passing under a horse's tail and buckled to the saddle 2: *CRUP* broadly: **BUTTOCKS**

crural \ˈkrʌ(r)-əl/ *adj* [L *crur-*, *crus* leg]: of or relating to the thigh or leg, *specif*: **FEMORAL**

crus \ˈkrʌs, ˈkrʌs/ *n* *pl* **crus-es** \ˈkrʌ(r)-ə/ [L *crur-*, *crus*, akin to Arm *srunk* shinbones] 1: the part of the hind limb between the femur or thigh and the tarsus or ankle: **SHANK** 2: any of various parts that resemble a leg or a pair of legs

crusade \ˈkrʌ-s(ə)-d/ *n* [blend of MF *croisade* & Sp *cruzada*, both deriv. of L *cruc-*, *crux* cross] 1 *cap*: any of the military expeditions undertaken by Christian powers in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries to win the Holy Land from the Muslims 2: a remedial enterprise undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm

crusade *vb* **crusad-ed**, **crusad-ing**: to engage in a crusade — **crusad-er** *n*

crusad-o \ˈkrʌ-s(ə)-d(ə)/ *also* **crusad-o** \-z(ə)-d(ə), -(ə)-d(ə)/ *n*, *pl* -does or -dos [Pg *cruzado*, lit., marked with a cross]: an old gold or silver coin of Portugal having a cross on the reverse

cruse \ˈkrʌz, ˈkrʌs/ *n* [ME, akin to OE *cruse* pitcher]: a small vessel (as a jar or pot) for holding a liquid (as water or oil)

crush \ˈkrʌʃ/ *vb* [ME *crushen*, fr. MF *crusier*, of Gmc origin, akin to MLG *krossen* to crush] *vi* 1 *a*: to squeeze or force by pressure so as to alter or destroy structure *b*: to squeeze together into a mass 2: **HUG**, **EMBRACE** 3: to reduce to particles by pounding or grinding 4 *a*: to suppress or overwhelm as if by pressure or weight *b*: to oppress or burden grievously *c*: to subdue completely 5: **CROWD** **PUSH** 6 *archaic*: **DRINK** ~ *vi* 1 *obs*: **CRASH** 2: to become crushed 3: to advance with or as if with crushing — **crush-able** \-ə-b(ə)l/ *adj* — **crush-er** *n*

syn **CRUSH** **QUELL** **EXTINGUISH** **SUPPRESS** **QUENCH** **QUASH** *shared meaning element*: to bring to an end by destroying or defeating

crush *n* 1: an act of crushing 2: a crowding together esp. of many people 3: an intense and usu. passing infatuation, *also* the object of infatuation *syn* see **CROWD**

crust \ˈkrʌst/ *n* [ME, fr. L *crusta*, akin to OE *hruse* earth, Gk *kryos* icy cold, *krytallos* ice, crystal] 1 *a*: the hardened exterior or surface part of bread *b*: a piece of this or of bread grown dry or hard 2: the pastry cover of a pie 3: a hard or brittle external coat or covering as *a*: a hard surface layer (as of soil or snow) *b*: the outer part of the earth composed essentially of crystalline rocks *c*: a deposit built up on the interior surface of a wine bottle during long aging *d*: an encrusting deposit of dried secretions or exudate, esp.: **SCAB** 4: **IMPUDENCE**, **NERVE** — **crust** *vb*

crustacea \ˈkrʌs-t(ə)-sh(ə)-ə/ *n* *pl* [NL, group name, fr. neut. *pl* of *crustaceus*] arthropods that are crustaceans

crustacean \ˈkrʌs-t(ə)-shən/ *n*: any of a large class (Crustacea) of mostly aquatic arthropods that have a chitinous or calcareous and chitinous exoskeleton, a pair of often much modified appendages on each segment, and two pairs of antennae and that include the lobsters, shrimps, crabs, wood lice, water fleas, and barnacles — **crustacean** *adj*

crustaceous \-sh(ə)-s/ *adj* [NL *crustaceus*, fr. L *crusta* crust, shell]: of, relating to, having, or forming a crust or shell, esp.: **CRUSTOSE**

crustal \ˈkrʌs-t(ə)l/ *adj*: relating to a crust (as of the earth)

a	about	ʰ	kitten	ər	further	ə	back	ā	bake	ā	cot, cart		
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	oi	coln	th	thin	th	this
ü	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yu	furious	zh	vision		

cross-refer \kros-'rfer/ *vi*: to refer (a reader) by a notation or direction from one place to another (as in a book, list, or catalog) ~ *vt*: to make a cross-reference

cross-reference \kros-'ref-əns(t)s, -'ref-(ə)-rən(t)s/ *n*: a notation or direction at one place (as in a book or filing system) to pertinent information at another place

cross-reference *vb*: CROSS-REFER

cross-resistance \kros-'ris-tən(t)s/ *n*: tolerance (as of an insect population) to a normally toxic substance (as an insecticide) that is acquired not as a result of direct exposure but by exposure to a related substance

cross-road \kros-'rōd, -'rōd/ *n* 1: a road that crosses a main road or runs across between main roads 2 *usu pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* a: the place of intersection of two or more roads b (1): a small community located at such a crossroads (2): a central meeting place c: a crucial point esp where a decision must be made

cross-ruff \kros-'ruf, -'rɒf/ *n*: a series of plays in a card game in which partners alternately trump different suits and lead to each other for that purpose — **CROSSRUFF** *vb*

cross section *n* 1: a cutting or piece of something cut off at right angles to an axis; also: a representation of such a cutting 2: a measure of the probability of an encounter between particles such as will result in a specified effect (as ionization or capture) 3: a composite representation typifying the constituents of a thing in their relations — **CROSS-SECTION-AL** *adj*

cross-sterile \kros-'(st)er-əl/ *adj*: mutually sterile — **CROSS-STERILITY** \kros-'(st)er-'liti-/ *n*

cross-stitch \kros-'(st)itʃ/ *n* 1: a needlework stitch that forms an X 2: work having cross-stitch — **CROSS-STITCH** *vb*

cross talk *n*: unwanted signals in a communication channel that come from another channel or in one track of a tape recording that come from another track

cross-town \kros-'staʊn/ *adj* 1: situated at opposite points of a town 2: extending or running across a town (a ~ street) (a ~ bus)

cross-trade \kros-'strād/ *n*: CROSS 15

cross-trees \kros-'(st)reɪz/ *n*: two horizontal crosspieces of timber or metal supported by trestlebeams at a masthead that spread the upper shrouds in order to support the mast

cross vault *n*: a vault formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults — called also *cross vaulting*

cross-walk \kros-'swɒk/ *n*: a specially paved or marked path for pedestrians crossing a street or road

cross-way \kros-'swā/ *n*: CROSSROAD — often used in *pl*

... \swāz/ *adv*: CROSSWISE, DIAGONALLY

crosswind \kros-'swind/ *n*: a wind blowing in a direction not "to a course (as of an airplane)

cross-wise \kros-'swiz/ *adv* 1 *archaic*: in the form of a cross 2: so as to cross something: ACROSS (logs laid ~)

Crosswise *adj*: TRANSVERSE, CROSSING

cross-word puzzle \kros-'swɔrd-/ *n*: a puzzle in which words are filled into a pattern of numbered squares in answer to correspondingly numbered clues and in such a way that the words read across and down

crotch \krɒtʃ/ *n* [prob alter of *crutch*] 1: a pole with a forked end used esp as a prop 2: an angle formed by the parting of two legs, branches, or members — **CROTCHED** \krɒtʃt/ *adj*

crotch-et \krɒtʃ-ət/ *n* [ME *crochet*, fr MF — more at CROCHET] 1 *obs* a: a small hook or hooked instrument b: BROOCH 2 a: a highly individual and usu. eccentric opinion or preference b: a peculiar trick, dodge, or device 3: QUARTER NOTE *syn* see CAPRICE

crotch-et \krɒtʃ-ət/ *adj* 1: given to crotchets: subject to whims, crankiness, or ill temper (a ~ old man) 2: full of or arising from crotchets — **CROTCH-ET-NESS** *n*

croton \krɒt-ən/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Gk *krōtōn* castor-oil plant] 1: any of a genus (*Croton*) of herbs and shrubs of the spurge family, as a: one (*C. eluteria*) of the Bahamas yielding cascarrilla bark b: an East Indian plant (*C. tiglium*) yielding a viscid acid fixed oil used as a drastic cathartic, a vesicant, or a pustulant 2: any of a genus (*Codiaetum*) of shrubs related to the crotons

Croton bug \krɒt-'n-/ *n* [*Croton* river, N.Y., used as a water supply for New York City]: GERMAN COCKROACH

crouch \kraʊtʃ/ *vb* [ME *crouchen*] *vi* 1 a: to lower the body stance esp by bending the legs (a sprinter ~ and waited for the gun) b: to lie close to the ground with the legs bent (a pair of cats, ~ing on the brink of a fight — Aldous Huxley) 2: to bend or bow severely: CRINGE ~ *vt*: to bow esp in humility or fear

— **BEND** — **CROUCH** *n*

crow \kru:/ *n* [ME *croupe*, fr OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *krōp* *krāw* — more at CROW] the rump of a quadruped

crow *n* [E dial *crow* to cry hoarsely, cough, prob of imit. origin] a: a spasmodic laryngitis esp of infants marked by episodes of difficult breathing and hoarse metallic cough — **CROUP-OS** \kru-'pɒs/ *adj* — **CROUPY** \kru-'pi/ *adj*

crow-pler \kru-'pɛr, -'pɛ-/ *n* [F, lit, rider on the croup of a horse, fr *croupe* croup]: an employee of a gambling casino who collects and pays bets and assists at the gaming tables

crowse \kru:/ *adj* [ME *chiesly* Scot; BRISK, LIVELY]

crow-ton \kru-'tɒn, -'tɒn/ *n* [F *croûton*, dim. of *croûte* crust, fr MF *croûte*]: a small cube of toasted or crisply fried bread

crow \kru:/ *n* [ME *crouwe*, fr OE *crōwe*, akin to OHG *krōwa* crow, OE *crāwan* to crouch] 1: any of various large usu. entirely glossy black oscine birds (family Corvidae and esp genus *Corvus*) 2: CROWBAR 3 *cap* a: a member of an Amerindian people of the region between the Platte and Yellowstone rivers b: the language of the Crow people 4 *cap*: CORVUS — as the crow flies: in a straight line

crow *vi* **CROWED** \krɒd/ also in sense 1 chiefly Brit **CREW** \kru:/, **CROWING** [ME *crouen*, fr OE *crāwan*] 1: to make the loud shrill sound characteristic of a cock 2: to utter a sound expressive of

pleasure 3 a: to exult gloatingly esp over the distress of another b: to brag exultantly or blantly *syn* see BOAST

crow *n* 1: the cry of the cock 2: a triumphant cry

crow-bar \kro-'bār/ *n*: an iron or steel bar that is usu. wedged shaped at the working end for use as a pry or lever

crow-ber-ry \kro-'ber-ri/ *n* 1: any of several low shrubby evergreen plants (family Empetraceae); esp: an undershrub (*Empetrum nigrum*) of arctic and alpine regions with an insipid black berry 2: the fruit of a crowberry

crowd \kraʊd/ *vb* [ME *crouden*, fr. OE *crūdan*, akin to MHG *krōten* to crowd, OE *crōd* multitude, Mlir *gruh* curds] *vi* 1 a: to press on: HURRY b: to press close 2: to collect in numbers ~ *vt* 1 a: to fill by pressing or thronging together b: to press, force, or thrust into a small space 2: PUSH, FORCE (~ed us off the sidewalk) 3 a: to urge on b: to put on (sail) in excess of the usual for greater speed 4: to put pressure on 5: THROG JOSTLE 6: to press close to

crowd *n* 1: a large number of persons esp when collected into a somewhat compact body without order: THROG 2: the great body of the people: POPULACE 3: a large number of things close together 4: a group of people having something (as a habit, interest, or occupation) in common (in with the wrong ~)

syn CROWD, THROG, CRUSH, MOB, HORDE *shared meaning element*: an assembled multitude usu. of persons

crowd \kraʊd, 'krɒd/ *n* [ME *crowde*, fr MW *crwth*] 1: an ancient Celtic stringed instrument played by plucking or with a short bow — called also *crwth* 2 *dial Eng*: FIDDLE

crowd-ed-ness \kraʊd-əd-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being crowded

crow-foot \kro-'fʊt/ *n*, *pl* **crow-feet** \-'fɛt/ 1 *pl* usu **crowfoots**: any of numerous plants having leaves with cleft lobes, esp: any of a genus (*Ranunculus*) of plants of the buttercup family that are mostly yellow-flowered herbs 2: CROWS-FOOT 1 — usu. used in *pl* 3: a number of small lines of a boat rove through a long block

crow-keep-er \kro-'kē-pər/ *n*, Brit: a person employed to scare off crows

crowne \kraʊn/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *coroune*, *crowne*, fr: OF *corone*, fr L *corona* wreath, crown, fr Gk *korōnē*, akin to Gk *korōnos* curved, L *curvus*, Mlir *crulnd* round] 1: a reward of victory or mark of honor; esp: the title representing the championship in a sport 2: a royal or imperial headdress or cap of sovereignty: DIADEM 3: the highest part as a: the topmost part of the skull or head b: the summit of a mountain c: the head of foliage of a tree or shrub d: the part of a hat or other headgear covering the crown of the head e: the part of a tooth external to the gum or an artificial substitute for this — see TOOTH illustration, 4: a wreath, band, or circular ornament for the head 5: something resembling a wreath or crown 6 often *cap* a (1): imperial or regal power: SOVEREIGNTY (2): the government under a constitutional monarchy b: MONARCH 7: something that imparts splendor, honor, or finish: CULMINATION 8 a (1): any of several old gold coins with a crown as part of the device (2): a former usu. silver British coin worth five shillings b: a size of paper usu. 15 x 20 in 9 a: KORUNA b: KRONA c: KRONE 10 a: the region of a seed plant at which stem and root merge b: the thick arching end of the shank of an anchor where the arms join it — **CROWNED** \kraʊnd/ *adj*

crowne *vi* [ME *corouen*, fr. OF *coroner*, fr L *coronare*, fr. *corona*] 1 a: to place a crown or wreath on the head, specif: to invest with regal dignity and power b: to recognize officially as (they ~ed him athlete of the year) 2: to bestow something on as a mark of honor or recompense: ADORN 3: SURMOUNT, TOP, esp: to top (a checker) with a checker to make a king 4: to bring to a successful conclusion: CLIMAX 5: to provide with something like a crown as a: to fill so that the surface forms a crown b: to put an artificial crown on (a tooth) 6: to hit on the head

crowne *n*: the cover formed by the top branches of trees in a forest

crown colony *n*, often *cap* both *Cs*: a colony of the British Commonwealth over which the Crown retains some control

crowner \kru-'nɔr, -'kru-/ *n* [ME, alter. of *coroner*] chiefly dial: CORONER

crowne-et \kraʊn-ət/ *n*, *archaic*: CORONET

crown gall *n*: a plant disease that is esp destructive to stone and pome fruits and that is caused by a bacterium (*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*) which forms tumorous enlargements just below the ground on the stem

crown glass *n* 1: a glass blown and whirled into the form of a disk with a center lump left by the worker's rod 2: alkali-lime silicate optical glass having relatively low index of refraction and low dispersion value

crown jewels *n pl*: the jewels, (as crown and scepter) belonging to a sovereign's regalia

crown land *n* 1: land belonging to the crown and yielding revenues that the reigning sovereign is entitled to 2: public land in some British dominions or colonies

crown lens *n*: the crown glass component of an achromatic lens

crown of thorns: a starfish (*Acanthaster planci*) of the Pacific region that is covered with long spines and is destructive to the coral of coral reefs

crown prince *n*: an heir apparent to a crown or throne

crown princess *n* 1: the wife of a crown prince 2: a female heir apparent or heir presumptive to a crown or throne

crown rust *n*: a leaf rust of oats and other grasses that is caused by a fungus (*Puccinia coronata*) and is characterized by rounded light-orange uredinia and burned tella

crown saw *n*: a saw having teeth at the edge of a hollow cylinder



crowd

crystal /ˈkrɪstəl/ *n* [G *kristallin*, fr. Gk *krystallos*] 1 *a*: a minute mineral form like those common in glassy volcanic rocks usu. not referable to any mineral species but marking the first step in crystallization *b*: a single grain in a medium composed of many crystals 2: MICELLE — **crystalloid** /ˈkrɪstəl-ɪd-ik/ *adj* — **crystalization** /ˈkrɪstəl-ɪz-ə-shən/ *n*: the process of crystallizing, also: a form resulting from this
crystalize also **crystallize** /ˈkrɪstəl-ɪz/ *v* [Jiz-ɪz] 1: to cause to form crystals or assume crystalline form 2: to cause to take a definite form (tried to ~ his thoughts) 3: to coat with crystals esp. of sugar (~ grapes) ~ *vi*: to become crystallized — **crystalizable** /-ɪz-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **crystalizer** *n*
crystalized *adj* 1: formed into crystals 2: coated with crystals esp. of sugar: CANDIED 3: definite in form (failure to distinguish between ~ and uncrystallized opinion — *Psychological Abstracts*)
crystallography /ˈkrɪstəl-ɒɡ-rə-fi/ *n*: the science dealing with the system of forms among crystals, their structure, and their forms of aggregation — **crystallographer** /-fər/ *n* — **crystallographic** /-ɪ-ɒ-ɡ-rə-fik/ or **crystallographical** /-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* — **crystallographically** /-ɪ-kəl-ɪ/ *adv*
crystalloid /ˈkrɪstəl-ɪd-ɪ/ *n* 1: a substance that forms a true solution and is capable of being crystallized 2: a particle of protein that has the properties of crystal and is found esp. in oily seeds — **crystalloid** *adj* — **crystalloidally** /ˈkrɪstəl-ɪd-ɪ-əl/ *adv*
crystal violet *n*: a triphenylmethane dye found in gentian violet
crystal *vi*: to enhance in value or repute by public praise: EXTOL
CS abbr 1 case, cases 2 census 3 consciousness 4 consul
CS abbr *cirostratus*
CS symbol cesium
CS abbr 1 capital stock 2 Christian Science practitioner 3 civil service 4 conditioned stimulus 5 county seat
C/S abbr cycles per second
CSA abbr Confederate States of America
CSC symbol cosecant
CSC abbr 1 Civil Service Commission 2 [L *Congregatio a Sancta Cruce*] Congregation of Holy Cross
CSF abbr cerebrospinal fluid
CSM abbr command sergeant major
CSB abbr College Scholarship Service
CSAR abbr [L *Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris*] Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer
CS abbr 1 central standard time 2 convulsive shock therapy
ct abbr 1 carat 2 cent 3 count 4 county 5 court
CT abbr 1 central time 2 certificated teacher; certified teacher 3 code telegram 4 Connecticut
CTC abbr centralized traffic control
ctenoid /ˈten-ɪd, ˈtē-nɪd/ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *ktenoidēs*, fr. *kten*, *ktein* comb — more at PECTINATE]: having the margin toothed (~ scale), also: having or consisting of ctenoid scales (~ fishes)
ctenophore /ˈtē-nə-fə-rə/ *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *kten*, *ktein* comb — more at PECTINATE]: of or relating to a ctenophore — **ctenophoran** *n*
ctenophore /ˈtē-nə-fə-rə/ *n* [der. of Gk *kten*, *ktein* + *pherein* to carry — more at BEAR]: any of a phylum (Ctenophora) of marine animals superficially resembling jellyfishes but having decided biradial symmetry and swimming by means of eight meridional bands of transverse ciliated plates — called also *comb jelly*
ctf abbr certificate
ctg or **ctge** abbr cartage
ctn abbr 1 carton 2 cotangent
cto abbr concerto
c to **c** abbr center to center
ctr abbr 1 center 2 counter
cu abbr 1 cubic 2 cumulative
CU abbr *cuprum*
CU symbol [L *cuprum*] copper
CU abbr close-up
cuadrilla /ˈkwɑː-dreɪl-ə/ *n* [Sp, dim. of *cuadra* square, fr. L *quadr*]: the team assisting the matador in the bullfight
cub /ˈkʊb/ *n* [orig. unknown] 1 *a*: a young carnivorous mammal (as a bear or lion) *b*: a young shark 2: a young person 3: APPRENTICE esp.: an inexperienced newspaper reporter
cub-age /ˈkjuː-bɪj/ *n*: cubic content, volume, or displacement
cub-an heel /ˈkjuː-bən-/ *n* [Cuba, West Indies]: a broad medium-high heel with a moderately curved back
cub-ature /ˈkjuː-bə-tʃə(r)/ *n* [ch-ə(r), (y)u(r)] *n* [cube + -ature (as in *quadrature*)] 1: determination of cubic contents 2: cubic content
cub-by /ˈkʊb-ɪ/ *n*, pl *cubbies* [obs. E *cub* pen, fr. D *kub* thatched roof, akin to OE *cofa* den — more at COVE]: a snug place: a cramped space
cub-by-hole /ˈkʊb-ɪ-həʊl/ *n* 1: CUBBY 2: PIGEONHOLE
cube /ˈkyuːb/ *n* [ME, fr. L *cubus*, fr. Gk *kubos*, *vertebra* — more at HIP] 1: the regular solid of six equal square sides — see VOLUME table 2: the product got by taking a number three times as a factor 3 *pl*: cubic inches — used of the displacement of an automobile engine
cube *vi* **cubed**, **cub-ing** 1: to raise to the third power 2: to form into a cube 3: to cut partly through (a steak) in a checkered pattern to increase tenderness by breaking the fibers — **cuber** *n*
cube *adj*: raised to the third power
cube /ˈkyuː-bɪ, ˈkyuː-ɪ/ *n* [AmerSp *cub*]: any of several tropical American plants (genus *Lonchocarpus*) furnishing rotenone
cub-beb /ˈkyuː-beb/ *n* [MF *cubee*, fr. OF, fr. ML *cubeba*, fr. Ar *kubābah*]: the dried unripe berry of a tropical shrub (*Piper cubeba*) of the pepper family that is crushed and smoked in cigarettes for catarrh
cube root *n*: a number whose cube is a given number
cube steak *n*: a thin slice of beef that has been cubed
cubic /ˈkyuː-bɪk/ *adj* 1: having the form of a cube: CUBICAL 2 *relating to the cube considered as a crystal form* *b*: ISOMETRIC *lb* 3 *a*: THREE-DIMENSIONAL *b*: being the volume of a cube whose edge is a specified unit (~ inch) 4: of third degree, order, or power (a ~ polynomial) — **cubically** *adv*

cubic *n*: a cubic curve, equation, or polynomial
cubic-al /ˈkyuː-bɪ-kəl/ *adj* 1: CUBIC esp.: shaped like a cube 2: relating to volume — **cubically** /-kəl-ɪ/ *adv*
cubic equation *n*: a polynomial equation in which the highest sum of exponents of variables in any term is three
cub-icle /ˈkyuː-bɪ-kəl/ *n* [L *cubiculum*, fr. *cubare* to lie, recline — more at HIP] 1: a sleeping compartment partitioned off from a large room 2: a small partitioned space, esp.: CARREL
cubic measure *n*: a unit (as cubic inch or cubic centimeter) for measuring volume — see METRIC SYSTEM table, WEIGHT table
cubi-form /ˈkyuː-bɪ-ɒr-m/ *adj* [L *cubus* + E -form]: having the shape of a cube
cubism /ˈkyuː-bɪz-əm/ *n*: a style of art that stresses abstract structure at the expense of other pictorial elements esp. by displaying several aspects of the same object simultaneously and by fragmenting the form of depicted objects — **cubist** /-bɪst/ *n* — **cubist** or **cubistic** /ˈkyuː-bɪst-ɪk/ *adj*
cub-bit /ˈkyuː-bɪt/ *n* [ME, fr. L *cubitus* elbow, cubit — more at HIP]: any of various ancient units of length based on the length of the forearm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger and usu. equal to about 18 inches but sometimes to 21 or more
cub-boid /ˈkyuː-bɔɪd/ *adj*: approximately cubic in shape, specif.: being the outermost of the distal row of tarsal bones of many higher vertebrates
cub-oid-al /ˈkyuː-bɔɪd-əl/ *adj* 1: somewhat cubical 2: composed of nearly cubical elements (~ epithelium)
cub scout *n*: a member of the scouting program of the Boy Scouts of America for boys of the age range 8-10
cuck-ing stool /ˈkʊk-ɪŋ-ˌstəʊl/ *n* [ME *cucking stol*, lit., defecating chair]: a chair formerly used for punishing offenders (as dishonest tradesmen) by public exposure or ducking in water
cuck-old /ˈkʊk-əld, ˈkʊk-əl/ *n* [ME *cokewold*]: a man whose wife is unfaithful
cuckold *vi*: to make a cuckold of
cuck-old-ry /-əl-dreɪ/ *n* 1: the practice of making cuckolds 2: the state of being a cuckold
cuck-oo /ˈkʊk-ʊ/ *n*, pl *cuckoos* [ME *cuccu*, of imit. origin] 1: a largely grayish brown European bird (*Cuculus canorus*) that is a parasite given to laying its eggs in the nests of other birds which hatch them and rear the offspring; broadly: any of a large family (Cuculidae of the order Cuculiformes) to which this bird belongs 2: the call of the cuckoo 3: a silly or slightly crack-brained person
cuckoo *vi*: to repeat monotonously as a cuckoo does its call
cuckoo *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling the cuckoo 2: deficient in sense or intelligence: SILLY
cuckoo clock *n*: a wall or shelf clock that announces the hours by sounds resembling a cuckoo's call
cuck-oo-flow-er /ˈkʊk-ʊ-ˌflaʊ-ə(r)/ *n*, pl *cuckoos* 1: a bitter cress (*Cardamine pratensis*) of Europe and America 2: RAGGED ROBIN 3: WOODSORREL
cuck-oo-pint /-pɪnt/ *n* [ME *cuccupintle*, fr. *cuccu* + *pintle* pintle]: a European arum (*Arum maculatum*) with erect spathe and short purple spadix
cuckoo spit *n*: a frothy secretion exuded on plants by the nymphs of spittle insects 2: SPITTLE INSECT
cu-cu-late /ˈkyuː-kʊ-lət/ *adj* [ML *cucullatus*, fr. L *cucullus* hood]: having the shape of a hood: HOODED (as ~ leaf)
cu-cum-ber /ˈkyuː-ˌkʊm-bər/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *cocombre*, fr. L *cucumer*, *cucumis*]: the fruit of a vine (*Cucumis sativus*) of the gourd family cultivated as a garden vegetable; also: this vine
cucumber mosaic *n*: a virus disease esp. of cucumbers that is transmitted by an aphid and produces mottled foliage and often pale warty fruits
cucumber tree *n*: any of several American magnolias (esp. *Magnolia acuminata*) having fruit resembling a small cucumber
cu-cur-bit /ˈkyuː-kʊr-bɪt/ *n* [ME *cucurbita*, fr. MF, fr. L *cucurbita* gourd] 1: a vessel or flask for distillation used with or forming part of an alembic — see ALEMBIC illustration 2: a plant of the gourd family
cud /ˈkʊd, ˈkʊd/ *n* [ME *cudde*, fr. OE *cwudu*, akin to OHG *kuti* glue, Skt *jatu* gum] 1: food brought up into the mouth by a ruminating animal from its first stomach to be chewed again 2: QUID
cud-bear /ˈkʊd-bə(r)/ *n* [irreg. fr. Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, 18th cent. Sc. chemist]: a reddish coloring matter from lichens
cud-dle /ˈkʊd-ɪ/ *v* **cud-dled**, **cud-dling** /ˈkʊd-ɪŋ/ *n* [orig. unknown] *vi*: to hold close for warmth or comfort or in affection ~ *vi*: to lie close or snug: NESTLE, SNUGGLE *syn* see CARESS
cuddle *n*: a close embrace
cud-dle-some /ˈkʊd-ɪ-səm/ *adj*: CUDDLY
cud-dly /ˈkʊd-ɪ-ɪ/ *adj* **cud-dlier**, **-est**: fit for or inviting cuddling
cud-dy /ˈkʊd-ɪ/ *n*, pl *cuddles* [orig. unknown] 1 *a*: a small cabin formerly under the poop deck *b*: the galley or pantry of a small ship 2: a small room or cupboard
cud-dy or **cud-dle** /ˈkʊd-ɪ, ˈkʊd-ɪ/ *n*, pl *cuddles* [perh. fr. *Cuddy*, nickname for Cuthbert] 1 *dial* Brit.: DONKEY 2 *dial* Brit.: BLOCK HEAD
cud-gel /ˈkʊd-ʒəl/ *n* [ME *kugel*, fr. OE *cycgel*, akin to MHG *kugele* ball, OE *cot* hut — more at COT]: a short heavy club
cudgel *vi* **-geled** or **-gelled**, **-gelling** or **-gelling** /-ɪŋ/ *g*: to beat with or as if with a cudgel — **cudgel one's brains**: to think hard (as for a solution to a problem)

o abnt * kitten ar farther a back i bake i cot, cart
 a out ch chap e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke h sing b flow b flow d coin th than th thus
 l loot a foot y yet yū few yu farious zh visior

crypt- or **crypto-** comb form [NL, fr Gk *kryptos*] 1: hidden: covered (*cryptogenic*) 2: unavowed (*cryptofascist*) 3: CRYPTO-
GRAPHIC (*cryptosystem*) 2: *CRYPTOSEcurity*
crypt-an-a-ly-sis \krip-tə-nal-ə-səs/ *n* [*cryptogram* + *analysis*] 1: the solving of cryptograms or cryptographic systems 2: the theory of solving cryptograms or cryptographic systems 3: the art of devising methods for this — called also *cryptanalytic* — **crypt-an-a-lyt-ic** \krip-tən-ī-tik/ *adj* **crypt-an-a-lyt-ic-al** \-ī-tik-əl/ *adj* — **crypt-an-a-lyze** (krip-tən-ī-īz) *vi*
crypt-an-a-lyst (krip-tən-ī-ist) *n*: a specialist in cryptanalysis
crypt-ic \krip-tik/ *adj* [LL *crypticus*, fr. Gk *kryptikos*, fr. *kryptos*] 1: SECRET, OCCULT 2: intended to be obscure or mysterious (a ~ policy) 3: serving to conceal (~ coloration in animals) 4: UN-RECOGNIZED 5: employing cipher or code **syn** see OBFUSCURE — **crypt-ic-al** \-tik-əl/ *adj* — **crypt-ic-al-ly** \-tik-ə-lē/ *adv*
1 **crypt-** \krip-(t)ō/ *n*, *pl* **cryptos** [*crypti*]: one who adheres or belongs secretly to a party, sect, or other group
2 **crypto** *adj*: CRYPTOGRAPHIC
crypto-to-coc-co-sis \krip-tə-(k)k-ō-səs/ *n*, *pl* -**co-ses** \-(s)ēz/: an infectious disease that is caused by a fungus (*Cryptococcus neoformans*) and is characterized by the production of nodular lesions or abscesses in the lungs, subcutaneous tissues, joints, and esp the brain and meninges
crypto-to-coc-cus \-kik-əs/ *n*, *pl* -**co-ci** \-kək-(s)ī/, -(s)ē/ [NL, genus name, fr *crypti* + *coccus*]: any of a genus (*Cryptococcus*) of budding imperfect fungi that resemble yeasts and include a number of saprophytes and a few serious pathogens — **crypto-to-coc-cal** \-kək-əl/ *adj*
crypto-to-crys-tal-line \krip-tō-kris-təl-nē/ *adj* [ISV]: having a crystalline structure so fine that no distinct particles are recognizable under the microscope
crypto-to-gam \krip-tə-'gam/ *n* [deriv of Gk *kryptos* + *-gamla* -gamyl]: a plant (as a fern, moss, alga, or fungus) reproducing by spores and not producing flowers or seed — **crypto-to-gam-ic** \krip-tə-'gam-ik/ or **crypto-to-gam-i-ous** \krip-tə-'gə-mōs/ *adj*
crypto-to-gen-ic \krip-tə-'jen-ik/ *adj*: of obscure or unknown origin (a ~ disease)
crypto-to-gram \krip-tə-'gram/ *n* [F *cryptogramme*, fr *crypti* + *-gramme* -gram] 1: a communication in cipher or code 2: a figure or representation having a hidden significance — **crypto-to-gram-mic** \krip-tə-'gram-ik/ *adj*
1 **crypt-to-graph** \krip-tə-'graf/ *n* 1: CRYPTOGRAM 2: a device for enciphering and deciphering
2 **cryptograph** *vi*: ENCRYPT
crypt-to-graph-er \-fər/ *n*: a specialist in cryptography as a: a clerk who enciphers and deciphers messages b: one who devises cryptographic methods or systems c: CRYPTANALYST
crypto-to-graph-ic \krip-tə-'graf-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or using cryptography — **crypto-to-graph-ic-al-ly** \-ik-(ə-lē) *adv*
crypt-to-graph-ic-phy \krip-tig-rə-'fē/ *n* [NL *cryptographia*, fr. *crypti* -*graphia* -graphy] 1: secret writing: cryptic symbolism 2: the enciphering and deciphering of messages in secret code 3: CRYPTANALYSIS
crypt-to-log-y \krip-təl-ə-jē/ *n*: the scientific study of cryptography and cryptanalysis — **crypto-to-log-ic** \krip-tə-'lōj-ik/ or **crypto-to-log-ic-al** \-ik-əl/ *adj* — **crypto-to-log-ist** \krip-təl-ə-jist/ *n*
crypt-to-mer-ia \krip-tə-'mir-ē-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *crypti* + Gk *meros* part]: an evergreen tree (*Cryptomeria japonica*) of the pine family that is a valuable timber tree of Japan
crypt-or-child \krip-tōr-kə'd/ *n* [NL *cryptorchid*, *cryptorchis*, fr. *crypti* + *orchid*, *orchis* testicle, fr. Gk *orchis* — more at ORCHIS]: one affected with cryptorchidism — **cryptorchid** *adj*
crypt-or-chi-dism \-tōr-'diz-əm/ *also* **crypt-or-chism** \-kiz-əm/ *n*: a condition in which one or both testes fail to descend normally
crypto-to-zo-ite \krip-tə-'zō-īt/ *n* [*crypti* + *-zoite* (as in *sporozoite*)]: a malarial parasite that develops in tissue cells and gives rise to the forms that invade blood cells
cryst *abbr* crystalline; crystallized
1 **crystal** \kris-'tāl/ *n* [ME *crystal*, fr. OF, fr. L *crystallum*, fr. Gk *kryсталλος* — more at CRUST] 1: quartz that is transparent or nearly so and that is either colorless or only slightly tinged 2: something resembling crystal in transparency and colorlessness 3: a body that is formed by the solidification of a chemical element, a compound, or a mixture and has a regularly repeating internal arrangement of its atoms and often external plane faces 4: a clear colorless glass of superior quality; *also*: objects or ware of such glass 5: the glass or transparent plastic cover over a watch or clock dial 6: a crystalline material used in electronics as a frequency-determining element or for rectification 7: powdered methamphetamine
2 **crystal** *adj* 1: consisting of or resembling crystal: CLEAR, LUCID 2: relating to or using a crystal (a ~ radio receiver)
crystal ball *n* 1: a sphere esp of quartz crystal traditionally used by fortune-tellers 2: a means or method of predicting future events
crystal detector *n*: a detector that depends for its operation on the rectifying action of the surface of contact between various crystals (as of galena) and a metallic electrode
crystal gazing *n* 1: the art or practice of concentrating on a glass or crystal globe with the aim of inducing a psychic state in which divination can be performed 2: the attempt to predict future events or make difficult judgments esp without adequate data — **crystal gazer** *n*
crystal-l- or **crystallo-** comb form [Gk *kryсталλος*]: crystal (*crystal-liferous*)
crys-tal-lif-er-ous \kris-tə-'lif-(ə-)rəs/ *adj* [ISV]: producing or bearing crystals
crys-tal-line \kris-tə-lē-nə-ə-lē-n-, -lē-n/ *adj* [ME *crystallin*, fr. MF & L. MF, fr. L *crystallinus*, fr. Gk *kryсталλινος*, fr. *kryсталλος*] 1: made of crystal: composed of crystals 2: resembling crystal as a: TRANSPARENT b: CLEAR-CUT 3: constituting or relating to a crystal — **crys-tal-lin-ity** \kris-tə-'lin-ə-tē/ *n*
crystalline lens *n*: the lens of the eye in vertebrates

1cum-ber \ˈkəm-bər\ *vi* cum-bered, cum-ber-ing \-b(ə)-rɪŋ\ [ME *cumbren*] 1 archaic: TROUBLE, HARASS 2 *a*: to hinder by being in the way (waded with heavy clothing) *b*: to clutter up (rocks ~ing the yard) *c*: to burden needlessly (the memory with trivial facts)

2cumber *n*: something that cumbers, *esp*: HINDERANCE

cum-ber-some \ˈkəm-bər-səm\ *adj* 1 *dial*: BURDENSOME, TROUBLE-SOME 2: unwieldy because of heaviness and bulk (trying to move a ~ old Victorian sideboard) 3: slow-moving: PONDEROUS *syn* see HEAVY — **cum-ber-some-ly** *adv* — **cum-ber-some-ness** *n*

cum-brous \ˈkəm-br(ə)-rəs\ *adj*: CUMBERSOME *syn* see HEAVY — **cum-brous-ly** *adv* — **cum-brous-ness** *n*

cum-in \ˈkəm-ən\ *n* [ME, fr OE *cymen*: akin to OHG *kumin* *cumin*, both fr a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr L *cuminum*, fr Gk *kyminon*, of Sem origin]. a low plant (*Cuminum cyminum*) of the carrot family long cultivated for its aromatic seeds

cum laude \ˈkum-lau-də-, -ē, -lə\ *adv* or *adj* [NL, with praise]: with distinction (graduated *cum laude*) — compare MAGNA CUM LAUDE, SUMMA CUM LAUDE

cum-mer-band \ˈkəm-ər-bənd\ *n* [Hindi *kamarband*, fr Per, fr *kamar* waist + *band* band]: a broad waistband usu worn in place of a vest with men's dress clothes and adapted in various styles of women's clothes

cumquat *var* of KUMQUAT

cum-shaw \ˈkəm-shō\ *n* [Chin (Amoy) *kam-ia* grateful thanks (a phrase used by beggars)]: PRESENT, GRATUITY

cumul- or **cumul-** or **cumulo-** *comb form* [NL, fr L *cumulus*]: cumulus and (*cumulocirrus*)

cum-ulate \ˈkyū-myə-lāt\ *vb* -lat-ed, -lat-ing [L *cumulatus*, pp of *cumulare*, fr *cumulus* mass] *vi* 1: to gather or pile in a heap 2: to combine into one 3: to build up by addition of new material ~ *vi*: to become massed — **cum-ulate** \-lə-, -lāt\ *adj* — **cum-ulation** \ˈkyū-myə-lā-shən\ *n*

cum-ulative \ˈkyū-myə-lə-tiv-, -lāt-iv\ *adj* 1 *a*: made up of accumulated parts *b*: increasing by successive additions 2 *a*: tending to prove the same point (evidence) *b*: additional rather than repeated (~ legacy) 3 *a*: taking effect upon completion of another sentence (~ sentence) *b*: increasing in severity with repetition of the offense (~ penalty) 4: to be added if not paid when due to the next or a future payment (~ dividends) 5: formed by the addition of new material of the same kind (~ book index) 6: summing or integrating overall data or values of a random variable less than or less than or equal to a specified value (~ normal distribution) (~ frequency distribution) — **cum-ulative-ly** *adv* — **cum-ulative-ness** *n*

cumulative distribution function *n*: DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

cumulative voting *n*: a system of voting for corporate directors in which each shareholder is entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of shares he holds multiplied by the number of directors to be elected and has the right to divide his votes among candidates in any way he chooses

cum-ulo-cirrus \ˈkyū-myə-lō-sir-rəs\ *n* [NL]: a small cumulus cloud at a high altitude having the white delicacy of the cirrus

cum-ulo-nim-bus \ˈkum-lō-nim-bəs\ *n* [NL]: cumulus cloud often spread out in the shape of an anvil extending to great heights — see CLOUD illustration

cum-ulo-stratus \ˈstrāt-əs, -ˈstrāt-\ *n* [NL]: a cumulus whose base extends horizontally as a stratus cloud

cum-ulo-us \ˈkyū-myə-ləs\ *adj*: resembling cumulus

cum-ulus \ˈkyū-ləs, -ˈlɪ-\ *n*, pl -di -lɪ, -jē\ [L] 1: HEAP, ACCUMULATION 2 [NL, fr L]: a massy cloud form having a flat base and rounded outlines often piled up like a mountain — see CLOUD illustration

cunc-ta-tion \ˈkʌŋ(k)-tā-shən\ *n* [L *cunctatio*, *cunctatio*, fr *cunctatus*, pp of *cunctari* to hesitate, akin to Skt *śankate* he wavers] 1: DELAY — **cunc-ta-tive** \ˈkʌŋ(k)-tāt-iv-, -tāt-\ *adj*

cune-ate \ˈkyū-nē-āt-, -ət\ *adj* [L *cuneatus*, fr *cuneus* wedge; akin to Skt *śula* spear]: narrowly triangular with the acute angle toward the base (a ~ leaf) — **cune-ate-ly** *adv*

cuneiform \ˈkyū-nē-ə-ˈfɔrm, -ˈkyū-nē-ə-ˈfɔrm\ [prob fr F *cunéiforme*, fr MF, fr L *cuneus* + MF *-forme* -form] 1: having the shape of a wedge 2: composed of or written in wedge-shaped characters (~ alphabet)

2cuneiform *n*: 1: cuneiform writing 2: a cuneiform part, *specif*: a cuneiform bone or cartilage

cun-ner \ˈkʌn-ər\ *n* [origin unknown]: either of two wrasses *a*: an English wrasse (*Crenilabrus melops*) *b*: a wrasse (*Tautoglabrus adspersus*) abundant on the New England shore

cun-ni-lin-gus \ˈkʌn-i-ˈlɪŋ-gəs\ or **cun-ni-lin-ctus** \ˈlɪŋ(k)-təs\ *n* [cunninglingus, NL, fr L, one who licks the vulva, fr *cunnius* vulva + *lingere* to lick, *cunnilinctus*, NL, fr L *cunnius* + *linctus*, act of licking, fr *linctus*, pp of *lingere* — more at LICK]: oral stimulation of the vulva or clitoris

1cun-ning \ˈkʌn-ɪŋ\ *adj* [ME, fr prp of can, *cuneiform* 1 know] 1: dexterous or crafty in the use of special resources (as skill or knowledge) or in attaining an end (a ~ plotter) 2: characterized by wiliness and trickery (~ schemes) 3: prettily appealing: CUTE *syn* 1 see CLEVER 2 see SLY and ingenuous — **cun-ning-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv* — **cun-ning-ness** *n*

2cunning *n*: 1 obs: a KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING *b*: magic art 2: dexterous skill and subtlety (as in inventing, devising, or executing) (high-nibbed vault ~ with perfect ~ framed — William Wordsworth) 3: CRAFT, SLYNESS *syn* see ART

cunt \ˈkʌnt\ *n* [ME *cunite* akin to MLG *kunt* female pudenda, MHG *kotte* prostitute]: the female pudenda, *also*: CORTIS — usu. considered obscene

1cup \ˈkʌp\ *n* [ME *cuppe*, fr OE, akin to OHG *kopf* cup, both fr a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr LL *cuppa* cup, alter of L *cupa* tub, akin to OE *hyf* hive] 1: an open bowl-shaped drinking

vessel 2 *a*: a drinking vessel and its contents *b*: the consecrated wine of the Communion 3: something that falls to one's lot 4: an ornamental cup offered as a prize (as in a championship) 5 *a*: something resembling a cup *b*: a cup-shaped plant organ *c*: an athletic supporter reinforced usu with plastic to provide extra protection to the wearer *d*: either of two parts of a brassiere that are shaped like and fit over the breasts *e*: the metal case inside a hole in golf, *also*: the hole itself *f*: a usu. iced beverage resembling punch but served from a pitcher rather than a bowl 7: a half pint; eight ounces 8: a food served in a cup-shaped usu footed vessel (fruit ~) 9: the symbol U indicating the union of two sets — **cup-like** \-lɪk\ *adj* — in one's cups: DRUNK

2cup *vi* cupped; **cupping** 1: to treat by cupping 2 *a*: to curve into the shape of a cup (*cupped* his hands around his mouth) *b*: to place in a cup

cup-bearer \ˈkʌp-bər-ər, -ber-\ *n*: one who has the duty of filling and handing around the cups in which wine is served

cup-board \ˈkʌb-ɔrd\ *n*: a closet with shelves where dishes, utensils, or food is kept, *also*: a small closet

cup-cake \ˈkʌp-kāk-\ *n*: a small cake baked in a cuplike mold

1cup-pel \ˈkyū-pel, -ˈkyu-pəl\ *n* [F *couppelle*, dim of *coupe* cup, fr LL *cupella*]: a small shallow porous cup *esp*: of bone ash used in assaying to separate precious metals from lead

2cupel *vi* -pelled or -peled; **pel-ling** or **pel-ing**: to refine by means of a cupel — **cup-eller** *n*

cup-el-la-tion \ˈkyu-pə-lā-shən, -pe-\ *n*: refinement (as of gold or silver) in a cupel by exposure to high temperature in a blast of air by which the lead, copper, tin, and other unwanted metals are oxidized and partly sink into the porous cupel

cup-ful \ˈkʌp-fʊl\ *n*, pl *cup-fuls* \-fʊlz\ *also* **cup-ful** \ˈkʌps-fʊl\ 1: as much as a cup will hold 2: *Cup*

cup fungus *n*: any of an order (Pezizales) of epigeal mostly saprophytic fungi with a fleshy or horny apothecium that is often colored and is typically shaped like a cup, saucer, or disk

Cu-pid \ˈkyū-pɪd\ *n* [L *Cupidō*] 1: the Roman god of erotic love — compare EROS 2 *not cap*: a figure that represents Cupid as a naked usu winged boy often holding a bow and arrow

cu-plid-ity \ˈkyū-pɪd-ə-ti-, -pl-tes\ *n* [ME *cupidite*, fr MF *cupidité*, fr L *cupīditas*, *cupīditas* — more at COVEIT] 1: strong desire 2: LUST 3: inordinate desire for wealth: AVARICE, GREED

Cupid's bow *n*: a bow that consists of two convex curves usu with recurved ends

cup of tea 1: something one likes or excels in (as for me, I see already that storytelling isn't my cup of tea — John Barth) 2: a thing to be reckoned with: MATTER (poltergeists are a different cup of tea — D. B. W. Lewis)

cu-po-la \ˈkyū-pə-lə-, -lə\ *n* [It, fr L *cupula*, dim of *cupa* tub] 1 *a*: a rounded vault resting on a circular or other base and forming a roof or a ceiling *b*: a small structure built on top of a roof 2: a vertical cylindrical furnace for melting iron in the foundry that has tuyeres and tapping spouts near the bottom

cup-pa \ˈkʌp-ə\ *n* [short for *cuppa tea*, pronunciation spelling of *cup of tea*] chiefly Brit: a cup of tea

cup-ping *n*: an operation of drawing blood to the surface of the body by use of a glass vessel evacuated by heat

cup-py \ˈkʌp-ē\ *adj* **cup-pier**, *est* 1: resembling a cup 2: full of small depressions (a ~ racetrack)

cupr- or **cupri-** or **cupro-** *comb form* [LL *cuprum* — more at COPPER] 1: copper (cupriteous) 2: copper and (cupronickel)

cu-dram-mo-nium *rayon* \ˈkyū-prə-mō-nē-əm-, -nyəm-\ *n*: a rayon made from cellulose dissolved in an ammoniacal copper solution

cu-pre-ous \ˈkyū-prē-əs\ *adj* [LL *cupreus*, fr *cuprum*] containing or resembling copper: COPPERY

cu-ptic \ˈkʌp-ɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing copper with a valence of two

cu-prif-er-ous \ˈkyū-prɪf-(ə)-rəs\ *adj*: containing copper

cu-prite \ˈkyū-prɪt\ *n* [G *Kuprit*, fr LL *cuprum*] a mineral Cu₂O consisting of copper oxide and constituting an ore of copper

cu-pro-nick-el \ˈkyū-prō-nɪk-əl\ *n*: an alloy of copper and nickel, *esp*: one containing about 70 percent copper and 30 percent nickel

cu-prous \ˈkyū-prəs\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or containing copper with a valence of one

cu-pu-late \ˈkyū-pyā-lāt-, -lət\ *also* **cu pu-lar** \-lər\ *adj*: shaped like, having, or bearing a cupule

cu-pule \ˈkyū-(ə)pjū-(ə)\ *n* [NL *cupula*, fr LL, dim of L *cupa* tub — more at CUP] a cup-shaped anatomical structure: *a*: an involucre characteristic of the oak in which the bracts are indurated and coherent *b*: an outer integument partially enclosing the seed of some seed ferns

1cur \ˈkʌr\ *n* [ME, short for *curdogge*, fr (assumed) ME *curren* to grow] + ME *dogge* dog; akin to OE *cran* crane] 1: a mongrel or inferior dog 2: a surly or cowardly fellow

2cur *abbr* 1 currency 2 current

cur-able \ˈkyur-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being cured — **cur-abil-ity** \ˈkyur-ə-bəl-ə-ti-\ *n* — **cur-able-ness** \ˈkyur-ə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **cur-ably** \-bəl\ *adv*

cu-ra-cao \ˈkyū-rə-sə-, -sau, k(y)ur-ə-\ *also* **cu-ra-cao** \same or k(y)ur-ə-sə-\ *n* [D *curacao*, fr *Curacao*, Netherlands Antilles]: a liqueur flavored with the dried peel of the sour orange

cu-ra-cy \ˈkyur-ə-sē\ *n*, pl -cles: the office or term of office of a curate



Cupid's bow



a	about	k	kitten	r	further	a	back	b	bake	c	cat	c	cart
s	sout	ch	chin	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	η	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	coin	th	thin	th	this
ū	foot	n	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision		

cudweed • Cumb

cud-weed \ˈkud-wēd, ˈkud-ˌ n: any of several composite plants (as of the genus *Gnaphalium*) with silky or woolly foliage

cue \kyū/ n [ME *cu*]: the letter *q*

cue n [prob fr *qu*, abbr (used as a direction in actors' copies of plays) of *L quando* when] 1 a: a signal (as a word, phrase, or bit of stage business) to a performer to begin a specific speech or action b: something serving a comparable purpose **HINT** 2: a feature indicating the nature of something perceived 3: the part one has to perform in or as if in a play 4 *archaic*: **MOOD HUMOR**

cue vt *cued, cu-ing or cue-ing* vi 1: to give a cue to: **PROMPT** 2: to insert into a continuous performance (~ in sound effects)

cue n [F *queue*, lit, tail, fr *L cauda*] 1. **QUEUE** 2 a. a leather-tipped tapering rod for striking the cue ball (as in billiards and pool) b. a long-handled instrument with a concave head for shoving disks in shuffleboard

cue vb *cued, cu-ing or cue-ing* vi 1. **QUEUE** 2: to strike with a cue ~ vi 1: **QUEUE** 2: to use a cue

cue ball n the ball a player strikes with his cue in billiards and pool

cue bid n [*cue*]: a bid in contract bridge that *cue* indicates an ace or a void in the suit bid — *cue-bid* vi

cues-ta \ˈkwe-s-tə/ n [Sp, fr *L costa* side, ~b — more at **COAST**]: a hill or ridge with a steep face on one side and a gentle slope on the other

cuff \kʌf/ n [ME] 1: something (as a part of a sleeve or glove) encircling the wrist 2: the turned-back hem of a trouser leg 3 **HANDCUFF** — *usu* used in pl 4: an inflatable band that is wrapped around an extremity to control the flow of blood through the part when recording blood pressure with a sphygmomanometer — *cuff-less* \-ləs/ *adj* — off the cuff: **SPONTANEOUS INFORMAL** — on the cuff: *on credit*

cuff vt 1: to furnish with a cuff 2. **HANDCUFF**

cuff vb [perh fr obs. E, glove, fr ME] vi: to strike esp. with or as if with the palm of the hand: **BUFFET** ~ vi: **FIGHT SCUFFLE**

cuff n a blow with the hand esp. when open: **SLAP**

cuff link n a: a small ornamental device consisting of two parts joined by a shank, chain, or bar for passing through buttonholes to fasten shirt cuffs — *usu* used in pl

cul bo-no \ˈkwē-ˈbō-(ˌ)nō/ n [L, to whose advantage?] 1. a principle that probable responsibility for an act or event lies with one having something to gain 2: usefulness or utility as a principle in estimating the value of an act or policy

cul-ras \kwi-ras, kyū-/ n [ME *curas*, fr MF *curasse*, fr LL *correa*, fem of *coreacus* leather, fr *L corium* skin, leather; at: *OE heorha* deerskin, *L cortex* bark, *Gk keleirōn* to cut — more at **SHEAR**] 1: a piece of armor covering the body from neck to waist, also: the breastplate of such a piece 2: something (as bony plates covering an animal) resembling a cuirass

ul-ras vi: to cover or armor with a cuirass

ul-ras-ier \kwi-ras-ˈi-ə(r), kyur-/ n a mounted soldier wearing a cuirass

cul-ine \kwi-ˈzēn/ n [F, lit, kitchen, fr LL *coquina* — more at **KITCHEN**]: manner of preparing food ~ style of cooking; also: the food prepared

cul-se \ˈkwis/ also **culish** \ˈkwish/ n [ME *cussels*, pl, fr MF *culs-saux*, pl of *culsel*, fr *culse* thigh, fr *L coxa* hip — more at **COXA**]: a piece of plate armor for the front of the thigh — see **ARMOR** illustration

cul-tile \ˈkʊt-ɪl/ vi *cul-tiled, cul-tiling* \ˈkʊt-ɪl-ɪŋ/ [origin unknown] *Scot*: **COAX, WHEELIE**

cule \kyūk/ n: **CUCUMBER**

cul-de-sac \kʊl-di-ˈsæk, ˈkʊl-/ n, pl *culs-de-sac* \kʊl(z)-, ˈkʊl(z)-/ also *cul-de-sac* \kʊl-di-ˈsaks, ˈkʊl-/ [F, lit, bottom of the bag] 1: a blind diverticulum or pouch 2: a street closed at one end

cul-et \ˈkyū-lət, ˈkʊl-ət/ n [F, fr dim of *cul* backside, fr *L culus*, akin to *OE hƿdan* to hide] 1: the small flat facet at the bottom of a brilliant parallel to the table — see **BRILLIANT** illustration 2: plate armor covering the buttocks

cul-ex \ˈkyū-ˈlɛks/ n [NL, genus name, fr *L gnat*, akin to *Oir cull* *gnat*]: any of a large cosmopolitan genus (*Culex*) of mosquitoes that includes the common house mosquito (*C. pipiens*) of Europe and No America — see **MOSQUITO** illustration — *cul-line* \ˈkyū-lə-sin/ *adj* or *n*

cul-lin-ary \ˈkʊl-ə-ner-ē, ˈkyū-lə-/ *adj* [L *culinarius*, fr *culina* kitchen — more at **KILN**]: of or relating to the kitchen or cookery

cull \kʊl/ vi [ME *cullen*, fr MF *cullir*, fr *L colligere* to bind together — more at **COLLECT**] 1: to select from a group ~ **CHOOSE** (~ ed the best passages from the poet's work) 2: to identify and remove the culls from — *culler* n

cull n: something rejected esp. as being inferior or worthless (how to separate good-looking peacocks from ~s — *Washington Post*)

cullen-der var of **COLANDER**

cul-let \ˈkʊl-lət/ n [perh fr F *cuillette* act of gathering, fr *L collecta*, fr fem of *collectus*, pp of *colligere*]: broken or refuse glass *usu* added to new material to facilitate melting in making glass

cullion \ˈkʊl-jən/ n [ME *collion* testicle, fr MF, fr (assumed) VL *colecōn*, *colecō*, fr *L colescō* scrotum] *archaic*: a mean on-base fellow

cull-y \ˈkʊl-ē/ n, pl *cullies* [perh alter of *cullion*]: one easily tricked or imposed on: **DUPE**

cully vt *culled, cul-lying* *archaic*: **CHEAT, DECEIVE**

culm \ˈkʊlm/ n [ME] 1: refuse coal screenings ~ **SLACK** 2: a Lower Carboniferous formation in which marine fossil-bearing beds alternate with those containing plant remains

culm n [L *culmus* stalk — more at **HAULM**]: a monocotyledonous stem

cul-mi-nant \ˈkʊl-mə-nənt/ *adj* 1: being at greatest altitude or on the meridian 2: fully developed

cul-mi-nate \ˈkʊl-mə-nət/ vb *-nated, -nat-ing* [ML *culminatus*, pp of *culminare*, fr LL, to crown, fr *L culmīn-*, *culmen* top — more at **HILL**] vi 1: of a celestial body: to reach its highest altitude, also: to be directly overhead 2 a: to rise to or form a summit b: to reach the highest or a climactic or decisive point ~ vi: to bring to a head or to the highest point

cul-mi-na-tion \ˈkʊl-mə-nā-shən/ n 1: the action of culminating 2: culminating position: **CLIMAX** *syn* see **SUMMIT**

cul-ot-te \ˈkʊ-lət, ˈkyū-, ˈkyū-lət/ n [F, breeches, fr dim of *cul* backside — more at **CULET**]: a divided skirt, also: a garment having a divided skirt — *often* used in pl

cul-pa-ble \ˈkʊl-pə-bəl/ *adj* [ME *culpable*, fr MF, fr *L culpabilis*, fr *culpare* to blame, fr *culpa* guilt] 1 *archaic*: **GUILTY, CRIMINAL** 2: meriting condemnation or blame esp. as wrong or harmful (~ negligence) *syn* see **BLAMEWORTHY** — *cul-pa-bil-i-ty* \ˈkʊl-pə-bil-ə-tē/ n — *cul-pa-ble-ness* \ˈkʊl-pə-bəl-nəs/ n — *cul-pa-bly* \-bly/ *adv*

cul-prit \ˈkʊl-prət, -prɪt/ n [AF *cul*, (abbr of *culpable* guilty) + *prest*, *prêt* ready (i.e. to prove it), fr *L praestus* — more at **PRESTO**] 1 one accused of or charged with a crime 2. one guilty of a crime or a fault

cult \kʊlt/ n [F & L, *F culte*, fr *L cultus* care, adoration, fr *cultus*, pp of *colere* to cultivate — more at **WHEEL**] 1: formal religious veneration: **WORSHIP** 2: a system of religious beliefs and ritual, also: its body of adherents 3 a religion regarded as unorthodox or spurious, also: its body of adherents 4: a system for the cure of disease based on dogma set forth by its promulgator 5 a. great devotion to a person, idea, or thing; esp.: such devotion regarded as a literary or intellectual fad b. a *usu*, small circle of persons united by devotion or allegiance to an artistic or intellectual movement or figure — *cul-tic* \ˈkʊl-tik/ *adj* — *cul-tism* \ˈkʊl-tiz-əm/ n — *cul-tist* \ˈkʊl-tɪst/ n

culch or **culch** \ˈkʊlch/ n [perh fr a F dial form of *F couche* couch] 1. material (as oyster shells) laid down on oyster grounds to furnish points of attachment for the spat 2 *chiefly* *New Eng*: **CLUTTER, TRASH**

cul-ti-gen \ˈkʊl-tə-jən/ n [*cultivated* + *-gen*] 1: a cultivated organism (as Indian corn) of a variety or species for which a wild ancestor is unknown 2: **CULTIVAR**

cul-ti-va-ble \ˈkʊl-tə-və-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being cultivated — *cul-ti-va-bil-i-ty* \ˈkʊl-tə-və-bil-ə-tē/ n

cul-ti-var \ˈkʊl-tə-vār, -və(ə)r, -və(ə)r/ n [*cultivated* + *variety*] 1: an organism of a kind originating and persistent under cultivation

cul-ti-vate \ˈkʊl-tə-vāt/ vi *-vated, -vating* [ML *cultivatus*, pp of *cultivare*, fr *cultivus* cultivable, fr *L cultus*, pp] 1: to prepare or prepare and use for the raising of crops, *specif*: to loosen or break up the soil about (growing plants) 2 a: to foster the growth of (~ vegetables) b: **CULTURE** 2a c: to improve by labor, care, or study: **REFINE** (~ the mind) 3: **FURTHER, ENCOURAGE** (~ the arts) 4: to seek the society of: make friends with — *cul-ti-vat-able* \-vāt-ə-bəl/ *adj*

cul-ti-vated *adj*: **REFINED EDUCATED** (~ speech) (~ tastes)

cul-ti-va-tion \ˈkʊl-tə-vā-shən/ n 1: the act or art of cultivating, *specif*: **TILLAGE** 2: **CULTURE, REFINEMENT** (a man of charm and ~)

cul-ti-va-tor \ˈkʊl-tə-vāt-ər/ n 1: one that cultivates, esp.: an implement to loosen the soil while crops are growing

cul-tur-al \ˈkʊlch-(ə)-rəl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to culture or culturing 2: concerned with the fostering of plant or animal growth — *cul-tur-al-ly* \-rəl-ē/ *adv*

cultural anthropology n: anthropology that deals with the study of culture and that uses the methods, concepts, and data of archaeology, ethnology, and ethnography, folklore and linguistics, and sometimes those of sociology and psychology — compare **PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY** — **cultural anthropologist** n

culture \ˈkʊl-cher/ n [ME, fr MF, fr *L cultura*, fr *cultus*, pp] 1: **CULTIVATION, TILLAGE** 2: the act of developing the intellectual and moral faculties esp. by education 3: expert care and training (beauty ~) 4 a: enlightenment and excellence of taste acquired by intellectual and aesthetic training b: acquaintance with and taste in fine arts, humanities, and broad aspects of science as distinguished from vocational and technical skills 5 a: the integrated pattern of human behavior that includes thought, speech, action, and artifacts and depends upon man's capacity for learning and transmitting knowledge to succeeding generations b: the customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group 6: cultivation of living material in prepared nutrient media, also: a product of such cultivation

culture vt *cultured, culturing* \ˈkʊlch-(ə)-ɪŋ/ 1: **CULTIVATE** 2 a: to grow in a prepared medium b: to start a culture from

cultured \ˈkʊl-cherd/ *adj* 1. **CULTIVATED** 2: produced under artificial conditions (~ viruses) (~ pearls)

cul-tus \ˈkʊl-tʊs/ n [L, adoration]: **CULT**

cul-ver \ˈkʊl-vər, ˈkʊl-/ n [ME, fr OE *culfer*, fr (assumed) VL *columbra*, fr *L columbula*, dim of *L columba* dove — more at **COLUMBINE**] **PIGEON**

cul-ver-in \ˈkʊl-və-rɪn/ n [ME, fr MF *couleuvrine*, fr *couleuvre* snake, fr *L colubra*]: an early firearm a: a rude musket b: a long cannon (as an 18-pounder) of the 16th and 17th centuries

cul-vert \ˈkʊl-vɜrt/ n [origin unknown] 1: a transverse drain 2: a conduit for a culvert 3: a bridge over a culvert

cum \kʊm, (kʊm) prep [L, akin to *L com-* — more at **CO-**] 1: **WITH** ~ combined with: along with (served as an office-cum-den)

cum *abbr* cumulative

Cu-ma-na-go-to \ˈkʊ-mə-nə-ˈɡō-tō/ n, pl *Cumanagoto* or *Cumanagotos* [Sp, of *Amérindian* origin] 1: a member of a Cariban people of Venezuela 2. the language of the Cumanagoto people

Cumb *abbr* Cumberland



culotte

NING, FLOWING **b** (1): presently elapsing (2): occurring in or belonging to the present time (3): most recent (~ issue) **2**: used as a medium of exchange **3**: generally accepted, used, practiced, or prevalent at the moment **syn** see PREVAILING — **currently adv** — **current-ness n**

2 **current n** **1**: the part of a fluid moving continuously in a certain direction **b**: the swiftest part of a stream **c**: a tidal or nontidal movement of lake or ocean water **d**: flow marked by force or strength **2**: a tendency or course of events that is usu. the resultant of an interplay of forces (~ of public opinion that alter with the economic situation) (an increasing ~ of radicalism) **3**: a flow of electric charge, also: the rate of such flow **syn** see TENDENCY

current assets n pl: assets of a short-term nature
cur-ric-le \k'or-i-kol, 'kə-n-ə\ **n** [L *curriculum* running, chariot]: a 2-wheeled chaise usu. drawn by two horses
cur-ric-u-lar \kə-'rik-yə-lər\ **adj**: of or relating to a curriculum
cur-ric-u-lum \lām-, pl -lə -lə\ **n** [L *currere*, fr. *currere*]: the courses offered by an educational institution or one of its branches **2**: a set of courses constituting an area of specialization

cur-ric-u-lum vlt-ae \kə-'rik-yə-ləm-'wē-tī-, -yā-ləm-'vīt-ē\ **n**, **pl** **cur-ric-u-lā vltāe** \lā-, pl -lā\ (L, course of (one's) life): a short account of one's career and qualifications prepared typically by an applicant for a position

cur-ri-er-y \k'ar-ē-ə-rē, 'kə-rē-\ **n**, **pl** **-er-ies** **1**: the trade of a carrier of leather **2**: a place where currying is done
cur-rish \k'or-ish\ **adj** **1**: resembling a cur: MONGREL **2**: IGNORABLE — **cur-rishly adv**

1 **curry** \k'or-ē, 'kə-rē\ **vi** **curried**; **cur-ry-ing** [ME *currayen*, fr. OF *correir* to prepare, curry, fr. (assumed) VL *conferre*, fr. L *com-* + a base of Gmc origin, akin to Goth *garaihs* arrayed — more at READY] **1**: to dress the coat of (as a horse) with a currycomb **2**: to treat (tanned leather) esp. by incorporating oil or grease **3**: BEAT, THRASH — **cur-ri-er** **n** — **curry-favor** \fā-vər\ [ME *currayen* thrive to curry a chestnut horse]: to seek to gain favor by flattery or attention

2 **curry** **also** **cur-rie** \k'or-ē, 'kə-rē\ **n**, **pl** **curries** [Tamil-Malayalam *karī*]: **1**: CURRY POWDER **2**: a food or dish seasoned with curry powder (shrimp ~)

3 **curry** **vi** **curried**; **cur-ry-ing**: to flavor or cook with curry powder

cur-ry-comb \k'ōm-\ **n**: a comb made of rows of metallic teeth or serrated ridges and used esp. to curry horses — **currycomb v**
curry powder n: a condiment consisting of several pungent ground spices (as cayenne pepper, fenugreek, and turmeric)

1 **curse** \k'ors-\ **n** [ME *curse*, fr. OE] **1**: a prayer or invocation for harm or injury to come upon one: IMPRECATION **2**: something that is cursed or accursed **3**: evil or misfortune that comes as if in response to imprecation or as retribution **4**: a cause of great harm or misfortune: TORMENT **5**: MENSTRUATION — used with *the*

2 **curse** **vb** **curse**d, **cur-sing** **vi** **1**: to call upon divine or supernatural power to send injury upon **b**: to excrete in fervent and often profane terms **2**: to use profanely insolent language against: BLASPHEMY **3**: to bring great evil upon: AFFLICT ~ **vi**: to utter imprecations: SWEAR **syn** see EXECRATE **ant** bless
cursed \k'or-səd, 'kors-\ **adj** **also** **curat** \k'ors-\ **adj**: being under or deserving a curse — **curse-dly adv** — **curse-d-ness n**

1 **cur-sive** \k'or-siv\ **adj** [F or ML *F cursif*, fr. ML *cursivus*, lit., running, fr. L *cursus*, pp. of *currere* to run]: RUNNING, COURSING as *a* of writing: flowing often with the strokes of successive characters joined and the angles rounded **b**: having a flowing, easy, impromptu character — **cur-sive-ly adv** — **cur-sive-ness n**

2 **cur-sive n** **1**: a manuscript written in cursive writing **2**: a style of printed letter resembling handwriting

cur-so-r-al \k'or-sō-ē-əl, -sōr-\ **adj**: adapted to running
cur-so-ry \k'ors-(ə)-rē\ **adj** [LL *cursorius* of running, fr. L *cursus* running, fr. *cursus*, pp]: rapidly and often superficially performed: HASTY (a ~ glance) **syn** see SUPERFICIAL **ant** painstaking — **cur-so-ri-ly** \-rē-lē\ **adv** — **cur-so-ri-ness** \-rē-nēs-\ **n**

1 **curt** \k'ort\ **adj** [L *curtus* shortened — more at SHEAR] **1**: a: a spanning of words: TERSE **b**: marked by rude or peremptory shortness: BRUSQUE **2**: shortened in linear dimension **syn** see BLUFF **ant** voluble — **curt-ly adv** — **curt-ness n**

cur-tail \k'or-tā-\ **vi** [alter of *curial* to make a curial of, fr. *curial*, *n*]: to make less by or as if by cutting off or away some part (~ the power of the executive branch) (~ inflation) **syn** see SHORTEN **ant** prolong, enlarge — **cur-tail-er** \-tā-lər\ **n**
cur-tail-ment \-tā(ə)-mənt\ **n**: the act of curtailing ~ the state of being curtailed

1 **cur-tain** \k'ort-n\ **n** [ME *curtine*, fr. OF, fr. LL *cortina*, fr. L *cohors*, cohort enclosure, court — more at COURT] **1**: a hanging screen usu. capable of being drawn back or up, esp.: window drape **2**: a device or agency that conceals or acts as a barrier — compare IRON CURTAIN **3**: a: the part of a bastioned front that connects two neighboring bastions **b** (1): a similar stretch of plain wall (2): a nonbearing exterior wall **4**: a: the movable screen separating the stage from the auditorium of a theater **b**: the ascent or opening (as at the beginning of a play) of a stage curtain, also: its descent or closing (as at the end of an act) **c**: the final situation, line, or scene of an act or play **d**: the time at which a theatrical performance begins **e** **pl**: END; esp.: DEATH (it was ~ for him when his treason was discovered)

2 **curtain** **vi** **cur-tained**; **cur-tain-ing** \k'ort-nī-, -n-m\ **1**: to furnish with or as if with curtains **2**: to veil or shut off with or as if with a curtain

curtain call n: an appearance by a performer (as after the final curtain of a play) in response to the applause of the audience
curtain lecture n [fr. its orig. being given behind the curtains of a bed]: a private lecture by a wife to her husband
curtain raiser n **1**: a short play usu. of one scene that is presented before the main full-length drama **2**: a usu. short preliminary to a main event

1 **cur-tal** \k'ort-ṭ-\ **n**, **obs**: an animal with a docked tail
2 **cur-tal** **adj** [MF *courtault*, fr. *court* short, fr. L *curtus*] **1** **obs**: having a docked tail **2** **obs**: BRIEF, CURTAILED **3** *archaic*: wearing a short frock

cur-tal ax or **cur-tile ax** \k'ort-ṭ-ə-\ **n** [modif. of MF *couteas*]: CUT-LASS

cur-te-sy \k'ort-sē-\ **n**, **pl** **-sies** [ME *cortaise* courtesy]: the future potential interest that a husband has in the real property of his wife arising upon the birth to them of a child alive and capable for at least an instant of inheriting from her — compare DOWER

cur-ti-lage \k'ort-ṭ-i-j-\ **n** [ME, fr. OF *cortillage*, fr. *cortil* courtyard, fr. *cort* court]: a piece of ground (as a yard or courtyard) within the fence surrounding a house

1 **cur-tay** or **cur-tsey** \k'ort-sē-\ **n**, **pl** **curtsies** or **curtsays** [alter. of *courtesy*]: an act of civility, respect, or reverence made mainly by women and consisting of a slight lowering of the body with bending of the knees

2 **curtay** or **curtsey** **vi** **cur-tied** or **cur-tayed**, **cur-tay-ing** or **cur-tsey-ing**: to make a curtsy

cur-rule \k'yū(ə)r-, -lū-\ **adj** [L *curulis* alter. of *curulis* of a chariot, fr. *curus* chariot, fr. *currere* to run] **1**: of or relating to a seat reserved in ancient Rome for the use of the highest dignitaries and usu. made like a campstool with curved legs **2**: privileged to sit in a curule chair

cur-va-ceous **also** **cur-va-cious** \k'or-vā-shəs-\ **adj**: having a well-proportioned feminine figure, marked by pronounced curves

cur-va-ture \k'or-vā-čhu(ə)r-, -čhōr-, -(t)yū(ə)r-\ **n** **1**: the act of curving: the state of being curved **2**: a measure or amount of curving; *specif*: the rate of change of the angle through which the tangent to a curve turns in moving along the curve and which for a circle is equal to the reciprocal of the radius **3**: an abnormal curving (as of the spine) **b**: a curved surface of an organ

1 **curve** \k'orv\ **adj** [L *curvus* curved] *archaic*: bent or formed into a curve

2 **curve** **vb** **curved**; **cur-ving** [L *curvare*, fr. *curvus*] **vi**: to have or take a turn, change, or deviation from a straight line without sharp breaks or angularity ~ **vt** **1**: to cause to curve **2**: to throw a curveball to (a batter) **3**: to grade (as an examination) on a curve **syn** CURVE, BEND, TURN **twist** shared meaning element: to swerve or cause to swerve from a straight line or course

3 **curve** **n** **1**: a curving line or surface: BEND **2**: something curved: *as*: a curving line of the human body **b** **pl**: PARENTHESIS **3**: CURVEBALL **b**: TRICK, DECEPTION **4**: a graphical representation of a variable (as one measuring development of progress) affected by conditions **5**: a line that may be precisely defined by an equation in such a way that the coordinates of its points are functions of a single independent variable or parameter **b** (1): the intersection of two geometrical surfaces (2): the path of a moving point **6**: a distribution indicating the relative performance of individuals measured against each other that is used esp. in assigning good, medium, or poor grades to usu. predetermined proportions of students rather than in assigning grades based on predetermined standards of achievement — **curvy** \k'orv-\ **adj**

cur-ve-ball \k'orv-bōl\ **n**: a baseball pitch thrown so that it swerves from a normal or expected course, esp.: one that curves to the left when thrown from the right hand or to the right when thrown from the left hand — **curveball vb**

1 **cur-vet** \k'or-vet-\ **n** [It *corvetta*, fr. MF *courbette*, fr. *courber* to curve, fr. L *curvare*]: a prancing leap of a horse in which first the forelegs and then the hind are raised so that for an instant all the legs are in the air

2 **curvet** **vi** **-vet-ted** or **-vet-ed**; **-vet-ting** or **-vet-ing**: to make a curvet, also: PRANCE, CAPER

cur-vil-in-eal \k'or-vā-'līn-ē-əl\ **adj**: CURVILINEAR

cur-vil-in-e-ar \k'or-vā-'līn-ē-ər-\ **adj** [L *curvus* + *linea* line] **1**: consisting of or bounded by curved lines: represented by a curved line **2**: marked by flowing tracery (~ Gothic) — **cur-vil-in-e-ar-ity** \-līn-ē-ər-at-ē-\ **n** — **cur-vil-in-e-ar-ly** \-līn-ē-ər-lē-\ **adv** — **cur-vil-in-e-ar** \-līn-ē-ər-\ **n** [curb foot per second]: a volumetric unit of flow equal to a cubic foot per second

1 **cur-shat** \k'ash-ət-\ **n** [ME *cowshote*, fr. OE *cūscote*] chiefly Scot: RINGDOVE

1 **cur-shaw** \k'ū-šo-, 'kū-\ **n** [perh. of Algonquian origin, akin to *escushaw* it is green (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)]: WINTER CROCKNECK

Cushing's disease \k'ush-īng-\ **n** [Harvey Cushing]: a disease characterized by obesity and muscular weakness associated with adrenal or pituitary dysfunction — called also *Cushing's syndrome*

1 **cush-ion** \k'ush-ən-\ **n** [ME *cushion*, fr. MF *coissin*, fr. (assumed) VL *coxinus*, fr. L *coxa* hip — more at COXA] **1**: a soft pillow or pad usu. used for sitting, reclining, or kneeling **2**: a bodily part resembling a pad **3**: something resembling a cushion as: a: PILLOW **3** **b**: RATT **3** **c**: a pad of springy rubber along the inside of the rim of a billiard table **d**: the head of a drill brace **e**: a padded insert in a shoe **f**: a strip of soft resilient rubber between the breaker and carcass of a pneumatic tire **g**: an artificial pool provided to absorb the kinetic energy of falling water and so prevent erosion **h**: an elastic body for reducing shock **i**: a mat laid under a large rug to ease the effects of disturbances or disorders as: a: a factor that lessens adverse developments in the economy **b**: a medical procedure or drug that eases a patient's discomfort — **cush-ion-less** \-ləs\ **adj** — **cush-ion-ly** \-ə-nē-\ **adj**

2 **cush-ion** **vi** **cush-ioned**, **cush-ion-ing** \-(ə)-nīŋ\ **1**: to seat or place on a cushion **2**: to suppress by ignoring **3**: to furnish

a about	o kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
ā out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ōi coin	th thin
ū loot	ū foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

curare • current

cu-ra-re or **cu-ra-ri** \k(yu)-rā-ē-ē/ *n* [Pg & Sp *curare*, fr. *Canb kurari*] a dried aqueous extract of a vine (as *Strychnos toxifera* of the family Loganiaceae or *Chondrodendron tomentosum* of the family Menispermaceae) used in arrow poisons by So American Indians and in medicine to produce muscular relaxation

cu-ra-rine \ˈrā-rən-, -ēn/ *n*: any of several alkaloids from *curare*

cu-ra-rize \ˈrā-rī-zē/, -īz-ē/ *v*: to treat with *curare* — **cu-ra-riza-tion** \ˈrā-rī-zā-shən/ *n*

cu-raa-sow \k(yu)-rā-sō/ *n* [alter of *Curacao*]: any of several large arboreal game birds (esp. genus *Crax*) of So and Central America related to the domestic fowls

cu-rate \ˈkyu-rət/ also \ˈkyu(r)-rət/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *curatus*, fr. *cura* cure of souls, fr. L *cure*]: 1 a clergyman in charge of a parish 2 a clergyman serving as assistant (as to a rector) in a parish

cu-ra-tive \ˈkyu-rət-iv/ *adj*: relating to or used in the cure of diseases — **curative** *n* — **cu-ra-tively** *adv*

cu-ra-tor \ˈkyu-rāt-ər/, -rāt-ər/ *n* [L, fr. *curatus*, pp of *curare* to care, fr. *cura* care]: one that has the care and superintendence of something; esp.: one in charge of a museum, zoo, or other place of exhibit — **cu-ra-to-ri-al** \ˈkyu-rə-tō-ri-əl/, -tō-ri-əl/ *adj* — **cu-ra-to-ship** \ˈkyu-rāt-ər-ship/, -rāt-ər-ship/ *n*

curb \ˈkərb/ *n* [MF *courbe* curve, curved piece of wood or iron, fr. *courbe* curved, fr. L *curvus*]: 1 a chain or strap on the upper part of the branches of a bit used to restrain a horse — see **BIT** illustration 2 an enclosing frame, border, or edging 3 CHECK RESTRAINT (a price) 4 a raised edge or margin to strengthen or confine 5 an edging (as of concrete) built along a street to form part of a gutter 6 [fr. the fact that it orig. transacted its business on the street]: a market for trading in securities not listed on a stock exchange

curb *vi*: 1 to furnish with a curb 2 to check or control with or as if with a curb (trying to ~ her curiosity) 3 to lead (a dog) to a suitable place (as a gutter) for defecation *syn* see RESTRAIN *ant* spur

curb-ing \ˈkərb-ɪŋ/ *n*: 1 the material for a curb 2 CURB

curb roof *n*: a roof with a ridge at the center and a double slope on each of its two sides

curb service *n*: service extended (as by a restaurant) to persons sitting in parked automobiles

curb-stone \ˈkərb-stōn/ *n*: a stone or edging of concrete forming a curb

curbstone *adj*: 1: operating on the street without maintaining an office (as ~ broker) 2: not having the benefit of training or experience (as ~ critic)

curch \ˈkɔrch/ *n* [ME *Scot*: KERCHIEF]

cur-cul-lo \ˈkɔrk-lyl-lō/ *n*, pl. *-li-ōs* [L, grain weevil]: any of various weevils; esp.: one that injures fruit

cur-cu-ma \ˈkɔrk-kyu-mə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Ar *kurkum safiron*]: any of a genus (*Curcuma*) of Old World tropical herbs (as the turmeric) of the ginger family with tuberous roots

curd \ˈkɔrd/ *n* [ME]: 1 the thick casein-rich part of coagulated milk 2 something suggesting the curd of milk — **curdy** \ˈkɔrdi/ *adj*

curd *vb*: COAGULATE CURDLE

cur-dle \ˈkɔrd-lē/ *vb* **cur-dled**, **cur-dling** \ˈkɔrd-lɪŋ/, -lɪŋ/ [freq of *curd*] *vi*: 1 to cause curds to form in 2 SPOIL SPOUR ~ *vi*: 1 to form curds: COAGULATE 2 to go bad or wrong: SPOIL

cure \ˈkyu(r)-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML & L, ML *cura*, cure of souls, fr. L *cure*]: 1 a spiritual charge 2 CARE *b*: pastoral charge of a parish 3 a: recovery or relief from a disease *b*: something (as a drug or treatment) that cures a disease *c*: a course or period of treatment (take the ~ for alcoholism) *d*: SPA 3 something that corrects, heals, or permanently alleviates a harmful or troublesome situation (more money is not a certain ~ for the problem) 4 a process or method of curing — **cur-less** \ˈkɔr-ləs/ *adj*

cure *vb* **cured**; **cur-ing** *vi*: 1 a: to restore to health, soundness, or normality *b*: to bring about recovery from 2 a: to deal with in a way that eliminates or rectifies (nothing would ~ the unpleasant odor) *b*: to free from something objectionable or harmful 3 to prepare by chemical or physical processing for keeping or use ~ *vi*: 1 to undergo a curing process 2 to effect a cure — **cur-er** *n*

syn CURE, HEAL, REMEDY *shared meaning element*: to rectify an unhealthy or undesirable condition

cu-ré \ˈkyu-rā/, -rā/ *n* [OF, fr. ML *curatus* — more at *CURATE*]: a parish priest

cure-all \ˈkyu(r)-əl/ *n*: a remedy for all ills: PANACEA

cu-ret-tage \ˈkyu-rət-āʒ/ *n*: a surgical scraping or cleaning by means of a curette

cu-rette or **cu-ret** \ˈkyu(r)-ret/ *n* [F *curette*, fr. *curer* to cure, fr. L *curare*, fr. *cura*]: a scoop, loop, or ring used in performing curettage

curette or **curet** *vb* **cu-rett-ed**, **cu-rett-ing**: to perform curettage on — **cu-rett-ment** \ˈkyu-rət-mənt/ *n*

cur-few \ˈkɔr-(f)ju/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *cofrefeu*, signal given to bank the hearth fire, *curfew*, fr. *cur* to cover + *few* fire, fr. L *focus* hearth] 1 a regulation enjoining the withdrawal of usu. specified persons (as juveniles or military personnel) from the streets or the closing of business establishments or places of assembly at a stated hour 2 a: the sounding of a bell or other signal to announce the beginning of a time of curfew *b*: the signal used 3 a the hour at which a curfew becomes effective *b*: the period during which a curfew is in effect

cu-rile \ˈkyu(r)-lē/ *n*, pl. *cu-ril-ōs* \ˈkyu(r)-ē-, -ē/ [L, fr. *co-* + *vir* man — more at *VRILE*] 1 a: a division of the ancient Roman people comprising several gentes of a tribe *b*: the place of assembly of one of these divisions 2 a: the court of a medieval king *b*: a court of justice 3 *often cap*: the body of congregations, tribunals, and offices through which the pope governs the Roman Catholic Church — **cu-ril-ol** \ˈkyu(r)-əl/ *adj*

cu-ri-le \ˈkyu(r)-lē/, -lē/ *n* [Mme Marie Curie] 1 a unit quantity of any radioactive nuclide in which 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations occur per second 2 a unit of radioactivity equal to 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second

Curie point *n* [Pierre Curie] 1: the temperature at which there is a transition between the ferromagnetic and paramagnetic phases 2 a temperature at which the anomalies that characterize a ferroelectric substance disappear — called also *Curie temperature*

cu-ri-o \ˈkyu(r)-ō/, -ō/ *n*, pl. *cu-ri-ōs* [short for *curiosity*]: something considered novel, rare, or bizarre: CURIOSITY

cu-ri-o-sa \ˈkyu(r)-ō-sə-, -ō-zə/ *n* pl. *cu-ri-ō-sa* [NL, fr. L, neut. pl of *curiosus*] CURIOSITIES, RARITIES; esp.: strange or unusual books

cu-ri-o-si-ty \ˈkyu(r)-ō-si-tē/, -sē/ *n*, pl. *-ties* 1: desire to know 2: inquisitive interest in others' concerns: NOSINESS *b*: interest leading to inquiry (intellectual ~) 2 *archaic*: undue nicety or fastidiousness 3 a: one that arouses interest esp. for uncommon or exotic characteristics *b*: an unusual knickknack: CURIOS *c*: a curious trait or aspect

cu-ri-ous \ˈkyu(r)-ō-s/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *curios*, fr. L *curiosus* careful, inquisitive, fr. *cura* cure] 1 *archaic*: made carefully *b* obs: ABSTRUSE *c* *archaic*: precisely accurate 2 a: marked by desire to investigate and learn *b*: marked by inquisitive interest in others' concerns: NOSY 3: exciting attention as strange or novel: ODD — **cu-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **cu-ri-ous-ness** *n*

syn CURIOS, INQUISITIVE, PRYING *shared meaning element*: interested in what is not one's personal or proper concern CURIOS, the most general and the only neutral one of these words, basically implies a lively desire to learn or to know (children are curious about everything) (curious onlookers got in the way of the firemen) INQUISITIVE applies to impertinent and habitual curiosity and usually suggests quizzing and peering after information (inquisitive old women watching from behind drawn curtains) PRYING adds to inquisitive the implication of busy meddling and officiousness (I will not bare my soul to their shallow prying eyes — Oscar Wilde), *ant* incunous, uninterested

cu-rite \ˈkyu(r)-it/ *n* [F, fr. Pierre Curie]: a radioactive mineral $2\text{PbO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ found in orange actinolite crystals

cu-ri-um \ˈkyu(r)-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. Marie & Pierre Curie]: a metallic radioactive trivalent element artificially produced — see **ELEMENT** table

curl \ˈkɔrl/ *vb* [ME *curlen*, fr. *curl* curly, prob. fr. MD, akin to OHG *krol* curly, OE *cradol* cradle] *vt*: 1 to form into coils or ringlets (~ one's hair) 2 to form into a curved shape: TWIST (~ed his lip in a sneer) 3 to furnish with curls ~ *vi* 1 a: to grow in coils or spirals *b* to form ripples or crinkles (scales ~ing in a pan) 2 to move or progress in curves or spirals: WIND (the path ~ed along the mountainside) 3: TWIST, CONTORT 4 to play the game of curling

curl *n*: 1 a lock of hair that coils: RINGLET 2 something having a spiral or winding form: COIL 3 the action of curling: the state of being curled 4 an abnormal rolling or curling of leaves 5 a curved or spiral marking in the grain of wood 6 TENDRIL 7 a hollow arch of water formed when the crest of a breaking wave spills forward

curl-er \ˈkɔrl-ər/ *n*: 1 one that curls, esp. a device on which hair is wound for curling 2 a player of curling

cur-lew \ˈkɔrl-(l)ju/ *n*, pl. *cur-lews* or *cur-lews* [ME, fr. MF *corlieu*, of imit origin]: any of various largely brownish chiefly migratory birds (esp. genus *Numenius*) related to the woodcocks but distinguished by long legs and a long slender down-curved bill

cur-li-cue also **curly-cue** \ˈkɔr-li-kyu/ *n* [*curly* + *cue* (a braid of hair)]: a fancifully curved or spiral figure (as a flourish in handwriting)

curlicue *vb* **-cued**, **-cuing** *vi*: to form curlicues ~ *vt*: to decorate with curlicues

curl-ing \ˈkɔrl-ɪŋ/ *n*: a game in which two teams of four men each slide curling stones over a stretch of ice toward a target circle

curling iron *n*: a rod-shaped usu. metal instrument which is heated and around which a lock of hair to be curled or waved is wound

curling stone *n*: an ellipsoid stone or occas. piece of iron with a gooseneck handle used in the game of curling

curl-pa-per \ˈkɔrl-pā-pər/ *n*: a strip or piece of paper around which a lock of hair is wound for curling

curly \ˈkɔrl-ē/ *adj* **cur-li-er**; **-eat** 1: tending to curl, also: having curls 2: having the grain composed of fibers that undulate without crossing and that often form alternating light and dark lines (~ maple) — **cur-li-ness** *n*

curly-coated retriever \ˈkɔr-lē-kōt-əd-/ *n*: any of a breed of sporting dogs with a short curly coat

curly top *n*: a destructive virus disease esp. of beets that kills young plants and causes curling and puckering of the leaves in older plants

cur-mud-geon \ˈkɔr-məʒ-ən/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *archaic*: MISER 2 a crusty, ill-tempered, and usu. old man — **cur-mud-geon-ly** *adj*

curr \ˈkɔrn/ or **curr-an** \ˈkɔr-ən/ *n* [ME *curr*, akin to ME *corn*] 1 *Scot*: GRAIN 2 *Scot*: a small number: FEW

curr \ˈkɔr/ *vi* [limit]: to make a murmuring sound (as of doves)

cur-rach or **curr-rach** \ˈkɔr-ə-ʃ/ *n* [ScGael *curach* & IrGael *currach*, akin to ML *curach* coracle] 1 Irish: marshy wasteland 2 Irish & Scot: CORACLE

curr-ant \ˈkɔr-ənt/, -kɔr-ənt/ *n* [ME *raison* of *Coraunte*, lit. *raison* of *Connith*] 1 a small seedless raisin grown chiefly in the Levant 2 the acid edible fruit of several shrubs (genus *Ribes*) of the saxifrage family, also a plant bearing currants

cur-ren-cy \ˈkɔr-ən-sē/, -kɔr-ən-/ *n*, pl. *-cies* 1 a: circulation as a medium of exchange *b*: general use, acceptance, or prevalence 2 a: something (as coins, government notes, and bank notes) that is in circulation as a medium of exchange *b*: paper money in circulation *c*: a common article for bartering

cur-rent \ˈkɔr-ənt/, -kɔr-ənt/ *adj* [ME *curraunt*, fr. OF *currant*, pp of *courre* to run, fr. L *currere* — more at *CAR*] 1 *archaic*: RUN-



curlew

usu. by epidermal cells **b**: the outermost layer of animal integument (as in man) when composed of epidermis **c**: a thin continuous fatty film on the external surface of many higher plants **2**: dead or horny epidermis — **cu-tic-u-lar** \k'yt-ik-yə-lər/ **adj**
cuttle or **cutley** \k'yt-ē/ **n**, **pl** **cutties** or **cutleys** [cut + -ie]: an attractive person, esp: a pretty girl
cut-tin \k'yt-n/ **n** [ISV, fr. L *cutis*]: an insoluble mixture containing waxes, fatty acids, soaps, and resinous material that forms a continuous layer on the outer epidermal wall of a plant
cut-in \k'ot-in/ **n**: something cut in — **cut-in** **adj**
cut in \k'ot-in/ **vi** **1**: to thrust oneself into a position between others or belonging to another **2**: to join in something suddenly (**cut in** on the conversation) **3**: to interrupt a dancing couple and take one as one's partner **4**: to become automatically connected or started in operation ~ **vi** **1**: to mix with cutting motions (after sifting the flour into a mixing bowl, **cut** the lard in) **2**: to introduce into a number, group, or sequence **3**: to connect into an electrical circuit to a mechanical apparatus so as to permit operation **4**: to include esp among those benefiting or favored (**cut them in** on the profits)
cut-in-lized \k'yt-n-,līz-/ **adj**: infiltrated with cutin (~ epidermal cells)

cut-tis \k'yt-ts/ **n**, **pl** **cut-ties** \k'yt-tēz/ or **cut-tis-es** [L]: **DERMIS**
cut-tis-es also **cut-tis** \k'ot-ts/ **n** [MF *couleas*, aug. of *coule* knife, fr. L *cutellus*, dim of *culter* knife, plowshare] **1**: a short curving sword formerly used by sailors on warships **2**: **MACHETE**

cut-ler \k'ot-lər/ **n** [ME, fr. MF *cutellier*, fr. LL *cutellarius*, fr. L *cutellus*]: one who makes, deals in, or repairs cutlery

cut-tery \k'ot-lər/ **n** **1**: edged or cutting tools, *specif*: implements for cutting and eating food **2**: the business of a cutter
cut-let \k'ot-lət/ **n** [F *côtelette*, fr. OF *costelette*, dim of *coste* rib, side, fr. L *costa* — more at **COAST**] **1**: a small slice of meat for broiling or frying (a *veal* ~) **2**: a flat croquette of chopped meat or fish

cut-line \k'ot-līn/ **n**: **CAPTION**, **LEGEND**
cut-off \k'ot-ɔf/ **n** **1**: the act or action of cutting off **2** **a**: the new and relatively short channel formed when a stream cuts through the neck of an oxbow **b**: **SHORTCUT** **1** **c**: a channel made to straighten a stream **3**: a device for cutting off **4**: something cut off **5**: the point, date, or period for a cutoff — **cutoff** **adj**

cut off \k'ot-ɔf/ **vi** **1**: to strike off: **SEVER** **2**: to bring to an untimely end **3**: to stop the passage of **4**: to shut off: **BAR** **5**: to break off: **TERMINATE** **6**: **SEPARATE**, **ISOLATE** **7**: **DISINHERIT** **8** **a**: to stop the operation of: turn off **b**: to stop or interrupt while in communication (the operator **cut me off**) ~ **vi**: to cease operating

cut-out \k'ot-əut/ **n** **1**: something cut out or off from something else **2**: one that cuts out — **cutout** **adj**

cut out \k'ot-əut/ **vi** **1**: to form by erosion **2**: to form or shape by cutting **3**: to determine or assign through necessity (his work is **cut out** for him) **4**: to take the place of: **SUPPLANT** **5**: to put an end to: desert from (wasteful expenditures that must be **cut out**) **6**: **DEPRIVE**, **DEFRAUD** **7** **a**: to remove from a series or circuit: **DISCONNECT** **b**: to make inoperative ~ **vi** **1**: to depart in haste **2**: to cease operating **3**: to swerve out of a traffic line

cut out **adj**: naturally fitted or suited (not **cut out** to be a lawyer)
cut-over \k'ot-ə-vər/ **adj**: having most of the salable timber cut (~ land)

cut-purse \k'ot-pərs/ **n**: **PICKPOCKET**

cut-rate \k'ot-rāt/ **adj** **1**: marked by, offering, or making use of a reduced rate or price (~ stores) **2**: **SECOND-RATE**, **CHEAP**

cut-ta-ble \k'ot-tə-bəl/ **adj**: capable of being cut: ready for cutting

cut-ter \k'ot-ər/ **n** **1**: one that cuts **a**: one whose work is cutting or involves cutting **b** (1): an instrument, machine, machine part, or tool that cuts (2): a device for vibrating a cutting stylus in disc recording (3): the cutting stylus or its point **2** **a**: a ship's boat for carrying stores or passengers **b**: a fore-and-aft rigged sailing boat with a jib, forestaysail, mainsail, and single mast **c**: a small armed boat in government service **3**: a light aircraft

cut-throat \k'ot-thrɔt/ **n** **1**: one likely to cut throats **2**: a cruel unprincipled person

cutthroat **adj** **1**: **MURDEROUS**, **CRUEL** **2**: marked by unprincipled practices: **RUTHLESS** (~ competition) **3**: characterized by each player playing for himself rather than having a permanent partner — used esp. of partnership games adapted for three players (~ bridge)

cutthroat contract **n**: contract bridge in which partnerships are determined by the bidding

cutthroat trout **n**: a large trout (*Salmo clarki*) native to cold lakes and rivers from northern California to southern Alaska — called also **cutthroat**

cut time **n**: duple or quadruple time with the beat represented by a half note

cutting **n** **1**: something cut or cut off, out, or over: as **a**: a plant section originating from stem, leaf, or root and capable of developing into a new plant **b**: **HARVEST** **2**: something made by cutting, esp: **RECORDING**

cutting **adj** **1**: given to or designed for cutting: esp: **SHARP**, **EDGED** **2**: marked by sharp piercing cold **3**: inclined or likely to wound the feelings of others esp. because of a ruthlessly invasive quality (a ~ remark) **4**: **INTENSE**, **PIERCING** (a ~ pain) **syn** see **INCISIVE** — **cutting-ly** \-lī-lē/ **adv**

cutting board **n**: a board on which something (as food or cloth) is placed for cutting

cutting horse **n**: a quick light saddle horse trained for use in separating cattle from a herd

cut-tle-bone \k'ot-ṭl-,bōn/ **n** [ME *cutel* cuttlefish (fr OE *cudele*) + *E bone*]: the shell of cuttlefishes used for polishing powder or for supplying cage birds with lime and salts

cut-tle-fish \-fīsh/ **n** [ME *cutel* + *E fish*]: a 10-armed marine cephalopod mollusk (family Sepiidae) differing from the related squid in having a calcified internal shell

cut-t-y sark \k'ot-ē-,särk/ **n** [E dial *cutty* (short) + *sark*] **1** chiefly Scot: a short garment; esp: a woman's short undergarment **2** chiefly Scot: **WOMAN**, **HUSSY**

cutty stool **n** **1** chiefly Scot: a low stool **2**: a seat in a Scottish church where offenders formerly sat for public rebuke

cut-up \k'ot-əp/ **n**: one that clowns or acts boisterously

cut up \k'ot-əp/ **vi** **1** **a**: to cut into parts or pieces **b**: to injure or damage by or as if by cutting: **GASH**, **SLASH** **2**: to subject to hostile criticism: **CENSURE** ~ **vi** **1**: to undergo being cut up **2**: to behave in a comic, boisterous, or unruly manner: **CLOWN**

cut-wa-ter \-wät-,wät-ər-,wät-/ **n**: the forepart of a ship's stem cut-work \-wɔrk/ **n**: embroidery usu on linen in which a design is outlined in buttonhole stitch and the intervening material then cut away

cut-worm \-wɔrm/ **n**: any of various smooth-bodied chiefly nocturnal caterpillars (family Noctuidae) many of which feed on plant stems near ground level

cu-vette \k'yu-vet/ **n** [F, dim of *cuve* tub, fr. L *cupa* — more at **HIVE**]: a small often transparent laboratory vessel (as a tube)

CV or **CVT** **abbr** convertible

CVA **abbr** cardiovascular **2** chief value

CWA **abbr** Columbia Valley Authority

CW **abbr** clockwise

CW **abbr** 1 chemical warfare **2** chief warrant officer **3** continuous waves

cwm \k'üm/ **n** [W, valley]: **CIRQUE** **3**

CWO **abbr** 1 cash with order **2** chief warrant officer

CWS **abbr** Chemical Warfare Service

cwt **abbr** hundredweight

CY **abbr** calendar year

-cy (sē) **n** **suffix** [ME *-cie*, fr. OF, fr. L *-tia*, partly fr. *-t* (final stem consonant) + *-ia* -y, partly fr. Gk *-tia*, *-teia*, fr. *-ti* (final stem consonant) + *-ia*, *-y*] **1**: action: practice (medicancy): rank: office (baronetcy) (chaplaincy): body: class (magistracy): state: quality (accuracy) (bankruptcy) (normalcy) — often replacing a final *-t* or *-te* of the base word

cy-an \sī-,ən-,ən/ **n** [Gk *kyanos*]: a greenish blue color — used in photography of one of the primary colors

cy-an or **cyano-comb form** [G, fr. Gk *kyan-*, *kyano-*, fr. *kyanos* dark blue enamel] **1**: dark blue: blue (cyanotype) **2**: cyanogen (cyanide) **3**: cyanide (cyanogenetic)

cy-an-a-mide \sī-,ən-ə-mīd/ **n** [ISV] **1**: a caustic acidic compound CH₃N₂ **2**: **CALCIUM** **CYANAMIDE**

cy-a-nate \sī-,ə-nāt-,nāt/ **n** [ISV] **1**: a salt (as ammonium cyanate) or ester of cyanic acid

cy-an-ic \sī-,ən-ik/ **adj** [ISV] **1**: relating to or containing cyanogen **2**: of a blue or bluish color

cyanic acid **n**: a strong acid HOCN used to prepare cyanates

cy-a-nide \sī-,ə-nīd-,nād/ **n** [ISV] **1**: a compound (as potassium cyanide) of cyanogen usu with a more electropositive element or radical

cy-a-nide \-nīd/ **vi** **-nīd-ed**; **-nīd-īng**: to treat with a cyanide, *specif*: to treat (iron or steel) with molten cyanide to produce a hard surface

cyanide process **n**: a method of extracting gold and silver from ores by treatment with a sodium cyanide or calcium cyanide solution

cy-a-nine \sī-,ə-nēn-,nēn/ **n** [ISV]: any of various dyes that sensitize photographic film to light from the green, yellow, red, and infrared regions of the spectrum

cy-a-nite \sī-,ə-nīt/ **var** of **CYANITE**

cy-a-no \sī-,ə-nō-,nō/ **adj** [cyan-]: relating to or containing the cyanogen group

cy-a-no-ac-ry-late \sī-,ə-nō-'ak-rī-,lāt-,sī-,ən-ō-/ **n**: any of several liquid acrylate monomers that readily polymerize anionically and are used as adhesives in industry and on living tissue in medicine to close wounds as an adjunct to surgery

cy-a-no-co-bal-a-min \-kō-'bal-ə-mīn/ also **cy-a-no-co-bal-a-mīne** \-mēn/ **n** [cyan- + cobalt + vitamin]: **VITAMIN** B₁₂

cy-a-no-eth-yl-ate \-ēth-ə-'lāt/ **vi**: to introduce a cyano-ethyl group CNC₂H₅ into (a compound) usu. by means of acrylonitrile (~ cotton) — **cy-a-no-eth-yl-ate** \-ēth-ə-'lā-shən/ **n**

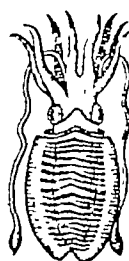
cy-a-no-gen \sī-,ən-ə-jən/ **n** [F *cyanogène*, fr. *cyano-* + *gène* -gen] **1**: a univalent radical CN present in simple and complex cyanides **2**: a colorless flammable poisonous gas (CN)₂

cy-a-no-gen-e-sis \sī-,ə-nō-'jen-ə-sīs-,sī-,ən-ō-/ **n**: production of cyanide (as by plants) — **cy-a-no-gen-ic** \-jē-'nē-ik/ **adj** — **cy-a-no-gen-ic** \-jē-'nē-ik/ **adj**

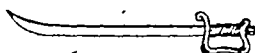
cy-a-no-hy-drin \-hī-'drīn/ **n** [ISV]: any of various compounds containing both cyano and alcoholic hydroxyl groups

cy-a-no-sis \sī-,ə-nō-sīs-,nō-sīs/ **adj**: affected with cyanosis

cy-a-no-sis \sī-,ə-nō-sīs-/ **n** [NL, fr. Gk *kyanosis* dark blue color, fr. *kyan-* -cyan-]: a bluish or purplish discoloration (as of skin) due to deficient oxygenation of the blood — **cy-a-notic** \-nō-tik/ **adj**



cuttlefish



cutlass 1

ə abet * kitten æ farther a back ā bake ī col. cart
 aū out ch chan e less ē easy g gift i trip l lile
 j joke ŋ sing o flow ō flaw ōf coin th thus th thus
 ī loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

with a cushion 4 a : to mitigate the effects of b : to protect against force or shock 5 : to check gradually so as to minimize shock of moving parts

Cushitic \kush-'it-ik, kush-' n [Cush (Kush), Africa] : a subfamily of the Afro-Asiatic language family comprising various languages spoken in East Africa and esp in Ethiopia and Somaliland — **Cushitic** *adj*

cushy \kush-'ē *adj* **cush-er**; **cush-est** [Hindi *khush* pleasant, fr Per *khush*] : entailing little hardship or difficulty : EASY (a ~ job with a high salary) — **cushily** \kush-'ē *adv*

cusak \kosh-' n, pl **cusaks** or **cusaks** [prob alter of *tusk* (a kind of codfish)] 1 : a large edible marine fish (*Brosme brosme*) related to the cod 2 : the New World burbot (*Lota lota maculosa*)

cusp \kasp-' n [L *cuspid* point] : POINT APEX a : either horn of a crescent moon b : a fixed point on a mathematical curve at which a point tracing the curve would exactly reverse its direction of motion c : a pointed projection formed by or arising from the intersection of two arcs or foils d (1) : a point on the grinding surface of a tooth (2) : a fold or flap of a cardiac valve — **cus-pate** \kəs-'pāt, -pāt *adj* also **cus-pated** \-'pāt-'ēd *adj*

cus-plid \kəs-'pəd *n* [back-formation fr *bicuspid*] : a canine tooth **cus-pli-date** \kəs-'pə-'dāt, or **cus-pli-dat-ed** \-'dāt-'ēd *adj* [L *cuspidatus*, pp of *cuspidare* to make pointed, fr *cuspid-*, *cuspid-* point] : having a cusp : terminating in a point (a ~ leaf) **cus-pli-da-tion** \kəs-'pə-'dā-'shən *n* : decoration with cusps (the ~ of an arch)

cus-pli-dor \kəs-'pə-'dō(r), -dō(r) *n* [Pg *cuspidouro* place for spitting, fr *cuspi* to spit, fr L *conspuere*, fr *com-* + *spuere* to spit more at SPEW] : SPITTOON

cuss \kəs-' n [alter of *curse*] 1 : CURSE 2 : FELLOW (an ornery old ~)

cuss *vb* : CURSE (~ed and derided the generally poor quality of TV newscasting — W R Williams) — **cuss-er** *n*

cussed \kəs-'ēd *adj* 1 : CURSED 2 : OBSTINATE, CANTANKEROUS — **cussed-ly** *adv*

cussed-ness *n* : disposition to willful perversity : OBSTINACY **cuss-word** \kəs-'wərd *n* 1 : SWEARWORD 2 : a term of abuse : a derogatory term

cus-tard \kəs-'tərd *n* [ME, a kind of pie] : a pudding-like usu sweetened mixture made of eggs and milk

custard apple 1 a : any of several chiefly tropical American soft-fleshed edible fruits b : any of a genus (*Annona* of the family Annonaceae, the custard-apple family) of trees or shrubs bearing this fruit, esp : a small West Indian tree (*A. reticulata*) 2 : PAPAWE

'kəs-'tōd-'ē-əl *adj* : relating to guardianship, specif by or given to watching and protecting rather than seek to cure (~ care)

'kəs-'tōd-'ē-ən *n* : one that guards and protects or tains, esp : one entrusted with guarding and keeping property or with custody or guardianship of prisoners or inmates

cus-to-dian-ship \-'ship *n* **cus-to-dy** \kəs-'tōd-'ē *n*, pl **dies** [ME *custodie*, fr L *custodia* guarding, fr *custod-*, *custos* guardian] immediate charge and control exercised by a person or an authority (as over a ward or a suspect) : SAFEKEEPING

'kəs-'təm \kəs-'təm *n* [ME *custume* fr OF, fr L *consuetudo*, *consuetudo*, fr *consuetus*, pp of *consuere* to accustom, fr *com-* + *sucere* to accustom, akin to *suus* one's own — more at SUICIDE] 1 a : a usage or practice common to many or to a particular place or class or habitual with an individual b : long-established practice considered as unwritten law c : repeated practice d : the whole body of usages, practices, or conventions that regulate social life 2 pl a : duties, tolls, or imposts imposed by the sovereign law of a country on imports or exports b : *usu sing in constr* : the agency, establishment, or procedure for collecting such customs 3 a : business patronage b : usu habitual patrons : CUSTOMERS *syn* see HABIT

custom *adj* 1 : made or performed according to personal order 2 : specializing in custom work or operation (a ~ tailor)

cus-tom-er \kəs-'tə-'mer-ē *adj* 1 : based on or established by custom 2 : commonly practiced, used, or observed *syn* see USUAL *ant* occasional — **cus-tom-er-ly** \kəs-'tə-'mer-ē-lē *adv* — **cus-tom-er-ness** \kəs-'tə-'mer-ē-'nəs *n* **cus-tom-built** \kəs-'təm-'bilt *adj* : built to individual specifications

cus-tom-er \kəs-'tə-'mər *n* [ME *customer*, fr *custume*] 1 a : one that purchases usu systematically or frequently a commodity or service b : one that is a patron (as of a restaurant) or that uses the services (as of a store) 2 : an individual usu having some specified distinctive trait (a real tough ~)

cus-tom-house \kəs-'təm-'haus, also **cus-toms-house** \-'təmz- *n* : a building where customs and duties are paid or collected and where vessels are entered and cleared

cus-tom-ize \kəs-'tə-'mīz *v* **-ize**; **-iz-ing** : to build, fit, or alter according to individual specifications (~ a car) — **cus-tom-iz-er** *n* **cus-tom-made** \kəs-'təm-'mād *adj* : made to individual specifications

cus-tom-tail-or \-'tā-'lər *v* : to alter, plan, or build according to individual specifications or needs

'kət \kət *vb* **cut**; **cut-ting** [ME *cuten*] *v* 1 a : to penetrate with or as if with an edged instrument b : to hurt the feelings of c : to strike sharply with a cutting effect d : to strike (a ball) with a glancing blow that imparts a reverse spin e : to experience the growth of (a tooth) through the gum 2 a : TRIM, PARE (~ one's nails) b : to shorten by omissions c : DISSOLVE, DILUTE, ADULTERATE d : to reduce in amount (~ costs) 3 a : MOW, REAP (~ hay) b (1) : to divide into parts with an edged tool (~ bread) (2) : FELL, HEW (~ timber) c : to separate from an organization : DETACH d : to change the direction of sharply e : to go or pass around or about 4 a : to divide into segments b : INTERSECT, CROSS c : BREAK, INTERRUPT (~ our supply lines) d (1) : to divide (a deck of cards) into two portions (2) : to draw (a card) from the deck e : to divide into shares : SPLIT 5 a : STOP, CEASE

(~ the nonsense) b : to refuse to recognize (an acquaintance) : OSTRACIZE c : to absent oneself from (as a class) d : to stop (a motor) by opening a switch e : to terminate the filming of (a motion-picture scene) 6 a : to make by or as if by cutting (as 1) : CARVE (~ stone) (2) : to shape by grinding (~ a diamond) (3) : ENGRAVE (4) : to shear or hollow out b : to record sounds (as speech or music) on (a phonograph record) c : to type on a stencil 7 a : to engage in (a frolicsome or mischievous action) (on summer nights strange capers are ~ under the thin guise of a Christian festival — D C Peattie) (in his sixty-seventh year with a heart that ~ didoes — H R Warfel) b : to give the appearance or impression of (~ a fine figure) 8 : to be able to manage or handle a situation — *usu* used in negative constructions (can't ~ that kind of work anymore) ~ *v* 1 a : to function as or as if as an edged tool b : to undergo incision or severance (cheese ~s easily) c : to perform the operation of dividing, severing, incising, or intersecting d : to make a stroke with a whip, sword, or other weapon e : to wound feelings or sensibilities f : to cause constriction or chafing g : to be of effect, influence, or significance (an analysis that ~s deep) 2 a (1) : to divide a pack of cards esp in order to decide the deal or settle a bet (2) : to draw a card from the pack b : to divide spoils : SPLIT 3 a : to proceed obliquely from a straight course (~ across the yard) b : to move swiftly (a yacht cutting through the water) c : to describe an oblique or diagonal line d : to change sharply in direction : SWERVE e : to make an abrupt transition from one sound or image to another in motion pictures, radio, or television 4 : to stop photographing motion pictures — **cut corners** : to perform some action in the quickest, easiest, or cheapest way — **cut ice** : to be of importance — *usu* used in negative constructions (his opinion cuts no ice with them) — **cut one's teeth on** : to learn, do, or perform as a beginning or at the start of one's career — **cut short** 1 : to check abruptly : INTERRUPT 2 : to terminate *usu* in a premature manner : END — **cut the mustard** : to achieve the standard of performance necessary for success

'kət *n* 1 : something that is cut or cut off as a a : a length of cloth varying from 40 to 100 yards in length b : the yield of products cut esp during one harvest c : a segment or section of a meat carcass or a part of one d : a group of animals selected from a herd e : SHARE (took his ~ of the profits) 2 : a product of cutting as a : a creek, channel, or inlet made by excavation or worn by natural action b (1) : an opening made with an edged instrument (2) : a wound made by something sharp : GASH c : a surface or outline left by cutting d : a passage cut as a roadway e : a grade or step esp in a social scale (a ~ above the ordinary person) f : a subset of a set such that when it is subtracted from the set the remainder is not connected g : a pictorial illustration 3 : the act or an instance of cutting as a : a gesture or expression that hurts the feelings (made an unkind ~) b : a straight passage or course c : a stroke or blow with the edge of a knife or other edged tool d : a lash with or as if with a whip e : the act of reducing or removing a part (a ~ in pay) f : the act or turn of cutting cards; also : the result of cutting from a class 5 a : a stroke that cuts : parted by such a stroke b : a swing by : ball c : an exchange of captures in situation from one sound or image to radio, or television 7 a : the shape cut, formed, or made (clothes of the c : HAIRCUT 8 : BAND 7 — **cut of one's face**

cut-abil-ity \kət-'ə-'bil-ē-ē *n* : yielded by a carcass

cut-and-dried \kət-'n-'drid *also* or done according to a plan, set ;

cut-and-try \-'n-'trī *adj* :

: EMPIRICAL (early development by the ~ method — D F Hora)

cu-ta-ne-ous \kyu-'tā-'nē-əs *adj* : more at HIDE] : of, relating to

cus-ly *adv*

'kət-ə-way \kət-'ə-'wā *adj* :

cutaway *n* 1 : a coat line to form tails at the

sentation b : a shot : television program to

supposed to be going on back dive in which the

takeoff

cut-back \kət-'bak *n* 1

cut back \kət-'bak *v* 1

DUCE, DECREASE (cut

sequence of a plot (as of those last presented

cutch \kəch *n* [modif of

cut down *v* 1 : a : to

furnishings and fittings

strike down and kill or

DUCE, CURTAIL (cut

ume or activity (cut

to reduce from an

suitable stature

cute \kyüt *adj*

SHREWD 2 : ..

: obviously st.

cute-ly \kyüt-'ē *adv*

: self-consciously

trying for a

cut glass *n* :

: an abrasive

cut-grass \kət

hooked bristles

cut-tle \kyüt

HIDE] 1 :

usu. by epidermal cells **b**: the outermost layer of animal integument (as in man) when composed of epidermis **c**: a thin continuous fatty film on the external surface of many higher plants **2**: dead or horny epidermis — *cuticle-ular* \kyu-'tik-yə-lər/ *adj*
cuttle or *cutey* \kyüt-'ē/ *n* **pl** cuties or cuteys [cute + -ie]: an attractive person, esp.: a pretty girl
cut-tiln \kyüt-'tln/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *cutis*]: an insoluble mixture containing waxes, fatty acids, soaps, and resinous material that forms a continuous layer on the outer epidermal wall of a plant
cut-in \küt-'in/ *n*: something cut in — *cut-in* *adj*
cut in \küt-'in/ *vi* **1**: to thrust oneself into a position between others or belonging to another **2**: to join in something suddenly (cut in on the conversation) **3**: to interrupt a dancing couple and take one as one's partner **4**: to become automatically connected or started in operation ~ *vi* **1**: to mix with cutting motions (after sifting the flour into a mixing bowl, cut the lard in) **2**: to introduce into a number, group, or sequence **3**: to connect into an electrical circuit to a mechanical apparatus so as to permit operation **4**: to include esp. among those benefiting or favored (cut them in on the profits)

cut-in-ized \kyüt-'n-izd/ *adj*: infiltrated with cutin (~ epidermal cells)

cut-its \kyüt-'s/ *n*, *pl* cut-its \kyüt-'tēz/ or *cut-its-es* [L]: DERMIS

cut-less also *cut-las* \küt-'lēs/ *n* [MF *cutelas*, aug. of *cutel* knife, fr. L *cutellus*, dim. of *cutler* knife, plowshare] **1**: a short curving sword formerly used by sailors on warships **2**: MACHETE

cut-ler \küt-'lər/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *cutellier*, fr. LL *cutellarius*, fr. L *cutellus*]: one who makes, deals in, or repairs cutlery

cut-lery \küt-'lə-rē/ *n* **1**: edged or cutting tools, specif.: implements for cutting and eating food **2**: the business of a cutler
cut-let \küt-'let/ *n* [F *côtelette*, fr. OF *costelette*, dim. of *coste* rib, side, fr. L *costa* — more at *COAST*] **1**: a small slice of meat for broiling or frying (a veal ~) **2**: a flat croquette of chopped meat or fish

cut-line \küt-'līn/ *n*: CAPTION, LEGEND

cut-off \küt-'ōf/ *n* **1**: the act or action of cutting off **2** **a**: the new and relatively short channel formed when a stream cuts through the neck of an oxbow **b**: SHORTCUT **1** **c**: a channel made to straighten a stream **3**: a device for cutting off **4**: something cut off **5**: the point, date, or period for a cutoff — *cutoff* *adj*

cut off \küt-'ōf/ *vi* **1**: to strike off: SEVER **2**: to bring to an untimely end **3**: to stop the passage of **4**: to shut off ~ *BAR* **5**: to break off: TERMINATE **6**: SEPARATE, ISOLATE **7**: DISINHERIT **8** **a**: to stop the operation of: turn off **b**: to stop or interrupt while in communication (the operator cut me off) ~ *vi*: to cease operating

cut-out \küt-'aüt/ *n* **1**: something cut out or off from something else **2**: one that cuts out — *cutout* *adj*

cut out \küt-'aüt/ *vi* **1**: to form by erosion **2**: to form or shape by cutting **3**: to determine or assign through necessity (his work is cut out for him) **4**: to take the place of: SUPPLANT **5**: to put an end to: desist from (wasteful expenditures that must be cut out) **6**: DEPRIVE, DEFAUD **7** **a**: to remove from a series or circuit: DISCONNECT **b**: to make inoperative ~ *vi* **1**: to depart in haste **2**: to cease operating **3**: to swerve out of a traffic line

cut out *adj*: naturally fitted or suited (not cut out to be a lawyer)

cut-over \küt-'ō-vər/ *adj*: having most of the salable timber cut (~ land)

cut-purse \küt-'pərs/ *n*: PICKPOCKET

cut-rate \küt-'rāt/ *adj* **1**: marked by, offering, or making use of a reduced rate or price (~ stores) **2**: SECOND-RATE, CHEAP

cut-ta-ble \küt-'tə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being cut: ready for cutting

cut-throat \küt-'θrə/ *n* **1**: one that cuts **a**: one whose work is cutting or involves cutting **b** (1): an instrument, machine, machine part, or tool that cuts (2): a device for vibrating a cutting stylus in disc recording (3): the cutting stylus or its point **2** **a**: a ship's boat for carrying stores or passengers **b**: a fore-and-aft rigged sailing boat with a jib, forestaysail, mainsail, and single mast **c**: a small armed boat in government service **3**: a light sleigh

cut-throat \küt-'θrə/ *n* **1**: one likely to cut throats **2**: a cruel unprincipled person

cutthroat *adj* **1**: MURDEROUS, CRUEL **2**: marked by unprincipled practices: RUTHLESS (~ competition) **3**: characterized by each player playing for himself rather than having a permanent partner — used esp. of partnership games adapted for three players (~ bridge)

cutthroat contract *n*: contract bridge in which partnerships are determined by the bidding

cutthroat trout *n*: a large trout (*Salmo clarki*) native to cold lakes and rivers from northern California to southern Alaska — called also *cutthroat*

cut time *n*: double or quadruple time with the beat represented by a half note

cut-ting *n* **1**: something cut or cut off, out, or over: as **a**: a plant section originating from stem, leaf, or root and capable of developing into a new plant **b**: HARVEST **2**: something made by cutting, esp.: RECORDING

cutting *adj* **1**: given to or designed for cutting; esp.: SHARP, EDGED **2**: marked by sharp piercing cold **3**: inclined or likely to wound the feelings of others esp. because of a ruthlessly incisive quality (a ~ remark) **4**: INTENSE, PIERCING (a ~ pain) *syn* see INCISIVE — *cutting-ly* \jū-'lī/ *adv*

cutting board *n*: a board on which something (as food or cloth) is placed for cutting

cutting horse *n*: a quick light saddle horse trained for use in separating cattle from a herd

cuttle-bone \küt-'l-,bōn/ *n* [ME *cotul* cuttlefish (fr. OE *cudele* + *E bone*): the shell of cuttlefishes used for polishing powder or for supplying cage birds with lime and salts

cuttle-fish \-'fīsh/ *n* [ME *cotul* + *E fish*]: a 10-armed marine cephalopod mollusk (family Sepiidae) differing from the related squid in having a calcified internal shell

cutty sark \küt-'ē-,särk/ *n* [E dial *cutty* (short) + *sark*] **1** chiefly Scot: a short garment, esp.: a woman's short undergarment **2** chiefly Scot: WOMAN, HUSSY

cutty stool *n* **1** chiefly Scot: a low stool **2**: a seat in a Scottish church where offenders formerly sat for public rebuke

cut-up \küt-'əp/ *n* **1**: one that clowns or acts boisterously

cut up \küt-'əp/ *vi* **1** **a**: to cut into parts or pieces **b**: to injure or damage by or as if by cutting: GASH, SLASH **2**: to subject to hostile criticism: CENSURE ~ *vi* **1**: to undergo being cut up **2**: to behave in a comic, boisterous, or unruly manner: CLOWN

cut-water \küt-'wə-tər-, -wät-/ *n*: the forepart of a ship's stem

cut-work \-'wərk/ *n*: embroidery usu. on linen in which a design is outlined in buttonhole stitch and the intervening material then cut away

cut-worm \-'wərm/ *n*: any of various smooth-bodied chiefly nocturnal caterpillars (family Noctuidae) many of which feed on plant stems near ground level

cu-vette \kyüt-'vet/ *n* [F, dim. of *cuve* tub, fr. L *cupa* — more at HIVE]: a small often transparent laboratory vessel (as a tube)

CV or *cvt* *abbr* convertible
CV *abbr* 1 cardiovascular 2 chief value
CVA *abbr* Columbia Valley Authority
cw *abbr* clockwise
CW *abbr* 1 chemical warfare 2 chief warrant officer 3 continuous waves

cwm \k'lm/ *n* [W, valley]: CROQUE
CWO *abbr* 1 cash with order 2 chief warrant officer
CWS *abbr* Chemical Warfare Service
cwt *abbr* hundredweight
CV *abbr* calendar year

-cy \sē/ *n* *suffix* [ME *-cie*, fr. OF, fr. L *-tia*, partly fr. *-i* (final stem consonant) + *-ia*, *-ia* *-y*] *action*: practice (meritocracy): rank: office (baronetcy) (chaplaincy): body: class (magistracy): state: quality (accuracy) (bankruptcy) (normalcy) — often replacing a final *-i* or *-ie* of the base word

cy-an \sī-'an-, -ən/ *n* [Gk *kyanos*]: a greenish blue color — used in photography of one of the primary colors

cy-an or *cyano-comb form* [G, fr. Gk *kyan*-, *kyano*-, fr. *kyanos* dark blue enamel] **1**: dark blue: blue (cyanotype) **2**: cyanogen (cyanide) **3**: cyanide (cyanogenetic)

cy-an-a-mide \sī-'an-ə-'mīd/ *n* [ISV] **1**: a caustic acidic compound CH₃N₂ **2**: CALCIUM CYANAMIDE

cy-a-nate \sī-'ā-nāt-, -nōt/ *n* [ISV]: a salt (as ammonium cyanate) or ester of cyanic acid

cy-an-ic \sī-'an-ik/ *adj* [ISV] **1**: relating to or containing cyanogen **2**: of a blue or bluish color

cyanic acid *n*: a strong acid HOCN used to prepare cyanates

cy-a-nide \sī-'ā-nīd-, -nōd/ *n* [ISV]: a compound (as potassium cyanide) of cyanogen usu. with a more electropositive element or radical

cy-a-nide \-'nīd/ *vi* -nīd-ed; -nīd-ing: to treat with a cyanide; specif.: to treat (iron or steel) with molten cyanide to produce a hard surface

cyanide process *n*: a method of extracting gold and silver from ores by treatment with a sodium cyanide or calcium cyanide solution

cy-a-nine \sī-'ā-nēn-, -nōn/ *n* [ISV]: any of various dyes that sensitize photographic film to light from the green, yellow, red, and infrared regions of the spectrum

cy-a-nite \sī-'ā-nīt-/ *var* of KYANITE

cy-a-no \sī-'ā-nō-, -nōn/ *adj* [cyan-]: relating to or containing the cyanogen group

cy-a-no-ac-ry-late \sī-'ā-nō-'ak-rē-jāt-, sī-'ā-nō-'ā-/ *n*: any of several liquid acrylate monomers that readily polymerize anionically and are used as adhesives in industry and on living tissue in medicine to close wounds as an adjunct to surgery

cy-a-no-co-bal-a-min \kō-'bal-ə-'mīn/ also *cy-a-no-co-bal-a-mine* \-'mēn/ *n* [cyan- + cobalt + vitamin]: VITAMIN B₁₂

cy-a-no-eth-yl-ate \-'ēth-ə-jāt/ *vi*: to introduce a cyano-ethyl group C≡N, H₂ into (a compound) usu. by means of acrylonitrile (~ cotton) — *cy-a-no-eth-yl-ation* \-'ēth-ə-jā-shən/ *n*

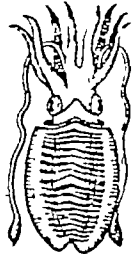
cy-a-no-gen \sī-'ā-nō-'jēn/ *n* [F *cyanogène*, fr. *cyan* + *gène* -gen] **1**: a univalent radical CN present in simple and complex cyanides **2**: a colorless flammable poisonous gas (CN₂)

cy-a-no-gen-e-sis \sī-'ā-nō-'jēn-ə-'sīs-, sī-'ā-nō-'ē-/ *n*: production of cyanide (as by plants) — *cy-a-no-gen-et-ic* \-'jēn-ē-'t-ik/ *adj* — *cy-a-no-gen-ic* \-'jēn-ik/ *adj*

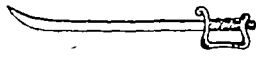
cy-a-no-hy-drin \-'hī-drīn/ *n* [ISV]: any of various compounds containing both cyanide and alcoholic hydroxyl groups

cy-a-nosed \sī-'ā-nōs-, -nōz-/ *adj*: affected with cyanosis

cy-a-no-sis \sī-'ā-nō-'sīs-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *kyanosis* dark blue color, fr. *kyan* -cyan-]: a bluish or purplish discoloration (as of skin) due to deficient oxygenation of the blood — *cy-a-not-ic* \-'nāt-ik/ *adj*



cuttlefish



cutlass 1

a	about	k	kitten	o	or further	s	back	z	bake	z	cat	z	cart
sh	out	ch	chin	e	less	z	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	g	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	ei	coin	th	thin	th	this
l	loot	u	foot	y	yct	yū	few	yū	funous	zh	vision		

with a cushion 4 a: to mitigate the effects of b: to protect against force or shock 5: to check gradually so as to minimize shock of moving parts

Cushitic \kush-i-tik, kush-\ n [Cush (Kush), Africa]: a subfamily of the Afro-Asiatic language family comprising various languages spoken in East Africa and esp in Ethiopia and Somaliland — **Cushitic** adj

cushy \kush-ē adj **cushier**, **cushiest** [Hindi *khush* pleasant, fr *Per khush*]: entailing little hardship or difficulty: EASY (a ~ job with a high salary) — **cushily** \kush-ē-lē adv

cusk \kusk-\ n, pl **cusks** or **cusks** (prob. alter of *tusk* (a kind of codfish)) 1: a large edible marine fish (*Brosme brosme*) related to the cod 2: the New World burbot (*Lota lota maculosa*)

cusp \kosp-\ n [L *cuspis* point], **POINT**, **APEX** as a: either horn of a crescent moon b: a fixed point on a mathematical curve at which a point tracing the curve would exactly reverse its direction of motion c: a pointed projection formed by or arising from the intersection of two arcs or foils d (1) a point on the grinding surface of a tooth (2) a fold or flap of a cardiac valve — **cus-pate** \kosp-āt-, -pāt- also **cus-pated** \-pāt-əd- adj

cus-pld \kosp-pd-\ n [back-formation fr *bicusplid*]: a canine tooth **cus-pl-date** \kosp-pō-dāt- or **cus-pl-dated** \-dāt-əd- adj [L *cuspīdatus*, pp of *cuspīdare* to make pointed, fr *cuspīd-*, *cuspis* point]: having a cusp: terminating in a point (a ~ leaf)

cus-pl-don-tion \kosp-pō-dā-shən-\ n: decoration with cusps (the ~ of an arch)

cus-pl-dor \kosp-pō-dō(r)-, -dō(r)\ n [Pg *cuspīdouro* place for splitting, fr *cuspīr* to spit, fr L *conspuere*, fr *com-* + *spuere* to spit — more at *SPW*]: **SPITTOON**

curse \kors-\ n [alter of *curse*] 1: CURSE 2: FELLOW (an ornery old ~)

curse vb. 1: CURSE (and decerned the generally poor quality of TV newscasting — W R Williams) — **curse** or **n**

curse-d \kors-əd- adj 1: CURSED 2: OBSTINATE, CANTANKEROUS — **curse-dly** adv

curse-ed-ness n: disposition to willful perversity: OBSTINACY

curse-word \kors-word-\ n 1: SWEARWORD 2: a term of abuse: a derogatory term

custard \kors-tord-\ n [ME, a kind of pie]: a pudding-like usu. sweetened mixture made of eggs and milk

custard apple n 1 a: any of several chiefly tropical American soft-fleshed edible fruits b: any of a genus (*Annona* of the family Annonaceae, the custard-apple family) of trees or shrubs bearing this fruit, esp: a small West Indian tree (*A. reticulata*) 2: PAPAW

cut-to-di-al \kors-tōd-ē-əl- adj: relating to guardianship, *specif*: marked by or given to watching and protecting rather than seeking to cure (~ care)

cut-to-di-an \kors-tōd-ē-ən-\ n: one that guards and protects or maintains, esp: one entrusted with guarding and keeping property or records or with custody or guardianship of prisoners or inmates — **cut-to-di-an-ship** \-shīp-\ n

cut-to-dy \kors-tōd-ē-ē-, pl **-dies** [ME *custodie*, fr L *custodia* guarding, fr *custod-*, *custos* guardian] immediate charge and control exercised by a person or an authority (as over a ward or a suspect) — **SAFEKEEPING**

cut-tom \kors-təm-\ n [ME *cutsume*, fr OF, fr L *consuetudin-*, *consuetudo*, fr *consuetus*, pp of *consuere* to accustom, fr *com-* + *suescere* to accustom, akin to *suus* one's own — more at *SUICIDE*] 1 a: a usage or practice common to many or to a particular place or class or habitual with an individual b: long-established practice considered as unwritten law c: repeated practice d: the whole body of usages, practices, or conventions that regulate social life 2 pl a: duties, tolls, or imposts imposed by the sovereign law of a country on imports or exports b: usu sing in constr: the agency, establishment, or procedure for collecting such customs 3 a: business patronage b: usu. habitual patrons: CUSTOMERS **syn** see *HABIT*

cut-tom-ary \kors-təm-ē-ri- adj 1: made or performed according to personal order 2: specializing in custom work or operation (a ~ tailor)

cut-tom-er-ly \kors-təm-ē-ri- adj 1: based on or established by custom 2: commonly practiced, used, or observed **syn** see *USUAL* **ant** occasional — **cut-tom-er-ly** \kors-təm-ē-ri-ē- adv — **cut-tom-er-ly-ness** \kors-təm-ē-ri-ē- nəs-\ n

cut-tom-built \kors-təm-bīlt- adj: built to individual specifications

cut-tom-er \kors-təm-ē-ri- n [ME *cutsumer*, fr *cutsume*] 1 a: one that purchases usu systematically or frequently a commodity or service b: one that is a patron (as of a restaurant) or that uses the services (as of a store) 2: an individual usu having some specified distinctive trait (a real tough ~)

cut-tom-house \kors-təm-haʊs- also **cut-tom-house** \-təmz-\ n: a building where customs and duties are paid or collected and where vessels are entered and cleared

cut-tom-ize \kors-təm-īz- vt **-ized**, **-izing**: to build, fit, or alter according to individual specifications (~ a car) — **cut-tom-ize-r** \kors-təm-īz-ər-\ n

cut-tom-made \kors-təm-(m)ād- adj: made to individual specifications

cut-tom-tail-ior \-tā-ī-ər- vt: to alter, plan, or build according to individual specifications or needs

cut \kʊt- vt **cut**; **cut-ting** [ME *cūten*] vt 1 a: to penetrate with or as if with an edged instrument b: to hurt the feelings of c: to strike sharply with a cutting effect d: to strike (a ball) with a glancing blow that imparts a reverse spin e: to experience the growth of (a tooth) through the gum 2 a: TRIM, PARE (~ one's nails) b: to shorten by omissions a: DISSOLVE, DILUTE, ADULTERATE d: to reduce in amount (~ costs) 3 a: MOW, REAP (~ hay) b (1): to divide into parts with an edged tool (~ bread) (2): FELL, HEW (~ timber) c: to separate from an organization: DETACH d: to change the direction of sharply e: to go or pass around or about 4 a: to divide into segments b: INTERSECT CROSS c: BREAK, INTERRUPT (~ our supply lines) d (1): to divide (a deck of cards) into two portions (2): to draw (a card) from the deck e: to divide into shares: SPLIT 5 a: STOP, CEASE

(~ the nonsense) b: to refuse to recognize (an acquaintance) — **OSTRACIZE** c: to absent oneself from (as a class) d: to stop (a motor) by opening a switch e: to terminate the filming of a motion-picture scene 6 a: to make by or as if by cutting: as (1) CARVE (~ stone) (2): to shape by grinding (~ a diamond) (3): ENGRAVE (4): to shear or hollow out b: to record sounds (as speech or music) on a phonograph record c: to type on a stencil 7 a: to engage in (a frolicsome or mischievous action) (on summer nights strange capers are ~ under the thin guise of a Christian festival — D C Peattie) (in his sixty-seventh year with a heart that ~ didoes — H R. Warfel) b: to give the appearance or impression of (~ a fine figure) 8: to be able to manage or handle a situation — usu used in negative constructions (can't ~ that kind of work anymore) ~ vi 1 a: to function as or as if as an edged tool b: to undergo incision or severance (cheese ~s easily) c: to perform the operation of dividing, severing, incising, or intersecting d: to make a stroke with a whip, sword, or other weapon e: to wound feelings or sensibilities f: to cause constriction or chafing g: to be of effect, influence, or significance (an analysis that ~s deep) 2 a (1): to divide a pack of cards esp in order to decide the deal or settle a bet (2) to draw a card from the pack b: to divide spoils: SPLIT 3 a: to proceed obliquely from a straight course (~ across the yard) b: to move swiftly (a yacht cutting through the water) c: to describe an oblique or diagonal line d: to change sharply in direction

SWERVE e. to make an abrupt transition from one sound or image to another in motion pictures, radio, or television 4: to stop photographing motion pictures — **cut corners**: to perform some action in the quickest, easiest, or cheapest way — **cut ice**: to be of importance — usu used in negative constructions (his opinion cuts no ice with them) — **cut one's teeth on**: to learn, do, or perform as a beginning or at the start of one's career — **cut short** 1. to check abruptly: INTERRUPT 2: to terminate usu in a premature manner: END — **cut the mustard** to achieve the standard of performance necessary for success

cut n 1: something that is cut or cut off as a: a length of cloth varying from 40 to 100 yards in length b: the yield of products cut esp during one harvest c: a segment or section of a meat carcass or a part of one d: a group of animals selected from a herd e: SHARE (took his ~ of the profits) 2: a product of cutting as a: a creek, channel, or inlet made by excavation or worn by natural action b (1): an opening made with an edged instrument (2): a wound made by something sharp GASH c: a surface or outline left by cutting d: a passage cut as a roadway e. a grade or step esp in a social scale (a ~ above the ordinary person) f. a subset of a set such that when it is subtracted from the set the remainder is not connected g: a pictorial illustration 3: the act or an instance of cutting as a: a gesture or expression that hurts the feelings (made an unkind ~) b: a straight passage or course c: a stroke or blow with the edge of a knife or other edged tool d: a lash with or as if with a whip e: the act of reducing or removing a part (~ in pay) f. an act or turn of cutting cards, also: the result of cutting 4: a voluntary absence from a class 5: a stroke that cuts a ball, also: the spin imparted by such a stroke b: a swing by a batter at a pitched baseball c: an exchange of captures in checkers 8: an abrupt transition from one sound or image to another in motion pictures, radio, or television 7 a. the shape and style in which a thing is cut, formed, or made (clothes of the latest ~) b: PATTERN TYPE c: HAIRCUT 8: BAND 7 — cut of one's jib: the appearance of one's face

cut-ability \kʊt-ə-bil-ē-ē- n: the proportion of lean salable meat yielded by a carcass

cut-and-dried \kʊt-ənd-īd- also **cut-and-dry** \-dri- adj: being or done according to a plan, set procedure, or formula: ROUTINE **cut-and-try** \-n-tri- adj: marked by experimental procedure — **EMPIRICAL** (early development of ships and yachts was achieved by the ~ method — D F Hara)

cut-ta-neous \kyu-tā-nē-əs- adj [NL *cutaneus*, fr L *cutis* skin — more at *HIDE*]: of, relating to, or affecting the skin — **cut-ta-neous-ly** adv

cut-away \kʊt-ə-wā- adj: having or showing parts cut away **cutaway** n 1: a coat with skirts tapering from the front waistline to form tails at the back 2 a: a cutaway picture or representation b: a shot that interrupts the main action of a film or television program to take up a related subject or to depict action supposed to be going on at the same time as the main action 3: a back dive in which the head is lowered toward the board after the takeoff

cut-back \kʊt-bak- vt 1: something cut back 2: REDUCTION **cut back** \kʊt-bak- vt 1: to shorten by cutting: PRUNE 2: REDUCE, DECREASE (cut back expenditures) ~ vi: to interrupt the sequence of a plot (as of a movie) by introducing events prior to those last presented

cutch \kʊtʃ- n [modif of Malay *kachu*]: CATECHUA **cut down** vt 1 a: to remodel by removing extras or unwanted furnishings and fittings b: to remake in a smaller size 2 a: to strike down and kill or incapacitate b: to knock down 3: REDUCE, CURTAIL (cut down expenses) ~ vi: to reduce or curtail volume or activity (cut down on his smoking) — **cut down to size**: to reduce from an inflated or exaggerated importance to true or suitable stature

cute \kyu-tē- adj **cuter**; **cutest** [short for *acute*] 1: CLEVER, SHREWD 2: attractive or pretty esp in a dainty or delicate way 3: obviously straining for effect — **cutely** adv — **cuteness** n **cut-e-ay** \kyu-tē-ē- adj **cuter-sier**; **eat** [cute + -y (as in *folksy*)]: self-consciously cute: MANNERED (here and there the script is ~, trying for a few mild laughs — H C. Schonberg)

cut glass n: glass ornamented with patterns cut into its surface by an abrasive wheel and polished

cut-grass \kʊt-gras- n: a grass (esp genus *Leersia*) with minute hooked bristles along the edges of the leaf blade

cut-tle \kyu-tl-ē- n [L *cuticula*, dim of *cutis* skin — more at *HIDE*] 1: SKIN, PELLICLE as a: an external investment secreted

Cygnus \ˈsɪɡ-nəs\ *n* [L (gen. *Cygni*), lit., swan] : a northern constellation between Lyra and Pegasus in the Milky Way

cyl *abbr* cylinder

cylind-der \ˈsɪl-ən-dər\ *n* [MF or L. MF *cylindre* fr. L. *cylindrus*, fr. Gk. *kylindros*, fr. *kylindēin* to roll, akin to OE *scēol* squinting, L. *scelus* crime, Gk. *skelos* leg, *skolios* crooked] 1 *a* : the surface traced by a straight line moving parallel to a fixed straight line and intersecting a fixed curve *b* : the space bounded by a cylinder and two parallel planes cutting all its elements — see **VOLUME** table 2 2 : a cylindrical body as *a* : the turning chambered breech of a revolver *b* (1) : the piston chamber in an engine (2) : a chamber in a pump from which the piston expels the fluid *c* : any of various rotating members in printing presses, esp. : one that impresses paper on an inked form *d* : a cylindrical clay object inscribed with cuneiform inscriptions — **cylind-dered** \-dər-d\ *adj*

cylinder seal *n* : a cylinder (as of stone) engraved in intaglio and used esp. in ancient Mesopotamia to roll an impression on wet clay **cylind-ri-cal** \-sɪl-ən-dri-kəl\ or **cylind-ric** \-dri-k\ *adj* : relating to or having the form or properties of a cylinder — **cylind-ri-cal-ly** \-dri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

cylindrical coordinate *n* : any of the coordinates in space obtained by constructing in a plane a polar coordinate system and on a line perpendicular to the plane a linear coordinate system

cy-ma \ˈsɪ-mə\ *n* [Gk. *kyma*, lit., wave] 1 : a projecting molding whose profile is a double curve 2 : a double curve formed by the union of a concave line and a convex line

cy-ma-tium \ˈsɪ-mə-ti-əm\ *n*, pl. *-tia* \-ti-ə\ [L. fr. Gk. *kymation*, dim. of *kymatōs*, *kyma*] : a crowning molding in classic architecture, esp. : **CYMA**

cym-bal \ˈsɪm-bəl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *cymbal* & MF *cymbale*, fr. L. *cymbalum*, fr. Gk. *kymbalon*, fr. *kymbē* bowl — more at **HUMP**] : a concave brass plate that produces a brilliant clashing tone and that is struck with a drumstick or is used in pairs struck glancingly together — **cym-bal-ist** \-bə-lɪst\ *n*

cym-bid-ium \ˈsɪm-bid-ē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L. *cymba* bowl, fr. Gk. *kymbē* bowl, boat] : any of a genus (*Cymbidium*) of tropical Old World orchids with showy boat-shaped flowers

cyme \ˈsɪm\ *n* [NL *cyma*, fr. L. *cabbage* sprout, fr. Gk. *kyma* swell, wave, cabbage sprout, fr. *kymein* to be pregnant] : an inflorescence in which all floral axes terminate in a single flower; esp. : a determinate inflorescence of this type containing several flowers with the first-opening central flower terminating the main axis and subsequent flowers developing from lateral buds — see **INFLORESCENCE** illustrated

cy-mene \ˈsɪ-mēn\ *n* [F. *cymène*, fr. Gk. *kyminon* cumin + F. *-ène* — more at **CUMIN**] : any of three liquid isomeric hydrocarbons $C_{10}H_{16}$, esp. : a colorless liquid of pleasant odor from essential oils **cym-ling** \ˈsɪm-lɪŋ\, *-lɪŋ* *n* [prob. alter of *simnel*] : a summer squash having a scalloped edge

cy-mo-gene \ˈsɪ-mə-jēn\ *n* [ISV *cymene* + *-o-* + *-gen*] : a flammable gaseous petroleum product consisting chiefly of butane

cy-mo-phan-e \-fən\ *n* [F. fr. Gk. *kyma* wave + F. *-phane*] : **CHRYSOBERYL** : esp. an opalescent chrysoberyl

cy-mose \ˈsɪ-məz\ *adj* : of, relating to, being, or bearing a cyme — **cy-mose-ly** *adv*

1Cymric \ˈkɪm-ɪk\, *-kəm* *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of the non-Gaelic Celtic people of Britain or their language, specif. : **WELSH**

2Cymric *n* : **BYTHONIC**; specif. : the Welsh language **Cym-ry** \ˈrɪ\ *n* pl [W.] : the Brythonic Celts, specif. : **WELSH**

cy-nic \ˈsɪ-nɪk\ *n* [MF or L. MF *cyntique*, fr. L. *kynticus*, fr. Gk. *kyntikos*, lit., like a dog, fr. *kyn-*, *kynōn* dog — more at **HOUND**] 1 *a* : an adherent of an ancient Greek school of philosophers who held the view that virtue is the only good and that its essence lies in self-control and independence 2 : a faultfinding captious critic, esp. : one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest — **cy-nic** *adj*

cy-ni-cal \ˈsɪ-ni-kəl\ *adj* 1 : CAPTIOUS, PEEVISH 2 : having the attitude or temper of a cynic, esp. : contemptuously distrustful of human nature and motives (provide a smashing answer for those — men who say that democracy cannot be honest and efficient — F. D. Roosevelt) — **cy-ni-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn **CYNICAL**, **MISANTHROPIC**, **PESSIMISTIC**, **MISOGYNIC** *shared meaning* : deeply distrustful

cy-ni-cism \ˈsɪ-ni-sɪz-əm\ *n* 1 *a* : the doctrine of the Cynics 2 *a* : cynical character or quality *b* : an expression of such quality

cy-ni-mol-gus \ˈsɪ-ni-məl-ɡəs\ *n*, pl. *-gi* \-gi-, *-jɪ* [NL, alter of *cy-namolgus*, fr. L. member of an ancient tribe in Africa, fr. Gk. *Kynamolgos*, lit., dog milkers] : **MACAQUE**, esp. : one (*Macaca irus*) of southeastern Asia, Borneo, and the Philippines that is used esp. in medical research

cy-no-sure \ˈsɪ-nə-shu(ə)\, *-sɪnə* *n* [MF & L. MF, *Ursa Minor*, guide, fr. L. *Cynosura Ursa Minor*, fr. Gk. *kynosoura*, fr. *kynos* oura dog's tail] 1 *a* : the northern constellation *Ursa Minor*, also : **NORTH STAR** 2 : a center of attraction or attention

Cyn-thia \ˈsɪn(ə)-thi-ə\ *n* [L. fr. fem. of *Cynthus* of *Cynthus*, fr. *Cynthus*, mountain on Delos where she was born] 1 : **ARTEMIS** 2 : **MOON**

CYO *abbr* Catholic Youth Organization

cy-pher *chiefly Brit* var of **CIPHER**

cy pres \ˈsɪ-prə\, (ˈ)se- *adv* : in accordance with the rule of *cy pres*

2cy pres *n* [AF, so near, as near (as may be)] : a rule providing for the interpretation of instruments in equity as nearly as possible in conformity to the intention of the testator when literal construction is illegal, impracticable, or impossible — called also *cy pres* doctrine

1cy-press \ˈsɪ-pros\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *cyprès*, fr. L. *cyparissus*, fr. Gk. *kyparissos*] 1 *a* (1) : any of a genus (*Cupressus*) of symmetrical mostly evergreen trees of the pine family with overlapping leaves resembling scales (2) : any of several coniferous trees other than the cypresses, esp. : **BALD CYPRESS** 1 *b* : the wood of a cypress tree 2 : branches of cypress used as a symbol of mourning

2cypress *n* [ME *cyprus*, *cypres*, fr. *Cyprus*, Mediterranean island] : a silk or cotton use black gauze formerly used for mourning

cypress vine *n* : a tropical American vine (*Quamoclit pennata*) of the morning-glory family with red or white tubular flowers and finely dissected leaves

cypr-i-an \ˈsɪp-rē-ən\ *n*, often *cap* [L. *cypricus* of *Cyprus*, fr. Gk. *kyprios*, fr. *Kypros* *Cyprus*, birthplace of *Aphrodite*] : **PROSTITUTE**

cypr-i-nid \ˈsɪp-rē-nɪd\ *n* [deriv. of L. *cyprinus* carp, fr. Gk. *kyprios*] : any of a family (*Cyprinidae*) of soft-finned freshwater fishes including the carps and minnows — **cyprinid** *adj*

cy-prin-odont \ˈsɪp-rin-ə-dənt\ *n* [deriv. of L. *cyprinus* + Gk. *odont-*, *odont* tooth — more at **TOOTH**] : any of an order (*Microcyprini*) of soft-finned fishes including the topminnows and killifishes — **cyprinodont** *adj*

cypr-i-ped-ium \ˈsɪp-rə-péd-ē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. LL. *Cypripis*, a name for *Venus* + Gk. *pedilon* sandal] : any of a genus (*Cypripedium* or *Paphiopedalum*) of leafy-stemmed terrestrial orchids having large usu. showy drooping flowers with the lip inflated or pouched

cy-pro-hep-ta-dine \ˈsɪ-prō-hep-tə-dēn\ *n* [cyclic + *propyl* + *hepta-* + *pipendine*] : a drug $C_{21}H_{21}N$ that acts antagonistically to histamine and serotonin and is used esp. in the treatment of asthma

cy-pro-ter-one \ˈsɪ-prət-ə-rōn\ *n* [prob. fr. *cycl-* + *progesterone*] : a synthetic steroid that inhibits androgenic secretions (as testosterone)

cy-pse-la \ˈsɪp-sə-lə\ *n*, pl. *-lae* \-lē\ [NL, fr. Gk. *kypselē* vessel, box] : an achene with two carpels and adherent calyx tube

Cy-re-na-ic \ˈsɪ-rə-nā-ik\, *-sɪ-rə* *n* [L. *cyrenalicus*, fr. Gk. *kyrenaios*, fr. *Kyrēnē* Cyrene, Africa, home of Anaxippus, author of the doctrine] : an adherent or advocate of the doctrine that pleasure is the chief end of life — **Cyrenaic** *adj* — **Cy-re-na-ic-ism** \-nā-ə-siz-əm\ *n*

Cy-rillic \ˈsɪr-ɪl-ɪk\ *adj* [St. Cyril †869, apostle of the Slavs, reputed inventor of the Cyrillic alphabet] : of, relating to, or constituting an alphabet used for writing Old Church Slavonic and for Russian and various other Slavic languages

cyst \ˈsɪst\ *n* [NL *cystis*, fr. Gk. *kystis* bladder, pouch] 1 : a closed sac having a distinct membrane and developing abnormally in a cavity or structure of the body 2 : a body resembling a cyst as *a* : a resting spore of many algae *b* : an air vesicle (as of a rock-weed) *c* : a capsule formed about a minute organism going into a resting or spore stage, also : this capsule with its contents *d* : a resistant cover about a parasite produced by the parasite or the host

cyst- or **cysti-** or **cysto-** *comb form* [F. fr. Gk. *kyst-*, *kysto-*, fr. *kystis*] : bladder (*cystitis*) : sac (*cysticarb*)

-cyst \ˈsɪst\ *n* *comb form* [NL *-cystis*, fr. Gk. *kystis*] : bladder : sac (*blastocyst*)

cys-ta-mine \ˈsɪs-tə-mēn\ *n* [*cysine* + *amine*] : a cystine derivative $C_4H_9N_2S_2$ used in the prevention of radiation sickness (as of cancer patients)

cys-ta-thi-o-nine \ˈsɪs-tə-thi-ə-nēn\ *n* [irreg. fr. *cysteine* + *methio-nine*] : a sulfur-containing amino acid $C_4H_9N_2O_2S$ formed as an intermediate in the conversion of methionine to cysteine in animal organisms

cys-ta-amine \ˈsɪs-tə-mən\ *n* [*cysteine* + *amine*] : a cysteine derivative C_4H_9NS used in the prevention of radiation sickness (as of cancer patients)

cys-ta-line \ˈsɪs-tə-lēn\ *n* [ISV, fr. *cystine* + *-line*] : a crystalline sulfur-containing amino acid $C_4H_9NO_2S$ readily oxidizable to cystine

cys-tic \ˈsɪs-tɪk\ *adj* 1 : relating to, composed of, or containing cysts 2 : of or relating to the urinary bladder or the gallbladder 3 : enclosed in a cyst

cys-ti-cer-coid \ˈsɪs-ti-sər-kōid\ *n* : a tapeworm larva having an invaginated scolex and solid tailpiece

cys-ti-cer-co-sis \ˈsɪs-ti-s(ə)-s(ə)-sɪz\ *n*, pl. *-co-ses* \-k(ə)-sēz\ [NL] : infestation with or disease caused by cysticerci

cys-ti-cer-cus \ˈsɪs-kəs\ *n*, pl. *-cer-ci* \-sər-sɪ-, *-kɪ* [NL, fr. *cyst-* + Gk. *kerkos* tail] : a tapeworm larva consisting of a scolex invaginated in a fluid-filled sac in tissues of an intermediate host

cystic fibrosis *n* : a common hereditary disease esp. in Caucasian populations that appears usu. in early childhood, involves generalized disorder of exocrine glands, and is marked esp. by deficiency of pancreatic enzymes, respiratory symptoms, and excessive loss of salt in the sweat

cys-tine \ˈsɪs-tēn\ *n* [fr. its discovery in bladder stones] : a crystalline amino acid $C_4H_9N_2O_2S$ that is widespread in proteins (as keratins) and is a major metabolic sulfur source

cys-tin-uria \ˈsɪs-tən-ɪ-ə\ *n* [NL] : a familial metabolic defect characterized by excretion of excessive amounts of cystine in the urine

cys-ti-tis \ˈsɪs-ti-tis\ *n* [NL] : inflammation of the urinary bladder **cysto-** *comb form* [NL, fr. *cystis*] : the fruiting structure produced in the red algae after fertilization

1cystoid \ˈsɪs-tōid\ *adj* [ISV] : resembling a bladder **2cystoid** *n* : a cystoid structure; specif. : a mass resembling a cyst but lacking a membrane

cys-to-lith \ˈsɪs-tə-lɪth\ *n* [G. *zystalith*, fr. *zysti*-*cyst-* + *-lith*] 1 : a calcium carbonate concretion arising from the cellulose wall of cells of higher plants 2 : a urinary calculus

cys-to-scope \ˈsɪs-tə-skōp\ *n* [ISV] : an instrument for the visual examination of the bladder and the passage of instruments under visual control — **cys-to-scopic** \ˈsɪs-tə-skəp-ɪk\ *adj*

cyt- or **cyto-** *comb form* [G. *zōē*, *zōō*, fr. Gk. *kytas* hollow vessel — more at **HIDE**] 1 : cell (*cytology*) 2 : cytoplasm (*cytolysis*) **cyt-as-ter** \ˈsɪt-əs-tər\ *n* [ISV] : **ASTER** 2

a about *** kotten *or* further *a* back *ā* bale *ā* cot, cart
au out *ch* chin *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *ŋ* sing *ō* flow *o* flaw *of* coin *th* than *th* this
ū loot *u* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yu* furious *zh* vision

cy-an-urate \sī-ə-n(yū)(ə)r-āt, -n(yū)r-ət/ *n*: a salt or ester of cyanuric acid

cy-an-uric acid \sī-ə-n(yū)r-ik-ə/ *n* [*cy-an-* + *uric*]: a crystalline weak acid $C_3H_3N_3O_3$, yielding cyanic acid when heated

Cy-be-le \sīb-ə-lē/ *n* [*L. fr Gk Kybele*]: a nature goddess of the ancient peoples of Asia Minor

cyber-net-əd \sī-bər-nāt-əd/ *adj*: characterized by or involving cybernation (a ~ bakery) (a ~ society)

cyber-na-tion \sī-bər-nā-shən/ *n* [*cybernetics* + *-ation*]: the automatic control of a process or operation (as in manufacturing) by means of computers

cyber-net-ic \sī-bər-nēt-ik/ *also* **cyber-net-ic-al** \-i-kəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving cybernetics — **cyber-net-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

cyber-net-ic-ian \sī-bər-nā-tish-ən/ *n*: a specialist in cybernetics

cyber-net-ic-ist \sī-bər-nēt-ə-sist/ *n*: CYBERNETICIAN

cyber-net-ics \sī-bər-nēt-iks/ *n pl* but *sing or pl* in constr [*Gk kybernetēs* pilot, governor (*n* *kybernetai* to steer, govern) + *E-ics*]: the science of communication and control theory that is concerned esp. with the comparative study of automatic control systems (as the nervous system and brain and mechanical-electrical communication systems)

cy-borg \sī-bo(ə)rǝ/ *n* [*cybernetic* + *organism*]: a human being who is linked (as for temporary adaptation to a hostile space environment) to one or more mechanical devices upon which some of his vital physiological functions depend

cyc or **cycl** *abbr* cyclopedia

cy-cad \sī-kəd/ *n* [*NL Cycad-, Cycas*]: any of an order (Cycadales) of gymnosperms that are represented by a single surviving family (Cycadaceae) of tropical plants resembling palms but reproducing by means of spermatophytes

cy-cad-e-oid \sī-kad-ē-oid/ *n* [*NL Cycadeoidales*, group name, deriv. of *Cycad-, Cycas*]: any of an extinct order (Cycadeoidales or Bennettitales) of cycadophytes that differ from the cycads chiefly in having the reproductive organs on the trunk embedded in a thick external covering of persistent leaf bases

cy-cad-o-phyte \sī-kad-ə-fīt/ *n* [*NL Cycadophytae*, group name, irreg. fr *Cycad-, Cycas* + *phyton* plant — more at *PHYTE*]: any of a subclass (Cycadophytae) of unbranched gymnosperms with pinnate leaves, large pith, little xylem, and a thick cortex that includes the cycads, cycadeoids, and seed ferns

cy-cas \sī-kəs/ *n* [*NL Cycad-, Cycas* genus name]: any of a genus (Cycas) of cycads between tree ferns and palms in appearance

cy-ca-lin \sī-kə-lən/ *n* [*cy-cas* + *-lin*]: a glucoside $C_{27}H_{44}N_2O_8$ that occurs in cycads and results in toxic and carcinogenic effects when introduced into mammals

cycl- or **cyclo-** *comb form* [*NL. fr Gk kykl-, kyklo-, fr kyklos* 1: circle (cyclo-meter) 2: cyclic (cyclohexane)]

cy-cle-mate \sī-klo-māt-, -māt/ *n* [*cyclohexyl-sulfamate*]: an artificially prepared salt of sodium or calcium used esp. formerly as a sweetener — compare CYCLOHEXYLAMINE

cy-cle-men \sī-klo-mən-, 'sī-klo-/ *n* [*NL*, genus name, fr *Gk kyklaminos*]: any of a genus (Cyclamen) of plants of the primrose family having showy nodding flowers

cy-clase \sī-kīās-, 'klāz/ *n* [*cycl-* + *-ase*]: an enzyme (as adenylylase) that catalyzes cyclization of a compound

cy-claz-o-cine \sī-kīaz-ə-sēn-, -sən/ *n* [*cycl-* + *azocine* (C_7H_7N), of unknown origin]: an analgesic $C_{11}H_{13}NO$ that inhibits the effect of morphine and related addictive drugs and is used in the treatment of drug addiction

cy-cle \sī-kol, 6 is also 'sik-əl/ *n* [*F* or *LL. F. fr LL cyclus*, fr *Gk kyklos* circle, wheel, cycle — more at *WHEEL*]: 1: an interval of time during which a sequence of a recurring succession of events or phenomena is completed 2: a: a course or series of events or operations that recur regularly and usu. lead back to the starting point b: one complete performance of a vibration, electric oscillation, current alternation, or other periodic process c: a permutation of a set of ordered elements in which each element takes the place of the next and the last becomes first 3: a circular or spiral arrangement as a: an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens b: WHORL c: RING 10 4: a long period of time: AGE 5: a: a group of poems, plays, novels, or songs treating the same theme b: a series of narratives dealing typically with the exploits of a legendary hero 6: a: BICYCLE b: TRICYCLE c: MOTORCYCLE 7: the series of a single, double, triple, and home run hit by one player during one baseball game (hit for the ~) — **cy-clic** \sī-klik also 'sik-lik/ or **cy-clic-al** \sī-kli-kəl-, 'sik-li-/ *adj* — **cy-clic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ or **cy-clic-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

cy-cle \sī-kol, 2 is also 'sik-əl/ *vb* *cy-cled*; *cy-cling* \sī-k(ə)-lɪŋ, 'sik-(ə)-/ *vi* 1: to pass through a cycle b: to recur in cycles 2: to ride a cycle, specif. BICYCLE ~ *vi*: to cause to go through a cycle — **cy-cler** \sī-k(ə)-lɪr, 'sik-(ə)-/ *n*

cy-clic AMP *n*: a cyclic mononucleotide of adenosine that has been implicated in control mechanisms regulating metabolism and function in the nervous system — called also *adenosine monophosphate*, compare *ACRASIN*

cyclic group *n*: a mathematical group that has an element such that every element of the group can be expressed as one of its powers

cyclic poets *n pl* [*Epic Cycle*, the series of epics dealing with the causes, events, and aftermath of the Trojan War]: the poets after Homer who composed epics on the Trojan War and its heroes

cy-clat \sī-k(ə)-ləst-, 'sik-(ə)-/ *n*: one who rides a cycle

cy-clit-tol \sī-klo-tōl-, 'sik-lə-,tōl/ *n* [*cycl-* + *-itol* (as in *inositol*)]: an alicyclic polyhydroxy compound (as *inositol*)

cy-cliz-a-tion \sī-k(ə)-līz-ə-shən-, 'sik-(ə)-/ *n*: formation of one or more rings in a chemical compound

cy-clize \sī-k(ə)-līz-, 'sik-(ə)-/ *vb* *cy-clized*; *cy-cliz-ing* *vi*: to subject to cyclization ~ *vi*: to undergo cyclization

cy-clo \sī-klo-, 'sik-(ə)-/ *n pl* *cy-clo* [prob. fr *F.* short for (assumed) *cyclo-taxi*, fr *motocycle* *motorcycle* + *-o-* + *taxi*]: a 3-wheeled motor-driven taxi

cy-clo-ad-di-tion \-ə-'dīsh-ən/ *n*: a chemical reaction leading to ring formation in a compound

cy-clo-al-iph-at-ic \sī-klo-əl-ə-'fat-ik/ *adj*: ALICYCLIC

cy-clo-di-ene \-dī-'ēn-, -dī-/ *n* [*cycl-* + *diene*]: an organic insecticide (as *dieldrin*, *dieldrin*, *chlordane*, or *endosulfan*) with a chlorinated methylene group forming a bridge across a 6-membered carbon ring

cy-clo-gen-e-sis \-jēn-ə-'sēs/ *n* [*cyclone* + *genesis*]: the development or intensification of a cyclone

cy-clo-hex-ane \sī-klo-'hek-sən/ *n* [*ISV*]: a pungent saturated cyclic hydrocarbon C_6H_{12} found in petroleum or made synthetically and used chiefly as a solvent and in organic synthesis

cy-clo-hex-a-none \-hek-sə-'nōn/ *n* [*cyclohexane* + *-one*]: a liquid ketone $C_6H_{10}O$ used esp. as a solvent and in organic synthesis

cy-clo-hex-i-mide \-hek-sə-'mīd-, -mōd/ *n* [*cyclohexane* + *imide*]: an agricultural fungicide $C_{15}H_{21}NO_4$ that is obtained from a soil bacterium (*Streptomyces griseus*)

cy-clo-hex-yl-a-mine \-hek-'sī-ə-'mēn/ *n* [*cyclohexane* + *-yl* + *amine*]: an amine ($C_6H_{11}NH_2$) of cyclohexane that is a probably harmful metabolic breakdown product of cyclamate

cy-cloid \sī-'klōīd/ *n* [*F* *cycloīde*, fr *Gk kykloīdēs* circular, fr *kyklos* 1: a curve that is generated by a point on the circumference of a circle as it rolls along a straight line b: something having a curved or circular form (a cloud ~) 2: CYCLOTHYME — **cy-clō-dal** \sī-'klō-dəl/ *adj*

cy-cloid *adj* 1: CIRCULAR. *esp*: arranged or progressing in circles 2: smooth with concentric lines of growth (~ scales), also: having or consisting of cycloid scales 3: CYCLOTHYMIC

cy-clom-e-ter \sī-'klām-ət-ər/ *n*: a device made for recording the revolutions of a wheel and often used for registering distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle

cy-clone \sī-'klōn/ *n* [*modif* of *Gk kyklōma* wheel, coil, fr *kykloun* to go around, fr *kyklos* circle] 1: a storm or system of winds that rotates about a center of low atmospheric pressure clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the northern, advances at a speed of 20 to 30 miles an hour, and often brings abundant rain b: TORNADO c: LOW 1b 2: any of various centrifugal devices for separating materials (as solid particles from gases or liquids) — **cy-clon-ic** \sī-'klān-ik/ *adj* — **cy-clon-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

cyclone cellar *n*: a cellar or covered excavation designed for protection from dangerous windstorms (as tornadoes)

cy-clo-ole-fin \sī-'klō-'ō-lə-'fēn/ *n* [*ISV*]: a hydrocarbon (as of the formula C_8H_{14}) containing an unsaturated ring — **cy-clo-ole-fin-ic** \-ē-lə-'fēn-ik/ *adj*

cy-clo-par-af-in \-pār-ə-'fōn/ *n*: a saturated cyclic hydrocarbon of the formula C_8H_{16}

cy-clo-pe-an \sī-'klō-'pē-ən-, 'sī-'klō-'pē-/ *adj* 1 often *cap*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a Cyclops 2: HUGE, MASSIVE 3: of or relating to a style of stone construction marked typically by the use of large irregular blocks without mortar

cy-clo-pe-dia or **cy-clo-pae-dia** \sī-'klō-'pē-dē-ə-, 'sī-'klō-'pē-dē-/ *n*: ENCYCLOPEDIA — **cy-clo-pe-dic** \-pē-dē-'ik/ *adj*

cy-clo-phos-ph-a-mide \sī-'klō-'fās-fə-'mīd/ *n*: an immunosuppressive and antineoplastic agent $C_7H_{11}Cl_2N_2O_2P$ used esp. against lymphomas and some leukemias

cy-clo-pro-p-ane \sī-'klō-'prō-'pān/ *n* [*ISV*]: a saturated cyclic gaseous hydrocarbon C_3H_6 used esp. as an anesthetic

cy-clops \sī-'klāps/ *n* [*L. fr Gk Kyklops*, fr *kykl-* *cycl-* + *ops* eye] 1 *pl* *cy-clo-pes* \sī-'klō-'pēz/ *cap*: one of a race of giants in Greek mythology with a single eye in the middle of the forehead 2 *pl* *cyclops* [*NL*, genus name, fr *L*]: WATER FLEA

cy-clo-ra-ma \sī-'klō-'ram-ə-, -rām-/ *n* [*cycl-* + *-orama* (as in *pan-orama*)]: 1: a large pictorial representation encircling the spectator and often having real objects as a foreground ~2: a curved curtain or wall used as a background of a stage set to suggest unlimited space — **cy-clo-ram-ic** \-rām-'ik/ *adj*

cy-clo-ser-line \sī-'klō-'sēr-ēn-/ *n*: an amino antibiotic $C_{12}H_{16}N_2O_6$ produced by an actinomycete (*Streptomyces orchidaceus*)

cy-clo-sis \sī-'klō-'sīs/ *n* [*NL*, fr *Gk kyklōsis* encirclement, fr *kykloun* to go around]: the streaming of protoplasm within a cell

cy-clo-sto-ma-tic \sī-'klō-'sto-mət-/ *also* **cy-clo-sto-ma-tous** \sī-'klō-'stām-ət-əs-, -stōm-/ *adj* [*cycl-* + *Gk stomat-, stoma* mouth] 1: having a circular mouth 2: CYCLOSTOME

cy-clo-stome \sī-'klō-'stōm-/ *n* [*deriv* of *Gk kykl-* + *stoma* mouth — more at *STOMACH*]: any of a class (Cyclostomi or Cyclostomata) of lowly cranial vertebrates having a large sucking mouth with no jaws and comprising the hagfishes and lampreys — **cy-clo-stome** *adj*

cy-clo-style \-stīl/ *n* [*fr Cyclostyle*, a trademark]: a machine for making multiple copies that utilizes a stencil cut by a graver whose tip is a small rowel

cy-clostyle *vi*: to make multiple copies of by cyclostyle

cy-clo-thyme \sī-'klō-'thīm/ *n* [*back-formation* fr *cyclothymia*]: a cyclothymic individual

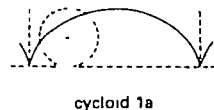
cy-clo-thym-ia \sī-'klō-'thī-mē-ə/ *n* [*NL*, fr *G* *zyklothymie*, fr *zykl-* *cycl-* + *thymie* *-thymia*]: a temperament marked by alternate lively and depressed moods — **cy-clo-thym-ic** \-thī-'mīk/ *adj*

cy-clo-tom-ic \-tām-'ik/ *adj* [*cyclo-* + *tom-* (mathematical theory of the division of the circle into equal parts), fr *cycl-* + *-tom-*]: relating to, being, or containing a polynomial of the form $x^p + x^{p-1} + \dots + x + 1$ where p is a prime number

cy-clo-tron \sī-'klō-'trān/ *n* [*cycl-* + *-tron*, fr the circular movement of the particles]: an accelerator in which particles (as protons, deuterons, or ions) are propelled by an alternating electric field in a constant magnetic field

cy-der *Brit var* of *CIDER*

cyg-net \sī-'gnet/ *n* [*ME sygneit*, fr *MF cygne* swan, fr *L* *cygnus*, *cygnus*, fr *Gk kygnos*]: a young swan





d ¹d \dɛ/, n. pl ²d's or ³da \dɛz/ often cap. often attrib 1 **a** : the 4th letter of the English alphabet **b** : a graphic representation of this letter **c** : a speech counterpart of orthographic **d** 2 : 500 — see NUMBER table 3 : the 2d tone of a C-major scale 4 : a graphic device for reproducing the letter **d** 5 : one designated *d* esp. as the 4th in order or class 6 **a** : a grade rating a student's work as poor in quality **b** : one graded or rated with a **D** 7 : something shaped like the letter **D**; specif : a semicircle on a pool table about

22 inches in diameter for use esp. in snooker
²d abbr. often cap 1 date 2 daughter 3 day 4 dead 5 deceased
⁶dca- 7 degree 8 [L *denarius* *denarii*] penny; pence 9 depart;
 departure 10 diameter 11 dimensional 12 distance 13 dorsal
 14 drive, driving 15 Dutch

³d symbol differential

D symbol 1 derivative 2 deuterium

d- \dɛ/, ²dɛ/ prefix [ISV, fr. *dextr-*] 1 : dextrorotatory (*d*-tartaric acid) 2 : having a similar configuration at a selected carbon atom to the configuration of dextrorotatory glyceraldehyde — usu printed as a small capital (*D*-fructose)

d symbol — used after the figure 2 or 3 to indicate the ordinal number second or third (2*d*) (3*rd*)

¹d \dɛ/, ²dɛ/ vb 1 : HAD 2 : WOULD 3 : DID

DA abbr 1 days after acceptance 2 delayed action 3 deposit account 4 Dictionary of Americanisms 5 distinct attorney 6 doctor of arts 7 documents against acceptance 8 documents for acceptance 9 don't answer

¹dab \dɛb/ n [ME *dabbe*] 1 : a sudden blow or thrust : POKE 2 : a gentle touch or stroke : PAT

²dab vb dabbed; dab-bing vt 1 : to strike or touch lightly : PAT 2 : to apply lightly or irregularly : DAUB ~ vt : to make a dab

³dab n 1 : DAUB 2 : a small amount

⁴dab n [AF *dabbe*] : FLATFISH esp : any of several flounders (genus *Limanda*)

⁵dab n [perh. alter. of *adept*] chiefly Brit : a skillful person : EXPERT

DAB abbr Dictionary of American Biography

dab-ber \dɛb-ər/ n 1 : one that dabs 2 : a pad, brush, or ball used to ink type or engraving plates

dab-ble \dɛb-əl/ vb dabbled; dab-bling \(-ə-)lɪŋ/ [perh. freq. of *dab*] vt 1 : to wet by splashing or by little dips or strokes : SPATTER

~ vi 1 **a** : to paddle, splash, or play in or as if in water **b** : to reach with the bill to the bottom of shallow water in order to obtain food 2 : to work or concern oneself superficially (~ in art)

dab-bler \(-ə-)lər/ n : one that dabbles as **a** : one not deeply engaged in or concerned with something **b** : a duck (as a mallard or shoveler) that feeds by dabbling — called also *dabbling duck*, *puddle duck*, *river duck*, *surface feeder* — syn see AMATEUR

dab-bling \(-ə-)lɪŋ/ n : a superficial or intermittent interest, investigation, or experiment (his ~ in philosophy and art)

dab-chick \dɛb-ˈtʃɪk/ n [prob. irreg fr obs. *E* *dop* (to dive) + *E* *chick*] : any of several small grebes

da-capo \dɛ-ˈkɑp-/ ²dɛ-, ³dɛ-/ adv or adj [It] : from the beginning — used as a direction in music to repeat

dace \dɛs/ n, pl *dace* [ME, fr. MF *dars*, fr. ML *darsus*] 1 : a small freshwater European cyprinid fish (*Leuciscus leuciscus*) 2 : any of various small No. American freshwater cyprinid fishes

da-cha \dɛ-ˈtʃɑ-/ n [Russ. lit. gift, fr. its frequently being the gift of a ruler] : a Russian country cottage used esp in the summer

dachshund \dɛks-ˈhʌnt-, ²dɛk-ˈsʌnt-/ n, pl *dachshunds* or *dachs-hun-də* \dɛks-ˈhʌn-də/ [G, fr. *dachs* badger + *-hund* dog] : a small dog of a breed of German origin with a long body, short legs, and long drooping ears

Da-cron \dɛ-ˈkrɒn-, ²dɛ-ˈkrɒn/ trademark — used for a synthetic polyester textile fiber

dac-tyl \dɛk-ˈtɪ-/ n [ME *dactile*, fr. L *dactylus*, fr. Gk *daktylos*, lit., finger; fr. the fact that the three syllables have the first one longest like the joints of the finger] : a metrical foot consisting of one long and two short syllables or of one stressed and two unstressed syllables (as in *tenderly*)

— **dac-tyl-ic** \dɛk-ˈtɪ-ɪk/ adj or n
¹**dac-tyl** or **dactylo-** comb form [Gk *daktyl-*, *daktylo-*, fr. *daktylos*] : finger; toe; digit (*dactylitis*)

dac-tyl-o-l-o-gy \dɛk-ˈtɪ-lə-ˈlɒ-ʒi-/ n : the art of communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers

-dac-ty-lous \dɛk-ˈtɪ-ləs/ adj comb form [Gk *-daktylos*, fr. *daktylos*] : having (such or so many) fingers or toes (*dactylous*)

dac-tyl-us \dɛk-ˈtɪ-ləs/ n, pl *-l-i*, *-l-i*, *-l-i* [NL, fr. Gk *daktylos* finger, toe] : one or more joints of the tarsus of some insects following the enlarged and modified first joint

dad \dɛd/ n [prob. baby talk] : FATHER

da-da \dɛd-ə/ n, often cap [F] : a movement in art and literature based on deliberate irrationality and negation of traditional artistic values, also : the art and literature produced by this movement

da-da-ism \dɛd-ə-ˈɪz-əm/ n, often cap : DADA — **da-da-ist** \dɛd-ə-ˈɪst/ n, often cap — **da-da-istic** \dɛd-ə-ˈɪs-tɪk/ adj, often cap

dad-dy \dɛd-ē/ n, pl *daddies* : FATHER

dad-dy long-legs \dɛd-ē-ˈlɒŋ-ˈleɡz-, ²lɒŋ-ˈleɡz-/ n, pl *but sing or pl in const.* : any of various animals with long slender legs as **a** : CRANEFLY **b** : HARVESTMAN

da-do \dɛd-ə/ n, pl *dadoes* [It, dic. plinth] 1 **a** : the part of a pedestal of a column between the base and the surbase **b** : the lower part of an interior wall when specially decorated or faced, also : the decoration adorning this part of a wall 2 : a

groove made by *dadoing* 3 : a tool (as a plane) for *dadoing*

da-do vt *da-does*; *da-do-ing*. 1 : to provide with a *dado* 2 **a** : to set into a groove **b** : to cut a rectangular groove in (as a plank)

DAE abbr Dictionary of American English

dae-dal \dɛd-əl/ adj [L *daedalus*, fr. Gk *daidalos*] 1 **a** : INTRICATE (the computer's ~ circuitry) **b** : SKILLFUL ARTISTIC (words made accessible in a novel and ~ way — *Publisher's Weekly*) 2 : adorned with many things (visions of cloud and light and ~ earth are the airman's daily scene — Lawrence Binyon)

Dae-da-lus \dɛd-ˈlɪ-əs-, ²dɛd-əl/ n [L, fr. Gk *Daidalos*] : the legendary builder of the Cretan labyrinth and the inventor of wings whereby he flew to escape imprisonment — **Dae-da-lan** \dɛ-ˈdæl-ən/ or **Dae-da-lean** \dɛ-ˈdæl-ən-, ²dɛd-əl-ən-, ³dɛd-əl/ adj

dae-mon var of DEMON

daff \dɛf/ vt (alter. of *doff*) 1 archaic : to thrust aside 2 obs : to put off (as with an excuse)

daf-to-dil \dɛf-ə-ˈdɪl/ n [prob. fr. D *de affodil* the asphodel, fr. *de* the (fr. MD) + *affodil* asphodel, fr. MF *afrodille*, fr. L *asphodelus*, skin to OHG *thaz* the — more at *THAT*, *ASPHODEL*] : any of various bulbous herbs (genus *Narcissus*), esp. : a plant whose flowers have a large corona elongated into a trumpet — compare *jonquil*

daffy \dɛf-ē/ adj **daff-ier**; -est [obs. *E* *daff*, n (fool)] : CRAZY, FOOLISH (the story is slight, but it has a ~ kind of logic — N.Y. Times Bk. Rev.)

daff \dɛf/ adj [ME *dafte* gentle, stupid, akin to OE *gedæfte* mild, gentle, ME *defte* delf, L *faber* smith] 1 **a** : SILLY, FOOLISH **b** : MAD, INSANE 2 *Scot* : frivolously gay — **daffy** adv — **daff-ness** \dɛf-ɪ-nəs/ n

dag \dɛg/ n [ME *dagge*] 1 : a hanging end or shred 2 : matted or manure-coated wool

dag abbr deagram

dag-ger \dɛg-ər/ n [ME] 1 : a short weapon for stabbing 2 **a** : something that resembles a dagger **b** : a character † used as a reference mark or to indicate a death date

da-go \dɛ-ˈɡo/ n, pl *dagos* or *dagoes* [alter. of earlier *diego*, fr. Diego, a common Sp given name] : a person of Italian or Spanish birth or descent — usu. used disparagingly

da-guerre-o-type \dɛ-ˈɡer-(ē)-ˈtɪp/ n [F *daguerreotype*, fr. L. J. M. Daguerre 1815 F painter + F *-o-* + *-type*] : an early photograph produced on a silver or a silver-covered copper plate; also : the process of producing such photographs — **daguerreotype** vt — **da-guerre-o-type** \(-tɪp-ē-/ n

dah \dɛ/ n [imit.] : a dash in radio or telegraphic code

DAH abbr Dictionary of American History

dahl-ia \dɛl-ə-, ²dɛl-, U.S. also & Brit usu ³dɛl-/ n [NL, genus name, fr. Anders Dahl †1789 Sw botanist] : any of a genus (*Dahlia*) of American tuberous-rooted composite herbs having opposite pinnate leaves and rayed flower heads and including many that are cultivated as ornamentals

daily \dɛl-ē/ adj 1 **a** : occurring, made, or acted upon every day **b** : issued every day or every weekday **c** : of or providing for every day 2 **a** : reckoned by, the day (average ~ wage) **b** : covering the period of or based on a day (~ statistics) — **dai-liness** n

syn DAILY DIURNAL QUOTIDIAN. CIRCADIAN shared meaning element : of each or every day DAILY is used with reference to the ordinary concerns of the day or daytime (*daily food*) (*a daily duty*) Distinctively, it may refer to weekdays as contrasted with holidays and Sundays and sometimes also Saturdays, and it may imply an opposition to *nightly* (the *daily* anodyne, the *nightly* draught — Alexander Pope) DIURNAL is used in contrast to *nocturnal* and occurs chiefly in poetic or technical contexts (rolled round in earth's *diurnal* course — William Wordsworth) (*diurnal* mammals, active only by day) QUOTIDIAN emphasizes the quality of daily recurrence (*a quotidian fever*) and may attribute a commonplace, routine, or everyday quality to what it describes (*quotidian routine*) CIRCADIAN, a chiefly technical word of recent coinage, differs from *daily* or *quotidian* in implying only approximate equation with the twenty-four hour day (*circadian rhythms* in insect behavior)

2 *daily* adv : every day : every weekday

3 *daily* n, pl *dailies* 1 : a newspaper published every weekday 2 Brit : a servant who works on a daily basis

daily double n : a system of betting (as on horse races) in which the bettor must pick the winners of two stipulated races in order to win

daily dozen n : 1 : a series of physical exercises to be performed daily : WORKOUT 2 : a set of routine duties or tasks

dai-mon \dɛ-ˈmɒn/ n, pl *dai-mon-es* \dɛ-ˈmɒ-nɪz/ or *daimons* [Gk *daimōn*] : DEMON 1, 3 — **dai-mon-ic** \dɛ-ˈmɒ-nɪk/ adj

dai-myo or **dai-mio** \dɛ-ˈmɪ-ə-, ²(dɛ-ˈmɪ-ə)/ n, pl *-myos* or *-mios* [Jap *daimyō*] : a Japanese feudal baron

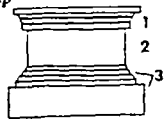
dai-ni-ty \dɛnt-ē/ n, pl *dainties* [ME *deinite*, fr. OF *deinté*, fr. L *dignitas*, *dignitas* dignity, worth] 1 **a** : something delicious to the taste **b** : something choice or pleasing 2 obs : FASTIDIOUSNESS

2 *daintily* adj *dain-ti-er*, -est 1 **a** : *tasting good* : TASTY **b** : *attractively prepared and served* 2 : of a kind to appeal to a fastidious taste esp because of fragile beauty or diminutive charm and ous taste esp : CHARY, RELUCTANT 4 **a** : marked by fastidious discrimination or finical taste **b** : showing avoidance of anything rough **syn** 1 see CHOICE **ant** gross 2 see NICE — **dain-ti-ly** \dɛnt-ē-ē/ adv — **dain-ti-ness** \dɛnt-ē-nəs/ n

dai-qui-ri \dɛ-ˈkɪ-ri-, ²dɛk-ə-/ n [*Daiquiri*, Cuba] : a cocktail made of rum, lime juice, and sugar



dachshund



dado 1a 1 surbase
2 dado 3 base

a about * kitten or further a back a bake i cot, cart
au ont ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
i fool u foot y yet y few yu famous zh vision

-cyte \sɪt/ *n* *comb form* [NL -cyta, fr Gk *kytas* hollow vessel] • cell (leukocyte)

Cythera \sɪθ-ə-ˈrē-ə/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Kythera*, fr *Kythēra* Cythera, island associated with Aphrodite] • **APHRODITE**

Cythera \sɪθ-ə-ˈrē-ə/ *adj.* • of or relating to the planet Venus

cytidine \sɪt-ə-ˈdēn, ˈsɪt-ə/ *n* [cytosine + -idine] • a nucleoside containing cytosine

cytidylic acid \sɪt-ə-ˈdɪl-ɪk-, ˈsɪt-ə/ *n* [cytidine + -yl + -ic] • a nucleotide containing cytosine

cytoarchitecture \sɪt-ə-ˈtʃi-ˌtɛk-tʃər/ *n* • the cellular makeup of a bodily tissue or structure

cytochemistry \sɪt-ə-ˈkɛm-ə-ˈstri/ *n* 1: microscopic biochemistry 2: the chemistry of cells — **cytochemical** \sɪt-ə-ˈkɛm-ɪ-ˈkəl/ *adj*

cytochrome \sɪt-ə-ˈkrɒm/ *n* • any of several intracellular hemoprotein respiratory pigments that are enzymes functioning as transporters of electrons to molecular oxygen by undergoing alternate oxidation and reduction

cytochrome c *n*, often italic 2d *c* • the most abundant and stable of the cytochromes

cytochrome oxidase *n* • an iron-porphyrin enzyme important in cell respiration because of its ability to catalyze the oxidation of reduced cytochrome c in the presence of oxygen

cyto-differentiation \sɪt-ə-ˈdɪf-ə-ˈren-ʃi-ˈeɪ-ʃən/ *n* • the development of specialized cells (as muscle, blood, or nerve cells) from undifferentiated precursors

cyto-genetic \sɪt-ə-ˈjɛt-ɪk/ *adj* [ISV] • of or relating to cytogenetics — **cyto-genetic** \sɪt-ə-ˈjɛt-ɪk/ *adj* — **cyto-genetic** \sɪt-ə-ˈjɛt-ɪk/ *adv* — **cyto-genetic** \sɪt-ə-ˈjɛt-ɪk/ *n*

cyto-genetics \sɪt-ə-ˈjɛt-ɪks/ *n* *pl* but *sing or pl in constr* [ISV] • a branch of biology that deals with the study of heredity and variation by the methods of both cytology and genetics

cyto-kinesis \sɪt-ə-ˈki-ˈnɛs-ɪs, -ki-/ *n* [NL, fr *cyt-* + Gk *kinēsis* motion] 1: cytoplasmic changes accompanying karyokinesis 2: cleavage of the cytoplasm into daughter cells following nuclear division — **cyto-kinesis** \sɪt-ə-ˈki-ˈnɛs-ɪs/ *adj*

cyto-kinin \sɪt-ə-ˈki-nɪn/ *n* [cyt- + *kinin*] • any of various plant growth substances that are usu derivatives of adenine

cytol *abbr* cytological, cytology

cytology \sɪt-ə-ˈjɛl-ə-ˈjɛ/ *n* [ISV] 1: a branch of biology dealing with the structure, function, multiplication, pathology, and life history of cells 2: the cytological aspects of a process or structure — **cyto-log-ical** \sɪt-ə-ˈlɔ-ˈjɛ-ˈkəl/ or **cyto-log-ic** \sɪt-ə-ˈlɔ-ˈjɛ-ˈɪk/ *adj* — **cyto-log-ically** \sɪt-ə-ˈlɔ-ˈjɛ-ˈkəl/ *adv* — **cyto-log-ist** \sɪt-ə-ˈlɔ-ˈjɛ-ˈst/ *n*

cyto-lysin \sɪt-ə-ˈlɪ-ˈzɪn/ *n* [ISV] • a substance (as an antibody that lyses bacteria) producing cytolysis

cytolysis \sɪt-ə-ˈlɪ-ˈzɪs/ *n* [NL] • the usu pathologic dissolution or disintegration of cells — **cyto-lytic** \sɪt-ə-ˈlɪ-ˈtɪk/ *adj*

cyto-megaly \sɪt-ə-ˈmɛ-ˈgæl-ɪk/ *adj* [NL *cytomegalia* condition of having enlarged cells (fr *cyt-* + *mega-* + -*ia*) + E -*ic*] • characterized by or causing the formation of enlarged cells

cyto-megalo-virus \sɪt-ə-ˈmɛ-ˈgæl-ə-ˈvɪ-rəs/ *n* [NL, fr *cytomegalia* + -*o-* + *virus*] • any of several viruses that cause cellular enlargement and formation of eosinophilic inclusion bodies esp in the nucleus and include the causative agent of a severe disease esp of newborns that usu affects the salivary glands, brain, kidneys, liver, and lungs

cyto-morphology \sɪt-ə-ˈmɔr-ˈfɔl-ə-ˈjɛ/ *n* • the morphology of cells — **cyto-morphological** \sɪt-ə-ˈmɔr-ˈfɔl-ɪ-ˈkəl/ *adj*

cytopathic \sɪt-ə-ˈpæθ-ɪk/ *adj* • of, relating to, characterized by,

or producing pathological changes in cells

cyto-pathogenic \sɪt-ə-ˈpæθ-ɪ-ˈjɛn-ɪk/ *adj* [cyt- + *pathogenic*] • pathologic for or destructive to cells — **cyto-pathogenicity** \sɪt-ə-ˈpæθ-ɪ-ˈjɛn-ɪ-ˈtɪ/ *n*

cyto-philia \sɪt-ə-ˈfɪl-ɪk/ *adj* • having an affinity for cells (~ antibodies)

cyto-pho-tometry \sɪt-ə-ˈfɔt-ə-ˈmɛ-tri/ *n* • photometry applied to the study of the cell or its constituents — **cyto-pho-to-metric** \sɪt-ə-ˈfɔt-ə-ˈmɛ-trɪk/ *adj*

cyto-plasm \sɪt-ə-ˈplaz-əm/ *n* [ISV] • the protoplasm of a cell external to the nuclear membrane — see **CELL** illustration — **cyto-plasmic** \sɪt-ə-ˈplaz-mɪk/ *adj* — **cyto-plasmic** \sɪt-ə-ˈplaz-mɪk/ *adv*

cyto-sine \sɪt-ə-ˈsɛn/ *n* [ISV *cyt-* + -*ose* + -*ine*] • a pyrimidine base C₄H₅N₃O that codes genetic information in the polynucleotide chain of DNA or RNA — compare **ADENINE**, **GUANINE**, **THYMINE**, **URACIL**

cyto-sol \sɪt-ə-ˈsɔl, -ˈsɔl/ *n* • the fluid portion of the cytoplasm exclusive of organelles and membranes that is usu obtained as the supernatant fraction from high-speed centrifugation of a tissue homogenate

cyto-static \sɪt-ə-ˈstat-ɪk/ *adj* • tending to retard cellular activity and multiplication (~ treatment of tumor cells) — **cytostatic** *n* — **cyto-static** \sɪt-ə-ˈstat-ɪk/ *adv*

cyto-tax-onomy \sɪt-ə-ˈtæks-ə-ˈnɔ-mi/ *n* 1: study of the relationships and classification of organisms using both classical systematic techniques and comparative studies of chromosomes 2: the nuclear cytologic makeup of a kind of organism — **cyto-tax-onomic** \sɪt-ə-ˈtæks-ə-ˈnɔ-mɪk/ *adj* — **cyto-tax-onomic** \sɪt-ə-ˈtæks-ə-ˈnɔ-mɪk/ *adv*

cyto-tech-nol-ogist \sɪt-ə-ˈtɛk-ˈnɔl-ə-ˈjɔst/ *n* • a medical technician trained in the identification of cells and cellular abnormalities (as in cancer)

cyto-toxic \sɪt-ə-ˈtɔk-sɪk/ *adj* 1: of or relating to a cytotoxin 2: toxic to cells (~ properties of platinum) — **cyto-toxicity** \sɪt-ə-ˈtɔk-sɪ-ˈtɪ/ *n*

cyto-toxin \sɪt-ə-ˈtɔk-sən/ *n* • a substance (as a toxin or antibody) having a toxic effect on cells

cyto-tropic \sɪt-ə-ˈtrɒp-ɪk, -ˈtræp-ɪk/ *adj* • attracted to cells (a ~ virus)

CZ *abbr* Canal Zone

czar \ˈzɑr/ *n* [NL *czar*, fr Russ *tsar*], fr Goth *kaisar*, fr Gk or L, Gk, fr. L *Caesar* — more at **CAESAR** 1: EMPEROR *specif* • the ruler of Russia until the 1917 revolution 2: one having great power or authority (retained the title of undisputed ~ over taxation — *Marjorie Hunter*) — **czar-dom** \ˈzɑrd-əm/ *n*

czar-das \ˈtʃɑr-ˈdæʃ, -ˈdæʃ/ *n* *pl* *czardas* [same] [Hung *csárdás*] • a Hungarian dance to music in duple time in which the dancers start slowly and finish with a rapid whirl

czar-ovich \ˈzɑr-ə-ˈvɪtʃ/ *n* [Russ *tsarevich*, fr *tsar* + -*ovich*, patronymic suffix] • an heir apparent of a Russian czar

czarina \ˈzɑr-ɪ-ˈnɑ/ *n* [prob modif of *G zarin*, fr *zar* czar, fr Russ *tsar*] • the wife of a czar

czarism \ˈzɑr-ɪz-əm/ *n* 1: the government of Russia under the czars 2: autocratic rule — **czar-ist** \ˈzɑr-ɪst/ *n* or *adj*

czarina-tza \ˈzɑr-ɪ-ˈnɑ-ˈtʃɑ/ *n* [Russ *tsarina*, fem of *tsar*] • **CZARINA**

Czech \ˈtʃɛk/ *n* [Czech *Čech*] 1: a native or inhabitant of Czechoslovakia, esp. a native or inhabitant of Bohemia, Moravia, or Silesia provinces 2: the Slavic language of the Czechs — **Czech** *adj* — **Czechish** \-ɪʃ/ *adj*

Dan \ˈdæn\ *n* [Heb *Dān*]: a son of Jacob and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel

Dan \ˈdæn\ *n* [ME, time of members of religious orders, fr. MF, fr. ML *dominus*, fr. L *dominus* master] *archaic*: MASTER, SIR

Dan *abbr* 1 Daniel 2 Danish

Dan-ae \ˈdæn-ə-ə\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Danaë*]: a princess of Argos visited by Zeus in the form of a shower of gold and by him the mother of Perseus

dance \ˈdɑːns\ *vb* danced; *danc-ing* [ME *dauncen*, fr. OF *dancier*] *vi* 1: to engage in or perform a dance 2: to move quickly up and down or about ~ *vi* 1: to perform or take part in as a dancer 2: to cause to dance 3: to bring into a specified condition by dancing — *dance-able* \ˈdɑːn(t)-ə-bəl\ *adj* — *dancer* *n*

dance *n*, *often attrib* 1: an act or instance of dancing 2: a series of rhythmic and patterned bodily movements usu performed to music 3: a social gathering for dancing 4: a piece of music by which dancing may be guided 5: the art of dancing

D & C *abbr* dilatation and curettage

dand-dell-on \ˈdæn-dɪ-l-ən\ *n* [MF *dent de lion*, lit., lion's tooth]: any of a genus (*Taraxacum*) of yellow-flowered composite plants, esp. an herb (*T. officinale*) sometimes grown as a potherb and nearly cosmopolitan as a weed

dand-er \ˈdæn-dər\ *n* [alter. of *dandruff*] 1: minute scales from hair, feathers, or skin that may be allergenic 2: ANGER, TEMPER (got his ~ up and shouted at his wife)

dand-i-a-cal \ˈdæn-dɪ-ə-kəl\ *adj* [Dandy + *-cal* (as in *demoniacal*)] 1: of, relating to, or suggestive of a dandy — *dand-i-a-cal-ly* \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

Dandie *Dim-mont terrier* \ˈdæn-dɪ-ˈmɑːnt-ər\ *n* [Dandie Dim-mont, character owning 2 such dogs in the novel *Guy Mannering* by Sir Walter Scott]: a terrier of a breed characterized by short legs, a long body, pendulous ears, a rough coat, and a full silky topknot

dand-i-fy \ˈdæn-dɪ-ˈfɪ\ *vi* -fied; -fy-ing 1: to cause to resemble a dandy — *dand-i-fi-ca-tion* \ˈdæn-dɪ-ˈfɪ-kə-shən\ *n*

dand-ly \ˈdæn-dli\ *vi* dand-ied; dand-ling \-dɪ-lɪŋ\ [orig. unknown] 1: to move (as a baby) up and down in one's arms or on one's knee in affectionate play 2: PAMPER, PET

dand-ruff \ˈdæn-drʌf\ *n* [prob. fr. *dand-* (origin unknown) + *-ruff*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *hrifja* scab, akin to OHG *hruf* scurf, Lith *kraupus* rough]: a scurf that forms on the scalp and comes off in small white or grayish scales — *dand-ruff-ly* \-lɪ\ *adv*

dand-y \ˈdæn-dɪ\ *n*, *pl* dandies (prob. short for *jack-a-dandy*, fr. *jack* + *a* (of) + *dandy* (origin unknown)) 1: a man who gives exaggerated attention to dress 2: something excellent in its class 3: a small 2-masted sailboat with a modified ketch rig — *dand-y-ish* \-dɪ-ʃh\ *adj* — *dand-y-ish-ly* *adv*

dandy *adj* dand-ier; -est 1: of, relating to, or suggestive of a dandy 2: very good: FIRST-RATE (a ~ place to stay)

dand-yism \ˈdæn-dɪ-z-əm\ *n* 1: the style or conduct of a dandy 2: a literary and artistic style of the latter part of the 19th century marked by artificiality and excessive refinement

Dane \ˈdæn\ *n* [ME *Dan*, fr. ON *Danr*] 1: a native or inhabitant of Denmark 2: a person of Danish descent

dane-geld \ˈdæn-ˈɡeld\ *n*, *often cap*: an annual tax believed to have been imposed once to buy off Danish invaders in England or to maintain forces to oppose them but continued as a land tax

Danelaw \ˈdæn-lə\ *n* 1: the law in force in the part of England held by the Danes before the Norman Conquest 2: the part of England under the Danelaw

dang-er \ˈdæŋ-ɡər\ *n* [ME *daunger*, fr. OF *dangier*, alter. of *dangier*, fr. (assumed) VL *dominarius*, fr. L *dominium* ownership] 1: *archaic*: JURISDICTION b: obs: REACH, RANGE 2: obs: HARM DAMAGE 3: exposure or liability to injury, pain, or loss (a place where children could play without ~) 4: a case or cause of danger (the ~s of mining)

danger *vi*, *archaic*: ENDANGER

dang-er-ous \ˈdæŋ-ɡər-əs\ *adj* 1: exposing to or involving danger 2: able or likely to inflict injury — *dang-er-ous-ly* *adv* — *dang-er-ous-ness* *n*

syn DANGEROUS, HAZARDOUS, PRECARIOUS, PERILOUS, RISKY *shared meaning element*: bringing or involving the chance of loss or injury *ant* safe, secure

dangle \ˈdæŋ-ɡəl\ *vb* dangled, dangle-ing \-ɡ(ə)-lɪŋ\ [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan *dangle* to dangle] *vi* 1: to hang loosely and usu so as to be able to swing freely 2: to be a hanger-on or a dependent 3: to occur in a sentence without having a normally expected syntactic relation to the rest of the sentence (the word climbing in "Climbing the mountain the cabin came into view" is dangling) ~ *vi* 1: to cause to dangle; SWING 2: to keep hanging uncertainly — *dang-ler* \-ɡ(ə)-lə\ *n* — *dangle-ingly* \-ɡ(ə)-lɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv*

dangle *n* 1: the action of dangling 2: something that dangles

Dan-iel \ˈdæn-ɪəl\ *also* \ˈdæn-ɪ\ *n* [Heb *Dāni-ēl*] 1: the Jewish hero of the Book of Daniel who as an exile in Babylon interprets dreams, gives accounts of apocalyptic visions, and is divinely delivered from a den of lions 2: a book of narratives, visions, and prophecies in canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — *see* BIBLE table

da-nio \ˈdæ-ni-ə\ *n*, *pl* da-ni-os [NL, genus name]: any of several small brightly colored Asiatic cyprinid fishes

Dan-ish \ˈdæ-nɪʃ\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Denmark, the Danes, or the Danish language

Dan-ish *n* 1: the Germanic language of the Danes 2 *pl* Danish: a piece of Danish pastry

Dan-ish *pastry* *n*: a pastry made of a rich yeast-raised dough

dank \ˈdæŋk\ *adj* [ME *danke*]: unpleasantly moist or wet *syn* *see* WET — *dank-ly* *adv* — *dank-ness* *n*

danc-er \ˈdæŋ-sər, -dæn-sər\ *n* [F, fr. *danser* to dance]: a male ballet dancer

danc-er-esse \ˈdæŋ-sə(r)z, -dæn-süz\ *n* [F, fem. of *danseur*]: a female ballet dancer

Dan-te-an \ˈdænt-ən\ *n*: a student or admirer of Dante

daph-nie \ˈdæf-nē\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, laurel, fr. Gk *daphnē*]: any of a genus (*Daphne*) of Eurasian shrubs of the mezereum family with apetalous flowers whose colored calyx resembles a corolla

Daph-ne \ˈdæf-nē\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Daphnē*]: a nymph transformed into a laurel tree and thus enabled to escape the pursuing Apollo

daph-nia \ˈdæf-ni-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name]: any of a genus (*Daphnia*) of minute freshwater branchiopod crustaceans with biramous antennae used as locomotor organs — compare WATER FLEA

Daph-nis \ˈdæf-nəs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk]: a son of Hermes who gained renown as a musician and a reputation for being the father of pastoral poetry

dapp-er \ˈdæp-ər\ *adj* [ME *dapyr*, fr. MD *dapper* quick, strong, akin to OHG *tapfar* heavy, OSlav *debelŭ* thick] 1: neat and trim in appearance b: excessively spruce and stylish 2: alert and lively in movement and manners — *dapp-er-ly* *adv* — *dapp-er-ness* *n*

dapp-le \ˈdæp-əl\ *n* [ME *dappel*-gray, *adj*, gray variegated with spots of a different color] 1: any of numerous usu cloudy and rounded spots or patches of a color or shade different from their background 2: the quality or state of being dappled (the ~ of the leaf-filtered light — Anthony West) 3: a dappled animal

dapple *vb* dapp-led; dapp-ling \-p(ə)-lɪŋ\ *vi*: to mark with dapples ~ *vi*: to become marked with dapples

DAR *abbr* Daughters of the American Revolution

darb \ˈdɑːrb\ *n* [perh. alter. of *dab*]: one that is extremely attractive or desirable

Dar-by and **Joan** \ˈdɑːr-bē-ən-ˈjə(ə)-n, -jə-ˈən\ *n* [prob. fr. *Darby* & *Joan*, couple in an 18th cent song]: a happily married usu elderly couple

Dard \ˈdɑːrd\ *n*: a complex of Indic languages spoken in the upper valley of the Indus — *see* INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

Dar-dan \ˈdɑːr-dən\ *adj* or *n* [L *Dardanus*, fr. Gk *Dardanos*] *archaic*: TROJAN

Dar-da-ni-an \ˈdɑːr-də-ni-ən\ *adj*: TROJAN

Dar-dic \ˈdɑːrd-ɪk\ *n*: DARD

dare \ˈdeɪr, -ˈdeɪər\ *vb* dared; *daring* [ME *dar* (1st & 3d sing pres indic), fr. OE *dear*; akin to OHG *gitar* (1st & 3d sing pres indic) *dare*, L *infestus* hostile] *verbal auxiliary*: to be sufficiently courageous to (no one dared say a word) ~ *vi*: to have sufficient courage (try it if you ~) ~ *vi* 1: to challenge to perform an action esp. as a proof of courage (dared him to jump) b: to confront boldly; DEFY (dared the anger of his family) 2: to have the courage to contend against, venture, or try (the actress dared a new interpretation of this classic role) — *dar-er* \ˈdɑːr-ər, -ˈdeɪ-ər\ *n*

dare *n* 1: an act or instance of daring: CHALLENGE (foolishly took a ~) 2: imaginative or vivacious boldness: DARING

dare-devil \ˈdeɪr-ˈdev-əl, -ˈdeɪ-ər\ *n*: a recklessly bold person — *dare-devil-ry* \-əl-rɪ\ *n* — *dare-devil-ry* \-əl-rɪ\ *n*

daredevil *adj*: recklessly and often ostentatiously daring *syn* *see* ADVENTUROUS

dareful *adj*, *obs*: DARING

dare-say \ˈdeɪr-ˈseɪ\ *vi*: venture to say: think probable — used in pres. 1st sing. ~ *vi*: SUPPOSE, AGREE — used in pres. 1st sing.

daring *adj*: venturesomely bold in action or thought *syn* *see* ADVENTUROUS — *daring-ly* \-lɪ-lɪ\ *adv* — *daring-ness* *n*

daring *n*: venturesome boldness

Dar-jeel-ing \ˈdɑːr-ˈjeɪ-lɪŋ\ *n* [Darjeeling, India]: a tea of high quality grown esp. in the mountainous districts of northern India

dark \ˈdɑːrk\ *adj* [ME *derk*, fr. OE *deorc*, akin to OHG *tarchannen* to hide, Gk *thrassein* to trouble] 1: a: devoid or partially devoid of light: not receiving, reflecting, transmitting, or radiating light b: transmitting only a portion of light 2: a: wholly or partially black b: of a color: of low or very low lightness 3: a: arising from or showing evil traits or desires: EVIL (the ~ powers that lead to war) b: DISMAL, SAD (had a ~ view of the future) c: lacking knowledge or culture 4: not clear to the understanding 5: not fair: SWARTHY (her ~ good looks) 6: SECRET (kept his plans ~) 7: possessing depth and richness (the ~, voluminous abundance of his voice — Irving Kolodin) 8: closed to the public (the theater is ~ in the summer) — *dark-ish* \ˈdɑːr-kɪʃ\ *adj* — *dark-ly* *adv* — *dark-ness* *n*

syn 1 DARK, DIM, DUSKY, MURKY, GLOOMY *shared meaning element*: more or less destitute of light *ant* light

2-*see* OBSCURE *ent* lucid

dark *n* 1: a: absence of light: DARKNESS b: a place or time of little or no light: NIGHT NIGHTFALL 2: a dark or deep color — in the dark 1: in secrecy (most of his dealings were done in the dark) 2: in ignorance (kept the public in the dark about the agreement)

dark *vi*, *obs*: to grow dark ~ *vi*: to make dark

dark adaptation *n*: the phenomena including dilatation of the pupil, increase in retinal sensitivity, shift of the region of maximum luminosity toward the blue, and regeneration of visual purple by which the eye adapts to conditions of reduced illumination — *dark-adapted* \ˈdɑːr-kə-ˈdæp-ɪd\ *adj*

Dark Ages *n pl*: the period from about A D 476 to about 1000; broadly: MIDDLE AGES

dark-en \ˈdɑːrk-ən\ *vb* dark-ened, dark-en-ing \ˈdɑːrk-ən-ɪŋ\ *vi*: to grow dark: become obscured ~ *vi* 1: to make dark 2: to make less clear: OBSCURE (the financial crisis ~ed the future of the company) 3: TAINT TARNISH 4: to cast a gloom over 5: to make of darker color — *dark-en-er* \ˈdɑːrk-ən-ər\ *n*

dark field *n*: the dark area that serves as the background for objects viewed in an ultramicroscope

dark-field microscope *n*: ULTRAMICROSCOPE

a	about	k	kitten	r	further	s	back	t	bake	u	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	l	trip
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōl	colon	th	than
ū	foot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision

dairy \ˈdeɪ-(s)-r-, ˈdaɪ-(s)-r- n. pl *dairies* [ME *deyrie*, fr. *deye* dairy-maid, fr. OE *dæge* kneader of bread, akin to OE *dæg* dough — more at DOUGH] 1. a room, building, or establishment where milk is kept and butter or cheese is made 2. a: the department of farming or of a farm that is concerned with the production of milk, butter, and cheese b: a farm devoted to such production 3. an establishment for the sale or distribution chiefly of milk and milk products

dairy breed n. a cattle breed developed chiefly for milk production

dairy cattle n. pl. cattle of one of the dairy breeds

dairy-ing \ˈdeɪ-ɪŋ- n. the business of operating a dairy

dairy-maid \-ɪ-maɪd n. a woman employed in a dairy

dairy-man \-ɪ-mən, -man n. one who operates a dairy farm or works in a dairy

dais \ˈdaɪ-, ˈdi- n. [ME *deus*, fr. OF, fr. L *discus* dish, quoit — more at DISH], a raised platform in a hall or large room

dai-shiki \ˈdi-ˈshe-ki n. pl. DASHIKI

daisy \ˈdaɪ-zɪ, n. pl. *daisies* [ME *dayeseye*, fr. OE *dagesstige*, fr. *dag* day + *stige* eye] 1. a composite plant (as of the genera *Bellis* or *Chrysanthemum*) having a flower head with well-developed ray flowers usu. arranged in one or a few whorls as a: a low European herb (*Bellis perennis*) with white or pink ray flowers — called also *English daisy* b: a leafy-stemmed perennial herb (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*) that has long white ray flowers and a yellow disk and is often a troublesome weed in parts of the U.S. — called also *oxeye daisy* 2. the flower head of a daisy 3. a first-rate person or thing

daisy ham n. a boned and smoked piece of pork from the shoulder

Da-kota \ˈdɑ-ˈkɔɪ-tə n. pl. *Dakotas* also *Dakota* 1: a member of an Amerindian people of the northern Mississippi valley 2: the language of the Dakota people

dai abbr. *dekadimeter*

Dal-ai \ˈdɑ-lɑɪ-ˈlɑɪ- n. [Mongolian *dalai* ocean] the spiritual head of Lamaism

dala-pon \ˈdɑ-lə-ˈpɑn n. [perh. fr. *di-* + *alpha* + *propionic acid*] — an herbicide that kills monocotyledonous plants selectively and is used esp. on unwanted grasses

dala-sel \ˈdɑ-lɑs-əl n. pl. *dalasels* [native name in The Gambia] — see MONEY table

dale \ˈdɑ(ɪ)- n. [ME, fr. OE *dæl*, akin to OHG *tal* valley, Gk *tholos* rotunda] : VALE, VALLEY (went riding over hill and ~)

dalem-an \ˈdɑ(ɪ)-ˈmən n. *Brit*: one living or born in a dale

daleth \ˈdæl-eth, -et n. [Heb *dāleth*, fr. *deleth* door]: the 4th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

dalliance \ˈdæl-ɪ-ˈsɪn(t)- n. an act of dallying as a. FOREPLAY b. frivolous action: TRIFLING

Dallas grass \ˈdæl-əs- n. [perh. alter of *Dallas*, Texas]: a tall tufted tropical perennial grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*) introduced as a pasture and forage grass in the southern U.S.

Dall sheep \ˈdɒl- or *Dall's sheep* \ˈdɒl-z- n. [William H. Dall 1927 Am. naturalist]: a large white wild sheep (*Ovis montana dalli* or *O. dalli*) of northwestern N. America

dally \ˈdæl- v. *tr* **dallied**; **dally-ing** [ME *dalyen*, fr. AF *dallier*] 1. a: to act playfully; esp. to play amorously b: to deal lightly: TOY (accused him of ~ing with a serious problem) 2. a: to waste time b. LINGER, DAWDLE *syn* see TRIFLE — **dallier** n.

dalmatian \ˈdæl-ˈmā-shən n. often cap. [fr. the supposed origin of the breed in Dalmatia]: any of a breed of large dogs having a white short-haired coat with black or brown spots

dalmatic \ˈdæl-ˈmat-ik n. [LL *dalmatica*, fr. L, fem. of *dalmaticus* Dalmatian, fr. *Dalmatia*]: a wide-sleeved overgarment with slit sides worn by a deacon or prelate, also: a similar robe worn by a British sovereign at his coronation

dal segno \ˈdæl-ˈsɛn-ˈɡno \ˈdɪ- [lit. from the sign] — used as a direction in music to return to the sign that marks the beginning of a repeat

dame \ˈdæm n. [ME *dame*, *dame* lady, *dame* — more at DAME]: a female parent — used esp. of a domestic animal

dame [ME] 1. a: a barrier preventing the flow of water or of loose solid materials (as soil or snow), esp.: a barrier built across a watercourse for impounding water b: a barrier to check the flow of liquid, gas, or air 2: a body of water confined by a dam

dame v. **dammed**; **dame-ing** 1: to provide or restrain with a dam 2: to stop up: BLOCK

dame abbr. *dekameter*

dame-age \ˈdæm-ɪ- n. [ME, fr. OF, fr. *dame* damage, fr. L *dammum*] 1: loss or harm resulting from injury to person, property, or reputation 2. pl.: compensation in money imposed by law for loss or injury 3: EXPENSE, COST (“What’s the ~?” he said, asking how much his bill was)

damage v. **damaged**; **dam-ag-ing**: to cause damage to *syn* see INJURE — **dam-ager** n.

dam-aging adj.: causing or able to cause damage; INJURIOUS (has a ~ effect on wildlife) — **dam-aging-ly** \ˈdæm-ɪ-ŋ-ly- adv.

dam-a-scene \ˈdæm-ə-ˈsɛn, ˈdæm-ə- n. 1 cap.: a native or inhabitant of Damascus 2: DAMASK 2b

damascene adj. 1 cap.: of, relating to, or characteristic of Damascus or the Damascenes 2: of or relating to damask or the art of damascening

damascene v. **-scened**, **-scen-ing** [MF *damasquiner*, fr. *damasquin* of Damascus]: to ornament (as iron or steel) with wavy patterns like those of watered silk or with inlaid work of precious metals

Damascus steel \ˈdɑ-mas-ˈkɔ(ɪ)- n. hard elastic steel ornamented with wavy patterns and used esp. for sword blades

dam-ask \ˈdæm-əsk- n. [ME *damaske*, fr. ML *damascus*, fr. *Damascus*] 1: a firm lustrous fabric (as of linen, cotton, silk, or

rayon) made with flat patterns in a satin weave on a plain-woven ground on jacquard looms 2. a: DAMASCUS STEEL b: the characteristic markings of this steel 3: a grayish red

damask adj. 1: made of or resembling damask 2: of the color damask

damask rose n. [obs. *Damask* of Damascus, fr. obs. *Damask* Damascus]: a large hardy fragrant pink rose (*Rosa damascena*) that is cultivated in Asia Minor as a source of attar of roses and is a parent of many hybrid perpetual roses

dame \ˈdæm n. [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *domina*, fem. of *dominus* master; akin to L *domus* house — more at TIMBER] -1: a woman of rank, station, or authority as a. *archaic*: the mistress of a household b: the wife or daughter of a lord c: a female member of an order of knighthood — used as a title prefixed to the given name 2. a: an elderly woman b: WOMAN

dame school n.: a school in which the rudiments of reading and writing were taught by a woman in her own home

dame's violet n.: a Eurasian perennial plant (*Hesperis matronalis*) widely cultivated for its spikes of showy, single or double, and fragrant white or purple flowers — called also *dame's rocket*

dam-mar or **dam-ar** also **dam-mer** \ˈdæm-ər n. [Malay *damar*] 1: any of various hard resins derived esp. from evergreen trees (genus *Agathis*) of the pine family 2: a clear to yellow resin obtained in Malaya from several timber trees (family Dipterocarpaceae) and used in varnishes and inks

dam-mit \ˈdæm-ɪt n. damn it

dam-n \ˈdæm- v. **damned**; **dam-n-ing** \ˈdæm-ɪŋ- [ME *dampnen*, fr. OF *dampner*, fr. L *dampnare*, fr. *dampnum* damage, loss, fine] vt 1: to condemn to a punishment or fate, esp.: to condemn to hell 2. a: to condemn vigorously and often irascibly for some real or fancied fault or defect (~ed the storm for their delay) b: to condemn as a failure by public criticism 3: to bring ruin on 4: to swear at: CURSE ~vi: CURSE, SWEAR *syn* see EXECRATE

dam-n n. 1: the utterance of the word *damn* as a curse 2: a minimum amount or degree (as of care or consideration): the least bit

dam-n adj. or adv.: DAMNED (a ~ nuisance) (ran ~ fast) — **dam-n** well: beyond doubt or question: CERTAINLY (knew *damn* well what would happen)

dam-na-ble \ˈdæm-nə-ˈbəl- adj. 1: liable to or deserving condemnation 2: very bad: DETESTABLE (~ weather) — **dam-na-ble-ness** n. — **dam-na-bly** \-ˈbəl- adv.

dam-na-tion \ˈdæm-nə-ˈshən n. the act of damning: the state of being damned

dam-na-to-ry \ˈdæm-nə-ˈtɔr-ē, -ˈtɔr- adj.: expressing, imposing, or causing condemnation: CONDEMNATORY

dam-ned \ˈdæm(d)- adj. **dam-ned** or **dam-ned-est** or **dam-ned-est** \-ˈdɒst- 1: DAMNABLE (hoping to get away from this ~ smog) 2: COMPLETE, UTTER 3: EXTRAORDINARY — used in the superlative (the ~est contraption he ever saw)

dam-ned \ˈdæm(d)- adv.: EXTREMELY, VERY (a ~ good job)

dam-ned-est or **dam-ned-est** \ˈdæm-dɒst- n.: UTMOST, BEST — used chiefly in the phrase *do one's dam-ned-est* (doing his ~ to succeed)

dam-ni-fy \ˈdæm-nə-ˈfi- v. **-fied**; **-fy-ing** [MF *damnifier*, fr. OF, fr. LL *damnificare*, fr. L *damnificus* injurious, fr. *damnum* damage]: to cause loss or damage to (intimidation — the freedom to ~ another person with impunity — Henry Hazlitt)

dam-ni-ing \ˈdæm-ɪŋ- adj. 1: bringing damnation (a ~ sin) 2: causing or leading to condemnation or ruin (presented some ~ testimony) — **dam-ni-ly** \-ɪŋ-ly- adv.

dam-o-cles \ˈdæm-ə-ˈkleɪz- n. [L, fr. Gk *Damokles*]: a courtier of ancient Syracuse held to have been seated at a banquet beneath a sword hung by a single hair — **dam-o-cles-on** \ˈdæm-ə-ˈkleɪz-ən- adj.

Da-mon \ˈdæ-mən n. [L, fr. Gk *Damōn*]: a Sicilian who pledges his life for his condemned friend Pythias

damp \ˈdæmp n. [MD or MLG, vapor; akin to OHG *damp* vapor, OE *dīm* dim] 1: a noxious gas esp. in a coal mine 2: MOISTURE a: HUMIDITY, DAMPNESS b. *archaic*: FOG, MIST 3. a: DISCOURAGEMENT, CHECK b. *archaic*: DEPRESSION, DEJECTION

damp vt 1. a: to affect with a noxious gas: CHOKe b: to diminish the activity or intensity of — often used with *down* (~ing down the causes of inflation) c: to check the vibration or oscillation of (as a string or voltage) 2: DAMPEN ~vi: to diminish progressively in vibration or oscillation

damp adj. 1. *archaic*: being confused, bewildered, or shocked: STUPEFIED b: DEPRESSED, DULL 2: slightly or moderately wet *syn* see WET — **damp-ish** \ˈdæm-pɪsh- adj. — **damp-ly** adv. — **damp-ness** n.

damp-en \ˈdæm-pən- v. **damp-ened**; **damp-en-ing** \ˈdæm-p-ɪŋ- vt 1: to check or diminish the activity or vigor of: DEADEN (the heat ~ed our spirits) 2: to make damp (the shower barely ~ed the ground) 3: DAMP 1c ~vi 1: to become damp 2: to become deadened or depressed — **damp-en-er** \ˈdæm-p-ən-ər- n.

damp-er \ˈdæm-pər- n. 1: a device that damps as a: a valve or plate (as in the flue of a furnace) for regulating the draft b: a small felted block to stop the vibration of a piano string c: a device designed to bring a mechanism to rest with minimum oscillation 2: a dulling or deadening influence (put a ~ on the celebration)

damp-ing-off \ˈdæm-pɪŋ-ɒf- n.: a diseased condition of seedlings or cuttings caused by fungi and marked by wilting or rotting

dam-sel \ˈdæm-zəl- also **dam-o-sel** or **dam-o-zel** \ˈdæm-ə-ˈzəl- n. [ME *damesel*, fr. OF *dameſele*, fr. (assumed) VL *dominella* young noblewoman, dim. of L *domina* lady]: a young woman: a *archaic*: a young unmarried woman of noble birth b: GIRL

dam-sel-fly \ˈdæm-zəl-ˈflɪ- n.: any of numerous odonate insects (suborder Zygoptera) distinguished from dragonflies by laterally projecting eyes and petiolate wings folded above the body when at rest

dam-son \ˈdæm-zən- n. [ME, fr. L *prunum damascenum*, lit. plum of Damascus]: an Asiatic plum (*Prunus insititia* or *P. domestica insititia*) cultivated for its small acid purple fruit, also: its fruit



dalmatic

davenport \dä-vən-p(ə)rt, -p(ə)rt/ *n* [prob. fr. the name Davenport] 1: a small compact writing desk 2: a large upholstered sofa often convertible into a bed
david \dā-v(ə)d/ (in Heb Dawidh): a Hebrew shepherd who became the second king of Israel in succession to Saul according to Biblical accounts — **Dawid-ic** \dā-v(ə)d-ik, dā-v(ə)d-ik/ *adj*

davit \dā-v(ə)t, -v(ə)t/ *n* [prob. fr. the name David]: a crane that projects over the side of a ship or a hatchway and is used esp. for boats, anchors, or cargo
Davy Jones \dā-v(ə)-j(ə)n(ə)z/ *n*: the bottom of the sea personified

Davy Jones's locker \dā-v(ə)-j(ə)n(ə)z-(ə)z/ *n*: the bottom of the ocean
dawn \d(ə)w, -d(ə)w/ *vi* [ME *dawen*, fr. OE *dagian*; akin to OHG *tagēn* to dawn, OE *dag* day] chiefly Scot: DAWN

daw \d(ə)w/ *n* [ME *dawe*, akin to OHG *taha* jackdaw]: JACKDAW

daw-dle \d(ə)d-əl/ *vb* **daw-dled**; **daw-dling** \d(ə)d-əl-ŋ/ *vi* [jargon unknown] *vi* 1: to spend time idly (dawdled over my coffee waiting for him — Max Steele) 2: to move lackadaisically (dawdled over the hull) ~ *vi*: to spend fruitlessly or lackadaisically: WASTE — **daw-dler** \d(ə)d-əl-ŋ, -l-ŋ/ *n*

dawn \d(ə)n, -d(ə)n/ *vi* [ME *dawnen*, prob. back-formation fr. *dawning* daybreak, alter of *dawing*, fr. OE *dagung*, fr. *dagian*] 1: to begin to grow light as the sun rises 2: to begin to appear or develop 3: to begin to be perceived or understood (the truth finally ~ed on him)
dawn *n* 1: the first appearance of light in the morning followed by sunrise 2: a first appearance: BEGINNING (the ~ of the space age)

day \d(ə) / *n* [ME, fr. OE *dæg*; akin to OHG *tag* day] 1 *a*: the time of light between one night and the next *b*: DAYLIGHT 2 *a*: the period of the earth's rotation on its axis *b*: the time required by a celestial body to turn once on its axis 3: the mean solar day of 24 hours beginning at mean midnight 4: a specified day or date 5: a specified time or period: AGE (in grandfather's ~) 6: the conflict or contention of the day (played hard and won the ~) 7: the time established by usage or law for work, school, or business 8: a period of existence or prominence of a person or thing (a new ~ for black people) — **day after day**: for an indefinite or seemingly endless number of days — **day in, day out**: for an indefinite number of successive days
Day-ak \d(ə)-ak/ *n* [Malay, up-country] 1: a member of any of several Indonesian peoples of the interior of Borneo 2: the language of the Dayak peoples

day-bed \d(ə)-bed/ *n* 1: a chaise longue of a type made 1680-1780 2: a couch that can be converted into a bed

day-book \d(ə)-buk/ *n* 1: DIARY, JOURNAL 2: a book formerly used in accounting for recording the transactions of the day

day-break \d(ə)-br(ə)k/ *n*: DAWN

day-care \d(ə)-k(ə)-r(ə), -k(ə)-r(ə)/ *adj*: of, relating to, or providing supervision and facilities for preschool children during the day (~ centers)

day-dream \d(ə)-dr(ə)m/ *n*: a pleasant visionary usu. wishful creation of the imagination — **day-dream-like** \d(ə)-dr(ə)m-lik/ *adj*

daydream *vi*: to have a daydream — **day-dreamer** *n*

day-glow \d(ə)-gl(ə)w/ *n*: arglow seen during the day

day in court 1: a day or opportunity for appearance in a lawsuit 2: an opportunity to present one's point of view

day laborer *n*: one who works for daily wages esp. as an unskilled laborer

day letter *n*: a telegram sent during the day that has a lower priority than a regular telegram

day-light \d(ə)-l(ə)it/ *n* 1: the light of day 2: DAWN 3 *a*: knowledge or understanding of something that has been obscure (began to see ~ on the problem) *b*: the quality or state of being open: OPENNESS 4 *pl* *a*: CONSCIOUSNESS *b*: mental soundness or stability: WITS (scared the ~s out of him)

daylight *vi* 1: to provide with daylight 2: to remove obstructions (as trees and brush) from in order to provide greater visibility (~ an intersection) ~ *vi*: to supply daylight

daylight saving time *n*: time usu. one hour ahead of standard time — called also *daylight time*

day lily *n*: any of various Eurasian plants (genus *Heimerocallis*) of the lily family that have short-lived flowers resembling lilies and are widespread in cultivation and as escapes 2: PLANTAIN LILY

day-long \d(ə)-l(ə)ŋ/ *adj*: lasting all day (a ~ tour)

day-mare \d(ə)-m(ə)-r(ə), -m(ə)-r(ə)/ *n* [day + -mare (as in nightmare)]: a nightmarish fantasy experienced while awake

day-neutral *adj*: developing and maturing regardless of relative length of alternating exposures to light and dark periods — compare LONG-DAY, SHORT-DAY

day nursery *n*: a public center for the care and training of young children, specif.: NURSERY SCHOOL

Day of Atonement: YOM KIPPUR

day of reckoning: a time when the consequences of a course of mistakes or misdeeds are felt

day-room \d(ə)-r(ə)um, -r(ə)um/ *n*: a room (as in a military barracks) equipped for reading, writing, and recreation

days \d(ə)z/ *adv*: in the daytime repeatedly: on any day

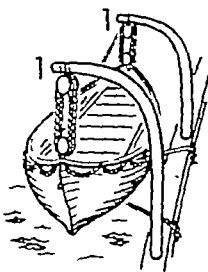
day school *n*: an elementary or secondary school held on week-days, specif.: a private school without boarding facilities

days of grace: the days allowed for payment of a note or an insurance premium after it becomes due

day-star \d(ə)-st(ə)r/ *n* 1: MORNING STAR 2: SUN *la*

day student *n*: a student who attends regular classes at a college or preparatory school but does not live at the institution

day-time \d(ə)-t(ə)im/ *n*: the time during which there is daylight



1 davits

daytime *adj*: taking place, existing, or presented during the day-time (~ flights) (~ soap operas)

day-to-day \d(ə)-t(ə)-d(ə) / *adj* 1: taking place, made, or done in the course of successive days (~ problems) 2: providing for a day at a time with little thought for the future (lived an aimless ~ existence)

day-trip-per \d(ə)-tr(ə)p-ŋr/ *n*: one who takes a trip that does not last overnight

daze \d(ə)z/ *vi* **dazed**; **daz-ling** [ME *dasen*, fr. ON *dasa* (in *dasak* to become exhausted)] 1: to stupefy esp. by a blow: STUN 2: to dazzle with light — **daze** *n* — **dazed-ness** \d(ə)-z(ə)d-n(ə)s, -d(ə)z-(d)-n/

dazzle \d(ə)z-əl/ *vb* **dazzled**, **dazzling** \d(ə)-l(ə)ŋ/ [freq. of *daze*] *vi* 1: to lose clear vision esp. from looking at bright light 2 *a*: to shine brilliantly *b*: to arouse admiration by an impressive display ~ *vi* 1: to overpower with light 2: to impress deeply, overpower, or confound with brilliance (dazzled the crowd with his oratory) — **dazzle** *n* — **dazzler** \d(ə)-z(ə)l-ŋr/ *n* — **dazzlingly** \d(ə)-l(ə)ŋ-l(ə) / *adv*

db abbr 1 debenture 2 decibel

DB abbr daybook

DBA abbr 1 doctor of business administration 2 doing business as

DBE abbr Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire

DBH abbr diameter at breast height

dbl abbr double

DC abbr 1 [It *da capo*] from the beginning 2 decimal classification

DC abbr 3 direct current 4 District of Columbia 5 doctor of chiropractic 6 double crochet

DCE abbr doctor of chemical engineering

DCL abbr 1 doctor of canon law 2 doctor of civil law

dd abbr 1 dated 2 delivered

DD abbr 1 days after date 2 demand draft 3 dishonorable discharge 4 doctor of divinity 5 due date

D day *n* [D, abbr. for *day*]: a day set for launching an operation, specif.: June 6, 1944, on which the Allies began the invasion of France in World War II

DDC abbr Dewey Decimal Classification

DDD \d(ə)d-(ə)-d(ə)- / *n* [dichloro-diphenyl-dichloro-ethane]: an insecticide (C₁₂H₁₀Cl₄) closely related chemically and similar in properties to DDT

DDS abbr 1 doctor of dental science 2 doctor of dental surgery

DDT \d(ə)d-(ə)-t(ə)- / *n* [dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane]: a colorless odorless water-insoluble crystalline insecticide C₁₄H₉Cl₅ that tends to accumulate in ecosystems and has toxic effects on many vertebrates

DDVP \d(ə)d-(ə)-v(ə)-p(ə) / *n* [dimethyl + dichloro- + vinyl + phosphate]: DICHLOROXYS

DE abbr 1 defensive end 2 Delaware 3 doctor of engineering

de- prefix [ME, fr. OF *de*, des-, partly fr. L *de*- from, down, away (fr. *de*) and partly fr. L *dis*, L *dis* to be apart, to be from, OE *to* to — more at *TO*, *DIS*] 1 *a*: do the opposite of (deactivate) (deactivate) *b*: reverse of (de-emphasize) 2 *a*: remove (a specified thing) from (dehouse) (dehydrogenate) *b*: remove from (a specified thing) (dethrone) 3: reduce (devalue) 4: something derived from (a specified thing) (decompound): derived from something (of a specified nature) (denominative) 5: get off of (a specified thing) (detrain) 6: having a molecule characterized by the removal of one or more atoms (of a specified element) (deoxy-)

de-acid-ify \d(ə)-s(ə)d-ə- / *vi* ~ to remove acid from: reduce the acidity of (as by neutralization) — **de-acid-ification** \d(ə)-s(ə)d-ə- / *n* — **de-acid-ify** \d(ə)-s(ə)d-ə- / *vi*

deacon \d(ə)-k(ə)n, -k(ə)n/ *n* [ME *dekene*, fr. OE *dæcon*, fr. LL *diaconus*, fr. Gk *diakonos*, lit., servant, fr. *dia*- + *-konos* (akin to *enkonen* to be active), akin to L *conari* to attempt]: a subordinate officer in a Christian church as: a Roman Catholic cleric ranking below a priest and above a subdeacon *b*: one of the laymen elected by a church with congregational polity to serve in worship, in pastoral care, and on administrative committees *c*: a Mormon in the lowest grade of the Aaronic priesthood

deaconess \d(ə)-k(ə)-n(ə)s/ *n*: a woman chosen to assist in the church ministry, specif.: one in a Protestant order

deacon's bench *n*: a bench with usu. spindled arms and back

de-ac-ti-vate \d(ə)-ak-t(ə)-v(ə)t/ *vi*: to make inactive or ineffective — **de-ac-ti-vation** \d(ə)-ak-t(ə)-v(ə)- / *n* — **de-ac-ti-vator** \d(ə)-ak-t(ə)-v(ə)- / *n*

dead \d(ə)d/ *adj* [ME *deed*, fr. OE *dēad*, akin to ON *dauðr* dead, *dēaja* to die — more at *DIE*] 1: deprived of life: having died 2 *a* (1): having the appearance of death: DEADLY (in a ~ faint) (2): lacking power to move, feel, or respond: NUMB *b*: very tired *c* (1): incapable of being stirred emotionally or intellectually: UNRESPONSIVE (~ to pity) (2): grown cold: EXTINGUISHED (~ coals) 3 *a*: INANIMATE, INERT (~ matter) *b*: BARREN, INFERTILE (~ soil) *c*: no longer producing or functioning: EXHAUSTED (*a* ~ battery) 4 *a* (1): lacking power or effect (*a* ~ law) (2): no longer having interest, relevance, or significance (*a* ~ issue) *b*: no longer in use: OBSOLETE (*a* ~ language) *c*: no longer active: EXTINCT (*a* ~ volcano) *d*: lacking in gaiety or animation (*a* ~ party) *e* (1): lacking in commercial activity: QUIET (2): commercially idle or unproductive (~ capital) *f*: lacking elasticity (*a* ~ tennis ball) *g*: being out of action or out of use, specif.: free from any connection to a source of voltage and free from electric charges *h* (1): being out of play (*a* ~ ball) (~ cards) (2) *croquet*: temporarily forbidden to play or to make a certain play *6* *a*: not running or circulating: STAGNANT (~ water) *b*: not turning (*a* ~ lathe center) *c*: not imparting

a about *** kitten *or* further *a* back *ā* bake *ā* cot, cart

as out *ch* chin *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life

j joke *ŋ* sing *ō* flow *o* flew *ol* colon *th* than *th* thus

l foot *ū* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yu* furious *zh* vision

dark horse • daven

dark horse *n* 1: a usu little known contestant (as a racehorse) that makes an unexpectedly good showing 2: a political candidate unexpectedly nominated usu as a compromise between factions

dark lantern *n*: a lantern that can be closed to conceal the light

darkle *v* *\där-kəl* *vi* **darkled**, **darkling** *\(k-ə)-līg* [*bäc* formation fr *darkling*] 1: to become concealed in the dark 2 *a* to grow dark *b*: to become clouded or gloomy

darkling *\där-k-līg* *adv* [ME *derkelyng*, fr. *derk* dark + *-lyng* *-līg*] in the dark

darkling *adj* 1. **DARK** 2. done or taking place in the dark

darkling beetle *n*: a usu hard-bodied black sluggish terrestrial plant-eating beetle (family Tenebrionidae)

dark reaction *n*: the synthetic phase of photosynthesis that does not require the presence of light and that involves the reduction of carbon dioxide to form carbohydrate

dark-room *\där-'krüm, -'krum* *n*: a room with no light or with a safelight for handling and processing light-sensitive photographic materials

dark-some *\därk-səm* *adj*: gloomily somber: **DARK**

darling *\där-līg* *n* [ME *derling* fr OE *dærling* fr *dæore* dear] 1 a dearly loved person 2: FAVORITE

darling *adj* 1. dearly loved FAVORITE 2. very pleasing

darling *adj* **darlingly** *\līg-līg* *adv* **darlingness** *n*

darn *\därn* *vb* [prob fr F dial *darnier*] *vi* 1: to mend with interlacing stitches 2: to embroider by filling in with long running or interlacing stitches *~ vi* 3: to do darning — **darn-er** *n*

darn *n*: a place that has been darned (a sweater full of *~s*)

darn *vb* [euphemism]: DAMN — **darned** *\därn(d)* *adj* or *adv*

darn *adj* or *adv*: DAMNED

darn *n*: DAMN

darnel *\där-nəl* *n* [ME]: any of several usu weedy grasses (genus *Lolium*)

darning needle *n* 1 a long needle with a large eye for use in darning 2. DRAGONFLY, DAMSELFLY

dart *\därt* *n* [ME, fr MF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *tart* dart] 1 *a* archaic: a light spear *b* (1) a small missile usu with a pointed shaft at one end and feathers at the other (2) *pl but sing in constr*: a game in which darts are thrown at a target 2 *a*: something projected with sudden speed, esp a sharp glance *b*: something causing sudden pain or distress (*~s* of sarcasm) 3: something with a slender pointed shaft or outline, specif a stitched taping fold in a garment 4 a quick movement (*made a ~ for the door*)

dart *vi* 1: to throw with a sudden movement 2 to thrust or move with sudden speed *~ vi* 3: to move suddenly or rapidly (*~ed across the street*)

dart board *n*: a usu circular board (as of cork) used as a target in the game of darts

darter *\där-tər* *n* 1. SNAKEBIRD 2. any of numerous small American freshwater percid fishes (esp genera *Ammocrypta*, *Etheostoma*, and *Percina* of the family Percidae)

Darwinian *\där-wīn-ē-ən* *adj*: of or relating to Charles Darwin, his theories, or his followers — **Darwinian** *n*

Darwinism *\där-wā-niz-əm* *n*: a theory of the origin and perpetuation of new species of animals and plants that offspring of a given organism vary, that natural selection favors the survival of some of these variations over others, that new species have arisen and may continue to arise by these processes, and that widely divergent groups of plants and animals have arisen from the same ancestors, broadly: biological evolutionism — **Darwinist** *\där-wīn-ist* *n* — **darwinist** or **darwinistic** *\där-wā-nis-tik* *adj*, often *cap*

Darwin's finches *\där-wānz-ən* *pl* [Charles Darwin] finches of a subfamily (Geospizinae) having great variation in bill shape and confined mostly to the Galapagos islands

Darwin tulip *\där-wān-ən* *n*: a tall late-flowering tulip with the flowers single and of one color

das *abbr* dekastere

dash *\dash* *vb* [ME *dasshen*] *vi* 1 to knock, hurl, or thrust violently 2: to break by striking or knocking 3: SPLASH SPATTER 4 *a*: DESTROY RUIN (the news *~ed* his hopes) *b*: DEPRESS SADDEN *c*: to make ashamed 5: to affect by mixing in something different (milk *~ed* with brandy) (his delight was *~ed* with bitterness over the delay) 6: to complete, execute, or finish off hastily — used with *down* or *off* (*~ed down a drink*) (*~ off a letter*) 7 [euphemism]: DAMN 4 *~ vi* 1: to move with sudden speed (*~ed through the rain*) 2. SMASH

dash *n* 1 *a* archaic: BLOW *b* (1) a sudden burst or splash (2) the sound produced by such a burst 2 *a*: a stroke of a pen *b*: a punctuation mark — used esp to indicate a break in the thought or structure of a sentence 3 *a* small usu distinctive addition (*a ~ of salt*) 4: flashy display 5: animation in style and action 6 *a*: a sudden onset, rush, or attempt *b*: a short fast race 7: a long click or buzz forming a letter or part of a letter (as in Morse code) 8: DASHBOARD

dash-board *\dash-bō(ə)rd, -bō(ə)rd* *n* 1. a screen on the front of a vehicle to intercept water, mud, or snow 2: a panel extending across an automobile, airplane, or motorboat below the windshield and usu containing dials and controls

dasher *\dash-ər* *n*: a dashing person 2: one that dashes, specif. a device having blades for agitating a liquid or semisolid

dashiki *\dash-ē-ki* *n* [alter of Yoruba *danshiki*]: a usu brightly colored loose-fitting pullover garment

dashing *adj* 1. marked by vigorous action: SPIRITED (*a ~ young horse*) 2. marked by smartness esp in dress and manners — **dashing-ly** *\līg-līg* *adv*

dash-pot *\dash-pāt* *n*: a device for cushioning or damping a movement (as of a mechanical part) to avoid shock

das-ale *\das-ē* *n* [Afrk]: a hyrax (genus *Procavia*) of southern Africa

das-tard *\das-tərd* *n* [ME]: COWARD esp: one who commits malicious acts

das-tard-ly *\-līg* *adj*: despicably mean or cowardly — **das-tard-ly-ness** *n*

dasy-ure *\das-ē-(y)u(ə)r* *n* [deriv of Gk *dasy* thick with hair + *oura* tail] any of a genus (*Dasyurus*) of arboreal carnivorous marsupial mammals of Australia and Tasmania resembling martens

dat *abbr* dative

DAT *abbr* differential aptitude test

data *\dāt-ə, -dat-, -dā- n pl but sing or pl in constr [pl of datum]* 1: factual information (as measurements or statistics) used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation (the *~* is plentiful and easily available — H A Gleason, Jr) (comprehensive *~* on economic growth have been published — N H Jacoby)

data bank *n* 1 a collection of data organized esp for rapid search and retrieval (as by computer) 2: an institution whose chief concern is building and maintaining a data bank

data base *n*: DATABASE

data processing *n*: the converting of raw data to machines-readable form and its subsequent processing (as storing, updating, combining, rearranging, or printing out) by a computer — **data processor** *n*

dātē *\dāt* *n* [ME, fr OF, deriv of L *dactylus*, fr Gk *daktylos*, lit, finger] 1: the oblong edible fruit of a palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) 2: the tail palm with pinnate leaves that yields the date

date *n* [ME, fr MF, fr LL *data*, fr *data* (as in *data Romae* given at Rome) fem of L *datum*, pp of *dare* to give, akin to Gk *didonai* to give] 1 *a*: the time at which an event occurs (the *~* of his birth) *b*: a statement of the time of execution or making (the *~* on the letter) 2. DURATION 3: the period of time to which something belongs 4 *a*: an appointment for a specified time, esp a social engagement between two persons of opposite sex *b*: a person of the opposite sex with whom one has a social engagement 5: an engagement for a professional performance (as of a dance band) — to *date*: up to the present moment

date *vb* **dated**; **dating** *vi* 1: to determine the date of (*~ an antique*) 2: to record the date of 3 *a*: to mark with characteristics typical of a particular period *b*: to show up plainly the age of 4: to make or have a date with *~ vi* 1: to reckon chronologically 2: to become dated and written 3 *a* ORIGINATE *b*: EXTEND (a friendship *dating* from college days) — **date-able** or **dateable** *\dāt-ə-bəl* *adj* — **date-er** *\dāt-ər* *n*

dated *adj* 1: provided with a date (*a ~ed document*) 2 OUT-OF-DATE, OLD-FASHIONED (*~ formalities*) — **dated-ly** *adv* **dated-ness** *n*

date-less *\dāt-ləs* *adj* 1: ENDLESS 2: having no date 3: too ancient to be dated 4. TIMELESS (the play's *~ theme*)

date-line *\dāt-līn* *n* 1: a line in a written document or a printed publication giving the date and place of composition or issue 2 *usu* date line a hypothetical line approximately along the 180th meridian designated as the place where each calendar day begins — **dateline** *vi*

dating bar *n*: a bar that caters esp to young unmarried men and women

dative *\dāt-iv* *adj* [ME *datus* fr L *datus*, lit, relating to giving, fr *datus*]: of, relating to, or being the grammatical case that marks typically the indirect object of a verb, the object of some prepositions, or a possessor

dative *n*: a dative case or form

dative bond *n* [fr the donation of electrons by one of the atoms]

COORDINATE BOND

da-tum *\dāt-əm, -dat-, -dat- n [L, fr neut of *datus*]* 1 *pl* *da-ta* *-ə* something given or admitted esp as a basis for reasoning or inference 2 *pl* *datums* something used as a basis for calculating or measuring

da-tu-ra *\dāt-(y)ur-ə* *n* [NL, genus name, fr Hindi *dhatūr* jimsonweed]: any of a genus (*Datura*) of widely distributed strongly scented herbs, shrubs, or trees of the nightshade family

daub *\dōb, -dāb* *vb* [ME *dauben*, fr OF *dauber*] *vi* 1: to cover or coat with soft adhesive matter: PLASTER 2: to coat with a dirty substance 3 *a*: to apply coloring material crudely to *b* to apply (as paint) crudely *~ vi* 1 *a* archaic: to put on a false exterior 2: to apply colors crudely — **dauber** *n*

daub *n* 1 material used to daub walls 2: an act or instance of daubing 3: something daubed on: SMEAR 4: a crude picture

daughter *\dōt-ər* *n* [ME *daughter*, fr OE *dohtor*, akin to OHG *tohter* daughter, Gk *thygater*] 1 *a* (1) a human female having the relation of child to parent (2) a female offspring of a lower animal *b* a human female having a specified ancestor or belonging to a group of common ancestry 2: something considered as a daughter (the United States is a *~* of Great Britain) 3: an atomic species that is the immediate product of the radioactive decay of a given element — **daughter-less** *\lās-ləs* *adj*

daughter *adj* 1 having the characteristics or relationship of a daughter 2: belonging to the first generation of offspring, or gametes, or molecules produced by reproduction, division, or replication (*~ cell*) (*~ DNA molecules*)

daughter-in-law *\dōt-ər-ɪn-lō, -əm-lō* *n, pl* **daughters-in-law** *-ər-zən-lə*, the wife of one's son

dau-no-my-cin *\dō-nə-'mīs-ən, -dau-* *n* [(assumed) It *daunomicina* fr *Dauma*, ancient region of Apulia, Italy + *-īn* + *-mycin* (as in *streptomycin* streptomyces)] an antibiotic $C_{21}H_{31}NO_{10}$ that is a nitrogenous glycoside and is used experimentally as an antineoplastic agent

daunt *\dōnt, -dānt* *vi* [ME *dauntē* fr OF *dantier*, alter of *donter*, fr L *domitare* to tame, fr *domitus*, pp of *domare* — more at TAME] to lessen the courage of: COW SUBDUCE *syn* see DISMAY

daunt-less *\lās-ləs* *adj*: FEARLESS, UNDAUNTED (*a ~ hero*) — **daunt-ly** *adv* — **daunt-less-ness** *n*

dau-phin *\dō-fān* *n, often cap* [MF *dalpin*, fr OF, title of lords of the Dauphiné, fr *Dalpin*, a surname]: the eldest son of a king of France

dau-phine *\dō-'fēn* *n, often cap* [F]: the wife of the dauphin

DAV *abbr* Disabled American Veterans

dav-en *\dav-ən* *vi* [Yiddish *davnen*]: to utter Jewish prayers esp of a ritual character

Dear John \-'jān\ n: a letter (as to a soldier) in which a wife asks for a divorce or a girl friend breaks off an engagement or a friendship

dearth \-'dāth\ n [ME *derthe*, fr. *dere* dear, costly] 1: scarcity that makes dear; *specif*: FAMINE 2: an inadequate supply: LACK
de-ail \-'dē-āil\ adv [ScGael *deisell*, akin to L *dexter*]: CLOCKWISE — compare WIDERSHINS

death \-'dēth\ n [ME *deeth*, fr. OE *dæth*, akin to ON *dauði* death, *dēla* to die — more at DIE] 1: a permanent cessation of all vital functions: the end of life 2: the cause or occasion of loss of life (drinking was the ~ of him) 3 *cap*: the destroyer of life represented usu. as a skeleton with a scythe 4: the state of being dead 5: the passing or destruction of something inanimate (the ~ of vaudeville) 6: EXTINCTION 6: CIVIL DEATH 7: SLAUGHTER 8 *Christian Science*: the life of life in matter: that which is unreal and untrue: ILLUSION — to death: beyond endurance: EXCESSIVELY

death-bed \-'dēth-'bed\ n 1: the bed in which a person dies 2: the last hours of life — on one's deathbed: near the point of death

death benefit n: money payable to the beneficiary of a deceased

death-blow \-'dēth-'blō\ n: a destructive or killing stroke or event

death camas n: any of several plants (genus *Zigadenus*) of the lily family that cause poisoning of livestock in the western U S

death camp n: a camp where large numbers of persons (as prisoners) are put to death

death cup n: a destroying angel (*Amanita phalloides*)

death duty n, chiefly Brit: DEATH TAX

death instinct n: an innate and unconscious tendency toward self-destruction postulated in psychoanalytic theory to explain aggressive and destructive behavior not satisfactorily explained by the pleasure principle

death-less \-'dēth-'lēss\ adj: IMMORTAL, IMPERISHABLE (~ fame) —

death-less-ly adv — **death-less-ness** n

deathly \-'dēth-'lē\ adj 1: FATAL 2: of, relating to, or suggestive of death (a ~ pallor) — **deathly** adv

death mask n: a cast taken from the face of a dead person

death point n: a limit (as of degree of heat or cold) beyond which an organism or living protoplasm cannot survive

death rattle n: a rattling or gurgling sound produced by air passing through mucus in the lungs and air passages of a dying person

death's-head \-'dēth-'hed\ n: a human skull emblematic of death

death's-man \-'dēth-'smān\ n, archaic: EXECUTIONER

death tax n: a tax assessed on the transmission of property after the owner's death, *esp*: ESTATE TAX

death trap n: a structure or situation that is potentially very dangerous to life (the risk of going on in a boat that was a death trap — Ken Gardner)

death warrant n 1: a warrant for the execution of a death sentence 2: DEATHBLOW

death-watch \-'dēth-'wāch\ n [death + watch (timepiece), fr the superstition that its ticking predicts death]: a small insect that makes a ticking sound as a: any of various small beetles (family Anobiidae) that are common in old houses where they bore in woodwork and furniture — called also deathwatch beetle b: BOOK LOUSE

deathwatch n [death + watch (vigil)] 1: a vigil kept with the dead or dying 2: the guard set over a criminal before his execution

death wish n: the conscious or unconscious desire for the death of another or of oneself

deb *abbr* debenture

de-bac-cle \-'dē-'bāk-'al, -'bāk-, dā-'bāk(l)\ n [F *débâcle*, fr. *débâcle* to unbar, fr MF *desbacier*, fr *des-de-* + *bacier* to bar, fr OProv *baclar*, fr (assumed) VL *baccular*, fr L *baculum* staff — more at BACTERIUM] 1: a tumultuous breakup of ice in a river 2: a violent disruption (as of an army): ROUT 3 a: a great disaster b: a complete failure: FIASCO

de-bar \-'dē-'bār\ vi [ME *debarren*, fr MF *desbarrier* to unbar, fr *des-de-* + *barrer* to bar]: to bar from having or doing something

PRELUDE *syn* see EXCLUDE — **de-bar-ment** \-'mēnt\ n

de-bark \-'dē-'bārk\ vb [MF *debarquer*, fr *de-* + *barque* bark]: DIS-EMBARC — **de-bar-ka-tion** \-'dē-'bār-'kā-shən\ n

de-base \-'dē-'bās\ vi 1: to lower in status, esteem, quality, or character 2 a: to reduce the intrinsic value of (a coin) by increasing the base-metal content b: to reduce the exchange value of (a monetary unit) — **de-base-ment** \-'bā-smēnt\ n — **de-bas-er** \-'bā-sər\ n

syn 1 DEBASE, VITIATE, DEPRAVE, CORRUPT, DEBAUCH, PERVERT

shared meaning element: to cause to become lowered or impaired in quality or character *ant* elevate (as taste), amend (as morals)

2 *see* ABASE

de-bat-able \-'dē-'bāt-'ə-bəl\ adj 1: claimed by more than one country (~ border territory) 2 a: open to dispute: QUESTION-ABLE (a ~ conclusion) b: open to debate 3: capable of being debated

de-bate \-'dē-'bāt\ n: a contention by words or arguments as a: the formal discussion of a motion before a deliberative body according to the rules of parliamentary procedure b: a regulated discussion of a proposition between two matched sides

de-bate vb **de-bat-ed**, **de-bat-ing** [ME *debatēn*, fr. MF *debatre*, fr. OF, fr *de-* + *batre* to beat, fr L *battuere* — more at BATTLE] vi 1 *obs*: FIGHT CONTENT 2 a: to contend in words b: to discuss a question by considering opposed arguments 3: to participate in a debate ~ vi 1 a: to argue about b: to engage (an opponent)

in debate 2: to turn over in one's mind *syn* see DISCUSS — **de-bate-ment** \-'bāt-mēnt\ n — **de-bat-er** n

de-bauch \-'dē-'bōch, -'bāch\ vi [MF *debaucher*, fr. OF *desbauchier* to scatter, rough-hew (timber), fr *des-de-* + *bauch* beam, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *ballo* beam — more at BALK] 1 a *archaic*: to make dissolvent b: to reduce from chastity 2 a: to lead away from virtue or excellence b: to corrupt by intemperance or sensuality *syn* see DEBASE — **de-bauch-er** n

debauch n 1: an act or occasion of debauchery 2: ORGY

de-bauch-ee \-'dē-'bōch-'ē, -'bāch-, -'dē-'bāch-, -'shā\ n [F *débauché*, fr pp of *débaucher*]: one given to debauchery

de-bauch-ery \-'dē-'bōch-'ə-rē, -'bāch-'n, -'pl-'er-ēz\ 1 a: extreme indulgence in sensuality b *pl*: ORGIES 2 *archaic*: seduction from virtue or duty

de-ben-ture \-'dē-'ben-'chər\ n [ME *debutur*, fr. L, they are due, 3d pl pres pass of *debere* to owe] 1: a writing or certificate signed by a public officer as evidence of a debt or of a right to demand a sum of money 2 a *Brit*: a corporate security other than an equity security: BOND b: a bond backed by the general credit of a corporation rather than a specific lien on particular assets

de-bil-i-tate \-'dē-'bil-'ə-tāt\ vi **-tat-ed**, **-tat-ing** [L *debilitatus*, pp of *debilitare* to weaken, fr. *debilis*]: to impair the strength of: ENFE-
BLE *syn* see WEAKEN *ant* invigorate — **de-bil-i-ta-tion** \-'bil-'ə-
-'tā-shən\ n

de-bil-i-ty \-'dē-'bil-'ə-tē\ n, *pl* -ties [MF *debilité*, fr. L *debilitas*, *debili-*
fr. *debilis* weak]: WEAKNESS, INFIRMITY

de-bit \-'dē-'bit\ n [L *debitum* debt] 1: a record of an indebted-
ness, *specif*: an entry on the left-hand side of an account constitut-

ing an addition to an expense or asset account or a deduction from a revenue, net worth, or liability account 2: the sum of the items so entered 3: a charge against a bank deposit account 4

: DRAWBACK, SHORTCOMING (a film of almost equally divided merits and ~s — Richard Corliss)

de-bit vi: to enter on the left-hand side of an account: charge with a debit

de-bon-air \-'dē-'bō-'nā(r), -'nē(r)\ adj [ME *debonere*, fr. OF *debon-*
aire, fr. *de* bonne aire of good family or nature] 1 *archaic*: GEN-
TLE, COURTEOUS 2 a: SUAVE, URBANE b: LIGHTHEARTED NON-
CHALANT — **de-bon-air-ly** adv — **de-bon-air-ness** n

de-bone \-'dē-'bōn\ vi: BONE (deboned the meat) — **de-bon-er** n

Deb-or-ah \-'dē-'bō-'rā\ n [Heb *Dēbōrāh*]: a Hebrew prophetess
who rallied the Israelites in their early struggles against the Can-

aanites

de-bouch \-'dē-'bōch, -'būsh\ vb [F *déboucher*, fr. *dé-de-* + *bouche*
mouth, fr. L *bucca* cheek — more at POCK] vi 1: to march out (as
from a defile) into open ground 2: EMERGE, ISSUE ~ vi: to cause
to emerge: let out

de-bouch-ment \-'mēnt\ n 1: the act or process of debouching
2: a mouth or outlet esp. of a river

de-bouch-ure \-'dē-'bū-'shū(r)\ n: DEBOUCHMENT 2

de-bride-ment \-'dē-'brīd-'mēnt, -dā-, -mānt, -mā\ n [F *débride-*
ment, fr. *débrider* to remove unhealthy tissue, lit., to unbridle, fr.
MF *desbrider*, fr. *des-de-* + *bride* bride, fr. MHG *bridel* — more
at BRIDLE] the surgical removal of lacerated, devitalized, or con-

taminated tissue

de-brief \-'dē-'brīf, -'dē\ vi 1: to interrogate (as a pilot) in order to
obtain useful information 2: to instruct not to reveal any classif-

ied information after release from a sensitive position

de-bris \-'dē-'brē, -dā-, -'dā-, *Brit* usu 'dē-'(rē)\ n, *pl* *de-bris* \-'brēz,
-brēz, -(rēz)\ [F *débris*, fr. MF, fr. *debris* to break to pieces, fr.
OF *debris*, fr. *de-* + *brisier* to break — more at BRISANCE] 1

: the remains of something broken down or destroyed: RUINS 2

: an accumulation of fragments of rock

debt \-'dēt\ n [ME *deitte*, *debre*, fr. OF *deite* something owed, fr.
(assumed) VL *debita*, fr. L *pl* of *debitum* debt, fr. neut of *debitus*,
pp of *debere* to owe, fr. *de-* + *habere* to have — more at HABIT] 1

: SIN, TRESPASS 2: a state of owing 3: something owed: OBLI-
GATION 4: the common-law action for the recovery of money held

to be due — **debt-less** \-'lēss\ adj

debt-or \-'dēt-'ər\ n 1: one guilty of neglect or violation of duty
2: one who owes a debt

de-bug \-'dē-'bug\ vi 1: to eliminate errors in or malfunctions of
(~ a computer program) 2: to remove a concealed microphone
or wiretapping device from

de-bunk \-'dē-'bʌŋk\ vi: to expose the sham or falseness of (~ a
hero legend) — **de-bunk-er** n

de-bute \-'dē-'byū, -dā-\ n [F *début*, fr. *debuter* to begin, fr. MF *des-*
buter to play first, fr. *des-de-* + *but* starting point, goal — more at
BUTT] 1: a first public appearance 2: a formal entrance into
society — **debut** vi

de-bu-tant \-'dē-'byū-'tānt\ n [F *débutant*, fr. prp of *débuter*]: one
making a debut

de-bu-tante \-'dē-'byū-'tānt\ n [F *débutante*, fem. of *débutant*]: a
young woman making her formal entrance into society

dec *abbr* 1 deceased 2 declaration 3 declared 4 declination 5
decorated 6 decorative 7 decrease 8 decrescendo

Dec *abbr* December

deca- or **dec-** or **deka-** or **dek-** *comb form* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *deka-*,
dek-, fr. *deka* — more at TEN]: ten (decamorous) (dekavolt)

de-cade \-'dē-'kād, -'ad, -'kād, 3 is usually 'dē-'kād\ n [ME, fr. MF
décade, fr. LL *decade*, *decas* fr. Gk *dekadē*, *dekas* fr. *deka*] 1: a
group or set of 10 2: a period of 10 years 3: a division of the
rosary that consists primarily of 10 Hail Marys

de-ca-dence \-'dē-'kād-'ə-'n(t)s\ also *di* -'kād-'n(t)s\ n [MF, fr. ML *deca-*
dentia, fr. LL *decadent*, *decadens*, prp of *decadere* to fall, sink —
more at DECAY] 1: the process of becoming decadent: the qual-
ity or state of being decadent 2: a period of decline *syn* see
DETERIORATION *ant* rise, flourishing

de-ca-den-cy \-'dē-'kād-'ē-'n(t)s\ n, *pl* -cies: DECADENCE 1

de-ca-dent \-'dē-'kād-'ə-'n(t)\ also *di* -'kād-'n(t)\ adj [back-formation fr
decadence] 1: marked by decay or decline 2: of, relating to, or
having the characteristics of the decadents — **de-ca-dent-ly** adv

de-cadent n 1: one that is decadent 2: one of a group of late
19th century French and English writers tending toward artificial
and unconventional subjects and stylized style

a abut * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

motion or power although otherwise functioning (a ~ rear axle)
d: lacking warmth, vigor, or taste **6** **a**: absolutely uniform (a ~ level) **b** (1): UNERRING (2): EXACT (~ center of the target)
(3): DOOMED (a ~ duck) **(4)**: IRREVOCABLE (a ~ loss) **c**
a: ABRUPT (brought to a ~ stop) **d**: COMPLETE, ABSOLUTE (a ~ silence) **7**: DESERTED (~ villages) — **dead-ness** **n**
syn DEAD, DEFUNCT, DECEASED, DEPARTED, LATE *shared meaning*
element: devoid of life *ant* ALIVE
dead n, pl dead **1**: one that is dead — usu. used collectively **2**
 : the state of being dead (rained him from the ~ — Col 2.12(RSV))
3: the time of greatest quiet (the ~ of night)
dead adv **1**: ABSOLUTELY, UTTERLY (~ certain) **2**: suddenly
 and completely (stopped ~) **3**: DIRECTLY (~ ahead)
dead air n: a period of silence esp. during a radio or television
 broadcast
dead-air space n: a sealed or unventilated air space
dead-beat \ˈdɛd-bet/ **adj**: having a pointer that gives a reading
 with little or no oscillation
deadbeat n **1**: one who persistently fails to pay his debts or his
 way **2**: LOAFER
dead center n: either of the two positions at the ends of a stroke
 in a crank and connecting rod when the crank and rod are in the
 same straight line — called also **dead point**
dead-en \ˈdɛd-ən/ **vb** **dead-ended**; **dead-en-ing** \ˈdɛd-nɪŋ, -n-ɪŋ/ **vt**
1: to impair in vigor or sensation: BLUNT (~ed his enthusiasm)
2: to deprive of brilliance **b**: to make vapid or spiritless **c**
 : to make (as a wall) impervious to sound **3**: to deprive of life
 : KILL ~ **vi**: to become dead: lose life or vigor — **dead-en-er**
 \ˈdɛd-nər, -n-ər/ **n** — **dead-en-ing-ly** \-nɪŋ-lɪ, -n-ɪŋ-lɪ/ **adv**
dead-end \ˈdɛd-ɛnd/ **adj** **1**: lacking opportunities for
 advancement (a ~ job) **b**: lacking an exit (a ~ street) **2**: TOUGH
 (~ kids) — **dead-ended-ness** \ˈdɛd-ɛnd-ɪd-nəs/ **n**
dead-end \ˈdɛd-ɛnd/ **vi**: to come to a dead end: TERMINATE
dead end \ˈdɛd-ɛnd/ **n** **1**: an end (as of a street) without an exit
2: a position, situation, or course of action that leads to nothing
 further
dead-en-ing n: material used to soundproof walls or floors
dead-eye \ˈdɛd-ɪ/ **n** **1**: a rounded wood block that is
 encircled by a rope or an iron band and pierced with
 holes to receive the lanyard and that is used esp. to set
 up shrouds and stays **2**: an unerring marksman
dead-fall \ˈdɛd-fɔl/ **n**: a trap so constructed that a weight
 (as a heavy log) falls on an animal and kills or disables it
dead hand n **1**: MORTMAIN **2**: the oppressive influ-
 ence of the past
dead-head \ˈdɛd-hɛd/ **n** **1**: one who has not paid for
 a ticket **2**: a dull or stupid person
deadhead vi: to make a return trip without a load —
 used esp. of a truck
dead heat n: a tie with no single winner of a race
dead horse n [fr. the proverbial futility of flogging a
 dead horse to make him go]: an exhausted or profitless
 topic or issue
dead letter n **1**: something that has lost its force or authority
 without being formally abolished **2**: a letter that is undeliverable
 and unreturnable by the post office
dead-light \ˈdɛd-lɪt/ **n** **1**: a metal cover or shutter fitted to a
 port to keep out light and water **2**: a heavy glass set in a ship's
 deck or hull to admit light **3**: a skylight made so as not to open
dead-line \ˈdɛd-lɪn/ **n** **1**: a line drawn within or around a prison that
 a prisoner passes at the risk of being shot **2**: a date or time be-
 fore which something must be done, specif.: the time after which
 copy is not accepted for a particular issue of a publication
dead load n: a constant load that in structures (as a bridge, build-
 ing, or machine) is due to the weight of the members, the sup-
 ported structure, and permanent attachments or accessories
dead-lock \ˈdɛd-lɒk/ **n** **1**: a state of inaction or neutralization
 resulting from the opposition of equally powerful uncompromising
 persons or factions: STANDSTILL **2**: a tie score — **deadlock** **v**
dead-ly \ˈdɛd-lɪ/ **adj** **dead-ly-er**, **-est** **1**: likely to cause or
 capable of producing death (a ~ disease) (a ~ instrument) **2**:
 aiming to kill or destroy: IMPLICABLE (a ~ enemy) **b**: highly
 effective (a ~ exposé) **c**: UNERRING (a ~ marksman) **d**
 : marked by determination or extreme seriousness **3**: a: tend-
 ing to deprive of force or vitality (a ~ habit) **b**: suggestive of death
 esp. in dullness or lack of animation (~ bores) (a ~ conversation)
4: very great: EXTREME — **dead-ly-ness** **n**
syn DEADLY, MORTAL, FATAL, LETHAL *shared meaning*
element: causing or capable of causing death **DEADLY** applies to whatever
 is certain or extremely likely to cause death (a deadly poison)
DEADLY (deadly weapons) **MORTAL** applies distinctively to what has caused
 or is about to cause death (a mortal wound) **FATAL** which stresses
 the inevitability of eventual death, may be preferred when consid-
 erable time intervenes between the causative event and death (his
 injuries were ultimately fatal) and is regularly used in predictions
 (there is little doubt that his injuries will prove fatal) **LETHAL** ap-
 plies to something that by its very nature is bound to cause death
 or which exists for the purpose of destroying life (took a lethal
 dose of poison) (a lethal weapon) All these terms are capable of
 extension in which they are less weighty and typically imply a
 disconcerting, oppressing, or disturbing that may cause fear,
 dread, or distress rather than physical or spiritual death, thus, a
 deadly shaft of irony causes complete discomfiture; mortal terror
 is the most extreme terror; a fatal error is one that leads to the
 destruction of one's plans or hopes, a lethal verbal attack is ut-
 terly devastating to one's composure or position
deadly adv **1** archaic: in a manner to cause death: MORTALLY
2: suggesting death **3**: EXTREMELY (~ serious)
deadly nightshade n: BELLADONNA
deadly sin n: one of seven sins of pride, covetousness, lust, anger,
 gluttony, envy, and sloth held to be fatal to spiritual progress —
 called also **capital sin**
dead man's float n: a prone floating position with the arms ex-
 tended forward



dead
eyes 1

dead march n: a solemn march for a funeral
dead metaphor n: a word or phrase (as *time is running out*) that
 has lost its metaphoric force through common usage
deadpan \ˈdɛd-pən/ **adj**: marked by an impassive matter-of-fact
 manner, style, or expression (a ~ commentary)
deadpan adv: in a deadpan manner (played the role completely
 ~)
deadpan vt: to express in a deadpan manner — **deadpan-ner** **n**
dead point n: DEAD CENTER
dead reckoning n **1**: the determination without the aid of cele-
 stial observations of the position of a ship or aircraft from the re-
 cord of the courses sailed or flown, the distance made, and the
 known or estimated drift **2**: GUESSWORK — **dead reckon** **vb** —
dead reckoner **n**
dead set adj: firmly determined: RESOLUTE (dead set on winning)
(dead set against it)
dead space n: the portion of the respiratory system which is ex-
 ternal to the bronchioles and through which air must pass to reach
 the bronchioles and alveoli
dead-weight \ˈdɛd-wɛt/ **n** **1**: the unrelieved weight of an inert
 mass **2**: DEAD LOAD
dead-wood \ˈdɛd-wud/ **n** **1**: wood dead on the tree **2**: useless
 personnel or material **3**: solid timbers built in at the extreme
 bow and stern of a ship when too narrow to permit framing **4**
 : bowling pins that have been knocked down but remain on the
 alley
de-aer-ate \ˈdɛ-ə-ɪt/ **vt**: to remove air or gas from
 — **de-aer-a-tion** \ˈdɛ-ə-ɪt-ə-ʃən/ **n**
deaf \dɛf/ **adj** [ME *deaf*, fr. OE *dēaf*, akin to Gk *typhlos* blind,
typhēn to smoke, *L fumus* smoke — more at FUME] **1**: lacking or
 deficient in the sense of hearing **2**: unwilling to hear or listen
 : not to be persuaded (was overwrought and ~ to reason)
deaf-ish \ˈdɛf-ɪʃ/ **adj** — **deaf-ly** **adv** — **deaf-ness** **n**
deaf-en \ˈdɛf-ən/ **vb** **deaf-ened**; **deaf-en-ing** \-ɪŋ/ **vt** **1**: to
 make deaf **2**: to make (as a wall) soundproof ~ **vi**: to cause
 deafness or stun one with noise — **deaf-en-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lɪ/ **adv**
deaf-mute \ˈdɛf-myut/ **n**: a deaf person who cannot speak —
deaf-mute **adj**
deal \dɛl/ **n** [ME *dele*, fr. OE *dēl*, akin to OE *dāl* division,
 portion, OHG *teil* part] **1** obs: PART, PORTION **2**: a usu. large or
 indefinite quantity or degree (the search was thorough and a ~
 of money was spent — J. F. Dobie) (a great ~ of support) (a good
 ~ faster) **3**: the act or right of distributing cards to players in a
 card game **b**: HAND 9b **4**: a: an extensive governmental
 program — compare NEW DEAL **b**: the period of such a program
deal vb **dealt** \dɛlt/, **dealing** \ˈdɛl-ɪŋ/ **vt** **1**: to give as one's
 portion: AFFORTION (tried to ~ justice to all men) (dealt out three
 sandwiches apiece) **b**: to distribute (playing cards) to players in
 a game **2**: ADMINISTER, BESTOW (dealt him a blow) **3**: SELL (~s
 marijuana) ~ **vi** **1**: to distribute the cards in a card game **2**: to
 concern oneself or itself (the book ~s with education) **3**: a: to
 engage in bargaining: TRADE **b**: to sell or distribute something
 as a business (~ in insurance) **4**: to take action with regard to
 someone or something (~ with an offender) *syn* see DISTRIBUTE,
 TREAT — **dealer** \ˈdɛl-ər/ **n**
deal n **1**: an act of dealing: TRANSACTION **2**: PACKAGE DEAL **3**
 : treatment received (a dirty ~) **4**: an arrangement for mutual
 advantage
deal n [MD or MLG *dele* plank, akin to OHG *dill* plank — more
 at THILL] **1** a Brit: a board of fir or pine **b**: sawed yellow-pine
 lumber nine inches or wider and three, four, or five inches thick
2: pine or fir wood — **deal** **adj**
de-al-ate \ˈdɛ-ə-l-ɪt/ **n**: a dealated insect
de-al-ate \ˈdɛ-ə-l-ɪt/ **adj**: divested of the wings — used of postnup-
 tial adults of insects (as ants) that drop their wings after a nup-
 tial flight — **de-al-a-tion** \ˈdɛ-ə-l-ɪt-ə-ʃən/ **n**
dealer-ship \ˈdɛ-lər-ʃɪp/ **n**: an authorized sales agency (an auto-
 mobile ~)
deal-fish \ˈdɛ-ə-l-ɪʃ/ **n** [*deaf*]: any of several long thin fishes
 (genus *Trachipterus* of the family Trachipteridae) inhabiting the
 deep sea
dealing n **1** pl: friendly or business interactions **2**: method of
 business: manner of conduct
dealing box n: a case that holds a deck of playing cards so that
 they may be dealt one by one
de-am-i-nase \ˈdɛ-əm-ə-nās, -nāz/ **n** [de- + amino + -ase]: an
 enzyme that hydrolyzes amino compounds (as amino acids) with
 removal of the amino group
de-am-i-nate \ˈdɛ-nāt/ **vt** **de-am-i-nated**; **de-am-i-nat-ing**: to remove the amino
 group from (a compound) — **de-am-i-na-tion** \ˈdɛ-əm-ə-nā-
 ʃən/ **n**
de-am-i-nize \ˈdɛ-əm-ə-nɪz/ **vt** **de-am-i-nized**, **-niz-ing**: DEAMINATE
dean \dɛn/ **n** [ME *dean*, fr. MF *deien*, fr. LL *decanus*, lit., chief of
 ten, fr. L *decem* ten — more at TEN] **1**: the head of the chapter
 of a collegiate or cathedral church **2**: a Roman Catholic priest
 who supervises one district of a diocese **3**: the head of a divi-
 sion, faculty, college, or school of a university **b**: a college or
 secondary school administrator in charge of counseling and dis-
 ciplining students (~ of men) **3**: DOYEN **1** — **dean** **vi** — **dean-ship**
 \ˈdɛn-ʃɪp/ **n**
dean-ery \ˈdɛn-ə-ri/ **n**, **pl -eries**: the office, jurisdiction, or offi-
 cial residence of a clerical dean
dean's list n: a list of students receiving special recognition from
 the dean of a college because of superior scholarship
dear \dɪər/ **adj** [ME *dere*, fr. OE *dēor*]: SEVERE, SORE (in our ~
 peril — Shak.)
dear adj [ME *dere*, fr. OE *dēore*] **1** obs: NOBLE **2**: highly valued
 : PRECIOUS (a ~ friend) **3**: AFFECTIONATE, FOND **4**: high or
 exorbitant in price: exceedingly expensive (eggs are very ~ just
 now) **5**: HEARTFELT *syn* see COSTLY *ant* cheap — **dear** **adv** —
dear-ly **adv** — **dear-ness** **n**
dear n **1**: a loved one: SWEETHEART **2**: a lovable person

de-chlori-nate (ˈdɛ-klɔr-ə-nāt, ˈklɔr-) *vt*: to remove chlorine from (water) — **de-chlori-na-tion** (ˈdɛ-klɔr-ə-nā-shən, ˈklɔr-) *n*

dec-*comb* form [F *déci*, fr. L *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten — more at **TEN**]: tenth-part (*decimomial*)

dec-lare (ˈdes-ə-lər, ˈe-lər) *n* [F *déclarer*, fr. *déci* + *are*]: a metric unit of area equal to 10 square meters or 11.96 square yards
dec-i-bel (ˈdes-ə-bel, ˈbəl) *n* [ISV *dec-i* + *bel*]: a: a unit for expressing the ratio of two amounts of electric or acoustic signal power equal to 10 times the common logarithm of this ratio b: a unit for expressing the ratio of the magnitudes of two electric voltages or currents or analogous acoustic quantities equal to 20 times the common logarithm of the voltage or current ratio 2: a unit for expressing the relative intensity of sounds on a scale from zero for the average least perceptible sound to about 130 for the average pain level

de-cide (ˈdi-sid) *vb* **de-cid-ed**; **de-cid-ing** [ME *deciden*, fr. MF *decider*, fr. L *decidere*, lit., to cut off, fr. *de* + *caedere* to cut — more at **CONCISE**] *vi* 1: to arrive at a solution that ends uncertainty or dispute about (important... that we ~ borderline cases in favor of individual freedom — Milton Friedman) 2: to bring to a definitive end (one blow *decided* the fight) 3: to induce to come to a choice (her pleas *decided* him to help) ~ *vi*: to make a choice or judgment — **de-cid-a-bil-i-ty** (ˈsɪd-ə-bil-ə-ti) *n* — **de-cid-a-ble** (ˈsɪd-ə-bəl) *adj* — **de-cid-or** *n*

syn DECIDE, DETERMINE, SETTLE, RULE, RESOLVE *shared meaning*
element: to come or cause to come to a conclusion

de-cid-ed *adj* 1: UNQUESTIONABLE (a ~ advantage) 2: free from doubt or wavering — **de-cid-ed-ly** *adv* — **de-cid-ed-ness** *n*

de-cid-ing *adj*: that decides: DECISIVE (drove in the ~ run)

de-cid-u-ous (ˈdi-si-ə-wəs) *n*, pl *-i-ous* (ˈdi-si-ə-wəz) [NL, fr. L fem. of *deciduus*] 1: the part of the mucous membrane lining the uterus that in higher placental mammals undergoes special modifications in preparation for and during pregnancy and is cast off at parturition 2: the part of the mucous membrane of the uterus cast off in the process of menstruation — **de-cid-u-al** (ˈdi-si-ə-wəl) *adj*

de-cid-u-ate (ˈdi-si-ə-wət) *adj*: having the fetal and maternal tissues firmly interlocked so that a layer of maternal tissue is torn away at parturition and forms a part of the afterbirth

de-cid-u-ous (ˈdi-si-ə-wəs) *adj* [L *deciduus*, fr. *decidere* to fall off, fr. *de* + *caedere* to fall — more at **CHANCE**] 1: falling off or shed seasonally or at a certain stage of development in the life cycle (~ leaves) (~ teeth) 2: having deciduous parts (~ trees) 3: EPHEMERAL — **de-cid-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **de-cid-u-ous-ness** *n*

dec-i-gram (ˈdes-ə-gram) *n* [F *décigramme*, fr. *déci* + *gramme* gram] — **see** METRIC SYSTEM table

dec-i-le (ˈdes-ə-lē, ˈlē) *n* [L *decem* ten — more at **TEN**]: any one of nine numbers in a series dividing the distribution of the individuals in the series into 10 groups of equal frequency; also: any one of these 10 groups — **dec-i-le** *adj*

dec-i-lit-er (ˈdes-ə-lit-ər) *n* [F *décilitre*, fr. *déci* + *litre* liter] — **see** METRIC SYSTEM table

dec-i-lil-lion (ˈdi-sil-ən) *n*, often *attrib* [L *decem* + E *-illion* (as in *million*)] — **see** NUMBER table

dec-i-mal (ˈdes-ə-məl) *adj* (assumed) NL *decimalis*, fr. ML, of a tithe, fr. L *decima* tithe — more at **DIME**: numbered or proceeding by tens a: based on the number 10 b: subdivided into 10th or 100th units c: expressed in a decimal fraction — **dec-i-mal-ly** (ˈmə-lē) *adv*

2 decimal *n*: a proper fraction in which the denominator is a power of 10 usu. not expressed but signified by a point placed at the left of the numerator (as $.2 = \frac{2}{10}$, $.25 = \frac{25}{100}$, $.025 = \frac{25}{1000}$) — called also **decimal fraction**

dec-i-mal-ize (ˈdes-ə-mə-līz) *vt*, *-ized*, *-izing*: to convert to a decimal system (~ currency) — **dec-i-mal-iza-tion** (ˈdes-ə-mə-lə-zā-shən) *n*

dec-i-mal point *n*: the dot at the left of a decimal fraction

dec-i-mate (ˈdes-ə-māt) *vt*, *-mated*, *-mating* [L *decimatus*, pp. of *decimare*, fr. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten] 1: to select by lot and kill every tenth man of 2: to take a tenth from: **TITHE** 3: to destroy a large part of — **dec-i-ma-tion** (ˈdes-ə-mā-shən) *n*

dec-i-mê-tr (ˈdes-ə-mê-tr) *n* [F *décimètre*, fr. *déci* + *mètre* meter] — **see** METRIC SYSTEM table

dec-i-pher (ˈdi-si-fər) *vi* 1 a: to convert into intelligible form b: DECODE 2 cbs: DEPICT 3: to make out the meaning of despite indistinctness or obscurity — **dec-i-pher-able** (ˈfər-ə-bəl) *adj* — **dec-i-pher-er** (ˈfər-ər) *n* — **dec-i-pher-ment** (ˈfər-mənt) *n*

dec-i-sion (ˈdi-si-zhən) *n* [MF, fr. L *decisio*, *decisio*, pp. of *decidere* to decide] 1 a: the act or process of deciding b: a determination arrived at after consideration: **CONCLUSION** 2: a report of a conclusion 3: promptness and firmness in deciding: **DETERMINATION** (a man of courage and ~) — **dec-i-sion-al** (ˈsi-zh-nəl, ˈnə-nəl) *adj*

dec-i-sive (ˈdi-si-siv) *adj* 1: having the power or quality of deciding 2: marked by or indicative of determination or firmness: **RESOLUTE** 3: UNMISTAKABLE, UNQUESTIONABLE (a ~ superiority) **syn** **see** CONCLUSIVE **ant** **indecisive** — **dec-i-sive-ly** *adv* — **dec-i-sive-ness** *n*

dec-i-ster (ˈdes-ə-si-ster) *n* [F *décistère*, fr. *déci* + *stère* stère] — **see** METRIC SYSTEM table

1 deck (ˈdek) *n* [prob. modif. of (assumed) LG *verdeck* (whence G *verdeck*), fr. (assumed) MLG *werdeck*, fr. MLG *werdecken* to cover, fr. *wer* (akin to OHG *fur* for-) + *decken* to cover; akin to OHG *decken* to cover — more at **THATCH**] 1: a platform in a ship serving usu. as a structural element and forming the floor for its compartments 2: something resembling the deck of a ship as a: a story or tier of a building b: the roadway of a bridge c: a flat floored roofless area adjoining a house d: the lid of the compartment at the rear of the body of an automobile; also: the compartment e: a layer of clouds f: TAPE DECK lb 3 a: a pack of playing cards b: a packet of narcotics c: a group of usu. punched data processing cards — on **deck** 1: ready for duty 2: next in line

2 deck *vt* [D *deken* to cover; akin to OHG *decken*] 1 obs: COVER 2 a: to clothe elegantly: **ARRAY** (~ed out in furs) b: DECO-RATE (~ the halls with boughs of holly — English carol) 3 [*deck*]: to furnish with or as if with a deck 4 [*deck*]: to knock down forcibly: **FLOOR** (~ed his opponent with a left hook) **syn** **see** **ADORN**

deck chair *n*: a folding chair often having an adjustable leg rest
deck-er (ˈdek-ər) *n*: something having a deck or a specified number of levels, floors, or layers — often used in combination (many of the city's buses are double-deckers)

deck-hand (ˈdek-hand) *n*: a seaman who performs manual duties

deck-house (ˈdeɪk-haʊs) *n*: a superstructure on a ship's upper deck

deck-ing (ˈdek-ɪŋ) *n*: DECK, also: material for a deck

deck-le (ˈdek-əl) *n* [G *deckel*, lit., cover, fr. *decken* to cover, fr. OHG] 1: a detachable wooden frame around the outside edges of a hand mold used in making paper 2: either of the bands that run longitudinally on the edges of the wire of a paper machine and determine the width of the web

deckle edge *n*: the rough untrimmed edge of paper left by a deckle or produced artificially — **deck-le-edged** (ˈdek-ə-ˈleɪd) *adj*

deck tennis *n* [fr. its being played chiefly on the decks of ocean liners]: a game in which players toss a ring or quilt back and forth over a net stretched across a small court

de-claim (ˈdi-klām) *vb* [ME *declamen*, fr. L *declamare*, fr. *de* + *clamare* to cry out, akin to L *calare* to call — more at **LOW**] *vi* 1: to speak rhetorically; *specif*: to recite something as an exercise in elocution 2: to speak pompously or bombastically: **HARANGUE** ~ *vi*: to deliver rhetorically; *specif*: to recite in elocution — **de-claim-er** *n* — **de-cla-ma-tion** (ˈdek-lā-mā-shən) *n*

de-clam-a-to-ry (ˈdi-klām-ə-tōr-ē, ˈtōr-ē) *adj*: of, relating to, or marked by declamation or rhetorical display

de-clar-ant (ˈdi-klar-ənt, ˈkler-) *n*: one that makes a declaration, *specif*: an alien who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the U.S. by signing his first papers

de-cla-ra-tion (ˈdek-lā-rā-shən) *n* 1: the act of declaring: **ANNOUNCEMENT** 2 a: the first pleading in a common-law action b: a statement made by a party to a legal transaction usu. not under oath 3 a: something that is declared b: the document containing such a declaration

de-clar-a-tive (ˈdi-klar-ə-tiv, ˈkler-) *adj*: making a declaration

DECLARATORY (ˈsentence) — **de-clar-a-tive-ly** *adv*

de-clar-a-to-ry (ˈdi-klār-ə-tōr-ē, ˈtōr-ē) *adj* 1: serving to declare, set forth, or explain 2 a: declaring what is the existing law (~ statute) b: declaring a legal right or interpretation (a ~ judgment)

de-clare (ˈdi-klas) *vt*, *-kled* (ə) *vb* **de-clared**; **de-claring** [ME *declaren*, fr. MF *declarer*, fr. L *declare*, fr. *de* + *clarare* to make clear, fr. *clarus* clear — more at **CLEAR**] *vi* 1 obs: to make clear 2: to make known formally or explicitly 3: to make evident: **SHOW** 4: to state emphatically: **AFFIRM** (~ his innocence) 5: to make a full statement of (one's taxable or dutiable property) 6 a: to announce (as a trump suit) in a card game b: **MELD** 7: to make payable ~ *vi* 1: to make a declaration 2: to avow one's support — **de-clar-a-ble** (ˈklār-ə-bəl, ˈkler-) *adj*

syn 1 **DECLARE**, **ANNOUNCE**, **PUBLISH**, **ADVERTISE**, **PROCLAIM**, **MULGATE** *shared meaning* **element**: to make known publicly

2 **see** **ASSERT**

de-clar-er (ˈdi-klar-ər, ˈkler-) *n*: one that declares, *specif*: the bridge player who names the trump and plays both his own hand and that of the dummy

de-clar-s (ˈdɛ-klās) *vi*: to remove from a class, esp: to assign to a lower social status **syn** **see** **DEGRADE**

dé-clas-sé (ˈdɛ-klās-ā, ˈklās-) *adj* [F, fr. pp. of *déclasser* to declass] 1: fallen or lowered in class, rank, or social position 2: of inferior status

de-clas-sify (ˈdɛ-klās-ə-fī) *vi*: to remove or reduce the security classification of (~ a secret document)

de-clen-sion (ˈdi-klen-shən) *n* [prob. alter. of earlier *declension*, modif. of MF *declinaison*, fr. L *declination*, *declinatio*, fr. L, grammatical inflection, turning aside, fr. *declinatus*, pp. of *declinare* to inflect, turn aside] 1 a: noun, adjective, or pronoun inflection esp. in some prescribed order of the forms b: a class of nouns or adjectives having the same type of inflectional forms 2: a falling off or away: **DETERIORATION** 3: **DESCENT SLOPE** — **de-clen-sion-al** (ˈdi-klen-shən, ˈklen-shən) *adj*

de-clin-a-tion (ˈdek-lā-nā-ti, ˈnā-ti) *adj*: bent or curved down or aside

de-clin-a-tion (ˈdek-lā-nā-shən) *n* [ME *declinacoun*, fr. MF *declinacion*, fr. L *declination*, *declinatio* turning aside, altitude of the pole] 1: angular distance north or south from the celestial equator measured along a great circle passing through the celestial poles 2: a turning aside or swerving 3: **DETERIORATION** (moral) ~ 4: a bending downward: **INCLINATION** 5: a formal refusal 6: the angle formed between a magnetic needle and the geographical meridian — **de-clin-a-tion-al** (ˈdi-klen-shən, ˈklen-shən) *adj*

1 decline (ˈdi-klin) *vb* **de-clined**, **de-clin-ing** [ME *declinen*, fr. MF *decliner*, fr. L *declinare* to turn aside, inflect, fr. *de* + *clinare* to incline — more at **LEAN**] *vi* 1: to turn from a straight course

incline — more at **LEAN**] 1: to turn from a straight course

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incline — more at **LEAN**] 1: to turn from a straight course

de-caf-fei-na-te (\dɛ-ˈkaf-(ə)-nā-tē) *vt* -at-ed; -at-ing : to remove caffeine from (decaffeinated coffee)

de-ca-gon (\dek-ə-ˈgən) *n* [NL *deca-gonum*, fr. Gk *dekagōnōn*, fr. *deka-* deca- + *-gōnōn* -gon] : a plane polygon of 10 angles and 10 sides

de-ca-gram (\dek-ə-ˈgram) *n* [F *décagramme*, fr. *déca-* deca- + *gramme* gram] : DEKAGRAM

de-ca-hedron (\dek-ə-ˈhē-dron) *n* [ISV] : a polyhedron of 10 faces

de-cal (\dɛ-ˈkal, di-ˈkal, -ˈdek-əl) *n* [short for *decalcomania*] : a picture, design, or label made to be transferred (as to glass) from specially prepared paper

de-cal-ci-fi-ca-tion (\dɛ-ˈkal-sə-fə-ˈkā-shən) *n* : the removal or loss of calcium or calcium compounds (as from bones or soil)

de-cal-ci-fy (\dɛ-ˈkal-sə-ˈfī) *vt* [ISV] : to remove calcium or calcium compounds from

de-cal-co-ma-ni-a (\dek-ə-ˈkə-mā-nē-ə) *n* [F *décalcomanie*, fr. *décalquer* to copy by tracing (fr. *dé-* de- + *calquer* to trace, fr. It *calcare*, lit., to trample, fr. L + *manīa* mania, fr. LL *manīa* — more at CAULK] 1 : the art or process of transferring pictures and designs from specially prepared paper (as to glass) 2 : DECAL

de-ca-le-s-cence (\dek-ə-ˈles-(n)əs, -ˈdek-ə-) *n* [ISV *de-* de- + *-calescence* (as in *recalcescence*)] : a decrease in temperature that occurs while heating metal through a range in which change in structure occurs

de-ca-lit-er (\dek-ə-ˈlī-tər) *n* [F *décalitre*, fr. *déca-* deca- + *litre* liter] : DEKALITER

de-ca-logue (\dek-ə-ˈlɔg, -ˈlāj) *n* [ME *decaloge*, fr. LL *decalogus*, fr. Gk *deka-logos*, fr. *deka-* deca- + *logos* word — more at LEGEND] 1 *cap* : TEN COMMANDMENTS 2 : a basic set of rules carrying binding authority

de-ca-m-e-ter (\dek-ə-ˈkam-ət-ər, -d-ə-) *n* [Gk *dekamētron*, fr. *deka-* deca- + *metron* measure, meter] : a line of verse consisting of 10 metrical feet

de-ca-m-e-ter (\dek-ə-ˈmē-tər) *n* [F *décamètre*, fr. *déca-* deca- + *mètre* meter] : DEKAMETER

de-ca-me-tho-ni-um (\dek-ə-mə-ˈthē-nē-əm) *n* [deca-methonium (an ammonium ion), fr. *deca-* deca- + *methylen-* -onium] : any of several halogen salts of a synthetic ion whose curarizing effect produces relaxation of skeletal muscles

de-ca-m-e-ter-ic (\dek-ə-ˈme-trik) *adj* [deca-meter + *-ic*, fr. the wave-length range being between 1 and 10 dekameters] : of, relating to, or being a radio wave of high frequency

de-camp (\di-ˈkæmp) *vi* [F *décamper*, fr. MF *descamper*, fr. *des-* de- + *camper* to camp] 1 : to break up a camp 2 : to depart suddenly : ABSCOND — *de-camp-ment* (\mənt) *n*

de-cane (\dek-ən) *n* [ISV *de-* de- + *-cane*] : any of several isomeric liquid hydrocarbons C₁₀H₂₂ of the methane series

de-ca-no-ic acid (\dek-ə-nō-ik) *n* [ISV, fr. *decane*] : CAPRIC ACID

de-cant (\di-ˈkant) *vi* [NL *decantare*, fr. L *de-* de- + *ML cantus* side, fr. L, iron ring round a carriage wheel — more at CANT] 1 : to pour from one vessel into another 2 : to draw off without disturbing the sediment or the lower liquid layers — *de-cant-a-tion* (\dek-ən-ˈtā-shən) *n*

de-cant-er (\di-ˈkant-ər) *n* : a vessel used to decant or to receive decanted liquids, esp. : an ornamental glass bottle used for serving wine

de-cap-i-tate (\di-ˈkæp-ət, -tāt) *vt* -at-ed, -at-ing [LL *decapitatus*, pp. of *decapitare*, fr. L *de-* de- + *capit-* caput head — more at HEAD] : to cut off the head of : BEHEAD — *de-cap-i-ta-tion* (\dek-ə-ˈtā-shən) *n* — *de-cap-i-ta-tor* (\dek-ə-ˈtā-tər) *n*

de-ca-pod (\dek-ə-ˈpɒd) *n* [NL *Decapoda*, order name] 1 : any of an order (Decapoda) of highly organized crustaceans (as shrimp, lobsters, and crabs) with five pairs of thoracic appendages one or more of which are modified into pincers, stalked eyes, and the head and thorax fused into a cephalothorax and covered by a carapace 2 : any of an order (Decapoda) of cephalopod mollusks including the cuttlefishes, squids, and related forms that have 10 arms — *de-capod* *adj* — *de-cap-o-dal* (\di-ˈkæp-əd-əl) *adj* — *de-cap-o-dan* (\dek-ə-ˈdɒn) *adj* or *n* — *de-cap-o-dous* (\dek-ə-ˈdɒs) *adj*

de-car-bon-ate (\dek-ə-ˈkār-bō-nāt) *vt* : to remove carbon dioxide or carbonic acid from — *de-car-bon-a-tion* (\dek-ə-ˈkār-bō-nā-shən) *n* — *de-car-bon-a-tor* (\dek-ə-ˈkār-bō-nā-tər) *n*

de-car-bon-ize (\dek-ə-ˈkār-bō-nīz) *vt* [ISV] : to remove carbon from — *de-car-bon-iz-er* *n*

de-car-box-yl-ase (\dek-ə-ˈkār-bāk-sō-lās, -lāz) *n* : any of a group of enzymes that accelerate decarboxylation esp. of amino acids

de-car-box-yl-ate (\sō-lāt) *vt* : to remove carboxyl from — *de-car-box-yl-a-tion* (\bāk-sō-lā-shən) *n*

de-car-bu-ri-ze (\dek-ə-ˈkār-b(y)-rīz) *vt* : DECARBONIZE — *de-car-bu-ri-zation* (\dek-ə-ˈkār-b(y)-rīz-ā-shən) *n*

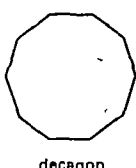
de-care (\dek-ə-ˈ(ə)r, -ˈ(ə)r) *vt* [F *décare*, fr. *déca-* deca- + *are*] : a metric unit of area equal to 10 ares or 0.2471 acre

de-ca-ster (\dek-ə-ˈstē(r), -ˈstē(r)) *n* [F *décastère*, fr. *déca-* deca- + *stère* ster] : DEKASTERE

de-ca-su-al-iza-tion (\dek-ə-ˈkash-(ə)-sə-lā-zā-shən, -ˈkash-(ə)-sə-lā-) *n* : the process of eliminating the employment of casual workers in order to stabilize the work force

de-ca-syl-lab-ic (\dek-ə-ˈsə-lāb-ik) *adj* [prob. fr. F *décasyllabique*, fr. Gk *dekasyllabos* decasyllabic, fr. *deka-* deca- + *syllabē* syllable] : consisting of 10 syllables or composed of verses of 10 syllables — *de-casyllabic* *n* — *de-ca-syl-lab-ic* (\dek-ə-ˈsə-lā-bīk, -ˈdek-ə-) *n*

de-cath-lon (\di-ˈkath-lən, -ˈlən) *n* [F *décathlon*, fr. *déca-* deca- + *Gk athlon* contest — more at ATHLETE] : a 10-event composite athletic contest consisting of the 100-meter, 400-meter, and 1500-meter runs, the 110-meter high hurdles, the javelin and discus throws, shot put, pole vault, high jump, and long jump



decagon



decapod 1 a prawn of the Atlantic coast of America

de-cay (\di-ˈkā) *vb* [ME *decayen*, fr. ONF *decair*, fr. LL *decadere* to fall, sink, fr. L *de-* de- + *cadere* to fall — more at CHANCE] *vi* 1 : to decline from a sound or prosperous condition 2 : to decrease gradually in quantity, activity, or force 3 : to fall into ruin 4 : to decline in health, strength, or vigor 5 : to undergo decomposition ~ *vi* 1 *obs* : to cause to decay : IMPAIR (infirmary that ~s the wise — Shak) 2 : to destroy by decomposition — *de-cay-er* *n* *syn* DECAY, DECOMPOSE, ROT, PUTREFY, SPOIL *shared meaning element* : to undergo destructive changes

de-cay *n* 1 : gradual decline in strength, soundness, or prosperity or in degree of excellence or perfection 2 : a wasting or wearing away : RUIN 3 *obs* : DESTRUCTION, DEATH 4 *a* : ROT, specif. : aerobic decomposition of proteins chiefly by bacteria *b* : the product of decay 5 : a decline in health or vigor 6 : decrease in quantity, activity, or force : as *a* : spontaneous decrease in the number of radioactive atoms in radioactive material *b* : spontaneous disintegration (as of an atom or a meson)

Dec-ca (\dek-ə) *n* [Decca Co., British firm which developed it] : a system of long-range navigation utilizing the phase differences of continuous-wave signals from synchronized ground transmitters

de-ced *abbr* deceased

de-cess (\di-ˈsɛs) *n* [ME *deces*, fr. MF, fr. L *decessus* departure, death, fr. *decessus*, pp. of *decedere* to depart, die, fr. *de-* de- + *cedere* to go — more at CEDE] : departure from life : DEATH — *de-cess* *vi*

de-ceased (\ˈsɛst) *adj* : no longer living; esp. : recently dead — *used of persons* *syn* see DEAD

de-ceased *n, pl* deceased : a dead person (the will of the ~)

de-ced-ent (\dek-əd-nt) *n* [L *decident*, *decidens*, pp. of *decedere*] : a deceased person — *used chiefly in law*

de-celt (\di-ˈsɛl) *n* [ME *decelte*, fr. OF, fr. L *decepta*, fem. of *deceper*, pp. of *decipere*] 1 : the act or practice of deceiving : DECEPTION 2 : an attempt or device to deceive : TRICK 3 : the quality of being deceitful : DECEITFULNESS

de-celt-ful (\di-ˈsɛl-ful) *adj* : having a tendency or disposition to deceive : *a* : not honest (a ~ child) *b* : DECEPTIVE, MISLEADING *syn* see DISHONEST *ant* trustworthy — *de-celt-ful-ly* (\di-ˈsɛl-ful-ly) *adv* — *de-celt-ful-ness* *n*

de-cel-va-ble (\di-ˈsɛl-və-bəl) *adj* 1 *archaic* : DECEITFUL, DECEPTIVE 2 *archaic* : capable of being deceived — *de-cel-va-ble-ness* *n* — *de-cel-va-ble* *n*

de-cel-ve (\di-ˈsɛv) *vb* de-cel-ved; de-cel-ving [ME *decelven*, fr. OF *decelvere*, fr. L *decipere*, fr. *de-* de- + *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] *vt* 1 *archaic* : ENSNARE 2 *obs* : to be false to *b* *archaic* : to fail to fulfill 3 *obs* : CHEAT 4 : to cause to accept as true or valid what is false or invalid 5 *archaic* : to while away ~ *vi* : to practice deceit — *de-cel-ver* *n* — *de-cel-ving-ly* (\di-ˈsɛv-ɪŋ-lee) *adv*

syn DECEIVE, MISLEAD, DELUDE, BEGUILÉ *shared meaning element* : to lead astray *ant* undecieve, enlighten

de-cel-er-ate (\dek-əd-ˈrāt, -rāt) *vt* -at-ed; -at-ing [de- + *accelerate*] *vt* 1 : to reduce the speed of : slow down 2 : to decrease the rate of progress of ~ *vi* : to move at decreasing speed — *de-cel-er-a-tion* (\dek-əd-ˈrā-shən) *n* — *de-cel-er-a-tor* (\dek-əd-ˈrāt-ər) *n*

De-cem-ber (\di-ˈsem-bər) *n* [ME *Decembre*, fr. OF, fr. L *December* (tenth month), fr. *decem* ten — more at TEN] : the 12th month of the Gregorian calendar

De-cem-brist (\di-ˈbrɪst) *n* : one taking part in the unsuccessful uprising against the Russian emperor Nicholas I in December 1825

de-cem-vir (\di-ˈsem-vər) *n* [L, back-formation fr. *decemviri*, pl. fr. *decem* + *vir*, pl. of *vir* man — more at VIRILE] : one of a ruling body of 10; specif. : one of a body of 10 magistrates in ancient Rome — *de-cem-vi-ral* (\di-ˈsem-və-ral) *adj* — *de-cem-vi-rite* (\rīt) *n*

de-cen-ry (\dek-ən-ˈrī, -rī) *n, pl* -ries 1 *archaic* *a* : FITNESS *b* : ORDERLINESS 2 *a* : the quality or state of being decent : PROPRIETY *b* : conformity to standards of taste, propriety, or quality 3 : standard of propriety — *usu* used in pl 4 *pl* : conditions or services considered essential for a proper standard of living 5 : literary decorum

de-cen-ni-al (\di-ˈsen-ē-əl) *adj* 1 : consisting of or lasting for 10 years 2 : occurring or being done every 10 years — *decennial* *n* — *de-cen-ni-ally* (\di-ˈsen-ē-əl-lee) *adv*

de-cen-ni-um (\dek-ən-ˈni-əm, *pl* -ni-ums or -nia) (\dek-ən-ˈni-əm) [L, fr. *decem* + *annus* year — more at ANNUAL] : a period of 10 years : DECADE

de-cent (\dek-nt) *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *decent*, *decens*, pp. of *decere* to be fitting, akin to L *decus* honor, dignus worthy, Gk *dokein* to seem, seem good] 1 *archaic* *a* : APPROPRIATE *b* : well-formed : HANDSOME 2 *a* : conforming to standards of propriety, good taste, or morality *b* : modestly clothed 3 : free from immodesty or obscenity 4 : conforming to current standards of living (~ wages) (~ housing) 5 : having praiseworthy qualities *syn* see CHASTE *ant* indecent, obscene — *de-cent-ly* *adv*

de-cent-ral-iza-tion (\dek-ən-ˈtrā-lā-zā-shən) *n* 1 : the dispersion or distribution of functions and powers from a central authority to regional and local authorities 2 : the redistribution of population and industry from urban centers to outlying areas — *de-cent-ral-iza-tion-ist* (\dek-ən-ˈtrā-lā-zā-shən-ist) *n*

de-cent-ral-ize (\dek-ən-ˈtrā-lā-zīz) *vt* : to bring about the decentralization of ~ *vi* : to undergo decentralization

de-cep-tion (\di-ˈsep-shən) *n* [ME *decepcoun*, fr. MF *deception*, fr. LL *deception*, *deceptio*, fr. L *deceper*, pp. of *decipere* to deceive] 1 *a* : the act of deceiving *b* : the fact or condition of being deceived 2 : something that deceives : TRICK — *de-cep-tion-al* (\di-ˈsep-shən-əl) *adj*

de-cep-tive (\di-ˈsep-tiv) *adj* : tending or having power to deceive : MISLEADING — *de-cep-tive-ly* *adv* — *de-cep-tive-ness* *n*

de-cere-brate (\dek-ə-ˈser-brāt) *vt* : to remove the cerebrum from, also : to make incapable of cerebral activity — *de-cere-brat-ion* (\dek-ə-ˈser-brā-shən) *n*

de-cere-brate (\dek-ə-ˈser-brāt, -brāt, dek-ə-ˈrē-brāt) *adj* 1 : having the cerebrum removed or made inactive 2 : characteristic of decerebration (~ rigidity)

de-cer-ti-fy (\dek-ə-ˈsɪr-tī-fī) *vi* : to withdraw or revoke the certification of — *de-cer-ti-fi-ca-tion* (\dek-ə-ˈsɪr-tī-fī-kā-shən) *n*

de-cus-sate \ˈdek-ə-sāt, di-ˈkəs-ət\ *adj* 1: shaped like an X 2: arranged in pairs each at right angles to the next pair above or below (leaves) — **de-cus-sately** *adv*

de-cus-sa-tion \ˈdek-ə-sā-shən, -dē-ˈkə-ˈ\ *n* 1: an intersection in the form of an X 2: a band of nerve fibers that connects unlike centers of opposite sides of the central nervous system

de-dens \ˈdā-dən\ *n* *pl* **dedens** \ˈdā-dən\ [F, lit., interior] 1: an open gallery at the service end of the court in court tennis 2: the spectators at a court-tennis match

ded-i-cate \ˈded-i-kət\ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *dedicatus*, pp. of *dedicare* to dedicate, fr. *de-* + *dicare* to proclaim, dedicate — more at **DICTION**] 1: DEDICATED

ded-i-cate \ˈded-i-kāt\ *vi* **cat-ed**; **cat-ing** 1: to devote to the worship of a divine being, *specif*: to set apart (a church) to sacred uses with solemn rites 2: to set apart to a definite use (money dedicated to their vacation fund) 3: to become committed to as a goal or way of life (ready to his life to public service) 4: to inscribe or address by way of compliment (a book to a friend) 5: to open to public use *syn* see **DEVOTE** — **ded-i-ca-tor** \ˈkāt-ər\ *n*

ded-i-cated *adj* 1: devoted to a cause, ideal, or purpose: ZEALOUS (a ~ scholar) 2: given over to a particular purpose (a ~ process control computer) — **ded-i-cated-ly** *adv*

ded-i-ca-tion \ˈded-i-kā-shən\ *n* 1: an act or rite of dedicating to a divine being or to a sacred use 2: a devoting or setting aside for a particular purpose 3: a name and often a message prefixed to a literary, musical, or artistic production in tribute to a person or cause 4: self-sacrificing devotion — **ded-i-ca-tive** \ˈded-i-kāt-iv, -kāt-əd\ *adj* — **ded-i-ca-to-ry** \ˈded-i-kā-tōr-ē, -tōr-əl\ *adj*

ded-i-fi-ca-tion \ˈdē-dī-fī-kā-shən\ *n*: reversion of specialized structures (as cells) to a more generalized or primitive condition often as a preliminary to major change

deduce \ˈdi-ˈdʊ-s\ *vi* **de-duced**; **de-duc-ing** [L. *deducere*, lit., to lead away, fr. *de-* + *ducere* to lead — more at **TOW**] 1: to trace the course of 2: to determine by deduction, *specif*: to infer from a general principle — compare **INDUCE** *syn* see **INFER** — **de-duc-ible** \ˈdi-ˈdʊ-s-ə-bəl\ *adj*

de-duct \ˈdi-ˈdʌkt\ *vi* [L. *deductus*, pp. of *deducere*] 1: to take away (an amount) from a total: **SUBTRACT** 2: **DEDUCE** *INFER*

de-duct-ible \ˈdi-ˈdʌkt-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being deducted — **de-duct-ibil-ity** \ˈdʌkt-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *n*

deductible *n*: a clause in an insurance policy that relieves the insurer of responsibility for an initial specified loss of the kind insured against

de-duc-tion \ˈdi-ˈdʌk-shən\ *n* 1: an act of taking away (of legitimate business expenses) 2: something that is or may be subtracted (from his taxable income) 3: the deriving of a conclusion by reasoning, *specif*: inference in which the conclusion follows necessarily from the premises 4: a conclusion reached by logical deduction

de-duc-tive \ˈdi-ˈdʌk-tiv\ *adj* 1: of or relating to deduction 2: employing deduction in reasoning 3: capable of being deduced from premises: **INFERENTIAL** — **de-duc-tive-ly** *adv*

dee \ˈde\ *n*: the letter *d*

deed \ˈdēd\ *n* [ME *dede*, fr. OE *dēd*, akin to OE *dōn* to do] 1: something that is done (evil ~) 2: a usu. illustrious act or action: **FEAT**, **EXPLOIT** 3: the act of performing (a righteous man who never mistook the word for the ~) 4: a signed and usu. sealed instrument containing some legal transfer, bargain, or contract *syn* see **ACTION** — **deed-less** \-lēs\ *adj*

deed *vi*: to convey or transfer by deed *syn* see **TRANSFER**

deed poll \ˈdēd-pōl\ *n*, *pl* **deeds poll** \ˈdēd + pōl\ *adj* (having the edges cut even rather than indented), fr. *poll*: a deed made and executed by only one party

deedy \ˈdēd-ē\ *adj* **deed-ler**; **eat dial chiefly Eng**: **INDUSTRIOUS**

deejay \ˈdē-jā\ *n* [*disc jockey*]: **DISC JOCKEY**

deem \ˈdēm\ *vb* [ME *demen*, fr. OE *dēman*, akin to OHG *tuomen* to judge, OE *dōm* doom] *vi*: to come to think or judge: **HOLD** (we ~ it wise to go slow) *vi*: to have an opinion: **BELIEVE**

de-em-phat-ize \ˈdē-ˈem(p)-fā-ˈzīz\ *vi*: to play down — **de-em-phat-ic** \-fā-ˈzīk\ *adj*

deep \ˈdēp\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *dēop*, akin to OHG *tīof* deep, OE *dyppan* to dip — more at **DIP**] 1: extending far from some surface or area as: extending far downward (a ~ well) 2: (1): extending well inward from an outer surface (a ~ gash) (a ~ chested animal) (2): not located superficially within the body (pressure receptors in muscles) 3: extending well back from a front surface (a ~ closet) 4: extending far laterally from the center (borders of lace) 5: occurring or located near the outer limits of the playing area (hut to ~ night field) 2: having a specified extension in an implied direction usu. downward or backward (shelf 20 inches ~) (cars parked three-deep) 3: difficult to penetrate or comprehend: **RECONDITE** (mathematical problems) 4: **MYSTERIOUS**, **OBSCURE** (a ~ dark secret) 5: grave in nature or effect: **GRIEVOUS** (in ~ disgrace) 6: of penetrating intellect: **WISE** (a ~ thinker) 7: **ENGROSSED** **INVOLVED** (a man ~ in debt) 8: characterized by profundity of feeling or quality (a ~ sleep), also: **DEEP-SEATED** (religious beliefs) 9: of color: high in saturation and low in lightness 10: having a low musical pitch or pitch range (a ~ voice) 11: situated well within the boundaries (a house ~ in the woods) 12: remote in time or space (had its roots ~ in the Middle Ages — Roy Lewis & Angus Maude) 13: being below the level of the conscious (neuroses) 14: covered, enclosed, or filled to a specified degree — *usu.* used in combination (she was ankle-deep in mud) — **deep-ly** *adv* — **deep-ness** *n* *syn* 1: **DEEP** **PROFOUND**, **ABYSSAL** *shared meaning element*: having great extension downward or inward 2: see **BROAD** *ant* shallow — **in deep water**: in difficulty or distress

deep adv 1: to a great depth: **DEEPLY** (still waters run ~) 2: far on: **LATE** (danced ~ into the night) 3: near the outer limits of the playing area (the shortstop was playing ~)

deep n 1: any of the fathom points on a sounding line that is not a mark 2: a vast or immeasurable extent: **ABYSS** 3: (1): the

extent of surrounding space or time (2): **OCEAN** 3: the middle or most intense part (the ~ of winter) 4: one of the deep portions of any body of water, *specif*: a generally long and narrow area in the ocean where the depth exceeds 3000 fathoms

deep-dish *pie n*: a pie usu. with a fruit filling and no bottom crust that is baked in a deep dish

deep-en \ˈdēp-ən, -dēp-ən\ *vb* **deep-ened**; **deep-en-ing** \ˈdēp-ən-ɪŋ\ *vi*: to make deep or deeper ~ *vi*: to become deeper or more profound

deep fat *n*: hot fat or oil deep enough in a cooking utensil to cover the food to be fried

deep-freeze \ˈdēp-ˈfrēz\ *vi* **froze** \-ˈfrōz\; **fro-zen** \-ˈfrōz-ən\ 1: **QUICK-FREEZE** 2: **CHILL**, **REFRIGERATE**

deep-go-ing \ˈdēp-ˈgō-ɪŋ, -ˈgō(-ɪŋ)\ *adj*: **FUNDAMENTAL** (a ~ theory)

deep klas *n*: **FRENCH KISS**

deep-rooted \ˈdē-ˈprūt-əd, -ˈprut-əd\ *adj*: deeply implanted or established (a ~ loyalty) *syn* see **INVETERATE**

deep-sea \ˈdēp-sē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or occurring in the deeper parts of the sea (fishing)

deep-seated \ˈdēp-sēt-əd\ *adj* 1: situated far below the surface (a ~ inflammation) 2: firmly established (a ~ tradition) *syn* see **INVETERATE**

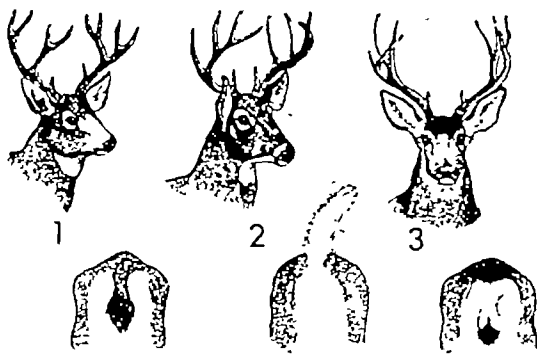
deep-six *vi* 1: *slang*: to throw overboard 2: *slang*: to throw away: **DISCARD**

deep six *n* [naval slang for "burial at sea", perh. fr. the tradition of burying bodies six feet under ground] *slang*: a place of disposal or abandonment — *used esp.* in the phrase *give it the deep six*

deep space *n*: space well beyond the limits of the earth's atmosphere including space outside the solar system

deep structure *n*: a formal representation of the underlying semantic content of a sentence, also: the structure which such a representation specifies

deer \ˈdī(ə)r\ *n*, *pl* **deer** also **deers** [ME, deer, animal, fr. OE *dēor* beast; akin to OHG *tior* wild animal, Skt *dhyamati* he perishes] 1: *archaic*: **ANIMAL**, esp.: a small mammal 2: a ruminant mammal (family Cervidae, the deer family) having two large and two small hoofs on each foot and antlers borne by the males of nearly all and by the females of a few forms



deer 2: 1 black-tailed deer, 2 whitetail, 3 mule deer

deer-ber-ry \ˈber-ē\ *n* 1: either of two shrubs (*Vaccinium stamineum* or *V. cespitosum*) of dry woods and scrub of the eastern U.S. 2: the edible fruit of a deerberry

deer-fly \ˈdī(ə)r-flī\ *n*: any of numerous small horseflies (as of the genus *Chrysops*) that include important vectors of tularemia

deer-hound \ˈdī(ə)r-haʊnd\ *n*: **SCOTTISH DEERHOUND**

deer mouse \fr its ability\ *n*: **WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE**

deer-skin \ˈdī(ə)r-skɪn\ *n*: leather made from the skin of a deer; also: a garment of this leather

deer-stalk-er hat \ˈsto-kər\ *n*: a close-fitting hat with a visor at the front and the back and with earflaps that may be worn up or down — called also **deerstalker**

deer-yard \ˈdī(ə)r-yɑrd\ *n*: a place where deer herd in winter

de-es-ca-late \ˈdē-es-kā-lāt, -nɔnd\ *vi*: to decrease in extent, volume, or scope ~ *vi*: **LIMIT** 2 — **de-es-ca-la-tion** \ˈdē-es-kā-lā-shən, -nɔnd\ *n* — **de-es-ca-la-to-ry** \ˈdē-es-kā-lōr-ē, -tōr-, -nɔnd\ *adj*

def *abbr* 1 **defendant** 2 **defense** 3 **deferred** 4 **defined** 5 **definition**

de-fa-ce \ˈdi-fās\ *vi* [ME *defacen*, fr. MF *desfacier* fr. OF, fr. *des-* + *face*] 1: to mar the external appearance of: *injure* by effacing significant details (an inscription) 2: **IMPAIR** 3: **DESTROY** — **de-fa-ce-ment** \ˈfā-smənt\ *n* — **de-fa-cer** *n* *syn* **DEFACTO**, **DISFEATURE**, **DISFIGURE** *shared meaning element*: to mar the appearance of

de-facto \ˈdi-fak-tō, -dā\ *adv* [*NL*]: in reality: **ACTUALLY**

de-facto adj 1: exercising power as if legally constituted (a *de facto* government) 2: **ACTUAL** (a *de facto* state of war) — compare **DE JURE**

de-fal-cate \ˈdi-fal-kāt, di-fol-, -ˈfal-əl\ *vb* **cat-ed**, **cat-ing** [*ML* *defalcatus*, pp. of *defalcare*, fr. L. *de-* + *falc-*, *falx* sickle] *vi* *archaic*

a	abut	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	col.	cart
an	out	ch	chun	e	less	e	easy	g	git	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sung	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ol	coln	th	thin
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

mark indicating
decrecendo 2

fouler to trample, lit , to full — more at FULL; to make unclean or

deject \di-'jekt\ *vt* [ME *dejectare* to throw down, fr L *dejectus*, pp of *deicere*, fr *de-* + *iacere* to throw — more at **JET**]: to make gloomy
deject *adj* *archaic*: DEJECTED
deject-ta \di-'jekt-ta\ *n* pl [NL, fr L neut pl. of *dejectus*]: EXCREMENTS
dejected *adj* 1: cast down in spirits: DEPRESSED 2 *a* obs. of the eyes: DOWNCAST *b* *archaic*: thrown down 3 obs.: lowered in rank or condition — **dejected-ly** *adv* — **dejected-ness** *n*
dejection \di-'jek-shən\ *n*: lowness of spirits
de jure \('dē-'ju(r)-ē, ('dā-'yu(r)-\ *adv* or *adj* [NL]: by right: of right (recognition extended *de jure* to the new government)
deka or **dek-** — see **DECA**
deka-gram \dek-ə-'gram\ *n* — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table
deka-lit-er \-'lēt-ər\ *n* — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table
deka-meter \-'mē-tər\ *n* — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table
deka-ster \-'stē(r)-, -stē(r)\ *n* — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table
del *abbr*: 1: delegate; delegation 2: delete
Del *abbr*: Delaware
delaminate \('dē-'lām-ə-'nāt\ *vi*: to undergo delamination
delamination \('dē-'lām-ə-'nā-shən\ *n* 1: separation into constituent layers 2: gastrula formation in which the endoderm is split off as a layer from the inner surface of the blastoderm and the archenteron is represented by the space between this endoderm and the yolk mass
de-late \di-'lāt\ *vi* **de-lated**; **de-lat-ing** [L *delatus* (pp of *deferre* to bring down, report, accuse), fr *de-* + *latus*, pp of *ferre* to bear — more at **TOLERATE**, **BEAR**] 1 *Scot*: ACCUSE, DENOUNCE 2 *archaic*: REPORT, RELATE 3 *archaic*: REFER — **de-la-tion** \-'lā-shən\ *n* — **de-la-tor** \-'lāt-ər\ *n*
Delaware \di-'lā-wə(r), -wə(r)\ *n* *pl* Delaware or Delaware(s) [Delaware river] 1: a member of an Amerindian people orig. of the Delaware valley 2: the Algonquian language of the Delaware
delay \di-'lā\ *n* 1 *a*: the act of delaying: the state of being delayed 2: an instance of being delayed 3: the time during which something is delayed 3: a football play in which an offensive back delays momentarily as if to block and then runs his prescribed pattern
delay *vb* [ME *delayen*, fr OF *delaiier*, fr *de-* + *laier* to leave, alter of *laisier*, fr L *laxare* to slacken — more at **RELAX**] *vi* 1: to put off: POSTPONE (decided to ~ our vacation until next month) 2: to stop, detain, or hinder for a time ~ *vi* 1: to move or act slowly 2: to pause momentarily — **de-lay-er** *n* — **de-lay-ing** *adj* *syn* **DELAY**, **RETARD**, **SLOW**, **SLACKEN**, **DETAINEE** *shared meaning element*: to cause to be late or behind in movement or progress *ant* **expedite**, **hasten**
dele \('dē-'lī\ *vi* **de-led**, **de-le-ing** [L imper sing of *delere*] 1: to remove (as a word or character) from typeset matter 2: to mark with a dele
dele *n*: a mark indicating that something is to be deleted
delectable \di-'lek-tə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr L *delectabilis*, fr *delectare* to delight — more at **DELIGHT**] 1: highly pleasing: DELIGHTFUL 2: DELICIOUS — **de-lect-a-bil-ity** \-'lek-tə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **de-lect-a-bil-ness** \-'lek-tə-'bil-ə-nəs\ *n* — **de-lect-a-bly** \-'blē\ *adv*
delectable *n*: something that is delectable (~s from the bakery)
delectation \dē-'lek-tā-shən, di-, -del-ək-\ *n* 1: DELIGHT 2: ENJOYMENT
dele-ga-ble \('dē-'gā-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being delegated
de-le-ga-cy \-'gā-sē\ *n* *pl* -cies 1 *a*: the act of delegating *b*: appointment as delegate 2: a body of delegates: BOARD
de-le-gate \('dē-'gāt-, -gāt\ *n* [ME *delegat*, fr ML *delegatus* fr L, pp of *delegare* to delegate, fr *de-* + *legare* to send — more at **LEGATE**]: a person acting for another as *a*: a representative to a convention or conference *b*: a representative of a U.S. territory in the House of Representatives *c*: a member of the lower house of the legislature of Maryland, Virginia, or West Virginia
de-le-gate \-'gāt\ *vb* **gat-ed**, **gat-ing** *vi* 1: to entrust to another (~ one's authority) 2: to appoint as one's representative: DEPUTIZE ~ *vi*: to assign responsibility or authority
de-le-ga-tion \di-'gā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of empowering to act for another 2: a group of persons chosen to represent others
delete \di-'tēt\ *vi* **deleted**; **de-let-ing** [L *deletus*, pp of *delere* to wipe out, destroy, fr *de-* + *lere* (akin to L *linere* to smear) — more at **LIME**]: to eliminate esp. by blotting out, cutting out, or erasing (deleted his name from the list) *syn* see **ERASE**
de-le-ti-ous \dē-'lī-tē-əs\ *adj* [Gk *dēlēterios*, fr *dēlēsthai* to hurt — more at **CONSOLE**]: having an often concealed or unexpected harmful effect (whether prolonged weightlessness has ~ effects — *The Sciences*) *syn* see **PERNICIOUS** *ant* **salutary** — **de-le-ti-ous-ly** *adv* — **de-le-ti-ous-ness** *n*
de-le-tion \di-'lī-shən\ *n* [L *deletio*, *deletio* destruction, fr *deletus*] 1: an act of deleting 2 *a*: something deleted *b*: DEFICIENCY 2*b*, esp.: a large deficiency not including either end of a chromosome
de-lit \('dē-līt\ *n* [Delft, Netherlands] 1: tin-glazed Dutch earthenware with blue and white or polychrome decoration 2: a ceramic ware resembling or imitative of Dutch delft
delft-ware \('dē-līt-'wā(r), -twē(r)\ *n*: DELFT
dell \('dē-lē\ *n* *pl* **dells**: DELICATESSEN
de-lib-er-ate \di-'lib-ə-'rāt\ *adj* [L *deliberatus*, pp of *deliberare* to weigh in mind, ponder, irreg fr *de-* + *libra* scale, pound] 1: characterized by or resulting from careful and thorough consideration 2: characterized by awareness of the consequences: WILFUL 3: slow, unhurried, and steady as though allowing time for decision on each individual action involved (walked with a ~ step) *syn* see **VOLUNTARY** *ant* **impulsive** — **de-lib-er-ate-ly** *adv* — **de-lib-er-ate-ness** *n*
de-lib-er-ate \di-'lib-ə-'rāt\ *vb* **at-ed**, **at-ing** *vi*: to think about deliberately and often with formal discussion before reaching a decision ~ *vi*: to ponder issues and decisions carefully *syn* see **THINK**
de-lib-er-a-tion \di-'lib-ə-'rā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of deliberating 2: a discussion and consideration by a group of persons of the re-

spons for and against a measure 3: the quality or state of being deliberate — **de-lib-er-a-tive** \-'lib-ə-'rāt-iv, -'lib-ə-'rāt-iv\ *adj* — **de-lib-er-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **de-lib-er-a-tive-ness** *n*
del-i-ca-cy \('dē-'lī-kə-sē\ *n* *pl* -cies 1 *obs* *a*: the quality or state of being luxurious *b*: INDULGENCE 2: something pleasing to eat that is considered rare or luxurious (considered caviar a ~) 3 *a*: the quality or state of being dainty: FINENESS (lace of great ~) *b*: FRAILTY 4: fineness or subtle expressiveness of touch (as in painting or music) 5 *a*: precise and refined perception and discrimination *b*: extreme sensitivity: PRECISION (an electronic instrument of great ~) 6 *a*: refined sensibility in feeling or conduct *b*: the quality or state of being squeamish 7: the quality or state of requiring delicate treatment
del-i-cate \('dē-'lī-kət\ *adj* [ME *delicatus*, fr L *delicatus* delicate, addicted to pleasure akin to L *delicere* to allure] 1: pleasing to the senses *a*: generally pleasant *b*: pleasing to the sense of taste or smell esp. in a mild or subtle way *c*: marked by daintiness or charm of color lines, or proportions 2 *a*: marked by keen sensitivity or fine discrimination *b*: FASTIDIOUS, SOLEMNISH *c*: SCRUPULOUS 3 *a*: marked by minute precision *b*: exhibiting extreme sensitivity (a ~ instrument) 4: calling for or involving meticulously careful treatment (the ~ balance of power) 5 *a*: marked by meticulous technique or operation or by execution with adroit finesse (a ~ pirouette) *b*: marked by fineness of structure, workmanship, or texture (~ handwriting) *c*: (1): easily torn or hurt (a ~ butterfly wing) (2): WEAK, SLICKLY *d*: marked by fine subtlety (~ irony) *e*: marked by tact also: requiring tact *syn* see **CHOICE** *ant* **gross** — **del-i-cate-ly** *adv* — **del-i-cate-ness** *n*
del-i-cate 1 *obs*: DELIGHT LUXURY 2 *archaic*: a table delicacy
del-i-ca-tes-sen \('dē-'lī-kə-'tes-n\ *n* *pl* [obs. G (now *delikatessen*), pl of *delicatessen* delicacy, fr F *delicatessen*, prob fr OIt *delicetia*, fr *delicatus* delicate, fr L *delicatus*] 1: ready-to-eat food products (as cooked meats and prepared salads) 2 *sing* *pl* **delicatessens** [*delicatessen* (store)]: a store where delicatessens are sold
del-i-cious \di-'lish-əs\ *adj* [ME, fr OF, fr LL *deliciosus*, fr L *delicatus* delight, fr *delicere* to allure] 1: affording great pleasure: DELIGHTFUL 2: appealing to one of the bodily senses esp. of taste or smell — **del-i-cious-ly** *adv* — **del-i-cious-ness** *n*
delicious *n* *pl* **delicious-ous** or **delicious** *often cap*: an important red or yellow market apple of American origin that has a crown of five rounded prominences at the blossom end
del-ict \di-'līkt\ *n* [L *delictum* fault, fr neut of *delictus*, pp of *delinquere*] an offense against the law
del-ight \di-'līt\ *n* 1: a high degree of gratification: joy also: extreme satisfaction 2: something that gives great pleasure (the new puppy was a ~) 3 *archaic*: the power of affording pleasurable emotion
del-ight *vb* [ME *deliten* fr OF *delituer*, fr L *delectare*, fr *delectus*, pp of *delicere* to allure, fr *de-* + *lacere* to allure; akin to OE *læt* switch] *vi* 1: to take great pleasure (he ~ed in playing his guitar) 2: to give keen enjoyment (a book certain to ~) ~ *vi*: to give joy or satisfaction to (~ed the audience with his performance) — **del-ight-er** *n*
del-ight-ed *adj* 1 *obs*: DELIGHTFUL 2: highly pleased — **del-ight-ed-ly** *adv* — **del-ight-ed-ness** *n*
del-ight-ful \di-'līt-'fəl\ *adj*: highly pleasing — **del-ight-ful-ly** \-'fəl\ *adv* — **del-ight-ful-ness** *n*
del-ight-some \di-'līt-'səm\ *adj*: very pleasing: DELIGHTFUL — **del-ight-some-ly** *adv*
Del-il-ah \di-'lī-lā\ *n* [Heb *Dēlīlāh*]: the mistress and betrayer of Samson in the book of Judges
de-lim-it \di-'līm-ət\ *vi* [F *delimuer*, fr L *delimitare* fr *de-* + *limitare* to limit, fr *limit*, *limis* boundary, limit — more at **LIME**] 1: to fix the limits of (~ a boundary) 2: to spell out: DELINEATE (the problems can be defined and the solutions to the problems explicitly ~ed as to generality — Eugene Wall)
de-lim-i-tate \di-'līm-ə-'tāt\ *vi* **tat-ed**, **tat-ing**: DELIMIT — **de-lim-i-tation** \di-'līm-ə-'tā-shən, -dē-\ *n* — **de-lim-i-ta-tive** \di-'līm-ə-'tāt-iv\ *adj*
del-im-i-ter \di-'līm-ət-ər\ *n*: a character that marks the beginning or end of a unit of data (as on a magnetic tape)
de-line-ate \di-'līn-ē-'āt\ *vi* **eat-ed**, **eat-ing** [L *delineatus*, pp of *delineare* fr *de-* + *linea* line] 1 *a*: to indicate by lines drawn in the form or figure of. PORTRAY *b*: to represent accurately 2: to describe in usu. sharp or vivid detail (~s the complexity of the large urban university — J. M. Hester) — **de-line-a-tor** \-'ē-'āt-ər\ *n*
de-line-a-tion \di-'līn-ē-'ā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of representing, portraying, or describing graphically or verbally 2: something made by delineating — **de-line-a-tive** \-'līn-ē-'āt-iv\ *adj*
de-lin-quen-cy \di-'līn-'kwən-sē, -'līm-\ *n* *pl* -cies 1: the quality or state of being delinquent 2: conduct that is out of accord with accepted behavior or the law, also: a tendency to engage or the practice of engaging in such conduct — used esp. when emphasis is placed on social or psychological maladjustment rather than criminal intent 3: a debt on which payment is overdue
de-lin-quent \-'kwən\ *n*: a delinquent person
delinquent *adj* [L *delinquent*, *delinquens*, pp of *delinquere* to fail, offend, fr *de-* + *linquere* to leave — more at **LOAN**] 1: offending by neglect or violation of duty or of law 2: being overdue in payment (a ~ charge account) 3: of, relating to, or characteristic of delinquents: marked by delinquency — **de-lin-quen-ty** *adv*
del-i-quesce \('dē-'lī-'kwēs\ *vi* **quesced**, **ques-cing** [L *deliquescere* fr *de-* + *liquescere*, incho of *liquere* to be fluid — more at **LIQUID**] 1: to melt away *a*: to dissolve gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air *b*: to become soft

a	about	'	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	a	coat	car	
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	o	coin	th	thin	th	this
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	fanous	zh	vision		

(the graph of a second degree equation yielding two intersecting lines is a ~ hyperbola) 3: characterized by atoms stripped of their electrons and by very great density (~ matter); also: consisting of degenerate matter (a ~ star) 4: having two or more states or subdivisions (~ energy level) 5: having more than one codon representing an amino acid, also: being such a codon *syn* see VICIOUS — **de-gen-er-ate-ly** *adv* — **de-gen-er-ate-ness** *n*

degenerate *n*: one that is degenerate: as a: one degraded from the normal moral standard b: one debased by a psychopathic tendency c: a sexual perversity d: one showing signs of reversion to an earlier culture stage

de-gen-er-ate (di-jen-ə-rāt) *vi* 1: to pass from a higher to a lower type or condition: DETERIORATE (the road degenerated into a bumpy brush-filled path) 2: to sink into a low intellectual or moral state 3: to decline in quality (his poetry gradually degenerated into jingles) 4: to decline from a condition or from standards proper to a species, race, or breed 5: to evolve or develop into a less autonomous or less functionally active form (degenerated into dependent parasites) (the digestive system degenerated) ~ *vt*: to cause to degenerate

de-gen-er-a-tion (di-jen-ə-rā-shən, dē-) *n* 1: a lowering of effective power, vitality, or essential quality to an enfeebled and worsened kind or state 2: a: intellectual or moral decline b: degenerate condition 3: a: progressive deterioration of physical characters from a level representing the norm of earlier generations or forms b: deterioration of a tissue or an organ in which its function is diminished or its structure is impaired 4: marked decline in excellence (as of workmanship or originality) *syn* see DETERIORATION

de-gen-er-a-tive (di-jen-ə-rāt-iv, -jen-ə-rāt-) *adj*: of, relating to, or tending to cause degeneration (a ~ disease)

de-glut-tion (deg-lū-ti-shən, deg-lū-) *n* [F *déglutition*, fr. L *deglutitio*, pp of *deglutire* to swallow down, fr. *de-* + *glutire*, *glutire*, to swallow — more at GLUTTON]: the act or process of swallowing

de-grad-a-ble (di-grād-ə-bəl) *adj*: capable of being chemically degraded (~ detergents) — compare BIODEGRADABLE

de-gra-da-tion (deg-rā-dā-shən) *n* 1: the act or process of degrading 2: a: decline to a low, destitute, or demoralized state b: moral or intellectual decadence: DEGENERATION

de-grade (di-grād) *vb* [ME *degraden*, fr. MF *degrader*, fr. LL *degradare*, fr. L *de-* + *gradus* step, grade] *vi* 1: to lower in grade, rank, or status: DEMOTE b: to strip of rank or honors c: to deprive of standing or true function: PERVERT d: to scale down in desirability or salability 2: a: to bring to low esteem or into disrepute b: to drag down in moral or intellectual character: CORRUPT (degraded his office as president) 3: to impair in respect to some physical property 4: to wear down by erosion 5: to reduce the complexity of (a chemical compound): DECOMPOSE ~ *vi* 1: to pass from a higher grade or class to a lower 2: of a chemical compound: to become reduced in complexity — **de-grade-er** *n*

syn 1 DEGRADE, DEMOTE, DECLASS, DISRATE shared meaning element: to lower in station, rank, or grade *ant* elevate

2 see ABASE *ant* uplift

de-grad-ed *adj* 1: reduced far below ordinary standards of civilized life and conduct 2: characterized by degeneration of structure or function — **de-grad-ed-ly** *adv* — **de-grad-ed-ness** *n*

de-grad-ing *adj*: that degrades: DEBASING — **de-grad-ing-ly** *adv*

de-gran-u-la-tion (dē-gran-yə-lā-shən) *n*: the process of losing granules (~ of leukocytes)

de-gree (di-grē) *n* [ME, fr. OF *degré*, fr. (assumed) VL *degradus*, fr. L *de-* + *gradus*] 1: a: steps, STAIR b: archaic: a member of a series arranged in steps 2: a step or stage in a process, course, or order of classification (advanced by ~s) 3: a measure of damage to tissue caused by disease 4: a: the extent, measure, or scope of an action, condition, or relation (the company's ~ of expansion was small) b: relative intensity c: one of the forms or sets of forms used in the comparison of an adjective or adverb d: a legal measure of guilt or negligence (found guilty of robbery in the first ~) 5: a: a rank or grade of official, ecclesiastical, or social position (people of low ~) b: archaic: a particular standing esp as to dignity or worth c: the civil condition or status of a person 6: a step in a direct line of descent or in the line of ascent to a common ancestor 7: a: a grade of membership attained in a ritualistic order or society b: the formal ceremonies observed in the conferral of such a distinction c: a title conferred on students by a college, university, or professional school on completion of a unified program of study d: an academic title conferred honorarily 8: archaic: a position or space on the earth or in the heavens as measured by degrees of latitude 9: one of the divisions or intervals marked on a scale of a measuring instrument, *specif*: any of various units for measuring temperature 10: a 360th part of the circumference of a circle 11: a: the sum of the exponents of the variable factors of a monomial b: the sum of the exponents of the variable factors of the term of highest degree in a polynomial c: the greatest power of the derivative of highest order in a differential equation after the equation has been rationalized and cleared of fractions with respect to the derivative 12: a: a line or space of the musical staff b: a step, note, or tone of a musical scale — **de-greed** (di-grēd) *adj* — to a degree 1: to a remarkable extent 2: in a small way

de-gree-day (di-grē-dā) *n*: a unit that represents one degree of declination from a given point (as 65°) in the mean daily outdoor temperature and that is used to measure heat requirements

degree of freedom 1: any of a limited number of ways in which a body may move or in which a dynamic system may change 2: one of the capabilities of a statistic for variation of which there are as many as the number of unrestricted and independent variables determining its value

de-gres-sive (di-grēs-iv, dē-) *adj* [degression (downward motion), (fr. ME, fr. ML *degression*, *degressio*, fr. L *degressus*, pp of *degradi* to step down, fr. *de-* + *grad* to step) + *-ive* — more at GRADE] tending to descend or decrease — **de-gres-sively** *adv*

dē-grin-go-lade (dā-grā(n)-gə-lād) *n* [F, fr. *dégringoler* to tumble down, fr. *dé-* + *gringoler* to tumble]: a rapid decline or deterioration (as in strength, position, or condition): DOWNFALL

de-gum (dē-gəm) *vi*: to free from gum, a gummy substance, or scum

de-gust (di-gəst) *vt* [L *degustare*, fr. *de-* + *gustare* to taste — more at CHOOSE]: TASTE, SAVOR

de-gus-ta-tion (dē-gəstā-shən, di-) *n*: the action or an instance of degusting

de haut en bas (dā-dō-tā-bā) *adj* or *adv* [F, lit., from top to bottom]: having a superior or condescending manner (there is a *de haut en bas* tone about such a judgment — *Times Lit. Supp.*) (the landlady looked at him *de haut en bas* — D H Lawrence)

de-hi-scence (di-his-əns) *n* [NL *dehiscencia*, fr. L *dehiscens*, prp of *dehiscere*]: an act or instance of dehiscing (pollen freed by ~ of the anther) — **de-his-cent** (di-his-ənt) *adj*

de-horn (dē-hō(ə)m) *vi* 1: to deprive of horns 2: to prevent the growth of the horns of — **de-horn-er** *n*

de-hu-man-iza-tion (dē-hyū-mā-nā-zā-shən, dē-hyū-) *n*: the act or process or an instance of dehumanizing

de-hu-man-ize (dē-hyū-mā-nīz, (dē-hyū-) *vi*: to divest of human qualities or personality (fear that the machines will ~ education — J G Miller)

de-hu-mid-i-fy (dē-hyū-mid-ə-fī, dē-yū-) *vi*: to remove moisture from (as air) — **de-hu-mid-i-fica-tion** (dē-mid-ə-fī-kā-shən) *n* — **de-hu-mid-i-fier** (dē-mid-ə-fī-ə) *n*

dehydr or **dehydro** *comb form* 1: dehydrated 2: dehydrated

de-hy-drase (dē-hī-drās, -drāz) *n* 1: DEHYDRATASE 2: DEHYDROGENASE

de-hy-dra-tase (dē-hī-drās, -drās) *n*: an enzyme that catalyzes the removal of oxygen and hydrogen from metabolites in the proportion in which they form water

de-hy-drate (dē-hī-drāt) *vi* 1: a: to remove bound water or hydrogen and oxygen from (a chemical compound) in the proportion in which they form water b: to remove water from (as foods) 2: to deprive of vitality or savor ~ *vt*: to lose water or body fluids — **de-hy-dra-tor** (dē-hī-drāt-ər) *n*

de-hy-dra-tion (dē-hī-drā-shən) *n*: the process of dehydrating; esp: an abnormal depletion of body fluids

de-hy-dro-chlo-ri-nase (dē-hī-drō-klor-ə-nās, -klōr-, -nāz) *n*: an enzyme that dehydrochlorinates a chlorinated hydrocarbon (as DDT) and is found esp in some DDT resistant insects

de-hy-dro-chlo-ri-nate (dē-hī-drō-klor-īnāt) *vi* [de- + *hydr-* + *chlorine*]: to remove hydrogen and chlorine or hydrogen chloride from (a compound) — **de-hy-dro-chlo-ri-na-tion** (dē-hī-drō-klor-īnā-shən, -klōr-) *n*

de-hy-dro-ge-nase (dē-hī-drō-jē-nās, (dē-hī-drō-jē-, -nāz) *n* [ISV]: an enzyme that accelerates the removal of hydrogen from metabolites and its transfer to other substances (succinic ~)

de-hy-dro-ge-nate (dē-hī-drō-jē-nāt, (dē-hī-drō-jē-) *vi*: to remove hydrogen from — **de-hy-dro-ge-na-tion** (dē-hī-drō-jē-nā-shən, dē-hī-drō-jē-) *n*

de-hy-pno-tize (dē-hīp-nō-tīz) *vi*: to remove from hypnosis

de-ice (dē-īs) *vi*: to keep free or rid of ice — **de-ice-er** *n*

de-ic-ide (dē-ī-sīd, dē-ī-sīd) *n* [der. of L *deus* god & *-cidum*, *-cida* -cide] 1: the act of killing a divine being or a symbolic substitute of such a being 2: the killer or destroyer of a god

de-ic-tic (dē-ī-tīk, dē-ī-tīk) *adj* [Gk *deiktikos*, fr. *deiktos*, verbal of *deiknynai* to show]: showing or pointing out directly (the words *this*, *that*, and *those* have a ~ function)

de-if-ic-a-tion (dē-ī-fī-kā-shən, dā-) *n* 1: the act or an instance of deifying 2: absorption of the soul into deity

de-if-y (dē-ī-fī, dā-) *vi*: fled; -fying [ME *deifyen*, fr. MF *deifier*, fr. LL *deificare*, fr. L *deus* god] 1: a: to make a god of b: to take as an object of worship 2: to glorify as of supreme worth

deign (dān) *vb* [ME *deignen*, fr. OF *deignier*, fr. L *deignare*, *deignari*, fr. *deignus* worthy — more at DECENT] *vi*: to condescend reluctantly and with a strong sense of the affront to one's superiority that is involved (he barely ~ed to acknowledge their greeting) ~ *vt*: to condescend to give or offer *syn* see STOOP

de-il (dē-ī) *n* [ME *devel*, *deil* Scot]: DEVIL

de-in-dus-tri-al-iza-tion (dē-in-dās-trē-ə-lā-zā-shən) *n*: the act or process of reducing or destroying the industrial organization and potential esp of a defunct nation

de-in-sti-tu-tion-al-ize (dē-in(t)-stā-ti(y)ūsh-nā-līz, -i(y)ūsh-nā-līz) *vi*: to remove the status or character of an institution from — **de-in-sti-tu-tion-al-iza-tion** (dē-in(y)ūsh-nā-lā-zā-shən, -i(y)ūsh-nā-lā-zā-) *n*

de-ion-ize (dē-ī-ō-nīz) *vi*: to remove ions from (~ water by ion exchange) — **de-ion-iza-tion** (dē-ī-ō-nā-zā-shən) *n*

deism (dē-īz-əm, dā-) *n*, often cap: a movement or system of thought advocating natural religion based on human reason rather than revelation, emphasizing morality, and in the 18th century denying the interference of the Creator with the laws of the universe

de-ist (dē-īst, dā-) *n*, often cap: an adherent of deism *syn* see ATHEIST — **de-istic** (dē-īst-īk, dā-) *adj* — **de-is-ti-cal** (dē-īst-īkəl) *adj* — **de-is-ti-cal-ly** (dē-īst-īk-əl-ē) *adv*

de-ity (dē-ī-tē, dā-) *n*, pl -ties [ME *deitee*, fr. MF *deité*, fr. LL *deitas*, *deitas*, fr. L *deus* god, akin to OE *ðeo*, god of war, L *divus* god, dies day, Gk *dios* heavenly] 1: a: the rank or essential nature of a god: DIVINITY b: cap: SUPREME BEING, GOD 2: a god or goddess (the *deities* of ancient Greece) 3: one exalted or revered as supremely good or powerful

dē-jā vu (dā-zhā-vyū, dā-zhā-vyē) *n* [F *déjà vu*, *adj*, already seen] 1: PARANESIA b: something overly or unpleasantly familiar (the appointment seems like a case of *déjà vu* — E. B. Fiske)

dementia praecox \ˈprē-kāks/ *n* [NL, lit., premature dementia] : SCHIZOPHRENIA

demerit \di-ˈmer-ət/ *n* [ME, fr MF *demente*, fr *de-* + *merite* merit] 1 obs : OFFENSE 2 *a* : a quality that deserves blame or lacks merit : FAULT, DEFECT *b* : lack of merit 3 : a mark used entailing a loss of privilege given to an offender

demeure \di-ˈmān, -ˈmēn/ *n* [ME, alter of *demeigne*, fr OF *de-maine* — more at **DOMAIN**] 1 : legal possession of land as one's own 2 : manorial land actually possessed by the lord and not held by tenants 3 *a* : the land attached to a mansion *b* : landed property : ESTATE *c* : REGION TERRITORY 4 : REALM, DOMAIN

De-meter \di-ˈmēt-ər/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Demeter*]: the Greek goddess of agriculture — compare **CERES**

demi- prefix [ME, fr *demi*, fr MF, fr L *dimidius*, prob back-formation fr *dimidiare* to halve, fr *dis-* + *medius* mid — more at **MID**] 1 : half (demi-bastion) 2 : one that partly belongs to (a specified type or class) (demi-god)

demi-god \dem-i-ˈgād/ *n* 1 : a mythological being with more power than a mortal but less than a god 2 : a person so outstanding that he seems to approach the divine — **demi-god-ness** \-ˈgād-əs/ *n*

demi-john \dem-i-ˈjān/ *n* [by folk etymology fr F *dame-jeanne*, lit., Lady Jane] : a narrow-necked bottle of glass or stoneware enclosed in wickerwork and holding from 1 to 10 gallons

demi-lit-rize \dē-ˈmīl-ə-tə-rīz, di-ˈ/ *vt* 1 *a* : to do away with the military organization and potential of *b* : to prohibit (as a zone or frontier area) from being used for military purposes 2 : to deprive of military characteristics or purposes — **demi-lit-rization** \dē-ˈmīl-ə-tə-rīz-ə-ti-ən/ *n*

demi-mondaine \dem-i-ˈmān-ˈdān, -ˈmān-/ *n* [F *demi-mondaine*, fr fem of *demi-mondain*, fr *demi-monde*] : a woman of the *demi-monde*

demi-monde \dem-i-ˈmānd/ *n* [F *demi-monde*, fr *demi-* + *monde* world, fr L *mundus* — more at **MUNDANE**] 1 *a* : a class of women on the fringes of respectable society supported by wealthy lovers *b* : PROSTITUTES 2 : DEMIMONDAINE 3 : a group engaged in activity of doubtful legality or propriety

demi-min-eral-ize \dē-ˈmīn-ə-ˈrīz-/ *vt* : to remove the mineral matter from : DESALT — **demi-min-eral-ization** \dē-ˈmīn-ə-ˈrīz-ə-ti-ən/ *n* — **demi-min-eral-izer** \dē-ˈmīn-ə-ˈrīz-ər/ *n*

demi-rep \dem-i-ˈrep/ *n* [*demi-* + *rep* (reprobate)] : DEMIMONDAINE

de-mise \di-ˈmīz/ *vb* **de-mise**; **de-mis-ing** *vt* 1 : to convey (as an estate) by will or lease 2 obs : CONVEY GIVE 3 : to transmit by succession or inheritance ~ *vi* 1 : DIE, DECEASE 2 : to pass by descent or bequest (the property *de-mised* to the king)

demise *n* [MF, fem of *demi*, pp of *demitte* to dismiss, fr L *demitte* to send down, fr *de-* + *mittere* to send — more at **SMITE**] 1 : the conveyance of an estate 2 : transfer of the sovereignty to a successor 3 : DEATH *b* : a cessation of existence or activity

demi-semi-quaver \dem-i-ˈsem-i-ˈkwā-ər/ *n* : THIRTY-SECOND NOTE

demi-sion \di-ˈmīsh-ən/ *n* [MF, fr L *demission*, *demissio* lowering, fr *demissus*, pp of *demitte*] : RESIGNATION, ABDICATION

demit \di-ˈmīt/ *vb* **de-mit**; **de-mit-ting** [MF *demitte*] *vt* 1 *archaic* : DISMISS 2 : RESIGN ~ *vi* : to withdraw from office or membership

demi-tasse \dem-i-ˈtās, -ˈtās/ *n* [F *demi-tasse*, fr *demi-* + *tasse* cup, fr MF, fr Ar *fass*, fr Per *tast*] : a small cup of black coffee; also : the cup used to serve it

demi-urge \dem-i-ˈɜrj/ *n* [LL *demiurgus*, fr Gk *demiourgos*, lit., one who works for the people, fr *demos* of the people (fr *demos* people) + *-ourgos* worker (fr *ergon* work) — more at **DEMAGOGUE**, **WORK**] 1 *a* : a Platonic subordinate deity who fashions the sensible world in the light of eternal ideas *b* : a Gnostic subordinate deity who is the creator of the material world 2 : something that is an autonomous creative force or decisive power — **demi-urgous** \dem-i-ˈɜrj-əs/ *adj* — **demi-ur-gic** \-jīk/ or **demi-ur-gical** \-jī-kəl/ *adj* — **demi-ur-gical-ly** \-jī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

demi-world \dem-i-ˈwɜrld/ *n* [part trans of F *demi-monde*] : DEMIMONDE

demo \dem-(ə)-/ *n*, *pl* **dem-os** 1 *cap* : DEMOCRAT 2 : DEMONSTRATION 3 : DEMONSTRATOR

demo-b \dē-ˈmōb, di-ˈ/ *vt*, *ch* *chiefly Brit* : DEMOBILIZE

demo-b *n*, *chiefly Brit* : the act or process of demobilizing : DEMOBILIZATION

demo-bilize \di-ˈmōb-ə-līz, (ˈ)dē-/ *vt* 1 : DISBAND 2 : to discharge from military service — **demo-bil-iza-tion** \di-ˈmōb-ə-līz-ə-ti-ən, (ˈ)dē-/ *n*

demo-cra-cy \di-ˈmāk-rə-sē/ *n*, *pl* **-cies** [MF *democratia*, fr LL *democratia*, fr Gk *dēmokratia*, fr *dēmos* + *-kratia* -cracy] 1 : government by the people; esp : rule of the majority *b* : a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usu. involving periodically held free elections 2 : a political unit that has a democratic government 3 *cap* : the principles and policies of the Democratic party in the U.S. 4 : the common people esp when constituting the source of political authority 5 : the absence of hereditary or arbitrary class distinctions or privileges

demo-crat \dem-(ə)-ˈkraɪ/ *n* 1 *a* : an adherent of democracy *b* : one who practices social equality 2 *cap* : a member of the Democratic party of the U.S.

demo-cra-tic \dem-(ə)-ˈkrat-ik/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or favoring democracy 2 *often cap* : of or relating to one of the two major political parties in the U.S. evolving in the early 19th century from the anti-Federalists and the Democratic-Republican party and associated in modern times with policies of broad social reform and internationalism 3 : of, relating to, or appealing to the broad masses of the people (~ art) 4 : favoring social equality : not snobbish — **demo-cra-tic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

democratic centralism *n* : participation of Communist party members in discussion of policy and election of higher party orga-

nizations and strict obedience of members and lower party bodies to decisions of the higher units

Democratic-Republican *adj* : of or relating to a major American political party of the early 19th century favoring a strict interpretation of the constitution to restrict the powers of the federal government and emphasizing states' rights

de-moc-ra-tize \di-ˈmāk-rə-tīz, -tīz-/ *vt*, *v* **-tized**; **-tizing** : to make democratic — **de-moc-ra-tiza-tion** \-ˈmāk-rə-tə-ˈzā-shən/ *n* — **de-moc-ra-tiz-er** \-ˈmāk-rə-tī-zər/ *n*

dé-mo-dé \dā-mō-ˈdā/ *adj* [F, fr *dé-de-* + *mode*] : no longer fashionable — **OUT-OF-DATE**

de-mod-é \dē-ˈmōd-əd/ *adj* : DÉMODÉ

de-mod-u-late \dē-ˈmō-jə-ˈlāt/ *vt* : to extract the intelligence from (a modulated radio, laser, or computer signal) — **de-mod-u-lator** \-ˈlāt-ər/ *n*

de-mod-u-la-tion \dē-ˈmō-jə-ˈlā-shən/ *n* : the process of demodulating

Demo-gor-gon \dē-mə-ˈgor-gən, -ˈdē-mə-/ *n* [LL] : a mysterious spirit or deity often explained as a primeval creator god who antedates the gods of Greek mythology

demo-graphic \dē-mə-ˈgräf-ik, -də-m-/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to demography 2 : relating to the dynamic balance of a population esp with regard to density and capacity for expansion or decline — **demo-graphic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

demo-gra-phy \di-ˈmāgrə-ˈfē/ *n* [F *démographie*, fr Gk *dēmos* people + F *-graphie* -graphy] : the statistical study of human populations esp with reference to size and density, distribution, and vital statistics — **demo-gra-pher** \-fər/ *n*

dém-o-lis-sé \dem-(ə)-ˈzē/ *n* [F, fr OF *damele* — more at **DAMSEL**] 1 : a young lady 2 : a small Old World crane (*Anthropoides virgo*) with long secondaries and breast feathers 3 : DAMSELE

De-Moi-vre's theorem \di-ˈmōi-vərz-, -ˈmōi-v(ə)-rə-/ *n* [Abraham De Moivre †1754 F mathematician] : a theorem of complex numbers the *n*th power of a complex number has for its absolute value and its argument respectively the *n*th power of the absolute value and *n* times the argument of the complex number

de-mol-ish \di-ˈmāl-ish/ *vt* [MF *demoliss*, stem of *demolir*, fr L *demoliri*, fr *de-* + *moliri* to construct, fr *moles* mass — more at **MOLE**] 1 *a* : to tear down : RAZE *b* : to break to pieces : SMASH 2 *a* : to do away with : DESTROY *b* : to put into a very weak position : DISCREDIT — **de-mol-ish-er** *n*

— **de-mol-ish-ment** \-ish-mənt/ *n*

de-mol-ition \dem-(ə)-ˈlīsh-ən, -ˈdē-mə-/ *n* 1 : the act of demolishing, esp : destruction in war by means of explosives 2 *pl* : explosives for destruction in war — **de-mol-ition-ist** \-līsh-(ə)-nəst/ *n*

demolition derby *n* : a contest in which skilled drivers ram old cars into one another until only one car remains running

demon or **dae-mon** \dē-ˈmən/ *n* [ME *demon*, fr LL & L, LL *daemon* evil spirit, fr L, divinity, spirit, fr Gk *daimōn*] 1 *usu* *daemon* : an attendant power or spirit : GENIUS 2 *a* : an evil spirit *b* : an evil or undesirable emotion, trait, or state 3 *usu* *daemon* : a supernatural being of Greek mythology intermediate between gods and men 4 : one that has unusual drive or effectiveness (a ~ for work) — **de-mon-ess** \-mə-nəs/ *n* — **de-mo-ni-en** \dē-mō-nē-ən/ *adj* — **de-mo-ni-za-tion** \dē-mə-nə-ˈzā-shən/ *n* — **de-mo-ni-ze** \dē-mə-nīz/ *vt*

de-mo-ni-ze \dē-ˈmān-ə-tīz, -ˈmān-/ *vt* [F *démonétiser*, fr *dé-de-* + L *moneta* coin — more at **MINT**] 1 : to stop using (a metal) as a monetary standard 2 : to deprive of value for official payment — **de-mo-ni-za-tion** \dē-ˈmān-ə-tə-ˈzā-shən, -ˈmōn-/ *n*

de-mo-ni-ac \di-ˈmō-nē-ak/ also **de-mo-ni-a-cal** \dē-mə-nī-ə-kəl/ *adj* [ME *demoniac*, fr LL *daemoniacus*, fr Gk *daimoniakos*, fr *daimon*, *daimōn*] 1 : possessed or influenced by a demon 2 : of, relating to, or suggestive of a demon : FIENDISH (~ cruelty) — **de-mo-ni-a-cal-ly** \dē-mə-nī-ə-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

de-mo-ni-ac *n* : one regarded as possessed by a demon

de-mo-ni-c \di-ˈman-ik/ also **de-mo-ni-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj* : DEMONIC 2 — **de-mo-ni-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

de-mo-ni-o-gy \dē-mō-nī-ə-jē/ *n* 1 : the study of demons or evil spirits 2 : belief in demons : a doctrine of evil spirits 3 : a catalog of enemies (the ~ liberal creed at that time put Big Business in a central place in its ~ Carl Kayser)

de-mo-ni-stra-ble \di-ˈmān(i)-ˈstrə-bəl/ *adj* 1 : capable of being demonstrated 2 : APPARENT EVIDENT — **de-mo-ni-stra-ble-ness** \-mān(i)-ˈstrə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **de-mo-ni-stra-ble-ly** \-b(ə)-lē/ *adv*

de-mo-ni-strate \dem-(ə)-ˈstrāb, -ˈstrātrəd/ *vt* : **de-mo-ni-strate** [L *demonstratus*, pp of *demonstrare*, fr *de-* + *monstrare* to show — more at **MUSTER**] *vt* 1 : to show clearly 2 *a* : to prove or make clear by reasoning or evidence *b* : to illustrate and explain esp with many examples 3 : to show or prove the value or efficiency of to a prospective buyer ~ *vi* : to make a demonstration *syn* see **SHOW**

de-mo-ni-stration \dem-(ə)-ˈstrā-shən/ *n* 1 : an outward expression or display 2 : an act, process, or means of demonstrating to the intelligence as a (1) : conclusive evidence : PROOF (2) : a proof in which the conclusion is the immediate sequence of reasoning from premises *b* : a showing to a prospective buyer of the merits of a product 3 : a show of armed force 4 : a public display of group feelings toward a person or cause — **de-mo-ni-stra-**



dém-o-lis-sé 2

a	about	a	kitten	ar	further	a	back	a	bake	ā	coat	cart	
ā	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ŋ	sug	ō	flow	o	flaw	o	coln	th	thin	th	thus
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision		

or liquid with age — used of plant structures (as mushrooms) 2 : to divide repeatedly and so end in fine divisions — used esp of the veins of a leaf — *deliquescent* \ˈkwes-ənt(t)s\ *n* — *deliquescent* \ˈkwes-ənt(t)s\ *adj*

delirious \di-ˈlir-i-əs\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characterized by delirium 2 : affected with or marked by delirium — *delirious-ly* *adv* — *deliriousness* *n*

delirium \di-ˈlir-i-əm\ *n* [L, fr. *delirare* to be crazy, fr. *de-* + *lira* furrow — more at LEARN] 1 : a mental disturbance characterized by confusion, disordered speech, and hallucinations 2 : frenzied excitement (he would stride about his room in a ~ of joy — Thomas Wolfe)

delirium tremens \-ˈtrēm-ən-z, -ˈtrēm-ən-z\ *n* [NL, lit., trembling delirium] : a violent delirium with tremors that is induced by excessive and prolonged use of alcoholic liquors — called also *D T*

delist \ˈdē-lɪst\ *vt* : to remove from a list, esp. to remove (a security) from the list of securities that may be dealt in on a particular exchange

deliver \di-ˈliv-ər\ *vb* **delivered**, **delivered** \-(-)ɪŋ\ [ME *deliveren*, fr. OF *delivrer*, fr. LL *deliberare*, fr. L *de-* + *liberare* to liberate] *vt* 1 : to set free (and lead us into temptation, but ~ us from evil — Mt 6:13 (AV)) 2 : to hand over, CONVEY (~ the stolen goods to the police) 3 : to assist in giving birth *b* : to aid in the birth of 4 : UTTER, RELATE (~ his speech effectively) 5 : to send (something aimed or guided) to an intended target or destination (~ed a left hook to the jaw) 6 : to bring (as votes) to the support of a candidate or cause ~ *vi* : to produce the promised, desired, or expected results : come through (make sure he ~s on his promise) *syn* see RESCUE — **deliverable** \di-ˈliv-ər-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **deliv-er-er** \-ˈliv-ər-ər\ *n*

deliverance \di-ˈliv-(-ə-)rən(t)s\ *n* 1 : the act of delivering : the state of being delivered as *a* : LIBERATION, RESCUE *b* : archaic : the act of speaking 2 : something delivered or communicated, esp. : an opinion or decision (as the verdict of a jury) expressed publicly

delivery \di-ˈliv-(-ə-)rɪ\ *n*, *pl* **-eries** 1 : a delivering from restraint 2 : *a* : the act of handing over *b* : the physical and legal transfer of a shipment from consignor to consignee (every ~ of perishables was insured against loss) *c* : the act of putting into the legal possession of another *d* : something delivered at one time or in one unit (got my morning ~ of milk) 3 : the act of giving birth 4 : a delivering esp. of a speech, also : manner or style of uttering in speech or song 5 : the act or manner of sending forth or throwing (a hitch in the pitcher's ~)

delivery boy *n* : a person employed by a retail store to deliver small orders to customers on call

deliv-er-y-man \(-)rɪ-mən, -man\ *n* : a person who delivers wholesale or retail goods to customers usu. over a regular local route

dell \dɛl\ *n* [ME *delle*, akin to MHG *telle* ravine, OE *dæl* valley — more at DALE] : a secluded hollow or small valley usu. covered with trees or turf

delly *var* of DELI

de-localize \ˈdē-lō-kə-lɪz\ *vt* : to free from the limitations of locality; specif. : to remove (electrons) from a particular position — **de-local-ization** \ˈdē-lō-kə-lə-zə-shən\ *n*

de-louse \ˈdē-lauz, -ˈlauz\ *vt* : to remove lice from

Del-phian \ˈdɛl-fē-ən\ *adj* : DELPHIC

Del-phic \ˈdɛl-fɪk\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to ancient Delphi or its oracle 2 : AMBIGUOUS, OBSCURE — **del-phic-ally** \-fɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

del-ph-in-um \ˈdɛl-fɪn-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *delphinion* larkspur, dim of *delphin-*, *delphis* dolphin — more at DOLPHIN] : any of a large genus (*Delphinium*) of the buttercup family that comprises chiefly perennial erect branching herbs with palmately divided leaves and irregular flowers in showy spikes and includes several that are poisonous

Del-ph-i-nus \ˈdɛl-fɪ-nəs, -fē-\ *n* [gen. *Delphinus*], lit., dolphin — more at DOLPHIN] : a northern constellation nearly west of Pegasus

del-ta \ˈdɛl-tə\ *n* [ME *delihta*, fr. Gk *delta*, of Sem origin, akin to Heb *daleth* daleth] 1 : the 4th letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table 2 : something shaped like a capital Greek delta, esp. : the alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river 3 : an increment of a variable — symbol **Δ** — **del-ta-ic** \ˈdɛl-tā-ɪk\ *adj*

delta *or* **δ** - *adj* : fourth in position in the structure of an organic molecule from a particular group or atom

Delta : a communications code word for the letter *d*

delta ray *n* : an electron ejected by an ionizing particle in its passage through matter

delta wing *n* [*delta*, fr. its shape] : a triangular swept-back airplane wing with straight trailing edge

del-toid \ˈdɛl-tɔɪd\ *n* [NL *deltoideus*, fr. Gk *deltoeidēs* shaped like a delta, fr. *delta*] : a large triangular muscle that covers the shoulder joint and serves to raise the arm laterally

del-toid *adj* : shaped like a capital delta : TRIANGULAR (a ~ leaf)

del-toid-de-us \ˈdɛl-tɔɪd-ē-əs\ *n*, *pl* **del-toid-del** \-ē-ɪ\ [NL, alter of *deltoideus*] : DELTOID

de-lude \di-ˈlud\ *vi* **de-luded**; **de-luding** [ME *deluden*, fr. L *deludere*, fr. *de-* + *ludere* to play — more at LUDICROUS] 1 : to mislead the mind or judgment of : impose on : DECEIVE, TRICK 2 *obs* *a* : FRUSTRATE, DISAPPOINT *b* : EVADE, ELUDE *syn* see DECEIVE

del-ut-er \ˈdɛl-ut-ər\ *n* — **del-ut-ing-ly** \-tɪd-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

del-ut-er \ˈdɛl-ut-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *delutivum*, fr. *deluere* to wash away, fr. *dis-* + *lavare* to wash — more at LYE] 1 : an overflowing of the land by water *b* : a drenching rain 2 : an overwhelming amount or number (a ~ of criticism) (a ~ of letters)



delphinium

deluge *vi* **del-uged**, **del-ug-ing** 1 : to overflow with water : UNDATE 2 : OVERWHELM, SWAMP

de-lu-sion \di-ˈlū-zhən\ *n* [ME, fr. L *delusio*-, *delusio*, fr. *delusus* pp of *deludere*] 1 : the act of deluding : the state of being deluded *b* : an abnormal mental state characterized by the occurrence of delusions 2 : a : something that is falsely or delusively believed or propagated *b* : a false belief regarding the self or persons or objects outside the self that persists despite the facts and is common in some psychotic states — **de-lu-sion-al** \-lū-zhən-əl, -lū-zhən-əl\ *adj* — **de-lu-sion-ary** \-zhə-nər-ē\ *adj*

syn DELUSION ILLUSION, HALLUCINATION, MIRAGE *shared meaning* *element* : something accepted as true that is actually false or unreal

de-lu-sive \-lū-siv, -lū-ziv\ *adj* 1 : likely to delude 2 : constituting a delusion — **de-lu-sive-ly** *adv* — **de-lu-sive-ness** *n*

de-lu-sor-y \ˈdē-lʊ-ri, -zə-\ *adj* : DECEPTIVE, DELUSIVE

de-lus-ter \ˈdē-lʊz-ter\ *vt* : to reduce the sheen of (as yarn or fabric)

de-luxe \di-ˈluks, -ˈlʊks, -ˈlʊks\ *adj* [F *de luxe*, lit., of luxury] : notably luxurious or elegant (a ~ edition) (~ hotels)

delve \ˈdɛlv\ *vb* **delved**; **delving** [ME *delven*, fr. OE *delfan*; akin to OHG *telban* to dig] *vi*, *archaic* : EXCAVATE ~ *vt* 1 : to dig or labor with a spade 2 : to make a careful or detailed search for information (delved into the past) — **del-ver** *n*

delve *n*, *archaic* : CAVE, HOLLOW

dely *abbr* delivery

dem *abbr* 1 demonstrative 2 demurrage

Dem *abbr* Democrat, Democratic

de-mag-net-ize \ˈdē-mag-nə-tīz\ *vt* : to deprive of magnetic properties — **de-mag-net-iza-tion** \ˈdē-mag-nə-tə-zə-shən\ *n* — **de-mag-net-izer** \ˈdē-mag-nə-tī-zər\ *n*

de-ma-gog-ic \ˈdɛm-ə-gəg-ik also -ˈgəj- or -ˈgɔj-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of a demagogue : employing demagoguery — **de-ma-gog-ic-al** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **de-ma-gog-ic-ally** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

de-ma-gog-ism \ˈdɛm-ə-gəg-iz-əm\ *n* : DEMAGOGUERY

de-ma-gogue *or* **de-ma-gog** \ˈdɛm-ə-gəg\ *n* [Gk *demagogos*, fr. *dēmos* people (akin to Gk *daitaihai* to divide) + *aggos* leading, fr. *agēin* to lead — more at TIDE, AGENT] 1 : a leader championing the cause of the common people in ancient times 2 : a leader who makes use of popular prejudices and false claims and promises in order to gain power

de-ma-gog-u-ary \-gəg-(ə-)rɪ\ *n* : the principles or practices of a demagogue

de-ma-gogy \-gəg-ē, -gəj-ē, -gɔj-ē\ *n* : DEMAGOGUERY

de-mand \di-ˈmænd\ *n* 1 : an act of demanding or asking esp with authority *b* : something claimed as due 2 *archaic* : QUESTION 3 : an expressed desire for ownership or use *b* : willingness and ability to purchase a commodity or service *c* : the quantity of a commodity or service wanted at a specified price and time 4 : a seeking or state of being sought after (gold is in great ~) *b* : urgent need 5 : the requirement of work or of the expenditure of a resource — on demand : upon presentation and request for payment

demand *vb* [ME *demaunden*, fr. MF *demandier*, fr. ML *demandare*, fr. L *de-* + *mandare* to enjoin — more at MANDATE] *vt* : to make a demand : ASK ~ *vi* 1 : to ask or call for with authority : claim as due or just (~ payment of a debt) 2 : to call for urgently, peremptorily, or insistently (~ed that the rioters disperse) 3 : to ask authoritatively or earnestly to be informed of *b* : to require to come : SUMMON 4 : to call for as useful or necessary — **de-mand-able** \-ˈmænd-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **de-mand-er** *n*

syn DEMAND, CLAIM, REQUIRE, EXACT *shared meaning* *element* : to ask or call for something as or as if one's right or due

de-mand-ant \di-ˈmænd-ənt\ *n* 1 : the plaintiff in a real action 2 : one who makes a demand or claim

demand deposit *n* : a bank deposit that can be withdrawn without advance notice

demand-ing *adj* : EXACTING — **de-mand-ing-ly** \-ˈmænd-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

demand loan *n* : CALL LOAN

demand note *n* : a note payable on demand

de-mand-pull \di-ˈmænd(p)-pul\ *n* : an increase or upward trend in spendable money that tends to result in increased competition for available goods and services and a corresponding increase in consumer prices — compare COST-PUSH — **demand-pull** *adj*

dem-an-told \ˈdɛm-ən-tɔɪd\ *n* [G, fr. obs G *demant* diamond, fr. MHG *diemant*, fr. OF *tlamant*] : a green andradite used as a gem

de-mar-cate \di-ˈmār-kāt, -ˈdē-\ *vi* -**cat-ed**, -**cat-ing** [back-formation fr. *demarcation*, fr. Sp *demarcación* & Pg *demarcação*, fr. *demarcare* to delimit, fr. *de-* + *marcar* to mark, fr. It *marcare*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *marha* boundary — more at MARCH] 1 : to mark the limits of 2 : to set apart : SEPARATE — **de-mar-ca-tion** also **de-mar-ka-tion** \ˈdɛm-mār-kə-shən\ *n*

de-mar-che \ˈdɛ-mərʃ, -di-, -dē-, -dē-\ [F *démarche*, lit., gait, fr. MF, fr. *demarcher* to march, fr. OF *demarchier*, fr. *de-* + *marchier* to march] 1 : a : course of action : MANEUVER *b* : a diplomatic move or maneuver 2 : a : a diplomatic representation *b* : a representation of views to a public official

de-mark \di-ˈmɑrk\ *vt* : DEMARCATÉ

deme \ˈdɛm\ *n* [Gk *dēmos*, lit., people] 1 : a unit of local government in ancient Attica 2 : a local population of closely related organisms, esp. : GAMODEME

de-mean \di-ˈmɛn\ *vi* **de-meant**, **de-mean-ing** [ME *demenen*, fr. OF *demenere* to conduct, fr. *de-* + *mener* to drive, fr. L *minare*, fr. *minari* to threaten — more at MOUNT] : to conduct or behave (one-self) usu. in a proper manner

de-mean *vi* **de-meant**; **de-mean-ing** [de- + mean] : DEGRADE, DEBASE *syn* see ABASE

de-mean-or \di-ˈmɛn-ər\ *n* : behavior toward others : outward manner *syn* see BEARING

de-men-ted \di-ˈment-əd\ *adj* : MAD, INSANE — **de-men-ted-ly** *adv* — **de-men-ted-ness** *n*

de-men-tia \di-ˈmɛn-ʃə\ *n* [L, fr. *dement*, *demens* mad, fr. *de-* + *ment*, *mens* mind — more at MIND] 1 : a condition of deteriorated mentality 2 : MADNESS, INSANITY — **de-men-tial** \-ʃəl\ *adj*

(visible ~s of divine wrath) 4: the totality of things to which a term is applicable esp. in logic

de-no-ta-tive \dē-nō-tā-tiv, di-nō-tā-tiv\ *adj* 1: denoting or tending to denote 2: relating to denotation

de-note \di-nōt\ *v* [MF *denoter* fr L *denotare*, fr *de-* + *notare* to note] 1: to serve as an indication of: BETOKEN (the swollen bellies that ~ starvation) 2: to serve as an arbitrary mark for (red flares denoting danger) 3: to make known ~ ANNOUNCE (his crestfallen look denoted his distress) 4: to serve as a linguistic expression of the notion of ~ MEAN b: to stand for: signify by way of logical denotation — **de-note-ment** \-nōt-mənt\ *n* — **de-no-tive** \-nōt-iv\ *adj*

syn DENOTE, CONNOTE *shared meaning element*: to mean. In spite of this shared element of meaning, these terms are complementary rather than strictly synonymous and cannot be interchanged without significant loss of precision. DENOTE applies to the definitive meaning content of a term in a noun, the thing or the definable class of things or ideas which it names, in a verb, the act or state which is affirmed. CONNOTE applies to the ideas or associations that are added to a term and cling to it, often as a result of personal experience but sometimes as a result of something extraneous (as a widely known context or connection with a widely known event) "Home", for example, denotes the place where one lives, but to one person it may connote comforts, intimacy, and affection and to another misery, estrangement, and abuse

de-nou-ment \dā-nū-mənt, dā-nū-\ *n* [F *dénouement*, lit. untying, fr MF *dénouement*, fr *dénouer* to untie, fr OF *desnoer*, fr *de-* + *noer* to tie, fr L *nodare*, fr *nodus* knot — more at NET] 1: the final outcome of the main dramatic complication in a literary work 2: the outcome of a complex sequence of events

de-nounce \di-naunt\ *v* **de-nounced**, **de-nouncing** [ME *denuncen*, fr OF *denuncier* to proclaim, fr L *denuntiare*, fr *de-* + *nuntiare* to report — more at ANNOUNCE] 1: to pronounce esp publicly to be blameworthy or evil 2 *archaic* a: PROCLAIM b: to announce threateningly 3: to inform against: ACCUSE 4 *obs*: PORTEND 5: to announce formally the termination of (as a treaty) **syn** *see* CRITICIZE *ant* eulogize — **de-nounce-ment** \-naunt-smənt\ *n* — **de-nounce-er** *n*

de-no-vo \di-nō-(vō, dā-) *adv* [L]: over again: ANEW (a case tried *de novo*)

dense \den(t)-s\ *adj* **denser**; **dense-est** [L *densus*, akin to Gk *dasyx* thick with hair or leaves] 1: marked by compactness or crowding together of parts 2 *a*: marked by a stupid imperviousness to ideas or impressions: THICKHEADED *b*: EXTREME (~ ignorance) 3: having between any two elements at least one element (the rational numbers are ~) 4: demanding concentration to follow or comprehend (~ prose) 5: possessing relatively great retarding power upon light waves and consequently relatively high density (a ~ glass) 6: having high or relatively high opacity (a ~ fog) (a ~ photographic negative)

syn 1 *see* CLOSE *ant* sparse (as of forests, population), tenuous (as of clouds) 2 *see* STUPID *ant* subtle, bright — **dense-ly** *adv* — **dense-ness** \den(t)-s-nəs\ *n*

den-si-fy \den(t)-sə-fī, -fī-\ *v* **den-si-fied**, **den-si-fying**: to make denser; *specif* to increase the density of (wood) by pressure usu. with impregnation of a resin — **den-si-fi-ca-tion** \den(t)-sə-fī-kā-shən\ *n*

den-si-m-e-ter \den-sim-ə-tər, -r\ *n* [L *densus* + *ISV* -meter]: an instrument for determining density or specific gravity — **den-si-m-e-tric** \den(t)-sə-mē-trik\ *adj*

den-si-to-m-e-ter \den(t)-sə-tam-ə-tər\ *n*: an instrument for determining optical or photographic density — **den-si-to-m-e-tric** \den(t)-sə-tə-mē-trik\ *adj* — **den-si-to-m-e-try** \den(t)-sə-tam-ə-trī\ *n*

den-si-ty \den(t)-sə-tē, -stē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being dense 2: the quantity per unit volume, unit area, or unit length as *a*: the mass of a substance per unit volume *b*: the distribution of a quantity (as mass, electricity, or energy) per unit unit of space *c*: the average number of individuals or units per space unit (a population ~ of 500 persons per square mile) (a housing ~ of 10 houses per acre) 3: STUPIDITY 4 *a*: the degree of opacity of a translucent medium *b*: the common logarithm of the opacity

dent \dent\ *n* [ME, blow, alter. of *dint*] 1: a depression or hollow made by a blow or by pressure 2 *a*: an impression or effect often made against resistance and usu. having a weakening effect *b*: initial progress: HEADWAY

dent *v* 1: to make a dent in 2: to have a weakening effect; on ~ *vi*: to form a dent by sinking inward: become dented

dent *n* [F, lit., tooth, fr L *dent*, *dens*]: TOOTH 3a

dent *abbr* dental, dentist, dentistry

dent- or denti- or dento- *comb form* [ME *denti*, fr L, fr *dent*, *dens* tooth — more at TOOTH] 1: tooth: teeth (dentalgia) (dentiform) 2: dental and (dentsurgical)

den-tal \den(t)-l\ *adj* [L *dentalis*, fr *dent*, *dens*] 1: of or relating to the teeth or dentistry 2: articulated with the tip or blade of the tongue against or near the upper front teeth — **den-tal-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

dental *n*: a dental consonant

dental floss *n*: a waxed thread used to clean between the teeth

dental hygienist *n*: one who assists a dentist esp. in cleaning the teeth

den-tal-i-um \den-tā-lē-zəm, n, pl -ia -lē-zā\ [NL, genus name, fr L *dentalis*]: any of a genus (*Dentalium*) of widely distributed tooth shells; broadly: TOOTH SHELL

dental technician *n*: a technician who makes dental appliances

den-tate \den-(tāt) or den-tat-ed \-tāt-əd\ *adj* [L *dentatus*, fr *dent*, *dens*]: having teeth or pointed conical projections (multi-dentate) (~ leaves) — **den-tate-ly** *adv* — **den-ta-tion** \den-tā-shən\ *n*

dent corn *n*: an Indian corn having kernels that contain both hard and soft starch and that become indented at maturity

den-ti-cle \den-tī-kəl\ *n* [ME, fr L *denticulus*, dim of *dent*, *dens*]: a small tooth or other conical pointed projection

den-ti-cu-late \den-tīk-yū-lāt or den-ti-cu-lat-ed \-lāt-əd\ *adj* 1 *a*: covered with small pointed projections (a ~ shell), esp.: SER-

RATE *b*: finely dentate 2: cut into dentils — **den-ti-cu-late-ly** *adv* — **den-ti-cu-la-tion** \den-tīk-yū-lā-shən\ *n*

den-ti-form \den-tə-fōrm\ *adj* 1: shaped like a tooth 2: divided into dentate processes

den-ti-frice \den-tə-frās\ *n* [MF, fr L *dentifricium*, fr. *dent* + *fricare* to rub — more at FRICTION]: a powder, paste, or liquid for cleaning the teeth

den-ti-ger-ous \den-tij-ə-rəs\ *adj*: bearing dentate structures

den-til \den-tl, -den-tīl\ *n* [obs F *dentille*, fr MF, dim of *dent*] 1: one of a series of small projecting rectangular blocks esp. under a cornice

den-tin \den-tən\ or **den-tine** \den-tēn, den-tē-\ *n*: a calcareous material similar to but harder and denser than bone that composes the principal mass of a tooth — **den-tin-al** \den-tēn-l, -den-tēn-l\ *adj*

den-tist \den-təst\ *n* [F *dentiste*, fr *dent*]: one who is skilled in and licensed to practice the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases, injuries, and malformations of the teeth, jaws, and mouth and who makes and inserts false teeth

den-tist-ry \den-tə-strē\ *n*: the art or profession of a dentist

den-ti-tion \den-tish-ən\ *n* [L *denitio*, *denitio* fr *denitus*, pp of *denire* to cut teeth, fr *denit*, *dens*] 1: the development and cutting of teeth 2: the number, kind, and arrangement of teeth *see* TOOTH illustration 3: the character of the teeth as determined by their form and arrangement

den-tu-lous \den-chə-ləs\ *adj* [back-formation fr *edentulous*] 1: having teeth

den-ture \den-chər\ *n* [F, fr MF, fr *dent*] 1: a set of teeth 2: an artificial replacement for one or more teeth, esp.: a set of false teeth

de-nu-clear-ize \dē-nē-(y)u-klē-zə, -rīz\ *v* **de-nu-clear-ized**, **de-nu-clear-izing**: to remove nuclear arms from: prohibit the use of nuclear arms in — **de-nu-clear-iza-tion** \dē-nē-(y)u-klē-zə-rā-zā-shən\ *n*

de-nu-da-tion \dē-(n)yū-dā-shən, den-yū-\ *n*: an act or process of denuding — **de-nu-da-tion-al** \-shən-l, -shən-l\ *adj*

de-nude \di-n(y)ūd\ *v* **de-nuded**, **de-nuding** [L *denudare*, fr *de-* + *nudus* bare — more at NAKED] 1 *a*: to strip of all covering *b*: to lay bare by erosion *c*: to strip (land) of forests 2: to divest of something important — **de-nude-ment** \-n(y)ūd-mənt\ *n* — **de-nuder** *n*

de-nu-mer-a-ble \di-n(y)ūm-(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being put into one-to-one correspondence with the positive integers — **de-nu-mer-a-bil-i-ty** \-n(y)ūm-(ə)-rə-bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **de-nu-mer-a-bly** \-n(y)ūm-(ə)-rə-blē\ *adv*

de-nun-ci-a-tion \di-nən(t)-sē-ā-shən\ *n*: an act of denouncing; esp.: a public condemnation — **de-nun-ci-a-tive** \-nən(t)-sē-ā-tiv\ *adj* — **de-nun-ci-a-to-ry** \-sē-ā-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē\ *adj*

de-ny \di-nī\ *v* **denied**, **de-nying** [ME *denyen*, fr OF *denier*, fr L *denegare*, fr *de-* + *negare* to deny — more at NEGATE] 1: to declare untrue 2: to disclaim connection with or responsibility for: DISAVOW 3 *a*: to give a negative answer to *b*: to refuse to grant *c*: to restrain (oneself) from gratification of desires 4 *archaic*: DECLINE 5: to refuse to accept the existence, truth, or validity of — **de-ny-ing-ly** \-nī-in-ē\ *adv*

syn DENY GAINSAID, CONTRADICT, NEGATIVE, IMPUGN, CONTRAVENE *shared meaning element*: to refuse to accept as true, valid, or worthy of consideration *ant* confirm, concede

de-o-dar \dē-ō-dār, or de-ō-dar-ə\ \dē-ō-dar-ə\ *n* [Hindi *deodar* fr Skt *devadāra*, lit., timber of the gods, fr *deva* god + *dāru* wood] 1: an East Indian cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)

de-odor-ant \dē-ō-də-rənt\ *n*: a preparation that destroys or masks unpleasant odors — **deodorant** *adj*

de-odor-ize \dē-ō-də-rīz\ *v* 1: to eliminate or prevent the offensive odor of 2: to make (something unpleasant) more acceptable (their buccaneering was deodorized by the fact that their victims were Madagascarian pirates — *N Y Herald Tribune Bk. Rev*) — **de-odor-iza-tion** \-dē-ō-rā-zā-shən\ *n* — **de-odor-iz-er** *n*

de-on-to-log-y \dē-ān-tāl-ə-jē\ *n* [Gk *deont*, *deon* that which is obligatory, fr *neut* of prp of *dein* to lack, be needful — more at DEUTER-]: the theory or study of moral obligation — **de-on-to-log-ical** \dē-ānt-l-ā-jē-kəl\ *adj* — **de-on-to-log-ist** \dē-ān-tāl-ə-jist\ *n*

Deo volente \dē-ō-(vō)-lent-ē, dē-ā\ [L]: God being willing — **de-ox-i-dize** \dē-āk-sə-dīz\ *v*: to remove oxygen from — **de-ox-i-da-tion** \dē-āk-sə-dā-shən\ *n* — **de-ox-i-dizer** \dē-āk-sə-dī-zər\ *n*

deoxy- or desoxy- *comb form* [ISV]: containing less oxygen in the molecule than the compound to which it is closely related (deoxy-ribonucleic acid)

de-oxy-cor-ti-co-ster-one \dē-āk-sī-kōrti-kās-tə-rōn, -i-kō-stə-rōn\ *n* [ISV]: a steroid hormone $C_{21}H_{32}O_5$ of the adrenal cortex

de-oxy-gen-ate \dē-āk-sī-jə-nāt, dē-āk-sij-ə-\ *v*: to remove oxygen from — **de-oxy-gen-a-tion** \dē-āk-sī-jə-nā-shən, dē-āk-sij-ə-\ *n*

de-oxy-gen-at-ed *adj*: having the hemoglobin in the reduced state — **de-oxy-ri-bo-nu-cle-o-sē** \dē-āk-sī-ri-bō-n(y)ū-klē-ās, -āz\ *n* [deoxyribonucleic acid + -ase] an enzyme that hydrolyzes DNA to nucleotides — called also *DNase*

de-oxy-ri-bo-nu-cle-ic acid \dē-āk-sī-ri-bō-n(y)ū-klē-ik, -klā-\ *n* [deoxyribose + nucleic acid]: DNA

de-oxy-ri-bo-nu-cle-o-tide \-n(y)ū-klē-ā-tīd\ *n*: a nucleotide that contains deoxyribose and is a constituent of DNA

de-oxy-ri-bose \dē-āk-sī-ri-bōs, -bōz\ *n* [ISV *deoxy- + ribose*]: a pentose sugar $C_5H_{10}O_4$ that is a structural element of DNA

dep *abbr* 1 depart 2 department 3 departure 4 deponent 5 deposited 6 deposit 7 depot 8 deputy

a about a kitten ar further a back a bake a cor, cart
as out ch chin e less e easy g gift j trip l life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
ü loot ü foot y yet yu few yu furious zh vision

tion-al \-shnəl, -shən-əl/ *adj* — **de-mon-stration-ist** \-sh(ə)-nəst/ *n*

1 **de-mon-strative** \di-'mən(t)-strə-tiv/ *adj* **1** **a**: demonstrating as real or true **b**: characterized or established by demonstration **2**: pointing out the one referred to and distinguishing it from others of the same class (~ pronouns) **3** **a**: marked by display of feeling **b**: inclined to display feelings openly — **de-mon-strative-ly** *adv* — **de-mon-strative-ness** *n*

2 **demonstrative** *n* a demonstrative word or morpheme
de-mon-strator \di-'mən-strə-tor/ *n* **1**: one that demonstrates **2**: a product (as an automobile) used to demonstrate performance or merits to prospective buyers

de-mor-al-ize \di-'mōr-ə-līz, -dē-, -mār-/ *vt* **1**: to corrupt the morals of **2** **a**: to weaken the morale of: DISCOURAGE, DISPIRIT **b**: to upset or destroy the normal functioning of **c**: to throw into disorder — **de-mor-al-iza-tion** \di-'mōr-ə-lə-'zā-shən, -dē-, -mār-/ *n* — **de-mor-al-izer** \di-'mōr-ə-lī-zər, -dē-, -mār-/ *n* — **de-mor-al-iz-ing-ly** \-zē-lē/ *adv*

de-mos \dē-'mās/ *n* [Gk *dēmos* — more at DEMAGOGUE] **1**: the common people of an ancient Greek state **2** **POPULACE**
de-mote \di-'mōt, -dē-/ *vt* **de-moted**, **de-mot-ing** [de- + -mote (as in promote)] to reduce to a lower grade or rank *syn* see DEGRADE — **de-mo-tion** \-mō-shən/ *n*

de-mot-ic \di-'mōt-ik/ *adj* [Gk *dēmotikos*, fr. *dēmos* commoner, fr. *dēmos* **1**. **POPULAR** **2**. of, relating to, or written in a simplified form of the ancient Egyptian hieratic writing **3**: of or relating to the form of Modern Greek that is based on colloquial use
de-mount \dē-'maunt/ *vt* **1**: to remove from a mounted position **2**: DISASSEMBLE — **de-mount-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj*

de-mul-cent \di-'māl-sənt/ *adj* [L *demulcent*, *demulcens*, *prp* of *demulcere* to soothe, fr. *de-* + *mulcere* to soothe]. **SOOTHING**
demulcent *n* a usu mucilaginous or oily substance (as tragacanth) capable of soothing or protecting an abraded mucous membrane

de-mur \di-'mər/ *vi* **de-murred**, **de-mur-ring** [ME *demeoren* to linger, fr. OF *démorer*, fr. L *demorari*, fr. *de-* + *morari* to linger, fr. *mora* delay — more at MEMORY] **1**: to file a demurrer **2**: to take exception **3**: OBJECT (he demurred at the horseplay) **3** *archaic*: DELAY, HESITATE

demur *n* **1**: hesitation (as in doing or accepting) usu based on doubt of the acceptability of something offered or proposed (women who follow fashion without ~) **2**: OBJECTION, PROTEST *syn* see QUALM

de-mure \di-'myu(ə)/ *adj* [ME] **1**: RESERVED, MODEST **2**: affectedly modest, reserved, or serious: COY — **de-mure-ly** *adv* — **de-mure-ness** *n*

de-mur-rage \di-'mər-ij, -mō-rīj/ *n* **1**: the detention of a ship by the freighter beyond the time allowed for loading, unloading, or sailing **2**: a charge for detention of ship, freight car, or truck
de-mur-ral \di-'mər-əl, -mō-rəl/ *n* an act or instance of demurring

de-mur-rer \di-'mər-ər, -mō-rər/ *n* [MF *démorer*, *v*] **1**: a pleading by a party to a legal action that assumes the truth of the matter alleged by the opposite party and sets up that it is insufficient in law to sustain his claim or that there is some other defect on the face of the pleadings constituting a legal reason why the opposing party should not be allowed to proceed further **2**: OBJECTION

de-mur-rer \-mər-ər/ *n* [*demur*], one that demurs
de-my \di-'mi/ *n* [ME *demi* half — more at DEMI] a size of paper typically 16 x 21 inches

de-my-e-lin-ate \dē-'mi-lə-'lāz, -at-/ *vt* **de-my-e-lin-ated**, **de-my-e-lin-ating**: to remove or destroy the myelin of — **de-my-e-lin-a-tion** \dē-'mi-lə-'lā-'zā-shən/ *n*

de-my-s-ti-fy \dē-'mis-tə-'fī/ *vt* to: to remove the mystery from ~ EXPLICATE — **de-my-s-ti-fi-ca-tion** \dē-'mis-tə-'fī-'kā-shən/ *n*

de-my-thol-o-gize \dē-'mith-ə-'lā-'jīz, -īz/ *vt* **1**: to divest of mythological forms in order to uncover the meaning underlying them (~ the Gospels) **2**: to divest of mythical elements or associations — **de-my-thol-o-giza-tion** \-lā-'jī-'zā-shən/ *n* — **de-my-thol-o-giz-er** \-lā-'jī-zər/ *n*

den \den/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *denn*, akin to OE *denu* valley, OHG *tenni* threshing floor, Gk *thēnā* palm of the hand] **1**: the lair of a wild usu predatory animal **2** **a**: (1): a hollow or cavern used esp as a hideout (2): a center of secret activity **b**: a small usu squalid dwelling **3**: a comfortable usu secluded room **4**: a subdivision of a cub-scout pack made up of two or more boys

den *vb* **den-ned**, **den-n-ing** *vi*: to live in or retire to a den ~ *vi*: to inve into a den

Den *abbr* Denmark

Den or **Denb** *abbr* Denbighshire

de-nar-i-um \di-'nar-ē-əs, -ner-/ *n*, *pl* **de-nar-i-i** \-ē-i, -ē-ē/ [ME, fr. L — more at DENIER] **1**: a small silver coin of ancient Rome **2**: a gold coin of the Roman Empire equivalent to 25 denarii

de-na-tion-al-ize \dē-'nā-shən-'līz, -nā-shən-'lā-'jīz, -īz/ *vt* **1**: to divest of national character or rights **2**: to remove from ownership or control by the national government — **de-na-tion-al-iza-tion** \dē-'nā-shən-'lā-'zā-shən, -nā-shən-'lā-'zā-'zā-/ *n*

de-na-tu-ral-ize \dē-'nāch-(ə)-rā-'līz, -īz/ *vt* **1**: to make unnatural **2**: to deprive of the rights and duties of a citizen — **de-na-tu-ral-iza-tion** \dē-'nāch-(ə)-rā-'lā-'zā-shən/ *n*

de-na-tur-ant \dē-'nāch-(ə)-rənt/ *n*: a denaturing agent
de-na-tura-tion \dē-'nāch-(ə)-rā-'zā-shən/ *n*: the process of denaturing — **de-na-tura-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'lā/ *adj*

de-na-ture \dē-'nā-chor-/ *vi* **de-na-tured**, **de-na-tur-ing** \-nāch-(ə)-nŋ/ **1**: to deprive of natural qualities as **a**: to make (alcohol) unfit for drinking (as by adding an obnoxious substance) without impairing usefulness for other purposes **b**: to modify the molecular structure of (a protein) esp by heat, acid, alkali, or ultraviolet radiation so as to destroy or diminish some of the original properties and esp the specific biological activity **c**: to add non-fissionable material to (fissionable material) so as to make unsuitable for use in an atomic bomb **2**: DEHUMANIZE

de-na-z-ify \dē-'nāz-ē-'fī, -nat-/ *vt* **de-naz-ified**, **de-naz-ify-ing**: to rid of Nazism and its influence — **de-na-z-i-fi-ca-tion** \dē-'nāz-ē-'fī-'kā-shən, -nat-/ *n*

dendr- or dendro- comb form [Gk, fr. *dendron*, akin to Gk *drys* tree — more at TREE]: tree (dendrophilous) * resembling a tree (dendritic)

den-dri-form \den-'drā-'fōrm/ *adj*: resembling a tree in structure
den-drite \den-'drīt/ *n* **1**: a branching treelike figure produced on or in a mineral by a foreign mineral; also: the mineral so marked **2**: a crystallized arborescent form **3**: any of the usu branching protoplasmic processes that conduct impulses toward the body of a nerve cell — see NEURON illustration — **den-drit-ic** \den-'drit-ik/ also **den-drit-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj* — **den-drit-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

den-dro-chro-nol-o-gy \den-(d)drō-'krō-'nāl-ə-'jē/ *n*: the science of dating events and variations in environment in former periods by comparative study of growth rings in trees and aged wood — **den-dro-chro-nol-o-gi-cal** \-krān-'lā-'jī-'kəl, -krōn-/ *adj* — **den-dro-chro-nol-o-gi-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

den-droid \den-'drōid/ *adj* [Gk *dendroeidēs*, fr. *dendron*]: resembling a tree in form: ARBORESCENT

den-dro-l-o-gy \den-'drā-'lə-'jē/ *n*: the study of trees — **den-dro-log-i-cal** \den-'drā-'lə-'ik/ or **den-dro-log-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj* — **den-dro-log-ist** \den-'drāl-ə-'jōst/ *n*

dene \den/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *denu*] *Brit*: VALLEY
Déné \den-'ē/ *n*, *pl* **Déné** or **Dénés** \-ēz/ [F, fr. *Déné*] **1**: a member of an Athapaskan people of the interior of Alaska and northwestern Canada **2**: the language of the Déné people

Den-eb \den-'eb, -əb/ *n* [Ar *dhanab al-dakka*, lit, the tail of the hen]: a star of the first magnitude in Cygnus

den-e-ga-tion \den-'i-gā-shən/ *n* [ME *denegacioun*, fr. MF or L, MF *denegation*, fr. L *denegatio*, *denegatio*, fr. *denegatus*, *pp* of *denegare* to deny — more at DENY]: **DENIAL**
de-ner-vate \dē-'nər-,vāt/ *vi* **de-nat-ed**, **de-nat-ing**: to deprive of a nerve supply (as by cutting a nerve) — **de-ner-vation** \dē-'nər-vā-shən/ *n*

den-gue \den-'ge-, -gā/ *n* [Sp]: an acute infectious viral disease characterized by headache, severe joint pain, and a rash

de-ni-able \di-'ni-'ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being denied
de-ni-al \di-'ni-'əl/ *n* **1**: refusal to satisfy a request or desire **2** **a**: (1): refusal to admit the truth or reality (as of a statement or charge) (2): assertion that an allegation is false **b**: refusal to acknowledge a person or a thing: DISAVOWAL **3**: the opposing by the defendant of an allegation of the opposite party in a lawsuit **4**: SELF-DENIAL **5**: negation in logic

de-ni-o-tin-ize \dē-'nik-ə-'tē-nīz/ *vt* **de-ni-tized**, **de-ni-tizing**: to remove part of the nicotine from (tobacco)

de-nier \di-'ni-(ə)-r/ *n*: one that denies
de-nier *n* [ME *denere*, fr. MF *denier*, fr. L *denarius* coin worth ten asses, fr. *denarius* containing ten, fr. *deni* ten each, fr. *decem* ten — more at TEN] **1**: *de-ni-(ə)-r*, *den-'yā*: a small orig silver coin of France and western Europe from the 8th to the 19th century **2**: *den-'yār*: a unit of fineness for silk, rayon, or nylon yarn equal to the fineness of a yarn weighing one gram for each 9000 yards

den-i-grate \den-'i-grāt/ *vt* **de-nat-ed**, **de-nat-ing** [L *denigratus*, *pp* of *denigrare*, fr. *de-* + *nigrare* to blacken, fr. *nigr*, *niger* black] **1**: to cast aspersions on: DEFAME (expatriates whom we are in the habit of denigrating — Henry Miller) **2**: to deny the importance or validity of: BELITTLE (he was a philosopher and inclined to ~ ideas in literature — W. C. DeVane) — **den-i-gra-tion** \den-'i-grā-shən/ *n* — **den-i-gra-tive** \-grāt-iv/ *adj* — **den-i-gra-tor** \-grāt-ər/ *n* — **den-i-gra-to-ry** \den-'i-grā-tōr-ē-, -tōr-/ *adj*

den-im \den-'əm/ *n* [F *serge* de Nîmes *serge* of Nîmes, France] **1** **a**: a firm durable twilled usu cotton fabric woven with colored warp and white filling threads **b**: a similar fabric woven in colored stripes **2** *pl*: overalls or trousers usu of blue denim
de-ni-tri-fi-ca-tion \dē-'ni-trā-'fī-'kā-shən/ *n*: an act or process of denitrifying; *specif*: reduction of nitrates or nitrites commonly by bacteria and usu resulting in the escape of nitrogen into the air

de-ni-trify \dē-'ni-trā-'fī/ *vt* **1**: to remove nitrogen or its compound from **2**: to convert (a nitrate or a nitrite) into a compound of a lower state of oxidation
den-i-zen \den-'ə-zən/ *n* [ME *denyzen*, fr. MF *denzein*, fr. OF, inner, fr. *denz* within, fr. LL *deintus* fr. L *de-* + *intus* within — more at ENT-] **1**: INHABITANT **2**: one admitted to residence in a foreign country; esp: an alien admitted to rights of citizenship **3** **a**: a naturalized plant or animal **b**: one that frequents a place

den mother *n*: a female adult leader of a cub-scout den
de-nom-i-nate \di-'nām-(ə)-nāt/ *vi* [L *denominatus*, *pp* of *denominare*, fr. *de-* + *nominare* to name — more at NOMINATE]: to give a name to: DESIGNATE

de-nom-i-nate number \di-'nām-ə-'nāt-/ *n* [L *denominatus*]: a number (as 7 in 7 feet) that specifies a quantity in terms of a unit of measurement

de-nom-i-na-tion \di-'nām-ə-'nā-shən/ *n* **1**: an act of denominating **2**: NAME, DESIGNATION, esp: a general name for a category **3**: a religious organization uniting in a single legal and administrative body a number of local congregations **4**: a value or size of a series of values or sizes (as of money) — **de-nom-i-na-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'lā/ *adj* — **de-nom-i-na-tion-al-ly** \-ē-/ *adv*

de-nom-i-na-tion-al-ism \-shənəl-'iz-əm, -shən-'lā-/ *n* **1**: devotion to denominational principles or interests **2**: the emphasizing of denominational differences to the point of being narrowly exclusive: SECTARIANISM — **de-nom-i-na-tion-al-ist** \-shən-ə-'lōst, -shən-'lōst-/ *n*

de-nom-i-na-tive \di-'nām-(ə)-nāt-iv/ *adj* [L *de* from + *nomin*, *nomen* name]: derived from a noun or adjective — **denominative** *n*

de-nom-i-na-tor \di-'nām-ə-'nāt-ər/ *n* **1**: the part of a fraction that is below the line signifying division and that in fractions with 1 as the numerator indicates into how many parts the unit is divided: DIVISOR **2** **a**: a common trait **b**: the average level (as of taste or opinion): STANDARD

de-no-ta-tion \dē-'nō-'tā-shən/ *n* **1**: an act or process of denoting **2**: MEANING, esp: a direct specific meaning as distinct from connotations **3** **a**: a denoting term: NAME **b**: SIGN, INDICATION

or, di-'pred-at- \ n — de-pre-da-to-ry \di-'pred-ə-,tōr-ē, 'dep-n-də-,
tōr-ē\ adj

de-press \di-'pres- \ [ME depressen, fr. MF depresser, fr. L de-
pressus, pp of *primere* to press down, fr. de- + *primere* to press
— more at PRESS] 1 obs: REPRESS, SUBJUGATE 2 a: to press
down (~ a typewriter key) b: to cause to sink to a lower position
3: to lessen the activity or strength of 4: SADDEN, DIS-
COURAGE 5: to decrease the market value or marketability of —
de-press-ible \di-'bəl\ adj — de-press-ing-ly \-iŋ-lē\ adv

de-pressant \di-'pres-nt\ n: one that depresses, *specif*: an agent
that reduces bodily functional activity — **de-pressant** adj

de-pressed adj 1: low in spirits: SAD 2 a: vertically flattened
(a ~ cactus) b: having the central part lower than the margin c:
lying flat or prostrate d: dorsovertrally flattened 3: suffer-
ing from economic depression, esp: UNDERPRIVILEGED 4: being
below the standard (his reading achievement is ~)

de-pressing adj: that depresses; esp: causing emotional depres-
sion (a ~ story) — de-press-ing-ly \-iŋ-lē\ adv

de-pression \di-'pres-shən\ n 1 a: the angular distance of a
celestial object below the horizon b: the size of an angle of de-
pression 2: an act of depressing or a state of being depressed as
a: a pressing down: LOWERING b (1): a state of feeling sad
DEJECTION (2): a psychoneurotic or psychotic disorder marked
by sadness, inactivity, difficulty in thinking and concentration, and
feelings of dejection c (1): a reduction in activity, amount,
quality, or force (2): a lowering of vitality or functional activity
3: a depressed place or part: HOLLOW 4: LOW 1b 5: a period
of low general economic activity marked esp. by rising levels of
unemployment

de-press-ive \di-'pres-iv\ adj 1: tending to depress 2: of or
relating to psychological depression — de-press-ive-ly adv

depressive n: one who is psychologically depressed

de-pressur \di-'pres-ər\ n [LL fr L depressus]: one that de-
presses as a: a muscle that draws down a part — compare LEV-
ATOR b: a device for pressing a part down or aside c: a nerve or
nerve fiber that decreases the activity or the tone of the organ or
part it innervates

de-privation \de-'prī-vā-shən, dē-,prī- \ n 1: an act or instance
of depriving: LOSS 2: the state of being deprived: PRIVATION
specif: removal from an office, dignity, or benefice

de-priv \di-'prī- \ vt de-priv'd; de-priv-ing [ME depriven, fr ML
deprivare, fr L de- + *privare* to deprive — more at PRIVATE] 1 obs:
REMOVE 2: to take something away from (a reorganization of the
school. ~ deprived him of his professorship — J. M. Phalen) 3:
to remove from office 4: to withhold something from (a citizen
deprived by accident of birth of one of his rights — L. M.
Chamberlain)

de-priv'd adj: marked by deprivation esp. of the necessities of life
or of healthful environmental influences (culturally ~ children)

depr abbr department

depth \ˈdɛpθ\ n, pl depths \ˈdɛpθs\ [ME, prob fr dep
deep] 1 a (1): a deep place in a body of water (2): a part that
is far from the outside or surface (the ~s of the woods) (3):
ABYSS b (1): a profound or intense state (as of thought or feel-
ing) (the ~s of reflection), also: a reprehensibly low condition
(hadn't realized that standards had fallen to such ~s) (2): the
middle of a time (as winter) (3): an extreme state (as of misery)
(4): the worst part 2 a: the perpendicular measurement down-
ward from a surface b: the direct linear measurement from the
point of viewing usu. from front to back 3: the quality of being
deep 4: the degree of intensity (~ of a color), also: the quality
of being profound (as in insight) or full (as of knowledge) 5: the
quality or state of being complete or thorough: THOROUGHNESS (~
of indexing) — **depth-less** \ˈdɛpθ-ləs\ adj — beyond one's
depth or out of one's depth 1: in water that is deeper than
one's height 2: beyond one's ability to understand — in depth
1: extending over a considerable distance (these fortifications are
built in depth — Max Werner) 2: with great thoroughness (a
study in depth of the poems)

depth charge n: an explosive projectile for use underwater esp.
against submarines — called also *depth bomb*

depth interview n: an interview designed to probe attitudes,
feelings, or motives not usu. tapped by the asking of standard ques-
tions

depth perception n: the ability to judge the distance of objects
and the spatial relationship of objects at different distances

depth psychology n: PSYCHOANALYSIS

de-pu-tation \de-'pyū-tā-shən\ n 1: the act of appointing a
deputy 2: a group of people appointed to represent others

de-put \di-'pyūt\ vt de-put-ed; de-put-ing [ME deputen to ap-
point, fr MF deputer, fr LL deputare to assign, fr L, to consider
(as), fr de- + *putare* to consider — more at PAVE] DELEGATE,
ASSIGN

de-put-ize \de-'pyū-tīz\ vt -tīz-ed; -tīz-ing vt: to appoint as deputy
~ vi: to act as deputy — de-put-ization \de-'pyū-tā-zā-shən\ n
de-put-y \di-'pyūt-ē\ n, pl -ties [ME, fr MF deput, pp of deputer]
1 a: a person appointed as a substitute with power to act b: a
second-in-command or assistant who usu. takes charge when his
superior is absent 2: a member of the lower house of some legis-
lative assemblies

der or **deriv** abbr derivation, derivative

de-rac-i-nate \de-'ras-ē-nāt\ vt -nat-ed; -nat-ing [F déraciner, fr.
ML deraciner, fr. des- + *racine* root, fr. LL radicina, fr. L
radix, ~ radix — more at ROOT] UPROOT — **de-rac-i-na-tion** \de-'
ras-ē-nā-shən\ n

de-rail \di-'rā(ə)\ vt [F dérailler, fr. dé- + *rail*, fr. E] vt 1: to
cause to run off the rails 2: to throw off course ~ vi: to leave
the rails — **de-rail-ment** \-mənt\ n

de-rail-leur \di-'rā-lər\ n [F dérailleur, fr. dérailler to throw off the
track, fr. dé- + *rail*, fr. E] a: a mechanism for shifting gears
on a bicycle that operates by moving the chain from one set of
exposed gears to another; also: a bicycle having such a mechanism
de-range \di-'rāŋ\ vt de-rang-ed; de-rang-ing [F déranger, fr. OF
derangier, fr. de- + *reng* place — more at RANK] 1: DISARRANGE

(hailless, with tie deranged — G. W. Stonier) 2: to disturb the
operation or functions of 3: to make insane — **de-range-ment**
\-mənt\ n

der-by \ˈdər-bē, esp Brit 'dār- \ n, pl derbies [Ed-
ward Stanley †1834, 12th earl of Derby] 1:
any of several horse races held annually and
usu. restricted to three-year-olds 2: a race or
contest open to all comers or to a specified cat-
egory of contestants (bicycle ~) 3: a man's
stiff felt hat with dome-shaped crown and nar-
row brim

Derby abbr Derbyshire

de-real-iza-tion \de-'rē-ə-lā-zā-shən, -rē-ə- \ n
: a feeling of altered reality that occurs often in
schizophrenia and in some drug reactions

de-reg-u-la-tion \de-'reg-yā-lā-shən\ n: the
act or process of removing restrictions and regu-
lations (as on the taxi industry) — **de-reg-u-late**
\de-'reg-yā-lāt\ vt

de-re-lict \de-'rē-lik-t\ adj [L derelictus, pp of derelinquere to
abandon, fr. de- + *relinquere* to leave — more at RELINQUISH] 1:
abandoned esp. by the owner or occupant: RUN-DOWN 2: lack-
ing a sense of duty: NEGLIGENT

de-rel-ict n 1 a: something voluntarily abandoned, *specif*: a
ship abandoned on the high seas b: a tract of land left dry by
receding water 2: a person no longer able to support himself
by: BUM

de-re-lict-ion \de-'rē-lik-shən\ n 1 a: an intentional abandon-
ment b: the state of being abandoned 2: a recession of water
leaving permanently dry land 3 a: intentional or conscious
neglect: DELINQUENCY (~ of duty) b: FAULT SHORTCOMING

de-re-press \de-'rē-'pres\ vt: to activate (a gene) by releasing from
a blocked state — **de-re-press-ion** \-presh-ən\ n

de-ride \di-'rid\ vt de-rid-ed, de-rid-ing [L deridere, fr. de- + *ridere*
to laugh — more at RIDICULOUS] 1: to laugh at contemptuously
2: to subject to usu. bitter or contemptuous ridicule *syn* see
RIDICULE — **de-rid-er** n — **de-rid-ing-ly** \-rid-iŋ-lē\ adv

de-rigueur \de-'(r)ē-'gar\ adj [F]: prescribed or required by fash-
ion, etiquette, or custom: PROPER (instructions as to when and
where a tuxedo is de-rigueur)

de-ri-sal-on \di-'rī-zh-ən\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL derision-, derisio, fr. L
derisus, pp of deridere] 1 a: an act of deriding b: a state of
being derided 2: an object of ridicule or scorn: LAUGHINGSTOCK

de-ri-sal-ive \di-'rī-siv-, -ziv-, -rīz-iv-, -rīs- \ adj: expressing or causing
derision — **de-ri-sal-ive-ly** adv — **de-ri-sal-ive-ness** n

de-ri-so-ry \di-'rī-sə-rē-, -rē- \ adj 1: expressing derision: DERISIVE
(scornful ~ smiles — Katherine A. Porter) 2: worthy of derision:
RIDICULOUS

de-ri-v-a-ble \di-'rī-və-bəl\ adj: capable of being derived

de-ri-v-ate \de-'rī-vāt\ n: DERIVATIVE

de-ri-v-a-tion \de-'rī-vā-shən\ n 1 a (1): the formation of a
word from another word or base (as by the addition of a usu. non-
inflectional affix) (2): an act of ascertaining or stating the den-
otations of a word (3): ETYMOLOGY 1 b: the relation of a word to
its base 2 a: SOURCE, ORIGIN b: DESCENT, ORIGINATION 3:
something derived: DERIVATIVE 4: an act or process of deriv-
ing 5: a sequence of statements (as in logic or mathematics)
showing that a result (as a formula) is a necessary consequence of
previously accepted statements — **de-ri-v-a-tion-al** \-shən-l-, -shən-
l-\ adj

de-ri-v-a-tive \di-'rī-v-ət-iv\ adj 1: formed by derivation 2:
made up of or marked by derived elements — **de-ri-v-a-tive-ly**
adv — **de-ri-v-a-tive-ness** n

de-ri-ved n 1: a word formed by derivation 2: something
derived 3: the limit of the ratio of the change in a function to the
corresponding change in its independent variable as the latter
change approaches zero 4 a: a chemical substance related
structurally to another substance and theoretically derivable from
it b: a substance that can be made from another substance in one
or more steps

de-ri-ve \di-'rīv\ vb de-ri-ved, de-ri-ving [ME derivien, fr. MF derivier,
fr. L derivare, fr. de- + *rius* stream — more at RISE] vt 1 a: to
take or receive esp. from a specified source b: to obtain from a
specified source; *specif*: to obtain (a chemical substance) actually
or theoretically from a parent substance 2: INFER, DEDUCE 3
archaic: BRING 4: to trace the derivation of ~ vi: to have or,
take origin: come as a derivative *syn* see SPRING — **de-ri-ve-r** n

derm \dɜrm\ n [NL *derma* & *dermis*] 1: DERMIS 2: SKIN 2a 3:
~ CUTICLE 1a

derm abbr dermatologist, dermatology
derm- or **derma-** or **dermo-** comb form [NL, fr. Gk *derm-*, *dermo-*,
fr. *derma*, fr. *dermē* to skin — more at TEAR]: skin (dermal) <der-
m- + tropic>

derm \dɜrm\ n comb form (prob. fr. F-derme, fr. Gk *derma*): skin
: covering (ectoderm)

der-ma \ˈdɜr-mə\ n [NL, fr. Gk]: DERMIS

der-ma \ˈdɜr-mə\ n comb form, pl *dermas* or *der-ma-ta* \-mə-tə-\
[NL, fr. Gk *derma*, *derma* skin]: skin or skin ailment of a (speci-
fied) type (scleroderma)

der-mal \ˈdɜr-məl\ adj 1: of or relating to skin and esp. to the
dermis: CUTANEOUS 2: EPIDERMAL

der-map-ter-an \ˈdɜr-məp-tər-ən\ n [NL *Dermaptera*, order
dermatop-teran + Gk *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER]: any of an
order (Dermaptera) of insects consisting of the earwigs and usu. a
few related forms — **der-map-ter-an** adj — **der-map-ter-ous** \-tə-
rəs\ adj



derby 3

a abut * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g ring o flow o flaw of coin th than th thus
u loot u foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

de-part \di-'pärt\ vb [ME *departer* to divide, go away, fr. OF *depar-tir*, fr. *de-* + *partir* to divide, fr. *L. partire*, fr. *pari-*, *pars* part] vi 1 a: to go away: LEAVE b: DIE 2: to turn aside: DEVIATE ~ vi 1: to go away from: LEAVE *syn* 1 see GO *ant* arrive, remain, abide 2 see SWERVE

de-parted adj 1: BYGONE 2: having died, esp. recently (mourning our ~ friend) *syn* see DEAD

de-part-ment \di-'pärt-mənt\ n [F *département*; fr. MF, fr. *departir*] 1: a distinct sphere: PROVINCE 2: a functional or territorial division as: a: a major administrative division of a government b: a major territorial administrative subdivision c: a division of a college or school giving instruction in a particular subject d: a major division of a business e: a section of a department store f: a territorial subdivision made for the administration and training of military units — **de-part-ment-al** \di-'pärt-'ment-ē\, -dē- adj — **de-part-ment-al-ly** \-lē- adv

de-part-ment-ize \di-'pärt-'ment-'ī-zē\, -dē- vi -ized; -iz-ing: to divide into departments — **de-part-ment-al-ize** \-'ment-'ī-zā-shən\ n

department store n: a store selling a wide variety of goods arranged in several departments

de-par-ture \di-'pär-'chər\ n 1 a (1): the act of going away (2) *archaic*: DEATH b: a ship's position in latitude and longitude at the beginning of a voyage as a point from which to begin dead reckoning c: a setting out (as on a new course) 2: the distance due east or west made by a ship in its course 3: DIVERGENCE

de-pau-per-ate \di-'pō-pə-rət\ adj [ME *depauperat*, fr. ML *depauperatus*, pp. of *depauperare* to impoverish, fr. *L. de-* + *pauperare* to impoverish, fr. *pauper* poor — more at POOR] falling short of natural development or size — **de-pau-per-ation** \-'pō-pə-'rā-shən\ n

de-pend \di-'pend\ v [ME *dependen*, fr. MF *dependre*, modif. of *L. pendere*, fr. *de-* + *pendere* to hang — more at PENDANT] 1 a: to be contingent b: to exist by virtue of a necessary relation 2: to be pending or undecided 3 a: to place reliance or trust b: to be dependent esp. for financial support 4: to hang down *syn* see RELY

de-pend-able \di-'pend-də-bəl\ adj: capable of being depended on: RELIABLE — **de-pend-abil-ity** \-'pend-də-'bil-ə-tē\ n — **de-pend-able-ness** n — **de-pend-ably** \-lē- adv

de-pen-dence also **de-pen-dance** \di-'pen-dən(t)s\ n 1: the quality or state of being dependent, esp.: the quality or state of being influenced by or subject to another 2: RELIANCE, TRUST 3: one that is relied on (he was her sole ~) 4 a: drug addiction b: HABITUATION 2b

de-pen-den-cy \-dən-sē\ n, pl -cies 1: DEPENDENCY 2: something that is dependent on something else, *specif*: a territorial unit under the jurisdiction of a nation but not formally annexed by it

de-pen-dent \di-'pen-dənt\ adj [ME *dependant*, fr. MF, prp. of *dependre*] 1: hanging down 2 a: determined or conditioned by another: CONTINGENT b: relying on another for support c: subject to another's jurisdiction d: SUBORDINATE 3a — **de-pen-dent-ly** adv

dependent also **de-pen-dant** \-dənt\ n 1 *archaic*: DEPENDENCY 2: one that is dependent; esp.: a person who relies on another for support

dependent variable n: a mathematical variable whose value is determined by that of one or more other variables in a function (in $z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$, z is the dependent variable)

de-perm \('dē-'pərm\ vi (*de-* + permanent magnetism): to reduce the magnetism of (a ship's steel hull) as a precaution against magnetically operated mines

de-per-son-al-ize \('dē-'pər-sən-ə-lē-zā-shən\, -'pər-sən-ə-lē-zā-shən\ n 1: an act or process of depersonalizing b: the quality or state of being depersonalized 2: loss of the sense of personal identity

de-per-son-al-ize \('dē-'pər-sən-ə-lē-zā-shən\, -'pər-sən-ə-lē-zā-shən\ vi 1: to deprive of personality (schools that ~ students) 2: to make impersonal

de-pict \di-'pikt\ vi [L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, fr. *de-* + *pingere* to paint — more at PAINT] 1: to represent by a picture 2: DESCRIBE — **de-pic-tor** \-'pik-tər\ n — **de-pic-tion** \-'pik-shən\ n

de-pig-men-ta-tion \('dē-'pig-mən-'tā-shən\, -'men-ē\ n: loss of normal pigmentation

de-pli-late \('dē-'plē-'lāt\, -'lāt-ēd; -lāt-ing [L. *deplatus*, pp. of *deplare*, fr. *de-* + *plius* hair — more at PILE]: to remove hair from — **de-pli-la-tion** \-'dē-'plē-'lā-shən\ n

de-pli-la-to-ry \di-'plī-lə-'tōr-ē\, -'tōr-ē\ n, pl -ries: an agent for removing hair, wool, or bristles — **deplimentary** adj

de-plete \di-'plēt\ vi [L. *depletus*, pp. of *depletus*, fr. *de-* + *plere* to fill — more at FULL] 1: to empty of a principal substance 2: to lessen markedly in quantity, content, power, or value — **de-plet-able** \-'plēt-ə-bəl\ adj — **de-ple-tion** \-'plē-shən\ n — **de-ple-tive** \-'plēt-iv\ adj

syn DELESTE, DRAIN, EXHAUST, IMPOVERISH, BANKRUPT *shared meaning element*: to deprive of something essential to existence or potency

de-plor-able \di-'plōr-ə-bəl\, -'plōr-ē\ adj 1: LAMENTABLE 2: BAD, WRETCHED — **de-plor-able-ness** n — **de-plor-ably** \-lē- adv

de-plore \di-'plōr\, -'plōr-ē\ vi [L. *deplorare*, fr. *de-* + *plorare* to wail] 1 a: to feel or express grief for b: to regret strongly 2: to consider unfortunate or deserving of deprecation — **de-plor-er** \-'plōr-ər\ n — **de-plor-ing-ly** \-lī- adv

syn DEPLORE, LAMENT, BEMOAN, BEMOAN *shared meaning element*: to manifest grief or sorrow for something

de-plot \di-'plōt\ vb [F *deplotter*, fr. *L. displicare* to scatter — more at DISPLAY] vi 1 a: to extend (a military unit) esp. in width b: to place in battle formation or appropriate positions 2: to spread out, utilize, or arrange esp. strategically ~ vi 1: to move in being deployed — **de-plot-able** \-'plōt-ə-bəl\ adj — **de-plot-ment** \-'plōt-mənt\ n

de-plume \('dē-'plüm\ vi [ME *deplumen*, fr. MF *deplumer*, fr. ML *deplumare*, fr. *L. de-* + *pluma* feather — more at FLEECE] 1: to

pluck off the feathers of 2: to strip of possessions, honors, or attributes

de-po-lar-ize \('dē-'pō-lə-'rīz\ vi 1: to cause to become partially or wholly unpolarized 2: to prevent or remove polarization of (as a dry cell or cell membrane) 3: DEMAGNETIZE — **de-po-lar-ization** \('dē-'pō-lə-'rīz-ā-shən\ n — **de-po-lar-ize-er** \('dē-'pō-lə-'rīz-ē-zər\ n

de-po-lit-i-cize \dē-'pō-'līt-ə-'sīz\ vi: to remove the political character of: take out of the realm of politics (~ our foreign aid program)

de-pone \di-'pōn\ vb *de-poned*, *de-pon-ing* [ML *deponere*, fr. *L.* to put down, fr. *de-* + *ponere* to put — more at POSITION]: TESTIFY

de-pon-ent \di-'pō-nənt\ adj [LL *deponent*, *deponens*, fr. *L.* prp. of *deponere*] occurring with passive or middle voice forms but with active voice meaning (the ~ verbs in Latin and Greek)

de-pon-ent n 1: a deponent verb 2: one who gives evidence

de-pop-u-late \('dē-'pōp-yə-'lāt\ vi [L. *depopulatio*, pp. of *depopulatio*, fr. *de-* + *populatio* to ravage] 1 obs: RAVAGE 2: to reduce greatly the population of — **de-pop-u-la-tion** \('dē-'pōp-yə-'lā-ti-ōn\ n — **de-pop-u-la-tor** \-'dē-'pōp-yə-'lā-tōr\ n

de-port \di-'pōr\, -'pōr-ē\ vi [MF *deporter*, fr. *L. deportare* to carry away, fr. *de-* + *portare* to carry — more at FARE] 1: to behave or comport (oneself) esp. in accord with a code 2 [L. *deportare*] a: to carry away b: to send out of the country by legal deportation *syn* see BANISH BEHAVE

de-port-able \di-'pōr-ə-bəl\, -'pōr-ē\ adj 1: subject to deportation (~ aliens) 2: punishable by deportation (~ offenses)

de-port-a-tion \('dē-'pōr-'tā-shən\, -'pōr-, -'pōr-ē\ n 1: an act or instance of deporting 2: the removal from a country of an alien whose presence is unlawful or prejudicial

de-port-ee \dē-'pōr-'tē, di-, -'pōr-ē\ n: one who has been deported or is under sentence of deportation

de-port-ment \di-'pōr-'mənt\, -'pōr-ē\ n: the manner in which one conducts oneself: BEHAVIOR *syn* see BEARING

de-posit \di-'pōz\ n: an act of depositing from office

de-posit \di-'pōz\ vb *de-posed*; **de-posit-ing** [ME *deposen*, fr. OF *deposer*, fr. LL *deponere* (perf. indic. *deposui*), fr. *L.* to put down] vi 1: to remove from a throne or other high position 2: to put down: DEPOSIT 3 a [ME *deposen*, fr. ML *deponere*, fr. LL]: to testify to under oath or by affidavit b: AFFIRM, ASSERT ~ vi 1: to bear witness

de-posit \di-'pāz\, -'pāz-ē\ vb *de-posit-ed* \-'pāz-ē-t-əd\, -'pāz-ē-t-əd\, *de-posit-ing* \-'pāz-ē-t-īŋ\, -'pāz-ē-t-īŋ\ [LL *depositus*, pp. of *deponere*] vi 1: to place esp. for safekeeping or as a pledge, esp.: to put in a bank 2 a: to lay down: PLACE b: to let fall (as sediment) ~ vi 1: to become deposited: SETTLE — **de-posit-er** \-'pāz-ē-t-ər\, -'pāz-ē-t-ər\ n

de-posit n 1: the state of being deposited 2: something placed for safekeeping as: a: money deposited in a bank b: money given as a pledge or down payment 3: a place of deposit: DEPOSITORY 4: an act of depositing 5 a: something laid down, esp.: matter deposited by a natural process b: a natural accumulation (as of iron ore, coal, or gas)

de-posit-ary \di-'pāz-ə-'tē-ē\, -'tē-ē\ n, pl -tar-ies 1: a person to whom something is entrusted 2: DEPOSITORY

de-posit-ion \dē-'pōz-ē-shən\, -dē-'pōz-ē\ n 1: an act of removing from a position of authority 2 a: a testifying esp. before a court b: DECLARATION, *specif*: testimony taken down in writing under oath 3: an act or process of depositing 4: something deposited: DEPOSIT — **de-posit-ion-al** \-'pōz-ē-shən-ē\, -'pōz-ē-shən-ē\ adj

de-posit-o-ry \di-'pāz-ə-'tōr-ē\, -'tōr-ē\ n, pl -ries 1: DEPOSITORY 2: a place where something is deposited esp. for safekeeping

de-posit-o-ry n: a library designated to receive U.S. government publications

de-posit-slip n: a slip listing and accompanying bank deposits

de-pot \dē-'pōt\ n 1: a place where goods are stored 2: a place for the storage of military supplies b: a place for the reception and forwarding of military replacements 2 a: a place for storing goods or motor vehicles b: STORE, DEPOSIT, COLLECTION, CACHE 3: a building for railroad or bus passengers or freight: STATION

de-pr abbr 1 deprecation 2 depression

de-prave \di-'prāv\ vi *de-praved*, *de-prav-ing* [ME *depraven*, fr. MF *depraver*, fr. *L. depravare* to pervert, fr. *de-* + *pravus* crooked, bad — more at PRAIRIE] 1 *archaic*: to speak ill of: MALIGN 2: to make bad: CORRUPT, esp.: to corrupt morally *syn* see DEBASE

— **de-pra-va-tion** \dē-'prā-vā-'tā-shən\, -dē-'prā-vā-'tā-shən\ n — **de-prave-ment** \di-'prāv-'mənt\ n — **de-praver** \di-'prāv-ər\ n

de-praved \di-'prāv-d\ adj: marked by corruption or evil, esp.: PERVERTED — **de-praved-ly** \-'prāv-d-lē\, -'prāv-d-lē\ adv — **de-praved-ness** \-'prāv-d-nəs\, -'prāv-d-ē-nəs\ n

de-prav-i-ty \di-'prāv-ē-tē\ also \-'prāv-ē\, -'prāv-ē\ n, pl -ties 1: the quality or state of being depraved 2: a corrupt act or practice

de-pre-cate \dē-'prē-'kāt\, -'kāt-ēd; -cāt-ing [L. *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecari* to avert by prayer, fr. *de-* + *precari* to pray — more at PRAY] 1: to express mild or regretful disapproval of 2: DEPRECATE *syn* see DISAPPROVE *ant* endorse — **de-pre-cat-ing-ly** \-'kāt-īŋ-lē\, -'kāt-īŋ-lē\ adv

de-pre-ca-to-ry \dē-'prē-kə-'tōr-ē\, -'tōr-ē\ adj 1: seeking to avert disapproval: APOLOGETIC 2: serving to deprecate: DISAPPROVING — **de-pre-ca-to-ry-ly** \-'tōr-ē-ē\, -'tōr-ē-ē\ adv

de-pre-ci-ate \di-'prē-'shē-āt\, -'shē-āt\ vi [LL *depretiatus*, pp. of *depretiare*, fr. *L. de-* + *pretium* price — more at PRICE] vi 1: to lower the price or estimated value of 2: to represent as of little value and esp. as of less value than assigned: DISPARAGE ~ vi 1: to fall in value *syn* see DECRY *ant* appreciate — **de-pre-ci-a-ble** \-'shē-ā-bəl\, -'shē-ā-bəl\ adj — **de-pre-ci-a-tion** \-'shē-ā-ti-ōn\, -'shē-ā-ti-ōn\ n — **de-pre-ci-a-tive** \-'shē-ā-tiv\, -'shē-ā-tiv\ adj — **de-pre-ci-a-tor** \-'shē-ā-tōr\, -'shē-ā-tōr\ n — **de-pre-ci-a-to-ry** \-'shē-ā-tōr-ē\, -'tōr-ē\ adj

de-pre-da-tor \dē-'prē-də-tōr\, -'dē-də-tōr\ n [LL *depraedatus*, pp. of *depraedari*, fr. *L. de-* + *praedari* to plunder — more at PREY] vi 1: to lay waste: PLUNDER, RAVAGE ~ vi 1: to engage in plunder — **de-pre-da-tion** \dē-'prē-dā-'tā-shən\, -'dē-dā-'tā-shən\ n — **de-pre-da-tor** \dē-'prē-də-tōr\, -'dē-də-tōr\ n

de-sert \di-'zart\ *n* [ME *deserte*, fr OF, fr fem of *desert*, pp of *deservir* to deserve] 1: the quality or fact of deserving reward or punishment 2: deserved reward or punishment — *usu* used in plural (got his just ~s) 3: EXCELLENCE, WORTH

de-sert \di-'zart\ *vb* [F *désérer*, fr LL *desertare*, fr *desertus*] *vt* 1: to withdraw from or leave *usu* without intent to return 2: to leave in the lurch (~ a friend in trouble) *b*: to abandon (military service) without leave ~ *vi*: to quit one's post, allegiance, or service without leave or justification, esp: to absent oneself from military duty without leave and without intent to return *syn* see ABANDON *ant* stick (to), cleave (to) — **de-sert-er** *n*

de-ser-tion \di-'zar-shən\ *n* 1: an act of deserting; esp: the abandonment without consent or legal justification of a person, post, or relationship and the duties and obligations connected therewith (sued for divorce on grounds of ~) 2: a state of being deserted or forsaken: DESOLATION

desert locust *n*: a destructive migratory locust (*Schistocerca gregaria*) of southwestern Asia and parts of northern Africa

desert soil *n*: a soil that develops under sparse shrub vegetation in warm to cool climates with a light-colored surface soil *usu* underlain by calcareous material and a hardpan layer

de-serve \di-'zav\ *vb* **de-served, de-serving** [ME *deserven*, fr OF *deservir*, fr L *deservire* to serve zealously, fr *de-* + *servire* to serve] *vt*: to be worthy of: MERIT (~ another chance) ~ *vi*: to be worthy, fit, or suitable for some reward or requital (have become recognized as they ~ — T S Eliot) — **de-server** *n*

de-served \-'zarvd\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being that which one deserves (a ~ reputation) — **de-served-ly** \-'zar-vd-lee\ *adv* — **de-served-ness** \-'zar-vd-nəs\ *n* — **de-serving** \-'zar-viŋ\ *n*: DESERT, MERIT (reward the proud according to their ~s — Charles Kingsley)

deserving *adj*: MERITORIOUS, WORTHY *specif*: meriting financial aid (scholarships for ~ students)

de-sex \-'dē-'seks\ *vt*: DESEXUALIZE

de-sex-u-al-ize \-'dē-'seks-(ə)-wə-'līz\ *vt* 1: to deprive of sexual characters or power 2: to divest of sexual quality — **de-sex-u-al-iza-tion** \-'dē-'seks-(ə)-wə-lə-'zā-shən\ *n* — **de-sha-lə** *n*

des-ha-bille \des-ə-'bē(ə)\, -'bil\, -'bē\ *var* of DISHABILLE

des-ic-cant \des-i-'kənt\ *n*: a drying agent (as calcium chloride)

des-ic-cate \des-i-'kāt\ *vb* **-cated, -cating** [L *desiccatus*, pp of *desiccare* to dry up, fr *de-* + *siccare* to dry, fr *siccus* dry — more at SACK] *vt* 1: to dry up 2: to preserve (a food) by drying: DEHYDRATE 3: to drain of emotional or intellectual vitality ~ *vi*: to become dried up — **des-ic-ca-tion** \des-i-'kā-shən\ *n* — **des-ic-ca-tive** \des-i-'kāt-iv\, -'sīk-ət-\ *adj* — **des-ic-ca-tor** \des-i-'kāt-ər\ *n*

des-id-er-ate \di-'sīd-ə-'rāt\, -'zīd-\ *vt* **-ated, -ating** [L *desideratus*, pp of *desiderare* to desire] 1: to entertain or express a wish to have or attain — **des-id-er-a-tion** \di-'sīd-ə-'rā-shən\, -'zīd-\ *n* — **des-id-er-a-tive** \di-'sīd-ə-'rāt-iv\, -'sīd-(ə)-rāt-\, -'zīd-\ *adj*

des-id-er-a-tum \di-'sīd-ə-'rāt-əm\, -'zīd-\, -'rāt-\ *n*, *pl* -*ta* \-ə\ [L neut of *desideratus*]: something desired as essential

de-sign \di-'zīn\ *vb* [MF *designare*, fr L *designare*, fr *de-* + *signare* to mark, mark out — more at SIGN] *vt* 1: to conceive and plan out in the mind (he ~ed the perfect crime) *b*: to have as a purpose: INTEND (he ~ed to excel in his studies) *c*: to devise for a specific function or end (a book ~ed primarily as a college textbook) 2: *archaic*: to indicate with a distinctive mark, sign, or name 3: *a*: to make a drawing, pattern, or sketch of *b*: to draw the plans for *c*: to create, fashion, execute, or construct according to plan: DEVISE, CONTRIVE ~ *vi* 1: to conceive or execute a plan 2: to draw, lay out, or prepare a design — **de-sign-ed-ly** \-'zī-nəd-lee\ *adv* — **de-sign-er** \-'zī-nər\ *n*

design *n* 1: a mental project or scheme in which means to an end are laid down 2: *a*: a particular purpose held in view by an individual or group (he has ambitious ~s for his son) *b*: deliberate purposive planning (battle was joined ~ more by accident than ~ — John Buchan) 3: *a*: a deliberate undercover project or scheme: PLOT *b* *pl*: aggressive or evil intent — used with *on* or *against* (he has ~s on the money) 4: a preliminary sketch or outline showing the main features of something to be executed: DELINEATION 5: an underlying scheme that governs functioning, developing, or unfolding: PATTERN MOTIF (the general ~ of the epic) 6: the arrangement of elements that go into human productions (as of art or machinery) 7: a decorative pattern *syn* see PLAN INTENTION

des-ig-nate \des-ig-'nāt\, -nət\ *adj* [L *designatus*, pp of *designare*] 1: chosen for an office but not yet installed (ambassador ~) 2: **des-ig-nate** \-'nāt\ *vi* **-nated, -nating** 1: to point out the location of (a marker designating the crest of the flood waters) *b*: INDICATE (any task designated by the employer) *c*: to distinguish as to class (the area we ~ as that of spiritual values — J B Conant) *d*: SPECIFY, STIPULATE 2: to call by a distinctive title, term, or expression 3: to indicate and set apart for a specific purpose, office, or duty 4: DENOTE — **des-ig-na-tive** \-'nāt-iv\ *adj* — **des-ig-na-tor** \-'nāt-ər\ *n* — **des-ig-na-to-ry** \-'nə-'tōr-ē-\, -tər-\ *adj*

designated hitter *n*: a baseball player designated at the start of the game to bat in place of the pitcher without causing the pitcher to be removed from the game

des-ig-na-tion \des-ig-'nā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of indicating or identifying 2: a distinguishing name, sign, or title 3: appointment to or selection for an office, post, or service 4: the relation between a sign and the thing signified

des-ig-nee \des-ig-'nē\ *n*: one who is designated

de-sign-ing \di-'zī-niŋ\ *adj* 1: practicing forethought 2: CRAFTY, SCHEMING (~ widows)

de-sign-ment \di-'zīn-mənt\ *n*, *obs*: PLAN, PURPOSE

de-sig-pra-mine \des-ə-'prām-ən\, -ə-'zīp-rə-'mēn\ *n* [dexamethyl + *amphetamine*]: a tricyclic drug $C_{17}H_{19}N$, used as a psychomotor stimulant

de-sir-abil-ity \di-'zī-rə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n*, *pl* -*ties* 1: the quality, fact, or degree of being desirable 2: *pl*: desirable conditions (had understood and studied certain ~s — D. D. Eisenhower)

de-sir-able \di-'zī-rə-bəl\ *adj* 1: having pleasing qualities or properties: ATTRACTIVE (a ~ woman) 2: worth seeking or doing as advantageous, beneficial, or wise: ADVISABLE (~ legislation) — **de-sir-able-ness** *n* — **de-sir-ably** \-bē\ *adv*

desir-able *n*: one that is desirable

de-sire \di-'zī(ə)r\ *vb* **de-sired; de-siring** [ME *desiren*, fr OF *desirer*, fr L *desiderare*, fr *de-* + *sider-*, *siderus* star] *vt* 1: to long or hope for 2: to express a wish for: REQUEST *b*: to express a wish to: ASK 3: *obs*: INVITE 4: *archaic*: to feel the loss of ~ *vi*: to have or feel desire

syn DESIRE, WISH, WANT, CRAVE, COVET *shared meaning element*: to have a longing for something

desire *n* 1: conscious impulse toward an object or experience that promises enjoyment or satisfaction in its attainment 2: *a*: LONGING, CRAVING *b*: sexual attraction or appetite 3: a usual formal request or petition for some action 4: something desired

de-sir-ous \di-'zī(ə)r-əs\ *adj*: impelled or governed by desire (~ of fame) — **de-sir-ous-ly** *adv* — **de-sir-ous-ness** *n*

de-sist \di-'zīst\, -'sīst\ *vi* [MF *desister*, fr L *desistere*, fr *de-* + *sistere* to stand, stop, akin to L *stare* to stand — more at STAND] 1: to cease to proceed or act *syn* see STOP *ant* persist — **de-sis-tance** \-'zīst-ən(t)s\, -'sīs-\ *n*

desk \desk\ *n* [ME *deske*, fr ML *desca*, modif of OIt *desco* table, fr L *discus* dish, disc — more at DISH] 1: *a*: a table, frame, or case with a sloping or horizontal surface esp for writing and reading and often with drawers, compartments, and pigeonholes *b*: a reading table or lectern to support the book from which the liturgical service is read *c*: a table, counter, stand, or booth at which a person performs his duties *d*: a music stand 2: a division of an organization specializing in a particular phase of activity (the Russian ~ in the Department of State)

desk-man \desk-'man\, -mən\ *n*: one that works at a desk, *specif*: a newspaperman who processes news and prepares copy

de-sm- or **de-smo-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk, fr *desmos*, fr *dein* to bind — more at DIADREM]: bond; ligament (*desmocyte*)

des-man \des-mən\, *pl* **des-mans** [short for Sw *desmansråtta*, fr *desman* musk + *råtta* rat]: an aquatic insectivorous mammal (*Desmana moschata*) of Russia that resembles a mole

des-mid \des-məd\ *n* [deriv of Gk *desmos*]: any of numerous unicellular or colonial green algae (order Zygnematales)

des-mo-some \des-mə-'sōm\ *n* [*desm-* + *-some*]: a specialized local thickening of the cell membrane of an epithelial cell that serves to anchor contiguous cells together

des-o-late \des-ə-'lət\, -'dez-\ *adj* [ME *desolat* fr L *desolatus*, pp of *desolare* to abandon, fr *de-* + *solus* alone — more at SOLE] 1: devoid of inhabitants and visitors: DESERTED 2: joyless, disconsolate, and sorrowful through or as if through separation from a loved one 3: *a*: showing the effects of abandonment and neglect: DILAPIDATED *b*: BARREN, LIFELESS (a ~ landscape) *c*: devoid of warmth, comfort, or hope: GLOOMY (~ memories) *syn* see ALONE — **des-o-late-ly** *adv* — **des-o-late-ness** *n*

des-o-late \-'lət\ *vi* **-lated, -lating**: to make desolate. *a*: to deprive of inhabitants *b*: to lay waste *c*: FORSAKE *d*: to make wretched — **des-o-late-er** or **des-o-late-er** \-'lət-ər\ *n* — **des-o-lat-ing-ly** \-'lət-iŋ-lee\ *adv*

des-o-la-tion \des-ə-'lā-shən\, -'dez-\ *n* 1: the action of desolating 2: the condition of being desolated: DEVASTATION RUIN (the flood left ~ in its wake) 3: barren wasteland 4: *a*: GRIEF, SADNESS *b*: LONELINESS

de-sorb \-'dē-'sə(ə)rb\, -'zō(ə)rb\ *vt*: to remove (a sorbed substance) by the reverse of adsorption or absorption

de-sorp-tion \-'sōrp-shən\, -'zōrp-\ *n*: the process of desorbing

desoxy- — see DEOXY-

de-ox-y-car-bil-co-ste-ron \de-'zāk-sē-'kōrt-i-'kās-tə-rōn\, -de-'zāk-, -'zō-'stə-rōn\ *n*: DEOXYCORTICOSTERONE

de-ox-y-ri-bo-nu-cleic acid \di-'rīb-ō-'nyu-kle-ik-, -'klā-\ *n*: DNA

de-spair \di-'spā(ə)r\, -'spe(ə)r\ *vb* [ME *despeiren*, fr MF *desperer*, fr L *desperare*, fr *de-* + *spereare* to hope; akin to L *spes* hope — more at SPEED] *vi*: to lose all hope or confidence (~ of winning) ~ *vt*, *obs*: to lose hope for — **de-spair-er** *n*

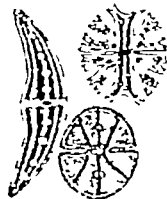
des-pair *n* 1: utter loss of hope (~, which may find expression in ~ suicide — Rudyard Kipling) 2: a cause of hopelessness (an incorrigible child is the ~ of his parents)

de-spair-ing *adj*: given to, arising from, or marked by despair: devoid of hope *syn* see DESPONDENT *ant* hopeful — **de-spair-ing-ly** \-iŋ-lee\ *adv*

des-patch \dis-'pach\ *var* of DISPATCH

des-per-a-do \des-'pə-'rād-ō\, -'rād-\ *n*, *pl* -*does* or -*dos* [prob alter of obs *desperate* desperado, fr *desperare*, *adj*]: a bold or violent criminal; esp: a bandit of the western U.S. in the 19th century

des-per-ate \des-'p(ə)-rət\, -pərt\ *adj* [L *desperatus*, pp of *desperare*] 1: *a*: having lost hope (a ~ spirit crying for relief) *b*: giving no ground for hope (his situation was ~) 2: *a*: moved by despair (men made ~ by abuse) *b*: involving or employing extreme measures in an attempt to escape defeat or frustration (the bitter, ~ striving unto death of the oppressed race — Rose Macaulay) 3: suffering extreme need or anxiety (~ for money) (~ for something to do) 4: of extreme intensity: OVERPOWERING 5: SHOCK-



desmids

a abut o kitten e further a back i bake i cot, cart
 a out e chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing s flow o flaw o coin th than th this
 ü loot ü foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

dermat- or **dermato-** comb form [Gk, fr. *dermat-, derma*]: skin (*dermatitis*) (*dermatology*)

der-ma-ti-tis \dər-mə-'tīt-əs\ n. inflammation of the skin

der-mat-o-gen \dər-mat-ə-jən\ n [ISV]: the outer primary mem-
ber of a plant or plant part

der-ma-to-glyph-ics \dər-mat-ə-'glīf-iks\ n pl but sing or pl in
constr [dermat- + Gk *glyphein* to carve + *-ics* — more at
CLEAVE] 1: skin patterns, esp: patterns of the specialized skin of
the inferior surfaces of the hands and feet 2: the science of the
study of skin patterns — **der-ma-to-glyph-ic** \-ik\ adj

der-ma-to-id \dər-mə-'tōid\ adj: resembling skin

der-ma-to-log-ist \dər-mə-'tāl-ə-jē\ n: a branch of science dealing
with the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases — **der-ma-to-
log-ic** \-mat-ē-'tāj-ik\ or **der-ma-to-log-i-cal** \-kəl\ adj — **der-
ma-to-log-ist** \-ma-'tāl-ə-jist\ n

der-ma-tome \dər-mə-'tōm\ n [ISV *dermat-* + *-ome*]: the lateral
wall of a somite from which the dermis is produced — **der-ma-to-
mic** \dər-mə-'tō-mik\, **-i-am-ik** \-i-əm-ik\ adj

der-ma-to-phyte \dər-mə-'tāl-ə-jē\ n [ISV]: a fungus
parasitic on the skin or skin derivatives (as hair or nails) — **der-
ma-to-phyt-ic** \dər-mat-ə-'fīt-ik\, **der-mat-** \-ad\ adj

der-ma-to-sis \dər-mə-'tō-sis\ n, pl **-to-ses** \-sēz\ : a disease of
the skin

der-ma-tous \dər-mat-əs\ adj comb form [Gk *dermat-, derma* skin]:
having a (specified) type of skin (*scelerodermatous*)

der-mes-tid \dər-mes-'tād\ n [deriv of Gk *dermestēs*, a leather-
eating worm, lit., skin eater, fr. *derm-* + *edmenai* to eat — more at
EAT]: any of a family (Dermestidae) of beetles with clubbed anten-
nae that are very destructive to dried meat, fur, wool, and insect
collections — **der-mes-tid** \-ad\ adj

der-mis \dər-məs\ n [NL, fr. LL *dermis*]: the sensitive vascular
inner mesodermal layer of the skin — called also **corium**, **cutis**

der-mis \dər-məs\ n comb form [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *derma*]: layer of
skin or tissue (*endodermis*)

der-mold \dər-mōid\ also **der-mol-dal** \dər-mōid-'tāl\ adj 1:
made up of cutaneous elements and esp ectodermal derivatives
(as ~ tumor) 2: resembling skin

der-mop-ter-an \dər-mop-'tēr-ən\ n [NL *Dermoptera*, order of
mammals, fr. *derm-* + Gk *pteron*]: FLYING LEMUR — **der-mop-
ter-an** \-ad\ adj — **der-mop-ter-ous** \-tə-rəs\ adj

der-mo-tropic \dər-mə-'tōp-ik\, **-trōp-ik** \-trōp-ik\ adj: attracted to, local-
izing in, or entering by way of the skin (~ viruses)

der-ni-gate \dər-nī-'gāt\ n [F, lit. last cry]: the newest fashion

der-o-gate \dər-ə-'gāt\ vb **-gated**, **-gat-ing** [LL *derogatus*, pp of
derogare, fr. L to annul (a law), detract, fr. *de-* + *rogare* to ask,
propose (a law) — more at RIGHT] vi: to cause to seem inferior
: DISPARAGE ~ vi 1: to take away a part so as to impair : DE-
TRACT 2: to act beneath one's position or character — **der-o-ga-
tion** \dər-ə-'gā-shən\ n — **der-o-ga-tive** \dī-räg-ə-tiv\, **der-ə-gāt-
iv** \-ad\ adj

der-og-a-to-ry \dī-räg-ə-'tōr-ē, -tōr-ē\ adj 1: DEGRADING, DE-
TRACTING 2: expressive of a low opinion : DISPARAGING — **der-
og-a-to-ri-ly** \-räg-ə-'tōr-ē, -tōr-ē\ adv

der-rick \dər-'rik\ n [obs. derrick hangman, gallows, fr. *Derrick*,
name of 17th cent E hangman] 1: a hoisting apparatus employ-
ing a tackle rigged at the end of a beam 2: a framework or tower
over a deep drill hole (as of an oil well) for supporting boring
tackle or for hoisting and lowering

der-riere or **der-rière** \dər-'tē-ri-er\ n [F *derrière*, fr. *derrière*, adj,
hinder, fr. OF *derriere* adv, behind, fr. L *de retro*, fr. *de* from +
retro back — more at DE, RETRO] : BUTTOCKS

der-ring \dər-'rīŋ\ n [ME *dorring* don doring to do, fr. *dorring*
(gerund of *dorren* to dare) + *don* to do]: darning action : DAR-
ING (deeds of ~)

der-rlin-ger \dər-'rīn-jər\ n [Henry Deringer, 19th cent Am inven-
tor]: a short-barreled pocket pistol

der-ris \dər-'ris\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Gk, skin, fr. *deris* to skin
— more at TEAR] 1: any of a large genus (*Derris*) of leguminous
tropical Old World shrubs and woody vines including sources of
poisons and esp commercial sources of rotenone 2: a prepara-
tion of derris roots and stems used as an insecticide

der-vish \dər-'vish\ n [Turk *dervish*, lit., beggar, fr. Per *dervāsh*] 1:
a member of a Muslim religious order noted for devotional ex-
ercises (as bodily movements leading to a trance) 2: one that
whirls or dances with or as if with the abandonment of a dervish

des- prefix [F *des-*, fr. OF *des-* — more at DE]: DE-6 — esp before
vowels (*desoxy*)

des-a-cr-al-ize \dē-'sā-kro-'līz, -'sāk-ro-'lī-zed, -lī-zing\ to divest
ceremonially of supernatural qualities

des-a-l-i-nate \dē-'sāl-ə-'nāt also -'sāl-ə-'nī-nat-ed; -nat-ing\ : DE-
SALT — **des-a-l-i-na-tion** \dē-'sāl-ə-'nā-shən also -'sāl-ə-'nā-shən\ n —
des-a-l-i-na-tor \dē-'sāl-ə-'nā-tər also -'sāl-ə-'nā-tər\ n

des-a-l-i-nize \dē-'sāl-ə-'nīz also -'sāl-ə-'nī-zed; -nīz-ing\ : DE-
SALT — **des-a-l-i-ni-zation** \dē-'sāl-ə-'nā-zā-shən also -'sāl-ə-'nā-
zā-shən\ n

des-alt \dē-'sōlt\ vt: to remove salt from — **des-alt-er** n

des-cant \dēs-'kant\ n [ME *descant*, fr. ONF & ML; ONF *descant*,
fr. ML *discantus*, fr. L *dis-* + *cantus* song — more at CHANT] 1:
a: a melody or counterpoint sung above the plainsong of the
tenor b: the art of composing or improvising contrapuntal part
music; also: the music so composed or improvised c: SOPRANO,
TREBLE d: a superimposed counterpoint to a simple melody sung
typically by some or all of the sopranos 2: a song or strain of
melody b: a musical prelude in which a theme is varied 3: dis-
course or comment on a theme

des-cent \dēs-'kant, des-'dis\ vi 1: to sing or play a des-
cant b: SING, WARBLE 2: to talk or write at considerable length
: DILATE (he ~ed to his heart's content on his favorite topic —
G B Shaw)

de-scend \dī-'sēnd\ vb [ME *descenden*, fr. OF *descendre*, fr. L *de-*
scendere, fr. *de-* + *scandere* to climb — more at SCAN] vi 1:
to pass from a higher place or level to a lower one (~ed from the
platform) 2: to pass in discussion from what is logically prior or
more comprehensive 3: a: to come down from a stock or source
: DERIVE — usu. used in passive (was ~ed from an ancient family)

b: to pass by inheritance (an heirloom that has ~ed in the family)
c: to pass by transmission (songs ~ed from early ballads) 4: to
incline, lead, or extend downward (the road ~s to the river) 5:
to swoop or pounce down or make a sudden attack (the plague
~ed upon them) 6: to proceed in a sequence or gradation from
higher to lower or from more remote to nearer or more recent 7:
a: to sink in status or dignity : STOOP b: to worsen and sink in
condition or estimation ~ vi 1: to pass, move, or climb down
or down along 2: to extend down along — **de-scend-able** \-sēn-
də-bəl\ adj

de-scen-dant or **de-scen-dent** \dī-'sēn-dənt\ adj [MF & L, MF
descendant, fr. L *descendent*, *descendens*, prp of *descendere*] 1:
moving or directed downward 2: proceeding from an ancestor
or source

de-scen-dant or **de-scen-dent** n [F & L, F *descendant*, fr. LL *de-*
scendent, *descendens*, fr. L, prp of *descendere*] 1: one descended
from another or from a common stock 2: one deriving directly
from a precursor or prototype

de-scen-der \dī-'sēn-dər, 'dē-, 'dē-\ n: the part of a lowercase letter (as
p) that descends below the main body of the letter; also: a letter
that has such a part

de-scend-ing \dī-'sēn-ding\ n: FALLING RHYTHM

de-scen-sion \dī-'sēn-shən\ n, *archaic*: DESCENT 1

de-scent \dī-'sēnt\ n [ME, fr. MF *descente*, fr. *descendre*] 1: the
act or process of descending from a higher to a lower level or state
2: a downward step (as in station or value) : DECLINE (~ of the
family to actual poverty) 3: a: derivation from an ancestor
: BIRTH LINEAGE (of French ~) b: transmission or devolution of
an estate by inheritance usu in the descending line c: the fact or
process of originating from an ancestral stock d: the shaping or
development in nature and character by transmission from a
source : DERIVATION 4: a: an inclination downward : SLOPE b:
a descending way (as a downgrade or stairway) c: obs.: the low-
est part 5: a: a sudden disconcerting appearance b: a hostile
raid or predatory assault 6: a step downward in a scale of gra-
dation, *specif*: one generation in an ancestral line or genealogical
scale

de-scribe \dī-'skrib\ vt **de-scribed**; **de-scrib-ing** [L *describere*, fr.
de- + *scribere* to write — more at SCRIBE] 1: to represent or give
an account of in words (~ a picture) 2: to represent by a figure,
model, or picture : DELINEATE 3: to trace or traverse the outline
of (~ a circle) 4: obs.: DISTRIBUTE 5: *archaic*: OBSERVE, PERCEIVE
— **de-scrib-able** \-skri-bə-bəl\ adj — **de-scrib-er** n

de-scrip-tion \dī-'skrip-shən\ n [ME *descriptioun*, fr. MF & L, MF
descriptio, fr. L *descriptio*, *descriptio*, fr. *descriptus*, pp of
describere] 1: an act of describing, *specif*: discourse intended to
give a mental image of something experienced (as a scene, person,
or sensation) b: a descriptive statement or account (a fascinating
~ of his adventures) 2: kind or character esp as determined by
salient features (opposed to any tax of so radical a ~) *syn see*
TYPE

de-scrip-tive \dī-'skrip-tiv\ adj 1: serving to describe (a ~ ac-
count) 2: referring to, constituting, or grounded in matters of
observation or experience (the ~ basis of science) 3: of a modifier
a: expressing the quality, kind, or condition of what is denoted by
the modified term (*hot* in "hot water" is a ~ adjective) b: NON-
RESTRICTIVE 4: of, relating to, or dealing with the structure of a
language at a particular time use with exclusion of historical and
comparative data (~ linguistics) — **de-scrip-tive-ly** adv —
de-scrip-tive-ness n

de-scrip-tor \dī-'skrip-tər\ n: a word or phrase (as an index term)
used to identify an item (as a subject or document) esp in an infor-
mation retrieval system, also: an alphanumeric symbol used simi-
larly

de-scry \dī-'skri\ vt **de-scried**; **de-scry-ing** [ME *descrien*, fr. OF
descrier to proclaim, decry] 1: a: to catch sight of b: to find
out : DISCOVER 2: obs.: to make known : REVEAL

de-scry n, obs.: discovery or view from afar

Des-de-mo-na \dēz-də-'mō-nə\ n: the wife of Othello in Shake-
speare's *Othello*

des-e-cr-ate \dē-'i-krāt\ vt **-crat-ed**; **-crat-ing** [de- + *-sacrate* (as in
consecrate)] 1: to violate the sanctity of : PROFANE 2: to treat
irreverently or contemptuously often in a way that provokes out-
rage on the part of others (the kind of shore development ~ that
has desecrated so many waterfronts — John Fischer) — **des-e-
crat-er** or **des-e-crator** \-krāt-ər\ n

des-e-cr-a-tion \dē-'i-krā-shən\ n: an act or instance of desecrat-
ing: the state of being desecrated *syn see* PROFANATION

des-e-gr-e-gate \dē-'seg-rī-'gāt\ vt: to eliminate segregation in;
specif: to free of any law, provision, or practice requiring isolation
of the members of a particular race in separate units ~ vi: to
bring about desegregation

des-e-gr-e-ga-tion \dē-'seg-rī-'gā-shən\ n 1: the act or process
or an instance of desegregating 2: the state of being desegregated

des-ec-lect \dē-'sə-'lekt\ vt: to dismiss (a trainee) from a training
program

des-en-si-tize \dē-'sen-tī-'sā-'tīz\ vt 1: to make (a sensitized or
hypersensitive individual) insensitive or nonreactive to a sensitizing
agent 2: to make (a photographic material) less sensitive or
completely insensitive to radiation 3: to make emotionally in-
sensitive or callous — **des-en-si-ti-zation** \dē-'sen-sō-tī-'zā-
shən, -'sen-sō-'tāz\ n — **des-en-si-tiz-er** \dē-'sen-sō-'tī-zər\ n

des-ert \dē-'zert\ n [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *desertum*, fr. L *neut.* of
desertus, pp of *deserere* to desert, fr. *de-* + *serere* to join together
— more at SERIES] 1: *archaic*: a wild uninhabited and unculti-
vated tract 2: an arid barren tract incapable of supporting
any considerable population without an artificial water supply b:
an area of ocean apparently devoid of marine life 3: a desolate
or forbidding area (lost in a ~ of doubt) (tiny figures lost in an
immense ~ of darkness — Beverly Nichols) — **des-er-ty** \dē-
'zōr-ik\ adj

des-ert \dē-'zert\ adj 1: *archaic*: FORSAKEN 2: desolate and
sparsely occupied or unoccupied (a ~ island) 3: of or relating to
a desert

person or body selected (2): the task to be performed. *syn* see ITEM

detail *vt* 1: to report minutely and distinctly: SPECIFY (✓ed his petty grievances) 2: to assign to a particular task 3: to furnish with the smaller elements of design and finish (trimmings that ~ slips and petticoats) ~ *vi*: to make detail drawings — **de-tail-er** *n* **de-tailed** (di-'tā-ld, 'dē-'tāld) *adj*: marked by abundant detail or by thoroughness in treating small items or parts (the ~ study of history) *syn* see CIRCUMSTANTIAL — **de-tailedly** (di-'tāld-ē, 'dē-'tāld-ē) *adv* — **de-tailed-ness** (di-'tāld-nēs, 'tāld-) *n*

detail man *n*: a representative of a drug manufacturer who introduces new drugs esp. to pharmacists and physicians
de-tain (di-'tān) *vi* [ME *deteynen*, fr. MF *detenir*, fr. L *detinere*, fr. *de-* + *tendere* to hold — more at THIN] 1: to hold or keep in or as if in custody 2 *obs*: to keep back (as something due): WITHHOLD 3: to restrain esp. from proceeding: STOP *syn* see KEEP DELAY — **de-tain-ment** (di-'tān-mənt) *n*

de-tain-ee (di-'tā-nē, 'dē-) *n*: a person held in custody esp. for political reasons
de-tain-er (di-'tā-nər) *n* [AF *detener*, fr. *detener* to detain, fr. L *detinere*] 1: the act of keeping something in one's possession, *specif*: the withholding from the rightful owner of something which has lawfully come into the possession of the holder 2: detention in custody 3: a writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to hold a person in custody

detd *abbr* determined

de-tect (di-'tekt) *vi* [ME *detecten*, fr. L *detectus*, pp. of *delegere* to uncover, detect, fr. *de-* + *tegere* to cover — more at THATCH] 1: to discover the true character of 2: to discover or determine the existence, presence, or fact of (✓ alcohol in the blood) 3: DEMODULATE — **de-tect-abil-ity** (di-'tekt-ə-bil-ə-tē) *n* — **de-tect-able** (di-'tekt-ə-bəl) *adj*

de-tect-a-phone (di-'tekt-ə-fōn) *n*: a telephonic apparatus with an attached microphone transmitter used esp. for secret listening
de-tect-ion (di-'tekt-shən) *n*: 1: the act of detecting: the state or fact of being detected 2: DEMODULATION

de-tect-ive (di-'tekt-iv) *adj*: 1: fitted for or used in detecting something (✓ a ~ device for coal gas) 2: of or relating to detectives or their work (✓ a ~ novel)

detective *n*: one employed or engaged in detecting lawbreakers or in getting information that is not readily or publicly accessible
de-tect-or (di-'tekt-ər) *n*: one that detects as a: a device for detecting the presence of electric waves or of radioactivity b: a rectifier of high-frequency current used esp. for extracting the intelligence from a radio signal

de-tent (di-'tēnt, di-'tēn) *n* [F *détente*, fr. MF *destente*, fr. *destendre* to slacken, fr. OF, fr. *des-* + *tendre* to stretch, fr. L *tendere* — more at THIN]: a device (as a catch, dog, or spring-operated ball) for positioning and holding one mechanical part in relation to another so that the device can be released by force applied to one of the parts

dé-tente (di-'tānt) *n* [F]: a relaxation of strained relations or tensions (as between nations)

de-tention (di-'tēn-shən) *n* [MF or LL, MF, fr. LL *detentio*, *detentio*, fr. L *detentus*, pp. of *detinere* to detain] 1: the act or fact of detaining or holding back, esp.: a holding in custody 2: the state of being detained, esp.: a period of temporary custody prior to disposition by a court

detention home *n*: a house of detention for juvenile delinquents under the supervision of a juvenile court

de-ter (di-'tər) *vi* **de-terred**, **de-ter-ring** [L *deterrere*, fr. *de-* + *terrere* to frighten — more at TERROR] 1: to turn aside, discourage, or prevent from acting (as by fear) 2: INHIBIT — **de-ter-ment** (di-'tər-mənt) *n* — **de-ter-rer** (di-'tər-ər) *n*
de-terge (di-'tərj) *vt* **de-terged**, **de-ter-ging** [F or L, F *déterger*, fr. L *detergere*, fr. *de-* + *tergere* to wipe — more at TERSE]: to wash off: CLEANSE — **de-ter-gēn**

de-ter-gen-cy (di-'tər-jən-sē) *n*: cleansing quality or power
de-ter-gent (di-'tər-jənt) *adj*: that cleanses: CLEANSING

detergent *n*: a cleansing agent as a: SOAP b: any of numerous synthetic water-soluble or liquid organic preparations that are chemically different from soaps but are able to emulsify oils, hold dirt in suspension, and act as wetting agents c: an oil-soluble substance that holds insoluble foreign matter in suspension and is used in lubricating oils and dry-cleaning solvents

de-ter-i-o-rate (di-'tər-ē-ō-rāt) *vb* **-rated**; **-rating** [LL *deterioratus*, pp. of *deteriorare*, fr. L *deterior* worse, fr. *de-* + *-ter* (suffix as in L *uter* which of two) + *-ior* (compar. suffix) — more at WHETHER-ER] *vt* 1: to make inferior in quality or value: IMPAIR 2: DISINTEGRATE ~ *vi* 1: to grow worse in quality or state (✓ allowed a tradition of academic excellence to ~) 2: DEGENERATE

de-ter-i-o-ra-tion (di-'tər-ē-ō-rā-shən) *n*: the action or process of deteriorating: the state of having deteriorated

syn DETERIORATION: DEGENERATION, DECADENCE, DECLINE *shared meaning element*: a falling from a higher to a lower level (as of quality, character, or vitality) *ant* improvement, amelioration
de-ter-i-o-ra-tive (di-'tər-ē-ō-rāt-iv) *adj*: tending to deteriorate
de-ter-min-able (di-'tər-mə-nə-bəl) *adj* 1: capable of being determined, definitely ascertained, or decided upon 2: liable to be terminated: TERMINABLE — **de-ter-min-able-ness** *n* — **de-ter-min-ably** (di-'tər-mə-nə-bəl) *adv*

de-ter-min-a-cy (di-'tər-mə-nə-sē) *n*, *pl* *-cies* 1: the quality or state of being determinate 2: the state of being definitely and unequivocally characterized: EXACTNESS b: the state of being determined or necessitated

de-ter-min-ant (di-'tər-mə-nənt) *n* 1: an element that identifies or determines the nature of something or that fixes or conditions an outcome 2: a square array of numbers bordered on either side by a straight line with a value that is the algebraic sum of all the products that can be formed by taking as factors one element in succession from each row and column and giving to each product a positive or negative sign depending upon whether the number of permutations necessary to place the indices representing each factor's position in its row or column in the order of the natural num-

bers is odd or even 3: GENE, *broadly*: a comparable subordinate agent (as a plasmagene) *syn* see CAUSE — **de-ter-min-a-tal** (di-'tər-mə-nant-əl) *adj*

de-ter-min-ate (di-'tər-mə-nāt) *adj* [ME, fr. L *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare*] 1: having defined limits: ESTABLISHED 2: definitely settled: ARBITRARY 3: conclusively determined: DEFINITIVE 4: CYMOSE 5 of an egg: undergoing determinate cleavage — **de-ter-min-ately** *adv* — **de-ter-min-ate-ness** *n*

determinate cleavage *n*: cleavage of an egg in which each division irreversibly separates portions of the zygote with specific potencies for further development

de-ter-min-a-tion (di-'tər-mə-nā-shən) *n* 1: a judicial decision settling and ending a controversy b: the resolving of a question by argument or reasoning 2 *archaic*: TERMINATION 3: the act of deciding definitely and firmly; also: the result of such an act of decision b: the power or habit of deciding definitely and firmly 4: a fixing of the position, magnitude, or character of something as a: the act, process, or result of an accurate measurement b: an identification of the taxonomic position of a plant or animal 5: the definition of a concept in logic by its essential constituents b: the addition of a differentia to a concept to limit its denotation 6: direction or tendency to a certain end: IMPULSION 7: the fixation of the destiny of undifferentiated embryonic tissue

de-ter-min-a-tive (di-'tər-mə-nāt-iv, 'tər-mə-nāt-iv) *adj*: having power or tendency to determine: tending to fix, settle, or define something (✓ regard experiments as ~ of the principles from which deductions could be made — S F Mason) *syn* see CONCLUSIVE — **de-ter-min-a-tively** *adv* — **de-ter-min-a-tive-ness** *n*

determinative *n*: one that serves to determine

de-ter-min-a-tor (di-'tər-mə-nāt-ər) *n*: DETERMINER

de-ter-mine (di-'tər-mən) *vb* **de-ter-mined**; **de-ter-min-ing** (di-'tər-mīn) [ME *determinen*, fr. MF *determiner*, fr. L *determinare*, fr. *de-* + *terminare* to limit, fr. *terminus* boundary, limit — more at TERM] *vi* 1: to fix conclusively or authoritatively b: to decide by judicial sentence c: to settle or decide by choice of alternatives or possibilities d: RESOLVE 2: to fix the form or character of beforehand: ORDAIN (two points ~ a straight line) b: to bring about as a result: REGULATE (✓ demand ~ the price) 3: to fix the boundaries of b: to limit in extent or scope c: to put or set an end to: TERMINATE (✓ an estate) 4: to obtain definite and firsthand knowledge of (✓ a position at sea) b: to discover the taxonomic position or the genetic and specific names of 5: to bring about the determination of (✓ the fate of a cell) ~ *vi* 1: to come to a decision 2: to come to an end or become void *syn* see DECIDE, DISCOVER

de-ter-mined (di-'tər-mənd) *adj* 1: DECIDED, RESOLVED 2: FIRM, RESOLUTE — **de-ter-min-ed-ly** (di-'tər-mīnd-ē, 'mā-nād-ē) *adv* — **de-ter-min-ness** (di-'tər-mīn-əs) *n*

de-ter-min-er (di-'tər-mən-ər) *n*: one that determines as a: GENE, DETERMINANT b: a word (as *his* in "his new car") belonging to a group of limiting noun modifiers characterized by occurrence before descriptive adjectives modifying the same noun
de-ter-min-ism (di-'tər-mə-niz-əm) *n* 1: a doctrine that acts of the will, occurrences in nature, or social or psychological phenomena are determined by antecedent causes b: a belief in predestination 2: the quality or state of being determined — **de-ter-min-ist** (di-'tər-mīnist) *n* or *adj* — **de-ter-min-is-tic** (di-'tər-mə-nis-tik) *adj* — **de-ter-min-is-tically** (di-'tər-mīn-ē) *adv*

de-ter-ra-ble (di-'tər-ə-bəl) *adj*: capable of being deterred — **de-ter-ra-ble-ly** (di-'tər-ə-bəl-ē) *adv*

de-ter-rance (di-'tər-ən(t)s, 'tər-; 'tər-ən(t)s) *n* 1: the act or process of deterring (the penalty for the crime of perjury is often ~ to lying under oath — *New Republic*) 2: the maintaining of vast military power and weaponry in order to discourage war
de-ter-rant (di-'tər-ənt, 'tər-ənt) *adj* [L *deterrent*, *deterrens*, prp. of *deterre* to deter] 1: serving to deter 2: relating to deterrence — **de-ter-rant** *n* — **de-ter-rant-ly** *adv*

de-ter-sive (di-'tər-siv, 'zīv) *adj* [MF *detersif*, fr. L *detersus*, pp. of *detergere* to deterge]: DETERGENT, CLEANSING — **de-ter-sive** *n*

de-test (di-'test) *vi* [ME *detesten*, fr. L *detestari*, lit. to curse while calling a deity to witness, fr. *de-* + *testari* to call to witness — more at TESTAMENT] 1: to feel intense and often violent antipathy toward: LOATHE 2 *obs*: CURSE, DENOUNCE *syn* see HATE *ant* adore — **de-test-er** *n*

de-test-able (di-'tes-tə-bəl) *adj*: arousing or meriting intense dislike: ABOMINABLE — **de-test-able-ness** *n* — **de-test-ably** (di-'tes-tə-bəl-ē) *adv*

de-test-a-tion (di-'tes-tə-shən, di-'tēn) *n*: 1: extreme hatred or dislike: ABHORRENCE, LOATHING (✓ had a ~ of hypocrites) 2: an object of hatred or contempt

de-throne (di-'thrōn) *vt*: to remove from a throne or place of power or prominence: DEPOSE — **de-throne-ment** (di-'thrōn-mənt) *n* — **de-thron-er** *n*

de-tick (di-'tēk) *vt*: to remove ticks from (✓ dogs should be ~ed and sprayed) — **de-tick-er** *n*

de-tel-nue (di-'tēn-ju) *n* [ME *detenue*, fr. MF *detenue* detention, fr. fem. of *detenu*, pp. of *detinere* to detain] 1: detention of something due; esp.: the unlawful detention of a personal chattel from another 2: a common-law action for the recovery of a personal chattel wrongfully detained or of its value

detn *abbr* 1 detention 2 determination

de-ton-a-ble (di-'tən-ə-bəl, 'tən-ə-) *adj*: capable of being detonated

de-ton-a-bil-ity (di-'tən-ə-bil-ē-tē, 'tēn-ə-bil-ē-tē) *n*

de-ton-a-tion (di-'tən-ət, 'tēn-ət) *n*: the act of detonating (L *detonatus*, pp. of *detonare* to thunder down, fr. *de-* + *tonare* to thunder —

a	about	a	kitten	or	further	a	back	a	bake	a	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	oi	coin	th	thus
i	foot	u	foot	y	yet	y	few	y	furious	zh	vision

ING OUTRAGEOUS *syn* SCORN SEEN DESPONDENT — **des-per-ate-ly** *adv* — **des-per-ate-ness** *n*

des-per-a-tion \des-pə-'rā-shən/ *n* 1: loss of hope and surrender to despair 2: a state of hopelessness leading to rashness
de-spi-ca-ble \di-'spik-ə-bəl/, \des-'prik-ə/ *adj* [LL *despicabilis*, fr L *despicari* to despise]: deserving to be despised: so worthless or obnoxious as to rouse moral indignation (a ~ excuse of a father)
syn see CONTEMPTIBLE *ant* praiseworthy, laudable — **de-spi-ca-ble-ness** *n* — **de-spi-ca-bly** \-blē/ *adv*

de-spi-ri-tu-al-ize \('des-'spir-ich-(ə)-ə-wə-'liz-, -ich-(ə)-'liz/ *vi*: to deprive of spiritual character or influence (~ education and you devalue life — W L Sullivan)

de-spi-ri- \di-'spiz/ *vi* **de-spi-ri-**, **de-spi-ri-** [ME *despiſen*, fr OF *despis-*, stem of *despire*, fr L *despicere*, fr *de-* + *specere* to look — more at *SPY*] 1: to look down on with contempt or aversion (despised the weak) 2: to regard as negligible, worthless, or distasteful — **de-spi-ri-ment** \-'spiz-mənt/ *n* — **de-spi-er** \-'spiz-ər/ *n*
syn DESPISE, CONTEMN, SCORN, DISDAIN, SCOUT *shared meaning element*: to regard as beneath one's notice and unworthy of consideration or interest *ant* appreciate

de-spi-te \di-'spit/ *n* [ME, fr OF *despit*, fr L *despectus*, fr *despectus*, pp of *despicere*] 1: the feeling or attitude of despising; CONTEMPT 2: MALICE, SPITE 3 a: an act showing contempt or defiance b: HARM, INJURY (I know of no government which stands to its obligations, even in its own ~, more solidly — Sir Winston Churchill) — **in de-spi-te** of: in spite of

des-pite *vi* **de-spi-ri-**, **de-spi-ri-** 1 *archaic*: to treat with contempt 2 *obs*: to provoke to anger — VEX

des-pite *prep*: in spite of NOTWITHSTANDING (ran ~ his injury)

de-spi-te-ful \di-'spit-fəl/ *adj*: expressing malice or hate — **de-spi-te-fully** \-fəl-ē/ *adv* — **de-spi-te-ful-ness** *n*

de-spi-te-ous \di-'spit-ē-əs/ *adj*, *archaic*: feeling or showing des-pite 1: MALICIOUS — **de-spi-te-ous-ly** *adv*, *archaic*

de-spoli- \di-'spō-(ə)-/ *vi* [ME *despoillien*, fr OF *despoillier*, fr L *despoliare*, fr *de-* + *spoliare* to strip, rob — more at *SPOIL*]: to strip of belongings, possessions, or value: PILLAGE — **de-spoil-er** *n* — **de-spoil-ment** \-'spō-(ə)-mənt/ *n*

de-spo-li-a-tion \di-'spō-lē-ā-shən/ *n* [LL *despoliation-*, *despoliatio*, fr *despoliatus*, pp of *despoliare*]: the act of plundering: the condition of being despoiled: SPOILIATION

de-spond \di-'spānd/ *vi* [L *despondere*, fr *de-* + *spondere* to promise solemnly — more at *SPOUSE*]: to become discouraged or disheartened

despond *n*. DESPONDENCY

de-spon-dence \di-'spān-dən-(t)s/ *n*: DESPONDENCY

de-spon-dency \-dən-sē/ *n*: the state of being despondent; DEJECTION, HOPELESSNESS

de-spon-dent \-dənt/ *adj* [L *despondent-*, *despondens*, prp of *despondere*]: feeling extreme discouragement, dejection, or depression (~ about his health) — **de-spon-dent-ly** *adv*

syn DESPONDENT, DESPAIRING, DESPERATE, HOPELESS *shared meaning element*: having lost all or nearly all hope *ant* lighthearted

des-pot-, **-pit-** \di-'spōt-, -pit-/ *n* [MF *despote*, fr Gk *despotēs*, akin to Skt *lord* of the house, both fr a prehistoric IE compound constituents are akin to L *domus* house and to L *potis* able more at *TIMBER*, *POTENT*] 1 a: a Byzantine emperor or prince b: a bishop or patriarch of the Eastern Orthodox Church c: an Italian hereditary prince or military leader during the Renaissance 2 a: a ruler with absolute power and authority: AUTOCRAT b: a person exercising power abusively, oppressively, or tyrannically

des-pot-ic \des-'pōt-ik-, -is-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a despot — **des-pot-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

des-pot-ism \des-'pōt-iz-əm/ *n* 1 a: rule by a despot b: despotic exercise of power 2 a: a system of government in which the ruler has unlimited power: ABSOLUTISM b: a despotic state

des-qu-a-mate \des-'kwə-māt/ *vi*, *mat-ed*, *-mat-ing* [L *desquamatus*, pp of *desquamare*, fr *de-* + *squama* scale — more at *SQUALOR*]: to peel off in scales — **des-qu-a-ma-tion** \des-'kwə-'mā-shən/ *n*

des-sert \di-'zart/ *n* [MF, fr *desservir* to clear the table, fr *des-* + *servir* to serve, fr L *servire*] 1: a course of fruit, pastry, pudding, ice cream, or cheese served at the close of a meal 2 *Brit*: a fresh fruit served after a sweet course

des-sert-spoon \-'spūn/ *n*: a spoon intermediate in size between a teaspoon and a tablespoon for use in eating dessert

des-sert-spoon-ful \di-'zart-'spūn-'fūl-, -'zort-/ *n* 1: as much as a dessertspoon will hold 2: a unit of measure equal to about 2 1/2 fluidrams

dessert wine *n*: a usu sweet wine containing over 14 percent alcohol by volume and often served with dessert or between meals

de-sta-bi-lize \('dē-'stā-bə-'liz-/ *vi*: to make unstable — **de-sta-bi-liza-tion** \('dē-'stā-bə-'liz-ā-shən/ *n*

de-stain \('dē-'stān/ *vi*: to selectively remove stain from (a specimen for microscopic study)

de-sta-til-liza-tion \('dē-'stā-l-ə-'zā-shən-, -stā-/ *n*: the deflation of Stalin and his policies

de-ster-il-ize \('dē-'ster-ə-'liz-/ *vi*: to release (gold) from an insulated condition in the treasury to useful service

de Stijl \di-'stij(ə)-, -stij(ə)-/ *n* [D *De Stijl*, lit., the style, magazine published by members of the school] an influential school of art founded in Holland in 1917 typically using rectangular forms and the primary colors plus black and white and asymmetric balance

des-ti-na-tion \des-'tā-nā-shən/ *n* 1: an act of appointing, setting aside for a purpose, or predetermining 2: the purpose for which something is destined (a ~ above the objects of this world — J B Mozley) 3: a place which is set for the end of a journey or to which something is sent (the couple kept their ~ secret)

des-tine \des-'tēn/ *vi* **des-tine**, **des-tine** [ME *destinen*, fr OF *destiner*, fr L *destinare*, fr *de-* + *stinare* (akin to L *stare* to stand) — more at *STAND*] 1: to decree beforehand: PREDETERMINE 2 a: to designate, assign, or dedicate in advance (the younger son was destined for the church) b: to direct, devise, or set apart for a specific purpose or end (freight designed for English ports)

des-ti-ny \des-'tē-nē/ *n*, *pl* -nies [ME *destinee*, fr MF, fr fem. of *destinē*, pp of *destiner*] 1: something to which a person or thing is destined: FORTUNE 2: a predetermined course of events often held to be a resistless power or agency *syn* see FATE

des-ti-tute \des-'tā-t(y)ūt/ *adj* [ME, fr L *destitutus*, pp of *destituere* to abandon, deprive, fr *de-* + *statuere* to set up — more at *STATUTE*] 1: lacking something needed or desirable (a lake ~ of fish) 2: lacking possessions and resources, esp. ~ suffering extreme want (a ~ old man) — **des-ti-tute-ness** *n*

des-ti-tu-tion \des-'tā-t(y)ū-shən/ *n*: the state of being destitute; esp. ~ such extreme want as threatens life unless relieved *syn* see POVERTY

des-trier \des-'trē-ər, dō-'strē-(ə)r/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr *desire* right hand, fr L *dextra*, fr fem of *dexter*] *archaic*: WAR-HORSE also: a charger used esp. in medieval tournaments

des-troy \di-'strōi/ *vb* [ME *destruyen*, fr OF *destruire*, fr. (assumed) VL *destruere*, alter of L *destruere*, fr *de-* + *struere* to build — more at *STRUCTURE*] *vi* 1: to ruin the structure, organic existence, or condition of: DEMOLISH (peaceless art ~ed by water) 2 a: to put out of existence: KILL b: NEUTRALIZE (the moon ~s the light of the stars) c: to subject to a crushing defeat: ANNIHILATE (armies had been crippled but not ~ed — W L Shirer) ~ *vi*: to cause destruction

des-troy-er \di-'strōi-(ə)r/ *n* 1: one that destroys 2: a small fast warship usu armed with 5-inch guns, depth charges, torpedoes, mines, and sometimes guided missiles

destroyer escort *n*: a warship similar to but smaller than a destroyer

destroying angel *n*: a very poisonous mushroom (*Amanita phalloides*) varying in color from pure white to olive or yellow and having a prominent volva at the base, also: a related poisonous mushroom (*A vernia*)

de-struct \di-'strōkt/ *vi* [back-formation fr *destruction*]: DESTROY

de-struct \di-'strōkt-, 'de-/ *n*: the deliberate destruction of a rocket after launching esp during a test, also: the deliberate destruction of a device or material (as to prevent its falling into enemy hands)

de-struct-ible \di-'strōkt-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being destroyed — **de-struct-i-bil-ty** \di-'strōkt-ə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n*

de-struction \di-'strōkt-shən/ *n* [ME *destruccion*, fr MF *destruction*, fr L *destruction-*, *destructio*, fr *destruere*, pp of *destruere*] 1: the action or process of destroying something 2: the state or fact of being destroyed: RUIN 3: a destroying agency *syn* see RUIN

de-struction-ist \-sh(ə)-nəst/ *n*: one who delights in or advocates destruction

de-struct-ive \di-'strōkt-iv/ *adj* 1: causing destruction: RUINOUS (~ storm) 2: designed or tending to destroy (~ criticism) — **de-struct-ive-ly** *adv* — **de-struct-ive-ness** *n*

destructive distillation *n*: decomposition of a substance (as wood, coal, or oil) by heat in a closed container and collection of the volatile products produced

de-struct-iv-ity \di-'strōkt-iv-ə-tē-, -dē-/ *n*: capacity for destruction

de-struct-ior \di-'strōkt-ər/ *n* 1: a furnace for burning refuse: INCINERATOR 2: a device for destroying a missile in flight

de-sue-tude \des-'wə-t(y)ūd-, di-'sū-ə-t(y)ūd/ *n* [F or L, F *desuetudo*, fr L *desuetudo*, fr *desuetus*, pp of *desuere* to become unaccustomed, fr *de-* + *suere* to become accustomed, akin to L *sui* of oneself — more at *SUICIDE*]: discontinuance from use or exercise: DISUSE (after twenty years of innocuous ~ these laws are brought forth — Grover Cleveland)

de-sul-fur-ize \('dē-'səl-'fā-'riz-/ *vi*: to remove sulfur or sulfur compounds from — **de-sul-fur-iza-tion** \('dē-'səl-'fā-'zā-shən/ *n*

desul-tor-y \des-'səl-tōr-ē-, -tōr- also 'dez-/ *adj* [L *desultorius*, fr *desultus*, pp of *desilire* to leap down, fr *de-* + *salire* to leap — more at *SALLY*] 1: marked by lack of definite plan, regularity, or purpose (a dragged-out ordeal of ~ shopping — Herman Wouk) 2: not connected with the main subject *syn* see RANDOM *ant* assiduous (as study), methodical — **des-ul-to-ri-ly** \des-'səl-tōr-ē-, -dez-, -tōr-/ *adv* — **des-ul-to-ri-ness** \des-'səl-tōr-ē-nəs-, -dez-, -tōr-/ *n*

det abbr 1 detached, *detachment*, 2 detail 3 determine

de-tach \di-'tāch/ *vi* [F *détacher*, fr OF *destachier*, fr *des-* + *tachier* (as in *attacher* to attach)] 1: to separate esp. from a larger mass and usu without violence or damage 2: DISENGAGE, WITHDRAW — **de-tach-abil-ty** \-tāch-ə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **de-tach-able** \-tāch-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **de-tach-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

de-tached \di-'tāch/ *adj* 1: standing by itself: SEPARATE, UNCONNECTED *specif*: not sharing any wall with another building (~ house) 2: exhibiting an aloof objectivity usu free from prejudice or self-interest (a ~ observer) *syn* see INDIFFERENT *ant* interested — **de-tach-ed-ly** \-tāch-əd-lē-, -tāch-īlē/ *adv* — **de-tach-ness** \-tāch-əd-nəs-, -tāch(ī)-nəs/ *n*

detached service *n*: military service away from one's assigned organization

de-tach-ment \di-'tāch-mənt/ *n* 1: the action or process of detaching: SEPARATION 2 a: the dispatch of a body of troops or part of a fleet from the main body, for a special mission or service b: the part so dispatched c: a permanently organized separate unit usu smaller than a platoon and different in composition from normal units 3 a: indifference to worldly concerns: ALOOFNESS b: freedom from bias or prejudice

de-tail \di-'tā(ə)-, -tā(ə)-/ *n* [F *détail*, fr OF *detail* slice, piece, fr *detaillier* to cut in pieces, fr *de-* + *taillier* to cut — more at *TAILOR*] 1: extended treatment of or attention to particular items 2: a part of a whole as a: a small and subordinate part: PARTICULAR, also: a reproduction of such a part of a work of art b: a part considered or requiring to be considered separately from the whole c: the small elements that collectively constitute a work of art d: the small elements of a photographic image corresponding to those of the subject 3 a: selection for a particular task (as in military service) of a person or a body of persons b (1): the

de·vi·ant \-ənt\ *adj* 1: deviating esp from an accepted norm (~ behavior) 2: characterized by deviation (a ~ child) — **deviant** *n*

de·vi·ate \dē-vē-āt\ *vb* **at·ed**; **at·ing** [LL *deviatus*, pp of *deviare*, fr L *de- + via* way — more at *VIA*] *vi* 1: to turn aside esp from a norm 2: to stray esp from a standard, principle, or topic ~ *vi*: to cause to turn out of a previous course *syn* see *SWERVE* — **de·vi·a·tor** \-ā-tōr\ *n* — **de·vi·a·to·ry** \-tōr-ē-, -tōr-ē\ *adj*

de·vi·ate \-vē-āt-, -vē-āt\ *adj*: characterized by or given to significant departure from the behavioral norms of a particular society

de·vi·ate \-vē-āt-, -vē-āt\ *n* 1: one that deviates from a norm; *esp*: a person who differs markedly from his group norm 2: a statistical variable that gives the deviation of another variable from a fixed value (as the mean)

de·vi·a·tion \dē-vē-ā-shən\ *n*: an act or instance of deviating; *as* **a**: deflection of the needle of a compass caused by local magnetic influences (as in a ship) **b**: the difference between a value in a frequency distribution and a fixed number **c**: evolutionary differentiation involving interpolation of new stages in the ancestral pattern of morphogenesis **d**: departure from an established ideology or party line **e**: noticeable or marked departure from accepted norms of behavior — **de·vi·a·tion·ism** \-shə-nīz-əm\ *n* — **de·vi·a·tion·ist** \-sh(ə)-nīst\ *n*

de·vice \di-vīz\ *n* [ME *devis*, *devis*, fr OF, *division*, intention, fr *deviser* to divide, regulate, tell — more at *DEVISE*] 1: something devised or contrived *as* **a**: a scheme to deceive: *STRATAGEM* **b**: something fanciful, elaborate, or intricate in design **c**: something (as a figure of speech) in a literary work designed to achieve a particular artistic effect **d** *archaic*: *MASQUE*, *SPECTACLE* **e**: a conventional stage practice or means (as a stage whisper) used to achieve a particular dramatic effect **f**: a piece of equipment or a mechanism designed to serve a special purpose or perform a special function 2: *DESIRE*, *WILL* (left to his own ~) 3: an emblematic device used esp as a heraldic bearing

de·vil \dev-əl\ *n* [ME *devel*, fr OE *deofol*, fr LL *diabolus*, fr Gk *diabolos*, lit., slanderer, fr *diaballein* to throw across, slander, fr *dia- + ballein* to throw; akin to OHG *quellan* to well, gush] 1 *often cap*: the personal supreme spirit of evil often represented in Jewish and Christian belief as the tempter of mankind, the leader of all apostate angels, and the ruler of hell — often used as an interjection, an intensive, or a generalized term of abuse 2: a malignant spirit: *DEMON* 3 **a**: an extremely and malignantly wicked person: *FIEND* **b *archaic*: a great evil 4: a person of notable energy, recklessness, and dashing spirit (a ~ with the ladies) 5 **a**: *FELLOW*, *MAN* — *usu.* used in the phrase *poor devil* **b**: *PRINTER'S DEVIL* 6: any of various machines or devices (as a paper shredder) 7 *Christian Science*: the opposite of Truth: a belief in sin, sickness, and death: *EVIL ERROR***

de·vil *vb* **lled** or **lilled**; **lil·ing** or **lil·ing** \dev-(ə)-līŋ\ *vi* 1: *TEASE*, *ANNOY* 2: to season highly (~ed eggs) 3: to tear to pieces in a devil (~ rag) ~ *vi*: to serve or function as a devil

de·vil·fish \dev-əl-fīsh\ *n* 1: any of several extremely large rays (genera *Manta* and *Mobula*) widely distributed in warm seas 2: *OCTOPUS*, *broadly*: any large cephalopod

de·vil·ish \dev-(ə)-līsh\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the devil (~ tricks) 2: *EXTREME*, *EXCESSIVE* (in a ~ hurry) — **de·vil·ish·ly** *adv* — **de·vil·ish·ness** *n*

de·vil·kin \dev-əl-kən\ *n*: a little devil: *IMP*

de·vil·may·care \dev-əl-(mā)-kə(ə)r-, -kə(ə)r\ *adj* 1: heedless of authority: *RECKLESS* 2: *RAKISH*, *INFORMAL*

de·vil·ment \dev-əl-mənt-, -ment\ *n* 1: devilish conduct 2: reckless mischief

de·vil·ry \dev-əl-rē\ or **de·vil·try** \-əl-trē\ *n*, *pl* *-ltries* or *-ltries* 1 **a**: action performed with the help of the devil: *WITCHCRAFT* **b**: gross or malignant cruelty: *WICKEDNESS* **c**: reckless unrestrained conduct: *MISCHIEF* 2: an act of devilry

de·vil's advocate *n* [trans. of NL *advocatus diaboli*] 1: a Roman Catholic official whose duty is to examine critically the evidence on which a demand for beatification or canonization rests 2: a person who champions the less accepted or approved cause for the sake of argument

de·vil's darning needle *n* 1: *DRAGONFLY* 2: *DAMSELFLY*

de·vil's food cake \dev-əl-z-, -fūd-, -kāk\ *n*: a rich chocolate cake

de·vil's paintbrush *n*: *ORANGE HAWKWEED*; *broadly*: any of various hawkweeds that are naturalized weeds in the eastern U.S.

de·vil·wood \dev-əl-wud\ *n*: a small tree (*Osmanthus americanus*) of the southern U.S. that is related to the olive

de·vi·ous \dē-vē-əs\ *adj* [L *devius*, fr *de* from + *via* way — more at *DE, VIA*] 1: OUT-OF-THE-WAY, *REMOTE* 2 **a**: deviating from a straight line: *ROUNDABOUT* **b**: moving without a fixed course: *ERRANT* (~ breezes) 3 **a**: deviating from a right, accepted, or common course: *ERRING* **b**: not straightforward **c**: *TRICKY* *syn* see *CROOKED* *ant* straightforward — **de·vi·ous·ly** *adv* — **de·vi·ous·ness** *n*

de·vis·al \di-vī-zəl\ *n*: the act of devising

de·vis·e \di-vīz\ *vi* **de·vised**; **de·vis·ing** [ME *devisen*, fr OF *deviser* to divide, regulate, tell, modif. of (assumed) VL *divisare*, fr L *divisus*, pp of *dividere* to divide] 1 **a**: to form in the mind by new combinations or applications of ideas or principles: *INVENT* **b *archaic*: *SUPPOSE* **c**: to plan to obtain or bring about: *PLOT* 2: to give (real estate) by will — compare *BEQUEATH* — **de·vis·able** \-vī-zə-bəl\ *adj* — **de·vis·er** *n***

de·vis·e *n* 1: the act of giving or disposing of real property by will 2: a will or clause of a will disposing of real property 3: property devised by will

de·vis·ee \dev-ə-zē-, di-vī-zē\ *n*: one to whom a devise of property is made

de·vi·sor \dev-ə-zō(ə)r; di-vī-zər-, -vī-zō(ə)r\ *n*: one who devises property in a will

de·vi·tal·ize \dē-vī-tl-īz\ *vi*: to deprive of life, vigor, or effectiveness (malaria seizes and ~s many more people than it actually kills) — R. S. Shwartz

de·vit·ri·fy \dē-vī-trī-fī\ *vi* [F *dévitrier*, fr *dé- + vitrifier* to vitrify] 1: to deprive of glassy luster and transparency; *esp*: to change (as a glass) from a vitreous to a crystalline condition — **de·vit·ri·fi·able** \-fī-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **de·vit·ri·fi·ca·tion** \dē-vī-trī-fə-kā-shən\ *n*

de·vo·cal·ize \dē-vō-kā-līz\ *vi*: *DEVOICE*

de·voice \dē-vōis\ *vi*: to pronounce (as a sometimes or formerly voiced sound) without vibration of the vocal cords

de·void \di-vōid\ *adj* [ME, prob short for *devoided*, pp of *devoiden* to vacate, fr MF *desvoidier* to empty, fr OF, fr *des- + voidier* to empty — more at *VOID*] 1: not having or using: *DESTITUTE* (a poem totally ~ of real quality)

de·voir \dē-vwār-, -vō-, -v\ *n* [ME, alter of *dever*, fr OF *devoir*, fr *devoir*, *devoir* to owe, be obliged, fr L *debere* — more at *DEBT*] 1: *DUTY*, *RESPONSIBILITY* 2: a formal act of civility or respect

de·vo·lu·tion \dev-ə-lū-shən also, dē-vō- -\ *n* [ML *devolutio*, *devolutio*, fr L *devolutus*, pp of *deolvere*] 1: transference from one individual to another: *as* **a**: a passing or devolving (as of rights) upon a successor **b**: delegation or conferral to a subordinate **c**: the surrender of powers to local authorities by a central government 2: retrograde evolution: *DEGENERATION* — **de·vo·lu·tion·ary** \-shə-nēr-ē\ *adj* — **de·vo·lu·tion·ist** \-sh(ə)-nīst\ *n*

de·volve \di-vālv-, -vōlv\ *vb* **de·vol·ved**; **de·vol·ving** [ME *deolvere*, fr L *deolvere*, fr *de- + volvere* to roll — more at *VOLUBLE*] *vt* 1 *archaic*: to cause to roll onward or downward 2: to transfer from one person to another: hand down ~ *vi* 1: to pass by transmission or succession 2: to flow or roll onward or downward

de·von \dev-ən\ *n*, *often cap* [Devon, England]: any of a breed of vigorous red dual-purpose cattle of English origin

Devon *abbr* Devonshire

De·vo·nian \di-vō-nē-ən\ *adj* [Devon, England] 1: of or relating to Devonshire, England 2: of, relating to, or being the period of the Paleozoic era between the Silurian and the Mississippian or the corresponding system of rocks — *Devonian* *n*

De·von·shire cream \dev-ən-shī(ə)r-, -shōr- -\ *n*: *CLOTTED CREAM*

de·vot·e \di-vōt\ *vi* **de·vot·ed**, **de·vot·ing** [L *devotus*, pp of *devovere*, fr *de- + vorare* to vow] 1: to dedicate by a solemn act (Christians are by their baptism devoted to God — William Law) 2 **a**: to give over (as to a cause, use, or end) wholly or purposefully (and devoted to agriculture) **b**: to center the attention or activities of (oneself) (devoting herself to the care of her family) — **de·vot·e·ment** \-vōt-mənt\ *n*

syn *DEVOTE*, *DEDICATE*, *CONSECRATE*, *HALLOW* *shared meaning element*: to set apart for a particular and often a better or higher use or end. *DEVOTE* is likely to imply compelling motives and often attachment to an objective (devoted his evenings to study) (*devote* money to charity) *DEDICATE* implies solemn and exclusive devotion to a sacred or serious use or purpose (we Americans are dedicated to improvement — Louis Kronenberger) *CONSECRATE* stresses investment with a solemn or sacred quality (consecrate a church to the worship of God) and even in general use carries a strong connotation of intense devotion (rules... consecrated by time — Edmund Burke) *HALLOW*, often differing little from *dedicate* or *consecrate*, may distinctively imply an attribution of intrinsic sanctity (the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it — Exod 20 11 (AV))

de·vot·ed *adj* 1: *ARDENT*, *DEVOTED* 2: *AFFECTIONATE* — **de·vot·ed·ly** *adv* — **de·vot·ed·ness** *n*

de·vo·tee \dev-ə-tē-, -tī-, di-vō-tē\ *n* 1: a person preoccupied with religious duties and ceremonies 2: an ardent follower, supporter, or enthusiast (a ~ of opera)

de·vo·tion \di-vō-shən\ *n* 1 **a**: religious fervor: *PIETY* **b**: an act of prayer or supplication — *usu.* used in pl. **c**: a religious exercise or practice other than the regular corporate worship of a congregation, *specif*: one directed in Roman Catholic piety to a particular object of faith 2 **a**: the act of devoting or quality of being devoted **b**: ardent love or affection *syn* see *FIDELITY*

de·vo·tion·al \-shənəl-, -shən-ē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characterized by devotion — **de·vo·tion·al·ly** \-ē\ *adv*

de·vo·tional *n*: a short worship service

de·vour \di-vau(ə)r\ *vi* [ME *devouren*, fr MF *devourer*, fr L *devorare*, fr *de- + vorare* to devour — more at *VORACIOUS*] 1: to eat up greedily or ravenously 2: to seize upon and destroy: *CONSUME* (~ed by fire) 3: to prey upon (a man ~ed by guilt) 4: to enjoy avidly (~s books) — **de·vour·er** *n*

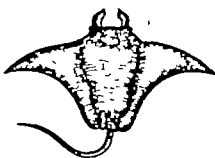
de·vout \di-vaut\ *adj* [ME *devot*, fr OF, fr LL *devotus*, fr L, pp of *devovere*] 1: devoted to religion or to religious duties or exercises 2: expressing devotion or piety 3: warmly devoted: *SINCERE* — **de·vout·ly** *adv* — **de·vout·ness** *n*

syn *DEVOUT*, *RELIGIOUS*, *PIOUS*, *PIETISTIC*, *SANCTIMONIOUS* *shared meaning element*: showing fervor in the practice of religion

dew \d(y)ū\ *n* [ME, fr OE *dēaw*; akin to OHG *tou* dew, Gk *thein* to run] 1: moisture condensed upon the surfaces of cool bodies *esp* at night 2: something resembling dew in purity, freshness, or power to refresh 3: moisture *esp* when appearing in minute droplets *as* **a**: *TEARS* **b**: *SWEAT* **c**: droplets of water produced by a plant in transpiration — **dew** *vi* — **dew·less** \-ləs\ *adj*

DEW *abbr* distant early warning

de·wan \di-wān\ *n* [Hindi *diwān*, fr. Per, account book]: an Indian official, *esp*: the prime minister of an Indian state



devilfish 1

a about b kitten c further d a back e bake f cot, cart
g about h chin i less j easy k gift l trip m life
n joke o sing p flow q flaw r coin s thin t th this
u loot v foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

more at THUNDER) *v*: to explode with sudden violence ~ *vi* 1 : to cause to detonate (~ an atom bomb) — compare **DEFLAGRATE** 2 : to set off in a burst of activity : **ACTIVATE** (has *detonated* a Puerto Rican tourist boom — Horace Sutton) — **det-onat-able** \-ät-ə-bəl-, -nät-ət- / — **det-onat-ive** \-det-ən-ät-iv-, -det-ən-ät-iv- / *adj*

det-onat-ion \-det-ən-ä-shən-, -det-ən-ä- / *n* 1 : the action or process of detonating 2 : rapid combustion in an internal combustion engine that results in knocking — **det-onat-ion-al** \-shən-ä-shən- / *adj*

det-onat-or \-det-ən-ät-ər-, -ən-ät- / *n* : a device or small quantity of explosive used for detonating a high explosive

de-tour \-de-, tu(ə)- / also *di-* / *n* [F *détour*, fr. OF *destor*, fr. *destorner* to divert, fr. *des-de-* + *torner* to turn — more at **TURN**] : a deviation from a direct course or the usual procedure; *specif* : a roundabout way temporarily replacing part of a route

de-tour *vi* : to proceed by a detour (~ around road construction) ~ *vi* 1 : to send by a circuitous route 2 : to avoid by going around — **BYPASS**

de-tox-i-cate \-(d)et-äk-sə-kät- / *vi* **cat-ed**; **cat-ing** [de- + *L* *tox-*ic-um poison — more at **TOXIC**] : **DETOXIFY** — **de-tox-i-cant** \-sik-ant- / *n* — **de-tox-i-ca-tion** \-(d)et-äk-sə-kä-shən- / *n*

de-tox-i-fy \-(d)et-äk-sə-fi- / *vi* **fied**; **-fying** : to remove a poison or toxin or the effect of such from — **de-tox-i-fi-ca-tion** \-(d)et-äk-sə-kä-shən- / *n*

de-tract \-di-'trakt- / *vb* [ME *detracere*, fr. *L* *detractus*, pp of *de-trahere* to withdraw, disparage, fr. *de-* + *trahere* to draw — more at **DRAW**] *vi* 1 *archaic* : to speak ill of 2 *archaic* : to take away 3 : **DIVERT** (~ attention) ~ *vi* : to take away something — **de-trac-tor** \-di-'trak-tər- / *n*

de-trac-tion \-di-'trak-shən- / *n* 1 : a lessening of reputation or esteem esp. by envious, malicious, or petty criticism : **BELITTling**, **DISPARAGEMENT** 2 : a taking away (it is no ~ from his dignity or prestige — J. F. Goley) — **de-trac-tive** \-di-'trak-tiv- / *adj* — **de-trac-tively** *adv*

de-train \-(d)et-'trän- / *vi* : to get off a railroad train ~ *vi* : to remove from a railroad train — **de-train-ment** \-mənt- / *n*

de-trib-al-ize \-(d)et-'tri-bäl-iz- / *vi* **ized**; **-iz-ing** : to cause to relinquish tribal customs : **ACCULTURATE** — **de-trib-al-iza-tion** \-(d)et-'tri-bäl-iz-ä-shən- / *n*

de-tri-ment \-de-'trä-mənt- / *n* [ME, fr. MF or L, MF, fr. *L* *destrimentum*, fr. *destrere* to wear away, impair, fr. *de-* + *terere* to rub — more at **THROW**] 1 : **INJURY**, **DAMAGE** (did hard work without ~ to his health) 2 : a cause of injury or damage (the long strike was a ~ to the industry)

de-tri-men-tal \-de-'trä-mənt- / *adj* : obviously harmful : **DAMAG-ing** (the ~ effects of heroin) *syn* see **PERNICIOUS** *ant* beneficial — **de-tri-men-tal-ly** \-l-ē- / *adv*

de-tri-men-tal *n* : an undesirable or harmful person or thing

de-tri-tion \-di-'trish-ən- / *n* : a wearing off or away

de-tri-tus \-di-'trit-sə-, *pl* *de-tri-tus* \-'trit-sə-, -tri-'tis- / [F *détritus*, fr. *L* *detritus*, pp of *detrere*] 1 : loose material (as rock fragments or organic particles) that results directly from disintegration 2 : a product of disintegration or wearing away — **de-tri-tal** \-'trit- / *adj*

de trop \-də-'tröp- / *adj* [F] : too much or too many : **SUPERFLUOUS** (a topcoat was *de trop* with the thermometer standing at 72 degrees — Irving Kolodin)

de-tu-mes-cence \-(d)et-yü-'mes-'n(t)s- / *n* : subsidence or diminution of swelling — **de-tu-mes-cen-tial** \-'nät- / *adj*

Deu-ca-li-on \-(d)yu-'käl-yən- / *n* [L, fr. Gk *Deukalión*] : a survivor with his wife Pyrrha of a great flood by which according to Greek mythology Zeus destroyed the rest of the human race

deuce \-(d)yu-' / *n* [MF *deuce* two, fr. *L* *duo*, acc. masc. of *duo* two — more at **TWO**] 1 *a* (1) : the face of a die that bears two spots (2) : a playing card bearing an index number two *b* : a throw of the dice yielding two points 2 : a tie in tennis after each side has scored 40 and requiring two consecutive points by one side to win 3 [obs. *E* deuce bad luck] *a* : **DEVIL**, **DICKENS** — used chiefly as a mild oath (what the ~ is he up to now) *b* : something notable of its kind (a ~ of a mess)

deuce *vi* **deuced**, **deuc-ing** : to bring the score of (a tennis game or set) to deuce

deuced \-(d)yu-'səd- / *adj* : **DAMNED**, **CONFOUNDED** (in a ~ fix) — **deuced-or** *deuced-ly* *adv*

deuces wild *n* : a card game (as poker) in which each deuce may represent any card designated by its holder

deus ex ma-chi-na \-dä-sə-'sek-'smäk-i-nə-, -nä-, -smäk-sə-nə- / *n* [NL, a god from a machine, trans. of Gk *theos ek mechanēs*] 1 : a god introduced by means of a crane in ancient Greek and Roman drama to decide the final outcome 2 : a person or thing (as in fiction or drama) that appears or is introduced suddenly and unexpectedly and provides a contrived solution to an apparently insoluble difficulty

Deut *abbr* Deuteronomy

deut- or **deuto-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. *deuter-*] : second : secondary (*Deutonymph*)

deuter- or **deutero-** *comb form [alter of ME *deutro-*, modif of LL *deutero-*, fr. Gk *deuter-*, *deutero-*, fr. *deuteros* prob akin to *L* *dudum* formerly, Gk *dein* to lack] : second : secondary (*deutero-genesis*)*

deuter- or **deutero-** *comb form [ISV] : deutenum : containing deutenum (deuterated) (*deuterioalkanes*)*

deuter-ag-on-ist \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'rag-sə-nöst- / *n* [Gk *deuteragōnistēs*, fr. *deuter-* + *agōnistēs* combatant, actor — more at **PROTAGONIST**] 1 : the actor taking the part of second importance in a classical Greek drama 2 : a person who serves as a foil to another

deuter-an-ope \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'nöp- / *n* : an individual affected with deuteranopia

deuter-an-opia \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'nöp- / *n* [NL, fr. *deuter-* + *opsis*, fr. the blindness to green, regarded as the second primary color] : color blindness marked by confusion of purplish red and green — **deuter-an-opic** \-'nöp-pik-, -nöp-ik- / *adj*

deu-ter-ate \-'dyüt-ə-'rät- / *vi* **-ated**; **-at-ing** : to introduce deutenium into (a compound) — **deu-ter-a-tion** \-'dyüt-ə-'rät-shən- / *n*

deu-ter-i-um \-(d)yu-'tir-ē-əm- / *n* [NL, fr. Gk *deuteros* second] : the hydrogen isotope that is of twice the mass of ordinary hydrogen and that occurs in water — called also *heavy hydrogen*

deuterium oxide *n* : heavy water D₂O composed of deuterium and oxygen

deu-tero-ca-non-i-cal \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'rō-kə-'nän-i-kəl- / *adj* [NL *deuterocanonica*, fr. *deuter-* + LL *canonicus* canonical] : of, relating to, or constituting the books of Scripture contained in the Septuagint but not in the Hebrew canon

deu-ter-o-ga-my \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'rag-sə-mē- / *n* [LGk *deuterogamia*, fr. Gk *deuter-* + *gama*-gamy] **DIGAMY**

deu-tero-gen-e-sis \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'jen-sə-səs- / *n* : the appearance of a new adaptive character late in life

deu-ter-on \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'rən- / *n* [*deuterium*] : the nucleus of the deuterium atom consisting of one proton and one neutron

Deu-ter-o-nom-i-c \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'näm-ik- / *adj* 1 : of or relating to the book of Deuteronomy 2 : marked by the literary style or theological content of Deuteronomy

Deu-ter-on-o-mist \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'rən-sə-möst- / *n* : one of the writers or editors of a Deuteronomistic body of source material often distinguished in the earlier books of the Old Testament — **Deu-ter-on-o-mis-tic** \-rən-sə-'mis-tik- / *adj*

Deu-ter-on-o-my \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'rən-sə-mē- / *n* [ME *Deuteronomie*, fr. LL *Deuteronomium*, fr. Gk *Deuteronomion*, fr. *deuter-* + *nomos* law — more at **NIMBLE**] : the fifth book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture containing Mosaic laws and narrative material — see **BIBLE** table

deu-ter-o-stome \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'stöm- / *n* [NL *Deuterostomia*, group name, fr. *deuter-* + Gk *stoma* mouth — more at **STOMACH**] : any of a major division (Deuterostomia) of the animal kingdom that includes the bilaterally symmetrical animals (as the chordates) with indeterminate cleavage and a mouth that does not arise from the blastopore

deu-to-plasm \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'plaz-əm- / *n* [ISV] : the nutritive inclusions of protoplasm, esp. the yolk reserves of an egg — **deu-to-plas-mic** \-(d)yu-'üt-sə-'plaz-mik- / *adj*

Deut-sche mark \-döi-'chə-'märk- / *n* [G, German mark] — see **MONEY** table

deutzia \-(d)yu-'üt-sə- / *n* [NL, fr. Jean Deutz †1784? D patron of botanical research] : any of a genus (*Deutzia*) of the saxifrage family of ornamental shrubs with white or pink flowers

dev *abbr* deviation

de-val-u-ate \-(d)et-'val-yə-'wät- / *vb* : **DEVALUE**

de-val-u-a-tion \-(d)et-'val-yə-'wät-shən- / *n* 1 : an official reduction in the exchange value of a currency by a lowering of its gold equivalency 2 : a lessening esp. of status or stature : **DECLINE**

de-val-ue \-(d)et-'val-yü-, -yü-, -yü-, -w- / *vi* 1 : to institute the devaluation (of money) 2 : to cause or be responsible for a devaluation (of a person or a literary work) ~ *vi* : to institute devaluation

Deva-na-gar-i \-dä-'və-'nag-sə-rē- / *n* [Skt *devanāgarī*, fr. *deva* divine + *nāgarī* script of the city, akin to *L* *divinus* divine — more at **DEITY**] : an alphabet used employed for Sanskrit and also used as a literary hand for various modern languages of India — see **ALPHABET** table

devas-tate \-dev-'sät-, -stāt- / *vt* **-tated**; **-tat-ing** [*L* *devastatus*, pp of *devastare*, fr. *de-* + *vastare* to lay waste — more at **WASTE**] 1 : to bring to ruin or desolation by violent action 2 : to reduce to chaos or disorder : **OVERWHELM** (her answer devastated the class) *syn* see **RAVAGE** — **devas-tat-ing-ly** \-'sät-ŋ-ē- / *adv* — **devas-tative** \-'sät-iv- / *adj* — **devas-tat-or** \-'sät-iv- / *n*

devas-ta-tion \-dev-'sät-shən- / *n* : the action of devastating : the state of being devastated : **DESOLATION** *syn* see **RUIN**

de-vel-op \-di-'vel-əp- / *vb* [F *développer*, fr. OF *desvoloper*, fr. *des-de-* + *voloper* to wrap up] *vi* *a* : to set forth or make clear by degrees or in detail : **EXPOUND** *b* : to make visible or manifest *c* : to treat (as in dyeing) with an agent to cause the appearance of color *d* : to subject (exposed photograph material) esp. to chemicals in order to produce a visible image, also : to make visible by such a method *e* : to elaborate by the unfolding of a musical idea and by the working out of rhythmic and harmonic changes in the theme 2 : to evolve the possibilities of 3 *a* (1) : to make active (2) : to promote the growth of (~ed his muscles) *b* : to make available or usable (~ its resources) *c* : to move (a chess piece) from the original position to one providing more opportunity for effective use 4 *a* : to cause to unfold gradually (~ed his argument) *b* : to expand by a process of growth (~ed mature breasts in her early teens) *c* : to cause to grow and differentiate along lines natural to its kind (rain and sun ~ the grain) 5 : to acquire gradually (~ an appreciation for ballet) 6 : to superimpose (a three-dimensional surface) on a plane without stretching ~ *vi* 1 *a* : to go through a process of natural growth, differentiation, or evolution by successive changes (a blossom ~s from a bud) *b* : to acquire secondary sex characters *c* : **EVOLVE**, **DIFFERENTIATE**, **BROADLY** *d* : **OROW** 2 *a* : to become gradually manifest *b* : to become apparent 3 : to develop one's pieces in chess — **de-vel-op-able** \-'vel-əp-ə-bəl- / *adj*

de-vel-op-er \-ə-'pər- / *n* : one that develops as *a* : a chemical used to develop exposed photographic materials *b* : a person who develops real estate, esp. one that improves and subdivides land and builds and sells houses thereon

de-vel-op-ment \-di-'vel-əp-mənt- / *n* 1 : the act, process, or result of developing 2 : the state of being developed 3 : a developed tract of land, esp. one that has houses built thereon — **de-vel-op-men-tal** \-'vel-əp-'ment- / *adj* — **de-vel-op-men-tal-ly** \-'l-ē- / *adv*

de-ver-b-a-tive \-(d)et-'vər-bät-iv- / *adj* 1 : derived from a verb (the ~ noun *developer* is derived from *develop*) 2 : used in derivation from a verb (the ~ suffix -er in *developer*) — **de-ver-ba-tive** *n*

de-vest \-di-'vest- / *vi* [MF *desvestir*, fr. ML *desvestire*, fr. *L* *dis-* + *vestire* to clothe — more at **VEST**] : **DIVEST**

de-vi-ance \-dē-'vā-ŋ(ə)s- / *n* : deviant quality, state, or behavior

de-vi-an-cy \-ən-'sē- / *n*, *pl* *-cies* : **DEVIANCY**

Dewar flask \d(y)ü-är-ə/ n [Sir James Dewar]: a glass or metal container that has an evacuated space between the walls, is often silvered on the innermost surface to prevent heat transfer, and is used for storing liquefied gases — compare VACUUM BOTTLE

dew-ter \d(y)ü-ä-wät-ər/ vi: to remove water from — **dew-ter-er** n

dew-ber-ry \d(y)ü-ber-ä/ n 1: any of several sweet edible berries related to and resembling blackberries 2: a trailing or decumbent bramble (genus *Rubus*) that bears dewberries

dew-claw \d(y)ü-klō/ n: a vestigial digit not reaching to the ground on the foot of a mammal; also: a claw or hoof terminating such a digit — see **COW** illustration — **dew-clawed** \-klōd/ adj

dew-drop \d(y)ü-ä-räp/ n: a drop of dew

Dewey \d(y)ü-ä/ n [Melvin Dewey]: a system of classifying books and other publications whereby main classes are designated by a three-digit number and subdivisions are shown by numbers after a decimal point

dew-fall \d(y)ü-äl/ n: formation of dew, also: the time when dew begins to deposit

dew-lap \d(y)ü-läp/ n: a hanging fold of skin under the neck esp of a bovine animal — see **COW** illustration — **dew-lapped** \-läp/ adj

dew-worm \d(y)ü-wärm/ vi: to rid (as a dog) of worms: **WORM** 1

dew point n: the temperature at which a vapor begins to condense

dew worm n: NIGHT CRAWLER

dewy \d(y)ü-ä/ adj **dew-ly** \d(y)ü-ä/ adv — **dew-ly-ness** \d(y)ü-ä-nəs/ n

dewy-eyed \d(y)ü-ä-äd/ adj: naively credulous

dex \d(eks)/ n: the sulfate of dextroamphetamine

dexa-meth-a-sone \d(eks)-meth-ä-sön, -zön/ n [perh fr. *Dexamyl*, a trademark + methyl + -one (as in *corisone*)]: a synthetic adrenocortical steroid $C_{21}H_{28}FO_3$ used esp as an anti-inflammatory agent

Dex-drine \d(eks)-drän, -drän/ trademark — used for a preparation of the sulfate of dextroamphetamine

dex-ia \d(eks)-ä/ n pl [dex + -ia + -s]: tablets or capsules of the sulfate of dextroamphetamine

dex-i-o-tro-pic \d(eks)-ä-ä-trō-pik, -trāp-ik/ or **dex-i-o-tro-pous** \-ä-ä-trō-pəs/ adj [Gk *dexios* situated on the right + *E-tropic* or *-tropic*]: turning to the right: **DEXTRAL**

dex-ter \d(eks)-tər/ adj [L. akin to Gk *dexios* situated on the right, *L. dexter* to be fitting — more at **DECENT**]: 1: relating to or situated on the right 2: being or relating to the side of a heraldic shield at the right of the person bearing it 3: appearing or facing toward the right and considered of good omen — **dexter** adv

dex-ter-ity \d(eks)-tər-ä-ti/ n, pl -ities [MF or L. *MF dexteritas*, fr. *L. dexteritas*, *dexteritas* fr. *dexter*]: 1: readiness and grace in physical activity; esp: skill and ease in using the hands 2: mental skill or quickness: **ADROITNESS**

dex-ter-ous or **dex-tro-ous** \d(eks)-tər-əs/ adj [L. *dextr.*, *dexter* dextral, skillful]: 1: skillful and competent with the hands 2: mentally adroit and skillful: **EXPERT** 3: done with dexterity: **ARTFUL** — **dex-ter-ous-ly** adv — **dex-ter-ous-ness** n

dex-ter-ous, **ADROIT**, **DEFT** shared meaning element: ready and skilled in physical movements or, sometimes, mental activity **ant** clumsy

dextro or **dextro-** comb form [LL. fr. *L. dextr.*, *dexter*]: 1: right: on or toward the right (**dextrorotatory**) 2: usu **dextro**: **dextro-rotatory** (**dextro-tartaric** acid)

dex-tral \d(eks)-träl/ adj: of or relating to the right: inclined to the right as: **RIGHT-HANDED** b of a flatfish: having the right side uppermost c of a gastropod shell: having the whorls turning from the left toward the right as viewed with the apex toward the observer or having the aperture open toward the observer to the right of the axis when held with the spire uppermost — **dex-tral-ity** \d(eks)-träl-ä-ti/ n — **dex-tral-ly** \d(eks)-träl-ä/ adv

dex-tran \d(eks)-strän, -strän/ n [*dextrose* + -an]: any of numerous polysaccharides ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) that yield only glucose on hydrolysis: as: a: any such compound of high molecular weight obtained by fermentation of sugar b: any such compound of reduced molecular weight obtained by acid hydrolysis of native dextran and used as a plasma substitute

dex-tran-ase \-strä-näs, -näs/ n: a hydrolase that breaks down dextran and is effective in attacking dental plaque

dex-trin \d(eks)-strän/ also **dex-trine** \-strän, -strän/ n [F. *dextrine*, fr. *dextr.*]: any of various soluble gummy polysaccharides ($C_6H_{10}O_5$), obtained from starch by the action of heat, acids, or enzymes and used as adhesives, as sizes for paper and textiles, and in syrups and beer

dex-tro \d(eks)-strō/ adj [*dextr.*]: **DEXTROROTATORY**

dex-tro-am-phet-amine \d(eks)-strō-am-fet-ä-män, -mən/ n: **AMPHETAMINE** 2b

dex-tro-glucose \d(eks)-strō-glü-kös, -kös/ n: **DEXTROSE**

dex-tro-ro-ta-tion \d(eks)-strō-rō-tä-shən/ n: right-handed or clockwise rotation — used of the plane of polarization of light

dex-tro-ro-ta-to-ry \-rō-tä-ä-tör-ä, -tör-ä/ also **dex-tro-ro-tä-ry** \-rō-tä-ä-rä/ adj: turning clockwise or toward the right; esp: rotating the plane of polarization of light toward the right (~crystals) — compare **LEVOROTATORY**

dex-tro-rot-ary \d(eks)-strō(r)ä/ adj [NL *dextrorsus*, fr. *L.* toward the right, fr. *dextr.* + *versus* pp of *vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**]: 1 of a plant or its parts: twisting spirally upward around an axis from left to right — compare **SINISTROSE** 2: **DEXTRAL** c — **dex-tro-rot-ary** adv

dex-tro-se \d(eks)-strōs, -ströz/ n: dextrorotatory glucose

day \dä/ n [F. fr. Turk *day*, lit., maternal uncle]: a ruling official of the Ottoman empire in northern Africa

DF abbr 1 damage free 2 direction finder; direction finding 3 doctor of forestry

DFA abbr doctor of fine arts

DFC abbr Distinguished Flying Cross

DFM abbr Distinguished Flying Medal

dft abbr 1 defendant 2 draft

dg abbr decigram

DD abbr 1 [LL *Dei gratia*] by the grace of God 2 director general

DH abbr 1 designated hitter 2 doctor of humanities

dhr-ma \d(är)-mä/ n [Skt. fr. *dhrāyati* he holds, akin to *L. firmus* firm] 1 **Hinduism**: an individual's duty fulfilled by observance of custom or law 2 **Hinduism** & **Buddhism**: a: the basic principles of cosmic or individual existence: **NATURE** b: conformity to one's duty and nature — **dhr-mic** \-mīk/ adj

DHL abbr doctor of Hebrew letters, doctor of Hebrew literature

dhole \d(öl)/ n [perh fr. Kanarese *tōla wōla*] a fierce wild dog (*Cuon dukhunensis*) of India that hunts in packs

dhō-ti \d(ō)-tē/ or **dhoo-tie** \d(ū)-tē/ n [Hindi *dhoti*]: 1: a loincloth worn by Hindu men 2: a fabric used for dhous

dhow \d(au)/ n [Ar *dāwā*]: an Arab lateen-rigged boat usu having a long overhang forward, a high poop, and an open waist

Dhu'l-Hijjah \d(ū)-l(-ə)-hij-ä/ n [Ar *Dhu'l-Hijjah*, lit. the one of the pilgrimage]: the 12th month of the Muhammadan year — see **MONTH** table

Dhu'l-Qa'dah \d(ū)-l(-ə)-qä-dä/ n [Ar *Dhu'l-Qa'dah*, lit. the one of the sitting]: the 11th month of the Muhammadan year — see **MONTH** table

dl- comb form [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. fr. Gk, akin to OE *twi-*]: 1: twice: twofold: double (**dichromatic**) 2: containing two atoms, radicals, or groups (**dichloride**)

dia abbr diameter

dia- also **di-** prefix [ME, fr. OF, fr. L. fr. Gk, through, apart, fr. *dia*, akin to *L. dis-*]: through (**diapivote**): across (**diatomous**)

dia-base \di-ä-bäs/ n [F. fr. Gk *diabasis* act of crossing over, fr. *diabainein* to cross over, fr. *dia-* + *bainein* to go — more at **COME**]: 1 archaic: **DIORITE** 2 chiefly Brit: an altered basalt 3: a fine-grained rock of the composition of gabbro but with an ophitic texture — **dia-ba-sic** \di-ä-bä-sīk/ adj

dia-be-tes \di-ä-bē-tēz, -bē-tēs/ n [L. fr. Gk *diabētēs*, fr. *diabainein*]: any of various abnormal conditions characterized by the secretion and excretion of excessive amounts of urine

diabetes in-sip-id-us \-in-sip-id-əs/ n [NL, lit. insipid diabetes]: a disorder of the pituitary gland characterized by intense thirst and by the excretion of large amounts of urine

diabetes mel-li-tus \-mel-it-əs/ n [NL, lit. honey-sweet diabetes]: a familial constitutional disorder of carbohydrate metabolism characterized by inadequate secretion or utilization of insulin, by polyuria and excessive amounts of sugar in the blood and urine, and by thirst, hunger, and loss of weight

di-a-bet-ic \di-ä-bet-ik/ adj 1: of or relating to diabetes or diabetics 2: affected with diabetes

diabetic n: a person affected with diabetes

di-a-bol-ic \di-ä-bäl-ä(-ä), -äb-ä/ n [F. fr. OF, fr. *diabol*, fr. LL *diabolus* — more at **DEVIL**]: 1: black magic: **SORCERY** 2: a representation in words or pictures of black magic or of dealings with the devil b: demon lore 3: a: mischievous conduct or manner b: the quality or state of being wicked

diabol- or **diabol-** comb form [ME *deabol*, fr. MF *diabol*, fr. LL fr. Gk, fr. *diabolos* — more at **DEVIL**]: devil (**diabolism**)

di-a-bol-ic \di-ä-bäl-ik/ or **di-a-bol-ic** \-bäl-ik/ adj [ME *deabolik*, fr. MF *diabolique*, fr. LL *diabolicus*, fr. *diabolus*]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the devil: **FIENDISH** — **di-a-bol-ic-ally** \-ä(-ä)-l-ä/ adv — **di-a-bol-ic-ness** \-ä(-ä)-nəs/ n

di-a-bol-ism \di-ä-bäl-iz-əm/ n 1: dealings with or possession by the devil 2: evil character or conduct 3: belief in or worship of devils — **di-a-bol-ist** \-löst/ n

di-a-bol-ize \-līz/ v -līz-ed; -līz-ing: to represent as or make diabolical

di-a-chron-ic \di-ä-kran-ik/ adj: of, relating to, or dealing with phenomena esp of language as they occur or change over a period of time — **di-a-chron-ic-ally** \-kran-ä(-ä)-l-ä/ adv — **di-a-chron-ic-ness** \-ä(-ä)-nəs/ n

di-a-chron-ic \di-ä-kran-ä(-ä)-l-ä/ n [ISV *dia-* + *-chrony* (as in *synchrony*)]: 1: diachronic analysis 2: change extending through time

di-a-cid \di-ä-sid/ or **di-a-cid-ic** \di-ä-sid-ik/ adj 1: able to react with two molecules of a monobasic acid or one of a dibasic acid to form a salt or ester — used esp of bases 2: containing two replaceable hydrogen atoms — used esp of acid salts

di-a-cid n [ISV]: an acid with two acid hydrogen atoms

di-a-co-nal \di-ä-kön-äl, -dē-ä/ adj [LL *diaconalis*, fr. *diaconus* deacon — more at **DEACON**]: of or relating to a deacon or deaconess

di-a-co-nate \-ä(-ä)-nät, -nät/ n 1: the office or period of office of a deacon or deaconess 2: an official body of deacons

di-a-crit-ic \di-ä-krit-ik/ n: a modifying mark near or through an orthographic or phonetic character or combination of characters indicating a phonetic value different from that given the unmarked or otherwise marked element

DIACRITICS

ˊ	(é)	acute accent	˘	(ü)	breve
ˋ	(è)	grave accent	ˇ	(č)	haček
ˆ	(ô) or ˆ	circumflex	˝	(oo)	diacresis
˜	(ñ)	tilde	ˆ	(ç)	cedilla
—	(ô)	macron			

di-a-crit-ic \di-ä-krit-ik/ also **di-a-crit-ic** \-krit-ik/ adj [Gk *diakritikos* separative, fr. *diakrinein* to distinguish, fr. *dia-* + *kri-nein* to separate — more at **CERTAIN**]: 1: serving as a diacritic 2: serving to distinguish: **DISTINCTIVE** (the ~ elements in culture — S F Nadel) b: capable of distinguishing (students of superior ~ powers)

di-a-del-phous \di-ä-del-fəs/ adj [*di-* + *-adelphous*]: united by filaments into two fascicles — used of stamens

di-a-dem \di-ä-dem, -äd-əm/ n [ME *diademe*, fr. OF, fr. L *diadema*, fr. Gk *diadēma*, fr. *diadein* to bind around, fr. *dia-* +

ing two atoms in the molecule 2: having two replaceable atoms or radicals

di-at-o-mite \di-'at-ə-mīt\ *n*: a light friable siliceous material derived chiefly from diatom remains and used esp. as a filter

dia-ton-ic \di-'tān-ik\ *adj* [LL *diatonicus*, fr. Gk *diatonikos*, fr. *diatōnos* stretching, fr. *diatēnein* to stretch out, fr. *dia-* + *teinēn* to stretch — more at **THIN**]: relating to a musical scale having eight tones to the octave and using a fixed pattern of intervals without chromatic deviation — **dia-ton-i-cal-ly** \-tān-ē-kā-lē\ *adv*

dia-tribe \di-'trīb\ *n* [L *diatriba* fr. Gk *diatribē* pastime, discourse, fr. *diatribēn* to spend (time), wear away, fr. *dia-* + *tribēn* to rub — more at **THROW**] 1 *archaic*: a prolonged discourse 2: a bitter and abusive speech or writing 3: ironical or satirical criticism

di-at-ro-pism \di-'a-trə-piz-əm\ *n* [ISV]: the tropistic tendency of plant organs to place themselves transversely to the line of action of a stimulus — **di-at-ro-pic** \di-'a-trə-pik-, -trap-ik\ *adj*

di-az-e-pam \di-'az-ə-pām\ *n* [di- + az- + epoxide + -am (of unknown origin)]: a tranquilizer $C_{16}H_{19}ClN_2O$ used esp. to relieve anxiety and tension and as a muscle relaxant

di-a-zine \di-'a-zēn, di-'az-'n\ *n* [ISV di- + az- + -ine]: any of three compounds $C_2H_4N_2$ containing a ring that is composed of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen atoms

di-azo \di-'az-, -jō\ *adj* [ISV *dia-* *diazo-*, fr. di- + az-]: relating to or containing the group N_2 composed of two nitrogen atoms united to a single carbon atom of an organic radical 2: relating to or containing diazonium 3: of or relating to a photograph or photocopy whose production involves the use of a coating of a diazo compound that is decomposed by exposure to light

di-a-zo-nium \di-'a-zō-nē-əm\ *n* [ISV di- + az- + -onium]: the univalent cation N_2^+ that is composed of two nitrogen atoms united to carbon in an organic radical and that usually exists in salts used in the manufacture of azo dyes

di-az-o-tize \di-'az-ə-tīz\ *vt* -tized, -tizing [di- + *azote* + -ize]: to convert (a compound) into a diazo compound (as a diazonium salt) — **di-az-o-tiza-tion** \-az-ə-tī-zā-shən\ *n*

di-ba-sic \di-'bā-sik\ *adj* 1: having two replaceable hydrogen atoms — used of acids 2: containing two atoms of a univalent metal (~ sodium phosphate Na_2HPO_4) 3: having two hydroxyl groups — used of bases and basic salts

di-bber \di-'bər\ *n*. **DIBBLE**
di-bble \di-'bəl\ *n* [ME *debylle*]: a small hand implement used to make holes in the ground for plants, seeds, or bulbs

di-bble *vb* di-bbled, di-bbling \di-'b(ə-)lɪŋ\ 1: to plant with a dibble 2: to make holes in (soil) with or as if with a dibble

di-bran-chi-ate \di-'brāŋ-ke-ət\ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *di-* + *branchia*]: of or relating to a group (Dibranchia) of cephalopod mollusks including the squids and octopuses and having 2 gills, 2 auncles, 2 nephridia, an apparatus for emitting an inky fluid, and either 8 or 10 cephalic arms bearing suckers or hooks

dibs \di-'bɪz\ *n* pl [short for *dibstones* (jacks), fr. obs *dib* (to dab)] 1 *slang*: money esp. in small amounts 2: CLAIM RIGHTS (I have ~ on that piece of cake)

di-but-yl phthal-ate \di-'byut-'l-thal-'āt\ *n* [di- + *butyl* + *phthalic acid* + -ate]: a colorless oily ester $C_{16}H_{22}O_4$ used chiefly as a solvent and plasticizer

di-car-box-yl-ic \di-'kär-, bak-'sil-ik\ *adj*: containing two carboxyl groups in the molecule

di-cast \di-'kast, di-'kast\ *n* [Gk *dikastēs*, fr. *dikaizein* to judge, fr. *dikē* judgment — more at **DICTION**]: an ancient Athenian performing the functions of both judge and juror at a trial

di-ce \di-'s\ *n*. pl *dice* [ME *dyce*, fr. *dees*, *dyce*, pl. of *dee* die — more at **DIE**] 1 *b*: a gambling game played with dice 2 *pl* also *di-ces*: a small cubical piece (as of food) 3: a close contest between two racing-car drivers for position during a race — no *di-ces*. of no avail. 1 *no use*: **FUTILE**

di-ce *vb* *dic-ed*, *dic-ing* [ME *dyce*, fr. *dyce*] *vt* 1 *a*: to cut into small cubes 2 *b*: to ornament with square markings (*dic-ed* leather) 2 *a*: to bring by playing dice (~ with square into debt) 2 *b*: to lose by dicing (~ his money away) ~ *vi* 1: to play games with dice (~ for drinks in the bar — Malcolm Lowry) 2: to take a chance (the temptation to ~ with death — *Newsweek*) — *dic-er* *n*

di-cent-ra \di-'sen-trə\ *n* [NL *Dicentra*, genus name, fr. di- + Gk *kentron* sharp point — more at **CENTER**]: any of a genus (*Dicentra*) of herbs of the fumitory family with dissected leaves and irregular flowers

dic-ey \di-'sē\ *adj* *dic-i-er*, *est* [dic-ey + -y]: RISKY UNPREDICTABLE **dic-er** or **dic-cho** *comb form* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *dicha*, akin to Gk *di-*] in two ~ apart (*dic-hogamous*)

di-chae-sium \di-'kē-z(h)ē-əm, -zhəm\ *n*, pl *-sia* \-z(h)ē-sə-, -zhə\ [NL, fr. Gk *dichasis* halving, fr. *dichazein* to halve, fr. *dicha*]: a cymose inflorescence that produces two main axes — **di-chae-sial** \-z(h)ē-si-, -zhə\ *adj*

di-chla-my-de-ous \di-'klə-'mid-ē-əs\ *adj* [di- + Gk *chlamyd-*, *chlamys* mantle]: having both calyx and corolla

di-chlor- or **di-chloro-** *comb form*: containing two atoms of chlorine (*di-chloroethylene*)

di-chlor-ide \di-'klō(ə)r-, -id-, -klō(ə)r-\ *n*: a binary compound containing two atoms of chlorine combined with an element or radical

di-chloro-ben-zene \di-'klōr-ə-'ben-zēn, -klōr-, -(ə)ben-\ *n*: any of three isomeric compounds $C_6H_4Cl_2$, esp.: **PARADICHLORO-BENZENE**

di-chloro-di-flu-o-ro-meth-ane \-flur-ə-'meth-ān\ *n* (*dichloro-* + *fluor-* + *methane*): a nontoxic nonflammable easily liquefiable gas CCl_2F_2 used as a refrigerant and as a propellant: a Freon gas

di-chlor-vos \di-'klō(ə)r-, -vas-, -'klō(ə)r-, -vəs\ *n* (*dichlor-* + *vinyl* + *phosphate*): a nonpersistent organophosphorus pesticide $C_2H_4Cl_2O_3P$ that is used esp. against insects and is of low toxicity to man

di-chog-a-mous \di-'käg-ə-məs\ or **di-chog-am-ic** \di-'kə-'gam-ik\ *adj*. of a hermaphroditic organism: characterized by production at

different times of male and female reproductive elements that ensures cross-fertilization — **di-chog-a-my** \di-'käg-ə-mē\ *n*
di-chon-dra \di-'kan-drə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. di- + Gk *chondros* grain]: any of a genus (*Dichondra*) of chiefly tropical perennial herbs of the morning glory family that includes some (esp. *D. repens* or its varieties) used as a ground cover and a substitute for lawn grasses in warmer parts of the U.S.

di-chot-ic \di-'kōt-ik\ *adj* [*dich-* + *-otic*]: affecting or relating to the two ears differently in regard to a conscious aspect (as pitch or loudness) or a physical aspect (as frequency or energy) of sound — **di-chot-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

di-chot-o-mist \di-'kāt-ə-məst also dā-\ *n*: one that dichotomizes

di-chot-o-mi-za-tion \di-'kāt-ə-mī-zā-shən\ *n* [*dichotomias*] *vi*: to divide into two parts, classes, or groups ~ *vi*: to exhibit dichotomy — **di-chot-o-mi-za-tion** \-kāt-ə-mā-'zā-shən\ *n*

di-chot-o-mous \di-'kāt-ə-məs also dā-\ *adj* [LL *dichotomos*, fr. Gk, fr. *dich-* + *temnein* to cut — more at **CUT**] 1: dividing into two parts 2: relating to, involving, or proceeding from dichotomy — **di-chot-o-mous-ly** *adv* — **di-chot-o-mous-ness** *n*

di-chot-o-my \di-'kāt-ə-mē also dā-\ *n*, pl *-mies* [Gk *dichotomia*, fr. *dichotomos*] 1: a division or the process of dividing into two esp. mutually exclusive or contradictory groups 2: the phase of the moon or an inferior planet in which half its disk appears illuminated 3 *a*: **FORKING** esp.: repeated bifurcation *b*: a system of branching in which the main axis forks repeatedly into two branches *c*: branching of an ancestral line into two equal diverging branches

di-chro-ic \di-'krō-ik\ also **di-chro-it-ic** \di-(ə)krō-'it-ik\ *adj* [Gk *dichroos* two-colored, fr. di- + *chros* color — more at **CHROMATIC**] 1: having the property of dichroism (a ~ crystal) (a ~ mirror)

2: **DICHRISM**
di-chro-ism \di-(ə)krō-'iz-əm\ *n* 1: the property according to which the colors are unlike when a crystal is viewed in the direction of two different axes 2 *a*: the property of a solid of differing in color with the thickness of the transmitting layer or of a liquid with the degree of concentration of the solution *b*: the property of a surface of reflecting light of one color and transmitting light of other colors 3: **DICHRISMATISM**

di-chro-mat \di-'krō-mat, di-'krō-\ *n* [back-formation fr. *dichromatic*] one affected with dichromatism

di-chro-mate \di-'krō-māt, di-'krō-\ *n* [ISV]: a usu. orange to red chromium salt containing the radical $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ (~ of potassium) — called also *bichromate*

di-chro-matic \di-'krō-mat-ik\ *adj* [di- + *chromatic*] 1: having or exhibiting two colors 2: having two color varieties or color phases independently of age or sex (a ~ bird) 3: of, relating to, or exhibiting dichromatism

di-chro-ma-tism \di-'krō-mā-'tiz-əm\ *n* 1: the state or condition of being dichromatic 2: partial color blindness in which only two colors are perceptible

di-chro-scope \di-'krō-skōp\ *n*: an instrument for examining crystals for dichroism

dic-k \dik\ *n* [Dick, nickname for Richard] 1 *chiefly Brit.*: FELLOW CHAP 2 *PEMS* — usu. considered vulgar 3 (by shortening & alter): **DETECTIVE**

dic-kis-sel \dik-'sis-\ *n* [imit.]: a common migratory black-throated finch (*Spiza americana*) of the central U.S.

dic-k-ens \dik-'ənz\ *n* [euphemism]: DEVIL DEUCE

dic-ker \dik-'ər\ *n* [ME *dyker*, akin to MHG *techer*; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. *L. decuma* quantity of ten, fr. *decem* ten — more at **TEN**]: the number or quantity of 10 esp. of hides or skins

dic-ker *vi* *dic-ker-ed*, *dic-ker-ing* \dik-(ə-)ŋɪŋ\ [origin unknown] 1: **BARGAIN**

dic-ker *n* 1: **BARTER** 2: an act or session of haggling or bargaining

dic-key or **dic-ky** also **dic-kie** \dik-'ē\ *n*, pl *dickeys* or *dic-kies* [Dickey: nickname for Richard] 1: any of various articles of clothing as: a man's separate or detachable shirtfront *b*: a small fabric insert worn to fill in the neckline 2: a small bird 3 *chiefly Brit.*: a the driver's seat in a carriage *b*: a seat at the back of a carriage or automobile

Dick \dik\ *n* [George F. Dick †1967 and Gladys H. Dick †1963 Am physicians]: a test to determine susceptibility or immunity to scarlet fever by an injection of scarlet fever toxin

di-cll-nous \di-'kli-nəs\ *adj*: having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers — **di-cll-ny** \di-'kli-nē\ *n*

di-cot \di-'kāt\ also **di-cot-yl** \di-'kāt-'yl\ *n*. **DICOTYLEDON**
di-cot-y-le-don \di-'kāt-'l-ē-dən\ *n* [deriv. of NL *di-* + *cotyledon*]

a plant with two seed leaves: a member of the one (Dicotyledones) of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants that comprises those with two cotyledons — **di-cot-y-le-don-ous** \-n-əs\ *adj*

di-cou-ma-rin \di-'kū-mā-rən\ *n* [fr. di- + *coumarin*]: a crystalline compound $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$ orig. obtained from spoiled sweet clover hay and used to delay clotting of blood

di-cro-tic \di-'krōt-ik\ *adj* [Gk *dikrotes* having a double beat]: being or relating to the second expansion of the artery that occurs during the diastole of the heart — **di-cro-tism** \di-'krō-'tiz-əm\ *n*

dict *abbr* dictionary
Di-cta-phone \dik-'tə-, fən\ *trademark* — used for a dictating machine

dic-tate \dik-'tāt, dik-'\ *vb* **dic-tat-ed**, **dic-tat-ing** [L *dictatus* pp. of *dictare* to assert, dictate, fr. *dictus*, pp. of *dicere* to say — more at **DICTION**] *vi* 1: to give dictation 2: to speak or act domineeringly: **PRESCRIBE** ~ *vi* 1: to speak or read for a person to trans-

ə about * kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot cart
an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow o slow oi coin zh thin th this
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu funous zh vision

diametrically • diatomic

completely opposed or opposite (in ~ contradiction to his claims) — **di-a-met-ri-cal-ly** \di-mē-trī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

di-amide \di-ə-mīd, di-əm-əd/ *n*: a compound containing two amido groups

di-amine \di-ə-mēn, di-əm-ən/ *n* [ISV]: a compound containing two amino groups

di-am-mo-ni-um phosphate \di-ə-mō-nē-əm-, -nyəm-/ *n*: an ammonium phosphate (NH₄)₂HPO₄

di-a-mond \di-ə-mənd/ *n*, often attrib [ME *diamande*, fr. MF *diamant*, fr. LL *diamant*, *diamas*, alter of L *adamant*, *adamas*, hardest metal, diamond, fr. Gk] 1 *a*: a native crystalline carbon that is usu. nearly colorless, that when transparent and free from flaws is highly valued as a precious stone, and that is used industrially as an abrasive powder and in rock drills because of its great hardness, also: a piece of this substance 2 *b*: crystallized carbon produced artificially 3 *c*: something that resembles a diamond 4 *a*: a square or rhombus-shaped configuration usu. having a distinctive orientation 4 *a*: a red diamond-shaped mark impressed on a playing card, also: a card so marked 5 *b* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: the suit comprising cards so marked 6 *a*: INFIELD 2a *b*: the entire playing field in baseball

di-amond vt: to adorn with or as if with diamonds

di-a-mond-back \di-ə-mənd(b)-bək/ also **di-a-mond-backed** \di-ə-mənd(b)-bək/ *adj*: having marks like diamonds or lozenges on the back

di-amondback *n*: a large and deadly rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*) of the southern U.S.

di-amondback terrapin *n*: any of several edible terrapins (genus *Malaclemys*) formerly widely distributed in salt marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts but now much restricted

di-a-mond-if-er-ous \di-ə-mənd-īf-(ə)-rəs/ *adj*: yielding diamonds (~ earth)

Diana \di-ˈæn-ə/ *n* [L]: an ancient Italian goddess of the forest and of childbirth who was identified with Artemis by the Romans

di-an-drous \di-ˈæn-drəs/ *adj*: having two stamens

di-an-thus \di-ˈæn(t)-thəs/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *dias* heavenly + *anthos* flower — more at **DEITY**, **ANTHOLOGY**]: 1 *PINK* 1 *di-a-pa-son* \di-ə-pā-zən-, -pās-ə/ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk (*hē*) *diapason* (*chorōn symphōnia*) the concord through all the notes, fr. *dia* through + *pason*, gen fem pl of *pas* all — more at **DIA-PAN**]: 1 *a* (1): a burst of harmonious sound (2): a full deep outburst of sound 2 *b*: the principal foundation stop in the organ extending through the complete range of the instrument 3 (1): the entire compass of musical tones (2): RANGE, SCOPE (the vast ~ of his poetic talent) 2 *b*: TUNING FORK 3 *b*: a standard of pitch

di-a-pause \di-ə-pōz-/ *n* [Gk *diapausis* pause, fr. *diapauein* to pause, fr. *dia* + *pauein* to stop — more at **PAUSE**]: a period of physiologically enforced dormancy (as developmental arrest in an insect) periods of activity

di-a-pause \di-ə-pōz-/ *adj*: undergoing diapause

di-a-pa-dē-sis \di-ə-pā-dē-sīs/ *n*, *pl* *dē-sēs* \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk + *pēdan* to leap]: the passage of blood cells through capillary into the tissues — **di-a-pē-dē-tic** \di-ə-pē-dē-tīk/ *adj*

di-a-pi-r \di-ə-pī-/ *n* [ME *diapire*, fr. MF, fr. ML *diapirum*]: 1 *a*: a fabric with a distinctive pattern 2 *a*: a rich silk fabric 3 *a*: a soft usu. white linen or cotton fabric used for tablecloths or towels 2 *b*: a basic garment for infants consisting of a folded cloth or other absorbent material drawn up between the legs and fastened about the waist 3 *b*: an allover pattern consisting of one or more small repeated units of design (as geometric figures) connecting with one another or growing out of one another with continuously flowing or straight lines

di-a-pi-r vt *di-a-pi-r-ed*; *di-a-pi-r-ing* \-(p)ə-rīŋ/ 1 *a*: to ornament with diaper designs 2 *b*: to put on or change the diaper of (an infant)

di-a-pi-r-ne-ity \di-ə-pī-ŋē-ə-tē-, di-ə-pī-, -nē-/ *n*: the quality or state of being diaphanous

di-a-pi-r-nous \di-ə-pī-nəs/ *adj* [ML *diaphanus*, fr. Gk *diaphanēs*, fr. *diaphainein* to show through, fr. *dia* + *phainein* to show — more at **PANCY**]: 1: characterized by such fineness of texture as to permit seeing through 2: characterized by extreme delicacy of form: ETHREAL (painted ~ landscapes) 3: INSUBSTANTIAL, VAGUE (had only a ~ hope of success) — **di-a-pi-r-nous-ly** *adv* — **di-a-pi-r-nous-ness** *n*

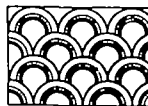
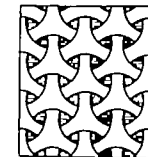
di-a-phon-e \di-ə-fōn-/ *n*: a fog signal similar to a siren but producing a blast of two tones

di-a-pho-rase \di-ə-fə-rās-, -rāz/ *n* [Gk *diaphoros* different + *E* -ase]: a flavoprotein enzyme capable of oxidizing the reduced form of NAD

di-a-pho-re-sis \di-ə-fə-rē-sīs, (di-ə-fə-rē-sīs) \-sēz/ [LL, fr. Gk *diaphorēsis*, fr. *diaphorein* to dissipate by perspiration, fr. *dia* + *pherein* to carry — more at **BEAR**]: PERSPIRATION esp: profuse perspiration artificially induced

di-a-pho-retic \di-ə-fet-ik/ *adj*: having the power to increase perspiration — **di-a-pho-retic** *n*

di-a-phragm \di-ə-frām/ *n* [ME *diaphragma*, fr. LL *diaphragma*, fr. Gk, fr. *diaphrassein* to barricade, fr. *dia* + *phrassein* to enclose — more at **FARCE**]: 1: a body partition of muscle and connective tissue; specif: the partition separating the chest and abdominal cavities in mammals 2: a dividing membrane or thin partition esp. in a tube 3 *a*: a more or less rigid partition in the body or shell of an invertebrate 3 *b*: a transverse septum in a plant stem 4: a device that limits the aperture of a lens or optical system — compare **IRIS DIAPHRAGM** 5: a thin flexible disk that vibrates (as in a microphone) 6: a molded cap usu. of thin rubber fitted over the uterine cervix to act as a mechanical contraceptive barrier —



diaper 3

di-a-phrag-matic \di-ə-frə(g)-ˈmat-ik, -frag-/ *adj* — **di-a-phrag-mat-ic-ally** \di-ə-frə(g)-ˈmat-ik(ə)-lē/ *adv*

di-a-phragm vt 1: to equip with a diaphragm 2: to cut down the aperture of (as a lens) by a diaphragm

di-a-ph-y-sis \di-ə-fī-sīs/ *n*, *pl* *-yses* \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk, spinous process of the tibia, fr. *diaphyssthai* to grow between, fr. *dia* + *phyein* to bring forth, more at **BE**]: the shaft of a long bone — **di-a-ph-y-se-al** \di-ə-fī-sē-əl/ or **di-a-ph-y-sal** \di-ə-fī-sē-əl/ *adj*

di-a-plr \di-ə-p(ə)r/ *n* [Gk *diapleirein* to drive through, fr. *dia* + *pleirein* to pierce; akin to Gk *poros* passage — more at **FARE**]: an antinatal fold in which a mobile core has broken through brittle overlying rocks — **di-a-plr-ic** \di-ə-pīr-ik/ *adj*

di-a-pho-ph-y-sis \di-ə-fī-fō-sīs/ *n*, *pl* *-yses* \-sēz/ [NL, fr. *dia* + *apophysis*]: a transverse process of a vertebra that is an outgrowth of the neural arch on the dorsal side, esp: one of the dorsal pair of such processes when two or more pairs are present

di-a-po-si-tive \di-ə-pōz-ə-tīv-, -pāz-īv/ *n*: a transparent photographic positive (as a transparency)

di-a-p-sid \di-ə-p-sīd/ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *di-* + *hapsid*, *hapsis* arch — more at **APSID**]: of, relating to, or including reptiles (as the crocodiles) with two pairs of temporal openings in the skull

di-a-r-chy var of **DIARCHY**

di-a-r-ist \di-ə-rīst/ *n*: one who keeps a diary

di-a-r-rhea or **di-a-r-rhoea** \di-ə-rē-ə/ *n* [ME *diaria*, fr. LL *diarrhoea*, fr. Gk *diarrhōia*, fr. *diarrhein* to flow through, fr. *dia* + *rhein* to flow — more at **STREAM**]: abnormally frequent intestinal evacuations with more or less fluid stools — **di-a-r-rhe-al** \-rē-əl/ or **di-a-r-rhe-ic** \-rē-ik/ also **di-a-r-rhet-ic** \-rē-tīk/ *adj*

di-a-r-thro-sis \di-ə-r-thrō-sīs/ *n*, *pl* *-throses* \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk *diarthrosis*, fr. *diarthron* to joint, fr. *dia* + *arthron* to fasten by a joint, fr. *arthron* joint — more at **ARTHR**]: 1: articulation that permits free movement 2: a freely movable joint

di-a-ry \di-ə-rē-/ *n*, *pl* *-ries* [L *diarium*, fr. *dies* day — more at **DEITY**]: 1: a record of events, transactions, or observations kept daily or at frequent intervals: JOURNAL esp: a daily record of personal activities, reflections, or feelings 2: a book intended or used for a diary

di-a-s-po-ra \di-ə-sp(ə)rə/ *n* [Gk, dispersion, fr. *diasperein* to scatter, fr. *dia* + *speirein* to sow — more at **SPROUT**]: 1 *a*: the settling of scattered colonies of Jews outside Palestine after the Babylonian exile 2 *b*: the area outside Palestine settled by Jews 3: the Jews living outside Palestine or modern Israel 2: MIGRATION (the great black ~ to the cities of the North and West in the 1940s and 1950s — **Newsweek**)

di-a-spore \di-ə-spō(r), -spō(r)/ *n* [F, fr. Gk *diaspore*]: a mineral consisting of aluminum hydrogen oxide AlH2O2

di-a-stase \di-ə-stās-, -stāz/ *n* [F, fr. Gk *diastasis* separation, interval, fr. *diastalan* to separate, fr. *dia* + *histalan* to cause to stand — more at **STAND**]: 1: AMYLASE esp: a mixture of amylases from malt 2: ENZYME

di-a-sta-sis \di-ə-stās-/ *n*, *pl* *-tases* \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk, interval]: the rest phase of cardiac diastole occurring between the filling of the ventricle and the start of auricular contraction

di-a-stat-ic \di-ə-stāt-ik/ *adj*: relating to or having the properties of diastase esp: converting starch into sugar

di-a-ste-ma \di-ə-stē-mə/ *n*, *pl* *-mata* \-mat-/ [NL, fr. LL, interval, fr. Gk *diastēma*, fr. *diastanaī*]: a space between teeth in a jaw — **di-a-ste-mat-ic** \-stī-mat-ik/ *adj*

di-a-ste-reo-is-om-er \di-ə-ster-ē-ō-ī-sō-mər-, -stīr-/ or **di-a-ste-re-om-er** \-ster-ē-ō-(m)ər-, -stīr-/ *n*: a stereoisomer that does not have a mirror image — compare **ENANTIOMORPH** — **di-a-ste-reo-is-om-er-ic** \-ster-ē-ō-ī-sō-mər-ik-, -stīr-/ *adj* — **di-a-ste-reo-is-om-er-ism** \-ī-tām-ə-, -niz-əm/ *n*

di-a-sto-le \di-ə-stō-/ *n* [Gk *diastolē* dilatation, fr. *diastellein* to expand, fr. *dia* + *stellēin* to send — more at **STALL**]: a rhythmically recurrent expansion, esp: the dilatation of the cavities of the heart during which they fill with blood — **di-a-stol-ic** \di-ə-stōl-ik/ *adj*

di-a-stroph-ilem \di-ə-strō-fīz-əm/ *n* [Gk *diastrophē* twisting, fr. *diastrophēin* to distort, fr. *dia* + *strophēin* to twist — more at **STRO-PHE**]: the process of deformation that produces in the earth's crust its continents and ocean basins, plateaus and mountains, folds of strata, and faults — **di-a-stroph-ic** \di-ə-strōf-ik/ *adj* — **di-a-stroph-ic-ally** \-ī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

di-a-tes-sa-ron \di-ə-tēs-sə-rən/ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk (*hē*) *diatessaron* (*chorōn symphōnia*) the concord through four notes, fr. *dia* through + *tessaron*, gen of *tessares* four — more at **DIA-FOUR**]: a harmony of the four Gospels edited and arranged into a single connected narrative

di-a-ther-ma-nous \di-ə-thər-mə-nəs/ *adj* [Gk *diatherman-*, stem of *diathermainein* to heat through]: DIATHERMIC 1

di-a-ther-mic \di-ə-thər-mīk/ *adj* 1: transmitting infrared radiation 2: of or relating to diathermy (~ treatment)

di-a-ther-my \di-ə-thər-mē/ *n* [ISV]: the generation of heat in tissue by electric currents for medical or surgical purposes

di-a-th-e-sis \di-ə-th-ə-sīs/ *n*, *pl* *-theses* \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk, lit., arrangement, fr. *diathēnāin* to arrange, fr. *dia* + *thēnāin* to set — more at **DO**]: 1: a constitutional predisposition toward an abnormality or disease 2: a disposition toward or aptitude for a particular mental development — **di-a-thet-ic** \di-ə-thet-ik/ *adj*

di-a-tom \di-ə-tām/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *diatomos* cut in half, fr. *diatēmein* to cut through, fr. *dia* + *temnein* to cut — more at **TOME**]: any of a class (Bacillanophyceae) of minute planktonic unicellular or colonial algae with silicified skeletons that form diatoms

di-a-to-ma-ce-ous \di-ə-tə-mā-shəs, di-ə-t-/ *adj*: consisting of or abounding in diatoms or their siliceous remains (~ silica)

diatomaceous earth *n*: DIATOMITE

di-a-tom-ic \di-ə-tām-ik/ *adj* [ISV] 1: consist-

di-et-er-y \di-ə-ter-ē/ *n*, *pl* **di-et-er-ies**: the kinds and amounts of food available to or eaten by an individual, group, or population
di-et-er-y *adj*: of or relating to a diet or to the rules of a diet — **di-et-er-y** *adv*
di-et-er-y law *n*: one of the laws observed by Orthodox Jews that permit or prohibit certain foods
di-et-et-ic \di-ə-ter-ik/ *adj*: 1: of or relating to diet 2: adapted for use in special diets — **di-et-et-ic-ly** \i-ə-ter-ik-lee/ *adv*
di-et-et-ics \di-ə-ter-iks/ *n* *pl* **but sing or pl in constr**: the science or art of applying the principles of nutrition to feeding
di-et-yl \di-ə-til/ *n*: **ETHER 3a**
di-et-yl-stil-bes-trol \di-ə-til-bes-trōl/ *n* [ISV]: a colorless crystalline synthetic compound $C_{28}H_{36}O_2$ used as a potent estrogen — called also **stilbestrol**
di-et-ian or **di-et-i-cian** \di-ə-tysh-ən/ *n* [*di-et-ian* irreg fr. '*di-et*]: a specialist in dietetics
diff or **diff** *abbr* **difference**
diff-er \dif-ər/ *vi* **diff-er-ed, diff-er-ing** \(-ə-)ng/ [ME *differen*, fr. MF or L. MF *differere* to postpone, be different, fr. L. *differre*, fr. *dis-* + *ferre* to carry — more at **BEAR**] 1: *a*: to be unlike or distinct in nature, form, or characteristics (the law of one state ~ from that of another) *b*: to change from time to time or from one instance to another: **VARY** 2: to be of unlike or opposite opinion: **DISAGREE** (men who ~ on religious matters)
diff-er-ence \dif-ə-rəns/ *n*, *pl* **diff-er-ences** 1: *a*: the quality or state of being different *b*: an instance of differing in nature, form, or quality *c* *archaic*: a characteristic that distinguishes one from another or from the average *d*: the element or factor that separates or distinguishes contrasting situations 2: distinction or discrimination in preference 3: *a*: disagreement in opinion: **DISSENT** *b*: an instance or cause of disagreement 4: the degree or amount by which things differ in quantity or measure: *specif*: **REMAINDER** **b(1)** 5: a significant change in or effect on a situation *syn* **see DISCORD**
difference *vi* **en-ced; en-cing** 1: **DIFFERENTIATE, DISTINGUISH** 2: to compute the difference between
diff-er-ent \dif-ə-rənt/ *adj* [MF, fr. L. *different*, *differens*, *pp* of *differre*] 1: partly or totally unlike in nature, form, or quality: **DISSIMILAR** (could hardly be more ~) — often followed by *from, than, or* chiefly Brit. to (small, neat hand, very ~ from the captain's tottery characters — R. L. Stevenson) (vastly ~ in size than it was twenty-five years ago — N. M. Fussy) (*a* very ~ situation to the ~ one under which we live — Sir Winston Churchill) 2: not the same as: **DISTINCT** (~ age groups) *b*: **VARIOUS** (~ members of the class) *c*: **ANOTHER** (did not like the TV program so switched to *a* ~ channel) 3: **UNUSUAL SPECIAL** (she was ~ and superior) — **diff-er-ent-ness** *n*
syn **DIFFERENT, DIVERSE, DIVERGENT, DISPARATE, VARIOUS** *shared meaning* *element*: unlike in kind or character *ant* **IDENTICAL, ALIKE, SAME**
diff-er-ent-ia \dif-ə-rən-ch(ē)-ə/ *n*, *pl* **ti-ae** \-chē-ē, -chē-ē/ [L. *differens*, fr. *differens*, *differens*]: the element, feature, or factor that distinguishes one entity, state, or class from another; *esp*: a characteristic trait distinguishing a species from other species of the same genus
diff-er-ent-ial \dif-ə-rən-ch(ē)-əl/ *adj* 1: *a*: of, relating to, or constituting a difference: **DISTINGUISHING** *b*: making a distinction between individuals or classes *c*: based on or resulting from a differential *d*: functioning or proceeding differently or at a differential rate 2: relating to or involving a differential or differentiation 3: relating to quantitative differences *b*: producing effects by reason of quantitative differences — **diff-er-ent-ial-ly** \-rən-ch(ē)-ə-lee/ *adv*
diff-er-ent-ial *n* 1: *a*: the product of the derivative of a function of one variable by the increment of the independent variable *b*: the sum of the products of each partial derivative of a function of several variables by the arbitrary increments of the corresponding variables 2: a difference between comparable individuals or classes (the price ~ between nationally advertised and private brands of staple food items); also: the amount of such a difference (the ~ between regular and high-test gasoline may exceed five cents a gallon) 3: **DIFFERENTIAL GEAR** *b*: a case covering a differential gear
differential calculus *n*: a branch of mathematics dealing chiefly with the rate of change of functions with respect to their variables
differential equation *n*: an equation containing differentials or derivatives of functions
differential gear *n*: an arrangement of gears forming an epicyclic train for connecting two shafts or axles in the same line, dividing the driving force equally between them, and permitting one shaft to revolve faster than the other — called also **differential gearing**
diff-er-en-ti-ate \dif-ə-rən-ch(ē)-āt/ *vb* **at-ed, -at-ing** *vi* 1: to obtain the mathematical derivative of 2: to mark or show a difference in 3: to develop differential characteristics in 4: to cause differentiation of in the course of development 5: to express the specific difference of: **DISCRIMINATE** ~ *vi* 1: to recognize a difference 2: to become distinct or different in character 3: to undergo differentiation — **diff-er-en-ti-ation** \-rən-ch(ē)-ə-ti-ən/ *n*, *pl* **ti-ations** \-rən-ch(ē)-ə-ti-ən/ *n* 1: the act or process of differentiating 2: development from the one to the many, the simple to the complex, or the homogeneous to the heterogeneous 3: *a*: modification of body parts for performance of particular functions *b*: the sum of the processes whereby apparently indifferent cells, tissues, and structures attain their adult form and function 4: the processes by which various rock types are produced from a common magma
diff-er-en-ti-ally \dif-ə-rən-ti-ē, 'dif-(ə-)rən-ti-ē/ *adv* 1: in a different manner 2: OTHERWISE
diff-ic-ile *adj* [MF, fr. L. *difficilis*, fr. *dis-* + *facilis* easy — more at **FACILE**] 1: *a*: **DIFFICULT** *b*: **DIFFICULT** 2: **DIFFICULT** (F. lit. difficult): **STUBBORN, UNREASONABLE**
diff-ic-ult \dif-ik-ŭlt/ *adj* [*back-formation* fr. *difficult*]. 1: hard to do, make, or carry out: **ARDUOUS** (*a* ~ climb) 2: *a*: hard to

deal with, manage, or overcome (*a* ~ child) *b*: hard to understand: **PUZZLING** (~ reading) *syn* **see HARD** *ant* **simple** — **diff-ic-ult-ly** *adv*
diff-ic-ult-y \dif-ik-ŭt-ē, -kŭlt-ē/ *n*, *pl* **-ties** [ME *difficilite*, fr. L. *difficultas*, irreg. fr. *difficilis*] 1: the quality or state of being difficult 2: something difficult: **IMPEDIMENT** 3: **OBJECTION** 4: **EMBARRASSMENT, TROUBLE** — usu. used in pl. 5: **CONTROVERSY, DISAGREEMENT**
syn **DIFFICULTY, HARSHNESS, RIGOR, VICISSITUDE** *shared meaning* *element*: something obstructing one's course and demanding effort and endurance if one's end is to be attained
diff-ic-ide \dif-əd-ənt-ē, -ə-dent-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being diffident
diff-ident \dif-əd-ənt, -ə-dent/ *adj* [L. *diffident*, *diffidens*, *pp* of *diffidere* to distrust, fr. *dis-* + *fidere* to trust — more at **AIDE**] 1: *archaic*: **DISTRUSTFUL** 2: hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence 3: **RESERVED UNASSERTIVE** *syn* **see SHY** *ant* **confident** — **diff-ident-ly** *adv*
diff-frac-tion \dif-'rak-tŭn/ *vi* [*back-formation* fr. *diffraction*]: to cause to undergo diffraction
diff-frac-tion \dif-'rak-shən/ *n* [NL *diffraction*, *diffraction*, fr. L. *diffractions*, *pp* of *diffingere* to break apart, fr. *dis-* + *frangere* to break — more at **BREAK**]: a modification which light undergoes in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits or in being reflected from ruled surfaces and in which the rays appear to be deflected and to produce fringes of parallel light and dark or colored bands; also: a similar modification of other waves (as sound waves)
diffraction grating *n*: **GRATING 3**
diff-use \dif-'yūs/ *adj* [L. *diffusus*, *pp* of *diffundere* to spread out, fr. *dis-* + *fundere* to pour — more at **FOUND**] 1: not concentrated or localized: **SCATTERED** 2: being at once verbose and ill-organized *syn* **see WORDY** *ant* **succinct** — **diff-use-ly** *adv* — **diff-use-ness** *n*
diff-use \dif-'yūs/ *vb* **diff-used; diff-us-ing** [MF or L. MF *diffuser*, fr. L. *diffusus*, *pp* *vi*] 1: *a*: to pour out and permit or cause to spread freely *b*: **EXTEND, SCATTER** *c*: to spread thinly or wastefully 2: to subject to diffusion; *esp*: to break up and distribute (incident light) by reflection ~ *vi* 1: to spread out or become transmitted *esp* by contact 2: to undergo diffusion
diff-use-por-ous \dif-'yūs-pōr-əs, -pōr-əl/ *adj* [*diffuse*]: having vessels more or less evenly distributed throughout an annual ring and not varying greatly in size — compare **RING-POROUS**
diff-us-er \dif-'yūs-ər/ *n* 1: one that diffuses, as: *a*: a device (as a reflector) for distributing the light of a lamp evenly *b*: a screen (as of cloth or frosted glass) for softening lighting (as in photography) *c*: a device (as slats at different angles) for deflecting air from an outlet in various directions 2: a device for reducing the velocity and increasing the static pressure of a fluid passing through a system
diff-us-ible \dif-'yūs-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of diffusing or of being diffused
diff-u-sion \dif-'yūs-ən/ *n* 1: the action of diffusing: the state of being diffused 2: **PROLIXITY, DIFFUSION** 3: *a*: the process whereby particles of liquids, gases, or solids intermingle as the result of their spontaneous movement caused by thermal agitation and in dissolved substances move from a region of higher to one of lower concentration *b* (1): reflection of light by a rough reflecting surface (2): transmission of light through a translucent material: **SCATTERING** 4: the softening of sharp outlines in a photographic image — **diff-u-sion-al** \-yūs-ən-əl, -ən-əl/ *adj*
diff-u-sive \dif-'yūs-iv, -siv/ *adj*: tending to diffuse: characterized by diffusion (~ motion of atoms) — **diff-u-sive-ly** *adv* — **diff-u-sive-ness** *n*
diff-u-sion-er \(')dif-'yūs(k)-shən-ər, -shən-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being a compound with two sites in the molecule that are highly reactive
dig \dig/ *vb* **dig-dug** \dig-/ *dig-ging* [ME *digen*] *vi* 1: to turn up, loosen, or remove earth: **DELVE** 2: to work hard or laboriously 3: to advance by or as if by removing or pushing aside material ~ *vi* 1: *a*: to break up, turn, or loosen (earth) with an implement *b*: to prepare the soil of (~ a garden) 2: to bring to the surface by digging: **UNEARTH** 3: to hollow out or form by removing earth: **EXCAVATE** 4: to drive down so as to penetrate: **THRUST** 5: **POKE, PROD** 6: *a*: to pay attention to: **NOTICE** (~ that fancy hat) *b*: **UNDERSTAND APPRECIATE** (if you ~ do something subtle... only one tenth of the audience will ~ it — Nat. Hentoff) *c*: **LIKE, ADMIRE** (high school students ~ short poetry — David Burmeister)
dig *n* 1: *a*: **THRUST, POKE** *b*: a cutting remark 2: *pl* chiefly Brit.: **DIGGINGS** 3: an archaeological excavation site; also: the excavation itself
dig-abbr *digest*
di-ga-met-ic \di-'gə-met-ik/ *adj*: forming two kinds of germ cells
di-ga-my \dig-ə-mē/ *n*, *pl* **-mies** [LL *digamia*, fr. LGK, fr. Gk *digamos* married to two people, fr. *di-* + *gamos* -gamous]: a second marriage after the termination of the first
di-gas-tric \di-'gas-trik/ *adj* [NL *digestivus*, fr. *di-* + *gastricus* gastric]: of, relating to, or being a muscle with two bellies separated by a median tendon
di-gen-esis \di-'jēn-ə-səs/ *n* [NL]: successive reproduction by sexual and asexual methods
di-gen-et-ic \di-'jēn-et-ik/ *adj* 1: of or relating to digenesis 2: of or relating to a subclass (Digenetes) of trematode worms in which sexual reproduction as an internal parasite of a vertebrate alternates with asexual reproduction in a mollusk

about bitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 a out ch chum e less e easy g gift i trip l life
 a joke g sung s flow o flaw o coin th than th this
 a look n foot y yet yū few yu famous z vision

scribe or for a machine to record 2 a: to issue as an order b: to impose, pronounce, or specify authoritatively

dic-tate \dī-'kāt\ n 1 a: an authoritative rule, prescription, or injunction b: a ruling principle (according to the ~s of his conscience) 2 a: a command by one in authority
dictating machine n: a machine used esp for the recording of dictated matter

dic-ta-tion \dī-'kāt-shən\ n 1 a: PRESCRIPTION b: arbitrary command 2 a (1): the act or manner of uttering words to be transcribed (2): material that is dictated or transcribed b (1): the performing of music to be reproduced by a student (2): music so reproduced

dic-ta-tor \dī-'kāt-ər, dī-'k-\ n [L. fr. *dictatus*] 1 a: a person granted absolute emergency power, esp: one appointed by the senate of ancient Rome b: one holding complete autocratic control c: one ruling absolutely and often oppressively 2 one that dictates — **dic-ta-tress** \dī-'kāt-trəs, dī-'k-\ n

dic-ta-to-ri-al \dī-'kāt-ō-rē-əl, -tō-rē-\ adj 1 a: of, relating to, or befitting a dictator (~ power) b: ruled by a dictator 2: oppressive to or contemptuously overbearing toward others: arrogantly domineering — **dic-ta-to-ri-al-ly** \-ē-ə-lē\ adv — **dic-ta-to-ri-al-ness** n

syn DICTATORIAL MAGISTERIAL DOGMATIC DOCTRINAIRE ORACULAR shared meaning element imposing one's will or opinions on others

dic-ta-to-ship \dī-'kāt-ər-ship, -dī-'k-\ n 1: the office of dictator 2: autocratic rule, control, or leadership 3 a: a form of government in which absolute power is concentrated in a dictator or a small clique b: a government organization or group in which absolute power is so concentrated c: a despotic state
dictatorship of the proletariat the assumption of political power by the proletariat held in Marxism to be an essential part of the transition from capitalism to communism

dic-tion \dī-'kshən\ n [L. *dictio*], *dictio* speaking, style, fr. *dictus*, pp of *dicere* to say, akin to OE *tēon* to accuse, L *dicare* to proclaim, dedicate, Gk *deiknynai* to show, *dikē* judgment, right] 1 obs: verbal description 2: choice of words esp. with regard to correctness, clearness, or effectiveness 3 a: vocal expression b: ENUNCIATION b: pronunciation and enunciation of words in singing — **dic-tion-al** \-shən-\, -shən-\ adj — **dic-tion-al-ly** \-ē-\ adv

dic-tio-nary \dī-'kshə-nər-ē\ n, pl. **-naries** [ML. *diccionarium*, fr. LL. *dictio*-, *dictio* word, fr. L. speaking] 1: a reference book containing words used alphabetically arranged along with information about their forms, pronunciations, functions, etymologies, meanings, and syntactical and idiomatic uses 2: a reference book listing alphabetically terms or names important to a particular subject or activity along with discussion of their meanings and applications 3: a reference book giving for words of one language equivalents in another 4: a list (as of phrases, synonyms, or hyphenation instructions) stored in machine-readable form (as on a disk) for reference by an automatic system (as for information retrieval or computerized typesetting)

dic-to-graph \dī-'kāt-graf\ trademark — used for a telephonic device for recording sounds or for picking them up in one room and transmitting them to another

dic-tum \dī-'kāt-əm\ n, pl. **dic-ta-ta** \-tə\ also **dictums** [L. fr. neut. of *dictus*] 1: a formal authoritative pronouncement of a principle, proposition, or opinion 2: a judicial opinion on a point other than the precise issue involved in determining a case

dic-ty- or **dictyo-** comb. form [NL. fr. Gk *dikty-*, *diktyo-*, fr. *diktyon*, fr. *dikein* to throw] net (dictyostele) (dictyosome)

dic-tyo-some \dī-'kē-ə-sōm\ n. GOLGI BODY

dic-tyo-stele \dī-'kē-ə-stē-\, -stē-\ n: a stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken up into a longitudinal series or network of vascular strands around a central pith (as in many ferns)

di-cy-clic \dī-'sī-klīk, -sīk-lik\ adj 1. BICYCLIC 2: having two maxima of population each year — **di-cy-cly** \dī-'sī-klē\ n

did past of DO

di-dact \dī-'dakt\ n [back-formation fr. *didactic*]: a didactic person

di-dac-tic \dī-'dak-tik, dā-\ adj [Gk *didaktikos*, fr. *didaskain* to teach] 1 a: designed or intended to teach b: intended to convey instruction and information as well as pleasure and entertainment 2: making moral observations — **di-dac-tic-al** \-tī-kəl\ adj — **di-dac-tic-al-ly** \-tī-k(ə)-lē\ adv — **di-dac-tic-ism** \-tə-sīz-əm\ n

di-dac-tics \-tīks\, n pl **sing** or **pl** in constr: systematic instruction: PEDAGOGY, TEACHINGS

di-dap-per \dī-'dap-ər\ n [ME *dydoppar*]: a dabchick or other small grebe

did-dle \dī-'dl-\ vb **did-dled**, **did-dling** \dī-'dl-ŋ, -l-ŋ\ [origin unknown] vi: DAWDLE, FOOL ~ vi 1: chaffily dial: to move with short rapid motions 2: to waste (as time) in trifling 3. HOAX

di-del-phic \dī-'del-fik\ adj [di- + Gk *delphys* womb — more at DOLPHIN] 1 a: having or relating to a double uterus b: having the female genital tract doubled — used esp of some worms 2 [NL. *Didelphis*, genus name, fr. Gk *di-* + *delphys*]: MARSUPIAL

didn't \dī-'nt\ did not

di-do \dī-'dō\ n, pl. **didoes** or **didos** [origin unknown] 1 a: mischievous or unconventional act PRANK, ANTIC — often used in the phrase *cat didoes* 2: something that is frivolous or showy

Di-dō \dī-'dō\ n [L. fr. *Didia*]: a queen of Carthage in Vergil's *Aeneid* who entertains Aeneas, falls in love with him, and on his departure stabs herself

di-dst \dī-'dst\, archaic past 2d sing of DO

di-dym-i-um \dī-'dīm-ē-əm\ n [NL. fr. Gk *didymos*]: a mixture of rare-earth elements made up chiefly of neodymium and praseodymium and used esp for coloring glass for optical filters

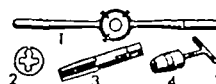
di-dy-mous \dī-'dī-məs\ adj [Gk *didymos* double, twin (adj & n)] ~ testicle, fr. *dyo* two — more at TWO: growing in pairs: TWIN

di-dyn-a-mous \dī-'dīn-ə-məs\ adj [deriv. of Gk *di-* + *dynamis* power — more at DYNAMIC]: having four stamens disposed in pairs of unequal length — **di-dyn-a-my** \-mē\ n

die \dī-\ vi **died**, **dying** \dī-'ŋ\ [ME *dien*, fr. or akin to ON *deyja* to die, akin to OHG *touwen* to die, OIr *duine* human being] 1: to pass from physical life EXPIRE 2: to pass out of existence CEASE (their anger *died* at these words) 3 a: to suffer or face the pains of death b. SINK, LANGUAGE (dying from fatigue) c: to long keenly or desperately (dying to go) 4: to cease to be subject (let them ~ to sin) 5 a: to pass into an inferior state or situation (they have developed competence which we must utilize lest it wither and ~ — Ruth G. Stinckland) b: STOP (the motor *died*)

die \dī-\ n, pl. **dice** \dīs\ or **dies**

\dīz\ [ME *dee*, fr. MF *dē*] 1 pl **dice** a small cube marked on each face with from one to six spots and used usu in pairs in various games and in gambling by being shaken and thrown to come to rest at random on a flat surface 2 pl **usu die**: something determined by or as if by a cast of dice CHANCE 3 pl **dies**: DADO 1a 4 pl **dies**: any of various tools or devices for imparting a desired shape, form, or finish to a material or for impressing an object or material as a (1) the larger of a pair of cutting or shaping tools that when moved toward each other produce a desired form in or impress a desired device on an object by pressure or by a blow (2) a device composed of a pair of such tools b: a hollow internally threaded screw-cutting tool used for forming screw threads c: a cutter to cut out blanks d: a mold into which molten metal or other material is forced e: a perforated block through which metal or plastic is drawn or extruded for shaping



die 4b four pieces of a tap-and-die set 7 die stock, 2 adjustable round split die, 3 tap, 4 tap wrench

die vi **died**, **dying** to cut or shape with a die
die-back \dī-'bak\ n a condition in woody plants in which peripheral parts are killed esp by parasites
die-cious var of DIOECIOUS

die down vi 1: to undergo death of the aboveground portions 2: DIMINISH SUBSIDE (the storm *died down*)

die-hard \dī-'hərd\ n an irreconcilable opponent of change (party ~s who insisted that no concession of any kind be made)

die-hard \dī-'hərd\ adj strongly resisting change completely and determinedly fixed (a ~ conservative) — **die-hard-ism** \-iz-əm\ n

di-el \dī-'əl, -el\ adj [irreg. fr. L *dies* day + E -al]: involving a 24-hour period that *usu* includes a day and the adjoining night (~ fluctuations in temperature)

di-el-drl \dī-'el-drl\ n [Diels-Alder reaction, after Otto Diels & Kurt Alder] a white crystalline persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide $C_{12}H_8Cl_6O$

di-elec-tric \dī-'el-ek-trīk\ n [dia- + *electric*]: a nonconductor of direct electric current — **dielectric** adj

dielectric heating n: the rapid and uniform heating throughout a nonconducting material by means of a high-frequency electromagnetic field

di-en-ceph-a-lon \dī-'en-'sef-ə-'lan, -dl-(ē)-n-, -lən\ n [NL. fr. *dia-* + *encephalon*]: the posterior subdivision of the forebrain — **di-en-ceph-a-lie** \-sə-'fal-ik\ adj

di-ene \dī-'ēn\ n [di- + -ene]: a compound containing two double bonds, esp: DIOLEFIN

die-off \dī-'of\ n a sudden sharp decline of a population (as rabbits) that is not caused directly by human activity (as hunting)

die out vi: to become extinct

di-e-re-sis var of DIAERESIS

di-e-sel \dī-'zəl, -səl\ n [Rudolf Diesel] 1: DIESEL ENGINE 2: a vehicle driven by a diesel engine

diesel-electric adj: of, relating to, or employing the combination of a diesel engine driving an electric generator (a ~ locomotive)

diesel engine n: an internal-combustion engine in which air is compressed to a temperature sufficiently high to ignite fuel injected into the cylinder where the combustion actuates a piston

die-sel-ize \dī-'zə-'līz, -dē-'sə-\ vi **zed**; **-līz** to equip with a diesel engine or with electric locomotives having electric generators powered by diesel engines

die-sink-er \dī-'sīŋ-kər\ n: one that makes cutting and shaping dies — **die-sink-ing** n

Dies Irae \dē-'jā-'sē-'rā\ n [ML. day of wrath, fr. the first words of the hymn]: a medieval Latin hymn on the Day of Judgment sung in requiem masses

di-esis \dī-'ə-'sīs\, n, pl. **di-eses** \-sēz\ [NL. sharp (in music), fr. L. small interval, fr. Gk, fr. *diēnai* to send through, fr. *dia-* + *hienai* to send — more at JET]: DOUBLE DAGGER

di-es-ter \dī-'es-tər\ n a compound containing two ester groupings

die-stock \dī-'stāk\ n: a stock to hold dies used for cutting threads

di-es-trous \dī-'es-trəs\ or **di-es-tru-al** \-trə-wəl\ adj [NL. *diestrus* period of sexual quiescence, fr. *dia-* + *estrus*]: of, relating to, or having a period of sexual quiescence that intervenes, between two periods of estrus — **di-es-trus** \-trəs\ n

di-et \dī-'et\ n [ME *diete*, fr. OF, fr. L. *dieta* prescribed diet, fr. Gk *diaita*, lit. manner of living, fr. *dia-* + *-aita* (akin to Gk *aita* share)] 1 a: food and drink regularly provided or consumed b: habitual nourishment c: the kind and amount of food prescribed for a person or animal for a special reason 2: something provided esp habitually (as for use or enjoyment) (a ~ of Broadway shows and nightclubs — Frederick Wyatt)

di-et vi 1: to cause to take food: FEED 2: to cause to eat and drink sparingly or according to prescribed rules ~ vi: to eat sparingly or according to prescribed rules — **diet-er** n

diet n [ML. *dieta*, day's journey, assembly, fr. L. *dies* day — more at DIETRY] 1: a formal deliberative assembly of princes or estates 2: any of various national or provincial legislatures

dila-tion \dī-lā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or action of dilating: the state of being dilated: EXPANSION DILATION 2: the action of stretching or enlarging an organ or part of the body
dila-tive \dī-lā-tiv\ *adj* causing dilation: tending to dilate
dila-to-m-e-ter \dī-lə-tə-m-ē-tər, dī-lə- \ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for measuring expansion — **dila-to-m-e-ter-ic** \dī-lə-tə-m-ē-tər-ē- \ *adj* — **dila-to-m-e-try** \dī-lə-tə-m-ē-trē- \ *n*
dila-to-ry \dī-lə-tə-ri- \ *adj* [LL *dilatatorius*, fr. L *dilatatus* (pp of *differre* to postpone, differ), fr. *dis-* + *latus*, pp of *ferre* to carry — more at **DIFFER**, **TOLERATE**] 1: tending or intended to cause delay (as tactics) 2: characterized by procrastination: TARDY (in answering letters) — **dila-to-ri-ly** \dī-lə-tə-ri-ē- \ *adv* — **dila-to-ri-ness** \dī-lə-tə-ri-ē-nəs, -tə-ri- \ *n*
dil-do \dīl-(dō)\ *n*, *pl* **dildos** [origin unknown]: an object serving as a penis substitute for vaginal insertion
dil-lem-ma \dā-lēm-mə also dī- \ *n* [LL fr. LGk *dilēm-mat-*, *dilēm-ma*, prob back-formation fr. Gk *dilēm-matos* involving two assumptions, fr. *dī-* + *lēm-mat-*, *lēm-ma* assumption — more at **LEMMA**] 1: an argument presenting two or more equally conclusive alternatives against an opponent 2: a choice or a situation involving choice between equally unsatisfactory alternatives **b**: a problem seemingly incapable of a satisfactory solution (unemployment the great central ~ of our advancing technology — August Heckscher) — **dil-lem-ma-tic** \dī-lə-mat-ik also dī-lə- \ *adj*
dilet-tante \dī-lē-tānt, -tānt, -tānt-(ē), -tānt-(ē)- \ *n*, *pl* **dilet-tantes** or **-tānt-i** \-tānt-ē-, -tānt-ē- \ [It. fr. prp of *dilettare* to delight, fr. L *dilectare* — more at **DELIGHT**] 1: an admirer or lover of the arts 2: a person having a superficial interest in an art or a branch of knowledge: DABBLER *syn* see **AMATEUR** — **dilet-tante** *adj*
dilet-tant-ish \-tānt-ē-ē-, -tānt-, -dī-lə- \ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a dilettante
dilet-tant-ism \-tānt-iz-əm, -tānt-, -dī-lə- \ *n*: dilettantish quality or procedure — **dilet-tant-ist** \-tānt-ē-ē-, -tānt-, -dī-lə- \ *adj*
dili-gence \dī-lə-jən(t)s\ *n* [MF, fr. L *diligentia*, fr. *diligent-*, *diligi-*] 1: persevering application: ASSIDUITY **b** obs: SPEED HASTE 2: the attention and care legally expected or required of a person
dili-gence \dī-lə-jən(t)s\ *n* [F, lit., haste, fr. MF, persevering application]: STAGECOACH
dili-gent \dī-lə-jən(t)\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *diligent-*, *diligens*, fr. prp of *diligere* to esteem, love, fr. *dil-* (fr. *dis-* apart) + *legere* to select — more at **LEGEND**] characterized by steady, earnest, and energetic application and effort: PAINSTAKING *syn* see **BUSY** *ant* **dilatory** — **dili-gent-ly** *adv*
dill \dīl \ *n* [ME *dille*, fr. OE, akin to OHG *tilli* dill] 1: any of several plants of the carrot family, esp. a European herb (*Anethum graveolens*) with aromatic foliage and seeds both of which are used in flavoring foods and esp. pickles 2: DILL PICKLE
dill pickle *n*: a pickle seasoned with fresh dill and oil juice
dilly \dī-lē-, *n*, *pl* **dillies** [obs. slang dilly, *adj* (delightful), irreg. fr. E *delightful*]: one that is remarkable or outstanding (comes up with some dillies in his newspaper column — R. M. Rensick)
dilly bag \dī-lē-, *n* [Australian *dhillia* hair]: an Australian mesh bag made of native fibers
dilly-dally \dī-lē-, -dal-ē- \ *vi* [redupl. of *dally*]: to waste time by loitering: DAWDLE
dil-u-ent \dī-lū-wənt\ *n* [L *diluent-*, *diluens*, prp of *diluere*]: a diluting agent
diluent *adj* [L *diluent-*, *diluens*]: making thinner or less concentrated by admixture: DILUTING
dilute \dī-lūt-, -dā- \ *vi* **dilut-ed**, **dilut-ing** [L *dilutus*, pp of *diluere* to wash away, dilute, fr. *dī-* + *lavare* to wash — more at **LYE**] 1: to make thinner or more liquid by admixture 2: to diminish the strength, flavor, or brilliancy of by admixture 3: ATTENUATE — **dilut-er** or **dilut-ur** \-lūt-ər\ *n* — **dilut-ive** \-lūt-iv\ *adj*
dilute *adj*: WEAK, DILUTED — **dilute-ness** *n*
dilu-tion \dī-lū-shən, -dā- \ *n* 1: the action of diluting: the state of being diluted 2: something (as a solution) that is diluted 3: a lessening of real value (as of equity) by a decrease in relative worth through attrition (of savings by inflation)
dilu-vial \dā-lū-vē-əl, -dī- or -dī-lū-vi-əl \ *adj* [LL *diluvialis*, fr. L *diluvium* deluge — more at **DELUGE**]: of, relating to, or effected by a flood
dim \dīm\ *adj* **dim-mer**; **dim-mest** [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *timber* dark, Skt *dhamatī* he blows] 1: a: emitting a limited or insufficient amount of light **b**: DULL LUSTERLESS **c**: lacking pronounced, clear-cut, or vigorous quality or character 2: a: seen indistinctly or without clear outlines or details **b**: perceived by the senses or mind indistinctly or weakly: FAINT (had only a ~ notion of what was going on) **c**: having little prospect of favorable result or outcome (a ~ future) **d**: characterized by an unfavorable, skeptical, or pessimistic attitude — *usu* used in the phrase *take a dim view of* 3: not perceiving clearly and distinctly (peered at him with ~ eyes — Louis Bromfield) *syn* see **DARK**, *ant* **bright**, **distinct** — **dim-ly** *adv* — **dim-ma-ble** \dīm-ə-bəl\ *adj*
dim *vb* **dimmed**, **dim-ming** *vi* 1: to make dim or lusterless 2: to reduce the light from (headlights) by switching to the low beam — *vi*: to become dim
dim *n* 1: *archaic*: DUSK, DIMNESS 2: a small light on an automobile for use in parking **b**: LOW BEAM
dim *abbr* 1 dimension 2 diminished 3 diminuendo 4 diminutive
dime \dīm\ *n* [ME, tenth part, lithe, fr. MF, fr. L *decima* fr. fem. of *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten — more at **TEN**] 1: a coin of the US worth 1/10 dollar **b**: a petty sum of money 2: a Canadian 10-cent piece — a dime a dozen: so plentiful or commonplace as to be of little esteem or slight value — on a dime: in a very small area (these cars can turn on a dime)
dim-mer-y-dri-nate \dī-mən-ē-ri-drā-nāt\ *n* [*dī-* + *methyl* + *amine* + *hydr-* + *amine* + *-ate*]: a crystalline compound $C_{12}H_{17}ClN_3O_3$, used esp. as an antihistaminic and to prevent nau-

dime novel *n*: a usu paperback melodramatic novel — **dime novelist** *n*
di-men-sion \dā-mən-shən also dī- \ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *dimensio-*, *dimensio* fr. *dimensio*, pp of *dimetiri* to measure out, fr. *dis-* + *metiri* to measure — more at **MEASURE**] 1: a (1): measure in one direction, *specif*: one of three or four coordinates determining a position in space or space and time (2): one of a group of properties whose number is necessary and sufficient to determine uniquely each element of a system of usu mathematical entities (as an aggregate of points in real or abstract space) (the surface of a sphere has two ~s), also: a parameter or coordinate variable assigned to such a property (the three ~s of momentum) (3): the number of elements in a basis of a vector space **b**: the quality of spatial extension: MAGNITUDE SIZE **c**: the range over which or the degree to which something extends: SCOPE **d**: one of the elements or factors making up a complete personality or entity: ASPECT 2: obs: bodily form or proportions 3: wood or stone cut to pieces of specified size — **di-men-sion-al** \-mən-shən-əl\ *adj* — **di-men-sion-al-ity** \-mən-shən-əl-ē- \ *n* — **di-men-sion-al-ly** \-mən-shən-əl-ē- \ *adv*
dimension *vi* **di-men-sioned**, **di-men-sion-ing** \-mən-shən-(ē-)nig\ 1: to form to the required dimensions 2: to indicate the dimensions on (a drawing)
di-men-sion-less \-mən-shən-ləs\ *adj*: having no dimensions (a ratio of two lengths is a ~ quantity)
di-mer \dī-mər\ *n* [ISV *dī-* + *-mer* (as in *polymer*)]: a compound formed by the union of two radicals or two molecules of a simpler compound, *specif*: a polymer formed from two molecules of a monomer — **di-mer-iza-tion** \dī-mə-rā-zā-shən\ *n* — **di-mer-ize** \dī-mə-rīz\ *vi*
di-mer-ic \-dī-mər-ik\ *adj* [NL *dimerus*] 1: consisting of two parts (as a chromosome) 2: of or relating to a dimer
di-mer-ous \dīm-ə-rəs\ *adj* [NL *dimerus*, fr. L *dī-* + NL *-merus* -merous]: consisting of two parts **a**: of an insect: having the tarsi two-jointed **b**: of a flower: having two members in each whorl — **di-mer-ism** \-dī-mər-iz-əm\ *n*
dime store *n*: FIVE AND TEN
di-meter \dīm-ē-tər\ *n* [LL fr. Gk *dimetros*, *adj*, being a dimeter, fr. *dī-* + *metron* measure — more at **MEASURE**]: a line of verse consisting of two metrical feet or of two dipodies
di-meth-o-ate \dī-mē-th-ə-wā\ *n* [*dimethyl-* + *thio acid* + *-ate*]: an insecticide $C_2H_5NO_2PS_2$ used on livestock and various crops
dimethyl- *comb form*: containing two methyl groups
di-meth-yl-hy-dra-zine \dī-mē-th-əl-hī-drā-zēn\ *n*: either of two flammable corrosive isomeric liquids $C_2H_5N_2$, which are methylated derivatives of hydrazine and of which one is used in rocket fuels
di-meth-yl-sulf-ox-ide \-səl-fāk-sīd\ *n* [*dimethyl-* + *sulf-* + *oxide*]: a compound $(CH_3)_2SO$ obtained as a by-product in wood-pulp manufacture and used as a solvent and in experimental medicine — called also **DMSO**
di-meth-yl-tryp-ta-mine \-trīp-tā-mēn\ *n* [*dimethyl-* + *tryptophan* + *amine*]: an easily synthesized hallucinogenic drug $C_{12}H_{16}N_2$, that is chemically similar to but shorter acting than psilocybin
dimin *abbr* **diminuendo**
di-min-ish \dā-mīn-ēsh\ *vb* [ME *deminushen*, alter of *diminuer*, fr. MF *diminuer*, fr. LL *diminuere*, alter of L *diminuere*, fr. *de-* + *minuere* to lessen — more at **MINOR**] *vi* 1: to make less or cause to appear less 2: to lessen the authority, dignity, or reputation of: BELITTLE 3: to cause to taper — *vi* 1: to become gradually less (as in size or importance): DWINDLE 2: TAPE *syn* see **DECREASE** — **di-min-ish-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **di-min-ish-ment** \-mənt\ *n*
di-min-ished *adj*: of a musical interval: made one half step less than perfect or minor (a ~ fifth)
diminishing returns *n* *pl*: a rate of yield that beyond a certain point fails to increase in proportion to additional investments of labor or capital
di-min-u-en-dō \dā-mīn-(y)-ə-wen-(ē)-dō\ *adv* or *adj* [It. lit., diminishing, fr. LL *diminuendum* gerund of *diminuere*]: DECRESCENDO — **diminuendo** *n*
dim-i-nu-tion \dīm-ə-n(t)-yū-shən\ *n* [ME *diminucioun*, fr. MF *diminutio*, fr. ML *diminutio-*, *diminutio*, alter of L *diminutio-*, *diminutio*, fr. *diminutus*, pp of *diminuere*]: the act, process, or an instance of diminishing: DECREASE — **dim-i-nu-tion-al** \-shən-əl\ *adj*
di-min-utive \dā-mīn-yū-tiv\ *n* [ME *diminutiv*, fr. ML *diminutivum*, alter of LL *diminutivum*, fr. neut of *diminuere*] 1: a diminutive word, affix, or name 2: a diminutive individual
diminutive *adj* 1: indicating small size and sometimes the state or quality of being familiarly known, lovable, pitiable, or contemptible — used of affixes (as *-ette* -*kin* -*ling*) and of words formed with them (as *kitchenette*, *mamkin* duckling), of cl prep forms (as *Jim*), and of altered forms (as *Peggy*), compare **ALGEMENTATIVE** 2: exceptionally or abnormally small: MINUTE *syn* see **SMALL** — **di-min-utive-ly** *adv* — **di-min-utive-ness** *n*
dim-ity \dīm-ē-tē- \ *n*, *pl* **-ties** [alter of ME *demyt* prob fr. MGk *dimitos* of double thread, fr. Gk *dī-* + *mitos* warp thread]: a sheer usu corded cotton fabric of plain weave in checks or stripes
dim-mer \dīm-ər\ *n* 1: a device for regulating the intensity of an electric lighting unit 2: *pl*: a small lights on an automobile for use in parking **b**: headlights on low beam
dimness *n* 1: the quality or state of being dim 2: something dim

a	about	k	kitten	r	or further	a	back	ū	bake	ū	coat, cart
ə	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	ol	coin	th	thin
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	famous	zh	vision

tion to be : ENOBLE 2 : to confer dignity upon by changing name, appearance, or character
dig-ni-tary \ˈdɪg-nə-tər-ē\ *n*, *pl.* **-tar-ies** : one who possesses exalted rank or holds a position of dignity or honor — **digitary** *adj*
dig-ni-ty \ˈdɪg-nət-ē\ *n*, *pl.* **-ties** (ME *dignete*, fr. OF *digneit*, fr. L *digitat*-, *digitatus*, fr. *digitus*) 1 : the quality or state of being worthy, honored, or esteemed 2 **a** : high rank, office, or position **b** : a legal title of nobility or honor 3 *archaic* : DIGNITARY 4 : formal reserve of manner or language
dig out *vt* 1 : to make hollow by digging 2 : FIND UNEARTH
dig-ox-in \dɪj-ˈɒk-sən, dɪg-ə\ *n* [ISV *dig-* (fr. NL *Digitalis*) + *toxin*] : a poisonous cardiotonic steroid $C_{41}H_{64}O_{14}$ obtained from a foxglove (*Digitalis lanata*) and used similarly to digitalis
di-graph \ˈdi-graf\ *n* 1 : a group of two successive letters whose phonetic value is a single sound (as *ea* in *bread* or *ng* in *sing*) or whose value is not the sum of a value borne by each in other occurrences (as *ch* in *chin* where the value is /t/ + /ʃh/) 2 : a group of two successive letters 3 : LIGATURE 4 — **di-graph-ic** \di-ˈgraf-ik\ *adj* — **di-graph-i-cal-ly** \-ɪ-k(ə)-l(ə)\ *adv*
di-gress \di-ˈɡres, də-\ *vi* [L *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, fr. *dis-* + *gradi* to step — more at GRADE] : to turn aside esp. from the main subject of attention or course of argument in writing or speaking **syn** see SWERVE
di-gres-sion \-ˈɡresh-ən\ *n* 1 *archaic* : a going aside 2 : the act or an instance of digressing in a discourse or other usu. organized literary work — **di-gres-sion-al** \-ˈɡresh-nəl, -ən-\ *adj* — **di-gres-sion-ary** \-ˈɡresh-ə-ner-ē\ *adj*
di-gres-sive \-ˈɡres-iv\ *adj* : characterized by digressions (a ~ book) — **di-gres-sive-ly** *adv* — **di-gres-sive-ness** *n*
dihal- or **dihalo-** *comb form* : containing two atoms of a halogen
di-he-dral \ˈdi-he-drəl\ *adj* 1 of an *airplane* : having wings that make with one another a dihedral angle esp. when the angle between the upper sides is less than 180° 2 of *airplane wing pairs* : inclined at a dihedral angle to each other
dihedral n 1 : DIHEDRAL ANGLE 2 : the angle between an aircraft supporting surface and a horizontal transverse line, esp. : the angle between either an upwardly inclined wing or a downwardly inclined wing and such a line
dihedral angle *n* [di- + -hedra] : a figure formed by two intersecting planes
di-hy-brid \ˈdi-hi-brəd\ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or being an individual or strain that is heterozygous at two genetic loci — **dihybrid** *n*
dihydr- or **dihydro-** *comb form* : combined with two atoms of hydrogen
di-hy-dro-er-got-a-mine \ˈdi-hi-drō-ər-ˈɡat-ə-mén\ *n* : a hydrogenated derivative $C_{33}H_{37}N_3O_3$ of ergotamine that is used in the treatment of migraine
di-hy-dro-strep-to-my-cin \-ˈstrep-tə-ˈmīs-ə-n\ *n* : an antibiotic $C_{31}H_{44}N_2O_{12}$ used in the treatment of tuberculosis and tularemia
dihydroxy- *comb form* : containing two hydroxyl groups
di-hy-droxy-ac-e-tone \di-hi-drak-sē-ˈās-ə-tōn\ *n* : a triose $C_3H_6O_3$ that is used esp. to produce artificial tanning of the skin
dik-dik \ˈdik-,dik\ *n* [native name in East Africa] : any of several small East African antelopes (genera *Madoqua*, *Rhynchotragus*)
dike \ˈdik\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *dīc* ditch, *dak*, akin to MHG *tīch* pond, *dike*, L *fīgere* to fasten, pierce] 1 : an artificial watercourse : DITCH 2 *a dial Brit* : a wall or fence of turf or stone **b** : a bank use of earth constructed to control or confine water : LEVEE **c** : a barrier preventing passage esp. of something undesirable **3 a** : a raised causeway **b** : a tabular body of igneous rock that has been injected while molten into a fissure
dike *vi* **diked**, **dik-ing** 1 : to surround or protect with a dike 2 : to drain by a dike — **diker** *n*
dike \ˈdik\ *n* [origin unknown] : LESBIAN
dik-tat \ˈdik-tāt\ *n* [G, lit, something dictated, fr. NL *dictatum*, fr. L neut. of *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare* to dictate] : a harsh settlement unilaterally imposed (as on a defeated nation)
di abbr dilute
Dil-lan-tin \di-ˈlant-ən, də-\ *trademark* — used for diphenylhydantoin
di-lap-id-date \də-ˈlap-ə-dāt\ *vb* **-dated**, **-dating** [L *dilapidatus*, pp. of *dilapidare* to squander, destroy, fr. *dis-* + *lapidare* to throw stones, fr. *lapid*-, *lapid* stone — more at LAPIDARY] *vi* 1 : to bring into a condition of decay or partial ruin (furniture is *dilapidated* by use — Janet Flanner) 2 *archaic* : SQUANDER ~ *vi* : to become dilapidated **syn** see RUIN — **di-lap-id-a-tion** \-ˈlap-ə-ˈdā-shən\ *n* — **di-lap-id-a-tor** \-ˈlap-ə-dāt-ər\ *n*
di-lap-id-ated *adj* : decayed, deteriorated, or fallen into partial ruin esp. through neglect or misuse (a junkyard filled with ~ autos)
di-lat-an-cy \di-ˈlāt-ən-sē\ *n* : the property of being dilatant
di-lat-ant \-ˈnt\ *adj* : increasing in viscosity and setting to a solid as a result of deformation by expansion, pressure, or agitation
di-la-ta-tion \di-ˈlā-tā-shən, di-lā-\ *n* 1 : amplification in writing or speech 2 **a** : the condition of being stretched beyond normal dimensions esp. as a result of overwork or disease or of abnormal relaxation (~ of the heart) (~ of the stomach) **b** : DILATION 2 3 : the action of expanding : the state of being expanded 4 : a dilated part or formation — **di-la-ta-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-əl\ *adj*
di-la-tate \di-ˈlāt-, ˈdi-\ *vb* **di-lated**, **di-lating** [ME *dilatan*, fr. MF *dilater*, fr. L *dilatare*, lit. to spread wide, fr. *dis-* + *latus* wide — more at LATITUDE] *vi* 1 *archaic* : to describe or set forth at length or in detail 2 : to enlarge or expand in bulk or extent : DISTEND ~ *vi* 1 : to comment at length : DISCOURSE (~ on a topic) 2 : to become wide : SWELL **syn** see EXPAND **ant** constrict, circumscribe, attenuate — **di-lat-abil-ty** \ˈdi-lāt-ə-ˈbil-ət-ē\ *n* — **di-lat-able** \di-ˈlāt-ə-bəl, ˈdi-\ *adj* — **di-la-tor** \di-ˈlāt-ər, ˈdi-\ *n*
di-lated *adj* 1 : expanded laterally 2 of an insect part : having a broad expanded border 3 : expanded normally or abnormally in all dimensions — **di-lated-ly** *adv* — **di-lated-ness** *n*

di-mor-phic \('di-môr-fik) *adj* 1 **a**: DIMORPHOUS 1 **b**: occurring in two distinct forms (~ leaves of emergent plants) (a sexually ~ butterfly) 2: combining qualities of two kinds of individuals in one

di-mor-phism \-fiz-əm) *n* [ISV]: the condition or property of being dimorphic or dimorphous as **a** (1): the existence of two different forms (as of color or size) of a species esp. in the same population **a** (2): the existence of an organ (as the leaves of a plant) in two different forms **b**: crystallization of a chemical compound in two different forms

di-mor-pho-the-ca \('di-môr-fə-'thē-kə) *n* [NL *Dimorphotheca*, genus name, fr. Gk *dimorphos* + NL *theca*]: any of a genus (*Dimorphotheca*) of southern African composite herbs or subshrubs with showy terminal solitary flower heads and conspicuously toothed leaves

di-mor-phous \('di-môr-fəs) *adj* [Gk *dimorphos* having two forms, fr. *di-* + *-morphos* (-morphous)] 1: crystallizing in two different forms 2: DIMORPHIC 1b

dim-out \-dim-əut) *n*: a restriction limiting the use or showing of lights at night esp. during the threat of an air raid, also: a condition of partial darkness produced by this restriction

dim-ple \-dim-pəl) *n* [ME *dympl*, akin to OHG *tumphilu* whirlpool, OE *dympan* to dip — more at DIP] 1: a slight natural indentation in the surface of some part of the human body 2: a depression or indentation on a surface (as of a golf ball) — **dim-ple** \-pə-'lɛ) *adj*

dim-ple *vb* **dim-pled**, **dim-pling** \-pə-'lɪŋ) *vt*: to mark with dimples ~ *vi*: to exhibit or form dimples

dim-wit \-dim-wit) *n*: a stupid or mentally slow person

dim-wit-ted \-wit-əd) *adj*: not mentally bright: STUPID — **dim-wit-ted-ly** *adv* — **dim-wit-ted-ness** *n*

din \-din) *n* [ME, fr. OE *dync*; akin to ON *dynr* din, Skt *dhanat* it roars]: a loud continued noise, esp.: a welter of discordant sounds (a world of savage violence and incessant ~ — Thomas Wolfe)

din *vb* **dinned**; **din-nin** *vi* 1: to assail or deafen with loud continued noise 2: to impress by insistent repetition ~ *vt*: to make a loud noise

din *abbr* **dinar**

din-ar \-di-'nār, 'dē-, *n* [Ar *dīnār*, fr. Gk *denarion* denarius, fr. L *denarius*] 1: a gold coin formerly used in Muslim countries 2 **a** — see MONEY table **b** — see RIAL at MONEY table

dine \-din) *vb* **dined**; **din-ing** [ME *dinen*, fr. OF *diner*, fr. (assumed) VL *dinejanare* to break one's fast, fr. L *dis* + LL *jejunare* to fast, fr. L *jejunus* fasting] *vi*: to take dinner ~ *vt*: to give a dinner to: FEED (wined and **dined** his friends)

dine *n*, Scot.: DINNER

din-er \-di-'nər) *n* 1: one that dines 2 **a**: DINING CAR **b**: a restaurant unit resembling a dining car in shape

din-er-out \-di-'nər-əut) *n*, *pl* **diners-out**: one who dines away from home esp. in the course of an active social life

din-nette \-di-'net) *n*: a small space used off a kitchen used for informal dining; also: furniture for such a space

din-g \-dɪŋ) *vb* [prob. imit.] *vi*: to dwell on with tiresome repetition (keeps ~ing it into him that the less he smokes the better — Samuel Butler 1902) ~ *vt* 1: to make a ringing sound: CLANG 2: to speak with tiresome reiteration

din-g *n* [ding (to strike), fr. ME *dingen*]: a damaged area esp. on the surface of a surfboard

ding-a-ling *n* [prob. euphemism for *damn fool*]: NITWIT, KOOK

ding-bat \-dɪŋ-'bæt) *n* [origin unknown]: a typographical ornament (as an asterisk) used typically to call attention to an opening sentence or to make a break between two paragraphs

ding-dong \-dɪŋ-'dɒŋ, -'dɒŋ) *n* [imit.]: the ringing sound produced by repeated strokes esp. on a bell

dingdong *vi* 1: to make a dingdong sound 2: to repeat a sound or action tediously or insistently

dingdong *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling the ringing sound made by a bell 2: marked by a rapid exchange or alternation (as of blows or words)

din-ghy \-dɪŋ-'gɛ-, 'gɛ) *n*, *pl* **dinghies** [Bengali *dingi* & Hindi *dingi*] 1: an East Indian rowboat or sailboat 2: a small boat propelled by oars, sails, or motor that is often carried on a larger boat as a tender or a lifeboat 3: a rubber life raft

din-gle \-dɪŋ-'gəl) *n* [ME, *abyss*]: a small wooded valley: DELL

din-gle-ber-ry \-dɪŋ-'gəl-'ber-ɪ) *n* [origin unknown]: a shrub (*Vaccinium erythrocarpus*) of the southeastern U.S., also: its globose dark red edible berry

din-go \-dɪŋ-'gɒ) *n*, *pl* **dingoes** [native name in Australia]: a reddish brown wild dog (*Canis dingo*) of Australia

din-gus \-dɪŋ-'gʊz) *n* [D or G, D *dinges*, prob. fr. G *ding*, fr. *gea* of *ding* thing, fr. OHG — more at THING]: something (as a gadget) whose common name is unknown or forgotten

din-gy \-dɪŋ-'jɛ) *adj* **din-gier**; **-est** [origin unknown] 1: DIRTY, DISCOLORED 2: SHABBY, SQUALID — **din-gi-ly** \-jɛ-'li) *adv* — **din-gi-ness** \-jɛ-'nəs) *n*

dining car *n*: a railroad car in which meals are served

dining room *n*: a room used for the taking of meals

dinitro-comb form: containing two nitro groups

dini-tro-benz-ene \-di-'ni-'trɒ-'ben-'zēn, -'zēn) *n* [ISV]: any of three isomeric toxic compounds C₆H₄(NO₂)₂, esp.: the yellow meta-isomer used chiefly as a dye intermediate

dini-tro-pheno-lol \-di-'ni-'trɒ-'fēn-'lɒl, -'fēn-) *n*: any of six isomeric crystalline compounds C₆H₃(NO₂)₃, some of whose derivatives are pesticides,

esp.: a highly toxic compound that increases fat metabolism and was formerly used in weight control

dink \-dɪŋk) *n* [*dink* (to hit with a drop shot), prob. of imit. origin] 1: DROP SHOT

dink *n* [prob. alter of *dick*]: PENIS — usu. considered vulgar

din-key or **din-ky** \-dɪŋ-'kɛ-, *n*, *pl* **dinkeys** or **dinkies** [prob. fr. *dinky*]: a small locomotive used esp. for hauling freight, logging, and shunting

din-kum \-dɪŋ-'kʊm) *adj* [prob. fr. E dual *dinkum*, *n*, work] Austral.: AUTHENTIC, GENUINE

dinkum *adj*, Austral.: TRULY, HONESTLY

din-ky \-dɪŋ-'kɛ-, *adj* **din-ki-er**; **-est** [Sc *dink* meat]: SMALL INSIGNIFICANT

din-ner \-din-'ər) *n*, often attrib [ME *diner*, fr. OF, fr. *diner* to dine] 1 **a**: the principal meal of the day **b**: a formal feast or banquet 2: TABLE D'HÔTE 2 3: the food prepared for a dinner (eat your ~) 4: a packaged meal used for quick preparation (warmed up a frozen Chinese ~) — **din-ner-less** \-ləs) *adj*

dinner jacket *n*: a jacket for formal evening wear

din-ner-ware \-din-'ər-'wɛə(r), -'wɛə(r) *n*: tableware other than flatware

dino-fla-gel-late \-di-'nɒ-'flæ-'jə-'lət, -'læt, -'flæ-'jə-'lət) *n* [deriv. of Gk *dinos* rotation, eddy + NL *flagellum*]: any of an order (Dinoflagellata) of chiefly marine planktonic usu. solitary plantlike flagellates that include luminescent forms, forms important in marine food chains, and forms causing red tide

dino-saur \-di-'nɒ-'sɔ:(r) *n* [deriv. of Gk *deinos* terrible + *sauros* lizard — more at DIRE SAURIAN] 1: any of a group (Dinosauria) of extinct chiefly terrestrial carnivorous or herbivorous reptiles 2: any of various large extinct reptiles — **dino-sau-r-i-an** \-di-'nɒ-'sɔ:(r)-i-ən) *adj* or *n* — **dino-sau-r-i-c** \-sɔ:(r)-i-k) *adj*

dino-ther-e \-di-'nɒ-'thi-(ə)r) *n* [NL *Deinotherium*, genus name, fr. Gk *deinos* + NL *-therion*]: any of a genus (*Deinotherium*) of extinct proboscidean mammals with a pair of downward-directed tusks

dint \-dɪnt) *n* [ME, fr. OE *dynn*] 1 *archaic*: BLOW, STROKE 2: FORCE, POWER 3: DENT — by dint of: by force of; because of

dint *vt* 1: to make a dint in 2: to impress or drive in with force

din-u-cle-o-tide \-di-'nɪ-(y)ū-'klɛ-'tɪd) *n*: a nucleotide consisting of two units each composed of a phosphate, a pentose, and a nitrogen base

di-oc-e-san \-di-'as-'sən also, -di-'sɛz-'ən) *n*: a bishop having jurisdiction over a diocese

di-o-cese \-di-'ɔ:s-, -sɛz-, -sɛs) *n*, *pl* **ces-es** \-sɔ:-sɛz-, -sɛz-'zɛz-, -sɛz-'zɛz-, -sɛz-) [ME *diocesis*, fr. MF, fr. LL *diocesis*, alter. of *diocesis*, fr. L administrative division, fr. Gk *diokleia* administration, administrative division, fr. *dioklein* to keep house, govern, fr. *dia-* + *oiklein* to dwell, manage, fr. *oikos* house — more at VICINITY]: the territorial jurisdiction of a bishop — **di-oc-e-san** \-di-'as-'sən, also -di-'sɛz-'ən) *adj*

di-ode \-di-'ɒd) *n* [ISV] 1: a 2-electrode electron tube having a cathode and an anode 2: a rectifier that consists of a semiconductor crystal with two terminals and that is analogous in use to an electron tube diode

di-o-e-cious \-di-'ɔ:-sɛs) *adj* [deriv. of Gk *di-* + *oikos* house] 1: having male reproductive organs in one individual and female in another 2: having staminate and pistillate flowers borne on different individuals — **di-o-e-cious-ly** *adv* — **di-o-e-cism** \-ɔ:-sɪz-əm) *n*

di-ol-i-cous \-di-'ɒl-'kəs) *adj* [NL *diolus*, fr. *di-* + Gk *oikos*]: having archegonia and antheridia on separate plants

di-ol \-di-'ɒl, -'ɒl) *n* [ISV *di-* + *-ol*]: a compound (as glycol) containing two hydroxyl groups

di-ole-f-in \-di-'ɒl-'fɪn) *n* [ISV *di-* + *olefin*]: any of a series of aliphatic hydrocarbons containing two double bonds — called also *dienes*

Di-o-me-des \-di-'ɔ:-mɛd-'ɛz) *n* [L, fr. Gk *Diomedēs*]: one of the Greek heroes of the Trojan War

Di-o-nys-i-a \-di-'ɒn-'ɪz-(h)-'ɛ-, -'nɪs-(h)-, -'nɪz-ɔ-, -'nɪsh-, -'nɪ-sɛ-, -'nɛ-, -'zɛ-) *n* [L, fr. Gk, fr. neut. pl. of *dionysios* of Dionysus fr. *Dionysos*]: a plural Gk festival observances held in seasonal cycles in honor of Dionysus; esp.: such observances marked by dramatic performances

Di-o-nys-i-ac \-di-'ɒn-'ɪz-(h)-'ɛ-, -'nɪs-(h)-, -'nɪz-ɔ-, -'nɪsh-, -'nɪ-sɛ-, -'nɛ-, -'zɛ-) *adj* [L *dionysiacus*, fr. Gk *dionysiakos*, fr. *Dionysos*]: DIONYSIAN 2 — **Di-onys-i-ac** *n*

Di-o-nys-i-an \-di-'ɒn-'ɪz-(h)-'ɛ-, -'nɪs-(h)-, -'nɪz-ɔ-, -'nɪsh-, -'nɪ-sɛ-, -'nɛ-, -'zɛ-) *adj* 1 **a**: of or relating to Dionysus **b**: of or related to the theological writings once mistakenly attributed to Dionysus the Areopagite 2 **a**: devoted to the worship of Dionysus **b**: being of a frenzied or orgiastic character

Di-o-nys-us \-di-'ɒn-'ɪz-, -'nɛ-) *n* [L, fr. Gk *Dionysos*]: the Greek god of wine: BACCHUS

Di-o-ph-an-tic equation \-di-'ɒf-'æn-'ti-, -'fæn-'ti-) *n* [*Diophantus*, 3d cent. AD Gk mathematician]: an indeterminate polynomial equation with integral coefficients for which it is required to find all integral solutions

di-op-sid-e \-di-'ɒp-'sɪd) *n* [F, fr. *di-* + Gk *opsis* appearance — more at OPTIC]: a green to white mineral that consists of pyroxene containing little or no aluminum — **diopside** *adj*

di-op-ter also **di-op-tro** \-di-'ɒp-'tɔ:(r) *n* [*dioptr* (an optical instrument), fr. MF *dioptr*, fr. L *dioptra*, fr. Gk, fr. *dia-* + *opsthai* to be going to see]: a unit of measurement of the refractive power of lenses equal to the reciprocal of the focal length in meters

di-op-tom-e-ter \-di-'ɒp-'tɒm-'ɛ-tɔ:(r) *n*: an instrument used in measuring the accommodation and refraction of the eye — **di-op-tom-e-try** \-tɒm-'ɛ-trɪ) *n*

di-op-tric \-di-'ɒp-'trɪk) *adj* [Gk *dioptrikos* of a dioptr (instrument), fr. *dioptra*] 1: that effects or serves in refraction of a beam of light 2: REFRACTIVE, SPECIF.: that assists vision by refracting and focalizing light 2: produced by means of refraction

di-o-ra-ma \-di-'ɒ-'ræm-, -'ræm-) *n* [F, fr. *dia-* + *-orama* (as in *panorama*, fr. E)] 1: a scenic representation in which a partly trans-



dingo

dirt farmer *n*: a farmer who earns his living by farming his own land; *esp*: one who farms without the help of hired hands or tenants

dirt road *n*: an unpaved road

dirty \ˈdɜr-i/ *adj* **dirty-er, -est** 1 *a*: not clean or pure (~ clothes) *b*: likely to befoul or defile with dirt (~ jobs) *c*: tedious, disagreeable, and unrecognized or thankless (undertook the ~ tasks that no one else wanted to bother with) *d*: contaminated with infecting organisms (~ wounds) 2 *a*: BASE, SORDID (war is a ~ business) *b*: UNSPORTSMANLIKE (a ~ trick) (~ players) *c*: highly regrettable; GRIEVOUS (a ~ shame) 3: INDECENT, SMUTTY (~ language) 4: FOGGY, STORMY 5 *a*: of color: not clear and bright: DULLISH (drab dirty-pink walls) *b*: characterized by a husky, rasping, or raw tonal quality — used *esp* of jazz 6: conveying ill-natured resentment (gave him a ~ look) 7: having considerable fallout (~ bombs) — **dirty-ly** \ˈdɜr-i-ē/ *adv* — **dirty-ness** \ˈdɜr-i-nəs/ *n*

syn DIRTY, FILTHY, FOUL, NASTY, SQUALID *shared meaning element*: conspicuously unclean or impure. DIRTY emphasizes the fact of the presence of dirt more than an emotional reaction to it (children dirty from play) (a dirty littered street) FILTHY carries a strong suggestion of offensiveness and typically of gradually accumulated dirt that begrimes and besmears (a stained greasy floor, utterly filthy) FOUL implies extreme offensiveness and an accumulation of what is rotten or stinking (the foul oil-and-garbage whiffs from the river — Herman Wouk) NASTY applies to what is actually foul or is repugnant to one used to or expecting freshness, cleanliness, or sweetness (it's a nasty job to clean up after a sick cat) In practice, nasty is often weakened to the point of being no more than a synonym of unpleasant or disagreeable (had a nasty fall) (his answer gave her a nasty shock) SQUALID adds to the idea of dirtiness and filth that of slovenly neglect (living in squalid poverty) (*squalid* slums)

All these terms are applicable to moral uncleanness or baseness or obscenity DIRTY then stresses meanness or despicableness (the creature's at his dirty work again — Alexander Pope) while FILTHY and FOUL describe disgusting obscenity or loathsome behavior (filthy language) (a foul story) and NASTY implies a peculiarly offensive unpleasantness (a cheap and nasty imitation of the real thing — Robert Wilkes) Distinctively, SQUALID implies sordidness as well as baseness and dirtiness (her life was a series of squalid affairs) *ant* clean

dirty *vb* **dirty-ed, dirty-ing** *vt* 1: to make dirty 2 *a*: to stain with dishonor: SULLY *b*: to debase by distorting the real nature of ~ *vi*: to become soiled

dirty linen *n*: private matters whose public exposure brings distress and embarrassment

dirty old man *n*: a lecherous mature man

dirty pool *n*: underhanded or unsportsmanlike conduct

dirty word *n*: a word or expression that is inappropriate, opprobrious, or derogatory in a particular frame of reference

dirty work *n*: behavior or an act that is mean, treacherous, or unfair (the dirty work in general elections is often pale by contrast with the primaries — B. L. Fekner)

dis abbr 1 discharge 2 discount 3 distance

Dis \ˈdis/ *n* [L]: the Roman god of the underworld — compare PLUTO

dis- *prefix* [ME *dis-*, *des-*, fr. OF & L; OF *des-*, *dis-*, fr. L *dis-*, lit. apart, akin to OE *te-apart*, L *duo* two — more at TWO] 1 *a*: do the opposite of (disestablish) *b*: deprive of (a specified quality, rank, or object) (disable) (disprince) (disfrock) *c*: exclude or expel from (disbar) 2: opposite or absence of (disunion) (disaffection) 3: not (disagreeable) 4: completely (disannul) 5 [by folk etymology]: DYS (disfunction)

disability \ˈdis-ə-bil-i-ti/ *n* 1 *a*: the condition of being disabled *b*: inability to pursue an occupation because of physical or mental impairment 2 *a*: lack of legal qualification to do something *b*: a nonlegal disqualification, restriction, or disadvantage **disable** \ˈdis-ə-bəl, -diz-/ *vt* **dis-abled, dis-abling** \-b(ə)-lɪŋ/ 1: to deprive of legal right, qualification, or capacity 2: to make incapable or ineffective; *esp*: to deprive of physical, moral, or intellectual strength: CRIPPLE *syn* see WEAKEN *ant* rehabilitate — **dis-able-ment** \-bəl-mənt/ *n*

disabuse \ˈdis-ə-byüz-/ *vt* [F *désabuser*, fr. *dés-* *dis-* + *abuser* to abuse]: to free from error or fallacy

disaccharidase \ˈdi-sak-ə-rə-dās, -dāz/ *n*: an enzyme (as maltase or lactase) that hydrolyzes disaccharides

disaccharide \ˈdi-sak-ə-rīd/ *n*: any of a class of sugars (as sucrose) that yields on hydrolysis two monosaccharide molecules

disaccord \ˈdis-ə-kō(ə)r-d/ *vi* [ME *disacorden*, fr. MF *desacorder*, fr. *desacori* disagreement, fr. *des-* *dis-* + *acori* accord] *CLASH* *DISAGREE*

disaccord *n*: lack of harmony: DISAGREEMENT

disaccustom \ˈdis-ə-kos-təm/ *vt* [MF *desaccoustumer*, fr. OF *desaccoustumer*, fr. *des-* + *accoustumer* to accustom]: to free from a habit

disadvantage \ˈdis-əd-vant-ij/ *n* [ME *disavantiage*, fr. MF *desavantage*, fr. OF, fr. *des-* + *avantage* advantage] 1: loss or damage *esp* to reputation, credit, or finances: DETRIMENT 2 *a*: an unfavorable, inferior, or prejudicial condition (we were at a ~) *b*: HANDICAP (it put us under a serious ~)

disadvantage *vt*: to place at a disadvantage: HARM

disadvantaged *adj*: lacking in the basic resources or conditions (as standard housing, medical and educational facilities, and civil rights) believed to be necessary for an equal position in society — **dis-advan-taged-ness** \-j(d)-nəs/ *n*

disadvantaged *n, pl* **disadvantaged**: one that is deprived and underprivileged (as in cultural, economic, and social matters)

disadvantageous \ˈdis-əd-van-ti-jəs, -vən-/ *adj* 1: constituting a disadvantage 2: DEROGATORY, DISPARAGING — **dis-advan-tageous-ly** *adv* — **dis-advan-tageous-ness** *n*

disaffection \ˈdis-ə-fek-ti-/ *vt*: to alienate the affection or loyalty of *syn* see ESTRANGE *ant* win (as to a cause) — **dis-affec-tion** \-fek-shən/ *n*

disaffected *adj*: discontented and resentful *esp* against authority: REBELLIOUS

disaffiliate \ˈdis-ə-fil-i-āt/ *vt*: DISASSOCIATE ~ *vi*: to terminate an affiliation — **dis-affil-i-a-tion** \-fil-i-ē-ti-shən/ *n*

disaffirm \ˈdis-ə-fɜrm/ *vt* 1: CONTRADICT 2: to refuse to confirm: ANNUL, REPUDIATE — **dis-affir-mance** \-fɜr-mən(t)s/ *n*

disaffirmation \ˈdis-ə-fɜr-mā-shən/ *n*

disaggregate \ˈdis-ə-gri-gāt/ *vt*: to separate into component parts (~ sandstone) (~ demographic data) ~ *vi*: to break up or apart (the molecules of a gel ~ to form a sol) — **dis-aggre-gation** \ˈdis-ə-gri-gā-shən/ *n* — **dis-aggre-gative** \ˈdis-ə-gri-gā-tiv/ *adj*

disagree \ˈdis-ə-grē/ *vi* [ME *disagree*, fr. MF *desagree*, fr. *des-* + *agree* to agree] 1: to fail to agree (the two accounts ~) 2: to differ in opinion (he disagreed with me on every topic) 3: to be unsuitable (fried foods ~ with me)

disagreeable \ˈdis-ə-grē-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: causing discomfort: UNPLEASANT, OFFENSIVE 2: marked by ill temper: PEEVISH — **dis-agree-abil-ity** \-grē-ə-bil-i-ti/ *n* — **dis-agree-able-ness** *n* — **dis-agree-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

disagreement \ˈdis-ə-grē-mənt/ *n* 1: the act of disagreeing 2 *a*: the state of being at variance: DISPARITY *b*: QUARREL

disallow \ˈdis-ə-lau/ *vt* 1: to deny the force, truth, or validity of 2: to refuse to allow — **dis-al-low-ance** \-ən(t)s/ *n*

disambiguate \ˈdis-əm-big-yə-wāt/ *vt* **ated, -at-ing**: to establish a single semantic or grammatical interpretation for — **dis-ambig-u-a-tion** \-big-yə-wā-shən/ *n*

disannul \ˈdis-ə-nəl/ *vt*: ANNUL, CANCEL

disappear \ˈdis-ə-pi(ə)r-/ *vi* 1: to pass from view suddenly or gradually 2: to cease to be — **dis-appear-ance** \-pɪr-ən(t)s/ *n*

disappoint \ˈdis-ə-pɔɪnt/ *vb* [MF *desapointier*, fr. *des-* *dis-* + *appointer* to arrange — more at APPOINT] *vt*: to fail to meet the expectation or hope of: FRUSTRATE ~ *vi*: to cause disappointment (where the show ~s most is in the work of the younger generation — John Ashberry)

disappointed *adj* 1: defeated in expectation or hope: THWARTED 2 *obs*: not adequately equipped — **dis-ap-point-ed-ly** *adv*

disappointing *adj*: failing to meet expectations — **dis-ap-point-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

disappointment \ˈdis-ə-pɔɪnt-mənt/ *n* 1: the act or an instance of disappointing: the state or emotion of being disappointed 2: one that disappoints

disapprobation \ˈdis-ə-prə-bā-shən/ *n*: the act or state of disapproving: the state of being disapproved: CONDEMNATION

disapprove \ˈdis-ə-pru-vəl/ *n*: DISAPPROBATION CENSURE

disapprove \-pru-v/ *vt* 1: to pass unfavorable judgment on: CONDEMN 2: to refuse approval to: REJECT ~ *vi*: to feel or express disapproval — **dis-ap-prov-er** *n* — **dis-ap-prov-ing-ly** \-pru-v-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

syn DISAPPROVE, DEPRECIATE *shared meaning element*: to feel or express an objection *ant* approve

disarm \ˈdis-ərm, -diz-/ *vb* [ME *desarmen*, fr. MF *desarmer*, fr. OF, fr. *des-* + *armer* to arm] *vt* 1 *a*: to divest of arms *b*: to deprive of a means of attack or defense *c*: to make harmless 2 *a*: to deprive of means, reason, or disposition to be hostile *b*: to win over ~ *vi* 1: to lay aside arms 2: to give up or reduce armed forces — **dis-arm-ment** \-ər-mənt/ *n* — **dis-arm-er** *n*

disarming *adj*: allaying criticism or hostility: INGRATIATING — **dis-arm-ing-ly** \-ər-mɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

disarrange \ˈdis-ə-rāŋ-/ *vt*: to disturb the arrangement or order of — **dis-ar-range-ment** \-mənt/ *n*

disarray \ˈdis-ə-rā-/ *n* 1: a lack of order or sequence: CONFUSION, DISORDER 2: disorderly dress: DISHABILLE

disarray *vi* [ME *disarayer*, fr. MF *desarroyer*, fr. OF *desareer*, fr. *des-* + *areer* to array] 1: to throw into disorder 2: UNDESS

disarticulate \ˈdis-ər-tik-yə-lāt/ *vi*: to become disjointed ~ *vt*: DISJOINT — **dis-artic-u-late-ion** \-tik-yə-lā-shən/ *n*

disassemble \ˈdis-ə-sem-bəl/ *vt*: to take apart (~ a watch) ~ *vi* 1: to come apart (the automobile parts ~ into sections) 2: DISPERSE, SCATTER (the crowd began to ~) — **dis-as-sem-bla-ble** \-b(ə)-lə-bəl/ *adj* — **dis-as-sem-bly** \-blē/ *n*

disassociate \ˈdis-ə-sō-si(ə)-āt/ *vt*: to detach from association: DISSOCIATE — **dis-as-so-ci-a-tion** \-sō-si-ē-ti-shən, -shē-/ *n*

disaster \ˈdis-ə-stər, -dis-/ *n* [MF & OIt, MF *desastre*, fr. OIt *disastro*, fr. *dis-* (fr. L) + *astro* star, fr. L *astrum* — more at ASTRAL] 1 *obs*: an unfavorable aspect of a planet or star 2: a sudden calamitous event bringing great damage, loss, or destruction, broadly: a sudden or great misfortune

syn DISASTER, CALAMITY, CATASTROPHE, CATAclysm *shared meaning element*: an event or situation that is regarded as a terrible misfortune

disaster area *n*: an area officially declared to be the scene of an emergency created by a disaster and therefore qualified to receive certain types of governmental aid (as emergency loans and relief supplies)

disastrous \ˈdiz-əs-trəs/ *adj*: attended by or causing suffering or disaster: CALAMITOUS — **dis-as-trous-ly** *adv*

disavow \ˈdis-ə-vau/ *vi* [ME *desavowen*, fr. MF *desavouer*, fr. OF, fr. *des-* *dis-* + *avouer* to avow] 1: to refuse to acknowledge: DISCLAIM 2: to deny responsibility for: REPUDIATE — **dis-avow-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **dis-avow-al** \-vau(-ə)-l/ *n*

disband \ˈdis-bænd/ *vb* [MF *desbander*, fr. *des-* + *bande* band] *vt*: to break up the organization of: DISSOLVE ~ *vi*: to break up as an organization: DISPERSE — **dis-band-ment** \-bænd(-d)-mənt/ *n*

a	about	ʳ	kitten	ər	further	a	back	ā	bake	ī	cat, cart
ā	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ol	coln	th	than	th	this
l	loot	a	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	fannus	zh	vision

ranged with the North Star forming the outer end of the handle — called also *Little Dipper* 3 : any of several birds (as a buffhead or water ouzel) skilled in diving — *dipperful* \-ful\ *n*

di-pro-pe-lant \di-prə-'pel-ant\ *n* : BIPROPELLANT
dip-so-ma-nia \di-pə-sə-'mə-nē-ə-, -nyə\ *n* [NL, fr Gk *dipsa* thirst + *LL mania*] : an uncontrollable craving for alcoholic liquors — *dip-so-ma-ni-ac* \-nē-'ak\ *n* — *dip-so-ma-ni-a-cal* \di-pə-sə-'mə-ni-ə-'kəl\ *adj*

dip-stick \di-'stik\ *n* : a graduated rod for indicating depth (as of oil in a crankcase)

dip-ter-an \di-'pə-tə-rən\ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *dipteros*] : of, relating to, or being a two-winged fly — *dip-teran* *n*

dip-ter-o-car-p \di-'pə-tə-rō-'kärp\ *n* [NL *Dipterocarpaceae*, group name, fr *Dipterocarpus*, genus name, fr *dip-terus* dipterous + *-carpus* -carpus] : any of a family (Dipterocarpaceae) of tall trees of tropical Asia, Indonesia, and the Philippines that have a 2-winged fruit and are the source of valuable timber, aromatic oils, and resins, esp : a member of the type genus (*Dipterocarpus*)

dip-ter-on \di-'pə-tə-rən\ *n*, pl *-ter-a* \-rə\ [Gk, neut of *dipteros*] : TWO-WINGED FLY

dip-terous \di-'pə-tə-rəs\ *adj* [NL *dip-terus*, fr Gk *dip-terus*, fr *di-* + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] 1 : having two wings or wing-like appendages 2 : of or relating to the two-winged flies

dip-tych \di-'tik\ *n* [LL *diptycha*, pl, fr Gk, fr neut pl of *diptychos* folded in, fr *di-* + *pychē* fold] 1 : a 2-leaved hinged tablet folding together to protect writing on its waxed surfaces 2 : a picture or series of pictures (as an altarpiece) painted or carved on two hinged tablets 3 : a work made up of two matching parts



diptych 2

di-quar \di-'kwät\ *n* [*di-* + *quaternary*] : a powerful nonpersistent herbicide $C_{12}H_{12}Br_2N_2$ that has been used to control water weeds (as the water hyacinth)

dir *abbr* director
dir-dum \di-(ə)'d-rd-əm, 'därd-ən\ *n* [ME (northern dial) *durdan*, fr ScGael, grumbling, hum, dim of *durd* hum] *Scot* : BLAME

dire \di-(ə)'r\ *adj* *dir-er*; *dir-est* [L *dirus*, akin to Gk *deinos* terrible, Skt *devati* he hates] 1 : exciting horror (~ suffering) b : DISMAL OPPRESSIVE (~ days) 2 : warning of disaster (a ~ forecast) 3 : a : desperately urgent (~ need) b : EXTREME (~ poverty) — *di-re-ly* *adv* — *di-re-ness* *n*

di-rect \di-'rekt, di- v\ [ME *directen*, fr L *directus*, pp of *dirigere* to set straight, direct — more at DRESS] *vi* 1 : a : obs : to write (a letter) to a person b : to mark with the name and address of the intended recipient c : to impart orally d : to adapt in expression so as to have particular applicability (a lawyer who ~ his appeals to intelligence and character) 2 : to cause to turn, move, or point undeviatingly or to follow a straight course (X rays are ~ed through the body) 3 : to point, extend, or project in a specified line or course 4 : to show or point out the way for 5 : to regulate the activities or course of b : to carry out the organizing, energizing, and supervising of c : to dominate and determine the course of d : to train and lead performances of 6 : to request or enjoin with authority ~ *vi* 1 : to point out, prescribe, or determine a course or procedure 2 : to act as director *syn* see CONDUCT, COMMAND

direct *adj* [ME, fr L *directus*, fr pp of *dirigere*] 1 : proceeding from one point to another in time or space without deviation or interruption : STRAIGHT b : proceeding by the shortest way (the ~ route) 2 : a : stemming immediately from a source (~ result) b : being or passing in a straight line or descent from parent to offspring : LINEAL (~ ancestor) c : having no compromising or impairing element (~ insult) 3 : characterized by close logical, causal, or consequential relationship (~ evidence) 4 : NATURAL STRAIGHTFORWARD (~ manner) 5 : marked by absence of an intervening agency, instrumentality, or influence b : effected by the action of the people or the electorate and not by representatives c : consisting of or reproducing the exact words of a speaker or writer 6 : capable of dying without the aid of a mordant : SUBSTANTIVE 7 : of a celestial body : moving in the general planetary direction from west to east : not retrograde — *di-rect-ness* \-rēk-(t)-nəs\ *n*

direct *adv* : in a direct way, as : a : from point to point without deviation : by the shortest way (suggesting I write to her ~ — John Willett) b : from the source without interruption or diversion (the writer must take his material ~ from life — Douglas Stewart) c : without an intervening agency or step (those who did go ~ to the people rallied a considerable majority of the voters — H S Ashmore)

direct action *n* : action that seeks to achieve an end directly and by the most immediately effective means (as boycott or strike)

direct current *n* : an electric current flowing in one direction only and substantially constant in value — *abbr* DC

di-rect-ed *adj* 1 : having a positive or negative sense (~ line segment) 2 : subject to supervision or regulation (a ~ reading program for students)

di-rec-tion \di-'rēk-shən, di-\ *n* 1 : guidance or supervision of action or conduct : MANAGEMENT 2 : the art and technique of directing an orchestra or theatrical production b : a word, phrase, or sign indicating the appropriate tempo, mood, or intensity of a passage or movement in music 3 *archaic* : SUPERSCRIPTION 4 : something imposed as authoritative instruction or bidding : ORDER b : an explicit instruction 5 : the line or course on which something is moving or is aimed to move or along which something is pointing or facing 6 : a : a channel or direct course of thought or action b : TENDENCY, TREND c : a guiding, governing, or motivating purpose 7 *archaic* : DIRECTORATE 1 — *di-rec-tion-less* \-ləs\ *adj*

di-rec-tion-al \-shənəl, -shən-'l\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or indicating direction in space : a : suitable for detecting the direction from which radio signals come or for sending out radio signals in one direction only b : operating most effectively in a particular direction 2 : relating to direction or guidance esp of thought or effort

di-rec-tion-al-i-ty \-rēk-shə-'nəl-ə-tē\ *n*

direction angle *n* : an angle made by a given line with an axis of reference, *specif* : one of these angles made by a straight line with the three axes of a rectangular Cartesian coordinate system — *usu.* used in pl

direction cosine *n* : one of the cosines of the three angles between a directed line in space and the positive direction of the axes of a rectangular Cartesian coordinate system — *usu.* used in pl

direction finder *n* : a radio receiving device for determining the direction of incoming radio waves that typically consists of a coil antenna rotating freely on a vertical axis

di-rec-tiv \di-'rēk-tiv, di-\ *adj* 1 : serving or intended to guide, govern, or influence 2 : serving to point direction, *specif* : DIRECTIONAL 1b 3 : of or relating to psychotherapy or counseling in which the counselor introduces information, content, or attitudes not previously expressed by the client

directive *n* : something that serves to direct, guide, and *usu.* impel toward an action or goal, *esp* : an authoritative instrument issued by a high-level body or official

di-rec-tiv-i-ty \di-'rēk-tiv-ə-tē, di-\ *n* : the property of being directional

direct lighting *n* : lighting in which the greater part of the light goes directly from the source to the area lit

di-rect-ly \di-'rēk-(t)-lē, di-, in sense 2 di-'rēk-lē or 'drek-lē\ *adv* 1 : in a direct manner (~ relevant) (the road runs ~ east and west) 2 : without delay : IMMEDIATELY b : in a little while

SHORTLY *syn* see PRESENTLY
di-rect-ly \di-'rēk-(t)-lē, di-, 'drek-lē\ *conj*, chiefly Brit : immediately after : as soon as (~ I received it I rang up the shipping company — F W Crofts)

di-rec-t-ness \di-'rēk-(t)-nəs, di-\ *n* 1 : the character of being accurate in course or aim 2 : strict pertinence : STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS

direct object *n* : a grammatical object representing the primary goal or the result of the action of a verb (*me* in "he hit me" and *house* in "we built a house" are direct objects)

di-rec-tor \di-'rēk-tər, di-\ *n* : one that directs as : a : the head of an organized group or administrative unit (as a bureau or school) b : one of a group of persons entrusted with the overall direction of a corporate enterprise c : one that supervises the production of a show (as for stage or screen) with responsibility for action, lighting, music, and rehearsals d : CONDUCTOR e — *di-rec-tor-ship* \-shəp\ *n*

di-rec-tor-ate \di-'rēk-(t)-rət, di-\ *n* 1 : the office of director 2 : a : a board of directors (as of a corporation) b : membership on a board of directors 3 : an executive staff (as of a program, bureau, or department)

di-rec-tor-i-al \di-'rēk-tōr-ē-əl, di-, 'tōr-\ *adj* 1 : serving to direct 2 : of or relating to a director or to theatrical direction 3 : of, relating to, or administered by a directory

director's chair *n* [fr its use by motion picture directors on the set] : a lightweight folding armchair with a back and seat *usu.* of cotton duck

di-rec-tor-y \di-'rēk-(t)-rē, di-\ *adj* : serving to direct, *specif* : providing advisory but not compulsory guidance

directory *n*, pl *-ries* [ML *directorium*, fr neut of LL *directorius* directorial, fr L *directus*, pp] 1 : a : a book or collection of directions, rules, or ordinances b : an alphabetical or classified list (as of names and addresses) 2 : a body of directors

direct primary *n* : a primary in which nominations of candidates for office are made by direct vote

di-rec-tress \di-'rēk-trəs, di-\ *n* : a female director

di-rec-trix \-triks\ *n*, pl *-trix-es* \-trik-sēz\ also *-trices* \-trē-sēz\ [ML, fem of LL *director*, fr L *directus*, pp] 1 *archaic* : DIRECTRESS 2 : a fixed curve with which a generatrix maintains a given relationship in generating a geometric figure, *specif* : a straight line the distance to which from any point of a conic section is in fixed ratio to the distance from the same point to a focus

direct tax *n* : a tax exacted directly from the person on whom the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to fall

di-re-ful \di-(ə)'rē-fəl\ *adj* 1 : DREADFUL 2 : OMINOUS — *di-re-fully* \-fə-lē\ *adv*

dire wolf *n* : a large lupine mammal (*Canis dirus* or *Aenocyon dirus*) found in Pleistocene deposits of No America

dirge \dɜrj\ *n* [ME *dirige*, the Office of the Dead, fr the first word of a LL antiphon, fr L *imper*, of *dirigere*] 1 : a song or hymn of grief or lamentation; *esp* : one intended to accompany funeral or memorial rites 2 : a slow, solemn, and mournful piece of music

dir-ham \di-'rəm\ *n* [Ar, fr L *drachma* drachma] 1 — see MONEY table 2 — see *dinar* at MONEY table

di-ri-gi-bile \di-'rə-jə-bəl, di-'rə-jə-\ *adj* [L *dirigere*] : capable of being steered

dirigible *n* [*dirigible* (balloon)]: AIRSHIP

dirk \dɜrk\ *n* [Sc *durk*] : a long straight-bladed dagger

dirk *vi* : to stab with a dirk

dir \dɜr\ *vi* [prob. alter. of *thirl*] *Scot* : TREMBLE, QUIVER

dirndl \dɜrn-dl\ *n* [short for G *dirndlkleid*, fr G *dial*, *dirndl* girl + G *kleid* dress] 1 : a dress style with tight bodice, short sleeves, low neck, and gathered skirt 2 : a full skirt with a tight waistband

dir \dɜr\ *n* [ME *dirit*, fr. ON, akin to OE *drītan* to defecate, L *foris* diarrheal] 1 : EXCREMENT b : a filthy or soiling substance (as mud, dust, or grime) *c archaic* : something worthless d : a contemptible person 2 : loose or packed soil or sand : EARTH b (1) : alluvial earth in placer mining (2) : slate and waste in coal mines 3 : an abject or filthy state : SQUALOR b : CORRUPTION, CHICANERY c : licentiousness of language or theme d : scandalous or malicious gossip

dis-com-fit \dis-'kəm(p)-fət, esp South \dis-'kəm-'fīt\ *vi* [ME *discomfiter*, fr OF *descomfit*, pp of *desconfire*, fr *des-* + *confire* to prepare — more at **COMFIT**] 1 *a* archaic: to defeat in battle *b*: to frustrate the plans of: THWART 2: to put into a state of perplexity and embarrassment: DISCONCERT *syn* see **EMBARRASS**

discomfit *n*: DISCOMFORTURE

dis-com-fi-ture \dis-'kəm(p)-fə-'chù(r)-, -chər-, -(y)ù(c)\ *n*: the act of discomfiting: the state of being discomfited

dis-com-fort \dis-'kəm(p)-fɔrt\ *vi* [ME *discomforten*, fr., MF *desconforter*, fr OF, fr *des-* + *conforter* 'to comfort'] 1 *a* archaic: DISMAY 2: to make uncomfortable or uneasy — **dis-com-fort-able** \-'kəm(p)-fɔrt-ə-bəl, -'kəm(p)(f)-tɔ(r)-bəl\ *adj* — **dis-com-fort-er** \-'kəm(p)-fɔrt-ər\ *n*

discomfort *n* 1 *a* archaic: DISTRESS, GRIEF 2: mental or physical uneasiness: ANNOYANCE (he gave every sign of intense ~)

dis-com-mend \dis-'kə-'mænd\ *vi* 1: DISAPPROVE, DISPARAGE 2: to cause to be viewed unfavorably — **dis-com-mend-able** \-'mən-də-bəl\ *adj* — **dis-com-men-da-tion** \(\dis-'kəm-ən-'dā-shən, -'kəm-ən-\ *n*

dis-com-mode \dis-'kə-'mɒd\ *vi* -mod-ed, -mod-ing [MF *discommoder*, fr. *dis-* + *commode* convenient — more at **COMMODE**] 2: to cause inconvenience to: TROUBLE

dis-com-pose \dis-'kəm-'pɔz\ *vi* 1: to destroy the composure or serenity of 2: to disturb the order of — **dis-com-po-sure** \-'pɔ-zhər\ *n*

syn DISCOMPOSE, DISQUIET, DISTURB, PERTURB, AGITATE, UPSET, FLUSTER. FLURRY *shared meaning element*: to destroy or impair one's capacity for collected thought or decisive action *ant* compose

dis-con-cert \dis-'kən-'sɔrt\ *vi* [obs F *disconcerter*, alter of MF *desconcerter*, fr. *des-* + *concerter* to concert] 1: to throw into confusion 2: to disturb the composure of *syn* see **EMBARRASS** — **dis-con-cert-ing** *adj* — **dis-con-cert-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-'le\ *adv*

dis-con-firm \dis-'kən-'fɔrm\ *vi*: to establish as invalid: DISPROVE

dis-con-form-able \dis-'kən-'fɔr-mə-bəl\ *adj*: of or relating to a disconformity in rocks — **dis-con-form-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

dis-con-form-ity \dis-'kən-'fɔr-mə-ti\ *n* 1 *a* archaic: NONCONFORMITY 2: a break in a sequence of sedimentary rocks all of which have approximately the same dip

dis-con-nect \dis-'kə-'nekt\ *vi*: to sever the connection of or between ~ *vi* 1: to terminate a connection 2: to become detached or withdrawn (he has periods when he ~s into silences — *Current Blog*)

dis-con-nected *adj*: not connected: INCOHERENT — **dis-con-nect-ed-ly** *adv* — **dis-con-nect-ed-ness** *n*

dis-con-so-late \dis-'kən(t)-sə-'læt\ *adj* [ME, fr ML *disconsolatus*, fr L *dis-* + *consolatus*, pp of *consolari* to console] 1: DEJECTED, DOWNCAST (the team returned ~ from three losses) 2: CHEERLESS (a clutch of ~ houses — D H Lawrence) — **dis-con-so-late-ly** *adv* — **dis-con-so-late-ness** *n* — **dis-con-so-la-tion** \(\dis-'kən(t)-sə-'lā-shən\ *n*

dis-con-tent \dis-'kən-'tent\ *adj*: DISCONTENTED

discontent *n*: one who is discontented: MALCONTENT

discontent *vi*: to make discontented — **dis-con-tent-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

discontent *n*: lack of contentment: *a*: a sense of grievance: DISSATISFACTION (the winter of our ~ — Shaks) *b*: restless aspiration for improvement

dis-content-ed *adj*: DISSATISFIED, MALCONTENT — **dis-con-tent-ed-ly** *adv* — **dis-con-tent-ed-ness** *n*

dis-con-tin-uance \dis-'kən-'tin-yə-wən(t)s\ *n* 1: the act or an instance of discontinuing 2: the interruption or termination of a legal action by failure to continue or by the plaintiff's entry of a discontinuing order

dis-con-tin-ue \dis-'kən-'tin-'jyū-, -yɔ(-w)\ *vb* [ME *discontinuen*, fr MF *discontinuer*, fr ML *discontinuarē*, fr L *dis-* + *continuarē* to continue] *vi* 1: to break the continuity of: cease to operate, administer, use, or take 2: to abandon or terminate by a legal discontinuance ~ *vi*: to come to an end, *specif*: to cease publication *syn* see **STOP** *ant* continue

dis-con-tin-u-ity \(\dis-'kən-ti-'n(y)ū-ə-tē\ *n* 1: lack of continuity or cohesion 2: GAP 3: a value of an argument at which a function is not continuous

dis-con-tin-u-ous \dis-'kən-'tin-yə-wəs\ *adj* 1 *a* (1): not continuous (*a* ~ series of events) (2): not continued: DISCRETE (~ features of terrain) *b*: lacking sequence or coherence (this ~ style) 2: having one or more discontinuities — used of a variable or a function — **dis-con-tin-u-ous-ly** *adv*

dis-co-phil \dis-'kə-'fīl\ *n*: one who studies and collects phonograph records

dis-cord \dis-'kɔ(r)d\ *n* 1 *a*: lack of agreement or harmony (as between persons, things, or ideas) *b*: active quarreling or conflict resulting from discord among persons or factions: STRIFE 2 *a* (1): a combination of musical sounds that strike the ear harshly (2): DISSONANCE *b*: a harsh or unpleasant sound

syn DISCORD, STRIFE, CONFLICT, CONTENTION, DISSENSION, DIFFERENCE, VARIANCE *shared meaning element*: the state of those who disagree and lack harmony or the acts and circumstances marking such a state

dis-cord \dis-'kɔ(r)d, dis-'\ *vi* [ME *discorden*, fr OF *discorder*, fr L *discordare*, fr *dis-* + *cord-*, *cor* heart — more at **HEART**]: DISAGREE, CLASH

dis-cord-ance \dis-'kɔrd-'n(t)s\ *n* 1: the state or an instance of being discordant 2: DISSONANCE

dis-cord-an-cy \-'n-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies: DISCORDANCE

dis-cord-ant \-'n(t)\ *adj* 1 *a*: being at variance: DISAGREEING *b*: QUARRELsome 2: relating to a discord — **dis-cord-ant-ly** *adv*

dis-co-theque \dis-'kə-'tek, -'kə-'\ *n* [F *discotheque*, fr *disque* disk, record + *-theque* (as in *bibliothèque* library)] *a* small intimate nightclub for dancing to live or recorded music, *broadly*: a nightclub often featuring psychedelic and mixed-media attractions (as slides, movies, special lighting effects and kinetic sound)

dis-count \dis-'kaunt\ *n* 1: a reduction made from the gross amount or value of something *a* (1): a reduction made from a regular or list price (2): a proportionate deduction from a debt

account usu made for cash or prompt payment *b*: a deduction made for interest in advancing money upon or purchasing a bill or note not due 2: the act or practice of discounting 3: a deduction taken or allowance made

dis-count \dis-'kaunt, dis-'\ *vb* [modif. of F *décompter*, fr. OF *descomter*, fr ML *discomputare*, fr L *dis-* + *computare* to count — more at **COUNT**] *vi* 1 *a*: to make a deduction from usu for cash or prompt payment *b*: to sell or offer for sale at a discount 2: to lend money on after deducting the discount 3 *a*: to leave out of account: DISREGARD *b*: to underestimate the importance of: MINIMIZE *c* (1): to make allowance for bias or exaggeration in (2): to view with doubt: DISBELIEVE *d*: to take into account (as a future event) in present calculations ~ *vi*: to give or make discounts

dis-count-able \dis-'kaunt-ə-bəl, -'dis-'\ *adj* 1: capable of being discounted (*a* ~ note) 2: set apart for discounting (within the ~ period)

dis-count-ten-ance \dis-'kaunt-'n-ən(t)s, -'kaunt-nən(t)s\ *vi* 1: ABASH DISCONCERT 2: to look with disfavor on: discourage by evidence of disapproval

discountenance *n*: DISFAVOR, DISAPPROVAL

dis-counter \dis-'kaunt-ər, dis-'\ *n*: one that discounts, *specif*: DISCOUNT STORE

discount house *n*: DISCOUNT STORE

discount rate *n* 1: the interest on an annual basis deducted in advance on a bank or other loan 2: the charge levied by a central bank for advances and rediscounts

discount store *n*: a store where merchandise (as consumer durable goods) is sold at a discount from suggested list price

dis-cour-age \dis-'kɔr-j-, -'kə-nj\ *vi* -aged, -ag-ing [MF *descorager*, fr. OF *descorager*, fr. *des-* + *courage* courage] 1: to deprive of courage or confidence: DISHEARTEN 2 *a*: to hinder by disfavoring: DETER *b*: to attempt to dissuade — **dis-cour-age-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **dis-cour-age-er** *n*

dis-cour-age-ment \-mənt\ *n* 1: the act of discouraging: the state of being discouraged 2: something that discourages: DE-TREMENT

dis-cour-ag-ing *adj*: lessening courage: DISHEARTENING — **dis-cour-ag-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-'le\ *adv*

dis-course \dis-'kɔ(r)s-, -'kə(r)s, dis-'\ *n* [ME *discours*, fr. ML & LL *discursus* ML, argument, fr LL conversation, fr L act of running about, fr. *discursus*, pp of *discurrere* to run about, fr. *dis-* + *currere* to run — more at **CAR**] 1 *a* archaic: the capacity of orderly thought or procedure: RATIONALITY 2: verbal interchange of ideas, esp: CONVERSATION 3 *a*: formal and orderly and usu extended expression of thought on a subject *b*: connected speech or writing 4 *obs*: social familiarity

dis-course \dis-'kɔ(r)s-, -'kə(r)s, dis-'\ *vb* *dis-cours-ed*, *dis-cours-ing* *vi* 1: to express oneself esp in oral discourse 2: TALK, CONVERSE ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to give forth: UTTER — **dis-cours-er** *n*

dis-cour-te-ous \(\dis-'kɔrt-ē-əs\ *adj*: lacking courtesy: RUDE — **dis-cour-te-ous-ly** *adv* — **dis-cour-te-ous-ness** *n*

dis-cour-te-ous-ly \dis-'kɔrt-ē-əs\ *adv* 1: RUDENESS 2: a rude act

dis-cov-er \dis-'kəv-ər\ *vb* *dis-cov-er-ed*, *dis-cov-er-ing* \-'kəv-(ə-)ɪŋ\ [ME *descovren*, fr. OF *descovrir*, fr LL *discooperire*, fr L *dis-* + *cooperire* to cover — more at **COVER**] *vi* 1 *a*: to make known or visible: EXPOSE *b* *archaic*: DISPLAY 2: to obtain sight or knowledge of for the first time: FIND (~ the solution of a puzzle) ~ *vi*: to make a discovery — **dis-cov-er-able** \-'kəv-(ə-)rə-bəl\ *adj* — **dis-cov-er-er** \-ər-ər\ *n*

syn 1 see **REVEAL**

2 DISCOVER, ASCERTAIN, DETERMINE, UNEARTH, LEARN *shared meaning element*: to find out something not previously known to one

3 see **INVENT**

dis-cov-ery \dis-'kəv-(ə-)rē\ *n*, *pl* -eries 1 *a*: the act or process of discovering *b* (1) *archaic*: DISCLOSURE (2) *obs*: DISPLAY *c* *obs*: EXPLORATION 2: something discovered

Discovery Day *n*: COLUMBUS DAY

dis-cred-it \(\dis-'kred-ət\ *vi* 1: to refuse to accept as true or accurate: DISBELIEVE 2: to cause disbelief in the accuracy or authority of 3: to deprive of good repute: DISGRACE

discredit *n*: loss of credit or reputation (I knew stones to the ~ of England — W B Yeats) 2: lack of loss of belief or confidence: DOUBT (contradictions cast ~ on his testimony)

dis-cred-it-able \-ə-bəl\ *adj*: injurious to reputation — **dis-cred-it-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

dis-creet \dis-'krēt\ *adj* [ME, fr MF *discret*, fr ML *discretus*, fr L pp of *discernere* to separate, distinguish between — more at **DISCERN**] 1: having or showing discernment or good judgment in conduct and esp in speech: PRUDENT *esp*: capable of preserving prudent silence 2: UNPRETENTIOUS, MODEST (the warmth and ~ elegance of a civilized home — Joseph Wechsberg) — **dis-creet-ly** *adv* — **dis-creet-ness** *n*

dis-crep-an-cy \dis-'krep-an-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: the quality or state of being discrepant: DIFFERENCE 2: an instance of being discrepant

dis-crep-ant \-ənt\ *adj* [L *discrepant*, *discrepans*, pp of *discrepare* to sound discordantly, fr *dis-* + *crepare* to rattle, creak — more at **RAVE**]: being at variance: DISAGREEING (widely ~ conclusions) — **dis-crep-ant-ly** *adv*

dis-crete \dis-'krēt, -'dis-\ *adj* [ME, fr L *discretus*] 1: constituting a separate entity: individually distinct 2 *a*: consisting of distinct or unconnected elements: NONCONTINUOUS *b*: taking on or having a finite or countably infinite number of values: not mathe-

about kitten or further a back a bale a coil, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g pit i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thun th this
l loot a foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

dis-bar \dis-'bār\ *vt* : to expel from the bar or the legal profession : deprive (an attorney) of legal status and privileges — **dis-bar-ment** \-'mənt\ *n*

dis-belief \dis-bə-'lēf\ *n* : the act of disbelieving : mental rejection of something as untrue *syn* see UNBELIEF *ant* belief

dis-believe \-'lēv\ *vi* : to hold not to be true or real ~ *vt* : to withhold or reject belief (~ in the sanctity of the status quo — W. C. Brownell) — **dis-believer** *n*

dis-bound \dis-'baund\ *adj* : no longer having a binding (a ~ pamphlet)

dis-branch \('dis-'branch\ *vi* [MF *desbrancher*, fr *des-* + *branche* branch] : to tear off (as a branch)

dis-bud \('dis-'bud\ *vt* 1 : to thin out flower buds in order to improve the quality of bloom of 2 : to dehorn (cattle) by destroying the undeveloped horn bud

dis-bur-den \('dis-'bɔrd-'n\ *vi* 1 a : to rid of a burden (~ a pack animal) b : UNBURDEN (~ your conscience) 2 : UNLOAD (~ed their merchandise in the town square) ~ *vt* : DISCHARGE (~ the vessels ~ed at the dock) — **dis-bur-den-ment** \-'mənt\ *n*

dis-burse \dis-'bɜrs\ *vi* **dis-bursed**; **dis-burs-ing** [MF *desbourser*, fr OF *desborser*, fr *des-* + *borser* to get money, fr *borse* purse, fr ML *bursa* — more at PURSE] 1 a : to pay out : expend esp from a fund b : to make a payment in settlement of : DEFRAY 2 : DISTRIBUTE (~ property by will) — **dis-bur-ser** *n*

dis-burse-ment \-'bɜr-'mənt\ *n* : the act of disbursing; also : funds paid out

disc *var* of DISK

disc *abbr* discount

disc or **dis-c** or **dis-co** *comb form* [L, fr Gk *disk-*, *disco-*, fr *diskas*] 1 : disk (disciplinable) 2 : phonograph record (discophile)

dis-cal-ced \('dis-'kælt\ *adj* [part trans. of L *discalceatus*, fr *dis-* + *calceatus*, pp of *calceare* to put on shoes, fr *calceus* shoe, fr *calc-*, *calc* heel — more at CALK] : UNSHOD, BAREFOOT (~ frnars)

dis-cant \dis-'kænt\ *var* of DESCANT

dis-card \dis-'kɑrd\, \dis-'v\ *vt* 1 a : to remove (a playing card) from one's hand b : to play (any card except a trump) from a suit different from the one led 2 : to get rid of as useless or unpleasant ~ *vi* : to discard a playing card — **dis-card-able** \-'v-bəl\ *adj* — **dis-card-er** *n*

syn DISCARD, CAST, SHED, SLOUGH, SCRAP, JUNK *shared meaning element* : to get rid of as of no further use, value, or service

dis-card \dis-'kɑrd\ *n* 1 a : the act of discarding in a card game b : card discarded 2 : one that is cast off or rejected

disc brake *n* : a brake that operates by the friction of a caliper pressing against the sides of a rotating disc

dis-cern \dis-'ɔrn\, \dis-'v\ *vb* [ME *discernen*, fr MF *discerner*, fr L *discernere* to separate, distinguish between, fr *dis-* apart + *cernere* to sift — more at DIS, CERTAIN] *vi* 1 a : to detect with the eyes b : to detect with other senses than vision 2 : to come to know or recognize mentally 3 : to recognize or identify as separate and distinct — **dis-cern-ment** \-'mənt\ *n* : see or understand the difference — **dis-cerner** *n* — **dis-cern-ible** also **dis-cern-able** \-'ɔr-'nə-bəl\ *adj* — **dis-cern-ibly** \-'bly\ *adv*

dis-cern-ing *adj* : revealing insight and understanding : DISCRIMINATING (a ~ critic) — **dis-cern-ing-ly** \-'ɔr-'nɪŋ-'lē\ *adv*

dis-cern-ment \dis-'ɔrn-'mənt\, \dis-'v\ *n* 1 : an act of discerning 2 : the quality of being able to grasp and comprehend what is obscure : skill in discerning

syn DISCERNMENT, DISCRIMINATION, PERCEPTION, PENETRATION

INSIGHT, **ACUMEN** *shared meaning element* : keen intellectual vision

DISCERNMENT stresses skill and accuracy (as in reading character or appreciating art) (a man of great intelligence and discernment) (the discernment revealed in her novels) **DISCRIMINATION** emphasizes a capacity for distinguishing and selecting the excellent, the appropriate, or the true (nobody should reproach them for reading indiscriminately only by so doing can they learn discrimination — *Times Lit. Supp.*) **PERCEPTION** implies quick acute discernment and delicacy of feeling (persecutors were ordinary, reasonably well-intentioned people lacking in keen perception — C. H. Sykes) **PENETRATION** implies a searching mind that goes beyond the obvious or superficial (analyzed the underlying causes of the discontent with great penetration) **INSIGHT** emphasizes depth of discernment coupled with understanding sympathy (the ecstasy of imaginative vision, the sudden insight into the nature of things — Edmund Wilson) **ACUMEN** suggests consistent penetration accompanied by shrewd soundness of judgment (it is clear and bold, reflecting astute scholarship and logical acumen — L. R. Gerson)

dis-charge \dis(h)-'charj\, \dis(h)-'v\ *vb* [ME *dischargen*, fr MF *descharger*, fr LL *dischargare*, fr L *dis-* + LL *caricare* to load — more at CHARGE] *vi* 1 : to relieve of a charge, load, or burden a : UNLOAD b : to release from an obligation 2 a : to let go : clear out b : SHOOT (~ an arrow) c : to release from confinement, custody, or care (~ a prisoner) d : to give outlet or vent to : EMIT 3 a (1) : to dismiss from employment (2) : to release from service or duty (~ a soldier) b : to get rid of (as a debt or obligation) by performing an appropriate action (as payment) : FULFILL c : to set aside : ANNUL d : to order (a legislative committee) to end consideration of a bill in order to bring it before the house for action 4 : to bear and distribute (as the weight of a wall above an opening) 5 : to bleach out or remove (color or dye) in dyeing and printing textiles 6 : to cancel the record of the loan of (a library book) upon return ~ *vt* 1 : to throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden 2 a : to go off : FIRE — used of a gun b : RUN (some dyes ~) c : to pour forth fluid or other contents *syn* see FREE, PERFORM — **dis-charge-able** \-'v-bəl\ *adj* — **dis-charge-ee** \('dis(h)-'char-'jē\ *n* — **dis-charge-er** \dis(h)-'char-'jɜr\ \dis(h)-'v\ *n*

dis-charge \dis(h)-'chɜrj\, \dis(h)-'v\ *n* 1 a : the act of relieving of something that oppresses : RELEASE b : something that discharges or releases, esp : a certification of release or payment 2 : the state of being discharged or relieved 3 : the act of discharging or unloading 4 : legal release from confinement 5 : a firing off 6 a : a flowing or issuing out (a ~ of spores), also : a rate of

flow b : something that is emitted (a purulent ~) 7 : the act of removing an obligation or liability 8 a : release or dismissal esp from an office or employment b : complete separation from military service 9 a : the equalization of a difference of electric potential between two points b : the conversion of the chemical energy of a battery into electrical energy

discharge lamp *n* : an electric lamp in which discharge of electricity between electrodes causes luminosity of the enclosed vapor or gas or in which the luminosity of the enclosed gas is enhanced by phosphors

discharge tube *n* : an electron tube which contains gas or vapor at low pressure and through which conduction takes place when a high voltage is applied

dis-ci-flor-al \dis-(h)-'flɔr-'əl\, \-'flɔr-'v\ *adj* : having flowers with the receptacle enlarged into a conspicuous disc

dis-ci-form \dis-(h)-'fɔrm\ *adj* : round or oval in shape

dis-ci-ple \dis-'tɪ-pl\ *n* [ME, fr OE *discipul* & OF *disciple*, fr LL and L, LL *discipulus* follower of Jesus Christ in his lifetime, fr L, pupil] 1 : one who accepts and assists in spreading the doctrines of another a : one of the twelve in the inner circle of Christ's followers according to the Gospel accounts b : a convinced adherent of a school or individual 2 *cap* : a member of the Disciples of Christ founded in the U.S. in 1809 that holds the Bible alone to be the rule of faith and practice, baptizes by immersion, and has a congregational polity *syn* see FOLLOWER — **dis-ci-ple-ship** \-'shɪp\ *n*

dis-ci-plin-able \dis-'plɪn-'ə-bəl\, \dis-'plɪn-'v\ *adj* 1 : DOCTILE, TEACHABLE 2 : subject to or deserving discipline (a ~ offense)

dis-ci-plin-ar-i-an \dis-'plɪn-'er-'i-ən\ *n* : one who disciplines or enforces order — **disciplinarian** *adj*

dis-ci-plin-ary \dis-'plɪn-'er-'i\, *esp* Brit *dis-'plɪn-'er-'i* *adj* 1 a : of or relating to discipline b : designed to correct or punish breaches of discipline (took ~ action) 2 : of or relating to a particular field of study — **dis-ci-plin-ar-i-ly** \dis-'plɪn-'er-'i-lē\ *adv* — **dis-ci-plin-ar-i-ty** \-'nɪ-ti\ *n*

dis-ci-pline \dis-'plɪn\ *n* [ME, fr MF & L, MF, fr L *disciplina* teaching, learning, fr *discipulus* pupil] 1 *obs* : INSTRUCTION 2 : a subject that is taught : a field of study 3 : training that corrects, molds, or perfects the mental faculties or moral character 4 : PUNISHMENT 5 a : control gained by enforcing obedience or order b : orderly or prescribed conduct or pattern of behavior c : SELF-CONTROL 6 : a rule or system of rules governing conduct or activity — **dis-ci-plin-al** \-'plɪn-'l\ *adj*

discipline *vi* **plined**; **plining** 1 : to punish or penalize for the sake of discipline 2 : to train or develop by instruction and exercise esp in self-control 3 a : to bring (a group) under control (~ troops) b : to impose order upon (the writer ~s and refines his style) *syn* see TEACH, PUNISH — **dis-ci-plin-er** *n*

dis-ci-plined *adj* : marked by or possessing discipline (a ~ mind)

disc jockey *n* : an announcer of a radio or TV show of popular recorded music who often intersperses comments not related to the music

dis-claim \dis-'klām\ *vb* [AF *disclaimer*, fr *dis-* + *claimer* to claim, fr OF *clamer*] *vi* 1 : to make a disclaimer 2 a *obs* : to disavow all part or share b : to utter denial ~ *vt* 1 : to renounce a legal claim to 2 : DENY, DISAVOW

dis-claimer \dis-'klām\ *n* [AF, fr *disclaimer*, *v*] 1 a : a denial or disavowal of legal claim : relinquishment of or formal refusal to accept an interest or estate b : a writing that embodies a legal disclaimer 2 a : DENIAL, DISAVOWAL b : REPUDIATION

dis-cla-ma-tion \dis-'klə-'mə-shən\ *n* : RENUNCIATION, DISAVOWAL

dis-clike *var* of DISLIKE

dis-climax \('dis-'klɪ-'mæks\ *n* : a relatively stable ecological community often including kinds of organisms foreign to the region and displacing the climax because of disturbance esp by man

dis-clo-se \dis-'klɔz\ *vi* [ME *disclosen*, fr MF *desclōse*, stem of *desclōre* to disclose, fr ML *disclaudere* to open, fr L *dis-* + *claudere* to close — more at CLOSE] 1 *obs* : to open up 2 a : to expose to view b *archaic* : HATCH c : to make known or public (something previously held close or secret) (demands that politicians ~ the sources of their income) *syn* see REVEAL — **dis-clo-ser** *n*

disclosure *n* *obs* : DISCLOSURE

dis-clo-sure \dis-'klɔ-'ʒɜr\ *n* 1 : the act or an instance of disclosing : EXPOSURE 2 : something disclosed : REVELATION

dis-co \dis-(h)-'kɔ\ *n*, *pl* **dis-cos** : DISCOTHEQUE

dis-co — see DISC

dis-cog-ra-pher \dis-'kɔg-'rə-fər\ *n* : one that compiles discographies

dis-cog-ra-phy \-'fē\ *n*, *pl* **-phies** [F *discographie*, fr *disc-* + *-graphie* -graphy] 1 : a descriptive list of phonograph records by category, composer, performer, or date of release 2 : the history of recorded music — **dis-cog-raph-i-cal** \dis-'kɔ-'grəf-i-'kəl\ also **dis-cog-raph-i-cally** \-'kəl-i\ *adv*

dis-cold \dis-'kɔld\ *adj* [LL *discoideus* quoin-shaped, fr Gk *disko-eides*, fr *diskos* disk] 1 resembling a disk or discus : being flat and circular 2 : relating to or having a disk as a of a composite floret : situated in the floral disk b of a composite flower head : having only tubular florets

dis-coil \dis-'kɔɪ\ *adj* : of, resembling, or producing a disk as a of a gastropod shell : having the whorls form a flat coil b : having the villi restricted to one or more disklike areas

dis-col-or \('dis-'kɔl-'ɔr\ *vb* [ME *discolouren*, fr MF *descolourer*, fr LL *discolorari*, fr L *discolor* of another color, fr *dis-* + *color*] *vt* : to alter or change the hue or color of ~ *vi* : to change color

: STAIN FADE

dis-col-or-a-tion \('dis-'kɔl-'ə-'rā-'shən\ *n* 1 : the act of discoloring : the state of being discolored 2 : a discolored spot or formation : STAIN

dis-com-bob-u-late \dis-'kɔm-'həb-(s)-'jə-'lāt\ *vi* **-lat-ed**, **-lat-ing** [prob. alter of *discompose*] *UPSET*, *CONFUSE* (the offensive had discombobulated all the German defensive arrangements — A. J. Liebling) — **dis-com-bob-u-la-tion** \-'həb-(s)-'jə-'lā-'shən\ *n*

2disguise *n* 1: apparel assumed to conceal one's identity or counterfeit another's 2 *a*: form misrepresenting the true nature of something (blessings in ~) *b*: an artificial manner: PRETENSE (throw off all ~) 3: the act of disguising
1disgust \dis-'gəst/ *n*: marked aversion aroused by something highly distasteful: REPUGNANCE
2disgust *vb* [MF *desguster*, fr. *des-* + *goust* taste, fr. *L gustus*; akin to *L gustare* to taste — more at CHOOSE] *vt* 1: to provoke to loathing, repugnance, or aversion: be offensive to 2: to cause (one) to lose an interest or intention (his failures ~ed him to the point that he stopped trying) ~ *vi*: to cause disgust — **dis-gust-ed** *adj* — **dis-gust-ed-ly** *adv*
dis-gust-ful \dis-'gəst-fəl/ *adj* 1: provoking disgust 2: full of or accompanied by disgust — **dis-gust-ful-ly** \dis-'gəst-fəl-ē/ *adv*
dis-gust-ing *adj*: exciting disgust — **dis-gust-ing-ly** \dis-'gəst-ŋg-ē/ *adv*
1dish \dɪʃ/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *disc* plate; akin to OHG *tisc* plate, table; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. *L discus* quoit, disk, dish, fr. Gk *diskos*, fr. *dikein* to throw] 1 *a*: a more or less concave vessel from which food is served *b*: the contents of a dish (a ~ of strawberries) 2: food prepared in a particular way 3 *a* (1): any of various shallow concave vessels; broadly: something shallowly concave (2): a directional microwave antenna having a concave usu. parabolic reflector *b*: the state of being concave or the degree of concavity 4 *a*: something that is favored (entertainment that is just his ~) *b*: an attractive woman
2dish *vt* 1: to put (as food for serving) into a dish — often used with *up* 2: PRESENT — usu. used with *up* 3: to make concave like a dish
dis-ha-bille \dis-ə-'bɛ(ə)l, -'bɛl, -'bɛn/ [F *deshabillé*, fr. pp. of *deshabiller* to undress, fr. *dés-* + *habiller* to dress — more at HABILLMENT] 1 *a* *archaic*: NEGLIGEE *b*: the state of being dressed in a casual or careless style 2: a deliberately careless or casual manner
dis-har-mo-nic \dis-'hɑr-'man-ik/ *adj* 1: having a combination of bodily characters that results in an unusual form or appearance 2: exhibiting or marked by allometry
dis-har-mo-nious \dis-'hɑr-'mə-ni-əs/ *adj* 1: lacking in harmony 2: DISHARMONIC
dis-har-mo-nize \dis-'hɑr-'mə-nīz/ *vt*: to make disharmonious
dis-har-mo-ny \dis-'hɑr-'mə-nē/ *n*: lack of harmony: DISCORD
dish-cloth \dɪʃ-'klɒθ/ *n*: a cloth for washing dishes
dishcloth *n*: the fruit of any of several gourds (genus *Luffa*) having a fibrous interior that is dried and used like a sponge
dish-clout \dɪʃ-'klaʊt/ *n*, *Brit*: DISCLOTH
dis-heart-en \dis-'hɑrt-'n/ *vt*: to cause to lose spirit or morale — **dis-heart-en-ing-ly** \dis-'hɑrt-ŋg-ē/ *adv* — **dis-heart-en-ment** \dis-'hɑrt-'n-mənt/ *n*
1dished \dɪʃtɪd/ *adj* 1: CONCAVE 2 of a pair of vehicle wheels: nearer together at the bottom than at the top
dis-hevel \dis-'hev-əl/ *vt* **dis-hevel-ed** or **dis-hevel-led**; **dis-hevel-ing** or **dis-hevel-ling** \dis-'hev-əl-ŋg/ [back-formation fr. *dishevelled*]: to throw into disorder or disarray
dis-hevel-ed or **dis-hevel-led** *adj* [ME *dischevelled*, part trans. of MF *deschevelé*, fr. pp. of *descheveler* to disarrange the hair, fr. *des-* + *chevel* hair, fr. *L capillus*]: marked by disorder or disarray
dis-hon-est \dis-'hɒn-'est/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *deshoneste*, fr. *des-* + *honeste* honest] 1 *obs*: SHAMEFUL UNCHASTE 2: characterized by lack of truth, honesty, or trustworthiness — **dis-hon-est-ly** *adv*
syn DISHONEST, DECEITFUL LYING, MENDACIOUS, UNTRUTHFUL **shared meaning element**: unworthy of trust or belief **ant** honest
dis-hon-est-ty \dis-'hɒn-'est-tē/ *n* 1: lack of honesty or integrity: disposition to defraud or deceive 2: a dishonest act: FRAUD
1dis-hon-or \dis-'hɒn-'ər/ [ME *dishonour*, fr. OF *deshonor*, fr. *des-* + *honor*] 1: lack or loss of honor or reputation 2: the state of one who has lost honor or prestige: SHAME (would rather die than live in ~) 3: a cause of disgrace (became a ~ to his family) 4: the nonpayment or nonacceptance of commercial paper by the party on whom it is drawn **syn** see DISGRACE **ant** honor — **dis-hon-or-er** \dis-'hɒn-'ər-ər/ *n*
2dishonor *vt* 1 *a*: to treat in a degrading manner *b*: to bring shame on 2: to refuse to accept or pay (as a draft, bill, check, or note)
dis-hon-or-able \dis-'hɒn-'ə-rə-bəl, -'hɒn-'ər-bəl/ *adj* 1: lacking honor: SHAMEFUL (~ conduct) 2 *archaic*: not honored — **dis-hon-or-able-ness** *n* — **dis-hon-or-ably** \dis-'hɒn-'ər-ə-bəl/ *adv*
dish out *vt* 1: to serve (food) from a dish 2: to give freely (the blatant picturing of crime and disorder **dished out** by the cinema — R. T. Flewelling)
dish-pan \dɪʃ-'pæn/ *n*: a large flat-bottomed pan used for washing dishes
dishpan hands *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr*: a condition of dryness, redness, and scaling of the hands that results typically from repeated exposure to, sensitivity to, or overuse of cleaning materials (as detergents) used in housework
dish-rag \dɪʃ-'ræg/ *n*: DISCLOTH
dish towel *n*: a cloth for drying dishes
dish-ware \dɪʃ-'wɛ(ə)r, -'wɛ(ə)r/ *n*: tableware (as of china) used in serving food
dish-washer \dɪʃ-'wɒʃ-ər, -'wɒʃ-ə/ *n* 1: a worker employed to wash dishes 2: a machine for washing dishes
dish-wa-ter \dɪʃ-'wɒt-ər, -'wɒt-ər/ *n*: water in which dishes have been or are to be washed
dis-hy \dɪʃ-'hē/ *adj*, chiefly *Brit*: ATTRACTIVE
1dis-lu-sion \dis-'lʊ-'ʒən/ *n*: the condition of being disen-
2disillusion *vt* **dis-lu-sion-ed**; **dis-lu-sion-ing** \dis-'lʊ-'ʒən-ŋg/ *n*: to leave without illusion — **dis-lu-sion-ment** \dis-'lʊ-'ʒən-mənt/ *n*
dis-in-cen-tive \dis-'n-sent-iv/ *n*: DETERRENT
dis-in-clin-a-tion \dis-'ɪn-'kɪn-'nə-ʃən, -'ɪn-/ *n*: a preference for avoiding something: slight aversion
dis-in-cline \dis-'n-'kɪn/ *vt*: to make unwilling
dis-in-clined *adj*: unwilling because of mild dislike or disapproval

syn DISINCLINED, HESITANT, RELUCTANT, LOATH, AVERSE **shared meaning element**: lacking the will or desire to do something indicated
dis-in-fect \dis-'n-'fekt/ *vt* [MF *desinfecter*, fr. *des-* + *infecter* to infect]: to free from infection esp. by destroying harmful microorganisms, broadly: CLEANSE — **dis-in-fec-tion** \dis-'n-'fek-ʃən/ *n*
dis-in-fec-tant \dis-'n-'fekt-ənt/ *n*: an agent that frees from infection; esp.: a chemical that destroys vegetative forms of harmful microorganisms but not ordinarily bacterial spores
dis-in-fest \dis-'n-'fest/ *vt*: to rid of small animal pests (as insects or rodents) — **dis-in-fes-ta-tion** \dis-'n-'fes-ʃən/ *n*
dis-in-fes-tant \dis-'n-'fes-ənt/ *n*: a disinfecting agent
dis-in-fla-tion \dis-'n-'flā-ʃən/ *n*: a reversal of inflationary pressures — **dis-in-fla-tion-ary** \dis-'n-'flā-ner-ē/ *adj*
dis-in-gen-u-ous \dis-'n-'jen-'yo-wəs/ *adj*: lacking in candor; also: giving a false appearance of simple frankness: CALCULATING — **dis-in-gen-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **dis-in-gen-u-ous-ness** *n*
dis-in-her-it \dis-'n-'her-ət/ *vt* 1: to prevent deliberately (as by making a will) from inheriting 2: to deprive of natural or human rights or of previously held special privileges — **dis-in-her-it-ance** \dis-'n-'her-ət-əns/ *n*
dis-in-hib-ition \dis-'ɪn-'(h)ə-'bɪʃ-ən/ *n*: loss of a conditioned reflex (as by the action of interfering stimuli)
dis-in-sec-tion \dis-'n-'sek-ʃən/ *n* [dis- + *insect* + *-ion*]: DISINSECTIZATION
dis-in-sec-tiza-tion \dis-'n-'zə-ʃən/ *n*: removal of insects (as from an aircraft)
dis-in-te-grate \dis-'ɪnt-ə-'grāt/ *vt* 1: to break or decompose into constituent elements, parts, or small particles 2: to destroy the unity or integrity of ~ *vi* 1: to break or separate into constituent elements or parts 2: to lose unity or integrity by or as if by breaking into parts 3: to undergo a change in composition (an atomic nucleus that ~s because of radioactivity) — **dis-in-te-gra-tion** \dis-'ɪnt-ə-'grā-ʃən/ *n* — **dis-in-te-gra-tive** \dis-'ɪnt-ə-'grāt-iv/ *adj* — **dis-in-te-gra-tor** \dis-'ɪnt-ə-'grāt-ər/ *n*
dis-in-ter \dis-'n-'ter/ *vt* 1: to take out of the grave or tomb 2: to bring to light: UNEARTH — **dis-in-ter-ment** \dis-'n-'ter-mənt/ *n*
1dis-in-ter-est \dis-'n-'trɛst; -'ɪnt-ə-'trɛst, -'trɛst, -'ɪn-'trɛst/ *vt*: to divest of interest
2dis-interest *n* 1: DISADVANTAGE 2: lack of self-interest: DISINTERESTEDNESS 3: lack of interest: APATHY
dis-in-ter-est-ed *adj* 1: not having the mind or feelings engaged: UNINTERESTED (is supremely ~ in all efforts to find a peaceful solution — C. L. Sulzberger) 2: free from selfish motive or interest: UNBIASED (a ~ decision) ~ (intellectual curiosity is the lifeblood of real civilization — G. M. Trevelyan) **syn** see INDIFFERENT **ant** interested — **dis-in-ter-est-ed-ly** *adv* — **dis-in-ter-est-ed-ness** *n*
dis-in-tox-i-cate \dis-'n-'tɒk-'sə-'kāt/ *vt*: to free (as a drug user or an alcoholic) from an intoxicating agent in the body or from dependence on such an agent — **dis-in-tox-i-ca-tion** \dis-'n-'tɒk-'sə-'kā-ʃən/ *n*
dis-in-vest-ment \dis-'n-'ves(t)-mənt/ *n*: consumption of capital
dis-join \dis-'jɒn/ *vb* [MF *desjoindre*, fr. *L disjungere*, fr. *dis-* + *jungere* to join — more at Yoke] *vt*: to end the joining of ~ *vi*: to become detached
1dis-joint \dis-'jɒnt/ *adj* [ME *disjoynit*, fr. MF *desjoint*, pp. of *desjoindre*] 1 *obs*: DISJOINTED 2 *a*: having no elements in common (~ mathematical sets)
2dis-joint *vt* 1: to disturb the orderly structure or arrangement of 2: to take apart at the joints ~ *vi*: to come apart at the joints
dis-joint-ed *adj* 1: separated at or as if at the joint 2 *a*: being thrown out of orderly function (a ~ society) *b*: lacking coherence or orderly sequence (an incomplete and ~ history) — **dis-joint-ed-ly** *adv* — **dis-joint-ed-ness** *n*
1dis-junct \dis-'jʌŋ(k)/ *adj* [L *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere* to dis-join]: marked by separation of or from usu. contiguous parts or individuals: as *a*: DISCONTINUOUS *b*: relating to melodic progression by intervals larger than a major second — compare CONJUNCT *c* of an insect: having head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep constrictions
2dis-junct \dis-'jʌŋ(k), -'dɪ-/ *n*: any of the alternatives comprising a logical disjunction
dis-junc-tion \dis-'jʌŋ(k)-ʃən/ *n* 1: a sharp cleavage: DISJUNCTION, SEPARATION (the ~ between theory and practice) 2 *a*: a complex sentence in logic that is true when either one or both of its constituent sentences are true — compare INCLUSIVE DISJUNCTION *b*: a complex sentence in logic that is true when one and only one of its constituent sentences is true — compare EXCLUSIVE DISJUNCTION
1dis-junc-tive \dis-'jʌŋ(k)-tɪv/ *n*: a disjunctive conjunction
2dis-junctive *adj* 1: marked by breaks or disunity (a ~ narrative sequence) 2 *a*: being or belonging to a complex proposition one or both of whose terms are true *b*: expressing an alternative or opposition between the meanings of the words connected (the ~ conjunction or) *c*: expressed by mutually exclusive alternatives joined by or (~ pleading) 3 of a pronoun form: stressed and not attached to the verb as an enclitic or proclitic — **dis-junc-tive-ly** *adv*
dis-junc-ture \dis-'jʌŋ(k)-tʃər/ *n*: DISJUNCTION
1disk or **disc** \dɪsk/ *n*, often *attrib* [L *discus* — more at DISH] 1 *a* *archaic*: DISCUS 1 *b*: the seemingly flat figure of a celestial body (the solar ~) 2 *a*: the central part of the flower head of a typical composite made up of closely packed tubular flowers *b* *usu* *disc*: an enlargement of the torus around, beneath, or above the pistil of a flower 3: any of various rounded and flattened animal

a	about	'	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cat, cart
au	out	ch	chan	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ō	coat	th	than, this
l	loot	ā	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

after so as to hide the true appearance, identity, intention, meaning, or feelings



dis-perse \dis-'pərs\ *vb* **dis-persed**; **dis-pers-ing** [ME *dispersen*, fr. MF *disperser*, fr. L *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere* to scatter, fr. *dis-* + *spargere* to scatter — more at **SPARK**] *v* 1 *a*: to cause to break up (the meeting was *dispersed*) *b*: to cause to become spread widely *c*: to cause to evaporate or vanish (sunlight *dispersing* the vapor) 2: to spread or distribute from a fixed or constant source as *archaic*: **DISSEMINATE** *b*: to subject (as light) to dispersion *c*: to distribute (as fine particles) more or less evenly throughout a medium *~ vi* 1: to break up in random fashion (the crowd *dispersed* at the policeman's request) 2 *a*: to become dispersed *b*: **DISSIPATE** **VANISH** (the fog *dispersed* toward morning) *syn* see **SCATTER** — **dis-pers-ed-ly** \-'pərs-əd-lē, -'pərs-ī-lē\ *adv* — **dis-pers-er** *n* — **dis-pers-ible** \-'pərs-ə-bəl\ *adj*

dis-pers-e system *n* **DISPERSION** *sb*
dis-per-sion \dis-'pərs-zhən, -shən\ *n* 1 *cap*: **DIASPORA** 2: the act or process of dispersing; the state of being dispersed 3: the scattering of the values of a frequency distribution from an average 4: the separation of light into colors by refraction or diffraction with formation of a spectrum, also: the separation of nonhomogeneous radiation into components in accordance with some characteristic (as energy) 5 *a*: a dispersed substance *b*: a system consisting of a dispersed substance and the medium in which it is dispersed: **COLLOID** *lb*

dis-per-sive \-'pərs-siv, -zīv\ *adj* 1: of or relating to dispersion (a *~ medium*) (the *~ power* of a lens) 2: tending to disperse — **dis-per-sive-ly** *adv* — **dis-per-sive-ness** *n*

dis-per-soid \-'pərs-soid\ *n*: finely divided particles of one substance dispersed in another

dis-pir-it \('dis-'prī-ət\ *vi* [*dis-* + *spirare*] to deprive of morale or enthusiasm — **dis-pir-it-ed** *adj* — **dis-pir-it-ed-ly** *adv* — **dis-pir-it-ed-ness** *n*
dis-pit-eous \dis-'pit-ē-əs\ *adj* [alter of *despiteous*] *archaic*: CRUEL
dis-place \('dis-'plā\ *vi* [prob. fr. MF *displacer*, fr. *des-* + *place*] 1 *a*: to remove from the usual or proper place, *specif*: to expel or force to flee from home or homeland *b*: to remove from an office *c* *obs*: to drive out: **BANISH** 2 *a*: to remove physically out of position (water *displaced* by a floating object) *b*: to take the place of (as in a chemical reaction): **SUPPLANT** *syn* see **REPLACE** — **dis-place-able** \-'plā-sə-bəl\ *adj*

dis-place-ment \dis-'plā-smənt\ *n* 1: the act or process of displacing; the state of being displaced 2 *a*: the volume or weight of a fluid (as water) displaced by a floating body (as a ship) of equal weight *b*: the difference between the initial position of a body and any later position *c*: the volume displaced by a piston (as in a pump or an engine) in a single stroke, also: the total volume so displaced by all the pistons in an internal-combustion engine (as in an automobile) 3: the substitution of another form of behavior for what is normal or expected esp when the normal response is nonadaptive

dis-plant \dis-'plānt\ *vi* [MF *desplanter*, fr. *des-* + *planter* to plant, fr. LL *plantare*] 1: **DISPLACE** **REMOVE** 2: **SUPPLANT**
dis-play \dis-'plā\ *vb* [ME *displayen*, fr. AF *displeier*, fr. L *displicare* to scatter, fr. *dis-* + *placare* to fold — more at **PLAY**] *vi* 1 *a*: to put or spread before the view in display (the flag) *b*: to make evident (ed great skill) *c*: to exhibit ostentatiously (lied to his erudition) 2 *obs*: **DESCRY** *~ vi* 1 *obs*: to show off 2: to make a breeding display (penguins *~ed* and copulated)

display *n*, often attrib 1 *a* (1): a setting or presentation of something in open view (as fireworks) (2): a clear sign or evidence: **EXHIBITION** (a *~ of* courage) *b*: ostentatious show *c*: type composition designed to catch the eye, also: printed matter so composed *d*: an eye-catching arrangement by which something is exhibited *e*: a device (as a cathode-ray tube) that gives information in visual form in communications (a computer *~*) (a radar *~*) 2: a pattern of behavior exhibited esp by male birds in the breeding season

dis-please \('dis-'plez\ *vb* [ME *displezen*, fr. MF *displaisir*, fr. assumed VL *displacere*, fr. L *dis-* + *placere* to please] *vi* 1: to incur the disapproval of, esp as accompanied by annoyance or dislike (fired any employee who *displeased* him) 2: to be offensive to (abstract art *~s* him) *~ vi*: to give displeasure (signs of inattention calculated to *~*)

dis-plea-sure \('dis-'plez-ər, -'plāzh-\ *n* 1: the feeling of one that is displeased: **DISFAVOR** 2: **DISCOMFORT** **UNHAPPINESS** 3 *archaic*: **OFFENSE** **INJURY**

dis-plode \dis-'plōd\ *vb* **dis-plod-ed**; **dis-plod-ing** [L *displodere*, fr. *dis-* + *plaudere* to clap, applaud] *archaic*: **EXPLODE** — **dis-plo-sion** \-'plō-zhən\ *n*

dis-port \dis-'pōrt, -'pōrt\ *n*, *archaic*: **SPORT** **PASTIME**

dis-port *vb* [ME *disporten*, fr. MF *desporter*, fr. *des-* + *porter* to carry] *vi* 1: **DIVERT** **AMUSE** 2: **DISPLAY** *~ vi*: to amuse oneself in light or lively fashion: **FROLIC** — **dis-port-ment** \-'mōnt\ *n*

dis-pos-able \dis-'pōz-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: subject to or available for disposal, *specif*: remaining to an individual after deduction of taxes (income) 2: designed to be used once and then thrown away (towels) — **dis-pos-a-bil-ity** \-'pōz-ə-bil-ē-tē\ *n*

disposable *n*: something (as a paper blanket) that is disposable
dis-pos-al \dis-'pōz-əl\ *n* 1: the act or process of disposing as *a*: orderly placement or distribution *b*: **REGULATION** **ADMINISTRATION** *c*: **BESTOWAL** *d*: systematic destruction; esp: destruction or transformation of garbage 2: the power or authority to dispose of (the car was at my *~*) 3 [garbage disposal unit]: a device used to reduce waste matter (as by grinding)

dis-pose \dis-'pōz\ *vb* **dis-posed**; **dis-pos-ing** [ME *disposen*, fr. MF *disposer*, fr. L *disponere* to arrange (per, indic, *dispositus*), fr. *dis-* + *ponere* to put — more at **POSITION**] *vi* 1: to give a tendency to: **INCLINE** (faulty diet *~s* one to sickness) 2 *a*: to put in place: set in readiness: **ARRANGE** (disposing troops for withdrawal) *b* *obs*: **REGULATE** *c*: **BESTOW** *~ vi* 1: to settle a matter finally 2 *obs*: to come to terms *syn* see **INCLINE** — **dis-pos-er** *n* — **dis-posal** *n*: 1: to place, distribute, or arrange esp in an orderly way 2 *a*: to transfer to the control of another (disposing of his personal property) *b* (1): to get rid of (waste that is hard to dispose of) (2): to deal with conclusively (disposed of the matter efficiently)

dispose *n* 1 *obs*: **DISPOSAL** 2 *obs* *a*: **DISPOSITION** *b*: **DE-MEANOR**

dis-po-si-tion \dis-'pō-zhən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *dispositio*, *dispositio*, fr. *dispositus*, pp. of *disponere*] 1: the act or the power of disposing or the state of being disposed as *a*: **ADMINISTRATION** **CONTROL** *b*: final arrangement: **SETTLEMENT** (the *~* of the case) *c* (1): transfer to the care or possession of another (2): the power of such transfer *d*: orderly arrangement 2 *a*: prevailing tendency, mood, or inclination *b*: temperamental makeup *c*: the tendency of something to act in a certain manner under given circumstances

syn **DISPOSITION** **TEMPERAMENT** **TEMPER** **CHARACTER** **PERSONALITY** *shared meaning element*: the dominant quality or qualities distinguishing a person or group

dis-po-si-tive \dis-'pōz-ī-tiv\ *adj*: directed towards or effecting disposition (as of a case) (*~ evidence*)

dis-pos-ess \dis-'pō-zes also -'ses\ *vi* [MF *despossesser*, fr. *des-* + *possidere* to possess]: to put out of possession or occupancy — **dis-pos-ess-ion** \-'zesh-ən also -'sesh-\ *n* — **dis-pos-ess-er** \-'zes-ər also -'ses-\ *n*

dis-pos-essed *adj*: deprived of homes, possessions, and security
dis-po-sure \dis-'pō-zhər\ *n*, *archaic*: **DISPOSAL** **DISPOSITION**

dis-praise \('dis-'prāz\ *vi* [ME *dispraisen*, fr. OF *despreisier*, fr. *des-* + *preisier* to praise]: to comment on with disapproval or censure — **dis-prais-er** *n* — **dis-prais-ing-ly** \-'prā-zīŋ-lē\ *adv*

dispraise *n*: an expression of disapproval: **DISPARAGEMENT**
dis-pread \dis-'pred\ *vi*: to spread abroad or out

dis-prize \('dis-'prīz\ *vi* [MF *despriser*, fr. OF *despreisier* to dis-praise] *archaic*: **UNDERVALUE** **SCORN**

dis-proof \('dis-'prūf\ *n* 1: the action of disproving 2: evidence that disproves

dis-pro-portion \dis-'prō-'pōr-shən, -'pōr-\ *n*: lack of proportion, symmetry, or proper relation: **DISPARITY** also: an instance of such disparity — **dis-pro-portion-al** \-'shnəl, -shən-'l\ *adj*

dis-pro-portion-ate \dis-'prō-'pōr-ē-shən\ *adj*: to make out of proportion: **MISMATCH**
dis-pro-portion-ate-ly \-'pōr-ē-shən-lē\ *adv*: being out of proportion — **dis-pro-portion-ate-ly** *adv*

dis-pro-portion-ation \dis-'prō-'pōr-ē-shən, -'pōr-\ *n*: the transformation of a substance into two or more dissimilar substances via simultaneous oxidation and reduction — **dis-pro-portion-ate** \-'pōr-ē-shən-lē, -'pōr-\ *vi*

dis-prove \('dis-'prūv\ *vi* [ME *disproven*, fr. MF *desprover*, fr. *des-* + *prover* to prove]: to prove to be false: **REFUTE** — **dis-prov-able** \-'prū-və-bəl\ *adj*

syn **DISPROVE** **REFUTE** **CONFUTE** **REBUT** **CONVERT** *shared meaning element*: to show or try to show by presenting evidence that something (as a claim, statement, or charge) is not true *ant* prove, demonstrate

dis-pu-tant \dis-'pyūt-'nt, -'dis-pyūt-'nt\ *n*: one that is engaged in a dispute

dis-pu-ta-tion \dis-'pyū-'tā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of disputing: **DEBATE** 2: an academic exercise in oral defense of a thesis by formal logic

dis-pu-ta-tious \-'shəs\ *adj* 1: inclined to dispute 2: provoking debate: **CONTROVERSIAL** — **dis-pu-ta-tious-ly** *adv* — **dis-pu-ta-tious-ness** *n*

dis-pute \dis-'pyūt\ *vb* **dis-put-ed**, **dis-put-ing** [ME *disputen*, fr. OF *disputer*, fr. L *disputare* to discuss, fr. *dis-* + *putare* to think] *vi*: to engage in argument: **DEBATE** *esp*: to argue irritably or with irritating persistence *~ vi* 1 *a*: to make the subject of disputation *b*: to call into question (the honesty of his intent was never *disputed*) 2 *a*: to struggle against (disputed the advance of the invaders) *b*: to struggle over: **CONTEST** (the defending troops *disputed* every inch of ground) *syn* see **DISCUSS** — **dis-pu-ta-ble** \-'pyūt-ə-bəl, -'dis-pyūt-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **dis-pu-ta-bly** \-'blē\ *adv* — **dis-put-er** *n*

dis-pute \dis-'pyūt, -'dis-\ *n* 1 *a*: verbal controversy: **DEBATE** *b*: **QUARREL** 2 *obs*: physical combat

dis-qual-i-fi-ca-tion \dis-'kwəl-ə-'fī-'kā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of disqualifying; the state of being disqualified (*~ from* office) 2: something that disqualifies or incapacitates

dis-qual-i-ty \dis-'kwəl-ə-'tē\ *n* 1: to deprive of the required qualities, properties, or conditions: make unfit 2: to deprive of a power, right, or privilege 3: to make ineligible for a prize or for further competition because of violations of the rules

dis-quan-ti-ty \dis-'kwānt-ē-tē\ *vi*, *obs*: **DIMINISH** **LESSEN**
dis-quiet \dis-'kwī-ət\ *vi*: to take away the peace or tranquility of: **DISTURB** **ALARM** *syn* see **DISCOMPOSE** *ant* tranquilize, soothe — **dis-quiet-ing** *adj* — **dis-quiet-ing-ly** \-'qwī-ət-lē\ *adv*

disquiet *n*: lack of peace or tranquility: **ANXIETY**
disquiet *adj*, *archaic*: **UNEASY** **DISQUIETED** — **dis-quiet-ly** *adv*

dis-quiet-ude \dis-'kwī-ə-'tē\ *n*, *obs*: **AGITATION** **ANXIETY**
dis-quis-i-tion \dis-'kwī-zhən\ *n* [L *disquisition*, *disquisitio*, fr. *dis-* + *quisire* to inquire diligently, fr. *dis-* + *querere* to seek — more at **QUEST**]: a formal inquiry into or discussion of a subject: **DISCOURSE**

dis-rate \('dis-'rāt\ *vi*: to reduce in rank: **DEMOTE** *syn* see **DEGRADE**

dis-re-gard \dis-'n-'gärd\ *vi*: to pay no attention to: treat as unworthy of regard or notice *syn* see **NEGLECT**

dis-regard *n*: the act of disregarding: the state of being disregarded: **NEGLECT** — **dis-re-gard-ful** \-'fəl\ *adj*

dis-re-lat-ed \dis-'rī-'lāt-əd\ *adj*: not related
dis-re-la-tion \-'lā-shən\ *n*: lack of a fitting or proportionate connection or relationship

dis-re-lish \('dis-'rel-īsh\ *vi*: to find unpalatable or distasteful

a about * kitten ar further a back i bake i cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke y sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

anatomical structures 4 a: a thin circular object b usu disc: a phonograph record c: a round flat plate coated with a magnetic substance on which data for a computer is stored 5 usu disc: one of the concave circular steel tools with sharpened edge making up the working part of a disc harrow or plow, also: an implement employing such tools — *disk-like* \-līk\ adj

disk or disc *vi* 1: to cultivate with an implement (as a harrow or plow) that turns and loosens the soil with a series of disks 2 *usu disc*: to record on a phonograph disc
disk flower *n*: one of the tubular flowers in the disk of a composite plant — called also *disk floret*

disk wheel *n*: a wheel presenting a solid surface from hub to rim
disk-like also **disk-like-able** \('dis-'līk-'ə-bəl\ adj: easy to dislike

dislike \('dis-'līk\ *vi* 1 *archaic*: DISPLEASE 2: to regard with dislike: DISAPPROVE 3 *obs*: to show aversion to — *dislike-er* *n*

dislike *n* 1: a feeling of aversion or disapproval 2 *obs*: DISCORD
dislimn \('dis-'līm\ *vb*: DIM
dislocate \('dis-'lō-'kāt, -lō-, ('dis-'lō-) *vi* [ML *dislocatus*, pp of *dislocare*, fr L *dis-* + *locare* to locate] 1: to put out of place; *specif*: to displace (a bone) from normal connections with another bone 2: DISRUPT

dislocation \('dis-'lō-'kā-shən, -lō- *n*: the act of dislocating: the state of being dislocated as a: displacement of one or more bones at a joint b: a discontinuity in the otherwise normal lattice structure of a crystal c: disruption of an established order
dislodge \('dis-'lōj\ *vb* [ME *disloggen*, fr MF *desloger*, fr *des-* + *loger* to lodge, fr *loge* lodge] *vi* 1: to force out of a secure or settled position (dislodge the rock with a shovel) 2: to drive from a position of hiding, defense, or advantage ~ *vi*: to leave a lodging place

disloyal \('dis-'lōi-(ə)\ *adj* [MF *desloial*, fr OF, fr *des-* + *loial* loyal]: lacking in loyalty: untrue to personal obligations or allegiance (his ~ refusal to help his friend) *syn* see FAITHLESS *ant* loyal — *disloyal-ly* \-'lōi-'ə-lē\ *adv*

disloyalty \-'lōi-(ə)-lē\ *n*: lack of loyalty
dis-mal \('dis-'māl\ *adj* [ME, fr *dismal*, *n*, days marked as unlucky in medieval calendars, fr AF, fr ML *dies mali*, lit, evil days] 1 *obs*: DISASTROUS, DREADFUL 2: showing or causing gloom or depression 3: lacking interest or merit — *dis-mal-ly* \-'māl-lē\ *adv* — *dis-mal-ness* *n*

dis-mantle \('dis-'mant\ *vi* *dis-mantled*; *dis-mant-ling* \-'mant-'līŋ\ *vi* [MF *desmanteler*, fr *des-* + *mantel* mantle] 1: to strip of dress or covering: DIVEST 2: to strip of furniture and equipment 3: to take to pieces — *dis-mant-ment* \-'mant-'lī-mənt\ *n*

dis-mast \('dis-'mast\ *vi*: to remove or break off the mast of
dis-may \('dis-'māi, -diz- *vi* [ME *dismayen*, fr (assumed) OF *desmaier*, fr OF *des-* + *maier* (as in *esmaier* to dismay), fr (assumed) VL = *magare*, of Grmc origin]: to deprive of courage, resolution, and initiative through the pressure of sudden fear or anxiety or great perplexity (~ed at the size of his adversary) — *dis-may-ingly* \-'iŋ-lē\ *adv*

syn DISMAY, APPALL, HORRIFY, DAUNT *shared meaning element*: to unnerv and check by arousing fear, apprehension, or aversion *ant* cheer

dismay *n* 1: sudden loss of courage or resolution from alarm or fear 2 *a*: sudden disappointment b: PERTURBATION
dime \('dim\ *n* [obs. E, tenth, fr obs F, fr MF *disme*, *dime* — more at DIME]: a U.S. 10-cent coin struck in 1792

dis-mem-ber \('dis-'mem-'bər\ *vi* *dis-mem-bered*; *dis-mem-ber-ing* \-'bər-'iŋ\ [ME *desmembren*, fr OF *desmembrer*, fr *des-* + *membre* member] 1: to cut off or disjoin the limbs, members, or parts of 2: to break up or tear into pieces — *dis-mem-ber-ment* \-'bər-'mənt\ *n*

dis-miss \('dis-'mis\ *vi* [modif of L *dimissus*, pp of *dimittere*, fr *dis-* + *mittere* to send — more at DIS-SMITE] 1: to permit or cause to leave (~ed his visitor) 2: to remove from position or service: DISCHARGE 3 *a*: to bar from attention or serious consideration (~ed all charges) *syn* see EJECT

dis-mis-sal \-'mis-'əl\ *n*: the act of dismissing: the fact or state of being dismissed

dis-mis-sion \-'mis-'shən\ *n*: DISMISSAL

dis-mis-sive \('dis-'mis-'iv\ *adj*: giving dismissal: serving to dismiss
dis-mount \('dis-'maunt\ *vb* [prob modif of MF *desmonter*, fr *des-* + *monter* to mount] *vi* 1 *obs*: DESCEND 2: to alight from an elevated position (as on a horse) ~ *vi* 1: to throw down or remove from a mount or an elevated position, *esp*: UNHORSE 2: DISASSEMBLE

dis-mount *n*: the act of dismounting
dis-obed-i-ence \('dis-'ə-'bēd-'ē-ns\ *n*: refusal or neglect to obey
dis-obed-i-ent \-'ə-'nt\ *adj* [ME, fr MF *desobedient*, fr *des-* + *obedi-*ent]: refusing or neglecting to obey — *dis-obed-i-ent-ly* *adv* — *dis-obey* \('dis-'ə-'bi\ *vb* [ME *disobeyen*, fr MF *desobeir*, fr *des-* + *obeir* to obey] *vi*: to fail to obey ~ *vi*: to be disobedient — *dis-obey-er* *n*

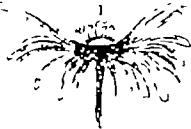
dis-oblige \('dis-'ə-'bliŋ\ *vi* [F *desobliger*, fr MF, fr *des-* + *obliger* to oblige] 1: to go counter to the wishes of 2: to put out: INCONVENIENCE

dis-od-di-um phosphate \('di-'sōd-'ē-'zəm-\ *n*: a sodium phosphate Na_2HPO_4

dis-omic \('di-'sō-'mīk\ *adj* [*di-* + *-somic*]: having one or more chromosomes duplicated but not an entire genome duplicated

dis-or-der \('dis-'ōrd-'ər, -diz-\ *vi* 1: to disturb the order of 2: to disturb the regular or normal functions of

disorder *n* 1: lack of order (clothes in ~) 2: breach of the peace or public order (troubled times marked by social ~) 3: an abnormal physical or mental condition: AILMENT



1 disk flowers

dis-or-dered *adj* 1 *obs*: a morally reprehensible b: UNRULY 2 *a*: marked by disorder b: not functioning in a normal orderly healthy way — *dis-or-der-ed-ly* *adv* — *dis-or-der-ness* *n*
dis-or-der-ly \-'ōrd-'ər-lē\ *adv*, *archaic*: in a disorderly manner
disorderly *adj* 1: characterized by disorder (a ~ pile of clothes) 2: engaged in conduct offensive to public order (charged with being drunk and ~) — *dis-or-der-ly-ness* *n*
disorderly conduct *n*: a petty offense chiefly against public order and decency that falls short of an indictable misdemeanor

dis-or-ga-nize \('dis-'ōr-'gā-'nīz\ *vi* [F *désorganiser*, fr *dés-* + *organiser* to organize] ~ *vt*: to destroy or interrupt the orderly structure or function of — *dis-or-ga-ni-za-tion* \('dis-'ōr-'gā-'nī-'zā-'shən\ *n*

dis-or-ga-nized *adj*: lacking coherence, system, or central guiding agency (~ work habits)

dis-or-ient \('dis-'ōr-'ē-'ent, -'or-\ *vi* [F *désorienter*, fr *dés-* + *orienter* to orient, fr MF, fr *orient*, *n*] 1 *a*: to cause to lose bearings: displace from normal position or relationship b: to cause to lose the sense of time, place, or identity 2: CONFUSE
dis-or-ien-tate \-'ē-'nt-'at-, -'ē-'nt-\ *vi*: DISORIENT — *dis-or-ien-ta-tion* \('dis-'ōr-'ē-'nt-'ā-'shən, -'ōr-, -'ē-'nt-\ *n*

dis-own \('dis-'ōn\ *vi* 1: to refuse to acknowledge as one's own 2 *a*: to repudiate any connection or identification with b: to deny the validity or authority of — *dis-own-ment* \-'mənt\ *n*

dis-para *abbr* dispensary
dis-par-age \('dis-'par-'ij\ *vi* -aged; -ag-ing [ME *disparagen* to degrade by marriage below one's class, *disparage*, fr MF *desparagier* to marry below one's class, fr OF, fr *des-* + *parage* extraction, lineage, fr *per* peer] 1: to lower in rank or reputation ~ DEGRADE 2: to depreciate by indirect means (as invidious comparison) ~ speak slightly about ~ *syn* see DECRY *ant* applaud — *dis-par-age-ment* \-'ij-'mənt\ *n* — *dis-par-age-er* *n* — *dis-par-ag-ing* *adj* — *dis-par-ag-ing-ly* \-'ij-'iŋ-lē\ *adv*

dis-pa-rate \('dis-'par-'at-, 'dis-'pā-'rat\ *adj* [L *disparatus*, pp of *disparare* to separate, fr *dis-* + *parare* to prepare — more at PARE] 1: markedly distinct in quality or character 2: containing or made up of fundamentally different and often incongruous elements *syn* see DIFFERENT *ant* comparable, analogous — *dis-par-ately* *adv* — *dis-par-ate-ness* *n*

dis-par-ity \('dis-'par-'itē-, *n*, pl -ties [MF *desparité*, fr LL *disparitas*, *disparitas*, fr L *dis-* + LL *paritas*, *pantias* party] ~ the state of being disparate ~ DIFFERENCE

dis-part \('dis-'pārt\ *vb* [It & L, It *dispartire*, fr L, fr *dis-* + *partire* to divide — more at PART] *archaic*: SEPARATE, DIVIDE

dis-pas-sion \('dis-'pāsh-'ən\ *n*: absence of passion ~ COOLNESS
dis-pas-sion-ate \('dis-'pāsh-'atē\ *adj*: not influenced by strong feeling, *esp*: not affected by personal or emotional involvement (a ~ critic) (a ~ approach to a problem) *syn* see FAIR — *dis-pas-sion-ate-ly* *adv* — *dis-pas-sion-ate-ness* *n*

dis-patch \('dis-'pach\ *vb* [Sp *despachar* or It *dispatchare*, fr Prov *despachar* to get rid of, fr OF, fr *despechier* to set free, fr OF, fr *des-* + *-pechier* (as in *empechier* to hinder) — more at IMPEACH] *vi* 1: to send off or away with promptness or speed *esp* *on* official business 2 *a*: to kill with quick efficiency (~ an injured dog) b *obs*: DEPRIVE 3: to dispose of (as a task) rapidly or efficiently ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to make haste: HURRY *syn* see KILL — *dis-patch-er* *n*

dispatch *n* 1: the act of dispatching as *a* *obs*: DISMISSAL b: the act of killing c: (1) prompt settlement (as of an item of business) (2) quick readiness d: a sending off: SHIPMENT 2 *a*: a message sent with speed; *esp*: an important official message sent by a diplomatic, military, or naval officer (sent a ~ to the war department) (his military record brought him three mentions in ~es — *Current Blog*) b: a news item sent in by a correspondent to a newspaper 3: promptness and efficiency in performance or transmission *syn* see HASTE

dispatch case *n*: a case for carrying papers

dis-pel \('dis-'pel\ *vi* *dis-pelled*; *dis-pel-ling* [L *dispellere*, fr *dis-* + *pellere* to drive, beat — more at FELT]: to drive away by scattering ~ DISPATE *syn* see SCATTER

dis-pen-sable \('dis-'pen-'sə-'bəl\ *adj*: capable of being dispensed with: UNESSENTIAL — *dis-pen-sabil-ity* \-'pen-(t)-sə-'bi-lē-tē\ *n* — *dis-pen-sa-ry* \('dis-'pen-(t)-sə-'rē\ *n*, pl -ries 1: a place where medical or dental aid is dispensed 2: a store where liquor is sold under state regulations

dis-pen-sa-tion \('dis-'pen-'sā-'shən, -'pen-\ *n* 1 *a*: a general state or ordering of things, *specif*: a system of revealed commands and promises regulating human affairs b: a particular arrangement or provision *esp*. of providence or nature 2 *a*: an exemption from a law or from an impediment, vow, or oath b: a formal authorization 3 *a*: the act of dispensing b: something dispensed or distributed — *dis-pen-sa-tion-al* \-'shən-, -shan-'l\ *adj*

dis-pen-sa-to-ry \('dis-'pen-(t)-sə-'tōrē-, -'tōr-\ *n*, pl -ries 1: a medicinal formula 2 *archaic*: a place for keeping medicinal supplies

dis-pense \('dis-'pens\ *vb* *dis-pensed*; *dis-pens-ing* [ME *dispensen*, fr ML & L, ML *dispensare* to grant dispensation, fr L, to distribute, fr *dispensus*, pp of *dispensare* to weigh out, fr *dis-* + *pendere* to weigh — more at SPAN] *vi* 1 *a*: to deal out in portions b: ADMINISTER (~ justice) 2: to give dispensation to: EXEMPT 3: to prepare and distribute (medication) ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to grant dispensation *syn* see DISTRIBUTE — *dis-pense* with 1: to suspend the operation of (a people that has dispensed with its monarchy) 2: to do without (could dispense with his assistants)

dis-pens-er \-'pen-(t)-sə-'r\ *n*: one that dispenses as *a*: a container that extrudes, sprays, or feeds out in convenient units b: a usual mechanical device for vending merchandise

dis-peo-ple \('dis-'pē-'pō\ *vi*: DEPOPULATE

dis-pers-al \('dis-'pərs-'əl\ *n*: the act or result of dispersing, *specif*: the process or result of the spreading of organisms from one place to another

dis-pers-ant \('dis-'pərs-'ənt\ *n*: a dispersing agent; *esp*: a substance for promoting the formation and stabilization of a dispersion of one substance in another — *dispersant* *adj*

vise (a person) against something 2: to turn from something by persuasion (~ a friend from joining the society) — **dis-sua-d-er** *n*
dis-sua-sion \dis-'wā-zhən\ *n* [MF or L, MF, fr. L *dissuasion*,
dissuasio, fr. *dissuadere*, pp of *dissuadere*] the act of dissuading
dis-sua-sive \dis-'wā-siv-, -zəv\ *adj*: tending to dissuade — **dis-sua-sive-ly** *adv* — **dis-sua-sive-ness** *n*
dis-syl-lab-ic \dis-'sə-ləb-ik, -dī-sə-\ *adj*: **dis-syl-lab-le** \dis-'sə-lə-bəl,
 ('dis-'sə-lə-, 'dī-'sə-lə-) *var* of **DISYLLABIC**, **DISYLLABLE**
dis-sym-met-ry \dis-'(s)im-ə-tre\ *n*: the absence of or the lack of
 symmetry — **dis-sym-met-ric** \dis-'(s)-'me-trik\ *adj*

dist *abbr* 1 distance 2 district

dis-taff \dis-'taf\ *n*, pl **dis-taffs** \-'taifs,
 -'taɪvz\ [ME *distaf*, fr OE *distaf*, fr *dis* (akin to MLG *dise* bunch of flax) + *staf*
 staff] 1 *a*: a staff for holding the flax,
 tow, or wool in spinning 2: woman's
 work or domain 2: the female branch
 or side of a family

distaff *adj*: MATERNAL FEMALE (the ~
 side of the family) — compare **SPEAR**

dis-tain \dis-'tān\ *vi* [ME *disteynen*, fr.
 MF *desteindre* to take away the color of,
 fr OF, fr *des-* + *teindre* to dye, fr L
tingere to wet, dye — more at **TINGE**] 1
 archaic: STAIN 2 archaic: DISHONOR

dis-tal \dis-'təl\ *adj* [distant + -al]: far
 from the point of attachment or origin —
 compare **PROXIMAL** — **dis-tal-ly** \-'təl-ē\
adv

distal convoluted tubule *n*: the convo-luted
 portion of the vertebrate nephron
 that lies between the loop of Henle and
 the nonsecretory part of the nephron and
 that is concerned esp with the concentra-tion
 of urine

dis-tance \dis-'tən(t)s\ *n* 1 obs: DISCORD 2 *a*: separation in
 time 2: the degree or amount of separation between two points,
 lines, surfaces, or objects measured along the shortest path joining
 them 3: an extent of area or an advance along a route measured
 linearly 4: an extent of advance away or along from a point con-sidered
 primary or original 5: EXPANSE 3: the quality or state
 of being distant 4: spatial remoteness 5: RESERVE, COLDNESS
 6: DIFFERENCE, DISPARITY 4: a distant point or region

dis-tance *vi* **dis-tanced**; **dis-tanc-ing** 1: to place or keep at a
 distance 2: to leave far behind: OUTSTAY

dis-tant \dis-'tənt\ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr L *disant*, *disans*, prp of
distare to stand apart, be distant, fr *dis-* + *stare* to stand — more
 at **STAND**] 1 *a*: separated in space: AWAY 2: situated at a
 great distance: FAR-OFF 3: separated by a great distance from
 each other: far apart 4: separated in a relationship other than
 spatial (a ~ relative) 5: different in kind 6: reserved or aloof
 in personal relationship 7: COLD (in ~ politeness) 8: coming
 from or going to a distance (voyages) 9: concerned with or
 directed toward things at a distance (~ thoughts) — **dis-tant-ly**
adv — **dis-tant-ness** *n*

syn DISTANT, FAR, FAR-OFF, FARAWAY, REMOTE shared
 meaning element: not close in space, time, or relationship

dis-taste \dis-'tāst\ *vi* 1 archaic: to feel aversion to 2 archaic:
 OFFEND, DISPLEASE ~ *vt*, obs: to have an offensive taste

dis-taste *n* 1 *a*: dislike of food or drink 2: AVERSION DISIN-
 CLINATION 2 obs: ANNOYANCE, DISCOMFORT

dis-taste-ful \dis-'tāst-fəl\ *adj* 1 *a*: unpleasant to the taste:
 LOATHSOME 2: objectionable because offensive to one's personal
 taste: DISAGREEABLE (boys who find study ~) 2: showing dis-
 taste or aversion (a ~ expression on her face) *syn* see **REPUGNANT**
ant agreeable, palatable — **dis-taste-fully** \-'tāst-ē\ *adv* — **dis-taste-ful-ness** *n*

dis-tem-per \dis-'tem-pər\ *vi* [ME *distempern*, fr LL *distemperare*
 to temper badly, fr L *dis-* + *temperare* to temper] 1: to throw
 out of order 2 archaic: DERANGE, UNSETTLE

dis-tem-per *n* 1: bad humor or temper 2: a disordered or ab-normal
 bodily state esp of quadruped mammals as *a*: a highly
 contagious virus disease esp of dogs marked by fever and by respi-ratory
 and sometimes nervous symptoms 3: STRANGLES 4:
 PANLEUCOPENIA 5: a severe frequently fatal infectious nasopha-
 ryngeal inflammation of rabbits 3: political or social disorder (in
 the middle ages ~ resistance was an ordinary remedy for political
 ~) — T B Macaulay] — **dis-tem-per-ate** \-'p(ə)-rət\ *adj*

dis-tem-per-oid \dis-'tem-pə-'rɔɪd\ *adj*: resembling **dis-tem-per**;
specif: of, relating to, or being an attenuated canine distemper
 virus used to develop immunity to natural distemper infection

dis-tend \dis-'tend\ *vb* [ME *distenden*, fr L *distendere*, fr *dis-* +
tendere to stretch — more at **THIN**] 1: EXTEND 2: to enlarge
 from internal pressure: SWELL ~ *vi*: to become expanded *syn*
 see **EXPAND** *ant* constrict

dis-ten-si-bile \-'ten(t)-sə-bəl\ *adj* [L *distensus*, pp. of L *distendere*]
 capable of being distended — **dis-ten-si-bil-i-ty** \-'ten(t)-sə-'bil-
 -ē-ti\ *n*

dis-ten-sion or **dis-tension** \dis-'ten-shən\ *n* [L *distension*, *dis-*
tentio, fr *distensus*, pp of *distendere*] the act of distending or the
 state of being distended esp unduly or abnormally

dis-tent \dis-'tent\ *adj*, obs: spread out: DISTENDED



1, distaff 1a

dis-tich \dis-'tɪk\ *n* [L *distichon*, fr Gk, fr. neut. of *distichos* hav-ing
 two rows, fr *di-* + *stichos* row, verse, akin to Gk *steichon* to go
 — more at **STAIR**] a strophic unit of two lines

dis-ti-chous \dis-'tɪ-kəs\ *adj* [LL *distichus*, fr Gk *distichos*] 1:
 disposed in two vertical rows (~ leaves) 2: divided into two
 segments (~ antennae) — **dis-ti-chous-ly** *adv*

dis-till also **dis-till** \dis-'tɪl\ *vb* **dis-tilled**; **dis-till-ing** [ME *distillen*,
 fr MF *distiller*, fr LL *distillare*, alter of L *distillare*, fr *de-* +
stilla to drip, fr *stilla* drop, akin to OE *stān* stone — more at **STONE**]
vi 1: to let fall, exude, or precipitate in drops or in a wet mist 2
a: to subject to or transform by distillation 2: to obtain by or
 as if by distillation 3: to extract the essence of: CONCENTRATE ~
vi 1 *a*: to fall or materialize in drops or in a fine moisture
 : DROP 2: to appear slowly or in small quantities at a time 2 *a*
 : to undergo distillation 2: to condense or drop from a still after
 distillation

dis-till-ate \dis-'tɪ-lāt, -lāt, dis-'tɪl-ət\ *n* 1: a liquid product con-densed
 from vapor during distillation 2: something resembling a
 distillate in being a gas, an abstract, or an essence (this
 book is a ~ of facts — N. Y. Times Bk. Rev)

dis-tilla-tion \dis-'tɪ-lā-shən\ *n* 1: a process that consists of
 driving gas or vapor from liquids or solids by heating and condens-ing
 to liquid products and that is used esp for purification, frac-tionation,
 or the formation of new substances 2: DISTILLATE

dis-till-er \dis-'tɪ-l-ər\ *n*: one that distills esp alcoholic liquors *a*,
dis-till-ery \dis-'tɪ-l-ə-ri\ *n*, pl *-eries*: the works where distilling
 (as of alcoholic liquors) is done

dis-tinct \dis-'tɪŋ(k)t\ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr L *distinctus*, fr pp of
distingere] 1: distinguishable to the eye or mind as discrete
 (things similar in effect but wholly ~ in motive — Hilare Belloc)
 2: readily perceptible to the senses or mind: presenting a clear
 unmistakable impression (a neat ~ handwriting) (the review gives
 a ~ idea of the book) 3 archaic: notably decorated 4 *a*: NO-
 TABLE (felt his sobriety ~ achievement) 5: DECIDED
 (there's ~ possibility of snow) — **dis-tinct-ly** \-'tɪŋ(k)-lē, -'tɪŋ-
 kē\ *adv* — **dis-tinct-ness** \-'tɪŋ-kəs, -'tɪŋ-kəs\ *n*

syn 1 DISTINCT, SEVERAL, SEPARATE, DISCRETE shared meaning
 element: not being each and every one the same
 2 see EVIDENT *ant* indistinct, nebulous

dis-tinc-tion \dis-'tɪŋ(k)-shən\ *n* 1 *a* archaic: DIVISION 2:
 CLASS 2 *a*: the act of distinguishing a difference: DISCRIMINA-TION
 DIFFERENTIATION 2: the object or result of distinguishing
 CONTRAST 3: a distinguishing mark 4: the quality or state of
 being distinguishable (there is no appreciable ~ between the
 twins) 5 *a*: the quality or state of being distinguished (a man of
 some ~) 6: special honor or recognition (graduated from col-
 lege with ~) 7: the quality or state of being worthy

dis-tinc-tive \dis-'tɪŋ(k)-tɪv\ *adj* 1 *a*: serving to distinguish 2:
 having or giving style or distinction 2: capable of making a
 segment of utterance different in meaning as well as in sound from
 an otherwise identical utterance *syn* see **CHARACTERISTIC** *ant*
 typical — **dis-tinc-tive-ly** *adv* — **dis-tinc-tive-ness** *n*

dis-tin-gue \dis-'tɪŋ-gə, -'tɪŋ-gə, -'tɪŋ-gə\ *adj* [F, fr pp of *distin-*
guer] distinguished esp in manner or bearing

dis-tin-guish \dis-'tɪŋ-'ɡwɪʃ\ *vb* [MF *distinguer*, fr L *distingere*,
 lit., to separate by picking, fr *dis-* + *-tingere* (akin to L *instigare*
 to urge on) — more at **STICK**] *vi* 1: to perceive as being separate
 or different (~ the sound of a piano in an orchestra) 2 *a*: to
 mark as separate or different 2: to separate into kinds, classes, or
 categories 3: to set above or apart from others 4: CHARACTER-
 IZE 3 *a*: DISCERN (~ed a light in the distance) 2: to single out
 ~ *vi*: to perceive a difference — **dis-tin-guish-abil-i-ty** \-'tɪŋ-
 -'ɡwɪʃ-ə-'bil-ə-ti\ *n* — **dis-tin-guish-able** \-'tɪŋ-'ɡwɪʃ-ə-bəl\
adj — **dis-tin-guish-ably** \-'tɪŋ-'ɡwɪʃ-ə-bəl\ *adv*

dis-tin-guished *adj* 1: marked by eminence, distinction, or excel-lence
 2: befitting an eminent person *syn* see **FAMOUS**

Distinguished Conduct Medal *n*: a British military decoration
 awarded for distinguished conduct in the field

Distinguished Flying Cross *n* 1: a U.S. military decoration
 awarded for heroism or extraordinary achievement while partici-pating
 in an aerial flight 2: a British military decoration
 awarded for acts of gallantry when flying in operations against an
 enemy

Distinguished Service Cross *n* 1: a U.S. Army decoration
 awarded for extraordinary heroism during operations against an
 armed enemy 2: a British military decoration awarded for dis-tinguished
 service against the enemy

Distinguished Service Medal *n* 1: a U.S. military decoration
 awarded for exceptionally meritorious service to the government in
 a wartime duty of great responsibility 2: a British military decora-tion
 awarded for distinguished conduct in war

Distinguished Service Order *n*: a British military decoration
 awarded for special services in action

dis-tri *abbr* distillation

dis-tome \dis-'stəm\ *n* [deriv of Gk *di-* + *stomatos*, *stoma* mouth —
 more at **STOMACH**] any of various trematode worms with both
 oral and ventral suckers

dis-tort \dis-'tɔrt\ *vi* [L *distortus*, pp of *distorquere*, fr *dis-* +
torguere to twist — more at **TORTURE**] 1: to twist out of the true
 meaning or proportion (~ed the news to make it sensational) 2
 : to twist out of a natural, normal, or original shape or condition
 (a face ~ed by pain) 3: PERVERT *syn* see **DEFORM** — **dis-tort-er**
n

dis-tor-tion \dis-'tɔr-shən\ *n* 1: the act of distorting 2: the
 quality or state of being distorted: a product of distortion as *a*:
 a lack of proportionality in an image resulting from defects in the

ə about ʰ kitten ər further ə back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
 ɔ out ɪ chn ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
 ɪ joke ɪ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔ coin ɪ then ɪ thus
 ɪ foot ʊ foot ɪ yet ɪ few ɪ funous ʒ vision

disrelish \dis-ri-'lish/ *n*: lack of relish: **DISTASTE**, **DISLIKE**
disrelish \dis-ri-'lish/ *vt*: **FORGET** (I ~ rightly what I did — Elizabeth C. Gaskell)
disrepute \dis-ri-'pū(r)-, -'pē(r)/ *n*: the state of being in need of repair (a building fallen into ~)
disreputable \dis-'rep-yū-ə-bəl/ *adj*: not reputable — **disreputability** \dis-'rep-yū-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **disreputableness** \dis-'rep-yū-ə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **disreputably** \-bly/ *adv*
disrepute \dis-ri-'pyū(r)/ *n*: lack or decline of good reputation: a state of being held in low esteem (the hotel fell into ~ after the bar was added) **syn** see **DISGRACE** **ant** **repute**
disrespect \dis-'res-pēkt/ *vt*: to have disrespect for
disrespect \dis-'res-pēkt/ *n*: lack of respect or reverence — **disrespectful** \-fəl/ *adj* — **disrespectfully** \-fəl-ē/ *adv* — **disrespectfulness** *n*
disrespectable \dis-'res-pēkt-ə-bəl/ *adj*: not respectable — **disrespectability** \-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n*
disrobe \dis-'rōb/ *vb* [MF *desrober*, fr *des-* + *robe* garment — more at **ROBE**] *vt*: to strip of clothing or covering ~ *vi*: to take off one's clothing
disrupt \dis-'rʌpt/ *vt* [L *disruptus*, pp of *disrumpere*, fr *dis-* + *rumpere* to break — more at **RUPTURE**] 1 *a*: to break apart: **RUPTURE** 2: to throw into disorder (agitators trying to ~ the meeting) 2: to cause to break down — **disrupter** *n* — **disruption** \-rʌp-shən/ *n* — **disruptive** \-rʌp-tiv/ *adj* — **disruptively** *adv* — **disruptiveness** *n*
dis *abbr* dissertation
dis-satis-fac-tion \dis-'(s)at-sis-'fak-shən/ *n*: the quality or state of being dissatisfied: **DISCONTENT**
dis-satis-fac-to-ry \dis-'(s)at-sis-'fak-tō-ri/ *adj*: causing dissatisfaction
dis-satis-fy \dis-'(s)at-sis-'fi/ *vt*: to fail to satisfy: **DISPLEASE**
dis-save \dis-'(s)əlv/ *vt*: to use savings for current expenses
dis-seal \dis-'(s)ēl/ *vt*, *archaic*: **UNSEAL**
dis-sect \dis-'ekt, -di-'sekt, -'di-/ *vb* [L *dissectus*, pp of *dissecare* to cut apart, fr *dis-* + *secare* to cut — more at **SAW**] *vt* 1: to separate into pieces: expose the several parts of (as an animal) for scientific examination 2: to analyze and interpret minutely ~ *vi*: to make a dissection **syn** see **ANALYZE** — **dissector** \-tō-r/ *n*
dissected *adj* 1: cut deeply into fine lobes (a ~ leaf) 2: divided into hills and ridges (as by gorges) (a ~ plateau)
dissection \dis-'ek-shən, -di-'sek-/ *n* 1: the act or process of dissecting: the state of being dissected 2: an anatomical specimen prepared by dissecting
dis-seize or **dis-seize** \dis-'(s)ēz/ *vt* **dis-seized** or **dis-seized**, **dis-seizing** or **dis-seizing** [ME *disseisen*, fr ML *disseisare* & AF *disseisir*, fr OF *desaisir*, fr *des-* + *saisir* to put in possession of — more at **SEIZE**] to deprive esp wrongfully of seisin: **DISPOSSESS**
dis-sei-sin or **dis-sei-sin** \dis-'(s)ēz-'sɪn/ *n* [ME *disseisynne*, fr AF *disseisine*, fr OF *desaisine*, fr *des-* + *saisine* seisin] the act of dis-seising: the state of being dis-seized
dis-sem-ble \dis-'em-bəl/ *vb* **dis-sem-bled**; **dis-sem-bling** \-bəl-ŋ/ [alter of obs *dis-simulare*, fr ME *dis-simularen*, fr MF *dis-simuler*, fr L *dis-simulare* — more at **DISSIMULATE**] *vt* 1: to hide under a false appearance 2: to put on the appearance of: **SIMULATE** ~ *vi*: to put on a false appearance: conceal facts, intentions, or feelings under some pretense **syn** see **DISGUISE** — **dis-sem-bler** \-bəl-ŋ(r)/ *n*
dis-sem-i-nate \dis-'em-ə-'nāt/ *vb* **-nated**; **-nating** [L *disseminatus*, pp of *disseminare*, fr *dis-* + *seminare* to sow, fr *semin-*, *semen* seed — more at **SEMEN**] *vt* 1: to spread abroad as though sowing seed (~ ideas) 2: to disperse throughout ~ *vi*: to spread widely — **dis-sem-i-na-tion** \-em-ə-'nā-shən/ *n* — **dis-sem-i-na-tor** \-em-ə-'nāt-ō-r/ *n*
dis-sem-i-nule \dis-'em-ə-'n(y)ū-l(ə)/ *n*: a part or organ (as a seed or spore) of a plant that ensures propagation
dis-sen-si-on also **dis-sen-tion** \dis-'sen-shən/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *dissen-sio*, *dissen-sio*, fr *dissen-sus*, pp of *dissentire*: **DISAGREEMENT**, esp: partisan and contentious quarreling **syn** see **DISCORD** **ant** **accord**, **comity**
dis-sent \dis-'sent/ *vi* [ME *dissentien*, fr L *dissentire*, fr *dis-* + *sentire* to feel — more at **SENSE**] 1: to withhold assent 2: to differ in opinion
dissent \dis-'sent/ *n*: difference of opinion as *a*: religious nonconformity *b*: a justice's nonconcurrence with a decision of the majority — called also **dissenting opinion**
dis-sent-er \dis-'sent-ər/ *n* 1: one that dissents 2 *cap*: an English Nonconformist
dis-sen-tent \dis-'sen-č(ə)-nt/ *adj* [L *dissentient-*, *dissentiens*, pp of *dissentire*] expressing dissent — **dissentient** *n*
dis-sen-ting \dis-'sent-ŋ/ *adj*, *often cap*: belonging to the party of English Nonconformists
dis-sep-ment \dis-'sep-mənt/ *n* [L *dissaeptimentum* partition, fr *dissaeptire* to divide, fr *dis-* + *saeptire* to fence in — more at **SEPTUM**] a dividing tissue: **SEPTUM**, esp: a partition between cells of a compound plant ovary
dis-ser-t \dis-'sɜrt/ *vi* [L *dissertus*, pp of *disserrere*, fr *dis-* + *serere* to join, arrange — more at **SERIES**] **DISCOURSE**
dis-ser-tate \dis-'sɜrt-āt/ *vi* **-tated**, **-tating** [L *dissertatus*, pp of *dissertare*, fr *dissertus*] **DISCOURSE** — **dis-ser-ta-tor** \-tāt-ō-r/ *n*
dis-ser-ta-tion \dis-'sɜrt-ā-shən/ *n*: an extended use written treatment of a subject, *specif*: one submitted for a doctorate
dis-serve \dis-'(s)ɜrv/ *vt*: to serve badly or falsely: **HARM** (dis-serving the very democracy in which he ardently believes — New Republic)
dis-ser-vi-ce \dis-'(s)ɜrv-ə-s/ *n*: ill service: **INIURY** (they do a great ~ to our society — Howard Kirschenbaum)
dis-se-ver \dis-'ev-ər/ *vb* [ME *disseveren*, fr OF *desseverer*, fr LL *disseparare*, fr L *dis-* + *separare* to separate] *vi*: **SEVER**, **SEPARATE** ~ *vi*: to come apart: **DISUNITE** — **dis-se-ver-ance** \-ev-ə-'rən-s/ *n* — **dis-se-ver-ment** \-ev-ər-mənt/ *n*
dis-si-den-ce \dis-'sɪ-dən-sh(ə)/ *n*: **DISSENT**, **DISAGREEMENT** (arresting people for political ~ — Peggy Durdin)

dis-si-dent \dis-'sɪ-dnt/ *adj* [L *dissident-*, *dissidens*, pp of *dissidere* to sit apart, disagree, fr *dis-* + *sedere* to sit — more at **SIT**] differing with an opinion or a group. **DISAFFECTED** — **dissident** *n*
dis-sim-i-lar \dis-'(s)ɪm-ə-'l(ə)r/ *adj*: **UNLIKE** — **dis-sim-i-lar-ly** \dis-'(s)ɪm-ə-'l(ə)-lē/ *adv*
dis-sim-i-late \dis-'(s)ɪm-ə-'lāt/ *vb* **-lated**, **-lating** [dis- + *-similare* (as in *assimilate*)] *vt*: to make dissimilar ~ *vi*: to become dissimilar — **dis-sim-i-lative** \-lāt-iv/ *adj* — **dis-sim-i-la-to-ry** \-tō-ri-/ *adj*
dis-sim-i-la-tion \dis-'(s)ɪm-ə-'lā-shən/ *n*: the act of making or the process of becoming dissimilar. *a*: **CATABOLISM** *b*: the development of dissimilarity between two identical or closely related sounds in a word
dis-sim-i-lu-dine \dis-'(s)ɪm-ə-'l(y)ūd-/ *n* [L *dissimilitudo*, fr *dissimilis* unlike, fr *dis-* + *similis* like] lack of resemblance
dis-sim-u-late \dis-'(s)ɪm-yə-'lāt/ *vb* **-lated**; **-lating** [L *dissimulatus*, pp of *dissimulare*, fr *dis-* + *simulare* to simulate] *vt*: to hide under a false appearance: **DISSEMBLE** ~ *vi*: to engage in dissembling — **dis-sim-u-la-tion** \dis-'(s)ɪm-yə-'lā-shən/ *n* — **dis-sim-u-la-tor** \dis-'(s)ɪm-yə-'lāt-ō-r/ *n*
dis-si-pate \dis-'sɪ-pāt/ *vb* **-pated**; **-pating** [L *dissipatus*, pp of *dissipare*, fr *dis-* + *supare* to throw; akin to ON *sveip* spear, Skt *svap* broom] *vt* 1 *a*: to break up and drive off (as a crowd) *b*: to cause to spread out or spread thin to the point of vanishing: **DISSOLVE** *c*: to lose (as heat or electricity) irreversibly: **DISPERSE** 2 *a*: to expend aimlessly or foolishly *b*: to use up esp foolishly or heedlessly (soon dissipated his estate) ~ *vi* 1: to separate into parts and scatter or vanish 2: to be extravagant or dissipate in the pursuit of pleasure, esp: to drink to excess **syn** 1 see **SCATTER** 2 see **WASTE** **ant** **accumulate**, **concentrate** — **dis-si-pa-ter** *n*
dis-si-pat-ed *adj*, *given to or marked by dissipation*: **DISSOLUTE** — **dis-si-pat-ed-ly** *adv* — **dis-si-pat-ed-ness** *n*
dis-si-pa-tion \dis-'sɪ-pā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of dissipating: the state of being dissipated *a*: **DISPERSION**, **DIFFUSION** *b*: *archaic*: **DISSOLUTION**, **DISINTEGRATION** *c*: wasteful expenditure *d*: *intermediate* living, esp: excessive drinking 2: **DIVERSION**, **AMUSEMENT**
dis-si-pa-tive \dis-'sɪ-pāt-iv/ *adj*: relating to dissipation esp of heat
dis-so-ci-a-ble \dis-'(s)ɪ-ə-'bəl, -sē-ə-/ *adj*: **SEPARABLE** — **dis-so-ci-a-bil-ity** \dis-'(s)ɪ-ə-'bəl-ə-tē/ *n*
dis-so-cial \dis-'(s)ɪ-ə-'shəl/ *adj*: **UNSOCIAL**, **SELFISH**
dis-so-ci-ant \dis-'(s)ɪ-ə-'sh(ə)-nt, -shənt/ *adj*: producing or resulting from dissociation, *specif*: **MUTANT**
dis-so-ci-ate \dis-'(s)ɪ-ə-'ti-/ *vb* **-ated**, **-ating** [L *dissociatus*, pp of *dissociare*, fr *dis-* + *sociare* to join, fr *socius* companion — more at **SOCIAL**] *vt* 1: to separate from association or union with another: **DISCONNECT** 2: **DISUNITE**, *specif*: to subject to chemical dissociation ~ *vi* 1: to undergo dissociation 2: to mutate esp reversibly
dis-so-ci-a-tion \dis-'(s)ɪ-ə-'ā-shən, -shē-/ *n* 1: the act or process of dissociating: the state of being dissociated as *a*: the process by which a chemical combination breaks up into simpler constituents, esp: one that results from the action of energy (as heat) on a gas or of a solvent on a dissolved substance *b*: the separation of an idea or activity from the mainstream of consciousness or of behavior esp as a mechanism of ego defense 2: the property inherent in some biological stocks (as of certain bacteria) of differentiating into two or more distinct and relatively permanent strains, also: such a strain — **dis-so-ci-a-tive** \dis-'(s)ɪ-ə-'ti-iv, -shat-iv/ *adj*
dis-sol-u-ble \dis-'(s)ɪ-l-yə-bəl/ *adj* [L *dissolubilis*, fr *dissolvere* to dissolve] capable of being dissolved or disintegrated — **dis-sol-u-bil-ity** \-l-yə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n*
dis-sol-u-te \dis-'(s)ɪ-lūt, -lōt/ *adj* [L *dissolutus*, fr, pp of *dissolvere* to dissolve, dissolve] lacking restraint, esp: loose in morals — **dis-sol-u-tely** *adv* — **dis-sol-u-tē-ness** *n*
dis-sol-u-tion \dis-'(s)ɪ-lū-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of dissolving as *a*: separation into component parts *b* (1): **DISINTEGRATION**, **DECAY** (2): **DEATH** (grew convinced of his friend's approaching ~ — Elinor Wylie) *c*: termination or destruction by breaking down, disrupting, or dispersing (the ~ of the republic) *d*: **LIQUEFACTION** 2 *obs*: **PROFLIGACY**
dis-solve \dis-'(s)ɪlv, -'ɒlv/ *vb* [ME *dissolven*, fr L *dissolvere*, fr *dis-* + *solvere* to loosen — more at **SOLVE**] *vt* 1 *a*: to cause to disperse or disappear: **DESTROY** *b*: to separate into component parts: **DISINTEGRATE** *c*: to bring to an end: **TERMINATE** (~ parliament) 2 *a*: to cause to pass into solution (~ sugar in water) *b*: **MELT**, **LIQUEFY** *c*: to cause to be emotionally moved *d*: to fade out (a motion-picture or television shot) in a dissolve 3 *archaic*: **DETACH**, **LOOSEN** 4: to clear up (~ the mystery) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to become dissipated or decomposed *b*: to break up: **DISPERSE** *c*: to fade away 2 *a*: to become fluid: **MELT** *b*: to pass into solution *c*: to be overcome emotionally *d*: to resolve itself as if by dissolution **syn** see **ADIJOURN** — **dis-solv-a-ble** \-ə-'bəl, -'ɒl-/ *adj* — **dis-solv-er** *n*
dissolve *n*: a gradual superimposing of one motion-picture or television shot upon another on a screen
dis-sol-vent \dis-'(s)ɪlv-ənt, -'ɒl-/ *adj*: **SOLVENT** 2 — **dissolvent** *n*
dis-so-nance \dis-'(s)ɪ-nəns/ *n* 1: a mingling of discordant sounds, *specif*: a clashing musical interval 2: lack of agreement, *specif*: inconsistency between the beliefs one holds or between one's actions and one's beliefs (cognitive ~) 3: **DISCORD** 3: an unresolved musical note or chord, *specif*: an interval not included in a major or minor triad or its inversions
dis-so-nant \dis-'(s)ɪ-nənt/ *adj* [MF or L: MF, fr L *disonant-*, *disonans*, pp of *disonare* to be discordant, fr *dis-* + *sonare* to sound — more at **SOUND**] 1: marked by dissonance: **DISCORDANT** 2: **INCONGRUOUS** 3: harmonically unresolved — **dis-so-nant-ly** *adv*
dis-spir-it \dis-'(s)ɪp-ə-ɪt/ *var* of **DISPIRT**
dis-suade \dis-'wād/ *vi* **-suaded**; **-suading** [MF or L: MF *dissuader*, fr L *dissuadere*, fr *dis-* + *suadere* to urge — more at **SUASION**] 1 *a* *archaic*: to advise against (an action) *b*: to ad-

~ noises) *b* : opening during the day and closing at night (~ flowers) *syn* see DAILY — *di-urn-nal-ly* \-l-ē-adv

diurnal *n* 1 *archaic*: DAYBOOK, DIARY 2 *archaic*: JOURNAL *di-urn* \di-(y)-rən/ *n* [dichlor- + *urca* + *-on*] : a persistent herbicide C₂H₂Cl₂N₂O used esp to control annual weeds

di-abb 1 divided 2 divided 3 division 4 divorced

di-va \dē-və/ *n*, *pl* *divas* or *divae* \-(v)-vā/ [It, lit, goddess, fr L, fem of *divus* divine, god — more at DEITY]: PRIMA DONNA

divagate \di-və-gāt, -və-gā- / *vi* -gated, -gating [L *divagatus*, pp of *divagari*, fr L *dis* + *vagan* to wander — more at VAGARY] 1 : to wander about 2 : DIVERGE — *diva-ga-tion* \di-və-gā-shən, -və-gā- / *n*

diva-lent \di-və-lənt/ *adj*: BIVALENT

divan \di-vən, -vən/ *n* *in senses other than* 3 also *di-van*, *di-vān*, *di-vān* *n* [Turk, fr. Per *divān* account book] 1 *a*: the privy council of the Ottoman Empire **2**: COUNCIL **2** *a*: a council chamber *b*: a smoking room **3**: a large couch or sofa usu without back or arms often designed for use as a bed **4**: a collection of poems in Persian or Arabic usu by one author

divaricate \di-və-rī-kāt, -və-rī- / *vi* -cated, -cating [L *divaricatus* pp of *divariare*, fr *dis* + *varicare* to straddle — more at PREVARI] **CATE**: to spread apart : branch off : DIVERGE

divarication \di-və-rī-kā-shən, -və-rī- / *n* 1 : the action, process, or fact of divaricating 2 : a divergence of opinion

diver \div/ *vb* *dived* \divd/ or *dove* \dōv/: *dived*; *diving* [ME *diven*, *diven*, fr OE *dyfan* to dip & *dyfan* to dive, akin to OE *dypan* to dip — more at DIP] *vi* 1 *a*: to plunge into water headfirst, *specif*: to execute a dive **2**: SUBMERGE **2** *a*: to descend or fall precipitously *b*: to plunge one's hand into something *c* of an airplane : to descend in a dive **3** *a*: to plunge into some matter or activity *b*: LUNGE *vi* 1 : to thrust into something **2**: to cause to descend *syn* see PLUNGE

diver *n* 1 : the act or an instance of diving as *a* (1) : a plunge into water executed in a prescribed manner (2) : a submerging of a submarine (3) : a steep descent of an airplane at greater than the maximum horizontal speed *b*: a sharp decline **2**: a disreputable *3*: a faked knockout — usu. used in the phrase *take a dive* **4**: an offensive play in football in which the ballcarrier plunges into the line for short yardage

diver-bomb \div-bām/ *vi* : to bomb from an airplane by making a steep dive toward the target before releasing the bomb — *diver-bomber* *n*

diver \di-vər/ *n* 1. one that dives **2** *a*: a person who stays underwater for long periods by having air supplied from the surface or by carrying a supply of compressed air *b*: any of various diving birds, *esp*: LOON

diverge \dā-və-rj, di-v/ *vb* *diverged*; *diverging* [ML *divergere*, fr L *dis* + *vergere* to incline — more at WRENCH] *vi* 1 *a*: to move or extend in different directions from a common point : draw apart (*diverging* rays of light) *b*: to become or be different in character or form : differ in opinion **2**: to turn aside from a path or course : DEVIATE **3**: to be mathematically divergent *vi*: DEFLECT *syn* see SWERVE

divergence \-vər-jən(t)s/ *n* 1 *a*: a drawing apart (as of lines extending from a common center) *b*: DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT *c*: the acquisition of dissimilar characters by related organisms in unlike environments **2**: a deviation from a course or standard **3**: the state of being mathematically divergent

diver-gen-cy \-jən-sē/ *n*, *pl* -cies : DIVERGENCE

diver-gent \-jən-t/ *adj* [L *divergens*, *divergens*, pp of *divergere*] 1 *a*: diverging from each other *b*: differing from each other or from a standard **2**: DEVIANT (the ~ interests of capital and labor) **2**: relating to or being an infinite sequence that does not have a limit or an infinite series whose partial sums do not have a limit **3**: causing divergence of rays (as ~ lens) *syn* see DIFFERENT *ant* convergent — *diver-gent-ly* *adv*

divers \di-vərs/ *adj* [ME *divers*, *diverse*]: VARIOUS

diverse \di-vərs, -dā-, -di-, -dā/ [ME *divers*, *divers*, fr. OF & L, OF *divers*, fr L *diversus*, fr pp of *divertere*] 1 : differing from one another : UNLIKE **2**: having various forms or qualities *syn* see DIFFERENT *ant* identical, selfsame — *diverse-ly* *adv* — *diverse-ness* *n*

diver-sal-ly \dā-vər-sə-lī, di-/ *vb* -fled, -flying *vi* 1 : to make diverse : give variety to (~ a course of study) **2**: to balance (as an investment portfolio) defensively by dividing funds among securities of different industries or of different classes **3**: to increase the variety of the products of ~ *vi* 1 : to produce variety **2**: to engage in varied operations — *diver-sal-fi-ca-tion* \-vər-sə-lā-kā-shən/ *n* — *diver-sal-ly* \-vər-sə-lī- / *adv*

diversion \dā-vər-zhən, -dī-, -shən/ *n* 1 : the act or an instance of diverting from a course, activity, or use : DEVIATION **2**: something that diverts or amuses : PASTIME **3**: an attack or feint that draws the attention and force of an enemy from the point of the principal operation — *diver-sion-ary* \-zhə-nēr-ē-, -shə-/ *adj*

diver-sion-ist \-zhə-nist, -shə-/ *n* 1. one characterized by political deviation **2**: one engaged in diversionary activities

diver-sity \dā-vər-sə-tē, di-/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 : the condition of being different **2**: an instance or a point of difference

divert \dā-vərt, di-/ *vb* [ME *diverten*, fr MF & L, MF *divertir*, fr L *divertire* to turn in opposite directions, fr *dis* + *vertere* to turn — more at WORTH] *vi* : to turn aside : DEVIATE (was trained as a doctor but ~ed to diplomacy) *vi* 1 *a*: to turn from one course or use to another : DEFLECT *b*: DISTRACT **2**: to give pleasure to *esp* by distracting the attention from what burdens or distresses *syn* see AMUSE

diver-tic-u-lar-i-tis \di-vər-tik-yə-tīt-əs/ *n*: inflammation of a diverticulum

diver-tic-u-lar-i-sis \-lō-səs/ *n*: an intestinal disorder characterized by the presence of many diverticula

diver-tic-u-lum \di-vər-tik-yə-ləm/ *n*, *pl* -la \-lā/ [NL, fr L, by-path, prob alter of *diverticulum*, fr *divertire* to turn aside, fr *de* + *vertere*] 1 : a pocket or closed branch opening off a main passage **2**: an abnormal pouch or sac opening from a hollow organ (as the intestine or bladder)

diver-ti-men-to \di-vərt-ə-ment-(ō), -vərt-/ *n*, *pl* -men-ti \-ment-(ō)-or-mentos [It, lit, diversion, fr *divertire* to divert, amuse, fr F *divertir*] 1 : an instrumental chamber work in several movements **2**: DIVERTISSEMENT

diver-tisse-ment \di-vərt-əs-mənt, -əz-, F dē-və-rē-tē-smā/ *n*, *pl* *divertissements* \-mənt-(ō)s, -smā-(z)/ [F, lit, diversion, fr *divertir* (stem of *divertir*)] 1 : a ballet suite used as an interlude **2**: DIVERTIMENTO **3**: DIVERSION, ENTERTAINMENT

Dives \di-(v)-vəz/ *n* [ME, fr L, rich, rich man, misunderstood as a proper name in Lk 16:19] : a rich man

divest \di-vest, dā-/ *vi* [alter of *devest*] 1 *a*: to undress or strip *esp* of clothing, ornament, or equipment *b*: to deprive or dispossess *esp* of property, authority, or title *c*: RID, FREE **2**: to take away from a person — *divest-ment* \-ves(t)-mənt/ *n*

dives-ti-ture \di-ves-tē-čū(ə)r-, -chər-, -tē(yu)(ə)r, dā-/ *n* [divest + *-ture* (as in *investiture*)] 1 : the act of divesting **2**: the compulsory transfer of title or disposal of interests (as stock in a corporation) upon government order

di-vid-e \di-vīd/ *vb* *di-vided*, *di-vid-ing* [ME *dividen*, fr L *dividere*, fr *dis* + *videre* to separate — more at WIDOW] *vi* 1 *a*: to separate into two or more parts, areas, or groups *b*: to separate into classes, categories, or divisions *c*: CLEAVE, PART **2** *a*: to separate into portions and give out in shares : DISTRIBUTE *b*: to possess, enjoy, or make use of in common *c*: APPORTION **3** *a*: to cause to be separate, distinct, or apart from one another *b*: to separate into opposing sides or parties *c*: to cause (a parliamentary body) to vote by division **4** *a*: to mark divisions on : GRADUATE (~ a sextant) *b* (1) : to subject (a number or quantity) to the operation of finding how many times it contains another number or quantity (~ 42 by 14) (2) : to use as a divisor — used with *into* (~ 14 into 42) (3) : to locate one or more points on (a line or its extension) *vi* 1 : to perform mathematical division **2** (1) : to become separated into parts (2) : to branch out *b*: to become separated or disunited *esp* in opinion or interest *c*: to vote by division *syn* 1 *see* SEPARATE *ant* unite *2* *see* DISTRIBUTE — *di-vid-able* \-vid-ə-bəl/ *adj*

di-vid-e *n* 1 : an act of dividing **2** *a*: a dividing ridge between drainage areas : WATERSHED *b*: a point or line of division

di-vid-ed *adj* 1 *a*: separated into parts or pieces *b* of a leaf : cut into distinct parts by incisions extending to the base or to the midrib *c*: having the opposing streams of traffic separated (as by a median strip) (a ~ highway) **2** *a*: disagreeing with each other *b*: DISUNITED *b*: directed or moved toward conflicting interests, states, or objects **3**: separated by distance (familiar objects from which she had never dreamed of being ~ — James Joyce)

di-vid-end \div-dēnd, -dēnd/ *n* [ME *divident*, fr L *dividendus*, gerundive of *dividere*] 1 : an individual share of something distributed as *a*: a share in a pro rata distribution (as of profits) to stockholders *b*: a share of surplus allocated to a policyholder in a participating insurance policy **2**: BONUS **3** *a*: a number to be divided *b*: a sum or fund to be divided and distributed

di-vid-er \dā-vīd-ər/ *n* 1 : one that divides **2** *pl*: an instrument for measuring or marking (as in dividing lines) **3**: something serving as a partition between separate spaces within a larger area

di-vi-divi \dē-vē-dē-vē, -dē-vē-dē-/ *n* [Sp *dividin* of Carban origin, akin to Cumanagoto *dividiwi* divi-divi] : a small leguminous tree (*Caesalpinia coriaria*) of tropical America with twisted astragulate pods that contain a large proportion of tannin

di-vi-na-tion \div-vā-nā-shən/ *n* [ME *divinacioun*, fr L *divination*, *divinatio*, fr *divinatus*, pp of *divinare*] 1 : the art or practice that seeks to foresee or foretell future events or discover hidden knowledge usu by the interpretation of omens or by the aid of supernatural powers **2**: unusual insight; intuitive perception — *di-vi-na-tory* \dā-vīn-ə-tōr-ē, dā-vī-nā-, -vā-nā-, -tōr-/ *adj*

divine \dā-vīn/ *adj* *di-vin-er* -est [ME *divin*, fr MF, fr L *divinus*, fr *divus* god — more at DEITY] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or proceeding directly from God or a god (the ~ right of kings) *b*: being a deity (the ~ Savior) *c*: directed to a deity (~ worship) **2** *a*: supremely good : SUPERB (her pies were simply ~) *b* HEAVENLY, GODLIKE — *di-vine-ly* *adv*

divine *n* [ME, fr ML *divinus*, fr L, soothsayer, fr *divinus*, *adj*] 1 : CLERGYMAN **2**: THEOLOGIAN

divine *vb* *divined*; *divining* [ME *divinen*, fr MF & L, MF *diviner*, fr L *divinare*, fr *divinus*, *n*] *vi* 1 : to discover intuitively : INFER **2**: to discover or locate (as water) by means of a divining rod *vi* 1 : to practice divination : PROPHECY **2**: to perceive intuitively *syn* see FORESEE

Divine Liturgy *n*: the Eastern Orthodox eucharistic rite

Divine Office *n*: the office for the canonical hours of prayer that priests and religious say daily

divin-er \dā-vīn-ər/ *n* 1 : one that practices divination : SOOTH SAYER **2**: one that seeks to discover the location of water or minerals underground with the aid of a divining rod

divine right *n*: the right of a sovereign to rule as set forth by the theory of government that holds that a monarch receives his right to rule directly from God and not from the people

divine service *n*: a service of Christian worship, *specif*: such a service that is not sacramental in character

diving bell *n*: a diving apparatus consisting of a container open only at the bottom and supplied with compressed air by a hose

diving duck *n*: any of various ducks (as a buffhead) that frequent deep waters and obtain their food by diving

diving suit *n*: a waterproof suit with a helmet that is supplied with air pumped through a tube

divining rod *n*: a forked rod believed to indicate the presence of water or minerals by dipping downward when held over a vein

a	about	a	kitten	or	further	a	back	a	bake	a	coat, cart
an	about	ch	chun	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	foke	ng	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
li	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	fanous	zh	vision

optical system **b**: falsified reproduction of an audio or video signal caused by change in the wave form of the original signal — **dis-tor-tion-al** \-shnəl, -shən-1\ *adj*
dist *abbr* distribute, distribution
dis-tract \dis-'trakt-, 'dis-1\ *adj*, *archaic*: INSANE, MAD
dis-tract \dis-'trakt\ *vi* [ME *distrac-tre*, fr. L *distractus*, pp of *distrah-ere*, lit. to draw apart, fr. *dis-* + *trahere* to draw — more at *DRAW*] **1 a**: to turn aside: **DIVERT** **b**: to draw or direct (as one's attention) to a different object or in different directions at the same time **2**: to stir up or confuse with conflicting emotions or motives: **HARASS** *syn* see **PUZZLE**, *ant* collect (as one's thoughts) — **dis-tract-i-bil-i-ty** \-trak-tə-'bil-ə-tē-1\ *n* — **dis-tract-i-ble** \-trak-tə-'bəl\ *adj* — **dis-tract-ing-ly** \-tɪŋ-'li-1\ *adv*
dis-tract-ed-ly *adv*: in the manner of one that is distracted
dis-trac-tion \dis-'trak-shən\ *n* **1**: the act of distracting or the state of being distracted, *esp*: mental confusion **2**: something that distracts, *esp*: **AMUSEMENT** — **dis-trac-tive** \-trak-tiv\ *adj*
dis-train \dis-'trān\ *vb* [ME *distreynen*, fr. OF *distreindre*, fr. ML *distringere*, fr. L, to draw apart, detain, fr. *dis-* + *stringere* to bind tight — more at *STRAIN*] *vt* **1**: to levy a distress upon **2**: to seize by distress ~ *vi*: to levy a distress — **dis-train-able** \-trā-'nə-'bəl\ *adj* — **dis-train-er** \-trā-'nər\ or **dis-train-or** \-trā-'nər-, -trā-'nə(r)\ *n*
dis-traint \dis-'trānt\ *n* [*distrain* + -t (as in *constraint*)] **1**: the act or action of distraining
dis-trait \di-'strā\ *adj* [F, fr. L *distrahit*]: **ABSENTMINDED** *esp*: inattentive or distracted because of anxiety or apprehension
dis-traught \dis-'trōt\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *distrahit*]: **1**: agitated with doubt or mental conflict **2**: **CRAZED** — **dis-traught-ly** *adv*
dis-tress \dis-'tres\ *n* [ME *distresse*, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *distinctia*, fr. L *distinctus*, pp of *distingere*] **1 a**: seizure and detention of the goods of another as pledge or to obtain satisfaction of a claim by the sale of the goods seized, *broadly*, an act of distraining **b**: something that is distressed **2 obs**: **CONSTRAINT** **3 a**: anguish of body or mind **b**: **TROUBLE** **c**: a painful situation: **MISFORTUNE** **d**: a state of danger or desperate need (as ship in ~)
syn **DISTRESS**, **SUFFERING**, **MISERY**, **AGONY** *shared meaning element*
distress *vt* **1**: to subject to great strain or difficulties **2**: to cause to worry or be troubled: **UPSET** **3 archaic**: to force or overcome by inflicting pain **4**: to mar (wood or furniture) deliberately to give an effect of age (~ed cherry) *syn* see **TROUBLE** — **dis-tress-ing-ly** \-tɪŋ-'li-1\ *adv*
distress *adj* **1**: offered for sale at a loss (~ merchandise) **2**: involving distress goods (a ~ sale)
dis-tress-ful \dis-'tres-fəl\ *adj*: causing distress full of distress — **dis-tress-fully** \-fəl-1\ *adv* — **dis-tress-ful-ness** *n*
dis-trib-u-tary \dis-'trib-yu-, -tər-ē-1\ *n*, *pl* -tər-ies-1: a river branch flowing away from the main stream
dis-tribute \dis-'trib-yut-, Brit also 'dis-'trib-yut\ *vt* -uted-, -uting [ME *distributen*, fr. L *distributus*, pp of *distribuere* fr. *dis-* + *tribuere* to allot — more at *TRIBUTE*] **1**: to divide among several or many **APPORTION** **2 a**: to spread out so as to cover something **SCATTER** **b**: **SUPPLY** (~ magazines to subscribers) **c**: to use (a term) so as to convey information about every member of the class named (the proposition "all men are mortal" ~s "man" but not "mortal") **3 a**: to divide or separate *esp* into kinds **b**: to return the units of (as typeset matter) to the proper storage places — **dis-trib-u-tee** \dis-'trib-yu-'tē-1\ *n*
syn **DISTRIBUTE**, **DISPENSE**, **DIVIDE**, **DEAL**, **DOLE** *shared meaning element*
dis-trib-u-tion \dis-'trib-yu-shən\ *n* **1**: the act or process of distributing **b**: the apportionment by a court of the personal property of an intestate **2 a**: the position, arrangement, or frequency of occurrence (as of the members of a group) over an area or throughout a space or unit of time **b**: the natural geographic range of an organism **3 a**: something distributed **b**: (1): **FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION** (2): **PROBABILITY FUNCTION** (3): **PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTION** **4 a**: a device by which something is distributed **b**: the pattern of branching and termination of a ramifying structure (as a nerve) **5**: the marketing or merchandising of commodities — **dis-trib-u-tion-al** \-shnəl, -shən-1\ *adj*
distribution function *n*: a function that gives the probability that a random variable is less than or equal to the independent variable of the function
dis-trib-u-tive \dis-'trib-yut-iv\ *adj* **1**: of or relating to distribution as **a**: dealing a proper share to each of a group **b**: diffusing more or less evenly **2 of a word**: referring singly and without exception to the members of a group (*each, either, and none* are ~) **3**: producing the same element when operating on a whole as when operating on each part and collecting the results (multiplication is ~ relative to addition since $a(b + c) = ab + ac$) — **dis-trib-u-tive-ly** \-trib-yut-iv-ē-1\ *adv* — **dis-trib-u-tive-ness** *n* — **dis-trib-u-tiv-i-ty** \-trib-yu-'tiv-ə-tē-1\ *n*
distributive education *n*, often *cap D & E*: a vocational program set up between schools and employers in which the student receives both classroom instruction and on-the-job training
dis-trib-u-tor \dis-'trib-yut-ər\ *n* **1**: one that distributes **2**: one that markets a commodity *esp*: **WHOLESALE** **3**: an apparatus for directing the secondary current from the induction coil to the various spark plugs of an engine in their proper firing order
dis-trict \dis-'trikt\ *n*, often *attrib* [F, fr. ML *districtus* jurisdiction, district, fr. *distrahit*, pp of *distingere* to distract — more at *DISTRAIN*] **1**: a territorial division (as for administrative or electoral purposes) **2**: an area, region, or section with a distinguishing character
district *vi*: to divide or organize into districts
district attorney *n*: the prosecuting officer of a judicial district
district court *n*: a trial court that has jurisdiction over certain cases within a specific judicial district

district superintendent *n*: a church official supervising a district
dis-trust \('dis-'trast\ *vi*: to have no trust or confidence in
dis-trust *n*: the lack or absence of trust: **SUSPICION**, **WARINESS**
dis-trust-ful \-trast-fəl\ *adj*: having or showing distrust — **dis-trust-ful-ly** \-fəl-1\ *adv* — **dis-trust-ful-ness** *n*
dis-turb \dis-'tɜrb\ *vb* [ME *disturban*, *destourben*, fr. OF & L, OF *destourber*, fr. L *disturbare*, fr. *dis-* + *turbare* to throw into disorder — more at *TURBID*] *vt* **1 a**: to interfere with: **INTERRUPT** **b**: to alter the position or arrangement of **2 a**: to destroy the tranquility or composure of **b**: to throw into disorder **c**: **ALARM** **d**: to put to inconvenience ~ *vi*: to cause disturbance *syn* see **DISCOMPOSE** — **dis-turb-er** *n* — **dis-turb-ing-ly** \-tɜrb-ɪŋ-'li-1\ *adv*
dis-tur-bance \dis-'tɜr-bən(t)s\ *n* **1**: the act of disturbing: the state of being disturbed **2**: a local variation from the average or normal wind conditions
dis-turbed *adj* **1**: showing symptoms of emotional illness **2**: designed for or occupied by disturbed patients (~ wards)
dis-sub-sti-tut-ed \('di-'səb-sti-, -t(y)ūt-əd\ *adj*: having two substituent atoms or groups in a molecule
dis-sul-fide \('di-'səl-'fid\ *n* **1**: a compound containing two atoms of sulfur combined with an element or radical **2**: an organic compound containing the bivalent group SS composed of two sulfur atoms
dis-sul-fi-ram \di-'səl-'fə-'ram\ *n* [*dissulfide* + *thiourea* + *amyl*]: a compound $C_{10}H_{19}N_2S_2$ that causes a severe physiological reaction to alcohol and is used in the treatment of alcoholism
dis-sul-fa-ton \di-'səl-'fə-'tān\ *n* [*diethyl* + *sulfo-* + *-ton* (prob. fr. *thionate*)] an organophosphorus systemic insecticide $C_{12}H_{19}O_3PS_2$
dis-union \dis-'ū-ni-ən\ ('dis(h)-'yū-1\ *n* **1**: the termination or destruction of union: **SEPARATION** **2**: **DISUNITY**
dis-union-ist \-nyə-'nəst\ *n*: one who favors disunion, *specif*: an American secessionist
dis-unite \dis-'ū-nīt-, -is(h)-'yū-1\ *vi*: **DIVIDE**, **SEPARATE**
dis-unite-ly \dis-'ū-nīt-ē-, ('dis(h)-'yū-1\ *adv*: **LACK OF UNITY**; *esp*: **DIS-SEN-SION**
dis-use \dis-'üz-, ('dis(h)-'yüz\ *vi*: to discontinue the use or practice of
dis-use \-'üz-, -'yüz\ *n*: cessation of use or practice
dis-util-i-ty \dis-'i-l-ē-tē-, -is(h)-'yū-1\ *n*: ability to cause fatigue, inconvenience, discomfort, or pain (~ of labor)
dis-value \('dis-'vəl-, ('yü-, -yɔf-'w)\ *vt* **1 archaic**: **UNDERVALUE**, **DEPRECIATE** **2**: to consider of little value
dis-value *n* **obs** **DISREGARD**, **DISREPUTE** **2**: a negative value
dis-syl-la-ble \di-'sil-'ə-'bəl-, ('di-'sil-, -'dis-, -'sil-)\ *n* [part trans of MF *dissilabe*, fr. L *dissyllabus* having two syllables, fr. Gk *dissyllabos*, fr. *di-* + *syllabē* syllable]: a linguistic form consisting of two syllables — **di-syl-la-bic** \di-'sə-'lā-'b-ik-, -is-(ə-'sə-)\ *adj*
dit \di:t\ *n* [imit]: a dot in radio or telegraphic code
ditch \di:tʃ\ *n* [ME *dich*, fr. OE *dīc* dike, ditch]: a long narrow excavation dug in the earth (as for defense, drainage, or irrigation)
ditch *vt* **1 a**: to enclose with a ditch **b**: to dig a ditch in **2 a**: to cause (a train) to derail **b**: to drive (a car) into a ditch **c**: to make a forced landing of (an airplane) on water **3**: to get rid of **d**: **DISCARD**
ditch-dig-ger \-dig-ər\ *n* **1**: one that digs ditches **2**: one employed at menial and usu. hard physical labor
ditch reed *n*: a tall No. American reed (*Phragmites communis*) with broad flat leaves
dite \di:t\ *n* [alter of *dolt*] *dialect*: **MITE**, **BIT**
dither \di-'thər\ *vi* **dith-er-ed**, **dith-er-ing** \-ə-'rɪŋ\ [ME *ditheren*] **1**: **SHIVER**, **TREMBLE** (the ~ing of grass — Wallace Stevens) **2**: to act nervously or indecisively: **VACILLATE** — **dith-er-er** \-ər-ər\ *n*
dither *n*: a highly nervous, excited, or agitated state: **EXCITEMENT**, **CONFUSION** — **dith-er-er** \di-'thər-ər\ *adj*
dithi-ol or **dithio-comb form** [ISV *di-* + *thi-*]: containing two atoms of sulfur usu. in place of two oxygen atoms
dithi-ol \di-'thi-, -əl\ *adj*: containing two SH groups composed of sulfur and hydrogen
dith-y-ram \di-'th-i-, -ram(b)\ *n*, *pl* -ram-bə \-ram-bə\ [Gk *dithyram-bos*] **1**: a usu. short poem in an inspired wild irregular strain **2**: a statement or writing in an exalted or enthusiastic vein — **dith-y-ram-bic** \di-'th-i-'ram-b-ik\ *adj* — **dith-y-ram-bi-cal-ly** \-bi-'kəl-1\ *adv*
dit-tay \di-'tē-1\ *n*, *pl* -nies [ME *ditoyne* fr. MF *ditayne*, fr. L *dictamnium*, fr. Gk *dictamnion*] **1**: a pink-flowered herb (*Origanum dictamnus*) that is native to Crete **2**: an American herb (*Conilia organoides*) of the mint family that has much-branched stems
dit-to \di-'tə-, -də\ *n*, *pl* dit-tos [It *ditto*, pp of It *dire* to say, fr. L *dicere* — more at *DICTION*] **1**: a thing mentioned previously or above — used to avoid repeating a word, often symbolized by inverted commas or apostrophes **2**: a ditto mark
ditto *vi* **1**: to repeat the action or statement of **2** [fr. *Ditto*, a trademark] to copy (as printed matter) on a duplicator
ditto *adv*: as before or aforesaid **1**: in the same manner
ditto *adj*: having the same characteristics: **SIMILAR**
dit-ty \di-'tē-, -tē\ *n*, *pl* dit-ties [ME *dicte*, fr. OF *dié* poem, fr. pp of *dicere* to compose, fr. L *dicere* to dictate, compose], an *esp* simple and unaffected song
dit-ty bag \di-'tē-, -tē\ *n* [orig. unknown]: a bag used *esp* by sailors to hold small articles of gear (as thread, needles, and tape)
dit-ty box *n*: a box used for the same purpose as a dit-ty bag
di-ure-sis \di-'yū-'rē-'səs\ *n*, *pl* di-ure-ses \-sēz\ [NL]: an increased excretion of urine
di-ure-tic \di-'yū-'rē-'tik\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or LL *diureticus*, fr. LL *diureticus*, fr. Gk *diourētikos*, fr. *diourēin* to urinate, fr. *di-* + *ourēin* to urinate — more at *URINE*]: tending to increase the flow of urine — **di-ure-tic** *n* — **di-ure-tic-al-ly** \-i-'kəl-1\ *adv*
di-ur-nal \di-'ɜrn-1\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *diurnalis* — more at *JOURNAL*] **1 a**: recurring every day (~ task) **b**: having a daily cycle (~ tides) **2 a**: of, relating to, or occurring in the daytime (the city's

with the infinitive without *to* to form present and past tenses expressing emphasis (I ~ say) (~ be careful) — *do away with* 1 : to put an end to; *ABOLISH* 2 : to put to death; *KILL* — *do by* : to deal with; *TREAT* — *do for* 1 : to attend to the wants and needs of; take care of (*did for her while she was sick*) 2 : to bring about the death or ruin of — *do one's thing* : to do what is personally satisfying — *do proud* : to give cause for pride or gratification — *to do* : necessary to be done (ten thousand times I've done my best and all's to do again — A. E. Housman)

do \ˈdō/ *n* [It] : 1 chiefly *dialect* : FUSS, ADO 2 *archaic* : DEED, DUTY 3 chiefly *Brit* : a festive get-together : AFFAIR, PARTY **b** : BATTLE 4 : a command or entreaty to do something (consider all the ~s and don'ts of the problem) 5 *Brit* : CHEAT, SWINDLE

do \ˈdō/ *n* [It] : the 1st tone of the diatonic scale in solmization

do *abbr* ditto

DO *abbr* 1 defense order 2 doctor of osteopathy

DOA *abbr* dead on arrival

do-able \ˈdū-ə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being done : PRACTICABLE

DOB *abbr* date of birth

dob-bin \ˈdɒb-ən/ *n* [Dobbin, nickname for Robert] 1 : a farm horse 2 : a quiet plodding horse

Dobell's solution \ˈdɒ-belz-, dō-/ *n* [Horace B. Dobell †1917 E physician] : an aqueous solution of borate of sodium, sodium bicarbonate, glycine, and phenol used as a nose or throat spray

Doberman \ˈdɒ-bər-mən/ *n* [G. Dobermann-pinscher, fr. Ludwig Dobermann, 19th cent. G dog breeder + G pinscher, a breed of hunting dog] : a short-haired medium-sized dog of a breed of German origin

dobson \ˈdɒb-sən/ *n* [prob fr the name Dobson] : HELLOGRAM-MITE

dobson-fly \ˈdɒb-sən-/ *n* : a winged megalopteran insect (family Corydalidae) with very long slender mandibles in the male and a large carnivorous aquatic larva — compare HELLOGRAM-MITE

doc *abbr* document

do-cent \ˈdɒs-nt, dō(-)snt/ *n* [obs G (now dozen), fr L docent-, docens, pp of docēre] 1 : a college or university teacher or lecturer 2 : a person who conducts groups through a museum or art gallery

do-cet-ic \ˈdɒ-sēt-ik, -sēt-/ *adj*, often *cap* [Gk Dokēta Docetists, fr. dokēin to seem — more at DECENT] : of or relating to Docetism or the Docetists

Do-ce-tism \ˈdɒ-sēt-iz-əm, -dɒ-s-, -tiz-/ *n* : a belief opposed as heresy in early Christianity that Christ only seemed to have a human body and to suffer and die on the cross — **Do-ce-tist** \ˈdɒ-sēt-ist, -sēt-/ *n*

doch-an-dor-rach \ˈdɒk-ən-ˈdɒr-ək/ or **doch-an-dor-ris** \ˈdɒr-əs/ *n* [ScGael & IrGael dochan an doruis, lit., drink of the door] Scot & Irish : a parting drink : STIRRUP CUP

do-cile \ˈdɒ-si-əl, -sē-/ *adj*, esp *Brit* \ˈdɒ-sil/ *adj* [L docilis, fr docēre to teach, akin to L docēre to be fitting — more at DECENT] 1 : easily taught : TEACHABLE 2 : easily led or managed : TRACTABLE *syn* see OBEDIENT *ant* indocile, unruly, ungovernable — **do-cile-ly** \ˈdɒ-si-(l)-lē/ *adv* — **do-cil-ity** \ˈdɒ-sil-ə-ti, -dɒ-/ *n*

dock \ˈdɒk/ *n* [ME, fr OE docce, akin to MD docke dock, ScGael dogha burdock] 1 : any of a genus (*Rumex*) of the buckwheat family of coarse weedy plants that have long taproots and are used as potherbs and in folk medicine 2 : any of several usu broad-leaved weedy plants

dock *n* [ME dock, fr OE -doeca (as in *fingerdoeca* finger muscle); akin to OHG rocka doll, ON dokka bundle] 1 : the solid part of an animal's tail as distinguished from the hair 2 : the cropped tail of an animal after clipping the hair or cropping the end

dock *vt* 1 : to cut off the end of a body part of, *specif* : to remove part of the tail of *b* : to cut (as ears or a tail) short 2 : to take away a part of : ABRIDGE *b* : to subject (as wages) to a deduction 3 : to deprive of a benefit ordinarily due esp as a penalty for a fault (~ed for tardiness)

dock *n* [prob fr MD docke dock, ditch, fr L ductio-, ductio act of leading — more at DOUCHE] 1 : a usu artificial basin or enclosure for the reception of ships that is equipped with means for controlling the water height 2 : the waterway extending between two piers for the reception of ships 3 : a place (as a wharf or platform) for the loading or unloading of materials 4 : scaffolding for the inspection and repair of aircraft, broadly : HANGAR

dock *vt* 1 : to haul or guide into a dock 2 : to join (as two spacecraft) mechanically while in space ~ *vi* 1 : to come into dock 2 : to become docked

dock *n* [Flem docke cage] : the place in a criminal court where a prisoner stands or sits during trial — *in the dock* : on trial (soon found himself in the dock for robbery)

dock-age \ˈdɒk-ij/ *n* 1 : a charge for the use of a dock 2 : docking facilities 3 : the docking of ships

dock-er \ˈdɒk-ər/ *n* : one that docks the tails of animals

docker *n* : one connected with docks, esp : LONGSHOREMAN

dock-et \ˈdɒk-ət/ *n* [ME doggette] 1 : a brief written summary of a document : ABSTRACT 2 : (1) : a formal abridged record of the proceedings in a legal action (2) : a register of such records *b* (1) : a list of legal causes to be tried (2) : a calendar of business matters to be acted on : AGENDA 3 : an identifying statement about a document placed on its outer surface or cover

docket *vt* 1 : to inscribe (as a document) with an identifying statement 2 : to make a brief abstract of (as a legal matter) and inscribe it in a list 3 : to place on the docket for legal action

dock-hand \ˈdɒk-hand/ *n* : LONGSHOREMAN

dock-land \ˈdɒk-land/ *n*, *Brit* : the part of a port occupied by docks, also : a residential section adjacent to docks

dock-side \ˈdɒk-sid/ *n* : the shore or area adjacent to a dock

dock-worker \ˈdɒk-wɔr-kər/ *n* : LONGSHOREMAN

dock-yard \ˈdɒk-jərd/ *n* 1 : SHIPYARD 2 *Brit* : NAVY YARD

doctor \ˈdɒk-tər/ *n* [ME doctour teacher, doctor, fr. MF & ML, MF, fr. ML doctor, fr. L, teacher, fr. doctus, pp of docēre to teach — more at DOCTILE] 1 : an eminent theologian declared a sound expounder of doctrine by the Roman Catholic Church — called also *doctor of the church* *b* : a learned or authoritative teacher *c* : a person who has earned one of the highest academic degrees (as a PhD) conferred by a university *d* : a person awarded an honorary doctorate (as an LLD or LittD) by a college or university 2 : a : one skilled or specializing in healing arts, esp : a physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinarian licensed to practice his profession *b* : MEDICINE MAN 3 : a : material added (as to food) to produce a desired effect *b* : a blade (as of metal) for spreading a coating or scraping a surface 4 : a usu makeshift and emergency mechanical contrivance or attachment for remedying a difficulty 5 : any of several brightly colored artificial flies — **doc-tor-er** \ˈdɒ(-)tə(-)rəl/ *adj* — **doc-tor-less** \ˈdɒ(-)tə(-)ləs/ *adj* — **doc-tor-ship** \ˈdɒ(-)tə(-)rɪ-/ *n*

doctor *vb* **doc-tored**, **doc-tor-ing** \ˈdɒ(-)tər-ɪŋ/ *vi* 1 : to give medical treatment to *b* : to restore to good condition : REPAIR (~ an old clock) 2 : to adapt or modify for a desired end by alteration or special treatment (~ed the play to suit the audience)

doc-tor-ate \ˈdɒk(-)tə(-)rət/ *n* : the degree, title, or rank of a doctor

doctor book *n* : a book intended to supplement the knowledge of the individual in matters of home medication

doc-tri-naire \ˈdɒk(-)trɪ-ˈnə(-)r/ *n* [F, fr doctrine] : one who attempts to put into effect an abstract doctrine or theory with little or no regard for practical difficulties

doctrinaire *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of a doctrinaire

syn DOGMATIC *syn* see DICTATORIAL — **doc-tri-nair-ism** \ˈnə(-)trɪ-ˈzəm, -ˈnə(-)r-/ *n*

doc-trin-al \ˈdɒk(-)trɪ-nəl, esp *Brit* \ˈdɒk(-)trɪ-nəl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or preoccupied with doctrine — **doc-trin-al-ly** \ˈdɒ(-)trɪ-nəl-ē/ *adv*

doctrin-e \ˈdɒk(-)trɪ-n/ [ME, fr MF & L, MF, fr L doctrina, fr doctor] 1 *archaic* : TEACHING INSTRUCTION 2 : something that is taught *b* : a principle or position or the body of principles in a branch of knowledge or system of belief : DOGMA *c* : a principle of law established through past decisions *d* : a statement of fundamental government policy esp in international relations

syn DOCTRINE, DOGMA, TENET *shared meaning element* : a principle accepted as valid and authoritative

doctrine of descent : a theory in biology all animals and plants are direct descendants of previous animals or plants

doc-u-ment \ˈdɒk-yə-mənt/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr LL & L, LL documentum official paper, fr L, lesson, proof, fr docēre to teach — more at DOCTILE] 1 : a : *archaic* : PROOF EVIDENCE *b* : an original or official paper relied on as the basis, proof, or support of something 2 : a writing conveying information *b* : a material substance (as a coin or stone) having on it a representation of the thoughts of men by means of some conventional mark or symbol *c* : DOCUMENTARY — **doc-u-men-tal** \ˈdɒk-yə-mənt-əl/ *adj*

doc-u-ment \ˈdɒk-yə-mənt/ *vt* 1 : to furnish documentary evidence of 2 : to furnish with documents 3 : a : to provide with factual or substantial support for statements made or a hypothesis proposed, esp : to equip with exact references to authoritative supporting information (the thesis was well ~ed with footnotes on every page) *b* : to construct or produce (as a movie or novel) with a high proportion of details closely reproducing authentic situations or events (his film ~ed the living conditions in the ghetto) 4 : to furnish (a ship) with ship's papers as required by law for the manifesting of ownership and cargo — **doc-u-men-ta-ble** \ˈdɒ(-)bəl, -ˈdɒk-yə-/ *adj* — **doc-u-men-tar-y** \ˈdɒk-yə-mənt-ər-ē/ *adj*

doc-u-men-tal-ist \ˈdɒk-yə-mənt-ə-lɪst/ *n* : a specialist in documentation

doc-u-men-tar-i-an \ˈdɒk-yə-mənt-ər-ē-ən, -men-/ *n* [documentary] : one who employs or advocates documentary presentation (as in photographic art or fiction)

doc-u-men-ta-rist \ˈdɒk-yə-mənt-ə-rɪst/ *n* [documentary] : DOCUMENTARIAN

doc-u-men-ta-ry \ˈdɒk-yə-mənt-ə-rē, -men-trē/ *adj* 1 : bang or consisting of documents : contained or certified in writing (~ evidence) 2 : of, relating to, or employing documentation in literature or art, broadly : FACTUAL, OBJECTIVE (a ~ film of the war) — **doc-u-men-tar-i-ly** \ˈdɒk-yə-mənt-ər-ē-lē, -men-/ *adv*

documentary *n*, *pl* -ries : a documentary presentation (as a film or novel)

doc-u-men-ta-tion \ˈdɒk-yə-mənt-ə-ti-shən, -men-/ *n* 1 : the act or an instance of furnishing or authenticating with documents 2 : the provision of documents in substantiation, also : documentary evidence *b* (1) : the use of historical documents (2) : conformity to historical or objective facts (3) : the provision of footnotes, appendices, or addenda referring to or containing documentary evidence 3 : INFORMATION SCIENCE — **doc-u-men-ta-tion-al** \ˈdɒk-yə-mənt-ə-ti-shən-/ *adj*

DOD *abbr* Department of Defense

dod-der \ˈdɒd-ər/ *n* [ME dodder, akin to OE dydring yolk, Norw dudra to tremble, L *jumus* smoke — more at FUME] : any of a genus (*Cuscuta*) of dicotyledonous leafless elongated wiry herbs that are deficient in chlorophyll and are parasitic on other plants

dodder *vi* **dod-dered**, **dod-der-ing** \ˈdɒd(-)dər-ɪŋ/ [ME *dadiren*] 1 : to tremble or shake from weakness or age 2 : to progress feebly

dodder *n* : a parasitic plant of the family Scrophulariaceae that is deficient in chlorophyll and is parasitic on other plants

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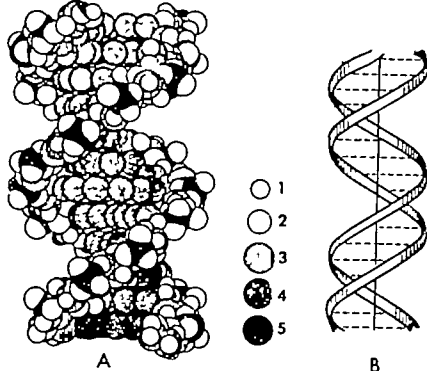
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dodder *n* : a parasitic plant of the family Scrophulariaceae that is deficient in chlorophyll and is parasitic on other plants

di-vin-i-ty \dā-'vin-ē-tē/ *n.* pl. **-ties** 1: the quality or state of being divine 2 often *cap*: a divine being as a: GOD 1 b (1): GOD 2 (2): GODDESS 3: THEOLOGY 4: fudge made of whipped egg whites, sugar, and nuts
divinity school *n*: a professional school having a religious curriculum esp for ministerial candidates
di-vis-i-bil-i-ty \dā-'viz-ē-'bil-ē-tē/ *n*: the state of being divisible
di-vis-i-ble \dā-'viz-ē-'bol/ *adj*: capable of being divided
di-vi-sion \dā-'vizh-ən/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *divisio*, fr *dividere*, pp of *dividere* to divide] 1 a: the act or process of dividing: the state of being divided b: the act, process, or an instance of distributing among a number: DISTRIBUTION c *obs*: a method of arranging or disposing (as troops) 2: one of the parts, sections, or groupings into which a whole is divided or is divisible 3 a: a major military unit that contains the necessary tactical and administrative services to function as a self-contained unit capable of independent action b: a military unit made up normally of five battle groups c (1): the basic unit of men for administration aboard ship and ashore (2): a tactical subdivision of a squadron of ships d: a unit of the U S Air Force higher than a wing and lower than an air force 4 a: a portion of a territorial unit marked off for a particular purpose (as administrative or judicial functions) b: an administrative or operating unit of a governmental, business, or educational organization 5: a group of organisms forming part of a larger group, *specif*: a primary category of the plant kingdom 6: competitive class or category (as in boxing or wrestling) 7 a: something that divides, separates, or marks off b: the act, process, or an instance of separating or keeping apart: SEPARATION 8: the condition or an instance of being divided in opinion or interest: DISAGREEMENT, DISUNITY (exploited the ~s between the two countries) 9: the physical separation into different lobbies of the members of a parliamentary body voting for and against a question 10: the mathematical operation of dividing 11: plant propagation by dividing parts and planting segments capable of producing roots and shoots *syn* see PART — **di-vi-sion-al** \-'vizh-ē-nēl, -ən-ēl/ *adj*
di-vi-sion-ism \-'vizh-ē-niz-əm/ *n*, often *cap*: POINTILLISM — **di-vi-sion-ist** \-'vizh-ē-'nist/ *n* or *adj*
division of labor: the breakdown of labor into its components and their distribution among different persons, groups, or machines to increase productive efficiency
division sign *n*: 1: the symbol ÷ used to indicate division 2: the diagonal / used to indicate a fraction
di-vi-sive \dā-'vi-siv also -'vis-iv or -'viz-iv or -'vi-ziv/ *adj*: creating disunity or dissension — **di-vi-sive-ly** *adv* — **di-vi-sive-ness** *n*
di-vi-sor \dā-'vi-zər/ *n*: the number by which a dividend is divided
di-vorce \dā-'vɔr-/ *n*, *pl* **-vɔr-sēz** also **-dē-v** [ME *divorce*, fr MF, fr L *divortium*, fr *divertere*, *divertere* to divert, to leave one's husband] 1: a legal dissolution of a marriage 2 SEPARATION, SEVERANCE
di-vorce *vi* **di-vorced**, **di-vorcing** 1 a: to end marriage with (one's spouse) by divorce b: to dissolve the marriage contract between 2: to terminate an existing relationship or union: SEPARATE (~ church from state) *syn* see SEPARATE
di-vor-cée \dā-'vɔr-'sē, -'vɔr-, -'sē, -'vɔr-, -'vɔr-/ *n* [F, fr fem of *divorcé*, pp of *divorcer* to divorce, fr MF *divorcer*] a divorced woman
di-vor-cement \dā-'vɔr-smənt, -'vɔr- also **-dē-v** *n*: DIVORCE 2
div-ot \div-ət/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 Scot: a square of turf or sod 2: a piece of turf dug from a golf fairway in making a shot
di-vul-gar \dā-'vɔl-/ *adj* **di-vul-gured**; **di-vul-ging** [ME *divulgen*, fr L *divulgare*, fr *dis*- + *vulgare* to make known] 1 archaic: to make public: PROCLAIM 2: to make known (as a confidence or secret) *syn* see REVEAL — **di-vul-gence** \-'vɔl-jən(t)s/ *n*
di-vul-sion \dā-'vɔl-shən/ *n* [L *divulsio*, fr *divulsus*, pp of *divellere* to tear apart, fr *dis*- + *vellere* to pluck — more at VULNERABLE] a tearing apart
div-y \div-ē/ *vi* **div-vied**; **div-vying** [by shortening & alter fr *divide*]: **DIVIDE**, **SHARE** — often used with *up* (*divided up the candy*)
Dix-ē \dik-'sē/ *n* [name for the Southern states in the song *Dixie* (1859) by Daniel D Emmett]: the Southern states of the U S
Dix-le-crāt \-'krāt/ *n*: a dissident Southern Democrat, *specif*: a supporter of a 1948 presidential ticket opposing the civil rights stand of the Democrats — **Dix-le-crāt-ic** \dik-'sē-'krāt-ik/ *adj*
dix-i-land \-'lænd/ *n* [prob fr the *Original Dixieland Jazz Band*] jazz music in dupe time usu played by a small band and characterized by ensemble and solo improvisation
diz-en \diz-'n, -'diz-/ *vi* [earlier *dizen* to dress a distaff with flax, fr MD] archaic: **BEDIZEN**
di-zy-got-ic \di-'zi-'gāt-ik/ also **di-zy-gous** \('di-'zi-'gōs/ *adj* [*di*- + *zygotic*, *zygous*] of twins: **FRATERNAL**
di-zy-ness \diz-'nəs/ *n*: the condition of being dizzy: **VERTIGO**
di-zy \diz-/ *adj* **di-zy-er**, **-est** [ME *disy*, fr OE *disy* stupid, akin to OHG *tugis* stupid, L *furere* to rage — more at DYST] 1: FOOLISH, SILLY 2 a: having a whirling sensation in the head with a tendency to fall b: mentally confused 3 a: causing giddiness or mental confusion b: caused by or marked by giddiness c: extremely rapid — **di-zy-ly** \diz-ē-lē/ *adv*
di-zy *vi* **di-zy-ied**, **di-zy-ing** 1: to make dizzy or giddy 2: BE-WILDER (prospects so brilliant as to ~ the mind) — **di-zy-ing-ly** \diz-ē-lē/ *adv*
DJ *abbr* 1 disc jockey 2 distinct judge 3 doctor of jurisprudence 4 dust jacket
djel-la-bā also **djel-la-bah** \jā-'lāb-ə/ *n* [F *djellaba*, fr Ar *jallabah*] a long loose garment with full sleeves and a hood
DJIA *abbr* Dow-Jones Industrial Average
djinn or **djinn** \jīn/ or **djinn** *pl* **-jinn** or **-jinn**
dk *abbr* 1 dark 2 deck 3 dock
dkp *abbr* dekagram
dkl *abbr* dekaliter
dkm *abbr* dekameter
dks *abbr* dekastere
dl *abbr* decliter
dl \('dē-'el, -'de-/ *prefix* 1 also **d.l.** consisting of equal amounts of the dextro and levo forms of a specified compound **dl-tartaric**

acid 2: consisting of equal amounts of the D- and L- forms of a specified compound (**DL-fructose**)
D layer *n*: a layer that may exist within the D region of the ionosphere; also: D REGION
DLitt or **DLit** *abbr* [L *doctor litterarum*] doctor of letters, doctor of literature
DLO *abbr* 1 dead letter office 2 dispatch loading only
DLS *abbr* doctor of library science
dm *abbr* decimeter
DM *abbr* deutsche mark
DMD *abbr* [NL *dentariae medicinae doctor*] doctor of dental medicine
DML *abbr* doctor of modern languages
DMn *abbr* doctor of ministry
DMSO \dē-'em-'es-'ō/ *n*: DIMETHYLSULFOXIDE
DMZ *abbr* demilitarized zone
dn *abbr* down
DNA \dē-'en-'ā/ *n* [deoxyribonucleic acid]: any of various nucleic acids that are localized esp in cell nuclei, are the molecular basis of heredity in many organisms, and are constructed of a double helix held together by hydrogen bonds between purine and pyrimidine bases which project inward from two chains containing alternate links of deoxyribose and phosphate



DNA A molecular model, 1 hydrogen, 2 oxygen, 3 carbon in the helical phosphate ester chains, 4 carbon and nitrogen in the cross linked purine and pyrimidine bases, 5 phosphorus, B double helix

DN-ase \('dē-'en-'ās, -'āz/ also **DNA-ase** \('dē-'en-'ā-'ās, -'āz/ *n*: DEOXYRIBONUCLEASE
DNB *abbr* Dictionary of National Biography
do \('dō, dā-'w/ *vb* **did** \('dɪd, dād/, **done** \('dūn, 'dūn/ *does* \('dɔz/ [ME *don*, fr OE *dōn*, akin to OHG *tuon* to do, L *do* to put, *facere* to make, do, GK *titheai* to place, set] *vi* 1: to bring to pass: carry out 2: PUT — used chiefly in *do to death* 3 a: PERFORM, EXECUTE (~ some work) (*did his duty*) b: COMMIT (crimes done deliberately) 4 a: to bring about: EFFECT (sleep will ~ you good) b: to give freely: PAY (~ honor to his memory) 5: to bring to an end: FINISH — used in the past participle (the job is finally done) 6: to put forth: EXERT (*did his best to win the race*) 7: to wear out esp by physical exertion: EXHAUST (at the end of the race the boys were pretty well done) 8: to bring into existence: PRODUCE (~ a biography on the general) 9: to play the part of (*did the main character in several movies*) 10: to treat unfairly; esp: CHEAT (*did him out of his inheritance*) 11: to treat or deal with in any way typically with the sense of preparation or with that of care or attention a (1): to put in order: CLEAN (was ~ing the kitchen when the phone rang) (2): to make ready for use: WASH (*did the dishes right after supper*) b: COOK (likes his steak done rare) c: SET, ARRANGE (had her hair done in a style he didn't like) d: to apply cosmetics to (took half an hour to ~ her face) e: DECORATE, FURNISH (*did the living room in Early American*) 12 a: to work at esp as a vocation (what to ~ after college) b: to prepare or work out esp by studying (~ing his homework) 13 a: to pass over (as distance): TRAVERSE b: to travel at a speed of (~ing 80 on the turnpike) 14: TOUR (~ing 12 countries in 12 days) 15: to serve out (as a term) in prison 16: to serve the needs of: SUIT (worms will ~ us for bait) 17: to approve esp by custom, opinion, or propriety (you oughtn't to say a thing like that — it's not done — Dorothy Sayers) 18 — used as a substitute verb to avoid repetition (if you must make such a racket, ~ it somewhere else) *w* 1: ACT, BEHAVE (~ as I say) 2 a: to get along: FARE (~ well in school) b: to carry on business or affairs: MANAGE (we can ~ without your help) c: to make good use (~ with a cup of coffee) 3: to take place: HAPPEN (what's ~ing across the street) 4: to come to or make an end: FINISH — used in the past participle 5: to be active or busy (let us then be up and ~ing — H W Longfellow) 6: to be adequate or sufficient: SERVE (half of that will ~) 7: to be fitting: conform to custom or propriety (won't ~ to be late) 8 — used as a substitute verb to avoid repetition (wanted to run and play as children ~) 9 — used in the imperative after an imperative to add emphasis (be quiet ~) *~ verbal auxiliary* 1 a — used with the infinitive without *to* to form present and past tenses in legal and parliamentary language (~ hereby bequeath) and in poetry (give what she *did* crave — Shak) b — used with the infinitive without *to* to form present and past tenses in declarative sentences with inverted word order (ferverly ~ we pray — Abraham Lincoln), in interrogative sentences (did you hear that), and in negative sentences (we *don't* know) (*don't* go) 2 — used

do-good-er \-ər/ *n* : an earnest usu. impractical and often naive and ineffectual humanitarian or reformer
do-good-ing \-ɪŋ/ *n* : the activities of a do-gooder
dog paddle *n* : an elementary form of swimming in which the arms paddle in the water and the legs maintain a kicking motion
dog-pad-dle *vi*
dogsbody \ˈdɒɡz-bɒd-ē/ *n* [Brit naval slang] dogsbody pudding made of peas, junior officer] chiefly Brit : DRUDGE
dog's chance *n* : a bare chance in one's favor (didn't have a dog's chance)
dog-sled \ˈdɒɡ-sled/ *n* : a sled drawn by dogs
dog's life *n* : a miserable drab existence
Dog Star *n* 1: SIRIUS 2: PROCYON
dog tag *n* 1: a metal disk or plate on a dog collar bearing a license registration number 2: a military identification tag
dog-tooth \ˈdɒɡ-tʊθ/ *n* 1: CANINE 1, EYE-TOOTH 2: an architectural ornament common in early English Gothic consisting usu. of four leaves radiating from a raised point at the center
dogtooth violet *n* : any of a genus (*Erythronium*) of small spring-flowering bulbous herbs of the lily family
1 dog-trot \ˈdɒɡ-traɪ/ *n* 1: a quick easy gait suggesting that of a dog 2 South & Midland : a roofed passage similar to a breezeway; esp : one connecting two parts of a cabin
2 dogtrot *vi* : to move or progress at a dogtrot
dog-watch \ˈdɒ-gwætʃ/ *n* 1: either of two watches of two hours on shipboard that extend from 4 to 6 and 6 to 8 p.m. 2: any of various night shifts, esp : the last shift
dog-wood \ˈdɒɡ-wʊd/ *n* : any of a genus (*Cornus*) of trees and shrubs (family Cornaceae, the dogwood family) with heads of small flowers and often showy involucre
dolly \ˈdɒl-i-/ *n*, *pl* dollies [Dolly or Doyley fl 1712 London draper] 1: a small napkin 2: a small often decorative mat
do in *vi* 1 *a* : to bring about the defeat or destruction of : RUIN (the financial loss did him in) *b* : to bring about the death of : KILL (tired to do him in with a club) *c* : to wear out (walking all day nearly did us in) 2: CHEAT
do-ing \ˈdu-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the act of performing or executing : ACTION (that will take a great deal of ~) 2 *pl* *a* : things that are done or that occur (everyday ~s) *b* : social activities
doit \ˈdɔɪt/ *n* [D *duit*, akin to ON *thveit* small coin, *thveita* to hew] 1: an old Dutch coin equal to about 1/6 stiver 2: TRIFLE 1
do-it-yourself \ˈdɒ-ɪ-tʃər-sel/ *adj* : of, relating to, or designed for use by or as if by an amateur or hobbyist (~ tools) (~ car model kit) — do-it-yourself-er \-sel-ər/ *n*
do-jo \ˈdɒ-ʒoʊ/ *n*, *pl* dojos [Jap *dōjō*, fr. *dō* way, art + *jō* ground] : a school for training in various arts of self-defense (as judo and karate)
do abbr dollar
dolce \ˈdɒl-ʃə/ *adj* or *adv* [It, lit., sweet, fr. L. *dulcis* — more at DULCET] : SOFT SMOOTH — used as a direction in music
dolce far niente \ˈdɒl-ʃə-fər-nē-ˈent-ē/ *n* [It, lit., sweet doing nothing] : pleasant relaxation in carefree idleness
dolce vita \ˈdɒl-ʃə-ˈvɪ-ʒə/ *n* [It, lit., sweet life] : a life of indulgence and self-indulgence
dol-drumz \ˈdɒl-drɒmz/, ˈdæl-, ˈdɒl-/ *n* *pl* [prob akin to OE *dol* fool-ish] 1: a spell of listlessness or despondency : BLUES 2: a part of the ocean near the equator abounding in calms, squalls, and light shifting winds 3: a state of inactivity, stagnation, or slump
1 dolo \ˈdɒl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *dāl* portion] 1 *archaic* : one's allotted share, portion, or destiny 2 *a* (1) : a giving or distribution of food, money, or clothing to the needy (2) : a grant of government funds to the unemployed *b* : something distributed at intervals to the needy *c* : something portioned out and distributed usu. grudgingly or bit by bit *syn* see RATION
2 dolo *vt* doled, doling 1 : to give or distribute as a charity 2 : to give or deliver in small portions : PARCEL — used with out *syn* see DISTRIBUTE
3 dolo *n* [ME *dol*, fr. OF, fr. LL *dolus*, alter of L *dolor*] *archaic* : GRIEF SORROW
dole-ful \ˈdɒl-ful/ *adj* 1: causing grief or affliction (a ~ loss) 2 : full of grief : CHEERLESS (a ~ face) 3: expressing grief : SAD (a ~ melody) — dole-ful-ly \-fəl-ē/ *adv* — dole-ful-ness *n*
doler-ite \ˈdɒl-ə-rit/ *n* [F *doléríte*, fr. Gk *doleros* deceitful, fr. *dolos* deceit, fr. its being easily mistaken for diorite — more at TALE] 1 : any of various coarse basalts 2 Brit : DIABASE 3 : any of various dark igneous rocks whose constituents are not determinable megascopically — doler-itic \ˈdɒl-ə-ˈtɪk/ *adj*
dole-some \ˈdɒl-əm/ *adj* : DOLEFUL
dolich- or dolicho- *comb form* [Gk, fr. *dolichos* — more at LONG] : long
dolichocephalic \ˈdɒl-i-kə-sə-fal-ik/ *adj* [NL *dolichocephalus* dolichocephalic individual, fr. *dolich-* + *-cephalus* (fr. Gk *kephalē* head) — more at CEPHALIC] : having a relatively long head with cephalic index of less than 75 — dolichoceph-ism \-sɪz-əm/ *n* — dolichoceph-a-ly \-sɪz-ə-lē/ *n*
dolicho-cra-ni-al \-ˈkrā-nē-əl/ *adj* — dolicho-cra-nic \-ˈnɪk/ *adj* [ISV] : having a relatively long head with a cranial index of less than 75 — dolicho-cra-ny \ˈdɒl-i-kə-ˈkrā-nē/ *n*
doll \ˈdɒl/ *n* [prob fr. Doll, nickname for Dorothy] 1 : a small-scale figure of a human being used esp as a child's plaything 2 *a* (1) : a pretty but often empty-headed young woman (2) : WOMAN *b* : DARLING, SWEETHEART *c* : an attractive person — doll-ish \-ɪʃ/ *adj* — doll-ish-ly *adv* — doll-ish-ness *n*
dolar \ˈdɒl-ər/ *n*, often attrib [D or LG *daler*, fr. G *tal*, short for *Joachimstaler*, fr. Sankt Joachimsthal, Bohemia, where talers were first made] 1: TALER 2 : any of numerous coins patterned after the taler (as a Spanish peso) 3 *a* : any of various basic monetary units (as in the U.S. and Canada) — see MONEY table *b* : a coin, note, or token representing one dollar
dollar averaging *n* : investment in a security at regular intervals of a uniform sum regardless of the price level in order to obtain an overall reduction in cost per unit — called also dollar cost averaging
dollar-a-year *adj* : compensated by a token salary usu. for government service (a ~ man)

dollar day *n* : a day on which a merchant makes special offerings of goods and services for one dollar; *broadly* : a day on which bargain prices in many lines are offered

dollar diplomacy *n* 1: diplomacy used by a country to promote its financial or commercial interests abroad 2: diplomacy that seeks to strengthen the power of a country or effect its purposes in foreign relations by the use of its financial resources

dollar gap *n* : the amount of additional dollar receipts required by a country to meet dollar obligations

dollar sign *n* : a mark \$ placed before a number to indicate that it stands for dollars — called also *dollar mark*

doll-house \ˈdɔl-ˌhauz, ˈdɔl-ˌ/ *n* 1: a child's small-scale toy house 2: a dwelling so small as to suggest resemblance to a house for dolls

dollop \ˈdɔl-əp/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *a* : a lump or blob of a usu. semiliquid substance (*a ~ of jelly*) *b* : an unmeasured amount (as of hard liquor) : DASH (coffee laced with a ~ of brandy) 2: a small amount or admixture (prose without one ~ of sentimentality — Ann Currah)

doll up *vi* 1: to dress elegantly or extravagantly 2: to make more attractive (as by addition of decorative details)

dolly \ˈdɔl-ē, ˈdɔl-ē/ *n*, *pl* dollies 1: DOLL 2 *a* : a wooden pronged instrument for beating and stirring clothes in the process of washing them in a tub *b* : a device turning on a vertical axis by a handle or winch for stirring ore to be washed 3: a heavy bar with a cupped head for holding against the head of a rivet while the other end is being headed 4: a compact narrow-gauge railroad locomotive for moving construction trains and for switching 5 *a* : a platform on a roller or on wheels or casters for moving heavy objects *b* : a wheeled platform for a television or motion-picture camera

dolly *vb* dollyed; dolly-ing *vt* 1: to treat with a dolly 2: to move or convey on a dolly ~ *vi* : to move a motion-picture or television camera about on a dolly while shooting a scene

dol-man \ˈdɔl-mən, ˈdɔl-, ˈdɔl-/ *n*, *pl* dolmans [Fr *dolman*, fr. Turk *dolama*, a Turkish robe] : a woman's coat made with dolman sleeves

dolman sleeve *n* : a sleeve very wide at the armhole and tight at the wrist often cut in one piece with the bodice

dol-men \ˈdɔl-mən, ˈdɔl-, ˈdɔl-/ *n* [Fr *Bret dolmen*, fr. *tol* table + *men* stone] : a prehistoric monument of two or more upright stones supporting a horizontal stone slab found esp in Britain and France and thought to be a tomb

dolomite \ˈdɔl-ə-mī, ˈdɔl-ə-/ *n* [Fr *Déodat de Dolomite* 1801 *F* geologist] 1: a mineral $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$, consisting of a calcium magnesium carbonate found in crystals and in extensive beds as a compact limestone 2: a limestone or marble rich in magnesium carbonate — *dolomite* $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$

dol-mite \ˈdɔl-mīt, ˈdɔl-/ *adj*

dol-mite-ize \ˈdɔl-ə-mī-tīz, ˈdɔl-ə-/ *vt* -tized; -tizing : to convert into dolomite — *dolomite* $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ — *dolomite* $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$

dol-or \ˈdɔl-ər, ˈdɔl-ər/ *n* [ME *dolour*, fr. MF, fr. *L* *dolor* pain, grief, fr. *dolere* to feel pain, grieve — more at CONDOLE] : mental suffering or anguish : SORROW

dol-ous-ly \ˈdɔl-ə-lē, ˈdɔl-ə-/ *adj* : causing, marked by, or expressive of misery or grief — *dolously* *adv* — *dolousness* *n*

dolour chiefly Brit var of *dolor*

dolphin \ˈdɔl-fən, ˈdɔl-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *dolphin*, *daufin*, fr. OF *daufin*, fr. OProv, fr. ML *daufinus*, alter of *L* *delphinus*, fr. Gk *delphín*, *delphís*, akin to Gk *delphús* womb, Skt *garbha*] 1 *a* : any of various small toothed whales (family Delphinidae) with the snout more or less elongated into a beak and the neck vertebrae partially fused *b* : PORPOISE 1 2 : either of two active pelagic percoid food fishes (genus *Coryphaena*) of tropical and temperate seas 3 *cap* : DELPHINUS 4: a spar or buoy for mooring boats, also : a cluster of closely driven piles used as a fender for a dock or as a mooring or guide for boats

dolphin striker *n* : a vertical spar under the end of the bowsprit of a sailboat to extend and support the martingale

dolt \ˈdɔlt/ *n* [prob akin to OE *dol* foolish] : a stupid fellow — *doltish* \ˈdɔlt-ɪsh/ *adj* — *doltishly* *adv* — *doltishness* *n*

dom abbr. 1 domestic 2 dominant 3 dominion

Dom [*L* *dominus* master] 1 \(\dɔm) — used as a title for some monks and canons regular 2 \(\dɔm) — used as a title prefixed to the Christian name of a Portuguese or Brazilian man of rank

DOM abbr [ML *Deo optimo maximo*] to God, the best and greatest

-dom \-dəm/ *n* suffix [ME, fr. OE *-dōm*; akin to OHG *-tuom* -dom, OE *dōm* judgment — more at DOOM] 1 *a* : dignity : office (dukedom) *b* : realm : jurisdiction (kingdom) 2 : state or fact of being (freedom) 3 : those having a (specified) office, occupation, interest, or character (officialdom)

do-main \dɔ-ˌmān, dɔ-/ *n* [MF *domaine*, *demalne*, fr. *L* *dominium*, fr. *dominus*] 1 *a* : complete and absolute ownership of land — compare EMINENT DOMAIN *b* : land so owned 2 : a territory over which dominion is exercised 3 : a region distinctively marked by



dolmen



dolphin 1a

ə abut * kitten æ further a back ɪ bakɜ ɪ cot, cart
 an out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔl coin th thin th thus
 ũ loot ũ foot y yet yŭ few yu furious zh vision

live = do-goodism \-iz-əm\ n

don-key-work \ˈdɑŋ-kē-wɜrk, ˈdɔŋ-, ˈdɒŋ-\ *n*: monotonous and routine work. **DRUDGERY**

don-ne \ˈdɒn-ə-, ˈdɒn-\ *n*, *pl* **don-ne** \-ˈdɒn-\ [It. fr. *L. domina*]: an Italian woman esp. of rank — used as a title prefixed to the Christian name

don-née \ˈdɒ-nə-, ˈdɒ-ə-\ *n*, *pl* **don-nées** \-ˈnə(z)-\ [F. fr. *fem* of *donné*, pp of *donner* to give, fr. *L. donare* to donate]: the set of assumptions upon which a work of fiction or drama proceeds

don-nish \ˈdɒn-ɪʃ-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a university don. **PEDANTIC — don-nish-ly** *adv* — **don-nish-ness** *n*

don-ny-brook \ˈdɒn-ē-bruk-\ *n*, *often cap* [Donnybrook Fair, annual Irish event known for its brawls]: an uproarious brawl: **FREE-FOR-ALL**

do-nor \ˈdɒ-nər-, -no(ə)r-\ *n* [MF *doneur*, fr. *L. donator*, fr. *donatus*] 1: one that gives, donates, or presents 2: one used as a source of biological material 3 *a*: a compound capable of giving up a part (as an atom, radical, or elementary particle) for combination with an acceptor *b*: an impurity that is added to a semiconductor to increase the number of mobile electrons

do-noth-ing \ˈdʊ-noth-ɪŋ-\ *n*: a shiftless or habitually lazy person

do-nothing *adj*: marked by inactivity; *specif*: marked by lack of initiative, disinclination to disturb the status quo, or failure to make positive progress — **do-noth-ing-ism** \-ˈɪz-əm-\ *n*

Don Qui-xote \ˈdɒn-kē-(h)ɔt-ē-, ˈdɔŋ-, ˈdɒn-ˈkwɪk-sɔt-\ *n* [Sp]: the idealistic and impractical hero of Cervantes' *Don Quixote*

don-sie or **don-sy** \ˈdɒn(i)-se-\ *adj* [perh. fr. *ScGael donas* evil, harm] 1 *dial Brit*: **UNLUCKY** 2 *Scott*: **RESTIVE** *b*: **SAUCY**

don't \ˈ(d)ɒnt-\ 1: do not 2: does not — often used by educated speakers though the construction is sometimes objected to (there are simply certain things he ~ know — Ezra Pound)

don't \ˈdɒnt-\ *n*: a command or entreaty not to do something: **PROHIBITION** (a long list of ~s)

donut var of **DOUGHNUT**

dood-dle \ˈdʊ-dəl-\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a small article whose common name is unknown or forgotten: **GADGET** 2: an ornamental attachment or decoration (a mantelpiece cluttered up with all kinds of ~s)

doodle \ˈdʊd-əl-\ *vb* **dood-dled**, **dood-dling** \ˈdʊd-ɪŋ-, ˈɪŋ-\ [perh. fr. *doodle* (to ridicule)] *vi* 1: to make a doodle 2: **DAWDL** *TRIFLE* ~ *vi*: to produce by doodling — **dood-ler** \ˈdʊd-lər-, ˈɪ-lər-\ *n*

doodle *n*: an aimless scribble, design, or sketch

doodle-bug \ˈdʊd-əl-, ˈbʊg-\ *n* [prob. fr. *doodle* (fool) + *bug*] 1: the larva of an ant lion, also: any of several other insects 2: a device (as a diving rod) used in attempting to locate underground gas, water, oil, or ores 3: any of several small vehicles

dood-hick-ey \ˈdʊ-dhɪk-ē-\ *n* [prob. fr. *doodad* + *hickey*]: **DOODAD** 1

doom \ˈdʊm-\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *dōm*, akin to OHG *tuom* condition, state, OE *dōn* to do] 1: a law or ordinance esp. in Anglo-Saxon England 2 *a*: **JUDGMENT DECISION** esp.: a judicial condemnation or sentence *b* (1): **JUDGMENT** 3a (2): **JUDGMENT DAY** 1 3 *a*: **DESTINY** esp.: unhappy destiny *b*: **DEATH, RUIN** *syn* see **FATE**

doom *vi* 1: to give judgment against: **CONDEMN** 2 *a*: to fix the fate of: **DESTINE** *b*: to make certain the failure or destruction of

doom-ful \ˈdʊm-fəl-\ *adj*: presaging doom: **OMINOUS** — **doom-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē-\ *adv*

doom-say-er \ˈdʊm-sā-ər-\ *n*: one given to forebodings and predictions of impending calamity

dooms-day \ˈdʊmz-dā-\ *n*: **JUDGMENT DAY**

doom-star \ˈdʊm(p)-stɑr-\ *n* 1 **JUDGE** 2: **DOOMSAYER**

door \ˈdɔr-, ˈdɒr-\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *dure*, *dor*, fr. OE *duru* door & *dor* gate, akin to OHG *tun* door, *L. fores*, *Gk* *thyra*] 1: a usu swinging or sliding barrier by which an entry is closed and opened, also: a similar part of a piece of furniture 2: **DOORWAY** 3: a means of access (— to success) — **door-less** \-ləs-\ *adj* — at one's door: as a charge against one as being responsible (laid the blame at our door)

door-jamb \ˈdɔr-ɔr-, ˈdɒr-\ *n*: an upright piece forming the side of a door opening

door-keeper \-ˈkē-ˈpər-\ *n*: one that tends a door

door-knob \-ˈnɒb-\ *n*: a knob that when turned releases a door latch

door-man \-ˈmæn-, ˈmæn-\ *n*: one that tends the door of a building (as a hotel or theater) and assists people (as in calling taxis)

door-mat \-ˈmæt-\ *n*: 1: a mat placed before or inside a door for wiping dirt from the shoes 2: one that submits without protest to abuse or indignities

door-nail \-ˈnæɪ-, ˈnæɪ-\ *n*: a large-headed nail — used chiefly in the phrase *dead as a doornail*

door-plate \-ˈplæt-\ *n*: a nameplate on a door

door-post \-ˈpɒst-\ *n*: **DOORJAMB**

door prize *n*: a prize awarded to the holder of a winning ticket passed out at the entrance to an entertainment or function

door-sill \ˈdɔr-ɔr-, ˈdɒr-\ *n*: **SILL** 1b

door-step \-ˈstɛp-\ *n*: a step before an outer door

door-stop \-ˈstɒp-\ *n*: 1: a device (as a wedge or weight) for holding a door open 2: a projection attached to a wall or floor and usu having a rubber-tipped end for preventing damaging contact between an opened door and the wall

door-to-door \ˈdɔr-tə-ˈdɔr-, ˈdɒr-tə-ˈdɒr-\ *adj* 1: being or making a usu unsolicited call (as for selling or canvassing) at every residence in an area 2: providing delivery to a specified address (direct ~ service)

door-way \ˈdɔr-ɔr-, ˈdɒr-\ *n*: 1: the opening that a door closes, esp.: an entrance into a building or room 2: a means of gaining access (exercise is a ~ to good health)

door-yard \-ˈjɑrd-\ *n*: a yard about the door of a house

do-pa \ˈdɒ-pə-, ˈ(d)ɒp-\ *n* [dihydroxyphenylalanine]: an amino acid $C_9H_9NO_4$ that in the levorotatory form is found in the broad bean and is used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease

do-pa-mine \ˈdɒ-pə-, ˈmɛn-\ *n* [dopa + amine]: a decarboxylated form of dopa found esp. in the adrenal glands, also: **DOPA**

dop-ant \ˈdɒ-pənt-\ *n* [dope]: an impurity added usu in minute amounts to a pure substance to alter its properties

ˈdope \ˈdɒp-\ *n* [D *dope* sauce, fr. *dope* to dip, akin to OE *dyppan* to dip — more at **DIP**] 1 *a*: a thick liquid or pasty preparation *b*: a preparation for giving a desired quality to a substance or surface, *specif*: an antiknock added to gasoline 2: absorbent or adsorbent material used in various manufacturing processes (as the making of dynamite) 3 *a* (1): a narcotic preparation (as opium or heroin) (2): a preparation given to a racehorse to stimulate it temporarily *b* chiefly *South*: a cola drink *c* (1): a narcotic addict (2): a stupid person 4: information esp. from a reliable source (inside ~ on the scandal)

ˈdope *vb* **doped**; **doping** *vi* 1: to treat or affect with dope; *specif*: to give a narcotic to 2: to find a solution for ~ *vi*: to take dope — **doper** *n*

dope-ater \ˈdɒp-ster-\ *n*: a forecaster of the outcome of future events (as sports contests or elections)

dope-y or **dopy** \ˈdɒp-ē-\ *adj* **dop-i-er**, **-est** 1 *a*: dulled by alcohol or a narcotic *b*: **SLUGGISH STUPID**: **DULL STUPID** — **dop-i-ness** *n*

dopp-el-gäng-er or **doppel-gäng-er** \ˈdɒp-əl-ˈgɛŋ-ər-, ˈdɒb-əl-ˈgɛŋ-\ *n* [G *doppelgänger*, fr. *doppel-* double + *-gänger* goer]: a ghostly counterpart of a living person

Dop-pler \ˈdɒp-lər-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or utilizing a shift in frequency in accordance with the Doppler effect, also: of or relating to Doppler radar

Doppler effect *n* [Christian J. Doppler]: a change in the frequency with which waves (as sound, light, or radio waves) from a given source reach an observer when the source and the observer are in rapid motion with respect to each other so that the frequency increases or decreases according to the speed at which the distance is decreasing or increasing

Doppler radar *n*: a radar system that utilizes the Doppler effect for measuring velocity

dor-beetle \ˈdɔr-bēt-əl-\ *n* [dor (buzzing insect)]: any of various beetles that fly with a buzzing sound, *specif*: a common European dung beetle (*Geotrupes stercorarius*)

Dor-cas \ˈdɔr-kəs-\ *n* [Gk *Dorkas*]: a Christian woman of New Testament times who made clothing for the poor

dor-hawk \ˈdɔr-ɔr-, ˈhɔk-\ *n* [dor (buzzing insect), fr. its diet]: the common European nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*)

Dor-i-an \ˈdɔr-ē-ən-, ˈdɔr-\ *n* [L *dorius* of Doris, fr. Gk *dōrios*, fr. *Dōris*, region of ancient Greece]: one of an ancient Hellenic race that completed the overthrow of Mycenaean civilization and settled esp. in the Peloponnesus and Crete — **Dorian** *adj*

ˈDor-ic \ˈdɔr-ɪk-, ˈdər-\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting Doric 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Dorians 3: belonging to the oldest and simplest Greek architectural order

ˈDoric *n*: a dialect of ancient Greek spoken esp. in the Peloponnesus, Crete, Sicily, and southern Italy

dorm \ˈdɔr(m)-\ *n*: **DORMITORY**

dor-man-cy \ˈdɔr-mən-sē-\ *n*: the quality or state of being dormant

dor-mant \ˈdɔr-mənt-\ *adj* [ME, fixed, stationary, fr. MF, fr. *prp* of *dormir* to sleep, fr. L *dormire*, akin to Skt *drāti* he sleeps] 1: represented on a coat of arms in a lying position with the head on the forepaws 2: marked by a suspension of activity as *a*: temporarily devoid of external activity (a ~ volcano) *b*: temporarily in abeyance yet capable of being activated or resumed (a ~ judgment) 3 *a*: **ASLEEP, INACTIVE** *b*: having the faculties suspended: **SLUGGISH** *c*: having biological activity suspended as (1): being in a state of suspended animation (2): not actively growing but protected (as by bud scales) from the environment — used of plant parts 4: associated with, carried out, or applied during dormancy (~ grafting) *syn* see **LATENT** *ant* active

dor-mer \ˈdɔr-mər-\ *n* [MF *dormier* dormitory, fr. L *dormitorium*] 1: a window set vertically in a structure projecting through a sloping roof, also: the roofed structure containing such a window

dor-mle or **dor-my** \ˈdɔr-mē-\ *adj* [origin unknown]: being ahead by as many holes in golf as remain to be played

dor-min \ˈdɔr-mən-\ *n* [dormancy + -in]: **ABSCISIC ACID**

dor-mi-to-ry \ˈdɔr-mə-, ˈtɔr-, ˈtɔr-\ *n*, *pl* **-ries** [L *dormitorium*, fr. *dormire*, pp of *dormire*] 1: a room for sleeping; esp.: a large room containing numerous beds 2: a residence hall providing rooms for individuals or for groups usu without private baths 3: a residential community from which the inhabitants commute to their places of employment

dor-mouse \ˈdɔr-ɔr-, ˈmaʊs-\ *n* [ME *dormouse*, perh. fr. MF *dormir* + ME *mouse* mouse]: any of numerous small Old World rodents (family Gliridae) that resemble small squirrels

dor-nick \ˈdɔr-nɪk-, ˈdɒn-ɪk-\ *n* [prob. fr. IrGael *damóg*]: a small stone or chunk of rock

do-ron-i-cum \ˈdɔ-rən-ɪ-kəm-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Ar *darūna*], a plant of this genus] 1: any of a genus (*Doronicum*) of Eurasian perennial composite herbs including several cultivated for their showy yellow flower heads

dorp \ˈdɔr(p)-\ *n* [D, fr. MD *akin* to OHG *dorf* village — more at **THORP**]: **VILLAGE**

dor-per \ˈdɔr-pər-\ *n* [Dorset Horn + Blackhead Persian (a breed of sheep)]: any of a breed of mutton-producing sheep with white body and black face developed in southern Africa

Dors *abbr* **Dorset**

dors- or **dors-** or **dorso-** *comb form* [LL *dors-* fr. L *dorsum*] 1 back (dorsad) 2: dorsal and (dorsolateral)



dormouse

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ā col, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw ó coin th than th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

some physical feature (the ~ of rushing streams, tall trees, and lakes) 4: a sphere of influence or activity (the ~ of art) 5: the set of elements to which a mathematical or logical variable is limited, *specif*: the set on which a function is defined 6: any of the small randomly oriented regions of uniform magnetization in a ferromagnetic substance 7: INTEGRAL DOMAIN

1 dome \dóm\ *n* [F. It. & L. F. *dóme* dome, cathedral, fr. It. *duomo* cathedral, fr. ML. *domus* church, fr. L. house — more at **TIMBER**] 1 *archaic*: a stately building; MANSION 2: a large hemispherical roof or ceiling 3: a natural formation or other structure that resembles the dome or cupola of a building 4: a form of crystal composed of planes parallel to a lateral axis that meet above in a horizontal edge like a roof — **dom-al** \dóm-əl\ *adj*

2 dome *vb* domed; doming *vi* 1: to cover with a dome 2: to form into a dome ~ *vi*: to swell upward or outward like a dome

Domes-day Book \dúm-z-dá-, dóm-z\ *n* [ME, fr. *domesday* doomsday]: a record of a survey of English lands made by order of William the Conqueror about 1086

1 domes-tic \dó-mes-tik\ *adj* [MF *domestique*, fr. L. *domesticus*, fr. *domus*] 1: of or relating to the household or the family 2: of, relating to, or carried on within one and esp. one's own country (~ politics) (~ wines) 3: INDIGENOUS 4: a: living near or about the habitations of man b: TAME DOMESTICATED 5: devoted to home duties and pleasures — **domes-tic-al-ly** \-ti-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

2 domestic *n* 1: a household servant 2: an article of domestic manufacture — *usu* used in pl

domestic animal *n*: any of various animals (as the horse or sheep) domesticated by man so as to live and breed in a tame condition

1 domes-ti-cate \dó-mes-ti-kát\ *vi* cat-ed; cat-ing 1: to bring into domestic use: ADOPT 2: to fit for domestic life 3: to adapt (an animal or plant) to life in intimate association with and to the advantage of man 4: to bring to the level of ordinary people ~ **FAMILIARIZE** — **domes-ti-ca-tion** \-mes-ti-ká-shən\ *n*

2 domes-ti-cate \-kát\ *n*: a domesticated animal or plant

domestic fowl *n* 1: POULTRY 2: a bird of one of the breeds developed from the jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*) esp. for meat or egg production — **CHICKEN**

domes-tic-ity \dó-mes-tis-ə-tē-, -məz-, dām-əs-, -es-, dā-mes-\ *n*, pl. -ties 1: the quality or state of being domestic or domesticated 2: domestic activities or life 3 pl: domestic affairs

domestic prelate *n*: a priest having permanent honorary membership in the papal household

domestic relations court *n*: COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

domestic science *n*: instruction and training in domestic management and the household arts (as cooking and sewing)

dom-i-cal \dó-mi-kəl-, dām-i-\ *adj*: relating to, shaped like, or having a dome

1 dom-i-cal \dám-ə-sil-, dō-mā-, dām-ə-sil\ also dom-i-cil \dām-i-sil\ [MF, fr. L. *domicilium*, fr. *domus*] 1: a dwelling place place of residence: HOME 2: a: a person's fixed, permanent, principal home for legal purposes b: RESIDENCE 2b

2 dom-i-cil-ly \dám-ə-sil-ē-, dō-mā-\ *adv*: to establish in or provide with a domicile

dom-i-cil-i-ary \dám-ə-sil-ē-er-ē-, dō-mā-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a domicile as a: provided or taking place in the home (~ meal service for elderly and housebound people) b: providing care and living space for persons (as veterans) so disabled as to be unable to live independently (the ~ section of the state hospital)

dom-i-cil-i-ate \dám-ə-sil-ē-āt-, dō-mā-\ *vb* at-ed; at-ing [L. *domiciliū*] *vi* 1: DOMICILE 2: DOMESTICATE 3, 4 ~ *vi*: RESIDE — **dom-i-cil-i-a-tion** \-sil-ē-ā-shən\ *n*

dom-i-nance \dām(-ə)-nən(t)s\ *n*: the fact or state of being dominant as a dominant position in an order of forcefulness: ASCENDANCY *specif*: the relative position of an individual in a social hierarchy 5: the quality of one of a pair of alleles or traits that suppresses expression of the other in the heterozygous condition c: the influence or control over ecological communities exerted by a dominant d: functional asymmetry between a pair of bodily structures (as the right and left hands)

1 dom-i-nant \-nənt\ *adj* [MF & L. MF, fr. L. *dominans*, *dominans*, *pp* of *dominare*] 1: commanding, controlling, or prevailing over all others 2: overlooking and commanding from a superior elevation 3: of, relating to, or exerting ecological dominance 4: of paired bodily structures: being the more effective or predominant one in action (~ eye) 5: of, relating to, or exerting genetic dominance — **dom-i-nant-ly** *adv*

syn DOMINANT, PREDOMINANT, PARAMOUNT, PREPONDERANT, SOVEREIGN shared meaning element: superior to all others in power, influence, or importance **ant** subordinate

2 dominant *n* 1: a dominant genetic character or factor b: any of one or more kinds of organism (as r species) in an ecological association that exerts a controlling influence on the environment and thereby largely determines what other kinds of organisms share in the association c: a dominant individual in a social hierarchy 2: the fifth note of a diatonic scale

dom-i-nate \dām-ə-nāt\ *vb* nat-ed; nat-ing [L. *dominatus*, *pp* of *dominari*, fr. *dominus* master — more at **DAME**] *vi* 1: RULE, CONTROL 2: to exert the supreme determining or guiding influence on 3: to overlook from a superior elevation or command because of superior height 4: to have a commanding or preeminent place or position in (name brands ~ the market) ~ *vi* 1: to have or exert mastery, control, or preeminence 2: to occupy a more elevated or superior position — **dom-i-na-tive** \-nāt-iv\ *adj* — **dom-i-na-tor** \-nāt-ər\ *n*

dom-i-na-tion \dām-ə-nā-shən\ *n* 1: supremacy or preeminence over another 2: exercise of mastery or preponderant influence 3 pl: DOMINION

dom-i-neer \dām-ə-nī(-ə)r\ *vb* [D. *dominieren*, fr. F. *dominer*, fr. L. *dominare*] *vi*: to exercise arbitrary or overbearing control ~ *vi*: to tyrannize over

dom-i-neer-ing *adj*: inclined to domineer **syn** see MASTERFUL **ant** subservient — **dom-i-neer-ing-ly** \-īn-lē\ *adv* — **dom-i-neer-ing-ness** *n*

dom-i-ni-cal \dó-mín-i-kəl\ *adj* [LL. *dominicalis*, fr. *dominus* (dies) the Lord's day, fr. L. *dominus* of a lord, fr. *dominus* lord, master] 1: of or relating to Jesus Christ as Lord 2: of or relating to the Lord's day

dominical letter *n*: the letter designating Sundays in a given year (as for finding the date of Easter) when the first seven letters of the alphabet are applied consecutively to the days of the year beginning with A on Jan. 1 and skipping the intercalary day in leap year

Dom-i-ni-can \dó-mín-i-kən\ *n* [St. Dominic]: a member of a mendicant order of friars founded by St. Dominic in 1215 and dedicated esp. to preaching — **Dominican** *adj*

dom-i-nick \dám-ə-nik-, -nek\ or **dom-i-nick-er** \-nek-ər-, -nik-\ *n*, often cap: DOMINIQUE

dom-i-ni-que \-fəstest\ *dom-ə-nē*, 2 *fastest* \dó-mā-\ *n* [L. *domine*, voc. of *dominus*] 1: PEDAGOGUE 2: CLERGYMAN

dom-i-ni-on \dó-mín-yən\ *n* [ME *dominion*, fr. MF *dominion*, modif. of L. *dominium*, fr. *dominus*] 1: supreme authority: SOV. EREIGNTY 2: DOMAIN 3 pl: an order of angels — see CELESTIAL HIERARCHY 4: often cap: a self-governing nation of the British Commonwealth other than the United Kingdom that acknowledges the British monarch as chief of state 5: absolute ownership

Dominion Day *n*: July 1 observed as a legal holiday in Canada in commemoration of the proclamation of dominion status in 1867

dom-i-nique \dám-ə-nik-, -nek\ *n* [D. *dominique* (Dominica), one of the Windward Islands, West Indies]: any of an American breed of domestic fowl with a rose comb, yellow legs, and barred plumage; broadly: a barred fowl

dom-i-no \dám-ə-nō\ *n*, pl. -noes or -nos [F. prob. fr. L. (in the ritual formula *benedicimus Domino* let us bless the Lord)] 1: a (1) a long loose hooded cloak usu. worn with a half mask as a masquerade costume (2) a half mask worn with a masquerade costume b: a person wearing a domino 2 [F. fr. It.] a: a flat rectangular block (as of wood or plastic) whose face is divided into two equal parts that are blank or bear from one to usu. six dots arranged as on dice faces b pl but *usu* sing in constr.: any of several games played with a set of usu. 28 dominoes

domino theory *n* [fr. the fact that if a number of dominoes are stood on end one behind the other with slight intervening spaces, a slight push on the first will result in the toppling of all the others]: a theory that if one nation in Southeast Asia becomes Communist-controlled the neighboring nations will also become Communist-controlled

1 don \dán\ *n* [Sp. fr. L. *dominus* master — more at **DAME**] 1: a Spanish nobleman or gentleman — *usu* as a title prefixed to the Christian name 2 *archaic*: a person of consequence: GRANDEE 3: a head, tutor, or fellow in a college of Oxford or Cambridge University; broadly: a college or university professor

2 don \dán\ *vi* donned, don-ning [do + on] 1: to put on (an article of wear) 2: to envelop oneself in: ASSUME

Don *abbr* Donegal

do-na \dó-nā\ *n* [Pg. fr. L. *domina*] a: Portuguese or Brazilian woman of rank — *usu* as a title prefixed to the Christian name b: a Spanish woman of rank — *usu* as a title prefixed to the Christian name

do-nate \dó-nāt-, dō-\ *vb* do-nat-ed; do-nat-ing [back-formation fr. *donation*] *vi* 1: to make a gift of, esp. to contribute to a public or charitable cause (~ a site for a park) 2: to give off or transfer (as electrons) ~ *vi*: to make a donation **syn** see GIVE

do-na-tion \dó-nā-shən\ *n* [ME *donatyowne*, fr. L. *donation-*, *donatio*, fr. *donatus*, *pp* of *donare* to present, fr. *donum* gift, akin to L. *dare* to give — more at **DATE**] 1: the action of making a gift esp. to a charity or public institution 2: a free contribution: GIFT

Do-na-tism \dó-nā-tiz-əm-, dān-ə-\ *n* [Donatus, 4th cent. bishop of Carthage]: the doctrines of a Christian sect arising in No. Africa in 311 and holding that sanctity is essential for the administration of sacraments and church membership — **Do-na-tist** \-tist\ *n*

1 do-na-tive \dó-nat-iv-, dān-at-\ *n*: a special gift or donation

2 do-na-tive \sām-ər\ or **do-nat-iv**, dō-\ *adj* [L. *donativus*, fr. *donatus*] characterized by, capable of, or subject to donation (a ~ trust)

do-na-tor \dó-nāt-ər-, dō-\ *n*: DONOR

1 done \dón\ *past part* of DO

2 done *adj* 1: conformable to social convention 2: arrived at or brought to an end: THROUGH 3: physically exhausted: SPENT 4: gone by: OVER 5: doomed to failure, defeat, or death 6: cooked sufficiently

do-ne \dó-nē\ *n* [donor]: a recipient of a gift

done for \dón-ju(-ə)r\ *adj* 1: mortally stricken: DOOMED 2: left with no capacity or opportunity for recovery: RUINED 3: sunk in defeat: BEATEN

done-ness \dón-nəs\ *n*: the condition of being cooked to the desired degree

1 dong \dóng\ *n* [origin unknown]: PENIS — *usu* considered vulgar

2 dong *n* [Annamese] 1 — see MONEY table 2: a coin of South Vietnam worth one piaster

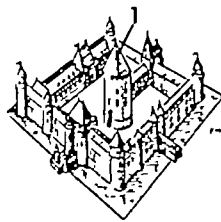
don-jon \dán-jən-, dān-\ *n* [ME — more at DUNGEON]: a massive inner tower in a medieval castle

Don Juan \dán-(h)wān-, dān-jī-an\ *n* [Sp.] 1: a legendary Spanish proverbial for his seduction of women 2: LIBERTINE, RAKE

don-key \dán-kē-, dāp-, dōp-\ *n*, pl. donkeys [perh. fr. *dun* + *-key* (as in *monkey*)] 1: the domestic ass (*Equus asinus*) 2: a stupid or obstinate person

donkey engine *n* 1: a small portable auxiliary engine 2: a small locomotive used in switching

donkey's years *n* pl: a very long time (place where there'd been no fires for donkey's years — Malcolm Lowry)



1 donjon

double date *n*: a date participated in by two couples — **double-date** *vi*

double-dealer \dab-ol-'dē-lər/ *n*: one who practices double dealing

double-dealing \dē-lɪŋ/ *n*: action contradictory to a professed attitude: **DUPLICITY**

double-dealing *adj*: given to or marked by duplicity

double-deck \dab-ol-'dek/ or **double-decked** \-'dek/ *adj*: having two decks, levels, or layers (a ~ bus) (a ~ sandwich)

double-decker \-'dek-ər/ *n*: something that is double-deck

double decomposition *n*: **METATHESIS**

double-dome \dab-ol-'dōm/ *n*: **EGGHEAD**

double door *n*: an opening with two vertical doors that meet in the middle of the opening when closed — compare **PUTCH DOOR**

double dribble *n*: an illegal action in basketball made when a player dribbles the ball with two hands simultaneously or continues to dribble after allowing the ball to come to rest in one or both hands

double-edged \dab-ol-'lejd/ *adj*: 1: having two cutting edges 2: a: having a dual purpose or effect (a spy with a ~ mission) b: capable of being understood or interpreted in two ways (a ~ slur)

double-ended \dab-ol-'ten-dəd/ *adj*: similar at both ends (a ~ bolt)

double-end-er \-dər/ *n*: a ship with bow and stern of similar shape

double *en-ten-dre* \düb-(ə)-'jā-(n)-'ta-(n)d'r/, -dab-ol-, -'tā-(n)d-(rə)/ *n*, *pl* **double entendres** \-'ta-(n)d'r/, -'tā-(n)d-rəz, -'tā-(n)d(r)z/ [obs F. lit., double meaning] 1: ambiguity of meaning arising from language that lends itself to more than one interpretation 2: a word or expression capable of two interpretations one of which often has a *nuqué* connotation

double entry *n*: a method of bookkeeping that recognizes both the receiving and the giving sides of a business transaction by debiting the amount of the transaction to one account and crediting it to another account so that the total debits equal the total credits

double-faced \dab-ol-'fäst/ *adj*: 1: having two faces or sides designed for use (a ~ bookshelf) 2: **TWO-FACED HYPOCRITICAL**

double-fault \-'fölt/ *vi*: to lose a point in tennis by making two consecutive faults while serving

double feature *n*: a movie program consisting of two main films

double fertilization *n*: fertilization characteristic of seed plants in which one sperm nucleus fuses with the egg nucleus to form an embryo and another fuses with polar nuclei to form endosperm

double-head-er \dab-ol-'hed-ər/ *n*: 1: a train pulled by two locomotives 2: two games, contests, or events held consecutively on the same program

double hyphen *n*: a punctuation mark * used in place of a hyphen at the end of a line to indicate that the word so divided is normally hyphenated

double indemnity *n*: a provision in a life-insurance or accident policy whereby the company agrees to pay twice the face of the contract in case of accidental death

double jeopardy *n*: the putting of a person on trial for an offense for which he has previously been put on trial under a valid charge: two adjudications for one offense

double-jointed \dab-ol-'joint-əd/ *adj*: having a joint that permits an exceptional degree of freedom of motion of the parts joined

double knit *n*: a knitted fabric (as wool) made with a double set of needles to produce a double thickness of fabric with each thickness joined by interlocking stitches

double negative *n*: a now substandard syntactic construction containing two negatives and having a negative meaning ('I didn't hear nothing' is a double negative)

double-park \dab-ol-'pärk/ *vi*: to double-park a vehicle ~ *vi*: to park (a vehicle) beside a row of automobiles already parked parallel to the curb

double play *n*: a play in baseball by which two players are put out

double precision *n*: the use of two computer words rather than one to represent a number

double-quick \dab-ol-'kwik/ *n*: **DOUBLE TIME** — **double-quick** *vi*

double read *n*: two cane reeds bound and vibrating against each other and used as the mouthpiece of certain woodwind instruments

double refraction *n*: **BIREFRINGENCE**

double-ring \dab-ol-'rɪŋ/ *adj*: of or relating to a wedding ceremony in which each partner ceremonially gives the other a wedding ring while formally declaring wedded commitment

double salt *n*: 1: a salt (as an alum) yielding on hydrolysis two different cations or anions 2: a salt regarded as a molecular combination of two distinct salts

double-space \dab-ol-'spēs/ *vi*: to type (copy) leaving alternate lines blank ~ *vi*: to type on every other line

double-speak \dab-ol-'spek/ *n*: **DOUBLE-TALK**

double standard *n*: 1: **BIMETALLISM** 2: a set of principles that applies differently and usu. more rigorously to one group of people or circumstances than to another; esp.: a code of morals that applies different and more severe standards of sexual behavior to women than to men

double star *n*: 1: **BINARY STAR** 2: two stars in very nearly the same line of sight but seen as physically separate by means of a telescope

double sugar *n*: **DISACCHARIDE**

doublet \dab-ol-/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr *double*] 1: a man's closest fitting jacket worn in Europe esp during the Renaissance 2: something consisting of two identical or similar parts as a: a lens consisting of two components, *specif*: a small magnifying hand lens consisting of two single lenses in a metal cylinder b: a spectrum line having two close components c: a domino with the same number of spots on each end 3: a set of two identical or similar things, *specif*: two thrown dice with the same number of spots on the upper face 4: one of a pair; *specif*: one of two or more words (as *guard* and *ward*) in the same language derived by different routes of transmission fr ~ the same source

double take \dab-ol-'tāk/ *n*: a delayed reaction to a surprising or significant situation after an initial failure to notice anything unusual — usu. used in the phrase *do a double take*

double-talk \-'tɔk/ *n*: 1: language that appears to be earnest and meaningful but in fact is a mixture of sense and nonsense 2: inflated, involved, and often deliberately ambiguous language — **double-talk** *vi* — **double-talk-er** *n*

double-team \-'tēm/ *vi*: to block or guard (an opponent) with two players at one time

Double Ten *n* [trans. of Chin (Pek) *shuang' shih*, fr. its being the tenth day of the tenth month]: October 10 observed by Nationalist China in commemoration of the revolution of 1911

doublethink \dab-ol-'thɪŋk/ *n*: a simultaneous belief in two contradictory ideas

double-time \dab-ol-'tīm/ *vi*: to move at double time

double time *n*: 1: a marching cadence of 180 36-inch steps per minute 2: payment of a worker at twice his regular wage rate

double-tongue \dab-ol-'tɒŋ/ *vi*: to cause the tongue to alternate rapidly between the positions for *t* and *k* so as to produce a fast succession of detached notes on a wind instrument

double-tree \dab-ol-(r)trē/ *n*: an equalizing bar for use with a two-horse team

double twill *n*: a twill weave with intersecting diagonal lines going in opposite directions

double-u \as at w/ *n*: the letter *w*

double up *vi*: to share accommodations designed for one

double vision *n*: **DIPLOPIA**

double-bloom \dab-'blūn/ *n* [Sp *doblón*, aug. of *dobla*, an old Spanish coin, fr. L *dupla*, fem. of *duplus* double — more at **DOUBLE**]: an old gold coin of Spain and Spanish America

doublely \dab-(ə)-lɪ/ *adv*: 1: to twice the degree 2: in a twofold manner

1 **doubt** \daut/ *vb* [ME *douten*, fr. OF *douter* to doubt, fr. L *dubitare*; akin to L *dubius* dubious — more at **DUBIOUS**] *vi* 1 *archaic*: **FEAR** 2: to be in doubt about (he ~s everyone's word) 3: a: to lack confidence in: **DISTRUST** (find myself ~ing him even when I know that he is honest — H. L. Mencken) b: to consider unlikely (I ~ that it is authentic) ~ *vi*: to be uncertain — **double-** \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **doubt-er** *n* — **doubt-ingly** \-ɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv*

2 **doubt** *n*: 1: a: uncertainty of belief or opinion that often interferes with decision-making b: a deliberate suspension of judgment 2: a state of affairs giving rise to uncertainty, hesitation, or suspense 3: a: a lack of confidence: **DISTRUST** b: an inclination not to believe or accept *syn* see **UNCERTAINTY** *ant* certitude, confidence — no doubt: 1 **DOUBTFUL**

doubtful \daut-'fəl/ *adj*: 1: giving rise to doubt: open to question (it is ~ that they ever knew what happened) (a ~ proposition) 2: a: lacking a definite opinion, conviction, or determination (they were ~ about the advantages of the new system) b: uncertain in outcome: **UNDECIDED** (a ~ progress) (the outcome of the election remains ~) 3: marked by qualities that raise doubts about worth, honesty, or validity — **doubt-fully** \-fəl-lɪ/ *adv* — **doubtful-ness** *n*

syn **DOUBTFUL**, **DUBIOUS**, **PROBLEMATIC**, **QUESTIONABLE** *shared meaning* element: not affording assurance of the worth, soundness, success, or certainty of something or someone. **Doubtful** (or **dubious**) are sometimes used with little distinction (a **doubtful** (or **dubious**) reputation) (we are **doubtful** (or **dubious**) about their chances of success) but **DOUBTFUL** may positively impute worthlessness, unsoundness, failure, or uncertainty (their future prospects are very **doubtful**) (his title to the property is **doubtful**) while **DUBIOUS** can stress hesitation, mistrust, or suspicion (as in accepting or following), thus, a **doubtful** adherent to a party is one who cannot be counted on while a **dubious** adherent is less than wholeheartedly so because of uncertainties in his own mind, **doubtful** friends are probably not real friends while **dubious** friends give grounds for suspicion as to their worth or probity **PROBLEMATIC** is applicable to any situation whose outcome is quite unpredictable (success in the control of inflation remains **problematic**) **QUESTIONABLE** may imply little more than the existence of doubt (the legality of his action is **questionable**) or it may stress doubt about propriety and imply strong or well-grounded suspicion (**questionable** behavior) (a man of **questionable** reputation) *ant* positive

doubting Thomas \-'tām-əs/ *n* [Thomas, apostle of Jesus who doubted Jesus' resurrection until he had proof of it (Un 20.24-29)]: a habitually doubtful person

1 **doubt-less** \daut-'ləs/ *adv*: 1: without doubt 2: **PROBABLY**

2 **doubtless** *adv*: free from doubt: **CERTAIN** — **doubt-less-ly** *adv* — **doubt-less-ness** *n*

douce \dūs/ *adj* [ME, sweet, pleasant, fr. MF, fr. fem. of *doux*, fr. L *dulcis*] *chiefly Scot*: **SOBER**, **SEDATE** (he ~s faces of the mourners — L. J. A. Bell) — **douce-ly** *adv*, *chiefly Scot*

dou-œur \dū-'sɔr/ *n* [F, pleasantness, fr. LL *dulcor* sweetness, fr. L *dulcis* sweet]: a conciliatory gift

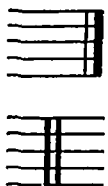
douche \dūsh/ *n* [F, fr. It *doccia*, fr. *dociare* to douche, fr. *doccia* water pipe, prob. back-formation fr. *docciana* conduit, fr. L *ductio*-, *ductus* action of leading, fr. *ductus*, pp. of *ducere* to lead — more at **TOW**] 1: a jet or current esp. of water directed against a part or into a cavity of the body 2: an act of cleansing with a douche 2: a device for giving douches — **douche** *vb*

dough \dɔ/ *n* [ME *dogh*, fr. OE *dāg*, akin to OHG *teic* dough, L *figere* to shape, Gk *telchos* wall] 1: a mixture of flour and other ingredients stiff enough to knead or roll 2: something resembling dough esp. in consistency 3: **MONEY** 4: **DOUGHBOY** — **dough-like** \-'lɪk/ *adj*

o abut ʔ kitten ər further a back ɪ bake ɪ coi, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip, i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw ol coin th thru th thus
ü foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

dorsad \dɒ(ə)r-sad/ *adv*: toward the back: **DORSALLY**
dorsal \dɒr-səl/ *adj* [LL *dorsalis*, fr. L *dorsum* back] 1: relating to or situated near or on the back esp. of an animal or of one of its parts 2: **ABAXIAL** — **dorsally** \-sə-lē/ *adv*
dorsal n: a dorsally located part, esp.: a thoracic vertebra
dorsal lip n: the margin of the fold of blastula wall that delineates the dorsal limit of the blastopore, constitutes the primary organizer, and forms the point of origin of chordamesoderm
dorsal root n: the one of the two roots of a spinal nerve that passes dorsally to the spinal cord and consists of sensory fibers
dorsal set horn \dɒr-sət-ɪ/ *n*, often *cap D&H* [Dorset, England]: any of an English breed of sheep that have very large horns
dorsal-ventral \dɒr-səl-ven-trəl/ *adj*: 1: having distinct dorsal and ventral surfaces 2: **DORSOVENTRAL** 1 — **dorsal-ventral-ity** \-ven-trəl-ɪ-ti/ *n* — **dorsal-ventral-ly** \-ven-trəl-lē/ *adv*
dorsal-ventral \dɒr-səl-ven-trəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving both the back and the sides
dorsal-ventral \-ven-trəl/ *adj* [ISV] 1: extending from the dorsal toward the ventral side 2: **DORSOVENTRAL** 1 — **dorsal-ventral-ity** \-ven-trəl-ɪ-ti/ *n* — **dorsal-ventral-ly** \-trəl-lē/ *adv*
dorsum \dɒr-səm/ *n*, pl **dorsa** \-sə/ [L] 1: **BACK**, esp.: the entire dorsal surface of an animal 2: the upper surface of an appendage or part
dory \dɒr-ē, 'dɒr-/ *n*, pl **dories** [Miskito *dori* dugout]: a flat-bottomed boat with high flaring sides, sharp bow, and deep V-shaped transom
dose \dɒs-/ *n* 1 *a*: the amount of a therapeutic dose *b* (1): the giving of such a dose (2): regulation or determination of doses 2 *a*: the addition of an ingredient or the application of an agent in a measured dose *b*: the presence and relative representation or strength of a factor or agent 3: a dealing out of or an exposure to some experience in or as if in measured portions
dose \dɒs-/ *n* [F, fr. LL *dosis*, fr. Gk, lit., act of giving, fr. *didonai* to give — more at DATE] 1 *a*: the measured quantity of a therapeutic agent to be taken at one time *b*: the quantity of radiation administered or absorbed 2: a portion of a substance added during a process 3: a part of an experience to which one is exposed (as ~ of hard work) 4: a gonorrheal infection
dose *vt* dosed; **dos-ing** 1: to divide (as a medicine) into doses 2: to give a dose to, esp.: to give medicine to 3: to treat with an application or agent
dos-er \dɒs-ɪ-/ *n*, pl **dos-ers** [F *dos-er* dos back to back] 1: a square-dance figure: *a*: a figure in which the dancers pass each other right shoulder to right shoulder and circle each other back to back *b*: a figure in which the woman moves in a figure circling first her partner and then the man on her right
dosimeter \dɒs-ɪ-m-ɪ-tər/ *n* [LL *dosis* + ISV -meter]: a device for measuring doses of X rays or of radioactivity — **dosimetric** \dɒs-ɪ-m-ɪ-trɪk/ *adj* — **dosimetry** \dɒs-ɪ-m-ɪ-treɪ/ *n*
doss \dɒs-/ *n* [origin unknown] chiefly Brit.: a crude or makeshift bed
doss *vi*, chiefly Brit.: to sleep or bed down in a convenient place
dossel \dɒs-əl/ or **dorsel** \dɒr-səl/ or **dorsel** \dɒs-əl/ *n* [ML *dossale*, *dorsale*, fr. neut. of LL *dorsalis* dorsal]: an ornamental cloth hung behind and above an altar
dossier \dɒs-ɪ-ə, 'dɒs-ɪ-ə, 'dɒs-/ *n* [F, bundle of documents labeled on the back, dossier, fr. *dos* back, fr. L *dorsum*]: a file of papers containing a detailed report or detailed information
dot \dɒt-/ *archaic pres 2d sing of DO*
dot \dɒt-/ *n* (assumed) ME, fr. OE *dot* head of a boil, akin to OHG *tutta* nipple] 1: a small spot: **SPECK** 2 *a* (1): a small point made with a pointed instrument (as ~ on the chart marked the ship's position) (2): a small round mark used in orthography or punctuation (put a ~ over the *d*) *b*: a centered point used as a multiplication sign *c* (1): a point after a note or rest in music indicating augmentation of the time value by one half (2): a point over or under a note indicating that it is to be played staccato 3: a precise point esp. in time (arrived at six on the ~) 4: a short click or buzz forming a letter or part of a letter (as in the Morse code)
dot *vt* dotted; **dot-ting** *vi* 1: to mark with a dot 2: to intersperse with dots or objects scattered at random (boats dotting the lake) ~ *vi*: to make a dot — **dot-ter** *n*
dot \dɒt-/ *n* [F, fr. L *dot*, *das* down]: **DOWRY** 2a
dotage \dɒt-ɪ-/ *n*: a state or period of senile decay marked by decline of mental poise and alertness — **dotage** also *second childhood*
dot-er \dɒt-ɪ-/ *adj* [L *dotalis*, fr. *dot*, *das*]: of or relating to a woman's marriage dowry
dot-er \dɒt-ɪ-/ *n*: a person in his dotage
dot \dɒt-/ *vt* dotted; **dot-ting** [ME *doten*, akin to MLG *dotten* to be foolish] 1: to exhibit mental decline of or like that of old age: be in one's dotage 2: to show excessive or foolish affection or fondness — **dot-er** *used esp. with on* (dotted on her only grandchild) — **dot-er** *n* — **dot-ting-ly** \dɒt-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*
doth \dɒθ/ *archaic pres 3d sing of DO*
dot product *n* [dot, fr. its being commonly written A·B]: **SCALAR PRODUCT**
dotted swiss *n*: a sheer light muslin ornamented with evenly spaced raised dots
dot-ter-er \dɒt-ɪ-ɪ-/ *n* [ME *dotterelle*, irreg. fr. *doten* to dot]: a Eurasian plover (*Charadrius morinellus*) formerly common in England, also: any of various congeners chiefly of eastern Asia, Australia, and So. America
dot-tle \dɒt-ɪ-/ *n* [ME *dotte* plugg, fr. (assumed) ME *dot*]: unburned and partially burned tobacco caked in the bowl of a pipe
dot-ty \dɒt-ɪ-/ *adj*: composed of or marked by dots
dotty *adj* dot-tier; **dot-ty** (alter of *Sc* *dotte* fool, fr. ME *dotel*, fr. *doten*) 1: being obsessed or infatuated 2 *a*: mentally unbalanced: **CRAZY** (thought the man was ~ for paying the boys so much money) *b*: amiably eccentric (an absentminded ~ old man) 3: amusingly absurd: **RIDICULOUS** (some sublimely ~ exchanges of letters) — **dot-tily** \dɒt-ɪ-lē/ *adv* — **dot-tiness** \dɒt-ɪ-nəs/ *n*

Dou-ay Version \dɒ-ə-/ *n* [Douay, France]: an English translation of the Vulgate used by Roman Catholics
double \dʌb-əl/ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *duplex*, fr. *duo* two + -plus multiplied by; akin to Gk *diplous* double, OE *fealdan* to fold — more at TWO, FOLD] 1: having a twofold relation or character: **DUAL** 2: consisting of two usu. combined members or parts (an egg with a ~ yolk) 3 *a*: being twice as great or as many (~ the number of expected applicants) *b* of a coin: worth two of the specified amount (~ eagle) (~ crown) 4: marked by duplicity: **DECEITFUL** 5: folded in two 6: of extra size, strength, or value (a ~ martini) 7: having more than the normal number of floral leaves often at the expense of the sporophylls 8 of rhyme: involving correspondence of two syllables (as in *exciting* and *inviting*) — **double-ness** *n*
double *n* 1: something twice the usual size, strength, speed, quantity, or value as: *a*: a double amount *b*: a base hit in baseball that enables the batter to reach second base 2: one that is the counterpart of another: **DUPLICATE** as: *a*: a living person that closely resembles another living person *b*: **WRAITH** *c* (1): **UNDERSTUDY** (2): one who resembles an actor and takes his place in scenes calling for special skills (3): an actor who plays more than one role in a production 3 *a*: a sharp turn (as in running): **REVERSAL** *b*: an evasive shift 4: something consisting of two paired members as: *a*: **FOLD** *b*: a combined bet placed on two different contests *c*: two consecutive strikes in bowling 5 *pl*: a game between two pairs of players 6: an act of doubling in a card game
double *adv* 1: to twice the extent or amount 2: two together
double *vb* doubled, **double-ing** \dʌb-(ə-)lɪŋ/ *vt* 1: to make twice as great or as many as: *a*: to increase by adding an equal amount *b*: to amount to twice the number of *c*: to make a call in bridge that increases the value of odd tricks or undertricks (an opponent's bid) 2 *a*: to make of two thicknesses: **FOLD** *b*: **CLENCH** (doubled his fist) *c*: to cause to stoop 3: to avoid by doubling: **ELUDE** 4 *a*: to replace in a dramatic role *b*: to play (dramatic roles) by doubling 5 *a* (1): to advance or score (a base runner) by a double (2): to bring about the scoring of (a run) by a double *b*: to put out (a base runner) in completing a double play ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to become twice as much or as many *b*: to double a bid (as in bridge) 2 *a*: to turn sharply and suddenly; esp.: to turn back on one's course *b*: to follow a circuitous course 3: to become bent or folded into the middle — *usu. used with up* (he doubled up in pain) 4 *a*: to serve an additional purpose or perform an additional duty *b*: to play a dramatic role as a double 5: to make a double in baseball — **double-er** \-(ə-)lɒr-/ *n*
double agent *n*: a spy pretending to serve one government while actually serving another
double bar *n: two adjacent vertical lines or a heavy single line separating principal sections of a musical composition
double-barrel \dʌb-əl-'bar-əl/ *n*: a double-barreled gun
double-barreled \-ɪd-/ *adj* 1 of a firearm: having two barrels mounted side by side 2: **TWOFOLD**, esp.: having a double purpose (asked a ~ question)
double bass *n*: the largest instrument in the violin family tuned a fifth below the cello — **double bass-ist** \-'bɑ-sɪst/ *n*
double bassoon *n*: **CONTRABASSOON**
double bed *n*: a bed designed to sleep two persons
double bill *n*: a bill (as at a theatre) offering two principal features
double blind *n*: a psychological dilemma in which a user dependent person (as a child) receives conflicting interpersonal communications from a single source or faces disparagement no matter what his response to a situation
double-blind \dʌb-əl-'blind/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an experimental procedure in which neither the subjects nor the experimenters know the makeup of the test and control groups during the actual course of the experiments — **compare SINGLE-BLIND**
double boiler *n*: a cooking utensil consisting of two saucepans fitting into each other so that the contents of the upper can be cooked or heated by boiling water in the lower
double bond *n*: a chemical bond consisting of two covalent bonds between two atoms in a molecule
double-breasted \dʌb-əl-'bres-tɪd/ *adj* 1: having one half of the front lapped over the other and usu. a double row of buttons and a single row of buttonholes (a ~ coat) 2: having a double-breasted coat (a ~ suit)
double-check \dʌb-əl-'tʃek, 'dʌb-əl-/ *vt*: to subject to a double check (an article ~ed for accuracy) ~ *vi*: to make a double check
double check *n*: a careful checking to determine accuracy, condition, or progress esp. of something already checked
double counterpoint *n*: two-part counterpoint so constructed that either part may be played above or below the other
double-cover \dʌb-əl-'kʌv-ər/ *vi*: **DOUBLE-TEAM**
double-cross \dʌb-əl-'krɒs/ *vi*: to deceive by double-dealing
double-cross *n*: **BETRAY** — **double-cross-er** *n*
double cross *n* 1 *a*: an act of winning or trying to win a fight or match after agreeing to lose it *b*: an act of betraying or cheating an associate 2: a cross between first-generation hybrids of four separate inbred lines (as in the production of hybrid seed corn)
double dagger *n*: the character † used commonly as the third in the series of reference marks — **called also** *diexis**



double bars



double bass

2 downright *adj* 1 *archaic*: directed vertically downward 2: *ABSOLUTE, THOROUGH* (a ~ lie) 3: *PLAIN, BLUNT* (a ~ man) — **down-rightly** *adv* — **down-right-ness** *n*

down-river \ˈdaʊn-rɪv-ər\ *adv* or *adj*: toward or at a point nearer the mouth of a river

down-shift \ˈdaʊn-ʃɪft\ *vi*: to shift an automotive vehicle into a lower gear — **downshift** *n*

Down's syndrome \ˈdaʊnz-ˌsɪn-droʊm\ *n* [J. L. H. Down †1896 E physician]: *MONGOLISM*

1 down-stage \ˈdaʊn-ˈstæʒ\ *adv* or *adj* 1: toward or at the front of a theatrical stage 2: toward a motion-picture or television camera

2 down-stage \-ˈstæʒ\ *n*: the part of a stage that is nearest the audience or camera

1 down-stairs \ˈdaʊn-ˈstaɪ-(ə)rz, -ˈsteɪ-(ə)rz\ *adv*: down the stairs: on or to a lower floor

2 down-stairs \ˈdaʊn-ˈstaɪ-(ə)rz, -ˈsteɪ-(ə)rz\ *adj*: situated on the main, lower, or ground floor of a building

3 down-stairs \ˈdaʊn-ˈstaɪ-(ə)rz, -ˈsteɪ-(ə)rz\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *instr*: the lower floor of a building

down-state \ˈdaʊn-ˈsteɪt\ *n*: the chiefly southern sections of a state of the U.S. as distinguished from a northerly part and esp. a metropolitan region often designated as *upstate* — **down-state** \-ˈsteɪt\ *adv* or *adj* — **down-stater** \-ˈsteɪt-ər\ *n*

down-stream \ˈdaʊn-ˈstri:m\ *adv* or *adj*: in the direction of the flow of a stream

down-stroke \ˈdaʊn-ˈstroʊk\ *n*: a stroke made in a downward direction

down-swing \ˈdaʊn-ˈswɪŋ\ *n* 1: a downward swing 2: a downward trend esp. in business activity

down-the-line *adj*: all the way: *COMPLETE* (a ~ union supporter)

down-time \ˈdaʊn-ˈtɪm\ *n*: time during which a machine, department, or factory is inactive during normal operating hours

down-to-earth \ˈdaʊn-tə-ˈwɜrθ\ *adj*: *PRACTICAL, REALISTIC* (a ~ appraisal of the situation) — **down-to-earth-ness** *n*

1 down-town \ˈdaʊn-ˈtaʊn\ *adv*: to, toward, or in the lower part of a town or city; esp.: to, toward, or in the main business district — **downtown** \ˈdaʊn-ˈtaʊn\ *adj*

2 downtown \ˈdaʊn-ˈtaʊn\ *n*: the section of a town or city located downtown

down-trend \ˈdaʊn-ˈtrend\ *n*: a downturn esp. in business and economic activity

down-trod-den \ˈdaʊn-ˈtrɒd-ən\ *adj*: oppressed by superior power (the ~ peasants)

down-turn \ˈdaʊn-ˈtɜ:n\ *n*: a downward turn esp. toward a decline in business activity

down under *adv*: into or in Australia or New Zealand

1 down-ward \ˈdaʊn-ˈwɜrd\ or **down-wards** \-ˈwɜrds\ *adv* 1 *a*: from a higher to a lower place *b*: toward a direction that is the opposite of *up* 2: from a higher to a lower condition 3 *a*: from an earlier time *b*: from an ancestor or predecessor

2 down-ward *adj* 1: moving or extending downward 2: descending from a head, origin, or source — **down-ward-ly** *adv* — **down-ward-ness** *n*

down-wind \ˈdaʊn-ˈwɪnd\ *adv* or *adj*: in the direction that the wind is blowing

downy \ˈdaʊni\ *adj* **down-ier**, **-est** 1: resembling a bird's down 2: covered with down 3: made of down 4: *SOFT, SMOOTH* (shake off this ~ sleep, death's counterfeit — Shaks.)

downy mildew *n*: 1: any of various parasitic lower fungi (family Peronosporaceae) that produce whitish masses of sporangia on the underside of the leaves of the host 2: a plant disease caused by a downy mildew

downy woodpecker *n*: a small black-and-white woodpecker (*Dendrocopos pubescens*) of No. America that has a white back and is smaller than the hairy woodpecker

dowry \ˈdaʊ(ə)r-i\ *n*, *pl* **dowries** [ME *dowarie*, fr. AF, irreg. fr. ML *dotarium*, fr. L *dot*, *dos* gift, marriage portion; akin to L *dare* to give — more at *DATE*] 1 *archaic*: *DOWER* 1 2 *a*: the money, goods, or estate that a woman brings to her husband in marriage *b*: a sum of money or its equivalent required of postulates by some orders of cloistered nuns 3: a gift of money or property by a man to or for his bride 4: a natural gift: *TALENT*

dow-ss-bel \ˈdaʊ-sə-bel, -zə-\ *n* [*Dowsabel*, fem. name] obs.: *SWEET-HEART*

1 dowse var of *DOUSE*

2 dowse \ˈdaʊz\ *vb* **dowsed**; **dows-ing** [origin unknown] *vi*: to use a divining rod ~ *vt*: to find (as water) by dowsing

dowser \ˈdaʊ-zər\ *n*: *DIVINING ROD*; also: a person who uses it

Dow theory *n*: a system of stock-market forecasting based on the observed swings of the market itself

dox-ol-o-gy \ˈdɒks-ə-lə-ʒi\ *n*, *pl* **dox-ies** [ML *doxologia*, fr. LGK, fr. Gk *doxa* opinion, glory (fr. *dokein* to seem, seem good) + *-logia* -logy — more at *DECENT*] *n*: a usual liturgical expression of praise to God

doky \ˈdɒk-si\ *n*, *pl* **dok-ies** [perh. modif. of obs. D *docke* doll, fr. MD] 1: a woman of loose morals: *PROSTITUTE* 2: *MISTRESS* 5a *doy-en* \ˈdɔɪ-ən, -ˈyən, -ˈdwɪ-ən\ *n* [F, fr. LL *decanus* dean — more at *DEAN*] 1 *a*: the senior man of a body or group *b*: a person uniquely skilled by long experience in some field of endeavor 2: the oldest example of a category (the ~ of the country's newspapers)

doy-enne \ˈdɔɪ-ˈyən, -ˈdwɪ-ˈyən\ *n* [F, fem. of *doyen*]: a female *doyen*

doy-ley var of *DOILEY*

doz abbr *DOZEN*

1 doze \ˈdɒz\ *vb* **dozed**; **doz-ing** [prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *dōsa* to doze] *vi*: to pass (as time) drowsily (*dozing his life away*) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to sleep lightly *b*: to fall into a light sleep — usu. used with *off* 2: to be in a dull or stupefied condition — **doze** *n* — **dozer** *n*

2 doze *vi* **dozed**; **doz-ing** [prob. back-formation fr. *dozer* (bulldozer)] 1: *BULLDOZE* 2 — **dozer** *n*

dozen \ˈdɒz-ən\ *n*, *pl* **dozens** or **dozen** [ME *dozeine*, fr. OF *dozaine*, fr. *doze* twelve, fr. L *duodecim*, fr. *duo* two + *decem* ten — more at *TWO, TEN*] 1: a group of 12 2: *an indefinitely large number* (I've ~s of things to do) — **dozen** *adj* — **doz-enth** \-ˈn(θ)\ *adj*

dozy \ˈdɒz-i\ *adj* **dozier**, **-est**: *DROWSY, SLEEPY* — **doz-i-ness** *n*

1 DP \ˈdeɪ-ˈpeɪ\ *n*, *pl* **DPs** or **DPs**: *DISPLACED PERSON*

2 DP abbr 1 *data processing* 2 *degree of polymerization* 3 *dew point* 4 *doctor of podiatry* 5 *double play*

DPE abbr *doctor of physical education*

DPH abbr *doctor of philosophy*

DPH abbr 1 *department of public health* 2 *doctor of public health*

DPN \ˈdeɪ-ˈpeɪ-ˈen\ *n* [*diphosphopyridine nucleotide*]: *NAD*

dpt abbr 1 *department* 2 *deponent*

DPT abbr *diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus*

dr abbr 1 *debtor* 2 *drachma* 3 *dram* 4 *drive* 5 *drum*

Dr abbr *doctor*

DR abbr 1 *dead reckoning* 2 *dining room*

1 drab \ˈdræb\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: *SLATTERN* 2: *HARLOT*

2 drab *vi* **drabbed**; **drab-bing**: to associate with prostitutes

3 drab *n* [MF *drap* cloth, fr. LL *drappus*] 1: any of various cloths of a dull brown or gray color; esp.: a thick woolen coating or a heavy cotton 2 *a*: a light olive brown *b*: a dull, lifeless, or faded appearance or quality

4 drab *adj* **drabber**; **drab-ber** 1 *a*: of the dull brown color of drab *b*: of the color drab 2: characterized by dullness and monotony: *CHEERLESS* (formal engagements are generally ~ and boring — Andrew Duncan) — **drab-ly** *adv* — **drab-ness** *n*

5 drab *n* [prob. alter. of *drib*]: a small amount — usu. used in the phrase *drips and drabs*

drab-bet \ˈdræb-ət\ *n* [*drab* + *-et*] *dialect Eng*: a coarse unbleached linen fabric

drab-ble \ˈdræb-əl\ *vb* **drabbled**; **drab-bling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *drablen*] *vi*: *DRAGGLE* ~ *vi*: to become wet and muddy

draca-na \ˈdræ-kə-ˈnə\ *n* [NL, fr. LL, she-serpent, fr. Gk *drakaina*, fem. of *drakon* serpent — more at *DRAGON*]: any of two genera (*Dracaena* and *Cordylina*) of Old World tropical shrubs or trees of the lily family with naked branches ending in tufts of sword-shaped leaves

drachm \ˈdræm\ *n* [alter. of ME *dragme* — more at *DRAM*] 1: *DRACHMA* 2: *DRAM*

drach-ma \ˈdræk-mə\ *n*, *pl* **drach-mas** or **drach-mas** \-(ə)mɛ-, -mɪ\ or **drach-mal** \-mə\ [L, fr. Gk *drachmē* — more at *DRAM*] 1 *a*: any of various ancient Greek units of weight *b*: any of various modern units of weight; esp.: *DRAM* 1 2 *a*: an ancient Greek silver coin equivalent to 6 obols *b* — see *MONEY* table

Draco \ˈdræ-(ə)kɒ\ *n* [L (gen. *Dracōnis*), lit. dragon — more at *DRAGON*]: a northern circumpolar constellation within which is the north pole of the ecliptic

draco-ni-an \ˈdræ-kō-ni-ən, -ˈdræ-ˈnɪ-ən\ *adj*, often *cap* [L *Draco*-, *Draco*] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Draco or the severe code of laws held to have been framed by him 2: extremely harsh or cruel: *RIGOROUS*

1 dra-con-ic \ˈdræ-kən-ɪk\ *adj* [L *dracon-*, *draco*]: of or relating to a dragon

2 dra-con-ic \ˈdræ-kən-ɪk, -ˈdræ-\ *adj*: *DRACONIAN*

1 draft \ˈdraɪt, ˈdraɪf\ *n* [ME *draht*; akin to OE *dragan* to draw — more at *DRAW*] 1: the act of drawing a net; also: the quantity of fish taken at one drawing 2 *a*: the act of moving loads by drawing or pulling: *PULL* *b*: a team of animals together with what they draw 3 *a*: the force required to pull an implement *b*: load or load-pulling capacity 4 *a*: the act or an instance of drinking or inhaling; also: the portion drunk or inhaled in one such act *b*: a portion poured out or mixed for drinking: *POSE* 5 *a*: *DELINEATION, REPRESENTATION, SPECIF*: a construction plan (the ~ of a future building) *b*: *SCHEME, DESIGN* *c*: a preliminary sketch, outline, or version (the author's first ~) 6: the act, result, or plan of drawing out or stretching 7 *a*: the act of drawing (as from a cask) *b*: a portion of liquid so drawn (a ~ of beer) 8: an allowance granted a buyer for loss in weight 9: the depth of water a ship draws esp. when loaded 10 *a* (1): a system or method for detaching or selecting individuals from a group (as for compulsory military service) (2): an act or process of selecting an individual (as for political candidacy) without his expressed consent *b*: a group of individuals selected esp. by military draft 11 *a*: an order for the payment of money drawn by one person or bank on another *b*: the act or an instance of drawing from or making demands upon something: *DEMAND* 12 *a*: a current of air in a closed-in space *b*: a device for regulating the flow of air (as in a fireplace) 13: *ANGLE, TAPER, SPECIF*: the taper given to a pattern or die so that the work can be easily withdrawn 14: a narrow border along the edge of a stone or across its face serving as a stonecutter's guide 15: a system whereby exclusive rights to selected new players are apportioned among professional teams — *On draft*: ready to be drawn from a receptacle (beer on draft)

2 draft *adj* 1: used for drawing loads (~ animals) 2: constituting a preliminary or tentative version, sketch, or outline (a ~ treaty) 3: being on draft (~ beer)

3 draft *vt* 1: to detach or select for some purpose: as *a*: to conscript for military service *b*: to select (a professional athlete) by draft 2 *a*: to draw the preliminary sketch, version, or plan of *b*: *COMPOSE, PREPARE* 3: to draw off or away (water ~ed by pumps) 4: to mark (as a stone) with a draft in masonry ~ *vi* 1: to practice draftsmanship 2: to drive close behind another car while racing at high speed in order to take advantage of the reduced air pressure created by the leading car — **draft-able** \ˈdraɪf-

ə about ʰ kitten or further a back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
 ʒ out ʃ chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ɟ sing ɔ flow o flaw ɔl coin th thin th this
 ʒ loot ʌ foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

dough-boy \-boi/ *n*: an American infantryman esp in World War I

dough face \-fæs/ *n*: a northern congressman not opposed to slavery in the South before or during the Civil War also: a northern sympathizer to the South during the same period — **dough-faced** \-fæst/ *adj*

dough foot \-fu:t/ *n pl* **dough-feet** \-fēt/ or **doughfoots**: IN INFANTRYMAN

dough nut \-mət/ *n*: 1: a small usu ring-shaped cake fried in fat 2: something that resembles a doughnut esp in shape, *specif* TO RISK

dough-ty \-daut-ē/ *adj* **dough-tily**; **eat** [ME, fr OE *dohtig*, akin to OHG *toug* is useful, GK *teuchēin* to make]: marked by fearless resolution VALENT **dough-tily** \-daut-ē/ *adv* — **dough-tiness** \-daut-e-nəs/ *n*

doughy \-dō-ē/ *adj* **dough-ier**; **eat** resembling dough as a not thoroughly baked b: unhealthily pale. **PASTY** (a ~ complexion)

Douglas fir \-dag-las-/ *n* [David Douglas †1834 Sc botanist]: a tall evergreen timber tree (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) of the western U.S. having thick bark, pitchy wood, and pendulous cones — called also *Douglas spruce*

Douk-ho-bor \-dū-kə-bo(ə)r/ *n* [Russ *dukhoborets*, fr *dukh* spirit + *borets* wrestler] a member of a Christian sect of 18th century Russian origin emphasizing the duty of obeying the inner light and rejecting church or civil authority

do up *vi* 1 a: to clean and make ready for use or wear LAUNDRY (do up a shirt) b: to put in order (the maid will do up your room) c: REPAIR RENOVATE (do up old furniture) 2 a: to wrap up (do up a package) b: to put up CAN 3: to deck out CLOTHES 4: to wear out, EXHAUST

dour \-dau(ə)r, -du(ə)r/ *adj* [ME, fr L *durus* hard — more at DUR] 1: STERN HARSH 2: OBSTINATE, UNYIELDING 3: GLOOMY SILENT — **dourly** *adv* — **dourness** *n*

douse \-dis, -daus/ *n* [orig unknown] *Bnt*: BLOW STROKE **douse** \-daus/ *vi* **doused**, **dousing** 1 a: to take in (~ a sail) b: SLACKEN (~ a rope) 2: DOFF (doused my cap on entering the porch — W. M. Thackeray)

douse \-daus also -dauz/ *vb* **doused**; **dousing** [prob fr obs E *douse* (to smite), fr *douse* *vi* 1: to plunge into water 2 a: to throw a liquid on DRENCH b: SLOSH 3: EXTINGUISH (~ the lights) ~ *vi* to fall or become plunged into water — **douser** *n*

dove \-dov/ *n* [ME, fr (assumed) OE *dūfe* akin to OHG *tūba* dove, and prob to OE *deaf* deaf] 1: any of numerous pigeons, esp a small wild pigeon 2: a gentle woman or child 3: an individual who takes a conciliatory attitude (as in a dispute) and advocates negotiations and compromise, esp an opponent of war — compare HAWK — **dov-ish** \-dov-ish/ *adj* — **dov-ish-ness** *n*

dove \-dov/ *past* of DIVE **dove-cote** \-dov-kōt, -kōt/ or **dove-cot** \-kat/ *n* 1: a small compartmented raised house or box for domestic pigeons 2: a settled or harmonious group or organization (theological ~ throughout the world were set in an uproar — Cecil Roth) **dove-kill** \-dov-kē/ *n* [dim of dove] a small short-billed auk (*Plautus alle*) breeding on arctic coasts and ranging south in winter **doven var** of DAVEN

Dover's powder \-dō-vor-z-/ *n* [Thomas Dover †1742 E physician] a powder of ipecac and opium compounded in the U.S. with lactose and in England with potassium sulfate and used as an anodyne and diaphoretic

dove-tail \-dov-tāl/ *n*: something resembling a dove's tail, esp: a flaring tenon and a mortise into which it fits tightly making an interlocking joint between two pieces (as of wood)

dovetail *vi* 1 a: to join by means of dovetails b: to cut to a dovetail 2 a: to fit skillfully to form a whole b: to fit together with ~ *vi*: to fit together into a whole

dow \-dau/ *vi* **dought** \-daut/ or **dowed** \-daud/, **dowing** [ME *dow*, *delh* have worth, *am* able, fr OE *dāh*, *dæg*, akin to OHG *toug* is worthy, is useful — more at DOUGHTY] chiefly Scot: to be able or capable

Dow \-dau/ *n*: DOW JONES AVERAGE **dow-a-ger** \-dau-i-jər/ *n* [MF *dougiere*, fr *douage* dower, fr *douer* to endow, fr L *dotare*, fr *dot*, *dos* gift, dower — more at DOWRY]

1: a widow holding property or a title received from her deceased husband 2: a dignified elderly woman

dowdy \-daud-ē/ *n pl* **dowdes** 1 [dim of *dowd* (dowdy), fr ME *doude*] archaic: a dowdy woman 2: PANDOWDY

dowdy *adj* **dowd-ier**; **eat** 1: not neat or becoming in appearance: SHABBY 2 a: lacking smartness or taste b: OLD-FASHIONED — **dowd-ily** \-dau-d-ē/ *adv* — **dowd-i-ness** \-dau-d-e-nəs/ *n* — **dowdy-ish** \-ish/ *adj*

dow-el \-dau(-ə)/ *n* [ME *dowle*, akin to OHG *tubill* plug, LGk *typhos* wedge] 1: a pin fitting into a hole in an abutting piece to prevent motion or slipping, also: a round rod or stick used esp for cutting up into dowels 2: a piece of wood driven into a wall so that other pieces can be nailed to it

dowel *vi* **-eled** or **-elled**, **-eling** or **-elling**: to fasten by or furnish with dowels

dower \-dau(-ə)r/ *n* [ME *dowere*, fr MF *douaire*, modif. of ML *dotarium* — more at DOWRY] 1: the part of or interest in the real estate of a deceased husband given by law to his widow during her life 2: DOWRY

dower *vi*: to supply with a dower or dowry: ENDOW **dow-it-cher** \-dau-i-char/ *n pl* **dowitchers** also **dowitcher** [of Iroquoian origin, akin to Mohawk *tawis* dowitcher]: a long-billed

snipe (*Limnodromus griseus*) intermediate in characters between the typical snipes (genus *Capella*) and the sandpipers

Dow-Jones average \-dau-jōnz-/ *n* [Charles H. Dow †1902 & Edward D. Jones †1920 Am financial statisticians]: an index of the relative price of securities based on the daily average price of selected lists of industrial, transportation, and utility common stocks

down \-daun/ *n* [ME *doun* hill, fr OE *dūn*, akin to ON *dūnn* down (of fethers)] 1: an undulating usu. treeless upland with sparse soil — usu. used in pl 2: often cap: a sheep of any breed originating in the downs of southern England

down *adv* [ME *doun* fr OE *dūn*, short for *adūne*, of *dūne*, fr *a-* (fr *of*), of *of*, from + *dūne*, dat of *dūn* hill] 1 a: (1): toward or in a lower physical position (2): to a lying or sitting position (3): toward or to the ground, floor, or bottom b: on the spot: in cash (paid \$10 ~) c: on paper (put ~ what he says) 2: in a direction that is the opposite of up as a: SOUTHWARD b: to or toward a point away from the speaker or the speaker's point of reference 3 — often used as an intensive (cool ~ tensions and hostilities) (had the subject ~ pat) 4: to or toward a lower position in a series 5: to or in a lower or worse condition or status 6: from a past time 7: to or in a state of less activity or prominence 8: to a concentrated state (got his report ~ to three pages) (boiled the sap ~ into syrup) — **down** to the ground PERFECTLY COMPLETELY (that suits me down to the ground)

down *adj* 1 a: (1): occupying a low position, *specif*: lying on the ground (~ timber) (2): directed or going downward b: lower in price c: not being in play in football because of wholly stopped progress or because the officials stop the play (marked the ball ~ on the 15-yard line) d: defeated or trailing an opponent (as in points scored) (~ two tricks) (~ by two touchdowns) e: baseball OUT 2 a: being in a state of reduced or low activity b: (1): DEPRESSED DEJECTED (2): SICK (~ with flu) 3: FINISHED DONE (eight ~ and two to go) — **down** on: having a low opinion of or dislike for (~ on him)

down \-daun/ *prep*: down along, around, through, toward, in, into, or on

down \-daun/ *n* 1: DESCENT. DEPRESSION 2: an instance of putting down 3 a: a complete play to advance the ball in football b: one of a series of four attempts to advance a football 10 yards 4: DISLIKE, GRUDGE 5: DOWNER 1

down *vi* 1: to cause to go or come down 2: to cause (a football) to be out of play 3: DEFEAT ~ *vi*: to go down

down *n* [ME *doun*, fr ON *dūnn*] 1: a covering of soft fluffy feathers 2: something soft and fluffy like down **down-and-out** *adj* 1: physically weakened or incapacitated 2: DESTITUTE, IMPOVERISHED

down-beat \-daun-bēt/ *n* 1: the downward stroke of a conductor indicating the principally accented note of a measure of music, also: the first beat of a measure 2: a decline in activity or prosperity

downbeat *adj*: PESSIMISTIC, GLOOMY **down-bow** \-daun-bō/ *n*: a stroke in playing a bowed instrument (as a violin) in which the bow is drawn across the strings from the heel to the tip

down-cast \-daun-kast/ *adj* 1: low in spirit. DEJECTED 2: directed downward (with ~ eyes)

down-court \-kō(ə)rt, -kō(ə)rt/ *adv* or *adj*: in or into the opposite end of the court (as in basketball)

down-east *adv* or *adj*, often cap D & E: in or into the northeast coastal section of the U.S. and parts of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, *specif*: in or into coastal Maine

down-er \-daun-ər/ *n* 1: a depressant drug, esp: BARBITURATE 2: a depressing experience or situation

down-fall \-daun-fōl/ *n* 1 a: a sudden fall (as from high rank or power) b: a fall (as of snow or rain) esp when sudden or heavy 2: something that causes a downfall (as of a person) (drink was his ~) — **down-fallen** \-fōl-lən/ *adj*

down-field \-fēld/ *adv* or *adj*: in or into the part of the field toward which the offensive team is headed

down-grade \-daun-grād/ *n* 1: a downward grade (as of a road) 2: a descent toward an inferior state — used esp in the phrase on the downgrade

downgrade *vi* 1: MINIMIZE, DEPRECIATE 2: to alter the status of (a job) so as to lower the rate of pay

down-haul \-daun-hōl/ *n*: a rope or line for hauling down or holding down a sail or spar

down-heart-ed \-hārt-əd/ *adj*: DOWNCAST DEJECTED — **down-heart-ed-ly** *adv* — **down-heart-ed-ness** *n*

down-hill \-daun-hil/ *n* 1: a descending gradient 2: a skiing race against time down a trail

down-hill \-hil/ *adj* 1: toward the bottom of a hill 2: toward a lower or inferior state or level — used esp in the phrase go downhill

down-hill \-hil/ *adj* 1: sloping downhill 2: of or relating to skiing downhill 3: being the lower one or part esp of a set, *specif*: being nearer the bottom of an incline (your ~ ski, knee, hip and shoulder are angled slightly lower — Perry Fairbank) 4: not difficult LAST (had solved the biggest problems and the rest was ~)

down-home \-daun-hōm/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the southern U.S. (~ drawl) (traveled widely through the South in rhythm-and-blues bands and this ~ element has never left his music — A. B. Spellman)

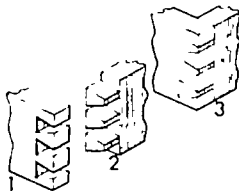
down payment *n*: a part of the full price paid at the time of purchase or delivery with the balance to be paid later

down-play \-daun-plā/ *vi*: to play down: DE-EMPHASIZE

down-pour \-pō(ə)r, -pō(ə)r/ *n*: a pouncing or streaming downward, esp: a heavy rain

down-range \-rānj/ *adv*: away from a launching site and along the course of a test range (a missile landing 5000 miles ~) — **down-range** *adj*

down-right \-rit/ *adv* 1: archaic: straight down 2: THOROUGHLY, OUTRIGHT (~ mean) 3: with straightforward directness



dovetail 1 mortises, 2 tenons, 3 joint

drapē \ˈdrāp\ *vb* **draped**; **drap-ing** [ME *drapen* to weave, fr. MF *draper*, fr. *drap* cloth — more at **DRAB**] *vt* 1: to cover or adorn with or as if with folds of cloth 2: to cause to hang or stretch out loosely or carelessly (*draped his legs over the chair*) 3: to arrange in flowing lines or folds (a cleverly *draped* suit) ~ *vi*: to become arranged in folds (this silk ~s beautifully) — **drap-able** \ˈdrā-pə-bəl\ *adj* — **drap-ability** also **drap-ability** \ˈdrā-pə-bil-ə-ti\ *n*

drapē *n* 1: a: a drapery esp. for a window: **CURTAIN** b: a sterile covering used in an operating room — *usu* used in pl 2: arrangement in or of folds 3: the cut or hang of clothing

drap-er \ˈdrā-pər\ *n*, chiefly **Brit**: a dealer in cloth and sometimes also in clothing and dry goods

drap-ery \ˈdrā-p(ə)-rē\ *n*, pl *-eries* 1 **Brit**: **DRY GOODS** 2 *a*: a decorative piece of material usu. hung in loose folds and arranged in a graceful design *b*: hangings of heavy fabric for use as a curtain 3: the draping or arranging of materials

dra-stic \ˈdras-tik\ *adj* [Gk *drastikos*, fr. *dran* to do] 1: acting rapidly or violently (a ~ purgative) 2: radical in effect or action: **SEVERE** (~ measures) — **dra-stic-al-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

dra-t \ˈdra-t\ *vb* **drat-ted**; **dra-ting** [prob. euphemistic alter. of *God roll*]: **DAMN** — *used as a mild oath*

draught \ˈdraɪt\, chiefly **Brit** var. of **draught**

draughts \ˈdraɪts\ *n* pl *but sing or pl in constr* [ME *draghtes*, fr. pl. of *drahti* draft, move in chess] **Brit**: **CHECKERS**

draughts-man chiefly **Brit** var. of **draughtsman**

dra-vid-i-an \ˈdra-vid-ē-ən\ *n* [Skt *Dravida*] 1: a member of an ancient Australoid race of southern India 2: **DRavidian** LANGUAGES — **Dravidian** *adj*

Dravidian languages *n* pl: a language family of India, Ceylon, and Pakistan that includes Tamil, Telugu, Gondi, and Malayalam

draw \ˈdrou\ *vb* **drew** \ˈdruː\; **drawn** \ˈdron\, **draw-ing** [ME *drawen*, *dragen*, fr. OE *dragan*, akin to ON *draga* to draw, drag and perh. to L *trahere* to pull, draw] *vt* 1: to cause to move continuously toward or after a force applied in advance: **HAUL** **DRAG** 2: to cause to go in a certain direction (as by leading) (*drew him aside*) 3: *a*: to bring by inducement or allure: **ATTRACT** (*Choney ~s flies*) *b*: to bring in or gather from a specified group or area (a college that ~s its students from many states) *c*: to bring on oneself: **PROVOKE** (*drew enemy fire*) *d*: to bring out by way of response: **ELICIT** (*drew cheers from the audience*) 4: **INHALE** (*drew a deep breath*) 5: *a*: to bring or pull out by effort (~ a knife) *b*: to extract the essence from (~ tea) *c*: **EVISCERATE** (plucking and ~ing a goose before cooking) *d*: to derive to one's benefit (*drew inspiration from the old masters*) 6: to require (a specified depth) to float in (a ship that ~s 12 feet of water) 7: *a*: **ACCUMULATE**, **GAIN** (~ing interest) *b*: to take (money) from a place of deposit *c*: to use in making a cash demand (~ing a check against his account) *d*: to receive regularly or in due course (~ a salary) 8: *a*: to take (cards) from a stack or from the dealer *b*: to receive or take at random (*drew a winning number*) 9: to bend (a bow) by pulling back the string 10: to cause to shrink or tighten 11: to strike (a ball) so as to impart a backward spin 12: to leave (a contest) undecided: **TIE** 13: *a* (1): to produce a likeness of by making lines on a surface (2): to give a portrayal of: **DELINEATE** (a writer who ~s his characters well) *b*: to write out in due form (~ a will) *c*: to design or describe in detail: **FORMULATE** (~ comparisons) 14: to infer from evidence or premises (~ a conclusion) 15: to spread or elongate (metal) by hammering or by pulling through dies; also: to shape (plastic) by stretching or by drawing through dies ~ *vi* 1: to come or go steadily or gradually (night ~s near) 2: *a*: to move something by pulling (~ing at the well) *b*: to exert an attractive force (the play is ~ing well) 3: *a*: to pull back a bowstring *b*: to bring out a weapon (*drew, aimed, and fired*) 4: *a*: to produce or allow a draft (the chimney ~s well) *b*: to swell out in a wind (all sails ~ing) 5: *a*: to wrinkle or tighten up: **SHRINK** *b*: to change shape by pulling or stretching 6: *a*: to cause blood or pus to localize at one point *b*: **STEEP** (give the tea time to ~) 7: to create a likeness or a picture in outlines: **SKETCH** 8: to come out even in a contest 9: *a*: to make a written demand for payment of money on deposit *b*: to obtain resources (as of information) (~ing from a common fund of knowledge) *syn* see **PULL** — **draw-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **draw** *a* *bead* on: to take aim at — **draw** *a* *blank*: to fail to gain a desired object (as information sought) — **draw** on or **draw** upon: to use as a source of supply (*drawing on the whole community for support*) — **draw** *a* *straw*: to decide an issue by lottery in which straws of unequal length are used — **draw** the line or **draw** a line 1: to fix an arbitrary boundary between things that tend to intermingle (the difficulty of *drawing a line* between art and pornography) 2: to fix a boundary excluding what one will not tolerate or engage in

draw *n* 1: the act or process of drawing as: *a*: a sucking pull on something held with the lips (take a ~ on his pipe) *b*: a removal of a handgun from its holster (the sheriff was quicker on the ~) *c*: backward spin given to a ball by striking it below center — *compare* **FOLLOW** 2: something that is drawn as: *a*: a card drawn to replace a discard in poker *b*: a lot or chance drawn at random *c*: the movable part of a drawbridge 3: a contest left undecided or deadlocked: **TIE** 4: something that draws attention or patronage 5: *a*: the distance from the string to the back of a drawn bow *b*: the force required to draw a bow fully 6: a gully shallower than a ravine 7: the deal in draw poker to improve the players' hands after discarding 8: a football play in which the quarterback drops back as if to pass and then hands off to a back moving straight ahead — *compare* **BOOTLEG** 3

draw away *vi*: to move ahead (as of an opponent in a race)

draw-back \ˈdrou-bak\ *n* 1: a refund of duties esp. on an imported product subsequently exported or used to produce a product for export 2: an objectionable feature: **HINDRANCE**

draw back \ˈdrou-bak\ *vi*: to avoid an issue or commitment: **RETREAT**

draw-bar \ˈdrou-bär\ *n* 1: a railroad coupler 2: a beam across the rear of a tractor to which implements are hitched

draw-bridge \-brɪdʒ\ *n*: a bridge made to be raised up, let down, or drawn aside so as to permit or hinder passage

draw-down \-daʊn\ *n* 1: a lowering of a water level (as in a reservoir) 2: the process of depleting

draw down \-droʊ-ˈdaʊn\ *vi*: to deplete by using or spending (an unfavorable trade balance *draws down* gold reserves)

draw-ee \ˈdrou-ē\ *n*: the person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn

draw-er \ˈdrou-(ə)r\ *n* 1: one that draws as: *a*: a person who draws liquor *b*: **DRAFTSMAN *c*: one who draws a bill of exchange or order for payment or makes a promissory note 2: a sliding box or receptacle opened by pulling out and closed by pushing in 3 *pl*: an article of clothing (as underwear) for the lower body — **draw-er-ful** \-fʊl\ *n***

draw in *vi* 1: to cause or entice to enter or participate (heard the argument but would not be drawn in) 2: to sketch roughly (*drawing in the first outlines*) ~ *vi* 1: *a*: to draw to an end (~ the day *draw in*) *b*: to shorten seasonally (the evenings are already *drawing in*) 2: to become more cautious or economical

drawing \ˈdrou-(ɪ)ŋ\ *n* 1: an act or instance of drawing; *specif*: the process of deciding something by drawing lots 2: the art or technique of representing an object or outlining a figure, plan, or sketch by means of lines 3: something drawn or subject to drawing as: *a*: an amount drawn from a fund *b*: a representation formed by drawing: **SKETCH**

drawing account *n*: an account showing payments made to an employee (as a salesman) in advance of actual earnings or for traveling expenses

drawing board *n* 1: a board used as a base for drafting on paper 2: a planning stage (a project still on the *drawing boards*)

drawing card *n*: something that attracts attention or patronage

drawing pin *n*, **Brit**: **THUMB TACK**

drawing room *n* [short for *withdrawing room*] 1: *a*: a formal reception room *b*: a private room on a railroad passenger car with three berths and an enclosed toilet 2: a formal reception

drawing table *n*: a table with a surface adjustable for elevation and angle of incline

draw-knife \ˈdrou-nɪf\ *n*: a woodworker's tool having a blade with a handle at each end for use in shaving off surfaces — *called also* *drawshave*

drawl \ˈdroul\ *vb* [prob. freq. of *draw*] *vi*: to speak slowly with vowels greatly prolonged ~ *vi*: to utter in a slow lengthened tone — **drawl-er** *n* — **drawlingly** \-droʊ-lɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv*

drawl *n*: a drawing manner of speaking — **drawly** \ˈdrou-lɪ\ *adj*

drawn butter *n*: melted butter often with seasoning

drawn-work \ˈdron-wɜrk\ *n*: decoration on cloth made by drawing out threads according to a pattern

draw off *vi*: **REMOVE**, **WITHDRAW** ~ *vi*: to move apart: **REGROUP** (the enemies' losses forced them to *draw off*)

draw on *vi*: **APPROACH** (night *draws on*) ~ *vi*: to bring on: **CAUSE** *draw out* *vi* 1: **REMOVE**, **EXTRACT** 2: to extend beyond a minimum in time: **PROTRACT** 3: to cause to speak freely (a reporter's ability to *draw a person out*)

draw-plate \ˈdrou-plæt\ *n*: a die with holes through which wires are drawn

draw play *n*: **DRAW** 8

draw poker *n*: poker in which each player is dealt five cards face down and after betting may discard cards and get replacements

draw-shave \ˈdrou-shāv\ *n*: **DRAWKNIFE**

draw shot *n*: a shot in billiards or pool made by striking the cue ball below its center to cause it to move back after striking the object ball

draw-string \ˈdrou-strɪŋ\ *n*: a string, cord, or tape inserted into hems or casings or laced through eyelets for use in closing a bag or controlling fullness in garments or curtains

draw-tube \-tʃ(ɪ)ʊb\ *n*: a telescoping tube (as for the eyepiece of a microscope)

draw up *vi* 1: to bring (as troops) into array 2: to draft in due form 3: to straighten (oneself) to an erect posture esp. as an assertion of dignity or resentment 4: to bring to a halt ~ *vi*: to come to a halt

draw \ˈdrou\ *n* [ME *draye*, a wheelless vehicle, fr. OE *dræge* drag-net, akin to OE *dragan* to pull — more at **DRAW**]: a vehicle used to haul goods, *specif*: a strong low cart or wagon without sides

draw *vi*: to haul on a draw: **CART**

draw-er \ˈdrou-ɪ\ *n*: the work or cost of hauling by draw

draw-man \ˈdrou-mən\ *n*: one whose work is hauling by draw

dread \ˈdred\ *vb* [ME *drēden*, fr. OE *drædan*] *vi* 1: *a*: to fear greatly *b*: *archaic*: to regard with awe 2: to feel extreme reluctance to meet or face ~ *vi*: to be apprehensive or fearful

dread *n* 1: *a*: great fear esp. in the face of impending evil *b*: extreme uneasiness in the face of a disagreeable prospect (his ~ of paperwork) *c*: *archaic*: **AWE** 2: one causing fear or awe (fire was an omnipresent ~ — F. W. Saunders) *syn* see **FEAR**

dread *adj* 1: causing great fear or anxiety 2: inspiring awe

dread-ful \ˈdred-fʊl\ *adj* 1: *a*: inspiring dread: causing great and oppressive fear *b*: inspiring awe or reverence 2: extremely distasteful, unpleasant, or shocking 3: **EXTREME** (~ disorder) *syn* see **FEARFUL** — **dread-fully** \-fʊl-lɪ\ *adv* — **dread-fulness** \-fʊl-nəs\ *n*

dreadful *n*: a cheap and sensational story or periodical

a about *** kitten *or* further *a* back *i* bake *i* cot, cart
ai out *ch* chin *e* less *g* gift *i* trip *l* life
j joke *o* sing *o* flow *o* flaw *oi* coin *th* thin *th* thus
u loot *u* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yu* furious *zh* vision

to-bol \dráf-\ *adj* — **draft-ee** \dráf-tē, dráf-\ *n* — **drafter** \dráf-tár, \dráf-\ *n*
draft board *n* : a civilian board that registers, classifies, and selects men for compulsory military service
draftsman \dráf(t)-smán, \dráf(t)-\ *n* 1 : one who draws legal documents or other writings 2 : one who draws plans and sketches (as of machinery or structures) 3 : an artist who excels in drawing — **draftsman-ship** \-ship\ *n*
drafty \dráf-tē, \dráf-\ *adj* **draftier** *est* : of, relating to, or having a draft — **draftily** \-tē-\ *adv* — **draftiness** \-tē-nēs\ *n*
drag \drág-\ *n* 1 : something that is dragged, pulled, or drawn along or over a surface; as *a* : HARROW *b* : a sledge for conveying heavy bodies *c* : CONVEYANCE 2 : something used to drag with; *esp* : a device for dragging under water to detect or obtain objects 3 *a* : something that retards motion or action *b* (1) : the retarding force acting on a body (as an airplane) moving through a fluid (as air) parallel and opposite to the direction of motion (2) : friction between engine parts, also : retardation due to friction *c* : BURDEN, ENCUMBRANCE (the ~ of population growth on living standards) 4 *a* : an object drawn over the ground to leave a scented trail *b* : a clog fastened to a trap to prevent the escape of a trapped animal 5 *a* : the act or an instance of dragging or drawing, as (1) : a drawing along or over a surface with effort or pressure (2) : motion effected with slowness or difficulty, also : the condition of having or seeming to have such motion (3) : a draw on a pipe, cigarette, or cigar : PUFF, also : a draft of liquid *b* : a movement, inclination, or retardation caused by or as if by dragging *c slang* : influence securing special favor 6 : STREET, ROAD (the main ~) 7 *slang* : a girl that one is escorting 8 : woman's dress worn by a man — often used in the phrase *in drag* 9 : DRAG RACE 10 : one that is boring (school is a ~ for some youngsters)
drag vb dragged; **drag-ging** [ME *dragen*, fr ON *draga* or OE *dragan* — more at DRAW] *vt* 1 *a* (1) : to draw slowly or heavily : HAUL (2) : to cause to move with painful or undue slowness or difficulty (dragging the musical tempo) (3) : to cause to trail along a surface (dragged his feet in the water) *b* : to bring by force or compulsion (had to ~ her husband to the opera) *c* (1) : to pass (time) in lingering pain, tedium, or unhappiness (2) : PROTRACT (~ a story out) 2 *a* : to explore with a drag *b* : to catch with a dragnet or trawl 3 : to hit (a bunt) by trailing the bat while moving toward first base ~ *vi* 1 : to hang or lag behind 2 : to fish or search with a drag 3 : to trail along on the ground 4 : to move on or proceed laboriously or tediously (the book ~s) 5 : DRAW (~ on a cigarette) 6 : to make a plucking or pulling movement 7 : to participate in a drag race *syn* see PULL — **drag-ging-ly** \drág-in-lē-\ *adv* — **drag one's feet** or **drag one's heels** : to act in a deliberately slow, dilatory, or ineffective manner **drag bunt** *n* : a bunt in baseball made by a left-handed batter by trailing the bat while moving toward first base; *broadly* : a bunt made with the object of getting on base safely rather than sacrificing
drag-gée \dra-'zhā-\ *n* [F, fr MF *dragie* — more at DREDGE] 1 *a* : a sugar-coated nut *b* : a silver-coated candy for decorating cakes 2 : a sugar-coated medicated confection
dragger \drag-'gr-\ *n* : one that drags, *specif* : a fishing boat operating a trawl or dragnet
drag-ple \drag-'pl-\ *vb* **drag-gled**; **drag-gling** \-'(g)-lín-\ [freq. of drag] *vt* : to make wet and dirty by dragging ~ *vi* 1 : to trail on the ground 2 : STRAGGLE
drag-ple-tail \drag-'pl-,tál-\ *n* : SLATTERN
drag-ry \drag-'ē-\ *adj* **drag-pler**; *est* : SLUGGISH, DULL
drag-line \drag-'lín-\ *n* 1 : a line used in or for dragging 2 : an excavating machine in which the bucket is attached by cables and operates by being drawn toward the machine
drag-net \drag-'net-\ *n* 1 *a* : a net drawn along the bottom of a body of water : TRAWL *b* : a net used on the ground (as to capture small game) 2 : a network of measures for apprehension (as of criminals)
drag-on-men \drag-'o-mən, \-pl-,mən, or -men-\ *n* [ME *dragman*, fr MF, fr OIt *dragomanno*, fr MGk *dragomanos*, fr Ar *tarjūmān*, fr Aram *targūmānā*] : an interpreter chiefly of Arabic, Turkish, or Persian employed esp in the Near East
drag-on \drag-'on-\ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr L *dracon-*, *draco* serpent, dragon, fr Gk *drakón* serpent, akin to OE *torht* bright, Gk *derkasthai* to see, look at] 1 *archaic* : a huge serpent 2 : a fabulous animal usu. represented as a monstrous winged and scaly serpent or saurian with a crested head and enormous claws 3 : a violent, combative, or very strict person 4 *a* : a short musket formerly carried hooked to a soldier's belt, also : a soldier carrying such a musket *b* : an artillery tractor 5 : any of numerous small brilliantly colored arboreal lizards (genus *Draco*) of the East Indies and southern Asia having the hind nbs on each side prolonged and covered with a web of skin 6 *cap* : DRAGON 7 : a formidable or baneful figure — **drag-on-ish** \-'o-nish-\ *adj*
drag-on-et \drag-'o-net-, \drag-'o-net-\ *n* 1 : a little dragon 2 : any of various small often brightly colored scaleless marine fishes constituting a family (Callionymidae); *esp* : a European fish (*Callionymus lyra*) sometimes used as food
drag-on-fly \drag-'on-flī-\ *n* : any of a sub-order (Anisoptera) of odonate insects that are larger and stouter than damselflies, hold the wings horizontal in repose, and have rectal glands during the naiad stage, *broadly* : ODONATE
drag-on-head \-'hed-\ *n* : any of several mints (genus *Dracocephalum*) often grown for their showy flower heads, *esp* : a No American plant (*D. parviflorum*)
dragon lizard *n* : an Indonesian monitor lizard (*Varanus komodoensis*) that is the largest of all known lizards and reaches 11 feet in length



dragonfly

dragon's blood *n* : any of several resinous mostly dark-red plant products, *specif* : a resin from the fruit of a palm (genus *Daemonorops*) used for coloring varnish and in photoengraving
dragon's teeth *n pl* [fr the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus which sprang up as armed warriors who killed one another off] 1 : seeds of strife 2 : wedge-shaped concrete antitank barriers laid in multiple rows
dra-goön \dra-'gün, dra-\ *n* [F dragon dragon, dragon, fr MF] : a member of a European military unit formerly composed of heavily armed mounted troops
dragon vi 1 : to reduce to subjection or persecute by harsh use of troops 2 : to force or attempt to force into submission by violent measures : HARASS
drag race *n* : an acceleration contest between vehicles (as automobiles) — **drag racing** *n*
drag-rope \drag-'röp-\ *n* : a rope that drags or is used for dragging
drag-ster \drag-'stär-\ *n* 1 : a vehicle (as an automobile) built or modified for use in a drag race 2 : one who participates in a drag race
drag strip *n* : the site of a drag race; *specif* : a narrow strip of pavement with a racing area at least 1/4 mile long
drail \drá(ə)\ *n* [obs E *drail* to drag, trail] : a heavy fishhook used in trolling
drain \drán-\ *vb* [ME *draynen*, fr OE *drāhnan*] *vt* 1 *obs* : FILTER 2 *a* : to draw off (liquid) gradually or completely (~ed all the water out) *b* : to cause the gradual disappearance of *c* : to exhaust physically or emotionally 3 *a* : to make gradually dry (~ a swamp) *b* : to carry away the surface water of (the river that ~s the valley) *c* : to deplete or empty by or as if by drawing off by degrees or in increments (war that ~s a nation of youth and wealth) *d* : to empty by drinking the contents of (~ a glass of beer) ~ *vi* 1 *a* : to flow off gradually *b* : to disappear gradually : DWINDLE (money ~ing away in expenses) 2 : to become emptied or freed of liquid by its flowing or dropping 3 : to discharge surface or surplus water *syn* see DEplete — **drain-er** *n*
drain n 1 : a means (as a pipe) by which usu liquid matter is drained 2 *a* : the act of draining *b* : a gradual outflow or withdrawal : DEPLETION (a ruinous dollar ~) 3 : something that causes depletion : BURDEN (a ~ on the national resources) — **down the drain** : being used wastefully or brought to nothing (years of work went down the drain in the fire)
drain-age \drá-nū-\ *n* 1 : the act, process, or mode of draining; also : something drained off 2 : a device for draining : DRAIN; also : a system of drains 3 : an area or district drained
drain-pipe \drá-n-píp-\ *n* : a pipe for drainage
drake \drák-\ *n* [ME, dragon, fr OE *draca*; akin to ON *draki* dragon, both fr a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc word borrowed fr L *draco* dragon — more at DRAGON] 1 : a small piece of artillery of the 17th and 18th centuries 2 : MAYFLY
drake n [ME, akin to OHG *antrahho* drake] : a male duck
drám \drám-\ *n* [ME *dragma*, fr MF & LL MF, *dragma*, fr LL *dragma*, fr L *drachma*, fr Gk *drachmē*, lit., handful, fr *drasthai* to grasp] 1 *a* — see WEIGHT table *b* : FLUIDRAM 2 *a* : a small portion of something to drink *b* : a small amount
drám abbr 1 *dramatic* 2 *dramatist*
drá-ma \drám-, \drám-\ *n* [LL *dramat-*, *drama*, fr Gk, deed, drama, fr *dran* to do, act, prob akin to Lith *daryti* to do] 1 : a composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character or to tell a story usu involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue and typically designed for theatrical performance : PLAY — compare CLOSET DRAMA 2 : dramatic art, literature, or affairs 3 *a* : a state, situation, or series of events involving interesting or intense conflict of forces *b* : dramatic state, effect, or quality (the ~ of the courtroom proceedings)
drá-ma-logue \-'lóg-, \-'lág-\ *n* [drama + monologue] : a reading of a play to an audience
Drám-a-mine \drám-'o-mēn-\ *trademark* — used for dimenhydri-nate
drá-mat-ic \dra-'mat-ik-\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to the drama 2 *a* : suitable to or characteristic of the drama : VIVID *b* : striking in appearance or effect 3 *of an opera singer* : having a powerful voice and a declamatory style — compare LYRIC — **drá-mat-ic-al-ly** \-'i-k(-)lē-\ *adv*
dramatic irony *n* : IRONY 3b
dramatic monologue *n* : a literary work in which a character reveals himself in a monologue usu addressed to a second person
dramat-ics \dra-'mat-iks-\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr 1 : the study or practice of theatrical arts (as acting and stagecraft) 2 : dramatic behavior or expression
dramatic unities *n pl* : the unities of time, place, and action that are observed in classical drama
drá-ma-tis per-so-nae \drám-'at-'s-pər-'sō-(j)ne-, \drám-, \-'nē-\ *n pl* [NL] 1 : the characters or actors in a drama 2 *sing* in constr : a list of the characters or actors in a drama
drá-ma-tist \drám-'at-'st-, \drám-\ *n* : PLAYWRIGHT
drá-ma-ti-zā-tion \drám-'at-'zā-shən, \drám-\ *n* 1 : the act or process of dramatizing 2 : a dramatized version (as of a novel)
drá-ma-tize \drám-'at-, \-'tīz-, \drám-\ *vb* -tized, -tizing *vt* 1 : to adapt (as a novel) for theatrical presentation 2 : to present or represent in a dramatic manner ~ *vi* 1 : to be suitable for dramatization 2 : to behave dramatically : put on an act — **drá-ma-tiz-able** \-'tī-zē-bəl-\ *adj*
drá-ma-tur-gé \drám-'o-tər-j-, \drám-\ *n* : a specialist in dramaturgy
drá-ma-tur-gy \drám-'o-tər-jē-, \drám-\ *n* [G *dramaturgie*, fr Gk *dramaturgia* dramatic composition, fr *dramatourgos* dramatist, fr *dramat-*, *drama* + *-ourgos* worker, fr *ergon* work — more at WORK] : the art or technique of dramatic composition and theatrical representation — **drá-ma-tur-gic** \drám-'o-tər-jik-, \drám-\ or **drá-ma-tur-gic-al** \-'ji-kəl-\ *adj* — **drá-ma-tur-gic-al-ly** \-'ji-k(-)lē-\ *adv*
drám-mock \drám-'mɔk-\ *n* [ScGael *drámag* foul mixture] *chiefly Scot* : raw oatmeal mixed with cold water
drám-shop \drám-'shəp-\ *n* : BARROOM
drank *past* of DRINK

dream-nought \ˈdred-nōt, -nāt/ *n* 1: a warm garment of thick cloth, also: the cloth 2 [*dreamnought*, *Bnt* battleship]: a battleship whose main armament consists of big guns of the same caliber
dream \ˈdrēm/ *n*, often attrib [*ME dream*, *fr.* OE *drēam* noise, joy] 1: a series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep 2: an experience of waking life having the characteristics of a dream as a: a visionary creation of the imagination : *DAY-DREAM* b: a state of mind marked by abstraction or release from reality : *REVERIE* c: an object seen in a dreamlike state : *VISION* 3: something notable for its beauty, excellence, or enjoyable quality (the new car is a ~ to operate) 4 a: a strongly desired goal or purpose (his ~ of becoming president) b: something that fully satisfies a wish : *IDEAL* (a meal that was a gourmet's ~) — *dream-ful* \-fəl/ *adj* — *dream-fully* \-fəl-ē/ *adv* — *dream-fulness* *n* — *dream-like* \ˈdrēm-jūk/ *adj*
dream \ˈdrēm/ *vb* dreamed \ˈdrēm(p)t/, *drēm*(pt), *drēm*t \ˈdrēm(p)t/, *drēm*(ing) \ˈdrē-mīŋ/ *vi* 1: to have a dream 2: to indulge in daydreams or fantasies (~ing of a better future) 3: to appear tranquil or dreamy (houses ~ing in leafy shadows — Gladys Taber) ~ *vt* 1: to have a dream of 2: to consider as a possibility : *IMAGINE* 3: to pass (time) in reverie or inaction — *usu* used with away (~ing the hours away) — *dream of*: to consider possible or fitting (wouldn't *dream* of disturbing you)
dream-er \ˈdrē-mər/ *n* 1: one that dreams 2 a: one who lives in a world of fancy and imagination b: one who has ideas or conceives projects regarded as impractical : *VISIONARY*
dream-land \ˈdrēm-land/ *n*: an unreal delightful country existing only in imagination or in dreams : *NEVER-NEVER LAND*
dream-less \-ləs/ *adj*: having or evidencing no dreams (a ~ sleep) — *dream-less-ly* *adv* — *dream-lessness* *n*
dream up *vi*: *DEVISE*, *CONCOCT*
dream vision *n*: a *usu* medieval poem having a framework in which the poet pictures himself as falling asleep and envisioning in his dream a series of allegorical people and events
dream-world \ˈdrēm-wərlld/ *n*: a world of illusion or fantasy
dreamy \ˈdrē-mē/ *adj* *dream-ier*; *est* 1 a: full of dreams (a ~ night's sleep) b: pleasantly abstracted from immediate reality 2: given to dreaming or fantasy (a ~ child) 3 a: suggestive of a dream in vague or visionary quality (a ~ recollection of the incident) b: quiet and soothing c: *DELIGHTFUL*, *PLEASANT* — *dream-ily* \-mə-lē/ *adv* — *dream-iness* \-mē-nəs/ *n*
dream \ˈdnr-/ *adj*: *DREARY*
dream-y \ˈdnr-ē-/ *adj* *dream-ier*; *est* [*ME dreamy*, *fr.* OE *drōrig* bloody, *fr.* *drōr* gore, akin to OHG *trūren* to be sad, Goth to fall, Gk *thrauein* to shatter] 1: *SAD*, *DOLEFUL* 2: *caus-* of cheerlessness : *GLOOMY* — *dream-ily* \ˈdnr-ē-lē/ *adv* — *-ness* \ˈdnr-ē-nəs/ *n*
drēk \ˈdrēk/ *n* [*Yiddish* *drēk* & *G* *drēk*, *fr.* MHG *drēk*; akin to *rusblich*, *L* *stercus* excrement]: *TRASH*, *RUBBISH*
drēg \ˈdrēg/ *n* [*prob* *fr.* *Sc* *drēg*: (*un* *dregbot* dredge boat)] 1: an apparatus *usu* in the form of an oblong iron frame with an attached bag net used esp for gathering fish and shellfish 2: a machine for removing earth *usu*, by buckets on an endless chain or a suction tube 3: a barge used in dredging
dredge *vb* dredged; *dredg*(ing) *vi* 1 a: to dig, gather, or pull out with a dredge b: to deepen (as a waterway) with a dredging machine — *often* used with *up* 2: to bring to light by deep searching (*dredg*ing up memories) ~ *vt* 1: to use a dredge 2: to search deeply — *dredg*-er *n*
dredge *vb* dredged; *dredg*(ing) *vi* *dredge*, *n*, *sweetmeat*, *fr.* ME *drage*, *drēg*, *fr.* MF *drag*, *modif* of *L* *tragemata* sweetmeats, *fr.* Gk *tragēmata*, pl of *tragēma* sweetmeat, *fr.* *trōgein* to gnaw — *more* at *TERSE* : to coat (food) by sprinkling (as with flour) — *dredg*-er *n*
dreē \ˈdrē/ *vi* *dreēd*; *dreē*(ing) [*ME* *deen*, *fr.* OE *drōgan* — *more* at *DRUDGE*] *chiefly* *Scot*: *ENDURE*, *SUFFER*
drēg \ˈdrēg/ *n* [*ME*, *fr.* ON *drēg*, akin to *L* *frages* dregs of oil, Gk *thrassein* to trouble] 1: sediment contained in a liquid or precipitated from it : *LEES* — *usu* used in pl 2: the most undesirable part — *usu* used in pl (the ~s of society) 3: the last remaining part: *VESTIGE*
D region *n*: the lowest part of the ionosphere occurring between 25 and 40 miles above the surface of the earth
drēich \ˈdrēk/ *adj* [*ME*, of *Scand* origin, akin to ON *drjúgr* lasting] *chiefly* *Scot*: *DREARY*
dreid \ˈdrēd/ also **dreid** \ˈdräd-/ *n* [*Yiddish* *dreid*], *fr.* *dreien* to turn, *fr.* MHG *drēzen*, *fr.* OHG *drān* — *more* at *THROW*] 1: a 4-sided toy marked with Hebrew letters and spun like a top in a game of chance 2: a children's game of chance played esp. at Hanukkah with a dreidel
drench \ˈdrench/ *n* 1: a poisonous or medicinal liquid; *specif*: a large dose of medicine mixed with liquid and put down the throat of an animal 2 a: something that drenches b: a quantity sufficient to drench or saturate
drench *vi* [*ME* *drenchen*, *fr.* OE *drencean*, akin to OE *drincan* to drink] 1 a *archaic*: to force to drink b: to administer a drench to (an animal) 2: to wet thoroughly (as by soaking or immersing in liquid) (desserts ~ed with brandy) 3: to soak or cover thoroughly with liquid that falls or is precipitated 4: to fill completely as if by soaking or precipitation : *SATURATE* (a mind ~ed with esoteric lore) *syn* *see* *SOAK* — *drench*-er *n*
dress \ˈdres/ *vb* [*ME* *dressen*, *fr.* MF *dresser*, *fr.* OF *drecler*, *fr.* (assumed) VL *directare*, *fr.* *L* *directus* direct, pp of *dirigere* to direct, *fr.* *dis-* + *regere* to lead straight — *more* at *RIGHT*] *vi* 1 a: to make or set straight b: to arrange (as troops) in a straight line and at proper intervals 2 *archaic*: to dress down 3 a: to put clothes on b: to provide with clothing 4: to add decorative details or accessories to: *EMBELLISH* 5: to prepare for use or service 6 a: to apply dressings or medicaments to b (1): to arrange (the hair) by combing, brushing, or curling (2): to groom and curry (an animal) c: to kill and prepare for market d: *CULTIVATE* *TEND* *esp*: to apply manure or fertilizer to e: to put through a finishing process, *specif*: to make (as lumber or stone) trim and smooth ~ *vt* 1 a: to put on clothing b:

put on or wear formal, elaborate, or fancy clothes (guests were expected to ~ for dinner) 2 of a food animal: to weigh after being dressed 3: to align oneself with the next soldier in a line to make the line straight — dress ship: to ornament a ship for a celebration by hoisting national ensigns at the mastsheads and running a line of signal flags and pennants from bow to stern

dress *n*: 1: APPAREL, CLOTHING 2: an outer garment usu for a woman or a girl 3: covering, adornment, or appearance appropriate or peculiar to a particular time 4: a particular form of presentation: GUISSE

dress *adj*: 1: relating to or used for a dress 2: suitable for a formal occasion 3: requiring or permitting formal dress (a ~ affair)

dress-sage \drə-'sāzh, dre-\ *n*: the execution by a horse of complex maneuvers in response to barely perceptible movements of a rider's hands, legs, and weight

dress circle *n*: the first or lowest curved tier of seats in a theater

dress down *vt*: to reprove severely

dress-er \drēs-'or-*n* 1 *obs*: a table or sideboard for preparing and serving food 2: a cupboard to hold dishes and cooking utensils 3: a chest of drawers or bureau with a mirror

dresser *n*: one that dresses (a fashionable ~)

dresser set *n*: a set of toilet articles including hairbrush, comb, and mirror for use at a dresser or dressing table

dress-ing *n*: 1 *a*: the act or process of one who dresses *b*: an instance of such act or process 2 *a*: a sauce for adding to a dish (as a salad) *b*: a seasoned mixture usu used as a stuffing (as for poultry) 3 *a*: material applied to cover a lesion *b*: fertilizing material (as manure or compost)

dressing glass *n*: a small mirror set to swing in a standing frame and used at a dresser or dressing table

dressing gown *n*: a robe (as of silk) worn esp while dressing or resting

dressing room *n*: a room used chiefly for dressing; esp: a room in a theater for changing costumes and makeup

dressing station *n*: a station for giving first aid to the wounded

dressing table *n*: a table often fitted with drawers and a mirror in front of which one sits while dressing and grooming oneself

dress-maker \drēs-'mä-*kər* *n*: one that does dressmaking

dress-maker *adj*, of women's clothes: having softness, rounded lines, and intricate detailing (a ~ suit)

dress-making \-'mä-'kiŋ *n*: the process or occupation of making dresses

dress rehearsal *n*: a full rehearsal of a play in costume and with stage properties shortly before the first performance

dress shirt *n*: a man's shirt esp for wear with evening dress

dress suit *n*: a suit worn for full dress

dress uniform *n*: a uniform for formal wear

dress up *vi*: 1 *a*: to attire in best or formal clothes *b*: to attire in clothes suited to a particular role 2: to present or cause to appear in a certain light (as by distortion or exaggeration) (dressed up his story to make himself appear a hero) ~ *ph*: to get dressed up

dressy \drēs-'ē *adj* dress-*l-er*, -*est*: 1: showy in dress 2: STYLISH, SMART — dress-*l-ness* *n*

drew *past of DRAW*

Drey-fu-sär \drē-'f(i)yə-'sär(d), drä-, -'zär(d) *n* [F]: a defender or partisan of Alfred Dreyfus

drib \drib *n* [prob back-formation fr. *dribble* & *dribbles*]: a small amount — usu used in the phrase *drips and drabs*

drib-ble \drib-'ə-l *vb* drib-bled, drib-*bling* \-(ə-)liŋ *[freq of drib (to dribble)] vi*: 1: to fall or flow in drops or in a thin intermittent stream: TRICKLE 2: to let saliva trickle from a corner of the mouth: DROOL 3: to come or issue in piecemeal or desultory fashion 4 *a*: to dribble a ball or puck *b*: to proceed by dribbling *c* of a ball: to move with short bounces ~ *vi*: 1: to let or cause to fall in drops little by little 2: to issue sporadically and in small bits 3 *a*: to propel by successive slight taps or bounces with hand, foot, or stick *b*: to hit (as a baseball) so as to cause a small bounce — drib-*bler* \-(ə-)blər *n*

dribble *n*: 1 *a*: a small trickling stream or flow *b*: a drizzling shower 2: a tiny or insignificant bit or quantity 3: an act or instance of dribbling a ball or puck

drib-let \drib-'lət *n*: 1: a trifling sum or part 2: a drop of liquid

dried-flower beetle *n*: a small broad brown beetle (*Carpophilus hemipterus*) that is a cosmopolitan pest on stored products

dried-up \dri-'dɒp *adj*: being wizened and shrivelled

drier *comparative of DRY*

drier *also dry-er* \dri-(ə)r *n*: 1: something that extracts or absorbs moisture 2: a substance that accelerates drying (as of oils, paints, and printing inks) 3 *usu dryer*: a device for drying

driest *superlative of DRY*

drift \dri-'fɪt *n* [ME, akin to OE *drifan* to drive — more at DRIVE] 1 *a*: the act of driving something along *b*: the flow or the velocity of the current of a river or ocean stream 2: something driven, propelled, or urged along or drawn together in a clump by or as if by a natural agency *as*: wind-driven snow, rain, cloud, dust, or smoke *usu* at or near the ground surface *b* (1): a mass of matter (as sand) deposited together by or as if by wind or water (2): a *hetero-skeletal* accumulator *c*: DROVE, FLOCK *d*: something (as driftwood) washed ashore *e*: rock debris deposited by natural agents, *specif*: a deposit of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders transported by a glacier or by running water from a glacier 3 *a*: a general underlying design or tendency *b*: the underlying meaning, import, or purport of what is spoken or written 4: something driven down upon or forced into a body: *as*: a tool for ramming down or driving something *b*: a pin for stretching and aligning rivet holes 5: the motion or action of drifting esp spatially and usu under external influence: *as*: a ship's deviation from its course caused by currents *b*: one of the slower movements of oceanic circulation *c*: the lateral motion of an airplane due to air currents *d*: an easy moderate more or less steady flow or sweep along a spatial course *e*: a gradual shift in

drosh-ky \ˈdrāsh-kē/ also **drosh-ky** \ˈdrās-kē/ *n*, pl **droshkies** also **droshkies** [Russ *drozhki*, fr *droga* pole of a wagon]: any of various 2- or 4-wheeled carriages used esp in Russia

dro-soph-ile \drō-sāf-ə-lē/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr *Gk* *drōs* + *NL* *-phila*, fem of *-philus* (*-phil*): any of a genus (*Drosophila*) of small two-winged flies used in genetic research

drose \ˈdrās, ˈdrōs/ *n* [ME *drox*, fr OE *drōs* *dreġs*] 1: the scum that forms on the surface of molten metal 2: waste or foreign matter: IMPURITY — **drossy** \-ē/ *adj*

drought or **drouth** \ˈdraut(h)/ *n* [ME, fr OE *drūth*, fr *drugan* to dry up, akin to OE *drige* dry — more at **DRY**] 1: a prolonged period of dryness 2: a prolonged or chronic shortage or lack of something — **droughtiness** *n* — **droughty** \-əd/ *adj*
drove \ˈdrōv/ *n* [ME, fr OE *drāf*, fr *drifan* to drive — more at **DRIVE**] 1: a group of animals driven or moving in a body 2: a crowd of people moving or acting together 3: a large group of similar things 4: a chisel used to form a grooved or roughly shaped surface on stone 5: the grooved surface so formed

drove *part of DRIVE*

drover \ˈdrō-vər/ *n*: one that drives cattle or sheep
drown \ˈdraʊn/ or **substantive** **drown** \ˈdraʊnd/ *vb* **drowned** \ˈdraʊnd/ or **substantive** **drowned** \ˈdraʊnd-əd/ *vb* **drown** \ˈdraʊn/ or **substantive** **drown** \ˈdraʊn-ɪŋ/ [ME *drownen*] *vi*: to become drowned ~ *vt* 1: a: to suffocate by submersion esp in water 2: to submerge esp. by a rise in the water level 3: to wet thoroughly (~ed the french fries with catsup) 2: to engage (oneself) deeply and strenuously (~ed himself in work) 3: to cause (a sound) not to be heard by making a loud noise (his speech was ~ed out by... boos — *New Yorker*) 4: to drive out (as a sensation or an idea) (~ed his sorrows in liquor)

drawse \ˈdraʊz/ *vb* **drawsed**; **draws-ing** [prob akin to Goth *drisjan* to fall — more at **DREARY**] *vi*: 1: to fall into a light slumber 2: to be inactive ~ *vt* 1: to make drowsy or inactive 2: to pass (time) drowsily or in drowsing

drowsy *n*: the act or an instance of drowsing: DOZE
drowsy \ˈdraʊ-zē/ *adj* **drowsi-er**; **-est** 1: a: ready to fall asleep 2: tending to induce drowsiness 3: INDOLENT LETHARGIC 2: giving the appearance of peaceful inactivity *syn* see **SLEEPY** — **drowsily** \-zē-lē/ *adv* — **drowsiness** \-zē-nəs/ *n*

drub \ˈdrʌb/ *vb* **drubbed**; **drub-bing** [perh fr *Ar* *daraba*] *vt* 1: to beat severely (as with a cudgel) 2: to abuse with words: **BE-RATE** (the book was *drubbed* by every critic) 3: to defeat decisively ~ *vi*: **DRUM**, **STAMP** — **drub-ben**

drudge \ˈdrʌdʒ/ *vb* **drugged**; **drug-ging** [ME *druggen*; prob akin to OE *drēogan* to work, endure, *L* *firmitas* firm] *vi*: to do hard, menial, or monotonous work ~ *vt*: to force to do hard, menial, or monotonous work — **drug-g-er** *n*

drudge *n*: 1: one who is obliged to do menial work 2: one whose work is routine and boring
drug-gery \ˈdrʌdʒ-ə-rē/ *n*, pl **-ies**: dull, irksome, and distasteful work: uninspiring or menial labor *syn* see **WORK**

drug-ging \ˈdrʌdʒ-ɪŋ/ *adj*: **MONOTONOUS**, **TIRING** — **drug-ging-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

drug \ˈdrʌɡ/ *n* [ME *drogge*] 1: a: obs.: a substance used in dyeing or chemical operations 2: a substance used as a medication or in the preparation of medication 3: according to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (1): a substance recognized in an official pharmacopoeia or formulary (2): a substance intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease (3): a substance other than food intended to affect the structure or function of the body (4): a substance intended for use as a component of a medicine but not a device or a component, part, or accessory of a device 2: a commodity that is not salable or for which there is no demand — used in the phrase *drug on the market* 3: a substance that causes addiction or habituation

drug *vb* **drugged**, **drug-ging** *vt*: 1: to affect with a drug, esp: to stupefy by a narcotic drug 2: to administer a drug to 3: to lull or stupefy as if with a drug ~ *vi*: to take drugs for narcotic effect
drug-get \ˈdrʌɡ-ət/ *n* [MF *droguet*, dim of *drogue* trash, drug] 1: a wool or partly wool fabric formerly used for clothing 2: a coarse durable cloth used chiefly as a floor covering 3: a rug having a cotton warp and a wool filling

drug-glat \ˈdrʌɡ-ɡlāt/ *n*: one who sells or dispenses drugs and medicines. *as*: **PHARMACIST** 2: one who owns or manages a drugstore

drug-maker \ˈdrʌɡ-māk-ər/ *n*: one that manufactures pharmaceuticals

drug-store \ˈstɔ(ə)r, -stɔ(ə)r/ *n*: a retail store where medicines and miscellaneous articles (as food, cosmetics, and film) are sold: **PHARMACY**

drugstore cowboy *n*: 1: one who wears cowboy clothes but has had no experience as a cowboy 2: one who loafs on street corners and in drugstores

druid \ˈdruɪd/ *n*, often *cap* [L *druides*, *druidae*, pl fr Gaulish *druidēs*; akin to OE *trēow* tree]: one of an ancient Celtic priest-hood appearing in Irish and Welsh sagas and Christian legends as magicians and wizards — **druid-ess** \-əs/ *n*, often *cap* — **druid-ic** \ˈdruɪd-ɪk/ or **druid-ical** \-ɪ-kəl/ *adj*, often *cap*

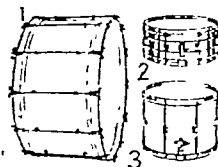
druid-lam \ˈdruɪd-lām/ *n*, often *cap*: the system of religion, philosophy, and instruction of the druids

drum \ˈdrʌm/ *n* [prob fr *D* *trōm*, akin to MHG *trumme* drum] 1: a percussion instrument usu consisting of a hollow cylinder with a drumhead stretched over each end that is beaten with a stick or a pair of sticks in playing; *broadly*: a nonmetallic hollow instrument or device beaten to produce a deep-toned rumbling or booming sound 2: **TYMPANIC MEMBRANE** 3: the sound of a drum, also: a



droshka

sound similar to that of a drum 4: something resembling a drum in shape: *as* **a**: a cylindrical machine or mechanical device or part, esp: a metal cylinder coated with magnetic material on which data (as for a computer) may be recorded **b**: a cylindrical container; *specif*: a usu metal container for liquids having a capacity between 12 and 110 gallons **c**: a disk-shaped magazine for an automatic weapon **5**: any of various percussive fishes (family *Sciaenidae*) that make a drumming noise — **drum-like** \-līk/ *adj*



drums 1 bass 2 snare (for orchestra), 3 snare (for parades)

drum *vb* **drummed**; **drum-ming** *vi* 1: to beat a drum 2: to make a succession of strokes or vibrations that produce sounds like drumbeats 3: to throb or sound rhythmically 4: to stir up interest: **SOLICIT** ~ *vt* 1: to summon or enlist by or as if by beating a drum (~drummed into service) 2: to dismiss ignominiously: **EXPEL** ~ *usu*, used with *out* 3: to drive or force by steady effort or reiteration (~drummed the speech into her head) 4: *as*: to strike or tap repeatedly *b*: to produce (rhythmic sounds) by such action

drum *n* [ScGael *drum* back, ridge, fr *Oldr* *drum*] 1: chiefly Scot: a long narrow hill or ridge 2: **DRUMLIN**

drum-beat \ˈdrʌm-bēt/ *n*: 1: a stroke on a drum or its sound 2: a cause advocated vociferously

drum-beater \-ər/ *n*: a vociferous supporter of a cause — **drum-beating** \-ɪŋ/ *n*

drum-fire \ˈdrʌm-faɪər/ *n*: 1: artillery firing so continuous as to sound like a drumroll 2: something suggestive of drumfire in intensity (a ~ of publicity)

drum-head \-hed/ *n*: 1: the material (as skin or plastic) stretched over each end of a drum 2: the top of a capstan that is pierced with sockets for the levers used in turning it

drumhead court-martial *n* [fr. the use of a drumhead as a table]: a summary court-martial that tries offenses on the battlefield

drum-lin \ˈdrʌm-lɪn/ *n* [fr. Gael *drum* back, ridge (fr *Oldr* *drum*) + *E* *-lin* (alter of *-ling*): an elongate or oval hill or glacial drift

drum major *n*: the marching leader of a band

drum major-ette \ˈdrʌm-mā-jə-ˈrēt/ *n*: 1: a female drum major 2: a baton twirler who accompanies a marching band

drummer \ˈdrʌm-ər/ *n*: 1: one that plays a drum 2: **TRAVELING SALESMAN**

drum printer *n*: a line printer in which the printing element is a revolving drum

drum-roll \ˈdrʌm-rōl/ *n*: a roll on a drum or its sound

drum stick \-stɪk/ *n*: 1: a stick for beating a drum 2: the segment of a fowl's leg between the thigh and tarsus

drum up *vt* 1: to bring about by persistent effort (~drum up some business) 2: **INVENT ORIGINATE** (~drum up a new time-saving method)

drunk *past part of DRINK*

drunk \ˈdrʌŋk/ *adj* [ME *drunke*, alter of *drunken*] 1: having the faculties impaired by alcohol 2: dominated by an intense feeling (~ with power) 3: of, relating to, or caused by intoxication — **DRUNKEN**

drunk *n*: 1: a period of excessive drinking 2: **DRUNKARD**

drunk-ard \ˈdrʌŋk-ərd/ *n*: one who is habitually drunk

drunk-en \ˈdrʌŋk-ən/ *adj* [ME, fr OE *druncen*, fr. pp of *drincan* to drink] 1: **DRUNK** 2: obs.: saturated with liquid 3: *as*: given to habitual excessive use of alcohol ~ *b*: of, relating to, or characterized by intoxication (they come from broken homes, ~ homes — P B Gilliam) *c*: resulting from or as if from intoxication (a ~ brawl) 4: unsteady or lurching as if from alcoholic intoxication — **drunk-en-ly** *adv* — **drunk-en-ness** \-kən-nəs/ *n*

drunk-o-meter \ˈdrʌŋk-əm-ə-tər, ˈdrʌŋk-əm-ē-tər/ *n*: a device for measuring alcohol content of the blood by chemical analysis of the breath

drup-pa-ccous \ˈdru-pā-shəs/ *adj*: 1: of or relating to a drupe 2: bearing drupes

drupe \ˈdru-p/ *n* [NL *drupa*, fr *L* *overripe* olive, fr *Gk* *dryppa* olive] 1: a one-seeded indehiscent fruit having a hard bony endocarp, a fleshy mesocarp, and a thin exocarp that is flexible (as in the cherry) or dry and almost leathery (as in the almond)

drupe-let \ˈdru-pet/ *n*: a small drupe, *specif*: one of the individual parts of an aggregate fruit (as the raspberry)

druth-ers \ˈdrʌθ-ərz/ *n*, pl [druth-er, alter. of *would rather*] *dial*: free choice: **PREFERENCE** — used in the phrase *if one had one's druthers*

Druze or **Druse** \ˈdru-z/ *n* [Ar *Ḍurūz*, pl., fr Muhammad ibn Ismʿāl-Darazī 11019 Muslim religious leader]: a member of a religious sect originating among Muslims and centered in the mountains of Lebanon and Syria

dry \ˈdri/ *adj* **drier** \ˈdri-ər/ *adj*, **driest** \ˈdri-əst/ [ME, fr OE *drȳge*; akin to OHG *trukan* dry] 1: *as*: free or relatively free from a liquid and esp water 2: not being in or under water (~ land) 3: lacking precipitation or humidity (~ climate) 2: *as*: characterized by exhaustion of a supply of water or liquid (a ~ well) (the fountain pen ran ~) 3: devoid of running water (a ~ ravine) 4: devoid of natural moisture (my throat was ~ after the long hike) 5: no longer sticky or damp (the paint is ~) 6: not giving milk (a ~ cow) 7: lacking freshness: **STALE** 8: **ANHYDROUS** 3: *as*: marked by the absence or scantiness of secretions (a ~ cough) 4: *as*: not shedding or accompanied by tears (a ~ sob)

a about • kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 au out ch chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
 ll loot n foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

driven *adj*: having a compulsive or urgent quality (a ~ sense of obligation) — **driven-ness** \ˈdriv-ən-nəs\ *n*

driver \ˈdri-vər\ *n*: one that drives as a: COACHMAN b: the operator of a motor vehicle c: an implement (as a hammer) for driving d: a mechanical piece for imparting motion to another piece e: a golf club with a wooden head and nearly straight face used in driving — **driver-less** \-lɪs\ *adj*

driver ant *n*: ARMY ANT. *specif*: any of various African and Asian ants (*Dorylus* or related genera) that move in vast armies

driver's license *n*: a license issued under governmental authority that permits the holder to operate a motor vehicle

driver's seat *n*: the position of top authority or dominance

drive shaft *n*: a shaft that transmits mechanical power

drive-way \ˈdri-və\ *n*: 1: a road or way along which animals are driven 2: a private road giving access from a public way to a building on abutting grounds

driving adj 1 a: communicating force (a ~ wheel) b: exerting pressure (a ~ influence) 2 a: having great force (a ~ rain) b: acting with vigor: **ENERGETIC** (a hard-driving worker)

driving range *n*: an area equipped with distance markers, clubs, balls, and tees for practicing golf drives

drizzle \ˈdri-zl\ *vb* **drizzled**, **drizzling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [*perh. alter. of ME drysen* to fall, fr OE *drýsan* to disappear; akin to Goth *drisan* to fall] *vi*: to rain in very small drops or very lightly: **SPRINKLE** ~ *vi*: 1: to shed or let fall in minute drops or particles 2: to make wet with minute drops — **drizzlingly** \-(ə-)lɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv*

drizzle *n*: a fine misty rain — **drizzly** \ˈdri-z(ə-)li\ *adj*

drogue \ˈdrɔːg\ *n* [prob alter of *drag*] 1: SEA ANCHOR 2 a: a cylindrical or funnel-shaped device towed as a target by an airplane b: a small parachute for stabilizing or decelerating something (as an astronaut's capsule) or for pulling a larger parachute out of stowage 3: a funnel-shaped device which is attached to the end of a long flexible hose suspended from a tanker airplane in flight and into which the probe of another airplane in flight is fitted so as to receive fuel from the tanker airplane

drolit \ˈdrɔɪt, drɔ-ˈwə\ *n* [MF, fr ML *directum*, fr LL, neut. of *directus* just, fr L, *direct*]: a legal right (~s of admiralty)

drolit du seigneur \ˈdrɔɪt-du-se-njə\ *n* [F, right of the lord]: a supposed legal or customary right of a feudal lord to have sexual relations with a vassal's bride on her wedding night

droll \ˈdrɔl\ *adj* [F *drolle*, fr *drolle* scamp, fr MF *drolle*, fr MD, *imp*]: having a humorous, whimsical, or odd quality *syn see* LAUGHABLE — **drollness** *n* — **drolly** \ˈdrɔl-lɪ\ *adv*

roll *n*: one that amuses or diverts: JESTER, COMEDIAN

roll *vi*, *archaic*: to make fun: JEST, SPORT

roll-ery \ˈdrɔl-(ə-)ri\ *n*, *pl* *-er-ies* 1: something that is droll: as a comic picture or drawing b: a usu brief comic show or entertainment c: an amusing story: JEST 2: the act or an instance of jesting or burlesquing 3: whimsical humor

drome \ˈdrɒm\ *n* *comb form* [*hippodrome*] 1: racecourse (motors drome) 2: large specially prepared place (aerodrome)

dromedary \ˈdrɒm-ə-der-ē\ *also* \ˈdrɒm-, pl -dər-ies\ [ME *dromedarie*, fr MF *dromedaire*, fr LL *dromedarius*, fr L *dromadros*, fr Gk, running; akin to Gk *dromain* to run, dromas dromas, OE *trepan* to tread] 1: a camel of unusual speed bred and trained esp for riding 2: the one-humped camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) of western Asia and northern Africa

dromond \ˈdrɒm-ɒnd\ *n* [ME, fr MF *dromont*, fr LL *dromon*, *dromo* light ship, fr Gk *dromōn*, fr *dramain* to run]: a large fast sailing galley or cutter of medieval times

dromous \ˈdrɒ-məs\ *adj* *comb form* [NL *dromus*, fr Gk *dromas* (akin to Gk *dramain*): running (*catadromous*)]

drone \ˈdrɒn\ *n* [ME, fr OE *dræn*; akin to OHG *treno* drone] 1: the male of a bee (as the honeybee) that has no stung and gathers no honey — *see* HONEYBEE illustration 2: one that lives on the labors of others: PARASITE 3: a pilotless airplane, helicopter, or ship controlled by radio signals

drone *vb* **droned**; **drone-ing** *vi* 1 a: to make a sustained deep murmuring, humming, or buzzing sound b: to talk in a persistently dull or monotonous tone 2: to pass, proceed, or act in a dull, drowsy, or indifferent manner (he *droned* on for months) ~ *vi*: 1: to utter or pronounce with a drone 2: to pass or spend in dull or monotonous activity or in idleness (*droned* away the previous years of youth) — **drone-r** *n* — **drone-ing-ly** \ˈdrɒn-ɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv*

drone *n*: 1: one of the usu. three pipes on a bagpipe that sound fixed continuous tones 2: a deep sustained or monotonous sound: HUM 3: an unvarying sustained bass note often serving as the tonic in a musical composition

droll \ˈdrɔɪl\ *vb* [*perh. alter of drive*] *vi* 1 a: to secrete saliva in anticipation of food b: DRIVEL 1 2: to make an effusive show of pleasure 3: to talk nonsense ~ *vi*: to express sentimentally or effusively

drone *n*: DRIVEL

drop \ˈdrɒp\ *vb* [ME *drupen*, fr. ON *drupa*, akin to OE *dropa* drop — more at *drop*] *vi* 1: to hang or incline downward 2: to sink gradually 3: to become depressed or weakened: LANGUISH ~ *vi*: to let drop — **drop-ing-ly** \ˈdrɒp-ɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv*

drop *n*: the condition or appearance of drooping

droopy \ˈdri-pi\ *adj* **droop-ier**; **-est** 1: drooping or tending to droop 2: GLOOMY

drop \ˈdrɒp\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr OE *dropa*, akin to Goth *drisan* to fall — more at *DEAR*] 1 a: (1): the quantity of fluid that falls in one spherical mass (2) *pl*: a dose of medicine measured by drops; *specif*: a solution for diluting the pupil of the eye b: a minute quantity or degree of something nonmaterial or intangible c: a small quantity of drink d: the smallest practical unit of liquid measure 2: something that resembles a liquid drop as a: a pendant ornament attached to a piece of jewelry, also, an earring with such a pendant b: a small globular cookie or candy 3 [*drop*] a: the act or an instance of drooping: FALL b: a decline in quantity or quality c: a descent by parachute, also: the men or equipment dropped by parachute d: a central point or depository to which something (as mail) is brought for distribution

or transmission e: a place used for the deposit and distribution of stolen or illegal goods 4 a: the distance from a higher to a lower level or through which something drops b: a fall of electric potential 5: a slot into which something is to be dropped 6 [*drop*]: something that drops, hangs, or falls as a: a movable plate that covers the keyhole of a lock b: an unframed piece of cloth stage scenery; also: DROP CURTAIN c: a hinged platform on a gallows d: a fallen fruit 7: the advantage of having an opponent covered with a firearm, broadly: ADVANTAGE, SUPERIORITY — *usu* used in the phrase *get the drop on*

drop *vb* **dropped**; **drop-ping** *vi* 1: to fall in drops 2 a: (1): to fall unexpectedly or suddenly (2): to descend from one level or level to another b: to fall in a state of collapse or death c: to fall: to become played by reason of the obligation to follow suit d: of a ball: to roll into a hole or basket 3: to move with a favoring wind or current — *usu* used with *down* 4: to enter as if without conscious effort of will into some state, condition, or activity (*dropped* into sleep) 5 a: to cease to be of concern: LAPSE (let the matter ~) b: to become less (production *dropped*) — *often* used with *off* ~ *vi* 1: to let fall: cause to fall 2 a: to lower or cause to descend from one level or position to another b: to lower (wheels) in preparation for landing an airplane c: to cause to lessen or decrease: REDUCE (*dropped* his speed) 3: to set down from a ship or vehicle: UNLOAD; also: AIR-DROP 4: to cause (the voice) to be less loud 5 a: to bring down with a shot or a blow b: to cause (a high card) to fall c: to toss or roll (a ball) into a hole or basket 6 a: to give up (as an idea) b: to leave incomplete (*dropped* what he was doing) c: to break off an association or connection with: DISMISS (~ a failing student) 7 a: to leave (a letter representing a speech sound) unsounded (~ the g in *running*) b: to leave out in writing 8 a: to utter or mention in a casual way (~ a suggestion) b: WRITE (~ us a line soon) 9 of an animal: to give birth to 10: LOSE (*dropped* 3 games) (*dropped* \$50 in a poker game) 11: to take (a drug) orally: SWALLOW (~ acid) — **drop back** 1: to move toward the rear of an advancing line or column 2: to move straight back from the line of scrimmage — used of a back in football — **drop behind** 1: to fail to keep up — **drop by**: to pay a brief casual visit — **drop in**: to pay an unexpected visit

drop cloth *n*: a protective sheet (as of cloth or plastic) used esp by painters to cover floors and furniture

drop curtain *n*: a stage curtain that can be lowered and raised

drop-forged \ˈdrɒp-ˈfɔːrj-, -ˈfɔːrj\ *vi*: to forge between dies by a drop hammer or punch press — **drop forger** *n*

drop forging *n*: a forging made by the force of a dropped weight

drop front *n*: a hinged cover on the front of a desk that may be lowered to provide a surface for writing

drop hammer *n*: a power hammer raised and then released to drop (as on metal resting on an anvil or die)

drop-head \ˈdrɒp-ˈhed\ *n*: 1: a device for a desk or table that enables an attached typewriter or sewing machine to be swung or dropped down to leave a flat table top 2 *Brit*: a convertible automobile

drop-in \ˈdrɒp-ɪn\ *n* 1: one who drops in: a casual visitor 2: an informal social gathering at which guests are invited to drop in

drop-kick \ˈdrɒp-ˈkɪk\ *n*: a kick made by dropping a football to the ground and kicking it at the moment it starts to rebound

drop-kick \ˈdrɒp-ˈkɪk\ *vi*: to make a dropkick ~ *vi*: to score (a goal) with a dropkick — **drop-kicker** *n*

drop leaf *n*: a hinged leaf on the side or end of a table that can be folded down

drop-let \ˈdrɒp-ˈlɛt\ *n*: a tiny drop (as of a liquid)

droplet infection *n*: infection transmitted by airborne droplets of sputum containing infectious organisms

drop letter *n*: a letter to be delivered from the office where mailed

drop-light \ˈdrɒp-ˈlaɪt\ *n*: an electric light suspended by a cord

drop-off \ˈdrɒp-ˈɒf\ *n* 1: a very steep or perpendicular descent 2: a marked dwindling or decline (a ~ in attendance)

drop off \ˈdrɒp-ˈɒf\ *vi*: to fall asleep

drop-out \ˈdrɒp-ˈaʊt\ *n* 1: one who drops out of school 2: one who drops out of conventional society 3: a spot on a magnetic tape from which data has disappeared

drop out \ˈdrɒp-ˈaʊt\ *vi*: to withdraw from participation or membership: QUIT, esp: to withdraw from conventional society because of disenchantment with its values and mores

drop-page \ˈdrɒp-ˈpeɪdʒ\ *n*: the part of a fruit crop that falls from the tree before it is ready for picking

drop pass *n*: a pass in ice hockey in which the dribbler skates past the puck leaving it for a teammate following close behind

dropped egg *n*: a poached egg

drop-per \ˈdrɒp-ər\ *n* 1: one that drops 2: a short glass tube fitted with a rubber bulb and used to measure liquids by drops — called also *eyedropper*, *medicine dropper* — **drop-per-ful** \-fʊl\ *adj*

drop-ping *n* 1: something dropped 2 *pl*: animal dung

drop seat *n*: 1: a hinged seat (as in a taxi) that may be dropped down 2: a seat (as in an undergarment) that falls down when unbuttoned

drop-shot \ˈdrɒp-ˈʃʊt\ *n*: a delicately hit ball or shuttlecock (as in tennis, badminton, or rackets) that drops quickly after crossing the net or dies after hitting a wall

drop-sical \ˈdrɒp-sɪ-kəl\ *adj* 1: relating to or affected with dropsy 2: TURGID SWOLLEN — **drop-sical-ly** \-k(ə-)lɪ\ *adv* — **drop-sical-ness** \-k(ə-)nəs\ *n*

drop-sonde \ˈdrɒp-ˈsɒnd\ *n* [*drop* + *radiosonde*]: a radiosonde dropped by parachute from a high-flying airplane

drop-sy \ˈdrɒp-sɪ\ *n* [ME *dropesie*, short for *ydropsie*, fr OF, fr L *hydrōpsia*, modif of Gk *hydrōps*, fr *hydrōr* water — more at *WATER*]; *EDEMA*

drop zone *n*: the area in which troops, supplies, or equipment are to be air-dropped, also: the target on which a skydiver lands

drosera \ˈdrɒs-ə-rə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Gk, fem of *droseras* dewy, fr *droso* dew]: SUNDEW

syn DUPE, GULL, TRICK, HOAX shared meaning element: to delude by underhand methods or for one's own ends

2 dupe *n* or *vb*: **DUPLICATE**

dupe-ry \d(y)ü-p(-)r(-)ä/ *n*, *pl* -er-ies **1**: the act or practice of duping **2**: the condition of being duped
du-ple \d(y)ü-p(-)l/ *adj* [*L* *duplus* double — more at **DOUBLE**] **1**: having two elements **2** *a*: marked by two or a multiple of two beats per measure of music (~time) *b* of rhythm: consisting of a meter based on disyllabic feet

1 du-plex \d(y)ü-pl(-)eks/ *adj* [*L*, *fr.* *duo* two + *-plex* -fold — more at **TWO, SIMPLE**] **1**: **DOUBLE** **TWOFOLD**; *specif*: having two parts that operate at the same time or in the same way (*a* ~ [*lath*]) **2**: allowing telecommunication in opposite directions simultaneously

2 duplex *n*: something duplex, *esp*: a two-family house

3 duplex *vi*: to make duplex

duplex apartment *n*: an apartment having rooms on two floors

du-plex-er \d(y)ü-pl(-)ek-s(-)r/ *n*: a switching device that permits alternate transmission and reception with the same radio antenna

1 du-pli-cate \d(y)ü-pli-k(-)ät/ *adj* [*ME*, *fr.* *L* *duplicatus*, *pp* of *duplicare* to double, *fr.* *duplic*, *duplex*] **1** *a*: consisting of or existing in two corresponding or identical parts or examples (~in-voices) *b*: being the same as another **2**: being a card game in which players play identical hands in order to compare scores (~bridge)

2 duplicate *n* **1**: either of two things that exactly resemble or correspond to each other; *specif*: a legal instrument that is essentially identical with another and has equal validity as an original **2**: **COPY, COUNTERPART** **3**: two copies both alike — used with *in* (typed in ~)

2 du-pli-cate \d(y)ü-pli-k(-)ät/ *vb* -ated; -ating *vi* **1**: to make double or twofold (the walls should be duplicated) in order to have a second line of defense — *J. A. Steers* **2** *a*: to make an exact copy of (~the document) *b*: to be a match for: **EQUAL** (a feat that can never be duplicated) ~ *vi*: to become duplicate: **REPLICATE** (DNA in chromosomes ~) — **du-pli-ca-tive** \-k(-)ät-iv/ *adj*

du-pli-ca-tion \d(y)ü-pli-k(-)ä-sh(-)n/ *n* **1**: the act or process of duplicating: the quality or state of being duplicated **2**: **DUP-LI-CATE, COUNTERPART** **3**: a chromosomal aberration in which a segment of genetic material is repeated

du-pli-ca-tor \d(y)ü-pli-k(-)ät-(-)r/ *n*: one that duplicates; *specif*: a machine for making copies of typed, drawn, or printed matter
du-pli-cat-ous \d(y)ü-plis-(-)t(-)s/ *adj*: marked by duplicity — **du-pli-cat-ous-ly** *adv*

du-pli-ci-ty \d(y)ü-plis-(-)t(-)i/ *n*, *pl* -ties **1**: contradictory doubleness of thought, speech, or action, *esp*: the belying of one's true intentions by deceptive words or action **2**: the quality or state of being double or twofold **3**: the technically incorrect use of two or more distinct items (as claims, charges, or defenses) in a single legal action

Dur *abbr* Durham

du-ra-ble \d(y)ü-r(-)ä-b(-)l/ *adj* [*ME*, *fr.* *MF*, *fr.* *L* *durabilis*, *fr.* *durare* to last — more at **DURING**]: able to exist for a long time without significant deterioration, also: designed to be durable (~goods) **syn** see **LASTING** — **du-ra-bil-i-ty** \d(y)ü-r(-)ä-bil-(-)t(-)i/ *n* — **du-ra-ble-ness** \d(y)ü-r(-)ä-b(-)l-n(-)s/ *n* — **du-ra-bly** \-b(-)l(-)i/ *adv*

1 durable *press* *n*: the process of treating a fabric with a chemical (as a resin) and heat for setting the shape and for aiding wrinkle resistance **2**: material treated by durable press **3**: the condition of material treated by durable press

du-ra-ble \d(y)ü-r(-)ä-b(-)l/ *n* *pl*: consumer goods (as vehicles and household appliances) that are typically used repeatedly over a period of years

du-ra-lu-min \d(y)ü-r(-)ä-l(-)y(-)m(-)n/ *n* [*fr.* *Duralumin*, a trademark]: an alloy of aluminum, copper, manganese, and magnesium comparable in strength and hardness to soft steel

du-ra-mat-er \d(y)ü-r(-)ä-m(-)ät-(-)r(-), -mät-/ *n* [*ME*, *fr.* *ML*, *lit.*, hard mother]: the tough fibrous membrane that envelops the brain and spinal cord external to the arachnoid and pia mater

du-ra-men \d(y)ü-r(-)ä-m(-)en/ *n* [*NL*, *fr.* *L* *hardness*, *fr.* *durare* to harden — more at **DURING**]: **HEARTWOOD**

du-rance \d(y)ü-r(-)än(-)s/ *n* [*MF*, *fr.* *durare* to endure] **1** *archaic*: **DURANCE** **2**: **IMPRISONMENT** — often used in the phrase *du-rance vile* (after ~ vile of ten days he was released) — *J. E. Davies*

du-ra-tion \d(y)ü-r(-)ä-sh(-)n/ *n* **1**: continuance in time **2**: the time during which something exists or lasts (was in the army for the ~ of the war)

dur-bär \d(-)är, -bär, -där-/ *n* [*Hindi* *darbär*, *fr.* *Per*, *fr.* *dar* door + *bär* admission, audience] **1**: court held by an Indian prince **2**: a formal reception marked by pledges of fealty given to an Indian or African prince by his subjects or to the British monarch by native princes

du-ress \d(y)ü-r(-)es/ *n* [*ME* *duresse*, *fr.* *MF* *duresse* hardness, severity, *fr.* *L* *duritia*, *fr.* *durus*] **1**: forcible restraint or restriction **2**: compulsion by threat; *specif*: unlawful constraint

Dur-ham \d(-)ör-(-)m(-), -d(-)ör-m(-), -d(-)ör-m(-)/ *n* [County Durham, England]: **SHORTHORN**

Durham Rule *n* [Monte Durham, 20th cent. Am litigant]: a legal hypothesis under which a person is not judged responsible for a criminal act that is attributed to a mental disease or defect

du-ri-an \d(y)ü-r(-)ä-n(-), -ä-n(-)/ *n* [*Malay*] **1**: a large oval tasty but foul-smelling fruit with a prickly rind **2**: an East Indian tree (*Durio zibethinus*) of the silk-cotton family that bears durians

dur-ing \d(y)ü-r(-)in/ *prep* [*ME*, *fr.* *pp* of *durare* to last, *fr.* *OF* *durare*, *fr.* *L* *durare* to harden, endure, *fr.* *durus* hard, *perh* akin to *Skt* *dāru* wood — more at **TREE**] **1**: throughout the duration of (swims every day ~ the summer) **2**: at a point in the course of: *IN* (takes his vacation ~ July)

du-rant \d(-)ör-, -m(-)ät/ *n* [*perh.* alter. of *durant*, *fr.* *dun* + *mas*]: a European oak (*Quercus sessiliflora* or *Q. petraea*) valued *esp* for its dark heavy tough elastic wood

durn \d(-)ärn(-), -durn(-)/ *var* of **DARN, DARNED**

du-ro \d(-)ü-r(-)ä/ *n*, *pl* *du-ras* [*Sp*, short for *peso duro* hard peso]: a Spanish or Spanish American peso or silver dollar

du-roc \d(y)ü(-)r(-)äk/ *n* [*Duroc*, 19th cent. Am stallion] often *cap*: any of a breed of large vigorous red American hogs

du-rom-eter \d(y)ü-r(-)äm-(-)ä-t(-)r(-)/ *n* [*L* *durum* hard]: an instrument for measuring hardness

dur-ra also **du-ra** \d(-)ür-(-)ä/ *n* [*Ar* *dhurrah*]: any of several grain sorghums widely grown in warm dry regions

du-rum wheat \d(y)ü-r(-)äm-, -d(-)ör-m(-), -d(-)ör-m(-)/ *n* [*NL* *durum*, *fr.* *L* *neut.* of *durus* hard]: a wheat (*Triticum durum*) that yields a glutenous flour used *esp* in macaroni and spaghetti — called also **durum**

1 dusk \d(-)ask/ *adj* [*ME* *dask*, alter. of *OE* *dox*, akin to *L* *fuscus* dark brown, *OE* *dunn* dun, *düst* dust]: **DUSKY**

2 dusk *vi*: to become dark ~ *vi*: to make dark or gloomy (a gray light ~ed the room) — *William Sansom*

3 dusk *n*: the darker part of twilight *esp*. at night **2**: darkness or semidarkness caused by the shutting out of light

dusky \d(-)os(-)k(-)ä/ *adj* **1**: somewhat dark in color; *specif*: having dark skin **2**: marked by slight or deficient light: **SHADOWY** — **dusky-ly** \-k(-)ä-l(-)i/ *adv* — **dusky-ness** \-k(-)ä-n(-)s/ *n* **syn** **1** see **DARK**

2 **DUSKY, SWARTHY, TAWNY** shared meaning element: tending toward darkness and dullness — used *esp* in the description of human appearance **ant** light, bright

1 dust \d(-)äst/ *n* [*ME*, *fr.* *OE* *düst*, akin to *L* *furere* to rage, *Gk* *thyen*] **1**: fine dry pulverized particles of matter and *esp* earth **2**: the particles into which something disintegrates **3** *a*: something worthless *b*: a state of humiliation **4** *a*: the earth *esp*. as a place of burial *b*: the surface of the ground **5** *a*: a cloud of dust (a thin ~ rising from the hooves — *H. V. Morton*) *b*: **CONFUSION, DISTURBANCE** **6** *archaic*: a single particle (as of earth) **7** *Brit*: refuse (as sweepings) ready for collection — **dust-less** \-l(-)äs/ *adj* — **dust-like** \-l(-)ik(-)i/ *adj*

2 dust *vi* **1** *archaic*: to make dusty **2** *a*: to make free of dust *b*: to prepare to use again **3** *a*: to sprinkle with fine particles *b*: to sprinkle in the form of dust ~ *vi* **1** of a bird: to work dust into the feathers **2**: to remove dust **3**: to give off dust

dust-bin \d(-)öst(-)bin/ *n*, *Brit*: a can for trash or garbage

dust bowl *n*: a region that suffers from prolonged droughts and dust storms

dust bowl-er \d(-)öst(-)b(-)öl-(-)r(-)/ *n*: a resident of a dust bowl

dust-cover \d(-)öst(-)k(-)ov-(-)r(-)/ *n* **1**: a cover (as of cloth or plastic) used to protect furniture or equipment from dust **2**: **DUST JACKET**

dust devil *n*: a small whirlwind containing sand or dust

duster \d(-)äs(-)t(-)r(-)/ *n* **1**: one that removes dust **2** *a*: a lightweight overgarment to protect clothing from dust *b*: a dress-length housecoat **3**: one that scatters fine particles, *specif*: a device for applying insecticidal or fungicidal drugs **4**: **DUST STORM**

dust-heap \d(-)öst-, (h)öp/ *n* **1**: a pile of refuse **2**: a category of forgotten items (the ~ of history) — *New Republic*

dust jacket *n*: a paper cover for a book

dust-man \d(-)öst(-)m(-)än/ *n*, *Brit*: a collector of trash or garbage

dust mop *n*: **DRY MOP**

dust-pan \d(-)öst(-)p(-)än/ *n*: a shovel-shaped pan for sweepings

dust storm *n* **1**: a dust-laden whirlwind that moves across an area and region and is usu. associated with hot dry air and marked by high electrical tension **2**: strong winds bearing clouds of dust

dust-up \d(-)äs-, -t(-)ap/ *n*: **QUARREL ROW**

dust wrapper *n*: **DUST JACKET**

dusty \d(-)äs(-)t(-)i/ *adj* **1**: covered or abounding with dust **2**: consisting of dust: **POWDERY** **3**: resembling dust **4**: lacking vitality: **DRY** (~scholarship) — **dust-ily** \d(-)äs(-)t(-)i-l(-)i/ *adv* — **dust-iness** \d(-)äs(-)t(-)i-n(-)s/ *n*

dusty miller *n*: any of several plants (as a mullein pink) having ashy-gray or white tomentose leaves

dushy \d(-)öch/ *adv*, often *cap*: with each person paying his own way

1 Dutch \d(-)öch/ *adj* [*ME* *Duch*, *fr.* *MD* *duutsch*, akin to *OHG* *diu-tilis* German, *Goth* *thiudisko* as a gentle, *thiuda* people, *Osca* *toiu* city] **1**: *archaic*: of or relating to the Germanic peoples of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Low Countries *b*: of or relating to the Netherlands or its inhabitants *c*: **GERMAN** **2** *archaic*: of, relating to, or in any of the Germanic languages of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Low Countries *b*: of, relating to, or in the Dutch of the Netherlands **3**: of or relating to the Pennsylvania Dutch or their language — **Dutch-ly** *adv*

2 Dutch *n* **1** *archaic* (1): any of the Germanic languages of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Low Countries (2): **GERMAN** **2** *b*: the Germanic language of the Netherlands **2** Dutch *pl* *archaic*: the Germanic peoples of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Low Countries *b* *archaic*: people of Germanic descent *c*: the people of the Netherlands **3**: **PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH** **4**: **DANDER** (his ~ is up) **5**: **DISFAVOR, TROUBLE** (in ~ with his boss)

Dutch cheese *n*: **COTTAGE CHEESE**

Dutch clover *n*: **WHITE DUTCH CLOVER**

Dutch Colonial *adj*: characterized by a gambrel roof with overhanging eaves (four-bedroom house... built in Dutch Colonial style) — *William Robbins*

Dutch courage *n*: courage due to intoxicants

Dutch door *n*: a door divided horizontally so that the lower or upper part can be shut separately

Dutch elm disease *n*: a disease of elms caused by an ascomycetous fungus (*Ceratostomella ulmi*) and characterized by yellowing of the foliage, defoliation, and death

Dutch hoe *n*: **SCUFFLE HOE**

a about ***** kitten **or** farther **a** back **a** bake **a** cot, cart
a out **ch** chin **e** less **e** easy **g** gift **i** trip **i** life
j joke **q** sing **o** flow **o** flaw **o** coin **th** than **th** thus
ü foot **ü** foot **y** yet **yü** few **yü** furious **zh** vision

dull • dupe

dull *vt*: to make dull (eyes and ears ~ed by age) ~ *vi*: to become dull

dull-ard \ˈdʌl-ərd/ *n*: one that is stupid or insensitive

dull-ish \ˈdʌl-ɪʃ/ *adj*: somewhat dull — **dull-ish-ly** *adv*

dulls-ville \ˈdʌlz-vil/ *n* [dull + -ville (as in Huntsville)] *slang*

: something that is dull or boring; also: BOREDOM

dulse \ˈdʌls/ *n* [ScGael & IrGael *dulseag*, akin to W *delyss* *dulse*]

: any of several coarse red seaweeds (esp. *Rhodomenia palmata*)

found esp. in northern latitudes and used as a food condiment

duly \ˈdʌli/ *adv*: in a due manner, time, or degree: PROPERLY

dum-b \ˈdʌm-/ *n* [Russ., of Gmc origin, akin to OE *dōm* judgment — more at DOOM]: a representative council in Russia,

specif.: the principal legislative assembly in czarist Russia

dumb \ˈdʌm/ *adj* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *tumb* mute, OE *deaf* deaf — more at DEAF] 1: devoid of the power of speech (deaf and

~ from birth) 2: naturally incapable of speech (~ animals) 3:

not expressed in uttered words (~ grief) 4: not willing to

speak 5: not having the usual accompaniment of speech or

sound 6: lacking some usual attribute or accompaniment, esp:

having no means of self-propulsion (~ barge) 8: markedly

lacking in intelligence: exasperatingly obtuse *syn* see STUPID

ant articulate — **dumb-ly** \ˈdʌm-lē/ *adv* — **dumb-ness** *n*

dumb *vt*: to make silent: DEADEN (would lie around, ~ed by the

drugs) — **Norman Maister**

Dumb *abbr* Dumbartonshire

dumb-bell \ˈdʌm-bel/ *n*: 1: a short bar with two identical spheres

or with adjustable weighted disks attached to each end and used

usu. in pairs for calisthenic exercise 2: one that is dull and stupid

: DUMMY

dumb-found or **dum-found** \ˈdʌm-ˈfaʊnd/ *vt* [dumb + -found (as

in confound)] to confound briefly and usu. with astonishment

syn see PUZZLE

dumb-found-der or **dum-found-der** \ˈfaʊn-dər/ *vt*: DUMBFOUND

dumb show *n*: 1: a part of a play presented in pantomime 2:

signs and gestures without words: PANTOMIME

dumb-struck \ˈdʌm-strʊk/ *adj*: made silent by astonishment

dumb-waiter \ˈdʌm-waɪ-tər/ *n*: 1: a portable serving table or

stand 2: a small elevator used for conveying food and dishes

from one story of a building to another

dum-dum \ˈdʌm-dʌm/ *n* [Dum-Dum, arsenal near Calcutta, India]

: a bullet (as one with vertical cuts made in its point) that expands

upon hitting an object

abbr Dumfrieshire

\dʌm-kə/ n, pl dum-ky \-kē [Czech, elegy, of Gmc ori-

akin to Goth *dōms* judgment, OE *dōm* doom]: a Slavic folk

usu melancholy but often alternately melancholy and gay

: \dʌm-köp/ *n* [G, fr *dumm* stupid + *kopf* head]

\dʌm-ē/ n, pl dummies [ˈdʌmb + -y] 1: a: one who

is incapable of speaking 2: one who is habitually silent 3: one

who is stupid 4: the exposed hand in bridge played by the

declarer in addition to his own hand 5: a bridge player whose

hand is a dummy 6: an imitation, copy, or likeness of something

used as a substitute 7: one seeming to act for himself but in real-

ity acting for or at the direction of another 8: something usu

mechanically operated that serves to replace or aid a human be-

ing's work 9: a pattern arrangement of matter to be reproduced

esp by printing

dummy *adj* 1: a: having the appearance of being real but lack-

ing capacity to function: ARTIFICIAL 2: existing in name only

: FICTITIOUS (bank accounts held in ~ names) 3: apparently

acting for oneself while really acting for or at the direction of an-

other (a ~ director)

dummy *vb* **dum-mled**; **dum-my-ling** *vt*: to make a dummy of (the

book was dummed and ready to go to press) — often used with up

(the editor dummed up the front page) ~ *vi*, *slang*: to refuse to

talk — used with up

dummy variable *n*: an arbitrary mathematical symbol or variable

that can be replaced by another without affecting the value of the

expression in which it occurs (the variable of integration in a definite

integral is a dummy variable)

du-mor-ti-er-ite \dʌm-ˈmɔrt-ē-ɪt/ *n* [F *dumortierite*, fr Eugène

Dumortier 1876 F paleontologist]: a bright blue or greenish blue

mineral consisting of a silicate of aluminum and used esp for jew-

elry

\dʌmp \dʌmp/ vb [perh fr D *dompen* to immerse, topple; akin to

OE *dyppan* to dip — more at DIP] 1: a: to let fall in a heap or

mass 6: to get rid of unceremoniously or irresponsibly 7: JET-

TISON (an airplane ~ing gasoline) 2: *slang*: to knock down: BEAT

(the man rushed out and ~ed him — John Corry) 3: to sell in

quantity at a very low price; specif.: to sell abroad at less than the

market price at home 4: to copy (data in a computer's internal

storage) onto an external storage medium ~ *vi* 1: to fall

abruptly: PLUNGE 2: to dump refuse — **dump-er** *n*

dump *n* 1: a: an accumulation of refuse or other discarded

materials 6: a place where such materials are dumped 2: a: a

quantity of reserve materials accumulated at one place 6: a place

where such materials are stored, esp: a place for the temporary

storage of military supplies in the field (ammunition ~) 3: a

disorderly, slovenly, or dilapidated place 4: an instance of

dumping data stored in a computer

dump-ing *n*: the act of one that dumps; esp: the selling of goods

in quantity at below market price (as to dispose of a surplus or to

break down competition) esp in international trade

dump-ish \ˈdʌm-pɪʃ/ *adj* [dumps]: SAD, MELANCHOLY (remem-

brances ~ that ~ cheer and uplift the ~ heart of man — Douglas

Jerrold)

dump-ling \ˈdʌm-plɪŋ/ *n* [perh alter. of lump] 1: a: a small mass

of leavened dough cooked by boiling or steaming 6: a dessert

made by wrapping fruit in biscuit dough and baking 2: a: one

that is shaped like a dumpling 6: a short fat person or animal

dumps \ˈdʌm(p)s/ *n* *pl* [dumb fr D *domp* haze, fr MD *damp*]: a

gloomy state of mind: DESPONDENCY (in the ~)

dump truck *n*: a motor or hand-propelled truck for transporting

and dumping loose materials

dummy \ˈdʌm-pē/ *adj* **dump-ler**; **-est** [E dial *dump* (lump)]: being

short and thick in build: SQUAT — **dump-ly** \-pē-lē/ *adv*

dump-iness \-pē-nēs/ *n*

dummy level *n*: a surveyor's level with a short usu inverting tele-

scope rigidly fixed and rotating only in a horizontal plane

\dʌn \dʌn/ adj [ME, fr OE *dunn* — more at DUSK] 1: a: having

a dun color 6: of a horse: exhibiting reduced hair pigmentation

2: marked by dullness and drabness — **dun-ness** \ˈdʌn-nēs/ *n*

\dʌn n 1: a dun horse 2: a variable color averaging a nearly

neutral slightly brownish dark gray 3: a: a subadult mayfly,

also: an artificial fly tied to imitate such an insect 6: CADDIS FLY

\dʌn v **dunned**; **dun-ning** [origin unknown] 1: to make persist-

ent demands upon for payment 2: to plague or pester con-

stantly

\dʌn n 1: one who duns 2: an urgent request, esp: a demand

for payment

Dun-can *Phyfe* \ˈdʌn-kən-ˈfɪf/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting

furniture designed and built by or in the style of Duncan Phyfe

dunce \ˈdʌn(t)s/ *n* [John Duns Scotus, whose once accepted writ-

ings were ridiculed in the 16th cent] 1: one who is dull-witted or

stupid

dunce cap *n*: a conical cap formerly used as a punishment for

slow learners at school — called also **dunce's cap**

dun-der-head \ˈdʌn-dər-ˈhed/ *n* [perh fr D *donder* thunder + E

head; akin to OHG *thonar* thunder — more at THUNDER]: DUNCE,

BLOCKHEAD — **dun-der-head-ed** \ˈdʌn-dər-ˈhed-əd/ *adj*

dun-dree-ries \ˈdʌn-dri-(ə)r-ēz/ *n* *pl*, often cap [Lord Dundreary,

character in the play *Our American Cousin* (1858), by Tom Taylor]

: long flowing sideburns

dune \ˈdyʊn/ *n* [F, fr OF, fr MD, akin to OE *dūn* down — more

at DOWN]: a hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind — **dune-**

like \-lɪk/ *adj*

dune buggy *n*: BEACH BUGGY

dune-land \ˈdyʊn-ˈlænd/ *n*: an area having many dunes

\dʌŋ \dʌŋ/ n [ME, fr OE, akin to ON *dyngja* manure pile, Lith

dengti to cover] 1: the excrement of an animal 2: MANURE 2:

something repulsive — **dungy** \ˈdʌŋ-ē/ *adj*

\dʌŋ v: to fertilize or dress with manure

dun-gar-re \ˈdʌŋ-gə-ˈrē, -ˈdʌŋ-gə/ *n* [Hindi *dūgrā*] 1: a heavy

cotton durable cotton twill woven from colored yarns, specif: blue

denim 2 *pl*: heavy cotton work clothes made usu of blue dun-gar-

ree

dung beetle *n*: a beetle (as a dorbeetle or tumblebug) that rolls

balls of dung in which to lay eggs and on which the larvae feed

dun-geon \ˈdʌn-jən/ *n* [ME *donjon*, fr MF, fr (assumed) ML *do-*

minion, *dominion*, fr L *dominus* lord — more at DAME] 1: DON-

JON 2: a dark usu underground prison or vault

dung-hill \ˈdʌŋ-ˈhɪl/ *n* 1: a heap of dung 2: something (as a

situation or condition) that is repulsive or degraded

du-nite \ˈdʌ-nɪt, -ˈdʌn-ɪt/ *n* [Mt Dun, New Zealand]: a granitoid

igneous rock consisting chiefly of olivine — **du-nit-ic** \ˈdʌ-nɪt-ɪk,

-ˈdʌn-ɪt/ *adj*

\dʌŋk \dʌŋk/ vb [PaG *dunkle*, fr MHG *dunken*, fr OHG *dunkōn*]

vi 1: to dip (as a piece of bread) into liquid (as milk) while eating

2: to dip or submerge temporarily in liquid (~ed her in the swim-

ming pool) 3: to throw (a basketball) into the basket from above

the rim ~ *vi* 1: to submerge oneself in water 2: to make a

dunk shot in basketball

\dʌŋk n: the act or action of dunking, esp: DUNK SHOT

Dun-ker \ˈdʌn-kər/ or **Dun-kard** \-kɑrd/ *n* [PaG *Dunker*, fr *dunke*]

: a member of the Church of the Brethren or any of several other

orig. German Baptist denominations practicing true immersion

and love feasts and refusing to take oaths or to perform military

service

dunk shot *n*: a shot in basketball made by jumping high into the

air and throwing the ball down through the basket

dun-lin \ˈdʌn-lɪn/ *n*, *pl* **dunlins** or **dunlin** [dʌn + -lin (alter of

-ling)]: a small widely distributed sandpiper (*Calidris alpina*)

largely cinnamon to rusty brown above and white below

dun-nage \ˈdʌn-ij/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: loose materials used

around a cargo to prevent damage; also: padding in a shipping

container to protect contents against breakage 2: BAGGAGE

duo \ˈdyʊ-Qʉ/ *n*, *pl* **duos** [It, fr L, two — more at TWO] 1:

: DUET 2: PAIR

duo-comb form [L *duo*]: two

duo-de-ci-lion \ˈdyʊ-ˈdē-si-ˈlɪ-ən/ *n*, often attrib [L *duodecim*

twelve + E *-illion* (as in *million*)] — see NUMBER table

duo-de-ci-mal \ˈdyʊ-ˈdē-si-ˈmɔl/ *adj* [L *duodecim* — more at

DOZEN]: of, relating to, or proceeding by twelve or the scale of

twelves — **duodecimal** *n*

duo-de-ci-mo \ˈdyʊ-ˈdē-si-ˈmɔ/ *n*, *pl* **-mos** [L, abl of *duodecim*us twelfth, fr.

duodecim]: TWELVEMO

duoden- or **duodeno-** *comb form* [NL, fr ML *duodenum*]: duode-

num (*duodentis*) (*duodenogram*)

duo-de-num \ˈdyʊ-ˈdē-nəm, -ˈdē-nəm/ *n*, *pl* **-dē-nə** \-ˈdē-

-nə/ or **-dē-nums** [ME, fr ML, fr L *duodeni* twelve each, fr

duodecim twelve; by its length, about 12 fingers' breadth]: the first

part of the small intestine extending from the pylorus to the jeju-

num — **duo-de-nal** \ˈdē-nəl, -ˈnəl/ *adj*

duo-logue \ˈdyʊ-ˈlɔg, -ˈlɔg/ *n*: a dialogue between two persons

duo-mo \ˈdwō-ˈmɔ/ *n*, *pl* **duomos** [It — more at DOME]: CATHE-

DRAL

du-o-po-ly \ˈdyʊ-ˈpɔ-pɔ-lē/ *n*, *pl* **-lies** [duo- + -poly (as in *monopoly*)]

1: an oligopoly limited to two sellers 2: hegemony exercised by

two great powers — **du-o-po-ly-tic** \-ˈpɔ-lis-tik/ *adj*

\dʌp \dʌp/ v [contr. of do up] *archaic*: OPEN

\dʌp *abbr*: 1 duplex 2 duplicate

\dʌp \dʌp/ n [F, fr MF *duppe*, prob. alter. of *huppe* hoopoe]

: one that is easily deceived or cheated: FOOL

\dʌp v **duped**, **dup-ing**: to make a dupe of: DECEIVE — **duper**,

n

dys-pep-sia \dis-'pep-shə, -sē-ə\ *n* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *dys-* + *pepsis* digestion, fr. *peptin*, *pepsin* to cook, digest — more at COOK]; INDIGESTION

dys-pep-tic \-'pep-tik\ *adj* 1: relating to or having dyspepsia 2: showing a sour disposition — **dys-pep-tic-al-ly** \-'ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

dys-peptic *n*: a person having dyspepsia

dys-phe-gia \dis-'fā-j(ē)-ə\ *n* [NL]: difficulty in swallowing — **dys-phe-gic** \-'fā-ik\ *adj*

dys-phe-sia \dis-'fā-zh(ē)-ə\ *n* [NL]: loss of or deficiency in the power to use or understand language as a result of injury to or disease of the brain — **dys-phe-sic** \-'fā-zh(ē)-ə\ *n* or *adj*

dys-pho-nia \dis-'fō-nē-ə\ *n* [NL]: defective use of the voice — **dys-pho-nic** \-'fā-ik\ *adj*

dys-pho-ria \dis-'fōr-ē-ə, -fōr-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *dysphoros* hard to bear, fr. *dys-* + *pherein* to bear — more at BEAR]: a state of feeling unwell or unhappy — **dys-pho-ric** \-'fōr-ik, -fār-ə\ *adj*

dys-pla-sia \dis-'plā-zh(ē)-ə\ *n* [NL]: abnormal growth or development (as of organs or cells), broadly: abnormal anatomic structure due to such growth — **dys-pla-sic** \-'plā-nik\ *adj*

dys-pnea \dis-'p(nē)-ə\ *n* [L *dyspnoea*, fr. Gk *dyspnoia*, fr. *dyspnoos*

short of breath, fr. *dys-* + *pnein*, to breathe — more at SNEEZE]
: difficult or labored respiration — **dys-pne-ic** \-'nē-ik\ *adj*

dys-pro-si-um \dis-'prō-zē-əm, -zh(ē)-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *dysprositos* hard to get at, fr. *dys-* + *prositos* approachable, fr. *prosenai* to approach, fr. *pros-* + *lenai* to go — more at ISSUE]: an element of the rare-earth group that forms highly magnetic compounds — see ELEMENT table

dys-to-pia \dis-'tō-pē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *dys-* + *-topia* (as in *utopia*)] : an imaginary place which is depressingly wretched and whose people lead a fearful existence — **dys-to-pi-an** \-'pē-ən\ *adj*

dys-tro-phic \dis-'trō-fik\ *adj* 1: relating to or caused by faulty nutrition 2 of a lake: brownish with much dissolved humic matter, a sparse bottom fauna, and a high oxygen consumption

dys-tro-phy \dis-'trō-fē\ *n*, *pl* -phies [NL *dystrophia*, fr. *dys-* + *-trophia* -trophy]: imperfect nutrition; specif: any of several neuromuscular disorders — compare MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

dys-uria \dis-'(y)ur-ē-ə, dis-'yur-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *dysouria*, fr. *dys-* + *-ouria* -uria]: difficult or painful discharge of urine

dz *abbr* dozen



E \e\ *n*, *pl* e's or es \ēz\ *often cap, often attrib*

1 *a*: the 5th letter of the English alphabet

2 *a*: a graphic representation of this letter

3 *a*: a speech counterpart of orthographic e

4 *a*: the 3d tone of a C-major scale

5 *a*: a graphic device for reproducing the letter e

6 *a*: one designated esp as the 5th in order or class, specif: the base of the system of natural logarithms having the approximate numerical value 2.71828

7 *a*: a grade rating a student's work as poor and usu constituting a conditional pass

8 *a*: a grade rating a student's work as failing

9 *c*: one graded or rated with an E

10 *E*: something shaped like the letter E

ea *abbr, often cap* 1 earth 2 east, easterly; eastern 3 edge 4 eldest 5 ell 6 empty 7 end 8 energy 9 erg 10 error 11 excellent

e *symbol* 1 charge of an electron 2 eccentricity of a conic section

E *symbol* 1 einsteinium 2 energy

e- \('ē, i\ *prefix* [ME, fr. OF & L, OF, out, forth, away, fr. L, fr. ex-] 1 *a*: not (ecarnate) 2 *b*: missing; absent (edental) 3: out; on the outside (escribe) 4: thoroughly (evaporize) 5: forth (eradiate) 6: away (eluvium)

ea *abbr* each

EA *abbr* enemy aircraft

each \('ēch\ *adj* [ME *ech*, fr. OE *ēlc*; akin to OHG *loglith* each; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc compound whose first and second constituents respectively are represented by OE *ā* always and by OE *gelic* alike]: being one of two or more distinct individuals having a similar relation and often constituting an aggregate

each *pron*: each one

each *adv*: to or for each: APIECE

each other *pron*: each of two or more in reciprocal action or relation (looked at each other in surprise)

ea-ger \('ē-gər\ *adj* [ME *egre*, fr. OF *agire*, fr. L *acer* — more at EDGE] 1 *a* archaic: SHARP *b* obs: SOUR 2: marked by keen, enthusiastic, or impatient desire or interest — **ea-ger-ly** *adv* — **ea-ger-ness** *n*

syn EAGER, AVID KEEN ANXIOUS, ATHIRST *shared meaning element*: moved by a strong and urgent desire or interest *ant* listless

eager beaver *n*: one who is extremely zealous in performing his assigned duties and in volunteering for more

ea-gle \('ē-gəl\ *n* [ME *egle*, fr. OF *agle*, fr. L *aquila*] 1: any of various large diurnal birds of prey of the accipiter family noted for their strength, size, gracefulness, keenness of vision, and powers of flight 2: any of various esp emblematic or symbolic figures or representations of an eagle as *a*: the standard of the ancient Romans *b*: the seal or standard of a nation (as the U.S.) having an eagle as emblem *c*: one of a pair of silver insignia of rank worn by a military colonel or a navy captain 3: a ten-dollar gold coin of the U.S. bearing an eagle on the reverse 4: a golf score of two strokes less than par on a hole — compare BIRDIE *5 cap* [Fraternal Order of Eagles]: a member of a major fraternal order

eagle eye *n*: 1: the ability to see or observe with exceptional keenness 2: one that sees or observes keenly

eagle ray *n*: any of several widely distributed large active sting-rays (family Myliobatidae) with broad pectoral fins like wings

ea-glet \('ē-glet\ *n*: a young eagle

ea-gre \('ē-gər\ *n* [origin unknown]: a tidal bore

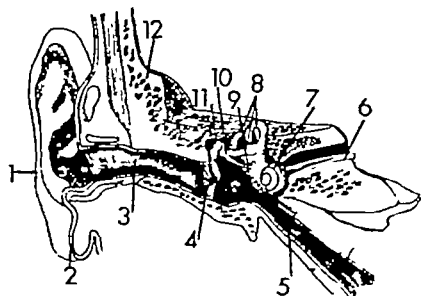
ea-ldor-man \('al-dor-man\ *n* [OE — more at ALDERMAN]: the chief officer in a district (as a shire) in Anglo-Saxon England

ean — see AN

E and **OE** *abbr* errors and omissions excepted

ear \('ē(ə)\ *n* [ME *ere*, fr. OE *ære*, akin to OHG *ära* ear, L *auris*, Gk *ous*] 1 *a*: the characteristic vertebrate organ of hearing and equilibrium consisting in the typical mammal of a sound-collecting outer ear separated by a membranous drum from a sound-

transmitting middle ear that in turn is separated from a sensory inner ear by membranous fenestrae *b*: any of various organs capable of detecting vibratory motion 2: the external ear of man and most mammals 3 *a*: the sense or act of hearing *b*: acuity of hearing *c*: sensitivity to musical tone and pitch 4: something resembling a mammalian ear in shape or position as *a*: a projecting part (as a lug or handle) *b*: either of a pair of tufts of lengthened feathers on the head of some birds 5 *a*: sympathetic attention *b*: NOTICE AWARENESS 6: a space in the upper corner of a periodical (as a newspaper) usu containing advertising for the periodical itself or a weather forecast — **by ear**: without reference to or memorization of written music: EXTEMPORANEOUSLY — **in one ear and out the other**: through one's mind without making an impression (everything you say to him goes in one ear and out the other) — **on one's ear**: in or into a state of irritation, shock, or discord (his insults really put me on my ear) (he set the racing world on its ear by breaking 50 world records) — **up to one's ears**: deeply involved: heavily implicated (up to his ears in the conspiracy)



ear 1a 1 pinna, 2 lobe, 3 auditory meatus, 4 tympanic membrane, 5 eustachian tube, 6 auditory nerve, 7 cochlea, 8 semicircular canals, 9 stapes 10 incus, 11 malleus, 12 bones of skull

ear *n* [ME *er*, fr. OE *ear*; akin to OHG *ahir* ear, OE *ecg* edge — more at EDGE]: the fruiting spike of a cereal (as Indian corn) including both the seeds and protective structures

ear vi: to form ears in the course of growing — often used with *up* (the rye should be *ear-ing up*)

ear-ache \('ē(ə)r-āk\ *n*: an ache or pain in the ear

ear-drop \-'drāp\ *n*: EARRING *esp*: one with a pendant

ear-drum \-'drəm\ *n*: TYMPANIC MEMBRANE

ear-ful \('ē(ə)r-fəl\ *adj*: having ears *esp* of a specified kind or number (a big-eared man) (golden-eared corn)

ear-ful seal *n*: any of a family (Otiariidae) of seals including the sea lions and fur seals and having independent mobile hind limbs and small well-developed external ears

earflap *n*: a warm covering for the ears, *esp*: an extension on the lower edge of a cap that may be folded up or down

a about **k** kitten **or** further **a** back **i** bake **i** cot, cart
ab out **ch** chin **e** less **ē** easy **g** gift **i** trip **i** life
j joke **g** sing **ō** flow **ō** flaw **oi** coin **th** than **th** thus
ū foot **ū** foot **y** yet **yū** few **yū** famous **zh** vision

dutchman \ˈdʌtʃ-mən\ *n* 1 *cap* *archaic*: a member of any of the Germanic peoples of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Low Countries 2 *a*: a native or inhabitant of the Netherlands *c*: a person of Dutch descent *d*: GERMAN 1a, 1b 2: a device for hiding or counteracting structural defects

Dutchman's-breeches \ˈdʌtʃ-mən-z-ˈbrɪtʃ-əz\ *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr*: a delicate spring-flowering herb (*Dicentra cucullaria*) of the fumitory family occurring in the eastern U.S. and having finely divided leaves and cream-white double spurred flowers



Dutchman's-breeches

Dutchman's-pipe \ˈdʌtʃ-mən-paɪp\ *n* *pl* Dutchman's-pipes \ˈdʌtʃ-mən-paɪps\ *a* vine (*Aristolochia durior*) with large leaves and early summer flowers having the tube of the calyx curved like the bowl of a pipe

Dutch oven *n* 1: a metal shield for roasting before an open fire 2: a brick oven in which cooking is done by the preheated walls 3 *a*: a cast-iron kettle with a tight cover that is used for baking in an open fire *b*: a heavy pot with a tight-fitting domed cover

dutch treat *adv*: on the basis of a Dutch treat (go *dutch treat*)

Dutch treat *n*: a meal or other entertainment for which each person pays his own way

Dutch uncle *n*: one who admonishes sternly and bluntly

du-te-ous \ˈdy(ʊ)l-ē-əs\ *adj* [irreg. *fr* *duity*]: DUTIFUL OBEDIENT

du-ti-ful \ˈdy(ʊ)l-ē-əs\ *adj*: subject to a duty (~ imports)

du-ti-ful \ˈdy(ʊ)l-ē-əs\ *adj* 1: filled with or motivated by a sense of duty (~ son) 2: proceeding from or expressive of a sense of duty (~ affection) — *du-ti-fully* \-f(ə)-lē\ *adv* — *du-ti-ful-ness* \-f(ə)-lə-nəs\ *n*

du-ty \ˈdy(ʊ)l-ē-əs\ *n* *pl* duties [ME *duete*, *fr* AF *duetē*, *fr* OF *deu due*] 1: conduct due to parents and superiors: RESPECT 2 *a*: obligatory tasks, conduct, service, or functions that arise from one's position (as in life or in a group) *b*: assigned service or business, *specif*: active military service 3 *a*: a moral or legal obligation *b*: the force of moral obligation 4: TAX, *esp*: a tax on imports 5 *a* (1): the work done by a machine under given conditions (2): a measure of efficiency expressed in terms of the amount of work done in relation to the energy consumed *b* (1): the service required (as of an electrical machine) under specified conditions of load and rest (2): functional application: USE, *esp*: use as a substitute (making the word do ~ for the thing — Edward Sapir) 6: the quantity of irrigation water required to fill the needs of the area of a particular crop *syn* *see* FUNCTION, TASK

du-um-vir \ˈdy(ʊ)-əm-vər\ *n* [L, *fr* *duum* (gen. of *duo* two) + *vir* man] 1: one of two Roman officers or magistrates constituting a board or court 2: one of two men jointly holding power

du-um-vi-rate \-və-rət\ *n* 1: two people associated in high office 2: government or control by two people

duve-tyn \ˈdy(ʊ)-və-tən, -tēn\ *n* [F *duvetine*, *fr* *duvet* down, *fr* MF, alter of (assumed) MF *duvet*, dim. of OF *dun*, *down*, *down*, *ON* *dunn* — *more* at *DOWN*]: a smooth lustrous velvety fabric

DV abbr 1 [L *Deo volente*] God willing 2 Douay Version

DVM abbr doctor of veterinary medicine

DW abbr 1 deadweight 2 delayed weather 3 distilled water 4 dust wrapper

dwarf \ˈdwɔ(ə)r\ *n* *pl* dwarfs \ˈdwɔ(ə)r-fs\ or dwarves \ˈdwɔ(ə)r-vz\ *often attrib* [ME *dwerf*, *dwerf*, *fr* OE *dweorg*, *dweorh*: akin to OHG *werf* dwarf] 1: a person of unusually small stature; *esp*: one whose bodily proportions are abnormal 2: an animal or plant much below normal size 3: a small legendary manlike being who is usually misshapen and ugly and skilled as an artificer 4: a star (as the sun) of ordinary or low luminosity and relatively small mass and size — *dwarf-ish* \ˈdwɔ(ə)-fɪʃ\ *adj* — *dwarf-ish-ly* *adv* — *dwarf-ish-ness* *n* — *dwarf-like* \ˈdwɔ(ə)-lɪk\ *adj* — *dwarf-ness* \ˈdwɔ(ə)-nəs\ *n*

dwarf vt 1: to restrict the growth of: STUNT (children ~ed by malnutrition) 2: to cause to appear smaller (the other buildings are ~ed by the skyscraper) ~ *vi*: to become smaller

dwarf-ism \ˈdwɔ(ə)-fɪz-əm\ *n*: the condition of stunted growth

dwell \ˈdwel\ *vi* *dwellt* \ˈdwelt\ or *dwelt* \ˈdweld\, *dwellt* \ˈdwelt\ [ME *dwellen*, *fr* OE *dwellan* to go astray, hinder; akin to OHG *wellen* to tarry] 1: to remain for a time 2 *a*: to live as a resident *b*: EXIST LIE 3 *a*: to keep the attention directed — used with *on* or *upon* (won't ~ on familiar material) *b*: to expatiate insistently — used with *on* or *upon* (dwelt on the weaknesses in this theory) *syn* *see* RESIDE — *dwell-er* *n*

dwelling *n*: a building or other shelter in which people live: HOUSE

DWI abbr Dutch West Indies

dwin-dle \ˈdwɪn-dl\ *vb* *dwin-dled*, *dwin-dling* \-(d)lɪŋ, -dɪŋ\ [prob *freq* of *dwine* (to waste away)] *vi*: to become steadily less: SHRINK ~ *vi*: to make steadily less *syn* *see* DECREASE

dwt abbr pennyweight

DX \ˈdɛd-eks\ *n*: DISTANCE — used of long-distance radio transmission

dy abbr 1 delivery 2 deputy 3 duty

Dy symbol dysprosium

dy- or dyo- comb form [LL, *fr* Gk, *fr* *dyo* — more at TWO]: two (dyarchy)

dy-ad \ˈdi-ad, -əd\ *n* [LL *dyad*, *dyas*, *fr* Gk, *fr* *dyo*] 1: PAIR, *specif*: two individuals (as husband and wife) maintaining a sociologically significant relationship 2: a meiotic chromosome after separation of the two homologous members of a tetrad 3: an operator indicated by writing the symbols of two vectors without a dot or cross between (as AB) — *dy-ad-ic* \ˈdi-ad-ɪk\ *adj* — *dy-ad-ical-ly* \-ɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

dy-ad-ic \ˈdi-ad-ɪk\ *n*: a sum of mathematical dyads

Dy-ak var of DAYAK

dy-ar-chy \ˈdi-är-kē\ *n*, *pl* -chies: a government in which power is vested in two rulers or authorities

dyb-buk \ˈdɪb-ək\ *n*, *pl* *dyb-bu-kim* \ˈdɪb-ū-ˈkɛm\ also *dybbuka* [LHeb *dibbāq*]: a wandering soul believed in Jewish folklore to enter the body of a man and control his actions until exorcised by a religious rite

dye \ˈdi\ *n* [ME *dehe*, *fr* OE *dēah*, *dēag*, akin to L *fulvus* smoke — more at FUME] 1: color from dyeing 2: a soluble or insoluble coloring matter

dye vb *dyled*, *dyeing* *vt* 1: to impart a new and often permanent color to *esp* by impregnating with a dye 2: to impart (a color) by dyeing (~ing blue on yellow) ~ *vi*: to take up or impart color in dyeing — *dye-abil-ity* \ˈdi-ə-bil-ə-ti\ *n* — *dye-able* \ˈdi-ə-bəl\ *adj* — *dye-er* \ˈdi-ə-r\ *n*

dyeed-in-the-moöl \ˈdi-ēd-ən-ˈthə-ˈwūl\ *adj*: THOROUGHGOING, UNCOMPROMISING (a ~ conservative)

dyer's-broom \ˈdi-ə-rz-ˈbrim, -ˈbrum\ *n*, *pl* *dyer's-brooms*: WOODWAXEN

dye-stuff \ˈdi-stʌf\ *n*: DYE 2

dye-wood \ˈdi-wud\ *n*: a wood (as logwood or fustic) from which coloring matter is extracted for dyeing

dying pres part of DIE

dyke var of DIKE

dynam abbr dynamics

dy-nam-ic \ˈdi-nam-ɪk\ *adj* [F *dynamique*, *fr* Gk *dynamikos* powerful, *fr* *dynamis* power, *fr* *dynamhai* to be able] 1 *a*: of or relating to physical force or energy *b*: of or relating to dynamics: ACTIVE 2 *a*: marked by continuous usu productive activity or change (a ~ population) *b*: marked by energy: FORCEFUL (a ~ personality) — *dy-nam-ic-al* \-l-ɪ-kəl\ *adj* — *dy-nam-ic-al-ly* \-l-ɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

dynamic n 1: a dynamic force 2: DYNAMICS 2

dy-nam-ics \ˈdi-nam-ɪks\ *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr* 1: a branch of mechanics that deals with forces and their relation primarily to the motion but sometimes also to the equilibrium of bodies 2: the pattern of change or growth of an object or phenomenon (personality ~) (population ~) 3: variation and contrast in force or intensity (as in music)

dy-na-mism \ˈdi-nə-miz-əm\ *n* 1 *a*: a theory that explains the universe in terms of forces and their interplay *b*: DYNAMICS 2 2: a dynamic or expansionist quality — *dy-na-mist* \-mɪst\ *n* — *dy-na-mis-tic* \-mɪs-tɪk\ *adj*

dy-na-mite \ˈdi-nə-mɪt\ *n* 1: a blasting explosive that is made of nitroglycerin absorbed in a porous material and that sometimes contains ammonium nitrate or cellulose nitrate; also: a blasting explosive that contains no nitroglycerin 2: one that has explosive force (this letter is ~ — Eric Stanley Gardner) — *dy-na-mit-ic* \ˈdi-nə-mɪt-ɪk\ *adj*

dynamite vt *mit-ed*; *mit-ting* 1: to blow up with dynamite 2: to cause the complete failure or destruction of — *dy-na-mit-er* *n*

dy-na-mo \ˈdi-nə-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mos [short for *dynamoelectric machine*] 1: GENERATOR 2: a forceful energetic individual

dy-na-mo-m-e-ter \ˈdi-nə-mə-m-ət-ər\ *n* [F *dynamomètre*, *fr* Gk *dynamis* power + F *-mètre* -meter] 1: an instrument for measuring mechanical force 2: an apparatus for measuring mechanical power (as of an engine) — *dy-na-mo-m-e-tric* \-mə-m-etrɪk\ *adj* — *dy-na-mo-m-e-try* \-mə-m-ə-tri\ *n*

dy-na-mo-tor \ˈdi-nə-mə-tər\ *n* [*dynamo* + *motor*]: a motor generator combining the electric motor and generator

dy-nap-ol-ia \ˈdi-nap-ə-lɪ\ *n* [NGK, *fr* *dynamikos* dynamic (*fr* Gk, powerful) + *gk* polis city — more at POLICE]: a city planned for orderly growth along a major traffic artery

dy-nast \ˈdi-nast, -nɪst\ *n* [L *dynastes*, *fr* Gk *dynastēs*, *fr* *dynamhai* to be able, have power]: RULER

dy-nas-ty \ˈdi-nə-sti\ also *-nas-tē*, *esp* Brit *ˈdɪn-ə-stē* *n*, *pl* -ties 1: a succession of rulers of the same line of descent 2: a powerful group or family that maintains its position for a considerable time — *dy-nas-tic* \ˈdi-nas-tɪk\ *adj* — *dy-nas-ti-cal-ly* \-tɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

dy-na-tion \ˈdi-nə-trən\ *n* [Gk *dynamis* power]: a vacuum tube in which the secondary emission of electrons from the plate results in a decrease in the plate current as the plate voltage increases

dyne \ˈdin\ *n* [F, *fr* Gk *dynamis*]: the unit of force in the cgs system equal to the force that would give a free mass of one gram an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second

dy-node \ˈdi-nɒd\ *n* [Gk *dynamis*]: an electrode in an electron tube that functions to produce secondary emission of electrons

dys- prefix [ME *dys*-bad, difficult, *fr* MF & L, MF *dys*, *fr* L *dys*, *fr* Gk, akin to OE *tō*, *te*-apart, *Skt* *dus*-bad, difficult] 1: abnormal (dyshydrosis) 2: difficult (dysphasia) — compare EU- 3: impaired (dysfunction) 4: bad (dyslogistic) — compare EU-

dys-cra-sia \ˈdis-krə-zh(ə)-sɪ\ *n* [NL, *fr* ML, bad mixture of humors, *fr* Gk *krasis*, *fr* *dys*- + *krasis* mixture — more at CRASIS]: an abnormal condition of the body

dys-en-ter-ic \ˈdis-ən-ter-ɪk\ *adj*: of or relating to dysentery

dys-en-ter-y \ˈdis-ən-ter-ɪ\ *n*, *pl* -ter-ies [ME *dissenteria*, *fr* L *dysenteria*, *fr* Gk, *fr* *dys*- + *enterion* intestine — more at ENTER-] 1: a disease characterized by severe diarrhea with mucus and blood and usu caused by infection 2: DIARRHEA

dys-function \ˈdis-fʌŋk(ə)-shən\ *n*: impaired or abnormal functioning — *dys-function-al* \-shən-əl\ *adj*

dys-gen-e-sis \ˈdis-jen-ə-sɪs\ *n* [NL]: defective development *esp* of the gonads (as in Klinefelter's syndrome or Turner's syndrome)

dys-gen-ic \ˈdis-jen-ɪk\ *adj* 1: detrimental to the hereditary qualities of a stock 2: biologically defective or deficient

dys-gen-ic-ly \-ɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* *pl* *but sing in constr*: the study of racial degeneration

dys-lex-ia \ˈdis-lek-si-ə\ *n* [NL, *fr* *dys*- + Gk *lexis* word, speech]: a disturbance of the ability to read — *dys-lex-ic* \-ɪk\ *adj*

dys-lo-gis-tic \ˈdis-lə-jɪs-tɪk\ *adj* [*dys*- + *-logistic* (as in *eulogistic*)] *UNCOMPLIMENTARY* — *dys-lo-gis-ti-cal-ly* \-tɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

dys-men-or-rhea \ˈdis-men-ə-rē-ə\ *n* [NL]: painful menstruation — *dys-men-or-rheal* \-rē-əl\ or *dys-men-or-rheic* \-rē-ɪk\ *adj*

east-bound \ˈɛs(t)-baʊnd/ *adj*: traveling or heading east
east by north: a compass point that is one point north of due east : N78°45'E
east by south: a compass point that is one point south of due east : S78°45'E
east-er \ˈɛs-tər/ *n*: an easterly wind, esp: a storm coming from the east
Easter \ˈɛs-tər/ *n* [ME *estre*, fr OE *ēastre*; akin to OHG *ġstarun* (pl) Easter; both fr the prehistoric Wgmc name of a pagan spring festival akin to OE *east* east]: a feast that commemorates Christ's resurrection and is observed with variations of date due to different calendars on the first Sunday after the full moon on or next after March 21 or one week later if the full moon falls on Sunday

EASTER DATES

YEAR	ASH WEDNESDAY	EASTER	YEAR	ASH WEDNESDAY	EASTER
1973	Mar 7	Apr 22	1983	Feb 16	Apr 3
1974	Feb 27	Apr 14	1984	Mar 7	Apr 22
1975	Feb 12	Mar 30	1985	Feb 20	Apr 7
1976	Mar 3	Apr 18	1986	Feb 12	Mar 30
1977	Feb 23	Apr 10	1987	Mar 4	Apr 19
1978	Feb 8	Mar 26	1988	Feb 17	Apr 3
1979	Feb 28	Apr 15	1989	Feb 8	Mar 26
1980	Feb 20	Apr 6	1990	Feb 28	Apr 15
1981	Mar 4	Apr 19	1991	Feb 13	Mar 31
1982	Feb 24	Apr 11	1992	Mar 4	Apr 19

Easter egg *n*: an egg that is dyed bright colors and that is associated with the celebration of Easter

Easter lily *n*: any of several white cultivated lilies (esp *Lilium longiflorum*) that bloom in early spring

east-er-ly \ˈɛs-tər-ē/ *adj* or *adv* [obs. *eastern* (eastern)]: 1: situated toward or belonging to the east (the ~ shore of the lake) 2: coming from the east (an ~ storm)

east-er-ly *n*, *pl* -lies: a wind from the east

Easter Monday *n*: the Monday after Easter observed as a legal holiday in parts of the British Commonwealth and in No. Carolina

east-ern \ˈɛs-tər-n/ *adj* [ME *estern*, fr OE *ēasterne*, akin to OHG *ġstern* eastern, OE *east* east] 1: cap: of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated East 2: cap: a: of, relating to, or being the Christian churches originating in the church of the Eastern Roman Empire b: Eastern Orthodox 3: a: lying toward the east b: coming from the east (an ~ wind) — **east-ern-most** \-mōst/ *adj*

East-er-n-er \ˈɛs-tər-nər/ *n*: a native or inhabitant of the East, esp: a native or resident of the eastern part of the U.S.

eastern hemisphere *n*: the half of the earth to the east of the Atlantic ocean including Europe, Asia, and Africa

east-er-nize \ˈɛs-tər-nīz/ *v* -ized, -izing 1: to imbue with qualities native to or associated with residents of the eastern U.S. 2: ORIENTALIZE

Eastern Orthodox *adj*: of or consisting of the Eastern churches that form a loose federation according primacy of honor to the patriarch of Constantinople and adhering to the decisions of the first seven ecumenical councils and to the Byzantine rite

eastern time *n*, often *cap E*: the time of the 5th time zone west of Greenwich that includes the eastern U.S. — see TIME ZONE illustration

eastern white pine *n*: WHITE PINE 1a

East-er-tide \ˈɛs-tər-tīd/ *n*: the period from Easter to Ascension Day, to Whitsunday, or to Trinity Sunday

East Germanic *n*: a subdivision of the Germanic languages that includes Gothic — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

east-ing \ˈɛs-ɪŋ/ *n*: 1: difference in longitude to the east from the last preceding point of reckoning 2: easterly progress

east-northeast *n*: a compass point that is two points north of due east: N67°30'E

east-southeast *n*: a compass point that is two points south of due east: S67°30'E

east-ward \ˈɛs-tərd/ *adv* or *adj*: toward the east — **east-wards** \-tərdz/ *adv*

eastward *n*: eastward direction or part (sail to the ~)

easy \ˈɛzi/ *adj* *easy-er*, *east* [ME *esy*, fr. OF *aislé*, pp of *aaiser* to ease, fr. *a*-ad- (fr *L* ad-) + *aise* ease] 1: causing or involving little difficulty or discomfort (an ~ problem) 2: a: not severe; LENIENT b: not steep or abrupt (~ slopes) c: not difficult to endure or undergo (an ~ penalty) d: readily prevailed on (~ prey) e (1): plentiful in supply at low or declining interest rates (~ money) (2): less in demand and use lower in price (bonds were ~) 3: a: marked by peace and comfort (the ~ course of his life) b: not hurried or strenuous (~ pace) 4: a: free from pain, annoyance, or anxiety (did all she could to make him ~) b: marked by social ease (~ manners) c: showing a disinclination to energetic individual action or resolute independent thought (an ~ disposition) 8: a: giving ease, comfort, or relaxation (~ chairs) b: not burdensome or straitened (bought on ~ terms) (living in ~ circumstances) c: fitting comfortably (an ~ shoe) d: marked by ready facility (an ~ flowing style) e: felt or attained to readily, naturally, and spontaneously (~ emotions) *syn* see COMFORTABLE — **easy-ness** *n*

easy *adv* *easy-er*, *east* 1: EASILY (promises come ~) 2: without undue speed or excitement: SLOWLY, CAUTIOUSLY (take it ~)

easy-go-ing \ˈɛz-ˈgō-ɪŋ, -ˈgō-ɪŋ/ *adj*: 1: taking life easy, as a: PLACID (an ~ man) b: indolent and careless (his inertia, his laziness, his ~ ways — *Times Lit. Supp.*) c: morally lax 2: UNHURRIED, COMFORTABLE (an ~ pace) — **easy-go-ing-ness** *n*

easy mark *n*: one easily imposed upon, duped, or overcome : PATSY

easy street *n*: a situation with no financial worries

easy virtue *n*: sexually promiscuous behavior or habits (a woman of ~)

eat \ˈi/ *vb* ate \ˈæt, chiefly Brit or substand \ˈet/; **eat-en** \ˈet-n/, **eat-ing** [ME *eten*, fr. OE *etan*; akin to OHG *ezan* to eat, *L* *edere*, Gk *edemai*] *vt* 1: to take in through the mouth as food: ingest, chew, and swallow in turn 2: to destroy, use up, or waste by or as if by eating: DEVOUR (locusts ate the country bare) 3: a: to consume gradually: CORRODE b: to consume with vexation: BOTHER (what's ~ing her now) ~ *vi* 1: to take food or a meal 2: to affect something by gradual destruction or consumption — used with *into* — **eat-er** *n* — **eat-crow**: to accept what one has fought against — **eat humble pie**: to apologize or retract under pressure — **eat one's heart out**: to grieve bitterly — **eat one's words**: to retract what one has said — **eat out of one's hand**: to accept the domination of another

eat-able \ˈi-tə-bəl/ *adj*: fit to be eaten

eat-able *n*: 1: something to eat 2: *pl*: FOOD

eat-ery \ˈi-tər-i/ *n*, *pl* -er-ies: LUNCHEONETTE, RESTAURANT

eat-h \ˈeth/ *adv* or *adj* [ME *ethe*, fr. OE *ēathe*; akin to OHG *ēdi* easy and *perh* to *L* *avere* to long for — more at AVID] *Scot*: EASY

eat-ing \ˈi-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1: used for eating 2: fit to be eaten raw (makes a better cooking than ~ apple)

eat out *vi*: to eat away from home and esp at a restaurant

eau de cologne \ˈdɔ-də-kɔ-ˈlɔn/ *n*, *pl* *eaux de cologne* \dɔ(d)-də-ˈ/ [F, lit. Cologne water, fr. Cologne, Germany]: COLOGNE

eau-de-vie \ˈdɔ-də-vē/ *n*, *pl* *eaux-de-vie* \dɔ(d)-də-ˈ/ [F, lit., water of life, trans. of ML *agua vitae*]: BRANDY

eaves \ˈevz/ *n*, *pl* [ME *eves* (sing.), fr. OE *efes* akin to OHG *obaso* portico, OE *up* up — more at UP] 1: the lower border of a roof that overhangs the wall 2: a projecting edge (as of a hill)

eaves-drop \ˈevz-drɒp/ *vt* [prob. back-formation fr. *eavesdropper*, lit., one standing under the drip from the eaves]: to listen secretly to what is said in private — **eaves-dropper** *n*

EB *abbr* eastbound

ebb \ˈeb/ *n* [ME *ebbe*, fr. OE *ebba*; akin to MD *ebbe* ebb, OE *of* from — more at OF] 1: the reflux of the tide toward the sea 2: a point or condition of decline (relations were at a low ~)

ebb *vi* 1: to recede from the flood 2: to fall from a higher to a lower level or from a better to a worse state *syn* see ABATE *ant* flow (as the tide)

ebb-er \ˈeb-ər/ *n* [ME *evete*, fr. OE *efete*]: a common green newt (*Triturus viridescens*) of the eastern U.S.

ebb tide *n*: 1: the tide while ebbing or at ebb 2: a period or state of decline

eb-on \ˈeb-ən/ *adj*: EBONY

eb-o-nite \ˈeb-ən-īl/ *n*: hard rubber esp when black or unfilled

eb-o-nize \-nīz/ *vt* -nized, -nizing: to stain black in imitation of ebony

eb-o-ny \ˈeb-ə-nē/ *n*, *pl* -nies [prob. fr. LL *hebeninus* of ebony, fr. Gk *ebeninos*, fr. *ebenos* ebony, fr. Egypt *hbnj*] 1: a hard heavy wood yielded by various Old World tropical dicotyledonous trees (genus *Diospyros*) of the ebony family (Ebenaceae) 2: a tree yielding ebony b: any of several trees yielding wood resembling ebony

ebony *adj* 1: made of or resembling ebony 2: BLACK, DARK

ebul-lience \i-ˈbul-yən(t)s, -ˈbəl-/ *n*: the quality of lively or enthusiastic expression of thoughts or feelings: EXUBERANCE

ebul-lien-cy \-yən-sē/ *n*: EBULLIENCE

ebul-lient \-yən(t)/ *adj* [L *ebullient*, *ebulliens*, prp of *ebullire* to bubble out, fr. *e*- + *bullire* to bubble, boil — more at BOIL] 1: BOILING AGITATED 2: characterized by ebullience — **ebul-lien-ly** *adv*

eb-ul-lition \ˈeb-ə-ˈlīsh-ən/ *n*: 1: the act, process, or state of boiling or bubbling up 2: a sudden violent outburst or display

ec- or **eco-** *comb form* [LL *oeco-* household, fr. Gk *oik-*, *oiko-*, fr. *oikos* house — more at VICINITY] 1: habitat or environment (ecospecies) 2: ecology

ec-cen-tric \ik-sen-trik, ek-/ *adj* [ML *eccentricus*, fr. Gk *ekkentros*, fr. *ex* out of + *kentron* center] 1: not having the same center (~ spheres) 2: deviating from an established pattern or from accepted usage or conduct 3: a: deviating from a circular path (an ~ orbit) b: located elsewhere than at the geometrical center; also: having the axis or support so located (an ~ wheel) — **ec-cen-tri-cally** \-tri-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

eccentric *n* 1: a mechanical device consisting of a disk through which a shaft is keyed eccentrically and a circular strap which works freely round the rim of the disk for communicating its motion to one end of a rod whose other end is constrained to move in a straight line so as to produce reciprocating motion 2: an eccentric person

ec-cen-tri-ci-ty \ek-sen-tris-ə-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being eccentric b: deviation from an established pattern, rule, or norm, esp: odd or whimsical behavior 2: a mathematical constant that for a given conic section is the ratio of the distances from any point of the conic section to a focus and the corresponding directrix

syn ECCENTRICITY IDIOSYNCRASY shared meaning element: singularity of behavior or an instance of this

ec-chy-mo-sis \ek-i-mō-sis/ *n*, *pl* -mo-ses \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk *ekchymāsis*, fr. *ekchymaō* to extravasate blood, fr. *ex*- + *chymos* juice — more at CHYME] the escape of blood into the tissues from ruptured blood vessels — **ec-chy-mo-tic** \-māt-ik/ *adj*

eccl *abbr* ecclesiastic, ecclesiastical

Eccles *abbr* Ecclesiastes

a abut * kitten or farther a back ā bake ī cot, cart

au out eb chin e less ē easy g gift i trip l life

j joke ŋ sing ō flow ô flaw of coin th than th thus

ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

earful \('ə)r-,fʊl/ *n* 1: an outpouring of news or gossip 2: a sharp reprimand

ear-ling \('ə)r-lɪŋ/ *n* [perh fr 'ear]: a line used to fasten a corner of a sail to the yard or gaff or to haul a reef cringle to the yard

earl \('ə)r-(ə)l/ *n* [ME *erl*, fr OE *eorl* warrior, nobleman, akin to ON *jarl* warrior, nobleman]: a member of the British peerage ranking below a marquess and above a viscount — **earl-dom** \-'dɒm/ *n*

earless seal \('ə)r-ləs-/ *n*: any of a family (Phocidae, the earless seal family) of seals including the hair seals and having the hind limbs reduced to swimming flippers and no external ears

earlier *adv*: PREVIOUSLY (discussed the matter *earlier* on)

earl marshal *n*: an officer of state in England serving chiefly as a royal attendant on ceremonial occasions, as marshal of state processions, and as head of the College of Arms

ear-lobe \('ə)r-lɒb/ *n*: the pendent part of the ear of man or some fowls

ear-lock \-'lɒk/ *n*: a curl of hair hanging in front of the ear

early \('ə)r-lɪ/ *adv* **ear-lier**; **-est** [ME *erly*, fr OE *ærlīce*, fr *ær* early, soon — more at ERE] 1: near the beginning of a period of time or of a process or series 2 *a*: before the usual time *b* *archaic*: SOON *c*: sooner than related forms (these apples *bea* ~)

early adj **ear-lier**; **-est** 1 *a*: of, relating to, or occurring near the beginning of a period of time, a development, or a series *b* (1): distant in past time (2) *PRIMITIVE* 2 *a*: occurring before the usual time *b*: occurring in the near future *c*: maturing or producing sooner than related forms (an ~ peach) — **ear-li-ness** *n*

Early American *n*: a style of furniture, architecture, or fabric originating in or characteristic of colonial America

early bird *n* [fr the proverb, "the early bird catches the worm"] 1: an early riser 2: one that arrives early and esp before possible competitors

early on *adv*: at or during an early point or stage (the reasons were obvious *early* on in the experiment)

early-wood \('ə)r-lɪ-,wʊd/ *n*: SPRINGWOOD

ear-mark \('ə)r-mɑ:k/ *n* 1: a mark of identification on the ear of an animal 2: a distinguishing mark (all the ~s of poverty)

earmark *vt* 1 *a*: to mark (livestock) with an earmark *b*: to mark in a distinguishing manner (dissemination ~s a man) 2: to designate (as funds) for a specific use or owner

ear-muff \('ə)r-mʌf/ *n*: one of a pair of ear coverings connected by a flexible band and worn as protection against cold or noises

earn \('ə)r-n/ [ME *ernen*, fr OE *earnian*] 1 *a*: to receive as return for effort and esp for work done or services rendered *b* to bring in by way of return (bonds ~ing 10% interest) 2 *a* to come to be duly worthy of or entitled or suited to (he had ~ed a promotion by his devotion to duty) *b*: to make worthy of or obtain for (his devotion to duty had ~ed him a promotion) *syn* see GET — **earn-er** *n*

earn *vi* [prob alter of *earn*] *obs*: GRIEVE

earned run *n*: a run in baseball that scores without benefit of an error before the fielding team has had a chance to make the third putout of the inning

earned run average *n*: the average number of earned runs per game scored against a pitcher in baseball determined by dividing the total of earned runs scored against him by the total number of innings pitched and multiplying by nine

ear-nest \('ə)r-nɒst/ *n* [ME *erdest*, fr OE *eordest*, akin to OHG *erust* earnest]: a serious and intent mental state (in ~)

earnest *adj* 1: characterized by or proceeding from an intense and serious state of mind 2: GRAVE, IMPORTANT *syn* see SERIOUS *ant* frivolous — **earn-est-ly** *adv* — **ear-nest-ness** \-'nɒst-(ə)nɒst/ *n*

earnest *n* [ME *ernes*, *erdest*, fr OF *erres*, pl of *erre* earnest, fr L *arra*, short for *arraba*, fr Gk *arrhabōn*, fr Heb *ʾarḥabōn*] 1: something of value given by a buyer to a seller to bind a bargain 2: a token of what is to come: PLEDGE

earn-ings \('ə)r-nɪŋz/ *n* pl 1: something earned 2: the balance of revenue after deduction of costs and expenses

ear-phone \('ə)r-fōn/ *n*: a device that converts electrical energy into sound waves and is worn over or inserted into the ear

ear pick *n*: a device often of precious metal for removing wax or foreign bodies from the ear

ear-piece \('ə)r-pi:s/ *n* 1: a part of an instrument (as a stethoscope or hearing aid) to which the ear is applied, *esp*: EARPHONE 2: one of the two sidepieces that support eyeglasses by passing over or behind the ears

ear-plug \-'plæg/ *n*: a device of pliable material for insertion into the outer opening of the ear (as for protection against water or to deaden sound)

ear-ring \('ə)r-ɪŋ-,rɪŋ/ *n*: an ornament for the earlobe

ear rot *n*: a condition of Indian corn that is characterized by molding and decay of the ears and that is caused by fungi (genera *Di-plodia*, *Fusarium*, or *Gibberella*)

ear shell *n*: ABALONE

ear-shot \('ə)r-ʃat/ *n*: the range within which the unaided voice may be heard

ear-splitting \-'splɪt-ɪŋ/ *adj*: distressingly loud or shrill

earth \('ə)rθ-/ [ME *erthe*, fr OE *eorthe*, akin to OHG *erda* earth, Gk *erazē* to the ground] 1: the fragmental material composing part of the surface of the globe; *esp*: cultivable soil 2: the sphere of mortal life as distinguished from spheres of spirit life — compare HEAVEN, HELL 3 *a*: areas of land as distinguished from sea and air *b*: the solid footing formed of soil: GROUND 4 *often cap*: the planet on which we live that is third in order from the sun — see PLANET table 5 *a*: the people of the planet Earth *b*: the rational body of man *c*: the pursuits and interests and pleasures of this life as distinguished from spiritual concerns 6: the lair of a burrowing animal 7: a difficultly reducible metallic oxide (ina) formerly classed as an element — **earth-like** \-'lɪk/

earth *vi* 1: to drive to hiding in the earth 2: to draw soil about (plants) 3 *chiefly Brit*: GROUND 3 ~ *vi*, of a hunted animal: to hide in the ground

earth-born \('ə)rθ-bɔ:(r)m/ *adj* 1: born on this earth: MORTAL 2: associated with earthly life (~ cares)

earth-bound \-'baʊnd/ *adj* 1 *a*: fast in or to the soil (~ roots) *b*: restricted to land or to the surface of the earth 2 *a*: bound by earthly interests *b*: PEDESTRIAN UNIMAGINATIVE

earth-en \('ə)r-thɒn-,θɒn/ *adj* 1: made of earth 2: EARTHLY

earth-en-ware \-'wa:(r)-,we:(r)/ *n*: ceramic ware made of slightly porous opaque clay fired at low heat

earth-ly \('ə)r-thə-lɪ-,θə-/ *adv*: in an earthly manner

earth-ling \('ə)r-thɪŋ/ *n* 1: an inhabitant of the earth 2: WORLD-LING

earth-ly \('ə)r-thɪ-lɪ/ *adj* 1 *a*: characteristic of or belonging to this earth *b*: relating to man's actual life on this earth 2: POSSIBLE (there is no ~ reason for such behavior) — **earth-li-ness** *n*

syn EARTHLY, TERRESTRIAL, MUNDANE, WORLDLY *shared meaning* element: belonging to or characteristic of the earth *ant* heavenly

earth mother *n*, *often cap* E & M 1: the earth viewed (as in primitive theology) as the divine source of terrestrial life 2: the female principle of fertility

earth-quake \('ə)rθ-kwɛk/ *n*: a shaking or trembling of the earth that is volcanic or tectonic in origin

earth science *n*: any of the sciences (as geology, meteorology, or oceanography) that deal with the earth or with one or more of its parts

earth-shaker \('ə)rθ-shā-kər/ *n*: something earthshaking

earth-shaking \-'kɪŋ/ *adj*: of fundamental importance — **earth-shak-ing-ly** \-'kɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv*

earth-shine \('ə)rθ-ʃɪn/ *n*: sunlight reflected by the earth that illuminates the dark part of the moon — called also *earthlight*

earth-star \-'stɑ:/ *n*: a globose fungus (genus *Geastrum*) with a double wall whose outer layer splits into the shape of a star

earth-ward \-'wɔ:(r)d/ or **earth-wards** \-'wɔ:(r)d/ *adv*: toward the earth

earth-work \('ə)rθ-'wɜ:k/ *n* 1: an embankment or other construction made of earth, *esp*: one used as a field fortification 2: the operations connected with excavations and embankments of earth

earth-worm \-'wɜ:m/ *n*: a terrestrial annelid worm (class Oligochaeta), *esp*: any of a family (Lumbricidae) of numerous widely distributed hermaphroditic worms that move through the soil by means of setae — see ANNELID illustration

earth-y \('ə)r-thɪ-,θɪ/ *adj* **earth-ier**; **-est** 1: consisting of, resembling, or suggesting earth (an ~ flavor) 2 *archaic*: EARTHLY, WORLDLY 3 *a*: DOWN-TO-EARTH, PRACTICAL *b*: CRUDE, GROSS (~ humor) — **earth-y-ness** *n*

ear-wax \('ə)r-waks/ *n*: CERUMEN

ear-wig \-'wɪg/ *n* [ME *erwige*, fr OE *earwiga*, fr *ear* ear + *wiga* insect — more at VETCH]: any of numerous insects (order Dermaptera) having slender many-jointed antennae and a pair of cerci resembling forceps at the end of the body

earwig *vi* **ear-wigged**, **ear-wig-ging**: to annoy or attempt to influence by private talk

ear-wit-ness \('ə)r-wɪt-nɒs/ *n*: one who overhears something, *esp*: one who gives a report on what he has heard

ear-worm \-'wɜ:m/ *n*: CORN EARWORM

ease \('i:z-/ [ME *ese*, fr OF *aise* convenience, comfort, fr L *ad-jacere*, *ad-jacens* neighborhood, fr neut of *prp* of *adjacere* to lie near — more at ADJACENT] 1: the state of being comfortable *a*: freedom from pain or discomfort *b*: freedom from care *c*: freedom from labor or difficulty *d*: freedom from embarrassment or constraint: NATURALNESS 2: relief from discomfort or obligation 3: FACILITY, EFFORTLESSNESS 4: an act of easing or a state of being eased, *esp*: a lowering trend in prices — **ease-ful** \-'fʊl/ *adj* — **ease-fully** \-'fʊl-lɪ/ *adv* — **at ease** 1: free from pain or discomfort 2 *a*: free from restraint or formality *b*: standing silently (as in a military formation) with the feet apart, the right foot in place, and one or both hands behind the body — often used as a command

ease *vb* **eased**, **easing** *vi* 1: to free from something that pains, disquiets, or burdens 2: to make less painful: ALLEVIATE (~ his suffering) 3 *a*: to lessen the pressure or tension of *esp* by slackening, lifting, or shifting *b*: to moderate or reduce *esp* in amount or intensity 4: to make less difficult (~ credit) 5 *a*: to put the helm of (a ship) alee *b*: to let (a helm or rudder) come back a little after having been put hard over ~ *vi* 1: to give freedom or relief 2: to move or pass with freedom 3: MODERATE, SLACKEN

ease-ful \-'fʊl/ *adj* [D *eel* ass, akin to OE *esol* ass, both fr a prehistoric EGmc-WGmc word borrowed fr L *asinus* ass]: a frame for supporting something (as an artist's canvas)

ease-ment \-'eɪz-mənt/ *n* 1: an act or means of easing or relieving (as from discomfort) 2: an interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use or enjoyment

easy-ly \-'i:z-(ə)-lɪ/ *adv* 1: in an easy manner 2: by far

east \('i:st-/ [ME *est*, fr OE *east*, akin to OHG *astar* to the east, L *ad-orientem*, Gk *ēas*, *hēos*]: to, toward, or in the east

east adj 1: situated toward or at the east (an ~ window) 2: coming from the east (an ~ wind)

east *n* 1 *a*: the general direction of sunrise • the direction toward the right of one facing north *b*: the place on the horizon where the sun rises when it is near one of the equinoxes *c*: the compass point directly opposite to west 2 *cap* *a*: regions lying to the east of a specified or implied point of orientation *b*: regions having a culture derived from ancient non-European *esp* Asiatic areas 3: the altar end of a church 4 *often cap* *a*: the one of four positions at 90-degree intervals that lies to the east or to the right of South *b*: a person (as a bridge player) occupying this position in the course of a specified activity



earwig

eclo-sion \i-'klō-zhən\ *n* [F *éclosion*] of an insect: the act of emerging from the pupal case or hatching from the egg
ECM abbr European Common Market
eco- — see EC
ecol abbr ecological, ecology
ecolo-gy \i-'kāl-ə-jē, -ē\ *n* **pl** -gies [G *ökologie*, fr. *ök-* + *-logie* -logy] 1: a branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments 2: the totality or pattern of relations between organisms and their environment 3: HUMAN ECOLOGY — **ecolo-gi-cal** \i-'kāl-ə-jē\ *adj*, **ecol-ogist** \i-'kāl-ə-jist, -ē\ *n*
econ abbr economics, economist, economy
econo-met-ric \i-'kän-ə-'me-triks\ *n* **pl** but sing in constr [blend of *economics* and *metric*]: the application of statistical methods to the study of economic data and problems — **econo-met-ric** \-trik\ *adj* — **econo-met-ric-al-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **econo-met-ric-i-an** \-mə-'trish-ən\ *n* — **econo-met-rist** \-me-'trist\ *n*
econo-mic \i-'kän-ə-'mīk, -ē\ *adj* 1 **archaic**: of or relating to a household or its management 2: **ECONOMICAL** 3 **a**: of or relating to economics **b**: of, relating to, or based on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services **c**: of or relating to an economy 4: having practical or industrial significance or uses: affecting material resources **5**: **PROFITABLE**
econo-mi-cal \i-'kän-ə-'kāl\ *adj* 1 **archaic**: **ECONOMIC** 1 2: marked by careful, efficient, and prudent use of resources 3: **THRIFTY** 3: operating with little waste or at a saving *syn* see **SPARING** and **extravagant** — **econo-mi-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
econo-mic rent *n*: the return for the use of a factor in excess of the minimum required to bring forth its service
econo-mi-cs \i-'kän-ə-'mīks, -ē\ *n* **pl** but sing or *pl* in constr 1: a social science concerned chiefly with description and analysis of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services 2: economic aspect or significance
econo-mist \i-'kän-ə-'mīst\ *n* 1 **archaic**: one who practices economy 2: a specialist in economics
econo-mize \i-'mīz, v\ **vb** -mized; -mizing *v*: to practice economy: be frugal *vi*: to use more economically: **SAVE** — **econo-miz-er** *n*
1 econ-omy \i-'kän-ə-'mē\ *n* **pl** -mies [MF *économie*, fr. ML *oecōnomia*, fr. Gk *oikonomia*, fr. *oikonomos* household manager, fr. *oikos* house + *nomēin* to manage — more at **VICINITY**, **NIMBLE**] 1 **archaic**: the management of household or private affairs and exp expenses 2 **a**: thrift and efficient use of material resources: frugality in expenditures, also: an instance or a means of economizing **b**: efficient and concise use of nonmaterial resources (as effort, language, or motion) for the end proposed 3: the arrangement or mode of operation of something: **ORGANIZATION** 4: the structure of economic life in a country, area, or period, *specif*: an economic system
2 economy *adj*: designed to save money (~ cars) (~ measures)
eco-phys-iolo-gy \i-'kō-fiz-ē-'lō-jē, -ē\ *n*: the science of the interrelationships between the physiology of organisms and their environment — **eco-phys-iolo-gi-cal** \i-'kō-fiz-ē-'lō-jē\ *adj*
eco-spe-cies \i-'kō-spē-'shēz, -ē\ *n* **pl** **ecosppecies**: a subdivision of a cenospecies capable of free gene interchange between its members without impairment of fertility but less capable of fertile crosses with members of other subdivisions and typically more or less equivalent to the taxonomic species — **eco-spe-cif-ic** \i-'kō-spē-'shēf-ik, -ē\ *adj*
eco-sphere \i-'kō-sfī(ə)r, -ē\ *n*: the parts of the universe habitable by living organisms, *esp*: **BIOSPHERE** 1
eco-sys-tem \i-'sīs-təm\ *n*: the complex of a community and its environment functioning as an ecological unit in nature
eco-tone \i-'kō-tōn, -ē\ *n* [Ec + Gk *tonos* tension — more at **TONE**]: a transition area between two adjacent ecological communities usu exhibiting competition between organisms common to both
eco-type \i-'tīp\ *n*: a subdivision of an ecosppecies that comprises individuals interfertile with each other and with members of other ecotypes of the same ecosppecies but surviving as a distinct group through environmental selection and isolation and that is comparable with a taxonomic subspecies — **eco-type** \i-'kō-'tīp-ik, -ē\ *adj* — **eco-type-ly** \i-'kō-'tīp-ē\ *adv*
ecru \i-'krū, -ē\ *n* [F *ecru*] *n* **pl** **ecrus** unbleached, fr. OF *escru*, fr. *escru* completely (fr. L *ex-*) + *cru* raw, fr. L *crudus* more as **RAW**] : **BEIGE** 2
ec-sta-sy \i-'kō-stā-sē\ *n*, **pl** -sies [ME *extasie*, fr. MF, fr. LL *ecstasis*, fr. Gk *ekstasis*, fr. *ekstasis* to derange, fr. *ex* out + *histanai* to cause to stand — more at **EX-STAND**] 1 **a**: a state of being beyond reason and self-control **b** **archaic**: **SWOON** 2: a state of overwhelming emotion, *esp*: rapturous delight 3: **TRANCE** *esp*: a mystic or prophetic trance
syn **ECSTASY**, **RAapture**, **TRANSPORT** shared meaning element: intense exaltation of mind and feelings
1 ec-sta-tic \i-'kō-stā-tik, -ē\ *adj* [ML *ecstaticus*, fr. Gk *ekstatis*, fr. *ekstasis*]: of, relating to, or marked by ecstasy — **ec-sta-tic-al-ly** \i-'kō-stā-tik(ə)-lē\ *adv*
2 ec-sta-tic *n*: one that is subject to ecstasies
ect- or **ecto-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *ektō*, fr. *ekstō*, fr. *ex* out — more at **EX**]: outside (external (ectomere)) — compare **END**, **EXO**
ec-to-blast \i-'kō-blāst\ *n* [ISV]: **EPIBLAST** — **ec-to-blast-ic** \i-'kō-blāst-ik\ *adj*
ec-to-com-men-sal \i-'kō-kō-'men(t)-səl\ *n*: an organism that lives as a commensal on the body surface of another
ec-to-derm \i-'kō-dərm\ *n* [ISV *ect* + Gk *derma* skin — more at **DERM**] 1: the outer cellular membrane of a diploblastic animal (as a jellyfish) 2 **a**: the outermost of the three primary germ layers of an embryo **b**: a tissue (as neural tissue) derived from this germ layer — **ec-to-der-mal** \i-'kō-dərm-əl\ or **ec-to-der-mic** \-mīk\ *adj*
ec-to-gen-ic \i-'kō-jen-ik\ *adj*: **ECTOGENOUS**
ec-to-gen-ous \i-'kō-jen-əs\ *adj*: capable of development apart from the host — used chiefly of pathogenic bacteria

ec-to-mere \i-'kō-mē(r)\ *n*: a blastomere destined to form ectoderm — **ec-to-mer-ic** \i-'kō-'mer-ik, -'mī(ə)r-ē\ *adj*
ec-to-morph \i-'kō-tō-mōrf\ *n* [ectoderm + -morph]: an ectomorph individual
ec-to-morph-ic \i-'kō-tō-'mōrf-ik\ *adj* [ectoderm + -morphic; fr. the predominance in such types of structures developed from the ectoderm] 1: of or relating to the component in W. H. Sheldon's classification of body types that measures the body's degree of slenderness, angularity, and fragility 2: having a light body build
ec-to-my \i-'kō-tō-mē\ *n* **comb form** [NL *ectomia*, fr. Gk *ektemnein* to cut out, fr. *ex* out + *temnein* to cut — more at **TOME**]: surgical removal (gastroectomy)
ec-to-par-a-site \i-'kō-'par-ə-'sīt\ *n* [ISV]: a parasite that lives on the exterior of its host — **ec-to-par-a-sit-ic** \i-'kō-'par-ə-'sīt-ik\ *adj*
ec-top-ic \i-'kō-'tāp-ik\ *adj* [Gk *ektōpos* out of place, fr. *ex* out + *topos* place — more at **TOPIC**]: occurring in an abnormal position or in an unusual manner or form (~ lesions) (~ heartbeat)
ectopic pregnancy *n*: gestation elsewhere than in the uterus (as in a fallopian tube or in the peritoneal cavity)
ec-to-plasm \i-'kō-'plāz-əm\ *n* 1: the outer relatively rigid granule-free layer of the cytoplasm usu held to be a reversible gel 2: a substance held to produce spirit materialization and telekinesis — **ec-to-plas-mic** \i-'kō-'plāz-mīk\ *adj*
ec-to-therm \i-'kō-'thərm\ *n*: a cold-blooded animal: **POIKILO-THERM** — **ec-to-ther-mic** \i-'kō-'thərm-ik\ *adj*
ec-to-tro-phic \i-'kō-'trōf-ik\ *adj* also **ec-to-tro-pic** \i-'trōf-ik, -'trāp-ik\ *adj*, of a mycorrhiza: growing in a close web on the surface of the associated root — compare **ENDOTROPHIC**
ecu \i-'kyū, -ē\ *n*, **pl** **ecus** \i-'kyūz, -kē\ [MF, lit., shield, fr. OF *escu*, fr. L *scutum*; from the device of a shield on the coin — more at **ESQUIRE**]: any of various old French units of value, also: a coin representing this
Ecu abbr Ecuador
ec-u-men-i-cal \i-'kō-'men-ē-kəl\ *adj* [LL *oecumenicus*, fr. LGk *oikoumenikos*, fr. Gk *oikoumenē* the inhabited world, fr. *fem* of *oikoumenos*, pres. part. of *oikein* to inhabit, fr. *oikos* house — more at **VICINITY**] 1: worldwide or general in extent, influence, or application 2 **a**: of, relating to, or representing the whole of a body of churches **b**: promoting or tending toward worldwide Christian unity or cooperation — **ec-u-men-i-cal-ly** \i-'kō-'men-ē-kāl\ *adv*
ec-u-men-i-cal-ism \i-'kō-'men-ē-kā-'līz-əm\ *n*: **ECCLESIASTICALISM**
ecumenical patriarch *n*: the patriarch of Constantinople as the dignitary given first honor in the Eastern Orthodox Church
ec-u-men-i-cism \i-'kō-'men-ē-kā-'sīz-əm\ *n*: **ECCLESIASTICALISM** — **ec-u-men-i-cist** \-sist\ *n*
ec-u-men-i-cit-y \i-'kō-'men-ē-kā-'sīt-ē, -mē\ *n*: the quality or state of being drawn close to others esp through Christian ecumenical feeling or action
ec-u-men-i-cs \i-'kō-'men-ē-kā\ *n* **pl** but sing in constr: the study of the nature, mission, problems, and strategy of the Christian church from the perspective of its ecumenical character
ec-u-men-ism \i-'kō-'men-ē-kā-'sīm\ *n*, also **ec-u-men-iz-ism** or **ec-u-men-iz-ism** \i-'kō-'men-ē-kā-'sīm-iz-əm\ *n*: ecumenical principles and practices esp as exemplified among religious groups (as Christian denominations) — **ec-u-men-ist** \i-'kō-'men-ē-kā-'sīt\ *n*, also **ec-u-men-ist** or **ec-u-men-ist** \i-'kō-'men-ē-kā-'sīt\ *n*
ec-zem-a \i-'g-zē-mā, -ē\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *ekzema*, fr. *ekzein* to erupt, fr. *ex* out + *zein* to boil — more at **EX-YEAST**]: an inflammatory condition of the skin characterized by redness, itching, and oozing vesicular lesions which become scaly, crusted, or hardened — **ec-zem-a-tous** \i-'g-zē-mā-'tōs\ *adj*
ed abbr 1 edited; edition, editor 2 education
ED abbr extra duty
1 ed *v* after a vowel or b, g, j, l, m, n, r, t, th, v, z, zh, od, id after d, t, after other sounds; exceptions are pronounced at their subunits or entries *vb* suffix or *adj* suffix [ME, fr. OE *ēd*, -od, -ad, akin to OHG -t, pp ending, L -tus, Gk -tas, suffix forming verbals] 1 — used to form the past participle of regular weak verbs (ended) (laded) (tried) (patted) 2 — used to form adjectives of identical meaning from Latin-derived adjectives ending in -ate (crenulated) 3 **a**: having: characterized by (cultured) (two-legged) **b**: having the characteristics of (bigoted)
2 ed *vb* suffix [ME *-ede*, -de, fr. OE *-ede*, -ode, -ade; akin to OHG -ta, past ending (1st sing) and prob to OHG -t, pp ending] — used to form the past tense of regular weak verbs (judged) (denied) (dropped)
eda-cious \i-'dā-shəs\ *adj* [L *edac*, *edax*, fr. *edere* to eat — more at **EAT**] 1 **archaic**: of or relating to eating 2: **VORACIOUS** — **eda-cit-y** \i-'dā-sh-ē-tē\ *n*
Edam \i-'dām, -ē\ *n* [Edam, Netherlands]: a yellow pressed cheese of Dutch origin usu. made in flattened balls and often coated with red wax
edaph-ic \i-'dāf-ik\ *adj* [Gk *edaphos* bottom, ground] 1: of or relating to the soil 2 **a**: resulting from or influenced by the soil rather than the climate **b**: **AUTOCHTHONOUS** — **edaph-i-cal-ly** \i-'dāf-ik(ə)-lē\ *adv*
edaphic climax *n*: an ecological climax resulting from soil factors and commonly persisting through cycles of climatic and physiographic change — compare **PHYSIOGRAPHIC CLIMAX**
EDD abbr English Dialect Dictionary
Ed-die \i-'dē\ *n* [ON *Edda*]: of, relating to, or resembling the Old Norse *Edda* which is a 13th century collection of mythological, heroic, and aphoristic poems in alliterative verse
ed-dy \i-'dē\ *n*, **pl** **eddies** [ME (Sc. dial.) *ydy*, prob. fr. ON *liða*, akin to OHG *liþ* - again, L *et* and] 1 **a**: a current of water or air

a about ***** kitten **or** further **a** back **ā** bake **ā** cot, cart
ā out **ch** chin **e** less **ē** easy **g** gift **i** trip **i** life
j joke **ŋ** sing **ō** flow **ō** flaw **ō** coin **th** thin **th** thus
ū loot **ū** foot **y** yet **yū** few **yu** furious **zh** vision

ecclési- or **ecclesi-** comb form [ME *ecclesi-*, fr. LL *ecclesia*, fr. Gk *ekklesia* assembly of citizens, church, fr. *ekkalein* to call forth, summon, fr. *ex-* + *kalein* to call]: church (*ecclesiography*)

ecclési-al \ik-'lē-zē-əl, -ē-'klē-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to a church
Ecclési-as-tēs \ik-'lē-zē-'ās-(tēz, -ē-'klē-) *n* [Gk *Ekklesiastēs*, lit., preacher (trans. of Heb *Qohēleth*), fr. *ekklesiastēs* member of an assembly]: a book of wisdom literature in canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

ecclési-as-tic \-'as-tik/ *adj*: ECCLESIASTICAL

ecclesiastic *n*: CLERGYMAN

ecclési-as-ti-cal \-'ti-kəl/ *adj* [ecclesiastical fr. ME, fr. LL *ecclesiasticus*, ecclesiastic fr. MF *ecclesiasticus*, fr. LL *ecclesiasticus*, fr. LGk *ekklesiastikos*, fr. Gk, of an assembly of citizens, fr. *ekklesiastēs* member of an assembly, fr. *ekklesia*]: 1: of or relating to a church esp. as a formal and established institution (~ law) 2: suitable for use in a church (~ vestments) — **ecclési-as-ti-cal-ly** \-'ti-(ə-)lē/ *adv*

ecclési-as-ti-cism \-'ti-siz-əm/ *n*: excessive attachment to ecclesiastical forms and practices

Ecclési-as-ti-cus \-'ti-kəs/ *n* [LL, fr. *ecclesiasticus* ecclesiastic]: a didactic book included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table

ecclési-o-log-y \ik-'lē-zē-'lō-jē, -ē-'klē-/ *n*, pl *-gies* 1: the study of church architecture and adornment 2: theological doctrine relating to the church — **ecclési-o-log-i-cal** \-'lē-zē-'lāj-i-kəl/ *adj*
Ecclesi *abbr* Ecclesiasticus

eccrine \ek-'rən, -rĭn, -rĕn/ *adj* [ISV *ec-* (fr. Gk *ex* out) + Gk *krinein* to separate — more at CERTAIN]: producing a fluid secretion without removing cytoplasm from the secreting cells, also: produced by an eccrine gland

eccrine gland *n*: any of the rather small sweat glands that produce an eccrine secretion and that are restricted to the human skin — called also *eccrine sweat gland*

ec-dys-lōst \ek-'diz-ē-'st, -ē-'sɔ-/ *n*: STRIPTEASER
ec-dys-sis \ek-'da-səs/ *n*, pl *-ē-dys-sēs* \-'da-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk *ekdysis* act of getting out], the act of molting or shedding an outer cuticular layer (as in insects and crustaceans)

ec-dy-sōne \ek-'da-sōn/ also **ec-dy-sōn** \-'sān/ *n* [ISV *ecdysis* + hormone]: any of several arthropod hormones that in insects are produced by the prothoracic gland and that trigger molting and metamorphosis

ec-e-les \-'sē-sēs, -'lē-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *oikēsis* inhabitation]: the establishment of a plant or animal in a new habitat
ECG *abbr* electrocardiogram

ech *abbr* echelon

échelon \esh-'ə-jan/ *n* [F *échelon*, lit., rung of a ladder] 1: (1): an arrangement of a body of troops with its units each somewhat to the left or right of the one in the rear like a series of steps (2): a formation of units or individuals resembling such an echelon (3): a flight formation in which each airplane flies at a certain elevation above or below and at a certain distance behind and to the right or left of the airplane ahead **b**: any of several military units in echelon formation 2: **a**: one of a series of levels or grades (as of leadership or responsibility) in an organization or field of activity **b**: a group of individuals having a particular responsibility or occupying a particular level or grade

2echelon *vi*: to form or arrange in an echelon ~ *vi*: to take position in an echelon

ech-e-ver-yā \ech-'ə-və-'rē-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *Echeveria*, 19th cent. Mex botanical illustrator]: any of a large genus (*Echeveria*) of tropical American succulent plants of the orpine family that have showy rosettes of often plushy basal leaves and axillary clusters of flowers with erect petals spreading only at the tips and that are often grown in warm regions as ornamentals

echid-na \-'kĭd-nə/ *n* [NL, fr. L *viper*, fr. Gk], an oviparous spiny-coated toothless burrowing nocturnal mammal (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea that has a long extensible tongue and long heavy claws and that feeds chiefly on ants — called also *spiny anteater*

echin- or **echino-** comb form [L, fr. Gk, fr. *echinos* sea urchin] 1: prickly (*Echinodermata*) 2: sea urchin (*echinite*)

echin-o-coc-co-sis \-'ki-nə-'kō-'sōs/ *n*, pl *-co-sēs* \-'sēz/ [NL]: infestation with or disease caused by a small tapeworm (*Echinococcus granulosus*)

echin-o-coc-cus \-'ki-nə-'kō-'s/ *n*, pl *-coc-ci* \-'kō-'(s)ē, -'kāk-(s)ē/ [NL, genus name]: any of a genus (*Echinococcus*) of tapeworms that alternate a minute adult living as a commensal in the intestine of carnivores with a hydatid larva invading tissues esp. of the liver of cattle, sheep, swine, and man and acting as a dangerous pathogen

echi-no-derm \-'ki-nə-'dōrm/ *n* [NL *Echinodermata*, phylum name, fr. *echin-* + *-derma* (fr. Gk *derma* skin)]: any of a phylum (*Echinodermata*) of radially symmetrical coelomate marine animals consisting of the starfishes, sea urchins, and related forms — **echi-no-der-ma-tous** \-'ki-nə-'dōr-mə-'təs/ *adj*

echi-nōid \-'ki-nōid, -'kō-'nōid/ *n*: SEA URCHIN
echi-nō-late \-'kin-yə-'lāt, -'kĭn-, -'lāt/ *adj*: set with small spines or prickles — **echi-nō-lā-tion** \-'kin-yə-'lā-shən, -'kĭn-/ *n*

echi-nus \-'ki-nəs/ *n*, pl *-ni* \-'ni/ [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *echinos* hedgehog, sea urchin, architectural echinus] 1: SEA URCHIN 2: **a**: the rounded molding forming the bell of the capital in the Greek Doric order **b**: a similar member in other orders

echi-uroid \ek-'i-yū-(ə)-rōid/ *n* [NL *Echiuroidea*, group name, deriv. of Gk *echis* viper + *oura* tail]: any of a group (*Echiuroidea*) of marine worms of uncertain taxonomic affinities that have a sensitive but nonretractile proboscis above the mouth



echidna

echo \nu-'hō/ *n*, pl *ech-es* [ME *ecco*, fr. MF & L, MF *echo*, fr. L, fr. Gk *ēkhō*, akin to L *vagire* to wail, Gk *ēkhē* sound] 1: **a**: the repetition of a sound caused by reflection of sound waves **b**: the sound due to such reflection 2: **a**: a repetition or imitation of another: REFLECTION **b**: REPERCUSSION, RESULT **c**: TRACE, VESTIGE **d**: RESPONSE 3: one who closely imitates or repeats another's words, ideas, or acts 4: a soft repetition of a musical phrase 5: **a**: the repetition of a received radio signal due esp. to reflection of part of the wave from an ionized layer of the atmosphere, **b** (1): the reflection of transmitted radar signals by an object (2): the visual indication of this reflection on a radarscope — **echo-y** \ek-'ō-/ *adj*

2echo *vb* *ech-ōed*; *echo-ing* \ek-'(ə)-dĭŋ, 'ek-'ə-wĭŋ/ *vi* 1: to re-sound with echoes 2: to produce an echo ~ *vt* 1: REPEAT, IMITATE 2: to send back or repeat (a sound) by the reflection of sound waves

1Echo *n* [Gk *Echō*]: a nymph in Greek legend who pined away for love of Narcissus until nothing was left of her but her voice

2Echo — a communications code word for the letter *e*
echo chamber *n*: a room with sound-reflecting walls used for producing hollow or echoing sound effects esp. in radio broadcasting

echo-en-ceph-a-log-ra-phy \ek-'ō-in-'sef-'ə-'lāg-'rə-'fē-/ *n*: the use of ultrasound in the examination and measurement of internal structures (as the ventricles) of the skull and in the diagnosis of abnormalities

echo-ic \-'kō-'ik, -ē-/ *adj* 1: of or relating to an echo 2: formed in imitation of some natural sound: ONOMATOPOEIC

echo-la-ila \ek-'ō-'lā-'lē-ə/ *n* [NL]: the often pathological repetition of what is said by other people as if echoing them — **echo-la-lic** \-'lā-'lik/ *adj*

echo-lo-ca-tion \ek-'ō-'lō-'kā-'shən/ *n*: a process for locating distant or invisible objects (as prey) by means of sound waves reflected back to the emitter (as a bat or submarine) by the objects
echo sounder *n*: an instrument for determining the depth of a body of water or of an object below the surface by means of sound waves

echo-vi-rus \ek-'ō-'vī-'rəs/ *n* [enteric cytopathogenic human orphan + virus]: any of a group of picornaviruses that are found in the gastrointestinal tract, that cause cytopathic changes in cells in tissue culture, and that are sometimes associated with respiratory ailments and meningitis

éclat \ā-'klā-(ə)r-, ī-, -'klē-(ə)r-, 'ā-, 'ē-/ *n* [F, lit., lightning]: a usu chocolate-frosted oblong cream puff with whipped cream or custard filling

éclai-ris-se-ment \ā-'klēr-'sēs-(ə)-mā-/ *n*, pl *éclairsissements* \-'mā-(z)/ [F]: ENLIGHTENMENT, CLARIFICATION

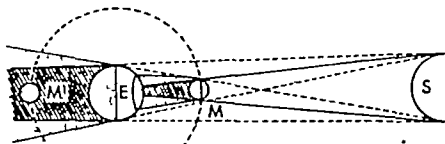
eklamp-sis \-'klām-(p)-sē-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *eklampsis* sudden flashing, fr. *eklampen* to shine forth, fr. *ex* out + *lampo* to shine]: a convulsive state, esp. an attack of convulsions during pregnancy or parturition — **eklamp-tic** \-'klām-(p)-tik/ *adj*

éclat \ā-'klā-, 'ā-, -'klē-/ *n* [F, splinter, burst, éclat] 1: dazzling effect: BRILLIANCE 2: **a**: ostentatious display: PUBLICITY **b**: archaic NOTORIETY 3: **a**: brilliant or conspicuous success **b**: ACCLAIM

ec-lec-tic \ek-'klek-'tik, -i-/ *adj* [Gk *eklektikos*, fr. *eklegein* to select, fr. *ex* + *legein* to gather — more at LEGEND] 1: selecting what appears to be best in various doctrines, methods, or styles 2: composed of elements drawn from various sources — **ec-lec-ti-cal-ly** \-'ti-'kē-'lē-/ *adv*

eclectic *n*: one who uses an eclectic method or approach
eclec-ti-clām \-'klek-'tā-'sīz-əm/ *n*: the theory or practice of an eclectic method

1eclipse \-'klips-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *eclipse*, fr. Gk *ekleipsis*, fr. *ekleipein* to omit, fail, suffer eclipse, fr. *ex* + *leipein* to leave — more at LOAN] 1: **a**: the total or partial obscuring of one celestial body by another **b**: the passing into the shadow of a celestial body — compare OCCULTATION, TRANSIT 2: a falling into obscurity or decline: DISGRACE 3: the state of being in eclipse plumage



eclipse 1a S sun, E earth, M moon in solar eclipse, M' moon in lunar eclipse

2eclipse *vi* *ec-lipsed*; *ec-lips-ing*: to cause an eclipse of as **a**: OBSCURE, DARKEN **b**: to reduce in importance or repute: DISGRACE **c**: SURPASS

eclipse plumage *n*: comparatively dull plumage that is usu. of seasonal occurrence in birds which exhibit a distinct nuptial plumage

1eclip-tic \-'klip-'tik/ [ME *eccliptik*, fr. LL *eccliptica linea*, lit., line of eclipses] 1: the great circle of the celestial sphere that is the apparent path of the sun among the stars or of the earth as seen from the sun: the plane of the earth's orbit extended to meet the celestial sphere 2: a great circle drawn on a terrestrial globe making an angle of about 23° 27' with the equator and used for illustrating and solving astronomical problems

2ecliptic *adj*: of or relating to the ecliptic or an eclipse
ec-logue \ek-'lōg-, -lāj-/ *n* [ME *eclog*, fr. L *Eclogae*, title of Vergil's pastorals, lit., selections, pl of ecloga, fr. Gk *eklogē*, fr. *eklegein* to select]: a poem in which shepherds converse

(grantee) 2: person furnished with (a specified thing) (patentee)
 3: person that performs (a specified action) (escapee)
2-ee *n* suffix [prob. alter. of -y] 1: one associated with (bargee) 2: a particular esp. small kind of (bootee) 3: one resembling or suggestive of (goatee)
EEC *abbr* European Economic Community
EEG *abbr* electroencephalogram, electroencephalograph
eel /'eɪl/ *n* [ME. *ele*, fr. OE *ēl*, akin to OHG *āl* *eel*] 1 *a*: any of numerous voracious elongate snakelike teleost fishes (order Apodes) that have a smooth slimy skin, lack pelvic fins, and have the median fins confluent around the tail *b*: any of numerous other elongate fishes (as of the order Symbanchi) 2: any of various nematodes — **eel-like** /'eɪl-lik/ *adj* — **eely** /'eɪli/ *adj*
eel-grass /'eɪl-ɡrɑːs/ *n* 1: a submerged marine plant (*Zostera marina*) that has very long narrow leaves, is abundant along the No. Atlantic coast, and with related forms constitutes a monocotyledonous family (Zosteraceae, the eelgrass family) 2: TAPEGRASS
eel-pout /'eɪl-paʊt/ *n* 1: any of various marine fishes resembling blennies (family Zoaridae) 2: BURBOT
eel-worm /'eɪl-wɜːm/ *n*: a nematode worm; *esp*: any of various small free-living or plant-parasitic roundworms
een /'eɪn/ *n* suffix [prob. fr. *patteen*]: inferior fabric resembling (a specified fabric): imitation (velveteen)
een /'eɪn/ *adv*: EVEN
EENT *abbr* eye, ear, nose, and throat
eer /'iːə/ *n* suffix [MF *-ier*, fr. L *-arius* — more at **-ARY**] 1: one that is concerned with professionally, conducts, or produces (auctioneer) (pamphleteer) — often in words with derogatory meaning (profiteer) 2: contemptible one (patrotoeer)
eer /'iːə/ *n* suffix [prob. fr. L *-arius*]: EVER
eer-ile also **eer-y** /'iːə-ri/ *adj* **eer-ier**, **-est** [ME *eri*, fr. OE *earg* cowardly, wretched] 1 chiefly Scot: affected with fright: SCARED 2 *a*: frightening because of strangeness or gloominess *b*: notably strange and mysterious: BAFFLING (the eeriest mystery in modern court records — a persistent riddle — *Life*) *syn* see WEIRD — **eer-ily** /'iːə-ri/ *adv* — **eer-iness** /'iːə-nəs/ *n*
eff /'ef/ *n*: the letter *f*
eff *abbr* efficiency
efface /'iːfəs/ *v* **effaced**; **effacing** [MF *effacer*, fr. *ex-* + *face*] 1: to eliminate or make indistinct by or as if by wearing away a surface (coins with dates effaced by wear) (regrowth has effaced the worst scars from the fire) 2: to make (oneself) modestly or shyly inconspicuous *syn* see ERASE — **effaceable** /'iːfəsə-bəl/ *adj* — **effacement** /'iːfəs-mənt/ *n* — **effacer** *n*
effect /'iːfekt/ *n* [ME. fr. MF & L. MF, fr. L. *effectus*, fr. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere* to bring about, fr. *ex-* + *facere* to make, do — more at **DO**] 1: something that inevitably follows an antecedent (as a cause or agent) 2 *a*: PURPOSE, INTENT *b*: basic meaning: ESSENCE 3: an outward sign: APPEARANCE 4: ACCOMPLISHMENT, FULFILLMENT 5: power to bring about a result: INFLUENCE 6 *pl*: movable property: GOODS (personal ~s) 7 *a*: a distinctive impression (the color gives the ~ of being warm) *b*: the creation of a desired impression (her tears were purely for ~) *c*: something designed to produce a distinctive or desired impression (special lighting ~s) 8: the quality or state of being operative: ORIENTATION (the law goes into ~ next week)
syn EFFECT, RESULT, CONSEQUENCE, EVENT, ISSUE, OUTCOME *shared meaning element*: a condition or occurrence traceable to a cause
ant cause
 — in effect: in substance: VIRTUALLY (the ~ committee agreed to what was in effect a reduction in the hourly wage — *Current Biog*) — to the effect: with the meaning (issued a statement to the effect that he would resign)
effect *vi* 1: to cause to come into being 2: to bring about often by surmounting obstacles: ACCOMPLISH (~ a settlement of a dispute) *b*: to put into effect (the duty of the legislature to ~ the will of the citizens)
effective /'iːfekt-iv/ *adj* 1 *a*: producing a decided, decisive, or desired effect *b*: IMPRESSIVE, STRIKING (they did ~ develop sharply ~ criticisms of the monstrosities of social and economic inequality — R. L. Hoffman) 2: ready for service or action (~ manpower) 3: ACTUAL (the need to increase ~ demand for goods) 4: being in effect: OPERATIVE (the tax becomes ~ next year) — **effectively** *adv* — **effectiveness** *n*
syn EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL, EFFICIENT, EFFICACIOUS *shared meaning element*: producing or capable of producing a result EFFECTIVE emphasizes the actual production of or the power to produce an effect (effective thinking) (an effective rebuke) EFFECTUAL suggests the accomplishment of a desired result or the fulfillment of a purpose or intent *esp* as viewed after the event (the remedy proved effectual and relieved her distress) EFFICIENT may apply to what is actually operative and producing a result (the efficient cause of an end result) or it may suggest an acting or a potential for action or use in such a way as to avoid loss or waste of energy in effecting, producing, or functioning (an efficient little car) (a very efficient worker) EFFICACIOUS implies possession of a special quality or virtue that gives effective power (quinine is still one of the most efficacious drugs for the control of malaria) *ant* ineffective, futile
effectivity *n*: one that is effective; *esp*: a soldier equipped for duty
effect-iv-ly /'iːfekt-iv-li/ *adv* — **effect-iv-ness** *n*: the quality or state of being effective: EFFECTIVENESS
effector /'iːfekt-ər/ *n*: 1: a bodily organ (as a gland or muscle) that becomes active in response to stimulation 2: a substance that induces protein synthesis by combining allosterically with a genetic repressor
effectual /'iːfekt-ʃəl/ *adj* — **effectual-ly** *adv*: producing or able to produce a desired effect: ADEQUATE *syn* see EFFECTIVE *ant* ineffectual, fruitless — **effectual-ity** /'iːfekt-ʃəl-ə-ti/ *n* — **effectual-ness** /'iːfekt-ʃəl-nəs/ *n*
effectually /'iːfekt-ʃəl-ə-ti/ *adv* — **effectual-ness** *n*
effectuate /'iːfekt-ʃə-ti/ *v* — **effectuate-ly** *adv*: COMPLETELY
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effeminate *n*: an effeminate person
effendi /'ef-ən-di/ *n* [Turk *efendi* master, fr. NGK *aphentēs*, alter. of Gk *authētēs* — more at AUTHENTIC]: a man of property, authority, or education in an eastern Mediterranean country
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effica-cious /'ef-ə-ka-shəs/ *adj* [L *efficax*, *efficax*, fr. *efficere*] 1: having the power to produce a desired effect *syn* see EFFECTIVE *ant* inefficacious, powerless — **effica-cious-ly** *adv* — **effica-cious-ness** *n*
effica-cious-ly /'ef-ə-ka-shəs-li/ *adv* — **effica-cious-ness** *n*
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efficiency apartment *n*: a small unit furnished apartment with minimal kitchen and bath facilities
efficiency engineer *n*: one who analyzes methods, procedures, and jobs in order to secure maximum efficiency — called also *efficiency expert*
efficient /'ef-ɪ-ə-snt/ *adj* [ME. fr. MF or L. MF, fr. L. *efficient*, *efficiens*, fr. pp. of *efficere* to bring about] 1: being or involving the immediate agent in producing an effect (the ~ action of heat in changing water to steam) 2: productive of desired effects, *esp*: productive without waste *syn* see EFFECTIVE *ant* inefficient — **efficiently** *adv*
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a about **o** kitten **se** further **a** back **ā** bake **ā** cot, cart
ā out **ch** chin **e** less **ē** easy **g** gift **i** trip **i** life
j joke **ŋ** sing **ō** flow **ō** flaw **ōl** coin **th** than **th** this
ū loot **ū** foot **y** yet **yū** few **yū** furious **zh** vision

running contrary to the main current, esp: a small whirlpool b: something moving similarly (little eddies of people were dancing with each other in the streets — L. C. Stevens) 2: a contrary or circular current (as of thought or policy)

eddy *vb* **ed-died**, **ed-dying** *vt*: to cause to move in an eddy ~ *vi*: to move in an eddy or in the manner of an eddy (the crowd frantically eddied in a half-moon shape — *Walker Report*)

eddy current *n*: an electric current induced by an alternating magnetic field

edel-weiss \ˈäd-ṭ-wis, -vīs\ *n* [G, fr *edel* noble + *weiss* white]: a small perennial composite herb (*Leontopodium alpinum*) having a dense woolly white pubescence and growing high in the Alps **edema** \i-ˈdē-mə\ *n* [NL, fr *Gk oídēma* swelling, fr *oidein* to swell, akin to OE *dior* pus] 1: an abnormal excess accumulation of serous fluid in connective tissue or in a serous cavity 2 a: watery swelling of plant organs or parts b: any of various plant diseases characterized by such swellings — *edema-tous* \i-ˈdē-mə-təs\ *adj*

Eden \ˈē-dē-n\ *n* [LL, fr Heb *ʾĒden*] 1: the garden where according to the account in Genesis Adam and Eve first lived 2: PARADISE 2 — *Eden-ic* \i-ˈdē-n-ik\ *adj*

edentate \i-ˈdēn-tāt\ *adj* [L *edentatus*, pp of *edentare* to make toothless, fr *e-* + *dent*, dens tooth — more at **TOOTH**] 1: lacking teeth 2: being an edentate

edentate *n*: any of an order (*Edentata*) of mammals having few or no teeth and including the sloths, armadillos, and New World anteaters and formerly also the pangolins and the aardvark

edentulous \i-ˈdēn-cho-ləs\ *adj* [L *edentulus*, fr *e-* + *dent*, dens] **TOOTHLESS**

Edgar \ˈed-gər\ *n* [Edgar Allan Poe, regarded as father of the detective story]: a statuette awarded annually by a professional organization for notable achievement in mystery-novel writing

edge \ej\ *n* [ME *egge*, fr OE *ecg*: akin to L *acer* sharp, *Gk akme* point] 1 a: the cutting side of a blade b: the sharpness of a blade c: penetrating power: KEENNESS (an ~ of sarcasm in his voice) (took the ~ off the proposal) 2 a: the line where an object or area begins or ends: BORDER (the town stands on the ~ of a plain) b: the narrow part adjacent to a border (walk on the ~ of the deck) c: a point near the beginning or the end (on the ~ of disaster) d: a favorable margin: ADVANTAGE (had the ~ on the competition) 3: a line or line segment that is the intersection of two plane faces (as of a pyramid) or of two planes *syn* see **BORDER** — *on edge*, **ANXIOUS**, **NERVOUS**

edge *vb* **edged**; **edg-ing** *vi* 1 a: to give an edge to b: to be on an edge of (grew up in a community still edging the wilderness — H. M. Kallen) 2: to move or force gradually (edged him off the road) 3: to incline (a ski) sideways so that one edge cuts into the snow 4: to defeat by a small margin — *usu* used with *out* (edged out the opposing team by one point) ~ *vi*: to advance by short moves (the climbers edged along the cliff)

edged \ejd\ *adj* 1: having a specified kind of edge, boundary, or border or a specified number of edges (rough-edged) (two-edged) 2: SHARP CUTTING (an ~ knife) (an ~ remark)

edge effect *n*: the result of the presence of two adjoining plant communities (as in an ecotone) on the numbers and kinds of animals present in the immediate vicinity

edge-grain \ej-grān\ or **edge-grained** \ej-grānd\ *adj*: QUARTER-SAWN

edge in *vi*: to work in: INTERPOLATE (had difficulty edging in a word of his own)

edge-less \ej-ləs\ *adj*: lacking an edge: DULL

edger \ej-ər\ *n*: one that edges, esp: a tool used to trim the edge of a lawn along a sidewalk or curb

edge tool *n*: a tool with a sharp cutting edge

edge-ways \ej-wāz\ *adv*: SIDEWAYS

edge-wise \ej-wīz\ *adv*: EDGEWAYS

edg-ing *n*: something that forms an edge or border

edgy \ej-ē\ *adj* **edg-ier**, **-est** 1: having an edge: SHARP (often displayed a perceptive, ~ wit — *New Yorker*) 2: being on edge: TENSE, IRRITABLE — *edg-ily* \ej-ē-lē\ *adv* — *edg-i-ness* \ej-ē-nəs\ *n*

eth \eth\ *n* [Icel *eth*]: a letter ð used in Old English and in Icelandic to represent an interdental fricative and in some phonetic alphabets to represent the voiced interdental fricative (as in *then*)

ed-ible \ed-ə-bəl\ *adj* [LL *edibilis*, fr L *edere* to eat — more at **EAT**]: fit to be eaten: EATABLE — *ed-i-bil-i-ty* \ed-ə-ˈbəl-ē-tē\ *n* — *ed-i-ble* *n* — *ed-i-ble-ness* \ed-ə-bəl-nəs\ *n*

edict \ed-ikt\ *n* [L *edictum*, fr neut of *edicere*, pp of *edicere* to decree, fr *e-* + *dicere* to say — more at **DICTION**] 1: an official public proclamation having the force of law 2: ORDER, COMMAND (We held firm to Grandmother's ~ — M. F. K. Fisher) — *ed-ic-tal* \i-ˈdik-tl\ *adj*

ed-i-fi-ca-tion \ed-ə-fə-ˈkā-shən\ *n*: an act or process of edifying

ed-i-fi-ca-to-ry \i-ˈdī-fə-ˈkā-tōr-ē, -tōr-\ *adj*: intended or suitable for edification

ed-i-fice \ed-ə-fis\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *aedificium*, fr *aedificare*] 1: BUILDING esp: a large or massive structure 2: a large abstract structure (the keystone which holds together the social ~ — R. H. Tawney)

ed-i-fi-cy \ed-ə-fī\ *vi* **-fied**, **-fy-ing** [ME *edifier*, fr MF *edifier*, fr LL & L *aedificare* to instruct or improve spiritually, fr L, to erect a house, fr *aedes* temple, house, akin to OE *ād* funeral pyre, L *aestas* summer] 1 archaic a: BUILD b: ESTABLISH 2: to instruct and improve esp in moral and religious knowledge: ENLIGHTEN

ed-i-tal \ed-ət\ *vi* 1 a: to prepare an edition of (~ed Poe's works) b: to assemble (as a moving picture or tape recording) by cutting and rearranging c: to alter, adapt, or refine esp to bring about conformity to a standard or to suit a particular purpose (carefully ~ed his speech) 2: to direct the publication of (~s the daily newspaper) 3: DELETE — *usu* used with *out* — *ed-i-tal-ly* \ə-ˈbəl\ *adv*

edit *n*: an instance of editing

ed-i-tion \i-ˈdī-shən\ *n* [MF, fr L *editio*-, *editio* publication, edition, fr *editus*, pp of *edere* to bring forth, publish, fr *e-* + *dere* to put or ~dere (fr *dare* to give) — more at **DO DATE**] 1 a: the form in which a text (as a printed book) is published b (1): the whole number of copies published at one time (2): the usual special issue of a newspaper for a particular day (the Sunday ~) (3): one of the several issues of a newspaper for a single day (the late afternoon ~) 2 a: one of the forms in which something is presented (this year's ~ of the annual charity ball) b: the whole number of articles of one style put out at one time (a limited ~ of collectors' pieces) 3: COPY, VERSION

ed-i-tor \ed-ət-ər\ *n* 1: one that edits esp as an occupation 2: a person who writes editorials 3: a device used in editing motion-picture film or magnetic tape — *ed-i-tor-ship* \-ˈshɪp\ *n*

ed-i-tor-i-al \ed-ə-ˈtōr-ē-əl, -tōr-\ *adj* 1: of or relating to an editor (an ~ office) 2: being or resembling an editorial (an ~ statement) — *ed-i-tor-i-al-ly* \-ˈtōr-ē-əl\ *adv*

editorial *n*: a newspaper or magazine article that gives the opinions of the editors or publishers, also: an expression of opinion that resembles such an article (a television ~)

ed-i-tor-i-al-ist \-ˈtōr-ē-əl-ist\ *n*: a writer of editorials

ed-i-tor-i-al-ize \ed-ə-ˈtōr-ē-ə-līz, -tōr-\ *vi* **-ized**, **-iz-ing** 1: to express an opinion in the form of an editorial 2: to introduce opinion into the reporting of facts 3: to express an opinion (as on a controversial issue) — *ed-i-tor-i-al-iza-tion* \-ˈtōr-ē-ə-lī-zā-shən, -tōr-\ *n* — *ed-i-tor-i-al-iz-er* *n*

editor in chief *n*: an editor who is the head of an editorial staff (as of a publication)

ed-i-ress \ed-ə-ˈtrəs\ *n*: a female editor

EDM [NL *educationalis magister*] *abbr* master of education

Edom-ite \ed-ə-mīt\ *n* [Edom (Esau), ancestor of the Edomites]: a member of a Semitic people living south of the Dead sea in biblical times

EDP *abbr* electronic data processing

EDT *abbr* eastern daylight time

EDTA \ē-ˈdē-ˈtē-ā\ *n* [ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid]: a white crystalline acid $C_{10}H_{16}N_4O_8$ used esp as a chelating agent and in medicine as an anticoagulant and in the treatment of lead poisoning

educ *abbr* education, educational

edu-ca-ble \ej-ə-kə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being educated, *specif*: capable of some degree of learning — *edu-ca-bil-i-ty* \ej-ə-kə-ˈbəl-ē-tē\ *n*

educable *n*: a mildly retarded person • MORON

edu-cate \ej-ə-kāt\ *vb* **-cat-ed**; **-cat-ing** [ME *educaten* to rear, fr L *educatus*, pp of *educare* to rear, educate] *vt* 1: to provide schooling for 2: to develop mentally or morally esp by instruction ~ *vi*: to educate a person or thing *syn* see **TEACH**

edu-cat-ed *adj* 1: having an education, esp: having an education beyond the average 2 a: giving evidence of training or practice: SKILLED (Doc worked over him with his ~ fingers — Budd Schulberg) b: befitting one that is educated (~ conversation) c: based on some knowledge of fact (an ~ guess) — *edu-cat-ed-ly* *adv* — *edu-cat-ed-ness* *n*

edu-ca-tion \ej-ə-ˈkā-shən\ *n* 1 a: the action or process of educating or of being educated, also: a stage of such a process b: the knowledge and development resulting from an educational process (a man of little ~) 2: the field of study that deals mainly with methods of teaching and learning in schools — *edu-ca-tion-al* \-ˈshəl, -shən-\ *adj* — *edu-ca-tion-al-ly* \-lē\ *adv*

educational park *n*: a large centralized educational complex of elementary and secondary schools

educational psychology *n*: psychology concerned with human maturation, school learning, teaching methods, guidance, and evaluation of aptitude and progress by standardized tests — *edu-ca-tional-psychol-ogist* *n*

educational television *n* 1: PUBLIC TELEVISION 2: television that provides instruction esp for students and sometimes by closed circuit

edu-ca-tion-ist \ej-ə-ˈkā-sh(ə)-n-ist\ *also* *edu-ca-tion-al-ist* \-ˈshən-ˈl-ist, -ˈshən-ˈl-ist\ *n* 1 chiefly Brit a professional educator 2: an educational theorist

edu-ca-tive \ej-ə-kāt-iv\ *adj* 1: tending to educate: INSTRUCTIVE 2: of or relating to education

edu-ca-tor \ej-ə-kāt-ər\ *n* 1: one skilled in teaching: TEACHER 2 a: a student of the theory and practice of education: EDUCATIONIST 2 b: an administrator in education

edu-ce \i-ˈd(y)ūs\ *vi* **educated**; **EDUC** [L *educere* to draw out, fr *e-* + *ducere* to lead — more at **TOW**] 1: to bring out (as something latent) 2: DEDUCE — *edu-cible* \i-ˈd(y)ū-sə-bəl\ *adj* — *edu-cion* \i-ˈd(y)ūs-ən\ *n*

syn **EDUCE**, **EVOKE**, **ELICIT**, **EXTRACT**, **EXTORT** *shared meaning* **element**: to draw out something hidden, latent, or reserved

educ-tor \i-ˈd(y)ūs-tər\ *n* [LL, one that leads out, fr L *educere*, pp of *educere*] 1: one that educes, *specif*: EJECTOR 2: a device similar to an ejector for mixing two fluids

edul-co-rate \i-ˈd(y)ūs-kə-ˈrāt\ *vb* **-rated**, **-rat-ing** [NL *edulcoratus*, pp of *edulcorare*, fr L *e-* + *dulcor* sweetness, fr *dulcis* sweet] *vt*: to free from harshness (as of attitude): make pleasant ~ *vi*: to make something more pleasant

Ed-war-dian \ē-ˈdward-ē-ən, -ˈd(w)ōrd-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Edward VII of England or his age: as a: characterized by opulence and a complacent sense of material security b of clothing: marked by the hourglass silhouette for women and long narrow fitted suits for men

EE *abbr* electrical engineer

ee \ē, ē, ē\ *n* *suffix* [ME *-ee*, fr MF *-ē*, fr *-ē*, pp ending, fr L *-atus*] 1: recipient or beneficiary of (a specified action) (appointee)

running contrary to the main current; *esp*: a small whirlpool **b**: something moving similarly (little eddies of people were dancing with each other in the streets — L. C. Stevens) **2**: a contrary or circular current (as of thought or policy)

eddy *vb* *edded, eddy-ing vi*: to cause to move in an eddy *~ vi*: to move in an eddy or in the manner of an eddy (the crowd frantically eddied in a half-moon shape — Walker Report)

eddy current *n*: an electric current induced by an alternating magnetic field

edelweiss *\ˈɛd-əl-wis, -vɪs\ n* [G, fr. *edel* noble + *weiss* white]: a small perennial composite herb (*Leontopodium alpinum*) having a dense woolly white pubescence and growing high in the Alps

edema *\i-ˈdē-mə\ n* [NL, fr. Gk *oedema* swelling, fr. *oidein* to swell, akin to OE *dior* pus] **1**: an abnormal excess accumulation of serous fluid in connective tissue or in a serous cavity **2 a**: watery swelling of plant organs or parts **b**: any of various plant diseases characterized by such swellings — *edema-tous* \i-ˈdē-mə-təs\ *adj*

Eden *\ˈɛd-ən\ n* [LL, fr. Heb. *Edhen*] **1**: the garden where according to the account in Genesis Adam and Eve first lived **2**: PARADISE — *Eden-ic* \i-ˈdē-n-ik\ *adj*

edentate *\(ˈ)ɛ-ˈdē-n-, -tāt\ adj* [L *edentatus*, pp. of *edentare* to make toothless, fr. *e-* + *dent-*, *dens* tooth — more at **TOOTH**] **1**: lacking teeth **2**: being an edentate

edentate *n*: any of an order (Edentata) of mammals having few or no teeth and including the sloths, armadillos, and New World anteaters and formerly also the pangolins and the aardvark

edentulous *\(ˈ)ɛ-ˈdē-n-cho-ləs\ adj* [L *edentulus*, fr. *e-* + *dent-*, *dens*] **TOOTHLESS**

Edgar *\ˈɛd-gər\ n* [Edgar Allan Poe, regarded as father of the detective story]: a statuette awarded annually by a professional organization for notable achievement in mystery-novel writing

edge *\ˈɛj\ n* [ME *egge*, fr. OE *ecg*: akin to L *acer* sharp, Gk *akme* point] **1 a**: the cutting side of a blade **b**: the sharpness of a blade **c**: penetrating power: *keenness* (an ~ of sarcasm in his voice) (took the ~ off the proposal) **2 a**: the line where an object or area begins or ends: *border* (the town stands on the ~ of a plain) **b**: the narrow part adjacent to a border (walk on the ~ of the deck) **c**: a point near the beginning or the end (on the ~ of disaster) **d**: a favorable margin: *advantage* (had the ~ on the competition) **3**: a line or line segment that is the intersection of two plane faces (as of a pyramid) or of two planes *syn* see **BORDER** — *on edge*: *anxious, nervous*

edge *vb* *edged, edging vi* **1 a**: to give an edge to **b**: to be on an edge (grew up in a community still *edging* the wilderness — H. M. Kallen) **2**: to move or force gradually (edged him off the road) **3**: to incline (a ski) sideways so that one edge cuts into the snow **4**: to defeat by a small margin — *usu* used with *out* (edged out the opposing team by one point) *~ vi*: to advance by short moves (the climbers *edged* along the cliff)

edged *\ˈɛjd\ adj* **1**: having a specified kind of edge, boundary, or border or a specified number of edges (rough-edged) (two-edged) **2**: *sharp, cutting* (an ~ knife) (an ~ remark)

edge effect *n*: the result of the presence of two adjoining plant communities (as in an ecotone) on the numbers and kinds of animals present in the immediate vicinity

edge-grain *\ˈɛj-ɡrān\ or edge-grained* *\ˈɛj-ɡrānd\ adj*: *QUARTERSAWED*

edge in *vi*: to work in: *INTERPOLATE* (had difficulty *edging in* a word of his own)

edge-less *\ˈɛj-ləs\ adj*: lacking an edge: *DULL*

edge-er *\ˈɛj-ər\ n*: one that edges, *esp*: a tool used to trim the edge of a lawn along a sidewalk or curb

edge tool *n*: a tool with a sharp cutting edge

edge-ways *\ˈɛj-wāz\ adv*: *SIDEWAYS*

edge-wise *\ˈɛj-wīz\ adv*: *EDGEWAYS*

edging *n*: something that forms an edge or border

edgy *\ˈɛj-ə\ adj* *edgier, -est* **1**: having an edge: *SHARP* (often displayed a perceptive, ~ wit — New Yorker) **2**: being on edge: *TENSE, IRRITABLE* — *edgily* *\ˈɛj-ə-lē\ adv* — *edginess* *\ˈɛj-ən-səs\ n*

edh *\ˈɛθ\ n* [Icel. *eth*]: a letter ð used in Old English and in Icelandic to represent an interdental fricative and in some phonetic alphabets to represent the voiced interdental fricative (as in *then*)

edible *\ˈɛd-ə-bəl\ adj* [LL *edibilis*, fr. L *edere* to eat — more at **EAT**] **1**: fit to be eaten: *EATABLE* — *edibility* *\ˈɛd-ə-bil-ə-ti\ n* — *edible* *n* — *edible-ness* *\ˈɛd-ə-bəl-nəs\ n*

edict *\ˈɛd-ɪkt\ n* [L *edictum*, fr. neut. of *edicere*, pp. of *edicere* to decree, fr. *e-* + *dicere* to say — more at **DICTION**] **1**: an official public proclamation having the force of law **2**: *ORDER, COMMAND* (we held firm to Grandmother's ~ — M. F. K. Fisher) — *edictal* *\(ɪ-ˈdɪk-təl\ adj*

edification *\ˈɛd-ə-fə-ˈkā-shən\ n*: an act or process of edifying

edificatory *\i-ˈdɪf-ə-ˈkō-ˈtōr-ē, -tōr-\ adj*: intended or suitable for edification

edifice *\ˈɛd-ə-fɪs\ n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *aedificium*, fr. *aedificare*] **1**: *BUILDING* *esp*: a large or massive structure **2**: a large abstract structure (the keystone which holds together the social ~ — R. H. Tawney)

edify *\ˈɛd-ə-faɪ\ v* *edified, -fying* [ME *edifien*, fr. MF *edifier*, fr. LL & L *aedificare* to instruct or improve spiritually, fr. L, to erect a house, fr. *aedes* temple, house; akin to OE *ād* funeral pyre, L *aestas* summer] **1** *archaic*: *BUILD* **2**: to instruct and improve *esp* in moral and religious knowledge: *ENLIGHTEN*

edit *\ˈɛd-ət\ v* **1**: to prepare an edition of (*~ed* Poe's works) **b**: to assemble (as a moving picture or tape recording) by cutting and rearranging **c**: to alter, adapt, or refine *esp* to bring about conformity to a standard or to suit a particular purpose (carefully *~ed* his speech) **2**: to direct the publication of (*~s* the daily newspaper) **3**: *DELETE* — *usu* used with *out* — *edit-able* *\i-ˈdɪ-tə-bəl\ adj*

edit *n*: an instance of editing

edition *\i-ˈdɪ-shən\ n* [MF, fr. L *editio* - *editio* publication, edition, fr. *editus*, pp. of *edere* to bring forth, publish, fr. *e-* + *dere* to put or *-dere* (fr. *dare* to give) — more at **DO DATE**] **1 a**: the form in which a text (as a printed book) is published **b** (1): the whole number of copies published at one time (2): the *usu* special issue of a newspaper for a particular day (the Sunday ~) (3): one of the several issues of a newspaper for a single day (the late afternoon ~) **2 a**: one of the forms in which something is presented (this year's ~ of the annual charity ball) **b**: the whole number of articles of one style put out at one time (a limited ~ of collectors' pieces) **3**: *COPY, VERSION*

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forter filled with eiderdown 3: a soft lightweight clothing fabric knitted or woven and napped on one or both sides

eidetic \i-'det-ik\ *adj* [Gk *eidētikos* of a form, fr. *eidōs* form — more at *wise*]: marked by or involving extraordinarily accurate and vivid recall esp. of visual images (an ~ memory) — **eidetically** \i-'k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

eidolon \i-'dō-lon\ *n*, *pl* -lons \-lonz\ or -la \-lə\ [Gk *eidōlon*] 1: an unsubstantial image: PHANTOM 2: IDEAL

eigen-value \i-'gen-,val-(yü-,yō-(w))\ *n* [part trans of G *eigen-wert* fr *eigen* own, peculiar, characteristic (fr OHG *eigan*) + *wert* value — more at *own*]: CHARACTERISTIC ROOT

eigen-vector \i-'gen-,vəkt-ər\ *n* [ISV *eigen-* (fr G *eigen*) + *vector*]: CHARACTERISTIC VECTOR

eight \eɪt\ *n* [ME *eighte*, fr *eighte*, *adj*, fr OE *eahta*, akin to OHG *ahto* eight, L *octo*, Gk *oktō*] 1 — see NUMBER table 2: the eighth in a set or series (sat in row ~) 3: something having eight units or members as a: an 8-oared racing boat or its crew b: an 8-cylinder engine or automobile — **eight** *adj* or *pron*

eight ball *n* 1: a black pool ball numbered 8 2: MISFIT (tried to weed out the eight balls) — behind the eight ball: in a highly disadvantageous position or baffling situation

eighteen \i-'tē-(tēn)\ *n* [ME *eightetene*, *adj*, fr OE *eahtatene*, akin to OE *ten* ten] — see NUMBER table — **eighteen** *adj* or *pron* — **eighteenth** \i-'tēn-(th)\ *adj* or *n*

eighteen-mo \i-'tēn-(mō)\ *n*, *pl* -mos: the size of a piece of paper cut 18 from a sheet, also: a book, a page, or paper of this size

eight-fold \eɪ-'fōld-, -fōld\ *adj* 1: having eight units or members 2: being eight times as great or as many — **eight-fold** \-fōld\ *adv* **elgth** \eɪlθ, nonstand \eɪθ\ *n* 1 — see NUMBER table 2: OCTAVE — **elgth** *adj* or *adv*

elgth note *n*: a musical note with the time value of 1/4 of a whole note — see NOTE illustration

elgth rest *n*: a musical rest corresponding in time value to an eighth note

elgth-pen-ny nail \eɪt-,pen-ē\ *n* [eight + -penny]: a nail typically 2 1/2 inches long

elgth \eɪt\ *n*, *pl* **elgthies** [ME *eighty*, *adj*, fr OE *eahtig*, short for *hunderdeahig*, *n*, group of eighty, fr *hund* hundred + *eahig* eight + -*ig* group of ten; akin to OE *ten* ten] 1 — see NUMBER table 2 *pl*: the numbers 80 to 89; *specif*: the years 80 to 89 in a lifetime or century — **elgth-eth** \eɪt-ēθ\ *adj* or *n* — **elgth** *adj* or *pron*

el-in or -eine *n* suffix [ISV, alter. of -in, -ine]: compound distinguished from a compound with a similar name ending in -in or -ine (phthal*el*in)

el-in-korn \eɪn-,kō(-ə)m\ *n* [G, fr. OHG, fr. *ein* one + *korn* grain — more at *ONE*, CORN]: a one-grained wheat (*Triticum monococcum*) that is sometimes considered the most primitive wheat and is grown esp. in poor soils in central Europe — called also *einkorn wheat*

El-in-stein-ian \eɪn-'sti-nē-ən\ *adj*: of or relating to Albert Einstein or his theories

el-in-stel-ni-um \eɪn-'stēl-nē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr Albert Einstein †1955 Am physicist & mathematician]: a radioactive element produced artificially — see ELEMENT table

el-ir-nic *var* of IRENIC

el-ir-ni-con \i-'ren-i-,kən\ *n* [LGk *eirēnikon*, fr neut of Gk *eirēnikos* irenic — more at IRENIC]: a statement that attempts to harmonize conflicting doctrines: RECONCILIATION

el-ir-ni-sis \i-'sə-jē-sis\ *n*, *pl* -eg-eses \-sēz\ [Gk *eis* into + E *exegesis* akin to Gk *en* in — more at *IN*]: the interpretation of a text (as of the Bible) by reading into it one's own ideas — compare EXEGESIS

el-stedd-fod \i-'stēth-,vōd-,ā\ *n* [W, lit. session, fr. *elstedd* to sit + *bod* being]: a Welsh competitive festival of the arts esp. in singing — **el-stedd-fod-ic** \i-'stēth-,vōd-ik-,ā\ *adj*

el-ther \eɪ-'thər also i-'θ\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *eghwæther* both, each, fr. *ð* always + *ge*, collective prefix + *hwæther* which of two, whether — more at *AYE*, COL]: 1: being the one and the other of two: EACH (flowers blooming on ~ side of the walk) 2: being the one or the other of two (take ~ road)

elther *pron*: the one or the other

elther conj — used as a function word before two or more coordinate words, phrases, or clauses joined usu. by *or* to indicate that what immediately follows is the first of two or more alternatives

elther adv 1: LIKEWISE, MOREOVER — used for emphasis after a negative (not wise or handsome ~) 2: for that matter — used for emphasis after an alternative following a question or conditional clause esp. where negation is implied (who answers for the Irish parliament? or army ~? — Robert Browning)

elther or -ē-tha-rō(-ə) also i-,ā\ adj: of or marked by either-or: BLACK-AND-WHITE

elther or -n: an unavoidable choice or exclusive division between only two alternatives: DICHOTOMY (never a matter of knowledge versus proficiency, never a simple ~ — H. J. Muller)

el-ja-cu-late \i-'jak-yə-'lāt\ *vb* [Lat: *elaculatus*, pp of *elaculare* to throw out, fr. *e-* + *jaculare* to throw, fr. *jaculum* dart, fr. *jacere* to throw — more at *JET*] *vt* 1: to eject from a living body; *specif*: to eject (semen) in orgasm 2: to utter suddenly and vehemently ~ *vi*: to eject a fluid

el-ja-cu-late \-lāt\ *n*: the semen released by one ejaculation

el-ja-cu-la-tion \i-'jak-yə-'lā-shən\ *n* 1: an act of ejaculating; *specif*: a sudden discharging of a fluid from a duct 2: something ejaculated, esp.: a short sudden emotional utterance

el-ja-cu-la-to-ry \i-'jak-yə-'lō-,tōr-,ē\ *adj* 1: casting or throwing out, *specif*: associated with or concerned in physiological ejaculation (~ vessels) 2: marked by or given to vocal ejaculation

el-ja-cu-latory duct *n*: a duct through which semen is ejaculated, *specif*: either of the paired ducts in man that are formed by the junction of the duct from the seminal vesicle with the vas deferens, pass through the prostate, and open into or close to the prostatic utricle

eject \i-'jekt\ *vt* [ME *ejecten*, fr. L *ejectus*, pp. of *eiicere*, fr. *e-* + *iacere*] 1 a: to drive out esp. by physical force b: to evict from property 2: to throw out or off from within (~s the empty cartridges) — **eject-able** \i-'jek-tə-bəl\ *adj* — **ejection** \i-'jek-shən\ *n* — **ejective** \i-'jek-tiv\ *adj*

syn EJECT, EXPEL, OUST, EVICT, DISMISS *shared meaning element*: to drive or force out **ant** admit

ejecta \i-'jek-tə\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [NL, fr. L, neut. pl. of *ejectus*]: material thrown out (as from a volcano)

ejection seat *n*: an emergency escape seat for propelling an occupant out and away from an airplane by means of an explosive charge

ejectment \i-'jek(t)-mənt\ *n* 1: DISPOSSESSION 2: an action for the recovery of possession of real property and damages and costs

ejector \i-'jek-tər\ *n* 1: one that ejects 2: a jet pump for withdrawing a gas, fluid, or powdery substance from a space

eka \ek-ə, ā-kə\ *comb* form [Skt *eka* one — more at *ONE*]: standing or assumed to stand next in order beyond (a specified element) in the same family of the periodic table — in names of chemical elements *spec*. when not yet discovered (eka²cesium (now called francium))

ake \ek\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *æc* akin to OHG *ouh* also, L *aut* or, Gk *ou* again] *archaic*: ALSO

ake *vi* eked; **eking** [ME *eken*, fr. OE *iecan*, *ēcan*: akin to OHG *ouhōn* to add, L *augere* to increase, Gk *auxein*] *archaic*: INCREASE LENGTHEN

eke out *vt* 1 a: to make up for the deficiencies of: SUPPLEMENT (eked out his income by getting a second job) b: to make (a supply) last by economy 2: to make (as a living) by laborious or precarious means

EKG *abbr* [G *elektrokardiogramm*] electrocardiogram, electrocardiograph

ekis-tics \i-'kis-tiks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr [NGk *oikistikē*, fr. *tem*. of *oikistikos* relating to settlement, fr. Gk, fr. *oikizein* to settle, colonize, fr. *oikos* house — more at VICINITY]: a science dealing with human settlements and drawing, on the research and experience of professionals in various fields (as architecture, engineering, city planning, and sociology) — **ekis-tic** \-tik\ *adj*

Ek-man dredge \ek-man-ə\ *n* [prob. fr. V. W. Ekman †1954 Sw oceanographer]: a dredge that has opposable jaws operated by a messenger traveling down a cable to release a spring catch and that is used in ecology for sampling the bottom of a body of water

ekt-ex-ine \ek-'tek-,sēn-,sīn\ *n* [Gk *ektō* outside + E *exine* — more at *ECT*]: a structurally variable outer layer of the exine

el \el\ *n*: the letter *l*

el *n*, often *cap*: ELEVATED RAILROAD

el *abbr* elevation

elab-or-ate \i-'lab-(ə)-rət\ *adj* [L *elaboratus*, fr. pp of *elaborare* to work out, acquire by labor, fr. *e-* + *laborare* to work — more at LABORATORY] 1: planned or carried out with great care: DETAILED (~ calculations) 2: marked by complexity, fullness of detail, or ornateness: INTRICATE (a highly ~ confiture) 3: marked by painstaking diligence — **elab-or-ately** *adv* — **elab-or-ate-ness** *n*

elab-or-ate \i-'lab-(ə)-rāt\ *vb* **rat-ed**; **rat-ing** *vt* 1: to produce by labor 2: to build up (complex organic compounds) from simple ingredients 3: to work out in detail DEVELOP ~ *vi* 1: to become elaborate 2: to expand something in detail (would you care to ~ on that statement) — **elab-or-a-tion** \i-'lab-(ə)-rā-shən\ *n* — **elab-or-a-tive** \i-'lab-(ə)-rāt-iv\ *adj*

Elaine \i-'lān\ *n*: any of several women in Arthurian legend, esp. one who dies for unrequited love of Lancelot

Elam-ite \eɪ-'lām-īt\ *n*: a language of unknown affinities used in Elam approximately from the 25th to the 4th centuries B.C.

el-an \i-'lān\ *n* [F, fr. MF *eslan* rush, fr. (S) *eslancer* to rush, fr. *ex-* + *lancer* to hurl — more at LANCE]: vigorous spirit or enthusiasm typically revealed by poise, verve, or liveliness of imagination

eland \e-'land-, -lænd\ *n* [Afrik, *dk*, fr. D, fr. obs. G *eland*, fr. Lith *elnis*: akin to OHG *elaho* elk — more at ELK]: either of two large African antelopes (*Taurotragus oryx* and *T. derbianus*) bovine in form with short spirally twisted horns in both sexes

el-an vi-tal \i-'lān-vē-tāl\ *n* [F]: the vital force or impulse of life; *specif*: a creative principle held by Bergson to be immanent in all organisms and responsible for evolution

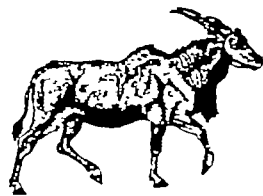
el-a-plid \eɪ-'ləp-əd\ *n* [NL *Elap*, *Elaps*, genus of snakes, fr. MGk, a fish, alter. of Gk *elops*]: any of a family (Elapidae) of venomous snakes with grooved fangs

elapse \i-'lāps\ *vi* **elaps-ed**; **elaps-ing** [L *elapsus*, pp of *elabi*, fr. *e-* + *labi* to slip — more at SLEEP]: to slip or glide away: PASS (four years elapsed before he returned)

elapse *n*: PASSAGE (went back to college after an ~ of 15 years)

elapsed time *n*: the actual time taken (as by a boat or automobile) to travel over a specified course (as in racing)

elasmobranch \i-'lāz-mō-brānk\ *n*, *pl* -brancha [denov. of Gk *elasma* metal plate (fr. *elaunein*) + L *branchia* gill]: any of a class (Chondrichthyes) of fishes with lamellate gills that comprise the sharks, rays, chimaeras, and various extinct fishes — **elasmobranch** *adj*



eland

a about * kitten e further a back ã bake ã cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thr th thus
l loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

effrontery • eiderdown

effrontery \i-'frɒnt-ə-rē, -ē\ *n*, *pl* -ter-ies [F *effronte*, deriv of L.L. *effronti*, *effrons* shameless, fr. L. *ex-* + *fronti*, *frons* forehead — more at **BRINK**]; shameless boldness: **INSOLENCE** (the ~ to propound three such heresies — *Times Lit. Supp.*) *syn* see **TEMERITY**

effulgence \i-'ful-jən(t)s, -ē, -'fəl-\ *n* [LL *effulgentia*, fr. L. *effulgent-*, *effulgens*, pp of *effulgere* to shine forth, fr. *ex-* + *fulgere* to shine — more at **FULENT**]; radiant splendor: **BRILLIANCE** — **effulgent** \i-'jən(t) *adj*

effuse \i-'fju:z, -ē\ *vb* *effused*; **effusing** [L *effusus*, pp of *effundere*, fr. *ex-* + *fundere* to pour — more at **FOUND**] *vi* 1: to pour out (a liquid) 2: to give off: **RADIATE** ~ *vi*: to flow out: **EMANATE**

effuse \i-'fju:z *adj* 1: poured out freely: **OVERFLOWING** 2: **DIFFUSE**, *specif*: spread out flat without definite form (~ lichens)

effusion \i-'fju:z-ən, -ē\ *n* 1: an act of effusing 2: unrestrained expression of words or feelings (greeted her with great ~ — *Olive H. Prouty*) 3 a (1): the escape of a fluid from anatomical vessels by rupture or exudation (2): the flow of a gas through an aperture whose diameter is small as compared with the distance between the molecules of the gas b: the fluid that escapes

effusive \i-'fju:z-iv, -ē, -'ziv\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: pouring freely 2: excessively demonstrative: **GUSHING** 3: characterized or formed by a nonexplosive outpouring of lava (~ rocks) — **effusively** *adv* — **effusiveness** *n*

eft \e-'di\ [ME *evete*, *ewite*, fr. OE *efete*]: **NEWT**

eft-soon \e-'stun\ *adj* [ME *eftsoone*, fr. *eft* after (fr. OE) + *soone* soon + *-s* adv. suffix, akin to OE *æfter* after] *archaic*: soon after e.g. \f(-)ing-zum-pul, 'e-'je\ *abbr* [L *exempli gratia*] for example

Eg *abbr* Egypt, Egyptian

egad \i-'gəd\ or **egads** \i-'gədz\ *interj* [prob. euphemism for *oh God*] — used as a mild oath

egal \e-'gəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *aequalis*] *obs*: **EQUAL**

egalitarian \i-'gæl-ə-'tēr-ē-əm\ *adj* [F *égalitaire*, fr. *égalité* equality, fr. L *aequalitas*, *aequalitas*, fr. *aequalis*]: asserting, promoting, or marked by egalitarianism — **egalitarian** *n*

egalitarianism \i-'gæl-ə-'tēr-ē-əm\ *n* 1: a belief in human equality esp. with respect to social, political, and economic rights and privileges 2: a social philosophy advocating the removal of inequalities among men

égalité \e-'gæl-ē-tā\ *n* [F]: social or political equality

EGD *abbr* electrostatic dynamics

eger *var* of **EAORE**

Egeria \i-'jir-ē-ə\ *n* [L, a nymph who advised the legendary Roman king Numa Pompilius]: a woman adviser or companion

egest \i-'jest\ *vi* [L *egestus*, pp of *egerere* to carry outside, discharge, fr. *e-* + *gerere* to carry — more at **CAST**]; **DEFECATE**, *broadly*: to rid the body of (waste material) — **egestion** \i-'jes(h)-chən\ *n* — **egestive** \i-'jes-tiv\ *adj*

egesta \i-'jes-tə\ *n* *pl* [NL, fr. L, neut. pl. of *egestus*]: something egested

egg \eg, 'g\ [ME *eggen*, fr. ON *eggja*, akin to OE *ecg* edge — more at **EDGE**]: to incite to action — *usu* used with *on* (~ed the mob *on* to riot)

egg *n*, often *attrib* [ME *egge*, fr. ON *egg*, akin to OE *egg*, L *ovum*, Gk *ōlon*] 1 a: the hard-shelled reproductive body produced by a bird and esp. by domestic poultry b: an animal reproductive body consisting of an ovum together with its nutritive and protective envelopes and having the capacity to develop into a new individual capable of independent existence c: **OVUM** 2: something resembling an egg 3: **FELLOW**, **GUY** (he's a good ~)

egg *vi* 1: to cover with egg 2: to pelt with eggs

egg and dart *n*: a carved ornamental design in relief consisting of an egg-shaped figure alternating with a figure somewhat like an elongated javelin or arrowhead

egg-beater \eg-'bēt-ər, 'gē-\ *n* 1: a hand-operated kitchen utensil used for beating, stirring, or whipping; esp. a rotary device for these purposes 2: **HELICOPTER**

egg case *n*: a protective case enclosing eggs: **OOOTHECA** — called also **egg capsule**

egg cell *n*: **OVUM**

egg-cup \eg-'kʌp, 'gē-\ *n*: a cup for holding an egg that is to be eaten from the shell

egg-head \i-'hed\ *n*: **INTELLECTUAL HIGHBROW** (practical men who disdain the schemes and dreams of ~s — *W. L. Miller*)

egg-headed \i-'hed-əd\ *adj*: having the characteristics of an egg-head — **egg-headedness** *n*

egg-nog \i-'næg\ *n*: a drink consisting of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk or cream, and often alcoholic liquor

egg-plant \i-'plənt\ *n* 1 a: a widely cultivated perennial herb (*Solanum melongena*) yielding edible fruit b: the smooth ovoid fruit of the eggplant 2: a dark grayish or blackish purple

egg roll *n*: a thin egg-dough casing filled with minced vegetables and often bits of meat (as shrimp or chicken) and usu. fried in deep fat

eggs Benedict \i-'ben-əd-'dikt\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr. [fr. the name *Benedict*]: poached eggs and broiled ham placed on toasted halves of English muffins and covered with hollandaise sauce

egg-shell \eg-'shel, 'gē-\ *n* 1: the hard exterior covering of an egg 2: something resembling an eggshell esp. in fragility

eggshell *adj* 1: thin and fragile 2: slightly glossy

egg timer *n*: a small sandglass running about three minutes for timing the boiling of eggs

egg tooth *n*: a hard sharp prominence on the beak of an unhatched bird or the nose of an unhatched reptile that is used to break through the eggshell

egis \e-'jəs\ *var* of **AEGIS**

eglan-tine \eg-'lən-tin, -tēn\ *n* [ME *eglentyn*, fr. MF *alignet*, fr. (assumed) VL *aculentum*, fr. L *acus* needle; akin to L *acer* sharp — more at **EDGE**]: **SWEETBRIER**

ego \e-'gō also e-'gō\ *n*, *pl* **egos** [NL, fr. L, I — more at **I**] 1: the self esp. as contrasted with another self or the world 2 a: **EGOTISM** b: **SELF-ESTEEM** 3: the one of the three divisions of the psyche in psychoanalytic theory that serves as the organized conscious mediator between the person and reality esp. by functioning both in the perception of and adaptation to reality — compare **id**, **SUPEREGO**

ego-centric \e-'gō-'sen-trik also e-'gō-'sē\ *adj* 1: concerned with the individual rather than society 2: taking the ego as the starting point in philosophy 3 a: limited in outlook or concern to one's own activities or needs b: **SELF-CENTERED**, **SELFISH** — **ego-centric** *n* — **ego-centrally** \i-'trik-ə-'li\ *adv* — **ego-centricity** \i-'sen-tris-ə-ti\ *n* — **ego-centrism** \i-'sen-triz-əm\ *n*

ego-defense \e-'gō-di-'fens(t) also e-'gō-'dē\ *n*: a psychological mechanism designed consciously or unconsciously to protect one's self-image or self-esteem

ego ideal *n*: the positive standards, ideals, and ambitions that according to psychoanalytic theory are assimilated from the super-ego

ego-in-volve-ment \i-'n-volv-mənt, -'vōlv-\ *n*: an involvement of one's self-esteem in the performance of a task or in an object

ego-ism \e-'gō-wiz-əm also e-'gō-'\ *n* 1: a doctrine that all the elements of knowledge are in the ego and its relations 2 a: an ethical doctrine that individual self-interest is the actual motive of all conscious action b: an ethical doctrine that individual self-interest is the valid end of all actions 3: **EGOTISM**

egotist \i-'wɒst\ *n* 1: a believer in **egoism** 2: an egocentric or egotistic person — **egotistic** \e-'gō-'wis-tik also e-'gō-'\ *adj* — **egotistical** \i-'ti-kəl\ *adj* — **egotistically** \i-'ti-kə-'li\ *adv*

egotistic hedonism *n*: the ethical theory that the valid aim of right conduct is one's own happiness

ego-mania \e-'gō-'mā-nē-ə, -nyə\ *n*: the quality or state of being extremely egocentric

ego-ma-niac \i-'nē-ək\ *n*: one characterized by **egomania** — **ego-ma-ni-a-cal** \i-'mā-'ni-ə-kəl\ *adj* — **ego-ma-ni-a-cal-ly** \i-'kə-'li\ *adv*

ego-tism \e-'gō-tiz-əm also e-'gō-'\ *n* [L: *ego* + *E* -*ism* (as in *idiotism*)] 1 a: excessive use of the first person singular personal pronoun b: the practice of talking about oneself too much 2: an exaggerated sense of self-importance: **CONCEIT**

ego-tist \i-'tɒst\ *n*: one characterized by **egotism** — **ego-tistic** \e-'gō-'tis-tik also e-'gō-'\ *adj* — **ego-tistical** \i-'tis-tikəl\ *adj* — **ego-tistically** \i-'tis-tik-ə-'li\ *adv*

ego-trip \e-'gō-'trɪp also e-'gō-'\ *vi*: to behave in a self-seeking manner (never overplayed, never *ego-tripped*, never grabbed the spotlight — *Bob Palmer*)

ego trip *n*: an act that enhances and satisfies one's ego

egregious \i-'grē-jəs\ *adj* [L *egregius*, fr. *e-* + *greg-*, *greg* herd — more at **OREGARIOUS**] 1 *archaic*: **DISTINGUISHED** 2: conspicuously bad: **FLAGRANT** (an ~ mistake) — **egregiously** *adv* — **egregiousness** *n*

egress \e-'gres\ *n* [L *egressus*, fr. *egressus*, pp of *egredi* to go out, fr. *e-* + *gradi* to go — more at **GRADE**] 1: the act or right of going or coming out, *specif*: the emergence of a celestial object from eclipse, occultation, or transit 2: a place or means of going out: **EXIT**

egress \e-'gres\ *vi*: to go out: **ISSUE**

egress-ion \e-'gresh-ən\ *n*: **EGRESS**, **EMERGENCE**

egret \e-'grēt, -i-'grēt, 'ē-'grēt, 'grēt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *algrete*, fr. OPProv *algrete*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *helgar* heron]; any of various herons that bear long plumes during the breeding season

Egypt *abbr* Egyptian

Egyptian \i-'jip-shən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Egypt or the Egyptians

Egyptian *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Egypt 2: the Afro-Asiatic language of the ancient Egyptians from earliest times to about the 3d century A.D. 3 often *not cap*: a typeface having little contrast between thick and thin strokes and squared serifs

Egyptian clover *n*: **BERSSEEM**

Egyptian cotton *n*: a fine long-staple often somewhat brownish cotton grown chiefly in Egypt

Egypto-comb form [prob. fr. F *Egypto*, fr. Gk *Aigyp-tos*, fr. *Aigyp-tos*]: **Egypt** (**Egyptology**)

Egypto-log-y \e-'jip-'təl-ə-'jē\ *n*: the study of Egyptian antiquities — **Egypto-log-ist** \i-'jɒst\ *n*

eh \ē, 'ē, 'ā(t)\ *also* with *h* preceding and/or with nasalization *interj* [ME *ey*] — used to ask for confirmation or to express inquiry

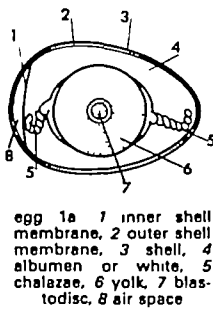
EHF *abbr* extremely high frequency

EHP *abbr* 1 effective horsepower 2 electric horsepower

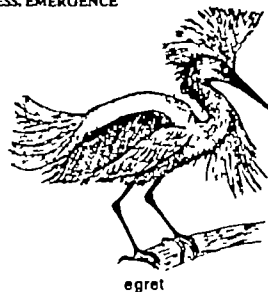
EHV *abbr* extra high voltage

el-der \i-'dər\ *n* [D, G, or Sw, fr. Icel *æður*, fr. ON *æthr*] 1: any of several large northern sea ducks (*Somateria* or related genera) having fine soft down that is used by the female for lining the nest — called also **eider duck** 2: **EIDERDOWN**

el-der-down \i-'daun\ *n* [prob. fr. G *elderdaune*, fr. Icel *æthardunn*, fr. *æthur* + *dunn* down] 1: the down of the eider 2: a com-



egg 1a 1 inner shell membrane, 2 outer shell membrane, 3 shell, 4 albumen or white, 5 chalazae, 6 yolk, 7 blastodisc, 8 air space



egret

EGYPTIAN

phenomena and laws of electricity 3 : keen contagious excitement

electric organ *n* : a specialized tract of tissue (as in the electric eel) in which electricity is generated

electric ray *n* : any of various round-bodied short-tailed rays (family Torpedinidae) of warm seas with a pair of electric organs

electrification \i-jek-trə-fə-kā-shən\ *n* 1 : an act or process of electrifying 2 : the state of being electrified

electrify \i-jek-trə-fī\ *v* filed; -fy-ing 1 *a* : to charge with electricity *b* (1) : to equip for use of electric power (2) : to supply with electric power (3) : to amplify (music) electronically 2 : to excite intensely or suddenly as if by an electric shock *syn* see THRILL

electroacoustics \i-jek-trō-ə-kū-stiks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr : a science that deals with the transformation of acoustic energy into electric energy or vice versa — **electroacoustic** \i-tik\ *adj* — **electroacoustically** \i-tik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

electroanalysis \i-jek-trō-ə-nal-ə-səs\ *n* : chemical analysis by electrolytic methods — **electroanalytic** \i-jek-trō-ə-nal-ə-tik\ *adj* or **electroanalytical** \i-tik(-ə)-lē\ *adj*

electrocardiogram \i-jek-trō-ə-kārd-ē-gram\ *n* : the tracing made by an electrocardiograph

electrocardiograph \i-graf\ *n* : an instrument for recording the changes of electrical potential occurring during the heartbeat used esp. in diagnosing abnormalities of heart action — **electrocardiographic** \i-jek-trō-ə-kārd-ē-graf-ik\ *adj* — **electrocardiographically** \i-jek-trō-ə-kārd-ē-graf-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

electrochemistry \i-jek-trō-ē-sterē\ *n* : a science that deals with the relation of electricity to chemical changes and with the interconversion of chemical and electrical energy — **electrochemical** \i-jek-trō-ē-kāl\ *adj* — **electrochemically** \i-jek-trō-ē-kāl(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

electroconvulsive \i-jek-trō-kən-vəl-siv\ *adj* : of, relating to, or involving convulsive response to electroshock (impaired learning ability in rats due to ~ shocks)

electroconvulsive therapy *n* : ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY

electrocorticogram \i-jek-trō-kōrt-ik-ē-gram\ *n* [electr- + cortico- (fr. *L.* cortic- cortex) + -gram] : an electroencephalogram made with the electrodes in direct contact with the brain

electrocute \i-jek-trō-kyūt\ *v* -cut-ēd; -cut-ing [electr- + -cute (as in *execute*)] 1 : to execute (a criminal) by electricity 2 : to kill by electric shock — **electrocution** \i-jek-trō-kyū-shən\ *n*

electrode \i-jek-trōd\ *n* : a conductor used to establish electrical contact with a nonmetallic part of a circuit

electrodeposition \i-jek-trō-dē-pōz-ə-shən\ *n* : a deposit formed in or at an electrode by electrolysis

electrodeposit *v* : to deposit (as a metal or rubber) by electrolysis — **electrodeposition** \i-jek-trō-dē-pōz-ə-shən\ *n*

electrodialysis \i-jek-trō-dī-ə-lə-səs\ *n* : dialysis accelerated by an electromotive force applied to electrodes adjacent to the membranes — **electrodialytic** \i-jek-trō-dī-ə-lit-ik\ *adj* — **electrodialytically** \i-jek-trō-dī-ə-lit-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

electrodynamics \i-jek-trō-dī-nā-m-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr : a branch of physics that deals with the effects arising from the interactions of electric currents with magnets, with other currents, or with themselves — **electrodynamical** \i-jek-trō-dī-nā-m-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adj*

electrodynamometer \i-jek-trō-dī-nā-m-ē-ō-m-ē-ter\ *n* [ISV] : an instrument that measures current by indicating the strength of the forces between a current flowing in fixed coils and one flowing in movable coils

electroencephalogram \i-jek-trō-ē-nēf-ə-lō-gram\ *n* [ISV] : the tracing of brain waves made by an electroencephalograph

electroencephalograph \i-graf\ *n* [ISV] : an apparatus for detecting and recording brain waves — **electroencephalographic** \i-jek-trō-ē-nēf-ə-lō-graf-ik\ *adj* — **electroencephalographically** \i-jek-trō-ē-nēf-ə-lō-graf-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

electrofishing \i-jek-trō-fish-ing\ *n* : the taking of fish by a system based on their tendency to respond positively to a source of direct electric current

electroform \i-jek-trō-fōrm\ *v* : to form (shaped articles) by electrodeposition on a mold

electrogenesis \i-jek-trō-jen-ə-səs\ *n* : the production of electrical activity esp. in living tissue

electrogenic \i-jek-trō-jen-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to the production of electricity in living tissue (an ~ pump causing movement of sodium ions across a membrane)

electrogram \i-jek-trō-gram\ *n* : a tracing of the electrical potentials of a tissue (as the brain or heart) made by means of electrodes placed directly in the tissue instead of on the surface of the body

electrohydraulic \i-jek-trō-hī-drō-lik\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to a combination of electric and hydraulic mechanisms 2 : involving or produced by the action of very brief but powerful pulse discharges of electricity under a liquid resulting in the generation of shock waves and highly reactive chemical species (an ~ effect) — **electrohydraulically** \i-jek-trō-hī-drō-lik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

electrojet \i-jek-trō-jet\ *n* : an overhead concentration of electric current found in the regions of strong auroral displays and along the magnetic equator

electrokinetic \i-jek-trō-kē-net-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to the motion of particles or liquids that results from or produces a difference of electric potential

electrokinetics \i-jek-trō-kē-net-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr : a branch of physics that deals with electrokinetic phenomena

electroless \i-jek-trō-lēs\ *adj* : being or involving chemical deposition of metal instead of electrodeposition

electrologist \i-jek-trō-lō-jist\ *n* [blend of *electrolysis* and *logist* (fr. *-log* + *-ist*)] : one that removes hair, warts, moles, and birthmarks by means of an electric current applied to the body with a needle-shaped electrode

electroluminescence \i-jek-trō-lū-mē-nēs-ə-n(t)s\ *n* : luminescence resulting from a high-frequency discharge through a gas or from application of an alternating current to a layer of phosphor — **electroluminescent** \i-jek-trō-lū-mē-nēs-ə-n(t)\ *adj*

electrolysis \i-jek-trō-lī-səs\ *n* 1 *a* : the producing of chemical changes by passage of an electric current through an electrolyte *b* : subjection to this action 2 : the destruction of hair roots with an electric current

electrolyte \i-jek-trō-līt\ *n* 1 : a nonmetallic electric conductor in which current is carried by the movement of ions 2 : a substance that when dissolved in a suitable solvent or when fused becomes an ionic conductor

electrolytic \i-jek-trō-līt-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to electrolysis or an electrolyte, also : involving or produced by electrolysis — **electrolytically** \i-jek-trō-līt-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

electrolyze \i-jek-trō-līz\ *v* -lyzed; -lyz-ing : to subject to electrolysis

electromagnet \i-jek-trō-mag-net\ *n* : a core of magnetic material surrounded by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize the core

electromagnetic \i-jek-trō-mag-net-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or produced by electromagnetism — **electromagnetically** \i-jek-trō-mag-net-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

electromagnetic radiation *n* : a series of electromagnetic waves

electromagnetic spectrum *n* : the entire range of wavelengths or frequencies of electromagnetic radiation extending from gamma rays to the longest radio waves and including visible light

electromagnetic unit *n* : any of a system of electrical units based primarily on the magnetic properties of electrical currents

electromagnetic wave *n* : one of the waves that are propagated by simultaneous periodic variations of electric and magnetic field intensity and that include radio waves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X rays, and gamma rays

electromagnetism \i-jek-trō-mag-nē-tiz-əm\ *n* 1 : magnetism developed by a current of electricity 2 : a branch of physical science that deals with the physical relations between electricity and magnetism

electromechanical \i-jek-trō-mē-kān-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adj* : of or relating to a mechanical process or device actuated or controlled electrically; specif : being a transducer for converting mechanical energy to electrical energy or vice versa — **electromechanically** \i-jek-trō-mē-kān-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

electrometallurgy \i-jek-trō-mē-tal-ur-jē\ *n* : a branch of metallurgy that deals with the application of electric current either for electrolytic deposition or as a source of heat

electrometer \i-jek-trō-mē-ter\ *n* : any of various instruments for detecting or measuring electric-potential differences or ionizing radiations by means of the forces of attraction or repulsion between charged bodies

electromotive force *n* : something that moves or tends to move electricity : the amount of energy derived from an electrical source per unit quantity of electricity passing through the source (as a cell or generator)

electromyogram \i-jek-trō-mī-ō-gram\ *n* : a tracing made with an electromyograph

electromyograph \i-graf\ *n* [electr- + my- + -graph] : an instrument for the simultaneous recording of a visual and sound record of electric waves associated with activity of skeletal muscle that is used in the diagnosis of neuromuscular disorders — **electromyographic** \i-jek-trō-mī-ō-graf-ik\ *adj* — **electromyographically** \i-jek-trō-mī-ō-graf-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

electron \i-jek-trān\ *n* [electr- + -on] : an elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602×10^{-19} coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.107×10^{-31} gram or $1/1837$ that of a proton

electronegative \i-jek-trō-nē-g-ə-t-iv\ *adj* 1 : charged with negative electricity 2 : capable of acting as the negative electrode of a voltaic cell 3 : having a tendency to attract electrons — **electronegativity** \i-jek-trō-nē-g-ə-t-iv-ə-tē\ *n*

electron gas *n* : a population of free electrons in a vacuum or in a metallic conductor

electron gun *n* : the electron-emitting cathode and its surrounding assembly in a cathode-ray tube for directing, controlling, and focusing the stream of electrons to a spot of desired size

electronical \i-jek-trān-ik(-ə)-lē\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to electrons 2 : of, relating to, or utilizing devices constructed or working by the methods or principles of electronics 3 *a* : generating music by electronic means (an ~ organ) *b* : of, relating to, or being music that consists of sounds electronically generated or modified

electronic *n* : an electronic circuit or device

electronics \i-jek-trān-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr : a branch of physics that deals with the emission, behavior, and effects of electrons (as in electron tubes and transistors) and with electronic devices

electron lens *n* : a device for converging or diverging a beam of electrons by means of an electric or a magnetic field

electron microscope *n* : an electron-optical instrument in which a beam of electrons focused by means of an electron lens is used to produce an enlarged image of a minute object on a fluorescent screen or photographic plate — **electron microscopist** *n* — **electron microscopy** *n*

electron multiplier *n* : a device utilizing secondary emission of electrons for amplifying a current of electrons

electron optics *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr : a branch of electronics that deals with those properties of beams of electrons that are analogous to the properties of rays of light

electron transport *n* : the sequential transfer of electrons esp. by cytochromes in cellular respiration from an oxidizable substrate to molecular oxygen by a series of oxidation-reduction reactions

a	about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
an	out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j	oke	g sing	ō flow	ō flow	ō coin	th thin
ū	look	a foot	y yet	yū few	yu famous	zh vision

elas-tase \i-'las,-lās, -lāz\ *n*: an enzyme esp. of pancreatic juice that digests elastin

elas-tic \i-'las-tik\ *adj* [NL *elasticus*, fr. LGk *elastos* ductile, beaten, fr. Gk *elaunein* to drive, beat out, akin to OIr *luid* he went] 1 *a* of a solid: capable of recovering size and shape after deformation 2 *b* of a gas: capable of indefinite expansion 3: capable of recovering quickly esp. from depression or disappointment 4: capable of being easily stretched or expanded and resuming former shape: FLEXIBLE 5 *a*: capable of ready change or easy expansion or contraction *b*: receptive to new ideas: ADAPTABLE — **elas-tic-al-ly** \i-'ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

elas-tic *n* 1 *a*: an elastic fabric usu. made of yarns containing rubber *b*: something made from this fabric 2 *a*: easily stretched rubber usu. prepared in cords, strings, or bands *b*: RUBBER BAND

elastic clause *n*: a clause in the U.S. Constitution that provides the Constitutional basis for the implied or potential powers of Congress

elastic collision *n*: a collision in which the total kinetic energy of the colliding particles remains unchanged

elas-tic-ty \i-'las-'tis-tē, -tē, -tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties: the quality or state of being elastic; *as*: *a*: the capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation: SPRINGINESS *b*: RESILIENCE *c*: the quality of being adaptable

elas-tic-ized \i-'las-tə-'sīzd\ *adj*: made with elastic thread or inserts

elastic scattering *n*: a scattering of particles as the result of elastic collision

elas-tin \i-'las-tən\ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *elastinus*]: a protein that is similar to collagen and is the chief constituent of elastic fibers

elas-to-mer \i-'tə-mər\ *n* [elast- + -o- + Gk *meros* part — more at MER-] *a*: any of various elastic substances resembling rubber (polyvinyl ~) — **elas-to-mer-ic** \i-'las-tə-'mer-ik\ *adj*

elate \i-'lā-tē\ *adj*: ELATED

elate *vt* *elated*, *elating* [L *elatus* (pp. of *efferre* to carry out, elevate), fr. *e* + *latus*, pp. of *ferre* to carry — more at TOLERATE, BEAR]: to fill with joy or pride

elated *adj*: marked by high spirits: EXULTANT — **elated-ly** *adv* — **elated-ness** *n*

ela-ter \i-'lā-tər\ *n* [NL, genus of beetles, fr. Gk *elaīr* driver, fr. *elaunein*] 1: CLICK BEETLE 2: a plant structure functioning in the distribution of spores *a*: one of the elongated filaments among the spores in the capsule of a liverwort *b*: one of the filamentous appendages of the spores in the scouring rushes

elaterite \i-'lā-tər-īt\ *n* [G *elaterit*, fr. Gk *elaīr*]: a dark brown elastic mineral resin occurring in soft flexible masses

elation \i-'lā-shən\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being elated 2: pathological euphoria

E layer *n*: a layer of the ionosphere occurring at about 60 miles above the earth's surface and capable of reflecting radio waves

el-bow \i-'bō\ *n* [ME *elbowe*, fr. OE *elboga*, akin to OHG *elimboga* elbow; both fr. a prehistoric NGmc-WGmc compound whose constituents are akin to OE *el* ell & OE *boga* bow — more at ELL, BOW] 1 *a*: the joint of the arm *b*: a corresponding joint in the anterior limb of a lower vertebrate 2: something resembling an elbow; *specif*: an angular pipe fitting — out at elbows 1. shabbily dressed 2. short of funds

elbow *vt* 1 *a*: to push with the elbow: JOSTLE *b*: to shove aside by pushing with the elbow 2 *a*: to force (as one's way) by pushing with the elbow (~ing our way through the crowd) *b*: to force (as one's way) rudely or forwardly (~s her way into the best circles) — *vi* 1: to advance by pushing with the elbow 2: to make an angle: TURN (here the passage ~s and we are in another room)

elbow grease *n*: energy vigorously exerted esp. in physical labor (the first such expedition not powered solely by the elbow grease of oarsmen — *New Yorker*)

el-bow-room \i-'bō-'rūm, -rūm\ *n* 1 *a*: room for moving the elbows freely *b*: adequate space for work or operation (the large house gives plenty of ~) 2: free scope

eld \i-'eld\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ielda*, akin to OE *eald* old — more at OLD] 1 *a*: old age 2 *a*: old age 2 *a*: old times: ANTIQUITY

el-der \i-'dər\ *n* [ME *eldre*, fr. OE *ellern*, prob. akin to OE *alor* alder — more at ALDER]: ELDERBERRY 2

elder *adj* [ME, fr. OE *eldra*, compar. of *eald* old] 1: of earlier birth or greater age (his ~ brother) 2: of or relating to earlier times: FORMER 3 *obs*: of or relating to a more advanced time of life 4: prior or superior in rank, office, or validity

elder *n* 1: one living in an earlier period 2 *a*: one who is older: SENIOR (the child trying to please his ~s) *b*: archaic: an aged person 3: one having authority by virtue of age and experience (the village ~s) 4: any of various church officers *a*: PRESBYTER 1 *b*: a permanent officer elected by a Presbyterian congregation and ordained to serve on the session and assist the pastor at communion *c*: MINISTER 2a, 2b *d*: a Mormon ordained in the Melchizedek priesthood — **el-der-ship** \i-'shīp\ *n*

el-der-ber-ry \i-'dər-'ber-ē\ *n* 1: the edible black or red berry-like drupe of any of a genus (*Sambucus*) of shrubs or trees of the honeysuckle family bearing flat clusters of small white or pink flowers 2: a tree or shrub bearing elderberries

el-der-ly \i-'dər-ē\ *adj* 1 *a*: rather old, *specif*: being past middle age *b*: OLD-FASHIONED 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of later life — **el-der-ly-ness** *n*

elder statesman *n*: an eminent senior member of a group or organization, esp.: a retired statesman who unofficially advises current leaders

eldest \i-'dɛst\ *adj*: of the greatest age or seniority: OLDEST

eldest hand *n*: the card player who first receives cards in the deal

El Dorado \i-'dɔ-'rə-dɔ-, -rād-, -rād-\ *n* [Sp, lit, the gilded one] 1: a ~ or country of fabulous riches held by 16th century explorers

exist in So. America 2: a place of fabulous wealth, abundance, or opportunity

el-dritch \i-'drich\ *adj* [perh. fr. (assumed) ME *elfriche* fairyland, fr. ME *elf* + *rich* kingdom, fr. OE *rice* — more at RICH]: WEIRD, EERIE

Ele-at-ic \i-'el-'at-ik\ *adj* [L *Eleaticus*, fr. Gk *Eleatikos*, fr. *Elea* (Velia), ancient town in So. Italy]: of or relating to a school of Greek philosophers founded by Parmenides and developed by Zeno and marked by belief in the unity of being and the unreality of motion or change — **Ele-at-ic-ism** \i-'at-ə-'sīz-əm\ *n*

elec abbr electric, electrical, electrify

elec-am-pa-ne \i-'i-kam-'pān\ *n* [ME *elena campana*, fr. ML *enula campana*, lit., field elecampane, fr. *insula*, *enula* elecampane + *campana* of the field]: a large coarse European composite herb (*Inula helenium*) with yellow ray flowers naturalized in the U.S.

elect \i-'lekt\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *electus* choice, fr. pp. of *eligere* to select, fr. *e* + *legere* to choose — more at LEGEND] 1: carefully selected: CHOSEN 2: chosen for salvation through divine mercy 3 *a*: chosen for office or position but not yet installed (the president-elect) *b*: chosen for marriage at some future time to a specific person (the bride-elect)

elect *n*, *pl* *elect* 1: one chosen or set apart (as by divine favor) 2 *pl*: a select or exclusive group of people

elect *vt* 1: to select by vote for an office, position, or membership (~ed him class president) 2: to make a selection of (will ~ a heavy academic program) 3: to choose esp. by preference: decide on (might ~ to sell the business) — *vi*: to make a selection

elect-able \i-'lek-tə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being elected, *specif*: eminently qualified to be elected to office — **elect-abil-ity** \i-'lek-tə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n*

election \i-'lek-shən\ *n* 1 *a*: an act or process of electing *b*: the fact of being elected 2: predestination to eternal life 3: the right, power, or privilege of making a choice — *syn* see CHOICE

Election Day *n*: a day legally established for the election of public officials, esp.: the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in an even year designated for national elections in the U.S. and observed as a legal holiday in many states

election-eer \i-'lek-shə-'nī(ə)\ *vi* [election + -eer (as in auctioneer, v.)]: to take an active part in an election, *specif*: to work for the election of a candidate or party — **election-eer-er** *n*

elective \i-'lek-tiv\ *adj* 1 *a*: chosen or filled by popular election (an ~ official) *b*: of or relating to election *c*: based on the right or principle of election (the presidency is an ~ office) 2: permitting a choice: OPTIONAL (an ~ course in school) 3 *a*: tending to operate on one substance rather than another *b*: favorably inclined: SYMPATHETIC — **elective-ly** *adv* — **elective-ness** *n*

elective *n*: an elective course or subject

elector \i-'lek-tər, -t(ə)r\ *n* 1: one qualified to vote in an election 2: one entitled to participate in an election *a*: one of the German princes entitled to take part in choosing the Holy Roman Emperor *b*: a member of the electoral college in the U.S.

electoral \i-'lek-t(ə)-rəl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to an elector (the ~ vote) 2: of or relating to election (an ~ system)

electoral college *n*: a body of electors; esp.: one that elects the president and vice-president of the U.S.

electorate \i-'lek-t(ə)-rət\ *n* 1: the territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a German elector 2: a body of people entitled to vote

electr. or **electro-** *comb form* [NL *electricus*] 1 *a*: electricity (electrometer) *b*: electric (electrode) *c*: electric and (electrochemical): electrically (electropositive) 2: electrolytic (electroanalysis) 3: electron (electrovalence)

Electra \i-'lek-trə\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Elektra*]: a sister of Orestes who aids him in killing their mother Clytemnestra to avenge their murdered father Agamemnon

Electra complex *n*: the Oedipus complex when it occurs in a female

elec-tress \i-'lek-trɛs\ *n*: the wife or widow of a German elector

elec-tret \i-'lek-trɛt-, -trɛt\ *n* [electricity + magnet]: a dielectric body in which a permanent state of electric polarization has been set up

elec-tric \i-'lek-trik\ *adj* [NL *electricus* produced from amber by friction, electric, fr. ML of amber, fr. L *electrum* amber, electrum, fr. Gk *ēlektron*, akin to Gk *ēlektrō* beaming sun, Skt *ulka* meteor] 1: of, relating to, or operated by electricity 2: producing an intensely stimulating effect: THRILLING (an ~ performance) 3 *a*: ELECTRONIC 3a *b*: electronically amplifying sound — use of a musical instrument (an ~ guitar) — **elec-tri-cal** \i-'tri-kəl\ *adj* — **elec-tri-cal-ly** \i-'tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **elec-tri-cal-ness** \i-'tri-kəl-nəs\ *n*

electric *n* 1: a conductor, a nonconductor of electricity used to excite or accumulate electricity 2: something (as a light, automobile, or train) operated by electricity

electrical storm *n*: THUNDERSTORM — called also *electric storm*

electrical transcription *n* 1: a phonograph record or tape recording esp. designed for use in radiobroadcasting 2: a radio program broadcast from an electrical transcription

electric chair *n*: a chair used in legal electrocution 2: the penalty of death by electrocution

electric eel *n*: a large eel-shaped fish (*Electrophorus electricus*) of the Orinoco and Amazon basins that is capable of giving a severe shock with its electric organs

electric eye *n*: 1: PHOTOELECTRIC CELL 2: a miniature cathode ray tube used to determine a condition (as of radio tuning)

elec-tri-cian \i-'lek-'trish-ən\ *n* 1: a specialist in electricity 2: one who installs, maintains, operates, or repairs electrical equipment

elec-tri-ci-ty \i-'lek-'trɪs-ət-ē, -trɪs-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 *a*: a fundamental entity of nature consisting of negative and positive kinds composed respectively of electrons and protons or possibly of electrons and positrons, observable in the attractions and repulsions of bodies electrified by friction and in natural phenomena (as lightning or the aurora borealis), and usu. utilized in the form of electric currents *b*: electric current 2: a science that deals with the



elbows 2

ELEMENT & SYMBOL	ATOMIC NUMBER	ATOMIC WEIGHT (C = 12)
columbium (Cb)	(see niobium)	
copper (Cu)	29	63.546
curium (Cm)	96	
dysprosium (Dy)	66	162.50
einsteinium (Es)	99	
erbium (Er)	68	167.26
europium (Eu)	63	151.96
fermium (Fm)	100	
fluorine (F)	9	18.9984
francium (Fr)	87	
gadolinium (Gd)	64	157.25
gallium (Ga)	31	69.72
germanium (Ge)	32	72.59
gold (Au)	79	196.9665
hafnium (Hf)	72	178.49
helium (He)	2	4.00260
holmium (Ho)	67	164.9303
hydrogen (H)	1	1.0080
indium (In)	49	114.82
iodine (I)	53	126.9045
iridium (Ir)	77	192.22
iron (Fe)	26	55.847
krypton (Kr)	36	83.80
lanthanum (La)	57	138.9055
lawrencium (Lr)	103	
lead (Pb)	82	207.2
lithium (Li)	3	6.941
lutetium (Lu)	71	174.97
magnesium (Mg)	12	24.305
manganese (Mn)	25	54.9380
mendelevium (Md)	101	
mercury (Hg)	80	200.59
molybdenum (Mo)	42	95.94
neodymium (Nd)	60	144.24
neon (Ne)	10	20.179
neptunium (Np)	93	237.0482
nickel (Ni)	28	58.71
niobium (Nb)	41	92.9064
nitrogen (N)	7	14.0067
nobelium (No)	102	
osmium (Os)	76	190.2
oxygen (O)	8	15.9994
palladium (Pd)	46	106.4
phosphorus (P)	15	30.9738
platinum (Pt)	78	195.09
plutonium (Pu)	94	
polonium (Po)	84	
potassium (K)	19	39.102
praseodymium (Pr)	59	140.9077
promethium (Pm)	61	
protactinium (Pa)	91	231.0359
radium (Ra)	88	226.0254
radon (Rn)	86	
rhennium (Re)	75	186.2
rhodium (Rh)	45	102.9055
rubidium (Rb)	37	85.4678
ruthenium (Ru)	44	101.07
samarium (Sm)	62	150.4
scandium (Sc)	21	44.9559
selenium (Se)	34	78.96
silicon (Si)	14	28.086
silver (Ag)	47	107.868
sodium (Na)	11	22.9898
strontium (Sr)	38	87.62
sulfur (S)	16	32.06
tantalum (Ta)	73	180.9479
technetium (Tc)	43	98.9062
tellurium (Te)	52	127.60
terbium (Tb)	65	158.9254
thallium (Tl)	81	204.37
thorium (Th)	90	232.0381
thulium (Tm)	69	168.9342
tin (Sn)	50	118.69
titanium (Ti)	22	47.90
tungsten (W)	74	183.85
uranium (U)	92	238.029
vanadium (V)	23	50.9414
wolfram (W)	(see tungsten)	
xenon (Xe)	54	131.30
ytterbium (Yb)	70	173.04
yttrium (Y)	39	88.9059
zinc (Zn)	30	65.37
zirconium (Zr)	40	91.22

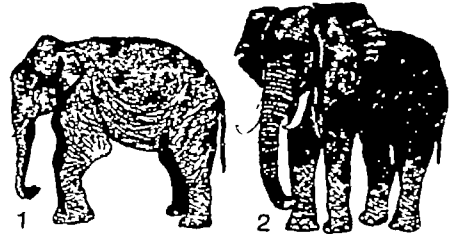
elementary particle *n* 1: any of the submicroscopic constituents of matter and energy (as the electron, proton, or photon) whose existence has not been attributed to the combination of other more fundamental entities 2: OXYSONE

elementary school *n*: a school usu. including the first six or the first eight grades

ele-mi \el-ə-mē/ *n* [NL *elim*]: any of various fragrant oleoresins obtained from tropical trees (family Burseraceae) and used chiefly in varnishes, lacquers, and printing inks

elen-chus \i-len-kos/ *n* *pl* -chi \-ki/ (-kə) [L, fr. Gk *elenchos*] : REPUTATION, esp. one in syllogistic form

elephant \el-ə-fənt/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. OF & L; OF *olifant*, fr. L *elephantus*, fr. Gk *elephant-*, *elephas*]: any of various thickest mostly very large nearly hairless four-footed mammals that constitute with related extinct forms a family (Elephantidae, the elephant family) and have the snout prolonged into a muscular trunk and two incisors in the upper jaw developed esp. in the male into long tusks which furnish ivory; broadly: a related animal or fossil



elephants 1 Indian 2 African

elephant grass *n* 1: an Old World cattail (*Typha elephantina*) used esp. in making baskets 2: NAPIER GRASS

elephan-ti-a-sis \el-ə-fən-ti-ə-sis, -fan-/ *n* *pl* -as-es \-ēz/ [NL, fr. L, a kind of leprosy, fr. Gk, fr. *elephant-*, *elephas*]: 1: enlargement and thickening of tissues; *specif*: the enormous enlargement of a limb or the scrotum caused by obstruction of lymphatics by filarial worms 2: an undesirable usu. enormous growth, enlargement, or overdevelopment (~ of intellect and atrophy of emotion —Michael Lerner)

elephan-tine \el-ə-fan-tēn, -tīn, 'el-ə-fən-/ *adj* 1 *a*: having enormous size or strength: MASSIVE *b*: CLUMSY, PONDEROUS 2: of or relating to an elephant

elephant seal *n*: a nearly extinct large seal (*Mirounga angustirostris*) with a long inflatable proboscis that was formerly abundant along the coasts of California and Lower California, also: a related seal (*M. leonina*) formerly abundant on coasts of the southern hemisphere

Eleu-sin-i-an myster-ies \el-yu-sin-ē-an-/ *n* *pl*: religious mysteries celebrated at ancient Eleusis in worship of Demeter and Persephone

elev *abbr* elevation

el-e-vate \el-ə-vāt, -vot/ *adj*, archaic: ELEVATED

el-e-vate \-vāt/ *vi* -vated; -vating [ME *elevar*, fr. L *elevar*, pp of *elevare*, fr. *e-* + *levare* to raise — more at LEVER] 1: to lift up: RAISE 2: to raise in rank or status: EXALT 3: to improve morally, intellectually, or culturally 4: to raise the spirits of: ELATE *syn* see LIFT *ant* lower

el-e-vat-ed \-vāt-əd/ *adj* 1: raised esp. above the ground or other surface (an ~ highway) 2 *a*: morally or intellectually on a high plane (an ~ mind) *b*: FORMAL, DIGNIFIED (~ diction) 3: exalted in mood or feeling

elevated railroad *n*: an urban or interurban railroad operating chiefly on an elevated structure — called also *elevated railway*

el-e-va-tion \el-ə-vā-shən/ *n* 1: the height to which something is elevated as *a*: the angular distance of a celestial object above the horizon *b*: the degree to which a gun is aimed above the horizon *c*: the height above the level of the sea: ALTITUDE 2: a ballet dancer's or a skater's leap and seeming suspension in the air; also: the ability to achieve an elevation 3: an act or instance of elevating 4: something that is elevated as *a*: an elevated place *b*: a swelling esp. on the skin 5: the quality or state of being elevated 6: a geometrical projection (as of a building) on a vertical plane *syn* see HEIGHT

el-e-va-tor \el-ə-vā-tər/ *n* 1: one that raises or lifts something up as *a*: an endless belt or chain conveyor with cleats, scoops, or buckets for raising material *b*: a cage or platform and its hoisting machinery for conveying something to different levels *c*: a building for elevating, storing, discharging, and sometimes processing grain 2: a movable auxiliary airfoil usu. attached to the tail plane of an airplane for producing motion up or down — see AIRPLANE illustration

eleven \i-len-/ *n* [ME *eleven*, fr. *enleven*, *adj*, fr. OE *endleofan*, akin to OHG *enlif* eleven; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc compound whose first element is akin to OE *end* one, and whose second element is prob. akin to OE *līon* to lend] 1 — see NUMBER table 2: the 11th in a set or series 3: something having 11 units or members, esp.: a football team — eleven *adj* or *pron* — elev-enth \-ən(t)h/ *adj* or *n*

el-e-men-tal \el-ə-mēnt-əl/ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or being an element, *specif*: existing as an uncombined chemical element *b*: of, relating to, or being the basic or ultimate constituent of something: FUNDAMENTAL (certain ~ biological and social realities) *c*: of, relating to, or dealing with the rudiments of something: ELEMENTARY (taught ~ arts and crafts to the children) *d*: forming an integral part: INHERENT (an ~ sense of rhythm) 2: of, relating to, or resembling a great force of nature (the rains come with ~ violence) (~ passions) — **elemental** *n* — **el-e-men-tal-ly** \-l-ē-/ *adv*

el-e-men-tary \el-ə-mēnt-ə-rē, -mēn-trē/ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or dealing with the simplest elements or principles of something (can't handle the most ~ decision-making) *b*: of or relating to an elementary school (an ~ curriculum) 2: ELEMENTAL *1a*, *1b* 3: ELEMENTAL 2 — **el-e-men-tar-i-ly** \-mēn-trē-lē, -mēn-trō-lē/ *adv* — **el-e-men-tar-i-ness** \-mēn-trē-nəs, -mēn-trē-/ *n*
elementary body *n*: a distinguishable unit that makes up an inclusion body and probably is the infective particle of some viruses

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cat, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sang o flow o flaw o coin th than th this
u foot u yet yū few yū famous zh vision

elec-tro-val-ence \i-lek-trō-'vā-lən(t)s/ *n*: valence characterized by the transfer of electrons from one atom to another with the formation of ions, *also*: the number of charges acquired by an atom by the loss or gain of electrons — **elec-tro-val-ent** \-lən(t)/ *adj*

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

ELEMENT & SYMBOL	ATOMIC NUMBER	ATOMIC WEIGHT (C = 12)
actinium (Ac)	89	
aluminum (Al)	13	26 9815
americium (Am)	95	
antimony (Sb)	51	121 75
argon (Ar)	18	39 948
arsenic (As)	33	74 9216
astatine (At)	85	
barium (Ba)	56	137 34
berkelium (Bk)	97	
beryllium (Be)	4	9 01218
bismuth (Bi)	83	208 9806
boron (B)	5	10 81
bromine (Br)	35	79 904
cadmium (Cd)	48	112.40
calcium (Ca)	20	40 08
californium (Cf)	98	
carbon (C)	6	12 011
cerium (Ce)	58	140 12
cesium (Cs)	55	132 9055
chlorine (Cl)	17	35 453
chromium (Cr)	24	51 996
cobalt (Co)	27	58 9332

Elul \e-'lul/ *n* [Heb *Elul*]: the 12th month of the civil year or the 6th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see MONTH table

elusion \e-'lu-zhən/ *n* [ML *elusion*, *elusio*, fr. LL, deception, fr. L *elusio*, pp. of *eludere*]: an act of eluding as: a: an adroit escape b: an evasion esp. of a problem or an order

elusive \e-'lu-ziv/ *adj*: tending to elude as: a: tending to evade grasp or pursuit (an eligible though ~ bachelor) b: hard to comprehend or define (an ~ concept that means many things to many people) c: hard to isolate or identify (a haunting ~ aroma) — **elusively** *adv* — **elusiveness** *n*

elute \e-'lüt/ *vt* **eluted**; **eluting** [L *elutus*, pp. of *elueri* to wash out, fr. *e* + *lavare* to wash — more at LYE]: **EXTRACT**, *specif*: to remove (adsorbed material) from an adsorbent by means of a solvent — **elution** \e-'lu-shən/ *n*

elutriate \e-'lu-tri-ät/ *vt* **-ated**; **-ating** [L *elutriatus*, pp. of *elutriare*, irreg. fr. *elutus*]: to purify, separate, or remove by washing — **elutriator** \e-'lu-tri-ör/ *n*

eluvial \e-'lu-vi-äl/ *adj*: 1: of, relating to, or composed of eluvium 2: of or relating to eluviation or to eluviated materials or areas

eluviate \e-'v-ät/ *vt* **-ated**; **-ating**: to undergo eluviation
eluviation \e-'lu-vi-ä-shən/ *n*: the transportation of dissolved or suspended material within the soil by the movement of water when rainfall exceeds evaporation

eluvium \e-'lu-vi-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. L *elueri* to wash out]: 1: rock debris produced by the weathering and disintegration of rock in situ 2: fine soil or sand deposited by wind

elver \el-'vər/ *n* [alter. of *eel* (migration of eels)]: a young eel
elves *pl* of **ELF**

elvis \el-'vish/ *adj*: 1: of or relating to elves 2: MISCHIEVOUS
elysian \i-'lizh-ən/ *adj*, often *cap*: 1: of or relating to Elysium 2: BLISSFUL, DELIGHTFUL

Elysian fields *n pl*, often *cap* **E**: ELYSIUM
Elysium \i-'lizh-əm/ *n*, *pl* **-si-ums** or **-sia** \-ē-si/ [L, fr. Gk *Elysion*]: 1: the abode of the blessed after death in classical mythology 2: PARADISE 2

elytr- or **elytri-** or **elytro-** *comb form* [NL *elytron*]: elytron (elytroid) (elytiferous)

elytron \el-'trən/ *n*, also **ely-trum** \-trəm/ *n*, *pl* **-tra** \-trə/ [NL, fr. Gk *elytron* sheath, wing cover, fr. *elylein* to roll, wrap — more at **VOLUME**]: one of the anterior wings in beetles and some other insects that serve to protect the posterior pair of functional wings

em \em/ *n*: 1: the letter *m* 2: the set dimension of an em quad used as a unit of measure 3: IPICA 2

EM *abbr*: 1 electromagnetic 2 end matched 3 engineer of mines 4 enlisted man

em- — see **EN-**
emaciate \i-'mā-shē-ät/ *vt* **-ated**; **-ating** [L *emaciatus*, pp. of *emaciare*, fr. *e* + *macies* leanness, fr. *macer* lean — more at **MEAGER**]: 1: to cause to lose flesh so as to become very thin 2: to make feeble ~ *vi*: to waste away physically — **emaciation** \i-'mā-s(h)-ä-shən/ *n*

emanate \em-'ə-nät/ *vt* **-nated**, **-nating** [L *emanatus*, pp. of *emanare*, fr. *e* + *manare* to flow *vi*: to come out from a source ~ *vi*: to give out: **EMIT** *syn* see **SPRING**

emanation \em-'ə-nä-shən/ *n*: 1: the action of emanating b: the origination of the world by a series of hierarchically descending radiations from the Godhead through intermediate stages to matter 2: something that emanates or is produced by emanation
EFFLUENCE b: a heavy gaseous element produced by radioactive disintegration (radium ~) — **emanation-äl** \-shən-äl/ *adj* — **emanative** \em-'ə-nät-iv/ *adj*

emancipate \i-'man(i)-pät/ *vt* **-pated**, **-pating** [L *emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, fr. *e* + *mancipare* to transfer ownership of, fr. *mancipi*, *maniceps* purchaser, fr. *manus* hand + *capere* to take — more at **MANUAL**, **HEAVE**]: 1: to release from paternal care and responsibility and make sui juris 2: to free from restraint, control, or the power of another; esp: to free from bondage *syn* see **FREE** — **emancipator** \i-'pät-ör/ *n*

emancipation \i-'man(i)-pā-shən/ *n*: the act or process of emancipating — **emancipation-äl** \-sh(-ə)-mät/ *n*

emarginate \e-'mär-jə-nät, -nät/ *adj* [L *emarginatus*, pp. of *emarginare* to deprive of a margin, fr. *e* + *margin*, *margo* margin]: having the margin notched — **emargination** \e-'mär-jə-nä-shən/ *n*

emasculate \i-'mas-kyə-lät/ *vt* **-lated**; **-lating** [L *emasculatus*, pp. of *emasculare*, fr. *e* + *masculus* male — more at **MALE**]: 1: to deprive of virile or procreative power: **CASTRATE** 2: to deprive of masculine vigor or spirit: **WEAKEN** 3: to remove the androecium of (a flower) in the process of artificial cross-pollination *syn* see **UNNERVE** — **emasculate** \-lät/ *adj* — **emasculational** \-mas-kyə-lä-shən/ *n* — **emasculator** \-mas-kyə-lät-ör/ *n*

em-balm \im-'bām, -bäl'm/ *vi* [ME *embaumen*, fr. MF *embaumer*, fr. OF *embasmer*, fr. *en* + *basme* balm — more at **BALM**]: 1: to treat (a dead body) so as to protect from decay 2: to fill with sweet odors: **PERFUME** 3: to protect from decay or oblivion: **PRESERVE** — **em-balm-er** *n* — **em-balm-ment** \-bäl'm-mənt/ *n*

em-bank \im-'bānk/ *vt*: to enclose or confine by an embankment
em-bank-ment \-mənt/ *n*: 1: the action of embanking 2: a raised structure to hold back water or to carry a roadway

em-bar-ca-de-ro \em-'bär-kä-de(r)-jō/ *n*, *pl* **-ros** [Sp, fr. *embarcado*, pp. of *embarcar* to embark] *West*: a landing place esp. on an inland waterway

em-bar-go \im-'bär-(j)gō/ *n*, *pl* **-goes** [Sp, fr. *embargar* to bar, fr. (assumed) VL *imbaricare*, fr. L *in* + (assumed) VL *barra* bar]: 1: an order of a government prohibiting the departure of commercial ships from its ports 2: a legal prohibition on commerce (an ~ on arms shipments) 3: **STOPPAGE**, **IMPEDIMENT**, esp: **PROHIBITION** (I lay no ~ on anybody's words — Jane Austen) 4: a common carrier or public regulatory agency order prohibiting or restricting freight transportation

embar-go *vi* **-goed**; **-going**: to place an embargo on (as ships or commerce)

em-bark \im-'bärk/ *vb* [MF *embarquer*, fr. OProv *embarcar*, fr. *em* (fr. L *im-*) + *barca* bark] *vt*: 1: to cause to go on board a boat or airplane 2: to engage, enlist, or invest in an enterprise ~ *vi*: 1: to go on board a boat or airplane for transportation 2: to make a start: **COMMENCE** (~ed on a new career) — **em-bark-a-tion** \em-'bär-kä-shən, -bär-/ *n* — **em-bark-ment** \im-'bärk-mənt/ *n*

em-bar-rass \im-'bär-əs/ *vt* [F *embarrasser*, fr. Sp *embarazar*, fr. Pg *embarcar*] 1: to hamper the movement of b: **HINDER**, **IMPEDE** 2: to place in doubt, perplexity, or difficulties b: to involve in financial difficulties c: to cause to experience a state of self-conscious distress (bawdy stories ~ed her) 3: to make intricate: **COMPLICATE** 4: to impair the activity of (a bodily function) or the function of (a bodily part) (digestion ~ed by overeating) — **em-bar-rass-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj*

syn **EMBARRASS**, **DISCOMFIT**, **ABASH**, **DISCONCERT**, **RATTLE**, **FAZE**
shared meaning element: to distress by confusing or confounding
em-bar-rased-ly \-st-lē, -səd-lē/ *adv*: with embarrassment (giggled ~)

em-bar-ras-ing-ly \-ə-sin-lē/ *adv*: to an embarrassing degree
em-bar-ras-ment \im-'bär-ə-mənt/ *n*: 1: the state of being embarrassed as: confusion or disturbance of mind b: difficulty arising from the want of money to pay debts c: difficulty in functioning as a result of disease 2: something that embarrasses: **IMPEDIMENT** b: an excessive quantity from which to select — used esp. in the phrase *embarrassment of riches*

em-bas-sage \em-'bə-sij/ *n*: 1: the message or commission entrusted to an ambassador 2: *archaic*: **EMBASSY**
em-bas-say \em-'bə-sē/ *n*, *pl* **-sies** [MF *ambassee*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *ambast* service] 1: the function or position of an ambassador b: a mission abroad undertaken officially esp. by an ambassador 2: **EMBASSAGE** 1 3: a body of diplomatic representatives, *specif*: one headed by an ambassador 4: the official residence and offices of an ambassador

em-bat-tle \im-'bat-'l/ *vt* **em-bat-tled**, **em-bat-tling** \-bat-lig, -'liŋ/ [ME *embataillen*, fr. MF *embatailler*, fr. *en* + *batailler* to battle] 1: to arrange in order of battle: prepare for battle 2: **FORTIFY**

em-bat-tle-ment \-bat-'l-mənt/ *n*: **BATTLEMENT**
em-bay \im-'bā/ *vt*: to shut or shelter esp. in a bay (an ~ed fleet)
em-bay-ment \-bā-mənt/ *n*: 1: formation of a bay 2: a bay or a conformation resembling a bay

Em-ben \em-'dən/ *n* [Emden, Germany]: a breed of large white domestic geese with an orange bill and deep orange shanks and toes

em-bed \im-'bed/ *vb* **em-bed-ded**; **em-bed-ding** *vt*: 1: a: to enclose closely in or as if in a matrix b: to make something an integral part of c: to prepare (a microscopy specimen) for sectioning by infiltrating with and enclosing in a supporting substance 2: to place or fix firmly in surrounding matter (dirt embedded in a carpet) ~ *vi*: to become embedded — **em-bed-ment** \-bed-mənt/ *n*

em-bel-lish \im-'bel-ish/ *vt* [ME *embellishen*, fr. MF *embellishen*, stem of *embellir*, fr. *en* + *bell* beautiful — more at **BEAUTY**]: 1: to make beautiful with ornamentation: **DECORATE** 2: to heighten the attractiveness of by adding ornamental details: **ENHANCE** (events in his life, heavily ~ed by his biographers — Marvin Reznikoff) *syn* see **ADORN** — **em-bel-lish-er** *n*

em-bel-lish-ment \-ish-mənt/ *n*: 1: the act or process of embellishing 2: something serving to embellish 3: **ORNAMENT**
em-ber \em-'bər/ *n* [ME *eymere*, fr. ON *elymyria*, akin to OE *ēmerge* ashes] 1: a glowing fragment (as of coal) from a fire, esp: one smoldering in ashes 2: *pl*: the smoldering remains of a fire 3: *pl*: slowly cooling emotions, memories, ideas, or responses still capable of being enlivened

ember day \em-'bər-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ymbrendæg*, fr. *ymbrene* circuit, anniversary + *dæg* day]: a Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday following the first Sunday in Lent, Whitsunday, September 14, or December 13 and set apart for fasting and prayer in Western churches

em-bez-zle \im-'bez-zl/ *vt* **em-bez-zled**, **em-bez-zling** \(-z)liŋ/ [ME *embeslier*, fr. AF *embesellier*, fr. MF *en* + *besillier* to destroy]: to appropriate (as property entrusted to one's care) fraudulently to one's own use — **em-bez-zle-ment** \-zəl-mənt/ *n* — **em-bez-zler** \(-z)lör/ *n*

em-bit-ter \im-'bit-ər/ *vt*: 1: to make bitter 2: to excite bitter feelings in — **em-bit-ter-ment** \-mənt/ *n*

em-blaze \im-'blāz/ *vt* **em-blazed**, **em-blazing** [en- + *blaze* (to blazon)] 1: *archaic*: **EMBLAZON** 1 2: to adorn sumptuously (with gems and golden luster rich emblazed — John Milton)

em-blaze *vi* **em-blazed**, **em-blazing**: 1: to illuminate esp. by a blaze 2: to set ablaze

em-bla-zon \im-'blāz-'n/ *vt* **em-bla-zoned**, **em-bla-zon-ing** \-blāz-iŋ, -'n-iŋ/ 1: to inscribe or adorn with heraldic bearings or devices 2: to deck in bright colors b: **CELEBRATE**, **EXTOL** (have his ~ deeds ~ed by a poet — Thomas Nash) — **em-bla-zon-er** \-blāz-nər, -'n-ör/ *n* — **em-bla-zon-ment** \-blāz-'n-mənt/ *n* — **em-bla-zon-ry** \-n-ē-/ *n*

em-blem \em-'bləm/ *n* [ME, fr. L *emblemata* insaid work, fr. Gk *emblemata*, *emblemata*, fr. *embailein* to insert, fr. *en* + *ballein* to throw — more at **DEVIL**]: 1: a picture with a motto or set of verses intended as a moral lesson 2: an object or the figure of an object symbolizing and suggesting another object or an idea 3: a: a symbolic object used as a heraldic device b: a device, symbol, or figure adopted and used as an identifying mark

emblem *vi*: **EMBLEMATIZE**

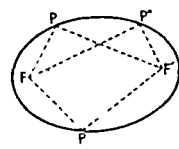
a	about	* kitten	or further	a	back	ā	bake	ī	colt, cart
ā	at	ch chin	e less	ē	easy	g	gift	l	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōi	coin
ū	loot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	funous
								zh	vision

elevenses \ə-ˈvɛn-ˈzɛz/ *n pl* sometimes sing in constr [irreg. pl. of eleven (o'clock)] *Bnt* : a light lunch or sometimes only coffee or tea taken around the middle of the morning
eleventh hour *n* : the latest possible time (won his reprieve at the eleventh hour)
eleven \ˈɛl-ˈvən/ *n* [elevator + aileron] : an airplane control surface that combines the functions of elevator and aileron
elf \ɛlf/ *n pl* elves \ˈɛlvz/ [ME. fr. OE *elf*, akin to ON *alfr* elf] 1 : a small often mischievous fairy 2 : a small creature, esp : a mischievous child 3 : a mischievous or malicious person — *elfish* \ˈɛl-fɪʃ/ *adj* — *elfishly* *adv*
ELF *abbr* extremely low frequency
elfin \ˈɛl-fən/ *adj* [irreg. fr. *elf*] 1 : of, relating to, or produced by an elf 2 : resembling an elf 2 : having an otherworldly or magical quality or charm
elflock \ˈɛl-flɒk/ *n* : hair matted as if by elves — usu. used in pl
Eli \ˈɛl-ɪ/ *n* (Heb *ʿĒlî*) : a judge and priest of Israel who according to the account in I Samuel was entrusted with the care of the boy Samuel
Eli-ah \ˈɪ-lɪ-ə/ *n* [LL. fr. Gk *Elias* fr. Heb *Eliyāh*] : ELIJAH
elicit \ˈɛl-ɪ-tɪ/ *v* [L. *elicitus*, pp. of *elicare*, fr. *e-* + *lacere* to allure — more at DELIGHT] 1 : to draw forth or bring out (something latent or potential) 2 : to derive (as a truth) by logical processes 2 : to call forth or draw out (a response or reaction) *syn* see **EDUCE** — *elicit-ation* \ˈɪ-lɪ-sɪ-ˈtʃən/ *n* — *elicit-ator* \ˈɪ-lɪ-sɪ-ˈtɔr/ *n*
elide \ˈɪ-lɪd/ *v* *elided*; *eliding* [L. *elidere* to strike out, fr. *e-* + *laedere* to injure by striking] 1 : to suppress or alter (as a vowel or syllable) by elision 2 : to strike out (as a written word or passage) 2 : to leave out of consideration : OMIT *b* : CURTAIL, ABRIDGE
eligible \ˈɛl-ɪ-jə-bəl/ *adj* [ME. fr. MF & LL. MF, fr. LL *eligibilis*, fr. L *eligere* to choose — more at ELECT] 1 : qualified to be chosen : ENTITLED (~ for sophomore standing) (~ to retire) 2 : permitted under football rules to catch a forward pass (an ~ receiver) 2 : worthy of being chosen : DESIRABLE (an ~ young bachelor) — *elig-ibil-ity* \ˈɛl-ɪ-jə-bɪl-ɪ-ti/ *n* — *eligible* *n* — *elig-ibly* \ˈɛl-ɪ-jə-bli/ *adv*
Elijah \ˈɪ-lɪ-jə/ *n* (Heb *Eliyāh*) : a Hebrew prophet of the 9th century B.C. who according to the account in I Kings championed the worship of Jehovah as against Baal
eliminate \ˈɪ-lɪ-mɪ-nət/ *v* *eliminated*; *eliminating* [L. *eliminatus*, pp. of *eliminare*, fr. *e-* + *limin-*, *limen* threshold] 1 : to cast out or get rid of : REMOVE, ERADICATE (the need to ~ poverty) 2 : to set aside as unimportant : IGNORE 2 : to expel (as waste) from the living body 3 : to cause to disappear by combining two or more equations *syn* see **EXCLUDE** — *elimination* \ˈɪ-lɪ-mɪ-nə-ʃən/ *n* — *elim-ina-tive* \ˈɪ-lɪ-mɪ-nə-tɪv/ *adj* — *elim-na-tor* \ˈɪ-lɪ-mə-nə-tɔr/ *n*
Elisha \ˈɪ-lɪ-shə/ *n* (Heb *Elishā*) : a Hebrew prophet and disciple and successor of Elijah
elision \ˈɪ-lɪ-zən/ *n* [LL. *elision*, *elisia*, fr. L. *elidere*] 1 : the use of a speech form that lacks a final or initial sound which a variant speech form has (the use of *is* instead of *is* in English *there's* is an example of ~) 2 : the omission of an unstressed vowel or syllable in a verse to achieve a uniform metrical pattern 2 : the act or an instance of dropping out or omitting something
OMISSION
élite \ˈɛ-lɪt, ɪ-/ *n* [F. *élite*, fr. OF *eslite*, fr. fem. of *eslit*, pp. of *eslire* to choose, fr. L. *eligere*] 1 : the choice part, esp : a socially superior group 2 : a powerful minority group (a power ~ inside the government) 2 : a typewriter type providing 12 characters to the linear inch — *élite* *adj*
elitism \ˈɛ-lɪ-tɪ-zəm/ *n* 1 : leadership or rule by an elite 2 : belief in or advocacy of such elitism 2 : consciousness of being or belonging to an elite — *elitist* \ˈɛ-lɪ-tɪst/ *n or adj*
elixir \ˈɪ-lɪ-k-sɪr/ *n* [ME. fr. ML. fr. Ar. *al-iksir* the elixir, fr. *al* the + *iksir* elixir, prob. fr. Gk *xēron* desiccative powder, fr. *xēros* dry] 1 : a substance held capable of changing base metals into gold 2 : PHILOSOPHERS' STONE (1) : a substance held capable of prolonging life indefinitely (2) : CURE-ALL (3) : a sweetened liquid usu. containing alcohol that is used as a vehicle for medicinal agents 2 : the essential principle
Eliz *abbr* Elizabethan
Elizabethan \ˈɪ-lɪ-zə-ˈbɛ-thən/ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of Elizabeth I of England or her age — *Elizabethan* *n*
elk \ɛlk/ *n pl* elks [ME. prob. fr. OE *elc*; akin to OHG *elaho* elk, Gk *elaphos* deer] 1 *pl* *usu* elk *n* : the largest existing deer (*Alces alces*) of Europe and Asia resembling but not so large as the moose of No. America 2 : WAHTI 3 : any of various large Asiatic deer 2 : soft tanned rugged leather 3 cap [Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks] : a member of a major benevolent and fraternal order
elk-hound \ˈɛlk-ˈhaʊnd, ˈɛl-ˈkaʊnd/ *n* : NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND
ell \ɛl/ *n* [ME. *ell*, fr. OE] 1 : a former English unit of length (as for cloth) equal to 45 inches 2 : any of various units of length similar in use to the English ell
ell *n* [alter. of *ell*] 1 : an extension at right angles to the length of a building 2 : an elbow in a pipe or conduit
ellagic acid \ˈɛl-ə-jɪk-, ˈɛ-/ *n* [F. *ellagique*, fr. *ellag*, anagram of galle gall] : a crystalline phenolic compound C₁₄H₆O₆ with two lactone groupings that is obtained esp. from oak galls and some tannins
ellipse \ˈɪ-lɪps-, ˈɛ-/ *n* [Gk *elleipsis*] 1 : OVAL *b* : a closed plane curve generated by a point moving in such a way that the sums of its distances from two fixed points is a constant : a plane section of a right circular cone that is a closed curve 2 : ELLIPSE
elipse \ˈɪ-lɪp-sɪz-, ˈɛ-/ *n pl* elipses \ˈɛ-lɪp-sɪz/ [L. fr. Gk *elleipsis* ellipse, *elipse*, fr. *elleipein* to leave out, fall short, fr. *en* in + *leipein* to leave — more at IN. LOAN] 1

a : the omission of one or more words that are obviously understood but that must be supplied to make a construction grammatically complete ("the man that he sees" may be changed by ~ to "the man he sees") *b* : a leap or sudden passage without logical connectives from one topic to another 2 : marks or a mark (as ~ or ~ or ~) indicating the omission esp. of letters or words
elip-soid \ˈɪ-lɪp-sɔɪd-, ˈɛ-/ *n* : a surface all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles — *ellipsoid* or *elip-soid-dal* \ˈɪ-lɪp-sɔɪd-ɪ-, ˈɛ-/ *adj*
elip-tic \ˈɪ-lɪp-tɪk-, ˈɛ-/ or *elip-tical* \ˈɪ-lɪ-kəl/ *adj* [Gk *elleiptikos* defective, marked by ellipsis, fr. *elleipein*] 1 : of, relating to, or shaped like an ellipse 2 : of, relating to, or being a space in which no line parallel to a given line passes through a point not on the line 2 : of, relating to, or marked by ellipsis or an ellipsis *b* (1) : of, relating to, or marked by extreme economy of speech or writing (2) : of or relating to studied obscurity of literary style — *elip-tic-al-ly* \ˈɪ-lɪp-tɪk-əl-ɪ/ *adv*
elip-tic-ity \ˈɪ-lɪp-tɪs-ɪ-ti/ *n* : deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere
elm \ɛlm/ *n* [ME. fr. OE, akin to OHG *elme* elm, L. *ulmus*] 1 : any of a genus (*Ulmus*) as a larva and as an adult of the family Ulmaceae, the elm family) comprising large graceful trees with alternate stipulate leaves and small apetalous flowers 2 : the wood of an elm
elm bark beetle *n* : either of two beetles that are vectors for the fungus causing Dutch elm disease *a* : a beetle (*Hylurgopinus rufipes*) native to eastern No. America *b* : a European beetle (*Scolytus multistriatus*) that is established in eastern No. America
elm blight *n* : DUTCH ELM DISEASE
elm leaf beetle *n* : a small orange-yellow black-striped Old World chrysomelid beetle (*Pyrrhalta luteola*) that is a leaf-eating pest of elms in eastern No. America as a larva and as an adult
elo-cution \ˈɛ-lə-ˈkju-ti-ʃən/ *n* [ME. *elocution* fr. L. *elocution*, *elocutio*, fr. *elocutus*, pp. of *elocuere*] 1 : the art of effective public speaking 2 : a style of speaking esp. in public — *elo-cution-ary* \ˈɛ-lə-ˈkju-ti-ʃən-ɪ/ *adj* — *elo-cution-ist* \ˈɛ-lə-ˈkju-ti-ʃən-ɪst/ *n*
elodea \ˈɪ-lə-də-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *helōdēs* marshy, fr. *helos* marsh, akin to Skt *saras* pond] : any of a small American genus (*Elodea*) of submerged aquatic monocotyledonous herbs
eloin \ˈɪ-lə-ɪn/ *n* [ME. *eloynen*, fr. MF *eloinier*, fr. OF, fr. *es-ex* (fr. L. *ex-*) + *long* (adv.) far, fr. L. *longe*, fr. *longus* long] 1 : archaic : to take (oneself) far away 2 : archaic : to remove to a distant or unknown place : CONCEAL
elongate \ˈɪ-ləŋ-ɡət/ *vb* *gated*; *gating* [LL. *elongatus*, pp. of *elongare*, to withdraw, fr. L. *e-* + *longus* long] *vi* : to extend the length of ~ *vi* : to grow in length *syn* see **EXTEND** *ant* abbreviate, shorten
elongate *adj* 1 : stretched out : LENOTHENED 2 : long in proportion to width : SLENDER
elong-gated *adj* : ELONGATE
elong-gation \ˈɛ-ləŋ-ɡə-ʃən/ *n* [LL. *elongare* to withdraw] 1 : the angular distance of a celestial body from another around which it revolves or from a particular point in the sky 2 : the daily extreme east or west position of a star with reference to the north celestial pole 2 : the state of being elongated or lengthened *b* : something that is elongated
elope \ˈɪ-ləp/ *vi* *eloped*, *eloping* [AF *aloper*] 1 : to run away from one's husband with a lover 2 : to run away secretly with the intention of getting married usu. without parental consent 2 : to slip away : ESCAPE — *elopement* \ˈɪ-ləp-mənt/ *n* — *eloper* *n*
elo-quence \ˈɛ-lə-ˈkwɒn(t)s/ *n* : discourse marked by force and persuasiveness, also : the art or power of using such discourse
elo-quent \ˈɛ-lə-ˈkwɒnt/ *adj* [ME. fr. MF, fr. L. *eloquent*, *eloquens*, fr. pp. of *elocui* to speak out, fr. *e-* + *loqui* to speak] 1 : marked by forceful and fluent expression (an ~ preacher) 2 : vividly or movingly expressive or revealing (put his arm around her in an ~ gesture of reassurance) — *elo-quent-ly* *adv*
elise \ˈɛ-lɪs/ *adv* [ME. *elice*, fr. OE, akin to L. *alius* other, alter other of two, Gk *allos* other] 1 : in a different manner or place or at a different time (how ~ could he have acted) (here and nowhere ~) 2 : in an additional manner or place or at an additional time (where ~ is gold found) 2 : if the facts are or were different : if not : OTHERWISE (do what you are told or ~ you'll be sorry) — used absolutely to express a threat (do what I tell you or ~) 2 : *else* *adj* : OTHER : *a* : being different in identity (it must have been somebody ~) *b* : being in addition (what ~ did he say)
else-where \ˈ(h)wɛr-, ˈ(h)wɛr-/ *adv* : in or to another place (took his business ~)
ELSS *abbr* extravehicular life support system
elu-ant or **elu-ent** \ˈɛ-lu-ənt/ *n* [L. *eluent*, *eluens*, prp. of *eluere*] : a solvent used in eluting
elu-ate \ˈɛ-lu-ə-tɪ-, ˈwɛt-/ *n* [L. *eluere* + *E* -ate] : the washings obtained by eluting
elucidate \ˈɪ-lu-sɪ-dət/ *vb* *dated*; *dating* [LL. *elucidatus*, pp. of *elucidare*, fr. L. *e-* + *lucidus* lucid] *vi* : to make lucid esp. by explanation ~ *vi* : to give a clarifying explanation *syn* see **EXPLAIN** — *elucidation* \ˈɪ-lu-sɪ-də-ʃən/ *n* — *elucid-ative* \ˈɪ-lu-sɪ-dət-ɪv/ *adj* — *elucid-ator* \ˈɪ-lu-sɪ-dət-ɔr/ *n*
elucubrate \ˈɪ-lu-kə-brət/ *vi* *brated*; *brating* [L. *elucubratus*, pp. of *elucubrare* to compose by lamplight, fr. *e-* + *lucubrare* to work by lamplight — more at LUCUBRATION] : to work out or express by studious effort — *elucubration* \ˈɪ-lu-kə-brə-ʃən/ *n*
elude \ˈɪ-lu-d/ *vi* *eluded*, *eluding* [L. *eludere*, fr. *e-* + *ludere* to play — more at LUDICROUS] 1 : to avoid adroitly : EVADE 2 : to escape the notice of *syn* see **ESCAPE**



elm 1



ellipse 1b F, F' foci, P, P' any point on the curve, $FP + F'P = FP' + P'F = PP'$

emergent evolution *n*: a biological and philosophical theory that new characters and qualities (as life and consciousness) appear in the evolutionary process at more complex organizational levels (as that of the molecule, the cell, and the organism) which cannot be predicted solely by studying less complex levels of organization but which are determined by a rearrangement of preexistent entities

emerita *vi*-mer-ə-tə *adj* [L. fem of *emeritus*] • **EMERITUS** — used of a woman (Professor Emerita Mary Smith)

emeritus *vi*-mer-ə-təs *adj* [L. pp of *emereri* to serve out one's term, fr. *e* + *mereri*, *merere* to earn, deserve, serve ~ more at MERIT] 1: holding after retirement an honorary title corresponding to that held last during active service 2: retired from an office or position (professor ~) — converted to *emeriti* after a plural substantive (professors emeriti)

emeritus *n*, pl *i*-ti *vi*-ti, *th*-, *ti*- [L]: one retired from professional life but permitted to hold the rank of his last office as an honorary title

emersed (*vi*-mər-səd) *adj*: standing out of or rising above a surface (as of a fluid) (— aquatic weeds)

emersion (*vi*-mər-zhən, -zhən) *n* [L. *emersus*, pp of *emergere*]: an act of emerging • **EMERGENCE**

emery *vi*-mər-i *n*, pl *emeries* often *attnb* [ME, fr. MF *emeri*, fr. OIt *smiriglio*, fr. ML *smirgulum*, fr. Gk *smyrda*, *smyrus*]: a dark granular mineral that consists essentially of corundum and is used for grinding and polishing, also: a hard abrasive powder

emery board *n*: a nail file made of cardboard covered with powdered emery

emesis *vi*-mər-səs, *i*-mē-*n* *n*, pl *emeses* *vi*-sēz [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *emesis*]: an act or instance of vomiting

emetical (*vi*-met-ik) *n* [L. *emetica*, fr. Gk *emetikē*, fr. fem of *emetikos* causing vomiting, fr. *emelin* to vomit — more at VOMIT]: an agent that induces vomiting — **emetical** *adj* — **emetically** *vi*-kē-*k*-*l*-*ē* *adv*

emetine *vi*-mē-*n* *n*: an amorphous alkaloid $C_{17}H_{23}NO_2$, extracted from ipecac root and used as an emetic and expectorant

éméute (*vi*-mēt) *n*, pl *éméutes* (*vi*-mēt) [F]: an outbreak of disorder or violence, esp: a popular uprising

EMF abbr electromagnetic force

emia or **æmia** (*vi*-mē-*n*) *n*, pl *emias* or *æmias* (*vi*-hē-*n*) *n* comb [NL *emia*, *æmia*, fr. Gk *aimia*, fr. *haima* blood — more at HEM] 1: condition of having (such) blood (leukemia) 2: condition of having (a specified thing) in the blood (uremia)

emigrant (*vi*-mī-grant) *n* 1: one who emigrates 2: a migrant plant or animal

EMIGRANT, **IMMIGRANT** shared meaning element: one that leaves one place to settle in another

emigrate (*vi*-mī-grāt) *vi* **grat-ed**, **grating** [L. *emigratus*, pp of *emigrare*, fr. *e* + *migrare* to migrate]: to leave one's place of abode or country for life or residence elsewhere — **emigration** *vi*-mī-grā-shən *n*

émigré or **émigré** (*vi*-mī-grā, *em-i*-*grā*) *n* [F *émigré*, fr. pp of *émigrer* to emigrate, fr. L. *emigrare*]: **EMIGRANT** *adj*: a person forced to emigrate for political reasons

eminence (*vi*-mē-nəns) *n* 1: a position of prominence or superiority — used as a title for a cardinal 2: something eminent, prominent, or lofty: as *a*: a person of high rank or attainments *b*: a natural elevation

éminence grise (*vi*-mē-nā-sə-grēz) *n*, pl *éminences grises* (*vi*-mē-nā-sə-grēz) [F, lit., gray eminence, nickname of Père Joseph (François du Tremblay) 1638 F monk and diplomat, confidant of Cardinal Richelieu who was known as *Eminence Rouge* red eminence, fr. the colors of their respective habits]: a confidential agent, esp: one exercising unsuspected or unofficial power

eminence (*vi*-mē-nəns) *n*, pl *emines* • **EMINENCE**

eminent (*vi*-mē-nənt) *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L. MF, fr. L. *eminent*, *eminent*, pp of *eminere* to stand out, fr. *e* + *minere* (akin to L. *mons*, *mons* mountain) 1: standing out so as to be readily perceived or noted: CONSPICUOUS 2: jutting out: PROJECTING *b*: LOFTY, TOWERING 3: exhibiting eminence esp in standing above others in some quality or position: PROMINENT *syn* see FAMOUS — **eminently** *adv*

eminent domain *n*: a right of a government to take private property for public use by virtue of the superior dominion of the sovereign power over all lands within its jurisdiction

emir (*vi*-mī-*r*), *a*-*n* [Ar *amir* commander]: a native ruler in parts of Asia and Africa

emirate (*vi*-mī-rət, *ā*-, *mi*-*r*), *ā*-*n* [L. *emiratus*]: the state or jurisdiction of an emir

emissary (*vi*-mī-sər-ē) *n*, pl *emissaries* [L. *emissarius*, fr. *emissus*, pp of *emittere*] 1: one sent on a mission as the agent of another 2: a secret agent

emission (*vi*-mī-shən) *n* 1 *a*: an act or instance of emitting • **EMANATION** *b* archaic: PUBLICATION *c*: a putting into circulation 2 *a*: something sent forth by emitting as (1): electrons discharged from a surface (2): electromagnetic waves radiated by an antenna or a celestial body (3): substances discharged into the air (as by a smokestack or an automobile gasoline engine) *b*: EFFLUVIUM — **emissive** *vi*-mī-siv *adj*

emissivity (*vi*-mī-siv-ē-*t*-, *ē*-*mī-siv-ē-*t*-*n**) *n*, pl *-ties*: the relative power of a surface to emit heat by radiation: the ratio of the radiant energy emitted by a surface to that emitted by a blackbody at the same temperature

emit (*vi*-mīt) *vi* **emit-ted**, **emit-ting** [L. *emittere* to send out, fr. *e* + *mittere* to send — more at SMITE] 1 *a*: to throw or give off or out (as light) *b*: to send out: EJECT 2 *a*: to issue with authority: exp: to put (as money) into circulation *b* obs: PUBLISH 3: to give utterance or voice to (emit a groan) — **emit** *n*

emmenagogue (*vi*-mē-nə-gəg, *ē*-*n*) [Gk *emmenā* menses (fr. neut pl of *emmenōs* monthly, fr. *en* + *mēn* month) + *E*-agogue — more at MOON]: an agent that promotes the menstrual discharge

Emmentaler or **Emmenthaler** (*vi*-mē-nə-tāl-ər) or **Emmenthal** (*vi*-tāl) *n* [G, fr. *Emmenthal*, Switzerland]: SWISS CHEESE

emmer (*vi*-mər) *n* [G, fr. OHG *aman*]: a hard red wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*) having spikelets with two kernels that remain in the glumes after threshing; broadly: a tetraploid wheat — called also *emmer wheat*

emmet (*vi*-mēt) *n* [ME *emete*] chiefly dial: ANT

Emmy (*vi*-mē) *n*, pl *Emmys* [fr. alter of *Immy*, nickname for image orthicon (a camera tube used in television)]: a statuette awarded annually by a professional organization for notable achievement in television

emodin (*vi*-mō-dīn) *n* [ISV *emodi* (fr. NL *Rheum emodi*, species of rhubarb) + *-in*]: an orange crystalline phenolic compound $C_{17}H_{14}O_5$ that is obtained from plants (as rhubarb and cascara buckthorn) and is used as a laxative

emollient (*vi*-mōl-ē-*n*) *adj* [L. *emollient* - *emolliens*, pp of *emollire* to soften, fr. *e* + *mollis* soft — more at MELT] 1: making soft or supple, also: soothing esp to the skin or mucous membrane 2: making less intense or harsh: MOLLIIFYING (soothe us in our agonies with ~ words — H. L. Mencken)

emollient *n*: something that softens or soothes

emolument (*vi*-mōl-yū-mənt) *n* [ME, fr. L. *emolumentum*, lit., miller's fee, fr. *emolare* to grind up, fr. *e* + *molere* to grind — more at MEAL] 1: the returns arising from office or employment usu in the form of compensation or perquisites 2 archaic: ADVANTAGE *syn* see VAGE

emote (*vi*-mōt) *vi* **emot-ed**, **emot-ing** [back-formation fr. *emotion*] 1: to give expression to emotion esp in or as if in a play or movie

emotion (*vi*-mō-shən) *n* [MF, fr. *emouvoir* to stir up, fr. L. *emovere* to move away, disturb, fr. *ex* + *movere* to move] 1 *a* obs: DISTURBANCE *b*: EXCITEMENT 2 *a*: the affective aspect of consciousness: FEELING *b*: a state of feeling *c*: a psychic and physical reaction (as anger or fear) subjectively experienced as strong feeling and physiologically involving changes that prepare the body for immediate vigorous action *syn* see FEELING

emotional (*vi*-shənəl, -shən-*l*) *adj* 1: of or relating to emotion (an ~ disorder) 2: dominated by or prone to emotion (an ~ person) 3: appealing to or arousing emotion (an ~ sermon) 4: markedly aroused or agitated in feeling or sensibilities (geis ~ at weddings) — **emotional-ity** (*vi*-mō-shə-nal-ē-*t*-ē) *n* — **emotional-ly** *adv*

emotion-alism (*vi*-mō-shə-nəl-iz-əm, -shən-*l*-iz-ē) *n* 1: undue indulgence in or display of emotion 2: a tendency to regard things emotionally

emotion-alist (*vi*-shən-*l*-ist, -shən-*l*-ist) *n* 1: one who tends to rely on emotion as opposed to reason, esp: one who bases a theory or policy on an emotional conviction 2: one given to emotionalism — **emotion-al-ist-ic** (*vi*-mō-shə-nəl-iz-ik, -shən-*l*-iz-ē) *adj*

emotion-alize (*vi*-mō-shə-nəl-iz-, -shən-*l*-iz-ē) *vi* *-ized*, *-izing*: to give an emotional quality to

emotion-less (*vi*-mō-shən-ləs) *adj*: showing or expressing no emotion (the colonel's words were short and ~ — *Infantry Jour*) — **emotion-less-ness** *n*

emotive (*vi*-mōt-iv) *adj* 1: of or relating to the emotions 2: appealing to or expressing emotion (the ~ use of language) — **emotive-ly** *adv* — **emotive-ly** (*vi*-mōt-iv-ē-*t*-ē, *ē*-mō-*t*-ē) *n*

emp abbr emperor; impress

empanel *var* of **IMPANEL**

em-path-ic (*vi*-mōt-ik, im-*l*) *adj*: EMPATHIC — **em-path-ic-ally** *vi*-kē-*k*-*l*-*ē* *adv*

em-path-ic (*vi*-mōt-ik, im-*l*) *adj*: involving, characterized by, or based on empathy

em-path-ize (*vi*-mōt-ik-iz-, -shən-*l*-iz-ē) *vi* *-thized*, *-thizing*: to experience empathy (adults unable to ~ with the frustrations of children)

em-path-ic (*vi*-mōt-ik, im-*l*) *adj*: the imaginative projection of a subjective state into an object so that the object appears to be infused with it 2: the capacity for participation in another's feelings or ideas *syn* see SYMPATHY

em-pen-nage (*vi*-mōt-iz-ē, *em*-*n*) *n* [F, feathers of an arrow, *em-pennage*]: the tail assembly of an airplane

em-per-or (*vi*-mōt-ər, -*r*) *n* [ME, fr. OF *empereor*, fr. L. *imperator*, lit., commander, fr. *imperator*, pp of *imparare* to command, fr. *in* + *parare* to prepare, order — more at PARE]: the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire — **em-per-or-ship** (*vi*-shīp) *n*

em-py-er (*vi*-mōt-ē-*r*) *n*, pl *em-py-er-ies* [ME *empierie*, fr. OF, fr. *emperer* to command, fr. L. *imparare*]: wide dominion: EMPIRE

em-ph-a-sis (*vi*-mōt-iz-ē, *em*-*n*) *n*, pl *em-ph-a-ses* (*vi*-sēz) [L, fr. Gk, exposition, emphasis, fr. *emphainein* to indicate, fr. *en* + *phainein* to show — more at FANCY] 1 *a*: force or intensity of expression that gives special impressiveness or importance to something (writing with ~ on the need for reform) *b*: a particular prominence given in reading or speaking to one or more words or syllables 2: special consideration of or stress or insistence on something (the school's ~ on discipline)

em-ph-a-ize (*vi*-mōt-iz-ē, *em*-*n*) *vi* *-sized*, *-sizing*: to give emphasis to: place emphasis on: STRESS (emphasized the need for reform)

em-phat-ic (*vi*-mōt-ik, *em*-*n*) *adj* [Gk *emphatikos*, fr. *emphainein*] 1: uttered with or marked by emphasis 2: tending to express oneself in forceful speech or to take decisive action 3: attracting special attention 4: constituting or belonging to a set of tense forms in English consisting of the auxiliary do followed by an infinitive without to that are used to facilitate rhetorical inversion or to emphasize — **em-phat-ic-ally** *vi*-mōt-ik-ē-*l*-*ē* *adv*

em-phys-se-ma (*vi*-mōt-iz-ē, *em*-*n*) *n* [NL, fr. Gk *emphysēma* bodily inflation]: a condition characterized by air-filled expansions of body tissues, specif: a condition of the lung marked by distension and frequently by impairment of heart action — **em-phys-se-ma-tous** (*vi*-mōt-iz-ē, *em*-*n*) *adj*

em about kitten or farther a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke q sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thru th thus
ü loot n foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

em-blem-at-ic \em-blə-mat-ik/ *also* **em-blem-at-ic-al** \i-kəl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or constituting an emblem : **SYMBOLIC** — **em-blem-at-ic-al-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

em-blem-a-tize \em-bləm-ə-tīz/ *vt* -tized; -tizing : to represent by or as if by an emblem : **SYMBOLIZE**

em-ble-ment \em-blə-mənt/ *n* **pl** [ME *emblemment*, fr MF *emblemment*, fr *emblaer* to sow with grain, fr *en- + blee* grain] : crops from annual cultivation legally belonging to the tenant

em-bod-i-ment \im-bād-i-mənt/ *n* 1 : the act of embodying : the state of being embodied 2 : one that embodies something (the ~ of all our hopes)

em-body \im-bād-ē/ *vt* **em-bodied**, **em-body-ing** 1 : to give a body (to a spirit) : **INCARNATE** 2 a : to deprive of spirituality b : to make concrete and perceptible 3 : to cause to become a body or part of a body : **INCORPORATE** 4 : to represent in human or animal form : **PERSONIFY** (men who greatly embodied the idealism of American life — A. M. Schlesinger b1917) — **em-bodied** *n*

em-bol- or **em-boli-** or **em-bolo-** *comb form* [NL, fr *embolus*] : **em-bolus** (*embolology*)

em-bol-d-en \im-bōl-dən/ *vt* : to instill with boldness or courage

em-bol-ec-to-my \em-bə-ˈlek-tə-mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies : surgical removal of an embolus

em-bol-ic \em-bāl-ik, im-/ *adj* : of or relating to an embolus or embolism

em-bolism \em-bə-ˈlīz-əm/ *n* [ME *embolisme*, fr ML *embolismus*, fr Gk *em-bol-* (fr *embolein* to insert, intercalate) — more at **EM-BLEW**] 1 : the insertion of one or more days in a calendar : **INTER-CALATION** 2 a : the sudden obstruction of a blood vessel by an embolus b : **EMBOLUS** — **em-bol-ic** *adj*

em-bol-li-zation \em-bə-ˈlī-zā-shən/ *n* : the process or state in which a blood vessel or organ is obstructed by the lodgment of a material mass (as an embolus)

em-bolus \em-bə-ˈlūs/ *n*, *pl* -lī \lī/ [NL, fr Gk *embolos* wedge-shaped object, stopper, fr *embolein*] : an abnormal particle (as an air bubble) circulating in the blood — compare **THROMBUS**

em-bol-y \em-bə-ˈlē/ *n* [Gk *embole* insertion, fr *embolein*] : gas-trula formation by simple invagination of the blastula wall

em-bon-point \ə-ˈbōn-pwɑ/ *n* [F, fr MF, fr *en bon point* in good condition] : plumpness of person : **STOUTNESS**

em-bo-som \im-būz-əm *also* -būz-ē/ *vt* 1 *archaic* : to take into or place in the bosom 2 : to shelter closely : **ENCLOSE** (his house ~ed in the grove — Alexander Pope)

em-boss \im-būs, -bōs/ *vt* [ME *embossen* to become exhausted fr being hunted] *obs* : to drive (as a hunted animal) to bay

em-boss *vi* [ME *embosen*, fr MF *emboser*, fr *en- + boce* boss] 1 : to raise the surface of into bosses, esp : to ornament with raised ork 2 : to raise in relief from a surface 3 : **ADORN** **EM-BELLISH**

em-boss-able \ə-ˈbɔs-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **em-boss-er** \-ər/ *n* — **em-boss-ment** \-mənt/ *n*

em-bou-cher \əm-bu-ˈshu(ə)r/ *n* [F, fr (s') *emboucher* to flow into, fr *en- + bouche* mouth — more at **DEBOUCH**] 1 : the position and use of the lips in producing a musical tone on a wind instrument 2 : the mouthpiece of a musical instrument

em-bowed \im-bōd/ *adj* : bent like a bow as a . **ARCHED** **VALUED** (an ~ ceiling) b : curved outward to form a projecting recess

em-bow-el \im-bau(-ə)/ *vt* -eled or -elled; -eling or -elling 1 **DISTINGUISH** 2 **obs** **ENCLOSE**

em-bow-er \im-bau(-ə)r/ *vt* : to shelter or enclose in a bower (like a rose ~ed in its own green leaves — P. B. Shelley)

em-brace \im-brās/ *vb* **em-braced**, **em-bracing** [ME *embracen*, fr MF *embracer*, fr OF *embracier*, fr *en- + brace* two arms — more at **BRACE**] *vi* 1 a : to clasp in the arms : **HUG** b : **CHERISH**, **LOVE** 2 : **ENCIRCLE**, **ENCLOSE** 3 a : to take up esp readily or gladly (~ a cause) b : to avail oneself of : **WELCOME** (embraced the opportunity to study further) 4 a : to take in or include as a part, item, or element of a more inclusive whole (charity ~s all acts that contribute to human welfare) b : to be equal or equivalent to (his assets embraced \$10) ~ *vi* : to participate in an embrace

syn 1 see **ADOPT** *ant* **spurn** 2 see **INCLUDE** — **em-brace-able** \-brās-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **em-brace-ment** \-brās-mənt/ *n* — **em-brac-er** *n* — **em-brac-ing-ly** \-brās-īŋ-lē/ *adv*

embrace *n* 1 : a close encircling with the arms and pressure to the bosom esp as a sign of affection . **HUG** 2 : **CRIP** **ENCIRCLE**, **MENT** (helpless in the ~ of terror) 3 : **ACCEPTANCE** (his ready ~ of new doctrines)

em-bras-eor \im-brā-sor/ *n* [AF, fr MF *embraseor* instigator, fr *embraser* to set on fire, fr *en- + brase*, *brase* live coals] : one guilty of **em-bras-ery**

em-bras-ery \im-brās(-ə-rē)/ *n*, *pl* -er-ies [ME, fr AF *embracer*] : an attempt to influence a jury corruptly (as by bribes or threats)

em-brac-ive \-brās-iv/ *adj* 1 : disposed to embrace 2 : **INCLU-SIVE**, **COMPREHENSIVE**

em-branch-ment \im-branch-mənt/ *n* [F *embranchement*, fr (s') *embrancher* to branch out, fr *en- + branche* branch] 1 : a branching off or out (as of a valley) 2 : **BRANCH**

em-bran-gle \im-brāŋ-gəl/ *vi* -gled, -gling \-g(ə)-līŋ/ [en- + bran-gle (squabble)] : **EMBROIL** — **em-bran-gle-ment** \-gəl-mənt/ *n*

em-bras-ure \im-brā-zhər/ *n* [F, fr *obs* *embraser* to widen an opening] 1 : a recess of a door or window 2 : an opening with sides flaring outward in a wall or parapet of a fortification use for allowing the firing of cannon

em-brit-tle \im-brit-ē/ *vt* -brit-tled; -brit-tiling \-brit-līŋ, -īŋ-/ *vi* : to make brittle ~ *vi* : to become brittle — **em-brit-tle-ment** \-brit-ī-mənt/ *n*

em-bro-cate \im-brə-ˈkāt/ *vi* -cated, -cat-ing [LL *embrocatus*, pp of *embrocare*, fr Gk *embroché* lotion, fr *embrechein* to embrocate, fr *en- + brechein* to wet] : to moisten and rub (a part of the body) with a lotion

em-bro-ca-tion \em-brə-ˈkā-shən/ *n* : **LINIMENT**

embroglio *var* of **IMBROGLIO**

em-brol-der \im-brōid-ər/ *vb* **em-brol-dered**, **em-brol-der-ing** \-d(ə)-ŋŋ/ [ME *embroderen*, fr MF *embroder*, fr *en- + broder* to embroider, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *brodr* point, *byrst* bristle] *vt*

1 a : to ornament with needlework b : to form with needlework 2 : to elaborate on : **EM-BELLISH** ~ *vi* 1 : to make embroidery 2 : to provide embellishments : **ELABORATE** — **em-brol-der-er** \-brōid-ər-ər/ *n*

em-brol-der-y \im-brōid(-ə-rē)/ *n*, *pl* -der-ies 1 a : the art or process of forming decorative designs with hand or machine needlework b : a design or decoration so formed c : an object decorated with embroidery 2 : elaboration by use of decorative and often fictitious detail 3 : something pleasing or desirable but unimportant (considered the humanities mere educational ~)

em-broil \im-brōi(-ə)/ *vi* [F *embrouiller*, fr MF, fr *en- + broiller* to broil] 1 : to throw into disorder or confusion 2 : to involve in conflict or difficulties — **em-broil-ment** \-mōnt/ *n*

em-brown \im-brəʊn/ *vi* 1 : **DARKEN** 2 : to cause to turn brown **em-bruse** *var* of **IMBRUE**

em-bryo- or **em-bryo-** *comb form* [LL, fr Gk, fr *embryon*] : **embryo** (*embryogeny*)

em-bryo \em-brē-ˈɔ/ *n*, *pl* **em-bry-os** [ML *embryo*, *embryo*, fr Gk *embryon*, fr *en- + bryein* to swell, akin to Gk *bryon* moss] 1 *archaic* : a vertebrate at any stage of development prior to birth or hatching b : an animal in the early stages of growth and differentiation that are characterized by cleavage, the laying down of fundamental tissues, and the formation of primitive organs and organ systems, esp : the developing human individual from the time of implantation to the end of the eighth week after conception 2 : the young sporophyte of a seed plant usu. comprising a rudimentary plant with plumule, radicle, and cotyledons 3 a : something as yet undeveloped b : a beginning or undeveloped state of something (productions seen in ~ during their out-of-town tryout period — Henry Hewes)

em-bryo-gen-e-sis \em-brē-ˈdʒen-ə-səs/ *n* : the formation and development of the embryo — **em-bryo-gen-ic** \-dʒen-ik/ *adj*

em-bryo-og-ony \em-brē-ˈaj-ə-nē/ *n*, *pl* -nies : **EMBRYOGENESIS** — **em-bryo-gen-ic** \-brē-ˈdʒen-ik/ *adj*

embryol *abbr* **embryology**

em-bry-ol-og-y \em-brē-ˈal-ə-jē/ *n* [F *embryologie*] 1 : a branch of biology dealing with embryos and their development 2 : the features and phenomena exhibited in the formation and development of an embryo — **em-bry-ol-og-ic** \-brē-ˈal-jik/ *adj* or **em-bry-ol-og-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj* **em-bry-ol-og-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **em-bry-ol-og-ist** \-brē-ˈal-ə-jəst/ *n*

embryon- or **embryon-** *comb form* [ML *embryon-*, *embryo*] : **em-bryo** (*embryonic*)

em-bry-on-al \em-ˈbri-ən-əl/ *adj* : **EMBRYONIC** 1 — **em-bry-on-al-ly** \-ˈbri-ə-n-əl-ē/ *adv*

em-bry-on-at-ed \em-brē-ˈən-ət-əd/ *adj* : having an embryo

em-bry-on-ic \em-brē-ˈən-ik/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to an embryo 2 : being in an early stage of development • **INCIPIENT**, **RUDIMENTARY** — **em-bry-on-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

embryonic disk *n* 1 a : **BLASTODISC** b : **BLASTODERM** 2 : the part of the inner cell mass of a blastocyst from which the embryo of a placental mammal develops — called also **embryonic shield**

embryonic layer *n* : **GERM LAYER**

embryonic membrane *n* : a structure (as the amnion) that derives from the fertilized ovum but does not form a part of the embryo

em-bryo-phyte \em-brē-ˈə-fīt/ *n* : a plant (as a fern) producing an embryo and developing vascular tissues

embryo sac *n* : the female gametophyte of a seed plant consisting of a thin-walled sac within the nucellus that contains the egg nucleus and others which give rise to endosperm on fertilization

em-bry-ot-ic \em-brē-ˈat-ik/ *adj* [embryo + -tic (as in *patnotic*)] : **EMBRYONIC** 2

em-cee \em-ˈse/ *n* [M. C.] : **MASTER OF CEREMONIES**

em-ceed *vb* **em-ceed**, **em-cee-ing** *vi* : to act as master of ceremonies of ~ *vi* : to act as master of ceremonies

Em-den *var* of **EMDEN**

ème \em/ *n* *suffix* [F *ème* (fr. *phonème* speech sound, *phonème*)] : significantly distinctive unit of language structure (*taxème*)

emend \ē-mend/ *vt* [ME *emenden*, fr L *emendare* — more at **AMEND**] 1 *archaic* : to free from defects 2 : to correct use by textual alterations **syn** see **CORRECT** *ant* **corrupt** (as a text) — **emend-able** \-men-də-bəl/ *adj* — **em-end-er** *n*

emend-date \ē-men-dāt, -em-ən-, -en-/ *vi* -dated, -dat-ing : **EMEND** 2 — **emend-da-tor** \-dāt-ər/ *n* — **emend-da-to-ry** \ē-men-də-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*

emend-a-tion \ē-men-dā-shən, -em-ən-, -en-/ *n* 1 the act of emending 2 : an alteration designed to correct or improve

emer *abbr* **emmeritus**

emer-ald \em-(ə)-rəld/ *n* [ME *emeraldde*, fr MF *esmeralde* fr (assumed) VL *smaralda* fr L *smaragdus*, fr Gk *smaragdos*] 1 : a rich green variety of beryl prized as a gemstone 2 : any of various green gemstones (as synthetic corundum or demantoid)

2emerald *adj* : brightly or richly green

emerald green *n* 1 : a clear bright green resembling that of the emerald 2 : any of various strong greens

emerge \i-marj/ *vi* **emerged**, **em-er-ging** [L *emergere*, fr *e-* + *mergere* to plunge — more at **MERGE**] 1 : to rise from or as if from an enveloping fluid : come out into view 2 : to become manifest 3 : to rise from an obscure or inferior condition 4 : to come into being through evolution

em-er-gence \i-mar-jən(t)s/ *n* 1 : the act or an instance of emerging 2 : any of various superficial outgrowths of plant tissue use formed from both epidermis and immediately underlying tissues

em-er-gen-cy \i-mar-jən-sē/ *n*, *pl* -cies 1 : an unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that calls for immediate action 2 : a pressing need **syn** see **JUNCTURE**

emer-gent \i-mar-jən(t)/ *adj* [ME, fr L *emergent-*, *emergens*, pp of *emergere*] 1 : rising out of or as if out of a fluid 2 a : arising unexpectedly b : calling for prompt action : **URGENT** 3 : arising as a natural or logical consequence 4 : newly formed (the ~ nations of Africa)

2emergent *n* 1 : something emergent 2 a : a tree that rises above the surrounding forest b : a plant rooted in shallow water and having most of the vegetative growth above water

syn ENABLE, EMPOWER *shared meaning element*: to make one able to do something

en-act \in-'akt/ *vi* 1: to establish by legal and authoritative act, *specif*: to make (as a bill) into law 2: to act out: REPRESENT (~ a role) — **en-act-ment** \in-'akt-mənt/ *n* 1: the act of enacting: the state of being enacted 2: something (as a law) that has been enacted

enamel \in-'am-əl/ *vi* **en-elled** or **-elled**; **en-eling** or **-eling** \-ə-'lɪŋ/ [ME *enamel*, fr. MF *enmailler*, fr. *en-* + *esmail* enamel, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *smelzan* to melt — more at **SMELT**] 1: to cover, inlay, or decorate with enamel 2: to beautify with a colorful surface 3: to form a glossy surface on (as paper, leather, or cloth) — **enamel-er** \-ə-'lɪər/ *n* — **enamel-ist** \-ə-'lɪst/ *n*

enamel *n* 1: a usu opaque vitreous composition applied by fusion to the surface of metal, glass, or pottery 2: a surface or outer covering that resembles enamel 3 *a*: something that is enameled *b*: ENAMELWARE 4: a cosmetic intended to give a smooth or glossy appearance 5: a calcareous substance that forms a thin layer capping the teeth 6: a paint that flows out to a smooth coat when applied and that dries with a glossy appearance

enamel-ware \in-'am-əl-wə(ə)r, -wec(ə)r/ *n*: metalware (as kitchen utensils) coated with enamel

enamine \en-'ə-mēn/ *n*: an amine containing the double bond linkage C=C—N

en-am-or \in-'am-ər/ *vi* **en-am-ored**, **en-am-or-ing** \-ə-'rɪŋ/ [ME *enamouren*, fr. OF *enamouren*, fr. *en-* + *amour* love — more at **AMOUR**] 2: to inflame with love: CHARM — usu used in the passive with *of*

en-am-or chiefly Brit var of **ENAMOR**

en-an-tio-mor \in-'ant-ē-ə-mər/ *n* [Gk *enantios* + *E-mer*] **ENANTIO-MORPH** — **en-an-tio-mer-ic** \in-'ant-ē-ə-'mer-ik/ *adj*

en-an-tio-morph \in-'ant-ē-ə-'mɔrf/ *n* [Gk *enantios* opposite (fr. *enantios* facing, fr. *en* in + *anti* against) + *ISV-morph*] 1: either of a pair of chemical compounds or crystals whose molecular structures have a mirror-image relationship to each other — **en-an-tio-morph-ic** \in-'ant-ē-ə-'mɔrf-ik/ *adj* — **en-an-tio-morph-ism** \-mɔrf-'fɪz-əm/ *n* — **en-an-tio-morph-ous** \-mɔrf-'fɪz-/ *adj*

en-ar-thro-sis \en-'ār-'θrō-səs/ *n*, *pl* -**thro-ses** \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk *enarthrosis*] 1: BALL-AND-SOCKET JOINT 2

en-ation \in-'nā-shən/ *n* [L *enatus*, pp of *enasci* to rise out of, fr. *e-* + *nasci* to be born — more at **NATION**] 1: an outgrowth from the surface of an organ (a plant virus forming ~ on leaves)

en bloc \en-'blɔk/ *adv* or *adj* [F]: as a whole: in a mass (forced the islanders to move *en bloc* — D B Forrester)

enc or **encl** *abbr* enclosure

En-cae-nia \en-'sē-ni-ə/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr [NL, fr. L, dedication festival, fr. Gk *enkainia*, fr. *en* in + *kainos* new — more at **IN, RECENT**] 1: an annual university ceremony (as at Oxford) of commemoration with recital of poems and essays and conferring of degrees

en-cage \in-'kæj/ *vi*: CAGE 1

en-camp \in-'kæmp/ *vi*: to place or establish in a camp ~ *vi*: to set up or occupy a camp

en-camp-ment \in-'kæmp-mənt/ *n* 1: the act of encamping: the state of being encamped 2 *a*: the place where a group (as a body of troops) is encamped *b*: the individuals that make up an encampment

en-cap-su-late \in-'kæp-sə-'lāt/ *vb* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** *vi* 1: to enclose in or as if in a capsule 2: EPITOMIZE, CONDENSE (~ a period of history) ~ *vi*: to become encapsulated — **en-cap-su-la-tion** \-kæp-sə-'lā-shən/ *n*

en-cap-su-lat-ed *adj*: surrounded by a gelatinous or membranous envelope (~ water bacteria)

en-cap-sule \in-'kæp-səl, -sūl/ *vi* **-suled**, **-sul-ing**: ENCAPSULATE

en-case \in-'kās/ *vi*: to enclose in or as if in a case

en-case-ment \in-'kās-mənt/ *n* 1 *a*: the act or process of encasing: the state of being encased *b*: CASE COVERING 2: the supposed enclosure in a living germ of the germs of all future generations that might develop from it

en-cash \in-'kash/ *vi*, *Brit*: CASH — **en-cash-ment** \-mənt/ *n*, *Brit*

en-caus-tic \in-'kō-stik/ *n* [encaustic, *adj*, fr. L *encausticus*, fr. Gk *enkautistikos*, fr. *enkainein* to burn in, fr. *en-* + *kainein* to burn — more at **AUSTIC**] 1: a paint made from pigment mixed with melted beeswax and resin and after application fixed by heat 2: the method involving the use of encaustic; also: a work produced by this method — **en-caus-tic** *adj*

en-ce \en(t)s, 'n(t)s/ *n* suffix [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *-entia*, fr. *-ent-*, *-ens*, prp ending + *-ia* -y] 1: action or process (emergence): instance of an action or process (reference) 2: quality or state (dependence)

en-cen-tle \in-'n(t)s-'sant/ *adj* [MF, fr. (assumed) VL *incientia*, alter of L *incientis*, *inciens* being young, fr. *in* + *-cient-*, *-ciens* (akin to Gk *kainein* to be pregnant) — more at **CAVE**] 1: being with child: PREGNANT

en-cen-tle *n* [F, fr. OF, enclosing wall, fr. *enceindre* to surround, fr. L *incingere*, fr. *in-* + *cingere* to gird — more at **CINCTURE**] 1: a line of fortification enclosing a castle or town, also: the area or town so enclosed

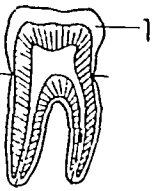
encephal- or **encephalo-** *comb form* [F *encephal-*, fr. Gk *enkephal-*, fr. *enkephalos*] 1: brain (*encephalitis*) (*encephalocoele*)

en-ce-phal-ic \en(t)-sə-'fal-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to the brain, also: lying within the cranial cavity

en-ce-phal-i-tis \in-'sef-ə-'līt-əs/ *n*, *pl* -**līt-ides** \-līt-ə-'dēz/ 1: inflammation of the brain — **en-ce-phal-i-tic** \-līt-ik/ *adj*

en-ce-phal-i-to-gen-ic \-līt-ə-'jen-ik/ *adj*: tending to cause encephalitis (an ~ strain of a virus)

en-ce-phal-o-gram \in-'sef-ə-'lɔ-'gram/ *n* [ISV]: an X-ray picture of the brain made by encephalography



1, enamel 5

en-ceph-a-lo-graph \-grəf/ *n* 1: ENCEPHALOGRAPH 2: ELECTRO-ENCEPHALOGRAPH

en-ceph-a-log-ra-phy \in-'sef-ə-'lɔ-'rə-'fē/ *n* [ISV]: roentgenography of the brain after the cerebrospinal fluid has been replaced by a gas (as air)

en-ceph-a-lo-my-el-i-tis \in-'sef-ə-'lɔ-'mī-ə-'līt-əs/ *n* [NL]: concurrent inflammation of the brain and spinal cord, *specif*: any of several virus diseases of horses

en-ceph-a-lo-myo-car-di-tis \-mī-ə-'kār-'dīt-əs/ *n*: an acute febrile virus disease characterized by degeneration and inflammation of skeletal and cardiac muscle and lesions of the central nervous system

en-ceph-a-lon \in-'sef-ə-'lan, -lən/ *n*, *pl* -**la** \-lə/ [NL, fr. Gk *enkephalos*, fr. *en* in + *kephale* head — more at **IN, CEPHALIC**] 1: the vertebrate brain

en-ceph-a-lo-pa-thy \in-'sef-ə-'lɔ-'pə-'θē/ *n*: a disease of the brain; *esp*: one involving alterations of brain structure — **en-ceph-a-lo-pa-thic** \-lɔ-'pə-'θik/ *adj*

en-chain \in-'chān/ *vi* [ME *encheynen*, fr. MF *enchaîner*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *chaîne* chain]: to bind or hold with or as if with chains — **en-chain-ment** \-mənt/ *n*

en-chant \in-'chant/ *vi* [ME *enchanten*, fr. MF *enchanter*, fr. L *incantare*, fr. *in-* + *cantare* to sing — more at **CHANT**] 1: to influence by charms and incantation: BEWITCH 2: to attract and move deeply: rouse to ecstatic admiration (the scene ~ed her to the point of tears — Elinor Wylie) *syn* see **ATTRACT** *ant* **disenchant**

en-chant-er *n*: one that enchants, *esp*: SORCERER

en-chant-ing *adj*: CHARMING — **en-chant-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-'lē/ *adv*

en-chant-ment \in-'chant-mənt/ *n* 1 *a*: the act or art of enchanting *b*: the quality or state of being enchanted 2: something that enchants

en-chant-ress \in-'chan-trəs/ *n* 1: a woman who practices magic: SORCERESS 2: a fascinating woman

en-chase \in-'chās/ *vi* **en-chased**, **en-chasing** [ME *enchasen* to emboss, fr. MF *enchaîner* to enshrine, set, fr. *en-* + *chasse* reliquary, fr. L *capsa* case — more at **CASE**] 1: SET (~ a gem) 2: ORNAMENT as *a*: to cut or carve in relief *b*: INLAY

en-chi-la-da \en-'chə-'lad-ə/ *n* [AmSp]: a tortilla on which meat filling is spread and which is rolled up and covered with chiles seasoned tomato sauce

en-chi-rid-ion \en-'kī-'rīd-ē-ən/ *n*, *pl* -**rid-ia** \-ē-ə/ [LL, fr. Gk *enchiridion*, fr. *en* in + *cheir* hand — more at **IN CHIR-**] 1: HANDBOOK, MANUAL

en-chy-ma \en-'kī-mə/ *n* *comb form*, *pl* -**en-chy-ma-ta** \en-'kīm-ə-tə/ -'kīm-ə-tē/ or **-enchymas** [NL, fr. *parenchyma*] 1: cellular tissue (collenchyma)

en-ci-pher \in-'sī-fər, en-/ *vi*: to convert (a message) into cipher — **en-ci-pher-er** \-fər-ər/ *n* — **en-ci-pher-ment** \-fər-mənt/ *n*

en-cir-cle \in-'sər-kəl/ *vi* 1: to form a circle around: SURROUND 2: to pass completely around — **en-cir-cle-ment** \-mənt/ *n*

en-clasp \in-'klæp/ *vi*: to seize and hold: EMBRACE

en-clave \en-'klāv, 'ān-'klāv, 'ān-, -klāv/ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *enclaver* to enclose, fr. (assumed) VL *inclaudere* to lock up, fr. L *in-* + *clavis* key — more at **CLAVICLE**] 1: a territorial or culturally distinct unit enclosed within foreign territory (ethnic ~s) 2: a small often relict community of one kind of plant in an opening of a larger plant community

en-clit-ic \in-'klīt-ik/ *adj* [LL *encliticus*, fr. Gk *enklitikos*, fr. *enklithesthai* to lean on, fr. *en-* + *klinein* to lean — more at **LEAN**] of a word or particle: being without independent accent and treated in pronunciation as forming a part of the preceding word (thee in *priest* and *not* in *cannot* are ~) — **en-clit-ic** *n*

en-close \in-'klōz/ *vi* [ME *encloze*, prob fr. *enclous* enclosed, fr. MF, pp of *encloze* to enclose, fr. (assumed) VL *inclaudere*, alter of L *includere* — more at **INCLUDE**] 1 *a*: (1) to close in ~ SURROUND (~ a porch with glass) (2) to fence off (common land) for individual use *b*: to hold in: CONFINE 2: to include along with something else in a parcel or envelope (a check is enclosed herewith)

en-clo-sure \in-'klō-zhər/ *n* 1: the act or action of enclosing: the quality or state of being enclosed 2: something that encloses 3: something enclosed (a letter with two ~s)

en-code \in-'kōd, en-/ *vi*: to convert (as a body of information) from one system of communication into another; *esp*: to convert (a message) into code — **en-cod-er** *n*

en-co-mi-ast \en-'kō-mē-ast, -mē-ast/ *n* [Gk *enkōmiastēs*, fr. *enkōmiazēin* to praise, fr. *enkōmion*] 1: one that praises. EULOGIST — **en-co-mi-ast-ic** \-kō-mē-'ast-ik/ *adj*

en-co-mi-um \en-'kō-mē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -**mi-ums** or **-mia** \-mē-ə/ [L, fr. Gk *enkōmion*, fr. *en* in + *kōmos* reward, celebration — more at **IN COMEDY**] 1: glowing and warmly enthusiastic praise, also: an expression of this

syn ENCOMIUM, EULOGY, PANEGRYIC, TRIBUTE, CITATION *shared meaning element*: a formal expression of praise

en-com-pass \in-'kəm-pas/ *also* -'kam-/ *vi* 1 *a*: to form a circle about: ENCLOSE *b* obs: to go completely around 2 *a*: ENVELOPE *b*: INCLUDE (a plan that ~es a number of aims) 3: to bring about: ACCOMPLISH (~ a task) — **en-com-pass-ment** \-pəsmənt/ *n*

en-core \en-'lɔ-(ə)r, -kō-(ə)r/ *n* [F, still, again]: a demand for repetition or reappearance made by an audience, also: a reappearance or additional performance in response to such a demand

en-core *vi* **en-cored**; **en-coring**: to request an encore of or by

en-count-er \in-'kaunt-ər/ *vb* **en-count-ered**, **en-count-er-ing** \-kaunt-ə-'rɪŋ, -'kaun-'trɪŋ/ [ME *encountren*, fr. OF *encontrer*, fr.

a	about	*	kitten	e	further	a	back	ā	bake	-ā	coat, art
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	ōi	coin	th	thin
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

em-pire \em-pī(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *empire*, *empirie*, fr. L *Imperium* absolute authority, empire, fr. *imperare* to command] 1 *a*: (1) a major political unit having a territory of great extent or a number of territories or peoples under a single sovereign authority; esp: one having an emperor as chief of state (2) the territory of such a political unit *b*: something held to resemble a political empire, esp: an extensive territory or enterprise under single domination or control (the beautiful hearse to a meat-packing ~ — *Punch*) 2: imperial sovereignty, rule, or dominion
Em-pire \em-pī(ə)r, \em-pī(ə)r\ *adj* [F, fr. (*le premier*) *Empire* the first Empire of France]: of, relating to, or characteristic of a style (as of clothing or furniture) popular in early 19th century France
Em-pire Day \em-pī(ə)r-ē\ *n*: COMMONWEALTH DAY — used before the official adoption of Commonwealth Day in 1958
em-pir-ic \im-pīr-ik, \em-n\ *n* [L *empiricus*, fr. Gk *empirikos* doctor relying on experience alone, fr. *empiria* experience, fr. *en-* + *peiran* to attempt — more at *fear*] 1 *archaic*: CHARLATAN 2: one who relies on practical experience
em-pir-ic-al \i-rik-əl\ also **em-pir-ic** \i-rik\ *adj* 1: relying on experience or observation alone often without due regard for system and method 2: originating in or based on observation or experience (~ data) 3: capable of being verified or disproved by observation or experiment (~ laws) — **em-pir-ic-al-ly** \i-rik-əl-ē\ *adv*
empirical formula *n*: a chemical formula showing the simplest ratio of elements in a compound rather than the total number of atoms in the molecule (CH₂O is the empirical formula for glucose)
em-pir-ic-ism \im-pīr-iz-iz-əm, \em-n\ *n* 1 *a*: a former school of medical practice founded on experience without the aid of science or theory *b*: QUACKERY, CHARLATANRY 2 *a*: the practice of relying on observation and experiment esp. in the natural sciences *b*: a tenet arrived at empirically 3 *a*: a theory that all knowledge originates in experience *b*: LOGICAL POSITIVISM — **em-pir-ic-ist** \i-rik-ist\ *n*
em-place \im-plās\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *emplacement*]: to put into position (missiles *emplaced* around the city)
em-place-ment \im-plā-smənt\ *n* [F, fr. MF *emplacer* to emplace, fr. *en-* + *place*] 1: the situation or location of something 2: a prepared position for weapons or military equipment (radar ~s) 3: a putting into position *PLACEMENT*
em-plane \im-plān\ *var* of *ENPLANE*
em-ploy \im-ploi\ *vt* [ME *empleado*, fr. MF *employer*, fr. L *im-plicare* to enfold, involve, implicate, fr. *in-* + *plicare* to fold — more at *PLY*] 1 *a*: to make use of (someone or something inactive) (~ a fine pen to fill in the details) *b*: to occupy (as time) advantageously *c*: (1) to use or engage the services of (2) to provide with a job that pays wages or a salary 2: to devote to or direct toward a particular activity or person (~ed all her wiles to get him to propose) *syn* *see* *USE* — **em-ploy-er** *n*
employ *n* 1 *archaic* *a*: *USE* *b*: OCCUPATION 2: the state of being employed esp. for wages or a salary (in the government's ~)
em-ploy-able \im-ploi-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being employed — **em-ploy-ability** \im-ploi-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *n*
employable *n*: one who is employable
em-ploy-ee or **em-ploy-ee** \im-ploi-ē, \em-n, \im-ploi-ē, \em-n\ *n*: one employed by another usu. for wages or salary and in a position below the executive level
em-ploy-ment \im-ploi-mənt\ *n* 1: *USE*, *PURPOSE* 2 *a*: activity in which one engages or is employed (suitable ~ was hard to find) *b*: an instance of such activity 3: the act of employing: the state of being employed
employment agency *n*: an agency whose business is to find jobs for people seeking them or to find people to fill jobs that are open
em-poi-son \im-pōiz-ən\ *vt* [ME *empoisonen*, fr. MF *empoisonner*, fr. *en-* + *poison*] 1 *archaic*: POISON 2: EMBITTER (a look of ~ed acceptance — *Saul Bellow*) — **em-poi-son-ment** \im-pōiz-mənt\ *n*
em-por-i-um \im-pōr-ē-əm, \em-n, \im-pōr-ē, \em-n, \im-pōr-ē-əm\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *emporion*, fr. *emporos* traveler, trader, fr. *en* in + *poros* passage, journey — more at *IN FARE*] 1 *a*: a place of trade, esp: a commercial center *b*: a usual sizable place of business that serves customers 2: a store carrying a diversity of merchandise
em-pow-er \im-pau-ə-rē\ *vt*: to give official authority or legal power to *syn* *see* *ENABLE* — **em-pow-er-ment** \im-pau-ə-rē-mənt\ *n*
em-press \em-prās\ *n* [ME *emperesse*, fr. OF, fem. of *empereor* emperor] 1: the wife or widow of an emperor 2: a woman who holds an imperial title in her own right
em-press-ment \em-prās-ə-mənt\ *n* [F, fr. (*s'*) *empresser* to hurry, fr. *en-* + *presser* to press]: demonstrative warmth or cordiality
em-prise \em-prīz\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *emprendre* to undertake, fr. (*assumed*) VL *imprehendere*, fr. L *in-* + *prehendere* to seize]: UNDERTAKING, ENTERPRISE, esp: an adventurous, daring, or chivalric enterprise
empt-ly \em(p)-lē\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *Emetlig* unoccupied, fr. *Emetta* leisure, fr. *æ-* without + *-metta* (fr. *midan* to have to) — more at *MUST*] 1 *a*: containing nothing *b*: not occupied or inhabited *c*: UNFREQUENTED *d*: not pregnant (~ heifer) *e*: NULL *f*: (the ~ set) 2 *a*: lacking reality, substance, or value *b*: HOLLOW (an ~ pleasure) *c*: destitute of effect or force *d*: devoid of sense *e*: FOOLISH *f*: HUNGRY 4 *a*: IDLE (~ hours) *b*: having no purpose or result *c*: USELESS 5: marked by the absence of human life, activity, or comfort — **empt-ly** \i-ē-lē\ *adv* — **empt-ly-ness** \i-ē-nəs\ *n*
syn 1 EMPT, VACANT, BLANK, VOID, VACUOUS *shared meaning* *element*: lacking contents which could or should be present. EMPT implies a complete absence of contents, especially of usual or normal contents, VACANT, an absence of appropriate contents or occupants (an empty bucket) (his purse was empty) (a vacant apartment) (vacant professorships) BLANK stresses the absence of any significant, relieving, or intelligible features on a surface (the window faced a blank wall) Sometimes the word implies a vacancy intended to be filled, thus, a blank sheet of paper is one available for writing on VOID implies absolute emptiness to the senses (the void, hollow, universal air — P B Shelley) VACUOUS suggests the emptiness of a vacuum and is often applied hyperbolically to what lacks intelligence or significance (there was nothing

to be read in the vacuous face, blank as a school notice-board out of term — *Graham Greene*) *ant* full
2 *see* VAIN
empty *vb* **emptied**; **empty-ing** *vi* 1 *a*: to make empty: remove the contents of *b*: DEPRIVE, DIVEST *c*: to discharge (itself) of contents 2: to remove from what holds or encloses 3: to transfer by emptying ~ *vi* 1: to become empty 2: to discharge its contents (the river empties into the ocean)
empty *n*, *pl* **empties**: something that is empty *as* *a*: an empty container *b*: an unoccupied vehicle
empty-handed \em(p)-tī-hən-dəd\ *adj* 1: having or bringing nothing 2: having acquired or gained nothing (came back ~)
empty-headed \em(p)-tī-hed-əd\ *adj*: SCATTERBRAINED
em-pur-ple \im-pər-pəl\ *vb* **em-pur-pled**, **em-pur-pling** \im-pər-pəl-ŋ\ *vt*: to tinge or color purple ~ *vi*: to become purple
em-py-ema \em-pī-ē-mā\ *n*, *pl* **em-py-emas** \em-pī-ē-mat-ə\ or **em-ēs** [LL, fr. Gk *empyēma*]: the presence of pus in a bodily cavity — **em-py-emic** \im-pī-mik\ *adj*
em-py-re-al \em-pī-rē-əl, \em-n, \em-pīr-ē-əl, \em-pī-rē-əl\ *adj* [LL *empyrius*, *empyrios*, fr. L Gk *empyrios*, fr. Gk *en* in + *pyrē* fire] 1: of or relating to the empyrean: CELESTIAL 2: SUBLIME
em-py-re-an \em-pī-rē-ən\ *adj*: EMPIREAL
em-pyrean *n* 1 *a*: the highest heaven or heavenly sphere in ancient and medieval cosmology usu. consisting of fire or light *b*: the true and ultimate heavenly paradise 2: FIRMAMENT, HEAVENS
em quad *n* [fr. its use for the letter *m*]: a quad whose point dimension and set dimension are the same or very nearly the same: a quad with a square or almost square body
emu \ē-(m)yū\ *n* [modif. of Pg *ema rhea*] 1: a swift-running Australian bird (*Dromiculus novaehollandiae*) with undeveloped wings that is related to and smaller than the ostrich 2: any of various tall flightless birds (as the rhea)
emu *abbr* electromagnetism
em-ulate \em-yə-lāt\ *vt* **em-ulated**, **em-ulating** [L *aemulatus*, pp. of *aemulari*, fr. *aemulus* rivaling] 1 *a*: to strive to equal or excel *b*: IMITATE, SPECIFY: to imitate by means of an emulator 2: to equal or approach equality with *syn* *see* RIVAL
em-u-late \i-lāt\ *adj*, *obs*: EMULOUS 1a (pricked on by a moist ~ pride — *Shak*)
em-u-la-tion \em-yə-lā-shən\ *n* 1 *a*: ambition or endeavor to equal or excel others (as in achievement) 2 *a*: IMITATION *b*: the use of or technique of using an emulator 3 *obs*: ambitious or envious rivalry — **em-u-la-tive** \em-yə-lāt-iv\ *adj* — **em-u-la-tive-ly** *adv*
em-u-la-tor \em-yə-lāt-ər\ *n* 1: one that emulates 2: a hardware device or a combination of hardware and software that permits programs written for one computer to be run on another usu. newer computer
em-u-lous \em-yə-ləs\ *adj* 1 *a*: ambitious or eager to emulate *b*: inspired by or deriving from a desire to emulate 2 *obs*: JEALOUS — **em-u-lous-ly** *adv* — **em-u-lous-ness** *n*
em-u-l-able \i-mal-ə-bəl\ *adj* [L *emulus*, pp. + *-ible*]: capable of being emulated
em-u-lif-er \i-mal-ē-ŋ\ *n*: one that emulsifies, esp: a surface-active agent (as a soap) promoting the formation and stabilization of an emulsion
em-u-lif-y \i-mal-ē-ŋ\ *vt* **em-u-lif-ied**; **em-u-lif-y-ing**: to convert (as an oil) into an emulsion — **em-u-lif-ic-able** \i-mal-ē-ŋ-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **em-u-lif-ic-a-tion** \i-mal-ē-ŋ-ə-kā-shən\ *n*
em-u-lion \i-mal-shən\ *n* [NL *emulsion*, *emulsio*, fr. L *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgere* to milk out, fr. *e-* + *mulgere* to milk, akin to OE *melcan* to milk, Gk *amelgēn*] 1 *a*: a system (as fat in milk) consisting of a liquid dispersed with or without an emulsifier in an immiscible liquid usu. in droplets of larger than colloidal size *b*: the state of such a system 2: SUSPENSION 2b(3); esp: a suspension of a sensitive silver salt or a mixture of silver halides in a viscous medium (as a gelatin solution) forming a coating on photographic plates, film, or paper — **em-u-lif-ic** \i-mal-ē-ŋ\ *adj*
em-u-lif-ic-ation \i-mal-ē-ŋ-ə-kā-shən\ *n* 1: a colloidal system consisting of a liquid dispersed in a liquid 2: a lyophilic sol (as a gelatin solution) — **em-u-lif-ic-a-tion** \i-mal-ē-ŋ-ə-kā-shən\ *n*
emunc-to-ry \i-məŋ(k)-t(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* **em-unctories** [NL *emunctorium*, fr. L *emunctus*, pp. of *emungere* to clean the nose, fr. *e-* + *ungere* (akin to *mucus*): an organ (as a kidney) or part of the body (as the skin) that carries off body wastes
en \en\ *n*: the letter *n* 2: the set dimension of an en quad
en- also **em-** *prefix* also occurs in these prefixes although only *em* may be shown as in "engage" *prefix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *in-*, *im-*, fr. *in*] 1: put into or on to (encrade) (enthroned): cover with (enverder): go into or on to (embus) — in verbs formed from nouns 2: cause to be (enslave) — in verbs formed from adjectives or nouns 3: provide with (empower) — in verbs formed from nouns 4: so as to cover (enwrap): thoroughly (entangle) — in verbs formed from verbs, in all senses usu. *em-* before *b*, *m*, or *p*
en- also **em-** *prefix* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *en* in — more at *IN*]: in: within (enzootic) — usu. *em-* before *b*, *m*, or *p* (empathy)
en- *comb* form [ISV, fr. *en-*]: chemically unsaturated, esp: having one double bond (enamine)
en \ən, \n\ also *en* *adj* *suffix* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *-in* made of, L *-inus* of or belonging to, Gk *-inos* made of, of or belonging to]: made of: consisting of (earthen) (silvern)
en *en* *suffix* [ME, *en-*, fr. OE *-nian*; akin to OHG *-inon* -en] 1 *a*: cause to be (sharpen) *b*: cause to have (lengthen) 2 *a*: come to be (steeper) *b*: come to have (lengthen)
en-able \in-ə-bəl\ *vt* **en-abled**; **en-abling** \i-ŋ-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1 *a*: to provide with the means or opportunity (training that ~s men to earn a living) *b*: to make possible, practical, or easy 2: to give legal power, capacity, or sanction to (legislation enabling the admission of a state)



emu 1

en-do-chon-dral \en-də-'kän-drəl/ *adj*: occurring within the substance of cartilage (~ calcification)

en-do-cra-ni-al *cist* \en-də-'krä-nē-əl/ *n*: a cast of the cranial cavity showing the approximate shape of the brain

en-do-crine \en-də-'krin-, -krin-/ *adj* [ISV *end-* + Gk *kri-nein* to separate — more at CERTAIN] 1 *a*: secreting internally; *specific*: producing secretions that are distributed in the body by way of the bloodstream (an ~ system) *b*: of, relating to, or resembling that of an endocrine gland (~ tumors) 2: HORMONAL

endocrine n 1: HORMONE 2: ENDOCRINE GLAND

endocrine gland n: a gland (as the thyroid or the pituitary) that produces an endocrine secretion — called also *ductless gland*

en-do-cri-no-log-ic \en-də-'krin-ə-'laj-ik-, -krin-, -krēn-/ or **en-do-cri-no-log-i-cal** \-i-kəl-/ *adj*: involving or relating to the endocrine glands or secretions or to endocrinology

en-do-cri-no-l-o-gy \en-də-'kri-näl-ə-'jē-, -kri-/ *n* [ISV]: a science dealing with the endocrine glands — **en-do-cri-no-l-o-gist** \-jōst/ *n*

en-do-cy-tic \en-də-'nit-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to endocytosis: ENDOCYTIC

en-do-cy-to-sis \-si-'tō-sis/ *n* [NL, fr *end-* + *-cytosis* (as in *phagocytosis*): incorporation of substances into a cell by phagocytosis or pinocytosis — **en-do-cy-to-tic** \-tāt-ik/ *adj*

en-do-derm \en-də-'därm/ *n* [F *endoderme*, fr *end-* + Gk *derma* skin — more at DERM]: the innermost of the germ layers of an embryo that is the source of the epithelium of the digestive tract and its derivatives: **HYPOBLAST**, also: a tissue that is derived from this germ layer — **en-do-der-mal** \en-də-'der-mäl/ *adj*

en-do-der-mis \en-də-'där-məs/ *n* [NL]: the innermost tissue of the cortex in many roots and stems

en-do-don-tia \en-də-'dän-ch(ē)-ə/ *n* [NL, fr *end-* + *-odontia*]: a branch of dentistry concerned with diseases of the pulp — **en-do-don-tic** \-dänt-ik/ *adj* — **en-do-don-ti-cal-ly** \-dänt-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **en-do-don-tist** \-dänt-sit/ *n*

en-do-don-tics \-dänt-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr: ENDODONTIA

en-do-en-zyme \en-də-'en-zīm/ *n* [ISV]: an enzyme that functions inside the cell

en-do-er-gic \en-də-'är-jik/ *adj*: absorbing energy: ENDOTHERMIC (~ nuclear reactions)

en-do-ery-th-ro-cy-tic \en-də-'i-ri-th-'sit-ik/ *adj*: occurring within red blood cells — used chiefly of stages of malaria parasites

en-dog-a-my \en-də-'gə-mē/ *n* 1: marriage within a specific group as required by custom or law 2: sexual reproduction between near relatives, esp: pollination of a flower by pollen from another flower of the same plant — compare **AUTOGAMY** — **en-dog-a-mous** \-mə-s/ or **en-do-gam-ic** \en-də-'gam-ik/ *adj*

en-do-gen \en-də-'jən/ *n* [F *endogene*, fr *end-* + *-gène* -gen]: a plant that develops by endogenous growth

en-do-gen-ous \en-də-'gə-nəs/ also **en-do-gen-ic** \en-də-'jen-ik/ *adj* 1 *a*: growing from or on the inside; developing within the cell wall *b*: originating within the body 2: constituting or relating to metabolism of the nitrogenous constituents of cells and tissues — **en-do-gen-ous-ly** *adv*

en-do-g-en-y \en-də-'gə-nē/ *n*: growth from within or from a deep layer

en-do-lymph \en-də-'lüm(p)/ *n* [ISV]: the watery fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear — **en-do-lym-phat-ic** \en-də-'lät-ik/ *adj*

en-do-met-ri-ol-itis \en-də-'mē-trē-ō-'līt-sis/ *n*: the presence of functioning endometrial tissue in places where it is not normally found

en-do-met-ri-um \-mē-trē-əm/ *n* *pl* -trē-ä \-trē-ä/ [NL, fr *end-* + Gk *metra* uterus, fr *metr-, metrē* mother — more at MOTHER]: the mucous membrane lining the uterus — **en-do-met-ri-al** \-trē-əl/ *adj*

en-do-mi-to-sis \-mi-'tō-sis/ *n*: division of chromosomes that is not followed by nuclear division and that results in an increased number of chromosomes in the cell

en-do-mix-is \-mīk-sis/ *n* [NL, fr *end-* + Gk *mixis* act of mixing, fr *mignyal* to mix — more at MIX]: a periodic nuclear reorganization in ciliated protozoans

en-do-morph \en-də-'mōrf/ *n* [ISV] 1: a crystal of one species enclosed in one of another 2 [*endomorph* + *-morph*]: an endomorphic individual

en-do-morph-ic \en-də-'mōrf-ik/ *adj* 1 *a*: of or relating to an endomorph *b*: of, relating to, or produced by endomorphism 2 [*endomorph* + *-morph*, fr the predominance in such types of structures developed from the endomorph] *a*: of or relating to the component in W. H. Sheldon's classification of body types that measures the massiveness of the digestive viscera and the body's degree of roundness and softness *b*: having a heavy rounded body build often with a marked tendency to become fat — **en-do-morph-y** \en-də-'mōrf-ē/ *n*

en-do-morph-ism \en-də-'mōrf-'iz-əm/ *n* 1: a change produced in an intrusive rock by reaction with the wall rock 2: a homomorphism that maps a mathematical set into itself — compare **ISOMORPHISM**

en-do-nu-cle-ase \en-də-'(h)yū-klē-ās-, -āz/ *n*: an enzyme that breaks down a chain of nucleotides (as a nucleic acid) at points not adjacent to the end and thereby produces two or more shorter nucleotide chains — compare **EXONUCLEASE**

en-do-par-a-site \-pär-ə-'sit/ *n* [ISV]: a parasite that lives in the internal organs or tissues of its host — **en-do-par-a-sit-ism** \-sit-'iz-əm-, -sə-'tīz-/ *n*

en-do-pep-ti-dase \-pēp-tə-'dās-, -dāz/ *n*: any of a group of enzymes that hydrolyze peptide bonds inside the long chains of protein molecules: **PROTEINASE** — compare **EXOPEPTIDASE**

en-doph-a-gous \en-däf-ə-'gəs/ *adj*: feeding from within; esp: consuming vegetation or plant debris by burrowing in and disintegrating plant structures

en-do-phyte \en-də-'fit/ *n* [ISV]: a plant living within another plant — **en-do-phyt-ic** \en-də-'fit-ik/ *adj*

en-do-plasm \en-də-'plaz-əm/ *n* [ISV]: the inner relatively fluid part of the cytoplasm — **en-do-plas-mic** \en-də-'plaz-mik/ *adj*

endoplasmic reticulum n: a system of interconnected vesicular and lamellar cytoplasmic membranes that functions esp in the

transport of materials within the cell and that is studded with ribosomes in some places

en-do-pod-ite \en-'däp-ə-'dit/ *n* [ISV]: the mesial or internal branch of a typical limb of a crustacean — **en-do-pod-ite-ic** \en-'däp-ə-'dit-ik/ *adj*

en-do-poly-ploid \en-də-'päl-ē-'plōid/ *adj*: of or relating to a polyploid state in which the chromosomes have divided repeatedly without subsequent division of the nucleus or cell — **en-do-poly-plōid-ly** \-plōid-ē/ *adv*

en-do-ra-dio-sonde \-räd-ē-ō-'sünd/ *n*: a microelectronic device introduced into the body to record physiological data not otherwise obtainable

end organ n: a structure forming the end of a neural path and consisting of an effector or a receptor with its associated nerve terminations

en-dorse \in-'dō-(ə)r/ *vi* **en-dorsed**; **en-dors-ing** [alter of obs *endor*, fr ME *endosen*, fr MF *endorser*, fr OF, to put on the back, fr *en-* + *dos* back, fr L *dorsum*] 1 *a*: to write on the back of, esp: to sign one's name as payee on the back of (a check) in order to obtain the cash or credit represented on the face *b*: to inscribe (one's signature) on a check, bill, or note *c*: to inscribe (as an official document) with a title or memorandum *d*: to make over to another (the value represented in a check, bill, or note) by inscribing one's name on the document *e*: to acknowledge receipt of (a sum specified) by one's signature on a document 2: to express approval of publicly and definitely (~ a mayoral candidate) *syn* see **APPROVE** — **en-dors-a-ble** \-dör-sə-'bəl/ *adj* — **en-dors-ee** \in-'dör-'sē-, en-/ *n* — **en-dors-er** \in-'dör-'sər/ *n*

en-dors-ment \in-'dör-'smənt/ *n* 1: the act or process of endorsing 2 *a*: something that is written in the process of endorsing *b*: a provision added to an insurance contract altering its scope or application 3: **SANCTION APPROVAL**

en-do-scope \en-də-'sköp/ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for visualizing the interior of a hollow organ (as the rectum or urethra) — **en-dos-cop-y** \en-'däs-kə-'pē/ *n*

en-do-scop-ic \en-də-'sköp-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or performed by means of the endoscope or endoscopy — **en-do-scop-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

en-do-ske-le-ton \en-də-'skel-ət-'n/ *n*: an internal skeleton or supporting framework in an animal — **en-do-ske-le-tal** \-ət-'l/ *adj*

en-dos-mo-sis \en-'däs-'mō-sis-, -dāz-/ *n* [alter of obs. *endosmosis*, fr F, fr *end-* + Gk *ōsmos* act of pushing, fr *ōiein* to push, akin to Skt *vadhati* he strikes]: passage (as of a surface-active substance) through a membrane from a region of lower to a region of higher concentration — **en-dos-mot-ic** \-mät-ik/ *adj* — **en-dos-mot-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

en-do-sperm \en-də-'spərm/ *n* [F *endosperme*, fr *end-* + Gk *sperma* seed — more at **SPERM**]: a nutritive tissue in seed plants formed within the embryo sac — **en-do-sper-mic** \en-də-'spər-mik/ *adj* — **en-do-sper-mous** \-mə-s/ *adj*

endosperm nucleus n: the triploid nucleus formed in the embryo sac of a seed plant by fusion of a sperm nucleus with two polar nuclei or with a nucleus formed by their prior fusion

en-do-spore \en-də-'spō-(ə)r-, -spō-(ə)r/ *n* [ISV]: an asexual spore developed within the cell esp in bacteria — **en-do-spore-ic** \en-də-'spōr-ik-, -spōr-'ē-/ *adj* — **en-do-spore-ous** \-səs-, en-'däs-pə-'rəs/ *adj*

en-do-te-al \en-'das-tē-əl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the endosteum 2: located within bone or cartilage — **en-do-te-al-ly** \-ē-lē/ *adv*

en-do-ster-nite \en-də-'stör-'nit/ *n* [ISV *end-* + *sternum* + *-ite*]: a segment of the endosteole of an arthropod

en-do-te-um \en-'das-tē-əm/ *n* *pl* -tē-ä \-tē-ä/ [NL, fr *end-* + Gk *osteon* bone — more at **OSSEOUS**]: the layer of vascular connective tissue lining the medullary cavities of bone

en-do-ty-le \en-də-'stil/ *n* [ISV *end-* + Gk *stylos* pillar — more at **STEER**]: a pair of parallel longitudinal folds projecting into the pharyngeal cavity and bounding a furrow lined with glandular ciliated cells in lower chordates (as the tunicates)

en-do-sul-fon \en-də-'söl-fən-, -fan/ *n* [*endo-* + *sulf-* + *-an*]: a brownish crystalline insecticide, C₆H₄Cl₂O₃ that is used in the control of numerous crop insects and some mites

en-do-sym-bi-ol-itis \en-də-'sim-bi-'ōlīt-sis-, -bē-/ *n*: symbiosis in which a symbiont dwells within the body of its symbiotic partner

en-do-the-ci-um \en-də-'thē-(shē)-əm/ *n* *pl* -ci-ä \-(shē)-ä/ [NL]: the inner lining of a mature animal

endothel- or endothelio- comb form [ISV, fr NL *endothelium*]: endothelium (*endothelioma*)

en-do-the-li-o-ma \-thē-'lē-ō-'mā/ *n* *pl* -o-mas or -o-ma-tä \-mät-ä/ [NL]: a tumor developing from endothelial tissue

en-do-the-li-um \en-də-'thē-lē-əm/ *n* *pl* -lī-ä \-lē-ä/ [NL, fr *end-* + *epithelium*] 1: an epithelium of mesoblastic origin composed of a single layer of thin flattened cells that lines internal body cavities 2: the inner layer of the seed coat of some plants — **en-do-the-li-al** \-lē-əl/ *adj* — **en-do-the-li-oid** \-thē-'lōid/ *adj*

en-do-therm \en-də-'thərm/ *n*: a warm-blooded animal

en-do-ther-mic \en-də-'thər-mik/ or **en-do-ther-mal** \-mə/ *adj* [ISV] 1: characterized by, or formed with absorption of heat 2: **WARM BLOODED**

en-do-tox-in \en-də-'tök-sən/ *n* [ISV]: a toxin of internal origin, *specific*: a poisonous substance present in bacteria (as of typhoid fever) but separable from the cell body only on its disintegration — **en-do-tox-ic** \-sīk/ *adj*

en-do-trache-al \en-'trā-kē-əl/ *adj* 1: placed within the trachea (an ~ tube) 2: applied or effected through the trachea

en-do-tro-phic \en-də-'trōfik/ also **en-do-tro-pic** \-trō-pik-, -trāp-ik/ *adj*: of a mycorrhiza: penetrating into the associated root and ramifying between the cells — compare **ECTOTROPHIC**

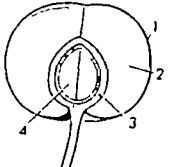
a about *k* kitten *or* further *a* back *ā* bake *ā* cot, cart
au, *out* *ch* chm *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *ŋ* sing *ō* flow *ō* flaw *ōi* coin *th* than *th* thus
li foot *u* foot *y*, *yet* *yū* few *yu* furious *zh* vision

ML *incontrare*, fr LL *incontra* toward, fr L *in- + contra* against — more at COUNTER **vi** 1 **a**: to meet as an adversary or enemy **b**: to engage in conflict with 2: to come upon face to face 3: to come upon unexpectedly **vi** 1: to meet esp by chance
2 *encounter* **n** 1 **a**: a meeting between hostile factions or persons **b**: a sudden often violent clash: COMBAT 2 **a**: a chance meeting **b**: a direct often momentary meeting 3: a coming into the vicinity of a celestial body (the Martian ~ of a spacecraft)
encounter group **n**: a usu leaderless and unstructured group that seeks to develop the capacity of the individual to openly express human feelings and to form close emotional ties by more or less unrestrained confrontation of individuals (as by physical contact, uninhibited verbalization, or nudity)
encourage *\in-ˈkər-ij-, ˈkə-nj-* **vi** -aged; -ag-ing [ME *encourager*, fr MF *encoragier*, fr OF, fr *en- + corage* courage] 1: to inspire with courage, spirit, or hope: HEARTEN 2: to spur on: STIMULATE 3: to give help or patronage to: FOSTER — **en-cour-ager** **n**
en-cour-age-ment *\-ij-mənt-, -rj-* **n** 1: the act of encouraging: the state of being encouraged 2: something that encourages
en-cour-aging **adj**: giving hope or promise • **INSPIRING** — **en-cour-aging-ly** *\-ij-lē* **adv**
en-crim-son *\in-ˈkrɪm-zən-* **vi**: to make or dye crimson
en-croach *\in-ˈkrəʊʃ-* **vi** [ME *encrochen* to get, seize, fr MF *encrochier*, fr OF, fr *en- + croc*, *croche* hook — more at CROCHET] 1: to enter by gradual steps or by stealth into the possessions or rights of another 2: to advance beyond the usual or proper limits (the gradually ~ing sea) **syn** see TRESPASS — **en-croach-er** **n** — **en-croach-ment** *\-krəʊʃ-mənt-* **n**
en-crust *\in-ˈkrʌst-* **vb** [prob fr L *incrustare*, fr *in- + crusta* crust] **vi**: to cover, lie, or overlay with a crust **vi**: to form a crust
en-crus-ta-tion *\in-ˈkrʌs-tā-shən-, en-ˈvar* of INCRUSTATION
en-crypt *\in-ˈkript-, en-ˈv-* **vt** 1: ENCIPHER 2: ENCODE — **en-cryp-tion** *\-kript-shən-* **n**
en-cum-ber *\in-ˈkəm-bər-* **vi** **en-cum-bered**, **en-cum-ber-ing** *\-bər-ɪŋ-* [ME *encomber*, fr MF *encombrer*, fr OF, fr *en- + (assumed) OF* *combre* abatis] 1: to weigh down: BURDEN 2: to impede or hamper the function or activity of: HINDER 3: to burden with a legal claim (as a mortgage) (~ an estate)
en-cum-brance *\in-ˈkəm-brʌns(t)-* **n** 1: something that encumbers: IMPEDIMENT 2: a claim (as a mortgage) against property
en-cum-branc-er *\-brʌns-ər-* **n**: one that holds an encumbrance
ency or **encyc** *abbr* encyclopedia
en-cy *\ən-ˈsē-, ˈən-ˈs-* **n** **suffix** [ME *-encie*, fr L *-entia* — more at -ENCE] 1: quality or state (despondency)
en-cyc-li-cal *\in-ˈsɪk-li-kəl-, en-ˈv-* **adj** [LL *encyclicus*, fr Gk *enkyklios* circular, general; fr *en* in + *kyklos* circle — more at IN, WHEEL] • addressed to all the individuals of a group: GENERAL
encyclical **n**: an encyclical letter; **specif**: a papal letter to the bishops of the church as a whole or to those in one country
also **en-cyc-lo-pae-dia** *\in-ˈsɪk-lə-ˈpēd-ē-si-* **n** [ML *encyclopaedia*, course of general education, fr Gk *enkyklios paidala* education] • a work that contains information on all branches of knowledge or treats comprehensively a particular branch of knowledge usu in articles arranged alphabetically by subject
en-cyc-lo-ped-ic also **en-cyc-lo-pae-dic** *\-pēd-ik-* **adj**: of, relating to, or suggestive of an encyclopedia or its methods of treating or covering a subject • COMPREHENSIVE (an ~ mind) — **en-cyc-lo-ped-ic-ly** *\-i-k(-)lē* **adv**
en-cyc-lo-ped-ic *\-pēd-iz-əm-* **n**: encyclopedic knowledge
en-cyc-lo-ped-ist *\-pēd-ist-* **n** 1: one who compiles or writes for an encyclopedia 2 **often cap**: one of the writers of a French encyclopedia (1751-80) who were identified with the Enlightenment and advocated deism and scientific rationalism
en-cyst *\in-ˈsɪst-, en-ˈv-* **vi**: to enclose in or as if in a cyst ~ **vi**: to form or become enclosed in a cyst — **en-cyst-ment** *\-sɪst(t)-mənt-* **n**
en-cys-ta-tion *\en-ˈsɪs-tā-shən-* **n**: the process of forming a cyst or becoming enclosed in a capsule
end *\end-* [ME *ende*, fr OE, akin to OHG *enti* end, L *ante* before, Gk *anti* against] 1 **a**: the part of an area that lies at the boundary **b** (1): a point that marks the extent of something (2): the point where something ceases to exist (world without ~) **c**: the extreme or last part lengthwise: TIP **d**: the terminal unit of something spatial that is marked off by units **e**: a player stationed at the extremity of a line (as in football) 2 **a**: cessation of a course of action, pursuit, or activity **b**: DEATH, DESTRUCTION **c** (1): the ultimate state (2): RESULT, ISSUE **d**: the complex of events, parts, or sections that forms an extremity, termination, or finish 3: something incomplete, fragmentary, or undersized: REMNANT 4 **a**: the goal toward which an agent acts or should act **b**: the object by virtue of or for the sake of which an event takes place 5 **a**: a share in an undertaking (kept his ~ up) **b**: a particular phase of an undertaking or organization (the advertising ~ of a business) 6: something that is extreme: ULTIMATE — used with the 7: a period of action or activity in any of various sports events; **specif**: a turn for an individual or team — **en-ded** *\en-dəd-* **adj**
syn 1 END, TERMINATION, ENDING, TERMINUS *shared meaning element*: the point or line beyond which something does not or cannot go **ant** beginning
2 see INTENTION
— In the end: after all; ULTIMATELY — no end: EXCEEDINGLY — on end 1: with the end down: UPRIGHT (turn a box on end) 2: without a stop or letup (it rained for days on end)
2 *end* **vi** 1 **a**: to bring to an end **b**: DESTROY 2: to make up the end of ~ **vi** 1 **a**: to come to an end **b**: to reach a specified ultimate rank or situation — often used with up (~ed up as a colonel) 2: DIE **syn** see CLOSE **ant** begin
3 *end* **vi** [prob alter of E dial *in* (to harvest)] **dial Eng**: to put (grain or hay) into a barn or stack
4 *end* **adj**: FINAL, ULTIMATE (~ results) (~ markets) (~ user)
end- or **endo-** **comb form** [F, fr Gk, fr *endon* within, fr *en* in + *-don* (akin to L *domus* house) — more at IN, TIMBER] 1: within

: inside (endoskeleton) — compare ECT-, EXO- 2: taking in (endo-thermal) 3 *endo-*: forming a bridge between two atoms in a cyclic system
en-dam-age *\in-ˈdam-ij-* **vi**: to cause loss or damage to
en-dam-age-ment *\en-dəm-ə-ment-* **n** [NL, genus name]: any of a genus (*Endamoeba*) comprising amoebae parasitic in the intestines of insects and in some classifications various parasites of vertebrates including the amoeba (*E. histolytica*) that causes amebic dysentery in man — **en-dam-age-ment** *\-bik-* **adj**
en-dan-ger *\in-ˈdʌn-ɡər-* **vi** **en-dan-gered**; **en-dan-ger-ing** *\-dʌn-ɡər-ɪŋ-* **n**: to bring into danger or peril — **en-dan-ger-ment** *\-dʌn-ɡər-mənt-* **n**
en-dan-gered **adj**: threatened with extinction (~ species)
en-darch *\en-ˈdɑrk-* **adj**: formed or taking place from the center outward (~ xylem) — **en-darch-ic** *\-dɑrk-ik-* **adj**
end around **n**: a football play in which an offensive end comes behind the line of scrimmage to take a handoff and attempts to carry the ball around the opposite flank
en-dar-ter-e-c-to-my *\en-ˈdɑrt-ə-ˈrek-tə-mē-* **n** [NL *endarterium* intima of an artery (fr *end-* + *arteria* artery) + *-ectomy*]: surgical removal of the inner layer of an artery when thickened and atheromatous or occluded (as by intimal plaques)
end-brain *\en(d)-ˈbrʌn-* **n**: the anterior subdivision of the fore-brain
end brush **n**: END PLATE
end bulb **n**: a bulbous termination of a sensory nerve fiber (as in the skin or in a mucous membrane)
en-dear *\in-ˈdi-(ə)-* **vt** 1 **obs**: to make higher in cost, value, or estimation 2: to cause to become beloved or admired — **en-dear-ing-ly** *\-ij-lē* **adv**
en-dear-ment *\in-ˈdi-(ə)-mənt-* **n** 1: the act or process of endearing 2: a word or an act (as a caress) expressing affection
en-deav-or *\in-ˈdev-ər-* **vb** **en-deav-ored**, **en-deav-oring** *\-(ə)-ɪŋ-* [ME *endevenen* to exert oneself, fr *en-* + *dewer* duty — more at DEVOIR] **vt** 1 **archaic**: to strive to achieve or reach 2: to attempt (as the fulfillment of an obligation) by exertion of effort (~ing to control her disgust) ~ **vi**: to work with set purpose
2 **en-deav-or** **n**: serious determined effort (fields of ~), also: an instance of this
1 *en-dem-ic* *\en-ˈdem-ik-, in-ˈv-* **adj** [F *endémique*, fr *endémie* endemic disease, fr Gk *endemia* action of dwelling, fr *endemia* endemic, fr *en* in + *dēmos* people, populace — more at DEMAGOGUE] 1: belonging or native to a particular people or country 2: restricted or peculiar to a locality or region (~ diseases) (an ~ species) **syn** see NATIVE **ant** exotic, pandemic — **en-dem-ic-ally** *\-dem-ik(-)lē* **adv** — **en-dem-ic-ity** *\en-dem-ɪs-ə-tē-, -dɪ-mis-* **n** — **en-dem-ism** *\en-dəm-iz-əm-* **n**
2 *en-dem-ic* **n**: NATIVE 2b
en-der-gon-ic *\en-ˈdər-ɡan-ik-* **adj** [*end-* + Gk *ergon* work — more at WORK]: requiring expenditure of energy (~ biochemical reactions)
en-der-mic *\en-ˈdər-mik-* **adj**: acting through the skin or by direct application to the skin — **en-der-mic-ally** *\-mɪ-k(-)lē* **adv**
en-dex-ine *\(en-ˈdɛk-, -sēn-, -sɪn-* **n**: an inner membranous layer of the exine
end game **n**: the last stage in various games; **esp**: the stage of a chess game following serious reduction of forces
ending *\en-ˈdɪŋ-* **n**: a thing that constitutes an end; **esp**: one or more letters or syllables added to a word base **esp** in inflection
syn see END **ant** beginning
endite *archaic* **var** of INDITE
en-div-e *\en-ˈdɪv-* **n** [ME, fr MF, fr LL *endivia*, fr LGK *entibion*, fr L *intubus*] 1: an annual or biennial composite herb (*Cichorium endivia*) widely cultivated as a salad plant — called also *escarole* 2: the developing crown of chicory when blanched for use as salad by growing in darkness or semidarkness
end-leaf *\en-ˈdɪf-* **n**: ENDPAPER
end-less *\en-(d)lɪs-* **adj** 1: being or seeming to be without end 2: extremely numerous 3: joined at the ends (an ~ chain) — **end-less-ly** **adv** — **end-less-ness** **n**
end line **n**: a line marking an end or boundary **esp** of a playing area as **a**: a line at either end of a football field 10 yards beyond and parallel to the goal line **b**: a line at either end of a court (as in basketball or tennis) perpendicular to the sidelines
end-long *\en-ˈdlɒŋ-* **adj** [ME *endlong*, alter of *andlong*, fr OE *andlang* along, fr *andlang* prep — more at ALONG] **archaic** LENGTHWISE
end man **n**: a man at each end of the line of performers in a minstrel show who engages in comic repartee with the interlocutor
end-most *\en(d)-ˈmɒst-* **adj**: situated at the very end: FARTHEST
en-do-bi-ot-ic *\en-dō-, bi-ˈat-ik-, -bē-* **adj** [ISV]: dwelling within the tissues of a host
en-do-blast *\en-dō-, blast-* **n** [ISV]: HYPOBLAST — **en-do-blast-ic** *\en-dō-blast-ik-* **adj**
en-do-car-di-al *\en-dō-ˈkɑrd-ē-əl-* **adj** 1: situated within the heart 2: of or relating to the endocardium
en-do-car-di-tis *\-kɑrd-ˈdɪt-əs-* **n**: inflammation of the lining of the heart and its valves
en-do-car-di-um *\-kɑrd-ē-əm-* **n**, **pl** *-di-a* [NL, fr *end-* + Gk *kardia* heart]: a thin serous membrane lining the cavities of the heart
en-do-carp *\en-dō-, kɑrp-* **n** [F *endocarpe*] the inner layer of the pericarp of a fruit (as an apple or orange) when it consists of two or more layers of different texture or consistency — **en-do-car-pal** *\en-dō-ˈkɑr-pəl-* **adj**



endive 1



vertical section of a cherry, showing 1 exocarp, 2 mesocarp, 3 endocarp, 4 seed, 1, 2, and 3 together form the pericarp

who carries through an enterprise by skillful or artful contrivance 4: a person who runs or supervises an engine or an apparatus

engineer *v* 1: to lay out, construct, or manage as an engineer 2: *a*: to contrive or plan out usu. with more or less subtle skill and craft *b*: to guide the course of *syn* see GUIDE

en-gi-neer-ing *n* 1: the art of managing engines 2: "the application of science and mathematics by which the properties of matter and the sources of energy in nature are made useful to man in structures, machines, products, systems, and processes"

en-gi-ne-ry *'en-jən-rē* *n* 1: instruments of war 2: machines and tools: **MACHINERY**

en-gird *'en-gərd* *v*: **GIRD**, **ENCOMPASS**

en-girdle *'en-gərd-l* *v*: to encircle with or as if with a girdle

en-gla-cial *'en-glā-shəl* *adj*: embedded in a glacier

English *'in-glīsh* *also* *'in-glīsh* *adj* [*ME*, *fr.* *OE* *Englisc*, *fr.* *Engle* (*pl*) *Angles*]: of, relating to, or characteristic of England, the English people, or the English language

English *n* 1: the language of the people of England and the U.S. and many areas now or formerly under British control *b*: a particular variety of English distinguished by peculiarities (as of pronunciation) *c*: English language, literature, or composition when a subject of study 2 *pl* *fr. const.*: the people of England 3: an English translation *b*: idiomatic or intelligible English 4: spin around the vertical axis given to a ball by striking it to right or left of center (as in pool) or by the manner of releasing it (as in bowling) — compare **DRAW**, **FOLLOW**; **BODY ENGLISH**

English *v* 1: to translate into English 2: to adopt into English: **ANGLICIZE**

English breakfast tea *n*: **CONGOU**; broadly: any similar black tea **English cocker spaniel** *n*: any of a breed of spaniels that have square muzzles, wide well-developed noses, and distinctive heads which are ideally half muzzle and half skull with the forehead and skull arched and slightly flattened

English daisy *n*: **DAISY** *la*

English foxhound *n*: any of a breed of foxhounds developed in England and characterized by a large heavily boned form, rather short ears, and lightly fringed tail

English horn *n* [*trans.* of *It* *cornu inglese*]: a double-reed woodwind instrument resembling the oboe in design but having a longer tube and a range a fifth lower than that of the oboe

Englishman *'in-glīsh-mən* *also* *'in-glīsh* *n*: a native or inhabitant of England

English muffin *n*: bread dough rolled and cut into rounds, baked on a griddle, and split and toasted just before eating

Englishness *'in-glīsh-nəs* *also* *'in-glīsh* *n*: the distinctive qualities or characteristics of the English people, their works, or their institutions

English rabbit *n*: any of a breed of white domestic rabbits having distinctive dark markings

English saddle *n*: a saddle with long side bars, steel cantle and pommel, no horn, and a leather seat supported by webbing stretched between the saddlebow and cantle

English setter *n*: any of a breed of bird dogs characterized by a moderately long flat silky coat of white or white with color and by feathering on the tail and legs

English shepherd *n*: any of a breed of vigorous medium-sized working dogs with a long and glossy black coat usu. with tan to brown markings that was developed in England for herding sheep and cattle

English sonnet *n*: a sonnet consisting of three quatrains and a couplet with a rhyme scheme of *abab cdcd efef gg* — called also **Shakespearean sonnet**

English sparrow *n*: a sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) native to most of Europe and parts of Asia that has been intentionally introduced into America, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere to destroy insects although it feeds largely on grain seeds — called also **house sparrow**

English springer spaniel *n*: any of a breed of springer spaniels that may have originated in Spain and are characterized by deep-bodied muscular build and a moderately long straight or slightly wavy silky coat usu. of black and white hair — called also **English springer**

English toy spaniel *n*: any of a breed of small blocky spaniels with well-rounded upper skull projecting forward toward the short turned-up nose

English walnut *n*: a Eurasian walnut (*Juglans regia*) valued for its large edible nut and its hard highly figured wood, also: its nut

Englishwoman *'in-glīsh-wūm-ən* *also* *'in-glīsh* *n*: a woman of English birth, nationality, or origin

English yew *n*: **YEW** *la*

en-glut *'in-glūt* *v* *en-glutted*; *en-glut-ting* [*MF* *engloutir*, *fr.* *LL* *inglutire*, *fr.* *L* *in-* + *glutire*, to swallow — more at **GLUTTON**]: to gulp down: **SWALLOW**

en-gorge *'in-gə(r)g* *v* [*MF* *engorgier*, *fr.* *OF*, *fr.* *en-* + *gorge* throat — more at **GORGE**]: *GORGE*, *GLUT* *specif.*: to fill with blood to the point of congestion ~ *v*: to suck blood to the limit of body capacity — *en-gorge-ment* *'mən(t)* *n*

en-gr *abbr.* 1: **engineer** 2: **engraved**, **engraver**; **engraving**

en-graft *'in-graft* *v* 1: **GRAFT** 1, 3 (~ *med* embryonic gill tissue into the back) 2: to join or fasten as if by grafting

en-grailed *'in-grā(s)ld* *adj* [*ME* *engrailed*, *fr.* *MF* *engreslé* *fr.* *en-* + *gresle* slender, *fr.* *L* *gracilis*]: 1: indented with small concave curves (as ~ heraldic bordure) 2: made of or bordered by a circle of raised dots (as ~ coin)

en-grain *'in-grān* *v*: **INGRAIN**

en-gram *also* *en-gramme* *'en-gram* *n* [*ISV*]: **MEMORY TRACE**, *specif.*: a hypothetical change in neural tissue postulated in order to account for persistence of memory — *en-gram-mic* *'en-gram-ik* *adj*

en-grave *'in-grāv* *v* *en-graved*, *en-grav-ing* [*MF* *engraver*, *fr.* *en-* + *graver* to grave, of *Gmc* origin, akin to *OE* *grafan* to grave] 1

a: to form by incision (as on wood or metal) *b*: to impress deeply as if with a graver (the incident was engraved in his memory) 2: *a*: to cut figures, letters, or devices on for printing, also: to print from an engraved plate *b*: **PHOTOENGRAVE** — *en-grav-er* *n*

en-grav-ing *n* 1: the act or process of one that engraves 2: something that is engraved as: an engraved printing surface *b*: engraved work 3: an impression from an engraved printing surface

en-gross *'in-grōs* *v* [*ME* *engrossen*, *fr.* *AF* *engrosser*, prob *fr.* *ML* *ingrossare*, *fr.* *L* *in-* + *ML* *grossa* large handwriting, *fr.* *L* *fem* of *grossus* thick] 1: *a*: to copy or write in a large hand *b*: to prepare the usu. final handwritten or printed text of (an official document) 2 [*ME* *engrossen*, *fr.* *MF* *en gros* in large quantities] *a*: to purchase large quantities of (as for speculation) *b* *archaic*: **AMASS**, **COLLECT** *c*: to take or occupy the whole of (ideas that have ~ed the minds of scholars for generations) *syn* see **MONOPOLIZE** — *en-gross-er* *n*

en-grossed *'grōst* *adj*: completely occupied or absorbed (a scholar ~ in his research) — *en-grossed-ly* *'grōsəd-lē*, *'grōst-lē* *adv*

en-gross-ing *'grōst-ŋ* *adj*: taking up the attention completely: **ABSORBING** — *en-gross-ing-ly* *'sin-lē* *adv*

en-grossment *'in-grōs-mənt* *n* 1: the act of engrossing 2: the state of being absorbed or occupied: **PREOCCUPATION**

en-gulf *'in-gʊlf* *v* 1: to flow over and enclose: **OVERWHELM** (the mounting seas threatened to ~ the island) 2: to take in (food) by or as if by flowing over and enclosing — *en-gulf-ment* *'mən(t)* *n*

en-halo *'in-hā(l)lō* *v*: to surround with or as if with a halo *en-hance* *'in-hant(s)* *v* *en-hanced*; *en-hanc-ing* [*ME* *enhancen*, *fr.* *AF* *enhancer*, *alter* of *OF* *enhancier*, *fr.* (assumed) *VL* *incaltare*, *fr.* *L* *in-* + *altus* high — more at **OLD**] 1 *obs*: **RAISE** 2: to make greater (as in value, desirability, or attractiveness) ~ *HEIGHTEN* (a hillside location enhanced by a broad vista) *syn* see **INTENSIFY** — *en-hance-ment* *'hant(s)-mənt* *n*

en-har-mo-nic *'en-(h)ār-man-ik* *adj* [*F* *enharmonique*, *fr.* *MF*, of a scale employing quarter tones, *fr.* *Gk* *enharmonios*, *fr.* *en* + *harmonia* harmony, scale]: of, relating to, or being notes that are written differently (as *A* flat and *G* sharp) but sound the same — *en-har-mo-ni-cal-ly* *'i-k(ə)-lē* *adv*

enig-ma *'i-nig-mə* *n* [*L* *aenigma*, *fr.* *Gk* *ainigmat* *aenigma*, *fr.* *aenigmata* to speak in riddles, *fr.* *ainos* fable] 1: an obscure speech or writing 2: something hard to understand or explain 3: an inscrutable or mysterious person *syn* see **MYSTERY**

enig-matic *'en-(h)ig-mat-ik* *also* *'(h)ig-m* *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling an enigma *PUZZLING* *syn* see **OBSCURE** *adj* *explicit* — *enig-mat-ic-ally* *'i-k(ə)-lē* *adv*

en-is-le *'in-(s)l* *v* 1: to place apart: **ISOLATE** 2: to make an island of

en-jam-bent *'in-jam-mənt* *or* *en-jam-be-ment* *'səmə* *or* *ar-zhāb-(ə)mā* *n* [*F* *enjambement*, *fr.* *MF*, *enjambement*, *fr.* *en-* + *jambe* leg — more at **JAMB**]: the running over of a sentence from one verse or couplet into another so that closely related words fall in different lines — compare **RUN-ON**

en-join *'in-jōin* *v* [*ME* *enjoinen*, *fr.* *OF* *enjoindre*, *fr.* *L* *injungere* *fr.* *in-* + *iungere* to join — more at **JOKE**] 1: to direct or impose by authoritative order or with urgent admonition 2: **FORBID** **PROHIBIT** (was ~ed by conscience from telling a lie) *syn* see **COM-MAND**

en-joy *'in-jōi* *v* [*MF* *enjoir* *fr.* *OF*, *fr.* *en-* + *joir* to enjoy, *fr.* *L* *gaudere* to rejoice — more at **JOY**] 1: to take pleasure or satisfaction in 2: to have for one's use, benefit, or lot *syn* see **HAVE** — *en-joy-able* *'v-bəl* *adj* — *en-joy-able-ness* *n* — *en-joy-ably* *'v-blē* *adv*

en-joy-ment *'in-jōi-mənt* *n* 1: the action or state of enjoying *b*: possession and use (the ~ of civic rights) 2: something that gives keen satisfaction

en-kin-dle *'in-kīn-dl* *v* 1: to set (as fuel) on fire 2: to make bright and glowing ~ *v*: to take fire: **FLAME**

en-lar-ged *2* *enlarged* 2 *enlisted*

en-lace *'in-lās* *v* [*ME* *enlacen*, *fr.* *MF* *enlacier*, *fr.* *OF*, *fr.* *en-* + *lacier* to lace] 1: **ENCIRCLE** **ENFOLD** 2: **ENTWINE**, **INTERLACE**

en-lace-ment *'in-lās-mənt* *n* 1: the process or result of interlacing 2: a pattern of interlacing elements

en-lar-ged *'in-lārj* *v* *en-larged*, *en-larg-ing* [*ME* *enlargen*, *fr.* *MF* *enlargier* *fr.* *OF*, *fr.* *en-* + *large* *v* 1: to make larger: **EXTEND** 2: to give greater scope to: **EXPAND** 3: to set free (as a captive) ~ *v* 1: to grow larger 2: to speak or write at length: **ELABORATE** (let me ~ upon that point) *syn* see **INCREASE** — *en-lar-gable* *'lār-jə-bəl* *adj* — *en-lar-g-er* *n*

en-lar-gement *'in-lārj-mənt* *n*: an act or instance of enlarging; the state of being enlarged 2: a photographic print that is larger than the negative and that is made by projecting through a lens an image of the negative upon a photographic printing surface

en-light-en *'in-līt-n* *v* *en-light-ened*; *en-light-en-ing* *'līt-nīŋ* *-n-ŋ* 1 *archaic*: **ILLUMINATE** 2: *a*: to furnish knowledge to: **INSTRUCT** *b*: to give spiritual insight to

en-light-ened *adj* 1: freed from ignorance and misinformation (an ~ people) 2: based on full comprehension of the problems involved (issued an ~ ruling)

en-light-en-ment *'in-līt-n-mənt* *n* 1: the act or means of enlightening; the state of being enlightened 2 *cap*: a philosophic movement of the 18th century marked by questioning of traditional doctrines and values, a tendency toward individualism, and



English horn

ə about ʰ kitten ɜ rather ɔ back ɪ cot, cart
ə out ɕ chin ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
j joke ɡ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔi coin ʰ thin ʰ this
ɪ loot ʊ foot ɪ yet ɪ few ɪu furious ʒ vision

en-dow \in-'dau\ *vi* [ME *endowen*, fr AF *endouer*, fr MF *en-* + *douer* to endow, fr L *dotare*, fr *dot-*, *dos* gift, *dowry* — more at *DOWRY*] 1: to furnish with a dower 2: to furnish with an income (~ a hospital) 3 a: to provide or equip gratuitously: ENRICH b: CREDIT 5a

en-dow-ment \en-'dau-mənt\ *n* 1: the act or process of endowing 2: something that is endowed, *specif.* the part of an institution's income derived from donations 3: natural capacity, power, or ability

en-do-to-ic \en-'dau-'dō-'ik\ *adj* [ISV]: living within or involving passage through an animal (— distribution of weeds)

en-dō-pa-per \en-'dau-'pā-'pər\ *n*: a once-folded sheet of paper having one leaf pasted flat against the inside of the front or back cover of a book and the other pasted at the base to the first or last page

end plate *n*: a flat plate or structure at the end of something; *specif.* a complex terminal arborization of a motor nerve fiber

end point *n* 1: a point marking the completion of a process or stage of a process 2 *usu* end-point: either of two points or values that mark the ends of a line segment or interval, also: a point that marks the end of a ray

end product *n*: the final product of a series of processes or activities

en-drin \en-'drən\ *n* [blend of *end-* and *dieldrin*]: a chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide $C_{12}H_7Cl_6O$ that is a stereoisomer of dieldrin and resembles dieldrin in toxicity

end-run *n* 1: a football play in which the ballcarrier attempts to run wide around his own end 2: an evasive trick

end-stopped \en-'dau-'stɔp-t\ *adj*: marked by a logical or rhetorical pause at the end (an ~ line of verse) — compare *RUN-ON*

end table *n*: a small table that is used about the height of the arm of a chair and is used beside a larger piece of furniture (as a sofa)

en-due \in-'dū-'yū\ *vi* *en-dued*, *en-duing* [ME *enduen*, fr MF *enduire* to bring in, introduce, fr L *inducere* — more at *INDUCE*] 1 a: PROVIDE, ENDOW b: IMBUE, TRANSFUSE 2 [ME *enduen*, fr L *inducere*, fr *ind-* (in fr OL *indu*) + *-uere* to put on — more at *INDIGENOUS*/EXUVIAE]: to put on — DON

en-dur-able \in-'dū-'yū-'rə-'bəl\ *adj*: capable of being endured

en-dur-ance \in-'dū-'yū-'rən-s\ *n* 1: PERMANENCE, DURATION 2: the ability to withstand hardship, adversity, or stress 3: SUFFERING TRIAL

en-du-re \in-'dū-'yū-'rə\ *vb* *en-dured*; *en-during* [ME *enduren*, fr MF *endurer*, fr (assumed) VL *indurare*, fr L, to harden, fr *in-* + *durare* to harden, *endure* — more at *DURING*] *w* 1: to continue in the same state LAST 2: to remain firm under suffering or misfortune without yielding ~ *vi* 1: to undergo (as a hardship) esp without giving in SUFFER 2: TOLERATE, PERMIT *syn* see BEAR, CONTINUE

en-dur-ing *adj*: LASTING DURABLE — *en-dur-ing-ly* \in-'dū-'yū-'in-'lē\ *adv* — *en-dur-ing-ness* *n*

en-dū-ro \in-'dū-'yū-'rə\ *n*, *pl* *en-dū-ro-s* [irreg fr *endurance*]: a long race (as for automobiles or motorcycles) stressing endurance rather than speed

en-dw-ays \en-'dwāz\ *adv* or *adj* 1: with the end forward (as toward the observer) 2: in or toward the direction of the ends ~ LENGTHWISE (~ pressure) 3, on end UPRIGHT (boxes set ~)

en-dw-ise \en-'dwīz\ *adv* or *adj*: ENDWAYS

En-dym-ion \en-'dim-'ē-'on\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Endymion*]: a beautiful youth loved by Selene

end zone *n*: the area at either end of a football field between the goal line and the end line

ENE *abbr* east-northeast

ene \en\ *n* suffix [ISV, fr Gk *-ēnē*, fem of *-ēnas*, *adj* suffix]: unsaturated carbon compound (*benzene*), esp: carbon compound with one double bond (*ethylene*)

en-e-ma \en-'mə\ *n*, *pl* *enemas* also *enemas-ta* \en-'mə-'tā\, \en-'mə-'tā\ [LL, fr Gk, fr *enēma* to inject, fr *en-* + *hēma* to send — more at *JET*] 1: the injection of liquid into the intestine by way of the anus 2: material for injection as an enema

en-e-my \en-'mē\ *n*, *pl* *emies* [ME *enemi*, fr OF, fr L *inimicus*, fr *in-* + *amicus* friend — more at *AMIAWLE*] 1: one that is antagonistic to another, esp: one seeking to injure, overthrow, or confound an opponent 2: something harmful or deadly 3 a: a military adversary, b: a hostile unit or force

syn ENEMY, FOE *shared meaning element*: one who shows hostility or ill will

en-er-getic \en-'jēt-'ik\ *adj* [Gk *energetikos*, fr *energein* to be active, fr *energōs*] 1: marked by energy: STRENUOUS 2: operating with vigor or effect 3: of or relating to energy (~ equation) — *en-er-get-ic-ally* \in-'kə-'lē\ *adv*

en-er-get-ics \in-'kə-'lē\ *n*, *pl* *en-er-get-ics* [ISV, fr *energein*]: a branch of mechanics that deals primarily with energy and its transformations 2: the total energy relations and transformations of a system (as a chemical reaction or an ecological community) (~ of muscular contraction)

en-er-gid \en-'rjəd-, -jīd\ *n* [ISV, fr *energōs*]: a nucleus and the body of cytoplasm with which it interacts

en-er-gize \en-'rjīz\ *vb* *glized*, *glizing* *vi*: to put forth energy: ACT ~ *vi* 1: to impart energy to 2: to make energetic or vigorous 3: to apply voltage to *syn* see VITALIZE

en-er-gize-r \en-'rjīz-ər\ *n*: one that energizes, esp: ANTIDEPRESSANT

en-er-gy \en-'jē\ *n*, *pl* *gies* [LL *energia*, fr Gk *energeia* activity, fr *energōs* active, fr *en-* + *ergon* work — more at *WORK*] 1: the capacity of acting or being active (intellectual ~) 2: natural power vigorously exerted (work with ~) 3: the capacity for doing work

energy level *n*: one of the stable states of constant energy that may be assumed by a physical system — used esp of the quantum states of electrons in atoms and of nuclei, called also *energy state*

en-er-vate \in-'nər-'vāt\ *adj*: lacking physical, mental, or moral vigor: ENERVATED

en-er-vate \in-'nər-'vāt\ *vi* *-vated*, *-vat-ing* [L *enervatus*, pp of *enervere* fr *e-* + *nervus* sinew — more at *NERVE*] 1: to lessen the vitality or strength of 2: to reduce the mental or moral vigor of

syn see UNNERVE — *en-er-va-tion* \en-'nər-'vā-shən\ *n* — *en-er-va-tive* \en-'nər-'vāt-'iv\ *adj*

en-fant ter-ri-ble \en-'fā-'tē-'rē-'bəl\ *n*, *pl* *enfants terribles* \sə-'mē\ [F, lit. terrifying child]: one whose inopportune remarks or unconventional actions cause embarrassment

en-fee-bile \in-'fē-'bəl\ *vi* *en-fee-bled*, *en-fee-bling* \-b(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *enfeblen*, fr MF *enfeblir*, fr OF, fr *en-* + *feble* feeble]: to make feeble: deprive of strength *syn* see WEAKEN *ant* fortify — *en-fee-ble-ment* \-b(ə-)mən\ *n*

en-feoff \in-'fē-'fē\ *vi* [ME *enfeoffen*, fr AF *enfeoffer*, fr OF *en-* + *fief*]: to invest with a fief, fee, or other possession — *en-feoff-ment* \-mən\ *n*

en-fet-ter \in-'fēt-'ər\ *vi*: to bind in fetters: ENCHAIN

en-fe-ver \in-'fē-'vər\ *vi*: FEVER

En-field rifle \en-'fēld-'rɪ\ *n* [Enfield, England]: a 30 caliber bolt-operated repeating rifle used by U.S. and British troops in World War I

en-fla-de \en-'fə-'lād-, -lād\ *n* [F, fr *enfiler* to thread, *enfilade*, fr OF, to thread, fr *en-* + *fil* thread — more at *FILE*] 1: an arrangement (as of rooms) in opposite and parallel rows 2: a gunfire directed along the length of an enemy battle line

en-fla-de *vi* *-lād-ed*, *-lād-ing*: to rake or be in a position to rake with gunfire in a lengthwise direction

en-flame *var* of INFLAME

en-fleu-rage \en-'flor-'azh\ *n* [F]: a process of extracting perfumes by exposing absorbents to the exhalations of flowers

en-fold \in-'fəld\ *vi* 1 a: to cover with folds. ENVELOP b: to surround with a covering: CONTAIN 2: to clasp within the arms ~ EMBRACE

en-force \in-'fɔrs\, \-fɔs\ *vi* [ME *enforcen*, fr MF *enforcier*, fr OF, fr *en-* + *force*] 1: to give force to: STRENGTHEN 2: to urge with energy 3: CONSTRAIN, COMPEL 4 obs: to effect or gain by force 5: to carry out effectively (~ laws) — *en-force-abil-ity* \-fɔrs-'ə-bil-'itē-, -fɔr-\ *n* — *en-force-able* \-fɔrs-'ə-bəl-, -fɔr-\ *adj* — *en-force-ment* \-fɔrs-'smənt-, -fɔr-\ *n* — *en-for-er* *n*

en-fran-chise \in-'frān-'chīz\ *vi* *-chised*, *-chising* [ME *enfranchisen*, fr MF *enfranchiser*, stem of *enfranchir*, fr OF, fr *en-* + *franc* free — more at *FRANK*] 1: to set free (as from slavery) 2: to endow with a franchise as a: to admit to the privileges of a citizen, *specif.* to admit to the right of suffrage b: to admit (a municipality) to political privileges or rights — *en-fran-chise-ment* \-chīz-'mānt-, -chīz-\ *n*

eng *abbr* engine, engineer, engineering

Eng *abbr* England, English

en-gage \in-'gāj\ *vb* *en-gaged*, *en-gag-ing* [ME *engagen*, fr MF *engagier*, fr OF, fr *en-* + *gager*] *vi* 1: to offer (as one's word) as security for a debt or cause 2 a obs: to entangle or entrap in or as if in a snare or bog b: to attract and hold by influence or power c: to interlock with: MESH *also* to cause (mechanical parts) to mesh 3: to bind (as oneself) to do something, esp: to bind by a pledge to marry 4 a: to provide occasion for: INVOLVE (~ him in a new project) b: to arrange to obtain the use or services of: HIRE 5 a: to hold the attention of: ENGROSS (her work ~s her completely) b: to induce to participate (*engaged* the shy boy in conversation) 6 a: to enter into contest with b: to bring together or interlock (weapons) ~ *vi* 1 a: to pledge oneself, PROMISE b: GUARANTEE (he ~s for the honesty of his brother) 2 a: to begin and carry on an enterprise (he *engaged* in trade for a number of years) b: to take part, PARTICIPATE (at college he *engaged* in gymnastics) 3: to enter into conflict 4: to be or become in gear

en-gag-e \en-'gāz-, -gāz\ *adj* [F, pp of *engager* to engage, fr MF *engagier*]: being actively involved in or committed esp to political concerns

en-gag-ed \in-'gājd\ *adj* 1: involved in activity: OCCUPIED 2: pledged to be married: BETROTHED 3: greatly interested: COMMITTED 4: involved esp in a hostile encounter 5: partly embedded in a wall (an ~ column) 6: being in gear: MESHED

en-gage-ment \in-'gāj-'mənt\ *n* 1 a: the act of engaging ~ the state of being engaged ~ b: BETROTHAL 2 something that engages: PLEDGE 3 a: a promise to be present at a specified time and place b: employment esp for a stated time 4: the state of being in gear 5: a hostile encounter between military forces *syn* see BATTLE

en-gag-ing *adj*: tending to draw favorable attention ~ ATTRACTIVE

syn see SWEET *ant* loathsome — *en-gag-ing-ly* \in-'gāj-'in-'lē\ *adv*

en-gar-land \in-'gār-'lānd\ *vi*: to adorn with or as if with a garland

En-gel-mann spruce \en-'gəl-'mān\ *n* [George Engelmann 11884 Am botanist]: a large spruce (*Picea engelmannii*) of the Rocky Mountain region and British Columbia that yields a light-colored wood

en-gen-der \in-'jən-'dər\ *vb* *en-gen-dered*, *en-gen-der-ing* \-d(ə-)ɪŋ\ [ME *engendren*, fr MF *engendrre*, fr L *engenerare*, fr *in-* + *generare* to generate] *vi* 1: BEGET PROCREATE 2: to cause to exist or to develop: PRODUCE (angry words ~ strife) ~ *vi*: to assume form: ORIGINATE

en-gid \in-'gīd\ *vi*: to make bright with brass or with light

en-gine \en-'jīn\ *n* [ME *engin*, fr OF, fr L *ingenium* natural disposition, talent, fr *in-* + *gignere* to beget — more at *KIN*] 1 obs a: INGENUITY b: evil contrivance: WILE 2: something used to effect a purpose: AGENT INSTRUMENT (mournful and terrible ~ of horror and of crime — E. A. Poe) 3 a: a mechanical tool as (1) an instrument or machine of war (2) obs a torture implement b: MACHINERY c: any of various mechanical appliances — compare FIRE ENGINE 4: a machine for converting any of various forms of energy into mechanical force and motion 5: a railroad locomotive

en-gine *vi* *en-gined*, *en-gin-ing*: to equip with engines

en-gin-ed \en-'jīnd\ *adj* *comb form*: having (such or so many) engines (front-engined cars) (four-engined planes)

en-gin-eer \en-'jīn-'iər\ *n* 1: a member of a military group devoted to engineering work 2 obs: a crafty schemer: PLOTTER 3 a: a designer or builder of engines b: a person who is trained in or follows as a profession a branch of engineering c: a person

: a platform that supports a statue and that is placed above the dado

en-tail \in-'tā(ə)\ *vt* 1: to restrict (property) by limiting the inheritance to the owner's lineal descendants or to a particular class thereof (as his male children) 2 *a*: to confer, assign, or transmit as if by entail: FASTEN (~ on them) indelible disgrace — Robert Browning) *b*: to fix (a person) permanently in some condition or status (~ him and his heirs unto the crown — Shak) 3: to impose, involve, or imply as a necessary accompaniment or result (the project will ~ considerable expense) — **en-tail-er** \en-'tā-lər\ *n* — **en-tail-ment** \in-'tā(ə)-mənt\ *n*

en-tail \en-'tā(ə)-mənt\ *n* 1 *a*: an entailing esp. of lands *b*: an entailed estate *c*: the rule fixing the descent 2: something (as a quality) transmitted as if by entail

en-tan-gle \en-'tāŋ-gəl\ *vt* 1: to make tangled, complicated, or confused (his explanation only served to ~ the question further) 2: to involve in a tangle (become entangled in a ruinous lawsuit) — **en-tan-gler** \-g(ə)-lər\ *n*

en-tan-gle-ment \in-'tāŋ-gəl-mənt\ *n* 1 *a*: the action of entangling: the state of being entangled *b*: something that entangles, confuses, or ensnares 2: the condition of being deeply involved

en-tele-chy \en-'tel-ə-kē, in-'\ *n*, *pl* -chies [L *entelechia*, fr. Gk *entelechia*] 1: the realization of form-giving cause as contrasted with potential existence 2: a hypothetical agency that in some vitalist doctrines is considered inherent in living substances and regulates or directs the vital processes of an organism but is not discoverable by scientific investigation

en-tente \än-'tānt\ *n* [F, fr. OF *intente*, understanding — more at INTENT] 1: an international understanding providing for a common course of action 2: a coalition of parties to an entente

en-ter \en-'tr\ *vb* **en-tered**; **en-ter-ing** \en-'tr-ŋ, 'en-'tr-ŋ\ [ME *entren*, fr. OF *entren*, fr. L *intrare*, fr. *intra* within, akin to L *inter* between — more at INTER] *vi* 1: to go or come in 2: to come or gain admission into a group: JOIN 3 *a*: to make a beginning (~ing upon a career) *b*: to begin to consider a subject 4: to go upon land for the purpose of taking possession 5: to play a part: be a factor (~ into a conversation) ~ *vt* 1: to come or go into (~ a room) 2: INSCRIBE, REGISTER (~ the names of qualified voters) 3: to cause to be received or admitted (~ a boy at a school) 4: to put in: INSERT 5 *a*: to make a beginning in: take up (~ politics) *b*: to pass within the limits of (a particular period of time) (was famous by the time he ~ed his early thirties) 6: to become a member of or an active participant in (~ the university) (~ a race) 7: to make report of (a ship or her cargo) to customs authorities 8: to place in proper form before a court of law or upon record (~ a writ) 9: to go into or upon and take actual possession of (as land) 10: to put formally on record (~ing a complaint against his business partner) — **en-ter-able** \en-'tr-ə-bəl, 'en-'tr-ə\ *adj*

syn ENTER, PENETRATE, PIERCE, PROBE *shared meaning element*: to make way into something **ent** *antise* (from or out)

— **enter into** 1: EXAMINE, CONSIDER (the book doesn't enter into the moral aspect of the issue) 2: to make oneself a party to or in (~enter into an important agreement) 3: to form a constituent part of (tin enters into the composition of pewter) 4 *a*: to participate or share in (cheerfully entering into the household tasks) *b*: to be in tune or sympathy with (couldn't enter into the festive spirit of the occasion)

enter- or entero- *comb form* [Gk, fr. *enteron*]: intestine (*enteritis*)

en-ter-al \en-'tr-əl\ *adj*: **ENTERIC** — **en-ter-al-ly** \-r-ə-lē\ *adv*

en-ter-ic \en-'tr-ik, in-'\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the intestines, broadly: ALIMENTARY 2: of, relating to, or being a medicinal preparation treated to pass through the stomach unaltered and disintegrate in the intestines

en-ter-i-tis \en-'tr-ə-tis, -'tr-ə-tis\ *n* [NL (*Salmonella*) *enteritidis*, species of bacteria]: *enteritis* esp. in young animals

en-ter-i-tis \en-'tr-ə-tis, -'tr-ə-tis\ *n* 1: inflammation of the intestines and esp. of the human ileum 2: a disease of domestic animals (as panleucopenia of cats) marked by *enteritis* and diarrhea

en-tero-bac-ter-i-um \en-'tr-ə-bak-'tēr-ē-əm\ *n*: any of a family (Enterobacteriaceae) of gram-negative straight rod bacteria (as a salmonella or a colon bacillus) that ferment glucose and include saprophytes as well as some serious pathogens of man, lower animals, and plants — **en-tero-bac-ter-i-al** \-ē-səl\ *adj*

en-tero-bi-osis \-bī-ə-sis\ *n*, *pl* -oses \-sēz\ [NL, fr. *Enterobius*, genus name + *-osis*]: infestation with or disease caused by pinworms (genus *Enterobius*) that occurs esp. in children

en-tero-chro-maf-fin \-krō-mə-'fān\ *adj* [*enter-* + *chromaffin*]: of or relating to epithelial cells of the intestinal mucosa that stain esp. with chromium salts and usu. contain serotonin

en-tero-coc-cus \-'kōk-s\ *n*, *pl* -coc-ci \-'kōk-(s)\ [NL, genus name]: STREPTOCOCCUS, esp. a streptococcus (as *Streptococcus faecalis*) normally present in the intestine — **en-tero-coc-cal** \-'kōk-səl\ *adj*

en-tero-coele or en-tero-coel \en-'tr-ə-sēl\ *n*: a coelom originating by outgrowth from the archenteron — **en-tero-coel-ic** \en-'tr-ə-sē-lē\ *adj* — **en-tero-coel-ous** \-lē-s\ *adj*

en-tero-col-i-tis \en-'tr-ə-kō-'līt-s\ *n* [NL]: *enteritis* affecting both the large and small intestine

en-tero-gas-trone \-'gas-'trōn\ *n* [*enter-* + *gastro-* + *hormone*]: a hormone that is produced by the duodenal mucosa and has an inhibitory action on gastric motility and secretion

en-tero-hep-a-ti-tis \-'hep-ə-'tīt-s\ *n* [NL]: BLACKHEAD 2

en-tero-ki-na-se \en-'tr-ə-kī-'nās, -'nāz\ *n* [ISV]: an enzyme esp. of the upper intestinal mucosa that activates trypsinogen by converting it to trypsin

en-ter-on \en-'tr-ən, -'rən\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, intestine — more at INTER]: the alimentary canal or system — used esp. of the embryo

en-tero-patho-gen-ic \en-'tr-ə-pəth-ə-'jen-ik\ *adj*: tending to produce disease in the intestinal tract (~ bacteria)

en-ter-op-a-thy \en-'tr-ə-pə-'thē\ *n*: a disease of the intestinal tract

en-ter-os-to-my \en-'tr-ə-s'-'rās-tō-mē\ *n*, *pl* -mies [ISV]: a surgical formation of an opening into the intestine through the abdominal wall

en-tero-tox-in \en-'tr-ə-rō-'tāk-sən\ *n*: a toxic substance that is produced by microorganisms (as some staphylococci) and is responsible for the gastrointestinal symptoms of some forms of food poisoning

en-tero-vi-rus \-'vī-rəs\ *n* [NL]: any of a group of picornaviruses (as a Coxsackie virus) that typically occur in the gastrointestinal tract but may be involved in respiratory ailments, meningitis, and neurological disorders — **en-tero-vi-ral** \-rəl\ *adj*

en-ter-prise \en-'tr-'prīz\ *n* [ME *entrepise*, fr. MF *entrepise*, fr. *entrepren* to undertake, fr. *entre-* + *prendre* to take — more at PRIZE] 1: a project or undertaking that is esp. difficult, complicated, or risky 2 *a*: a unit of economic organization or activity; esp. a business organization *b*: a systematic purposeful activity (agriculture is the main economic ~ among these people) 3: readiness to engage in daring action: INITIATIVE

en-ter-priser \-'prī-zər\ *n*: one who undertakes an enterprise, *specific*: ENTREPRENEUR

en-ter-pris-ing \-'prī-z-ŋ\ *adj*: marked by an independent energetic spirit and by readiness to undertake or experiment

en-ter-tain \en-'tr-'tān\ *vt* [ME *enterten*, fr. MF *entretener*, fr. *entre-* + *tenir* to hold — more at TENABLE] *vi* 1 *a*: *archaic*: MAINTAIN *b* *obs*: RECEIVE 2: to show hospitality to 3 *a*: to keep, hold, or maintain in the mind: HARBOR (I ~ grave doubts about her sincerity) *b* (1): to receive and take into consideration (he refused to ~ her plea) (2): TREAT CONSIDER (~ a subject) 4: to provide entertainment for 5: to play against (an opposing team) on one's home field or court ~ *vt*: to provide entertainment esp. for guests **syn** see AMUSE — **en-ter-tain-er** *n*

en-ter-tain-ing-ly \-'tā-n-ŋ-lē\ *adv*

en-ter-tain-ment \en-'tr-'tān-mənt\ *n* 1: the act of entertaining 2 *a*: *archaic*: MAINTENANCE PROVISION *b* *obs*: EMPLOYMENT 3: something diverting or engaging as *a*: a public performance *b*: a usu. light comic or adventure novel

en-thal-py \en-'thāl-pē, en-'\ *n* [en- + Gk *thalpein* to heat]: the sum of the internal energy of a body and the product of its volume multiplied by the pressure

en-thrall or en-thrāl \en-'thrəl\ *vt* **en-thrall-ed**, **en-thrall-ing** 1: to hold in or reduce to slavery 2: to hold spellbound: CHARM — **en-thrall-ment or en-thrāl-ment** \-'thrəl-mənt\ *n*

en-throne \in-'thrōn\ *vt* 1 *a*: to seat ceremonially on a throne *b*: to seat in a place associated with a position of authority or influence 2: to assign supreme virtue or value to: EXALT — **en-throne-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

en-thuse \in-'thūz\ *vb* **en-thused**, **en-thus-ing** [back-formation fr. *enthusiasm*] *vi*: to make enthusiastic (proposals which ~ed the orthodox and *enthused* the rebellious — *Times Lit. Supp.*) ~ *vt*: to show enthusiasm (tourists *enthusing* over a moribund culture — R. J. Clements) **syn** see THRILL

en-thu-si-asm \in-'thūz-ē-zēz, -zəm\ *n* [Gk *enthousiasmos*, fr. *enthousiazēin* to be inspired, fr. *enthous* inspired, fr. *en-* + *theos* god] 1 *a*: belief in special revelations of the Holy Spirit *b*: religious fanaticism 2 *a*: strong excitement of feeling: ARDOR *b*: something inspiring zeal or fervor **syn** see PASSION

en-thu-si-ast \-'ast, -ast\ *n*: a person filled with enthusiasm: *a*: one who is ardently attached to a cause, object, or pursuit (he's a sports car ~) *b*: one who tends to give himself completely to whatever engages his interest

en-thu-si-ast-ic \in-'thūz-ē-zēz-'ast-ik\ *adj*: filled with or marked by enthusiasm — **en-thu-si-ast-ic-ally** \-'ast-ik-lē\ *adv*

en-thy-meme \en-'thī-mēm\ *n* [L *enthymema*, fr. Gk *enthymēma*, fr. *enthymēsthai* to keep in mind, fr. *en-* + *thymos* mind, soul — more at FUME]: a syllogism in which one of the premises is implicit

en-tice \in-'tis\ *vt* **en-ticed**; **en-tic-ing** [ME *entice*, fr. OF *enticier*, fr. (assumed) VL *initiare*, fr. L *in-* + *titio* firebrand]: to draw on artfully or adroitly or by arousing hope or desire: TEMPT **syn** see LURE **ant** *see* — **en-tice-ment** \-tē-mənt\ *n*

en-tire \in-'tīr\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *entir*, fr. L *integer*, lit., untouched, fr. *in-* + *tangere* to touch — more at TANGENT] 1: having no element or part left out: WHOLE (was alone the ~ day) 2: complete in degree: TOTAL (his ~ devotion to his family) 3 *a*: consisting of one piece *b*: HOMOGENEOUS UNMIXED *c*: INACT (strove to keep the collection ~) 4: not castrated 5: having the margin continuous or free from indentations (an ~ leaf) — **en-tire-ly** *adv* — **en-tire-ness** *n*

entire *n* 1 *archaic*: the whole: ENTIRETY 2: STALLION

en-tire-ly *adv* 1: in a whole, complete, or full manner (agreed with me ~) (you are ~ welcome) 2: in an exclusive manner: SOLELY (it is his fault ~)

en-tire-ty \in-'tīr-ē-tē, -tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the state of being entire or complete 2: SUM TOTAL WHOLE

en-ti-tle \in-'tīt\ *vt* **en-titled**; **en-tit-ling** \-'tīt-l-ŋ, -'tīt-l-ŋ\ [ME *entitlen*, fr. MF *entituler*, fr. LL *initulare*, fr. L *in-* + *titulus* title] 1: to give a title to: DESIGNATE 2: to furnish with proper grounds for seeking or claiming something (this ticket ~s the bearer to free admission) — **en-ti-tle-ment** \-'tīt-l-mənt\ *n*

en-ti-ty \en-'tīt-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ML *entitas*, fr. L *enti-*, *ens* existing thing, fr. coined prp of *esse* to be — more at IS] 1 *a*: BEING, EXISTENCE, esp.: independent, separate, or self-contained existence *b*: the existence of a thing as contrasted with its attributes 2: something that has separate and distinct existence and objective or conceptual reality

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ă cot, cart
ā out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ō flaw ō coin th than th this
l loot ū foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

an emphasis on the idea of universal human progress, the empirical method in science, and the free use of reason — used with the 3 *Buddhism*: a final blessed state marked by the absence of desire or suffering

en-list \in-'list\ *vt* 1: to engage (a person) for duty in the armed forces 2 *a*: to secure the support and aid of: employ in advancing an interest (~ all the available resources) (~ the community in an experiment) *b*: to win over: ATTRACT (trying to ~ my sympathies) ~ *vi* 1: to enroll oneself in the armed forces 2: to participate heartily (as in a cause, drive, or crusade) — **en-list-ee** \-jüs-'tē *n* — **en-list-ment** \-'list(-)ment\ *n*

en-list-ed \-'list(-)d\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting the part of a military or naval force below commissioned or warrant officers **en-listed man** *n*: a man or woman in the armed forces ranking below a commissioned or warrant officer; *specif*: an enlisted man ranking below a noncommissioned officer or petty officer

en-liv-en \in-'liv-vən\ *vt*: to give life, action, or spirit to: ANIMATE *syn see* QUICKEN *ant* deaden, subdue

en-mesh \en-'mesh\ *adv* [F]: in a body: as a whole **en-mesh** \in-'mesh\ *vt*: to catch or entangle in or as if in meshes — **en-mesh-ment** \-'ment\ *n*

en-mity \en-'mitē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *enmīte*, fr. MF *enemiē*, fr. OF *enemiē*, irreg. fr. *enemi* enemy]: positive, active, and typically mutual hatred or ill will

syn ENMITY, HOSTILITY, ANTIPATHY, ANTAGONISM, RANCOR, ANIMOSITY, ANIMUS *shared meaning element*: deep-seated dislike or ill will or a manifestation of such feeling *ant* amity

en-ne-ad \en-'nē-ad\ *n* [Gk *ennead-*, *enneas*, fr. *ennea* nine — more at NINE]: a group of nine

en-no-ble \en-'nō-bəl\ *vt* **en-no-ble**, **en-no-bling** \-'b(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *ennober*, fr. MF *ennobir*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *noble* 1: to make noble: ELEVATE (believes that hard work ~s the human spirit) 2: to raise to the rank of nobility — **en-no-ble-ment** \-'b(ə-)ment\ *n* — **en-no-bler** \-'b(ə-)lər\ *n*

en-nui \en-'wē\ *n* [F, fr. OF *enui* annoyance, fr. *enuier* to annoy]: a feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction: BOREDOM

Enoch \en-'nək, -nik\ *n* [Gk *Enōch*, fr. Heb *Hānōkh*]: an Old Testament patriarch and father of Methuselah

enol \en-'nōl, -nol\ *n* [ISV *ene-* (fr. *-ene*) + *-ol*]: an organic compound that contains a hydroxyl group bonded to a carbon atom having a double bond and that is usually characterized by the grouping C=C(OH) — **enolic** \-'nōl-ik, -nōl-ik\ *adj*

eno-lase \en-'lās, -lāz\ *n* [ISV *enol* + *-ase*]: a crystalline enzyme that is found esp. in muscle and yeast and is important in the metabolism of carbohydrates

enolo-gy \en-'nāl-ə-jē\ *n* [Gk *oinos* wine + *E-logy* — more at WINE]: a science that deals with wine and wine making — **enolo-gist** \-'jəst\ *n*

enor-mi-ty \i-'nōr-mitē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being immoderate, monstrous, or outrageous, *esp*: great wickedness 2: a grave offense against order, right, or decency 3: the quality or state of being huge: IMMENSITY (the ~ of the task of teachers in slum schools — J. B. Conant)

enor-mous \i-'nōr-məs\ *adj* [L *enormis*, fr. *e*, ex out of + *norma* rule] 1: *a* *archaic*: ABNORMAL, INORDINATE *b*: exceedingly wicked: SHOCKING (an ~ sin) 2: marked by extraordinarily great size, number, or degree, *esp*: exceeding usual bounds or accepted notions *syn see* HUGE — **enor-mous-ly** *adv* — **enor-mous-ness** *n*

enough \i-'nəf, -nəf\ *adv*, *z*, *s* often 'n-'s\ *adj* [ME *ynough*, fr. OE *genōg*, akin to OHG *gīnug* enough, both fr. a prehistoric Gmc compound whose first constituent is represented by OE *ge-* (perfective prefix) and whose second constituent is akin to L *nancisc* to get, Gk *eneken* to carry]: occurring in such quantity, quality, or scope as to fully satisfy demands or needs *syn see* SUFFICIENT

enough *adv* 1: in or to a degree or quantity that satisfies or that is sufficient or necessary for satisfaction: SUFFICIENTLY 2: FULLY, QUITE 3: in a tolerable degree

enough *pron*: a sufficient number, quantity, or amount (~ were present to constitute a quorum) (had ~ of their foolishness)

enounce \en-'nəʊn(t)s\ *vt* **enounced**, **enouncing** [F *énoncer*, fr. L *enunciare* to report — more at ENUNCIATE] 1: to set forth or state (as a proposition) 2: to pronounce distinctly: ARTICULATE

enow \i-'nəʊ\ *adv* or *adj* [ME *enow*, fr. OE *enōg*] *archaic*: ENOUGH

en-pass-ant \en-'pās-'sā-, -pə-'sā\ *adv* [F]: in passing — used in chess of the capture of a pawn as it makes a first move of two squares by an enemy pawn in a position to threaten the first of these squares

en-phy-to-tic \en-'fi-tat-ik\ *adj* [en- + *phyt-* + *-otic*] of a plant disease: occurring regularly in a district but only in moderate severity — **enphytotic** *n*

en-plane \in-'plān\ *vi*: to board an airplane

en-prise \in-'prēz\ *adj* [F] of a chess piece: exposed to capture

en quad *n* [fr. its use for the letter *n*]: a quad whose set dimension is one half that of an em quad

en-quire \in-'kwɪ(ə)r, -en-qui-ry\ \in-'kwɪ(ə)r-ē, in-, 'in-kwə-rē, 'ɪŋ- *var* of INQUIRE, INQUIRY

en-rage \in-'rā\ *vt* [MF *enrager* to become mad, fr. OF *enragier*, fr. *en-* + *rage*]: to fill with rage: ANGER

en rap-port \en-'rā-'pō(ə)r, -'pō(ə)r\ *adj* [F]: being in a state of mutual accord and harmony (we finished the drive in silence, spiritually we were not *en rapport* — W. A. Percy)

en-rapt \in-'rapt\ *adj*: wholly absorbed: RAPT, *also*: filled with delight

en-rap-ture \in-'rap-'tʃər, *vt* **en-rap-tured**, **en-rap-turing** \-'rap-'tʃə-rɪŋ, -'rap-'tʃɪŋ\ *vt*: to fill with delight *syn see* TRANSPORT

en-regis-ter \in-'re-'jə-'stər\ *vt* [MF *enregistrer*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *registrer* register]: to put on record

en-rich \in-'rɪch\ *vt* [ME *enrichen*, fr. MF *enrichir*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *riche* rich] 1: to make rich or richer (~ing himself in the stock market) (~es his cultural life by going to museums, concerts, and plays) 2: ADORN, ORNAMENT (~ing the ceiling with frescoes) 3 *a*: to make richer in some quality (~ the gravy with a little flour browned in butter) *b*: to make (soil) more fertile *c*: to improve (a food) in nutritive value by adding nutrients (as vitamins or

amino acids) and *esp* by restoring part of the nutrients wasted in processing *d*: to increase the proportion of a valuable or desirable ingredient in (~ uranium in uranium 235), *also*: to add a desirable substance to (~ natural gas) 4: to expand (a course of study) by increasing the variety of subjects and the depth of treatment (an ~ed curriculum for the brighter students) — **en-rich-er** *n* — **en-rich-ment** \-'rɪch-mənt\ *n*

en-robe \in-'rōb\ *vt*: to invest or adorn with or as if with a robe

en-roll or **en-roll** \in-'rōl\ *vb* **en-rolled**, **en-rolling** [ME *enrollen*, fr. MF *enroller*, fr. *en-* + *rolle* roll, register] *vt* 1: to insert, register, or enter in a list, catalog, or roll (the school ~s about 800 pupils) 2: to prepare a final perfect copy of (a bill passed by a legislature) in written or printed form 3: to roll or wrap up ~ *vi*: to enroll oneself or cause oneself to be enrolled (he ~ed in the history course) — **en-roll-ee** \-'rōl-'lē *n* — **en-roll-ment** \-'rōl-mənt\ *n*

en-root \in-'rūt, -rūt\ *vt*: to fix or implant by or as if by roots

ESTABLISH

en route \en-'rūt, -rūt, in-, in- *adv* or *adj* [F]: on or along the way (he reads *en route*) (arrived early in spite of *en route* delays)

ENS *abbr* ensign

en-sam-ple \en-'səm-pəl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *ensample*, *example*]: EX-AMPLE, INSTANCE

en-sam-ple \in-'səm-pəl\ *vt* **en-sampled**, **en-sampling** 1: to make bloody 2: CRIMSON

en-sconce \in-'skān(t)s\ *vt* **en-sconced**, **en-sconcing** 1: SHELTER, CONCEAL 2: to settle comfortably or snugly (en-sconced herself before the blazing hearth)

en-scr-oll *var* of INSCROLL

en-semble \en-'sām-bəl\ *n* [F, fr. *ensemble* together, fr. L *in-simul* at the same time, fr. *in-* + *simul* at the same time — more at SAME]: a group constituting an organic whole or producing together a single effect *a*: concerted music of two or more parts *b*: a complete costume of harmonizing or complementary pieces *c* (1): the musicians engaged in the performance of a musical ensemble *c* (2): a group of supporting players, singers, or dancers, *esp*: CORPS DE BALLET

ensemble acting *n*: a system of theatrical presentation in which balanced casting and careful integration of the whole performance replace the star system

en-serve \in-'sɜrv\ *vt*: to deprive of liberty and personal rights — **en-serve-ment** \-'ment\ *n*

en-sheathe \in-'ʃiθ(t)\ *vt*: to cover with or as if with a sheath

en-shrine \in-'ʃrɪn, *esp* South -'srɪn\ *vt* 1: to enclose in or as if in a shrine 2: to preserve or cherish as sacred — **en-shrine-ment** \-'ment\ *n*

en-shroud \in-'ʃraʊd, *esp* South -'sraʊd\ *vt*: to cover or enclose with or as if with a shroud

en-sil-form \en-'sɪl-'fɔrm\ *adj* [F *ensiforme*, fr. L *ensis* sword + F *-forme* -form, akin to Skt *as* sword]: having sharp edges and tapering to a slender point (~ leaves of the gladiolus)

en-sign \en-'sɪn, *also* ~-sɪn for 1, 2, & 3a\ *n* [ME *ensigne*, fr. MF *enseigne*, fr. L *insignia* insignia, flags] 1: a flag that is flown (as by a ship) as the symbol of nationality and that may also be flown with a distinctive badge added to its design (as by an organization having nautical associations) 2 *a*: a badge of office, rank, or power *b*: EMBLEM, SIGN 3 *a* *archaic*: STANDARD

BEARER *b*: a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard ranking above a chief warrant officer and below a lieutenant junior grade

en-sil-lage \en-'sɪl-'lɪj, for 1 *also* in-'sɪl-'lɪj\ *n* 1: the process of preserving fodder by ensiling 2: SILAGE

en-sile \en-'sɪl(t)\, in- *vt* **en-siled**, **en-siling** [F *ensiler*, fr. *en-* + *silo*, fr. Sp]: to prepare and store (fodder) for silage in a tight silo or pit

en-sky \in-'skɪ\ *vt*: to lift to or as if to the skies or heaven: EXALT

en-slave \in-'slāv\ *vt*: to reduce to or as if to slavery: SUBUGATE — **en-slave-ment** \-'ment\ *n* — **en-slave-r** *n*

en-snare \in-'sna(ə)r, -sne(ə)r\ *vt*: to take in or as if in a snare

syn see CATCH

en-snarl \in-'snɑr(ə)\ *vt*: to involve in a snarl

en-soul \in-'sōl\ *vt*: to endow or imbue with a soul

en-sphere \in-'sfɪ(ə)r\ *vt*: to enclose in or as if in a sphere

en-sue \in-'sü\ *vb* **en-sued**, **en-su-ing** [ME *ensuen*, fr. MF *ensuivre*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *suivre* to follow — more at SUE] *vi*: to strive to attain: PURSUE (I wander, seeking peace, and *ensuing* it — Rupert Brooke) ~ *vi*: to take place afterward or as a result *syn see* FOLLOW

en suite \en-'swɪt\ *adv* or *adj* [F]: in a succession, series, or set

en-sure \in-'ʃʊ(ə)r\ *vt* **en-sured**, **en-sur-ing** [ME *ensuren*, fr. AF *ensurer*, prob. alter. of OF *aseurer* — more at ASSURE]: to make sure, certain, or safe: GUARANTEE

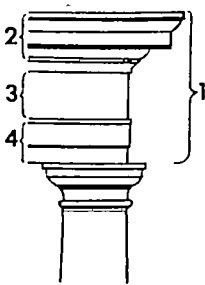
syn ENSURE, INSURE, ASSURE, SECURE *shared meaning element*: to make an outcome sure

en-swa-the \in-'swəθ, -'swəθ\ *vt*: to enclose or enclose with or as if with a covering: SWATHE

ent- or **ento-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *entos* within, akin to L *intus* within, Gk *en* in — more at IN]: inner; within (*entoblast*)

en-tab-la-ture \in-'tab-lə-'chú(ə)r, -chər, -tɪ(yu)(ə)r\ *n* [obs. F, modif. of It *intavolatura*, fr. *intavolare* to put on a board or table, fr. *in-* (fr. L) + *tabula* board, table, fr. L *tabula* — more at TABLE]: the upper section of a wall or story that is usually supported on columns or pilasters and that in classical orders consists of architrave, frieze, and cornice, *also*: a similar part (as an elevated support for a machine part)

en-ta-ble-ment \in-'tā-bəl-mənt, en-'tā-bəl-mā\ *n* [F, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *table*]



1 entablature, 2 cornice
3 frieze, 4 architrave

en-vi-ron-men-tal-ist \-7i-əst/ *n* 1: an advocate of environmentalism 2: one concerned about the quality of the human environment, *specif*: a specialist in human ecology

en-vi-rons \in-'vi-rənz, -'vi(-ə)rənz/ *n pl* 1: the districts around a city 2 *a*: environments; *SURROUNDINGS* *b*: an adjoining region or space: VICINITY

en-vi-sage \in-'viz-i-j/ *vi* *aged*: *ag-ing* [F *envoyer*, fr. *en-* + *visage*] 1: to view or regard in a certain way (~s himself as a sincere young man) 2: to have a mental picture of esp in advance of realization (~s an entirely new system of education) *syn* see THINK

en-vi-sion \in-'vizh-n/ *vi*: to picture to oneself (~s a career dedicated to promoting peace) *syn* see THINK

en-voi or **en-voy** \en-'voi, 'ən-\ *n* [F *envoi*, lit., message, fr. OF *envier*, fr. *envoyer* to send on one's way, fr. (assumed) VL *inviare*, fr. L *in-* + *via* way — more at VIA] the usu explanatory or commendatory concluding remarks to a poem, essay, or book, *specif*: a short fixed final stanza of a ballade serving as a summary or dedication

en-voy \en-'voi, 'ən-\ *n* [F *envoyé*, fr. pp. of *envoyer* to send, fr. OF *envier*] 1 *a*: a minister plenipotentiary accredited to a foreign government who ranks between an ambassador and a minister resident — called also *envoy extraordinary* *b*: a person delegated to represent one government in its dealings with another 2: MESSENGER, REPRESENTATIVE

en-vy \en-'vè/ *n, pl envies* [ME *envie*, fr. OF, fr. L *invidia*, fr. *in-* + *videre* to look askance at, *envy*, fr. *in-* + *videre* to see — more at WTR] 1 *obs*: MALICE 2: painful or resentful awareness of an advantage enjoyed by another joined with a desire to possess the same advantage 3: an object of envious notice or feeling (his beautiful wife made him the ~ of his friends)

envy *vb* *en-vid*: *en-ving* *vi* 1: to feel envy toward or on account of 2 *obs*: BEGRUDGE ~ *vi, obs*: to feel or show envy — *en-ving-ly* \-vè-in-jè/ *adv*

en-whole \in-'hwè(-), -'wè(-)/ *vi, obs*: ENCIRCLE

en-wind \in-'wind/ *vi* *en-wound* \-wəund/: to wind in or about: ENFOLD

en-womb \in-'wūm/ *vi*: to shut up as if in a womb

en-wrap \in-'rap/ *vi* 1: to wrap in a covering: ENFOLD 2 *a*: ENVELOP *b*: to preoccupy or absorb mentally: ENGROSS

en-wreath \in-'rèth/ *vi*: to encircle with or as if with a wreath: ENVELOP

en-zo-otic \en-'zə-'wāt-ik/ *adj* [en- + zo-] of animal diseases: peculiar to or constantly present in a locality — *enzootic* *n*

en-zy-gotic \en-'zi-'gāt-ik/ *adj* [en- + zyg-] of twins: IDENTICAL

en-zy-matic \en-'zə-'mat-ik/ also *en-zy-mic* \en-'zi-'mik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or produced by an enzyme — *en-zy-mat-ic-ally* \-mat-ik(-)è/ *adv* also *en-zy-mi-cally* \-zi-'mi-k(-)è/ *adv*

enzyme \en-'zim/ *n* [G *enzym*, fr. MGk *enzymas* leavened, fr. Gk *en-* + *zyme* leaven] any of numerous complex proteins that are produced by living cells and catalyze specific biochemical reactions at body temperatures

en-zy-mol-og-y \en-'zə-'mäl-ə-jè/ *n* [ISV]: a branch of science that deals with enzymes, their nature, activity, and significance — *en-zy-mol-og-ist* \-jəst/ *n*

EO *abbr* executive order

eo-comb form [Gk *ēō-* dawn, fr. *ēōs*: earliest: oldest (eolithic)]

Eocene \ē-'sēn/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an epoch of the Tertiary between the Paleocene and the Oligocene or the corresponding system of rocks — *Eocene* *n*

eo-hip-pus \ē-'hīp-əs/ *n* [NL genus name, fr. *eo-* + Gk *hippos* horse — more at EQUINE] any of a genus (*Eohippus*) of small primitive 4-toed horses from the Lower Eocene of the western U.S.

eo-lan \ē-'lān, -'ōl-yən/ *adj* [L *Aeolus*, god of the winds]: borne, deposited, produced, or eroded by the wind

eo-lith \ē-'līth/ *n*: a very crudely chipped flint

eo-lith-ic \ē-'līth-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to the early period of the Stone Age marked by the use of eoliths

EOM *abbr* end of month

eon \ē-'on, -'ē-an/ *var* of AEON

eo-no-mi-ne \ē-'nōm-ə-nè/ [L]: by or under that name

Eos \ē-'ās/ *n* [Gk *Ēōs*]: the Greek goddess of dawn — compare AURORA

eo-sin \ē-'sēn, or *eo-sine* \-sēn, -sēn/ *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *ēōs* dawn] 1: a red fluorescent dye $C_{20}H_{12}Br_2O_2$ obtained by the action of bromine on fluorescein and used esp in cosmetics and as a toner; also: its red to brown sodium or potassium salt used esp as a biological stain for cytoplasmic structures 2: any of several dyes related to eosin

eo-sin-o-phil \ē-'sīn-ə-'fīl/ or *eo-sin-o-phile* \-fīl/ *n*: a leukocyte or other granulocyte with cytoplasmic inclusions readily stained by eosin

eo-sinophil or **eosinophile** *adj*: EOSINOPHILIC

eo-sin-o-philia \-fīl-ē-jə/ *n*: abnormal increase in the number of eosinophils in the blood that is characteristic of allergic states and various parasitic infections

eo-sin-o-phili-c \-fīl-ē-jə/ *adj* 1: staining readily with eosin 2: of, relating to, or characterized by eosinophilia

EO-zo-ic \ē-'zə-'zō-ik/ *adj* or *n* 1: PROCAMBRIAN 2: PROTEROZOIC

EP *abbr* 1: estimated position 2: European plan 3: extended play

epact \ē-'pakt, -'ep-akt/ *n* [MF *epacte*, fr. LL *epacta*, fr. Gk *epaktē*, fr. *epagēn* to bring in, intercalate, fr. *epi-* + *agēn* to drive — more at AGENT] a period added to harmonize the lunar with the solar calendar

ep-ar-chy \ep-'ār-kè/ *n, pl -chies* [Gk *eparchia* province, fr. *eparchos* prefect, fr. *epi-* + *archos* ruler — more at ARCH:] a diocese of an Eastern church

ep-au-let also **ep-au-lette** \ep-'ə-let, -'ə-let, -'lət/ *n* [F *épaulette*, dim. of *épaule* shoulder, fr. LL *spatula* shoulder blade, spoon, dim. of L *spatha* spoon, sword — more at SPADE] 1: something that ornaments or protects the shoulder; *specif*: an ornamental fringed shoulder pad formerly worn as part of a military uniform 2: a 5-sided set cut of a gem

épée \ep-'ā, ā-'pā/ *n* [F, fr. L *spatha*] 1: a fencing or dueling sword having a bowl-shaped guard and a rigid blade of triangular section with no cutting edge that tapers to a sharp point blunted for fencing — compare FOIL, SABER 2: the art or sport of fencing with the épée

épée-ist \-st/ *n*: one who fences with an épée

ep-el-ro-g-en-y \ep-'l-rā-jə-nè/ *n, pl -nies* [Gk *épeiros* mainland, continent + E-*geny*] the deformation of the earth's crust by which the broader features of relief are produced — *ep-el-ro-gen-ic* \-l-rā-jə-'nè-ik/ *adj* — *ep-el-ro-gen-i-cally* \-l-rā-jə-'nè-ik(-)è/ *adv*

ep-en-the-ol \-pen(-)thə-'səz, -'səz/ *n, pl -theses* \-stèz/ [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *epenthēnai* to insert a letter, fr. *epi-* + *enthēnai* to put in, fr. *en-* + *tithēnai* to put — more at DO] the insertion or development of a sound or letter in the body of a word (as *o* in *ath-o-s*, *lith-ic*)

ep-er-gne \ep-'pərn, ā-'n/ *n* [prob fr. F *épergne* saving] an often ornate tiered centerpiece consisting typically of a frame of wrought metal (as silver or gold) bearing dishes, vases, or candle holders or a combination of these

ep-ex-ge-sis \ep-'ek-sə-'jè-səs/ *n, pl -geses* \-stèz/ [Gk *epexēsis*, fr. *epi-* + *exēsis*] additional explanation or explanatory matter — *ep-ex-ge-ti-cal* \-jè-t-ik(-)è/ *adj* — *ep-ex-ge-ti-cally* \-jè-t-ik(-)è/ *adv*

Eph or **Ephes** *abbr* Ephesians

ephah \ē-'fā, -'fə-/ *n* [Heb *ephāh*, fr. Egypt *ipsh*] an ancient Hebrew unit of dry measure equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ homer or a little over a bushel

ephēbe \ē-'fēb, -'fēb/ *n* [L *ephebus*]: a young man, esp: EPHEBUS

ephēbic \-bik/ *adj*: of or relating to the ephēbi (— education)

ephēbus \-fē-bəs, -'ē-/ *n, pl -bi* \-bi/ [L, fr. Gk *ephebos*, fr. *epi-* + *hēbē* youth, puberty]: a youth of ancient Greece, esp: an Athenian 18 or 19 years old in training for full citizenship

ephēdra \-fēd-rā, -'fē-drā/ *n* [NL genus name] any of a large genus (*Ephedra* of the family Gnetales) of jointed nearly leafless desert shrubs with the leaves reduced to scales at the nodes

ephed-rine \-fēd-rēn/ *n* [NL *Ephedra*, genus of shrubs, fr. L, horsetail plant, fr. Gk, fr. *ephedros* sitting upon, fr. *epi-* + *hedra* seat — more at SIT] a crystalline alkaloid $C_{10}H_{15}NO$ extracted from Chinese ephedras or synthesized and used in the form of a salt for relief of hay fever, asthma, and nasal congestion

ephēmer-al \-fē-m(-)ə-'rāl/ *adj* [Gk *ephēmeros* lasting a day, daily, fr. *epi-* + *hēmera* day] 1: lasting one day only (as ~ fever) 2: lasting a very short time (~ pleasures) *syn* see TRANSIENT — *ephēmer-al-ly* \-rāl-ē/ *adv*

ephēmer-al *n*: something ephemeral, *specif*: a plant that grows, flowers, and dies in a few days

ephēmer-al-ity \-fē-m(-)ə-'rāl-ə-tē/ *n, pl -ties* 1: the quality or state of being ephemeral 2 *pl*: ephemeral things

ephēmer-id \-fē-m(-)ə-'rād/ *n* [deriv of Gk *ephēmeros*]: MAYFLY — *ephēmer-id* *adj*

ephēmer-ids \-fē-'rās/ *n, pl ephēmer-ides* \-fē-'mer-ə-'dèz/ [L, diary, ephemeris, fr. Gk *ephēmeris*, fr. *ephēmeros*] 1: a tabular statement of the assigned places of a celestial body for regular intervals 2: EPHEMERAL

ephēmeris *n*: a uniform measure of time defined by the orbital motions of the planets

ephēmer-on \-fē-m(-)ə-'rān/ *n, pl ephēmer-ə* \-fē-m(-)ə-'rā/ also *ephēmer-ones* \-fē-m(-)ə-'rānz/ [NL, fr. Gk *ephēmeros* mayfly, fr. neut. of *ephēmeros*] 1: EPHEMERID 2: EPHEMERAL

ephēmer-ous \-fē-m(-)ə-'rās/ *adj*: EPHEMERAL

Ephe-sians \-fē-'zhānz/ *n pl but sing in constr* [short for *Ephēstē* to the Ephesians]: a letter addressed to early Christians and included as a book in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

ep-hod \ē-'fād, -'fād/ *n* [Heb *ephōdh*] 1: a linen apron worn in ancient Hebrew rites, esp: a vestment for the high priest 2: an ancient Hebrew instrument of priestly divination

ephor \ē-'fə, -'fə-/ *n* [L *ephorus*, fr. Gk *ephoros*, fr. *ephoran* to oversee, fr. *epi-* + *horan* to see — more at WARY] 1: one of five ancient Spartan magistrates having power over the king 2: a government official in modern Greece, esp: one who oversees public works — *ephor-ate* \ē-'fə-'rāt/ *n*

Ephra-īm \ē-'frē-əm/ *n* [Heb *Ephrayim*]: a son of Joseph and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel

Ephra-īm-ite \-fē-'mīt/ *n*: a member of the Hebrew tribe of Ephraim 2: a native or inhabitant of the biblical northern kingdom of Israel

epi- or **ep-** *prefix* [ME, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *epi* on, at, besides, after; akin to OE *eofot* crime] 1: upon (epiphyte): besides (epiphenomenon) * attached to (epididymus): over (epicenter): outer (epiblast): after (epigenesis) 2 *a*: chemical entity

é *abbr* 1: estimated position 2: European plan 3: extended play

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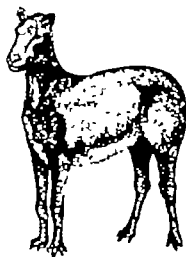
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1, epaulets 1



epergne



eohippus

é *abbr* 1: estimated position 2: European plan 3: extended play

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epilepsy \ˈɛp-ə-lɛp-si/ *n*, *pl* -sies [MF *epilepsie*, fr. LL *epilepsia*, fr. Gk *epilepsia*, fr. *epilambanein* to seize, fr. *epi-* + *lambanein* to take, seize — more at LATCH]: any of various disorders marked by disturbed electrical rhythms of the central nervous system and typically manifested by convulsive attacks usu. with clouding of consciousness

epilept- or **epilepti-** or **epilepto-** *comb. form* [Gk *epilept-*, fr. *epilēptos* seized by epilepsy, fr. *epilambanein*]: epilepsy (epileptoid)

epileptic \ˈɛp-ə-lɛp-tik/ *adj*: relating to, affected with, or having the characteristics of epilepsy — **epileptic** *n* — **epi-lep-ti-cal-ly** \-tɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*

epileptiform \ˈɛp-ə-lɛp-tɔrm/ *adj*: resembling that of epilepsy (as a convulsion)

epileptogenic \ˈɛp-ə-lɛp-tɔ-jen-ik/ *adj*: inducing or tending to induce epilepsy

epileptoid \ˈɛp-ə-lɛp-tɔid/ *adj* 1: EPILEPTIFORM 2: exhibiting symptoms resembling those of epilepsy (the person)

epilimnion \ˈɛp-ə-lɪm-nē-ən, -nē-ən/ *n* [NL, fr. *epi-* + Gk *limnion*, dim. of *limnē* marshy lake — more at LIMNETIC]: the water layer overlying the thermocline of a lake

epilogue \ˈɛp-ə-lɔg, -lāg/ *n* [ME *epilogue*, fr. MF *epilogue*, fr. L *epilogus*, fr. Gk *epilogos*, fr. *epilogēin* to say in addition, fr. *epi-* + *legō* to say — more at LEGEND] 1: a concluding section that rounds out the design of a literary work 2 a: a speech often in verse addressed to the audience by an actor at the end of a play b: the actor speaking such an epilogue c: the final scene of a play that comments on or summarizes the main action 3: the concluding section of a musical composition: CODA

epimer \ˈɛp-ə-mər/ *n* [*epi-* + *isomer*]: either of the stereoisomers of a sugar or sugar derivative that differ in the arrangement of the hydrogen atom and the hydroxyl group on the last asymmetric carbon atom of a chain — **epimeric** \ˈɛp-ə-mər-ik/ *adj*

epimerase \ˈɛp-ə-mər-ās, -c-, -rās/ *n*: any of various isomerases that catalyze the inversion of asymmetric groups in a substrate with several centers of asymmetry

epimere \ˈɛp-ə-mɪ(ə)r/ *n* [ISV]: the dorsal part of a mesodermal segment of a chordate embryo

epimorphosis \ˈɛp-ə-mɔr-fə-sɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. *epi-* + Gk *morphōsis* formation, fr. *morphō* to form, fr. *morphē* form — more at FORM]: regeneration of a part or organism involving extensive cell proliferation followed by differentiation

epimysium \ˈɛp-ə-mɪz(h)-ē-səm/ *n*, *pl* -sia \-ē-sə/ [NL, fr. *epi-* + Gk *mys* mouse, muscle — more at MOUSE]: the external connective-tissue sheath of a muscle

epinasty \ˈɛp-ə-nas-ti/ *n*: a nastic movement in which a plant part (as a flower petal) is bent outward and often downward

epinephrine also **epinephrin** \ˈɛp-ə-nē-fɪn/ *n* [ISV *epi-* + Gk *nephros* kidney — more at NEPHRITIS]: a colorless crystalline feeble basic sympathomimetic adrenal hormone C₉H₉NO₃, used medicinally esp. as a heart stimulant, a vasoconstrictor, and a muscle relaxant — called also *adrenaline*

epineurium \ˈɛp-ə-ni-jur-ē-səm/ *n* [NL]: the external connective-tissue sheath of a nerve trunk

epipelagic \ˈɛp-ə-pi-laj-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting the part of the oceanic zone into which enough light penetrates for photosynthesis

epiphany \ˈɛp-ə-fan-ik/ *adj*: of or having the character of an epiphany

epiphany \ˈɛp-ə-fan-ik/ *n*: EPIPHANIC

epiphany \ˈɛp-ə-fan-ik/ *n*, *pl* -nies [ME *epiphanie*, fr. MF, fr. LL *epiphania*, fr. L Gk, *epi*, prob. alter of Gk *epiphaneia* appearance, manifestation, fr. *epiphanein* to manifest, fr. *phainein* to show — more at FANCY] 1 cap: January 6 observed as a church festival in commemoration of the coming of the Magi as the first manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles or in the Eastern Church in commemoration of the baptism of Christ 2: an appearance or manifestation esp. of a divine being 3 a (1): a usu. sudden manifestation or perception of the essential nature or meaning of something (2): an intuitive grasp of reality through something (as an event) usu. simple and striking b: a literary representation of an epiphany

epiphenomenal \ˈɛp-ə-fē-nəm-ə-nəl/ *adj*: of or relating to an epiphenomenon: DERIVATIVE — **epiphenomenally** \-tɪ-ē-ə-ly/ *adv*

epiphenomenalism \ˈɛp-ə-fē-nəm-ə-lɪz-m/ *n*: a doctrine that mental processes are epiphenomena of brain processes

epiphenomenon \ˈɛp-ə-fē-nəm-ə-nən/ *n*: a secondary phenomenon accompanying another and caused by it

epiphragm \ˈɛp-ə-fram/ *n* [Gk *epiphragma* covering]: a closing membrane or septum (as of a snail shell or a moss capsule)

epiphyseal \ˈɛp-ə-fiz-ē-əl/ *adj* also **epi-physis-al** \ˈɛp-ə-fiz-ē-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to an epiphysis

epiphyseal \ˈɛp-ə-fiz-ē-əl/ *n*, *pl* -yses \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk, growth, fr. *epiphyesthai* to grow on, fr. *epi-* + *phyesthai* to grow, pass of *phyein* to bring forth — more at BE] 1: a part or process of a bone that ossifies separately and later becomes ankylized to the main part of the bone, esp.: an end of a long bone 2: PINEAL BODY

epiphyte \ˈɛp-ə-fɪt/ *n*: a plant that derives its moisture and nutrients from the air and rain and grows usu. on another plant

epiphytic \ˈɛp-ə-fɪt-ik/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being an epiphyte 2: living on the surface of plants — **epiphytically** \-fɪt-ik(ə)-li/ *adv*

epiphytology \ˈɛp-ə-fɪ-tɔ-lə-jə/ *n* [epiphytic + -logy] 1: a science that deals with character, ecology, and causes of outbreak of plant diseases 2: the sum of the factors controlling the occurrence of a disease or pathogen of plants

epiphytotic \ˈɛp-ə-fɪt-ik/ *adj* [*epi-* + Gk *phyton* plant]: of, relating to, or being a plant disease that tends to recur sporadically and to affect large numbers of susceptible plants — **epiphytotic** *n*

epirogenic, **epitropogenic** var of **EPIROGENIC**, **EPIROGENY**

Episcopa *abbr* **Episcopal**

episcia \ˈɛp-ə-si-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *episkios* shaded, fr. *epi-* + *skia* shadow — more at SHINE]: any of a genus (*Episcia*) of tropical African herbs that have hairy foliage and are related to the African violet

episcopacy \ˈɛp-ə-pis-kə-pə-si/ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: government of the church by bishops or by a hierarchy 2: EPISCOPATE

episcopate \ˈɛp-ə-pis-kə-pəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *episcopalis*, fr. *episcopus* bishop — more at BISHOP] 1: of or relating to a bishop 2: of, having, or constituting government by bishops 3 cap: of or relating to the Protestant Episcopal Church representing the Anglican communion in the U.S. — **episcopally** \-p(ə)-li/ *adv*

Episcopal *n*: EPISCOPALIAN

Episcopalian \ˈɛp-ə-pis-kə-pəl-yan/ *n* 1: an adherent of the episcopal form of church government 2: a member of an episcopal church (as the Protestant Episcopal Church) — **Episcopalian** *adj*

Episcopalianism \ˈɛp-ə-pis-kə-pəl-yan-iz-m/ *n*

episcopate \ˈɛp-ə-pis-kə-pət, -pāt/ *n* 1: the rank, office, or term of bishop 2: DIOCESE 3: the body of bishops (as in a country)

episcope \ˈɛp-ə-skōp/ *n* [ISV *epi-* + -scope]: a projector for images of opaque objects (as photographs)

epistole \ˈɛp-ə-sit-əl/ *n* [NL *epistola*, fr. Gk *epistolē* public region]: surgical enlargement of the vulval orifice for obstetrical purposes during parturition

episodic \ˈɛp-ə-sɔd also -sɔd/ *n* [Gk *epistolion*, fr. neut. of *epistolos* coming in besides, fr. *epi-* + *eidollos* coming into, fr. *eis* into (akin to Gk *en*) + *hodos* road, journey — more at IN CEDE] 1: a usu. brief unit of action in a dramatic or literary work. as a: the part of an ancient Greek tragedy between two choric songs b: a developed situation that is integral to but separable from a continuous narrative: INCIDENT c: one of a series of loosely connected stories or scenes d: the part of a serial presented at one performance 2: an event that is distinctive and separate although part of a larger series 3: a digressive subdivision in a musical composition *syn* see OCCURRENCE

episodic \ˈɛp-ə-sɔd-ik also -sɔd-ik/ *adj* also **episodically** \-i-kə-ly/ *adv* 1: made up of separate esp. loosely connected episodes 2: having the form of an episode 3: of or limited in duration or significance to a particular episode: TEMPORARY (may be able to establish whether the sea-floor spreading is continuous or — A. I. Hammond) 4: occurring, appearing, or changing at usu. irregular intervals. OCCASIONAL CAPRICIOUS (~ care of his patients) — **episodically** \-i-kə-ly/ *adv*

episteme \ˈɛp-ə-sɔm, -sɔm/ *n*: a genetic determinant (as the DNA of some bacteriophages) that can replicate autonomously in bacterial cytoplasm or as an integral part of the chromosomes — **epistemic** \ˈɛp-ə-sɔm-ik, -sɔd-ik/ *adj* — **epistemically** \-mɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*

epistasis \ˈɛp-ə-stas-əs/ or **epistasy** \ˈɛp-ə-stas-əs/ *n*, *pl* -stases \-sēz/ or -tases \-sēz/ [NL *epistasis*, fr. Gk, act of stopping, fr. *epistanein* to stop, fr. *epi-* + *histanein* to cause to stand — more at STAND]: suppression of the effect of a gene by a nonallelic gene — **epistatic** \ˈɛp-ə-stat-ik/ *adj*

epistaxis \ˈɛp-ə-stak-sɪs/ *n*, *pl* -staxes \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *epistazein* to drip on, to bleed at the nose again, fr. *epi-* + *stazein* to drip — more at STAGNATE]: NOSEBLEED

epistemic \ˈɛp-ə-stē-mik, -stēm-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to knowledge or knowing: COGNITIVE — **epistemically** \-mɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*

epistemo-logy \ˈɛp-ə-stē-mɔ-lə-jə/ *n* [Gk *epistēmē* knowledge, fr. *epistanein* to understand, know, fr. *epi-* + *histanein* to cause to stand — more at STAND] the study or a theory of the nature and grounds of knowledge esp. with reference to its limits and validity — **epistemological** \ˈɛp-ə-stē-mɔ-lə-jə/ *adj* — **epistemologically** \-jə-ly/ *adv*

epistemon \ˈɛp-ə-stē-mɔn/ *n* [NL] 1: an anterior element of or associated with the sternum as a: INTERCLAVICLE b: MANUBRIUM 2: a lateral division or piece of a somite of an arthropod

epistle \ˈɛp-ə-sit-əl/ *n* [ME, letter, Epistle, fr. OF, fr. L *epistula*, *epistola* letter, fr. Gk *epistolē* message, letter, fr. *epistellein* to send to, fr. *epi-* + *stellēin* to send — more at STILL] 1 cap a: one of the letters adopted as books of the New Testament b: a liturgical lesson usu. from one of the New Testament Epistles 2 a: LETTER, esp.: a formal or elegant letter b: a composition in the form of a letter — **epistler** \ˈɛp-ə-sit-lər/ *n*

epistle side *n* often cap E [fr. the custom of reading the Epistle from this side]: the right side of an altar or chancel as one faces it

epistolary \ˈɛp-ə-sit-əl-er-ē/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or suitable to a letter 2: contained in or carried on by letters (an endless sequence of ~ love affairs — *Times Lit. Supp.*) 3: written in the form of a series of letters (~ novel)

epitaphary *n*, *pl* -lar-ies: a lectionary containing a body of liturgical epistles

epistolier \ˈɛp-ə-sit-lər/ *n*: the reader of the liturgical Epistle esp. in Anglican churches

epitrophe \ˈɛp-ə-tro-fə/ *n* [Gk *epistrophē*, lit. turning about, fr. *epi-* + *strophē* turning — more at STROPHIC]: repetition of the same word or expression at the end of successive phrases, clauses, or sentences for rhetorical effect (Lincoln's "of the people, by the people, for the people" is an example of ~) — compare ANAPHORA

epistyle \ˈɛp-ə-sit-il/ *n* [L *epistylum*, fr. Gk *epistylon*, fr. *epi-* + Gk *stylos* pillar — more at STEER]: ARCHITRAVE

epitaph \ˈɛp-ə-taf/ *n* [ME *epitaph*, fr. MF, fr. ML *epitaphium*, fr. L, funeral oration, fr. Gk *epitaphion*, fr. *epi-* + *taphos* tomb, funeral, akin to Gk *thaptein* to bury, Arm. *damban* grave] 1: an inscription on or at a tomb or a grave in memory of the one buried there 2: a brief statement commemorating or epitomizing a deceased person or something past — **epitaphical** \ˈɛp-ə-taf-ē-əl/ or **epitaphic** \-təf-ik/ *adj*

epitaxial \ˈɛp-ə-tak-si-əl/ *n*, *pl* -axes \-sēz/ [Gk, increased intensity, fr. *epiteinein* to stretch tighter, fr. *epi-* + *teinein* to stretch — more

a about k kitten ar further a back a bake a cot, cart
zu out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g ang o flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
l loot u foot y yet y few ye furious zh vision

related to (such) another (epicholesterol) b: chemical entity distinguished from (such) another by having a bridge connection (epichlorohydrin)

epi-blast \ep-ə-blast\ n: the outer layer of the blastoderm: ECTODERM — **epi-blastic** \ep-ə-blast-ik\ adj

epi-bol-y \ep-ə-bol-ē n, pl -dies [Gk *epibolē* addition, fr. *epiballein* to throw on, fr. *epi-* + *ballein* to throw — more at DEVIL]: the growing of one part about another; esp: such growth of the dorsal lip area during gastrulation — **epi-bolic** \ep-ə-bol-ik\ adj

epi-c \ep-ik\ adj [L. *epicus*, fr. Gk *epikos* fr. *epos* word, speech, poem — more at VOICE] 1: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of an epic 2: a: extending beyond the usual or ordinary esp in size or scope (his genius was ~ — *Times Lit. Supp.*) b: HEROIC — **epi-cal** \ep-ik-əl\ adj — **epi-cally** \ep-ik-ə-lē\ adv

epic n 1: a long narrative poem in elevated style recounting the deeds of a legendary or historical hero (the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are ~) 2: a work of art (as a novel or drama) that resembles or suggests an epic 3: a series of events or body of legend or tradition thought to form the proper subject of an epic (the winning of the West was a great American ~)

epi-cal-lyx \ep-ik-ə-līks əl-ˈkāl-iks\ n: an involucre resembling the calyx but consisting of a whorl of bracts that is exterior to the calyx or results from the union of the sepal appendages

epi-can-thic fold \ep-ə-kan-θ-ik\ n [NL *epicanthus* epicanthic fold, fr. *epi-* + *canthus*] a: a prolongation of a fold of the skin of the upper eyelid over the inner angle or both angles of the eye — called also *Mongolian fold*

epi-car-di-al \ep-ə-kārd-ē-əl\ adj: of or relating to the epicardium

epi-car-di-um \ep-ə-m, n, pl -dī-ə\ [NL, fr. *epi-* + Gk *kardia* heart]: the visceral part of the pericardium that closely invests the heart

epi-car-p \ep-ī-kārp\ n [F *épicarpe*, fr. *épi-* + *-carpe* -carp] : EXOCARP

epic drama n: twentieth century narrative drama that seeks to provoke critical thought about social problems by appealing to the viewer's reason rather than to his emotions

epi-cene \ep-ə-sēn\ adj [ME, fr. L *epicēnus*, fr. Gk *epikoinos*, fr. *epi-* + *koinos* common — more at CO] 1: of a noun: having but one form to indicate either sex 2: a: having characteristics typical of the other sex: INTERSEXUAL b: EFFEMINATE 3: lacking characteristics of either sex — **epicene** n — **epi-cen-ism** \ep-ē-niz-əm, -ep-ə-n\ n

epi-center \ep-ī-sent-ər\ n [NL *epicentrum*, fr. *epi-* + L *centrum* center] 1: the part of the earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake 2: CENTER 2a, 2c — **epi-cent-ral** \ep-ī-sen-əl\ adj

epi-chlor-o \ep-ī-klor-ə\ n: a volatile liquid toxic epoxide $C_2H_2Cl_2O$ having a chloroform odor and used esp in making epoxy resins and rubbers

epi-con-ti-nen-tal \ep-ī-kānt-ī-nen-ē-əl\ adj: lying upon a continent or a continental shelf (~ seas)

epi-cot-yl \ep-ī-kāt-ī\ n [*epi-* + *cotyledon*]: the portion of the axis of a plant embryo or seedling above the cotyledonary node

epi-cra-ni-al \ep-ī-kra-nē-əl\ adj: situated on the cranium

epi-crit-ic \ep-ī-krit-ik\ adj [Gk *epikritikos* determinative, fr. *epi-* + *krittein* to decide, fr. *epi-* + *krittein* to judge — more at CERTAIN] 1: of, relating to, or being cutaneous sensory reception marked by accurate discrimination between small degrees of sensation

epic simile n: an extended simile that is used typically in epic poetry to intensify the heroic stature of the subject and to serve as decoration

epic theater n: theater that employs epic drama

epi-cure \ep-ī-kyu(ə)r\ n [*Epicurus*] 1: archaic: one devoted to sensual pleasure: SYBARITE 2: one with sensitive and discriminating tastes esp in food or wine

syn EPICURE, BON VIVANT, GOURMET, GOURMAND GLUTTON shared meaning element: one who takes pleasure in eating and drinking

epi-cu-re-an \ep-ī-kyu-rē-ən\, \ep-ī-kyu-rē-ən\ adj 1: cap: of or relating to Epicurus or Epicureanism 2: of, relating to, or suited to an epicure

Epicurean n 1: a follower of Epicurus 2 often not cap: EPICURE 2

epi-cu-re-an-ism \ep-ə-niz-əm\ n 1: cap: a: the philosophy of Epicurus who subscribed to a hedonistic ethics that considered an imperturbable emotional calm the highest good, held intellectual pleasures superior to others, and advocated the renunciation of momentary in favor of more permanent pleasures b: a mode of life in consonance with Epicureanism 2: EPICURISM

epi-cur-ism \ep-ī-kyu(ə)r-iz-əm, -ep-ī-əl\ n: the practices or tastes of an epicure or an epicurean

epi-cuti-cle \ep-ī-kyū-tī-kəl\ n: an outermost waxy layer of the insect exoskeleton — **epi-cuti-cu-lar** \ep-ī-kyū-tī-ku-lər\ adj

epi-cy-clo \ep-ə-sī-kəl\ n [ME *epicycle*, fr. LL *epicyclus*, fr. Gk *epi-* + *kyklos* circle — more at WHEEL] 1: in Ptolemaic astron: a circle in which a planet moves and which has a center that is itself carried around at the same time on the circumference of a larger circle 2: a process going on within a larger one — **epi-cy-clic** \ep-ə-sī-kīk, -īk-īk\ adj

epicyclic train n: a train (as of gear wheels) designed to have one or more parts travel around the circumference of another fixed or revolving part

epi-cy-cloid \ep-ə-sī-kloid\ n: a curve traced by a point on a circle that rolls on the outside of a fixed circle

epi-demic \ep-ə-dem-ik\ adj [F *épidémique*, fr. MF, fr. *epidémie*, n, epidemic, fr. LL *epidemia*, fr. Gk *epidēmia* visit, epidemic, fr. *epidēma* visiting, epidemic, fr. *epi-* + *dēmos* people] 1: affecting or tending to affect many individuals within a population, community, or region at the same time (typhoid was ~) 2: a: excessively prevalent b: CONTAGIOUS 4 (as ~ personality) 3: of, relating to, or constituting an epidemic (the practice had reached ~ proportions) — **epi-dem-ic-ally** \ep-ī-dem-ik-ə-lē\ adv — **epi-dem-ic-ity** \ep-ī-dem-ik-ə-tē\ n

epidemic n 1: an outbreak of epidemic disease 2: an outbreak or product of sudden rapid spread, growth, or development, *specif*: a natural population suddenly and greatly enlarged

epi-de-mi-ol-o-gy \ep-ə-dē-mē-ol-ə-jē, -dem-ē\ n [LL *epidemia* + ISV -logy] 1: a branch of medical science that deals with the incidence, distribution, and control of disease in a population 2: the sum of the factors controlling the presence or absence of a disease or pathogen — **epi-de-mi-ol-og-ic** \ep-ē-dē-mē-ol-og-ik, -dem-ē\ or **epi-de-mi-ol-og-i-cal** \ep-ī-dem-ol-og-ik-əl\ adj — **epi-de-mi-ol-og-i-cal-ly** \ep-ī-dem-ol-og-ik-ə-lē\ adv — **epi-de-mi-ol-og-ist** \ep-ē-dē-mē-ol-og-ist, -dem-ē\ n

epi-den-drum \ep-ə-den-drəm\ or -dron \d-rən\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *epi-* + *dendron* tree — more at DENDR]: any of a large genus (*Epidendrum*) of chiefly epiphytic and tropical American orchids

epiderm- or **epidermo-** comb form [*epidermis*]: **epidermis** (*epidermal*)

epi-der-mal \ep-ə-dər-məl\ also **epi-der-mic** \ep-ī-dem-ik\ adj: of, relating to, or arising from the epidermis

epi-der-mis \ep-ə-dər-mis\ n [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *epi-* + *derma* skin] 1: a: the outer epithelial layer of the external integument of the animal body that is derived from the embryonic epiblast, *specif*: the outer non-sensitive and nonvascular layer of the skin of a vertebrate that overlies the dermis b: any of various animal integuments 2: a thin surface layer of tissue in higher plants formed by growth of a primary meristem

epi-der-mold \ep-ī-mōld\ also **epi-der-mol-dal** \ep-ī-dər-mōld-əl\ adj: resembling epidermis or epidermal cells: made up of elements like those of epidermis (~ neoplasms)

epi-di-scope \ep-ə-dī-səp\ n [ISV] 1: a projector for images of opaque objects or for images or transparencies 2: EPISCOP

epi-did-y-mis \ep-ə-dīd-ə-məs\ n, pl -mī-des \ep-ə-dēz\ [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *epi-* + *didymos* testicle — more at DIDYMOUS] an elongated mass of convoluted efferent tubes at the back of the testis — **epi-did-y-mal** \ep-ī-məl\ adj

epi-dote \ep-ə-dōt\ n [F *épidote*, fr. Gk *epididona* to give in addition, fr. *epi-* + *didona* to give — more at DATE] a: a yellowish green mineral $Ca_2(Al,Fe)_2Si_2O_{10}OH$ usu occurring in grains or columnar masses and sometimes used as a gemstone

epi-du-ral \ep-ī-dyū-rəl\ adj: situated upon or administered outside the dura mater (~ anesthesia) (~ structures)

epi-fau-na \ep-ī-fō-nə, -fān-ə\ n [NL] benthic fauna living on the substrate and esp on a hard sea floor — compare INFAUNA — **epi-fau-nal** \ep-ī-fō-n-əl, -fān-əl\ adj

epi-gas-tric \ep-ī-gas-trik\ adj 1: lying upon or over the stomach 2: of or relating to the anterior walls of the abdomen

epi-ge-al \ep-ī-jē-əl\ or **epi-ge-ous** \ep-ī-jē-əs\ adj [Gk *epigeios* upon the earth, fr. *epi-* + *gē* earth] 1: growing above the surface of the ground 2: a: of a cotyledon: forced above ground by elongation of the hypocotyl b: marked by the production of epigeal cotyledons (~ germination)

epi-gen-e-sis \ep-ə-jen-ə-sis\ n [NL] 1: development of new characters (as of a whole new plant) in an initially undifferentiated entity (as a fertilized egg or spore) 2: change in the mineral character of a rock owing to outside influences

epi-gen-etic \ep-ī-jen-ik\ adj 1: of, relating to, or produced by epigenesis (genetic versus ~ influences) 2: of epigenetic ~ *epi-jen-ik* \ep-ī-jen-ik\ of deposit or structure: formed after the laying down of the enclosing rock

epi-glott-al \ep-ə-glāt-əl\ also **epi-glott-ic** \ep-ī-glāt-ik\ adj: of, relating to, or produced with the aid of the epiglottis

epi-glott-itis \ep-ī-glāt-ī-tis\ n [NL, fr. Gk *epiglottis*, fr. *epi-* + *glōttis* glottis] a: a thin plate of flexible cartilage in front of the glottis that folds back over and protects the glottis during swallowing — see LARYNX illustration

epi-gone \ep-ī-gōn\ n [O, fr. L *epigonos* successor, fr. Gk *epigonos*, fr. *epignēsisthai* to be born after, fr. *epi-* + *gignēsisthai* to be born — more at KIN]: an imitative follower; esp: an inferior imitator of a creative thinker or artist — **epi-gon-ic** \ep-ə-gān-ik\ or **epi-gon-ous** \ep-ī-gō-nəs, -ə\ adj — **epi-gon-ism** \ep-ī-gō-niz-əm\ n

epi-gon-nus \ep-ī-gō-nəs, -ə\ n, pl -ni \ep-ī-nē\ [L]: EPIGONE

epi-gram \ep-ə-grām\ n [ME *epigramme*, fr. L *epigramma*, *epi-* + *gramma*, fr. Gk, fr. *epigramhein* to write on, inscribe, fr. *epi-* + *graphein* to write — more at CARVE] 1: a concise poem dealing pointedly and often satirically with a single thought or event and often ending with an ingenious turn of thought 2: a terse, sage, or witty and often paradoxical saying 3: epigrammatic expression — **epi-gram-mat-ism** \ep-ə-grām-ə-tiz-əm\ n — **epi-gram-mat-ist** \ep-ī-grām-ə-tist\ n

epi-gram-mat-ic \ep-ə-grām-ə-tik\ adj 1: of, relating to, or resembling an epigram 2: marked by or given to the use of epigrams — **epi-gram-mat-i-cal** \ep-ī-grām-mat-ik-əl\ adj — **epi-gram-mat-i-cal-ly** \ep-ī-grām-mat-ik-ə-lē\ adv

epi-gram-ma-tize \ep-ī-grām-ə-tīz\ vb -tīz-ed; -tīz-ing vt 1: to express in the form of an epigram 2: to make an epigram about ~ vi: to make an epigram — **epi-gram-ma-tiz-er** n

epi-graph \ep-ə-graf\ n [Gk *epigraphē*, fr. *epi-* + *graphein*] 1: an engraved inscription 2: a quotation set at the beginning of a literary work or a division of it to suggest its theme

epi-graph-er \ep-ī-grāf-ər, -ə\ n: EPIGRAPHIST

epi-graph-ic \ep-ə-graf-ik\ also **epi-graph-i-cal** \ep-ī-graf-ik-əl\ adj: of or relating to epigraphs or epigraphy — **epi-graph-i-cal-ly** \ep-ī-graf-ik-ə-lē\ adv

epi-graph-ist \ep-ī-grāf-ist, -ə\ n: a specialist in epigraphy

epi-graph-y \ep-ī-grāf-ē\ n 1: EPIGRAPHIS INSCRIPTIONS 2: the study of inscriptions, esp: the deciphering of ancient inscriptions

epi-gyn-ous \ep-ī-pij-ə-nəs, -ə\ adj 1: of a floral organ: adnate to the surface of the ovary and appearing to grow from the top of it 2: having epigynous floral organs — **epi-gyn-ous** \ep-ī-pij-ə-nē\ n

epi-l abbr 1: epilepsy 2: epileptic

epi-lat-ion \ep-ī-lā-shən\ n [F *épilation*, fr. *épiller* to remove hair, fr. *é-* + L *plus* hair — more at FILE]: the loss or removal of hair

equatorial plane *n*: the plane perpendicular to the spindle of a dividing cell and midway between the poles

equatorial plate *n* 1: EQUATORIAL PLANE 2: METAPHASE PLATE

equator-ward \i-ˈkwā-tər-wārd\ *adv*: toward the equator (currents flowing ~)

equatorward *adj*: lying near or moving toward the equator (~ winds)

equerry \ˈek-wə-ri, i-ˈkwər-i\ *n*, *pl* -ries [obs. *escuirie*, *equerry* stable, fr. MF *escuirie* office of a squire, stable, fr. *esculer* squire — more at *ESQUIRE*] 1: an officer of a prince or noble charged with the care of horses 2: one of the officers of the British royal household in personal attendance on the sovereign or another member of the royal family

eques-tri-an \i-ˈkwes-trē-ən\ *adj* [L. *equestr-*, *equester* of a horseman, fr. *equus* horseman, fr. *equus* horse — more at *EQUINE*] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or featuring horseback riding *b archaic*: riding on horseback 2: MOUNTED *c*: representing a person on horseback (an ~ statue) 2: of, relating to, or composed of knights

equestrian *n*: one who rides on horseback

eques-tri-enne \i-ˈkwes-trē-ən\ *n* [*equestrian* + *-enne* (as in *tragedienne*)] 1: a female equestrian

equi- *comb form* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *aequi-*, fr. *aequus* equal]: equal (equipoise); equally (equiprobable)

equi-an-gu-lar \ˈek-wi-ˈŋg-jə-lər, ˈek-wə-\ *adj*: having all or corresponding angles equal (an ~ triangle) (~ polygons)

equi-cal-oric \ˈek-wə-kə-lōr-ik, ˈek-wə-\ *adj*: capable of yielding equal amounts of energy in the body (~ diets)

equi-dis-tance \-ˈdis-tān(t)s\ *n*: equal distance

equi-dis-tant \-ˈtānt\ *adj* [MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *aequidistant*, *aequidistantis*, fr. L. *aequi-* + *distans*, *distans*, *prp* of *distare* to stand apart] 1: equally distant 2: representing map distances true to scale in all directions — **equi-dis-tant-ly** *adv*

equi-lat-er-al \ˈek-wə-ˈlā-tər-əl, ˈek-wə-\ *adj* [LL *aequilateralis*, fr. L. *aequi-* + *later-*, *latus* side — more at *LATERAL*] 1 *a*: having all sides equal (~ triangle) *b*: having all the faces equal (~ polyhedron) 2: bilaterally symmetrical

equilateral hyperbola *n*: a hyperbola with its asymptotes at right angles

equi-lib-ate \i-ˈkwil-ə-brāt\ *vb* -brat-ed; -brat-ing *vi*: to bring into or keep in equilibrium: BALANCE ~ *vi*: to bring about, come to, or be in equilibrium — **equi-lib-ration** \i-ˈkwil-ə-brā-shən\ *n* — **equi-lib-ration** \i-ˈkwil-ə-brāt-ən\ *n* — **equi-lib-ration-ary** \i-ˈkwil-ə-brāt-ən-ē-ri-ə\ *adj*

equi-lib-ri-um \ˈek-wə-ˈlib-rē-əm, ˈek-wə-\ *n*, *pl* -ri-ums or -ria \-rē-ə\ [L. *aequilibrium*, fr. *aequilibrium* being in equilibrium, fr. *aequi-* + *libra* weight, balance] 1: a state of balance between opposing forces or actions that is either static (as in a body acted on by forces whose resultant is zero) or dynamic (as in a reversible chemical reaction when the velocities in both directions are equal) 2 *a*: a state of adjustment between opposing or divergent influences or elements *b*: a state of intellectual or emotional balance

3: POISE 3: the normal oriented state of the animal body in respect to its substrate that involves adjustment to changing gravitational and spatial relationships

equi-mol-al \-ˈmō-ləl\ *adj* 1: having equal molal concentration 2: EQUI-MOLAR

equi-mol-ar \-ˈmō-lər\ *adj* 1: of or relating to an equal number of moles (an ~ mixture) 2: having equal molar concentration

equine \ˈek-wīn, ˈek-wīn\ *adj* [L. *equinus*, fr. *equus* horse, akin to OE *eoh* horse, Gk *hippos*]: of, relating to, or resembling a horse or the horse family — **equine** *adv*

equi-nocti-al \ˈek-wə-nōk-shəl, ˈek-wə-\ *adj* 1: relating to an equinox or to a state or the time of equal day and night 2: relating to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator 3: relating to the time when the sun passes an equinoctial point

equinoctial *n* 1: EQUATOR 2: an equinoctial storm

equinoctial circle *n*: EQUATOR 1 — called also **equinoctial line**

equi-nox \ˈek-wə-nōks, ˈek-wə-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF or ML, MF *equinox*, fr. ML *equinoxium*, alter of L. *aequinoctium*, fr. *aequi-* + *noct-*, *nox* night — more at *NIGHT*] 1: either of the two times each year when the sun crosses the equator and day and night are everywhere of equal length, being about Mar. 21 and September 23 2: either of the two points on the celestial sphere where the celestial equator intersects the ecliptic

equip \i-ˈkwip\ *vi* equipped; **equipping** [MF *equiper*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *scip* ship] 1: to furnish for service or action: make ready by appropriate provisioning 2: DRESS, ARRAY *syn* see FURNISH

equip *abbr* equipment

equi-page \ˈek-wə-pij\ *n* 1 *a*: material or articles used in equipment: OUTFIT *b archaic* (1): a set of small articles (as for table service) (2): ETUI *c*: TRAPPINGS 2 *archaic*: RETINUE 3: a horse-drawn carriage with its servants, also: such a carriage alone

equipment \i-ˈkwip-mənt\ *n* 1 *a*: the equipping of a person or thing *b*: the state of being equipped 2 *a*: the set of articles or physical resources serving to equip a person or thing as (1): the implements used in an operation or activity: APPARATUS (2): all the fixed assets other than land and buildings of a business enterprise (3): the rolling stock of a railway *b*: a piece of such equipment 3: mental or emotional traits or resources: ENDOWMENT

equi-po-ise \ˈek-wə-pōiz, ˈek-wə-\ *n* 1: a state of equilibrium 2: COUNTERBALANCE

equipoise *vi* 1: to serve as an equipoise to 2: to put or hold in equipoise

equi-pol-lence \ˈek-wə-pāl-ən(t)s, ˈek-wə-\ *n*: the quality of being equipollent

equi-pol-lent \-ˈent\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *aequipollent-*, *aequipollens*, fr. *aequi-* + *pollent-*, *pollens* *prp* of *pollere* to be able] 1: equal in force, power, or validity 2: the same in effect or significance — **equi-pol-lent-ly** *adv*

equi-pon-der-ant \-ˈpān-d(ə)-rānt\ *adj*: evenly balanced

equi-pon-der-ate \-ˈpān-də-rāt\ *vb* -at-ed; -at-ing [ML *aequiponderatus*, *pp* of *aequiponderare*, fr. L. *aequi-* + *ponderare* to weigh, ponder] *vi*: to be equal in weight or force ~ *vi*: to equal or make equal in weight

equi-po-tent \ˈek-wə-ˈpōt-nt, ˈek-wə-\ *adj*: having equal effects or capacities for development (~ genes) (~ regions of an egg)

equi-po-ten-tial \-ˈpō-ˈten-chəl\ *adj*: having the same potential: of uniform potential throughout (~ points) (an ~ surface)

equi-pro-b-a-bile \-ˈprāb(ə)-bəl\ *adj*: having the same degree of logical or mathematical probability (~ alternatives)

equi-se-tum \ˈek-wə-ˈsēt-əm\ *n*, *pl* -se-tums or -se-ta \-sē-tə\ [NL, genus name, fr. L. *equi-* + *saeta* bristle] 1: a genus (*Equisetum*) of lower tracheophytes comprising perennial plants that spread by creeping rhizomes, are homosporous and asexual, and have leaves reduced to nodal sheaths on the hollow jointed grooved shoots — called also **scouring rush**

equi-ta-ble \ˈek-wat-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: having or exhibiting equity: dealing fairly and equally with all concerned 2: existing or valid in equity as distinguished from law *syn* see **FAIR**

equi-ta-ble-ness \ˈek-wat-ə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **equi-ta-ble-ly** *adv*

equi-tan-t \ˈek-wat-ənt\ *adj* [L. *equitans*, *equitans*, *prp* of *equitare* to ride on horseback, fr. *equit-*, *equus* horseman — more at *EQUUS*] *adj*: overlapping each other transversely at the base (as in an iris)

equi-ta-tion \ˈek-wə-ˈtā-shən\ *n*: the act or art of riding on horseback

equi-ty \ˈek-wot-i\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *equite*, fr. MF *equité*, fr. L. *aequitas*, *aequitas*, fr. *aequus* equal, fair] 1 *a*: justice according to natural law or right, specif: freedom from bias or favoritism *b*: something that is equitable 2 *a*: a system of law originating in the English chancery and comprising a settled and formal body of legal and procedural rules and doctrines that supplement, aid, or override common and statute law and are designed to protect rights and enforce duties fixed by substantive law *b*: trial or remedial justice under or by the rules and doctrines of equity *c*: a body of legal doctrines and rules developed to enlarge, supplement, or override a narrow rigid system of law 3 *a*: a right, claim, or interest existing or valid in equity *b*: the money value of a property or of an interest in a property in excess of claims or liens against it *c*: a risk interest or ownership right in property

equi-ty *abbr* equity; equivalent

equi-val-ence \i-ˈkwiv(ə)-lən(t)s\ *n* 1 *a*: the state or property of being equivalent *b* (1): the relation holding between two statements if they are either both true or both false (2): the relation holding between two statements if to affirm one and to deny the other would result in a contradiction 2: a presentation of terms as equivalent 3: equality in metrical value of a regular foot and one in which there are substitutions

equivalence class *n*: a set for which an equivalence relation holds between every pair of elements

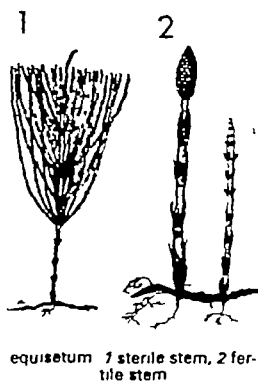
equivalence relation *n*: a relation (as equality) between elements of a set (as the real numbers) that is symmetric, reflexive, and transitive and for any two elements either holds or does not hold

equi-val-en-cy \i-ˈkwiv(ə)-lən-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies — **EQUIVALENCE**

equi-val-ent \-ˈlən(t)\ [ME, fr. MF or LL, MF, fr. LL *aequivalent-*, *aequivalentis*, *prp* of *aequivalent* to have equal power, fr. L. *aequi-* + *valere* to be strong — more at *WIELD*] 1: equal in force, amount, or value; also: equal in area or volume but not admitting of superposition (a square ~ to a triangle) 2: like in signification or import 3: corresponding or virtually identical esp. in effect or function 4 *obs*: equal in might or authority 5: having the same chemical combining capacity (~ quantities of two elements) 6 *a*: having the same solution set (~ equations) *b*: capable of being placed in one-to-one correspondence (~ sets) *c*: related by an equivalence relation *syn* see **SAME** *ant* different — **equivalent** *n* — **equi-val-ent-ly** *adv*

equivalent weight *n*: the weight of a substance esp. in grams that combines with or is chemically equivalent to eight grams of oxygen or one gram of hydrogen: the atomic or molecular weight divided by the valence

equi-vocal \i-ˈkwiv(ə)-kəl\ *adj* [LL *aequivocus*, fr. *aequi-* + *voc-*, *vox* voice — more at *VOICE*] 1 *a*: subject to two or more interpretations and usu. used to mislead or confuse (he did not lie but his story of the party was certainly ~) *b*: uncertain as to indication or sign 2 *a*: of uncertain nature or classification *b*: of uncertain disposition toward a person or thing: UNDECIDED *c*: of doubtful advantage, genuineness, or moral rectitude (~ behavior) *syn* see **OBSCURE** *ant* unequivocal — **equi-vocal-ly** *adv*



equisetum 1 sterile stem, 2 fertile stem

a abut	* kitten	er further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
ā out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	g sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ōl coin	th than
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yn furious	zh vision

mine *a*: any of several weasels that assume white winter pelage usu with more or less black on the tail, esp: a large European weasel (*Mustela erminea*). *b*: the white fur of the ermine in winter pelage. **2**: a rank or office whose ceremonial or official robe is ornamented with ermine.

er-mine \-'mōnd/ *adj*: clothed or adorned with ermine.

er-mine \-'mōn/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ermine*, akin to OHG *arm eagle*, Gk *ermis* bird]: **EAGLE**, esp: WHITE-TAILED SEA EAGLE.

erode \-'rōd/ *vb* **erod-ed**, **erod-ing** [*L* *erodere* to eat away, fr. *e-* + *rodere* to gnaw — more at *RAT*] *vi* **1**: to diminish or destroy by degrees. **a**: to eat into or away by slow destruction of substance: **CORRODE**. **b**: to wear away by the action of water, wind, or glacial ice. **c**: to cause to deteriorate or disappear as if by eating or wearing away (buying power is eroded with each inflationary year — R. H. McDonough). **2**: to produce or form by eroding (glaciers — U-shaped valleys) *vi*: to undergo erosion — **erod-ible** \-'rōd-ə-bəl/ *adj*.

erog-e-nous \-'rōj-ə-nəs/ *also* **er-o-genic** \-'rōj-ən-ik/ *adj* [Gk *erōs* + *E-genous*, *-genic*] **1**: producing sexual excitement or libidinal gratification when stimulated: sexually sensitive. **2**: of, relating to, or arousing sexual feelings.

Eros \-'ē-ōs/ *n* [Gk *Erōs*, fr. *erōs* love, akin to Gk *erasthai* to love, desire] **1**: a son of Aphrodite who excites erotic love in gods and men with his arrows and torches — compare **CUPID**. **2**: the aggregate of pleasure-directed life instincts whose energy is derived from libido — compare **THANATOS**. **3** often *not cap*: love directed toward self-realization.

erose \-'rōs/ *adj* [*L* *erodus*, pp of *erodere*]: **IRREGULAR**, **UNEVEN**, *specif*: having the margin irregularly notched as if gnawed (an — leaf) (an — edge of a bacterial colony) — **erose-ly** *adv*.

er-o-sible \-'rō-sə-bəl/ *adj* [*L* *erodere*]: capable of being eroded.

er-o-sion \-'rō-zhən/ *n* **1**: the action or process of eroding. **b**: the state of being eroded. **2**: an instance or product of erosive action — **er-o-sion-al** \-'rō-zhən-əl/ *adj* — **er-o-sion-al-ly** \-'rō-zhən-əl/ *adv*.

er-o-sive \-'rō-siv-, -ziv/ *adj*: tending to erode or to induce or permit erosion — **er-o-sive-ness** *n* — **er-o-siv-ly** \-'rō-siv-əl-ē/ *adv*.

er-ot-ic \-'rāt-ik/ *adj* [Gk *erōtikos*, fr. *erōs*, *erōs*] **1**: of, devoted to, or tending to arouse sexual love or desire (an — art). **2**: strongly affected by sexual desire — **er-ot-ic** *n* — **er-ot-ic-al** \-'rāt-ik-əl/ *adj* — **er-ot-ic-ally** \-'rāt-ik-əl-ē/ *adv*.

er-ot-ic-a \-'rāt-ik-ə/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [NL, fr. Gk *erōtika*, neut *pl* of *erōtikos*]: literary or artistic works having an erotic theme or quality.

er-ot-ic-ism \-'rāt-ik-siz-əm/ *n* **1**: an erotic theme or quality. **2**: a state of sexual arousal. **3**: sexual impulse or desire esp when abnormally insistent — **er-ot-ic-ist** \-'rāt-ik-ist/ *n*.

er-ot-ic-ize \-'rāt-ik-iz/ *vi* **er-ot-ic-iz-ing**: to make erotic (a film version that — the original story) — **er-ot-ic-iz-a-tion** \-'rāt-ik-sə-zā-shən/ *n*.

er-o-tism \-'rō-tiz-əm/ *n* [Gk *erōs*, *erōs* + *E-ism*]: **EROTICISM**.

er-o-to-gen-ic \-'rō-tōj-ən-ik-, -rāt-/ *adj*: **EROGENOUS**.

err \-'ē-ōr/, -'r/ *vi* [ME *erren*, fr. OF *errer*, fr. L *errare*; akin to OE *lerre* wandering, angry, ON *rās* race — more at *RACE*] **1** *archaic*: **STRAY**. **2**: to make a mistake. **b**: to violate an accepted standard of conduct.

er-ran-cy \-'er-ən-sē/ *n*, *pl* **er-ran-cies**: the state or an instance of erring.

er-rand \-'er-ənd/ *n* [ME *errend* message, business, fr. OE *errend*, akin to OHG *erunt* message] **1** *archaic*: *a*: an oral message entrusted to a person. **b**: **EMBASSY**, **MISSION**. **2**: a short trip taken to attend to some business often for another (was on an — for his mother). **b**: the object or purpose of such a trip.

er-rant \-'er-ənt/ *adj* [ME *errant*, fr. MF *errant*, pp of *errer* to err & *errer* to travel, fr. ML *iterare*, fr. L *iter* road, journey — more at *ITINERANT*] **1**: traveling or given to traveling (an — knight). **2**: straying outside the proper path or bounds (an — calf). **3**: moving about aimlessly or irregularly (an — breeze). **c**: deviating from a standard (as of truth or propriety) (an — child). **3 obs**: **ARRANT** — **errant** *n* — **err-ant-ly** *adv*.

er-ran-ty \-'er-ən-trē/ *n*, *pl* **er-ran-tries**: the quality, condition, or fact of wandering, esp: a roving in search of chivalrous adventure.

er-ra-ta \-'er-rāt-ə-, -rāt-, -rāt-/ *n* [*fr* *pl* of *erratum*]: a list of corrigenda, also: a page bearing such a list.

er-rat-ic \-'er-rāt-ik/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L, MF *erraticus*, fr. L *erraticus*, fr. *erratus* pp of *errare*] **1**: having no fixed course: **WANDERING** (an — comet). **b** *archaic*: **NOADIC**. **2**: transported from an original resting place esp by a glacier (a — boulder). **3**: characterized by lack of consistency, regularity, or uniformity. **b**: deviating from what is ordinary or standard: **ECCENTRIC** (an — genius) — **er-rat-ic-ally** \-'er-rāt-ik-əl-ē/ *adv* — **er-rat-ic-ly** \-'er-rāt-ik-əl-ē/ *adv*.

er-rat-ic-ism \-'er-rāt-ik-siz-əm/ *n*: an erratic boulder or block of rock.

er-rat-ic *n*: one that is erratic, esp: an erratic boulder or block of rock.

er-ra-tum \-'er-rāt-əm-, -rāt-, -rāt-/ *n*, *pl* **er-ra-ta** \-'rāt-ə/ [*L*, fr. neut of *errare*]: **CORRIGENDUM**.

er-ro-neous \-'er-rō-nē-əs-, -rō-/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *erroneus*, fr. *errare*, *erro* wanderer, fr. *errare*] **1** *archaic*: **WANDERING**. **2**: containing or characterized by error: **MISTAKEN** (an — assumption) — **er-ro-neous-ly** *adv* — **er-ro-neous-ness** *n*.

error \-'er-ər/ *n* [ME *erroure*, fr. OF, fr. L *error*, fr. *errare*] **1**: an act or condition of ignorant or imprudent deviation from a code of behavior. **b**: an act involving an unintentional deviation from truth or accuracy. **c**: an act that through ignorance, deficiency, or accident departs from or fails to achieve what should be done: as (1): a defensive misplay other than a wild pitch or passed ball made by a baseball player when normal play would have resulted in an out or prevented an advance by a base runner. (2): the failure of a player (as in tennis) to make a successful return of a ball during play. **d**: a mistake in the proceedings of a court of record. **e**: in matters of law or of fact. **2**: the quality or state of erring. **b** in *Christian Science*: illusion about the nature of reality that is the cause of human suffering: the contradiction of truth. **c**: an instance of false belief. **3**: something produced by mistake. **4**: the difference between an observed or calculated value and a true

value, *specif*: variation in measurements, calculations, or observations of a quantity due to mistakes or to uncontrollable factors. **b**: the amount of deviation from a standard or specification — **er-ror-less** \-'er-ər-ləs/ *adj*.

syn **ERROR**, **MISTAKE**, **SLIP**, **BLUNDER**, **LAPSE** *shared meaning element*: a departure from what is true, right, or proper. **ERROR** suggests the existence of a standard or guide and a straying from the right course through failure to make effective use of this, thus, an *error* in addition involves some failure in following the rules of addition, an *error* in conduct is an infraction of an accepted code of morals or manners. **MISTAKE** implies misconception or inadvertence and usually expresses less severe criticism than *error* (willing to learn from his mistakes). **BLUNDER** regularly imputes stupidity or ignorance as a cause and connotes some degree of culpability (we usually call our blunders mistakes, and our friends style our mistakes blunders) — H. B. Wheatley. **SLIP** stresses inadvertence or accident and applies especially to trivial but embarrassing mistakes (a social slip which makes us feel hot all over — L. P. Smith). **LAPSE**, sometimes interchangeable with *slip*, is more likely to stress forgetfulness, weakness, or inattention as a cause (forever chiding him for his grammatical lapses — William Styron).

er-satz \-'ē-ōs-, -zäs-, -r-/ *adj* [G *ersatz*, fr. *ersatz*, *n*, substitute]: being a usu. artificial and inferior substitute (flour made from potatoes) — **syn** **see ARTIFICIAL** — **ersatz** *n*.

Erse \-'ē-əs/ *n* [ME *Erisc*, *adj*, Irish, alter of Irish] **1**: **SCOTTISH GAELIC**. **2**: **IRISH GAELIC** — **Erse** *adj*.

erst \-'ē-əst/ *adv* [ME *erest* earliest, formerly, fr. OE *ærest*, superl of *ær* early — more at *ER*] *archaic*: **ERSTWHILE**.

erst-while \-'ē-əst-, (h)wīl/ *adv*: in the past: **FORMERLY** (cultures, — unknown to each other — Robert Plank).

erstwhile *adj*: **FORMER**, **PREVIOUS** (his — students).

eru-cic acid \-'ē-ru-sik-/ *n* [NL *Eruca*, genus of herbs, fr. L, caterpillar, garden rocket]: a crystalline fatty acid $C_{27}H_{44}O_2$ found in the form of glycerides esp in rapeseed oil.

eruct \-'ē-rukt/ *vb* [*L* *eructare*, fr. *e-* + *ructare* to belch, fr. *-ructus*, pp of *rugere* to belch, akin to L *rugire* to roar]: **BELCH**.

eru-cat-ion \-'ē-rukt-ā-shən-, -ē-/ *n*: an act or instance of belching.

er-u-dite \-'ē-ru-dīt-/ *adj* [*L* *eruditus*, fr. L *eruditus*, fr. pp of *erudire* to instruct, fr. *e-* + *rudis* rude, ignorant]: possessing or displaying erudition: **LEARNED** (an — scholar) — **er-u-dite-ly** *adv*.

er-u-dition \-'ē-ru-dish-ən/ *n*: extensive knowledge acquired chiefly from books: profound, recondite, or bookish learning — **syn** **see KNOWLEDGE**.

er-um-pent \-'er-əm-pənt/ *adj* [*L* *erumpent*-, *erumpens*, pp of *erumpere*]: bursting forth (fungi).

erupt \-'ē-rəpt/ *vb* [*L* *eruptus*, pp of *erumpere* to burst forth, fr. *e-* + *rumpere* to break — more at *REAVE*] *v* **1**: to force out or release suddenly and often violently something (as lava or steam) that is pent up. **b** (1): to burst from limits or restraint. (2) of a tooth: to emerge through the gum. **c**: to become active or violent: **EXPLODE** (violence — in the ghetto). **2**: to break out (as with a skin eruption) — *vi*: to force out or release usu. suddenly and violently — **er-upt-ly** \-'ē-rəpt-əl-ē/ *adv* — **er-upt-ive** \-'ē-rəpt-iv-/ *adv* — **er-upt-ive-ly** *adv*.

eru-ption \-'ē-rəpt-shən/ *n* **1**: an act, process, or instance of erupting. **b**: the breaking out of a rash on the skin or mucous membrane. **2**: a product of erupting (as a skin rash).

-ery \-'ē-ri/ *n* *suffix* [ME *-erie*, fr. OF, fr. *-ier-er* + *-ie-y*] **1**: qualities collectively: character: **NESS** (snobbery). **2**: art: practice (quackery). **3**: place of doing, keeping, producing, or selling (the thing specified) (fishery) (bakery). **4**: collection: aggregate (finery). **5**: state or condition (slavery).

eryn-go \-'ē-rin-gō/ *n*, *pl* **goes** or **gos** [modif. of L *eryngion* sea holly, fr. Gk *eryngion*] **1 obs**: candied sea-holly root made to be used as an aphrodisiac. **2**: any of various plants (genus *Eryngium*) that have elongate spinulose-margined leaves and flowers in dense bracted heads.

ery-si-p-e-las \-'ē-ris-əp-ə-ləs-, -r-/ *n* [ME *erisipila*, fr. L *erysipelas*, fr. Gk, fr. *erysi-* (akin to Gk *erythros* red) + *-pelas* (akin to L *pellis* skin) — more at *RED*, *FELL*]: an acute febrile disease associated with intense edematous local inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissues caused by a hemolytic streptococcus.

ery-th-e-ma \-'ē-rith-ē-mə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *erythēma*, fr. *erythainēin* to redden, fr. *erythros*]: abnormal redness of the skin due to capillary congestion (as in inflammation) — **ery-th-e-ma-tous** \-'ē-rith-ē-mə-təs/ *adj*.

ery-thor-bate \-'ē-rith-ōr-bāt-/ *n*: a salt of erythorbic acid that is used in foods as an antioxidant.

ery-thor-bic acid \-'ē-rith-ōr-bik-/ *n* [*erythr-* + ascorbic acid]: an optical isomer of ascorbic acid.

ery-thr- or **erythro-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *erythros* — more at *RED*] **1**: red (*erythrocyte*). **2**: erythrocyte (*erythroid*).

ery-thr-e-mia \-'ē-rith-rē-mē-ə/ *n* [NL]: **POLYCYTHEMIA VERA**.

ery-thri-um \-'ē-rith-riz-əm/ *n*: a condition marked by exceptional prevalence of red pigmentation (as in skin or hair) — **ery-thri-mal** \-'ē-rith-riz-məl/ *adj* — **ery-thri-ic** \-'ē-rith-riz-ik/ *adj*.

ery-thrite \-'ē-rith-rīt-/ *n*: a mineral $Co_2(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ consisting of a hydrous cobalt arsenate occurring esp in monoclinic crystals.

ery-thro-blast \-'ē-rith-rō-blast/ *n* [ISV]: a polychromatic nucleated cell of red marrow that is the first specifically identifiable stage in red blood cell formation, broadly: a cell ancestral to red blood cells — **ery-thro-blas-tic** \-'ē-rith-rō-blas-tik/ *adj*.

ery-thro-blas-to-sis \-'ē-rith-rō-blas-tō-sis/ *n*, *pl* **-tō-ses** \-'ē-rith-rō-blas-tō-sis/ *n*: abnormal presence of erythroblasts in the circulating blood, esp: **ERYTHROBLASTOSIS FETALIS**.

a about ** kitten* *er* further *a* back *ā* bake *i* cot, cart
an out *ch* chin *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *l* life
j joke *q* sing *o* flow *ō* law *of* coin *th* then *th* thus
u foot *y* yet *yū* few *yu* furious *zh* vision

2-ese *n* suffix, pl **-eses** 1: native or resident of (a specified place or country) [Chinese] 2: language of (a particular place, country, or nationality) (Siamese) b: speech, literary style, or diction peculiar to (a specified place, person, or group) — usu. in words applied in depreciation (journalese)

es-em-plas-tic *es-em-plas-tik*, *-əm-* *adj* [Gk *es hen* into one + *E* plastic] : shaping or having the power to shape disparate things into a unified whole (the ~ power of the poetic imagination) — *W. H. Gardner*

es-er-lin *es-er-lən* *n* [F *ésérine*] : **PHYSOSTIGMINE**

Esk abbr **Eskimo**

es-ker *es-ka*, *-kər* *n* [IrGael *eiscir* ridge] : a long narrow ridge or mound of sand, gravel, and boulders deposited by a stream flowing on, within, or beneath a stagnant glacier

Es-ki-mo *es-ka-mō*, *-mō* *n* [Dan., of Algonquian origin, akin to Cree *askimowew* he eats it raw] 1 *pl* **Eskimos** or **Eskimos** *a* a group of peoples of northern Canada, Greenland, Alaska, and eastern Siberia b: a member of such people 2: the language of the Eskimo people — **Es-ki-mo-an** *es-ka-mō-an* *adj*

Eskimo dog *n* 1: a broad-chested powerful dog of a breed native to Greenland and Labrador characterized by a long and shaggy outer coat and a soft dense woolly inner coat 2: a sled dog of American origin

ESL abbr **English as a second language**

esophag- or **esophago-** *comb form* : **esophagus** (**esophagectomy**) : **esophageal** and (**esophagostic**)

esoph-a-gal *es-ə-fə-gəl* *adj* : of or relating to the esophagus

esoph-a-gus *es-ə-fə-gəs*, *n* pl *-gi* *-gə*, *-jə* [ME *ysofagus*, fr. Gk *isophagos*, fr. *isō* to be going to carry + *phagēin* to eat — more at **BAKSHISH**] : a muscular tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach, passes down the neck between the trachea and the spinal column, and in man is about nine inches long — see **LARYNX** illustration

es-o-ter-ic *es-ə-ter-ik* *adj* [LL *esotericus*, fr. Gk *esōterikos*, fr. *esōterō*, compar. of *esō* within, fr. *eis* into, fr. *en* in — more at **IN**] 1 *a* : designed for or understood by the specially initiated alone (a body of ~ legal doctrine — *B. N. Cardozo*) b: of or relating to knowledge that is restricted to a small group 2 *a* : limited to a small circle (~ pursuits) b: **PRIVATE**, **CONFIDENTIAL** (an ~ purpose) — **es-o-ter-i-cal-ly** *es-ə-ter-i-kəl-ē* *adv*

es-o-ter-i-cal *es-ə-ter-i-kəl* *n* pl [NL, fr. Gk *esōterika*, neut. pl. of *esōterikos*] : esoteric items

es-o-ter-i-cism *es-ə-ter-i-siz-əm* *n* 1: esoteric doctrines or practices 2: the quality or state of being esoteric

esp abbr **especially**

ESP *es-əs-pē* *n* [extrasensory perception] : extrasensory perception

es-pa-drill *es-pa-dril* *n* [F] : a flat sandal usu. having a fabric upper and a flexible sole

es-pal-ier *es-pal-yə*, *-yā* *n* [F, deriv. of It *spalla* shoulder, fr. LL *spatula* shoulder blade — more at **SPAULER**] 1: a plant (as a fruit tree) trained to grow flat against a support (as a wall or trellis) 2: a railing or trellis on which fruit trees or shrubs are trained to grow flat

2espallier *vi* 1: to train as an espallier 2: to furnish with an espallier

es-par-to *es-pärt-ə*, *-ə* *n*, pl *-tos* [Sp, fr. L *spartum*, fr. Gk *sparton* — more at **SPIRE**] : either of two Spanish and Algerian grasses (*Stipa tenacissima* and *Lygeum spartum*) used esp to make cordage, shoes, and paper

es-pe-ci-al *es-pesh-əl* *adj* [ME, fr. MF — more at **SPECIAL**] : being distinctive as *a* : directed toward a particular individual, group, or end (sent ~ greetings to his son) (took ~ care to speak clearly) b: of special note or importance : unusually great or significant (a decision of ~ relevance) (illness puts an ~ burden on modest resources) c: highly distinctive or personal : **PECULIAR** (had an ~ dislike for music) d: **CLOSE**, **INTIMATE** (his ~ cronies) e: capable of being specifically identified (had no ~ destination in mind) *syn* see **SPECIAL** — **es-pe-ci-al-ly** *es-pesh-əl-ē* *adv* — **In especial** : in particular

es-per-ance *es-pə-rən(t)s* *n* [ME *esperance*, fr. MF *esperance*] *obs* : **HOPE**, **EXPECTATION**

Es-pe-ran-to *es-pə-rant-ə*, *-rən-ə* *n* [Dr. *Esperanto*, pseudonym of L. L. Zamenhof †1917 Pol oculist, its inventor] : an artificial international language based as far as possible on words common to the chief European languages

es-pl-al *es-pl-əl* *n* 1: **OBSERVATION** 2: an act of noticing : **DISCOVERY**

es-pla-gle *es-pyē-gəl* *adj* [F] : **FROLICHOME**, **ROGUISH**

es-plē-gle-rie *es-pyē-glə-rē* *n* [F, fr. *espigle*] : the quality or state of being roguish or frolicsome

es-plō-nage *es-pē-ə-nāzh*, *-nij*, *-nāj*, *is-pē-ə-nij* *n* [F *espionnage*, fr. MF, fr. *espionner* to spy, fr. *espion* spy. *Olt* *spione*, fr. *spia*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *spēhōn* to spy — more at **SPY**] : the practice of spying or the use of spies to obtain information about the plans and activities esp of a foreign government or a competing company (industrial ~)

es-pla-nade *es-plə-nād*, *-nād* *n* [F, fr. It *spianata*, fr. *spianare* to level, fr. L *explanare* — more at **EXPLAIN**] : a level open stretch of paved or grassy ground; esp: one designed for walking or driving along a shore

es-pous-al *es-pə-ʊz-əl* *also* *-səl* *n* 1 *a* : **BETROTHAL** b: **WEDDING** c: **MARRIAGE** 2: a taking up or adopting of a cause or belief

es-pouse *es-pə-ʊz* *also* *-paʊz* *vi* **es-poused**; **es-pousing** [ME *espousen*, fr. MF *espouser*, fr. LL *sponsare* to betroth, fr. L *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere* to promise, betroth — more at **SPOUSE**] 1: **MARRY** 2: to take up and support as a cause : become attached to (~ the problems of minority groups) *syn* see **ADOPT** — **es-pous-er** *n*

es-pres-so *es-pres-ə*, *-ə* *n*, pl *-sōs* [It (*caffè*) *espresso*, lit., pressed out coffee] : coffee brewed by forcing steam through finely ground darkly roasted coffee beans

es-pri-t *es-prī-t* *n* [F, fr. L *spiritus* spirit] 1: vivacious cleverness or wit 2: **ESPRIT DE CORPS**

es-prit de corps *es-pred-ə-kō(r)*, *-kō(r)* *n* [F] : the common spirit existing in the members of a group and inspiring enthusiasm, devotion, and strong regard for the honor of the group

es-py *es-pī*, *-pī* *vi* **es-pied**; **es-pying** [ME *espier*, fr. OF *espier* — more at **SPY**] : to catch sight of (among the several horses ~ she espied the white mustang) — *Zane Grey*

Esq or **Esqr** abbr **Esquire**

-esque *es-k* *adj* suffix [F, fr. It *-esco*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *-isc* *-ish* — more at **-ISH**] : in the manner or style of : like (*statuesque*)

Es-quil-mau *es-ka-mō*, *-mō* *n*, pl **Esquimaux** or **Es-quil-maux** *es-kə-mō* *n* [F, of Algonquian origin] : **ESKIMO**

es-quire *es-kwī(r)*, *-r* *n* [ME, fr. MF *esquier* squire, fr. LL *squiritus*, fr. L *scutarius* shield, akin to OHG *scēida* sheath] 1: a member of the English gentry ranking below a knight 2: a candidate for knighthood serving as shield bearer and attendant to a knight 3 — used as a title of courtesy usu. placed in its abbreviated form after the surname (John R. Smith, Esq) 4 *archaic* : a landed proprietor

ess *es* *n* 1: the letter *s* 2: something resembling the letter *S* in shape, esp. an S-shaped curve in a road

-ess *es*, *is* *also* *es* *n* suffix [ME *-esse*, fr. OF, fr. LL *-issa*, fr. Gk] : female (*quintess*)

1'es-say *es-sā*, *es-sā* *vi* 1 *a* : to put to a test b: **ASSAY** 2a 2 : to make an often tentative or experimental effort to perform *syn* see **ATTEMPT** — **es-say-er** *n*

2'es-say *in* sense 2 *es-sā*, *in other senses also* *es-sā* *n* [MF *essai*, fr. LL *exagium* act of weighing, fr. *ex-* + *agere* to drive — more at **AGENT**] 1 *a* : **EFFORT**, **ATTEMPT**, *esp* : an initial tentative effort b : the result or product of an attempt 2 *a* : an analytic or interpretative literary composition usu. dealing with its subject from a limited or personal point of view b : something resembling such a composition (a photographic ~) 3 : **TRIAL TEST** 4 : a proof of an unaccepted design for a stamp or piece of paper money

es-say-ist *es-sā-ist* *n* : a writer of essays

es-say-ist-ic *es-sā-ist-ik* *adj* 1: of or relating to an essay or an essayist 2: resembling an essay in quality or character

essay question *n* : an examination question that requires an answer in a sentence, paragraph, or short composition

essay test *n* : a test made up of essay questions — compare **OBJECTIVE TEST**

es-sence *es-ən(t)s* *n* [ME, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. L *essentia*, fr. *esse* to be — more at **IS**] 1 *a* : the permanent as contrasted with the accidental element of being b: the individual, real, or ultimate nature of a thing esp as opposed to its existence c: the properties or attributes by means of which something can be placed in its proper class or identified as being what it is 2: something that exists : **ENTITY** 3 *a* (1) : a volatile substance or constituent (as of perfume) (2) : a constituent or derivative (as an extract or essential oil) possessing the special qualities (as of a plant or drug) in concentrated form; *also* : a preparation (as an alcoholic solution) of such an essence or a synthetic substitute b : **ODOR**, **PERFUME** c : something that resembles an extract in possessing a quality in concentrated form — *In essence* : in or by its very nature : **ESSENTIALLY**, **BASICALLY** (accusations which *in essence* are well-founded — *Times Lit. Supp.*) — *of the essence* : of the utmost importance : **ESSENTIAL** (time was of the essence)

Es-sene *es-ən*, *es-ən* *n* [Gk *Essēnos*] : a member of a monastic brotherhood of Jews in Palestine from the 2d century B.C. to the 2d century A.D. — **Es-sen-ian** *es-ən-ē-ən*, *es-* or **Es-sen-ic** *es-ən-ik*, *-ē-nik* *adj* — **Essenianism** *n*

es-sen-tial *es-sen-chəl* *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting essence : **INHERENT** 2: of the utmost importance : **BASIC**, **INDISPENSABLE**, **NECESSARY** (~ foods) (an ~ requirement for admission to college) 3 : **IDIOSYNCRATIC** (~ disease) — **es-sen-tial-ly** *es-sen-chəl-ē* *adv* — **es-sen-tial-ness** *es-sen-chəl-nəs* *n*

syn **ESSENTIAL**, **FUNDAMENTAL**, **VITAL**, **CARDINAL** *shared meaning* *element* : so important as to be indispensable

2essential *n* 1: something basic (the ~s of astronomy) 2: something necessary, indispensable, or unavoidable

essential amino acid *n* : amino acid (as lysine) that is required for normal health and growth, is manufactured in the body in insufficient quantities or not at all, and is usu. supplied by dietary protein

es-sen-tial-ism *es-sen-chə-liz-əm* *n* 1: an educational theory that ideas and skills basic to a culture should be taught to all alike by time-tested methods — compare **PROGRESSIVISM** 2 *a* : **REALISM** b : a theory that gives priority to essence over existence — compare **EXISTENTIALISM** — **es-sen-tial-ist** *es-sen-chəl-ist* *adj* or *n*

es-sen-tial-ly *es-sen-chəl-ē* *adv* 1: *pl* *-ties* 1: the quality or state of being essential (the ~ of freedom and justice — *P. G. Hoffman*) 2 *a* : **ESSENTIAL** nature : **ESSENCE** b : an essential quality, property, or aspect

essential oil *n* : any of a class of volatile oils that impart the characteristic odors to plants and are used esp in perfumes and flavorings — compare **FIXED OIL**

es-sol-n *es-ōin* *n* [ME *essoline*, fr. MF, fr. ML *essonium*, fr. L *ex-* + LL *sonium* car, worry] 1: an excuse for not appearing in an English law court at the appointed time 2 *obs* : **EXCUSE**, **DELAY**

es-so-nite *es-sō-nīt* *n* [F, fr. Gk *hesson* inferior; fr. its being less hard than true hyacinth] : a yellow to brown garnet

est abbr 1 established 2 estimate, estimated

EST abbr eastern standard time

1'est *est*, *ist* *adj* suffix or *adv* suffix [ME, fr. OE *-st*, *-ost*; akin to OHG *-isto* (*adj* superl. suffix), Gk *-istos*] — used to form the

a	about	k	kitten	or	further	b	back	k	bake	k	cat	c	cost	l	life
s	out	ch	chm	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	g	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	coln	th	thin	th	this	th	this
l	loot	o	foot	y	yet	y	few	y	famous	zh	vision	zh	vision	zh	vision

erythroblastosis foetalis \-fi-'tal-as\ n [NL, fetal erythroblastosis] a hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn that is characterized by destruction of circulating erythrocytes, increase in circulating erythroblasts, and jaundice and that is usually associated with Rh factor incompatibility

erythrocyte \-ri-'th-ro-'sit\ n [ISV]: RED BLOOD CELL — **erythrocytic** \-ri-'th-ro-'sit-ik\ adj

erythrocytometer \-ri-'th-ro-'sit-'tām-ōt-ōr\ n: HEMACYTOMETER

erythrocytosis \-ri-'th-ro-'sīt-ōs\ n: increase in the number of erythrocytes or their precursors

erythro-my-cin \-ri-'th-ro-'mīs-'n\ n: an antibiotic that is produced by an actinomycete (*Streptomyces erythraeus*) and that is effective against amebiasis

ery-thron \-er-'θrən\ n [NL, fr Gk, neut. of *erythros*]: the red blood cells and their precursors in the bone marrow

erythro-pole-sis \-ri-'th-ro-'pōl-'ē-sīs\ n [NL, fr *erythr-* + Gk *poiesis* (creation)]: the production of red blood cells (as from the bone marrow) — **erythro-pole-tic** \-ri-'th-ro-'pōl-'ē-tik\ adj

erythro-pole-tin \-ri-'th-ro-'pōl-'ē-tin\ n [erythropoietin + -in]: a hormonal substance that is produced in the kidney and stimulates red blood cell formation

erythro-sin \-ri-'th-ro-'sīn\ also **erythro-sine** \-sēn-, -sēn\ n [ISV *erythr-* + *eosin*]: any of several dyes made by iodination of fluorescein that yield reddish shades

Es symbol enstium

es \əz, ɪz after s, z, sh, ch, z after v or a vowel\ n pl suffix [ME *-es*, *-s* — more after *t* -s] 1 — used to form the plural of most nouns that end in s (glasses), z (fuzzes), sh (bushes), ch (peaches), or a final y that changes to i (ladies) and of some nouns ending in f that changes to v (loaves), compare *es* 1: 1: s 2: s 2

es \əz suffix [ME — more after *t* -s] — used to form the third person singular present of most verbs that end in s (blesses), z (fizzes), sh (hushes), ch (catches), or a final y that changes to i (defines), — compare *es* 1: s

Esau \-'ē-sə\ n [L, fr Gk *Esau*, fr Heb *Esāw*]: the elder son of Isaac and Rebekah who sold his birthright to his twin brother Jacob

es-ca-drille \-'es-kə-'dril-, -drē\ n [F, *escadron*, *escadrille*, fr Sp *escuadrilla*, dim. of *escuadra* squadron, squad — more after *SQUAD*]: a unit of a European air command containing usu six airplanes

es-ca-lade \-'es-kə-'lād-, -lād\ n [F, fr It *scalata*, fr *scalare* to scale, fr *scala* ladder, fr LL — more after *SCALE*]: an act of scaling esp the walls of a fortification — **escalade** *vi* — **es-ca-lad-er** n

es-ca-late \-'es-kə-'lāt-, nonstand -kya-\ vb -lat-ed, -lat-ing [back-formation fr *escalator*] *vi*: to increase in extent, volume, number, amount, intensity, or scope (a little war threatens to ~ into a huge ugly one — Arnold Abrams) ~ *vi*: EXPAND 1 — **es-ca-la-tion** \-'es-kə-'lā-shən, nonstand -kya-\ n: EXPANSION 1 — **es-ca-la-to-ry** \-'es-kə-'lā-tōr-, -tōr-, nonstand -kya-\ adj

es-ca-la-tor \-'es-kə-'lāt-ōr-, nonstand -kya-\ n [fr *Escalator*, a trademark] 1 a: a power-driven set of stairs arranged like an endless belt that ascend or descend continuously b: an upward course suggestive of an escalator (a never-stopping ~ of economic progress — D W Brogan) 2: an escalator clause or provision

escalator *adj*: providing for a periodic proportional upward or downward adjustment (as of prices or wages) (an ~ arrangement tying the base pay to living costs — N Y Times)

es-cal-op \-'es-kəl-'op-, -kal-'op\ var of **SCALLOP**

es-cap-able \-'es-kə-'pə-bəl\ adj: capable of being escaped: AVOID-ABLE

es-ca-pade \-'es-kə-'pād\ n [MF, fr. OIt *scappata*, fr *scappare* to escape, fr (assumed) VL *excapare*]: a usu adventurous action that runs counter to approved or conventional conduct (childish ~s)

es-cape \-'es-kāp\ vb **es-caped**; **es-cap-ing** [ME *escapen*, fr ONF *escaper*, fr (assumed) VL *excapare*, fr L *ex-* + LL *cappa* head covering, cloak] *vi* 1 a: to get away (as by flight) (escaped from prison) b: to issue from confinement (gas is escaping) c of a plant: to run wild from cultivation 2: to avoid a threatening evil ~ *vi* 1: to get or stay out of the way of: AVOID 2: to fall to be noticed or recallable by (his name ~s me) 3 a: to issue from b: to be uttered involuntarily by — **es-cap-er** n

syn ESCAPE, AVOID, EVADE, ELUDE, SHUN, ESCREW shared meaning element: to get away or keep away from something one does not want to incur, endure, or encounter

2escape n 1: an act or instance of escaping as a: flight from confinement b: evasion of something undesirable c: leakage or outflow esp of a fluid d: distraction or relief from routine or reality 2: a means of escape 3: a cultivated plant run wild

3escape *adj* 1: providing a means of escape (an ~ hatch) (~ literature) 2: providing a means of evading a regulation, claim, or commitment (an ~ clause in a contract)

escape artist n: one (as a showman or criminal) unusually adept at escaping from confinement

es-cap-ee \-'es-kā-'pē-, -ē\ n: one that has escaped; esp: an escaped prisoner

escape mechanism n: a mode of behavior or thinking adopted to evade unpleasant facts or responsibilities

es-cape-ment \-'es-kāp-'ment\ n 1 a: a device in a timepiece which controls the motion of the train of wheelwork and through which the energy of the power source is delivered to the pendulum or balance by means of impulses that permit a tooth to escape from a pallet at regular intervals b: a ratchet device (as the spacing mechanism of a typewriter) that permits motion in one direction only in equal steps 2 a: the act of escaping b: a way of escape: VENT

escape velocity n: the minimum velocity that a moving body (as a rocket) must have

to escape from the gravitational field of the earth or of a celestial body and move outward into space

es-cap-ism \-'es-kā-'piz-əm\ n: habitual diversion of the mind to purely imaginative activity or entertainment as an escape from reality or routine — **es-cap-ist** \-'es-kā-'pist\ adj or n

es-cap-o-log-y \-'es-kā-'pāl-ō-jē-, -ē\ n: the art or practice of escaping — **es-cap-o-log-ist** \-'es-kā-'pāl-ō-jist\ n

es-car-got \-'es-kā-'gōt\ n, pl -gōts \-'gōts\ [F, fr MF, fr OProv *escargol*]: a small prepared for use as food

es-ca-rol-e \-'es-kā-'rōl\ n [F, fr LL *escariola*, fr L *escharius* of food, fr *esca* food, fr *edere* to eat — more after *EAT*]: ENDIVE 1

es-carp \-'es-kārp\ n or vt [F *escarp*, n, fr It *scarp*]: SCARP

es-carp-ment \-'mēnt\ n 1: a steep slope in front of a fortification 2: a long cliff or steep slope separating two comparatively level or more gently sloping surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting

es-cen-ence \-'es-'n(t)s\ n suffix [MF, fr L *escenita*, fr *-escenit*, *-escens* + *-ia* -y]: process of becoming (hyalinescence)

es-cent \-'es-'nt\ adj suffix [MF, fr L *escenit*, *-escens*, prp suffix of incho verbs in *-escere*] 1: beginning: beginning to be: slightly (alkalescent) 2: reflecting or emitting light (in a specified way) (fluorescent)

es-ch-a-lot \-'esh-ə-'lāt\ n [F *échalote*]: SHALLOT

es-char \-'es-kār\ n [ME *escare* — more after *SCAR*]: a scab formed esp after a burn

es-char \-'es-kār\ var of **ESKER**

es-cha-rot-ic \-'es-kā-'rāt-ik\ adj [F or LL, F *escharotique*, fr LL *escharoticus*, fr Gk *escharōtikos*, fr *escharoun* to form an eschar, fr *eschara*escharotic n

es-cha-to-log-i-cal \-'es-kat-'l-ō-jē-kəl-, -ē-kəl\ adj 1: of or relating to eschatology or an eschatology 2: of or relating to the end of the world or the events associated with it in eschatology — **es-cha-to-log-i-cal-ly** \-'es-kat-'l-ō-jē-kəl\ adv

es-cha-to-log-y \-'es-kat-'l-ō-jē\ n, pl -gies [Gk *eschatos* last, farthest] 1: a branch of theology concerned with the final events in the history of the world or of mankind 2: a particular religious or mythological belief concerning the end of the world or of human history (Navaho ~), specif: any of various Christian doctrines concerning the second coming of Christ, the resurrection of the dead, the Last Judgment, or the nature of human existence upon the completion of history

es-cheat \-'esh-ē-'chēt\ n [ME *eschete*, fr OF, reversion of property, fr *eschier* to fall, devolve, fr (assumed) VL *excadere*, fr L *ex-* + (assumed) VL *cadere* to fall, fr L *cadere* — more after *CHANCE*] 1: escheated property 2 a: the reversion of lands in English feudal law to the lord of the fee upon the failure of heirs capable of inheriting under the original grant b: the reversion of property to the crown in England or to the state in the U.S. by failure of persons legally entitled to hold the property

es-cheet *vi*: to cause to revert by escheat ~ *vi*: to revert by escheat — **es-cheat-able** \-'ē-bəl\ adj

es-chew \-'esh-'chū\ vi [ME *eschewen*, fr MF *eschliure*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *sculhen* to frighten off — more after *SHY*]: to avoid habitually esp on moral or practical grounds: SHUN **syn** see ESCAPE — **es-chew-al** \-'al\ n

es-col-ar \-'es-kə-'lār\ n, pl **es-col-ar** or **es-col-ars** [Sp, lit., scholar, fr. ML *scholaris*]: a large widely distributed rough-scaled fish (*Ruvettus pretiosus*) that resembles a mackerel

es-cort \-'es-kō-'t\ n [F *escorte*, fr It *scorta*, fr *scorgere* to guide, fr (assumed) VL *excorrigere*, fr L *ex-* + *corrigere* to make straight, correct — more after *CORRECT*] 1 a: (1) a person or group of persons accompanying another to give protection or show courtesy (2) the man who goes on a date with a woman b: a protective screen of warships or fighter planes or a single ship or plane used to fend off enemy attack from one or more vulnerable craft 2: accompaniment by a person or an armed protector (as a ship)

2es-cort \-'es-kō-'t\ n, -ē-, -ē\ vt: to accompany as an escort **syn** see ACCOMPANY

es-cot \-'es-kōt\ vt [MF *escoter*, fr *escot* contribution, of Gmc origin; akin to ON skot contribution] obs: SUPPORT, MAINTAIN

es-crit-toire \-'es-kra-'twā\ n [obs. F, writing desk, scriptorium, fr ML *scriptorium*]: a writing table or desk, specif: SECRETARY 4b

es-crow \-'es-kro-, -ē\ n [MF *escroue* scroll] 1: a deed, a bond, money, or a piece of property delivered to a third person to be delivered by him to the grantee only upon the fulfillment of a condition 2: a fund or deposit designed to serve as an escrow — **in escrow**: in trust as an escrow (have over \$1000 in escrow to pay taxes)

2es-crow \-'es-kro-, -ē\ n, pl: to place in escrow

es-cu-do \-'es-kūd-'ō\ n, vt -dos [Sp & Pg, lit., shield, fr L *scutum*] 1: any of various former gold or silver coins of Hispanic countries 2 — see MONEY table

es-cu-lent \-'es-kya-'lent\ adj [L *esculentus*, fr *esca* food, fr *edere* to eat — more after *EAT*]: EDIBLE — **es-cu-lent** n

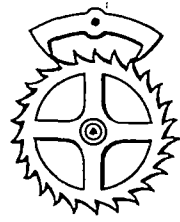
es-cut-cheon \-'es-koch-'on\ n [ME *escuchon*, fr MF *escuchon*, fr (assumed) VL *scutcheon*, fr L *scutum* shield — more after *ESQUIRE*] 1: a defined area on which armorial bearings are displayed and which usually consists of a shield 2: a protective or ornamental shield (as around a keyhole) 3: the part of a ship's stern on which the name is displayed

Esc abbr Esdras

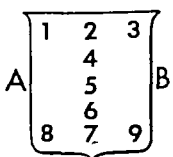
Es-dras \-'es-dras\ n [LL, fr Gk, fr Heb *Esdrā*] 1: either of two books of the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament — see BIBLE table 2: either of two non-canonical books of Scripture included in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table

ESE abbr east-southeast

ese \-'ēz\ n suffix [Pg *-és* & It *-ese*, fr L *-ensis*]: of, relating to, or originating in (a certain place or country) (Japanese)



one form of escape-ment 1a



escutcheon 1 A dexter, B sinister, 2 dexter chief point, 3 sinister chief point, 4 honor point, 5 fess point, 6 nombril, 7 middle base point, 8 dexter base point, 9 sinister base point

etch *n* 1: the action or effect of an etching acid on a surface 2: a chemical agent used in etching

etching *n* 1: the act or process of etching 2: the art of producing pictures or designs by printing from an etched metal plate 3: an etched design 4: an impression from an etched plate

ETD abbr estimated time of departure

eternal *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *aeternus*, fr. L *aeternus*, akin to L *aevum* age, eternity — more at AVE] 1: having infinite duration: EVERLASTING 2: of or relating to eternity 3: characterized by abiding fellowship with God (good teacher, what must I do to inherit ~ life? — Mk 10-17 (RSV)) 4: continued without intermission: PERPETUAL 5: seemingly endless 3: archaic: INFERNAL 4: valid or existing at all times: TIMELESS (~ virtues) — *eternal-ize* \-l-ī-zē\ *vt* — *eternal-ly* \-l-ē\ *adv* — *eternal-ness* *n*

eternal *n* 1: cap: GOD 1 — used with the 2: something eternal **etern** *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *aeternus*] archaic: ETERNAL **etern-ly** \-l-ē\ *adv* *n* *pl* *ies* [ME *eternité*, fr. MF *eternité*, fr. L *aeternitas*, *aeternitas*, fr. *aeternus*] 1: the quality or state of being eternal 2: infinite time 3: AGE 2c 4: the state after death: IMMORTALITY 5: a seemingly endless or immeasurable time (he posed motionless for a seeming ~ as the crowd roared with laughter and encouragement — J. W. Cross)

eternize \-tər-nī-zē\ *vt* *intrans*: *n* 1: to make eternal 2: to prolong indefinitely 3: IMMORTALIZE — *etern-ize-tion* \-tər-nī-zā-shən\ *n*

etesian \-ē-tē-zhən\ *adj*, often *cap* [L *etesius*, fr. Gk *etēsiōs*, fr. *etēs* year — more at WETHER]: recurring annually — used of summer winds that blow over the Mediterranean — *etesian* *n*, often *cap*

eth \-ēth\ *var* of EDH

eth or **etho-** *comb form* [SV]: ethyl (ethylaldehyde) (ethochloride) 1: eth \-ēth, -ēth\ or *th* \-ēth\ *rb suffix* [ME, fr. OE *-ēth*, *-ēth*, *-ēth* akin to OHG *-ēth*, *-ēth*, 3d sing ending, L *-ēth*] — used to form the archaic third person singular present of verbs (goeth) (doth)

2: *eth* — see -TH

etha-crynic acid \-ēth-ə-kрін-īk-ē\ *n* [perth fr *eth* + acetic + butyryl + phenol]: a diuretic $C_{13}H_{12}O_4$ used esp in the treatment of edema

eth-ambu-tol \-ēth-əm-byū-tōl-, -tōl\ *n* [ethylene + amine + butanol]: a compound $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_2$ used esp in the treatment of tuberculosis

eth-ane \-ēth-ān\ *n* [ISV, fr. *ethyl*]: a colorless odorless gaseous hydrocarbon C_2H_6 found in natural gas and used esp as a fuel

eth-a-nol \-ēth-ə-nōl-, -nōl\ *n*: ALCOHOL 1

eth-a-nol-amine \-ēth-ə-nōl-ə-mēn-, -nōl-ē\ *n*: a colorless liquid amino alcohol C_2H_5NO used esp. as a solvent and in scrubbing gases

eth-ene \-ēth-ēn\ *n*: ETHYLENE

ether \-ēth-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. L *aether*, fr. Gk *aithēr*, fr. *aithēr* to ignite, blaze] 1: the rarefied element formerly believed to fill the upper regions of space 2: the upper regions of space: HEAVENS 2: a medium that in the undulatory theory of light permeates all space and transmits transverse waves 3: the medium that transmits radio waves 4: a light volatile flammable liquid C_2H_6O used chiefly as a solvent and anesthetic 5: any of various organic compounds characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms — **ether-ish** \-ēth-ē-rish\ *adj* — **ether-like** \-ēth-ē-rīk\ *adj*

ether-eal \-ēth-ē-ēl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the regions beyond the earth 2: CELESTIAL, HEAVENLY 3: UNWORLDLY, SPIRITUAL 2: lacking material substance: IMMATERIAL, INTANGIBLE 3: marked by unusual delicacy and refinement (this smallest, most ~, and daintiest of birds — William Beebe) 3: relating to, containing, or resembling a chemical ether — **ether-eal-ly** \-ēth-ē-ēl-ē\ *adv* *n* — **ether-eal-ize-tion** \-ēth-ē-ēl-ī-zā-shən\ *n* — **ether-eal-ize** \-ēth-ē-ēl-ī-zē\ *vt* — **ether-eal-ly** \-ēth-ē-ēl-ē\ *adv* — **ether-eal-ness** *n*

ether extract *n*: the part of a complex organic material that is soluble in ether and consists chiefly of fats and fatty acids

ether-ic \-ēth-ē-rīk-, -thīr-ē\ *adj*: ETHEREAL

ether-ize \-ēth-ē-rīzē\ *vt* *intrans*: *intrans*: 1: to treat or anesthetize with ether 2: to make numb as if by anesthetizing — **ether-ize-tion** \-ēth-ē-rīz-ā-shən\ *n* — **ether-ize-r** *n*

eth-ic \-ēth-īk\ *n* [ME *ethik*, fr. MF *ethique*, fr. L *ethice*, fr. Gk *ēthikē*, fr. *ēthikos*] 1: *pl* but *sing* or *pl* *in constr*: the discipline dealing with what is good and bad and with moral duty and obligation 2: a set of moral principles or values 3: a theory or system of moral values (the present-day materialistic ~) *c pl* but *sing* or *pl* *in constr*: the principles of conduct governing an individual or a group (professional ~s)

eth-ic-al \-ēth-īk-əl\ also **eth-ic** \-īk\ *adj* [ME *etik*, fr. L *ethicus*, fr. Gk *ēthikos*, fr. *ēthos* character] 1: of or relating to ethics 2: conforming to accepted professional standards of conduct 3: of a drug: restricted to sale only on a doctor's prescription *syn* see MORAL *ant* unethical — **eth-ic-al-ly** \-ēth-īk-əl-ē\ *adv* — **eth-ic-ally** \-ēth-īk-ē\ *adv* — **eth-ic-al-ness** \-īk-əl-nēs\ *n*

ethical *n*: an ethical drug

eth-ic-ian \-ēth-īk-ē-ān\ *n*: ETHICIST

eth-ic-ist \-ēth-īk-ē-sīst\ *n*: a specialist in ethics

eth-on \-ēth-ē-n\ *n* [blend of *eth*- and *thion*-]: an organophosphate $C_2H_5O_2P_2S_2$ used as a pesticide

eth-on-amide \-ēth-ē-n-ā-mīd\ *n* [eth- + thion- + amide]: a compound $C_2H_5NO_2S$ used against mycobacteria (as in tuberculosis and leprosy)

eth-o-nine \-ēth-ē-nēn\ *n* [eth- + thion- + -ine]: an amino acid $C_2H_5NO_2S$ that is the ethyl homologue of methionine and is biologically antagonistic to methionine

Ethi-op \-ēth-ē-p\ or **Ethi-ope** \-ēth-ē-p\ *n* [ME *Ethiopo*, fr. L *Aethiops*, fr. Gk *Aithiops*] archaic: ETHIOPIAN

Ethiopian \-ēth-ē-pē-ē-ān\ *n* 1: a member of any of the mythical or actual peoples usu. described by the ancient Greeks as dark-skinned and living far to the south 2: NEGRO 3: a native or inhabitant of Ethiopia

Ethiopian *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the inhabitants or the country of Ethiopia 2: of, relating to, or being the biogeographic region that includes Africa south of the Sahara, southern Arabia, and sometimes Madagascar and the adjacent islands

Ethi-opic \-ēth-ē-pīk-, -pīk\ *adj* 1: ETHIOPIAN 2: a: of, relating to, or constituting Ethiopic b: of, relating to, or constituting a group of related Semitic languages spoken in Ethiopia

Ethiopic *n* 1: a Semitic language formerly spoken in Ethiopia and still used as the liturgical language of the Christian church in Ethiopia 2: the Ethiopic group of Semitic languages

eth-mold \-ēth-ē-mōld\ or **eth-moi-dal** \-ēth-ē-mōid-ē\ *adj* [F *eth-moide*, fr. Gk *ēthmoideis*, lit., like a strainer, fr. *ēthmos* strainer]: of, relating to, adjoining, or being one or more bones of the walls and septum of the nasal cavity — **eth-mold** *n*

eth-nic \-ēth-ē-nīk\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *ethnicus*, fr. Gk *ethnikos* national, gentile, fr. *ethnos* nation, people] 1: HEATHEN 2: of or relating to races or large groups of people classed according to common traits and customs (the changing ~ composition of the city — Leonard Buder)

eth-nic *n*: a member of an ethnic group, esp: a member of a minority group who retains the customs, language, or social views of his group

eth-ni-cal \-ēth-ē-nī-kəl\ *adj* 1: ETHNIC 2: of or relating to ethnology: ETHNOLOGIC — **eth-ni-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

eth-nic-ity \-ēth-ē-nī-s-ē-tē\ *n*: ethnic quality or affiliation

eth-no- *comb form* [F, fr. Gk *ethno-*, *ethn-*, fr. *ethnos*]: race: people: cultural group (ethnocentric)

eth-no-bi-ol-og-y \-ēth-ē-nō-bī-ōl-ō-jē\ *n*: a branch of biology dealing with the relation between usu. primitive human societies and the plants and animals of their environment — **eth-no-bi-ol-og-ic-al** \-ēth-ē-nō-bī-ōl-ō-jē-kəl\ *adj*

eth-no-cent-ric \-ēth-ē-nō-sen-trīk\ *adj* 1: having race as a central interest 2: characterized by or based on the attitude that one's own group is superior — **eth-no-cent-ric-ally** \-trīk-ē\ *adv* — **eth-no-cent-ric-ity** \-sen-trīs-ē-tē\ *n* — **eth-no-cent-ric-ism** \-sen-trīs-əm\ *n*

eth-nog-ra-phy \-ēth-ē-nōg-rā-fē\ *n* [F *ethnographie*, fr. *ethno-* + *-graphie*]: ETHNOLOGY: *specif*: descriptive anthropology — **eth-nog-ra-pher** \-ēth-ē-nōg-rā-fēr\ *n* — **eth-no-graph-ic** \-ēth-ē-nō-grāf-īk\ or **eth-no-graph-i-cal** \-ī-kəl\ *adj* — **eth-no-graph-i-cal-ly** \-ī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

eth-nol *abbr* ethnologist, ethnology

eth-nol-og-y \-ēth-ē-nāl-ō-jē\ *n* 1: a science that deals with the division of mankind into races and their origin, distribution, relations, and characteristics 2: anthropology dealing chiefly with the comparative and analytical study of cultures: CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY — **eth-nol-og-ic** \-ēth-ē-nāl-ō-jē-īk\ or **eth-nol-og-i-cal** \-ī-kəl\ *adj* — **eth-nol-og-i-cal-ly** \-ī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **eth-nol-og-ist** \-ēth-ē-nāl-ō-jē-sīst\ *n*

eth-no-mu-si-col-og-y \-ēth-ē-nō-myū-zī-kāl-ō-jē\ *n*: a study of the music of non-European cultures — **eth-no-mu-si-col-og-i-cal** \-ēth-ē-nāl-ō-jē-kəl\ *adj* — **eth-no-mu-si-col-og-ist** \-ēth-ē-nāl-ō-jē-sīst\ *n*

eth-no-science \-ēth-ē-nō-sī-ēns(ē)s\ *n*: the nature lore (as folk taxonomy of plants and animals) of primitive peoples

ethol-og-y \-ēth-ē-lō-jē\ *n*: a branch of knowledge dealing with human ethos and with its formation and evolution 2: the scientific and objective study of animal behavior — **ethol-og-ic** \-ēth-ē-lō-jē-īk\ or **eth-ol-og-i-cal** \-ēth-ē-lō-jē-ī-kəl\ *adj* — **eth-ol-og-ist** \-ēth-ē-lō-jē-sīst\ *n*

ethos \-ēth-ē-s\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *ēthos* custom, character]: the distinguishing character, sentiment, moral nature, or guiding beliefs of a person, group, or institution (the ~ of thrift, hard work, and wealth — N. P. Hurley)

eth-oxy \-ēth-ē-ōk-sē\ *adj*: relating to or containing ethoxyl

eth-oxy-l \-ēth-ē-ōk-sē\ *n* [ISV *eth* + *ox* + *-yl*]: the univalent radical C_2H_5O composed of ethyl united with oxygen

ethyl \-ēth-ēl\ *n* [ISV *ether* + *-yl*]: a univalent hydrocarbon radical C_2H_5 — **ethyl-ic** \-ēth-ē-līk\ *adj* — **ethyl-ic-ly** \-ēth-ē-līk-ē\ *adv*

ethyl acetate *n*: a colorless fragrant volatile flammable liquid ester $C_4H_8O_2$ used esp as a solvent

ethyl alcohol *n*: ALCOHOL 1

ethyl-ate \-ēth-ē-lāt\ *vt* *intrans*: *intrans*: 1: to introduce the ethyl group into (a compound) — **ethyl-ation** \-ēth-ē-lā-shən\ *n*

ethyl cellulose *n*: any of various thermoplastic substances used esp in plastics and lacquers

ethyl chloride *n*: a colorless pungent flammable gaseous or volatile liquid C_2H_5Cl used esp as a local surface anesthetic

ethyl-ene \-ēth-ē-lēn\ *n* 1: a colorless flammable gaseous unsaturated hydrocarbon C_2H_4 found in coal gas or obtained by pyrolysis of petroleum hydrocarbons 2: a bivalent hydrocarbon radical C_2H_4 derived from ethane — **ethyl-enic** \-ēth-ē-nīk-, -lēn-īk\ *adj* — **ethyl-eni-cal-ly** \-ēth-ē-nīk(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ethylene glycol *n*: a thick liquid alcohol $C_2H_6O_2$ used esp. as an antifreeze

ethylene oxide *n*: a colorless flammable toxic gaseous or liquid compound C_2H_4O used esp in synthesis (as of ethylene glycol) and in sterilization and fumigation

ethyl ether *n*: ETHER 3a

ethy-nyl or **ethyl-nyl** \-ēth-ē-nīl-, -ēth-ē-nīl\ *n* [ethyne, ethine (acetylene) (fr. *ethyl* + *-ine*) + *-yl*]: a univalent unsaturated radical $HC\equiv C$ derived from acetylene by removal of one hydrogen — **ethy-nyl-ic** \-ēth-ē-nīl-īk\ [L & Gk, L *eticus*, fr. Gk *ētikos*, *ētikos*, fr. *ētikos*, ending of certain verbals]: *-ic* (immetric) — often in adjectives corresponding to nouns ending in *-is* (genetic)

eti-olate \-ēth-ē-lāt\ *vt* *intrans*: *intrans*: 1: to bleach and alter the natural development of (a green plant) by excluding

a abut * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
B loot ā foot y yet yū few yū furious zb vision

etch or n 

euphausiid (yü-'fó-zé-ád) *n* [NL *Euphausia*, genus of crustaceans]: any of an order (Euphausiacea) of small usu. luminescent malacostracan crustaceans that resemble shrimps and in some areas form an important element in marine plankton — euphausiid *adj*

euphemism (yü-'fó-miz-ám) *n* [Gk *euphēsmos*, fr *euphēmos* auspicious, sounding good, fr *eu-* + *phēmē* speech, fr *phānō* to speak — more at BAN]: the substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive expression for one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant, also: the expression so substituted (that vandalism which goes under the ~ of souvenir hunting — *Saturday Rev*) — euphemistic (yü-'fó-mis-tik) *adj* — euphemistically (yü-'fó-mis-tik-ly) *adv*

euphemize (yü-'fó-miz) *vb* -mized; -mizing *vt*: to express by a euphemism (the uneasy effort in America to ~ death — W. J. Fisher) ~ *vi*: to make use of euphemistic expressions — euphemizer *n*

euphenics (yü-'fén-iks) *n pl* but sing in constr (*eu-* + *phen-* (fr *phenotype*) + *-ics*; after *E* genotype: *eugenics*): a science that deals with the biological improvement of human beings after birth — euphenic (yü-'fén-ik) *adj*

euphonious (yü-'fó-né-ús) *adj*: pleasing to the ear — euphoniously (yü-'fó-né-ús-ly) *adv* — euphoniousness *n* — euphonize (yü-'fó-níz) *vi*

euphonium (yü-'fó-né-um) *n* [Gk *euphōnōs* + *E-*ium (as in *harmonium*)]: a brass instrument having a conical bore, a cup-shaped mouthpiece, and a range from B flat below the bass staff upward for three octaves

euphony (yü-'fó-né) *n pl* -nies [F *euphonie*, fr LL *euphonia*, fr Gk *euphōnia*, fr *euphōnōs* sweet-voiced, musical, fr *eu-* + *phōnē* voice — more at BAN] 1: pleasing or sweet sound; esp: the acoustic effect produced by words so formed or combined as to please the ear 2: a harmonious succession of words having a pleasing sound — euphonic (yü-'fón-ik) *adj* — euphonically (yü-'fón-ik-ly) *adv*

euphorbia (yü-'fór-bé-á) *n* [NL, genus name, alter. of L *euphorbia* euphorbia, fr *Euphorbus*, 1st cent. AD physician]: any of a large genus (*Euphorbia* of the family Euphorbiaceae) of plants that have a milky juice and flowers lacking a calyx and included in an involucre which surrounds a group of several staminate flowers and a central pistillate flower with 3-lobed pistils, broadly: SPURGE

euphoria (yü-'fór-é-á, 'fór-á) *n* [NL, fr Gk, fr *euphoros* healthy, fr *eu-* + *pherein* to bear — more at BEAR]: a feeling of well-being or elation — euphoric (yü-'fór-ik, 'fár-ik) *adj* — euphorically (yü-'fór-ik-ly) *adv*

euphotic (yü-'fót-ik) *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or constituting the upper layers of a body of water into which sufficient light penetrates to permit growth of green plants

Euphrasine (yü-'fras-ín-é) *n* [L, fr Gk *Euphrasynē*]: one of the three Graces

euphuism (yü-'fyo-wiz-ám) *n* [Euphuus, character in prose romances by John Lyly] 1: an elegant Elizabethan literary style marked by excessive use of balance, antithesis, and alliteration and by frequent use of similes drawn from mythology and nature 2: artificial elegance of language — euphuist (yü-'fwaist) *n* — euphuistic (yü-'fyo-wis-tik) *adj* — euphuistically (yü-'fyo-wis-tik-ly) *adv*

euplastic (yü-'plas-tik) *adj*: adapted to the formation of tissue — BLASTEMATIC

euploid (yü-'plóid) *adj* [ISV]: having a chromosome number that is an exact multiple of the monoploid number — compare ANEUPLOID — euploid *n* — euploidly (yü-'plóid-ly) *adv*

eupnea also **eupnoea** (yü-'né-á) *n* [NL, fr Gk *eupnoia*, fr *eupnoē* breathing freely, fr *eu-* + *pnein* to breathe — more at SNEEZE]: normal respiration — eupneic (yü-'né-ik) *adj*

Eur abbr Europe; European

Eur- or Euro- comb form [Europe]: European and (Euramerican)

Eur-ameri-can (yü-'á-mer-á-kán) or **Euro-Ameri-can** (yü-'á-mer-á) *adj*: common to Europe and America (culture patterns that are variants of our common ~ culture — W. H. Wickwar)

Eur-asian (yü-'rá-zhán, 'shán) *adj* 1: of or relating to Europe and Asia 2: of a mixed European and Asiatic origin — Eurasian *n*

eurēka (yü-'ré-ká) *interj* [Gk *eurēka* I have found, fr *heuriskein* to find; fr the exclamation attributed to Archimedes on discovering a method for determining the purity of gold — more at HEURISTIC] — used to express triumph on a discovery

eu-ro (yü-'ró) *n pl* euros [native name in Australia]: a large reddish gray kangaroo (*Macropus robustus*)

Euro-bond (yü-'ró-bánd) *n* [Europe + bond]: a bond of a U.S. corporation that is sold outside the U.S. and that is denominated and paid for in dollars and yields interest in dollars

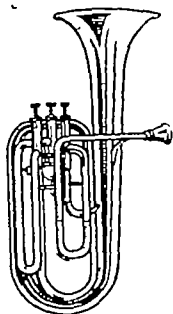
Euro-crát (yü-'ró-krát) *n* [European Common Market + -crát (as in *bureaucrát*)]: a staff member of the administrative commission of the European Common Market

Euro-dollar (yü-'ró-dál-ár) *n* [Europe + dollar]: a U.S. dollar held (as by a bank) outside the U.S. and esp in Europe

Euro-pa (yü-'ró-pá) *n* [L, fr Gk *Europe*]: a Phoenician princess carried off by Zeus in the form of a white bull and by him mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon

Euro-pe-an (yü-'ró-pé-án) *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Europe 2: a person of European descent — Euro-pe-an-ize (yü-'ró-pé-án-íz-é) *vt*

European chafer *n*: an Old World beetle (*Amphimallon majalis*) now established in parts of eastern No. America where its larva is a destructive pest on the roots of turf grasses



euphonium

European corn borer *n*: an Old World moth (*Ostrinia nubilalis*) that is widespread in eastern No. America where its larva is a major pest esp in the stems and crowns of Indian corn, dahlias, and potatoes

European plan *n*: a hotel plan whereby the daily rates cover only the cost of the room — compare AMERICAN PLAN

European red mite *n*: a small bright or brownish red oval mite (*Panonychus ulmi*) that is a destructive orchard pest

eu-ro-plum (yü-'ró-pé-um) *n* [NL, fr *Europa* Europe]: a bivalent and trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group found in monazite sand — see ELEMENT table

Eu-ro-pen-tric (yü-'ró-pá-sen-trik) *adj* [Europe + *E-* + *-centric*]: centered on Europe and the Europeans (world history texts showed a markedly ~ orientation — J. W. Hall) — Euro-pen-trism (yü-'ró-pé-niz-ám) *n*

eu-ry- comb form [NL, fr Gk, fr *eurys* akin to Skt *uru* broad, wide]: broad; wide (euryhaline)

eu-ry-bath-ic (yü-'rí-bath-ik) *adj* [eu-ry- + Gk *bathos* depth]: capable of living on the bottom in both deep and shallow water (~ gastropods)

Eu-ryd-ice (yü-'rí-d-í-sé) *n* [L, fr Gk *Eurydikē*]: the wife of Orpheus whom according to Greek myth he nearly succeeds in bringing back from Hades to the land of the living

eu-ry-ha-line (yü-'rí-há-lín, 'hál-ín) *adj* [ISV eu-ry- + Gk *halinos* of salt, fr *halō* salt — more at SALT]: able to live in waters of a wide range of salinity

eu-ryp-ter-id (yü-'ríp-tér-íd) *n* [deriv. of Gk *eurys* + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER]: any of an order (Euryptera) of usu. large aquatic Paleozoic arthropods related to the king crabs — eurypterid *adj*

eu-ry-therm (yü-'rí-thér-m) *n* [prob fr G *eurytherm* eurythermal, fr *eu-ry-* + Gk *thermē* heat]: an organism that tolerates a wide range of temperature — eu-ry-ther-mal (yü-'rí-thér-mál) or eu-ry-ther-mic (yü-'rí-thér-mik) or eu-ry-ther-mous (yü-'rí-thér-mús) *adj*

eu-ryth-mic or **eu-rhyth-mic** (yü-'ríth-mik) *adj* 1: HARMONIOUS 2: of or relating to eurythmy or eurythmics

eu-ryth-mic or **eu-rhyth-mic** (yü-'ríth-mik) *n pl* but sing or pl in constr: the art of harmonious bodily movement esp through expressive timed movements in response to improvised music

eu-ryth-my or **eu-rhyth-my** (yü-'ríth-mí) *n* [G *eurythmie*, fr L *eurythmia* rhythmical movement, fr Gk, fr *eurythmos* rhythmical, fr *eu-* + *rhythmos* rhythm]: a system of harmonious body movement to the rhythm of spoken words

eu-ry-top-ic (yü-'rí-top-ik) *adj* [prob fr G *eurytopos*, fr *eu-ry-* + Gk *topos* place]: tolerant of wide variation in one or more physical factors of the environment — eu-ry-top-ic-ity (yü-'rí-top-ik-í-ti) *n*

eu-sta-chian tube (yü-'stá-sh(é)-chán, also -stá-ké-án) *n*, often cap E [Bartolommeo Eustachio]: a bony and cartilaginous tube connecting the middle ear with the nasopharynx and equalizing air pressure on both sides of the tympanic membrane — see EAR illustration

eu-static (yü-'stat-ik) *adj* [ISV]: relating to or characterized by worldwide change of sea level

eu-ste-le (yü-'sté-lé, 'sté-lé) *n*: a stele in which the vascular cylinder is broken at leaf emergence and by interfascicular areas

eu-tec-tic (yü-'tek-tik) *adj* [Gk *eutēktikos* easily melted, fr *eu-* + *tēktos* melted, fr *tēkein* to melt — more at THAW] 1: of an alloy or solution: having the lowest melting point possible 2: of or relating to a eutectic alloy or solution or its melting or freezing point — eutectic *n* — eu-tec-toid (yü-'toid) *adj* or *n*

Euter-pe (yü-'tér-pé) *n* [L, fr Gk *Euterpe*]: the Greek Muse of music

eu-tha-na-sia (yü-'thá-ná-zh(é)-á) *n* [Gk, easy death, fr *eu-* + *thanatos* death — more at THANATOS]: the act or practice of killing individuals (as persons or domestic animals) that are hopelessly sick or injured for reasons of mercy — eu-tha-na-sic (yü-'thá-ná-sik) *adj*

eu-then-ics (yü-'then-iks) *n pl* but sing or pl in constr [Gk *euthenein* to thrive, fr *eu-* + *thenē* (akin to Skt *śhanas* swelling)]: a science that deals with development of human well-being by improvement of living conditions — eu-then-ist (yü-'then-ist, 'yü-thá-nást) *n*

eu-ther-i-an (yü-'thér-é-án) *adj* [deriv. of NL *eu-* + Gk *therion* beast — more at TREACLE]: of or relating to a major division (Euthera) of mammals comprising the placental mammals — eutherian *n*

eu-thy-roid (yü-'thí-róid) *adj*: characterized by normal thyroid function

eu-tro-phic (yü-'tró-fik) *adj* [prob. fr G *eutroph* eutrophic, fr Gk *eutrophos* well nourished, nourishing, fr *eu-* + *trephō* to nourish — more at ATROPHY] of a body of water: rich in dissolved nutrients (as phosphates) but often shallow and seasonally deficient in oxygen — compare MESOTROPHIC, OLIGOTROPHIC — eu-tro-phic-a-tion (yü-'tró-fá-ká-shən) *n* — eu-tro-phy (yü-'tró-fé) *n*

EV abbr electron volt

EVA abbr extravehicular activity

evac-u-ate (yü-'vak-yú-wáit) *vb* -at-ed; -at-ing [L *evacuatus*, pp of *evacuare*, fr *e-* + *vacuus* empty — more at VACUUM] *v* 1: to remove the contents of: EMPTY 2: to discharge from the body as waste: VOID 3: to remove something (as gas or water) from esp by pumping 4: to remove esp from a military zone or dangerous area 5: to withdraw from military occupation of: VACATE (were ordered to ~ the building) ~ *n* 1: to withdraw from a place in an organized way esp for protection 2: to pass urine or feces from the body — evac-u-a-tive (yü-'wáit-iv) *adj*

a	about	'	kitten	or	further	a	back	h	bake	h	cat, cart
an	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	ól	coin	th	thus
l	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yü	fanous	zh	vision

second remainder, and so on until exact division is obtained whence the greatest common divisor is the exact divisor

euclidean geometry *n*, often cap **E** 1: geometry based on Euclid's axioms 2: the geometry of a euclidean space

euclidean space *n*, often cap **E**: a space in which Euclid's axioms and definitions (as of straight and parallel lines and angles of plane triangles) apply

euclid's algorithm \yü-klid-z\ *n*, often cap **E**: EUCLIDEAN ALGORITHM

eu-crite \yü-'krit\ *n* [G *eukrit*, fr. Gk *eukritos* easily discerned] 1: a meteorite composed essentially of anorthite and augite 2: a rock consisting of a very basic gabbro — **eu-critic** \yü-'kntik\ *adj*

eu-dae-mo-nism \yü-'dē-mō-niz-əm\ or **eu-dai-mo-nism** \-'di\ *n* [Gk *eudaimonia* happiness, fr. *eudaimōn* having a good attendant spirit, happy, fr. *eu-* + *daimōn* spirit] a theory that defines moral obligation by reference to personal well-being through a life governed by reason — **eu-dae-mo-nist** \-'nəst\ *n* — **eu-dae-mo-nis-tic** \-'dē-mō-'nis-tik\ *adj*

eu-di-om-e-ter \yüd-'ē-'ām-ət-ər\ *n* [It *audiometro*, fr. Gk *audia* fair weather (fr. *eu-* + *-dia* weather — akin to *L dies* day) + *-metro* -meter, fr. Gk *metron* measure]: an instrument for the volumetric measurement and analysis of gases — **eu-di-om-e-ter-ic** \yüd-'ē-'mē-trik\ *adj* — **eu-di-om-e-tri-cal-ly** \-'in-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

eu-gen-ic \yü-'jen-ik\ *adj* [Gk *eugenēs* wellborn, fr. *eu-* + *-genēs* born — more at **-GEN**] 1: relating to or fitted for the production of good offspring 2: of or relating to eugenics — **eu-gen-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

eu-gen-i-cist \-'jen-ə-'səst\ *n*: a student or advocate of eugenics

eu-gen-ics \yü-'jen-iks\ *n* pl but sing or pl in constr: a science that deals with the improvement (as by control of human mating) of hereditary qualities of a race or breed

eu-geo-nol \yü-'jō-nəl-, -nōl\ *n* [F *eugénol*, fr. NL *Eugenia*, genus of tropical trees]: a colorless aromatic liquid phenol C₁₀H₁₂O₂ found esp. in clove oil and used chiefly in flavors and perfumes

eu-geo-syn-cline \yü-'jē-'sīn-'klin\ *n*: a narrow rapidly subsiding geosyncline usu. with volcanic materials mingled with clastic sediments — **eu-geo-syn-clinal** \-'sīn-'klin-'l\ *adj*

eu-gle-nē \yü-'glē-nə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *eu-* + Gk *glēnē* eyeball, socket of a joint, prob. akin to Gk *glainōi* ornaments — more at **CLEAN**]: any of a genus (*Euglena*) of green freshwater flagellates often classed as algae

eu-gle-noid \-'noid\ *n*: any of a taxon (Euglenoidina or Euglenophyta) of varied flagellates (as a euglena) that are typically green or colorless stigma-bearing solitary organisms with one or two flagella emerging from a well-defined gullet — **euglenoid** *adj*

euglenoid movement *n*: wriathing usu. nonprogressive protoplasmic movement of plastic-bodied euglenoid flagellates

eu-glob-u-lin \yü-'glab-'ya-lən\ *n* [ISV *eu-* + *globulin*] a simple protein that does not dissolve in pure water

eu-her-me-rism \yü-'hē-mō-niz-əm-, -hem-ə\ *n* [Euhemerus, 4th cent. B.C. Gk mythographer]: interpretation of myths as traditional accounts of historical persons and events — **eu-her-me-rist** \-'rəst\ *n* — **eu-her-me-ris-tic** \-'hē-mō-'nis-tik-, -hem-ə\ *adj* — **eu-her-me-ris-ti-cal-ly** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv* — **eu-her-me-rize** \-'hē-mō-'rīz-, -hem-ə\ *v*

eu-la-cho-n \yü-'lā-'kän-, -li-'kən\ *n*, pl *eulachon* or *eulachons* [Chinook Jargon *uldkān*]: a marine food fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of the north Pacific coast related to the smelt — called also *candlefish*

eu-la-mel-li-branch \yü-'lā-'mel-'ə-, -brəŋk\ *n*, pl *-branches* [NL *Eulamellibranchia*, order name, fr. *eu-* + *Lamellibranchia*, class of mollusks — more at **LAMELLIBRANCH**]: any of an order (Eulamellibranchia) of lamellibranchiate bivalve mollusks with filamentous gills forming two continuous flattened layers on each side of the body — **eu-la-mel-li-bran-chi-ate** \-'lā-'mel-'ə-'brāŋ-'kē-ət\ *adj* or *n*

eu-lo-gist \yü-'lō-'jəst\ *n*: one who eulogizes

eu-lo-gium \yü-'lō-'jəz-əm\ *n*, pl *-gia* \-'jē-ə\ or *-gl-ums* [ML]: EULOGY

eu-lo-gize \yü-'lō-'jīz\ *vt* -gized; -giz-ing: to speak or write in high praise of: EXTOL — **eu-lo-gizer** *n*

eu-lo-gy \yü-'lō-'jē\ *n*, pl *-gies* [ME *euloge*, fr. ML *eulogium*, fr. Gk *eulogia* praise, fr. *eu-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: a commendatory formal statement or set oration 2: high praise *syn* see **ENCOMIUM** *ant* *calumny*, *tirade* — **eu-lo-gis-tic** \yü-'lō-'jīs-tik\ *adj* — **eu-lo-gis-ti-cal-ly** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

Eu-men-i-de-s \yü-'men-ə-, -déz\ *n* pl [L, fr. Gk] the Furies in Greek mythology

eu-mor-phic \yü-'mō-'frik\ *adj*: MESOMORPHIC. ATHLETIC 3

eu-nuch \yü-'näk-, -nik\ *n* [ME *eunuk*, fr. L *eunuchus*, fr. Gk *eunouchos*, fr. *eunē* bed + *echein* to have, have charge of — more at **SCHEME**] 1: a castrated man placed in charge of a harem or employed as a chamberlain in a palace 2: a man or boy deprived of the testes or external genitals — **eu-nuch-ism** \-'jiz-əm\ *n*

eu-nuch-ol \yü-'nüd\ *n*: a sexually deficient individual, esp.: one lacking in sexual differentiation and tending toward the intersex state — **eunuchoid** *adj*


eu-on-y-mus \yü-'an-ə-'məz\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *euonymus* spindle tree, fr. Gk *euōnymos*, fr. *euōnymos* having an auspicious name, fr. *eu-* + *onyma* name — more at **NAME**]: any of a genus (*Euonymus*) of often evergreen shrubs, small trees, or vines of the staff tree family — called also *spindle tree*

eu-pa-trid \yü-'pa-'trəd-, 'yü-'pā-, *n*, pl *eu-pat-ri-dae* \yü-'pā-'trā-, -dē\ often cap [Gk *eupatrides*, fr. *eu-* + *patr*, *pater* father — more at **FATHER**]: one of the hereditary aristocrats of ancient Athens

eu-pep-sla \yü-'pēp-'shə-, -sē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *eu-* + *-pepsia* (as in *dyspepsia*): good digestion

eu-pep-tic \-'pēp-tik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or having good digestion 2: CHEERFUL OPTIMISTIC — **eu-pep-ti-cal-ly** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

eu-pep-tic \-'pēp-tik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or having good digestion 2: CHEERFUL OPTIMISTIC — **eu-pep-ti-cal-ly** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*



euglena



evac-u-a-tion \i-vak-yə-wā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of evacuating 2: something evacuated or discharged
evac-u-ee \i-vak-yə-wē\ *n*: an evacuated person
evade \i-vād\ *vb* **evaded**, **evad-ing** [MF & L, MF *evader*, fr. L *evadere*, fr. *e-* + *vadere* to go, walk — more at **WADE**] *vi* 1: to slip away 2: to take refuge in evasion ~ *vt* 1: to elude by dexterity or stratagem 2 *a*: to avoid facing up to (evaded the real issues) *b*: to avoid the performance of: DODGE, CIRCUMVENT, *esp*: to fail to pay (taxes) *c*: to avoid answering directly: turn aside 3: to be elusive to: BAFFLE (the simple, personal meaning evaded them — C. D. Lewis) *syn* *see* **ESCAPE** — **evad-able** \i-vād-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **evad-er** *n*
evag-i-na-tion \i-vaj-zə-nā-shən\ *n* [LL *evaginatio*, *evaginatio*, act of unsheathing, fr. L *evaginare* to unsheath, fr. *e-* + *vagina* sheath] 1: an act or instance of everting 2: a product of eversion: OUT-GROWTH
eval-u-ate \i-val-yə-wā\ *vt* **at-ed**, **-at-ing** [back-formation fr. *evaluation*] 1: to determine or fix the value of 2: to determine the significance or worth of usu. by careful appraisal and study (— a new antibiotic) *syn* *see* **ESTIMATE** — **eval-u-a-tion** \i-val-yə-wā-shən\ *n* — **eval-u-a-tive** \i-val-yə-wāt-iv\ *adj* — **eval-u-a-tor** \i-wāt-ər\ *n*
ev-a-nesc-e \ev-ə-nēs\ *vi* **nes-ced**; **nes-cing** [L *evanesce* — more at **VANISH**] 1: to dissipate like vapor
ev-a-nesc-e-ence \ev-ə-nēs-ēn(t)s\ *n* 1: the process or fact of evanescent 2: evanescent quality
ev-a-nesc-e-ent \i-ni\ *adj* [L *evanescent*, *evanescent*, prp of *evanesce*] 1: tending to vanish like vapor *syn* *see* **TRANSIENT**
evan-gel \i-van-jəl\ *n* [ME *evangeli*, fr. MF, fr. LL *evangelium*, fr. Gk *euangelion* good news, gospel, fr. *euangelos* bringing good news, fr. *eu-* + *angelos* messenger] *GOSPEL*
evan-gel *n*: **EVANGELIST**
evan-gel-cal \ev-van-jel-i-kəl, ev-ən- also **evan-gel-ic** \i-k\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being in agreement with the Christian gospel *esp*: as it is presented in the four Gospels 2: **PROTESTANT** 3: emphasizing salvation by faith in the atoning death of Jesus Christ through personal conversion, the authority of Scripture, and the importance of preaching as contrasted with ritual 4 *a cap*: of or relating to the Evangelical Church in Germany *b* *often cap*: of, adhering to, or marked by fundamentalism: **FUNDAMENTALIST** *c* *often cap*: Low Church 5: marked by militant or crusading zeal: **EVANGELISTIC ZEALOUS** (the ~ ardor of the movement's leaders — Amos Vogel) — **evan-gel-cal-ism** \i-kə-jl-iz-əm\ *n* — **evan-gel-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
Evangelical *n*: one holding evangelical principles or belonging to an evangelical party or church
evan-gel-ism \i-van-jə-jl-iz-əm\ *n* 1: the winning or revival of personal commitments to Christ 2: militant or crusading zeal — **evan-gel-ist-ic** \i-van-jə-jl-ist-ik\ *adj* — **evan-gel-ist-ic-ally** \i-tik(ə)-lē\ *adv*
evan-gel-ist \i-van-jə-jl-ist\ *n* 1 *often cap*: a writer of any of the four Gospels 2: one who evangelizes, *specif*: a Protestant minister or layman who preaches at special services
evan-gel-ize \i-van-jə-jl-iz\ *vb* **-lized**, **-lizing** *vi* 1: to preach the gospel to 2: to convert to Christianity ~ *vt*: to preach the gospel — **evan-gel-iza-tion** \i-van-jə-jl-iz-ā-shən\ *n*
evan-ish \i-van-ish\ *vi* [ME *evanishen*, fr. MF *evaniss*, stem of *evanir*] *VANISH* — **evan-ish-ment** \i-mənt\ *n*
evap *abbr* **evaporate**
evap-o-rate \i-vap-ə-rāt\ *vb* **-rat-ed**, **-rat-ing** [ME *evaporaten*, fr. L *evaporatus*, pp of *evaporare*, fr. *e-* + *vapor* steam, vapor] *vi* 1 *a*: to pass off in vapor or in invisible minute particles *b* (1): to pass off or away: **DISAPPEAR** (my despair evaporated — J. F. Wharton) (2): to diminish quickly 2: to give forth vapor ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to convert into vapor; also: to dissipate or draw off in vapor or fumes *b*: to deposit (as a metal) in the form of a film by sublimation 2 *a*: to expel moisture from *b*: **EXPEL** (~ electrons from a hot wire) — **evap-o-ra-tion** \i-vap-ə-rā-shən\ *n* — **evap-o-ra-tive** \i-vap-ə-rāt-iv\ *adj* — **evap-o-ra-tive-ly** *adv* — **evap-o-ra-tiv-ity** \i-vap-ə-rā-tiv-ə-ti\ *n* — **evap-o-ra-tor** \i-vap-ə-rāt-ər\ *n*
evaporated milk *n*: milk concentrated by evaporation without the addition of sugar to one half or less of its bulk and usu. to a specified amount of milk fat and milk solids
evap-o-rite \i-vap-ə-rīt\ *n* [evaporation + *-ite*] *a*: a sedimentary rock (as gypsum) that originates by evaporation of sea water in an enclosed basin — **evap-o-rit-ic** \i-vap-ə-rīt-ik\ *adj*
evap-o-trans-pi-ra-tion \i-vap-ə-tran(t)-spā-rā-shən\ *n* [evaporation + transpiration]: loss of water from the soil both by evaporation and by transpiration from the plants growing thereon
eva-sion \i-vā-zhən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF or LL, MF, fr. LL *evasio*, *evasio*, fr. L *evadere*, pp. of *evadere* to evade] 1: the act or an instance of evading: **ESCAPE** (suspected of tax ~) 2: a means of evading: **DODGE**
eva-sive \i-vā-siv-, -ziv\ *adj*: tending or intended to evade: **EQUIVOCAL** (~ answers) — **eva-sive-ly** *adv* — **eva-sive-ness** *n*
eve \ev\ *n* [ME *even*, *even*] 1: **EVENING** 2: the evening or the day before a special day 3: the period immediately preceding
Eve \ev\ *n* [OE *Efe*, fr. LL *Eva*, fr. Heb *Hawwāh*]: the first woman and wife of Adam
evect-ion \i-vek-shən\ *n* [L *evectio*, *evectio* rising, fr. *evectus*, pp of *evectere* to carry out, raise up, fr. *e-* + *vehere* to carry — more at **WAY**]: perturbation of the moon's orbital motion due to the attraction of the sun
even \ev-ən\ *n* [ME, *even*, *even*, fr. OE *ēfen*] *archaic*: **EVENING**
even *adj* [ME, fr. OE *efen*, akin to OHG *eban* even] 1 *a*: having a horizontal surface: **FLAT** (~ ground) *b*: being without break, indentation, roughness, or other irregularity: **SMOOTH *c*: being in the same plane or line 2 *a*: free from irregularity or variation: **UNIFORM** (his disposition was ~) *b*: **LEVEL** 4 *a* *obs*: **CANDID** *b*: **EQUAL** **FAIR** (an ~ exchange) *c* (1): leaving nothing due on either side: **SQUARE** (we will not be ~ until you repay my visit) (2): fully revenged *d*: being in equilibrium: **BALANCED**; *specif*: showing neither profit nor loss 4 *a*: being one of the sequence of natural numbers beginning with two and counting by**

twos that are exactly divisible by two *b*: marked by an even number 5: **EXACT**, **PRECISE** (an ~ dollar) 6: as likely as not: **FIFTY-FIFTY** (he stands an ~ chance of winning) *syn* 1 *see* **LEVEL** *ant* **uneven** 2 *see* **STEADY** *ant* **uneven** — **even-ly** *adv* — **even-ness** \ev-nəs\ *n*
even *adv* [ME, fr. OE *efne*, fr. *efen*, *adj.*] 1 *a*: **EXACTLY**, **PRECISELY** *b*: to a degree that extends: **FULLY**, **QUITE** (faithful ~ unto death) *c*: at the very time 2 *a* — used as an intensive to emphasize the identity or character of something (he looked content, ~ happy) *b* — used as an intensive to indicate something unexpected (refused ~ to look at her) *c* — used as an intensive to stress the comparative degree (he did ~ better)
even *vb* **evened**; **even-ing** \ev-(-)niŋ\ *vi*: to make even ~ *vt*: to become even — **even-er** \ev-(-)nər\ *n*
even-fall \ev-fəl\ *n*: the beginning of evening: **DUSK**
even *function* *n*: a function such that $f(x) = f(-x)$ where the value remains unchanged if the sign of the independent variable is reversed
even-hand-ed \ev-han-dəd\ *adj*: **FAIR**, **IMPARTIAL** — **even-hand-ed-ly** *adv* — **even-hand-ed-ness** *n*
even-ing \ev-niŋ\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *ēfning*, fr. *ēfian* to grow toward evening, fr. *ēfen* evening; akin to OHG *eban* evening and perh. to Gk *epi* on] 1 *a*: the latter part and close of the day and early part of the night *b* chiefly *South & Midland*: **AFTERNOON *c*: the period from sunset or the evening meal to bedtime 2: the latter portion 3: the period of an evening's entertainment
evening dress *n*: dress for evening social occasions
evening prayer *n*, *often cap E & P*: the daily evening office of the Anglican liturgy
evening primrose *n*: any of several dicotyledonous plants of a family (Onagraceae), the evening-primrose family) and esp. of the type genus (*Oenothera*), esp.: a coarse biennial herb (*O. biennis*) with yellow flowers that open in the evening
even-ings \ev-niŋz\ *adv*: in the evening repeatedly: on any evening (goes bowling ~)
evening star *n* 1: a bright planet (as Venus) seen esp. in the western sky at or after sunset 2: a planet that rises before midnight
even permutation *n*: a permutation that is produced by the successive application of an even number of interchanges of pairs of elements
even-song \ev-von-sŋŋ\ *n*, *often cap* [ME, fr. OE *ēfensang*, fr. *ēfen* even + *sang* song] 1: **VESPERS** 2: **EVENING PRAYER**
event \i-vent\ *n* [MF or L, MF, fr. L *eventus*, fr. *eventus*, pp of *evenire* to happen, fr. *e-* + *venire* to come — more at **COME**] 1 *a*: something that happens: **OCCURRENCE** *b*: a noteworthy happening *c*: a social occasion or activity 2 *a* *archaic*: **OUTCOME** *b*: the issue of a legal action as finally determined *c*: a postulated outcome, condition, or eventuality (in the ~ that I am not there, call the house) 3: any of the contests in a program of sports 4: the fundamental entity of observed physical reality represented by a point designated by three coordinates of place and one of time in the space-time continuum postulated by the theory of relativity 5: a subset of the possible outcomes of an experiment (7 is an ~ in the throwing of two dice) *syn* *see* **EFFECT**, **OCCURRENCE** — **event-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — at all events ~ in any case — in any event: in any case — in the event *Brit*: as it turns out
event-ful \i-vent-fəl\ *adj* 1: full of or rich in events 2: **MOMENTOUS** — **event-fully** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **event-fulness** *n*
event-ful-ty \ev-von-fid\ *n*: the time of evening: **EVENING**
event-u-al \i-ven-ch(ə)-wəl, -ven-chəl\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: **CONTINGENT**, **CONDITIONAL** 2: taking place at an unspecified later time: ultimately resulting (they counted on his ~ success) *syn* *see* **LAST** — **event-u-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*
event-u-al-ty \i-ven-chə-wəl-ti\ *n*, *pl* *-ties*: a possible event or outcome: **POTENTIALITY**
event-u-ate \i-ven-chə-wāt\ *vi* **-at-ed**, **-at-ing**: to come out finally: **RESULT** (emotional growth ~ in balance and control — *Encyc. Americana*)
ever \ev-ər\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *ēfre*] 1: **ALWAYS** (~ striving to improve) (the ever-increasing population) 2 *a*: at any time (more than ~ before) *b*: in any way (how can I ~ thank you) 3 — used as an intensive esp. with *so* (looks ~ so angry)
ever-bloom-ing \ev-ər-blū-miŋ\ *adj*: blooming more or less continuously throughout the growing season
ever-glade \ev-ər-glād\ *n* [the *Everglades*, Fla.]: a swampy grass-land esp. in southern Florida usu. containing sawgrass and at least seasonally covered by slowly moving water — usu. used in pl
ever-green \ev-ər-grēn\ *adj* 1: having foliage that remains green and functional through more than one growing season — compare **DECIDUOUS** 2: ever retaining its freshness, interest, or popularity: **PERENNIAL**, **ENDURING** (the ~ hope of discovering the consummate woman — A. L. Burt)
evergreen *n* 1: an evergreen plant; also: **CONIFER** 2 *pl*: twigs and branches of evergreen plants used for decoration 3: something that retains its freshness, interest, or popularity
evergreen oak *n*: any of various oaks (as a holm oak or tan oak) with foliage that persists for two years so that the plant is more or less continuously green
ever-last-ing \ev-ər-las-tiŋ\ *adj* 1: lasting or enduring through all time: **ETERNAL** 2 *a* (1): continuing long or indefinitely (2) of a plant: retaining its form or color for a long time when dried *b*: tediously persistent (the ~ sympathy-seeker who demands attention — H. A. Overstreet) 3: wearing indefinitely — **ever-last-ing-ly** \-tē-lē\ *adv* — **ever-last-ing-ness** *n*
everlasting *n* 1 *cap*: **GOD** 1 — used with the 2: **ETERNITY** (from ~) 3 *a*: any of several chiefly composite plants (as cudweed) with flowers that can be dried without loss of form or color *b*: the flower of an everlasting
ever-more \ev-ər-mō(ə)r-, -mō(ə)r\ *adv* 1: **ALWAYS**, **FOREVER** 2: in the future**

ex-cer-sive \ik-'siv-iv/ *adj*: exceeding the usual, proper, or normal
ex-cer-sively *adv* — **ex-cer-sive-ness** *n*
syn EXCESSIVE, IMMODERATE, INORDINATE, EXTRAVAGANT, EXORBITANT, EXTREME *shared meaning*: going beyond a normal or acceptable limit *ant* deficient
ex-change \eks-'chānj/ *exchanged*
ex-change \eks-'chānj/, 'eks-' *n*, often *attrib* [ME *exchaunge*, fr MF *exchange*, fr *exchanger* to exchange, fr (assumed) VL *exambiare*, fr L *ex-* + *ambiare* to exchange — more at **CHANGE**] 1: the act of giving or taking one thing in return for another 2: TRADE (an ~ of prisoners) 3: the act of substituting one thing for another 4: reciprocal giving and receiving 5: something offered, given, or received in an exchange, also: an item or article reprinted from a newspaper 6: a: funds payable currently at a distant point either in a foreign currency or in domestic currency b (1): interchange or conversion of the money of two countries or of current and uncurrent money with allowance for difference in value (2): EXCHANGE RATE (3): the amount of the difference in value between two currencies or between values of a particular currency at two places c: instruments (as checks or bills of exchange) presented in a clearinghouse for settlement 6: a place where things or services are exchanged as a: an organized market or center for trading in securities or commodities b: a store or shop specializing in merchandise usu. of a particular type c: a cooperative store or society d: a central office in which telephone lines are connected to permit communication
ex-change *vb* **ex-changed**; **ex-chang-ing** *vi* 1: to part with, give, or transfer in consideration of something received as an equivalent 2: to have replaced by other merchandise (*exchanged the shirt for one in a larger size*) 3: to part with for a substitute (*exchanging future security for immediate pleasure*) 4: BARTER SWAP ~ *vi* 1: to pass or become received in exchange 2: to engage in an exchange — **ex-change-abil-i-ty** \eks-'chānj-'bīl-ə-tē/ *n* — **ex-change-able** \eks-'chānj-'bəl/ *adj* — **ex-chang-er** \eks-'chānj-jər/, 'eks-/ *n*
ex-chang-ee \eks-'chānj-'jē/, 'eks-/ *n*: a participant (as a student or teacher) in an exchange program
exchange rate *n*: the ratio at which the principal unit of two currencies may be traded
exchange student *n*: a student from one country received into an institution in another country in exchange for one sent to an institution in the home country of the first
Ex-change-ite \eks-'chānj-'jīt/ *n* [(National) Exchange (club)] : a member of a major national service club
ex-che-quer \eks-'chek-'ər/, 'iks-/ *n* [ME *escheker*, fr AF, fr OF *eschiquier* chessboard, counting table — more at **CHECKER**] 1 *cap*: a department or office of state in medieval England charged with the collection and management of the royal revenue and judicial determination of all revenue causes 2 *cap*: a former superior court having jurisdiction in England and Wales primarily over revenue matters and now merged with King's Bench 3 *often cap*: the department or office of state in Great Britain and Northern Ireland charged with the receipt and care of the national revenue b: the national banking account of this realm 4: TREASURY, esp: a national or royal treasury 5: pecuniary resources: FUNDS
ex-cide \ek-'sīd/ *vt* **ex-cid-ed**; **ex-cid-ing** [L *excidere*] : to cut out: EXCISE
ex-cip-i-ent \ik-'sīp-ē-ənt/ *n* [L *exciptent*, *exciptens*, *prp* of *excipere* to take out, take up — more at **EXCEPT**] : an inert substance (as gum arabic or starch) that forms a vehicle (as for a drug)
ex-ci-ple \ek-'sīp-əl/ *n* [NL *excupulum*, fr L *receptacle*, fr *excipere*] : a saucer-shaped rim around the hymenium of various lichens
ex-cise-able \ek-'sīz-'ə-bəl/, 'sīz-, 'ek-/ *adj*: subject to excise
ex-cise \ek-'sīz-, 'sīs/ *n* [obs. D *excis* (now *accisus*), fr MD, prob. modif. of OF *assise* session, assessment — more at **ASSIZE**] 1: an internal tax levied on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of a commodity within a country 2: any of various taxes on privileges often assessed in the form of a license or other fee
ex-cise *vt* **ex-cised**; **ex-cis-ing** : to impose an excise on
ex-cise \ek-'sīz/ *vi* **ex-cised**; **ex-cis-ing** [L *excisus*, *pp* of *excidere*, fr *ex-* + *caedere* to cut — more at **CONCISE**] : to remove by or as if by cutting out — **ex-cis-ion** \-'sīz-ən/ *n*
ex-cise-man \ek-'sīz-'mən/, 'sīs-, 'mən-, 'ek-/ *n*: an officer who inspects and rates articles liable to excise under British law
ex-ci-table \ek-'sīt-'ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being readily roused into action or a state of excitement or irritability; *specif*: capable of being activated by and reacting to stimuli — **ex-ci-table-ly** \-'sīt-'ə-bəl-ē/ *adv* — **ex-ci-table-ness** \-'sīt-'ə-bəl-nəs/ *n*
ex-cit-ant \ik-'sīt-'ənt/, 'ek-'sīt-'ənt/ *adj*: tending to excite or augment (~ drugs) — **ex-cit-ant** *n*
ex-ci-ta-tion \ek-'sīt-'ā-shən/, 'ek-'sīt-/ *n*: EXCITEMENT *esp*: the disturbed or altered condition resulting from stimulation of an individual, organ, tissue, or cell
ex-ci-ta-tive \ik-'sīt-'ə-tīv/ *adj*: tending or able to excite
ex-ci-ta-to-ry \ik-'sīt-'ə-tōr-ē-, 'tōr-/ *adj* 1: EXCITATIVE 2: exhibiting or marked by excitement or excitation
ex-cite \ik-'sīt/ *vt* **ex-cited**; **ex-cit-ing** [ME *exciten*, fr MF *exciter*, fr L *excitare*, fr *ex-* + *citare* to rouse — more at **CITE**] 1 *a*: to call to activity b: to rouse to feeling usu. by a profound moving (scenes to ~ the hardest man to pity and help) c: to arouse (as an emotional response) by appropriate stimuli (~ enthusiasm for the new regime — Arthur Knight) 2 *a*: ENERGIZE (~ an electromagnet) b: to produce a magnetic field in (~ a dynamo) 3: to increase the activity of (as a living organism): STIMULATE 4: to raise (as an atomic nucleus, an atom, or a molecule) to a higher energy level *syn* see **PROVOKE** *ant* soothe, quiet (as persons), allay (as fears)
ex-cit-ed *adj*: having or showing strong feelings — **ex-cit-ed-ly** *adv*
excited state *n*: a state of a physical system (as an atomic nucleus, an atom, or a molecule) that is higher in energy than the ground state
ex-cite-ment \ik-'sīt-'mənt/ *n* 1: the action of exciting: the state of being excited 2: something that excites or rouses

ex-cite \ik-'sīt-/ *n* 1: one that excites 2 *a*: a dynamo or battery that supplies the electric current used to produce the magnetic field in another dynamo or motor b: an electrical oscillator that generates the carrier frequency (as for a radio transmitter)
ex-cite-ing \ik-'sīt-īŋ/ *adj*: producing excitement — **ex-cite-ing-ly** \-'sīt-ē/ *adv*
ex-ci-ton \ek-'sī-tōn-, 'sī-/ *n* [ISV *excitation* + -on] : a mobile combination of an electron and a hole in an excited crystal (as of a semiconductor) — **ex-ci-ton-to** \ek-'sī-tōn-'tō-/ *adj*
ex-cla-tor \ik-'sīt-'ər/ *n*, *archaic*: EXCITER
ex-claim \eks-'klām/ *vb* [MF *exclamer*, fr L *exclamare*, fr *ex-* + *clamare* to cry out — more at **CLAIM**] *vi* 1: to cry out or speak in strong or sudden emotion (~ in delight) 2: to speak loudly or vehemently (~ against immorality) ~ *vi*: to utter sharply, passionately, or vehemently: PROCLAIM — **ex-claim-er** *n*
ex-cla-ma-tion \eks-'klā-'mā-shən/ *n* 1: a sharp or sudden utterance 2: vehement expression of protest or complaint
exclamation point *n*: a mark I used esp. after an interjection or exclamation to indicate forceful utterance or strong feeling
ex-clam-a-to-ry \eks-'klām-'tōr-ē-, 'tōr-/ *adj*: containing, expressing, using, or relating to exclamation (an ~ phrase)
ex-clave \eks-'klāv-, 'klāv/ *n* [ex- + *clave* (as in *enclave*)] : a portion of a country separated from the main part and constituting an enclave in respect to the surrounding territory
ex-clo-sure \eks-'klō-zhər/ *n* [ex- + *-closure* (as in *enclosure*)] : an area from which intruders (as animals) are excluded esp. by fencing
ex-clud-a-ble or **ex-clud-i-ble** \eks-'klūd-'ə-bəl/ *adj*: subject to exclusion (~ income) — **ex-clud-a-bil-i-ty** \-'klūd-'ə-bīl-ə-tē/ *n*
ex-clude \eks-'klūd/ *vt* **ex-clud-ed**; **ex-clud-ing** [ME *excluden*, fr L *excludere*, fr *ex-* + *cludere* to close — more at **CLOSE**] 1 *a*: to shut out b: to bar from participation, consideration, or inclusion 2: to expel esp. from a place or position previously occupied
ex-clud-er *n*
syn EXCLUDE, DEBAR, ELIMINATE, SUSPEND *shared meaning* *eler e t*: to shut or put out *ant* admit (persons), include (things)
ex-clu-sion \eks-'klū-zhən/ *n* [L *exclusion*, *exclusio*, fr *excludere*, *pp* of *excludere*] 1: the act or an instance of excluding 2: the state of being excluded — **ex-clu-sion-ary** \-'zho-'ner-ē/ *adj*
ex-clu-sion-ist \eks-'klūz-'ə-nəst/ *n*: one who would exclude another from some right or privilege — **exclusionist** *adj*
exclusion principle *n*: a principle in physics ~ no two electrons in an atom or molecule will be exactly equivalent
ex-clu-sive \eks-'klū-'sīv-, 'sīv/ *adj* 1 *a*: excluding or having power to exclude b: limiting or limited to possession, control, or use by a single individual or group 2 *a*: excluding others from participation b: snobbishly aloof 3 *a*: accepting or soliciting only a socially restricted patronage (as of the upper class) b: STYLISH, FASHIONABLE c: restricted in distribution, use, or appeal because of expense 4 *a*: SINGLE SOLE (~ jurisdiction) b: WHOLE, UNDIVIDED (his ~ attention) — **ex-clu-sive-ly** *adv* — **ex-clu-sive-ness** *n*
exclusive *n*: something exclusive: as a: a newspaper story at first released to or printed by only one newspaper b: an exclusive right (as to sell a particular product in a certain area)
exclusive disjunction *n*: a statement of a logical proposition expressing alternatives usu. taking the form *p* + *q* meaning *p* or *q* but not both — see **TRUTH TABLE**
exclusive of *prep*: not taking into account (there were four of us exclusive of the guide)
ex-clu-siv-i-ty \eks-'klū-'sīv-ə-tē-, 'sīv-/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being exclusive 2: exclusive rights or services
ex-cog-i-tate \ek-'skōj-'tāt/ *vi* [L *excogitare*, *pp* of *excogitare*, fr *ex-* + *cogitare* to cogitate] : to think out: DEVISE — **ex-cog-i-ta-tion** \ek-'skōj-'tā-shən/ *n* — **ex-cog-i-ta-tive** \ek-'skōj-'tāt-īv/ *adj*
ex-commu-ni-cate \ek-'sko-'myū-nə-'kāt/ *vi* [ME *excommunicare*, fr LL *excommunicare*, *pp* of *excommunicare*, fr L *ex-* + LL *communicare* to communicate] : to subject to excommunication — **ex-commu-ni-ca-tor** \-'kāt-ər/ *n*
ex-commu-ni-cate \-'nī-kət/ *adj*: interdicted from the rites of the church: EXCOMMUNICATED — **ex-communicate** *n*
ex-commu-ni-ca-tion \-'myū-nə-'kā-shən/ *n* 1: an ecclesiastical censure depriving a person of the rights of church membership 2: exclusion from fellowship in a group or community — **ex-commu-ni-ca-tive** \-'myū-nə-'kāt-īv-, 'mī-kāt-/ *adj*
ex-co-ri-ate \ek-'skōr-'ē-āt-, 'skōr-/ *vt* **ex-co-ri-at-ed**; **ex-co-ri-at-ing** [ME *excoriaten*, fr LL *excoriaten*, *pp* of *excoriare*, fr L *ex-* + *corium* skin, hide — more at **CURASS**] 1: to wear off the skin of: ABRASE 2: to censure scathingly (we ~ and scorn the public servant who takes a bribe — Estes Kefauver) — **ex-co-ri-a-tion** \ek-'skōr-'ē-ā-shən-, 'skōr-/ *n*
ex-cro-ment \ek-'skrō-'mənt/ *n* [L *excrementum*, fr. *excernere*] : waste matter discharged from the body; *esp*: waste discharged from the alimentary canal — **ex-cro-ment-ial** \ek-'skrō-'mənt-ēl/ *adj* — **ex-cro-ment-i-tious** \-'mənt-'tish-əs-, 'mənt-/ *adj*
ex-cres-cence \ik-'skres-'ə-n(t)s/ *n*: an often excessive or abnormal outgrowth or enlargement
ex-cres-cen-cy \-'n-ē/ *n*, *pl* -cies: EXCRESCENCE
ex-cres-cent \-'n-ē/ *adj* [L *excrecent*, *excrecent*, *prp* of *excrecere* to grow out, fr *ex-* + *crecere* to grow — more at **CRESCENT**] 1: forming an abnormal, excessive, or useless outgrowth 2: of, relating to, or constituting epithesis — **ex-cres-cent-ly** *adv*
ex-cre-ta \ik-'skrēt-/ *n* *pl* [NL, fr L *neut* pl. of *excretus*] : waste matter eliminated or separated from an organism, *esp*: EXCRETIONS — **ex-cre-tal** \-'skrēt-/ *adj*

a about * katten or further a back ā bake ã cot, cart
 an out ch clan c less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke q sueg o flow o flaw o coln th thin th this
 ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

ex-act \ig-'zak-t\ vi [ME *exacten*, fr L *exactus*, pp of *exigere* to drive out, demand, measure, fr *ex-* + *agere* to drive — more at AGENT] 1: to call for forcibly or urgently and obtain: press for (from them has been ~ed the ultimate sacrifice —D D Eisenhower) 2: to call for as necessary, appropriate, or desirable *syn* see DEMAND — **ex-act-able** \ig-'zak-tə-bəl\ adj — **ex-act-or** also **ex-act-er** \ig-'zak-tər\ n

Exact \ig-'zak-t\ n [L *exactus*, fr. pp of *exigere*] 1: exhibiting or marked by strict, particular, and complete accordance with fact 2: marked by thorough consideration or minute measurement of small factual details *syn* see CORRECT *ant* inexact — **exact-ness** \ig-'zak(t)-nəs\ n

ex-act-a \ig-'zak-tə\ n [AmerSp *quiniela exacta* exact quiniela] : PERFECTA

exact differential n: a differential expression of the form $X_1 dx_1 + X_2 dx_2$, where the X 's are the partial derivatives of a function $f(x_1, x_2)$ with respect to x_1, x_2 , respectively

ex-act-ing \ig-'zak-tiŋ\ adj 1: trying or unrelentingly severe in making demands 2: requiring careful attention and precise accuracy *syn* see ONEROUS — **ex-act-ing-ly** \ig-'tiŋ-lē\ adv — **ex-act-ing-ness** n

ex-ac-tion \ig-'zak-shən\ n 1 a: the act or process of exacting b: EXTORTION 2: something exacted, esp: a fee, reward, or contribution demanded or levied with severity or injustice

ex-act-i-tude \ig-'zak-ti-(t)yd\ n: the quality or an instance of being exact: EXACTNESS

ex-act-ly \ig-'zak(t)-lē\ adv 1 a: in an exact manner: PRECISELY b: ALTOGETHER, ENTIRELY (not ~ what I had in mind) 2: quite so — used to express agreement

ex-ag-ger-ate \ig-'zaj-ə-'rāt\ vb -ated; -at-ing [L *exaggeratus*, pp of *exaggerare*, lit., to heap up, fr *ex-* + *agere* heap, fr *aggerere* to carry toward, fr *ad-* + *gerere* to carry — more at CAST] vi 1: to enlarge beyond bounds or the truth: OVERSTATE (a friend ~s to a man's virtues —Joseph Addison) 2: to enlarge or increase esp beyond the normal: OVEREMPHASIZE ~ vi: to make an overstatement — **ex-ag-ger-ate-ly** adv — **ex-ag-ger-ate-ment** n — **ex-ag-ger-a-tion** \ig-'zaj-ə-'tā-shən\ n — **ex-ag-ger-a-tive** \ig-'zaj-ə-'rāt-iv\, -'zaj-ə-'rāt-əd\ adj — **ex-ag-ger-a-tor** \ig-'zaj-ə-'rāt-ər\ n — **ex-ag-ger-a-to-ry** \ig-'zaj-ə-'tō-ri-ə\, -'tō-ri-ə\ adj

ex-alt \ig-'zōl\ vi [ME *exalten*, fr MF & L, MF *exalter*, fr L *exaltare*, fr *ex-* + *altus* high — more at OLD] v: 1: to raise high: ELEVATE 2: to raise in rank, power, or character 3: to elevate by praise or in estimation: GLORIFY 4 obs: ELATE 5: to enhance the activity of: INTENSIFY (rousing and ~ing the imagination — George Eliot) ~ vi: to induce exaltation — **ex-alt-ed-ly** adv — **ex-alt-er** n

ex-alt-a-tion \ig-'zōl-tā-shən\, -'ek-'zōl-tā-shən\ n 1: an act of exalting: the state of being exalted 2: an excessively intensified sense of well-being, power, or importance (pursued ~ through drink and sex —Howard Kaye) 3: an increase in degree or intensity (~ of virulence of a virus)

ex-am \ig-'zəm\ n: EXAMINATION

ex-am-en \ig-'zā-mən\ n [L, tongue of a balance, examination, fr *exigere* — more at EXACT] 1: EXAMINATION 2: a critical study

ex-am-i-nant \ig-'zā-mə-nənt\ n 1: one who examines: EXAMINER 2: EXAMINEE

ex-am-i-na-tion \ig-'zā-mə-'nā-shən\ n 1: the act or process of examining: the state of being examined 2: an exercise designed to examine progress or test qualification or knowledge 3: a formal interrogation — **ex-am-i-na-tion-al** \ig-'zā-mə-'nā-shən-l\ adj

ex-am-i-na-to-ri-al \ig-'zā-mə-'tō-ri-əl\, -'tō-ri-əl\ adj: of or relating to an examiner or examination

ex-am-ine \ig-'zā-mən\ vi **ex-am-ined**, **ex-am-in-ing** \ig-'zā-miŋ\ [ME *examinen*, fr MF *examinen*, fr L *examinare*, fr *examen*] 1 a: to inspect closely b: to test the condition of c: to inquire into carefully: INVESTIGATE 2 a: to interrogate closely (~ a prisoner) b: to test by questioning in order to determine progress, fitness, or knowledge *syn* see SCRUTINIZE — **ex-am-in-able** \ig-'zā-mə-'nə-bəl\ adj — **ex-am-in-er** \ig-'zā-mə-'nər\ n

ex-am-in-ee \ig-'zā-mə-'nē\ n: a person who is examined

ex-am-ple \ig-'zā-m-pəl\ n [ME, fr MF, fr L *exemplum*, fr *eximere* to take out, fr *ex-* + *emere* to take — more at REDEEM] 1: a particular single item, fact, incident, or aspect that is representative of all of a group or type 2: one that serves as a pattern to be imitated or not to be imitated (a good ~) (a bad ~) 3: a parallel or closely similar case esp when serving as a precedent or model 4: a punishment inflicted on someone as a warning to others, also: an individual so punished 5: an instance (as a problem to be solved) serving to illustrate a rule or precept or to act as an exercise in the application of a rule *syn* see INSTANCE, MODEL — for example \fər-'ig-'zā-m-pəl\, -'frig-: as an example (there are many sources of air pollution, exhaust fumes, for example)

ex-ample vi **ex-am-pled**; **ex-am-pling** \ig-'zā-m-piŋ\ 1: to serve or use as an example of 2 archaic: to be or set an example to

ex-an-i-mate \ig-'zā-nə-māt\ adj [L *exanimatus*, pp of *exanimare* to deprive of life or spirit, fr *ex-* + *anima* breath, soul — more at ANIMATE] 1: lacking animation: SPIRITLESS 2: lifeless or appearing lifeless

ex-an-them \ig-'zən(t)-thəm\, -'ek-'zən-thəm\ also **ex-an-thē-ma** \ig-'zən-'thē-mə\ n, pl *exanthemas* also **ex-an-thē-ma** \ig-'zən-'thē-mə\ or *exanthemas* [LL *exanthema*, fr Gk *exanthēma*, fr *exanthien* to bloom, break out, fr *ex-* + *anthos* flower — more at ANTHOLOGY] — an eruptive disease (as measles) or its symptomatic eruption — **ex-an-thē-ma-tous** \ig-'zən-'thē-mə-'təs\ adj

ex-arch \ek-'särk\ n [LL *exarchus*, fr LGk *exarchos*, fr Gk, leader, fr *exarchein* to begin, take the lead, fr *ex-* + *archein* to rule, begin — more at ARCH] 1: a Byzantine viceroys 2: an Eastern bishop ranking below a patriarch and above a metropolitan, specif: the head of an independent church — **ex-arch-al** \ek-'särk-əl\ adj — **ex-arch-ate** \ek-'sär-kət\ n — **ex-arch-y** \ek-'sär-kē\ n

ex-arch adj [exo- + -arch] . formed or taking place from the periphery toward the center (~ xylem)

ex-as-per-ate \ig-'zas-pə-'rāt\ vi -ated, -at-ing [L *exasperatus*, pp of *exasperare*, fr *ex-* + *asper* rough] 1 a: to excite or inflame the anger of: ENRAGE b: to cause irritation or annoyance to 2 obs: to make grievous or more grievous or malignant *syn* see IRRITATE — **ex-as-per-ate-ly** adv — **ex-as-per-at-ing-ly** \ig-'rāt-ig-lē\ adv

ex-as-per-ate \ig-'p(ə)-rāt\ adj 1: irritated or annoyed esp to the point of injudicious action: EXASPERATED 2: roughened with irregular prickles or elevations (~ seed coats)

ex-as-per-a-tion \ig-'zas-pə-'rā-shən\ n 1: the state of being exasperated 2: the act or an instance of exasperating

ex-abbr 1 excellent 2 except

Ex-cal-i-bur \ek-'skäl-ə-'bər\ n [OF *Escalibor*, fr ML *Caliburnus*] : the legendary sword of King Arthur

ex-car-di-na-tion \(\)ek-'skard-'nā-shən\ n [ex- + -cardination (as in incardination)]: the transfer of a clergyman from one diocese to another

ex-ca-the-dra \ek-'skə-'thē-drə\ adv or adj [NL, lit., from the chair]: by virtue of or in the exercise of one's office (*ex cathedra* pronouncements)

ex-ca-vate \ek-'skə-'vāt\ vb -vated; -vat-ing [L *excavatus*, pp of *excavare*, fr *ex-* + *cavare* to make hollow — more at CAVATINA] vi 1: to form a cavity or hole in 2: to form by hollowing 3: to dig out and remove 4: to expose to view by digging away a covering ~ vi: to make excavations

ex-ca-va-tion \ek-'skə-'vā-shən\ n 1: the action or process of excavating 2: a cavity formed by cutting, digging, or scooping — **ex-ca-va-tion-al** \ig-'shnəl\, -shən-l\ adj

ex-ca-va-tor \ek-'skə-'vāt-ər\ n: one that excavates, esp: a power-operated shovel

ex-ceed \ik-'sed\ vb [ME *exceden*, fr MF *exceder*, fr L *excedere*, fr *ex-* + *cedere* to go — more at CEDE] vi 1: to extend outside of (the river will ~ its banks) 2: to be greater than or superior to (3: to go beyond a limit set by (~ed his authority)) ~ vi 1 obs: OVERDO 2: PREDOMINATE

syn EXCEED, SURPASS, TRANSCEND EXCEL, OUTDO, OUTSTRIP *shared meaning element*: to go or be beyond a stated or implied limit, measure, or degree

ex-ceed-ing adj: exceptional in amount, quality, or degree (the ~ darkness which surrounds man's existence —L. H. Harshbarger)

ex-ceed-ing-ly \ig-'lē\ or **ex-ceed-ing-ly** adv: to an extreme degree: EXTREMELY

ex-cel \ik-'sel\ vb **ex-celled**, **ex-celling** [ME *excellen*, fr L *excellere*, fr *ex-* + *cellere* to rise, project, akin to L *collis* hill — more at HILL] vi: to be superior to: surpass in accomplishment or achievement ~ vi: to be distinguishable by superiority: surpass others (~ in mathematics) *syn* see EXCEED

ex-cel-lence \ek-'s(ə)-lən(t)s\ n 1: the quality of being excellent 2: an excellent or valuable quality: VIRTUE 3: EXCELLENCE 2

ex-cel-len-cy \ig-'s(ə)-lən-sē\ n, pl -cies 1: EXCELLENCE, esp: outstanding or valuable quality — usu. used in pl (so crammed, as he thinks, with excellencies —Shak.) 2: used as a title for certain high dignitaries of state (as a governor or an ambassador) and church (as a Roman Catholic archbishop or bishop)

ex-cel-lent \ek-'s(ə)-lən(t)\ adj [ME, fr MF, fr L *excellens*, *excellens*, fr prp of *excellere*] 1 archaic: SUPERIOR 2: very good of its kind: eminently good: FIRST-CLASS — **ex-cel-lent-ly** adv

ex-cel-si-or \ik-'sel-sē-ər\ n [trade name, fr L, higher, compar of *excelsus* high, fr pp of *excellere*]: fine curled wood shavings used esp for packing fragile items

ex-cept \ik-'sept\ vi [ME *excepten*, fr MF *excepter*, fr L *exceptare*, fr *exceptus*, pp of *excapere* to take out, except, fr *ex-* + *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] vi: to take or leave out from a number or a whole: EXCLUDE ~ vi: to take exception . OBJECT

except also **except-ing** prep: with the exclusion or exception of (daily ~ Sundays)

except also **except-ing** conj 1: on any other condition than that of: UNLESS (~ you repent) 2: ONLY (I would go ~ it's too far)

except for prep: but for (except for I would be dead)

ex-cep-tion \ik-'sept-shən\ n 1: the act of excepting: EXCLUSION 2: one that is excepted, esp: a case to which a rule does not apply 3: QUESTION, OBJECTION (witnesses whose authority is beyond ~ —T B Macaulay) 4: an oral or written legal objection (as to a court's ruling)

ex-cep-tion-able \ik-'sept-sh(ə)-nə-bəl\ adj: being likely to cause objection: OBJECTIONABLE (visitors even drink the ~ beer —W D Howells) — **ex-cep-tion-abil-ity** \ig-'sept-sh(ə)-nə-'bil-ə-tē\ n — **ex-cep-tion-ably** \ig-'sept-sh(ə)-nə-blē\ adv

ex-cep-tion-al \ik-'sept-shən-l\, -shən-l\ adj 1: forming an exception: RARE (an ~ number of rainy days) 2: better than average: SUPERIOR 3: deviating from the norm, esp: below average (schools for ~ children) — **ex-cep-tion-al-ly** \ig-'sept-shə-'nəl-tē\ n — **ex-cep-tion-al-ly** \ig-'sept-shə-'lē\, -shən-lē\ adv — **ex-cep-tion-al-ness** n

ex-cep-tive \ik-'sept-tiv\ adj 1: relating to, containing, or constituting exception 2 archaic: CAPTIOUS

ex-cerpt \ek-'səpt\, -'eg-'zəpt\, 'eg-'\ vi [L *excerptus*, pp of *excerpere*, fr *ex-* + *carpere* to gather, pluck — more at HARVEST] 1: to select (a passage) for quoting: EXTRACT 2: to take extracts from (as a book) — **ex-cerpt-er** also **ex-cer-ptor** n — **ex-cer-ption** \ek-'səpt-shən\, -'eg-'zəpt-n\ n

ex-cerpt \ek-'səpt\, -'eg-'zəpt\ n: a passage (as from a book or musical composition) selected, performed, or copied: EXTRACT

ex-cess \ik-'ses\, -'ek-\ n [ME, fr MF or LL, MF *exces*, fr LL *excessus*, fr L departure, projection, fr *excessus*, pp of *excedere* to exceed] 1 a: the state or an instance of surpassing usual, proper, or specified limits: SUPERFLUITY b: the amount or degree by which one thing or quantity exceeds another (an ~ of ten bushels) 2: undue or immoderate indulgence: INTERTEMPERANCE (prevent ~es and abuses by newly created local powers —Albert Shanker) — **in-ex-cess** of: to an amount or degree beyond: OVER

ex-cess adj: more than the usual, proper, or specified amount (charges for ~ baggage)

ex-emplum \ig-'zəm-pləm/ *n*, *pl* -plə \-plə/ [L] 1: **EXAMPLE**.
MODEL 2: an anecdote or short narrative used to point a moral or sustain an argument
ex-empt \ig-'zəm(p)-t/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *exemptus*, pp. of *eximere* to take out — more at **EXAMPLE**] 1 *obs*: set apart 2: free or released from some liability or requirement to which others are subject (was ~ from jury duty)
exempt *n*: one exempted or freed from duty
exempt *vt* 1 *obs*: to set apart 2: to release or deliver from some liability or requirement to which others are subject: **EXCUSE** (a man ~ed from military service)
ex-emption \ig-'zəm(p)-shən/ *n* 1: the act of exempting or state of being exempt: **IMMUNITY** 2: one that exempts or is exempted, esp.: a source or amount of income exempted from taxation
ex-enter-ate \ig-'zent-ə-'rāt/ *vt* -at-ed; -at-ing [L *exenteratus*, pp. of *exenterare* to disembowel, modif. of Gk *exenterizein*, fr. *ex-* + *enteron* intestine — more at **INTER-**] 1: to remove the contents of (as the orbit or pelvis) — **ex-enter-ation** \ig-'zent-ə-'rā-shən/ *n*
ex-er-cise \ek-'sar-'sīz/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *exercice*, fr. L *exercitium*, fr. *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere* to drive on, keep busy, fr. *ex-* + *arcere* to enclose, hold off — more at **ARK**] 1 *a*: the act of bringing into play or realizing in action: **USE** *b*: the discharge of an official function or professional occupation 2 *a*: regular or repeated use of a faculty or bodily organ *b*: bodily exertion for the sake of developing and maintaining physical fitness 3: something performed or practiced in order to develop, improve, or display a specific power or skill (arithmetic ~s) 4: a performance having a strongly marked secondary or ulterior aspect (party politics has always been an ~ in compromise — H.S. Ashmore) 5 *a*: a maneuver, operation, or drill carried out for training and discipline *b* *pl*: a program including speeches, announcements of awards and honors, and various traditional practices of secular or religious character (Commencement ~s)
ex-ercise *vb* -cised; -cising *vt* 1 *a*: to make effective in action: **USE** (didn't ~ good judgment) *b*: to bring to bear: **EXERT** (~ influence) 2 *a*: to use repeatedly in order to strengthen or develop *b*: to train (as troops) by drills and maneuvers *c*: to put through exercises (~ the horses) 3 *a*: to engage the attention and effort of *b*: to cause anxiety, alarm, or indignation in (citizens exercised about pollution) ~ *vi*: to take exercise **syn** see **PRACTICE** — **ex-er-cis-able** \ig-'zī-zə-'bəl/ *adj* — **ex-er-ciser** *n*
ex-er-ci-ta-tion \ig-'zər-'tā-'tā-shən/ *n* [ME *exercitacioun*, fr. L *exercitatio*, *exercitatio*, fr. *exercitatus*, pp. of *exercitare* to exercise diligently, fr. *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere*] **EXERCISE**
ex-er-gon-ic \ek-'sər-'gān-ik/ *adj* [ex- + Gk *ergon* work — more at **WORK**]: liberating energy (an ~ biochemical reaction)
ex-er-gue \ek-'sər-'gə-'n/ *n* [F, fr. NL *exergum*, fr. Gk *ex* out of + *ergon* work]: a space on a coin, token, or medal usu. on the reverse below the central part of the design
ex-ert \ig-'zort/ *vt* [L *exertus*, pp. of *exerere* to thrust out, fr. *ex-* + *serere* to join — more at **SERIES**] 1 *a*: to put forth (as strength) *b*: to put (oneself) into action or to tiring effort 2: to bring to bear esp. with sustained effort or lasting effect 3: **EMPLOY**, **WIELD** (~ed his leadership abilities intelligently)
ex-er-tion \ig-'zort-shən/ *n*: the act or an instance of exerting; esp.: a laborious or perceptible effort **syn** see **EFFORT**
ex-ire \ek-'sī-'rēnt, -'rēt/ [L *exire* to go out, fr. *exire* to go out — more at **EXIT**] — used as a stage direction to specify that all or certain named characters leave the stage
ex-fol-i-ate \eks-'fō-lē-'āt/ *vt* -at-ed; -at-ing [LL *exfoliatus*, pp. of *exfoliare* to strip of leaves, fr. L *ex-* + *folium* leaf — more at **BLADE**] *vi* 1: to cast off in scales, laminae, or splinters 2: to remove the surface of in scales or laminae 3: to spread or extend by or as if by opening out leaves ~ *vi* 1: to split into or give off scales, laminae, or body cells 2: to come off in a thin piece 3: to grow by or as if by producing or unfolding leaves — **ex-fol-la-tion** \eks-'fō-lē-'ā-shən/ *n* — **ex-fol-la-tive** \eks-'fō-lē-'ā-tīv/ *adj*
ex-gra-tia \eks-'grā-'shē-'ā/ *adv* or *adv* [NL]: as a favor; not compelled by legal right (ex *gratia* pension payments)
ex-hal-ant or **ex-hal-ent** \eks-'hāl-'ānt/ *adj*: bearing out or outward: **EMISSIVE** (an ~ suphon of a clam)
ex-ha-la-tion \eks-'hāl-'ā-shən/ *n* 1: an act of exhaling 2: something exhaled or given off: **EMANATION**
ex-hale \eks-'hāl-'ē/ *vb* **ex-haled**, **ex-hal-ing** [ME *exalen*, fr. L *exhalare*, fr. *ex-* + *halare* to breathe, akin to L *anima* breath — more at **ANIMATE**] *vi* 1 *a*: to breathe out *b*: to give forth (gaseous matter): **EMIT** 2 *a*: to cause to be emitted in vapor ~ *vi* 1: to rise or be given off as vapor 2: to emit breath or vapor
ex-haust \ig-'zōst/ *vb* [L *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaustire*, fr. *ex-* + *haurire* to draw; akin to MHG *assen* to empty, Gk *aein* to take] *vt* 1 *a*: to draw off or let out completely *b*: to empty by drawing off the contents; *specif*: to create a vacuum in 2 *a*: to use up; consume entirely (~ed our funds in a week) *b*: to tire extremely or completely (~ed by overwork) *c*: to deprive of a valuable quality or constituent (~ a photographic developer) (~ a soil of fertility) 3 *a*: to develop (a subject) completely *b*: to try out the whole number of (~ed all the possibilities) ~ *vi*: **DISCHARGE**, **EMPTY** (the engine ~s through the muffler) **syn** see **DE-LETE**, **TIRE** — **ex-haust-er** *n* — **ex-haust-ibil-i-ty** \ig-'zō-stā-'bil-ē-tē/ *n* — **ex-haust-ible** \ig-'zō-stā-'bil/ *adj*
ex-haust *n* 1 *a*: the escape of used gas or vapor from an engine *b*: the gas or vapor thus escaping 2 *a*: the conduit through which used gases escape *b*: an arrangement for withdrawing fumes, dusts, or odors from an enclosure 3: **EXHAUSTION**
ex-haus-tion \ig-'zōs-shən/ *n*: the act or process of exhausting: the state of being exhausted
ex-haus-tive \ig-'zō-stīv/ *adj* 1: serving or tending to exhaust 2: testing all possibilities or considering all elements: **THOROUGH** (conducted an ~ investigation) — **ex-haus-tive-ly** *adv* — **ex-haus-tive-ness** *n* — **ex-haus-tiv-i-ty** \ig-'zō-stīv-ē-tē/ *n*
ex-haust-less \ig-'zōst-ləs/ *adj*: not to be exhausted: **INEXHAUST-IBLE** — **ex-haust-less-ly** *adv* — **ex-haust-less-ness** *n*
exhibn *abbr* exhibition

ex-hib-it \ig-'zīb-ət/ *vb* [ME *exhibiten*, fr. L *exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibere*, fr. *ex-* + *habere* to have, hold — more at **GIVE**] *vi* 1: to present to view, as *a*: to show or display outwardly esp. by visible signs or actions (~ed no fear) *b*: to have as a readily discernible quality or feature (in all cultures we know, men ~ an aesthetic sense — H. J. Muller) *c*: to show publicly esp. for purposes of competition or demonstration 2: to submit (as a document) to a court or officer in course of proceedings; also: to present or offer officially or in legal form 3: to administer for medical purposes (the patient should fast... before chloroform is ~ed — A. B. Garrod) ~ *vi*: to display something for public inspection — **ex-hib-i-tor-i-ty** \ig-'zīb-ət-ē-'tōr-ē-/ *adj* — **ex-hib-i-tor** \ig-'zīb-ət-ē-'tōr/ *n* — **ex-hib-i-tor-ry** \ig-'zīb-ət-ē-'tōr-ē-/ *adj*
exhibit *n* 1: an act or instance of exhibiting 2: something exhibited 3: a document or material object produced and identified in court or before an examiner for use as evidence
ex-hib-ition \ek-'zīb-'tā-shən/ *n* 1: an act or instance of exhibiting 2 *Brit*: a grant drawn from the funds of a school or university to help maintain a student 3: a public showing (as of works of art, objects of manufacture, or athletic skill)
ex-hib-ition-er \ek-'zīb-'tā-'nər/ *n*, *Brit*: one who holds a grant from a school or university
ex-hib-ition-ism \ek-'zīb-'tā-'niz-əm/ *n* 1 *a*: a perversion marked by a tendency to inexact exposure *b*: an act of such exposure 2: the act or practice of behaving so as to attract attention to oneself — **ex-hib-ition-ist** \ek-'zīb-'tā-'nist/ *n* or *adj* — **ex-hib-ition-istic** \ek-'zīb-'tā-'nist-ik/ *adj*
ex-hil-a-rant \ig-'zī-'rānt/ *adj*: **EXHILARATING**
ex-hil-a-rate \ig-'zī-'rāt/ *vt* -rat-ed; -rat-ing [L *exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilarare*, fr. *ex-* + *hilarare* to gladden, fr. *hilarus* cheerful — more at **HILARIOUS**] 1 *a*: to make cheerful *b*: **ENLIVEN**, **EXCITE** 2: **REFRESH**, **STIMULATE** — **ex-hil-a-rat-ive** \ig-'zī-'rāt-iv/ *adj*
ex-hil-a-rat-ing \ig-'zī-'rāt-ig/ *adj*: that exhilarates (~ effect of mountain air) — **ex-hil-a-rat-ing-ly** \ig-'zī-'rāt-ig-ē-/ *adv*
ex-hil-a-ra-tion \ig-'zī-'rā-shən/ *n* 1: the action of exhilarating 2: the feeling or the state of being exhilarated
ex-hort \ig-'zō(r)-t/ *vb* [ME *exhorten*, fr. MF *exhorter*, fr. L *exhortari*, fr. *ex-* + *hortari* to incite — more at **YEARN**] *vt*: to incite by argument or advice: **urge** strongly ~ *vi*: to give warnings or advice: **make urgent appeals** — **ex-hort-er** *n*
ex-hor-ta-tion \eks-'zōr-'tā-shən, -'zōr-/ *n* 1: an act or instance of exhorting 2: language intended to incite and encourage
ex-hor-ta-tive \ig-'zōr-'tā-tīv/ *adj*: serving to exhort
ex-hor-ta-to-ry \ek-'zōr-'tōr-ē-, -'tōr-/ *adj*: using exhortation: **EXHORTA-TIVE**
ex-hume \ig-'z(y)ūm, iks-'(h)yūm/ *vt* **ex-humed**; **ex-hum-ing** [F or ML, F *exhumare*, fr. ML *exhumare*, fr. L *ex* out of + *humus* earth — more at **EX**, **HUMBLE**] 1: **DISINTER** 2: to bring back from neglect or obscurity — **ex-hu-ma-tion** \eks-'(h)yū-'mā-shən, -'z(y)ū-/ *n* — **ex-hu-ma-tion** \ig-'z(y)ū-m, iks-'(h)yū-/ *n*
ex-ig-ence \ek-'sə-jən-'tē/ *n*: **EXIGENCY**
ex-ig-en-cy \ek-'sə-jən-'tē, -'z(y)ū-/ *n*, *pl* -cies 1 *a*: the quality or state of being exigent *b*: a state of affairs that makes urgent demands (the president must be free to act in any sudden ~) 2: such need or necessity as belongs to the occasion: that which is required in a particular situation — usu. used in *pl* **syn** see **JUNCTURE**, **NEED**
ex-ig-ent \ek-'sə-jənt/ *adj* [L *exigent*, *exigens*, pp. of *exigere* to demand — more at **EXACT**] 1: requiring immediate aid or action 2: requiring or calling for much: **DEMANDING** — **ex-ig-ent-ly** *adv*
ex-ig-uity \eg-'z(y)ū-'tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties: the quality or state of being exiguous: **SCANTINESS**
ex-ig-u-ous \ig-'z(y)ū-'wəs/ *adj* [L *exiguus*, fr. *exigere*]: excessively scanty: **INADEQUATE** (attempting to build up their ~ navy) **syn** see **MEAGER**, **ant** **capacious**, **ample** — **ex-ig-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **ex-ig-u-ous-ness** *n*
ex-ile \eg-'zīl, -'zīl/ *n* [ME *exil*, fr. MF, fr. L *exilium*] 1 *a*: forced removal from one's country or home *b*: voluntary absence from one's country or home 2 *a*: a person expelled from his country or home by authority *b*: one who separates himself from his home
ex-ile *vt* **ex-iled**, **ex-iling: to banish or expel from one's own country or home **syn** see **BANISH**
ex-il-ic \eg-'zīl-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to exile (as that of the Jews in Babylon)
ex-im-i-ous \eg-'zīm-'ē-əs/ *adj* [L *eximius*, fr. *eximere* to take out — more at **EXAMPLE**] *archaic*: **CHOICE**, **EXCELLENT**
ex-ine \ek-'sēn, -'sīn/ *n* [prob. fr. G, fr. *ex-* + NL *in-* fibrous tissue, fr. Gk *in-*, is tendon]: the outer of the two major layers forming the walls of some spores and esp. pollen grains
ex-ist \ig-'zīst/ *vi* [L *existere* to come into being, exist, fr. *ex-* + *istere* to stand, akin to L *stare* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1 *a*: to have real being whether material or spiritual (do unicorns ~) *b*: to have being in space and time (the greatest poet who ever ~ed) *c*: to have being in a specified place or with respect to understood limitations or conditions (strange ideas ~ed in his mind) 2: to continue to be (racism still ~s to varying degrees) 3 *a*: to have life or the functions of vitality (man cannot ~ without oxygen) *b*: to live at an inferior level or under adverse circumstances (starving people ~ing from one day to the next) 4 in **existentialism**: to have contingent but free and responsible being
ex-is-tence \ig-'zīst-'tēns/ *n* 1 *a* *obs*: reality as opposed to appearance *b*: reality as presented in experience *c* (1): the totality of existent things (2): a particular being (all the fair ~s of heaven — John Keats) *d*: sentient or living beings: **LIFE** 2 *a*: the state or fact of having being esp. independently of human**

a	abut	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōi	coin	th	than, th thus
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision

ex-crete \ik-'skrēt\ *v* **ex-creted**, **ex-cret-ing** [L *excretus*, pp of *excernere* to sift out, discharge, fr *ex-* + *cernere* to sift — more at CERTAIN]: to separate and eliminate or discharge (waste) from the blood or tissues or from the active protoplasm — **ex-cret-er** *n*
ex-cre-tion \ik-'skrē-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of excreting 2: something excreted; *esp*: useless, superfluous, or harmful material (as *uric acid*) that is eliminated from the body and that differs from a secretion in not being produced to perform a useful function
ex-cre-to-ry \ik-'skrē-tōrē-, -tōr-ə\ *adj*: of, relating to, or functioning in excretion (~ ducts)
ex-cru-ci-ate \ik-'skrū-shē-, -āt\ *v* **at-ed**, **at-ing** [L *excruciat*, pp of *excruciare*, fr *ex-* + *cruciare* to crucify, fr *cruc-*, *crux* cross — more at RIDGE] 1: to inflict intense pain on * TORTURE 2: to subject to intense mental distress
ex-cru-ci-at-ing *adj* 1: causing great pain or anguish: AGONIZING (the nation's most ~ dilemma — W H Ferry) 2: very intense: EXTREME (~ pain) (the characters are paired off with an ~ regard for balance — Douglas Watt) — **ex-cru-ci-at-ing-ly** \ik-'krū-jē-ly\ *adv*
ex-cru-ci-a-tion \ik-'skrū-s(h)-ē-'ā-shən\ *n*: the act of excruciating: the state or an instance of being excruciated
ex-cul-pate \ek-'(j)skəl-pāt-, (j)ek-'v\ *v* **pat-ed**, **pat-ing** [(assumed) ML *exculpatus*, pp of *exculpate*, fr L *ex* + *culpa* blame]: to clear from alleged fault or guilt — **ex-cul-pa-tion** \ek-'(j)skəl-pā-shən\ *n*
ex-cul-pa-to-ry \ek-'skəl-pō-, -tōr-ē-, -tōr-ə\ *adj*: tending or serving to exculpate
ex-cu-r-rent \(j)ek-'skor-ənt-, -ska-rənt\ *adj* [L *excurrent-*, *excurrere*, pp of *currere* to run out, extend, fr *ex-* + *currere* to run — more at CAR]: running or flowing out as a (1) ~ having the axis prolonged to form an undivided main stem or trunk (as in conifers) a (2) ~ projecting beyond the apex — used *esp* of the midrib of a mucronate leaf b ~ characterized by a current that flows outward (~ canals of a sponge)
ex-cu-r-sion \ik-'skrē-shən\ *n* [L *excursio-*, *excursio*, fr *excursus*, pp of *excurrere*] 1 a: a going out or forth: EXPEDITION b (1): a usu brief pleasure trip (2): a trip at special reduced rates 2: deviation from a direct, definite, or proper course, *esp*: DIGRESSION (needless ~ into abstruse theory) 3 a: a movement outward and back or from a mean position or axis, *also*: the distance traversed: AMPLITUDE (the ~ of a piston) b: one complete movement of expansion and contraction of the lungs and their membranes (as in breathing)
ex-cu-r-sion-ist \-'skorz(h)-ə-nəst\ *n*: a person who goes on an excursion
ex-cu-sive \-'skər-siv\ *adj*: constituting a digression: characterized by digression — **ex-cu-sive-ly** *adv* — **ex-cu-sive-ness** *n*
ex-cu-sus \ik-'skrē-səs\ *n*, *pl* **ex-cu-suses** *also* **ex-cu-rsus** \-'sə-, -sūs\ [L *digressio*, fr *excurrere*, pp] an appendix or digression that contains further exposition of some point or topic
ex-cu-sa-to-ry \-'zə-tōrē-, -tōr-ə\ *adj*: making or containing excuse
ex-cuse \ik-'skju:z\ *imperatively often without ik-* *v* **ex-cused**, **ex-cus-ing** [ME *excusen*, fr OF *excuser*, fr L *excusare*, fr *ex-* + *causa* cause, explanation] 1 a: to make apology for (quietly excused his clumsiness) b: to try to remove blame from (excused himself for being so careless) 2: to forgive entirely or overlook as of trivial import: regard as excusable (she graciously excused his thoughtlessness) 3: to grant exemption or release to (the class was excused) 4: to serve as excuse for: JUSTIFY (nothing can ~ such heedlessness) — **ex-cu-sa-ble** \ik-'skju:z-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **ex-cu-sa-ble-ness** *n* — **ex-cu-sa-ly** \-'blē\ *adv* — **ex-cu-ser** *n*
syn EXCUSE, CONDONE, PARDON, FORGIVE *shared meaning element*: to exact neither punishment nor redress for (an offense) or from (an offender) Both *excuse* and *condone* imply a passing over without censure or meet punishment. Distinctively, one may EXCUSE specific acts especially in social or conventional situations or the person responsible for these (*excuse an interruption*) (always ready to excuse her children for little faults) Often the term implies extenuating circumstances (injustice excuses strong responses) or in some contexts self-justification (always ready to excuse himself from any responsibility for the results of his behavior) One more often CONDONEs a kind of behavior (as dishonesty, folly, or violence) and especially one that constitutes a grave breach (as of a moral or legal code) or a person or institution responsible for such behavior (a culture that condones drink but not drugs) Pardon and forgive are often interchangeable, but their implications can be distinct. One PARDONS when one remits a penalty rightfully due for an admitted or established offense (pardon a criminal) (pardon the noisy enthusiasm of a child) One FORGIVES when one gives up all claim to requital and to resentment or vengeful feelings (to err is human, to forgive divine — Alexander Pope) *ant* PUNISH
2 **excuse** \ik-'skju:z\ *n* 1: the act of excusing 2 a: something offered as justification or as grounds for being excused b *pl*: an expression of regret for failure to do something c: a note of explanation of an absence 3: JUSTIFICATION, REASON *syn* see APOLOGY
ex-di-rec-to-ry \eks-'dē-'rek-(ə-)rē-, -dī-ə\ *adj* [L *ex* out of — more at EX-] *Brit*: not listed in a telephone directory: UNLISTED
1 **ex-ec** \ig-'zek\ *n*: EXECUTIVE OFFICER
2 **exec** *abbr* executive
ex-e-cra-ble \ek-'si-'krā-bəl\ *adj* 1: deserving to be execrated: DETESTABLE (~ crimes) 2: very bad: WRETCHED (~ hotel food) — **ex-e-cra-ble-ness** *n* — **ex-e-cra-bly** \-'blē\ *adv*
ex-e-crate \ek-'sə-'krāt-, v\ **crat-ed**, **crat-ing** [L *execratus*, pp of *execrari* to put under a curse, fr *ex* + *sacer*, *sacer* sacred] 1: to declare to be evil or detestable: DENOUNCE 2: to detest utterly — **ex-e-cra-tive** \-'krāt-iv\ *adj* — **ex-e-cra-tor** \-'krāt-ər\ *n*
syn EXECRATE, CURSE, DAMN, ANATHEMATIZE *shared meaning element*: to denounce violently
ex-e-cra-tion \ek-'sə-'krā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of cursing or denouncing; *also*: the curse so uttered 2: an object of curses: something detested

ex-ec-u-tant \ig-'zek-(y)ət-ənt\ *n*: one who executes or performs, *esp*: one skilled in the technique of an art: PERFORMER
ex-e-cute \ek-'si-'kyūt\ *v* **cut-ed**, **cut-ing** [ME *executen*, fr MF *executer*, back-formation fr *execution*] 1: to carry out fully: put completely into effect (is a soldier morally responsible for a command that he ~s) 2: to do what is provided or required by (~ a decree) 3: to put to death *esp* in compliance with a legal sentence 4: to make or produce (as a work of art) *esp* by carrying out a design 5: to perform what is required to give validity to (~ a deed) 6: PLAY (~ a piece of music) — **ex-e-cut-a-ble** \-'kyūt-ə-bəl\ *adj*
syn 1 see PERFORM
2 EXECUTE, ADMINISTER *shared meaning element*: to carry out the declared intent of another
3 see KILL
ex-e-cu-tion \ek-'si-'kyū-shən\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *executio-*, *executio*, fr *executus*, pp of *exsequi* to execute, fr *ex-* + *sequi* to follow — more at SUE] 1: the act or process of executing. PERFORMANCE 2: a putting to death *esp* as a legal penalty 3: a judicial writ empowering an officer to carry out a judgment 4: the act or mode or result of performance 5: effective or destructive action (his brandished steel, which smoked with bloody ~ — Shak) — *usu* used with *do* (as soon as day came, we went out to see what ~ we had done — Daniel Defoe)
ex-e-cu-tion-er \-'sh(ə-)nər\ *n*: one who executes, *esp*: one who puts to death
1 **ex-e-cu-tive** \ig-'zek-(y)ət-iv\ *adj* 1: designed for or relating to execution or carrying into effect (~ board) 2 a: of or relating to the execution of the laws and the conduct of public and national affairs b: belonging to the branch of government that is charged with such powers as diplomatic representation, superintendence of the execution of the laws, and appointment of officials and that *usu* has some power over legislation (as through veto) — compare JUDICIAL, LEGISLATIVE 3: of or relating to an executive (the ~ offices)
2 **executive** *n* 1: the executive branch of a government, *also*: the persons who constitute the executive magistracy of a state 2: an individual or group constituting the agency that controls or directs an organization 3: one who holds a position of administrative or managerial responsibility
executive agreement *n*: an agreement between the U.S. and a foreign government made by the executive branch of the government alone and dealing *usu* with routine matters
executive council *n* 1: a council constituted to advise or share in the functions of a political executive 2: a council that exercises supreme executive power
executive officer *n*: the officer second in command of a military or naval organization
executive order *n*: REGULATION 2b
executive secretary *n*: a secretary having administrative duties, *specif*: a paid full-time official who is responsible for organizing and administering the activities and business affairs of an organization or association
executive session *n*: a usu closed session (as of a legislative body) that functions as an executive council (as of the U.S. Senate when considering appointments or the ratification of treaties)
ex-ec-u-tor \ig-'zek-(y)ət-ər\ *or in sense* 1 'ek-'sə-'kyūt-ər\ *n* [ME, fr, OF, fr L *executor*, fr *executus*] 1 a: one who executes something b *obs*: EXECUTIONER 2: the person appointed by a testator to execute his will — **ex-ec-u-to-r-ial** \ig-'zek-(y)ət-ōr-ē-əl-, -tōr-ə\ *adj*
ex-ec-u-to-ry \ig-'zek-(y)ət-ōrē-, -tōr-ə\ *adj* 1: relating to administration 2: designed or of such a nature as to be executed in time to come or to take effect on a future contingency (an agreement to sell is an ~ contract)
ex-ec-u-trix \ig-'zek-(y)ət-riks\ *n*, *pl* **ex-ec-u-tri-ces** \-'zek-(y)ət-ri-(j)sez\ *or* **ex-ec-u-trix-es** \-'zek-(y)ət-riks-əz\ a: female executor
ex-e-dra \ek-'sə-'drə\ *n*, *pl* **drae** \-'drē-, -drē\ [L, fr Gk, fr *ex-* + *hedra* seat — more at SIT] 1 in ancient Greece and Rome: a room for conversation formed by an open or columned recess often semicircular in shape and furnished with seats 2: a large outdoor nearly semicircular seat with a solid back
ex-e-gese \ek-'sə-'jē-sə\ *n*, *pl* **goses** \-'jē-(j)sez\ [NL, fr. Gk *exēgēsis*, fr *exēgēsthai* to explain, interpret, fr *ex-* + *hēgeisthai* to lead — more at SEEK]: EXPOSITION, EXPLANATION, *esp*: an explanation or critical interpretation of a text
ex-e-gete \ek-'sə-'jēt\ *n* [Gk *exēgētēs*, fr *exēgēsthai*]: one who practices exegesis
ex-e-get-ic-al \ek-'sə-'jēt-ik-əl\ *or* **ex-e-getic** \-'ik\ *adj* [Gk *exēgētikos*, fr *exēgēsthai*]: of or relating to exegesis: EXPLANATORY — **ex-e-get-ic-al-ly** \-'ik-əl-jē\ *adv*
ex-e-get-ist \-'jēt-ist\ *n*: EXEGETE
ex-em-plar \ig-'zəm-'plār-, -plər\ *n* [ME, fr L, fr *exemplum* example]: something that serves as a model or example: a: an ideal model b: a typical or standard specimen c: a copy of a book or writing d: IDEA *la syn* see MODEL
ex-em-pla-ry \ig-'zəm-'plā-rē\ *adj* 1 a: serving as a pattern b: deserving imitation: COMMENTABLE (his courage was ~) 2: serving as a warning: MONITORY 3: serving as an example, instance, or illustration — **ex-em-plar-i-ly** \ig-'zəm-'plər-ē-ly\ *adv* — **ex-em-plar-i-ness** \ig-'zəm-'plər-ē-nəs\ *n* — **ex-em-plar-i-ty** \ig-'zəm-'plər-ē-tē\ *n*
ex-em-pli-fi-ca-tion \ig-'zəm-'plā-fā-'kā-shən\ *n* 1: an exemplified copy of a document 2 a: the act or process of exemplifying b: a case in point: EXAMPLE
ex-em-pli-fy \ig-'zəm-'plā-fā\ *v* **fi-ed**, **fi-ing** [ME *exemplifien*, fr. MF *exemplifier*, fr ML *exemplificare*, fr L *exemplum*] 1: to show or illustrate by example 2: to make an attested copy or transcript of (a document) under seal 3 a: to be an instance of or serve as an example: EMBODY b: to be typical of
ex-em-pli-gra-tia \ig-'zəm-(j)plē-'grāt-ē-, -ā\ *adv* [L]: for example

ex-pan-sion-ism \ik-'span-cho-'miz-əm\ *n*: a policy or practice of usu. territorial expansion by a nation — **ex-pan-sion-ist** \-'span-cho-'miz-ət\ *n* — **expansionist** or **ex-pan-sion-ist-ic** \-'span-cho-'miz-istik\ *adj*

ex-pan-sive \ik-'span(t)-siv\ *adj* 1: having a capacity or a tendency to expand 2: causing or tending to cause expansion 3: characterized by high spirits or benevolent inclinations (he grew ~ after dinner) 4: marked by or indicative of exaggerated euphoria and delusions of self-importance 5: having considerable extent 6: characterized by largeness or magnificence of scale (~ living) — **ex-pan-sive-ly** *adv* — **ex-pan-sive-ness** *n*

ex-pan-siv-ity \ik-'span-siv-ə-ti\ *n*: the quality or state of being expansive; esp. the capacity to expand

ex-parte \-'jek-'spärt-ē\ *adv* or *adj* [ML] 1: on or from one side only — used of legal proceedings 2: from a one-sided or partisan point of view

ex-pa-tri-ate \ek-'spā-shē-'āt\ *vi* -ated, -ating [L *expatriatus*, pp of *expatriari* to wander, digress, fr. *ex-* + *spatium* space, course — more at *SPEED*] 1: to move about freely or at will: WANDER 2: to speak or write at length or in detail (was expatriating upon the value of the fabric — Thomas Hardy) — **ex-pa-tri-a-tion** \-'jek-'spā-shē-'ā-shən\ *n*

ex-pa-tri-ate \ek-'spā-trē-'āt\ *vb* -ated, -ating [ML *expatriatus*, pp of *expatriare* to leave one's own country, fr. *ex-* + *patria* native country, fr. *lem.* of *patrius* of a father, fr. *pater*, *pater* father — more at *FATHER*] *vi* 1: to drive into exile: BANISH 2: to withdraw (oneself) from residence in or allegiance to one's native country ~ *vi*: to leave one's native country; *specif*: to renounce allegiance to one's native country — **ex-pa-tri-a-tion** \-'jek-'spā-trē-'ā-shən\ *n*

ex-pa-tri-ate \ek-'spā-trē-'āt, -trē-'āt\ *adj*: living in a foreign country: **EXPATRIATED**

ex-pa-tri-ate \-'ā-ti, -ət\ *n*: one who lives in a foreign country; *specif*: one who has renounced his native country

ex-pect \ik-'spekt\ *vb* [L *expectare* to look forward to, fr. *ex-* + *speciare* to look at, fr. *specius*, pp of *specere* to look — more at *SPY*] 1: *archaic*: WAIT, STAY 2: to look forward 3: to be pregnant ~ *vi* 1: *archaic*: to wait for 2: *SUPPOSE, THINK* 3: to anticipate or look forward to the coming or occurrence of (~ed a telephone call) 4: to consider probable or certain (~ to be forgiven) 5: to consider reasonable, due, or necessary (he ~ed respect from his students) 6: to consider bound in duty or obligated (they ~ed him to pay his dues) — **ex-pect-a-ble** \-'spek-tə-'bəl\ *adj* — **ex-pect-a-bly** \-'blē\ *adv* — **ex-pect-ed** \-'pekt-əd\ *adj* — **ex-pect-ed-ness** *n* *syn* **EXPECT, LOOK, HOPE, AWAIT** shared meaning element: to anticipate in the mind some occurrence or outcome *ant* **despair (of)**

ex-pect-an-cy \ik-'spek-tən(t)-si\ *n*: **EXPECTANCY**

ex-pect-an-cy \-'tən-tē\ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: the act, action, or state of expecting 2: the state of being expected 3: a: something expected b: the expected amount (as of the number of years of life) based on statistical probability

ex-pec-tant \-'tənt\ *adj* 1: characterized by expectation 2: expecting the birth of a child — **ex-pec-tant-ly** *adv*

ex-pectant *n*: one who is expectant, *esp*: a candidate for a position

ex-pec-ta-tion \ek-'spek-tā-'shən, ik-\ *n* 1: the act or state of expecting: **ANTICIPATION** (had given rise to a general ~ of their marriage — Jane Austen) 2: a: something expected b: prospects of inheritance — *usu* used in pl 3: the state of being expected 4: **EXPECTANCY** 2b b: **EXPECTED VALUE**

ex-pec-ta-tive \ik-'spek-tə-tiv\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting an object of expectation

expected value *n*: the mean value of a random variable

ex-pec-to-rant \ik-'spek-tō-'rənt\ *adj*: tending to promote discharge of mucus from the respiratory tract — **expectorant** *n*

ex-pec-to-rate \-'tə-rāt\ *vb* -rated, -rating [prob fr. (assumed) NL *expectoratus*, pp of *expectare*, fr. *L*, to cast out of the mind, fr. *ex-* + *pector*, *pectus* breast, soul — more at *PECTORAL*] *vi* 1: to eject from the throat or lungs by coughing or hawking and spitting 2: *SPIRIT* ~ *vi* 1: to discharge matter from the throat or lungs by coughing or hawking and spitting 2: *SPIRIT* — **ex-pec-to-ra-tion** \-'spek-tō-'rā-shən\ *n*

ex-pe-di-ence \ik-'spēd-ē-'ən(t)-s\ *n*: **EXPEDIENCY**

ex-pe-di-en-cy \-'ən-tē\ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: *obs*: **HASTE, DISPATCH** 2: the quality or state of being suited to the end in view: **SUITABILITY, FITNESS** 3: cultivation of or adherence to expedient means and methods (put more emphasis on ~ than on principle — W. H. Jones) 4: a means of achieving a particular end: **EXPEDIENT** — **ex-pe-di-en-cial** \-'spēd-ē-'en-čəl\ *adj*

ex-pe-di-ent \ik-'spēd-ē-'ən(t)-s\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *expedient*, *expediens* prp of *expedire* to extricate, arrange, be advantageous, fr. *ex-* + *ped*, *pes* foot — more at *FOOT*] 1: suitable for achieving a particular end 2: characterized by concern with what is opportune, *specif*: governed by self-interest — **ex-pe-di-ent-ly** *adv*

syn **EXPEDIENT, POLITIC, ADVISABLE** shared meaning element: dictated by practical or prudential motives *ant* **inexpedient**

ex-pedient *n*: 1: something expedient; a means to an end 2: a means devised or used in an emergency: **MAKESHIFT** *syn* see **RESOURCE**

ex-ped-ite \ek-'spā-'dit\ *vi* -dited, -diting [L *expeditus*, pp of *expedire*] 1: to execute promptly 2: to accelerate the process or progress of: **FACILITATE** (the new representatives should ~ the passage of the bill) 3: to send out: **DISPATCH**

ex-ped-ite *also* **ex-pa-di-tor** \-'dit-ər\ *n*: one that expedites, *specif*: one employed to ensure adequate supplies of raw materials and equipment or to coordinate the flow of materials, tools, parts, and processed goods within a plant

ex-ped-ition \ek-'spā-'dī-shən\ *n* 1: a: a journey or excursion undertaken for a specific purpose b: the group of persons making such a journey 2: efficient promptness: **SPEED** 3: a sending or setting forth *syn* see **HASTE** *ant* **procrastination**

ex-pe-di-tion-ary \-'dī-sh-ə-'ner-ē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting an expedition, also: sent on military service abroad (an ~ force)

ex-pe-di-tious \ek-'spā-'dī-sh-əs\ *adj*: characterized by or acting with promptness and efficiency: **SPEEDY** *syn* see **FAST** *ant* **sluggish** — **ex-pe-di-tiously** *adv* — **ex-pe-di-tious-ness** *n*

ex-pel \ik-'spel\ *vi* -pelled; **expelling** [ME *expellen*, fr. L *expellere*, fr. *ex-* + *pellere* to drive — more at *FELT*] 1: to force out from or as if from a receptacle (the well expelled great quantities of gas) 2: to drive away; *esp*: **DEPORT** 3: to cut off from membership (expelled from college) *syn* see **EJECT** *ant* **admit** — **ex-pel-la-ble** \-'spel-ə-'bəl\ *adj* — **ex-pel-ler** *n*

ex-pel-lee \ek-'spel-'ē, ik-\ *n*: one who is expelled, *specif*: one transferred from the country of residence for resettlement in the country with which he is ethnically associated

ex-pend \ik-'spend\ *vi* [ME *expenden*, fr. L *expendere* to weigh out, expend, fr. *ex-* + *pendere* to weigh — more at *SPAN*] 1: to pay out: **SPEND** (the social services upon which public revenue is ~ed — J. A. Hobson) 2: to consume by use: use up (projects on which he ~ed great energy) — **ex-pend-er** *n*

ex-pend-a-ble \ik-'spen-də-'bəl\ *adj*: that may be expended, as a: normally used up or consumed in service (~ supplies like pencils and paper) b: more economically replaced than rescued, salvaged, or protected — **ex-pend-a-bil-ity** \-'spen-də-'bil-ə-ti\ *n*

ex-pen-dable *n*: one that is expendable — *usu* used in pl

ex-pen-dit-ure \ik-'spen-dī-'chər, -dā-'chū(z), -dā-'(y)u(z)r\ *n* [Irreg fr. *expend*] 1: the act or process of expending (renovations required an ~ of several thousand dollars) 2: something expended: **DISBURSEMENT, EXPENSE**

ex-pense \ik-'spen(t)-s\ *n* [ME, fr. AF or LL, AF, fr. LL *expensa*, fr. L *lem.* of *expensus*, pp of *expendere*] 1: *archaic*: the act or practice of expending money: **SPENDING** b: (1) *archaic*: the act or process of using up: **CONSUMPTION** (2) *obs*: **LOSS** 2: a: something expended to secure a benefit or bring about a result b: financial burden or outlay: **COST** (he built the monument at his own ~) c: the charges incurred by an employee in connection with the performance of his duties — *usu* used in pl d: an item of business outlay chargeable against revenue for a specific period 3: a cause or occasion of expenditure (an estate is a great ~) 4: **SACRIFICE** — *usu* used in the phrase *at the expense of* (develop a boy's physique at the ~ of his intelligence — Bertrand Russell)

ex-pense *vi* -expensed, *ex-pens-ing* 1: to charge with expenses 2: a: to charge to an expense account b: to write off as an expense

expense account *n*: an account of expenses reimbursable to an employee

ex-pen-sive \ik-'spen(t)-siv\ *adj* 1: involving expense (an ~ hobby) 2: commanding a high price and *esp*. one that is not based on intrinsic worth or is beyond a prospective buyer's means *syn* see **COSTLY** *ant* **inexpensive** — **ex-pen-sive-ly** *adv* — **ex-pen-sive-ness** *n*

ex-pe-ri-ence \ik-'spīr-ē-'ən(t)-s\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *experientia* act of trying, fr. *experient*, *experiens*, prp of *experiri* to try, fr. *ex-* + *periri* (akin to *periculum* attempt) — more at *FEAR*] 1: a: the usu. conscious perception or apprehension of reality or of an external, bodily, or psychic event b: facts or events or the totality of facts or events observed 2: a: direct participation in events b: the state or result of being engaged in an activity or in affairs (business ~) c: knowledge, skill, or practice derived from direct observation or participation in events 3: a: the conscious events that make up an individual life b: the events that make up the conscious past of a community or nation or mankind generally 4: something personally encountered, undergone, or lived through

ex-pe-ri-ence *vi* -enced, -enc-ing 1: to have experience of: **UNDERGO** (experienced severe hardships as a child) 2: to learn by experience (I have experienced that a landscape and the sky unfold the deepest beauty — Nathaniel Hawthorne) — **experience** *reli-gion*: to undergo religious conversion

ex-pe-ri-enced \-'ən(t)-s\ *adj*: made skillful or wise through observation or participation in a particular activity or in affairs generally: **PRACTICED** (an ~ driver)

ex-pe-ri-en-tial \ik-'spīr-ē-'en-čəl\ *adj*: derived from, based on, or relating to experience: **EMPIRICAL** — **ex-pe-ri-en-tial-ly** \-'en-č(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ex-pe-ri-ment \ik-'spēr-a-'mənt *also* -'spīr-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *experimentum*, fr. *experiri*] 1: a: **TEST, TRIAL** (make another ~ of his suspicion — Shak) b: a tentative procedure or policy c: an operation carried out under controlled conditions in order to discover an unknown effect or law, to test or establish a hypothesis, or to illustrate a known law 2: *obs*: **EXPERIENCE** 3: the process of testing: **EXPERIMENTATION**

ex-pe-ri-ment \-'ment\ *vi*: to carry out experiments — **ex-pe-ri-men-tal** \ik-'spēr-a-'mənt-əl, -'men-ə-'spīr-\ *n* — **ex-pe-ri-men-ter** \-'spēr-a-'mənt-ər *also* -'spīr-\ *n*

ex-pe-ri-men-tal \ik-'spēr-a-'mənt-əl *also* -'spīr-\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or based on experience: **EMPIRICAL** 2: founded on or derived from experiment (the heart of the ~ method is the direct control of the thing studied — B. F. Skinner) 3: a: serving the ends of or used as a means of experimentation (an ~ school) b: relating to or having the characteristics of experiment: **TENTATIVE** (still in the ~ stage) — **ex-pe-ri-men-tal-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

ex-pe-ri-men-tal-ism \-'l-iz-əm\ *n*: reliance on *esp*: advocacy of experimental or empirical principles and procedures; *specif*: **INSTRUMENTALISM**

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thun th thus
l loot a foot y yet yf few yf famous zh vision

consciousness and as contrasted with nonexistence **b**: the manner of being that is common to every mode of being **a**: being with respect to a limiting condition or under a particular aspect **3**: continued or repeated manifestation **4** in *existentialism*: the condition of a person aware of his radically contingent yet free and responsible nature

ex-is-tent \-tənt\ *adj* [*L* *existent*, *existens*, prp. of *existere*] **1**: having being: **EXISTING** **2**: existing now: **PRESENT** — **existent** *n*

ex-is-ten-tial \eg-(z)is-'ten-chəl, -ek-(z)is-\ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or affirming existence (~ propositions) **2** **a**: grounded in existence or the experience of existence: **EMPIRICAL** **b**: having being in time and space **3** [trans. of Dan *ekistential* & G *existential*] **a**: concerned with or involving an individual as radically free and responsible **b**: **EXISTENTIALIST** — **ex-is-ten-tial-ly** \-'təntʃ-(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ex-is-ten-tial-ism \-'ten-chə-'liz-əm\ *n*: a chiefly 20th century philosophy that is centered upon the analysis of existence and of the way man finds himself existing in the world, that regards human existence as not exhaustively describable or understandable in scientific terms, and that stresses the freedom and responsibility of the individual, the irreducible uniqueness of an ethical or religious situation, and usu. the isolation and subjective experiences (as of anxiety, guilt, dread, anguish) of an individual therein

ex-is-ten-tial-ist \-ləst-\ *n*: an adherent of existentialism

existentialist *adj* **1**: of or relating to existentialism or existentialists **2**: **EXISTENTIAL** **3** **a** — **ex-is-ten-tial-ist-ic** \-'ten-chə-'tistik\ *adj* — **ex-is-ten-tial-ist-ical-ly** \-'ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

existential quantifier *n*: a quantifier that asserts that there exists at least one value of a variable — called also *existential operator*

exit \eg-zit, 'ek-sit\ [*L*, he goes out, fr *exire* to go out, fr *ex-* + *ire* to go — more at *issue*] — used as a stage direction to specify who goes off stage

exit *n* [*exitus*, fr *exire*, pp of *exire*] **1** [*exit*]: a departure from a stage **2** **a**: the act of going out or going away **b**: **DEATH** **3**: a way out of an enclosed place or space — **exit** *vi*

ex-libris \ek-'lib-ris, -brēs\ *n*, *pl* *ex libris* [*NL*, from the books, used before the owner's name on bookplates]: **BOOKPLATE**

Ex-moor \ek-'smu(ə)r, -smə(ə)r, -smə(ə)r\ *n* [*Exmoor*, England] **1**: any of a breed of horned sheep of Devonshire in England valued esp for mutton **2**: any of a breed of hardy heavy-maned ponies native to the Exmoor district

ex-nihilo \eg-'ni-hi-lo, -ni-, -ni-\ *adv* or *adj* [*L*]: from or out of nothing (creation *ex nihilo*)

exo- or ex- *comb* form [*Gk* *ex* out, outside, fr *ex* out of — more at *EX*] **1**: outside (*exogamy*): outer (*exoskeleton*) — compare *ECT-*, *END-* **2**: turning out (*exergic*)

exo-bi-ol-og-y \ek-sə-bi-'āl-ə-jē\ *n*: extraterrestrial biology — **exo-bi-ol-og-ical** \-'bi-ə-'laj-ikəl\ *adj* — **exo-bi-ol-og-ist** \-'bi-'āl-ə-jist\ *n*

exo-carp \ek-sə-'kɑ:p\ *n* [*ISV*]: the outermost layer of the pericarp of a fruit — see *ENDOCARPILL* illustration

exo-crine \eg-'kron, -krin, -krēn\ *adj* [*ISV* *exo-* + *Gk* *krinein* to secrete — more at *CERTAIN*]: secreting externally (~ pancreatic cells)

exocrine gland *n*: a gland (as a sweat gland or a kidney) that releases a secretion external to or at the surface of an organ by means of a canal or duct

exo-cy-clle \ek-sə-'si-kl-ik, -sik-lik\ *adj*: situated outside of a ring in a chemical structure

Exod *abbr* *Exodus*

exo-der-mis \ek-sə-'dər-məs\ *n* [*NL*]: a layer of the outer living cortical cells that takes over the functions of the epidermis in roots lacking secondary thickening

ex-odon-tia \eg-'sə-'dān-chē-jə\ *n* [*NL*, fr *ex-* + *-odontia*]: a branch of dentistry that deals with the extraction of teeth — **ex-odon-tist** \-'dānt-ist\ *n*

ex-odus \eg-'sə-'dɔs, -eg-zəd-\ *n* [*L*, fr *Gk* *Exodos*, lit, road out, fr *ex-* + *hodos* road — more at *CEDE*] **1** *cap*: the mainly narrative second book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see *BIBLE* table **2**: a mass departure: **EMIGRATION**

exo-en-zyme \ek-sə-'ten-zim\ *n* [*ISV*]: an extracellular enzyme

exo-er-gic \ek-sə-'ɔr-jik\ *adj*: releasing energy: **EXOTHERMIC** (~ nuclear reaction)

exo-ery-th-ro-cy-tic \ek-sə-'ri-th-rə-'sit-ik\ *adj*: occurring outside the red blood cells — used of stages of malaria parasites

ex-off-icio \ek-sə-'fi-ə-ɔ, -ɔ\ *adv* or *adj* [*LL*]: by virtue or because of an office (The Vice President serves *ex officio* as president of the Senate)

ex-og-a-my \ek-'sag-ə-mē\ *n*, *pl* *-mies* **1**: marriage outside of a specific group esp as required by custom or law **2**: sexual reproduction between organisms that are not closely related — **ex-og-a-mous** \ek-'sag-ə-məs\ or **ex-og-a-mic** \ek-'sə-'gam-ik\ *adj*

ex-og-e-nous \ek-'sag-ə-nəs\ *adj* [*IE* *exogene* exogenous, fr *exo-* + *-gene* (fr *Gk* *genēs* born) — more at *-GEN*]: originating from or due to external causes **a**: growing from or on the outside (of spores) **b** (1): caused by a factor (as food) or an agent from outside the organism (~ obesity) (~ infection) **b** (2): introduced from or produced outside the organism (~ supply of a vitamin) **c**: of, relating to, or produced by the metabolism of nitrogenous substances obtained from food — **ex-og-e-nous-ly** *adv*

ex-on-er-ate \eg-'zān-ə-'rāt\ *vi* *-ated, -ating* [*ME* *exoneraten*, fr *L* *exoneratus*, pp of *exonerare* to unburden, fr *ex-* + *oner-*, *onus* load] **1**: to relieve of a responsibility, obligation, or hardship **2**: to clear from accusation or blame — **ex-on-er-a-tion** \-'zān-ə-'rā-shən\ *n* — **ex-on-er-a-tive** \-'zān-ə-'rāt-iv\ *adj*

exo-nu-cle-ase \ek-sə-'nyū-klē-ās, -āz\ *n* [*exo-* + *nucle-* + *-ase*]: an enzyme that breaks down a nucleic acid by removing nucleotides one by one from the end of a chain — compare *ENDONUCLEASE*

exo-pep-ti-dase \-'pēp-tə-'dās, -dāz\ *n* [*exo-* + *peptide* + *-ase*]: any of a group of enzymes that hydrolyze peptide bonds formed by the terminal amino acids of peptide chains: **PEPTIDASE** — compare *ENDOPEPTIDASE*

ex-oph-thal-mos *also* **ex-oph-thal-mus** \ek-'sɪf-'thal-məs, -sɔf-, -sɪp-\ *n* [*NL*, fr *Gk* *exophthalmos* having prominent eyes, fr *ex* out + *ophthalmos* eye]: abnormal protrusion of the eyeball — **ex-oph-thal-mic** \-'mik\ *adj*

exor *abbr* *executor*

ex-or-bit-ance \eg-'zɔr-bət-ən(t)s\ *n* **1**: an exorbitant action or procedure, esp: excessive or gross deviation from rule, right, or propriety **2**: the tendency or disposition to be exorbitant

ex-or-bit-ant \-ənt\ *adj* [*ME*, fr *MF*, fr *LL* *exorbitans*, *exorbitans*, prp of *exorbitare* to deviate, fr *L* *ex-* + *orbita* track, rut — more at *ORB*] **1**: not coming within the orbit or scope of the law **2**: exceeding in intensity, quality, or size the customary or appropriate limits *syn* see *EXCESSIVE* *ant* just (price, charge) — **ex-or-bit-ant-ly** *adv*

ex-or-cise \ek-'sɔr-siz, -sɔr-\ *vi* *-closed; -cise-ing* [*ME* *exorcisen*, fr *MF* *exorciser*, fr *LL* *exorcizare*, fr *Gk* *exorkizein*, fr *ex-* + *horkizein* to bind by oath, adjure, fr *horkos* oath, akin to *Gk* *herkas* fate, *L* *sarcire* to mend] **1** **a**: to expel (an evil spirit) by adjuration **b**: to get rid of (something troublesome, menacing, or oppressive) **2**: to free of an evil spirit — **ex-or-cise** *n*

ex-or-cism \-'siz-əm\ *n* **1**: the act or practice of exorcising **2**: a spell or formula used in exorcising — **ex-or-cist** \-'sist-, -sɔst-\ *n* — **ex-or-cis-tic-al** \ek-'sɔr-sis-tikəl-, -sɔr-\ or **ex-or-cis-tic-ly** \-'tik\ *adj*

ex-or-di-um \eg-'zɔrd-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* *-diums* or *-dia* \-'ē-ə\ [*L*, fr *exordiri* to begin, fr *ex-* + *ordiri* to begin — more at *ORDER*]: a beginning or introduction esp to a discourse or composition — **ex-or-di-um-ly** \-'ē-ə\ *adv*

exo-skel-e-ton \ek-sə-'skel-ət-n\ *n* **1**: an external supportive covering of an animal **2**: bony or horny parts of a vertebrate produced from epidermal tissues — **exo-skel-e-tal** \-ət-'l\ *adj*

ex-os-mo-sis \eg-'sɔs-'mɔs-sɔs, -sɔs-\ [*ex-* + *osmosis*, fr *F*, fr *ex-* + *Gk* *ōsmos* act of pushing — more at *ENDOSMOSIS*]: passage of material through a membrane from a region of higher to a region of lower concentration — **ex-os-mo-tic** \-'mɔt-ik\ *adj*

exo-sphere \ek-'sə-'sfir-ə\ *n* [*ISV*]: the outer fringe region of the atmosphere of the earth or a planet — **exo-spher-ic** \ek-'sə-'sfir-ik-, -sfer-\ *adj*

exo-spore \ek-'sə-'spɔ(ə)r, -spɔ(ə)r\ *n* [*ISV*]: an asexual spore formed by abstriction from a parent cell

ex-os-to-sis \eg-'sɔs-'tɔs-sɔs\ *n*, *pl* *-to-sees* \-'sēz\ [*NL*, fr *Gk* *exostasis*, fr *ex* out of + *osteon* bone — more at *EX, OSSEOUS*]: a spur or bony outgrowth from a bone or the root of a tooth

ex-ot-er-ic \ek-'sə-'ter-ik\ *adj* [*L* & *Gk*, *L* *exterius*, fr *Gk* *ēterikos*, lit, external, fr *ēterion* more outside, compar of *exō* outside — more at *EXO-*] **1** **a**: suitable to be imparted to the public (the ~ doctrine) — compare *ESOTERIC* **b**: belonging to the outer or less intimate circle **2**: relating to the outside: **EXTERNAL** — **ex-ot-er-ic-ly** \-'ik-ə\ *adv*

exo-ther-mic \ek-'sə-'thər-mik\ or **exo-ther-mal** \-'māl\ *adj* [*ISV*]: characterized by or formed with evolution of heat — **exo-ther-mic-ally** \-'mik-ə\ *adv*

ex-ot-ic \eg-'zɔt-ik\ *adj* [*L* *exoticus*, fr *Gk* *exōtikos*, fr *exō*] **1**: introduced from another country: not native to the place where found **2** *archaic*: **OUTLANDISH**, **ALIEN** **3**: strikingly or excitingly different or unusual **4**: of or relating to striptease (~ dancing) — **ex-ot-ic-ally** \-'ik-ə\ *adv* — **ex-ot-ic-ness** \-'ik-nəs\ *n*

exot-ic *n*: one that is exotic, *also*: **STRIPEASE**

ex-ot-ic-a \eg-'zɔt-ik-ə\ *n* [*PL*, fr *L*, neut pl of *exoticus*]: things excitingly different or unusual, esp: literary or artistic items having an exotic theme or nature

ex-ot-ic-ism \eg-'zɔt-ik-'siz-əm\ *also* **ex-o-tism** \eg-'zɔ-'tiz-əm, -'ek-sə-\ *n*: the quality or state of being exotic

exo-tox-in \ek-'sə-'tɔk-sən\ *n* [*ISV*]: a soluble poisonous substance given off during growth of a microorganism

exp *abbr* **1** *expense* **2** *experiment*, *experimental* **3** *export* **4** *express*

exp-and \ik-'spand\ *vb* [*ME* *expaunden*, fr *L* *expandere*, fr *ex-* + *pandere* to spread — more at *FATHOM*] *vi* **1**: to increase the extent, number, volume, or scope of: **ENLARGE **2** **a**: to express fully or in detail **b**: to write out in full **c**: to state in enlarged form: develop in a mathematical series ~ *vi* **1**: to open out **2**: to increase in extent, number, volume, or scope **3**: to speak or write fully or in detail (Intend to ~ on this theme tomorrow) **4**: to feel generous or optimistic — **exp-and-able** \-'span-də-bəl\ *adj***

syn **EXPAND**, **AMPLIFY**, **SWELL**, **DISTEND**, **INFLATE**, **DILATE** *shared meaning element*: to increase in size or volume *ant* **contract**, **abridge**

expanded metal *n*: sheet metal cut and expanded into a lattice and used esp as lath

expanded plastic *n*: lightweight cellular plastic used esp as insulation and protective packing material — called also *foamed plastic*, *plastic foam*

exp-an-d-er \ik-'span-dər\ *n* one that expands, *specif*: any of several colloidal substances of high molecular weight used as a blood or plasma substitute for increasing the blood volume

exp-ans-ive \ik-'span-ɪv\ *n* [*NL* *expansum*, fr *L*, neut of *expansus*, pp of *expandere*] something spread out typically over a wide area **a**: **FIRMAMENT** **b**: an extensive stretch of land or sea

exp-an-si-bile \ik-'span-ɪ-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being expanded — **exp-an-si-bil-ity** \-'span-ɪ-'bi-l-ə-ti\ *n*

exp-an-sile \ik-'span-ɪ-səl, -span-ɪ-sil\ *adj*: of, relating to, or capable of expansion

ex-p-an-sion \ik-'span-ʃən\ *n* **1**: the act or process of expanding (*territorial*) **2**: the quality or state of being expanded **3**: **EXPANSE** **4**: the increase in volume of working fluid (as steam) in an engine cylinder after cutoff or in an internal-combustion engine after explosion **5** **a**: an expanded part **b**: something that results from an act of expanding (the book is an ~ of a lecture series) **6**: the result of carrying out an indicated mathematical operation: the expression of a function in the form of a series — **exp-an-sion-al** \-'pan-ʃən-əl, -ən-\ *adj*

exp-an-sion-ary \ik-'span-ʃə-'ner-ē\ *adj*: tending toward expansion (an ~ economy)

ex-*port*-er \ek-'spôrt-er, -'spôrt-, 'ek-, 'n/ *n*: one that exports, *specif*: a wholesaler who sells to merchants or industrial consumers in foreign countries

ex-*pose* \ik-'spôz/ *vi* **ex-*posed***; **ex-*pos*-ing** [ME *exposen*, fr. MF *exposer*, fr. L *exponere* to set forth, explain (perf. indic. *exposui*), fr. *ex-* + *ponere* to put, place — more at **POSITION**] 1 *a*: to deprive of shelter, protection, or care (~ troops needlessly) *b*: to submit or subject to an action or influence; *specif*: to subject (a sensitive photographic film, plate, or paper) to the action of radiant energy *c*: to abandon (an infant) esp. by leaving in the open: **DESERT** 2: to lay open to view *a*: to offer publicly for sale *b*: to exhibit for public veneration *c*: to reveal the face of (a playing card) 3 *a*: to bring to light (as something shameful): **UNMASK** *b*: to disclose the faults or crimes of (~ a murderer) — **ex-*pos*-er** *n*

ex-*pos*-é or **ex-*pos*-é** \ek-'spô-'zé, -'spô-, 'n/ [F *exposé*, fr. pp of *exposer*] 1: a formal recital or exposition of facts: **STATEMENT** 2: an exposure of something discreditable (a newspaper ~ of crime conditions)

ex-*posed* \ik-'spôzd/ *adj*: 1: open to view (an ~ card) 2: not shielded or protected (an ~ electric wire)

ex-*pos*-it \ik-'spôz-'it/ *vt* [L *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*]: **EXPOUND**

ex-*pos*-i-tion \ek-'spôz-'ish-'n/ *n*: 1: a setting forth of the meaning or purpose (as of a writing) 2 *a*: discourse or an example of it designed to convey information or explain what is difficult to understand *b* (1): the first part of a musical composition in sonata form in which the thematic material of the movement is presented (2): the opening section of a fugue 3: an act or an instance of exposing *a*: abandonment of an infant *b*: a public exhibition or show — **ex-*pos*-i-tion-al** \-'ish-'nol, -'nol-'i/ *adj*

ex-*pos*-i-tive \ik-'spôz-'it-'iv/ *adj*: **DESCRIPTIVE**, **EXPOSITORY**

ex-*pos*-i-tor \-'it-'or/ *n* [ME *expositur*, fr. MF *expositur*, fr. LL *expositor*, fr. L *expositus*]: one who expounds or explains: **COMMENTATOR**

ex-*pos*-i-to-ry \-'it-'ôr-, -'tôr-'i/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing exposition (~ writing)

ex post facto \ek-'spôst-'fak-, 'tô/ *adj* [LL, from a thing done afterward] 1: done, made, or formulated after the fact (*ex post facto* approval) 2: disregarding or altering the previous status or setting of the event or thing concerning which a conclusion is reached or at which action is directed (*ex post facto* laws)

ex post facto *adv*: after the fact: **RETROACTIVELY**

ex-*pos*-tu-late \ik-'spôs-'chô-'lât/ *vb* [L *expositulatus*, pp. of *expostulare* to demand, dispute, fr. *ex-* + *postulare* to ask for — more at **POSTULATE**] *vt*, *obs*: **DISCUSS**, **EXAMINE** ~ *vi*: to reason earnestly with a person for purposes of discussion or remonstrance *syn* see **OBJECT**

ex-*pos*-tu-la-tion \-'spôs-'chô-'lâ-'shn/ *n*: an act or an instance of expostulating: **REMONSTRANCE** (all his ~s proved futile) — **ex-*pos*-tu-la-to-ry** \-'spôs-'chô-'lâ-'tôr-, -'tôr-'i/ *adj*

ex-*pos*-ure \ik-'spô-'zhôr/ *n*: 1: the act or an instance of exposing, *a*: disclosure to view (skillful ~ of goods in a store window) *b* (1): a disclosure esp. of a weakness or something shameful or criminal: **UNMASKING** (continued his ~ of electoral frauds) (2): **PRESENTATION**, **EXPOSITION** *c*: an act of abandoning esp. in the open *d* (1): the act of exposing a sensitized photographic material (2): a section of a film for an individual picture (3): the total amount of light or other radiant energy received per unit area on the sensitized material usu. expressed for cameras in terms of the time and the lens f-number 2 *a*: a condition or an instance of being exposed, *specif*: the condition of being exposed to the elements *b*: a position with respect to the points of the compass or to climatic or weather influences (a house with a western ~)

exposure meter *n*: a device for indicating correct photographic exposure under varying conditions of illumination

ex-*pos*-und \ik-'spôund/ *vb* [ME *exponenden*, fr. MF *expondre*, fr. L *exponere* to explain — more at **EXPOSE**] *vt* 1 *a*: to set forth: **STATE** *b*: to defend with argument 2: to explain by setting forth in careful and often elaborate detail (~ a law) ~ *vi*: to make a statement *syn* see **EXPLAIN** — **ex-*pos*-und-er** *n*

ex-*press* \ik-'spres/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *express*, fr. L *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere* to press out, express, fr. *ex-* + *primere* to press — more at **PRESS**] 1 *a*: directly, firmly, and explicitly stated (he disobeyed my ~ orders) *b*: **EXACT**, **PRECISE** 2 *a*: designed for or adapted to its purpose *b*: of a particular sort: **SPECIFIC** (he came for that ~ purpose) 3 *a*: traveling at high speed, *specif*: traveling with few or no stops along the way (~ train) *b*: adapted or suitable for travel at high speed (an ~ highway) *c* *Brit*: designated to be delivered without delay by special messenger (~ mail) *syn* see **EXPLICIT**

ex-*press* adv: 1 *obs*: **EXPRESSLY** 2: by express (send a package ~)

ex-*press* n 1 *a* *Brit*: a messenger sent on a special errand *b* *Brit*: a dispatch conveyed by a special messenger *c* (1): a system for the prompt and safe transportation of parcels, money, or goods at rates higher than standard freight charges (2): a company operating such a merchandise freight service (3): the goods or shipments so transported *d* *Brit*: **SPECIAL DELIVERY** 2: an express vehicle

ex-*press* vi [ME *expressen*, fr. MF & L; MF *expresser*, fr. OF, fr. *express*, *adj*, fr. L *expressus*, pp.] 1 *a*: **DELINEATE**, **DEPict** *b*: to represent in words: **STATE** *c*: to give or convey a true impression of: **SHOW**, **REFLECT** *d*: to make known the opinions or feelings of (oneself) (~d himself very strongly on that subject) *e*: to give expression to the artistic or creative impulses or abilities of (oneself) *f*: to represent by a sign or symbol: **SYMBOLIZE** 2 *a*: to force out (as the juice of a fruit) by pressure *b*: to subject to pressure so as to extract something 3: to send by express — **ex-*press*-er** *n* — **ex-*press*-ible** \-'ô-'bəl/ *adj*

syn **EXPRESS**, **VENT**, **UTTER**, **VOICE**, **BROADCAST**, **AIR** *shared meaning element*: to let out what one thinks or feels. *ant* **IMPLY**

ex-*press*-age \ik-'spres-'ij/ *n*: a carrying of parcels by express; also: a charge for such carrying

ex-*pres*-sion \ik-'spresh-'n/ *n*: 1 *a*: an act, process, or instance of representing in a medium (as words): **UTTERANCE** (freedom of ~) *b* (1): something that manifests, embodies, or symbolizes something else (this gift is an ~ of my admiration for you) (2): a significant word or phrase (3): a mathematical or logical symbol or a meaningful combination of symbols (4): the detectable effect of a gene, also: **EXPRESSIVITY** 2 *a*: a mode, means, or use of significant representation or symbolism, esp.: felicitous or vivid indication or depiction of mood or sentiment (read the poem with ~) *b* (1): the quality or fact of being expressive (2): facial aspect or vocal intonation as indicative of feeling 3: an act or product of pressing out — **ex-*pres*-sion-al** \-'spresh-'nol, -'nol-'i/ *adj*

ex-*pres*-sion-ism \ik-'spresh-'niz-'m/ *n*: a theory or practice in art of seeking to depict not objective reality but the subjective emotions and responses that objects and events arouse in the artist — **ex-*pres*-sion-ist** \-'spresh-'niz-'ist/ *n* or *adj* — **ex-*pres*-sion-ist-ic** \-'spresh-'niz-'istik/ *adj* — **ex-*pres*-sion-ist-ic-ly** \-'dik-'(s)-i/ *adv*

ex-*pres*-sion-less \ik-'spresh-'n-ls/ *adj*: lacking expression (an ~ face) — **ex-*pres*-sion-less-ly** *adv* — **ex-*pres*-sion-less-ness** *n*

ex-*pres*-sive \ik-'spres-'iv/ *adj*: 1: of or relating to expression (the ~ function of language) 2: serving to express, utter, or represent (he used foul and novel terms ~ of rage — H. G. Wells) 3: full of expression: **SIGNIFICANT** (an ~ silence) — **ex-*pres*-sive-ly** *adv* — **ex-*pres*-sive-ness** *n*

ex-*pres*-siv-i-ty \ek-'spres-'iv-'i-ti/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the relative capacity of a gene to affect the phenotype of the organism of which it is a part 2: the quality of being expressive

ex-*pres*-sive-ly \ik-'spres-'iv-ly/ *adv*: 1: in an express manner: **EXPLICITLY** (he ~ rejected socialism) 2: for the express purpose: **PARTICULARLY** (needed a clinic ~ for the treatment of addicts)

ex-*press*-man \ik-'spres-'man, -'mæn/ *n*: a person employed in the express business

ex-*press*-way \ik-'spres-'wâ/ *n*: a high-speed divided highway for through traffic with access partially or fully controlled and grade separations at important intersections with other roads

ex-*prop*-ri-ate \ek-'spôr-'prê-'ât/ *vt* -ated; -at-ing [ML *expropriatus*, pp. of *expropriare*, fr. L *ex-* + *proprium* own] 1: to deprive of possession or proprietary rights 2: to transfer (the property of another) to one's own possession (expropriated all the land within a 10 mile radius) — **ex-*prop*-ri-a-tor** \-'ât-'ôr/ *n*

ex-*prop*-ri-a-tion \ek-'spôr-'prê-'â-'shn/ *n*: the act of expropriating or the state of being expropriated, *specif*: the action of the state in taking or modifying the property rights of an individual in the exercise of its sovereignty

expt *abbr* experiment

exptl *abbr* experimental

ex-*pulse* \ik-'spôls/ *vi* **ex-*puls*-ed**, **ex-*puls*-ing**: **EXPUL**

ex-*pul*-sion \ik-'spul-'shn/ *n* [ME, fr. L *expulsion*, *expulsio*, fr. *expulsi*, pp. of *expellere* to expel]: the act of expelling: the state of being expelled — **ex-*pul*-sive** \-'pôl-'siv/ *adj*

ex-*punc*-tion \ik-'spŏng-'kshn/ *n* [L *expunctus*, pp. of *expungere*] the act of expunging: the state of being expunged: **ERASURE**

ex-*punge* \ik-'spŏng/ *vi* **ex-*pung*-ed**; **ex-*pung*-ing** [L *expungere* to mark for deletion by dots, fr. *ex-* + *pungere* to prick — more at **PUNCTURE**] 1: to strike out, obliterate, or mark for deletion 2: to efface completely: **DESTROY** *syn* see **ERASE** — **ex-*pung*-er** *n*

ex-*pur*-gate \ek-'spôr-'gât/ *vi* -gated; -gat-ing [L *expurgatus*, pp. of *expurgare*, fr. *ex-* + *purgare* to purge]: to cleanse something morally harmful, offensive, or erroneous; esp.: to expunge objectionable parts from before publication or presentation (~ a book) — **ex-*pur*-ga-tion** \ek-'spôr-'gâ-'shn/ *n* — **ex-*pur*-ga-to-ry** \ek-'spôr-'gât-'ôr-, -'tôr-'i/ *adj*: relating to expurgation or an expurgator: **EXPURGATORY**

ex-*pur*-ga-to-ry \ek-'spôr-'gât-'ôr-, -'tôr-'i/ *adj*: serving to purify from something morally harmful, offensive, or erroneous

expy *abbr* expressway

ex-*quis*-ite \ek-'kwiz-'it, 'ek-'i/ *adj* [ME *exquisit*, fr. L *exquisitus*, fr. pp. of *exquirere* to search out, fr. *ex-* + *querere* to seek] 1: carefully selected: **CHOICE** 2 *archaic*: **ACCURATE** 3 *a*: marked by flawless craftsmanship or by beautiful, ingenious, delicate, or elaborate execution *b*: keenly appreciative: **DISCRIMINATING** (~ taste) *c*: **ACCOMPLISHED**, **PERFECTED** (an ~ gentleman) 4 *a*: pleasing through beauty, fitness, or perfection (an ~ white blossom) *b*: **ACUTE**, **INTENSE** (~ pain) *c*: having uncommon or esoteric appeal *syn* see **CHOICE** — **ex-*qui*-site-ly** *adv* — **ex-*qui*-site-ness** *n*

ex-*quis*-ite n: one who is overly fastidious in dress or ornament

exrx *abbr* executrix

ex-*san*-gu-i-na-tion \ek-'sæn-'gwô-'nâ-'tŏn/ *vi* -nated, -nat-ing [L *exsangui-natus* bloodless, fr. *ex-* + *sanguis*, *sanguis* blood]: to drain of blood — **ex-*san*-gu-i-na-tion** \ek-'sæn-'gwô-'nâ-'shn/ *n*

ex-*scind* \ek-'sind/ *vi* [L *excandere*, fr. *ex-* + *scindere* to cut, tear — more at **SHEED**]: to cut off or out: **EXCISE**

ex-*sert* \ek-'sôrt/ *vi* [L *exsertus*, pp. of *exserere* — more at **EXERT**]: to thrust out — **ex-*ser*-tile** \-'sôrt-'i-, -'sôrt-'il/ *adj* — **ex-*ser*-tion** \-'sôrt-'shn/ *n*

ex-*sert*-ed *adj*: projecting beyond an enclosing organ or part

ex-*sic*-cate \ek-'sî-'kât/ *vi* -cated; -cat-ing [L *exsiccare*, pp. of *exsiccare*, fr. *ex-* + *siccare* to dry, fr. *siccus* dry — more at **SACK**]: to remove moisture from: **DRY** — **ex-*sic*-ca-tion** \ek-'sî-'kâ-'shn/ *n*

ex-*stip*-u-late \ek-'stîp-'yo-'lât/ *adj*: having no stipules

ext *abbr* 1 extension 2 exterior 3 external 4 externally 5 extra 6 extract

o abut * kitten o further a back ã bake ã cot, cart
an out ch chin e less é easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ô flow ô flaw ol coin th thin th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yû few yu furious zh vision

ex-per-i-men-tal-ist \k-splis-ot/ *n*: one who experiments, *specif*: a person conducting scientific experiments
experiment station *n*: an establishment for scientific research (as in agriculture) where experiments are carried out, studies of practical application are made, and information is disseminated
1 ex-pert \ek-spert, -ort/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. L *expertus*, fr. pp of *experiri*] 1 *obs*: EXPERIENCED 2: having, involving, or displaying special skill or knowledge derived from training or experience *syn* *see* PROFICIENT *ant* amateurish — **ex-pert-ly** *adv* — **ex-pert-ness** *n*
2 ex-pert \ek-spert/ *n* [F, fr. *expert*, *adj*]: one who has acquired special skill in or knowledge of a particular subject: AUTHORITY
3 ex-pert \ek-spert/ *vi*: to serve as an expert for ~ *vi*: to serve as an expert
ex-per-tise \ek-spert-iz/ *also* \-tēs/ *n* [F, fr. MF, *expertness*, fr. *expert*] 1: expert opinion or commentary 2: skill in a particular field: KNOW-HOW (technical ~)
ex-pert-ism \ek-spert-iz-əm/ *n*: EXPERTISE 2
ex-pert-ize \ek-spert-iz/ *vb* \-iz-, -iz-iz/ *vi*: to give a professional opinion usu. after careful study ~ *vi*: to examine and give expert judgment on
ex-pli-a-ble \ek-spə-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being expiated
ex-pli-a-ble \ek-spə-ə-bəl/ *vb* \-at-, -at-iz/ [L *expiatus*, pp of *expiare* to atone for, fr. *ex-* + *plare* to atone for, appease — more at PIOUS] *vi* 1 *obs*: to put an end to 2: to extinguish the guilt incurred by b: to pay the penalty for c: to make amends for (permission to ~ their offences by their assiduous labours — Francis Bacon) ~ *vi*: to make expiation — **ex-pli-a-tor** \-at-ər/ *n*
ex-pli-a-tion \ek-spə-ə-shən/ *n* 1: the act of making atonement 2: the means by which atonement is made
ex-pli-a-to-ry \ek-spə-ə-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*: serving to expiate
ex-pli-ra-tion \ek-spə-ə-rā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of releasing air from the lungs through the nose or mouth b *archaic*: the last emission of breath: DEATH 2: the fact of coming to an end: TERMINATION 3: something produced by breathing out
ex-pli-ra-to-ry \ek-spə-ə-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or employed in the expiration of air from the lungs
ex-pire \ik-spi-(ə)r-, *often* for *vi* 3 and *vi* 2 *ek-*/ *vb* \-spired; *ex-pir-ing* [ME *expiren*, fr. MF or L, MF *expirare*, fr. L *expirare*, fr. *ex-* + *spirare* to breathe — more at SPIRIT] 1: to breathe one's last breath: DIE 2: to come to an end (his term of office ~s this year) 3: to emit the breath ~ *vi* 1 *obs*: CONCLUDE 2: to breathe out from or as if from the lungs 3 *archaic*: to give off
ex-pi-ry \ik-spi-(ə)r-ē, -ek-spə-rē/ *n*, *pl* \-ries/ 1: exhalation of breath b: DEATH 2: TERMINATION *esp*: the termination of a time or period fixed by law, contract, or agreement
ex-plain \ik-splān/ *vb* [ME *explanen*, fr. L *explanare*, lit, to make level, fr. *ex-* + *planus* level, flat — more at FLOOR] *vi* 1: to make plain or understandable (a commentary that ~s the more difficult passages of the poem) 2: to give the reason for or cause of (unable to ~ his conduct) 3: to show the logical development or relationships of ~ *vi*: to make something plain or understandable — **ex-plain-a-ble** \-splā-nə-bəl/ *adj* — **ex-plain-er** *n*
syn EXPLAIN, EXPOUND, EXPLICATE, ELUCIDATE, INTERPRET *shared meaning element*: to make something clear or understandable — **ex-plain-one-self**: to clarify one's statements or the reasons for one's conduct
explain away *vi* 1: to get rid of by or as if by explanation 2: to minimize the significance of by or as if by explanation (evidence which it was hard to explain away — A. G. N. Flew)
ex-pla-na-tion \ek-splā-nā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of explaining 2: something that explains (the ~s offered for mistakes followed a set pattern — V. G. Heiser) 3: a mutual discussion designed to correct a misunderstanding or reconcile differences
ex-plan-a-tive \ik-splā-nə-tiv/ *adj*: EXPLANATORY — **ex-plan-a-tive-ly** *adv*
ex-plan-a-to-ry \ik-splā-nə-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*: serving or disposed to explain (~ notes) — **ex-plan-a-to-ry-ly** \-splā-nə-tōr-ē-lē, -tōr-/ *adv*
1 ex-plant \('ek-splānt/ *vi* [*ex-* + *plant* (as in *implant*)]: to remove (living tissue) esp. to a medium for tissue culture — **ex-plan-tation** \ek-splā-nā-shən/ *n*
2 ex-plant \ek-splānt/ *n*: living tissue removed from an organism and placed in a medium for tissue culture
1 ex-plē-tive \ek-splē-tiv/ *adj* [LL *expletivus*, fr. L *expletus*, pp of *explere* to fill out, fr. *ex-* + *plere* to fill — more at FULL] 1: serving to fill up (~ phrases) 2: marked by the use of expletives
2 expletive *n* 1: a syllable, word, or phrase inserted to fill a vacancy (as in a sentence or a metrical line) without adding to the sense, *esp*: a word (as it in "make it clear which you prefer") that occupies the position of the subject or object of a verb in normal English word order and anticipates a subsequent word or phrase that supplies the needed meaningful content b: an exclamatory word or phrase; *esp*: one that is obscene or profane 2: one that serves as a filler
ex-pli-to-ry \ek-splā-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*: EXPLETIVE
ex-pli-ca-ble \ek-splik-ə-bəl, -ek-splik-/ *adj*: capable of being explained — **ex-pli-ca-bly** \-blē/ *adv*
ex-pli-ca-tion \ek-splik-ā-ti-/ *n*, *pl* \-tē-shən/ *n*: a detailed explanation of, fr. *ex-* + *plicare* to fold — more at PLY] 1: to give a detailed explanation of, fr. 2: to develop the implications of: analyze logically *syn* *see* EXPLAIN — **ex-pli-ca-tion** \ek-splik-ā-shən/ *n* — **ex-pli-ca-tor** \ek-splik-ā-tər/ *n*
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ex-pli

ting or extinguished 3: the process of eliminating or reducing a conditioned response by not reinforcing it

ex-tinc-tive \ik-'stun-(g)-tiv\ *adj*: tending or serving to extinguish or make extinct

ex-tin-guish \ik-'stun-(g)-wish\ *vt* [L *extinguere* (fr *ex-* + *stingere* to extinguish) + *E-ish* (as in *abolish*), akin to L *instigare* to incite — more at *STRICK*] 1 *a*: to cause to cease burning: **QUENCH** *b* (1): to bring to an end; make an end of (hope for their safety was slowly ~ed) (2): to reduce to silence or ineffectiveness *c*: to cause extinction of (a conditioned response) *d*: to dim the brightness of: **ECLIPSE** 2 *a*: to cause to be void: **NULLIFY** (~ a claim) *b*: to get rid of usu. by payment (~ a debt) *syn* 1 see **CRUSH** *ant* inflame 2 see **ABOLISH** — **ex-tin-guish-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **ex-tin-guish-er** \-ər\ *n* — **ex-tin-guish-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

ex-tir-pate \ek-'stir-pāt\ *vt* -pat-ēd; -pat-ing [L *extirpare*, pp *extirpare*, fr. *ex-* + *stirp-*, *stirps* trunk, root — more at **TORPID**] 1 *a*: to pull up by the root *b*: to destroy completely: wipe out 2: to cut out by surgery *syn* see **EXTERMINATE** — **ex-tir-pation** \ek-'stir-pā-shən\ *n* — **ex-tir-pa-tive** \ek-'stir-pāt-iv, ek-'stir-pat-iv\ *adj* — **ex-tir-pa-tor** \ek-'stir-pāt-ər\ *n*

ex-tol also **ex-toll** \ik-'stōl\ *vt* ex-tolled, ex-tol-ling [ME *extollen*, fr L *extollere*, fr *ex-* + *tollere* to lift up — more at **TOLERATE**]: to praise highly: **GLORIFY** — **ex-tol-ler** *n* — **ex-tol-ment** \-stōl-mənt\ *n*

ex-tor-sion \ek-'stōr-shən, 'ek-\\ *n*: outward rotation (as of a body part) about an axis or fixed point

ex-tort \ik-'stō(ə)r-t\ *vt* [L *extorquere*, pp of *extorquere* to wrench out, extort, fr *ex-* + *torquere* to twist — more at **TORTURE**]: to obtain from a person by force or undue or illegal power or ingenuity: **WRING** *syn* see **EDUCE** — **ex-tort-er** *n* — **ex-tor-tive** \-stōrt-iv\ *adj*

ex-tor-tion \ik-'stōr-shən\ *n* 1: the act or practice of extorting esp. money or other property, *specif*: the offense committed by an official engaging in such practice 2: something extorted, esp: a gross overcharge — **ex-tor-tion-er** \-sh(ə)-nər\ *n* — **ex-tor-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-nəst\ *n*

ex-tor-tion-ary \-shə-nər-ē\ *adj*, *archaic*: **EXTORTIONATE** 1

ex-tor-tion-ate \ik-'stōr-shən-ə\ *adj* 1: characterized by extortion 2: **EXCESSIVE**, **EXORBITANT** — **ex-tor-tion-ate-ly** *adv*

ex-tra \ek-'strə\ *adj* [prob short for *extraordinary*] 1 *a*: more than is due, usual, or necessary: **ADDITIONAL** (~ work) *b*: subject to an additional charge (room service is ~) 2: **SUPERIOR** (~ quality)

extra *n* 1: something extra or additional as *a*: an added charge *b*: a special edition of a newspaper *c*: an additional worker; *specif*: one hired to act in a group scene in a motion picture or stage production 2: something of superior quality or grade

extra *adv*: beyond the usual size, extent, or degree (~ large)

extra *prefix* [ME, fr L, fr *extra*, *adv* & *prep*, outside, except, beyond, fr. *exter* being on the outside — more at **EXTERIOR**]: outside: beyond (*extrajudicial*)

extra-base hit *n*: a hit in baseball good for more than one base

extra-cell-u-lar \ek-'strə-sel-yə-lər\ *adj*: situated or occurring outside a cell or the cells of the body (~ digestion) (~ enzymes) — **ex-tra-cell-u-lar-ly** *adv*

extra-chro-mo-som-al \-krō-mə-'sō-məl, -'sō-\ *adj*: situated or controlled by factors outside the chromosome (~ inheritance)

extra-cor-po-re-al \-kōr-'pōr-ē-əl, -'pōr-\ *adj*: occurring or based outside the living body (heart surgery employing ~ circulation) — **ex-tra-cor-po-re-al-ly** \-ē-ə-lē\ *adv*

extra-cra-ni-al \-krā-nē-əl\ *adj*: situated or occurring outside the cranium

ex-tract \ik-'strakt, oftenest in sense 5 'ek-,\\ *vi* [ME *extracten*, fr. L *extrahere*, pp of *extrahere*, fr *ex-* + *trahere* to draw — more at **DRAW**] 1 *a*: to draw forth (as by research) (~ data) *b*: to pull or take out forcibly (~ed a wisdom tooth) *c*: to obtain by much effort from someone unwilling (~ed a confession) 2: to withdraw (as a juice or fraction) by physical or chemical process, also: to treat with a solvent so as to remove a soluble substance 3: to separate (a metal) from an ore 4: to determine (a mathematical root) by calculation *B*: to select (excerpts) and copy out or cite *syn* see **EDUCE** — **ex-tract-ability** \ik-'strak-tə-bil-ə-tē, 'ek-\ *n* — **ex-tract-able** or **ex-tract-ible** \ik-'strak-tə-bəl, 'ek-\ *adj* — **ex-trac-tor** \ik-'strak-tər, 'ek-\ *n*

ex-tract \ek-'strakt\ *n* 1: a selection from a writing or discourse: **EXCERPT** 2: a product (as an essence or concentrate) prepared by extracting, esp: a solution (as in alcohol) of essential constituents of a complex material (as meat or an aromatic plant) (beef ~) (lemon ~)

ex-trac-tion \ik-'strak-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of extracting 2: **ORIGIN LINEAGE** 3: something extracted

ex-trac-tive \ik-'strak-tiv, 'ek-\ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or involving extraction (~ processes) *b*: tending toward or resulting in withdrawal of natural resources by extraction with no provision for replenishment (~ agriculture) 2: capable of being extracted — **ex-trac-tive-ly** *adv*

extractive *n*: something extracted or extractable ~, **EXTRACT**

ex-tra-cur-ric-u-lar \ek-'strə-kə-'rik-yə-lər\ *adj* 1: not falling within the scope of a regular curriculum, *specif*: of or relating to officially or semiofficially approved and usu. organized student activities (as athletics) connected with school and usu. carrying no academic credit 2: lying outside one's regular duties or routine (worked extra hours on ~ tasks)

ex-tra-dit-able \ek-'strə-dit-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: subject or liable to extradition 2: making liable to extradition (an ~ offense)

ex-tra-dite \ek-'strə-dit\ *vi* -dited; -diting [back-formation fr. *extradition*] 1: to deliver up to extradition 2: to obtain the extradition of

ex-trad-ition \ek-'strə-'dish-ən\ *n* [F, fr *ex-* + L *traditio*, *traditio* an act of handing over — more at **TRADITION**]: the surrender of an alleged criminal usual under the provisions of a treaty or statute by one state or other authority to another having jurisdiction to try the charge

ex-tra-dos \ek-'strə-'dās, -'dō, ek-'strə-'dās\ *n*, *pl* **ex-tra-dos** \-dōz, -'dās\ or **ex-tra-dos-es** \-dās-əz\ [F, fr. L *extra* + *F dos* back — more at **DOSIER**]: the exterior curve of an arch

ex-tra-ga-lac-tic \ek-'strə-gə-'lak-tik\ *adj* [ISV]: lying or coming from outside the Milky Way

ex-tra-he-pat-ic \-hi-'pat-ik\ *adj*: situated or originating outside the liver

ex-tra-ju-di-cial \-jū-'dish-əl\ *adj* 1 *a*: not forming a valid part of regular legal proceedings (an ~ investigation) *b*: delivered without legal authority: **PRIVATE** 2a(2) (the judge's ~ statements) 2: done in contravention of due process of law (an ~ execution) — **ex-tra-ju-di-cial-ly** \-dish-ə-lē\ *adv*

ex-tra-le-gal \ek-'strə-'lē-gəl\ *adj*: not regulated or sanctioned by law — **ex-tra-le-gal-ly** \-lē-gē-lē\ *adv*

ex-tra-lim-i-tal \-lūm-'at-əl\ *adj*: not present in a given area — used of kinds of organisms (as species)

ex-tra-lin-guis-tic \-lɪn-'guis-tik\ *adj*: lying outside the province of linguistics — **ex-tra-lin-guis-tic-ally** \-tɪ-kə-lē\ *adv*

ex-tral-i-ty \ek-'strəl-ə-tē\ *n* [by context]: **EXTRATERRITORIALITY**

ex-tra-mar-i-tal \ek-'strə-'mar-ət-əl\ *adj*: of or relating to a married person's sexual intercourse with other than his or her spouse: **ADULTEROUS**

ex-tra-mun-dane \ek-'strə-mən-'dān, -'mən-\ *adj* [LL *extramundanus*, fr L *extra* + *mundus* the world]: situated in or relating to a region beyond the material world

ex-tra-mu-ral \-myūr-əl\ *adj* 1: existing or functioning outside or beyond the walls, boundaries, or precincts of an organized unit (~ medical care provided by hospital personnel) 2 chiefly Brit: of, relating to, or taking part in extension courses or facilities — **ex-tra-mu-ral-ly** \-ə-lē\ *adv*

ex-tra-mu-si-cal \-myū-zə-kəl\ *adj*: lying outside the province of music

ex-tra-ne-ous \ek-'strə-nē-əs\ *adj* [L *extraneus* — more at **STRANGE**] 1: existing on or coming from the outside 2 *a*: not forming an essential or vital part (an ~ scene that added nothing to the play) *b*: having no relevance (~ points that do not serve his argument) 3: being a number obtained in solving an equation that is not a solution of the equation (~ roots) *syn* see **EXTRINSIC** *ant* relevant — **ex-tra-ne-ous-ly** *adv* — **ex-tra-ne-ous-ness** *n*

ex-tra-nu-cle-ar \ek-'strə-'nyū-klē-ər\ *adj* 1: situated in or affecting the parts of a cell external to the nucleus: **CYTOPLASMIC** 2: situated outside the nucleus of an atom

extraocular muscle \ek-'strə-'āk-yə-lər-\ *n*: any of six small voluntary muscles that pass between the eyeball and the orbit and control the movement of the eyeball in relation to the orbit

extra-or-di-nary \ik-'strōrd-'n-ər-ē, ek-'strə-'ōrd-\ *adj* [ME *extraordinarie*, fr L *extraordinarius*, fr *extra ordinem* out of course, fr *extra* + *ordinem*, acc of *ordin-*, *ordo* order] 1 *a*: going beyond what is usual, regular, or customary (~ powers) *b*: exceptional to a very marked extent: **REMARKABLE** (~ beauty) 2: employed for or sent on a special function or service (an ambassador ~) — **ex-tra-or-di-nar-i-ly** \ik-'strōrd-'n-ər-ē-lē, ek-'strə-'ōrd-\ *adv* — **ex-tra-or-di-nar-i-ness** \ik-'strōrd-'n-ər-ē-nəs, ek-'strə-'ōrd-\ *n*

extra point *n*: a point gained on a conversion in football

ex-tra-po-late \ik-'strap-ə-'lāt\ *vb* -lated; -lat-ing [L *extra* outside + *E-polate* (as in *interpolate*) — more at **EXTRA-**] *vi* 1: to infer (values of a variable in an unobserved interval) from values within an already observed interval 2 *a*: to project, extend, or expand (known data or experience) into an area not known or experienced so as to arrive at a usual conjectural knowledge of the unknown area (~s present trends to construct an image of the future) *b*: to predict by projecting past experience or known data (~ public sentiment on one issue from known public reaction on others) ~ *vi*: to perform the act or process of extrapolating — **ex-tra-po-la-tion** \-strap-ə-'lā-shən\ *n* — **ex-tra-po-la-tive** \-strap-ə-'lāt-iv\ *adj* — **ex-tra-po-la-tor** \-lāt-ər\ *n*

ex-tra-sen-sory \ek-'strə-'sɛn-tis-(ə)-rē\ *adj*: residing beyond or outside the ordinary senses (instances of ~ perception)

ex-tra-sys-to-le \-sis-tə-'lōl\ *n* [NL]: a premature beat of one of the chambers of the heart that leads to momentary arrhythmia — **ex-tra-sys-to-le** \-sis-'tāl-ik\ *adj*

ex-tra-ter-res-trial \-tə-'res-trē-əl, -'res(h)-chəl\ *adj*: originating or existing outside the earth or its atmosphere (~ life), also: of or relating to extraterrestrial space (~ exploration)

extraterrestrial *n*: an extraterrestrial being

ex-tra-ter-ri-to-ri-al \-tə-'tōr-ē-əl, -'tōr-\ *adj*: existing or taking place outside the territorial limits of a jurisdiction

ex-tra-ter-ri-to-ri-al-i-ty \-tōr-ē-'āl-ə-tē, -'tōr-\ *n*: exemption from the application or jurisdiction of local law or tribunals

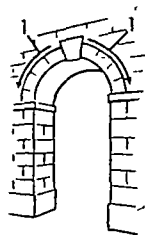
ex-tra-trop-i-cal cyclone \ek-'strə-'trōp-ikəl-\ *n*: a cyclone in the middle latitudes often being 1500 miles in diameter and usu. containing a cold front that extends toward the equator for hundreds of miles

extra-uterine \ek-'strə-'yū-tē-ən, -'rīn\ *adj* [ISV]: situated or occurring outside the uterus (~ pregnancy)

ex-trav-a-gance \ik-'strav-ə-'gɑns\ *n* 1 *a*: an instance of excess or prodigality; *specif*: an excessive outlay of money *b*: something extravagant 2: the quality or fact of being extravagant

ex-trav-a-gan-cy \-gən-ē\ *n*, *pl* -cies: **EXTRAVAGANCE**

ex-trav-a-gant \ik-'strav-ə-'gɑnt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr ML *extravagant*, *extravagans*, fr. L *extra-* + *vagant*, *vagans*, prp of *vagari* to



1 extrados

o abut	* kitten	o further	a back	ā bake	ī cot, cart
āb out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	ī trip
j job	g gang	ō flow	o flaw	ōl coin	th thin
ī loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

ex-tant /'ek-'stant, ek-'stant, 'ek-'\ *adj* [*L* *exstant*, *exstans*, *pp* of *exstare* to stand out, as in existence, *fr* *ex-* + *stare* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1 *archaic*: standing out or above 2 *a*: currently or actually existing (~ and projected programs) (the most charming writer ~ — G W. Johnson) *b*: not destroyed or lost (~ manuscripts)

ex-tem-po-ral /'ek-'stem-p(ə)-rəl\ *adj* [*L* *extemporalis*, *fr* *ex tempore*] *archaic*: **EXTEMPORANEOUS** — **ex-tem-po-rally** /-rē\ *adv*

ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ity /'ek-'stem-p(ə)-rə-nē-ə-tē-, -nā-\ *n*: the quality or state of being **extemporaneous**

ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous /'ek-'stem-p(ə)-rə-nē-əs\ *adj* [*L* *extemporaneus*, *fr* *L* *ex tempore*] 1 *a*: (1) composed, performed, or uttered on the spur of the moment; **IMPROVISED** (2) carefully prepared but delivered without notes or text *b*: skilled at or given to extemporaneous utterance *c*: happening suddenly and often unexpectedly and usu. without clearly known causes or relationships (a great deal of criminal and delinquent behavior is ... ~ — W C. Reckless) 2: provided, made, or put to use as an expedient: **MAKESHIFT** — **ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ly** *adv* — **ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous-ness** *n*

ex-tem-po-rar-y /'ek-'stem-p(ə)-rē-ē\ *adj*: **EXTEMPORANEOUS** — **ex-tem-po-rar-i-ly** /-stem-p(ə)-rē-ē-lē\ *adv*

ex-tem-po-rē /'ek-'stem-p(ə)-rē\ *adv* [*L* *ex tempore*, *fr* *ex* + *tempore*, *abl* of *tempus* time]: in an extemporaneous manner (speaking ~)

ex-tem-po-ri-za-tion /'ek-'stem-p(ə)-rī-zā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of extemporizing: **IMPROVISATION** 2: something extemporized

ex-tem-po-rize /'ek-'stem-p(ə)-rīz\ *vb* -rized; -rizing *vi* 1: to do something extemporaneously: **IMPROVISE**, *esp*: to speak extemporaneously 2: to get along in a makeshift manner ~ *vi*: to compose, perform, or utter extemporaneously: **IMPROVISE** — **ex-tem-po-rizer** *n*

ex-tend /'ik-'stend\ *vb* [*ME* *extenden*, *fr* *MF* or *L*, *MF* *extendre*, *fr* *L* *extendere*, *fr* *ex-* + *tendere* to stretch — more at **THIN**] *vi* 1 [*ME* *extenden*, *fr* *ML* *extendere* (*fr* *L* or *AF* *extendere*, *fr* *OF* *a* *Brit*: to take possession of (as lands) by a writ of extent *b* obs: to take by force 2: to spread or stretch forth: **UNBEND** (~ both her arms) 3 *a*: to stretch out to fullest length *b*: to cause (as a horse) to move at full stride *c*: to exert (oneself) to full capacity (could work long and hard without seeming to ~ himself) *d* (1) to increase the bulk of (as by the addition of a cheaper substance or a modifier) (2) **ADULTERATE** 4 *a*: to make the offer of: **PROFFER** (~ing aid to the needy) *b*: to make available (~ing credit to customers) 5 *a*: to cause to reach (as in distance or scope) (national authority was ~ed over new territories) *b*: to cause to be longer: prolong in time (~ed their visit another day), *esp*: to prolong the time of payment of *c*: **ADVANCE** **FURTHER** (~ing his potential through job training) 6 *a*: to cause to be of greater area or volume: **ENLARGE** *b*: to increase the scope, meaning, or application of: **BROADEN** (beauty, I suppose, opens the heart, ~s the consciousness — Algernon Blackwood) *c* *archaic*: **EXAGGERATE** ~ *vi* 1: to stretch out in distance, space, or time: **REACH** (his jurisdiction ~ed over the whole area) 2: to reach in scope or application (~ing concern ~s beyond mere business to real service to his customers) — **ex-tend-able** or **ex-tend-ible** /-'stend-ə-bəl\ *adj*

syn **EXTEND**, **LENGTHEN**, **ELONGATE**, **PROLONG**, **PROTRACT** *shared meaning* *element*: to draw out or add to so as to increase in length *ant* **ABRIDGE**, **SHORTEN**

ex-tend-ed *adj* 1: **INTENSIVE** (~ efforts) 2: having spatial magnitude: being larger than a point (an ~ source of light) 3: **EXTENSIVE** (made available ~ information — Ruth G Strickland) 4: **DERIVATIVE** 1, **SECONDARY** 2a (an ~ sense of a word) — **ex-tend-ed-ly** *adv* — **ex-tend-ed-ness** *n*

extended family *n*: a family that includes in one household near relatives in addition to a nuclear family

extended play *n*: a 45-rpm phonograph record with a playing time of about 6 to 8 minutes

ex-ten-dor /'ik-'sten-dər\ *n*: one that extends, *esp*: a substance added to a product *esp* in the capacity of a diluent, adulterant, or modifier

ex-ten-sible /'ik-'sten(t)-sə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being extended — **ex-ten-si-bil-i-ty** /-sten(t)-sə-bil-ə-tē\ *n*

ex-ten-sile /'ik-'sten(t)-səl-, -sten-sil\ *adj*: **EXTENSIBLE**

ex-ten-sion /'ik-'sten-shən\ *n* [*ME*, *fr* *MF* or *LL*, *MF*, *fr* *LL* *extensio*, *extensio*, *fr* *L* *extensus*, *pp* of *extendere*] 1 *a*: the action of extending: state of being extended *b*: an enlargement in scope or operation (tools are ~s of human hands) 2 *a*: the total range over which something extends: **COMPASS** *b*: **DENOTATION** 2 3 *a*: the stretching of a fractured or luxated limb so as to restore it to its natural position *b*: the unbending of a joint between the bones of a limb by which the angle between the bones is increased — compare **FLEXION** 4: a property whereby something occupies space 5: an increase in length of time, *specif*: an increase in time allowed under agreement or concession (was granted an ~) 6: a program that geographically extends the educational resources of an institution by special arrangements (as correspondence courses) to persons otherwise unable to take advantage of such resources 7 *a*: a part constituting an addition *b*: a section forming an additional length *c*: an extra telephone connected to the principal line 8: a mathematical set (as a field or group) that includes a given and similar set as a subset

ex-ten-sion-al /'ik-'stեն-shən-l\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or marked by extension, *specif*: **DENOTATIVE** 2: concerned with objective reality — **ex-ten-sion-al-i-ty** /-sten-shən-l-ə-tē\ *n* — **ex-ten-sion-al-ly** /-stեն-shən-l-ē\ *adv*

extension cord *n*: **CORD** 3b

ex-ten-siv-ty /'ik-'stեն-tē-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 *a*: the quality of having extension *b*: degree of extension: **RANGE** 2: an attribute of sensation whereby space or size is perceived

ex-ten-sive /'ik-'stեն(t)-siv\ *adj* 1: **EXTENSIVE** 2: having wide or considerable extent (~ reading) 3: of, relating to, or constituting farming in which large areas of land are utilized with minimum outlay and labor — **ex-ten-sive-ly** *adv* — **ex-ten-sive-ness** *n*

ex-ten-som-e-ter /'ek-'stեն-səm-ət-ər\ *n* [*extension* + *-o-* + *-meter*]: an instrument for measuring minute deformations of test specimens caused by tension, compression, bending, or twisting

ex-ten-sor /'ik-'stեն(t)-sər\ *n*: a muscle serving to extend a bodily part (as a limb)

ex-tent /'ik-'stեն\ *n* [*ME*, *fr* *AF* & *MF*, *AF* *extente* land valuation, *fr* *MF*, *area*, surveying of land, *fr* *extendere* to extend] 1 *archaic*: valuation (as of land) in Great Britain *esp* for taxation 2 *a*: seizure (as of land) in execution of a writ of extent in Great Britain: the condition of being so seized *b*: a writ giving to a creditor temporary possession of his debtor's property 3 *a*: the range over which something extends: **SCOPE** (the ~ of his authority) *b*: the point, degree, or limit to which something extends (using talents to the greatest ~) *c*: the amount of space or surface that something occupies or the distance over which it extends: **MAGNITUDE** (the ~ of the forest)

ex-ten-u-ate /'ik-'stեն-yə-wāt\ *vi* -ated; -ating [*L* *extenuatus*, *pp* of *extenuare*, *fr* *ex-* + *tenuis* thin — more at **THIN**] 1 *archaic*: to make light of *b*: to lessen or to try to lessen the seriousness or extent of by making partial excuses: **MITIGATE** *c* obs: **DISPARAGE** 2 *archaic*: to make thin or emaciated *b*: to lessen the strength or effect of — **ex-ten-u-a-tor** /-wāt-ər\ *n* — **ex-ten-u-a-tory** /-wāt-ər-ē-, -tər-ē\ *adj*

ex-ten-u-a-tion /'ik-'stեն-yə-wā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of extenuating or state of being extenuated, *esp*: partial justification 2: something extenuating; *esp*: a partial excuse

ex-ter-i-ori /'ek-'stēr-ē-ər\ *adj* [*L* *compar* of *exter*, *exterius* being on the outside, foreign, *fr* *ex*] 1: being on an outside surface: situated on the outside 2: observable by outward signs (his ~ quietness is belied by an occasional nervous twitch — Current Blog.) 3: suitable for use on outside surfaces — **ex-ter-i-ori-ly** *adv*

exterior *n* 1 *a*: an exterior part or surface: **OUTSIDE** *b*: outward manner or appearance 2: a representation of an outdoor scene

exterior angle *n* 1: the angle between a side of a polygon and an extended adjacent side 2: an angle between a line crossing two parallel lines and either of the latter on the outside

ex-ter-i-ori-ty /'ek-'stēr-ē-ər-ə-tē-, -ār-\ *n*: the quality or state of being exterior or exteriorized: **EXTERNALITY**

ex-ter-i-or-ize /'ek-'stēr-ē-ər-īz\ *vi* -ized; -izing 1: **EXTERNALIZE** 2: to bring out of the abdomen (as for surgery) — **ex-ter-i-or-iza-tion** /-stēr-ē-ər-īzā-shən\ *n*

ex-ter-mi-nate /'ik-'stər-mə-nāt\ *vi* -nated; -nating [*L* *extermīnatus*, *pp* of *extermīnare*, *fr* *ex-* + *terminus* boundary — more at **TERM**]: to get rid of completely usu. by killing off (~ crabgrass from a lawn) — **ex-ter-mi-na-tion** /-stər-mə-nā-shən\ *n* — **ex-ter-mi-na-tor** /-stər-mə-nāt-ər\ *n*

syn **EXTERMINATE**, **EXTIRPATE**, **ERADICATE**, **UPROOT** *shared meaning* *element*: to effect the destruction or abolition of

ex-ter-mi-na-to-ry /'ik-'stər-m(ə)-nə-tər-ē-, -tər-ē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or marked by extermination

ex-ter-mine /'ik-'stər-mən\ *vi* -mined, -min-ing obs: **EXTERMINATE**

ex-tern /'ek-'stern, 'ek-\ *adj* [*MF* or *L*, *MF* *externe*, *fr* *L* *externus*] *archaic*: **EXTERNAL**

ex-tern also **ex-terne** /'ek-'stern\ *n*: a person connected with an institution but not living or boarding in it, *specif*: a nonresident doctor or medical student at a hospital — **ex-tern-ship** /-shīp\ *n*

ex-ter-nal /'ek-'stør-nl\ *adj* [*ME*, *fr* *L* *externus* external, *fr* *exter*] 1 *a*: capable of being perceived outwardly (~ signs of a disease) (~ reality) *b* (1) having merely the outward appearance of something: **SUPERFICIAL** (2) not intrinsic or essential (~ circumstances) 2 *a*: of, relating to, or connected with the outside or an outer part *b*: applied or applicable to the outside 3 *a* (1) situated outside, apart, or beyond, *specif*: situated away from the mesial plane (2) arising or acting from outside (~ force) *b*: of or relating to dealings or relationships with foreign countries *c*: having existence independent of the mind (~ reality) — **ex-ter-nal-ly** /-tē-lē\ *adv*

external *n*: something that is external as a *archaic*: an outer part *b*: an external feature or aspect — usu. used in *pl*. (the ~s of religion)

external-combustion engine *n*: a heat engine (as a steam engine) that derives its heat from fuel consumed outside the engine cylinder

ex-ter-nal-ism /'ek-'stør-nl-iz-əm\ *n* 1: **EXTERNALITY** 1: 2: attention to externals, *esp*: excessive preoccupation with externals

ex-ter-nal-i-ty /'ek-'stør-nal-ə-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being external or externalized 2: something that is external

ex-ter-nal-iza-tion /'ek-'stør-nl-ī-zā-shən\ *n* 1 *a*: the action or process of externalizing *b*: the quality or state of being externalized 2: something externalized: **EMBODIMENT**

ex-ter-nal-ize /'ek-'stør-nl-īz\ *vi* -ized; -izing 1: to make external or externally manifest: **EMBODY** 2: to attribute to causes outside the self: **RATIONALIZE** (~ his failure)

external respiration *n*: exchange of gases between the external environment and a distributing system of the animal body (as the lungs of higher vertebrates or the tracheal tubes of insects) or between the alveoli of the lungs and the blood

ex-tero-cep-tive /'ek-'stə-rō-sep-tiv\ *adj* [*L* *exter* + *E* + *-ceptive* (as in *receptive*)] : activated by, relating to, or being stimuli received by an organism from outside

ex-tero-cep-tor /-tər\ *n* [*NL*, *fr* *L* *exter* + *NL* *-o-* + *-ceptor* (as in *receptor*)] : a sense organ excited by exteroceptive stimuli

ex-ter-ri-to-ri-al /'ek-'stēr-tō-rē-əl-, -tōr-\ *adj*: **EXTRATERRITORIAL** — **ex-ter-ri-to-ri-al-i-ty** /-tōr-ē-əl-ə-tē-, -tōr-\ *n*

extg abbr **extracting**

ex-tinct /'ik-'stīŋkt, 'ek-\ *adj* [*ME*, *fr* *L* *extinctus*, *pp* of *extinguere*] 1 *a*: no longer burning *b*: no longer active (an ~ volcano) 2: no longer existing (an ~ animal) 3 *a*: gone out of use: **SUPERSEDED** *b*: having no qualified claimant (an ~ title)

extinct *vi*, *archaic*: **EXTINGUISH**

extinc-tion /'ik-'stīŋkt(ə)-shən\ *n* 1: the act of making extinct or causing to be extinguished 2: the condition or fact of being ex-

eye bank *n* : a storage place for human corneas from the newly dead for transplanting to the eyes of those blind through corneal defects
eye-bolt \ˈi-bôl/ *n* : a bolt with a looped head
eye-bright \ˈi-brīt/ *n* : any of several herbs (genus *Euphrasia*) of the figwort family with opposite toothed or cut leaves
eyebrow \ˈi-brəʊ/ *n* : the ridge over the eye or hair growing on it
eyebrow pencil *n* : a cosmetic pencil for the eyebrows
eye-catcher \ˈi-kach-ər, -kech-/ *n* : something strongly attracting the eye — **eye-catching** \-ɪŋ/ *adj*
eye-cup \ˈi-kʌp/ *n* : a small oval cup with a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye used for applying liquid remedies to the eyes
eyed \ˈi-d/ *adj* : having an eye or eyes esp. of a specified kind or number — often used in combination (an almond-eyed girl)
eye dialect *n* : the use of pronunciation-based spellings (as *sez* for *says*) in the representation of speech esp. to convey an impression of illiteracy
eyed-ness \ˈi-d-nəs/ *n* [-eyed (as in *right-eyed*, *left-eyed*)] : preference (as in using a monocular microscope) for the use of one eye instead of the other
eye-dropper \ˈi-drɒp-ər/ *n* . **DROPPER** 2 — **eye-drop-perful** \-fʊl/ *n*
eye-ful \ˈi-fʊl/ *n* 1 : a full or completely satisfying view 2 : one that is visually attractive, esp. a strikingly beautiful woman
eye-glass \ˈi-glas/ *n* 1 **a** : EYEPIECE **b** : a lens worn to aid vision, *specif*: MONOCLE *c pl*: GLASSES, SPECTACLES 2 : EYECUP
eye-hole \ˈi-hôl/ *n* 1 : ORBIT 2 : PEEPHOLE
eye-lash \ˈi-lash/ *n* : the fringe of hair edging the eyelid, esp. a single hair of this fringe
eye lens *n* : the lens nearest the eye in an eyepiece
eye-let \ˈi-lɛt/ *n* [ME *oilet*, fr. MF *oillet*, dim. of *oil* eye, fr. L *oculus*] 1 **a** : a small hole designed to receive a cord or used for decoration (as in embroidery) **b** : a small typically metal ring to reinforce an eyelid : OROMMET 2 : an aperture for observing : PEEPHOLE, LOOPHOLE
eyelid \ˈi-lɪd/ *n* : one of the movable lids of skin and muscle that can be closed over the eyeball
eyeliner \ˈi-lɪ-nər/ *n* : makeup used to emphasize the contour of the eyes
eye-on \ˈi-(ə)n/ *archaic pl* of **EYE**
eye-opener \ˈi-ɒp-(ə)-nər/ *n* 1 : a drink intended to wake one up 2 : something startling or surprising — **eye-opening** \-ɪnɪŋ/ *adj*
eye-piece \ˈi-pi:s/ *n* : the lens or combination of lenses at the eye end of an optical instrument
eye-point \ˈi-pɔɪnt/ *n* : the point at which the eye is placed in using an optical instrument (as a microscope)

eye-pop-per \ˈi-pāp-ər/ *n* : something that excites or astonishes — **eye-pop-ping** \-pāp-ɪŋ/ *adj*
eye rhyme *n* : an imperfect rhyme that appears to have identical vowel sounds from similarity of spelling (as *move* and *love*)
eye-shade \ˈi-shād/ *n* : a visor that shields the eyes from strong light and is fastened on with a headband
eye shadow *n* : a cosmetic cream or powder in one of various colors that is applied to the eyelids to accent the eyes
eye-shot \ˈi-shat/ *n* : the range of the eye : **VIEW**
eye-sight \ˈi-saɪt/ *n* 1 : **SIGHT** 4a 2 *archaic* : **OBSERVATION** 1
eye-sore \ˈi-sɔ:(r) / *n* : something offensive to the sight
eye-spot \ˈi-spat/ *n* 1 **a** : a simple visual organ of pigment or pigmented cells covering a sensory termination : OCELLUS **b** : a small pigmented body of various unicellular algae 2 : a spot of color
eye-stalk \ˈi-stɔk/ *n* : one of the movable peduncles bearing an eye at the tip in a decapod crustacean
eye-strain \ˈi-strān/ *n* : weariness or a strained state of the eye
eye-strings \ˈi-strɪŋz/ *n pl*, *obs* : organic eye attachments formerly believed to break at death or blindness
eye-tooth \ˈi-ti:θ/ *n* : a canine tooth of the upper jaw
eye-wash \ˈi-wɒʃ, -wāʃ/ *n* 1 : an eye lotion 2 : misleading or deceptive statements, actions, or procedures
eye-wink \ˈi-wɪŋk/ *n* 1 : a wink of the eye 2 *obs* : **LOOK GLANCE**
eye-wit-ness \ˈi-wɪt-nəs/ *n* : one who sees an occurrence or an object, *esp* : one who gives a report on what he has seen
eyre \ˈa:(r), ˈe:(r) / *n* [ME *elre*, fr. AF, fr. OF *erre* *trp*, fr. *error* to travel — more at **ERRANT**] 1 : periodic circuit (medieval English justices in ~) 2 : a medieval English court held by itinerant royal justices
ey-rie \ˈi:(ə)r-ɛ, or like **AERIE** / *var* of **AERIE**
ey-rir \ˈa:(r), ˈe:(r) / *n pl*, *obs* : **ey-rar** \ˈa:(r), ˈe:(r) / [Icel, fr. ON, money (in pl)] — see **krona** at **MONEY** table
Ez or **Ezr** *abbr* **Ezra**
Ezech *abbr* **Ezekiel**
Eze-chiel \ˈi-zɛ-kiəl, -kē-əl/ *n* [LL] : **EZEKIEL**
Ezek *abbr* **Ezekiel**
Eze-kiel \ˈi-zɛ-kiəl, -kē-əl/ *n* [LL *Ezechiel*, fr. Heb *Yēhezqēl*] 1 : a Hebrew priest and prophet of the 6th century B.C. 2 : a prophetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture written by Ezekiel — see **BIBLE** table
Ezra \ˈe:(z)-rə/ *n* [LL, fr. Heb *ʿEzrā*] 1 : a Hebrew priest, scribe, and reformer of Judaism of the 5th century B.C. in Babylon and Jerusalem 2 : a narrative book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see **BIBLE** table



f \f/ *n pl* **f's** or **fs** \fz/ *often cap, often attrib* 1 **a** : the 6th letter of the English alphabet **b** : a graphic representation of this letter **c** : a speech counterpart of orthographic **f** 2 : the 4th tone of a C-major scale 3 : a graphic device for reproducing the letter **f** 4 : one designated *f* esp. as the 6th in order or class 5 **a** : a grade rating a student's work as failing **b** : one graded or rated with an **F** 6 : something shaped like the letter **F**

f *abbr, often cap* 1 **Fahrenheit** 2 **failure** 3 **false** 4 **family** 5 **farad** 6 **feast** 7 **female**

8 **feminine** 9 **fento-** 10 **femur** 11 **fine** 12 **finish** 13 **fluid**; fluidness 14 **following** and the following one 15 **force** 16 **forte** 17 **fragile** 18 **French** 19 **frequency** 20 **from** 21 **full**

f *symbol* 1 **faraday** 2 **focal length** 3 the relative aperture of a photographic lens — often written *f/* 4 function ($y = f(x)$)
F *symbol* **fouonne**

fa \fə/ *n* [ME, fr. ML, fr. the syllable sung to this note in a medieval hymn to St. John the Baptist] : the 4th tone of the diatonic scale in solmization

FA *abbr* 1 **field artillery** 2 **fielding average** 3 **football association**

FAA *abbr* 1 **Federal Aviation Administration** 2 **free** of all average

fa-ba-ceous \fə-bā-shəs/ *adj* [NL *Fabaceae*, family of legumes, fr. *Faba*, type genus, fr. L *bean*] 1 : of or relating to the legume family : **LEGUMINOUS** 2 : relating to, resembling, or being a bean

Fa-bi-an \fā-bē-ən/ *adj* 1 **a** : of, relating to, or in the manner of the Roman general Quintus Fabius Maximus known for his defeat of Hannibal in the Second Punic War by the avoidance of decisive contests **b** : **CAUTIOUS**, **DILATORY** 2 [the *Fabian* Society, fr. the members' belief in slow rather than revolutionary change in government] **c** : of, relating to, or being a society of socialists organized in England in 1884 to spread socialist principles gradually — **Fabian** *n* — **Fabianism** \fā-bi-ən-iz-m/ *n*

fa-ble \fā-bəl/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *fabula* conversation, story, play, fr. *ari* to speak — more at **RAM**] : a fictitious narrative or statement; as **a** : a legendary story of supernatural happenings **b** : a narration intended to enforce a useful truth; *esp* : one in which animals speak and act like human beings **c** : **FALSEHOOD**, **LIE**

2 *table vb* **fa-bled**, **fa-bling** \b(ə)-lɪŋ/ *vi*, *archaic* : to tell fables ~ *vt* : to talk or write about as if true — **fa-bler** \b(ə)-lɪr/ *n*

fa-bled \fā-bəld/ *adj* 1 : **FICTITIOUS** 2 : told or celebrated in fables

fab-li-au \fab-lē-əʊ/ *n pl* -aux \-əʊz/ [F, fr. OF, dim. of *fabule*] : a short usu. comic, frankly coarse, and often cynical tale in verse popular in the 12th and 13th centuries

fab-ric \fab-ɪk/ *n* [MF *fabricque*, fr. L *fabrica* workshop, structure — more at **FORGE**] 1 **a** : **STRUCTURE**, **BUILDING** **b** : underlying structure : **FRAMEWORK** (the ~ of society) 2 : an act of constructing : **ERECTION** *specif* : the construction and maintenance of a church building 3 **a** : structural plan or style of construction **b** : **TEXTURE**, **QUALITY** — used chiefly of textiles **c** : the arrangement of physical components (as of soil) in relation to each other 4 **a** : **CLOTH** 1a **b** : a material that resembles cloth 5 : the appearance or pattern produced by the shapes and arrangement of the crystal grains in a rock

fab-ri-cant \fab-ri-kənt/ *n* : **MANUFACTURER**

fab-ri-cate \fab-ri-kāt/ *v* -cat-ed; -cat-ŋg [ME *fabricaten*, fr. L *fabricatus*, pp. of *fabricari*, fr. *fabrica*] 1 : **CONSTRUCT** **MANUFACTURE** *specif* : to construct from diverse and usu. standardized parts 2 : **INVENT**, **CREATE** 3 : to make up for the purpose of deception

syn see **MAKE** — **fab-ri-ca-tion** \fab-ri-kā-shən/ *n* — **fab-ri-ca-tor** \fab-ri-kā-tər/ *n*

fab-u-lar \fab-yə-lər/ *adj* : of, relating to, or having the form of a fable

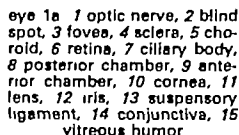
fab-u-list \fab-yə-lɪst/ *n* 1 : a creator or writer of fables 2 : **LIAR**

fab-u-lous \fab-yə-ləs/ *adj* [L *fabulosus*, fr. *fabula*] 1 : resembling a fable esp. in incredible, marvelous, or exaggerated quality 2 : told in or based on fable *syn* see **FICTITIOUS** — **fab-u-lous-ly** *adv* — **fab-u-lous-ness** *n*

fac *abbr* 1 **facsimile** 2 **faculty**

a	abut	*	kitten	æ	further	a	back	ā	bake	ī	cot, cart
ā	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōl	coln	th	thin, this
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	ya	funous	zh	vision

eyeball *v*: to look at intently
 eyeball-to-eyeball *ad*: FACE-TO-FACE



fa-cade also **fa-cade** \fə-'sād/ *n* [F *façade*, fr *It* *façciata*, fr *façcia* face, fr (assumed) VL *façia*] 1: the front of a building, also: any other face (as on a street or court) of a building given special architectural treatment 2: a false, superficial, or artificial appearance or effect: **FACE**

face \fas/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr OF, fr (assumed) VL *façia*, fr *L* *facies* make, form, face, fr *facere* to make, do — more at DO] 1: the front part of the human head including the chin, mouth, nose, cheeks, eyes, and usu the forehead 2 **archaic**: PRESENCE, SIGHT 3 **a**: facial expression **b**: GRIMACE **c**: MAKEUP 3a 4 **a**: outward appearance (suspicious on the ~ of it) **b**: DISGUISE, PRETENSE **c** (1): ASSURANCE, CONFIDENCE (maintaining a firm ~ in spite of adversity) (2): EF



facade 1

FRONTIER (how anyone could have the ~ to ask that question) **d** DIGNITY, PRESTIGE (afraid to lose ~) 5 **SURFACE** **a** (1): a front, upper, or outer surface (2): the front of something having two or four sides (3): **FAÇADE** (4): an exposed surface of rock (5): any of the plane surfaces that bound a geometric solid **b**: a surface specially prepared as (1): the principal dressed surface (as of a disk) (2): the right side (as of cloth or leather) (3): an inscribed, printed, or marked side **c** (1): the surface (as of type) that receives the ink and transfers it to the paper — see TYPE illustration (2): a style of type (3): the end or wall of a mine tunnel, drift, or excavation at which work is progressing — **face-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **face-less-ness** *n* — **face to face** 1: within each other's sight or presence ~ in person (we met face to face for the first time) 2: under the necessity of having to make a decision or to take action (finally came face to face with the problem) — in the face of or in face of ~ in opposition to: DESPITE (succeed in the face of great difficulties) — to one's face: in one's presence or so that one is fully aware of what is going on ~ FRANKLY

face *vb* **facied**; **facing** *vi* 1: to confront impudently 2 **a**: to line near the edge esp. with a different material **b**: to cover the front or surface of (faced the building with marble) 3: to bring face-to-face 4 **a**: to stand or sit with the face toward **b**: to front on (a house facing the park) 5 **a**: to meet firmly and without evasion (~ the facts) **b**: to master by confronting with determination — used with down (faced down the critics of his policy) 6: to turn (as a playing card) face-up 7: to make the surface of (as a stone) flat or smooth 8: to cause (troops) to face in a particular direction on command ~ *vi* 1: to have the face or front turned in a specified direction 2: to turn the face in a specified direction — face the music, to meet an unpleasant situation, a danger, or the consequences of one's actions

face angle *n*, an angle formed by two edges of a polyhedral angle **face card** *n*, a king, queen, or jack in a deck of cards **face-cloth** \fæs-'kləth/ *n*, **WASHCLOTH** **face** \fæs/ *adj* **comb form**: having (such) a face or (so many) faces (**rosy-faced**) (**two-faced**)

face-down \fæs-'daun/ *adv*: with the face down (sliding ~) **face fly** *n*, a European fly (*Musca autumnalis*) that is similar to the house fly, is widely established in No. America, and causes great distress in livestock by clustering about the face

face-hard-en \fæs-'hɑrd-'n/ *vi*, to harden the surface of (as steel) **face-lifting** \fæs-'lif-tiŋ/ *n*, 1: a plastic operation for removal of facial defects (as wrinkles) typical of aging 2: an alteration or restyling intended to modernize

face-off \fæs-'sof/ *n*, 1: a method of putting a puck in play in ice hockey by dropping it between two opposing players each of whom attempts to gain control of the puck or hit it to a teammate 2: CONFRONTATION

face-plate \fæs-'plæt/ *n*, 1: a disk fixed with its face at right angles to the live spindle of a lathe for the attachment of the work 2: a protective cover for the human face (as of a diver) 3: the glass front of a kinescope on which the image is seen

face-er \fæs-'sɔr/ *n*, 1: a stunning check or defeat 2: one that faces, *specif*: a cutter for facing a surface

face-sav-er \fæs-'sə-vər/ *n*: something (as a compromise) that saves face

face-saving \fæs-'sə-viŋ/ *n*: the act or an instance of preserving one's prestige or dignity

face-ot \fæs-'ot/ [F *facette*, dim of *face*] 1: a small plane surface (as on a cut gem) — see BRILLIANT illustration 2: any of the definable aspects that make up a subject (as of contemplation) or an object (as of consideration) 3: the external corneal surface of an ommatidium 4: a smooth flat circumscribed anatomical surface **b**: a fillet between the flutes of a column *syn* see PHASE — **face-ot-ed** or **face-ot-ted** \fæs-'ot-'əd/ *adj*

fa-cete \fə-'set/ *adj* [L *facetus*] **archaic**: FACETIOUS, WITTY **fa-cet-i-tas** \fə-'set-'shē-, -ē/ *n* pl [L, fr pl of *facetia* jest, fr *facetus*] 1: witty or humorous writings or sayings

face-tious \fə-'set-'shəs/ *adj* [MF *faceiteux*, fr *facetia* jest, fr *L* *facetia*] 1: jocular in an often clumsy or inappropriate manner 2: characterized by pleasantry or levity: JOCOSE (a ~ remark) *syn* see WITTY *ant* lugubrious — **face-tiously** *adv* — **face-tious-ness** *n*

face-to-face *adv* or *adj*: within each other's sight or presence (met and talked ~ for the first time) **face-up** \fæs-'ʌp/ *adv*: with the face up **face up** *vi*: to meet without shrinking — usu used with to (faced up to the situation)

face value *n*, 1: the value indicated on the face (as of a postage stamp or a stock certificate) 2: the apparent value or significance (if their results may be taken at face value)

fa-cie \fæ-'(ē)-/ *var* of FASCIA **fa-cial** \fæ-'(ē)-/ *adj*, 1: of or relating to the face 2: concerned with or used in improving the appearance of the face — **fa-cially** \-ʃē-/ *adv*

2facial *n*: a facial treatment **facial index** *n*: the ratio of the breadth of the face to its length multiplied by 100

facial nerve *n*: either of the seventh pair of cranial nerves that supply motor fibers esp. to the muscles of the face and jaw and send a separate mixed branch to the tongue

-fa-cient \fə-'(ē)-/ *adj* **comb form** [L *-facient-*, *-faciens* (as in *calefacient*-, *calefaciens* making warm, *prp* of *calefacere* to warm) — more at CHAFE]: making: causing (somni/facient)

fa-cies \fæ-'(ē)-/ *n*, pl *façies* [NL, fr *L* *face*] 1: an appearance and expression of the face characteristic of a particular condition 2 **a**: general appearance (a plant species with a particularly distinct ~) **b**: a particular local aspect or modification of an ecological community 3: a rock or group of rocks that differs from comparable rocks (as in composition, age, or fossil content)

fac-ile \fas-'əl/ *adj* [MF, fr *L* *facilis*, fr *facere* to do — more at DO] 1 **a** (1): easily accomplished or attained (a ~ victory) (2): SPECIOUS, SUPERFICIAL (I am not concerned with offering any ~ solution for so complex a problem — T. S. Eliot) **b**: used or comprehended with ease **c**: readily manifested and often lacking sincerity or depth (~ tears) 2 **archaic**: mild or pleasing in manner or disposition 3 **a**: READY, ELEGANT (~ prose) **b**: ASSURED

POISED — **fac-il-ly** \-əl-'(ē)-/ *adv* — **fac-il-ness** \-əl-'nəs/ *n* **fac-il-i-tate** \fə-'sil-'(ē)-/ *vi*, **tat-ed**, **-tat-ing**, to make easier — **fac-il-i-ta-tive** \-tāt-'(ē)-/ *adj* — **fac-il-i-ta-tor** \-tāt-'ər/ *n*

fac-il-i-ta-tion \fə-'sil-'(ē)-/ *n*, 1: the act of facilitating: the state of being facilitated 2: the lowering of the threshold for reflex conduction along a particular neural pathway esp. from repeated use of that pathway

fac-il-i-ty \fə-'sil-'(ē)-/ *n*, **pl** **-ties** 1: the quality of being easily performed 2: ease in performance: APTITUDE 3: readiness of compliance 4 **a**: something that promotes the ease of an action, operation, or course of conduct — usu used in pl (provide books and other facilities for independent study) **b**: something (as a hospital) that is built, installed, or established to serve a particular purpose

fac-ing \fæ-'siŋ/ *n* 1 **a**: a lining at the edge esp. of a garment **b** pl: the collar, cuffs, and trimmings of a uniform coat 2: an ornamental or protective layer 3: material for facing

fac-sim-ile \fæ-'sim-'(ē)-/ *n* [L *fac simile* make similar] 1: an exact copy 2: the transmission of graphic matter (as printing or still pictures) by wire or radio and its reproduction — **fac-sim-ile** *vi* **fact** \fækt/ *n* [L *factum*, fr neut of *facere*, *pp* of *facere*] 1: a thing done **a**: CRIME (accessory after the ~) **b** obs: FEAT **c** **archaic**: ACTION 2 **archaic**: PERFORMANCE, DOING 3: the quality of being actual: ACTUALITY (a question of ~ brings on actual evidence) 4 **a**: something that has actual existence (space travel is now a ~) **b**: an actual occurrence: EVENT (the ~ of his presence is proven by witnesses) 5: a piece of information presented as having objective reality — **fac-tic-i-ty** \fækt-'is-'(ē)-/ *n* — in fact: in truth: ACTUALLY

fact finder *n*: one that tries to determine the realities of a case, situation, or relationship, esp.: an impartial examiner designated by a government agency to appraise the facts underlying a particular matter (as a labor dispute) — **fact-finding** *n*

fac-tion \fækt-'(ē)-/ *n* [MF & L, MF, fr *L* *factio*-, *factio* act of making, faction — more at FASHION] 1: a party or group (as within a government) that is often contentious or self-seeking

CLIQUE 2: party spirit esp. when marked by dissension — **fac-tion-al** \fækt-'(ē)-/ *adj* — **fac-tion-al-ism** \-fækt-'(ē)-/ *n* — **fac-tion-al-ly** \-fækt-'(ē)-/ *adv*

fac-tion \fækt-'(ē)-/ *n* **comb form** [ME *factioun*, fr MF & L, MF *-faction*, fr *L* *factio*-, *factio* (as in *satisfaction*-, *satisfactio* satisfaction)]: making: **FACTATION** (*petrifaction*)

fac-tious \fækt-'(ē)-/ *adj* [MF or L, MF *factieux*, fr *L* *factiosus*, fr *factio*]: of or relating to faction **a**: caused by faction (~ disputes) **b**: inclined to faction or the formation of factions **c**: SEDITIONARY — **fac-tious-ly** *adv* — **fac-tious-ness** *n*

fac-ti-tious \fækt-'(ē)-/ *adj* [L *factitious*, fr *factus*, *pp* of *facere* to make, do — more at DO] 1: produced by man rather than by natural forces 2 **a**: formed by or adapted to an artificial or conventional standard **b**: produced by special effort: SHAM (created a ~ demand by spreading rumors of shortage) *syn* see ARTIFICIAL *ant* bona fide, veniable — **fac-ti-tious-ly** *adv* — **fac-ti-tious-ness** *n*

fac-ti-tive \fækt-'(ē)-/ *adj* [NL *factitivus*, irreg, fr *L* *factus*] 1: of or relating to a transitive verb that in some constructions requires an objective complement as well as an object — **fac-ti-tive-ly** *adv*

-fac-tive \fækt-'(ē)-/ *adj* **comb form** [MF *-factif*, fr *-faction*]: making: causing (*petrifactive*)

fact of life 1 *pl*: the fundamental physiological processes and behavior involved in sex and reproduction 2: something that exists and must be taken into consideration

fac-tor \fækt-'(ē)-/ *n* [ME, fr MF *facteur* fr *L* *factor* doer, fr *factus*] 1: one who acts or transacts business for another **a**: COMMISSION MERCHANT **b**: one that lends money to producers and dealers (as on the security of accounts receivable) 2 **a**: something that actively contributes to the production of a result: INGREDIENT **b**: a good or service used in the process of production 3: GENE 4 **a**: any of the numbers or symbols in mathematics that when multiplied together form a product; also: a number or symbol that divides another number or symbol **b**: a quantity by which a given quantity is multiplied or divided in order to indicate a difference in measurement **c**: the number by which a given time is multiplied in photography to give the complete time for exposure or development *syn* see ELEMENT — **fac-tor-ship** \-ʃip/ *n*

2factor *vb* **factored**, **fac-tor-ing** \-(t-)ə-'nŋ/ *vi*: to resolve into factors ~ *vi*, to work as a factor — **fac-tor-able** \-(t-)ə-'(ē)-/ *adj* **fac-tor-age** \-(t-)ə-'(ē)-/ *n*, 1: the charges made by a factor for his services 2: the business of a factor

factor analysis *n*, the transformation of statistical data (as measurements) into linear combinations of variables that are usu not correlated — **factor analytic** *adj*

seated by OHG *stul* chair — more at FOLD, STOOL 1: a folding stool or chair; *specif*: one used by a bishop 2: a folding stool or small desk at which one kneels during devotions, *esp*: one used by the sovereign of England at his coronation 3: the desk from which the litany is read in Anglican churches

fall /fɔl/ *v* **fall** /fɛl/; **fall-en** /fɔl-ən/; **falling** [ME *fallen*, fr OE *feallan*; akin to OHG *fallan* to fall and *perh*. to Lith *pulsi*] *v* 1 **a**: to descend freely by the force of gravity **b**: to hang freely (her hair ~s over her shoulders) **c**: to drop oneself to a lower position (*fell* to his knees) **d**: to come as if by descending (darkness ~s early in the winter) 2: to become born — *usu* used of lambs 3 **a**: to become lower in degree or level (the temperature *fell* 10°) **b**: to drop in pitch or volume (their voices *fell* to a whisper) **c**: ISSUE (wisdom that *fell* from his lips) **d**: to become lowered (her eyes *fell*) 4 **a**: to leave an erect position suddenly and involuntarily (slipped and *fell* on the ice) **b**: to enter as if unawares **c**: STUMBLE, STRAY (*fell* into error) **d**: to drop down wounded or dead, *esp*: to die in battle **e**: to suffer military capture (after a long siege the city *fell*) **f**: to lose office (the party *fell* from power) **g**: to suffer ruin, defeat, or failure (we must stand or ~ together) (the deal *fell* through) **h**: to commit an immoral act, *esp*: to lose one's chastity 6 **a**: to move or extend in a downward direction (the land ~s away to the east) **b**: SUBSIDE, ABATE (the wind is ~ing) **c**: to decline in quality, activity, or quantity (production *fell* off because of the strike) **d**: to lose weight — *used with off or away* **e**: to assume a look of shame, disappointment, or dejection (his face *fell*) **f**: to decline in financial value or price (stocks *fell* sharply after the President's speech) 7 **a**: to occur at a certain time **b**: to come by chance (it *fell* into my mind to write you) (*fell* in with a fast crowd) **c**: to come or pass by lot, assignment, or inheritance: DEVOLVE (it *fell* to him to break the news) **d**: to have the proper place or station (the accent ~s on the second syllable) 8: to come within the limits, scope, or jurisdiction of something (this word ~s into the class of verbs) 9: to pass suddenly and passively into a state of body or mind or a new state or condition (~ asleep) (~ in love) (the book *fell* apart) 10: to set about heartily or actively (*fell* to work) 11: STRIKE, IMPINGE (music ~ing on the ear) ~ *vi*: **FELL** 1 — **fall** behind 1: to lag behind 2: to be in arrears **fall** flat: to produce no response or result (the joke *fell* flat) — **fall** for 1: to fall in love with 2: to become a victim of (he *fell* for the trick) — **fall** foul 1: to have a collision — *used chiefly* of ships 2: to have a quarrel **CLASH** — often *used with off* — **fall** from grace 1: to lapse morally 2: SIN 2: BACKSLIDE — **fall** home: to curve inward — *used of* the timbers or upper parts of a ship's side — **fall** into line: to comply with a certain course of action — **fall** on or fall upon: to meet with (he *fell* on hard times) — **fall** over oneself or fall over backward: to display excessive eagerness — **fall** short 1: to be deficient 2: to fail to attain something (as a goal or target)

fall *n* 1: the act of falling by the force of gravity 2 **a**: a falling out, off, or away: DROPPING (the ~ of leaves) (a ~ of snow) **b**: the season when leaves fall from trees: AUTUMN **c**: a thing or quantity that falls or has fallen (a ~ of rock at the base of the cliff), *specif*: one or more meteorites or their fragments that have fallen together **d** (1): BIRTH (2): the quantity born — *usu* used of lambs 3 **a**: a costume decoration of lace or thin fabric arranged to hang loosely and gracefully **b**: a very wide turned-down collar worn in the 17th century **c**: the part of a turned-down collar from the crease to the outer edge **d**: a wide front flap on trousers (as those worn by sailors) **e**: the freely hanging lower edge of the skirt of a coat **f**: one of the three outer and often drooping segments of the flower of an iris **g**: long hair overhanging the face of certain terrors **h**: a usu long straight portion of hair that is attached to a person's own hair 4: a hoisting-tackle rope or chain; *esp*: the part of it to which the power is applied 5 **a**: loss of greatness: COLLAPSE (the ~ of the Roman Empire) **b**: the surrender or capture of a besieged place (the ~ of Troy) **c**: lapse or departure from innocence or goodness **d**: loss of a woman's chastity 6 **a**: the downward slope (as of a hill): DECLIVITY **b**: a precipitous descent of water: WATERFALL — *usu* used in pl but sing, or pl in constr. **c**: a musical cadence **d**: a falling-pitch intonation in speech 7: a decrease in size, quantity, or degree; *specif*: a decrease in price or value 8 **a**: the distance which something falls **b**: INCLINATION, PITCH 9 **a**: the act of falling **b**: the quantity of trees cut down **c** (1): an act of forcing a wrestler's shoulders to the mat for a specified time (as three seconds) (2): a bout of wrestling 10 SCOT: FORTUNE, LOT

fall *adj*: of or relating to autumn (a new ~ coat)
fall-a-cious /fɔl-ə-shəs/ *adj* 1: embodying a fallacy 2: tending to deceive or mislead: DELUSIVE — **fall-a-cious-ly** *adv* — **fall-a-cious-ness** *n*

fall-a-cy /fɔl-ə-si/ *n*, pl **-cies** [L *fallacia*, fr. *fallax*, fallacious, fr. *fallere* to deceive — more at FAUL] 1 **a** obs: GUILTY, TRICKERY **b**: deceptive appearance: DECEPTION 2 **a**: a false idea (the popular ~ that poets are impractical) **b**: erroneous or fallacious character: ERRONEOUSNESS 3: an argument failing to satisfy the conditions of valid or correct inference

fall-lal /fɔl-ˈlɪl/ *n*, pl **-lals** [perh. alter. of *falbala* (furbelow)] **a**: a fancy ornament *esp* in dress — **fall-lal-ery** /fɔl-ˈlɪl-əri/ *n*
fall armyworm *n*: a migratory American moth (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) that is *esp* destructive to small grains and grasses as a larva
fall away *v* 1 **a**: to withdraw friendship or support **b**: to renounce one's faith 2 **a**: to diminish gradually in size **b**: to drift off a course

fall-back /fɔl-ˈbæk/ *n* 1: something on which one can fall back 2: RESERVE 2: a falling back: RETREAT 3: something that falls back (the ~ from an explosion)
fall back /ˈbæk/ *v*: RETREAT, RECEDE — **fall** back on or fall back upon: to have recourse to (when facts were scarce he *fell* back on his imagination)
fall down *v*: to fail to meet expectations or requirements (he *fell* down on the job)

fall-er /fɔl-ər/ *n* 1: a logger who fells trees 2: a machine part that acts by falling

fall-fish /fɔl-ˈfɪʃ/ *n*: a common cyprinid fish (*Semotilus corporalis*) of the streams of northeastern N. America — compare CHUB

fall guy *n* 1: one that is easily duped 2: SCAFFOGAT

fall-i-bil-ity /fɔl-ə-ˈbɪl-ɪ-ti/ *n*: liability to err

fall-i-bile /fɔl-ə-ˈbəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *fallibilis*, fr. L *fallere*] 1: liable to be erroneous (a ~ generalization) 2: capable of making a mistake (all men are ~) — **fall-i-bly** /-bli/ *adv*

fall in *v* 1: to sink inward (the roof *fell* in) 2: to take one's proper place in a military formation — **fall** in with 1: to concur with (had to *fall* in with my wishes) 2: to harmonize with (it *falls* in exactly with my views)

falling diphthong *n*: a diphthong with less stress on the second element than on the first (as /ɔɪ/ in /nɔɪz/ noise)

falling-out /fɔl-ɪŋ-ˈaʊt/ *n*, pl **fallings-outs** or **falling-outs**: an instance of falling out: QUARREL

falling rhythm *n*: rhythm with stress occurring regularly on the first syllable of each foot — compare RISING RHYTHM

falling star *n*: METEOR 2a

fall line *n* 1: a line joining the waterfalls on numerous rivers that marks the point where each river descends from the upland to the lowland and the limit of the navigability of each river 2: the natural downhill course (as for sking) between two points on a slope

fall-off /fɔl-ˈɒf/ *n*: a decline *esp* in quantity or quality (a ~ in exports) (a ~ of light intensity)

fall off /fɔl-ˈɒf/ *v* 1: TREND 1b 2 *of a ship*: to deviate to leeward of the point to which the bow was directed

fall-o-pian tube /fɔl-ˈɒ-pi-ən/ *n*, often *cap* F [Gabeln *Fallopian* 1562 It anatomist]: either of the pair of tubes conducting the egg from the ovary to the uterus

fall-out /fɔl-ˈaʊt/ *n* 1 **a**: the often radioactive particles stirred up by or resulting from a nuclear explosion and descending through the atmosphere, *also*: other polluting particles (as volcanic ash) descending likewise **b**: descent (as of fallout) through the atmosphere 2: an incidental result or product (the war ~ produced its own literary — a profusion of books — *Newsweek*)

fall out /fɔl-ˈaʊt/ *v* 1: to turn out: HAPPEN (as it *fell* out we couldn't have made it on time) 2: QUARREL (friends who have *fallen* out) 3 **a**: to leave one's place in the ranks **b**: to leave a building in order to take one's place in a military formation

fallow /fɔl-ˈɒ-, -w/ *adj* [ME *fallow*, fr. OE *fealw*; akin to OHG *falo* pale, fallow, L *fallere* to be pale, Gk *polos* gray]: of a light yellowish brown color

fallow *n* [ME *fallow*, *fallow*, fr. OE *fealg* — more at FELY] 1 *obs*: plowed land 2: *usu* cultivated land that is allowed to lie idle during the growing season 3: the state or period of being fallow 4: the tilling of land without sowing it for a season

fallow *v*: to plow, harrow, and break up (land) without seeding to destroy weeds and conserve soil moisture

fallow *adj* 1: left untilled or unsown after plowing 2: DORMANT, INACTIVE — *used esp* in the phrase to lie fallow (at this very moment there are probably important inventions lying ~ — *Harp-er's*) — **fallow-ness** *n*

fallow deer *n*: a small European deer (*Dama dama*) with broad antlers and a pale yellow coat spotted with white in the summer

fall to /fɔl-ˈtʊ/ *v* 1: to begin doing something (as working or eating) *esp* vigorously — *often* used in invitation or command

false /fɔls/ *adj* **false-er**, **false-st** [ME *fals*, fr. OF & L, OF, fr. L *falsus*, fr. pp of *fallere* to deceive] 1: not genuine (~ documents) (~ teeth) 2 **a**: intentionally untrue (~ testimony) **b**: adjusted or made so as to deceive (~ scales) (a trunk with a ~ bottom) **c**: tending to mislead (a ~ promise) **d**: not true (~ concepts) 4 **a**: not faithful or loyal: TREACHEROUS **b** *obs*: not solid 6 **a**: not essential or permanent — *used of* parts of a structure that are temporary or supplemental **b**: fitting over a main part to strengthen it, to protect it, or to disguise its appearance (a ~ ceiling) **c**: appearing forced or artificial: UNCONVINCING (a ~ scene in a movie) 8: of a kind related to or resembling another kind that is *usu* designated by the unqualified vernacular (~ oats) 7: inaccurate in pitch (a ~ note) 8 **a**: based on mistaken ideas (~ pride) **b**: inconsistent with the true facts (a ~ position) (a ~ sense of security) 9: IMPRUDENT UNWISE (don't make a ~ move) — **false-ly** *adv* — **false-ness** *n*

syn 1 FALSE, WRONG shared meaning element: neither true nor right *ant* true

2 *see* FAITHLESS *ant* true

false *adv*: in a false or faithless manner: TREACHEROUSLY (his ~ wife played him ~)

false alarm *n* 1: an alarm (as a fire or burglar alarm) that is set off needlessly 2: one that raises but fails to meet expectations

false arrest *n*: an arrest not justifiable under law

false hood /fɔls-ˈhʊd/ *n* 1: an untrue statement: LIE 2: absence of truth or accuracy: FALSITY 3: the practice of lying

syn 1 FALSE, WRONG shared meaning element: neither true nor right *ant* true

2 *see* FAITHLESS *ant* true

false horizon *n*: HORIZON 1c

false imprisonment *n*: imprisonment of a person contrary to law



fallow deer

a	about	k	kitten	r	further	a	back	b	bake	c	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, life
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōi	coin	th	than, this
l	foot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision

feldstool 1

tical utility 3: based on conceptions of the fancy (~ sketches)
4 a: dealing in fancy goods b: above real value or the usual market price; esp: EXTRAVAGANT (paying ~ prices for inferior goods) 5: executed with technical skill and superior grace (~ diving) 6: PARTI-COLORED (~ carnations)

fancy dress *n*: a costume (as for a masquerade) chosen to suit the wearer's fancy

fancy-free *\fan(-t)-sē, frē/ adj* 1: free to imagine or fancy 2: free from amorous attachment or engagement

fancy man *n*: a woman's paramour; also: PIMP

fancy up *vt*: to add superficial adornment to (*fancy up* an old dress with ruffles)

fancy woman *n*: a woman of questionable morals, specif: PROSTITUTE

fancy-work *\fan(-t)-sē, wɜrk/ n*: decorative needlework

Fand *abbr* fore and aft

fandango *\fan(-dan)-gə/ n, pl -gos [Sp]* 1: a lively Spanish or Spanish-American dance in triple time that is usu performed by a man and a woman to the accompaniment of guitar and castanets, also: music for this dance 2: TOMFOOLERY

fandom *\fan(-dəm)/ n*: all the fans (as of a sport)

fane *\fan/ n [ME, fr L fanum — more at FEAST]* 1: TEMPLE 2: CHURCH

fan-fare *\fan(-fa)-rē, -fē(-rē)/ n [F]* 1: a flourish of trumpets 2: a showy outward display

fan-far-nade *\fan(-far)-nād, -nād/ n [F fanfaronnade, fr. Sp fanfarronada, fr fanfarrón bragart]*: empty boasting; BLUSTER

fan-fold *\fan(-fəld)/ n*: a business form made from a web of paper folded like a fan both lengthwise and crosswise

fang *\fan/ n [ME, fr OE; akin to OHG fang seizure, OE fōn to seize — more at PACT]* 1 a: a long sharp tooth: as (1): one by which an animal's prey is seized and held or torn (2): one of the hollow or grooved and often erectile teeth of a venomous snake b: one of the chelicerae of a spider at the tip of which a poison gland opens 2: the root of a tooth or one of the processes or prongs into which a root divides 3: a projecting tooth or prong

fanged *\fand/ adj*

fan-ion *\fan(-yən)/ n [F, fr fanon manipule, pennon, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG fano cloth — more at VANE]*: a small flag used by soldiers and surveyors to mark positions

fan-jet *\fan(-jet)/ n* 1: a jet engine having a fan that operates in a duct and draws in extra air whose compression and expulsion provide extra thrust 2: an airplane powered by a fan-jet engine

fan letter *n*: a letter sent to a public figure (as in sports or the movies) by an admirer

fan-light *\fan(-līt)/ n*: a semicircular window with radiating sash bars like the ribs of a fan that is placed over a door or window

fan mail *n*: FAN LETTERS

fan-ner *\fan(-ər)/ n*: one that fans

fan-ny *\fan(-ē)/ n, pl fannies [fr Fanny nickname of Frances] BUT TOCKS*

fan-tail *\fan(-tāl)/ n* 1: a fan-shaped tail or end 2: a domestic pigeon having a broad rounded tail often with 30 or 40 feathers 3: an architectural part resembling a fan 4: a counter or after overhang of a ship shaped like a duck's bill

fan-tan *\fan(-tan)/ n [Chin fan-tan]* 1: a Chinese gambling game in which the banker divides a pile of objects (as beans) into four and players bet on what number will be left at the end of the count 2: a card game in which players must build in sequence upon sevens and attempt to be the first one out of cards

fan-ta-sia *\fan(-tā)-zhā, -zhē(-ā), -fānt(-ā)-zhā, -fānt(-ā)-sē/ n, pl fan-ta-sias* 1: a free instrumental composition not in strict form b: a potpourri of operatic arias or familiar airs 2: a work (as a poem or play) in which the author's fancy roves unrestricted b: something possessing grotesque, bizarre, or unreal qualities

fan-ta-sied *\fant(-ā)-sēd, -zēd/ adj* 1: existing only in the imagination 2: FANCIED 2 obs: full of fancies or strange whims

fan-ta-sist *\fant(-ā)-sist, -zist/ n*: one who creates fantasies or fantasies

fan-ta-size *\fant(-ā)-sīz, -sīz/ vt*: to indulge in reverie: create or develop imaginative and often fantastic views or ideas (doing things I'd fantasized about in my sheltered childhood — Diane Arbus)

fantasm *var* of PHANTASM

fan-tast *\fan(-tast)/ n [G, fr ML fantasta, prob back-formation fr. LL phantasticus]* 1: VISIONARY 2: a fantastic or eccentric person 3: FANTASIST

fan-tas-tic *\fan(-tas)-tik, -fā(-) adj [ME fantastic, fantastical, fr. MF & LL MF fantástico, fr. LL phantasticus, fr. Gk phantastikos producing mental images, fr. phantazein to present to the mind]* 1 a: based on fantasy: not real b: conceived or seemingly conceived by unrestrained fancy c: so extreme as to challenge belief: UNBELIEVABLE, broadly: excessively large or great 2: marked by extravagant fantasy or extreme individuality: ECCENTRIC

fan-tas-ti-cal *\fan(-tas)-tik(-l)/ adj — fan-tas-ti-cal-ly* *\fan(-tas)-tik(-l)-lē/ adv* — fan-tas-ti-cal-ness *\fan(-tas)-tik(-l)-nəs/ n*

fan-tas-ti-cal-ly *\fan(-tas)-tik(-l)-lē/ adv* — fan-tas-ti-cal-ness *\fan(-tas)-tik(-l)-nəs/ n*

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fan-ta-sy *\fant(-ā)-sē, -zē/ n, pl -sies [ME fantasie — more at FANCY]* 1 obs: HALLUCINATION 2: FANCY esp: the free play of creative imagination 3: a creation of the imaginative faculty whether expressed or merely conceived as a: a fanciful design or invention b: a chimerical or fantastic notion c: FANTASIA 1 d: imaginative fiction featuring esp strange settings and grotesque characters — called also *fantasy fiction* 4: CAPRICE 5: the power or process of creating esp unrealistic or improbable mental images in response to psychological need (an object of ~), also: a mental image so created: DAYDREAM (sexual fantasies of adolescence) 6: a coin usu not intended for circulation as currency and often issued by a dubious authority (as a government-in-exile) *syn* see IMAGINATION

fantasy *vb*: *saying* *vi*: to portray in the mind: FANCY ~ *vi*: to indulge in reverie: DAYDREAM

fan-toc-cl-ni *\fant(-ā)-chē-nē, fant-/ n pl [It, pl of fantoccina, dim. of fantoccio doll, aug. of fantie child, fr L infant-, infans infant]* 1: puppets operated by strings or mechanical devices 2: a puppet show using fantoccini

fan-tod *\fan(-tād)/ n* [perh alter of E dial *fantique, fanteeg*] 1 pl a: a state of irritability and tension b: FIDGETS 2: an emotional outburst: FIT

fantom *var* of PHANTOM

fan tracery *n*: decorative tracery on vaulting in which the ribs diverge like the rays of a fan

fan-wise *\fan(-wīz)/ adv or adj*: in the manner or position of the slats of an open fan (boats anchored ~ at the pier)

FAO *abbr* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAQ *abbr* far average quality

far *\fär/ adv* farther ~ *far-ther* *\fär(-thər)/ or fur-ther* *\fär(-thər)/* *far-theist* *\fär(-thēst)/* [ME *fer*, fr OE *feorr*; akin to OHG *ferro* far, OE *faran* to go — more at FARE] 1: at or to a considerable distance in space (wandered ~ from home) 2 a: by a broad interval: WIDELY (the ~ distant future) b: of a distinctly different quality — usu used with *from* (the trip was ~ from a failure) 3: to or at a definite distance, point, or degree (as ~ as I know) 4 a: to an advanced point or extent (a bright student will go ~) (worked ~ into the night) b: to a great extent: MUCH (~ better methods) 5: at a considerable distance in time (not ~ from the year 1870) — by *far*: far and away (is by far the best runner) — *far* and *away*: by a considerable margin (was far and away the superior team) — *how far*: to what extent, degree, or distance (didn't know how far to trust him) — *so far* 1: to a certain extent, degree, or distance (when the water rose so far, the villagers sought higher ground) 2: up to the present (has written just one novel so far) — *thus far*: so far (thus far our findings have been negative)

far *adj* farther or further; farthest or furthest 1 a: remote in space b: distinctly different in quality or relationship c: remote in time 2 a: LONG (a journey) b: of notable extent: COMPREHENSIVE (a man of ~ vision) 3: the more distant of two 4: of a political position: EXTREME (the ~ left) (a ~ right organization) *syn* see DISTANT *ant* near, nigh, nearby

far *abbr* farthing

far-ad *\far(-əd)/-ad, -far(-əd)/ n [Michael Faraday]*: the unit of capacitance equal to the capacitance of a capacitor between whose plates there appears a potential of one volt when it is charged by one coulomb of electricity

far-a-day *\far(-ā)-dā, -dē(-ā)/ n [Michael Faraday]*: the quantity of electricity transferred in electrolysis per equivalent weight of an element or ion equal to about 96,500 coulombs

far-rad-ic *\far(-ā)-rad-ik, -far(-ād)-ic/ n* also *far-a-dic* *\far(-ā)-dē-ik/ adj*: of or relating to an asymmetric alternating current of electricity produced by an induction coil

far-a-dism *\far(-ā)-diz-əm/ n*: the application of a faradic current of electricity (as for therapeutic purposes)

far-an-dole *\far(-ən)-dōl/ n [Farandole, fr Prov farandoulo]* 1: a lively Provençal dance in which men and women hold hands, form a chain, and follow a leader through a serpentine course 2: music in sextuple time for a farandole

far and *wide* *adv*: in every direction: EVERYWHERE (advertised the event far and wide)

far-away *\far(-ā)-wā/ adj* 1: lying at a great distance: REMOTE 2: DREAMY, ABSTRACT (a ~ look in her eyes) *syn* see DISTANT *ant* near, nigh, nearby

farce *\fars/ vi* farced, *farce-ing* [ME *farsen*, fr. MF *farcir*, fr. L *farcire*, akin to Gk *phrassein* to enclose] 1: STUFF 2: to make more acceptable (as a literary work) by padding or spicing

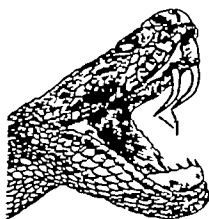
farce *n* [ME *fars*, fr. MF *fars*, fr. (assumed) VL *farsa*, fr. L *farsus*, pp of *farcire*] 1: a savory stuffing: FORCEMEAT 2: a light dramatic composition marked by broadly satirical comedy and improbable plot 3: the broad humor characteristic of farce or pretense 4 a: ridiculous or empty show b: MOCKERY (the upholding of this law became a ~)

far-ceur *\fär(-sər)/ n [F, fr. MF, fr. *farsier* to joke, fr. OF, fr. *farsce*] 1: JOKEUR 2: a writer or actor of farce*

far-ci or *far-cie* *\fär(-sē)/ adj [F, fr. pp. of *farcir*]*: stuffed esp with forcemeat (oysters ~)

far-ci-cal *\fär(-si)-kəl/ adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling farce 2: LUDICROUS 2: laughably inept: ABSURD — *far-ci-cal-ly* *\fär(-si)-kəl(-lē)/ adv*

far-cy *\fär(-sē)/ n [ME *farsin*, *farsi*, fr. MF *farcin*, fr. LL *farcimen*, fr. L *sausage*, fr. *farcire*] 1: GLANDERS, esp: cutaneous glanders 2: a chronic ultimately fatal actinomycosis of cattle*



7 fangs of a rattlesnake

a about * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o slow o coin t thim th this
li loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

false miterwort *n*: FOAMFLOWER

false pregnancy *n*: PSEUDOCYESTIS, PSEUDOPREGNANCY

false rib *n*: a rib whose cartilages unite indirectly or not at all with the sternum — compare FLOATING RIB

false Solomon's seal *n*: any of a genus (*Smilacina*) of herbs of the lily family that differ from Solomon's seal in having flowers in a terminal raceme or panicle

falsetto *v* [fōl-'set-(ə)-, pl. -tos [tɪ, fr. dim. of *falso* false, fr. L *falsus*] 1: an artificially high voice, *specif*: an artificially produced singing voice that overlaps and extends above the range of the full voice esp. of a tenor 2: a singer who uses falsetto

falsetto *adv*: in falsetto

false [fōl-'sɛ] *n*: a breast-shaped usu. fabric or rubber cup used to pad a brassiere — usu. used in pl.

false [fōl-'sɛ] *v* [fōl-'sɛ, -fɪ, -fɪd, -fɪŋ] (ME *falsifien*, fr. MF *falsifier*, fr. ML *falsificare*, fr. L *falsus*) *vt* 1: to prove or declare false 2: to make false; as: a: to make false by mutilation or addition (his accounts were *falsified* to conceal a theft) b: to represent falsely: MISREPRESENT 3: to prove unsound by experience ~ *vi* 1: to tell lies: LIE *syn* see MISREPRESENT — *falsi-fi-ca-tion* [fōl-'sɛ-'kə-shən] *n* — *falsi-fi-er* [fōl-'sɛ-'fi-(ə)-r] *n*

false [fōl-'sɛ] *n*: a pl. -ties 1: something false: LIE 2: the quality or state of being false

false [fōl-'staf] *n*: a convivial roguish character in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Henry IV* — *false-staff* [fōl-'staf-'stɔn] *adj*

false [fōl-'bōt, -bōt, -fōlt-] *n* [part trans. of G *faltboot* folding boat, fr. *falten* to fold (fr. OHG *faldan* + *boot* box): FOLDBOAT

false [fōl-'tɔr] *v* [fōl-'tɔr, -tɔr-ɪŋ] (ME *falteren*, fr. MF *falteren*) *vi* 1: to walk unsteadily: STUMBLE b: to give way: TOTTER c: to feel his legs ~ing d: to move waveringly or hesitatingly (forced to bail out of ~ing airplanes — Nat'l Geographic) 2: to speak brokenly or weakly: STAMMER 3: to hesitate in purpose or action: WAVER b: to lose drive or effectiveness: FAILWEAKEN (the business was ~ing) ~ *vi*: to utter hesitatingly or brokenly *syn* see HESITATE — *false-er* [fōl-'tɔr-ɔr] *n* — *false-er-ly* [fōl-'tɔr-ɪl-ɪ] *adv*

false *n*: an act or instance of faltering

false *abbr*: 1 familiar 2 family

fame [fām] *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *fama* report, fame, akin to L *fari* to speak — more at BAN] 1: public estimation: REPUTATION b: popular acclaim: RENOWN 2 *archaic*: RUMOR

fame *vt* *famed*; *fam-ing* 1: REPORT, REPUTE 2: to make famous

famed [fāmd] *adj*: known widely and well: FAMOUS (a ~ university)

familial [fə-'mɪl-ɪ-əl] *adj* [F, fr. L *familia*] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a family 2: tending to occur in more members of a family than expected by chance alone (a ~ disorder)

familial [fə-'mɪl-ɪ-əl] *n* 1: an intimate associate: COMPANION 2: a member of the household of a high official 3: a spirit often embodied in an animal and held to attend and serve or guard a person 4: a: one who is well acquainted with something b: one who frequents a place

familiar *adj* [ME *familiar*, fr. OF, fr. L *familiaris*, fr. *familia*] 1: closely acquainted: INTIMATE (a ~ family friend) 2 *obs*: AFFABLE, SOCIABLE 3: a: of or relating to a family (remembering past ~ celebrations) b: frequented by families (a ~ resort) 4: a: being free and easy (the ~ association of old friends) b: marked by informality (a ~ essay) c: overly free and unrestrained: PRESUMPTUOUS (grossly ~ behavior) d: moderately tame (~ animals) 5: a: frequently seen or experienced b: of everyday occurrence *syn* see COMMON — *fam-il-iar-ly* *adv* — *fam-il-iar-ness* *n*

familiarity [fə-'mɪl-ɪ-ər-ɪ-ti] *n* [f, fr. L *familiaris*, fr. *familia*] 1: the quality or state of being familiar b: a state of close relationship: INTIMACY 2: a: absence of ceremony: INFORMALITY b: an unduly informal act or expression: IMPROPRIETY c: a sexual liberty 3: close acquaintance with something (his ~ with American history)

familiarity [fə-'mɪl-ɪ-ər-ɪ-ti] *v* [f, fr. L *familiaris*, fr. *familia*] 1: to make known or familiar (Shakespeare ~ the wonderful — Samuel Johnson) 2: to make well acquainted (~ students with good literature) — *fam-il-iar-ize* [fə-'mɪl-ɪ-ər-ɪ-z] *v* [f, fr. L *familiaris*, fr. *familia*] *n*

familiar spirit *n*: 1: a spirit or demon that serves or prompts an individual 2: the spirit of a dead person invoked by a medium to advise or prophesy

fam-ly [fām-'gɪ-əl] *n* [ME *familie*, fr. L *familia* household (including servants as well as kin of the householder), fr. *famulus* servant; perh. akin to Skt *dāman* dwelling place] 1: a group of people united by certain convictions (as of religion or philosophy): FELLOWSHIP b: the staff of a high official (as the President) 2: a: a group of persons of common ancestry: CLAN b: a people or group of peoples regarded as deriving from a common stock: RACE 3: a group of individuals living under one roof and usu. under one head: HOUSEHOLD 4: a group of things related by common characteristics or properties b: a closely related series of elements or chemical compounds c: a group of soils that have similar profiles and include one or more series d: a group of related languages descended from a single ancestral language 5: the basic unit in society having as its nucleus two or more adults living together and cooperating in the care and rearing of their own or adopted children 6: a group of related plants or animals forming a category ranking above a genus and below an order and usu. comprising several to many genera b in *livestock breeding* (1): the descendants or line of a particular individual esp. of some outstanding female (2): an identifiable strain within a breed c: an ecological community consisting of a single kind of organism and usu. being of limited extent and representing an early stage of a succession 7: a set of curves or surfaces whose equations differ only in parameters

fam-ly *adj*: of or relating to a family

family Bible *n*: a large Bible usu. having special pages for recording births, marriages, and deaths

family circle *n*: a gallery in a theater or opera house usu. located above or behind a gallery containing more expensive seats

family court *n*: COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

family doctor *n*: a doctor regularly called by a family in time of illness — called also *family physician*

family man *n*: 1: a man with a wife and children dependent on him 2: a responsible man of domestic habits

family name *n*: SURNAME

family planning *n*: a system of controlling family size and approximate birth dates of children by appropriate use of contraceptive techniques

family room *n*: a large room designed as a recreation center for members of a family

family style *adv* or *adj*: with the food placed on the table in serving dishes from which those eating may help themselves (meals are served *family style*)

family tree *n*: 1: GENEALOGY 2: a genealogical diagram

fam-ine [fām-'ɒn] *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *famina*, fr. L *fames* hunger] 1: an extreme scarcity of food 2 *archaic*: STARVATION 3 *archaic*: a ravenous appetite 4: a great shortage

fam-ish [fām-'ɪʃ] *v* [ME *famishen*, prob. alter. of *famen*, fr. MF *afamer*, fr. (assumed) VL *affamare*, fr. L *ad-* + *fames*] *vt* 1: to cause to suffer severely from hunger 2 *archaic*: to cause to starve to death ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: STARVE 2: to suffer for lack of something necessary (this invention of language, at a moment when French poetry in particular was ~ing for such invention — T. S. Eliot) — *fam-ish-ment* [fām-'ɪʃ-mənt] *n*

fam-ous [fā-'məʊ] *adj* [ME, fr. MF *fameux*, fr. L *famosus*, fr. *fama* fame] 1: widely known b: honored for achievement 2: EXCELLENT, FIRST-RATE (~ weather for a walk) — *fam-ous-ly* *adv* — *fam-ous-ness* *n*

syn FAMOUS, RENOWNED, CELEBRATED, NOTED, DISTINGUISHED, EMINENT, ILLUSTRIOUS *shared meaning element*: known far and wide *ant* obscure

fam-u-lus [fām-'yʊ-ləs] *n*, pl. -li -li, -lɪ [G, assistant to a professor, fr. L *servant*]: a private secretary or attendant

fann [fān] *n* [ME, fr. OE *fann*, fr. L *vannus* — more at WINNOW] 1: any of various devices for winnowing grain 2: an instrument for producing a current of air: as: a: a device for cooling the person that is usu. shaped like a segment of a circle and is composed of material (as feathers or paper) mounted on thin rods or slats moving about a pivot so that the device may be closed compactly when not in use b: a device for producing a current of air that consists of a series of vanes radiating from a hub rotated on its axle by a motor c: slang: an airplane propeller 3: something resembling an open fan — *fann-like* [fān-'lɪk] *adj*

fann *v* *fanned*; *fann-ing* *vi* 1: to drive away the chaff of (grain) by means of a current of air b: to eliminate (as chaff) by winnowing 2: to move or impel (air) with a fan 3: to blow or breathe upon (the breeze *fanning* her hair) 4: a: to direct a current of air upon with a fan b: to stir up to activity as if by fanning: STIMULATE (he was *fanning* her antagonism with insults) 5 *archaic*: WAVE 6 *slang*: SPANK 7: to spread like a fan (the peacock *fanned* his tail) 8: to strike (a batter) out in baseball 9: to fire a series of shots from (a revolver) by holding the trigger back and successively striking the hammer to the rear with the free hand ~ *vi* 1: to move like a fan: FLUTTER 2: to spread like a fan — often used with out (deputies *fanning* out on the hunt) 3 of a baseball batter: to strike out

fann *n* [prob. short for *fanatic*] 1: an enthusiastic devotee (as of a sport or a performing art) usu. as a spectator 2: an ardent admirer or enthusiast (as of a celebrity or a pursuit) (science-fiction ~)

fanatic [fə-'nat-ɪk] or *fan-at-ic* [fə-'nat-ɪk] *adj* [L *fanaticus* inspired by a deity, frenzied, fr. *fanum* temple — more at FEAST] 1: marked by excessive enthusiasm and often intense uncritical devotion (he's ~ about politics) — *fanatic* *n* — *fan-at-ic-ly* [fə-'nat-ɪ-k(ə)-lɪ] *adv* — *fan-at-ic-ness* [fə-'nat-ɪ-k(ə)-nəs] *n* — *fan-at-ic-ism* [fə-'nat-ɪ-k(ə)-ɪz-m] *n*: fanatic outlook or behavior — *fan-at-ic-ize* [fə-'nat-ɪ-k(ə)-ɪz-ɪz] *v* [f, fr. -ize] *v*: to cause to become fanatic

fan-cier [fān-'tɪ-ər] *n*: one that has a special liking or interest, esp. a person who breeds or grows a particular animal or plant for points of excellence (a pigeon ~)

fan-ciful [fān-'tɪ-s(ə)-f(ə)-l] *adj* 1: marked by fancy or unrestrained imagination rather than by reason and experience 2: existing in fancy only 3: marked by or as if by fancy or whim (gave ~ names to her children) *syn* see IMAGINARY *ant* realistic — *fan-ciful-ly* [fān-'tɪ-s(ə)-f(ə)-lɪ] *adv* — *fan-ciful-ness* [fān-'tɪ-s(ə)-f(ə)-lɪ-nəs] *n*

fan-cily [fān-'tɪ-s(ə)-lɪ] *adv* 1: with fancy or imagination esp. when studied or affected 2: in an elaborate or ornate manner (~ dressed)

fan-ciness [fān-'tɪ-s(ə)-nəs] *n*: fancy quality or form

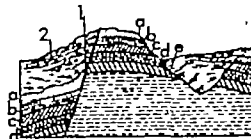
fan-cy [fān-'tɪ-s(ə)-n] *n*, pl. *fancies* [ME *fantasie*, *fantasy* *fantasy*, *fancy*, fr. MF *fantasie*, fr. L *phantasia*, fr. Gk, appearance, imagination, fr. *phantazein* to present to the mind (middle voice, to imagine), fr. *phainai* to show; akin to OE *gæddon* polished, Gk *phōs* light] 1: a: a liking formed by caprice rather than reason: INCLINATION (took a ~ to the strange little animal) b: amorous fondness: LOVE 2: a: NOTION, WHIM b: an image or representation of something formed in the mind 3 *archaic*: fantastic quality or state 4: a: imagination esp. of a capricious or delusive sort b: the power of conception and representation used in artistic expression (as by a poet) 5: TASTE, JUDGMENT 6: a: devotees of some particular art, practice, or amusement b: the object of interest of such a fancy; esp.: FUGIOLISM *syn* see IMAGINATION

fancy *vt* *fancied*; *fanc-y-ing* 1: to have a fancy for: LIKE 2: to form a conception of: IMAGINE (~ our embarrassment) 3: to form an idea about on the basis of inadequate evidence or in the absence of evidence (she *fancied* she had met him before) *syn* see THINK

fancy *adj* *fanc-ier*; *-est* 1: dependent on or based on fancy: WHIMSICAL 2: a: not plain: ORNAMENTAL (a ~ haired) b: of particular excellence or highest grade (~ tuna) c: of an animal or plant: bred esp. for bizarre or ornamental qualities that lack prac-

fat *\fat-1-ə* *\fat-1-ə-tik* *adj* — **fat** *\fat-1-ə-tik* *\ti-k(ə)-* *adv*
fat-1-ty *\fat-1-ə-ti-, -tə-, -tə-* *n*, *pl* *-ties* 1: something established by fate 2: a: the quality or state of causing death or destruction b: DEADLINESS 3: the quality or condition of being destined for disaster 3: a: FATE 1 b: FATALISM 4: the agent or agency of fate 5: a: death resulting from a disaster b: one that experiences or is subject to a fatal outcome (one of the *fatalities* was a small child)
fat-1-ly *\fat-1-ə-* *adv* 1: in a way determined by fate 2: in a manner suggesting fate or an act of fate; as: a: in a manner resulting in death: MORTALLY (~ wounded) b: beyond repair: IRREVOCALLY c: in a manner resulting in ruin or evil (it is ~ easy to pass off our prejudices as our opinions — W F Hamby) d: IRRESISTIBLY (thinks she is ~ attractive — J W Krutch)
fa-ta-mor-ga-na *\fat-ə-mor-'gān-ə-, -'gān-ə-* *n* [lit., lit., Morgan the fay, sorceress of Arthurian legend]: MIRAGE
fat-back *\fat-'bak-* *n*: the strip of fat from the back of a hog carcass usu. cured by drying and salting — see PORK illustration
fat body *n*: an insect fatty tissue esp. of nearly mature larvae that serves as a food reserve
fat cat *n* 1: a wealthy contributor to a political campaign fund 2: a wealthy and privileged person 3: BIG SHOT 2: a lethargic, complacent person
fate *\fat-* *n* [ME, fr MF or L; MF, fr L *fatum*, lit., what has been spoken, fr neut. of *fatus*, pp of *fari* to speak — more at BAN] 1: the principle or determining cause or will by which things in general are believed to come to be as they are or events to happen as they do: DESTINY 2: a: an inevitable and often adverse outcome, condition, or end b: DISASTER, esp.: DEATH 3: a: final outcome b: the expected result of normal development (prospective ~ of embryonic cells) 4: *pl*, *cap*: the three goddesses of classical mythology who determine the course of human life
syn FATE, DESTINY, LOT, PORTION, DOOM *shared meaning element*: a predetermined state or end
fate *vi* **fated**; **fating**: DESTINE; also: DOOM (the deep antipathy ~ing to ~ them to antagonism — Les Savage)
fated *adj*: decreed, controlled, or marked by fate
fate-ful *\fat-'fəl-* *adj* 1: having a quality of ominous prophecy (a ~ remark) 2: a: involving momentous consequences: DECISIVE (made his ~ decision to declare war — W L Shirer) b: DEADLY, CATASTROPHIC 3: controlled by fate: FOREORDAINED *syn* see OMINOUS — **fate-fully** *\fat-'fəl-* *adv* — **fate-fulness** *n*
fath *abbr* fathom
fat-head *\fat-'hed-* *n*: a slow-witted or stupid person: FOOL — **fat-headed** *\fat-'hed-əd-* *adj* — **fat-headed-ly** *adv* — **fat-headed-ness** *n*
fa-ther *\fā-'th-ər-, 'fā-th-ər-* *n* [ME *fader*, fr OE *fæder*, akin to OHG *fater* father, L *pater*, Gk *patēr*] 1: a: a man who has begotten a child, also: SIRE 3: *b* *cap* (1): GOD 1 (2): the first person of the Trinity 2: FOREFATHER 3: a: one related to another in a way suggesting that of father to child b: an old man — used as a respectful form of address 4: often *cap*: a pre-Scholastic Christian writer accepted by the church as an authoritative witness to its teaching and practices — called also *church father* 5: a: one that originates or institutes (the ~ of modern science) b: SOURCE (the sun, the ~ of warmth and light — Lena M. Whitney) c: PROTO-TYPE 6: a priest of the regular clergy; broadly: PRIEST — used esp. as a title 7: one of the leading men (as of a city) — usu. used in *pl* — **fa-ther-hood** *\fā-'th-ər-hud-* *n* — **fa-ther-less** *\fā-'th-ər-ləs-* *adj*
fa-ther *vb* **fa-thered**; **fa-ther-ing** *\fā-'th-ər-ɪŋ-* *adj* *\fā-'th-ər-* *vi* 1: BEGET b: to make oneself the founder, producer, or author of (~ed a plan for improving the city's schools) c: to accept responsibility for 2: to fix the paternity or origin of 3: FOIST, IMPOSE ~ *vi*: to care for or look after someone as a father might
Father Christmas *n*, *Brit*: SANTA CLAUS
father figure *n*: one often of particular power or influence who serves as an emotional substitute for a father
father image *n*: an idealization of one's father often projected onto someone to whom one looks for guidance and protection
father-in-law *\fā-'th-ər-ɪn-'lɔ-, -lɔ-, 'fā-th-ər-* *n*, *pl* *fa-thers-in-law* *\-ɪn-'lɔ-, -lɔ-* 1: the father of one's spouse 2: STEPFATHER
fa-ther-land *\fā-'th-ər-'lænd-, 'fā-th-ər-* *n* 1: one's native land or country 2: the native land or country of one's father or ancestors
fa-ther-like *\fā-'th-ər-'lɪk-* *adj* or *adv*: FATHERLY
fa-ther-ly *\fā-'th-ər-'li-* *adj*: paternal quality
fa-ther-ly *\fā-'th-ər-'li-, 'fā-th-ər-* *adj* 1: of, relating to, or befitting a father (~ responsibilities) 2: resembling a father (as in affection or care) (a ~ old man) — **fa-ther-ly** *adv*
Father's Day *n*: the third Sunday in June appointed for the honoring of fathers
fath-om *\fath-'əm-* *n* [ME *fadme*, fr OE *fæthm* outstretched arms, length of the outstretched arms; akin to ON *fathmr* fathom, L *pātere* to be open, *pandere* to spread out, Gk *petannynai*] 1: a unit of length equal to 6 feet used esp. for measuring the depth of water 2: COMPREHENSION
fathom *vi* 1: to measure by a sounding line 2: to penetrate and come to understand (couldn't ~ the problem) ~ *vi* 1: to take soundings 2: PROBE — **fath-om-able** *\fath-'əm-ə-bəl-* *adj*
fa-thom-er *\fa-'thəm-ər-, 'fā-th-'(əm)-, mē-* *n* *trudemark* — used for a sonic depth finder
fath-om-less *\fath-'əm-ləs-* *adj*: incapable of being fathomed — **fath-om-less-ly** *adv* — **fath-om-less-ness** *n*
fa-tid-ic *\fā-'tid-ik-, -i-* or **fa-tid-ic-al** *\fā-'tid-ik-əl-* *adj* [L *fatidicus*, fr *fatum* fate + *dicere* to say — more at DICTON]: of or relating to prophecy
fa-ti-ga-bil-ity *\fā-'tē-gə-'bil-ət-ē-, 'fat-i-gə-* *n*: susceptibility to fatigue
fa-ti-ga-ble *\fā-'tē-gə-'bəl-, 'fat-i-gə-* *adj*: susceptible to fatigue
fa-tigue *\fā-'tēg-* *n* [F, fr MF, fr *fatiguer* to fatigue, fr L *fatigare*, akin to L *affatim* sufficiently and prob. to L *James* hunger] 1: a (1): weariness from labor or exertion (2): nervous exhaustion b: the temporary loss of power to respond induced in a sensory receptor or motor end organ by continued stimulation 2: a: LA-

BOR b: manual or menial work performed by military personnel c: *pl*: the uniform or work clothing worn on fatigue and in the field 3: the tendency of a material to break under repeated stress
fatigued *vb* **fatigued**; **fatiguing** *vt* 1: to weary with labor or exertion 2: to induce a condition of fatigue in ~ *vi*: to suffer fatigue *syn* see TIRE — **fatiguing-ly** *\fā-'tē-giŋ-lē-* *adv*
fatigue *adj* 1: consisting of, done, or used in fatigue (~ detail) 2: belonging to fatigues (a ~ cap)
fat-lig *\fat-'liŋ-* *n*: a young animal fattened for slaughter
fat-ly *adv* 1: RICHLY 2: in the manner of one that is fat 3: in a smug manner: COMPLACENTLY (snickered ~ at his wife's mistake)
fa-ti-ged-er *\fā-'tēd-ər-* *n* [NL *Fatisia*, genus of shrubs + *Hedera*, genus of vines, fr L *ivy*]: a vigorous upright hybrid ornamental foliage plant (*Hedera helix* × *Aralia elata*) with glossy deeply lobed palmate leaves
fat-so *\fat-'sɔ-* *n*, *pl* *fat-soes* [prob. fr. *Fats*, nickname for a fat person + -o]: a fat person — often used as a disparaging form of address
fat-sol-u-ble *\fat-'sāl-yə-bəl-* *adj*: soluble in fats or fat solvents
fat-stock *\fat-'stak-* *n*: livestock that is fat and ready for market
fat-tailed sheep *\fat-'tāld-* *n*: a coarse-wooled mutton sheep that has great quantities of fat on each side of the tail bones
fat-ten *\fat-'n-* *vb* **fat-tened**; **fat-ten-ing** *\fat-'n-ɪŋ-* *vt* 1: to make fat, fleshy, or plump, esp.: to feed (as a stock animal) for slaughter 2: to make more substantial 2: to make fertile ~ *vi*: to become fat — **fat-ten-er** *\fat-'n-ər-, -n-ər-* *n*
fat-tish *\fat-'iʃ-* *adj*: somewhat fat
fat-ty *\fat-'ē-* *adj* **fat-ty-er**; **fat-ty-est** 1: containing fat esp. in unusual amounts, also: unduly stout: CORPULENT 2: GREASY 3: derived from or chemically related to fat — **fat-ty-ness** *n*
fatty *n*, *pl* *fatties*: one that is fat
fatty acid *n* 1: any of numerous saturated aliphatic monocarboxylic acids $C_nH_{2n+1}COOH$ (as acetic acid) including many that occur naturally usu. in the form of esters in fats, waxes, and essential oils 2: any of the saturated or unsaturated monocarboxylic acids (as palmitic acid) usu. with an even number of carbon atoms that occur naturally in the form of glycerides in fats and fatty oils
fa-tu-ty *\fā-'tjū-ət-ē-, -fā-* *n*, *pl* *-ties* [MF *fatulie* foolishness, fr L *fatulit*, *fatulitas*, fr *fatuus*] 1: a: something foolish or stupid b: STUPIDITY, FOOLISHNESS 2: archaic: IMBECILITY, DEMENTIA
fat-u-ous *\fā-'ch-(ə)-wəs-* *adj* [L *fatuus* foolish — more at BATTLE]: complacently or inanely foolish: SILLY *syn* see SIMPLE and sensible — **fat-u-ously** *adv* — **fat-u-ous-ness** *n*
fat-wit-ted *\fat-'wit-əd-* *adj*: STUPID, IDIOTIC
faubourg *\fō-'bu(ə)r-* *n* [ME *fauour*, fr MF *fauxbourg*, alter of *forbourg*, fr OF *forbore*, fr *for* outside + *borc* town] 1: SUBURB esp.: a suburb of a French city 2: a city quarter
fauc-es *\fō-'sēz-* *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr. [L *pl*, throat, fauces]: the narrow passage from the mouth to the pharynx situated between the soft palate and the base of the tongue — **faucial** *\fō-'ʃəl-* *adj*
fauc-et *\fō-'st-, 'fās-* *n* [ME, bung, faucet, fr MF *fauisset* bung, fr *fauiser* to damage, fr LL *falsare* to falsify, fr L *falsus* false]: a fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, or other vessel
faugh *\a strong p-sound or lip trill, often read as 'fō* *interj* — used to express contempt, disgust, or abhorrence
fault *\folt-* *n* [ME *faute*, fr OF, fr (assumed) VL *fallia*, fr fem. of *fallius*, pp of L *fallere* to deceive, disappoint — more at FAIL] 1: LACK 2: a: WEAKNESS, FAILING esp.: a moral weakness less serious than a vice b: a physical or intellectual imperfection or impairment c: an error in a racket game (as tennis) 3: MISDEMEANOR b: MISTAKE 4: responsibility for wrongdoing or failure (the accident was the driver's ~) 5: a fracture in the earth's crust accompanied by a displacement of one side of the fracture with respect to the other and in a direction parallel to the fracture
syn FAULT, FAILING, FRAILTY, FOIBLE, VICE *shared meaning element* — an imperfection or weakness of character *ant* merit — **at fault** 1: unable to find the scent and continue chase: PUZZLED 2: open to blame: RESPONSIBLE (couldn't determine who was really at fault) — **to a fault**: to an excessive degree (particular to a fault)
fault *vi* 1: to commit a fault: ERR 2: to fracture so as to produce a geologic fault ~ *vi* 1: to find a fault in (equally easy to praise this book and to ~ it — H G Rookpe) 2: to produce a geologic fault in 3: BLAME, CENSURE (one cannot ~ him for publishing as much as he did — R M Elman)
fault-finder *\folt-'fin-dər-* *n*: one given to faultfinding
fault-finding *\folt-'fin-dɪŋ-* *n*: CRITICISM, esp.: petty, nagging, or unreasonable censure
faultfinding *adj*: disposed to find fault: captiously critical *syn* see CRITICAL
fault-less *\folt-'ləs-* *adj*: having no fault: IRREPROACHABLE (~ workmanship) — **fault-less-ly** *adv* — **fault-less-ness** *n*
faulty *\folt-'rē-* *adj* **fault-i-er**; **fault-i-est**: marked by fault, blemish, or defect: IMPERFECT — **fault-i-ly** *\folt-'rē-* *adv* — **fault-i-ness** *\folt-'rē-* *n*
faun *\fōn-, 'fān-* *n* [ME, fr L *faunus*, fr *Faunus*]: a figure of Roman mythology similar to the satyr
fauna *\fōn-, 'fān-* *n*, *pl* *faunas* also *fau-nae* *\fō-'ē-, -fā-* [NL, fr LL *Fauna*, sister of *Faunus*]: animals or animal life: as the animals or animal life of a region, period, or geological stratum — compare FLORA b: the animals or animal life developed or adapted for living in a specified environment — **fau-nal** *\fō-'nəl-* *adj* — **fau-nal-ly** *\fō-'nəl-ē-* *adv*
fau-nis-tic *\fō-'nis-tik-, 'fā-* *adj*: of or relating to zoogeography
faunal *\fō-'nis-tik-əl-* *adj*



fault 5 1 fault with strata a,b,c,d,e, parts with the same letter are of the same stratum, 2 scarp

station for broadcast 8: to supply with cues and situations that make a role more effective 7: to pass or throw a ball or puck to (a teammate) esp. for a shot at the goal ~ vi 1 a: to consume food: EAT b: PREY — used with *on*, *upon*, or *off* 2: to become nourished or satisfied as if by food 3: to move into a machine or opening in order to be used or processed

feed *n* 1 a: an act of eating b: MEAL esp. a large meal 2 a: food for livestock, *specif*: a mixture or preparation for feeding livestock b: the amount given at each feeding 3 a: material supplied (as to a furnace or machine) b: a mechanism by which the action of feeding is effected c: the motion or process of carrying forward the material to be operated upon (as in a machine) 4: ASSIST 2

feed-back *\fed-bak/* *n* 1: the return to the input of a part of the output of a machine, system, or process (as for producing changes in an electronic circuit that improve performance or in an automatic control device that provide self-corrective action) 2 a: the partial reversion of the effects of a process to its source or to a preceding stage b: the return to a point of origin of evaluative or corrective information about an action or process (student ~ was solicited to help revise the curriculum) (we welcome ~ from our readers — *backbits* as well as *bouquets* — *Johns Hopkins Mag.*); also: the information so transmitted

feedback inhibition *n*: inhibition of an enzyme controlling an early stage of a series of biochemical reactions by the end product when it reaches a critical concentration

feed-er *\fed-er/* *n*: one that feeds as a: a device or apparatus for supplying food b (1): TRIBUTARY b (2): a source of supply b (3): a heavy wire conductor supplying electricity at some point of an electric distribution system (as from a substation) b (4): a transmission line running from a radio transmitter to an antenna b (5): a branch transportation line c: an animal being fattened or suitable for fattening d: an actor or role that serves as a foil for another

feed-lot *\fed-lat/* *n*: a plot of land on which livestock are fattened for market

feed-stock *\stak/* *n*: raw material supplied to a machine or processing plant

feed-stuff *\stuf/* *n*: FEED 2a, also: any of the constituent nutrients of an animal ration

feel *\fel/* *vb* *felt* *\felt/*, *feeling* [ME *felen*, fr. OE *felan*, akin to OHG *fuolen* to feel, L *palpare* to caress, and perh. to Gk *palain* to brandish — more at *POLEMIC*] *vi* 1 a: to handle or touch in order to examine, test, or explore some quality (*felt* the coat to see if it was wet) b: to perceive by a physical sensation coming from discrete end organs (as of the skin or muscles) 2 a: to undergo passive experience of b: to have one's sensibilities markedly affected by 3: to ascertain by cautious trial — often used with *out* 4 a: to be aware of by instinct or inference b: BELIEVE. THINK ~ *vi* 1 a: to receive or be able to receive a tactile sensation b: to search for something by using the sense of touch 2: to be conscious of an inward impression, state of mind, or physical condition 3: to seem esp. to the sense of touch 4: to have sympathy or pity *syn* *see* TOUCH

feel *n* 1: the sense of touch 2: SENSATION, FEELING 3 a: the quality of a thing as imparted through or as if through touch b: typical or peculiar quality or atmosphere 4: intuitive knowledge or ability

feel-er *\fel-er/* *n*: one that feels as a: a tactile process (as a tentacle) of an animal b: something (as a proposal) ventured to ascertain the views of others

feeling *\fel-ing/* *n* 1 a: (1): the one of the basic physical senses of which the skin contains the chief end organs and of which the sensations of touch and temperature are characteristic: TOUCH (2): a sensation experienced through this sense b: generalized bodily consciousness or sensation c: appreciative or responsive awareness or recognition (experienced a ~ of safety) 2 a: an emotional state or reaction (had a kindly ~ toward the child) b *pl*: susceptibility to impression: SENSITIVITY (the remark hurt her ~) 3 a: the undifferentiated background of one's awareness considered apart from any identifiable sensation, perception, or thought b: the overall quality of one's awareness c: conscious recognition: SENSE 4 a: often unreasoned opinion or belief b: SENTIMENT b: PRESENTIMENT 5: capacity to respond emotionally esp. with the higher emotions (a man of noble ~) 6: the character ascribed to something as a result of one's impression or emotional state: ATMOSPHERE 7 a: the quality of a work of art that embodies and conveys the emotion of the artist b: sympathetic aesthetic response 8: FEEL 4 (lacks a ~ for words)

syn 1 *see* SENSATION
2 FEELING, AFFECTION, EMOTION, SENTIMENT, PASSION *shared meaning* element: subjective response or reaction (as to a person or situation) or an instance of this

feeling-ly *\fel-ing-lee/* *adv* 1 a: SENSITIVE b: easily moved emotionally 2 *obs*: deeply felt 3: expressing emotion or sensitivity — *feeling-ly* *\fel-ing-lee/* *adv* — *feeling-ness* *n*

fee *n* 1 *pl* fees simple: a fee without limitation to any class of heirs or restrictions on transfer of ownership

fee splitting *n*: payment by a specialist (as a doctor or a lawyer) of a part of his fee to the person who made the referral

feet *pl* of FOOT
fee tail *n*, *pl* fees tail: a fee limited to a particular class of heirs
feet-first *\fel-first/* *adv*: with the feet foremost (jumped into the water ~)

feet of clay [fr. the feet of the idol in Dan 2 33]: a generally concealed or unobserved but marked weakness or frailty (a towering figure, posthumously judged to have feet of clay — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

feez *\fēz, fāz/* *n* [ME *veze*, fr. *fesen*, *vesen* to drive away — more at FAZE] 1 chiefly *dial*: RUSH 2 *dial*: a state of alarm or excitement

Fehling's solution *\fē-ling-z/* *n* [Hermann Fehling †1885 G chemist]: a blue solution of Rochelle salt and copper sulfate used as an oxidizing agent in testing for sugars and aldehydes

feign *\fan/* *vb* [ME *feignen*, fr. OF *feign-*, stem of *feindre*, fr. L *fingere* to shape, feign — more at DOUGH] *vi* 1 a: to give a false appearance of: induce as a false impression (~ death) (he ~ed that he believed her story) b: to assert as if true: PRETEND 2 *archaic* a: INVENT, IMAGINE b: to give fictional representation to 3 *obs*: DISGUISE, CONCEAL ~ *vi*: PRETEND, DISSEMBLE *syn* *see* ASSUME — *feign-er* *n*

feigned *adj* 1: FICTITIOUS 2: not genuine or real

feint *\fant/* *n* [F *feinte*, fr. OF, fr. *feint*, pp of *feindre*]: something feigned, *specif*: a mock blow or attack on or toward one part in order to distract attention from the point one really intends to attack *syn* *see* TRICK

feint *vi*: to make a feint ~ *vi* 1: to lure or deceive with a feint 2: to make a pretense of

fel-rie *\fel-ree/* *adj* [ME (Sc) *fery*, fr. ME *fere* strong, fr. OE *fere* able to go, akin to OE *faran* to travel, fare] Scot: NIMBLE, STRONG

felst *\felst/* *n* [obs *fisting* hound, fr. obs *fist* (to break wind)] chiefly *dial*: a small dog

felsty *\fel-stē/* *adj* *felst-i-er*, *-est*: being in a state of excitement or agitation as a: full of nervous energy: FIDGETY b: being touchy and quarrelsome (found us irritated, upset, ~ — E. E. Rebs- stock) c: being frisky and exuberant

feldspar *\fel(d)-spär/* *n* [modif. of obs G *feldspath* (now *feldspat*), fr. G *feld* field + *spär* G *spath* (now *spat*) *spat*]: any of a group of crystalline minerals that consist of aluminum silicates with either potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium and that are an essential constituent of nearly all crystalline rocks (hardness 6-6.5, sp gr 2.5-2.9)

feldspathic *\fel(d)-spath-ik/* *adj* [*feldspath* (var. of *feldspar*), fr. obs G]: relating to or containing feldspar — used esp. of a porcelain glaze

fel-l-cif-ic *\fel-lə-sif-ik/* *adj* [L *felic-*, *felix*]: causing or intended to cause happiness

felicific calculus *n*: a method of determining the rightness of an action by balancing the probable pleasures and pains that it would produce

felic-i-tate *\fel-is-ə-tāt/* *adj* [LL *felicitatus*, pp of *felicitare* to make happy, fr. L *felicitas*] *obs*: made happy

felicitate *vi* *-tated*, *-tating* 1 *archaic*: to make happy 2 a: to consider happy or fortunate b: to offer congratulations to — *felic-i-tation* *\fel-is-ə-tā-shən/* *n* — *felic-i-ta-tor* *\fel-is-ə-tāt-ər/* *n*

felic-i-tous *\fel-is-ət-əs/* *adj* 1: very well suited or expressed: APT (a ~ remark) 2: PLEASANT, DELIGHTFUL *syn* *see* FIT *ant* *infelicitous* — *felic-i-tous-ly* *adv* — *felic-i-tous-ness* *n*

felic-i-ty *\fel-is-ət-ē/* *n*, *pl* *-ties* [ME *felicite*, fr. MF *felicité*, fr. L *felicitar*, *felicitas*, fr. *felic*, *felix* fruitful, happy — more at FEMININE] 1 a: the quality or state of being happy; esp.: great happiness b: an instance of happiness 2: something that causes happiness 3: a pleasing faculty esp. in art or language: APTNESS 4: an apt expression

fel-id *\fel-id/* *n* [NL *Felidae*, family name, fr. *Felis*, genus of cats, fr. L, cat:] cat b: *felid* *adj*

fel-line *\fel-lin/* *adj* [L *felinus*, fr. *felis*] 1: of or relating to cats or the cat family 2: resembling a cat as a: sleekly graceful b: SLY, TREACHEROUS c: STEALTHY — *fel-line* *n* — *fel-line-ly* *adv* — *fel-lin-ty* *\fel-lin-ət-ē/* *n*

fel-line distemper *n* 1: PANLEUCOPENIA 2: a gastrointestinal disease of cats closely related to panleucopenia

fell *\fel/* *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *fel* skir, L *pellis*]: SKIN. *hide*. *pelt*

fell *vi* [ME *fellen*, fr. OE *fellan*, akin to OE *feallan* to fall — more at FALL] 1 a: to cut, beat, or knock down b: KILL 2: to sew (a seam) by folding one raw edge under the other and sewing flat on the wrong side — *fell-able* *\fel-ə-bəl/* *adj* — *feller* *n*

fell *past* of FALL

fell *adj* [ME *fel*, fr. OF — more at FELON] 1 a: FIERCE, CRUEL, TERRIBLE b: very destructive or painful: DEADLY 2 Scot: SHARP PUNGENT — *fell-ness* *n* — *fel-ly* *\fel-lee/* *adv* — at one fell swoop: all at once, also: with a single concentrated effort *fel-lah* *\fel-ə-lā/* *n*, *pl* *fel-lah-in* or *fel-lah-teen* *\fel-ə-lā-hen, fə-lā-hen/* [Ar *fallāh*]: a peasant or agricultural laborer in an Arab country (as Egypt)

fel-la-tio *\fel-lā-shē, -ō, fē-, -lāt-ē-/* *also* *fel-la-tion* *\fel-lā-shən/* *n* [NL *fellatio*, *fellatio*, fr. L *fellatus*, pp of *fellare*, *fellare*, lit. to suck — more at FEMININE]: oral stimulation of the penis

fell-mon-ger *\fel-mən-gər, -mān-gər/* *n*, *Brit*: one who removes hair or wool from hides in preparation for leather making — *fell-mon-gered* *-gərd/* *adj*, *Brit* — *fell-mon-ger-ing* *-gə(-)nɪŋ/* or *fell-mon-gery* *-gə(-)rē/* *n*, *Brit*

fel-low *\fel-(w)-, -ə(-w)/* *n* [ME *felawe*, fr. OE *feolaga*, fr. ON *félagi*, fr. *félag* partnership, fr. *fē* cattle, money + *lag* act of laying] 1: COMRADE, ASSOCIATE 2 a: an equal in rank, power, or character: PEER b: one of a pair: MATE 3: a member of a group having common characteristics, *specif*: a member of an incorporated literary or scientific society 4 *obs*: a person of one of the lower social classes b: a worthless man or boy c: MAN, BOY d: BOY-FRIEND BEAU 5: an incorporated member of a college or collegiate foundation esp. in a British university 6: a person appointed to a position granting a stipend and allowing for advanced study or research

fellow feeling *n*: a feeling of community of interest or of mutual understanding (*fellow feeling*... in the face of the impersonality of urban life — *Richard Poirer*)

fellow-ly *\fel-lee, -lee/* *adj*: SOCIABLE — *fellow-ly* *adv*

fel-low-man *\fel-ə-man, -ə-/* *n*: a kindred human being

a about b kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
l foot u foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

2 *fact* *n* [ME *fait*, fr MF, fr L *factum*, fr neut of *facere*, pp of *facere* to make, do — more at DO] 1: ACT, DEED 2: a: a deed notable esp for courage b: an act or product of skill, endurance, or ingenuity
syn FEAT, EXPLOIT, ACHIEVEMENT *shared meaning element*: a remarkable deed
1 *feather* *v* [feth-ər] *n* [ME *fether*, fr OE, akin to OHG *federa* wing, L *petere* to go to, seek, Gk *ptēsthai* to fly, *ptēsthai* to fall, *ptērōn* wing] 1: a: one of the light horny epidermal outgrowths that form the external covering of the body of birds and that consist of a shaft bearing on each side a series of barbs which bear barbules which in turn bear barbels commonly ending in hooked hamuli and interlocking with the barbules of an adjacent barb to link the barbs into a continuous vane b: PLUME c: the vane of an arrow 2: a: PLUMAGE b: KIND, NATURE (birds of a ~ flock together) c: ATTIRE, DRESS d: CONDITION, MOOD 3: FEATHERING 2: 4: a projecting strip, rib, fin, or flange 5: a feathery flaw in the eye or in a precious stone 6: the act of feathering an oar — **feathered** *v* [feth-əd] *adj* — a feather in one's cap: a mark of distinction; HONOR
2 *feather* *vb* **feathered**, **feather-ing** *v* (-ə-rɪŋ) *vt* 1: a: to furnish (as an arrow) with a feather b: to cover, clothe, or adorn with feathers 2: a: to turn (an oar blade) almost horizontal when lifting from the water at the end of a stroke to reduce air resistance b: (1): to change the angle of (airplane propeller blades) so that the chords become approximately parallel to the line of flight, also: to change the angle of airplane propeller blades of (an engine) in such a manner (2): to change the angle of (a rotor blade of a rotary-wing aircraft) periodically in forward flight 3: to reduce the edge of to a featheredge 4: to cut (as air) with or as if with a wing 5: to join by a tongue and groove ~ *vi* 1: to grow or form feathers 2: to have or take on the appearance of a feather or something feathered 3: to soak in and spread; BLUR — used of ink or a printed impression 4: to feather an oar or an airplane propeller blade — feather one's nest: to provide for oneself esp while in a position of trust
1 *feather-bed* *v* [feth-ər-bed] *adj*: calling for, sanctioning, or resulting from featherbedding
2 *featherbed* *vt* 1: a: to require more workmen than are needed b: to limit production under a featherbed rule 2: to do featherbed work or put in time under a featherbed rule ~ *vi* 1: to bring under a featherbed rule 2: to assist (as an industry) by government aid
feather bed *n* 1: a feather mattress 2: a bed having a feather mattress
feather-bed-ding *n*: the requiring of an employer usu under a union rule or safety statute to hire more employees than are needed or to limit production
feather-brain *v* [feth-ər-brān] *n*: a foolish scatterbrained person — **feather-brained** *v* [feth-ər-brānd] *adj*
feather-edge *v* [feth-ər-ɛdʒ] *n*: a very thin sharp edge; esp: one that is easily broken or bent over — **featheredge** *vt*
feather-head *v* [feth-ər-hed] *n*: FEATHERBRAIN — **feather-headed** *v* [feth-ər-hed-d] *adj*
feather-ing *v* [feth-ər-ɪŋ] *n* 1: a: a covering of feathers; PLUMAGE b: a style in which feathers are attached to arrows, also: the feathers of an arrow 2: a fringe of hair (as on the legs of a dog)
feather-less *v* [feth-ər-ləs] *adj*: having no feathers
feather-star *n*: COMATULID
feather-stitch *v* [feth-ər-stɪtʃ] *n*: an embroidery stitch consisting of a line of diagonal blanket stitches worked alternately to the left and right — **featherstitch** *vt*
feather-weight *v* [feth-ər-weɪt] *n* 1: one that is very light in weight, specif: a boxer who weighs more than 118 but not more than 126 pounds 2: a person of limited intelligence or effectiveness
feathery *v* [feth-ər-i] *adj*: resembling, suggesting, or covered with feathers
1 *featly* *v* [feth-ɪ] *adv* [ME *fetly*, fr *fete* feat (adj)] 1: SUITABLY, PROPERLY 2: in a graceful manner; NIMBLY 3: with skill and ingenuity
2 *featly* *adj*: ORACEFUL, NEAT
1 *feature* *v* [fē-ʃər] *n* [ME *feture*, fr MF, fr L *factura* act of making, fr *facere*, pp of *facere* to make — more at DO] 1: a: the structure, form, or appearance esp. of a person b: obs: physical beauty 2: a: the makeup or appearance of the face or its parts b: a part of the face; LINEAMENT 3: a prominent part or characteristic 4: a special attraction as a: the principal motion picture shown on a program with other pictures b: a distinctive article, story, or special department in a newspaper or magazine c: something offered to the public or advertised as particularly attractive
2 *feature* *vb* **featured**, **fea-tur-ing** *v* [fē-ʃər-ɪŋ] *vt* 1: chiefly *dia*: to resemble in features 2: to picture or portray in the mind; IMAGINE 3: a: to give special prominence to b: to have as a characteristic or feature ~ *vi*: to play an important part
1 *featured* *v* [fē-ʃəd] *adj* 1: having facial features of a particular kind — used in combination (a heavy-featured man) (a grims-featured shrew) 2: displayed, advertised, or presented as a special attraction
fea-ture-less *v* [fē-ʃər-ləs] *adj*: having no distinctive features
feaze *v* [fē-z] *var* of FAZE
Feb *abbr* February
febri-comb *form* [LL, fr L *febris*]: fever (febrific)
febrifac *v* [fē-brɪ-fək] *adj*, *archaic*: FEVERISH
febrifuge *v* [fē-brɪ-fʃʊdʒ] *n* [F *febrifuge*, prob fr (assumed) NL *febrifuga*, fr LL *febrifuga*, *febrifugia* century, fr *febris* + *-fuga* -fuge]: ANTIPEYRETIC — **febrifuge** *adj*
febrile *v* [fē-brɪ] *also* *v* [fē-brɪ] *adj* [ML *febris*, fr L *febris* fever — more at FEVER]: of or relating to fever; FEVERISH
Feb-ru-ary *v* [fē-brʊ-ər-i] *n* [ME *Februarie*, fr L *Februarius*, fr *Februa*, pl, feast of purification, perh akin to L *fumus* smoke]: the 2d month of the Gregorian calendar
fec *abbr* [L *fecit*] he made it
fecal *v* [fē-kəl] *adj*: of relating to, or constituting feces

feces *v* [fē-(s)z] *n* pl [ME, fr L *faeces*, *faex* (sing.) dregs]: bodily waste discharged through the anus; EXCREMENT
feck-less *v* [fēk-ləs] *adj* [Sc, fr *feck* effect, majority, fr. ME (Sc) *fek*, alter. of ME *effect*] 1: INEFFECTUAL, WEAK 2: WORTHLESS, IRRESPONSIBLE — **feck-less-ly** *adv* — **feck-less-ness** *n*
feck-ly *v* [fēk-lɪ] *adj* [Sc, fr *feck* + *-ly*] chiefly *Scot*: ALMOST, NEARLY
feculent *v* [fēk-yə-lənt] *adj* [ME, fr L *saeculentus*, fr. *saec-*, *saex*: soul with impurities; FECAL — **fecu-lence** *v* [fēk-yə-lən(t)s] *n*
fecund *v* [fēk-əd], *fēk-əd* *adj* [ME, fr MF *second*, fr L *secundus* — more at FEMININE] 1: fruitful in offspring or vegetation; PROLIFIC 2: intellectually productive or inventive to a marked degree
syn see FERTILE *ant* barren — **fecund-ity** *v* [fē-kən-dɪ-ti] *n*
fecundate *v* [fēk-ən-dāt], *fēk-ən-dāt* *vi* -dated; -dating [L *fecundare*, pp of *secundare*, fr *secundus*] 1: to make fecund 2: to make fertile; IMPREGNATE — **fecun-da-tion** *v* [fēk-ən-dā-shən], *fēk-ən-dā* *n*
fed *v* [fēd] *n*, *often* *cap*: FEDERAL 2
2 *fed* *abbr* federal, federation
fed-a-tee *v* [fē-də-(t)ē], *-dā-* *n*, *pl* *fed-a-yeen* *v* [fē-də-(t)ē] *n*, *lit*, one who sacrifices himself: a member of an Arab commando group operating esp against Israel
fed-er-al *v* [fē-də-rəl] *adj* [L *foeder-*, *foedus* compact, league; akin to L *fidere* to trust — more at BIDE] 1: *archaic*: of or relating to a compact or treaty 2: a: formed by a compact between political units that surrender their individual sovereignty to a central authority but retain limited residuary powers of government b: of or constituting a form of government in which power is distributed between a central authority and a number of constituent territorial units c: of or relating to the central government of a federation as distinguished from the governments of the constituent units 3: *cap*: advocating or friendly to the principle of a federal government with strong centralized powers, esp: of or relating to the American Federalists 4: *often* *cap*: of, relating to, or loyal to the federal government or the Union armies of the U.S. in the American Civil War — **fed-er-al-ly** *v* [fē-də-rəl] *adv*
Federal *n* 1: a supporter of the government of the U.S. in the Civil War; *specif*: a soldier in the federal armies 2: a federal agent or officer
federal court *n*: a court established by authority of a federal government, esp: one established under the constitution and laws of the U.S.
federal district *n*: a district set apart as the seat of the central government of a federation
federal district court *n*: a district trial court of law and equity that hears cases under federal jurisdiction
fed-er-al-ism *v* [fē-də-rəl-iz-əm] *n* 1: *often* *cap*: the federal principle of organization b: support or advocacy of this principle 2: *cap*: the principles of the Federalists
fed-er-al-ist *v* [fē-də-rəl-ist] *n* 1: an advocate of federalism as a *often* *cap*: an advocate of a federal union between the American colonies after the Revolution and of the adoption of the U.S. Constitution b: *often* *cap*: WORLD FEDERALIST 2: *cap*: a member of a major political party in the early years of the U.S. favoring a strong centralized national government — **federalist** *adj*, *often* *cap*
fed-er-al-iza-tion *v* [fē-də-rəl-ə-iz-ā-shən] *n* 1: the act of federalizing 2: the state of being federalized
fed-er-al-ize *v* [fē-də-rəl-ə-iz] *vi* -ized; -izing 1: to unite in or under a federal system 2: to bring under the jurisdiction of a federal government
Federal Reserve bank *n*: one of 12 banks set up under the Federal Reserve system to hold reserves and discount commercial paper for affiliated banks in their respective districts
fed-er-ate *v* [fē-də-rət] *adj* [L *foederatus*, fr *foeder-*, *foedus*]: united in an alliance or federation; FEDERATED
fed-er-ate *v* [fē-də-rət] *vi* -ated; -ating: to join in a federation
federated church *n*: a local church uniting two or more congregations that maintain different denominational ties
fed-er-a-tion *v* [fē-də-rā-shən] *n* 1: the act of federating; esp: the formation of a federal union 2: something formed by federation as a: a federal government b: a union of organizations
fed-er-a-tive *v* [fē-də-rət-iv], *fēd-(ə)-rət-iv* *adj*: FEDERAL — **fed-er-a-tive-ly** *adv*
fedn *abbr* federation
fed-o-ra *v* [fē-dō-rə], *-dōr-* *n* [Fēdora, drama by V Sardou]: a low soft felt hat with the crown creased lengthwise
fed up *adj*: tired, sated, or disgusted beyond endurance (*fed up* with things as they are)
fee *v* [fē] *n* [ME, fr OF *fē*, *stef*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *feoh* cattle, property, OHG *fihu* cattle, akin to L *pecus* cattle, *pecunia* money, *pecetere* to comb] 1: (1): an estate in land held in feudal law from a lord on condition of homage and service (2): a piece of land so held b: an inherited or heritable estate in land 2: a: a fixed charge (2): a charge for a professional service b: TIP *syn* see WAGE — *in fee*: in absolute and legal possession
2 *fee* *vi* *feed*: **feeding** 1: *chiefly* *Scot*: HIRE 2: TIP
fee-ble *v* [fē-bəl] *adj* *fee-bler* *v* [fē-bəl-ər], *fee-blest* *v* [fē-bəl-əst] [ME *feble*, fr. OF, fr L *febilis* lamentable, wretched, fr *flere* to weep — more at BLEAT] 1: a: markedly lacking in strength b: indicating weakness 2: a: deficient in qualities or resources that indicate vigor, authority, force, or efficiency b: INADEQUATE, INFERIOR *syn* see WEAK *ant* robust — **fee-ble-ness** *v* [fē-bəl-nəs] *n* — **fee-bly** *v* [fē-bli] *adv*
fee-ble-minded *v* [fē-bəl-mɪnd-əd] *adj* 1: obs: IRRESOLUTE, VAGILATING 2: mentally deficient 3: FOOLISH, STUPID — **fee-ble-minded-ly** *adv* — **fee-ble-minded-ness** *n*
fee-blish *v* [fē-bɪʃ] *adj*: somewhat feeble
1 *feed* *v* [fēd] *vb* *fed* *v* [fed]; **feeding** [ME *fedan*, fr OE *fēdan*, akin to OE *fōda* food — more at FOOD] *vt* 1: a: to give food to b: to give as food 2: to furnish something essential to the growth, sustenance, maintenance, or operation of 3: to produce or provide food for — *as*: SATISFY, GRATIFY b: SUPPORT, ENCOURAGE 5: a: to supply for use or consumption b: (1): to supply (a signal) to an electronic circuit (2): to send by wire to a transmitting

FEPC *abbr* Fair Employment Practices Commission

-fer \fər\ *n comb form* [F & L; *-fer-*, fr. L. *-fer* bearing, one that bears, fr. *ferre* to carry — more at **BEAP**]: one that bears (aquifer)

FERRA *abbr* Federal Emergency Relief Administration

fer-ae \fər-ē\ *n* [fer- + *-ae* (tuōr-), *n*] [L., of a wild nature] wild by nature and not usu. tamed

fer-al \fər-əl, -er\ *adj* [ML *feralis*, fr. L. *fera* wild animal, *fr.* fem. of *ferus* wild — more at **FIERCE**] 1: of, relating to, or suggestive of a wild beast: SAVAGE 2: a: not domesticated or cultivated: WILD 1a b: having escaped from domestication and become wild

fer-bam \fər-bām\ *n* [fermic dimethyl-dithiocarbamate, an agricultural fungicide $\text{FeC}_4\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S}_4$ used esp. on fruit trees]

fer-de-lance \fər-dē-lāns\ *n* [fr. *fer-de-lance* [F, lit., lance iron, spearhead]: a large extremely venomous pit viper (*Buthrops atrox*) of Central and So. America]

ferē \fē\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *gefēra*, akin to OE *feran* to go, travel — more at **FARE**] 1: archaic: COMPANION COMRADE 2: archaic: SPOUSE

fer-ia \fər-ē-ə, -er-ē\ *n* [ML — more at **FAIR**]: a weekday of a church calendar on which no feast is celebrated — **fer-ial** \-ē-əl\ *adj*

fer-ia \fər-ē-ə, -ē-ā\ *n* [Sp, fair, market, fr. ML — more at **FAIR**]: an Hispanic market festival often in observance of a religious holiday

fer-ine \fē(-)r-īn\ *adj* [L. *ferinus*, fr. *fera*]: FERAL

fer-ty \fər-tē\ *n* [L. *feritas*, fr. *ferus*]: the quality or state of being feral

fer-ile also **fer-ily** \fər-ī-ē\ *n*, *pl* **fer-ilies** [ME, fr. *ferly* strange, fr. OE *ferlio* unexpected, fr. *fēr* sudden danger — more at **FEAR**] *Scott*: WONDER

Ferm *abbr* Fermaugh

fer-ma-ta \fər-mat-ə\ *n* [It, lit., stop, fr. *fermare* to stop, fr. L. *firmare* to make firm]: a prolongation at the discretion of the performer of a musical note, chord, or rest beyond its given time value, also: the sign denoting such a prolongation

fer-ment \fər-mənt\ *vi* 1: to undergo fermentation 2: to be in a state of agitation or intense activity ~ *vt* 1: to cause to undergo fermentation 2: to work up (as into a state of agitation): **FO-MENT** — **fer-mentable** \-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **fer-menter** *n*

fer-ment \fər-mənt\ also \fər-ē\ *n* [ME, fr. L. *fermentum* yeast — more at **BARM**] 1: an agent (as an enzyme or an organism) capable of bringing about fermentation 2: a: FERMENTATION 1 b (1): a state of unrest: AGITATION (2): a process of active often disorderly development (the great period of creative ~ in literature — William Barrett)

fer-men-ta-tion \fər-mən-tā-shən, -mēn-ē\ *n* 1: a: a chemical change with effervescence b: an enzymatically controlled anaerobic breakdown of an energy-rich compound (as a carbohydrate) to carbon dioxide and alcohol or to an organic acid; broadly: an enzymatically controlled transformation of an organic compound 2: **FERMENT** 2b

fer-men-ta-tive \fər-mənt-ə-tiv\ *adj*, 1: causing fermentation 2: of, relating to, or produced by fermentation 3: capable of undergoing fermentation

fer-mi \fē(-)r-Qmē, -fər-\ *n* [Enrico Fermi]: a unit of length equal to 10⁻¹³ centimeter

fer-mi-on \fər-mē-ən, -fər-\ *n* [Enrico Fermi + *-on*]: a particle (as an electron, proton, or neutron) having a half-odd-integer number of units of spin (as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{2}$)

fer-mi-um \fər-mē-əm, -fər-\ *n* [Enrico Fermi]: a radioactive metallic element artificially produced (as by bombardment of plutonium with neutrons) — see **ELEMENT** table

fern \fərn\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ferm*, akin to OHG *farn* fern, Skt *pārjā* wing, leaf]: any of numerous flowerless seedless plants constituting a class (Filicinae) of lower vascular plants, esp.: any of an order (Filicales) resembling seed plants in being differentiated into root, stem, and leaflike fronds and in having vascular tissue but differing in reproducing by spores — **fern-like** \-līk\ *adj* — **fermy** \fər-nē\ *adj*

fern-ery \fərn(-)rē\ *n*, *pl* **er-ies** 1: a place or stand where ferns grow 2: a collection of growing ferns

fern seed *n*: the dustlike asexual spores of ferns formerly taken for seeds and thought to make the possessor invisible

fer-o-clous \fər-ō-shəs\ *adj* [L. *ferox*, *ferox*, lit., fierce looking, fr. *ferus* + *-ous*, *-ax* (akin to Gk *opsis* eye) — more at **EYE**] 1: exhibiting or given to extreme fierceness and unrestrained violence and brutality 2: unbearably intense: EXTREME (~ heat) *syn* see **FIERCE** — **fer-o-clously** *adv* — **fer-o-clous-ness** *n*

fer-o-lic-ty \fər-ō-rās-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being ferocious

fer-ri-ous \fē(-)r-ē-əs\ *adj comb form* [ME, fr. L. *-fer* & MF *-ferre* (fr. L. *-fer*): bearing: producing (carboniferous)]

fer-rate \fē(-)r-āt\ *n* [ISV, fr. L. *ferrum* iron]: a compound containing iron and oxygen in the anion; esp.: a red salt analogous to the chromates and sulfates

fer-re-dox-in \fər-dāk-sən\ *n* [L. *ferum* iron + *-ox* & *-in*]: an iron-containing plant protein that functions as an electron carrier in photosynthetic organisms and in some anaerobic bacteria

fer-ret \fər-ēt\ *n* [ME *furret*, *ferret*, fr. MF *furet*, fr. (assumed) VL *furillus*, lit., little thief, dim. of L. *fur* thief] 1: a

partially domesticated usu. albino European polecat that is sometimes classed as a separate species (*Mustela furo*) and is used esp. for hunting rodents 2: an active and persistent searcher — **fer-ret-ry** \-rē-ē\ *adj*

fer-ret *vi* 1: to hunt with ferrets 2: to search about ~ *vt* 1: a (1): to hunt (as rabbits) with ferrets (2): to drive esp. from cover b: to find and bring to light by searching — usu. used with *out* (~ out the answers) 2: HARRY, WORRY — **fer-ret-er** *n*

fer-ret *n* [prob. modif. of It. *fiorelli* floss silk, fr. pl. of *fiorella*, dim. of *fiore* flower, fr. L. *flor*, *flor* — more at **BLOW**]: a narrow cotton, silk, or wool tape — called also **ferretting**

fer-ri-comb form [L. fr. *ferrum*] 1: iron (ferriferous) 2: ferric iron (ferricyanide)

fer-ri-age \fər-ē-ij\ *n* 1: the fare paid for a ferry passage 2: the act or business of transporting by ferry

fer-ric \fər-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or containing iron 2: being or containing iron with a valence of three

ferric ammonium citrate *n*: a complex salt containing varying amounts of iron and used esp. for making blueprints

ferric chloride *n*: a deliquescent dark salt FeCl_3 that readily hydrates to the yellow-orange form and that is used in sewage treatment and as an astringent

ferric hydroxide *n*: a hydrate $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ of ferric oxide that is capable of acting both as a base and as a weak acid

ferric oxide *n*: the red or black oxide of iron Fe_2O_3 found in nature as hematite and as rust and also obtained synthetically and used as a pigment and for polishing

fer-ri-cy-a-nide \fər-ī-sī-ə-nīd, -fer-ī-ē\ *n* [ISV]: a complex iron salt containing the trivalent radical $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ and used in making blue pigments

fer-ri-fer-ous \fē(-)r-ē(-)r-əs, -fē(-)r-ē\ *adj*: containing or yielding iron

fer-ri-mag-net-ic \fər-ī-mag-net-ik, -fer-ī-ē\ *adj*: of or relating to a substance (as ferrite) characterized by magnetization in which one group of magnetic ions is polarized in a direction opposite to the other — **fer-ri-mag-net** \fər-ī-mag-net, -fer-ī-ē\ *n* — **fer-ri-mag-net-ic-ally** \fər-ī-mag-net-ik(-)lē, -fer-ī-ē\ *adv* — **fer-ri-mag-net-ism** \-mag-net-iz-əm\ *n*

Ferris wheel \fər-əs-\ *n* [G. W. G. Ferris †1896 Am engineer]: an amusement device consisting of a large uplight power-driven wheel carrying seats that remain horizontal around its rim

fer-rite \fē(-)r-īt\ *n* 1: any of several magnetic substances that consist essentially of an iron oxide combined with one or more metals (as manganese, nickel, or zinc) have high magnetic permeability and high electrical resistivity, and are used esp. in computer memories 2: a solid solution in which alpha iron is the solvent — **fer-ritic** \fē(-)r-ī-tik, -fē(-)r-ē\ *adj*

fer-ri-tin \fər-ī-tīn\ *n* [ferrite + *-in*]: a crystalline iron-containing protein that functions in the storage of iron and is found esp. in the liver and spleen

fer-ro-comb form [ML, fr. L. *ferrum*] 1: iron (ferroconcrete) 2: iron and (ferromagnetic) — chiefly in names of alloys 3: ferrous iron (ferrocyanide)

fer-ro-cene \fər-ō-sēn\ *n* [ferro- + cyclopentadiene]: a crystalline stable organometallic coordination compound $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{Fe}$, also: an analogous compound with a heavy metal (as chromium)

fer-ro-con-crete \fər-ō-kān-kreēt, -kān-ē\ *n*: REINFORCED CONCRETE

fer-ro-cy-a-nide \fē(-)sī-ə-nīd\ *n*: a complex iron salt containing the tetravalent radical $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ and used in making blue pigments (as Prussian blue)

fer-ro-elec-tric \fər-ō-ē-lek-trīk\ *adj*: of or relating to crystalline substances having spontaneous electric polarization reversible by an electric field — **ferroelectric** *n* — **fer-ro-elec-tric-ity** \fē(-)r-īs-ē-tē, -trīs-ē\ *n*

fer-ro-mag-ne-sian \fə-mag-nē-zhən, -shən\ *adj*: containing iron and magnesium (~ minerals)

fer-ro-mag-net-ic \fē(-)r-ē-mag-net-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to substances with an abnormally high magnetic permeability, a definite saturation point, and appreciable residual magnetism and hysteresis — **ferro-magnetic** *n* — **fer-ro-mag-ne-tism** \-mag-na-tiz-əm\ *n*

fer-ro-type \fər-ō-tīp\ *n* 1: a positive photograph made by a collodion process on a thin iron plate having a darkened surface 2: the process by which a ferrotype is made

ferrotype *vi*: to give a gloss to (a photographic print) by squeezing facedown while wet on a ferrotype plate and allowing to dry

fer-rous \fər-əs\ *adj* [NL *ferrus*, fr. L. *ferrum*] 1: of, relating to, or containing iron 2: being or containing iron with a valence of two

ferrous oxide *n*: a black easily oxidizable powder FeO that is the monoxide of iron

ferrous sulfate *n*: a salt FeSO_4 , esp.: **COPPERAS**

fer-ru-gi-nous \fər-rū-jē-nəs, -fē(-)r-ē\ or **fer-ru-gi-n-ous** \fər(-)ū-jīn-ē-s\ *adj* [L. *ferrugineus*, *ferruginus*, fr. *ferrugineus*, *ferrugineus* iron rust, fr. *ferrum*] 1: of, relating to, or containing iron (a ~ soil) 2: resembling iron rust in color

fer-rule \fər-rūl\ *n* [alter. of ME *whorle*, fr. MF, fr. L. *viriola*, dim. of *virga* bracelet, of Celtic origin, akin to OIr. *fiar* oblique — more at **VEER**] 1: a ring or cap used of metal put around a slender shaft (as a cane or a tool handle) to strengthen it or prevent splitting 2: a short tube or bushing for making a tight joint (as between pipes)

fer-rule *vt* **fer-ruled**, **fer-ru-ling**: to supply with a ferrule

fer-ry \fər-ē\ *vb* **fer-ried**, **fer-ry-ing** [ME *ferien*, fr. OE *ferian* to carry, convey; akin to OE *feran* to go — more at **FARE**] *vi* 1: a: to carry by boat over a body of water b: to cross by a ferry 2: to convey (as by aircraft or motor vehicle) from one place to



fermata



1 Christmas fern



2 walking fern



ferret 1

a about o kitten or further u back u bake x cot, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
u loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

fellow servant *n*: an employee working with another employee under such circumstances that each one if negligent may expose the other to harm which the employer cannot reasonably be expected to guard against or be held legally liable for

fellowship \fel-ə-ship, -sɪp/ *n* 1. COMPANIONSHIP, COMPANY 2. a: community of interest, activity, feeling, or experience b: the state of being a fellow or associate 3: a company of equals or friends: ASSOCIATION 4: the quality or state of being comrades 5. obs: MEMBERSHIP, PARTNERSHIP 6. a: the position of a fellow (as of a university) b: the stipend of a fellow c: a foundation for the providing of such a stipend

fellowship *vb* -shipped also -shiped \-ship-t/, -ship-ping also -ship-ing \-ship-ɪŋ/ *vt*: to join in fellowship esp with a church member ~ *vi*: to admit to fellowship (as in a church)

fellow traveler *n* [trans. of Russ *poputchik*]: one that sympathizes with and often furthers the ideals and program of an organized group (as the Communist party) without membership in the group or regular participation in its activities — **fellow-traveling** *adj*

felly \fel-ə/ or **felloe** \fel-ə/ *n*, *pl* **felloes** [ME *fely*, *felloe*, fr OE *fella*; akin to OHG *fella* felly, OE *fella* piece of plowed land]: the exterior rim or a segment of the rim of a wheel supported by the spokes

felo-de-se \fel-ə-də-ˈsɛ, -sɛ/ *n*, *pl* **felo-de-se** \fel-ə-də-ˈsɛ, -sɛ/ or **felo-de-se** \fel-ə-də-ˈsɛ, -sɛ/ [ML *felo de se*, *fello de se*, lit., evildoer upon himself] 1: one who deliberately kills himself or who dies from the effects of his commission of an unlawful malicious act 2: an act of deliberate self-destruction: SUICIDE

felon \fel-ən/ *adj* [ME, fr OF *felon*, *fel*, fr ML *fellon*, *fello* evildoer, villain] 1. *archaic* a. CRUEL b. EVIL 2. *archaic*: WILD

felony \fel-ən-ē/ *n* 1: one who has committed a felony 2. *archaic*: VILLAIN 3: a deep ugly suppurative inflammation of the finger or toe esp near the end or around the nail

felo-ni-ous \fel-ə-nē-əs/ *adj* 1. *archaic*: very evil: VILLAINOUS 2: of, relating to, or having the quality of a felony — **felo-ni-ous-ly** *adv* — **felo-ni-ous-ness** *n*

felon-ry \fel-ən-rē/ *n*: FELONS, *specif*: the convict population of a penal colony

felo-n-y \fel-ə-nē/ *n*, *pl* **felo-nies** 1. an act on the part of a feudal vassal involving the forfeiture of his fief 2. a: a grave crime formerly differing from a misdemeanor under English common law by involving forfeiture in addition to any other punishment b: a grave crime declared to be a felony by the common law or by statute regardless of the punishment actually imposed c: a crime declared a felony by statute because of the punishment imposed d: a crime for which the punishment in federal law may be death or imprisonment for more than one year

fel-sile \fel-sit/ *n* [*felspar*] a dense igneous rock that consists almost entirely of feldspar and quartz — **fel-sit-ic** \fel-sit-ik/ *adj* **felspar** *var* of FELDSPAR

felt \felt/ *n* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *filz* felt, L *pellere* to drive, beat, Gk *pelas* near] 1. a cloth made of wool and fur often mixed with natural or synthetic fibers through the action of heat, moisture, chemicals, and pressure b: a firm woven cloth of wool or cotton heavily napped and shrunken 2: an article made of felt 3: a material resembling felt a: a heavy paper of organic or asbestos fibers impregnated with asphalt and used in building construction b: semirigid pressed fiber insulation used in building

felt *vt* 1: to make into felt or a similar substance 2: to cause to adhere and mat together 3: to cover with felt

felt *past* of FEEL

felt-ing \fel-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the process by which felt is made 2: FELT

fel-luc-ca \fel-lū-kə, -lāk-ə/ *n* [It *felucca*]: a narrow fast lateen-rigged sailing ship chiefly of the Mediterranean area

fem *abbr* 1. female 2. feminine

fe-male \fe-māl/ *n* [ME, alter. of *femel*, *femelle* fr MF & ML, *MF* *femelle*, fr ML *femella*, fr L, *girl*, dim. of *femina*] 1: an individual that bears young or produces eggs as distinguished from one that begets young, esp: a woman or girl as distinguished from a man or boy 2: a pistillate plant

female *adj* 1. a: of, relating to, or being the sex that bears young or produces eggs b. PISTILLATE 2: having some quality (as gentleness or delicacy) associated with the female sex 3: designed with a hollow into which a corresponding male part fits (~ coupling of a hose) — **fe-male-ness** *n*

fem-i-nine \fem-ə-nē/ *adj* [ME, fr MF *feminin*, fr L *femininus*, fr *femina* woman, akin to OE *delu* nipple, L *filus* son, *felix*, *fetus*, & *secundus* fruitful, *felare* to suck, Gk *thēle* nipple] 1: FEMALE 2: characteristic of or appropriate or peculiar to women 3: of, relating to, or constituting the gender that ordinarily includes most words or grammatical forms referring to females (a ~ noun) 4. a. having an unstressed and usu hypermetric final syllable (~ ending) b. of rhyme: having an unstressed final syllable c. having the final chord occurring on a weak beat (music in ~ cadences) — **fem-i-nine-ly** *adv* — **fem-i-nine-ness** \fem-ə-nēs/ *n*

fem-i-nine 1: the female principle (eternal ~) 2. a noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the feminine gender b: the feminine gender

fem-i-ni-ty \fem-ə-ni-tē/ *n* 1: the quality or nature of the female sex 2. EFFEMINACY 3: WOMEN, WOMANKIND

fem-i-nism \fem-ə-niz-əm/ *n* 1: the theory of the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes 2: organized activity on behalf of women's rights and interests — **fem-i-nist** \fem-ə-nist/ *n* or *adj* — **fem-i-nis-tic** \fem-ə-nis-tik/ *adj*

fem-i-ni-ty \fe-min-ə-tē, -fə-/ *n*: FEMININITY

fem-i-nize \fem-ə-nīz/ *vt* -nized; -niz-ing 1: to give a feminine quality to 2: to cause (a male or castrate) to take on feminine characters (as by implantation of ovaries or administration of estrogenic substances) — **fem-i-ni-za-tion** \fem-ə-nī-zā-shən/ *n*

femme *fa-tale* \fem-ə-ˈtāl, -tāl/ *n*, *pl* **femmes** *fa-tales* \-tāl(z), -tāl(z)/ [F, lit., disastrous woman] 1: a seductive woman who lures men into dangerous or compromising situations: SIREN 2: a woman who attracts men by an aura of charm and mystery

fem-o-ral \fem-ə-rəl/ *adj*: of or relating to the femur or thigh

femoral artery *n*: the chief artery of the thigh lying in its anterior inner part

fem-to- \fem(p)-tə/ *comb* form [ISV, fr Dan or Norw *femten* fifteen, fr. ON *fimmān*, akin to OE *fifteen* fifteen]: one quadrillionth (10⁻¹⁵) part (of *femtoampere*)

fem-mur \fem-mər/ *n*, *pl* **femurs** or **fem-o-ra** \fem-ə-rə/ [NL *femur*, femur, fr L, thigh] 1: the proximal bone of the hind or lower limb — called also **thighbone** 2: the segment of an insect's leg that is third from the body

fēn \fēn/ *n* [ME, fr OE *fenn*, akin to OHG *fenna* fen, Skt *panka* mud]: low land covered wholly or partly with water unless artificially drained

fēn \fēn/ *n*, *pl* **fēn** [Chin (Pek) *fēn*] — see **yuan** at **MONEY** table

fence \fens/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *fens*, short for *defens* defense] 1. *archaic*: a means of protection: DEFENSE 2: a barrier intended to prevent escape or intrusion or to mark a boundary, esp: such a barrier made of posts and wire or boards 3: FENCING 4. a: a receiver of stolen goods b: a place where stolen goods are bought — **fence-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **fence-less-ness** *n* — on the fence: in a position of neutrality or indecision

fence *vb* fenced; fencing *vt* 1. a: to enclose with a fence b. (1): to keep in or out with a fence (2): to ward off 2: to provide a defense for ~ *vi* 1. a: to practice fencing b. (1): to use tactics of attack and defense resembling those of fencing (2): to parry arguments by shifting ground 2. *archaic*: to provide protection — **fencer** *n*

fence-sit-ting \fens-sit-ɪŋ/ *n*: a state of indecision or neutrality with respect to conflicting positions — **fence-sitter** *n*

fencing *n* 1: the art or practice of attack and defense with the foil, épée, or saber 2. (1) FENCE 2 (2): the fences of a property or region b: material used for building fences

fend \fend/ *vb* [ME *fenden*, short for *defenden*] *vt* 1: DEFEND 2: to keep or ward off: REPEL — often used with *off* 3. *dit* *Brit*: to provide for: SUPPORT ~ *vi* 1. *dit* *Brit*: to make an effort: STRUGGLE 2. a: to try to get along without help: SHIFT b: to provide a livelihood

fend *n*, chiefly *Scot*: an effort or attempt esp for oneself

fend-er \fend-ər/ *n*: a device that protects as a: a cushion (as foam rubber, a bundle of rope, or a wood float) between a boat and a dock or between two boats that lessens shock and prevents chafing b: RAILING c: a device in front of locomotives and streetcars to lessen injury to animals or pedestrians in case of collision d: a guard over the wheel of a motor vehicle e: a low metal frame or a screen before an open fireplace f: an oblong or triangular shield of leather attached to the stirrup leather of a saddle to protect a rider's legs

fene-strā \fē-nēs-trā/ *n*, *pl* -træ \-trē, -trā/ [NL, fr L, window] 1: a small opening as a: an oval opening between the middle ear and the vestibule having the base of the stapes or columella attached to its membrane — called also **fenestra ovalis**, **fenestra vestibuli** b: a round opening between the middle ear and the cochlea — called also **fenestra cochleae**, **fenestra rotunda** 2: an opening cut in bone 3: a transparent spot (as in the wings of a moth) — **fene-stral** \-trāl/ *adj*

fene-strate \fē-nēs-trāt, -trāt/ *adj* [L *fenestratus*, fr *fenestra*]: FENESTRATED

fene-strated \fē-nēs-trāt-əd/ *adj* 1. provided with or characterized by windows 2: having one or more openings or pores (~ blood capillaries)

fene-strā-tion \fē-nēs-trāt-shən/ *n* 1: the arrangement, proportioning, and design of windows and doors in a building 2: an opening in a surface (as a wall or membrane) 3: the operation of cutting an opening in the bony labyrinth between the inner ear and tympanum to replace natural fenestrae that are not functional

Fen-i-an \fē-nē-ən/ *n* [Irish Gaelic *Fíanna*, pl of *Fíann*, legendary band of Irish warriors] 1: one of a legendary band of warriors defending Ireland in the 2d and 3d centuries A.D. 2: a member of a secret 19th century Irish and Irish-American organization dedicated to the overthrow of British rule in Ireland — **Fen-i-an** *adj* — **Fen-i-an-ism** \fē-nē-iz-əm/ *n*

fēn-ec \fēn-ek/ *n* [Ar *fanak*]: a small pale-fawn African fox (*Fennec zarda*) with large ears

fēn-el \fēn-əl/ *n* [ME *fennel*, fr OE *finigol*, fr (assumed) VL *fenniculum*, fr L *fenniculum* fennel, dim of *fenum* hay; perh akin to L *fetus* fruitful — more at FEMI NINE]: a perennial European herb (*Foeniculum vulgare*) of the carrot family adventive in No America and cultivated for its aromatic seeds and its foliage

fēn-ny \fēn-ē/ *adj* [ME, fr OE *fennig*, fr *fenn* fen] 1: having the characteristics of a fen: BOGGY 2: peculiar to or found in a fen

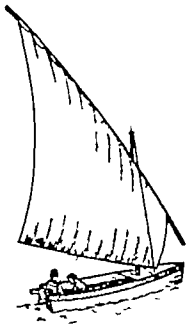
fēn-u-greek \fē-nū-grēk/ *n* [ME *fenugrek*, fr MF *fenugrek*, fr L *fenum Graecum*, lit., Greek hay]: a leguminous annual Asiatic herb (*Trigonella foenumgraecum*) with aromatic seeds

feoff-ee \fe-fē, -fē/ *n*: the person to whom a feoffment is made

feoff-ment \fe-fē-mənt, -fē-mənt/ *n* [ME *feoffement*, fr AF, fr *feoffer* to invest with a fee, fr OF *feif* fee, the granting of a fee

feof-for \fe-fər, -fē-, -fē-/ *vt* -fed; -fē- or -feoff-er \fe-fər, -fē-/ *n*: one who makes a feoffment

FEPA *abbr* Fair Employment Practices Act



felucca



fennec

another: TRANSPORT b: to fly (an airplane) from the factory or other shipping point to a designated delivery point or from one base to another ~vi: to cross water in a boat

2 ferry n, pl ferries 1: a place where persons or things are carried across a body of water (as a river) in a boat 2. FERRYBOAT 3: a franchise or right to operate a ferry service across a body of water 4: an organized service and route for flying airplanes esp across a sea or continent for delivery to the user

fer-ry-boat /fər-ē-bōt/ n: a boat used to ferry passengers, vehicles, or goods

fer-ry-man /fər-ē-mən/ n: a person who operates a ferry
fer-til-e /fər-ē-tē/ adj [ME, fr MF & L, MF, fr L *fertilis*, fr *ferre* to carry, bear — more at BEAR] 1 a: producing or bearing fruit in great quantities: PRODUCTIVE b: characterized by great resourcefulness of thought or imagination: INVENTIVE (a ~ mind) c obs: PLENTIFUL 2 a (1): capable of sustaining abundant plant growth (~ soil) (2): affording abundant possibilities for development (a ~ area for research) b: capable of growing or developing (~ egg) c (1): capable of producing fruit (2) of an anther: containing pollen (3): developing spores or spore-bearing organs d: capable of breeding or reproducing 3: capable of being converted into fissionable material (~ uranium 238) — **fer-til-ly** /fər-ē-tē-ē/ adv — **fer-til-ness** /fər-ē-tē-nəs/ n

syn FERTILE, FERTUND, FRUITFUL, PROLIFIC *shared meaning element*: producing or having the power to produce offspring or fruit ant Infertile, sterile

fer-til-ty /fər-ē-tē-tē/ n 1: the quality or state of being fertile 2: the birthrate of a population

fer-til-iza-tion /fər-ē-tē-zā-shən/ n: an act or process of making fertile as a: the application of fertilizer b (1): an act or process of fecundation, insemination, impregnation, or pollination b (2): the process of union of two germ cells whereby the somatic chromosome number is restored and the development of a new individual is initiated — **fer-til-iza-tion-al** /fər-ē-tē-zā-shən-ēl/ adj

fer-til-ize /fər-ē-tē-zē/ v [-ized, -izing] to make fertile as a: to cause the fertilization of b: to apply a fertilizer to (~ land) — **fer-til-iz-able** /fər-ē-tē-zā-bəl/ adj

fer-til-izer /fər-ē-zər/ n: one that fertilizes, *specif*: a substance (as manure or a chemical mixture) used to make soil more fertile
fer-u-la /fər-ē-yū-lə/ n [NL, genus name, fr L giant fennel]: any of a genus (*Ferula*) of Old World plants of the carrot family yielding various gum resins (as galbanum and asafetida)

fer-u-le /fər-ē-lē/ also **fer-u-la** /fər-ē-yū-lə/ n [L *ferula* giant fennel, ferule] 1: an instrument (as a flat piece of wood) used to punish children 2: school discipline

fer-u-lic acid /fər-ē-lik-ē/ n [*ferula*]: a white crystalline acid that is structurally related to vanillin and is obtained esp from plant sources (as aspen bark)

fer-ven-cy /fər-vən-sē/ n pl -cies: FERVOR

fer-vent /fər-vənt/ adj [ME, fr MF & L, MF, fr L *servens*, *servens*, prp of *fervere* to boil, glow — more at BURN] 1: very hot ~ GLOWING 2: marked by great warmth of feeling: exhibiting deep sincere emotion (~ prayers) **syn** see IMPASSIONED — **fer-vant-ly** adv

fer-vid /fər-vəd/ adj [L *fervidus*, fr *fervere*] 1: very hot: BURNING 2: marked by warm spontaneity or sometimes febrile urgency (his ~ manner of lovemaking offended her — Arnold Bennett) **syn** see IMPASSIONED — **fer-vid-ly** adv — **fer-vid-ness** n

fer-vor /fər-vər/ n [ME *ferveur*, fr MF & L, MF *ferveur*, fr L *fervor*, fr *fervere*] 1: intense heat 2: warm steady intensity of feeling or expression **syn** see PASSION

fer-vour chiefly Brit var of FERVOR

fea-cen-nine /fēs-ē-nē-nē/ n [L *fescennini* (*versus*), ribald songs sung at rustic weddings, prob fr *fescenninus* of Fescennium, fr *Fescennium*, town in Etruria]: SCURRILOUS, OBSCENE

fea-cue /fēs-ē-kyū/ n [ME *festu* stalk, straw, fr MF, fr LL *festucum*, fr L *festuca*] 1: a small pointer (as a stick) used to point out letters to children learning to read 2: any of a genus (*Festuca*) of tufted perennial grasses with panicle spikelets

fescue foot n: a disease of the feet of cattle resembling ergotism that is associated with feeding on fescue grasses

1 fess also fesse /fēs/ n [ME *fesse*, fr MF *faisse*, fr L *fascia* band] 1: a broad horizontal bar across the middle of a heraldic field 2: the center point of an armorial escutcheon

2 fess /fēs/ vi [short for *confess*]: to own up: CONFESS — usu. used with up

-fest /fēst/ n *comb form* [G, fr *fest* celebration, fr L *festum*]: meeting or occasion marked by (such) activity (*songfest*)

fest-al /fēst-ēl/ adj [L *festum* festival — more at FEAST]: of or relating to a feast or festival ~ FESTIVE — **fest-al-ly** /fēst-ēl-ē/ adv

1 fest-er /fēs-tər/ n [ME, fr MF *festre*, fr L *festula* pipe, fistulous ulcer]: a suppurating sore: PUSTULE

2 fester vb **fest-er-ed; fest-er-ing** /fēs-tər-ē-ŋ/ vi 1: to generate pus 2: PUTREFY ROT 3 a: to cause increasing poisoning or irritation: RANKLE b: to undergo or exist in a state of progressive deterioration ~vi: to make inflamed or corrupt

1 fest-i-nate /fēs-tē-nāt-, nāt/ adj [L *festinatus*, pp of *festinare* to hasten — more at BORZOI]: HASTY — **fest-i-nate-ly** adv

2 fest-i-nate /fēs-tē-nāt-, nāt/ adj [L *festinus*]: HASTEN

1 fest-i-val /fēs-tə-vəl/ adj [ME, fr MF, fr L *festivus* festive]: of, relating to, appropriate to, or set apart as a festival

2 festival n 1 a: a time of celebration marked by special observances b: FEAST 2: a periodic season or program of cultural events or entertainment 3: GAIETY, CONVIVIALITY

fest-i-val-go-er /fēs-tə-vəl-gō-ər/ n: one who attends a festival
fest-ive /fēs-tēv/ adj [L *festivus*, fr *festum*] 1: of, relating to, or suitable for a feast or festival 2: JOYOUS, GAY — **fest-i-ve-ly** adv — **fest-i-ve-ness** n

fest-i-va-ty /fēs-tēv-ē-tē, fēs-ē, n, pl -ties 1: FESTIVAL 2: the quality or state of being festive: GAIETY 3: festive activity

ing a decorative chain 3: one of the somewhat quadrangular segments bordering the body of some ticks

1 festoon vi 1: to hang or form festoons on 2: to shape into festoons

fest-toon-ery /fēs-ē-tū-nə-rē/ n: an arrangement of festoons
fest-schrift /fēst-šrift/ n, pl **fest-schri-ft-en** /fēst-šrift-ən/ or **fest-schri-ft** /fēst-šrift/ n [G, fr *fest* festival, celebration + *schrift* writing]: a volume of writings by different authors presented as a tribute or memorial esp to a scholar

fe-ta /fēt-ə, fē-ēd/ n [NGK (*tyri*) *pheta*, fr *tyri* cheese + *pheta* slice, fr It *petto*]: a firm white Greek cheese made of sheep's or goat's milk and cured in brine

fe-tal /fēt-ēl/ adj. of, relating to, or being a fetus

fetal hemoglobin n: a hemoglobin variant that predominates in the blood of a newborn and persists in increased proportions in some forms of anemia (as thalassemia)

fetal position n: a resting position in which the body is curved, the legs and arms are bent and drawn toward the chest, and the head is bowed forward and which is assumed in some forms of psychic regression

fe-ta-tion /fē-tā-shən/ n: the formation of a fetus: PREGNANCY
1 fetch /fēch/ vb [ME *fecchen*, fr OE *fetan*, *feccan*, akin to OE *fōt* foot — more at FOOT] vi 1 a: to go or come after and bring or take back b: DERIVE DUCE 2 a: to cause to come b: to bring in (as a price): REALIZE c: INTEREST, ATTRACT 3 a: to give (a blow) by striking: DEAL b chiefly dial: to bring about ~ ACCOMPLISH c (1): to take in (as a breath) ~ DRAW (2): to bring forth (as a sound): HEAVE (~ a sigh) 4 a: to reach by sailing esp against the wind or tide b: to arrive at: REACH ~vi 1: to get and bring something, *specif*: to retrieve killed game 2: to take a roundabout way: CIRCLE 3 a: to hold a course on a body of water b: VEER — **fetch-er** n

2 fetch n 1: an act or instance of fetching 2 TRICK STRATAGEM 3 a: the distance along open water or land over which the wind blows b: the distance traversed by waves without obstruction

3 fetch n [origin unknown] 1: DOPPELGÄNGER 2: GHOST
fetch-ing adj: ATTRACTIVE, PLEASING — **fetch-ing-ly** /fēch-ēl-ē/ adv

fetch up vi 1: to bring up or out: PRODUCE 2: to make up (as leeway) 3: to bring to a stop ~vi: to come to a standstill, stopping place, or result: ARRIVE

1 fete or fête /fāt, fēt/ n [Fr *fête*, fr OF *feste* — more at FEAST] 1 FESTIVAL 2 a: a lavish often outdoor entertainment b: a large elaborate party

2 fete or fête vi **fet-ed or fet-ed, fet-ing or fēt-ing** 1: to honor or commemorate with a fete 2: to pay high honor to

fête cham-pô-tre /fāt-shā-m(ē)-pō-trē/ n, pl **fêtes cham-pô-tres** /fāt-shā-m(ē)-pō-trē/ n, pl [Fr, lit, rural festival]: an outdoor entertainment

fet-er-ile /fēt-ē-rē-ēl/ n [Sudanese Ar]: any of various grain sorghums with compact oval heads of large soft white seeds

fe-ti-cide /fēt-ē-sīd/ n: the act of killing a fetus

fe-tid /fēt-ēd, esp Brit fē-tīd/ adj [ME, fr L *foetidus*, fr *foetere* to stink, akin to L *fumus* smoke — more at FUME]: having a heavy offensive smell **syn** see MALODOROUS — **fe-tid-ly** adv — **fe-tid-ness** n

fe-tish also **fe-tich** /fēt-īsh also fē-tē-ē/ n [F & Pg, F *fétiche*, fr Pg *feticlo*, fr *feticlo* artificial, false, fr L *feticulus* factitious] 1 a: an object believed among a primitive people to have magical power to protect or aid its owner; broadly: a material object regarded with superstitious or extravagant trust or reverence b: an object of irrational reverence or obsessive devotion: PREOCCUPATION c: an object or bodily part whose real or fantasied presence is psychologically necessary for sexual gratification and that is an object of fixation to the extent that it may interfere with complete sexual expression 2: a rite or cult of fetish worshippers 3: FIXATION

syn FETISH, TALISMAN, CHARM, AMULET *shared meaning element*: an object believed useful in averting evil or attracting good

fet-ish-ism also **fe-tich-ism** /fē-tīsh-iz-əm/ n 1: belief in magical fetishes 2: extravagant irrational devotion 3: the pathological displacement of erotic interest and satisfaction to a fetish — **fe-tish-ist** /fē-tīsh-ist/ n — **fe-tish-ist-ic** /fē-tīsh-ist-ik/ also fē-tē-ē-ēl/ adj

fe-tlock /fēt-lək/ n [ME *fillok*, *felak*, akin to OE *fōt* foot] 1 a: a projection bearing a tuft of hair on the back of the leg above the hoof of a horse or similar animal — see HORSE illustration b: the tuft of hair itself 2: the joint of the limb at the fetlock

feto- or feti- also **foeto-** or **foeti-** *comb form* [NL *fetus*]: fetus (*feti-* *comb*: fetal and (*foeto-* *comb*: fetaloplacental)

fe-toi-o-gy /fē-tō-ē-jē/ n: a branch of medical science concerned with the study and treatment of the fetus in the uterus — **fe-to-lo-gist** /fē-tō-lō-jist/ n

fe-tor /fēt-ər, fē-tō(s)-ər/ n [ME *fetoure*, fr L *foetor*, fr *foetere*]: a strong offensive smell: STENCH

1 fet-er /fēt-ər/ n [ME *feier*, fr OE, akin to OE *fōt* foot] 1: a chain or shackle for the feet 2: something that confines: RESTRAINT

2 fetter vi 1: to put fetters on: SHACKLE 2: to restrain from motion or action **syn** see HAMPER

1 fet-tle /fēt-ēl/ vi **fet-tled, fet-tling** /fēt-ēl-ē, -ēl-ē/ [ME *feiten* to shape, prepare; prob akin to OE *feit* vessel — more at VAT]: to cover or line the hearth of (as a reverberatory furnace) with settling

2 fet-tle n 1 a: a state of physical fitness or order: CONDITION b: state of mind: SPIRITS (the good news put him in fine ~) 2: FETTLING

fet-tling /fēt-ēl-ē, -ēl-ē/ n: loose material (as ore or sand) thrown on the hearth of a furnace to protect it

fe-tuc-cine or **fe-tu-ci-ni** /fēt-ē-ē-ē-nē/ n pl *but sing or pl in constr* [It, pl of *fettuccina*, dim of *fettuccia* small slice, ribbon, dim. of *fetta* slice]: pasta in the form of narrow ribbons, also: a dish of which fettuccine forms the base

fe-tus /fēt-əs/ n [NL, fr L, act of bearing young, offspring; akin to L *fetus* newly delivered, fruitful — more at FEMININE]: an unborn or unhatched vertebrate esp after attaining the basic structural plan of its kind, *specif*: a developing human from usu. three months after conception to birth

field day *n* 1 a: a day for military exercises or maneuvers b: an outdoor meeting or social gathering c: a day of sports and athletic competition 2 a: a time of unusual pleasure or unexpected success (the newspaper had a *field day* with the scandal)

field-er \fēl-dər/ *n*: one that fields, esp: a defensive player stationed in the field (as in baseball)

fielder's choice *n*: a situation in baseball in which a batter reaches base safely because the fielder attempts to put out another base runner on the play

field event *n*: an event (as weight-throwing or jumping) in a track-and-field meet other than a race

field-fare \fēld-(ə)-fə(r)/, -fə(r)/ *n* [ME *feldfare*, fr OE *feld-fare*, fr *fēld* + *-fare* (dweller): a medium-sized Eurasian thrush (*Turdus pilaris*) with ash-colored head and chestnut wings]

field glass *n*: a hand-held optical instrument for use outdoors usu. consisting of two telescopes on a single frame with a focusing device — usu. used in pl.

field goal *n*: 1: a score in football made by drop-kicking or place-kicking the ball over the crossbar from ordinary play 2: a goal in basketball made while the ball is in play

field grade *n*: the rank of a field officer

field hand *n*: an outdoor farm laborer

field hockey *n*: a game played on a turf field between two teams of 11 players each whose object is to direct a ball into the opponent's goal with a hockey stick

field house *n*: 1: a building at an athletic field for housing equipment or providing dressing facilities 2: a building enclosing a large area suitable for various forms of athletics and usu. providing seats for spectators

fielding average *n*: the average (as of a baseball fielder) determined by dividing the number of putouts and assists by the number of chances — compare **BATTING AVERAGE**

field judge *n*: a football official whose duties include covering action on kicks and forward passes and timing intermission periods and time outs

field lens *n*: the lens in a compound eyepiece that is nearer the objective

field magnet *n*: a magnet for producing and maintaining a magnetic field esp. in a generator or electric motor

field marshal *n*: the highest ranking military officer (as in the British army)

field mouse *n*: any of various mice that inhabit fields, esp: **VOLE**

field officer *n*: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps of the rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major — called also *field grade officer*; compare **COMPANY OFFICER**, **GENERAL OFFICER**

field of force: **FIELD 6b**

field of honor 1: a place where a duel is fought 2: **BATTLEFIELD**

field of vision: **FIELD 7**

field of vision: **VISUAL FIELD**

field pea *n*: a small-seeded pea (*Pisum sativum* var. *arvense*) widely grown for forage and food

field-piece \fēld-(ə)-pēs/ *n*: a gun or howitzer for use in the field

field spaniel *n*: any of a breed of large usu. black hunting and retrieving spaniels that have a dense flat or slightly waved coat

field-stone \fēld-(ə)-stōn/ *n*: stone used as taken from the field (as in building)

field-strip \fēld-(ə)-stri:p/ *v*: to take apart (a weapon) to the extent authorized for routine cleaning, lubrication, and minor repairs

field-test \fēld-(ə)-tēst/ *v*: to test (as a procedure or product) in a natural environment for various things (as utility and acceptability by intended users) — **field test** *n*

field theory *n*: a detailed mathematical description of the assumed physical properties of a region under some influence (as gravitation)

field trial *n*: a trial of sporting dogs in actual performance

field trip *n*: a visit made by students and usu. a teacher for purposes of firsthand observation (as to a factory, farm, or museum)

field winding *n*: the winding of the field magnet of a dynamo or motor

field-work \fēld-(ə)-dwərk/ *n*: 1: a temporary fortification thrown up by an army in the field 2: work done in the field (as by students) to gain practical experience through firsthand observation 3: the gathering of anthropological or sociological data through the interviewing of subjects in the field — **field-work-er** *n*

fiend \fēnd/ *n* [ME, fr OE *fiend*, akin to OHG *fiand* enemy, Skt *pitṛi* he scorns] 1 a: **DEVIL** b: **DEMON** c: a person of great wickedness or maliciousness 2: a person excessively devoted to a pursuit or study: **FANATIC** (a golf ~) 3: a person who uses immoderate quantities of something: **ADDICT** (a dope ~) 4: a person remarkably clever at something: **WIZARD** 3 (a ~ at mathematics)

fiend-ish \fēn-dish/ *adj*: 1: perversely diabolical (took a ~ pleasure in hurting people) 2: extremely cruel or wicked (a ~ old man) 3: excessively bad, unpleasant, or difficult (~ weather) — **fiend-ish-ly** *adv* — **fiend-ish-ness** *n*

fierce \fērs/ *adj* **fierce-er**; **fierce-est** [ME *fiers*, fr OF, fr L *ferus* wild, savage; akin to Gk *thēr* wild animal] 1 a: violently hostile or aggressive in temperament b: given to fighting or killing: **PUGNACIOUS** 2 a: marked by unrestrained zeal or vehemence (a ~ argument) b: extremely vexatious, disappointing, or intense (~ pain) 3: furiously active or determined (make a ~ effort) 4: wild or menacing in appearance — **fierce-ly** *adv* — **fierce-ness** *n*

syn **FIERCE**, **FEROCIOUS**, **BARBAROUS**, **SAVAGE**, **CRUEL** shared meaning **clement**: showing fury or malignity in looks or actions **ant** tame, mild

fieri facias \fē-(ə)-rē-fā-sh(ə)-s/ *n* [L, cause (it) to be done]: a writ authorizing the sheriff to obtain satisfaction of a judgment in debt or damages from the goods and chattels of the defendant

fiery \fī-(ə)-rē/ *adj* **fiery-er**; **fiery-est** [ME, fr *fire*, *fier* fire] 1 a: consisting of fire b: **BURNING**, **BLAZING** (the ~ interior of a furnace) c: using or carried out with fire (~ experiments of the alchemists) d: liable to catch fire or explode: **FLAMMABLE** (a ~

vapor) 2 a: hot like a fire b (1): being in an inflamed state or condition (a ~ boil) (2): feversh and flushed (a ~ forehead) 3 a: of the color of fire: **RED** (a ~ sunset) b: intensely or unnaturally red (~ lips and fingernails) 4 a: full of or exuding emotion or spirit (a ~ sermon) b: easily provoked: **IRRITABLE** — **fiery-ly** \fī-(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **fiery-ness** \fī-(ə)-nəs/ *n* — **fiery** *adv*

fies-ta \fē-'es-tō/ *n* [Sp, fr. L *fiesta* — more at **FEAST**]: **FESTIVAL**, **specif**: a saint's day celebrated in Spain and Latin America with processions and dances

fife \fī-fə/ *n* [G *pfeife* pipe, fife, fr OHG *pfīfa* — more at **PIPE**]: a small flute with six to eight finger holes and no keys that is used chiefly to accompany the drum

fife rail *n*: a rail about the mast near the deck to which running rigging is belayed

FIFO *abbr* first in, first out

fif-teen \fif-'tēn/ *n* [ME *fifteen*, *adj*, fr OE *fīfthene*; akin to OE *fien* ten] 1 — see **NUMBER** table 2: the first point scored by a side in a game of tennis — called also *five* — **fifteen** *adj* or *pron* — **fifteenth** \-'tēn-(th)/ *adj* or *n*

fifth \fif-(th)/ *n* 1 — see **NUMBER** table 2 a: the musical interval embracing five diatonic degrees b: a tone at this interval, **specif**: **DOMINANT 2** c: the harmonic combination of two tones at this interval 3: a unit of measure for liquor equal to one fifth of a U S gallon 4 cap: the Fifth Amendment of the U S Constitution — **fifth** *adj* or *adv* — **fifth-ly** *adv*

fifth column *n* [name applied to rebel sympathizers in Madrid in 1936 when four rebel columns were advancing on the city]: a group of secret sympathizers or supporters of an enemy that engage in espionage or sabotage within defense lines or national borders — **fifth-column-ism** \-'kal-əm-(n)h-z-əm/ *n* — **fifth-column-ist** \-(n)st/ *n*

fifth wheel *n* 1 a: a horizontal wheel or segment of a wheel that consists of two parts rotating on each other above the fore axle of a carriage and that forms support to prevent tipping b: a similar coupling between tractor and trailer of a semitrailer 2: a spare wheel 3: one that is superfluous, unnecessary, or burdensome

fif-ty \fif-'tē/ *n*, *pl* **fifties** [ME, fr. *fifty*, *adj*, fr OE *fīftig*, fr *fīftig*, *n*, group of 50, fr *fif* five + *-tig* group of ten — more at **EIGHTY**] 1 — see **NUMBER** table 2 *pl*: the numbers 50 to 59, **specif**: the years 50 to 59 in a lifetime or century 3: a 50-dollar bill — **fiftieth** \-'tē-(th)/ *adj* or *n* — **fifty** *adj* or *pron*

fif-ty-fif-ty \fif-'tē-fif-'tē/ *adj* 1: shared, assumed, or borne equally (a ~ proposition) 2: half favorable and half unfavorable (a ~ chance) — **fifty-fifty** *adv*

fig \fig/ *n* [ME *fige*, fr OF, fr OProv *figa*, fr (assumed) VL *ficus*, fr L *ficus* fig tree, fig] 1 a: an oblong or pear-shaped fruit that is a syconium b: any of a genus (*Ficus*) of trees of the mulberry family bearing fruits that are syconia, esp: a widely cultivated tree (*F. carica*) that produces edible figs 2: a contemptibly worthless trifle (not worth a ~)

fig *n* [fig (to adorn)]: **DRESS**, **ARRAY** (a young woman in dazzling royal full — Mollie Panter-Downes)

fig *abbr* 1 figurative; figuratively 2 figure

fight \fīt/ *vb* **fought** \fōt/, **fight-ing** [ME *fighten*, fr OE *feohtan*; akin to OHG *fehtan* to fight, L *pecere* to comb — more at **FEEL**] *vi* 1 a: to contend in battle or physical combat, esp: to strive to overcome a person by blows or weapons b: to engage in boxing 2: to put forth a determined effort ~ *vt* 1 a (1): to contend against in or as if in battle or physical combat (2): to box against in the ring b (1): to attempt to prevent the success or effectiveness of (the company *fought* the strike for months) (2): to oppose the passage or development of (~ a bad habit) 2 a: to carry on: **WAGE** b: to take part in (as a boxing match) 3: to struggle to endure or surmount (~ out a storm at sea) 4 a: to gain by struggle (~ his way through) b: to resolve by struggle (*fought* out their differences in court) 5 a: to manage (a ship) in a battle or storm b: to cause to struggle or contend c: to manage in an unnecessarily rough or awkward manner — **fight shy** of: to avoid facing or meeting

fight *n* 1 a: a hostile encounter: **BATTLE**, **COMBAT** b: a boxing match c: a verbal disagreement: **ARGUMENT** 2: a struggle for a goal or an objective (a ~ for justice) 3: strength or disposition for fighting: **PUGNACITY** (still full of ~)

fight-er *n*: one that fights: a (1): **WARRIOR**, **SOLDIER** a (2): a pugnacious or game individual a (3): **BOXER** b: an airplane of high speed and maneuverability with armament designed to destroy enemy aircraft

fighting chair *n*: a chair from which a salt-water angler plays a hooked fish

fighting chance *n*: a chance that may be realized by a struggle (the patient had a *fighting chance* to live)

fig leaf *n*: 1: the leaf of a fig tree 2 [fr the use by Adam and Eve of fig leaves to cover their nakedness after eating the forbidden fruit (Gen. 3 7)]: something that conceals or camouflages usu. inadequately or dishonestly

fig marigold *n*: any of several carpetweeds (genus *Mesembryanthemum*) with showy white or pink flowers

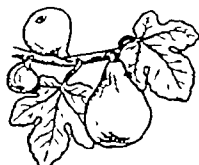
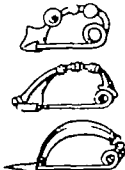


fig leaves and fruit

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th thus
ū foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

fibroid *n*: a benign tumor made up of fibrous and muscular tissue that occurs esp. in the uterine wall
fibro-in \fīb-rə-wən, fīb-ī- n [F *fibrosine*, fr. *fibr-* + *-ine* -in]: an insoluble protein comprising the filaments of the raw silk fiber
fibro-ma \fīb-rō-mə, n, pl. -mās also -mā-tā \-mō-tə-: a benign tumor consisting mainly of fibrous tissue — **fibro-ma-tous** \-mō-tə-əs/ *adj*
fibro-sar-co-ma \fīb-rə-sār-ko-mə, fīb-ī- n: a sarcoma of relatively low malignancy made up chiefly of spindle-shaped cells that tend to form collagenous fibrils
fibro-sis \fīb-rō-sīs, fīb-ī- n: a condition marked by increase of interstitial fibrous tissue — **fibro-sis** \-brō-tik/ *adj*
fibro-sis \fīb-rō-sīs, fīb-ī- n [NL, fr. *fibrosus* fibrous, fr. ISV *fibrosus*]: a rheumatic disorder of fibrous tissue
fibrous \fīb-rə-s/ *adj* [F *fibreux*, fr. *fibre* fiber, fr. L *fibra*] 1 *a*: containing, consisting of, or resembling fibers 2: characterized by fibrosis *c*: capable of being separated into fibers (a ~ mineral) 2: TOUGH, SINEWY (~ texture) — **fibrous-ly** *adv* — **fibrous-ness** *n*
fibrous root *n*: a root (as in most grasses) that has no prominent central axis and that branches in all directions
fibro-vascular \fīb-rō-vas-kyl-ər, fīb-ī- *adj*: having or consisting of fibers and conducting cells (~ bundles in leaves)
fibrovascular bundle *n*: VASCULAR BUNDLE
fib-u-la \fīb-yə-lə, n, pl. -lās \-lē, -lī or -lās [L] 1: a clasp resembling a safety pin used by the ancient Greeks and Romans 2: the outer and usu. the smaller of the two bones of the hind limb below the knee — **fib-u-lar** \-lār/ *adj*
-fic \fik/ *adj* suffix [MF & L, MF *-ficus*, fr. L *-ficus*, fr. *facere* to make — more at DO]: making: causing (felicitic)
FICA *abbr* Federal Insurance Contributions Act
-fication \-fī-kā-shən/ *n* *comb form* [ME *-ficiation*, fr. MF & L, MF *-ficiation*, fr. L *-ficiation*, -ficiatio, fr. *-ficiatus*, pp ending of verbs ending in *-ficare* to make, fr. *-ficus*]: making: production (refication)
fice \fis/ *var of* FEIST
fiche \fesh also fīsh/ *n*, pl. *fiches* also *fiches*: MICROFICHE
fichu \fish-ŭ, fīsh-ŭ/ *n* [F, fr. pp of *ficher* to stick in, throw on, fr. (assumed) VL *ficare*, fr. L *figere* to fasten, pierce — more at DIKE] 1: a woman's light triangular scarf that is draped over the shoulders and fastened in front or worn to fill in a low neckline
ficin \fīsh-ŭ/ *n* [L *ficus* fig] 1: a protease that is obtained from the latex of fig trees and is used as an anthelmintic and protein digestive
fick-le \fik-əl/ *adj* [ME *fikel* deceitful, inconstant, fr. OE *ficol* deceitful, akin to OE *beſican* to deceive, L *pigere* to irk and prob. to OE *fah* hostile — more at FOE] 1: marked by lack of steadfastness, constancy, or stability: given to erratic and even perverse changeableness *syn* see INCONSTANT *ant* constant, true — **fick-le-ness** *n*
fico \fī-kō/ *n*, pl. *ficoes* [obs. *fico*, obscene gesture of contempt, modif. of It *fica* fig, vulva, gesture of contempt, fr. (assumed) VL *fica* fig — more at FIG] *FIG* 2
fict *abbr* 1 fiction 2 fictitious
fictile \fik-tī-, -tī/ *adj* [L *ſcitilis* molded of clay, fr. *ſictus*] 1: molded or moldable of earth, clay, or other soft material 2: of or relating to pottery
fiction \fik-shən/ *n* [ME *ſictiōn*, fr. MF *ſictiōn*, fr. L *ſictiōn*, *ſictio* act of fashioning, fiction, fr. *ſictus*, pp of *ſingere* to shape, fashion, fign — more at DOUGH] 1 *a*: something invented by the imagination or feigned, specif.: an invented story (distinguish fact from ~) *b*: fictitious literature (as novels or short stories) (a writer of ~) 2: an assumption of a possibility as a fact irrespective of the question of its truth (a legal ~) 3: the action of feigning or of creating with the imagination — **fiction-al** \-shənəl, -shən-əl/ *adj* — **fiction-al-ly** \-lī/ *adv*
fiction-al-iza-tion \fik-shə-lə-ī-zā-shən, -shən-ī-zā- / *n*: an act, process, or product of fictionalizing
fiction-al-ize \fik-shə-līz-, -shən-ī-zē/ *vt* -ized, -iz-ing: to make into or treat in the manner of fiction (~ the diary he kept in prison)
fiction-er \fik-shə-nī(ə)r/ *n*: one who writes fiction esp. in quantity and without high standards — **fiction-er-ing** *n*
fiction-ist \fik-sh(ə)-nīst/ *n*: a writer of fiction, esp.: NOVELIST
fiction-ize \fik-sh(ə)-nīz-, -shən-ī-zē/ *vt* -ized, -iz-ing: FICTONALIZE — **fiction-ize-tion** \fik-shə-nīz-ā-shən/ *n*
fiction-ous \fik-ſh-əs/ *adj* [L *ſicticius* artificial, feigned, fr. *ſictus*] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of fiction 2: IMAGINARY 2 *a*: conventionally or hypothetically assumed or accepted (a ~ concept) *b* of a name: FALSE, ASSUMED 3: not genuinely felt 2: FEIGNED, SIMULATED — **fiction-ous-ly** *adv* — **fiction-ous-ness** *n*
syn FICTITIOUS, FABULOUS, LEGENDARY, MYTHICAL, APOCRYPHAL
shared meaning element: being the product of imagination or mental invention *ant* historical
fictive \fik-tīv/ *adj* 1: not genuine: FEIGNED 2: of, relating to, or capable of imaginative creation — **fictive-ly** *adv*
fid \fid/ *n* [orig. unknown] 1: a square bar of wood or iron used to support a topmast 2: a pin usu. of hard wood that tapers to a point and is used in opening the strands of a rope
-fid \fid-, fid/ *adj* *comb form* [L *-fidus*, fr. *findere* to split — more at BITE]: divided into (so many) parts (sexifid) or (such) parts (pinatifid)
fid-dle \fid-əl/ *n* [ME *ſidel*, fr. OE *ſiðele*, prob. fr. ML *viola*] 1: VIOLIN 2: a device (as a slat, rack, or light railing of cords) to keep dishes from sliding off a table or board ship 3: FIDDLESTICKS — used as an interjection 4 *BRIT*: SWINDLE
fiddle *vb* **fid-dled**; **fid-dling** \fid-līſ-, -līſ- / *vi* 1: to play on a fiddle 2 *a*: to move the hands or fingers restlessly *b*: to spend time in aimless or fruitless activity: FUTTER (fiddled around with the engine for hours) *c*: MEDDLE, TAMPER ~ *vi*: to play (as a tune) on a fiddle — **fid-dler** \fid-lər, -l-ər/ *n*



fibulae 1

fiddle away *vi*: to fatter away (fiddled away his time)
fid-dle \fid-əl/ *n*: something resembling a fiddle
fid-dle-fad-dle \fid-əl-, fad-əl/ *n* [redupl. of *fiddle* (fiddlesticks)]
 1: NONSENSE — often used as an interjection
fid-dle-footed \fid-əl-foot-əd/ *adj* 1: SKITTISH, JUMPY (a ~ horse)
 2: prone to wander (the nameless ~ drifters, the shifty riders who traveled the back trails — Luke Short)
fid-dle-head \fid-əl-, hed/ *n* 1: an ornament on a ship's bow curved like the scroll at the head of a violin 2: one of the young unfurling fronds of some ferns that are often eaten as greens
fiddler crab *n*: a burrowing crab (genus *Uca*) that has one claw much enlarged in the male
fid-dle-stick \fid-əl-, stīk/ *n* 1 *a* *archaic*: a violin bow *b* *South*: a small stick or switch used to strike the strings of a fiddle in time to the music while the fiddler plays with a bow — usu. used in pl. 2 *a*: something of little value ~ TRIFLE (didn't care a ~ for that) *b* *pl.*: NONSENSE — used as an interjection
fid-dling \fid-līſ-, -līſ- / *adj* TRIFLING PETTY (made some ~ excuse)
fid-e-lam \fēd-(ə)-lā-, -lā- / *n* [prob. fr. F *fideisme*, fr. L *fides* faith] 1: reliance on faith rather than reason esp. in metaphysics — **fid-e-lat** \-lā-, -lā- / *n* — **fid-e-lat-ic** \fēd-(ə)-lā-, -lā- / *adj*
fid-el-ity \fīd-əl-ə-tē-, fī- / *n*, pl. *-ties* [ME *ſidelite*, fr. MF *ſidelite*, fr. L *ſidelitarius*, *ſidelitas*, fr. *ſidelis* faithful, fr. *ſides* faith — more at BIDE] 1 *a*: the quality or state of being faithful *b*: accuracy in details: EXACTNESS 2: the degree to which an electronic device (as a record player, radio, or television) accurately reproduces its effect (as sound or picture)
syn FIDELITY, ALLEGIANCE, FEALTY, LOYALTY, DEVOTION, PIETY
shared meaning element: faithfulness to something to which one is bound by a pledge, by duty, or by a sense of what is right or appropriate *ant* faithlessness, perfidy
fid-gel \fīj/ *vi* **fid-ged**, **fid-ging** [prob. alter of E dial *ſitch*, fr. ME *ſichen*] chiefly *Scot*: FIDGET
fid-get \fī-jət/ *n* [irreg. fr. *fid-gel*] 1: uneasiness or restlessness as shown by nervous movements — usu. used in pl. 2 [fidget]. one that fidgets
2fidget *vi*: to move or act restlessly or nervously ~ *vi*: to cause to move or act nervously
fid-gety \fī-jət-ē-/ *adj* 1: inclined to fidget 2: making unnecessary fuss: FUSSY — **fid-get-i-ness** *n*
fid-o \fīd-(ə)- / *n*, pl. *fid-os* /freaks + irregulars + defects + oddities/ a coin having a minting error
fid-u-cial \fīd-(y)ū-ſhəl, fī- / *adj* 1: taken as standard of reference (a ~ mark) 2: founded on faith or trust 3: having the nature of a trust: FIDUCIARY — **fid-u-cial-ly** \-d(y)ū-ſhəl-(ə)- / *adv*
fid-u-ci-ary \fīd-(y)ū-ſhē-, -er-ē-, -shā-rē- / *n*, pl. *-ries*: one that holds a fiduciary relation or acts in a fiduciary capacity
fiduciary *adj* [L *fiduciarius*, fr. *ſiducia* confidence, trust, fr. *ſidere*] 1: of, relating to, or involving a confidence or trust as *a*: held or founded in trust or confidence *b*: holding in trust *c*: depending on public confidence for value or currency (~ fiat money)
fie \fi/ *interj* [ME *fi*, fr. OF] — used to express disgust or shock
fief \fēf/ *n* [F — more at FEE] 1: a feudal estate 2: FEE 3: something over which one has rights or exercises control (a politician's ~)
fief-dom \fēf-dəm, -təm/ *n*: FIEF
field \fēld/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *fēld*, akin to OHG *fēld* field, OE *flōr* floor] 1 *a*: an open land area free of woods and buildings *b* (1) an area of cleared enclosed land used for cultivation or pasture (a ~ of wheat) (2) land containing a natural resource (coal ~) *c*: the place where a battle is fought, also: BATTLE *d*: a large unbroken expanse (as of ice) 2 *a*: an area or division of an activity (a lawyer eminent in his ~) *b*: the sphere of practical operation outside a laboratory, office, or factory (geologists working in the ~) *c*: an area for military exercises or maneuvers *d* (1) an area constructed, equipped, or marked for sports (2) the portion of an indoor or outdoor sports area enclosed by the running track and on which are conducted field events (3) either of the three sections of a baseball outfield (hits to all ~s) 3: a space on which something is drawn or projected as *a*: the space on the surface of a coin, medal, or seal that does not contain the design *b*: the ground of each division in a flag *c*: the whole surface of an escutcheon 4: the individuals that make up all or part of the participants in a sports activity, esp.: all participants with the exception of the favorite or the winner in a contest where more than two are entered 5: a complex of forces that serve as causative agents in human behavior 6: a set of mathematical elements that is subject to two binary operations the second of which is distributive relative to the first and both of which yield an element and that constitutes a commutative group under the first operation and also under the second if the zero or unit element under the first is omitted *b*: a region or space in which a given effect (as magnetism) exists 7: the area visible through the lens of an optical instrument 8: a series of drain tiles and an absorption area 9: a particular area (as a column or set of columns on a punch card) in which the same type of information is regularly recorded
2field *vi* 1 *a*: to catch or pick up (a batted ball) and usu. throw to a teammate *b*: to give an impromptu answer or solution to (the senator ~ed the reporters' questions) 2: to put into the field (~ an army) (~ a team), also: to enter in competition ~ *vi*: to play as a fielder
2field *adj*: of or relating to a field as *a*: growing in or inhabiting the fields or open country *b*: made, conducted, or used in the field (~ operations) *c*: operating or active in the field (a ~ agent)
field artillery *n*: artillery other than antiaircraft artillery used with armies in the field
field corn *n*: an Indian corn (as dent corn or flint corn) with starchy kernels grown for feeding stock or for market grain
field crop *n*: an agricultural crop (as hay, grain, or cotton) grown on large areas

chink) **g** : to stop up the interstices, crevices, or pores of (as cloth, wood, or leather) with a foreign substance **2** **a** : FEED **SATIATE** **b** : SATISFY, FULFILL (~s all requirements) **c** : to make out : COMPLETE — often used with *out* or *in* (~out a form) (~in the blanks) **3** **a** : to occupy the whole of (smoke ~ed the room) **b** : to spread through **c** : to make full (as the mind or spirit) (a mind ~ed with fantasies) **4** **a** : to possess and perform the duties of : HOLD (~an office) **b** : to place a person in (~a vacancy) **5** : to supply as directed (~a prescription) **6** : to cover the surface of with a layer of precious metal ~vi : to become full (the stadium ~ed and overflowed) — fill one's shoes : to take over one's job, position, or responsibilities — fill the bill : to answer a need

2 fill **n** **1** : a full supply; esp : a quantity that satisfies or satiates (eat your ~) **2** : material used to fill a receptacle, cavity, passage, or low place

fill away **vi** **1** : to trim a sail to catch the wind **2** : to proceed on the course esp after being brought up in the wind

filled milk **n** : skim milk with fat content increased by the addition of vegetable oils

filler **'fil-ər** **n** : one that fills as **a** : a substance added to a product (as to increase bulk, weight, viscosity, opacity, or strength) **b** : a composition used to fill the pores and grain of a wood or other surface before painting or varnishing **c** : a plate or other piece used to cover or fill in a space between two parts of a structure **d** : tobacco used to form the core of a cigar **e** : material (as a brief item of fact) used to fill extra space in a column or page of a newspaper or magazine **f** : a pack of paper used esp in a loose-leaf notebook

filler **'fil-ə(r)** **n**, pl fillers or filler [Hung fillér] — see forint at MONEY table

fillet **'fil-ət**, in sense **2b** also **fi-lā**, **'fil-ā** **n** also **fil-let** **fi-lā**, **'fil-ā** **n** [ME *filet*, fr MF, dim of *fil* thread — more at FILE] **1** : a ribbon or narrow strip of material used esp as a headband **2** : a thin narrow strip of material as **a** : a band of anatomical fibers, specif : LEMNISCUS **b** : a piece or slice of boneless meat or fish, specif : the tenderloin of beef **3** **a** : a concave junction formed where two surfaces meet **b** : a curved strip forming such a junction **4** : a narrow flat architectural member **a** : a flat molding separating others **b** : the space between two flutings in a shaft **5** : a design impressed on a book cover



1, fillet 1

fillet **'fil-ət**, in sense **2** also **fi-lā**, **'fil-ā** **vi** **1** : to bind, furnish, or adorn with or as if with a fillet **2** : to cut into fillets

fill-in **'fil-in** **n** : someone or something that fills in

fill in **'fil-in** **vi** **1** : to give (a person) necessary or recently acquired information (friends filled him in on the latest gossip) **2** : to enchain (as a design) with detail ~vi : to fill a vacancy usu temporarily : SUBSTITUTE (he often filled in in emergencies)

filling **'fil-ŋ** **n** **1** : an act or instance of filling **2** : something used to fill a cavity, container, or depression (as ~ for a tooth) **3** : something that completes as **a** : the yarn interlacing the warp in a fabric, also : yarn for the shuttle **b** : a food mixture used to fill pastry or sandwiches

filling station **n** : SERVICE STATION 1

filip **'fil-əp** **n** [prob of imit origin] **1** **a** : a blow or gesture made by the sudden forcible straightening of a finger curled up against the thumb **b** : a short sharp blow : BUFFET **2** : something tending to arouse or excite

filip **vi** **1** **a** : to strike or tap with a filip (~ed him on the nose) **b** : to make a filipping motion with (~ed his fingers toward them) **2** : to project quickly by or as if by a filip (~ed crumbs off the table) **3** : STIMULATE (with this to ~ his spints — Robert West-erby)

fill out **vi** : to put on flesh

filly **'fil-ē** **n**, pl fillies [ME *fyly*, fr ON *fylja*, akin to OE *folā* foal] **1** : a young female horse usu of less than four years **2** : a young woman : GIRL

film **'film** **n**, often attrib [ME *filme*, fr OE *film*, akin to Gk *pelma* sole of the foot, OE *fell* skin — more at FELL] **1** **a** : a thin skin or membranous covering : PELLICLE **b** : an abnormal growth on or in the eye **2** : a thin covering or coating (as ~ of ice on the pond) **3** **a** : an exceedingly thin layer : LAMINA **b** (1) : a thin flexible transparent sheet (as of plastic) used as a wrapping (2) : such a sheet of cellulose acetate or cellulose nitrate coated with a light-sensitive emulsion for taking photographs **4** : MOTION PICTURE

film **vt** **1** : to cover with or as if with a film **2** : to make a motion picture of or from (~a scene) (~a novel) ~vi **1** : to become covered or obscured with or as if with a film **2** **a** : to be suitable for photographing (a scene that would ~ well) **b** : to make a motion picture (~ing on location)

film badge **n** : a small pack of sensitive photographic film worn as a badge for indicating exposure to radiation

film-card **'film-kārd** **n** : MICROFICHE

film-dom **'film-dəm** **n** : the motion-picture industry **2** : the personnel of the motion-picture industry

filmic **'fil-mik** **adj** : of, relating to, or resembling motion pictures — *filmically* **'fil-mi-k(ə)-lē** **adv**

film-maker **'film-mā-kər** **n** : MOVIE MAKER

film-making **'film-mā-kiŋ** **n** : the making of movies

film-ography **'fil-mā-grə-fē** **n**, pl -phies [film + -ography (as in bibliography)] : a list of motion pictures featuring the work of a prominent film figure (as an actor) or relating to a particular topic

film-setting **'film-set-ŋ** **n** : PHOTOCOMPOSITION — *film-set* **adj** — *filmset* **vi** — *film-setter* **n**

film-strip **'film-strīp** **n** : a strip of usu 35 millimeter film bearing photographs, diagrams, or graphic matter for still projection

filmy **'fil-mē** **adj** **1** : of, resembling, or composed of film : GAUZY (~ draperies) **2** : covered with a haze or film — *filmyly* **'fil-mē-lē** **adv** — *filmy-ness* **'fil-mē-nəs** **n**

fillo- — see FILL-

filis **'fī-lis** **n**, pl filis [Ar] — see dinar at MONEY table

filter **'fil-tər** **n** [ME *filre*, fr ML *filtrum*, piece of felt used as a filter, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *filz* felt — more at FELT] **1** : a porous article or mass (as of paper or sand) through which a gas or liquid is passed to separate out matter in suspension **2** : an apparatus containing a filter medium **3** **a** : a device or material for suppressing or minimizing waves or oscillations of certain frequencies (as of electricity, light, or sound) **b** : a transparent material (as colored glass) that absorbs light of certain wavelengths or colors selectively and is used for modifying light that reaches a sensitized photographic material — called also *color filter*

filter **vb** **1** : to subject to the action of a filter **2** : to remove by means of a filter ~vi **1** : to pass or move through or as if through a filter **2** : to enter or cross over in small units over a period of time (people began ~ing into the hall)

filter-able also *fil-trable* **'fil-t(ə)-rə-bəl** **adj** : capable of being filtered or of passing through a filter — *filter-ability* **'fil-t(ə)-rə-bil-ə-tē** **n**

filterable virus **n** : a virus so small that a fluid containing it remains virulent after passing through a filter

filter bed **n** : a bed of sand or gravel for filtering water or sewage

filter feeder **n** : an animal that obtains its food by filtering organic matter or minute organisms from a current of water that passes through some part of its system

filter paper **n** : porous unsized paper used esp for filtering

filter tip **n** : a cigar or cigarette tip designed to filter the smoke before it enters the smoker's mouth, also : a cigar or cigarette provided with such a tip — *filter-tipped* **'fil-tər-tīpt** **adj**

filth **'filth** **n** [ME, fr OE *filth*, fr *ful* foul] **1** : foul or putrid matter; esp : loathsome dirt or refuse **2** **a** : moral corruption or defilement **b** : something that tends to corrupt or defile : OBSCENITY

filthy **'fil-thē** **adj** **1** : covered with or containing filth : offensively dirty **2** **a** : UNDERHAND, VILE **b** : OBSCENE *syn* see DIRTY — *filthily* **'fil-thē-lē** **adv** — *filthiness* **'fil-thē-nəs** **n**

filtrate **'fil-trāt** **vb** *fil-trat-ed*, *fil-trat-ing* [ML *filtratus*, pp of *filtrare*, fr *filtrum*] : FILTER

filtrate **n** : material that has passed through a filter

filtration **'fil-trā-shən** **n** **1** : the process of filtering **2** : the process of passing through or as if through a filter; also : DIFFUSION (the kidney produces urine by ~)

filum **'fil-əm** **n**, pl fila **'fil-ə** [NL, fr L — more at FILE] : filamentous structure : FILAMENT

filmbria **'film-brē-ə** **n**, pl *brī-ae* **'brē-ē**, **'brē-ē** [NL, fr L, fr *fringe*] : a bordering fringe esp at the entrance of the fallopian tubes — *filmbrial* **'brē-ə-l** **adj**

filmbriate **'fil-ə** or *filmbriated* **'fil-əd** **adj** : having the edge or extremity bordered by slender processes : FRINGED — *filmbriation* **'fil-brē-ā-shən** **n**

fin **'fin** **n** [ME *finn*, fr OE, akin to L *spina* thorn, spine] **1** : an external membranous process of an aquatic animal (as a fish) used in propelling or guiding the body — see FISH illustration **2** : something resembling a fin esp in appearance or function **a** : HAND, ARM **b** (1) : an appendage of a boat (as a submarine) (2) : an airfoil attached to an airplane for directional stability **c** : FLIPPER **b** : any of the projecting ribs on a radiator or an engine cylinder — *finlike* **'fin-līk** **adj** — *finned* **'fīnd** **adj**

fin **vb** *finned*, *fin-ning* **vi** : to show the fins above the water ~vi : to equip with fins

fin **n** [Yiddish *finf* five, fr OHG] *slang* : a 5-dollar bill

fin *abbr* : 1 finance; financial **2** finish

finagle **'fā-nā-gəl** **vb** *fin-na-gled*, *fin-na-gling* **'fā-nā-ŋŋ** [perh alter of *fainale* (to renege)] **vi** **1** : to obtain by indirect or involved means **2** : to obtain by trickery : SWINDLE ~vi : to use devious and often dishonest methods to achieve one's ends — *finagler* **'fā-nā-ŋ-lər** **n**

final **'fī-nəl** **adj** [ME, fr MF, fr L *finalis*, fr *finis* boundary, end] **1** **a** : not to be altered or undone : CONCLUSIVE **b** : of or relating to a concluding court action or proceeding (~ decree) **2** : being the last : constituting the closing element in a series, process, or progress (the ~ chapter of a book) **3** : of or relating to the ultimate purpose or result of a process (the ~ goal of life) **4** : relating to or occurring at the end or conclusion *syn* see LAST — *finality* **'fī-nāl-ē**, *final-ly* **'fī-nāl-lē** **adv**

final **n** : something that is final as **a** : a deciding match, game, heat, or trial **b** : the last examination in a course

final-ly **'fī-nāl-lē**, *final-ly* **'fī-nāl-lē** **adj** [fr *finale*, *adj*, final, fr L *finalis*] : the close or termination of something as **a** : the last section of an instrumental musical composition **b** : the closing part, scene, or number in a public performance **c** : the last and often climactic event or item in a sequence

final-ist **'fī-nāl-ist** **n** : a contestant in the finals of a competition

finality **'fī-nāl-ē-tē**, *final-ty* **'fī-nāl-ty** **n**, pl *-ties* **1** **a** : the character or condition of being final, settled, irrevocable, or complete **b** : the condition of being at an ultimate point esp of development or authority

final-ize **'fī-nāl-īz** **vb** *final-ized*, *final-izing* **1** : to put in final or finished form (soon my conclusion will be *finalized* — D D Eisenhower)

final-ize **2** : to give final approval to (ues up the day's loose ends, *finalizing* the papers prepared and presented by his staff — Newsweek) — *finalization* **'fī-nāl-īzā-shən** **n**

finance **'fā-nāns** **n**, *fin*, *fin* **n** [ME, payment, ransom, fr MF, fr *finer* to end, pay, fr *fin* end — more at FINE] **1** pl : money or other liquid resources of a government, business, group, or individ-

ə about ʰ kitten ər further ə back ă bake ă cot, cart
aū out ʰ ch chn ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ō slow ōl coin th thin th thin
l loot ō foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

fig-ment \fig-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *figmentum*, fr. *figere* to shape — more at DOUGH]: something made up, fabricated, or contrived (as ~ of the author's imagination)

fig-ur-al \fig-(y)-ə-rəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or consisting of human or animal figures (as ~ composition)

fig-ur-a-tion \fig-(y)-ə-rā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of creating or providing a figure (Dante's unique ~ of the underworld) 2: FORM, OUTLINE 3: an act or instance of representation in figures and shapes (cubism was explained as a synthesis of colored ~s of objects — Janet Flanner) 4: ornamentation of a musical passage by using decorative and usu. repetitive figures

fig-ur-a-tive \fig-(y)-ə-rə-tiv\ *adj* 1: representing by a figure or resemblance: EMBLEMATIC b: of or relating to representation of form or figure in art (~ sculpture) 2: expressing one thing in terms normally denoting another with which it may be regarded as analogous: METAPHORICAL (~ language) b: characterized by figures of speech (as ~ description) — **fig-ur-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **fig-ur-a-tive-ness** *n*

fig-ure \fig-yər, esp Brit \fig-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *figura*, fr. *figere*] 1: a number symbol: NUMERAL, DIGIT (a salary running into six ~s) b: pl: arithmetical calculations (good at ~s) c: a written or printed character d: value esp. as expressed in numbers: PRICE (the house sold at a low ~) 2: a: bodily shape or form esp. of a person (a slender ~) b: an object noticeable only as a shape or form (~s moving in the dusk) 3: a: the graphic representation of a form esp. of a person b: a diagram or pictorial illustration of textual matter c: a geometric diagram 4: a person, thing, or action representative of another 5: an intentional deviation from the ordinary form or syntactical relation of words 6: the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term 7: an often repeated pattern or design in a manufactured article (as cloth) or natural product (as wood) (a polka-dot ~) 8: appearance made: impression produced (the couple cut quite a ~) 9: a: a series of movements in a dance b: an outline representation of a form traced by a series of evolutions (as with skates on an ice surface or by an airplane in the air) 10: a prominent personality: PERSONAGE (great ~s of history) 11: a short coherent group of tones or chords that may grow into a phrase, theme, or composition *syn* *see* FORM

figure vb **fig-ured**; **fig-uring** \fig-yə-rin, \fig-(ə)-\ *vi* 1: to represent by or as if by a figure or outline: PORTRAY 2: to decorate with a pattern, *specif*: to write figures over or under (the bass) in order to indicate the accompanying chords 3: to indicate or represent by numerals 4: a: CALCULATE b: CONCLUDE, DECIDE (he figured there was no use in further effort) c: REGARD, CONSIDER (backed him because they figured him an upstart man) ~ *vi* 1: a: to be or appear important or conspicuous (the vice president really figured in the company) b: to be involved or implicated (persons who figured in a robbery) 2: to perform a figure in dancing 3: COMPUTE, CALCULATE 4: to seem rational, normal, or expected (that ~) — **figure-er** \-(y)-ər-ər\ *n* — **figure on** 1: to take into consideration (as in planning) (figuring on \$50 a month extra income) 2: to rely on 3: PLAN (I figure on going into town)

fig-ured \-(y)-ərd\ *adj* 1: being represented: PORTRAYED 2: adorned with, formed into, or marked with a figure (~ muslin) (~ wood) 3: indicated by figures

figured bass *n*: CONTINUO

figure eight *n*: something resembling the Arabic numeral eight in form or shape as: a: a small knot — *see* KNOT illustration b: an embroidery stitch c: a dance pattern d: a skater's figure

fig-ure-head \fig-(y)-ər-hed\ *n* 1: the figure on a ship's bow 2: a head or chief in name only

figure in *vi*: to include esp. in a reckoning (figure in occasional expenses)

figure of speech: a form of expression (as a simile or metaphor) used to convey meaning or heighten effect often by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to the reader or listener

figure out *vi* 1: DISCOVER, DETERMINE (try to figure out a way to solve the problem) 2: SOLVE, FATHOM (figure out a problem)

figure skating *n*: skating in which the skater describes or outlines prescribed figures

fig-u-rine \fig-(y)-ə-rēn\ *n*: a small carved or molded figure: STATUETTE

fig wasp *n*: a minute wasp (*Blastophaga penes* of the family Agaonidae) that breeds in the caprifig and is the agent of caprifig, broadly: a wasp of the same family

fig-wort \fig-wort, -wō(ə)rət\ *n*: any of a genus (*Scrophularia* of the family Scrophulariaceae, the figwort family) of chiefly herbaceous plants with leaves having no stipules, an irregular bilabiate corolla, and a 2-celled ovary

Fiji-an \fē-(j)-ē-ən, fī-ā\ *n*: a member of a Melanesian people of the Fiji Islands 2: the Austronesian language of the Fijians — **Fijian** *adj*

file *pl* of **SILUM**

fil-a-ment \fil-ə-mənt\ *n* [MF, fr. ML *filamentum*, fr. LL *filare* to spin — more at FILE]: a single thread or a thin flexible threadlike object, process, or appendage as: a: a tenuous conductor (as of carbon or metal) made incandescent by the passage of an electric current, *specif*: a cathode in the form of a metal wire in an electron tube b: (1) a thin and fine elongated constituent part of a gill b: (2) an elongated thin series of cells attached one to another or a very long thin cylindrical single cell (as of some algae, fungi, or bacteria) c: the anther-bearing stalk of a stamen — *see* FLOWER illustration — **fil-a-men-ta-ry** \fil-ə-mənt-ə-rē, -men-trē\ *adj* — **fil-a-men-tous** \-mənt-əs\ *adj*

fil-lar \fil-lər\ *adj* [L *filum* thread]: of or relating to a thread or line; esp.: having threads across the field of view (as ~ eyepiece)

fil-a-ria \fil-ə-rē-ə, -lēr-ē\ *n*, *pl* -lārē, -lār-ē, -lār-ē\ [NL, fr. L *filum*]: any of numerous slender filamentous nematodes (of *Filaria* and related genera) that as adults are parasites in the blood or tissues of mammals and as larvae usu. develop in biting insects — **fil-a-ri-al** \-lār-ē-əl\ *adj* — **fil-a-ri-id** \-lār-ē-əd\ *adj* or *n*

fil-a-ri-osis \fil-ə-rī-ō-sis\ *n*, *pl* -lār-ē-ō-sēz\ : infestation with or disease caused by filariae

fil-a-ture \fil-ə-čhū(ə)r-, -čhər-, -(y)ū(ə)r\ *n* [F, fr. LL *filatus*, pp. of *filare*] 1: the reeling of silk from cocoons 2: a reel for drawing off silk from cocoons 3: a factory where silk is reeled

fil-bert \fil-bərt\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *philbert*, fr. St. Philibert 684 Frankish abbot whose feast day falls in the nutting season] 1: either of two European hazels (*Corylus avellana pontica* and *C. maxima*); also: the sweet thick-shelled nut of the filbert 2: HAZELNUT

filch \filch\ *vi* [ME *filchen*]: to appropriate furtively or casually (~ a doughnut from the platter) *syn* *see* STEAL

file \fil(ə)\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *feol*, akin to OHG *fila* file] 1: a tool usu. of hardened steel with cutting ridges for forming or smoothing surfaces esp. of metal 2: a shrewd or crafty person

file *vi* **filed**; **fil-ing**: to rub, smooth, or cut away with or as if with a file

file *vi* **filed**; **fil-ing** [ME *filen*, fr. OE *fylan*, fr. fūl foul] chiefly dial.: DEFILE, CORRUPT

file *vb* **filed**, **fil-ing** [ME *filen*, fr. MF *filer* to string documents on a string or wire, fr. *fil* thread, fr. L *filum*, akin to Arm fil sinew] *vt* 1: to arrange in order for preservation and reference (~ letters) 2: a: to place among official records as prescribed by law (~ a mortgage) b: to send (copy) to a newspaper (filed a good story) c: to return to the office of the clerk of a court without action on the merits 3: to perform the first act of (as a lawsuit) (threatened to ~ charges against him) ~ *vi* 1: to register as a candidate esp. in a primary election (~ for county attorney) 2: to place items (as letters) in a file

file *n* 1: a device (as a folder, case, or cabinet) by means of which papers are kept in order 2: *archaic*: ROLL LIST b: a collection of papers or publications usu. arranged or classified c: a collection of related data records (as for a computer) — on file: in or as if in a file for ready reference

file *n* [MF, fr. *filer* to spin, fr. LL *filare*, fr. L *filum*] 1: a row of persons, animals, or things arranged one behind the other 2: any of the rows of squares that extend across a chessboard from white's side to black's side

file *vi* **filed**; **fil-ing**: to march or proceed in file
filé \fā-lā, (fī)-lā, (fī)-lā\ *n* [AmerF (Louisiana), fr. F, pp. of *filer* to twist, spin]: powdered young leaves of sassafras used to thicken soups or stews

file clerk *n*: a clerk who works on files

file-fish \fil-(ə)-fīsh\ *n*: any of various plectognath fishes (esp. genera *Aluterus*, *Cantherhines*, and *Monacanthus* of the family Balistidae) with rough granular leathery skins

fil-et \fi-tā\ *n* [F, lit., net]: a lace with a square mesh and geometric designs

fil-et mī-gnon \fil-(jā-mēn)-yōz, fī-lā-\ *n*, *pl* filets mignons \-(jā-mēn)-yōz, -jā-lā\ [F, lit., dainty fillet]: a fillet of beef cut from the thick end of a beef tenderloin

fil-lor or **fil-lo** *comb form* [L *filum*]: thread (*filiform*)

fil-lal \fil-əl, fil-yəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *filialis*, fr. L *filius* son — more at FEMININE] 1: of, relating to, or befitting a son or daughter (~ obedience) 2: having or assuming the relation of a child or offspring — **fil-lal-ly** \-lāl-ē-ē, -yāl-ē\ *adv*

fil-lal generation *n*: a generation in a breeding experiment that is successive to a parental generation — symbol F_1 for the first, F_2 for the second, etc.

fil-lia-tion \fil-ē-ā-shən\ *n* 1: filial relationship esp. of a son to his father b: the adjudication of paternity: AFFILIATION 2: an offshoot or branch of a culture or language 3: a: descent or derivation esp. from a culture or language b: the act or process of determining such relationship

fil-l-bus-ter \fil-ə-bus-tər\ *n* [Sp *filibustero*, lit., freebooter] 1: an irregular military adventurer; *specif*: an American engaged in fomenting insurrections in Latin America in the mid-19th century 2 [filibuster] a: the use of extreme dilatory tactics in an attempt to delay or prevent action esp. in a legislative assembly b: an instance of this practice

filibuster *vb* **fil-l-bus-tered**, **fil-l-bus-ter-ing** \-(tə)-nn\ *vi* 1: to carry out insurrectionist or revolutionary activities in a foreign country 2: to engage in a filibuster ~ *vi*: to subject to a filibuster — **fil-l-bus-ter-er** \-tər-ər\ *n*

filik-form \fil-ə-fōrm, fī-lā-\ *adj*: shaped like a filament

fil-l-gree \fil-ə-grē\ *n* [F *filigrane*, fr. It *filigrana*, fr. L *filum* + *granum* grain] 1: ornamental work esp. of fine wire of gold, silver, or copper applied chiefly to gold and silver surfaces 2: a: ornamental openwork of delicate or intricate design b: a pattern or design resembling such openwork (as ~ of frost)

fil-ligree *vi* **fil-l-greed**, **fil-l-gree-ing**: to adorn with or as if with filigree

fil-ing \fil-ŋ\ *n* 1: an act or instance of using a file 2: a fragment rubbed off in filing (iron ~s)

fil-lo-pi-eti-ct-ic \fil-ē-ō-pi-ə-tis-ŋ\ *adj* [filial + -o- + piety + -istic]: of or relating to an often excessive veneration of ancestors or tradition

Fil-lip-i-no \fil-ə-pe-ŋ(ə)-nō\ *n*, *pl* Filipinos [Sp] 1: a native of the Philippine islands, *specif*: a member of a Christianized Philippine people 2: a citizen of the Republic of the Philippines — **Filipino** *adj*

fill \fil\ *vb* [ME *fillen*, fr. OE *fyllan*, akin to OE *full*] *vi* 1: a: to put into as much as can be held or conveniently contained (~ a cup with water) b: to supply with a full complement (the class is already ~ed) c: (1) to cause to swell or billow (wind ~ed the sails) (2) to trim (a sail) to catch the wind d: to raise the level of with fill (~ed land) e: to repair the cavities of (teeth) 1: to stop up: OBSTRUCT, PLUG (wreckage ~ed the channel) (~ the



figurehead 1

used of clothing 2: readily accessible: being in close proximity (~ information) (~ controls)

finger wave *n*: a method of setting hair by dampening with water or wave solution and forming waves or curls with the fingers and a comb

fin-ial \ˈfɪ-ni-əl\ *n* [ME, fr. *final*, *final*] 1: a usu foliated ornament forming an upper extremity esp in Gothic architecture 2: a crowning ornament or detail (as a decorative knob)

fin-ick-al \ˈfɪ-nɪ-kəl\ *adj* [prob fr. *fin*] **FINICKY** *syn* see **NICE** — **fin-ick-al-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **fin-ick-al-ness** \-kəl-nəs\ *n*

fin-ick-ing \-ɪŋ-, -kən\ *adj* [alter of *finick*] **FINICKY** **fin-ick-y** \ˈfɪ-nɪ-k(ə)-\ *adj* [alter of *finicking*] **FINICKY** *syn* see **NICE** — **fin-ick-ness** *n*

fin-ia \ˈfɪ-ni-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. *L*] **END, CONCLUSION** **fin-ial** \ˈfɪ-ni-əl\ *vb* [ME *finish*, fr. MF *finiss*, stem of *finir*, fr. *L* *finire*, fr. *finis*] *vt* 1: to bring to an end: **TERMINATE** (~ed his speech and sat down) 2: to use or dispose of entirely (her sandwich ~ed the loaf) 3: to bring to completion or issue: **PERFECT** (hope to ~ their new home before winter) 4: to provide with a finish: **esp**: to put a final coat or surface on (~ a table with varnish) 5: to bring to an end the significance or effectiveness of (the scandal ~ed his career) 6: to bring about the death of ~ *vi* 1: to come to an end: **TERMINATE** 2: to come to the end of a course, task, or undertaking 3: to end a competition in a specified manner or position (~ed third in the race) *syn* see **CLOSE** — **fin-ial-er** *n*

fin-ish *n* 1: the final stage: **END**; 2: the cause of one's ruin 2: something that completes or perfects: as: a: the fine or decorative work required for a building or one of its parts: b: a finishing material used in painting: c: the final treatment or coating of a surface 3: the result or product of a finishing process 4: the quality or state of being perfected

fin-ished *adj*: marked by the highest quality: **CONSUMMATE** **finishing school** *n*: a private school for girls that emphasizes cultural studies and prepares students esp for social activities

fin-ish line *n*: a line marking the end of a racecourse **fin-ite** \ˈfɪ-nɪt\ *adj* [ME *finit*, fr. *L* *finitus*, pp of *finire*] 1: having definite or definable limits (~ number of possibilities) (a ~ community) 2: having a limited nature of existence (~ beings) 3: completely determinable in theory or in fact by counting, measurement, or thought: neither infinite nor infinitesimal (a ~ distance) (the ~ velocity of light) 4: less than an arbitrary positive integer and greater than the negative of that integer 5: having a finite number of elements (a ~ set) 6: showing distinction of grammatical person and number in a verb or verb form — **fin-ite-ly** *adv* — **fin-ite-ness** *n*

fin-ite-tude \ˈfɪ-nɪ-t(ə)-\ *n*: finite quality or state **fin-k** \ˈfɪŋk\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: **INFORMER** 2: **STRIKE-BREAKER** 3: one who is disapproved of or is held in contempt

fin-k out *vi* 1: to fail miserably 2: to back out: **cop out**

Fin-n \ˈfɪn\ [*Sw* *Finne*] 1: a member of a people speaking Finnish or a Finnish language 2: a native or inhabitant of Finland: b: one who is of Finnish descent

Fin-n *abbr* **Finland**

fin-nan *had-die* \ˈfɪn-ən-ˈhæd-ē\ *n* [finnan alter. of *findon*, fr. *Fin-don*, Scotland]: smoked haddock — called also *finnan haddock*

Fin-nic \ˈfɪn-ɪk\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the Finns 2: of, relating to, or constituting the branch of the Finno-Ugric subfamily of the Uralic family of languages that includes Finnish, Estonian, and Lapp

Fin-nish \ˈfɪn-ɪʃ\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Finland, the Finns, or Finnish

Fin-nish *n*: a Finno-Ugric language spoken in Finland, Karelia, and small areas of Sweden and Norway

Fin-no-Ugric \ˈfɪn-ə-ˈɡrɪ-ən\ *adj* 1: of or relating to any of various peoples of northern and eastern Europe and northwestern Siberia speaking related languages and including the Finnish, Hungarian, and Bulgarian peoples and the Lapps and Estonians 2: of, relating to, or constituting a subfamily of the Uralic family of languages comprising various languages spoken in Hungary, Lapland, Finland, Estonia, and northwestern U.S.S.R. — **Fin-no-Ugric** *n*

fin-ny \ˈfɪn-ē\ *adj* 1: provided with or characterized by fins 2: relating to or being fish

fin *see* **abbr** financial secretary

FIO *abbr* free in and out

flor-id *var* of **FIORD**

flor-id-tu-ra \ˈfɛ-ɔ-ɹ-ə-ˈtʃu-ə\ *n*, *pl* -tu-ri-ə \-ˈtʃu-ri-ə\ [*It*, *lit*, flowering, fr. *fiorire*, pp of *fiorire* to flower, fr. (assumed) *VL florire* — more at **FLORISH**] **ORNAMENT** 5

flap-pie \ˈflæ-pi-ə\ *n* [origin unknown]: a tubular wind instrument (as a flageolet, pipe, or recorder) characterized mainly by a whistle mouthpiece and finger holes

fir \ˈfɪr\ [*ME*, fr. *OE* *fyr*; akin to OHG *forha* fir, *L* *quercus* oak] 1: any of a genus (*Abies*) of north temperate evergreen trees of the pine family that have flatish leaves, smooth circular leaf scars, and erect cones and are valued for their wood; also: any of various conifers (as the Douglas fir) of other genera 2: the wood of a fir

fir *abbr* **firk**

fire \ˈfɪr\ *n*, *often attrib* [*ME*, fr. *OE* *fyr*; akin to OHG *fyr* fire, *Gk* *pyr*] 1: (1): the phenomenon of combustion manifested in light, flame, and heat (2): one of the four elements of the alchemists b: (1): burning passion: **ARDOR** (2): liveliness of imagination: **INSPIRATION** 2: fuel in a state of combustion (as on a hearth) 3: a: a destructive burning (as of a building) b: (1): death or torture by fire (2): severe trial or ordeal 4: **BRILLIANCE, LUMINOSITY** (the ~ of a gem) 5: a: the discharge of firearms b: intense verbal attack c: a rapidly delivered series (as of remarks) — **fire-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — on fire: **EAGER, BURNING** —

fire *vb* **fire**; **fire** *vi* 1: a: to set on fire: **KINDLE**; also: **IGNITE** (~ a rocket engine) b: (1): to give life or spirit to: **INSPIRE** (2): to fill with passion: **INFLAME** c: to light up as if by fire 2: a: to drive out or away by or as if by fire b: to dismiss from a position 3: a: (1): to cause to explode: **DETONATE** (2): to propel from or as if from a gun: **DISCHARGE, LAUNCH** (~ a rocket) (3): to score (a number) in a game or contest b: to throw with speed: **HURL** c: to utter with force and rapidity 4: to apply fire or fuel to: as: a: to process by applying heat b: to feed or serve the fire of ~ *vi* 1: a: to take fire: **KINDLE, IGNITE** b: of an internal-combustion engine: to have the explosive charge ignite at the proper time 2: a: to become irritated or angry ~ often used with up b: to become filled with excitement or enthusiasm 3: a: to discharge a firearm b: to emit or let fly an object 4: to tend a fire *syn* see **LIGHT** — **fir-er** *n*

fire ant *n*: any of a genus (*Solenopsis*) of fiercely stinging omnivorous ants; *esp*: **IMPORTED FIREANT**

fire-arm \ˈfɪr(-)ɑrm\ *n*: a weapon from which a shot is discharged by gunpowder — usu used only of small arms

fire-ball \ˈfɪr(-)bɔl\ *n* 1: a ball of fire; also: something resembling such a ball (the primordial ~ associated with the beginning of the universe — **Scientific American**) 2: a brilliant meteor that may trail bright sparks 3: the highly luminous cloud of vapor and dust created by a nuclear explosion 4: a highly energetic person: **HUSTLER**

fire-bird \ˈfɪr(-)bɜrd\ *n*: any of several small birds (as the Baltimore oriole or the scarlet tanager) having brilliant orange or red plumage

fire blight *n*: a destructive highly infectious disease of apples, pears, and related fruits caused by a bacterium (*Erwinia amylovora*)

fire-boat \ˈfɪr(-)bɔt\ *n*: a ship equipped with fire-fighting apparatus

fire-bomb \-bɒm\ *n*: an incendiary bomb — **firebomb** *vi*

fire-box \-bɒks\ *n* 1: a chamber (as of a furnace or steam boiler) that contains a fire 2: a box containing an apparatus for transmitting an alarm to a fire station

fire-brand \-brænd\ *n* 1: a piece of burning wood 2: one that creates unrest or strife: **AGITATOR**

fire-break \-brɛk\ *n*: a barrier of cleared or plowed land intended to check a forest or grass fire

fire-brick \-brɪk\ *n*: a refractory brick capable of sustaining high temperature that is used esp for lining furnaces or fireplaces

fire brigade *n*: a body of fire fighters as: a: a private, institutional, or temporary fire-fighting organization b: *Brit*: **FIRE DEPARTMENT**

fire-bug \ˈfɪr(-)bʊg\ *n*: **INCENDIARY, PYROMANIAC**

fire-clay \-klaɪ\ *n*: clay capable of withstanding high temperatures that is used esp for firebricks and crucibles

fire control *n*: 1: the planning, preparation, and delivery of gunfire on targets 2: the control or extinction of fires

fire-crack-er \ˈfɪr(-)kræk-ər\ *n*: a usu paper cylinder containing an explosive and a fuse and usu discharged to make a noise

fire-cured \-kyʊr(-)d\ *adj*: cured over open fires in direct contact with the smoke (as tobacco) — compare **FLUE-CURED**

fire-damp \-dæmp\ *n*: a combustible mine gas that consists chiefly of methane; also: the explosive mixture of this gas with air

fire department *n*: 1: an organization for preventing or extinguishing fires; *esp*: a government division (as in a municipality) having these duties 2: the members of a fire department

fire-drake \ˈfɪr(-)dræk\ *n* [*ME* *findrake*, fr. *OE* *fjǫrdraca*, fr. *fjǫr* + *draca* dragon — more at **DRAKE**] a fire-breathing dragon *esp* in Teutonic mythology

fire drill *n*: a practice drill in extinguishing fires or in the conduct and manner of exit in case of fire

fire-eat-er \ˈfɪr(-)et-ər\ *n* 1: a performer who pretends to eat fire 2: a violent or pugnacious person b: one who displays very militant or aggressive partisanship (as on political questions)

fire-eat-ing \-et-ɪŋ\ *adj*: violent or highly militant in disposition, bearing, or policy (as ~ radical)

fire engine *n*: a usu mobile apparatus for directing an extinguishing agent upon fires

fire escape *n*: a device for escape from a burning building; *esp*: a metal stairway attached to the outside of a building

fire extinguisher *n*: a portable or wheeled apparatus for putting out small fires by ejecting fire-extinguishing chemicals

fire-fight \ˈfɪr(-)faɪt\ *n*: an often spontaneous exchange of fire between opposing military units

fire fighter *n*: one who fights fires. **FIREMAN** 1 — **fire fighting** *n*

fire-fly \ˈfɪr(-)flaɪ\ *n*: any of various winged nocturnal beetles (*esp* family Lampyridae) that produce a bright soft intermittent light by oxidation of luciferin *esp* for courtship purposes

fire-guard \-gɑrd\ *n* 1: **FIRE SCREEN** 2: **FIREBREAK** 3: one who watches for the outbreak of fire; also: one whose duty is to extinguish fires

fire hall *n*: **FIRE STATION**

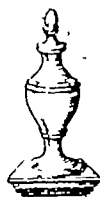
fire-house \ˈfɪr(-)haʊs\ *n*: **FIRE STATION**

fire irons *n* *pl*: utensils (as tongs) for tending a fire *esp* in a fireplace

fire-light \ˈfɪr(-)laɪt\ *n*: the light of a fire (as in a fireplace)

fire-lock \-lɒk\ *n* 1: a gunlock employing a slow match to ignite the powder charge; also: a gun having such a lock 2: a: **FLINT-LOCK** b: **WHEEL-LOCK**

fire-man \ˈfɪr(-)mæn\ *n* 1: a member of a company organized to fight fires: **FIRE FIGHTER** 2: one who tends or feeds fires: **STOKER** 3



final 2

a	about	* kitten	or further	a back	a bake	i cot, cart
u	at	ch chin	e less	e easy	g gift	i trip
j	joke	g sing	o flow	o flaw	o coin	th thin
ü	loot	u foot	y yet	yü few	yu famous	zh vision

major and in the marine corps above a gunnery sergeant and below a sergeant major

first-string \fɜrst(ɪ)-stɪŋ/ *adj* 1: being a regular as distinguished from a substitute (as on a football team) 2: **FIRST-RATE**
first water *n* 1: the purest luster — used of gems 2: the highest grade, degree, or quality (this is choral music of the first water — P. H. Lang)

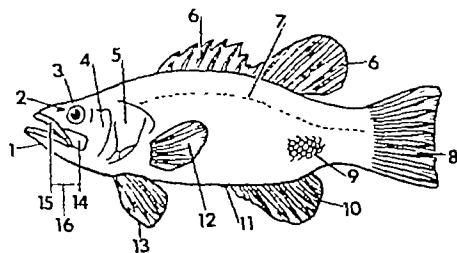
firth \fɜrth/ *n* [ME, fr. ON *fjörðr* — more at **FORD**]: **ESTUARY**

fisc \fɪsk/ *n* [L *fiscus*]: a state or royal treasury
fiscal \fɪs-kəl/ *adj* [L *fiscalis*, fr. *fiscus* basket, treasury; akin to Gk *phos* wine jar] 1: of or relating to taxation, public revenues, or public debt (~ policy) 2: of or relating to financial matters (~ agent) *syn* see **FINANCIAL** — **fiscally** \-kəl-ē/ *adv*

fiscal n: **REVENUE STAMP**

fiscal year *n*: an accounting period of 12 months

fish \fɪʃ/ *n*, *pl* fish or fishes *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *fisc*, akin to OHG *fisc* fish, L *piscis*] 1 *a*: an aquatic animal — usu used in combination (starfish) (cuttlefish) *b*: any of numerous cold-blooded strictly aquatic craniate vertebrates that have typically an elongated somewhat spindle-shaped body terminating in a broad caudal fin, limbs in the form of fins when present at all, and a 2-chambered heart by which blood is sent through thoracic gills to be oxygenated *c*: fishes *pl*, *cap*: **PISCES** 2: the flesh of fish used as food 3: **FELLOW**, **CHAP** (a queer ~) 4: something that resembles a fish *a*: a purchase used to fish the anchor *b*: a piece of wood or iron fastened alongside another member to strengthen it — **fish-lass** \fɪʃ-ləs/ *adj* — **fish-like** \-lɪk/ *adj* — **fish out of water**: a person who is out of his proper sphere or element — **neither fish nor fowl**: one that does not belong to a particular class or category



fish 1b 1 mandible 2 external naris, 3 eye, 4 cheek, 5 operculum, 6 dorsal fins, 7 lateral line, 8 caudal fin, 9 scales, 10 anal fin, 11 anus, 12 pectoral fin, 13 pelvic fin, 14 maxilla, 15 premaxilla, 16 upper jaw

fish vi 1: to attempt to catch fish 2: to seek something by round-about means (~ing for praise) 3 *a*: to search for something underwater (as with a dredge) (~ for pearls) *b*: to engage in a search by groping or feeling (~ing around in her purse for her keys) *vt* 1 *a*: to try to catch fish in (~ the stream) *b*: to fish with ~ use (as a boat, net, or bait) in fishing 2 *a*: to catch or try to catch *b*: to draw forth as if fishing (~ed the ball from under the car) — **fish or cut bait**: to make a choice between alternatives

fish-able \fɪʃ-ə-bəl/ *adj*: suitable, promising, or legally open for fishing — **fish-abil-ity** \fɪʃ-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n*
fish-and-chips \fɪʃ-ən-ˈtʃɪps/ *n* *pl*: fried fish and french fried potatoes

fish-bone \fɪʃ-bɒn/ *n*: a bone of a fish
fish bowl \fɪʃ-bɒl/ *n*: a bowl for the keeping of live fish 2: a place or condition that affords no privacy

fish cake *n*: a round fried cake made of shredded fish and mashed potato

fish duck *n*: **MERGAUSER**

fish-er \fɪʃ-ər/ *n* 1: one that fishes 2 *a*: large dark brown No American arboreal carnivorous mammal (*Mustela pennanti*) related to the weasels *b*: the fur or pelt of this animal

fish-er-man \fɪʃ-ər-mən/ *n* 1: one who engages in fishing as an occupation or for pleasure 2: a ship used in commercial fishing

fisherman's bend *n*: a knot made by passing the end twice round a spar or through a ring and then back under both turns — see **KNOT** illustration

fish-ery \fɪʃ-(ə)-rɪ/ *n*, *pl* -eries 1: the act, process, occupation, or season of taking fish or other sea animals (as sponges or seals): **FISHING** 2: a place for catching fish or taking other sea animals (as sponges or seals) 3: a fishing establishment, also: its fishermen 4: the legal right to take fish at a particular place or in particular waters 5: the technology of fishery — *usu* used in *pl*

fish-eye \fɪʃ-ɪ/ *adj*: being, having, or produced by a wide-angle photographic lens that has a highly curved protruding front, that covers an angle of about 180 degrees, and that gives a circular image (a ~ lens)
fish fry *n*: a meal (as a picnic) featuring fried fish 2: fried fish

fish hawk *n*: **OSPREY**

fish-hook \fɪʃ-ˈhʊk/ *n*: a usu barbed hook for catching fish
fishing *n* 1: the sport or business of catching fish 2: a place for catching fish

fishing expedition *n* 1: a legal interrogation or examination to discover information for a later proceeding 2: an investigation

that does not stick to a stated objective and that uses questionable methods (as the irrelevant questioning of witnesses) in hope of uncovering incriminating or newsworthy evidence

fish joint *n*: a butt joint of timbers or rails in which the two abutting members are held in alignment by one or more fishplates

fish ladder *n*: a series of pools arranged like steps by which fishes can pass over a dam in going upstream

fish meal *n*: ground dried fish and fish waste used as fertilizer and animal food

fish-monger \fɪʃ-mŋŋ-ɡər, -mŋŋ-/ *n*, chiefly *Brit*: a fish dealer
fish-net \-net/ *n* 1: netting fitted with floats and weights or a supporting frame for catching fish 2: a coarse open-mesh fabric

fish out *vi*: to exhaust the supply of fish in by fishing (this lake has been fished out)

fish-plate \-plæt/ *n*: a steel plate used to lap a butt joint
fish protein concentrate *n*: a protein-rich food additive obtained as a nearly colorless and tasteless powder from ground whole fish — *abbr*: **FPC**

fish stick *n*: a small elongated breaded fillet of fish

fish story *n* [fr. the traditional exaggeration by fishermen of the size of fish almost caught]: an extravagant or incredible story

fish-tail \fɪʃ-tāl/ *n* 1: to swing the tail of an airplane from side to side to reduce speed esp when landing 2: to have the rear end slide from side to side out of control while moving forward (the car ~ed on the icy curve)

fish-way \fɪʃ-wə/ *n*: a contrivance for enabling fish to pass around a fall or dam in a stream, *specif*: **FISH LADDER**

fish-wife \fɪʃ-wɪf/ *n* 1: a woman who sells fish 2: a vulgar abusive woman

fishy \fɪʃ-i/ *adj* **fish-ier**, **-est** 1: of or resembling fish esp in taste or odor 2: creating doubt or suspicion: **QUESTIONABLE**

fishy-back \-bak/ *n* [fish + -y + -back (as in piggyback)]: the movement of truck trailers or freight containers by barge or ship — *compare* **BIRDYBACK**, **PIGGYBACK**

fish-ille \fɪʃ-əl, -ɪl/ *adj* 1: capable of being split or divided in the direction of the grain or along natural planes of cleavage (~ wood) (~ crystals) 2: **FISSIONABLE** — **fish-ill-ity** \fɪʃ-əl-ə-ti/ *n*

fish-ion \fɪʃ-ən/ *n* also **fizh-ən** [L *fissio*, *fissio*, fr. *fissus*, pp. of *findere* to split — *more* at **RITE**] 1: a splitting or breaking up into parts 2: reproduction by spontaneous division of the body into two or more parts each of which grows into a complete organism

3 *a*: the splitting of a molecule into simpler molecules *b*: the splitting of an atomic nucleus resulting in the release of large amounts of energy — **fish-ion-al** \-əl/ *adj*

fish-ion-ize *vb* **fish-ionized**; **fish-ion-ing** \fɪʃ-(ə)-nɪŋ, -fɪz-ɪŋ/ *vi*: to cause to undergo fission ~ *vt*: to undergo fission

fish-ion-able \fɪʃ-(ə)-mə-bəl, -fɪz-ɪ-/ *adj*: capable of undergoing fission — **fish-ion-abil-ity** \fɪʃ-(ə)-mə-bil-ə-ti, -fɪz-ɪ-/ *n* — **fish-ion-able** *n*

fission bomb *n*: **ATOM BOMB**

fish-sip-a-rous \fɪʃ-ɪp-ə-rəs/ *adj* [L *fissus* + E *-parous*] 1: producing new biological units or individuals by fission 2: tending to break up into parts: **DIVISIVE** (he knows how to reconcile ~ elements in his party — W. H. Stevenson) — **fish-sip-a-rous-ly** *adv* — **fish-sip-a-rous-ness** *n*

fish-sip-ed \fɪʃ-ə-pəd/ *adj* [L *fissiped-*, *fissipes*, fr. L *fissus* + *ped-*, *pes* foot — *more* at **FOOT**]: of or relating to a suborder (*Fissipeda*) of carnivores (as cats, dogs, and bears) — **fissiped** *n*

fish-sure \fɪʃ-ər/ *n* 1: a narrow opening or crack of considerable length and depth usu occurring from some breaking or parting 2: a separation or disagreement in thought or viewpoint: **SCHISM** (~s in a political party) 3 *a*: a natural cleft between body parts or in the substance of an organ *b*: a break or lesion in tissue usu at the junction of skin and mucous membrane

fissure *vb* **fissured**; **fissur-ing** *vi*: to break into fissures — **CLEAVE** ~ *vi*: **CRACK**, **DIVIDE**

fist \fɪst/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *fist*, akin to OHG *fust* fist, OS *fist* *peist*] 1: the hand clenched with the fingers doubled into the palm and the thumb doubled inward across the fingers 2: the hand closed as in grasping: **CLUTCH** 3: **INDEX**

fist vi 1: to clench into a fist 2: to grip with the fist. **HANDLE**
fist-ed \fɪst-əd/ *comb form*: having (such or so many) fists (two-fisted) (tightfisted)

fist-flight \fɪst-flaɪt/ *n*: a usu spontaneous fight with bare fists
fist-ful \-fʊl/ *n* 1: **HANDFUL** (a ~ of coins) 2: a considerable number (a whole ~ of musicians — Thomas Lask)

fist-ic \fɪs-ɪk/ *adj*: of or relating to boxing or to fighting with the fists

fist-a-cuffs \fɪs-ɪ-kʊfs/ *n* *pl* [alter of *fisty cuff*, fr. *fisty* (fiscus) + *cuff*]: a fight with the fists

fist-note \fɪs(ɪ)-nɒt/ *n*: matter in a text to which attention is directed by means of an index mark

fist-u-læ \fɪs(h)-tʃə-lə/ *n* *pl* -læ or -læe \-lē, -lɪ/ [ME, fr. L *pipe*, *fistula*]: an abnormal passage leading from an abscess or hollow organ to the body surface or from one hollow organ to another

fist-u-lous \-ləs/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or having the form or nature of a fistula 2: hollow like a pipe or reed

flatulose withers *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *const*: a deep-seated chronic inflammation of the withers of the horse in which bloody fluid is discharged

fit \fɪt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *fitt*, akin to OS *fitta* division of a poem, OHG *fizza* skan] *archaic*: a division of a poem or song

fit n [ME, fr. OE *fist* *stifle*] 1 *a*: a sudden violent attack of a disease (as epilepsy) esp when marked by convulsions or unconsciousness: **PAROXYSM** *b*: a sudden but transient attack of a physical disturbance 2: a sudden burst or flurry (as of activity)

a about b kitten c further d back e bake f cot, cart
g out h chin i less j cany k gift l trip m life
n joke o sing p flow q flow of coin r thin s thin t thus
u loot v foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

: an enlisted man in the navy who works with engineering machinery 4: a relief pitcher in baseball
fire opal *n*: GIRASOL 2
fire-place \ˈfi(ə)r-plās *n*: 1: a framed opening made in a chimney to hold an open fire: HEARTH. *also* a metal container with a smoke pipe used for the same purpose 2: an outdoor structure of brick, stone, or metal for an open fire
fire-plug \ˈfi-plʊg *n*: HYDRANT
fire-power \ˈfi(ə)r-paʊə *n*: 1: the capacity (as of a military unit) to deliver effective fire on a target 2: the aggregate of effective missiles that can be placed upon a target 3: the scoring action or potential of a team
fire-proof \ˈfi-pruʊf *adj*: proof against or resistant to fire
fireproof *vi*: to make fireproof
fire-room \ˈfi(ə)r-rum, -rūm *n*: STOKHOLD 2
fire sale *n*: a sale of merchandise damaged in a fire
fire screen *n*: a protective and often ornamental screen before a fireplace
fire ship *n*: a ship carrying combustibles or explosives sent among the enemy's ships or works to set them on fire
fire-side \ˈfi(ə)r-sid *n*: 1: a place near the fire or hearth 2: HOME
fireside *adj*: having an informal or intimate quality (a report written in ~ language) (a ~ chat)
fire station *n*: a building housing fire apparatus and usu. firemen
fire-stone \ˈfi(ə)r-stōn *n*: 1: pyrite formerly used for striking fire. *also*. FLINT 2: a stone that will endure high heat
fire-stop \ˈfi-stɒp *n*: material used to close open parts of a structure (as a building) for preventing the spread of fire — **fire-stop** *vi*: to stop fire
fire tower *n*: a tower (as in a forest) from which a watch for fires is maintained
fire-trap \ˈfi(ə)r-trap *n*: a place (as a building) apt to catch on fire or difficult to escape from in case of fire
fire truck *n*: an automotive vehicle equipped with fire-fighting apparatus
fire wall *n*: a wall constructed to prevent the spread of fire
fire-water \ˈfi(ə)r-wot-ər, -wat- *n*: strong alcoholic beverage
fire-weed \ˈfi-wed *n*: any of several plants that grow esp. in clearings or burned districts as: a: a weedy composite (*Erechtites hieracifolia*) that has clusters of brush-shaped flower heads with no ray flowers b: a tall perennial (*Epilobium angustifolium*) of the evening-primrose family that has long spikes of pinkish purple flowers and is an important honey plant in some areas — *called also willow herb*
fire-wood \ˈfi-wud *n*: wood cut for fuel
fire-work \ˈfi-wɜrk *n*: 1: a device for producing a striking display (as of light, noise, or smoke) by the combustion of explosive or flammable compositions 2 *pl*: a display of fireworks 3 *pl*: a: a display of temper or intense conflict b: a spectacular display (as of artistic brilliance) (→ of virtuosity)
firing \ˈfi(ə)r-ɪŋ *n*: 1: the act or process of one that fires 2: the process of maturing ceramic products by the application of heat 3: FIREWOOD FUEL 4: the scorching of plants esp. by unfavorable soil conditions
firing line *n*: 1: a line from which fire is delivered against a target 2: the forefront of an activity — *used esp. in the phrase on the firing line*
firing pin *n*: the pin that strikes the cartridge primer in the breech mechanism of a firearm
firing squad *n*: 1: a detachment detailed to fire volleys over the grave of one buried with military honors 2: a detachment detailed to carry out a sentence of death by shooting
fir-kin \ˈfɪr-kən *n*: [ME, deriv. of MD *veerdele* fourth] 1: a small wooden vessel or cask 2: any of various British units of capacity usu. equal to 1/4 barrel
firm \ˈfɜrm *adj*: [ME *firm*, fr. MF, fr. L *firmus*, akin to Gk *thronos* chair, throne] 1: a: securely or solidly fixed in place b. not weak or uncertain: VIGOROUS c. having a solid or compact structure that resists stress or pressure 2: a: (1) not subject to change or revision: SET DEFINITE (they gave us a ~ price) (2) not subject to price weakness: STEADY b: not easily moved or disturbed: STEADFAST c. WELL-FOUNDED 3: indicating firmness or resolution (a ~ mouth) — **firm-ly** *adv* — **firm-ness** *n*
syn FIRM, HARD, SOLID *shared meaning element*: having a texture or consistency that resists deformation FIRM implies such compactness and coherence and often elasticity of substance as provides resistance to pulling, distorting, cutting, or displacement (a firm close-woven cloth) (firm healthy flesh) (the ground was firm enough to walk on) HARD implies impenetrability or strong resistance to pressure or tension but not elasticity (diamond is one of the hardest of substances) SOLID implies such density and coherence as enable a thing to maintain a fixed form in spite of external deforming forces (ice is a solid form of water) In extended use FIRM stresses stability, fixedness, or resolution (a firm disciplinarian) (his purpose is firm) HARD implies obduracy or lack of normal responsiveness (a hard man to do business with) SOLID typically implies substantiality or genuineness (demand solid facts) (lived in solid comfort) or it may imply complete reliability (one of the most solid citizens of the community) or sometimes unbroken continuity (as in time, feeling, or opinion) (there had been a solid week of rain) *ant* loose, flabby
firm *vt* 1: to make secure or fast: TIGHTEN (→ing his grip on the racket) — *often used with up* b: to make solid or compact (→ the soil) 2: to put into final form: SETTLE (→ a contract) — *often used with up* 3: to give additional support to: STRENGTHEN — *usu used with up* (help ~ up the French franc — Herbert Harris) *vi* 1: to become firm: HARDEN (his face ~ed and he spoke with restrained anger) — *often used with up* (his opinions have not yet ~ed up) 2: to recover from a decline: IMPROVE (the market ~ed slightly) — *often used with up*
firm *n*: [G *firma*, fr. It. signature, deriv. of L *firma* to make firm, confirm, fr. *firma*] 1: the name or title under which a company transacts business 2: a partnership of two or more persons not

recognized as a legal person distinct from the members composing it 3: a business unit or enterprise
firmament \ˈfɜr-mə-mənt *n*: [ME, fr. LL & L, LL *firmamentum*, fr. L, support, fr. *firma*] 1: the vault or arch of the sky: HEAVENS 2 *obs*: BASIS — **firmamen-tal** \ˈfɜr-mə-mənt-əl *adj*
firm-er \ˈfɜr-mər- *n*: [F *fermoir* chisel, alter. of MF *formoir*, fr. *former* to form]: a woodworking chisel with a thin flat blade — *see* CHISEL illustration
firm \ˈfɪ(ə)r-n *n*: [G] NÉVE
first \ˈfɜrst *adj*: [ME, fr. OE *fyrst*, akin to OHG *furist* first, OE *faran* to go — *more at* FARE]: preceding all others in time, order, or importance as: a: EARLIEST b: being the lowest forward gear or speed of a motor vehicle c: relating to or having the highest or most prominent part among a group of similar voices or instruments in concerted or ensemble music (→ tenor) (→ violins)
first *adv* 1: a: before another in time, space, or importance (→ we had cocktails) — *often used with off* (→ off he thanked us for the invitation) b: for the first time 2: in preference to something else: SOONER
first *n* 1 — *see* NUMBER table 2: something that is first as: a: the first occurrence or item of a kind b: the first forward gear or speed of a motor vehicle c: the highest or chief voice or instrument of a group d: an article of commerce of the finest grade e: the winning or highest place in a competition, examination, or contest 3: FIRST BASE — **at first** at the beginning: INITIALLY
first aid *n*: emergency care or treatment given to an ill or injured person before regular medical aid can be obtained
first base *n*: 1: the base that must be touched first by a base runner in baseball 2: the player position for defending the number around first base 3: the first step or stage in a series of action (plan never got to first base) — **first base-man** \ˈbā-smən *n*
first-born \ˈfɜrs(t)-bo(ə)r-n *adj*: first brought forth: ELDEST — **firstborn** *n*
first cause *n*: the self-created source of all causality
first class *n*: the first or highest group in a classification as: a: the highest of usu. three classes of travel accommodations b: a class of mail that comprises letters, postcards, or matter sealed against inspection — **first-class** *adj* or *adv*
first class-man \ˈfɜrs(t)-klas-mən *n*: a fourth-year student in a military school (as West Point)
first consonant shift *n*: CONSONANT SHIFT
first day cover *n*: a philatelic cover franked with a newly issued postage stamp and postmarked on the first day of issue at a city officially chosen for first day sale
first-degree burn *n*: a mild burn characterized by heat, pain, and reddening of the burned surface but not exhibiting blistering or charring of tissues
first down *n*: 1: the first of a series of four downs in which a football team must net a 10-yard gain to retain possession of the ball 2: a gain of a total of 10 or more yards within four downs giving the team the right to start a new series of downs
first edition *n*: 1: a: the copies of a literary work first printed from the same type and issued at the same time b: the first press-run of a newspaper for a given date 2: a single copy from a first edition
first estate *n*, *often cap* F&E: the first of the traditional political estates, *specif*: CLERGY
first floor *n*: 1: GROUND FLOOR 2 *Brit*: the floor next above the ground floor
first-fruits \ˈfɜrs(t)-fruts *n pl*: 1: the earliest gathered fruits offered to the Deity in acknowledgment of the gift of fruitfulness 2: the earliest products or results of an endeavor
first-hand \ˈfɜrst-hand *adj*: coming directly from the original source — **first-hand** *adv*
first lady *n*, *often cap* F&L 1: the wife or hostess of the chief executive of a country or jurisdiction 2: the leading woman of an art or profession
first lieutenant *n*: 1: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a second lieutenant and below a captain 2: a naval officer responsible for a ship's upkeep
first-ling \ˈfɜrst-lɪŋ *n*: 1: the first of a class or kind 2: the first produce or result of something
first-ly \-lɪ *adv*: in the first place: FIRST
first mortgage *n*: a mortgage that has priority as a lien over all mortgages and liens except those imposed by law
first name *n*: the name that stands first in one's full name
first night *n*: 1: the night on which a theatrical production is first performed at a given place 2: the performance given on a first night
first-nighter \ˈfɜrs(t)-nɪt-ər *n*: a spectator at a first-night performance
first offender *n*: one legally convicted of an offense for the first time
first papers *n pl*: papers declaring intention filed by an applicant for citizenship as the first step in the naturalization process
first person *n*: 1: a: a set of linguistic forms (as verb forms, pronouns, and inflectional affixes) referring to the speaker or writer of the utterance in which they occur b: a linguistic form belonging to such a set c: reference of a linguistic form to the speaker or writer of the utterance in which it occurs 2: a style of discourse marked by general use of verbs and pronouns of the first person (a novel narrated in the first person)
first-rate \ˈfɜrst-rət *adj*: of the first order of size, importance, or quality — **first-rate-ness** *n* — **first-rate-er** \-rət-ər *n*
first-rate *adv*: very well
First Reader *n*: a Christian Scientist chosen to conduct meetings for a specified time and *specif* to read aloud from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy
first reading *n*: the first submitting of a bill before a quorum of a legislative assembly usu. by title or number only
first sergeant *n*: 1: a noncommissioned officer serving as the chief assistant to the commander of a military unit (as a company or squadron) 2: the rank of a first sergeant, *specif*: a rank in the army above a platoon sergeant and below a command sergeant

flag day *n* 1 *cap* *F&D*: June 14 observed in various states in commemoration of the adoption in 1777 of the official US flag 2 *Brit*: a day on which charitable contributions are solicited in exchange for small flags

flagellant \flaj-ə-lənt, flə-jel-ənt/ *n*: one that whips: as a person who scourges himself as a public penance b: a person who responds sexually to being beaten by or to beating another person — **flagellant** *adj* — **flagellat-lism** \-jə-zəm/

flagellate \flaj-ə-lət, flə-jel-ət/ *adj*: of or relating to a flagellum **flagellate** \flaj-ə-lət/ *vi* *Lat-ed*, *Jat-ing* [*L* *flagellatus*, pp of *flagellare*, fr. *flagellum*, dim of *flagrum* whip; akin to ON *blaka* to wave] 1: WHIP, SCOURGE 2: to drive or punish as if by whipping

flagellate \flaj-ə-lət, flə-jel-ət/ *adj* [*NL* *flagellatus*, fr. *flagellum*] 1 a or flagellated \flaj-ə-lət-əd/: having flagella b: shaped like a flagellum 2 [*flagellate*]: of, relating to, or caused by flagellates (~diarrhea)

flagellate \like/ *n* [*NL* *Flagellata*, class of unicellular organisms, fr. neut. pl. of *flagellatus*]: a flagellate protozoan or alga

flagellation \flaj-ə-lā-shən/ *n*: the act or practice of flagellating; esp: the practice of a flagellant

flagellation *n*: the formation or arrangement of flagella **flagellum** \flaj-ə-ləm/ *n*, pl *-la* \-ə/ also *-lums* [*NL*, fr. *L*, whip, shoot of a plant]: any of various elongated filiform appendages of plants or animals as a: the slender distal part of an antenna b: a long tapering process that projects singly or in groups from a cell and is the primary organ of motion of many microorganisms c: a long slender shoot

flagolet \flaj-ə-lət, flə/ *n* [*F*, fr. *OF* *flajolet*, fr. *flajol* flute, fr. (assumed) *VL* *flabeolum*, fr. *L* *flare* to blow — more at *blow*]: a small fipple flute resembling the treble recorder

flag football *n*: a variation of football in which a player must remove a flag attached to the ballcarrier's clothing to stop the play

flag-ging \flaj-ŋŋ/ *adj* 1: LAUNGUED WEAK 2: becoming progressively less: Dwindling — **flag-gingly** \-ŋŋ-lē/ *adv*

flagging *n*: a pavement or walk of flagstones **flag-gious** \flaj-ŋj-əs/ *adj* [*ME* *flagicius*, fr. *L* *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium* shameful thing; akin to *L* *flagrum* whip]: marked by outrageous or scandalous crime or vice: VILLAINOUS *syn* see VICIOUS — **flag-giously** *adv* — **flag-gious-ness** *n*

flag-man \flaj-mən/ *n*: one who signals with or as if with a flag **flag officer** *n* [fr. his being entitled to display a flag with one or more stars indicating his rank]: any of the officers in the navy or coast guard above captain — *compare* **GENERAL OFFICER**

flag of truce: a white flag carried or displayed to an enemy as an invitation to conference or parley

flag-on \flaj-ən/ *n* [*ME*, fr. *MF* *flascón*, *flacon* bottle, fr. *LL* *flascón*, *flasco* — more at *FLASK*] 1 a: a large usu. metal or pottery vessel with handle and spout and often a lid b: a large bulging short-necked bottle 2: the contents of a flagon

flag-pole \flaj-pól/ *n*: a pole on which to raise a flag

flag-grance \flaj-grən(t)s/ also \flaj-rən(t)s/ *n*: FLAGRANCY

flag-gran-cy \flaj-grən-sē/ also \flaj-rən-/ *n*: the quality or state of being flagrant

flag rank *n*: the rank of a flag officer

flag-rant \flaj-rənt/ also \flaj-rənt/ *adj* [*L* *flagrant*, *flagrans*, pp of *flagrare* to burn — more at *BLACK*] 1 *archaic*: FLAMING, GLOWING 2: extremely or purposefully conspicuous usu. because of uncommon objectionableness or evil — **flag-rantly** *adv*

syn FLAGRANT GLARING GROSS RANK *shared meaning element*: conspicuously bad or objectionable. FLAGRANT applies usually to offenses or errors so bad that they can neither escape notice nor be condoned (open and flagrant mutiny) (flagrant abuse of his office) GLARING implies painful or damaging obtrusiveness of something that is conspicuously wrong, faulty, or improper (this evil is so glaring, so inexcusable — G B Shaw) (a glaring inconsistency in his argument) GROSS, more likely to apply to attitudes, qualities, or faults than to specific evil acts or offenses, attributes an unbounded and inexcusable badness to what it describes (gross carelessness) (gross stupidity) RANK applies to what is openly and extremely objectionable and utterly condemned (O, my offense is rank, it smells to heaven — Shak.)

flag-gran-ti- de-líc-to \flaj-grant-ē-dī-lik-(t)ō/ *adv* [*ML*, lit., while the crime is blazing] in the very act of committing a misdeed — **RED-HANDED**

flag-ship \flaj-ship/ *n* 1: the ship that carries the commander of a fleet or subdivision thereof and flies its flag 2: the finest, largest, or most important one esp. in a fleet of ships, a radio network, or a chain of newspapers (the editorial tone of the fiercely conservative chain is set by the ~ paper — J C Goulden)

flag-staff \-staf/ *n*: a staff on which a flag is hoisted **flag-stick** \-stik/ *n*: a stick for a flag marking the location of a golf cup

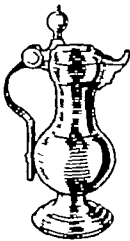
flag-stone \-stōn/ *n*: FLAG

flag stop *n*: a point at which a vehicle in public transportation stops only on prearrangement or signal

flag-waving \flaj-wā-vŋ/ *n*: passionate appeal to patriotic or partisan sentiment: CHAUVINISM

flail \flā(ə)/ *n* [*ME* *feil*, *flail*, partly fr. (assumed) *OE* *flegel* (akin to *OHG* *flegil* flail, both fr. a prehistoric *WGrmc* word borrowed fr. *LL* *flagellum* flail, fr. *L* whip) & partly fr. *MF* *flaiel*, fr. *LL* *flagellum* — more at *FLAGELLATE*]: a hand threshing implement consisting of a wooden handle at the end of which a stouter and shorter stick is so hung as to swing freely

flail *vi* 1 a: to strike with or as if with a flail (his arms ~ing the water) b: to move, swing, or beat as though wielding a flail



flagon 1a

(~ing his club to drive away the insects) 2: to thresh (grain) with a flail ~ *vi*: to engage in flailing: THRASH (~ed away at each other)

flair \flā(ə)r, flē(ə)r/ *n* [*F*, lit. sense of smell, fr. *OF*, odor, fr. *flairier* to give off an odor, fr. *LL* *flagrare*, fr. *L* *flagrare* — more at *FRAGRANT*] 1: instinctive attraction to and keen discernment about something (a woman with a ~ for style) 2: natural aptitude: BENT 3: a uniquely attractive quality (as elegance, smartness, or sophistication) (fashionable dresses with a ~ all their own) *syn* see *LEANING*

flak \flak/ *n*, pl *flak* [*G*, fr. *fliegerabwehrkanonen*, fr. *flieger* flyer + *abwehr* defense + *kanonen* cannons] 1: antiaircraft guns 2: the bursting shells fired from flak 3: agitated discussion, opposition, or accusation: DISSENSION (his modest proposal ran into ~ — Charles MacDonald)

flake \flak/ *n* [*ME*, hurdle, fr. *ON* *flaki*, akin to *OHG* *flah* smooth, *Gk* *pelagos* sea, *L* *placere* to please — more at *PLEASE*]: a stage, platform, or tray for drying fish or produce

flake *n* [*ME*, of *Scand* origin; akin to *Norw* *flak* disk] 1: a small loose mass or bit 2: a thin flattened piece or layer: CHIP

flake *vb* *flaked*; *flak-ing* *vi*: to separate into flakes ~ *vt* 1: to form into flakes: CHIP 2: to cover with or as if with flakes — **flake-r** *n*

flak jacket *n*: a jacket of heavy fabric containing metal plates for protection against flak — called also *flak vest*

flaky \flā-ke/ *adj* *flak-er*; *-est* 1: consisting of flakes (~ snow) 2: tending to flake (~a ~ piecrust) 3 *slang*: slightly eccentric: SCREWY (the rock writer's ~, half-literate idiom — Benjamin De Mott) — **flak-i-ness** *n*

flam \flam/ *n* [prob short for *flimflam*] 1: FALSEHOOD TRICK 2: HUMBUG NONSENSE

flam *n* [prob *imit.*]: a drumbeat of two strokes of which the first is a very quick grace note

flam-bé \flām-bā, flā-/ *adj* [*F* *flambé*, fr. pp of *flamber* to flame, stage, fr. *OF*, fr. *flambe* flame]: dressed or served covered with flaming liquor — usu. used postpositively (chicken ~) (crepe suzettes ~)

flambé *vi* *flam-béed*; *flam-bé-ing*: to douse with a liqueur (as brandy, rum, or cognac) and ignite (pineapple flambéed with kirsch)

flam-beau \flām-bō/ *n*, pl *flam-beaus* \-bō/ or *flambeaus* [*F*, fr. *MF*, fr. *flambe* flame]: a flaming torch, broadly: TORCH

flam-boy-ance \flām-bōi-əns(t)s/ *n*: the quality or state of being flamboyant

flam-boy-an-cy \-ən-sē/ *n*: FLAMBOYANCE

flam-boy-ant \-ənt/ *adj* [*F*, fr. pp of *flamboyer* to flame, fr. *OF*, fr. *flambe*] 1 *often cap*: characterized by waving curves suggesting flames (windows ornamented with ~ tracery) 2: FLORID ORNATE, also: RESPLENDENT 3: given to dashing display: SHOWY — **flam-boy-ant-ly** *adv*

flamboyant *n*: ROYAL POINCIANA

flame \flām/ *n* [*ME* *flame*, *flambe* fr. *MF* *flamme* (fr. *L* *flamma*) & *flambe*, fr. *OF*, fr. *flambe*, fr. *L* *flammula*, dim of *flamma* flame, akin to *L* *flagrare* to burn — more at *BLACK*] 1: the glowing gaseous part of a fire 2 a: a state of blazing combustion (the car burst into ~) b: a condition or appearance suggesting a flame c: BRILLIANCE, BRIGHTNESS 3: burning zeal or passion 4: SWEETHEART *syn* see *BLAZE*

flame *vb* *flamed*; *flam-ing* *vi* 1: to burn with a flame: BLAZE 2: to burst or break out violently or passionately (flaming with indignation) 3: to shine brightly: GLOW (color flaming up in her cheeks) ~ *vt* 1: to send or convey by means of flame (~a message by signal fires) 2: to treat or affect with flame: as a: to cleanse, sterilize, or destroy by fire b: to dress food with flaming liquor (~ pork chops at the table) — **flame-r** *n*

flame cell *n*: a hollow cell that has a tuft of vibratile cilia and is part of the excretory system of various lower invertebrates (as a flatworm)

flame cultivator *n*: a flamethrower to destroy small weeds

flam-en \flā-mən/ *n*, pl *flamens* or *flam-nes* \flām-ə-nē/ [*ME* *flamin*, fr. *L* *flamin*, *flamen*]: PRIEST *esp*: a priest of a Roman god

flam-men-co \flā-men-(ə)kō/ *n*, pl *-cos* [*Sp*, *Flemish*, like a gypsy, fr. *MD* *Vlamin* Fleming] 1: a vigorous rhythmic dance style of the Andalusian gypsies, also: a dance in flamenco style 2: music or song suitable to accompany a flamenco dance

flame-out \flā-maut/ *n*: the unintentional cessation of operation of a jet airplane engine

flame photometer *n*: a spectrophotometer in which a spray of metallic salts in solution is vaporized in a very hot flame and subjected to quantitative analysis by measuring the intensities of the spectrum lines of the metals present — **flame photometric** *adj* — **flame photometry** *n*

flame-proof \flām-pruf/ *adj* 1: resistant to the action of flame 2: not burning on contact with flame — **flameproof** *vi* — **flame-proof-er** *n*

flame-throw-er \-thrō-(ə)r/ *n*: a device that expels from a nozzle a burning stream of liquid or semiliquid fuel under pressure

flame tree *n*: any of several trees or shrubs with showy scarlet or yellow flowers. as a: a tree (*Brachychiton acenolofus*) of southern Australia with panicles of brilliant scarlet flowers b: ROYAL POINCIANA

flam-ing \flā-mŋŋ/ *adj* 1: being on fire: BLAZING 2: resembling or suggesting a flame in color, brilliance, or wavy outline (the ~ sunset sky) (~ red hair) 3: ARDENT PASSIONATE (~ youth) — **flam-ing-ly** \-mŋŋ-lē/ *adv*

a about	• kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
ā out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ōl coin	th thin
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

(in a ~ of efficiency he answered all his mail in an hour) 3: an emotional outburst (a ~ of anger) — by fits or by fits and starts

fit *adj* **fit-ter**; **fit-tes** [ME, akin to ME *fitten*] 1 a (1) adapted to an end or design: suitable by nature or by art (2) adapted to the environment so as to be capable of surviving b acceptable from a particular viewpoint (as of competence or morality) (not ~ to be a father) 2 a: put into a suitable state: made ready (get the house ~ for company) b: being in such a state as to be ready to do or suffer something (fair ~ to cry I was — Bryan MacMahon) 3: COMPETENT QUALIFIED 4: sound physically and mentally: HEALTHY — **fitly** *adv* — **fit-ness** *n*
syn FIT, SUITABLE, MEET, PROPER, APPROPRIATE, FITTING, APT, HAPPY, FELICITOUS *shared meaning element* ~ right with respect to some end, need, use, or circumstance **ant** unfit
— **fit to be tied**: extremely angry or irritated

fit *vb* **fit-ted** also **fit-ting** [ME *fitten*, fr. or akin to MD *fiten* to be suitable, akin to OHG *fizza* skein] *vi* 1 a ~ to be suitable for or to ~ harmonize with b *archaic*: to be seemly or proper for (it ~s us then to be as provident as fear may teach us — Shak) 2 a: to be correctly adjusted to or shaped for b: to insert or adjust until correctly in place c: to make a place or room for: ACCOMMODATE 3 ~ to be in agreement or accord with (the theory ~s all the facts) 4 a: to put into a condition of readiness b: ~ to bring to a required form and size: ADJUST c: to cause to conform to or suit something 5 SUPPLY EQUIP (*fit* the ship with new engines) — often used with *out* 6 ~ to adjust (a smooth curve of a specified type) to a given set of points ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to be seemly, proper, or suitable 2 ~ to conform to a particular shape or size 3 ~ to be in harmony or accord — BELONG **syn** see PREPARE — **fit-ter** *n*

fit *n* 1 ~ the quality, state, or manner of being fitted or adapted 2: the manner in which clothing fits the wearer 3: the degree of closeness with which surfaces are brought together in an assembly of parts 4: the conformity between an experimental result and theoretical expectation or between data and an approximating curve (a statistical test of goodness of ~)

fit *dia* *past* of FIGHT
fit *adj* **fit-ful** or **fit-ful-ly** [ME *fiche*, *ficheux*, fr. MF or MD *MF fitchu*, fr. MD *visau*] 1: POLECAT 1 2: the fur or pelt of the polecat

fit-ful [ME *fiche*, *ficheux*, fr. MF or MD *MF fitchu*, fr. MD *visau*] 1: POLECAT 1 2: the fur or pelt of the polecat
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fix-a-tive ['fik-sat-iv] *n*: something that fixes or sets as a: a substance added to a perfume esp. to prevent too rapid evaporation b: a varnish used esp. for the protection of crayon drawings c: a substance used to fix living tissue — **fixative** *adj*

fixed ['fikst] *adj* 1 a: securely placed or fastened — STATIONARY b (1) NONVOLATILE (2) formed into a chemical compound c (1) not subject to change or fluctuation: SETTLED (a ~ income) (2) firmly set in the mind (a ~ idea) (3), having a final or crystallized form or character (4): recurring on the same date from year to year (~ holidays) d: IMMOBILE, CONCENTRATED (a ~ stare) 2: supplied with something (as money) needed or desirable (comfortably ~ by the standards of his class — Frederick Lane) — **fixedly** ['fik-sad-lē, 'fiks-tlē] *adv* — **fixed-ness** ['fik-sad-nəs, 'fiks(t)-nəs] *n*

fixed charge *n*: a regularly recurring expense (as rent, taxes, or interest) that must be met when due 2: **FIXED COST**
fixed cost *n*: an indirect cost (as maintenance) that continues with little variation irrespective of the level of production
fixed oil *n*: a nonvolatile oil, esp. a fatty oil — compare ESSENTIAL OIL

fixed-point *adj*: involving or being a mathematical notation (as in a decimal system) in which the point separating whole numbers and fractions is fixed — compare FLOATING-POINT

fixed star *n*: a star so distant that its motion can be measured only by very precise observations over long periods

fix-er ['fik-sər] *n*: one that fixes as a: one that intervenes to enable a person to circumvent the law or obtain a political favor b: one that adjusts matters or disputes by negotiation

fix-ing ['fik-siŋ] *n*: the act or process of one that fixes 2 *pl* often -sənz, -TRIMMINGS (a turkey dinner with all the ~s)

fix-ty ['fik-sat-ē, n, pl -tles] 1: the quality or state of being fixed or stable 2: something that is fixed: FIXTURE

fix-ure ['fik-s-čər] *n* [modif. of LL *fixura*, fr. L *fixus*] 1. the act or process of fixing ~ the state of being fixed 2 a. something that is fixed or attached (as to a building) as a permanent appendage or as a structural part (a fluorescent lighting ~) (a plumbing ~) b: a device for supporting work during machining c: a chattel so annexed to realty that it may be regarded as legally a part of it 3: a familiar or invariably present element or feature in some particular setting esp. a person long associated with a place or activity 4: a settled date or time esp. for a sporting or festive event, also: such an event esp. as a regularly scheduled affair

fixz ['fiz] *vi* [prob. of imit. origin] 1: to make a hissing or sputtering sound EFFERVESCE 2: to exhibit excitement or exhilaration

fixz *n* 1 a hissing sound b SPIRIT LIVELINESS 2: an effervescent beverage — **fixzy** ['fizi] *adj*

fixzle ['fiz-əl] *vi* **fixzled**, **fixzling** \-(-ə)liŋ [prob. alter of *fix* (to break wind)] 1: **FIXZ** 2: to fail or end feebly esp. after a promising start — often used with *out*

fixzle *n*: an abortive effort: FAILURE
field ['fi:ld] *n* [Dan]: a barren plateau of the Scandinavian upland

fjord ['fi:ldərd] *n* [Norw. *fjord*, fr. ON *fjörðr* — more at FORD]: a narrow inlet of the sea between cliffs or steep slopes

FJP *abbr* Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York
fl *abbr* 1 floor 2 floor 3 [L *floori*] flourished 4 fluid

FL *abbr* 1 Florida 2 focal length 3 foreign language
Fla *abbr* Florida

flab ['flab] *n* [back-formation fr. *flabby*]: soft flabby body tissue

flab-ber-gast ['flab-ər-gast] *vi* [origin unknown]: to overwhelm with shock, surprise, or wonder — **DUMBFOUND** **syn** see SURPRISE

flab-ber-gast-ing-ly \-(-ə)liŋ *adv*
flab-by ['flab-ē] *adj* **flab-bi-er**; **-est** [alter of *flappy*] 1: lacking resilience or firmness: FLACCID 2: weak and ineffective — **FEEBLE** **syn** see LIMP **ant** firm — **flab-bily** ['flab-ē-ē] *adv* — **flab-bliness** ['flab-ē-nəs] *n*

flab-el-late ['flab-əl-ē, 'flab-ē-lāt] *adj*: shaped like a fan

flabell-ic ['flab-əl-ē, 'flab-ē-lē] *adj* [L *flabellus*, fr. *flabellum*] 1 a: lacking normal or youthful firmness: FLABBY (~ muscles) b: of a plant part: deficient in turgor 2: lacking vigor or force (~ leadership) **syn** see LIMP **ant** resilient — **flac-cid-i-ty** ['flak-əd-ē-tē] *n* — **flac-cid-ly** ['flak-səd-lē, 'flas-səd-ē] *adv*

flack ['flak] *n* [origin unknown]: one who provides publicity, esp. PRESS AGENT

2 flag *var* of FLAK
fla-con ['flak-ən, -ān, flə-'kən] *n* [F, fr. MF, bottle — more at FLAGON]: a small usu. ornamental bottle with a tight cap

flag ['flag] *n* [ME *flagge* reed, rush] 1: any of various monocotyledonous plants with long ensiform leaves as a. IRIS esp. a wild iris b. SWEET FLAG c. CATTAIL

2 flag *n* [ME *flagge*, fr. ON *flaga* slab, akin to OE *flean* to flay — more at FLAY]: a hard evenly stratified stone that splits into flat pieces suitable for paving, also: a piece of such stone

3 flag *vi* **flagged**, **flag-ging**: to lay (as a pavement) with flags

4 flag *n*, often *attrib* (perh. fr. *flag*) 1 a usu. rectangular piece of fabric of distinctive design that is used as a symbol (as of a nation) or as a signaling device 2 a: something used like a flag to signal or attract attention b: one of the cross strokes of a musical note less than a quarter note in value c: MASTHEAD 2b 3 a: FLAG SHIP b: an admiral functioning in his office of command c: NA TIONALITY esp. the nationality of registration of a ship or aircraft

5 flag *vi* **flagged**, **flag-ging** 1. to put a flag on (as for identification) (*flagged* the important pages by clipping red tabs to the margin) 2. to signal with or as if with a flag, esp. to signal to stop (*flagged* the train)

6 flag *vi* **flagged**, **flag-ging** [origin unknown] 1 a: to hang loose without stiffness b: of a plant: to droop esp. from lack of water 2 a: to become unsteady, feeble, or spiritless — **DROOP** (his interest *flagged*) b: to decline in interest or attraction (when everyone had had a say the topic *flagged*)

flashy \ˈflaʃ-ē\ *adj* **flash-ier**; **-est** 1 chiefly *dial*: lacking in substance or flavor. **INSIPID** 2: momentarily dazzling 3 *a*: superficially attractive: **BRIGHT** *b*: ostentatious or showy beyond the bounds of good taste. *esp*: marked by gaudy brightness *syn* see **GAUDY** — **flash-ily** \ˈflaʃ-ē-lē\ *adv* — **flash-iness** \ˈflaʃ-ē-nəs\ *n*

flask \ˈflaʃ\ *n* [MF *flasque* powder flask, deriv. of LL *flascon*, *flasco* bottle, prob. of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *flaska* bottle] 1: a container often somewhat narrowed toward the outlet and often fitted with a closure; *esp*: a broad flattened necked vessel used *esp* to carry alcoholic beverages on the person 2: a frame that holds molding sand used in a foundry.

flat \ˈflæt\ *adj* **flat-ter**; **flat-ter** [ME, fr. ON *flaṭr*; akin to OHG *flaz* flat, Gk *platus* — more at **PLACE**] 1: having a continuous horizontal surface 2 *a*: lying at full length or spread out upon the ground: **PROSTRATE** *b*: resting with a surface against something 3: having a relatively smooth or even surface 4: arranged or laid out so as to be level or even 5: having the major surfaces essentially parallel and distinctly greater than the minor surfaces (*a* ~ piece of wood) 6 *a*: clearly unmistakable: **DOWN-RIGHT** (*gave a ~ denial*) *b* (1): **ABSOLUTE**, **FIXED** (*charged a ~ rate*) (2): having no fraction either lacking or in excess: **EXACT** (*ran the race in four minutes ~*) 7 *a*: lacking in animation, zest, or vigor: **DULL** (*how weary, stale, ~ and unprofitable, seem to me all the uses of this world* — Shak.) *b*: lacking flavor: **TASTELESS *c*: lacking effervescence or sparkle (*~ ginger ale*) *d*: lacking air: **DEFLATED** — used of tires 8 *a* (1) of a tone: lowered a half step in pitch (2) lower than the proper pitch *b* of the vowel *a*: pronounced as in *bad* or *bat* 9 *a*: having a low trajectory *b* of a tennis ball: hit squarely without being spun by the racket 10 *a* of a sail: **TAUT** 11 *a*: uniform in hue or shade *b* of a painting: having little or no illusion of depth *c* of a photograph or negative: lacking contrast *d* of a photographic lighting arrangement: not emphasizing shadows or contours *e*: free from gloss (*likes the finish of a ~ paint*) *syn* see **LEVEL**, **INSIPID** — **flatly** *adv* — **flatness** *n***

flat *n* 1: a level surface of land with little or no relief: **PLAIN** — often used in pl. (*sagebrush ~s*) 2: a flat part or surface (*the ~ of one's hand*) 3 *a*: a musical note or tone one half step lower than a specified note or tone *b*: a character on a line or space of the musical staff indicating a half step drop in pitch 4: something flat as *a*: a shallow box in which seedlings are started *b*: a flat-bottomed boat *c*: a flat piece of theatrical scenery *d*: a shoe or slipper having a flat heel or no heel 5: a floor or story in a building 6: an apartment on one floor 7: a deflated tire 8: the area to either side of an offensive football formation

flat *adv* 1: in a flat manner: **DIRECTLY**, **POSITIVELY** 2 *a*: on or against a flat surface (*lying ~ on his back*) *b*: at full length (*fell ~ on his face*) 3: in a complete manner: **WHOLLY** (*~ broke*) 4: below the proper musical pitch 5: without interest charge, *esp* without allowance or charge for accrued interest (*bonds sold ~*)

flat *vb* **flat-ted**, **flat-ting** *vi* 1: **FLATTEN**, 2: to lower in pitch *esp* by a half step *vi*: to sing or play below the true pitch

flat-bed \ˈflæt-bed\ *adj*: having a horizontal bed on which a horizontal printing surface rests (*a ~ printing press*)

flat-bed \ˈflæt-bed\ *n*: a motortruck or trailer with a body in the form of a platform or shallow box

flat-boat \ˈflæt-bōt\ *n*: a boat with a flat bottom and square ends used for transportation of bulky freight *esp* in shallow waters

flat-cap \ˈflæt-kap\ *n*: 1: a round low-crowned cap worn in 16th and 17th century London 2: a wearer of a flatcap, *a* Londoner

flat-car \ˈflæt-kār\ *n*: a railroad freight car without permanent raised sides, ends, or covering

flat-fish \ˈflæt-fɪʃ\ *n*: any of an order (Heterosomata) of marine teleost fishes (as the halibuts, flounders, turbot, and soles) that as adults swim on one side of the laterally compressed body and have both eyes on the upper side

flat-foot \ˈflæt-fʊt\ *n* (always so in sense 3), *pl* **flat-feet** \ˈfɛt, -ˈfɛt\ 1: a condition in which the arch of the instep is flattened so that the entire sole rests upon the ground 2: a foot affected with flatfoot 3 *a* or *pl* **flatfoots** *slang*: **POLICEMAN**, *esp*: a patrolman walking a regular beat *b* *slang*: **SAILOR**

flat-footed \ˈflæt-fʊtəd\ *adj* 1: affected with flatfoot, *bradly* walking with a dragging or shambling gait 2 *a*: firm and well balanced on the feet *b*: free from reservation: **FORTHRIGHT** (*had an honest ~ way of saying a thing*) 3: found unprepared: **UN-READY** — used chiefly in the phrase *catch one flat-footed* — **flat-footedly** *adv* — **flat-footedness** *n*

flat-footed *adv*: in an open and determined manner: **HATLEY**

flat-hat \ˈflæt-hæt\ *vi* [fr. an alleged incident in which a pedestrian's hat was crushed by a low-flying plane] — to fly low in an airplane in a reckless manner. **HEDGEHOP** — **flat-hat** *ter* *n*

Flat-head \ˈhed\ *n*, *pl* **Flatheads** or **Flathead** 1: a member of any of several *N* American Indian peoples that practiced head flattening 2: an Archaean people of Montana 3 *not cap*: any of various fishes with more or less flat heads; *esp*: any of a family (Percophidae) of chiefly Indo-Pacific marine food fishes that resemble sculpins

flat-iron \ˈflæt-ɪrən\ *n*: **IRON** 2d

flat knot *n*: **REEF KNOT**

flat-land \ˈflæt-land\ *n* 1: land that lacks significant variation in elevation 2: a region in which the land is predominantly flat — *usu* used in pl. — **flat-lander** *n*, *pl* **flat-landers**

flat let \ˈflæt-lɛt\ *n*, *Brit*: **EFFICIENCY APARTMENT**

flat-ling \ˈflæt-lɪŋ\ or **flat lings** \-lɪŋz\ *adv*, *dial* *Brit*: with a flat side or edge

flat-out \ˈflæt-aʊt\ *adj* 1: **ALL-OUT**, **DOWNRIGHT** (*it was a ~ lie*) 2 chiefly *Brit*: being or going at maximum effort or speed

flat out \ˈflæt-aʊt\ *adv* 1: in a blunt and direct manner: **OPENLY** (*called flat out for revolution* — *Nat'l Review*) 2: at top speed or peak performance (*the car does 180 m p h flat out*)

flat race *n*: a race (as for horses) on a level course without obstacles (as hurdles) — compare **STEEPLECHASE**

flat silver *n*: eating or serving utensils (as knives, forks, and spoons) made of or plated with silver

flat-ten \ˈflæt-n\ *vb* **flat-tened**; **flat-ten-ing** \ˈflæt-nɪŋ, -ˈnɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to make flat as *a*: to make level or smooth *b*: to lay low: **RUIN** 2: to make (as paint) lusterless *vi* 1: to become flat or flatter as *a*: to become dull or spiritless *b*: to extend in or into a flat position or form (*hills ~ing into coastal plains*) *c*: to become uniform or stabilized often at a new lower level — *usu* used with *out* (*performance tended to ~ out after an initial period of improvement*) 2 *a*: to manipulate an airplane so as to bring its longitudinal axis parallel with the ground — *used with* *out* *b* of an airplane: to assume such a position — **flat-ten-er** \ˈflæt-nər, -ˈnər\ *n*

flat-ter \ˈflæt-ər\ *vb* [ME *flateren*, fr. OF *flater* to lick, flatter, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *flaz* flat] *vt* 1: to praise excessively *esp* from motives of self-interest 2 *a* *archaic*: **SOOTHE**, **BEGUILE** *b*: to raise the hope of or gratify *esp* by false or specious representations (*~ him by asking his advice*) 3 *a*: to portray too favorably (*that picture ~s her — she's not that pretty*) *b*: to display to advantage (*candlelight often ~s the face*) *vi*: to use flattery — **flat-ter-er** \-ər\ *n* — **flat-ter-ingly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

flatter *n*: one that flattens as *a*: a drawplate with a narrow rectangular onifice for drawing flat strips *b*: a flat-faced swage used in smithing

flat-tery \ˈflæt-ərē\ *n*, *pl* **-ter-ies** 1 *a*: the act or practice of flatter- ing *b* (1): something that flatters (2): insincere or excessive praise 2 *abbr*: a pleasing self-deception

flat-ish \ˈflæt-ɪʃ\ *adj*: somewhat flat

flat-top \ˈflæt-tɒp\ *n*: something with a flat or flattened upper surface as *a*: **AIRCRAFT CARRIER** *b*: **CREW CLT**

flat-ulence \ˈflæt-ə-lən(t)s\ *n*: the quality or state of being flatu- lent

flat-ulen-cy \-lən-sē\ *n*: **FLATULENCE**

flat-ulent \-lən(t)\ *adj* [MF, fr. L *flatus* act of blowing wind, fr. *flatus*, pp. of *flare* to blow — more at **BLOW**] 1 *a*: marked by or affected with gases generated in the intestine or stomach *b*: likely to cause digestive flatulence 2: pretentious without real worth or substance: **TURGID** — **flat-ulently** *adv*

flatus \ˈflæt-əs\ *n* [L, act of blowing, act of breaking wind] *n*: gas generated in the stomach or bowels

flat-ware \ˈflæt-wə(ɹ), -wɛ(ɹ)\ *n*: tableware more or less flat and *usu* formed or cast in a single piece, *esp*: eating and serving utensils (as knives, forks, and spoons) — compare **HOLLOWWARE**

flat-ways \-wəz\ *adv*: **FLATWISE**

flat-wise \-wɪz\ *adv*: with the flat surface presented in some ex- pressed or implied position

flat-work \-wɜrk\ *n*: laundry that can be finished mechanically and doesn't require hand ironing

flat worm \-wɜrm\ *n*: **PLATHELMINTH** *see* **TURBELLARIAN**

flaunt \ˈflaʊnt, -ˈflaʊnt\ *vb* [prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *flana* to rush around — more at **PLAUNT**] *vi* 1: to wave or flutter showily (*the flag ~s in the breeze*) 2: to display or obtrude oneself to public notice *vi* 1: to display ostentatiously or impudently: **PARADE** (*~ing his superiority*) 2: to treat contemptuously (*~ed the rules* — Louis Untermyer) — **flaunt** *n* — **flaunt-ingly** \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv* — **flaunt-y** \-ē\ *adj*

flautist \ˈflaʊt-ɪst, -ˈflaʊt-ɪ\ *n* [*flautista* fr. *flauto* flute, fr. OProv *flaut*] *n*: **FLUTIST**

fla-va-none \ˈflā-və-nōn\ *n* [L *flavus* + *ISV* -ane + -one] *a*: a color- less crystalline ketone $C_{15}H_{22}O_2$, also: any of the derivatives of this ketone many of which occur in plants often in the form of glyco- sides

fla-vid \ˈflā-vɪd\ *n* [*ISV*, fr. L *flavus* yellow — more at **BLUE**] *a*: a yellow water-soluble nitrogenous pigment derived from isoxanthox- ane and occurring in the form of nucleotides as coenzymes of fla- voproteins, *esp*: **RIBOFLAVIN**

flavin adenine dinucleotide *n*: a coenzyme $C_{21}H_{34}N_{10}O_{13}P_2$ of some flavoproteins

fla-vine \ˈflā-vɪn\ *n* [*ISV*, fr. L *flavus*] *a*: a yellow acridine dye (as acriflavine) often used medicinally for its antiseptic properties

flavin mononucleotide *n*: **FMN**

fla-vone \ˈflā-vōn\ *n* [*ISV*, fr. L *flavus*] *a*: a colorless crystalline ketone $C_{15}H_{10}O_2$ found in the leaves, stems, and seed capsules of many *primroses*; also: any of the derivatives of this ketone many of which occur as yellow plant pigments in the form of glycosides and are used as dyestuffs

fla-vo-noid \ˈflā-və-nōɪd\ *n* [*flavone* + -oid] *a*: any of a group of aromatic compounds that includes many common pigments (as the anthocyanins and flavones)

fla-vo-nol \ˈflā-və-nol, -nōl\ *n*: any of various hydroxy derivatives of flavone

fla-vo-pro-tein \ˈflā-vō-prō-tēɪn, -ˈprōt-ē-ɪn\ *n* [*ISV* *flavin* + -o- + protein] *a*: a dehydrogenase that contains a flavin and often a metal and plays a major role in biological oxidations

fla-vor \ˈflā-vər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *flaor*, flavor, fr. (assumed) VL *flator*, fr. L *flare* to blow — more at **BLOW**] 1 *a* *archaic*: **ODOR**, **FRAGRANCE** *b*: the quality of something that affects the sense of taste: **SAVOR** (*condiments give ~ to food*) *c*: the blend of taste and smell sensations evoked by a substance in the mouth (*the ~ of ripe fruit*) 2: a substance that flavors (*hard candy with artificial ~*) 3: characteristic or predominant quality (*the newspaper retains a community ~*) — **fla-vored** \-vərd\ *adj* — **fla-vo-ress** \-vər-ɪs\ *adj*

a	about	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ī	coat	cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	of	coin	th	than
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furnous	zh	vision

fla-min-go \fla-'min-(gə) n. pl. -gos also -goes [Pg, fr Sp *flamenco*, prob fr OPov *flamenc*, fr *flama* flame (fr L *flamma*) + -enc -ing] any of several aquatic birds (family Phoenicopteridae) with long legs and neck, webbed feet, a broad lamellate bill resembling that of a duck but abruptly bent downward, and usu. rosy white plumage with scarlet wing coverts and black wing quills



flamingo

flam-me-bil-i-ty \flam-'bi-l-ə-tē n.: ability to support combustion, esp.: a high capacity for combustion

flam-me-ble \flam-'ə-bəl adj [L *flammare* to flame, set on fire, fr *flamma*]: capable of being easily ignited and of burning with extreme rapidity — **flammable** n

flan \flan, 'fla(n) n [F, fr OF *flaon*, fr LL *fladon*, *flado* flat cake] 1: a large usu. straight-sided open pie 2: the metal disk of a coin, token, or medal as distinguished from the design and lettering stamped on it

flā-ne-rie \flā-'n(ə)-rē n [F] the state of being aimless: IDLENESS

flā-neur \flā-'n(ə)-r n [F *flâneur* idler]: an aimless person as a: MAN-ABOUT-TOWN b: an intellectual trifler

flange \flan] n [perh alter of *flanch* (a curving charge on a heraldic shield)] a rib or rim for strength, for guiding, or for attachment to another object (a ~ on a pipe) (a ~ on a wheel)

flange v: flanged; **flang-ing**: to furnish with a flange — **flang-er** n

flank \flank] n [ME, fr OF *flanc*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *hlanca* loin, flank — more at LANK] 1: a: the fleshy part of the side between the ribs and the hip, broadly: the side of a quadruped b: a cut of meat from this part of an animal — see BEEF illustration 2: a: SIDE b: the right or left of a formation 3: the area along either side of a heraldic shield

flank v: 1: to protect a flank of 2: a: to attack or threaten the flank of (as a body of troops) b: to turn the flank of 3: a: to be situated at the side of: BORDER (a road ~ed with linden trees) b: to place something on each side of

flank-er n: a football player stationed wide of the formation, esp.: an offensive halfback who lines up on the flank slightly behind the line of scrimmage and serves chiefly as a pass receiver — called also **flanker** back

flank steak n: a pear-shaped muscle of the beef flank, also: a steak cut from this muscle — see BEEF illustration

flan-nel \flan-'nəl n [ME *flanneol* woolen cloth or garment] 1: a c: a soft twilled wool or worsted fabric with a loose texture and a slightly napped surface b: a napped cotton fabric of soft yarns simulating the texture of wool flannel c: a stout cotton fabric usu. napped on one side 2: pl. a: flannel underwear b: outer garments of flannel, esp.: men's trousers — **flannel** adj — **flan-nel-ly** \-tē-ə] adj

flan-nel-let \flan-'lēt n: a cotton flannel napped on one or both sides and used esp. for undergarments and night wear

flap \flap] n [ME *flappe*] 1: a stroke with something broad: SLAP 2: obs.: something broad and flat used for striking 3: something that is broad, limber, or flat and usu. thin and that hangs loose or projects freely as a: a piece on a garment that hangs free b: a piece of tissue partly severed from its place of origin for use in surgical grafting c: an extended part forming the closure (as of an envelope or carton) d: a movable auxiliary airfoil usu. attached to an airplane wing's trailing edge to increase lift or drag — see AIRPLANE illustration 4: the motion of something broad and limber (as a sail or wing) 5: a state of excitement or panicky confusion • **UPROAR** b: CRISIS

flap v: flapped; **flap-ping** v: 1: to beat with or as if with a flap 2: to toss sharply: FLING 3: to move or cause to move in flaps ~ vi 1: to sway loosely usu. with a noise of striking and esp. when moved by wind 2: a: to beat or pulsate wings or something suggesting wings b: to progress by flapping c: to flutter ineffectively 3: to talk foolishly and persistently

flap-doo-dle \flap-'dūd-ē n [origin unknown] • NONSENSE

flap-jack \-jak] n: PANCAKE

flap-per \flap-'pər n 1: a: one that flaps b: something (as a flyswatter) used in flapping or striking c: FLIPPER 1 2: a young woman, specif.: a young woman of the period of World War I and the decade thereafter who showed bold freedom from conventions in conduct and dress

flap-py \flap-'ē] adj: flapping or tending to flap

flare \fla(ə)r, 'fla(ə)r v: flared; **flar-ing** [origin unknown] vi 1: a: to stream in the wind b: to burn with an unsteady flame 2: a: to shine with a sudden light (a match ~s in the darkness) b (1): to become suddenly excited or angry — usu. used with up (she ~s up at the slightest thing) (2): to break out or intensify usu. suddenly or violently — often used with up (ground fighting flared up after a two-week lull) c: to express strong emotion (as anger) (flaring out at such abuses) 3: to open or spread outward (the pants ~ gently at the bottom) ~ vi 1: to display conspicuously (flaring her scarf to attract attention) 2: to cause to flare (the breeze ~s the candle) 3: to signal with a flare or by flaring

flare n: 1: an unsteady glaring light 2: a: a fire or blaze of light used to signal, illuminate, or attract attention, also: a device or composition used to produce such a flare b: a temporary outburst of energy from a small area of the sun's surface, also: a sudden increase and decrease in the brightness of a star often amounting to several magnitudes 3: a sudden outburst (as of sound, excitement, or anger) 4: a: a spreading outward, also: a place or part that spreads (the ~ of a fireplace) b: an area of skin flush 5: light resulting from reflection (as between lens surfaces) or an effect of this light (as a fogged or dense area in a photographic negative) 6: a short pass in football thrown to a back who is running toward the sideline **syn** see BLAZE

flare-back \fla(ə)r-'bak, 'fla(ə)r-' n: a burst of flame back or out (as from a furnace) in a direction opposite to that of normal operation

flare-up \-,əp] n 1: a sudden bursting (as of a smoldering fire) into flame or light 2: a sudden outburst or intensification (a ~ over the issue of Executive responsibility to Congress — Arthur Blaustein)

flar-ing \fla(ə)-rɪŋ, 'fla(ə)r-' adj 1: a: flaming brightly or unsteadily b: GAUDY (a ~ resort hotel) 2: opening or spreading outward (~ nostrils) — **flar-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-lē] adv

flash \flash v [ME *flaschen*, of imit origin] vi 1: RUSH, DASH — used of flowing water 2: to break forth in or like a sudden flame or flare (lightning ~ing in the sky) 3: a: to appear suddenly (an idea ~es into her mind) b: to move with great speed (the days ~ by) 4: a: to break forth or out so as to make a sudden display (the sun ~ed from behind a cloud) b: to act or speak vehemently and suddenly esp. in anger 5: a: to give off light suddenly or in transient bursts b: to glow or gleam esp. with animation or passion (his eyes ~ed in a sinister fashion) 6: to change suddenly or violently into vapor (hot water ~ing to steam under reduced pressure) ~ vi 1: a: **archaic**: SPLASH b: to fill by a sudden inflow of water 2: a: to cause the sudden appearance of (light) b: to cause to burst violently into flame, also: to burn for determining character of residue c (1): to cause (light) to reflect (2): to cause (as a mirror) to reflect light (3): to cause (a lamp) to flash d: to convey by means of flashes of light 3: a: to make known or cause to appear with great speed (~ a message on the screen) b: to display obtrusively and ostentatiously (always ~es his fat wallet in public) c: to expose to view suddenly and briefly (~ing a shy smile) 4: to cover with or form into a thin layer as a: to protect against rain by covering with sheet metal or a substitute b: to coat (as glass) with a thin layer (as of metal or a differently colored glass) 5: to subject (an exposed photographic negative or positive) to a supplementary uniform exposure to light before development in order to modify, detail or tone

syn FLASH, GLEAM, GLANCE, GLINT, SPARKLE, GLITTER, GLISTEN, GLIMMER, CORUSCATE, SHIMMER **shared meaning element**: to send forth light

flash n 1: a: a sudden burst of light b: a movement of a flag in signaling 2: a sudden and often brilliant burst (a ~ of wit) (had a ~ of intuition) 3: a brief time (I'll be back in a ~) 4: a: SHOW, DISPLAY, esp.: a vulgar ostentatious display b: **archaic**: a showy ostentatious person c: one that attracts notice; esp.: an outstanding athlete 5: obs.: thieves' slang 6: a rush of water released to permit passage of a boat 7: something flashed as a: GLIMPSE, LOOK b: SMILE c: a first brief news report d: FLASH-LIGHT 2,3 e: a quick-spreading flame or momentary intense outburst of radiant heat 8: RUSH 7 9: the rapid conversion of a liquid into vapor

flash adj 1: a: FLASHY, SHOWY b: of, relating to, or characteristic of flashy people or things (~ behavior) c: of, relating to, or characteristic of persons considered social outcasts (~ language) 2: of sudden origin and short duration (a ~ fire)

flash-back \flash-'bak] n 1: interruption of chronological sequence in a literary or theatrical work by interjection of events of earlier occurrence 2: a recession of flame to an unwanted position (as into a blowpipe)

flash-board \-,bɔ(ə)rd, -,bɔ(ə)r'd] n: one or more boards projecting above the top of a dam to increase the depth of the water

flash-bulb \-,bʌlb] n: an electric flash lamp in which metal foil or wire is burned

flash card n: a card bearing words, numbers, or pictures that is briefly displayed (as by a teacher to a class) usu. as a learning aid

flash-cube \flash-'kyūb] n: a cubical device that incorporates four flashbulbs, is usu. attached to a camera, and can be turned for taking four pictures in rapid succession

flash-er \flash-'ər] n: one that flashes as a: a light (as a traffic signal or automobile light) that catches the attention by flashing b: a device for automatically flashing a light

flash flood n: a local flood of great volume and short duration generally resulting from heavy rainfall in the immediate vicinity — **flash flood** vi

flash-for-ward \flash-'fɔr-'wɔrd] n: a literary or theatrical technique that involves interruption of the chronological sequence of events by interjection of events or scenes of future occurrence

flash-gun \-,gʌn] n 1: a device for holding and igniting flashlight powder 2: a device for holding and operating a flashbulb or a flashtube

flash-ing \flash-'ɪŋ] n: sheet metal used in waterproofing roof valleys or hips or the angle between a chimney and a roof

flash in the pan [fr the firing of the priming in the pan of a flintlock musket without discharging the piece] 1: a sudden spasm of effort that accomplishes nothing 2: one that appears promising but turns out to be disappointing or worthless

flash lamp n: a lamp for producing a brief but intense flash of light for taking photographs

flash-light \flash-'līt] n 1: a flash of light or a light that flashes, esp.: a scintillating light or a light of regularly varying brightness in a lighthouse 2: a sudden bright artificial light used in taking photographic pictures b: a photograph taken by such a light 3: a small battery-operated portable electric light

flash-over \-,ɔv-ər] n 1: an abnormal electrical discharge (as through the air to the ground from a high potential source or between two conducting portions of a structure) 2: the sudden spread of flame over an area when it becomes heated to the flash point

flash point n 1: the lowest temperature at which vapors above a volatile combustible substance ignite in air when exposed to flame 2: a point at which someone or something bursts suddenly into action or being

flash-tube \flash-'t(y)ūb] n: a gas discharge tube that produces very brief intense flashes of light and is used esp. in photography

fleur-de-lis [ME *flourdelis*, fr MF *flor de lis*, lit, lily flower] 1: IRIS 2: a conventionalized iris in art and heraldry
fleur-de-lis [flur(-)ə] *adj* [alter of ME *flory*, fr OF *floré*, fr. *flor* flower — more at FLOWER] of a heraldic cross: having the ends of the arms broadening out into the heads of fleurs-de-lis — see CROSS illustration



fleur-de-lis 2

flew past of FLY

flew [flūz] *n* pl [origin unknown]: the pendulous lateral parts of a dog's upper lip — see DOG illustration

flex [fleks] *vb* [L *flexus*, pp of *flexere*] *vt* 1: to bend esp repeatedly (sat ~ing the strap as he talked) 2: *a*: to move muscles so as to cause flexion (a joint) (stretching and ~ing his knees) *b*: to move (a muscle or muscles) so as to flex a joint (~ed their biceps and went to work) ~ *vi*: BEND

flex *n* 1: an act or instance of flexing 2 [short for *flexible cord*] chiefly Brit: electric cord

flex-ible [flek-sə-bəl] *adj* 1: capable of being flexed: PLIANT 2: yielding to influence: TRACTABLE 3: capable of responding or conforming to changing or new situations (a highly ~ curriculum) (*a* ~ personality) — **flex-i-bil-i-ty** [flek-sə-bil-ə-ti] *n* — **flex-i-bly** [flek-sə-bli] *adv*

flex-ile [flek-səl, -səl] *adj*: FLEXIBLE

flex-ion [flek-shən] *n* [L *flexion*, *flexio*, fr *flexus*, pp of *flexere*] 1: the act of flexing or bending 2: a part bent: BEND 3: INFLECTION 4: *a*: a bending of a joint between the bones of a limb that diminishes the angle between the bones — compare EXTENSION *b*: a forward raising of the arm or leg by a movement at the shoulder or hip joint

flex-o-graph-y [flek-sə-grə-fi] *n* [flexible + -o- + -graphy] a process of rotary letterpress printing utilizing flexible rubber plates and rapid-drying ink — **flex-o-graph-ic** [flek-sə-graf-ik] *adj* — **flex-o-graph-ic-ally** [flek-sə-graf-ik-ə-lē] *adv*

flex-or [flek-sər, -sə(r)] *n*: a muscle that produces flexion

flex-u-ous [fleksh(-)ə-wəs] *adj* [L *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus* bend, fr *flexus*, pp] 1: having turns or windings 2: lacking rigidity in structure or action (*its* ~ and elastic body) — **flex-u-ous-ly** *adv*

flex-u-al [flek-sh(-)ə-rəl] *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resulting from flexure 2: characterized by flexure

flex-u-re [flek-shər] *n* 1: the quality or state of being flexed 2: FLEXION 2: TURN, FOLD

fley [flā] *vi* [ME *flayen*, fr OE *flēgan*, fr *fl-*, perfective prefix + *-flegan* to put to flight] Scot: FRIGHTEN

flib-ber-tig-ib-ber [flib-ər-tē-jīb-ət] *n* [ME *flepergebet*] a silly flighty person — **flib-ber-tig-ib-ber-y** [flib-ər-tē-jīb-ət-ē] *adj*

flit [flik] *n* [F]: a Parisian policeman

flit [flik] *n* [imit.] 1: a light sharp jerky stroke or movement 2: a sound produced by a flick 3: DAUB, SLOUCH

flit *vi* 1: to strike lightly with a quick sharp motion (~ed the old horse with a whip) *b*: to remove with light blows (~ed the dust off his boots with a handkerchief) 2: to cause to move with a flick (~ed his cigarette against the ashtray) ~ *vt* 1: FLUTTER 2: to direct flicks at something

flit *n* [short for *flicker*]: MOVIE

flick-er [flik-ər] *vb* flick-er-ed, flick-er-ing (-ə-rɪŋ) [ME *flik-er*, fr OE *fliscian*] *vi* 1: to move irregularly or unsteadily: FLUTTER (her eyes ~ed over the group) 2: to burn fitfully or with a fluctuating light 3: to appear in a tremulous incomplete form ~ *vt* 1: to cause to flicker 2: to produce by flickering (~ a signal with a mirror) — **flick-er-ing-ly** (-ə-rɪŋ-lē) *adv*

flicker *n* 1: an act of flickering *b*: a sudden brief movement *c*: a momentary quickening (~ of anger) 2: a wavering light 3: MOVIE — often used in pl — **flick-ery** [flik(-)ə-rē] *adj*

flicker *n* [prob. fr. *flick*]: a common large brightly marked woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) of eastern No America, also: any of several related birds of the southern and western U.S

flick-er-tail [flik-ər-tāl] *n*: a ground squirrel (*Citellus richardsoni*) chiefly of the north-central U.S and adjacent Canada

flit *past of FLY*

flit [flit] *n* 1: one that flies, specif: AIRMAN 2: a reckless or speculative venture (took a ~ in politics soon after getting his degree) 3: an advertising circular for mass distribution 4: a step in a straight flight of steps

flight [flīt] *n* [ME, fr OE *flyht*; akin to MD *vlucht* flight, OE *flēgan* to fly] 1: an act or instance of passing through the air by the use of wings (the ~ of a bee) *b*: the ability to fly (~ is natural to birds) 2: *a*: a passing through the air or through space outside the earth's atmosphere (~ of an arrow) (~ of a rocket to the moon) *b*: the distance covered in such a flight *c*: swift movement 3: *a*: a trip made by or in an airplane or spacecraft (a rough ~ through storm clouds) *b*: a scheduled airplane flight (*a* ~ delayed because of poor weather conditions) 4: a group of similar beings or objects flying through the air together 5: a brilliant, imaginative, or unrestrained exercise or display (*a* ~ of fancy) 6: a continuous series of stairs from one landing or floor to another *b*: a series (as of terraces or conveyors) resembling a flight of stairs 7: a unit of the U.S Air Force below a squadron — **flight-less** [-ləs] *adj*

flight *vi* to rise, settle, or fly in a flock (geese ~ing on the marsh) ~ *vt*: FLUSH

flight *n* [ME *fluht*, *flūht*; akin to OHG *fluht* flight, OE *flēon* to flee] an act or instance of running away

flight bag *n* [flight] 1: a lightweight traveling bag with zippered outside pockets 2: a small canvas satchel

flight control *n* 1: the control from a ground station of an airplane or spacecraft esp by radio 2: the system of control devices of an airplane

flight deck *n* 1: the uppermost complete deck of an aircraft carrier 2: the forward compartment in some airplanes

flight engineer *n*: a flight crewman responsible for mechanical operation

flight feather *n*: one of the quills of a bird's wing or tail that support it in flight — compare CONTOUR FEATHER

flight lieutenant *n*: a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a captain in the army

flight line *n* 1: a parking and servicing area for airplanes 2: the line in air or space along which something (as an airplane or missile) travels or is intended to travel

flight path *n*: the path in the air or space made or followed by something (as a particle, an airplane, or a spacecraft) in flight

flight pay *n*: an additional allowance paid to military personnel on flight status

flight plan *n*: a usu. written statement (as by a pilot) of the details of an intended flight (as of an airplane or spacecraft) usu. filed with an authority

flight status *n*: the status of a person in the military participating in regular authorized aircraft flights

flight strip *n*: an emergency landing field beside a highway

flight surgeon *n*: an air force medical officer trained in aeromedicine

flight-test [flīt-test] *vt*: to test (as an airplane or spacecraft) in flight

flighty [flīt-ē] *adj* flight-ier, -est 1: SWIFT 2: lacking stability or steadiness *a*: easily upset: VOLATILE (*a* ~ temper) *b*: easily excited: SKITTISH (*a* ~ horse) *c*: IRRESPONSIBLE, SILLY (*a* ~ young girl) — **flight-i-ly** [flīt-ē-lē] *adv* — **flight-i-ness** [flīt-ē-nəs] *n*

flim-flam [flim-flam] *n* [prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *flim* mockery] 1: DECEPTION FRAUD 2: HANKY-PANKY

flimflam *vi* flim-flammed, flim-flam-ming to subject to a flimflam — **flim-flam-mer** *n*

flim-say [flim-zē] *adj* flim-sai-er, -est [perh alter of *flim* + -say (as in *tricksy*)] 1: lacking in physical strength or substance (~ sulks) *b*: of inferior materials and workmanship 2: having little worth or plausibility (*a* ~ excuse) *syn* see LIMP — **flim-sai-ly** [-zē-lē] *adv* — **flim-sai-ness** [-zē-nəs] *n*

flimsy *n*, pl flimsies 1: a lightweight paper used esp for multiple copies 2: a document printed on flimsy

flinch [flɪnʃ] *vi* [MF *flinchir* to bend] 1: to shrink from or as if from physical pain: WINCE, esp: to tense the muscles involuntarily in fear *syn* see RECOIL — **flinch** *n* — **flinch-er** *n*

flinders [flin-dəz] *n* pl [ME *flendris*]: SPLINTERS, FRAGMENTS

fling [flɪŋ] *vb* flung [flɒŋ]; fling-ing [flɪŋ-ɪŋ] [ME *flingen*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *flengja* to whip, *flā* to flay — more at FLAY] *vt* 1: to move in a brusque or headlong manner (~ing out of the room in a rage) 2: to kick or plunge vigorously 3: Scot: CAPER ~ *vi* 1: *a*: to throw with force or recklessness (flung his books on the table) *b*: to cast aside: DISCARD (flung off all restraints) 2: to place or send suddenly and unceremoniously (the attack flung the enemy force into confusion) 3: SPREAD, DIFFUSE 4: to give unrestrainedly *syn* see THROW — **flinger** [flɪŋ-ər] *n*

fling *n* 1: an act or instance of flinging 2: a casual try (willing to take a ~ at almost anything) 3: a period devoted to self-indulgence (determined to have one last ~ before settling down)

flint [flɪnt] *n* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *flins* pebble, hard stone] 1: a massive hard quartz that produces a spark when struck by steel 2: an implement of flint used by primitive man 3: a material used for producing a spark, esp: an alloy (as of iron and cerium) used in lighters 4: something resembling flint in hardness — **flint-like** [-lɪk] *adj*

flint or flints *abbr* Flintshire

flint corn *n*: an Indian corn (*Zea mays indurata*) having hard horny usu. rounded kernels with the soft endosperm enclosed by a hard outer layer

flint glass *n*: heavy brilliant glass that contains lead oxide, has a relatively high index of refraction, and is used for optical structures

flint-lock [flɪnt-lɒk] *n* 1: a lock for a gun or pistol of the 17th and 18th centuries having a flint in the hammer for striking a spark to ignite the charge 2: a firearm fitted with a flintlock

flinty [flɪnt-ē] *adj* flint-ier, -est 1: composed of or covered with flint 2: UNYIELDING, STERN — **flint-i-ly** [flɪnt-ē-lē] *adv* — **flint-i-ness** [flɪnt-ē-nəs] *n*

flip [flɪp] *vb* flipped; flip-ping [prob imut.] *vi* 1: *a*: to toss with a sharp movement so as to cause to turn over in the air (~ a coin) *b*: THROW (the shortstop flipped the ball to second base) 2: FLICK 1 3: to turn over (flipped the record and played the other side) ~ *vt* 1: *a*: to make a twitching or flicking movement *b*: to strike at something with such a movement 2: to move jerkily 3: LEAF 2 (flipped through the pages) 4: slang *a*: to lose one's mind, composure, or self-control — often used with *out* *b*: to become extremely enthusiastic: go wild (I just flipped over that vest)

flip *n* 1: an act or instance of flipping 2: the motion used in flipping 3: a somersault esp when performed in the air 4: a short quick football pass 5: a mixed drink usu consisting of a sweetened spiced liquor (as beer, wine, or rum) to which beaten eggs have been added

flip *adj*: FLIPPANT, IMPERTINENT

flip-flop [flɪp-flɒp] *n* 1: the sound or motion of something flapping loosely 2: *a*: a backward handspun *b*: a sudden reversal of direction or point of view 3: a usu. electronic device or a circuit (as in a computer) capable of assuming either of two stable states — **flip-flop** *vi*

flip-pan-cy [flɪp-ən-sē] *n*, pl -cies: unbecoming levity or pertness esp in respect to grave or sacred matters *syn* see LIGHTNESS *ant* seriousness

a about k kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cbt, cart
 a out ch chin e less ē easy ē gift i trip i llc
 j joke y sing ē flow ō flaw ōi coin th than th this
 ā loot ā foot y yet yū few yā furious zh vision

flavor • fleurs-de-lys

flavor *vi* **flav-vored**; **flav-vor-ing** \flāv-(ə-)nŋ\ : to give or add flavor to
flav-vor-ful \flāv-vor-fəl\ *adj* : full of flavor; SAVORY — **flav-vor-ful-ly** \flāv-fəl-ē\ *adv*
flav-vor-ing *n* : FLAVOR 2
flav-vor-some \flāv-vor-səm\ *adj* : FLAVORFUL
flav-vour chiefly *Brit* var of FLAVOR
flaw \flō\ *n* [ME, prob. of Scand origin, akin to Sw *flaga* flake, *flaw*, *flaw* to OE *flēan* to flay] 1 *obs* : FRAGMENT 2 : an often hidden defect that may cause failure under stress as a : a faulty part (as a crack or break) (the axle broke at a →) b : a weakness in something immaterial (vanity was the great ~ in his character) c : a fault in a legal paper that may nullify it *syn* see BLEMISH — **flaw-less** \flō-ləs\ *adj* — **flaw-less-ly** *adv* — **flaw-less-ness** *n*
flaw *vi* : to make flaws in ~ *vi* : to become defective
flaw *n* [of Scand origin, akin to Norw *flaga* gust, akin to L *plangere* to beat — more at PLAIN] 1 : a sudden brief burst of wind, also : a spell of stormy weather 2 *obs* : an outburst esp. of passion
flax \flaks\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *flax*, akin to OHG *flahs* flax, L *plectere* to braid — more at PLY] 1 : any of a genus (*Linum*) of the family Linaceae, the flax family) of herbs, esp. a slender erect annual (*L. usitatissimum*) with blue flowers commonly cultivated for its bast fiber and seed 2 : the fiber of the flax plant esp. when prepared for spinning 3 : any of several plants resembling flax
flax-on \flak-sən\ *adj* 1 : made of flax 2 resembling flax esp. in pale soft straw color (~ hair)
flax-seed \flak(s)-sēd\ *n* : the seed of flax used as a source of oil and medicinally as a demulcent and emollient
flaxy \flak-sē\ *adj* **flax-i-er**; *est* : resembling flax esp. in texture : FLAXEN
flay \flē\ *vi* [ME *flen*, fr. OE *flēan*, akin to ON *flā* to flay, Lith *plēsti* to tear] 1 : to strip off the skin or surface of : SKIN 2 *a* : to strip of possessions : FLEECE *b* : to criticize harshly : EXCORIATE
F layer *n* 1 : the highest and most densely ionized regular layer of the ionosphere occurring at night within the F region 2 : the forest soil zone marked by abundant plant remains undergoing decay
fl *abbr* fluidram
flea \flē\ *n* [ME *flē*, fr. OE *flēa*, akin to OHG *flōh* flea, OE *flēon* to flee] 1 : any of an order (Siphonaptera) of wingless bloodsucking insects that have a hard laterally compressed body and legs adapted to leaping and that feed on warm-blooded animals 2 : FLEA BEETLE — **flea** in one's ear : an irritating hint or warning, REBUKE
flea-bag \flē-bag\ *n* : an inferior hotel or rooming house
flea-bane \flē-bān\ *n* : any of various composite plants (as of the genus *Erigeron*) that were once supposed to drive away fleas
flea beetle *n* : any of various small chrysomelid beetles (as of the genera *Alicia* and *Epirixia*) with legs adapted for leaping that feed on foliage and sometimes serve as vectors of virus diseases of plants
flea-bite \flē-bit\ *n* 1 : the bite of a flea; also : the red spot caused by such a bite 2 : a trifling pain or annoyance
flea-bitten \flē-bit-tən\ *adj* 1 : bitten by or infested with fleas 2 *of a horse* : having a white or gray coat flecked with bay or sorrel
flea-hopper \flē-hōp-ər\ *n* : any of various small jumping bugs that feed on cultivated plants
flea market *n* [trans. of F *Marché aux Puces*, a market in Paris] : a usu. open-air market for secondhand articles and antiques
flea weevil *n* : any of various small broad weevils with legs adapted for leaping and with larvae that are leaf miners
flea-wort \flē-wort-, -wof(ə)r\ *n* : an Old World plantain (*Plantago psyllium*) whose seeds swell and become gelatinous when moist and are sometimes used as a mild laxative
flèche \flāsh-, flēsh\ *n* [F, lit., arrow] : SPIRE, esp. : a slender spire above the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church
flé-chette \flē-shet-, flē- \i\ *n* [F, fr. *dum* of *flèche* arrow] : a small dart-shaped projectile that is clustered in an explosive warhead, dropped as a missile from an airplane, or fired from a hand-held gun
fleck \flek\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *flecked* spotted, fr. ME, prob. fr. ON *flēkkōtr*, fr. *flēkk* spot] : STREAK, SPOT (whitecaps ~ed the blue sea)
fleck *n* 1 : SPOT, MARK (a brown tweed with ~s of yellow) 2 : FLAKE PARTICLE (~s of snow drifted down)
flection *var* of FLEXION
fledge \flēj\ *vb* **fledged**; **fledg-ing** [fledge (capable of flying), fr. ME *flegge*, fr. OE *flegge*; akin to OHG *flēck* capable of flying, OE *flēgan* to fly — more at FLY] *vi* 1 : of a bird : to acquire the feathers necessary for flight 2 *of an insect* : to attain the winged adult stage ~ *vi* 1 : to rear until ready for flight or independent activity 2 : to cover with or as if with feathers or down 3 : to furnish (as an arrow) with feathers
fledg-ling \flēj-lŋ\ *n* 1 : a young bird just fledged 2 : an immature or inexperienced person
flee \flē\ *vb* **fled** \flēd\; **flee-ing** [ME *flen*, fr. OE *flēon*; akin to OHG *flōhan* to flee] *vi* 1 : to run away from danger or evil : FLY 2 : to pass away swiftly : VANISH (mists ~ing before the rising sun) ~ *vi* : to run away from : SHUN
fleece \flēs\ *n* [ME *fleece*, fr. OE *fleo*; akin to MHG *vlies* fleece, L *pluma* feather, down] 1 *a* : the coat of wool covering a wool-bearing animal (as a sheep) *b* : the wool obtained from a sheep at one shearing 2 *a* : any of various soft or woolly coverings *b* : a soft bulky deep-piled knitted or woven fabric used chiefly for clothing
fleece *vi* **fleece**; **fleece-ing** 1 : to remove the fleece from : SHEAR 2 *a* : to strip of money or property by fraud or extortion *b* : to charge excessively for goods or services (nightclubs where

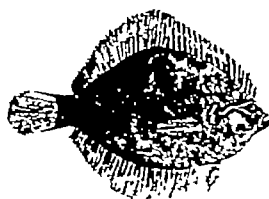


dog flea

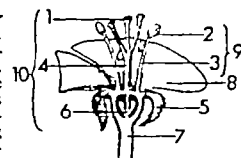
the customer knew he would be fleeced) 3 : to dot or cover with fleecy masses
fleece \flēs\ *adj* 1 : covered with or as if with a fleece 2 *of a textile* : having a soft nap
fleece \flēch\ *vb* [ME (Sc) *flechen*] *dial* : COAX, WHEEDLE
fleece \flē-sē\ *adj* **fleece-i-er**; *est* : covered with, made of, or resembling fleece (a ~ winter coat)
fleece \flē(s)\ *vi* [ME *fleeren*, of Scand origin; akin to Norw *flire* to giggle — more at FLIMFLAM] : to laugh or grimace in a coarse derisive manner : SNEER *syn* see SCOFF — **fleece-ingly** \flē-ŋ-lē\ *adv*
fleece *n* : a word or locution of denision or mockery
fleece \flēt\ *vb* [ME *fleen*, fr. OE *flētan*, akin to OHG *flōzzan* to float, OE *flōwan* to flow] *vi* 1 *obs* : DRIFT 2 *archaic* : FLOW *b* : to fade away : VANISH 3 : to fly swiftly ~ *vi* 1 : to cause (time) to pass usu. quickly or imperceptibly 2 [alter. of *flit*] : to move or change in position (~ a hawk) *syn* see WHILE
fleet *n* [ME *flete*, fr. OE *flēot* ship, fr. *flēotan*] 1 : a number of warships under a single command, *specif* : an organization of ships and aircraft under the command of a flag officer and suitable to undertake major naval operations 2 : a group (as of ships, planes, or trucks) operated under unified control
fleet *adj* [prob. fr. *fleet*] 1 : swift in motion : NIMBLE 2 : EVANESCENT, FLEETING *syn* see FAST — **fleet-ly** *adv* — **fleet-ness** *n*
fleet admiral *n* : an admiral of the highest rank in the navy whose insignia is five stars
fleeing *adj* : passing swiftly : TRANSITORY *syn* see TRANSIENT
ent lasting — **flee-ingly** \flē-ŋ-lē\ *adv* — **flee-ingly-ness** *n*
Fleet Street \flēt-ē\ *n* (*Fleet Street*, London, England, center of the London newspaper district) : the London press
flesh \flēsh\ *adj* [Yiddish, fr. MHG *fleisch* meaty, fr. *fleisch* flesh, meat, fr. OHG *flēsk* — more at FLESH] : made of, prepared with, or used for meat or meat products
Flem *abbr* Flemish
Flem-ing \flēm-ŋ\ *n* [ME, fr. MD *Vlaming*, fr. *Vlam* (as in *Vlamlant* Flanders)] : a member of the Germanic people inhabiting northern Belgium and a small section of northern France
Flem-ish \flēm-ish\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of Flanders or the Flemings or their language
Flemish *n* 1 : the Germanic language of the Flemings 2 *pl* in *constr* : FLEMINGS
Flemish giant *n* : a rabbit of a breed prob. of Belgian origin that is characterized by large size, vigor, and solid coat color in black, white, or gray
flense \flēn(s)\ *vi* **flensed**; **flense-ing** [D *flensen* or Dan & Norw *flense*] : to strip (as a whale) of blubber or skin
flesh \flēsh\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *flesc*, akin to OHG *flēsk* flesh] 1 *a* : the soft parts of the body of an animal and esp. of a vertebrate; esp. : the parts composed chiefly of skeletal muscle as distinguished from visceral structures, bone, and integuments *b* : sleek well-fatted condition of body *c* : SKIN 2 *a* : edible parts of an animal *b* : flesh of a mammal or bird that is an article of diet (abstain from ~ during religious fasts) 3 *a* : the physical being of man (the spirit indeed is willing, but the ~ is weak — Mt 26:41 (AV)) *b* : human nature 4 *a* : human beings : MANKIND *b* : living beings *c* : STOCK KINDRED 5 : a fleshy plant part used as food, also : the fleshy part of a fruit 6 *Christian Science* : an illusion that matter has sensation — *in the flesh* : in person and alive
flesh *vi* 1 *a* : to feed (as a hawk) with flesh from the kill to encourage interest in the chase *b* : to initiate or habituate esp. by giving a foretaste 2 *archaic* : GRATIFY 3 : to clothe or cover with or as if with flesh, broadly : to give substance to (~ed out his argument with solid fact) 4 : to free from flesh ~ *vi* : to become fleshy — often used with *up* or *out*
flesh and blood *n* 1 : corporeal nature as composed of flesh and of blood (such neglect was more than flesh and blood could stand) 2 : near kindred — used chiefly in the phrase one's own flesh and blood 3 : SUBSTANCE, REALITY (attempting to give flesh and blood to nebulous ideas)
fleshed \flēht\ *adj* : having flesh esp. of a specified kind — often used in combination (pink-fleshed) (thick-fleshed)
flesh fly *n* : a two-winged fly whose maggots feed on flesh, esp. : one of a family (Sarcophagidae) of flies some of which cause myiasis
flesh-4-ness \flēsh-ē-nēs\ *n* : the state of being fleshy : CORPULENCE
flesh-ing \flēsh-ŋ\ *n* 1 *pl* : close-fitting usu. flesh-colored tights 2 *pl* : material removed in fleshing a hide or skin 3 *a* : the distribution of the lean and fat on an animal *b* : the capacity of an animal to put on fat
flesh-ly \flēsh-lē\ *adj* 1 *a* : CORPOREAL, BODILY *b* : of, relating to, or characterized by indulgence of bodily appetites, esp. : LASCIVIOUS (~ desires) *c* : not spiritual : WORLDLY 2 : FLESHY, PLUMP 3 : having a sensual quality (~ art) *syn* see CARNAL
flesh-ment \flēsh-mənt\ *n* [flesh] *obs* : excitement associated with a successful beginning
flesh-pot \flēsh-pōt\ *n* 1 *pl* : bodily comfort : LUXURY 2 : a place of luxurious entertainment — *usu* used in *pl* (a tour of the city's ~s)
flesh wound *n* : an injury involving penetration of the body musculature without damage to skeletal or visceral structures
fleshy \flēsh-ē\ *adj* **flesh-i-er**; *est* 1 *a* : marked by, consisting of, or resembling flesh *b* : marked by abundant flesh, esp. : CORPULENT 2 *a* : SUCCULENT, PULPY (the rich ~ texture of a perfectly ripe melon) *b* : not thin, dry, or membranaceous (~ fungi)
fleshy fruit *n* : a fruit (as a berry, drupe, or pome) consisting largely of soft succulent tissue
fletch \flēch\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *fletcher*] : FEATHER (~ an arrow)
fletcher \flēch-ər\ *n* [ME *fleccher*, fr. OF *flechier*, fr. *fleche* arrow] : a maker of arrows
fleur de coin \flōrd-ə-ˈkwā\ *adj* [F *à fleur de coin*, lit., with the bloom of the die] : being in the preserved mint condition
fleur-de-lis or **fleur-de-lys** \flōrd-ē-ˈlīz, flūr-dē-ˈlīz\ *n*, *pl* **fleurs-de-lis** or **fleur-de-lis** or **fleurs-de-lys** or **fleur-de-lys** \flōrd-ē-ˈlīz, flūr-dē-ˈlīz\

flop-over \-vər/ *n*: a defect in television reception in which a succession of frames appears to traverse the screen vertically
flop-py \-flop-ē/ *adj* **flop-pier**: tending to flop, esp: being both soft and flexible *syn* see **limp** — **flop-pl-y** \-flop-ə-lē/ *adv* — **flop-pl-ness** \-flop-ē-nəs/ *n*
flō-rā \-flō-r-ə/ *n*, *pl* **flō-ras** also **flō-ras** \-flō(r)-r-ē/ *n* (NL fr. *L. Flora*, Roman goddess of flowers) 1: a treatise on or list of the plants of an area or period 2: plant life; esp: the plant life characteristic of a region, period, or special environment — compare **FAUNA**
flō-rāl \-flō-r-əl/ *adj* [*L. flor-, flos* flower — more at **BLOW**] 1: of or relating to flowers or a flora — **flō-rāl-l-y** \-flō-r-əl-lē/ *adv*
floral envelope *n*: **PERIANTH**
floral leaf *n*: 1: a modified leaf (as a sepal or petal) of the perianth of a flower 2: **BRACT**
Flor-e-nce \-flō-r-ən(t)-s-, -flā-r-/ *n* [Florence, Italy; fr. the use of flasks of this shape for certain Italian wines] 1: a round usu. flat-bottomed laboratory vessel with a long neck
flō-rē-scence \-flō-rēs-n(t)-s-, -flā-/ *n* [NL *florēscēntia*, fr. *L. florēscēnt*, *florēscens*, prp of *florēscere*, incho of *florēre* to blossom, flourish — more at **FLORISH**] 1: a state or period of flourishing — **flō-rē-scēnt** \-flō-r-ēnt/ *adj*
flō-rēt \-flō-r-ēt-/ *n* [ME *flourette*, fr. MF *flouret*, dim. of *flour* flower] 1: a small flower; esp: one of the small flowers forming the head of a composite plant
flō-rī-āt-ed \-flō-rī-āt-əd, -flō-r-/ *adj*: having floral ornaments or a floral form (as border on a book cover) — **flō-rī-āt-ion** \-flō-rī-āt-shən, -flō-r-/ *n*
flō-rī-bund-ā \-flō-rīb-ən-də-, -flō-r-/ *n* [NL, fem. of *floribundus* flowering freely] 1: any of various bush roses with large flowers in open clusters that derive from crosses of polyantha and tea roses
flō-rī-cul-ture \-flō-rī-kəl-chər-, -flō-r-/ *n*: the cultivation and management of ornamental and flowering plants — **flō-rī-cul-tur-al** \-flō-rī-kəl-ch-əl-rəl, -flō-r-/ *adj* — **flō-rī-cul-tur-al-ly** \-flō-rī-kəl-ch-əl-rəl-lē/ *adv* — **flō-rī-cul-tur-ist** \-rəst-/ *n*
flō-rīd \-flō-r-əd, -flā-r-/ *adj* [*L. floridus* blooming, flowery, fr. *florēre*] 1: a: covered with flowers b: excessively flowery in style 2: ORNATE 3: tinged with red: RUDDY (as complexion) 3: archaic 4: HEALTHY 4: fully developed; manifesting a complete and typical clinical syndrome (the stage of a disease) — **flō-rīd-l-y** \-flō-rīd-ət-lē, -flō-r-/ *n* — **flō-rīd-l-y** \-flō-r-əd-lē, -flā-r-/ *adv* — **flō-rīd-ness** *n*
flō-rīf-er-ous \-flō-rīf-(ə)-rəs/ *adj* [*L. florifer*, fr. *flori*]: bearing flowers; esp: blooming freely — **flō-rīf-er-ous-ly** *adv* — **flō-rīf-er-ous-ness** *n*
flō-rī-gēn \-flō-r-ē-jən-, -flō-r-/ *n* [ISV]: a hormone or hormonal agent that promotes flowering — **flō-rī-gēn-ic** \-flō-r-ē-jən-ik-, -flō-r-/ *adj*
flō-rī-lō-gium \-flō-r-ē-lō-j(ē)-əm-, -flō-r-/ *n*, *pl* **glō-j(ē)-a** [NL, fr. *L. florilegium* culling flowers, fr. *flori* + *legere* to gather — more at **LEGEND**]: a volume of writings: **ANTHOLOGY**
flō-rīn \-flō-r-ən-, -flā-r-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *florino*, fr. *florē* flower, fr. *L. flor-, flos*, fr. the lily on the coins] 1: a: an old gold coin first struck at Florence in 1252 b: any of various gold coins of European countries patterned after the Florentine florin 2: a: a British silver coin worth two shillings b: any of several similar coins issued in British Commonwealth countries 3: **GULDEN** 4: **FORINT**
flō-rīst \-flō-r-ēst-, -flō-r-/ *n*: one who sells or grows for sale flowers and ornamental plants — **flō-rīst-ry** \-st-rē-/ *n*
flō-rīst-ic \-flō-rīs-tik-/ *adj*: 1: of or relating to flowers, a flora, or floristics 2: **flō-rīst-ic-al-l-y** \-tī-kəl-lē/ *adv*
flō-rīst-ics \-tī-k-/ *n* *pl* *but* sing in constr: a branch of phytogeography that deals numerically with plants and plant groups
flō-rō-us \-flō-r-əs-, -flō-r-/ *adj* **comb form** [*L. flor-*, fr. *L. flor-, flos*] 1: having or bearing (such or so many) flowers (uniflorous)
flō-rūt \-flō-r(y)-wət-, -flā-r-/ *n* [NL, fr. *flourish*, fr. *florēre* to flourish] 1: a period of flourishing (as of a person, movement, or school)
floss \-flās-, -flōs-/ *n* [fr. or akin to *D. vlus*; akin to MHG *vlus*, *vlus* fleece — more at **FLEECE**] 1: waste or short silk fibers that cannot be reeled 2: a: soft thread of silk or mercerized cotton for embroidery b: a lightweight wool knitting yarn 3: fluffy fibrous material; esp: **SILK COTTON**
floss-flow-er \-flau(-ə)-r-/ *n*: **AGERATUM**
floss-y \-flās-ē-, -flōs-/ *adj* **floss-ier**, **floss-est** 1: a: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of floss b: DOWNY 2: stylish or glamorous esp: at first impression (slick ~ writing)
flō-tā \-flō-t-ə-/ *n* [Sp]: a fleet of Spanish ships
flō-tage \-flōt-ij-/ *n* [flōt]: 1: FLOTATION 2: material that floats 3: **FLOTSAM** 3: *usu* **floatage**: the charge for transferring railroad cars on a barge
flō-tā-tion \-flō-tā-shən-/ *n* [flōt]: 1: the act, process, or state of floating 2: an act or instance of financing (as an issue of stock) 3: the separation of the particles of a mass of pulverized ore according to their relative capacity for floating on a given liquid, also: any of various similar processes involving the relative capacity of materials for floating 4: the ability (as of a tire) to stay on the surface of soft ground or snow
flō-tī-lā \-flō-tī-l-ə-/ *n* [Sp, dim. of *flota* fleet, fr. OF *flote*, fr. ON *floti*, akin to OE *flota* ship, fleet — more at **FLOAT**] 1: a fleet of ships, specif: a navy organizational unit consisting of two or more squadrons of small warships 2: a large force of moving things (cleared by a ~ of bulldozers — R. L. Neuberger)
flō-tām \-flōt-əm-/ *n* [AF *floteson*, fr. OF *floter* to float, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *flotan* to float, *flota* ship] 1: floating wreckage of a ship or its cargo; broadly: floating debris 2: a: vagrant impoverished people b: unimportant miscellaneous material
flōunce \-flaun(t)-s-/ *vi* **flounced**; **flounc-ing** [perh. of Scand origin, akin to Norw *flunsa* to hurry] 1: a: to move with exaggerated jerky motions (little girls *flouncing* about in their mothers' clothes) b: to go with sudden determination (she *flounced* out of the room in a huff) 2: **FOUNDER**, **STRUGGLE**

2: **flounce** *n*: an act or instance of flouncing — **flouncy** \-flaun(t)-s-ē/ *adj*
flounce *n* [alter. of earlier *flounce*, fr. ME *flouncen* to curl]: a strip of fabric attached by one edge; also: a wide ruffle — **flouncy** \-flaun(t)-s-ē/ *adj*
flounc-ing \-flaun(t)-s-ē/ *adj*: to trim with flounces
flounc-ing \-flaun(t)-s-ē/ *n*: material used for flounces
flound-er \-flaun-dər-/ *n*, *pl* **flounders** [ME, of Scand origin, akin to ON *flythra* flounder, *flair* flat]: **FLAT-FISH**, esp: one of either of two families (Pleuronectidae and Bothidae) that include important marine food fishes
flound-er *vi* **flound-ered**; **flound-er-ing** \-d(ə)-n-ē/ [prob alter. of *flounder*] 1: to struggle to move or obtain footing 2: to proceed or act clumsily or ineffectually (a bright student ~ing because of poor study habits)
flour \-flau(-ə)-r-/ *n* [ME — more at **FLAVOR**] 1: finely ground meal of wheat usu. largely freed from bran, also: a similar meal of another material (as a cereal grain, an edible seed, or dried processed fish) 2: a fine soft powder — **flour-y** \-ē-/ *adj*
flour vi: to coat with or as if with flour ~ *vi*: to break up into particles
flō-rīsh \-flō-rīsh-, -flā-rīsh-/ *vb* [ME *florishen*, fr. MF *floriss-*, stem of *florir*, fr. (assumed) VL *florire*, alter. of *L. florēre*, fr. *flor-, flos* flower] *vi* 1: to grow luxuriantly: **THRIVE** 2: a: to achieve success: **PROSPER** b: to be in a state of activity or production (~ed around 1850) c: to reach a height of development or influence 3: to make bold and sweeping gestures ~ *vt*: to wield with dramatic gestures: **BRANDISH** *syn* see **SUCCED** *ant* **LANGUISH** 2: **see** **SWING** — **flō-rīsh-er** *n* — **flō-rīsh-ing-ly** \-n-ē-/ *adv*
flō-rīsh n: 1: a period of thriving 2: a: an exuberant florid embellishment or passage b: an act or instance of brandishing 3: **WAVE** c: a studied or ostentatious action
flōut \-flaut-/ *vb* [prob fr. ME *flouten* to play the flute, fr. *floute* flute] *vt*: to treat with contemptuous disregard: **SCORN** (~ing the rules) ~ *vi*: to indulge in scornful behavior *syn* see **SCOFF** — **flōut-ern**
flōut n: 1: **INSULT** 2: **MOCKERY**
flōw \-flō-/ *vb* [ME *flōwen*, fr. OE *flōwan*, akin to OHG *flouwen* to rinse, wash, *L. pluerē* to rain, *GK plein* to sail, *float* *vi* 1: a (1) : to issue or move in a stream (2) : **CIRCULATE** b: to move with a continual change of place among the constituent particles (the molasses ~ed slowly) 2: **RISE** (the tide ebbs and ~s) 3: **ABOUND** 4: a: to proceed smoothly and readily (conversation ~ed easily) b: to have a smooth uninterrupted continuity (the ~ing lines of the car) 5: to hang loose and billowing 6: to derive from a source: **COME** (the wealth that ~s from our industries) 7: to deform under stress without cracking or rupturing — used esp. of minerals and rocks 8: **MENSTRUATE** ~ *vt* 1: a: to cause to flow b: to cover with water: **FLOOD** 2: to discharge in a flow *syn* see **SPRING** — **flōw-ing-ly** \-n-ē-/ *adv*
flōw n: 1: an act of flowing 2: **FLOOD** 3: a: a smooth uninterrupted movement b: **STREAM** c: the direction of movement or apparent movement (as of a play in football) 4: the quantity that flows in a certain time 5: a: **MENSTRUATION** b: **YIELD**, **PRODUCTION** 6: a: the motion characteristic of fluids b: a continuous transfer of energy
flōw-ā-ge \-flō-j(ē)-/ *n* 1: a: an overflowing onto adjacent land b: a body of water formed by overflowing or damming c: flood-water esp. of a stream 2: gradual deformation of a body of plastic solid (as rock) by intermolecular shear
flōw-chart \-chärt-/ *n*: a diagram consisting of a set of symbols (as rectangles or diamonds) and connecting lines that shows step-by-step progression through a usu. complicated procedure or system
flōw diagram n: **FLOWCHART**
flōw-er \-flau(-ə)-r-/ *n* [ME *flour* flower, best of anything, flour, fr. OF *flor*, *flour*, fr. *L. flor-, flos* — more at **BLOW**] 1: a: **BLOSSOM**, **INFLORESCENCE** b: a shoot of the sporophyte of a higher plant that is modified for reproduction and consists of a shortened axis bearing modified leaves c: a plant cultivated for its blossoms 2: a: the best part or example (the ~ of a nation's youth sent off to war) b: the finest most vigorous period c: a state of blooming or flourishing 3: *pl*: a finely divided powder produced esp. by condensation or sublimation (~s of sulfur) — **flōw-er-er** \-flau(-ə)-r-əs-/ *adj* — **flōw-er-er-like** \-līk-/ *adj*
flōw-er vi 1: to produce flowers: **BLOSSOM** 2: a: **DEVELOP** (~ed into young womanhood) b: **FLOURISH** ~ *vi* 1: to cause to bear flowers 2: to decorate with floral designs — **flōw-er-er** \-flau(-ə)-r-əs-/ *n*



flounder



a flower in section 1 stigma, 2 anther 3 filament, 4 style 5 sepal 6 ovary 7 pedicel, 8 petal 9 stamen 10 pistil

ə abut * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
 ʌ out ch chn 'e less ē easy g gift i trip l life
 j joke ɟ sing ɔ flow ɒ flaw ɔi coin th than th thus
 ʃ foot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh-zhion

flip-pant \ˈflɪp-ənt/ *adj* [prob fr /ˈflɪp/ 1 *archaic*: GLIB, TALKATIVE 2: lacking proper respect or seriousness (a ~ answer to a serious question) — **flip-pantly** *adv*

flip-per \ˈflɪp-ər/ *n* 1 *a*: a broad flat limb (as of a seal) adapted for swimming *b*: a flat rubber shoe with the front expanded into a paddle used in skin diving 2: one that flips

flip side *n* [ˈflɪp/]: the reverse and usu less popular side of a phonograph record

flirt \ˈflɪrt/ *vb* [origin unknown] *vt* 1: FLICK 2: to move in a jerky manner ~ *n* 1: to move erratically: FLIT 2 *a*: to behave amorously without serious intent *b*: to show superficial or casual interest or liking (~ with the idea of getting a job) *syn* see TRIFLE — **flirt-a-tious** \ˈflɪrt-ə-ti-ə-shən/ *n* — **flirt-er** *n* — **flirty** \ˈflɪrt-i/ *adj*

flirt n 1: an act or instance of flirting 2: a person who flirts

flirt-a-tious \ˈflɪrt-ə-ti-ə-shən/ *adj*: inclined to flirt: COQUETTISH — **flirt-a-tiously** *adv* — **flirt-a-tious-ness** *n*

flit \ˈflɪt/ *vi* **flit-ted**, **flit-ting** [ME *fliten*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *fly* ask to move, OE *fleotan* to float] 1: to pass quickly or abruptly from one place or condition to another (her imagination flitted back to her childhood) 2 *archaic*: ALTER, SHIFT 3: to move in an erratic fluttering manner — **flit** *n*

flitch \ˈflɪtʃ/ *n* [ME *fliche*, fr OE *flice*] 1: a side of pork cured and smoked as bacon 2 *a*: a longitudinal section of a log *b*: a bundle of sheets of veneer laid together in sequence 3: one of the parts secured together to make a girder or beam

flit-ter \ˈflɪt-ər/ *vi* [freq of *flit*]: FLUTTER, FLICKER

flitter n: one that flits

fliv-ver \ˈflɪv-ər/ *n* [origin unknown]: a small cheap usu old automobile

float \ˈfloʊt/ *n* [ME *flote* boat, float, fr OE *flota* ship, akin to OHG *flōz* raft, stream, OE *fleotan* to float — more at FLEET] 1: an act or instance of floating 2: something that floats in or on the surface of a fluid *a*: a device (as a cork) buoying up the baited end of a fishing line *b*: a floating platform anchored near a shoreline for use by swimmers or boats *c*: a hollow ball that floats at the end of a lever in a cistern, tank, or boiler and regulates the liquid level *d*: a sac containing air or gas and buoying up the body of a plant or animal *e*: PNEUMATOPHORE *f*: a watertight structure giving an airplane buoyancy on water 3: a tool or apparatus for smoothing a surface 4: a government grant of a fixed amount of land not yet located by survey out of a larger specified tract 5 *a*: a vehicle with a platform used to carry an exhibit in a parade *b*: the vehicle and exhibit together 6: an amount of money represented by checks outstanding and in process of collection 7: a drink consisting of ice cream floating in a beverage — **floaty** \ˈfloʊ-ti/ *adj*

float v 1: to rest on the surface of or be suspended in a fluid 2 *a*: to drift on or through or as if on or through a liquid (yellow leaves ~ed down) *b*: WANDER 3: to lack firmness of purpose *c*: VACILLATE 4 *a*: a currency *b*: to find a level in the international exchange market in response to the law of supply and demand and without any restrictive effect of artificial support or control (proposed that the mark be allowed to ~) ~ *vi* 1: to cause to float in or on the surface of a liquid 2: to support (a structure) on a mat or raft floating when the ground gives poor support 3: FLOOD (~ a cranberry bog) 4: to smooth (as plaster or cement) with a float 5 *a*: to gain support for *b*: to place (an issue of securities) on the market *c*: to obtain money for the establishment or development of (an enterprise) by issuing and selling securities *d*: NEGOTIATE (~ a loan)

float-age *var* of FLOTAGE

float-a-tion *var* of FLOTATION

float-er \ˈfloʊt-ər/ *n* 1 *a*: one that floats *b*: a person who floats something 2 *a*: a person who votes illegally in various polling places *b*: a person who represents an irregular constituency 3 *a*: a person without a permanent residence or regular employment *b*: VAGRANT *c*: an employee without a specific job 4: a slow baseball pitch with little or no spin

float-ing *adj* 1: buoyed on or in a fluid 2: located out of the normal position (a ~ kidney) 3 *a*: continually drifting or changing position (the ~ population) *b*: not presently committed or invested (~ capital) *c*: short-term and usu not funded (~ debt) 4: connected or constructed so as to operate and adjust smoothly (a ~ axle)

floating dock *n*: a dock that floats on the water and can be partly submerged to permit entry of a ship and raised to keep the ship high and dry — called also *floating drydock*

floating island *n*: a desert consisting of custard with floating masses of whipped white of egg

floating-point *adj*: involving or being a mathematical notation in which a quantity is denoted by one number multiplied by a power of the number base (the fixed-point value 99.9 could be expressed in a ~ system as 999 × 10⁻²) — compare **FIXED-POINT**

floating rib n: a rib (as one of either of the last two pairs in man) that has no attachment to the sternum — compare **FALSE RIB**

float-plane \ˈfloʊt-plān/ *n*: a seaplane supported on the water by one or more floats

floc \ˈflɒk/ *n* [short for *flocule*] 1: a flocculent mass formed by the aggregation of a number of fine suspended particles 2: FLOCK 1,2,3

floc v **flocced** \ˈflɒkt/, **floc-cing** \ˈflɒk-ɪŋ/ *vi*: to aggregate into flocs ~ *vt*: to cause to floc

floc-cu-late \ˈflɒk-yu-lət/ *vb* **floc-cu-lated**, **floc-cu-lating** *vi*: to cause to aggregate into a flocculent mass (~ clay) ~ *vi*: to become flocculated — **floc-cu-lant** \ˈflɒk-yu-lənt/ *n* — **floc-cu-la-tion** \ˈflɒk-yu-lə-ti-ən/ *n* — **floc-cu-la-tor** \ˈflɒk-yu-lə-tər/ *n*

floc-cu-late \ˈflɒk-yu-lət/ *n*: something that has flocculated

floc-cule \ˈflɒk-yu-(ə)l/ *n* [LL *flocculus*]: a small loosely aggregated bit of material suspended in or precipitated from a liquid

floc-cu-lence \ˈflɒk-yu-lən-(s)/ *n*: a flocculent quality or state

floc-cu-lent \ˈflɒk-yu-lənt/ *adj* [L *flocculus* + *F* + *-ulent*] 1: resembling wool esp in loose fluffy organization 2: made up of flocs or floccules (a ~ precipitate)

floc-cu-lus \ˈflɒk-yu-ləs/ *n*, *pl* -i -li, -jē [LL, dim of L *flocculus* flock of wool, akin to OHG *blaha* coarse linen] 1: a small loosely aggregated mass 2: a bright or dark patch on the sun

flock \ˈflɒk/ *n* [ME, fr OE *flocc* crowd, band, akin to ON *flokkr* crowd, band] 1: a group of birds or mammals assembled or herded together 2: a group under the guidance of a leader; *specif*: a church congregation in relation to the pastor 3: a large number (a whole ~ of tourists)

flock vi: to gather or move in a crowd (they ~ed to the beach)

flock n [ME] 1: a tuft of wool or cotton fiber 2: woolen or cotton refuse used for stuffing furniture and mattresses 3: very short or pulverized fiber used esp to form a velvety pattern on cloth or paper or a protective covering on metal 4: FLOC

flock vi 1: to fill with flock 2: to decorate with flock

flock-ing \ˈflɒk-ɪŋ/ *n*: a design in flock

floe \ˈfloʊ/ *n* [prob fr Norw *flot* float layer] 1: floating ice formed in a large sheet on the surface of a body of water 2: ICE FLOE

flog \ˈflɒɡ/ *vt* **flogged**, **flog-ging** [perh modif. of L *flagellare* to whip — more at FLAGELLATE] 1: to beat with a rod or whip *LASH* 2: to criticize harshly (newspapers *flogging* the government over tax inequities) 3: to force into action: DRIVE (*flogging* his keen retentive memory — Nevil Shute) 4 *chiefly Brit*: SELL, esp

to sell stolen goods — **flog-ger** *n* — **flog a dead horse**: to attempt to revive interest in a worn-out or forgotten subject

flood \ˈflʊd/ *n* [ME, fr OE *flōd*, akin to OHG *fluot* flood, OE *flōwan* to flow] 1 *a*: a rising and overflowing of a body of water esp onto normally dry land *b cap*: a flood described in the Bible as covering the earth in the time of Noah 2: the flowing in of the tide 3: an overwhelming quantity or volume (a ~ of mail at Christmas time) 4: FLOODLIGHT

flood v 1: to cover with a flood: INUNDATE 2 *a*: to fill abundantly or excessively (strawberries ~ed the market and prices dropped) *b*: to supply to (the carburetor of an internal combustion engine) an excess of fuel so that engine operation is hampered 3: to send more than one pass receiver into (the same defensive area in football) ~ *vi* 1: to pour forth in a flood 2: to become filled with a flood — **flood-er** *n*

flood-gate \ˈflʊd-ɡeɪt/ *n*: a gate for shutting out, admitting, or releasing a body of water: SLUICE 2: something serving to restrain an outburst

flood-light \ˈflʊd-ˈlaɪt/ *n* 1 *a*: artificial illumination in a broad beam *b*: a source of such illumination 2: a lighting unit for projecting a beam of light

floodlight vi: to illuminate by means of one or more floodlights

flood-plain \ˈflʊd-plān/ *n* 1: level land that may be submerged by floodwaters 2: a plain built up by stream deposition

flood tide *n* 1: a rising tide 2 *a*: an overwhelming quantity *b*: a high point: PEAK

flood-wall \ˈflʊd-wɔl/ *n*: a wall (as a levee) built to prevent inundation by high water

flood-water \ˈflʊd-wɔt-ər, -wāt-/ *n*: the water of a flood

flood-way \ˈflʊd-wə-/ *n*: a channel for diverting floodwaters

floo-ey \ˈflu-ē/ *adj* [origin unknown]: AWRY, ASKEW

floor \ˈflɔr/ *n* [ME *flor*, fr OE *flōr*, akin to OHG *flur* meadow, L *planus* level, Gk *planasthai* to wander] 1: the level base of a room 2 *a*: the lower inside surface of a hollow structure (as a cave or bodily part) *b*: a ground surface (the ocean ~) 3 *a*: a structure dividing a building into stories, also: STORY *b*: the occupants of such a floor (the whole third ~ is furious) 4: the surface of a structure on which one travels (the ~ of a bridge) 5 *a*: a main level space (as in a legislative chamber) distinguished from a platform or gallery *b*: the members of an assembly (concluded by calling for questions from the ~) *c*: the right to address an assembly (the senator from Utah has the ~) 6: a lower limit: BASE (a ~ under prices or wages) — **floor** *adj*

floor v 1: to cover with a floor or flooring 2 *a*: to knock to the floor *b*: SHOCK, OVERWHELM *c*: to reduce to silence or defeat 3: to press (the accelerator of a vehicle) to the floorboard — **floor-er** *n*

floor-age \ˈflɔr-ɪdʒ/ *n*: floor space

floor-board \ˈflɔr-bɔrd, -bɔrd/ *n* 1: a board in a floor 2: the floor of an automobile

floor exercise *n*: an event in gymnastics competition consisting of various ballet and tumbling movements (as jumps, somersaults, and handstands) performed without apparatus

floor furnace *n*: a small furnace located close below the floor

floor-ing \ˈflɔr-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: FLOOR, BASE 2: material for floors (the disadvantages of softwood ~)

floor lamp *n*: a tall lamp that stands on the floor

floor leader *n*: a member of a legislative body chosen by his party to have charge of its organization and strategy on the floor

floor-length *adj*: reaching to the floor (a ~ gown)

floor manager *n* 1: FLOORWALKER 2: a person who directs something (as the activities in support of a candidate at a nominating convention) from the floor

floor sample *n*: an article offered for sale at a reduced price because it has been used for display or demonstration

floor show *n*: a series of acts presented in a nightclub

floor-walk-er \ˈflɔr-wɔk-ər, -flɔr-/ *n*: a person employed in a retail store to oversee the salespeople and aid customers

floo-zy or floo-zie \ˈflu-zē/ *n*, *pl* floozies [origin unknown]: a tawdry or immoral woman, *specif*: PROSTITUTE

flōp \ˈflɒp/ *vb* **flopped**, **flop-ping** [alter of /ˈflap/ *vi* 1: to swing or bounce loosely 2: to throw or move oneself in a heavy, clumsy, or relaxed manner (*flopped* into the chair with a sigh of relief) 3: to change suddenly 4: to go to bed (so tired I had to ~) 5: to fail completely (in spite of good reviews the play *flopped*) ~ *vi*: to move or drop heavily and noisily (*flopped* the bundles down with a thud) — **flop-per** *n*

flop n 1: an act or sound of flopping 2: a complete failure *DUD*

flop adv: RIGHT, SQUARELY (fell ~ on his face)

flop-house \ˈflɒp-haʊs/ *n*: a cheap rooming house or hotel

flu-o-ro-urac-il \flū(-ə)-r-ō-yūr-ə-sil, -səl/ *n* [fluor- + uracil] : a fluorine-containing pyrimidine base $C_4H_3FN_2O_2$ used to treat some kinds of cancer

flu-or-spar \flū(-ə)-s-pār/ *n* : FLUORITE

flu-phen-az-ine \flū(-ē)-z-ēn/ *n* [fluor- + phenazine] : a tranquilizing compound $C_{12}H_{10}F_2N_4$ OS used esp. combined as a salt

flur-ry \flūr-ē, -rē/ *n*, *pl* flurrles [prob. fr. *flurr* (to throw scattering)] 1 *a* : a gust of wind *b* : a brief light snowfall 2 *a* : a state of nervous upset or scurrying bustle 3 *a* : a brief advance or decline in prices : a short-lived outburst of trading activity *syn* see STIR

flurry \flūr-riēd, flūr-ry-ŋ/ *v* : to cause to become agitated and confused ~ *vi* : to become flurried *syn* see DISCOMPOSE

flush \flʌʃ/ *vb* [ME *flushen*] *vi* : to take wing suddenly ~ *vt* 1 : to cause (a bird) to flush 2 : to expose or chase from a place of concealment (~ed the boys from their hiding place)

flush *n* [perh. modif. of *L. fluxus* — more at FLUX] 1 *a* : a sudden flow (as of water); also : a rinsing or cleansing with or as if with a flush of water 2 *a* : a sudden increase or expansion, esp. : sudden and usu. abundant new plant growth *b* : a surge of emotion (felt a ~ of anger at the insult) 3 *a* : a tinge of red : BLUSH *b* : a fresh and vigorous state (in the first ~ of womanhood) 4 *a* : a transitory sensation of extreme heat

flush *vi* 1 : to flow and spread suddenly and freely 2 *a* : to glow brightly *b* : BLUSH (~ed when she saw the picture) 3 : to produce new growth (the plants ~ed twice during the year) ~ *vt* 1 *a* : to cause to flow *b* : to pour liquid over or through, esp. : to cleanse or wash out with or as if with a rush of liquid (~ the toilet) (~ the lungs with air) 2 : INFLAME, EXCITE — usu. used passively (~ed with victory) 3 : to cause to blush 4 : to prepare (sheep) for breeding by special feeding

flush *adj* 1 *a* : filled to overflowing *b* : AFFLUENT 2 *a* : full of life and vigor : LUSTY *b* : of a ruddy healthy color 3 : readily available : ABUNDANT 4 *a* : having or forming a continuous plane or unbroken surface (~ paneling) *b* : directly abutting or immediately adjacent as (1) : set even with an edge of a type page or column : having no indentation (2) : arranged edge to edge so as to fit snugly — *flush-ness* *n*

flush *adj* 1 *in* a flush manner 2 : SQUARELY (hit him ~ on the chin)

flush *vt* : to make flush (~ the headings on a page)

flush *n* [MF *flus*, *fluz*, fr. *L. fluxus*] 1 : a hand of playing cards all of the same suit, *specif.* : a poker hand containing five cards of the same suit but not in sequence — see POKER illustration 2 : a series of three or more slalom gates set vertically on a slope

flus-ter \flas-tər/ *vb* flus-tered; flus-ter-ŋ \-(ə)-ŋŋ/ [prob. of Scand origin, akin to Icel. *flaustur* hurry] *vt* 1 : to make tipsy 2 : to put into a state of agitated confusion : UPSET ~ *vi* : to move or behave in an agitated or confused manner *syn* see DISCOMPOSE

fluster *n* : a state of agitated confusion

flute \flū-t/ *n* [ME *floute*, fr. MF *flaute*, fr. OProv. *flaut*] 1 *a* : RECORDER 3 *b* : a keyed woodwind instrument consisting of a cylindrical tube which is stopped at one end and which has a side hole over which air is blown to produce the tone and having a range from middle C upward for three octaves 2 *a* : a grooved plate (as on a hat brim) *b* : a rounded groove, *specif.* : one of the vertical parallel grooves on a classical architectural column — *flute-like* \-līk/ *adj*

flute *vb* flut-ed, flut-ŋ *vi* 1 : to play a flute 2 : to produce a flutelike sound ~ *vt* 1 : to utter with a flutelike sound 2 : to form flutes in — *flute-r* *n*

flut-ing \flūt-ŋ/ *n* 1 : a series of flutes : FLUTE (the ~ of a column) 2 : fluted material

flut-let \flūt-lət/ *n* : one who plays a flute

flut-ter \flāt-ər/ *vb* [ME *floteren* to float, flutter, fr. OE *floterian*, freq. of *flotan* to float, akin to OE *flotan* to float — more at FLEET] *vi* 1 : to flap the wings rapidly 2 *a* : to move with quick wavering or flapping motions (flags ~ing in the wind) *b* : to vibrate in irregular spasms 3 : to move about or behave in an agitated aimless manner ~ *vt* : to cause to flutter — *flut-ter-er* \-ər-ər/ *n* — *flut-tery* \-ə-ri/ *adj*

flutter *n* 1 : an act of fluttering 2 *a* : a state of nervous confusion or excitement *b* : FLURRY, COMOTION *c* : abnormal spasmodic fluttering of a body part (treatment of atrial ~) 3 *a* : a distortion in reproduced sound similar to but of a higher pitch than wow *b* : fluctuation in the brightness of a television image 4 : an unwanted oscillation (as of an aileron or a bridge) set up by natural forces *5 chiefly Brit.* : a small speculative venture or gamble (took a ~ on the ponies)

flut-ter-board \flāt-ər-bō(-ə)rd, -bō(-ə)rd/ *n* : a rectangular board used by swimmers in practicing leg strokes

flutter kick *n* : an alternating whipping motion of the legs used in various swimming styles (as the crawl)

flu-vi-al \flū-vē-əl/ *adj* [L. *fluvialis*, fr. *fluvius* river, fr. *fluere*] 1 : of, relating to, or living in a stream or river 2 : produced by stream action

flu-vi-a-tile \flū-vē-ə-tīl/ *adj* [MF, fr. *L. fluvialis*, irreg. fr. *fluvius*] : FLUVIAL

flux \flʌks/ *n* [ME, fr. MF & ML; MF, fr. ML *fluxus*, fr. *L.* flow, fr. *fluxus*, pp. of *fluere* to flow — more at FLUID] 1 : a flowing of fluid from the body, esp. : an excessive abnormal discharge from the bowels 2 : a continuous moving on or passing by (as of a stream) 3 : a continued flow : FLOOD 4 *a* : INFLUX *b* : CHANGE, FLUCTUATION (the program was in a state of ~) 5 *a* : a substance used to promote fusion esp. of metals or minerals *b* : a substance (as rosin) applied to surfaces to be joined by soldering, brazing, or welding to clean and free them from oxide and

promote their union 6 : the rate of transfer of fluid, particles, or energy across a given surface

flux *vt* 1 : to cause to become fluid 2 : to treat with a flux ~ *vi* : to become fluid : FUSE

flux gate *n* : a device used to indicate the direction of the terrestrial magnetic field — called also *flux valve*

flux-ion \flʌk-shən/ *n* 1 : constant change 2 *pl.* *archaic* : CALCULUS 3b — *flux-ion-al* \-shnəl, -shən-əl/ *adj*

fly \flī/ *vb* flew \flū; flown \flōn/; *fly-ing* [ME *flien*, fr. OE *fleagan*; akin to OHG *fligān* to fly, OE *flōwan* to flow] *vi* 1 *a* : to move in or pass through the air with wings *b* : to move through the air or before the wind (clouds ~ing across the sky), also : to move through outer space *c* : to float, wave, or soar in the air (flags ~ing at half mast) 2 *a* : to take flight : FLEE *b* : to fade and disappear : VANISH 3 *a* : to move or pass swiftly *b* : to be moved with violence (flew into a rage) *c* : to seem to pass quickly (our vacation simply flew) 4 : to become expended or dissipated rapidly 5 : to pursue or attack in flight 6 : to operate or travel in an airplane or spacecraft ~ *vt* 1 *a* : to cause to fly or float in the air (was ~ing his kite) *b* : to operate (as a balloon, aircraft, rocket, or spacecraft) in flight *c* : to journey over by flying 2 *a* : to flee or escape from *b* : AVOID, SHUN 3 : to transport by airplane — *fly at* : to assail suddenly and violently — *fly blind* : to fly an airplane solely by instruments — *fly contact* : to fly an airplane with the aid of visible landmarks or reference points — *fly high* : to be elated — *fly in the face of* or *fly in the teeth of* : to act forthrightly or brazenly in defiance or disobedience of

fly *n*, *pl* flies 1 : the action or process of flying : FLIGHT 2 *a* : a device consisting of two or more radial vanes capable of rotating on a spindle to act as a fan or to govern the speed of clockwork or very light machinery *b* : FLYWHEEL 3 *a* : a horse-drawn public coach or delivery wagon *b chiefly Brit.* : a light covered carriage or cab 4 *pl* : the space over a theater stage where scenery and equipment can be hung 5 : something attached by one edge as *a* : a garment closing concealed by a fold of cloth extending over the fastener *b* : the outer canvas of a tent with double top *c* (1) : the length of an extended flag from its staff or support (2) : the outer or loose end of a flag 6 : a baseball hit high into the air 7 : FLYLEAF 8 : a football pass pattern in which the receiver runs straight downfield — on the fly 1 : continuously active : very busy 2 : while still in the air : without the ball bouncing (the ball carried 400 feet on the fly)

fly *vi* flied, fly-ing : to hit a fly in baseball

fly *n*, *pl* flies [ME *flie*, fr. OE *fleog*; akin to OHG *fliega* fly, OE *fleogan* to fly] 1 : a winged insect 2 : TWO-WINGED FLY, esp. : one that is large and stout-bodied 3 : a fishhook dressed (as with feathers or tinsel) to suggest an insect — *fly in the ointment* : a detracting factor or element

fly *adj* [prob. fr. *fly*] *chiefly Brit.* : KEEN, ARTFUL

fly-able \flī-ə-bəl/ *adj* : suitable for flying or for being flown

fly agaric *n* : a poisonous mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*) with a usu. bright red cap

fly ash *n* : fine solid particles of noncombustible ash carried out of a bed of solid fuel by the draft

fly-away \flī-ə-wā/ *adj* 1 : lacking in order and practical sense : FLIGHTY (a pretty, careless, ~ sort of woman) 2 : made loose and flowing esp. because of unconfined fullness at the back (a ~ jacket) 3 *a* : ready to fly (~ aircraft) *b* : of or relating to an airplane that is ready to fly (~ price)

fly ball *n* : FLY 6

fly-belt \flī-belt/ *n* : an area infested with tsetse fly

fly-blow \flī-blō/ *n* [fly + blow (deposit of insect eggs)] 1 : an egg or young larva deposited by a flesh fly or blowfly 2 : FLY STRIKE

flyblow \flī-blōw, -blōwn/ 1 : to deposit flyblows in 2 : TAINT, CONTAMINATE

fly-blown \flī-blōn/ *adj* 1 *a* : infested with flyblows *b* : covered with flyspecks 2 *a* : not pure : TAINTED (a world ~ with the vices of irresponsible power — V. L. Farrington) *b* : not bright and new : SEEDY, MOTH-EATEN *c* : TRITE, HACKNEYED (a long list of ~ metaphors — *Horizon*)

fly-boat \flī-bōt/ *n* [modif. of *D. vlieboot*, fr. *Vlie*, channel between North Sea & Wadden Zee + *boot* boat] : any of various fast boats

fly book *n* : a case usu. in the form of a book for storing fishing flies

fly-boy \flī-bōi/ *n* : a member of the air force

fly bridge *n* : an open deck on a cabin cruiser located above the bridge on the cabin roof and usu. having a duplicate set of navigating equipment

fly-by \flī-bī/ *n*, *pl* flybys 1 : a usu. low-altitude flight past a predesignated place by one or more airplanes 2 *a* : a flight of a spacecraft past a celestial body (as Mars) close enough to obtain scientific data, also : a suborbital flight around the moon *b* : a spacecraft that makes a flyby

fly-by-night \flī-bā-nīt/ *n* 1 : one that seeks to evade responsibilities and esp. creditors by flight 2 : one without established reputation or standing; esp. : a shabby business enterprise

fly-by-night *adj* 1 : given to making a quick profit usu. by shady or irresponsible acts (~ promoters trying to cash in — Tom McCloy) 2 : TRANSITORY, PASSING (~ fashions)

fly-by-night-er \flī-bā-nīt-ər/ *n* : FLY-BY-NIGHT

fly casting *n* : the casting of artificial flies in fly-fishing or as a competitive sport

fly-catcher \flī-kach-ər, -kech-/ *n* : a bird (order Passeriformes) that feeds on insects taken on the wing



flute 1b

a about o kitten o further a back i bake i cot, cart
au out ch chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw oí coln th thun th this
ü loot ü foot y yet yü few yü furious zb vision

flower-age \flau(-ə)-r-i\ *n*: a flowering state
flower bud *n*: a plant bud that produces only a flower
flower bug *n*: any of various small mostly black-and-white predaceous bugs (family Anthoconidae) that frequent flowers and feed on pest insects (as aphids and thrips)
flower child *n* [fr his displaying of flowers as a symbol of his sentiments]: a hippie who advocates love, beauty, and peace
flower-er-et \flau(-ə)-r-et\ *n*: FLORET
flower girl *n*: a little girl who carries flowers at a wedding
flower head *n*: a capitulum (as of a composite) having sessile flowers so arranged that the whole inflorescence looks like a single flower
flowering dogwood *n*: a common spring-flowering white-bracted dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
flowering plant *n*: a plant that produces flowers, fruit, and seed: ANGIOSPERM 2: a plant notable for or cultivated for its ornamental flowers
flower people *n pl*: FLOWER CHILDREN
flower-pot \flau(-ə)-r-pāt\ *n*: a pot in which to grow plants
flower-ry \flau(-ə)-r-i\ *adj*: 1: of, relating to, or resembling flowers 2: marked by or given to rhetorical elegance — **flower-er-i-ness** *n*
flown \flōn\ *past part of FLY*
flown ad [archaic pp of *flow*]: filled to excess
flow sheet *n*: FLOWCHART
flow-stone \flō-sṭōn\ *n*: travertine found where water flowing in a very thin sheet over rocks has deposited mineral matter
fl oz abbr fluidounce
FLS abbr Fellow of the Linnean Society
FLSA abbr Fair Labor Standards Act
flu \flū\ *n*: 1: INFLUENZA 2: any of several virus diseases marked esp by respiratory symptoms
flub \flub\ *vb* flubbed, flub-bing [origin unknown] *vt*: to make a mess of: BOTCH ~ *vi*: BLUNDER
flub *n*: an act or instance of flubbing
flub-dub \flab-dab\ *n* [origin unknown]: CLAPTRAP, BUNKUM
fluctuant \flak-cho-want\ *adj*: 1: moving in waves 2: VARIABLE, UNSTABLE 3: being movable and compressible (as a absorbent)
fluctuate \flak-cho-wat\ *vb* -ated, -ating [L *fluctuatus*, pp of *fluctuare*, fr *fluctus* flow, wave, fr *fluere*, pp of *fluere*] *vi*: 1: to ebb and flow in waves 2: to shift back and forth uncertainly ~ *vt*: to cause to fluctuate *syn* see SWING — **fluctua-tion** \flak-cho-wa-shən\ *n*
flue \flū\ *n* [origin unknown]: an enclosed passageway for directing a current as a: a channel in a chimney for conveying flame and smoke to the outer air b: a pipe for conveying flame and hot gases around or through water in a steam boiler c: an air channel leading to the lip of a wind instrument
flue-cured \kyu(-ə)r-d\ *adj*: cured with heat transmitted through a flue without exposure to smoke or fumes (~ tobacco) — compare FIRE-CURED
fluency \flū-ən-sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being fluent
fluent \flū-ənt\ *adj* [L *fluens*, *fluens*, pp of *fluere*] 1: capable of flowing 2: a: ready or facile in speech (~ in Spanish) b: effortlessly smooth and rapid: POLISHED (a ~ performance) — **fluently** *adv*
flue pipe *n*: an organ pipe whose tone is produced by an air current striking the lip and causing the air within to vibrate — compare REED PIPE
flueric \flū-er-ik\ *adj*: FLUIDIC — **fluer-ics** \-iks\ *n pl* but sing in constr
flue stop *n*: an organ stop made up of flue pipes
fluff \flaf\ *n* [prob alter of *flue* (fluff)] 1: NAP, DOWN 2: something fluffy 3: something inconsequential 4: BLUNDER, esp: an actor's lapse of memory
fluff *vt*: 1: to become fluffy 2: to make a mistake; esp: to forget or bungle one's lines in a play ~ *vi*: 1: to make fluffy 2: a: to spoil by a mistake: BOTCH b: to deliver badly or forget (one's lines) in a play
fluffy \fluf-i\ *adj* fluffy-er, -est 1: a: covered with or resembling fluff b: being light and soft or airy (a ~ omelet) 2: lacking in intellectual content or decisive quality (vague, ~, uncertain policies — Geoffrey Crowther) — **fluff-iness** *n*
flügel-horn or **flue-gel-horn** \flū-gal-hō(-ə)r-n, flü-ə\ *n* [G, fr. *flügel* wing, flank + *horn*; fr its use to signal the flanking drivers in a battle]: a valved brass instrument resembling a cornet but having a larger bore
fluid \flū-d\ *adj* [F or L; F *fluide*, fr L *fluidus*, fr *fluere* to flow, akin to Gk *phyein* to boil over, L *flare* to blow — more at *flow*] 1: a: having particles that easily move and change their relative position without a separation of the mass and that easily yield to pressure: capable of flowing b: likely or tending to change or move 2: characterized by or employing a smooth easy style (the ballerina's ~ movements) 3: a: available for a different use b: easily converted into cash (~ assets) — **fluid-ly** *adv* — **fluid-ness** *n*
fluid *n*: a substance (as a liquid or gas) tending to flow or conform to the outline of its container — **fluid-al** \-əd-i\ *adj* — **fluid-ly** *adv*
fluid drive *n*: an automotive power coupling that operates on a hydraulic turbine principle with the flywheel having a set of turbine blades connected directly to it and driving them in oil thereby turning another set of turbine blades attached to the transmission gears
fluid-extract \flū-d-ek-ə-trakt\ *n*: an alcohol preparation of a vegetable drug containing the active constituents of one gram of the dry drug in each milliliter
fluidic \flū-dik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being a device (as an amplifier or control) that depends for operation on the pressures and flows of a fluid in precisely shaped channels — **fluidic** *n* — **fluid-ics** \-iks\ *n pl* but sing in constr
fluid-ty \flū-dit-i\ *n*: 1: the quality or state of being fluid 2: the physical property of a substance that enables it to flow
fluidize \flū-diz\ *vi* -ized; -izing 1: to cause to flow like a fluid 2: to suspend (as solid particles) in a rapidly moving

stream of gas or vapor to induce flowing motion of the whole; esp: to fluidize the particles of (a loose bed of material) in an upward flow (as of a gas) for enhancing a chemical or physical reaction — **fluid-iza-tion** \flū-d-ə-iz-ə-shən\ *n* — **fluid-ize-er** \flū-d-ə-iz-er\ *n*
fluid mechanics *n pl* but sing or *pl* in constr: a branch of mechanics dealing with the properties of liquids and gases
fluid-ounce \flū-d-ə-uns\ *n*: 1: a U.S. unit of liquid capacity equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ pint — see WEIGHT table 2: a British unit of liquid capacity equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ pint — see WEIGHT table
fluidram \flū-d(-ə)-drām\ *n* [blend of *fluid* and *drum*]: a unit of liquid capacity equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ fluidounce — see WEIGHT table
fluke \flūk\ *n* [ME, fr OE *flōc*, akin to OHG *flah* smooth — more at FLAKE] 1: FLATFISH 2: a flattened digenetic trematode worm; broadly: TREMATODE
fluke *n* [perb. fr. *fluke*]: 1: the part of an anchor that fastens in the ground — see ANCHOR illustration 2: a barbed head (as of a harpoon) 3: one of the lobes of a whale's tail
fluke *n* [origin unknown]: 1: an accidentally successful stroke at billiards or pool 2: a stroke of luck (the discovery was a ~)
fluky also **fluk-ey** \flū-ek-i\ *adj* fluk-ier, -est 1: happening by or depending on chance 2: being unsteady or uncertain: CHANGE-ABLE (a ~ wind)
flume \flūm\ *n* [prob fr ME *flum* river, fr OF, fr L *flumen*, fr *fluere*] 1: a ravine or gorge with a stream running through it 2: an inclined channel for conveying water (as for power)
flum-mery \flam(-ə)-rē\ *n pl* -mer-ies [W *llymry*] 1: a soft jelly or porridge made with flour or meal b: any of several sweet desserts 2: MUMMERY, MUMBO JUMBO
flum-mox \flam-aks, -iks\ *vi* [origin unknown]: CONFUSE
flump \flamp\ *n* [imit]: a dull heavy sound (as of a fall)
flump *vi*: to move or fall suddenly and heavily (~ed down into his chair with a sigh) ~ *vt*: to place or drop with a flump
flung *past of FLING*
flunk \flŋk\ *vb* [perb. blend of *flinch* and *funk*] *vt*: to fail esp in an examination or course ~ *vi*: 1: to give a failing grade to 2: to get a failing grade in — **flunk-er** *n*
flunk *n*: an act or instance of flunking
flunk out *vi*: to be dismissed from a school or college for failure ~ *vt*: to dismiss from a school or college for failure
flunk-y or **flunk-key** \flŋg-kē\ *n pl* flunkies or flunkies [Sc, of unknown origin] 1: a: a liveried servant b: one performing menial duties (worked as a ~ in a lumber camp) 2: YES-MAN
fluor-cin-clon-olone \flu(-ə)-sin-1, ōn, -as-ə-1ō-nid\ *n* [fluor- + cin- (of unknown origin) + -ol + cortisone + acetone + -ide]: a steroid $C_{27}H_{35}F_3O_6$ used esp as an anti-inflammatory agent in the treatment of skin diseases
fluor \flū-ō(-ə)r, flū-ər\ *n* [NL, mineral belonging to a group used as fluxes and including fluonite, fr L, flow, fr *fluere* — more at FLUID]: FLUORITE
fluor- or fluori- *comb form* [F, fr *fluorine*] 1: fluorine (*fluonde*) 2: also *fluor-*: fluorescence (*fluorescence*) (*fluorimeter*)
flu-o-resce \flū(-ə)-r-ēs, flōr-, flōr-\ *vi* -resced; -res-ling [back-formation fr *fluorescence*] to produce, undergo, or exhibit fluorescence — **flu-o-resce-er** *n*
flu-o-resce-in \-es-ē-ən\ *n*: a yellow or red crystalline dye $C_{20}H_{12}O_4$ with a bright yellow-green fluorescence in alkaline solution
flu-o-res-cence \-es-ē-n(t)s\ *n*: emission of or the property of emitting electromagnetic radiation usu as visible light resulting from and occurring only during the absorption of radiation from some other source, also: the radiation emitted
flu-o-res-cent \-es-ēnt\ *adj*: 1: having or relating to fluorescence 2: bright and glowing as a result of fluorescence (a ~ pink)
fluorescent lamp *n*: a tubular electric lamp having a coating of fluorescent material on its inner surface and containing mercury vapor whose bombardment by electrons from the cathode produces ultraviolet light which causes the material to emit visible light
flu-or-i-date \flū(-ə)-dāt, flōr-, flōr-\ *vi* -dated; -dat-ing: to add a fluoride to (as drinking water) — **flu-o-ri-da-tion** \flū(-ə)-dā-shən, flōr-, flōr-\ *n*
flu-o-ride \flū(-ə)-rid\ *n*: a compound of fluorine usu with another element or a radical
flu-o-ri-nate \flū(-ə)-nāt, flōr-, flōr-\ *vi* -nated; -nat-ing: to treat or cause to combine with fluorine or a compound of fluorine — **flu-o-ri-na-tion** \flū(-ə)-nā-shən, flōr-, flōr-\ *n*
flu-o-rine \flū(-ə)-r-ēn, -ōn\ *n* [F, fr NL *fluor*]: a nonmetallic univalent halogen element that is normally a pale yellowish flammable irritating toxic gas — see ELEMENT table
flu-or-ite \flū(-ə)-rit\ *n* [It]: a transparent or translucent mineral CaF_2 of different colors that consists of calcium fluoride and is used as a flux and in the making of opalescent and opaque glasses
flu-o-ro-car-bon \flū(-ə)-r-ō-kār-bon\ *n*: any of various chemically inert compounds containing carbon and fluorine used chiefly as lubricants and refrigerants and in making resins and plastics
flu-o-ro-chrome \flū(-ə)-r-ō-krōm\ *n*: any of various fluorescent substances used in biological staining to produce fluorescence in a specimen
flu-o-ro-graphy \flū(-ə)-r-ō-gŋ-rā-fē\ *n*: PHOTOFLUOROGRAPHY — **flu-o-ro-graph-ic** \flū(-ə)-r-ō-graf-ik\ *adj*
flu-o-rom-eter \flū(-ə)-r-ō-m-ē-tēr\ or **flu-o-rim-eter** \-im-ē\ *n*: an instrument for measuring fluorescence and related phenomena (as intensity of radiation) — **flu-o-ro-met-ric** or **flu-o-ri-met-ric** \flū(-ə)-r-ō-me-trik\ *adj* — **flu-o-rom-e-try** \flū(-ə)-r-ō-m-ē-trē\ or **flu-o-rim-e-try** \-im-ē-trē\ *n*
flu-o-ro-scope \flū(-ə)-skōp\ *n* [ISV]: an instrument used for observing the internal structure of an opaque object (as the living body) by means of X rays — **flu-o-ro-scop-ic** \flū(-ə)-r-ō-skōp-ik\ *adj* — **flu-o-ro-scop-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv* — **flu-o-ro-scop-ist** \flū(-ə)-r-ō-skōp-ist\ *n* — **flu-o-ro-scop-y** \-pē\ *n*
flu-o-ro-sce *vi* -scoped; -scop-ing: to examine by fluoroscopy
flu-o-ro-sis \flū(-ə)-r-ō-sis\ *n*: an abnormal condition (as of the teeth) caused by fluorine or its compounds — **flu-o-rotic** \-it-ik\ *adj*

distinct vision; also : the area that may be seen distinctly or resolved into a clear image c : a position in which something must be placed for clarity of perception (tried to bring the issues into ~) 3 : one of the fixed points that with the corresponding directrix defines a conic section 4 : a localized area of disease or the chief site of a generalized disease or infection 5 : a center of activity, attraction, or attention (the ~ of the meeting was on drug abuse) 6 : the place of origin of an earthquake — **fo-cus-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **In focus** : having or giving the proper sharpness of outline due to good focusing — **out of focus** : not in focus

2 focus *vb* **fo-cus-ed** also **fo-cus-sed**; **fo-cus-ing** also **fo-cus-ing** *vt* 1 : to bring to a focus : CONCENTRATE 2 : to cause to be concentrated (~ed their attention on the most urgent problems) 3 a : to adjust the focus of b : to bring into focus ~ *vi* 1 : to come to a focus : CONVERGE 2 : to adjust one's eye or a camera to a particular range — **fo-cus-able** \-kəs-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **fo-cus-er** *n* **fod-der** \-fād-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *fōdor*; akin to OHG *fuotar* food — more at FOOD] 1 : something fed to domestic animals, esp : coarse food for cattle, horses, or sheep 2 : something that is used to supply a constant demand (collected data which became computer ~) — **fodder** *vi*

fod-gel \-fāj-əl\ *adj* [origin unknown] *Scot* : BUXOM
foe \fō\ *n* [ME *fō*, fr. OE *fāh*, fr. *fāh* hostile; akin to OHG *gi/fh* hostile] 1 : one who has personal enmity for another 2 : an enemy in war : ADVERSARY 3 : one who opposes on principle (a ~ of needless expenditures) 4 : something prejudicial or injurious *syn* see ENEMY *ant* friend

FOE *abbr* Fraternal Order of Eagles
föhn or **föhn** \fō-hən\, \fōn-, \fān\ *n* [G *föhn*] : a warm dry wind blowing down the side of a mountain

foe-man \fō-mən\ *n* : an enemy in war : FOE
foe-tal, **foe-tus** *var* of FETAL FETUS
foe-tid *var* of FETID

foeto- or **foeth-** — *see* FETO.
fog \fɒg, \fäg\ *n* [ME, rank grass] 1 *dial* a : dead or decaying grass in the winter b : a second growth of grass 2 *dial* : MOSS

2 fog [prob. of Scand origin, akin to Dan *fog* spray, shower; akin to L *pustula* blister, pimple, Gk *physan* to blow] 1 a : vapor condensed to fine particles of water suspended in the lower atmosphere that differs from cloud only in being near the ground b : a fine spray or a foam for fire fighting 2 : a murky condition of the atmosphere or a substance causing it 3 a : a state of confusion or bewilderment b : something that confuses or obscures (hid behind a ~ of rhetoric) 4 : cloudiness or partial opacity in a developed photographic image caused by chemical action or stray radiation *syn* see HAZE — **fog-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

3 fog *vb* **fogged**, **fog-ging** *vt* 1 : to cover, envelop, or suffuse with or as if with fog (~ the barns with pesticide) 2 : to make obscure or confusing (accusations which fogged the real issues) 3 : to make confused 4 : to produce fog on (as a photographic film) during development ~ *vi* 1 : to become covered or thick with fog 2 a : to become blurred by a covering of fog or mist b : to become indistinct through exposure to light or radiation

fog-bound \fɒg-, bəund-, \fäg- *adj* 1 : covered with or surrounded by fog (~ coast) 2 : unable to move because of fog (~ ship)

fog-bow \-bō\ *n* : a nebulous arc or circle of white or yellowish light sometimes seen in fog

fog-dog \-dɒg\ *n* : FOGBOG
fog-gage \fɒg-ij-, \fäg-, *n*, chiefly *Scot* : FOG MOSS
fog-ger \-ər\ *n* : one that fogs, esp : an apparatus for spreading a fog of pesticide

fog-gy \fɒg-ē-, \fäg- *adj* **fog-gier**, **-est** 1 a : filled or abounding with fog b : covered or made opaque by moisture or grime 2 : blurred or obscured as if by fog (hadn't the foggiest notion what they were voting for) — **fog-gily** \fɒg-ē-ē-, \fäg- *adv* — **fog-giness** \fɒg-ē-nəs-, \fäg- *n*

Foggy Bottom *n* [Foggy Bottom, district in Washington, D.C., on the Potomac river where the State Department building is located] : the U.S. Department of State

fog-horn \fɒg-, hɔr-, \fäg- *n* 1 : a horn (as on a ship) sounded in a fog to give warning 2 : a loud hoarse voice

fog-y also **fo-gey** \fɒg-ē-, \fäg- *n*, *pl* **foggies** also **fogeys** [origin unknown] : a person with old-fashioned ideas — *usu.* used with *old* — **fog-y-ish** \-gē-ēsh- *adj* — **fo-gy-ism** \-jz-əm\ *n*

foible \fɔi-bəl\ *n* [Fr. (now *faible*), fr. obs. *folle* weak, fr. OF *feble* feeble] 1 : the part of a sword or foil blade between the middle and point 2 : a minor flaw or shortcoming in personal character or behavior : WEAKNESS *syn* see FAULT

foie gras \fwa-'grā\ *n* [F] : liver esp. of a goose *usu.* in the form of a pâté

1 foil \fɔi-(ə)\ *vt* [ME *foilen* to trample, full cloth, fr. MF *fouler* — more at FULL] 1 *obs* : TRAMPLE 2 a : to prevent from attaining an end : DEFEAT b : to bring to naught *syn* see FRUSTRATE

2 foil *n* 1 *archaic* : DEFEAT 2 *archaic* : the track or trail of an animal 3 a : a light fencing sword having a usu. circular guard and a flexible blade of rectangular section tapering to a blunted point — compare *FEELER* b : the art or sport of fencing with the foil — *often* used in *pl.*

3 foil *n* [ME, leaf, fr. MF *feuille* (fr. L *folia*, pl. of *folium*) & *foil*, fr. L *folium* — more at FOLIAGE] 1 a : an indentation between cusps in Gothic tracery b : one of several arcs that enclose a complex figure 2 a : very thin sheet metal b : a thin coat of tin or silver laid on the back of a mirror 3 : a thin piece of material (as metal) put under an inferior or paste stone to add color or brilliance 4 : one that serves as a contrast to another (acted as a ~ for a comedian) 5 : HYDROFOIL 1

4 foil *vi* 1 : to back or cover with foil 2 : to enhance by contrast

foiled \fɔi-(ə)\ *adj* : ornamented with foils (as ~ arch)
foils-man \fɔi-(ə)lz-mən\ *n* : one who fences with a foil

1 foil \fɔin\ *vi* [ME *foilen*, fr. *foin* fork for spearing fish, fr. MF *foisne* *archaic* : to thrust with a pointed weapon : LUNGE

2 foil *n*, *archaic* : a pass in fencing : LUNGE
foi-son \fɔiz-ən\ *n* [ME *foison*, fr. MF *foison*] 1 *archaic* : rich harvest 2 *chiefly* *Scot* : physical energy or strength 3 *pl.* *obs* : RESOURCES

foist \fɔist\ *vi* [prob. fr. obs. D *vuisten* to take into one's hand, fr. MD *vuysten*, fr. *vuyst* fist; akin to OE *fist* fist] 1 a : to introduce or insert surreptitiously or without warrant b : to force another to accept esp. by stealth or deceit 2 : to pass off as genuine or worthy (~ costly and valueless products on the public — Jonathan Spivak)

fo-la-cin \fɔl-ə-sən\ *n* [foleic acid + -in] : FOLIC ACID
fo-late \fɔl-ə-jāt\ *n* : FOLIC ACID

1 fold \fɔld\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *fald*, akin to MLG *vālt* enclosure] 1 : an enclosure for sheep 2 a : a flock of sheep b : a group of people adhering to a common faith, belief, or enthusiasm

2 fold *vi* : to pen up or confine (as sheep) in a fold
3 fold *vb* [ME *faldan*, fr. OE *fealdan*; akin to OHG *faldan* to fold, Gk *diplosis* twofold] *vt* 1 : to lay one part over another part of (~ a letter) 2 : to reduce the length or bulk of by doubling over (~ his legs) 3 : to clasp together : ENTWINE (~ his hands) 4 : to clasp or enwrap closely : EMBRACE 5 : to bend (as a layer of rock) into folds 6 : to incorporate (a food ingredient) into a mixture by repeated gentle overturnings without stirring or beating 7 : to bring to an end ~ *vi* 1 : to become doubled or pleated 2 : to fail completely : COLLAPSE *esp.* : to stop production or operation for lack of business (the new restaurant ~ed in less than a year) — *often* used with *up* — **fold-able** \fɔld-ə-bəl\ *adj*

4 fold *n* 1 : a doubling or folding over 2 : a part doubled or laid over another part : PLEAT 3 : something that is folded together or that enfolds 4 a : a bend or flexure produced in rock by forces operative after the depositing or consolidation of the rock b *chiefly* *Brit* : an undulation in the landscape 5 : a margin apparently formed by the doubling upon itself of a membrane or other flat anatomical structure

fold \fɔld-, \fɔld-, *suffix* [ME, fr. OE *-feald*, akin to OHG *-falt* -fold, OE *fealdan*] 1 : multiplied by (a specified number) : times — in adjectives (a twelvefold increase) and adverbs (repay you tenfold)

2 fold : having (so many) parts (threefold aspect of the problem)
fold-away \fɔld-ə-wā\ *adj* : designed to fold out of the way or out of sight (~ doors) (~ bed)

foldboat \fɔld-, bōt\ *n* : a small collapsible canoe made of rubberized sailcloth stretched over a framework

fold-boating \-ɪŋ\ *n* : the sport of shooting rapids and cruising on swift water in a foldboat — **fold-boater** \-ər\ *n*

folder \fɔl-dər\ *n* 1 : one that folds 2 : a printed circular folded usu. so that the printed matter does not cross the fold 3 : a folded cover or large envelope for holding or filing loose papers

fold-er-ol \fɔld-ər-, ɔl\ *n* [fol-de-rol, a refrain in some old songs] 1 : a useless ornament or accessory : TRIFLE 2 : NONSENSE

folding door *n* : a door with jointed sections that can be folded together like an accordion

folding money *n* : PAPER MONEY
fold-out \fɔld-, daūt\ *n* : a folded insert (as a map) in a publication (as a book) larger in some dimension than the page

fo-li-a-ceous \fɔl-ē-ə-shəs\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or resembling a foliage leaf 2 : consisting of thin laminae (~ spar)

fo-llage \fɔl-(ē)-j-, -lyj\ *n* [MF *fuellage*, fr. *feuille* leaf — more at FOIL] 1 : the aggregate of leaves of one or more plants produced in nature 2 : a cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches 3 : a representation of leaves, flowers, and branches for architectural ornamentation — **fo-llaged** \-(ē)-jɪd-, -lyjɪd\ *adj*

foliage leaf *n* : an ordinary green leaf as distinguished from a floral leaf, scale, or bract

foliage plant *n* : a plant grown primarily for its decorative foliage

fo-li-ar \fɔl-ē-ər\ *adj* : of, relating to, or applied to leaves (~ sprays)

1 fo-li-ate \fɔl-ē-ət-, -āt\ *adj* [L *foliatus* leafy fr. *folium* leaf — more at BLADE] 1 : shaped like a leaf (as ~ sponge) 2 : FOLIATED

2 fo-li-ate \-āt\ *vb* **-at-ed**, **-at-ing** *vt* 1 : to beat into a leaf or thin foil 2 : to spread over with a thin coat of tin amalgam 3 : to number the leaves of (as a manuscript) 4 a : to form (as an arch) into foils b : to ornament (as a pedestal) with foliage ~ *vi* : to divide into laminae or leaves

fo-li-ate \-ət-, -āt\ *adj* *comb form* : having (such or so many) leaves or leaflets (trifoliate)

fo-li-at-ed \-āt-əd\ *adj* 1 : composed of laminae 2 : separable into layers (as ~ rock)

fo-li-a-tion \fɔl-ē-ə-shən\ *n* 1 a : the process of forming into a leaf b : the state of being in leaf c : VERNATION 2 : the act of numbering the leaves of a book; also : the total count of leaves so numbered 3 a : ornamentation with foliage b : a decoration resembling a leaf 4 : the enrichment of an opening by foils 5 : the act of beating a metal into a thin plate or foil 6 : foliated texture

fo-lic acid \fɔl-ik-ə\ *n* [L *folium*] : a crystalline pteroylglutamic acid $C_{14}H_{17}N_7O_6$ that is a vitamin of the B complex and is used in the treatment of nutritional anemias and sprue

fo-llie à deux \fɔl-ē-ə-dō-, \fɔl-ē-əd-ə(r)\ *n* [F, lit. double madness] : the presence of the same or similar delusional ideas in two persons closely associated with one another

fo-llie-o-lous \fɔl-ē-ik-ə-ləs\ *adj* [L *folium* + ISV -colous] : growing or parasitic on leaves (~ the ascomycetes)

1 fo-lio \fɔl-ē-, ɔl\ *n*, *pl* **fo-llies** [ME, fr. L *abl* of *folium*] 1 a : a leaf esp. of a manuscript or book b : a leaf number c : a page number d : an identifying reference in accounting used in posting 2 a : a sheet of paper folded once b : a case or folder for loose

2 fo-lio \fɔl-ē-, ɔl\ *n*, *pl* **fo-llies** [ME, fr. L *abl* of *folium*] 1 a : a leaf esp. of a manuscript or book b : a leaf number c : a page number d : an identifying reference in accounting used in posting 2 a : a sheet of paper folded once b : a case or folder for loose



foils 1a

a	about	o	kitten	e	further	a	back	ē	bake	ī	coat, cart
ā	out	ch	chim	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	slow	ol	coin	th	thin
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	funous	zh	vision

fly dope • focus

fly dope *n* 1: a dressing that makes fishing flies water-resistant so that they will float 2: an insect repellent

fly-er var of **FLIER**

fly-flashing \ˈfli-ˌfɪʃ-ɪŋ/ *n*: a method of fishing in which an artificial fly is cast by use of a long flexible rod, a reel, and a relatively heavy oiled or treated line

fly front *n*: a concealed closing on the front of coats, skirts, shirts, or dresses — compare **FLY** 5a

fly gallery *n*: a narrow raised platform at the side of a theater stage from which flying scenery lines are operated

fly-ing \ˈfli-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1 *a*: moving or capable of moving in the air *b*: rapidly moving (a ~ foot) *c*: very brief 2: intended for ready movement or action (a ~ squad car) 3: having stylized wings — used esp of livestock brand marks 4: of or relating to the operation of aircraft (belongs to a ~ club) 5: traversed or to be traversed (as in speed-record trials) after a running start (~ kilometer) (~ mile) — with flying colors: with complete or eminent success (passed the exam with flying colors)

fly-ing *n* 1: travel by air 2: the operation of an aircraft or spacecraft

flying boat *n*: a seaplane with a hull adapted for floating

flying bomb *n*: ROBOT BOMB

flying bridge *n* 1: the highest navigational bridge on a ship 2: FLY BRIDGE

flying buttress *n*: a masonry structure that typically consists of a straight inclined bar carried on an arch and a solid pier or buttress against which it abuts and that receives the thrust of a roof or vault

flying column *n*: a strong military detachment that operates at a distance from the main force

Flying Dutchman *n* 1: a legendary Dutch manner condemned to sail the seas until Judgment Day 2: a spectral ship that according to legend haunts the seas near the Cape of Good Hope in stormy weather

flying field *n*: a field with a graded area for airplane landings and takeoffs

flying fish *n*: any of numerous fishes (family Exocoetidae) chiefly of tropical and warm seas that have long pectoral fins suggesting wings and are able to move some distance through the air

flying fox *n*: FRUIT BAT

flying gurnard *n*: any of several marine fishes (family Dactylopteridae) that resemble gurnards and have large pectoral fins allowing them to glide above the water for short distances

flying jib *n*: a sail outside the jib on an extension of the jibboom — see **SAIL** illustration

flying jibboom *n*: an extension of a jibboom

flying lemur *n*: an East Indian or a Philippine arboreal nocturnal mammal (genus *Cynocephalus*) that is about the size of a cat with a broad fold of skin from the neck to the tail on each side that embraces the limbs and forms a parachute used in making long sailing leaps and that is usu. isolated in a distinct order (Dermoptera)

flying machine *n*: an apparatus for navigating the air

flying mare *n*: a wrestling maneuver in which the aggressor seizes his opponent's wrist, turns about, and jerks him over his back

flying officer *n*: a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a first lieutenant in the army

flying saucer *n*: any of various unidentified moving objects repeatedly reported as seen in the air and usu. described as being saucer-shaped or disk-shaped — called also **flying disk**

flying spot *n*: a spot of light that is moved over a surface (as one bearing printing or an image) so that light reflected from or transmitted by different parts of the surface is translated into electrical signals for transmission (as in television or computers)

flying squad *n*: a usu. small standby group of people ready to move or act swiftly; esp: a police unit formed to respond quickly in an emergency

flying squirrel *n*: a small large-eyed nocturnal No. American squirrel (*Glaucomys volans*) with folds of skin connecting the forelegs and hind legs that enable it to make long gliding leaps, also: any of several similar squirrels

flying start *n*: a start in racing in which the participants are already moving when they cross the starting line or receive the starting signal

flying wedge *n*: a moving formation (as of guards or police) resembling a wedge

fly-leaf \ˈfli-ˌleɪ/ *n*: one of the free endpapers of a book

fly-man \ˈfli-mən, -mæn/ *n*: a worker in the flies of a theater who manipulates curtains and scenery

fly net *n*: a net to exclude or keep off insects (as from a harness horse)

fly-over \ˈfli-ˌo-vər/ *n* 1: a low-altitude flight over a public gathering or place by one or more airplanes 2 *Brit*: OVERPASS

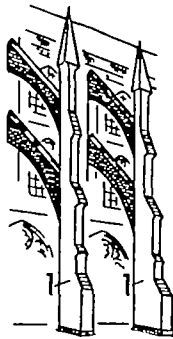
fly-pa-per \ˈfli-pə-pər/ *n*: paper coated with a sticky often poisonous substance for killing flies

fly-past \ˈfli-past/ *n*: *Brit*: FLYBY

fly rod *n*: a light springy fishing rod used in fly casting

flysch \ˈfliʃ/ *n* [G dial]: a thick and extensive deposit largely of sandstone that is formed in a geosyncline adjacent to a rising mountain belt and is esp. common in the Alpine region of Europe

fly sheet *n* 1: a small loose advertising sheet: **HANDBILL** 2: a sheet of a folder, booklet, or catalog giving directions for the use of or information about the material that follows



1 flying buttresses



flying squirrel

fly-speck \ˈfli-spek/ *n* 1: a speck made by fly excrement 2: something small and insignificant — **flyspeck** *vi*

fly-strike \ˈfli-strɪk/ *n*: infestation with fly maggots

fly-swat-ter \ˈfli-swāt-ər/ *n*: a device for killing insects that consists of a flat piece of perforated rubber or plastic or fine-mesh wire netting attached to a handle

fly-tier \ˈfli-ti-(ə)-r/ *n* [fly + tier (one that ties)]: a maker of flies for fishing

fly-ing \ˈfli-ɪŋ/ *n* [gerund of *E* dial *fly* to quarrel]: a dispute or exchange of personal abuse in verse form (as in an epic)

fly-way \ˈfli-wā/ *n*: an established air route of migratory birds

fly-weight \ˈfli-wəɪt/ *n*: a boxer weighing 112 pounds or less

fly-wheel \ˈfli-wheɪl, -wēl/ *n*: a heavy wheel for opposing and moderating by its inertia any fluctuation of speed in the machinery with which it revolves

fly whisk *n*: a whisk for brushing away flies

fm abbr fathom

Fm symbol fermium

FM abbr 1 field manual 2 frequency modulation

FMB abbr Federal Maritime Board

FMCS abbr Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

FMN \ˈef-em-ən/ *n* [flavin mononucleotide]: a yellow crystalline phosphoric ester $C_{17}H_{15}N_4O_8P$ of riboflavin that is a coenzyme of several flavoprotein enzymes — called also **flavin mononucleotide**

fn abbr footnote

FNMA \ˈfən-mā-ə/ *n* [federal national mortgage association]

f-number \ˈef-nəm-bər/ *n* [optical length] 1: the ratio of the focal length to the aperture in an optical system 2: a number following the symbol *f* that expresses the effectiveness of the aperture of a camera lens in relation to brightness of image so that the smaller the number the brighter the image and therefore the shorter the exposure required

fo or **fol** abbr folio

FO abbr 1 field officer 2 field order 3 finance officer 4 flight officer 5 foreign office 6 forward observer

foal \ˈfoʊl/ *n* [ME *fole*, fr. OE *folā*; akin to *L. pullus* young of an animal, *Gk. pōlis* child — more at **FEW**]: the young of an animal of the horse family; esp: one under one year

foal *vi*: to give birth to a foal

foam \ˈfoʊm/ *n* [ME *foame*, fr. OE *fām*, akin to OHG *feim* foam, *L. spuma* foam, *pumex* pumice] 1: a light frothy mass of fine bubbles formed in or on the surface of a liquid as *a*: a frothy mass formed in salivating or sweating *b*: a stabilized froth produced chemically or mechanically and used esp in fighting oil fires *c*: a material in a lightweight cellular form resulting from introduction of gas bubbles during manufacturing 2: SEA 3: something resembling foam — **foam-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

foam *vi* 1 *a*: to produce or form foam *b*: to froth at the mouth esp in anger; broadly: to be angry 2: to gush out in foam 3: to become covered with or as if with foam (streets ~ing with life — Thomas Wolfe) ~ *vt* 1: to cause to foam; specif: to cause air bubbles to form in 2: to convert (as a plastic) into a foam — **foamer** *n*

foamed plastic *n*: EXPANDED PLASTIC

foam-flow-er \ˈfoʊm-flaʊ-ər/ *n*: an American woodland spring-flowering herb (*Tiarella cordifolia*) that has white flowers with very long stamens and no stem leaves — called also **false miterwort**

foam rubber *n*: spongy rubber of fine texture made from latex by foaming (as by whipping) before vulcanization

foamy \ˈfoʊ-mē/ *adj* **foam-er**; *-est* 1: covered with foam 2: FROTHY 2: full of, consisting of, or resembling foam — **foam-ily** \-mə-lē/ *adv* — **foam-iness** \-mē-nəs/ *n*

foeb \ˈfəʊb/ *vi* **fobbed**, **fob-bing** [ME *fobben*] *archaic*: DECEIVE, CHEAT

fob *n* [perh. akin to *G* dial *fuppe* pocket] 1: WATCH POCKET 2: a short strap, ribbon, or chain attached to a watch carried in a watch pocket or a vest pocket 3: an ornament attached to a fob chain

FOB abbr free on board

fob off *vi* 1: to put off with a trick or excuse 2: to pass or offer (something spurious) as genuine 3: to put aside (now *fob off* what once they would have welcomed eagerly — Walter Lippmann)

FOC abbr free of charge

fo-cal \ˈfo-kəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or having a focus — **fo-cal-ly** \-kə-lē/ *adv*

focal infection *n*: a persistent bacterial infection of some organ or region, esp: one causing symptoms elsewhere in the body

fo-cal-ize \ˈfo-kə-līz/ *vb* *-ized*; *-izing* *vi*: to bring to a focus 2: to adjust the focus of 3: LOCALIZE ~ *vt*: to become focalized — **fo-cal-iza-tion** \ˈfo-kə-lī-zā-shən/ *n*

focal length *n*: the distance of a focus from the surface of a lens or concave mirror

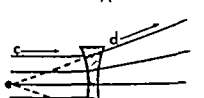
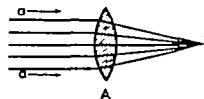
focal plane *n*: a plane that is perpendicular to the axis of a lens or mirror and passes through the focus

focal point *n*: FOCUS 5 (the fireplace was the focal point of the room)

focal ratio *n*: F-NUMBER 1

fo-cle var of **FORECASTLE**

fo-cus \ˈfo-kəs/ *n*, *pl* **fo-cus-es** or **fo-ci** \-sɪ/ [NL, fr. *L.* hearth] 1: a point at which rays (as of light, heat, or sound) converge or from which they diverge or appear to diverge; *specif*: the point where the geometrical lines or their prolongations conforming to the rays diverging from or converging toward another point intersect and give rise to an image after reflection by a mirror or refraction by a lens or optical system 2: *a*: FOCAL LENGTH *b*: adjustment for



focus 1 A convex lens light rays *a* converge to form principal focus *b*, B concave lens light rays *c* refracted as at *d* form virtual focus *e*

the uncompleted angles of the parietal bones and the neighboring bones of a fetal or young skull

fourth-na \f\u-⁴tē-nə/ *n*, often cap [It]: a semisoft to hard ripened mold to medium sharp cheese of Italian origin

food \fu-d/ *n*, often attrib [ME *fode*, fr OE *fōda*, akin to OHG *fuar*-*tar* food, foder, L *panis* bread, *pasce* to feed] 1 *a*: material consisting essentially of protein, carbohydrate, and fat used in the body of an organism to sustain growth, repair, and vital processes and to furnish energy; also: such food together with supplementary substances (as minerals, vitamins, and condiments) 2 *b*: inorganic substances absorbed by plants in gaseous form or in water solution 3 *c*: nutriment in solid form 3 *d*: something that nourishes, sustains, or supplies (~ for thought) — **food-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **food-less-ness** *n*

food chain *n*: an arrangement of the organisms of an ecological community according to the order of predation in which each uses the next usu. lower member as a food source

food cycle *n*: a group of food chains constituting all or most of the food relations that enable an ecological community to survive

food poisoning *n*: an acute gastrointestinal disorder caused by bacteria or their toxic products or by chemical residues in food

food pyramid *n*: an ecological hierarchy of food relationships esp when expressed quantitatively (as in mass, numbers, or energy) in which a chief predator is at the top, each level preys on the next lower level, and usu. green plants are at the bottom

food stamp *n*: a government-issued stamp that is sold or given to low-income persons and is redeemable for food

food-stuff \fu-d, -staf/ *n*: a substance with food value, specif: the raw material of food before or after processing

food vacuole *n*: a vacuole (as in an amoeba) in which ingested food is digested

food web *n*: the totality of interacting food chains in an ecological community

fool-a-raw \fu-fə-⁴ro/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: frills and flashy finery 2: a disturbance or to-do over a trifle: FUSS

fool \fu-l/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *fol*, fr. LL *folis*, fr. L, bellows, bag; akin to L *flare* to blow — more at **BLOW**] 1: a person lacking in judgment or prudence 2 *a*: a retainer formerly kept in great households to provide casual entertainment and commonly dressed in motley with cap, bells, and bauble *b*: one who is victimized or made to appear foolish: DUPE 3 *a*: a harmlessly deranged person or one lacking in common powers of understanding *b*: one with a marked propensity or talent for a certain activity (a letters writing ~) 4 *a*: mashed fruit and cream *b*: a dessert made of pulped fruit covered with a custard and cream (blueberry ~)

syn FOOL, IDIOT, IMBECILE, MORON, SIMPLETON, NATURAL shared meaning element: one who is mentally defective

fool vi 1 *a*: to spend time idly or aimlessly (just ~ing around all day) *b*: to meddle or tamper thoughtlessly or ignorantly (don't ~ with that gun) 2 *a*: to play or improvise a comic role *b*: to speak in jest: JOKE (I was only ~ing) 3: to contend or fight without serious intent or with less than full strength: TOY (a dangerous man to ~ with) ~ *vt* 1: to make a fool of: DECEIVE 2 *obs*: INFATUATE 3: to spend on trifles or without advantage: FRITTER — used with *away*

fool adj: FOOLISH, SILLY (barking his ~ head off)

fool-ery \fu-l(-ə)-⁴ri/ *n*, pl -⁴ries 1: foolish behavior 2: a foolish act, utterance, or belief

fool-hard-ly \fu-l, -hārd-⁴l/ *adj*: foolishly adventurous and bold

RASH *syn* see ADVENTUROUS — **fool-hard-ly** \-hārd-⁴l-⁴l/ *adv* — **fool-hard-ly-ness** \-hārd-⁴l-⁴l-⁴nos/ *n*

fool-ish \fu-l-⁴sh/ *adj* 1: marked by or proceeding from folly 2 *a*: ABSURD, RIDICULOUS *b*: marked by a loss of composure: NONPLUSED, ABASHED 3: INSIGNIFICANT, TRIFLING, HUMBLE *syn* see SIMPLE — **fool-ish-ly** *adv*

fool-ish-ness *n*: 1: foolish behavior: POLLY 2: a foolish act or idea

fool-proof \fu-l, -pruf/ *adj*: so simple, plain, or reliable as to leave no opportunity for error, misuse, or failure (a ~ plan)

fools-cap or **fool's cap** \fu-l, -skap/ *n*: 1: a cap or hood usu with bells worn by jesters 2: a conical cap for slow or lazy students 3 [fr. the watermark of a fool's cap formerly applied to such paper] *usu* **fools-cap**: a size of paper that is typically 16 x 13 inches

fool's gold *n*: 1: PYRITE 2: CHALCOPYRITE

fool's paradise *n*: a state of delusory happiness

fool's parsley *n*: a poisonous European weed (*Aethusa cynapium*) of the carrot family resembling parsley

foot \fu-t/ *n*, pl feet \fēt/ also foot [ME *fo*, fr. OE *fōt*; akin to L *pes*, *pes* foot, Gk *pod-*, *pous*] 1: the terminal part of the vertebrate leg upon which an individual stands 2: an invertebrate organ of locomotion or attachment, esp: a ventral muscular surface or process of a mollusk 3: any of various units of length based on the length of the human foot, esp: a unit equal to 1/2 yard and comprising 12 inches (a 10-foot pole) (6 feet tall) — see WEIGHT table 4: the basic unit of verse meter consisting of any of various fixed combinations or groups of stressed and unstressed or long and short syllables 5 *a*: motion or power of walking or running: STEP (fleet of ~) *b*: SPEED, SWIFTNESS 6: something resembling a foot in position or use. as *a*: the lower end of the leg of a chair or table *b*: one of the areas of the base of a piece of printing type — see TYPE illustration *c* (1): the basal portion of the sporogonium in mosses (2): a specialized outgrowth by which the embryonic sporophyte of many ferns and related plants and some seed plants absorbs nourishment from the gametophyte *d*: a piece on a sewing machine that presses the cloth against the feed 7 *foot pl*, chiefly Brit: INFANTRY 8: the lower edge (as of a sail) 9: the lowest part: BOTTOM (the ~ of the hill) 10 *a*: the end that is lower or opposite the head (the ~ of the bed) *b*: the part (as of a stocking) that covers the leg 11 *foots pl* but *sing* or *pl* *in constr*: material deposited esp. in aging or refining: DREGS

12 *foots pl*: FOOTLIGHTS — **foot-like** \fu-t, -lik/ *adj* — at one's feet: under one's spell or influence — off one's feet: in a sitting or lying position — on foot: by walking or running (tour the campus on foot) — on one's feet 1: in a standing position 2

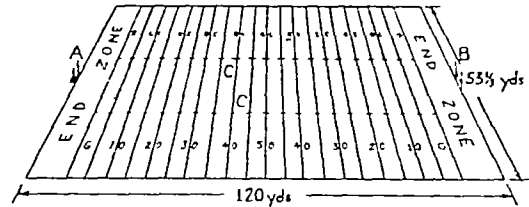
: in an established position or state 3: in a recovered condition (as from illness) 4: in an extemporaneous manner (good debaters can think on their feet)

foot vi 1: DANCE 2: to go on foot 3 *of a sailboat*: to make speed: MOVE ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to perform the movements of (a dance) *b*: to walk, run, or dance on, over, or through 2 *archaic* *a*: KICK *b*: REJECT 3 *archaic*: ESTABLISH 4 *a*: to add up *b*: to pay or stand credit for (agreed to ~ the bill) 5: to make or renew the foot of (as a stocking)

foot-age \fu-t-ij/ *n*: length or quantity expressed in feet as *a*: BOARD FEET *b*: the total number of running feet of motion picture film used (as for a scene or subject)

foot-and-mouth disease *n*: an acute contagious febrile virus disease esp of cloven-footed animals marked by ulcerating vesicles in the mouth, about the hoofs, and on the udder and teats — called also **foot-and-mouth**, **hoof-and-mouth disease**

foot-ball \fu-t, -bōl/ *n* 1: any of several games played between two teams on a rectangular field having two goalposts at each end and whose object is to get the ball over a goal line or between goalposts by running, passing, or kicking as *a* Brit: SOCCER *b* Brit: RUGBY *c*: an American game played between two teams of 11 players each in which the ball is in possession of one side at a time and is advanced by running or passing *d* Austral: AUSTRALIAN RULES FOOTBALL *e* Canad: CANADIAN FOOTBALL 2 *a*: an inflated oval ball used in the game of football *b* Brit: a soccer ball 3: something tossed or kicked about: PLAYTHING (the bill became a political ~ in Congress)



football field A goalposts (professional), B goalposts (amateur), C inbounds lines

footballer \fu-, -bō-lər/ *n*: one who plays football or soccer

foot-bath \fu-t, -bath, -bath/ *n*: a bath (as at the entrance to an indoor swimming pool) for cleansing, warming, or disinfecting the feet

foot-board \fu-t, -bō(-ə)rd, -bō(-ə)rd/ *n* 1: a narrow platform on which to stand or brace the feet 2: a board forming the foot of a bed

foot-boy \fu-t, -bōi/ *n*: a serving boy: PAGE, ATTENDANT

foot-bridge \fu-t, -brij/ *n*: a bridge for pedestrians

foot-candle \fu-t, -kandl/ *n*: a unit of illuminance on a surface that is everywhere one foot from a uniform point source of light of one candle and equal to one lumen per square foot

foot-cloth \fu-t, -kloth/ *n* 1 *archaic*: an ornamental cloth draped over the back of a horse to reach the ground on each side 2: CARPET

foot-drag-ging \fu-t, -drag-ig/ *n*: failure to act with the necessary promptness or vigor

footed \fu-t-əd/ *adj*: having a foot or feet esp of a specified kind or number — often used in combination (a four-footed animal)

foot-er \fu-t-ər/ *n*, *archaic*: PEDESTRIAN

foot-er \fu-t-ər/ *comb form*: one that is a specified number of feet in height, length, or breadth (a six-footer)

foot-fall \fu-t, -fōl/ *n*: the sound of a footstep

foot-fault *n*: a fault that occurs (as in tennis) when a server fails to keep both feet behind the baseline until the ball is served

foot-gear \fu-t, -gi(-ə)l/ *n*: FOOTWEAR

foot-hill \fu-t, -hil/ *n*: a hill at the foot of higher hills

foot-hold \fu-t, -hōld/ *n* 1: a hold for the feet: FOOTING 2: a position usable as a base for further advance (secured a ~ in the plastics market)

foot-ing \fu-t-ig/ *n* 1: a stable position or placing of the feet 2: a surface or its condition with respect to one walking or running on it, specif: the condition of a racetrack 3: the act of moving on foot: STEP, TREAD 4 *a*: a place or space for standing: FOOT-HOLD *b*: established position: STATUS, esp: position or rank in relation to others (they all started off on an equal ~) 5: BASIS 6: an enlargement at the lower end of a foundation wall, pier, or column to distribute the load 7: the sum of a column of figures

foot-ling \fu-t, -liŋ/ *vi* **foot-ling**, **foot-ling** \fu-t-ig, -iŋ/ [alter of **foot-er** (to footle)] 1: to waste time: TRIFLE 2: to talk or act foolishly — **footle** *n* — **foot-ler** \fu-t-⁴l-ər, -⁴l-ər/ *n*

a about *b* kitten *c* further *d* back *e* bake *f* cot, cart
g out *h* ch chan *i* less *j* easy *k* gift *l* trip *m* life
n joke *o* sing *p* flow *q* flaw *r* coln *s* thin *t* thus
u lot *v* foot *w* yet *x* few *y* furious *z* vision

papers 3 a: the size of a piece of paper cut two from a sheet; also: paper or a page of this size 6: a book printed on folio pages c: a book of the largest size 4: a certain number of words taken as a unit or division in a document for purposes of measurement or reference

folio *vi*: to put a serial number on each leaf or page of

folio-late /fō-lē-ō-lāt/ *adj* **comb form** [LL *foliolus* leaflet, dim. of *folium*]: having (such or so many) leaflets (trifoliate)

folio-lose /fō-lē-ō-lōs/ *adj* [L *foliolus* leafy]: having a flat, thin, and usu. lobed thallus attached to the substratum (~ lichens) — compare CRUSTOSE, FRUITICLOSE

folium /fō-lē-ō-m/ *n*, pl **folia** /fō-lē-ō/ [NL, fr. L, leaf]: a thin layer occurring esp. in metamorphic rocks

folk /fōk/ *n*, pl **folk** or **folks** [ME, fr. OE *folc*; akin to OHG *folc* people] 1 *archaic*: a group of kindred tribes forming a nation 2: the great proportion of the members of a people that determines the group character and that tends to preserve its characteristic form of civilization and its customs, arts and crafts, legends, traditions, and superstitions from generation to generation 3 pl: a certain kind or class of people (old ~s) (just plain ~) 4 **folks** pl: people generally 5 **folks** pl: the persons of one's own family: RELATIVES

folk *adj* 1 a: originating or traditional with the common people of a country or region and typically reflecting their life-style b: being a form of contemporary music written in imitation of and having qualities of traditional folk music such as stanzic form, refrain, and simplicity 2: of or relating to the common people or to the study of the common people (~ sociology)

folk etymology *n*: the transformation of words so as to give them an apparent relationship to other better-known or better-understood words (as in the change of Spanish *cucaracha* to English *cockroach*)

folk-ish /fō-kish/ *adj*: FOLKLIKE — **folk-ish-ness** *n*

folk-like /fō-klik/ *adj*: having a folk character

folklore /fō-klo(r)-, -klō(r)/ *n* 1: traditional customs, tales, or sayings preserved orally among a people 2: a comparative science that investigates the life and spirit of a people as revealed in their folklore 3: a widely held unsupported specious notion or body of notions — **folkloric** /fō-klo(r)-, -klō(r)/ *adj* — **folklorish** /-ish/ *adj* — **folklorist** /-st/ *n* — **folkloristic** /fō-klo(r)-is-tik-, -klō(r)-/ *adj*

folk mass *n*: a mass in which traditional liturgical music is replaced by folk music

folk medicine *n*: traditional medicine as practiced nonprofessionally by people isolated from modern medical services and involving esp. the use of vegetable remedies on an empirical basis

folk-moot /fōk-mūt/ or **folk-mote** /-mōt/ *n*: a general assembly of the people (as of a shire) in early England

folk-singer /-sɪŋ-ər/ *n*: one who sings folk songs or sings in a style associated with folk songs — **folk-sing-ing** /-sɪŋ-ɪŋ/ *n*

folksy /fōk-sē/ *adj* **folksier**, **-est** (**folks** + -y) 1: SOCIABLE, FRIENDLY 2: informal, casual, or familiar in manner or style (gave us a little talk — O J. Magee) — **folks-ly** /-sē-lē/ *adv* — **folks-ness** /-sē-nəs/ *n*

folk-tale /fōk-tāl/ *n*: a characteristically anonymous, timeless, and placeless tale circulated orally among a people

folk-way /fō-kwā/ *n*: a mode of thinking, feeling, or acting common to a people or to a social group, esp.: a traditional social custom

follicle /fāl-lē-kəl/ *n* [NL *folliculus*, fr. L, dim. of *folliculus* bag — more at FOOL] 1 a: a small anatomical cavity or deep narrow-mouthed depression b: a small lymph node c: GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE 2: a dry dehiscent one-celled many-seeded fruit that has a single carpel and opens along only one suture — **folliculo-lar** /fāl-lē-yo-lər-, fāl-/ *adj* — **folliculo-late** /-lāt/ also **folliculo-lated** /-lāt-/ *adj*

follicle mite *n*: any of several minute mites (genus *Demodex*) parasitic in hair follicles

follicle-stimulating hormone *n*: a hormone from an anterior lobe of the pituitary body that stimulates the growth of Graafian follicles and activates sperm-forming cells

folliculo-lin /fāl-lē-ō-lin-, fāl-/ *n*: ESTROGEN, esp.: ESTRONE

follow /fāl-(ō)-, -w/ *vb* [ME *folgen*, fr. OE *folgan*; akin to OHG *folgēn* to follow] 1: to go, proceed, or come after (~ed the guide) 2 a: to pursue in an effort to overtake b: to seek to attain (~ knowledge) 3: to accept as authority: OBEY (~ed his conscience) 4: to copy after: IMITATE 5 a: to walk or proceed along (~ a path) b: to engage in as a calling or way of life: PURSUE (wheat-growing is generally ~ed here) 6 a: to come or take place after in time, sequence, or order b: to cause to be followed (~ed dinner with a liqueur) 7: to come into existence or take place as a result or consequence of (disaster ~ed the blunder) 8 a: to watch steadily (~ed the ball over the fence) b: to keep the mind on (~ a speech) c: to attend closely to: keep abreast of (she ~ed his career with interest) d: to understand the logic of (as a line of thought) (I don't quite ~ you) ~ *vi* 1: to go or come after a person or thing in place, time, or sequence 2: to result or occur as a consequence, effect, or inference

syn 1 FOLLOW, SUCCEED, ENSUE, SUPERVENE *shared meaning element*: to come after something or someone *ant* precede (in order), forsake (as a leader)

2 FOLLOW, CHASE, PURSUE, TRAIL *shared meaning element*: to go after or on the track of someone or something *ant* precede — follow one's nose 1: to go in a straight or obvious course 2: to proceed without plan or reflection • obey one's instincts — follow suit 1: to play a card of the same suit as the card led 2: to follow an example set

3 follow *n* 1: the act or process of following 2: forward spin given to a ball by striking it above center — compare DRAW

follow-er /fāl-ō-wər/ *n* 1 a: one in the service of another: RETAINER b: one that follows the opinions or teachings of another c: one that imitates another 2 *archaic*: one that chases 3: a sheet added to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed 4: a machine part that receives motion from another part

syn FOLLOWER, ADHERENT, DISCIPLE, PARTISAN, SATELLITE *shared meaning element*: one who attaches himself to another *ant* leader

follow-er-ship /-shɪp/ *n* 1: FOLLOWING 2: the capacity or willingness to follow a leader

following /fāl-ō-wɪŋ/ *adj* 1: next after: SUCCEEDING (the ~ day) 2: that immediately follows (trains will leave at the ~ times)

following *n*: a group of followers, adherents, or partisans

following prep: subsequent to (~ the lecture tea was served)

follow out *vt* 1: to follow to the end or to a conclusion 2: to carry out: EXECUTE (~ed out his orders)

follow shot *n*: a shot in billiards or pool made by striking the cue ball above its center to cause it to continue forward after striking the object ball 2: a camera shot in which the camera follows the movement of the subject

follow-through /fāl-ō-thru, fāl-ō-/ *n* 1: the act or an instance of following through 2: the part of the stroke following the striking of a ball

follow through *vi* 1: to continue a stroke or motion to the end of its arc 2: to press on in an activity or process esp. to a conclusion

follow-up /fāl-ō-wəp/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being something that follows up (~ action by the police — Frank Faulkner) 2: done, conducted, or administered in the course of following up persons esp. after institutionalization (~ care for discharged hospital patients — N.Y. Times Mag)

follow-up /fāl-ō-wəp/ *n* 1 a: the act or an instance of following up b: something that follows up 2: maintenance of contact with or reexamination of a person (as a patient) at usu. prescribed intervals following diagnosis or treatment 3: a news story presenting new information on a story published earlier

follow up /fāl-ō-wəp/ *vt* 1: to follow with something similar, related, or supplementary (~ed up his convictions with action — G. P. Merrill) 2: to maintain contact with (a person) in order to evaluate a diagnosis or to determine the effectiveness of treatment received (patients who are followed up after their discharge) ~ *vi*: to take appropriate action (~ed up on complaints, and customer suggestions — Marketing)

folly /fāl-ē/ *n*, pl **follies** [ME *folle*, fr. OF, fr. *fol* fool] 1: lack of good sense or normal prudence and foresight 2: a foolish act or idea 3 a *obs*: EVIL, WICKEDNESS, esp.: lewd behavior b: criminally or tragically foolish actions or conduct 4: an excessively costly or unprofitable undertaking

Folsom /fōl-səm/ *adj* [Folsom, N.M.]: of or relating to a prehistoric culture of No. America on the east side of the Rocky mountains that is characterized by flint projectile points having a concave base with side projections and a longitudinal groove on each face

foment /fō-mənt/ *vt* [ME *fomenten*, fr. LL *fomentare*, fr. L *fomentum* fomentation, fr. *fovere* to warm, fondle, foment] 1: to treat with moist heat (as for easing pain) 2: to promote the growth or development of: ROUSE, INCITE (~ a rebellion) *syn* see INCITE *ant* quell — **foment-er** *n*

fomentation /fō-mən-tā-shən-, -mənt-/ *n* 1 a: the application of hot moist substances to the body to ease pain b: the material so applied 2: the act of fomenting: INSTIGATION

fond /fānd/ *adj* [ME, fr. *fonne* fool] 1: FOOLISH, SILLY (~ pride) 2 a: prizing highly: DESIROUS (~ of praise) b: having an affection or liking — used with *of* (he has always been ~ of music) 3 a: foolishly tender: INDULGENT (spoiled by a ~ mother) b: AFFECTIONATE, LOVING (a ~ wife) (absence makes the heart grow ~er) 4: cherished with great affection: doted on (his ~est hopes)

fond *vb*, *vi*: to be foolishly: DOTE

fond /fō-/ *n*, pl **fonds** /fōnz/ [F — more at FUND] 1: BACKGROUND, BASIS 2 *obs*: FUND

fondant /fānd-ənt/ *n* [F, fr. *prp* of *fondre* to melt — more at FOUND] 1: a soft creamy preparation of sugar, water, and flavorings that is used as a basis for candies or icings 2: a candy consisting chiefly of fondant

fondle /fānd-əl/ *vb* **fondled**: **fondling** /-(d)lɪŋ-, d-ɪŋ/ [freq. of *fond*] *vt* 1 *obs*: FANDER 2: to handle tenderly, lovingly, or lingeringly ~ *vi*: to show affection or desire by caressing *syn* see CARESS — **fondler** /-(d)lɪŋ-, d-ɪŋ-ər/ *n*

fondling /fānd-(d)lɪŋ/ *n* [*obs*, *fond* (to fondle)]: one that is fondled or caressed

fondly /fānd-(d)lē/ *adv* 1 *archaic*: in a foolish manner: FOOLISHLY 2: in a fond manner: AFFECTIONATELY 3: in a willingly credulous manner (~ imagine that human beings today think faster — Warwick Braithwaite)

fond-ness /fānd-(d)nis/ *n* 1 *obs*: FOOLISHNESS, POLLY 2: tender affection 3: APPETITE, RELISH (had a ~ for argument)

fondue also **fond** /fānd-(d)ju/, fān-/ *n* [F *fondue*, fr. *fem* of *fondre*, pp. of *fondre*] 1 a: (1) a preparation of melted cheese (as Swiss cheese and Gruyère) usu. flavored with white wine and kirsch (2) a dish that consists of small pieces of food (as meat or fruit) cooked in or dipped into a hot liquid (beef ~) (chocolate ~) b: a chafing dish in which fondue is made 2: a soufflé made with bread crumbs

F₁ layer /fēf-wan-/ *n*: the lower of the two layers into which the F region of the ionosphere splits in the daytime occurring at varying heights from about 90 to 150 miles above the earth's surface

font /fānt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. LL *font*, *font*, fr. L *fontaine*] 1 a: a receptacle for baptismal water b: a receptacle for holy water c: a receptacle for various liquids 2: FOUNTAIN, SOURCE (a ~ of information) — **fontal** /fānt-/ *adj*

font *n* [MF *fonte* act of founding, fr. (assumed) VL *fundita*, *ferm* of *funditus*, pp. of L *fundere* to found, pour — more at FOUND]: an assortment of type all of one size and style

fontanelle also **fontanelle** /fānt-ə-nēl-, fānt-ən-/ *n* [ME *fontinelle*, a bodily hollow or pit, fr. MF *fontenelle*, dim. of *fontaine* fountain] a: a membrane-covered opening in bone or between bones; *specif*: one of the intervals closed by membranous structures between

elastic deformation and other effects 5: the quality of conveying impressions in writing or speech — **forceless** \-ləs\ *adj*
— **in force** 1: in great numbers (police were summoned in force)
2: VALID, OPERATIVE (his suspension from school must remain in force)

force *vt* forced; **forcing** 1: to do violence to, esp.: RAPE 2: to compel by physical, moral, or intellectual means 3: to make or cause through natural or logical necessity (forced to admit he was right) 4: to press, drive, attain to, or effect against resistance or inertia (< a bill through the legislature) 5: to impose or thrust urgently, importunately, or inexorably (< unwanted attentions on a woman) 6: to achieve or win by strength in struggle or violence: a: to win one's way into (< a castle) (forced the mountain passes) b: to break open or through (< a lock) 6 a: to raise or accelerate to the utmost (forcing the pace) b: to produce only with unnatural or unwilling effort (she forced a smile in spite of her distress) c: to wrench, strain, or use (language) with marked unnaturalness and lack of ease 7 a: to hasten the rate of progress or growth of b: to bring (as plants) to maturity out of the normal season (forcing lilies for the Easter trade) 8: to induce (as a particular bid or play by another player) in a card game by some conventional act, play, bid, or response 9 a: to cause (a runner in baseball) to be put out on a force play b: to cause (a run) to be scored in baseball by giving a base on balls when the bases are full — **force** *n*
syn FORCE, COMPEL, COERCE, CONSTRAIN, OBLIGE *shared meaning*
element: to make someone or something yield FORCE the general term, implies an overcoming of resistance by the exertion of strength, weight, power, stress, or duress (forced his way through the crowd) (forced to submit to questioning) (used threats to force agreement to their terms) COMPEL usually implies an exertion of authority or the working of an irresistible force (compelled by necessity to seek help) COERCE suggests the overcoming of resistance by severe methods (as violence or duress) or by threat and intimidation (no one can claim that he was coerced by bribery) This is reserved for threats and direct pleas — W. D. FALK CON- STRAIN suggests a forcing by what does or seems to constrain, press, confine, or bind (constrained by sickness from a normal life) (he was constrained to confess by the evidence against him) OBLIGE implies the constraint of necessity, sometimes physical but often moral or intellectual (ill health obliged him to retire) (he was obliged to admit he had been wrong)
— **force one's hand**: to cause one to act precipitously: force one to reveal his purpose or intention

forced \fɔːst, fɔːs\ *adj* 1: compelled by force: INVOLUNTARY (a ~ landing) 2: done or produced with effort, exertion, or pressure (a ~ laugh) — **forcedly** \fɔːsəd-lee\ *adv*
force-feed *vt* 1: to feed (as an animal) by forcible administration of food 2: to force to take in (< students a literary education)
forceful \fɔːs-ful, fɔːs\ *adj*: possessing or filled with force: EFFECTIVE — **forcefully** \fɔːs-lee\ *adv* — **forcefulness** *n*
force majeure \fɔːr-smə-zhər, fɔːr-, smə- \ *n* [F, superior force]: an event or effect that cannot be reasonably anticipated or controlled — compare ACT OF GOD
force-meat \fɔːr-smēt, fɔːr- \ *n* [force (alter of farce) + meat]: finely chopped and highly seasoned meat or fish that is either served alone or used as a stuffing — called also **farce**
force of habit: behavior made involuntary or automatic by repeated practice

force-out \fɔːr-saut, fɔːr- \ *n*: FORCE PLAY
force play *n*: a play in baseball in which a runner is put out when he is forced to advance to the next base but fails to do so safely
forceps \fɔːr-səps\ *n*, *pl* forceps [L, fr *formus* warm + *capere* to take — more at WARM, HEAVE]
an instrument for grasping, holding firmly, or exerting traction upon objects esp. for delicate operations (as by jewelers or surgeons) — **forceps-like** \-līk\ *adj*
force pump *n*: a pump with a solid piston for drawing and forcing through valves a liquid (as water) to a considerable height above the pump or under a considerable pressure
force-ble \fɔːr-sə-bəl, fɔːr- \ *adj* 1: effected by force used against opposition or resistance 2: characterized by force, efficiency, or energy: POWERFUL — **force-ble-ness** *n* — **force-ibly** \-blee\ *adv*
ford \fɔːd\ *n*, *pl* fords [ME, fr OE, akin to ON *fjörðr* fiord, L *portus* port, OE *faran* to go — more at FARE]: a shallow part of a body of water that may be crossed by wading
ford *vt*: to cross (a body of water) by wading — **ford-able** \fɔːd-ə-bəl, fɔːd- \ *adj*
for-do or **fore-do** \fɔːr-dū, fɔːr- \ *vi* *did* \-dīd-, -done \-dān-, -do- \ *ing* \-dū-ŋ\ [ME *fordon*, fr OE *fordōn*, fr *for-* + *dōn* to do] 1: archaic: to do away with: DESTROY 2: to overcome with fatigue: EXHAUST — used only as past participle (quite *fordone* with the heat)

fore \fɔːr\ *n*, *pl* feres [ME, fr OE, akin to OE *for*] 1 obs: at an earlier time or period 2: in, toward, or adjacent to the front: FORWARD
fore also **fore prep** 1 chiefly *distal*: BEFORE 2: in the presence of
fore adj \fɔːr- \ 1: prior in order of occurrence: FORMER 2: situated in front of something else: FORWARD
fore *n*: something that occupies a front position — to the fore: in or into a position of prominence: FORWARD (a younger generation of idealists is coming to the fore)
fore interj [prob short for *before*] — used by a golfer to warn anyone within range of the probable line of flight of his ball
fore-comb form [ME *for-*, *fore-*, fr OE *fore-*, fr *for-*, *adv*] 1 a: earlier: beforehand (foresee) b: occurring earlier: occurring beforehand (forepayment) 2 a: situated at the front: in front (foreleg) b: front part of (something specified) (forearm)
fore-and-aft \fɔːr-ə-ɔːft, fɔːr- \ *adj* 1: lying, running, or acting in the general line of the length of a construction (as a ship or a house): LONGITUDINAL 2: having no square sails

fore and aft *adv* 1: lengthwise of a ship: from stem to stern 2: in, at, or toward both the bow and stern
fore-and-aft \fɔːr-ə-ɔːft\ *n*: a ship with a fore-and-aft rig; *esp*: SCHOONER

fore-and-aft rig *n*: a sailing-ship rig in which most or all of the sails are not attached to yards but are bent to gaffs or set on the masts or on stays in a fore-and-aft line

fore-arm \fɔːr-ɔːrm, fɔːr- \ *vt*: to arm in advance: PREPARE
fore-arm \fɔːr-ɔːrm, fɔːr- \ *n*: the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist; also: the corresponding part in other vertebrates

fore-bay \fɔːr-ə-ɔːr, fɔːr- \ *n*: a reservoir or canal from which water is taken to run equipment (as a waterwheel or turbine)

fore-bear or **for-bear** \fɔːr-ə-ɔːr, fɔːr- \ *n* [ME (Sc) *forebear*, fr. *fore-* + *-bear* (fr. *been* to be)]: ANCESTOR, FOREFATHER — *usu.* used in pl

fore-bode also **for-bode** \fɔːr-ˈbɒd, fɔːr- \ *vt* 1: FORETELL, PORTEND (such heavy air ~s storm) 2: to have an inward conviction of (as coming ill or misfortune) ~ *vi*: AUGUR, PREDICT — **fore-boder** *n*

fore-boding \fɔːr-ˈbɒd-ŋ\ *n*: the act of one who forebodes, also: an omen, prediction, or presentiment esp. of coming evil: PORTENT

foreboding *adj*: indicative of or marked by foreboding — **fore-boding-ly** \-lī-lee\ *adv* — **fore-boding-ness** *n*

fore-brain \fɔːr-ə-ɔːr, fɔːr- \ *n* 1: the anterior of the three primary divisions of the developing vertebrate brain 2 a: the part of the brain of the adult that develops from the embryonic forebrain and includes the telencephalon and diencephalon b: TELECEPHALON

fore-caddie \fɔːr-ˈkæd-ee\ *n*: a golf caddy who is stationed in the fairway and who indicates the position of balls on the course

fore-cast \fɔːr-ˈkæst, fɔːr- \ *vb* forecast or fore-casted, **fore-casting** *vt* 1 a: to calculate or predict (some future event or condition) *usu.* as a result of rational study and analysis of available pertinent data; *esp.* to predict (weather conditions) on the basis of correlated meteorological observations b: to indicate as likely to occur 2: to serve as a forecast of: PRESAGE (such events may ~ peace) ~ *vi*: to calculate the future **syn** see FORETELL — **fore-caster** *n*

fore-cast \fɔːr-ˈkæst, fɔːr- \ *n* 1 *archaic*: foresight of consequences and provision against them: FORETHOUGHT 2: a prophecy, estimate, or prediction of a future happening or condition

fore-cas-tle \fɔːr-ˈkæst-əl, fɔːr- \ *n* 1: the part of the upper deck of a ship forward of the foremast or of the fore channel 2: the forward part of a merchantman where the crew is housed

fore-check \fɔːr-ˈtʃek, fɔːr- \ *vt*: to guard an opponent in ice hockey in his own defensive zone

fore-close \fɔːr-ˈkloz, fɔːr- \ *vb* [ME *forcloren*, fr OF *forcloz*, pp of *forclorre*, fr *for* outside (fr L *foris*) + *close* to close — more at FORUM] *vi* 1: to shut out: DEBAR 2: to hold exclusively 3: to deal with or close in advance 4: to subject to foreclosure proceedings ~ *vi*: to foreclose a mortgage

fore-clo-sure \fɔːr-ˈkloz-ʃər, fɔːr- \ *n*: an act or instance of foreclosing; *specif.*: a legal proceeding that bars or extinguishes a mortgagor's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate

fore-deck \fɔːr-ˈdek, fɔːr- \ *n*: the forepart of a ship's main deck

foredo *var* of **FORDO**

fore-doom \fɔːr-ˈdūm, fɔːr- \ *vt*: to doom beforehand

fore-face \fɔːr-ˈfæs, fɔːr- \ *n*: the part of the head of a quadruped that is in front of the eyes

fore-father \fɔːr-ˈfɑːð-ər, fɔːr- \ *n* 1: ANCESTOR 1a 2: a person of an earlier period and common heritage

fore-feel \fɔːr-ˈfeɪl, fɔːr- \ *vt* -felt \-felt-, -feel- *ing*: to have a presentiment of

forefend *var* of **FORFEND**

fore-finger \fɔːr-ˈfɪŋ-ɡər, fɔːr- \ *n*: the finger next to the thumb — called also **index finger**

fore-foot \fɔːr-ˈfʊt, fɔːr- \ *n* 1: one of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped 2: the forward part of a ship where the stem and keel meet

fore-front \fɔːr-ˈfrʌnt, fɔːr- \ *n*: the foremost part or place: VANGUARD (was in the ~ of the progressive movement)

fore-gather *var* of **FORGATHER**

fore-go \fɔːr-ˈɡoʊ, fɔːr- \ *vi* -went \-went-, -gone \-ɡon- also -ɡān-, -going \-ɡoʊ-ŋ-, -go- \-hŋ- \ to go before: PRECEDE — **fore-go-er** \fɔːr-ˈɡoʊ-ər, fɔːr- \ *n*

forego *var* of **FORGO**

fore-go-ing \fɔːr-ˈɡoʊ-ŋ-, -go- \-hŋ- \ *adj*: going before (the ~ statement is open to challenge) **syn** see PRECEDING *ant* following

fore-gone \fɔːr-ˈɡon, fɔːr- also -ɡān- \ *adj*: PREVIOUS, PAST

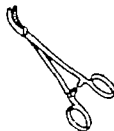
foregone conclusion *n* 1: a conclusion that has preceded argument or examination 2: an inevitable result: CERTAINTY (the victory was a foregone conclusion)

fore-ground \fɔːr-ˈɡraʊnd, fɔːr- \ *n* 1: the part of a scene or representation that is nearest to and in front of the spectator 2: a position of prominence: FOREFRONT

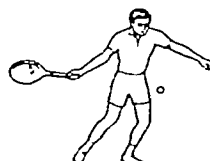
fore-gut \fɔːr-ˈɡʊt, fɔːr- \ *n*: the anterior part of the alimentary canal of a vertebrate embryo that develops into the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and extreme anterior part of the intestine

fore-hand \fɔːr-ˈhænd, fɔːr- \ *n* 1 *archaic*: superior position: ADVANTAGE 2: the part of a horse that is before the

forehand 3



forceps



forehand 3

a about	ʰ kitten	er further	a back	ʰ bake	ʰ col, can
so out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	oi coin	th than
ʱ loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

fore-thought-ful \-fəl- / *adj*: full of or having forethought — **fore-thought-ful-ly** \-fəl- / *adv* — **fore-thought-ful-ness** *n*

fore-time \fɔ(ə)r-īm, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: former or past time: the time before the present

fore-to-ken \fɔ(ə)r-īm, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: a premonitory sign

fore-to-ken \fɔ(ə)r-īm, fɔ(ə)r- / *vi* **fore-to-kened**; **fore-to-ken-ing** \-tɔk-ən- / *ing*: to indicate or warn of in advance

fore-top \fɔ(ə)r-ɪp, fɔ(ə)r- / *n* **fore-top** or **fore-top** \-tɔp- / *n* 1: hair on the forehead of the head, esp.: the forelock of a horse 2: the platform at the head of a ship's foremast

fore-top-gal-lant \fɔ(ə)r-ɪp-gal-ənt, fɔ(ə)r- / *n* **fore-top-gal-**, **fore-top** \-tɔp- / *adj*: being the part next above the fore-topmast

fore-top-man \fɔ(ə)r-ɪp-mən, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: a sailor on duty on the foremast and above

fore-top-mast \fɔ(ə)r-ɪp-məst, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: a mast next above the foremast

fore-top-sail \fɔ(ə)r-ɪp-səl, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: the sail above the foresail

fore-ver \fɔ(ə)r-ɪv, fɔ(ə)r- / *adv* 1: for a limitless time (wants to live ~) 2: at all times (is ~ jingling the change in his pocket)

fore-ver \fɔ(ə)r-ɪv, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: ETERNITY

fore-warn \fɔ(ə)r-wɔ(ə)r, fɔ(ə)r- / *vt*: to warn in advance *syn* see **WARN**

fore wing *n*: either of the anterior wings of a 4-winged insect

fore-woman \fɔ(ə)r-wu-mən, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: FORELADY

fore-word \fɔ(ə)r-wɔrd, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: PREFACE

fore-worn *var* of **FORWORN**

fore-yard \fɔ(ə)r-jərd, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: the lowest yard on a foremast

for-feit \fɔ(ə)r-fet, fɔ(ə)r- / *n* [ME *forfeite*, fr. MF, fr. pp of *forfaire* to commit a crime, forfeit, prob. fr. *for* outside (fr. *foris*) + *faire* to do, fr. *L* *facere* — more at **FORUM**, **DO**] 1: something forfeited or subject to being forfeited (as for a crime, offense, or neglect of duty) 2: PENALTY 3: forfeiture esp. of civil rights 3 a: something deposited (as for making a mistake in a game) and then redeemed on payment of a fine *b* pl: a game in which forfeits are exacted

for-feit *vt* 1: to lose or lose the right to by some error, offense, or crime 2: to subject to confiscation as a forfeit — **for-feit-able** \-ə-bəl / *adj* — **for-feit-er** *n*

for-feit-ful \fɔ(ə)r-fet-ful, fɔ(ə)r- / *adj*: forfeited or subject to forfeiture

for-feit-ure \fɔ(ə)r-fet-ʃər, fɔ(ə)r- / *n* 1: the act of forfeiting: the loss of property or money because of a breach of a legal obligation 2: something (as money or property) that is forfeited: PENALTY

for-fend also **fore-fend** \fɔ(ə)r-fend, fɔ(ə)r- / *vt* 1 *a* **archaic**: **FORBID** 2: to ward off: PREVENT 2: PROTECT, PRESERVE

for-gath-er or **fore-gath-er** \fɔ(ə)r-gath-ər, fɔ(ə)r- / *vt* 1: to come together: ASSEMBLE 2: to meet someone usu. by chance

for-ge \fɔ(ə)r-ʒ, fɔ(ə)r- / *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *L* *fabrica*, fr. *fabr*, *faber* smith — more at **DAFT**] 1: a furnace or a shop with its furnace where metal is heated and wrought: SMITHY 2: a workshop where wrought iron is produced or where iron is made malleable

for-ge *vb* **for-ged**, **for-ging** *vi* 1 *a*: to form (as metal) by heating and hammering *b*: to form (metal) by a mechanical or hydraulic press with or without heat 2: to form or bring into being esp. by an expenditure of effort (made every effort to ~ party unity) 3: to make or imitate falsely esp. with intent to defraud: COUNTERFEIT ~ *vt* 1: to work at a forge 2: to commit forgery — **for-ge-abil-ity** \fɔ(ə)r-ʒ-ə-bil-ə-ti, fɔ(ə)r- / *n* — **for-ge-able** \fɔ(ə)r-ʒ-ə-bəl, fɔ(ə)r- / *adj*

for-ge *vi* **for-ged**; **for-ging** [origin unknown] 1: to move forward slowly and steadily (the great ship *for-ged* ahead through the waves) 2: to move with a sudden increase of speed and power (the horse *for-ged* into the lead in the homestretch)

for-ger \fɔ(ə)r-ʒ, fɔ(ə)r- / *n* 1 *a*: one that falsifies, specul.: a creator of false tales *b*: a person guilty of forgery 2: one that forges metals

for-ger-y \fɔ(ə)r-ʒ-ri, fɔ(ə)r- / *n* *pl* **er-ies** 1 *archaic*: INVENTION 2: an act of forging; esp.: the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a document (as a check) 3: something forged

for-get \fɔ(ə)r-ʒet, fɔ(ə)r- / *vb* **got** \-gət-, **got-ten** \-gət-ən / or **got-ting** [ME *forgetten*, fr. OE *forgetan*, fr. *for-* + *gietan* (akin to ON *geta* to get)] *vt* 1 *a*: to lose the remembrance of (I ~ his name) *b* obs: to cease from doing 2: to treat with inattention or disregard (forget his old friends) 3: to disregard intentionally: OVERLOOK — *usu* used in the imperative (~ it) ~ *vi* 1: to cease remembering or noticing (he *for-gives* and ~) 2: to fail to become mindful at the proper time (~ about paying the bill) *syn* see **NEGLECT** *ant* remember — **for-get-ter** *n* — **for-get** oneself: to lose one's dignity, temper, or self-control

for-get-ful \fɔ(ə)r-ʒet-ful, fɔ(ə)r- / *adj* 1: likely to forget 2: characterized by negligent failure to remember: NEGLECTFUL 3: inducing oblivion (~ sleep) — **for-get-ful-ly** \-fəl- / *adv* — **for-get-ful-ness** *n*

syn **FORGETFUL**, **OBVIOUS**, **UNMINDFUL** *shared* meaning element: losing from one's mind something once known or learned

for-get-ive \fɔ(ə)r-ʒet-iv, fɔ(ə)r- / *adj* [prob. fr. *for-* + *-ive* (as in *inventive*)] *archaic*: **INVENTIVE**, **IMAGINATIVE**

for-get-me-not \fɔ(ə)r-ʒet-mē-nɔt, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: any of a genus (*Myosotis*) of small herbs of the borage family having bright-blue or white flowers usu. arranged in a curving spike

for-get-ta-ble \fɔ(ə)r-ʒet-ə-bəl, fɔ(ə)r- / *adj*: fit or likely to be forgotten

for-ging \fɔ(ə)r-ʒ-ɪŋ, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: 1: the art or process of forging 2: a piece of forged work 3: **FORGERY**

for-give \fɔ(ə)r-ʒiv, fɔ(ə)r- / *vb* **gave** \-gāv-, **giv-en** \-giv-ən-, **giv-ing** [ME *forgifren*, fr. OE *forġifan*, fr. *for-* + *ġifan* to give] *vt* 1: to cease to feel resentment against (an offender): PARDON (~ one's enemies) 2 *a*: to give up resentment or claim to requital for (~ an insult) *b*: to grant relief from payment of (~ a debt) ~ *vi* 1: to grant forgiveness *syn* see **EXCUSE** — **for-giv-able** \-giv-ə-bəl / *adj* — **for-giv-ably** \-bli- / *adv* — **for-giv-er** *n*

for-give-ness \-giv-ənəs / *n*: the act of forgiving: PARDON

for-giv-ing *adj*: willing or able to forgive — **for-giv-ing-ly** \-giv-ɪŋ- / *adv* — **for-giv-ing-ness** *n*

for-go or **fore-go** \fɔ(ə)r-ɡo, fɔ(ə)r- / *vi* **went** \-went-, **gone** \-gɔn- also **-gān-**, **-go-ing** \-gɔ-ɪŋ-, **-gō(-)n-** [ME *forġan*, fr. OE *forġan* to pass by, forgo, fr. *for-* + *ġan* to go] 1 *archaic*: **FORSAKE** 2: to abstain from: **RENUANCE** (~ immediate gratification for the sake of future gains) — **for-go-er** \-gɔ(-)ər / *n*

for-got-ten man \fɔ(ə)r-ɡɔt-ən, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: a person or category of persons that receives less attention than is merited

for-rint \fɔ(ə)r-ɪnt / *n* [HUNG] — see **MONEY** table

for-ridge *var* of **FOREJUDGE**

fork \fɔ(ə)r-k, fɔ(ə)r- / *n* [ME *forke*, fr. OE & ONF; OE *forca* & ONF *forque*, fr. *L* *furca*] 1: an implement with two or more prongs used esp. for taking up (as in eating), pitching, or digging 2: a forked part, tool, or piece of equipment 3 *a*: a division into branches or the place where something divides into branches *b*: CONFLUENCE 4 *a*: one of the branches into which something forks *b*: ALTERNATIVE, CHOICE 5: an attack by one chess piece (as a knight) on two pieces simultaneously — **fork-ful** \-fɔl / *n*

fork *vi* 1: to divide into two or more branches (where the road ~) 2 *a*: to use or work with a fork *b*: to make a turn into or travel a fork ~ *vt* 1: to give the form of a fork to (~ his fingers) 2: to raise, pitch, dig, or work with a fork (~ hay) 3: to attack (two chessmen) simultaneously 4: PAY, CONTRIBUTE (had to ~ out \$5000 to keep the matter quiet) — **fork-er** *n*

forked \fɔ(ə)r-kɪd, fɔ(ə)r-kɪd / *adj* 1: resembling a fork esp. in having one end divided into two or more branches or points (~ lightning) 2: shaped like a fork or having a forked part (~ road)

fork-lift \fɔ(ə)r-klɪft, fɔ(ə)r- / *n*: a self-propelled machine for hoisting and transporting heavy objects by means of steel fingers inserted under the load

fork-y \fɔ(ə)r-ki, fɔ(ə)r- / *adj* **fork-d**; **est**: **FORKED** (~ beard)

for-lorn \fɔ(ə)r-lɔrn, fɔ(ə)r- / *adj* [ME *forlorn*, fr. OE, pp of *forlisan* to lose, fr. *for-* + *lisan* to lose] 1 *a*: **BEREFT**, **FORSAKEN** (left quite ~ of hope) *b*: sad and lonely because of isolation or desertion 2: **DESOLATE** 2: being in poor condition: **MISERABLE**, **WRETCHED** (~ tumbledown buildings) 3: nearly hopeless (a ~ attempt) *syn* see **ALONE** — **for-lorn-ly** *adv* — **for-lorn-ness** \-lɔ(ə)r-nəs / *n*

for-lorn hope *n* [by folk etymology fr. *D* *verloren* hope, lit. lost band] 1: a body of men selected to perform a perilous service 2: a desperate or extremely difficult enterprise

form \fɔ(ə)r-m, fɔ(ə)r- / *n* [ME *forme*, fr. OF, fr. *L* *forma*] 1 *a*: the shape and structure of something as distinguished from its material *b*: a body (as of a person) esp. in its external appearance or as distinguished from the face: **FIGURE** *c* **archaic**: **BEAUTY** 2: the essential nature of a thing as distinguished from its matter as *a*: **IDEA** 1 *a*: the component of a thing that determines its kind 3 *a*: established method of expression or proceeding: procedure according to rule or rote *b*: a prescribed and set order of words: **FORMULA** (the ~ of the marriage service) 4: a printed or typed document with blank spaces for insertion of required or requested information (tax ~) 5 *a* (1): conduct regulated by extraneous controls (as of custom or etiquette): **CEREMONY** (2): show without substance *b*: manner or conduct as tested by a prescribed or accepted standard (rudeness is simply bad ~) *c*: manner or style of performing or accomplishing according to recognized standards of technique (a strong swimmer but weak on ~) 6 *a*: the resting place of a hare *b*: a low seat: **BENCH** 7 *a*: a supporting frame model of the human figure or part (as the torso) of the human figure usu. used for displaying apparel *b*: a proportioned and often adjustable model for fitting clothes *c*: a mold in which concrete is placed to set 8: the printing type or other matter arranged and secured in a chase ready for printing 9 *a*: one of the different modes of existence, action, or manifestation of a particular thing or substance *b*: **KIND** (one ~ of respiratory disorder) (a ~ of art) *c*: a distinguishable group of organisms 10 *a* (1): orderly method of arrangement (as in the presentation of ideas): manner of coordinating elements (as of an artistic production or course of reasoning) (2): a particular kind or instance of such arrangement (the sonnet is a poetical ~) *b* **PATTERN**, **SCHEMA** (arguments of the same logical ~) *c*: the structural element, plan, or design of a work of art — compare **CONTENT** 2 *c*: a visible and measurable unit defined by a contour: a bounded surface or volume 11 *a*: a grade in a British secondary school or in some American private schools 12 *a* (1): the past performance of a race horse (2): a table giving details (as handicaps and odds) of a horse's past performance which are used by bettors in making selections *b*: known ability to perform (a singer at the top of his ~) *c*: condition suitable for performing (as in athletic competition) 13 *a*: **LINGUISTIC FORM** *b*: one of the different aspects a word may take as a result of inflection or change of spelling or pronunciation (verbal ~) 14: a mathematical expression of a particular type (an equation in parametric ~)

syn **FORM**, **FIGURE**, **SHAPE**, **CONFORMATION**, **CONFIGURATION** *shared* meaning element: outward appearance

form *vi* 1: to give form or shape to: **FASHION** 2 *a*: to give a particular shape to: shape or mold into a certain state or after a particular model: **ARRANGE** (~ed the dough into various shapes) (~ a state ~ed along the lines of the Roman Republic) *b*: to arrange themselves in (the women ~ed a line) *c*: to model by instruction and discipline (a mind ~ed by classical education) 3: structure and discipline (a mind ~ed by classical education) 4: to serve to make up or constitute: **DEVELOP**, **ACQUIRE** (~ a habit) 5: to serve to make up or constitute: be a *usu* essential or basic element of 6 *a*: to assume an inflection so as to produce (as a tense) (~s the past in ~ed) *b*: to combine to make (a compound word) *c*: to make up: **CONSTRUCT**

a about * kitten æ further a back ā bake ī col. cart
au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw of coin th thun th thus
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

rider 3: a forehand stroke (as in tennis or racquets); also: the side on which such strokes are made
forehand *adv*: with a forehand stroke
forehand *adj* 1 *obs*: done or given in advance: **PRIOR** 2: made with the palm of the hand turned in the direction in which the hand is moving (as ~ tennis stroke)
fore-hand-ed \fôr-'hân-dəd, 'fôr-\ *adj* 1 *a*: mindful of the future: **PRUDENT** *b*: WELL-TO-DO 2: **FOREHAND** 2 — **fore-hand-ed-ly** *adv* — **fore-hand-ed-ness** *n*
fore-head \fôr-'həd, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: the part of the face above the eyes 2: the front or forefront of something (flames in the ~ of the morning sky — John Milton)
fore-hoof \fôr-'huf, 'fôr-\ *n*: the hoof of a forefoot
fore-ign \fôr-'on, 'fôr-\ *adj* [ME *forēin*, fr OF, fr LL *forānus* on the outside, fr L *foris* outside — more at **FORUM**] 1: situated outside a place or country; esp: situated outside one's own country 2: born in, belonging to, or characteristic of some place or country other than the one under consideration 3: of, relating to, or proceeding from some other person or material thing than the one under consideration 4: alien in character: not connected or pertinent 5: related to or dealing with other nations 6: occurring in an abnormal situation in the living body and commonly introduced from without 7: not being within the jurisdiction of a political unit (as a state) *syn* see **EXTRINSIC** *ant* **germane** — **fore-ign-ness** \fôr-'on-nəs\ *n*
foreign affairs *n pl*: matters having to do with international relations and with the interests of the home country in foreign countries
foreign aid *n*: assistance (as economic aid) provided by one nation to another esp as a tool in molding opinion in the recipient nation
foreign bill *n*: a bill of exchange that is not both drawn and payable within a particular jurisdiction
for-ain-born \fôr-'on-'bô-'(ə)r-n, 'fôr-\ *adj*: foreign by birth
foreign correspondent *n*: a correspondent employed to send from a foreign country news or comment for publication (as in a newspaper)
foreign-er \fôr-'ə-nər, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: a person belonging to or owing allegiance to a foreign country: **ALIEN** 2 chiefly *dial*: **STRANGER** *lc*
foreign exchange *n* 1: a process of settling accounts or debts between persons residing in different countries 2: foreign currency or current short-term credit instruments payable in such currency
for-eign-lam \fôr-'ə-niz-'əm, 'fôr-\ *n*: something peculiar to a foreign language or people, *specif*: a foreign idiom or custom
foreign minister *n*: a governmental minister for foreign affairs
foreign policy *n*: the policy of a sovereign state in its interaction with other sovereign states
foreign service *n*: the field force of a foreign office comprising diplomatic and consular personnel
for-e-judge or for-judge \fôr-'jɔʃ, 'fôr-, 'fôr-\ *vi* [ME *forjuggen*, fr MF *forjugier*, fr *foris* outside (fr L *foris*) + *jugier* to judge]: to expel, oust, or put out of judgment of a court
fore-judge \fôr-'jɔʃ, 'fôr-\ *vi*: **PREJUDGE**
fore-know \fôr-'nô, 'fôr-\ *vi*: **knew** \-'n(y)u\, -known \-'nô-n\, -know-ing: to have previous knowledge of: know beforehand esp by paranormal means or by revelation *syn* see **FORESEE** — **fore-knowl-edge** \-'nô-l-i-j\ *n*
fore-lady \fôr-'læd-ē, 'fôr-\ *n*: a woman who acts as a foreman
fore-land \fôr-'lənd, 'fôr-\ *n*: **PROMONTORY**, **HEADLAND**
fore-leg \fôr-'ləg, 'fôr-\ *n*: a front leg
fore-limb \fôr-'lim, 'fôr-\ *n*: an arm, fin, wing, or leg that is or is homologous to a foreleg (the ~ of a bat)
fore-lock \fôr-'lɔk, 'fôr-\ *n*: a lock of hair growing from the front of the head
fore-man \fôr-'mæn, 'fôr-\ *n*: a first or chief man as *a*: a member of a jury who acts as chairman and spokesman *b* (1): a chief and often specially trained workman who works with and commonly leads a gang or crew *b* (2): a person in authority over a group of workers, a particular operation, or a section of a plant — **fore-man-ship** \fôr-'mən-'ʃip\ *n*
fore-mast \fôr-'məst, 'fôr-\ *n*: the mast nearest the bow of a ship
fore-milk \fôr-'milk, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: first-drawn milk 2: **COLOSTRUM**
fore-most \fôr-'məst, 'fôr-\ *adj* [ME *formost*, fr OE, superl of *forma* first, akin to OHG *fruma* advantage, OE *fore* fore] 1: first in a series or progression 2: of first rank or position: **PREEMINENT**
foremost *adv* 1: in the first place 2: most importantly (first and ~)
fore-mother \fôr-'məθ-ər, 'fôr-\ *n*: a female ancestor
fore-name \fôr-'næm, 'fôr-\ *n*: a name that precedes one's surname
fore-named \fôr-'næm-d, 'fôr-\ *adj*: named previously: **AFORESAID**
fore-noon \fôr-'nūn, 'fôr-\ *n*: the early part of the day ending with noon: **MORNING**
fore-nisic \fôr-'ren(t)-ɪk, 'fôr-\ *adj* [L *forensis* public, forensic, fr *forum*] 1: belonging to, used in, or suitable to courts of justice or to public discussion and debate 2: **ARGUMENTATIVE**, **RHETORICAL** — **fore-nisic-al-ly** \-'sɪ-k(ə)-lē, -zi-\ *adv*
forensic *n* 1: an argumentative exercise 2 *pl but sing or pl in consr*: the art or study of argumentative discourse
forensic medicine *n*: a science that deals with the relation and application of medical facts to legal problems
fore-or-dain \fôr-'ôr-'dæn, 'fôr-\ *vi*: to dispose or appoint in advance: **PREDESTINE** — **fore-or-di-na-tion** \fôr-'ôr-'nā-'ā-shən\ *n*
fore-part \fôr-'(ə)r-'pɑrt, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: the anterior part of something 2: the earlier part of a period of time
fore-passed or fore-past \fôr-'pɑst, 'fôr-\ *adj*: **BYGONE**
fore-paw \fôr-'pə, 'fôr-\ *n*: the paw of a foreleg
fore-peak \fôr-'pēk, 'fôr-\ *n*: the extreme forward lower compartment or tank used for trimming or storage in a ship
fore-play \fôr-'plæ, 'fôr-\ *n*: erotic stimulation preceding sexual intercourse
fore-quar-ter \fôr-'kwɔr-'tər, 'fôr-\ *n*: the front half of a lateral half of the body or carcass of a quadruped (a ~ of beef)

fore-reach \fôr-'rēch, 'fôr-\ *vi*: of a ship: to gain ground in tacking ~ *vt*: to gain on or overhaul and go ahead of (a ship) when closes hauled
fore-run \fôr-'rən, 'fôr-\ *vi* -**ran** \-'ræn\, -**run**; -**run-ning** 1: to run before 2: to come before as a token of something to follow 3: **FORE-STALL**, **ANTICIPATE**
fore-run-ner \fôr-'rən-ər, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: one going or sent before to give notice of the approach of others as *a*: a premonitory sign or symptom *b*: a skier who runs the course before the start of a race 2: **PREDECESSOR**, **FOREBEAR**
syn **FORERUNNER**, **PRECURSOR**, **HARBINGER**, **HERALD** *shared meaning*
element: one who goes before or announces the coming of another
fore-sad-dle \fôr-'səd-'l, 'fôr-\ *n*: a wholesale cut of mutton, lamb, or veal that consists of the undivided forequarters of a carcass
fore-said \fôr-'sed, 'fôr-\ *adj*, *archaic*: **AFORESAID**
fore-sail \fôr-'sāl, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: a sail carried on the foreyard of a square-rigged ship that is the lowest sail on the foremast 2: the lower sail set abast a schooner's foremast — see **SAIL** illustration
fore-say \fôr-'sæ, 'fôr-\ *vi* -**saw** \-'so\, -**seen** \-'sēn\, -**see-ing**: to see (as a development) beforehand — **fore-say-able** \fôr-'sæ-'ə-bəl, 'fôr-\ *adj* — **fore-seer** \fôr-'sē-ər, 'fôr-\, -'sī-(ə)r\ *n*
syn **FORESEE**, **FOREKNOW**, **DIVINE**, **APPREHEND**, **ANTICIPATE** *shared meaning*
element: to know beforehand
fore-shad-ow \fôr-'ʃad-(ə), -'ʃə-(w)\ *vi*: to represent or typify beforehand: **PREFIGURE** (present trends ~ future events) — **fore-shad-ow-er** \fôr-'ʃə-wər\ *n*
fore-shank \fôr-'ʃæŋk, 'fôr-\ *n*: a beef shin
fore-sheet \fôr-'ʃi:t, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: one of the sheets of a foresail 2 *pl*: the forward part of an open boat
fore-shore \fôr-'ʃɔr, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: a strip of land margining a body of water 2: the part of a seashore between high-water and low-water marks
fore-short-en \fôr-'ʃɔrt-'n, 'fôr-\ *vi* 1: to shorten by proportionately contracting in the direction of depth so that an illusion of projection or extension in space is obtained 2: to make more compact
fore-show \fôr-'ʃɔ, 'fôr-\ *vi* -**showed**; -**shown** \-'ʃɔn\ or -**showed**, -**show-ing** 1: **FORETELL** 2: to show beforehand
fore-side \fôr-'sīd, 'fôr-\ *n*: the front side or part: **FRONT**
fore-sight \fôr-'sīt, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: an act or the power of foreseeing: **PRESCIENCE** 2: an act of looking forward, also: a view forward 3: provident care: **PRUDENCE** (had the ~ to invest his money wisely) — **fore-sighted** \fôr-'sīt-əd, 'fôr-\ *adj* — **fore-sighted-ly** *adv* — **fore-sight-ed-ness** *n* — **fore-sight-ful** \fôr-'sīt-'fəl\ *adj*
fore-skin \fôr-'skīn, 'fôr-\ *n*: a fold of skin that covers the glans of the penis — called also *prepuce*
fore-speak \fôr-'spēk, 'fôr-\ *vi* -**spoke** \-'spōk\, -**spo-ken** \-'spōk-n\, -**speak-ing** 1: **FORETELL**, **PREDICT** 2: to arrange for in advance
fore-st \fôr-'st, 'fôr-\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr OF, fr ML *forestis*, fr L *foris* outside — more at **FORUM**] 1: a tract of wooded land in England formerly owned by the sovereign and used for game 2: a dense growth of trees and underbrush covering a large tract 3: something resembling a forest esp in profusion (a ~ of TV antennas) — **fore-stal** \fôr-'stəl, 'fôr-\ or **fore-stial** \fôr-'res-təl, 'fôr-, 'res-(h)-chəl\ *adj* — **fore-sted** \fôr-'stəd, 'fôr-\ *adj*
fore-stay \fôr-'stæ, 'fôr-\ *vi*: to cover with trees or forest — **fore-sta-tion** \fôr-'stā-'ʃən, 'fôr-\ *n*
fore-stage \fôr-'stæj, 'fôr-\ *n*: **APRON** 2g
fore-stall \fôr-'stɔl, 'fôr-\ *vi* [ME *forstallen*, fr *forstall* to lay waylay, fr OE *forsteall*, fr *fore* + *steall* position, stall] 1 *archaic*: **INTERCEPT** 2: to exclude, hinder, or prevent by prior occupation or measures 3: to get ahead of: **ANTICIPATE** 4 *obs*: **OBSTRUCT**, **RESET** 5: to prevent the normal trading in by buying or diverting goods or by persuading persons to raise prices — **fore-stall-er** *n* — **fore-stall-ment** \fôr-'stɔl-'mənt\ *n*
fore-stay \fôr-'stæ, 'fôr-\ *n*: a stay from the foremast head to the deck of a ship
fore-stay-sail \fôr-'stæ-'sæl, 'fôr-\ *n*: the triangular aftermost headsail of a schooner, ketch, or yawl set on hanks on the forestay — see **SAIL** illustration
fore-stor \fôr-'stɔr, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: a person trained in forestry 2: an inhabitant of a forest 3: any of various woodland moths (family *Agaristidae*) 4 *cap*: a member of a major benevolent and fraternal order
forest floor *n*: the richly organic layer of soil and debris characteristic of forested land
forest green *n*: a dark yellowish or moderate olive green
fore-st-land \fôr-'st-lænd, 'fôr-\ *n*: land covered with forest or reserved for the growth of forests
forest ranger *n*: an officer charged with the patrolling and guarding of a forest, esp: one in charge of the management and protection of a portion of a public forest
fore-str-y \fôr-'str-ē, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: forest land 2 *a*: the science of developing, caring for, or cultivating forests *b*: the management of growing timber
forest tent caterpillar *n*: a moth (*Malacosoma disstria*) whose orange-marked larva is a tent caterpillar and a serious defoliator of deciduous trees
fore-swear, fore-sworn *var* of **FOR-SWEAR**, **FOR-SWORN**
fore-taste \fôr-'tæst, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: an advance indication or warning 2: a small anticipatory sample *syn* see **PROSPECT**
fore-taste \fôr-'tæst, 'fôr-, 'fôr-\ *vi*: to taste beforehand: **ANTICIPATE**
fore-tell \fôr-'tel, 'fôr-\ *vi* -**told** \-'tɔld\, -**tell-ing**: to tell beforehand: **PREDICT** — **fore-tell-er** *n*
syn **FORETELL**, **PREDICT**, **FORECAST**, **PROPHESY**, **PROGNOSTICATE** *shared meaning*
element: to tell beforehand
fore-thought \fôr-'tɔt, 'fôr-\ *n* 1: a thinking or planning out in advance: **PREMEDIATION** 2: consideration for the future
forethought *adj*: thought of or planned beforehand: **DELIBERATE**

shrubs of the olive family with opposite leaves and yellow bells shaped flowers appearing before the leaves in early spring
fort \fɔrt, fɔrt/ n [ME *forte*, fr. MF *fort*, fr. *fort* strong, fr. L *fortis*] 1: a strong or fortified place, esp.: a fortified place occupied only by troops and surrounded with such works as a ditch, rampart, and parapet: **FORTIFICATION** 2: a permanent army post — often used in place names
for-tal-ice \fɔrt-ɪ-tʃ/ n [ME, fr. ML *fortalitudo* — more at **FORTRESS**] 1 *archaic*: **FORTRESS** 2 *archaic*: a small fort
for-tal-ize \fɔrt-ɪ-tʃ-ə/ v [ME, fr. *fort-ia* and *fort-ia* are frequent for /i/ in MF *forte*, fr. *fort* strong] 1: one's strong point 2: the part of a sword or foil blade between the middle and the hilt, also: the strongest part of the blade
for-te \fɔrt-ɪ-tʃ/ adv or adj [It, fr. *forte* strong, fr. L *fortis*] 1: in a loud and often forceful manner — used as a direction in music
for-te \fɔrt-ɪ-tʃ/ n: a tone or passage played forte
for-te-pi-a-no \fɔrt-ɪ-tʃ-pi-ə-nə/ adv or adj: loud then immediately soft — used as a direction in music
forth \fɔrθ/ n [ME, fr. OE *forth*, akin to OE *for*] 1: onward in time, place, or order: **FORWARD** (from that day ~) 2: out into notice or view (put ~ leaves) 3 obs: AWAY, ABROAD
forth prep, *archaic*: forth from: out of
forth-com-ing \fɔrθ-kəm-ɪŋ/ (fɔrθ-ɪŋ) adj [obs *forthcome* (to come forth)] 1: being about to appear: **APPROACHING** (the ~ holidays) 2: readily available (new funds will be ~ next year)
forth \fɔrθ/ n: a social, affable, ~ accessible, and courteous man
forth of prep: out of: out from
forth-right \fɔr-θraɪt/ n: a directly forth or ahead
forth-right \fɔr-θraɪt/ adv: directly forth or ahead
forthright adj 1 *archaic*: proceeding straight on 2: going straight to the point without ambiguity or hesitation (a ~ critic) (a ~ appraisal of a problem) *syn* **SEE STRAIGHTFORWARD** *ant* **furtive** — **forth-rightly** adv — **forth-right-ness** n
forthright n, *archaic*: a straight path
forth-with \fɔrθ-wɪθ/ (fɔrθ-ɪθ) adv: IMMEDIATELY
forti-fi-ca-tion \fɔrt-ɪ-fə-kə-shən/ n: 1: an act or process of fortifying 2: something that fortifies, defends, or strengthens, esp.: works erected to defend a place or position
fortified wine n: a wine (as most dessert wines) to which alcohol is, in the form of grape brandy has been added during or after fermentation
forti-fier \fɔrt-ɪ-faɪ-ə/ n: one that fortifies
forti-fy \fɔrt-ɪ-faɪ-ə/ v [ME *fortifien*, fr. MF *fortifier*, fr. LL *fortificare*, fr. L *fortis* strong] v: to make strong as a: to strengthen and secure (as a town) by forts or batteries b: to give physical strength, courage, or endurance to: **INVIGORATE** (fortified himself with a glass of wine) c: to add mental or moral strength to: **ENCOURAGE** (fortified by prayer) d: to add material to for strengthening or enriching ~ vi: to erect fortifications
fortis \fɔrt-ɪ-s/ adj [NL, fr. L, strong]: produced with relatively great articulatory tenseness and strong expiration (a ~ in toe is ~, a ~ in doe is lenis)
fortis-si-mo \fɔrt-ɪ-si-mə/ adv or adj [It, superl. of *forte*]: very loud — used as a direction in music
fortissimo n, pl -mos or -mī \fɔrt-ɪ-si-mə/ n: a very loud passage, sound, or tone
forti-tude \fɔrt-ɪ-t(j)u-d/ n [ME, fr. L *fortitudo*, *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis*] 1 obs: **STRENGTH** 2: strength of mind that enables a person to encounter danger or bear pain or adversity with courage
syn **FORTITUDE**, **GRIT**, **BACKBONE**, **PLUCK**, **GUTS**, **SAND** shared meaning element: courage and staying power *ant* **pessimism**
fort-night \fɔrt-naɪt/ n [ME *fourtenight*, alter of *fourtene* night, fr. OE *fourtenne niht* fourteen nights]: two weeks
fort-nightly \fɔrt-naɪtli/ adv: occurring or appearing once in a fortnight
fortnightly adv: once in a fortnight: every fortnight
fortnightly n, pl -lies: a publication issued fortnightly
FOR-TRAN or **FOR-tran** \fɔr-trən/ n [formula translation]: an algebraic and logical language for programming a computer
fort-ress \fɔrt-rɪs/ n [ME *fortresse*, fr. MF *fortresse*, fr. ML *fortilitudo*, fr. L *fortis* strong] 1: a fortified place: **STRONGHOLD**, esp.: a large and permanent fortification sometimes including a town
fortu-itous \fɔr-t(j)u-ɪ-tʃ-əs, fɔr-ɪ/ adj [L *fortuitus*, akin to L *fortis*] 1: occurring by chance 2: **FORTUNATE**, **LUCKY** *syn* **see ACCIDENTAL** — **fortu-itous-ly** adv — **fortu-itous-ness** n
fortu-it-ous-ly \fɔr-t(j)u-ɪ-tʃ-əs/ adv: **fortu-itous-ly** 1: the quality or state of being fortuitous 2: a chance event or occurrence
fortu-nate \fɔr-t(j)u-nət/ adj 1: bringing some good thing not foreseen as certain: **AUSPICIOUS** 2: receiving some unexpected good *syn* **see LUCKY** *ant* **unfortunate**, **disastrous** — **fortu-nate-ly** adv — **fortu-nate-ness** n
for-tune \fɔr-tʃən/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *fortuna*, akin to L *fortis* chance, luck, *ferre* to carry — more at **BEAR**] 1 often cap: a hypothetical force or personified power that unpredictably determines events and issues favorably or unfavorably 2 obs: **ACCIDENT**, **INCIDENT** 3: prosperity attained partly through luck 4: success b: **LUCK** 1 4: **DESTINY**, **FATE** (tell his ~ with cards) also: a prediction of fortune (get your weight and ~ for a penny) b: a: possession of material goods: **WEALTH** (a man of ~) b: a store of material possessions (the family ~) c: a very large sum of money (won a ~ playing the races)
fortune vb **for-tuned**: **for-tun-ing** v 1 obs: to give good or bad fortune to 2 *archaic*: to endow with a fortune ~ vi, *archaic*: **HAPPEN**, **CHANCE**
fortune cookie n: a thin folded cookie containing a slip of paper on which is printed a fortune, proverb, or humorous statement
fortune hunter n: a person who seeks wealth esp. by marriage
fortune-teller \fɔr-tʃ-ɪ-tʃ-ər/ n: one that professes to foretell future events — **for-tune-telling** \-ɪŋ/ n or adj
for-ty \fɔrt-ɪ/ n, pl **forties** [ME *fourty*, adj, fr. OE *feowertig*, fr. *seowertig* group of 40, fr. *seower* four + *-tig* group of 10 — more at **EIGHTY**] 1 — **see NUMBER TABLE** 2 pl: the numbers 40 to 49; *specif*: the years 40 to 49 in a lifetime or century 3: the third point

scored by a side in a game of tennis — **for-ti-eth** \fɔrt-ɪ-əθ/ adj or n — **forty** adj or pron
for-ty-eight-mo \fɔrt-ɪ-əɪt-mə/ n, pl -mos: the size of a piece of paper cut 48 from a sheet, also: a book, a page, or paper of this size
for-ty-five \fɔrt-ɪ-faɪv/ n 1 — **see NUMBER TABLE** 2: a 45 caliber pistol — usu. written 45 3: a microgroove phonograph record designed to be played at 45 revolutions per minute — usu. written 45 — **forty-five** adj or pron
Forty Hours n pl *but sing or pl in constr*: a Roman Catholic devotion in which the churches of a diocese in two-day turns have the Blessed Sacrament exposed on the altar for continuous daytime veneration
for-ty-nin-er \fɔrt-ɪ-nɪ-nər/ n: one taking part in the rush to California for gold in 1849
forty winks n pl *but sing or pl in constr*: a short sleep: **NAP**
for-um \fɔr-əm, fɔr-ɪ/ n, pl **forums** also **fo-ra** \-ə/ [L; akin to L *foris* outside, *foras* door — more at **DOOR**] 1 n: the marketplace or public place of an ancient Roman city forming the center of judicial and public business b: a public meeting place for open discussion c: a medium (as a newspaper) of open discussion 2: a judicial body or assembly: **COURT** 3 a: a public meeting or lecture involving audience discussion b: a program (as on radio or television) involving discussion of a problem usu. by several authorities
for-ward \fɔr-wɔrd, South also fɔr-ə/ adj [ME, fr. OE *foreward* fr. *fore* + *-ward* -ward] 1 a: near, being at, or belonging to the forefront b: situated in advance 2 a: strongly inclined: **READY** b: lacking modesty or reserve: **BRASH** 3: notably advanced or developed: **PRECOCIOUS** 4: moving, tending, or leading toward a position in front, also: moving toward an opponent's goal 5 a: advocating an advanced policy in the direction of what is considered progress b: **EXTREME**, **RADICAL** (on the ~ fringe of liberalism) 8: of, relating to, or getting ready for the future (~ buying of produce) — **for-ward-ly** adv — **for-ward-ness** n
forward adv: to or toward what is ahead or in front (from that time ~) (moved slowly ~ through the mud)
forward n: a mainly offensive player in any of several games stationed at or near the front of his side or team (as in hockey or soccer) or in the corner (as in basketball)
forward vi 1: to help onward: **PROMOTE** (~ed his friend's career) 2 a: to send forward: **TRANSMIT** (will ~ the goods on receipt of his check) b: to send or ship onward from an intermediate post or station in transit (~ mail to the new address) *syn* **see ADVANCE** *ant* **hinder**, **balk**
for-ward-er \fɔr-wɔrd-ər/ n: one that forwards, esp.: an agent who performs services (as receiving, transshipping, or delivering) designed to assure and facilitate the passage of goods of his principal to their destination
for-ward-ing \fɔr-wɔrd-ɪŋ/ n: the act of one that forwards, esp.: the business of a forwarder of goods
for-ward-looking \fɔr-wɔrd-lʊk-ɪŋ/ adj: concerned with or planning for the future
forward pass n: a pass in football thrown in the direction of the opponents' goal
for-wards \fɔr-wɔrdz/ adv: **FORWARD**
for-worm \fɔr-wɔrm/ n, pl -wɔrm/ n, adj, *archaic*: worm out
forz abbr **forzando**
forzen-do \fɔrt-sin-ɪ-də/ adj or adv [It]: **SFORZANDO**
FOS abbr **free on steamer**
fos-sa \fɔs-ə/ n, pl **fos-sae** \-ɪ-, -i/ [NL, fr. L, ditch]: an anatomical pit or depression — **fos-sae** \-ɪt/ adj
fosse or **foss** \fɔs/ n [ME *fosse*, fr. OF, fr. L *fossa*, fr. term of *fossus*] 1: **DITCH**, **MOAT**
fos-sick \fɔs-ɪk/ v [E dial *fussick*, *fussick* to potter, irreg fr. E *fuss*] vi 1 *Austral*: to search for gold typically by picking over abandoned workings 2 *chiefly Austral*: to search about: **RUMMAGE** ~ vi, *chiefly Austral*: to search for, by, or as if by rummaging: ferret out — **fos-sick-er** n, *chiefly Austral*
fos-sil \fɔs-əl/ n [L *fossilis* dug up, fr. *fossus* pp of *fodere* to dig — more at **BEED**] 1: a remnant, impression, or trace of an animal or plant of past geological ages that has been preserved in the earth's crust 2 a: one whose views are outmoded: **FOGY** b: something (as a theory) that has become rigidly fixed 3: an old word or word element preserved only by idiom (as *pro* in *to and fro*)
fossil adj 1: having the characteristics of a fossil as a: ultimately derived from living things (coal, oil, and natural gas are ~ fuels) (amber is a ~ resin) b: preserved in a mineralized or petrified form from a geological age (~ imprint of a raindrop) (a ~ beach) (a ~ nuclear track in mica) c: being water that accumulated in an underground reservoir in a past geologic age 2: being or resembling a fossil
fos-sil-if-er-ous \fɔs-ɪ-lɪf-ə-rəs/ adj: containing fossils (~ limestone)
fos-sil-ize \fɔs-ɪ-lɪz/ v, -lɪz-ɪd, -lɪz-ɪŋ vi 1: to convert into a fossil 2: to make outmoded, rigid, or fixed ~ vi: to become changed into a fossil — **fos-sil-iza-tion** \fɔs-ɪ-lɪ-z-ə-shən/ n
fos-so-ri-al \fɔs-sɔ-ri-əl, -sɔ-ri-əl/ adj [ML *fossorius*, fr. L *fossus*, pp] 1: adapted to digging (a ~ foot)
fos-ter \fɔs-tər, fɔs-ɪ/ adj [ME, fr. OE *foster*, fr. *foster* food, feeding; akin to OE *foda* food]: affording, receiving, or sharing nursing or parental care though not related by blood or legal ties
foster v **fos-tered**, **fos-ter-ing** \-ɪŋ-ɪŋ/ 1: to give parental care to: **NURTURE** 2: to promote the growth or development of: **ENCOURAGE** — **fos-ter-er** \-tər-ər/ n

a	about	* kitten	or further	a	back	h	bake	h	col.	cart			
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ó	flaw	ól	coin	th	than	th	thin
ü	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yü	few	yu	furious	zh	vision		

TUTE (a clause) 6: to arrange in order: draw up ~ vi 1: to become formed or shaped 2: to take form: come into existence
ARISE 3: to take on a definite form, shape, or arrangement *syn* see **MAKE** — **form-abil-ity** \fôr-mə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **form-able** \fôr-mə-bəl\ *adj* — **form** on: to take up a formation next to
form- or formo- *comb form* [*formic*]: formic acid \fôr-mik\ *adj* *comb form* [*MF & L: MF forme, fr L formis, fr forma*]: in the form or shape of: resembling (oviform)
form-al \fôr-məl\ *adj* 1 a: belonging to or being the essential constitution or structure (~ cause) b: relating to, concerned with, or constituting the outward form of something as distinguished from its content 2 a: following or according with established form, custom, or rule: CONVENTIONAL (lacked ~ qualifications for the job) b: done in due or lawful form (a ~ contract) 3 a: based on conventional forms and rules b: characterized by punctilious respect for form: METHODOICAL (very ~ in all his dealings) c: rigidly ceremonious: PRIM 4: having the appearance without the substance (~ Christians who go to church only at Easter) *syn* see **CEREMONIAL** *ant* informal — **form-al-ly** \fôr-məl-ē\ *adv* — **form-ness** *n*
formal *n*: something (as a dance or a dress) formal in character
formal *adj* [*formula* + -al]: 1 MOLAR 2
formal-de-hyde \fôr-məl-dē-'hīd, fôr-ē\ *n* [ISV *form-* + *aldehyde*]: a colorless pungent irritating gas CH₂O used chiefly as a disinfectant and preservative and in synthesizing other compounds and resins
form-al-in \fôr-mə-lən, -lēn\ *n* [fr *Formalin*, a trademark]: a clear aqueous solution of formaldehyde containing a small amount of methanol
formalism \fôr-mə-'līz-əm\ *n*: the practice or the doctrine of strict adherence to prescribed or external forms (as in religion or art); also: an instance of this — **form-al-ist** \fôr-məl-ist\ *n* or *adj* — **form-al-istic** \fôr-mə-'līz-ik\ *adj* — **form-al-ist-ic-ally** \fôr-mə-'līz-ik-ē\ *adv*
form-al-ity \fôr-məl-ə-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being formal 2: compliance with formal or conventional rules: CEREMONY 3: an established form that is required or conventional
form-al-ize \fôr-mə-'līz\ *vi* -ized, -iz-ing 1: to give a certain or definite form to: SHAPE 2 a: to make formal b: to give formal status or approval to — **form-al-iz-able** \fôr-mə-'līz-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **form-al-iza-tion** \fôr-mə-'līz-ə-shən\ *n* — **form-al-izer** \fôr-mə-'līz-ər\ *n*
formal logic *n*: a system of logic (as Aristotelian logic or symbolic logic) that abstracts the forms of thought from its content to establish abstract criteria of consistency
form-ant \fôr-mənt, -mənt\ *n*: a characteristic component of the quality of a speech sound, *specif*: any of several resonance bands held to determine the phonetic quality of a vowel
form-at \fôr-mənt, -mənt\ *n* [F or G, F, fr G, L *formatus*, pp of *formare* to form, fr *forma*]: 1: the shape, size, and general makeup (as of something printed) 2: general plan of organization or arrangement (as of a television show)
format *vi* **form-at-ed**, **form-at-ing**: to produce in a specified form or style (*formatted* output of a computer)
form-ate \fôr-mənt, -mənt\ *n*: a salt or ester of formic acid
form-ation \fôr-mə-'shən\ *n* 1: an act of giving form or shape to something or of taking form: DEVELOPMENT 2: something that is formed (new word ~) 3: the manner in which a thing is formed: STRUCTURE (the peculiar ~ of the heart) 4: the largest unit in an ecological community comprising two or more associations and their precursors 5 a: any igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic rock represented as a unit b: any sedimentary bed or consecutive series of beds sufficiently homogeneous or distinctive to be a unit 6: an arrangement of a body or group of persons or things in a same prescribed manner or for a particular purpose — **form-ation-al** \fôr-mə-'shən-əl\ *adj*
form-ative \fôr-mə-tiv\ *adj* 1 a: giving or capable of giving form: CONSTRUCTIVE (a ~ influence) b: used in word formation or inflection 2: capable of alteration by growth and development, also: producing new cells and tissues 3: of, relating to, or characterized by formative effects or formation (~ years) — **form-ative-ly** *adv* — **form-ative-ness** *n*
formative *n* 1: the element in a word that serves to give the word appropriate form and is not part of the base 2: the minimal syntactically functioning element in a transformational grammar
form class *n*: a class of linguistic forms that can be used in the same position in a construction and that have one or more morphological or syntactical features in common
form critical *adj*: based on or applying form criticism
form criticism *n*: a method of criticism for determining the sources and historicity of esp biblical writings through analysis of the writings in terms of traditional literary forms (as love poems, parables, and sayings) — **form critic** *n*
formed \fôrmd\ *adj*: organized in a way characteristic of living matter (mitochondria are ~ bodies of the cell) (red blood cells are ~ elements of the blood)
form-ée \fôr-mē, fôr-ē\ *adj* [ME *forme*, fr MF *formē*] of a heraldic cross: having the arms narrow at the center and expanding toward the ends — see **CROSS** illustration
former \fôr-mər\ *adj* [ME, fr *forme* first, fr OE *forma* — more at **FOREMOST**] 1 a: coming before in time b: of, relating to, or occurring in the past (~ correspondence) 2: preceding in place or arrangement: FOREGOING (~ part of the chapter) 3: first mentioned or in order of two things mentioned or understood (of these two evils the ~ is the lesser) *syn* see **PRECEDING** *ant* latter
form-er-ly \fôr-mər-ē\ *adv* 1: one that forms 2 chiefly Brit: a member of a school form — *usu* used in combination (sixth ~)
form-er-ly \fôr-mər-ē\ *adv* 1 obs: just before 2: at an earlier time: PREVIOUSLY
form-fitting \fôr-m-fīt-ing\ *adj*: conforming to the outline of the body: fitting snugly (a ~ sweater)

form-ful \fôr-m-fəl\ *adj*: exhibiting or notable for form (as in a sport)
form genus *n*: an artificial taxonomic category established for organisms (as imperfect fungi) of obscure true relationships
form-ic \fôr-mik\ *adj* [L *formica* ant — more at **PISMIRE**]: derived from formic acid
Form-ic-a \fôr-mik-ə, fôr-ē\ *trademark* — used for any of various laminated plastic products used esp for surface finish
formic acid *n*: a colorless pungent fuming vesicant liquid acid CH₂O₂ found esp in ants and in many plants and used chiefly in dyeing and finishing textiles
form-ic-ary \fôr-mə-'ker-ē\ *n*, *pl* -car-ies [ML *formicarium*, fr. L *formica*]: an ant nest
form-id-a-ble \fôr-məd-ə-bəl\ *also* \fôr-'mid- or fôr-'mīd-ē\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *formidabilis*, fr. *formidare* to fear, fr. *formido* fear; akin to *formido* abe-monster] 1: causing fear, dread, or apprehension (a ~ prospect) 2: having qualities that discourage approach or attack 3: tending to inspire awe or wonder — **form-id-a-bil-ity** \fôr-məd-ə-bəl-ē-tē\ *n* — **form-id-er-ly** \fôr-məd-ə-bəl-ē\ *adv*
form-less \fôr-m-ləs\ *adj* 1: having no regular form or shape 2: lacking order or arrangement 3: having no physical existence — **form-less-ly** *adv* — **form-less-ness** *n*
form letter *n*: a letter on a subject of frequent recurrence that can be sent to different people without essential change except in the address 2: a letter that is printed in many copies, has a very general salutation (as *Dear Friend*), and is sent to a usu. large number of people
formo- — see **FORM**
form-ula \fôr-mu-lə\ *n*, *pl* -las or -lae \-lē, -lī\ [L, dim of *forma* form] 1 a: a set form of words for use in a ceremony or ritual b: a conventionalized statement intended to express some fundamental truth or principle esp as a basis for negotiation or action 2 a (1) RECIPE (2) PRESCRIPTION b: a milk mixture or substitute for feeding an infant 3 a: a general fact, rule, or principle expressed in symbols b: a symbolic expression of the chemical composition or constitution of a substance c: a group of numerical symbols associated to express briefly a single concept d: a combination of signs in a logical calculus 4: a prescribed or set form or method (as of writing): an established rule or custom — often used derogatorily (television programs that were unimagined ~ works) — **form-u-la-ic** \fôr-mu-lə-'ik\ *adj* — **form-u-la-ic-ly** \fôr-mu-lə-'ik-ē\ *adv*
formula *adj*, of a racing car: conforming to prescribed specifications as to size, weight, and engine displacement and usu. having a long narrow body, open wheels, a single-seat open cockpit, and the engine in the rear
form-u-la-ri-za-tion \fôr-mu-lə-'rīz-ə-shən\ *n*: an act or a product of formalizing
form-u-la-rize \fôr-mu-lə-'rīz\ *vi* -rized, -rīz-ing: to state in or reduce to a formula: FORMULATE — **form-u-la-riz-er** *n*
form-u-lary \fôr-mu-lər-ē\ *n*, *pl* -lar-ies 1: a book or other collection of stated and prescribed forms (as oaths or prayers) 2: a prescribed form or model: FORMULA 3: a book containing a list of medicinal substances and formulas — **form-u-lar-y** *adj*
form-u-late \fôr-mu-'lāt\ *vi* -lated, -lat-ing 1 a: to reduce to or express in a formula b: to put into a systematized statement or expression c: DEVISE (~ policy) 2 a: to develop a formula for the preparation of (as a soap or plastic) b: to prepare according to a formula — **form-u-la-tor** \fôr-mu-'lā-tər\ *n*
form-u-la-tion \fôr-mu-'lā-shən\ *n*: an act or the product of formulating
formula weight *n*: MOLECULAR WEIGHT — used esp of ionic compounds
form-u-li-za-tion \fôr-mu-lə-'zā-shən\ *n*: FORMULATION
form-u-lize \fôr-mu-'līz\ *vi* -lized, -līz-ing: FORMULATE 1
form word *n*: FUNCTION WORD
form-yl \fôr-mil\ *n* [ISV]: the radical HCO of formic acid that is also characteristic of aldehydes
form-n-ate \fôr-nə-'kāt\ *vb* -cated, -cat-ing [LL *formicatus*, pp of *formicare*, fr L *formica*, *formix* arch, vault, brothel] vi: to commit fornication ~ vi: to commit fornication with — **form-n-ate-er** \fôr-nə-'kāt-ər\ *n*
form-n-ation \fôr-nə-'kā-shən\ *n* 1: human sexual intercourse other than between a man and his wife: sexual intercourse between a spouse and an unmarried person: sexual intercourse between unmarried people 2: sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person accomplished with consent and not deemed adultery
form-nix \fôr-niks\ *n*, *pl* for-ni-ces \-nə-'sēz\ [NL, fr L]: an anatomical arch or fold
form-rad or **form-rader** \fôr-ad-ər\ *adv* [E dial, compar of E *forward* chiefly Brit: further ahead
form-sake \fôr-'sāk, fôr-ē\ *vi* for-sook \-suk\, for-sak-en \-sāk-ən\, for-sak-ing [ME *for-saken*, fr OE *for-sacan*, fr *for* + *sacan* to dispute, akin to OE *sacu* action at law — more at **SAKE**] 1: to renounce (as something once cherished) without intent to recover or resume (~ a bad habit) 2: to quit or leave entirely: withdraw from (forsook the theater for politics) *syn* see **ABANDON** *ant* return (to), revert (to)
form-sooth \fôr-'sūth\ *adj* [ME *for soth*, fr OE *forsoth*, fr *for* + *sōth* sooth] in truth: INDEED — often used to imply contempt or doubt
form-spent \fôr-'spent, fôr-ē\ *adj*, archaic: worn out: EXHAUSTED
form-swear or **fore-swear** \fôr-'swə(ə)r, fôr-, -'swə(ə)r\ *vb* -swore \-swə(ə)r, -'swə(ə)r\, -sworn \-swə(ə)r\, -'swə(ə)r\, -swear-ing *vi* 1 a: to reject or renounce under oath b: to renounce earnestly 2: to deny under oath 3: to make a liar of (oneself) under or as if under oath (~ himself) ~ vi: to swear falsely *syn* see **ABJURE**
form-sworn or **fore-sworn** \-swə(ə)r\, -'swə(ə)r\ *adj*: guilty of perjury: marked by perjury
for-sythia \fôr-'sith-ē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr William Forsyth 1804 Brit botanist]: any of a genus (*Forsythia*) of ornamental

involute simulating a calyx, esp. a garden plant (*M. jalapa*) with fragrant yellow, red, or white flowers opening late in the afternoon
four of a kind *n*: four cards of the same rank in one hand — see **POKER** illustration

four-pen-nail *\fôr-pen-ē, fôr-n* *n*: a nail $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long

four-poster *\fôr-spôr-stôr, fôr-n* *n*: a bed with tall often carved corner posts often designed to support curtains or a canopy

four-ra-gère *\fûr-ô-zhê(ə)r* *n* [F]: a braided cord worn usu. around the left shoulder; esp.: such a cord awarded to a military unit

four-score *\fôr-skô(ə)r, fôr-skô(ə)r* *adj*: being four times twenty: EIGHTY

four-some *\fôr-səm, fôr-n* *n* *a*: a group of four persons or things: QUARTET *b*: two couples *2*: a golf match between two pairs of partners

four-square *\fôr-skwa(ə)r, fôr-skwa(ə)r* *adj* *1*: SQUARE *2*: marked by boldness and conviction: FORTHRIGHT — **four-square** *adv*

four-star *\fôr-stär* *adj* [fr the number of asterisks used to denote relative excellence in guidebooks]: of a superior degree of excellence (*a* — French restaurant)

fourteen *\fôr(t)-tēn, fôr(t)-n* [ME *fourtene*, fr OE *feowertene*, fr *seowertene*, *adj*, akin to OE *tien* ten] — see **NUMBER** table

fourteen *adj* or *pron* — **fourteenth** *\fôr(tēn)-th* *adj* or *n*

fourteen-er *\fôr-tē-nər* *n*: a verse consisting of 14 syllables or esp. of 7 iambic feet

fourth *\fôr(ə)th, fôr(ə)th* *n* *1* — see **NUMBER** table *2 a*: the musical interval embracing four diatonic degrees *b*: a tone at this interval, *specif*: SUBDOMINANT *c*: the harmonic combination of two tones a fourth apart *3*: the 4th forward gear or speed of a motor vehicle *4 cap*: INDEPENDENCE DAY — **fourth** *adj* or *adv* — **fourthly** *adv*

fourth class *n*: a class or group ranking fourth in a series *2*: a class of mail in the U.S. that comprises merchandise and non-second-class printed matter and is not sealed against inspection

fourth dimension *n*: a dimension in addition to length, breadth, and depth, *specif*: a coordinate in addition to three rectangular coordinates esp. when interpreted as the time coordinate in a space-time continuum *2*: something outside the range of ordinary experience (*a fourth dimension* of meaning that transcends the issue of clarity versus obscurity — Peter Viereck) — **fourth-dimensional** *adj*

fourth estate *n*, often *cap* F&E: the public press

Fourth of July: INDEPENDENCE DAY

four-way *\fôr-wā, fôr-n* *adj* *1*: allowing passage in any of four directions *2*: including four participants

four-wheel *\fôr-whēl, fôr-, -wēl* or **four-wheeled** *\fôr-whē(ə)ld, fôr-, -wē(ə)ld* *adj* *1*: having four wheels *2*: acting on or by means of four wheels of an automotive vehicle (*~ drive*)

four-wheeler *\fôr-whē-lər, -wē-lər* *n*: a vehicle with four wheels

fovea *\fô-vē-ə, n. pl. foveae -vē-ē, -vē-ā* [NL, fr L. *pit*]: a small fossa, esp.: a rodless area of the retina affording acute vision — see **FOVEA** illustration — **foveal** *\fô-vē-əl* *adj* — **foveate** *\fô-vē-āt, -āt* *adj* — **foveiform** *\fô-vē-ōr-m* *adj*

fovea centralis *\sen-trāl-əs, -trāl-, -trāl-* *n* [NL, central fovea]: FOVEA

fowl *abbr* first open water

fowl *\fau(ə)l, n. pl. fowl* or **fowls** [ME *foul*, fr OE *fugol*, akin to OHG *fogal* bird] *1*: a bird of any kind *2 a*: a domestic cock or hen, esp.: an adult hen *b*: any of several domesticated or wild gallinaceous birds *3*: the meat of fowls used as food

fowl *vi*: to seek, catch, or kill wildfowl — **fowler** *n*

fowling piece *n*: a light gun for shooting birds or small quadrupeds

fox *\faks, n. pl. foxes or fox* often *attrib* [ME, fr OE; akin to OHG *fuhs* fox, Skt *puchha* tail] *1 a*: any of various alert carnivorous mammals (esp. genus *Vulpes*) of the dog family related to but smaller than wolves with shorter legs, more pointed muzzle, large erect ears, and long bushy tail *b*: the fur of a fox *2*: a clever crafty person *3 archaic*: SWORD *4 cap*: a member of an Indian people formerly living in Wisconsin *5*: rope yarns twisted and tarred to make small cordage used for lashings or for weaving mats

fox *vi* *1 a*: to trick by ingenuity or cunning: OUTWIT *b*: BAFFLE *2 obs*: INTOXICATE *3 a*: to repair (a shoe) by renewing the upper *b*: to add a strip to, esp.: to trim (a shoe) with a strip of material (as leather)

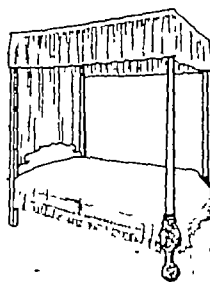
foxed *\faks-t* *adj*: discolored with yellowish brown stains (*~ leaves of old books*)

fox fire *n*: an eerie phosphorescent light (as of decaying wood), also: a luminous fungus (as *Armillaria mellea*) that causes decaying wood to glow

fox-glove *\faks-glôv, n*: any of a genus (*Digitalis*) of the figwort family of erect herbs, esp.: a common European biennial or perennial (*D. purpurea*) cultivated for its showy racemes of dotted white or purple tubular flowers and as a source of digitalis

fox grape *n*: any of several native grapes (esp. *Vitis labrusca*) of eastern No. America with sour or musky fruit

fox-hole *\faks-hôl, n*: a pit dug usu. hastily for individual cover against enemy fire



four-poster



gray fox



foxglove

fox-hound *\fahund, n*: any of various large swift powerful hounds of great endurance used in hunting foxes and developed to form several breeds and many distinctive strains — compare **AMERICAN FOXHOUND**, **ENGLISH FOXHOUND**

fox-tail *\fak-stāl, n* *1 a*: the tail of a fox *b*: something resembling the tail of a fox *2*: any of several grasses (esp. genera *Alopecurus*, *Hordeum*, and *Setaria*) with spikes resembling brushes

fox-tail lily *n*: any of a genus (*Eremurus*) of the lily family of perennial herbs with tall racemes of showy blooms

foxtail millet *n*: a coarse drought-resistant but frost-sensitive annual grass (*Setaria italica*) grown for grain, hay, and forage

fox-terrier *n*: a small lively terrier formerly used to dig out foxes and known in smooth-haired and wire-haired varieties

fox-trot *\fak-strat, n* *1*: a short broken slow trotting gait in which the hind foot of the horse hits the ground a trifle before the diagonally opposite forefoot *2*: a ballroom dance in double time that includes slow walking steps, quick running steps, and two steps

fox-trot *vi*: to dance the fox-trot

Foxtrot — a communications code word for the letter *f*

foxy *\fak-sē, adj* *foxy-er, -est* *1*: resembling or suggestive of a fox (*a narrow ~ face*): *as a*: cunningly shrewd in conniving and contriving: warily guileful *b*: of a warm reddish brown color (*~ eyebrows*) *2*: defective in some way (as from age or decay) and esp. so as to be discolored or spotted: FOXED *3*: having a sharp brisk flavor (*~ grapes*) (*~ wine*) *4*: physically attractive (now there's a ~ girl) *syn* see **SLY** — **foxy-ly** *\fak-sē-lē* *adv* — **foxy-ness** *\fak-sē-nəs* *n*

foyl *\fôl, n* [Dial *fool* feast at end of the harvest] chiefly *Scot*: a farewell feast or gift

foyer *\fôr-ôr, fôr-, (y)â* also *fwa-yâ* *n* [F. lit., fireplace, fr ML *foecarius*, fr L *focus* hearth]: an anteroom or lobby esp. of a theater; also: an entrance hallway: VESTIBULE

fp *abbr* freezing point

FPA *abbr* 1 Foreign Press Association 2 free of particular average

FPC *abbr* 1 Federal Power Commission 2 fish protein concentrate

FPM *abbr* feet per minute

FPO *abbr* fleet post office

FPS *abbr* 1 feet per second 2 foot-pound-second

fr *abbr* 1 father 2 franc 3 far 4 from

fr *abbr* French

Fr *symbol* francium

frā *\frā, n* [It, short for *frate*, fr L *frater* — more at **BROTHER**]: BROTHER — used as a title preceding the name of an Italian monk or friar

fract *\frak-ts, frak-, Brit frak-, n, pl fract-es -es -səz* or *fract-es -es -səz* [F. dim. row, fr It *fraccaso*, fr *fraccassare* to shatter]: a noisy quarrel: BRAWL

fract-ed *\frak-təd* *adj* [fr *fractus*] *obs*: BROKEN

fraction *\frak-shən, n* [ME *fracoun*, fr LL *fractio*-, *fractio* act of breaking, fr L *fractus*, pp of *frangere* to break — more at **BREAK**] *1 a*: a numerical representation (as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{234}{1000}$) of two numbers whose quotient is to be determined *b* (1): a piece broken off: FRAGMENT (2): a discrete unit: PORTION *2*: BIT, LITTLE (*a ~ closer*) *3*: one of several portions (as of a distillate) separable by fractionation

fraction-al *\frak-shə-nəl, -shən-əl* *adj* *1*: of, relating to, or being a fraction *2*: relatively small: INCONSIDERABLE *3*: of, relating to, or being fractional currency *4*: of, relating to, or involving a process for separating components of a mixture through differences in physical or chemical properties (*~ distillation*) — **fraction-ally** *-ē-ē* *adv*

fractional currency *n*: paper money in denominations of less than one dollar issued by the U.S. 1863-76 *2*: currency in denominations less than the basic monetary unit

fraction-al-ize *\frak-shə-nīz, -shən-ē-līz* *vt* *-ized, -izing*: to break up into parts or sections (control of the river is *fractionalized* among four countries — Ted Shoemaker) — **fraction-al-ization** *\frak-shə-nī-zā-shən, -shən-ē-zā-shən* *n*

fraction-at-ion *\frak-shə-nā-ti, -tē-ti, -tē-ti, -tē-ti* *n*: to separate (as a mixture) into different portions *2*: to divide or break up — **fraction-ation** *\frak-shə-nā-shən* *n* — **fraction-ator** *\frak-shə-nā-tər* *n*

fraction-ous *\frak-shəs-əs, -shən-əs* *adj* (*fraction* (*discord*) + *-ous*) *1*: tending to be troublesome: UNRULY *2*: QUARRELsome, IRRITABLE — **fraction-ously** *-ē-ē* *adv* — **fraction-ness** *-nəs* *n*

fract-ure *\frak-chər, n* *1 a*: the act or process of breaking or the state of being broken, *specif*: the breaking of hard tissue (as bone) *b*: the rupture of soft tissue *2*: the result of fracturing *3*: BREAK *3*: the general appearance of a freshly broken surface of a mineral

fracture *vb* *fractured, fracturing* *\chə-nj, -shnj* *vt* *1 a*: to cause a fracture in: BREAK (*~ a rib*) *b*: RUPTURE, TEAR *2 a*: to damage or destroy as if by rupturing (a *fractured* family torn apart by alcohol and insanity — R. A. Sokolov) *b*: to cause great disorder *c*: to break up: FRACTIONATE *d*: to go beyond the limits of (as rules): VIOLATE (*fractured* the English language with malapropisms — Goodman Ace) *vi*: to undergo fracture

frā *\frā, prep* [ME (northern) *fra*, *frā*, fr ON *frā*, akin to OE *from*] *Scot*: FROM

frag-ile *\frā-jē-əl, -jē-əl* *adj* [MF, fr L *fragilis* — more at **FRAIL**] *1 a*: easily broken or destroyed: FRAIL *b*: constitutionally delicate: lacking in physical vigor *2*: TENUOUS, SLIGHT — **frag-il-ly** *\frā-jē-ē-ē* *adv*

a abut * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
an out ch chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thun th this
u lool a foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

fosterage \-tə-nj\ *n*: 1: the act of fostering 2: a custom once prevalent in Ireland, Wales, and Scotland of entrusting one's child to foster parents to be brought up

foster-ling \-tər-lɪŋ\ *n*: a foster child

FOT *abbr* free of truck

fou \fu\ *adj* [ME (Sc) *fo* full, fr ME *full*] Scot: DRUNK

fou-droy-ant \fu-'drɔɪ-ənt, fu-'drɔɪ-ənt\ *adj* [F] sudden and overwhelming in effect: DAZZLING

fought *past* of FIGHT

foul \faʊl\ *adj* [ME, fr OE *fūl*, akin to OHG *fūl* rotten, L *pus* pus, *putre* to stink, Gk *pyon* pus] 1 *a*: offensive to the senses: LOATHSOME 2: filled or covered with offensive matter 2: full of dirt or mud 3 *a*: morally or spiritually odious: DETESTABLE (*a* ~ crime) *b*: notably unpleasant or distressing: WRETCHED, HORRID (if my day has been ~, I can turn on my ~ radio and everything's mellow — Adrian Dove) 4: OBSCENE, ABUSIVE (~ language) 5 *a*: being wet and stormy *b*: obstructive to navigation (*a* ~ tide) 6 *dialect* Brit.: HOMELY, UGLY (~ of face) 7 *a*: TREACHEROUS, DISHONORABLE (fair means or ~) *b*: constituting an infringement of rules in a game or sport (*a* ~ blow in boxing) 8 *a*: marked up or defaced by changes (~ manuscript) *b*: of a proof: pulled before the latest alterations in type 9: encrusted, clogged or choked with a foreign substance (the chimney was ~ and smoked badly) 10: being odorous and impure: POLLUTED (~ air) 11: placed in a situation that impedes physical movement: ENTANGLED 12: being outside the foul lines in baseball (~ grounder) *syn* see DIRTY ~ foul-ness *n*

foul n 1 *archaic*: bad luck 2: an entanglement or collision esp in angling or sailing 3 *a*: an infringement of the rules in a game or sport *b*: FREE THROW 4: FOUL BALL

foul adv: FOULLY

foul v 1: to become or be foul as *a*: DECOMPOSE, ROT *b*: to become encrusted, clogged, or choked with a foreign substance *c*: to become entangled or come into collision 2: to commit a violation of the rules in a sport or game 3: to hit a foul ball ~ *vi* 1: to make foul as *a*: to make dirty: POLLUTE *b*: to become entangled or come into collision with *c*: to encrust with a foreign substance (*a* ship's bottom ~ed with barnacles) *d*: OBSTRUCT, BLOCK 2: DISHONOR, DISCREDIT 3: to commit a foul against 4: to hit (*a* baseball) foul

foul-lard \fu-'lɑrd\ *n* [F] 1 *a*: a lightweight plain-woven or twilled silk used decorated with a printed pattern *b*: an imitation of this fabric 2: an article of clothing (as a scarf) made of foulard

foul ball n: a baseball batted into foul territory

foul-brood \fu-'brʊd\ *n*: a destructive bacterial disease of the larvae of the honeybee

foul-ling n: DEPOSIT, INCRUSTATION (~ on a ship's bottom)

foul line n 1: either of two straight lines extending from the rear corner of home plate through the outer corners of first and third base respectively and prolonged to the boundary of a baseball field 2: a line across a bowling alley that a player must not step over when delivering the ball 3: either of two lines on a basketball court parallel to and 15 feet from the backboards behind which a player must stand while shooting a free throw

foul-ly \fu-'li\ *adv*: in a foul manner

foul-mouthed \fu-'maʊthd, -'maʊth\ *adj*: given to the use of obscene, profane, or abusive language

foul out v: to be put out of a basketball game for exceeding the number of fouls permitted

foul play n: VIOLENCE, esp MURDER

foul tip n [foul + tip (tap)]: a pitched ball in baseball that is slightly deflected by the bat, *specif*: a tipped pitch legally caught by the catcher and counting as a full strike with the ball remaining in play

foul-up \fu-'lʌp\ *n*: 1: a state of confusion caused by ineptitude, carelessness, or mismanagement (~s in transportation) 2: a mechanical difficulty (*a* ~ in the steering mechanism — Springfield (Mass.) Union)

foul up v \fu-'lʌp\ *vi*: 1: to make dirty: CONTAMINATE 2: to spoil by making mistakes or using poor judgment: CONFUSE 3: ENTANGLE, BLOCK (fouled up communications) ~ *vi*: to become confused: get into difficulty: BUNGLE (it was his fault. He had fouled up — Pat Frank)

founded \faʊnd\ *past* of FIND

found adj 1: having all usual, standard, or reasonably expected equipment (the boat comes fully ~, ready to go — Holiday) 2: presented as or incorporated into an artistic work essentially as found (sculpture of fabric, wood, and other ~ materials — Hilton Kramer)

found n: free food and lodging in addition to wages (they're paid \$175 a month and ~ — New Yorker)

found v [ME *founden*, fr OF *founder*, fr L *fundare*, fr *fundus* bottom — more at BOTTOM] 1: to take the first steps in building 2: to set or ground on something solid: BASE 3: to establish (as an institution) often with provision for future maintenance

found v [MF *fondre* to pour, melt, fr L *fundere*, akin to OE *geātan* to pour, Gk *chein*]: to melt (metal) and pour into a mold

founda-tion \faʊn-'dʌ-shən\ *n* 1: the act of founding 2: the basis upon which something stands or is supported 3 *a*: funds given for the permanent support of an institution: ENDOWMENT *b*: an organization or institution established by endowment with provision for future maintenance 4: an underlying natural or prepared base or support, *esp*: the whole masonry substructure of a building 5 *a*: a body or ground upon which something is built up or overlaid *b*: a woman's supporting undergarment: CORSET *syn* see BASE *ant* superstructure — founda-tion-ally \-shən-, -shən-'li\ *adj* — founda-tion-ally \-li\ *adv* — founda-tion-less \-shən-'ləs\ *adj*

foundation stone n 1: a stone in the foundation of a building, *esp*: such a stone laid with public ceremony — compare CORNERSTONE 2: BASIS, GROUNDWORK

found-er \faʊn-'dər\ *n*: one that founds or establishes — found-ress \-drɛs\ *n*

found-er \faʊn-'dər\ *vb* **foundered**, **found-er-ing** \-d(ə-)ŋ\ [ME *foundren* to send to the bottom, collapse, fr MF *foundrer*, deriv. of L *fundus* *vi* 1: to become disabled, *esp*: to go lame 2: to give way: COLLAPSE 3: to sink below the surface of the water 4: to come to grief: FAIL ~ *vi*: to disable (an animal) *esp* by excessive feeding

found-er n [founder]: the condition of a **FOUNDERED** horse

found-er n: one that founds metal, *specif*: TYPEFOUNDER

found-er-ous or **found-drous** \faʊn-'d(ə-)rɔs\ *adj*: likely to cause one to founder. *MIRY*

founding father n 1: an originator of an institution or movement. **FOUNDER** 2 *cap both* F's: a member of the American Constitutional Convention of 1787

found-ling \faʊn-'d(ɪ)ŋ\ *n*: an infant found after its unknown parents have abandoned it

found object n: OBJET TROUVÉ

found-ry \faʊn-'drɪ\ *n*, *pl* foundries 1: the act, process, or art of casting metals, *also*: CASTINGS 2: an establishment where found-ling is carried on

foundry proof n: a proof taken from a form that has been locked up and made ready for plating

found v \faʊnt\ *n* [MF *font*, fr L *fonti*, *fontis*]: FOUNTAIN, SOURCE

found v \fant, faʊnt\ *n* [F *font*] Brit.: a type font

found-tain \faʊnt-'n\ *n* [ME, fr MF *fontaine*, fr LL *fontana*, fr L *fontanus* of a spring, fr *fonti*, *fontis*] 1: a spring of water issuing from the earth 2: SOURCE 3: an artificially produced jet of water, *also*: the structure from which it rises 4: a reservoir containing a liquid that can be drawn off as needed

fountain v: to flow or spout like a fountain ~ *vi*: to cause to flow like a fountain

found-tain-head \-hed\ *n* 1: a spring that is the source of a stream 2: principal source. **ORIGIN**

fountain pen n: a pen containing a reservoir that automatically feeds the writing point with ink

four \foʊ(r), 'foʊ(r)\ *n* [ME, fr *four* *adj*, fr OE *flower*, akin to OHG *fior* *four*, L *quattuor*, Gk *tessares*, *tettares*] 1 — see NUMBER table 2: the fourth in a set or series (the ~ of hearts) 3: something having four units or members, as *a*: a 4-oared racing shell or its crew *b*: a 4-cylinder engine or automobile — *four adj* or *pron*

four-bag-ger \-'bag-ər\ *n*: HOMERUN

four-ball \-'bol\ *adj*: relating to or being a golf match in which the best individual score of one partnership is matched against the best individual score of another partnership for each hole

four-chee \fu(ə)r-'ʃhe\ *adj* [F] of a heraldic cross: having the end of each arm forked — see CROSS illustration

four-dimensional *adj*: relating to or having four dimensions (~ space-time continuum), *esp*: consisting of or relating to elements requiring four coordinates to determine them

four-dri-ner \fɔr-'drɪ-nɪ(r), fɔr-, fur-'dnn-ɪ-ər, fɔr-, fɔr-\ [Henry Fourdrinier & Sealy Fourdrinier]: a machine for making paper in an endless web

four-flush v: to bluff in poker: holding a four flush, *broadly*: to make a false claim: BLUFF — **four-flush-er n**

four flush n: four cards of the same suit in a five-card poker hand

four-fold \foʊ(r)-'fɔld, 'foʊ(r)-, -'fɔld\ *adj* 1: having four units or members 2: being four times as great or as many — **four-fold** *adv*

four-footed \-'fʊt-əd\ *adj*: having four feet: QUADRUPED

four-gon \fu(ə)r-'gɔn\ *n*, *pl* fourgons \-'gɔn(z)\ [F]: a wagon for carrying baggage

4-H \foʊ(r)-'h, ('foʊ(r)-'h\ *adj* [fr. the fourfold aim of improving the head, heart, hands, and health]: of or relating to a program set up by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to instruct rural young people in modern farm practices and in good citizenship (~ club) — **4-H'er** \-ər\ *n*

four-hand \foʊ(r)-'hænd, 'foʊ(r)-\ *adj*: **FOUR HANDED**

four-handed \-hænd-'dɔd\ *adj* 1: designed for four hands (*a* ~ musical composition) 2: engaged in by four persons (*a* ~ card game)

Four Horsemen n pl [fr. the apocalyptic vision in Rev 6.2-8]: war, famine, pestilence, and death personified as the four major plagues of mankind

Four Hundred or 400 n: the exclusive social set of a community — used with the

Four-ier analysis \fɔr-'ɛ-, -ɛ-\ *n*: the fitting of terms of a Fourier series to periodic data

Four-ier-ism \fɔr-'ɛ-, -ɛ-, -ɛ-, -ɛ-\ *n* [F *fouriérisme*, fr F.M.C. Fourier]: a system for reorganizing society into cooperative communities of small groups living in common — **Four-ier-ist** \-ɛ-, -ɛ-, -ɛ-, -ɛ-\ *n*

Four-ier series \fɔr-'ɛ-, -ɛ-\ *n* [Baron J.B.J. Fourier †1830 F geometer & physicist]: an infinite series in which the terms are constants multiplied by sine or cosine functions of integer multiples of the variable and which is used in the analysis of periodic functions

Fourier's theorem n [J.B.J. Fourier]: a theorem in mathematics: any periodic function can be resolved under suitable conditions into sine and cosine terms involving known constants

Fourier transform n: a function (as *F(u)*) that under suitable conditions can be obtained from a given function (as *f(x)*) by multiplying by *e^{iux}* and integrating over all values of *x*

four-in-hand \foʊ(r)-'hænd, 'foʊ(r)-\ *n* 1: a team of four horses driven by one person *b*: a vehicle drawn by such a team 2: a necktie tied in a slipknot with long ends overlapping vertically in front

four-letter word n: any of a group of vulgar or obscene words typically made up of four letters

four-line octave n [fr. the four accent marks appended to the letters representing its notes]: the musical octave that begins on the third C above middle C — see PITCH illustration

four-o'clock \foʊ(r)-'ɔk-lɪk, 'foʊ(r)-\ *n*: any of a genus (*Mirabilis*) of chiefly American annual or perennial herbs (family Nyctagynaceae, the four-o'clock family) having apetalous flowers with a showy

adult male member of a titling was responsible for the good conduct of the others, also: the member himself or the titling

franseria (fran-sir-ē-ə) *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Antonio Franseri, 18th cent Sp botanist]: any of a genus (*Franseria*) of annual or perennial composite herbs or shrubs

frantic (fran-tik) *adj* [ME *frēnetik*, *frantik* — more at **FRENETIC**] 1 *a* **archaic**: mentally deranged *b*: emotionally out of control (~ with anger and frustration) 2: marked by fast and nervous, disordered, or anxiety-driven activity (made a ~ search for the lost child) — **frantically** (i-k-ə-ly) *adv* — **frantically** (i-k-ly) *adv* — **franticness** (i-k-nəs) *n*

frap (frap) *vi* **frapped**; **frapping** [ME *frapen* to strike, beat, fr. MF *frapper*]: to draw tight (as with ropes or cables)

frappe or **frappe** (fra-pā) *adj* [F *frappé*, fr. pp of *frapper* to strike, chill, fr. MF *frapper* to strike] of a beverage: chilled or partly frozen

frappe (fra-pā) or **frappe** (frap, fra-pā) *n* 1 *a*: a partly frozen drink (as of fruit juice) *b*: a liqueur served over shaved ice 2: a thick milk shake

frat (frat) *n*: FRATERNITY

fraternal (fra-torn-əl) *adj* [ME, fr. ML *fraternalis*, fr. L *fraternus*, fr. *frater* brother — more at **BROTHER**] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or involving brothers *b*: of, relating to, or being a fraternity or society 2: derived from two ova: **DIZYGOTIC** (~ twins) 3: **FRIENDLY**, **BROTHERLY** — **fraternalism** (i-jiz-əm) *n* — **fraternally** (i-jiz-ly) *adv*

fraternity (fra-tor-ni-ty) *n*, *pl* **ties** 1: a group of people associated or formally organized for a common purpose, interest, or pleasure *a*: a fraternal order *b*: **GUILD** *c*: a men's student organization formed chiefly for social purposes having secret rites and a name consisting of Greek letters *d*: a student organization for scholastic, professional, or extracurricular activities (a debating ~) 2: the quality or state of being brothers: **BROTHERLINESS** 3: men of the same class, profession, character, or tastes (the race-track ~) 4 *a*: the entire progeny of a single mating *b*: a group of siblings

fraternize (fra-tron-iz) *vi*, *niz*, *nizing* 1: to associate or mingle as brothers or on fraternal terms 2 *a*: to associate on close terms with members of a hostile group esp when contrary to military orders (*fraternizing with the enemy*) *b*: to be friendly or amiable — **fraternization** (fra-tron-iz-ā-shən) *n* — **fraternizer** (fra-tron-iz-er) *n*

fratricide (fra-tris-id) *n* [in sense 1, fr. ME, fr. MF or L, MF, fr. L *fratricida*, fr. *frater*, brother + *-cida* -ade, in sense 2, fr. MF or L, MF, fr. L *fratricidium*, fr. *frater*, brother + *-cidium* -ade] 1: one that murders or kills his own brother or sister 2: the act of a fratricide — **fratricidal** (fra-tris-id-əl) *adj*

Frau (frau) *n*, *pl* **Frauen** (frau-ən) [G, woman, wife, fr. OHG *frauwa* mistress, lady; akin to OE *frēa* lord]: a German married woman: **WIFE** — used as a title equivalent to *Mrs.*

fraud (frōd) *n* [ME *fraude*, fr. MF, fr. L *fraud*, *fraus*; akin to Skt *dharati* he bends, injures] 1 *a*: **DECEIT**, **TRICKERY**, *specif*: intentional perversion of truth in order to induce another to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right *b*: an act of deceiving or misrepresenting: **TRICK** 2 *a*: one who is not what he pretends to be: **IMPOSTOR**, also: one who defrauds: **CHEAT** *b*: one that is not what it seems or is represented to be *syn* see **IMPOSTURE**

fraudulence (frō-jə-lən(t)s) *n*: the quality or state of being fraudulent

fraudulent (frō-lən(t)) *adj*: characterized by, based on, or done by fraud: **DECEITFUL** — **fraudulently** *adv* — **fraudulently** *n*

fray (frōi) *n* [ME, *fray*, load, fr. MD or MLG *vraht*, *vrecht*] chiefly Scot: **LOAD**, **CARGO**

fray *vi* **fray**ed or **fray**ed; **fraying** [ME *frayhten*, fr. *frayht*] chiefly Scot: **LOAD**, **FREIGHT**

fray (frōi) *adj* [ME, fr. pp of *frayhten*] 1 *archaic* *a*: **LADEN** *b*: well supplied or provided 2: full of or accompanied by something specified: **CHARGED** — used with (the situation) *is* ~ with a very high violence potential —Harvey Wheeler

fräulein (frōi-lin) *n* [G] 1 *cap*: an unmarried German woman — used as a title equivalent to *Miss* 2: a German governess

fraxinella (frak-sin-ē-lə) *n* [NL, dim. of L *fraxinus* ash tree — more at **BIRCH**]: a Eurasian perennial herb (*Dictamnus albus*) of the rue family with flowers that exhale a flammable vapor in hot weather — called also *gas plant*

fray (frā) *vi* [ME *frāien*, short for *affraien* to affray] *archaic*: **SCARE**; also: to frighten away

fray *n*: **BRAWL**, **FIGHT**, also: **DISPUTE**, **DEBATE**

fray *vb* [MF *frayer*, *frayer* to rub, fr. L *fricare* — more at **FRICITION**] *vi* 1 *a*: to wear (as an edge of cloth) by rubbing: **FRET** *b*: to separate the threads at the edge of 2: **STRAIN**, **IRRITATE** (his temper became a bit ~) *vi*: to wear out or into shreds

fray *n*: a raveled place or worn spot (as on fabric)

fraying *n*: something rubbed or worn off by fraying

frazzle (fraz-əl) *vb* **frazzled**, **frazzling** (fraz-əl-ŋ) [alter. of E dial *faze* (to tangle, fray)] *vi* 1: **FRAY** 2 *a*: to put in a state of extreme physical or nervous fatigue *b*: **UPSET** ~ *vi*: to become frazzled

frazzle *n* 1: the state of being frazzled 2: a condition of fatigue or nervous exhaustion (worn to a ~)

FRCM *abbr* Fellow of the Royal College of Music

FRCO *abbr* Fellow of the Royal College of Organists

FRCP *abbr* Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians

FRCS *abbr* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons

freak (frēk) *n* [orig. unknown] 1 *a*: a sudden and odd or seemingly pointless idea or turn of the mind *b*: a seemingly capricious action or event 2 *archaic*: a whimsical quality or disposition 3: one that is markedly unusual or abnormal (by some ~ of the storm one car in the line was completely buried) *a*: a person or animal with a physical oddity who appears in a circus sideshow *b* *slang* (1): a sexual deviate (2): a person who uses an illicit drug *c* *slang*: a highly individualistic critic or rebel *d*

: an ardent enthusiast (something from which the casual moviegoer as well as the dedicated film ~ can learn —Richard Schickel)

e: an atypical postage stamp usu. caused by a unique defect in paper (as a crease) or a unique event in the manufacturing process (as a speck of dirt on the plate) that does not produce a constant or systematic effect *syn* see **CAPRICE**

freak *adj*: having the character of a freak (a ~ accident)

freak *vi*: to streak esp with color (silver and mother-of-pearl ~ing the intense azure —Robert Bridges 1930)

freakish (frē-kish) *adj* 1: **WHIMSICAL**, **CAPRICIOUS** 2: being or befitting a freak — **freakishly** *adv* — **freakishness** *n*

freak of nature: **FREAK** 3a

freak-out (frē-kaut) *n* 1: a withdrawal from reality esp by means of drugs 2 *a*: a drug-induced state of mind characterized by nightmarish hallucinations: a bad trip *b*: an irrational act 3: a gathering of hippies 4: one who freaks out

freak out (frē-kaut) *vi* 1: to withdraw from reality esp by taking drugs 2: to experience nightmarish hallucinations as a result of taking drugs: have a bad trip 3: to behave irrationally or unconventionally under or as if under the influence of drugs ~ *vi* 1: to put under the influence of a psychedelic drug 2: to put into a state of intense excitement

freak show *n*: an exhibition (as a sideshow) featuring freaks of nature

freaky (frē-ke) *adj* **freakier**, **freakiest**: **FREAKISH**

freckle (frēk-əl) *n* [ME *freken*, *frekel*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *freknöttr* freckled, akin to OE *spearca* spark]: one of the small brownish spots in the skin that are usually due to precipitation of pigment and that increase in number and intensity on exposure to sunlight — **freckly** (frēk-əl) *adj*

freckle *vb* **freckled**; **freckling** (frēk-əl-ŋ) *vi*: to sprinkle or mark with freckles or small spots ~ *vi*: to become marked with freckles

free (frē) *adj* **freer**; **freest** [ME, fr. OE *frēa*, akin to OHG *frī* free, Gk *práx* enjoying] 1 *a*: having the legal and political rights of a citizen *b*: enjoying civil and political liberty (~ citizens) *c*: enjoying political independence or freedom from outside domination *d*: enjoying personal freedom: not subject to the control or domination of another 2 *a*: not determined by anything beyond its own nature or being: choosing or capable of choosing for itself *b*: determined by the choice of the actor or by his wishes (~ actions) *c*: made, done, or given voluntarily or spontaneously: **SPONTANEOUS** 3 *a*: exempt, relieved, or released esp from a burdensome, noxious, or deplorable condition or obligation (~ from pain) *b*: not bound, confined, or detained by force (prisoner was now ~) 4 *a*: having no trade restrictions *b*: not subject to government regulation *c* of foreign exchange: not subject to restriction or official control 5 *a*: having no obligations (as to work) or commitments (as to duty or custom) (I'll be ~ this evening) *b*: not taken up with commitments or obligations (a ~ evening) 6: having a scope not restricted by qualification (a ~ variable) 7 *a* (1): not obstructed or impeded: **CLEAR** (a ~ and open highway) (2): not being used or occupied (waved with his ~ hand) *b*: not hampered or restricted in its normal operation: **LOOSE** 8 *a*: not fastened (the ~ end of the rope) *b*: not confined to a particular position or place, also: not having a specific opponent to cover in football (a ~ safety) *c*: capable of moving or turning in any direction (a ~ particle) *d*: performed without apparatus (~ tumbling) 9 *a*: not parsimonious (~ spending) *b*: **OUTSPOKEN *c*: availing oneself of something without stint *d*: **FRANK**, **OPEN** *e*: overly familiar or forward in action or attitude *f*: **LICENTIOUS** 10: not costing or charging anything 11 *a* (1): not united with, attached to, or combined with something else: **SEPARATE** (~ ores) (a ~ surface of a bodily part) (2): **FREESTANDING** (a ~ column) *b*: chemically uncombined (~ oxygen) (~ acids) *c*: not permanently attached but able to move about (a ~ electron in a metal) *d*: capable of being used alone as a meaningful linguistic form (the word *hats* is a ~ form) — compare **BOUND** 7 12 *a*: not literal or exact (~ translation) *b*: not restricted by or conforming to conventional forms (~ skating) 13: **FAVORABLE** — used of a wind blowing from a direction more than six points from straight ahead 14: not allowing slavery 15: open to all comers — **freely** *adv***

syn **FREE**, **INDEPENDENT**, **AUTONOMOUS**, **SOVEREIGN** *shared meaning* *element*: not subject to the rule or control of another

free *adv* 1: in a free manner 2: without charge (admitted ~) 3: with the wind more than six points from dead ahead (sailing ~)

free *vi* **freed**, **freeing** 1 *a*: to cause to be free *b*: to relieve or rid of what restrains, confines, restricts, or embarrasses (~ a man from debt) *c*: **DISSENT**, **CLEAR** 2 *obs*: **BANISH** — **freer** *n*

syn **FREE**, **RELEASE**, **LIBERATE**, **EMANCIPATE**, **MANUMIT**, **DISCHARGE** *shared meaning* *element*: to loose from constraint or restraint

free agent *n*: professional athlete (as a football player) who is not under contract to any team

free alongside ship *adv* or *adj*: with delivery at the side of the ship free of charges and the buyer's liability then beginning

free alongside vessel *adv* or *adj*: free alongside ship

free and easy *adj* 1: marked by informality and lack of constraint (the free and easy, open-air life of the plains —Allan Murray) 2: not observant of strict demands (his free and easy literary judgments) — **free and easy** *adv*

free association *n* 1 *a*: the verbal or written expression of all the content of consciousness without censorship or control as an aid in gaining access to unconscious processes esp in psychoanalysis *b*: the reporting of the first thought that comes to mind in

about • kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
i foot a foot y yet yū few ya famous zh vision

- syn** 1 FRAGILE, FRANOIBLE, BRITTLE, CRISP, FRIABLE *shared meaning element*: easily broken **ant** durable
2 **see** WEAK **ant** durable
- 1** **frag-ment** \ˈfræg-mənt\ *n* [ME, *fr* L *fragmentum*, *fr* *frangere* to break — *more* at BREAK] **a**: a part broken off, detached, or incomplete **syn** **see** PART
- 2** **frag-ment** \-mənt\ *vb*: **FRAGMENTIZE**
- frag-men-tal** \ˈfræg-mənt-əl\ *adj*: **FRAGMENTARY** — **frag-men-tal-ly** \-l-ē\ *adv*
- frag-men-tary** \ˈfræg-mən-ter-ē\ *adj*: consisting of fragments — **INCOMPLETE** — **frag-men-tar-i-ly** \ˈfræg-mən-ter-ē-lē\ *adv* — **frag-men-tar-i-ness** \-t-ē-nəs\ *n*
- frag-men-tate** \ˈfræg-mən-tā-tē\ *vb* **tat-ed**, **-tat-ing** **FRAGMENTIZE** — **frag-men-ta-tion** \ˈfræg-mən-ta-shən, -men-t-ē\ *n*
- fragmentation bomb** *n*: a bomb or shell whose relatively thick casing is splintered upon explosion and thrown in fragments in all directions
- frag-men-tize** \ˈfræg-mən-tīz\ *vb* **tized**, **-tizing** *vt* to break up or apart into fragments **vi** to fall to pieces — **frag-men-tizer** *n*
- frag-rance** \ˈfræg-rān(t)s\ *n* 1: the quality or state of having a sweet odor 2 **a**: a sweet or delicate odor (as of fresh flowers) **b**: the odor of perfume, cologne, or toilet water
- syn** FRAGRANCE, PERFUME, SCENT INCENSE, BOUQUET *shared meaning element*: a sweet or pleasing odor **ant** stench, stink
- fra-gran-cy** \ˈgræn-sē\ *n* **archaic**: FRAGRANCE
- fra-grant** \ˈfræg-rānt\ *adj* [ME, *fr* L *fragrant*, *fragrans*, *fr* *prp* of *frangere* to be fragrant, akin to MHG *bræhen* to smell] marked by fragrance — **fra-grant-ly** *adv*
- frail** \ˈfrā(ə)\ *adj* [ME, *fr* MF *frail*, *fr* L *fragilis* fragile, *fr* *frangere*] 1: easily led into evil (~ humanity) 2: easily broken or destroyed — **FRAGILE** 3 **a**: physically weak **b**: SLIGHT UNSUBSTANTIAL **syn** **see** WEAK **ant** robust — **frail-ly** \ˈfrā(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **frail-ness** *n*
- frail-ty** \ˈfrā(ə)-tē\ *n*, *pl* frailties 1: the quality or state of being frail 2: a fault due to weakness esp of moral character **syn** **see** FAULT
- fräise** \ˈfräz\ *n* [F]: an obstacle of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts of a fortification in a horizontal or inclined position
- Frak-tur** \ˈfræk-tʃʊr\ *n* [G, *fr* L *fractura* fracture]: a German style of blackletter text type
- fram-able** or **frame-able** \ˈfrā-mə-bəl\ *adj* capable of being framed
- fram-be-sia** \ˈfrām-bē-zhē\ *n* [NL, *fr* F *framboise* raspberry, *fr* the appearance of the lesions], **YAWS**
- 1** **frame** \ˈfrām\ *vb **framed**, **fram-ing** [ME *framen* to benefit, construct, *fr* OE *framian* to benefit, make progress, akin to ON *fram* forward, OE *from* from] *vi* 1 **archaic**: **PROCEED** GO 2 **obs**: **MANAGE** ~ *vi* 1 **a**: **PLAN** CONTRIVE (*framed* a new method of achieving their purpose) **b**: to give expression to: **FORMULATE** **c**: **SHAPE**, **CONSTRUCT** **d**: to draw up (as a document) 2: to fit or adjust esp to something or for an end: **ARRANGE** 3 **obs**: **PRODUCE** 4: to construct by fitting and uniting the parts of the skeleton (of a structure) 5: to enclose in a frame, also: to enclose as if in a frame 6 **a**: to devise falsely (as a criminal charge) **b**: to contrive the evidence against (an innocent man) so that a verdict of guilty is assured **c**: to prearrange (as a contest) so that a particular outcome is assured — **framer** *n**
- 2** **frame** *n* 1 **a**: something composed of parts fitted together and united **b**: the physical makeup of an animal and esp a human body **PHYSIQUE**, **FIGURE** 2 **a**: the constructional system that gives shape or strength (as to a building); also: a frame dwelling **b**: such a skeleton not filled in or covered 3 **a**: an open case or structure made for admitting, enclosing, or supporting something (a window ~) **b**: a machine built upon or within a framework (a spinning ~) **c**: a structural unit in an automobile chassis supported on the axles and supporting the rest of the chassis and the body **d** (1): a part of a pair of glasses that holds one of the lenses (2) *pl*: that part of a pair of glasses other than the lenses 4 **obs**: the act or manner of framing 5: a particular state or disposition (as of the mind): **MOOD** 6 **a**: an enclosing border **b**: the matter or area enclosed in such a border as (1): one of the squares in which scores for each round are recorded (as in bowling); also: a round in bowling (2): boxed matter in a newspaper; esp: a box of a comic strip (3): one picture of the series on a length of motion-picture or other film (4): a complete image being transmitted by television **c**: an inning in baseball **d**: a limiting, typical, or esp appropriate set of circumstances (studies made within the ~ of our society and culture) **e**: an event that forms the background for the action of a novel or play 7: **FRAME-UP** 8: a minimal unit of instruction or stimulus in a programmed instruction routine **a** unit of programmed instruction calling for a response by the student
- 3** **frame** *adj*: having a wood frame (~ houses)
- frame of reference** 1: an arbitrary set of axes with reference to which the position or motion of something is described or physical laws are formulated 2: a set or system (as of facts or ideas) serving to orient or give particular meaning: **VIEWPOINT**, **THEORY**
- frame-shift** \ˈfrām-ʃift\ *n*: the addition or deletion of a pair of purine or pyrimidine bases from a gene so that the codon sequence is read incorrectly in the formation of messenger RNA — called also **frameshift mutation**
- frame-up** \ˈfrām-ʊp\ *n* 1: an act or series of actions in which someone is framed 2: an action that is framed
- 1** **frame-work** \ˈfrām-wɜrk\ *n* 1 **a**: a skeletal, openwork, or structural frame **b**: a basic structure (as of ideas) 2: **FRAME OF REFERENCE** 3: the larger branches of a tree that determine its shape
- 2** **framework** *vt* to graft scions of another variety on the framework of (a tree)
- fram-ing** \ˈfrām-ɪŋ\ *n*: **FRAME**, **FRAMEWORK**
- franc** \ˈfræŋk\ *n* [F] 1 — **see** MONEY table 2 — **see** dirham at MONEY table

- 1** **fran-chise** \ˈfræn-ˌchi-z\ *n* [ME, *fr* OF *franchir* to free, *fr* *franc* free] 1: freedom or immunity from some burden or restriction vested in a person or group 2 **a**: a special privilege granted to an individual or group; esp: the right to be and exercise the powers of a corporation **b**: a constitutional or statutory right or privilege, esp: the right to vote **c** (1) ~the right or license granted to an individual or group to market a company's goods or services in a particular territory (2) ~the territory involved in such a right
- 2** **franchise** *vt* **fran-chised**, **fran-chis-ing** 1 **archaic**: **FREE** 2: to grant a franchise to
- fran-chi-see** \ˈfræn-ˌchi-zē, -chə-z\ *n*: one that is granted a franchise
- fran-chis-er** \ˈfræn-ˌchi-zər\ *n* [in sense 1, *fr* *franchise*, in sense 2, *fr* *franchise*] 1. **FRANCHISEE** 2. **FRANCHISOR**
- fran-chi-sor** \ˈfræn-ˌchi-zō(r)-chə-z\ *n* [*franchise* + -or]: one that grants a franchise
- Fran-cis-can** \ˈfræn-ˌsɪs-kən\ *n* [ML *Franciscus* Francis]: a member of the Order of Friars Minor founded by St Francis of Assisi in 1209 and dedicated esp to preaching, missions, and charities — **Franciscan** *adj*
- fran-clum** \ˈfræn-ˌkl-əm\ *n* [NL, *fr* France] a radioactive element of the alkali-metal group discovered as a disintegration product of actinium and obtained artificially by the bombardment of thorium with protons — **see** ELEMENT table
- Franc-o** *comb* form [ML, *fr* *Francus* Frenchman, *fr* LL *Frank*]: French and (*Franc-o*-German) ~ French (*Francophile*)
- Franc-o-Amer-i-can** \ˈfræn-kō-ˌmer-ə-kən\ *n*: an American of French or esp French-Canadian descent — **Franco-American** *adj*
- fran-co-lin** \ˈfræn-k(ə)-lən\ *n* [F, *fr* It *francolino*]: any of numerous partridges (*Francolinus* and related genera) of southern Asia and Africa
- Franc-o-phile** \ˈfræn-kə-ˌfɪl\ or **Franc-o-phil** \-fɪl\ *adj*: markedly friendly to France or French culture — **Francophile** *n*
- Franc-o-phobe** \ˈfɒb\ *adj*: marked by a fear or strong dislike of France or French culture or customs — **Francophobe** *n*
- fran-co-phone** \-fōn\ *adj*, often *cap*: consisting of or belonging to a French-speaking population — **Francophone** *n*
- franc-tireur** \ˈfræŋ-ˌtɪr-ər\ *n* [F, *fr* *franc* free + *tireur* shooter]: a civilian fighter or sniper
- fran-gible** \ˈfræn-ɡə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, *fr* MF & ML, MF, *fr* ML *frangibilis*, *fr* L *frangere* to break — *more* at BREAK]: readily or easily broken **syn** **see** FRAGILE — **fran-ɡi-bil-i-ty** \ˈfræn-ɡə-ˌbɪl-ə-ti\ *n*
- fran-gi-pane** \ˈfræn-ɡə-ˌpæn, -frā-zhē-pæn\ *n* [F, *frangipani* (perfume), *frangipane*, *fr* It, *fr* Marquis Muzio Frangipane, 16th cent It nobleman]: a custard usu flavored with almonds
- fran-gi-pa-ni** also **fran-ɡi-pa-n-i** \ˈfræn-ɡə-ˌpæn-ē, -pān-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-pani** or **-panis** [modif of It *frangipane*] 1: a perfume derived from or imitating the odor of the flower of the red jasmine 2: a tropical American shrub or small tree (genus *Plumeria*) of the dogbane family (as red jasmine)
- Frang-lais** \ˈfrāŋ-ˌglā\ *n* [F, blend of *français* French and *anglais* English]: French marked by a considerable number of borrowings from English
- 1** **frank** \ˈfræŋk\ *adj* [ME, *free*, *fr* OF *franc*, *fr* ML *francus*, *fr* LL *Francus* Frank] 1: marked by free, forthright, and sincere expression (a ~ reply) 2: clinically evident: **UNMISTAKABLE** (~ pus) — **frank-ness** *n*
- syn** **FRANK** CANDID, OPEN, PLAIN *shared meaning element*: showing willingness to say what one thinks or feels **ant** reticent
- 2** **frank** *vi* 1 **a**: to mark (a piece of mail) with an official signature or sign indicating the right of the sender to free mailing **b**: to mail free **c**: to affix to (mail) a stamp or a marking indicating the payment of postage 2: to enable to pass or go freely or easily — **franker** *n*
- 3** **frank** *n* 1 **a**: the signature of the sender on a piece of franked mail serving in place of a postage stamp **b**: a mark or stamp on a piece of mail indicating postage paid **c**: a franked envelope 2: the privilege of sending mail free of charge
- 4** **frank** *n*: **FRANKFURTER**
- Frank** \ˈfræŋk\ *n* [ME, partly *fr* OE *Francia*, partly *fr* OF *Franc*, *fr* LL *Francus*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *Franko* Frank, OE *Francia*]: a member of a West Germanic people that entered the Roman provinces in AD 253, occupied the Netherlands and most of Gaul, and established themselves along the Rhine
- Frank-en-stein** \ˈfræŋ-kən-ˌstɪn, -stēn\ *n* 1: a student of physiology in Mary W. Shelley's novel *Frankenstein* whose life is ruined by a monster he creates 2: a work or agency that ruins its originator 3: a monster in the shape of a man
- frank-fur-ter** or **frank-fur-ter** \ˈfræŋk-ˌfʊr-tər, -fɔrt-ər\ or **frank-furt** or **frank-fort** \-fɔrt\ *n* [G *Frankfurt* of Frankfurt, *fr* *Frankfurt am Main*, Germany]: a cured cooked sausage (as of beef or beef and pork) that may be skinless or stuffed in a casing
- frank-in-cense** \ˈfræŋ-kən-ˌsɪn\ *n*: a fragrant gum resin from chiefly East African or Arabian trees (genus *Boswellia* of the family Burseraceae) that is an important incense resin
- 1** **Frank-ish** \ˈfræŋ-kɪʃ\ *adj*: of or relating to the Franks
- 2** **Frank-lah** *n*: the Germanic language of the Franks
- frank-lin** \ˈfræŋ-kələn\ *n* [ME *frankeleyn*, *fr* AF *francelen*, *fr* OF *franc*]: a medieval English landowner of free but not noble birth
- frank-lin-ite** \ˈklɔ-nīt\ *n* [Franklin, N.J.] **a**: a black slightly magnetic mineral ZnFe₂O₄ consisting of an oxide of iron and zinc
- Frank-lin stove** \ˈfræŋ-kələn\ *n* [Benjamin Franklin, its inventor]: a metal heating stove resembling an open fireplace but designed to be set out in a room
- frank-ly** \ˈfræŋ-klē\ *adv* 1: in a frank manner 2: in truth: **INDEED**
- frank-pledge** \ˈfræŋk-ˌplej\ *n*: an Anglo-Saxon system under which each



Franklin stove

attempt to retain continuous possession of (a ball or puck) without an attempt to score usu. in order to protect a small lead

freeze *n* 1: a state of weather marked by low temperature esp. when below the freezing point 2 *a*: an act or instance of freezing *b*: the state of being frozen

freeze-dry \f'rez-dri/ *vt*: to dry (as food) in a frozen state under high vacuum esp. for preservation — **freeze-dried** *adj*

freeze-etching \f're-zech-ing/ *n*: preparation of a replica for electron microscopic examination of the exposed surface of quick-frozen material (as a tissue) after fracture along natural structural lines

freezer \f're-zər/ *n*: one that freezes or keeps cool, esp.: an insulated cabinet, compartment, or room for keeping food at a sub-freezing temperature or for freezing perishable food rapidly

freezing point *n*: the temperature at which a liquid solidifies (the freezing point of water is 0° C or 32° F)

free zone *n*: an area within which goods may be received and stored without payment of duty

F region *n*: the highest region of the ionosphere occurring from 90 to more than 250 miles above the earth

freight \f'rejt/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. MD or MLG *vracht*, *vrecht*] 1: the compensation paid for the transportation of goods 2 *a*: something that is loaded for transportation: CARGO *b*: LOAD **BURDEN** 3 *a*: the ordinary transportation of goods afforded by a common carrier and distinguished from express *b*: a train designed or used for such transportation

freight *vt* 1 *a*: to load with goods for transportation *b*: **BURDEN, CHARGE** 2: to transport or ship by freight

freightage \f'rejt-ij/ *n*: FREIGHT

freighter \f'rejt-ər/ *n* 1: one that loads or carries and loads a ship 2: SHIPPER 3: a ship or airplane used chiefly to carry freight

freight ton *n*: TON 2c

frem-tus \f'rem-təs/ *n* [NL, fr. L. murmur, fr. *fremitus*, pp. of *fremere* to murmur; akin to OE *bremman* to roar]: a sensation felt by a hand placed on a part of the body (as the chest) that vibrates during speech

french \f'renʃ/ *vt*, *often cap* [French *bean*]: to cut (snap beans) in thin lengthwise strips before cooking

French \f'renʃ/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *frensc*, fr. *Franca* Frank]: of, relating to, or characteristic of France, its people, or their language — **Frenchness** *n*

French *n* 1: a Romance language that developed out of the Vulgar Latin of Transalpine Gaul and became the literary and official language of France 2 *pl* in constr: the French people

French bean *n* 1 chiefly Brit: a bean (as a green bean) of which the whole young pod is eaten: SNAP BEAN 2 chiefly Brit: KIDNEY BEAN 2

French bulldog *n*: any of a breed of small compact heavy-boned bat-eared dogs developed in France supposedly by crossing small bulldogs with native dogs

French Canadian *n*: one of the descendants of French settlers in Lower Canada

French chalk *n*: a soft white granular variety of stearate used esp. for drawing lines on cloth and for removing grease in dry cleaning

French chop *n*: a rib chop with the meat trimmed from the end of the rib

French cuff *n*: a soft double cuff that is made by turning back part of a wide cuff band and that fastens by cuff links

French door *n*: a light door with rectangular glass panels extending the full length, also: one of a pair of such doors in a single frame

French dressing *n* 1: a salad dressing made with oil and vinegar or lemon juice, salt and pepper, and often condiments (as mustard and herbs) 2: a commercial salad dressing that is creamy and typically orange-red in color

French endive *n*: ENDIVE 2

French fry *vt*, *often cap* 1st F [back-formation fr. French *fried* (potatoes)]: to fry (as strips of potato) in deep fat until brown

French fry *n*, *often cap* 1st F: a strip of potato fried in deep fat — usu. used in pl

French heel *n*: a woman's shoe heel that is usu. high, pitched well forward, and markedly curved

French horn *n*: a circular valved brass instrument having a conical bore, a funnel-shaped mouthpiece, and a usual range from B below the bass staff upward for more than three octaves

frenchify \f'ren-cho-fy/ *vt* *fried*, *-fy-ing* *often cap*: to make French in qualities, traits, or typical practices — **frenchification** \f'ren-cho-fa-kə-shən/ *n*, *often cap*

French kiss *n*: an open-mouth kiss usu. involving tongue-to-tongue contact — **French-kiss** *vb*

French leave *n* [fr. an 18th cent. French custom of leaving a reception without taking leave of the host or hostess]: an informal, hasty, or secret departure

Frenchman \f'renʃ-mən/ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of France 2: one who is of French descent

French pastry *n*: fancy pastry made usu. of puff paste baked in individual portions and filled esp. with custard or fruit

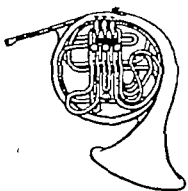
French provincial *n*, *often cap* P: a style of furniture, architecture, or fabric originating in or characteristic of the 17th and 18th century French provinces

French telephone *n*: HANDSET

French toast *n*: bread dipped in a mixture of egg and milk and sautéed

French window *n* 1: a French door placed in an exterior wall 2: a casement window

Frenchwoman \f'renʃ-wu-mən/ *n* 1: a female native or inhabitant of France 2: a woman of French descent



French horn

frenetic \f'ren-et-ik/ *adj* [ME *frenetik* insane, fr. MF *frenetique*, fr. L *phreneticus*, modif. of Gk *phrenetikos*, fr. *phrenitis* inflammation of the brain, fr. *phren-* *phrēn* diaphragm, mind]: FRENZIED, FRANTIC — **frenetically** \f'ren-et-ik-ə-lē/ *adv*

frenulum \f'ren-yə-ləm/ *n*, *pl* -lə \f'ren-yl-ə/ [NL, dim. of L *frenum*] 1: a connecting fold of membrane serving to support or restrain a part (as the tongue) 2: a bristle or group of bristles on the front edge of the posterior wings of some lepidoptera that unites the wings by interlocking with a process on the front wings

frenum \f're-nəm/ *n*, *pl* *frenuma* or *frena* \f're-nə \f're-nə/ [L, lit., bndle, akin to L *firmus* firm]: FRENULUM 1

frenzy \f'ren-zē/ *adj*: marked by frenzy — **frenziedly** *adv*

frenzy \f'ren-zē/ *n*, *pl* *frenzies* [ME *frenesie*, fr. MF, fr. ML *phrenesia*, alter. of L *phrenesis*, fr. *phreneticus*] 1 *a*: a temporary madness *b*: a violent mental or emotional agitation 2: intense usu. wild and often disorderly compulsive or agitated activity

frenzy *vt* *frenzied*; *frenzying*: to affect with frenzy

Freon \f're-ən/ *trademark* — used for any of various nonflammable gaseous and liquid fluorinated hydrocarbons used as refrigerants and as propellants for aerosols

freq *abbr* frequency, frequent, frequentative, frequently

frequency \f're-kwən-sē/ *n*: FREQUENCY

frequency \f're-kwən-sē/ *n*, *pl* *-cies* 1: the fact or condition of occurring frequently 2 *a*: the number of times that a periodic function repeats the same sequence of values during a unit variation of the independent variable *b*: the number of individuals in a single class when objects are classified according to variations in a set of one or more specified attributes 3: the number of repetitions of a periodic process in a unit of time *a*: the number of complete alternations per second of an alternating current *b*: the number of sound waves per second produced by a sounding body *c*: the number of complete oscillations per second of an electromagnetic wave

frequency distribution *n*: an arrangement of statistical data that exhibits the frequency of the occurrence of the values of a variable

frequency modulation *n*: modulation of the frequency of the carrier wave in accordance with speech or a signal, also: a broadcasting system using such modulation

frequency response *n*: the ability of a device (as an audio amplifier) to handle the frequencies applied to it, also: a graph representing this ability

frequent \f're-kwənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L, MF, fr. L *frequent-* *frequens*] 1 *obs*: FULL THROGGED 2 *a*: COMMON USUAL *b*: happening at short intervals 3: HABITUAL PERSISTENT 4 *archaic*: INTIMATE, FAMILIAR — **frequentness** *n*

frequent \f're-kwənt/ *vi* 1: to associate with, be in, or resort to often or habitually 2 *archaic*: to read systematically or habitually — **frequentation** \f're-kwən-tā-shən, -kwən-/ *n* — **frequent** *n*

frequentative \f're-kwənt-ət-iv/ *adj*: denoting repeated or recurrent action or state — used of a verb aspect, verb form, or meaning

frequentative *n*: a frequentative verb or verb form

frequently \f're-kwənt-ē/ *adv*: at frequent or short intervals

fresco \f'res-ko/ *n*, *pl* *frescoes* or *frescos* [It, fr. *fresco* fresh, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *fresc* fresh] 1: the art of painting on freshly spread moist lime plaster with pigments suspended in a water vehicle 2: a painting executed in fresco — **fresco** *vi*

fresh \f'reʃ/ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *fres*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *fresc* fresh, akin to OE *fersc* fresh] 1 *a*: not salt (~ water) *b* (1): free from taint: PURE (~ air) (2) of wind STRONG 2 *a*: not altered by processing (~ vegetables) *b*: having its original qualities unimpaired as (1): full of or renewed in vigor or readiness for action: REFRESHED (rose ~ from a good night's sleep) (2): not stale, sour, or decayed (~ bread) (3): not faded (4): not worn or rumpled: SPRUCE (a ~ white shirt) 3 *a* (1): experienced, made, or received newly or anew (form ~ friendships) (2): ADDITIONAL ANOTHER (make a ~ start) *b*: ORIGINAL VIVID *c*: lacking experience: RAW *d*: newly or just come or arrived (~ from school) *e*: having the milk flow recently established (~ cow) 4 [prob. by folk etymology fr. G *fresch*]: disposed to take liberties: IMPUDENT *syn* see NEW *ant* stale — **freshly** *adv* — **freshness** *n*

fresh *adv*: just recently: NEWLY (a ~ laid egg)

fresh *n* 1: an increased flow or rush (as of water): FRESHET 2: a stream of fresh water running into salt water

fresh breeze *n*: wind having a speed of 19 to 24 miles per hour

freshen \f'reʃ-n/ *vb* *freshened*, *fresh-en-ing* \f'reʃ-n-ŋ/ *vi* 1: to grow or become fresh as *a* of wind, to increase in strength *b*: to become fresh in appearance or vitality — usu. used with up (~ up with a shower) *c* of water: to lose saltiness 2 of a milk animal: to come into milk ~ *vt*: to make fresh, also: REFRESH

REVIVE

freshet \f'reʃ-ət/ *n* 1 *archaic*: STREAM 1 2 *a*: a great rise or overflowing of a stream caused by heavy rains or melted snow *b*: something resembling or suggesting a freshet esp. in being in sudden large supply (~s of applause — Douglas Watt)

fresh gale *n*: wind having a speed of 39 to 46 miles per hour

freshman \f'reʃ-mən/ *n*, *often attrib* 1: NOVICE NEWCOMER 2: a student in his first year or having chiefly first-year standing

fresh-water \f'reʃ-wō-ər, -wāt-/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or living in fresh water 2: accustomed to invading only in fresh waters (a ~ sailor), also: UNSKILLED 3: inland and usu. provincial (a ~ college)

Fresnel lens \f'rez-nəl-, frā-nəl-/ *n* [Augustin J. Fresnel]: a lens that has a surface consisting of a concentric series of simple lens

a	about	k	kitten	or	further	a	back	k	bake	k	cat	cart	
an	out	ch	chance	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	o	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	colon	th	than	th	thus
l	loot	o	foot	y	yet	y	few	y	furiously	zh	vision		

response to a given stimulus (as a word) 2: an idea or image elicited by free association 3: a method using free association

freebie or **freebie** \frē-bē/ *n* [by alter. fr. obs. slang *freeby* gratis, fr. *free* + *-by*, of unknown origin]: something (as a theater ticket) given or received without charge

freeboard \frē-bō(ə)rd, -bō(ə)rδ/ *n* 1: the distance between the waterline and the freeboard deck of a ship or between the level of the water and the upper edge of the side of a small boat 2: the height above the recorded high-water mark of a structure (as a dam) associated with the water 3: the space between the surface of the ground and the undercarriage of an automobile

freeboard deck *n*: the deck below which all bulkheads are made watertight

freeboot \frē-būt/ *vi* [back-formation fr. *freebooter*]: to act as a freebooter

freebooter *n*: **PLUNDER**

freebooter \-rō/ *n* [D *vrijbuitler*, fr. *vrijbuit* plunder, fr. *vrij* free + *buit* booty]: **PIRATE**, **PLUNDERER**

freeborn \frē-bō(ə)rn/ *adj* 1: not born in vassalage or slavery 2: of, relating to, or befitting one that is freeborn

free diver *n*: one who engages in skin diving — **free diving** *n*

freedman \frēd-mən, -mən/ *n*: a man freed from slavery

freedom \frēd-əm/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being free, as a: the absence of necessity, coercion, or constraint in choice or action b: liberation from slavery or restraint or from the power of another: **INDEPENDENCE** c: the quality or state of being exempt or released usu. from something onerous (~ from care) d: **EASE**, **FACILITY** (spoke the language with ~) e: the quality of being frank, open, or outspoken (answered the questions with ~) f: improper familiarity g: boldness of conception or execution h: unrestricted use (gave him the ~ of their home) 2 a: a political right b: **FRANCHISE**, **PRIVILEGE**

syn **FREEDOM**, **LIBERTY**, **LICENSE** *shared meaning element*: the power or condition of acting without compulsion **FREEDOM** may imply total or moderate absence of restraint or merely an unawareness of being unduly hampered or frustrated (*Freedom* in the medieval sense, when there was no abstract freedom but only concrete freedoms, each bestowed on all subject to forfeiture — Martin Jooz) (*enjoyed the freedom of her isolated life*) **LIBERTY** may carry more clearly an implication of the power to choose or one of deliverance from constraint or compulsion (in totalitarian states there is no liberty of expression for writers — Aldous Huxley) (*restore a prisoner's liberty*) **LICENSE** can imply unusual freedom (as from rules or restraints) tolerated because of special circumstances (*poetic license*) but more often it implies an abuse of liberty (as by disregard of propriety or the rights of others) (*enjoying their victory in the license which is misallied liberty* — J. A. Froude)

freedom of the seas: the right of a merchant ship to travel any waters except territorial waters either in peace or war

freedom ride *n*, *often* *cap* **F&R**: a ride made by civil rights workers through states of the southern U.S. to ascertain whether public facilities (as bus terminals) are desegregated — **freedom rider** *n*

freed-woman \frēd-wūm-ən/ *n*: a woman freed from slavery

free enterprise *n*: freedom of private business to organize and operate for profit in a competitive system without interference by government beyond regulation necessary to protect public interest and keep the national economy in balance

free-fall \frē-fōl/ *n* 1: the condition of unrestrained motion in a gravitational field, also: such motion 2: the part of a parachute jump before the parachute opens

free-floating \frē-floī-ŋ/ *adj* 1: relatively uncommitted (as to a particular purpose) (was not sure how the ~ intellectuals would vote) 2: felt as an emotion without apparent cause (~ anxiety)

free-for-all \frē-fō-rōl/ *n*: a competition, dispute, or fight open to all comers and usu. with no rules: **BRAWL** — **free-for-all** *adj*

free-hand \frē-hænd/ *adj*: done without mechanical aids or devices: **FREE** (~ drawing) — **freehand** *adv*

free hand \-hænd/ *n*: freedom of action or decision

free-handed \frē-hænd-dəd/ *adj*: **OPENHANDED**, **GENEROUS** — **free-handedly** *adv*

free-hearted \frē-hārt-dəd/ *adj* 1: **FRANK**, **UNRESERVED** 2: **GENEROUS** — **freeheartedly** *adv*

freehold \frē-hōld/ *n* 1: a tenure of real property by which an estate of inheritance in fee simple or fee tail or for life is held, also: an estate held by such tenure — compare **FEEL** 2: a tenure of an office or dignity similar to a freehold — **freeholder** \-hōl-dər/ *n*

free kick *n*: a kick (as in football, soccer, or rugby) with which an opponent may not interfere; *specif*: an unhindered kick (as in soccer) in any direction awarded because of an infraction of the rules by an opponent

free-lance *adj*: of, relating to, or befitting a free lance: **INDEPENDENT**

free-lance *vi*: to act as a free lance ~ *vi*: to offer or contract for the purchase of in the manner of a free lance — **free-lancer** *n*

free lance *n* 1 a: a knight or roving soldier available for hire by a state or commander b: one who acts independently without regard to party lines or deference to authority 2: one who pursues a profession without long-term contractual commitments to any one employer

free-living \frē-liv-ŋ/ *adj* 1: marked by more than usual freedom in the gratification of appetites 2: neither parasitic nor symbiotic

free-load \frē-lōd/ *vi*: to impose upon another's generosity or hospitality without sharing in the cost or responsibility involved: **SPONGE** — **free-loader** *n*

free love *n*: the practice of living openly with one of the opposite sex without marriage

free-man \frē-mən, -mən/ *n* 1: one enjoying civil or political liberty 2: one having the full rights of a citizen

free market *n*: an economic market operating by free competition

free-martin \frē-mart-ŋ/ *n* [origin unknown]: a sexually imperfect usu. sterile female calf twinned with a male

Free-ma-son \-mäs-n/ *n*: a member of a major secret fraternal society called **Free and Accepted Masons**

free-ma-son-ry \-rē/ *n* 1 *cap*: the principles, institutions, or practices of Freemasons — called also **Masonry** 2: natural or instinctive fellowship or sympathy

free-ness *n*: **FREEDOM**

free on board *adv* or *adj*: without charge for delivery to and placing on board a carrier at a specified point

free port *n*: an enclosed port or section of a port where goods are received and shipped free of customs duty

free radical *n*: an atom or a group of atoms having at least one unpaired electron and participating in various reactions

free reed *n*: a reed in a musical instrument (as a harmonium) that vibrates in an air opening just large enough to allow the reed to move freely — compare **BEATING REED**

free rein *n*: unrestricted liberty of action or decision

free ride *n*: something (as entertainment, acclaim, or a profit) obtained without the usual cost or effort — **free ride** *n* — **free rider** *n*

free-ale \frē-zh(ē)-, -zē-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. F. H. T. Freese 1876 G physician]: any of a genus (*Freezia*) of the ins family of sweet-scented African herbs with red, white, or yellow flowers

free-soil *adj* 1: characterized by free soil (~ states) 2 *cap* **F&S**: opposing the extension of slavery into U.S. territories and the admission of slave states into the Union prior to the Civil War; *specif*: of, relating to, or constituting a minor U.S. political party having these aims — **Free-Soller** \-sōl-lər/ *n*

free soil *n*: U.S. territory where prior to the Civil War slavery was prohibited

free-spoken \frē-spō-kən/ *adj*: speaking freely: **OUTSPOKEN**

freest *superlative* of **FREE**

free-standing \frē-stand-ŋ/ *adj*: standing alone or on its own foundation free of architectural or supporting frame or attachment (a ~ wall)

free-stone \frē-stōn/ *n* 1: a stone that may be cut freely without splitting 2 a: a fruit stone to which the flesh does not cling b: a fruit having such a stone

free-style \frē-stīl/ *n*, *often* *attrib*: a competition in which a contestant uses a style (as of swimming) of his choice instead of a specified style

free-swimming \-swim-ŋ/ *adj*: able to swim about not attached (the ~ larva of the barnacle)

free-swinging \-swing-ŋ/ *adj*: bold, forthright, and heedless of personal consequences (a ~ soldier of fortune — Will Herberg)

free-thinker \-thin-kər/ *n*: one that forms opinions on the basis of reason independently of authority; *esp*: one who doubts or denies religious dogma **syn** see **ATHEIST** — **free-think-er** \-kŋ/ *n* or *adj*

free thought *n*: free thinking or unorthodox thought, *specif*: 18th century deism

free throw *n*: an unhindered shot in basketball made from behind a set line and awarded because of a foul by an opponent

free throw lane *n*: a 12 or 16 foot wide lane on a basketball court that extends from underneath the goal to a line 15 feet in front of the backboard and from which players are excluded during a free throw

free trade *n*: trade based upon the unrestricted international exchange of goods with tariffs used only as a source of revenue

free trader *n*: one that practices, supports, or advocates free trade

free university *n*: an unaccredited autonomous free institution established within a university by students to present and discuss subjects not usu. dealt with in the academic curriculum

free verse *n*: verse whose meter is irregular in some respect or whose rhythm is not metrical

free-way \frē-wā/ *n* 1: an expressway with fully controlled access 2: a toll-free highway

free-wheel \frē-wēl/ *n* 1: a power-transmission system in a motor vehicle with a device that permits the propeller shaft to run freely when its speed is greater than that of the engine shaft 2: a clutch fitted in the rear hub of a bicycle that permits the rear wheel to run on free from the rear sprocket when the pedals are stopped

free-wheel *vi*: to move, live, or drift along freely or irresponsibly — **free-wheel-er** *n*

free-wheeling *adj*: relatively heedless of formalities, rules, responsibilities, or consequences — **free-wheeling-ness** *n*

free-will \frē-wil/ *adj*: **VOLUNTARY**, **SPONTANEOUS**

free will *n*: the power asserted of moral beings of choosing within limitations or with respect to some matters without restraint of physical or divine necessity or causal law 2: the ability to choose between alternatives so that the choice and action are to an extent creatively determined by the conscious subject

Freewill Baptist *n*: a member of a Baptist group holding to Arminian doctrine and practicing open communion

free world *n*: the part of the world where democracy and capitalism or moderate socialism rather than totalitarian or Communist political and economic systems prevail

freeze \frēz/ *vi* *frōze* \frōz/, *frōzen* \frōz-ŋ/, *freezing* [ME *fresen*, fr. OE *fresān*, akin to OHG *frianan* to freeze, L *pruina* hoarfrost] *vi* 1 a: to become congealed into ice by cold b: to solidify as a result of abstraction of heat 2 a: to become chilled with cold (almost froze to death) b: to become coldly formal in manner 3: to adhere solidly by or as if by freezing (pressure caused the metals to ~) 4: to become clogged with ice (the water pipes froze) 5: to become fixed or motionless, *esp*: to become incapable of acting or speaking ~ *vt* 1 a: to harden into ice b: to convert from a liquid to a solid by cold 2 a: to make extremely cold: **CHILL** b: to act toward in a stiff and formal way 3 a: to act on usu. destructively by frost b: to anesthetize by cold 4: to cause to grip tightly or remain in unmovable contact 5 a: to cause to become fixed, immovable, or unalterable b: to forbid further manufacture, use, or sale of (a raw material) c: to immobilize by governmental regulation the expenditure, withdrawal, or exchange of (foreign-owned bank balances) 6: to

frippery \ˈfrɪp-(ə-)rē/ *n.* *pl.* *-pries* [MF *friperte*, deriv. of ML *saluppa* piece of straw] 1 *obs* *a*: cast-off clothes *b*: a place where old clothes are sold 2 *a*: FINERY *esp*: something showy, tawdry, or nonessential *b*: affected elegance: OSTENTATION

frippery *adj*: TRIFLING TAWDRY

Fris-bee \ˈfrɪz-bē/ *trademark* — used for a plastic disk several inches in diameter sailed between players by a flip of the wrist

frise \ˈfrɪz-/ *n.* [F, fr. pp. of *friser* to curl]: FRIZZE

Frise alleron \ˈfrɪz-ə-ˈlɛrən/ *n.* [Leslie George Frise b1897 E engineer]: an alleron having a nose portion projecting ahead of the hinge axis and a lower surface in line with the lower surface of the wing

frisette \ˈfrɪz-ˈzɛt/ *n.* [F] *archaic* *a*: a fringe of hair or curls worn on the forehead by women

friseur \ˈfrɪz-ˈzɔr/ *n.* [F]: HAIRDRESSER

Frisian \ˈfrɪz-ən, ˈfrɪz-ˈzhən/ *adj* [L *Frisii* Frisians]: of, relating to, or characteristic of Friesland, the Frisians, or Frisian

Frisian *n.* 1: a member of a people that inhabit principally the Netherlands province of Friesland and the Frisian islands in the North sea 2: the Germanic language of the Frisian people

frisk \ˈfrɪsk/ *vb* [obs *frusk* (lively)] *vt*: to leap, skip, or dance in a lively or playful way: GAMBOL *vi*: to search (a person) for something (as a concealed weapon) by running the hand rapidly over the clothing and through the pockets — **frisk-er** *n.*

frisk *n.* 1 *a*: *archaic*: CARACOLE. CAPER *b*: GAMBOL. ROMP *c*: DIVERSION 2: an act of frisking

friskily \ˈfrɪsk-ə-ˈli/ *adv*: in a frisky manner

frisky \ˈfrɪsk-ē/ *adj* **frisk-i-er**, *est*: inclined to frisk • **FROLICSOME** — **frisk-i-ness** *n.*

frisson \ˈfrɪz-ən/ *n.* *pl.* *frissons* \-ˈsɒz(ə)/ [F]: SHUDDER. THRILL

frit \ˈfrɪt/ *n.* [It *fritta*] 1: the calcined or partly fused materials of which glass is made 2: any of various chemically complex glasses used ground *esp*: to introduce soluble or unstable ingredients into glazes or enamels

frit *vi* **frit-ed**, **frit-ting** 1: to, prepare (materials for glass) by heat: FUSE 2: to convert into a frit

frit \ˈfrɪt/ *n.* **FIRTH**

fritillaria \ˈfrɪt-ɪ-ˈlɪ-ə-ˈrɪ-ə, ˈar-/ *n.* [NL, fr. L *fritillus* dice cup, fr. the markings of the petals]: any of a genus (*Fritillaria*) of bulbous herbs of the lily family with mottled or checkered flowers

fritillary \ˈfrɪt-ɪ-ˈlɪ-ə-ˈrɪ-ə/ *n.* *pl.* *-lar-ies* [NL *fritillaria*] 1: FRITILLARIA 2: any of numerous nymphalid butterflies (*esp* genera *Argynnis* and *Speyeria*) that usu. are orange with black spots on the upper side of both wings and silver spotted on the underside of the hind wing

fritter \ˈfrɪt-ər/ *n.* [ME *fritour*, fr. MF *friture*, fr. (assumed) VL *fritura*, fr. *fritus*, pp. of *frigere* to fry — more at FRY] *a*: a small quantity of fried or sautéed batter often containing fruit or meat

fritter *vb* [frit-er, *n.* (fragment, shred)] *vi* 1: to spend or waste bit by bit, on trifles, or without commensurate return (—ing away our natural resources) 2: to break into small fragments *vi*: DISSIPATE. DWindle *syn* *see* WASTE — **frit-ter-er** \-ər-ər/ *n.*

frivol \ˈfrɪv-əl/ *vi* *-led* or *-lled*, *-ol-ing* or *-ol-ling* \-(-ə-)lɪŋ/ [*back* formation fr. *frivolous*]: to act frivolously: TRIFLE — **friv-ol-er** or **frivol-er** \-(-ə-)lɪ-ər/ *n.*

frivolity \ˈfrɪv-əl-ɪ-ˈtɪ/ *n.* *pl.* *-ties* 1: the quality or state of being frivolous 2: a frivolous act or thing *syn* *see* LIGHTNESS *ant* *staidness*

frivolous \ˈfrɪv-(ə-)ləs/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *frivolus*] 1: of little weight or importance 2 *a*: lacking in seriousness: irresponsibly self-indulgent *b*: marked by unbecoming levity — **friv-ol-ous-ly** *adv* — **friv-olous-ness** *n.*

fritz \ˈfrɪz/ *vb* [F *friser*] *vt*: to form into small tight curls *vi*, *of* hair: to form a mass of tight curls

fritz *n.* 1: a tight curl 2: hair that is tightly curled

fritz *vb* [alter of FRY] *vt*: to fry or sear with a sizzling noise *vi* *vi*: SIZZLE

fritzily \ˈfrɪz-ə-ˈli/ *adv*: in a frizzy manner

fritzle \ˈfrɪz-əl/ *vb* **fritz-led**, **fritz-ling** \-(-ə-)lɪŋ/ [*prob* akin to OE *frisc* curly, OFris *friske* curl]: FRIZZ. CURL

fizzle *n.*: a crisp curl

fizzle *vb* **fritz-led**, **fritz-ling** \-(-ə-)lɪŋ/ [*fr* *zizzle*] *vt* 1: to fry until crisp and curled 2: BURN. SCORCH *vi* *vi*: to cook with a sizzling noise

frizzly \ˈfrɪz-(ə-)lɪ/ *adj* **friz-zl-er**, *est*: FRIZZY

frizzly *adj* **friz-zl-er**, *est*: tightly curled — **friz-zl-ness** *n.*

From \ˈfrɒm/ *prep* [ME, fr. ON *frá*, akin to OE *from*] *dial* Brit *FROM*

From \ˈfrɒm/ *adv*: BACK. AWAY — used in the phrase *to and fro*

frock \ˈfrɒk/ *n.* [ME *frok*, fr. MF *froc*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *broch* mantle, coat] 1: an outer garment worn by monks and nuns: HABIT 2: an outer garment worn chiefly by men *a*: a long loose mantle *b*: a workman's outer shirt, *esp*: SMOCK. FROCK *c*: a woolen Jersey worn *esp* by sailors 3: a woman's dress

frock *vt* 1: to clothe in a frock 2: to make a clench of

frock coat *n*: a man's usu. double-breasted coat having knee-length skirts front and back

froe \ˈfrɔ:/ *n.* [*perh* alter of *obs. forward* turned away, fr. ME, fr. the position of the handle]: a cleaving tool for splitting cask staves and shingles from the block

frog \ˈfrɒg, ˈfræg/ *n.* [ME *frogge*, fr. OE *froga*; akin to OHG *frask* frog. Skt *pṛag* he jumps up] 1: any of various smooth-skinned web-footed largely aquatic tailless agile leaping amphibians (as of the suborder *Diploscolecidae*) — compare TOAD 2: a condition in the throat that produces hoarseness (had a ~ in his throat) 3: the triangular elastic horny pad in the middle of the sole of the foot of a horse — *see* HOOF illustration 4 *a*: a loop attached to a belt to hold a weapon or tool *b*: an ornamental braiding for fastening the front of a garment that consists of a button and a loop through which it passes 5: a device permitting the wheels on one rail of a track to cross an intersecting rail 6: the nut of a violin bow — *see* BOW illustration 7: a small holder



frog 4b

(as of metal, glass, or plastic) with perforations or spikes for holding flowers in place in a bowl or vase

frog-eye \-ˈfɪ/ *n.* any of numerous leaf diseases characterized by concentric rings about the diseased spots

frog-hop-er \-ˈhɒp-ər/ *n.*: SPITTLEBUG

frog-kick *n*: a breaststroke kick that is executed with the knees pointed outward

frog-man \ˈfrɒg-mən, ˈfræg-, -mən/ *n*: a person equipped (as with face mask, flippers, and air supply) for extended periods of underwater swimming: *esp*: a person so equipped for military reconnaissance and demolition

frog spit *n*: 1: CUCKOO SPIT 2: an alga that forms slimy masses on quiet water

frolic \ˈfrɒl-ɪk/ *adj* [D *vrolijk*, fr. MD *vrolflic*, fr. *vro* happy; akin to OHG *frô happy*, OE *froga* frog]: full of fun: MERRY

frollic *vi* **frol-licked**, **frol-lick-ing** 1: to make merry 2: to play and run about happily: ROMP

frollic *n*: 1: a playful mischievous action 2 *a*: FUN. MERRIMENT *b*: PARTY

frollic-some \ˈfrɒl-ɪk-səm/ *adj*: full of gaiety: SPORTIVE

from \ˈfrɒm, ˈfrəm/ *prep* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *fram*, *adv*. forth, away, OE *faran* to go — more at FARE] 1 — used as a function word to indicate a starting point as (1) a place where a physical movement begins (came here ~ the city) (2) a starting point in measuring or reckoning or in a statement of limits (a week ~ today) (cost ~ \$5 to \$10) 2 — used as a function word to indicate separation as (1) physical separation (2) an act or condition of removal, abstention, exclusion, release, or differentiation (protection ~ the sun) (relief ~ anxiety) 3 — used as a function word to indicate the source, cause, agent, or basis (a call ~ my lawyer) (inherited a love of music ~ his father) (read ~ his new book of poems) (worked hard ~ necessity)

frond \ˈfrɒnd/ *n.* [L *frond*, frons foliage] 1: LEAF. *esp*: the leaf of a palm 2 *a*: a thallus or thalloid shoot resembling a leaf *b*: the leaf of a fern — **frond-ed** \ˈfrɒnd-əd/ *adj*

fron-deur \ˈfrɒn-ˈdɔr/ *n.* [F, slinger, participant in a 17th cent. revolt in which the rebels were compared to schoolboys using slings only when the teacher was not looking]: REBEL. MALCONTENT

fron-dose \ˈfrɒn-ˈdɔs/ *adj*: bearing or resembling fronds — **fron-dose-ly** *adv*

front \ˈfrɒnt/ *n.* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *front*, frons — more at BRINK] 1 *a*: FOREHEAD: also: the whole face *b* (1): demeanor or bearing *esp* in the face of danger or other trial (2): external and often feigned appearance (3): an artificial or self-important manner 2 *a* (1): VANGUARD (2): a line of battle (3) *often cap*: a zone of conflict between armies (4): lateral space occupied by a military unit *b* (1): a stand in reference to some issue: POLICY — *usu.* used with change (2): a sphere of activity (progress on the educational ~) (3): a movement linking divergent elements to achieve certain common objectives, *esp*: a political coalition (and to create a popular democratic ~ — *Collier's* Jr. Bk.) 3: a side of a building: *esp*: the side that contains the principal entrance 4 *a*: the forward part or surface *b* (1): FRONTAGE (2): a beach promenade at a seaside resort *c*: DICKKEY 1 *d*: the boundary between two dissimilar air masses 5 *archaic*: BEGINNING 6 *a* (1): a position ahead of a person or of the foremost part of a thing (2) — used as a call by a hotel desk clerk in summoning a bellboy *b*: a position of leadership or superiority 7 *a*: a person, group, or thing used to mask the identity or true character or activity of the actual controlling agent *b*: a person who serves as the nominal head or spokesman of an enterprise or group to lend it prestige — *In front of*: directly before or ahead of (watching the road *in front of* him) — *out front*: in the audience — *up front*: in the frontcourt, *specif*: in the position of forward or center

front *vi* 1: FACE (the house ~ toward the east) — *often* used with *on* (a ten-acre plot ~ing on a lake — *Current Biog*) 2: to serve as a front (—ing for special interests) *vi* 1 *a*: CONFRONT (went to the woods because I wished ~ to only the essential facts of life — H. D. Thoreau) *b*: to appear before (daily ~ed him in some fresh splendor — Alfred Tennyson) 2: to be in front of (lawn ~ing the house) 3: to supply a front to (—ed the building with bricks) 4: to face toward (the house ~s the street) 5: to articulate (a sound) with the tongue farther forward

front *adj* 1: of, relating to, or situated at the front 2: articulated at or toward the front of the oral passage (~ vowels) 3: constituting the first nine holes of an 18-hole golf course — **front** *adv*

front *abbr* frontispiece

front-age \ˈfrɒnt-ɪ/ *n.* 1 *a*: a piece of land that fronts *b*: the land between the front of a building and the street 2: the front side of a building 3: the act or fact of facing a given way

frontage road *n*: a local street or road that generally parallels an expressway or through street and that provides access to property isolated from the expressway through access controls — called also *service road*

frontal \ˈfrɒnt-əl/ *n.* 1 [ME *frontel*, fr. ML *frontellum*, dim. of L *front*, frons]: a cloth hanging over the front of an altar 2: FACADE

frontal *adj* [NL *frontalis*, fr. L *front*, frons] 1: of, relating to, or adjacent to the forehead or the frontal bone 2 *a*: of, relating to, or situated at the front *b*: directed against the front or at the main point or issue: DIRECT (~ assault) 3: parallel to the main axis of the body and at right angles to the sagittal plane 4: of or relating to a meteorological front — **front-ally** \-lɪ-ə/ *adv*

frontal bone *n*: either of a pair of membrane bones forming the forehead

a about * kitten or further a back ã bake ã cot, cart
 a out ch clown e less ã easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ð flow ð flaw ð coin th than th thus
 ũ loot ũ foot y yet y few yū funous zh vision

sections so that a thin lens with a short focal length and large diameter is possible and that is used esp. for spotlights

fret \ˈfret\ *vb* **fret-ted; fret-ting** [ME *fretten* to devour, fret, fr OE *fretan* to devour; akin to OHG *frezan* to devour, *ezzan* to eat — more at EAT] *v* 1: to cause to suffer emotional strain: VEX 2 *a*: to eat or gnaw into: CORRODE, also: FRAY 3 *a*: RUB, CHAFE *c*: to make by wearing away a substance (the stream *fretted* a channel) 3: to pass (as time) in fretting 4: AGITATE, RATTLE *vi* 1 *a*: to eat into something *b*: to affect something as if by gnawing or biting: GRATE 2 *a*: WEAR, CORRODE *b*: CHAFE *c*: FRAY 3 *a*: to become vexed or worried *b*: of running water: to become agitated

fret *n* 1 *a*: the action of wearing away: EROSION *b*: a worn or eroded spot 2: an agitation of mind: IRRITATION

fret *vt* **fret-ted; fret-ting** [ME *fretten*, fr MF *fretter* to bind with a ferrule, fret, fr OF, fr *frette* ferrule] 1 *a*: to decorate with interlaced designs *b*: to form a pattern upon 2: to enrich with embossed or pierced carved patterns

fret *n* 1: an ornamental network, esp: a medieval metallic or jeweled net for a woman's headdress 2: an ornament or ornamental work often in relief consisting of small straight bars intersecting one another in right or oblique angles

fret *n* [prob fr MF *frette* ferrule]: one of a series of ridges fixed across the fingerboard of a stringed musical instrument (as a guitar)

fret *vi* **fret-ted, fret-ting**: to furnish (a stringed instrument) with frets

fret-ful \ˈfret-fəl\ *adj* 1: disposed to fret: IRRITABLE 2 *a*: of water: showing agitation *b*: of wind: GUSTY — **fret-fully** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **fret-ful-ness** *n*

fret-saw \ˈfret-sō\ *n*: a narrow-bladed fine-toothed saw held under tension in a frame and used for cutting curved outlines

fret-work \-wɜrk\ *n* 1: decoration consisting of work adorned with frets 2: ornamental openwork or work in relief

Freud-ian \ˈfrɔɪd-ē-ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or according with the psychoanalytic theories or practices of Freud — **Freudian** *n*

Freudian slip *n*: a slip of the tongue that is motivated by and reveals some unconscious aspect of the mind

Freund's *adj* [ˈfrɔɪnd(z)-, ˈfrɔɪn(t)s-] *n* [Jules T. Freund †1960 Am immunologist]: any of various substances (as killed tubercle bacilli) added to an antigen to increase its antigenicity

Frey \ˈfrɛ\ *n* [ON *Freyr*]: the Norse god of fertility, crops, peace, and prosperity

Freyja \ˈfrɛ-jə\ *n* [ON *Freyja*]: the Norse goddess of love and beauty

FRGS *abbr* Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society

Fri *abbr* Friday

fri-a-ble \ˈfri-ə-bəl\ *adj* [MF or L, MF, fr L *friabilis*, fr *fricare* to crumble]: easily crumbled or pulverized (~ soil) *syn* *see* FRAGILE — **fri-a-bil-ity** \-i-ty\ *n* — **fri-a-bil-ness** *n*

fri-ar \ˈfri-ər\ *n* [ME *frere*, *frer*, fr OF *frere*, lit, brother, fr L *frater*, *frater* — more at BROTHER]: a member of a mendicant order

fri-ar-ly \-rē\ *adj*: resembling a friar: relating to friars

friar's lantern *n*: IONISFATUS

fri-ary \ˈfri-ər-ē\ *n*, *pl* *-aries*: a monastery of friars

frib-ble \ˈfrib-əl\ *vb* **frib-bled, frib-bling** \-lɪŋ\ [origin unknown] *vi*: TRIFLE, DODDER ~ *vi*: to trifle or fool away

fribble *n*: a frivolous person, thing, or idea: TRIFLER — **fribble** *adj*

fric-an-deau \ˈfrik-ən-dō\ *n* [F]: larded veal roasted and glazed in its own juices

fric-a-see \ˈfrik-ə-sē, ˈfrik-ə-ʃ\ *n* [MF, fr fem of *fricasse*, pp of *fricasser* to fricassée]: a dish made of cut-up pieces of meat (as chicken or veal) stewed in a gravy

fric-asee *vi* **-seed, -seeding**: to cook as a fricassée

fri-ca-tive \ˈfrik-ə-tiv\ *n* [L *fricatus*, pp of *fricare*]: a consonant characterized by frictional passage of the expired breath through a narrowing at some point in the vocal tract (f v th s z sh zh h) are ~s) — **fri-cative** *adj*

fric-tion \ˈfrik-shən\ *n* [MF or L, MF, fr L *frictio*, *frictio*, fr *frictus*, pp of *fricare* to rub, akin to L *fricare* to crumble, Skt *bhriganti* they injure] 1 *a*: the rubbing of one body against another *b*: resistance to relative motion between two bodies in contact 2: the clashing between two persons or parties of opposed views

DISAGREEMENT — **fri-c-tion-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **fri-c-tion-less-ly** *adv*

fri-c-tion-al \ˈfrik-shən-əl, -shən-əl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to friction 2: moved or produced by friction — **fri-c-tion-al-ly** \-lē\ *adv*

friction clutch *n*: a clutch in which connection is made through sliding friction

friction drive *n*: an automobile power-transmission system that transmits motion by surface friction instead of teeth and provides a full range of variation in desired speed ratios

friction match *n*: MATCH 2

friction tape *n*: a usu. cloth tape impregnated with water-resistant insulating material and an adhesive and used esp. to protect, insulate, and support electrical conductors

Fri-day \ˈfri-ē\ *n* [ME, fr OE *frīgedæg*; akin to OHG *frīatag*; both fr a prehistoric W-Gmc compound whose components are akin to OHG *Fria*, goddess of love and to OE *dæg* day]: the sixth day of the week — **Fri-days** \-ēz\ *adv*

fridge *also* **frig** \ˈfrɪŋ\ *n* [by shortening & alter] chiefly Brit: REFRIGERATOR

fried-cake \ˈfri-d-kæ\ *n*: DOUGHNUT, CRULLER

friend \ˈfrend\ *n* [ME *frend*, fr OE *frēond*, akin to OHG *frīunt* friend, both fr. the prp of a prehistoric Gmc verb represented by OE *frēon* to love; akin to OE *frēo* free] 1 *a*: one attached to another by affection or esteem *b*: ACQUAINTANCE 2 *a*: one that is not hostile *b*: one that is of the same name, party, or group 3 *a*: one that favors or promotes something (as a charity)

4 *obs*: PARAMOUR *b*: a member of a Christian sect that stresses Inner Light, rejects sacraments and an ordained ministry,

and opposes war — called also **Quaker** — **friend-less** \ˈfren-(d)ləs\ *adj* — **friend-less-ness** *n*

friend *vi*: to act as the friend of: BEFRIEND

friend-ly \ˈfren-(d)l-ē\ *adv*: in a friendly manner

friend-ly \ˈfren-(d)l-ē\ *adj* **friend-lier, -est**: of, relating to, or befitting a friend *a*: showing kindly interest and goodwill *b*: not hostile *c*: inclined to favor *d*: CHEERFUL, COMPORTING *syn* *see* AMICABLE *ant* unfriendly, belligerent — **friend-li-ness** *n*

friend-ly *adv*: in a friendly manner: AMICABLY

friendly *n*, *pl* **friendlies**: one that is friendly; esp: a native who is friendly to settlers or invaders

friendship \ˈfren(d)-shɪp\ *n* 1: the state of being friends 2: the quality or state of being friendly: FRIENDLINESS 3 *obs*: AID

frīer *var* of **FRYER**

Frie-ian \ˈfri-zhən\ *n*, chiefly Brit: HOLSTEIN

frieze \ˈfri-zē\ *n* [compare FRISÉ] *frē-zā* \n\ [ME *frise*, fr MF, fr MD *frise*] 1: a heavy durable coarse wool and shoddy fabric with a rough surface 2: a pile surface of uncut loops or of patterned cut and uncut loops

frieze \ˈfri-zē\ *n* [MF, perh. fr. ML *phrygium*, *phrygium* embroidered cloth, fr. L *phrygium*, fr neut of *phrygius* Phrygian, fr *phrygia*] 1: the part of an entablature between the architrave and the cornice — *see* ENTABLATURE illustration 2: a sculptured or richly ornamented band (as on a building) 3: a band, line, or series suggesting a frieze (a constant ~ of visitors wound its way around the ruins — Mollie Panter Downes)

frig \ˈfrɪŋ\ *vi* **frigged; frig-ging** [prob fr E dial *frig* to rub]: COPULATE — usu. considered vulgar

frig-ate \ˈfrɪg-ət\ *n* [MF, fr OIt *fregata*] 1: a light boat propelled orig. by oars but later by sails 2: a square-rigged war vessel intermediate between a corvette and a ship of the line 3: a British or Canadian escort ship between a corvette and a destroyer in size 4: a US warship of 5000 to 7000 tons that is smaller than a cruiser and larger than a destroyer

frigate bird *n*: any of several strong-winged seabirds (family *Fregatidae*) noted for their rapacious habits

Frige-ga \ˈfrɪg-ə\ *n* [ON *Frigg*]: the Norse goddess of married love and of the hearth who shares dominion of the heavens with her husband Odin

frigh-t \ˈfrɪt\ *n* [ME, fr OE *frýhta*, *frýhta*, akin to OHG *forhta* fear] 1: fear excited by sudden danger: ALARM 2: something strange, ugly, or shocking (his beard was a ~) *syn* *see* FEAR

frigh-t *vi*: to alarm suddenly: FRIGHTEN

frigh-ten \ˈfrɪt-n\ *vb* **frigh-tened; frigh-ten-ing** \ˈfrɪt-nɪŋ, -nɪŋ\ *n* 1: to make afraid: TERRIFY 2: to drive or force by frighten-ing (~ed the boy into confessing) ~ *vi*: to become frightened — **frigh-ten-ing-ly** \-nɪŋ-lē, -nɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

frigh-ful \ˈfrɪt-fəl\ *adj* 1: causing intense fear or alarm: TERRIFYING 2: causing shock or horror: STARTLING 3: EXTREME (~ thirst) *syn* *see* FEARFUL — **frigh-ful-ly** \-fəl-lē\ *adv* — **frigh-ful-ness** *n*

frigh-wig *n*: a wig with hair that stands out from the head

frig-id \ˈfrɪd\ *adj* [L *frigidus*, fr. *frigere* to be cold, akin to L *frigus* frost, cold, Gk *rhigos*] 1 *a*: intensely cold *b*: lacking warmth or ardor: INDIFFERENT 2: lacking imaginative qualities: INSIPID 3: abnormally averse to sexual intercourse — used esp. of women — **frig-id-ly** *adv* — **frig-id-ness** *n*

Frig-id-aire \ˈfrɪd-ə-ˈdɑ-(s)r-, -ˈdɛ-(s)r\ *trademark* — used for a mechanical refrigerator

frig-id-ity \ˈfrɪd-əd-ē-tē\ *n*: the quality or state of being frigid, specif: marked or abnormal sexual indifference esp. in a woman

frigid zone *n*: the area or region between the arctic circle and the north pole or between the antarctic circle and the south pole

frig-or-ific \ˈfrɪg-ə-ˈrɪf-ɪk\ *adj* [L *frigorificus*, fr *frigor*, *frigus* frost]: causing cold: CHILLING

fril-jol \ˈfrɪ-həl, ˈfrē-\ *also* **fril-jole** \ˈfrɪ-hō-lē\ *n*, *pl* **fril-joles** \ˈfrɪ-hō-lēz, ˈfrē-\ [AmerSp *friljo*] chiefly Southwest: BEAN 1b

frill \ˈfrɪl\ *vi*: to provide or decorate with a frill

frill *n* [perh fr. Flem *frul*] 1 *a*: a gathered, pleated, or bias-cut fabric edging used on clothing *b*: a strip of paper curled at one end and rolled to be slipped over the bone end (as of a chop) in serving 2: a ruff of hair or feathers about the neck of an animal 3 *a*: AFFECTATION, AIR — usu. used in pl (an honest ~ man who had no ~s) *b*: no nonsense about him — W A White *b*: something decorative but not essential: LUXURY — **frilly** \ˈfrɪl-ē\ *adj*

fringe \ˈfrɪŋj\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *frenge*, fr MF, fr (assumed) VL *frimbia*, fr L *frimbria* (pl)] 1: an ornamental border consisting of short straight or twisted threads or strips hanging from cut or raveled edges or from a separate band 2 *a*: something resembling a fringe: BORDER *b*: one of various light or dark bands produced by the interference or diffraction of light 3 *a*: something that is marginal, additional, or secondary to some activity, process, or subject matter *b*: a group with marginal or extremist views *c*: FRINGE BENEFIT

fringe *vi* **fringed; fring-ing** \ˈfrɪŋ-ɪŋ\ 1: to furnish or adorn with a fringe 2: to serve as a fringe for: BORDER

fringe area *n*: a region in which reception from a given broadcasting station is weak or subject to serious distortion

fringe benefit *n*: an employment benefit (as a pension, a paid holiday, or health insurance) granted by an employer that involves a money cost without affecting basic wage rates

fringe tree *n*: a small tree (*Chionanthus virginica*) of the olive family that has clusters of white flowers and occurs in the southern U S but is widely planted elsewhere

fringy \ˈfrɪŋ-jē\ *adj* **fring-ier, -est**: adorned with or resembling fringes



frets 2



frieze 2

surable use or possession: ENJOYMENT 2 a: the state of bearing fruit b: REALIZATION, ACCOMPLISHMENT

fruitless \frut-ləs/ *adj* 1: lacking or not bearing fruit 2: production of no good effect: UNSUCCESSFUL *syn* see FUTILE *ant* fruitful — **fruitlessly** *adv* — **fruitless-ness** *n*

fruitlet \frut-lət/ *n* 1: a small fruit 2: a unit of a collective fruit

fruit sugar *n*: FRUCTOSE 2

fruity \frut-i/ *adj* **fruit-ier**, **-est** 1 a: relating to or resembling a fruit b: having the flavor of the unfermented fruit (~ wine) 2 a: extremely effective, interesting, or enjoyable b: sweet or sentimental esp to excess 3 *slang* a: CRAZY SILLY b: HOMOSEXUAL

frummeny \frum-mən-i/ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME, fr MF *frumentee*, fr *frument* grain, fr *L. frumentum*, *fr. frum*] a dish of wheat boiled in milk and usu flavored with sugar, spice, and raisins

frump \frump/ *n* [prob *fr. frumple* (to wrinkle)] 1: a dowdy unattractive girl or woman 2: a staid, drab, old-fashioned person — **frump-ish** \frump-ish/ *adj*

frumpy \frump-i/ *adj* **frump-ier**, **-est**: generally uninteresting and unattractive: DRAB, DOWDY

frustrate \frus-trāt/ *vt* **frustrated**, **frustrating** [ME *frustrare*, fr *L. frustrare*, *pp* of *frustrare* to deceive, frustrate, fr. *frustra* in error, in vain, akin to *L. frus* fraud — more at FRAUD] 1 a: to balk or defeat in an endeavor b: to induce feelings of discouragement in 2 a: to make ineffectual: bring to nothing (nagging daily cares that ~ a man's aspirations) b: to make invalid or of no effect: NULLIFY

syn FRUSTRATE, THWART, FOIL, BAFFLE, BALK, CIRCUMVENT, OUTWIT shared meaning element: to come between a person and his aim or desire or to defeat another's plan *ant* fulfill

frustrate *adj*: FRUSTRATED

frustrated *adj* 1: balked or discouraged in some endeavor or purpose: DISAPPOINTED (looked upon the critics as merely ~ writers) 2: filled with a sense of frustration: feeling deep insecurity, discouragement, or dissatisfaction (learned not to resort to aggressiveness when ~ Ashley Montagu)

frustrating \frus-trāt-ing/ *adj*: tending to produce or characterized by frustration (the bungling attempt for fourteen ~ years ~ to make democracy work — W. L. Shirer) — **frustratingly** \-in-ly/ *adv*

frustration \frus-trā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of frustrating 2 a: the state or an instance of being frustrated: DISAPPOINTMENT b: a deep chronic sense or state of insecurity and dissatisfaction arising from unresolved problems or unfulfilled needs 3: something that frustrates

frustule \frus-tūl/ *n*, *pl* frustules [F, fr. *L. frustulum*, dim of *frustum*] the 2-valved siliceous shell of a diatom

frustum \frus-təm/ *n*, *pl* frustums or frusts (-ts) [NL, fr. *L. frustum*, *bit* — more at BRUISE] the part of a cone-shaped solid next to the base that is formed by cutting off the top by a plane parallel to the base; also: the part of a solid intersected between two usu. parallel planes

fruticent \frut-tes-nt/ *adj* [*L. frutex* shrub + *-escent*] having or approaching the habit or appearance of a shrub: SHRUBBY

fruticose \frut-i-kōs/ *adj* [*L. fruticosus*, fr. *frutic*, *frutic* shrub, akin to OHG *brox* bud, OHG *broth* whorl] having a shrubby bushy, thallus with flattened or cylindrical branches (~ lichens) — compare CRUSTOSE, POLIOSE

frwy *abbr* freeway

fry \fri/ *vb* **fried**; **frying** [ME *frīen*, fr. OF *frīre*, fr. *L. frīgere*, akin to Gk *phrygē* to roast, *frī*, *skt bhjāiti* he roasts] 1: to cook in a pan or on a griddle over a fire esp with the use of fat ~ *vi*: to undergo frying

fry *n*, *pl* fries 1: a dish of something fried 2: a social gathering or picnic where food is fried and eaten (a fish ~)

fry *n*, *pl* fry [ME, prob *fr. ONF fri*, fr. OF *frier*, *froyer* to rub, *spān* — more at FRAY] 1 a: recently hatched fishes b: the young of other animals 2: very small adult fishes 3: members of a group or class: INDIVIDUALS (small ~) (a great part of the earth is peopled with these ~ — Katherine Mansfield)

fryer \fri-(ə)/ *n*: something intended for or used in frying as a: a young chicken b: a deep utensil for frying foods

frying pan *n*: a metal pan with a handle that is used for frying foods — called also **fry pan** — out of the frying pan into the fire ~ clear of one difficulty only to fall into a greater one

FS *abbr* 1 filmstrip 2 Foreign Service

FSA *abbr* 1 Fellow of the Society of Actuaries 2 Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries

FSH *abbr* follicle-stimulating hormone

FSLIC *abbr* Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

FSP *abbr* Food Stamp Program

f-stop \f-stɔp/ *n*: a camera lens aperture setting indicated by an f-number

ft *abbr* 1 feet; foot 2 fort

FT *abbr* free throw

FTC *abbr* Federal Trade Commission

fth *abbr* fathom

ft lb *abbr* foot-pound

F₂ layer \fē-tū-/ *n*: the upper of the two layers into which the F region of the ionosphere splits in the daytime at varying heights from about 150 to 250 miles above the earth

fubby \fub-zē/ *adj* [obs *E. fubs* (chubby person)]: being chubby and somewhat squat

fuch-sia \fyū-shə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Leonhard Fuchs †1566 G botanist] 1: any of a genus (*Fuchsia*) of decorative shrubs of the evening-primrose family having showy nodding flowers usu in deep pinks, reds, and purples 2: a vivid reddish purple

fuch-sine or **fuch-sin** \fyū-kən-, -sən/ *n* [F *fuchsin*, prob fr. NL *Fuchsia*, fr. its color] a dye that is produced by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and toluidines and yields a brilliant bluish red

fuck \fʌk/ *vb* [perh of Scand origin, akin to Norw dial *fukka* to copulate, Sw dial *facka* to copulate, strike, push, *fack* penis, perh akin to *L. pugnus* fist, *pungere* to prick, sting, Gk *pygmē* fist] *vi*: COPULATE — usu considered obscene, sometimes used in the present participle as a meaningless intensive ~ *vt*: to engage in coitus with — usu considered obscene

fuck *n*: an act of copulation — usu considered obscene

fucoid \fyū-kōid/ *adj*: relating to or resembling the rockweeds

fucoid *n*: a fucoid seaweed or fossil

fucose \fyū-kōs-, -kōz/ *n* [ISV *fuc-* (fr. *L. fucus*) + *-ose*] an aldose sugar that occurs in bound form in the dextrorotatory D-form in various glycosides and in the levorotatory L-form in some brown algae and in mammalian polysaccharides typical of some blood groups

fu-co-xan-thin \fyū-kō-zan-thən/ *n*: a brown carotenoid pigment $C_{40}H_{56}O_6$ occurring esp in the ova of brown algae

fucus \fyū-kəs/ *n* [L, archil, rouge, fr. Gk *phukos* seaweed, archil, rouge, of Sem origin, akin to Heb *pūkh* antimony used as a cosmetic] 1 obs: a face paint 2 [NL, genus name, fr. L]: any of a genus (*Fucus*) of cartilaginous brown algae used in the kelp industry; broadly: any of various brown algae

fud \fʌd/ *n*: FUDDY-DUDDY

fuddle \fad-dl/ *vb* **fuddled**, **fuddling** \fad-dl-ɪŋ-, -ɪ-ɪŋ/ [origin unknown] *vi*: to take part in a drinking bout: TIPPLE ~ *vt* 1: to make drunk: INTOXICATE 2: to make confused: MUDDLE

fud-dy-dud-dy \fad-ē-dad-ē-/ *n*, *pl* -dies [perh redupl of Sc *fuddy* short-tailed animal, tail, fr. *fud* tail] one who is old-fashioned, pompous, unimaginative, or concerned about trifles — **fuddy-duddy** *adj*

fudge \fʌdʒ/ *vb* **fudged**; **fudging** [origin unknown] *vi* 1: to exceed the proper bounds or limits of something (feel that the author has *fudged* a little on the rules for crime fiction — *Newsweek*), also: CHEAT (fudging on an exam) 2: to fail to live up to something: fail to perform as expected 3: to avoid commitment: HEDGE (the government's tendency to ~ on delicate matters of policy — Claire Sterling) ~ *vt* 1 a: to devise as a substitute or without adequate basis: FAKE (any chap who could ~ up a yarn like that — Thomas Wood †1950) b: EXAGGERATE, FALSIFY (fudged the figures) 2: to fail to come to grips with (has too often blessed war, condoned injustice, *fudged* the racial issue — M. A. Kapp)

fudge *n* 1: foolish nonsense — often used interjectionally to express annoyance, disappointment, or disbelief 2: a soft creamy candy made typically of sugar, milk, butter, and flavoring

fue-plan \fyū-ā-ge-n-, -ā-(ē)-n/ *n*: a member of an American Indian people of Tierra del Fuego

fuel \fyū(-ə)/ *n*, often attrib [ME *fewel*, fr. OF *foaille*, fr. *feu* fire, fr. *L. focus*, fr. *L. hearth* — more at FOCUS] 1 a: a material used to produce heat or power by burning b: nutritive material c: a material from which atomic energy can be liberated esp in a reactor 2: a source of sustenance or incentive

fuel *vb* **-eled** or **-elled**, **-eling** or **-elling** *vi* 1: to provide with fuel 2: SUPPORT, STIMULATE (this movement is ~ed by massive grants-in-aid — Allen Schick) ~ *vt*: to take in fuel — often used with *up*

fuel cell *n*: a cell that continuously changes the chemical energy of a fuel and oxidant to electrical energy

fuel-er \fyū(-ə)-lɔr/ *n*: a dragster that uses specially blended fuel rather than gasoline

fuel oil *n*: an oil that is used for fuel and that usu has a higher flash point than kerosene

fug \fʌg/ *n* [prob alter of *fog*]: an odorous emanation, esp: the stuffy atmosphere of a poorly ventilated space — **fug-gy** \fag-ē-/ *adj*

fug *vb* **fugged**; **fug-ging** *vi*: to loiter indoors in a stuffy atmosphere ~ *vt*: to make stuffy and odorous

fugacious \fyū-gə-shəs/ *adj* [*L. fugac-*, *fugax*, fr. *fugere*] 1: lasting a short time: EVANESCENT 2: disappearing before the usual time — used chiefly of plant parts (as stipules) other than floral organs — **fugac-i-ty** \-gəs-ət-i/ *n*

fug-el \fyū-gəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being in the style of a musical fugue — **fug-el-ly** \-gəl-ē-/ *adv*

-fuge \fyū(-ə)/ *n* *comb* form [F, fr. *LL. -fuga*, fr. *L. fugare* to put to flight, fr. *fugare*]: one that drives away (insectifuge)

-fugitive \fyū-jət-iv/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *fugitif*, fr. *L. fugitivus*, fr. *fugitus*, *pp* of *fugere* to flee; akin to Gk *phugein* to flee and prob to OHG *bigan* to bend — more at BOW] 1: running away or intending flight (~ slave) (~ debtor) 2: moving from place to place: WANDERING 3 a: being of short duration b: difficult to grasp or retain: ELUSIVE c: likely to evaporate, deteriorate, change, fade, or disappear 4: being of transient interest *syn* see TRANSIENT — **fug-tive-ly** *adv* — **fug-tive-ness** *n*

fugitive *n* 1: one who flees or tries to escape, *specif*: REFUGEE

fug 2: something elusive or hard to find

fu-gle \fyū-gəl/ *vi* [back-formation fr. *fugleman*] archaic: to act as *fugleman*

fugle-man \fyū-gəl-mən/ *n* [modif of G *flügelmann*, fr. *flügel* wing + *mann* man] 1: a trained soldier formerly posted in front of a line of men at drill to serve as a model in their exercises 2: one who heads a group, *specif*: a political manager

fugue \fyūg/ *n* [prob fr. *It. fuga* flight, *fugue*, fr. *L. flight*, fr. *fugere*] 1: a polyphonic musical composition in which one or two themes are repeated or imitated by successively entering voices and contrapuntally developed in a continuous interweaving of the voice parts 2: a disturbed state of consciousness in which the one affected performs acts of which he appears to be conscious but of

a about * kitten o further a back ā bale ā cot, cart
 ā out e chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sl.g ō flow ō flaw ōl coin th than th thus
 ū foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

frontal-ity \fron-'täl-ät-ē\ *n* 1 *sculpture*: a schematic composition of the front view that is complete without lateral movement 2 *painting*: the depiction of an object, figure, or scene in a plane parallel to the plane of the picture surface

frontal lobe *n*: the anterior division of each cerebral hemisphere

front-court \fron-'kō(ə)r-, -'kō(ə)r\ *n*: a basketball team's offensive half of the court, also: the positions of forward and center on a basketball team

front dive *n*: a dive from a position facing the water

front-end load *n*: the part of the total load taken out of early payments under a contract plan for the periodic purchase of investment-company shares

front-en-ile \fron-'ten-əs, -'frān-ē\ *n* [AmerSp, blend of *frontón* pelota court and *tenis tennis*]: a game of Mexican origin played with rackets and a rubber ball on a 3-walled court

frontier \fron-'ti(ə)r-, -'frān-, -'frān-ē\ *n* [ME *fronter*, fr MF *frontiere*, fr *fronti*] 1 *a*: a border between two countries *b*: obs: a stronghold on a frontier 2 *a*: a region that forms the margin of settled or developed territory *b*: the farthestmost limits of knowledge or achievement with respect to a particular subject *c*: a new field that offers scope for exploitative or developmental activity — **frontier adj**

frontiers-man \fron-'ti(ə)r-z-mən, -'frān-ē\ *n*: a man living on the frontier

front-is-piece \fron-'ə-spēs\ *n* [MF *frontispice*, fr LL *frontispicium*, lit, view of the front, fr L *fronti*, *frons* + *-is* + *specere* to look at — more at *spy*] 1 *a*: the principal front of a building *b*: a decorated pediment over a portico or window 2: an illustration preceding and usu facing the title page of a book or magazine

front-less \fron-'ləs\ *adj*, *archaic*: SHAMELESS

front-let \fron-'lət\ *n* [ME *frontlette*, fr MF *frontelet*, dim of *frontel*, fr L *frontale*, fr *fronti*, *frons*] 1: a band or phylactery worn on the forehead 2: FOREHEAD *esp*: the forehead of a bird when distinctively marked

front-line adj 1: situated or suitable for use at a military front (~ ambulances) 2 *a*: of or relating to the most advanced or significant activity or procedure in a field or enterprise *b*: relating to or being proficient or competent in a field (~ teachers), also: FIRST STRING (~ catchers)

front line *n*: a military line formed by the most advanced tactical combat units, also: FRONT 2: the most advanced, responsible, or significant position in a field or activity

front man *n*: a person serving as a front or figurehead

front matter *n*: matter preceding the main text of a book

fronto-comb form [ISV, fr L *fronti*, *frons*] 1: frontal and (frontoparietal) 2 [fronti]: boundary of an air mass (*frontogenesis*)

front office *n*: the policy-making officials of an organization

front-o-gen-e-sis \fron-'ō-jen-ə-səs\ *n* [NL]: the coming together into a distinct front of two dissimilar air masses that commonly react upon each other to induce cloud and precipitation

front-o-ly-sis \fron-'äl-ə-səs\ *n* [NL]: a process tending to destroy a meteorological front

front-ton \fron-'tän\ *n* [Sp *frontón* game, wall of a pelota court, *fronton*, fr *dum*, of *fronta* forehead, fr L *fronti*, *frons*] *a* *jal alai arena*

front-page \fron-'pā\ *adj*: very newsworthy

front-page vi: to print or report on the front page of a newspaper

front room *n*: LIVING ROOM, PARLOR

front-run-ner \fron-'run-ər\ *n* 1: a contestant who runs best when in the lead 2: a leading contestant in a rivalry or competition

frose \frō(ə)r-, -'frō(ə)r\ *adj* [ME *frosen*, fr OE, pp of *frosan* to freeze]: FROSTY, FROZEN

frosht \frōsh\ *n*, *pl* *frosht* [by shortening & alter]: FRESHMAN

frost \frōst\ *n* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *frost*, OE *frosan* to freeze] 1 *a*: the process of freezing *b*: the temperature that causes freezing *c*: a covering of minute ice crystals on a cold surface 2 *a*: coldness of deportment or temperament: an indifferent, reserved, or unfriendly manner *b*: FAILURE (he may be ~ as a man, but he has his ear to the ground as a newspaper pro — James Purdy)

frost vi 1 *a*: to cover with or as if with frost, *esp*: to put icing on (cake) *b*: to produce a fine-grained slightly roughened surface on (as metal or glass) 2: to injure or kill (as plants) by frost ~ *vi*: to become frosted: FREEZE

frost-bite \frōst-'bit\ *n* *bit* \-, -bit\, *bit-ten* \-, -bit-ē\, *bit-ing* \-, -bit-ē\, *bit-ing* \-, -bit-ē\ *n*: the freezing or nip with frost

frostbite *n*: the freezing or the local effect of a partial freezing of some part of the body

frostbite adj: done in cold weather (~ sailing), also: of or relating to cold-weather sailing (~ sailors)

frost-bit-ing \-, -bit-ē\ *n*: the sport of sailing in cold weather

frost-ed \frō-'stəd\ *adj*: QUICK-FROZEN (~ vegetables)

frost heave *n*: an upthrust of ground or pavement caused by freezing of moist soil — called also *frost heaving*

frost-ing \frō-'stē\ *n* 1 *a*: ICING *b*: TRIMMING, ORNAMENTATION 2: lusterless finish of metal or glass: MAT, also: a white finish produced on glass (as by etching) 3: the lightning (as by chemicals) of small strands of hair throughout the entire head to produce a two-tone effect — compare STREAKING

frost-work \frōs-'təwərk\ *n* 1: the figures that moisture sometimes forms in freezing (as on a windowpane) 2: ornamentation (as on silver, glass, or paper) imitative of the figures of frostwork

frosty \frō-'stē\ *adj* *frōst-er*, -*est* 1: attended with or producing frost: FREEZING 2: covered or appearing as if covered with frost: HOARY 3: marked by coolness or extreme reserve in manner (his smile was distinctly ~ — Erle Stanley Gardner) — **frost-ly** \frōs-'lē\ *adv* — **frost-less** \frōs-'ləs\ *adj*

froth \frōth\ *n*, *pl* *froths* \frōths\, *frōthz* [ME, fr ON *frotha*, akin to OE *afrothan* to froth, Gk *prēthēin* to blow up] 1 *a*: bubbles formed in or on a liquid. FOAM *b*: a foamy slaver sometimes accompanying disease or exhaustion 2: something

unsubstantial or of little value (swayed by popular fads and ~ — Gay Talese)

froth \frōth\, *frōth* \vi 1: to cause to foam 2: VENT, VOICE 3 to cover with froth ~ *vi* 1: to foam at the mouth 2 to throw froth out or up

frothy \frō-'thē-, -thē\ *adj* *frōth-er*, -*est* 1: full of or consisting of froth (~ surf) 2 *a*: gaily frivolous or light in content or treatment (~ poetry) *b*: made of light thin material (~ garments) — **froth-ily** \frō-'thē-lē-, -thē\ *adv* — **froth-iness** \frō-'thē-nəs-, -thē\ *n*

frot-tage \frō-'tazh\ *n* [F, fr *frotter* to rub]: the technique of creating a design by rubbing (as with a pencil) over an object placed underneath the paper, also: a composition so made

frou-frou \frū-'frū\, *frū* \vi [F, of imit origin] 1: a rustling esp of a woman's skirts 2: frilly ornamentation esp in women's clothing

frow \frō\ *var* of FROE

frow-ard \frō-'w(ə)rəd\ *adj* [ME, turned away, *froward*, fr *frō* + *-ward*] 1: habitually disposed to disobedience and opposition 2 *archaic*: ADVERSE *syn* see CONTRARY *ant* compliant — **frow-ardly** *adv* — **frow-ard-ness** *n*

frown \frəʊn\ *vb* [ME *frounen*, fr MF *froigner* to snort, frown, of Celt origin; akin to W *frown* nostril] *vi* 1: to contract the brow in displeasure or concentration 2 to give evidence of displeasure or disapproval by or as if by facial expression ~ *vi*: to show displeasure with or disapproval of esp by facial expression — **frown-er** *n* — **frown-ingly** \frəʊn-'ŋŋ-lē\ *adv*

syn FROWN, SCOWL, GLOWER, LOWER *shared meaning element*: to put on a dark or malignant countenance or aspect *ant* smile

frown n 1: a wrinkling of the brow in displeasure or concentration 2: an expression of displeasure

frow-sy \frəʊ-'sē\ *adj* *frowst-er*, -*est* [alter of *frowsy*] chiefly Brit: MUSTY

frow-sy also frow-zy \frəʊ-'zē\ *adj* *frow-sal-er* also *frow-zl-er*, -*est* [origin unknown] 1: having a slovenly or uncared-for appearance 2: MUSTY STALE

froze *past* of FREEZE

frozen \frōz-ē\ *adj* 1 *a*: treated, affected, or crusted over by freezing *b*: subject to long and severe cold (~ north) 2 *a* (1) drained or incapable of emotion (2) expressing or characterized by cold unfriendliness *b*: incapable of being changed, moved, or undone, *specif*: debarred by official action from movement or from change in status (wages were ~) *c*: not available for present use (~ capital) — **frozen-ly** *adv* — **frozen-ness** \frōz-ē-nəs\ *n*

frozen daiquiri *n*: a daiquiri beaten with shaved ice to a slushy consistency

frozen food *n*: food that has been subjected to rapid freezing and is kept frozen until used

FRS abbr 1 Federal Reserve System 2 Fellow of the Royal Society

frt abbr freight

fruct-i-fi-ca-tion \fruk-'tə-fə-'kā-shən, -'fruk-ē\ *n* 1 the forming or producing of fruit 2 *a*: FRUIT *ld* *b*: SPOROPHORE

fruct-ify \fruk-'tə-fī-, -'fruk-ē\ *vb* *fruct-ies*, -*fy* [ME *fructifien*, fr MF *fructifier*, fr L *fructificare*, fr *fructus* fruit] *vi*: to bear fruit (its seeds shall ~ — Amy Lowell) (no partnership can ~ without candor on both sides — D M Ogilvy) ~ *vi*: to make fruitful or productive (social philosophy *fructified* the political thinking of liberals at the end of the century — *Times Lit. Sup.*)

fructose \fruk-'tōs-, -'frūk-, -'frūk-, -'tōz\ *n* 1: a sugar C₆H₁₂O₆ known in three forms that are optically different with respect to polarized light 2: the very sweet soluble levorotatory D-form of fructose that occurs esp in fruit juices and honey — called also *levulose*

fruct-u-ous \fruk-'chə-wəs, -'frūk-ē\ *adj*: FRUITFUL (a ~ land)

frugal \frū-'gəl\ *adj* [MF or L, MF, fr L *frugalus* virtuous, frugal, alter of *frugi*, fr dat of *frug*, *frux* fruit, value, akin to L *frui* to enjoy]: characterized by or reflecting economy in the expenditure of resources *syn* see SPARING *ant* wasteful — **frug-al-ty** \frū-'gəl-ətē\ *n* — **frug-al-ly** \frū-'gəl-lē\ *adv*

frug-iv-o-rous \frū-'jiv-ə-rəs\ *adj* [L *frug*, *frux* + E *-vorous*] feeding on fruit

fruit \frūt\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr OF, fr L *fructus* fruit, use, fr *fructus*, pp of *frui* to enjoy, have the use of — more at BROOK] 1 *a*: a product of plant growth (as grain, vegetables, or cotton) (the ~s of the field) *b* (1) the use edible reproductive body of a seed plant, *esp* one having a sweet pulp associated with the seed (the ~ of the tree) (2) a succulent plant part used chiefly in a dessert or sweet course *c*: a dish, quantity, or diet of fruits (please pass the ~) *d*: a product of fertilization in a plant with its modified envelopes or appendages, *specif*: the ripened ovary of a seed plant and its contents 2: OFFSPRING, PROGENY 3 *a*: the state of bearing fruit (a tree in ~) *b*: the effect or consequence of an action or operation: PRODUCT, RESULT (the ~s of his labor) 4 *slang*: a male homosexual — **fruit-ed** \frūt-ēd\ *adj*

fruit vi: to bear fruit ~ *vi*: to cause to bear fruit

fruit-age \frūt-'ij\ *n* 1 *a*: the condition or process of bearing fruit *b*: FRUIT 2: the product or result of an action

fruit bat *n*: any of a suborder (Megachiroptera) of large Old World fruit-eating bats of warm regions — called also *fruit-eating bat*

fruit-cake \frūt-'kāk\ *n*: a rich cake containing nuts, dried or candied fruits, and spices

fruit-er \frūt-ər\ *n* [ME, modif of MF *frutier*, fr *fruit*]: one that deals in fruit

fruit fly *n*: any of various small two-winged flies whose larvae feed on fruit or decaying vegetable matter

fruit-ful \frūt-'fəl\ *adj* 1 *a*: yielding or producing fruit *b*: conducive to an abundant yield 2: abundantly productive *syn* see FERTILE *ant* unfruitful, fruitless — **fruit-ful-ly** \frūt-'fəl-lē\ *adv* — **fruit-ful-ness** *n*

fruiting body *n*: a plant organ specialized for producing spores

fruition \frūt-'ish-ən\ *n* [ME *fructioun*, fr MF or LL *MF fructioun*, fr LL *fructiōn*, *fructio*, fr L *fructus*, alter of *fructus* pp] 1: plea-

2 a: to feel or handle clumsily **b**: to deal with in a blundering way: **BUNGLE** **3**: to make (one's way) in a clumsy manner **4 a**: **MISPLAY** (~ a grounder) **b**: to lose hold of (a football) while handling or running — **fumbler** \-b(ə)-lər/ **n** — **fumbly** \-b(ə)-li/ **adj**

fumble **1**: an act or instance of fumbling **2**: a fumbled ball

fume \fju:m/ **n** [ME. fr. MF *fum*, fr. *L. fumus* akin to OHG *tu-men* to be fragrant, Gk *thymos* mind, spirit] **1 a**: a smoke, vapor, or gas esp. when irritating or offensive (engine exhaust ~s) **2**: an often noxious suspension of particles in a gas (as air) **3**: something (as an emotion) that impairs one's reasoning (sometimes his head gets a little hot with the ~s of patriotism — *Matthew Arnold*) **3**: a state of excited irritation or anger — *usu.* used in the phrase *in a fume* — **fumy** \fju:-mə/ **adj**

fume **vb** **fumed**; **fuming** **vt** **1**: to expose to or treat with fumes **2**: to give off in fumes (*fuming thick black smoke*) ~ **vi** **1 a**: to emit fumes **b**: to be in a state of excited irritation or anger (he fretted and fumed over the delay) **2**: to rise in or as if in fumes

fumigant \fju:-mi-gənt/ **n**: a substance used in fumigating

fumigate \fju:-mə-'gāt/ **vt** **-gated**; **-gating** [*L. fumigatus*, pp. of *fumigare*, fr. *fumus* + *-igare* (akin to *L. agere* to drive)] — *more* at **AGENT**: to apply smoke, vapor, or gas to esp. for the purpose of disinfecting or of destroying pests — **fumigation** \fju:-mə-'gā-shən/ **n** — **fumigator** \fju:-mə-'gāt-ər/ **n**

fumitory \fju:-mə-'tɔ:-r-/ **n** [ME. *fumeterre*, fr. MF, fr. ML *fumaria terrae*, lit. smoke of the earth, fr. *L. fumus* + *terrae*, gen. of *terra* earth — *more* at **TERRACE**]: any of a genus (*Fumaria* of the family *Fumariaceae*, the fumitory family) of erect or climbing herbs, esp. a common European herb (*F. officinalis*)

fun \fʌn/ **n** [E dual *fun* to hoax, perh. alter. of ME *fonnen*, fr. *fonne* dupe] **1**: what provides amusement or enjoyment; *specif*: playful often boisterous action or speech (a lively person full of ~) **2**: a mood for finding or making amusement (the teasing was all in ~) **3 a**: AMUSEMENT, ENJOYMENT (sickness takes all the ~ out of life) **b**: derisive jest: **SPORT**, **RIDICULE** (made him a figure of ~) **4**: violent or excited activity or argument (let a snake loose in the classroom, then the ~ began)

fun **syn** **FUN**, **JEST**, **SPORT**, **GAME** **PLAY** shared meaning element: action or speech that provides amusement or arouses laughter

fun **vi** **funned**; **funning**: to indulge in banter or play: **JOKE**

fun **adj**: providing entertainment, amusement, or enjoyment (a ~ party) (a ~ person to be with)

funambulist \fju:-nəm-'byl-iz-əm/ **n** [*L. funambulus* rope-walker, fr. *funis* rope + *ambulare* to walk] **1**: tightrope walking **2**: a show esp. of mental agility — **funambulist** \-lɪst/ **n**

fun and **games** **n** *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: light amusement: **DI-VERSION**

function \fʌŋ(k)-shən/ **n** [*L. function-, functio* performance, fr. *functus*, pp. of *fungi* to perform, prob. akin to Skt *bhūṅkte* he enacts] **1**: professional or official position: **OCCUPATION** **2**: the action for which a person or thing is specially fitted or used or for which a thing exists **3**: one of a group of related actions contributing to a larger action, esp.: the normal and specific contribution of a bodily part to the economy of a living organism **4**: an impressive, elaborate, or formal ceremony or social gathering **5 a**: a mathematical correspondence that assigns exactly one element of one set to each element of the same or another set **b**: a quality, trait, or fact dependent on and varying with another **c**: **SENTENTIAL FUNCTION** — **functionless** \-ləs/ **adj**

fun **syn** **1** **FUNCTION**, **OFFICE**, **DUTY**, **PROVINCE** shared meaning element: the acts or operations expected of a person or thing. **FUNCTION**, referable to anything living, material, or constructed, implies a definite end or purpose that the one in question serves or a particular kind of work it is intended to perform (the *function* of language is two-fold: to communicate emotion and to give information — *Aldous Huxley*) (the *function* of a plumbing system basically is to provide and carry away water) **OFFICE** is typically applied to the function or service expected of a person by reason of his trade or profession or his special relationship to others (it is the proper *office* of a parent to guide and correct his children) **DUTY** applies to a task or responsibility imposed by one's occupation, rank, status, or calling (the new cook performed her *duties* well) (it is the judicial *duty* of the court, to examine the whole case — *R. B. Taney*) **PROVINCE** applies to a function, office, or duty that naturally or logically falls to one (Nursing does not belong to a man, it is not his *province* — *Jane Austen*)

2 **see** **POWER**

function **vi** **functioned**; **functioning** \-sh(ə)-njɪŋ/ **1**: to have a function: **SERVE** (an attributive noun ~s as an adjective) **2**: to be in action: **OPERATE** (a government ~s through numerous divisions)

functional \fʌŋ(k)-shənəl, -shən-/ **adj** **1 a**: of, connected with, or being a function **b**: affecting physiological or psychological functions but not organic structure (~ heart disease) **2**: used to contribute to the development or maintenance of a larger whole (~ and practical school courses), also: designed or developed chiefly from the point of view of use (~ clothing) **3**: performing or able to perform a regular function **4**: placing related functions (as in an industry) under the direction of a specialist — **functionality** \-ə-/ **adv**

functional calculus **n**: **PREDICATE CALCULUS**

functional group **n**: a characteristic reactive unit of a chemical compound

functional illiterate **n**: a person having had some schooling but not meeting a minimum standard of literacy

functionalism \fʌŋ(k)-shən-iz-əm, -shən-/ **n** **1**: a philosophy of design (as in architecture) holding that form should be adapted to use, material, and structure **2**: a theory that stresses the interdependence of the patterns and institutions of a society and their interaction in maintaining cultural and social unity **3**: a doctrine or practice that emphasizes practical utility or functional relations — **functionalist** \-lɪst, -shən-/ **n** —

functionalist or **function-al-ist** \fʌŋ(k)-shən-'lɪs-uk, -shən-'lɪs-/ **n**

functional shift **n**: the process by which a word or form comes to be used in a second or third grammatical function (the *functional shift* of "go" from verb to adjective as in "all systems are go")

functionary \fʌŋ(k)-shə-'ner-ē/ **n**, *pl* -ar-ēz **1**: one who serves in a certain function **2**: one holding office in a government or political party

function word **n**: a word (as a preposition, auxiliary verb, or conjunction) expressing primarily grammatical relationship

func-tor \fʌŋ(k)-tər/ **n** **1**: something that performs a function or an operation **2**: a sign for a nonpropositional function

fund \fʌnd/ **n** [*L. fundus* bottom, piece of landed property — *more* at **BOTTOM**] **1**: an available quantity of material or intangible resources: **SUPPLY** **2 a**: a sum of money or other resources whose principal or interest is set apart for a specific objective **b**: money on deposit on which checks or drafts can be drawn — *usu.* used in *pl* **c**: **CAPITAL** *d* *pl*: the stock of the British national debt — *usu.* used with the *3* *pl*: available pecuniary resources **4**: an organization administering a special fund

fund **vt** **1 a**: to make provision of resources for discharging the interest or principal of **b**: to provide funds for (a science program federally ~ed) **2**: to place in a fund: **ACCUMULATE** **3**: to convert into a debt that is payable either at a distant date or at no definite date and that bears a fixed interest (~ a floating debt)

fund **abbr** **fundamental**

fundament \fʌn-də-'ment/ **n** [ME. fr. OF *fondement*, fr. *L. fundamentum*, fr. *fundare* to found, fr. *fundus*] **1 a**: the base on which a structure is erected **b**: an underlying ground, theory, or principle **2 a**: **BUTTOCKS** **b**: **ANUS** **3**: the part of a land surface that has not been altered by human activities

fundamental \fʌn-də-'ment-/ **adj** **1 a**: serving as an original or generating source: **PRIMARY** (a discovery ~ to scientific progress) **b**: serving as a basis supporting existence or determining essential structure or function: **BASIC** **2 a**: of or relating to essential structure, function, or facts: **RADICAL** (~ change), *specif*: of or dealing with general principles rather than practical application (~ science) **b**: adhering to fundamentalism **3 a**: of a musical chord or its position: having the root in the bass **b**: of, relating to, or produced by the lowest component of a complex vibration **4**: of central importance: **PRINCIPAL** (~ purpose) **5**: belonging to one's innate or ingrained characteristics: **DEEP** **ROOTED** (hard to spoil his ~ good humor) **syn** **see** **ESSENTIAL** — **fundamen-tal-ly** \-tə-/ **adv**

fundamental **n** **1**: something fundamental; *esp*: one of the minimum constituents without which a thing or a system would not be what it is **2 a**: the prime tone of a harmonic series **b**: the root of a chord **3**: the harmonic component of a complex wave that has the lowest frequency and commonly the greatest amplitude

fundamentalism \-tə-'lɪz-əm/ **n** **1 a** *often* *cap*: a movement in 20th century Protestantism emphasizing the literally interpreted Bible as fundamental to Christian life and teaching **b**: the beliefs of this movement **c**: adherence to such beliefs **2**: a movement or attitude stressing strict and literal adherence to a set of basic principles

fundamentalist \-tə-'lɪst/ **n**: an adherent of fundamentalism — **fundamentalist** **adj** — **fundamen-tal-ist** \-ment-'lɪs-uk/ **adj**

fundamental law **n**: the organic or basic law of a political unit as distinguished from legislative acts, *specif*: **CONSTITUTION**

fundamental particle **n**: **ELEMENTARY PARTICLE**

fundamental tissue **n**: plant tissue other than dermal and vascular tissues that consists typically of relatively undifferentiated parenchymatous and supportive cells

fundic \fʌn-'dɪk/ **adj**: of or relating to a fundus

fundus \fʌn-'dəs/ **n**, *pl* **fun-di** \-dɪ-, -də/ [NL, fr. *L.* bottom]: the bottom of or part opposite the aperture of the internal surface of a hollow organ: *a*: the greater curvature of the stomach **b**: the lower back part of the bladder **c**: the large upper end of the uterus **d**: the part of the eye opposite the pupil

funer-al \fju:-(ə)-rəl/ **adj** [ME, fr. LL *funeralis* fr. *L. funus*, *funus* funeral (*n*), perh. akin to ON *deyta* to die — *more* at **DIE**] **1**: of, relating to, or constituting a funeral **2**: **FUNERAL** **2**

funeral **n** **1**: the observances held for a dead person *usu.* before burial or cremation **2** *chiefly* *dial*: a funeral sermon **3**: a funeral party in transit **4**: an end of something's existence **5**: a matter of concern to one: **RESPONSIBILITY** (if you get lost in the desert, that's your ~)

funeral director **n**: one whose profession is the management of funerals and who is *usu.* an embalmer

funeral home **n**: an establishment with facilities for the preparation of the dead for burial or cremation, for the viewing of the body, and for funerals — *called also* **funeral parlor**

funerary \fju:-(ə)-rər-/ **adj**: of, used for, or associated with burial (a *funerary* ~ chamber)

funereal \fju:-nɪr-'e-əl/ **adj** [*L. funereus*, fr. *funer*, *funus*] **1**: of or relating to a funeral **2**: befitting or suggesting a funeral (as in solemnity) — **funere-ally** \-ə-/ **adv**

fun-fair \fʌn-'fɑ:-(r)-/ **n**, *chiefly* *Brit*: **AMUSEMENT PARK**

fung-al \fʌŋ-'gəl/ **adj**: **FUNGUS**

fung-comb form [*L. fungus*]: fungus (*fungiform*)

fungible \fʌŋ-'jə-bəl/ **n**: something that is fungible — *usu.* used in *pl*

fungible **adj** [NL *fungibilis*, fr. *L. fungi* to perform — *more* at **FUNCTION**] **1**: of such a kind or nature that one specimen or part

ə about ʰ kitten ər further ə back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
 ə out ɔ chun e less ē easy g gift ɪ trip ɪ life
 j joke ŋ sing ɔ flow o flaw ɔf coin ʰ then ʰ this
 ʊ loot ʊ foot y yet yū few yu furious zʰ vision

which on recovery he has no recollection — **fugue** *vb* — **fugu-ist** \ˈfju-gəst/ *n*

fuh-er or **fueh-er** \ˈfju-ər, ˈfir-/ *n* [G *führer* leader, guide, fr. MHG *vüerer* bearer, fr. *vüeren* to lead, bear, fr. OHG *fuoren* to lead, akin to OE *faran* to go — more at **FARE**] 1 a: LEADER 2c(5) — used chiefly of the leader of the German Nazis b: a lesser Nazi party official 2: a leader exercising tyrannical authority

fuj-i \ˈfju-(j)-i/ *n* [Fujii mountain, Japan]: a spun silk clothing fabric in plain weave orig. made in Japan

ful \ˈfʊl/ *adj* *suffix*, sometimes **-ful-er**; sometimes **-ful-est** [ME, fr. OE, fr. *full*, *adj*] 1: full of (eventful) 2: characterized by (peaceful) 3: having the qualities of (masterful) 4: tending, given, or liable to (mournful)

ful \ˈfʊl/ *n* *suffix*: number or quantity that fills or would fill (roomful)

Fu-la or **Fu-lah** \ˈfju-lə/ *n*, pl **Fula** or **Fulas** or **Fulah** or **Fulahs** 1 a: a Sudanese people of African Negroid stock and Mediterranean Caucasian admixture 2: a member of the Fula people

Fu-lan-i \ˈfju-lān-ē, ˈfū-/ *n*, pl **Fulan** or **Fulanis** 1 a: FULA 1, esp: the Fula of northern Nigeria and adjacent areas b: a member of the Fulani people 2: the language of the Fula people

ful-crum \ˈfʊl-krum/, **ful-ā** *n*, pl **fulcrums** or **ful-crā** \-krā/ [LL, fr. L. *fulcrum*, fr. *fulgere* to prop — more at **BALK**] 1 a: PROP *specif*: the support about which a lever turns b: one that supplies capability for action 2: a part of an animal that serves as a hinge or support

ful-fill or **ful-fill** \ˈfʊl-ˈfɪl/ *vi* **ful-filled**, **ful-fill-ing** [ME *fulfillen* fr. OE *fullfyllan*, fr. *full* + *fyllan* to fill] 1 *archaic*: to make full 2: to fill (her subtle, warm, and golden breath) — *~* him with beatitude — (Alfred Tennyson) 2 a: to put into effect b: to bring to an end c: to measure up to 3: SATISFY 3 a: to convert into reality b: to develop the full potentialities of *syn* **see** **PERFORM** SATISFY — **ful-fill-er** *n* — **ful-fill-ment** \-mənt/ *n*

ful-gent \ˈfʊl-jənt/, **ful-ā** *adj* [ME, fr. L. *fulgens*, *fulgens*, *prp* of *fulgere* to shine; akin to L. *flagrare* to burn — more at **BLACK**] 1: dazzlingly bright — **ful-gent-ly** *adv*

ful-gu-rant \ˈfʊl-gy(ə)-rant/, **ful-jə**-, **ful-ā** *adj* flashing like lightning *DAZZLING*

ful-gu-rate \ˈfʊl-gy(ə)-rāt/ *vi* **-rat-ed**, **-rat-ing** [L. *fulguratus*, *pp* of *fulgurare* to flash with lightning, fr. *fulgur* lightning, fr. *fulgere* to emit flashes of (blue eyes that) *fulgurated* terror, love, or hate — New Yorker] — **ful-gu-rat-ion** \ˈfʊl-gy(ə)-rā-shən/, **ful-jə**-, **ful-ā** *n*

ful-gu-rite \ˈfʊl-gy(ə)-rīt/, **ful-jə**-, **ful-ā** *n* [ISV, fr. L. *fulgur*] an often tubular vitrified crust produced by the fusion of sand or rock by lightning

ful-gu-rous \ˈfʊl-gy(ə)-rəs/ *adj* [L. *fulgur*] emitting flashes of or like lightning

ful-ham \ˈfʊl-əm/ *n* [alter of earlier *fullan*, perh. fr. *full* + *one*] *archaic*: a loaded die

ful-gi-nous \ˈfju-lj-ə-nəs/ *adj* [LL *fuliginosus*, fr. L. *fuligin-*, *fuligo* soot, akin to L. *fumus* smoke — more at **FUME**] 1 a: SOOTY b: OBSCURE, MURKY 2: having a dark or dusky color — **ful-gi-nous-ly** *adv*

ful \ˈfʊl/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *fol* full, L. *plenus* full, *plēre* to fill, Gk. *plērēs* full, *plēthein* to be full] 1: containing as much or as many as is possible or normal (a bin ~ of corn) 2 a: complete esp. in detail, number, or duration (a report) (his ~ share) (gone ~ hour) b: lacking restraint, check, or qualification (~ retreat) (~ support) c: having all distinguishing characteristics (~ enjoying all authorized rights and privileges (~ member) (~ professor) d: not lacking in any essential: PERFECT (in ~ control of his senses) 3 a: being at the highest or greatest degree MAXIMUM (~ strength) (~ speed) b: being at the height of development (~ bloom) 4: rounded in outline (a ~ figure) 5 a: possessing or containing a great number or amount — used with of (a room ~ of pictures) b: having an abundance of material esp. in the form of gathered, pleated, or flared parts (a ~ skirt) c: rich in experience (a ~ life) 6 a: satisfied esp. with food or drink b: large enough to satisfy (a ~ meal) 7 *archaic*: completely weary (I am ~ of the burnt offerings of rams, and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs — Isa. 1:11 (AV)) 8: having both parents in common (~ sisters) 9: having volume or depth of sound (~ tones) 10: completely occupied esp. with a thought or plan (~ of his own concerns) 11: possessing a rich or pronounced quality (a food of ~ flavor) 12: used as an intensive (wound up winning by a ~ four strokes — William Johnson) — **full-ness** also **ful-ness** \ˈfʊl-nəs/ *n*

syn **FULL**, **COMPLETE**, **PLENARY**, **REPLETE** *shared meaning element*: containing all that is wanted or needed or possible *ant* **empty**

full *adv* 1 a: VERY, EXTREMELY (knew ~ well he had lied to me) 1 b: ENTIRELY (swung ~ around — Morley Callaghan) 2 a: EXACTLY (~ in the center of the sacred wood — Joseph Addison) b: STRAIGHT SQUARELY (hit him ~ in the face)

full *n* 1 a: the utmost extent (enjoy to the ~) b: the highest or fullest state or degree (the ~ of the moon) 2: the requisite or complete amount (paid in ~)

full *vi* of the moon: to become full ~ *vi* to make full in sewing

ful *vi* [ME *fulen*, fr. MF *fouler*, fr. (assumed) VL *fullare*, fr. L. *fullo* fuller] to shrink and thicken (woolen cloth) by moistening, heating, and pressing

full-back \ˈfʊl-bak/ *n* 1: an offensive football back used primarily for line plunges and blocking 2: a primarily defensive player usu. stationed nearest the defended goal (as in soccer, field hockey, or rugby)

full blood *n* 1 \ˈfʊl-ˈbləd/ descent from parents both of one pure breed 2 \ˈfʊl-ˈbləd/ an individual of full blood

full-blood-ed \ˈfʊl-ˈbləd-əd/ *adj* 1: of unmixed ancestry: PURE BRED 2: FLORID RUDDY (~ face) 3: FORCEFUL (~ prose style) 4: lacking no particulars: GENUINE b: containing fullness of substance: RICH — **full-blood-ed-ness** *n*

full-blown \ˈfʊl-blɔn/ *adj* 1 a: being at the height of bloom b: fully mature 2: possessing all the usual or necessary features (now at least a general philosophy, if not a ~ ideology, is emerging — W. H. Jones)

full-bodied \ˈfʊl-bəd-əd/ *adj* 1: having a large body 2: marked by richness and fullness esp. of fl. or (a ~ wine) 3: having importance, significance, or meaningfulness (~ study of literature)

full circle *adv*: through a series of developments that lead back to the original source, position, or situation or to a complete reversal of the original position — *usu* used in the phrase *come full circle*

full-dress *adj* 1: complete down to the last formal detail (a ~ rehearsal) 2: carried out by all possible means

full dress *n* the style of dress prescribed for ceremonial or formal social occasions

full-er \ˈfʊl-ər/ *n*: one that fulls cloth

full-er \ˈfʊl-ər/ *n* [fuller (to form a groove in)]: a blacksmithing hammer for grooving and spreading iron

fuller's earth *n*: an earthy substance that consists chiefly of clay mineral but lacks plasticity and that is used as an adsorbent, a filter medium, and a carrier for catalysts

fuller's teal *n*: TEASFL 1a

full-fashioned \ˈfʊl-fəsh-ənd/ *adj*: employing or produced by a knitting process for shaping to conform to body lines (~ hosiery)

full-fledged \ˈfʊl-fledʒd/ *adj* 1: fully developed: TOTAL, COMPLETE (a ~ debate) 2: having full plumage 3: having attained complete status (~ lawyer)

full house *n*: a poker hand containing three of a kind and a pair — *see* **POKER** illustration

full-length \ˈfʊl-lɛŋ(k)θ/ *adj* 1: showing or adapted to the entire length esp. of the human figure (a ~ mirror) (a ~ dress) 2: having a length as great as that which is normal or standard for an object of its kind (a ~ play)

full marks *n*, pl *Brit*: due credit or commendation

full moon *n*: the moon with its whole apparent disk illuminated

full-mouthed \ˈfʊl-maʊθd/, **-maʊθt/** *adj* 1: having a full mouth, esp. having a full complement of teeth 2: uttered with full power or sound LOUD

full Nelson *n*: a wrestling hold in which both arms are thrust under the corresponding arms of an opponent and the hands clasped behind the opponent's head — compare **HALF NELSON**

full-scale \ˈfʊl-skāl/ *adj* 1: identical to an original in proportion and size (~ drawing) 2 a: involving full use of available resources (a ~ biography) b: TOTAL, COMPLETE (a ~ musical renaissance — Current Biog)

full-size \ˈfʊl-saɪz/ *adj* 1: having the usual or normal size of its kind 2: having the dimensions 34 inches by 75 inches — used of a bed, compare **KING SIZE**, **QUEEN SIZE**, **TWIN SIZE**

full stop *n*: PERIOD 4a

full tilt *adv* [tilt], at high speed

full-time *adj*: employed for or involving full time (~ employees) — **full-time** *adv*

full time *n*: the amount of time considered the normal or standard amount for working during a given period

fully \ˈfʊl-i/ *adv* 1: in a full manner or degree: COMPLETELY 2: at least (~ nine tenths of us)

ful-mar \ˈfʊl-mər/, **-mār** *n* [of Scand origin, akin to ON *fulmar* fulmar, fr. full foul + *mār* gul], an arctic seabird (*Fulmarus glacialis*) closely related to the petrels, also: any of several related birds of southern seas

ful-mi-nant \ˈfʊl-mā-nənt/, **ful-ā** *adj*: FULMINATING 3

ful-mi-nate \ˈfʊl-mā-nət/, **ful-nat-ed**; **-nating** [ME *fulminatus*, fr. ML *fulminatus*, *pp* of *fulminare*, fr. L. to flash with lightning, strike with lightning, fr. *fulmin-*, *fulmen* lightning, akin to L. *flagrare* to burn — more at **BLACK**] *vi* 1: to utter or send out with denunciation 2: to cause to explode ~ *vi* 1: to send forth censures or invectives 2: to make a sudden loud noise: EXPLODE — **ful-mi-nation** \ˈfʊl-mā-nā-shən/, **ful-ā** *n* — **ful-mi-na-tor** \ˈfʊl-mā-nā-tər/, **ful-ā** *n*

fulminate *n* [fulminic acid]: an often explosive salt (as mercury fulminate) containing the radical CNO

ful-mi-nat-ing *adj* 1: exploding with a vivid flash 2: hurling denunciations or menaces 3: coming on suddenly with great severity (~ infection)

ful-mine \ˈfʊl-mān/, **ful-ā** *vb*, *archaic*: FULMINATE

ful-some \ˈfʊl-səm/ *adj* [ME *fulsom* copious, cloying, fr. *full* + *-som* -some] 1: characterized by abundance: COPIOUS (describes in ~ detail — G. N. Shuster) 2: offensive to the senses or to moral or aesthetic sensibility: DISGUSTING 3 a: excessively complimentary or flattering. LAVISH (an admiration whose extent I did not express, lest I be thought ~ — A. J. Liebling) b: OBSEQUIOUS 4: exceeding the bounds of good taste: OVERDONE (the ~ chromium glitter of the escalators dominating the central hall — Lewis Mumford) — **ful-some-ly** *adv* — **ful-some-ness** *n*

ful-vus \ˈfʊl-vəs/, **ful-ā** *adj* [L. *fulvus*, perh. akin to L. *flavus* yellow — more at **BLUE**]: of a dull brownish yellow TAWNY

Fu Man-chu *mustache* \ˈfʊl-(mān-ˈtʃu-)/ *n* [Fu Manchu, Chinese villain in stories by "Sax Rohmer" (A. S. Ward †1955)]: a long mustache with ends that turn down to the chin

fuma-rose \ˈfʊl-mə-rās-, -rāz/ *n*: an enzyme that catalyzes the interconversion (as in the Krebs cycle) of fumaric acid and malic acid or their salts

fuma-rate \ˈfʊl-mā-rāt/ *n*: a salt or ester of fumaric acid

fumaric acid \ˈfʊl-mā-rik-/ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *Fumaria*, genus of herbs, fr. LL, *fumitory*, fr. L. *fumus*]: a crystalline acid, C₄H₄O₄, found in various plants or made synthetically and used esp. in making resins

fuma-rol \ˈfʊl-mə-rōl/ *n* [It *fumarola*, modif. of LL *fumarolum*, fr. L. *fumarum* smoke chamber for aging wine, fr. *fumus* fume]: a hole in a volcanic region from which hot gases and vapors issue — **fuma-rol-ic** \ˈfʊl-mə-rōl-ik/ *adj*

fum-ble \ˈfʌm-bəl/ *vb*, *intrans*; **fum-bled**; **fum-bling** \-b(ə)-lɪŋ/ [prob. of Scand origin, akin to Sw *fumla* to fumble] *vi* 1 a: to grope for or handle something clumsily or aimlessly b: to make awkward attempts to do or find something (fumbled in his pocket for a coin) c: to search by trial and error d: BLUNDER 2: to feel one's way or move awkwardly 3 a: to drop or juggle or fail to play cleanly a grounder b: to lose hold of a football while handling or running with it ~ *vi* 1: to bring about by clumsy manipulation

furriner \ˈfʊr-ə-nər/ *n* [alter of *foreigner*] chiefly *dial*: one not native to a community (that was a ~ come from outside —Muriel E. Sheppard)

furring \ˈfʊr-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: a fur trimming or lining 2 *a*: the application of thin wood, brick, or metal to joists, studs, or walls to form a level surface (as for attaching wallboard) or an air space *b*: the material used in this process

furrow \ˈfʊr-ə-w/ *n* [ME *furgh*, *forow*, fr OE *furh*, akin to OHG *furuh* furrow, L *porca*] 1 *a*: a trench in the earth made by a plow *b*: rural land: FIELD 2: something that resembles the track of a plow *a*: a marked narrow depression: GROOVE *b*: a deep wrinkle (~s in his brow)

furrow *vi*: to make furrows, grooves, wrinkles, or lines in ~ *vi*: to make or form furrows, grooves, wrinkles, or lines

fur-ry \ˈfʊr-ɪ/ *adj* **fur-rier**, *-est* 1. consisting of or resembling fur (animals with ~ coats) 2: covered with fur 3: thick in quality (spoke with a ~ voice)

fur seal *n*: any of various eared seals that have a double coat with a dense soft underfur used esp. for clothing and trimmings

fur-se-mide \ˈfʊr-sə-mīd/ *n*: FURSEMIDE

further \ˈfʊr-thər/ *adv* [ME, fr OE *further*; akin to OHG *furnhar* further; both compar. fr the root of OE *forth*] 1: FARTHER 1 (my ponies are tired, and I have ~ to go —Thomas Hardy) 2: in addition: MOREOVER 3: to a greater degree or extent (~ annoyed by a second intrusion)

further *adj* 1: FARTHER 1 (rode ~ across the valley and up the ~ slopes —T. E. Lawrence) 2: going or extending beyond: ADDITIONAL (~ volumes) (~ education)

further *vi* **furthered**; **furthering** \ˈfʊr-th-(ə-)nɪŋ/ to help forward: PROMOTE (~ed his education in graduate school) *syn* see ADVANCE — **further-er** \ˈfʊr-thər-ər/ *n*

further-ance \ˈfʊr-th-(ə-)rən(t)s/ *n*: the act of furthering: ADVANCEMENT

further education *n*, *Brit*: ADULT EDUCATION

further-more \ˈfʊr-th-(ə-)r-mō-(ə-)r-, -mō-(ə-)r/ *adv*: in addition to what precedes: BESIDES

further-most \ˈfʊr-mōst/ *adj*: most distant: FARTHEST

furthest \ˈfʊr-thəst/ *adv* or *adj*: FARTHEST

furtive \ˈfʊr-tɪv/ *adj* [F or L, *furtiv*, fr L *furtivus*, fr *furtum* theft, fr *fur* thief, akin to Gk *phar* thief, L *ferre* to carry — more at BEAR] 1 *a*: done by stealth: SURREPTITIOUS *b*: expressive of stealthily (had the ~ look of one with something to hide) 2: obtained underhandedly: STOLEN *syn* see SECRET *ant* forthright, brazen — **furtively** *adv* — **furtiveness** *n*

furuncle \ˈfʊr-ŋ-kəl/ *n* [L *furunculus* petty thief, sucker, furuncle, dim of *furor*, *fur* ferret, thief, fr *fur*] a localized inflammatory swelling of the skin and underlying tissues that is caused by infection by a bacterium in a hair follicle or skin gland and that discharges pus and a central core of dead tissue: BOIL — **furuncul-ary** \ˈfʊr-ŋ-kjə-lər/ *adj* — **furuncul-ous** \-ləs/ *adj* — **furuncul-osis** \ˈfʊr-ŋ-kjə-lə-sis/ *n*, *pl* -lō-ses \-ləz/ 1: the condition of having or tending to develop multiple furuncles 2: a highly infectious disease of various salmonoid fishes (as trout) that is caused by a bacterium (*Bacterium salmonicida*) and is esp. virulent in dense fish populations (as in hatcheries)

fur-ry \ˈfʊr-ɪ/ *n*, *pl* *furies* [ME *furie*, fr MF & L; MF, fr L *furia*, fr *furere* to rage — more at DUST] 1: intense, disordered, and often destructive rage 2 *a*: one of the avenging deities who according to Greek mythology tormented criminals and inflicted plagues *b*: an avenging spirit *c*: one who resembles an avenging spirit, esp.: a spiteful woman 3: extreme fierceness or violence 4: a state of inspired exaltation: FRENZY *syn* see ANGER

furze \ˈfʊr-zə/ *n* [ME *firse*, fr OE *fyr*s]: a spiny yellow-flowered evergreen leguminous European shrub (*Ulex europaeus*), broadly: any of several related plants (genera *Ulex* and *Genista*) — **furzy** \ˈfʊr-zē/ *adj*

fuscous \ˈfʊs-kəs/ *adj* [L *fuscus* — more at DUSK] of any of several colors averaging a brownish gray

fuse \ˈfjuːz/ *n* [It *fuso* spindle, fr L *fusus*, of unknown origin] 1: a continuous train of a combustible substance enclosed in a cord or cable for setting off an explosive charge by transmitting fire to it 2 *a*: a mechanical or electrical detonating device for setting off the bursting charge of a projectile, bomb, or torpedo 2 *b*: fuse or fuse \ˈfjuːz/ *vi* fused or fused, fusing or fuzing: to equip with a fuse

fuse *vb* fused, fusing [L *fusus*, pp of *fundere* to pour, melt — more at FOUND] *vi* 1: to reduce to a liquid or plastic state by heat 2: to blend thoroughly by or as if by melting together: make indissolubly one 3: to stitch by applying heat and pressure with or without the use of an adhesive ~ *vi* 1: to become fluid with heat, also: to fail because of the blowing of a fuse 2: to become blended by or as if by melting together *syn* see MIX

fuse *n*: an electrical safety device consisting of or including a wire or strip of fusible metal that melts and interrupts the circuit when the current exceeds a particular amperage

fused quartz *n*: QUARTZ GLASS — called also *fused silica*

fusee \ˈfjuː-zē/ *n* [F *fusée*, lit, spindleful of yarn, fr OF, fr *fuso* spindle, fr L *fusus*] 1: a conical spirally grooved pulley in a time-piece from which a cord or chain unwinds onto a barrel containing the spring and which by its increasing diameter compensates for the lessening power of the spring 2: FUSE 1 3: a friction match with a bulbous head not easily blown out 4: a red signal flare used esp. for protecting stalled trains and trucks

fuse-lage \ˈfjuː-ləʒ-, -ləʒ-/ *n* [F, fr *fuselé* spindle-shaped, fr MF, fr *fusel*, dim of *fusil*] the central body portion of an airplane designed to accommodate the crew and the passengers or cargo

fu-sel oil \ˈfjuː-zəl/ *n* [G *fusel* bad liquor]: an acid only liquid occurring in insufficiently distilled alcoholic liquors, consisting chiefly of amyl alcohol, and used esp. as a source of alcohols and as a solvent

fusi-comb form [L *fusus*] spindle (*fusi-form*)

fusible \ˈfjuː-zə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being fused and esp. liquefied by heat — **fusibil-ity** \ˈfjuː-zə-bil-ə-ti/ *n*

fusi-form \ˈfjuː-zə-ˈfɔrm/ *adj*: tapering toward each end (~ bacteria)

fusi-ill \ˈfjuː-zəl/ or **fusi-ile** \ˈfjuː-zəl-, -zəl/ *adj* [ME, fr L *fusilis*, fr *fusus*, pp] 1 *archaic* *a*: made by melting and pouring into forms: CAST *b*: liquefied by heat 2 *archaic*: FUSIBLE

fusil *n* [F, lit, steel for striking fire, fr OF *foisil*, fr (assumed) VL *foicilis*, fr LL *foculus* fire — more at FUEL]: a light flintlock musket

fusi-lier or **fusi-ler** \ˈfjuː-zə-ˈli(ə)r/ *n* [F *fusilier*, fr *fusil*] 1: a soldier armed with a fusil 2: a member of a British regiment formerly armed with fusils

fusi-lade \ˈfjuː-zə-ˈlād-, -lād-, ˈfjuː-zə-ˈlād-/ *n* [F, fr *fusiller* to shoot, fr *fusil*] 1: a number of shots fired simultaneously or in rapid succession 2: a spirited outburst esp. of criticism

fusillade *vi* -laded-, -lading: to attack or shoot down by a fusil-lade

fusi-on \ˈfjuː-zən/ *n*, often *attrib* [L *fusio*-, *fusio*, fr *fusus*, pp] 1 *a*: the act or process of liquefying or rendering plastic by heat *b*: the liquid or plastic state induced by heat 2: a union by or as if by melting *a*: a merging of diverse elements into a unified whole *b*: a political partnership: COALITION (~ of the major parties) *c*: the union of atomic nuclei to form heavier nuclei resulting in the release of enormous quantities of energy when certain light elements unite

fusion bomb *n*: a bomb in which nuclei of a light chemical element unite to form nuclei of heavier elements with a release of energy, esp.: HYDROGEN BOMB

fusi-on-ist \ˈfjuː-zən-ɪst/ *n*: one who promotes or takes part in a coalition esp. of political parties

fuss \ˈfʊs/ *n* [perh of imit origin] 1 *a*: needless bustle or excitement: COMMOOTION *b*: a show of flattering attention (made a big ~ over his favorite niece) 2 *a*: a state of agitation esp. over a trivial matter *b*: OBJECTION PROTEST *c*: an often petty controversy or quarrel (ended up having a pretty good ~ with my wife —Mac Hyman) *syn* see STIR

fuss *vi* 1 *a*: to create or be in a state of restless activity, specif.: to shower flattering attentions (doting grandparents ~ing over the grandchildren) *b*: to pay close or undue attention to small details (~ed with her hair) 2 *a*: to become upset: WORRY *b*: to express annoyance or pique: COMPLAIN (a mother who has to cope with ~ing children) ~ *vi*: AGITATE, UPSET — **fuss-er** *n*

fuss-bud-get \ˈfʊs-bʊdʒ-ət/ *n*: one who fusses about trifles — **fuss-bud-getty** \-ət-ē/ *adj*

fuss-pot \ˈfʊs-pat/ *n*: FUSSBUDGET

fussy \ˈfʊs-ɪ/ *adj* **fuss-ier**, *-est* 1: easily upset: IRRITABLE 2 *a*: requiring or giving close attention to details (~ bookkeeping procedures) *b*: revealing a concern for niceties: FASTIDIOUS (not ~ about food) *syn* see NICE — **fuss-a-ly** \ˈfʊs-ə-lē/ *adv* — **fuss-i-ness** \-nəs/ *n*

fustian \ˈfʊs-ʃən/ *n* [ME, fr OF *fustiane* fr ML *fustaneum* prob fr *fustis* tree trunk, fr L *club*] 1 *a*: a strong cotton and linen fabric *b*: a class of cotton fabrics usu. having a pile face and twill weave 2: pretentious and banal writing or speech *syn* see BOOMBAST — **fustian** *adj*

fustic \ˈfʊs-ɪk/ *n* [ME *fustik*, fr MF *fustoc*, fr Ar *fustuq* fr Gk *pistake* pistachio tree — more at PISTACHIO] 1: the wood of a tropical American tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) of the mulberry family that yields a yellow dye; also: any of several similar dyewoods 2: a tree yielding fustic

fustigate \ˈfʊs-tə-ˈɡāt/ *vi* -gated-, -gating [LL *fustigatus*, pp of *fustigare*, fr L *fustis* + *-igare* (akin to *agere* to drive) — more at AGENT] 1: CUDGEL 2: to criticize severely — **fust-i-ga-tion** \-tə-ˈɡā-shən/ *n*

fusty \ˈfʊs-tē/ *adj* **fust-ier**, *-est* [ME, fr *fust* wine cask, fr MF, club, cask, fr L *fustis*] 1 *Brit*: impaired by age or dampness: MOLDY 2: saturated with dust and stale odors: MUSTY 3: ngidly old-fashioned or reactionary *syn* see MALODOROUS — **fus-ti-ly** \-tē-lē/ *adv* — **fust-i-ness** \-tē-nəs/ *n*

fu-ther *abbr* future

fu-thark \ˈfʊ-thark/ *also* fu-thorc or fu thork \-thó(ə)r(k)/ *n* [fr the first six letters, *f*, *u*, *þ* (th), *o* (or a), *r*, *c* (=k)]: the runic alphabet

fu-tile \ˈfjuː-tl-/ *adj* [MF or L, MF, fr L *fatilis* that pours out easily, useless, fr *fu-* (akin to *fundere* to pour) — more at FOUND] 1: serving no useful purpose: completely ineffective (efforts to convince him were ~) 2: occupied with trifles: FRIVOLOUS — **fu-ti-le-ly** \-tē-lē/ *adv* — **fu-ti-le-ness** \-tē-nəs/ *n*

syn FUTILE, VAIN FRUITLESS shared meaning element: barren of results

fu-ti-lit-er-i-an \ˈfjuː-tl-ə-ˈter-ē-ən-, ˈfjuː-ˈtli/ *n* [blend of *utile* and *utilitarian*]: one who believes that human striving is futile — **fu-ti-lit-er-ian** *adj* — **fu-ti-lit-er-i-an-ism** \-tē-niz-əm/ *n*

fu-ti-lit-y \ˈfjuː-tl-ə-tē-, ˈtli-/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being ~ futile: USELESSNESS 2: a useless act or gesture (the *fu-ti-lit-ies* of debate for its own sake —W. A. White)

fu-ttock \ˈfʊt-ək/ *n* [prob. alter. of *foothook* (futtock)]: one of the curved timbers scarfed together to form the lower part of the compound rib of a ship

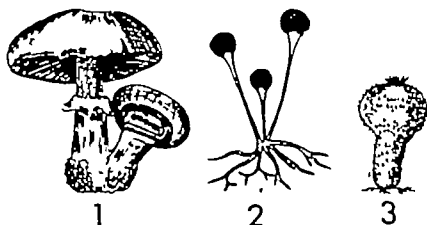
futtock shroud *n*: a short iron rod connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast

fu-ture \ˈfjuː-ʃər/ *adj* [ME, fr OF & L; OF *futur*, fr L *futurus* about to be — more at BE] 1: that is to be; *specif*: existing after death 2: of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense expressive of time yet to come

future *n* 1 *a*: time that is to come *b*: what is going to happen 2: an expectation of advancement or progressive development 3

a about *k* kitten *or* further *a* back *a* bake *a* col. cart
u out *ch* chin *e* less *e* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *g* sing *o* flow *o* flaw *o* coin *th* thin *th* this
ü foot *ü* foot *y* yet *yü* few *yü* furious *zh* vision

may be used in place of another specimen or equal part in the satisfaction of an obligation 2: INTERCHANGEABLE — *fun-gi-bil-i-ty* \fən-jə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n*
fun-gi-cid-al \fən-jə-'sīd-əl, fən-gə-/ *adj*: destroying fungi, broadly
fun-gi-cide \fən-jə-'sīd, fən-gə-/ *n* [ISV]: an agent that destroys fungi or inhibits their growth
fun-gi-form \fən-jə-'fɔrm, fən-gə-/ *adj*: shaped like a mushroom
fun-go \fən-'gəʊ, n, pl *fungoes* [origin unknown]: a fly ball hit esp for practice fielding by a player who tosses a ball in the air and hits it as it comes down
fun-gold \fən-'gəʊld/ *adj*: resembling, characteristic of, or being a fungus — *fungold* *n*
fun-gous \fən-'gəʊs/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of fungi 2: caused by a fungus
fun-gus \fən-'gəʊs/ *n*, pl *fun-gi* \fən-'jī, fən-'gi/ also *fun-gus-es* \fən-'gəʊs-əz/ often attrib [L] 1: any of a major group (Fungi) of saprophytic and parasitic lower plants that lack chlorophyll and include molds, rusts, mildews, smuts, mushrooms, and usu. bacteria 2: infection with a fungus



fungi 1: meadow mushroom, 2: rhizopus, 3: puffball

fun house *n*: a building in an amusement park that contains various devices designed to startle or amuse
fun-ic-u-lar \fu-'nik-yə-lər, fə-/ *adj* [L *funiculus* small rope] 1: dependent on the tension of a cord or cable 2: having the form of or associated with a cord 3 [NL *funiculus*]: of, relating to, or being a funiculus
funicular *n*: a cable railway ascending a mountain, esp: one in which an ascending car counterbalances a descending car
fun-ic-u-lus \fu-'ik-yə-ləs, n, pl *fun-ic-les* \fu-'ik-ē-lē/ [NL, fr L, dim of *funis* rope] 1: a bodily structure suggesting a cord as: UMBILICAL CORD b: a bundle of nerve fibers c: SPERMATIC CORD 2: the stalk of a plant ovule
fun-k \fəŋk/ *n* [prob fr obs. *fomk*] 1 a: a state of paralyzing fear b: a depressed state of mind 2 [funk] 1: one that funks: COWARD (must be a bit of a ~ to be afraid of a poor old lady — L. P. Hartley)
fun-ky \fən-'kē-/ *adj*: being in a state of funk: PANICKY
fun-ky adj funk-er: *est* [funk (offensive odor)] 1: having an offensive odor 2: having an earthy, unsophisticated style and feeling, esp: having the style and feeling of blues (~ piano playing) 3: having an earthy sexual quality — *fun-k-ness* *n*
fun-nel \fən-'nē-/ *n* [ME *fonel*, fr OP *funil*, fr ML *fundibulum*, short for L *infundibulum*, fr *infundere* to pour in, fr *in-* + *fundere* to pour — more at FOUND] 1 a: a utensil that is usu. a hollow cone with a tube extending from the smaller end and that is designed to catch and direct a downward flow b: something shaped like a funnel 2: a stack or flue for the escape of smoke or for ventilation
funnel vb -nelled also -nelled; -neling also -neling *vi* 1: to have or take the shape of a funnel 2: to pass through or as if through a funnel ~ *vt* 1: to form in the shape of a funnel (~ed his hands and shouted through them) 2: to move to a focal point or into a central channel (contributions were ~ed into one account)
fun-nel-form \fən-'nēl-'fɔrm/ *adj*: INFUNDIBULIFORM (~ flowers)
fun-ny \fən-'ē-/ *adj* fun-ni-er; *est* 1 a: affording light mirth and laughter: AMUSING b: seeking or intended to amuse: FACETIOUS 2: differing from the ordinary in a suspicious way: QUEER 3: involving trickery or deception (told his prisoner not to try anything ~) *syn* see LAUGHABLE — *fun-ni-ly* \fən-'ē-ē/ *adv* — *fun-ni-ness* \fən-'ē-nəs/ *n* — *funny* *adv*
funny n, pl funnies: a comic strip or comic section of a periodical — usu. used in pl
funny bone *n* [fr. the tingling felt when it is struck] 1: the place at the back of the elbow where the ulnar nerve rests against a prominence of the humerus 2: a sense of humor (tickled his funny bone)
funny book *n*: COMIC BOOK
funny car *n*: a specialized dragster that has a one-piece molded body resembling the body of a mass-produced car
funny-man \fən-'ē-'man/ *n*: one noted for humor: COMEDIAN 2
funny paper *n*: a comic section of a newspaper
fur \fər/ *vb* furred, furring [ME *furren*, fr MF *fouirer*, fr OF *forer*, fr *fuerre* sheath, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *fuotar* sheath, akin to Gk *phōy* herd, Skt *pāti* he protects] *vi* 1: to cover, line, trim, or cloak with fur 2: to coat or clog as if with fur 3: to apply furring to ~ *vt*: to become coated or clogged as if with fur
fur n, often attrib 1: a piece of the dressed pelt of an animal used to make, trim, or line wearing apparel 2: an article of clothing made of or with fur 3: the hairy coat of a mammal esp. when fine, soft, and thick, also: such a coat with the skin 4: a coating

resembling fur as a: a coat of epithelial debris on the tongue b: the thick pile of a fabric (as chenille) — *fur-less* \fər-'ləs/ *adj*
fur abbr furlong
fu-ran \fu-(ə)r-'ən, fyu-'rən/ also *fu-rane* \fyu-(ə)r-'ān, fyū-'rān/ *n* [ISV, fr *furfural*]: a flammable liquid C_4H_6O that is obtained from wood oils of pines or made synthetically and is used esp in the manufacture of nylon
fu-ra-nose \fyu-'rə-nōs, -nōz/ *n* [*furan* + -ose]: a sugar having an oxygen-containing ring of five atoms
fu-ran-o-side \fyu-'rən-ə-'sīd, -nē-/ *n*: a glycoside containing the ring characteristic of furanose
fu-ra-zol-i-done \fyu-'rə-zəl-ə-'dōn/ *n* [*furfural* + *azole* + -ide + -one]: a compound $C_8H_7N_3O_3$ used esp against parasitic infections
fur-bearing \fər-'ber-ər, -ber-/ *n*: an animal that bears fur esp of a commercially desired quality
fur-be-low \fər-'bə-'ləʊ/ *n* [by folk etymology fr F dial *furbella*] 1: a pleated or gathered piece of material; specif: a flounce on women's clothing 2: something that suggests a furbelow esp in being showy or superfluous — *furbelow* *vi*
fur-bish \fər-'bīsh/ *vi* [ME *furbishen*, fr MF *fouiriss*, stem of *fouir*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *furben* to polish] 1: to make lustrous: POLISH 2: to give a new look to: RENOVATE — often used with up — *furbish-er* *n*
fur-cate \fər-'kāt/ *adj* [LL *furcatus*, fr L *furca* fork]: branching like a fork: FORKED — *fur-cately* *adv*
fur-ca-tion \fər-'kā-shən/ *adj* [LL *furcation*, *furcatio*, fr *furcatus*, pp of *furcare* to branch, fr L *furca*] 1: something that is branched: FORK 2: the act or process of branching
fur-cu-la \fər-'kyə-lə/ *n*, pl *fur-cu-lae* \fər-'jē-, -jē/ [NL, fr L, forked prop, dim of *furca*]: a forked process or part as: WISHBONE b: the forked leaping appendage arising from the fourth abdominal segment of a collembolan — *fur-cu-lar* \fər-'jē-/ *adj*
fur-fu-ra-ce-ous \fər-'fyu-(ə)-'rə-shəz/ *adj* [LL *furfuraceus*, fr L *furfur* bran]: consisting of or covered with flaky particles (~ eczema)
fur-fu-ral \fər-'fyu-(ə)-'rəl/ *n* [L *furfur* + ISV -al]: a liquid aldehyde C_4H_6O of penetrating odor that is usu. made from plant materials and used esp in making furan or phenolic resins and as a solvent
fur-fur-al-de-hyde \fər-'fyu-(ə)-'rəl-də-'hīd/ *n* [L *furfur* + ISV *aldehyde* — more at GRIT]: FURFURAL
fur-fu-ran \fər-'fyu-(ə)-'rən/ *n*: FURAN
fu-ri-ō-s \fyu-'rē-ə-'s, -sē-/ *adj* [It, lit., furious] with great force or vigor — used as a direction in music
fu-ri-ous \fyu-'rē-əs/ *adj* 1 a: exhibiting or goaded by anger b: giving a stormy or turbulent appearance (~ bursts of flame from the windswept wire) c: marked by noise, excitement, or activity 2: INTENSE *in* (the ~ growth of tropical vegetation) — *fu-ri-ously* *adv*
furl \fər-'əl/ *vb* [MF *ferler*, fr ONF *ferlier* to tie tightly, fr OF *fer*, *ferm* tight (fr L *firmus* firm) + *li* to tie, fr L *ligare* — more at LIGATURE] *vi*: to wrap or roll (as a sail or a flag) close to or around something ~ *vt*: to curl or fold as in being furl
2furl n 1: the act of furling 2: a furling coil
fur-long \fər-'lɔŋ/ *n* [ME, fr OE *furlang*, fr *furh* furrow + *lang* long]: a unit of distance equal to 220 yards
fur-lough \fər-'lɔŋ/ *n* [D *verlof*, lit., permission, fr MD, fr *vers* for- + *lof* permission, akin to OE *for-* and to MHG *loube* permission — more at FOR-LEAVE]: a leave of absence from duty granted esp to a soldier; also: a document authorizing such a leave of absence
2furlough vi 1: to grant a furlough to 2: to lay off from work
fur-mil-ty \fər-'mī-tē-/ *var* of FRUMENTY
fur-nace \fər-'nəs/ *n* [ME *furnas*, fr OF *fornaise*, fr L *fornax*, *fornax*, akin to L *fornus* warm — more at WARM]: an enclosed structure in which heat is produced (as for heating a house or for reducing ore)
fur-nish \fər-'nīsh/ *vi* [ME *furnishen*, fr MF *fourniss*, stem of *fournir* to complete, equip, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *frummen* to further, *fruma* advantage — more at FOREMOST] 1: to provide with what is needed, esp: to equip with furniture 2: SUPPLY, GIVE (~ed food and shelter for the refugees) — *fur-nish-er* *n*
syn FURNISH, EQUIP, OUTFIT, APPOINT, ACCOUNT, ARM *shared* meaning element: to supply one with what is needed (as for daily living or a particular activity)
fur-nish-ing n 1: an article or accessory of dress — usu. used in pl 2: an object that tends to increase comfort or utility; specif: an article of furniture for the interior of a building — usu. used in pl
fur-ni-ture \fər-'nī-cher/ *n* [MF *fourniture*, fr *fournir*] 1: equipment that is necessary, useful, or desirable, as: an archaic: the trappings of a horse b: movable articles used in readying an area (as a room or patio) for occupancy or use 2: pieces of wood or metal less than type high placed in printing forms to fill in blank spaces
fu-ror \fyu-(ə)r-'əʊ, -ə-/ *n* [MF & L, MF, fr L, fr *furere* to rage — more at DUST] 1: an angry or maniacal fit: RAGE 2: FURY 3: a fashionable craze: VOGUE 4 a: furious or hectic activity b: an outburst of public excitement or indignation: UP-ROAR
fu-rore \fyu-(ə)r-'əʊ, -ə-/ *n* [MF & L, MF, fr L, fr *furere* to rage — more at DUST] 1: FUROR 2: FUROR 4b
fu-ro-se-mide \fyu-'rə-'sē-mīd/ *n* [*furfural* + -osemide, of unknown origin]: a powerful diuretic $C_{12}H_{11}ClN_2O_5S$ used esp to treat edema — called also *furse-mide*
furred \fər-/ *adj* 1: lined, trimmed, or faced with fur 2: coated as if with fur; specif: having a coating consisting chiefly of mucus and dead epithelial cells (a ~ tongue) 3: bearing or wearing fur 4: provided with furring (~ wall)
fur-rier \fər-'ē-ər, fə-'rē-/ *n* 1: a fur dealer 2 a: one that dresses furs b: one that makes, repairs, alters, or cleans fur garments
fur-ri-ery \fər-'rē-/ *n* 1: the fur business 2: fur craftsmanship

gaff *'gaf* *n* [F *gaffe*, fr. Prov *gaf*] 1 **a**: a spear or spearhead for taking fish or turtles **b**: a handled hook for holding or lifting heavy fish **c**: a metal spur for a gamecock **d**: a butcher's hook **e**: a climbing iron or its steel point used by a telephone lineman **2**: the spar upon which the head of a fore-and-aft sail is extended **3** **a**: HOAX, FRAUD **b**: GIMMICK, TRICK **4** **a**: something painful or difficult to bear: ORDEAL *esp* persistent raillery or criticism **b**: rough treatment: ABUSE **5**: GAFFE

gaff *vi* 1 **a**: to strike or secure with a gaff **b**: to fit (a gamecock) with a gaff **2**: DECEIVE, TRICK, also: FLEECE **3**: to fix for the purpose of cheating: GIMMICK (the dice)

gaff *n* [origin unknown] *Brit*: a cheap theater or music hall

gaffe *'gaf* *n* [F *gaff*, *gaffe*]: a social blunder: FAUX PAS

gaffer *'gaf-ər* *n* [prob. alter. of *godfather*]: 1: an old man — compare GAMMER **2** *Brit*: **a**: EMPLOYER **b**: FOREMAN, OVERSEER **3**: a head glassblower **4**: a lighting electrician on a motion picture or television set

gaff-top-sail *'gaf-təp-səl*, *-səl* *n*: a usu. triangular topsail with its foot extended upon the gaff and its luff upon the topmast — see SAIL illustration

gag *'gag* *vb* **gagged**; **gag-ging** [ME *gaggen* to strangle, of imit. origin] *vi* 1 **a**: to stop the mouth of with something inserted **b**: to pry or hold open with a gag **c**: to prevent from free speech or expression **2**: to cause to retch **3**: OBSTRUCT, CHOKE (a valve) **4**: to provide with quips or pranks (a show) *~ vi* 1: HEAVE, RETCH **2**: to be unable to endure something: BALK **3**: to make quips

gag *n*: 1: something thrust into the mouth to keep it open **2** **a**: something thrust into the mouth to prevent speech or outcry **b**: CLOTURE **c**: a check to free speech **3**: a laugh-provoking remark or act **4**: HOAX, TRICK *syn* see JEST

ga-ga *'gā-gā* *adj* [F, fr. *gaga* fool, of imit. origin] 1: CRAZY, FOOLISH **2**: marked by wild enthusiasm: INFATUATED

gaffe *'gaf* *n* [ME, fr. MF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *wetti* pledge — more at WEB] 1: a token of defiance, *specif*: a glove or cap cast on the ground to be taken up by an opponent as a pledge of combat **2**: something deposited as a pledge of performance

gag *vi* 1 *archaic*: PLEODE **2** *archaic*: STAKE, RISK

gag *var* of GAUGE

gag *n*: GREENGAZE

gag-ger *'gag-ər* *n*: 1: one that gags **2**: JOKER, GAGMAN

gag-gle *'gag-əl* *n* [ME *gagyll*, fr. *gagelen* to cackle] 1: FLOCK, *esp*: a flock of geese when not in flight — compare SKIN **2**: AGGREGATION, CLUSTER (a ~ of reporters and photographers)

gag-man *'gag-mən* *n*: 1: a gag writer **2**: a comedian who uses gags

gag rule *n*: a rule restricting freedom of debate or expression *esp* in a legislative body

gag-ster *'gag-stər* *n*: GAGMAN *also*: one who plays practical jokes

gahn-ite *'gān-īt* *n* [G *gahnit*, fr. J. G. Gahn †1818 Sw chemist]: a usu. dark green mineral $ZnAl_2O_4$ consisting of an oxide of zinc and aluminum

gai-ety *'gā-ē-tē* *n*, *pl* *-eties* 1: MERRYMAKING *also*: festive activity — often used in *pl*: 2: gay spirits or manner **3**: FINERY, SHOW (a ~ of dress better suited to one half her age)

gai-lard-ia *'gā-lārd-(ē)-ā* *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *Gaillard* de Marentonneau, 18th cent. F. botanist]: any of a genus (*Gaillardia*) of chiefly western American composite herbs with showy flower heads

gai-ly *'gā-lē* *adv*: in a gay manner

gain *'gān* *n* [ME *gayne*, fr. MF *gaigne*, *gain*, fr. OF *gaigne*, *gaigner*, *to till, earn*, Gmc, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *waldan* to hunt for food, *L* *vis* power — more at VIM] 1: resources or advantage acquired or increased: PROFIT (made substantial ~ last year) **2**: the obtaining of profit or possessions **3** **a**: an increase in amount, magnitude, or degree (a ~ in efficiency) **b**: the ratio of increase of output over input in an amplifier **c**: the effectiveness of a directional antenna expressed as the ratio in decibels of standard antenna input power to the directional antenna input power that will produce the same field strength in the desired direction

gain *vi* 1 **a**: to get possession of usu. by industry, merit, or craft (an advantage) (he stood to ~ a fortune) **b**: to win in competition or conflict (the attackers ~ed the day) **c**: to get by a natural development or process (strength) **d**: MAKE, ACQUIRE (a friend) *e* (1): to arrive at (the river that night) (2): TRAVERSE, COVER (wed 10 yards on the play) **2**: to win to one's side: PERSUADE (adherents to a cause) **3**: to cause to be obtained or given: ATTRACT (attention) **4**: to increase in (momentum) **5** of a timepiece: to run fast by the amount of (the clock ~s a minute a day) *~ vi* 1: to get advantage: PROFIT (hoped to ~ from his crime) **2** **a**: INCREASE (the day was ~ing in warmth) **b**: to increase in weight **c**: to improve in health **3** of a timepiece: to run fast *syn* 1 see GET *ant* forfeit, lose **2** see REACH *ant* forfeit, lose — *gain* ground: to make progress

gain *n* [origin unknown] 1: a beveled shoulder above a tenon **2**: a notch or mortise for insertion of a girder or joist

gain-er *'gā-nər* *n*: 1: one that gains **2**: a fancy dive in which the diver from a forward position executes a backward somersault and enters the water feetfirst and facing away from the board

gain-ful *'gān-fəl* *adj*: productive of gain: PROFITABLE (employment) — *gain-fully* *'gān-fəl-ē* *adv* — *gain-ful-ness* *n*

gain-giv-ing *'gān-giv-īŋ*, (*'gān-ŋ*) *n* [*gain-* (against) + *giving*] *archaic*: MISGIVING

gain-less *'gān-ləs* *adj*: producing no gain: PROFITLESS — *gain-less-ness* *n*

gain-ly *'gān-lē* *adj* [*gain* (handy)]: graceful and generally pleasing (a ~ boy with charming manners)

gain-say *'gān-sā* *vi* *-sāid*, *-sād*, *-sēd*, *-saying* *'gān-sīŋ*, *-sāys* *'sāz*, *-sēz* [ME *gainsayen*, fr. *gain* against (fr. OE *gean*) + *sayen* to say — more at AGAIN] 1: DENY, DISPUTE (couldn't ~ the statistics) **2**: to stand in opposition to *esp* by disputing the truth

of something put forward: CONTRADICT, OPPOSE *syn* see DENY *ant* admit — *gain-say-er* *n*

gait *'gāt* *n* [ME *gait*, *gale* gate, way] 1: a manner of walking or moving on foot **2**: a sequence of foot movements (as a walk, trot, pace, or canter) by which a horse moves forward **3**: a manner or rate of movement or progress (the leisurely ~ of a summer in the country)

gait *vi* 1: to train (a horse) to use a particular gait or set of gaits **2**: to lead (a show dog) before a judge to display carriage and movement

gait *n* [prob. alter. of *gate*] 1: the distance between two adjoining carriages of a lace-making frame **2** *Brit*: a full repeat of a pattern in harness weaving of woollens

gaited *'gāt-əd* *adj*: having a particular gait (slow-gaited)

gai-ter *'gāt-ər* *n* [F *guêtre*] 1: a cloth or leather leg covering reaching from the instep to ankle, mid-calf, or knee **2** **a**: an ankle-high shoe with elastic gords in the sides **b**: an overshoe with fabric upper

gal *'gal* *n* [by alter.] *GIRL*

gal *n* [*Galileo* †1642 It astronomer]: a unit of acceleration equivalent to one centimeter per second per second — used *esp* for values of gravity

gal *abbr* 1 gallery 2 gallon

Gal *abbr* Galatians

gala *'gā-lə*, *'gāl-ə*, *'gāl-ə* *n* [It, fr. MF *gale* festivity, pleasure — more at GALLANT]: a gay celebration: FESTIVITY — *gala* *adj* *galect- or galecto-* *comb* form [*L* *galact-*, fr. Gk *galakt-*, *galaktō*, fr. *galakt-*, *gala*] 1: milk (*galactopoesis*) **2**: related to galactose (*galactomannan*)

gal-act-ic *'gā-lak-tik* *adj* 1: of or relating to a galaxy and *esp* the Milky Way galaxy **2**: HUGE (a ~ sum of money)

galactic noise *n*: radio-frequency radiation from the Milky Way

gal-act-o-pole-ic *'gā-lak-tō-pōl-ē-ē-s* *n* [NL]: formation and secretion of milk — *gal-act-o-pole-ic* *'lēt-ik* *adj* *or n*

gal-act-o-amine *'gā-lak-tō-s-ā-mēn*, *-z-* *n*: an amino derivative $C_6H_{11}O_2N$ of galactose that occurs in cartilage

gal-act-ose *'gā-lak-tōs*, *-tōz* *n* [F, fr. *galact-*]: a sugar $C_6H_{12}O_6$, less soluble and less sweet than glucose

gal-act-o-em-ia *'gā-lak-tō-s-ē-mē-ā* *n*: an inherited metabolic disorder in which galactose accumulates in the blood due to deficiency of an enzyme catalyzing its conversion to glucose — *gal-act-o-em-ic* *'mīk* *adj*

gal-act-o-si-dase *'gā-lak-tō-s-ī-dās*, *-z-*, *-dās* *n*: an enzyme (as lactase) that hydrolyzes a galactoside

gal-act-o-side *'gā-lak-tō-sīd* *n*: a glycoside that yields galactose on hydrolysis

gal-act-o-yl *'gā-lak-tō-sīl* *n*: a glycosyl radical $C_6H_{11}O_2$ that is derived from galactose

gal-act-uronic acid *'gā-lak-t(yū-rān-ik)-ē* *n* [ISV *galact-* + *-uronic*]: a crystalline aldehyde- $C_6H_{10}O_6$ that occurs *esp* in polymerized form in pectin

gal-a-go *'gā-lā-gō*, *'lā-gō* *n*, *pl* *-gos* [NL, genus name, perh. fr. Wolof *galokh* monkey]: any of two genera (*Galago* and *Euroticus*) of small active nocturnal arboreal African primates with long ears, a long tail, and elongated hind limbs that enable them to leap with great agility — called *also* *bush baby*

gal-ah *'gā-lā* *n* [native name in Australia]: a showy Australian cockatoo (*Kakatoe leucophaea*) that is a destructive pest in wheat-growing areas and is often kept as a cage bird

gal-a-had *'gā-lā-had* *n*: the knight of the Round Table who successfully seeks the Holy Grail

gal-an-tine *'gā-lān-tēn*, *n* [F]: a cold dish consisting of boned meat or fish that has been stuffed, poached, and covered with aspic

gal-an-ty show *'gā-lān-tē-ē* *n* [perh. fr. It *galante* gallant, fr. MF *galant*]: SHADOW PLAY

gal-a-tea *'gā-lā-tē-ā* *n* [L, fr. Gk *Galathea*] 1: a nymph killed by the jealous Cyclops Polyphemus while in the arms of her lover Acis **2**: a female figure sculpted by Pygmalion and given life by Aphrodite in fulfillment of his prayer

Gal-a-ti-ans *'gā-lā-shānz* *n* *pl* *but sing* in *constr*: an argumentative letter of St. Paul written to the Christians of Galatia and included as a book in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

gal-a-vant *var* of GALLIVANT

gal-ax *'gā-laks* *n* [NL, genus name]: any of a genus (*Galax*) of evergreen herbs related to the true heaths with leaves widely used for decorations

gal-axy *'gā-lək-sē* *n*, *pl* *-ax-ies* [ME *galaxie*, *galaxias*, fr. LL *galaxias*, fr. Gk, fr. *galakt-*, *gala* milk, akin to *L* *lac* milk] 1 *a* *often cap*: MILKY WAY GALAXY **b**: one of billions of systems each including stars, nebulae, star clusters, globular clusters, and interstellar matter that make up the universe **2**: an assemblage of brilliant or notable persons or things

gal-ba-num *'gā-lā-bā-nəm*, *'gōl-ē* *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *chalbanē*, fr. Heb *helbēnāh*]: a yellowish to green or brown aromatic bitter gum resin derived from several Asiatic plants (as *Ferula galbaniflua*) and used for medicinal purposes and in incense

gale *'gāl* *n* [origin unknown] 1 **a**: a strong current of air (1): a wind from 32 to 63 miles per hour (2): FRESH GALE — see BEAUFORT SCALE table **b** *archaic*: BREEZE **2**: an emotional outburst: GUST

gale *n* [prob. alter. of *gale*] *Brit*: a periodic payment of rent

gal-ea *'gā-lē-ā* *n* [NL, fr. L, helmet]: an anatomical part suggesting a helmet **a**: the upper lip of the corolla of a mint **b**: the outer or lateral lobe of the maxilla in mandibulate insects — *gal-e-ate* *'lē-āt* *also* *gal-e-ated* *'lāt-əd* *adj* — *gal-e-i-form* *'gā-lē-ē-ōr-m*, *'gā-lē-ē* *adj*

a	about	* kitten	or further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	coat, cart
an	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift, i trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ō	coin, th than, th this
B	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious, zh vision

something (as a bulk commodity) bought for future acceptance or sold for future delivery — usu. used in pl (the use of grain ~s as a hedge against price changes) 4 a: the future tense of a language b: a verb form in the future tense
future-less \ˈfjuː-cher-ləs\ *adj*: having no prospect of future success
future perfect *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense that is traditionally formed in English with *will have* and *shall have* and that expresses completion of an action by a specified time that is yet to come — **future perfect** *n*
fu-tur-ism \ˈfjuː-tʃə-riz-əm\ *n* 1: a movement in art, music, and literature begun in Italy about 1910 and marked esp. by an effort to give formal expression to the dynamic energy and movement of mechanical processes 2: a point of view that finds meaning or fulfillment in the future rather than in the past or present — **fu-tur-ist** \ˈfjuː-tʃ-ə-rɪst\ *n*
fu-tur-istic \ˈfjuː-tʃə-rɪst-ɪk\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the future 2: of or relating to futurism — **fu-tur-ist-ic-ally** \-tʃ-ə-rɪst-ɪ-k(ə)-li\ *adv*
fu-tur-ity \ˈfjuː-tʃ-ə-rɪ-ti\ *n* pl -ties 1: time to come 2: the quality or state of being future 3 *pl*: future events or prospects 4 a: a horse race usu. for two-year-olds in which the competitors are nominated at birth or before b: a race or competition for which entries are made well in advance of the event
fuze, **fu-ze** *var* of **FUSE**, **FUSEE**
fuzz \ˈfʌz\ *n* [prob. back-formation fr. *fuzzy*]: fine light particles

or fibers (as of down or fluff)
fuzz *vi*: to fly off in or become covered with fluffy particles ~ *vi*
 1: to make fuzzy 2: to envelop in a haze: **BLUR**
fuzz *n* [origin unknown]: **POLICE**; also: a police officer
fuzzy \ˈfʌz-i\ *adj* **fuzz**-er; **est** [perh. fr. LG *fussig* loose, spongy; akin to OHG *fūl* rotten — more at **FOUL**] 1: marked by or giving a suggestion of fuzz (a ~ covering of felt) 2: not clear: **INDISTINCT** (moving the camera causes ~ photos) — **fuzz-ily** \ˈfʌz-i-li\ *adv* — **fuzz-iness** \ˈfʌz-i-nəs\ *n*
FV *abbr* [L *follo verso* the page being turned] on the back of the page
fwd *abbr* 1 forward 2 forward
FWD *abbr* front-wheel drive
FWPCA *abbr* Federal Water Pollution Control Administration
FX *abbr* foreign exchange
FY *abbr* fiscal year
-fy \-fɪ/ *vb* *suffix* [ME *-fien*, fr. OF *-fier*, fr. L *-ficare*, fr. *-ficus*-*fic*] 1: make: form into (dandify) 2: invest with the attributes of: make similar to (cityfy)
fyce \ˈfai/ *var* of **FEIST**
FYI *abbr* for your information
fyke \ˈfik/ *n* [D *fuik*]: a long bag net kept open by hoops
fyfot \ˈfil-fət/ *n* [ME, device used to fill the lower part of a painted glass window, fr. *fillen* to fill + *for* foot]: **SWASTIKA**
fz *abbr* [It *forzando*, *forzato*] accented
FZS *abbr* Fellow of the Zoological Society



g \j/ *n*, *pl* **g's** or **gs** \j/ *often cap*, *often attrib* 1 a: the 7th letter of the English alphabet b: a graphic representation of this letter c: a speech counterpart of orthographic g 2: the 5th tone of a C-major scale 3: a graphic device for reproducing the letter g 4: one designated g esp. as the 7th in order or class 5 [gravity]: a unit of force equal to the force exerted by gravity on a body at rest and used to indicate the force to which a body is subjected when accelerated 6 [grand] *slang*: a sum of \$1000 7: something shaped

like the letter G
g *abbr*, *often cap* 1 game 2 gauge 3 gender 4 German 5 gga- 6 good 7 gram 8 grand 9 gravity 10 golf
G *adj* [general] of a motion picture: of such a nature that all ages may be allowed admission — compare **PG**, **R**, **X**
G *symbol* 1 conductance 2 weight
ga *abbr* gauge
Ga *abbr* Georgia
Ga *symbol* gallium
GA *abbr* 1 general agent 2 general assembly 3 general average 4 general of the army 5 Georgia
gab \ˈgæb/ *vi* **gabbed**, **gab-bing** [prob. short for *gabble*]: to talk in a rapid or thoughtless manner **CHATTER**
gab *n*, *TALK*, *esp.* idle talk
gab-ar-dine \ˈgæb-ər-dēn/ *n* [MF *gaverdine*] 1: **GABERDINE** 2 a: a firm hard-finish durable fabric (as of wool or rayon) twilled with diagonal ribs on the right side b: a garment of gabardine
gab-ber \ˈgæb-ər/ *n*, one that talks much, habitually, and usu. idly
gab-bie \ˈgæb-əl/ *vb* **gab-bled**; **gab-bling** \-b(ə)-lɪŋ/ [prob. of imit. origin] *vi* 1: to talk fast or foolishly: **JABBER** 2: to utter inarticulate or animal sounds (a skein of duck ~ gabbling softly to themselves — Naomi Mitchison) ~ *vi*: to say with incoherent rapidity: **BABBLE** — **gabble** *n* — **gab-bler** \-b(ə)-lər/ *n*
gab-bro \ˈgæb-brō/ *n*, *pl* **gab-bros** [It]: a granular igneous rock composed essentially of calcic plagioclase, a ferromagnesian mineral, and accessory minerals — **gab-bro-lic** \ˈgæ-brō-ɪk/ *adj*
gab-broid \ˈgæb-rōid/ *adj*: resembling **gabbro**
gab-by \ˈgæb-ē/ *adj* **gab-bler**; *east*: **TALKATIVE**, **GARRULOUS**
ga-belle \ˈgæ-bel/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. Olt *gabella* tax, fr. Ar *qabdālāh*]: a tax on salt levied in France prior to 1790
gab-er-dine \ˈgæb-ər-dēn/ *n* [MF *gaverdine*] 1 a: a coarse long coat or smock worn chiefly by Jews in medieval times b: an English laborer's smock c: **GARMENT** 2: **GABARDINE**
gab-fest \ˈgæb-fest/ *n* 1: an informal gathering for general talk (political ~s) 2: an extended conversation
ga-bion \ˈgæ-bi-ən/ *n* [MF, fr. Olt *gabione*, lit., large cage, aug. of *gabba* cage, fr. L *cavea* — more at **CAGE**], a hollow wickerwork or iron cylinder filled with earth and used esp. in building fieldworks or in mining
ga-bile \ˈgæ-bəl/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, of Gmc origin, akin to ON *gafli* gable — more at **CEPHALIC**] 1 a: the vertical triangular end of a building from cornice or eaves to ridge b: the similar end of a gambrel roof c: the end wall of a building 2: a triangular furniture or building part
ga-bled \-bɒld/ *adj*: built with a gable
gable roof *n*: a double-sloping roof



1, gables 1a

that forms a gable at each end
gab-oon \ˈgæ-būn, gə- / *n* [alter. of *gab* + -oon (as in *spittoon*)] *dial*: **CUSPIDOR**, **SPITTOON**
Ga-bri-el \ˈgæ-brē-əl/ *n* [Heb *Gabriel*]: one of the four archangels named in Hebrew tradition
ga-by \ˈgæ-bē/ *n*, *pl* **gab-les** [perh. of Scand. origin; akin to ON *gapa* to gape — more at **GAPE**] *dial* chiefly Eng.: **SIMPLETON**
gad \ˈgæd/ *n* [ME, spike, fr. ON *gaddr*, akin to OE *geard* rod — more at **YARD**] 1: a chisel or pointed iron or steel bar for loosening ore or rock 2 chiefly *dial*: **ROD**, **STICK**
gad *vi* **gadd-ed**, **gad-ding** [ME *gadden*]: to be on the go to little purpose (too busy *gadding* about to get any work done) — **gad-der** *n*
gad *inter* [euphemism for *God*] — used as a mild oath
Gad \ˈgæd/ *n* [Heb *Gādī*]: a son of Jacob and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel — **Gad-ite** \-ɪt/ *n*
gad-about \ˈgæd-ə-baʊt/ *n*: a person who flits about in social activity — **gadabout** *adj*
gad-a-rene \ˈgæd-ə-rēn/ *adj*, *often cap* [fr. the demon-possessed *Gadarene* swine (Mt 8:28) that rushed into the sea]: **HEADLONG**, **PRECIPITATE** (a ~ rush to the cities)
gad-fly \ˈgæd-flɪ/ *n* [*gad*]: 1: any of various flies (as a horsefly, botfly, or warble fly) that bite or annoy livestock 2: a usu. intentionally annoying person who stimulates or provokes others esp. by persistent irritating criticism
gad-get \ˈgæd-ət/ *n* [origin unknown]: an often small mechanical or electronic device esp. on a piece of machinery • **CONTRIVANCE** — **gad-get-ter** \ˈgæd-ət-tər/ *n* — **gad-get-ry** \ˈgæd-ət-trɪ/ *n* — **gad-get-ty** \-ət-ē/ *adj*
ga-dold \ˈgæd-ɔld, ˈgæd-/ *adj* [NL *Gadus*, genus of fishes, fr. Gk *gados*, a fish]: resembling or related to the cods — **gadold** *n*, *a fish*
gad-ol-lin-ite \ˈgæd-ɔl-lɪn-ɪt/ *n* [G *gadolin*, fr. Johann Gadolin (1752–1822) Finn chemist]: a black or brown mineral $\text{Be}_2\text{FeY}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{13}$ that is a source of rare earths and consists of silicate of iron, beryllium, yttrium, cerium, and erbium
gad-ol-lin-um \ˈgæd-ɔl-lɪn-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. J. Gadolin]: a magnetic metallic element of the rare-earth group occurring in combination in gadolinite and several other minerals — see **ELEMENT** table
ga-droon \ˈgæ-drūn/ *n* [F *godron* round plait, gadroon] 1: the ornamental notching or carving of a rounded molding 2: a short often oval fluting or reeding used in decoration — **ga-droon-ing** *n*
gad-wall \ˈgæd-wɔl/ *n*, *pl* **gad-walls** or **gadwall** [origin unknown]: a grayish brown dabbling duck (*Anas strepera*) about the size of the mallard
gad-zooks *inter*, *often cap*, *archaic* — used as a mild oath
Gaea \ˈjeɪ-/ *n* [Gk *Gaia*]: the Greek earth goddess and mother of the Titans
Gael \ˈgæ(ɪ)/ *n* [ScGael *Gàidheal* & IrGael *Gaedheal*] 1: a Scottish Highlander 2: a Celtic esp. Gaelic-speaking inhabitant of Ireland, Scotland, or the Isle of Man
Gaelic \ˈgæl-ɪk, ˈgæl-/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the Gaels and esp. the Gaelic Highlanders of Scotland 2: of, relating to, or constituting the Goidelic speech of the Celts in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Scottish Highlands — **Gaelic** *n*



1, gadroon 2

galloping *adj*: progressing or increasing rapidly (~ inflation) (a ~ disease) (~ corruption in government — Atlantic)

Gal-lo-way \gal-ə-wə/ *n* [Galloway, Scotland]: any of a breed of hardy medium-sized hornless chiefly black beef cattle native to southwestern Scotland

gal-low-glass \gal-ə-glas/ *n* [by folk etymology fr IrGael *gallo-glach*, fr *gall* foreigner + *glach* shield]: 1: a mercenary or retainer of an Irish chief 2: an armed Irish foot soldier

gal-lows \gal-ə-lōz, -əz, in sense 3 also -s/ *n*, *pl* *gal-lows* or *gal-lows-es* [ME *galles*, *pl* of *galle*, fr OE *gealga*: akin to OHG *galgo* gallow, Arm *galk* twig] 1: a frame usu of two upright posts and a crossbeam from which criminals are hanged — called also *gallows tree* 2: the punishment of hanging (got the ~ for murder) 3: a structure consisting of an upright frame with a crosspiece 3 chiefly dial: SUSPENDER 2a

gal-lows *adj*: deserving the gallows

gallows bird *n*: a person who deserves hanging

gallows humor *n* [trans of G *galgenhumor*]: humor that makes fun of a very serious or terrifying situation

gal-lis-ton \gal-ə-tōn/ *n*: a calculus formed in the gallbladder or biliary passages

Gal-lup poll \gal-ə-p/ *n* [George H. Gallup b1901 Am public opinion statistician]: a sampling of public opinion taken by questioning a representative cross section (we can find out who are the supporters only by organizing inquiries and Gallup polls — Barbara & Robert North)

gal-lus \gal-əs/ *n* [alter of 'gallows] chiefly dial: SUSPENDER 2a — usu. used in *pl*

gal-lused \gal-ə-s/ *adj*, chiefly dial: wearing galluses

gall wasp *n*: a hymenopterous gallfly (family Cynipidae)

gal-ly \gal-ə/ *vi* gal-lied, gal-ly-ing [orig unknown] chiefly dial: FRIGHTEN TERRIFY

Gal-lola theory \gal-wə-lə/ *n* [Évariste Galois b1832 F mathematician]: a part of the theory of mathematical groups concerned esp with the conditions under which a solution to a polynomial equation with coefficients in a given mathematical field can be obtained in the field by the repetition of operations and the extraction of *n*th roots

gal-loot \ga-lūt/ *n* [orig unknown] slang: FELLOW, esp: one that is foolish or foolish

gal-op \gal-əp, ga-lō/ *n* [F]: a lively dance in duple measure, also: the music of a galop

gal-ore \ga-lōr, -lōr/ *adj* [IrGael *go leor* enough]: ABUNDANT, PLentiful — used postpositively (bargains ~)

gal-losh \ga-lāsh/ *n* [ME *galoch*, fr MF] 1: a shoe with a heavy sole 2: a high overshoe worn esp in snow and slush — *gal-loshed* \-lāsh/ *adj*

gal-lumph \ga-ləm(p)/ *vi* [prob alter of 'gallop]: to move with a clumsy heavy tread

galv *abbr* galvanized

gal-van-ic \gal-van-ik/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or producing a direct current of electricity (a ~ cell) 2: having an electric effect: STIMULATING (a ~ personality) 3: produced as if by an electric shock: JERKY NERVOUS (a ~ response) — *gal-van-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

galvanic couple *n*: a pair of dissimilar substances (as metals) capable of acting together as an electric source when brought in contact with an electrolyte

gal-van-ism \gal-və-niz-əm/ *n* [F or It, F *galvanisme*, fr It *galvanismo*, fr Luigi Galvani] 1: a direct current of electricity esp when produced by chemical action 2: the therapeutic use of direct electric current 3: vital or forceful activity

gal-van-ize \gal-və-niz/ *vi*, *n*-ized, *n*-izing 1: a: to subject to the action of an electric current esp for the purpose of stimulating physiologically (~ a muscle) b: to stimulate or excite as if by an electric shock (the candidate *galvanized* his followers into action) 2: to coat (iron or steel) with zinc — *gal-van-i-za-tion* \gal-və-nə-zā-shən/ *n* — *gal-van-iz-er* \gal-və-nī-zər/ *n*

galvano-comb form [galvanic]: galvanic current (*galvanometer*)

gal-van-o-m-e-t-er \gal-və-nō-m-ē-t-ər/ *n*: an instrument for detecting or measuring a small electric current by movements of a magnetic needle or of a coil in a magnetic field — *gal-van-o-m-e-t-ric* \-nō-m-e-trik/ *adj*

gal-van-o-scope \gal-van-ə-skōp, 'gal-və-nō-/ *n*: an instrument for detecting the presence and direction of an electric current by the deflection of a magnetic needle

gal-yak \gal-yak/ *n* [native name in Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R.]: a short-haired flat or slightly moulted fur derived from the pelt of a stillborn lamb or kid

gam \gam/ *n* [prob fr F dial *gambe*, fr ONF, fr LL *gamba*] slang: LEG

gam *n* [perh short for obs *gammon* (talk)] 1: a visit or friendly conversation at sea or ashore esp 'between whalers 2: a school of whales

gam *vb* *gammed*, *gam-ming* *vi*: to engage in a gam ~ *vi* 1: to have a gam with ~ 2: to spend or pass (as time) talking

gam-or-gamo-comb form [NL, fr Gk. marriage, fr *gamos* — more at BIGAMY] 1: united: joined (*gamosepalous*) 2: sexual: sexuality (*gamie*) (*gamogenesis*)

gama grass \gam-ə/ *n* [prob alter of *grama*]: a tall coarse American grass (*Tripacum dactyloides*) valuable for forage — called also *gama*

gamba *n*: VIOLA DA GAMBA

gam-ba-do \gam-bād-(ō)/ *n*, *pl* *-does* also *-dos* [perh modif of It *gambale*, fr *gamba* leg]: a horseman's leggings

gambado *n*, *pl* *-does* also *-dos* [modif of F *gambade* — more at GAMBOLE] 1: a spring of a horse 2: CAPER, GAMBOLE

gam-bler also *gam-bir* \gam-b(ə)r/ *n* [Malay *gambir*]: a yellowish catechu that is obtained from a Malaysian woody vine and is used for chewing with the betel nut, and for tanning and dyeing

gam-bit \gam-bit/ *n* [It *gambetta*, *modif* of Gk *gambē* bend — more at CAMP] 1: a chess opening in which a player risks one or more minor pieces to gain an advantage in position 2: a (1): a

remark intended to start a conversation or make a telling point (2): TOPIC 3: a calculated move: STRATAGEM

gam-ble \gam-bəl/ *vb* *gam-bled*, *gam-bling* \-b(ə)-lɪŋ/ [prob back-formation fr *gambler* prob alter of obs *ganner*, fr obs *gamen* (to play)] *vi* 1: a: to play a game for (as money or property) b: to bet on an uncertain outcome 2: to stake something on a contingency: SPECULATE ~ *vi* 1: to risk by gambling: WA-GER 2: VENTURE, HAZARD — *gam-bler* \-blər/ *n*

gam-ble *n* 1: the playing of a game of chance for stakes 2: a: an act having an element of risk b: something chancy

gam-boge \gam-bōj, -būz/ *n* [NL *gambogium*, alter of *cam-bugium*, irreg fr *Cambodia*]: 1: an orange to brown gum resin from southeast Asian trees (genus *Garcinia*, family *Guttiferaceae*) that is used as a yellow pigment and cathartic 2: a strong yellow

gam-bol \gam-bəl/ *n* [modif of MF *gambade* spring of a horse, *gambol*, prob fr OPProv *camba* leg, fr LL]: a skipping or leaping about in play

gam-bol *vi* -boled or -bolled; -bol-ing or -bol-ling \-b(ə)-lɪŋ/ also -blɪŋ/: to skip about in play: FRISK

gam-brel \gam-brəl/ *n* [ONF *gamberel*, fr *gambē* leg, fr LL *gamba*] 1: a stick or iron for suspending slaughtered animals 2: the hook of an animal

gambrel roof *n*: a curb roof of the same section in all parts with a lower steeper slope and an upper flatter one

gam-bu-sia \gam-b(ə)-jū-zh(ə)-sə/ *n* [NL, genus name, modif of AmerSp *gambusia* (*gambusia*)] 1: any of a genus (*Gambusia*) of topminnows introduced as valuable exterminators of mosquito larvae in warm fresh waters

game \gam/ *n* [ME, fr OE *gamen*, akin to OHG *gaman* amusement] 1: a (1): activity engaged in for diversion or amusement; PLAY (children happy at their ~s) (2): the equipment for a game b: often derisive or mocking jesting: FUN SPORT (make ~ of a nervous player) (stop your ~s and nonsense) 2: a: a procedure or strategy for gaining an end: TACTIC b: (1): an illegal or shady scheme or maneuver; RACKET (2): a field of gainful activity: LINE (the newspaper ~) (3): a specified type of activity or mode of behavior (the dating ~) (the ~ of politics) 3: a (1): a physical or mental competition conducted according to rules with the participants in direct opposition to each other (2): a division of a larger contest (3): the number of points necessary to win (4): points scored in certain card games (as in all fours) by a player whose cards count up the highest (5): the manner of playing in a contest (6): the set of rules governing a game b: pl: organized athletics c: a situation that involves contest, rivalry, or struggle (got into aviation early in the ~), esp: one in which opposing interests given specific information are allowed a choice of moves with the object of maximizing their wins and minimizing their losses 4: a (1): animals under pursuit or taken in hunting, esp: wild animals hunted for sport or food (2): the flesh of game animals b: archaic: PLUCK c: an object of ridicule or attack — often used in the phrase *fair game* *syn* see FUN

game *vb* *gamed*, *gam-ing* *vi*: to play for a stake ~ *vi*, archaic: to lose or squander by gambling

game *adj* 1: having a resolute unyielding spirit (~ to the end) 2: of or relating to game (~ laws)

game *adj* [perh fr 'game]: LAME (a ~ leg)

game-cock \gam-kək/ *n*: a male game fowl

game fish *n*: 1: a fish of a family (*Salmonidae*) including salmon, trout, charrs, and whitefishes 2: SPORT FISH, esp: a fish made a legal catch by law

game fowl *n*: a domestic fowl of a strain developed for the production of fighting cocks

game-keeper \gam-kē-pər/ *n*: one that has charge of the breeding and protection of game animals or birds on a private preserve

gam-el-an \gam-ə-lan/ *n* [Jav]: 1: a Javanese instrument resembling the xylophone 2: a flute, string, and percussion orchestra of southeast Asia

game-ly \gam-lē/ *adv*: in a plucky manner

game-ness \gam-nəs/ *n*: ENDURANCE, PLUCK

game of chance: a game (as a dice game) in which chance rather than skill determines the outcome

game of skill: a game (as chess) in which skill rather than chance determines the outcome

game plan *n*: a strategy for achieving an objective

game point *n*: a situation (as in tennis) in which one player will win the game by winning the next point, also: the point won

game-man-ship \gamz-mon-shɪp/ *n*: the art or practice of winning games by questionable expedients without actually violating the rules

game-some \gam-səm/ *adj*: MERRY, FROLICHSOME — *game-some-ly* *adv* — *game-some-ness* *n*

game-ster \gam-stər/ *n*: a person who plays games, esp: GAM-BLER

gamet- or **gameto-** *comb form* [NL, fr *gameta*]: gamete (*gametophore*)

gam-etan-glum \gam-ə-tan-jəm-/ *n*, *pl* -glā \-jē-/ [NL, fr *gamet* + Gk *angelon* vessel — more at ANGI]: a cell or organ in which gametes are developed

gam-e-ta \gə-mēt, 'gam-ēt/ *n* [NL *gameta*, fr Gk *gametēs* husband, fr *gamein* to marry, fr *gamos* marriage — more at BIGAMY]: a mature germ cell possessing a haploid chromosome set and capable of initiating formation of a new individual by fusion with another



gambrel roof

a about a kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thun th thus
l foot u foot v vet vū few yu famous zh vision

ga-le-na /gə-'lɛ-nə/ *n* [L. lead ore]: a bluish gray mineral PbS with metallic luster consisting of lead sulfide, showing highly perfect cubic cleavage, and constituting the principal ore of lead

Gal-en-ic /gə-'lɛn-ik/ *adj* *of or relating to Galen or his medical principles or method* — **Gal-en-i-cal** /-i-kəl/ *adj*

gal-en-i-cal *n*: a medicine prepared by extracting one or more active constituents of a plant

Gal-en-i-ism /gə-'lɛ-niz-əm/ *n*: the Galenic system of medical practice

gal-er-ic /gə-'lɛ(ə)r-ik/ *n* [F, lit., galley, fr MF, fr Catal *galera*, fr MGk *galea*]: a group of people having a marked common quality or relationship

gal-er-ic *n*: GIRL FRIDAY

Gal-ib-ri /gə-'lɛ-bɛ-/ *n*, *pl* **Gal-ib-ri** or **Gal-ib-ri** 1 • a member of a Carib people of French Guiana 2 • the language of the Galibi people

Gal-il-ean /gə-'lɛ-ən-, -lɪ-/ *adj* *of or relating to Galileo Galilei, founder of experimental physics and astronomy*

gal-il-ee /gə-'lɛ-jə/ *n* [AF, fr ML *gallilaea*]: a chapel or porch at the entrance of an English church

gal-il-ma-ti-as /gə-'lɛ-mə-ti-əs-, -mə-'tɪ-/ *n* [F] • a confused and often pretentious mixture esp of words • GOBBLEDYGOOK

gal-il-gale /gə-'lɛ-gəl-, -lɪ-/ *n* [ME, a kind of ginger, fr MF *gallin-gal*, fr Ar *khalan-jān*] an Old World sedge (*Cyperus longus*) with an aromatic root, *broadly*: any of various plants related to *galin-gale*

gal-il-ot *var* of **GALLIOT**

gal-il-pot /gə-'lɛ-pət-, -pɒ-/ *n* [F]: the crude turpentine oleoresin exuded from a southern European pine (*Pinus pinaster*)

gal-l /gəl-/ *n* [ME, fr OE *gealla*, akin to Gk *cholē*, *cholās* gall, wrath, OE *geolu* yellow — more at **YELLOW**] 1 • **BILE**, esp • bile obtained from an animal and used in the arts or medicine 2 • something bitter to endure 3 • bitterness of spirit • **RANCOR** 2 • brazen boldness coupled with impudent assurance and insolence

syn see **TEMERITY**

gal-l *n* [ME *galle*, fr OE *gealla*, fr L *galla* gallnut] 1 • a skin sore caused by chronic irritation 2 • a cause or state of exasperation 2 *archaic* • **FLAW**

gal-l *vi* 1 • to fret and wear away by friction • **CHAFE** (the loose saddle ~ed the horse's back) (the ~ing of a metal bearing) 2 • **IRRITATE**, **VEEX** (sarcasm ~s her) 2 • **HARASS** (~ed by enemy fire)

~ *vi* 1 • to become sore or worn by rubbing 2 • **SEIZE** 2

gal-l *n* [ME *galle*, fr MF, fr L *galla*] a swelling of plant tissue usu due to fungi or insect parasites and sometimes forming an important source of tannin

Gal-la /gə-'lɛ-/ *n*, *pl* **Galla** or **Gallae** 1 • a member of any of several groups of Cushitic-speaking peoples of Kenya and southern Ethiopia 2 • the Cushitic language of the Galla

gal-la-mine *tri-eth-yl-i-o-di-de* /gə-'lɛ-mɛn-, -tri-, -eth-, -lɛ-, -lɪ-/ *n* [pyrogallol + amine + triethyl + iodide]: a substituted ammonium salt $C_{12}H_{10}I_2N_2O_2$ that is used to produce muscle relaxation esp during anesthesia — called also **gallamine**

gal-lant /gə-'lɛnt-, -lɛnt-/ *n* 1 • a young man of fashion 2 • **LADIES' MAN** 2 • **SUITOR** 3 • **PARAMOUR**

gal-lant /gə-'lɛnt/ (*usu in sense 2*); **go-'lant**, **go-'lɛnt** (*usu in sense 3*) *adj* [ME *gallant*, fr MF *gallant*, fr *prp* of *galer* to have a good time, fr *gale* pleasure, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *wela* weal — more at **WEAL**] 1 • showy in dress or bearing • **SMART** 2 • **SPLENDID**, **STATELY** (a ~ ship) 3 • **SPRITTED**, **BRAVE** (~ efforts against the enemy) 4 • nobly chivalrous and often self-sacrificing 5 • courteously and elaborately attentive esp to ladies 6 • given to amorous intrigue **syn** see **CIVIL** **ant** **ungallant** — **gal-lantly** *adv*

gal-lant /gə-'lɛnt-, -lɛnt-/ *vi* 1 • to pay court to (a lady): **ATTEND** 2 *obs*: to manipulate (a fan) in a modish manner ~ *vi*: to pay court to ladies

gal-lan-try /gə-'lɛn-trɪ-/ *n*, *pl* **-ries** 1 *archaic*: gallant appearance 2 • an act of marked courtesy 3 • courteous attention to a lady 4 • amorous attention or pursuit 5 • spirited and conspicuous bravery **syn** see **HEROISM** **ant** **dastardliness**

gal-leat /gə-'lɛt-, -lɛt-/ *n*: a salt or ester of gallic acid

gal-blad-der /gə-'blɛd-ər/ *n*: a membranous muscular sac in which bile from the liver is stored

gal-le-ase /gə-'lɛ-əs/ *n* [MF *galeasse*]: a large fast war galley of southern Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries

gal-lein /gə-'lɛn-, -lɛn-/ *n* [gallic acid + phthalein]: a metallic-green crystalline phthalein dye $C_{20}H_{12}O_6$, used esp in dyeing textiles violet and as an indicator

gal-le-on /gə-'lɛn-/ *n* [OSp *galeón*, fr MF *gallon*, fr OF *galie* galley]: a heavy square-rigged sailing ship of the 15th to early 18th centuries used for war or commerce esp by the Spanish

gal-ler-y /gə-'lɛ-ri-/ *n*, *pl* **-ler-ies** [ME *galerie*, fr ML *galeria*] 1 • a roofed promenade • **COLONNADE** 2 • **CORRIDOR** 3 • a: an outdoor balcony b *South & Midland*: **PORCH**, **VERANDA** c (1): a platform at the quarters or stern of a ship (2): a gun platform or emplacement on a ship d: a raised walk around the upper part of an engine to facilitate oiling or inspection 3 • a: a long and narrow passage, apartment, or corridor b: a subterranean passageway in a cave or military mining system, *also*: a working drift or level in mining c • an underground passage made by a mole or ant or a passage made in wood by an insect 4 • a room or building devoted to the exhibition of works of art 5 • an institution or business exhibiting or dealing in works of art 6 • **COLLECTION** **AGGREGATION** (the rich ~ of characters in this novel) — **H S**



gall on an oak leaf

Canby) 5 • a structure projecting from one or more interior walls of an auditorium to accommodate additional people; *esp*: the highest balcony in a theater commonly having the cheapest seats 6 • the part of a theater audience seated in the top gallery c: the indiscriminating general public d: the spectators at a tennis or golf match 6 • a photographer's studio — **gal-ler-ied** /-rɛd/ *adj*

gallery forest *n*: a forest growing along a watercourse in a region otherwise devoid of trees

gal-ler-y /gə-'lɛ-ri-/ *n*: one who frequently goes to art galleries

gal-le-ta /gə-'lɛ-tə-, -lɛ-tə-/ *n* [Sp, hardtack]: either of two perennial forage grasses (*Hilaria rigida* and *H. jamesii*) used for hay in the southwestern U.S. and in Mexico

gal-ley /gə-'lɛ-/ *n*, *pl* **gal-leys** [ME *galeie*, fr OF *galie*, derv of MGk *galea*] 1 • a large low medieval ship propelled by sails and oars and used in the Mediterranean for war and trading 2 • a seagoing ship of classical antiquity propelled chiefly by oars 3 • a large open rowing boat formerly used in England 4 • the kitchen and cooking apparatus esp of a ship or airplane 5 • an oblong tray commonly of pressed steel with upright sides to hold set type 6 • a proof from type on a galley before it is made up in pages

gal-ley slave *n*: a slave or criminal acting as a rower on a galley 2 • **DRUDGE** 1

gal-ley-west /gə-'lɛ-west/ *adv* [prob alter of E dial *collywest* (badly asked)]: into destruction or confusion (was knocked ~)

gal-ly-fl /gə-'lɪ-/ *n*, *pl* **gal-ly-fls** *n*: an insect (as a gall wasp) that deposits its eggs in plants and causes galls in which the larvae feed

gal-liard /gə-'lɪ-ərd/ *adj* [ME *galliard*, fr MF] *archaic*: **GAY**, **LIVELY**

gal-liard *n*: a gay dance with five steps to a phrase popular in the 16th and 17th centuries

Gal-lie /gə-'lɪ-/ *adj* [L *Gallicus*, fr *Gallia* Gaul] • of or relating to Gaul or France

gal-lie acid /gə-'lɪ-ək-, -lɪ-ək-/ *n* [F *gallique*, fr *galle* gall]: a white crystalline acid $C_7H_5O_6$, found widely in plants or combined in tannins and used esp in dyes and writing ink and as a photographic developer

Gal-lie-can /gə-'lɪ-kən/ *adj* 1 • **GALLIC** 2 *often not cap*: of or relating to Gallianism — **Gal-lie-can** *n*

Gal-lie-can-ism /gə-'lɪ-kən-iz-əm/ *n*: a movement originating in France and advocating administrative independence from papal control for the Roman Catholic Church in each nation

gal-lie-clism /gə-'lɪ-siz-əm/ *n*, *often cap*: 1 • a characteristic French idiom or expression appearing in another language 2 • a French trait

gal-lie-clize /-sɪz/ *vi* *-clized*; *-clizing*: to cause to conform to a French mode or idiom — **gal-lie-cliza-tion** /gə-'lɪ-sɪz-ə-'tʃən/ *n*

gal-lie-gas-kine /gə-'lɪ-gas-kən-/ *n*, *pl* [prob modif of MF *gar-guesques*, fr OSP *greguescos*, fr *griego* Greek, fr L *Graecus*] 1 • a loose wide hose or breeches worn in the 16th and 17th centuries 2 • very loose trousers 2 *chiefly dial*: **LEGGINGS**

gal-lie-mau-fr /gə-'lɪ-mo-frɛ/ *n*, *pl* **-fries** [MF *gallinafree* hash] • **MEDLEY**, **JUMBLE**

gal-lie-na-ceous /gə-'lɪ-nə-'ʃe-/ *adj* [L *gallinaceus* of domestic fowl, fr *gallina* hen, fr *gallus* cock]: of or relating to an order (Galliformes) of heavy-bodied largely terrestrial birds including the pheasants, turkeys, grouse, and the common domestic fowl

gal-lie-ly /gə-'lɪ-/ *adj*: markedly irritating: **VEXING** (suffered a ~ defeat) — **gal-lie-ly** /-lɪ-/ *adv*

gal-lie-nipper /gə-'lɪ-nɪp-ər/ *n* [origin unknown]: a very large American mosquito (*Psorophora ciliata*); *also*: an insect that bites or is thought to bite

gal-lie-nule /gə-'lɪ-njū-/ *n* [NL *Gallinula*, genus of birds, fr L, pullet, dim of *gallina*]: any of several aquatic birds of the rail family with unlobed feet and a frontal shield on the head

gal-lie-ot /gə-'lɛ-ət/ *n* [ME *galiole*, fr MF, fr ML *galeota*, dim of *galea* galley, fr MGk] 1 • a small swift galley formerly used in the Mediterranean 2 [D *galoot*, fr MF *galiole*]: a long narrow light draft Dutch merchant sailing ship

gal-lie-pot /gə-'lɛ-pət/ *n* [ME *galio pot*] 1 • a small usu. ceramic vessel 2 *archaic*: **DRUGGIST**

gal-lie-um /gə-'lɛ-əm/ *n* [NL, fr L *gallus* (intended as trans. of Paul Lecoq de Boisbaudran 1912 F chemist): a rare bluish white metallic element that is hard and brittle at low temperatures but melts just above room temperature and expands on freezing — see **ELEMENT** table

gal-lie-vant /gə-'lɛ-vənt/ *vi* [perh alter of *gallant*] 1 • to go about usu ostentatiously or indiscreetly with members of the opposite sex 2 • to travel or roam about for pleasure

gall midge *n*: any of numerous minute two-winged flies (family Cecidomyiidae) most of which cause gall formation in plants

gall mite *n*: any of various minute 4-legged mites (family Eriophyidae) that form galls on plants

gal-lie-nut /gə-'lɛ-nʊt/ *n* [*gall*]: a gall resembling a nut

Gal-lo-ma-nie /gə-'lɛ-mə-nɛ-/ *n* [NL, fr L *Gallus* Gaul]: a strong prejudice in favor of what is French

gal-lie-on /gə-'lɛn-/ *n* [ME *galon*, a liquid measure, fr ONF, fr ML *galeata* gal, a liquid measure] • a unit of liquid capacity equal to 231 cubic inches or four quarts — see **WEIGHT** table

gal-lie-ose /gə-'lɛ-ɔs-/ *n*: amount in gallons

gal-loon /gə-'lɪn/ *n* [F *galon*]: a narrow trimming esp of lace, embroidery, or braid with metallic threads — **gal-looned** /-lʊnd/ *adj*

gal-lop /gə-'lɒp/ *n* [MF *galop*] 1 • a springing gait of a quadruped, *specif*: a fast natural 3-beat gait of the horse — compare **CANTER**, **RUN** 2 • a ride or run at a gallop 3 • a rapid or hasty progression (rushed through the reports at a ~)

gallop vi 1 • to progress or ride at a gallop 2 • to run fast ~ *vi* 1 • to cause to gallop 2 • to transport at a gallop — **gal-lop-er** *n*

gal-lo-pade /gə-'lɒp-/ *n*: **GALOP**

Gal-lo-phil /gə-'lɒf-/ *n* [L *Gallus* Gaul + E *-phil*]: **FRANCO-PHILE** — **Gallophile** *adj*

gaol \jə(ə)\ chiefly Brit var of jail

gap \gæp\ n [ME, fr. ON, chasm, hole, akin to ON *gapa*] 1 a : a break in a barrier (as a wall, hedge, or line of military defense) b : an assailable position 2 a : a mountain pass b : RAVINE 3 : SPARK GAP 4 : a separation in space 5 : a break in continuity 6 : a hiatus (there were unexplained ~s in his story) 7 : a break in the vascular cylinder of a plant where a vascular trace departs from the central cylinder 8 : lack of balance : DISPARITY (the ~ between imports and exports) 9 : a wide difference in character or attitude (the generation ~) — **gap-py** \-ə\ adj

gap vb gapped; gap-ping vt : to make an opening in ~ vi : to fall or stand open

GAPA abbr ground-to-air pilotless aircraft

gape \gæp\ also \gæp\ vi gaped; gap-ing [ME *gāpen*, fr. ON *gapa*, akin to *L* *hiare* to gape, yawn — more at YAWN] 1 a : to open the mouth wide b : to open or part widely (holes gaped in the pavement) 2 : to gaze stupidly or in openmouthed surprise or wonder 3 : YAWN *syn* see OAZE — **gap-ing-ly** \-gə-pīŋ-lē\, **gap-ing-ly** adv

gape n 1 : an act of gaping a : YAWN b : an openmouthed stare 2 : an unfilled space or extent 3 a : the median margin-to-margin length of the open mouth b : the line along which the mandibles of a bird close c : the width of an opening 4 pl but sing in constr a : a disease of young birds in which gapeworms invade and irritate the trachea b : a fit of yawning

gaper \gæp-ər\, **gap-ər** n 1 : one that gapes 2 : any of several large sluggish burrowing clams (family Myacidae) including several used for food

gape-worm \-wɔrm\ n : a nematode worm (*Syngamus trachea*) that causes gaps of birds

gapped scale n : a musical scale derived from a larger system of tones by omitting certain tones

gar \gær\ interj (euphemism for God) — used as a mild oath

gar n [short for *garfish*] : any of various fishes that have an elongate body resembling that of a pike and long and narrow jaws as a : NEEDLEFISH b : any of several predaceous No. American freshwater ganoid fishes with rank tough flesh

gar abbr garage

GAR abbr Grand Army of the Republic

garage \gə-ˈrɑʒ\, **-rɑʒ** n [F, act of docking, *garage*, fr. *garer* to dock, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *biwārōn* to protect — more at WARE] a shelter or repair shop for automotive vehicles

garage vt gaged; gar-aging : to keep or put in a garage

garage-man \-mæn\ n : a garage worker

garage sale n : a sale of used household or personal articles (as furniture, tools, or clothing) held on the seller's own premises

Garand rifle \gə-ˈrænd-, **gar-ənd**-\ n [John C. Garand] : M1 RIFLE

garb \gærb\ n [MF or OIt, MF *garbe* graceful contour, grace, fr. OIt *garbo* grace] 1 obs : FASHION, MANNER 2 a : style of apparel b : outward form : APPEARANCE (give ~ their madness the outward ~ of sanity — Lewis Mumford) — **garb** vi

garbage \gærb-ij\ n [ME, animal entrails] 1 a : food waste : REFUSE b : unwanted or useless material 2 : worthless writing or speech : TRASH

garbanzo \gær-ˈbæn-(-)zō\ n, pl **-zos** [Sp] : CHICK-PEA — called also *garbanzo bean*

garble \gærbəl\ vt **gar-bled**, **gar-bling** \-b(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *garbelen*, fr. OIt *garbellare* to sift, fr. Ar *ghirbāl* sieve, fr. LL *cribellum*, akin to *L* *cernere* to sift — more at CERTAIN] 1 archaic : CULL 2 : to sift impurities from 3 a : to so alter or distort as to create a wrong impression or change the meaning (~ a story in repeating it) b : to introduce textual error into (a message) by inaccurate endorsement, transmission, or decipherment *syn* see MISREPRESENT — **gar-bler** \-b(ə-)lər\ n

garble n 1 : the impurities removed from spices in sifting 2 : an act or an instance of garbling

gar-board \gær-bɔ(ə)r-d\, **-bɔ(ə)r-d** n [obs. D *gaarboord*] : the strake next to a ship's keel

gar-boil \gæ-bɔɪl\ n [MF *garbouill*] archaic : a confused disordered state : TURMOIL

garçon \gær-ˈsɔŋ\ n, pl **garçons** \-sɔŋ(z)\ [F, boy, servant] : WAITER

garde-manger \gærd-(ə-)mæ-ˈzɒŋ\ n, pl **garde-mangers** \-zɒŋ(z)\ [F] : the cold meat department of a large kitchen, also : the chef in charge of it

garden \gærd-n\ n [ME *gardin*, fr. ONF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *gari* enclosure — more at YARD] 1 a : a plot of ground where herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables are cultivated b : a rich well-cultivated region c : a container (as a window box) planted with usu. a variety of small plants (herb ~s) (a dish ~) 2 a : a public recreation area or park (a botanical ~) b : an open-air eating or drinking place — **gar-den-ful** \-fʊl\ n

garden vb gar-den-ed; gar-den-ing \gærd-nɪŋ\, **-nɪŋ** vt : to lay out or work in a garden ~ vi 1 : to make into a garden 2 : to ornament with gardens — **gar-den-er** \gærd-nɔr-, **-nɔr** n

garden adj 1 : of, relating to, or frequenting a garden 2 a : of a kind grown in the open as distinguished from one more delicate (~ plant) b : ORDINARY, COMMONPLACE

garden apartment n : a multiple-unit dwelling having considerable lawn or garden space

garden city n : a planned residential community with park and planted areas

garden cress n : an Asiatic annual herb (*Lepidium sativum*) of the mustard family sometimes cultivated for its pungent basal leaves

garden heliotrope n 1 : a tall rhizomatous Old World valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) widely cultivated for its fragrant tiny flowers and for its roots which yield the drug valerian 2 : a shrubby Peruvian heliotrope (*Heliotropium arborescens*) with fragrant usu. lilac or violet flowers

gardenia \gær-ˈdē-ni-ə\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Alexander Garden †1791 Sc naturalist] : any of a large genus (*Gardenia*) of Old World tropical trees and shrubs of the madder family with showy fragrant white or yellow flowers

garden-variety adj : GARDEN 2b

garde-robe \gær-ˈdrɔb\ n [ME, fr. MF, akin to ONF *warderobe* wardrobe] 1 : a wardrobe or its contents 2 : a private room : BEDROOM 3 : PRIVY

gar-dy-loo \gærd-ə-ˈlu\ interj [perh fr. F *garde à l'eau!* look out for the water] — used in Edinburgh as a warning cry when it was customary to throw slops from the windows into the streets

Gar-eth \gær-əθ\ n : a knight of the Round Table and nephew of King Arthur

gar-fish \gær-ˈfɪʃ\ n [ME *garfyshe*] : GAR

gar-gan-tua \gær-ˈganch-(ə-)wə\ n [F] : a gigantic king in Rabelais' *Gargantua* having a great capacity for food and drink

gar-gan-tuan \-wɔn\ adj, often cap (*Gargantuan*) : of tremendous size or volume : GIANTIC, COLOSSAL (entire cities fleeing before ~ walls of water — William Cleary)

gar-get \gær-ˈgɛt\ n (prob fr. ME, throat, fr. MF *gargate*; akin to MF *gargouiller*) : mastitis of domestic animals, esp : chronic bovine mastitis with gross changes in the form and texture of the udder — **gar-get-y** \-gɛt-ē\ adj

gar-gle \gær-ˈgl\ vb **gar-gled**; **gar-gling** \-g(ə-)lɪŋ\ [MF *gargouiller* to gargle, of limit origin] vt 1 a : to hold (a liquid) in the mouth or throat and agitate with air from the lungs b : to cleanse or disinfect (the oral cavity) in this manner 2 : to utter with a gargling sound ~ vi 1 : to use a gargle 2 : to speak or sing as if gargling

gargle n 1 : a liquid used in gargling 2 : a gargling sound

gar-goyle \gær-ˈgɔɪl\ n [ME *gar-goyl*, fr. MF *gargouille*, akin to MF *gargouiller*] 1 a : a spout in the form of a grotesque human or animal figure projecting from a roof gutter to throw rainwater clear of a building b : a grotesquely carved figure 2 : a person with an ugly face — **gar-goyled** \-gɔɪld\ adj

gar-bal-di \gær-ə-ˈbɔl-dē\ n : a woman's blouse copied from the red shirt worn by the Italian patriot Garibaldi

gar-ish \gær-ˈɪʃ\, **ge(ə)r-** \-ə\ adj [origin unknown] 1 : clothed in vivid colors 2 a : excessively vivid : FLASHY b : offensively or distastefully bright : GLARING 3 : tastelessly showy *syn* see GAUDY *ant* somber — **gar-ish-ly** adv — **gar-ish-ness** n

gar-land \gær-ˈlænd\ n [ME, fr. MF *garlande*] 1 : WREATH, CHAPLET 2 : a grommet or ring of rope used aboard ship in hoisting or to prevent chafing 3 : ANTHOLOGY, COLLECTION

gar-land vt : to form into or deck with a garland

gar-lic \gær-ˈlɪk\ n [ME *garlek*, fr. OE *gārlic*, fr. *gār* spear + *lēac* leek — more at GORE] : a European bulbous herb (*Allium sativum*) of the lily family widely cultivated for its pungent compound bulbs much used in cookery, also : one of the bulbs — **gar-licky** \-lɪ-kē\ adj

garlic salt n : a seasoning of ground dried garlic and salt

gar-ment \gær-mənt\ n [ME, fr. MF *garment*, fr. OF, fr. *garnir* to equip — more at GARNISH] : an article of clothing

garment vt : to clothe with or as if with a garment

gar-ner \gær-nɔr\ n [ME, fr. OF *grenier*, fr. L *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain] 1 a : GRANARY b : a grain bin 2 : something that is collected : ACCUMULATION

gar-ner vt **gar-nered**; **gar-ner-ing** \gær-n(ə-)ɪŋ\ 1 a : to gather into storage b : to deposit as if in a granary (volumes in which he has ~ed the fruits of his lifetime labors — Reinhold Niebuhr) 2 a : to acquire by effort : EARN b : ACCUMULATE, COLLECT

gar-net \gær-nət\ n [ME *grenat*, fr. MF, fr. *grenat*, adj, red like a pomegranate, fr. (*pomme*) *grenate* pomegranate] 1 : a brittle and more or less transparent usu. red silicate mineral that has a vitreous luster, occurs mainly in crystals but also in massive form and in grains, is found commonly in gneiss and mica schist, and is used as a semiprecious stone and as an abrasive (hardness 6.5–7.5, *sp gr* 3.15–4.3) 2 : a variable color averaging a dark red

gar-net-ifer-ous \gær-nət-ɪf-(ə-)rəs\ adj : containing garnets

gar-net paper n : an abrasive paper with crushed garnet as the abrasive

gar-nier-ite \gær-nē-ə-ˈrɪt\ n [Jules Garnier †1904 F geologist] : a soft mineral (Fe, Mg, Ni), $\text{Si}_2\text{O}_3(\text{OH})$, consisting of hydrous nickel magnesium silicate and constituting an important ore of nickel

gar-nish \gær-nɪʃ\ vt [ME *garnishen*, fr. MF *garniss-*, stem of *garnir* to warn, equip, garnish, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *warnōn* to take heed — more at WARN] 1 a : DECORATE, EMBELLISH b : to add decorative or savory touches to (food) 2 : to equip with accessories : FURNISH 3 : GARNISH *syn* see ADORN

garnish n 1 : EMBELLISHMENT, ORNAMENT 2 : a savory or decorative condiment (as watercress or parsley) 3 a : an unauthorized fee formerly extorted from a new inmate of an English jail b : a similar payment required of a new workman

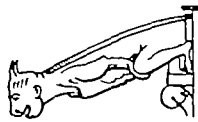
gar-nish-ee \gær-nə-ˈʃe\ n : one who is served with a garnishment

garnish vt **ed**, **-ee-ing** 1 : to serve with a garnishment 2 : to take (as a debtor's wages) by legal authority

gar-nish-ment \gær-nɪʃ-mənt\ n 1 : GARNISH 2 : a legal summons or warning concerning the attachment of property to satisfy a debt 3 : a stoppage of a specified sum from wages to satisfy a creditor

gar-ni-ture \gær-ni-ˈtʃər-, **-nə-ˈtʃu(ə)r**\ n [MF, equipment, alter of OF *garniture*, fr. *garnir*] : EMBELLISHMENT, TRIMMING

gar-pike \gær-ˈpɪk\ n : GAR b



gargoyle 1a

a about * kitten ar further a back ä bake ä cot, cart
ad out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ ang ō flow ô flaw ô coin th thin th thus
ü foot ü foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

gamete — *ga-met-ic* \gə-'met-ik\ *adj* — *ga-met-i-cal-ly* \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

game theory *n*: THEORY OF GAMES

game-to-cyte \gə-'mēt-ə-sī\ *n* [ISV]: a cell that divides to produce gametes

game-to-gen-e-sis \gə-'mēt-ə-'jen-ə-'sɪs\ *n* [NL]: the production of gametes — *game-to-gen-ic* \-'jen-ik\ or *gam-etog-e-nous* \gə-'m-ə-'tə-'nɒs\ *adj* — *gam-etog-e-ny* \-'nɛ-\ *n*

game-to-phore \gə-'mēt-ə-'fɔ(r)-, -fə(r)\ *n*: a modified branch bearing gametangia — *game-to-phor-ic* \-'mēt-ə-'fɔ(r)-, -fə(r)-\ *adj*

game-to-phyte \gə-'mēt-ə-'fīt\ *n* [ISV]: the individual or generation of a plant exhibiting alternation of generations that bears sex organs — compare *SPOROPHYTE* — *game-to-phyt-ic* \-'mēt-ə-'fīt-ik\ *adj*

gam-ic \-'gam-ik\ *adj*: requiring fertilization **SEXUAL**

gam-ic \-'gam-ik\ *adj comb form* [ISV, fr Gk -gamos -gamous]: having (such) reproductive organs (cleistogamic)

gam-in \-'gam-ən\ *n* [F] 1 a boy who hangs out on the streets 2 URBAN 2 GAMINE 2

ga-mine \-'gə-mēn\ *n* [F, fem of *gamin*]: 1 a girl who hangs out on the streets; TOMBOY 2 a girl of elfin appeal

gam-ing \-'gə-mɪŋ\ *n* 1 the practice of gambling 2 the playing of games that simulate actual conditions (as of business or war) esp for training or testing purposes

gam-ma \-'gə-mə\ *n* [ME, fr LL, fr Gk, of Sem origin, akin to Heb *gimel* gimel] 1 the 3d letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table 2 the degree of contrast of a developed photographic image or of a television image 3 a unit of magnetic intensity equal to 0.00001 oersted 4 GAMMA RAY 5 MICROGRAM

gamma or -y *adj* 1 of, relating to, or being one of three or more closely related chemical substances 2 third in position in the structure of an organic molecule from a particular group or atom

gamma globulin *n*: any of several globulins of plasma or serum that have less electrophoretic mobility at alkaline pH than serum albumins, alpha globulins, or beta globulins and that include most antibodies

gamma ray *n* 1 a photon or radiation quantum emitted spontaneously by a radioactive substance, also: a high-energy photon 2 a continuous stream of gamma rays — called also *gamma radiation*

gam-mer \-'gə-mər\ *n* [prob alter of *godmother*]: an old woman — compare GAFFER

gam-mon \-'gə-mən\ *n* [ONF *gambon* ham, aug. of *gambe* leg — more at GAMB] 1 chiefly Brit HAM 2 chiefly Brit a: a side of bacon b: the lower end of a side of bacon

gammon *n* [perh alter of ME *gamen* game] 1 archaic: BACK GAMMON 2 the winning of a backgammon game before the loser removes any men from the board

gammon vt: to beat by scoring a gammon

gammon *n* [obs *gammon* (talk)] talk intended to deceive: HUMBUG

gammon vi 1 to talk gammon 2 PRETEND, FEIGN ~ *vi*: DECEIVE, POOL

gamo- — see GAM

gamo-deme \-'gə-mə-'dēm\ *n*: a more or less isolated breeding community of organisms

gamo-gen-e-sis \gə-'m-ə-'jen-ə-'sɪs\ *n* [NL]: sexual reproduction — *gamo-gen-et-ic* \-'jə-'nɛt-ik\ *adj* — *gamo-gen-et-i-cal-ly* \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

gamo-petal-ous \-'pɛt-əl-əs\ *adj*: having the corolla composed of united petals (the morning glory is ~)

gamo-phyll-ous \-'fɪl-əs\ *adj*: having united leaves or leaflike parts

gamo-sepal-ous \-'sep-əl-əs\ *adj*: having the sepals united

ga-mous \-'gə-məs\ *adj comb form* [Gk -gamos, fr *gamos* marriage — more at BIGAMY] 1 characterized by having or practicing (such) a marriage or (such or so many) marriages (exogamous) 2 -GAMIC (heterogamous)

gamp \-'gæmp\ *n* [Sarah Gamp, nurse with a large umbrella in *Martin Chuzzlewit* by Charles Dickens] Brit: a large umbrella

gam-ut \-'gæm-ət\ *n* [ML *gamma*, lowest note of Guido's scale (fr LL 3d letter of the Greek alphabet) + *ut*] 1 the whole series of recognized musical notes 2 an entire range or series (the letters she received ran the ~ from praise to contempt)

gamy or gam-ey \-'gə-mē\ *adj* *gam-ier*, -est 1 BRAVE, PLUCKY — used esp of animals 2 a. having the flavor of game, esp: having the flavor of game near tainting b. SMELLY 3 a: SCANDALOUS, SPICY (gave her all the ~ details) b. CORRUPT, DISREPUTABLE (a ~ character) — *gam-i-ly* \-'m-ə-lē\ *adv* — *gam-i-ness* \-'m-əs\ *n*

ga-my \-'gə-mē\ *n comb form* [ME -gamie, fr LL -gamia, fr Gk — more at BIGAMY] 1 marriage (exogamy) 2 union for propagation or reproduction (allogamy) 3 possession of (such) reproductive organs or (such) a mode of fertilization (cleistogamy)

gan *past of GIN*

Gan-da \-'gæn-də\ *n, pl Ganda or Gandas* 1 a member of a Bantu-speaking people of Uganda 2 the Bantu language of the Ganda people used as the official language of Uganda

gan-der \-'gæn-dər\ *n* [ME, fr OE *gandra*, akin to OE *gās* goose] 1 the adult male goose 2 SIMPLETON

gander vi, dial: WANDER, RAMBLE

gander *n* [prob fr *gander*, fr the outstretched neck of a person craning to look at something] slang LOOK, GLANCE (talking and taking ~s at the girls ~ *Life*)

Gan-dhi-an \-'gæn-dē-ən, -'gæn-\ *adj*: of or relating to the Indian political and spiritual leader Mohandas K. Gandhi or his principle of nonviolence

gan-dy dancer \-'gæn-dē-\ *n* [perh fr the *Gandy* Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois, toolmakers] 1 a laborer in a railroad section gang 2 an itinerant or seasonal laborer

ga-nef \-'gæn-əf\ *n* [Yiddish, fr Heb *ganābh* thief] slang: THIEF, RASCAL

Ga-ne-lon \-'gæn-1-ən\ *n* [F]: the traitor in the Charlemagne romances who schemes for the defeat of Charlemagne's rear guard at Roncesvalles

gang \-'gæŋ\ *n* [ME, fr OE; akin to OHG *gang* act of going, Skt *gaṅghā* shank] 1 dial BRIT: JOURNEY, WAY 2 a (1) a set of articles: OUTFIT (a ~ of oars) (2) a combination of similar implements or devices arranged for convenience to act together (a ~ of saws) b: GROUP as (1) a group of persons working together (2) a group of persons working to unlawful or antisocial ends, esp: a band of antisocial adolescents 3 a group of persons having informal and usu close social relations (have the ~ over for a party)

gang vi 1 to attack in a gang 2 a. to assemble or operate simultaneously as a group b. to arrange in or produce as a gang (as type pages) ~ *vi*: to move or act as a gang (everyone ~ed toward the door)

gang vi [ME *gangan*, fr OE *gangan*, akin to OE *gang*] Scot: Go

gang-er \-'gæŋ-ər\ *n, Brit*: the lreman of a gang of workmen

gang hook *n*: two or three fishhooks with their shanks joined together

gang-land \-'gæŋ-'lænd\ *n*: the world of organized crime

gan-gli- or **gan-glio-** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk *gangelion*]: ganglion (gangliectomy) (ganglioplexus)

gan-gling \-'gæŋ-'glɪŋ, -'glɪn\ *adj* [perh irreg fr Sc *gangrel* vagrant, lanky person]: being loosely and awkwardly built: LANKY (a ~ gawky child)

gan-glion \-'gæŋ-'glɪ-ən\ *n, pl -glɪ-ə\ also -glɪ-əns* [LL, fr Gk] 1 a: a small cystic tumor connected either with a joint membrane or tendon sheath b: a mass of nerve tissue containing nerve cells external to the brain or spinal cord, also: NUCLEUS 2 a: a focus of strength or energy — *gan-gli-on-at-ed* \-'gæŋ-'glɪ-ən-ət-ed\ *adj* — *gan-gli-on-ic* \-'gæŋ-'glɪ-ən-ik\ *adj*

gan-gli-o-side \-'gæŋ-'glɪ-ə-'sɪd\ *n* [ISV *ganglion* + -ose + -ide]: any of a group of lipids that yield a hexose sugar on hydrolysis and are found esp in ganglion cells

gan-gly \-'gæŋ-'glɪ\ *adj* *gan-gli-er*, -est: GANGLING

gan-g-plank \-'gæŋ-'plæŋk\ *n*: a movable bridge used in boarding or leaving a ship at a pier

gan-g-plov \-'pləʊ\ *n*: a plov designed to turn two or more furrows at one time

gan-g-rel \-'gæŋ-'rɛl\ *n* [ME, irreg fr *gangan* to go, fr OE *gangan*, akin to OE *gang*] Scot: VAGRANT

gan-grene \-'gæŋ-'grɛn, -'gæn-, -'gan-\ *n* [L *gangraena*, fr Gk *gangraina*, akin to Gk *gran* to gnaw] 1 local death of soft tissues due to loss of blood supply 2 a pervasive moral evil — *gan-gre-nous* \-'gæŋ-'grɛ-nəs\ *adj*

gangrene vb *gan-grened, gan-gren-ing vi*: to make gangrenous ~ *vi*: to become gangrenous

gan-gster \-'gæŋ-'stər\ *n*: a member of a gang of criminals: RACKETEER — *gan-gster-ism* \-'stɔ-, -rɪz-əm\ *n*

gan-gue \-'gæŋ\ *n* [F, fr G *gang* vein of metal, fr OHG, act of going]: the worthless rock or vein matter in which valuable metals or minerals occur

gang up vi 1 to combine for a specific purpose (ganged up to raise prices) 2 to make a joint assault (ganged up on him and beat him up) 3 to exert group pressure (the class ganged up against the teacher)

gan-gway \-'gæŋ-'weɪ\ *n* 1: PASSAGEWAY, esp: a temporary way of planks 2 a: either of the sides of the upper deck of a ship b: the opening by which a ship is boarded c: GANGPLANK 3 Brit: AISLE 4 a main level or haulageway in a mine 5 a: a cross aisle dividing the front benches from the back benches in the British House of Commons b: an aisle in the British House of Commons that separates government and opposition benches 6: a clear passage through a crowd — often used as an interjection

gan-is-ter or **gan-nis-ter** \-'gæn-'stər\ *n* [orig unknown] 1 a fine-grained quartzite used in the manufacture of refractory brick 2 a mixture of ground quartz and fireclay used for lining metallurgical furnaces

gan-jā \-'gæn-'jə, -'gæn-\ *n* [Hindi *gāḍā*, fr Skt *gāḍā*] a potent and selected preparation of cannabis used esp for smoking

gan-net \-'gæn-ət\ *n, pl gan-nets* also *gannet* [ME *ganet*, fr OE *ganot*, akin to OE *gās* goose]: any of several large fish-eating seabirds (family Sulidae) that breed in large colonies chiefly on offshore islands

gan-old \-'gæn-'ɔld\ *adj* [deriv of Gk *ganos* brightness, akin to Gk *gaîn* to rejoice — more at JOY]: of or relating to a subclass (Ganoidei) of living and extinct teleost fishes (as the sturgeons) with usu hard rhombic enameled scales — *gan-old* *n*

gan-to-lope or **gan-ti-lope** \-'gæŋ-'lɒp\ *n* [modif of Sw *gatlopp*, fr OSw *gatulop*, fr *gata* road + *lop* course] archaic: GAUNTLET

gantlet \-'gæŋt-əl, -'gæŋt-əl\ *var of GAUNTLET*

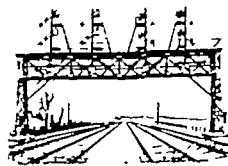
gantlet *n* [gauntlet]: a stretch of railroad track where two lines of track overlap so that one rail of each track is within the rails of the other in order to obviate switching

gant-line \-'gæŋ-'lɪn, -'læn\ *n* [perh. alter of *girl*line (gantline)]: a line rove through a block aloft on a ship and used for hoisting

gan-try \-'gæn-'trɪ\ *n, pl gantries* [perh modif of ONF *gantier*, fr L *cantherius* trellis] 1 a frame for supporting barrels 2 a frame structure raised on side supports so as to span over or around something as a: a platform made to carry a traveling crane and supported by towers or side frames running on parallel tracks, also: a movable structure with platforms at different levels used for erecting and servicing rockets before launching b: a structure spanning several railroad tracks and displaying signals for each

Gan-y-mede \-'gæn-'mēd\ *n* [L *Ganymedes*, fr Gk *Ganymēdēs*] 1 a beautiful youth in classical mythology carried off to Olympus to be the cupbearer of the gods 2 a youth who serves liquors: CUPBEARER 3 the 4th satellite of Jupiter

GAO *abbr* General Accounting Office



gantry 2b

shell or none and usu with a distinct head bearing sensory organs — **gastropod** also **gas-trop-o-dan** \ga-'strāp-əd-ən\ or **gas-trop-o-dous** \-əd-əs\ *adj*

gas-tro-scope \gas-'trō-skōp\ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for viewing the interior of the stomach — **gas-tro-scop-ic** \gas-'trō-'skōp-ik\ *adj* — **gas-tro-co-pist** \ga-'stras-kə-pist\ *n* — **gas-tro-co-py** \-pē\ *n*

gas-tro-trich \gas-'trō-'trik\ *n* [deriv of Gk *gaster* + *trich*, *thrix* hair — more at **TRICH**]: any of a small group (Gastrotetracha) of minute freshwater multicellular animals superficially resembling infusorians — **gas-tro-trich-an** \ga-'strā-'tri-kən\ *adj* or *n*

gas-tro-vacu-lar \gas-'trō-'vā-'kyū-lər\ *adj* [ISV]: functioning in both digestion and circulation (as the cavity of a coelenterate)

gas-tru-la \gas-'trū-lə\ *n*, pl *las* or *lae* \-lē, -lā\ [NL, fr *gaster*]: an early metazoan embryo consisting of a hollow 2-layered cellular cup made up of an outer epiblast and an inner hypoblast that meet along the marginal line of a blastopore and jointly enclose the archenteron — **gas-tru-lar** \-lər\ *adj*

gas-tru-late \-lāt\ *vi* [-ated; -lating]: to become or form a gas-tru-la — **gas-tru-lation** \gas-'trū-'lā-shən\ *n*

gas turbine *n*: an internal-combustion engine in which turbine blades are driven by hot gases whose pressure and velocity are intensified by compressed air introduced into the combustion chamber

gas-works \gas-'wərkz\ *n* pl but sing in constr: a plant for manufacturing gas and esp illuminating gas

gat \gāt\ *archaic* past of **GAT**

gat \gāt\ *n* [prob fr D, lit, hole, akin to OE *geat*]: a natural or artificial channel or passage

gat \gāt\ *n* [short for *Gatling gun*] *slang*: PISTOL

gate \gāt\ *n* [ME, fr OE *geat*, akin to ON *gat* opening, Gk *chezein* to defecate] 1: an opening in a wall or fence 2: a city or castle entrance often with defensive structures (as towers) 3: the frame or door that closes a gate 4: a: a means of entrance or exit b: a pass or defile in mountains c: a space between two markers through which a skier must pass in the course of a slalom race d: a mechanically operated barrier used as a starting device for a race (as in skiing) 5: a: a door, valve, or other device for controlling the passage esp of fluid b: a signal that makes an electronic circuit operative for a short period c: a device (as in a computer) that outputs a signal when specified input conditions are met (logic ~) 6: a channel in a foundry mold through which the molten metal flows into the cavity made by the pattern 7: the total admission receipts or the number of spectators at a sports event 8 *slang*: DISMISSAL (gave him the ~)

gate v *gated; gating* 1: to supply with a gate 2 *Brit*: to punish by confinement to a campus or dormitory 3: to control by means of a gate

gate *n* [ME, fr ON *gata* road, akin to OHG *gazza* road] 1 *archaic*: WAY, PATH 2 *dialect*: METHOD, STYLE

gate-crasher \gāt-'krash-ər\ *n*: one who enters, attends, or participates without ticket or invitation — **gate-crash** *vb*

gate-fold \-fōld\ *n*: FOLDDOUT

gate-keeper \-kē-'pōr\ *n*: one that tends or guards a gate

gate-leg table \gāt-'leg-, -lēj-\ *n*: a table with drop leaves supported by movable paired legs

gate-post \gāt-'pōst\ *n*: the post to which a gate is hung or the one against which it closes

gate-way \-wā\ *n*: an opening for a gate 2: GATE 4

gather \gath-ər, 'gēth-\ *vb* *gathered; gathering* \-(ə-'rɪŋ)\ [ME *gaderen*, fr OE *gaderan*, akin to Skt *gadh* to hold fast — more at **GOOD**] *vi* 1: to bring together 2: *COLLECT* 3: *a*: PICK, HARVEST b: to pick up little by little c: to accumulate and place in readiness (~ed up his tools) d: to assemble (volume signatures) in sequence for binding 3: to serve as a center of attraction for 4: to effect the collection of (as tax) 5: *a*: to summon up (~ed his courage) b: to gain by gradual increase 6: *a*: to bring together the parts of b: to draw about or close to something (~ing his cloak about him) c: to pull (fabric) along a line of stitching so as to draw into puckers d: to haul in 7: to reach a conclusion often intuitively from hints or through inferences (I ~ that you are ready to leave) ~ *vi* 1: *a*: to come together in a body b: to cluster around a focus of attraction 2: *a*: to swell and fill with pus b: GROW INCREASE

gather-er \-ər-'ər\ *n*

syn 1 **GATHER**, **COLLECT**, **ASSEMBLE**, **CONGREGATE** *shared meaning* element: to come or bring together into a group, mass, or unit 2 *see* **INFER**

gather *n*: 1: something gathered, esp: a puckering in cloth made by gathering 2: an act or instance of gathering

gathering *n*: 1: ASSEMBLY MEETING 2: a suppurating swelling

ASCESS 3: the collecting of food and raw materials from the wild 4: COLLECTION, COMPILATION 5: a gather in cloth

Gatling gun \gat-'lɪŋ-\ *n* [Richard J. Gatling 1793-1879 Am inventor]: an early machine gun with a crank-operated revolving cluster of barrels fired once each per revolution

GATT *abbr* General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

gauche \gōsh\ *adj* [F, lit, left] 1: lacking social experience or grace 2: CRUDE 2: not planar (~ conformation of molecules)

syn *see* **AWKWARD** — **gauche-ly** *adv* — **gauche-ness** *n*

gau-cherie \gōsh-(ə-'rɪ)\ *n*: a tactless or awkward act

gau-cho \gau-'chō\ *n*, pl *gauchos* [AmerSp]: a cowboy of the So. American pampas

gaud \gōd, 'gād\ *n* [ME *gaude*]: ORNAMENT, TRINKET

gaud-ery \-ərɪ\ *n*: showy ornamentation, esp: personal finery

gaudy \gōd-ē, 'gādi\ *adj* *gaud-ier; -est*: ostentatiously or tastelessly ornamented — **gaud-ily** \gōd-'lɪ, 'gād-\ *adv* — **gaud-i-ness** \gōd-ē-nəs, 'gād-\ *n*

syn **GAUDY**, **TAWDRY**, **GARISH**, **FLASHY**, **MERETRICKIOUS** *shared meaning* element: vulgarly or cheaply showy. **GAUDY** implies a tasteless use of overly bright, often clashing colors or excessive ornamentation (false eloquence, like the prismatic glass, its gaudy colors spreads on every place — Alexander Pope) **TAWDRY** applies to what is at once gaudy and cheap and sleazy (the woman ... b, bovine in a motley of cheap and tawdry clothes — William Styron) **GARISH** describes what is distastefully or offensively bright (hide me from day's garish eye — John Milton) **FLASHY** implies an effect of brilliance quickly and easily seen to be shallow or vulgar (two painted flashy women with fine legs — Graham Greene) **MERETRICKIOUS** stresses falsity and may describe a tawdry show that beckons with a false allure or promise (soldiers circled displays of colored postcards, and picked up meretricious mementos — James Baldwin) *ant* quiet (in taste or color)

gaudy \gōd-ē, 'gād-\ *n*, pl *gaudies* [prob fr L *gaudium* joy — more at **JOY**]: a feast or entertainment esp in the form of an annual college dinner in a British university

gauffer \gāf-ər, 'gōf-, 'gōf-\ *var* of **GOFFER**

gauge \gā\ *n* [ME *gaugē*, fr. ONF] 1: measurement according to some standard or system 2: DIMENSIONS, SIZE 2: an instrument for or a means of measuring or testing as: a: an instrument for measuring a dimension or for testing mechanical accuracy b: an instrument with a graduated scale or dial for measuring or indicating quantity 3: relative position of a ship with reference to another ship and the wind 4: a: the distance between the rails of a railroad b: the distance between a pair of wheels on an axle 5: the quantity of plaster of paris used with mortar to accelerate its setting 6: the size of a shotgun expressed as the number of lead balls each just fitting the interior diameter of the barrel required to make a pound (a 12-gauge shotgun) 7: a: the thickness of a thin material (as sheet metal or plastic film) b: the diameter of a slender object (as wire, a hypodermic needle, or a screw) c: the fineness of a knitted fabric expressed by the number of loops per 1½ inch so that the higher the number the finer the texture *syn* *see* **STANDARD**

gauge *vi* *gauged, gaug-ing* 1: to measure the size, dimensions, or other measurable quantity of exactly 2: to determine the capacity or contents of c: ESTIMATE, JUDGE 2: a: to check for conformity to specifications or limits b: to measure off or set out 3: to mix (plaster) in definite proportions 4: to dress (as bricks) to size by rubbing or chipping — **gauge-able** \gā-'ja-bal\ *adj* — **gauge-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

gauger \gā-'jər\ *n*: 1: one that gauges 2: chiefly *Brit*: an excise-man who inspects dutiable bulk goods

Gaul \gōl\ *n*: 1: a Celt of ancient Gaul 2: FRENCHMAN

Gaulish \gō-'lish\ *adj*: of or relating to the Gauls or their language or land

Gaulish *n*: the Celtic language of the ancient Gauls — *see* **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table

Gaullism \gō-'lɪz-əm, 'gō-\ *n*: 1: a French political movement during World War II led by Charles de Gaulle in opposition to the Vichy regime 2: a postwar French political movement led by Charles de Gaulle — **Gaullist** \-lɪst\ *adj* or *n*

gault \gōlt\ *n* [prob of Scand origin; akin to ON *gald* hard-packed snow]: a heavy thick clay soil

gaum \gōm, 'gām\ *vi* [perh alter of 'gum] *dialect*: SMUDGE, SMEAR

gaunt \gōnt, 'gānt\ *adj* [ME] 1: excessively thin and angular often as a result of suffering 2: BARREN, DESOLATE *syn* *see* **LEAN** — **gaunt-ly** *adv* — **gaunt-ness** *n*

gauntlet \gōnt-'lɪt, 'gant-\ *n* [ME, fr MF *gantellet*, dim of *gant* glove, of Gmc origin, akin to MD *want* mitten, ON *vōtr* gloves] 1: a glove to protect the hand worn with medieval armor 2: any of various protective gloves used esp in industry 3: a challenge to combat 4: a dress glove extending above the wrist — **gauntlet-ed** \-lɪt-əd\ *adj*

gauntlet *n* [by folk etymology fr *gantelope*]: 1: a double file of men facing each other and armed with clubs or other weapons with which to strike at an individual who is made to run between them 2: a cross fire of any kind, also: ORDEAL (ran the ~ of criticism and censure)

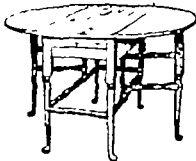
gaur \gaur\ *n* [Hindi, fr Skt *gaura*; akin to Skt *go* bull, cow — more at **COW**]: a large East Indian wild ox (*Bibos gaurus*) with a broad forehead and short thick conical horns

Gauss \gāus\ *n*, pl *gausses* also *gausses-es* [Karl F. Gauss]: the cgs unit of magnetic induction equal to the magnetic flux density that will induce an electromotive force of one one-hundred millionth of a volt in each linear centimeter of a wire moving laterally with a speed of one centimeter per second at right angles to a magnetic flux

Gaussian distribution \gau-'sē-ən-\ *n* [Karl F. Gauss]: NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

gauze \gōz\ *n* [MF *gaze*] 1: a: a thin often transparent fabric used chiefly for clothing or draperies b: a loosely woven cotton surgical dressing c: a firm woven fabric of metal or plastic filaments 2: HAZE, MIST — **gauze-like** \-'lɪk\ *adj* — **gauz-ily** \-'lɪ-\ *adv* — **gauz-i-ness** \-'zē-nəs\ *n* — **gauzy** \-'zē\ *adj*

gavage \gə-'vāzh, gā-\ *n* [F]: introduction of material into the stomach by a tube



gateleg table



gauntlet 1

a about b kitten or further c back d bake e cot, cart
an out e chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coln th thin th thus
l loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

gar-ret \gar-at\ *n* [ME *garett* watchtower, fr MF *garite*, perh fr OProv *garida*, fr *garir* to protect, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *werien*] a room or unfinished part of a house just under the roof

gar-ri-sun \gar-a-sun\ *n* [ME *garsoun* protection, fr OF *garison*, fr *garir* to protect, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *werien* to defend — more at WEIR] 1 a military post, esp a permanent military installation 2 the troops stationed at a garrison

gar-rison *vi* **gar-ri-sun**, **gar-ri-sun-ing** \gar-a-s(-ə)-niŋ\ 1 to station troops in 2 a to assign as a garrison b to occupy with troops

gar-rison cap *n* a visorless folding cap worn as part of a military uniform — compare SERVICE CAP

Gar-ri-son fin-ish \gar-a-sun-\ *n* [prob fr Snapper *Garrison*, 19th cent Am jockey] a finish in which the winner comes from behind at the end

gar-rison house *n* 1 a house fortified against Indian attack 2 BLOCKHOUSE 3 a house having the second story overhanging the first in the front

gar-rison state *n* a state organized on a primarily military basis, esp one whose military preparations threaten to convert it into a totalitarian state

gar-ron \gar-on, ga-r'on\ *n* [IrGael *gearrón* & ScGael *gearran*, gelling] Scot & Irish a small sturdy workhorse

gar-ro-te or **gar-ro-te** \ga-rat-, -rót-\ *n* [Sp *garrote*] 1 a method of execution by strangling with an iron collar b the iron collar used 2 a strangulation esp with robbery as the motive b an implement for this purpose

gar-ro-te or **gar-ro-te** *vi* **gar-ro-ted** or **gar-ro-ted**, **gar-ro-ting** or **gar-ro-ting** 1 to execute with or as if with a garrote 2 to strangle and rob — **gar-ro-ter** *n*

gar-ru-ty \ga-rü-lat-, -gä-\ *n* the quality or state of being talkative

gar-ru-lous \gar-a-lös also \gar-ya-\ *adj* [L *garrulus*, fr *garrare* to chatter — more at CARE] given to prosy, rambling, or tedious loquacity pointlessly or annoyingly talkative *syn* see TALKATIVE

gar-tac-tum \gar-tu-lous-ly *adv* — **gar-ru-lous-ness** *n*

gar-tar \gar-tar\ *n* [ME, fr ONF *garrier*, fr *garer* bend of the knee, of Celt origin, akin to OIr *gairr* calves of the legs] 1 a band worn to hold up a stocking or sock b a strap hanging from a girdle or corset to support a stocking c a band worn to hold up a shirt sleeve 2 cap a the British Order of the Garter b the blue velvet garter that is its badge c membership in the order

gar-ter *vi* to support with or as if with a garter

gar-ter snake *n* any of numerous harmless viviparous American snakes (genus *Thamnophis*) with longitudinal stripes on the back

garth \garth\ *n* [ME, fr ON *garth* yard, akin to OHG *gart* enclosure — more at YARD] archaic a small yard or enclosure. *CLOSE*

gar-vey \gar-vē\ *n*, *pl* **gar-veys** [prob fr the name *Garvey*] a small scow of the New Jersey coast

gas \gas\ *n*, *pl* **gas-es** also **gas-es** [NL, alter of L *chaos* space, chaos] 1 a fluid (as air) that has neither independent shape nor volume but tends to expand indefinitely 2 a gas or gaseous mixture with the exception of atmospheric air as (1) a gas or gaseous mixture used to produce anesthesia (2) a combustible gaseous mixture (as for fuel) b a substance that can be used to produce a poisonous, asphyxiating, or irritant atmosphere 3 slang empty talk BOMBAST 4 GASOLINE 5 slang one that has unusual appeal (if you dig skinny-dipping with kindred souls, it is a ~ — Berkeley Barb)

gas *vb* **gassed**, **gas-ing** *vi* 1 a to treat chemically with gas b to poison or otherwise affect adversely with gas 2 to supply with gas or esp gasoline (~ up the automobile) ~ *vi* 1 to give off gas 2 slang to talk idly 3 to fill the tank (as of an automobile) with gasoline — often used with *up*

gas bag \gas-bag\ *n* 1 a bag for holding gas 2 an idle talker

gas chamber *n* a chamber in which prisoners are executed by poison gas

gas-con \gas-kan\ *n* 1 cap a native of Gascony 2 a boastful swaggering person — **Gas-con** *adj*

gas-con-ade \gas-ka-'nād\ *n* [F *gasconade*, fr *gasconner* to boast, fr *gascon* Gascon, boaster] BRAVADO BOASTING — **gas-con-ade** *vi* — **gas-con-ade** *n*

gas-eous \gas-ē-əs, 'gash-əs\ *adj* 1 a having the form of or being gas, also of or relating to gases b heated so as to remain free from suspended liquid droplets — used of a vapor not in contact with its own liquid 2 lacking substance or solidity: TENUOUS — **gas-eous-ness** *n*

gas filter *n* a workman who installs or repairs gas pipes and appliances

gas gangrene *n* progressive gangrene marked by impregnation of the dead and dying tissue with gas and caused by one or more toxin-producing clostridia

gash \gash\ *vb* [ME *garsen*, fr ONF *garser*, fr (assumed) VL *charisare*, fr Gk *charassein* to scratch, engrave — more at CHARACTER] *vi* to make a gash in ~ *vi* to make a gash CUT

gash *n* 1 a deep long cut esp in flesh 2 a deep narrow depression in land whether natural or man-made

gash *adj* [origin unknown] 1 chiefly Scot KNOWING WITTY 2 chiefly Scot well dressed: TRIM

gas-hold-er \gas-höl-dər\ *n* a container for gas, esp a large cylindrical tank for storing fuel gas under pressure

gas-house \-haus\ *n* GASWORKS

gas-ify \gas-a-fy, -fy-\ *vi* **gas-ified**, **gas-ify-ing** *vi* to convert into gas (~ coal) ~ *vi* to become gaseous — **gas-ifi-ca-tion** \gas-a-fa-'kā-shən\ *n* — **gas-ifi-er** \gas-a-fa-'li(-ə)-r\ *n*

gas-ket \gas-kat\ *n* [prob modif of F *garçette*] 1 a line or band used to lash a furred sail 2 a, plated hemp or tallow rope for packing pistons or making pipe or other joints fluid-tight b packing for the same purpose made of other material (as rubber, asbestos, or metal)

gas-kin \gas-kən\ *n* [prob short for *galligaskins*] 1 *pl*, obs HOSE, BREECHES 2 a part of the hind leg of a quadruped between the stifle and the hock — *see* HORSE illustration

gas-light \gas-lit, -līt\ *n* 1 light made by burning illuminating gas 2 a gas flame or gas lighting fixture

gas-lit \-lit, -līt\ *adj* illuminated by gaslight

gas log *n* a hollow perforated imitation log used as a gas burner in a fireplace

gas mask *n* a mask connected to a chemical air filter and used to protect the face and lungs against poison gases, broadly: RESPIRATOR

gas-o-gene \gas-a-jen\ *n* [F *gazogène*, fr *gaz* gas (fr NL *gas*) + *-o-* + *-gène* -gen] 1 a portable apparatus for carbonating liquids 2 an apparatus carried by a vehicle to produce gas for fuel by partial burning of charcoal or wood

gas-o-hol \gas-a-jòl\ *n* [blend of *gasoline* and *alcohol*] a fuel consisting of 10 percent ethyl alcohol and 90 percent gasoline

gas oil *n* a hydrocarbon oil used as a fuel oil, esp a petroleum distillate intermediate in boiling range and viscosity between kerosene and lubricating oil

gas-ol-ler \gas-a-'li(-ə)-r\ *n* [alter of *gaselier*, fr *gas* + *-elier* (as in *chandelier*)] a gas-light chandelier

gas-o-line also **gas-o-lene** \gas-a-jen, -gas-a-\ *n* [gas + *-ol* + *-ene* or *-ene*] a volatile flammable liquid hydrocarbon mixture used as a fuel esp for internal-combustion engines and blended from several products of natural gas and petroleum — **gas-o-line-ic** \gas-a-'le-nik, -lin-ik\ *adj*

gas-o-m-e-ter \ga-'sam-at-ər\ *n* [F *gazomètre*, fr *gaz* + *-o-* + *-mètre* -meter] 1 a laboratory apparatus for holding and measuring gases 2 GASHOLDER

gas-operated *adj* of a firearm, utilizing part of the powder gases to operate the action

gasp \gasp\ *vb* [ME *gaspen*, akin to ON *geispa* to yawn] *vi* 1 to catch the breath convulsively and audibly (as with shock) 2 to breathe laboriously: PANT ~ *vi* to utter in a gasping manner — **gasp** *n*

gas-per \gas-pə(r)\ *n* slang Brit: CIGARETTE

gas plant *n* FRAXINELLA

gas-ser \gas-ər\ *n* 1 an oil well that yields gas 2 slang a talkative person 3 slang something outstanding

gas station *n* SERVICE STATION

gas-sy \gas-ē\ *adj* **gas-sier**, **eat** 1 full of or containing gas 2 having the characteristics of gas 3 full of boastful or insincere talk — **gas-siness** *n*

gas-t \gas-t\ *vb* [ME *gasten*, fr *gast*, ghost] *obs* SCARE (~ed by the noise I made, full suddenly he fled — Shak)

gas-tight \gas-'tīt\ *adj* impervious to gas — **gas-tight-ness** *n*

gas-tress \gas-(t)-nəs\ *n*, *obs*, FRIGHT TERROR

gas-tr or **gas-tro** also **gas-tri** *comb form* [Gk, fr *gastri-* *gaster*] 1 belly (Gastropoda), stomach (*gastitis*) 2 gastric and (*gastrointestinal*)

gas-treea also **gas tree** \ga-'strē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr Gk *gastri-* *gaster*] a hypothetical metazoan ancestral form corresponding in organization to a simple invaginated gastrula — **gas-treea-l** \-ə-l\ *adj*

gas-tral \gas-trāl\ *adj* of or relating to the stomach or digestive tract

gas-trec-to-my \ga-'strek-tə-mē\ *n*, *pl* -mies [ISV] surgical removal of all or part of the stomach

gas-tric \gas-trik\ *adj* [Gk *gastri-* *gaster*, alter of (assumed) Gk *gaster*, fr Gk *gran* to gnaw, eat] of or relating to the stomach

gastric juice *n* a thin watery acid digestive fluid secreted by glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach

gastric ulcer *n* a peptic ulcer situated in the stomach

gas-trin \gas-trin\ *n* a polypeptide hormone that is secreted by the gastric mucosa and induces secretion of gastric juice

gas-tritis \gas-'strit-əs\ *n* inflammation esp of the mucous membrane of the stomach

gas-troc-ne-mi-us \gas-(t)rak-'nē-mē-əs, -trāk-\ *n*, *pl* -mii \-mē-i\ [NL, fr Gk *gastroknēmē* calf of the leg, fr *gastri-* + *knēmē* shank] the largest and most superficial muscle of the calf of the leg arising by two heads from the condyles of the femur and having its tendon of insertion incorporated as part of the Achilles tendon

gas-tro-coel also **gas-tro-coele** \gas-'trə-'sēl\ *n* [F *gastrocoele*, fr *gastri-* + *-coele* -coele] ARCHENTERON

gas-tro-du-o-de-nal \gas-trō-'d(y)u-'dē-nəl, -d(y)u-'ad-'nəl\ *adj* of, relating to, or involving both the stomach and the duodenum

gas-tro-en-ter-itis \gas-trō-'ent-'ā-'rit-əs\ *n* inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and the intestines

gas-tro-en-ter-ol-ogy \-ent-'ā-'rāl-'ə-jē\ *n* [ISV] the study of the diseases and pathology of the stomach and intestines — **gas-tro-en-ter-ol-og-i-cal** \-rāl-'ə-jē-kəl\ *adj* — **gas-tro-en-ter-ol-og-ist** \-ent-'ā-'rāl-'ə-jē-st\ *n*

gas-tro-esoph-a-go-al \gas-trō-'sə-fə-'jē-əl\ *adj* of, relating to, or involving the stomach and esophagus

gas-tro-genic \gas-'trə-'jen-ik\ or **gas-tro-gē-nous** \ga-'strə-jə-nəs\ *adj* of gastric origin (~ anemia)

gas-tro-in-testi-nal \gas-trō-'in-'tes-tən-l, -tes(t)-nəl\ *adj* of or relating to both stomach and intestine

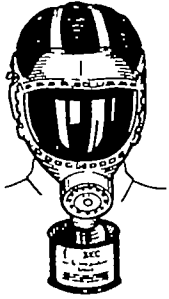
gas-tro-nome \gas-'trə-'nōm\ *n* [F, back-formation fr *gastronomie*] EPICURUS GOURMET

gas-tro-nom-ic \gas-'trə-'nām-ik\ also **gas-tro-nom-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* of or relating to gastronomy — **gas-tro-nom-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

gas-tro-nom-ist \ga-'strən-'māst\ *n* GASTRONOME

gas-tro-nom-y \-mē\ *n* [F *gastronomie*, fr Gk *Gastronomia*, title of a 4th cent BC poem, fr *gastro* belly + *-nomia* -nomy] 1 good eating or its lore 2 culinary customs or style

gas-tro-pod \gas-'trə-'pad\ *n* [NL *Gastropoda*, class name] any of a large class (*Gastropoda*) of mollusks (as snails) with a univalve



gas mask

2geld *n* [OE *gield*, *geld* service, tribute; akin to OE *gieldan* to pay, *yield* — more at *YIELD*]: the crown tax paid under Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings

gelding \ˈgɛl-dɪŋ/ *n* [ME, fr. ON *geldingr*, fr. *gelda* 1: a castrated animal, specif.: a castrated male horse 2: EUNUCH
gelée \zhə-ˈlā/ *n* [Fr. *jelly*, fr. MF — more at *JELLY*]: a cosmetic
gelid \jɛl-əd/ *adj* [L. *gelidus*, fr. *gelu* frost, cold — more at *COLD*]: extremely cold: ICY (the ~ waters of the North Atlantic) (a man of ~ reserve — New Yorker) — **gelid-ity** \jɛl-əd-ə-ti/, **je-** *n* — **gelid-ly** \jɛl-əd-lē/ *adv*

gelignite \jɛl-ɪɡ-ˈnaɪt/ *n* [gelatin + L. *ignis* fire + E. *-ite* — more at *IGNITE*]: a dynamite in which the adsorbent base is largely potassium nitrate or a similar nitrate usu. with some wood pulp

gelant also **gelant** \jɛl-ˈant/ *n*: a substance used to produce gelling

gelt \gɛlt/ *n* [D & G *geld* & Yiddish *gelt*, all akin to OE *geld* service, tribute] slang: MONEY

gem \jɛm/ *n* [ME *gemme*, fr. MF, fr. L. *gemma* bud, gem] 1 **a**: JEWEL **b**: a precious or sometimes semiprecious stone cut and polished for ornament 2 **a**: something prized esp. for great beauty or perfection **b**: a highly prized or well-beloved person 3: MUFFIN

gem *vt* **gemmed**, **gem-ming**: to adorn with or as if with gems
GEM *abbr* ground-effect machine

gem- (\jɛm) *comb form*: geminal (gemdichlonde)
Gemara \gə-ˈmār-ə, -ˈmōr-ə/ *n* [Aram. *gēmārā* completion]: a commentary on the Mishnah forming the second part of the Talmud — **Gemara-ric** \-rɪk/ *adj* — **Gemara-rist** \-rɪst/ *n*
Gemeinschaft \gə-ˈmɪn-ˌʃäft/ *n* [G. *community*, fr. *gemein* common, general + *-schaft* -ship]: a spontaneously arising organic social relationship characterized by strong reciprocal bonds of sentiment and kinship within a common tradition, also: a community or society characterized by this relationship — compare **GESELLSCHAFT**

geminal \jɛm-ˈnəl/ *adj* [L. *geminus* twin]: relating to or characterized by two usu. similar substituents on the same atom — **geminal-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

geminate \jɛm-ˈnāt, -ˈnāt/ *adj* [L. *geminatus*, pp. of *geminare* to double, fr. *geminus* twin]: arranged in pairs: DUPLICATE — **geminate-ly** *adv*

gem-nate \-nāt/ *vb* **nat-ed**, **nat-ing** *vt*: DOUBLE ~ *vi*: to become double or paired — **gem-nation** \jɛm-ˈnā-shən/ *n*

Gemini \jɛm-ˈni, -ˈni/ *n*, pl. *gem-ini* \-ni/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr [L. (*gen* *Geminorum*), lit., the twins (Castor and Pollux)]: 1: the 3d zodiacal constellation pictorially represented as the twins Castor and Pollux sitting together and located on the opposite side of the Milky Way from Taurus and Orion 2: **a**: the 3d sign of the zodiac in astrology — see **ZODIAC** table **b**: one born under this sign

Gemma \jɛm-ˈə/ *n*, pl. *gem-mae* \-ē/ *n* [L. *gemma*, broadly: an asexual reproductive body that becomes detached from a parent plant — **gemma-couse** \jɛ-ˈmā-shə/ *adj* — **gemma-tion** \-shən/ *n*

gem-mate \jɛm-ˈāt/ *adj* 1: having gemmae 2: reproducing by a bud

gem-mip-a-rous \jɛ-ˈmɪp-ə-rəs/ *adj*: producing or reproducing by buds — **gem-mip-a-rous-ly** *adv*

gem-mu-lia-tion \jɛm-ˈyū-lā-shən/ *n*: formation of or reproduction by gemmules

Gem-mu-la \jɛm-ˈyū-lə/ *n* [Fr. fr. L. *gemma*, dim. of *gemma* bud]: a small bud **a**: a minute particle that in the theory of pangenesis mediates the production in a new individual of cells like that in which it originated **b**: an internal resistant reproductive bud (as of a sponge) — **gem-mu-lifer-ous** \jɛm-ˈyū-lɪf-ə-rəs/ *adj*

gem-my \jɛm-ē/ *adj* 1: having the characteristics desired in a gemstone 2: BRIGHT, GLITTERING

gem-ol-o-gist or **gem-mol-o-gist** \jɛ-ˈmāl-ə-jɪst, -jə/ *n*: a specialist in gems, specif.: one who appraises gems

gem-ol-og-y or **gem-mol-og-y** \jɛ-ˈnəl/ *n* [L. *gemma* gem]: the science of gems — **gem-ol-og-ical** or **gem-mol-og-ical** \jɛm-ˈtāj-ɪ-kəl/ *adj*

gem-ot or **gem-ote** \gə-ˈmōt/ *n* [OE *gemōt*, fr. *ge-* (perfective prefix) + *mōt* assembly — more at *CO, MOOT*]: a judicial or legislative assembly in Anglo-Saxon England

Gemsa-bok \ˈgɛmz-,ˈbæk/ *n* [Afrk. lit., male chamois, fr. G. *Gemsbock*, fr. *Gems* chamois + *bock* male goat]: a large and strikingly marked oryx (*Oryx gazelle*) formerly abundant in southern Africa

Gem-stone \jɛm-ˈstɒn/ *n*: a mineral or petrified material that when cut and polished can be used in jewelry

Gemütlich-keit \gə-ˈmɛt-ɪk-ˌkɪt/ *n* [G. fr. *gemütlich* good-natured, comfortable, fr. *gemüt* spirit, heart]: CORDIALITY, FRIENDLINESS

gen *abbr* 1 general 2 genitive 3 genus
Gen *abbr* Genesis

gen- or **geno-** *comb form* [Gk *genos* birth, race, kind — more at *KIN*]: 1: race (genocide) 2: genus: kind (genotype)

gen- or **geno-** *comb form*: gene (genocline)
gene \jɛn/ *also* *esp* when two unstressed syllables precede \jɛn/ *also* *esp* when two unstressed syllables precede [Fr. *gène*, fr. Gk. *genēs* born; akin to Gk. *genos* birth] 1: producer (androgen) 2: one that is (so) produced (cultigen) (phosgene)

Gen AF *abbr* general of the air force
gendarme \zhän-ˈdärm/ *also* \jän-ˈdärm/ *n* [Fr. fr. MF, back-formation fr. *gendarmes*, pl. of *gent d'armes*, lit., armed people] 1: one of a body of soldiers esp. in France serving as an armed police force for the maintenance of public order 2: POLICEMAN

gendarm-er-ic or **gendarm-ery** \jän-ˈdärm-ə-rɪ, zhän-ˈdärm-ə/ *n*, pl. *mer-ies* [MF *gendarmierie*, fr. *gendarme*]: a body of gendarmes

gen-der \jɛn-ˈdər/ *n* [ME. *gendre*, fr. MF *genre*, *gendre*, fr. L. *genus*, *genus* birth, race, kind, gender — more at *KIN*] 1: SEX

2: a subclass within a grammatical class (as noun, pronoun, adjective, or verb) of a language that is partly arbitrary but also partly based on distinguishable characteristics (as shape, social rank, manner of existence, or sex) and that determines agreement with and selection of other words or grammatical forms **b**: membership of a word

or a grammatical form in such a subclass **c**: an inflectional form showing membership in such a subclass

gender *vb* **gendered**; **gender-ing** \-d(ə)-ɪŋ/ [ME *gendren*, fr. MF *gendrer*, fr. L. *generare* — more at *GENERATE*]: ENGENDER

gene \jɛn/ *n* [G. *gen*, short for *pangen*, fr. *pan-* + *-gen*]: an element of the germ plasma that controls transmission of a hereditary character by specifying the structure of a particular protein or by controlling the function of other genetic material and that consists of a specific sequence of purine and pyrimidine bases usu. in DNA

gene-a-lo-gist \jɛn-ˈe-lə-jɪst, -jɛn-ˈe-, -ˈal-/ *n*: a person who traces or studies the descent of persons or families

gene-a-log-y \jɛn-ˈə-lə-jɪ/ *n*, pl. *-gies* [ME *genealogie*, fr. MF, fr. LL *genealogia*, fr. Gk. *fr. genes* race, family + *-logia* -logy; akin to Gk. *genos* race] 1: an account of the descent of a person, family, or group from an ancestor or from older forms 2: regular descent of a person, family, or group of organisms from a progenitor or older form: PEDIGREE 3: the study of family pedigrees — **gene-a-log-ical** \jɛn-ˈe-lə-jɪ-kəl, -jɛn-ˈe-/ *adj* — **gene-a-log-ical-ly** \-kəl(-lē)/ *adv*

gene flow *n*: the passage and establishment of genes typical of one breeding population into the gene pool of another by hybridization and backcrossing

gene frequency *n*: the frequency of occurrence of a specified gene in a population compared to its alleles

gene mutation *n*: mutation due to fundamental intramolecular reorganization of a gene

gene pool *n*: the whole body of genes in an interbreeding population that includes each gene at a certain frequency in relation to its alleles

geners *pl* of **GENUS**

gen-er-a-ble \jɛn-(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being generated
gen-er-al \jɛn-(ə)-rəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *generalis*, fr. *gener-*, *genus* kind, class — more at *KIN*] 1: involving or applicable to the whole 2: involving, relating to, or applicable to every member of a class, kind, or group 3 **a**: applicable to or characteristic of the majority of individuals involved: PREVALENT **b**: concerned or dealing with universal rather than particular aspects 4: relating to, determined by, or concerned with main elements rather than limited details (bearing a ~ resemblance to the original) 5: not confined by specialization or careful limitation 6: belonging to the common nature of a group of like individuals: GENERIC 7: holding superior rank or taking precedence over others similarly titled (the ~ manager) (~ secretary) *syn* see **UNIVERSAL**

general *n* 1: something (as a concept, principle, or statement) that involves or is applicable to the whole 2: archaic: the general public: PEOPLE 3: SUPERIOR GENERAL 4 **a**: GENERAL OFFICER **b**: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps who ranks above a lieutenant general and whose insignia is four stars — compare **ADMIRAL** — **In general**, for the most part: GENERALLY

general admission *n*: a fee paid for admission to a usu. unserved seating area (as in an auditorium or stadium)

general agent *n* 1: one employed to transact generally all legal business entrusted to him by his principal 2: an insurance company agent who administers the company's business within a specified area

General assembly *n* 1: the highest governing body in a religious denomination (as the United Presbyterian Church) 2: a legislative assembly; esp.: a U.S. state legislature 3 *cap* G&A: the supreme deliberative body of the United Nations

General Court *n*: a legislative assembly; specif.: the state legislature in Massachusetts and New Hampshire

general delivery *n*: a department of a post office that handles the delivery of mail at a post office window to persons who call for it

general election *n*: an election usu. held at regular intervals in which candidates are elected in all or most constituencies of a nation or state

gen-er-al-ist or **gen-er-al-ist** \jɛn-(ə)-rəl-ist/ *n*, pl. *-ists* [It. fr. *generale* general]: the chief commander of an army: COMMANDER IN CHIEF

gen-er-al-ist \jɛn-(ə)-rəl-ist/ *n*: one whose skills or interests extend to several different fields

gen-er-al-ty \jɛn-(ə)-rəl-ə-ti/ *n*, pl. *-ties* 1: the quality or state of being general: total applicability 2 **a**: GENERALIZATION 2 **b**: a vague or inadequate statement 3: the greatest part: BULK

gen-er-al-iza-tion \jɛn-(ə)-rə-lə-ˈzā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of generalizing 2: a general statement, law, principle, or proposition 3: the act or process whereby a response is made to a stimulus similar to but not identical with a reference stimulus

gen-er-al-ize \jɛn-(ə)-rə-lə-ˈzɪz/ *vb* **ized**, **-izing** *vt* 1: to give a general form to 2 **a**: to derive or induce (a general conception or principle) from particulars **b**: to draw a general conclusion from 3: to give general applicability to (~ a law), also: to make indefinite ~ *vi* 1: to form generalizations; also: to make vague or indefinite statements 2: to extend throughout the body — **gen-er-al-iz-able** \-lɪ-zə-bəl/ *adj* — **gen-er-al-iz-er** *n*

gen-er-al-ized *adj*: made general, esp.: not highly differentiated biologically nor strictly adapted to a particular environment

gen-er-al-ly \jɛn-(ə)-rəl-ē/ *adv*: in a general manner: as **a**: in disregard of specific instances and with regard to an overall picture (~ speaking) **b**: as a rule: USUALLY

general officer *n*: any of the officers in the army, air force, or marine corps above colonel — compare **COMPANY OFFICER**, **FIELD OFFICER**

general of the air force: a general of the highest rank in the air force whose insignia is five stars

a about *** k** kitten **e** further **a** back **ā** bake **ī** cot, cart
ā out **ch** ching **e** less **ē** easy **g** gift **i** trip **i** life
j joke **q** quish **ō** flow **ō** law **ō** coin **th** than **th** this
ū loot **ū** foot **y** yet **yū** few **yū** furious **zh** vision

gave past of GIVE

gavel \ˈgav-əl\ *n* [ME, fr OE *gafol*; akin to OE *giefan* to give] : rent or tribute in medieval England

gavel *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a mason's setting maul 2 : a mallet used (as by a presiding officer or auctioneer) for commanding attention or confirming an action (as a vote or sale)

gavel *vi* -eled or -elled; -eling or -elling \ˈgav-(ə-)lɪŋ\ : to bring or force by use of a gavel

gavel-kind \ˈgav-əl-kɪnd\ *n* [ME *gavelkynde*, fr *gavel* + *kinde* kind] : a tenure of land existing chiefly in Kent from Anglo-Saxon times until 1925 and providing for division of an intestate's estate equally among the sons or other heirs

gavelock \ˈgav-lək\ *n* [ME *gavelok*, fr OE *gafeluc*, of Celt origin, akin to W *gaflach* javelin] *dialect* Brit : an iron crowbar

ga-votte \ˈgə-ˈvɑt\ *n* [F, fr MF, fr OProv *gavotte*] 1 : a dance of French peasant origin marked by the raising rather than sliding of the feet 2 : a tune for the gavotte in moderately quick 4/4 time — *gavotte* *vi*

GAW *abbr* guaranteed annual wage
Gaw-wain \ˈgə-ˈwān, ˈgə-ˈwān, ˈgə-ˈwān\ *n* : a nephew of King Arthur and a knight of the Round Table

gawk \ˈgɔk\ *vi* [perh. alter of obs *gaw* (to stare)] : to gape or stare stupidly — *gawk-er* *n*

gawk *n* [prob. fr E *gaw* (left-handed)] : a clumsy stupid person : LOOT

gawk-ish \ˈgɔk-ɪʃ\ *adj* : AWKWARD, DULL — *gawk-ish-ly* *adv* — *gawk-ish-ness* *n*

gawky \ˈgɔ-kē\ *adj* *gawky-ler; -est* : AWKWARD, CLUMSY (a ~ child with long arms and legs) — *gawky-ly* \-kē-lē\ *adv* — *gawky* *n*

gaw-wale or **gaw-sy** \ˈgə-ˈwā\ *adj* [origin unknown] chiefly Scot : prosperous and jolly looking

gay \gā\ *adj* [ME, fr MF *gai*] 1 *a* : happily excited : MERRY *b* : keenly alive and exuberant : having or inducing high spirits (he turned from a sober traditional style to one more timely and ~) 2 *a* : BRIGHT, LIVELY (~ sunny meadows) *b* : brilliant in color 3 : given to social pleasures, also : LICENTIOUS 4 *a* : HOMOSEXUAL *b* : being a socially integrated group oriented toward and concerned with the welfare of the homosexual *syn* see LIVELY *ant* grave, sober — *gay* *adv* — *gay-ness* *n*

gay *n* : HOMOSEXUAL

gay-ety *var* of GAIETY

gayly *var* of GAILY

gaz *abbr* gazette

gaze \ˈgāz\ *vi* *gazed*, *gazing* [ME *gazen*] : to fix the eyes in a steady and intent look and often with eagerness or studious attention — *gazer* *n*

syn GAZE, GAPE, STARE, GLARE, PEER, GLOAT *shared meaning element* : to look at long and attentively

gaze *n* : a fixed intent look

gaze-bo \ˈgə-ˈzə\ \ˈzə-, ˈzē-, ˈzē-\ *n*, pl *-bos* [perh. fr. *gaze* + L *-ebo* (as in *videbo* I shall see)] 1 : BELVEDERE 2 : a freestanding roofed structure usu. open on the sides

gaze-hound \ˈgāz-ˈhaʊnd\ *n* : a dog that hunts by sight rather than by scent, *esp* : GREYHOUND

gazelle \ˈgə-ˈzel\ *n*, pl *gazelles* also *gazelle* [F, fr MF, fr Ar *ghazāl*] : any of numerous small, graceful, and swift African and Asiatic antelopes (of *Gazella* and related genera) noted for their soft lustrous eyes

gazette \ˈgə-ˈzet\ *n* [F, fr It *gazetta*] 1 : NEWSPAPER 2 : an official journal 3 *Brit* : an announcement in an official gazette

gazette *vi* *gazetted*; *gazetting* 1 chiefly *Brit* : to announce or publish in a gazette 2 *Brit* : to announce the appointment or status of in an official gazette

gazetteer \ˈgəz-ˈteɪ-ər\ *n* 1 archaic : JOURNALIST, PUBLICIST 2 [The *Gazetteer's*, or *Newman's Interpreter*, a geographical index edited by Laurence Echard] : a geographical dictionary; also : a book in which something (as wines or restaurants) is treated *esp*. in regard to geographical distribution and regional specialization

gazo-gene \ˈgəz-ə-ˈjən\ *var* of GASOGENE

gazo-pa-cho \ˈgəz-ˈpə-ˈtʃə\, *gəz-ə\ n*, pl *-chos* [Sp] : a cold soup whose ingredients include tomatoes, olive oil, garlic, spices, and bread crumbs

GB \(\)jē-ˈbe\ *n* [code name] : SARIN

GB *abbr* Great Britain

GBF *abbr* Great Books Foundation

GC *abbr* gigacycle

GCA *abbr* ground-controlled approach

GCB *abbr* Knight Grand Cross of the Bath

GCD *abbr* greatest common divisor

GCF *abbr* greatest common factor

G clef *n* : TREBLE CLEF

GCT *abbr* Greenwich civil time

gd *abbr* good

gd symbol gadolinium

Ge symbol germanium

GE *abbr* gilt edges

ge- or **geo-** *comb form* [ME *geo-*, fr MF & L, MF, fr L, fr Gk *gē-*, *gē-*, fr *gē*] 1 : earth : ground : soil (geanticle) (geophyte) 2 : geographical : geography and (geopolitics)

ge-ant-icline \jē-ˈant-ɪ-ˈklɪn\ also **ge-ant-icline** \(\)jē-ˈant-ɪ-ˈklɪn\ *n* : a great upward flexure of the earth's crust — compare *GEOSYNCLINE*

gear \gə(r)\ *n* [ME *gere*, fr OE *gearwe*; akin to OHG *garuwi* equipment, clothing, OE *gearu* ready — more at YARE] 1 *a* : CLOTHING, GARMENTS *b* : movable property : GOODS 2 : EQUIPMENT, PARAPHERNALIA (fishing ~) 3 *a* : the rigging of a ship or boat *b* : the harness *esp* of horses 4 *dialect* chiefly *Brit* : absurd talk : NONSENSE 5 *dialect* chiefly *Brit* : DOINGS 6 *a* (1) : a mechanism that performs a specific function in a complete machine (steering ~) (2) : a toothed wheel (3) : working relation, position, or adjustment (in ~) *b* : one of two or more adjustments of a transmission (as of a bicycle or motor vehicle) that determine mechanical advantage, relative speed, and direction of travel — *gear-less* \-ləs\ *adj*

gear *vi* 1 *a* : to provide (as machinery) with gearing *b* : to connect by gearing *c* : to put into gear 2 *a* : to make ready for effective operation *b* : to adjust so as to match, blend with, or satisfy something (an institution ~ed to the needs of the blind) ~ *vi* 1 of machinery : to be in or come into gear 2 : to become adjusted so as to match, blend, or harmonize

gear-box \gə(r)-ˈbɒks\ *n* 1 : TRANSMISSION 3 2 : GEARING 2

gearing \gə(r)-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 : the act or process of providing or fitting with gears 2 : the parts by which motion is transmitted from one portion of machinery to another; *esp* : a train of gear wheels

gear-shift \gə(r)-ˈʃɪft\ *n* : a mechanism by which the transmission gears in a power-transmission system are engaged and disengaged

gear wheel *n* : a toothed wheel that gears with another piece of a mechanism, *specif* : COGWHEEL

Geat \gēt, ˈyæt\ *n* [OE *Gēat*] : a member of a Scandinavian people of southern Sweden subjugated by the Swedes in the 6th century — *Geat-ish* \-ɪʃ\ *adj*

gecko \ˈgɛk-(ə)\ *n*, pl *geck-os* or *geck-oes* [Malay *gēkok*, of imit. origin] : any of numerous small harmless chiefly tropical and nocturnal insectivorous lizards (family Gekkonidae)

gee \jē\ *vb* *imper* [origin unknown] — used as a direction to turn to the right or move ahead, compare *haw* ~ *vi* *geed*; *gee-ing* : to turn to the right side

gee *n* 1 : the letter *g* 2 [grand] *slang* : a thousand dollars

gee interj [euphemism for *Jesus*] — used as an introductory expletive or to express surprise or enthusiasm

gee-gaw \jē-ˈgə, ˈgē-\ *var* of GEWGAW

geek \gēk\ *n* (prob. fr E *dialect* *geek*, *geek* fool, fr LG *geck*, fr MLG) : a carnival performer often billed as a wild man whose act usually includes biting the head off a live chicken or snake

geese *pl* of GOOSE

geest \ˈgɛst, ˈgɛst\ *n* [G] 1 : alluvial matter not of recent origin on the surface of land 2 : loose material (as earth or soil) formed by decay of rocks in a place

gee-whizz \(\)jē-ˈ(h)wɪz\ *adj* 1 : designed to arouse wonder or excitement or to amplify the merits or significance of something *esp* by the use of clever or sensational language (a welcome antidote to the ~ play-by-play specialists who wallow in ~ banality — Jack Gould) 2 : marked by spectacular or astonishing qualities or achievement (some people still look upon atom power as in the ~ stage — Kiplinger Washington Letter) 3 : characterized by wide-eyed enthusiasm, excitement, and wonder

gee-whizz interj : *gee*

Ge-er \gē-ˈer\ *n* [Ethiopic *ge'ez*] : ETHIOPIAN

geez-er \gē-ˈzər\ *n* (prob. alter of *Se guiser* (one in disguise)) : a queer, odd, or eccentric man

ge-filte fish \gə-ˈfɪl-tə-\ *n* [Yiddish, lit., filled fish] : a dish of stewed or baked fish stuffed with a mixture of the fish flesh, bread crumbs, eggs, and seasoning or prepared as balls or oval cakes boiled in a fish stock

ge-gen-schein \gə-ˈɡɛn-ˈʃaɪn\ *n*, often *cap* [G, fr *gegen* against, counter- + *schein* shine] : a faint light about 20° across on the celestial sphere opposite the sun probably associated in origin with the zodiacal light

Ge-hen-na \gə-ˈhɛn-ə\ *n* [LL, fr Gk *Geenna*, fr Heb *Gē Hinnōm*, lit., valley of Hinnom] 1 : HELL la(2) 2 : a place or state of misery

Geiger counter \gi-ˈɡər-\ or **Geiger-Müller counter** \-ˈmyl-ər-, -ˈmil-, -ˈmɔl-\ *n* [Hans Geiger 1945 G physicist & W Müller, 20th cent G physicist] : an instrument for detecting the presence and intensity of radiations (as cosmic rays or particles from a radioactive substance) by means of the ionizing effect on an enclosed gas which results in a pulse that is amplified and fed to a device giving a visible or audible indication

gei-sha \gə-ˈʃə, ˈgē-\ *n*, pl *geisha* or *geishas* [Jap, fr *gei* art + *-sha* person] : a Japanese girl who is trained to provide entertaining and lighthearted company *esp* for a man or a group of men

gel \jɛl\ *n* [*gelatin*] 1 : a colloid in a more solid form than a sol 2 : JELLY 2

gel *vi* *gelled*; *gelling* : to change into or take on the form of a gel — *gel-able* \jɛl-ə-bəl\ *adj*

gel-än-de-lä-u-fer \gə-ˈlən-də-ˈlɔi-fər\ *n* [G, fr *gelände* open fields + *läufer* runner] : a skier making a cross-country run : LANG-LAUFR

gel-än-de-sprung \-s(h)prʊŋ\ *n* [G, fr *gelände* open fields + *sprung* jump] : a jump in skiing made from a low crouching position with the aid of both ski poles and usu. over an obstacle

gel-ate \jɛl-ˈæt\ *vi* *gel-ated*; *gel-ating* : *gel*

gel-at-in also **gel-at-ine** \jɛl-ət-ɪn\ *n* [F *gélatine* edible jelly, *gelatin*, fr It *gelatina*, fr *gelato*, pp of *gelare* to freeze, fr L — more at COLD] 1 : glutinous material obtained from animal tissues by boiling; *esp* : a colloidal protein used as a food, in photography, and in medicine 2 *a* : any of various substances (as agar) resembling gelatin *b* : an edible jelly made with gelatin 3 : a thin colored transparent sheet used over a stage light to color it

gel-at-in-ize \jə-ˈlæt-ɪn-ɪz, ˈjɛl-ət-ɪn-ɪz\ *vb* -nized, -nizing *vt* 1 : to convert into a gelatinous form or into a jelly 2 : to coat or treat with gelatin ~ *vi* : to become gelatinous or change into a jelly — *gel-at-in-iza-tion* \jə-ˈlæt-ɪn-ə-ˈzā-shən, ˈjɛl-ət-ɪn-ə-\ *n*

gel-at-in-ous \jə-ˈlæt-ɪn-əs, -ˈnəs\ *adj* 1 : resembling gelatin or jelly : viscous (a ~ precipitate) 2 : of, relating to, or containing gelatin — *gel-at-in-ous-ly* *adv* — *gel-at-in-ous-ness* *n*

gel-a-tion \jɛl-ˈtā-shən\ *n* [L *gelation*, *gelatio*, fr *gelatus*, pp of *gelare*] : the action or process of freezing

gel-a-tion \jɛ-ˈlā-shən\ *n* [*gel* + *-ation*] : the formation of a gel from a sol

geld \gɛld\ *vi* [ME *gelden*, fr ON *gelda*, akin to OE *gelte* young sow, Gk *gallos* eunuch, pretat of Cybele] 1 : CASTRATE, also : SPAY 2 : to deprive of a natural or essential part (sick of workmen being ~ed of their natural expression) . A workman bereft of his profanity is a silent man — *Atlantic*

pare PHENOTYPE — **geno**-typ-ic \jē-nə-'tīp-ik, jē-nə-' also **geno**-typ-i-cal \jē-nə-'tīp-ik\ **adj** — **geno**-typ-i-cal-ly \jē-nə-'tīp-ik-ē\ **adv** — **geno**-typ-i-cal-ty \jē-nə-'tīp-ik-ē\ **n**

ge-nous \jē-nə\ **adj** **comb form** [-gen + -ous] 1: producing: yielding (pyrogenous) 2: having (such) an origin (hypogenous)

genre \zhān-rə, zhā-, zhā-, zhā-(ə)-\ **n** [F, fr MF *genre* kind, gender — more at **GENDER**] 1: KIND SORT 2: a category of artistic, musical, or literary composition characterized by a particular style, form, or content (the movie won international acclaim as a masterpiece of the suspense ~ *Current Biog*), esp: painting that depicts scenes or events from everyday life usu. realistically

gen-er-o \jēn-'rō\ **n** **pl** often cap [Jap *genrō*] the elder statesmen of Japan who formerly advised the emperor

gens \jēnz, 'gen(t)s\ **n**, **pl** **gen-tes** \jēn-'tēz, 'gen-'tās\ [L *gent-*, *gens* — more at **GENITE**] 1: a Roman clan embracing the families of the same stock in the male line with the members having a common name and being united in worship of their common ancestor 2: CLAN esp: a patrilineal clan 3: a distinguishable group of related organisms

gent \jēnt\ **adj** [ME, noble, graceful, fr OF, fr L *genitus* pp of *gignere* to beget — more at **KIN**] archaic: PRETTY, GRACEFUL

gent **n** [short for gentleman]: MAN FELLOW

gen-ta-mil-cin \jēn-'tā-mis-'n\ **n** [alter of earlier *gentamycin*, fr *gentio* (prob irreg fr *gentian* violet; fr the color of the organism from which it is produced) + -mycin] a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is derived from an actinomycete (*Micromonospora purpurea* or *M. echinospora*)

gen-teel \jēn-'tē(ə)\ **adj** [MF *gentil* gentle] 1: a: having an aristocratic quality or flavor: STYLISH b: of or relating to the gentry or upper class c: elegant or graceful in manner, appearance, or shape d: free from vulgarity or rudeness: POLITE 2: a: maintaining or striving to maintain the appearance of superior or middle-class social status or respectability b (1): marked by false delicacy, prudery, or artifice (2): conventionally or insipidly pretty (humid and ~ artistic style) — **gen-teel-ly** \jēn-'tē(ə)-lē\ **adv** — **gen-teel-ness** **n**

gen-teel-ism \jēn-'tē(ə)-l-iz-'m\ **n**: a word believed by its user to be genteel (as stomach for belly)

gen-tian \jēn-'chōn\ **n** [ME *gentian*, fr MF *gentiane*, fr L *gentiana*] 1: any of two genera (*Gentiana* and *Dasystephana*) of herbs of a family (Gentianaceae, the gentian family) with opposite smooth leaves and showy usu. blue flowers 2: the rhizome and roots of a yellow-flowered gentian (*Gentiana lutea*) of southern Europe that is used as a tonic and stomachic

gen-tia-nella \jēn-'chē-(ē)-'nē-lə\ **n** [NL, dim of L *gentiana*] any of several gentians, esp: an often cultivated blue-flowered alpine gentian (*Gentiana acutis*)

gentian violet **n**, often cap G&V: a dye consisting of one or more methyl derivatives of pararosaniline used as a biological stain, as a bactericide, fungicide, and anthelmintic, and in the treatment of burns

'gentile \jēn-'tīl\ **n** [ME, fr LL *gentilis*, fr L *gent-*, *gens* nation] 1: often cap: a person of a non-Jewish nation or of non-Jewish faith, esp: a Christian as distinguished from a Jew 2: HEATHEN, PAGAN 3: often cap: a non-Mormon

'gentile **adj** 1: often cap: a: of or relating to the nations at large as distinguished from the Jews, also: of or relating to Christians as distinguished from the Jews b: of or relating to non-Mormons 2: PAGAN, HEATHEN 3 [L *gentilis*]: relating to a tribe or clan

gen-tile-ness \jēn-'tīl-ē-s\ **n** [ME, fr MF, fr *gentilis*] archaic: decorum of conduct befitting a member of the gentry

gen-til-i-ty \jēn-'tīl-ē-tē\ **n**, **pl** -ties 1: a: the condition of belonging to the gentry b: the members of the upper class: GENTRY 2: a (1): decorum of conduct: COURTESY (2): attitudes or activity marked by false delicacy, prudery, or affectation b (1): superior social status or prestige evidenced by manners, possessions, or mode of life (2): the maintenance of the appearance of superior or middle-class social status esp. in the face of decayed prosperity

gen-tile acid \jēn-'tīl-ē-s-, -tīz-\ **n** [SV fr *gentisin* (a pigment obtained from gentian root)]: a crystalline acid C₁₇H₁₆O₄ used medicinally as an analgesic and diaphoretic

'gent-ile \jēnt-'l\ **adj** **gent-ler** \jēnt-'l-ər, -'l-ər\, **gent-lest** \jēnt-'l-əst\ [ME *gentil*, fr OF, fr L *gentilis* of a clan, of the same clan, fr *gent-*, *gens* clan, nation, akin to L *gignere* to beget — more at **KIN**] 1: a: belonging to a family of high social station b: archaic: CHIVALROUS c: HONORABLE, DISTINGUISHED spec: of or relating to a gentleman d: KIND AMABLE — used esp in address as a complimentary epithet (~ reader) e: suited to a person of high social station 2: a: TRACTABLE, DOGILE b: free from harshness, sternness, or violence (as ~ zephyr) (O sleep, O ~ sleep, Nature's soft nurse — Shaks.) 3: SOFT, DELICATE (heard a ~ knock on the door) 4: MODERATE **syn** see SOFT **ant** rough, harsh — **gent-ly** \jēnt-'lē\ **adv**

'gentle **n**: a person of gentle birth or status

'gentle **vi** **gent-led**; **gent-ling** \jēnt-'līŋ, -'l-īŋ\ 1: to raise from the commonality: ENNOBLE 2: a: to make mild, docile, soft, or moderate b: MOLLIIFY, PLACATE c: to stroke soothingly: PET

gentle breeze **n**: wind having a speed of 8 to 12 miles per hour

gentle-folk \jēnt-'fōk\ also **gent-ile-folks** \jēnt-'fōks\ **n** **pl**: persons of gentle or good family and breeding

gent-le-man \jēnt-'mən\ **n**, often **attrib** 1: a: a man of noble or gentle birth b: a man belonging to the landed gentry c (1): a man who combines gentle birth or rank with chivalrous qualities (2): a man whose conduct conforms to a high standard of propriety or correct behavior d (1): a man of independent means who does not engage in any occupation or profession for gain (2): a man who does not engage in a menial occupation or in manual labor for gain 2: VALET — often used in the phrase *gentleman's gentleman* 3: a man of any social class or condition — often used in a courteous reference (show this ~ to a seat) or usu. in the pl. in address (ladies and gentlemen) — **gent-le-man-like** \jēnt-'līk\ **adj** — **gent-le-man-like-ness** **n**

gentleman-at-arms **n**, **pl** **gentlemen-at-arms**: one of a military corps of 40 gentlemen who attend the British sovereign on state occasions

gentleman-commoner **n**, **pl** **gentlemen-commoners**: one of a privileged class of commoners formerly required to pay higher fees than ordinary commoners at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge

gentleman farmer **n**, **pl** **gentlemen farmers**: a man of superior social position and wealth who farms mainly for pleasure rather than for profit

gent-le-man-ly \jēnt-'lē\ **adj**: characteristic of or having the character of a gentleman — **gent-le-man-ly-ness** **n**

gentleman of fortune: ADVENTURER

gentleman's agreement or **gentlemen's agreement** **n**: an agreement secured only by the honor of the participants

gent-le-ness \jēnt-'lē-nəs\ **n**: the quality or state of being gentle; esp: mildness of manners or disposition

gentle sex **n**: the female sex: women in general

gent-le-woman \jēnt-'l-wūm-ən\ **n** 1: a: a woman of noble or gentle birth: b: a woman attendant upon a lady of rank 2: a woman of refined manners or good breeding: LADY

Gen-too \jēn-'tū\ **n**, **pl** **Gentoos** [Pg *gentia*, lit., gentle, fr. LL *gentilis*] archaic: HINDU

gen-trice \jēn-'trēs\ **n** [ME *gentrice*, fr OF *gentense*, alter of *gentile*, fr *gentil* gentile] archaic: gentility of birth: RANK

gen-try \jēn-'trē\ **n**, **pl** **gentries** [ME *gentry*, alter. of *gentrise*] 1: a: obs: the qualities appropriate to a person of gentle birth, esp: COURTESY b: the condition or rank of a gentleman 2: a: upper or ruling class: ARISTOCRACY b: a class whose members are entitled to bear a coat of arms though not of noble rank, esp: the landed proprietors having such status 3: people of a specified class or kind: FOLKS (no real heroes or heroines among the academic ~ — R. G. Harvey)

gen-u-flect \jēn-yo-'flek-t\ **vi** [LL *genusflectere*, fr L *genu* knee + *flectere* to bend — more at **KNEE**] 1: a: to bend the knee b: to touch the knee to the floor or ground esp in worship 2: to be servilely obedient or respectful: KOWTOW — **gen-u-flec-tion** \jēn-yo-'flek-shən\ **n**

gen-u-in-e \jēn-yə-'wən\ **adj** [L *genuinus* native, genuine, akin to L *gignere* to beget — more at **KIN**] 1: a: actually having the reputed or apparent qualities or character (~ vintage wines) b: actually produced by or proceeding from the alleged source or author (the signature is ~) c: sincerely and honestly felt or experienced (a deep and ~ love) 2: free from hypocrisy or pretense: SINCERE **syn** see AUTHENTIC **ant** counterfeit, fraudulent — **gen-u-inely** **adv** — **gen-u-in-ness** \jēn-'(n)-əs\ **n**

gen-us \jē-nəs\ **n**, **pl** **gen-er-a** \jēn-'er-ə\ [L *gener-*, *genus* birth, race, kind — more at **KIN**] 1: a class, kind, or group marked by common characteristics or by one common characteristic; spec: a category of biological classification ranking between the family and the species, comprising structurally or phylogenetically related species or an isolated species exhibiting unusual differentiation, and being designated by a Latin or latinized capitalized singular noun 2: a class of objects divided into several subordinate species

'gen-y \jē-nē\ **n** **comb form** [Gk *-genela* act of being born, fr. *-genēs* born — more at **-GEN**]: generation: production (biogeny)

geo- — see **GE-**

geo-bot-a-n-y \jē-ō-'bāt-'n-ē-, -'bāt-nē\ **n**: PHYTOGEOGRAPHY — **geo-bo-tan-i-cal** \jē-ō-'bāt-'n-ikəl\ also **geo-bo-tan-ic** \jē-ō-'bāt-'n-ik\ **adj** — **geo-bo-tan-i-cal-ly** \jē-ō-'bāt-'n-ik-ē\ **adv** — **geo-bot-a-nist** \jē-ō-'bāt-'n-ist-, -'bāt-nōst\ **n**

geo-cen-tric \jē-ō-'sen-'trik\ **adj** 1: a: relating to, measured from, or as if observed from the earth's center — compare TOPOCENTRIC b: having or relating to the earth as center — compare HELIOCENTRIC 2: taking or based on the earth as the center of perspective and valuation — **geo-cen-tri-cal-ly** \jē-ō-'sen-'trik-ē\ **adv**

geo-chem-is-try \jē-ō-'kem-'s-trē\ **n** 1: a science that deals with the chemical composition of and chemical changes in the crust of the earth 2: the related chemical and geological properties of a substance — **geo-chem-i-cal** \jē-ō-'kem-'ikəl\ **adj** — **geo-chem-i-cal-ly** \jē-ō-'kem-'ik-ē\ **adv** — **geo-chem-ist** \jē-ō-'kem-'ist\ **n**

geo-chro-nol-o-gy \jē-ō-'krō-'nāl-ə-jē\ **n**: the chronology of the past as indicated by geologic data — **geo-chro-no-log-ic** \jē-ō-'krō-'nāl-'jē-ik-, -'krō-n-ə\ or **geo-chro-no-log-i-cal** \jē-ō-'krō-'nāl-'jē-ik-ē\ **adj** — **geo-chro-no-log-i-cal-ly** \jē-ō-'krō-'nāl-'jē-ik-ē\ **adv** — **geo-chro-no-log-ist** \jē-ō-'krō-'nāl-'jē-ist\ **n**

geo-chro-nom-e-try \jē-ō-'krō-'nōm-'ē-trē\ **n**: the measurement of past time by geochronological methods — **geo-chro-no-met-ric** \jē-ō-'krō-'nōm-'ē-trik-, -'krō-n-ə\ **adj**

ge-ode \jē-ōd\ **n** [L *geodes*, a gem, fr. Gk *geōdēs* earthenlike, fr *gē* earth] 1: a nodule of stone having a cavity lined with crystals or mineral matter 2: the cavity in a geode

'ge-o-de-sic \jē-ō-'des-ik-, -'dēs-, -'dēz-, -'dēz-ē\ **adj** 1: GEODETIC 2: made of light straight structural elements mostly in tension (a ~ dome)

'geodesic **n**: the shortest line between two points that lies in a given surface

ge-o-de-sy \jē-'ād-ə-jē\ **n** [Gk *geōdaisia*, fr *geō* ge- + *daiesthai* to divide — more at **TIDE**]: a branch of applied mathematics that determines the exact positions of points and the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the shape and size of the earth, and the variations of terrestrial gravity and magnetism — **ge-o-de-sist** \jē-'ād-ē-sist\ **n**

ge-o-de-tic \jē-ō-'dēt-ik\ **adj** [geodesy; after such pairs as *heresy* *heretic*] 1: of, relating to, or determined by geodesy 2: relating

a about i kitten or further a back ā back ā cot, cart
 as out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke y sing o flow ô flow ô coin th than th this
 ß foot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

general of the army : a general of the highest rank in the army whose insignia is five stars
general paresis *n* : insanity caused by syphilitic alteration of the brain that leads to dementia and paralysis
general practitioner *n* : a physician or veterinarian who does not limit his practice to a specialty; broadly: GENERALIST
general-purpose adj : suitable to be used for two or more basic purposes
general semantics *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr : a doctrine and educational discipline intended to improve habits of response of human beings to their environment and one another esp by training in the more critical use of words and other symbols
general-ship \jén-(ə)-rál-ship/ *n* 1 : office or tenure of office of a general 2 : military status in a high commander 3 : LEADERSHIP
general store *n* : a retail store located usu. in a small or rural community that carries a wide variety of goods including groceries but is not divided into departments
general theory of relativity RELATIVITY 3b
general will *n* : the collective will of a community that is the embodiment or expression of its common interest
gener-ate \jén-ə-rát/ *vt* -at-ed; -at-ing [L. *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, fr. *gener*, *genus* birth — more at KIN] 1 : to bring into existence: as a : PROCREATE BEGET b : to originate by a vital or chemical process : PRODUCE (electricty) 2 : to define (as a mathematical or linguistic set or structure) by the application of one or more rules or operations to given quantities, esp : to trace out (as a curve) by a moving point or trace out (as a surface) by a moving curve 3 : to be the cause of (a situation, action, or state of mind) (these stories ~ a good deal of psychological suspense — Atlantic)
generation \jén-ə-rá-shən/ *n* 1 a : a body of living beings constituting a single step in the line of descent from an ancestor b : a group of individuals born and living contemporaneously c : a group of individuals having contemporaneously a status (as that of students in a school) which each one holds only for a limited period d : a type or class of objects usu. developed from an earlier type (first of the new ~ of powerful supersonic fighters — Kenneth Koyen) 2 : the average span of time between the birth of parents and that of their offspring 3 a : the action or process of producing offspring : PROCREATION b : origination by a mathematical, chemical, or other process : PRODUCTION, specif : formation of a geometrical figure by motion of another c : the process of coming or bringing into being (~ of income) — *gener-ation-al* \-shən-, -shən-/ *adj*
gener-ative \jén-ə-rát-iv, -(ə)-rát-iv/ *adj* : having the power or function of generating, originating, producing, or reproducing
generative cell *n* : a sexual reproductive cell : GAMETE
generative grammar *n* 1 : a description in the form of an ordered set of rules for producing the grammatical sentences of a language 2 : TRANSFORMATIONAL GRAMMAR
generative nucleus *n* : the one of the two nuclei resulting from the first division in the pollen grain of a seed plant that gives rise to sperm nuclei — compare TUBE NUCLEUS
gener-a-tor \jén-ə-rát-ər/ *n* 1 : one that generates 2 : an apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed 3 : a machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy 4 : a mathematical entity that when subjected to one or more operations yields another mathematical entity or its elements, specif : GENERATRIX
gener-a-trix \jén-ə-rá-trík/ *n pl* -er-a-tri-ces \-trə-séz, -ə-rá-tri-(séz)/ : a point, line, or surface whose motion generates a line, surface, or solid
gen-er-ic \jén-er-ik/ *adj* [F. *générique*, fr. L. *gener*, *genus* birth, kind, class] 1 a : relating to or characteristic of a whole group or class : GENERAL b : not protected by trademark registration 2 : relating to or having the rank of a biological genus *syn* see UNIVERSAL — *gen-er-ic-ally* \-ik(-ə)-lē/ *adv* — *gen-er-ic-ness* *n*
gen-er-ic *n* : a generic drug
gen-er-ic-ally \jén-ə-rás-ət-ē, -rás-tē/ *n pl* -ties 1 a : liberality in spirit or act, esp : liberality in giving b : a generous act 2 : ABUNDANCE
gen-er-ous \jén-(ə)-rə/ *adj* [MF or L. *generosus*, fr. L. *generosus*, fr. *gener*, *genus* birth, family] 1 archaic : HIGHBORN 2 a : characterized by a noble or forbearing spirit : MAGNANIMOUS, KINDLY b : liberal in giving : OPENHANDED c : marked by abundance or ample proportions : COPIOUS d : full flavored (~ wine) *syn* see LIBERAL *ant* stingy — *gen-er-ous-ly* *adv* — *gen-er-ous-ness* *n*
gen-er-ous \jén-ə-rə/ *n pl* -er-ous \-séz/ [L. fr. Gk. fr. *gignesthai* to be born — more at KIN] : the origin or coming into being of something
Genesis *n* [Gk.] : the mainly narrative first book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scriptures — see BIBLE table
gen-et \jén-ət/ *n* [ME *genete*, fr. MF, fr. *Ar jarmays*] : any of several small Old World carnivorous mammals (genus *Genetta*) related to the civets but with scent glands less developed and claws fully retractile
ge-net-ic \jén-et-ik/ also *ge-net-ical* \-ik-/ *adj* [genetis] 1 : relating to or determined by the origin, development, or causal antecedents of something 2 a : of, relating to, or involving genetics b : GENIC — *ge-net-ic-ally* \-ik(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
ge-net-ic \jén-et-ik/ *adj* comb form : -GENIC 1, 2 (psychogenetic) (spmatogenetic)
genetic code *n* : the biochemical basis of heredity consisting of codons that determine the specific amino acid sequence in proteins and that are uniform for the forms of life studied so far
genetic drift *n* : changes of gene frequency in small populations due to chance preservation or extinction of particular genes
genetic map *n* : MAP 3
genetic marker *n* : a usu. dominant gene or trait that serves esp to identify genes or traits linked with it
ge-net-ics \jén-et-iks/ *n pl* but *sing* in constr 1 a : a branch of biology that deals with the heredity and variation of organisms b : a treatise or textbook on genetics 2 : the genetic makeup and

phenomena of an organism, type, group, or condition 3 : GENE-
sis — *ge-net-ic-ist* \-net-ə-sist/ *n*
gen-e-va \jén-ē-və/ *n* [modif. of obs. D *generer* (now *jenerer*), lit., juniper, deriv. of L. *juniperus*] : a strongly alcoholic liquor flavored with juniper berries and made in the Netherlands
Gene-va bands \jén-ē-və/ *n pl* [Geneva, Switzerland, fr. their use by the Calvinist clergy of Geneva] : two strips of white cloth suspended from the front of a clerical collar and sometimes used by Protestant clergymen — called also *Geneva tabs*
Geneva convention *n* : one of a series of agreements concerning the treatment of prisoners of war and of the sick, wounded, and dead in battle first made at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864 and subsequently accepted in later revisions by most nations
Geneva cross *n* [fr. its adoption by the Geneva convention] : RED CROSS
Geneva gown *n* [fr. its use by the Calvinist clergy of Geneva] : a loose large-sleeved black academic gown widely used as a vestment by Protestant clergymen
Gene-van \jén-ē-vən/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to Geneva, Switzerland 2 : of or relating to Geneva about the time of the beginning of the Reformation, specif : of or relating to Calvinism — *Genevan* *n*
gen-ial \jén-iyəl/ *adj* [L. *genialis*, fr. *genius*] 1 obs : of or relating to marriage or generation (the ~ bed — John Milton) 2 a : favorable to growth or comfort : MILD (~ sunshine) b : marked by or diffusing sympathy or friendliness : KINDLY 3 obs : NATIVE, INBORN 4 : displaying or marked by genius *syn* see GRACIOUS *ant* saturnine (as manner or aspect), caustic (as remarks) — *gen-ial-ly* \jén-ē-əl-ē-/ *adv* — *gen-ial-ty* \jén-ē-əl-ē-/ *n*
gen-ial-ly \jén-iyə-lē/ *adv* — *gen-ial-ness* *n*
gen-ial \jén-iyəl/ *adj* [Gk. *genion* chin, fr. *genys* jaw — more at CHIN] : of or relating to the chin
gen-ic \jén-ik, -jen-/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being a gene — *gen-ic-ally* \-ik(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
gen-ic \jén-ik/ *adj* sometimes 'jén-ik/ *adj* comb form [ISV -gen & -geny + -ic] 1 : producing : forming (erogenic) 2 : produced by : formed from (phytogenic) 3 [photogenic] : suitable for production or reproduction by (such) a medium (telegenic)
gen-ic-u-late \jén-ik-yə-lāt/ or *gen-ic-u-lat-ed* \-lāt-əd/ *adj* [L. *geniculatus*, fr. *geniculum*, dim of *genu* knee — more at KNEE] : bent abruptly at an angle like a bent knee — *gen-ic-u-lat-ely* *adv*
gen-ic \jén-ē/ also 'jén-ē/ *n pl* *gen-ies* also *gen-ii* \jén-ē-/ [F. *génie*, fr. *Ar jinniy*] : JINN
gen-it-al \jén-ə-tāl/ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *genitalis*, fr. *genitus*, pp of *gignere* to beget — more at KIN] 1 : GENERATIVE 2 : of, relating to, or being a sexual organ 3 : of, relating to, or characterized by the stage of psychosexual development in which oral and anal impulses are subordinated to adaptive interpersonal mechanisms — *gen-it-al-ly* \-tāl-ē/ *adv*
gen-it-ta-lia \jén-ə-tāl-yə/ *n pl* [L. fr. neut pl of *genitalis*] : the organs of the reproductive system, esp : the external genital organs — *gen-it-tal-ic* \-tāl-ik, -tāl-/ *adj*
gen-it-tals \jén-ə-tāl/ *n pl* : GENITALIA
gen-it-tal-ly \jén-ə-tāl-ē/ *adv* : of, relating to, or formed with or from the genitive case — *gen-it-tal-ly* \-tāl-ē/ *adv*
gen-it-tive \jén-ət-iv/ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *genitivus*, *genitivus* lit., of generation (erroneous translation of Gk. *genikos* genitive), fr. *genitus*] 1 : of, relating to, or constituting a grammatical case marking typically a relationship of possessor or source — compare POSSESSIVE 2 : not characterized by case inflection but nevertheless expressing a relationship that in some inflected languages is often marked by a genitive case — used esp of English prepositional phrases introduced by of — *genitive* *n*
gen-it-to comb form [genital] : genital and (genitourinary)
gen-it-to-ur-in-ary \jén-ə-tō-yūr-ə-n-er-ē/ *adj* : of or relating to the genital and urinary organs or functions
gen-it-ure \jén-ə-čhu(r)-chər-, -(y)ə(r)/ *n* : NATIVITY, BIRTH
gen-i-us \jén-nyəs, -nē-əs/ *n pl* *gen-i-us-es* or *gen-i-l* \jén-ē-/ [L. tutelar spirit, fondness for social enjoyment, fr. *gignere* to beget] 1 a *pl* *genii* : an attendant spirit of a person or place b *pl* *usu* *genii* : a person who influences another for good or bad 2 : a strong leaning or inclination : PENCHANT (late did not allow him to indulge his ~ till those last few years — Norman Douglas) 3 a : a peculiar, distinctive, or identifying character or spirit b : the associations and traditions of a place c : a personification or embodiment esp of a quality or condition 4 *pl* *usu* *genii* : SPIRIT, JINN 5 *pl* *usu* *geniuses* : a : a single strongly marked capacity or aptitude (had a ~ for getting along with boys — Mary Ross) b : extraordinary intellectual power esp as manifested in creative activity c : a person endowed with transcendent mental superiority, specif : a person with a very high intelligence quotient *syn* see GIFT
gen-i-us \jén-ē-/ *n* [L.] 1 : a tutelary deity of a place 2 : the pervading spirit of a place
gen-l abbr general
geno- — see GEN-
geno-cide \jén-ə-sid/ *n* : the deliberate and systematic destruction of a racial, political, or cultural group — *geno-cid-al* \jén-ə-sid-/ *adj*
geno-me \jén-nóm/ or *geno-some* \-nóm/ *n* [G. *genom*, fr. *gen* + *chromosom* chromosome] : one haploid set of chromosomes with the genes they contain — *geno-mic* \jén-nóm-ik, -nóm-ik/ *adj*
geno-spe-cies \jén-nō-spē-šhēz, -šhēz/ *n* : the sum of the genotypes of a taxonomic species
geno-type \jén-nə-tīp, -jén-/ *n* 1 [igen-] : TYPE SPECIES 2 [igen-] : the genetic constitution of an individual or group b : a class or group of individuals sharing a specified genetic makeup — com-



Geneva bands

to the geometry of geodetic lines — **geo-det-i-cal** \i-kəl\ *adj* — **geo-det-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

geodetic line *n*: a geodesic on the earth's surface

geodetic survey *n*: a survey of a large land area in which corrections are made for the curvature of the earth's surface

Geo-dim-e-ter \jē-dim-ə-tər\ *trademark* — used for an electronic-optical device that measures distance on the basis of the velocity of light

geo-duck \gü-ē-dək\ *n* [Chinook Jargon *go-duck*]: an edible clam (*Panopea generosa*) of the Pacific coast that sometimes weighs over five pounds

geo-econ-om-ic \jē-ō-ek-ə-nəm-ik, -ē-kə\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characterized by economic conditions or policies that are influenced by geographic factors and are international in scope

geog *abbr* geographic; geographical, geography

geo-graph-er \jē-āg-rə-fər\ *n*: a specialist in geography

geo-graph-ic \jē-ā-graf-ik\ or **geo-graph-i-cal** \i-kəl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to geography 2: belonging to or characteristic of a particular region — **geo-graph-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

geographical mile *n*: NAUTICAL MILE

geo-graph-y \jē-āg-rə-fē\ *n*, *pl* -phies [L *geographia*, fr. Gk *geographia*, fr. *geographos* to describe the earth's surface, fr. *geō-* + *graphein* to write — more at **CARVE**] 1: a science that deals with the earth and its life, esp: the description of land, sea, air, and the distribution of plant and animal life including man and his industries 2: the geographic features of an area 3: a treatise on geography 4: a delineation or systematic arrangement of constituent elements: **CONFIGURATION** (the philosophers have tried to construct *geographies* of human reason — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

geo-hy-dro-log-y \jē-ō-hi-drə-lə-jē\ *n*: a science that deals with the character, source, and mode of occurrence of underground water — **geo-hy-dro-log-ic** \i-hi-drə-lāj-ik\ *adj*

ge-oid \jē-ōid\ *n* [G, fr. Gk *geoidēs* earthlike, fr. *gē*]: the surface within or around the earth that is everywhere normal to the direction of gravity and coincides with mean sea level in the oceans — **ge-oid-al** \jē-ōid-əl\ *adj*

geol *abbr* geologic; geological, geology

geo-log-ic \jē-ō-lāj-ik\ or **geo-log-i-cal** \i-kəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or based on geology — **geo-log-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

geologic time *n*: the long period of time occupied by the earth's geologic history

geo-lo-gize \jē-ō-lə-jīz\ *vi* -gized, -gizing: to study geology or make geologic investigations

geo-lo-gy \jē-ō-lə-jē\ *n*, *pl* -gies [NL *geologia*, fr. *ge-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: a science that deals with the history of the earth and its life esp as recorded in rocks 2: a study of the solid matter of a celestial body (as the moon) 3: geologic features 4: a treatise on geology — **ge-ol-o-gist** \jē-ō-lə-jist\ *n*

geom *abbr* geometric; geometrical, geometry

geo-mag-net-ic \jē-ō-mag-net-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to terrestrial magnetism — **geo-mag-net-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **geo-mag-net-ism** \jē-ō-mag-net-iz-əm\ *n*

geomagnetic storm *n*: MAGNETIC STORM

geo-man-ic \jē-ō-man-ik\ *n*: one that practices geomancy

geo-man-ic-y \jē-ō-man-ik-ē\ *n* [ME *geomancie*, fr. MF, fr. ML *geomantia*, fr. LGk *geomanteia*, fr. Gk *geō-* + *-manteia* -mancy]: divination by means of figures or lines or geographical features — **geo-man-tic** \jē-ō-man-tik\ *adj*

geo-m-e-ter \jē-ō-m-ə-tər\ *n* 1: a specialist in geometry 2: GEOMETRID

geo-met-ric \jē-ō-m-ə-trik\ or **geo-met-ri-cal** \i-m-ə-tri-kəl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or according to the methods or principles of geometry 2: increasing in a geometric progression (population growth) 3: of or relating to a style of ancient Greek pottery characterized by geometric decorative motifs 4: utilizing rectilinear or simple curvilinear motifs or outlines in design 5: of or relating to art based on simple geometric shapes (as straight lines, circles, or squares) (as abstractions) — **geo-met-ri-cal-ly** \i-m-ə-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

geo-m-e-tri-clan \jē-ō-m-ə-tri-shən, -jē-ō-m-ə\ *n*: GEOMETER 1

geometric mean *n*: the *n*th root of the product of *n* numbers, *specif*: a number that is the second term of three consecutive terms of a geometric progression (the geometric mean of 9 and 4 is 6)

geometric progression *n*: a sequence (as 1, 1/2, 1/4) in which the ratio of a term to its predecessor is always the same — called also **geometric sequence**

geometric series *n*: a series (as 1 + x + x² + x³ + ...) whose terms form a geometric progression

geo-me-trid \jē-ō-m-ə-trid, -jē-ō-m-ə-trəd\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *geōmetrēs* geometer, fr. *geōmetrein*]: any of a family (Geometridae) of medium-sized moths with large wings and larvae that are loopers — **geometrid** *adj*

geo-m-e-trize \jē-ō-m-ə-triz\ *vb* -trized, -trizing *vi*: to work by or as if by geometric methods or laws — *vi* 1: to represent geometrically 2: to make conform to geometric principles and laws

geo-m-e-try \jē-ō-m-ə-trē\ *n*, *pl* -tries [ME *geometrie*, fr. MF, fr. L *geometria*, fr. Gk *geōmetria*, fr. *geōmetrein* to measure the earth, fr. *geō-* + *metron* measure — more at **MEASURE**] 1: a branch of mathematics that deals with the measurement, properties, and relationships of points, lines, angles, surfaces, and solids: **broadly**: the study of properties of given elements that remain invariant under specified transformations 2: a particular type or system of geometry 3: a treatise on geometry 2: a: **CONFIGURATION** b: surface shape 3: an arrangement of objects or parts that suggests geometrical figures

geo-mor-phic \jē-ō-mór-fik\ *adj*: of or relating to the form of the earth or a celestial body (as the moon) or its solid surface features

geo-mor-phol-o-gy \jē-ō-mór-fal-ə-jē\ *n* [ISV] 1: a science that deals with the land and submarine relief features of the earth's surface or the comparable relief features of a celestial body (as the moon) and seeks a genetic interpretation of them 2: a: the features dealt with in geomorphology b: a treatise on geomorphology — **geo-mor-phol-o-g-ic** \jē-ō-mór-fal-ə-jik\ or **geo-mor-phol-o-g-i-cal** \i-kəl\

adj — **geo-mor-phol-o-g-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **geo-mor-phol-o-gist** \jē-ō-mór-fal-ə-jist\ *n*

ge-o-ph-a-g-y \jē-āf-ə-jē\ *n* [ISV]: a practice of eating earthy substances (as clay) widespread among primitive or depressed peoples on a scanty or unbalanced diet

geo-phone \jē-ō-fōn\ *n*: an instrument for detecting vibrations passing through rocks, soil, or ice

geo-phys-ics \jē-ō-fiz-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [ISV]: the physics of the earth including the fields of meteorology, hydrology, oceanography, seismology, volcanology, magnetism, radioactivity, and geodesy — **geo-phys-i-cal** \i-kəl\ *adj* — **geo-phys-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **geo-phys-i-cist** \jē-ō-fiz-ist\ *n*

geo-phyte \jē-ō-fīt\ *n*: a perennial plant that bears its overwintering buds below the surface of the soil

geo-pol-i-ti-cal \jē-ō-pə-lit-i-kəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or based on geopolitics — **geo-pol-i-ti-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

geo-pol-i-ti-cian \jē-ō-pə-lit-i-sh-ən\ *n*: a specialist in geopolitics

geo-pol-i-tics \jē-ō-pə-lit-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr 1: a study of the influence of such factors as geography, economics, and demography on the politics and esp the foreign policy of a state 2: a governmental policy guided by geopolitics 3: the combination of political and geographic factors characterizing a particular state or region

geo-pon-ic \jē-ō-pān-ik\ *adj* [Gk *geōponikós*, fr. *geōponēin* to plow, fr. *geō-* + *ponēin* to tend, fr. *ponas* labor]: AGRICULTURAL

geo-pon-ics \jē-ō-pān-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: the art or science of cultivating the earth: HUSBANDRY

George \jō(ə)rj\ *n* [St. George, patron saint of England] 1: either of two of the insignia of the British Order of the Garter 2: a British coin bearing the image of St. George

geor-gette \jōr-jet\ *n* [fr. *Georgette*, a trademark]: a thin strong clothing crepe of fibers woven from hard twisted yarns to produce a dull pebbly surface

Geor-gian \jōr-jən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Georgia in the Caucasus 2: the language of the Georgian people

Georgian *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting Georgia in the Caucasus, the Georgians, or Georgian

Georgian *n*: a native or resident of the state of Georgia

Georgian *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the state of Georgia or its people

Georgian *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the reigns of the first four Georges of Great Britain 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of the reign of George V of Great Britain

Georgian *n* 1: one belonging to either of the Georgian periods 2: Georgian taste or style

Geor-gia pine \jōr-jə-pīn\ *n*: LONGLEAF PINE

georg-ic \jōr-jik\ *n* [the *Georgica*, poem by Vergil]: a poem dealing with agriculture

georgic *adj* [L *georgicus*, fr. Gk *geōrgikos*, fr. *geōrgos* farmer, fr. *geō-* + *ergon* work — more at **WORK**]: of or relating to agriculture

geo-science \jē-ō-si-əns(t)s\ *n* 1: the sciences (as geology, geophysics, and geochemistry) dealing with the earth 2: any of the geosciences — **geo-scien-tist** \jē-ō-si-ənt-ist\ *n*

geo-sat-el-lon-ary \jē-ō-sat-əl-ner-ē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an artificial satellite that travels above the equator and at the same speed as the earth rotates so that the satellite seems to remain in the same place

geo-strat-egy \jē-ō-strat-ə-jē\ *n* 1: a branch of geopolitics that deals with strategy 2: the combination of geopolitical and strategic factors characterizing a particular geographic region 3: the use by a government of strategy based on geopolitics — **geo-strat-eg-ic** \jē-ō-strat-ə-jik\ *adj* — **geo-strat-eg-ist** \jē-ō-strat-ə-jist\ *n*

geo-stroph-ic \jē-ō-strōf-ik\ *adj* [G, fr. Gk *strophikós* turned, fr. *strophē* turning — more at **STROPHE**]: of or relating to deflective force due to the rotation of the earth — **geo-stroph-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

geo-syn-chron-ous \jē-ō-sin-kron-əs, -sīn-\ *adj*: GEOSTATIONARY

geo-syn-cline \jē-ō-sin-klīn\ or **geo-syn-clinal** \jē-ō-sin-klīn-əl\ *n*: a great downward flexure of the earth's crust — compare **GEANTIC CLINE** — **geo-syn-clinal** *adj*

geo-tac-tic \jē-ō-tak-tik\ *adj*: of or relating to geotaxis — **geo-tac-ti-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

geo-tax-is \jē-ō-tak-sis\ *n* [NL]: a taxis in which the force of gravity is the directive factor

geo-tect-on-ic \jē-ō-tek-tān-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to the form, arrangement, and structure of rock masses of the earth's crust resulting from folding or faulting — **geo-tect-on-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

geo-ther-mal \jē-ō-thər-məl\ or **geo-ther-mic** \jē-ō-thər-mik\ *adj* [ISV]: of or relating to the heat of the earth's interior: also: produced by such heat (as steam) — **geo-ther-mal-ly** \jē-ō-thər-məl-ē\ *adv*

geo-trop-ic \jē-ō-trōp-ik, -trāp-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to geotropism — **geo-trop-i-cal-ly** \jē-ō-trōp-ik(ə)-lē\, -trāp-ik(ə)-lē\ *adv*

geo-trop-ism \jē-ō-trōp-iz-əm\ *n* [ISV] 1: tropism in which gravity is the orienting factor 2: tropism in which turning or movement is toward rather than away from the earth

ger *abbr* gerund

Ger *abbr* German, Germany

ge-rah \gī-rə\ *n* [Heb *gērah*, lit. grain]: an ancient Hebrew unit of weight equal to 1/10 shekel

ge-ra-ni-ol \jē-rā-nē-ōl, -ōl\ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *Geranium*]: a fragrant liquid unsaturated alcohol C₁₅H₁₄O used chiefly in perfumes and soap

ge-ra-ni-um \jē-rā-nē-əm, -nəm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *geranium*, fr. Gk *geranion*, fr. dim of *geranos* crane — more at **CRANE**] 1: any of a widely distributed genus (*Geranium*) of the family

a	about	°	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	oi	coin	th	than
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

GEOLOGIC TIME AND FORMATIONS

ERAS	PERIODS AND SYSTEMS	EPOCHS AND SERIES	APPROXIMATE NO OF YEARS AGO	EARLIEST RECORD OF	
				ANIMALS	PLANTS
Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene (Recent) Pleistocene (Glacial)	70,000,000	mankind	
	Tertiary	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene Paleocene		placental mammals	
Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Upper	160,000,000	birds	grasses and cereals
		Lower		mammals	flowering plants
	Jurassic				
	Triassic				
Paleozoic	Permian		230,000,000		
	Pennsylvanian				
	Mississippian				
	Devonian				
	Silurian		390,000,000		
	Ordovician				
	Cambrian		500,000,000		
			620,000,000		
Proterozoic	not divided into periods			invertebrates	spores of uncertain relationship marine algae
			1,420,000,000		
Archeozoic			2,300,000,000		

Gestalt psychology *n*: the study of perception and behavior from the standpoint of an organism's response to configurational wholes with stress on the identity of psychological and physiological events and rejection of atomistic or elemental analysis of stimulus, percept, and response

ge-sta-po \gə-'stap-(k)ə *n*, *pl* -pos [G, fr. Geheime Staatspolizei, lit., secret state police]: a secret-police organization operating esp. against persons suspected of treason or sedition and often employing underhanded and terrorist methods

ge-tate \jēs-'tāt- / *vb* **ge-tat-ed**, **ge-tat-ing** [back-formation fr. *gestation*] *vt* 1: to carry in the uterus during pregnancy 2: to conceive and gradually develop in the mind ~ *vi*: to be in the process of gestation

ge-ta-tion \jē-'stā-shən *n* [L. *gestatio*, fr. *gestatus*, pp. of *gestare* to bear, fr. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere* to bear — more at *CAST*] 1: the carrying of young in the uterus: PREGNANCY 2: conception and development esp. in the mind — **ge-ta-tion-el** \-shən-, -shən- / *adj*

geste also **geat** \jēs- / *n* [MF *geste*, fr. L. *gestus*, fr. *gestus*, pp. of *gerere*] 1 *archaic*: DEPORTMENT 2 *archaic*: GESTURE

gestic \jēs-'tik- / *adj*: relating to or consisting of bodily movements or gestures

gestic-u-lant \jē-'stik-yə-'lant- / *adj*: making gesticulations

gestic-u-late \jē-'stik-yə-'lāt- / *vi* -**lāt-ed**, -**lāt-ing** [L. *gesticulatus*, pp. of *gesticulat*, fr. (assumed) L. *gesticulat*, dim. of L. *gestus*] to make gestures esp. when speaking (talking excitedly and gesticulating with her hands — Louis Auchincloss) — **gestic-u-lat-or** \-lāt-ər- / *n* — **gestic-u-la-tory** \-tōr-ē-, -tōr- / *adj*

gestic-u-la-tion \jē-'stik-yə-'lā-shən *n* 1: the act of making gestures 2: GESTURE, esp.: an expressive gesture made in showing strong feeling or in enforcing an argument

gestic-u-la-tive \jē-'stik-yə-'lāt-iv- / *adj*: inclined to or marked by gesticulation

gesture \jēs-(h)-chər- / *n* [ML. *gestura* mode of action, fr. L. *gestus*, pp.] 1 *archaic*: CARRIAGE, BEARING 2: the use of motions of the limbs or body as a means of expression 3: a movement usu. of the body or limbs that expresses or emphasizes an idea, sentiment, or attitude 4: something said or done by way of formality or courtesy, as a symbol or token, or for its effect on the attitudes of others (a political — to draw popular support — V. L. Parrington) — **ges-tur-al** \-chə-'rəl- / *adj*

gesture *vb* **ges-tured**; **ges-tur-ing** *vi*: to make a gesture ~ *vt*: to express or direct by a gesture

gesture language *n*: communication by gestures, esp.: SIGN LANGUAGE

ge-sound-heit \gə-'zunt-'hīt- / *interj* [G, lit., health] — used to wish good health esp. to one who has just sneezed

get (V) *get*, *often* *git*, *without stress*, *when a heavily stressed syllable follows*, *as in* "get up" *vb* **get** (V) *get*, *got* or *gotten* \gēt-'n/, *get-ting* [ME. *geten*, fr. ON. *geta* to get, *beget*, akin to OE. *gietan* to beget, L. *prehendere* to seize, *grasp*, Gk. *chanein* to hold, contain] *vi* 1 *a*: to gain possession of *b*: to receive as a return: EARN (he got a bad reputation for carelessness) 2 *a*: to obtain or receive by way of benefit or advantage (he got little for his trouble) (~ the better of an enemy) *b*: to achieve as a result of military activity 3 *a*: to obtain by concession or entreaty (~ your mother's permission to go) *b*: to become affected by: CATCH (got measles from his sister) 4 *a*: to seek out and obtain (hoped to ~ dinner at the inn) *b*: to obtain and bring where wanted or needed (~ a pencil from the desk) 5: BEGET 6 *a*: to cause to come or go (quickly got his luggage through customs) *b*: to cause to move (~ him out of the house) *c*: to cause to be in a certain position or condition (got his feet wet) *d*: to make ready: PREPARE 7 *a*: SEIZE *b*: OVERCOME *c*: to have an emotional effect on (the sight of her tears got him) *d*: PUZZLE *e*: IRRITATE *f*: to take vengeance on, *specif*: KILL *g*: HIT 8 *a*: to be subjected to (got a bad fall) *b*: to receive by way of punishment *c*: to suffer a specified injury to 9 *a*: MEMORIZE (got the verse by heart) *b*: to find out by calculation (~ the answer to a problem) *c*: HEAR *d*: UNDERSTAND 10: to prevail on: CAUSE (finally got the boy to start his homework) 11 *a*: HAVE — used in the present perfect tense form with present meaning (I've got no money) *b*: to have as an obligation or necessity — used in the present perfect tense form with present meaning (he has got to come) 12: to establish communication with 13: to put out in baseball ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to succeed in coming or going (~ to the city) *b*: to reach or enter into a certain condition (got to sleep after midnight) (they got married last week) 2: to acquire wealth 3: to be able: CONTRIVE 4 *a*: to succeed in becoming (how to ~ clear of all the debts I owe — Shak) *b*: to become involved (people who ~ into trouble with the law) *c*: to leave immediately (told them to ~) — **get after**: to pursue with exhortation, reprimand, or attack — **get ahead**: to achieve success (determined to get ahead in life) — **get around**: 1: to get the better of: CIRCUMVENT 2: EVADE — **get at** 1: to reach effectively 2: to influence corruptly: BRIBE 3: to turn one's attention to 4: to try to prove or make clear (what is he getting at) — **get away with** 1: to do (as a reprehensible act) without criticism or penalty 2: to take as food or drink: CONSUME (the crew got away with over ten cases of beer that afternoon) — **get cracking**: to make a start: get going (ought to get cracking on that assignment) — **get even**: to get revenge — **get even with**: to repay in kind — **get it**: to receive a scolding or punishment — **get on**: to produce an unfortunate effect on: UPSET (the noise got on my nerves) — **get one's goat**: to make one angry or annoyed — **get over** 1 *a*: OVERCOME, SURMOUNT *b*: to recover from 2: to move or travel across — **get somewhere**: to be successful — **get there**: to be successful — **get through** 1: to reach the end of: COMPLETE 2: to while away (hardly knew how to get through his days) — **get to** 1 *a*: BEGIN (she gets to worrying over nothing at all) *b*: to be ready to begin or deal with (I'll get to the accounts as soon as I can) 2: to have an effect on: INFLUENCE — **get together** 1: to bring together: ACCUMULATE 2: to come together: ASSEMBLE 3: to

reach agreement — **get wind of**: to become aware of — **get with**: to become alert or aware: show sophisticated consciousness

syn 1 GET, OBTAIN, PROCURE, SECURE, ACQUIRE, GAIN, WIN, EARN *shared meaning element*: to come into possession of GET is both general in meaning and simple and familiar in use. Thus, one may get something by fetching (get a book from the shelf) by extracting (get gold from ore) by receiving (get a present) or by earning (get good wages) OBTAIN is more likely to suggest attainment of something sought, often after expenditure of time and effort (obtain a graduate degree) PROCURE stresses effort employed in obtaining (pursued with unflagging energy his program of building up the armed services and procuring arms for them — W. L. Shirer) SECURE may suggest safe lasting possession or control (safety against infection could be secured by the simple precaution of using safe, potable water — V. G. Heiser) or the obtaining of what is hard to come by (secure bookings for a new singer) ACQUIRE often suggests addition to what is already possessed (acquire a taste for olives) GAIN adds to obtain the notion of struggle or competition and often implies material worth to the thing obtained (worked hard to gain an education) WIN may differ from gain in suggesting the influence of favoring factors or circumstances (her excellent performance won her an award) EARN implies a correspondence between one's effort and what one gains thereby (his behavior earned him general condemnation)

2 see INDUCE

get \gēt- / *n* 1 *a*: something begotten (1): OFFSPRING (2): the entire progeny of a male animal *b*: LINEAGE 2: a successful return of a difficult shot in a game (as tennis)

get about *vi* 1: to be up and about: begin to walk (has recovered from his injuries and is able to get about again) 2: to become current: CIRCULATE

get across *vi*: to become clear or convincing ~ *vt*: to make clear or convincing (she can't get her point across)

get along *vi* 1: to proceed toward a destination: PROGRESS *b*: to approach an advanced stage, esp.: to approach old age 2: to meet one's needs: MANAGE 3: to be or remain on congenial terms

get-at-able \gēt-'at-ə-'bəl- / *adj*: ACCESSIBLE, APPROACHABLE

get-away \gēt-'ə-'wā- / *n*: an act or instance of getting away as *a*: START *b*: ESCAPE

get back *vi* 1: to come or go again to a person, place, or condition: RETURN REVERT (getting back to the main topic of the lecture) 2: to gain revenge: RETALIATE — used with *at*

get by *vi* 1: to make ends meet: SURVIVE 2: to succeed with the least possible effort or accomplishment 3: to proceed without being discovered, criticized, or punished

get down *vi* 1: to alight esp. from a vehicle: DESCEND 2: to give one's attention or consideration — used with to (get down to business) ~ *vt* 1: to cause to be physically, mentally, or emotionally exhausted: DEPRESS (the weather was getting her down) 2: to bring oneself to eat: SWALLOW 3: to commit to writing: DESCRIBE

Geth-se-m-a-ne \gēth-'sem-ə-'nē- / *n* [Gk. *Gethsemane*] 1. the garden outside Jerusalem mentioned in Mk 14 as the scene of the agony and arrest of Jesus 2: a place or occasion of great mental or spiritual suffering

get off *vi* 1: START, LEAVE (intended to get off on his trip early in the morning) 2: to escape from a dangerous situation or from punishment (expected to get off with a light prison term — S. L. A. Marshall) 3: to leave work with permission (got off early and went to the ball game) ~ *vt* 1: to secure the release of or procure a modified penalty for (his lawyers got him off with little difficulty) 2 *a*: UTTER (get off a joke) *b*: to write and send: DISPATCH

get on *vi* 1: to get along 2: to gain knowledge or understanding (got on to the racket)

get out *vi* 1: EMERGE, ESCAPE (doubted that he would get out alive) 2: to become known: leak out (their secret got out) ~ *vt* 1: to cause to emerge or escape (how can I get myself out of this muddle — C. W. H. Johnson) 2: to bring before the public; esp.: PUBLISH

get round *vi*: to get around

get-ter \gēt-'ər- / *n* 1: one that gets 2: a substance introduced into a vacuum tube or electric lamp to remove traces of gas

get-to-gether \gēt-'tə-, gēth-'ər- / *n*: MEETING, esp.: an informal social gathering

get-up \gēt-'əp- / *n* 1: general composition or structure 2: OUTFIT, COSTUME

get up \gēt-'əp-, gīt- / *vi* 1 *a*: to arise from bed *b*: to rise to one's feet *c*: CLIMB, ASCEND 2: to go ahead or faster — used in the imperative as a command esp. to driven animals ~ *vt* 1: to make preparations for: ORGANIZE (got up a party for the newcomers) 2: to arrange as to external appearance: DRESS 3: to acquire a knowledge of 4: to create in oneself (cannot get up an atom of sympathy for them)

ge-um \jē-'əm- / *n* [L]: AVENS

GeV abbr. giga-electron-volt

gew-gaw \gē-'yü-, gō- / *n* [origin unknown]: a showy trifle: BAUBLE, TRINKET

gey \jē-'gā- / *adv* [alter. of *gay*, *adv*] chiefly Scot.: VERY, QUITE

gey-ser \jē-'zər-, Brit. sometimes 'gā- or 'gē- for 1 & usu. 'gē- for 2/ *n* [Icel. *geysir* gusher, fr. *geysa* to rush forth, fr. ON. *geta* to OE. *geotan* to pour — more at *FOUND*] 1: a spring that throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam 2: Brit.: an apparatus for heating water rapidly with a gas flame (as for a bath)

gey-ser-ite \-zər-'it- / *n* [F. *geysérie*, fr. *geyser*, fr. Icel. *geysir*]: a hydrous silica that constitutes one variety of opal and is deposited

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yü few ya famous zh vision

Geraniaceae, the geranium family) of plants having regular flowers without spurs and with glands that alternate with the petals 2: **PELARGONIUM** 3: a vivid or strong red

gerard-ia \jə-'rārd-ē-ə/ *n* [NL, *genus name*, fr. John Gerard †1612 E. botanist] 1: any of a genus (*Gerardia*) of often root-parasitic herbs of the figwort family having showy pink, purple, or yellow flowers

ger-ber-a \jə-'bər-ə/ *n* [NL, *genus name*, fr. Traugott Gerber †1743 G. naturalist] 1: any of a genus (*Gerbera*) of Old World composite herbs having basal tufted leaves and showy heads of yellow, pink, or orange flowers with prominent rays

ger-bill also **ger-bille** \jə-'bɪl/ *n* [F. *gerbille*, fr. NL *Gerbillus*, *genus name*, dim. of *gerboia*] 1: any of numerous Old World burrowing desert rodents (of *Gerbillus* and related genera) with long hind legs adapted for leaping

ger-ent \jə-'rɪnt/ *n* [L. *gerens*, *gerens* prp. of *gerere* to bear, carry on — more at **CARRY**] 1: one that rules or manages

ger-falcon var. of **GYRFALCON**

ger-i-at-ric \jə-'t-ə-'trɪk/ *adj* [Gk. *gēras* old age + *-i-atric*] 1: of or relating to geriatrics, the aged, or the process of aging 2: **ger-i-at-ri-cian** \jə-'t-ə-'trɪ-sh-ən/ *n* 1: a specialist in geriatrics

ger-i-at-ri-cs \jə-'t-ə-'trɪks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr. 1: a branch of medicine that deals with the problems and diseases of old age and aging people — compare **GERONTOLOGY**

ger-i-at-rist \jə-'t-ə-'trɪst/ *n* 1: **GERIATRICIAN**

germ \jə-'m/ *n* [F. *germe*, fr. L. *germin-*, *germen*, fr. *gignere* to beget — more at **KIN**] 1: a small mass of living substance capable of developing into an organism or one of its parts 2: the embryo with the scutellum of a cereal grain that is usu. separated from the starchy endosperm during milling 3: something that serves as an origin 4: **RUDIMENT** 5: **MICROORGANISM**, esp.: a microorganism causing disease

ger-man \jə-'mən/ *adj* [ME. *germain*, fr. MF, fr. L. *germanus* having the same parents, irreg. fr. *germen*] 1: having the same parents or the same grandparents on either the maternal or paternal side — usu. used after the noun which it modifies and joined to it by a hyphen (brother-german) (cousin-german)

german *n*, obs.: a near relative

German \jə-'mən/ *n* [ML. *Germanus*, fr. L. any member of the Germanic peoples] 1: a native or inhabitant of Germany 2: a person of German descent 3: one who speaks German outside Germany (as a Swiss German) 4: the Germanic language spoken mainly in Germany, Austria, and parts of Switzerland 5: the literary and official language of Germany 3 often *not cap.* 6: a dance consisting of intricate figures that are improvised and intermingled with waltzes 7: chiefly Midland: a dancing party, specif.: one at which the german is danced

German *adj*, of, relating to, or characteristic of Germany, the Germans, or German

German cockroach *n*: a small active winged cockroach (*Blattella germanica*) prob. of African origin but now common in many urban buildings in the U.S. — called also **Croton bug**

ger-man-der \jə-'mən-dər/ *n* [denov. of Gk. *chamaidrys*, fr. *chama* on the ground + *drys* tree — more at **HUMBLE TREE**] 1: any of a genus (*Teucrium*) of plants of the mint family with flowers having four exserted stamens, a short corolla tube, and a prominent lower lip 2: any of several speedwells

ger-mane \jə-'mən/ *adj* [ME. *germain*, lit. having the same parents, fr. MF] 1: obs., closely akin 2: being at once relevant and appropriate 3: **FITTING** *syn* see **RELEVANT** *ant* foreign — **ger-manely** *adv*

Ger-man-ic \jə-'mən-ɪk/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Germany, the Germans, or German 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Germanic-speaking peoples 3: of, relating to, or constituting the Germanic

Germanic *n*: a branch of the Indo-European language family containing English, German, Dutch, Afrikaans, Flemish, Frisian, the Scandinavian languages, and Gothic — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table

Germanism \jə-'mən-ɪz-əm/ *n* 1: a characteristic feature of German occurring in another language 2: partiality for German or German customs 3: the practices or objectives characteristic of the Germans

Germanist \jə-'nɪst/ *n*: a specialist in German or Germanic language, literature, or culture

ger-ma-ni-um \jə-'mən-ɪ-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. ML. *Germania* Germany] 1: a grayish white hard brittle metalloidal element that resembles silicon and is used as a semiconductor — see **ELEMENT** table

ger-man-iza-tion \jə-'mən-ɪ-z-ə-'tʃən/ *n*, often *cap.*: the act or process of germanizing: the state of being germanized

ger-man-ize \jə-'mən-ɪz/ *vb* 1: to cause to acquire German characteristics — *vi*, to have or acquire German customs or leanings

German measles *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr.: an acute contagious virus disease that is milder than typical measles but is damaging to the fetus when occurring early in pregnancy

Ger-mano- *comb form* 1: \jə-'mən-ə-, -ə/: German (*Germanophile*) 2: \jə-'mən-ə/: German and

Ger-mano-philic \jə-'mən-ə-'fɪl/ *adj*: approving or favoring the German people and their institutions and customs

Germanophile *n*: one that is Germanophile

German shepherd *n*: a working dog of a breed originating in northern Europe that is intelligent and responsive and is often used in police work and as a guide dog for the blind

German short-haired pointer *n*: any of a German breed of liver or liver and white hunting dogs that were developed by hybridizing several types of pointer with the bloodhound

German silver *n*: **NICKEL SILVER**

German wire-haired pointer *n*: any of a German breed of liver or liver and white hunting dogs that have a flat-laying wiry coat composed of hairs one and one-half to two inches in length

germ cell *n*: an egg or sperm cell or one of their antecedent cells

germen \jə-'mən/ *n* [L. *archaism*: *germen* 1a, 2

germ-free \jə-'m-fri/ *adj*: free of microorganisms: **AXENIC**

ger-mi-cide \jə-'mɪ-'sɪd/ *adj*: of or relating to a germicide; also: destroying germs

ger-mi-cide \jə-'mɪ-'sɪd/ *n*: an agent that destroys germs

ger-mi-na-bil-ity \jə-'mɪ-nə-'bɪl-ə-ti/ *n*: the capacity to germinate

ger-mi-nal \jə-'mɪ-nəl, -nəl/ *adj* [F, fr. L. *germin-*, *germen* — more at **GERM**] 1: a: being in the earliest stage of development 2: **CREATIVE PRODUCTIVE** 3: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a germ cell or early embryo — **ger-mi-nally** \-li/ *adv*

germinal area *n*: the part of the blastoderm that forms the embryo proper of an amniote vertebrate

germinal disc *n*: **BLASTODISC** 2: **GERMINAL AREA**

germinal vesicle *n*: the enlarged nucleus of the egg before completion of the reduction divisions

ger-mi-nate \jə-'mɪ-nə-ti/ *vb* *-nated*; *-nating* [L. *germinatus*, pp. of *germinare* to sprout, fr. *germin-*, *germen* bud, *germ*] *vi*: to cause to sprout or develop ~ *vi* 1: to begin to grow: **SPROUT** 2: to come into being: **EVOLVE** (before Western civilization began to ~ — A. L. Kroeber) — **ger-mi-nation** \jə-'mɪ-nə-'tʃən/ *n* — **ger-mi-na-tive** \jə-'mɪ-nə-tɪv/ *adj*

germ layer *n*: any of the three primary layers of cells differentiated in most embryos during and immediately following gastrulation

germ plasma *n*: germ cells and their precursors serving as the bearers of heredity and being fundamentally independent of other cells 2: the hereditary material of the germ cells — **GENES**

germ-proof \jə-'mɪ-'pru/ *adj*: impervious to the penetration or action of germs

germ theory *n*: a theory in medicine infections, contagious diseases, and various other conditions result from the action of microorganisms

germ warfare *n*: the use of harmful bacteria as weapons in war

germy \jə-'mɪ/ *adj* *germ-ier*, *-est*: full of germs (~ river water)

geront- or **geronto-** *comb form* [F. *geront-*, *geronto-*, fr. Gk. *geront-*, *geronto-*, fr. *geron-*, *geron* old man, akin to Gk. *gēras* old age — more at **CORN**] 1: aged one: old age (*gerontology*)

ger-on-tic \jə-'rɒn-tɪk/ *adj*: of or relating to decadence or old age

ger-on-toc-ra-cy \jə-'rɒn-'tɒk-'rə-si/ *n*, *pl* *-cies* [F. *gerontocratie*, fr. *geront-*, *geront-* + *-cratie*, *-cracy*] 1: rule by elders, specif.: a form of social organization in which a group of old men or a council of elders dominates or exercises control — **ger-on-toc-rat** \jə-'rɒn-'tɒk-'rət/ *n* — **ger-on-toc-rat-ic** \jə-'rɒn-'tɒk-'rət-ɪk/ *adj*

ger-on-to-log-y \jə-'rɒn-'tɒl-ə-'dʒi/ *n* [ISV] 1: a branch of knowledge dealing with aging and the problems of the aged — compare **GERIATRICS** — **ger-on-to-log-i-cal** \jə-'rɒn-'tɒl-ə-'dʒi-'kəl/ or **ger-on-to-log-i-kal** *adj* — **ger-on-to-log-ist** \jə-'rɒn-'tɒl-ə-'dʒɪst/ *n*

ger-on-to-mor-pho-sis \jə-'rɒn-'tɒl-ə-'mɒr-'fɒ-sɪs/ *n* [NL] 1: phylogenetic change involving specialization of the adult with decreased capacity for further change indicative of racial senescence

ger-ous \jə-'rɒs/ *adj* *comb form* [L. *ger-*, fr. *gerere* to bear — more at **CARRY**] 1: bearing: producing (dentigerous)

ger-ry-man-der \jə-'rɪ-'mən-dər/ *n* [E. bridge Gerry + salamander, fr. the shape of an election district formed during Gerry's governorship of Massachusetts] 1: the act or method of gerrymandering 2: a distinct or pattern of districts varying greatly in size or population as a result of gerrymandering

gerrymandering *vi* *ger-ry-man-dered*; *ger-ry-man-der-ing* \-dʒɪ-'nɪŋ/ 1: to divide (a territorial unit) into election districts to give one political party an electoral majority in a large number of districts while concentrating the voting strength of the opposition in as few districts as possible 2: to divide (an area) into political units to give special advantages to one group (~ a school district)

ger-und \jə-'rɒnd/ *n* [LL. *gerundium*, fr. L. *gerundus*, gerundive of *gerere* to bear, carry on — more at **CARRY**] 1: a verbal noun in Latin that expresses generalized or uncompleted action 2: any of several linguistic forms analogous to the Latin gerund in languages other than Latin, esp.: the English verbal noun in -ing that has the function of a substantive and at the same time shows the verbal features of tense, voice, and capacity to take adverbial qualifiers and to govern objects

ger-un-div-e \jə-'rɒn-dɪv/ *n* 1: the Latin future passive participle that functions as the verbal adjective, that expresses the fitness or necessity of the action to be performed, and that has the same suffix as the gerund 2: a verbal adjective in a language other than Latin analogous to the gerundive

ge-sell-schaft \gə-'zɛl-'ʃɑft/ *n* [G. companionship, society, fr. *gesellschaft* + *-schaft*, *-ship*] 1: a rationally developed mechanistic type of social relationship characterized by impersonally contracted associations between persons, also a community or society characterized by this relationship — compare **GEMEINSCHAFT**

ges-so \jɛs-'(d)ɒ/ *n*, *pl* **ges-soes** [It. lit., gypsum, fr. L. *gypsum*] 1: plaster of Paris or gypsum prepared with glue for use in painting or making bas-reliefs 2: a paste prepared by mixing whiting with size or glue and spread upon a surface to fit it for painting or gilding

gest or geste \jɛst/ *n* [ME. *geste* — more at **JEST**] 1: **ADVENTURE**, **EXPLOIT** 2: a tale of adventures, esp.: a romance in verse

ge-stalt \gə-'(h)ɪlt/ *n*, *pl* **ge-stalts** \-tɒlt/ *n* *pl* **ge-stalts** [G. lit., shape, form] 1: a structure, configuration, or pattern of physical, biological, or psychological phenomena so integrated as to constitute a functional unit with properties not derivable from its parts in summation



gerrymander 2

giga- 'jig-ə, 'gig-ə comb form [ISV, fr. Gk *gigas* giant]: billion (gigaton) (gigavolt)
giga-bit 'bi- n: a unit of information equal to one billion bits
giga-cy-cle 'si-kəl n: GIGAHERTZ
giga-hertz 'hɜrts, -h(ə)rts n: a unit of frequency equal to one billion hertz
gigant- or giganto- comb form [Gk, fr. *gigant-, gigas*]: giant (gigantism)
gigan-tesque 'ji-gan-'tesk, -gən- adj: of enormous or grotesquely large proportions
gigantic 'ji-gant-ik, -jə- adj: exceeding the usual or expected (as in size, force, or prominence) (a man of ~ stature) (made a last ~ effort) (the growth of ~ industrial combines) *syn* see **HUGE** — **gigantical-ly** 'i-k(ə)-lɪ- adv
gigantism 'ji-gan-'tiz-əm, -jə- n: 1: GIANTISM 2: development to abnormally large size 3: excessive vegetative growth often accompanied by the inhibiting of reproduction
gigas 'ji-gəs adj [NL, fr. L. *gigas*, fr. Gk] of a polyploid plant: having thicker stem, taller growth, darker thicker leaves, and larger flowers and seeds than a corresponding diploid
giga-watt 'jig-ə-'wæt, 'gig- n: a unit of power equal to one billion watts
giggle 'gig-əl vb **gig-gled**; **gig-gling** '(-ə)-lɪŋ [imit] vi: to laugh with repeated short catches of the breath: laugh in a silly manner ~ vi: to utter with a giggle — **giggle** n — **gig-gler** '(-ə)-lɜr n — **gig-gling-ly** '(-ə)-lɪŋ-lɪ- adv — **gig-gly** '(-ə)-lɪ- adj
gig-o-lo 'jig-ə-'lɔ, 'zhig- n pl **dos** [F] 1: a man living on the earnings of or supported by a woman 2: a professional dancing partner or male escort
gigot 'jig-ət, zhé-'gɔ n. pl **gi-gots** 'ɔ-ts, -'gɔ(z) [MF, dim of *gigue* fiddle; fr. its shape — more at **JIG**] 1: a leg of meat (as lamb) esp when cooked 2: a leg-of-mutton sleeve
gigue 'zhi-gə n [F — more at **JIG**]: a lively dance movement (as of a suite) having compound triple rhythm and consisting of two sections each of which is repeated
Gila monster 'hi-lə-'mə-nɜ n [Gila river, Arizona]: a large orange and black venomous lizard (*Heloderma suspectum*) of the southwestern U.S.; also: a related lizard (*H. horridum*) of Mexico
Gilbert 'gil-bɜrt n [William Gilbert 1593 E physicist]: the cgs unit of magnetomotive force equivalent to 10⁻⁴ ampere-turn
gild 'gild vi **gild-ed** 'gil-dəd or **gilt** 'gilt, **gild-ing** [ME *gilden*, fr. OE *gildan*, akin to OE *gold*] 1: to overlay with or as if with a thin covering of gold 2: a: to give money to b: to give an attractive but often deceptive appearance to c: *archaic*: to make bloody — **gild-er** n — **gild-ing** n — **gild the lily**: to add unnecessary ornamentation to something beautiful in its own right
gild war of GUILD
Gil-ga-mesh 'gil-gə-'mesh [Sumerian *Gil-ga-mes*]: the King of Uruk and hero of the Babylonian Epic of Gilgamesh to whom is related according to the epic an account of the Flood that covers the earth
gill 'jil n [ME *gille*] — see **WEIGHT** table
gill 'gil n [ME *gille*, *gille*] 1: an organ (as of a fish) for obtaining oxygen from water 2: a: WATTLE 2a b: the flesh under or about the chin or jaws — *usu* used in pl c: one of the radiating plates forming the undersurface of the cap of a mushroom fungus — **gilled** 'gild adj
gill 'gil vi: **GILLNET** ~ vi of fish: to become entangled in a gill net — **gill-er** n
gill 'gil n [ME *gille*, fr. ON *gil*] 1 Brit: RAVINE 2 Brit: a narrow stream or rivulet
gill 'jil n, often cap [ME, fr. *Gill*, nickname for *Gillian*]: GIRL, SWEETHEART
gill arch n: 1: one of the bony or cartilaginous arches or curved bars extending dorsoventrally and placed one behind the other on each side of the pharynx and supporting the gills of fishes and amphibians 2: one of the rudimentary ridges in the embryos of all higher vertebrates that correspond to the gill arches
gill cleft n: GILL SLIT 1, 2
gill fungus n: a basidiomycete (as an agaric) having gills
gillie or **gilly** or **gill-lie** 'gil-ɪ n, pl **gillies** or **gill-lies** [ScGael *gille* & IrGael *giolla* boy] 1: a male attendant on a Scottish Highland chief 2 Scot & Irish: a fishing and hunting guide 3 *usu* **gillie**: a shoe with a low top and decorative lacing
gillie vi **gillied**, **gill-ying**: to serve as a gillie
gill-net 'gil-'net vi: to catch (fish) with a gill net — **gill-net-ter** n
gill net n: a flat net suspended vertically in the water with meshes that draw the head of a fish to pass but entangle it as it seeks to withdraw
gill raker n: one of the bony processes on a gill arch that divert solid substances from the gills
gill slit n: 1: one of the openings or clefts between the gill arches in vertebrates that breathe by gills through which water taken in at the mouth passes to the exterior and so bathes the gills 2: one of the rudimentary grooves in the neck region of the embryos of air-breathing vertebrates that correspond to the gill slits 3: the external opening to the cavity containing the gills when a protective covering of the gills is present
gillyflower 'jil-ɪ-'flaʊ-ə n [by folk etymology fr. ME *glofse* clove, fr. MF *gloffe*, *glofse*, fr. L *carophyllum*, fr. Gk *karophyllon*, fr. *karpos* nut + *phyllon* leaf — more at **CAREEN BLADE**] 1: an Old World pink (*Dianthus carophyllum*) widely cultivated for its clove-scented flowers — called also **clove pink** 2: any of several plants (genus *Dianthus*) related to the gillyflower
Gil-son 'gil-'sən trademark — used for untailed
gilt 'gilt adj [ME, fr. pp of *gilden* to gild]: covered with gold or gilt: of the color of gold



Gila monster

gilt n 1: gold or something that resembles gold laid on a surface 2 slang: MONEY 3: superficial brilliance
gilt n [ME *gylte*, fr. ON *gyltr*, akin to OE *gelte* young sow — more at **GELD**]: a young female swine
gilt-edged 'gil-'tedʒ or **gilt-edge** 'i-tej adj 1: having a gilt edge 2: of the best quality (~ securities)
gilt-head 'gil-'hed n: any of several marine fishes a: a percid food fish (*Sparus auratus*) of the Mediterranean b: a cunner (*Crenilabrus melops*) of the British coasts
gim-bal 'jim-'bal, 'jim- n [alter of obs. *gemel* (double ring)]: a device that permits a body to incline freely in any direction or suspends it so that it will remain level when its support is tipped — *usu* used in pl, called also **gimbal ring**
gimbal vi **balled** or **baled**, **bal-ling** or **bal-ing**: to provide with or support on gimbals
gim-crack 'jim-'krak n [origin unknown]: a showy object of little use or value: GEWGAW — **gim-crack** adj — **gim-crack-ery** '(-ə)-rɪ- n
gim-el 'jim-'əl n [Heb *gimel*]: the 3d letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table
gim-let 'jim-'lət n [ME, fr. MF *gumbeler*]: a small tool with a screw point, grooved shank, and a cross handle for boring holes
gimlet adj: having a piercing or penetrating quality
gimlet vi: to pierce with or as if with a gimlet
gimlet n [prob fr. 'gimlet]: a drink consisting of sweetened lime juice, gin, or vodka and carbonated or plain water
gim-mal 'jim-'məl, 'jim- n [alter of obs. *gemel* (double ring)] 1 pl: joined work (as in a clock) whose parts move within each other 2: a pair or series of interlocked rings
gim-mick 'jim-'ik n [origin unknown] 1: a: a mechanical device for secretly and dishonestly controlling gambling apparatus b: an ingenious or novel mechanical device: GADGET 2: a: an important feature that is not immediately apparent: CATCH (what's the ~ what's in it for you — Maxwell Griffith) b: a new and ingenious scheme or angle — **gim-micky** 'i-keɪ adj
gimmick vi 1: to alter or influence by means of a gimmick 2: to provide with a gimmick (as an attention-getting device, a novel twist, or a gadget)
gim-mick-ry 'jim-'ik-rɪ n, pl **-ries**: an array or profusion of gimmicks
gimp 'gimp n [perh fr. D]: an ornamental flat braid or round cord used as a trimming
gimp n [origin unknown]: SPIRIT VIM
gimp n [origin unknown] 1: CRIPPLE 2: LIMP (walks with a ~ — Damon Runyon) — **gimpy** 'gim-pɪ adj
gimp vi: LIMP HOBBLE (came ~ing across the floor on three legs — Nelson Algren)
gin 'gin vb **gan** 'gan, **gin-ning** [ME *ginnen* short for *beginnen*] *archaic*: BEGIN
gin 'jin n [ME *gin*, modif of OF *engin* — more at **ENGINE**]: any of various tools or mechanical devices a: a snare or trap for game b: a machine for raising or moving heavy weights c: COTTON GIN
gin 'jin vi **ginned**, **gin-ning** 1: SNARE 2: to separate (cotton fiber) from seeds and waste material — **gin-ner** n — **gin-ning** n
gin 'jin conj [perh alter of Sc & E dial *gif* fr. ME *yif*, if] dial: IF
gin 'jin n [by shortening & alter fr. *geneva*] 1: a: an alcoholic liquor made by distilling a mash of grain with juniper berries b: a liquor similar to gin made from plain spirit flavored with an aromatic 2: a: GIN RUMMY b: the act of laying down a full hand of matched cards in gin rummy — **gin-ny** 'jin-ɪ adj
gin and tonic n: a drink that consists of gin and quinine water garnished with a wedge of lime or lemon
ging-er 'jin-'jɜr n [ME, fr. OE *gingifer*, fr. ML *gingiber* alter of L *zingiber*, fr. Gk *zingiber*] 1: a: a thickened pungent aromatic rhizome that is used as a spice and sometimes in medicine (2): the spice *usu* prepared by drying and grinding ginger b: any of a genus (*Zingiber*) of the family Zingiberaceae, the ginger family) of herbs with pungent aromatic rhizomes, esp: a widely cultivated tropical herb (*Z. officinale*) that supplies most of the ginger of commerce 2: high spirit: PEP (the ~ to care hard and work hard — Willa Cather) 3: a strong brown — **ging-ery** 'jin-j(ə)-rɪ- adj
ginger vi **ging-ered**; **ging-er-ing** 'jin-j(ə)-rɪŋ: to make lively: pep up (~ up the tourist trade — N Y Times)
ginger ale n: a sweetened carbonated nonalcoholic beverage flavored mainly with ginger extract
ginger beer n: a sweetened carbonated nonalcoholic beverage heavily flavored with ginger or capsicum or both
ginger-bread 'jin-'jɜr-'bred n 1: a cake whose ingredients include molasses and ginger 2 [fr. the fancy shapes and gilding formerly often applied to gingerbread]: lavish or superfluous ornament esp in architecture — **ging-er-bread-ly** 'ɪ-ɪ- adj
ging-er-ly 'jin-'jɜr-lɪ- adj [perh fr. 'ginger]: very cautious or careful — **ging-er-ly-ness** n — **gingerly** adv
ging-er-snap 'jin-'snaɪp n: a thin brittle cookie sweetened with molasses and flavored with ginger
ging-ham 'jin-'ŋəm n [modif of Malay *genggang* checkered cloth]: a clothing fabric *usu* of yarn-dyed cotton in plain weave
gingiv- or gingivo- comb form [L *gingiva*]: gum: gums (gingivitis)



gimlet

about kitten or further a back a bake a col, cart
 au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th this
 u loot u foot y yet yū few yu fuous zh vision

specified time



gig 4

: GRANTED (~ that all men are equal before the law) 5: immediately present in experience — given n
 given name n: CHRISTIAN NAME
 give off vt 1: to send out as a branch 2: EMIT (gave off an unpleasant smell) ~ vt: to branch off
 give out vt 1 a: DECLARE, PUBLISH (giving out that the doctor ... required a few days of complete rest — Charles Dickens) b: to read aloud the words of (a hymn or psalm) for congregational singing 2: EMIT (gave out a constant hum) 3: ISSUE (gave out new uniforms) ~ vt 1: to become exhausted; COLLAPSE 2: to break down; FAIL
 give over vt 1: CEASE 2 a: to yield without restraint or control; ABANDON (she gave herself over to laughter before she could go on — H. D. Skidmore) b: to set apart for a particular purpose or use; DEVOTE 3 archaic: to pronounce incurable 4: ENTRUST ~ vt 1: to bring an activity to an end; STOP (told him to give over and let me alone — Brendan Behan)
 giver \ˈgɪv-ər/ n: one that gives; DONOR
 give up vt 1: SURRENDER (gave up his job) 2: to desist from (refused to give up his efforts) 3 a: to abandon (oneself) to a particular feeling, influence, or activity (gave himself up to despair) b: to devote to a particular purpose or use 4: to declare incurable or insoluble 5: to despair of seeing (we'd given you up) 6: to allow (a hit or run in baseball) while pitching ~ vt: to withdraw from an activity or course of action
 glaze-mo or glaz-mo \ˈglɛ-ʒ(ə)m(ə) n, pl glaz-mos or glaz-mos [origin unknown]; GADGET
 glaze-ard \ˈglɛ-zərd/ n [alter. of ME *gliser*, fr. ONF *gulster*, fr. L *gigeria* (pl) gibetia] 1 a: the muscular enlargement of the alimentary canal of birds that immediately follows the crop and has us. thick muscular walls and a tough horny lining for grinding the food b: a thickened part of the alimentary canal in some animals (as an insect or an earthworm) that is similar in function to the crop of a bird 2: INNARDS
 gjetlost \ˈjæt-ɒst/ n [Norw., fr. *gjet* goat + *ost* cheese]: a Norwegian whey cheese similar to myosot
 Gk abbr Greek
 gla-be-la \ˈglə-bel-ə/ n, pl -bel-las \ˈbel-ɪ-ə/ [NL, fr. L, fem. of *glabellus* hairless, dim. of *glaber*]: the smooth prominence between the eyebrows — gla-be-lar \ˈbel-ər/ adj
 gla-bres-cent \ˈglə-bres-nt/ adj 1: somewhat glabrous 2: tending to become glabrous
 gla-brous \ˈglə-brəs/ adj [L *glaber*, glabrous, bald — more at GLAD] 1: SMOOTH, esp: having a surface without hairs or projections (~ skin) — gla-brous-ness n
 gla-ze \ˈglə-zə/ adj [F, fr. pp. of *glacer* to freeze, ice, glaze, fr. L *glaciare*, fr. *glacies*] 1: made or finished so as to have a smooth glossy surface (~ silk) 2: coated with a glaze; CANDIED (~ cherries)
 gla-cial \ˈglæ-shəl/ adj [L *glaciālis*, fr. *glacies*] 1 a: extremely cold; FRIGID (a ~ wind) b: devoid of warmth and cordiality (a ~ handshake) c: coldly imperturbable (maintained a ~ calm) 2 a: of, relating to, or produced by glaciers b: suggestive of the very slow movement of glaciers (progress on the bill has been ~) c (1): of, relating to, or being any of those parts of geologic time from Precambrian onward when a much larger portion of the earth was covered by glaciers than at present (2) cap: PLEISTOCENE 3: resembling ice in appearance (~ acetic acid) — gla-cial-ly \-shəl-ē/ adv
 gla-ci-ate \ˈglɛ-shē-āt/ vt -ated; -at-ing 1: FREEZE 2 a: to cover with a glacier b: to subject to glacial action, also: to produce glacial effects in or on — gla-ci-a-tion \ˈglɛ-shē-ā-shən/ n
 gla-cier \ˈglæ-shər/ also -zhər, esp Brit \ˈglæs-ər/ or \ˈglæs-ē-ər/ [F dial., fr. MF dial., fr. MF *glace* ice, fr. L *glacies*; akin to L *gelu* frost — more at COLD] 1: a large body of ice moving slowly down a slope or valley or spreading outward on a land surface
 glacio-comb form 1: glacier (glaciology) 2 \ˈglɛ-sh(ē)-ō, -sē-ō/: glacial and (glaciological)
 gla-ci-o-logy \ˈglɛ-sh(ē)-lɔ-j(ə) n [SV *glacier* + -o- + -logy] 1: any of the branches of science dealing with snow or ice accumulation, glaciation, or glacial epochs 2: the glacial features of a region — gla-ci-ol-og-ic \-lɔ-j(ə)-l(ə) or gla-ci-ol-og-i-cal \-i-kəl/ adj — gla-ci-ol-og-ist \-lɔ-j(ə)-l(ə) n
 gla-ze \ˈglæ-zə/ n, pl glaz-es \ˈglæ-zēz/ [F, fr. *glacer* to freeze, slide] 1 a: a gentle slope; INCLINE b: a slope that runs downward from a fortification 2: BUFFER STATE, also: BUFFER ZONE
 glad \ˈglæd/ adj glad-der; glad-dest [ME, shming, glad, fr. OE *glæd*, akin to OHG *glat* shining, smooth, L *glaber* smooth, bald] 1 archaic: having a cheerful or happy disposition by nature 2 a: experiencing pleasure, joy, or delight; made happy b: marked by a feeling of pleased or satisfied gratification c: very willing (~ to do it) 3 a: marked by, expressive of, or caused by happiness and joy (a ~ shout) b: causing happiness and joy; PLEASANT (~ tidings) 4: full of brightness and cheerfulness (a ~ spring morning) — glad-ly \ˈglæd-lē/ adv — glad-ness n
 syn GLAD, HAPPY, CHEERFUL, LIGHTEARTED, JOYFUL, JOYOUS shared meaning element: characterized by or expressing the mood of one who is pleased or delighted ant sad
 glad vb glad-ded, glad-ding archaic: GLADDEN
 glad n: GLADIOLUS
 glad-den \ˈglæd-n/ vb glad-dened, glad-den-ing \ˈglæd-nɪŋ, -nɪŋ/ vt: to make glad ~ vt archaic: to be glad
 glade \ˈglæd/ n [perh. fr. *glad*]: an open space surrounded by woods — glady \ˈglæd-ē/ adj
 glad-hand \ˈglæd-hand/ vt: to extend a glad hand to (candidates ~ing everyone they meet) ~ vt: to extend a glad hand (~ing as if he were running for mayor) — glad-hand-er \ˈglæd-hand-ər/ n
 glad hand n: a warm welcome or greeting often prompted by ulterior reasons
 glad-in-tor \ˈglæd-ɪn-tər/ n [L, fr. *gladius* sword, of Celt origin, akin to W celtic *glad* sword, akin to L *clades* destruction, Gk *klados* sprout, branch — more at HALT] 1: a person engaged in a fight to the death as public entertainment for ancient Romans 2: a per-

son engaging in a public fight or controversy 3: a trained fighter; specif: PRIZEFIGHTER — glad-ly-to-ri-el \ˈglæd-ē-ˈtɔr-ē-əl, -tɔr-ē-əl/ adj
 glad-i-ol-a \ˈglæd-ē-ˈɔl-ə/ n [back-formation fr. *gladiolus*, taken as a pl]: GLADIOLUS
 glad-ol-us \ˈglæd-ē-ˈɔl-əs/ n, pl -li \-l(ə)ē, -l(ə) [NL, genus name, fr. L *gladiolus*, fr. dim of *gladius*] 1 or pl gladiolus or gla-diol-us-es: any of a genus (*Gladiolus*) of chiefly African plants of the iris family with erect sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliantly colored irregular flowers arising from flattened corns 2: the large middle portion of the sternum
 glad rags n pl: dressy clothes
 glad-some \ˈglæd-səm/ adj: giving or showing joy; CHEERFUL — glad-some-ly \ˈglæd-səm-lē/ adv — glad-some-ness n
 glad-stone \ˈglæd-stən, chiefly Brit -stən/ n, often cap [W. E. Gladstone]: a traveling bag with flexible sides on a rigid frame that opens flat into two equal compartments
 glaikit or glaiket \ˈglæ-kət/ adj [ME (Sc) *glakiti*] chiefly Scot: FOOLISH, GIDDY
 gloir or gloire \ˈglɔ-(ə)r, ˈglɛ-(ə)r/ n [ME *gleyre* gle white, fr. MF *glair*, modif. of (assumed) VL *clarius*, fr. L *clarus* clear — more at CLEAR] 1: a shining liquid made from egg white 2: a viscous substance suggestive of an egg white
 glairy \ˈglɛ-ri/ adj glair-er, -est: having the characteristics of or overlaid with glair
 glaive \ˈglæv/ n [ME, fr. MF, javelin, sword, modif. of L *gladius* sword] archaic: SWORD; esp: BROADSWORD
 Glam abbr Glamorganshire
 glam-or-ize also glam-our-ize \ˈglæm-ə-rɪz/ vt -ized; -iz-ing 1: to make glamorous (~ the living room) 2: to look upon as glamorous; ROMANTICIZE (the novel ~s war) — glam-or-iza-tion \ˈglæm-ə-rɪ-zə-shən/ n — glam-or-ize-er \ˈglæm-ə-rɪ-zər/ n
 glam-or-ous also glam-our-ous \ˈglæm-(ə)-rəs/ adj: full of glamour — glam-or-ous-ly \ˈglæm-(ə)-rəs-lē/ adv — glam-or-ous-ness n
 glam-or or glam-our \ˈglæm-ər/ n [Sc *glamour*, alter. of E *grammar*, fr. the popular association of erudition with occult practices] 1: a magic spell (the girls appeared to be under a ~ Llewelyn Powys) 2: a romantic, exciting, and often illusory attractiveness, esp: alluring or fascinating personal attraction — glamour vt — glam-our-less \-ləs/ adj
 glamour boy n: a man (as an actor) who is considered to have glamour or to lead a glamorous life
 glamour girl n: a woman (as an actress) who is considered to have glamour or to lead a glamorous life
 glamour puss n: one that has a glamorously attractive face
 glance \ˈglæns/ vb glanced, glancing [ME *glencen*, *glenchen*] vt 1: to strike a surface obliquely so as to go off at an angle (the bullet glanced off the wall) 2 a: to flash or gleam with quick intermittent rays of light (brooks glancing in the sun) b: to make sudden quick movements (dragonsflies glancing over the pond) 3: to touch on a subject or refer to it briefly or indirectly (the work ~s at the customs of ancient cultures) 4 a: of the eyes: to move swiftly from one thing to another b: to take a quick look at something (glanced at his watch) ~ vt 1 archaic: a: to take a quick look at b: to catch a glimpse of 2: to give an oblique path of direction to: a: to throw or shoot so that the object glances from a surface b archaic: to aim (as an innuendo) indirectly: INSINUATE syn see FLASH
 glance n 1 a: a quick intermittent flash or gleam b archaic: a sudden quick movement 2 a archaic: a rapid oblique movement b: a deflected impact or blow 3 a: a swift movement of the eyes b: a quick or cursory look 4 archaic: a: GIBE b: ALUSION — at first glance: on first consideration (at first glance the subject seems harmless enough)
 glance n [G *glanz* luster, glance, akin to OHG *glanz* bright — more at GLINT]: any of several mineral sulfides that are usu dark colored and have a metallic luster
 glance-ing \ˈglæns-ɪŋ/ adj 1: having a slanting direction (a ~ blow) 2: INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT (made ~ allusions to her past) — glance-ingly \-ɪŋ-lē/ adv
 gland \ˈglænd/ n [F *glande*, fr. OF, glandular swelling on the neck, glande, modif. of L *gland-*, *glands* acorn; akin to Gk *balanos* acorn] 1 a: a cell or group of cells that selectively removes materials from the blood, concentrates or alters them, and secretes them for further use in the body or for elimination from the body b: any of various animal structures suggestive of glands though not secretory in function (lymph ~) 2: any of various secreting organs (as a nectary) of plants — gland-less \ˈglænd-ləs/ adj
 gland n [origin unknown] 1: a device for preventing leakage of fluid past a joint in machinery 2: the movable part of a stuffing box by which the packing is compressed
 gland-er-ed \ˈglænd-əd/ adj: affected with glanders
 gland-ers \ˈdænz/ n pl but sing or pl in constr [MF *glandre* glandular swelling on the neck, fr. L *glandula*, fr. pl of *glandula*, dim of *gland-*, *glands*] 1: a contagious and destructive disease esp of horses caused by a bacterium (*Actinobacillus mallei*) and characterized by caseating nodular lesions that tend to break down and form ulcers
 gland of Bartholin: BARTHOLIN'S GLAND
 gland of external secretion: EXOCRINE GLAND
 gland of internal secretion: ENDOCRINE GLAND
 gland-ular \ˈglænd-jə-lər/ adj 1 a: of, relating to, or involving glands, gland cells, or their products b: having the characteristics or function of a gland 2 a: INNATE, INHERENT (the almost ~ instinct for adventure and romance — Newsweek) b: PHYSIOLOGICAL, SEXUAL — gland-ular-ly adv

a about o kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
 a out ch chan e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke n sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
 u foot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

gin-gi-va \jin-jə-və, jin-'jə- n, pl -vəz \jə-'vəz\ [L — more at CONGER EEL] • **gingiva** • **gin-gi-val** \jin-jə-vəl\ *adj*

gin-gi-vi-tis \jin-jə-vi-tis\ *n*: inflammation of the gums

gink \gɪŋk\ *n* [origin unknown] *slang*: PERSON, GUY

gink-go also gink-go \gɪŋk-(g)kō also

gink-(g)kō, *n*, pl ginkgoes or ginkgos [NL *Ginkgo* genus name, fr Jap *ginkgo*] • a showy gymnospermous tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) of eastern China with fan-shaped leaves and yellow fruit often grown as a shade tree



ginkgo

gin mill *n*: BAR, SALOON

gin rummy *n* \gɪn\ • a rummy game for two players in which each player is dealt 10 cards and in which a player may win a hand by matching all his cards or may end play when his unmatched cards count up to 10 or less

gin-seng \jin-sən, -sən, -(s)ɪŋ\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *jen-shen*] 1 *a*: a Chinese perennial herb (*Panax schinseng* of the family Araliaceae, the ginseng family) having 5-foliolate leaves, scarlet berries, and an aromatic root valued locally as a medicine 2 *b*: any of several plants related to ginseng, esp *a*: No American herb (*P. quinquefolius*) 2 *c*: the root of a ginseng

Gipav var of GYPSY

giraffe \jə-'raɪf\ *n*, pl giraffes [It *giraffa*, fr Ar *zīrafah*] 1 *or* pl giraffe • a large fleet African ruminant mammal (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) that is the tallest of living quadrupeds and has a very long neck and a short coat with dark blotches separated by pale lines 2 *cap*: CAMELOPARDALIS • **giraffish** \-'raɪ-fɪʃ\ *adj*

gir-an-dole \jɪr-ən-dəl\ *n* [F & It, Fr] 1 *It* girandola, fr *gire* to turn, fr LL *gyrare*, fr L *gyrus* gyre] 1 *a*: a radiating and showy composition (as a cluster of sky-rockets fired together) 2 *a*: an ornamental branched candleholder



girandole 2

gir-a-sol or gir-a-sole \jɪr-ə-səl, -səl, -səl\ *n* [It *girasole* sunflower, fr *gire* + *sole* sun, fr L *sol* — more at SOLAR] 1 *a*: JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE 2 *a*: an opal of varying color that gives out fiery reflections in bright light

gird \gɜrd\ *vb* gird-ed \gɜrd-əd\ *or* girt \gɜrt\, gird-ing [ME *girden*, fr OE *gyrdan*, akin to OE *geard* yard — more at YARD] *vt* 1 *a*: to encircle or bind with a flexible band (as a belt) 2 *b*: to make fast (as a sword by a belt or clothing with a cord) 3 *c*: SURROUND 2 *PROVIDE, EQUIP* 4 *esp*: to invest with the sword of knighthood 3 *d*: to prepare (oneself) for action ~ *vi*: to prepare for action — *gird one's loins* to prepare for action: muster up one's resources

2 *gird* *vb* [ME *girden* to strike, thrust] *vt*: to sneer at: MOCK ~ *vi* • GIBE, RAIL

3 *gird* *n*: a sarcastic remark

gird-er \gɜrd-ər\ *n* [gird] a horizontal main structural member (as in a building or bridge) that supports vertical loads and that consists of a single piece or of more than one piece bound together

1 *girdle* \gɜrdl\ *n* [ME *girdel*, fr OE *gyrdel*, akin to OHG *gurtel* girdle, OE *gyrdan* to gird] 1 *a*: something that encircles or confines as *a*: an article of dress encircling the body usu. at the waist 2 *b*: a woman's close-fitting undergarment often boned and usu. elasticized that extends from the waist to below the hips 3 *c*: either of two more or less complete bony rings at the anterior and posterior ends of the vertebrate trunk supporting the arms and legs respectively 4 *d*: a ring made by the removal of the bark and cambium around a plant stem 2 *e*: the edge of a brilliant that is grasped by the setting — see BRILLIANT illustration

2 *girdle* *vb* gird-led, gird-ling \gɜrd-lɪŋ, -lɪŋ\ 1 *a*: to encircle with a girdle 2 *b*: to move around: CIRCLE (girdled the world) 3 *c*: to cut a girdle around (a plant) usu. to kill by interrupting the circulation of water and nutrients

gird-ler \gɜrd-lər, -lɪər\ *n* 1 *a* maker of girdles 2 *b*: one that girdles, esp *a*: an insect that feeds on bark and gnaws grooves about stems and twigs

girl \gɜrl\ *n* [ME *gürle*, *gürle* young person of either sex] 1 *a*: a female child 2 *b*: a young unmarried woman 3 *c*: a single or married woman of any age 2 *a*: a female servant or employee 2 *b*: SWEETHEART 3 *c*: DAUGHTER — **girl-hood** \-'hʊd\ *n*

girl Friday *n* [girl + Friday as in man Friday] a female assistant (as in an office) entrusted with a wide variety of tasks

girl friend *n* 1 *a* female friend 2 *a* frequent or regular female companion of a boy or man 3 *c*: MISTRESS 3a

girl guide *n*: a member of the British Girl Guides

girlie or girlly \gɜr-lɪ\ *adj*: featuring scantily clothed girls (~ magazines) (~ show)

girl-ish \gɜr-lɪʃ\ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a girl or girlhood (~ laughter) — **girl-ish-ly** *adv* — **girl-ish-ness** *n*

girl scout *n*: a member of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America

girn \gɪ(ə)r-n\ *vi* [ME *gürnen*, alter of *grinnen* to grin, snarl] chiefly Scot: SNARL — **girn** *n*, chiefly Scot

giron \zhi(ə)r-(g)ɪr, 'jɪ(ə)r-\ *n* [G, fr It, turn, transfer, fr L *gyrus* gyre]: a highly computerized low-cost system of money transfer comparable to a checking account that is one of the national post office services in many European countries

giron var of GYRON

Girondist \jɜ-'rən-dɪst, zhi-'\ *n* [F *girondiste*, fr *Gironde*, a political party, fr *Gironde*, department of France represented by its leaders] a member of the moderate republican party in the French legislative assembly in 1791

girt \gɜrt\ *vb* [ME *gürten*, alter of *girden*] *vt* 1 *a*: GIRD 2 *c*: to fasten by means of a girth ~ *vi*: to measure in girth

1 *girth* \gɜrth\ *n* [ME, fr ON *götrh*: akin to OE *gyrdan* to gird] 1 *a*: a band or strap that encircles the body of an animal to fasten something (as a saddle) upon its back 2 *a*: a measure around a body (for the man of more than average ~ — Agnes M. Miall) 2 *b*: SIZE, DIMENSIONS (the river was twice its usual ~)

2 *girth* *vb* 1 *a*: ENCIRCLE 2 *b*: to bind or fasten with a girth 3 *c*: to measure the girth of

gls-arme \gɪz-'arm\ *n* [ME, fr OF]: a medieval weapon consisting of a sharpened blade mounted on a long staff and carried by foot soldiers

glat \jɪst\ *n* [AF, fr MF, fr *gesir* to lie, fr L *jacere* — more at ADJECTIVE] 1 *a*: the ground of a legal action 2 *a*: the main point of a matter: ESSENCE (the ~ of an argument)

glt-tern \gɪt-ər-n\ *n* [ME *giltarne*, fr MF *giltarne*, modif of OSP *guitarra* guitar] a medieval guitar

give \gɪv\ *vb* gave \gəv\, given \gɪv-ən\, giv-ing [ME *gíven*, of Scand origin, akin to OSw *gíva* to give; akin to OE *gífan*, *gífan* to give, L *habere* to have, hold] *vt* 1 *a*: to make a present of (~ a doll to a child) 2 *a*: to grant or bestow by formal action (the law ~ citizens the right to vote) 3 *a*: to accord or yield to another (gave him her confidence) 3 *b*: to put into the possession of another for his use 3 *c*: (1) to administer as a sacrament (2) to administer as a medicine 3 *d*: to commit to another as a trust or responsibility and usu. for an expressed reason (gave her his coat to hold) 4 *d*: to transfer from one's authority or custody (the sheriff gave the prisoner to the warden) 5 *e*: to execute and deliver (all employees must ~ bond) 6 *f*: to convey to another (~ my regards to your family) 4 *a*: to offer to the action of another: PROFFER (gave his hand to the visitor) 5 *b*: to yield to a man in sexual intercourse 5 *c*: to present in public performance (~ a concert) 6 *b*: to present to view or observation (gave the signal to start) 6 *c*: to provide by way of entertainment (~ a party) 7 *c*: to propose as a toast 8 *a*: to designate as a share or portion: ALLOT (all the earth to thee and to thy race I ~ — John Milton) 8 *b*: to make assignment of (a name) 8 *c*: to set forth as an actual or hypothetical datum (~ the dimensions of the room) 8 *d*: to attribute in thought or utterance: ASCRIBE (gave all the glory to God) 9 *a*: to yield as a product, consequence, or effect: PRODUCE (cows ~ milk) (84 divided by 12 ~s 7) 9 *b*: to bring forth: BEAR 10 *a*: to yield possession of by way of exchange: PAY 10 *b*: to dispose of for a price: SELL 11 *a*: to deliver by some bodily action (gave him a push) 11 *b*: to carry out (as a bodily movement) (gave a cynical smile) 11 *c*: to inflict as punishment (gave the boy a whipping) 11 *d*: to award by formal verdict (judgment was given against the plaintiff) 12 *c*: to offer for consideration, acceptance, or use (~ no reason for his absence) 13 *a*: to suffer the loss of: SACRIFICE 13 *b*: to offer as appropriate or due esp to something higher or more worthy (gave his spirit to God) (~ one's time to the service of others) 13 *c*: to apply freely or fully (children giving themselves to their play) 13 *d*: to offer as a pledge (I ~ you my word) 14 *a*: to cause one to have or receive (mountains always gave him pleasure) 14 *b*: to cause a person to catch by contagion, infection, or exposure 15 *c*: to allow one to have or take (~ me time to consider your plan) 16 *c*: to care to the extent of (didn't ~ a hang) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to make gifts or presents 2 *a*: to yield to physical force or strain 2 *b*: to collapse from the application of force or pressure 3 *a*: of weather: to become mild 3 *b*: of frozen ground: THAW 4 *a*: to afford a view or passage: OPEN 5 *a*: to take place: go on (he demanded to know what gave)

syn GIVE, PRESENT, DONATE, BESTOW, CONFER, AFFORD *shared meaning element*: to convey to another as his possession GIVE, the general term, is applicable to any passing over of anything by any means (give alms) (give a boy a ride on a pony) (give my love to your mother and sisters — John Keats) PRESENT carries a note of formality and ceremony (present an award) (pray, present my respects to Lady Scott — Lord Byron) DONATE is likely to imply a publicized giving (as to charity) (donate a piano to the orphanage) BESTOW implies the conveying of something as a gift and may suggest condescension on the part of the giver (bestow unwanted advice) (large gifts have I bestowed on learned clerks — Shak) the CONFER implies a gracious giving (as of a favor or honor) (the Queen confers her titles and degrees — Alexander Pope) AFFORD implies a giving or bestowing usually as a natural or legitimate consequence of the character of the giver (do the laws of his country afford him a remedy? — John Marshall) (the trees afforded us a welcome shade)

— **give a good account of**: to acquit (oneself) well — **give ground**: to withdraw before superior force: RETREAT — **give the gun**: to open the throttle of: speed up — **give tongue of hounds**: to begin barking on the scent — **give way** 1a: RETREAT 1b: to yield the right of way 2 *a*: to yield oneself without restraint or control 3a: to yield to or as if to physical stress (the wind caused the roof to give way) 3 *b*: to yield to entreaty or insistence 4 *c*: to yield place 5 *b*: to begin to row

2 *give* *n* 1 *a*: capacity or tendency to yield to force or strain 2 *a*: the quality or state of being springy

give-and-take \gɪv-ən-'tæk\ *n* 1 *a*: the practice of making mutual concessions: COMPROMISE 2 *a*: good-natured exchange of ideas

give-away \gɪv-ə-'weɪ\ *n* 1 *a*: an unintentional revelation or betrayal 2 *a*: something given away free, specif: PREMIUM 3 *a*: a radio or television program on which prizes are given away

give away *vi* 1 *a*: to make a present of 2 *a*: to deliver (a bride) to the bridegroom at a wedding 3 *a*: BETRAY 3 *b*: DISCLOSE, REVEAL 4 *c*: to give (as weight) by way of a handicap

give back *vi*: RETIRE, RETREAT ~ *vi*: to send in return or reply

RESTORE, RETURN

give in *vi*: DELIVER, SUBMIT (gave in his resignation) ~ *vi*: to yield under insistence or entreaty: SURRENDER

giv-en \gɪv-ən\ *adj* 1 *a*: presented as a gift: bestowed without compensation 2 *a*: PRONE, DISPOSED (~ to swearing) 3 *a*: of an official document: having been executed: DATED 4 *a*: FIXED SPECIFIED (at ~ time) 5 *b*: assumed as actual or hypothetical

glans \ˈglanz/ *n.* *pl.* **glan-des** \ˈglan-dēz/ [L. *glans*, *glans*, lit., acorn] 1 *a*: a conical vascular body forming the extremity of the penis — called also *glans penis* *b*: a similar body of the clitoris — called also *glans clitoridis* 2 *a*: nut enclosed by an involucre

glare \ˈglær/ *v.* *glared*; *glaring* [ME. *glaren*, akin to OE *glaz* glass] *vt.* 1 *a*: to shine with a harsh uncomfortably brilliant light (light *glaring* from the unshaded bulb) *b* *archaic*: to stand out offensively: *obtrude* 2: to stare angrily or fiercely ~ *vi.* 1: to express (as hostility) by staring angrily 2 *archaic*: to cause to be sharply reflected *syn* see *GAZE*

glare *n.* 1 *a*: a harsh uncomfortably bright light, *specif.*: painfully bright sunlight *b*: cheap showy brilliance: *GARISHNESS* 2: an angry or fierce stare *syn* see *BLAZE*

glare *n.* [prob. fr. *glare*] *a*: a surface or sheet of ice with a smooth slippery surface

glaring \ˈglær-ɪŋ/ *adj.* 1: having a fixed look of hostility, fierceness, or anger 2 *a*: shining with or reflecting an uncomfortably bright light *b* (1): *GARISH* (2): vulgarly ostentatious 3: painfully and obtrusively obvious (*a* ~ error) *syn* see *FLAGRANT* — **glaringly** \-ɪŋ-lee/ *adv.* — **glaringness** *n.*

glary \ˈglær-i/ *adj.* *glarier*; *glar-est*: having a dazzling brightness: *GLARING*

glass \ˈglæs/ *n.* *often attrib.* [ME. *glas*, fr. OE *glæs*; akin to OE *geolu* yellow — more at *YELLOW*] 1 *a*: an amorphous inorganic usu. transparent or translucent substance consisting of a mixture of silicates or sometimes borates or phosphates formed by fusion of silica or of oxides of boron or phosphorus with a flux and a stabilizer into a mass that cools to a rigid condition without crystallization *b*: a substance resembling glass esp. in hardness and transparency (*organic* ~s made from plastics) *c*: a substance (as pumice) produced by the quick cooling of an igneous magma 2 *a*: something made of glass as (1): *TUMBLER* (2): *MIRROR* (3): *BAROMETER* *b* (1): an optical instrument or device that has one or more lenses and is designed to aid in the viewing of objects not readily seen (2) *pl.*: a device used to correct defects of vision or to protect the eyes that consists typically of a pair of glass lenses and the frame by which they are held in place — called also *eyeglasses*, *spectacles* 3: the quantity held by a glass container 4: *GLASSWARE* — **glassful** \ˈglæs-fəl/ *n.* — **glassless** \-ləs/ *adj.*

glass *vt.* 1 *a*: to provide with glass: *GLAZE* 1 *b*: to enclose, case, or wall with glass (the sun porch was ~ed in) *c*: to put in a glass container 2: to make glassy 3 *a*: *REFLECT* *b*: to see mirrored 4: to scan (as for game or forest fires) with an optical instrument ~ *vi.* 1: to become glassy 2: to look for game through an optical instrument

glass-blower \ˈglæs-blō-ə/ *n.*: one skilled in glassblowing

glass-blowing \ˈglæs-blō-ɪŋ/ *n.*: the art of shaping a mass of glass that has been softened by heat by blowing air into it through a tube

glass eye *n.*: 1: an artificial eye made of glass 2: an eye having a pale, whitish, or colorless iris — **glass-eyed** \-ɪd/ *adj.*

glass-house \ˈglæs-ˈhaʊs/ *n.* 1: *GLASSWORKS* 2 *chiefly Brit.*: *GREENHOUSE*

glass-ice \ˈglæs-ɪs/ or **glassy** *n.* *pl.* **glass-ies**: a playing marble made of glass

glass-ine \ˈglæs-ɪn/ *n.*: a thin dense transparent or semitransparent paper highly resistant to the passage of air and grease

glass jaw *n.*: vulnerability (as of a boxer) to knockout punches

glass-maker \ˈglæs-māk-ər/ *n.*: one that makes glass

glass-making \ˈglæs-māk-ɪŋ/ *n.*: the art or process of manufacturing glass

glass snake *n.*: a limbless snakelike lizard (*Ophisaurus ventralis*) of the southern U.S. with a fragile tail that readily breaks into pieces, also: any of several similar Old World lizards

glass sponge *n.*: a siliceous sponge (class *Hyalospongiae*) with 6-rayed spicules and a skeleton often resembling glass when dried

glass-ware \ˈglæs-wər/ *n.*: articles made of glass

glass wool *n.*: glass fibers in a mass resembling wool and being used esp. for thermal insulation and air filters

glass-work \ˈglæs-wɜrk/ *n.* 1 *a*: the manufacture of glass or glassware; also: glaziers work *b* *pl.*: a place where glass is made 2: *GLASSWARE* — **glass-worker** \-wɜrk-ər/ *n.*

glasswort \ˈglæs-wɜrt/ *n.* [fr. its former use in the manufacture of glass]: any of a genus (*Salsola*) of woody jointed succulent herbs of the goosefoot family with leaves reduced to fleshy sheaths

glassy \ˈglæs-i/ *adj.* *glassier*; *glass-est* 1: resembling glass 2: having little animation: *DULL*, *LEISURELY* (~ eyes) — **glass-ily** \ˈglæs-i-lee/ *adv.* — **glassiness** \ˈglæs-i-nəs/ *n.*

Glauber salt \ˈglau-bər-/ *n.*: *GLAUBER'S SALT*

Glauber's salt \ˈglau-bər-/ *n.* (Johann R. Glauber 1668 G. chemist): a colorless crystalline sulfate of sodium $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ used esp. in dyeing and as a cathartic — sometimes used in *pl.*

glaucoma \ˈglau-kō-mə/ *n.* [L. *cataract*, fr. Gk. *glaukōma*, fr. *glaukos*]: a disease of the eye marked by increased pressure within the eyeball, damage to the optic disk, and gradual loss of vision

glauconite \ˈglō-kō-nīt/ *n.* [G. *glaukonitis*, irreg. fr. Gk. *glaukos*]: a mineral consisting of a dull green earthy iron potassium silicate occurring abundantly in greensand — **glauconitic** \ˈglō-kō-nīt-ik/ *adj.*

glauconite \ˈglō-kō-nīt/ *adj.* [L. *glaucon* gleaming, gray, fr. Gk. *glaukos*] 1 *a*: of a pale yellow green color *b*: of a light bluish gray or bluish white color 2: having a powdery or waxy coating that gives a frosted appearance and tends to rub off (~ fruits) — **glauconness** *n.*

glaze \ˈglæz/ *vb.* *glazed*; *glazing* [ME. *glazen*, fr. *glas* glass] *vt.* 1: to furnish or fit with glass 2 *a*: to coat with or as if with a glaze (the storm *glazed* trees with ice) *b*: to apply a glaze to (~ doughnuts) 3: to give a smooth glossy surface to ~ *vi.* 1: to become glazed or glassy (his eyes *glazed* over) 2: to form a glaze — **glazer** *n.*

glaze *n.* 1: a smooth slippery coating of thin ice 2 *a* (1): a liquid preparation applied to food on which it hardens and forms a firm glossy coating (2): a mixture predominantly of oxides (as silica and alumina) applied to the surface of ceramic wares to form a moisture-impermeable and often lustrous or ornamental coating

b: a transparent or translucent color applied to modify the effect of a painted surface *c*: a smooth glossy or lustrous surface or finish 3: a glassy film

glaze *vi.* *glazed*; *glazing* [prob. blend of *glare* and *gaze*] *archaic*: *STARE*

glazed \ˈglæzd/ *adj.* 1: covered with or as if with a glassy film (~ eyes) 2: marked by rigidity of expression: grimly set (the ~ faces of the survivors)

glazier \ˈglæ-zhər, -zē-ər/ *n.*: one who sets glass — **glaz-ery** \ˈglæzh(-ə)-rē, -glæ-zē-ə/ *n.*

glazing \ˈglæ-zɪŋ/ *n.* 1: the action, process, or trade of using or applying glaze 2 *a*: *GLASSWORK* *b*: *GLAZE*

gleam \ˈgleɪm/ *n.* [ME. *gleem*, fr. OE *glēm*; akin to OE *geolu* yellow — more at *YELLOW*] 1 *a*: a transient appearance of subdued or partly obscured light (the ~ of dawn in the east) *b* (1): a small bright light (the ~ of a match) (2): *GLINT* (*a* ~ of anticipation in his eyes) 2: a brief or faint appearance or occurrence: *TRACE* (*a* ~ of hope) — **gleamy** \ˈgleɪ-mē/ *adj.*

gleam *vi.* 1: to shine with subdued steady light or moderate brightness 2: to appear briefly or faintly (*a* light ~ed in the darkness) ~ *vt.*: to cause to gleam *syn* see *FLASH*

glean \ˈɡliːn/ *vb.* [ME. *glenen*, fr. MF *glener*, fr. LL *glennare*; akin to *MLr* *diglūn* I glean, OHG *glanz* bright — more at *GLINT*] *vi.* 1: to gather grain or other produce left by reapers 2: to gather information or other material bit by bit ~ *vt.* 1 *a*: to pick up after a reaper *b*: to strip (as a field) of the leavings of reapers 2 *a*: to gather (as information) bit by bit *b*: to pick over in search of relevant material (~ing old letters for information on the founding of the town) 3: to find out: *LEARN*, *ASCERTAIN* — **glean-able** \ˈɡliːn-ə-bəl/ *adj.* — **glean-er** *n.*

gleanings \ˈɡliːn-ɪŋz/ *n.* *pl.*: things acquired by gleanings

glebe \ˈɡleɪb/ *n.* [L. *gleba* clod, land — more at *CLIP*] 1 *archaic*: *LAND*; *specif.*: a plot of cultivated land 2: land belonging or yielding revenue to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice

glede \ˈɡlɛd/ *n.* [ME. fr. OE *glida*, akin to OE *glidan* to glide]: any of several birds of prey (as the European kite)

glee \ˈɡliː/ *n.* [ME. fr. OE *glēo* entertainment, music; akin to ON *glj* joy, Gk. *chleus* joke] 1: exultant high-spirited joy: *MERRIMENT* 2: an unaccompanied song for three or more usu. male solo voices *syn* see *MIRTH*

glee club *n.*: a chorus organized for singing usu. short choral pieces

gleed \ˈɡliːd/ *n.* [ME. fr. OE *glēd*, akin to OE *glōwan* to glow] *archaic*: a glowing coal

gleeful \ˈɡliː-fəl/ *adj.*: full of glee: *MERRY* — **gleefully** \-fəl-lee/ *adv.* — **gleefulness** *n.*

gleek \ˈɡliːk/ *vi.* [origin unknown] *archaic*: to make a gibe or jest

gleeman \ˈɡliː-mən/ *n.*: *MINSTREL*

gleesome \ˈɡliː-səm/ *adj.*, *archaic*: *GLEEFUL*

gleet \ˈɡliːt/ *n.* [ME. *glē* slimy or mucous matter, fr. MF *glete*, fr. L. *glittus* viscous, akin to LL *glut*, *glue* — more at *CLAY*]: a chronic inflammation of a bodily orifice usu. accompanied by an abnormal discharge, also: the discharge itself (as from the urethra in gonorrhea) — **gleety** \-ē/ *adj.*

glee \ˈɡliː/ *adj.* [ME. fr. ON *glöggr* clear-sighted] *Scot.*: *QUICK*, *SHARP*

glee-zation \ˈɡliː-zā-shən/ *n.*: development of or conversion into glee

glen \ˈɡlen/ *n.* [ME. (Sc.) valley, fr. (assumed) ScGael *glenn*; akin to *MLr* *gend* valley]: a secluded narrow valley

glen-garry \ˈɡlen-ˈɡar-i/ *n.* *pl.* *-ries* *often cap.* [Glen-garry, valley in Scotland]: a woolen cap of Scottish origin

glen plaid \ˈɡlen-/ *n.* [short for *glenurquhart plaid*, fr. *Glen Urquhart*, prob. alter of *Clan Urquhart*, Scottish clan]: a twill pattern of broken checks; also: a fabric woven in this pattern — called also *glen check*

gley \ˈɡliː/ *n.* [Russ. *glei* clay; akin to OE *clæg* clay — more at *CLAY*]: a sticky clay layer formed under the surface of some waterlogged soils

gliadin \ˈɡliː-əd-ən/ *n.* [It. *gliadina*, fr. MGk *glia* glue — more at *CLAY*]: *PROLAMIN*, esp.: one obtained by alcoholic extraction of gluten from wheat and rye

gli-al \ˈɡliː-əl/ *adj.* [NL. *glia* neuroglia, fr. MGk. *glue*], of or relating to neuroglia

glib \ˈɡliːb/ *adj.* *glibber*; *glib-ber* [prob. modif. of LG *glibberig* slippery] 1 *archaic*: *SMOOTH*, *SLIPPERY* 2 *a*: marked by ease and informality: *NONCHALANT* *b*: showing little forethought or preparation: lacking depth and substance: *SUPERFICIAL*, *SLICK* (mouth-ing ~ solutions to knotty problems) 3: marked by ease and fluency in speaking or writing often to the point of being superficial or tricky (*a* ~ politician) — **glibly** *adv.* — **glibness** *n.*

glide \ˈɡliːd/ *vb.* *glided*; *gliding* [ME. *gliden*, fr. OE *glidan*; akin to OHG *glitan* to glide] *vi.* 1 *a*: to move smoothly, continuously, and effortlessly (swans *gliding* over the lake) *b*: to move stealthily: *CREEP* (*gliding* along the wall until they were out of sight) 2: to pass gradually and imperceptibly 3 *of an airplane*: to descend at a normal angle without engine power sufficient for level flight 4: to change the tongue position in the articulation of a glide ~ *vi.*: to cause to glide

glide *n.* 1: the act or action of gliding 2: a calm stretch of shallow water flowing smoothly 3 *a*: *PORTAMENTO* *b*: a non-significant sound produced by the passing of the vocal organs to or from the articulatory position of a speech sound 4: a device for facilitating movement of something; esp.: a circular usu. metal button attached to the bottom of furniture legs to provide a smooth surface

glide path *n.*: the path of descent of an airplane as marked out by a radio beam that guides a pilot in landing, also: the radio beam

glider \ˈɡliːd-ər/ *n.* 1: one that glides, as *a*: an aircraft similar to an airplane but without an engine *b*: a porch seat suspended



glen-garry

sensation of or as if of heat (<ing with rage) b: to show exuberance or elation (< with pride) **glow-ing-ly** \-ŋ-lē adv¹
glow n 1 brightness or warmth of color, esp. REDNESS (the ~ of his cheeks) 2 a: warmth of feeling or emotion b: a sensation of warmth (the drug produces a sustained ~) 3 a. the state of glowing with heat and light b: light such as is emitted by a solid body heated to luminosity • INCANDESCENCE **syn** see BLAZE
glow-er \ˈglau(-ə)-r\ vt [ME (Sc) *glowren*, perh. of Scand origin, akin to Norw dial *glýra* to look askance, Icel *glósa* to glow — more at GLOW] to look or stare with sullen annoyance or anger **syn** see FROWN
glower n a sullen brooding look indicative of annoyance or anger
glow lamp n: a gas-discharge electric lamp in which most of the light proceeds from the glow of the gas near the cathode
glow-worm \ˈglō-,wɔrm, n• any of various luminous insect larvae or adults with wings rudimentary or lacking, esp: a larva or wingless female of a beetle (family Lampyridae) that emits light from the abdomen
glox-in-ia \ˈgläk-ˈsɪn-ē-ə\ n [NL, genus name, fr B P *Gloxin* 18th cent. G botanist]: any of a genus (*Sinningia*) of Brazilian tuberous herbs of a family (Gesneriaceae, the gloxinia family), esp: a plant (*S. speciosa*) widely cultivated for its showy bell-shaped or slipper-shaped flowers
glose \ˈglöz\ vt **glozed**, **glöz-ing** [ME *glosen* to gloss, flatter, fr *glose* gloss] **archaic** • GLOSS 1
glucose vt **glucose**, **glöz-ing** 2 GLOSS 1 — often used with *over*
glu- or **gluco-** comb form [ISV] 1 a• glucose b related to or containing glucose 2• GLYC
glu-ca-gon \ˈglü-kä-,gän\ n [*gluc-* + *-agon* (perh fr Gk *agōn*, prp of *agein* to lead, drive) — more at AGENT] • a protein hormone that is obtained esp from the islets of Langerhans and that increases the content of sugar in the blood by increasing the rate of breakdown of glycogen in the liver
glu-co-cor-ti-coid \ˈglü-kō-ˈkɔrt-ɪ-,kɔɪd\ n a corticoid (as cortisol) that tends to increase liver glycogen and blood sugar by increasing gluconeogenesis
glu-co-ki-nase \ˈki-,nä-s-,näz\ n: a hexokinase that catalyzes the phosphorylation of glucose
glu-co-nate \ˈglü-kä-,näti\ n a salt of gluconic acid
glu-co-neo-gene-sis \ˈglü-kä-,nē-ə-ˈjen-ə-səs\ n [NL] formation of glucose within the animal body esp by the liver from substances (as fats and proteins) other than carbohydrates
glu-conic acid \ˈglü-,kan-ik\ n [ISV, irreg fr *glucose* + *-ic*]: a crystalline acid C₆H₁₂O₆, obtained by oxidation of glucose and used chiefly in cleaning metals
glu-co-amine \ˈglü-ˈkō-sə-,mēn-, -zə\ n an amino derivative C₆H₁₁NO₂ of glucose that occurs esp as a constituent of polysaccharides (as chitin) in animal supporting structures and some plant cell walls
glucose \ˈglü-,kös-, -kōz\ n [F, modif of Gk *gleukos* must, sweet wine, akin to Gk *glykys* sweet] 1 a sugar C₆H₁₂O₆ known in dextrorotatory, levorotatory, and racemic forms. esp • the sweet colorless soluble dextrorotatory form that occurs widely in nature and is the usual form in which carbohydrate is assimilated by animals 2 a light-colored syrup made from cornstarch
glucose-1-phosphate n [fr the position at which the phosphate radical is attached] • an ester C₆H₁₁O₆P that reacts in the presence of a phosphorylase with aldoses and ketoses to yield disaccharides or with itself in liver and muscle to yield glycogen and phosphoric acid
glucose phosphate n: n phosphate ester of glucose as • • GLUCOSE-1-PHOSPHATE b. GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE
glucose-6-phosphate n [fr the position at which the phosphate radical is attached] • an ester C₆H₁₁O₆P that is formed from glucose and ATP in the presence of a glucokinase and that is an essential early stage in glucose metabolism
glu-co-si-dase \ˈglü-ˈkō-sə-,däs-, -zə-,däz\ n an enzyme (as maltase) that hydrolyzes a glucoside
glu-co-side \ˈglü-kä-,sid\ n • GLYCOSIDE. esp • a glycoside that yields glucose on hydrolysis — **glu-co-sid-ic** \ˈglü-kə-ˈsid-ik\ adj — **glu-co-sid-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ adv
gluc-uronic acid \ˈglü-kya-,ran-ik\ n [*gluc-* + *-uronic*] a compound C₆H₁₀O₇ that occurs esp as a constituent of mucopolysaccharides (as hyaluronic acid) and combined as a glucuronide
gluc-ur-on-i-dase \ˈran-ə-,däs-, -däz\ n • an enzyme that hydrolyzes a glucuronide. esp • one that occurs widely (as in liver and spleen) and hydrolyzes the beta form of a glucuronide
gluc-ur-on-ide \ˈglü-ˈkyur-ə-,nid\ n • any of various derivatives of glucuronic acid that are formed esp as combinations with often toxic aromatic hydroxyl compounds (as phenols) and are excreted in the urine
glue \ˈglü\ n [ME *glu*, fr MF, fr LL *glut-*, *glus* — more at CLAY] 1: any of various strong adhesive substances. esp • a hard protein chiefly gelatinous substance that absorbs water to form a viscous solution with strong adhesive properties and that is obtained by cooking down collagenous materials (as hides or bones) 2: a solution of glue used for sticking things together — **glu-ey** \ˈglü-ē\ adj — **glu-ily** \ˈglü-də-lē\ adv
glue vt **glued**, **glu-ing** also **glue-ing** 1 to cause to stick tightly with glue (*gluing* the wings onto the model airplane) 2 • to fix (as the eyes) on an object steadily or with deep concentration (*kept his eyes glued to the TV screen*)
glum \ˈgləm\ adj **glum-mer**; **glum-mest** [prob akin to ME *gloumen* to gloom] 1 • broodingly morose (became ~ when they heard the news) 2 • DREARY GLOOMY (a ~ countenance) **syn** see SULLEN **ant** cheerful — **glum-ly** adv — **glum-ness** n
glu-ma-ceous \glü-ˈmä-shəs\ adj consisting or having the character of glumes (~ flowers)
glume \ˈglüm\ n [NL *gluma*, fr L, hull, husk, akin to L *glubere* to peel — more at CLEAVE] a sheath bract, *specif* either of two empty bracts at the base of the spikelet in grasses
glut \ˈglät\ vb **glut** ted, **glut-ting** [ME *glouten*] vt 1 • to fill esp with food to satiety • SATIATE 2 • to flood (the market) with

unreasonable love or desire: **INFATUATED** — often used with *on* (was real ~ on that man — Pete Martin) **c**: **PREGNANT** (she's six months ~) **3** **a**: **DEAD** **b**: **LOST, RUINED** (unless you're prepared to scuffle... you're ~ to goose — Warren Burnett) **c**: characterized by sinking or dropping (the empty or ~ feeling in the abdomen so common in elevators — H. G. Armstrong) **4** **slang**: **ORBITAL** (a real ~ fashion reporter — Inez Robb)

goner /gŏn-ər/ **gŏn-ər** **n**: one whose case is hopeless (if you fall behind... you're ~ — Kenneth Roberts)

gon-falon /gŏn-fə-lŏn, -lŏn/ **n** [It *gonfalone*] **1**: the ensign of certain princes or states (as the medieval republics of Italy) **2**: a flag that hangs from a crosspiece or frame

gon-falon-her /gŏn-fə-lŏn-ĕr/ **n**: one who bears a gonfalon

gong /gŏng, gŏng/ **n** [Malay & Jav. of imit. origin] **1**: a disk-shaped percussion instrument that produces a resounding tone when struck with a usu. padded hammer **2** **a**: a flat saucer-shaped bell **b**: a wire rod wound in a flat spiral for sounding the time or chime or alarm (as in a clock) — **gong vi**

Gon-go-rism /gŏn-gŏ-riz-əm/ **n** [Sp *gonismo*, fr. Luis de Góngora y Argote 1627 Sp poet]: a literary style characterized by studied obscurity and by the use of various ornate devices — **gon-go-ris-tic** /gŏn-gŏ-ris-tik/ **adj**

goni- or **gonio-** comb form (*Gk gŏnĭa*): corner; angle (*goniometer*)

gon-id-i-al /gŏ-nid-ē-əl/ **adj**: of or relating to a gonidium

gon-id-i-um /-ē-əm/ **n**, *pl* -a /-ē-ə/ [*NL*, fr *gon-* + *-idium*] **1**: an asexual reproductive cell or group of cells in or on a gametophyte **2**: a green chlorophyll-bearing cell within the thallus of a lichen

gon-i-o-m-e-t-er /gŏ-nē-ŏ-m-ē-t-ər/ **n**: an instrument for measuring angles **2**: **DIRECTION FINDER** — **gon-i-o-m-e-t-ric** /-nē-ŏ-m-ē-trik/ **adj** — **gon-i-o-m-e-t-ry** /-nē-ŏ-m-ē-trē/ **n**

gono-coc-cus /gŏn-ŏ-kŏk-ŏs/ **n**, *pl* -coc-ci /-kŏk-, (s)ŏ-, -kŏk-/ [*Gr*] **n**: a pus-producing bacterium (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) that causes gonorrhea — **gono-coc-cal** /-kŏk-əl/ or **gono-coc-cic** /-kŏk-ik/ **adj**

gono-cyte /gŏn-ŏ-sit/ **n** [*ISV*]: a cell that produces gametes, esp.: **GAMETOCYTE**

gono-gen-e-sis /gŏn-ŏ-jen-ŏ-sis/ **n** [*NL*]: maturation of germ cells that includes oogenesis and spermatogenesis

gon-o-ph /gŏn-ŏf/ **var** of **GANEF**

gonophore /gŏn-ŏ-fŏr/ **n** [*Gr*] **1**: a sporophyll bearing prolongation of a plant axis **2**: an attached reproductive zooid of a hydroid colony — **gonophoric** /gŏn-ŏ-fŏr-ik/ **adj** — **gonophorous** /gŏ-nŏ-fŏ-r-ŏs, gŏ-ŏf/ **adj**

gonopore /gŏn-ŏ-pŏr/ **n**, *pl* -ŏr-ē-ŏr/ **n**: a genital pore

gonorrhea /gŏn-ŏ-rē-ə/ **n** [*NL*, fr. *L.L.* morbid loss of semen, fr. *Gk* *gonorrhŏia*, fr. *gon-* + *-rrhŏia* -rrheā]: a contagious inflammation of the genital mucous membrane caused by the gonococcus — called also *clap* — **gonorrheal** /-rē-əl/ **adj**

gon-y /gŏ-nē/ **n** comb form [*L.* *gonia*, fr. *Gk*, fr. *gonas*]: generation; reproduction: manner of coming into being (sporangy)

goo /gŭ/ **n** (perh. alter. of *glue*) **1**: a viscid or sticky substance **2**: cloying sentimentality — **goo-ey** /-ē/ **adj**

goo-ber /gŭ-bər, gŭb-ər/ **n** [of African origin; akin to Kongo *nguba* peanut] **South & Midland**: PEANUT

good /gŭd/ **adj** bet-ter /bet-ər/; best /best/ [*ME*, fr. *OE* *gŏd*, akin to *OHG* *guot* good, *Skt* *guh* to hold fast] **1** **a**: (1): of a favorable character or tendency (news) **2**: **BOUNTFUL, FERTILE** (~ land) **3**: **HANDSOME, ATTRACTIVE** (~ looks) **b** (1): **SUITABLE, FIT** (~ to eat) **(2)**: free from injury or disease

WHOLE (~ one ~ arm) **(3)**: not depreciated (bad money drives out ~) **(4)**: commercially sound (a ~ risk) **(5)**: certain to last or live (~ for another year) **(6)**: certain to pay or contribute (~ for a hundred dollars) **(7)**: certain to elicit a specified result (always ~ for a laugh) **(8)**: **PROFITABLE, ADVANTAGEOUS** (made a very ~ deal) **c** (1): **AGREEABLE, PLEASANT** **(2)**: **SALUTARY, WHOLESOME** (~ for a cold) **(3)**: **AMUSING, CLEVER** (~ a joke) **d** (1): **CONSIDERABLE, AMPLE** (~ a margin) **(2)**: **FULL** (weighs a ~ 200 pounds — *Current Blog*) **e** (1): **WELL-FOUNDED, COGENT** (~ reasons) **(2)**: **TRUE** (holds ~ for society at large) **(3)**: **REAL, ACTUALIZED** (made ~ his promises) **(4)**: **DESERVING OF RESPECT**: **HONORABLE** (~ in ~ standing) **(5)**: **LEGALLY VALID OR EFFECTUAL** (~ title) **f** (1): **ADEQUATE, SATISFACTORY** (~ care) **(2)**: conforming to a standard (~ English) **(3)**: **CHOICE, DISCRIMINATING** (~ taste) **(4)**: containing less fat and being less tender than higher grades — used of meat and esp. of beef **2** **a** (1): **VIRTUOUS, JUST, COMMENDABLE** (~ a man) **(2)**: **RIGHT** (~ conduct) **(3)**: **KIND, BENEVOLENT** (~ intentions) **b**: **UPPER-CLASS** (~ a family) **c**: **COMPETENT, SKILLFUL** (~ a doctor) **d**: **LOYAL** (~ a party man) **(e ~ Catholic)** — **good-ish** /gŭd-ĭsh/ **adj** — **as good as**: in effect: **VIRTUALLY** (as good as dead) — **as good as gold** **1**: of the highest worth or reliability (his promise is as good as gold) **2**: well-behaved (the child was as good as gold) — **good and** /gŭd-ən/ **VERY, ENTIRELY** (was good and mad)

good n **1** **a**: something that is good **b** (1): something conforming to the moral order of the universe **(2)**: praiseworthy character: **GOODNESS** **c**: a good element or portion **2**: **PROSPERITY, BENEFIT** (for the ~ of the community) **3** **a**: something that has economic utility or satisfies an economic want **b** **pl**: personal property having intrinsic value but usu. excluding money, securities, and negotiable instruments **c** **pl**: **CLOTH** **d** **pl**: **WARES, COMMODITIES, MERCHANDISE** (canned ~) **4**: **GOOD PERSONS** — used with the ~ (the ~ die young) **5** **pl**: **proof of wrongdoings** (didn't have the ~ on him — T. G. Cooke) — **for good**: **FOREVER, PERMANENTLY** — **In good with**: in a favored or preferred position with — **to the good** **1**: for the best: **BENEFICIAL** (the government's efforts to restrict credit were all to the good — *Time*) **2**: in a position of net gain or profit (he wound up the game \$10 to the good)

good adv: **WELL** (he showed me how ~ I was doing — Herbert Gold)

good book n, often cap **G&B**: **BIBLE**

good-bye or **good-by** /gŭd-ŏ-bi, gŭd-/ **n** [alter. of *God be with you*]: a concluding remark or gesture at parting

good fellow n: an affable companionable person — **good-fellowship** /gŭd-fel-ŏ-ship, -fel-ŏ-ŏ/ **n**

good-for-nothing /gŭd-fŏr-nŏth-ŏn/ **adj**: of no value: **USELESS, WORTHLESS** (he was fat, lazy, ~ — C. G. Norris)

good-for-nothing n: an idle worthless person

Good Friday n [fr. its special sanctity]: the Friday before Easter observed in churches as the anniversary of the crucifixion of Christ and in some states of the U.S. as a legal holiday

good-hearted /gŭd-hŏrt-əd/ **adj**: having a kindly generous disposition — **good-heartedly adv** — **good-heartedness n**

good-humored /-hŭy-mŏrəd/ **adj**: **GOOD-NATURED, CHEERFUL** — **good-humoredly adv** — **good-humoredness n**

good life n **1**: a virtuous life **2**: a life marked by a high standard of living

good-looking /gŭd-lŭk-ŏn/ **adj**: having a pleasing or attractive appearance — **good-lookingly adv** — **good-lookingness n**

goodly /gŭd-lē/ **adj** **good-lor**; **-est** **1**: pleasantly attractive: **HANDSOME** **2**: significantly large: **CONSIDERABLE** (a ~ number)

good-man /gŭd-mŏn/ **n** **1** *archaic*: the master of a household **2** *archaic*: **MR.**

good-natured /-nŏ-chŏrd/ **adj**: of a pleasant cheerful cooperative disposition *syn* see **AMABLE** *ant* **contrary** — **good-naturedly adv** — **good-naturedness n**

good-neighbor **adj**: marked by principles of friendship, cooperation, and noninterference in the internal affairs of another country (goodwill in advancing the ~ policy — Norman Cousins)

goodness /gŭd-nŏs/ **n** **1**: the quality or state of being good **2** — used interjectionally to express mild surprise or shock **3**: the nutritious, flavorful, or beneficial portion or element of something (boni all the ~ out of the coffee)

Good Samaritan /-sə-mŏr-ŏ-tŏn, -mŏr-/ **n**: **SAMARITAN 2**

good-tempered /gŭd-tem-pŏrəd/ **adj**: not easily vexed — **good-temperedly adv** — **good-temperedness n**

good-wife /gŭd-wif/ **n** **1** *archaic*: the mistress of a household **2** *archaic*: **MRS.**

good-will /gŭd-wil/ **n** **1** **a**: a kindly feeling of approval and support: benevolent interest or concern **b**: the favor or prestige that a business has acquired beyond the mere value of what it sells **2** **a**: cheerful consent **b**: willing effort *syn* see **FAVOR** — **good-willed** /-wid/ **adj**

goody /gŭd-ē/ **n** [alter. of *goodwife*] *archaic*: a usu. married woman of lowly station — used as a title preceding a surname

goody n, *pl* **good-ies**: something that is particularly attractive, pleasurable, good, or desirable (such goodies as model trains, cameras, microscopes, and college educations — *Time*)

goody-goody /gŭd-ē-gŭd-ē/ **adj**: affectedly or ingratiatingly good or proper

goody-goody n: a goody-goody person

goof /gŭf/ **n** [prob. alter. of *E. dial.* *goff* (simpleton)] **1**: a ridiculous stupid person **2**: **BLUNDER**

goof vi **1**: to make a usu. foolish or careless mistake: **BLUNDER** **2** *slang*: to spend time idly or foolishly — often used with *off* (somebody is ~ing off on the job — *Springfield (Mass.) Daily News*) **vi**: to make a mess of: **BUNGLE** — often used with *up*

goof-ball /gŭf-bŏl/ **n** **1** *slang*: a barbiturate sleeping pill **2** *slang*: a mentally abnormal person

go off vi **1**: **EXPLODE** **2**: to burst forth or break out in a sudden or noisy manner **3**: to go forth or away: **DEPART, LEAVE** **4**: to undergo decline or deterioration **5**: to follow the expected or desired course: **PROCEED** (the party went off well) **6**: to make a characteristic noise: **SOUND** — **go off the deep end** **1**: to enter recklessly on a course **2**: to become very much excited

goof-off /gŭf-ŏf/ **n**: one who evades work or responsibility

goofy /gŭf-ē/ **adj** **goof-er**; **-est**: **CRAZY, SILLY** — **goof-ily** /-fē-lē/ **adv** — **goofiness** /-fē-nŏs/ **n**

goo-gol /gŭ-gŏl/ **n** [coined by Milton Sirota b ab 1929 nephew of Edward Kasner 1955 Am. mathematician]: the figure 1 followed by 100 zeroes equal to 10¹⁰⁰

goo-gol-plex /-pleks/ **n** [googol + *-plex* (as in *duplex*)] the figure 1 followed by a googol of zeroes equal to 10¹⁰¹⁰⁰

goo-goo /gŭ-(ŭ)gŭ/ **adj** [prob. alter. of *goggle*]: **LOVING, ENTICING** — used chiefly in the phrase *goo-goo eyes* (make ~ eyes at each other — *New Republic*)

goo-goo /gŭ-gŭ/ **n**, *pl* **goo-goos** [fr. *good government*]: a member or advocate of a political reform movement (this group was dismissed by machine politicians as ~ — *Fortune*)

gook /gŭk/ **n** [origin unknown]: a native belonging usu. to a brown or yellow race — usu. used disparagingly

goon /gŭn/ **n** [perh. alter. of *goo*]: **GOO** — **goony** /-ē/ **adj**

goon /gŭn/ **n** [prob. short for *E. dial.* *gooney* (simpleton)] **1**: a stupid person **2**: a man hired to terrorize or eliminate opponents — **goony** /-ē/ **adj**

go on vi **1** **a**: to continue with or as if with a journey **b**: to continue in or as if in a course of action **2** **a**: to proceed by or as if by a logical step **b** *time*: **PASS** **3**: to take place: **HAPPEN** **4**: to be capable of being put on (her gloves wouldn't go on) **5**: to talk esp. in an effusive manner (the way people go on about their ancestors — Hamilton Basso) **6** **a**: to come into operation, action, or production (the lights went on at sunset) **b**: to appear on the stage (an actor waiting to go on)

gooney also **goony** or **goonle** /gŭ-nē/ **n**, *pl* **gooneys** or **goonles** [prob. fr. *E. dial.* *gooney* (simpleton)]: **BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS**

gooney bird n: **BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS**

a about ***** kitten **or** further **a** back **ā** bake **ā** cot, cart
ā out **ch** chin **e** less **ē** easy **g** gift **i** trip **i** life
j joke **ŋ** sing **ō** flow **ō** flaw **ōl** colon **th** thin **th** thus
H loot **u** foot **y** yet **yū** few **yū** famous **zh** vision

goitrogenic • gone

goit-ro-gen-ic \gōi-trə-jen-ik/ also **goit-ro-gen-ic** \gōi-trə-jen-ik/ *adj.*: producing or tending to produce goiter — **goit-ro-gen-ic-ity** \gōi-trə-jen-ik-ē-tē/ *n*

Gol-con-da \gāl-kīn-də/ *n* [Golconda, India, famous for its diamonds]: a rich mine; broadly: a source of great wealth

gold \gōld/ *n.* often attrib [ME, fr. OE, akin to OE *geolu* yellow — more at **YELLOW**]: 1: a malleable ductile yellow metallic element that occurs chiefly free or in a few minerals and is used esp. in coins, jewelry, and dentures — see **ELEMENT table 2 a (1)**: 2: a gold piece **b**: MONEY **c**: GOLD STANDARD **3**: a variable color averaging deep yellow **4**: something resembling gold, esp.: something valued as the finest of its kind (a heart of ~)

gold-beat-er \gōld-bēt-ər/ *n*: one that beats gold into gold leaf

gold-beat-ing \gōld-bēt-ɪŋ/ *n*

gold-brick \gōld-brɪk/ *n*: 1: a worthless brick that appears to be of gold **2**: something that appears to be valuable but is actually worthless **3**: a person (as a soldier) who shirks assigned work

goldbrick *vi* ~ *swindle* ~ *vi*: to shirk duty or responsibility: goof off

gold-bug \gōld-bʊg/ *n*: a supporter of the gold standard

Gold Democrat *n*: a member of the Democratic party favoring the gold standard, esp.: one supporting an independent ticket in the presidential election of 1896

gold digger *n*: a woman who uses feminine charm to extract money or gifts from men

gold-en \gōld-ən/ *adj*: 1: consisting of, relating to, or containing gold **2 a**: having the color of gold **b**: BLOND **1a** **3**: LUSTROUS, SHINING **4**: of a high degree of excellence: SUPERB **5**: PROSPEROUS, FLOURISHING (~ days) **6 a**: radiantly youthful and vigorous **b**: possessing talents that promise worldly success — often used with **boy** **c**: highly favored: POPULAR **7**: FAVORABLE, ADVANTAGEOUS (a ~ opportunity) **8**: of, relating to, or marking a 50th anniversary **9**: MELLOW, RESONANT (a smooth ~ tenor) — **gold-en-ly** *adv* — **gold-en-ness** \gōld-ən-ness/ *n*

golden age *n*: a period of great happiness, prosperity, and achievement

gold-en-ager \gōld-ə-nā-jər/ *n*: an elderly and often retired person usu. engaging in club activities

golden alex-an-ders \gōld-ə-ˈlɛks-ən-dəz/ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr.* often *cap A* [ML *alexandrum*]: a showy No. American yellow-flowered perennial herb (*Zizia aurea*) of the carrot family that occurs in moist woods and meadows, also: any of several related herbs

golden club *n*: an American aquatic plant (*Orontium aquaticum*) of the arum family with a spadix of minute yellow flowers

golden eagle *n*: a large eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) of the northern hemisphere with brownish yellow tips on the head and neck feathers

gold-en-eye \gōld-ə-nē/ *n*: 1: a large-headed swift-flying Hol- arctic diving duck (*Bucephala clangula*) having the male strikingly marked in black and white **2**: a closely related duck **3**: a lace- wing (family Chrysopidae) with yellow eyes

Golden Fleece *n*: a fleece of gold placed by the king of Colchis in a dragon-guarded grove and recovered by the Argonauts

golden glow *n*: a tall branching composite herb (*Rudbeckia laciniata hortensis*) with showy yellow much-doubled flower heads

golden hamster *n*: a small tawny hamster (*Mesocricetus auratus*) native to Asia Minor but kept as a pet in many parts of the world

Golden Horde *n* [fr. the golden tent of the Mongol ruler]: a body of Mongol Tatars that overran eastern Europe in the 13th century and dominated Russia until 1486

golden mean *n*: the medium between extremes: MODERATION

golden nematode *n*: a small yellowish Old World nematode worm (*Heterodera rostochiensis*) established locally as a pest of potatoes in eastern No. America

gold-en-rain tree \gōld-ən-rān-/ *n*: a round-headed tree (*Koel- reuteria paniculata*) of the family Sapindaceae that has very long showy clusters of yellow flowers

golden retriever *n*: a medium-sized golden-coated retriever developed by interbreeding Russian shepherd dogs with bloodhounds

gold-en-rod \gōld-ən-rōd/ *n*: any of numerous chiefly No. American composite biennial or perennial plants (esp. of the genus *Solidago*) with stems resembling wands and heads of small yellow or sometimes white flowers often clustered in panicles — compare **RAYLESS GOLDENROD**

golden rule *n*: 1: a rule of ethical conduct referring to Mt 7:12 and Lk 6:31 and stating that one should do to others as he would have others do to him **2**: a guiding principle

gold-on-seal \gōld-ən-sē/ *n*: a perennial American herb (*Hydras- tis canadensis*) of the crowfoot family with large rounded leaves and a thick knotted yellow rootstock sometimes used in pharmacy — compare **HYDRASTIS**

golden section *n*: division of a line or the proportion of a geomet- rical figure such that the smaller dimension is to the greater as the greater is to the whole

golden shiner *n*: a common cyprinid fish (*Notemigonus crysoleu- cas*) of eastern No. America having silvery sides with bright golden reflections

golden yellow *n*: 1: a vivid or light yellow **2**: a moderate to strong orange yellow

gold-field \gōld(f)-fild/ *n*: a gold-mining district

gold-filled \gōld(f)-fild/ *adj*: covered with a layer of gold so as to consti- tute filled gold (~ bracelet)

gold-finch \gōld-fɪnʃ/ *n*: 1: a small largely red, black, and yellow European finch (*Carduelis carduelis*) often kept as a cage bird **2**: any of several small American finches (genus *Spinus*) typically having the male in summer plumage variably yellow with black wings, tail, and crown

gold-fish \gōld-fɪʃ/ *n*: a small usu. golden yellow or orange cyprinid fish (*Carassius auratus*) much used as an aquarium and pond fish

goldfish *adj* [fr. the keeping of goldfish in transparent bowls]: ex- posed to public view (had patiently endured this ~ life — Time)

gold leaf *n*: a sheet of gold ordinarily varying from four to five millionths of an inch in thickness that is used esp. for gilding

gold mine *n*: a rich source of something desired (as information)

gold of pleasure: an annual herb (*Camelina sativa*) of the mustard family formerly grown for its oil-rich seeds

gold rush *n*: 1: a rush to newly discovered goldfields in pursuit of riches **2**: the headlong pursuit of sudden wealth in a new or lucrative field

gold-smith \gōld(d)-smith/ *n*: one who makes or deals in articles of gold

gold standard *n*: a monetary standard under which the basic unit of currency is defined by a stated quantity of gold and which is usu. characterized by the coinage and circulation of gold, unre- stricted convertibility of other money into gold, and the free export and import of gold for the settlement of international obligations

gold-stone \gōld(d)-stōn/ *n*: aventurine glass spangled close and fine with particles of gold-colored material

golem \gōl-əm, -gōi-, -gā-/ *n* [Yiddish *golem*, fr. Heb *golem* shapeless mass]: 1: an artificial human being of Hebrew folklore endowed with life **2**: something resembling a golem as **a**: AU- TOMATON **b**: BLOCKHEAD

golf \gɒlf, -gɒlf, -gɒf, -gɒl/ *n.* often attrib [ME (Sc): a game in which a player using special clubs attempts to sink a ball into each of the 9 or 18 successive holes on a course with as few strokes as possible — **golf** *vi*]

Golf — a communications code word for the letter **g**

golf bag *n*: a usu. tubular bag with outside pockets that is de- signed to carry golf equipment (as clubs, balls, and clothing)

golf cart *n*: 1: a small cart for wheeling a golf bag around a golf course **2**: a motorized cart for carrying a golfer and his equip- ment over a golf course — called also **golf car**

golf course *n*: an area of land laid out for the game of golf with a series of 9 or 18 holes each including tee, fairway, and putting green and often one or more natural or artificial hazards — called also **golf links**

golfer *n*: one who plays golf

golfling *n*: the sport or practice of playing golf

golf widow *n*: a woman whose husband spends much time on the golf course

Golgi \gōl(-j)ē/ *adj*: of or relating to the Golgi apparatus, Golgi bodies, or a method of staining for them (~ vesicles)

Golgi apparatus *n* [Camillo Golgi]: a cytoplasmic component that prob. plays a part in elaboration and secretion of cell products and appears in electron microscopy as a series of parallel sometimes vesicular membranes without ribosomes — called also **Golgi com- plex**

Golgi body *n*: a discrete particle of the Golgi apparatus as ob- served in a stained preparation

golliard \gōl-yard, -yārd/ *n* [F]: a wandering student of the 12th or 13th century given to the writing of satiric Latin verse and to convivial living and minstrelsy — **go-lar-dic** \gōl-yard-ik/ *adj*

Goliath \gō-ˈlɪ-əθ/ *n* [Heb *Golyath*]: 1: a Philistine champion who in I Samuel 17 is killed by David in single combat **2**: GIANT (slug it out with business ~s — Warner Oliver)

golliwog or **golliwogg** \gōl-ē-wəg/ *n* [Golliwogg, an animated doll in children's fiction by Bertha Upton]: 1: a grotesque black doll **2**: a grotesque person

gom-er-al or **gom-eril** \gām(-ə)-rəl/ *n* [origin unknown] Scot: SIM- PLETON, FOOL

gom-pho-sis \gām-fō-sis/ *n pl* -pho-ses [NL, fr. Gk *gomphōsis*, lit., a bolting together]: an unmovable articulation in which a hard part is received into a bone cavity (as the teeth into the jaws)

gon- or **gono-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *gonos* procreation, seed, fr. *gignēs- thal* to be born — more at **KIN**]: sexual: generative: semen: seed (**gonoduct**)

-gon \gān also -gən/ *n comb form* [NL -gonum, fr. Gk -gōnon, fr. *gōnia* angle; akin to Gk *gony* knee — more at **KNEE**]: figure having (so many) angles (decagon)

gonad \gō-nad/ *n* [NL *gonad-*, *gonas*, fr. Gk *gonas*]: one of the primary sex glands that include the ovaries and testes — **gonad-al** \gō-nad-əl/ *adj*

gonad-ec-to-my \gō-nə-ˈdek-tə-mē/ *n pl* -mies: surgical removal of an ovary or testis — **gonad-ec-to-mized** \-mīz-d/ *adj*

gonad-o-tropic \gō-nad-ə-ˈtrɒf-ik, -ˈtrɒf-ik/ or **gonad-o-trop-ic** \-ˈtrɒp-ik/ *adj* [ISV]: acting on or stimulating the gonads

gonad-o-trophin \-ˈtrɒf-ɪn/ or **gonad-o-trop-in** \-ˈtrɒp-ɪn/ *n*: a gonadotropic hormone (as follicle-stimulating hormone)

Gond \gɒnd/ *n*: a member of a Dravidian or pre-Dravidian people of central India

Gondi \gān-dē/ *n*: the Dravidian language of the Gonds

Gondola \gān-də-lə/ *n* (usual for sense 1), *gān-də-lə* *n* [It, fr. ML *gondula*, dim of (assumed) VL *condua*]: 1: a long narrow flat-bottomed boat with a high prow and stern used on the canals of Venice **2**: a heavy flat-bottomed boat used on New England rivers and on the Ohio and Missis- sippi rivers **3**: a railroad car with no top, a flat bottom, and fixed sides that is used chiefly for hauling heavy bulk commodities **4 a**: an elongated car attached to the underside of an airship **b**: an often spherical airtight enclosure suspended from a balloon for carrying passengers or instruments **c**: an enclosed car suspended from a cable and used for transporting passengers, esp.: one used as a ski lift **5**: an upholstered chair whose back curves forward at both sides to form the arms **6**: a fixture approachable from all sides used in self-service retail stores to display merchandise **7**: a mo- tortruck or trailer having a large hopper-shaped container for transporting mixed concrete

gon-do-lier \gān-də-ˈlɪ-ər/ *n*: the boatman who propels a gondola

Gon-dwa-ni-an \gān-ˈdwān-ē-ən/ *adj*: of or relating to the hypo- thetical prehistoric landmass Gondwana

gone \gōn also ˈgān/ *adj* [fr. pp. of *go*]: 1: PAST (memories of ~ summers — John Cheever) **2 a**: INVOLVED, ABSORBED (far ~ in hysteria) **b**: possessed with a strong attachment or a foolish or



gondola 1

an architectural style reflecting the influence of the medieval Gothic 3 often not esp: of or relating to a style of fiction characterized by the use of desolate or remote settings and macabre, mysterious, or violent incidents — *goth-ic-ally* \-i-k(-ə)-lē *adv* — *Goth-ic-ness* \-ik(-ə)-nəs *n*

2 *Gothic* *n* 1: the East Germanic language of the Goths — see *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES* table 2: Gothic art style or decoration; *specif*: the Gothic architectural style 3 *a*: BLACK LETTER *b*: SANS-SERIF 4: a work of fiction in the gothic style

Gothic arch *n*: a pointed arch, esp: one with a joint instead of a keystone at its apex

Goth-ic-lam \gəth-ə-siz-əm/ *n* 1: barbarous lack of taste or elegance 2: conformity to or practice of Gothic style — *Goth-ic-ist* \-sist/ *n*

goth-ic-ize \-siz/ *v* *-ized*; *-iz-ing* often *cap*: to make Gothic

gō-thite *var* of *GOETHITE*

go through *vi* 1: to continue firmly or obstinately to the end (I was going through with it if it killed me — A. W. Long) 2 *a*: to receive approval or sanction; *PASS* *b*: to come to a desired or satisfactory conclusion

gotten *past part* of *GET*

gouache \gəwəsh/ *n* [F, deriv. of L *aquatio* act of fetching water, fr *aquatus*, pp. of *aquari* to fetch water, fr. *aqua* water — more at *ISLAND*] 1: a method of painting with opaque watercolors 2 *a*: a picture painted by gouache *b*: the pigment used in gouache

Gou-de \gəud-, gūd-, n/ [Gouda, Netherlands] 1: a mild pressed cheese of Dutch origin that is similar to Edam but contains more fat

gouge \gəu/ *n* [ME *gowge*, fr. MF *gouge*, fr. LL *gubbia*, of Celt origin; akin to OIr *gublan* stung] 1: a chisel with a concave convex cross section 2 *a*: the act of gouging *b*: a groove or cavity scooped out 3: an excessive or improper excavation; *EXTORTION*

gouge *vt* *gouged*; *gouging* 1: to scoop out with or as if with a gouge 2 *a*: to force out (an eye) with the thumb *b*: to thrust the thumb into the eye of 3: to subject to extortion or undue exaction; *OVERCHARGE* — *gouge-er* *n*

gou-lash \gū-lāsh-, -lāsh/ *n* [Hung *gulyás* herdsman's stew] 1: a beef stew made with assorted vegetables and paprika 2: a round in bridge played with hands produced by a redistribution of previously dealt cards 3: a mixture of heterogeneous elements; *JUMBLE*

go under *vi*: to be overwhelmed, destroyed, or defeated; *FAIL*

gourd \gō(ə)r-, gō(ə)r-, gū(ə)r-/ *n* [ME *gourde*, fr. MF, fr. L *cucurbita*] 1: any of a family (Cucurbitaceae, the gourd family) of chiefly herbaceous tendrill-bearing vines including the cucumber, melon, squash, and pumpkin 2: the fruit of a gourd; *PEPO*; esp: any of various hard-rinded inedible fruits of plants of two genera (*Lagenaria* and *Cucurbita*) often used for ornament or for vessels and utensils

gourde \gū(ə)r-/ *n* [AmerF] — see *MONEY* table

gour-mand \gu(ə)r-mānd-, -mōnd/ *n* [MF *gourmani*] 1: one who is excessively fond of eating and drinking 2: one who is heartily interested in good food and drink *syn* see *EPICURE* — *gour-mand-ism* \gu(ə)r-mān-diz-əm-, -mōn-/ *n*

gour-met \gu(ə)r-mā-, gūr-/ *n* [F, fr. MF, alter. of *gromet* boy servant, vintner's assistant, fr. ME *grom* groom]: a connoisseur of food and drink *syn* see *EPICURE* — *gour-met* *adj*

gout \gəu/ *n* [ME *goute*, fr. OF *gout*, drop, fr. L *gutta* drop] 1: a metabolic disease marked by a painful inflammation of the joints, deposits of urates in and around the joints, and usu. an excessive amount of uric acid in the blood 2: a mass or aggregate of something fluid or sticky (→ of lava) — *gouty* \-ē/ *adj*

gov *abbr* 1 *government* 2 *governor*

gov-ern \gəv-ən/ *vb* [ME *governen*, fr. OF *governer*, fr. L *gubernare* to steer, govern, fr. OIr *kybernan*] *vi* 1 *a*: to exercise continuous sovereign authority over; esp: to control and direct the making and administration of policy in *b*: to rule without sovereign power and usu. without having the authority to determine basic policy 2 *a* *archaic*: MANIPULATE *b*: to control the speed of (as a machine) esp by automatic means 3 *a*: to control, direct, or strongly influence the actions and conduct of *b*: to exert a determining or guiding influence in or over (income must ~ expenditure) (availability often ~s choice) *c*: to hold in check; *RESTRAIN* 4: to require (a word) to be in a certain case (in English a transitive verb ~s a noun in the common case) 5: to serve as a precedent or deciding principle for (habits and customs that ~ human decisions) ~ *vi* 1: to prevail or have decisive influence; *CONTROL* 2: to exercise authority — *gov-ern-able* \-əv-ə-bəl/ *adj*

syn *GOVERN*, *RULE* *shared meaning element*: to exercise power and authority in controlling. *GOVERN* implies a keeping in a straight course, under proper control, or in smooth operation for the good of the individual or the whole (you must learn to govern your temper) (the rules that govern creative writing) (to govern is to organize the common activities of a society — power rests on organization; where there is no organization there is no government — *Times Lit. Supp.*) *RULE* is likely to stress power to lay down laws which determine the action of others or to issue commands which must be obeyed, and it may suggest arbitrary or capricious exercise of power (resolved to ruin or to rule the state — John Dryden) (justified that... police stood idly by while white toughs ruled with bricks and clubs — *Springfield (Mass.) Union*)

gov-ern-ance \gəv-ər-nən(t)s/ *n*: *GOVERNMENT*

gov-ern-ess \gəv-ər-nəs/ *n* 1: a woman who governs 2: a woman entrusted with the care and supervision of a child esp in a private household 3: the wife of a governor

gov-ern-essy \-nə-sē/ *adj*: having the characteristics of or suggesting a governess

gov-ern-ment \gəv-ər(n)-mənt-, gəv-'m-ənt/ *n*, often *attrib* 1 *obs*: moral conduct or behavior; *DISCRETION* 2: the act or process of governing; *specif*: authoritative direction or control 3 *a*: the office, authority, or function of governing *b* *obs*: the term during

which a governing official holds office 4 *a*: the continuous exercise of authority over and the performance of functions for a political unit; *RULE* *b*: the political function of policy making as distinguished from the administration of policy decisions 5 *a*: the organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions and which is usually classified according to the distribution of power within it *b*: the complex of political institutions, laws, and customs through which the function of governing is carried out in a specific political unit 6: the body of persons that constitutes the governing authority of a political unit or organization: as *a*: the officials comprising the governing body of a political unit and constituting the organization as an active agency *b* *cap*: the executive branch of the U.S. federal government including the political officials and usu. the permanent civil service employees *c* *cap*: a small group of persons holding simultaneously the principal political executive offices of a nation or other political unit and being responsible for the direction and supervision of public affairs: (1) such a group in a parliamentary system constituted by the cabinet or by the ministry (2) *ADMINISTRATION* 4b 7: *POLITICAL SCIENCE* — *gov-ern-men-tal* \gəv-ər(n)-mənt(-l)/ *adj* — *gov-ern-men-tal-ly* \-l-ē/ *adv*

gov-ern-men-tal-ism \gəv-ər(n)-mənt(-l)-iz-əm/ *n* 1: a theory advocating extension of the sphere and degree of government activity 2: the tendency toward extension of the role of government — *gov-ern-men-tal-ist* \-l-ist/ *n*

gov-ern-men-tal-ize \-l-iz-/ *v* *-ized*; *-iz-ing*: to subject to the regulation or control of a government

government note *n*: a currency note issued by a government

gov-er-nor \gəv(-ə)-nər/ also *gov-er-nor* *n* 1: one that governs *a*: one that exercises authority esp over an area or group *b*: an official elected or appointed to act as ruler, chief executive, or nominal head of a political unit *c*: COMMANDANT *d*: the managing director and usu. the principal officer of an institution or organization *e*: a member of a group that directs or controls an institution or society 2: TUTOR 3 *a* *slang*: one (as a father, guardian, or employer) looked upon as governing *b*: MISTER, SIR — usu. used as a term of address 4 *a*: an attachment to a machine (as a gasoline engine) for automatic control or limitation of speed *b*: device giving automatic control (as of pressure or temperature) — *gov-er-nor-ate* \-ət-, -āt/ *n*

gov-er-nor-general *n*, *pl* *gov-er-nor-general* or *gov-er-nor-generals*: a governor of high rank; esp: one who governs a large territory or has deputy governors under him — *gov-er-nor-generalship* *n*

governor's council *n*: an executive or legislative council chosen to advise or assist a governor

gov-er-nor-ship \gəv(-ə)-nər-ship/ also *gov-er-n* *n* 1: the office of governor 2: the period of incumbency of a governor

govt *abbr* *government*

gow-an \gəu-ən/ *n* [prob. alter. of ME *gollan*] chiefly *Scot*: DAISY 1, broadly: a white or yellow field flower

gow-any \-ə-nē/ *adj*, chiefly *Scot*: abounding in gowans (sweeter than ~ glens — Allan Ramsay 1758)

gown \gaun/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *goune*, fr. LL *gunna*, a fur or leather garment] 1 *a*: a loose flowing outer garment formerly worn by men *b*: a distinctive robe worn by a professional or academic person *c*: a woman's dress *d* (1): DRESSING GOWN (2): NIGHTGOWN *e*: a coverall worn in an operating room 2 *a*: an office or profession symbolized by a distinctive robe *b*: the body of students and faculty of a college or university (powerful rivalry in... society between town and ~ — Robertson Davies)

gown-man \gaunz-mən/ *n*: a professional or academic person

gox \gəks/ *n* [grasous oxygen]: gaseous oxygen

boy \gōi/ *n*, *pl* *goyim* \gōi-əm/ or *goyas* [Yiddish, fr. Heb *goy* people, nation]: GENTILE — *goy-ish* \gōi-ish/ *adj*

gp *abbr* group

GP *abbr* 1 *general practice*; *general practitioner* 2 *geometric progression*

GPA *abbr* grade-point average

GPD *abbr* gallons per day

GPM *abbr* gallons per minute

GPO *abbr* 1 *general post office* 2 *Government Printing Office*

GPS *abbr* gallons per second

GQ *abbr* general quarters

gr *abbr* 1 *grade* 2 *grain* 3 *gram* 4 *gravity* 5 *gross*

Gr *abbr* Greece; Greek

Graaf-ian follicle \gräf-ē-ən-, -gräf-/ *n* [Regnier de Graaf 1673 D anatomist]: a vesicle in a mammal ovary enclosing a developing egg

grab \grəb/ *vb* *grabbed*; *grab-bing* [obs. D or LG *graben*; akin to ME *grāpan* to grasp, Skt *grābhāti* he seizes] *vi* 1: to take or seize by a sudden motion or grasp 2: to obtain unscrupulously 3: to take hastily 4: to forcefully engage the attention of (the technique of grabbing an audience — Pauline Kael) ~ *vi* 1: to make a grab; *SNATCH* 2 of a horse: *OVERREACH* *syn* see *TAKE* — *grab-ber* *n*

grab *n* 1 *a*: a sudden snatch *b*: an unlawful or unscrupulous seizure *c*: something grabbed 2 *a*: a device for clutching an object *b*: CLAMSHELL — up for grabs: available for anyone to take or win

grab *adj* 1: intended to be grabbed (a ~ rail) 2: taken at random (→ samples of rocks)

grab *n* (Ar *ghurāb*, lit. raven): an oriental coasting ship of light draft and broad beam having lateen sails and usu. two masts

grab bag *n*: a receptacle (as a bag) containing small articles which are to be drawn (as at a party or fair) without being seen 2

a about ** kitten* *or further* *a* back *ā* bake *ū* cot, cart
sh out *ch* chain *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *l* life
j joke *q* sing *ō* flow *ō* flaw *ol* coin *th* than *th* thus
ū foot *u* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yn* famous *zh* vision

goosander \gü-'san-dər\ *n* [origin unknown]: the common merganser (*Mergus merganser*) of the northern hemisphere

goose \güs\ *n*, *pl* **geese** \gēs\ [ME *gos*, fr. OE *gōs*, akin to OHG *gans* goose, L *anser*] 1 *a*: any of numerous large waterfowl (family Anatidae) that are intermediate between the swans and ducks and have long necks, feathered lores, and reticulate tarsi 2 *a*: a female goose as distinguished from a gander 2: SIMPLETON, DOLT 3 *pl* **gooses**: a tailor's smoothing iron with a gooseneck handle 4 *pl* **gooses**: a poke between the buttocks — **goose-ey** \gü-'ē\ *adj*

goose vi **goosed**; **goosing**: to poke between the buttocks with an upward thrust

gooseberry \güs-'ber-ē, 'güz-, -b(ə)-rē, chiefly Brit 'güz-\ *n* 1 *a*: the acid usu prickly fruit of any of several shrubs (genus *Ribes*) of the saxifrage family 2: a shrub bearing gooseberries 2: CUR RANT 2

goose bumps *n pl*: GOOSEFLESH

goose egg *n*: ZERO, NOTHING. *esp*: a score of zero in a game or contest

gooseflesh \güs-'flesh\ *n*: a roughness of the skin produced by erection of its papillae usu from cold or fear

goosefoot \-füt\ *n*, *pl* **goosefoots**: any of a genus (*Chenopodium*) or family (*Chenopodiaceae*, the goosefoot family) of glabrous herbs with utricular fruit

goose grass *n* 1: CLEAVERS 1 2: YARD GRASS

goose-neck \güs-'nek\ *n*, often *attrib*: something (as a flexible jointed metal pipe) curved like the neck of a goose or U-shaped — **goose-necked** \-nek-t\ *adj*

goose pimples *n pl*: GOOSEFLESH

goose step *n*: a straight-legged stiff-kneed step used by troops of some armies when passing in review — **goose-step-per** \güs-'step-ər\ *n*

go out vi 1 *a*: to go forth, abroad, or outdoors, *specif*: to leave one's house 2 (1): to take the field as a soldier (2): to participate as a principal in a duel 3: to travel as or as if a colonist or immigrant 4: to work away from home 2 *a*: to come to an end 3: to become extinguished (the hall light went out) 3: to give up office: RESIGN 4: to become obsolete or unfashionable 5 (1): to play the last card of one's hand (2): to reach or exceed the total number of points required for game in cards 3: to go on strike 4: BREAK, COLLAPSE 5: to become a candidate (went out for the football team)

go over vi 1: to go on a journey 2: to become converted 3: to receive approval: SUCCEED (his plan went over well)

GOP *abbr* Grand Old Party (Republican)

go-phér \gō-'fər\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *a*: a burrowing edible land tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) of the southern U.S., broadly: any of several related land tortoises 2 *a*: any of several burrowing rodents (family Geomyidae) of western North America, Central America, and the southern U.S. that are the size of a large rat and have large cheek pouches opening beside the mouth 3: any of numerous small ground squirrels (genus *Citellus*) of the prairie region of North America closely related to the chipmunks 3: GOPHER BALL

gopher ball *n*: a pitched baseball for a home run

gopher snake *n*: INDIGOSNAKE 2: BULLSNAKE

Gordian knot \gōrd-'ē-n\ *n* 1: a knot tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, held to be capable of being untied only by the future ruler of Asia, and cut by Alexander the Great with his sword 2: an intricate problem, *esp*: a problem insoluble in its own terms

Gordon setter \gōrd-'n\ *n* [Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon 1827 Sc sportsman]: any of a breed of large long-haired bird dogs that are deep black with tan, chestnut, or mahogany markings

gora \gō('a), 'gō(a)\ *n* [ME, filth, fr. OE *gor*; akin to OE *wearm* warm]: BLOOD, *esp*: clotted blood

gore *n* [ME, fr. OE *gāra*, akin to OE *gār* spear, Gk *chalos* shepherd's staff] 1: a small usu triangular piece of land 2: a tapering or triangular piece (as of cloth in a skirt)

gore vi **gored**; **goring** 1: to cut into a tapering triangular form 2: to provide with a gore

gore vi **gored**; **goring** [ME *goren*]: to pierce or wound with a horn or tusk

gorge \gō('a), 'gō(a)\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *gurga*, alter. of *gurgus*, fr. L, whirlpool — more at VORACIOUS] 1: THROAT 2 *a*: a hawk's crop 3: STOMACH, BELLY 3: the entrance into an outwork (as a bastion) of a fort 4: a narrow passage through land; *esp*: a narrow steep-walled canyon or part of a canyon 5: a primitive device used instead of a fishhook that consists of an object (as a piece of bone attached in the middle of a line) easy to swallow but difficult to eject 6: a mass choking a passage (a river dammed by an ice)

gorge vb **gorged**; **gorging** *vi*: to eat greedily or to repletion ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to stuff to capacity: GLUT 2: to fill completely or to the point of distension (veins gorged with blood) 2: to swallow greedily *syn* see SATIATE — **gorg-er** *n*

gorgeous \gōr-'jəs\ *adj* [ME *gorgeyse*, fr. MF *gorgeias* elegant, fr. *gorgeias* wimple, fr. *gorge*]: splendidly or showily brilliant or magnificent *syn* see SPLENDID — **gorgeously** *adv* — **gorgeousness** *n*

gorget \gōr-'jət\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *gorge*] 1: a piece of armor protecting the throat — *see* ARMOR illustration 2 *a*: an ornamental collar 3: a part of a wimple covering the throat and shoulders

gor-gon \gōr-'gən\ *n* [L *Gorgon*, *Gorgo*, fr. Gk *Gorgōn*] 1 *cap*: any of three snake-headed sisters in Greek mythology whose glance turns the beholder to stone 2: an ugly or repulsive woman — **gor-go-ni-an** \gōr-'gō-nē-ən\ *adj*

gor-go-ni-an \gōr-'gō-nē-ən\ *n* [deriv. of L *gorgonia* coral, fr. *Gorgon*, *Gorgo*], any of an order (*Gorgonacea*) of colonial anthozoans with a usu horny and branching axial skeleton — **gorgonian** *adj* **gor-gon-ize** \gōr-'gə-nīz, vī-'līz\ *vt*: to have a paralyzing or mesmerizing effect on — **STUPEFY**, **PETRIFY**

Gor-gon-zo-la \gōr-'gən-'zō-lə\ *n* [It, fr. *Gorgonzola*, Italy]: a blue cheese of Italian origin usu made of cow's milk

gor-illa \gə-'nī-lə\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *Goril'ā*, believed to be the name of an alleged African tribe of hairy women] 1: an anthropoid ape (*Gorilla gorilla*) of western equatorial Africa related to the chimpanzee but less erect and much larger 2 *a*: an ugly or brutal man 3: THUG, GOON

gor-man-dize \gōr-'mən-'dīz\ *vb* **gord-ized**, **gord-izing** [gordmand, alter. of *gourmand*] *vi*: to eat gluttonously or ravenously ~ *vi*: to eat greedily: DEVOUR — **gor-man-dizer** *n*

gorm-less \gōrm-'ləs\ *adj* [alter. of E dial *gaumless*, fr. *gaum* attention, understanding fr. ME *gome*, fr. ON *gaum*, *gaumr*] + *-less* chiefly Brit: lacking intelligence: STUPID

go-round \gō-'raund\ *n*: GO-AROUND

gorse \gō('ə)r-s\ *n* [ME *gorst*, fr. OE — more at HORROR] 1: FURZE 2: JUNIPER — **gorse** \gōr-'sē\ *adj*

gory \gō('ə)r-ē, 'gō(a)-rē\ *adj* **gor-ier**, **est-1**: covered with gore: BLOODSTAINED 2: BLOODCURDLING, SENSATIONAL

gosh \gāsh, 'gōsh\ *interj* [euphemism for God] — used as a mild oath

goshawk \gās-'hōk\ *n* [ME *goshawke*, fr. OE *gōshafoc*, fr. *gōs* goose + *hafoc* hawk]: any of several long-tailed accipitine hawks with short rounded wings, *esp*: a hawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) of the northern parts of both the Old and the New World that is larger than a crow and has a white stripe above and behind the eye

gosling \gāz-'līn, 'gōz-, -lən\ *n* [ME, fr. *gos* goose] 1: a young goose 2: a foolish or callow person

gos-pel \gās-'pəl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *gōdspel*, fr. *gōd* good + *spell* tale — more at SPELL] 1 *a* often *cap*: the message concerning Christ, the kingdom of God, and salvation 2 *cap*: one of the four first New Testament books telling of the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, also: a similar apocryphal book 3: an interpretation of the Christian message (the social ~) 2 *cap*: a lecture from one of the New Testament Gospels 3: the message or teachings of a religious teacher 4: something accepted as infallible truth or as a guiding principle (the ~ of conservation — R. M. Hodesh)

2 gospel *adj* 1 *a*: having a basis in or being in accordance with the gospel: EVANGELICAL (ordained to the ~ ministry — *Christian Century*) 2: marked by special or fervid emphasis on the gospel (a ~ meeting) 2: of, relating to, or being religious songs of American origin associated with evangelism and popular devotion and marked by simple melody and harmony and elements of folk songs, spirituals, and occas jazz (a ~ singer)

gos-pel-er or **gos-pel-ior** \gās-'pə-lər\ *n* 1: one who preaches or propounds a gospel 2: one who reads or sings the liturgical Gospel

gos-pel side *n*, often *cap* G [fr. the custom of reading the Gospel from this side]: the left side of an altar or chancel as one faces it

Gos-plan \gās-'plan, 'gōs-'plan\ *n* [Russ *Gosudarstvennaya Planirovka* (Komissiya) State Planning Commission]: a Soviet agency that makes long-term economic and social plans and generally supervises their execution

gos-port \gās-'pō('ə)r-t, -pō('ə)r-t\ *n* [Gosport, England]: a flexible one-way speaking tube for communication between separate cockpits of an airplane

gos-sam-er \gās-'ə-mər\ also 'gās-'ə-mər\ *n* [ME *gossamer*, fr. *gos* goose + *somer* summer] 1: a film of cobwebs floating in air in calm clear weather 2: something light, delicate, insubstantial, or tenuous (the ~ of youth's dreams — *Andrea Parke*) — **gossamer** *adj* — **gos-sa-mery** \-mə-'rē\ *adj*

gos-sen \gās-'n\ *n* [Corn *gassen*]: decomposed rock or vein material of reddish or rusty color that results from oxidized pyrites

gos-sip \gās-'sp\ *n* [ME *gossib*, fr. OE *gōdsibb*, fr. *god* + *sibb* kinsman, fr. *sibb* related] 1 *a* dial Brit: GODPARENT 2: COMPANION, CRONY 3: a person who habitually reveals personal or sensational facts 2 *a*: rumor or report of an intimate nature 3: a chatty talk 3: the subject matter of gossip (his infidelities were common ~) *syn* see REPORT — **gos-sip-ry** \-pə-'rē\ *n*

2 gossip *vi*: to relate gossip — **gos-sip-er** *n*

gos-sipy \gās-'pē\ *adj*: full of or given to gossip (a ~ letter) (~ neighbors)

gos-sy-pol \gās-'ə-pōl, -pōl\ *n* [ISV, deriv. of L *gossypium* cotton]: a toxic phenolic liquid $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$ in cottonseed

got *past* of GET

Goth \gāth\ *n* [LL *Gothi*, pl.]: a member of a Germanic people that overran the Roman Empire in the early centuries of the Christian era

2 Goth *abbr* Gothic

Gothic \gāth-'ik\ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or resembling the Goths, their civilization, or their language 3: TEUTONIC, GERMANIC 3 (1): MEDIEVAL (2): UNCOUTH, BARBAROUS 2 *a*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a style of architecture developed in northern France and spreading through western Europe from the middle of the 12th century to the early 16th century that is characterized by the converging of weights and struts at isolated points upon slender vertical piers and counterbalancing buttresses and by pointed arches and vaulting 3: of or relating to



gorilla 1



gopher 2a

adj — against the grain: counter to one's inclination, disposition, or feeling — with a grain of salt: with a skeptical attitude (take his predictions with a grain of salt)

grain *v* 1: INGRAIN 2: to form into grains: GRANULATE 3: to paint in imitation of the grain of wood or stone ~ *v* 1: to become granular: GRANULATE — **grain-er** *n*

grain alcohol *n*: ALCOHOL

grain elevator *n*: ELEVATOR

grain-field \grān-fēld/ *n*: a field where grain is grown

grain rust *n*: a rust that attacks a cereal grass

grains of paradise: the pungent seeds of a West African plant (*Aframomum melegueta* of the family Zingiberaceae) that are used as a spice

grain sorghum *n*: any of several sorghums cultivated primarily for grain — compare **SORGO**

grainy \grā-nē/ *adj* **grain-i-er**, -est 1: consisting of or resembling grains: GRANULAR 2: having or resembling the grain of wood — **graini-ness** *n*

gram \grām/ *n* [obs. Pg (now *grão*), grain, fr. L *granum*]: any of several leguminous plants (as a chick-pea) grown esp. for their seed

gram or gramme \grām/ *n* [F *gramme*, fr. LL *gramma*, a small weight, fr. Gk *gramma*, *gramma* letter, writing, a small weight, fr. *graphein* to write — more at **CARVE**]: a metric unit of mass and weight equal to 1/1000 kilogram and nearly equal to one cubic centimeter of water at its maximum density — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table

gram *n* [by shortening & alter]: GRANDMOTHER

gram abbr *gramm*; grammatical

gram \grām/ *n* **comb form** L *-gramma*, fr. Gk, fr. *gramma*] drawing: writing: record (chronogram) (telegram)

grame \grām-ə/ *n* [Sp]: a pasture grass (genus *Bouteloua*) of the western U.S. — called also **grama grass**

gram-a-rye \grām-ə-rē/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *gramaire* grammar, grammar book, book of sorcery]: MAGIC

gram atom *n*: the atomic weight of an element in grams — called also **gram-atomic weight**

gram calorie *n*: CALORIE 1a

gram equivalent *n*: the quantity of an element, radical, or compound that has a weight in grams equal to the equivalent weight

gram-mer-cy \grā-mər-sē/ *interj* [ME *grand mercy*, fr. MF *grand merci* great thanks] archaic — used to express gratitude or astonishment

gram-i-ci-din \grām-ē-sīd-ē-n/ *n* [gram-positive + -i- + -cide + -in]: a toxic crystalline polypeptide antibiotic produced by a soil bacterium (*Bacillus brevis*) and used against gram-positive bacteria in local infections

gram-i-n-e-ous \grā-mīn-ē-əs/ *adj* [L *gramineus*, fr. *gramin-*, *gramen* grass]: of or relating to a grass — **gram-i-n-e-ous-ness** *n*

gram-i-ni-v-o-rous \grām-ə-nīv-ō-rəs/ *adj* [L *gramin-*, *gramen*] feeding on grass

gram-mar \grām-ər/ *n* [ME *gramere*, fr. MF *gramaire*, modif. of L *grammatica*, fr. Gk *grammatikḗ*, fr. fem. of *grammatikḗs* of letters, fr. *grammat-*, *gramma*] 1: a. the study of the classes of words, their inflections, and their functions and relations in the sentence b: a study of what is to be preferred and what avoided in inflection and syntax 2: the characteristic system of inflections and syntax of a language 3: a grammar textbook b: speech or writing evaluated according to its conformity to grammatical rules

4: the principles or rules of an art, science, or technique (a ~ of the theater) — **gram-mar-i-an** \grām-ər-ē-ən, -mar-/ *n*

grammar school 1: a secondary school emphasizing Latin and Greek in preparation for college b: a British college preparatory school 2: a school intermediate between primary school and high school 3: ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

gram-mat-i-cal \grām-ə-tī-kəl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to grammar 2: conforming to the rules of grammar — **gram-mat-i-cal-i-ty** \grām-ə-tī-kəl-ē-tē/ *n* — **gram-mat-i-cal-ly** \grām-ə-tī-kəl-ē-lē/ *adv* — **gram-mat-i-cal-ness** \grām-ə-tī-kəl-nəs/ *n*

grammatical meaning *n*: the part of meaning that varies from one inflectional form to another (as from *plays* to *played* to *playing*) — compare **LEXICAL MEANING**

gram molecule *n*: the quantity of a compound or element that has a weight in grams numerically equal to the molecular weight — called also **gram-molecular weight**

Gram-my \grām-ē/ *service mark* — used for the annual presentation of a statuette for notable achievement in the recording industry

gram-neg-a-tive \grām-nēg-ə-tīv/ *adj*: not holding the purple dye when stained by Gram's method — used chiefly of bacteria

gram-o-phone \grām-ə-fōn/ *n* [fr. *Gramophone*, a trademark]: PHONOGRAPH

gramp \gramp/ or **gramps** \gramp(s)/ *n* *pl* **gramps** [by shortening & alter]: GRANDFATHER

gram-pos-i-tive \grām-pōz-ə-tīv, -pāz-īv/ *adj*: holding the purple dye when stained by Gram's method — used chiefly of bacteria

gram-pus \grām-pəs/ *n* [alter. of ME *grasppe*, *grapp*, fr. MF *graspeis*, fr. *gras* fat (fr. L *crassus*) + *peis* fish, fr. L *piscis* — more at **FISH**] 1: a cetacean (*Grampus griseus*) related to the blackfish, broadly: any of various small cetaceans (as the blackfish or killer whale) 2: the giant whip scorpion (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*) of the southern U.S.

Gram's method \grām-z/ *n* [Hans C. J. Gram †1938 Dan physician]: a method for the differential staining of bacteria by which some species remain colored and some are decolorized by treatment with Gram's solution after staining with gentian violet

Gram's solution *n*: a watery solution of iodine and the iodide of potassium used in staining bacteria by Gram's method

gram-vari-able \grām-ver-ē-ə-bəl, -var-/ *adj*: staining irregularly or inconsistently by Gram's method

grana *pl* of GRANUM

gran-a-dilla \grām-ə-dī-lə, -dē-(y)ə/ *n* [Sp]: the oblong fruit of various passionflowers (esp. *Passiflora quadrangularis* of tropical America) widely used as a dessert

grā-na-ry \grān-ə-rē, 'grān-/ *n* *pl* -ries [L *granarium* fr. *granum* grain] 1: a: a storehouse for threshed grain b: a region producing grain in abundance 2: a chief source or storehouse

'grand \grānd/ *adj* [MF, large, great, grand, fr. L *grandis*] 1: a: having more importance than others: FOREMOST b: having higher rank than others bearing the same general designation (the ~ champion) 2: a: INCLUSIVE, COMPREHENSIVE (the ~ total of all money paid out) b: DEFINITIVE, INCONTROVERTIBLE (~ example) 3: MAIN PRINCIPAL 4: large and striking in size, scope, extent, or conception 5: a: LAVISH SUMPTUOUS (a ~ celebration) b: marked by a regal form and dignity c: fine or imposing in appearance or impression d: LOFTY SUBLINE (writing in the ~ style) 6: a: pretending to social superiority: SUPERBIOUS b: intended to impress (a man of ~ gestures and pretentious statements) 7: very good: WONDERFUL (a ~ time) (a ~ old man) — **grand-ly** \grān-dlē/ *adv* — **grand-ness** \grān-d-nəs/ *n*

syn GRAND MAGNIFICENT IMPOSING STATELY MAJESTIC GRANDIOSE shared meaning element: large and impressive

'grand *n* 1: GRAND PIANO 2 *slang*: a thousand dollars

grand-dam \grān-dām, -dām/ or **grand-dame** \grān-dām, -dām/ *n* [ME *granddam*, fr. AF *grand dame*, lit., great lady] 1: GRANDMOTHER 2: an old woman

grand-sunt \grān-dant, -dant/ *n*: the aunt of one's father or mother — called also **great-aunt**

grand-ba-by \grān(d)-bā-bē-/ *n*: an infant grandchild

grand-child \grān-chīld/ *n*: the child of one's son or daughter

grand-dad or **grand-dad** \grān-dad/ *n*: GRANDFATHER

grand-dad-dy \grān-dād-ē/ also **grand-dad-dy** *n* 1: GRANDFATHER 2: one that is the first, earliest, most ancient, or most venerable of its kind (the ~ of ~ modern technical analysis — J. W. Schulz)

grand-daugh-ter \grān-dōt-ər/ *n*: the daughter of one's son or daughter

grand duchess *n* 1: the wife or widow of a grand duke 2: a woman who rules a grand duchy in her own right

grand duchy *n*: the territory or dominion of a grand duke or grand duchess

grand duke *n* 1: the sovereign duke of any of various European states 2: a son or male descendant of a Russian czar in the male line

grande dame \grān-dām, grā-dām/ *n*, *pl* **grandes dames** \grān-dām(z), -dām(z)/ also **grande dames** \sām(z)/ [F, lit., great lady] 1: a usu. elderly woman of great prestige or ability

grand-dee \grān-dē/ *n* [Sp *grande*, fr. *grande*, *adj*, large, great, fr. L *grandis*]: a man of elevated rank or station, esp., a Spanish or Portuguese nobleman of the first rank

grand-deur \grān-jor, -jūr-/ *n*, *pl* **grand-deurs** \grān-dē-/ [ME, fr. MF, fr. *grand*] 1: the quality or state of being grand: MAGNIFICENCE (the glory that was Greece and the ~ that was Rome — E. A. Poe) 2: an instance or example of grandeur

grand-father \grān-dā-fer-/ *n*, *pl* **grand-fathers** \grān-dā-fer-/ *adj* mother; also: ANCESTOR 1a — **grand-father-ly** \grān-dā-fer-/ *adj*

grandfather clause *n*: a clause creating an exemption based on circumstances previously existing, esp.: a provision in several southern state constitutions designed to enfranchise poor whites and disfranchise Negroes by waiving high voting requirements for descendants of men voting before 1867

grandfather clock *n* [fr. the song *My Grandfather's Clock* (1876) by Henry C. Work]: a tall pendulum clock standing directly on the floor — called also **grandfather's clock**

grand fir *n*: a lofty tree (*Abies grandis*) of the northwestern Pacific coastal region of No. America with cylindrical greenish cones and soft wood

Grand Guignol \grān-gēn-yōl, -yōl/ *n* [Le Grand Guignol, small theater in Montmartre, Paris, specializing in such performances]: dramatic entertainment featuring the gruesome or horrible — **Grand Guignol** *adj*

grand-i-flo-ra \grān-də-flō-rə, -flōr-/ *n* [NL, fr. L *grandis* great + *flor-*, *flor* flower — more at **BLOW**]: a bush rose derived from crosses of *floribunda* and hybrid tea roses and characterized by production of blooms both singly and in clusters on the same plant

grand-i-lo-quence \grān-dī-lə-kwənt-/ *n* [prob. fr. MF, fr. L *grandiloquus* using lofty language, fr. *grandis* + *loqui* to speak]: lofty or pompous eloquence: BOMBAST — **grand-i-lo-quent** \grān-dī-lə-kwənt-/ *adj* — **grand-i-lo-quent-ly** *adv*

grand-i-ose \grān-dē-ōs, -grān-dē-/ *adj* [F, fr. It *grandioso*, fr. *grande* great, fr. L *grandis*] 1: impressive because of uncommon largeness, scope, effect, or grandeur 2: characterized by affectation

syn see **GRAND** — **grand-i-osi-ty** \grān-dē-ās-ē-tē/ *n* — **grand-i-ness** *n* — **grand-i-osi-ty** \grān-dē-ās-ē-tē/ *n* — **grand-i-o-so** \grān-dē-ō-sō, -grān-dē-, -grān-dē-/ *adv* or *adj* [It]: in a broad and noble style — used as a direction in music

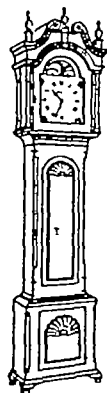
grand jury *n*: a jury that examines accusations against persons charged with crime and if the evidence warrants makes formal charges on which the accused persons are later tried

Grand Lama *n*: DALAI LAMA

grand larceny *n*: larceny of property of a value greater than that fixed as constituting petit larceny

grand-ma \grān(d)-mā, -mō, -grām-, -dā/ *n* GRANDMOTHER

grand mal \grān(d)-mal, -grā-, -māl, -mōl, -grān(d)-mal/ *n* [F, lit., great illness]: severe epilepsy



grandfather clock

a about * kitten ar further a back ā bale ā cot cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ng sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

: something resembling a grab bag (as in providing an assortment of items)

grab *\græb-əl/* *v* **grab-bled; grab-bling** *\-(ə-)lɪŋ/* [D *graben*, fr. MD, freq. of *graben*] 1: to search with the hand 2: to lie or fall prone: *SPRAWL* — **grab-ble** *\-(ə-)lɪ-ər/* *n* **grab-by** *\græb-ē/* *adj* **grab-bler**; **-est**: tending to grab: *GRASPING*, *GREEDY*

grab-en *\græb-ən/* *n* [G, dutch]: a depressed segment of the earth's crust bounded on at least two sides by faults

grace *\græs/* *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *gratia* favor, charm, thanks, fr. *gratus* pleasing, grateful, akin to OHG *queran* to sigh, Skt *grāṇi* he praises] 1: unmerited divine assistance given man for his regeneration or sanctification 2: a state of sanctification enjoyed through divine grace 3: a virtue coming from God 4: a short prayer at a meal asking a blessing or giving thanks 5: a: disposition to or an act or instance of kindness or clemency b *archaic*: MERCY, PARDON 6: a special favor: PRIVILEGE (each in his place, by right, not ~, shall rule his heritage — Rudyard Kipling) 7: a temporary exemption: REPRIEVE 8: APPROVAL, FAVOR (stayed in his good ~) 9: a: a charming trait or accomplishment b: a pleasingly graceful appearance or effect: CHARM 10: ease and suppleness of movement or bearing 11: a musical trill, turn, or appoggiatura 12 — used as a title of address or reference for a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop 13: a: sense of propriety or right b: the quality or state of being considerate or thoughtful 14 *pl. cap*: three sister goddesses in Greek mythology who are the givers of charm and beauty *syn* *see* MERCY

grace *v* **graced; gracing** 1: to confer dignity or honor on 2: ADORN, EMBELLISH

grace *cup* *n*: a cup used in drinking a final health after the grace at the end of a meal, also: a health drunk from it

grace-ful *\grās-fəl/* *adj*: displaying grace in form or action: pleasing or attractive in line, proportion, or movement — **grace-fully** *\-(ə-)lē/* *adv* — **grace-ful-ness** *n*

grace-less *\grās-ləs/* *adj*: 1: lacking in divine grace: IMMORAL, UNREGENERATE 2: lacking a sense of propriety b: devoid of attractive qualities 3: artistically inept or unbecomingly — **grace-less-ly** *adv* — **grace-less-ness** *n*

grace *note* *n*: a musical note added as an ornament, esp: APPOGGIATURA

grace-ful *\grās-fəl/* *adj* [L *gracilis*] 1: SLENDER, SLIGHT 2: GRACEFUL — **grace-ful-ness** *n* — **grace-ful-ly** *adv* — **grace-ful-ness** *n*

grace-ful *\grās-fəl/* *adj* [L *graculus*] 1: a: a series forming successive stages b: a step or place in an ordered scale 2: an advance by regular degrees 3: the act or process of grading 4: a gradual passing from one tint or shade to another (as in a painting) 5: ABLAZE — **grace-ful-ness** *n* — **grace-ful-ly** *adv* — **grace-ful-ness** *n* *syn* GRACIOUS, CORDIAL, AFFABLE, GENIAL, SOCIABLE *shared meaning* element: markedly pleasant and easy in social contacts *ant* ungracious

grack-le *\græk-əl/* *n* [deriv of L *graculus* 'jackdaw'] 1: any of various Old World starlings (as the hill mynas) 2: any of several rather large American blackbirds (family Icteridae) having glossy iridescent black plumage

grad *abbr* graduate, graduated

grate *\grāt/* *v* **grated; grate** *grating* [back-formation fr *gradation*] 1: to shade into the next color, note, or stage ~ *vi*: to arrange in a progression, scale, or series

grate *\grāt/* *n* [L *gratia*, fr. L *gratus* step, degree, akin to L *grad* to step, go, Lith *gridyti* to go, wander] 1: a: a stage in a process (2): a position in a scale of ranks or qualities b: a class organized for the work of a particular year of a school course c: a military or naval rank d: a degree of severity in illness (~ III carcinoma) 2: a: a class of things of the same stage or degree b: a mark indicating a degree of accomplishment in school c: a standard of food quality (the government has established ~s for meat) 3: a: the degree of inclination of a road or slope, also: a sloping road b: a datum or reference level, esp. ground level c: ELEVATION 4: a domestic animal with one parent purebred and the other of inferior breeding 5 *pl*: the elementary school system (taught in the ~s for 19 years) — **grate-less** *\-(ə-)lɪs/* *adj*

grate *v* **grated; grading** 1: a: to arrange in grades: SORT b: to arrange in a scale or series c: to assign to a grade or assign a grade to 2: to level off to a smooth horizontal or sloping surface 3: to improve by breeding females to purebred males ~ *vi* 1: a: to form a series b: BLEND 2: to be of a particular grade — **grate-able** *\grāt-ə-bəl/* *adj*

grate *\grāt/* *adj* *comb form* [F, fr. L *gradus*, fr. *grad*] : walking (plantigrade)

grade *\grād/* *n*: a crossing of highways, railroad tracks, or pedestrian walks or combinations of these on the same level

grade *\grād/* *n*: QUALITY POINT

grade *\grād/* *n*: QUALITY POINT AVERAGE

grad-ar *\grād-ər/* 1: one that grades 2: a machine for leveling earth 3: a pupil in an elementary or secondary school grade (a fifth ~)

grade *\grād/* *n*: ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

grade *\grād/* *n*: a highway or railroad crossing using an underpass or overpass

grad-i-ent *\grād-ē-nt/* *n* [L *gradient*, *gradiens*, prp of *grad*] 1: a: the rate of regular or graded ascent or descent: INCLINATION b: a part sloping upward or downward 2: change in the value of a quantity with change in a given variable and esp. per unit distance in a specified direction (vertical temperature ~) 3: the vector

sum of the partial derivatives with respect to the three coordinate variables *x*, *y*, and *z* of a scalar quantity whose value varies from point to point 4: a graded difference in physiological activity along an axis (as of the body or an embryonic field) 5: change in response with distance from the stimulus

grad-in *\grād-ən/* or **grad-ine** *\grād-īn/*, *grā-ēn* *n* [F *gradin*]: one of a series of tiered steps or seats

grad-i-om-eter *\grād-ē-əm-ē-t-ər/* *n* [gradient + -o- + -meter]: an instrument for measuring the gradient of a physical quantity (as the earth's magnetic field)

grad-u-al *\grā-j-ə-wəl/*, *grā-j-əl/* *n*, often *cap* [ML *graduāle*, fr. L *gradus* step, fr. its being sung on the steps of the altar] 1: a pair of verses (as from the Psalms) proper after the Epistle in the Mass 2: a book containing the choral parts of the Mass

grad-u-al *\grā-j-ə-wəl/*, *grā-j-əl/* *adj* [ML *graduālis*, fr. L *gradus*] 1: proceeding by steps or degrees 2: moving, changing, or developing by fine, slight, or often imperceptible degrees — **grad-u-al-ly** *adv* — **grad-u-al-ness** *n*

grad-u-al-ism *\-jz-əm/* *n*: the policy of approaching a desired end by gradual stages — **grad-u-al-ist** *\-st/* *n* or *ad*

grad-u-al *\grā-j-ə-wəl/*, *grā-j-əl/* *n* [ML *graduandus*, gerundive of *graduare*] *Brit*: one about to graduate: a candidate for a degree

grad-u-ate *\grā-j-ə-wəl/*, *grā-j-əl/* *n*: 1: a holder of an academic degree or diploma 2: a graduated cup, cylinder, or flask for measuring

graduate *adj* 1: holding an academic degree or diploma 2: of, relating to, or engaged in studies beyond the first or bachelor's degree (~ school) (a ~ student)

grad-u-ate *\grā-j-ə-wəl/*, *grā-j-əl/* *adj* [ML *graduāre*, fr. L *gradus* step, degree] *vi* 1: to grant an academic degree or diploma to 2: to admit to a particular standing or grade 3: a: to mark with degrees of measurement b: to divide into grades or intervals ~ *vt* 1: to receive an academic degree or diploma 2: to pass from one stage of experience, proficiency, or prestige to a usu higher one 3: to change gradually — **grad-u-a-tor** *\-wāt-ər/* *n*

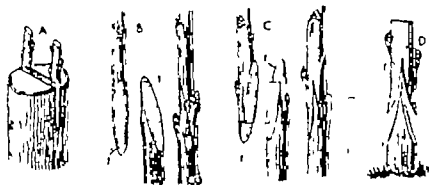
grad-u-a-tion *\grā-j-ə-wā-shən/* *n* 1: a mark on an instrument or vessel indicating degrees or quantity, also: these marks 2: a: the award or acceptance of an academic degree or diploma b: COMMENCEMENT 3: arrangement in degrees or ranks

Græco — *see* GRECO.

graf-fil *\grā-fīt-(ə)z/*, *grā-ēn*, *pl* *-ti* *\-(t)ē/* [It]: an inscription or drawing made on a rock or wall

graft *\grāft/* *v* [ME *gräften*, alter of *graffen*, fr. *graffe* graft, fr. MF *grafe*, fr. ML *graphium*, fr. L *stylus*, fr. GK *graphein*, fr. *graphein* to write — more at CARVE] *vi* 1: a: to cause (a scion) to unite with a stock; also: to unite (plants or scion and stock) to form a graft b: to propagate (a plant) by grafting 2: a: to unite closely b: to attach (a chemical unit) to a main molecular chain 3: to implant (living tissue) surgically 4: to get (illicit gain) by graft ~ *vt* 1: to become grafted 2: to perform grafting 3: to practice graft — **graft-er** *n*

graft *n* 1: a: a grafted plant b: SCION 1 c: the point of insertion of a scion upon a stock 2: a: the act of grafting b: something grafted, specif: living tissue used in grafting 3: the acquisition of gain (as money) in dishonest or questionable ways, also: illegal or unfair gain



graft 1c. A cleft, B splice, C whip, D saddle, E cambium

graft-e *\grāft-ē/* *n*: the principles and practice of grafting

graham *\grām/*, *grā-(ə)m-* *n* [graham flour] a slightly sweet cracker made of whole wheat flour

graham *\grām/* *n* [Sylvester Graham †1851 Am dietary reformer] 1: whole wheat flour

grail *\grā(ə)l/* *n* [ME *graal*, fr. MF, bowl, fr. ML *gradalis*] 1: a: the cup or platter used according to medieval legend by Christ at the Last Supper and thereafter the object of knightly quests — called also *Holy Grail* 2: the object of an extended or difficult quest (the twyn ~s of American life, Money and Success — Richard Pollak)

grain *\grān/* *n* [ME, partly fr. MF *grain* cereal grain, fr. L *granum*; partly fr. MF *graine* seed, kernel, fr. L *grana*, pl of *granum* — more at CORN] 1: (1) *obs*: a single small hard seed (2): a seed or fruit of a cereal grass: CARYOPSIS b: the seeds or fruits of various food plants including the cereal grasses and in commercial and statutory usage other plants (as the soybean) c: plants producing grain 2: a: a small hard particle or crystal (as of sand or salt) b: a minute portion or particle c: the least amount possible (not a ~ of truth in what he said) d: fine crystallization (as of sugar) 3: a: kernels or a scarlet dye made from it c: a fast dye d *archaic*: COLOR, TINT 4: a: a granulated surface or appearance b: the outer or hair side of a skin or hide 5: a unit of weight based on the weight of a grain of wheat taken as an average of the weight of grains from the middle of the ear — *see* WEIGHT table 6: a: the stratification of the wood fibers in a piece of wood b: a texture due to constituent particles or fibers (the ~ of a rock) 7: tactile quality 8: a: natural disposition: TEMPER b: a basic or characteristic quality (anti-intellectual ~ doctrines are very much in the American ~ — R. W. Noland) — **grained** *\grānd/*

unit in determining the phonemes of a language from written records — compare **GRAPHÈME**

graph \gräf\ *n* **comb form** [MF *graphie*, fr. L. *graphum*, fr. Gk. *graphein*, fr. neut. of *graphos* written, fr. *graphein* to write] 1 : something written (monograph) 2 [F *graphie*, fr. LL *graphus*] : instrument for making or transmitting records (chronograph)

graph-eme \gräf-ēm\ *n* 1 : a unit (as a letter) of a writing system 2 : the set of units of a writing system (as letters and letter combinations) that represent a phoneme (the /f/ of *fin*, the /ph/ of *phantom*, and the /gh/ of *laugh* are members of one /f/) — **graph-emic** \gräf-ēm-ik\ *adj* — **graph-eme-ically** \-m-ik-ē-ē-ē\ *adv*

graph-ic \gräf-ik\ *n* **pl** but *sing or pl in constr* : the study and analysis of a writing system in terms of graphemes

graph-ic \gräf-ik\ *n* **comb form** [LL *graphus*, fr. Gk. *graphos*, fr. *graphein*] : one that writes about (specified) material or in a (specified) way (cranio-grapher)

graph-ic \gräf-ik\ *also* **graph-ical** \-ik-əl\ *adj* [L. *graphicus*, fr. Gk. *graphikos*, fr. *graphein*] 1 : formed by writing, drawing, or engraving 2 : marked by or capable of clear and lively description or striking imaginative power 3 : sharply outlined or delineated 4 : of or relating to the pictorial arts 5 : of, relating to, or involving such reproductive methods as those of engraving, etching, lithography, photography, scenography, and woodcut 6 : of or relating to the art of printing 7 : relating or according to graphics 8 : having mineral crystals resembling written or printed characters 9 : of, relating to, or represented by a graph 10 : of or relating to the written or printed word or the symbols or devices used in writing or printing to represent sound or convey meaning — **graph-ically** \-ik-ē-ē-ē\ *adv* — **graph-ic-ness** \-ik-nəs\ *n*

syn GRAPHIC, VIVID, PICTURESQUE, PICTORIAL *shared meaning element* : giving a clear visual impression esp. in words

graphic *n* 1 : a product of graphic art 2 *pl* : the graphic media 2 : a picture, map, or graph used for illustration or demonstration 3 : a graphic representation displayed by a computer (as on a CRT)

graph-ic \gräf-ik\ *or* **graph-ical** \-ik-əl\ *adj* **comb form** [LL *graphicus*, fr. Gk. *graphikos*, fr. *graphein*] 1 : written or transmitted in a (specified) way (stylographic) 2 : of or relating to writing in a (specified) field or on a (specified) subject (orographic)

graphic arts *n* *pl* : the fine and applied arts of representation, decoration, and writing or printing on flat surfaces together with the techniques and crafts associated with them

graphics \gräf-iks\ *n* **pl** but *sing or pl in constr* 1 : the art or science of drawing a representation of an object on a two-dimensional surface according to mathematical rules of projection 2 : the process whereby a computer displays graphics on a CRT and an operator can manipulate them (as with a light pen)

graph-ite \gräf-īt\ *n* [G *graphite*, fr. Gk. *graphein* to write] : a soft black lustrous carbon that conducts electricity and is used in lead pencils, crucibles, electrolytic anodes, as a lubricant, and as a moderator in atomic-energy plants — **graph-itic** \gräf-īt-ik\ *adj*

graph-ite \gräf-īt\ *n* [G *graphite*, fr. Gk. *graphein* to write] : a soft black lustrous carbon that conducts electricity and is used in lead pencils, crucibles, electrolytic anodes, as a lubricant, and as a moderator in atomic-energy plants — **graph-itic** \gräf-īt-ik\ *adj*

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grasp *n* 1 : a : HANDLE b : the fluke of an anchor c : EMERACE 2 : HOLD, CONTROL 3 : a : the reach of the arms b : the power of seizing and holding or attaining (perfection always will elude our ~ — A. J. Celebrezze) 4 : COMPREHENSION (showed a firm ~ of her subject)

grasp-ing *adj* : desiring material possessions urgently and excessively and often to the point of ruthlessness **syn** see COVETOUS — **grasp-ing-ly** \gräs-pī-ē-ē\ *adv* — **grasp-ing-ness** *n*

grass \gräs\ *n* **often attrib** [ME *gras*, fr. OE *græs*, akin to OHG *gras* grass, OE *grāwan* to grow] 1 : herbage suitable or used for grazing animals 2 : any of a large family (Gramineae) of monocotyledonous mostly herbaceous plants with jointed stems, slender sheathing leaves, and flowers borne in spikelets of bracts 3 : land on which grass is grown (keep off the ~) 4 *pl* : a leaf or plant of grass 5 : a state or place of retirement (an old horse put out to ~) 6 : electronic noise on a radarscope that takes the form of vertical lines resembling lawn grass 7 : MARIJUANA — **grass-like** \-līk\ *adj*

grass *vi* 1 : to feed (livestock) on grass sometimes without grain or other concentrates 2 : to cover with grass, esp : to seed to grass ~ *vi* : to produce grass

grass carp *n* : an herbivorous fish (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*) of Russia and mainland China that has been introduced elsewhere to control aquatic weeds

grass court *n* : a tennis court with a grass surface

grass green *n* 1 : a moderate to strong yellowish green 2 : a moderate yellow green

grass-hopper \gräs-häp-ər\ *n* 1 : any of numerous plant-eating orthopterous insects (suborder Saltatoria) having the hind legs adapted for leaping and sometimes engaging in migratory flights in which whole regions may be stripped of vegetation 2 : a light unarmed scouting and liaison airplane 3 : a cocktail made with crème de menthe, crème de cacao, and light cream

grass-land \-län-d\ *n* 1 : farmland occupied chiefly by forage plants and esp grasses 2 : land on which the natural dominant plant forms are grasses and forbs 3 : an ecological community in which the characteristic plants are grasses

grass roots *n* **pl** but *sing or pl in constr* 1 : soil at or near the surface 2 : society at the local level esp in rural areas as distinguished from the centers of political leadership (cultural changes occurring at the grass roots — C. A. Buss) 3 : the very foundation or source

grass tree *n* 1 : any of a genus (*Xanthorrhoea*) of Australian plants of the lily family with a thick woody trunk bearing a cluster of stiff linear leaves and a terminal spike of small flowers 2 : any of several Australian trees (as a *tu*) with grasslike foliage

grass widow *n* 1 chiefly *dial* : a discarded mistress 2 : a woman who has had an illegitimate child 2 : a woman divorced or separated from her husband 3 : a woman whose husband is temporarily away from her

grass widower *n* 1 : a man divorced or separated from his wife 2 : a man whose wife is temporarily away from him

grassy \gräs-ē\ *adj* **grass-er** \-er\ *est* 1 : covered or abounding with grass (~ lawns) 2 : consisting of or having a flavor or odor of grass (~ butter) 2 : resembling grass esp in color

grate *n* [ME, fr. ML *grata*, *grata* hurdle, modif. of L *cratis* — more at HURDLE] 1 : CAVE PRISON 2 : a frame of parallel bars or a lattice of crossed ones blocking a passage 3 : a frame or bed of iron bars to hold a stove or furnace fire 4 : FIREPLACE 5 : a barred frame for cooking over a fire 6 : a screen or sieve for grading ore

grate *vi* **grated**, **grat-ing** : to furnish with a grate

grate *vb* **grated**, **grat-ing** [ME *graten*, fr. MF *grater* to scratch, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *kratzōn* to scratch] *vi* 1 : to scratch, to ABRASE 2 : to pulverize by rubbing with something rough (~ cheese) 3 : FRET, IRRITATE 4 : to gnash or grind noisily 5 : to cause to make a rasping sound 6 : to utter in a harsh voice ~ *vi* 1 : to rub or rasp noisily 2 : to cause irritation : JAR (dry, cerebral talk that tends to ~ on the nerves — Hollis Alpert) — **grater** *n*

grate-ful \grät-fəl\ *adj* [obs. *grate* pleasing, thankful, fr. L *gratus* — more at GRACE] 1 : appreciative of benefits received 2 : expressing gratitude 2 : affording pleasure or contentment : PLEASING 3 : pleasing by reason of comfort supplied or discomfort alleviated — **grate-fully** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **grate-fulness** *n*

syn 1 GRATEFUL, THANKFUL *shared meaning element* : feeling or expressing gratitude *ant* ungrateful

2 see PLEASANT *ant* obnoxious

grat-i-cule \grät-ē-kyū-əl\ *n* [F, fr. L *craticula* fine latticework, dim. of *cratis*] 1 : a scale on transparent material in the focal plane of an optical instrument for the location and measurement of objects 2 : the network of lines of latitude and longitude upon which a map is drawn

grat-i-fi-ca-tion \grät-ē-fā-kā-shən\ *n* 1 : the act of gratifying : the state of being gratified 2 : *archaic* : REWARD RECOMPENSE, esp : GRATUITY 3 : a source of satisfaction or pleasure

grat-i-fy \grät-ē-fī\ *vi* **grat-i-fied**, **grat-i-fying** [MF *gratifier*, fr. L *gratificare*, *ill.*, to make oneself pleasing, fr. *gratus* + *-ficari*, pass. of *-ficare* -ify] 1 : *archaic* : REMUNERATE 2 : to be a source of or give pleasure or satisfaction to (it gratified him to have his wife wear jewels — Willa Cather) 3 : to give in to : INDULGE, SATISFY (~ a whim)

grat-i-fy-ing *adj* : giving pleasure esp through satisfying hope, desire, conscience, or vanity **syn** see PLEASANT — **grat-i-fy-ing-ly** \-fī-ē-ē\ *adv*

GRAS *abbr* generally recognized as safe

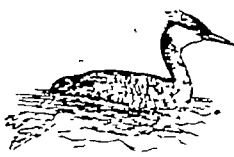
grasp \gräsp\ *vb* [ME *graspēn* — more at GRAB] *n* : to make the motion of seizing : CLUTCH ~ *vi* 1 : to take or seize eagerly 2 : to clasp or embrace with or as if with the fingers or arms 3 : to lay hold of with the mind : COMPREHEND **syn** see TAKE — **grasp-able** \gräs-pə-bəl\ *adj* — **grasper** *n*

about * kitten at further a back a bake a cot, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing d flow d flaw d coin th thin th thus
ll foot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

D, d) 3: a letter or combination of letters taken as a minimum

graze *n*: a scraping along a surface or an abrasion made by it, esp: a superficial abrasion of the skin
grazer \grā-zhər/ *n* 1: a person who grazes cattle, broadly
RANCHER 2 *Austral*: a sheep raiser
GRE abbr graduate record examination
grease \grēs/ *n* [ME *grese*, fr. OF *graisse*, *graisse*, fr. (assumed) VL *crassia*, fr. L *crassus* fat] 1 *a*: rendered animal fat *b*: only matter *c*: a thick lubricant 2: wool as it comes from the sheep retaining the natural oils or fats — **grease-less** \grē-sləs/ *adj* — **grease-proof** \grē-sprūf/ *adj* — In the grease of wool or fur: in the natural uncleaned condition
grease \grēs, grēz/ *v* **greased**; **greasing** 1: to smear or daub with grease 2: to lubricate with grease 3: to soil with grease 4: to hasten the process or progress of: **ACCELERATE** (this ~ the decline in department store sales — *Wall Street Jour*) — **greaser** *n* — **grease the hand or grease the palm**: **BRIBE**
grease monkey *n* 1: one that greases machinery 2: an airplane mechanic
grease-paint \grē-spānt/ *n* 1: a melted tallow or grease used in theater makeup 2: theater makeup
greaser \grē-zər, -sər/ *n* [ˈgrease]: a native or inhabitant of Latin America, esp: MEXICAN — usu. taken to be offensive
grease-wood \grē-swūd/ *n*: a low stiff shrub (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) of the goosefoot family common in alkaline soils in the western U.S.; also: any of various related or similar shrubs
greasy \grē-sē, -zē/ *adj* **greasier**; **greasy** 1: smeared or soiled with grease (~ clothes) *b*: oily in appearance, texture, or manner (his ~ smile — *Jack London*) *c*: **SLIPPERY** 2: containing an unusual amount of grease (~ food) — **greasily** \grē-sē, -zē/ *adv* — **grease-iness** \grē-sē-nəs, -zē-n/ *n*
greasy spoon *n*, slang: a small cheap usu. unsanitary restaurant
great \grāt, South also \grē(ə)t/ *adj* [ME *grete*, fr. OE *grēat*: akin to OHG *grōt* large] 1 *a*: notably large in size: **HUGE** *b*: of a kind characterized by relative largeness — used in plant and animal names *c*: **ELABORATE**, **AMPLE** (~ detail) 2 *a*: large in number: **NUMEROUS** (~ multitudes) *b*: **PREDOMINANT** (the ~ majority) 3: remarkable in magnitude, degree, or effectiveness (~ bloodshed) 4: full of emotion (~ with anger) 5 *a*: **EMINENT**, **DISTINGUISHED** (*a* ~ poet) *b*: **ARISTOCRATIC**, **GRAND** (~ ladies) 6: long continued (~ while) 7: **MAIN**, **PRINCIPAL** (*a* reception in the ~ hall) 8: more remote in a family relationship by a single generation than a specified relative (*great-grandfather*) 9: markedly superior in character or quality; esp: **NOBLE** (~ of soul) 10 *a*: remarkably skilled (~ at tennis) *b*: enthusiastic about (~ on science fiction) 11 — used as a generalized term of approval (had a ~ time) *Gr* was just ~ — *syn* see **LARGE** *ant* little — **great adv** — **greatly** *adv* — **greatness** *n*
great *n*, pl **greats** or **greats**: one that is great
great ape *n*: any of the recent anthropoid apes
great auk *n*: an extinct large flightless auk (*Pinguinus impennis*) formerly abundant along No. Atlantic coasts
great-aunt *n*: **GRANDAUUNT**
Great Bear *n*: the constellation Ursa Major
great blue heron *n*: a large slaty-blue American heron (*Ardea herodias*) with a crested head
great circle *n*: a circle formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of a plane that passes through the center of the sphere, *specif*: such a circle on the surface of the earth an arc of which connecting two terrestrial points constitutes the shortest distance on the earth's surface between them
great-coat \grāt-kōt/ *n*: a heavy overcoat
Great Dane *n*: any of a breed of tall massive powerful smooth-coated dogs
great divide *n* [the *Great Divide*, No. American watershed] 1: a watershed between major drainage systems 2: a significant point of division; esp: **DEATH** (he crossed the *great divide* bravely)
great-en \grāt-n/ *vb* **greatened**; **greatening** \grāt-nīŋ, -nīŋ/ *vi*: to make greater ~ *vi*: to become greater
greater *adj*, often *cap* [compar. of **GREAT**]: consisting of a central city together with adjacent areas that are naturally or administratively connected with it (*Greater London*)
greater yellowlegs *n* pl **but** *shing* or *pl* in constr: a common No. American marsh and shore bird (*Tringa melanoleuca*) that is largely gray above and white below with black or dark gray flecks and yellow legs — compare **LESSER YELLOWLEGS**
greatest common divisor *n*: the largest integer or the polynomial of highest degree that is an exact divisor of each of two or more integers or polynomials — called also **greatest common factor**
great-hearted \grāt-hērt-əd/ *adj* 1: characterized by bravery: **COURAGEOUS** 2: **GENEROUS**, **MAGNANIMOUS** — **great-heartedly** *adv* — **great-heartedness** *n*
great horned owl *n*: a large No. American owl (*Bubo virginianus*) with conspicuous ear tufts
great laurel *n*: a large-leaved evergreen rhododendron (*Rhododendron maxima*) of eastern No. America that has rosy bell-shaped flowers more or less speckled with green
great-nephew *n*: **GRANDNEPHEW**
great-niece *n*: **GRANDNIECE**
great octave *n*: the musical octave that begins on the second C below middle C — see **FITCH** illustration
great power *n*, often *cap* **G&P**: one of the nations that figure most decisively in international affairs
Great Pyrenees \grē-pir-ē-nēz/ *n*: any of a breed of large heavy-coated white dogs that resemble the Newfoundland
Great Russian *n*: a member of the Russian-speaking people of the central and northeastern U.S.S.R. — **Great Russian** *adj*
great seal *n*: a large seal that constitutes an emblem of sovereignty and is used esp for the authentication of important documents
great skua *n*: a large stocky jaeger (*Catharacta skua*) that has dusky plumage and broad rounded wings, breeds chiefly along arctic and antarctic shores, and forages over most cold and temperate seas

great soil group *n*: a group of soils that is characterized by common characteristics usu. developed under the influence of environmental factors (as vegetation and climate) active over a considerable geographic range and that comprises one or more families of soil — called also **great group**
great-uncle *n*: **GRANDUNCLE**
great white shark *n*: **WHITESHARK**
great year *n*: the period of about 25,800 years of one complete cycle of precession of the equinoxes
greave \grēv/ *n* [ME *greve*, fr. MF] armor for the leg below the knee — usu. used in pl
grebe \grēb/ *n* [F *grèbe*]: any of a family (Podicipedidae or Podicipedidae) of swimming and diving birds closely related to the loons but having lobate toes — compare **DAB-CHICK**
Greclan \grē-shən/ *adj* [L *Graecia* Greece]: **GREEK** — **Greclan** *n* — **greclan-ize** \grē-shə-nīz/ *vi*, often *cap*
Greclam \grē-siz-əm/ *n* 1: a Greek idiom 2: a quality or style imitative of Greek art or culture
gre-clize \grē-sīz/ *vi* **gre-clized**, **gre-clizing** often *cap*: to make Greek or Hellenistic in character
Gre-co or **Graeco** \grē-kō, grē-kō/ *comb form* [L *Graeco*, fr. *Graecus*] 1: **GREECE**: **Greeks** (*Greco-philic*) [*Greco-man*] 2: **Greek** and (*Graeco-Roman*)
greed \grēd/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *grē step*, degree, fr. L *gradus* — more at **GRADE**] *Scot*: **MASTERY**, **SUPERIORITY**
gree *vb* **greed**, **gree-ing** [ME *green*, short for *agreen*] *dialect*: **AGREE**
greed \grēd/ *n* [back-formation fr. *greedy*]: excessive or reprehensible acquisitiveness: **AVARICE**
greedy \grēd-ē/ *adj* **greedier**; **greediest** [ME *gredy*, fr. OE *grēdig*: akin to OHG *grātig* greedy] 1: having a strong desire for food or drink 2: marked by greed 3: **EAGER**, **KEEN** (elated and ~ for the future — *Frances G. Patton*) *syn* see **COVETOUS** — **greedily** \grēd-lē/ *adv* — **greed-iness** \grēd-ē-nəs/ *n*
Greek \grēk/ *n* [ME *greke*, fr. OE *Græca*, fr. L *Graecus*, fr. Gk *Grāikos*] 1 *a*: a native or inhabitant of ancient or modern Greece *b*: a person of Greek descent 2 *a*: the language used by the Greeks from prehistoric times to the present constituting a branch of Indo-European — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table *b*: ancient Greek as used from the time of the earliest records to the end of the 2d century A.D. — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table *c* not *cap* [trans. of L *Graecum* (in the medieval phrase *Graecum est, non potest legi* It is Greek, it cannot be read)]: something unintelligible 3: a member of a Greek-letter fraternity or sorority
Greek *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Greece, the Greeks, or Greek (~ architecture) 2 *a*: **Eastern Orthodox** *b*: of or relating to an Eastern church using the Byzantine rite in Greek *c*: of or relating to the established Orthodox church of Greece
Greek Catholic *n* 1: a member of an Eastern church 2: a member of an Eastern rite of the Roman Catholic Church
Greek cross *n*: a cross having an upright and a transverse shaft equal in length, and intersecting at their middles — see **CROSS** illustration
Greek fire *n*: an incendiary composition used in warfare by the Byzantine Greeks and said to have burst into flame on wetting
Greek Orthodox *adj*: **Eastern Orthodox**, *specif*: **GREEK** 2c
green \grēn/ *adj* [ME *grene*, fr. OE *grēne*, akin to OE *grōwan* to grow] 1: of the color green 2 *a*: covered by green growth or foliage (~ fields) *b* of winter: **MILD**, **CLEMENT** *c*: consisting of green plants and usu. edible herbage (*a* ~ salad) 3: pleasantly alluring 4: **YOUTHFUL**, **VIGOROUS** 5: not ripened or matured: **IMMATURE** (~ apples) (tender ~ grasses) 6: **FRESH**, **NEW** 7 *a*: marked by a pale, sickly, or nauseated appearance (he looks a little ~ around the gills) *b*: affected by intense emotion — used esp in the phrase *green with envy* 8 *a*: not fully processed or treated as (1): not aged (~ liquor) (2): not dressed or tanned (~ hides) (3): freshly sawed: **UNSEASONED** *b*: not in condition for a particular use *c* (1) of a female fish: not ready to spawn (2): not quite ready to shed (~ crab) 9 *a*: deficient in training, knowledge, or experience *b*: deficient in sophistication and savoir faire: **NAIVE** *c*: not fully qualified for or experienced in a particular function (~ horse) 10: indicating that everything is in order and to proceed according to plan (all systems are ~) *syn* see **RUDE** *ant* experienced — **green-ly** *adv* — **green-ness** \grēn-nəs/ *n*
green *vi*: to become green
green *n* 1: a color whose hue is somewhat less yellow than that of growing fresh grass or of the emerald or is that of the part of the spectrum lying between blue and yellow 2: something of a green color 3: green vegetation as *a* pl: leafy parts of plants for use as decoration *b* pl (1): leafy herbs (as spinach, dandelions, Swiss chard) that are boiled or steamed as a vegetable: **POTTERB** (2): **GREEN VEGETABLE** 4: a grassy plain or plot. as *a*: a common or park in the center of a town or village *b*: **PUTTING GREEN** — **greeny** \grē-nē/ *adj*
green alga *n*: an alga in which the chlorophyll is not masked by other pigments; *specif*: such an alga of a division (Chlorophyta)
green-back \grēn-bak/ *n*: a legal-tender note issued by the U.S. government



grebe

ə about * kitten or further a back & bake & cat, cart
 an out ch chun e less & easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th this
 ŭ foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

gratin \grat-'n, 'grat-'n [F, fr. MF, fr. *grater* to scratch]: a brown crust formed on food that has been cooked with a topping of buttered crumbs or grated cheese

grating \grat-'ing n 1: a partition, covering, or frame of parallel bars or crossbars: *ORATE* 2: a wooden or metal lattice used to close or floor any of various openings 3: a system of close equidistant and parallel lines or bars ruled on a polished surface to produce spectra by diffraction

gratia \grat-'as, 'grat-'ad adv or adj [ME, fr. L *gratia*, *gratis*, fr. abl. pl. of *gratia* favor — more at *GRACE*]: without charge or recompense — *FREE*

gratitude \grat-'u-(y)üd n [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF, fr. ML *gratitudo*, fr. L *gratus* grateful]: the state of being grateful: *THANKFULNESS*

gratuitous \grat-'u-(y)üt-əs adj [L *gratuitus*, fr. *gratus*] 1 a: given unearned or without recompense b: costing nothing: *FREE* c: not involving a return benefit, compensation, or consideration 2: not called for by the circumstances: *UNWARRANTED* (insolence) (a ~ assumption) *syn* see *SUPEREROGATORY* — *gratuitously* adv — *gratuitousness* n

gratuity \grat-'u-(y)üt-ē n, pl. -ties: something given voluntarily or beyond obligation usu. in return for or in anticipation of some service, esp.: *TIP*

gratulate \grach-'u-jät vi [L *gratulatus*, pp. of *gratulari* — more at *CONGRATULATE*] *archaic*: *CONGRATULATE* — *gratulation* \grach-'u-jä-shən n — *gratulate-to-ry* \grach-'u-jä-tör-ē, -tör-ē adj

grau-pel \grau-'pəl n [G]: granular snow pellets — called also *soft hail*

Graustark \grau-'stärk, 'grö-'n [G] *Graustark*, imaginary country in the novel *Graustark* (1901) by George B. McCutcheon: an imaginary land of high romance; also: a highly romantic piece of writing — *Graustark-ian* \grau-'stärk-ē-ən, 'grö-'n adj

grave-men \grä-'və-mən n, pl. -və-mens or -və-mī-nə \grä-'və-mən [L, burden, fr. L *gravare* to burden, fr. *gravis*] the material or significant part of a grievance or complaint

grave \gräv, 'gräv vi *graved*; *graven* \grä-'vən or *graved*; *graving* [ME *graven*, fr. OE *grafan*, akin to OHG *graban* to dig, OSlav *pogreiti* to bury] 1 *archaic*: *DIG*, *EXCAVATE* 2 a: to carve or shape with a chisel: *SCULPTURE* b: to carve or cut (as letters or figures) into a hard surface: *ENGRAVE* 3: to impress or fix (as a thought) deeply

grave n [ME, fr. OE *graf*, akin to OHG *grab* grave, OE *grafan* to dig]: an excavation for burial of a body; broadly: *TOMB*

grave vi *graved*; *graving* [ME *graven*]: to clean and pay with pitch (as a ship's bottom)

grave \gräv, 'gräv in sense 5 also 'gräv adj [MF, fr. L *gravis* heavy, *grave* — more at *GRIEVE*] 1 a *obs*: *AUTHORITATIVE*, *WEIGHTY* b: *menting* serious consideration: *IMPORTANT* (problems) c: likely to produce great harm or danger (a ~ mistake) 2: having a serious and dignified quality or demeanor (a ~ man little given to laughter) (his manner was ~ and calm) 3: drab in color: *SOMBER* 4: low-pitched in sound 5 a of an accent mark: having the form ~ b: marked with a grave accent c: of the variety indicated by a grave accent *syn* see *SERIOUS* *ant* gay — *gravely* adv — *grave-ness* n

grave \gräv, 'gräv n: a grave accent used to show that a vowel is pronounced with a fall of pitch (as in ancient Greek), that a vowel has a certain quality (as *e* in French), that a final *e* is stressed and close and that a final *o* is stressed and open (as in Italian), that a syllable has a degree of stress between maximum and minimum (as in phonetic transcription), or that the *e* of the English ending -ed is to be pronounced (as in "this cursed day")

grave \gräv-'və adv or adj [It. lit. *grave*, fr. L *gravis*]: slowly and solemnly — used as a direction in music

gravel \gräv-'əl n [ME, fr. MF *gravel*, fr. OF, dim. of *grave*, *grave* pebbly ground, beach] 1 *obs*: *SAND* 2 a: loose rounded fragments of rock b: a stratum or deposit of gravel, also: a surface covered with gravel (a ~ road) 3: a deposit of small calcareous concretions in the kidneys and urinary bladder

gravel adj: *GRAVELLY* 2 — used of the human voice

gravel vi -elled or -elled, -elling or -elling \gräv-(ə-)līŋ 1: to cover or spread with gravel 2 a: *PERPLEX*, *CONFOUND* b: *IRRITATE*, *NETTLE*

grav-el-blind \gräv-'əl-blīnd adj [suggested by *sand-blind*]: having very weak vision

grave-less \gräv-'ləs adj 1: *UNBURIED* (these ~ bones) 2: not requiring graves: *DEATHLESS* (the ~ home of the blessed)

gravelly \gräv-(ə-)lē adj 1: of, containing, or covered with gravel 2: having a harsh grating sound (a ~ voice)

graven image n: an object of worship carved usu. from wood or stone: *IDOL*

graver \grä-'vər n 1: *SCULPTOR*, *ENGRAVER* 2: any of various cutting or shaving tools used in graving or in hand metal-turning

Graves' disease \grävz-(ə-)zē n [Robert J. Graves †1853 Ir physician]: *HYPERthyroidism*, *specif*: *exophthalmic goiter*

grave-stone \gräv-'stōn n: a burial monument

grave-yard \gräv-'yārd n 1: *CEMETERY* 2: a storage place for disused, obsolete, or worn-out things (go down to an auto ~ and build a makeshift car out of parts — *Harper's*)

graveyard shift n: a work shift beginning late at night (as 11 o'clock); also: the workers on such a shift

gravid-comb form [MF, fr. L, fr. *gravis*]: heavy

gravid \gräv-'əd adj [L *gravidus*, fr. *gravis* heavy]: *PREGNANT* — *gravid-ly* \gräv-'əd-ē-ē n — *gravid-ly* \gräv-'əd-ē-ē adv — *gravid-ness* n

gravid-ida \gräv-'əd-ə n, pl. -i-das or -i-das \gräv-'əd-ē-ē [L, fr. fem. of *gravidus*]: a pregnant woman — often used in combination with a number or figure to indicate the number of pregnancies a woman has had (a 4-gravid)

gravimeter \grä-'vīm-ət-ər, 'gräv-ə-mēt-ē n [F *gravimètre*, fr. *gravil* + *-mètre* meter] 1: a device similar to a hydrometer for determining specific gravity 2: a sensitive weighing instrument

for measuring variations in the gravitational field of the earth or moon

gravimetric \gräv-'mē-trīk adj 1: of or relating to measurement by weight 2: of or relating to variations in the gravitational field determined by means of a gravimeter — *gravimetrically* \gräv-'mē-trīk-ē-ē adv

gravimetry \grä-'vīm-ə-trē n: the measurement of weight, a gravitational field, or density

graving dock n: *DRY DOCK*

gravitate \gräv-'tātē, -tātē vi *-tated*; *-tating* vi 1: to move under the influence of gravitation 2 a: to move toward something b: to become attracted (youngsters ~ toward a strong leader — *Rose Friedman*) ~ vi: to move by gravitation

gravitation \gräv-'tā-shən n 1 a: a force manifested by acceleration toward each other of two free material particles or bodies or of radiant-energy quanta b: the action or process of gravitating 2: an attraction to something — *gravitation-al* \gräv-'tā-shən-ē-ē adj — *gravitation-ally* \gräv-'tā-ti-ōn-ē-ē adv — *gravitative* \gräv-'tāt-iv-ē-ē adj

gravitational wave n: a hypothetical wave which travels at the speed of light and by means of which gravitational attraction effect is propagated — called also *gravity wave*

graviton \gräv-'tān n [ISV *gravity* + *-on*]: a hypothetical particle with zero charge and rest mass that is held to be the quantum of the gravitational field

gravity \gräv-'vī-ē n, pl. -ties [MF or L, MF *gravité*, fr. L *gravitas*, *gravis*] 1 a: dignity or sobriety of bearing b: *IMPORTANCE*, *SIGNIFICANCE*, *esp*: *SERIOUSNESS* c: a serious situation or problem 2: the quality of having weight 3: *WEIGHT* — used chiefly in the phrase *center of gravity* 4 a: the gravitational attraction of the mass of the earth, the moon, or a planet for bodies at or near its surface, broadly: *GRAVITATION* b: *ACCELERATION OF GRAVITY* c: *SPECIFIC GRAVITY* — *gravity* adj

grave-uro \grä-'vūr-ə, 'grä-'n n [F, fr. *graver* to grave, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *graban* to dig, engrave — more at *GRAVE*] 1: the process of printing from an intaglio plate 2: *PHOTOGRAPHURE*

gravy \grä-'vē n, pl. *gravies* [ME *gravy*, fr. MF *grave*] 1: a sauce made from the thickened and seasoned juices of cooked meat 2 a: something pleasing or valuable that occurs or is acquired over and above what would ordinarily be expected (with expenses now paid, future money is pure ~ — *K. Crossen*) b: unearned or illicit gain: *GRAFT*

gravy train n: a much exploited source of easy money (has him a *gravy train* out there, with these cost-plus contracts and all — *Harper's*), also: *GRAVY* 2a

gray \grä-'vī adj [ME, fr. OE *græg*, akin to OHG *grāo* gray, OSlav *zrīti* to see] 1 a: of the color gray b: tending toward gray (blue-gray eyes) c: dull in color 2: having the hair gray: *HOARY* 3: clothed in gray 4: lacking cheer or brightness in mood, outlook, style, or flavor; also: *DISMAL*, *GLOOMY* (a ~ day) 5: intermediate in position, condition, or character (a large but indeterminate ~ zone containing books that are relatively respectable but not wholly so — *R. D. Altick*) 6 *slang*: of or relating to the Caucasian race — *gray-ly* adv — *gray-ness* n

gray n 1: something (as a horse, garment, cloth, or spot) of a gray color 2: any of a series of neutral colors ranging between black and white 3: one who wears a gray uniform — *as*: a soldier in the Confederate army during the American Civil War b: the Confederate army 4 *slang*: a member of the Caucasian race

gray vi: to make gray ~ vi: to become gray

gray-beard \grä-'bi-(ə)rd n: an old man

gray birch n 1: a small coarse No. American birch (*Betula populifolia*) that has many lateral branches, grayish white bark, triangular leaves, and soft wood which is worthless as timber and that occurs esp. as a colonizer of old fields which are reverting to woodland 2: *YELLOW BIRCH*

gray eminence n [trans. of F *Éminence Grise*, nickname of Père Joseph (François Joseph du Tremblay) †1638 F monk and diplomat who was confidant of Cardinal Richelieu, styled *Éminence Rouge* (red eminence); fr. the colors of their respective habits]: a person who exercises power behind the scenes

gray-fish \grä-'fīsh n: *DOGFISH*

gray-ish \grä-'īsh adj 1: somewhat gray 2 of a color: low in saturation

gray-ling \grä-'līŋ n, pl. *grayling* also *graylings*: any of several freshwater salmonoid fishes (genus *Thymallus*) valued as food and sport fishes

gray matter n 1: neural tissue esp. of the brain and spinal cord that contains nerve-cell bodies as well as nerve fibers and has a brownish gray color 2: *BRAINS*, *INTELLECT*

gray mullet n: *MULLET* 1

gray squirrel n: a common light gray to black squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) that is native to eastern No. America and has been introduced into England

gray trout n: *WAKEFISH* 1

gray-wacke \grä-'wāk-(ə-) n [gray + *wacke* (graywacke), fr. G] 1: a coarse usu. dark gray sandstone or fine-grained conglomerate composed of firmly cemented rounded fragments (as of quartz and feldspars)

gray whale n: a rather large whalebone whale (*Rhachianectes glaucus*) of the northern Pacific

graze \grä-'vī vb *grazed*; *grazing* [ME *grasen*, fr. OE *grasian*, fr. *grues* grass] vi: to feed on growing herbage, attached algae, or phytoplankton ~ vi 1 a: to crop and eat in the field b: to feed on the herbage of 2 a: to put to graze (grazed his cows on the meadow) b: to put cattle to graze on 3: to supply herbage for the grazing of — *graze-able* or *graz-able* \grä-'zə-bəl adj — *graz-or* n

graze n 1: an act of grazing 2: herbage for grazing

graze vb *grazed*; *grazing* [perh. fr. *graze*] vi 1: to touch lightly in passing 2: *ABRADE*, *SCRATCH* (grazed her knee when she fell) ~ vi: to touch or rub against something in passing (our fenders just grazed)

ness and keen sight and used for coursing game and racing; also : any of several related dogs

grey-lag \-lag\ *n* : the common gray wild goose (*Anser anser* syn. *A. cinereus*) of Europe — called also **greytag** goose

grib-ble \-grīb-\ *n* [prob dim of *grub*] : a small marine isopod crustacean (*Limnoria lignorum* or *L. terebrans*) that destroys submerged timber

grid \grīd\ *n* [back-formation fr *gridiron*] 1 : GRATING 2 a (1) : a perforated or ridged metal plate used as a conductor in a storage battery (2) : an electrode consisting of a mesh or a spiral of fine wire in an electron tube (3) : a network of conductors for distribution of electric power; also : a network of radio or television stations b : a network of uniformly spaced horizontal and perpendicular lines (as for locating points on a map); also : something resembling such a network (a road ~) c : GRIDIRON 2, broadly : FOOTBALL 3 : the starting positions of cars on a race-course 4 : a device (as of glass) in a photocomposer on which are located the characters to be exposed on the film as the text is composed

grid-dle \-grīd-\ *n* [ME *gredil* *gridiron*, fr. ONF, fr. *L. craticulum*, dim. of *cratis* wickerwork — more at **HURDLE**] : a flat metal surface or pan on which food is cooked by dry heat

griddle cake *n* : PANCAKE

grid-iron \-grīd-\ *n* [ME *gredire*] 1 : a grate for broiling food 2 : something consisting of or covered with a network; esp : a football field

grief \grēf\ *n* [ME *gref*, fr. OF, heavy, grave, fr. (assumed) VL *grevis*, alter of *L. gravis*] 1 obs : GRIEVANCE 2 a : deep and poignant distress caused by or as if by bereavement b : a cause of such suffering 3 a : MISAP, MISADVENTURE b : TROUBLE, ANNOYANCE (enough ~ for one day) c : an unfortunate outcome : DISASTER — used chiefly in the phrase *come to grief* syn see **SORROW** — **griefless** \-lēs\ *adj*

grievance \-grē-vən-\ *n* 1 obs : SUFFERING, DISTRESS 2 : a cause of distress (as an unsatisfactory working condition) felt to afford reason for complaint or resistance 3 : the formal expression of a grievance : COMPLAINT syn see **INJUSTICE**

grievance committee *n* : a committee formed by a labor union or by employer and employees jointly to discuss and where possible to eliminate grievances

grievant \-vōnt\ *n* : one who submits a grievance for arbitration

grieve \grēv\ *vb* **grieved**; **grieving** [ME *grievēn*, fr. OF *grever*, fr. *L. gravare* to burden, fr. *gravis* heavy, grave, akin to Goth *kaurjōs*, pl. heavy, Gk *barys*, Skt *guru* *vi* : to cause to suffer : DISTRESS ~ *vi* : to feel grief : SORROW — **griev-er** *n*

syn **GRIEVE**, **MOURN**, **SORROW** shared meaning element : to feel or express deep distress ant **rejoice**

grievous \-grē-vəs\ *adj* 1 : OPPRESSIVE, ONEROUS (~ costs of war) 2 : causing or characterized by severe pain, suffering, or sorrow (a ~ wound) (a ~ loss) 3 : SERIOUS, GRAVE (~ fault) — **grievously** *adv* — **grievousness** *n*

griffin or **griffon** \-grī-fən\ *n* [ME *griffon*, fr. MF *grifon*, fr. *grif*, fr. *L. gryphus*, fr. Gk *gryps*, *gryps* fr. *grypos* curved, akin to OE *cradol* cradle] : a fabulous animal typically having head, forepart, and wings like those of an eagle and body, hind legs, and tail like those of a lion

griffon \-grī-fən\ *n* [F, lit., griffin] 1 : BRUSSELS GRIFFON 2 : WIREHAired POINTING GRIFFON

grift \grīft\ *vi* [grift, *n*, perh. alter. of *grift*] slang : to obtain (money) illicitly (as in a confidence game) — **grift** *n*, slang — **grift-er** *n*, slang

grig \grīg\ *n* [ME *grege*] : a gay lively usu. small or young person

grig-ri var of **GRIS-GRIS**

grill \grīl\ *vi* 1 : to broil on a grill, also : to fry or toast on a griddle 2 a : to torment as if by broiling (the intense sun slowly ~ed them) b : to question intensely (the police ~ed the suspect) — **grill-er** *n*

grill *n* [F *gril*, fr. *L. craticulum* — more at **GRIDDLE**] 1 : a cooking utensil of parallel bars on which food is exposed to heat (as from charcoal or electricity) 2 : food that is broiled usu. on a grill — compare **MIXED GRILL** 3 : a usu. informal restaurant or dining room esp. in a hotel

grillage \-grī-lāj\ *n* 1 : a framework of timber or steel for support in marshy or treacherous soil 2 : a framework for supporting a load (as a column)

grille or **grill** \grīl\ *n* [F *grille*, alter of OF *greille*, fr. *L. craticula*, dim. of *cratis* wickerwork — more at **HURDLE**] 1 : a grating forming a barrier or screen; specif : an ornamental metal one at the front end of an automobile 2 : an opening covered with a grille

grill-room \-grīl-rūm, -rūm\ *n* : GRILL 3

grill-work \-grīl-wōrk\ *n* : work constituting or resembling a grille

grise \grīs\ *n*, pl **grises** [ME *grillis*] : a young mature Atlantic salmon returning from the sea to spawn for the first time; broadly : any of various salmon at such a stage of development

grim \grīm\ *adj* **grimmer**; **grim-meet** [ME, fr. OE *grimm*; akin to OHG *grimm* fierce, Gk *chroados* action of gnashing] 1 : fierce in disposition or action : SAVAGE 2 : stern or forbidding in action or appearance (a ~ overcast winter day) 3 : UNFLINCHING, UNYIELDING (~ determination) 4 : ghastly, repellent, or sinister in character (a ~ tale) — **grim-ly** *adv* — **grim-ness** *n*

grime \grīm-\ *n*, pl **grimes** [F, fr. MF, alter of *grimeche*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *grima* mask] : a facial expression usu. of disgust or disapproval — **grime-ace** *n* — **grime-er** *n*

grimal-klin \-grīm-\ *n*, pl **grimal-klin** [F, fr. *grimal* : CAT 1a; esp : an old female cat

grime \grīm-\ *n* [Flem *grijm*, fr. MD *grime* soot, mask; akin to OE *grima* mask, Gk *chrelin* to anoint — more at **CATRISUM**] : soot, smut,

or dirt adhering to or embedded in a surface; broadly : accumulated dirtiness and disorder (the ~ of the slums) — **grime** *vi*

Grimm's law \-grīmz-\ *n* [Jacob Grimm \1863 G philologist] : a statement in historical linguistics Proto-Indo-European voiceless stops became Proto-Germanic voiceless fricatives (as in Greek *pyr*, *treis*, *kardia* compared with English *fire*, *three*, *heart*), Proto-Indo-European voiced stops became Proto-Germanic voiceless stops (as in Latin *duo*, *genus* compared with English *two*, *kin*), and Proto-Indo-European voiced aspirated stops became Proto-Germanic voiced fricatives (as in Sanskrit *nābhī*, *madhya* "mid" compared with English *navel*, Old Norse *míthr* "mid")

grimy \-grīm-\ *adj* **grimier**; **-iest** : full of or covered with grime : DIRTY — **grim-iness** *n*

grin \grīn\ *vi* **grinned**, **grin-ning** [ME *griennen*, fr. OE *griennian*, akin to OHG *griennen* to snarl] : to draw back the lips so as to show the teeth (as in amusement or laughter) — **grin** *n* — **grin-ner** *n* — **grin-ning-ly** \-grīn-īŋ-\ *adv*

grind \grīnd\ *vb* **ground** \-graund\; **grind-ing** [ME *grinden*, fr. OE *grindan*, akin to *L. frendere* to crush, *grind*, Gk *chondros* gram, OE *grēol* *grīl* *vi* 1 : to reduce to powder or small fragments by friction (as in a mill or with the teeth) 2 : to wear down, polish, or sharpen by friction : WHET (~ an ax) 3 a : to rub or press harshly (*ground* the cigarette out with his heel) b : to press together with a rotating motion (~ the teeth) 4 : OPPRESS, HARASS (the nobility *ground* down the peasants with a variety of exactions)

5 a : to operate or produce by turning a crank (~ a hand organ) b : to produce in a mechanical way (~ out best-sellers) ~ *vi* 1 : to perform the operation of grinding 2 : to become pulverized, polished, or sharpened by friction 3 : to move with difficulty or friction esp so as to make a grating noise (~ing gears) 4 : DRUDGE esp : to study hard (~ for an exam) 5 : to rotate the hips in an erotic manner (as in a burlesque striptease) — **grind-ingly** \-grīn-īŋ-\ *adv*

grind *n* 1 a : an act of grinding b : the sound of grinding 2 a : dreary monotonous labor or routine, esp : intensive study b : a student who studies excessively 3 : the result of grinding; esp : material obtained by grinding to a particular degree of fineness (a percolator ~ of coffee) 4 : the act of rotating the hips in an erotic manner syn see **WORK**

grind-er \-grīn-dər\ *n* 1 a : MULAR b pl : TEETH 2 : one that grinds 3 : a machine or device for grinding 4 : SUBMARINE 2

grind-stone \-grīn-stōn\ *n* 1 : MILL STONE 1 2 : a flat circular stone of natural sandstone that revolves on an axle and is used for grinding, shaping, or smoothing

grin-go \-grīn-gō\ *n*, pl **gringos** [Sp, alter of *griego* Greek, stranger, fr. *L. Graecus* Greek] : a foreigner in Spain or Latin America esp. when of English or American origin — often used disparagingly

grip \grīp\ *vi* **gripped**; **grip-ping** [ME *gripen*, fr. OE *gripan*; akin to OE *gripan*] 1 : to seize or hold firmly 2 : to hold strongly the interest of (a story that ~s the reader) — **grip-per** *n* — **grip-ping-ly** \-grīp-īŋ-\ *adv*

grip *n* 1 a : a strong or tenacious grasp b : strength in gripping c : manner or style of gripping 2 a : a firm tenacious hold typically giving control, mastery, or understanding (could not free himself from the ~ of these new ideas) b : mental grasp : APPREHENSION 3 : a part or device for gripping 4 : a part by which something is grasped, esp : HANDLE 5 : TRAVELING BAG 6 : STAGEHAND syn see **HOLD**

gripe \grīp\ *vb* **griped**; **grip-ing** [ME *gripen*, fr. OE *gripan*, akin to OHG *grifan* to grasp, Lith *griebti* *vi* 1 : SEIZE, GRASP 2 a : AFFLICT, DISTRESS b : IRRITATE VEX (*griped* by new income-tax provisions) 3 : to cause pinching and spasmodic pain in the bowels of ~ *vi* 1 : to experience griping 2 : to complain with sustained grumbling — **grip-er** *n*

gripe *n* 1 : CLUTCH, GRASP, broadly : CONTROL, MASTERY 2 : GRIEVANCE, COMPLAINT 3 : a pinching spasmodic intestinal pain — usu. used in pl 4 : HANDLE, GRIP 5 : a device (as a brake) for grasping or holding

grippe \grīp\ *n* [F, lit., seizure] : an acute febrile contagious virus disease identical with or resembling influenza — **grippy** \-grīp-\ *adj*

grip-sack \-grīp-sæk\ *n* : TRAVELING BAG

grisaille \-grī-sā-\ *n* [F] : decoration in tones of a single color and esp. gray designed to produce a three-dimensional effect

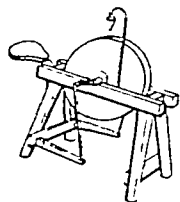
Grise-elle \-grīz-\ *n* [It] : a woman of humble origins in medieval legend who endures tests of wifely patience laid on her by her wellborn husband

griseo-ful-vin \-grīz-\ *n* [F, fr. *gris*, *ful-vin*, *gris*, *ful-vin*] [NL *griseofulvum*, specific epithet of *Penicillium griseofulvum*, mold from which it is obtained] : an antibiotic $C_{12}H_{17}ClO_5$ used esp. against fungi

griseous \-grīz-\ *adj* [NL *griseus*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *grīs* gray] : of a light color or white mottled with black or brown : GRIZZLED

grisette \-grī-zet\ *n* [F] 1 : a young French working-class woman 2 : a young woman combining part-time prostitution with some other occupation

gris-gris \-grīz-\ *n*, pl **gris-gris** \-grīz-\ [F, of African origin, akin to Balante *grigri* amulet] : an amulet or incantation used chiefly by people of African Negro ancestry



grindstone 2



griffin

ə abut	ə kitten	or further	a back	ī take	ī cot, cart
ə out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	l trip
j joke	g sing	ō slow	ō flaw	ō coin	th thum
ī loot	ā foot	y yet	yū few	yū famous	zh vision

green-backer \-ər/ *n* 1 cap: a member of a post-Civil War American political party opposing reduction in the amount of paper money in circulation 2: one who advocates a paper currency, backed only by the U.S. government — **green-back-ism** \-iz-əm/ *n*

green bean *n*: a kidney bean that is used as a snap bean when the pods are colored green

green-belt \-grēn-,bēlt/ *n*: a belt of parkways, parks, or farmlands that encircles a community

green-brier \-grēn-,brī(-ə)r/ *n*: any of a genus (*Smilax*) of plants of the hilly family, esp. a prickly vine (*S. rotundifolia*) of the eastern U.S. with umbels of small greenish flowers

green-bug \-bōg/ *n*: a green aphid (*Schizaphis graminum*) very destructive to small grains

green corn *n*: the young tender ears of Indian corn suitable for cooking

green dragon *n*: an American arum (*Arisaema dracontium*) with digitate leaves, slender greenish yellow spathe, and elongated spadix

green-ery \-grēn-(ə)-rē/ *n*, pl -er-ies 1: green foliage or plants 2: GREEN 3a

green-eyed \-grēn-'īd/ *adj*: JEALOUS (the ~ locals who had spied on him — E. O. Schlunke)

green-eyed monster *n*: JEALOUSY

green-finch \-grēn-'fīnch/ *n*: a very common European finch (*Chloris chloris*) having olive-green and yellow plumage

green fingers *n* pl: GREEN THUMB

green-fly \-grēn-'flī/ *n*, Brit: APHID, esp: GREEN PEACH APHID

green-gage \-gāj/ *n* [green + Sir William Gage (1820 E. botanist)]: any of several rather small rounded greenish or greenish yellow cultivated plums

green gland *n*: one of a pair of large green glands in some crustaceans (as crayfishes) that have an excretory function and open at the bases of the larger antennae

green-grocer \-grēn-'grō-sər/ *n*, chiefly Brit: a retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit — **green-gro-cery** \-grōs-(ə)-rē/ *n*

green-heart \-hārt/ *n*: tropical So. American evergreen tree (*Nectandra rodioi*) with a hard somewhat greenish wood, also: its wood

green-horn \-hō(-ə)r/ *n* [obs. greenhorn (animal with young horns)] 1: an inexperienced or unsophisticated person 2: a newcomer (as to a country) unacquainted with local manners and customs

green-house \-hauz/ *n* 1: a glassed enclosure used for the cultivation or protection of tender plants 2: a clear plastic shell covering a section of an airplane

greenhouse effect *n*: warming of the earth's surface and the lower layers of atmosphere that tends to increase with increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide and that is caused by conversion of solar radiation into heat in a process involving selective transmission of short wave solar radiation by the atmosphere, its absorption by the earth's surface, and reradiation as infrared which is absorbed and partly reradiated back to the surface by carbon dioxide and water vapor in the air

green-ing \-grēn-ŋ/ *n*: any of several green-skinned apples

green-ish \-grē-nish/ *adj*: somewhat green — **green-ish-ness** *n*

green-let \-grēn-lat/ *n*: VIREO

green light *n* (fr. the green traffic light which signals permission to proceed): authority or permission to undertake a project

green-ling \-grēn-līŋ/ *n* 1: any of several food fishes (family Hexagrammidae) of the rocky coasts of the northern Pacific; esp: a common food and sport fish (*Hexagrammus decagrammus*) 2: LINGCOD

green-manure *vi*: to fertilize with green manure

green manure *n*: an herbaceous crop (as clover) plowed under while green to enrich the soil

green mold *n*: a green or green-spored mold (as of the genera *Penicillium* or *Aspergillus*)

green monkey *n*: a long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus sabaeus*) of West Africa that has greenish-appearing hair and is often used in medical research

green-nock-ite \-grēn-ō-kīt/ *n* [Charles M. Cathcart, Lord Greenock (1859 E. soldier)]: a mineral CdS consisting of native cadmium sulfide occurring in yellow translucent hexagonal crystals or as an earthy incrustation

green onion *n*: a young onion pulled before the bulb has enlarged and used esp. in salads

green peach aphid *n*: a nearly cosmopolitan yellowish green aphid (*Myzus persicae*) that is frequently a vector of plant virus diseases and is destructive esp. to peaches — called also **greennfly**

green pepper *n*: SWEET PEPPER

green-room \-grēn-'rūm-, -rūm/ *n*: a room in a theater or concert hall where actors or musicians relax before, between, or after appearances

green-sand \-sænd/ *n*: a sedimentary deposit that consists largely of dark greenish grains of glauconite often mingled with clay or sand

greens fee \-grēnz-/ *n*: a fee paid for the privilege of playing on a golf course — called also **green fee**

green-shank \-grēn-'shāŋk/ *n*: an Old World sandpiper (*Tringa nebulara*) related to the yellowlegs of America

green-sick \-sīk/ *adj* [back-formation fr. *greensickness*]: affected with chlorosis

green-sick-ness *n*: CHLOROSIS

green snake *n*: either of two bright green harmless largely insectivorous No. American colubrid snakes (*Liopeltis vernalis* and *Ophiodrys aestivus*)

green soap *n*: a soft soap made from vegetable oils and used esp. in the treatment of skin diseases

green-stick fracture \-grēn-'stīk-/ *n*: a bone fracture in a young individual in which the bone is partly broken and partly bent

green-stone \-grēn-'stōn/ *n* 1: any of numerous usu. altered dark green compact rocks (as diorite) 2: NEPHRITE

green stuff \-stɪf/ *n*: green vegetation used as foodstuff

green-sward \-swō(-ə)rɪd/ *n*: turf that is green with growing grass

green tea *n*: tea that is light in color from incomplete fermentation of the leaf before firing

green thumb *n*: an unusual ability to make plants grow — **green-thumbed** \-grēn-'thʌmɪd/ *adj*

green turtle *n*: a large edible sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) with a smooth greenish or olive-colored shell and highly nutritious eggs

green vegetable *n*: a vegetable whose foliage or foliage-bearing stalks are the chief edible part

Greenwich time \-grīn-'jī-, 'grēn-, -ich-/ *n* [Greenwich, England]: the mean solar time of the meridian of Greenwich used as the prime basis of standard time throughout the world — called also **Greenwich mean time**

green-wing \-grēn-'wīŋ/ *n*: GREEN WINGED TEAL

green-winged teal \-grēn-'wīŋ(-d)-/ *n*: a small river duck (*Anas carolinensis*) the male of which has a chestnut head with a green eye patch and a metallic green area on the wing speculum

green-wood \-grēn-'wud/ *n*: a forest green with foliage

greet \-grēt/ *vi* [ME *greten*, fr. OE *gretian*: akin to OE *grētan* to weep] 1: to address with expression of kind wishes: HAIL 2: to meet or react to in a specified manner (the candidate was ~ed with catcalls) 3: to be perceived by (a surprising sight ~ed her eyes) — **greeter** *n*

greet vi grāt \-grāt/: grut-ton \-grūt-'n/ [ME *greten*, fr. OE *gretian*, akin to ON *gráta* to weep] Scot: WEEP, LAMENT

greeting *n* 1: a salutation at meeting 2: an expression of good wishes: REGARDS — usu. used in plural (holiday ~s)

greeting card *n*: a card that bears a message of goodwill and is usu. sent or given on special occasions (as a birthday or a holiday)

gregarine \-grē-gə-'rīn/ *n* [denv. of L *gregarius*]: any of a large order (Gregarinida) of parasitic vermiform sporezoan protozoans that usu. occur in insects and other invertebrates — **gregarine** or **grego-rin-lan** \-grē-gə-'rīn-ē-lən/ *adj*

gregarious \-grē-gə-'rē-əs-, 'grē-/ *adj* [L *gregarius* of a flock or herd, fr. *grex*, flock, herd, akin to Gk *agelrein* to collect, agora assembly] 1: a: tending to associate with others of one's kind: SOCIAL b: marked by or indicating a liking for companionship: SOCIABLE c: of or relating to a social group 2: a of a plant: growing in a cluster or a colony b: living in contiguous nests but not forming a true colony — used esp. of wasps and bees — **grego-riously** *adv* — **grego-ri-ous-ness** *n*

Grego-rin \-grē-'gōr-ē-n-, 'gōr-/ *adj*: of or relating to Pope Gregory XIII or the Gregorian calendar

Gregorian *adj* 1: of or relating to Pope Gregory I 2: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of Gregorian chant

Gregorian adj (St. Gregory the Illuminator 332, apostle of Armenia): of or relating to the Armenian national church

Gregorian calendar *n*: a calendar in general use introduced in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII as a revision of the Julian calendar, adopted in Great Britain and the American colonies in 1752, and marked by the suppression of 10 days or after 1700 11 days and the restriction that only those centesimal years divisible by 400 should be leap years — see MONTH table

Gregorian chant *n*: a monodic and rhythmically free liturgical chant of the Roman Catholic Church

greige \-grā(zh)/ *adj* [F *grège* raw (of silk), fr. It *greggio*]: being in an unbleached undyed state as taken from a loom — used of textiles

greis-en \-grīz-'n/ *n* [G]: a crystalline rock consisting of quartz and mica that is common in Cornwall and Saxony

greim-līn \-grēm-līn/ *n* [perh. modif. of IrGael *gruaimín* ill-humored little fellow]: a small gnome held to be responsible for malfunction of equipment esp. in an airplane

greim-mie also **greim-my** \-grēm-'ē-/ *n*, pl **greimmies** [gremlin + -ie]: a young or inexperienced surfer; esp.: one whose behavior is objectionable — called also **gremlin**

gre-na-de \-grā-'hād/ *n* [MF, pomegranate, fr. LL *granata*, fr. L *ferm* of *granatus* seedy, fr. *granum* grain — more at CORN] 1: a small missile that contains an explosive or a chemical agent (as tear gas, a flame producer, or a smoke producer) and that is thrown by hand or projected (as by a rifle or special launcher) 2: a glass bottle or globe that contains volatile chemicals and can be burst by throwing (as for extinguishing a fire)

gren-a-dier \-grēn-'dī(-ə)r/ *n* 1: a soldier who carries and throws grenades 2: a member of a special regiment or corps formerly armed with grenades 2: any of various deep-sea fishes (family Macruridae) that are related to the cods and have an elongate tapering body and compressed pointed tail — called also **ratfish**

gren-a-dine \-grēn-'dēn-, 'grēn-'-/ *n* [F, fr. *grenade*] 1: a plain or figured open-weave fabric of various fibers 2: a moderate reddish orange 3: a syrup flavored with pomegranates and used in mixed drinks

Grēn-dēl \-grēn-'dēl/ *n* [OE]: a monstrous man-eating descendant of Cain slain by Beowulf in the Old English poem *Beowulf*

Grēsh-am's law \-grēsh-'əmz-/ *n* [Sir Thomas Gresham]: an observation in economics when two coins are equal in debt-paying value but unequal in intrinsic value, the one having the lesser intrinsic value tends to remain in circulation and the other to be hoarded or exported as bullion

Grot-na Green \-grēt-nə-'grēn/ *n* [Gretina Green, Scotland]: a place where many eloping couples are married

grow past of GROW

grow-some var of GRUESOME

gray var of GRAY

grey friar *n*, often cap G&F: a Franciscan friar

grey-hound \-grā-'haund/ *n* [ME *grehound*, fr. OE *grighund*, fr. *grig* (akin to ON *grey* bitch) + *hund* bound]: a tall slender graceful smooth-coated dog of a breed characterized by swift-



greyhound

grouchy \ˈgraʊ-ʃi/ *adj* **grouch-ier**; **-est** : given to grumbling
grouchy — **grouch-ily** \-chə-lē/ *adv* — **grouch-i-ness** \-chə-nəs/ *n*

ground \ˈgraʊnd/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *grund*, akin to OHG *grunt* *ground*, Gk *chraînē* to touch slightly] 1 **a** : the bottom of a body of water **b** *pl* (1) : **SEDIMENT** 1 (2) : ground coffee beans after brewing 2 **a** : a basis for belief, action, or argument (~ for complaint) — often used in *pl* **b** (1) : a fundamental logical condition (2) : a basic metaphysical cause 3 **a** : a surrounding area; **BACKGROUND** **b** : material that serves as a substratum 4 **a** : the surface of the earth **b** : an area used for a particular purpose (parade ~) (fishing ~) **c** *pl* : the area around and belonging to a house or other building **d** : an area to be won or defended in or as if in battle **e** : an area of knowledge or special interest (covered a lot of ~ in his lecture) 5 **a** : **SOIL** **EARTH** **b** : a special soil **c** : rock or formation through which mine workings are driven 6 **a** : an object that makes an electrical connection with the earth **b** : a large conducting body (as the earth) used as a common return for an electric circuit and as an arbitrary zero of potential **c** : electric connection with a ground 7 : a football offense utilizing primarily running plays **syn** *see* **BASE** — from the ground up 1 : entirely new or afresh 2 : from top to bottom; **THOROUGHLY** — into the ground : beyond what is necessary or tolerable : to exhaustion (labored an issue into the ground — *Newsweek*) — off the ground : in or as if in flight : under way (the program never got off the ground)

ground *vt* 1 : to bring to or place on the ground 2 **a** : to provide a reason or justification for (our fears about technological change may be well ~ed — L. K. Williams) **b** : to instruct in fundamentals 3 : to connect electrically with a ground 4 : to restrict to the ground (~ a pilot) 5 : to throw (a football) intentionally to the ground to avoid being tackled for a loss ~ *vi* 1 : to have a ground or basis; **RELY** 2 : to run aground 3 : to hit a grounder

ground *past of GRIND*

ground ball *n* : a batted baseball that bounds or rolls along the ground

ground bass *n* : a short bass passage continually repeated below constantly changing melody and harmony

ground-cher-ry \ˈgraʊnd(-)ˈcher-ē/ *n* : a plant (genus *Physalis*) of the nightshade family with pulpy fruits in papery husks, also : the fruit of this plant

ground cloth *n* : a waterproof sheet placed on the ground for protection (as of a sleeping bag) against soil moisture

ground cover *n* 1 : the small plants in a forest except young trees 2 **a** : a planting of low plants (as ivy) that covers the ground in place of turf **b** : a plant adapted for use as ground cover

ground crew *n* : the mechanics and technicians who maintain and service an airplane

ground-effect machine *n* [fr. the support provided by the cushion of air as if the vehicle rode on the ground] : a vehicle for traveling short distances that is supported above the surface of land or water by a cushion of air produced by downwardly directed fans

ground-er \ˈgraʊnd-dər/ *n* : **GROUND BALL**

ground fir *n* : a club moss (as *Lycopodium sabaenifolium* or *L. alpinum*) having a stiff erect habit

ground floor *n* : the floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground — compare **FIRST FLOOR**

ground glass *n* : glass with a light-diffusing surface produced by etching or abrading

ground-hog \ˈgraʊnd-hōg, -häg/ *n* : **WOODCHUCK**

Groundhog Day *n* [fr. the legend that the groundhog comes out and is frightened back into hibernation if he sees his shadow] : February 2 that traditionally indicates six more weeks of winter if sunny or an early spring if cloudy

ground-ing \ˈgraʊnd-ɪŋ/ *n* : training or instruction in the fundamentals of a field of knowledge

ground itch *n* : an itching inflammation of the skin marking the point of entrance into the body of larval hookworms

ground ivy *n* : a trailing mint (*Nepeta hederacea*) with rounded leaves and blue-purple flowers

ground-less \ˈgraʊnd(-)lɪs/ *adj* : having no ground or foundation (~ fears) — **ground-less-ly** *adv* — **ground-less-ness** *n*

ground-ling \ˈgraʊnd(-)lɪŋ/ *n* 1 **a** : a spectator who stood in the pit of an Elizabethan theater **b** : a person of unsophisticated taste 2 : one that lives or works on or near the ground

ground loop *n* : a sharp uncontrollable turn made by an airplane on the ground in landing, taking off, or taxiing

ground-moss \ˈgraʊnd(-)məʊs/ *n* : the fine-grained or glassy base of a porphyry in which the larger distinct crystals are embedded

ground meristem *n* : the part of a primary apical meristem remaining after differentiation of dermatogen and procambium

ground-nut \ˈgraʊnd(-)nʌt/ *n* 1 **a** : any of several plants having edible tuberous roots, esp. : No. American leguminous vine (*Apios tuberosa*) with pinnate leaves and clusters of brownish purple fragrant flowers **b** : the root of a groundnut 2 chiefly Brit. : **PEANUT**

ground-out \ˈgraʊnd(-)daʊt/ *n* [grounder] : a play in baseball in which a batter is put out after hitting a grounder to an infielder

ground pine *n* 1 : a European bugle (*Ajuga chamaeepitys*) with a resinous odor 2 : any of several club mosses (esp. *Lycopodium clavatum* and *L. complanatum*) with long creeping stems and erect branches : **GROUND FIR**

ground plan *n* 1 : a plan of a floor of a building as distinguished from an elevation 2 : a first or basic plan

ground rent *n* : the rent paid by a lessee for the use of land esp. for building

ground rule *n* 1 : a sports rule adopted to modify play on a particular field, court, or course 2 : a rule of procedure (ground rules for selecting a superintendent — *Amer. School Board Jour.*)

ground-sel \ˈgraʊnd(-)sɛl/ *n* [ME *grundersele*, fr. OE *grunde-swelle*, fr. *grund* ground + *swellan* to swell — more at **SWALLOW**] : any of a large genus (*Senecio*) of composite plants with mostly yellow flower heads

2groundsel *n* [ME *ground sille*, fr. *ground* + *sille* sill] : a foundation timber

ground-sheet \ˈgraʊnd(-)ʃi:t/ *n* : **GROUND CLOTH**

ground speed *n* : the speed (as of an airplane) with relation to the ground — compare **AIR SPEED**

ground squirrel *n* : any of various burrowing rodents (as of the genus *Citellus*) that are related to the squirrels and that live in colonies esp. in open areas, often damage crops, and include vectors of plague — called also *spermophile*

ground state *n* : the energy level (as of a system of interacting elementary particles, an atomic nucleus, or an atom) having the least energy of all its possible states — called also *ground level*

ground stroke *n* : a stroke made (as in tennis) by hitting a ball that has rebounded from the ground — compare **VOLLEY**

ground substance *n* : a more or less homogeneous matrix that forms the background in which the specific differentiated elements of a system are suspended. **a** : the intercellular substance of tissues **b** : **HYALOPASM**

ground swell *n* 1 : a broad deep undulation of the ocean caused by an often distant gale or seismic disturbance 2 : a rapid spontaneous growth (as of political opinion) (public ground swell of support for broad and far-reaching change — A. H. Quie)

ground-water \ˈgraʊnd(-)dwɔ:t-, -dwāt-/ *n* : water within the earth that supplies wells and springs, *specif* : water in the part of the ground that is wholly saturated

ground wave *n* : a radio wave that is propagated along the surface of the earth

ground-work \ˈgraʊnd(-)dwɜ:k/ *n* : **FOUNDATION BASIS** (a plan that provides the ~ for a bold new program)

group \ˈgru:p/ *n*, often attrib [F *groupe*, fr. It *gruppo*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *krupp* *craw* — more at **CROP**] 1 : two or more figures forming a complete unit in a composition 2 **a** : a number of individuals assembled together or having some unifying relationship **b** : an assemblage of objects regarded as a unit **c** (1) : a military unit consisting of a headquarters and attached battalions (2) : a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than a squadron and lower than a wing 3 **a** : an assemblage of related organisms — often used to avoid taxonomic connotations when the kind or degree of relationship is not clearly defined **b** (1) : an assemblage of atoms forming part of a molecule : **RADICAL** (a methyl ~) (2) : an assemblage of elements forming one of the vertical columns of the periodic table **c** : a stratigraphic division comprising rocks deposited during an era 4 : a mathematical set that is closed under a binary associative operation, has an identity element, and has an inverse for every element

syn *GROUP, CLUSTER, BUNCH, PARCEL, LOT* *shared meaning element* : a collection or assemblage of separate units

group *vt* 1 : to combine in a group 2 : to assign to a group : **CLASSIFY** ~ *vi* 1 : to form a group 2 : to belong to a group 3 : to make well-defined groups of hits on a target (the gun ~ed beautifully — R. C. Ruark) — **group-able** \ˈgru:p-ə-bəl/ *adj*

group captain *n* : a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a colonel in the army

group dynamics *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr* : the interacting forces within a small human group, also : the sociological study of these forces

group-er \ˈgru:p-ər/ *n*, *pl* *groupers* also *grouper* [Pg *garoupa*] 1 : any of numerous fishes (family Serranidae and esp. genera *Eplinephelus* and *Mycteroperca*) that are typically large solitary bottom fishes of warm seas 2 : any of several rockfishes (family Scorpaenidae)

group-le \ˈgru:p-lē/ *n* : a female fan of a rock group who usu. follows the group around on concert tours

group-ing \ˈgru:p-ɪŋ/ *n* 1 : the act or process of combining in groups 2 : a set of objects combined in a group (a furniture ~)

group practice *n* : medicine practiced by a group of associated physicians (as specialists in different fields) working as partners or as partners and employees

group therapy *n* : therapy in the presence of a therapist in which several patients discuss and share their personal problems — called also *group psychotherapy* — **group therapist** *n*

group-think \ˈgru:p-θɪŋk/ *n* [group + -think (as in *doublethink*)] : conformity to group values and ethics

grouse \ˈgraʊs/ *n*, *pl* *grouse* or *grouses* [origin unknown] : any of numerous birds (family Tetraonidae) that have a plump body, strong feathered legs, and plumage less brilliant than that of pheasants usu. with reddish brown or other protective color and that include many important game birds

grouse *vi* *groused*; **grouse-ing** [origin unknown] : **COMPLAIN, GRUMBLE** — **grouse-er** *n*

grouse *n* : **COMPLAIN** (his main ~... is over the inadequacy of the pay — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

grout \ˈgraʊt/ *n* [OE *grūt* coarse meal, akin to OE *gryt* grit] 1 : **LEES** 2 **a** : thin mortar used for filling spaces (as the joints in masonry); also : any of various other materials (as a mixture of cement and water or chemicals that solidify) used for a similar purpose **b** : **PLASTER**

grout *vt* 1 : to fill up or finish with grout 2 : to fix in place by means of grout (~ a bolt into a wall) — **grout-er** *n*

grove \ˈgrɒv/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *grūf*] 1 : a small wood without underbrush (a picnic ~) 2 : a planting of fruit or nut trees

grovel \ˈgræ-vəl, -græv-/ *vi* -eled or -elled, -eling or -elling (-ə-lɪŋ) [back-formation fr. *groveling* prone, fr. *groveling*, *adv*, fr. ME, fr. *gruf*, *adv*, on the face (fr. ON *grufu*) + -ling; akin to OE *creopan* to creep] 1 : to creep with the face to the ground : **CRAWL** 2 **a** : to lie or creep with the body prostrate in token of subservi-

ə abut ʰ kitten ər further ʰ back ʰ bake ʰ cot, cart
 ət out ʰ ch chm ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
 ʰ joke ɪ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔl coin ʰ than ʰ thus
 ʰ loot ʰ foot ʰ yet ʰ few ʰ famous ʰ vision

grisly \ˈgrɪz-əl/ *adj* **gris-li-er**; -est [ME, fr. OE *grislīc*, fr. *gris-* (akin to OE *grisan* to fear), akin to OHG *grisenlīh* terrible] 1: inspiring horror or intense fear: FORBIDDING (houses that were dark and ~ under the blank, cold sky — D. H. Lawrence) 2: inspiring disgust or distaste (as ~ account of the fire) — **gris-li-ness** *n*

grist \ˈgrɪst/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *grist*, akin to OE *grindan* to grind] 1 *a*: grain or a batch of grain for grinding *b*: the product obtained from a grist of grain including the flour or meal and the grain offals 2: a required or usual amount 3: matter of interest or value forming the basis of a story or analysis 4: something turned to advantage — used esp. in the phrase *grist for one's mill*

gristle \ˈgrɪs-əl/ *n* [ME *gristil*, fr. OE *gristle*, akin to MLG *gristel* gristle] *CARTILAGE*, broadly: tough cartilaginous, tendinous, or fibrous matter esp. in table meats

gristly \ˈgrɪs-(ə)-lē/ *adj* **gris-tli-er**; -est: consisting of or containing gristle (~ steak) — **gris-tli-ness** *n*

grist-mill \ˈgrɪst-mɪl/ *n*, *a* mill for grinding grain

grit \ˈgrɪt/ *n* [ME *grete*, fr. OE *grēot*, akin to OHG *grōz* sand, L *furfur* bran, Gk *chrōs* skin] 1 *a* *obs*: SAND GRAVEL *b*: a hard sharp granule (as of sand), also: material (as many abrasives) composed of such granules 2: any of several sandstones 3: the structure of a stone that adapts it to grinding 4: firmness of mind or spirit 5: unyielding courage in the face of hardship or danger *syn* *see* **FORTITUDE** *ant* **faintheartedness**

grit *vb* **gritted**, **gritting** *vi*, *to* give forth a grating sound ~ *vi* 1: to cover or spread with grit, esp. to smooth (as marble) by means of a coarse abrasive 2: to cause (as one's teeth) to grind or grate

grith \ˈgrɪθ/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. ON, security]: peace, security, or sanctuary imposed or guaranteed in early medieval England under various special conditions

grits \ˈgrɪts/ *n* *pl* *but* *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [ME *gryt*, fr. OE *grytt*, akin to OE *grēot*] coarsely ground hulled grain, *specif* **HOMINY GRITS**

gritty \ˈgrɪ-ti/ *adj* **grit-ti-er**; -est 1: containing or resembling grit 2: courageously persistent — **PLUCKY** — **grit-ti-ly** \ˈgrɪ-ti-lee/ *adv* — **grit-ti-ness** \ˈgrɪ-ti-nəs/ *n*

grizzle \ˈgrɪz-əl/ *n* [ME *gris* *adj*, gray, fr. MF, fr. *gris*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *grīs* gray] 1 *archaic*: gray hair 2 *a*: a roan coat pattern or color *b*: a gray or roan animal

grizzle *vb* **grizzled**, **grizzling** \ˈgrɪz-(ə)-lɪŋ/ *vi*, *to* make grayish ~ *vi* *to* become grayish

grizzled \ˈgrɪz-əld/ *adj*: sprinkled or streaked with gray. **GRAY-ING** (as beard)

grizzly \ˈgrɪz-əl/ *adj* **griz-zli-er**; -est somewhat gray **GRIZZLED** *grizzly war of GRISLY*

grizzly bear *n* a very large powerful typically brownish yellow bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of the uplands of western N. America — called also **grizzly**

gro *abbr* **gross**

groan \ˈɡroʊn/ *vb* [ME *gromen*, fr. OE *grāman* akin to OHG *grinan* to growl] *vi* 1: to utter a deep moan indicative of pain, grief, or annoyance 2: to make a harsh sound (as of creaking) under sudden or prolonged strain ~ *vi* *to* utter or express with groaning — **groan** *n* — **groan-er** *n*

groat \ˈɡroʊt/ *n* [ME *grotes*, *pl*, fr. OE *grotan*, akin to OE *grēot*] 1 *usu* *pl* *but* *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: hulled grain broken into fragments larger than grits 2: a grain (as of oats) exclusive of the hull

groat *n* [ME *groot*, fr. MD] an old British coin worth four pennies

grocer \ˈɡroʊ-sər/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *grossier* wholesaler, fr. *gross* coarse, wholesale — more at **GROSS**] a dealer in staple foodstuffs, household supplies, and usu. meats, produce, and dairy products

grocer's itch *n* an itching dermatitis that results from prolonged contact with some mites (esp. family *Acariidae*), their products, or materials (as feeds) infested with them

grocery \ˈɡroʊ-s(ə)-rē/ *n*, *pl* **ceries** 1 *pl*: commodities sold by a grocer — *usu* *sing* in Brit usage 2: a grocer's store

grog \ˈɡrɒɡ/ *n* [Old Grog, nickname of Edward Vernon 1757 E admiral responsible for diluting the sailors' rum] 1: alcoholic liquor, *specif*: liquor (as rum) cut with water and now often served hot with lemon juice and sugar sometimes added 2: refractory materials (as crushed pottery and firebricks) used in the manufacture of refractory products (as crucibles) to reduce shrinkage in drying and firing

groggy \ˈɡrɒɡ-ē/ *adj* **grog-gi-er**; -est [grog]: weak and unsteady on the feet or in action — **grog-gi-ly** \ˈɡrɒɡ-ē-lee/ *adv* — **grog-gi-ness** \ˈɡrɒɡ-ē-nəs/ *n*

gro-grain \ˈɡrɒɡ-rām/ *n* [ME *grōg*, *n* (MF *gross* grain coarse texture)] a coarse loosely woven fabric of silk, silk and mohair, or silk and wool — compare **GROSGRAIN**

grog shop \ˈɡrɒɡ-ʃɑp/ *n*, chiefly Brit: a usu. low-class barroom

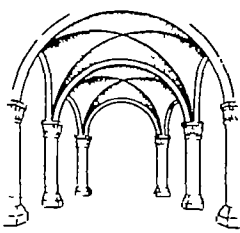
groin \ˈɡroʊn/ *n* [alter of ME *grynde*, fr. OE, abyss, akin to OE *grund* ground] 1: the fold or depression marking the juncture of the lower abdomen and the inner part of the thigh, also: the region of this line 2 *a*: the projecting curved line along which two intersecting vaults meet *b*: a rib that covers this edge 3: a rigid structure built out from a shore to protect the shore from erosion, to trap sand, or to direct a current for scouring a channel

groin *vi* *to* build or equip with groins

grom-met \ˈɡrɒm-ət/ *n* [perh fr. obs F *gromette* curb of a bridle] 1: a flexible loop that serves as a fastening, support, or reinforcement 2: an eyelet of



grizzly bear



groin 2a

firm material to strengthen or protect an opening or to insulate or protect something passed through it

grom-well \ˈɡrɒm-wel, -wəl/ *n* [ME *gromlī*, fr. MF] any of a genus (*Lithospermum*) of plants of the borage family having polished white stony nutlets

groom \ˈɡruːm, -grum/ *n* [ME *grom*] 1 *archaic*: MAN FELLOW 2 *a* (1) *archaic*: MANSERVANT (2) one of several officers of the English royal household *b*: a man or boy in charge of the feeding, conditioning, and stabling of horses 3: BRIDEGROOM

groom *vi* 1: to clean and care for (as a horse) 2: to make neat or attractive (an impeccably ~ed woman) 3: to get into readiness for a specific objective: PREPARE (was being ~ed as a presidential candidate) ~ *vi* *to* groom oneself

groom-er \ˈɡruːm-ər/ *n*, one who grooms (as dogs)

grooms-man \ˈɡruːmz-mən, -grumz-/ *n* a male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding

groove \ˈɡruːv/ *n* [ME *groof*, akin to OE *grafan* to dig — more at **GRAVE**] 1 *a*: a long narrow channel or depression *b*: the indentation on the bottom of a piece of type between the feet 2 *a*: a fixed routine: RUT *b*: a situation suited to one's abilities or interests ~ **NICHE** 3: top form (a great talker when he is in the ~) 4: the line or course to follow for best results (his every pitch was right in the ~) 5: an enjoyable or exciting experience

groove *vb* **grooved**, **grooving** *vi* 1 *a*: to make a groove in *b*: to join by a groove 2 *a*: to enjoy appreciatively (~s exciting experiences) *b*: to excite pleasurably (grooving their minds with cannabis — Stephen Nemo) ~ *vi* 1: to become joined or fitted by a groove 2: to form a groove 3: to enjoy oneself intensely 4: to interact harmoniously (contemporary minds and rock ~ together — Benjamin DeMott) — **groover** *n*

groovy \ˈɡruː-veɪ/ *adj* **groo-vi-er**; -est: MARVELOUS, WONDERFUL, EXCELLENT (felt that this poetry was interesting, enjoyable, not to mention ~ — R. M. Muccigrosso)

grope \ˈɡrɒp/ *vb* **groped**; **groping** [ME *gropen*, fr. OE *grōpan*, akin to OE *grīpan* to seize] *vi* 1: to feel about blindly or uncertainly in search (groped for the light switch) 2: to look for something blindly or uncertainly (groping for the right words) 3: to feel one's way ~ *vi* 1: to pass the hands over (the person of another) for the sake of sexual pleasure 2: to find (as one's way) by groping — **grope** *n* — **grop-er** *n*

gross-beak \ˈɡrɒs-bēk/ *n* [part trans. of F *grosbec*, fr. *gross* thick + *bec* beak]: any of several finches of Europe or America having large stout conical bills

gro-schen \ˈɡrɒ-shən, -grō-/ *n*, *pl* **gro-schen** [G] — *see* **SCHILLING** at **MONEY** table

gross-grain \ˈɡrɒs-ɡrān/ *n* [F *gross* grain coarse texture] a strong close-woven corded fabric usu. of silk or rayon and often with cotton filler — compare **GRAMM**

gross \ˈɡrɒs/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *gross* thick, coarse, fr. L *grossus*] 1 *archaic*: immediately obvious *b* (1): glaringly noticeable usu. because of inexcusable badness or objectionableness (~ error) (2): OUT-AND-OUT UTTER (~ injustice) *c*: visible without the aid of a microscope 2 *a*: BIG BULKY *esp*: excessively fat *b*: growing or spreading with excessive luxuriance 3 *a*: of, relating to, or dealing with general aspects or broad distinctions *b*: consisting of an overall total exclusive of deductions (~ income) — compare **NET** 4: made up of material or perceptible elements: CORPORAL (the ~er part of human nature) 5 *archaic*: not fastidious in taste 6: UNDISCRIMINATING 6: deficient in knowledge: IGNORANT UNTORTURED 7 *a*: coarse in nature or behavior: UNREFINED *b*: gravely deficient in civility or decency: crudely vulgar (merely ~ a scatological rather than a pornographic impropriety — Aldous Huxley) *syn* 1 *see* **COARSE** *ant* **delicate**, dainty, ethereal 2 *see* **FLAGRANT** — **gross-ly** *adv* — **gross-ness** *n*

gross *n* 1 *obs*: AMOUNT SUM 2: an overall total exclusive of deductions

gross *vi*, *to* earn or bring in (an overall total) exclusive of deductions (as for taxes or expenses) — **gross-er** *n*

gross *n*, *pl* **gross** [ME *groce*, fr. MF *grasse*, fr. fem. of *gross*]: an aggregate of 12 dozen things (~ of pencils)

gross anatomy *n* a branch of anatomy that deals with the macroscopic structure of tissues and organs

gross national product *n* the total value of the goods and services produced in a nation during a specified period (as a year)

gross-sular \ˈɡrɒs(h)-ə-lər, -grās-yə-/ *n* [NL *Grossularia*, genus name of the gooseberry]: **GROSSULARITE**

gross-sula-rite \-lə-ri-tē/ *n* [G *grossularia*, fr. NL *Grossularia*] a colorless or green, yellow, brown, or red garnet $Ca_2Al_2(SiO_6)_2$

groz \ˈɡrɒʃ-/ *n*, *pl* **gro-szy** \ˈɡrɒ-shē/ [Pol] — *see* **ZŁOTY** at **MONEY** table

grot \ˈɡrɒt/ *n* [MF *grotte*, fr. It *grotta*]: **GROTTO**

gro-tesque \ˈɡrɒ-tesk/ *n* [MF & Oit. MF, fr. Oit. (pittura) *grotesco*, lit., cave painting, fem. of *grotesco* of a cave, fr. *grotta*] 1 *a*: a style of decorative art characterized by fanciful or fantastic human and animal forms often interwoven with foliage or similar figures that may distort the natural into absurdity, ugliness, or caricature *b*: a piece of work in this style 2 one that is grotesque 3: **SANSERIF**

grotesque *adj*, of, relating to, or having the characteristics of the grotesque as *a*: FANCIFUL, BIZARRE *b*: absurdly incongruous *c*: departing markedly from the natural, the expected, or the typical *syn* *see* **FANTASTIC** — **gro-tesque-ly** *adv* — **gro-tesque-ness** *n*

gro-tes-que-ry *n*, *pl* **gro-tes-que-ries** \ˈɡrɒ-tes-kə-ri-/ *n* *pl* *ries* [grotesque + -erie -ery] 1 something that is grotesque 2: the quality or state of being grotesque ~ **GROTESQUENESS**

gro-tot \ˈɡrɒt-(ə)l-/ *n*, *pl* **gro-tottes** also **gro-tottes** [It *grotta*, *grotto*, fr. L *crypta* cavern, crypt] 1: CAVE 2: an artificial recess or structure made to resemble a natural cave

grouch \ˈɡrɒʊtʃ/ *n* [prob. alter of *grutch* (grudge)] 1 *a*: a fit of bad temper *b*: GRUDGE, COMPLAINT (never nursed a ~ five minutes — W. A. White) 2: a habitually irritable or complaining person. **GRUMBLER** — **grouch** *vi*

gua-na \ˈgwān-(ə)δ\ *n* [Sp, fr Quechua *huanu dung*]: a substance composed chiefly of the excrement of seafowl and used as a fertilizer; also: a similar product (as of fish-cannery waste)
gua-no-sine \ˈgwān-sēn\ *n* [blend of *guanine* and *ribose*]: a nucleoside $C_{10}H_{12}N_4O_5$ that consists of guanine combined with ribose
guar \ˈgwār\ *n* [Hindi *guār*]: a drought-tolerant legume (*Cyanopsis psoraleoides*) grown for forage and for its seeds which produce a gum used as a thickening agent and as a sizing material for paper and textiles

guar-a-ni \ˈgwār-ə-nē\ *n* [Sp *guarani*] 1 *cap* a *pl* **guarani** or **guaranis**: a member of a Tupi-Guarani people of Bolivia, Paraguay, and southern Brazil 2 *the language of this people* 3 *pl* **guaranis** or **guaranies** — see **MONEY** table

guar-an-tee \ˈgwār-ən-tē, ˈgār-\ *n* [prob alter of *guaranty*] 1: **GUARANTOR** 2: **GUARANTY** 3: an assurance for the fulfillment of a condition as: a: an agreement by which one person undertakes to secure another in the possession or enjoyment of something b: an assurance of the quality of or of the length of use to be expected from a product offered for sale often with a promise of reimbursement 4: **GUARANTY** 3

guarantee *vi* -ted, -teeing 1: to undertake to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of 2: to engage for the existence, permanence, or nature of: undertake to do or secure (something) (~ the winning of three tricks) 3: to give security to

guar-an-tor \ˈgwār-ən-tōr, ˈgār-ən-tor, ˈgār-\ *n* [*guaranty* + *-or*] 1: one that guarantees 2: one that makes or gives a guaranty

guar-an-ty \ˈgwār-ən-tē, ˈgār-\ *n*, *pl* -ties [MF *garantie*, fr OF, fr *garantir* to guarantee, fr *garant* warrant, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *werēn* to guarantee — more at **WARRANT**] 1: an undertaking to answer for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty of another in case of the other's default or miscarriage 2: **GUARANTEE** 3: something given as security: **PLEDGE** 4: **GUARANTOR** 5: the protection of a right afforded by legal provision (as in a constitution)

guaranty *vi* -ted, -tying. **GUARANTEE**

guard \ˈgɑrd\ *n* [ME *garde*, fr MF, fr OF, fr *garder* to guard, defend, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *wartēn* to watch, take care — more at **WARD**] 1: a defensive position (as in boxing) 2: a: the act or duty of protecting or defending b: the state of being protected: **PROTECTION** 3 *archaic* **PRECAUTION** 4: a: a person or a body of men on sentinel duty b: *pl*: troops attached to the person of the sovereign c: (1) **BRACKMAN** (2) **BNT**: **CONDUCTOR** 5: a: a position or player next to the center in a football line b: a player stationed in the backcourt in basketball 6: a protective or safety device, *specif*: a device for protecting a machine part or the operator of a machine

guard *vi* 1: to protect an edge of with an ornamental border 2: a: to protect from danger esp by watchful attention: make secure (policemen ~ing our cities) (a room ~ed by locked doors) b: to stand at the entrance of as if on guard or as a barrier c: to protect (a card or man) in a game by safeguards or support (the separated pawns could not both be ~ed) 3 *archaic*: **ESCORT** 4: a: to watch over so as to prevent escape, disclosure, or indiscretion b: to attempt to prevent (an opponent) from playing effectively or scoring ~ *vi*: to watch by way of caution or defense: stand guard *syn* see **DEFEND** — **guard-er** *n*

guard-ant \ˈgɑrd-ənt\ *adj* [MF *gardant*, *prp* of *garder* to guard, look at]: having the head turned toward the spectator — used of a heraldic animal whose body is seen from the side (a lion passant ~)

guardant *n*, *obs*: **GUARDIAN**

guard cell *n*: one of the two crescent-shaped epidermal cells that border and open and close a plant stoma

guard-ed \ˈgɑrd-əd\ *adj*: **CAUTIOUS** **CIRCUMSPECT** — **guard-ed-ly** *adv* — **guard-ed-ness** *n*

guard hair *n*: one of the long coarse hairs forming a protective coating over the underfur of a mammal

guard-house \ˈgɑrd-haʊs\ *n* 1: a building occupied by a guard or used as a headquarters for soldiers on guard duty 2: a military jail

guard-ian \ˈgɑrd-ē-ən\ *n* 1: one that guards: **CUSTODIAN** 2: a superior of a Franciscan monastery 3: one who has the care of the person or property of another — **guard-ian-ship** \-ˈship\ *n*

guard of honor: **HONOR GUARD**

guard-rail \ˈgɑrd-rāil\ *n*: a railing for guarding against danger or trespass, esp: a barrier (as of steel cables) placed along the edge of a highway at dangerous points

guard-room \ˈgɑrd-ˈdrʊm, -ˈdrum\ *n* 1: a room occupied by a military guard during its term of duty 2: a room where military prisoners are confined

guards-man \ˈgɑrdz-mən\ *n*: a member of a military body called *guards* or *guards*

guar gum *n*: a gum that consists of the ground endosperm of guar seeds and is used esp as a thickening agent and as a sizing material **Guar-ne-r-i-us** \ˈgwār-nir-ē-əs, -ˈner-\ *n* [NL, fr It *Guarneri*]: a violin made by one of the Italian Guarneri family in the 17th and 18th centuries

gua-vá \ˈgwāv-ə\ *n* [modif. of Sp *guayaba*, of Arawakan origin, akin to Tupi *guayava* guava] 1: any of several tropical American shrubs or small trees (genus *Psidium*) of the myrtle family; esp: a shrubby tree (*P. guajava*) widely cultivated for its sweet acid yellow fruit 2: the fruit of a guava

gua-yu-le \ˈgwɪ-ˈjū-lē\ *n* [AmerSp, fr Nahuatl *cuauhuitl*]: a much-branched composite subshrub (*Parthenium argentatum*) of Mexico and the southwestern U.S. that has been cultivated as a source of rubber

gu-ber-na-to-ri-al \ˈgub-ə-(r)-nə-ˈtōr-ē-əl, ˈgylub-, ˈgub-, -ˈtōr-\ *adj* [L *gubernator* governor, fr *gubernatus*, *pp* of *gubernare* to govern — more at **GOVERN**], of or relating to a governor

guck \ˈgʌk\ *n* [perh fr *goo* + *muck*]: oozy sloppy dirt or debris: **GOO**, **GUNK**

gud-geon \ˈgʊd-ʒən\ *n* [ME *gudyon*, fr MF *goujon*] 1: pivot, 2: a socket for a rudder pintle

gudgeon 1 [ME *gogune*, fr MF *gougon*, *gougon*, fr L *gobion-*, *gobio*, alter of *gobius* — more at **GOBY**] 1: a small European freshwater fish (*Gobio gobio*) related to the carps and often used for food or bait 2: any of several Australian fishes (family Eleotridae)

gudgeon pin *n*: **WRIST PIN**

Gud-run \ˈgud-rʊn\ *n* [ON *Guthrūn*]: the wife of Sigurd and later of Atli in Norse mythology

guel-der rose \ˈgɛl-də-(r)-\ *n* [*Guelderland*, *Gelderland*, Netherlands]: a bush of a cultivated variety of the cranberry bush with large globose heads of sterile flowers

Gulf or Guelph \ˈgʊlf\ *n* [It *Guelfo*]: a member of a papal and popular political party in medieval Italy that opposed the authority of the German emperors in Italy — compare **GIBELLINE**

gu-n-on \ˈgʊ-nō-\ *n* [F]: any of various long-tailed chiefly arboreal African monkeys (*Cercopithecus* and related genera)

guer-don \ˈgɑrd-ən\ *n* [ME, fr MF, modif. of OHG *widarlōn*, fr *widar* back + *lōn* reward — more at **WITH**, **LUCRE**]: **REWARD**, **RECOMPENSE** — **guer-don** *vi*

guern-sey \ˈgɜrn-zē\ *n*, *pl* **guernseys** often *cap* [*Guernsey*, Channel islands]: any of a breed of fawn and white dairy cattle that are larger than the Jersey and produce rich yellowish milk

guer-rilla or gue-rilla \ˈgɛr-ri-lə, ˈge-, ˈgylr-ri-lə-\ *n* [Sp *guerrilla*, fr dim. of *guerra* war, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *werro* strife — more at **WAR**] 1 *archaic*: irregular warfare by independent bands 2: one who engages in irregular warfare esp as a member of an independent unit carrying out harassment and sabotage

guerrilla theater *n*: drama dealing with controversial social and political issues that is usu performed outdoors (as on streets or in parks) — called also *street theater*

guess \ˈges-\ *vb* [ME *gessen*, prob of Scand origin, akin to ON *geta* to get, *guess* — more at **GET**] *vi* 1: to form an opinion of from little or no evidence 2: to arrive at a correct conclusion about by conjecture, chance, or intuition (~ the answer) 3: **BELIEVE**, **SUPPOSE** (I ~ you're right) ~ *vt*: to make a guess *syn* see **CONJECTURE** — **guess-er** *n*

guess *n*: **CONJECTURE**, **SURMISE**

guess-ti-mate \ˈges-tə-mət\ *n*, *slang* [blend of *guess* and *estimate*]: an estimate made without adequate information — **guess-ti-mate** \-mət\ *vi*, *slang*

guess-work \ˈges-wɜrk\ *n*: work performed or results obtained by guess: **CONJECTURE**

guest \ˈgest\ *n* [ME *gest*, fr ON *gestr*, *av* to OE *gæst* guest, stranger, L *hospis* stranger, enemy] 1 *a*: a person entertained in one's house b: a person to whom hospitality is extended c: a person who pays for the services of an establishment (as a hotel or restaurant) 2: an organism (as an insect) sharing the dwelling of another; esp: **INQUILINE** 3: a mineral or rock in a host mineral or rock, also: a substance that is incorporated in a host substance 4: a person not a regular member of a cast who appears on a program

guest *vi*: to receive as a guest ~ *vt*: to appear as a guest

guff \ˈgʌf\ *n* [prob imit.] • **HUMBUG**, **NONSENSE**

guff-faw \ˈgʌf-fō, ˈgʌf-ə\ *n* [imit.] • a loud or boisterous burst of laughter — **guff-faw** \-fō\ *vi*

gug-gle \ˈgʊg-əl, ˈvɪ ˈgʊg-gled, ˈgʊg-gling\ *v* (-ə-) [imit.] • **GURGLE** — **guggle** *n*

guide-able \ˈɡɪd-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being guided

guide-ance \ˈɡɪd-əns\ *n* 1: the act or process of guiding 2: advice on vocational or educational problems given to students 3: the process of controlling the course of a projectile by a built-in mechanism

guide \ˈɡɪd\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr OProv *guida*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *witan* to look after, *witan* to know — more at **WIT**] 1 *a*: one who leads or directs another in his way b: one who exhibits and explains points of interest c: something that provides a person with guiding information d: **SIGNPOST** e: one who directs a person in his conduct or course of life 2 *a*: a device for steadying or directing the motion of something b: a ring or loop for holding the line of a fishing rod in position c: a sheet or a card with projecting tab for labeling inserted in a card index to facilitate reference 3: a member of a unit upon whom the movements or alignments of a military command are regulated — used esp in commands (~ night)

guide *vb* **guide**, **guiding** *vi* 1: to act as a guide to, direct in a way or course 2 *a*: to direct or supervise usu to a particular end b: to superintend the training or instruction of ~ *vt*: to act or work as a guide — **guide-er** *n*

syn **GUIDE**, **LEAD**, **STEER**, **PILOT**, **ENGINEER** shared meaning element: to direct in a course or show the way to be followed **GUIDE** implies intimate knowledge of the way and of its dangers and difficulties (some heavenly power guide us out of this fearful country — Shak) **LEAD** implies a keeping in advance to show the way and often exertion of a controlling influence (lead a horse to pasture) (the law has to lead the people sometimes — Burke Marshall) **STEER** implies ability to keep to a course and may stress a capacity for correct and effective maneuvering (secure in the faith that his reasoned intelligence will steer him correctly at all times — H. N. Maclean) **PILOT** emphasizes special skill or knowledge used in



guard cell 1 epidermal cells, 2 guard cells 3 stoma, 4 chloroplasts

a abut * katten ar further a back a bake a cot, cart
 au out ch chn e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ng ung o flow o flow of coln th than th this
 i foot u foot y yet yf few yu furious zh vision

ence or abasement **1**: to abase oneself **3**: to give oneself over to what is base or unworthy: *WALLOW* (in sentimentality — James Stern) — *groveler* \-(ə-)lər/ *n* — *grovelingly* \-(ə-)lɪŋ-
lɪ/ *adv*

groves of academe [the olive grove of Academe, phrase applied to Plato's Academy in Milton's *Paradise Regained*]: the academic world

grow \grō/ *vb* *grew* \grū/, *grown* \grōn/: **growing** [ME *growen*, fr OE *growan*, akin to OHG *gruowan* to grow] *vi* **1** *a*: to spring up and develop to maturity *b*: to be able to grow in some place or situation (trees that ~ only in the tropics) *c*: to assume some relation through or as if through a process of natural growth (a tree with limbs grown together) (ferns ~ing from the rocks) **2** *a*: to increase in size by addition of material either by assimilation into the living organism or by accretion in a nonbiological process (as crystallization) *b*: INCREASE, EXPAND (~ in wisdom) **3**: to develop from a parent source (the book grew out of a series of lectures) **4** *a*: to pass into a condition: BECOME (grew pale) *b*: to have an increasing influence (habit ~s on a man) *c*: to become increasingly acceptable or attractive (didn't like it at first, but it grew on him) *vt* **1**: to cause to grow: PRODUCE (~ wheat) **2**: DEVELOP **5** — *grower* \grō-(ə-)r/ *n* — *growing-ly* \grō-ɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv*

growing pains *pl* **1**: pains in the legs of growing children having no demonstrable relation to growth **2**: the stresses and strains attending a new project or development

growing point *n*: the undifferentiated end of a plant shoot from which additional shoot tissues differentiate

growl \grau(-)l/ *vb* [prob limit] *vi* **1** *a*: RUMBLE (his stomach ~ed) *b*: to utter a growl (the dog ~ed at the stranger) **2**: to complain angrily ~ *vt*: to utter with a growl

growl *n*: a deep guttural inarticulate sound

growler \grau-lər/ *n* **1**: one that growls **2**: a container (as a can or pitcher) for beer bought by the measure **3**: a small iceberg **4**: an electromagnetic device with two adjustable pole pieces used for finding short-circuited coils and for magnetizing and demagnetizing

growling \grau-lɪŋ/ *adj*: marked by a growl (a low ~ voice) (listened to ~ thunder) — *growling-ly* \-lɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv*

growly \grau-lɪ/ *adj*: growl-er; -est: resembling a growl (a ~ voice) — *growl-iness* *n*

grown \grōn/ *adj* **1**: fully grown: MATURE (~ men) **2**: covered or surrounded with vegetation (land well ~ with trees) **3** *a*: cultivated or produced in a specified way or locality — used in combination (shade-grown tobacco) *b*: overgrown with — used in combination (a weed-grown patio)

grown-up \grō-nəp/ *adj*: not childish or immature: ADULT (men and women incapable of ~ behavior) *syn* see MATURE *ant* childish, callow

grown-up *n*: ADULT

growth \grōth/ *n* **1** *a*: (1) a stage in the process of growing: SIZE (2) full growth *b*: the process of growing *c*: progressive development: EVOLUTION *d*: INCREASE, EXPANSION (the ~ of the oil industry) **2** *a*: something that grows or has grown *b*: an abnormal proliferation of tissue (as a tumor) *c*: OUTGROWTH *d*: the result of growth: PRODUCT **3**: a producing esp by growing (fruits of his own ~)

growth company *n*: a company that grows at a greater rate than the economy as a whole and that uses a relatively high proportion of income back into the business

growth factor *n*: a substance (as a vitamin) that promotes the growth of an organism

growth hormone *n*: a vertebrate polypeptide hormone that is secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland and regulates growth **2**: any of various plant substances (as an auxin or gibberellin) that regulate growth

growth ring *n*: a layer of wood (as an annual ring) produced during a single period of growth

grow up *vi*: to grow toward or arrive at full stature or physical or mental maturity (growing up intellectually, socially, and physically)

groynes \grōin/ *n* [by alter.]: GROIN **3**

GR-S \jē-ār-es/ *n* [government rubber + styrene]: a synthetic rubber made by copolymerizing emulsions of outadiene and styrene and used esp in tires

grub \grəb/ *vb* *grubbed*; *grub-bing* [ME *grubben*, akin to OE *grufan* to dig — more at GRAVE] *vi* **1**: to clear by digging up roots and stumps **2**: to dig up by or as if by the roots ~ *vt* **1** *a*: to dig in the ground esp for something that is difficult to find or extract *b*: to search about: RUMMAGE (grubbed in the countryside for food and fuel — Lamp) **2**: TOIL, DRUDGE (folks who ~ for money — James Street) — *grub-ber* *n*

grub *n* [ME *grubbe*, fr *grubben*] **1**: a soft thick wormlike larva of an insect **2** *a*: one who does menial work: DRUDGE *b*: a slovenly person **3**: FOOD

grub-bly \grəb-*l*i/ *adj*: *grub-bler*; -est **1**: infested with fly maggots **2** *a*: DIRTY, GRIMY (~ hands) *b*: SLOVENLY, SLOPPY **3**: worthy of contempt: BASE (~ political motives) — *grub-bly* \grəb-*l*i/ *adv* — *grub-biness* \grəb-*n*əs/ *n*

grub-stake \grəb-stāk/ *n* **1**: supplies or funds furnished a mining prospector on promise of a share in his discoveries **2**: material assistance (as a loan) provided for launching an enterprise or for a person in difficult circumstances

grubstake *vi*: to provide with a grubstake — *grub-stak-er* *n*

Grub Street \grəb-*st*ri/ *n* [Grub Street, London, formerly inhabited by literary hacks]: the world or category of needy literary hacks

grudge \grə/ *vb* *grudged*; *grud-ging* [ME *grucchen*, *grudgen* to grumble, complain, fr OF *grucier*, of Gmc origin, akin to MHG *grugezen* to howl]: to be unwilling to give or admit: give or allow with reluctance or resentment: BEGRUDGE (grudged the money to pay taxes) — *grudge-er* *n*

grudge *n*: a feeling of deep-seated resentment or ill will *syn* see MALICE

grudg-ing \grəj-ɪŋ/ *adj* **1**: UNWILLING, RELUCTANT **2**: given or allowed unwillingly or reluctantly (~ compliance with the physical and mental demands — Caryl Chessman) — *grudg-ing-ly* \-ɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv*

gruel \grū-əl/ *n* [ME *grewel*, fr MF *gruel*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *grūt* grout] **1**: a thin porridge **2** chiefly Brit: PUNISHMENT

gruel-ing or **gruel-ling** \grū-ɪŋ/ *adj* [fr *prp* of obs. *gruel* (to exhaust): trying or taxing to the point of exhaustion: PUNISHING (a ~ race) — *gruel-ing-ly* \-lɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv*

gruesome \grū-səm/ *adj* [alter. of earlier *growsome*, fr E dial *grow*, *grue* to shiver, fr ME *grien*, prob fr MD *grüen*; akin to OHG *grīn* to shiver]: inspiring horror or repulsion: GRISLY (~ scenes of battle and death — E. J. Fitzgerald) — *gruesomely* *adv* — *gruesomeness* *n*

gruff \grʌf/ *adj* [D *gruf*, akin to OHG *grob* coarse, *hruf* scurf — more at DANDRUFF] **1**: rough, brusque, or stern in manner, speech, or aspect (a ~ reply) **2**: being deep and harsh: HOARSE (a ~ voice) *syn* see BLUFF — *gruff-ly* *adv* — *gruff-ness* *n*

gruff *vi*: to utter in a gruff voice or manner

grum \grʌm/ *adj*: *grum-mer*; *grum-mest* [prob blend of *grim* and *glum*]: MOROSE, GLUM

grumble \grəm-bəl/ *vb* *grum-bled*; *grum-bling* \-b(ə-)lɪŋ/ [prob fr MF *grumeller* denry of MD *grummen*; akin to OHG *grimm* grim] *vi* **1**: to mutter in discontent **2**: GROWL, RUMBLE ~ *vt*: to express with grumbling — *grumble* *n* — *grumbler* \-b(ə-)lər/ *n* — *grum-bling-ly* \-b(ə-)lɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv* — *grum-bly* \-b(ə-)lɪ/ *adv*

grum-met \grəm-ət/ *var* of GROMMET

grump \grʌmp/ *n* [obs. E *grumps* (snubs, slights)] **1** *pl*: a fit of ill humor or sulkiness **2**: a person given to complaining

grump *vi* **1**: SULK **2**: GRUMBLE, COMPLAIN ~ *vt*: to utter in a grumpy manner

grumpy \grəm-pi/ *adj*: *grump-ier*; -est: moodily cross: SURLY — *grump-ily* \-pɪ-lɪ/ *adv* — *grump-iness* \-pɪ-nəs/ *n*

grun-ol \grʌn-ən/ *n* [prob fr Sp *gruñón* grunter]: a silversides (*Leuresthes tenuis*) of the California coast notable for the regularity with which it comes inshore to spawn at nearly full moon

grunt \grʌnt/ *vb* [ME *grunten*, fr OE *grunnetian*, freq. of *grunian*, of limit. origin] *vi*: to utter a grunt ~ *vt*: to utter with a grunt — *grunter* *n*

grunt *n* **1** *a*: the deep short sound characteristic of a hog *b*: a similar sound **2** [fr the noise it makes when taken from the water]: any of numerous chiefly tropical marine percid fishes (family Pomadasidae) related to the snappers **3**: a U.S. army or marine foot soldier esp in the Vietnam war

gruntle \grʌnt-lɪ/ *vi*: *grunt-led*; *grunt-ling* \grʌnt-lɪŋ-*l*iŋ/ [back-formation fr *disgruntle*]: to put in a good humor (were grunted with a good meal and good conversation — W P Webb)

grutch \grʌtʃ/ *vi* [ME *grucchen*] *obs*: BEGRUDGE

grutten *past part* of GREET

Gruyère \grū-yē-(ə)r, grē-(y)ē-(ə)r/ *n* [Gruyère, district in Switzerland] **1**: a pale yellow pressed cheese with smaller holes and somewhat sharper flavor than Swiss cheese **2**: a process cheese made from natural Gruyère

gr *abbr* gross weight

gr *abbr* var of GRUFFIN

GS *abbr* **1** general staff **2** ground speed

GSA *abbr* **1** General Services Administration **2** Girl Scouts of America

GSC *abbr* general staff corps

GSO *abbr* general staff officer

GST *abbr* Greenwich sidereal time

G-string \jē-strɪŋ/ *n* [origin unknown]: a strip of cloth passed between the legs and supported by a waist cord that is worn esp by striptease dancers

G suit *n* [gravity suit]: a suit designed to counteract the physiological effects of acceleration on an aviator or astronaut

GSV *abbr* guided space vehicle

gt *abbr* **1** gilt top **2** great **3** [L *gutta*] drop

GT \jē-tē/ *n* [fr Gran Turismo]: GRAND TOURING CAR

gt *abbr* gross ton

gt *abbr* Great Britain

GTC *abbr* good till canceled

gt *abbr* guaranteed

gtt *abbr* [L *guttae*] drops

GU *abbr* **1** genitourinary **2** Guam

gua-ca-mo-le \gwāk-ə-mō-lē/ *n* [AmerSp, fr Nahuatl *ahuaca-molle*]: sieved or mashed avocado seasoned with condiments

gua-cha-ro \gwāch-ə-rō/ *n*, *pl* -ros or -roes [Sp *guácharo*]: OIL-BIRD

gualac \g(w)-l-ak/ *n* [NL *Gualuacum*]: GUAIAACUM **2**

gual-a-cum \g(w)-l-ak-ə-kəm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Sp *guayaco*, fr Taino *guayacan*] **1**: any of a genus (*Gualuacum*) of the family Zygophyllaceae) of tropical American trees and shrubs having pinnate leaves, mostly blue flowers, and capsular fruit **2** *a*: the hard greenish brown wood of a gualacum (esp *Gualuacum officinale*) *b*: a resin with a faint balsamic odor obtained from the trunk of two gualacums (*G. officinale* and *G. sanctum*)

guan \gwān/ *n* [AmerSp]: any of various large tropical American lowland-forest birds (family Cracidae) that somewhat resemble turkeys

gua-na-co \gwā-nāk-(ə)k/ *n*, *pl* -cos also -co [Sp, fr Quechua *huanaco*]: a So. American mammal (*Lama guanicoe*) with a soft thick fawn-colored coat that is related to the camel but lacks a dorsal hump

gua-neth-id-ine \gwā-neth-ə-dēn/ *n* [blend of *guanidine* and *eth*]: a drug C₁₀H₁₂N₄ used esp in treating severe high blood pressure

gua-ni-dine \gwān-ə-dēn/ *n* [ISV, fr *guanine*]: a strong deliquescent crystalline base C₅H₅N₅ found esp in young tissues and used in organic synthesis and medicine

gua-nine \gwā-nēn/ *n* [guano + -ine, fr its being found esp in guano]: a purine base C₅H₇N₅O that codes genetic information in the polynucleotide chain of DNA or RNA — compare ADENINE, CYTOSINE, THYMINE, URACIL

plant gum (as in sticky or adhesive quality) 3 a: a tree (as a sour gum or sapodilla) that yields gum b *Austral*: EUCALYPTUS 4: the wood or lumber of a gum; esp: that of the sweet gum 5: CHEWING GUM

gum vb *gummed*; *gum-ming* vi: to smear, seal, or clog with or as if with gum (~ up the works) ~ vi 1: to exude or form gum 2: to become gummy — *gum-mor* n

gum ammoniac n: AMMONIAC
gum arabic n: a water-soluble gum obtained from several acacias (esp *Acacia senegal* and *A. arabica*) and used esp in the manufacture of adhesives, in confectionery, and in pharmacy

gum-bo \gəm-(b)ə/ n [AmerF *gombo*, of Bantu origin, akin to Umbundu *ochingombo* okra] 1: OKRA 2: a soup thickened with okra pods and usu. containing vegetables with meat or seafoods 3 a: any of various fine-grained silty soils esp of the central U.S. that when wet become impervious and soapy or waxy and very sticky b: a heavy sticky mud 4 often cap [AmerF *gumbo*, perh. fr. Kongo *nkombi* runaway slave]: a patois used by Negroes and Creoles esp in Louisiana 5: MIXTURE, MÉLANGE — *gumbo* adj

gum-boil \gəm-(b)l/ n: an abscess in the gum
gum-bo-lim-bo \gəm-bō-lim-(b)l/ n [perh. fr. *gumbo* + *limbo*, of Bantu origin, akin to Kongo *edlimbu* birdlime]: a tree (*Bursera simaruba*) of southern Florida and the American tropics that has a smooth coppery bark and supplies a reddish resin used locally in cements and varnishes

gum-drop \gəm-(d)rɒp/ n: a sugar-coated candy made usu. from corn syrup with gelatin or gum arabic

gumma \gəm-(ə) n, pl *gummæ* also *gum-ma-ta* \gəm-ət-/ [NL *gumma*, *gumma*, fr. LL *gumma*, alter of L *gummis*]: a tumor of gummy or rubbery consistency that is characteristic of the tertiary stage of syphilis — *gum-ma-tous* \-ət-/ adj

gum-mite \gəm-(i)t/ n: a yellow to reddish brown mixture of hydroxides of uranium, thorium, and lead consisting perhaps largely of curite

gum-mo-sa \gəm-(m)ō-sə/ n: a pathological production of gummy exudate in a plant; also: a plant disease marked by gummosis

gum-mouse \gəm-(m)ə/ adj: resembling or composed of gum
gum-my \gəm-(i) adj *gum-mi-er*, -est 1 a: consisting of or containing gum b: covered with gum 2: VISCOUS, STICKY — *gum-mi-ness* n

gum-ption \gəm-(p)-shən/ n [origin unknown] 1: shrewd practical common sense esp as actively applied to the problems of life 2: ENTERPRISE, INITIATIVE *syn* see SENSE

gum resin n: a product consisting essentially of a mixture of gum and resin usu. obtained by making an incision in a plant and allowing the juice which exudes to solidify

gum-shoe \gəm-(sh)l/ n: DETECTIVE

gumshoe vi: to engage in detective work

gum tragacanth n: TRAGACANTH

gum tree n: GUM 3

gum turpentine n: TURPENTINE 2a

gum-wood \gəm-(w)ud/ n: GUM 4
gun \gən/ n [ME *gonne*, *gunne*] 1 a: a piece of ordnance usu. with high muzzle velocity and comparatively flat trajectory b: a portable firearm (as a rifle or pistol) c: a device that throws a projectile 2 a: a discharge of a gun in a salute or as a signal b: a signal marking a beginning or ending 3 a: HUNTER b: one who is skilled with a gun 4: something suggesting a gun in shape or function 5: THROTTLE — *gunned* \gənd/ adj

gun vb *gunned*; *gun-ning* vi: to hunt with a gun ~ vi 1 a: to fire on b: SHOOT 2: to open up the throttle of so as to increase speed (~ the engine) — *gun for*: to aim at usu. with determination or effort

gun-boat \gən-(b)ot/ n: an armed ship of shallow draft
gun-cot-ton \gən-(k)at-/ n: CELLULOSE NITRATE, esp: an explosive highly nitrated product used chiefly in smokeless powder

gun-dog \gən-(d)og/ n: a dog trained to accompany sportsmen when they hunt with guns

gun-fight \gən-(f)it/ n: a duel with guns — *gun-fight-er* \-ər/ n
gun-fire \gən-(f)ər/ n: the firing of guns

gun-flint \gən-(f)lɪnt/ n: a small sharp flint to ignite the priming in a flintlock

gung ho \gən-(h)ə/ adj [Gung hol, motto (interpreted as meaning "work together") of certain U.S. marine raiders in World War II, fr. Chin (Pek) *kung'-ho*, short for *chung'-kuo' kung'-yeh' ho'-tsu' she'* Chinese Industrial Cooperatives Society]: extremely or overly zealous or enthusiastic

gunk \gʌŋk/ n [prob. imit.]: filthy, sticky, or greasy matter
gun lap n: the final lap of a race in track signaled by the firing of a gun as the leader begins the lap

gun-lock \gən-(l)ək/ n: a mechanism attached to or integral with a firearm by which the charge is ignited

gun-man \gən-(m)ən/ n 1: a man armed with a gun, esp: a professional killer 2: a man noted for speed or skill in handling a gun
gun-metal \gən-(m)et-/ n 1: a metal used for guns, *specif*: a bronze formerly much used as a material for cannon 2: an alloy or metal treated to imitate nearly black tarnished copper-alloy

gunmetal n: slang: the girlfriend of a gangster
Gun-nar \gən-(ər), -gün-, -ər/ n [ON *Gunnarr*]: the king of the Nibelungs and husband of Brynhild in the *Volsunga Saga*

gun-nel \gən-(l) n [origin unknown]: a small slimy elongate north Atlantic blenny (*Pholis gunnellus*); also: a fish of the family (Pholidae) to which the gunnel belongs

gun-ner \gən-(ər) n 1: a soldier or airman who operates or aims a gun 2: one who hunts with a gun 3: a warrant officer who supervises ordnance and ordnance stores

gun-nery \gən-(ə)-rē/ n: the use of guns, *specif*: the science of the flight of projectiles and of the effective use of guns

gunnery sergeant n: a noncommissioned officer in the marine corps ranking above a staff sergeant and below a master sergeant or first sergeant

gun-ny \gən-(ə) n [Hindi *ganfi*]: a coarse heavy fabric usu. of jute or hemp used esp. for bagging

gun-ny-sack \-sək/ n: a sack made of gunny

gun-play \gən-(p)lā/ n: the shooting of small arms with intent to scare or kill

gun-point \-pɔɪnt/ n: the point of a gun — *at gunpoint*: under a threat of death by being shot

gun-pow-der \-paʊd-(ər)/ n: an explosive mixture of potassium nitrate, charcoal, and sulfur used in gunnery and blasting; broadly: any of various powders used in guns as propelling charges

gun room n: quarters on a British warship orig. used by the gunner and his mates but now by midshipmen and junior officers

gun-run-ner \gən-(r)ən-(ər)/ n: one that traffics in contraband arms and ammunition — *gun-run-ning* \-rən-(ɪ)ŋ/ n

gun-sel \gən-(t)-səl/ n [slang *gunsel* (stupid person, traitor)] slang: GUNMAN

gun-ship \gən-(ʃɪp)/ n: an armed helicopter used esp. for protecting troop (transport) helicopters against ground fire

gun-shot \gən-(ʃ)ɪt/ n 1: shot or a projectile fired from a gun 2: the range of a gun 3: the firing of a gun

gun-shy \-ʃi/ adj 1: afraid of loud noise (as that of a gun) 2: markedly distrustful

gun-sling-er \-slɪŋ-(ər)/ n: GUNMAN
gun-sling-ing \-slɪŋ-(ɪ)ŋ/ n: the shooting of a gun esp. in a gunfight

gun-smith \-smɪθ/ n: one whose occupation is the designing, making, or repairing of small firearms

Gun-ter's chain \gənt-(ər)-z-/ n [Edmund Gunter †1626 E. mathematician]: a chain 66 feet long that is the unit of length for surveys of U.S. public lands

Gun-ther \gənt-(ər)/ n [G]: a Burgundian king and husband of Brunhild in Germanic legend

gun-wale or **gun-nel** \gən-(l) n [ME *gonnewale*, fr. *gonne* gun + *wale*, fr. its former use as a support for guns]: the upper edge of a ship's or boat's side

guppy \gəp-(i) n, pl *guppies* [R.J.L. Guppy †1916 Trinidadian naturalist]: a small topminnow (*Lebistes reticulatus* or *Poecilia reticulata*) of the Barbados, Trinidad, and Venezuela frequently kept as an aquarium fish

gur-gle \gə-(g)l/ vi *gur-gled*; *gur-gling* \-g-(ə)lɪŋ/ [prob. imit.] 1: to flow in a broken irregular current (the brook gurgling over the rocks) 2: to make a sound like that of a gurgling liquid (the baby gurgling in his crib) — *gurgled* n

Gur-kha \gə-(k)ə/ n [*Gurkha*, member of race dominant in Nepal]: a soldier from Nepal in the British or Indian army

gur-nard \gə-(n)ərd/ n, pl *gurnards* or *gurnards* [ME, fr. MF *gornard*, irreg. fr. *gornier* to grunt, fr. L *gurnire*, of imit. origin]: SEA ROBIN

gur-ney \gə-(n)ē/ n, pl *gurneys* [prob. fr. the name Gurney]: a wheeled cot or stretcher

gurry \gə-(r)ē/ n [origin unknown]: fishing offal
gu-ru \gə-(r)ū/ n, pl *gurus* [Hindi *guru*, fr. Skt *guru*, fr. *guru*, adj., heavy, venerable — more at GRIEVE] 1: a personal religious teacher and spiritual guide in Hinduism 2 a: a teacher and esp. intellectual guide in matters of fundamental concern b: one who is an acknowledged leader or chief proponent (as of a cult, movement, or ideal) (one of the New Left's most revered ~s — A. H. Raskin) (the ~ of modern jazz — Nat Hentoff)

gush \gəʃ/ vb [ME *guschen*] vi 1: to issue copiously or violently 2: to emit a sudden copious flow 3: to make an effusive display of affection or enthusiasm (women ~ing over the baby) ~ vi: to emit in a copious free flow *syn* see POUR

gush n 1 a: a sudden outpouring b: something emitted in a gushing forth 2: an effusive display of sentiment or enthusiasm

gush-er \gəʃ-(ər)/ n: one that gushes, *specif*: an oil well with a copious natural flow

gushy \gəʃ-(i) adj *gush-i-er*, -est: marked by effusive sentimentality — *gush-i-ly* \gəʃ-(i)-lē/ adv — *gush-i-ness* \gəʃ-(i)-nəs/ n

gus-set \gəs-(ət)/ n [ME, piece of armor covering the joints in a suit of armor, fr. MF *gouchet*]: 1: a suit diamond-shaped or triangular insert in a seam (as of a sleeve, pocketbook, or shoe upper) to provide expansion or reinforcement 2: a plate or bracket for strengthening an angle in framework (as in a building or bridge) — *gusset* vi

gus-sy \gəs-(i) vi [origin unknown]: to dress up (most of the items are gussied up with gold plating — *Newsweek*)

gust \gəst/ n [ME *guste*, fr. L *gustus*, akin to L *gustare* to taste — more at CHOOSE] 1 obs a: the sensation of taste b: INCLINATION, LIKING 2: keen delight

gust n [prob. fr. ON *gustir*, akin to OHG *gusta* flood, OE *gēotan* to pour — more at FOUNT] 1: a sudden brief rush of wind 2: a sudden outburst: SURGE (a ~ of emotion) — *gust-i-ly* \gəs-(i)-lē/ adv — *gust-i-ness* \-təs-/ n — *gust-y* \-tē/ adj

gust vi: to blow in gusts (winds ~ing up to 40 mph)
gus-ta-tion \gəs-(t)ə-shən/ n [L *gustatio*, *gustatio*, fr. *gustatus* pp. of *gustare*]: the act or sensation of tasting

gus-ta-tive \gəs-(t)ə-tiv/ adj: GUSTATORY — *gus-ta-tive-ness* n
gus-ta-to-ri-al \gəs-(t)ə-tōr-i-əl, -tōr-/ adj: GUSTATORY — *gus-ta-to-ri-ally* \-tōr-i-əlē/ adv

gus-ta-to-ry \gəs-(t)ə-tōr-i-, -tōr-/ adj: relating to; associated with, or being the sense of taste — *gus-ta-to-ri-ly* \gəs-(t)ə-tōr-i-əlē/ adv

gus-to \gəs-(t)ō/ n, pl *gustoes* (Sp. fr. L *gustus*) 1 a: an individual or special taste (we must make allowance for different ~es) b: enthusiastic and vigorous enjoyment or appreciation c: vitality marked by an overabundance of vigor and enthusiasm 2 archaic: artistic style *syn* see TASTE

a about • kitten or farther a back ā bake ē cot, cart
an oet ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip l life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
ll loot ā foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

guiding and imputes difficulty to the course (pilot a ship through a narrow channel) (pilot a bill through the legislature) ENGINEER, often pejorative in tone, implies facility in evading or overcoming obstacles often by dubious means (engineer an elaborate fraud) **ant** misguide

guide-book \ˈɡaɪd-bʊk\ *n*: HANDBOOK 1, *esp*: a book of information for travelers

guided missile *n*: a missile whose course may be altered during flight (as by a target-seeking radar device)

guide-line \ˈɡaɪd-lɪn\ *n*: a line by which one is guided as a: a cord or rope to aid a passer over a difficult point or to permit retracing a course b: an indication or outline (as by a government) of policy or conduct

guide-post \ˈɡaɪd-poʊst\ *n*: 1: INDICATION, SIGN 2: GUIDELINE b

guide-way \ˈɡaɪd-weɪ\ *n*: a channel or track for controlling the line of motion of something

guide word *n*: either of the terms at the head of a page of an alphabetical reference work (as a dictionary) indicating the alphabetically first and last words on the page

guidon \ˈɡaɪ-dən, -ˈn\ *n* [MF]: 1: a small flag; *esp*: one borne by a military unit as a unit marker 2: one who carries a guidon

guid-will \ˈɡaɪd-wɪl\ *n*, *adj* [Sc *guidwill* goodwill] Scot: COR-DIAL, CHEERING

guild \ˈɡɪld\ *n* [ME *gilde*, fr ON *gildi* payment, guild, akin to OE *geld* tribute, *geld* — more at *GELD*]: an association of men with similar interests or pursuits, *esp*: a medieval association of merchants or craftsmen — **guild-ship** \ˈɡɪld(ə)-ʃɪp\ *n*

guild-der \ˈɡɪld-ɔr\ *n* [modif. of *D* *gilden*]: GULDEN

guild-hall \ˈɡɪld-hoʊl\ *n*: a hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles. TOWN HALL

guilds-man \ˈɡɪldz-mən\ *n*: 1: a guild member 2: an advocate of guild socialism

guild socialism *n*: an early 20th century English socialistic theory advocating state ownership of industry with control and management by guilds of workers

guile \ˈɡɪl\ *n* [ME, fr OF]: 1. deceitful cunning: DUPLICITY 2 *obs*: STRATAGEM, TRICK — **guile-ful** \-fəl\ *adj* — **guile-fully** \-fəl-i\ *adv* — **guile-ful-ness** *n*

guile-less \ˈɡɪl(ə)-ləs\ *adj*: INNOCENT, NAIVE — **guile-less-ly** *adv* — **guile-less-ness** *n*

guillotine \ˈɡɪl(ə)-tɪn, -tɪn\ *n* [F, fr MF, *dim* of *Guillaume* William]: any of several narrow-billed auks of northern seas constituting two genera (*Uria* and *Cephus*)

guillotine \ˈɡɪl(ə)-tɪn, -tɪn\ *n* [F *guillotine*]: an architectural ornament formed of two or more interlaced bands with openings containing round devices

guillotine \ˈɡɪl(ə)-tɪn, -tɪn\ *n* [F, fr *guillotine*]: a machine for beheading by means of a heavy blade that slides down in vertical guides 2: a shearing machine or instrument (as a paper cutter) that in action resembles a guillotine 3. closure by the imposition of a predetermined time limit on the consideration of specific sections of a bill or portions of other legislative business — **guillotine** *vi*

guilt \ˈɡɪlt\ *n* [ME, delinquency, *guilt*, fr. OE *gylt* delinquency] 1: the fact of having committed a breach of conduct *esp* violating law and involving a penalty, broadly guilty conduct 2 a: the state of one who has committed an offense *esp* consciously b: feelings of culpability *esp* for imagined offenses or from a sense of inadequacy 3: a feeling of culpability for offenses

guilt-less \ˈɡɪlt-ləs\ *adj*: INNOCENT — **guilt-less-ly** *adv* — **guilt-less-ness** *n*

guilty \ˈɡɪlt-i\ *adj* **guilt-l-er**, *est* 1: justly chargeable with or responsible for a usu. grave breach of conduct 2 *obs*: justly liable to or deserving of a penalty 3 a: suggesting or involving guilt (~ looks) (a ~ deed) b: aware of or suffering from guilt (their ~ consciences) *syn* see BLAMEWORTHY **ant** innocent, guiltless — **guilt-ily** \-tɪl-i\ *adv* — **guilt-iness** \-tɪ-nəs\ *n*

gimpe \ˈɡɪmp, -ˈɡɪmp\ *n* [F, fr OF *gimpe*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *wimpe* wimple] 1: a blouse worn under a jumper or pinafore 2: a wide cloth used by some nuns to cover the neck and shoulders 3 [by alter.] GIMP

guinea \ˈɡɪn-ə\ *n* [Guinea, Africa, supposed source of the gold from which it was made] 1: an English gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813 and fixed in 1717 at 21 shillings 2: a unit of value equal to one pound and one shilling

guinea fowl *n*: a West African bird (*Numida meleagris*) related to the pheasants, raised for food in most parts of the world, and marked by a bare neck and head and slaty plumage speckled with white, broadly: any of several related birds of continental Africa and Madagascar

guinea grass *n*: a tall African forage grass (*Panicum maximum*) introduced into tropical America and the southern U.S.

guinea hen *n*: a female guinea fowl, broadly: GUINEA FOWL

guinea pepper *n*: GRAINS OF PARADISE

guinea pig *n*: 1: a small stout-bodied short-eared nearly tailless domesticated rodent (*Cavia cobaya*) often kept as a pet and widely used in biological research — called also *cavy* 2: a subject of scientific research, experimentation, or testing

guinea worm *n*: a slender nematode worm (*Dracunculus medienensis*) attaining a length of several feet and occurring as an adult in the subcutaneous tissues of various mammals including man in warm countries

Guinevere \ˈɡwɪn-ə-vɪ(ə)r\ *n*: the wife of King Arthur and mistress of Lancelot according to Arthurian legend

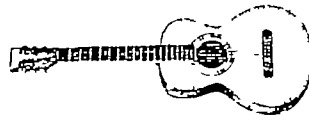
gull-pure \ˈɡʊl-pʊr\ *n* [F]: a heavy large-patterned decorative lace

guk-ro \ˈ(g)wɪ(ə)r-(ə)\ *n* [AmerSp *güiro*, calabash, *güiro*]: a percussion instrument of Latin-American origin made of a serrated gourd and played by scraping a stick along its surface

gul-ard \ˈɡl-zard\ *n* [obs Sc *gyze* to disguise, fr ME *gyzen* to dress, fr *gyse*, *gyze* *gyse*]: MASKER, MUMMER

gul-e \ˈɡɪz\ *n* [ME, fr OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *wisa* manner — more at *WISE*] 1: a form or style of dress: COSTUME 2 a *obs*: MANNER, FASHION b *archaic*: a customary way of speaking or behaving 3: external appearance: SEMBLANCE

guitar \ˈɡɔ-tär, -gɪ-\ *n* [F *guitare*, fr Sp *guitarra*, fr Ar *qithār*, fr Gk *kithara* cithara]: a flat-bodied stringed instrument with a long fretted neck and usu. six strings plucked with a pick or with the fingers — **guitar-ist** \-tɪst\ *n*



guitar

gul-tar-fish \-ˈfɪʃ\ *n*: any of several viviparous rays (family Rhinobatidae) somewhat resembling a guitar in outline when viewed from above

Gu-jar-ati \ˈɡʊ-jə-ˈtɪ, -ˈɡʊ-jə-ˈtɪ\ *n*, *pl* Gujarati [Hindi *Gujarātī*, fr Gujarati Gujarati] 1 or Gujarati: the language of Gujarat and neighboring regions in northwestern India 2 or Gujarati: *gūj-ˈrāt-, gūj-ˈrāt-ˌ*: a member of a people chiefly of Gujarat speaking the Gujarati language

gul \ˈɡʊl\ *n* [Per]: ROSE

gul-ar \ˈɡʊl-ər\ *adj* [L *gula* throat — more at *GLUTTON*]: of, relating to, or situated on the throat

gulch \ˈɡɒlʃ\ *n* [perh fr E dial *gulch* to gulp, fr ME *gulchen*]: a deep or precipitous cleft: Ravine, *esp*: one occupied by a torrent

gul-den \ˈɡʊl-dən, -ˈɡʊl-\ *n*, *pl* gulden or gulden [ME (Sc), fr MD *gulden* florin golden florin] — see *MONEY* table

gules \ˈɡʊl(ə)\ *n*, *pl* gules [ME *goules*, fr MF]: the heraldic color red

gulf \ˈɡʊlf\ *n* [ME *goulf*, fr MF *golfe*, fr It *golfo*, fr LL *colpus*, fr Gk *kolpos* bosom, *gulf*, akin to OE *hwealf* vault, OHG *walbo*] 1: a part of an ocean or sea extending into the land 2: a deep chasm: ABYSS 3: WHIRLPOOL 4: an unbridgeable gap (the ~ between theory and practice)

gulf vi: ENGULF

gulf-weed \ˈɡʊlf-wed\ *n* [Gulf of Mexico]: any of several sargassums, *esp*: a branching olive-brown seaweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*) of tropical American seas with numerous berrylike air vesicles

gull \ˈɡʊl\ *n* [ME, of Celt origin, akin to W gwyllan gull]: any of numerous long-winged web-footed aquatic birds (family Laridae), *esp*: a largely white bird (as of the genus *Larus*) that differs from a tern in usu. larger size, stouter build, thicker bill somewhat hooked at the tip, less pointed wings, and short unforked tail

gull vi [obs *gull* gullet; fr ME *golle*, fr MF *goulet*]: to take advantage of (one who is foolish or unwary): DUPE

gull n: a person who is easily deceived or cheated: DUPE

Gullah \ˈɡʊl-ə\ *n*: 1: a member of a group of Negroes inhabiting the sea islands and coastal districts of So. Carolina, Georgia, and northeastern Florida 2: the English dialect of the Gullahs that is marked by an admixture of vocabulary and grammatical elements from various African languages

gul-let \ˈɡʊl-ət\ *n* [ME *golei*, fr MF *goulet*, *dim* of *goule* throat, fr L *gula* — more at *GLUTTON*] 1: ESOPHAGUS, broadly: THROAT 2: an invagination of the protoplasm in various protozoans (as a paramoecium) that sometimes functions in the intake of food 3: the space between the tips of adjacent saw teeth

gull-ible or **gull-able** \ˈɡʊl-ə-bəl\ *adj*: easily deceived, cheated, or duped — **gull-ibil-ly** \ˈɡʊl-ə-bəl-i\ *adv* — **gull-ibly** \ˈɡʊl-ə-bəl-i\ *adv*

Gulliver's \ˈɡʊl-ə-vər\ *n*: an Englishman in Jonathan Swift's satire *Gulliver's Travels* who makes voyages to the imaginary lands of the Lilliputians, Brobdingnagians, Laputians, and Houyhnhnms

gully \ˈɡʊl-i, -ˈɡʊl-\ *n*, *pl* gullies [short for E dial *gully knife* dial Brit.: a large knife]

gully \ˈɡʊl-i\ *n*, *pl* gullies [obs E *gully* (gullet)]: a trench worn in the earth by running water after rains

gully \ˈɡʊl-i\ *vb* **gul-lid**; **gul-ly-ing** *vi*: to make gullies in ~ *vi*: to undergo erosion: form gullies

gully erosion *n*: soil erosion produced by running water

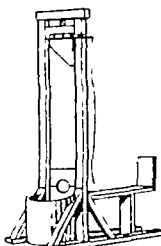
gul-lo-si-ty \ˈɡʊl(ə)-sɪ-ti\ *n* [ME *gulantie*, fr LL *gulasitas*, fr L *gulusus* gluttonous, fr *gula* gullet]: excessive appetite: GREEDINESS

gulp \ˈɡʊlp\ *vb* [ME *gulpen*, fr a MD or MLG word akin to D & Fris *gulpen* to bubble forth, drunk deep, akin to OE *gielpen* to boast — more at *YELP*] 1: to swallow hurriedly or greedily or in one swallow 2: to keep back as if by swallowing (~ down a sob) ~ *vi*: to catch the breath as if in taking a long drink — **gulp** *n* — **gulp-er** *n*

gum \ˈɡʊm\ *n* [ME *gome*, fr OE *gōma* palate; akin to OHG *guomo* palate, Gk *chaos* abyss]: the tissue that surrounds the necks of teeth and covers the alveolar parts of the jaws, broadly: the alveolar portion of a jaw with its enveloping soft tissues

gum vi **gummed**; **gum-ming** 1: to enlarge gullets of (a saw) 2: to chew with the gums

gum n [ME *gomme*, fr OF, fr L *cummi*, *gummi*, fr Gk *kommi*, fr Egypt *qmy*] 1 a: any of numerous colloidal polysaccharide substances of plant origin that are gelatinous when moist but harden on drying and are salts of complex organic acids — compare MUCILAGE 1 b: any of various plant exudates (as a mucilage, oleoresin, or gum resin) 2: a substance or deposit resembling a



guillotine 1

2 3 not cap : one that resembles a Gypsy (as in appearance or mode of life); esp: WANDERER
gypsy moth *n* : an Old World tussock moth (*Parthenia dispar*) that was introduced about 1869 into the U.S. and has a grayish brown mottled hairy caterpillar which is a destructive defoliator of many trees

gyro- or gyro- *comb form* [prob fr. MF, fr. L. fr. Gk. fr. *gyros*] 1 : ring : circle : spiral (*gyromagnetic*) 2 : gyroscope (*gyrocompass*)

gyrate \jī-rāt\ *adj* : winding or coiled around : CONVOLUTED (~ branches of a tree)

gyrate *vi* **gyr-ating** 1 : to revolve around a point or axis 2 : to oscillate with or as if with a circular or spiral motion

gyrator \jī-rāt-ōr\ *n* — **gyrator-y** \jī-rā-tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ *adj*

gyration \jī-rā-shən\ *n* 1 : an act or instance of gyrating 2 : something (as a coil of a shell) that is gyrate — **gyration-al** \jī-shən-, -shən-ī-\ *adj*

gyre \jī-(ə)r\ *vi* **gyred**; **gyr-ing** [ME *giren* fr. LL *gyrare*, fr. *gyrus*] : to move in a circle or spiral

gyre *n* [L. *gyrus*, fr. Gk. *gyros* — more at COWER] : a circular or spiral motion or form — **gyral** \jī-rəl\ *adj*

gyrene \jī-rēn\ *n* [prob alter. of *marine*] *slang* : a U.S. marine

gyrfalcon \jīr-fal-kən\ *n* — **gyrfal-** \jīr-fal-kən\ *also* -fōl- *sometimes* -fō-kən\ *n* [ME *gerfaucun*, fr. MF *girfaucun*] : an arctic falcon (*Falco rusticolus*) that occurs in several forms, is the largest of all falcons, and is more powerful though less active than the peregrine falcon

gyro \jī-(ə)rō\ *n*, *pl* **gyros** 1 : GYROSCOPE 2 : GYROCOMPASS

gyro \jī-(ə)rō\ *n*, *pl* **Gyros** [*Gyro International* (association)]: a member of a major international service club

gyro-compass \jī-rō-kəm-pəs\ *also* -kām-\ *n* : a compass consisting of a continuously driven gyroscope whose spinning axis is confined to a horizontal plane so that the earth's rotation causes it to assume a position parallel to the earth's axis and thus point to the true north

gyro-frequency \jī-rō-kwən-ḡ-\ *n* : the



gyrfalcon



h \hə\ *n*, *pl* **h's** or **h's** \hə-ḡ-\ *often cap.* *often attrib* 1 *a* : the 8th letter of the English alphabet 2 : a graphic representation of this letter 3 : a speech counterpart of orthographic *h* 4 : a graphic device for reproducing the letter *h* 5 : one designated *h* cap as the 8th in order or class 6 : something shaped like the letter *H*

h *abbr.* *often cap* 1 half 2 harbor 3 hard, hardness 4 height 5 heroin 6 high 7 hit 8 humidity 9 hundred 10 Hungary 11 husband

h *symbol* Planck's constant

H *symbol* 1 enthalpy 2 Hamiltonian 3 hydrogen

ha \hā\ *interj* [ME] — used esp. to express surprise or joy

ha *abbr* hectare

HA *abbr* hour angle

hab *abbr* Habakkuk

habacuc \hab-ə-, kək, hə-bak-ək\ *n* [LL. fr. Heb. *Hābhāqquq*]

: HABAKKUK

habakuk \hab-ə-, kək, hə-bak-ək\ *n* [Heb. *Hābhāqquq*] 1 : a Hebrew prophet of 7th century B.C. Judah who prophesied an imminent Chaldean invasion 2 : a prophetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

habanera \hə-bə-nə-rə\ *n* [Sp. (*danza*) *habanera*, lit., Havana dance] 1 : a Cuban dance in slow duple time 2 : the music for the habanera

hab corp *abbr* habeas corpus

hab-da-lah \həv-də-lā, həv-dō-lə\ *n*, *often cap* [Heb. *habhdālāh* separation] : a Jewish ceremony marking the close of a Sabbath or holy day

hab-eas corpus \hə-bē-ə-skōr-pəs\ *n* [ME, fr. ML, lit., you should have the body (the opening words of the writ)] 1 : any of several common-law writs issued to bring a party before a court or judge; esp: HABEAS CORPUS AD SUBJICIENDUM 2 : the right of a citizen to obtain a writ of habeas corpus as a protection against illegal imprisonment

habes corpus ad sub-jici-endum \pə-sad-əb-yik-ē-en-dəm\ *n* [NL, lit., you should have the body for submitting] : a writ for inquiring into the lawfulness of the restraint of a person who is imprisoned or detained in another's custody

haber-dasher \hab-ə-(r)-dash-ər\ *n* [ME *haberdasher*, fr. modif. of AF *haperas* petty merchandise] 1 *Brit* : a dealer in small wares or notions 2 : a dealer in men's furnishings

haber-dash-ery \dash-ə-(r)-dash-ər\ *n*, *pl* **dash-eries** 1 : goods sold by a haberdasher 2 : a haberdasher's shop

haber-geon \hab-ər-jən, hə-bər-(ē-jən\ *n* [ME *haubergeoun*, fr. MF *haubergeon*, dim. of *hauberk* hauberk] 1 : a medieval jacket of mail shorter than a hauberk 2 : HAUBERK

frequency with which a charged particle (as an electron) executes spiral gyrations in moving obliquely across a magnetic field

gyro horizon *n* : ARTIFICIAL HORIZON 2

gyro-mag-net-ic \jī-rō-mag-net-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to the magnetic properties of a rotating electrical particle

gyromagnetic ratio *n* : the ratio of the magnetic moment of a spinning charged particle to its angular momentum

gyron \jī-rən\ *n* [MF *giron* gore, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *gēra* wedge-shaped object, OE *gēra* gore] : a heraldic charge of triangular form having one side at the edge of the field and the opposite angle usu. at the fess point

gyro-plane \jī-rō-plān\ *n* [ISV] : an airplane balanced and supported by the aerodynamic forces acting on rapidly rotating horizontal or slightly inclined airfoils

gyro-scope \jī-rō-skōp\ *n* [F, fr. *gyr-* + *-scope*; fr. its original use to illustrate the rotation of the earth] : a wheel or disk mounted to spin rapidly about an axis and also free to rotate about one or both of two axes perpendicular to each other and to the axis of spin so that a rotation of one of the two mutually perpendicular axes results from application of torque to the other when the wheel is spinning and so that the entire apparatus offers considerable opposition depending on the angular momentum to any torque that would change the direction of the axis of spin — **gyro-scop-ic** \jī-rō-skōp-ik\ *adj* — **gyro-scop-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

gyro-sta-bil-izer \jī-rō-stā-bə-, jī-zər\ *n* : a stabilizing device (as for a ship or airplane) that consists of a continuously driven gyro spinning about a vertical axis and pivoted so that its axis of spin may be tipped fore-and-aft in the vertical plane and that serves to oppose sideways motion

gyro-stat \jī-rō-stat\ *n* : GYROSTABILIZER

gyrus \jī-rūs\ *n*, *pl* **gyri** \jī-rī\ [NL, fr. L. circle — more at GYRE] : a convoluted ridge between anatomical grooves

Gy Sgt *abbr* gunnery sergeant

gyve \jiv-, giv\ *n* [ME] : FETTER, SHACKLE — **gyve** *vt*

hab-ile \hab-ol-, il\ *adj* [F, fr. L. *habilis* — more at ABLE] : having general skill : ABLE, SKILLFUL

hab-ill-ment \hə-bil-ə-mənt\ *n* [MF *habillement*, fr. *habiller* to dress a log, dress, fr. *bill* log — more at BILLET] 1 *pl* : characteristic apparatus : FITTINGS (the ~s of civilization — W. P. Webb) 2 *a* : the dress characteristic of an occupation or occasion — usu. used in *pl* 3 : CLOTHES — usu. used in *pl*

hab-ill-tate \hə-bil-ə-tāt\ *vb* **-tated**; **-tat-ing** [LL *habilitatus*, pp. of *habilitare*, fr. L. *habilitas* ability — more at ABILITY] *vt* 1 *archaic* : to make capable : QUALIFY 2 : CLOTHE, DRESS ~ *vi* : to qualify oneself (*habilitated* as a privatdocent in the theological faculty — Jack Finegan) — **hab-ill-ta-tion** \-bil-ə-tā-shən\ *n*

hab-it \hab-ət\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L. *habitus* condition, character, fr. *habitus*, pp. of *habere* to have, hold — more at GIVE] 1 *archaic* : CLOTHING 2 *a* : a costume characteristic of a calling, rank, or function 3 : a costume worn for horseback riding 4 : manner of conducting oneself : BEARING 5 : bodily appearance or makeup esp. as indicative of one's capacities and condition (a man of fleshy ~) 6 : the prevailing disposition or character of a person's thoughts and feelings : mental makeup 7 : a settled tendency or usual manner of behavior 8 : a behavior pattern acquired by frequent repetition or physiologic exposure that shows itself in regularity or increased facility of performance 9 : an acquired mode of behavior that has become nearly or completely involuntary 10 : ADDITION 11 : characteristic mode of growth or occurrence 12 : of a crystal : characteristic assemblage of forms at crystallization leading to a usual appearance

syn 1 HABIT, HABITUDE, PRACTICE, USAGE, CUSTOM, USE, WONT *shared meaning element* : a way of acting fixed through repetition HABIT implies a doing unconsciously and often compulsively (trying to break a bad habit) HABITUDE suggests a fixed attitude or usual state of mind (the sense of fitness and proportion that comes from years of habitude in the practice of an art — B. N. Cardozo) PRACTICE describes a method followed regularly and usually through choice (it was his practice to take a stroll each morning) USAGE suggests a customary course so generally followed that it has become a social norm (difficult . . . to earn a living in a business community without yielding to its usages — W. H. Hamilton) CUSTOM implies such firm fixation in the behavior pattern of an individual or group as to have the force of unwritten law (the universal tendency to resist change in long-established

hab *abbr* habitus

hab *abbr* habitus

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hab *abbr* habitus

hab *abbr* habitus

hab *abbr* habitus

hab *abbr* habitus

hab *abbr* habitus

hab *abbr* habitus

hab *abbr* habitus

gut \gʊt\ *n* [ME, fr OE *guttas*, pl., akin to OE *gōtan* to pour] 1 *a* (1): BOWELS, ENTRAILS — usu used in pl (2): the basic visceral or emotional part of a person (wishes to appeal to the ~ rather than the mind — Clive Barnes) *b*: the alimentary canal or part of it (as the intestine or stomach) *c*: BELLY, ABDOMEN *d*: CATGUT 2 *pl*: the inner essential parts (the ~s of a car) 3: a narrow passage; also: a narrow waterway or small creek 4: the sac of silk taken from a silkworm ready to spin its cocoon and drawn out into a thread for use as a snell 5 *pl*: fortitude and stamina in coping with what alarms, repels, or discourages: COURAGE *syn* see FORTITUDE

gut *vi* *gutted*, *gutting* 1: EVISCERATE 2 *a*: to destroy the inside of (fire gutted the building) *b*: to destroy the essential power or effectiveness of (inflation gutting the economy of a country)

gut *adj* 1: arising from one's inmost self: VISCERAL (a ~ reaction to the misery he has seen — J A Lukas) 2: having strong impact or immediate relevance (— issues)

gut-buck-et \gʊt-bʊk-ət\ *n* 1. BARRELHOUSE 2: a homemade bass fiddle consisting of a stick attached to an inverted washtub and having a single usu catgut string

gut course *n* [origin unknown]: a course (as in college) that is easily passed

gut-less \gʊt-ləs\ *adj* 1: lacking courage: COWARDLY 2: lacking significance or vitality — *gut-less-ness* *n*

gutsey *adj* *gut-er*, *-est* 1: COURAGEOUS (a ~ little fighter) 2: expressing or appealing strongly to the physical passions: LUSTY (belting out ~ rock) — *gut-siness* *n*

gut-ta \gʊt-ə\ *n*, *pl* *gut-tae* \gʊ-tā, -tē\ [L, *lit*, drop — more at OUT] 1: one of a series of ornaments in the Doric entablature that is usu in the form of a frustum of a cone

gut-ta-per-cha \gʊt-ə-pər-cha\ *n* [Malay *gēhāp-pēhā*, fr *gēhāp*, latex + *pēhā*, tree producing gutta-percha]: a tough plastic substance from the latex of several Malaysian trees (genera *Paysonia* and *Falcatium*) of the sapotilla family that resembles rubber but contains more resin and is used esp as insulation and in dentistry

gut-tate \gʊ-tāt\ *adj* [L *guttatus*, fr *gutta*]: having small usu colored spots or drops (— skin lesions)

gut-ta-tion \gʊ-tā-shən\ *n* [L *gutta*, drop]: the exudation of liquid water from the uninjured surface of a plant

gut-ter \gʊt-ər\ *n* [ME *goter*, fr OF *goutiere*, fr *goute* drop, fr L *gutta*] 1 *a*: a trough along the eaves to catch and carry off rain-water *b*: a low area (as at the edge of a street) to carry off surface water (as to a sewer) *c*: a trough or groove to catch and direct something (the ~s of a bowling alley) 2: a white space formed by the adjoining inside margins of two facing pages (as of a book) 3: the lowest or most vulgar level or condition of human life

gutter *vi* 1: to cut or wear gutters in 2: to provide with a gutter ~ *w* 1 *a*: to flow in rivulets *b* of a candle: to melt away through a channel out of the side of the cup hollowed out by the burning wick 2: to incline downward in a draft (the candle flame ~ing in the breeze)

gutter *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the gutter; esp: marked by extreme vulgarity, cheapness, or indecency (— journalism) (— politics)

gutter *out* *vi* 1: to become gradually weaker and then go out (the candle guttered out) 2: to end feebly or undramatically (his screen career had slowly guttered out)

gut-ter-snipe \gʊt-ər-snip\ *n* 1: STREET ARAB 2: a person of the lowest moral or economic station — *gut-ter-snipe-ish* \-snip-ə\ *adj*

gut-tur-al \gʊt-ə-rəl\ *adj* [MF, prob fr ML *gutturialis*, fr L *guttur* throat — more at COT] 1: of or relating to the throat 2 *a*: articulated in the throat (— sounds) *b*: VELAR *c*: being or marked by utterance that is strange, unpleasant, or disagreeable — *guttur-al-ly* \gʊt-ə-rəl-ē\ *adv* — *gut-tur-al-ism* \gʊt-ə-rəl-iz-əm\, *gʊt-ə-rəl-iz-əm* *n* — *gut-tur-al-ity* \gʊt-ə-rəl-ə-tē\ *n* — *gut-tur-al-ly* \gʊt-ə-rəl-ē\, *gʊt-ə-rəl-ē* *adv* — *gut-tur-al-ness* *n*

gut-tur-al-ize \gʊt-ə-rəl-ə-iz-ən\, *gʊt-ə-rəl-ə-iz-ən* *n*: the act or process of gutturalizing: the state of being gutturalized

gut-tur-al-ize \gʊt-ə-rəl-iz-ən\, *gʊt-ə-rəl-iz-ən* *v*: to pronounce in a guttural manner 2: VELARIZE

gut-ty \gʊt-ē\ *adj* *gut-tier*, *-est* 1: marked by courage or fortitude (— a quarterback) 2: having a vigorous challenging quality (— realism)

guy \gʊ\ *n* [prob fr D *gei* brail]: a rope, chain, or rod attached to something as a brace or guide

guy *vi*: to steady or reinforce with a guy

Guy *n* [Guy Fawkes] 1 *often cap*: a grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes paraded and burned in England on Guy Fawkes Day 2 *chiefly Brit*: a person of grotesque appearance 3: MAN, FELLOW

Guy *vi*: to make fun of: RIDICULE

Guy Fawkes Day \gʊt-fōks-ē\ *n*: November 5 observed in England in commemoration of the seizure of Guy Fawkes in 1605 for an attempt to blow up the houses of parliament

guy-ot \gʊ-ōt\ *n* [Arnold H Guyot 1884 Am geographer & geologist]: a flat-topped seamount

guz-zle \gʊz-əl\ *v* *guzzled*; *guzzling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [origin unknown] *v*: to drink esp liquor greedily, continually, or habitually ~ *vi*: to drink greedily or habitually (— beer) — *guzzler* \-(ə-)lɔr\ *n*

gwe-duc \gʊ-ē-dʊk\ *var* of GEODUCK

gwe \gʊ\ *var* of GBE

gym \jɪm\ *n* 1: GYMNASIUM 2: PHYSICAL EDUCATION 3: a metal frame supporting an assortment of outdoor play equipment (as a swing, seesaw, and rings)

gym-kha-na \jɪm-ˈkən-ə-, -ˈkən-\ *n* [prob modif of Hindi *genda khāna* racket court]: a meet featuring sports contests or athletic skills, specif: a timed contest for automobiles featuring a series of events (as obstacle runs) designed to test driving skill

gymn- or gymno- *comb form* [NL, fr Gk, fr *gymnos* — more at NAKED]: naked: bare (gymnagogous)

gym-nas-i-um \jɪm-nā-zē-əm\ *n* [in sense 1 *jɪm-nā-zē-əm* also -zhəm, in sense 2 *jɪm-nā-zē-əm* *n*, *pl* -nā-si-ums or -nā-si-ə\ -nā-zē-ə\ also -nā-zhə-, -nā-zē-ə\] [L, exercise ground, school, fr Gk *gymnasium*, fr *gymnazein* to exercise naked, fr *gymnos*] 1 *a*: a large room used for various indoor sports (as basketball, boxing, or volleyball) and usu equipped with gymnastic apparatus *b*: a building (as on a college campus) containing space and equipment for various indoor sports activities and usu including spectator accommodations, locker and shower rooms, offices, classrooms, and a swimming pool 2 [G, fr, L, school]: a German secondary school that prepares students for the university

gym-nast \jɪm-nast-, -nast\ *n* [MF *gymnaste*, fr Gk *gymnastēs* trainer, fr *gymnazein*]: one trained in gymnastics

gym-nas-tic \jɪm-nas-tik\ *adj*: of or relating to gymnastics

ATHLETIC — **gym-nas-tic-ally** \-ti-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

gymnastic *n* 1 *pl* but *sing* in constr *a*: physical exercises designed to develop strength and coordination *b*: a competitive sport in which individuals perform optional and prescribed acrobatic feats mostly on special apparatus in order to demonstrate strength, balance, and body control 2: an exercise in intellectual or artistic dexterity (my earlier philosophic study had been an intellectual ~ — John Dewey) (mental ~s) 3: a physical feat or contortion (the ~s necessary for the killer to have swung from the fire escape — E D Radin)

gym-nos-o-philist \jɪm-nās-ə-fəst\ *n* [L *gymnosophista*, fr Gk *gymnosophistēs*, fr *gymn-* + *sophistēs* wise man, sophist]: one of a sect of naked ascetics of ancient India

gym-no-sperm \jɪm-nə-spərm\ *n* [deriv of NL *gymn-* + Gk *sperma* seed — more at SPERM]: any of a class or subdivision (Gymnospermae) of woody vascular seed plants (as conifers) that produce naked seeds not enclosed in an ovary and that in some instances have motile spermatozooids — *gym-no-sper-mous* \jɪm-nə-spər-məs\ *adj* — *gym-no-sper-my* \jɪm-nə-spər-mē\ *n*

gyn or gynecol *abbr* gynecology

gyn- or gyno- *comb form* [Gk *gyn-*, fr *gynē* — more at QUEEN] 1: woman (gyniatrics) (gynecracy) 2: female reproductive organ: ovary (gynophore) pistil (gynodioecious)

gyn-an-dro-morph \jɪn-ˈandr-mɔrf\, (jɪn-) *n* [ISV]: an abnormal individual exhibiting characters of both sexes in various parts of the body: a sexual mosaic — *gyn-an-dro-morph-ic* \jɪn-ˈandr-mɔrf-ik\, (jɪn-) *adj* — *gyn-an-dro-morph-ism* \-fɪz-əm\ *n* — *gyn-an-dro-morph-ous* \-fəs\ *adj* — *gyn-an-dro-morph-ous* \jɪn-ˈandr-mɔrf-əs\, (jɪn-) *n*

gyn-an-drous \jɪn-ˈandr-dras\, (jɪn-) *adj* [Gk *gyandros* of doubtful sex, fr *gynē* woman + *andr-*, *anēr* man — more at ANDR-]: having the androecium and gynoecium united in a column

gyn-e \jɪn-, -gɪn\ *n* *comb form* [Gk *gynē*] 1: woman: female (pseudogyne) 2: female reproductive organ (trichogyne)

gynec- or gynec- *also* *gynaec-* or *gynaeco-* *comb form* [Gk *gynai-*, *gynalko-*, fr *gynalkē*, *gynē* woman — more at QUEEN]: woman (gynecoid)

gyn-e-co-ra-cy \jɪn-ˈkə-kə-rə-sē, -jɪn-\ *n*, *pl* -cies [Gk *gynalko-*, *kratia*, fr *gynalkē* + *-kratia* -cracy]: political supremacy of women — *gyn-e-co-rat* \jɪn-ˈi-kə-kə-rat\, -jɪn-\ *n* — *gyn-e-co-rat-ic* \jɪn-ˈi-kə-kə-rat-ik\, -jɪn-\ *adj*

gyn-e-cold \jɪn-ˈi-kəld\, -jɪn-\ *adj*: having female characteristics, also: typical of a woman

gyn-e-col-o-gy \jɪn-ˈkəl-ə-jē, -jɪn-\ *n* [ISV]: a branch of medicine that deals with the diseases and hygiene of women — *gyn-e-col-og-ic* \jɪn-ˈkəl-ə-jē-ik\, -jɪn-\, or *gyn-e-col-og-ical* \-i-kəl\ *adj* — *gyn-e-col-o-gist* \jɪn-ˈkəl-ə-jēst\, -jɪn-\ *n*

gyn-eo-clum \jɪn-ˈē-s(h)ē-əm, -gɪn-\ *n*, *pl* -clis \-s(h)ē-zə\ [NL, alter of L *gynaecium* women's apartments, fr Gk *gynaekion*, fr *gynai-*, *gynē*]: the aggregate of carpels in a flower: PISTIL

gyn-o-gen-e-sis \jɪn-ˈə-jen-ə-səs\ *n* [NL]: development in which the embryo contains only maternal chromosomes due to activation of an egg by a sperm that degenerates without fusing with the egg nucleus — *gyn-o-gen-et-ic* \-jə-nē-tik\ *adj*

gyn-o-phore \jɪn-ˈə-fə(r)\, -jɪn-, -fə(r)\ *n*: a prolongation of the receptacle (as in a caper flower) that bears the gynoecium at its apex — *gyn-o-phoric* \jɪn-ˈə-fər-ik\, -jɪn-, -fər-\ *adj*

gyn-ous \jə-nəs\ *adj* *comb form* [NL *gynus*, fr Gk *gynas*, fr *gynē* woman — more at QUEEN] 1: of, relating to, or having (such or so many) females (heterogynous) 2 *a*: having (such or so many) styles or pistils (tetragynous) *b*: situated (in a specified place) in relation to a female organ of a plant (hypogynous)

gyn-y \jə-nē\ *n* *comb form* 1: existence of or condition of having (such or so many) females (polygyny) 2: the condition of being situated (in a specified place) in relation to a female organ of a plant (epigyny)

gyp \jɪp\ *n* [prob short for gypsy] 1 *Brit*: a college servant 2 *a*: CHEAT, SWINDLER *b*: FRAUD, SWINDLE

gyp *vi* *gyp-ped*, *gyp-ping*: CHEAT

gyp-se-ous \jɪp-sē-əs\ *adj*: resembling, containing, or consisting of gypsum (— clay loam)

gyp-si-fer-ous \jɪp-sif-ə-rəs\ *adj*: bearing gypsum

Gypsophila \jɪp-sif-ə-lə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L *gypsum* + *-phila* -phil]: any of a large genus (*Gypsophila*) of Old World herbs of the pink family having small delicate paniculate flowers

gyp-sum \jɪp-səm\ *n* [L, fr Gk *gypsos*, of Sem origin, akin to Ar *gīp* plaster] 1: a widely distributed mineral CaSO4 · 2H2O consisting of hydrous calcium sulfate that is used esp as a soil amendment and in making plaster of Paris 2: PLASTERBOARD

gypsy *vi* *gyp-sied*; *gyp-sying*: to live or roam like a Gypsy

Gypsy \jɪp-sē\ *n*, *pl* *Gypsies* [by shortening & alter, fr Egyptian] 1: one of a dark Caucasoid people coming orig from India to Europe in the 14th or 15th century and living and maintaining a migratory way of life chiefly in Europe and the US 2: ROMANY



1 guttas

hag-fish \ˈhag-fɪʃ\ *n* : any of several marine cyclostomes (order Hyperotreta) that are related to the lampreys and in general resemble eels but have a round mouth surrounded by eight tentacles and that feed upon fishes by boring into their bodies

Hag-ga-dah \ˈhə-gə-də, -hə-, -ˈgəd-ə\ *n*, *pl* **Hag-ga-doth** \-ˈgə-də, -ˈgəd-, -ˈgəd-ə\ [Heb *haggadāh*] 1 : ancient Jewish lore forming esp the nonlegal part of the Talmud 2 : the Jewish ritual for the seder — **Hag-gadic** \-ˈgəd-ik-, -ˈgəd-ik-, -ˈgəd-ik\ *adj*, *often cap*

hag-ga-dist \-ˈgəd-ist-, -ˈgəd-ist-\ *n*, *often cap* 1 : a haggadic writer 2 : a student of the Haggadah — **hag-ga-distic** \-ˈgəd-ist-ik-, -ˈgəd-ist-ik\ *adj*, *often cap*

Hag-gai \ˈhag-ˈɡeɪ, -ˈhag-ˈɡeɪ\ *n* [Heb *Haggai*] 1 : a Hebrew prophet who flourished about 500 B.C. and who advocated that the Temple in Jerusalem be rebuilt 2 : a prophetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scriptures — see **BIBLE** table

hag-gard \ˈhag-ˈɡɑrd\ *adj* [MF *hagard*] 1 of a hawk : not tamed 2 a : wild in appearance b : having a worn or emaciated appearance : GAUNT — **hag-gardly** *adv* — **hag-gard-ness** *n*

haggard *n* 1 : an adult hawk caught wild 2 obs : an intractable person

hag-gle \ˈhag-ˈɡl\ *n* [ME *hagse*] : a pudding popular esp in Scotland that is made of the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or a calf minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, and seasonings and boiled in the stomach of the animal

hag-gle \ˈhag-ˈɡl\ *vb* **hag-gled**; **hag-gling** \-(ˈ)ɡl-ɪŋ\ [freq. of *hag* (to *hew*)] *vi* 1 : to cut roughly or clumsily : HACK 2 archaic : to annoy or exhaust with wrangling — *vi* : BARGAIN, WRANGLE — **hag-gler** \-(ˈ)ɡl-ər\ *n*

haggle *n* : an act or instance of haggling

hagi- or **hagio-** *comb form* [LL, fr Gk, fr *hagios*] 1 : holy (*hagio-scope*) 2 : saints (*hagiography*)

Ha-gio-grapha \ˈhag-ˈeɪ-ˈɡrə-fə, -ˈhə-ˈjeɪ-\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [LL, fr L.Gk, fr *hagio-* + *graphein* to write — more at **CARVE**] : the third part of the Jewish scriptures — see **BIBLE** table

hagi-o-graph-er \-fər-\ *n* : a writer of hagiography

hagi-o-graph-ic \ˈhag-ˈeɪ-ˈɡrə-fik-, -ˈhə-ˈjeɪ-\ *adj* also **hagi-o-graph-ical** \-i-kəl\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to the Hagiographa 2 : of or relating to hagiography

hagi-o-graph-y \ˈhag-ˈeɪ-ˈɡrə-fē, -ˈhə-ˈjeɪ-\ *n* 1 : biography of saints or venerated persons 2 : idealizing or idolizing biography

hagi-o-log-y \-ˈlɒ-lɒ-jeɪ-\ *n* 1 : literature dealing with venerated persons or writings 2 : a list of venerated figures — **hagi-o-log-ic** \-ˈlɒ-lɒ-ik- or **hagi-o-log-ical** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **hagi-o-log-ical-y** \-i-kəl-ē\ *adv*

hagi-o-scope \ˈhag-ˈeɪ-ˈskɒp-, -ˈhə-ˈjeɪ-\ *n* : an opening in the interior walls of a cruciform church so placed as to afford a view of the altar to those in the transept — **hagi-o-scop-ic** \ˈhag-ˈeɪ-ˈskɒp-ik-, -ˈhə-ˈjeɪ-\ *adj*

hagi-rido \ˈhag-ˈrɪd-\ *vi* -rode -ˈrɒd-, -rid-den -ˈnd-ən\ : HARASS, TORMENT

hah *var of* **HA**

ha-ha \ˈhɑ-hɑ\ *interj* [ME, fr OE *ha ha*] — used to express amusement or derision

ha-ha \ˈhɑ-hɑ\ *n* [F *haha*] : SUNK FENCE

haik \ˈhɪk\ *n* [Ar *ḥāḥik*] : a voluminous piece of usu white cloth worn as outer garment in northern Africa

haiku \ˈhi-(k)u\ *n*, *pl* **haiku** [Jap] : an unrhymed Japanese verse form of three lines containing 5, 7, and 5 syllables respectively; also : a poem in this form — compare **TANKA**

hail \ˈhɑ(ɪ)\ *n* [ME, fr OE *hælg*, akin to OHG *hagal* hail, Gk *kachlēx* pebble] 1 : precipitation in the form of small balls or lumps usu consisting of concentric layers of clear ice and compact snow 2 : something that gives the effect of falling hail (met a ~ of rifle fire from the ridge)

hail *vi* 1 : to precipitate hail (it was ~ing hard) 2 : to pour down or strike like hail

hail *interj* [ME, fr ON *heil*, fr *heil* healthy — more at **WHOLE**] 1 — used to express acclamation (~ to the chief — Sir Walter Scott) 2 archaic — used as a salutation

hail *vi* 1 a : SALUTE, GREET b : to greet with enthusiastic approval : ACCLAIM 2 : to greet or summon by calling (~ a taxi) ~ *vi* : to call out, esp : to call a greeting to a passing ship — **hail** from : to be or have been a native or resident of

hail *n* 1 : an exclamation of greeting or acclamation 2 : a calling to attract attention 3 : hearing distance (stayed within ~)

hail-er \ˈhɑ-lər\ *n* 1 : one that hails 2 : BULLHORN

hail-fellow \ˈhæl-fel-(w)-, -fəl-(w)-\ *adj* : HAIL-FELLOW-WELL-MET — **hail-fellow** *n*

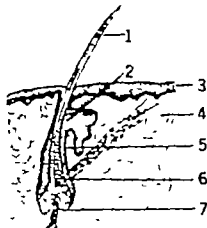
hail-fellow-well-met \-fəl-wel-met-, -fəl-wel-met-\ *adj* [fr the archaic salutation "Hail, fellow! Well met!"] : heartily informal : COMRADELY — **hail-fellow-well-met** *n*

Hail Mary *n* [trans of ML *Ave Maria*] : a Roman Catholic prayer to the Virgin Mary that consists of salutations and a plea for her intercession

hail-stone \ˈhɑ(ɪ)-stɒn\ *n* : a pellet of hail

hail-storm \-stɒ(ə)r-m\ *n* : a storm accompanied by hail

hair \ˈhɛər-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-\ *n* [ME, fr OE *hær*, akin to OHG *hār* hair] 1 a : a slender threadlike outgrowth of the epidermis of an animal, esp : one of the usu pigmented filaments that form the characteristic coat of a mammal b : the hairy covering of an animal or a body part; esp : the coating of hairs on a human head 2 : HAIRCLOTH 3 a : a minute distance or amount : TRIFLE (won by a ~) b : a precise degree : NICETY (a ~ aligned to a ~) 4 obs : NATURE, CHARACTER 5 : a filamentous structure that resembles hair (leaf ~) — **hair-like** \-lɪk\ *adj*



hair 1a 1 shaft 2 sebaceous gland, 3 epidermis, 4 dermis, 5 hair follicle 6 bulb, 7 papilla

hair ball *n* : a compact mass of hair formed in the stomach esp of a shedding animal (as a cat) that cleanses its coat by licking

hair-breadth \ˈhɑ(ə)r-, -ˈbreɪθ-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-, -ˈbreɪθ-\ or **hair-breadth** \ˈhɑ(ə)r-, -ˈbreɪθ-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-, -ˈbreɪθ-\ *n* : a very small distance or margin

hairbreadth *adj* : very narrow : CLOSE (a ~ escape)

hair-brush \ˈhɑ(ə)r-, -ˈbrʊʃ-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-, -ˈbrʊʃ-\ *n* : a brush for the hair

hair cell *n* : a cell with hairlike processes, esp : one of the sensory cells in the auditory epithelium of the organ of Corti

hair-cloth \ˈhɑ(ə)r-, -ˈklɒθ-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-, -ˈklɒθ-\ *n* : any of various stiff wiry fabrics esp of horsehair or camel's hair used for upholstery or for stiffening in garments

hair-cut \-ˈkʌt-\ *n* : the act, process, or result of cutting and shaping the hair — **hair-cutter** \-ˈkʌt-ər-\ *n* — **hair-cutting** \-ˈkʌt-ɪŋ-\ *n*

hairdo \-ˈdʊ-, -ˈdʊ-\ *n*, *pl* **hairdos** : a way of dressing a woman's hair : COIFFURE

hair-dress-er \-ˈdres-ər-\ *n* 1 : one whose occupation is the dressing or cutting of hair 2 Brit : BARBER

hair-dressing \-ˈdres-ɪŋ-\ *n* 1 a : the action or process of washing, cutting, curling, or arranging the hair b : the occupation of a hairdresser 2 : a preparation (as a liquid or cream) used in grooming and styling the hair

haired \ˈhɑ(ə)r-d-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-d-\ *adj* : having hair esp of a specified kind — *usu* used in combination (*fair-haired*)

hair follicle *n* : the tubular epithelial sheath that surrounds the lower part of the hair shaft and encloses at the bottom a vascular papilla supplying the growing basal part of the hair with nourishment

hair-less \ˈhɑ(ə)r-ləs-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-l-\ *adj* : lacking hair — **hair-less-ness** *n*

hair-line \-ˈlɪn-\ *n* 1 : a very slender line; as a : a tiny line or crack on a surface b : a fine line connecting thicker strokes in a printed letter 2 a : a textile design consisting of lengthwise or crosswise lines *usu* one thread wide b : a fabric with such a design 3 a : the line at which the hair meets the scalp b : the way the hair frames the face — **hairline** *adj*

hair-piece \-ˈpiːs-\ *n* 1 : TOUPEE 2 : supplementary hair (as a switch) used in some feminine coiffures

hair-pin \-ˈpɪn-\ *n* 1 : a pin to hold the hair in place; *specif* : a two-pronged U-shaped pin 2 : something shaped like a hairpin; *specif* : a sharp turn in a road

hairpin *adj* : having the shape of a hairpin (a ~ turn), also : having hairpin turns (a steep ~ road)

hair-raiser \ˈhɑ(ə)r-, -ˈrɑ-zər-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-, -ˈrɑ-zər-\ *n* : THRILLER

hair-raising \-ˈrɑ-zɪŋ-\ *adj* : causing terror, excitement, or astonishment — **hair-raisingly** \-zɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

hair seal *n* 1 : EARLESS SEAL 2 : the fur of a hair seal

hair shirt *n* : a shirt made of rough animal hair worn next to the skin as a penance

hair space *n* : a very thin space used in printing

hair-split-ter \ˈhɑ(ə)r-, -ˈsplɪt-ər-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-, -ˈsplɪt-ər-\ *n* : one that makes excessively fine distinctions in reasoning : QUIBBLER — **hair-split-ting** \-ˈsplɪt-ɪŋ-\ *adj* or *n*

hair-spring \-ˈsprɪŋ-\ *n* : a slender spiraled recoil spring that regulates the motion of the balance wheel of a timepiece

hair-streak \-ˈstriːk-\ *n* : any of various small butterflies (*Strymon* or a related genus) usu having striped markings on the underside of the wings and thin filamentous projections from the hind wings

hair stroke *n* : a delicate stroke in writing or printing

hair-style \ˈhɑ(ə)r-, -ˈstɪl-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-, -ˈstɪl-\ *n* : a way of wearing the hair : COIFFURE

hair-styling \-ˈstɪl-ɪŋ-\ *n* : the work of a hairstylist

hair-stylist \-ˈstɪl-ɪst-\ *n* : HAIRDRESSER *esp* : one who does creative styling of coiffures

hair-trigger *adj* 1 : immediately responsive to the slightest stimulus (a ~ temper) 2 : delicately adjusted or easily disrupted (a ~ balance)

hair trigger *n* : a gun trigger so adjusted as to permit the firearm to be fired by a very slight pressure

hair-worm \ˈhɑ(ə)r-, -ˈwɜrm-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-, -ˈwɜrm-\ *n* 1 : any of a genus (*Capillaria*) of nematode worms that include serious parasites of the alimentary tract of fowls and tissue and organ parasites of mammals 2 : any of a group (Gordiacae) of very slender elongated worms that are parasitic in arthropods as larvae and are free-living in water as adults

hairy \ˈhɑ(ə)r-ē, ˈheɪ(ə)r-ē\ *adj* **haird-er**, -est 1 a : covered with hair or hairlike material b : having a downy fuzz on the stems and leaves 2 : made of or resembling hair 3 : presenting high risk or challenge : RUGGED 6b (a ~ scramble up a steep or tortuous mountain road — R. F. Jones) (a ~ adventure) — **hair-iness** \ˈhɑ(ə)r-ē-nəs-, ˈheɪ(ə)r-ē-nəs-\ *n*

hairy vetch *n* : a European vetch (*Vicia villosa*) extensively cultivated as a cover and early forage crop

hairy woodpecker *n* : a common No. American woodpecker (*Dendrocopos villosus*) closely resembling but larger than the downy woodpecker

Ha-iti-an \ˈhɑ-shən also ˈhɑ-tē-ən\ *n* 1 : a native or inhabitant of Haiti 2 : HAITIAN CREOLE — **Ha-iti-an** *adj*

Haitian Creole *n* : the language that is spoken by the great majority of Haitian inhabitants and that is based on French and various West African languages

hajj \ˈhæj\ *n* [Ar *hajj*] : the pilgrimage to Mecca prescribed as a religious duty for Muslims

hajji \ˈhæj-ē\ *n* [Ar *hajji*, fr. *hajj*] : one who has made a pilgrimage to Mecca — *often* used as a title

a abet * kitten or farther a back i bake i cot, cart
sh out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th this
l loot a foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

custom (the icy chains of custom — P. B. Shelley) USE stresses the fact of customary usage (more haste than is his use — Shak) and often attributes a distinctive quality (conform to the uses of polite society) WONT, close to use, is often coupled with the latter as a term of equivalent content (this nice balance between sovereignty and liberty is maintained by use and wont — V. L. Parrington)

2 see PHYSIQUE

2 **habit** *vi*: CLOTHES, DRESS

habitable \ˈhə-bi-tə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being lived in: suitable for habitation — **habitable-ly** \ˈhə-bi-tə-bəl-ē/ *adv* — **habit-able-ness** \ˈhə-bi-tə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **habit-ably** \-bəl-ē/ *adv* — **habitant** *n* 1 \ˈhə-bi-tən/: INHABITANT, RESIDENT 2 \ˈ(h)ab-i-tant/ or **habitant** \ˈhə-bi-tant/: a settler or descendant of a settler of French origin belonging to the farming class in Canada

habitat \ˈhə-bi-tat/ *n* [L. it inhabits, fr. *habitare*] 1 *a*: the place or type of site where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows *b*: the typical place of residence of a person or a group *c*: a housing for a controlled physical environment in which people can live under surrounding inhospitable conditions (as under the sea) 2: the place where something is commonly found

habitat group *n*: a museum exhibit showing plant and animal specimens in such attitudes and with their natural surroundings so reproduced as to picture their habits and habitat

habitation \ˈhə-bi-tā-shən/ *n* [ME *habitation*, fr. MF *habitation*, fr. L *habitation*-, *habitat*o, fr. *habitus*, pp of *habitare* to inhabit, fr. *habitus*, pp] 1: the act of inhabiting: OCCUPANCY 2: a dwelling place: RESIDENCE 3: SETTLEMENT, COLONY

habit-forming \ˈhə-bi-tɔr-mɪŋ/ *adj*: inducing the formation of an addiction

habitual \ˈhə-bi-tʃ(ə)-wəl, hə-, -bi-tʃ(ə)-wəl/ *adj* 1: having the nature of a habit: being in accordance with habit: CUSTOMARY (smoking) 2: doing, practicing, or acting in some manner by force of habit (drunkard) 3: resorted to on a regular basis (his diet) 4: inherent in an individual (grace) *syn* see USUAL

habitual *occasional* — **habitually** \-wəl/ *adv* — **habitualness** *n* — **habituate** \ˈhə-bi-tʃ(ə)-wāt, hə-, vɔr-ēd; -at-ɪŋ/ *vt* 1: to make used to: ACCUSTOM 2 *archaic*: FREQUENT ~ *vi*: to cause habituation (marijuana may be habituating)

habituation \ˈhə-bi-tʃ(ə)-wā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of making habitual or accustomed 2 *a*: tolerance to the effects of a drug acquired through continued use *b*: psychologic dependence on a drug after a period of use — compare ADDICTION

habitual \ˈhə-bi-tʃ(ə)-wəl/ *n* 1 *archaic*: native or essential character 2 *obs*: habitual association 3 *a*: habitual disposition or mode of behavior or procedure *b* CUSTOM *syn* see HABIT

habitual \ˈhə-bi-tʃ(ə)-wəl, hə-, *n* [F, fr. pp of *habituier* to frequent, fr. LL *habituare* to habituate, fr. L *habitus*] *n*: one who frequents a place or numerous places of the same category (— of Paris) (— of the theater)

habit \ˈhə-bi-tʃ(ə)-wəl/ *n*, *pl* *habitus* \-tʃ(ə)-wəl, -tʃ(ə)-wəl/ [NL, fr. L] 1: HABIT, specif. body build and constitution esp as related to predisposition to disease

Habsburg \ˈhæps-, -hæps-/ *var* of HAPSBURG — **háček** \ˈhæč-ek/ *n* [Czech *háček*, lit. little hook]: a diacritic placed over a letter (as in *č*) to modify it: an inverted circumflex — **ha-cen-da-do** \ˈ(h)is-ˈn-dad-(ə)/ *also* **ha-ci-en-da-do** \ˈhɪs-ē-dən-/ *n*, *pl* *-dos* [Sp *hacienda*, fr. *hacienda*]: the owner or proprietor of a hacienda

ha-chure \ˈhə-ʃu(ə)r/ *n* [F]: a short line used for shading and denoting surfaces in relief (as in map drawing) and drawn in the direction of slope

ha-chure *vi* **ha-chured**, **ha-chur-ing**: to shade with or show by hachures

ha-ci-en-da \ˈ(h)is-ē-dən-də/ *n* [Sp] 1: a large estate esp in a Spanish-speaking country: PLANTATION 2: the main dwelling of a hacienda

hack \ˈhæk/ *vb* [ME *hakken*, fr. OE *-hacian*, akin to OHG *hacchōn* to hack, OE *hac* hook] *v* 1 *a*: to cut with repeated irregular or unskillful blows *b*: to sever with repeated blows 2: to clear by cutting away vegetation (— his way through the brush) 3: to manage successfully (he tried sales work, but he just couldn't — it) ~ *vi* 1: to make cutting blows or rough cuts: CHOP 2: to cough in a short dry manner — **hack-er** *n*

hack *n* 1: an implement for hacking 2: NICK, NOTCH, esp: a blaze cut in a tree 3: a short dry cough 4: a hacking blow 5: restriction to quarters as punishment for naval officers — usu used in the phrase *under hack*

hack *n* [short for *hackney*] 1 *a* (1): a horse let out for common hire (2): a horse used in all kinds of work *b*: a horse worn out in service: JADE *c*: a light easy saddle horse, esp: a three-gaited saddle horse 2 *a*: HACKNEY *b* (1): TAXICAB (2): CABDRIVER 3: one who forfeits individual freedom of action or professional integrity in exchange for wages or other assured reward, esp: a writer who works mainly for hire

hack *adj* 1: working for hire esp with loose or easy professional standards 2: performed by, suited to, or characteristic of a hack (— writing) 3: HACKNEYED, TRITE

hack *vi* 1: to make trite and commonplace by frequent and indiscriminate use 2: to use as a hack ~ *vi* 1: to ride or drive at an ordinary pace or over the roads as distinguished from racing or riding across country 2: to operate a taxicab — **hack-er** *n* — **hack-a-more** \ˈhæk-ə-mō(ə)r-, -mō(ə)r/ *n* [by folk etymology fr. Sp *jaquima*]: a bridle with a loop capable of being tightened about the nose in place of a bit or with a slip noose passed over the lower jaw

hack-ber-ry \ˈhæk-ber-ē/ *n* [alter of *hagberry* (a cherry resembling the chokecherry)] *n*: any of a genus (*Celtis*) of trees and shrubs of the elm family with small often edible berries, also: its wood

hack-but \ˈhæk-(b)ət/ or **hag-but** \ˈhæg-, -/ *n* [MF *haguebute*] *n*: HARQUEBUS — **hack-but-ter** \ˈhæk-bət-ər/ *n* — **hack-but-ter** \ˈhæk-bət-ər/ *n*

hack-de \ˈhæk-ē/ *n*: CABDRIVER

hack-le \ˈhæk-əl/ *n* [ME *hakell*, akin to OHG *hālo* hook — more at HOOK] 1: a comb or board with long metal teeth for dressing flax, hemp, or jute 2 *a*: one of the long narrow feathers on the neck or saddle of a bird — see COCK illustration *b*: the neck plumage of the male domestic fowl 3 *pl* *a*: erectile hairs along the neck and back esp of a dog *b*: TEMPER, DANDY 4 *a*: an artificial fishing fly made chiefly of the filaments of a cock's neck feathers *b*: filaments of cock feather projecting downward from the head of an artificial fly

hackle *vi* **hacked**; **hack-ling** \ˈhæk-(ə)-lɪŋ/ 1: to comb out with a hackle 2: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ler** \ˈhæk-lər/ *n* — **hackle** *vi* **hacked**; **hack-ling** [freq of 'hack]: to cut or chop up: chop off roughly: HACK

hackle *n*: a fracture resulting in hackly edges

hack-ly \ˈhæk-(ə)-lē/ *adj*: having the appearance of something hacked: JAGGED

hack-mon \ˈhæk-mən/ *n*: CABDRIVER

hack-ma-tak \ˈhæk-mə-tak/ *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Abnaki *akemniak* snowshoe wood] 1: TAMARACK 2: BALSAM POPLAR

hack-ney \ˈhæk-nē/ *n*, *pl* **hack-neys** [ME *hakenei*] 1 *a*: a horse suitable for ordinary riding or driving *b*: a trotting horse used chiefly for driving *c*: any of a breed of rather compact usu chestnut, bay, or brown English horses with a conspicuously high knee and hock flexion in stepping 2 *obs*: one that works for hire: DRUDGE 3: a carnage or automobile kept for hire

hackney *adj* 1: kept for public hire 2: HACKNEYED 3 *archaic*: done or suitable for doing by a drudge

hackney *vi* **hack-neyed**; **hack-ney-ing** 1 *a*: to make common or frequent use of *b*: to make trite, vulgar, or commonplace 2 *archaic*: to make sophisticated or jaded

hackney coach *n*: a coach kept for hire, esp: a four-wheeled carnage drawn by two horses and having seats for six persons

hack-neyed \ˈhæk-nēd/ *adj*: lacking in freshness or originality

hack-saw \ˈhæk-so/ *n*: a fine-tooth saw that has a blade under tension in a frame for cutting hard materials (as metal)

hack-work \ˈwɜrk/ *n*: literary, artistic, or professional work done on order usu according to formula and in conformity with commercial standards

had *past* of HAVE

had-dal \ˈhəd-əl/ *adj* [F, fr. *Hades* Hades]: of, relating to, or being the parts of the ocean below 6000 meters

had-dock \ˈhəd-ək/ *n*, *pl* **haddock** *also* **haddocks** [ME *haddock*]: an important food fish (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) that is smaller than the related common cod and that occurs on both sides of the Atlantic

hade \ˈhæd/ *n* [*hade* (to incline from the vertical), of unknown origin]: the angle made by a rock fault plane or a vein with the vertical

Hades \ˈhæd-(ə)-z/ *n* [Gk *Haidēs*] 1: PLUTO 2: the underground abode of the dead in Greek mythology 3: SHEOL 4 *often not cap*: HELL

hadj, **hadj** *var* of HAJJ, HAJJI

hadn't \ˈhəd-nt/ *had not*

had-ron \ˈhəd-rən/ *n* [SV *hadr*- thick, heavy (fr. Gk. *hadros*) + -on]: any of a class of elementary particles consisting of the pion and all heavier particles that takes part in the strong interactions

— **had-ron-ic** \ˈhəd-rən-ik/ *adj*

hadst \ˈhæd-st, -həd-st, or t for d/ *archaic past 2d sing* of HAVE

hae \ˈhæ/ *chiefly Scot var* of HAVE

haem *var* of HEME

haem- or **haemo-** — see HEM-

haema- — see HEMA-

haemat- or **haemato-** — see HEMAT-

hae-mo-tox-y-lon \ˈhæ-mə-tok-sə-lən/ *n* [NL, fr. *hemat-* + Gk *xylon* wood]: the wood or dye of logwood

haemia — see EMIA

haemoglobin *var* of HEMOGLOBIN

haet \ˈhæt/ [n. conf. of *Sc* *hae* it (as in *Deil hae it!* Devil take it!)] *chiefly Scot*: a small quantity: WHIT, BIT

half-ot or **half-ilt** \ˈhæf-ət/ *n* [ME *Sc* *halfeld*, fr. ME *half* + *hed* head] *Scot*: CHEEK, TEMPLE

haf-ni-um \ˈhæf-nē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *Hafnia* (Copenhagen), Denmark] *n*: a metallic element resembling zirconium chemically, occurring in zirconium minerals, and being useful because of its ready emission of electrons — see ELEMENT table

haft \ˈhæft/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *haef*; akin to OE *hebban* to lift — more at HEAVE]: the handle of a weapon or tool

haft *vi*: to set in or furnish with a haft

haf-to-rah or **haf-to-rah** \ˈhæf-tə-rā, hāf-tō-rā/ *n* [Heb *haphṭārāh* conclusion]: one of the biblical selections from the Books of the Prophets read after the parashah at the conclusion of the Jewish synagogue service

hag \ˈhæg/ *n* [ME *hagge*] 1 *archaic* *a*: a female demon *b*: an evil or frightening spirit: HOBGOBLIN 2: WITCH 3: an ugly, slatternly, or evil-looking old woman — **hag-gish** \ˈhæg-ɪʃ/ *adj*

hag *n* [E dial, felled timber, of Scand origin, akin to ON *hogg* stroke, blow; akin to OE *hæwan* to hew] 1 *Brit*: QUAGMIRE BOO 2 *Brit*: a firm spot in a bog

Hag *abbr* Haggai

Hagar \ˈhæ-gər-, -gər/ *n* [Heb *Hāḡār*]: a concubine of Abraham driven into the desert with her son Ishmael because of Sarah's jealousy according to the account in Genesis



hackney 1c

an Atlantic species (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*) and a Pacific one (*H. stenolepis*)

halide \ˈhāl-īd, ˈhā-īd/ *n* : a binary compound of a halogen with a more electropositive element or radical

halidom \ˈhāl-əd-əm/ or **halidome** \-əd-əm/ *n* [ME, fr OE *hāligdōm*, fr *hālig* holy] *archaic* : something held sacred

halite \ˈhāl-ī, ˈhā-īl/ *n* : native salt : **ROCK SALT**

halitosis \ˈhāl-ə-ˈtō-səs/ *n* [NL, fr *L. halitus* breath, fr. *halare* to breathe — more at **EXHALE**] : a condition of having fetid breath

hall \ˈhɔl/ *n* [ME *hall*, fr. OE *heall*, akin to *L. cella* small room, *celare* to conceal — more at **HELL**] 1 *a* : the castle or house of a medieval king or noble *b* : the chief living room in such a structure 2 : the manor house of a landed proprietor 3 : a large usu imposing building for public or semipublic purposes 4 *a* (1) : a building used by a college or university for some special purpose (2) : **DORMITORY** *b* : a college or a division of a college at some universities *c* (1) : the common dining room of an English college (2) : a meal served there 5 *a* : the entrance room of a building : **LOBBY** *b* : a corridor or passage in a building 6 : a large room for assembly : **AUDITORIUM** 7 : a place used for public entertainment

halil \ˈhāl-ī(ə)/ *n* [Heb *halil* praise] : a selection comprising Psalms 113–118 chanted during Jewish feasts (as the Passover)

halilul-jah \ˈhāl-ə-ˈlū-yə/ *interj* [Heb *halilūyāh* praise (ye) the Lord] — used to express praise, joy, or thanks

halilul-jah *n* : a shout or song of praise or thanksgiving

hal-lard *var* of **HALYARD**

hallmark \ˈhɔl-ˈmɑrk/ *n* [Goldsmiths' Hall, London, England, where gold and silver articles were assayed and stamped] 1 *a* : an official mark stamped on gold and silver articles in England to attest their purity *b* : a mark or device placed or stamped on an article of trade to indicate origin, purity, or genuineness 2 : a distinguishing characteristic, trait, or feature (the dramatic flourishes which are the ~ of the trial lawyer — Marion K. Sanders)

hallmark *vt* : to stamp with a hallmark

hal-lo \ˈhɔ-ˈlo, ˈhə-ˈlo/ or **hal loo** \-ˈloo/ *var* of **HOLLO**

Hall of Fame 1 : a structure housing memorials to famous or illustrious individuals usu chosen by a group of electors 2 : a group of individuals in a particular category (as a sport) who have been selected as particularly illustrious — **Hall of Famer**

hal-low \ˈhəl-ˌo, ˈ-ə-w/ *vt* [ME *halowen*, fr OE *hālgian*, fr *hālig* holy — more at **HOLY**] 1 : to make holy or set apart for holy use 2 : to respect greatly : **VENERATE** *syn* see **DEVOTE**

hallowed \ˈhəl-ˌəd, ˈhəl-əd/ *in the Lord's Prayer* also \ˈhəl-ə-wəd/ *adj* 1 : HOLY, CONSECRATED 2 : SACRED, REVERED (the ~ traditions from the past)

Hallow-een \ˈhəl-ə-ˈwēn, ˈhāl-ə/ *n* [short for *All Hallow Even*] : October 31 observed with festivity and the playing of pranks by children during the evening

Hallow-mas \ˈhəl-ə-ˈmas, ˈhəl-ə-, ˈmɔs/ *n* [short for *ME Altholow-messe*, fr. OE *ætra halgena mæsse*, lit., all saints' mass] : **ALL SAINTS DAY**

halls of ivy [fr. the traditional training of ivy on the walls of older college buildings] : an institution of higher education : **UNIVERSITY**, **COLLEGE**

Hall-statt or **Hall-stadt** \ˈhɔl-ˌstat, ˈhāl-(s)h(ə)stāt/ *adj* [*Hallstatt*, Austria] : of or relating to the earlier period of the Iron Age in Europe

hallu-ci-na-te \ˈhɔ-lūs-ˌn-ət/ *vb* -nated; -nat-ing [L *hallucinatus*, pp of *hallucinari* to prate, dream] *vi* 1 : to affect with visions or imaginary perceptions 2 : to perceive or experience as an hallucination ~ *vi* : to have hallucinations

hallu-ci-na-tion \ˈhɔ-lūs-ˌn-ə-ˈshən/ *n* 1 *a* : perception of objects with no reality usu arising from disorder of the nervous system or in response to drugs (as LSD) *b* : the object of an hallucinatory perception 2 : a completely unfounded or mistaken impression or notion : **DELUSION** *syn* see **DELUSION** — **hallu-ci-na-tion-al** \-shənəl, ˈshən-əl/ *adj* — **hallu-ci-na-tive** \-ˌtɪv, ˈtɪv-əl/ *adj*

hallu-ci-na-to-ry \ˈhɔ-lūs-ˌn-ə-ˈtɔr-ē, ˈlūs-ˌn-ə-, ˈtɔr-əd/ *adj* 1 : tending to produce hallucination (~ drugs) 2 : resembling or being an hallucination (~ dreams) (an ~ figure) (an ~ painting)

hal-lu-ci-no-gen \ˈhɔ-lūs-ˌn-ə-ˈjən/ *n* (hallucinogen + -o- + -gen) : a substance that induces hallucinations — **hal-lu-ci-no-gen-ic** \-ˌjən-ik/ *adj*

hal-lu-ci-no-sis \ˈhɔ-lūs-ˌn-ə-ˈsɔs/ *n* : a pathological mental state characterized by hallucinations

hallux \ˈhəl-ˌʊks/ *n*, pl **hallu-ci** \ˈhəl-(y)-ˌsɛz/ [NL, fr *L. hallus*, *hallux*] : the first or preaxial digit of the hind limb

hall-way \ˈhɔl-ˌwā/ *n*, pl **hall-ways** \ˈhəl-ˌwāz/ 1 : an entrance hall 2 : **CORRIDOR**

halo \ˈhɔ-ˌlɔ, ˈhə-ˌlɔ/ *n*, pl **halos** or **haloes** [L *halos*, fr Gk *halōs* threshing floor, disk, halo] 1 : a circle of light appearing to surround the sun or moon and resulting from refraction or reflection of light by ice particles in the atmosphere 2 : something resembling a halo *a* : **NIMBUS** *b* : a differentiated zone surrounding a central object 3 : the aura of glory, veneration, or sentiment surrounding an idealized person or thing

halo *vt* : to form into or surround with a halo (rainbows ~ed the waterfalls — Michael Crawford)

halo — see **HAL**

halo-blond \ˈhəl-ə-ˈbl-ənt/ *n* [hal- + Gk *blounts*, *blōn*, prp of *bloun* to live, fr *bios* life — more at **QUICK**] *♂* **HALOPHILE**

halo-car-bon \ˈhāl-ə-ˈkɑ-bən/ *n* : any of various compounds (as fluorocarbon) of carbon and one or more halogens

halo-cline \ˈhāl-ə-ˈkla/ *n* : a usu vertical gradient in salinity

halo effect *n* : generalization from the perception of one outstanding personality trait to an overly favorable evaluation of the whole personality

halo-gen \ˈhāl-ə-ˈjən/ *n* [Sw] : any of the five elements fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and astatine that form part of group VII A of the periodic table and exist in the free state normally as diatomic molecules — **halo-gen-ous** \ˈhāl-ə-ˈjən-əs/ *adj*

halo-ge-nate \ˈhāl-ə-ˈjə-nāt, ˈhāl-ˌjə-nāt/ *vi* -nated; -nat-ing : to treat or cause to combine with a halogen — **halo-ge-na-tion** \ˈhāl-ə-ˈjə-nə-ˈshən, ˈhāl-ˌjə-nə-ˈshən/ *n*

halo-ge-ton \ˈhāl-ə-ˈjə-tən, ˈhāl-ˌjə-tən/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr *hal-* + Gk *geiōn* neighbor] : a coarse annual herb (*Halogeton glomeratus*) of the goosefoot family that is a noxious weed in western American ranges

halo-mor-phic \ˈhāl-ə-ˈmɔr-fik/ *adj*, of a soil : developed in the presence of neutral or alkali salts or both — **halo-mor-phism** \-fɪz-əm/ *n*

halo-per-i-dol \ˈhāl-ə-ˈpɛr-ə-dɔl, ˈdɔl/ *n* [hal- + piperidine + -ol] : a depressant $C_{17}H_{21}ClFNO_2$ of the central nervous system used esp as a tranquilizer

halo-phil \ˈhāl-ə-ˈfɪl/ *n* [ISV] : an organism that flourishes in a salty environment — **halo-philic** \ˈhāl-ə-ˈfɪl-ik/ or **halo-ph-ious** \ˈhāl-ə-ˈfɪ-əs/ *adj*

halo-phyte \ˈhāl-ə-ˈfɪt/ *n* [ISV] : a plant (as saltbush or sea lavender) that grows in salty soil and usu has a physiological resemblance to a true xerophyte — **halo-phytic** \ˈhāl-ə-ˈfɪt-ik/ *adj*

halo-thane \ˈhāl-ə-ˈθæn/ *n* (halo- + ethane) : a nonexplosive inhalational anesthetic C_2H_2BrClF

halt \ˈhɔlt/ *adj* [ME, fr OE *healt*, akin to OHG *halt* lame, *L. clades* destruction, Gk *klan* to break] : **LAME**

halt *vi* 1 : to walk or proceed lamely : **LIMP** 2 : to stand in perplexity or doubt between alternate courses : **WAVER** 3 : to display weakness or imperfection : **FALTER**

halt *n* [G, fr. MHG, fr *halt*, imper of *halten* to hold, fr OHG *haltan* — more at **HOLD**] : **STOP**

halt *vi* 1 : to cease marching or journeying 2 : **DISCONTINUE**, **TERMINATE** (the project ~ed for lack of funds) ~ *vi* 1 : to bring to a stop (the labor conflict has ~ed subways and buses) 2 : to cause the discontinuance of : **END**

hal-ter \ˈhɔl-tər/ *n* [ME, fr OE *halfire*, akin to OHG *halfira* halter, OE *helfe* halve] 1 *a* : a rope or strap for leading or tying an animal *b* : a headstall usu with noseband and throatlatch to which a lead may be attached 2 : a rope for hanging criminals : **NOOSE**, also : death by hanging 3 : a woman's blouse that leaves the back, arms, and midriff bare and that is typically held in place by straps around the neck and across the back

hal-ter *vt* **hal-tered**; **hal-ter-ing** \-tər-ɪŋ/ 1 *a* : to catch with or as if with a halter; also : to put a halter on *b* : **HANG** 2 : to put restraint upon : **HAMPER**

hal-ter-break \ˈhɔl-tər-ˌbræk/ *vi* -broke \-brɔk/, -bro-ken \-brɔk-ən/ -break-ing : to break (as a colt) to a halter

hal-ter \ˈhɔl-tər/ *n*, pl **hal-ter** \-tər/ *n*, pl **hal-ter-ers** \ˈhɔl-tər-əz/ : *hal-* *hɔl-tər* \-tər-əz, *hal-* \-tər/ [NL *halter*, fr *L. jumping weight*, fr Gk *halter*, fr *halleshal* to leap — more at **SALLY**] : one of a pair of club-shaped organs in a dipterous insect that are the modified second pair of wings and function as sensory flight instruments

halt-ing \ˈhɔl-ɪŋ/ *adj* : marked by a lack of sureness or effectiveness (the witness spoke in a ~ manner) — **halt-ing-ly** \-lɪŋ-lee/ *adv*

hal-va or **hal-va** \ˈhāl-ˌvə; ˈhāl-ˌvə, ˈvə/ *n* [Yiddish *halva*, fr Rum, fr Turk *helva*, fr. Ar *halwā* sweetmeat] : a flaky confection of crushed sesame seeds in a base of syrup (as of honey)

halve \ˈhæv, ˈhāv/ *vi* halved; halving [ME *halven*, fr *half*] 1 *a* : to divide into two equal parts *b* : to reduce to one half (halving the present cost) *c* : to share equally 2 : to play (as a hole in golf) in the same number of strokes as one's opponent

hal-ve \ˈhæv-əz, ˈhāv-/ *n* pl : half shares : **HALVES**

halves *pl* of **HALF**

hal-ward \ˈhāl-ˌwɔrd/ *n* [ME *halier*, fr. *halen* to pull — more at **HALE**] : a rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering

ham \ˈhəm/ *n* [ME *hamme*, fr OE *hamm*, akin to OHG *hamma* hamma, Gk *knēmē* shinbone] 1 *a* : the hollow of the knee *b* : a buttock with its associated thigh — usu. used in pl. 2 : a cut of meat consisting of a thigh, esp : one from a hog — see **PORK** illustration 3 [short for *hamfatter*, fr “The Ham-fat Man,” Negro minstrel song] *a* : a showy performer; esp : an actor performing in an exaggerated theatrical style *b* : a licensed operator of an amateur radio station — **ham** *adj*

ham *vb* **hammed**; **ham-ming** *vi* : to execute with exaggerated speech or gestures : **OVERACT** ~ *vi* : to overplay a part

Ham \ˈhəm/ *n* : a son of Noah and progenitor of the Egyptians, Nubians, and Canaanites

hama-dry-ad \ˈhəm-ə-ˈdri-əd, ˈ-əd/ *n* [L *hamadryad*, *hamadryas* fr Gk, fr *hama* together with + *dryad*, *dryas* dryad — more at **SAME**] 1 : **WOOD NYMPH** 2 *a* : **KING COBRA** *b* : a baboon (*Papio hamadryas*) venerated by the ancient Egyptians — called also **sacred baboon**

ham-mal also **ham-mel** \ˈhəm-ˌmāl/ *n* [Ar *hammāl* porter] : a porter in eastern countries (as Turkey)

Ham-an \ˈhəm-ən/ *n* [Heb *Hāmān*] : an enemy of the Jews hanged according to the book of Esther for plotting their destruction

ham-ar-tan \ˈhəm-ˌär-ˈtən/ *n* [Gk, fr *hamartanein* to miss the mark, err] : **TRAGIC FLAW**

ham-ate \ˈhəm-ˌmāt/ *adj* [L *hamatus*, fr *hamus* hook] : shaped like a hook

ham-ate *n* : a bone on the inner side of the second row of the carpus in mammals — called also **unciform**

Hamburg \ˈhəm-bɜrg/ *n* (*Hamburg*, Germany) : any of a European breed of rather small domestic fowls with rose combs and lead-blue legs

ham-bur-g or **ham-bur-g** \ˈhəm-bɜr-ɡər/ or **ham-burg** \-bɜrg/ *n* [G *Ham-burger* of Hamburg] 1 *a* : ground beef *b* : a patty of ground beef 2 : a sandwich consisting of a patty of hamburger in a split round bun

ə about ʰ kitten ɹ further ɹ back ɹ bake ɹ cot, cart
 ʊ out ɔ chun ɛ less ɛ essay ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
 ɪ joke ɪ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔl coin ʰ than ʰ this
 ʊ foot ʊ foot ʏ yet ʏ few ʏ furious ʒ vision

hake \hāk\ n [ME]: any of several marine food fishes (as of the genera *Merluccius* and *Urophycis*) that are related to the common Atlantic cod

hak-en-kreuz \hāk-on-krōtə\ n, often cap [G, fr *haken* hook + *kreuz* cross]: the swastika used as a symbol of German anti-Semitism or of Nazi Germany

hak-kim \hā-ˈkēm\ n [Ar *ḥakīm*, lit., wise one]: a Muslim physician

hak-kim \hāk-əm\ n [Ar *ḥakīm*]: a Muslim ruler, governor, or judge

hal- or halo- comb form [F, fr Gk, fr *hals*—more at **SALT**]: 1: salt (*halophyte*) 2: [ISV, fr *halogen*]: halogen (*halide*)

ha-la-keh \hā-ˈlāk-ə, hā-lō-ˈkə\ n, often cap [Heb *halākāh*, lit., way]: the body of Jewish law supplementing the scriptural law and forming esp. the legal part of the Talmud — **ha-lak-ic** \hā-ˈlāk-ik, hā-ˈlāk-əd\ adj, often cap

ha-la-la also **ha-la-leh** \hā-ˈlāl-ə\ n, pl **halala** or **halalas** [Ar] — see **RYAL** at **MONEY** table

ha-la-tion \hā-ˈlā-shən\ n [*halo* + *-ation*]: 1: the spreading of light beyond its proper boundaries in a developed photographic image 2: a bright ring that sometimes surrounds a bright object on a television screen

hal-berd \hāl-bərd, hōl- or **hal-bert** \bər-t\ n [ME *halberd*, fr MF *halberde*]: a weapon esp. of the 15th and 16th centuries consisting typically of a battle-axe and pike mounted on a handle about six feet long — **hal-berd-ier** \hāl-bər-ˈdi-ər, hōl- n

hal-cy-on \hāl-sē-on\ n [ME *alceon*, fr L *halcyon*, fr Gk *alkyon*, *halcyōn*]: 1: a bird identified with the kingfisher and held in ancient legend to nest at sea about the time of the winter solstice and to calm the waves during incubation 2: KINGFISHER

hal-cyon \hāl-sē-on\ n: 1: of or relating to the halcyon or its nesting period 2: a: CALM, PEACEFUL b: HAPPY, GOLDEN c: PROSPEROUS, AFFLUENT

hal-cy-on-ic \hāl-sē-on-ik\ n [L, modif. of Gk *Alkyonē*]: a daughter of Aeolus who drowns herself on learning of her husband's death and is with him turned into one of a pair of birds having power to calm the sea

hale \hāl(ə)\ adj [partly fr ME (northern) *hale*, fr OE *hāl*; partly fr ME *hall*, fr ON *heil* — more at **WHOLE**]: free from defect, disease, or infirmity: SOUND; also: retaining exceptional health and vigor (a ~ and hearty old man) **syn** see **HEALTHY** **ant** infirm

hale vt **haled**, **haling** [ME *halen*, fr. MF *haler* — more at **HAUL**]: 1: HAUL-PULL 2: to compel to go

hal-er \hāl-ər, -ə(r)\ n, pl **halers** or **ha-le-ru** \hāl-ə-rū\ [Czech] — see **KORUNA** at **MONEY** table

half \hāf, hāf\ n, pl **halves** \hāvz, hāvz\ [ME, fr. OE *healf*, akin to L *scalpere* to cut, OE *scell* shell] 1: a: one of two equal parts into which a thing is divisible; also: a part of a thing approximately equal to the remainder b: half an hour — used in designation of time 2: one of a pair; as a: PARTNER b: SEMESTER, TERM 3: HALF-DOLLAR 4: HALFBACK — by half: by a great deal — by halves: in part: HALF-HEARTEDLY — half as much again: one-and-a-half times as much — in half: into two equal or nearly equal parts

half adj 1: a: being one of two equal parts (a ~ share) (a ~ sheet of paper) b: (1): amounting to approximately half (a ~ mile) (a ~ million) (2): falling short of the full or complete thing: PARTIAL (~ measures) (a ~ smile) 2: extending over or covering only half (a ~ window) (a ~ mask) — **half-ness** n

half adv 1: a: in an equal part or degree (the crowd was ~ jeering, ~ respectful) b: only partially: not completely (~ persuaded) (*half-remembered* legends from her childhood) 2: used with a negative to imply the opposite of what is expressed (her singing isn't ~ bad)

half-and-half \hāf-on-ˈhāf, hāf-on-ˈhāf\ n: something that is approximately half one thing and half another; as a: a mixture of two malt beverages (as beer and stout) b: a mixture of cream and whole milk — **half-and-half adj** — **half-and-half adv**

half-bak-ed \hāf-bāk, hāf-ˈ\ n: 1: one of the backs stationed near either flank in football 2: a player stationed immediately behind the forward line (as in field hockey, soccer, or rugby)

half-bak-ed \hāf-bāk\ adj: 1: imperfectly baked: UNDERDONE 2: a: not well planned (a ~ scheme for getting rich quick) b: lacking judgment, intelligence, or common sense (a ~ film critic)

half blood n: 1: a: the relation between persons having only one parent in common b: a person so related to another 2: HALF-BREED 3: GRADE 4

half-blood-ed \hāf-bləd-əd, hāf-ˈ\ adj: having half blood or being a half blood

half boot n: a boot with a top reaching above the ankle and ending below the knee

half-bound \hāf-ˈbaund, hāf-ˈ\ adj, of a book: bound in material of two qualities with the material of better quality on the spine and corners — **half-binding** n

half-bred \bred\ adj: having one purebred parent — **half-bred** n

half-breed \bred\ n: the offspring of parents of different races, esp.: the offspring of an American Indian and a Caucasian — **half-breed adj**

half brother n: a brother related through one parent only

half-caste \hāf-kast, hāf-ˈ\ n: one of mixed racial descent: HALF-BREED — **half-caste adj**

half cock n: 1: the position of the hammer of a firearm when about half retracted and held by the sear so that it cannot be operated by a pull on the trigger 2: a state of inadequate preparation or mental confusion

half-cock-ed \hāf-ˈkēkt, hāf-ˈ\ adj: 1: being at half cock 2: lacking adequate preparation or forethought

half crown n: a British coin worth two shillings and sixpence

half dime n: a silver 5-cent coin struck by the U.S. mint in 1792 and from 1794 to 1873

half dime n: a half dime struck in 1792



halberd
heads

half-dollar \hāf-ˈdāl-ər, hāf-ˈ\ n: 1: a coin representing one half of a dollar 2: the sum of 50 cents

half eagle n: a 5-dollar gold piece issued by the U.S. 1795-1916 and in 1929

half-evergreen \hāf-ˈev-ər-gren\ adj: 1: having functional and persistent foliage during part of the winter or dry season 2: tending to be evergreen in a mild climate but deciduous in a rigorous climate

half gainer n: a gainer in which the diver executes a half-backward somersault and enters the water headfirst and facing the board

half-hardy \hāf-ˈhārd-ē\ adj, of a plant: able to withstand a moderately low temperature but injured by severe freezing and surviving the winter in cold climates only if carefully protected

half-hearted \hāf-ˈhārt-əd, hāf-ˈ\ adj: lacking heart, spirit, or interest (~ attempts to start a conversation) — **half-hearted-ly** adv — **half-hearted-ness** n

half hitch n: a simple knot so made as to be easily unfastened — see **KNOT** illustration

half hour n: 1: thirty minutes 2: the middle point of an hour — **half-hourly** \hāf-ˈaʊ(ə)r-ē, hāf-ˈ\ adv or adj

half-knot \hāf-ˈnkt, hāf-ˈ\ n: a knot joining the ends of two cords and used in tying other knots

half-length \hāf-ˈlɛŋk(θ), hāf-ˈ\ n: something (as a portrait) that is or represents only half the complete length

half-life \hāf-ˈlīf\ n: the time required for half of something to undergo a process; as a: the time required for half of the atoms of a radioactive substance present to become disintegrated b: the time required for half the amount of a substance (as a drug or radioactive tracer) in or introduced into a living system, to be eliminated by natural processes

half-light \hāf-ˈlīt\ n: grayish light (as of a dim interior or evening)

half line n: a straight line extending from a point in one direction only

half-long \hāf-ˈlɔŋ, hāf-ˈ\ adj: intermediate in duration between long and short

half-mast \hāf-ˈmāst\ n: a point some distance, but not necessarily halfway down below the top of a mast or staff or the peak of a gaff

half-mast vt: to cause to hang at half-mast (~ a flag)

half-moon \hāf-ˈmūn, hāf-ˈ\ n: 1: the moon when half its disk appears illuminated 2: something shaped like a crescent 3: LUNULE

half nelson n: a wrestling hold in which one arm is thrust under the corresponding arm of an opponent and the hand placed on the back of the opponent's neck — compare **FULL NELSON**

half note n: a musical note with the time value of 1/2 of a whole note — see **NOTE** illustration

half-penny \hāf-ˈ(s)-pɛni, US also hāf-pen-ē, hāf-ˈ\ n, pl **half-pence** \hāf-pen(t)s, US also hāf-pen(t)s, hāf-ˈ\ or **halfpennies**: a British coin representing one half of a penny 2: the sum of half a penny 3: a small amount — **halfpenny** adj

half-pint \hāf-ˈpɪnt, hāf-ˈ\ n: 1: half a pint 2: a short, small, or inconsequential person

half-pint adj: of less than average size: DIMINUTIVE

half plane n: the part of a plane on one side of an indefinitely extended straight line drawn in the plane

half rest n: a musical rest corresponding in time value to a half note

half sister n: a sister related through one parent only

half-slip \hāf-ˈslɪp, hāf-ˈ\ n: a topless slip with an elasticized waistband

half-sole vt: to put half soles on

half sole n: a shoe sole extending from the shank forward

half sovereign n: a British gold coin worth 10 shillings

half-staff \hāf-ˈstaf, hāf-ˈ\ n: HALF-MAST

half step n: 1: a walking step of 15 inches or in double time of 18 inches 2: the musical interval (as E-F or B-C) equivalent to the interval between any two adjacent keys on a keyboard instrument — called also **semitone**

half-timber or **half-timbered** \hāf-ˈtɪm-bərd, hāf-ˈ\ adj, of a building: constructed of wood framing with spaces filled with masonry — **half-timbering** \b-ˈ(s)-tɪŋ\ n

halftime \ˈhɪl-tīm\ n: an intermission marking the completion of half of a game or contest (as in football or basketball)

half title n: the title of a book standing alone on a right-hand page immediately preceding the title page

half-tone \hāf-ˈtōn, hāf-ˈ\ n: 1: HALF-STEP 2: a: any of the shades of gray between the darkest and the lightest parts of a photographic image b: a photoengraving made from an image photographed through a screen and then etched so that the details of the image are reproduced in dots — **half-tone** adj

half-track \hāf-ˈtræk\ n: 1: an endless chain-track drive system that propels a vehicle supported in front by a pair of wheels 2: a motor vehicle propelled by half-tracks; **specif**: one lightly armored for military use — **half-track** or **half-tracked** \hāf-ˈtrakt\ adj

half-truth \hāf-ˈtrʊθ\ n: 1: a statement that is only partially true 2: a statement that mingles truth and falsehood with deliberate intent to deceive

half volley n: a stroke of a ball at the instant it rebounds from the ground — **half-volley** vb

half-way \hāf-ˈwā, hāf-ˈ\ adj: 1: midway between two points 2: PARTIAL — **halfway** adv

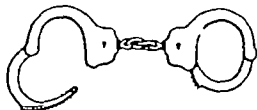
halfway house n: 1: a place to stop midway on a journey b: a halfway place in a progression 2: a center for formerly institutionalized individuals (as mental patients or drug addicts) that is designed to facilitate their readjustment to private life

half-wit \hāf-ˈwɪt, hāf-ˈ\ n: a foolish or imbecile person — **half-witted** \hāf-ˈwɪt-əd\ adj — **half-witted-ness** n

half-world \hāf-ˈwɜrld\ n: DEMIMONDE

halibut \hāl-ə-bʊt, hāl-ˈ\ n, pl **halibuts** [ME *halybutte*, fr *haly*, *holy* holy + *butte* flatfish, fr MD or MLG *būt*, fr its being eaten on holy days]: a marine food fish that is the largest flatfish and one of the largest teleost fishes, attains a weight of several hundred pounds in the female, and is now usu. classified as

hand-bar-row \-bar-(d)-(-w) n: a flat rectangular frame with handles at both ends that is carried by two persons
hand-bill \-bīl n: a small printed sheet to be distributed (as for advertising) by hand
hand-book \-būk n 1 a: a book capable of being conveniently carried as a ready reference b: a concise reference book covering a particular subject 2 a: a bookmaker's book of bets b: a place where bookmaking is carried on
hand-breadth \-bredth, -breth n: any of various units of length varying from about 2 1/4 to 4 inches based on the breadth of a hand
hand-car \-hān(d)-kār n: a small four-wheeled railroad car propelled by a hand-operated mechanism or by a small motor
hand-cart \-kāt n: a cart drawn or pushed by hand
hand cheese n: a soft cheese that was once molded by hand and that has a sharp pungent odor and flavor
hand-clasp \-hān(d)-klāsp n: HANDSHAKE
hand-craft \-kraf t n: HANDICRAFT
handcraft vt: to fashion by handicraft
handcraftsman \-kraf(t)-smān or **hand-crafts-man** \-kraf(t)-smān n: one who is skilled in handicraft
hand-cuff \-kəf vt 1: to apply handcuffs to: MANACLE 2: to hold in check: make ineffective or powerless
handcuff n: a metal fastening that can be locked around a wrist and is usually connected by a chain or bar with another such fastening
hand down vt 1: to transmit in succession (as from father to son) 2: to make official formulation of and express (the opinion of a court)



handcuffs

handed \-hān-dəd adj 1: having a hand or hands esp. of a specified kind or number — usu. used in combination (a large-handed man) 2: using a specified hand or number of hands — used in combination (right-handed) (a one-handed catch)
handedness \-nəs n: a tendency to use one hand rather than the other
hand-fast \-hān(d)-fāst n, archaic: a contract or covenant esp. of betrothal or marriage
hand-feed \-hān(d)-fēd vt -fed, -feeding: to provide and apportion rations to (animals) at regular intervals in quantities sufficient for a single feeding — compare SELF-FEED
handful \-hān(d)-fūl n, pl handfuls \-fūlz also **handsful** \-hān(d)-fūl 1: as much or as many as the hand will grasp 2: a small quantity or number 3: as much as one can manage
hand glass n: a small mirror with a handle
hand-grip \-hān(d)-grīp n 1: a grasping with the hand 2: HANDLE 3 pl: hand-to-hand combat
hand-gun \-gən n: a firearm held and fired with one hand
hand-hold \-hān(d)-hōld n 1: HOLD GRIP 2: something to hold on to (as in mountain climbing)
handicap \-hān(d)-kəp n [obs. E *handicap* (a game in which forfeits were held in a cap), fr. *hand in cap*] 1 a: a race or contest in which an artificial advantage is given or disadvantage imposed on a contestant to equalize chances of winning b: an advantage given or disadvantage imposed upon in the form of points, strokes, weight to be carried, or distance from the target or goal 2: a disadvantage that makes achievement unusually difficult; esp. a physical disability
handicap vt -capped, -capping 1 a: to give a handicap to b: to assign handicaps to 2: to put at a disadvantage
handicapper \-kəp-ər n 1: one who assigns handicaps 2: one who predicts the winners in a horse race usu. for publication 3: one who competes with (a specified) handicap — usu. used in combination (a 5-handicapper)
handicraft \-hān(d)-kraf t n [ME *handi-crafter*, alter of *handcraft*] 1 a: manual skill b: an occupation requiring skill with the hands 2: the articles fashioned by those engaged in handicraft — **handicrafter** \-kraf-tər n
handicraftsman \-kraf(t)-smān n: one who engages in a handicraft: ARTISAN
Handie-Talkie \-hān(d)-tō-kē trademark — used for a small portable radio transmitter-receiver
handily \-hān(d)-lē adv 1: in a dexterous manner 2: EASILY (defeated the other candidate ~) 3: conveniently nearby (kept the craser ~ by him while he wrote)
hand in glove or **hand and glove** adv: in extremely close relationship or agreement (were found to be working hand in glove with the racketeers)
hand in hand adv: 1: with hands clasped (as in intimacy or affection) 2: in close association
handi-work \-hān(d)-wərk n [ME *handiwerk*, fr. OE *hand-gewerc*, fr. *hand* + *gewerc*, fr. ge- (collective prefix) + *weorc* work] 1 a: work done by the hands b: work done personally 2: the product of handiwork
handkerchief \-hān-kər-čēf, (-chēf) n, pl -chiefs also -chieves \-chēfs, (-chēfs, -chēvz (used by many who have sing. -chēf or -chēfs), -chēfs, -chēvz, (-chēvz) 1: a small usu. square piece of cloth used for various personal purposes (as blowing the nose or wiping the eyes) or as an accessory on one's attire 2: KERCHIEF
hand-le \-hān(d)-lē n [ME *handel*, fr. OE *handle*, akin to OE *hand*] 1: a part that is designed esp. to be grasped by the hand 2: something that resembles a handle 3: NAME TITLE 4: the feel of a textile 5: the total amount of money bet on a race, game, or event — **hand-led** \-dēd adj — **hand-less** \-dēd(-lēs) adj — off the handle: into a state of sudden and violent anger
handle vt **hand-died**, **hand-dling** \-hān(d)-dēd, -dēd(-l) vt 1 a: to try or examine (as by touching, feeling or moving) with the hand (~ silk to judge its weight) b: to manage with the hands (~ a horse) 2 a: to deal with in writing or speaking or in the plastic arts b: MANAGE DIRECT (a lawyer ~s all my affairs) c: to train

and act as second for (a prizefighter) 3: to deal with, act on, or dispose of (~ the day's mail) 4: to engage in the buying, selling, or distributing of (a commodity) ~ vt: to act, behave, or feel in a certain way when handled or directed (car that ~s well) — **hand-able** \-dēd(-lēs) adj
syn 1 HANDLE, MANIPULATE, WIELD shared meaning element: to manage dexterously or efficiently
 2 see TREAT
 3 see TOUCH
handbar mustache n: a heavy mustache with long sections that curve upward at each end
hand-bars \-hān(d)-bārz n pl: a straight or bent bar with a handle at each end, specif: one used to steer a bicycle or similar vehicle
hand lens n: a magnifying glass to be held in the hand
hand-ler \-hān(d)-lər, -dēd(-l) n 1: one that handles something 2 a: one in immediate physical charge of an animal, esp: one that holds and initiates a dog, gamecock, or other animal in a match or hunt b: one that helps to train a prizefighter or acts as his second during a match
hand-less \-hān(d)-lēss adj 1: having no hands 2: inefficient in manual tasks: CLUMSY
hand-ling \-dēd(-l)ing, -dēd(-l)ing n 1 a: the action of one that handles something b: a process by which something is handled in a commercial transaction, esp: the packaging and shipping of an object or material (as to a consumer) 2: the manner in which something is treated (as in a musical, literary, or art work)
hand-list \-hān(d)-dēst n: a list (as of books) for purposes of reference or checking
hand-made \-hān(d)-mād adj: made by hand or a hand process
hand-maid-en \-mād(-n) or **hand-maid** \-mād n 1: a personal maid or female servant 2: something whose essential function is to serve or assist (good sense which is the indispensable ~ of the critical art — Carlos Baker)
hand-me-down \-hān(d)-mē-dāun adj 1: ready-made and usu. cheap and shoddy 2: put in use by one person or group after being used, discarded, or handed down by another (~ clothes) — **hand-me-down** n
hand mower n: a motorless lawn mower designed to be pushed by hand
hand off \-hān(d)-dōf vt: to hand (a football) to a nearby teammate on a play ~ vt: to hand off a football — **hand-off** \-hān(d)-dōf n
hand on vt: to hand down (the father handed on his good reputation to his son)
hand organ n: a barrel organ operated by a hand crank
hand-out \-hān(d)-daut n 1: a portion of food, clothing, or money given to or as if to a beggar 2: a folder or circular of information for free distribution 3 a: a release by a news service b: a prepared statement released to the news media
hand out \-hān(d)-daut vt 1 a: to give without charge b: to give freely 2: ADMINISTER (handed out a severe punishment)
hand over vt: to yield control of
hand over fist adv: quickly and in large amounts
hand-pick \-hān(d)-pīk vt 1: to pick by hand as opposed to a machine process 2: to select personally or for personal ends
hand-press \-pres n: a hand-operated press
hand-print \-pīnt, n: an impression of a hand on a surface
hand puppet n: PUPPET 1a
hand-rail \-hān(d)-rēl n: a narrow rail for grasping with the hand as a support
hand-ride \-dēd(-l)ing, -dēd(-l)ing vt -rode \-drōd, -rid(-dēn) \-dēd(-n), -rid(-l)ing vt: to ride (a horse) without using a whip or spurs during a race ~ vt: to hand-ride a racehorse
hand running adv: in unbroken succession: CONSECUTIVELY
hand-saw \-hān(d)-sō n: a saw usu. operated with one hand
hand-breadth \-hān(d)-bredth, -breth var of HANDBREADTH
hand-down \-hān(d)-dāun adj 1: achieved without much effort 2: being unquestionable
hands down \-hān(d)-dāun adv 1: without much effort: EASILY 2: without question
hand-sel \-hān(d)-səl n [ME *hansell*] 1: a gift made as a token of good wishes or luck esp. at the beginning of a new year 2: something received first (as in a day of trading) and taken to be a token of good luck 3 a: a first installment: earnest money b: EARNEST, FORETASTE
hand-sel vt -saled or -selled; -selling or -selling \-s(-ə)-līng 1: to give a handsel to 2: to inaugurate with a token or gesture of luck or pleasure 3: to use or do for the first time
hand-set \-hān(d)-set n: a combined telephone transmitter and receiver mounted on a handle
hand-shake \-shāk n: a clasping of right hands by two people (as in greeting or farewell)
hands-off \-hān(d)-zōf adj: characterized by noninterference (a ~ policy toward the internal affairs of other nations)
hand-some \-hān(d)-səm adj [ME *handsom* easy to manipulate] 1 chiefly dial: APPROPRIATE, SUITABLE 2: moderately large: SIZEABLE (a painting that commanded a ~ price) 3: marked by skill or cleverness: ADROIT 4: marked by graciousness or generosity: LIBERAL (~ contributions to charity) 5: having a pleasing and usu. impressive or dignified appearance ~ syn see BEAUTIFUL — **hand-some-ly** adv — **hand-some-ness** n
hand-spike \-hān(d)-spīk n [by folk etymology fr. D *handspaak*, fr. *hand* + *spaa* pole]: a bar used as a lever

a abet * kitten x farther a back & bake i cot, cart
 ab out ch ebn e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
 li loot u foot y yet yā few yu famous zh vision

hame \hām/ *n.* [ME]: one of two curved projections which are attached to the collar of a draft horse and to which the traces are fastened

hame *Scot var of HOME*
ham-flatted \hām-fis-təd/ *adj.* chiefly Brit: HAM-HANDED
ham-handed \hām-dəd/ *adj.*: lacking dexterity or grace: **HEAVY-HANDED**

Ham-il-to-ni-an \hām-əl-tō-nē-ən/ *adj.*: of or relating to Alexander Hamilton or to Hamiltonianism
Hamiltonian *n.*: a follower or advocate of the doctrines of Alexander Hamilton

Hamiltonian *n.* [Sir William Hamilton †1865 Irish mathematician]: a function that is used to describe a dynamic system (as the motion of a particle) in terms of components of momentum and coordinates of space and time and that is equal to the total energy of the system when time is not explicitly part of the function — compare **LAGRANGIAN**

Ham-il-to-ni-an-ism \hām-əl-tō-nē-əm/ *n.*: the political principles and ideas held by or associated with Alexander Hamilton that center around a belief in a strong unitary central government, broad interpretation of the federal constitution, encouragement of an industrial and commercial economy, and a general distrust of the political capacity or wisdom of the common man

Ham-ito \hām-ī-tō/ *n.* [Ham]: a member of a group of chiefly northern African peoples that are mostly Muslims and are highly variable in appearance but mainly Caucasoid

Ham-itic \hām-ī-tik/ *adj.*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Hamites or one of the Hamitic languages

Hamitic *n.*: **HAMITIC LANGUAGES**

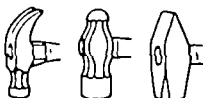
Hamitic languages *n pl.*: the Berber, Cushitic, and sometimes Egyptian branches of the Afro-Asiatic languages

Ham-il-to-Sem-itic \hām-əl-tō-sē-mī-tik/ *adj.*: of, relating to, or constituting the Afro-Asiatic languages — **Hamito-Semitic** *n.*

Ham-let \hām-lət/ *n.* [ME, fr MF *hamelet*, dim of *ham* village, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *hām* village, home]: a small village

Ham-let \hām-lət/ *n.*: a legendary Danish prince and hero of Shakespeare's play *Hamlet*

ham-mer \hām-ər/ *n.* [ME *hamer*, fr. OE *hamor*, akin to OHG *hamar* hammer, Gk *akmé* point, edge — more at **EDGE**] **1 a.**: a hand tool consisting of a solid head set crosswise on a handle and used for pounding **b.**: a power tool that often substitutes a metal block or a drill for the hammerhead **2**: something that resembles a hammer in form or action **a.**: a lever with a striking head for ringing a bell or striking a gong **b.** (1): an arm that strikes the cap in a percussion lock to ignite the propelling charge (2): a part of the action of a modern gun that strikes the primer of the cartridge in firing or that strikes the firing pin to ignite the cartridge **c.** **MALLEUS** **d.** **OAVEL** **e.** (1): a padded mallet in a piano action for striking a string (2): a hand mallet for playing on various percussion instruments (as a xylophone) **3**: a metal sphere that usu weighs 16 pounds and that is thrown for distance in the hammer throw — under the hammer: for sale at auction



hammers 1a

hammer *vb* **ham-mered**; **ham-mer-ing** \hām-(ə-)rɪŋ/ **vi** **1**: to strike blows esp repeatedly with or as if with a hammer: **POUND** **2**: to make repeated efforts, esp: to reiterate an opinion or attitude (the lectures all ~ed away at the same points) **~ vt** **1 a.**: to beat, drive, or shape with repeated blows of a hammer **b.**: to fasten or build with a hammer **2**: to strike or drive as if with a hammer (~ed in three home runs in one game) (~wanted to ~ him into submission) **3**: to produce or bring about as if by repeated blows (~ out a policy) — **ham-mer-er** \hām-ər-ər/ *n.*

hammer and sickle *n.*: an emblem consisting of a crossed hammer and sickle used chiefly as a symbol of Communism in the Soviet Union
hammer-and-tongs *adj.*: characterized by great force, vigor, or violence (has gone at his job in a ~ way that has annoyed businessmen — *Newsweek*)
hammer and tongs *adv.*: with great force, vigor, or violence (went at each other hammer and tongs)
ham-mered *adj.*: having surface indentations produced or appearing to have been produced by hammering (~ copper)
ham-mer-head \hām-ər-hed/ *n.* **1**: the striking part of a hammer **2**: **BLOCKHEAD** **3**: any of various active voracious medium-sized sharks that have the eyes at the ends of lateral extensions of the flattened head and that with the shovelheads constitute a family (Sphyrnidae)

ham-mer-less \hām-ləs/ *adj.*: having the hammer concealed (a ~ gun)
ham-mer-lock \hām-lək/ *n.*: a wrestling hold in which an opponent's arm is held bent behind his back

hammer throw *n.*: a field event in which a metal sphere attached to a flexible handle is thrown for distance

ham-mer-toe \hām-ər-tō/ *n.*: a toe and usu. the second that is deformed by permanent angular flexion

ham-mock \hām-ək/ *n.* [Sp *hamaca*, fr Taino]: a swinging couch or bed usu. made of netting or canvas and slung by cords from supports at each end

ham-mock *n* [origin unknown] **1**: **HUMMOCK** **2**: a fertile area in the southern U.S. and esp Florida that is usu. higher than its surroundings and that is characterized by hardwood vegetation and deep humus-rich soil

ham-my \hām-ē/ *adj* **ham-mier**, **-est**: marked by exaggerated and usu. self-conscious theatricality — **ham-mi-ly** \hām-ē-lē/ *adv* — **ham-mi-ness** \hām-ē-nəs/ *n.*

ham-per \hām-pər/ *vi* **ham-pered**; **ham-per-ing** \p(ə-)rɪŋ/ [ME *hamperen*] **1 a.**: to restrict the movement of by bonds or obstacles: **IMPEDE** **b.**: to interfere with the operation of: **DISRUPT** **2 a.**: **CURB**, **RESTRAIN** **b.**: to interfere with: **ENCUMBER**

syn **HAMPER**, **TRAMMEL**, **CLOG**, **FETTER**, **SHACKLE**, **MANACLE** *shared meaning element*: to hinder or impede in moving, progressing, or acting *ant* **assist** (as a person), **expedite** (as work)

2 hamper *n* **1**: something that impedes: **OBSTRUCTION** **2**: **TOP-HAMPER**

hamper *n* [ME *hampere*, alter. of *hanaper*, lit., case to hold goblets, fr MF *hanaper*, fr *hanap* goblet, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *hnap* bowl]: a large basket usu. with a cover for packing, storing, or transporting articles (as food or laundry)

Hamp-shire \hām(p)-shī(ə)r-, -shər/ *n.* (Hampshire, England) **1**: any of an American breed of black white-belted swine with white forelegs, rather long head, and straight face **2**: any of a British breed of medium-wooled mutton-producing sheep that are large, thick-fleshed, and hornless — called also *Hampshire Down*

ham-ster \hām(p)-stər/ *n.* [G, fr OHG *hamustro*, of Slavic origin; akin to OSlav *chomestorū* hamster]: any of numerous Old World rodents (*Cricetus* or a related genus) having very large cheek pouches

ham-string \hām-strɪŋ/ *n* **1 a.**: either of two groups of tendons at the back of the human knee **b.** **HAMSTRING MUSCLE** **2**: a large tendon above and behind the hock of a quadruped



hamster

hamstring *vi* **-strung** \-strɪŋ/; **-string-ing** \-strɪŋ-ɪŋ/ **1**: to cripple by cutting the leg tendons **2**: to make ineffective or powerless: **CRIPPLE** (teachers ... hamstringing by excessive teaching schedules — *N M Pusey*)

hamstring muscle *n.*: any of three muscles at the back of the thigh that function to extend the thigh when the leg is flexed

ham-u-lus \hām-yə-ləs/ *n.* *pl* -ulɪ, -jē [NL, fr L, dim of *hamulus* hook]: a hook or hooked process

ham-za or **ham-zah** \hām-zə/ *n.* [Ar *hamzah*, lit., compression]: the sign for a glottal stop in Arabic orthography usu. represented in English by an apostrophe

Han \hæn/ *n.* **1**: a Chinese dynasty dated 207 B.C.-A.D. 220 and marked by centralized control through an appointive bureaucracy, a revival of learning, and the penetration of Buddhism **2**: the Chinese peoples esp as distinguished from Mongol, Manchu, or other non-Chinese elements in the population: the Chinese race

hand \hænd/ *n.*, often *attrib* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *hant* hand] **1 a.** (1): the terminal part of the vertebrate forelimb when modified (as in man) as a grasping organ (2): the segment of the forelimb of a vertebrate above the fishes that corresponds to the hand (as the pinion of a bird) irrespective of its form or functional specialization **b.** a part serving the function of or resembling a hand as (1): the hind foot of an ape (2): the chela of a crustacean **c.** something resembling a hand as (1): an indicator or pointer on a dial (2): a stylized figure of a hand with forefinger extended to point a direction or call attention to something; *specif*: **INDEX** **5** (3): a cluster of bananas developed from a single flower group (4): a branched rootstock of ginger (5): a bunch of large leaves tied together with another leaf **2 a.** personal possession — usu. used in *pl* (the documents fell into the ~s of the enemy) **b.** **CONTROL**, **SUPERVISION** — usu. used in *pl* (the reception was in the ~s of the caterer) **3 a.** **SIDE**, **DIRECTION** (men fighting on either ~) **b.** one of two sides or aspects of an issue or argument (on the one ~ we can appeal for peace, or on the other declare war) **4**: a pledge esp. of betrothal or bestowal in marriage **5 a.** style of penmanship: **HANDWRITING** **b.** **SIGNATURE** **6 a.** **SKILL**, **ABILITY** (tried her ~ at sailing) **b.** an instrumental part (had a ~ in the crime) **7**: a unit of measure equal to 4 inches used esp for the height of horses **8 a.** assistance or aid esp involving physical effort (lend a ~) **b.** **PARTICIPATION**, **INTEREST** **c.** a round of applause **9 a.** (1): a player in a card game or board game (2): the cards or pieces held by a player **b.** a single round in a game **c.** the force or solidity of one's position (as in negotiations) **10 a.** one who performs or executes a particular work (two portraits by the same ~) **b.** (1): one employed at manual labor or general tasks (a ranch ~) (2): **WORKER**, **EMPLOYEE** (employed over a hundred ~s) **c.** a member of a ship's crew (all ~s on deck) **d.** one skilled in a particular action or pursuit **e.** a specialist in a usu. designated activity or region (an old China ~) **11 a.** **HANDIWORK** **b.** style of execution: **WORKMANSHIP** (the ~ of a master) **c.** the feel or of tactile reaction to something (as silk or leather) — at hand: near in time or place — at the hands of or at the hand of: by the act or instrumentality of — by hand: with the hands — in hand **1 a.** in one's possession or control **b.** at one's disposal **2** in preparation — off one's hands: out of one's care or charge — on all hands or on every hand: **EVERYWHERE** — on hand **1** in present possession **2** about to appear: **PENDING** **3** in attendance: **PRESENT** — on one's hands **1** in one's possession, care, or management — out of hand **1** without delay: **PORTHWITH** **2** done with: **FINISHED** **3** out of control — to hand **1** into possession **2** within reach **3** into control or subjection — with a heavy hand **1** with little mercy: **STERNLY** **2** without grace: **CLUMSILY**

2 hand *vi* **1 a.** obs: to touch or manage with the hands; also: to deal with **b.** **FURL** **2** to lead, guide, or assist with the hand (~ a lady into a bus) **3 a.** to give, pass, or transmit with the hand (~ a letter to her) **b.** **PRESENT**, **PROVIDE** (~ed him a surprise) — hand it to: to give credit to: concede the excellence of

hand and foot *adv.*: **TOTALLY**, **ASSIDUOUSLY**

hand ax *n.* **1**: a prehistoric stone tool having one end pointed for cutting and the other end rounded for holding in the hand **2**: a short-handled ax intended for use with one hand

hand-bag \hān(d)-bæg/ *n.* **1**: **TRAVELING BAG** **2**: a woman's bag held in the hand or hung from a shoulder strap and used for carrying small personal articles and money

hand-ball \hān-ból/ *n.* **1**: a small rubber ball used in the game of handball **2**: a game played in a walled court or against a single wall or board by two or four players who use their hands to strike the ball

hapax legomenon \həp-ak-sli-'gām-ə-nən, -nən\ *n*, *pl* **hapax legomena** \-nə\ [Gk, something said only once]: a word or form evidenced by a single occurrence

hapchance \həp-'chan(t)s\ *n*: a fortuitous or chance event or circumstance

hap-pen-ny *n*: HALFPENNY

hap-hazard (\həp-'haz-əd\ *n* [hap + hazard]: CHANCE

haphazard *adj*: marked by lack of plan, order, or direction: AIMLESS *syn* see RANDOM — **haphazardly** *adv* — **hap-hazard-ness** *n*

hap-hazard-ry \-ər-drē\ *n*: haphazard character or order: FORTUITY

hapl- or haplo- *comb form* [NL, fr Gk, fr *haploos* fr. *ha-* one + *-ploos* multiplied by; akin to Gk *homos* same — more at SAME DOUBLE] 1: single: simple 2 [haploid]: of or relating to the haploid generation or condition (*haploids*)

hap-less \həp-'ləs\ *adj*: having no luck: UNFORTUNATE — **hap-less-ly** *adv* — **hap-less-ness** *n*

haplo-bi-ont \həp-'lō-'bi-'ānt\ *n*: a plant producing only sexual haploid individuals — **haplo-bi-ont-ic** \-bi-'ānt-ik\ *adj*

haploid \həp-'lōid\ *adj* [ISV, fr Gk *haploides* single, fr *haploos*]: having the gametic number of chromosomes or half the number characteristic of somatic cells: MONOPOID — **haploid** *n* — **haploid-y** \-lōid-ē\ *n*

hap-lont \həp-'lānt\ *n* [ISV]: an organism with somatic cells having the haploid chromosome number and only the zygote diploid — compare DIPLONT — **hap-lont-ic** \hə-'plānt-ik\ *adj*

hap-ly \həp-'lē\ *adv*: by chance, luck, or accident

hap-pen \həp-'ən, -m\ *vi* **hap-pen-ed**; **hap-pen-ing** \həp-(ə-)mɪŋ\ [ME *happenen*, fr *hap* 1: to occur by chance — often used with *it* (it so ~s I'm going your way) 2 *a*: to come into being 3: to take place: OCCUR 3: to have the luck or fortune, do, encounter, or attain something by or as if by chance (he ~ed to overhear the plotters) 4 *a*: to meet something by chance (~ed upon a system that worked — Richard Corbin) 5: to come or go casually: make a chance appearance (he ~ed into the room just as we were leaving) 6: to come esp by way of injury or harm (I promise nothing will ~ to you)

syn HAPPEN, CHANCE, OCCUR, TRANSPIRE *shared meaning element*: to come about

hap-pen-stance \həp-'ən-'chan(t)s, 'həp-'m-\ *n*: HAPPENSTANCE

hap-pen-ing *n* 1: something that happens: OCCURRENCE 2: an event or series of events designed to evoke a spontaneous reaction to sensory, emotional, or spiritual stimuli *syn* see OCCURRENCE

hap-pen-stance \həp-'ən-'stan(t)s, 'həp-'m-\ *n* [happen + circumstance]: a circumstance regarded as due to chance (whether this is a definite trend or a ~ is uncertain — Fletcher Pratt)

hap-pi-ly \həp-'i-lē\ *adv* 1: in a fortunate manner: LUCKILY 2 *archaic*: by chance 3: in a happy manner or state (lived ~ ever after) 4: in an adequate or fitting manner: SUCCESSFULLY

hap-pi-ness \həp-'i-nəs\ *n* 1 *obs*: good fortune: PROSPERITY 2 *a*: a state of well-being and contentment: JOY 3: a pleasurable satisfaction 3: FELICITY, APTNESS

hap-py \həp-'ē\ *adj* **hap-pi-er**; *est* [ME, fr *hap* 1: favored by luck or fortune: FORTUNATE 2: notably well adapted or fitting: FELICITOUS (a ~ choice) 3 *a*: enjoying well-being and contentment: JOYOUS 3: expressing or suggestive of happiness: PLEASANT 4: GLAD, PLEASED 4 *a*: characterized by a dazed irresponsible state (a punch-happy prizefighter) 5: impulsively or obsessively quick to use something (ingger-happy) 6: enthusiastic to the point of obsession: OBSESSED (a nation... education-conscious and statistic-happy — Helen Rowen) 7: having or marked by an atmosphere of good fellowship: FRIENDLY *syn* 1 see LUCKY *ant* unhappy 2 good FIT *ant* unhappy 3 see GLAD *ant* unhappy, disconsolate

happy-go-lucky \həp-'ē-gō-'lōk-ē\ *adj*: blithely unconcerned: CAREFREE

happy hunting ground *n* 1: the Amerindian paradise to which the souls of warriors and hunters pass after death to spend a happy hereafter in hunting and feasting 2: a choice or profitable area of operation or exploitation (junkyards have become happy hunting grounds for the man in search of spare parts — G H Waltz)

Habsburg \həps-'bɜrg, 'həps-'bɜl(s)gr\ *adj* [Habsburg, Aargau, Switzerland]: of or relating to the German royal house to which belong the rulers of Austria from 1278 to 1918, the rulers of Spain from 1516 to 1700, and many of the Holy Roman emperors

Hapsburg *n*: a member of the Hapsburg family, esp: a Hapsburg monarch

hap-ten \həp-'ten\ *also* **hap-tene** \-tēn\ *n* [G *haptēn*]: a substance that does not stimulate antibody formation but reacts selectively in vitro with an antibody; *also*: one that in combination with a carrier antigen confers specificity or antigenicity or both — **hap-ten-ic** \həp-'ten-ik\ *adj*

hap-tic \həp-'tik\ or **hap-tic-al** \-t-ik-\ *adj* [ISV, fr Gk *haptēs-tai* to touch] 1: relating to or based on the sense of touch 2: characterized by a predilection for the sense of touch (a ~ person)

hap-to-globin \həp-'tō-'glō-bin\ *n* [Gk *haptēin* to fasten, bind + E *-o-* + hemoglobin]: a carbohydrate-containing serum alpha globulin that can combine with free hemoglobin in the plasma

hara-kiri \hə-'ri-'kī-ē, 'kār-ē\ *n* [Jap *harakiri*]: suicide by disembowelment practiced by the Japanese samurai or formerly decreed by a court in lieu of the death penalty

harangue \hə-'raŋ\ *n* [ME *arang*, fr MF *arange*, fr OIt *aringo*] 1: a speech addressed to a public assembly 2: a bombastic ranting speech or writing 3: LECTURE

harangue *vb* **harangued**, **haranguing** *vi*: to make a harangue: DECLAIM ~ *vi*: to address in a harangue (that lady was still haranguing the girl — F M Ford) — **haranguer** *n*

har-ross \hə-'ras, 'har-sō\ *vi* [fr *harasser* fr MF, fr *harer* to set a dog on, fr OF *hare*, interj used to incite dogs, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *hier* here — more at HERE] 1: to worry and impede by repeated raids (~ed the enemy) 2 *a*: EXHAUST FATIGUE 3: to

annoy persistently *syn* see WORRY — **har-ross-er** *n* — **har-ross-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

har-bin-ger \hə-'bin-jər\ *n* [ME *herbergere*, fr. OF, host, fr. *herberge* hostelry, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *heriberga*] 1 *archaic*: a person sent ahead to provide lodgings 2 *a*: one that pioneers in or initiates a major change: PRECURSOR 3: something that presages or foreshadows what is to come *syn* see FORERUNNER

harbinger *vi*: to be a harbinger of: PRESAGE

har-bor \hə-'bɔr\ *n* [ME *herberge*; akin to OHG *heriberga* army encampment, hostelry; both fr a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc compound whose components are akin respectively to OHG *heri* army and to OHG *beran* to shelter — more at HARRY, BURY] 1: a place of security and comfort: REFUGE 2: a part of a body of water protected and deep enough to furnish anchorage; *esp*: one with port facilities — **har-bor-ful** \-fʊl\ *n* — **har-bor-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

harbor *vb* **har-bored**; **har-bor-ing** \-b(ə-)rɪŋ\ *vi* 1 *a* (1): to give shelter or refuge to (2): to have (an animal) in one's keeping 2: to be the home or habitat of: CONTAIN (the ledges still ~ rattlesnakes) 2: to hold a thought or feeling of (~ed a grudge) ~ *vi* 1: to take shelter in or as if in a harbor 2 *a* of an animal: to rest or hide away esp habitually 3: LIVE — **har-bor-er** \-bɔr-ər\ *n*

har-bor-age \-bɔr-ɪj\ *n*: SHELTER, HARBOR

harbor master *n*: an officer who executes the regulations respecting the use of a harbor

harbor seal *n*: a small seal (*Phoca vitulina*) that occurs along north Atlantic coasts and often ascends rivers, *also*: a similar seal (*P. richardii*) of the north Pacific coasts

(R. Bourdill) the Brit var of HARBOR

hard \hərd\ *adj* [ME, fr OE *heard*; akin to OHG *hart* hard, Gk *kratos* strength] 1 *a*: not easily penetrated: not easily yielding to pressure 2 *b* of cheese: not capable of being spread: very firm 2 *a* of liquor (1): having a harsh or acid taste (2): strongly alcoholic; *specif*: having an alcoholic content of more than 22.5 percent 3: characterized by the presence of salts (as of calcium or magnesium) that prevent lathering with soap (~ water) 3 *a*: of or relating to radiation of relatively high penetrating power (~ X rays) 3 *b*: having or producing relatively great photographic contrast (~ negative) 4 *a*: metallic as distinct from paper (~ money) 4 *b* of currency: convertible into gold: stable in value 5: being high and firm (~ prices) 5 *a*: firmly and closely (~ twisted) 6 *a*: having a smooth close napless finish (a ~ worsted) 6 *b*: physically fit (in good ~ condition) 7: resistant to stress (as disease) 8: free of weakness or defects 7 *a* (1): FIRM, DEFINITE (reached a ~ agreement) (2): not speculative or conjectural: FACTUAL (~ evidence) 8 *b*: CLOSE, SEARCHING (gave a ~ look) 9: free from sentimentality or illusion: REALISTIC (good ~ sense) 10: lacking in responsiveness: OBDURATE, UNFEELING (a ~ heart) 8 *a* (1): difficult to bear or endure (~ luck) (~ times) (2): OPPRESSIVE, INEQUITABLE (sales taxes are ~ on the poor) (a ~ restriction) 9 (1): lacking consideration, compassion, or gentleness: CALLOUS (a ~ greedy landlord) (2): INCORRIGIBLE, TOUGH (a ~ gang) 10 (1): harsh, severe, or offensive in tendency or effect (said some ~ things) (2): RESENTFUL (~ feelings) (3): STRICT, UNRELENTING (drives a ~ bargainer) 11: INCLEMENT (~ winter) 12 (1): intense in force, manner, or degree (~ blows) (2): demanding the exertion of energy: calling for stamina and endurance (~ work) (3): performing or carrying on with great energy, intensity, or persistence (a ~ worker) 9 *a*: characterized by sharp or harsh outline, rigid execution, and stiff drawing 10: sharply defined: STARK (~ shadows) 11: lacking in shading, delicacy, or resonance (~ singing tones) 12: sounding as in *arcing* and *geese* respectively — used of *c* and *g* 10 *a* (1): difficult to accomplish or resolve: TROUBLE-SOME (~ problems) (2): difficult to comprehend or explain (a ~ concept) 13: having difficulty in doing something (~ of hearing) 14: difficult to magnetize or demagnetize 15: being at once addictive and gravely detrimental to health (such ~ drugs as heroin) 12: resistant to biodegradation (~ detergents) (~ pesticides like DDT)

syn 1 see FIRM *ant* soft
2 HARD DIFFICULT ARDUOUS *shared meaning element*: demanding toil and effort *ant* easy
— **hard up** 1: short of money 2: poorly provided (he was hard up for friends)
2 *hard* *adv* 1 *a*: with great or utmost effort or energy: STRENUOUSLY (were ~ at work) 3: in a violent manner: FIERCELY 4: to the full extent — used in nautical directions (steer ~ sport) 5: in a searching, close, or concentrated manner (stared ~ at him) 2 *a*: in such a manner as to cause hardship, difficulty, or pain: SEVERELY 3: with rancor, bitterness, or grief (took his defeat ~) 3: in a firm manner: TIGHTLY 4: to the point of hardness (the water froze ~) 5: close in time or space (the house stood ~ by the river)

hard-and-fast \hərd-'n-'fəst\ *adj*: not to be modified or evaded: STRICT (a ~ rule)

hard-back \hərd-'bæk\ *n*: a book bound in hard covers

hard-ball \hərd-'bɔl\ *n*: BASEBALL

hard-bill \hərd-'bɪl\ *n*: any of numerous birds (as a finch) with a hard strong bill adapted to cracking seeds and nuts — compare SOFT-BILL

hard-bit-ten \hərd-'bɪt-'n\ *adj* 1: inclined to bite hard 2: seasoned or steed by difficult experience: TOUGH

a about *b* kitten *c* further *d* back *e* bake *f* coat, cart
g out *h* ch *i* can *j* less *k* easy *l* gift *m* trip *n* life
o joke *p* sing *q* flow *r* flaw *s* of coin *t* thin *u* thus
v foot *w* yet *x* few *y* furious *z* vision

hand-spring \-sprɪŋ/ *n*: an acrobatic feat in which the body turns forward or backward in a full circle from a standing position and lands first on the hands and then on the feet

hand-stand \-stænd/ *n*: an act of supporting the body on the hands with the trunk and legs balanced in the air

hand-to-hand \-hænd-tə-'hænd, -də-/ *adj*: involving physical contact

hand to hand \-'hænd/ *adv*: in a manner involving physical contact

hand-to-mouth \-'maʊθ/ *adj*: having or providing nothing to spare: PRECARIOUS (as ~ existence)

hand truck *n*: a small hand-propelled truck, esp: TRUCK 3b

hand-wheel \-'hænd(ɪ)hwél, -hænd-dwél/ *n*: a wheel worked by hand

hand-work \-'hænd, 'dɜːrk/ *n*: work done with the hands and not by machines: HANDWORK — **hand-worker** \-'dɜːrk-kər/ *n*

hand-woven \-'dɜːrk-vən/ *adj*: 1: produced on a hand-operated loom 2: woven by hand (as ~ baskets)

hand-write \-'drit-/ *vi* -wrote \-'drit-, -writ-ten \-'drit-'n/, -writ-ting \-'drit-ɪŋ/ [back-formation fr *handwriting*]: to write by hand

hand-writing \-'hænd-'drit-ɪŋ/ *n*: 1: writing done by hand, esp: the form of writing peculiar to a particular person 2: something written by hand: MANUSCRIPT — **handwriting on the wall** an omen of one's unpleasant fate

hand-wrought \-'hænd-'drɔːt/ *adj*: fashioned by hand or chiefly by hand processes (as ~ silver)

handy \-'hænd-/ *adj* **hand-i-er, -est** 1 a. conveniently near b. convenient for use c. of a ship: easily handled 2: clever in using the hands esp. in a variety of useful ways (a woman ~ with a gun as well as a needle) — **handiness** *n*

handyman \-'dɛ-'mæn/ *n*: 1: one who does odd jobs 2: one competent in a variety of small skills or inventive or ingenious in repair or maintenance work

hang \-'hæŋ/ *vb* **hung** \-'hæŋ/ also **hanged** \-'hænd/, **hanging** \-'hæŋ-ɪŋ/ [partly fr ME *hōn*, fr OE *hōn*, *vi*, partly fr ME *hāngen*, fr. OE *hangan*, *vi* & *vt*, both akin to OHG *hāhan*, *vi*, to hang, *hangan*, *vi*] 1 a. to fasten to some elevated point without support from below SUSPEND b. to suspend by the neck until dead — often *hanged* in the past, often used as a mild oath (I'll be ~ed) c. to fasten so as to allow free motion within given limits upon a point of suspension (as a door) d. to fit or fix in position or at a proper angle (as an ax to its helve) e. to adjust the hem of (a skirt) so as to hang evenly and at a proper height 2. to decorate or furnish by hanging (as flags or bunting) 3. to hold or bear in a suspended or inclined manner (hung his head in shame) 4. to fasten (as with paste) to a wall (as ~ wallpaper) 5. to display (pictures) in a gallery 6. to throw (as a curve) in such a way as to fail to break — *vi* 1 a. to remain suspended or fastened to some point above without support from below: DANGLE b. to die by hanging — often *hanged* in the past (he ~ed for his crimes) 2. to remain poised or stationary in the air (clouds ~ing low overhead) 3. to stay with persistence 4. to be imminent: IMMINENT (doom hung over the nation) 5. to fall or droop from an unstable or taut position 6. DEPEND (election ~s on one vote) 7 a. (1) to take hold for support: CLING (she hung on his arm) (2) to keep persistent contact (dogs hung to the trail) b. to be burdensome or oppressive (time ~s on his hands) 8. to be uncertain or in suspense (the decision is still ~ing) 9. to lean, incline, or jut over or downward 10. to be in a state of rapt attention (hung on his every word) 11. to fit or fall from the figure in easy lines (the coat ~s loosely) 12. of a thrown ball: to fail to break or drop as intended — **hang-able** \-'hæŋ-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **hang fire** 1. to be slow in the explosion of a charge after its primer has been discharged 2. DELAY HESITATE — **hang five** to ride a surfboard with the weight of the body forward and the toes of one foot turned over the front edge of the board — **hang one on** 1. to inflict a blow on 2. slang: to get very drunk — **hang ten** to ride a surfboard with the weight of the body forward and the toes of both feet turned over the edge of the board

hang *n*: 1. the manner in which a thing hangs 2. DECLIVITY SLOPE also DROOP 3 a. the peculiar and significant order or meaning b. the special method of doing, using, or dealing with something: KNACK 4. a hesitation or slackening in motion or in a course — **give a hang or care a hang** to be concerned or worried

hangar \-'hæŋ-ər, -'hæŋ-gər/ *n* [F]: SHELTER SHED esp. a covered and usu. enclosed area for housing and repairing aircraft

hangar vi to place or store in a hangar

hang around *vi*: 1. to pass time or stay aimlessly: loiter idly 2. to spend one's time in company

hang back *vi*: 1. to drag behind others 2. to be reluctant

hang-dog \-'hæŋ-'dɒg/ *adj*: 1. ASHAMED GUILTY 2. ARRESTED COWD

hangdog *n*: a despicable or miserable person

hang-er \-'hæŋ-ər/ *n*: 1. one that hangs or causes to be hung or hanged 2. something that hangs, overhangs, or is suspended as a decorative strip of cloth b. a small sword formerly used by seamen c. chiefly Brit., a small wood on steeply sloping land 3. a device by which or to which something is hung or hangs as a strap on a sword belt by which a sword or dagger can be suspended b. a loop by which a garment is hung up c. a device that fits inside or around a garment for hanging from a hook or rod

hang-er-on \-'hæŋ-ə-rən, -'ræn/ *n*, *pl* **hang-ers-on** [hang on + -ər] one that hangs around a person, place, or institution esp. for personal gain

hang glider *n*: a kite-like glider from which a harnessed rider hangs while gliding down from a cliff or hill — **hang gliding** *n*

hang in *vi*: to refuse to be discouraged or intimidated: show pluck, PERSEVERE

hanging \-'hæŋ-ɪŋ/ *n*: 1. an execution by strangling or breaking the neck by a suspended noose 2. something hung as a CURTAIN b. a covering (as a tapestry) for a wall 3. a downward slope. DECLIVITY

2hang *adj*: 1: situated or lying on steeply sloping ground 2 a. jutting out: OVERHANGING (as ~ rock) b. supported only by the wall on one side (as ~ staircase) 3. archaic: downcast in appearance 4. adapted for sustaining a hanging object 5: deserving, likely to cause, or prone to inflict death by hanging

hanging indentation *n*: indentation of all the lines of a paragraph except the first

hang-man \-'hæŋ-mən/ *n*: one who hangs a condemned person, also: a public executioner

hang-nail \-'næl/ *n* [by folk etymology fr *agnail*]: a bit of skin hanging loose at the side or root of a fingernail

hang off *vi*: to hang back

hang on *vi*: 1. to keep hold, hold onto something 2: to persist tenaciously (a cold that hung on all spring) 3: to keep a telephone connection open (hang on a second while I look it up) — **hang on to** to hold, grip, or keep tenaciously (learned to hang on to his money)

hang-out \-'hæŋ-'aʊt/ *n*: a favorite or usual place of resort

hang out \-'hæŋ-'aʊt/ *vi*: 1. to protrude in a downward direction 2. a. slang: LIVE, RESIDE b. to spend one's time idly or in loitering around ~ *vi*: to display outside as an announcement to the public

hang-over \-'hæŋ-ə-vər/ *n*: 1. something (as a surviving custom) that remains from what is past 2. a. disagreeable physical effects following heavy consumption of alcohol b. disagreeable aftereffects from the use of drugs c. a letdown following great excitement or excess

hang-tag \-'hæŋ-'tæg/ *n*: a tag attached to an article of merchandise giving information about the quality of its material and about its proper care

hang together *vi*: 1. to remain united: stand by one another 2. to form a consistent or coherent whole

hang-up \-'hæŋ-'ʌp/ *n*: a source of mental or emotional difficulty

hang up \-'hæŋ-'ʌp/ *vi*: 1 a. to place on a hook or hanger designed for the purpose (told the child to hang up his coat) b. to replace (a telephone receiver) on the cradle so that the connection is broken 2. to keep delayed, suspended, or held up (the negotiations were hung up for a week) 3. to cause (a record) to be set ACHIEVE (hung up a new record for the 50-yard dash) 4. to cause to stick or snag immovably (the ship was hung up on a sandbar) ~ *vi*: 1. to terminate a telephone conversation 2. to become stuck or snagged so as to be immovable

hank \-'hæŋk/ *n* [ME, of Scand origin, akin to ON *hōnk* hank, akin to OE *hangan* to hang] 1. COIL, LOOP spec. a coiled or looped bundle (as of yarn or rope) usu. containing a definite yardage 2. a ring attached to the edge of a job or staytail and running on a stay

han ker \-'hæŋ-kər/ *vi* **hankered**; **han-ker-ing** \-'k(ə-)ŋŋ/ [prob. fr. Flem. *hanken*, freq. of *hungen* to hang, akin to OE *hangan*]: to desire strongly or persistently *syn* see LONG — **han-ker-er** \-'k(ə-)rər/ *n*

han-ker-ing *n*: a strong or persistent desire

han-ker or **han-ky** \-'hæŋ-k(ə)l/ *n*, *pl* **hankies** [handkerchief + -le] : HANDKERCHIEF

han-ky-panky \-'hæŋ-k(ə)-'pæn-k(ə)l/ *n* [alter of *hocus-pocus*]: questionable or underhand activity: TRICKERY

1Han-over-ian \-'hæn-ə-'vɪr-ē-ən, -'ver-/ *adj* [Hanover Germany] 1. of, relating to, or supporting the German dual house of Hanover 2. of or relating to the British royal house that ruled from 1714 to 1901

2Hanoverian *n*: 1. a member or supporter of the dual or of the British royal Hanoverian house 2. any of a breed of horses developed by crossing heavy German horses with Thoroughbreds

Han-ss \-'hænt(ɪ)-sə, -'hænt(ɪ)-zə/ or **Hanse** \-'hænt(ɪ), -'hæn-zə/ *n* [Hansa fr. ML fr. MLG *hanse*, *Hanse* fr. ME, fr. MF, fr. MLG] 1. a medieval merchant guild or trading association 2. a league org. constituted of merchants of various free German cities dealing abroad in the medieval period and later of the cities themselves and organized to secure greater safety and privileges in trading — **Hanse-atic** \-'hænt(ɪ)-'æ-tɪk/ *n* or *adj*

Han-sard \-'hænt(ɪ)-'sɑːrd, -'hæn-'sɑːrd/ *n* [Luke Hansard †1828 E printer] the official published verbatim report of proceedings in the British parliament

han-sel *var* of HANDSEL

Han-sen's disease \-'hænt(ɪ)-'sɒnz-/ *n* [Armauer Hansen †1912 Norw. physician] LEPROSY

han-som \-'hænt(ɪ)-'sɒm/ *n* [Joseph A. Hansom †1882 E architect] a light 2-wheeled covered carriage with the driver's seat elevated behind — called also *hansom cab*

hant \-'hænt/ *dial var* of HANT

Han-nuk-kah \-'hæŋ-'nʌk-ə, -'hæn-/ *n* [Heb. *hanukkah* dedication] an 8-day Jewish holiday beginning on the 25th of Kislev and commemorating the rededication of the Temple of Jerusalem after its defilement by Antiochus of Syria

hao \-'hau/ *n*, *pl* **hao** [Vietnamese] *hao* — see *dong* at MONEY table

hao-le \-'hau-'le, -(j)lā/ *n* [Hawaiian] one who is not a member of the native race of Hawaii, esp. WHITE

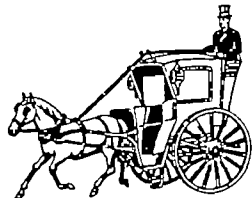
1hap \-'hæp/ *n* [ME, fr. ON *happ* good luck, akin to OE *gæp* suitable, OSlav *kobi* augury] 1: HAPPENING 2: CHANCE, FORTUNE

2hap *vi* **happened**; **hap-ping** *vi* HAPPEN

3hap *vi* **happened**; **hap-ping** [ME *happen*] *dial* [COTHE COVER]

4hap *n* *dial*: something (as a bed quilt or cloak) that serves as a covering or wrap

hapa haole \-'hæp-ə-'hau-'le, -(j)lā/ *adj* [Hawaiian, fr. *hapa* half (fr. E *half*) + *haole*]: of part-white ancestry or origin, esp. Hawaiian-Caucasian



hansom

har-ic-ot \('hār-ī-kō) n [F]: the ripe seed or the unripe pod of any of several beans (genus *Pisum* and esp *P. vulgare*)

har-i-jan \('hār-ī-jān) n. *often cap* [Skt *harijāna* one belonging to the god Vishnu, fr *Hari* Vishnu + *jana* person]: a member of the outcaste group in India: UNTOUCHABLE

har-kari \('hār-ī-kar-ē, -'kī- r) var of **HARA-KIRI**

har-k \('hār-k) vi [ME *herken*, akin to OHG *hörechen* to listen]: to pay close attention: LISTEN

har-keck vi: to turn back to an earlier topic or circumstance

har-ken var of **HEAR-EN**

har-le-quin \('hār-lī-k(w)ən) n [It *arlecchino*, fr MF *Harlequin*, a demon] 1 a cap: a character in comedy and pantomime with a shaved head, masked face, variegated lights, and wooden sword b: BUFFOON 2 a: a variegated pattern (as of a textile) b: a combination of colors in patches on a solid ground (as in the coats of some dogs)

har-le-quin-ade \('hār-lī-k(w)-'nād) n: a play or pantomime in which Harlequin has a leading role

har-lot \('hār-lōt) n [ME, fr OF *herlot* rogue]: PROSTITUTE

har-lot-ry \('hār-lōt-ri) n, pl -ries 1: sexual profligacy: PROSTITUTION 2: an unprincipled or immoral woman (he sups tonight with a ~ —Shak)

harm \('harm) n [ME, fr OE *hearm*, akin to OHG *harm* injury, OSlav *strmъ* shame] 1: physical or mental damage: INJURY 2: MISCHIEF HURT

harm vi: to cause harm to *syn* see **INJURE** *ant* benefit — **harm-er** n

har-ma-lin \('hār-mā-lēn) n [NL *harmala* (specific epithet of *Peganum harmala*), fr GK, rue]: a hallucinogenic alkaloid $C_{15}H_{11}NO$ found in several plants (*Peganum harmala* of the family Zygophyllaceae and *Banisteriopsis* spp. of the family Malpighiaceae) and used in medicine as a stimulant of the central nervous system

har-mat-tan \('hār-mā-tān, -har-mā-tān) n [Twi *harmat-tan*]: a dust-laden wind on the Atlantic coast of Africa in some seasons

harm-ful \('harm-fəl) adj: of a kind likely to be damaging: INJURIOUS — **harm-ful-ly** \(-fəl-ē) adv — **harm-ful-ness** n

har-mine \('hār-mēn) n [NL *harmala* + E -ine]: a hallucinogenic alkaloid $C_{15}H_{11}NO$ whose distribution in plants and use in medicine is similar to harmaline

harm-less \('harm-ləs) adj: 1: free from harm, liability, or loss 2: lacking capacity or intent to injure: INNOCUOUS — **harm-less-ly** adv — **harm-less-ness** n

har-mon-ic \('hār-mōn-ik) adj 1: MUSICAL 2: of or relating to musical harmony, a harmonic, or harmonics 3: pleasing to the ear: HARMONIOUS 4: expressible in terms of sine or cosine functions (~ function) 5: of an integrated nature: CONGRUOUS — **har-mon-i-cal** \(-ī-kəl) adj — **har-mon-i-cal-ly** \(-ī-kəl-ē) adv — **har-mon-i-cal-ness** \(-ī-kəl-nəs) n

harmonic n 1 a: OVERTONE esp: one whose vibration frequency is an integral multiple of that of the fundamental b: a flute-like tone produced on a stringed instrument by touching a vibrating string at a nodal point 2: a component frequency of a harmonic motion (as of an electromagnetic wave) that is an integral multiple of the fundamental frequency

har-mon-i-ca \('hār-mōn-ī-kə) n [It *armonica*, fem of *armonico* harmonious] 1: a musical instrument consisting of a series of hemispherical glasses played by touching the edges with a dampened finger 2: a small rectangular wind instrument with free reeds recessed in air slots from which tones are sounded by exhaling and inhaling

harmonic analysis n: the expression of a periodic function as a sum of sines and cosines and *specif* by means of a Fourier series

harmonic mean n: the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocals of a finite set of numbers

harmonic motion n: a periodic motion (as of a sounding violin string or swinging pendulum) that has a single frequency or amplitude or a periodic motion that is composed of two or more such simple periodic motions

harmonic progression n: a progression the reciprocals of whose terms form an arithmetic progression

har-mon-ic-als \('hār-mōn-ī-kəl) n: the study of the physical characteristics of musical sounds

harmonic series n: a series of the form

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^a} + \frac{1}{3^a} + \frac{1}{4^a}$$

which diverges for $0 \leq a \leq 1$ and converges for $a > 1$

har-mon-i-ous \('hār-mō-nē-əs) adj 1: musically concordant 2: having the parts agreeably related: CONGRUOUS (the flowers blended into a ~ whole) 3: marked by accord in sentiment or action — **har-mon-i-ous-ly** adv — **har-mon-i-ous-ness** n

har-mo-nist \('hār-mō-nist) n: one who harmonizes or is skilled in musical harmony; esp: one who composes or performs music — **har-mon-ist-ic** \('hār-mō-nis-tik) adj — **har-mon-ist-i-cal-ly** \(-ī-kəl-ē) adv

har-mon-i-um \('hār-mō-nē-əm) n [F, fr MF *harmonie*, *armonie*]: REED ORGAN

har-mo-nize \('hār-mō-nīz) vb -nized, -nizing vi 1: to play or sing in harmony 2: to be in harmony ~ vi 1: to bring into consonance or accord 2: to provide or accompany with harmony *syn* see **AGREE** *ant* clash, conflict — **har-mo-ni-za-tion** \('hār-mō-nī-zā-shən) n — **har-mo-ni-zer** \('hār-mō-nī-zər) n

har-mo-ny \('hār-mō-nē) n, pl -nies [ME *armonia*, fr MF *armonie*, fr L *harmonia*, fr GK, joint, harmony, fr *harmos* joint — more at **ARM**] 1 *archaic*: tuneful sound: MELODY 2: the combination of simultaneous musical notes in a chord b: the structure of music with respect to the composition and progression of chords



Harlequin

c: the science of the structure, relation, and progression of chords 3 a: pleasing or congruent arrangement of parts (a painting exhibiting ~ of color and line) b: CORRESPONDENCE, ACCORD (lives in ~ with her neighbors) c: internal calm: TRANQUILITY 4 a: an interweaving of different accounts into a single narrative b: a systematic arrangement of parallel literary passages (as of the Gospels) for the purpose of showing agreement or harmony

har-mo-tome \('hār-mā-tōm) n [F, fr Gk *harmos* + *tome* section, fr *temnein* to cut — more at **TOME**]: a mineral (Ba,K,Al,Si)₂Si₂O₁₁·6H₂O consisting of a hydrous silicate of aluminum, barium, and potassium

har-ness \('hār-nəs) n [ME *hernes* baggage, gear, fr OF] 1 a: the gear other than a yoke of a draft animal b: GEAR, EQUIPMENT esp: military equipment for a horse or man 2 a: occupational surroundings or routine (get back into ~ after a vacation) b: close association (ability to work in ~ with others — R. P. Brooks) 3 a: something that resembles a harness (as in holding or fastening something) (a parachute ~) (an automobile rider's shoulder ~) b: prefabricated wiring with insulation and terminals ready to be attached 4: a part of a loom which holds and controls the heddles

harness vt 1 a: to put a harness on b: to attach by means of a harness 2: to tie together: YOKE 3: UTILIZE (~ nuclear energy) ~

harness horse n: a horse for racing or working in harness

harness racing n: the sport of racing standardbred horses, harnessed to 2-wheeled sulks

harp \('harp) n [ME, fr OE *hearpe*, akin to OHG *harpha* harp, Gk *karphe* dry stalk] 1

a: a musical instrument having many strings of graded length stretched across an open triangular frame with a curving top and played by plucking with the fingers 2: something that resembles a harp 3: HARMONY — **harp-ist** \('harp-ist) n

harp vi 1: to play on a harp 2: to dwell on or recur to a subject tiresomely or monotonously

har-per \('hār-pər) n 1: a harp player 2: one that harps

har-poon \('hār-pūn) n [prob fr D *harpoen*, fr OF *harpoen* brooch, fr *harper* to grapple] 1: a barbed spear or javelin used esp in hunting large fish or whales

— **harpoon vi** — **harpoon-er** n

harp-al-chord \('hār-pi-kōrd) n [modif of It *arpicorda*, fr *arpa* harp + *corda* string]: a stringed instrument resembling a grand piano but usu having two keyboards and two or more strings for each note and producing tones by the plucking of strings with quills or leather points — **harp-al-chord-ist** \(-kōrd-ist) n

har-py \('hār-pē) n, pl *harpies* L *Harpyia*, fr Gk] 1 cap: a foul malign creature of Greek mythology that is part woman and part bird 2 a: a predatory person: LEECH b: a shrewish woman

har-que-bus \('hār-kwē-lōb, -kə-bəs) n [MF *harquebuse*, *arquebuse*]: a matchlock gun invented in the 15th century which was portable but heavy and was usu fired from a support — **har-que-bus-er** \('hār-kwē-lōb-sīz) n

har-i-dan \('hār-dən) n [perh modif of F *haridelle* old horse, gaunt woman]: SHEPHERD

har-ried \('hār-ēd) adj: beset by disturbing problems: HARASSED (a ~ journalist trying to produce a maximum of copy — Edmund Wilson)

har-rier \('hār-ē-ər) n [irreg fr *hare*] 1: a hunting dog that resembles a small foxhound and is used esp for hunting rabbits 2: a runner on a cross-country team

harrier n 1: one that harries 2 [alter of *harrower*, fr *harrow*] any of various slender hawk (genus *Circus*) with long angled wings and long legs that feed chiefly on small mammals, reptiles, and insects

har-row \('hār-ō, -ə(-w)) vi [ME *harwen*, fr OE *hergan*] *archaic*: PILLAGE, PLUNDER

harrow n [ME *harwe*]: a cultivating implement set with spikes, spring teeth, or disks and used primarily for pulverizing and smoothing the soil

harrow vi 1: to cultivate with a harrow 2: TORMENT, VEX — **har-row-er** \('hār-ə-wər) n

har-ry \('hār-ē) vi -ried, -rying [ME *harren*, fr OE *hergan*, akin to OHG *herōn* to lay waste, *her* army, Gk *koranos* commander] 1: to make a pillaging or destructive raid on: ASSAULT 2: to force (a person) to move along (saga of migratory laborers harried across the continent — J. D. Hart) 3: to torment by or as if by constant attack *syn* see **WORRY**

harsh \('hārsh) adj [ME *harsh* of Scand origin, akin to Norw *harsh* harsh] 1: having a coarse uneven surface that is rough to the touch 2: causing a disagreeable or painful sensory reaction: IRRITATING 3: unduly exacting: SEVERE 4: lacking in aesthetic appeal or refinement: CRUDE *syn* see **ROUGH** — **harsh-ly** adv — **harsh-ness** n

harsh-en \('hār-shən) vb *harsh-ened*; *harsh-en-ing* \(-shən-īng) vi: to make (as a voice) harsh ~ vi: to become harsh (saw the grain of his skin ~ing over face bones — Elizabeth Bowen)

a about * kitten ar further a back i bake i cot, cart
au out ch chan e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin to thin th this
ü foot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

hard-board \hård-ˈbɔ(ə)rd, -bɔ(ə)rd/ *n*: composition board made by compressing shredded wood chips often with a binder at high temperatures

hard-boil \-ˈbɔ(ə)l/ *vt* [back-formation fr. *hard-boiled*]: to cook (an egg) in the shell until both white and yolk have solidified

hard-boiled \-ˈbɔ(ə)ld/ *adj* 1: devoid of sentimentality: TOUGH (a ~ drill sergeant) 2: HARDCORE, PRACTICAL (handle aid programs on a friendly but ~ business basis — *N.Y. Times*)

hard-boot \-ˈblɪt/ *n*: HORSEMAN (Kentucky ~... had picked the night horse — *Time*)

hard-bound \-ˈbaʊnd/ *adj*: having rigid boards on the sides covered in cloth or paper (a ~ book) — **hardbound** *n*

hard candy *n*: a candy made of sugar and corn syrup boiled without crystallizing and usu. fruit-flavored

hard case \hård-ˈkæs/ *adj*: HARD-BITTEN, TOUGH (the keen, eye-puckered, ~ seamen, silent, lean — John Masfield)

hard case \-ˈkæs/ *n*: a tough or hardened person

hard cider *n*: fermented apple juice containing usu. less than 10 percent alcohol

hard clam *n*: a clam with a thick hard shell, specif.: QUAHOG

hard coal *n*: ANTHRACITE

hard-coated \hård-ˈkɔɪ-təd/ *adj*, of a dog: having a crisp harsh-textured coat

hard copy *n*: copy (as produced in connection with a computer or produced from microfilm) that is readable without the use of a special device

hard-core \-ˈkɔ(ə)r/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being persons whose economic position and educational background are substandard and who experience chronic unemployment (the ~ unemployed) 2 of pornography: being extremely graphic in presentation

hard-cover \hård-ˈkɔv-ər/ *adj*: HARDBOUND

hard-edge \hård-ˈeɪ/ *adj*: of or relating to abstract painting characterized by geometric forms with clearly defined boundaries

hard-en \hård-ˈn/ *vb* **hard-ened**: **hard-en-ing** \hård-ˈn-ɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to make hard or harder: INDURATE 2: to confirm in disposition, feelings, or action, esp.: to make callous (~ed his heart) 3 a: INURE, TOUGHEN (~ troops) b: to inure to cold or other unfavorable environmental conditions — often used with off (hardened off half-hardy annual plants) 4: to protect from possible danger from blast or heat with concrete or earth or by situating underground (~ a missile emplacement) ~ *vi* 1: to become hard or harder 2 a: to become confirmed or strengthened (opposition began to ~) b: to assume an appearance of harshness or severity (her face ~ed at the word) 3: to become higher or less subject to fluctuations downward (prices ~ed quickly)

hard-en-er \hård-ˈn-ər, -n-ər/ *n*: one that hardens, esp.: a substance added (as to a paint or varnish) to harden the film

hard-en-ing *n*: something that hardens 2: SCLEROSIS (~ of the arteries)

hard-fisted \hård-ˈfɪst-əd/ *adj* 1: HARDHANDED 2: STINGY, CLOSEFISTED

hard goods *n pl*: DURABLES

hard-hack \hård-ˈhæk/ *n*: a shrubby American spirea (*Spiraea tomentosa*) with rusty hairy leaves and dense terminal panicles of pink or occas. white flowers

hard-handed \-ˈhæn-dəd/ *adj* 1: having hands made hard by labor 2: STRICT, OPPRESSIVE — **hard-handed-ness** *n*

hard hat \-ˈhæt/ *n*: **hat** for 1 and **hat** for 2 & 3 *n*: 1: a protective hat made of rigid material (as metal or fiberglass) and worn esp. by construction workers 2: a construction worker 3: SUPERPATRIOT

hard-head \hård-ˈhed/ *n* 1 a: a hardheaded person b: BLOCKHEAD 2 a: any of several fishes esp. with a spiny or bony head, esp.: ATLANTIC CROAKER b: any of several ducks 3: any of several knapweeds (esp. *Centaurea nigra*) — usu. used in pl but sing. or pl in constr.

hard-headed \-ˈhed-əd/ *adj* 1: STUBBORN, WILLFUL 2: SOBER, REALISTIC (~ common sense) — **hard-headed-ly** *adv* — **hard-headed-ness** *n*

sponge *n*: any of several commercial sponges of the West Indies and Central America with a harsh but elastic fiber

hard-heart-ed \hård-ˈhɑrt-əd/ *adj*: lacking in sympathetic understanding: UNFEELING, PITILESS — **hard-heart-ed-ly** *adv* — **hard-heart-ed-ness** *n*

hard-hit-ting \-ˈhɪt-ɪŋ/ *adj*: VIGOROUS, EFFECTIVE (a ~ series of articles)

hard-ly \hård-ˈli/ *adv* 1 a: resolute courage and fortitude b: resolute and self-assured audacity often carried to the point of impudent insolence 2: VIGOR, ROBUSTNESS *syn* see TEMERITY

hard-ly \-ˈmɔnt/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *hardi* bold, hardy] 1 archaic: HARDBOOD 2 obs: a bold deed

hard-ly \hård-ˈli/ *adv* 1: with force: VIGOROUSLY 2: in a severe manner: HARSHLY 3: with difficulty: PAINFULLY 4: only just (~ barely) (I ~ knew her) 5: certainly not (that news is ~ surprising)

hardly ever *adv*: almost never: very seldom (we hardly ever see them anymore)

hard maple *n*: SUGAR MAPLE

hard-mouthed \hård-ˈmaʊthd, -ˈmaʊtht/ *adj* 1 of an animal: not responding satisfactorily to pressure (as of a bit) on the mouth 2: OBSTINATE, STUBBORN (~ women who laid down the law — John Galsworthy)

hard-ness *n* 1: the quality or state of being hard 2: the cohesion of the particles on the surface of a mineral as determined by its capacity to scratch another or be itself scratched — compare MOHS SCALE

hard-nosed \hård-ˈnɔzd/ *adj* 1: HARD-BITTEN, STUBBORN 2: HARDCORED 2 (~ budgeting)

hard-of-hearing \hård-ə(v)-ˈhi(ə)r-ɪŋ/ *adj*: of or relating to a defective but functional sense of hearing

hard-on \hård-ˈɒn, -ˈʌn/ *n, pl* **hard-ons**: an erection of the penis — usu. considered vulgar

hard palate *n*: the bony anterior part of the palate forming the roof of the mouth

hard-pan \hård-ˈpæn/ *n* 1: a cemented or compacted and often clayey layer in soil that is impenetrable by roots 2: a fundamental part: BEDROCK

hard pine *n*: a pine (as longleaf pine or pitch pine) that has hard wood and leaves usu. in groups of two or three; also: the wood of a hard pine

hard put *adj*: barely able: faced with difficulty or perplexity (was hard put to find an explanation)

hard rock *n*: basic rock music played in its original style

hard rubber *n*: a firm rubber or rubber product; esp.: a normally black horny substance made by vulcanizing natural rubber with high percentages of sulfur

hard sauce *n*: a creamed mixture of butter and powdered sugar often with added cream and flavoring (as vanilla or rum)

hard-scrabble \hård-ˈskræb-əl/ *adj*: yielding or gaining a meager living by great labor (~ farms)

hard sell *n*: aggressive high-pressure salesmanship — compare SOFT SELL

hard-set \hård-ˈset/ *adj*: RIGID, FIXED

hard-shell \-ˈʃel/ *adj*: UNCOMPROMISING, CONFIRMED (a ~ conservative)

hard-shell clam \hård-ˈʃel-/ *n*: QUAHOG — called also *hard-shelled clam*

hard-shell crab *n*: a crab that has not recently shed its shell — called also *hard-shelled crab*

hard-ship \hård-ˈʃɪp/ *n* 1: SUFFERING, PRIVATION 2: something that causes or entails suffering or privation *syn* see DIFFICULTY

hard-stand \-ˈstand/ *n*: a hard-surfaced area for parking an airplane

hard-standing \-ˈstan-dɪŋ/ *n*: HARDBOUND

hard-surface \-ˈsɜr-fəs/ *n*: to provide with a paved surface

hard-tack \-ˈtak/ *n*: 1: a saltless hard biscuit or bread made of flour and water 2: any of several mountain mahoganies

hard-top \-ˈtɒp/ *n*: an automobile styled to resemble a convertible in lacking a center post between front and rear windows but having a permanent rigid top

hard-ware \hård-ˈdwa(ə)r, -dwe(ə)r/ *n* 1: ware (as fittings, cutlery, tools, utensils, or parts of machines) made of metal 2: major items of military or police equipment or their components 3: the physical components (as electronic and electrical devices) of a vehicle (as a spacecraft) or an apparatus (as a computer) 4: devices (as tape recorders, phonographs, or closed-circuit television) used as instructional equipment (educational ~)

hard wheat *n*: a wheat with hard flinty kernels that are high in gluten and that yield a strong flour esp. suitable for bread and macaroni

hard-wood \hård-ˈdʊd/ *n* 1: the wood of an angiospermous tree as distinguished from that of a coniferous tree 2: a tree that yields hardwood

hardwood *adj* 1: having or made of hardwood (~ floors) 2: consisting of mature woody tissue (~ cuttings)

hard-wood-ed \hård-ˈdʊd-əd/ *adj* 1: having hard wood that is difficult to work or finish 2: HARDWOOD

hard-work-ing \hård-ˈdʊw-ɪŋ/ *adj*: INDUSTRIOUS

hardy \hård-ɪ/ *adj* **hard-ier**, **-est** [ME *hardi*, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) OF *hardi* to make hard, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *heard* hard] 1: DOLD, BRAVE 2: AUDACIOUS, BRAZEN 3 a: inured to fatigue or hardships: ROBUST b: capable of living outdoors over winter without artificial protection or of withstanding other adverse conditions (~ plants) (~ cattle) — **hard-ly** \hård-ˈli/ *adv* — **hard-ness** \hård-ˈnəs/ *n*

Hardy-Weinberg law \hård-ɪ-ˈwɪn-bɜrg/ *n* [G. H. Hardy †1947 E. mathematician and W. Weinberg, 20th cent. G. scientist]: a fundamental principle of population genetics: population gene frequencies remain constant from generation to generation if mating is random and if mutation, selection, immigration, and emigration do not occur — called also *Hardy-Weinberg principle*

hara \ˈhɑ(ə)r, -ˈhe(ə)r/ *n, pl* **hara** or **harae** [ME, fr. OE *hara*, akin to OHG *hara* bare, L. *canus* hoary, gray]: any of various swift timid long-eared mammals (order Lagomorpha and esp. genus *Lepus*) having a divided upper lip, long hind legs, a short cocked tail, and the young open-eyed and furred at birth

hare *vi* **hared**; **haring**: RUN

hare and hounds *n*: a game in which some of the players scatter bits of paper for a trail and others try to find and catch them

hare-bell \ˈhɑ(ə)r-ˈbɛl, -ˈhe(ə)r-/ *n* 1: a slender blue-flowered herb (*Campanula rotundifolia*) with linear leaves on the stem 2: WOOD HYACINTH

hare-brained \-ˈbrænd/ *adj*: FLIGHTY, FOOLISH

hare-lip \-ˈlɪp/ *n*: a congenital deformity in which the upper lip is split like that of a hare — **hare-lipped** *adj*

har-em \hård-əm, -ˈer-/ *n* [Ar. *haram*, lit., something forbidden & *haram*, lit., sanctuary] 1 a: a usu. secluded household b: the wives, house allotted to women in a Muslim household c: the wives, concubines, female relatives, and servants occupying a harem 2: a group of women associated with one man 3: a group of females associated with one male — used of polygamous animals

har-i-a-no \hård-ɪ-ˈæn-ə, -ˈhɑr-ɪ-ˈæn-/ *n, often* cap (*Hariana*, India): any of an Indian breed of large rugged milk and draft cattle included among the Brahmins in American stockbooks

hart \hàrt\ *n* [ME *hart*, fr OE *heort*, akin to L *cervus* hart, Gk *keras* horn — more at HORN] chiefly Brit: the male of the red deer esp when over five years old — **STAG** — compare **HIND**

hartebeest \hàrt-(ə)-bēst\ *n* [obs Afrk (now *haribees*), fr D, fr *hart* deer + *beest* beast] : a large African antelope (*Alcelaphus caama*) with annulate divergent horns

harts-horn \hàrts-*hó*(ə)r-n\ *n* [fr the earlier use of hart's horns as the chief source of ammonia] : a preparation of ammonia used as smelling salts

har-um-scar-um \har-əm-*skär*-əm, -*shär*-əm-*skär*-\ *adj* [perh alter of *heller-skeller*] : RECKLESS, IRRESPONSIBLE — **harum-scarum** *adv*

har-us-pek \hà-rus-*peks*, -*hà*-*ps*-\ *n*, pl **har-us-pl-ees** \hà-rus-pl-ēz\ [L] : a diviner in ancient Rome basing his predictions on inspection of the entrails of sacrificial animals

har-vest \hàr-*vəst*\ *n*, often *attib* [ME *hervest*, fr OE *hærfest*, akin to L *carpere* to pluck, gather, Gk *karpas* fruit, *kelrein* to cut — more at **SHEAR**] 1: the season for gathering in agricultural crops 2: the act or process of gathering in a crop 3 a: a mature crop (as of grain or fruit) : **YIELD** b: the quantity of a natural product gathered in a single season 4: the product or reward of exertion

harvest *vi* 1 a: to gather in (a crop) : **REAP** b: to gather (a natural product) as if by harvesting 2: to win by achievement (the team ~ed several awards) ~ *vi*: to gather in a food crop — **har-vest-able** \-və-stə-bəl\ *adj* — **har-vest-er** *n*

harvest fly *n*: CICADA

harvest home *n* 1: the gathering or the time of harvest 2: a feast at the close of harvest 3: a song sung by the reapers at the close of the harvest

har-vest-man \hàr-*vəs*(t)-mən\ *n*: an arachnid (order Phalangida) that superficially resembles a true spider but has a small rounded body and very long slender legs — called also **daddy long-legs**

harvest mite *n*: CHIGGER 2

harvest moon *n*: the full moon nearest the time of the September equinox

har-vest-time \hàr-*vəs*(t)-tīm\ *n*: the time during which an annual crop (as wheat) is harvested

has *pres 3d sing of HAVE*

has-been \haz-,bin, chiefly Brit -bēn\ *n*: one that has passed the peak of effectiveness or popularity (a seedy ~ of an actor traveling a comeback trail) — Gordon Allison

has-en-pfeffer \hàz-ən-(p)feɪ-ər\ *n* [G, fr *hase* hare + *pfeffer* pepper] : a highly seasoned stew made of marinated rabbit meat

hash \hàsh\ *v* [F *hacher*, fr OF *hachier*, fr *hache* battle-ax, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *happa* sickle, akin to Gk *koptein* to cut — more at **CAPON**] 1 a: to chop (as meat and potatoes) into small pieces b: CONFUSE, MUDDLE 2: to talk about : **REVIEW**

hash *n* 1: chopped food, *specif*: chopped meat mixed with potatoes and browned 2: a restatement of something that is already known 3: HODGEPODGE, JUMBLE

hash *n*: HASHISH

Hash-ém-ite or **Hash-im-ite** \hàsh-ə-mīt\ *n* [Hashim, great-grandfather of Muhammad] : a member of an Arab family having common ancestry with Muhammad and founding dynasties in countries of the eastern Mediterranean

hashish \hàsh-ēsh, -*chsh*\ *n* [Ar *hashish*] : the undiluted resin from the flowering tops of the female hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*) that is smoked, chewed, or drunk for its intoxicating effect — called also *charas*, compare **BIANG MARIJUANA**

hash mark *n* 1: SERVICE STRIPE 2: INBOUNDS LINE

Has-íd \hàs-əd, -*kàs*-\ *n*, pl **Has-íd-ím** \hàs-əd-əm, -*kàs*-əd-\ [Heb *hasidh* pious] 1: a member of a Jewish sect of the second century BC opposed to Hellenism and devoted to the strict observance of the ritual law 2 also **Has-íd** : a member of a Jewish mystical sect founded in Poland about 1750 in opposition to rationalism and ritual laxity — **Has-íd-ic** \hàs-íd-ik, -*hàs*-, -*kàs*-\ *adj*

Has-íd-ím \hàs-əd-íz-əm, -*hàs*-, -*kàs*-\ *n* 1: the practices and beliefs of the Hasidim 2: the Hasidic movement

Has-mo-na-e-an or **Has-mo-ne-an** \hàz-mə-nē-ən\ *n* [LL *Asmonaeus* Hasmon, ancestor of the Maccabees, fr Gk *Asamónaios*] : a member of the Maccabees — **Has-mo-na-e-an** or **Has-mo-ne-an** *adj*

hasn't \haz-nt\ : has not

hasp \hàsp\ *n* [ME, fr OE *hasp*, akin to MHG *haspe* hasp] : any of several devices for fastening; esp : a fastener esp for a door or lid consisting of a hinged metal strap that fits over a staple and is secured by a pin or padlock — **hasp** *vi*

has-ele \hàs-əl\ *n* [perh fr *haggle* + *tussle*] 1: a heated often protracted argument : **WRANGLE** 2: a violent skirmish : **FIGHT** 3 a: a state of confusion : **TURMOIL** b: a strenuous effort : **STRUGGLE**

hassele *vb* **has-sed**, **has-sing** \-sə-*līg*\ *vi* : **ARGUE**, **FIGHT** (hassled with the umpire) ~ *vi*: **BOTHER**, **CHALLENGE** (he gets hassled in the street because he dresses funny) — William Kijomani

has-sock \hàs-ək\ *n* [ME, sedge, fr OE *haswic*] 1: TUSsock 2 a: a cushion for kneeling (a church ~) b: a padded cushion or low stool that serves as a seat or leg rest

hast \hàst, (h)ast\ *archaic pres 2d sing of HAVE*

hast-tote \hàs-*tāt*\ *adj* [NL *hastatus*, fr L *hasta* spear — more at **YARD**] 1: triangular with sharp basal lobes spreading away from the base of the petiole (~ leaves) 2: shaped like a spear or the head of a spear (a ~ spot of a bird) — **has-tate-ly** *adv*



hartebeest

haste \hàst\ *n* [ME, fr OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *hæst* violence] 1: rapidity of motion : **SWIFTNESS** 2: rash or headlong action : **PRECIPITATENESS** (the beauty of speed uncontaminated by ~ — Harper's) 3: undue eagerness to act

syn **HASTE**, **HURRY**, **SPEED**, **EXPEDITION**, **DISPATCH** *shared meaning* **element**: quickness in movement or action. **HASTE** implies urgency or precipitancy in persons (out of breath from *haste* — Jane Austen) and may suggest rashness or carelessness (*haste makes waste*). **HURRY**, often interchangeable with *haste*, can carry a stronger implication of agitated bustle or confusion (in the *hurry* of departure she forgot her toothbrush). **SPEED** suggests swift efficiency in movement or action (the more *haste*, the less *speed* — Old Proverb). **Expedition** and **dispatch** are close to *speed* especially in application to business or affairs, but **EXPEDITION** is likely to stress efficiency in performance, and **DISPATCH** promptness in bringing matters to a conclusion (put her things on with remarkable *dispatch* — Arnold Bennett) (there was no task in all the household ~ which her mistress could not do far better and with more *dispatch* than she — Thomas Wolfe) *ant* **deliberation**

haste *vb* **hasted**, **hast-ing** *vi*, *archaic*: to urge on : **HASTEN** ~ *vi* 1: to move or act swiftly

has-ten \hàs-n\ *vb* **has-tened**; **has-ten-íng** \hàs-nīng, -*n*-īng\ *vi* 1: to urge on (~ed her to the door — A. Cronin) 2: **ACCELERATE** (~ the coming of a new order — D. W. Brogan) ~ *vi*: to move or act quickly — **has-ten-er** \hàs-nər, -*n*-ər\ *n*

hast-ily \hàs-stə-*lē*\ *adv*: in *haste*: **HURRIEDLY**

hasty \hàs-*tē*\ *adj* **hast-ier**; **hast** 1 *archaic*: rapid in action or movement : **SPEEDY** b: done or made in a hurry c: fast and typically superficial (made a ~ examination of the wound) 2: **EAGER**, **IMPATIENT** 3: **PRECIPITATE**, **RASH** 4: prone to anger : **IRRITABLE** *syn* **see** **FAST** — **hast-i-less** *n*

hasty pudding *n* 1 Brit: a porridge of oatmeal or flour boiled in water 2 NewEng: cornmeal mush

hat \hàt\ *n* [ME, fr OE *hætt*, akin to OHG *huot* head covering — more at **HOOD**] 1: a covering for the head usu having a shaped crown and brim 2 a: a distinctive head covering worn as a symbol of office b: OFFICE, POSITION — **hat-less** \-lēs\ *adj*

hat *vb* **hatted**; **hat-ting** *vi*: to furnish or provide with a hat ~ *vi* 1: to make or supply hats

hat-band \hàt-,bænd\ *n*: a band (as of fabric, leather, or cord) around the crown of a hat just above the brim

hat-box \hàt-,baks\ *n* 1: a box for holding or storing a hat 2: a usu round piece of luggage designed esp for carrying hats

hatch \hàch\ *n* [ME *hache*, fr OE *hæc*, akin to MD *hecke* trap-door] 1: a small door or opening (as in an airplane) (an escape ~) 2 a: an opening in the deck of a ship or in the floor or roof of a building b: the covering for such an opening c: **HATCHWAY** d: **COMPARTMENT** 3: **FLOODGATE**

hatch *vb* [ME *hachen*, akin to MHG *hecken* to mate] *vi* 1: to produce young by incubation 2 a: to emerge from an egg, chrysalis, or pupa b: to give forth young or imagoes 3: to incubate eggs ~ *vi* 1 a: to produce (young) from an egg by applying natural or artificial heat b: **INCUBATE** 1 2: to bring into being : **ORIGINATE**, *esp*: to concoct in secret — **hatch-abil-ity** \hàch-ə-*bīl*-ə-tē\ *n* — **hatch-able** \hàch-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **hatch-er** *n*

hatch *n* 1: an act or instance of hatching 2: a brood of hatched young

hatch *vi* [ME *hachen*, fr MF *hacher* to inlay, chop up] 1: to inlay with narrow bands of distinguishable material (a silver handle ~ed with gold) 2: to mark (as a drawing or engraving) with fine closely spaced lines

hatch *n*: **LINE**, *esp*: one used to give the effect of shading

hatch-back \hàch-,baks\ *n* 1: a back on a closed passenger automobile (as a coupe) having an upward-opening hatch 2: an automobile having a hatchback

hat-check \hàt-,chek\ *adj* 1: being one that checks hats and other articles of outdoor clothing (a ~ girl) 2: used in the checking of hats (a ~ stand)

hatch-ery \hàch-(ə)-rē\ *n*, pl **-er-ies** 1: a place for hatching eggs 2: a place for the large-scale production of weanling feeder pigs

hatch-et \hàch-ət\ *n* [ME *hachet*, fr MF *hacheite*, dim of *hache* battle-ax — more at **HASH**] 1: a short-handled ax with a hammer-head to be used with one hand 2: **TOMAHAWK**

hatchet face *n*: a thin sharp face — **hatch-et-faced** \hàch-ət-*fàst*\ *adj*

hatchet man *n* 1: one hired for murder, coercion, or attack 2: a writer specializing in invective without regard to personal scruples and often on orders from an employer

hatch-íng *n*: the engraving or drawing of fine lines in close proximity chiefly to give an effect of shading, also: the pattern so created

hatch-íng \hàch-íng\ *n*: a recently hatched animal

hatch-mént \hàch-mənt\ *n* [perh alter of achievement] : a panel on which a coat of arms of a deceased person is temporarily displayed

hatch-way \hàch-,wā\ *n*: a passage giving access usu by a ladder or stairs to an enclosed space (as a cellar), also: **HATCH 2a**

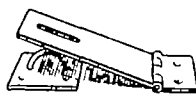
hate \hàt\ *n* [ME, fr OE *hate*; akin to OHG *haz* hate, Gk *kēdos* grief] 1 a: intense hostility and aversion usu deriving from fear, anger, or sense of injury b: extreme dislike or antipathy : **LOATHING** (had a great ~ of hard work) 2: an object of hatred (a generation whose finest ~ had been big business — F. L. Paxson)

hate *vb* **hat-ed**, **hat-íng** *vi* 1: to feel extreme enmity toward (his country's enemies) 2: to have a strong aversion to : find very distasteful (*hated* to have to meet strangers) (~ hypocrisy) ~ *vi*: to express or feel extreme enmity or active hostility — **hat-er** *n*

syn **HATE**, **DETEST**, **ABHOR**, **ABOMINATE**, **LOATHE** *shared meaning* **element**: to feel strong aversion or intense dislike for *ant* **love** — **hate** one's guts : to hate someone with great intensity

hate-ful \hàt-*fəl*\ *adj* 1: full of hate : **MALICIOUS** 2: deserving of or arousing hate — **hate-ful-ly** \-fəl-*lē*\ *adv* — **hate-ful-ness** *n*

hath \hàth, (h)ath\ *archaic pres 3d sing of HAVE*



hasp

head and shoulders *adv* : beyond comparison : by far (stood head and shoulders above the rest in character and ability)
head-band \ˈhed-,bænd/ *n* : 1 : a band worn on or around the head 2 : a plain or decorative band printed or engraved at the head of a page or a chapter 3 : a narrow strip of cloth sewn or glued by hand to a book at the extreme ends of the backbone
head-board \ˈbɒd(ə)rɪd-,ˈbɒd(ə)rɪd/ *n* : a board forming the head (as of a bed)

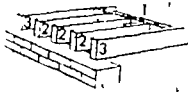
head-cheese \ˈtʃeɪz/ *n* : a jellied loaf or sausage made from edible parts of the head, feet, and sometimes the tongue and heart esp of a pig

head-cold *n* : a common cold centered in the nasal passages and adjacent mucous tissues

head-dress \ˈhed-,dres/ *n* : an often elaborate covering for the head

headed \ˈhed-əd/ *adj* : 1 : having a head or a heading 2 : having a head or heads of a specified kind or number — used in combination (a cool-headed businessman) (a roundheaded screw)

header \ˈhed-ər/ *n* : 1 : one that removes heads, esp : a grain-harvesting machine that cuts off the grain heads and elevates them to a wagon 2 : a brick or stone laid in a wall with its end toward the face of the wall : a beam fitted at one side of an opening to support free ends of floor joists, studs, or rafters : c : a horizontal structural or finish piece over an opening : LINTEL : d : a conduit (as the exhaust manifold of a many-cylindrical engine) into which smaller conduits open : e : a mounting plate through which electrical terminals pass from a sealed device (as a transistor) 3 : a fall or dive head foremost 4 : a shot or pass in soccer made by heading the ball



header 2b 1 header, 2 tail beams, 3 trimmers

head-first \ˈhed-,fɜrst/ *adv* : with the head foremost : HEADLONG (dove ~ into the waves) — **headfirst** *adj*
head-fore-most \ˈhɒd(ə)r-,mɒst-,ˈhɒd(ə)r-/ *adv* : HEADFIRST, HEADLONG

head-gate \ˈhed-,gæt/ *n* : a gate for controlling the water flowing into a channel (as an irrigation ditch)

head-gear \ˈgɛr-/ *n* : 1 : a covering or protective device for the head 2 : a harness for a horse's head

head-hunter \ˈhɒnt-,hʌntər/ *n* : 1 : one that engages in head-hunting 2 : a recruiter of personnel esp. at the executive level

head-hunting \ˈhɒnt-,hʌnt-ɪŋ/ *n* : 1 : the act or custom of seeking out, decapitating, and preserving the heads of enemies as trophies 2 : a seeking to deprive usu. political enemies of position or influence

heading \ˈhed-ɪŋ/ *n* : 1 : the compass direction in which the longitudinal axis of a ship or aircraft points, broadly : DIRECTION 2 : a : something that forms or serves as a head, esp : an inscription, headline, or title standing at the top or beginning (as of a letter or chapter) : b : the address and date at the beginning of a letter showing its place and time of origin 3 : DRIFT

head-lamp \ˈhɛd-,læmp/ *n* : HEADLIGHT
head-land \ˈhed-,lænd-,ˈlænd/ *n* : 1 : unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence 2 : a point of usu. high land jutting out into a body of water : PROMONTORY

head-less \ˈlɛs-/ *adj* : 1 : having no head : b : having the head cut off : BEHEADED 2 : having no chief : 3 : lacking good sense or prudence : FOOLISH — **head-less-ness** *n*

head-light \ˈhɛd-,laɪt/ *n* : 1 : a light with a reflector and special lens mounted on the front of an automotive vehicle, also : the beam cast by a headlight 2 : a light worn on the forehead (as of a miner or physician)

head-line \ˈhɛd-,laɪn/ *n* : 1 : a head of a newspaper story or article usu. printed in large type and devised to summarize the story or article that follows 2 : words set at the head of a passage or page to introduce or categorize

headline *vt* : 1 : to provide with a headline 2 : to publicize highly 3 : to be engaged as a leading performer in (a show)

head-liner \ˈhed-,lɪ-nər/ *n* : a performer whose name is given prominent billing : STAR

head linesman *n* : a football linesman

head-lock \ˈhed-,lɒk/ *n* : a wrestling hold in which one encircles his opponent's head with one arm

head-long \ˈhɛd-,lɒŋ/ *adv* [ME *hedlong*, alter of *hedling*, fr *hed* head] : 1 : HEADFIRST 2 : without deliberation : RECKLESSLY 3 : without pause or delay

head-long \ˈhɛd-,lɒŋ/ *adj* : 1 : lacking in calmness or restraint : PRECIPITATE (releasing the ~ torrent of her emotion in tears) 2 : plunging headforemost 3 : archaic : STEEP, PRECIPITOUS *syn* see PRECIPITATE

head louse *n* : one of a variety (*Pediculus humanus capitis*) of the common louse that lives on the scalp of man

head-man *n* : 1 : \ˈhed-,mæn/ : OVERSEER, FOREMAN : b : \ˈmæn-,ˈmæn/ : a lesser chief of a primitive community 2 : \ˈmæn/ : HEADSMAN

head-master \ˈhed-,mas-tər-,ˈmas-/ *n* : a man heading the staff of a private school : PRINCIPAL — **head-mas-ter-ship** \ˈhed-,mas-tər-ʃɪp/ *n*
head-mis-tress \ˈhed-,mɪs-tres-,ˈmɪs-/ *n* : a woman heading the staff of a private school

head-most \ˈhed-,mɒst/ *adj* : most advanced : LEADING

head-note \ˈhɛd-,nɒt/ *n* : 1 : a prefixed note of comment or explanation 2 : a note prefixed to the report of a decided legal case

head off *vt* : to turn back or turn aside : BLOCK PREVENT (head them off at the pass) (attempts to head off the imminent crisis)

head-on \ˈhed-,ɒn-,ˈæn/ *adv* : 1 : with the head or front making the initial contact (the cars collided ~) 2 : in direct opposition or contradiction (what happens to the savage when he meets civilization — J. F. McComas)

head-on *adj* : 1 : having the front facing in the direction of initial contact or line of sight (a ~ collision) 2 : FRONTAL

head over heels *adv* : 1 : a. in or as if in a somersault : HELTER-SKELTER : b. upside down 2 : very much : HOPELESSLY DEEPLY (head over heels in love)

head-phone \ˈhed-,fōn/ *n* : an earphone held over the ear by a band worn on the head

head-piece \ˈhed-,piːs/ *n* : 1 : a protective or defensive covering for the head 2 : BRAINS, INTELLIGENCE 3 : an ornament esp. at the beginning of a chapter

head-pin \ˈhed-,pɪn/ *n* : a bowling pin that stands foremost in the arrangement of pins

head-quarter \ˈhed-,kwɔ(r)tər-,(?)hed-/ *vt* : to make one's headquarters ~ *vi* : to place in headquarters

head-quarters \ˈhed-,kwɔ(r)tə-,ˈhɛd-/ *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr* : 1 : a place from which a commander performs the functions of command 2 : the administrative center of an enterprise

head-rest \ˈhed-,rest/ *n* : 1 : a support for the head 2 : a resilient pad at the top of the back of an automobile seat esp. for preventing whiplash injury

head rhyme *n* : BEGINNING RHYME

head-room \ˈhed-,rʊm-,ˈrʊm/ *n* : vertical space in which to stand or move

head-sail \ˈhed-,seɪl-/ *n* : a sail set forward of the foremast

head-set \ˈhed-,set/ *n* : 1 : an attachment for holding an earphone and transmitter at one's head 2 : a pair of headphones

head-ship \ˈhed-,ʃɪp/ *n* : the position, office, or dignity of a head

head-shrinker \ˈhed-,ʃrɪŋ-kər-, esp South -ˈsrɪp-/ *n* : 1 : a headhunter who shrinks the heads of his victims 2 : a physician who specializes in psychiatry and esp. psychoanalysis

heads-man \ˈhedz-mæn/ *n* : one that beheads : EXECUTIONER

head-spring \ˈhed-,sprɪŋ/ *n* : FOUNTAINHEAD, SOURCE

head-stall \ˈhed-,stɔl/ *n* : a part of a bridle or halter that encircles the head

head start *n* : 1 : an advantage granted or achieved at the beginning of a race, a chase, or a competition (a 10-minute head start) 2 : a favorable or promising beginning

head-stock \ˈhed-,stɒk/ *n* : a bearing or pedestal for a revolving moving part, specif : a part of a lathe that holds the revolving spindle and its attachments

head-stone \ˈhed-,stəʊn/ *n* : a memorial stone placed at the head of a grave

head-stream \ˈhed-,strɛm/ *n* : a stream that is the source of a river

head-strong \ˈhed-,strɒŋ/ *adj* : 1 : not easily restrained : impatient of control, advice, or suggestions 2 : directed by ungovernable will (violent ~ actions) *syn* see UNRULY

heads-up \ˈhed-,zʌp/ *adj* : ALERT, RESOURCEFUL (fast, aggressive, ~ football)

heads up \ˈhed-,zʌp/ *interj* — used as a warning to look out for danger overhead or to clear a passageway

head-waiter \ˈhed-,waɪ-tər-/ *n* : the head of the dining-room staff of a restaurant or hotel

head-wa-ter \ˈhed-,wɔt-ər-,ˈwɔt-/ *n* : the source of a stream — usu. used in pl

head-way \ˈhed-,wə-/ *n* : 1 : motion or rate of motion in a forward direction : b : ADVANCE, PROGRESS 2 : headroom (as under an arch) sufficient to allow passage 3 : the time interval between two vehicles traveling in the same direction on the same route

head wind *n* : a wind blowing in a direction opposite to a course esp. of a ship or aircraft

head-word \ˈhed-,wɜrd/ *n* : 1 : a word or term placed at the beginning (as of a chapter or an entry in an encyclopedia) 2 : HEAD 20

head-work \ˈhed-,wɜrk/ *n* : mental labor; esp : clever thinking

head-y \ˈhed-,ɪ/ *adj* head-ier, -est : 1 : WILLFUL, RASH (~ opinions) : b : VIOLENT, IMPETUOUS 2 : tending to make giddy : INTOXICATING (~ wine) (a ~ triumph) : b : GIDDY, EXHILARATED (~ with his success) 3 : SHREWD — **head-ily** \ˈhed-,ɪ-/ *adv*

head-iness \ˈhed-,ɪ-nəs/ *n*

heal \ˈhiːl/ *vb* [ME *helen*, fr OE *hælan*, akin to OHG *heilen* to heal, OE *hāl* whole — more at WHOLE] *vt* : 1 : to make sound or whole (~ a wound) : b : to restore to health 2 : to cause (an undesirable condition) to be overcome : MEND (the troubles ~ had not been forgotten, but they had been ~ed — William Power)

3 : to patch up (a breach or division) (~ a breach between friends)

3 : to restore to original purity or integrity (~ed of sin) ~ *vi* : to return to a sound state *syn* see CURE

healer \ˈhiː-lər/ *n* : 1 : one that heals 2 : a Christian Science practitioner

health \ˈhelθ/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *helthe*, fr OE *hæleth*, fr *hāl*] : 1 : the condition of being sound in body, mind, or spirit, esp : freedom from physical disease or pain : b : the general condition of the body (in poor ~) (enjoys good ~) 2 : flourishing condition : WELL-BEING (the economic ~ of a country) 3 : a toast to someone's health or prosperity

health-ful \ˈhelθ-,fʊl/ *adj* : 1 : beneficial to health of body or mind 2 : HEALTHY (he felt incapable of looking into the girl's pretty, ~ face — Saul Bellow)

health insurance *n* : insurance against loss through illness of the insured

health officer *n* : an officer charged with the enforcement of health and sanitation laws

healthy \ˈhelθ-i/ *adj* health-ier, -est : 1 : enjoying health and vigor of body, mind, or spirit : WELL 2 : evincing health (a ~ complexion) 3 : conducive to health (walk three miles every day... a beastly bore, but ~ — G. S. Patton) 4 : a : PROSPEROUS, FLOURISHING : b : not small or feeble : CONSIDERABLE — **health-ily** \ˈhelθ-,ɪ-/ *adv* — **health-iness** \ˈhelθ-,ɪ-nəs/ *n*

syn HEALTHY, SOUND, WHOLESOME, ROBUST, HALE, WELL *shared meaning element* : enjoying or indicative of good health and unhealthy

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 about chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 i joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
 i foot u foot y yet yū few yū famous zh vision

hawk vb [imit.] vi: to utter a harsh guttural sound in or as if in trying to clear the throat ~ vi: to raise by hawking (~ up phlegm)

hawk n: an audible effort to force up phlegm from the throat

hawker \hō-ka/ n: FALCONER

hawker n [by folk etymology fr. LG *hōker*, fr. MLG *hōker*, fr. *hōken* to peddle, akin to OE *hēah* high]: one that hawks wares

Hawk-eyes \hō-ki/ n: a native or resident of Iowa — used as a nickname

hawk-moth \hōk-mōth/ n: any of numerous rather large stout-bodied moths (family Sphingidae) with a long proboscis which at rest is kept coiled, long strong narrow fore wings more or less pointed at the ends, and small hind wings — called also *sphinx*

hawk-bill \hōks-bil/ n: a carnivorous sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) whose shell yields a valuable tortoiseshell

hawk-wood \hō-kwōd/ n: any of several composite plants (as of the genera *Hieracium*, *Picris*, and *Erechtites*) usu having flower heads with red or orange rays

hawse \hōz/ n [ME *halse*, fr. ON *hals* neck, *hawse* — more at COLLAR] 1 a: HAWSEHOLE b: the part of a ship's bow that contains the hawseholes 2: the arrangement of the anchor cables of a ship when both a port and starboard anchor are used 3: the distance between a ship's bow and her anchor

hawse-hole \hōl/ n: a hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes

hawser \hō-zər/ n [ME, fr. AF *hauceour*, fr. MF *haucier* to hoist, fr. (assumed) VL *altiare*, fr. L *altius* high — more at OLD]: a large rope for towing, mooring, or securing a ship

hawser bend n: a method of joining the ends of two heavy ropes by means of seizings

hawser-laid \hō-zər-lād/ adj: CABLE-LAID

hawthorn \hō-thōrn/ n [ME *hawethorn*, fr. OE *hagathorn*, fr. *haga* hawthorn + *thorn* — more at HEDGE]: any of a genus (*Crataegus*) of spring-flowering spiny shrubs (as the European *C. oxyacantha* and the American *C. coccinea*) of the rose family with glossy and often lobed leaves, white or pink fragrant flowers, and small red fruits

Hawthorne effect \hō-thōrn/ n [fr. the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Co., Cicero, Ill., where its existence was established by experiment]: the stimulation to output or accomplishment (as in an industrial or educational methods study) that results from the mere fact of being under concerned observation

hay \hā/ n [ME *hey*, fr. OE *hieg*; akin to OHG *hewi* hay, OE *hēan* to hew] 1: herbage and esp grass mowed and cured for fodder 2: REWARD 3 slang: BED 4: a small sum of money (a saving of \$14 million is not — H. C. Schöenberg)

hay vi: to cut, cure, and store for hay ~ vi: to feed with hay

hay-cock \hā-kōk/ n: a somewhat rounded conical pile of hay

hay-or \hā-ər, -hē-ər/ n: one that hays

hay fever n: an acute allergic nasal catarrh and conjunctivitis, esp POLLINOSIS

hay-fork \hā-fōrk/ n: a fork that is mechanically operated, or held in the hand and that is used for loading or unloading hay

hay-lage \hā-lāj/ n [hay + *sielag*]: a stored forage that is essentially a grass silage wilted to 35 to 50 percent moisture

hay-loft \hā-lōft/ n: a loft esp for storing hay

hay-mak-er \hā-mā-kər/ n 1: HAYER 2: a powerful blow

hay-mow \hā-mau/ n: a mow esp of or for hay

hay-rack \hā-rak/ n 1: a frame mounted on the running gear of a wagon and used esp in hauling hay or straw, also: a wagon equipped with a hayrack 2: a feeding rack that holds hay, for livestock

hay-rick \hā-rik/ n: a relatively large sometimes thatched outdoor pile of hay

hay-ride \hā-rid/ n: a pleasure ride usu at night by a group in a wagon, sleigh, or open truck partly filled with straw or hay

hay-seed \hā-sēd/ n, pl *hayseeds* or *hayseeds* 1 a: seed shattered from hay b: clinging bits of straw or chaff from hay 2 pl *hayseeds*: BUMPKIN, YOKEL

hay-stack \hā-stak/ n: a stack of hay

hay-wire \hā-wīr/ adj [fr. the use of baling wire for makeshift repairs] 1: hastily or shoddily made 2: being out of order — often used with go (the radio went ~) 3: emotionally or mentally upset ~ CRAZY — often used with go (went completely ~ after the accident)

hazān \kə-zān, -kāz-n/ n, pl *haza-nim* \kə-zān-əm/ [LHeb *zān*] 1: an official of a Jewish synagogue or community of the talmudic period 2: CANTOR

hazard \haz-əd/ n [ME, fr. MF *hasard*, fr. Ar *az-zahr* the die] 1: a game of chance like craps played with two dice 2: a source of danger 3 a: CHANCE b: a chance event: ACCIDENT 4 obs STAKE 3a 5: a golf-course obstacle — at hazard, at stake

hazard vi: VENTURE, RISK (~ a guess)

hazardous \haz-əd-əs/ adj 1: depending on hazard or chance 2: involving or exposing one to risk (as of loss or harm) (a ~ occupation) (handling ~ materials) syn see DANGEROUS — *hazardously* adv — *hazardousness* n

haze \hāz/ vb *hazed*, *haz-ing* [prob back-formation fr. *hazy*] vi: to become hazy or cloudy ~ vi: to make hazy, dull, or cloudy

haze n [prob back-formation fr. *hazy*] 1 a: fine dust, smoke, or light vapor causing lack of transparency of the air b: a cloudy appearance in a transparent liquid or solid, also: a dullness of finish (as on furniture) 2: vagueness of mind or mental perception

syn HAZE, FOG, MIST, SMOG *shared meaning element*: an atmospheric condition that deprives the air of its transparency

haze vi *hazed*, *haz-ing* [origin unknown] 1 a: to harass by exacting unnecessary or disagreeable work b: to harass by banter, ridicule, or criticism 2: to haze by way of initiation (~ the fraternity pledges) 3 West: to drive (as cattle or horses) from horseback — *haz-er* n — *haz-ing* n

hazel \hā-zəl/ n [ME *hasel*, fr. OE *hasel*, akin to OHG *hasal* hazel, L *corulus*] 1: any of a genus (*Corylus*) of shrubs or small trees of the birch family (esp the American *C. americana* and the

European *C. cornuta*) bearing nuts enclosed in a leafy involucre 2: a light brown to strong yellowish brown

hazel adj 1: consisting of hazels or of the wood of the hazel 2: of the color hazel

hazel hen n: a European woodland grouse (*Tetrastes bonasia*) related to the American ruffed grouse

hazel-nut \hā-zəl-nat/ n: the nut of a hazel

hazy \hā-zē/ adj *haz-er*, *est* [origin unknown] 1: obscured or made dim or cloudy by or as if by haze (a ~ view of the mountains) (a mirror ~ with steam) 2: VAGUE, INDEFINITE (had only a ~ recollection of what happened) — *haz-ily* \-zē-lē/ adv — *haz-iness* \-zē-nəs/ n

Hb symbol hemoglobin

HBM abbr Her Britannic Majesty; His Britannic Majesty

H-bomb \hē-bām/ n: HYDROGEN BOMB

h.c. abbr [L *honoris causa*] for the sake of honor

HC abbr 1 Holy Communion 2 House of Commons

HCF abbr highest common factor

HCL abbr high cost of living

hd abbr head

HD abbr heavy-duty

hdbk abbr handbook

hdkf abbr handkerchief

hdwe abbr hardware

he \hē/ pron [ME, fr. OE *hē*, akin to OE *hēo* she, *hit* it, OHG *hē* he, L *eis*, *citra* on this side, Gk *ekenas* that person] 1: that male one who is neither speaker nor hearer (~ is my father) — compare HIM, HIS, IT, SHE, THEY 2 — used in a generic sense or when the sex of the person is unspecified (~ that hath ears to hear, let him hear — Mt 11 15 (AV)) (one should do the best ~ can)

he \hē/ n 1: a male person or animal 2: one that is strongly masculine or virile — usu used in combination (a real he-man)

he \hē/ n [Heb *he*] the 5th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

He symbol helium

HE abbr 1 high expedient 2 his eminence 3 his excellency

head \hed/ n [ME *hed*, fr. OE *heafod*, akin to OHG *houbit* head, L *caput*] 1: the upper or anterior division of the body (as of a man or an insect) that contains the brain, the chief sense organs, and the mouth 2 a: the seat of the intellect: MIND (two ~s are better than one) b: natural aptitude or talent (a good ~ for figures) c: mental or emotional control: POISE (a level ~) d: HEADACHE 3: the obverse of a coin — usu used in pl (~s) win) 4 a: PERSON, INDIVIDUAL (count ~s) b pl *head*: one of a number (as of domestic animals) 5 a: the end that is upper or higher or opposite the foot (the ~ of the table) b: the source of a stream c: either end of something (as a drum) whose two ends need not be distinguished d: a horizontal passage in a coal mine

6: DIRECTOR LEADER as a: HEADMASTER b: one in charge of a division or department in an office or institution (the ~ of the English department) 7 a: CAPITULUM 2 b: the foliated part of a plant esp when consisting of a compact mass of leaves or close fructification 8 a: the leading element of a military column or a procession b: HEADWAY 9 a: the uppermost extremity or projecting part of an object: TOP b: the striking part of a weapon, tool, or implement c: the oval part of a printed musical note 10 a: a body of water kept in reserve at a height, also: the containing bank, dam, or wall b: a mass of water in motion 11 a: the difference in elevation between two points in a body of fluid b: the resulting pressure of the fluid at the lower point expressible as this height; broadly: pressure of a fluid 12 a: the bow and adjacent parts of a ship b: a ship's toilet, broadly: TOILET 13: the approximate length of the head of a horse (won by a ~) 14: the place of leadership, honor, or command (at the ~ of his class) 15 a (1): a word often in larger letters placed above a passage in order to introduce or categorize (2): a separate part or topic b: a portion of a page or sheet that is above the first line of printing 16 a: the topmost edge of a book b: the upper edge of a sail 17: the foam or scum that rises on a fermenting or effervescing liquid (as beer) 18 a: the part of a boil, pimple, or abscess at which it is likely to break b: culminating point of action

c: CRISIS (events came to a ~) 19 a: a part or attachment of a machine or machine tool containing a device (as a cutter or drill), also: the part of an apparatus that performs the chief function or a particular function b: MAGNETIC HEAD 20: an immediate constituent of a construction that has the same grammatical function as the whole (as *man* in "an old man", "a very old man", or "the man in the street") 21: one who uses a drug (as LSD or marijuana) — by the head drawing the greater depth of water forward — off one's head: CRAZY, DISTRACTED — out of one's head: DELIRIOUS — over one's head 1: beyond one's comprehension (liked pictures but art criticism was over his head) 2: so as to pass over one's superior standing or authority (went over his supervisor's head to complain)

head adj 1: of, relating to, or intended for the head 2: PRINCIPAL CHIEF (~ cook) 3: situated at the head 4: coming from in front (~ sea)

head vi 1: BEHEAD 2 a: to cut back the upper or terminal growth of (a plant or plant part) — often used with back b: to harvest (a cereal grass) by cutting off the heads 3 a: to put a head on: fit a head to (~ an arrow) b: to form the head or top of (lower ~ed by a spire) 4: to put oneself at the head of: act as the leader to (~ a revolt) 5 a: to face or oppose head on (~ waves) b: to get in front of so as to hinder, stop, or turn back c: to take a lead over (as in a race) d: to pass (a stream) by going round above the source 6 a: to put something at the head of (as a list) b: to stand as the first or leading member of (~s the list of heroes) 7: to set the course of (~ a ship northward) 8: to drive (as a soccer ball) with the head ~ vi 1: to form a head (~ this cabbage ~s early) 2: to point or proceed in a certain direction (~ the fleet was ~ing out) 3: to have a source

~ ORIGINATE

head-ache \hed-āk/ n 1: pain in the head 2: a vexatious or baffling situation or problem — *head-achy* \-ā-kē/ adj

wasteland *b*: an extensive area of rather level open uncultivated land usu with poor coarse soil, inferior drainage, and a surface rich in peat or peaty humus — **heath-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **heath-like** \-lɪk/ *adj* — **heathy** \-hē-thē/ *adj*

heathen \-hē-thən/ *adj* [ME *heithen*, fr. OE *hæthen*, akin to OHG *heidan* heathen] 1: of or relating to heathens, their religions, or their customs 2: STRANGE, UNCIVILIZED

heathen *n*, pl heathens or heathen 1: an unconverted member of a people or nation that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible 2: an uncivilized or irreligious person — **heathen-dom** \-dəm/ *n* — **heathen-ism** \-thē-niz-əm/ *n* — **heathen-ize** \-thē-nīz/ *v*

heathen-ish \-hē-thē-nish/ *adj*: resembling or characteristic of heathens: BARBAROUS — **heathen-ish-ly** *adv*

heather \-hē-thər/ *n* [ME (northern) *hather*]: HEATH *la*, esp: a common heath (*Calluna vulgaris*) of northern and alpine regions that has small crowded sessile leaves and racemes of tiny usu purplish pink flowers

heather *adj*: HEATHERY

heathery \-hē-th(ə)-rē/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling heather 2: having flecks of various colors (a soft ~ tweed)

heath hen *n*: a now extinct grouse (*Tympanuchus cupido cupido*) of the northeastern US — compare PRAIRIE CHICKEN

heat lightning *n*: vivid and extensive flashes of electric light without thunder seen near the horizon esp at the close of a hot day and ascribed to far-off lightning reflected by high clouds

heat prostration *n*: HEAT EXHAUSTION

heat pump *n*: an apparatus for heating or cooling a building by transferring heat by mechanical means from or to a reservoir (as the ground, water, or air) outside the building

heat rash *n*: PRICKLY HEAT

heat sink *n*: a substance or device for the absorption or dissipation of unwanted heat (as from a process or an electronic device)

heat-stroke \-hē-t-strōk/ *n*: a condition marked esp by cessation of sweating, extremely high body temperature, and collapse that results from prolonged exposure to high temperature — compare HEAT EXHAUSTION

heat-treat \-hē-t-trēt/ *vt*: to subject to heat, esp: to treat (as metals) by heating and cooling in a way that will produce desired properties — **heat-treater *n*** — **heat-treatment *n***

heat wave *n*: a period of unusually hot weather

heave \-hēv/ *vb* **heaved** or **hove** \-hōv/, **heaving** [ME *heven*, fr. OE *hebban*; akin to OHG *heban* to lift, *L* *capere* to take] *vt* 1 *obs*: ELEVATE 2: to cause to be lifted upward or onward 3: THROW 4: to utter with obvious effort 5 *a*: to cause to swell or rise *b*: to displace (as a rock stratum) esp by a fault 6: HAUL. DRAW ~ *vi* 1: to rise or become thrown or raised up 2: to strain to do something: LABOR 3 *a*: to rise and fall rhythmically *b*: PANT 4: RETCH 5 *a*: PULL, PUSH *b*: to move a ship in a specified direction or manner *c*: of a ship: to move in an indicated way *syn* see LIFT — **heaver *n***

heave *n* 1 *a*: an effort to heave or raise *b*: HURL, CAST 2: an upward motion: RISING esp: a rhythmical rising 3: the horizontal displacement by the faulting of a rock 4 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: chronic pulmonary emphysema of the horse resulting in difficult expiration, heaving of the flanks, and a persistent cough

heaven \-hev-ən/ *n* [ME *heven*, fr. OE *heofon*, akin to OHG *himil* himil heaven] 1: the expanse of space that seems to be over the earth like a dome: FIRMAMENT — usu used in pl 2 *a* often cap: the dwelling place of the Deity and the joyful abode of the blessed dead *b*: a spiritual state of everlasting communion with God 3 cap: GOD 4 *a*: a place or condition of utmost happiness 5 Christian Science: a state of immortality in which sin is absent and all manifestations of Mind are harmoniously ordered under the divine Principle

heaven-ly \-lē/ *adj* 1: of or relating to heaven or the heavens: CELESTIAL (the ~ choirs) 2 *a*: suggesting the blessed state of heaven: BEATIFIC (~ peace) *b*: DELIGHTFUL — **heaven-ly-ness *n***

heaven-sent \-sent/ *adj*: PROVIDENTIAL

heaven-ward \-wərd/ *adv* or *adj*: toward heaven

heaven-wards \-wərdz/ *adv*: HEAVENWARD

heavier-than-air *adj*: having greater weight than displacement

heavily \-hev-ē/ *adv* 1: in a heavy manner 2: slowly and laboriously: DULLY 3 archaic: with sorrow: GRIEVOUSLY 4: to a great degree: SEVERELY

Heav-ly-side layer \-hev-līd-/ *n* [Oliver Heaviside], IONOSPHERE

heavy \-hev-ē/ *adj* **heavier**; **est** [ME *hevy*, fr. OE *hefig*, akin to OHG *hebic* heavy, OE *hebban* to lift — more at HEAVE] 1 *a*: having great weight *b*: having a high specific gravity: having great weight in proportion to bulk *c* (1) of an isotope: having or being atoms of greater than normal mass (2) of a compound: containing heavy isotopes 2: hard to bear; specif: GRIEVOUS, AFFLICTIVE (*a* ~ sorrow) 3: of weighty import: SERIOUS 4: DEEP, PROFOUND 5 *a*: borne down by something oppressive: BURDENED *b*: PREGNANT esp: approaching parturition 6 *a*: slow or dull from loss of vitality or resiliency: SLUGGISH *b*: lacking sparkle or vivacity: DRAB *c*: lacking mirth or gaiety: DOLEFUL *d*: characterized by declining prices 7: dulled with weariness: DROWSY 8: greater in quantity or quality than the average of its kind or class *a*: unusually large (~ traffic) *b*: of great force (~ seas) *c*: OVERCAST *d* (1): impending motion (2): full of clay and inclined to hold water *e*: coming as if from a depth: LOUD *f*: THICK, COARSE *g*: OPPRESSIVE (~ odor) *h*: STEEP, ACUTE *i*: LABORIOUS, DIFFICULT *j*: of large capacity or output 9 *a*: digested with difficulty because of excessive richness or seasoning (~ fruitcake) *b*: not properly raised or leavened (~ bread) 10: producing goods (as coal, steel, or chemicals) used in the production of other goods (~ industry) 11 *a*: armed with guns of large caliber *b*: heavily armored 12 *a*: having stress (~ rhythm) — used esp of syllables in accentual verse *b*: being the strongest degree of stress in speech 13: relating to theatrical parts of a grave or somber nature — **heavily-ness *n***

syn HEAVY, WEIGHTY, PONDEROUS, CUMBROUS, CUMBERSOME *shared meaning element*: having great weight **on** light

heavy *adv*: in a heavy manner: HEAVILY

heavy *n*, pl heav-ies 1 *pl*: heavy cavalry 2: HEAVYWEIGHT 2 3 *a*: a theatrical role of a dignified or somber character; also: an actor playing such a role *b*: VILLAIN 4 *c*: a person of importance or significance

heavy chain *n*: either of the two larger of the four polypeptide chains comprising antibodies — compare LIGHT CHAIN

heavy-duty \-hev-ē-ty/ *adj* (ut-ē) *adj*: able or designed to withstand unusual strain

heavy-footed \-fut-əd/ *adj*: heavy and slow in movement: DULL (~ literary style)

heavy-handed \-han-dəd/ *adj* 1: CLUMSY, UNGRACEFUL 2: OPPRESSIVE, HARSH — **heavy-handed-ly** *adv* — **heavy-handed-ness *n***

heavy-hearted \-hart-əd/ *adj*: DESPONDENT, SADDENED — **heavy-hearted-ly** *adv* — **heavy-hearted-ness *n***

heavy hydrogen *n*: an isotope of hydrogen having a mass number greater than 1, esp: DEUTERIUM

heavy-set \-hev-ē-set/ *adj*: stocky and compact and sometimes tending to stoutness in build

heavy spar *n*: BARITE

heavy water *n*: water containing more than the usual proportion of heavy isotopes, esp: water enriched in deuterium

heavy-weight \-hev-ē-wāt/ *n* 1: one that is above average in weight 2: one in the usu heaviest class of contestants *a*: a boxer weighing over 175 pounds *b*: a wrestler weighing over 175 pounds or 191 pounds *c*: a weight lifter weighing over 181 pounds

Heb abbr 1 Hebrew 2 Hebrews

heb-dom-ad \-heb-də-məd/ *n* [L *hebdomad-*, *hebdomas*, fr. Gk, fr. *hebdomas* seventh, fr. *hepta* seven — more at SEVEN] 1: a group of seven 2: a period of seven days: WEEK

heb-dom-a-dal \-heb-dəm-əd-əl/ *adj*: WEEKLY — **heb-dom-a-dal-ly** \-lī/ *adv*

He-be \-hē-bē/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Hēbē*]: the Greek goddess of youth and a cupbearer to the gods

he-be-phre-nia \-hē-bə-frē-nē-ə-, -frēn-ē-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *hēbē* youth, fr. the childish behavior which is often found with it] a: a schizophrenic reaction characterized by silliness, delusions, hallucinations, and regression — **he-be-phre-nic** \-frē-nik-, -frē-nik/ *adj*

he-be-tate \-heb-ə-tāt/ *vt* **tated**, **tating** [L *hebetatus*, pp of *hebetare*, fr. *hebet*, *hebes* dull] to make dull or obtuse — **he-be-tation** \-heb-ə-tā-shən/ *n*

he-be-tude \-heb-ə-tyū-d/ *n*: LETHARGY, DULLNESS — **he-be-tu-din-ous** \-heb-ə-tyū-d-nəs-, -n-əs/ *adj*

He-brāic \-hī-brā-ik/ *adj* **Hebrayke**, fr. LL *Hebraicus*, fr. Gk *Hebraikos*, fr. *Hebraios* *a*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Hebrews or their language or culture — **He-brā-ic-al-ly** \-brā-ik-ə-lē/ *adv*

He-brā-ism \-hē(ō)brā-iz-əm/ *n* 1: a characteristic feature of Hebrew occurring in another language 2: the thought, spirit, or practice characteristic of the Hebrews 3: a moral theory or emphasis attributed to the Hebrews

He-brā-ist \-brā-ist/ *n*: a specialist in Hebrew and Hebraic studies

He-brā-is-tic \-hē-brā-ist-ik/ *adj* 1: HEBRAIC 2: marked by Hebraisms

he-brā-ize \-hē-brā-īz/ *vb* **-ized**, **-izing** often *cap*, *vi*: to use Hebraisms ~ *vi*: to make Hebraic in character or form — **he-brā-iza-tion** \-hē-brā-īz-ā-shən/ *n*, often *cap*

He-brew \-hē(ō)brī/ *n* [ME *Hebreu*, fr. OF, fr. LL *Hebraeus*, fr. L, *adj*, fr. Gk *Hebraios*, fr. Aram *Hebrāi*] 1: a member of or descendant from one of a group of northern Semitic peoples including the Israelites, esp: ISRAELITE 2 *a*: the Semitic language of the ancient Hebrews *b*: any of various later forms of this language — **Hebrew *adj***

He-brews \-brīz/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr: a theological treatise addressed to early Christians and included as a book in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

He-cate \-hek-at-ē, -atē-/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Hekate*]: a Greek goddess associated esp with the underworld, night, and witchcraft

hec-a-tomb \-hek-ə-təm/ *n* [L *hecatombe*, fr. Gk *hekatombē*, fr. *hekatō* hundred + *bōs* cow — more at HUNDRED COW] 1: an ancient Greek and Roman sacrifice of 100 oxen or cattle 2: the sacrifice or slaughter of many victims

heck \-hek/ *n* [euphemism]: HELL 2a (*a* ~ of a lot of money)

heck-le \-hek-əl/ *vi* **heck-led**, **heck-ling** \-(-s-)lɪŋ/ [ME *hekelen*, fr. *heckele* hackle, akin to OHG *hako* hook — more at HOOK]: to harass and try to disconcert with questions, challenges, or gibes: BADGER *syn* see BAIT — **heck-ler** \-(-s-)lər/ *n*

hect- or hecto- comb form [F, irreg. fr. Gk *hektōn*]: hundred (hectograph)

hect-are \-hek-, tā(ə)r-, -tē(ə)r-, -tār-/ *n* [F, fr. *hect-* + *are*] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

hec-tic \-hek-tik/ *adj* [ME *etyk*, fr. MF *etique*, fr. LL *hecticus*, fr. Gk *hektikos* habitual, compulsive, fr. *echēn* to have — more at SCHEME] 1: of, relating to, or being a fluctuating but persistent fever (as in tuberculosis) 2: having a hectic fever 3: RED FLUSHED 4: filled with excitement or confusion (the ~ days before Christmas) — **hec-tic-al-ly** \-hēk-ə(-s-)lē/ *adv*

hec-to-gram \-hek-ə-gram/ *n* [F *hectogramme*, fr. *hect-* + *gramme* gram] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

hec-to-graph \-gräf/ *n* [G *hektograph*, fr. *hekto-* *hect-* + *-graph*]: a machine for making copies of a writing or drawing produced on a

ə	about	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ū	cut, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flow	ōl	coin	th	thin
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	fanous	zh	vision

heap \hēp\ *n* [ME *heep*, fr OE *heap*, akin to OE *heah* high] 1: a collection of things thrown one on another: PILE 2: a great number or large quantity: LOT

heap v 1 *a*: to throw or lay in a heap: pile or collect in great quantity (his sole object was to ~ up riches) *b*: to form or round into a heap (~ed the dirt into a mound) 2: to accord or bestow lavishly or in large quantities (~ed the plates with food) (~ed honors upon him)

hear \hu(ə)r\ *v* *hear* \hɔrd\, *hear-ing* \hu(ə)r-ɪŋ\ [ME *heren*, fr OE *hieran*; akin to OHG *hōren* to hear, L *cavere* to be on guard, Gk *akouein* to hear] *v* 1: to perceive or apprehend by the ear 2: to gain knowledge of by hearing 3 *a*: to listen to with attention: HEED *b*: ATTEND (~ mass) 4 *a*: to give a legal hearing to: *b*: to take testimony from (~ witnesses) ~ *v* 1: to have the capacity of apprehending sound 2: to gain information: LEARN 3: to entertain the idea — used in the negative ('wouldn't ~ of it) 4 — often used in the expression *Hear! Hear!* to express approval (as during a speech) — *hear-er* \hu(ə)r-ər\ *n*

hearing *n* 1 *a*: the process, function, or power of perceiving sound, *specif*: the special sense by which noises and tones are received as stimuli *b*: EARSHOT 2 *a*: opportunity to be heard, to present one's side of a case, or to be generally known or appreciated *b* (1): a listening to arguments (2): a preliminary examination in criminal procedure *c*: a session (as of a legislative committee) in which witnesses are heard and testimony is taken 3 *chiefly dial*: a piece of news: RUMOR

hearing aid *n*: an electronic device usu worn by a person for amplifying sound before it reaches the receptor organs

hear-ken \här-kən\ *vb* *hear-kened*, *hear-ken-ing* \här-k(ə)-ɪŋ\ [ME *herkenen*, fr OE *heorecan*; akin to OHG *hörechen* to listen — more at HARK] *v* 1: LISTEN 2: to give respectful attention ~ *vt*, *archaic*: to give heed to: HEAR

hear-say \hi(ə)r-sə\ *n*: something heard from another: RUMOR *syn see* REPORT

hearsay evidence *n*: evidence based not on a witness's personal knowledge but on matters told him by another

hearse \hɔrs\ *n* [ME *herse*, fr MF *herce* harrow, frame for holding candles, fr L *hirpic*, *hirper* harrow] 1 *a*: a triangular candelabrum for 15 candles used esp at funerals *b*: an elaborate framework erected over a coffin or tomb to which memorial verses or epitaphs are attached 2 *a* *archaic*: COFFIN *b obs*: BIER 2 3: a vehicle for conveying the dead to the grave

hearse v *hearsed*; *hears-ing* 1 *a* *archaic*: to place on or in a hearse *b*: to convey in a hearse 2 *BURY*

heart \hɜrt\ *n* [ME *hert*, fr OE *heorte*; akin to OHG *herza* heart, L *cord*, *cor*, Gk *kardia*] 1 *a*: a hollow muscular organ of vertebrate animals that by its rhythmic contraction acts as a force pump maintaining the circulation of the blood *b*: a structure in an invertebrate animal functionally analogous to the vertebrate heart *c*: BREAST BOSTOM *d* something resembling a heart in shape, *specif*: a conventionalized representation of a heart 2 *a*: a playing card marked with a conventionalized figure of a heart *b pl*: the suit comprising cards so marked *c pl but sing in constr*: a game in which the object is to avoid taking tricks containing hearts 3 *a*: the whole personality including intellectual as well as emotional functions or traits *b obs*: INTELLECT 4: the emotional or moral as distinguished from the intellectual nature: *a*: generous disposition: COMPASSION *b*: LOVE, AFFECTIONS *c*: COURAGE, ARDOR 5: one's innermost character, feelings, or inclinations (a man after my own ~) 6 *a*: the central or innermost part: CENTER *b*: the essential or most vital part of something — by heart: by rote or from memory — to heart: with deep concern

heart v 1 *archaic*: HEARTEN 2 *archaic*: to fix in the heart

heart-ache \hɜrt-ək\ *n*: anguish of mind: SORROW

heart attack *n*: an acute episode of heart disease (as myocardial infarction) esp when caused by a coronary thrombosis or a coronary occlusion

heart-beat \hɜrt-bēt\ *n* 1: one complete pulsation of the heart 2: the vital center or driving impulse

heart block *n*: incoordination of the heartbeat in which the auricles and ventricles beat independently and which is marked by decreased cardiac output

heart-break \hɜrt-brɛk\ *n*: crushing grief

heart-breaking \hɜrt-brɛk-ɪŋ\ *adj* 1 *a*: causing intense sorrow or distress (the ~ waste of frightened human consciousness — Richard Poirier) *b*: extremely trying or difficult 2: producing an intense emotional reaction or response (~ beauty) — *heart-breaking-ly* \hɜrt-brɛk-ɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv*

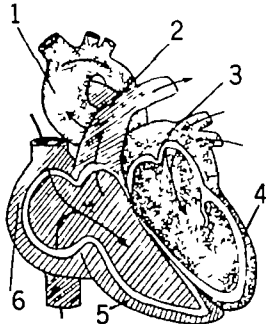
heart-breaken \hɜrt-brɛkən\ *adj*: overcome by sorrow

heart-burn \hɜrt-bɜrn\ *n*: a burning discomfort behind the lower part of the sternum usu related to spasm of the lower end of the esophagus or of the upper part of the stomach

heart-burning \hɜrt-bɜrn-ɪŋ\ *n*: intense or rancorous jealousy or resentment

heart disease *n*: an abnormal organic condition of the heart or of the heart and circulation

heart-ed \hɜrt-əd\ *adj* 1: having a heart esp of a specified kind — usu. used in combination (a faint-hearted leader) (a light-hearted wanderer) 2: seated in the heart



heart 1a 1 aorta, 2 pulmonary artery, 3 left auricle, 4 left ventricle, 5 right ventricle, 6 right auricle

heart-en \hɜrt-ən\ *v* *heart-ened*, *heart-en-ing* \hɜrt-ɪŋ-, -ən-ɪŋ\ : to give heart to: ENCOURAGE — *heart-en-ing-ly* \hɜrt-ɪŋ-lɪ-, -ən-ɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv*

heart failure *n* 1: a condition in which the heart is unable to pump blood at an adequate rate or in adequate volume 2: cessation of heartbeat: DEATH

heart-felt \hɜrt-felt\ *adj*: deeply felt: EARNEST *syn see* SINCERE

heart-free \hɜrt-frɪ\ *adj*: not in love

hearth \hɜrth\ *n* [ME *herth*, fr OE *heorth*, akin to OHG *herd* hearth, Skt *kāḍāyiti* he singes] 1 *a*: a brick, stone, or cement area in front of a fireplace *b*: the floor of a fireplace *c* (1): the lowest section of a blast furnace (2): the bottom of a refinery, reverberatory, or open-hearth furnace on which the ore or metal is exposed to the flame (3): the inside bottom of a foundry cupola 2: HOME 3: a vital or creative center (the central ~ of occidental civilization — A. L. Kroeber)

hearth-stone \hɜrth-stōn\ *n* 1 *a*: stone forming a hearth *b*: HOME 2: a soft stone or composition of powdered stone and pipe clay used to whiten or scour hearths and doorsteps

heart-ily \hɜrt-ɪ-lɪ\ *adv* 1: in a hearty manner 2 *a*: with all sincerity: WHOLEHEARTEDLY *b*: with zest or gusto 3: QUITE THOROUGHLY (~ sick of all this talk)

heart-land \hɜrt-land\ *n*: a central and vital area, esp: a central land area (as northern Eurasia) held by geopoliticians to have strategic advantages for mastery of the world

heart-less \hɜrt-ləs\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: SPIRITLESS 2: lacking feeling: CRUEL — *heart-less-ly* *adv* — *heart-less-ness* *n*

heart-lung machine *n*: a mechanical pump that shunts the body's blood away from the heart and maintains the circulation during heart surgery

heart-rending \hɜrt-rɛnd-ɪŋ\ *adj*: HEARTBREAKING *la* — *heart-rend-ing-ly* \hɜrt-rɛnd-ɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv*

heart-ry \hɜrt-ri\ *n*: 1: peace of mind: TRANQUILLITY 2: any of various violas, esp: WILD PANSY

heart-sick \hɜrt-sɪk\ *adj*: very despondent: DEPRESSED — *heart-sick-ness* *n*

heart-some \hɜrt-səm\ *adj*, *chiefly Scot*: giving spirit or vigor: ANIMATING, ENLIVENING — *heart-some-ly* *adv*, *chiefly Scot*

heart-sore \hɜrt-sɔ(ə)r-, -sɔ(ə)r\ *adj*: HEARTSICK

heart-string \hɜrt-strɪŋ\ *n* 1 *obs*: a nerve once believed to sustain the heart 2: the deepest emotions or affections (pulled at his ~)

heart-throb \hɜrt-thrɒb\ *n* 1: the throb of a heart 2 *a*: sentimental emotion: PASSION *b*: SWEETHEART

heart-to-heart \hɜrt-to-hɜrt\ *adj*: SINCERE, FRANK (a ~ talk)

heart-warming \hɜrt-wɔr-mɪŋ\ *adj*: inspiring sympathetic feeling: CHEERING

heart-whole \hɜrt-hōl\ *adj* 1: HEART-FREE 2: SINCERE, GENUINE

heart-wood \hɜrt-wud\ *n*: the older harder nonliving central portion of wood that is darker, denser, less permeable, and more durable than the surrounding sapwood — called also *duramen*

heart-y \hɜrt-ɪ\ *adj* *heart-ier*; *-est* 1 *a*: giving unqualified support: THOROUGHGOING *b*: enthusiastically or exuberantly cordial: JOVIAL *c*: expressed unrestrainedly 2 *a*: exhibiting vigorous good health *b*: ABUNDANT (a ~ meal) *c*: NOURISHING (a ~ beef stew) 3: VIGOROUS, VEHEMENT *syn see* SINCERE *ant* hollow — *heart-i-ness* *n*

hearty *n*, *pl* *hearties*: a bold brave fellow: COMRADE, also: SAILOR

heat \het\ *vb* [ME *heten*, fr OE *hētan*, akin to OE *hāt* hot] *v* 1: to become warm or hot 2: to become hot and start to spoil ~ *vt* 1: to make warm or hot 2: EXCITE — *heat-able* \-ə-bəl\ *adj* — *heat-ed-ly* *adv*

heat *n* 1 *a* (1): a condition of being hot: WARMTH (2): a marked or notable degree of hotness *b*: pathological excessive bodily temperature *c*: a hot place or situation *d* (1): a period of heat (2): a single complete operation of heating, also: the quantity of material so heated *e* (1): added energy that causes substances to rise in temperature, fuse, evaporate, expand, or undergo any of various other related changes, that flows to a body by contact with or radiation from bodies at higher temperatures, and that can be produced in a body (as by compression) (2): the energy associated with the random motions of the molecules, atoms, or smaller structural units of which matter is composed *f*: appearance, condition, or color of a body as indicating its temperature *g*: one of a series of intensities of heating 2 *a*: intensity of feeling or reaction *b*: the height or stress of an action or condition (in the ~ of battle) *c*: sexual excitement esp in a female mammal, *specif*: ESTRUS 3: pungency of flavor 4: a single continuous effort *a*: a single round of a contest (as a race) having two or more rounds for each contestant *b*: one of several preliminary contests held to eliminate less competent contenders 5 *a* (1) *slang*: the intensification of law-enforcement activity or investigation (2) *slang*: POLICE *b*: PRESSURE, COERCION — *heat-less* \hɛt-ləs\ *adj*

heat cramps *n pl*: a condition that is marked by sudden development of cramps in skeletal muscles and that results from prolonged work in high temperatures accompanied by profuse perspiration with loss of sodium chloride from the body

heat-ed \hɛt-əd\ *adj*: marked by anger (a ~ argument)

heat engine *n*: a mechanism (as an internal-combustion engine) for converting heat energy into mechanical energy

heat-er \hɛt-ər\ *n* 1: device that imparts heat or holds something to be heated 2: one whose work is to heat something

heat exhaustion *n*: a condition marked by weakness, nausea, dizziness, and profuse sweating that results from physical exertion in a hot environment — called also *heat prostration*, compare HEAT STROKE

heath \hɛθ\ *n* [ME *heih*, fr OE *hēth*, akin to OHG *heida* heather, OW *coit* forest] 1 *a*: any of a family (Ericaceae, the heath family) of shrubby dicotyledonous and often evergreen plants that thrive on open barren usu acid and ill-drained soil, esp: an evergreen subshrub of either of two genera (*Erica* and *Calluna*) with whorls of needlelike leaves and clusters of small flowers *b*: a tract of various plants that resemble true heaths 2 *a*: a tract of

heir at law : an heir in whom an intestate's real property is vested by operation of law
heir-ess \ 'hɛr-əs, 'cr-ə \ n : a female heir; esp : a female heir to great wealth
heirloom \ 'hɛr-əl-ju:m, 'cɛr-ə \ n [ME *heirloom*, fr *heir* + *lome* implement — more at **LOOM**] 1 : a piece of property that descends to the heir as an inseparable part of an inheritance 2 : something of special value handed on from one generation to another
heir presumptive n, pl **heirs presumptive** : an heir whose legal right to an inheritance may be defeated (as by the birth of a nearer relative)
heist \ 'hɪst \ vt [alter of 'hoist] 1 chiefly dial : 'HOIST 2 slang a : to commit armed robbery on b : to take unlawfully and usu with violence : STEAL
heist n, slang : armed robbery : HOLDUP; also : THEFT
Hel \ 'hɛl \ n [ON] : the Norse goddess of the dead and queen of the underworld
held past of **HOLD**
hel-dən-ten-ər \ 'hɛl-dən-tən-ər, -nɔ(ə)r, -tən-ər \ n, often cap [G, fr *held* hero + *tenor*] : a tenor with a dramatic voice well suited to heroic (as Wagnerian) roles
Helen of Troy \ 'hɛl-ən-əv-'trɔɪ \ : the wife of Menelaus whose abduction by Paris brought about the Trojan War
heli- or **helo-** comb form [L, fr. Gk *hēli-*, *hēlio-*, fr. *hēlios* — more at **SOLAR**] : sun (**heliocentric**)
heli-cal \ 'hɛl-i-kəl \ adj [LL *heliacus*, fr Gk *hēliakos*, fr *hēlios*] : relating to or near the sun — used esp of the last setting of a star before and its first rising after invisibility due to conjunction with the sun — **heli-cal-ly** \ -kəl-i-ə \ adv
heli- or **helo-** comb form [Gk *hēlik-*, *hēliko-*, fr *hēlik-*, *hēlix* spiral — more at **HELIX**] : helix; adj (**helicat**)
heli-cal \ 'hɛl-i-kəl \ adj : of, relating to, or having the form of a helix, broadly : **SPIRAL** 1a — **heli-cal-ly** \ -kəl-i-ə \ adv
heli-coil \ 'hɛl-i-kɔɪd, 'hɛ-lə- or 'hɛl-i-kɔɪd \ 'hɛ-lə- or 'hɛ-lə- \ adj 1 : forming or arranged in a spiral 2 : having the form of a flat coil or flattened spiral (~ snail shell)
heli-con \ 'hɛl-i-kən, -i-kən \ n (prob fr Gk *hēlik-*, *hēlix* + *E-on* (as in *bombardion*)) : one of its tube's forming a spiral encircling the player's body) : a large circular tuba similar to a sousaphone but lacking an adjustable bell
heli-copt-er \ 'hɛl-i-kɔpt-ər, 'hɛ-lə- \ vb [back-formation fr 'helicopter] : **HELICOPTER**
heli-copt-er \ 'hɛl-i-kɔpt-ər, 'hɛ-lə- \ n [F *hélicoptère*, fr. Gk *hēliko-* + *pteron* wing — more at **FEATHER**] : an aircraft whose support in the air is derived chiefly from the aerodynamic forces acting on one or more rotors turning about substantially vertical axes
heli-copt-er vi : to travel by helicopter ~ vt : to transport by helicopter
heli-cen-tric \ 'hɛl-i-sən-'trɪk \ adj 1 : referred to or measured from the sun's center or appearing as if seen from it 2 : having or relating to the sun as a center — compare **GEOCENTRIC**
heli-chrome \ 'hɛl-i-krom \ n : a photograph in natural colors
heli-gram \ 'hɛl-i-gram \ n : a message transmitted by a heliograph
heli-graph \ 'hɛl-i-graf \ n [ISV] 1 a : PHOTOGRAPHY 2b : PHOTOHELIOGRAPH 2 : an apparatus for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays thrown from a mirror
heli-graph vi : to signal by means of a heliograph — **heli-graph-er** \ 'hɛ-lə-'grə-fər, 'hɛ-lə-'grə-fər \ n
heli-graph-ic \ 'hɛ-lə-'grə-f-ik \ adj 1 : of or relating to heliography or a heliograph 2 : **SOLAR** 1 (~ latitude)
heli-og-ra-phy \ 'hɛ-lə-'grə-f-ē, 'hɛ-lə-'grə-f-ē \ n 1 : an early photographic process producing a photoengraving on a metal plate, broadly : PHOTOGRAPHY 2 : the system or practice of signaling with a heliograph
heli-og-ra-vure \ 'hɛ-lə-'grə-'vyu(ə) \ n [F *héliogravure*, fr *héli-* + *gravure*] : PHOTOGRAPHY
heli-ol-a-try \ 'hɛ-lə-'al-i-ə-trɪ \ n : sun worship — **heli-ol-a-trous** \ -trɪ-əs \ adj
heli-om-eter \ 'hɛ-lə-'am-i-ə-tər \ n [F *héliomètre*, fr *héli-* + *mètre* — meter] : a visual telescope that has a divided objective designed for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun but later used for measuring angles between celestial bodies or between points on the moon — **heli-om-eter-ic** \ 'hɛ-lə-'mē-trɪk \ adj — **heli-om-eter-ic-ly** \ -trɪ-kəl-i-ə \ adv
heli-phyte \ 'hɛ-lə-'fɪt \ n : a plant thriving in or tolerating full sunlight
heli-stat \ 'hɛ-lə-'stæt \ n [NL *heliostata* fr *heli-* + Gk *-statēs* — stat] : an instrument consisting of a mirror mounted on an axis moved by clockwork by which a sunbeam is steadily reflected in one direction
heli-tax-is \ 'hɛ-lə-'taks-əs \ n [NL] : phototaxis in which sunlight is the stimulus
heli-trope \ 'hɛl-i-'trɒp, Brit usu 'hɛ-l \ n [L *heliotropium*, fr Gk *hēliotropion*, fr *hēlio-* + *trōpos* turn, fr its flowers' turning toward the sun — more at **TROPE**] 1 : any of a genus (*Heliotropium*) of herbs or shrubs of the borage family — compare **GARDEN HELIOTROPE** 2 : BLOODSTONE 3 a : a variable color averaging a moderate purple b : a moderate reddish purple
heli-ot-ro-plam \ 'hɛ-lə-'trɒp-ləm \ n : phototropism in which sunlight is the orienting stimulus — **heli-ot-ro-pic** \ -lɛ-'trɒp-ik, -trɒp-ik \ adj — **heli-ot-ro-pic-ly** \ -i-kəl-i-ə \ adv
heli-ozo-an \ 'hɛ-lə-'zə-ən \ n [NL *Heli-zoa*, order name; fr. *heli-* + *-zoo*] : any of an order (*Heli-zoa*) of free-living helozoic usu freshwater rhizopod protozoans that reproduce by binary fission or budding — **heli-ozo-an** adj — **heli-ozo-ic** \ -zə-'i-k \ adj
heli-pad \ 'hɛ-lə-'pad, 'hɛ-lə- \ n : HELICOPTER
heli-port \ -pɔ(ə)rɪ, -pɔ(ə)rɪ \ n [*heli* + *port*] : a landing and takeoff place for a helicopter



heliograph 2

heli-stop \ -stɒp \ n : HELIPORT
heli-um \ 'hɛ-lē-əm \ n [NL, fr. Gk *hēlios*] : a light colorless non-flammable gaseous element found esp in natural gases and used chiefly for inflating airships and balloons, for filling incandescent lamps, and for cryogenic purposes — see **ELEMENT** table
heli-x \ 'hɛ-lɪks \ n, pl **heli-ces** \ 'hɛ-lə-'sɛz, 'hɛ-lə- also **heli-ces** \ 'hɛ-lɪk-sɪz \ [L, fr. Gk, akin to Gk *elyein* to roll, wrap — more at **VOLUME**] 1 : something spiral in form as a : an ornamental volute b : a coil formed by winding wire around a uniform tube 2 : the incurved rim of the external ear 3 : a curve traced on a cylinder by the rotation of a point crossing its right sections at a constant oblique angle; broadly : **SPIRAL** 1b
hell \ 'hɛl \ n [ME, fr. OE, akin to OE *helan* to conceal, OHG *helan*, L *celare*, Gk *kalyptein*] 1 a (1) : a nether world in which the dead continue to exist : HADES (2) : the nether realm of the devil and the demons in which the damned suffer everlasting punishment b *Christian Science* : ERROR 2b, SIN 2 a : a place or state of torment or wickedness — often used as an interjection, an intensive, or a generalized term of abuse (war is ~ — W. T. Sherman) (a ~ of a nice guy) (go to ~) b : a place or state of turmoil or destruction (all ~ broke loose) c : a severe scolding (got ~ for coming in late) d : unrestrained fun or sportiveness (the kids were full of ~) 3 a *archaic* : a tailor's receptacle b : **HELLBOX** — **hell** or **high water** : difficulties of whatever kind or size (will stand by his convictions come **hell** or **high water**) — **hell** to pay : serious trouble (if he's late there'll be **hell** to pay)
hell \ 'hɛl \ n, ml, sl, sl : he will : he shall
hell-bender \ 'hɛl-'ben-dər \ n : a large aquatic usu gray salamander (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis*) of the Ohio valley
hell-bent \ -bent \ adj 1 : stubbornly and often recklessly determined (~ to cut taxes again before election, ~ New Republic) 2 : moving at full speed : RECKLESS (drivers ~ on a ~ mission of self-destruction) — Jerome Beatty, Jr
hell-box \ -bɒks \ n : a receptacle into which a printer throws damaged or discarded type
hell-broth \ -brɒθ \ n : a brew for working black magic
hell-cat \ -kæt \ n 1 : WITCH 2 : one given to tormenting others, esp : SHREW
heli-bore \ 'hɛ-lə-'bɔ(ə)r, -bɔ(ə)r \ n [L *helleborus*, fr. Gk *hēleboros*] 1 : any of a genus (*Helleborus*) of herbs of the buttercup family having showy flowers with petaloid sepals, also : the dried rhizome or an extract or powder of this formerly used in medicine 2 : a poisonous herb (genus *Veratrum*) of the lily family, also : the dried rhizome of a hellebore (*Veratrum album* or *V. vinde*) or a powder or extract of this containing alkaloids used as a cardiac and respiratory depressant and as an insecticide
Hellenic \ 'hɛ-lən-ɪk \ n [Gk *Hellen*] : GREEK
'Hellenic \ 'hɛ-lən-ɪk, hɛ- \ adj : of or relating to Greece, its people, or its language
Hellenic n : GREEK 2a
Hellenism \ 'hɛ-lən-ɪz-əm \ n 1 : GREEKISM 2 : devotion to or imitation of ancient Greek thought, customs, or styles 3 : Greek civilization esp as modified in the Hellenistic period by oriental influences 4 : a body of humanistic and classical ideals associated with ancient Greece and including reason, the pursuit of knowledge and the arts, moderation, civic responsibility, and bodily development
Hellenist \ -nɪst \ n 1 : a person living in Hellenistic times who was Greek in language, outlook, and way of life but was not Greek in ancestry, esp : a hellenized Jew 2 : a specialist in the language or culture of ancient Greece
Hellenistic \ 'hɛ-lən-ɪs-tɪk \ adj 1 : of or relating to Greek history, culture, or art after Alexander the Great 2 : of or relating to the Hellenists
heli-nize \ 'hɛ-lə-'nɪz \ vb *niz-*, *niz-* (often cap, vi) : to become Greek or Hellenistic ~ vt : to make Greek or Hellenistic in form or culture — **heli-ni-zation** \ 'hɛ-lə-'nɪ-zə-'tʃən \ n, often cap
heller \ 'hɛ-lər \ n : **HELLION**
helleri \ 'hɛ-l-ərɪ \ (Gry) n [NL (specific epithet of *Xiphophorus helleri*), fr. C. Heller, 20th cent tropical fish collector] 1 : SWORDTAIL 2 : any of various brightly-colored topminnows developed by hybridization of swordtails and platys
'hell-for-leather adv : in a hell-for-leather manner, at full speed (rode ~ down the trail)
'hell-for-leather adj : marked by determined recklessness or great speed or force (a cocky, ~ fighting man — H. H. Martin)
heli-gram-mite \ 'hɛ-lə-'grəm-ɪt \ n [origin unknown] : a carnivorous aquatic No. American insect larva that is the young form of a dobsonfly (esp. *Corydalus cornutus*) and is used for fish bait
hell-hole \ 'hɛl-'hɔl \ n 1 : the pit of hell 2 : a place of extreme discomfort or squalor
hell-hound \ -haʊnd \ n 1 : a dog represented in mythology as a guardian of the underworld 2 : a fiendish person
hell-ion \ 'hɛl-i-ən \ n [prob alter of *hailion* (scamp)] : a troublesome or mischievous person
hell-ish \ 'hɛl-ɪʃ \ adj : of, resembling, or befitting hell : DEVILISH (nothing more ~ than warfare within the soul — Frank Yerby) — **hell-ish-ly** adv — **hell-ish-ness** n
heli-o \ 'hɛ-lə- \ n, pl **helios** [alter of *hollo*] : an expression or gesture of greeting — used interjectionally in greeting, in answering the telephone, or to express surprise
'helm \ 'hɛlm \ n [ME, fr. OE] : **HELMET** 1
helm vi : to cover or furnish with a helmet
'helm n [ME *helme* fr. OE *helma*, akin to OHG *helmo* tiller] 1 a : a lever or wheel controlling the rudder of a ship for steering, broadly : the entire apparatus for steering a ship b : deviation of

a	about	kitten	or further	a	back	bake	cat, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	g	gift
j	joke	ing	ing	o	flow	'ol	coln
ū	loot	y	yet	yē	few	y	furious
						zh	this

gelatin surface — **hectograph** *vi* — **hec-to-graph-ic** \hek-tə-graf-ik/ *adj*
hec-to-lit-er \hek-tə-lit-ər/ *n* [F *hectolitre*, fr *hect-* + *litre* liter] — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table
hec-to-mi-ter \hek-tə-mit-ər/ *n* [F *hectomètre*, fr *hect-* + *mètre* meter] — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table
hec-tor \hek-tər/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Hektor*] 1 *cap* a son of Priam, husband of Andromache, and Trojan champion slain by Achilles 2: **BULLY, BRAGGART**
hector *vb* **hec-tored**; **hec-tor-ing** \i-tə-nŋ/ *vi*: to play the bully 1: **SWAGGER** ~ *vi*: to intimidate by bluster or personal pressure *syn* **SEE BAIT** — **hec-tor-ing-ly** \i-tə-nŋ-lē/ *adv*
Hec-u-ba \hek-yə-bə/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Hekabē*]: the wife of Priam in Homer's *Iliad*
he'd \hēd, ēd/: he had: he would
he'd-dle \hed-1/ *n* [prob alter of ME *hælde*, fr OE *hefeld*, akin to ON *hafald* heddle, OE *hebban* to lift — more at **HEAVE**]: one of the sets of parallel cords or wires that with their mounting compose the harness used to guide warp threads in a loom
he'd-er \hed-ər, ked-/ *n* [Yiddish *kheyder*, fr Heb *hedher* room]: an elementary Jewish school in which children are taught, to read the Pentateuch, the Prayer Book, and other books in Hebrew
hedge \hej/ *n* [ME *hegge*, fr OE *hecg*, akin to OE *haga* hedge, hawthorn, L *colum* sieve] 1 *a*: a fence or boundary formed by a dense row of shrubs or low trees 2: **BARRIER LIMIT** 3: a means of protection or defense (as against financial loss) 3: a calculatedly noncommittal or evasive statement
hedge *vb* **hedged**; **hedging** *vi* 1: to enclose or protect with or as if with a hedge — **ENCIRCLE** 2: to hem in or obstruct with or as if with a barrier: **HINDER** (*hedged* about by special regulations and statutes — *Sandi Rosenbloom*) 3: to protect oneself from losing by a counterbalancing transaction (~ a bet) ~ *vi* 1: to plant, form, or trim a hedge 2: to evade the risk of commitment esp by leaving open a way of retreat: **TRIM** 3: to protect oneself financially as *a*: to buy or sell commodity futures as a protection against loss due to price fluctuation *b*: to minimize the risk of a bet — **hedger** *n* — **hedg-ing-ly** \hej-ŋ-lē/ *adv*
hedge *adj* 1: of, relating to, or designed for a hedge 2: born, living, or made near or as if near hedges: **ROADSIDE** 3: **INFERIOR**
hedge fund *n*: an investing group usu in the form of a limited partnership that employs speculative techniques in the hope of obtaining large capital gains
hedge-hog \hej-hog, -häg/ *n* 1 *a*: any of a genus (*Eri-nae-us*) of Old World nocturnal insectivorous mammals having both hair and spines that they present outwardly by rolling themselves up *b*: any of several spiny mammals (as a porcupine) 2 *a*: a military defensive obstacle (as of barbed wire) *b*: a well-fortified military stronghold
hedge-hop \hej-hap/ *vi* [back-formation fr *hedgehopper*]: to fly an airplane close to the ground and rise over obstacles as they appear — **hedge-hopper** *n*
hedge-pig \hej-pig/ *n*: **HEDGEHOG**
hedge-row \hej-rō/ *n*: a row of shrubs or trees enclosing or separating fields
he-don-ic \hi-dän-ik/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by pleasure 2: **HEDONISTIC** — **he-don-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
hedonic calculus *n*: **FELICIFIC CALCULUS**
he-don-ism \hed-n-jz-əm/ *n* [Gk *hēdonē* pleasure, akin to Gk *hēdys* sweet — more at **SWEET**] 1: the doctrine that pleasure or happiness is the sole or chief good in life — compare **PSYCHOLOGICAL HEDONISM** 2: a way of life based on or suggesting the principles of hedonism — **he-don-ist** \-n-ist/ *n* — **he-don-ist-ic** \hed-n-ist-ik/ *adj* — **he-don-ist-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
he-dral \he-dral/ *adj* *comb form* [NL *-hedron*]: having (such) a surface or (such or so many) surfaces (*dihedron*)
hedron \he-dron/ *n* *comb form*, *pl* **hedrons** or **-hedra** \-drə/ [NL, fr Gk *hedron*, fr *hedra* seat — more at **SIT**]: crystal or geometrical figure having a (specified) form or number of surfaces (*pentahedron*) (*trapezohedron*)
hee-bie-jee-bie \he-be-jē-bez/ *n* *pl* [coined by Billy DeBeck 1942 Am cartoonist], **HITTERS, WILLIES**
heed \hed/ *vb* [ME *heeden*, fr OE *hēdan*, akin to OHG *huota* guard] *vi*: to pay attention ~ *vi*: to take notice of, pay attention to (the individual's right to ~ his conscience — *Mary J White*)
heed *n*: **ATTENTION, NOTICE**
heed-ful \hed-fəl/ *adj*: taking heed: **ATTENTIVE** (~ of what they were doing) — **heed-ful-ly** \-lē/ *adv* — **heed-ful-ness** *n*
heed-less \-ləs/ *adj*: not taking heed: **INCONSIDERATE, THOUGHTLESS** (~ follies of unbridled youth — *John DeBruyn*) — **heed-less-ly** *adv* — **heed-less-ness** *n*
hee-haw \he-hō, -ho/ *n* [imit] 1: the bray of a donkey 2: a loud rude laugh: **LOUFAW** — **hee-haw** *vi*
heel \he(ə)l/ *n* [ME, fr OE *hēla*, akin to ON *hæll* heel, OE *hōh* — more at **HOCK**] 1 *a*: the back of the human foot below the ankle and behind the arch *b*: the back of the hind limb of other vertebrates homologous with the human heel 2: an anatomical structure suggestive of the human heel 3 *a*: one of the crusty ends of a loaf of bread *b*: one of the rind ends of a cheese 4 *a*: the part (as of a shoe) that covers the human heel *b*: a solid attachment of a shoe or boot forming the back of the sole under the heel of the foot 5: a rear, low, or bottom part as *a*: the after end of a ship's keel or the lower end of a mast *b*: the base of a tuber or cutting of a plant used for propagation *c*: the base of a ladder 6: a contemptible person — **heeled** \he(ə)ld/ *adj* — **heel-less** \he(ə)l-ləs/ *adj* — **by the heels**: in a tight grip — **down at heel** or **down at the heel**: in or into a run-down or shabby condition — **on the heels of**: immediately following — **to heel** 1 close



hedgehog 1a

behind 2: into agreement or line (a vast world brought to heel at man's command — *R C Buck*) — **under heel**: under control or subjection
heel *vi* 1 *a*: to furnish with a heel *b*: to supply esp with money 2: to exert pressure on, propel, or strike with the heel (~ed her horse) ~ *vi*: to move along at the heels of someone (a dog that ~s well)
heel *vb* [alter of ME *heeliden*, fr OE *hieldan*: akin to OHG *hald* inclined, Lith *šalis* side, region] *vi*: to tilt to one side ~ *TIP, LIST* ~ *vi*: to cause (a boat) to list
heel *n*: a tilt (as of a boat) to one side: **LIST, also**: the extent of a list
heel-and-toe \he-lən-tō/ *adj*: marked by a stride in which the heel of one foot touches the ground before the toe of the other foot leaves it (~ walking)
heel-ball \he(ə)l-bōl/ *n*: a composition of wax and lampblack used by shoemakers for polishing and by antiquarians for making rubbings of inscriptions
heeler \he-lər/ *n* 1: one that heels 2 *a*: a henchman of a local political boss *b*: a worker for a local party organization, esp: **WARD HEELER**
heel fly *n*: any of several warble flies (genus *Hypoderma*) that attack cattle, esp: **COMMON CATTLE GRUB**
heel-piece \he(ə)l-pēs/ *n*: a piece designed for or forming the heel (as of a shoe)
heel-tap \-tap/ *n*: a small quantity of liquor remaining (as in a glass after drinking)
HEFA *abbr* Higher Education Facilities Act
heft \heft/ *n* [irreg fr *heave*] 1 *a*: **WEIGHT, HEAVINESS** *b*: **IMPOR-TANCE, INFLUENCE** 2 *archaic*: the greater part of something: **BULK**
heft *vt* 1: to heave up: **HOIST** 2: to test the weight of by lifting (~ing the rod ~ to get the feel of it — *Consumer Reports*)
hefty \hef-ē/ *adj* **heft-i-er**; **-est** 1: quite heavy 2 *a*: marked by bigness, bulk, and usu. strength (a ~ football player) *b*: **POWERFUL, MIGHTY** *c*: impressively large (~ servings of steaks — *Boston Spectator*) — **heft-i-ly** \-lē/ *adv* — **heft-i-ness** \-tē-nəs/ *n*
he-gari \hi-gə(r)-ē, -gə(r)-ē, -gə(r)-ē/ *n* [Ar (Sudan) *hegiri*]: any of several Sudanese grain sorghums having chalky white seeds including one grown in the southwestern U.S.
Hegelian \hē-gā-lē-ən, hē-gā-lē-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Hegel, his philosophy, or his dialectic method
Hegelian *n*: a follower of Hegel: an adherent of Hegelianism
Hegel-ian-ism \hē-gā-niz-əm/ *n*: the philosophy of Hegel that equates the rational and the real and that uses dialectic to comprehend an absolute idea of which phenomena are partial representations
hegemon-ny \hi-jem-ə-nē, -gem-, hej-ə-mō-nē/ *n* [Gk *hēgemonia*, fr *hēgemon* leader, fr *hēgēsai* to lead — more at **SEEK**]: preponderant influence or authority esp: of one nation over others — **hegemon-ic** \hej-ə-mā-n-ik, heg-/ *adj*
he-gi-ra *also* **hej-lira** \hi-jī-rə, hej-(ə)l-rə/ *n* [the *Hegira*, flight of Muhammad from Mecca in A.D. 622, fr ML, fr Ar *hijrah*, lit., flight]: a journey esp. when undertaken to escape from a dangerous or undesirable situation: **EXODUS**
Hel-del-berg *man* \hēd-1-bərg-, he(ə)l-ərg-/ *n* [Heidelberg, Germany]: an early Pleistocene man known from a massive fossilized jaw with distinctly human dentition
heifer \hef-ər/ *n* [ME *hayfare*, fr OE *hēahfore*]: a young cow; esp: one that has not had a calf
heigh-ho \hi-hō, hā-/ *interj* — used typically to express boredom, weariness, or sadness or sometimes as a cry of encouragement
height \hit, hilt/ *n* [ME *heighthe*, fr OE *hēhtu*, akin to OHG *hōhida* height, OE *hēah* high] 1 *a*: the highest part: **SUMMIT** *b*: the highest or most advanced point: **ZENITH** (at the ~ of his powers) 2 *a*: the distance from the bottom to the top of something standing upright *b*: the extent of elevation above a level 3: the condition of being tall or high 4 *a*: an extent of land rising to a considerable degree above the surrounding country *b*: a high point or position 5 *obs*: an advanced social rank 6: degree of geographical latitude
syn **HEIGHT, ALTITUDE, ELEVATION** shared meaning element: vertical distance either between the top and bottom of something or between a base and something above it
height-en \hit-n/ *vb* **height-ened**; **height-en-ing** \hit-nŋ-, -n-ŋ/ *vi* 1 *a*: to increase the amount or degree of: **AUGMENT** *b*: to make brighter or more intense: **DEEPEN *c*: to bring out more strongly: **point up** *d*: to make more acute: **SHARPEN** 2 *a*: to raise high or higher: **ELEVATE** *b*: to raise above the ordinary or true 3 *obs*: **ELATE** ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: **GROW, RISE** 2 *a*: to become great or greater in amount, degree, or extent *b*: to become brighter or more intense *syn* **SEE INTENSIFY**
height to paper: the height of printing type measured from foot to face and standardized at 0.9186 inch in English-speaking countries
hel-nous \hā-nəs/ *adj* [ME, fr MF *haineus*, fr *haine* hate, fr *hair* to hate, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *haz* hate — more at **HATE**]: hatefully or shockingly evil: **ABOMINABLE** *syn* **SEE OUTRAGEOUS** — **hel-nous-ly** *adv* — **hel-nous-ness** *n*
heir \he(ə)r, he(ə)r/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr L *hered-*, *heres*: akin to Gk *chēros* bereaved, OE *gān* to go] 1: one who inherits or is entitled to inherit property as *a*: **HEIR AT LAW** *b*: one who receives the property of a deceased person esp. by operation of law or by virtue of a will 2: one who inherits or is entitled to succeed to a hereditary rank, title, or office 3: one who receives or is entitled to receive some endowment or quality from a parent or predecessor — **heir-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **heir-ship** \-ship/ *n*
heir *vb*, chiefly *diad*: **INHERIT** (the loveliest maid ~ that ever ~ed a crown — *Sir Walter Scott*)
heir apparent *n*, *pl* **heirs apparent** 1: an heir whose right to an inheritance is indefeasible in law if he survives the legal ancestor 2: **HEIR PRESUMPTIVE** 3: one whose succession esp. to a position or role appears certain under existing circumstances**

hemimorphite \hē-mōr'fīt\ *n*: a mineral $Zn_2Si_2O_7 \cdot OH \cdot H_2O$ that is a basic zinc silicate in usu. colorless transparent orthorhombic crystals

hemim \hē-mōn\ *n* [ISV]: a red-brown to blue-black crystalline salt $C_{12}H_{11}N_4O_4FeCl$ derived from oxidized heme but usu. obtained in a characteristic crystalline form from hemoglobin

hemio-la \hēm-ē'ō-lā\ *n* [L. *hemio-la*, fr. Gk *hēmiola* ratio of one and a half to one, fr. *hēmi-* + *holos* whole — more at SAFE]: a musical rhythmic alteration consisting of three beats in place of two or two beats in place of three

hemipar-ite \hēm-i'par-ō-sīt\ *n* [ISV]: 1: a facultative parasite 2: a parasitic plant (as the mistletoe) that contains some chlorophyll and is capable of photosynthesis — **hemipar-ite** \hēm-i'par-ō-sīt-ik\ *adj*

hemiplegia \hēm-i'plē-gi-(ē)-\ *n* [NL, fr. MGk *hēmiplēgia* paralysis, fr. Gk *hēmi-* + *-plēgia* -plegia]: paralysis of one lateral half of the body or part of it resulting from injury to the motor centers of the brain — **hemiplegic** \hēm-i'plē-gik\ *adj* or *n*

hemipter-on \hēm-i'ptēr-ōn\ *n* [denov. of Gk *hēmi-* + *ptērōn* wing — more at FEATHER]: any of a large order (Hemiptera) of insects (as the true bugs) that have mouthparts adapted to piercing and sucking and usu. two pairs of wings, undergo an incomplete metamorphosis, and include many important pests — **hemipter-oid** \hēm-i'ptēr-ōid\ *adj* — **hemipter-on** \hēm-i'ptēr-ōn\ *n* — **hemipter-ous** \hēm-i'ptēr-ōs\ *adj*

hemisphere \hēm-ō'sfī-(ō)r\ *n* [ME *hemisphere*, fr. L. *hemisphaerium*, fr. Gk *hēmisphaērion*, fr. *hēmi-* + *sphaērion*, dim. of *sphaērā* sphere] 1: a half of the celestial sphere divided into two halves by the horizon, the celestial equator, or the ecliptic 2: the northern or southern half of the earth divided by the equator or the eastern or western half divided by a meridian 3: the inhabitants of a terrestrial hemisphere 4: REALM, PROVINCE 5: one of two half spheres formed by a plane through the sphere's center 6: a map or projection of a celestial or terrestrial hemisphere 7: CEREBRAL HEMISPHERE — **hemispher-ic** \hēm-ō'sfī-(ō)r-ik\ *adj* or **hemispher-ical** \hēm-ō'sfī-r-ik\ *adj*

hemistich \hēm-i'stik\ *n* [L. *hemistichium*, fr. Gk *hēmistichion*, fr. *hēmi-* + *stichos* line, verse; akin to Gk *stichēin* to go — more at STAIR]: half a poetic line of verse usu. divided by a caesura

hemiterpene \hēm-i'tēr-pēn\ *n* [ISV]: a compound $C_{10}H_{16}$ whose formula represents half that of a terpene; esp.: ISOPRENE

hemizygous \hēm-i'gō-s\ *adj*: having or characterized by one or more genes (as in a genetic deficiency or in an X chromosome paired with a Y chromosome) that have no allelic counterparts

hemiline \hēm-'līn\ *n*: the line formed by the lower edge of a dress, skirt, or coat

hemlock \hēm-'lɔk\ *n* [ME *hemlok*, fr. OE *hemlic*] 1: any of several poisonous herbs (as a poison hemlock or a water hemlock) of the carrot family having finely cut leaves and small white flowers 2: a poisonous drink made from the fruit of the hemlock — compare CONINE 3: any of a genus (*Tsuga*) of evergreen coniferous trees of the pine family; also: the soft light splintery wood of a hemlock

hemo- — see HEM-

hemo-blast \hēm-mō-'blast\ *n* [ISV]: HEMATOBLAST

hemo-chro-mo-to-sis \hēm-mō-'krō-mō-'tō-sis\ *n* [NL, fr. *hem-* + *chromat-* + *-osis*]: a disorder of iron metabolism that occurs usu. in males and that is characterized by bronzing of the skin due to deposition of iron-containing pigments in the tissues and frequently by diabetic symptoms

hemo-coel also **hemo-coele** \hēm-mō-'sēl\ *n*: a body cavity (as in arthropods or some mollusks) that normally contains blood and functions as part of the circulatory system

hemo-cy-a-nin \hēm-mō-'sī-n\ *n* [ISV]: a colorless copper-containing respiratory pigment in solution in the blood plasma of various arthropods and mollusks

hemo-cyte \hēm-mō-'sīt\ *n* [ISV]: a blood cell esp. of an invertebrate animal

hemo-cy-to-m-e-ter \hēm-mō-'sīt-ō-m-ē-tēr\ *n* [ISV]: HEMACYTOMETER

hemo-di-a-ly-sis \hēm-mō-'dī-'al-'ō-sis\ *n*: purification of the blood (as in a kidney patient) by dialysis

hemo-di-lu-tion \hēm-mō-'dī-'lū-shən\ *n*: decreased concentration (as after hemorrhage) of cells and solids in the blood resulting from gain of fluid from the tissues

hemo-dy-nam-ic \hēm-mō-'dī-'nām-ik\ *adj*: 1: of, relating to, or involving hemodynamics 2: concerned with or functioning in the mechanics of blood circulation — **hemo-dy-nam-i-cal-ly** \hēm-mō-'dī-'nām-ik-ē\ *adv*

hemo-dy-nam-ics \hēm-mō-'dī-'nām-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr.: 1: a branch of physiology that deals with the circulation of the blood 2: the forces or mechanisms involved in circulation (as of a particular body part)

hemo-fla-gel-late \hēm-mō-'flaj-ō-'lāt\ *n*: a flagellate (as a trypanosome) that is a blood parasite

hemo-glo-bin \hēm-mō-'glō-bēn\ *n* [ISV, short for earlier *hematoglobulin*] 1: an iron-containing conjugated protein respiratory pigment occurring in the red blood cells of vertebrates 2: a dark purplish crystallizable form of hemoglobin found chiefly in the venous blood of vertebrates that is a conjugated protein composed of heme and globin 3: any of numerous iron-containing respiratory pigments of invertebrates and some plants (as yeasts) — **hemo-glo-bin-ic** \hēm-mō-'glō-bēn-ik\ *adj* — **hemo-glo-bin-ous** \hēm-mō-'glō-bēn-ōs\ *adj*

hemo-glo-bin-o-p-a-thy \hēm-mō-'glō-bē-'nāp-ō-'thē\ *n* *pl* -thies: a blood disorder (as sickle-cell anemia) caused by a genetically determined change in the molecular structure of hemoglobin

hemoglobin S *n*: a hemoglobin that occurs in the red blood cells in sickle-cell anemia and sickle-cell trait

hemo-glo-bin-ur-ia \hēm-mō-'glō-bē-'n(y)ūr-ē-'ō\ *n* [NL]: the presence of free hemoglobin in the urine — **hemo-glo-bin-ur-ic** \hēm-mō-'glō-bē-'n(y)ūr-ē-'ō-ik\ *adj*

he-mo-lymph \hē-mō-'līm(p)h\ *n*: the circulatory fluid of various invertebrate animals that is functionally comparable to the blood and lymph of vertebrates

he-mo-ly-sin \hē-mō-'līs-'n\ *n* [ISV]: a substance that causes the dissolution of red blood cells

he-mo-ly-sis \hē-mō-'līs-'s-s\ *n* [NL]: lysis of red blood cells with liberation of hemoglobin — **he-mo-lyt-ic** \hē-mō-'līt-ik\ *adj*

hemolytic anemia *n*: anemia caused by excessive destruction (as in chemical poisoning, infection, or sickle-cell anemia) of red blood cells

hemolytic disease of the newborn: ERYTHROBLASTOSIS FETALIS

he-mo-lyze \hē-mō-'līz\ *vb* *lyz-ing* [irreg. fr. *hemolysis*] *vt*: to cause hemolysis of ~ *vi*: to undergo hemolysis

he-mo-phili-a \hē-mō-'fīl-ē-'ō\ *n* [NL]: a sex-linked hereditary blood defect of males characterized by delayed clotting of the blood and consequent difficulty in controlling hemorrhage even after minor injuries

he-mo-phili-ac \hē-'ak\ *n*: one affected with hemophilia — called also **bleeder**

hemophilic *adj*: HEMOPHILIC

he-mo-phili-c \hē-'fīl-ik\ *adj*: 1: of, resembling, or affected with hemophilia 2: tending to thrive in blood (~ bacteria)

he-mo-poi-e-sis \hē-mō-'pōi-'ē-'s-s\ *n* [NL]: HEMATOPOIESIS — **he-mo-poi-etic** \hē-'ē-'ik\ *adj*

he-mo-pro-tein \hē-'prō-'tēn\ *n*: a conjugated protein (as hemoglobin or cytochrome) whose prosthetic group is a porphyrin combined with iron

he-mo-py-tis \hē-'māp-'tō-s-s\ *n* [NL, fr. *hem-* + Gk *pyxis* act of spitting, fr. *ptyein* to spit — more at SPEW]: expectoration of blood from some part of the respiratory tract

he-mo-r-rhage \hēm-(ō)-nj\ *n* [F & L; F *hémorrhagie*, fr. L. *haemorrhagia*, fr. Gk *haimorrhagia*, fr. *haimo-* + *-rhagia*]: a copious discharge of blood from the blood vessels — **he-mo-r-rhag-ic** \hēm-ō-'raj-ik\ *adj*

hemorrhage *vt* -raged, -raging: to undergo heavy or uncontrollable bleeding

hem-or-rhoid \hēm-(ō)-rōid\ *n* [MF *hemorrhoides*, pl., fr. L. *haemorrhoides*, fr. Gk *haimorrhoides*, fr. *haimorrhōs* flowing with blood, fr. *haimo-* + *-rhein* to flow — more at STREAM]: a mass of dilated veins in swollen tissue situated near the anal sphincter — usu. used in pl., called also **piles**

hem-or-rhoid-al \hēm-'rōid-'tāl\ *adj*: 1: of, relating to, or involving hemorrhoids 2: RECTAL

hem-or-rhoid-al *n*: a hemorrhoidal part (as an artery or vein)

he-mo-sid-er-in \hēm-mō-'sīd-'rēn\ *n* [ISV]: a yellowish brown granular pigment formed by breakdown of hemoglobin and composed essentially of colloidal ferric oxide

he-mo-sta-sis \hēm-mō-'stās-'s-s\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *haimostasis* stytic, fr. *haimo-* + *-stasis*]: arrest of bleeding

he-mo-stat \hēm-mō-'stāt\ *n*: HEMOSTATIC esp.: an instrument for compressing a bleeding vessel

he-mo-stat-ic \hēm-mō-'stāt-ik\ *n*: an agent that checks bleeding

hemostatic *adj*: 1: of or caused by hemostasis 2: serving to check bleeding

hemp \hēmp\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hænep*, akin to OHG *hanaf* hemp, both prob. fr. the source of Gk *kannabos* hemp] 1: a tall widely cultivated Asiatic herb (*Cannabis sativa*) of the mulberry family with tough bast fiber used esp. for cordage 2: the fiber of hemp 3: a psychoactive drug (as marijuana or hashish) from hemp 4: a fiber (as jute) from a plant other than the true hemp, also: a plant yielding such fiber

hempen \hēm-pēn\ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling hemp

hemp nettle *n*: any of a genus (*Galeopsis*) of coarse Old World herbs of the mint family; esp.: a bristly Eurasian herb (*G. tetrahit*) common in the U.S. as a weed

hemstitch \hēm-'stitch\ *vt*: to decorate (as a border) with hemstitch — **hemstitch-er** *n*

hemstitch *n*: 1: decorative needlework similar to drawwork that is used esp. on or next to the stitching line of hems 2: a stitch used in hemstitching

hen \hēn\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *henn*, akin to OE *hana* rooster — more at CHANT] 1: a female domestic fowl esp. over a year old, broadly: a female bird 2: the female of various mostly aquatic animals (as lobsters or fish) 3: WOMAN *specif*: a fussy middle-aged woman

hen and chickens *n*: any of several plants having offsets, runners, or proliferous flowers, esp.: HOUSELEEK

hen-bane \hēm-'bān\ *n*: a poisonous fetid Old World herb (*Hyoscyamus niger*) of the nightshade family having sticky hairy dentate leaves and yellowish brown flowers and yielding a medicinal extract resembling belladonna

hence \hēn-(t)s\ *adv* [ME *hennes*, *henne*, fr. OE *heonan*, akin to OHG *hinnan* away, OE *hēr* here] 1: from this place: AWAY *specif*: from this world or life 2: *archaic*: HENCEFORTH 3: from this time 4: because of a preceding fact or premise 5: from this source or origin



hemp 1c



hemstitch

ə shut	ˈ kitten	ər further	ə back	ā bake	ī cot, cart
au out	ch chun	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	o flaw	ol coin	th than
ū foot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

helm • hemimorphism

the position of the helm from the amidships position 2: a position of control: HEAD (a new dean is at the ~ of the medical school)

helm *vi*: to direct with or as if with a helm: STEER

helmet \hél-mət/ *n* [MF, dim of *helme* helmet, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *helm* helmet, OHG *helan* to conceal — more at **HELL**]
1: a covering or enclosing headpiece of ancient or medieval armor
2: any of various protective head coverings usu made of a hard material to resist impact 3: something resembling a helmet, specif: a hood-shaped upper apron or petal of some flowers — **helmeted** \hél-mə-təd/ *adj* — **helmet-like** \hél-mət-lik/ *adj*

helminth \hél-min(t)h/ *n* [Gk *helminthos* helmis, akin to Gk *elyein* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**]: WORM esp: an intestinal worm — used esp by parasitologists — **helminthic** \hél-min(t)-thik/ *adj*

helminth- or helmintho- *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *helminthos*, helmis]: helminth (helminthiasis) (helminthology)

helminthiasis \hél-min-thi-ə-sis/ *n* [NL]: infestation with or disease caused by parasitic worms

helminthology \hél-min-thol-ə-jē/ *n*: a branch of zoology concerned with helminths, esp: the study of parasitic worms

helmsman \hél-mz-mən/ *n*: the person at the helm: STEERSMAN — **helmsman-ship** \hél-mz-mən-ship/ *n*

helot \hél-ət/ *n* [L *Helotes*, pl, fr. Gk *Heilotes*]: 1 cap: a member of a class of serfs in ancient Sparta 2: SERF SLAVE — **helotry** \hél-ət-trē/ *n*

helotism \hél-ət-iz-əm/ *n* 1: SERFDOM 2: a symbiotic relation (as in a lichen) in which one member (as an alga) functions as the slave of the other (as a fungus)

help \help, South also hēp/ *vb* [ME *helpen*, fr. OE *helpan*; akin to OHG *helfan* to help, Lith *šelpiti* *vi* 1: to give assistance or support to — a child to understand his lesson 2: to make more pleasant or bearable: RELIEVE (bright children will ~ the room) (took an aspirin to ~ her headache) *b* archaic: RES/UE, SAVE *c*: to get (oneself) out of a difficulty 3: to be of use to: BENEFIT *b*: to further the advancement of: PROMOTE 4: to change for the better *b*: to refrain from (couldn't ~ laughing) *c*: to keep from occurring: PREVENT (they couldn't ~ the accident) 5: to serve with food or drink esp at a meal 6: to appropriate for the use of (oneself) ~ *vi*: to be of use or benefit

syn 1 **HELP**, **AID**, **ASSIST** shared meaning: element: to supply what is needed to accomplish an end **HELP** carries a strong implication of advance toward an objective (every little bit **helps**) (how games can **help** children to learn — *Johns Hopkins Mag.*) **AID** strongly suggests the need of help or relief and often implies weakness to the one aided (the fund was aided by a series of sales) (saints will **aid** if men will call — S. T. Coleridge) **ASSIST** distinctively implies a secondary role to the assistant or a secondary character to the assistance, thus, a deputy assists rather than aids his superior; a good light assists (not aids) the eyes in reading *ant* hinder 2 **see IMPROVE**

— cannot help but: cannot but (could not help but smile at the answer) — so help me: on my word: believe it or not

2help *n* 1: AID ASSISTANCE 2: a source of aid (printed ~s to the memory — C. S. Braden) 3: REMEDY RELIEF 4: a: one who is in the service of or who assists another: HELPER *b*: the services of a paid worker (~ wanted) 5: **HELPING**

helper *n*: one that helps, esp: a relatively unskilled worker who assists a skilled worker usu by manual labor

helpful \hélp-fəl/ *adj*: of service or assistance: USEFUL — **helpfulness** \hélp-fəl-nəs/ *n* — **helpful-ness** *n*

helping *n*: a serving of food

helpless \hélp-lis/ *adj* 1: lacking protection or support: DEFENSELESS 2: lacking strength or effectiveness: POWERLESS (the fever laid him low, prostrate and ~ — William Styron) — **helplessly** *adv* — **helplessness** *n*

helpmate \hélp-māt/ *n* [by folk etymology fr. *helpmeet*]: one who is a companion and helper, esp: WIFE

helpmeet \hélp-mēt/ *n* [help + meet, *adj*]: HELPMATE

helter-skelter \hél-tər-skel-tər/ *adv* [imit] 1: in headlong disorder: PELL-MELL (ran ~, getting in each other's way — F. V. W. Mason) 2: in random order: HAPHAZARDLY

helter-skelter *n*: a disorderly confusion: TURMOIL

helter-skelter *adj* 1: confusedly hurried: PRECIPITATE 2: HAPHAZARD HIT-OR MISS (the ~ arrangement of the papers, all mussed and frayed — Jean Stafford)

helve \hélv/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *helfe*, akin to OE *healf* half] a handle of a tool or weapon: HAFT

Helvetian \hél-vē-shən/ *adj*: of or relating to the Helvetii or Helvetia: SWISS — **Helvetian** *n*

Helvetii \shē-ˈlɛ-ˈtɪ/ *n* pl [L]: an early Celtic people of western Switzerland in the time of Julius Caesar

hem \hēm/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to MHG *hemmen* to hem in, Arm *kamel* to press] 1: a: a border of a cloth article doubled back and stitched down *b*: a similar border on an article of sheet metal, plastic, rubber, or leather 2: RIM MARGIN (bright green ~ of reeds about the ponds — R. M. Lockley)

2hem *vb* hemmed, hem-ming *vi* 1: to finish with a hem *b*: BORDER, EDGE 2: to surround in a restrictive manner: CONFINE — usu used with *in* (hemmed in by enemy troops) ~ *vi*: to make a hem in sewing — **hemmer** *n*

3hem \usually read as 'hem/ *interj* [imit] — often used to indicate a vocalized pause in speaking

4hem \hēm/ *vi* hemmed, hem-ming 1: to utter the sound represented by *hem* (hemmed and hawed before answering) 2: EQUIVOCATE (the administration hemmed and hawed over the students' demands)

hem- or hemo- or haem- or haemo- *comb form* [MF *hemo*, fr. L *haem*, *haemo*, fr. Gk *haima*, *haimo*, fr. *haima*] blood (hemal) (hemoflagellate)

hemo- or haemo- *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *haima*]: HEM (hemacytometer)

hemacytometer \hém-ə-si-təm-ə-tər/ *n*: an instrument for counting blood cells

hem-ag-glu-ti-nate \hém-mə-glūt-ə-n-āt/ *vt*: to cause agglutination of red blood cells — **hem-ag-glu-ti-na-tion** \glūt-ə-n-ā-shən/ *n*

hem-ag-glu-ti-nin \hém-mə-glūt-ə-n-ən/ *n* [ISV]: an agglutinin that causes hemagglutination

hemal \hém-məl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the blood or blood vessels 2: relating to or situated on the side of the spinal cord where the heart and chief blood vessels are placed

hem-an \hém-mən/ *n*: a strong virile man

hem-an-gi-o-ma \hém-mən-jē-ō-mə/ *n* [NL, fr. *hem-* + *angioma*]: a usu benign tumor made up of blood vessels that typically occurs as a purplish or reddish slightly elevated area of skin

hemat- or **hemato-** or **haemat-** or **haemato-** *comb form* [L *haemat*, *haemato*, fr. Gk *haima*, *haimato*, fr. *haima*, *haima*]: HEM (hematoid) (hematogenous)

hematein \hém-mə-tē-ən, hém-mə-tēn/ *n*: a reddish brown crystalline compound $C_{16}H_{12}O_4$ constituting the essential dye in logwood extracts

hem-atic \hí-mat-ik/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or containing blood 2: affecting the blood

hem-at-ic \hém-mə-t-ik/ *n* 1: HEMATEIN 2: a brownish black or bluish black derivative $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_4$ of oxidized heme; also: any of several similar compounds *b*: HEME

hem-a-tin-ic \hém-mə-tin-ik/ *n*: an agent that tends to stimulate blood cell formation or to increase the hemoglobin in the blood — **hematinic** *adj*

hem-a-tite \hém-mə-tīt/ *n*: a mineral Fe_2O_3 constituting an important iron ore and occurring in crystals or in a red earthy form — **hem-a-tit-ic** \hém-mə-tīt-ik/ *adj*

hem-a-to-blast \hém-mə-t-ə-blást, hí-mat-ə- / *n* [ISV] 1: BLOOD PLATELET 2: an immature blood cell — **hem-a-to-blast-ic** \hém-mə-t-ə-blást-ik, hí-mat-ə- / *adj*

hem-a-to-crit \hí-mat-ə-krit, -knt/ *n* [ISV *hemat-* + Gk *kritēs* judge, fr. *krinein* to judge — more at **CERTAIN**] 1: an instrument for determining usu by centrifugation the relative amounts of plasma and corpuscles in blood 2: a ratio of volume of packed red blood cells to volume of whole blood determined by a hematocrit

hem-a-to-g-e-nous \hém-mə-tə-j-ə-nəs/ *adj* 1: producing blood 2: spread by or arising in the blood (~ tuberculosis)

hem-a-to-log-ic \hém-mə-t-ə-l-ə-j-ik/ or **hem-a-to-log-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj*: of or relating to blood or to hematology

hem-a-to-l-o-gy \hém-mə-tə-l-ə-j-ē/ *n*: a branch of biology that deals with the blood and blood-forming organs — **hem-a-to-l-o-gist** \-j-ist/ *n*

hem-a-to-ma \-tə-mə/ *n*, *pl* -mas or -mata \-mə-tə/ *n*: a tumor or swelling containing blood

hem-a-top-h-e-gous \hém-mə-tə-f-ə-gəs/ *adj* [ISV]: feeding on blood

hem-a-to-poi-e-sis \hí-mat-ə-poi-ē-sis, hém-mat-ē- / *n* [NL]: the formation of blood or of blood cells in the living body — **hem-a-to-poi-e-tic** \-et-ik/ *adj* — **hem-a-to-poi-e-tic-ly** \-i-k-ə-lē/ *adv*

hem-a-tox-y-lin \hém-mə-tək-sə-lən/ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *hematoxylon*, genus of plants]: a crystalline phenolic compound $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$ found in logwood and used chiefly as a biological stain

hem-au-ria \-tī-ryū-ē- / *n* [NL]: the presence of blood or blood cells in the urine

heme \hēm/ *n* [ISV, fr. *hematin*]: the deep red iron-containing prosthetic group $C_{54}H_{72}N_4O_6Fe$ of hemoglobin

hem-e-ly-tron \hém-mē-l-ə-trən/ *n*, *pl* -trons \-trə/ [NL, fr. *hem-* + *elytron*]: one of the basally thickened anterior wings of various insects (as true bugs)

hem-e-ro-lo-pia \hém-mə-rə-lə-pē- / *n* [NL, fr. Gk *hēmeralōps*, fr. *hēmera* day + *alaos* blind + *ōps* eye — more at **EPHEMERAL EYE**] 1: a defect of vision characterized by reduced visual capacity in bright lights 2: NIGHT BLINDNESS — **hem-e-ro-lo-pic** \-lə-pik/ *adj*

hem-e-ro-cal-lis \hém-mə-rə-kal- / *n* [NL, fr. Gk *hēmerokallēs*, fr. *hēmera* + *kallōs* beauty — more at **CALLIOGRAPHY**]: DAY LILY

hem-ery-thrin \hém-mə-r-ə-thrən/ *n* [hem- + erythr- + -in]: an iron-containing respiratory pigment in the blood of various invertebrates (as some annelids)

hem-i- *prefix* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *hēmi-* — more at **SEMI**]: half (hemihedral)

hem-ia — **see EMIA**

hem-i-ac-e-tal \hém-mē-ā-s-ə-təl/ *n*: any of a class of compounds characterized by the grouping $C(OH)(OR)$ where R is an alkyl group and usu formed as intermediates in the preparation of acetals from aldehydes or ketones

hem-i-c \hém-mik/ *adj*: of or relating to blood

hem-i-cel-lu-lose \hém-mē-sel-yə-lōs, -lōz/ *n* [ISV]: any of various plant polysaccharides less complex than cellulose and easily hydrolyzable to simple sugars and other products

hem-i-chor-date \-kōrd-ət, -kō(ə)r-dāt/ *n* [NL *Hemichordata*, group name, fr. *hemi-* + *Chordata* chordates]: any of a division (Hemichordata) of chordates comprising vermiform marine animals (as an acorn worm) that have in the proboscis an outgrowth of the pharyngeal wall which suggests and is probably homologous with the notochord of higher chordates

hem-i-cy-cle \hém-mē-sik- / *n* [F *hémicycle*, fr. L *hemicyclum*, fr. Gk *hēmikyklion*, fr. *hēmi-* + *kyklos* circle — more at **CYCLE**]: a curved or semicircular structure or arrangement

hem-i-dem-i-semi-qua-ver \hém-mē-dem-i-sem-i-kwā-vər/ *n*: SIXTY-FOURTH NOTE

hem-i-he-dral \hém-mē-hē-drəl/ *adj* (hemi- + -hedron) of a crystal: having half the faces required by complete symmetry — compare HOLOHEDRAL TETRAHEDRAL — **hem-i-he-dral-ly** \-drəl- / *adv*

hem-i-hy-dr-ate \-hī-drāt/ *n*: a hydrate (as plaster of Paris) containing half a molecule of water to one molecule of the compound forming the hydrate — **hem-i-hy-drat-ed** \-drāt-əd/ *adj*

hem-i-me-tab-o-lism \-mə-təb-ə-liz-əm/ *n*: incomplete metamorphosis esp in various insects with aquatic larvae that do not resemble the adult — **hem-i-me-tab-o-lous** \-ləs/ also **hem-i-met-a-bol-ic** \-mēt-ə-bəl-ik/ *adj*

hem-i-mor-phic \hém-mē-mōr-fik/ *adj* [ISV]: unsymmetrical in form as regards the two ends of an axis — **hem-i-mor-phism** \-fiz-əm/ *n*

herdsman \ˈhɜːrds-mən/ *n* 1: a manager, breeder, or tender of livestock 2 *cap*: *BOOTH*

here \ˈhɪə(r)/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hēr*, akin to OHG *hier* here, OE *he* he] 1 *a*: in or at this place (turn ~) — often used interjectionally esp. in answering a roll call *b*: NOW (~ it's morning already) 2: at or in this point or particular (~ we agree) 3: in the present life or state 4: *HITHER* (come ~) 5 — used interjectionally in rebuke or encouragement — *here goes* — used interjectionally to express resolution or resignation esp. at the beginning of a difficult or unpleasant undertaking — *neither here nor there*: having no interest or relevance: of no consequence (matters of comfort are neither here nor there to a real sailing fan)

here *adj* 1 — used for emphasis esp. after a demonstrative pronoun or after a noun modified by a demonstrative adjective (this book ~) 2 *substant* — used for emphasis after a demonstrative adjective but before the noun modified (this ~ book)

here *n*: this place

hereabouts \ˈhɪə(r)-ə-ˈbaʊts/ or **hereabout** \-ˈbaʊt/ *adv*: in this vicinity

hereafter \ˈhɪə(r)-ˈɑːf-ər/ *adv* 1: after this in sequence or in time 2: in some future time or state

hereafter *n*, often *cap* 1: FUTURE 2: an existence beyond earthly life

hereafter *adj*, archaic: FUTURE

here and now *n*: the present time — used with the (man's) obligation is in the here and now — W. H. Whyte

here and there *adv* 1: in one place and another 2: from time to time

hereaway \ˈhɪə(r)-ə-ˈwæ/ or **hereaways** \-ˈwæ/ *adv*, dial: HEREABOUTS

hereby \ˈhɪə(r)-ˈbi/ *adv*: by this means

here-dit-ment \ˈhɪə(r)-ˈdɪt-mənt/ *n* [ML *hereditamentum*, fr. LL *hereditas*, fr. L *hered-*, *heres*] *hereditary*: heritable property

here-dit-arian \ˈhɪə(r)-ˈdɪt-ər-i-ən/ *n*: an advocate of hereditarianism — *hereditarian* *adj*

here-dit-arian-ism \ˈhɪə(r)-ˈdɪt-ər-i-ən-ɪz-m/ *n*: the theory that individual differences in human beings can be accounted for primarily on the basis of genetics

here-dit-ary \ˈhɪə(r)-ˈdɪt-ər-i/ *adj* 1 *a*: genetically transmitted or transmissible from parent to offspring *b*: characteristic of or fostered by one's predecessors 2 *a*: received or passing by inheritance or required to pass by inheritance or by reason of birth *b*: having title or possession through inheritance or by reason of birth 3: of a kind established by tradition (~ enemy) 4: of or relating to inheritance or heredity *syn* see *INNATE* — *here-dit-ary* \-ˈdɪt-ər-i-əl/ *adv*

here-dit-ry \ˈhɪə(r)-ˈdɪt-ri/ *n* [MF *heredité*, fr. L *hereditas*, *hereditas*, fr. *hered-*, *heres* here — more at *HEIR*] 1 *a*: INHERITANCE *b*: TRADITION 2 *a*: the sum of the qualities and potentialities genetically derived from one's ancestors *b*: the transmission of qualities from ancestor to descendant through a mechanism lying primarily in the chromosomes of the germ cells

Hereford \ˈhɪə(r)-fɔːd/ *adj*, sometimes *her-* \-fɔːd/ *n* [Hereford co., England] *adj*: any of an English breed of hardy red beef cattle with white faces and markings now extensively raised in the western U.S.

here-in \ˈhɪə(r)-ɪn/ *adv*: in this

here-in-above \ˈhɪə(r)-ɪn-ə-ˈbɔːv/ *adv*: at a prior point in this writing or document

here-in-after \ˈhɪə(r)-ɪn-ə-ˈfɑːr/ *adv*: in the following part of this writing or document

here-in-be-fore \ˈhɪə(r)-ɪn-ɪ-ˈbɔː(r)/ *adv*: in the preceding part of this writing or document

here-in-be-low \ˈhɪə(r)-ɪn-ɪ-ˈlɔː/ *adv*: at a subsequent point in this writing or document

here-of \ˈhɪə(r)-əv/ *adv*: of this

here-on \ˈhɪə(r)-ən/ *adv*: on this

Here-ro \ˈhɪə(r)-rɔː/ *n*, pl *Herero* or *Hereros*: a member of a Bantu people of the central part of southwest Africa

here-sal-arch \ˈhɪə(r)-səl-ˈɑːrk/ *n* [LL *haeresiarcha*, fr. LGk *haeresiarchēs*, fr. *haireis* + *Gk -archēs -arch*] *n*: an originator or chief advocate of a heresy

here-say \ˈhɪə(r)-sɛ/ *n*, pl *-sies* [ME *heresie*, fr. OF, fr. LL *haeresis*, fr. LGk *haireis*, fr. GK, action of taking, choice, sect, fr. *hairein* to take] 1 *a*: adherence to a religious opinion contrary to church dogma *b*: denial of a revealed truth by a baptized member of the Roman Catholic Church *c*: an opinion or doctrine contrary to church dogma 2 *a*: dissent from a dominant theory or opinion *b*: an opinion or doctrine contrary to the truth or to generally accepted beliefs

here-tic \ˈhɪə(r)-tɪk/ *n* 1: a dissenter from established church dogma, esp.: a baptized member of the Roman Catholic Church who disavows a revealed truth 2: one who dissents from an accepted belief or doctrine, NONCONFORMIST

here-ti-cal \ˈhɪə(r)-tɪ-kəl/ *adj* also *here-tic* \ˈhɪə(r)-tɪk/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by heresy 2: of, relating to, or characterized by departure from accepted beliefs or standards

UNORTHODOX — *here-ti-cal-ly* \ˈhɪə(r)-tɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv* — *here-ti-cal-ness* \-kəl-nəs/ *n*

here-to \ˈhɪə(r)-tɔː/ *adv*: to this writing or document

here-to-fore \ˈhɪə(r)-tɔː(r)/ *adv*: up to this time: *HITHERTO*

here-un-der \ˈhɪə(r)-ən-ˈdɜː(r)/ *adv*: under or in accordance with this writing or document

here-un-to \ˈhɪə(r)-ən-ˈtɔː(r)/ *adv*: to this

here-upon \ˈhɪə(r)-ə-ˈpɔːn/ *adv*: on this: immediately after this

here-with \ˈhɪə(r)-wɪθ/ *adv* 1: with this: enclosed in this 2: *HEREBY*

her-i-ot \ˈhɪə(r)-i-ɔːt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hergeotwe*, pl. military equipment, fr. *here* army + *geotwe* equipment, akin to OHG *heri* army — more at *HARRY*] *n*: a feudal duty or tribute due under English law to a lord on the death of a tenant

her-i-ta-ble \ˈhɪə(r)-tə-ˈbəl/ *adj* 1: capable of being inherited or of passing by inheritance 2: *HEREDITARY* — *her-i-ta-ble-ly* \ˈhɪə(r)-tə-ˈbəl-i/ *adv*

her-i-tage \ˈhɪə(r)-tɪj/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *heriter* to inherit, fr. LL *hereditare*, fr. L *hered-*, *heres* heir — more at *HEIR*] 1: property that descends to an heir 2: something transmitted by or acquired from a predecessor: *LEGACY* 3: something possessed as a result of one's natural situation or birth: *BIRTHRIGHT* (the nation's ~ of tolerance)

syn *HERITAGE*, *INHERITANCE*, *PATRIMONY*, *BIRTHRIGHT* *shared meaning* element: something received from a parent or predecessor

her-i-tor \ˈhɪə(r)-tɔː(r)/ *n*: *INHERITOR*

herm \ˈhɜːrm/ *n* [L *hermes*, fr. GK *hermēs* statue of Hermes, *herm*, fr. *Hermēs*] *n*: a statue in the form of a square stone pillar surmounted by a bust or head esp. of Hermes — called also *herma*

her-ma \ˈhɜːr-mə/ *n*: *HERM*

her-maph-ro-dite \ˈhɜːr-məf-rɔː-dɪt/ *n* [ME *hermofrodite*, fr. L *hermaphroditus*, fr. GK *hermaphroditos*, fr. *Hermaphroditos*] 1 *a*: an animal or plant having both male and female reproductive organs *b*: *HOMOSEXUAL* 2: something that is a combination of diverse elements — *her-maph-ro-dit-ic* \ˈhɜːr-məf-rɔː-dɪt-ɪk/ *adj* — *her-maph-ro-dit-i-cal-ly* \-ɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv* — *her-maph-ro-dit-ism* \-məf-rɔː-dɪt-ɪz-m/ *n*

hermaphrodite brig *n*: a 2-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft

Her-maph-ro-dit-ic \ˈhɜːr-məf-rɔː-dɪt-ɪk/ *n* [L, fr. GK *Hermaphroditos*, fr. *Hermēs* + *Aphrodite*] *n*: a son of Hermes and Aphrodite whose body coalesces with that of a nymph who is in love with him

her-ma-typ-ic \ˈhɜːr-mə-ˈtɪp-ɪk/ *adj* [GK *herma* prop. roof + *typēin* to strike, coin + *-ic* — more at *TYPE*] *building* reefs (~ corals)

her-ma-neu-tic-al \ˈhɜːr-mə-ˈnjuː-tɪ-kəl/ or **her-ma-neu-tic** \-ɪk/ *adj* [GK *hermeneutikos*, fr. *hermēneus* to interpret, fr. *hermēneus* interpreter]: of or relating to hermeneutics: *INTERPRETATIVE* — *her-ma-neu-tic-al-ly* \-ɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*

her-ma-neu-tics \-ɪks/ *n* *pl* *but sing* or *pl* *in constr*: the study of the methodological principles of interpretation (as of the Bible)

Herm-es \ˈhɜːr-mɪz/ *n* [L, fr. GK *Hermēs*] *n*: a Greek god who serves as herald and messenger of the other gods — compare *MERCURY*

Hermes Tris-me-gis-tus \ˈhɜːr-mɪz-ˈtɪs-təs/ *n* [GK *Hermēs trismegistos*, lit., Hermes thrice greatest]: a legendary author of works embodying magical, astronomical, and alchemical doctrines

her-met-ic \ˈhɜːr-met-ɪk/ *adj* also *her-met-ic-al* \-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* [NL *hermeticus*, fr. *Hermet*, *Hermes Trismegistus*] 1 often *cap* *a*: of or relating to the Gnostic writings or teachings arising in the first three centuries A.D. and attributed to Hermes Trismegistus *b*: relating to or characterized by occultism or abstruseness: *RECONDITE* 2 [fr. the belief that Hermes Trismegistus invented a magic seal to keep vessels airtight] *a*: *AIRTIGHT* (~ seal) *b*: impervious to external influence (trapped inside the ~ military machine — Jack Newfield) — *her-met-ic-al-ly* \-ɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*

her-met-ic-ism \ˈhɜːr-met-ɪ-sɪz-m/ *n*, often *cap*: *HERMETISM*

her-met-ic-ity \ˈhɜːr-met-ɪ-sɪ-ti/ *n*: the state or condition of being airtight: *AIRTIGHTNESS* (~ of a pipeline)

her-met-ism \ˈhɜːr-met-ɪz-m/ *n*, often *cap* 1: a system of ideas based on hermetic teachings 2: adherence to hermetic doctrine — *her-met-ic-ist* \-mɪ-t-ɪst/ *n*

her-mit \ˈhɜːr-mɪt/ *n* [ME *eremite*, fr. OF, fr. LL *eremita*, fr. LGk *erēmítēs*, fr. GK *ad*, living in the desert, fr. *erēma* desert, fr. *erēmos* lonely — more at *RETINA*] 1 *a*: one that retires from society and lives in solitude esp. for religious reasons: *RECLUSE* *b*: *BEADSMAN* 2: a spiced molasses cookie — *her-mit-ism* \-ɪz-m/ *n*

her-mit-age \ˈhɜːr-mɪt-ɪj/ *n* 1 *a*: the habitation of a hermit *b*: a secluded residence or private retreat: *HIDEAWAY* *c*: *MONASTERY* 2: the life or condition of a hermit

Her-mit-age \ˈhɜːr-mɪt-ɪj/ *n* [Tain-l'Ermilage, commune in France]: a chiefly red-Rhone valley wine; also: a similar wine made elsewhere

hermit crab *n*: any of numerous chiefly marine decapod crustaceans (families Paguridae and Parapaguridae) having soft asymmetrical abdomens and occupying the empty shells of gastropods

her-mit-ian \ˈhɜːr-mɪt-ɪən/ *n* [Charles Hermite 1822-1901 F mathematician]: a square matrix having the property that each pair of elements in the *i*th row and *j*th column and in the *j*th row and *i*th column are conjugate complex numbers

her-nia \ˈhɜːr-ni-ə/ *n*, pl *-ni-as* or *-ni-es* \-nɪ-əs/ [L — more at *YARN*]: a protrusion of an organ or part through connective tissue or through a wall of the cavity in which it is normally enclosed — called also *rupture* — *her-ni-al* \-nɪ-əl/ *adj*



hermaphrodite brig



hermit crab

ə abot ʰ kitten ɜ further ə back ɪ bake ʰ cot, cart
an out ɜ chɪn ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
ɪ joke ɪ ʃung ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔ coin ʰ than ʰ this
ɪ loot ʰ foot ɪ yet ɪ few ɪ famous ʰ vision

henceforth \ˈhen(t)s-ˌfɔːrθ, -ˌfɔːrθ, hen(t)s-ˌ\ *adv*: from this point on

henceforward \ˈhen(t)s-ˌfɔːr-wɔːd\ *adv*: HENCEFORTH

hence-man \ˈhench-mən\ *n* [ME *hengestman* groom, fr *hengest* stallion (fr OE) + *man*, akin to OHG *hengist* gelding] 1 *obs*: a square or page to a person of high rank 2 *a*: a trusted follower: a right-hand man *b*: a political follower whose support is chiefly for personal advantage *c*: an unscrupulous often violent member of a gang

hendecasyllabic \ˌ(h)en-dek-ə-sɪ-ˈlæb-ik\ *adj* [L *hendecasyllabus*, fr Gk *hendeka* eleven (fr *hen-*, *heis* one + *deka* ten) + *syllabē* syllable — more at SAME, TEN]: consisting of 11 syllables or composed of verses of 11 syllables — **hendecasyllabic** *n* — **hendecasyllable** \ˌ(h)en-dek-ə-sɪ-ˈlæb-əl\ *n* — **hendecasyllable** \ˌ(h)en-dek-ə-sɪ-ˈlæb-əl\ *n*: the expression of an idea by the use of two independent words connected by *and* (as *nice and warm*) instead of the usual combination of independent word and its modifier (as *nice warm*)

heneca \ˈhen-ə-ˈkə\ *n* [Sp *henequén*]: a strong yellowish or reddish hard fiber obtained from the leaves of a tropical American agave chiefly in Yucatan and used esp for binder twine; also: a plant (*Agave fourcroydes*) that yields henequen

Henle's loop \ˈhen-lē-ˈn\ *n*: LOOP OF HENLE

hen-na \ˈhen-ə\ *n* [Ar *hinnā*]: 1: an Old World tropical shrub or small tree (*Lawsonia inermis*) of the loosestrife family with small opposite leaves and axillary panicles of fragrant white flowers 2: a reddish brown dye obtained from leaves of the henna plant and used esp. on hair

henne *vi*: to dye (as hair) with henna

hen-nery \ˈhen-ə-ˈrē\ *n*, *pl* *hen-ries*: a poultry farm, also: an enclosure for poultry

heno-the-ism \ˈhen-ə-ˈθi-ˌz-əm\ *n* [G *henothelismus*, fr Gk *hēn-* *heis* one + *theos* god — more at SAME]: the worship of one god without denying the existence of other gods — **heno-the-ist** \ˌhē-nə-ˈθi-ˌst\ *n* — **heno-the-istic** \ˌhē-nə-ˈθi-ˌst-ik\ *adj*

hen party *n*: a party for women only

hen-pock \ˈhen-ˌpɒk\ *vi*: to subject (one's husband) to persistent nagging and domination

hen-ry \ˈhen-ˌrē\ *n*, *pl* *henrys* or *henries* [Joseph Henry]: the practical mks unit of inductance equal to the self-inductance of a circuit or the mutual inductance of two circuits in which the variation of one ampere per second results in an induced electromotive force of one volt

hent \ˈhent\ *vi* [ME *henten*, fr OE *hentan* — more at HUNT] *archaic* SEIZE

hen track *n*: an illegible or scarcely legible mark intended as handwriting — called also *hen scratch*

hep \ˈhep, ˈhɒp, ˈhɒt\ *Interj* [origin unknown] — used to mark a marching cadence

hep \ˈhep\ *var* of *HIP*

hep-a-rin \ˈhep-ə-ˈrɪn\ *n* [ISV, fr Gk *hepar* liver]: a polysaccharide sulfuric acid ester that is found esp in liver, that prolongs the clotting time of blood, and that is used medically

hep-a-rin-ize \ˈhep-ə-ˈrɪn-ɪz\ *vi*, *vt*, *vt* -ized, -izing: to treat with heparin

hepat- or **hepato-** *comb form* [L, fr Gk *hepat-*, *hepatō-*, fr *hepat-*, *hepar* 1. liver (hepatotoxic) (hepatotoxic) 2. hepatic and (hepatobiliary)

hep-a-toe-to-my \ˈhep-ə-ˈtɒk-ə-ˈmē\ *n*, *pl* *-mies*: excision of the liver or of part of the liver — **hep-a-toe-to-mize** \ˈhep-ə-ˈtɒk-ə-ˈmɪz\ *vi*

he-pat-ic \ˈhi-pat-ik\ *adj* [L *hepaticus*, fr Gk *hepatikos*, fr *hepat-*, *hepar*, akin to L *hepar* liver]: of, relating to, or resembling the liver

hepatic *n*: LIVERWORT

he-pat-i-ca \ˈhi-pat-ik-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr, ML, liverwort, fr L, fem of *hepaticus*]: a plant of a genus (*Hepatica*) of herbs of the buttercup family with lobed leaves and delicate flowers

hep-a-ti-tis \ˈhep-ə-ˈtɪt-ɪs\ *n*, *pl* *-titi-des* \ˈtɪt-ə-ˈdēz\: inflammation of the liver; also: a condition marked by such inflammation

he-pa-to-cel-lu-lar \ˈhep-ə-ˈtɒl-ə-lər, hi-pat-ə-ˈtɒl-ə\ *adj*: of or involving hepatocytes (~ jaundice)

he-pa-to-cyte \ˈhi-pat-ə-sɪt, ˈhep-ə-tɒs\ *n*: an epithelial parenchymatous cell of the liver

hep-a-to-ma \ˈhep-ə-ˈtɒ-mə\ *n* [NL]: a usu. malignant tumor of the liver

he-pa-to-pan-cre-as \ˈhep-ə-ˈtɒ-ˌpæn-kre-əs, hi-pat-ə-ˈpæn-, ˈpæn-\ *n*: a glandular structure (as of a crustacean) that combines the digestive functions of the vertebrate liver and pancreas

hep-a-top-a-thy \ˈhep-ə-ˈtɒp-ə-ˈθi\ *n*, *pl* *-thies*: an abnormal or diseased state of the liver

hep-a-to-tox-ic \ˈhep-ə-ˈtɒk-sɪk, hi-pat-ə-ˈtɒk-\ *adj*: capable of causing injury to the liver (~ drugs)

hep-a-to-tox-i-ci-ty \ˈhep-ə-ˈtɒk-sɪt-ɪ, ˈtɒk-sɪt-ɪ-\ *n*: 1: a state of toxic damage to the liver 2: a tendency or capacity to cause hepatotoxicity

hep-er \ˈhep-ər\ *n*: HIPSTER

He-phae-stus \ˈhi-fes-təs, ˈfēs-\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Hēphaistos*]: the Greek god of fire and metalworking — compare **VULCAN**

hepped up \ˈhep-əd\ *adj*: ENTHUSIASTIC

Hepple-white \ˈhep-əl-ˌhwɪt, ˌwɪt\ *adj* [George Hepplewhite]: of, relating to, or imitating a style of furniture originating in late 18th century England

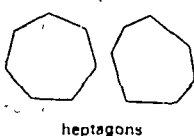
hepta- or **hept-** *comb form* [Gk, fr *hepta* — more at SEVEN] 1: seven (heptameter) 2: containing seven atoms, groups, or equivalents (heptane)

hep-ta-chlor \ˈhep-ə-ˈklɔ(ə)r, ˌklɔ(ə)-\ *n* [hepta- + *chlorine*]: a persistent cyclodiene chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticide C₁₀H₆Cl₇

hep-tad \ˈhep-təd, ˌn\ [Gk *heptad-*, *hepta-* fr *hepta*]: a group of seven

hep-ta-gon \ˈhep-ə-ˈgɒn\ *n* [Gk *hepta-*, *hepta-* + *gonia* angle — more at GON]: a polygon of seven angles and seven sides — **hep-ta-gonal** \ˈhep-ə-ˈgɒn-əl\ *adj*

hep-tam-e-ter \ˈhep-ə-ˈtəm-ə-ˈtɛr\ *n*: a line of verse consisting of seven metrical feet



heptagons

hep-tane \ˈhep-ˌtæn\ *n*: any of several isomeric hydrocarbons C₇H₁₆ of the methane series, esp: the liquid normal isomer occurring in petroleum and used esp as a solvent and in determining octane numbers

hep-tar-chy \ˈhep-ˌtär-kē\ *n*: a hypothetical confederacy of seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of the 7th and 8th centuries

Hepta-teuch \ˈhep-ə-ˌtɪ(y)ʊk\ *n* [LL *heptateuchos*, fr Gk, fr *hepta* + *teuchos* book — more at PENTATEUCH]: the first seven books of the canonical Jewish and Christian Scriptures

hep-tose \ˈhep-ˌtɒs, ˌtɒz\ *n*: a monosaccharide C₇H₁₄O₇ containing seven carbon atoms in the molecule

her \ˈhɛr, ˈhɔr\ *adj* [ME *hire*, fr OE *hiere*, gen of *heo* she — more at HE]: of or relating to her or herself (as possessor, agent, or object of an action (~ house) (~ research) (~ rescue) — compare ISHE

her \ˈɔr, ˈhɔr\ *pron*, objective case of SHE

her *abbr* heraldry

Hera \ˈhɪr-ə, ˈhɛr-ə\ *n* [Gk *Hēra*, *Hērē*]: the sister and consort of Zeus — compare JUNO

Hera-cles \ˈher-ə-ˌklɛz\ *n* [Gk *Hēraklēs*]: HERCULES

her-ald \ˈher-əld\ *n* [ME, fr MF *héraut*, fr an (assumed) Gmc compound whose first component is akin to OHG *heri* army, and whose second is akin to OHG *walan* to rule — more at HARRY, WIELD] 1 *a*: an official at a tournament of arms with duties including the making of announcements and the marshaling of combatants *b*: an officer with the status of ambassador acting as official messenger between leaders esp in war - *c* (1): OFFICER OF ARMS (2): an officer of arms ranking above a pursuivant and below a king of arms 2: an official crier or messenger 3 *a*: **HARBINGER** *b*: one that conveys news or proclamations: ANNOUNCER (it was the lark, the ~ of the morn — Shak) *c*: one that supports or advocates: SPOKESMAN, *syn* see FORERUNNER

herald *vi* 1: to give notice of: ANNOUNCE 2: to greet esp with enthusiasm: HAIL

her-al-dic \ˈher-əl-dik, hɔ-ˌ\ *adj*: of or relating to heralds or heraldry — **her-al-di-cally** \ˈher-əl-dɪ-kəl\ *adv*

her-al-dry \ˈher-əl-dri\ *n*, *pl* *-ries* 1: the practice of devising, blazoning, and granting armorial insignia and of tracing and recording genealogies 2: an armorial ensign; broadly: INSIGNIA 3: PAGEANTRY

herb \ˈ(h)ɜrb\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *herbe*, fr, OF, fr L *herba*] 1: a seed-producing annual, biennial, or perennial that does not develop persistent woody tissue but dies down at the end of a growing season 2: a plant or plant part valued for its medicinal, savory, or aromatic qualities — **herb-like** \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌlɪk\ *adj* — **herby** \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌi\ *adj*

herb-a-ceous \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌbɛ-shəs\ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of an herb *b* of a stem: having little or no woody tissue and persisting usu for a single growing season 2: having the texture, color, or appearance of a leaf

herb-age \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌɪdʒ\ *n* 1: herbaceous vegetation (as grass) esp. when used for grazing 2: the succulent parts of herbaceous plants

herb-al \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌbəl\ *n* 1: a book about plants esp with reference to their medical properties 2 *archaic*: HERBARIUM

herbal *adj*: of, relating to, or made of herbs

herb-a-list \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌbəl-ɪst\ *n* 1: one that collects or grows herbs 2: HERB DOCTOR

her-bar-i-um \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌbər-ɪ-əm, ˈber-ə-ˌnɪ-ˌlə-ˌtɒ-\ *n*, *pl* *-ia* \-ˌtɒ-\, 1: a collection of dried plant specimens usu mounted and systematically arranged for reference 2: a place that houses an herbarium

herb doctor *n*: one who practices healing by the use of herbs

herb-icide \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌaɪ-dɪ\ *n* [L *herba* + ISV *-cide*]: an agent used to destroy or inhibit plant growth — **herb-icid-ial** \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌaɪ-dɪ-əl\ *adj* — **herb-icid-ally** \ˈhɜrb-ˌaɪ-dɪ-əl\ *adv*

her-biv-ore \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌbɪ-vɔr-ə, ˌvɔr-ə\ *n* [NL *Herbivora*, group of mammals, fr neut *pl* of *herbivorus*] *a*: plant-eating animal, esp ~ *UNGULATE*

her-biv-orous \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌbɪ-v-ə-rəs\ *adj* [NL *herbivorus*, fr L *herba* grass + *-vorus* -vorous] 1: feeding on plants 2: having a stout body and a long small intestine: ENDOMORPHIC — **her-biv-ous-ly** *adv*

herb Robert \ˈ(h)ɜrb-ˌrɒb-ərt\ *n* [prob fr *Robertus* (St Robert) †1067 F ecclesiastic]: a sticky low geranium (*Geranium robertianum*) with small reddish purple flowers

Her-cu-le-an \ˈhɜr-ˌky-ə-ˌtɛ-ən, ˌhɜr-ˌky-ˌlɛ-\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Hercules 2 *often not cap*: of extraordinary power, size, or difficulty

Her-cu-les \ˈhɜr-ˌky-ˌjɛz\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Hēraklēs*] 1: a mythical Greek hero fabled for his great strength and esp for performing 12 labors imposed on him by Hera 2 [L (gen *Herculis*)] : a northern constellation between Corona Borealis and Lyra

Her-cu-les-club \ˈhɜr-ˌky-ˌjɛz-ˌklʌb\ *n* 1: a small prickly eastern US tree (*Aralia spinosa*) of the ginseng family — called also *angelica tree* 2: a prickly shrub or tree (genus *Zanthoxylum*, esp *Z. clava* *Herculis*) of the rue family

herd \ˈhɜrd\ *n* [ME, fr OE *heord*, akin to OHG *hera* herd, Gk *korthys* heap] 1 *a*: a number of animals of one kind kept together under human control *b*: a congregation of gregarious wild animals 2 *a*: a group of people usu having a common bond (entered the troop with the midwinter ~ of tenderfeet — MacKinlay Kantor) *b*: the undistinguished masses: CROWD (isolate the individual prophets from the ~ — Norman Cousins) — **herd-like** \ˈhɜrd-ˌlɪk\ *adj*

herd *vi* 1: to assemble or move in a herd 2: to place oneself in, a group: ASSOCIATE ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to keep or move (animals) together *b*: to gather, lead, or drive as if in a herd (seventy-five boys and girls were ~ed by six or eight teachers — W A White) 2: to place in a group

herd-ard \ˈhɜrd-ərd\ *n*: one that herds, *specif*: HERDSMAN

her-dic \ˈhɜrd-ik\ *n* [Peter Herdic †1888 Am inventor] a small 19th century American horse-drawn cab having side seats and an entrance at the back

het-ero-cy-clic \het-ə-rō-si-klīk, -sīk-lik\ *adj* [ISV] : relating to, characterized by, or being a ring composed of atoms of more than one kind — **het-ero-cy-cle** \het-ə-rō-si-kl\ *n* — **heterocyclic** *n*
het-ero-cyst \het-ə-rō-sist\ *n* : a large transparent thick-walled cell that resembles a spore and occurs at intervals along the filament in some blue-green algae

het-ero-dox \het-ə-rō-daks, -he-trā\ *adj* [LL *heterodoxus*, fr. *Gk heterodoxos*, fr. *heter-* + *doxa* opinion — more at *DOXOLOGY*] 1 : contrary to or different from an acknowledged standard (a ~ sermon) 2 : holding unorthodox opinions or doctrines (the societies representing the orthodox practice of medicine have generally succeeded in keeping ~ practitioners out) — *D* D McKean
het-ero-doxy \het-ə-rō-doxē\ *n*, *pl* -dox-ies 1 : the quality or state of being heterodox 2 : a heterodox opinion or doctrine

het-ero-dyne \het-ə-rō-dīn, -he-trā\ *adj* : of or relating to the production of an electrical beat between two radio frequencies of which one usu is that of a received signal-carrying current and the other that of an uninterrupted current introduced into the apparatus, also : of or relating to the production of a beat between two optical frequencies

heterodyne *vi* -dy-ned, -dy-nīng : to combine (as a radio frequency) with a different frequency so that a beat is produced

het-er-o-cleous or **het-er-o-cleous** \het-ə-rē-shās\ *adj* [*heter-* + *Gk oikia* house — more at *VICINITY*] : passing through the different stages in the life cycle on alternate and often unrelated hosts (~ insects) — **het-er-o-cleam** \het-ə-rē-sīz-əm\ *n*

het-er-o-ga-mete \het-ə-rō-gā-mēt, -gām-ēt\ *n* [ISV] : either of a pair of gametes that differ in form, size, or behavior and occur typically as large nonmotile oogametes and small motile sperms

het-er-o-ga-metic \het-ə-rō-gā-met-ik\ *adj* : forming two kinds of germ cells of which one produces male offspring and the other female offspring (the human male is ~)

het-er-o-ga-mous \het-ə-rō-gā-mās\ *adj* 1 : bearing flowers of two kinds (as perfect and pistillate) — used esp. of sedges and composites 2 : having or characterized by fusion of unlike gametes — compare *ANISOGAMOUS*, *ISOGAMOUS*

het-er-o-ga-my \het-ə-rō-gā-mē\ *n* 1 : sexual reproduction involving fusion of unlike gametes often differing in size, structure, and physiology 2 : the condition of reproducing by heterogamy

het-er-o-gene-ity \het-ə-rō-jē-nē-ē-ē, -he-trō\ *n* : the quality or state of being heterogeneous

het-er-o-geneous \het-ə-rō-jē-nē-əs, -he-trā-, -nyā\ *adj* [ML *heterogeneus*, *heterogenus*, fr. *Gk heterogenēs*, fr. *heter-* + *genos* kind — more at *KIN*] : consisting of dissimilar ingredients or constituents — **MIXED** — **het-er-o-geneous-ly** *adv* — **het-er-o-geneous-ness** *n*

het-er-o-gene-sis \het-ə-rō-jē-nē-sis\ *n* [NL] 1 : ABIOTIC GENESIS 2 : ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS — **het-er-o-gene-tic** \het-ə-rō-jē-nē-tik\ *adj*

het-er-o-gene-nous \het-ə-rō-jē-nē-nās\ *adj* 1 : originating in an outside source, esp. derived from another species (~ bone graft) 2 : HETEROGENEOUS

het-er-o-gene-y \het-ə-rō-jē-nē-ē\ *n* : a heterogeneous collection or group
het-er-o-gon-ic \het-ə-rō-gō-nik\ *adj* 1. ALLOMETRIC 2 : being that course of development in which a generation of parasites is succeeded by a free-living generation — used of some nematode worms

het-er-o-g-o-ny \het-ə-rō-gō-nē\ *n* 1 : ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS, esp. alternation of a dioecious generation with a parthenogenetic one 2 : ALLOMETRY

het-er-o-graft \het-ə-rō-grāft\ *n* : a graft of tissue taken from a donor of one species and grafted into a recipient of another species — compare *HOMOGRAFT*

het-er-o-kar-yon \het-ə-rō-kar-ē-an, -ən\ also **het-er-o-cary-on** *n* [NL, fr. *heter-* + *karyon* caryon nucleus, fr. *Gk karyon* nut, kernel — more at *CAREEN*] : a cell in the mycelium of a fungus that contains two or more genetically unlike nuclei

het-er-o-kar-y-o-sis \het-ə-rō-kar-ē-ō-sis\ also **het-er-o-cary-o-sis** *n* [NL] : the condition of having cells that are heterokaryons

het-er-o-kar-yo-tic also **het-er-o-cary-o-tic** \het-ə-rō-kar-ē-ō-tik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or consisting of heterokaryons

het-er-o-lo-gous \het-ə-rō-lō-gās\ *adj* 1 : characterized by heterology 2 : derived from a different species (~ DNAs) (~ transplants) — **het-er-o-lo-gous-ly** *adv*

het-er-o-lo-gy \het-ə-rō-lō-jē\ *n* [ISV *heter-* + *-logy* (as in *analogy*)] : a lack of correspondence of apparently similar bodily parts due to differences in fundamental makeup or origin

het-er-o-ly-sis \het-ə-rō-lī-sis, -sā-, -rō-lī-sās\ *n* [NL] : decomposition of a compound into two oppositely charged particles or ions — **het-er-o-lyt-ic** \het-ə-rō-lī-tik\ *adj*

het-er-o-mor-phic \het-ə-rō-mōr-fik\ or **het-er-o-mor-phous** \het-ə-rō-mōr-fis\ *adj* [ISV] 1 : deviating from the usual form 2 : exhibiting diversity of form or forms (~ pairs of chromosomes) (~ alternation of generations) — **het-er-o-mor-phism** \het-ə-rō-mōr-fiz-əm\ *n*

het-er-o-n-o-mous \het-ə-rō-nā-mās\ *adj* [*heter-* + *-nomous* (as in *autonomous*)] 1 : specialized along different lines of growth or under different controlling forces 2 : subject to external controls and impositions — **het-er-o-n-o-mous-ly** *adv*

het-er-o-n-o-my \het-ə-rō-nē-mē\ *n* [*heter-* + *-nomy* (as in *autonomy*)] : subjection to something else, esp. a lack of moral freedom or self-determination (a life of alienation, a life of ~ rather than autonomy — Mary Aloysius)

het-er-o-phil \het-ə-rō-fil\ or **het-er-o-phil** \het-ə-rō-fil\ *adj* : reacting serologically with an antigen of another species

het-er-o-ph-o-ny \het-ə-rō-fā-nē\ *n* *pl* -nies [Gk *heterophonia* diversity of note, fr. *heter-* + *-phonia* -phony] : the performance of a single melody by two or more individuals who add their own individual rhythmic or melodic modifications

het-er-o-phy-lous \het-ə-rō-fī-lās\ *adj* : having the foliage leaves of more than one form on the same plant or stem — **het-er-o-phy-l** \het-ə-rō-fī-l\ *n*

het-er-o-phyte \het-ə-rō-fīt\ *n* : a plant (as a parasite or saprophyte) that is dependent for food materials upon other organisms or their products — **het-er-o-phyt-ic** \het-ə-rō-fīt-ik\ *adj*

het-er-o-ploid \het-ə-rō-plōid\ *adj* [ISV] : having a chromosome number that is not a simple multiple of the haploid chromosome number — **heteroploid** *n* — **het-er-o-ploid-y** \het-ə-rō-plōid-ē\ *n*

het-er-o-polar \het-ə-rō-pō-lār\ *adj* [ISV] : POLAR 5 IONIC — **het-er-o-polar-ity** \het-ə-rō-pō-lār-ē-ē\ *n*

het-er-o-p-terous \het-ə-rō-pā-rō-rās\ *adj* [deriv. of *Gk heter-* + *pteron* wing — more at *FEATHER*] : of or relating to an insect order or suborder (Heteroptera) comprising the true bugs

het-er-o-sex-u-al \het-ə-rō-sēksh-(ə)-wəl, -sēk-shəl\ *adj* [ISV] 1 : of, relating to, or marked by heterosexuality 2 : of or relating to different sexes — **het-er-o-sex-u-al-ly** \het-ə-rō-sēksh-(ə)-wəl-ē\ *adv*

heterosexual *n* : a heterosexual individual

het-er-o-sex-u-al-ty \het-ə-rō-sēksh-(ə)-wəl-ē-ē\ *n* : the manifestation of sexual desire for one or more members of the opposite sex

het-er-o-sis \het-ə-rō-sōs\ *n* [NL] : a marked vigor or capacity for growth often shown by crossbred animals or plants — **het-er-o-tic** \het-ə-rō-tik\ *adj*

het-er-o-spor-ous \het-ə-rō-spōr-əs, -s-por-, -ras-pō-rās\ *adj* : characterized by heterospory

het-er-o-spor-y \het-ə-rō-spōr-ē-, -s-por-, -het-ə-rāv-pō-rē\ *n* 1 : the production of asexual spores of more than one kind 2 : the production of microspores and megaspores (as in ferns and seed plants)

het-er-o-thal-lic \het-ə-rō-thal-ik\ *adj* [*heter-* + *thall-* + *-ic*] 1 : having two or more genetically incompatible but morphologically similar haploid phases that function as separate sexes or strains — used esp. of some algae or fungi or of the unisexual spores producing them 2 : DIOECIOUS — **het-er-o-thal-lism** \het-ə-rō-thal-iz-əm\ *n*

het-er-o-top-ic \het-ə-rō-tap-ik\ *adj* [*heter-* + *Gk topos* place — more at *TOPIC*] : occurring in an abnormal place (~ bone formation) (~ liver transplantation)

het-er-o-troph \het-ə-rō-trof, -trāf\ *n* : a heterotrophic individual

het-er-o-trophic \het-ə-rō-trof-ik\ *adj* : requiring complex organic compounds of nitrogen and carbon for metabolic synthesis — **het-er-o-trophic-al-ly** \het-ə-rō-trof-ik-ē\ *adv*

het-er-o-typ-ic \het-ə-rō-tīp-ik\ also **het-er-o-typ-i-cal** \het-ə-rō-tīp-ik-ē\ *adj* 1 : of or being the reduction division of meiosis as contrasted with typical mitotic division 2 : different in kind, arrangement, or form

het-er-o-zy-gos-is \het-ə-rō-(jī)-gō-sis\ *n* [NL] : HETEROZYGOSITY

het-er-o-zy-gos-i-ty \het-ə-rō-(jī)-gō-sis-ē-ē\ *n* : the state of being heterozygous

het-er-o-zy-gote \het-ə-rō-gōt\ *n* : a heterozygous individual

het-er-o-zy-gous \het-ə-rō-gōs\ *adj* : having the two genes at corresponding loci on homologous chromosomes different for one or more loci

heth \kath\, (keth) *n* [Heb *hēth*] : the 8th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see *ALPHABET* table

het-man \het-mān\ *n* *pl* *hetmans* [Pol. commander in chief] : a Cossack leader

het up \het-əp\ *adj* [*het* dial. past of *heat*] : highly excited, UPSET

heu-land-ite \hyu-lān-dīt\ *n* [Henry Heuland 19th cent. E mineral collector] : a zeolite consisting of a hydrous aluminosilicate of sodium and calcium

heu-ris-tic \hyu-ris-tik\ *adj* [G *heuristisch*, fr. NL *heuristicus*, fr. *Gk heuriskein* to discover akin to *Olī fūar* I have found] : providing aid or direction in the solution of a problem but otherwise unjustified or incapable of justification (~ techniques) (a ~ assumption) *specif* : of or relating to exploratory problem-solving techniques that utilize self-educating techniques (as the evaluation of feedback) to improve performance (a ~ computer program)

heuristic *n* 1 : the study or practice of heuristic procedure 2 : heuristic assumption 3 : a heuristic method or procedure

hew \hyu\ *vb* *hewed*, *hew* or *hewn* \hyun\ *hewing* [ME *hewen* fr. OE *hēawan*, akin to OHG *houwan* to hew, L *cadere* to beat] *vt* 1 : to cut with blows of a heavy cutting instrument 2 : to fell by blows of an ax (~ a tree) 3 : to give form or shape to with or as if with heavy cutting blows (~ed their farms from the wilderness — J T Shottwell) *w* 1 : to make cutting blows 2 : to conform strictly ~ *ADHERE* — often used in the phrase *hew to the line* (there is no pressure on newspapers, ~ to the official line — *N Y Times Mag*) — **hew-er** *n*

HEW *abbr* Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

hex \hek\ *vb* [PaG *hexe* fr. *G hexen* fr. *hexe* witch] *vt* : to practice witchcraft ~ *vi* 1 : to put a hex on 2 : to affect as if by an evil spell ~ *vi* (giving in to an unscientific fear of ~ing the whole project — Daniel Lang) — **hex-er** *n*

hex *n* 1 SPFLI JINX 2 : a person who practices witchcraft : WITCH

hex *adj* : HEXAGONAL (a bolt with a ~ head)

hex *abbr* hexagon, hexagonal

hexa- or **hex-** *comb* form [Gk, fr. *hex* six — more at *SIX*] 1 : six (hexamerous) 2 : containing six atoms, groups or equivalents (hexane)

hexa-bi-ose or **hexo-bi-ose** \hek-sā-br-ōs, -dōz\ *n* : a disaccharide (as maltose) yielding two hexose molecules on hydrolysis

hexa-chlo-ride \hek-sā-klo(ə)r-īd, -klo(ə)r-ē\ *n* : a chloride containing six atoms of chlorine in a molecule

hexa-chlo-ro-eth-ane \hek-sā-klo-rē-ēth-ān, -klor-ē\ or **hexa-chlor-eth-ane** \hek-sā-klo-rē-ēth-, -klor-ē\ *n* [ISV] : a toxic crystalline compound C₂Cl₆ used esp. in smoke bombs and in the control of liver flukes in ruminants

hexa-chlo-ro-phene \hek-sā-klo-rē-fēn, -klor-ē\ *n* [*hexa-* + *chlor-* + *phenol*] : a crystalline phenolic bacteria-inhibiting agent C₁₂Cl₆H₂O₂

a about * kitten or further a back i bake i cat, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ng ung o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
ū loot u foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

her-ni-ate \hər-nē-āt\ *vi* -sted, -at-ing : to protrude through an abnormal body opening — **her-ni-a-tion** \hər-nē-ā-shən\ *n*
he-ro \hē-(rō, hū)(-rō)\ *n*, *pl* heroes [L. *heros*, fr. Gk *hērōs*] 1 a : a mythological or legendary figure often of divine descent endowed with great strength or ability b : an illustrious warrior c : a man admired for his achievements and qualities d : one that shows great courage 2 a : the principal male character in a literary or dramatic work b : the central figure in an event or period 3 *pl usu heroes* SUBMARINE 2

Hero *n* [L. fr. Gk *Hērō*] a legendary priestess of Aphrodite loved by *Leander*

he-ro-ic \hī-rō-ik\ also **he-ro-ical** \i-kəl\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or resembling heroes esp. of antiquity 2 a : exhibiting or marked by courage and daring b : GRAND, NOBLE 3 : of impressive size, power, or effect • **LARGE, POWERFUL, POTENT** (~ doses) 4 : of, relating to, or constituting drama written during the Restoration in heroic couplets and concerned with a conflict between love and honor — **he-ro-ic-al-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

heroic *n* 1 : a heroic verse or poem 2 *pl* a heroic behavior b : showy behavior

heroic couplet *n* : a rhyming couplet in iambic pentameter
he-ro-ic-com-ic \hī-rō-i-kām-ik\ or **he-ro-ic-com-ical** \i-kām-i-kəl\ *adj* [F. *héroïque*, fr. *héroïque* heroic + *comique* comic] : comic by being ludicrously heroic, bold, or elevated

heroic poem *n* : an epic or a poem in epic style
heroic stanza *n* : a rhymed quatrain in heroic verse with a rhyme scheme of *abab* — called also **heroic quatrain**

heroic verse *n* 1 : dactylic hexameter esp. of epic verse of classical times — called also **heroic meter** 2 : the iambic pentameter used esp. in English epic poetry during the 17th and 18th centuries — called also **heroic line**, **heroic meter**

her-o-in \hēr-ō-wən\ *n* [fr. *Heroin*, a trademark] : a strongly physiologically addictive narcotic $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$ made from but more potent than morphine — **her-o-in-ism** \wə-niz-əm\ *n*

her-o-ine \hēr-ō-wən\ *n* [L. *heroina*, fr. Gk *hērōinē*, fem. of *hērōs*] 1 a : a mythological or legendary woman having the qualities of a hero b : a woman admired and emulated for her achievements and qualities 2 a : the principal female character in a literary or dramatic work b : the central female figure in an event or period
her-o-ism \hēr-ō-wiz-əm\ *n* 1 : extreme self-sacrificing courage esp. in fulfilling a high purpose or attaining a noble end 2 : the qualities of a hero
syn HEROISM, VALOR, PROWESS, GALLANTRY *shared meaning element* : conspicuous courage

he-ro-ize \hē-(rō, iz, hīr)-(ō, -wiz)\ *vt* -ized, -izing : to make heroic

her-on \hēr-ən\ *n*, *pl* herons also **heron** [ME *heiroun*, fr. MF *haron*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *heilgar* heron, Gk *kritzein* to creak, OHG *scrian* to scream] : any of various long-necked wading birds (family Ardeidae) with a long tapering bill, large wings, and soft plumage

her-on-ry \hēr-ən-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries : a heron rookery
hero-worship *vt* : to feel or express hero worship for — **hero-worshiper** *n*

hero worship *n* 1 : veneration of a hero 2 : foolish or excessive adulation for an individual

her-pes \hər-(pēz, -ē)\ *n* [L. fr. Gk *hērpsē*, fr. *herpein* to creep — more at SERPENT] : any of several inflammatory virus diseases of the skin characterized by clusters of vesicles, esp. : **HERPES SIMPLEX** — **her-pet-ic** \hər-(pē-tik)\ *adj*

herpes sim-plex \hər-(pēz-'sīm-pleks)\ *n* [NL, lit., simple herpes] : a virus disease marked by groups of watery blisters on the skin or mucous membranes (as of the mouth, lips, or genitals)

her-pes-vi-rus \hər-(pēz)-vī-rəs\ *n* : any of a group of DNA-containing viruses that replicate in cell nuclei and produce herpes

her-pes-zos-ter \hər-(pēz)-zōs-tēr, -zās-\ *n* [NL, lit., girdle herpes] : an acute viral inflammation of the sensory ganglia of spinal and cranial nerves associated with a vesicular eruption and neuralgic pains — called also **shingles**

her-pet-o-her-pet-o *comb form* [Gk *herpeton*, fr. neut. of *herpetos* creeping, fr. *herpein*] 1 : reptile or reptiles (*herpetofauna*) (*her-pet-ology*) 2 [L. *herpet*, *herpes*] : herpes (*herpiform*)

her-pe-to-log-y \hər-pō-'tāl-ə-jē\ *n* : a branch of zoology dealing with reptiles and amphibians — **her-pe-to-log-ic** \pō-tī-'āj-ik\ or **her-pe-to-log-ic-al** \i-kəl\ *adj* — **her-pe-to-log-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **her-pe-to-log-ist** \hər-pō-'tāl-ə-jist\ *n*

Herr \hē-(ə)r\ *n*, *pl* Her-ren \hēr-ən, hē-(ə)rən\ [G] — used among German-speaking people as a title equivalent to *Mr*

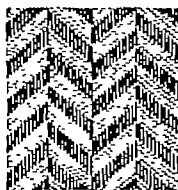
her-ren-voik \hēr-ən-fōk, -fōlk\ *n*, often *cap* [G] : MASTER RACE

her-ring \hēr-ɪŋ\ *n*, *pl* herring or herrings [ME *hering*, fr. OE *hæring*, akin to OHG *hāring* herring] : a valuable clupeid food fish (*Clupea harengus*) that is abundant in the temperate and colder parts of the north Atlantic and that is preserved in the adult state by smoking or salting and in the young state is extensively canned and sold as sardines, *broadly* : a fish of the same family (*Clupeidae*)

her-ring-bone \hēr-ɪŋ-bōn\ *n* 1 : a pattern made up of rows of parallel lines which in any two adjacent rows slope in opposite directions 2 a : a twilled fabric with a herringbone pattern; also : a suit made of this fabric b : a herringbone arrangement (as of materials or parts) 3 : a method in skinning of ascending a slope by herringboning

herringbone *vt* 1 : to produce a herringbone pattern on 2 : to arrange in a herringbone pattern ~ *vi* 1 : to produce a herringbone pattern 2 : to ascend a slope by toeing out on skis and placing the weight on the inner side

herring gull *n* : a common large gull (*Larus argentatus*) of the northern hemisphere that as an adult is



herringbone 1

largely white with blue-gray mantle and dark wing tips and pink feet

hers \hərz\ *pron*, *sing* or *pl* in constr. : that which belongs to her — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *her*

her-self \hər-'self\ *pron* 1 : that identical female one — compare *SHE* used reflexively, for emphasis, or in absolute constructions (*she considers ~ lucky*) (*she ~ did it*) (~ an orphan, she understood the situation) 2 : her normal, healthy, or sane condition or self 3 *Irish & Scot* : a woman of consequence, esp. : the mistress of the house

Hertz *abbr* Hertfordshire
hertz \hertz\ *n*, *pl* hertz [Heinrich R. Hertz] : a unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second — *abbr* Hz

hertzian wave \hertz-ē-ən-, -hōr-\ *n* [Heinrich R. Hertz] : an electromagnetic wave produced by the oscillation of electricity in a conductor (as a radio antenna) and of a length ranging from less than a millimeter to many kilometers

he's \hēz, ēz\ *he* is : he has

Hesh-van \hesh-vən\ *n* [Heb. *Heshvān*] : the 2d month of the civil year or the 8th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see MONTH table

hes-i-tance \hez-ə-tān(t)s\ *n* : HESITANCY

hes-i-tan-cy \hez-ə-tān(t)s\ *n*, *pl* -cies 1 : the quality or state of being hesitant as a : INDECISION (people who didn't understand the hesitations, the ambiguities of choice — Daniel Stern) b : RELUCTANCE (we are putting our judgment ahead of yours which we do only with the greatest ~ — Gay Talese) 2 : an act or instance of hesitating

hes-i-tant \hez-ə-tānt\ *adj* : tending to hesitate *syn* see DISINCLINED — **hes-i-tant-ly** *adv*

hes-i-tate \hez-ə-'tāt\ *vi* -tated, -tat-ing [L. *hesitatus*, pp of *hesitare* to stick fast, hesitate, fr. *haesui*, pp of *haerere* to stick, akin to Lith *gailiti* to loiter] 1 : to hold back in doubt or indecision 2 : to delay momentarily • **PAUSE** 3 : STAMMER — **hes-i-tat-er** *n* — **hes-i-tat-ing-ly** \-tāt-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*
syn HESITATE, WAVER, VAGILLATE, FALTER *shared meaning element* : to show irresolution or uncertainty

hes-i-tation \hez-ə-'tā-shən\ *n* 1 : an act or instance of hesitating 2 : a pausing or faltering in speech

Hes-per-ian \he-'spir-ē-ən\ *adj* [L. *Hesperia*, the west, fr. Gk, fr. fem. of *hesperios* of the evening, western, fr. *hesperos* evening — more at WEST] : WESTERN, OCCIDENTAL

Hes-per-i-des \he-'sper-ē-dēz\ *n* [L. fr. Gk] 1 : the nymphs in classical mythology who guard with the aid of a dragon a garden in which golden apples grow 2 : a legendary garden at the western extremity of the world producing golden apples

hes-per-i-din \he-'sper-ē-dīn\ *n* [NL. *hesperidum*, orange, fr. L. *Hesperides*] : a crystalline glycoside $C_{27}H_{34}O_{15}$ found in most citrus fruits and esp. in orange peel

hes-per-id-um \hes-pē-rid-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -id-da \-ē-də\ [NL, orange] : a berry (as an orange or lime) having a leathery rind

Hes-per-us \hes-(pə-)trəz\ *n* [L. fr. Gk *Hesperos*] : EVENING STAR 1

hes-sian \hesh-ən\ *n* 1 *cap* a : a native of Hesse b : a German mercenary serving in the British forces during the American Revolutionary war, *broadly* : a mercenary soldier 2 : BURLAP

Hessian boot *n* : a high boot that extends to just below the knee and is commonly ornamented with a tassel and that was introduced into England by the Hessians early in the 19th century

Hessian fly *n* : a small two-winged fly (*Mayetiola destructor*) that is destructive to wheat in America

hes-si-ite \hes-'it\ *n* [G. *Hessit*, fr. Henry Hess 1850 Swiss chemist] : a mineral Ag. Te consisting of a lead-gray scathic silver telluride

hes-so-nite \hes-'ən\ *var* of ESSONITE

hest \hest\ *n* [ME *hest*, *hes*, fr. OE *hæst*, akin to OE *hātan* to command — more at HIGH] *archaic* : COMMAND, PRECEPT

Hes-tia \hes-'tē-ə, -hes(h)-chə\ *n* [Gk] : the Greek goddess of the hearth and chief goddess of domestic activity — compare VESTA

hes-tae-ra \hi-'tir-ə\ or **hes-tai-ra** \ti-'tir-ə\ *n*, *pl* *hes-tae-rae* \ti-'t(ə)r-\ or *hes-tae-ras* or *hes-tai-ras* or *hes-tai-ral* \ti-'t(ə)r-əl\ [Gk *hetaira*, lit., companion, fem. of *hetairos*] 1 : one of a class of highly cultivated courtesans in ancient Greece 2 : DEMIMONDINE

heter- or **hetero-** *comb form* [MF or LL, MF, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. *heteros*, akin to Gk *heteros* — more at SAME] 1 : other than usual : other • different (*heterophyllous*) 2 : containing atoms of different kinds (*heterocyclic*)

het-er-o \het-ə-rō\ *n*, *pl* -er-os : HETEROSEXUAL

het-er-o-at-om \het-ə-rō-āt-əm\ *n* : an atom other than carbon in the ring of a heterocyclic compound

het-er-o-au-to-tro-phic \het-ə-(rō, -ōt-ə-trō-fik)\ *adj* : requiring a simple organic source of carbon but utilizing inorganic nitrogen for metabolism

het-er-o-ac-et-ic \het-ə-rō-'ək-sən\ *n* : INDOLACETIC ACID

het-er-o-cer-al \het-ə-rō-kəl\ *adj* 1 : having the upper lobe larger than the lower with the end of the vertebral column prolonged and somewhat upturned in the upper lobe 2 : having or relating to a heterocercal tail fin

het-er-o-chro-mat-ic \kro-'mat-ik\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or having different colors 2 : made up of various wavelengths or frequencies 3 (*heterochromatin*) : of or relating to heterochromatin — **het-er-o-chro-mat-ism** \kro-'mā-tiz-əm\ *n*

het-er-o-chro-ma-tin \kro-'mā-tin\ *n* [G] : densely staining chromatin that appears as nodules in or along chromosomes and contains relatively few genes

het-er-o-chro-mo-some \kro-'mō-sōm, -zōm\ *n* [ISV] : SEX CHROMOSOME

het-er-o-clite \het-ə-rō-kli-t\ *n* 1 : a word irregular in inflection, esp. a noun irregular in declension 2 : one that deviates from common rules or forms

heteroclitte *adj* [MF or LL, MF, fr. LL *heteroclitus*, fr. Gk *heteroklitos*, fr. *heter-* + *klinein* to lean, inflect — more at LEAN] : deviating from common forms or rules

het-er-o-cr-ine \het-ə-rō-krin, -krin, -krēn\ *adj* [*heter-* + *-crine* (as in *endocrine*)] : having both an endocrine and an exocrine secretion

hexa-chord \ˈhek-sə-ˈkɔ(ɹ)d/ *n* [hexa- + Gk *chordē* string — more at YARN] : a diatonic series of six tones having a semitone between the third and fourth tones

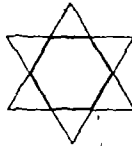
hex-ade \ˈhek-səd/ or **hex-ade** \-səd/ *n* [LL *hexadē*, *hexas*, fr. Gk. fr. *hex*] : a group or series of six — **hex-ade** \ˈhek-səd-ik/ *adj*

hexa-decimal \ˈhek-sə-ˈdes-(ə-)məl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being a number system with a base of 16

hexa-gon \ˈhek-sə-ˈgɔn/ *n* [Gk *hexagōnōn*, neut. of *hexagōnos* hexagonal, fr. *hexa-* + *gōnia* angle — more at GON] : a polygon of six angles and six sides

hex-a-gon-al \ˈhek-sə-ˈgɔn-əl/ *adj* : 1 : having six angles and six sides 2 : having a hexagon as section or base 3 : relating to or being a crystal system characterized by three equal lateral axes intersecting at angles of 60 degrees and a vertical axis of variable length at right angles — **hex-a-gon-al-ly** \-l-ē/ *adv*

hex-a-gram \ˈhek-sə-ˈgrəm/ *n* [ISV] : a figure formed by completing externally an equilateral triangle on each side of a regular hexagon



hex-a-hedron \ˈhek-sə-ˈhē-drɔn/ *n* *pl* *-hedra* also *-dra* \-drə/ [LL, fr. Gk *hexaēdron*, fr. neut. of *hexaedros* of six surfaces, fr. *hexa-* + *hedra* seat — more at SIT] : a polyhedron of six faces

hexa-hydrate \ˈhē-drāt/ *n* : a chemical compound with six molecules of water — **hexa-hydrated** \-drāt-əd/ *adj*

hex-a-me-tre \ˈhek-səm-ē-trē/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *hexametron*, fr. neut. of *hexamētros* having six measures, fr. *hexa-* + *metron* measure — more at MEASURE] : a line of verse consisting of six metrical feet

hexa-metho-ni-um \ˈhek-sə-mə-ˈthō-nē-əm/ *n* [hexa- + meth- + -onium] : either of two compounds $C_{12}H_{20}Br_2N_2$ or $C_{12}H_{20}Cl_2N_2$ used as ganglionic blocking agents in the treatment of hypertension

hexa-meth-y-lene-tet-ra-mine \ˈhek-sə-mēth-ə-ˈtē-tē-trā-mēn/ *n* [ISV] : a crystalline compound $C_6H_{12}N_4$ used esp. as an accelerator in vulcanizing rubber, as an absorbent for phosphene, and as a diuretic

hex-ane \ˈhek-sən/ *n* [ISV] : any of several isomeric volatile liquid paraffin hydrocarbons C_6H_{14} found in petroleum

hex-a-no-ic acid \ˈhek-sə-nō-ik/ *n* [ISV *hexane* + -oic] : CAPROIC ACID

hex-a-ploid \ˈhek-sə-ˈplɔɪd/ *adj* [ISV] : having or being six times the monoploid chromosome number — **hexaploid** *n* — **hex-a-ploid-ly** \-plɔɪd-ē/ *adv*

hex-a-pod \ˈhek-sə-ˈpɔd/ *n* [Gk *hexapod-*, *hexapous* having six feet, fr. *hexa-* + *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at FOOT] : INSECT 1b

hex-a-pod *adj* : 1 : six-footed 2 : of or relating to insects

hex-a-teuch \ˈhek-sə-tē-ʃ/ *n* [hexa- + Gk *teuchos* book — more at PENTATEUCH] : the first six books of the Old Testament

hex-en-besom \ˈhek-sən-ˈbēz-n/ *n* [G, fr. *hexen* (pl. of *hexe* witch) + *besen* broom, fr. OHG *besmo* — more at BESOM] : WITCHES-BROOM

hex-a-riol \ˈhek-sə-ˈri-əl/ *n* [PaG, fr. G] : WITCHCRAFT

hex-a-bar-bit-al \ˈhek-sə-ˈbār-bə-ˈtɔl/ *n* [hexa- (fr. *hexa-*) + *barbit-al*] : a barbiturate $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_5$ used as a sedative and hypnotic and in the form of its soluble sodium salt as an intravenous anesthetic of short duration

hex-o-kinase \ˈhek-sə-ˈki-nās, -nāz/ *n* [hexose + *kinase*] : any of a group of enzymes that accelerate the phosphorylation of hexoses (as in the formation of glucose-6-phosphate from glucose and ATP) in carbohydrate metabolism

hex-o-sah \ˈhek-sə-ˈsæn/ *n* : a polysaccharide yielding only hexoses on hydrolysis

hex-ose \ˈhek-sōs, -sōz/ *n* [ISV] : a monosaccharide (as glucose) containing six carbon atoms in the molecule

hex-yl \ˈhek-səl/ *n* [ISV] : an alkyl radical C_6H_{13} derived from a hexane

hex-yl-res-or-cin-ol \ˈhek-səl-rə-ˈzōrs-ˈn-ōl, -ōl/ *n* : a crystalline phenol $C_{12}H_{18}O$ used as an antiseptic and antineuralgic

hey \ˈhē/ *interj* [ME] — used esp. to call attention or to express interrogation, surprise, or exaltation

hey-day \ˈhē-dā/ *interj* [irreg. fr. *hey*] *archaic* — used to express elation or wonder

heyday *n* : 1 *archaic* : high spirits 2 : the period of one's greatest strength, vigor, or prosperity

Hez-ek-iah \ˈhez-ə-ˈki-ə/ *n* [Heb *Hizqiyah*] : a king of Judah under whom the kingdom underwent a ruinous Assyrian invasion at the end of the 8th century B.C.

hf *abbr* half

Hf *symbol* hafnium

HF *abbr* 1 height finding 2 high frequency 3 home forces

hg *abbr* 1 hectogram 2 heliogram 3 hemoglobin

Hg *symbol* [NL *hydrargyrum*, lit. water silver] mercury

HGH *abbr* human growth hormone

hgt *abbr* height

hgw *abbr* highway

HH *abbr* 1 Her Highness, His Highness 2 His Holiness

HHD *abbr* [NL *Humanitatis Doctor*] doctor of humanities

HHA *abbr* Housing and Home Finance Agency

hi \ˈhi-/ *interj* [ME *hi*] — used esp. as a greeting

HI *abbr* 1 Hawaii 2 high intensity 3 humidity index

HIA *abbr* Horological Institute of America

HIAA *abbr* Health Insurance Association of America

hi-a-tal \hi-ˈtāl/ *adj* : HIATUS (~ hernia)

hi-a-tus \hi-ˈtəs/ *n* [L, fr. *hiatus*, pp. of *hiare* to yawn — more at YAWN] : a : a break in or as if in a material object : GAP (the ~ between the theory and the practice of the party — J. G. Colton) b : a gap or passage in an anatomical part or organ 2 a : a lapse in continuity b : the occurrence of two vowel sounds without pause or intervening consonantal sound

hiatus *adj* : 1 : involving a hiatus 2 : of a hernia : having a part that herniates through the (esophageal) hiatus of the diaphragm

Hi-a-wa-tha \hi-ə-ˈwə-thə, -hə-ˈwə-thə/ *n* : the Indian hero of Longfellow's poem *The Song of Hiawatha*

hi-bu-chi \hi-ˈbū-chi/ *n* [Jap] : a charcoal brazier

hi-ber-na-cu-lum \hi-bər-ˈnak-yə-ləm/ *n*, *pl* -la \-lə/ [NL, fr. L, winter residence, fr. *hibernare*] : a shelter occupied during the winter by a dormant animal (as an insect)

hi-ber-nal \hi-ˈbɔrn-əl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or occurring in winter : WINTER

hi-ber-nate \hi-bər-ˈnāt/ *vi* -nated, -nating [L *hibernatus*, pp. of *hibernare* to pass the winter, fr. *hibernus* of winter; akin to L *hiems* winter, Gk *cheimōn*] : 1 : to pass the winter in a torpid or resting state 2 : to be or become inactive or dormant — **hi-ber-na-tion** \hi-bər-ˈnā-shən/ *n* — **hi-ber-na-tor** \hi-bər-ˈnāt-ər/ *n*

hi-ber-nian \hi-bər-ˈnē-ən/ *adj* [L *Hibernia* Ireland] : of, relating to, or characteristic of Ireland or the Irish

hi-ber-nian : a native or inhabitant of Ireland

hi-bis-cus \hi-ˈbis-kəs, -hə-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, marshmallow] : any of a large genus (*Hibiscus*) of herbs, shrubs, or small trees of the mallow family with dentate leaves and large showy flowers

HIC *abbr* Health Insurance Council

hic-cup also **hic-cough** \ˈhik-ˈkʌp/ *n* [imit] : 1 : a spasmodic inhalation with closure of the glottis accompanied by a peculiar sound 2 : an attack of hiccupping — usu. used in pl. but sing. or pl. in constr.

hiccup also **hiccupping** *vi* **hic-cuped** also **hic-cupped**, **hic-cup-ing** also **hic-cup-ning** : to make a hiccup, also : to be affected with hiccupps

hic-jacet \ˈhik-ˈjā-sət, -ˈjək-ˈjā-sət/ *n* [L, here lies] : EPIGRAPH

hick \ˈhik/ *n* [Hick, nickname for Richard] : an unsophisticated provincial person

hick *adj* : UNSOPHISTICATED, PROVINCIAL (a ~ town)

hick-ey \ˈhik-ē/ *n*, *pl* hick-eyes [origin unknown] : 1 : a threaded coupling between an electrical fixture and an outlet box b : a device for bending pipe and conduit 2 : DEVICE, GADGET

hickey *n*, *pl* hickies [origin unknown] : 1 : PIMPLE 2 : a temporary red mark produced in lovemaking by biting and sucking the skin

hick-ory \ˈhik-(ə-)rē/ *n*, *pl* -ries [short for obs. *pokahickory*, fr. *pawohickora* food prepared from pounded nuts (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)] : 1 : any of a genus (*Carya*) of No. American hardwood trees of the walnut family that often have sweet edible nuts b : the usu. tough pale wood of a hickory 2 : a switch or cane (as of hickory wood) used esp. for punishing a child — **hickory** *adj*

hid \ˈhid/ *adj* : HIDDEN

HID *abbr* headache, insomnia, depression

hid-al-go \ˈhid-əl-ˈgō, -ē-ˈthāl-/ *n*, *pl* -gos often *cap* [Sp] : a member of the lower nobility of Spain

hid-den \ˈhid-n/ *adj* : 1 : being out of sight : CONCEALED 2 : OBS-CURE, UNEXPLAINED

hid-den-ite \ˈhid-n-ˈit/ *n* [William E. Hidden †1918 Am mineralogist] : a transparent yellow to green spodumene valued as a gem

hidden tax *n* : INDIRECT TAX

hide \ˈhid/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hīd*] : any of various old English units of land area, esp. : a unit of 120 acres

hide *vb* \ˈhid/ *hid-den* \ˈhid-n/ or *hid*, *hid-ing* \ˈhid-ɪŋ/ [ME *hiden*, fr. OE *hýdan*, akin to Gk *keuthen* to conceal, OE *hýd* hide, skin] *vi* : 1 : to put out of sight : SECRETE b : to conceal for shelter or protection : SHIELD 2 : to keep secret 3 : to screen from view 4 : to turn (the eyes or face) away in shame or anger ~ *vt* : 1 : to remain out of sight 2 : to seek protection or evade responsibility (heads of companies who are not ~ gift-minded ~ behind their boards of directors — *Saturday Rev*) — **hid-er** \ˈhid-ər/ *n*

syn HIDE, CONCEAL, SCREEN, SECRETE, BURY shared meaning element : to withhold or withdraw from sight

hide *n* [ME, fr. OE *hýd*, akin to OHG *hūt* hide, L *cutis* skin, Gk *kytos* hollow vessel] : the skin of an animal whether raw or dressed — used esp. of large heavy skins — **hide** or **hair** or **hide** nor **hair** : a vestige or trace of someone or something (a wife he hadn't seen ~ *hide* or *hair* of in over 20 years — H. L. Davis)

hide *vb* **hid**-ed; **hid**-ing : to give a beating to. FLOO

hide-away \ˈhid-ə-ˈwā/ *n* : RETREAT, HIDEOUT

hide-bound \-ˈbaʊnd/ *adj* : 1 : of a domestic animal : having a dry skin lacking in pliancy and adhering closely to the underlying flesh b : of a tree : having the bark so close and constricting that it impedes growth 2 : having an inflexible character

hid-eous \ˈhid-ē-əs/ *adj* [alter. of ME *hidos*, fr. OF, fr. *hids*, *hide* terror] : 1 : offensive to the senses and esp. to sight : exceedingly ugly 2 : morally offensive : SHOCKING *syn* see UGLY *ant* fair — **hid-eously** *adv* — **hid-eous-ness** *n*

hide-out \ˈhid-ˌdaʊt/ *n* : a place of refuge or concealment

hid-ey-hole or **hid-y-hole** \ˈhid-ē-ˌhōl/ *n* [alter. of earlier *hiding-hole*] : HIDEAWAY

hi-dro-sis \hi-ˈdrō-sis, hi-ˈdrō-ˈs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *hidros*, fr. *hidra* to sweat, fr. *hidra* sweat — more at SWEAT] : excretion of sweat : PERSPIRATION — **hi-dro-tic** \-ˈrāt-ik, -ˈdrāt-ik/ *adj*

hie \ˈhi/ *vb* **hied**; **hying** or **hieving** [ME *hien*, fr. OE *hīgan* to strive, hasten, akin to OSw *hikka* to pant, Skt *śighra* quick] : HAS-TEN

hi-emal \ˈhi-ə-məl/ *adj* [L *hiemalis*, fr. *hiems* winter, — more at HIBERNATE] : HIBERNAL

hier- or **hiero-** *comb form* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *hieros* — more at IRE] : sacred : holy (hierarchy)

hier-arch \ˈhi-ə-ˈrark/ *n* (MF or ML, MF *hierarche*, fr. ML *hierarcha*, fr. Gk *hierarchēs*, fr. *hier-* + *-archēs* -arch) : 1 : a religious leader in a position of authority 2 : a person high in a hierarchy — **hier-ar-chal** \hi-ə-ˈrark-əl/ *adj*

hier-ar-chi-cal \hi-ə-ˈrark-ik-əl/ or **hier-ar-chic** \-ˈkik/ *adj* : *pl*, relating to, or arranged in a hierarchy — **hier-ar-chi-cal-ly** \-ˈkik-əl-ē/ *adv*

hier-ar-chy \ˈhi-ə-ˈrark-ē/ *n*, *pl* -chies : 1 : a division of angels 2 : a ruling body of clergy organized into orders or ranks each subordinate to the one above it, specif. : the bishops of a province or nation b : church government by a hierarchy 3 : a body of

persons in authority. 4: a graded or ranked series (Christian ~ of values) (a machine's ~ of responses)

hieratic \hi-(ə)-'rat-ik/ *adj* [L *hieraticus* sacerdotal, fr. Gk *hieratikos*, deriv. of *hieros*] 1: constituting or belonging to a cursive form of ancient Egyptian writing simpler than the hieroglyphic 2: SACERDOTAL — **hieratically** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hierodoule \hi-(ə)-rō-dy(ə)lē/ *n* [LL *hierodulus*, fr. Gk *hierodoulos*, fr. *hier-* + *doulos* slave] a slave in the service of a temple — **hierodoulic** \hi-(ə)-rō-dy(ə)lē-ik/ *adj*

hieroglyph \hi-(ə)-rə-'glif/ *n* [F *hiéroglyphe*, fr. MF, back-formation fr. *hieroglyphique*] 1: a character used in a system of hieroglyphic writing 2: something that resembles a hieroglyph **hieroglyphic** \hi-(ə)-rə-'glif-ik/ or **hieroglyphical** \-i-kəl/ *adj* [MF *hieroglyphique*, fr. LL *hieroglyphicus*, fr. Gk *hieroglyphikos*, fr. *hier-* + *glyphein* to carve — more at CLEAVE] 1: written in, constituting, or belonging to a system of writing mainly in pictorial characters 2: inscribed with hieroglyphic 3: resembling hieroglyphic in difficulty of decipherment — **hieroglyphically** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hieroglyphic *n* 1: HIEROGLYPH

2: a system of hieroglyphic writing; *specif*: the picture script of the ancient Egyptian priesthood — often used in pl. but sing. or pl. in constr. 3: something that resembles a hieroglyph esp. in difficulty of decipherment



Egyptian hieroglyphics

hierophant \hi-(ə)-rə-'fant, hi-'er-ə-'fant/ *n* [LL *hierophanta*, fr. Gk *hierophantēs*, fr. *hier-* + *phainō* to show] 1: a priest in ancient Greece, *specif*: the chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries 2: a: EXPOSITOR b: ADVOCATE — **hierophantic** \hi-(ə)-rə-'fant-ik/ *adj*

HIF *abbr* Health Information Foundation

hi-fi \hi-'fi/ *n* 1: HIGH FIDELITY 2: equipment for reproduction of sound with high fidelity

higgle \hi-'gl/ *v* **hig-gled**; **hig-gling** \-(ə)-liŋ/ [prob. alter. of *haggle*] : HAGGLE — **hig-gler** \-(ə)-lɔr/ *n*

higgle-dy-piggle-dy \hi-'gl-dē-'pig-'gl-dē/ *adv* [origin unknown] 1: in confusion : Topsy-turvy (tiny hovels piled ~ against each other — Edward Behr) — **higgle-dy-piggle-dy** *adj*

high \hi/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *hēah*; akin to OHG *hōh* high, L *cuculatus*, *top*] 1: having large extension upward : taller than average, usual, or expected (a ~ hill) (rooms with ~ ceilings) 2: having a specified elevation : TALL (six feet ~) — often used in combinations (sky-high) (waist-high) 3: (1): advanced toward the acme or culmination (~ summer) (2): advanced toward the most active or culminating period (a vacation on the Riviera during ~ season) (3): constituting the late, most fully developed, or most creative stage or period (~ Gothic) 4: verging on lateness — usu. used in the phrase *high time* 5: long past : REMOTE (~ antiquity) 6: elevated in pitch (a ~ note) 7: relatively far from the equator (~ latitude) 8: slightly tainted (~ game), also : MALODOROUS 9: exalted in character : NOBLE (set out with ~ purposes) 10: of greater degree, amount, cost, value, or content than average, usual, or expected (~ prices) (food ~ in iron) (submitted a ~ bid) 11: of relatively great importance: as a: foremost in rank, dignity, or standing (~ officials) b: SERIOUS, GRAVE (~ crimes) c: CRITICAL CLIMACTIC (the ~ point of the novel is the escape) d: marked by sublime, heroic, or stirring events or subject matter (~ tragedy) (~ adventure) 9: FORCEFUL, STRONG (~ winds) 10: showing elation or excitement (~ spirits) b: INTOXICATED; also: excited or stupefied by a drug (as marijuana or heroin) 11: advanced in complexity, development, or elaboration (~er nerve centers) (~er mathematics) 12: articulated with some part of the tongue close to the palate (\ē/ is a ~ vowel) — **highly** *adv*

syn HIGH, TALL, LOFTY shared meaning element: above the average in height *ant* low

high adv 1: at or to a high place, altitude, or degree (climbed ~er on the ladder) (the bids went too ~) 2: WELL, LUXURIOUSLY — often used in the phrases *high off the hog* and *high on the hog*

high n 1: an elevated place or region as a: HILL, KNOLL b: the space overhead : SKY — usu. used with on c: HEAVEN — usu. used with on 2: a region of high barometric pressure — called also *anticyclone* 3: a: a high point or level: HEIGHT (sales have reached a new ~) b: the transmission gear of an automotive vehicle giving the highest ratio of propeller-shaft to engine shaft speed and consequently the highest speed of travel 4: an excited or stup. fied state produced by or as if by a drug (as heroin) **high altar n**: the principal altar in a church **high analysis adj**, of a fertilizer: containing more than 20 percent of total plant nutrients

high and dry adv 1: out of reach of the current or tide : out of water 2: in a helpless or abandoned position: without recourse

high and low adv: EVERYWHERE

high-and-mighty adj: characterized by arrogance: IMPERIOUS

high-ball \hi-'bɔl/ *n* 1: a railroad signal for a train to proceed at full speed 2: a fast train 3: a drink of alcohol (as whiskey) and water or a carbonated beverage

highball vi: to go at full or high speed (a ~ing express train)

high beam n: the long-range focus of a vehicle headlight

high-binder \hi-'bin-dɔr/ *n* [the *Highbinders*, gang of vagabonds in New York City ab1806] 1: a professional killer operating in the Chinese quarter of an American city 2: a corrupt or scheming politician

high blood pressure n: HYPERTENSION

high-born \hi-'bɔr-n/ *adj*: of noble birth

high-boy \hi-'bɔi/ *n*: a tall chest of drawers with a legged base



highboy

high-bred \-'bred/ *adj*: coming from superior stock

high-brow \-'brau/ *n*: a person who possesses or has pretensions to superior learning or culture — **highbrow adj** — **high-browed** \-'braud/ *adj* — **high-brow-ism** \-'brau-'iz-əm/ *n*

high-bush \-'bʊʃ/ *adj*: forming a notably tall or erect bush, also : borne on a highbush plant

highbush blueberry n: a variable moisture-loving No. American shrub (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) that is the source of most cultivated blueberries, also: its fruit

high chair n: a child's chair with long legs, a footrest, and usu. a feeding tray

High Church adj: tending esp. in Anglican worship to stress the sacerdotal, liturgical, ceremonial, traditional, and Catholic elements in worship — **High Churchman n**

high-class \hi-'klas/ *adj*: SUPERIOR, FIRST-CLASS

high comedy n: comedy employing subtle characterizations and witty dialogue — compare LOW COMEDY

high command n: 1: the supreme headquarters of a military force 2: the highest leaders in an organization

high commissioner n: a principal or a high-ranking commissioner; esp.: an ambassadorial representative of the government of one country stationed in another

high-count \hi-'kaunt/ *adj*: having a large number of warp and weft yarns to the square inch (~ percale sheeting)

high court n: SUPREME COURT

high-energy adj 1: a: having such speed and kinetic energy as to exhibit relativistic departure from classical laws of motion — used esp. of elementary particles whose velocity has been imparted by an accelerator b: of or relating to high-energy particles (a ~ reaction) 2: yielding a relatively large amount of energy when undergoing hydrolysis (~ phosphate bonds in ATP)

high-energy physics n: a branch of physics dealing with the constitution, properties, and interactions of elementary particles esp. as revealed in experiments with particle accelerators

higher criticism n: study of biblical writings to determine their literary history and the purpose and meaning of the authors — compare LOWER CRITICISM — **higher-critical n**

higher education n: education beyond the secondary level; esp.: education provided by a college or university

higher fungus n: a fungus with hyphae well-developed and septate

higher law n: a principle of divine or moral law that is considered to be superior to constitutions and enacted legislation

higher learning n: education, learning, or scholarship on the collegiate or university level

high-er-up \hi-'rəp, hi-'ə-/ *n*: a superior officer or official **high explosive n**: an explosive (as TNT) that generates gas with extreme rapidity and has a shattering effect

high-fa-lu-tin \hi-'fə-'lu-tin/ *adj* [perh. fr. *high* + alter. of *fluting*, prp. of *flute*] 1: PRETENTIOUS 2: expressed in or marked by the use of high-flown bombastic language : POMPOUS

high fashion n: HIGH STYLE 2: HAUTE COUTURE

high fidelity n: the reproduction of sound with a high degree of faithfulness to the original

high finance n: large and complex financial operations, also: the major financial institutions that engage in them

high-flown \hi-'flɔn/ *adj* 1: exceedingly or excessively high or favorable 2: having an excessively embellished or inflated character : PRETENTIOUS (inflated rhetoric and ~ vocabulary — James Yaffe)

high-flying \hi-'flai-/ *adj* 1: rising to considerable height 2: marked by extravagance, pretension, or excessive ambition

high frequency n: a radio frequency between very high frequency and medium frequency — see RADIO FREQUENCY table

high gear n 1: HIGH 3b 2: a state of intense or maximum activity

High German n 1: German as natively used in southern and central Germany 2: GERMAN 2b

high-grade adj 1: of superior grade or quality (~ bonds) 2: being near the upper or most favorable extreme of a specified range (a ~ moron approaches normality)

high grade n: a grade animal that in conformation and economic qualities approximates the breed to which its known purebred ancestors belong

high-grown \hi-'grɔn/ *adj*, of coffee: grown at a high altitude

high-handed \hi-'hænd-/ *adj*: ARBITRARY, OVERBEARING — **high-handed-ly adv** — **high-handed-ness n**

high-hat \hi-'hæt/ *adj*: SUPERCILIOUS, SNOBBISH — **high-hat v**

high hat n: BEAVER 2

High Holiday n: either of two important Jewish holidays a: ROSH HASHANAH b: YOM KIPPUR

high horse n: an arrogant and unyielding mood or attitude (wanted to get on her high horse and treat him as if he were nothing — William Heuman)

high jump n: a jump for height in a track-and-field contest

highland \hi-'lænd/ *n*: elevated or mountainous land

highland adj 1: of or relating to a highland 2 *cap*: of or relating to the Highlands of Scotland

highlander \hi-'lɔn-dɔr/ *n* 1: an inhabitant of a highland 2 *cap*: an inhabitant of the Highlands of Scotland

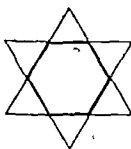
Highland fling n: a lively Scottish folk dance

high-level \hi-'lev-/ *adj* 1: occurring, done, or placed at a high level 2: being of high importance or rank (~ diplomats)

high-light \hi-'liht/ *n* 1: the lightest spot or area (as in a painting) 2: any of several spots in a modeled drawing or painting that

a about * kitten or further a back s bake i cot, cart
an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip l life
j joke p sing s flow o flaw of coin th thin th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yū few y furious zh vision

hexa-chord \ˈhek-sə-k(ə)rɔd/ *n* [hexa- + Gk *chordē* string — more at YARN] : a diatonic series of six tones having a semitone between the third and fourth tones
hex-ed \ˈhek-səd/ or **hex-ade** \-səd/ *n* [LL *hexad-, hexas*, fr Gk, fr *hex*] : a group or series of six — **hex-ed-ic** \ˈhek-səd-ik/ *adj*
hexa-deci-mal \ˈhek-sə-des-(ə)-məl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being a number system with a base of 16
hexa-gon \ˈhek-sə-gən/ *n* [Gk *hexagōnōn*, neut. of *hexagōnos* hexagonal, fr *hexa-* + *gōnia* angle — more at GON] : a polygon of six angles and six sides
hex-a-gon-al \ˈhek-sə-gən-əl/ *adj* 1 : having six angles and six sides 2 : having a hexagon as section or base 3 : relating to or being a crystal system characterized by three equal lateral axes intersecting at angles of 60 degrees and a vertical axis of variable length at right angles — **hex-a-gon-al-ly** \-tē-əl/ *adv*
hex-a-gram \ˈhek-sə-gram/ *n* [ISV] : a figure formed by completing externally an equilateral triangle on each side of a regular hexagon
hex-a-hedron \ˈhek-sə-ˈhē-drən/ *n* *pl* -drons also -dra \-drə/ [LL, fr Gk *hexaēdrōn*, fr neut. of *hexaedros* of six surfaces, fr *hexa-* + *hedra* seat — more at SIT] : a polyhedron of six faces
hex-a-hy-drate \-ˈhī-drāt/ *n* : a chemical compound with six molecules of water — **hex-a-hy-drate-d** \-drāt-əd/ *adj*
hex-a-me-ter \ˈhek-sə-mē-tər/ *n* [L, fr Gk *hexamētron*, fr neut. of *hexamētros* having six measures, fr *hexa-* + *metron* measure — more at MEASURE] : a line of verse consisting of six metrical feet
hex-a-meth-o-ni-um \ˈhek-sə-mə-ˈthō-nē-əm/ *n* [*hexa-* + *meth-* + *-onium*] : either of two compounds $C_6H_5Br_2N_2$ or $C_{12}H_{10}Cl_2N_2$ used as ganglionic blocking agents in the treatment of hypertension
hex-a-meth-y-l-ene-tet-ra-mine \ˈhek-sə-mēth-ə-jēn-tē-tre-mēn/ *n* [ISV] : a crystalline compound $C_6H_{12}N_4$ used esp as an accelerator in vulcanizing rubber, as an absorbent for phosgene, and as a diuretic
hex-a-ne \ˈhek-sən/ *n* [ISV] : any of several isomeric volatile liquid paraffin hydrocarbons C_6H_{14} found in petroleum
hex-a-noic acid \ˈhek-sə-nō-ik/ *n* [ISV *hexane* + *-oic*] : CAPROIC ACID
hex-a-plot \ˈhek-sə-plōɪd/ *adj* [ISV] : having or being six times the monoploid chromosome number — **hexaploid** *n* — **hex-a-plōid-ly** \-plōid-ē/ *n*
hex-a-pod \ˈhek-sə-pād/ *n* [Gk *hexapod-, hexapous* having six feet, fr *hexa-* + *pod-, pous* foot — more at FOOT] : INSECT 1b
hexapod *adj* 1 : six-footed 2 : of or relating to insects
Hexa-teuch \ˈhek-sə-(y)lɪk/ *n* [*hexa-* + Gk *teuchos* book — more at PENTATEUCH] : the first six books of the Old Testament
hex-en-bes-en \ˈhek-sən-bēz-ən/ *n* [G, fr *hexen* (pl. of *hexe* witch) + *besen* broom, fr OHG *besmo* — more at BESOM] : WITCHES' BROOM
hex-er-al \ˈhek-sə-rl/ *n* [PaG, fr G] : WITCHCRAFT
hex-o-bar-bi-tal \ˈhek-sə-ˈbār-bə-tōl/ *n* [*hexo-* (fr *hexa-*) + *barbital*] : a barbiturate $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_4$ used as a sedative and hypnotic and in the form of its soluble sodium salt as an intravenous anesthetic of short duration
hex-o-ki-nase \ˈhek-sə-ˈki-nās, -nāz/ *n* [*hexose* + *kinase*] : any of a group of enzymes that accelerate the phosphorylation of hexoses (as in the formation of glucose-6-phosphate from glucose and ATP) in carbohydrate metabolism
hex-o-sah \ˈhek-sə-sən/ *n* : a polysaccharide yielding only hexoses on hydrolysis
hex-ose \ˈhek-sōs, -sōz/ *n* [ISV] : a monosaccharide (as glucose) containing six carbon atoms in the molecule
hex-yl \ˈhek-səl/ *n* [ISV] : an alkyl radical C_6H_{13} derived from a hexane
hex-y-l-er-ol \ˈhek-səl-er-ol/ *n* : a crystalline phenol $C_{12}H_{18}O_2$ used as an antiseptic and anthelmintic
hey \ˈhī/ *interj* [ME] — used esp to call attention or to express interrogation, surprise, or exultation
hey-day \ˈhī-dā/ *interj* [irreg fr *hey*] archaic — used to express elation or wonder
heyday *n* 1 archaic : high spirits 2 : the period of one's greatest strength, vigor, or prosperity
Hez-ō-ki-ah \ˈhez-ə-ki-ə/ *n* [Heb *Hizkiyāh*] : a king of Judah under whom the kingdom underwent a ruinous Assyrian invasion at the end of the 8th century B.C.
hf *abbr* half
Hf *symbol* hafnium
HF *abbr* 1 *high frequency* 2 *high frequency* 3 *home forces*
hg *abbr* 1 *heliogram* 2 *heliogram* 3 *hemoglobin*
Hg *symbol* [NL *hydrargyrum*, lit., water silver] mercury
HGH *abbr* human growth hormone
hgt *abbr* height
hgwy *abbr* highway
HH *abbr 1 *Her Highness*, *His Highness* 2 *His Holiness*
HHd *abbr* [NL *Humanitatum Doctor*] doctor of humanities
HHFA *abbr* Housing and Home Finance Agency
hi \ˈhī-/ *interj* [ME *hy*] — used esp as a greeting
Hi *abbr* 1 *Hawaii* 2 *high intensity* 3 *humidity index*
HIA *abbr* Horological Institute of America
HIAA *abbr* Health Insurance Association of America
hi-a-tal \ˈhī-təl/ *adj* : HIATUS (— *hernia*)
hi-a-tus \ˈhī-təs/ *n* [L, fr *hiatus*, pp. of *hiare* to yawn — more at YAWN] 1 : a break in or as if in a material object : GAP (the ~ between the theory and the practice of the party — J. G. Colton) 2 : a gap or passage in an anatomical part or organ 3 : a lapse in continuity 4 : the occurrence of two vowel sounds without pause or intervening consonantal sound
hiatus *adj* 1 : involving a hiatus 2 : of a *hernia* : having a part that herniates through the esophageal hiatus of the diaphragm
Hi-a-wa-tha \ˈhī-wə-thə, -hē-, -wā-thə/ *n* : the Indian hero of Longfellow's poem *The Song of Hiawatha*
hi-bo-chi \ˈhī-bēch-ē/ *n* [Jap] : a charcoal brazier*



hexagram

hib-er-nac-u-lum \ˈhī-bər-nak-yə-ləm/ *n*, *pl* -la \-lə/ [NL, fr L, winter residence, fr *hibernare*] : a shelter occupied during the winter by a dormant animal (as an insect)
hib-er-nal \ˈhī-bər-nəl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or occurring in winter
WINTRY
hib-er-nate \ˈhī-bər-nāt/ *vi* -nat-ed, -nat-ing [L *hibernatus*, pp. of *hibernare* to pass the winter, fr *hibernus* of winter; akin to L *hiems* winter, Gk *cheimōn*] 1 : to pass the winter in a torpid or resting state 2 : to be or become inactive or dormant — **hib-er-na-tion** \ˈhī-bər-nā-shən/ *n* — **hib-er-na-tor** \ˈhī-bər-nāt-ər/ *n*
ˈHib-er-ni-an \ˈhī-bər-nē-ən/ *adj* [L *Hibernia* Ireland] : of, relating to, or characteristic of Ireland or the Irish
ˈHib-er-nian *n* : a native or inhabitant of Ireland
hib-is-cus \ˈhī-bis-kəs, hō-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L, marsh-mallow] : any of a large genus (*Hibiscus*) of herbs, shrubs, or small trees of the mallow family with dentate leaves and large showy flowers
HIC *abbr* Health Insurance Council
hic-cup also **hic-cough** \ˈhik-ˈkʌp/ *n* [imit] 1 : a spasmodic inhalation with closure of the glottis accompanied by a peculiar sound 2 : an attack of hiccupping — usu. used in *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr
hiccup also **hiccupping** *vi* **hic-cup-ed** also **hic-cup-ped**, **hic-cup-ing** also **hic-cup-ping** : to make a hiccup, also : to be affected with hiccups
hic-jac-et \ˈhik-ˈjā-sət, ˈhik-ˈyak-ət/ *n* [L, here lies] : EPIGRAPH
ˈhick \ˈhik/ *n* [*Hick*, nickname for *Richard*] : an unsophisticated provincial person
ˈhick *adj* : UNSOPHISTICATED, PROVINCIAL (a ~ town)
ˈhick-ey \ˈhik-ē/ *n*, *pl* **hick-eyes** [origin unknown] 1 : a threaded coupling between an electrical fixture and an outlet box 2 : a device for bending pipe and conduit 3 : DEVICE, GADGET
ˈhickey *n*, *pl* **hick-eyes** [origin unknown] 1 : PIMPLE 2 : a temporary red mark produced in lovemaking by biting and sucking the skin
hick-ory \ˈhik-(ə)-rē/ *n*, *pl* -ries [short for obs *pokahickory*, fr *pawohickora* food prepared from pounded nuts (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)] 1 : a : any of a genus (*Carya*) of N. American hardwood trees of the walnut family that often have sweet edible nuts 2 : the usu. tough pale wood of a hickory 3 : a switch or cane (as of hickory wood) used esp. for punishing a child — **hick-ory** *adj*
hid \ˈhid/ *adj* : HIDDEN
HID *abbr* headache, insomnia, depression
hid-al-go \ˈhid-əl-ˈgɔ, ˈhī-dəl-/ *n*, *pl* -gos often *cap* [Sp] : a member of the lower nobility of Spain
hid-den \ˈhid-ən/ *adj* 1 : being out of sight : CONCEALED 2 : OBSCURE, UNEXPLAINED
hid-den-ite \ˈhid-ən-īt/ *n* [William E. Hidden †1918 Am mineralogist] : a transparent yellow to green spodumene valued as a gem
hidden tax *n* INDIRECT TAX
ˈhide \ˈhid/ *n* [ME, fr OE *hīgd*] : any of various old English units of land area, esp. a unit of 120 acres
hide *vb* **hid** \ˈhid/, **hid-den** \ˈhid-ən/ or **hid**; **hid-ing** \ˈhid-ɪŋ/ [ME *hiden*, fr OE *hīdan*, akin to Gk *keuthin* to conceal, OE *hīd* hide, skin] *vi* 1 : to put out of sight : SECRETE 2 : to conceal for shelter or protection : SHIELD 3 : to keep secret 4 : to screen from view 5 : to turn (the eyes or face) away in shame or anger ~ *vi* 1 : to remain out of sight 2 : to seek protection or evade responsibility (heads of companies who are not ~ gift-minded behind their boards of directors — *Saturday Rev*) — **hid-er** \ˈhid-ər/ *n*
syn HIDE, CONCEAL, SCREEN, SECRETE, BURY *shared meaning element* : to withhold or withdraw from sight
ˈhide *n* [ME, fr OE *hīd*, akin to OHG *hūt* hide, L *cutis* skin, Gk *kytos* hollow vessel] : the skin of an animal whether raw or dressed — used esp. of large heavy skins — **hide** or **hair** or **hide** or **hair** : a vestige or trace of someone or something (a wife he hadn't seen ~ *hide* or *hair* of in over 20 years — H. L. Davis)
ˈhide *vi* **hid-ed**; **hid-ing** : to give a beating to FLOG
hide-away \ˈhid-ə-wā/ *n* : RETREAT, HIDEOUT
hide-bound \ˈhid-baund/ *adj* 1 : of a domestic animal having a dry skin lacking in pliancy and adhering closely to the underlying flesh 2 : of a tree : having the bark so close and constricting that it impedes growth 3 : having an inflexible character
hid-eous \ˈhid-ē-əs/ *adj* [alter. of ME *hidous*, fr OF, fr *hīde*, *hide* terror] 1 : offensive to the senses and esp. to sight : exceedingly ugly 2 : morally offensive : SHOCKING *syn* see UGLY *ant* fair — **hid-eous-ly** *adv* — **hid-eous-ness** *n*
hide-out \ˈhid-ˈdaʊt/ *n* : a place of refuge or concealment
hid-ey-hole or **hid-y-hole** \ˈhid-ē-, -hōl/ *n* [alter. of earlier *hidings* hole] : HIDEAWAY
hid-ro-sis \ˈhid-rō-sis, hīd-rōs-/ *n* [NL, fr Gk *hidrōsis*, fr *hidron* to sweat, fr *hidrōs* sweat — more at SWEAT] : excretion of sweat : PERSPIRATION — **hid-rot-ic** \-ˈrāt-ik, -ˈdrāt-/ *adj*
hile \ˈhī/ *vb* **hied**; **hying** or **hīeing** [ME *hien*, fr OE *hīgian* to strive, hasten, akin to OSw *hikka* to pant, Skt *śighra* quick] : HASTEN
ˈhi-em-al \ˈhī-ə-məl/ *adj* [L *hiemalis*, fr *hiems* winter — more at HIBERNATE] : HIBERNAL
hier- or **hier-o-** *comb form* [LL, fr Gk, fr *hieros* — more at IRE] : sacred : holy (hierarchy)
hier-arch \ˈhī-ə-rāk/ *n* [MF or ML, MF *hierarche*, fr ML *hierarcha*, fr Gk *hierarchēs*, fr *hier-* + *-archēs* -arch] 1 : a religious leader in a position of authority 2 : a person high in a hierarchy — **hier-arch-ial** \ˈhī-ə-rāk-ē-əl/ *adj*
hier-arch-ical \ˈhī-ə-rāk-ē-əl/ or **hier-arch-ic** \-kik/ *adj* : *pl*, relating to, or arranged in a hierarchy — **hier-arch-ic-al-ly** \-kik-ē-əl/ *adv*
hier-archy \ˈhī-ə-rāk-ē/ *n*, *pl* -chies 1 : a division of angels 2 : a ruling body of clergy organized into orders or ranks each subordinate to the one above it, specif. : the bishops of a province or nation 3 : church government by a hierarchy 3 : a body of

✓CHECK ~ *v*: to delay, impede, or prevent action — **hin-der-er** \-dər-ər/ *n*

syn HINDER, IMPEDE, OBSTRUCT, BLOCK *shared meaning element*: to interfere with the activity or progress of *ant* further

2 **hinder** \-hɪn-dər/ *adj* [ME, fr OE *hinder*, adv]: situated behind or in the rear: **POSTERIOR**

hind-gut \hɪn(d)-gə/ *n*: the posterior part of the alimentary canal

Hin-di \hɪn(d)-dɪ/ *n* [Hindi *hindi*, fr *Hind*, India, fr. Per] 1: a literary and official language of northern India 2: a complex of Indic dialects of northern India for which Hindi is the usual literary language — **Hindi** *adj*

hind-most \hɪn(d)-məst/ *adj*: farthest to the rear: **LAST**

hind-quarter \-kwɔ(r)-tər/ *n* 1: the back half of a side of beef, veal, mutton, or lamb including a leg and usu one or more ribs 2 *pl*: the hind pair of legs of a quadruped, broadly: all the structures of a quadruped that lie posterior to the attachment of the hind legs to the trunk

hind-rance \hɪn-drən(t)s/ *n* 1: the state of being hindered 2: the action of hindering 3: **IMPEDIMENT**

hind-sight \hɪn(d)-sɪt/ *n* 1: a rear sight of a firearm 2: perception of the nature and demands of an event after it has happened

1 **Hindu** also **Hin-doo** \hɪn(d)-dū/ *n* [Per *Hindu* inhabitant of India, fr *Hind* India] 1: an adherent of Hinduism 2: a native or inhabitant of India

2 **Hindu** also **Hindoo** *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Hindus or Hinduism

Hindu calendar *n*: a lunar calendar usu dating from 3101 B.C. and used esp in India — see **MONTH** table

Hindu-ism \hɪn(d)-dū-iz-əm/ *n*: the dominant cultic religion of India emphasizing dharma with its resulting ritual and social observances and often mystical contemplation and ascetic practices

1 **Hin-du-stani** also **Hin-do-stani** \hɪn(d)-dū-ˈstæn-ē, -ˈstæn-ē/ *n* [Hindi *Hindustāni*, fr Per *Hindustān* India] 1: a group of Indic dialects of northern India of which literary Hindi and Urdu are considered diverse written forms 2: a form of speech allied to Urdu but less divergent from Hindi used in some urban areas

2 **Hindustani** also **Hindustani** *adj*: of or relating to Hindustan or its people or Hindustani

hind wing *n*: either of the posterior wings of a 4-winged insect

1 **hing** \hɪŋ/ *n* [ME *heng*, akin to MD *henge* hook, OE *hangian* to hang] 1 *a*: a jointed or flexible device on which a door, lid, or other swinging part turns 2 *b*: a flexible ligamentous joint 3 *c*: a small piece of thin gummed paper used in fastening a postage stamp in an album 2: a determining factor: **TURNING POINT**

2 **hing** *vb* **hing**, **hing-ing** *vi*: to attach by or furnish with hinges ~ *v*: to be contingent on a single consideration or point — used with *on* or *upon*

hing *joint* *n*: a joint between bones (as at the elbow) that permits motion in only one plane

hin-ny \hɪn-ē/ *n*, *pl* **hinnies** [L *hinnus*]: a hybrid between a stallion and a she-ass — compare **MULE**

1 **hint** \hɪnt/ *n* [prob. alter of obs *hent* act of seizing, fr *hent* *vb*] 1 *archaic*: OPPORTUNITY, TURN 2 *a*: an indirect or summary suggestion (helpful ~) 3 *b*: a statement conveying by implication what it is preferred not to say explicitly 3: a slight indication of the existence or nature of something 4: **CLUE**

2 **hint** *vi*: to convey indirectly and by allusion rather than explicitly (a suspicion that she scarcely dared to ~) ~ *v*: to give a hint (~ for an invitation) **syn** see **SUGGEST** — **hint-er** *n*

hin-ter-land \hɪnt-ər-ˈlænd, -ˈlənd/ *n* [G, fr *hinter* hinder + *land*] 1: a region lying inland from a coast 2 *a*: a region remote from urban areas 3 *b*: a region lying beyond major metropolitan or cultural centers

1 **hip** \hɪp/ *n* [ME *hipe*, fr OE *hēpe*, akin to OHG *hīafo* hip]: the ripened accessory fruit of a rose that consists of a fleshy receptacle enclosing numerous achenes

2 **hip** *n* [ME, fr OE *hype*, akin to OHG *huf* hip, L *cubitus* elbow, *cubare* to lie, Gk *kybos* cube, die, OE *heah* high — more at **HIGH**] 1 *a*: the laterally projecting region of each side of the lower or posterior part of the mammalian trunk formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and upper part of the femur together with the fleshy parts covering them 2 *b*: **HIP JOINT** 2: the external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof that have their wall plates running in different directions

3 **hip** *vi* **hipped**, **hip-pling**: to make (as a roof) with a hip **hip** *interj* [origin unknown] — usu used to begin a cheer (~ ~ hooray)

4 **hip** also **hep** *adj* **hip-per**; **hip-peet** [hip, alter of *hep*, of unknown origin]: characterized by a keen informed awareness of or interest in the newest developments

5 **hip** *n*: **HIPNESS**

hip and thigh *adv*: in an overwhelming manner: **UNSPARINGLY**

hip-bone \hɪp-ˈbɒn, -ˈbɔn/ *n*: **INNOMINATE BONE**

hip boot *n*: a boot reaching to the hips that is worn esp by fishermen

hip joint *n*: the articulation between the femur and the innominate bone

hip-ness \hɪp-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being hip

hippo or **hippo-** *comb form* [L, fr Gk, fr *hippos* — more at **EQUINE**]: horse (**hippopotamus**)

1 **hipped** \hɪpt/ *adj*: having hips esp of a specified kind — often used in combination (**broad-hipped**)

2 **hipped** *adj* (**hippochondria**) 1: **DEPRESSED** 2: absorbed or interested to an extreme degree (~ on astrology)

hip-ple or **hip-py** \hɪp-ē/ *n*, *pl* **hipples** \hɪp + -le/: a usu young person who rejects the mores of established society (as by dressing unconventionally or favoring communal living), advocates a nonviolent ethic, and often uses psychedelic drugs or marijuana, broadly: a long-haired unconventionally dressed young person — **hip-ple-dom** \-dɒm/ *n* — **hip-ple-hood** \-hʊd/ *n*

hip-po \hɪp-/ *n*, *pl* **hippos**: **HIPPOPOTAMUS**

hip-po-com-pal \hɪp-ə-ˈkəm-pəl/ *adj*: of or relating to the hippo-campus

hip-po-cam-pus \-pɒs/ *n*, *pl* -pl \-pɪ, -pɛ/ [NL, fr Gk *hippokampus* sea horse, fr *hipp-* + *kampus* sea monster]: a curved elongated ridge that extends over the floor of the descending horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain and consists of gray matter covered on the ventricular surface with white matter

hip-po-cras \hɪp-ə-ˈkras/ *n* [ME *ypocras*, fr *Ypocras* Hippocrates, its legendary inventor]: a highly spiced wine of medieval Europe

hip-po-cra-tic \hɪp-ə-ˈkrat-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to Hippocrates or to the school of medicine that took his name

Hippocratic oath *n*: an oath embodying a code of medical ethics usu taken by those about to begin medical practice

hip-po-cre-ne \hɪp-ə-ˈkrɛn, -hɪp-ə-ˈkrɛ-nə/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Hippokrene*]: a fountain on Mount Helicon sacred to the Muses and believed to be a source of poetic inspiration

hip-po-drome \hɪp-ə-ˈdrɒm/ *n* [MF, fr L *hippodromos*, fr Gk, fr *hipp-* + *dromos* racecourse — more at **DROMEDARY**] 1: an oval stadium for horse and chariot races in ancient Greece 2: an arena for equestrian performances

hip-po-griff \-grɪf/ *n* [Fr *hippogriffe*, fr It *ippogrifo*, fr *ippo-* **hipp-** (fr L *hipp-*) + *grifo* griffin, fr L *gryphus*]: a legendary animal having the foreparts of a griffin and the body and hindquarters of a horse

hip-poly-ta \hɪp-ˈal-ət-ə/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Hippolyte*]: a queen of the Amazons given in marriage to Theseus by Hercules

hip-poly-tus \-tɪ-əs/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Hippolytos*]: a son of Theseus and Hippolyta falsely accused of amorous advances by his step-mother Phaedra and killed by his father through the agency of Poseidon

hip-pom-e-nes \hɪp-ə-ˈmɛz/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Hippomēnēs*]: the successful suitor of Atalanta according to Greek legend

hip-po-pot-a-mus \hɪp-ə-ˈpɒt-ə-mɒs/ *n*, *pl* -mus-əs or -mi/ \-mi, -lɪm/ [L, fr Gk *hippopotamos*, fr *hipp-* + *potamos* river, fr *petesthai* to fly, rush — more at **FEATHER**]: any of several large herbivorous 4-toed chiefly aquatic mammals (family *Hippopotamidae* and esp genus *Hippopotamus*) with an extremely large head and mouth, bare and very thick skin, and short legs



hippopotamus

hip-pus \hɪp-əs/ *n* *comb form* [NL, fr Gk *hippos* — more at **EQUINE**] horse — in generic names esp in paleontology (*Eohippus*)

hip roof *n*: a roof having sloping ends and sloping sides

hip-ster \hɪp-ˈstər/ *n* \hɪp/: a person who is unusually aware of and interested in new and unconventional patterns esp in jazz, in the use of stimulants (as narcotics), and in exotic religion

hip-ster-ism \hɪp-ˈstɪr-iz-əm/ *n* 1: **HIPNESS** 2: the way of life characteristic of hipsters

1 **hire** \hɪr-/ *n* [ME, fr OE *hȳr*, akin to MD *hūre* hire] 1 *a*: payment for the temporary use of something 2 *b*: payment for labor or personal services: **WAGES** 2 *a*: the act of hiring 3: the state of being hired: **EMPLOYMENT** **syn** see **WAGE**

2 **hire** *vb* **hired**, **hir-ing** *vi* 1 *a*: to engage the personal services of for a set sum (~ on a new crew) 2 *b*: to engage the temporary use of for a fixed sum (~ a hall) 2: to grant the personal services of or temporary use of for a fixed sum (~ themselves out) 3: to get done for pay (~ the mowing done) ~ *vi*: to take employment (~ out as a waitress during the tourist season) — **hir-er** *n*

syn **HIRE**, **LET**, **LEASE**, **RENT**, **CHARTER** *shared meaning element*: to engage or grant for use at a price *Hire* and *let* are usually complementary terms, *HIRE* implying the act of engaging and *LET* the act of granting for use (we hired a house for the summer after some difficulty in persuading the owner to let it) Sometimes, and especially with relation to persons or their services, *hire* may be used in either situation (*hire* a servant) (he hired himself out as a servant) *LEASE* strictly implies a letting on contract (agreed to lease his farm to the young man on shares) but it may also be employed in the sense of to hire on a lease (we found it cheaper to lease than to buy a car) *RENT* stresses payment for the full use of property and may imply either a hiring or a letting. *CHARTER* applies to the hiring or letting of a conveyance (as a ship or bus) usually for exclusive use (*charter* an airplane to go to a football game)

hire-ling \hɪr-ˈlɪŋ/ *n*: a person who serves for hire esp for purely mercenary motives

hire purchase *n*, chiefly *Brit*: purchase on the installment plan

hiring hall *n*: a union-operated placement office where registered applicants are referred in rotation to jobs

hir-ple \hɪr-pəl/ *vi* **hir-pled**; **hir-pling** \-pɪ-/ *inj* [ME (Sc) *hirplen*] Scot: **LIMP** **HOBBLE**

hir-sute \hɪr-ˈsʊt, -ˈsʊt-/ *adj* [L *hirsutus*, akin to L *horre* to bristle — more at **HORROR**]: roughly hairy, esp: pubescent with coarse stiff hairs — **hir-sute-ness** *n*

hir-sut-ism \hɪr-ˈsʊt-iz-əm, -ˈsʊt-iz-/ *n*: excessive growth of hair of normal or abnormal distribution

hir-su-tu-lous \hɪr-ˈsʊ-tʃə-ləs, -ˈsʊt-/ *adj*: minutely or slightly hirsute

hiru-din \hɪr-ˈdɪn, -ˈtɪr-/ *n* [fr *Hirudin*, a trademark]: an anticoagulant extracted from the buccal glands of a leech

a	about	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	h	bake	h	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	pit	i	trip, i life
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	o	coln	th	than
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	y	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

receives the greatest amount of illumination 2: an event or detail of major significance or special interest

highlight *vt* 1: to throw a strong light upon 2: to center attention upon: EMPHASIZE

high-low-jack \hi-'lō-'jak/ *n*: a card game in which scores are made by winning the highest trump, the lowest trump, the jack of trumps, and either the ten of trumps or the most points

high mass *n*, often *cap* **H&M**: a mass marked by the singing of prescribed parts by the celebrant and the choir or congregation

high-minded \hi-'min-dəd/ *adj*: marked by elevated principles and feelings — **high-minded-ly** *adv* — **high-minded-ness** *n*

high-muck-e-muck \hi-'mak-ē-'mak/ or **high-muck-e-ty-muck** \hi-'mak-ē-'tē-'mak/ *n* [by folk etymology fr Chinook Jargon *hiu muckamuck* plenty to eat]: an important and often arrogant person

high-ness \hi-'nos/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being high 2: used as a title for a person of exalted rank (as a king or prince)

high noon *n* 1: precisely noon 2: the most advanced, flourishing, or creative stage or period (the high noon of his genius — John Pfeffer)

high-octane *adj* 1: having a high octane number and hence good antiknock properties (~ gasoline) 2: HIGH POWERED

high-pitched \hi-'pitch/ *adj* 1: having a high pitch (a ~ voice) 2: marked by or exhibiting strong feeling: AGITATED (a ~, almost frantic campaign — Geoffrey Rice)

high place *n*: a temple or altar used by the ancient Semites and built usu. on a hill or elevation

high polymer *n*: a substance (as polystyrene) consisting of molecules that are large multiples of units of low molecular weight

high-powered \hi-'paʊ-(ə)rəl/ also **high-power** \hi-'paʊ-(ə)rəl/ *adj*: having great drive, energy, or capacity: DYNAMIC

high-pressure *adj* 1: a: having or involving a high or comparatively high pressure esp. greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere b: having a high barometric pressure 2: a: using or involving aggressive and insistent sales techniques b: imposing or involving severe strain or tension (~ occupations)

high-pressure *vt*: to sell or influence by high-pressure tactics

high priest *n* 1: a chief priest esp. of the ancient Jewish Levitical priesthood traditionally traced from Aaron 2: a priest of the Melchizedek priesthood in the Mormon Church 3: the head of a movement or chief expounder of a doctrine or an art — **high priestess** *n* — **high priesthood** *n*

high relief *n*: sculptural relief in which at least half of the circumference of the modeled form projects

high-rise \hi-'riz/ *adj* 1: being multistory and equipped with elevators (~ apartments) 2: of, relating to, or characterized by high-rise buildings 3: of, relating to, or being extra-long bicycle handlebars or a bicycle equipped with them — **high rise** *n*

high-road \hi-'rōd/ *n* 1 chiefly *Brit*: HIGHWAY 2: the easiest course

high roller *n* 1: one who spends freely in fast or luxurious living 2: one who gambles recklessly or for high stakes

high school *n*: a school usu. including grades 9–12 or 10–12 — **high schooler** \hi-'skul-(ə)r/ *n*

high school *n*: a system of advanced exercises in horsemanship

high sea *n*: the open part of a sea or ocean esp. outside territorial waters — usu. used in pl

high-sounding \hi-'saʊn-dɪŋ/ *adj*: POMPUS, IMPOSING

high-speed \hi-'sped/ *adj* 1: operated or adapted for operation at high speed 2: relating to the production of short-exposure photographs of rapidly moving objects or events of short duration

high-spirited \hi-'spɪr-ət-(ə)d/ *adj*: characterized by a bold or energetic spirit — **high-spirited-ly** *adv* — **high-spirited-ness** *n*

high-sticking \hi-'stɪk-ɪŋ/ *n*: the act of carrying the blade of the stick at an illegal height in ice hockey

high street *n*, *Brit*: a main or principal street

high-strung \hi-'strʌŋ/ *adj*: having an extremely nervous or sensitive temperament

high style *n*: the newest in fashion or design and usu. adopted by a limited number of people

hi \hi/ *adj* [ME, irreg. pp. of *hōten* to command, call, be called, fr OE *hōtan*, akin to OHG *heizan* to command, call, and prob. to L *clāre* to move, Gk *kinein*] *archaic*: being called — **NAMED**

high table *n*: an elevated table in the dining room of a British college for use by the master and fellows of the college and distinguished guests

high-tail \hi-'tāl/ *vi*: to move at full speed esp. in making a retreat often used with *it*

high tea *n*, *Brit*: a fairly substantial late afternoon or early evening meal

high-tension *adj*: having a high voltage, also: relating to apparatus to be used at high voltage

high-test *adj*: meeting a high standard; esp.: HIGH-OCTANE

high tide *n* 1: the tide when the water is at its greatest elevation 2: culminating point: CLIMAX

high-toned \hi-'tɒnd/ *adj* 1: high in social, moral, or intellectual quality (discreet, decorous, and ~ establishments — Eugene Burr) 2: PRETENTIOUS, POMPUS

high treason *n*: TREASON 2

high-water *adj*: unusually short (~ pants)

high water *n*: a high stage of the water in a river or lake, also: HIGH TIDE

high-way \hi-'wa/ *n*: a public way, esp.: a main direct road

high-way-man \hi-'mæn/ *n*: a person who robs travelers on a road

highway robbery *n* 1: robbery committed on or near a public highway usu. against travelers 2: excessive profit or advantage derived from a business transaction

high-wrought \hi-'roʊt/ *adj*: extremely agitated

high yellow \hi-'jal-(ə)r/ *n* [Yolter, alter of yellow]: a mulatto or Negro of light-brown color — called also **high yellow**

Hifi *abbr* **Hi-Fi** Insurance Institute

hi-jack or **high-jack** \hi-'jak/ *vt* [origin unknown] 1: to steal by stopping a vehicle on the highway b: to commandeer a flying airplane (as by coercing the pilot at gunpoint) c: to stop and

steal from (a vehicle in transit) 2: to steal or rob as if by hi-jacking b: to subject to extortion or swindling — **hi-jack** *n* — **hi-jacker** *n*

hike \hɪk/ *vb* **hiked**; **hik-ing** [perh. akin to *hitch*] *vi* 1: to move, pull, or raise with a sudden motion (*hiked* himself onto the top bunk) b: **SNAP** 6b c: to raise in amount sharply or suddenly (~ rents) 2: to take on a hike ~ *vt* 1: to go on a hike b: to travel by any means 2: to rise up, esp.: to work upward out of place (skirt had *hiked* up in back) — **hiker** *n*

hike *n* 1: a long walk esp. for pleasure or exercise 2: an increase or rise (as of a quantity or amount) (a new wage ~) 3: **SNAP** 11

hilar \hi-'lɔr/ *adj*: of, relating to, or located near a hill

hilarious \hi-'lɛr-əs-, -'er-; hi-'lɛr-, -'lɛr-/ *adj* [irreg. fr. L *hilarus*, *hilaris* cheerful, fr. Gk *hilaros*] marked by or affording hilarity — **hilariously** *adv* — **hilarious-ness** *n*

hilarious \hi-'lɔr-əs/ *n*: exhilaration of spirits that may be carried to the point of boisterous conviviality or merriment *syn* see **MIRTH**

Hilbert space \hi-'bɜrt-/ *n* [David Hilbert 1862–1943 G mathematician] a vector space for which a scalar product is defined and which has the property that if a sequence of elements is such that any two members are arbitrarily close together if the members are chosen far enough along in the sequence, the sequence converges to a limit belonging to the vector space

hilding \hi-'dɪŋ/ *n* [*hilding*, *adj* (base)] *archaic*: a base contemptible person

hill \hɪl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hyll*, akin to L *collis* hill, *culmen* top] 1: a usu. rounded natural elevation of land lower than a mountain 2: an artificial heap or mound (as of earth) 3: several seeds or plants planted in a group rather than a row — **over the hill** 1: past one's prime 2: advanced in age

hill *vt* 1: to form into a heap 2: to draw earth around the roots or base of — **hiller** *n*

hill-billy \hi-'bil-, bil-'ɛ-/ *n*, pl **hillies** \hi-'lɪ/ + *Billy*, nickname for William] a person from a backwoods area

hillbilly music *n*: COUNTRY MUSIC

hill climb *n*: a road race for automobiles or motorcycles in which competitors are individually timed up a hill

hill-crest \hi-'krest/ *n*: the top line of a hill

hill myna *n*: a largely black Asiatic starling (*Gracula religiosa*) often tamed and taught to pronounce words

hill-ock \hi-'ɒk/ *n*, a small hill — **hill-ocky** \-ɒk-ē/ *adj*

Hill reaction \hi-'l/ [Robin Hill, 20th cent. Brit. biochemist]: the light dependent transfer of electrons by chloroplasts in photosynthesis that results in the cleavage of water molecules and liberation of oxygen

hill-side \hi-'saɪd/ *n*: a part of a hill between the summit and the foot

hill-top \hi-'tɒp/ *n*: the highest part of a hill

hilly \hi-'li/ *adj* **hilly-er**, -*est* 1: abounding in hills 2: STEEP

hilt \hɪlt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OE *healt* lame — more at **HALT**] a handle esp. of a sword or dagger — **to the hilt**: to the very limit: COMPLETELY

hilum \hi-'lʌm/ *n*, pl **hila** \hi-'lɪ-/ [NL, fr. L, (trifle)] 1: a scar on a seed (as a bean) marking the point of attachment of the ovule b: the nucleus of a starch grain 2: a notch in or opening from a bodily part suggesting the hilum of a bean

him \ɪm/ (*him*) *pron*, objective case of **HE**

Himalaya \hi-'mɪ-lə-'jə-/ *n*, **him-'al-'jə-/** (*hym-'al-'jə-/*) *n* [*Himalaya* mountains] any of a breed of small white domesticated rabbits with black nose, feet, tail, and ear tips

him-mat-ton \hi-'mæt-ən-, -ən/ *n* [Gk, fr. *hennai* to clothe — more at **WEAR**]: a rectangular cloth draped over the left shoulder and about the body and worn as a garment in ancient Greece

him-self \hi-'mɪ-'self/ *pron* 1: that identical male one — compare **HE**, used reflexively, for emphasis, or in absolute constructions (considers ~ lucky) (he ~ did it) (~ unhappy, he understood the situation) b: used reflexively when the sex of the antecedent is unspecified (everyone must fend for ~) 2: his normal, healthy, or sane condition 3 *Irish & Scot*: a man of consequence, esp.: the master of the house

Him-yar-ite \hi-'mɪ-'yər-ɪt/ *n* [*Himyar*, legendary king in Yemen] 1: a member of an ancient people of southern Arabia 2: an Arab of a group of related ancient peoples of southern Arabia

Himyarite or **Him-yar-ite** \hi-'mɪ-'yər-ɪt/ *adj*: of or relating to the ancient Himyarites or their language

hin \hɪn/ *n* [Heb *hin*, fr. Egypt *hwn*]: an ancient Hebrew unit of liquid measure equal to about a gallon and a half

Hina-ya-na \hi-'nə-'jə-/ *n* [Skt *hinayāna*, lit., lesser vehicle] **Theravada** — **Hina-ya-nist** \hi-'jə-'nɪst/ *n* — **Hina-ya-nist-ic** \hi-'jə-'nɪst-ɪk/ *adj*

hind \hɪnd/ *n*, pl **hinds** also **hind** [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *hinta* hind, Gk *kemas* young deer] 1: a female of the red deer — compare **HART** 2: any of various spotted groupers (esp. genus *Epinephelus*)

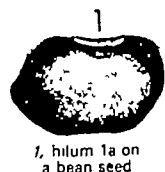
hind *n* [ME *hine* servant, farmhand, fr. OE *hina*, gen. of *hiwan*, pl., members of a household, akin to OE *hām* home — more at **HOME**] 1: a British farm assistant 2 *archaic*: RUSTIC

hind *adj* [ME, prob. back-formation fr. OE *hinder*, adv., behind, akin to OHG *hinter*, prep., behind]: of or forming the part that follows or is behind: REAR

Hind *abbr* 1 **Hindi** 2 **Hindustani**

hind-brain \hi-'brɪn/ *n* 1: a: the posterior of the three primary divisions of the vertebrate brain or the parts developed from it including the cerebellum, pons, and medulla oblongata b: METENCEPHALON c: MYELENCEPHALON 2: the posterior segment of the brain of an invertebrate

hind-der \hi-'dɜr/ *vb* **hinder**, **hind-der-ing** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ/ [ME *hinder*, fr. OE *hindrian*, akin to OE *hinder* behind] *vi* 1: to make slow or difficult the progress of: HAMPER 2: to hold back



1, hilum is on a bean seed

hitch up *vi*: to harness and secure a draft animal or team to a vehicle (as a wagon) (we *hitched up* and were on our way before sunrise)
hither *adv* *\hi-thər* [ME *hider*, *hither*, fr. OE *hider*; akin to Goth *hider* *hither*, *L ultra* on this side — more at *HE*]: to this place
hither and yonder *adv* *\hi-thər-ən-də*: to the near or adjacent side (the ~ side of the hill)
hithermost *adj* *\hi-thər-məst*: nearest on this side
hitherward *adv* *\hi-thər-wərd*: up to this time
hitherward *adv* *\hi-thər-wərd*: up to this time
Hitlerian *adj* *\hit-lər-ē-ən*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Adolf Hitler or his regime in Germany
Hitlerism *n* *\hit-lər-iz-əm*: 1: the nationalistic and totalitarian principles and policies associated with Hitler 2: the Hitlerian movement — *Hitlerite* *n* or *adj*
hit off *vi*: to characterize precisely and usu. satirically ~ *vi*: *HARMONIZE, AGREE*
hit-or-miss *adj* *\hit-ər-mis*: marked by a lack of care, forethought, system, or plan
hit or miss *adv*: in a hit-or-miss manner: HAPHAZARDLY
hit out *vi*: to aim angry and often random blows (*hitting out* at injustice and prejudice)
hit parade *n*: a group or listing of the most popular items of a particular kind (as popular songs)
Hitt *abbr* Hittite
Hittite *n* *\hi-tīt* [Hitt *Hitt*, fr. Hitt *hitt*]: 1: a member of a conquering people in Asia Minor and Syria with an empire in the 2d millennium B.C. 2: the Indo-European language of the Hittites — see *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES* table — *Hittite* *adj*
hive *n* *\hiv* [ME, fr. OE *hif*; akin to Gk *kypellon* cup, OE *hēah* high — more at *HIGH*]: 1: a container for housing honeybees 2: a colony of bees 3: a place swarming with busy occupants — *hiveless* *adj*
hive *vb* *hived*; *hiving* *vi*: 1: to collect into a hive 2: to store up in or as if in a hive ~ *vi* 1 of bees: to enter and take possession of a hive 2: to reside in close association
hive *n* [back-formation fr. *hives*]: an urchinal wheel
hive off *vi*: to separate from a group (*hived off* the youngest campers into another room)
hives *\hivz* *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [origin unknown]: URTICARIA
hl *abbr* hectoliter
HL *abbr* House of Lords
hld *abbr* hold
HLF *abbr* Heart and Lung Foundation
hlan *abbr* harlequin
HLs *abbr* 1 [L *hoc loco situs*] laid in this place 2 holograph letter signed
hit *abbr* halt
hm *abbr* hectometer
HM *abbr* Her Majesty; Her Majesty's, His Majesty; His Majesty's
HMAS *abbr* Her Majesty's Australian Ship, His Majesty's Australian Ship
HMBS *abbr* Her Majesty's British Ship, His Majesty's British Ship
HMC *abbr* 1 heroin, morphine, and cocaine 2 Her Majesty's Customs; His Majesty's Customs
HMCS *abbr* Her Majesty's Canadian Ship, His Majesty's Canadian Ship
HMF *abbr* Her Majesty's Forces; His Majesty's Forces
HMO *abbr* heart minute output
HMS *abbr* Her Majesty's Ship, His Majesty's Ship
HN *abbr* head nurse
HNS *abbr* Holy Name Society
hy *abbr* honey
ho *\hō* *interj* [ME] — used esp. to attract attention to something specified (land ~)
Ho *symbol* holmium
hoagie *also* *hoag-y* *\hō-gē* *n*, *pl* *hoagies* [origin unknown]: SUBMARINE 2
hoar *\hō-ər*, *\hō-ə* *adj* [ME *hor*, fr. OE *hār*; akin to OHG *hēr* hoary]: HOARY
hoar *n* [ME *hor* hoariness, fr. *hor*, *adj*]: FROST 1c
hoard *\hō-ərd*, *\hō-ərd* *n* [ME *hord*, fr. OE, akin to Gk *kynthos* vulva, OE *hýdan* to hide]: a hidden supply or fund stored up
hoard *vi*: 1: to lay up a hoard of 2: to keep (as one's thoughts) to oneself (the people outside disperse their affections, you ~ yours — Joseph Conrad) ~ *vi*: to lay up a hoard — *hoard-er* *n*
hoard *n*: HOARDING 1
hoarding *\hōrd-ɪŋ*, *\hōrd-ɪ* *n* [hord, hoard (hoarding)] 1: a temporary board fence put about a building being erected or repaired — called also *hoard* 2 *Brit*: BILLBOARD
hoarfrost *\hō-əfrɔst*, *\hō-əfrɔst* *n*: FROST 1c
hoarse *\hō-ərs*, *\hō-ərs* *adj* *hoars-er*; *hoars-est* [ME *has*, *hois*, fr. OE *hās* akin to OE *hāt* hot — more at *HOT*]: 1: rough or harsh in sound: GRATING (~ voice) 2: having a hoarse voice (shouted himself ~) — *hoarsely* *adv* — *hoarseness* *n*
hoarsen *\hō-ərs-ən*, *\hō-ərs-ən* *vb* *hoars-ened*, *hoars-en-ing* *\hō-ərs-ən-ɪŋ*, *\hō-ərs-ən-ɪ* *vi*: to make hoarse ~ *vi*: to become hoarse
hoary *\hō-ə-ri*, *\hō-ə-ri* *adj* *hoar-ier*; *hoar-iest* 1 *a*: gray or white with age *b*: having grayish or whitish usu. pubescent leaves 2: impressively or venerably old: ANCIENT — *hoariness* *n*
hoatzin *\wōt-sin* *n* (AmerSp, fr. Nahuatl *uatzin*): a crested So. American bird (*Opisthocomus cristatus*) of the order Galliformes smaller than a pheasant with olive-colored plumage marked with white above and with claws on the first and second fingers of the wing
hoax *\hōks* *vi* [prob. contr. of *hocus*]: to trick into believing or accepting as genuine something false and often preposterous *syn* *hoax* *DUPE* — *hoax-er* *n*
hoax *n* 1: an act intended to trick or dupe: IMPOSTURE 2: something accepted or established by fraud or fabrication
hob *\hɒb* *n* [ME *hobbe*, fr. *Hobbe*, nickname for Robert] 1 *dial* Eng: HOBGOBLIN ELF 2: MISCHIEF TROUBLE (raise ~)

hob *n* [origin unknown] 1: a projection at the back or side of a fireplace on which something may be kept warm 2: a cutting tool used for cutting the teeth of worm wheels or gear wheels
hob *vb* *hobbed*; *hob-bing* 1: to furnish with hobnails 2: to cut with a hob
Hobbesian *\hɒb-zē-ən* *adj*: of or relating to Hobbes or Hobbesism
Hobbesism *\hɒb-iz-əm* *n*: the philosophical system of Hobbes; esp.: the Hobbesian theory that absolutism in government is necessary to prevent the war of each against all to which natural selfishness inevitably leads mankind — *Hobbesist* *\hɒb-zist* *n* or *adj*
hobble *\hɒb-əl* *vb* *hob-bled*; *hob-bling* *\(-ə-)* *liŋ* [ME *hoblen*; akin to MD *hobelen* to turn, roll] *vi*: to move along unsteadily or with difficulty; esp.: to limp along ~ *vi* 1: to cause to limp: make lame: Cripple 2 [prob. alter. of *hopp*le (to hobble)] 3: to fasten together the legs of (as a horse) to prevent straying: FETTER *b*: to place under handicap: HAMPER, IMPEDE — *hob-bler* *\(-ə-)* *liŋ* *n*
hobble *n* 1: a hobbling movement 2 *archaic*: an awkward situation 3: something used to hobble an animal
hobble-de-hoy *\hɒb-əl-dē-oi* *n* [origin unknown]: an awkward gawky youth
hobble skirt *n*: a skirt constricted at the bottom
hobby *\hɒbi* *n*, *pl* *hobbies* [short for *hobbyhorse*]: a pursuit outside one's regular occupation engaged in for relaxation — *hobbyist* *\-sist* *n*
hobby *n*, *pl* *hobbies* [ME *hoby*, fr. MF *hobe*]: a small Old World falcon (*Falco subbuteo*) formerly trained and flown at small birds (as larks)
hobbyhorse *\hɒb-ɪ-ˈhɒs* *n* [hobby (small light horse)] 1 *a*: a figure of a horse fastened to the waist in the morn dance *b*: a dancer wearing this figure 2 *obs*: BUFFOON 3 *a*: a stick having an imitation horse's head at one end that a child pretends to ride *b*: ROCKING HORSE *c*: a toy horse suspended by springs from a frame 4 *a*: a topic to which one constantly reverts *b*: HOBBY
hob-goblin *\hɒb-ˈgɒl-ɪn* *n* 1: a mischievous goblin 2: BOO-GEY 2, BUGABOO
hob-nail *\-nāl* *n* [hob]: a short large-headed nail for studding shoe soles — *hob-nailed* *\-nāld* *adj*
hobnob *\hɒb-nɒb* *vi* *hob-nobbed*, *hob-nob-bing* [fr. the *obs* phrase *drink hobnob* (to drink alternately to one another)] 1 *archaic*: to drink sociably 2: to associate familiarly — *hob-nob-ber* *n*
hobo *\hɒ-ˈbɒ* *n*, *pl* *hoboes* also *hobos* [perh. alter. of *ho, boy*] 1: a migratory worker 2: a homeless and usu. penniless vagrant
hobo *vi*: to live or travel in the manner of a hobo
Hobson's choice *\hɒb-sən-ˈtʃɔis* *n* [Thomas Hobson †1633 E liveryman, who required every customer to take the horse nearest the door]: an apparently free choice when there is no real alternative
hock *\hɒk* *n* [ME *hoch*, *hough*, fr. OE *hōh* heel, akin to ON *hárin* hind, Skt *kāṇḍā* skeleton] 1: the tarsal joint or region in the hind limb of a digitigrade quadruped (as the horse) corresponding to the ankle of man but elevated and bending backward — see *HORSE* illustration 2: a joint of a fowl's leg that corresponds to the hock of a quadruped
hock *n*, often *cap* [modif. of G *hochheimer*, fr. *Hochheim*, Germany] chiefly *Brit*: RHINE WINE 1
hock *n* [D *hok* pen, prison] 1 *a*: PAWN 2 (got his watch out of ~) *b*: DEBT 2 (in ~ to the bank) 2: PRISON
hock *vi*: PAWN — *hock-er* *n*
hockey *\hɒk-ē* *n* [perh. fr. MF *hoquet* shepherd's crook, dim. of *hoc* hock, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *hōc* hook] 1: FIELD HOCKEY 2: ICE HOCKEY
hockshop *\hɒk-ʃɒp* *n*: PAWNSHOP
hocus *\hɒ-kəs* *vi* *hocus-sed* or *hocus-ed*, *hocus-sing* or *hocus-ing* [obs *hocus* *n*, short for *hocus-pocus*] 1: to perpetrate a trick or hoax on: DECEIVE 2: to befuddle often with drugged liquor; also: DOPE, DRUG (hocused the favorite just before the race)
hocus-pocus *\hɒ-kə-ˈspɒ-kəs* *n* [prob. fr. *hocus pocus*, imitation Latin phrase used by jugglers] 1: SLEIGHT OF HAND 2: nonsense or sham used to cloak deception
hocus-pocus *vi* *hocus-pocussed* or *hocus-pocused*, *hocus-pocussing* or *hocus-pocussing*: to play tricks on
hod *\hɒd* *n* [prob. fr. MD *hodde*; akin to MHG *hotte* cradle, ME *schuderen* to shudder] 1: a tray or trough that has a pole handle and that is borne on the shoulder for carrying loads (as of mortar or brick) 2: a coal scuttle
hodad *\hɒ-dad* *also* *hō-dad-dy* *\-dad-ē* *n* [perh. alter. of *hodge* (an ugly mythical animal)]: a nonsurfer who frequents surfing beaches and pretends to be a surfer
hod carrier *n*: a laborer employed in carrying supplies to bricklayers, stonemasons, cement finishers, or plasterers on the job
hodgepodge *\hɒd-ˈpɒdʒ*, *\-pɒdʒ* *n* [alter. of *hotchpotch*]: a heterogeneous mixture: JUMBLE
Hodgkin's disease *\hɒd-ˈkɪn-ˈz* *n* [Thomas Hodgkin †1866 E physician]: a neoplastic disease that is characterized by progressive enlargement of lymph glands, spleen, and liver and by progressive anemia
hodoscope *\hɒd-ə-ˈskɒp*, *\hɒd-ə* *n* [Gk *hodos* road, path + *E* -scope — more at *CEDE*]: an instrument for tracing the paths of ionizing particles by means of ion counters in close array
hoe *\hō* *n* [ME *howe*, fr. MF *howe*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *houwa* mattock, *houwa* to hew — more at *HEW*]: any of various implements for tilling, mixing, or raking; esp.: an implement with a thin flat blade on a long handle used esp. for cultivating, weeding, or loosening the earth around plants

a about a kitten a further a back a bake a cat, cart
 a out a chin a less a easy a gift a trip a life
 j joke j sing j slow j slow j coin j thin j this
 u foot u foot y yet y few y furious z vision

$$\text{passing vehicle} = \text{interchange of } n$$

his (h)iz, hɪz/ *adj* [ME, fr OE, gen. of *hē* he]: of or relating to him or himself esp as possessor, agent, or object of an action (~ house) (~ writings) (~ confirmation) — compare **HE**

his (hɪz/ *pron, sing or pl in constr*: that which belongs to him — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective **his**

His-pan-ic (his-'pan-ik/ *adj* [L *hispanicus*, fr *Hispania* Iberian peninsula, Spain]: of or relating to the people, speech, or culture of Spain, Spain and Portugal, or Latin America — **His-pan-i-clam** (his-'pan-ə-siz-əm/ *n* — **His-pan-i-clat** (-sət-/ *n* — **His-pan-i-cize** (-sɪz-/ *v*)

his-pan-i-dad (his-'pan-i-'(th)h-/ *n* — **HISPANISM** 1

his-pan-ism (his-'pan-i-'z-əm/ *n*, often cap 1: a movement to reassert the cultural unity of Spain and Latin America 2: a characteristic feature of Spanish occurring in another language

his-pld (his-'pɒd/ *adj* [L *hispidus*, prob akin to L *horre*]: rough or covered with bristles, stiff hairs, or minute spines (~ leaf) — **his-pld-ity** (his-'pɒd-ɪ-ti-/ *n*

hiss (hɪs/ *vb* [ME *hissen*, of imit. origin] *v*: to make a sharp sibilant sound often as an expression of disapproval ~ *v* 1: to condemn by hissing 2: to utter with a hiss — **hiss** *n* — **hiss-er** *n*

hist (s) often prolonged and usu with *p* preceding and *t* following, often read as 'hist/ *interj* [origin unknown] — used to attract attention

hist (hɪst/ *dial var* of **HOIST**

hist abbr **historian**, **historical**, **history**

hist- or histo- *comb form* [F, fr Gk *histos* mast, loom beam, web, fr *histana* to cause to stand]: **tissue** (**histiophylog**)

his-ta-mi-nase (his-'tām-i-'nās, 'his-tā-mə-, -nāz/ *n* [ISV]: a widely occurring flavoprotein enzyme that oxidizes histamine and various diamines

his-ta-mine (his-'tā-mēn, -mən/ *n* [ISV]: a compound C₈H₉N₃ that is found in ergot and many animal tissues or made synthetically and is prob responsible for the dilatation and increased permeability of blood vessels which play a major role in allergic reactions — **his-ta-mi-nic** (his-'tā-mi-'nik/ *adj*

his-ta-mi-n-ergic (his-'tā-mə-'nər-'jɪk/ *adj* [ISV **histamine** + Gk *ergon* work — more at **WORK**] of autonomic nerve fibers: liberating or activated by histamine

his-ti-dine (his-'tā-dēn/ *n* [ISV]: a crystalline basic amino acid C₆H₉N₃O₂ formed in the splitting of most proteins

his-ti-cyte (his-'tī-sə-'sɪt/ *n* [Gk *histion* web (dim. of *histos*), + ISV -*cyte*] a phagocytic tissue cell that may be fixed or freely motile, is derived from the reticuloendothelial system, and resembles the monocyte with which it is sometimes identified — **his-ti-cyt-ic** (his-'tī-sə-'sɪt-ɪk/ *adj*

his-to-chem-i-cal (his-'tō-'kem-i-'kəl/ *adj*: of or relating to histochemistry — **his-to-chem-i-cal-ly** (-kəl-/ *adv*

his-to-chem-i-try (his-'tō-'kem-i-'strɪ/ *n* [ISV]: a science dealing with the chemical makeup of cells and tissues

his-to-com-pat-i-bil-ity (his-'tō-'kəm-'pat-ə-'bɪl-ə-ti-/ *n*: a state of mutual tolerance that allows some tissues to be grafted effectively to others

his-to-gon (his-'tō-'jɒn/ *n* [ISV]: a zone or clearly delimited region of primary tissue in or from which the specific parts of a plant organ are believed to be produced

his-to-gen-e-sis (his-'tō-'jɛn-'sɪs/ *n* [NL]: the formation and differentiation of tissues — **his-to-gen-et-ic** (-jɛ-'net-ɪk/ *adj* — **his-to-gen-et-i-cal-ly** (-kəl-/ *adv*

his-to-gram (his-'tō-'grəm/ *n* [Gk *histos* mast, web + E -*gram*): a representation of a frequency distribution by means of rectangles whose widths represent class intervals and whose areas are proportional to the corresponding frequencies

his-tol-o-gy (his-'tāl-ə-'jɪ/ *n*, pl -*gies* [F *histologie*, fr *hist-* + *-logie* -*logy*] 1: a branch of anatomy that deals with the minute structure of animal and plant tissues as discernible with the microscope 2: a treatise on histology 3: tissue structure or organization — **his-to-log-i-cal** (his-'tāl-'laj-'kəl/ or **his-to-log-ic** (-laj-'ɪk/ *adj* — **his-to-log-i-cal-ly** (-kəl-/ *adv* — **his-to-log-ic-ist** (his-'tāl-ə-'jɪst/ *n*

his-tol-y-sis (his-'tāl-ə-'sɪs/ *n* [NL, fr *hist-* + *-lysis*): the breakdown of bodily tissues — **his-tol-yt-ic** (his-'tāl-'ɪt-ɪk/ *adj*

his-tone (his-'tɒn/ *n* [ISV]: any of various simple water-soluble proteins that yield a high proportion of basic amino acids on hydrolysis and are found associated with DNA in cell nuclei

his-to-pa-thol-o-gy (his-'tō-'pə-'thāl-ə-'jɪ, -pə-'n/ *n* [ISV] 1: a branch of pathology concerned with the tissue changes characteristic of disease 2: the tissue changes that affect a part or accompany a disease — **his-to-pa-thol-og-ic** (-pə-'thāl-'ɪk/ or **his-to-pa-thol-og-i-cal** (-kəl-/ *adj* — **his-to-pa-thol-og-i-cal-ly** (-kəl-/ *adv* — **his-to-pa-thol-og-ist** (-pə-'thāl-ə-'jɪst, -pə-'n/ *n*

his-to-phys-iol-o-gy (his-'tō-'fɪz-ə-'l-ə-'jɪ/ *n* 1: a branch of physiology concerned with the function and activities of tissues 2: structural and functional tissue organization — **his-to-phys-iol-og-i-cal** (-fɪz-ə-'laj-'kəl/ or **his-to-phys-iol-og-ic** (-fɪz-ə-'laj-'ɪk/ *adj*

his-to-plas-mo-sis (his-'tō-'plaz-'mō-'sɪs/ *n* [NL, fr *Histoplasma*, genus of fungi], a disease caused by infection with a fungus (*Histoplasma capsulatum*) and marked by benign involvement of lymph nodes of the trachea and bronchi or by severe progressive generalized involvement of the lymph nodes and the reticuloendothelial system

his-to-ri-on (his-'tōr-ə-'ɒn, 'tōr-, 'tār-/ *n* 1: a student or writer of history; esp: one that produces a scholarly synthesis 2: a writer or compiler of a chronicle

his-tor-ic (his-'tōr-ɪk, 'tār-/ *adj*: **HISTORICAL**, esp: famous in history (~ battlefields)

his-tor-i-cal (-kəl-/ *adj* 1: a: of, relating to, or having the character of history *b*: based on history *c*: used in the past and reproduced in historical presentations 2: famous in history 3 *a*: **SECONDARY** *b*: **DIACHRONIC** — **his-tor-i-cal-ly** (-kəl-/ *adv* — **his-tor-i-cal-ness** (-kəl-'nəs/ *n*

historical materialism *n*: the Marxist theory of history and society that holds that ideas and social institutions develop only as the

superstructure of a material economic base — compare **DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM**

historical present *n*: the present tense used to relate past events

historical school *n*: a school esp. in economics, legal philosophy, or ethnology emphasizing evolutionary developments and historical methods of research, analysis, and interpretation

his-tor-i-clam (his-'tōr-ə-'sɪz-əm, 'tār-/ *n*: a theory that emphasizes the importance of history as a standard of value or as a determinant of events — **his-tor-i-clat** (-sət-/ *adj* or *n*

his-tor-i-ci-ty (his-'tōr-ɪ-'sɪ-ti-/ *n*: historical actuality — **FACT**

his-tor-i-cize (his-'tōr-ə-'sɪz, 'tār-/ *vb* -*cized*, -*ciz-ing* *v*: to make historical ~ *v*: to use historical material

his-tor-i-co- (his-'tōr-ɪ-'kɒ, 'tār-/ *comb form*: historical, historical (and historicophilosophical) (historicosocial)

his-to-riog-ra-pher (his-'tōr-ə-'grə-'fər, 'tōr-/ *n* [MF *historiografeur*, fr LL *historiographus*, fr Gk *historiographos*, fr *historia* + *graphein* to write — more at **CARVE**] a usu official writer of history: **HISTORIAN**

his-to-riog-ra-phy (-fɪ-/ *n* 1: the writing of history, esp: the writing of history based on the critical examination of sources, the selection of particulars from the authentic materials, and the synthesis of particulars into a narrative that will stand the test of critical methods *b*: the principles, theory, and history of historical writing (a course in ~) 2: the product of historical writing: a body of historical literature — **his-to-riog-ra-phy** (-fɪ-'grə-'fɪ-/ *or* **his-to-riog-ra-phy** (-kəl-/ *adj* — **his-to-riog-ra-phy** (-kəl-/ *adv*

his-tor-y (his-'(tə-)rɪ/ *n*, pl -*ries* [L *historia*, fr Gk, inquiry, history, fr *hístōr*, *ístōr* knowing, learned, akin to Gk *eidenai* to know — more at **WIT**] 1: **TALE** **STORY** 2: a: a chronological record of significant events (as, affecting a nation or institution) usu. including an explanation of their causes *b*: a treatise presenting systematically related natural phenomena *c*: an account of a sick person's medical background 3: a branch of knowledge that records and explains past events (medieval ~) 4: a: events that form the subject matter of a history *b*: past events (that's all ~ now) *c*: previous treatment, handling, or experience (as of a metal)

WRTN HISTORY, CHRONICLE, ANNALS shared meaning element: a written record of events

his-tor-i-ol-ic (his-'trɪ-'fən-ɪk/ *adj* [LL *historionicus*, fr L *histōrō*, *histōrō* actor, alter of *hístōr*, fr Etruscan] 1: of or relating to actors, acting, or the theater 2: deliberately affected — **THEATRICAL** — **his-tor-i-ol-ic-ly** (-kəl-/ *adv*

his-tor-i-on-ics (-ɪks/ *n* pl *but sing or pl in constr* 1: theatrical performances 2: deliberate display of emotion for effect

hit (hɪt/ *vb* *hit*; *hit-ting* [ME *hitten*, fr ON *hitia* to meet with, hit] *v* 1: a: to reach with or as if with a blow *b*: to come in contact with (the ball ~ the window) 2: a: to cause to come into contact *b*: to deliver (as a blow) by action 3: to affect to the detriment of 4: to make a request of (~ his friend for 10 dollars) 5: to discover or meet esp by chance 6: a: to accord with *SUIT* *b*: **REACH** **ATTAIN** (prices ~ a new high) *c*: of fish: to bite at or on *d*: to reflect accurately (~ the right note) 6: to cause a propelled object to reach or strike (as a target) esp for a score in a game or contest (couldn't seem to ~ the basket) 7: to indulge in excessively (~ the bottle) ~ *v* 1: to strike a blow 2: a: to come into contact with something *b*: **ATTACK *c*: of a fish: **STRIKE** *v* 11b *d*: **COME**, **HAPPEN** 3: to succeed in attaining something — often used with *on* or *upon* (~ on a solution) 4: obs: to be in agreement: *SUIT* 5: of an internal-combustion engine: to fire the charge in the cylinders *syn* see **STRIKE** — **hit-ter** *n* — **hit** *it* off: to get along well — **hit** the books: to study esp. with intensity — **hit** the hay or **hit** the sack: to go to bed — **hit** the high points or **hit** the high spots: to touch on or at the most important or salient points or places — **hit** the jackpot, to be or become notably and unexpectedly successful — **hit** the nail on the head: to be exactly right — **hit** the road: **LEAVE**, also: to set out — **hit** the roof or **hit** the ceiling: to give vent to a burst of anger or angry protest — **hit** the spot: to give complete or special satisfaction — used esp. of food or drink**

hit *n* 1: a: a blow striking an object aimed at *b*: **COLLISION** 2: a: a stroke of luck *b*: something that is conspicuously successful (the show was a big ~) 3: a telling remark 4: **BASE HIT** — **hit-less** (hit-'ləs/ *adj*

hit-and-miss (hit-'n-'mɪs/ *adj*: sometimes successful and sometimes not: **RANDOM**

hit-and-run ('trən/ *adj* 1: being or relating to a baseball play in which a base runner starts for the next base as the pitcher starts to pitch and the batter attempts to hit the ball 2: being or involving a motor-vehicle driver who does not stop after being involved in an accident 3: involving or intended for quick specific action or results

hit-and-run *v*: to execute a hit-and-run play in baseball

hit (hɪt/ *vb* [ME *hychen*] *v* 1: to move by jerks 2: a: to catch or fasten by or as if by a hook or knot (~ed his horse to the top rail of the fence) *b* (1): to connect (a vehicle or implement) with a source of motive power (~ a rake; to a tractor) (2): to attach (a source of motive power) to a vehicle or instrument (~ the horses to the wagon) *c*: to join in marriage 3: **HITCHHIKE** ~ *v* 1: to move with halts and jerks: **HOBBLE** 2: a: to become entangled, made fast, or linked *b*: to become joined in marriage 3: **HITCHHIKE** — **hitch-er** *n*

hitch *n* 1: a sudden movement or pull: **JERK** (gave his trousers a ~) 2: **LIMP** 3: a sudden halt: **STOPPAGE** 4: the act or fact of catching hold 5: a connection between a vehicle or implement and a detachable source of power (as a tractor or horse) 6: a period usu. of military service 7: any of various knots used to form a temporary noose in a line or to secure a line temporarily to an object 8: **LIFT** 5b 9: **CATCH** 7

hitch-hike ('hɪtʃ-'haɪk/ *v*: to travel by securing free rides from passing vehicles ~ *v*: to solicit and obtain (a free ride) esp in a passing vehicle — **hitch-hik-er** *n*

holder in due course : one other than the original recipient who holds a legally effective negotiable instrument and who has a right to collect from and no responsibility toward the issuer

hold-fast \hōl(d)-fəst/ *n* 1 *a* : a part by which a plant clings to a flat surface *b* : an organ by which a parasitic animal attaches itself to its host 2 : something to which something else may be firmly secured

holding \hōl-ding/ *n* 1 *a* : land held esp as a vassal or tenant *b* : property (as land or securities) owned — usu. used in pl. 2 : a ruling of a court esp upon an issue of law raised in a case — compare **DICTUM** 3 : something that holds

holding company *n* : a company whose primary business is holding a controlling interest in the securities of other companies — compare **INVESTMENT COMPANY**

holding pattern *n* : the usu. oval course flown (as over an airport) by aircraft awaiting clearance to land

hold off *vi* 1 : to fight to a standoff : **WITHSTAND** 2 : to block from an objective : **DELAY** 3 : to defer action on : **POSTPONE** ~ *vi* 1 : to defer or temporarily stop doing something

hold on *vi* 1 : to persevere in difficult circumstances 2 : to await something (as a telephone connection) desired or requested — **hold on** *to* : to maintain possession of

hold-out \hōl-daut/ *n* : one that holds out (as in negotiations)

hold out \hōl-daut/ *vi* 1 : to present as something realizable : **PROFFER** 2 : to represent to be ~ *vi* 1 : to remain unsubdued or operative : continue to cope 2 : to refuse to come to an agreement — **hold out for** : to insist on as the price for an agreement — **hold out on** : to withhold something (as information) from

hold-over \hōl-dō-vər/ *n* : one that is held over; esp : one that continues in office

hold over \hōl-dō-vər/ *vi* : to continue (as in office) for a prolonged period ~ *vi* 1 *a* : **POSTPONE** *b* : to keep in one's possession : **RETAIN** 2 : to prolong the engagement or tenure of

hold-up \hōl-dap/ *n* 1 : an armed robbery 2 : **DELAY**

hold up \hōl-dap/ *vi* 1 : **DELAY**, **IMPEDE** 2 : to rob at gunpoint 3 : to present as an example (his work was held up to ridicule) (hold this up as perfection — *Times Lit. Supp.*) ~ *vi* : to endure a test

hole \hōl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hol* (fr. neut. of *hol*, adj.) *hollow*] & *holh*; akin to OHG *hol*, adj. *hollow*, L *caulis* stalk, stem, Gk *kaulos* 1 : an opening often forced into or through a thing 2 *a* : a hollow place; esp : PIT *b* : a deep place in a body of water *c* : a defect in a crystal (as of a semiconductor) that is due to an electron's having left its normal position in one of the crystal bonds and that is equivalent in many respects to a positively charged particle 3 : an underground habitation : **BURROW** 4 *a* : a serious discrepancy or flaw (gaping ~s in present political theory — W. H. Ferry) *b* : an opening in a defensive formation; esp : the area between the third baseman and the shortstop 5 *a* : the unit of play from the tee to the hole in golf *b* : a usu. lined cavity in a putting green into which the ball is to be played in golf 6 : a man or dreary place (a country whose capital was a provincial ~ — Frank O'Connor) 7 : an awkward position : **FIX** (heroes that got the rebels out of a ~ at the battle — Kenneth Roberts) — **In the hole** 1 : having a score below zero 2 : at a disadvantage

hole *vi* *holled*; **holing** *vi* 1 : to make a hole in 2 : to drive into a hole ~ *vi* : to make a hole in something

hole card *n* : a card in stud poker that is properly dealt facedown and that the holder need not expose before the showdown

hole in one : **ACE** 4

hole out *vi* : to play one's ball into the hole in golf

hole up *vi* : to take refuge or shelter in or as if in a hole or cave ~ *vi* : to place in or as if in a refuge or hiding place

hol-ey \hōl-ē/ *adj* : having holes

holi-day \hōl-ē-dē/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hāligdæg*, fr. *hālig* holy + *dæg* day] 1 : **HOLY DAY** 2 : a day on which one is exempt from work, specif : a day marked by a general suspension of work in commemoration of an event 3 : a period of relaxation : **VACATION** — often used in pl.

holiday *vi* : to take or spend a holiday esp in travel or at a resort — **holi-day-er** *n*

holi-day-maker \hōl-ē-dē-mā-kər/ *n* : one who is on a holiday : **VACATIONER**

holi-days \-dēz/ *adv* : on holidays repeatedly : on any holiday

holi-er-than-thou \hōl-ē-ər-thən-ˈthəu/ *adj* : marked by an air of superior piety or morality

holi-ness \hōl-ē-nəs/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being holy — used as a title for various high religious dignitaries (His Holiness Pope Pius XII) 2 : **SANCTIFICATION**

holiness *adj*, often *cap* : emphasizing the doctrine of the second blessing; specif : of or relating to a perfectionist movement arising in U.S. Protestantism in the late 19th century

holism \hōl-iz-m/ *n* [hol- + -ism] : a theory that the universe and esp. living nature is correctly seen in terms of interacting wholes (as of living organisms) that are more than the mere sum of elementary particles

holis-tic \hōl-ē-tik/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to holism 2 : emphasizing the organic or functional relation between parts and wholes — **holis-tic-al-ly** \-tē-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

holand \hōl-and/ *n*, often *cap* [ME *holand*, fr. *Holland*, county in the Netherlands, fr. MD *Holland*] : a cotton or linen fabric in plain weave usu. heavily sized or glazed and used for window shades, bookbinding, and clothing

holandaise sauce \hōl-on-dāz-/ *n* [F *sauce hollandaise*, lit. Dutch sauce] : a rich sauce made of butter, egg yolks, and lemon juice or vinegar

Hol-lands \hōl-on(d)z/ *n* [D *hollandsch*, fr. *hollandsch* generic Dutch gin] : gin in the Netherlands — called also **Holland gin**

hol-ler \hōl-ər/ *vb* **hol-lered**, **hol-ler-ing** \-ə-ŋŋ/ [alter. of *hollo*] *vi* 1 : to cry out (as to attract attention or in pain) : **SHOUT** 2 : **GRIPE**, **COMPLAIN** ~ *vi* : to call out (a word or phrase)

hol-ler *n* 1 : **SHOUT**, **CRY** 2 : **COMPLAINT** 3 : a freely improvised American Negro song

holler chiefly dial var of HOLLOW

Holler-ith \hōl-ə-ŋth/ *n* [Herman Hollerith †1929 Am engineer] : a system for encoding alphanumeric information on punch cards — called also **HOLLER code**

Holler-ith card \hōl-ə-ŋth-ə-ŋ/ *n* : **PUNCH CARD**

hol-lo \hōl-ə/ *ha*, *hōl*, *hōl* *adj* also *hol-low* \hōl-ə/ *ha*, *hōl*, *hōl* *adj* [hōl-ə-ŋth, hōl-ə-ŋth, hōl-ə-ŋth] *interj* [origin unknown] 1 — used to attract attention 2 — used as a call of encouragement or jubilation

hol-lo also *hol-low* \hōl-ə-ŋth, hōl-ə-ŋth/ *adj* also *hol-low* \hōl-ə-ŋth, hōl-ə-ŋth/ *vb* : to cry holla : **HOLLER**

hol-lo also *hol-lo* or *hol-la* \hōl-ə/ *n*, pl *hol-lo* also *hol-lo* or *hol-la* : an exclamation or call of holla (every day for food or play, came to the manner's ~ — S. T. Coleridge)

hol-low \hōl-ə-ŋth, hōl-ə-ŋth/ *adj* **hol-low-er** \hōl-ə-ŋth, hōl-low-er/ *adj* **hol-low-est** \-ə-ŋth, hōl-low-est/ *adj* *fr* *hol* hole, den, fr. OE *holh* hole, hol-low — more at **HOLE** 1 : having an indentation or inward curve : **CONCAVE**, **SUNKEN** 2 : having a cavity within (~ tree) 3 : reverberating like a sound made in or by beating on a large empty enclosure : **MUFFLED** 4 *a* : deceptively lacking in real value or significance (~ victory) *b* : lacking in truth or substance : **FALSE**, **DECEPTIVE** (~ promises) *syn* *see* **VAIN** — **hol-low-adv** \hōl-ə-ŋth, hōl-low-adv/ *adv* — **hol-low-ness** *n*

hol-low-ly \hōl-ə-ŋth, hōl-low-ly/ *adv* — **hol-low-ness** *n*

hol-low-ly *vi* 1 : to make hollow 2 : to form by a hollowing action — usu. used with out (rain barrels ~ed out from trees — Robert Shaplen) ~ *vi* : to become hollow

hol-low *n* 1 : a depressed or low part of a surface; esp : a small valley or basin 2 : an unfilled space : **CAVITY**, **HOLE**

hol-low organ *n* : a visceral organ that is a hollow tube or pouch (as the stomach or intestine) or that includes a cavity (as of the heart or bladder) which subserves a vital function

hol-low-ware or **hol-low-ware** \hōl-ə-ŋth, hōl-low-ware/ *n* : vessels (as bowls, cups, or vases) usu. of pottery, glass, or metal that have a significant depth and volume

hol-ly \hōl-ē/ *n*, pl *hol-lies* [ME *holin*, *holly*, fr. OE *hōleg*, akin to OHG *hulsi* holly, *Mir cuillenn*] 1 *a* : any of a genus (*Ilex*) of trees and shrubs (family Aquifoliaceae, the holly family) having thick glossy spiny-margined leaves and usu. bright red berries *b* : the foliage or branches of the holly 2 : any of various trees with foliage resembling that of a holly

hol-ly-hock \hōl-ē-hāk, -hōk/ *n* [ME *holihoc*, fr. *holi* holly + *hoc* mallow, fr. OE] : a tall widely cultivated perennial Chinese herb (*Althaea rosea*) of the mallow family with large coarse rounded leaves and tall spikes of showy flowers

Holly-wood \hōl-ē-wud/ *n* [*Hollywood*, district of Los Angeles, Calif.] : the American motion-picture industry — **Holly-wood-ish** \-ish/ *adj*

Holly-wood bed *n* : a mattress on a box spring supported by low legs sometimes with an upholstered headboard

holm \hōl(m)/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. ON *hōlmr*, akin to OE *hyll* hüll] *Brit* : a small inland or inshore island; also : **BOTTOMS**

holm-ium \hōl(m)-ē-m/ *n* [NL, fr. *Holmia* Stockholm, Sweden] : a metallic element of the rare-earth group that occurs with yttrium and forms highly magnetic compounds — see **ELEMENT table**

holm oak *n* : **ILEX** 1

holo — see **HOL**

hol-o-blast-ic \hōl-ə-ˈblas-tik, hōl-ə-ˈblas-tik/ *adj* [ISV] of an egg : having cleavage planes that divide the whole egg into distinct and separate though coherent blastomeres — compare **MEROBLASTIC** — **holo-blast-ic-al-ly** \-ē-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hol-o-caust \hōl-ə-ˈkōst, hōl-ə-ˈkōst/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *holocauste*, fr. LL *holocaustum*, fr. Gk *holokautōn*, fr. neut. of *holokaustos* burnt whole, fr. *hol-* + *kautos* burnt, fr. *kaiōn* to burn — more at **CAUSTIC**] 1 : a sacrifice consumed by fire 2 : a thorough destruction esp by fire

Holo-cene \hōl-ə-ˈsēn, hōl-ə-ˈsēn/ *adj* [ISV] : **RECENT 2** — **Holocene** *n*

hol-o-crine \hōl-ə-ˈkrin, -krin/ *n*, *fr* *krin* *adj* [ISV *hol* + Gk *krinai* to separate — more at **CERTAIN**] : producing a secretion containing integrated secretory cells; also : produced by a holocrine gland

hol-o-en-zyme \hōl-ə-ˈen-zīm/ *n* [ISV] : a complete active enzyme consisting of an apoenzyme combined with its coenzyme

Holo-fer-nes \hōl-ə-ˈfər-nēz, hōl-ə-ˈfər-nēz/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Holophērnēs*] : a general of Nebuchadnezzar who led an Assyrian army against Israel and was beheaded while asleep by Judith

hol-o-ga-mous \hōl-ə-ˈgə-məs/ *adj* : having gametes of essentially the same size and structural features as vegetative cells — **hol-o-ga-my** \-mə/ *n*

hol-o-gram \hōl-ə-ˈgram, hōl-ə-ˈgram/ *n* : a three-dimensional picture that is made on a photographic film or plate without the use of a camera, that consists of a pattern of interference produced by a split coherent beam of light, and that for viewing is illuminated with coherent light from behind

hol-o-graph \hōl-ə-ˈgräf, hōl-ə-ˈgräf/ *n* [LL *holographus*, fr. LGK *holo-graphos*, fr. Gk *hol-* + *graphein* to write — more at **CARVE**] : a document wholly in the handwriting of its author; also : the handwriting itself (a letter in the president's ~) — **holograph** or **hol-o-graph-ic** \hōl-ə-ˈgräf-ik, hōl-ə-ˈgräf-ik/ *adj*

hol-o-graph-ic \hōl-ə-ˈgräf-ik, hōl-ə-ˈgräf-ik/ *adj* : the process of making or using a hologram — **hol-o-graph** \hōl-ə-ˈgräf, hōl-ə-ˈgräf/ *vi* — **hol-o-graph-ic** \hōl-ə-ˈgräf-ik, hōl-ə-ˈgräf-ik/ *adj* — **hol-o-graph-ic-al-ly** \-ē-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*



holly 1

a about b kitten c further d back e bake f cot, cart
g out h chin i less j easy k gift l trip m life
n joke o sing p flow q flaw r coin s then t this
u foot v yet w few x funous y vision

: TENANT b : a person in possession of and legally entitled to receive payment of a bill, note, or check - 2 : a device that holds (cigarette ~)

home plate *n*: a rubber slab at one corner of a baseball diamond at which a batter stands when batting and which must be touched by a base runner in order to score

home port *n*: the port from which a ship sails or from which it is documented

home-mer \hō-mər\ *n* [Heb *homer*]: an ancient Hebrew unit of capacity equal to about 10½ or later 11½ bushels or 100 gallons

home-er \hō-mər\ *n*: 1: HOMING PIGEON 2: HOME RUN

home-er *v*: to hit a home run

home range *n*: the area to which the activities of an animal are confined

home-er-ic \hō-mər-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Greek poet Homer, his age, or his writings 2: of epic proportions: **HEROIC** (~feats of reporting—Stanley Walker) — **Home-er-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

home-room \hōm-rūm, -rūm\ *n*: a classroom where pupils of the same class report at the opening of school

home rule *n*: 1: self-government in internal affairs by the people of a dependent political unit 2: limited autonomy in the organization and management of local affairs granted by a state to a county or municipality

home run *n*: a hit in baseball that enables the batter to make a complete circuit of the bases and score a run

home-sick \hōm-sik\ *adj* [back-formation fr *homesickness*]: longing for home and family while absent from them — **home-sick-ness** *n*

home-site \-sit\ *n*: 1: a location suitable for a home 2: the location of a home

home-spun \-spən\ *adj* 1: spun or made at home 2: made of homespun 2: SIMPLE, HOMEY (local ~ virtues—*Times Lit. Supp.*)

homespun *n*: a loosely woven usu. woolen or linen fabric orig. made from homespun yarn

home stand *n*: a series of baseball games played at a team's home field

home-stead \hōm-sted, -stəd\ *n* 1: the home and adjoining land occupied by a family 2: an ancestral home 3: HOUSE 2: a tract of land acquired from U.S. public lands by filing a record and living on and cultivating the tract

home-stead \-sted\ *v*: to acquire or occupy as a homestead ~ *vi*: to acquire or settle on land under a homestead law — **home-stead-er** \-sted-ər\ *n*

homestead law *n*: 1: a law exempting a homestead from attachment or sale under execution for general debts 2: any of several legislative acts authorizing the sale of public lands in homesteads to settlers

home-stretch \hōm-'stretch\ *n*: 1: the part of a racecourse between the last curve and the winning post 2: a final stage (as of a project)

home-town \-'taun\ *n*: the city or town of one's birth or principal residence

home truth *n*: 1: an unpleasant fact that jars the sensibilities 2: a statement of undisputed fact

home-ward \hōm-wərd\ or **home-wards** \-wərdz\ *adv*: toward home (look ~, angel—John Milton)

homeward *adj*: being or going in the direction of home

home-work \hōm-'wərk\ *n*: 1: piecework done at home for pay 2: an assignment given to a student to be completed outside the regular class period 3: preparatory reading or research (as for a discussion) (had not done all his essential ~ in party and public relations—Arthur Krock)

home-er also **homy** \hō-mē\ *adj* **home-er**, -est: **HOMELIKE** (a restaurant with ~ atmosphere) — **home-er-ness** or **homy-ness** *n*

home-ic-id-al \hām-īd-'sīd-ē, hō-mē-'sīd-ē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or tending toward homicide — **home-ic-id-al-ly** \-ē-ē\ *adv*

home-ic-ide \hām-ē-'sīd, hō-mē-'sīd\ *n* (in sense 1, fr ME, fr MF, fr L *homicida*, fr *homo* man + *-cida* -cide, in sense 2, fr ME, fr MF, fr L *homicidium*, fr *homo* + *-cidium* -cide) 1: a person who kills another 2: a killing of one human being by another

home-ile-tic \hām-ē-'let-ik\ or **home-ile-tic-al** \-kəl\ *adj* [LL *homilecticus*, fr Gk *homilētikos* of conversation, fr *homilein*] 1: of, relating to, or resembling a homily 2: of or relating to homiletics — **home-ile-tic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

home-ile-tic \-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr: the art of preaching

home-ly \hām-ē-'lē\ *n*, *pl* -lies [ME *omelie*, fr MF, fr LL *homilia*, fr LGK, fr GK, conversation, discourse, fr *homilein* to consort with, address, fr *homilos* crowd, assembly] 1: a religious discourse usu. delivered to a congregation: **SERMON** *specif*: an informal exposition of Scripture 2: a lecture on moral conduct

homing pigeon *n*: a racing pigeon trained to return home

home-lind \hām-ē-'nəd, -nīd\ *n* [deriv of L *homin-*, *homo* man] 1: any of a family (Hominidae) of bipedal primate mammals comprising recent man, his immediate ancestors, and related forms — **hominid** *adj*

home-ni-zation \hām-ē-'nə-'zā-shən\ *n* [L *homin-*, *homo* + E -ization] the evolutionary development of human characteristics that differentiate man from his primate ancestors

home-nized \hām-ē-'nīzd\ *adj*: characterized by hominization

home-noid \-nōid\ *adj*: resembling or related to man — **hominoid** *n*

home-ny \hām-ē-'nē\ *n* [prob. of Algonquian origin, akin to Natick -*minne* grain]: hulled corn with the germ removed

hominy grits *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: hominy in uniform granular particles

ho-mo \hō-'(m)ō\ *n*, *pl* **homos** [NL *Homin-*, *Homo*, genus name, fr L. man] 1: any of a genus (*Homo*) of primate mammals that includes a single recent species (*H. sapiens*) comprising all surviving and various extinct men

homo *n*, *pl* **homos** [by shortening]: **HOMOSEXUAL**

homo — see **HOM**

homo-cer-cal \hō-mə-'sər-kəl, hām-ē-'\ *adj* 1: having the upper and lower lobes approximately symmetrical and the vertebral column ending at or near the middle of the base — used of the tail fin of a fish 2: having or relating to a homocercal tail fin

ho-mo-chro-mat-ic \-krō-'mat-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to one color — **ho-mo-er-ot-ic** \hō-mō-'i-rat-ik\ *adj*: **HOMOSEXUAL** — **ho-mo-er-ot-ic-ism** \-rāt-ə-'sīz-əm\ *n*

ho-mo-ga-met-ic \hō-mō-'gə-'met-ik, hām-ē-'\ *adj*: forming one kind of germ cell, esp.: forming all gametes with one type of sex chromosome

ho-mog-a-my \hō-'māg-ə-'mē\ *n* [G *homogamie*, fr. *hom-* + *-gamie* -gamy] 1: a state of having flowers alike throughout 2: the maturing of stamens and pistils at the same period 3: reproduction within an isolated group perpetuating qualities by which it is differentiated from the larger group of which it is a part; broadly: the mating of like with like — **ho-mog-a-mous** \-məs\ or **ho-mog-am-ic** \hō-mō-'gām-ik, hām-ē-'\ *adj*

ho-mog-e-nate \hō-'māg-ə-'nāt, hā-'\ *n*: a product of homogenizing

ho-mog-e-ne-ity \hō-mā-'jə-'nē-ē-ē, -hā-'-ē-ē\ *n*: 1: the quality or state of being homogeneous 2: the state of having identical distribution functions or values (a test for ~ of variances) (~ of two statistical populations)

ho-mog-e-neous \-jə-'nē-ē-ē, -nyəs\ *adj* [ML *homogeneus*, *homogeneus*, fr Gk *homogenēs*, fr *hom-* + *genos* kind — more at *KIN*] 1: of the same or a similar kind or nature 2: of uniform structure or composition throughout (a culturally ~ neighborhood) 3: having the property that if each variable is replaced by a constant times that variable the constant can be factored out: having each term of the same degree if all variables are considered ($x^2 + xy + y^2 = 0$ is a ~ equation) 4: **HOMOGENEOUS** 1 — **ho-mog-e-neous-ly** *adv* — **ho-mog-e-neous-ness** *n*

ho-mog-e-ni-zation \hō-mā-'jə-'nā-'zā-shən, hā-'\ *n*: 1: the quality or state of being homogenized 2: the act or process of homogenizing

ho-mog-e-nize \hō-'māj-ə-'nīz, hā-'\ *v* *vb* -nized, -nizing *vt* 1: to blend (diverse elements) into a smooth mixture 2: to make homogeneous 2: to reduce to small particles of uniform size and distribute evenly usu. in a liquid 3: to reduce the particles of so that they are uniformly small and evenly distributed, *specif*: to break up the fat globules of (milk) into very fine particles esp. by forcing through minute openings ~ *vi*: to become homogenized — **ho-mog-e-niz-er** *n*

ho-mog-e-nous \-nas\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or exhibiting homogeneity 2: **HOMOPLASTIC** 3: **HOMONEOUS**

ho-mog-e-ny \-nē\ *n*: correspondence between parts or organs due to descent from the same ancestral type

ho-mo-graft \hō-mō-'grāft, hām-ē-'\ *n*: a graft of tissue taken from a donor of the same species as the recipient — compare **HETEROGRAFT**

ho-mo-graph \hām-ə-'grāf, hō-mā-'\ *n*: one of two or more words spelled alike but different in meaning or derivation or pronunciation (the noun *conduct* and the verb *conduct* are ~s) — **ho-mo-graph-ic** \hām-ə-'grāf-ik, hō-mā-'\ *adj*

homol- or **homolo-** — see **HOM**

ho-mo-lo-therm \hō-'mōi-ə-'thərm\ *n*: a homeothermic organism

ho-mo-i-o-ther-mic \-mōi-ə-'thər-mik\ or **ho-mo-i-o-ther-mal** \-mə\ *adj*: **WARM-BLOODED**

ho-mo-i-o-u-si-an \hō-'mōi-,ū-'zē-ən, hā-, -'ū-'zē-ən\ *n* [LGK *homoioustos* of like substance, fr Gk *homoi-* home- + *ousia* essence, substance, fr *on-*, *ōn*, prp of *einai* to be — more at *IS*]: an adherent of an ecclesiastical party of the 4th century holding that the Son is essentially like the Father but not of the same substance

ho-mo-lec-i-thal \hō-mō-'lē-s-ə-'thəl, hām-ē-'\ *adj* [*hom-* + Gk *lekithos* yolk]: having the yolk small in amount and nearly uniformly distributed

ho-mo-log-ate \hō-'māl-ə-'gāt, hā-'\ *v* -gated, -gating [ML *homologatus*, pp of *homologare* to agree, fr Gk *homologeîn*, fr *homologos*] 1: **SANCTION**, **ALLOW** *esp*: to approve or confirm officially — **ho-mo-log-a-tion** \-māl-ə-'gā-shən\ *n*

ho-mo-log-i-cal \hō-mā-'lāj-ē-'kəl, hām-ē-'\ *adj*: **HOMOLOGOUS** — **ho-mo-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

ho-mo-lo-gize \hō-'māl-ə-'jīz, hā-'\ *v* -gized, -gizing 1: to make homologous 2: to demonstrate the homology of — **ho-mo-logiz-er** *n*

ho-mo-lo-gous \hō-'māl-ə-'gəs, hā-'\ *adj* [Gk *homologos* agreeing, fr *hom-* + *legein* to say — more at *LEGEND*] 1: having the same relative position, value, or structure 2: (1): exhibiting biological homology (2): having the same or allelic genes with genetic loci usu. arranged in the same order (~ chromosomes) 3: belonging to or consisting of a chemical series whose members exhibit homology 2: derived from or developed in response to organisms of the same species (~ tissue graft)

ho-mo-lo-graph-ic \hām-ə-'lā-'grāf-ik\ *adj* [F *homalographique* fr. Gk *homalos* even, level (akin to Gk *homos* same) + *graphein* to write — more at *SAME, CARVE*]: preserving the mutual relations of parts esp. as to size and form (a ~ map projection)

ho-mo-log-ue or **ho-mo-log** \hō-mā-'lōg, hām-ē-, -'lāj\ *n*: something (as a chemical compound or a chromosome) that exhibits homology

ho-mo-log-y \hō-'māl-ə-'jē, hā-'\ *n* *pl* -gies 1: a similarity often attributable to common origin 2: likeness in structure between parts of different organisms due to evolutionary differentiation from the same or a corresponding part of a remote ancestor — compare **ANALOGY** **HOMOMORPHY** 3: correspondence in structure between different parts of the same individual 3: the relation existing between chemical compounds in a series whose successive members have in composition a regular difference esp. of one carbon and two hydrogen atoms CH₂ 4: the relation existing among elements in the same group of the periodic table 4: a classification of configurations in topology into distinct types

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip l life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yū fanous zh vision

ho-log-y-nic \hō-lō-jin-ik, hāl-ō-, -gi-nik/ *adj* [ISV *hol-* + *-gynic* (fr Gk *gynē* woman) — more at **QUEEN**]: inherited solely in the female line presumably through transmission as a recessive factor in the nonhomologous portion of the X chromosome — **ho-log-y-nic** \hō-lō-jin-ik/ *n*

ho-lo-ho-dral \hō-lō-hē-dral, hāl-ō-*adj* [*hol-* + Gk *hedra* seat — more at **SIT**] of a crystal: having all the faces required by complete symmetry — compare **HEMIHEDRAL** **TETARTOEDRAL**

ho-lo-mo-tab-o-lam \hō-lō-mō-tab-ō-jiz-om, hāl-ō-*n*: development of insects involving complete metamorphosis — **ho-lo-mo-tab-o-lous** \hō-lō-jiz-om/ *adj*

ho-lo-my-ar-i-an \hō-lō-mī-ar-ē-ōn, -er-*adj* [*deriv.* of Gk *holos* whole + *mys* muscle — more at **SAFE**, **MOUSE**] of a nematode worm: having the muscle layer continuous or divided into two longitudinal zones without true muscle cells

ho-lo-phras-tic \hō-lō-fras-tik, hāl-ō-*adj* [ISV *hol-* + *-phras-tic* (fr Gk *phrazin* to point out, declare)]: expressing a complex of ideas in a single word or in a fixed phrase

ho-lo-phy-tic \hō-lō-fī-tik/ *adj*: obtaining food after the manner of a green plant by photosynthetic activity

ho-lo-thu-ri-an \hō-lō-thū-ē-ōn/ *n* [*deriv.* of Gk *holothourion* water polyp]: any of a class (Holothuridae) of echinoderms having an elongate flexible tough muscular body: SEA CUCUMBER — **holothurian** *adj*

ho-lo-type \hō-lō-tīp, hāl-ō-*n* 1: the single specimen designated by an author as the type of a species or lesser taxon at the time of establishing the group 2: the type of a species or lesser taxon designated at a date later than that of establishing a group or by another person than the author of the taxon — **ho-lo-type-ic** \hō-lō-tīp-ik, hāl-ō-*adj*

ho-lo-zo-ic \hō-lō-zō-ik, hāl-ō-*adj*: obtaining food after the manner of most animals by ingesting complex organic matter

help \hōl(p), chiefly *dial past part of HELP*

hol-pen \hōl(p)-pən, chiefly *dial past part of HELP*

hol-stein \hōl-stēn, -stīn/ *n* [short for *holstein-friesian*]: any of a breed of large black-and-white dairy cattle orig from northern Holland and Friesland that produce large quantities of comparatively low-fat milk

hol-stein-fries-ian \hōl-stēn-fri-ē-ōn/ *n* [Holstein, Germany, its later locality + *Friesian* (var of *Frisian*)]: **HELSIN**

hol-ster \hōl(t)-stōr/ *n* [D, akin to OE *heolster* cover, *helan* to conceal — more at **HELL**]: a usu leather case for a pistol

holt \hōlt/ *n* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *holz* wood, Gk *klados* twig — more at **GLADIATOR**] archaic: a small woods: **COSE**

ho-lus-bo-lus \hō-las-bō-lōs/ *adv* [prob redupl of *bolus*]: all at once

hol-y \hō-lē/ *adj* **hol-ier**, **-est** [ME, fr OE *hālig*: akin to OE *hāl* whole — more at **WHOLE**]: 1: set apart to the service of God or a god: **SACRED** (the ~ priesthood) 2: characterized by perfection and transcendence: commanding absolute adoration and reverence (the ~ Trinity) 3: spiritually pure: **GODLY** (a ~ man given to prayer and charitable works) 4: evoking or meriting veneration or awe (the ~ cross) 5: being awesome, frightening, or beyond belief (a ~ terror) 6: filled with superhuman and potentially fatal power — **hol-ily** \hō-lē-*adv*

hol-y city *n*: a city that is the center of religious worship and traditions

Holy Communion *n*: **COMMUNION** 2a

hol-y day *n*: a day set aside for special religious observance

hol-y day of obligation *n*: a feast on which Roman Catholics are duty-bound to hear mass

Holy Father *n*: **POPE** 1

Holy Ghost *n*: the third person of the Trinity: **HOLY SPIRIT**

Holy Grail *n*: **GRAIL** 1

Holy Hour *n*: an hour of prayer and meditation before the Blessed Sacrament esp in memory of the Passion

Holy Joe \hō-lē-jō/ *n*, slang: **PARSON**, **CHAPLAIN**

Holy Office *n*: a congregation of the curia charged with protecting faith and morals

hol-y of hol-ies [trans. of LL *sanctum sanctorum*, trans. of Heb *qōdēsh ha-qōdēshim*]: the innermost and most sacred chamber of the Jewish tabernacle and temple

hol-y oil *n*: olive oil blessed by a bishop for use in a sacrament or sacramental

hol-y order *n*, often *cap* **H&O** 1: **MAJOR ORDER** 2: the rite or sacrament of ordination

Holy Roller *n*: a member of one of the Protestant sects whose worship meetings are characterized by frenzied excitement — often taken to be offensive

Holy Roman Empire *n*: an empire consisting primarily of a loose confederation of German and Italian territories under the suzerainty of an emperor and existing from the 9th or 10th century to 1806

Holy Saturday *n*: the Saturday before Easter

Holy See *n*: the see of the pope

Holy Spirit *n*: the active presence of God in human life constituting the third person of the Trinity

hol-y-stone \hō-lē-stōn/ *n*: a soft sandstone used to scrub a ship's decks

hol-y-stone *vi*: to scrub with a holystone

Holy Synod *n*: the governing body of a national Eastern church

Holy Thursday *n* 1: **ASCENSION DAY** 2: **MAUNDY THURSDAY**

hol-y war *n*: a war waged by religious partisans to propagate or defend their faith

hol-y water *n*: water blessed by a priest and used as a purifying sacramental

Holy Week *n*: the week before Easter during which the last days of Christ's life are commemorated

hol-y writ *n*, often *cap* **H&W** 1: **BIBLE** 2: a writing or utterance having unquestionable authority (its financial precepts were not necessarily *Holy Writ* — Herbert Stein)

Holy Year *n*: a Roman Catholic jubilee year

hom *abbr* homiletics, homily

hom-or-homo-comb form [L, fr Gk, fr *homos* — more at **SAME**] 1: one and the same: similar: alike (*homograph*) (*homosporous*) 2: homologous with a (specified) chemical compound (*homogenetic acid*)

hom-age \hām-ij/ *n* [ME, fr OF *homage*, fr *homme* man, *vas-sal*, fr L *homin-*, *homo* man, akin to OE *guma* man, L *humus* earth — more at **HUMBLE**] 1: a ceremony by which a man acknowledges himself the vassal of a lord 2: the relationship between a feudal lord and his man 3: an act done or payment made in meeting the obligations of vassalage 2: a: reverential regard: **DIFFERENCE** b: flattering attention: **TRIBUTE** *syn* see **HONOR**

hom-ag-er \hām-ij-ər/ *n*: **VASSAL**

homalographic *var of* **HOMOLOGRAPHIC**

hom-bre \ām-brē, -ōm-, -brā/ *n* [Sp, man, fr L *homin-*, *homo*] : **GUY**, **FELLOW** (a cabin occupied by a group of nasty-looking ~s — Philip Hamburger)

hom-burg \hām-bōrg/ *n* [Homburg, Germany]: a man's felt hat with a stiff curled brim and a high crown creased lengthwise

home \hōm/ *n* [ME *hom*, fr OE *hām* village, *home*, akin to Gk *kōmē* village, L *civis* citizen, Gk *kōiman* to go to sleep — more at **CEMETERY**] 1: a: a family's place of residence: **DOMICILE** b: **HOUSE** 2: the social unit formed by a family living together 3: a: a congenial environment b: **HABITAT** 4: a: a place of origin (salmon returning to their ~ to spawn) b: **HEADQUARTERS** 5: an establishment providing residence and special care for disabled persons 6: the objective in various games, *esp*

HOME PLATE — **home-less** \hōm-lēs/ *adj* — at **home** 1: relaxed and comfortable: at ease (felt completely at home on the stage) 2: in harmony with the surroundings 3: on familiar ground 4: **KNOWLEDGEABLE** (teachers at home in their subject fields)

home adv 1: to or at home 2: to a final, closed, or standard position (drive a nail ~) 3: a: to an ultimate objective (as a goal or finish line) b: to a successful or rewarding end 4: to a vital sensitive core (the truth struck ~)

home adj 1: of, relating to, or being a home, place of origin, or base of operations (~ office) 2: prepared, done, or designed for use in a home (~ remedies) (~ cooking) (a ~ aquarium) 3: operating or occurring in a home area (the ~ team) (~ games)

home vb **hom-ed**; **home-ing** *vi* 1: a: to go or return home b of an animal: to return accurately to one's home or natal area from a distance c: to proceed to or toward a source of radiated energy used as a guide (missiles ~ in on radar) d: to proceed or direct attention toward an objective (science is *homing* in on the mysterious human process — Sam Glucksberg) 2: to have a home ~ *vi*: to send to or provide with a home

home- or homeo- also **homol-** or **homolo-** *comb form* [L & Gk, L *homoeo-*, fr Gk *homol-*, *homolo-*, fr *homos* same — more at **SAME**]: like: similar (*homeostasis*) (*homodiotermic*)

home-body \hōm-bōdē/ *n*: one whose life centers in the home

home-bound \hōm-bōund/ *adj* [home + 'bound]: going homeward (~ travelers)

homebound *adj* [home + 'bound]: confined to the home (~ invalids)

home-bred \hōm-brēd/ *adj*: produced at home: **INDIGENOUS**

home brew *n*: an alcoholic beverage (as beer) made at home

home-coming \hōm-kom-ing/ *n* 1: a return home 2: a: the return of a group of people *esp* on a special occasion to a place formerly frequented or regarded as home b: an annual celebration for alumni at a college or university

home economics *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr*: the theory and practice of homemaking — **home economist** *n*

home front *n*: the sphere of civilian activity in war

home-grown \hōm-grōn/ *adj* 1: grown or produced at home 2: produced in or characteristic of the home country or place of origin (~ politicians)

home-land \hōm-lānd also -lānd/ *n*: native land: **FATHERLAND**

home-like \hōm-līk/ *adj*: characteristic of a home a: **CHEER-FUL**, **COZY** b: **SIMPLE**, **WHOLE-SOME**

home-ly \hōm-lē/ *adj* **home-li-er**, **-est** 1: suggestive or characteristic of a home 2: frequently encountered: **FAMILIAR** (explained the problem in ~ terms) 3: of a sympathetic character: **KINDLY** 4: a: unaffectedly natural: **SIMPLE** b: not elaborate or complex 5: lacking beauty of feature or grace of proportion: approaching ugliness (a ~ face redeemed by its smile) *syn* see **PLAIN** *ant* **comely** — **home-li-ness** *n*

home-made \hōm-(m)ād/ *adj* 1: made in the home, on the premises, or by one's own efforts 2: of domestic manufacture

home-maker \hōm-mā-kər/ *n*: one who manages a household *esp* as a wife and mother — **home-making** \kīn/ *n or adj*

homeo-mor-phic \hō-mō-mōr-fik/ *adj*: characterized by homeomorphism

homeo-mor-phic \hō-mō-mōr-fik/ *n* [ISV] 1: a near similarity of crystalline forms between unlike chemical compounds 2: a one-to-one mapping in topology between two figures that is continuous in both directions

homeo-path \hō-mō-mōr-fik/ *n*: a practitioner or adherent of homeopathy

homeo-pa-thy \hō-mō-mōr-fik/ *n* [G *homöopathie*, fr *homōo-* home- + *-pathie* -pathy]: a system of medical practice that treats a disease *esp* by the administration of minute doses of a remedy that would in healthy persons produce symptoms of the disease treated — **homeo-path-ic** \hō-mō-mōr-fik/ *adj* — **homeo-path-i-cal-ly** \hō-mō-mōr-fik/ *adv*

homeo-sta-sis \hō-mō-mōr-fik/ *n* [NL]: a relatively stable state of equilibrium or a tendency toward such a state between the different but interdependent elements or groups of elements of an organism or group — **homeo-static** \hō-mō-mōr-fik/ *adj*

homeo-type \hō-mō-mōr-fik/ *adj*: being or relating to the second or equational meiotic division



homeburg

honk *vi* 1: to make the characteristic cry of a goose 2: to make a sound resembling the cry of a goose ~ *vi*: to cause (as a horn) to honk — **honker** *n*

hon-ke or **hon-ky** also **hon-key** \hón-kē, hǎŋ-\ *n* **pl** **honkeys** also **honkeys** [origin unknown]: a white man — usu used disparagingly

hon-ky-tonk \hǎŋ-kē, tǎŋ-, hǎŋ-kē, tǎŋk\ *n* [origin unknown]: a cheap nightclub or dance hall: DIVE

honky-tonk *adj*: of, used in, or being a form of ragtime piano playing performed typically on an upright piano

hon-or \hón-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *honor*, fr. L *honor*, *honor*] 1 *a*: good name or public esteem: REPUTATION *b*: a showing of usual merited respect: RECOGNITION (a man worthy of all possible ~) 2: PRIVILEGE 3: a person of superior standing — now used esp as a title for a holder of high office (If Your Honor please) 4: one whose worth brings respect or fame: CREDIT (was an ~ to his profession) 5: the center point of the upper half of an armorial escutcheon 6: an evidence or symbol of distinction as *a*: an exalted title or rank *b* (1): BADGE, DECORATION (2): a ceremonial rite or observance (buried with full military ~) *c*: *a* *car*: a gesture of deference: BOW *d* *pl* (1): an academic distinction conferred on a superior student (2): a course of study for superior students supplementing or replacing a regular course *e*: an award in a contest or field of competition 7: CHASTITY PURITY (fought fiercely for her ~ and her life — Barton Black) 8 *a*: a keen sense of ethical conduct: INTEGRITY *b*: one's word given as a guarantee of performance 9 *pl*: social courtesies or civilities extended by a host (did the ~ at the table) 10 *a* (1): an ace, king, queen, jack, or ten esp. of the trump suit in bridge (2): the scoring value of honors held in bridge — usu used in *pl* *b*: the privilege of playing first from the tee in golf

syn 1 HONOR, HOMAGE, DEFERENCE, REVERENCE *shared meaning* element: respect and esteem shown to another

2 *see* HONESTY

honor *vi* **hon-ored**; **hon-or-ing** \(-ə-rín)\ 1 *a*: to regard or treat with honor or respect *b*: to confer honor on 2 *a*: to live up to or fulfill the terms of (~ a commitment) *b*: to accept and pay when due (~ a draft) 3: to salute with a bow in square dancing — **hon-or-er** \hón-ər-ər\ *n*

hon-or-able \hón-(-ə)-rə-bəl, hǎŋ-(-ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* 1: deserving of honor 2: performed or accompanied with marks of honor or respect 3 *a*: of great renown: ILLUSTRIOUS *b*: entitled to honor — used as a title for the children of certain British noblemen and for various government officials 4 *a*: attesting to creditable conduct *b*: consistent with an untarnished reputation (an ~ withdrawal) 5: characterized by integrity: guided by a high sense of honor and duty **syn** *see* UPRIGHT *ant* dishonorable — **hon-or-abil-ity** \hón-(-ə)-rə-bil-ə-ti\ *n* — **hon-or-a-ble-ness** \hón-(-ə)-rə-bəl-nəs, hǎŋ-(-ə)-rə-bəl-n\ *n* — **hon-or-a-ble-ly** \-bəl-ē\ *adv*

honorable *n* 1: any of various members of British noble families 2: any of various officials to whom the title of Honorable is applied

honorable mention *n*: a distinction conferred (as in a contest or exhibition) on works or persons of exceptional merit but not deserving of top honors

hon-or-er-i-um \hón-(-ə)-rər-ē-əm\ *n* **pl** **-ia** \-ē-ə\ also **-iums** [L, fr. neut. of *honorarius*]: a payment usu for services on which custom or propriety forbids a price to be set (*honoraria* for the members of the committee — I. M. Price)

hon-or-ary \hón-(-ə)-rər-ē\ *adj* [L *honorarius*, fr. *honor*] 1 *a*: having or conferring distinction *b*: COMMEMORATIVE 2 *a*: conferred or elected in recognition of achievement or service without the usual prerequisites or obligations (an ~ degree) (an ~ member) *b*: UNPAID, VOLUNTARY (an ~ chairman) 3: dependent on honor for fulfillment — **hon-or-ar-ily** \hón-(-ə)-rər-ē-ē\ *adv*

honorary *n* **pl** **-ar-ies** 1 *archaic*: HONORARIUM 2: an honorary society 3: an honorary degree or its recipient

hon-or-ee \hón-(-ə)-rē\ *n*: one who receives an honor

hon-or-guard *n*: a guard assigned to greet or accompany a distinguished person or to accompany a casket at a military funeral — called also *guard of honor*

hon-or-if-ic \hón-(-ə)-ríf-ik\ *adj* 1: conferring or conveying honor (~ titles) 2: belonging to or constituting a class of grammatical forms used in speaking to or about a social superior — **hon-or-if-ic-ally** \-i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

honorific *n*: an honorific word, phrase, or form

honor roll *n*: a roster of names of persons deserving honor as *a*: a list of students achieving academic distinction *b*: a publicly displayed list of the names of local citizens who have served in the armed forces

honor society *n*: a society for the recognition of scholarly achievement esp of undergraduates

honor system *n*: a system (as at a college or prison) whereby persons are trusted to abide by the regulations without supervision or surveillance, *specif*: a system of conducting examinations without faculty supervision

hon-our \hón-ər\ *n* — **hon-our-able** chiefly *Brit* var of HONOR, HONORABLE

hooh \húh\ *n* [short for *hoohino* (a distilled liquor made by the Hoohino Indians, a Tlingit people)] *slang*: alcoholic liquor esp when inferior or illicitly made or obtained

hooh or **hootch** \húh\ *n* [modif. of Jap *uchi house*] *slang*: a usu. thatched hut, *broadly*: DWELLING (was awakened in his ~ at an air base — by a fellow pilot — M. D. Perry)

hood \húd\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hōd*, akin to OHG *huot* head covering] 1 *a* (1): a flexible covering for the head and neck (2): a protective covering for the head and face *b*: a covering for a hawk's head and eyes *c*: a covering for a horse's head, also: BLINDER 2 *a*: an ornamental scarf worn over an academic gown that indicates by its color the wearer's college or university *b*: a color marking or crest on the head of an animal or an expansion of the head that suggests a hood 3 *a*: something resembling a hood in form or use *b*: a cover for parts of mechanisms, *specif*: the movable metal covering over the engine of an automobile *c*: a top

cover for the body of a vehicle designed to be folded back *d*: an enclosure or canopy provided with a draft for carrying off disagreeable or noxious fumes, sprays, smokes, or dusts *e*: a covering for an opening (as a companion hatch) on a boat — **hood** *vi* — **hood-like** \-līk\ *adj*

hood \húd\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hōd*, akin to OHG *hōt* head covering] 1: state: condition: quality: character (boyhood) (hardhood) 2: time: period (childhood) (widowhood) 3: instance of a (specified) state or quality (falsehood) 4: individuals sharing a (specified) state or character (brotherhood)

hooded \húd-əd\ *adj* 1: having a hood 2: shaped like a hood (~ spathes) 3 *a*: having the head conspicuously different in color from the rest of the body (~ bird) *b*: having a crest on the head that suggests a hood (~ seals) *c*: having the skin at each side of the neck capable of expansion by movements of the ribs (~ cobra) — **hooded-ness** *n*

hood-lum \húd-ləm, húd-\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: THUG *esp*: one who commits acts of violence 2: a young ruffian — **hood-lum-ish** \-lə-mish\ *adj* — **hood-lum-ism** \-miz-əm\ *n*

hood-man-blind \húd-mən-blínd\ *n*, *archaic*: BLINDMAN'S BUFF

hoo-doo \hú-dú\ *n*, *pl* **hoo-dooes** [of African origin; akin to Hausa *hú-dú* 'to arouse resentment'] 1: VOODOO 2: something that brings bad luck 3: a natural column of rock in western No. America often in fantastic form — **hoo-doo-ism** \-iz-əm\ *n*

hoo-doo *vi*: to cast a spell on, *broadly*: to be a source of misfortune to

hood-wink \húd-wíŋk\ *vi* [hood + wink] 1 *archaic*: BLINDFOLD 2 *obs*: HIDE 3: to deceive by false appearance: impose upon — **hood-wink-er** *n*

hoo-ey \hú-ē\ *n* [origin unknown]: NONSENSE

hoof \húf, hūf\ *n*, *pl* **hooves** \húvz, hūvz\ or **hoofs** [ME, fr. OE *hōf*, akin to OHG *huof* hoof, Skt *sapha*] 1: a curved covering of horn that protects the front of or encloses the ends of the digits of an ungulate mammal and that corresponds to a nail or claw 2: a hoofed foot esp. of a horse — on the hoof of a meat animal: before butchering: LIVING (10¢ a pound on the hoof)

hoof *vi* 1: WALK 2: KICK, TRAMPLE ~ *vi*: to move on the feet, *esp*: DANCE

hoof-and-mouth disease *n*: FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

hoof-beat \húf-bēt, hūf-\ *n*: the sound of a hoof striking a hard surface (as the ground)

hoofed \húft, hūft, hūvd, hūvd\ *adj*: furnished with hoofs: UNGULATE

hoof-er \húf-ər, hūf-ər\ *n*: a professional dancer

hoof-print \húf-prínt, hūf-\ *n*: an impression or hollow made by a hoof

hook \húk\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hōc*; akin to MD *hoec* fishhook, corner, Lith *kengė* hook] 1: a curved or bent device for catching, holding, or pulling 2: something curved or bent like a hook 3: a flight of a ball that deviates from a straight course in a direction opposite to the dominant hand of the player propelling it, also: a ball following such a course — compare SLICE 4: a short blow delivered with a circular motion by a boxer while the elbow remains bent and rigid 5: HOOK SHOT 6: BUTTONHOOK — by hook or by crook: by any means — off the hook: out of trouble — on one's own hook: by oneself: INDEPENDENTLY

hook *vi* 1: to form into a hook: CROOK 2: to seize, make fast, or connect by or as if by a hook 3: STEAL FILTER 4: to sink or pierce as if with a hook 5: to make (as a rug) by drawing loops of yarn, thread, or cloth through a coarse fabric with a hook 6: to hit or throw (a ball) so that a hook results ~ *vi* 1: to form a hook: CURVE 2: to become hooked

hoo-kah \húk-ə, hū-ka\ *n* [Ar *fuqah* bottle of a water pipe]: WATER PIPE

hook and eye *n*: a 2-part fastening device (as on a garment or a door) consisting of a metal hook that catches over a bar or into a loop

hook and ladder truck *n*: a piece of mobile fire apparatus carrying ladders and usu other fire-fighting and rescue equipment — called also *hook and ladder*, *ladder truck*

hook-bill \húk-bíl\ *n*: PARROT also: a closely related bird

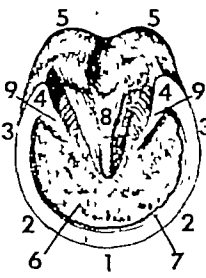
hook check *n*: an act or instance of attempting to knock the puck away from an opponent in ice hockey by hooking it with the stick

hooked \húkt, / *is also* \húk-əd\ *adj* 1: having the form of a hook 2: provided with a hook 3: made by hooking (a ~ rug) 4 *a*: addicted to narcotics *b*: fascinated by or devoted to something (~ on skiing) — **hooked-ness** \húk(t)-nəs, húk-əd-nəs\ *n*

hook-er \húk-ər\ *n* 1: one that hooks 2: PROSTITUTE

hooker *n* [D *hoeler*, alter of MD *hoecboot*, fr. *hoec* fishhook + *boot* boat] 1: a one-masted fishing boat used on the English and Irish coasts 2: an old, outmoded, or clumsy boat

hook-let \húk-lət\ *n*: a small hook



hoof of a horse, unshod, 1, 2, 3, 4, parts of wall (7 toe 2 side walls 3 quarters, 4 buttresses) 5 bulbs 6 sole, 7 white line, 8 frog 9 bars

about * kitten or farther a back a bake a cot, cart
 a out ch cun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g ung o flow o flaw oí coin th thin th thus
 u foot y yet yú few yú furious zh vision

ho-mol-o-sine projection \hō-mul-ə-sīn-ə/ *n* [irreg fr Gk *homalos*] an equal-area map projection that combines the sinusoidal projection for latitudes up to 40° with the homolographic for areas poleward of these latitudes

ho-mol-y-sis \hō-mal-ə-sīs/ *n* [NL] decomposition of a chemical compound into two unchanged atoms or radicals — **ho-mol-lytic** \hō-mə-līt-ik, hām-ə-/ *adj*

ho-mo-mor-phism \hō-mə-mōr-fiz-əm, hām-ə-/ *n* [ISV] 1: likeness in form as **a** HOMOMORPHY **b**: the condition of having perfect flowers of only one type 2: a mapping of a mathematical group, ring, or vector space onto another in such a way that the result obtained by applying an operation to elements of the domain is mapped onto the result obtained by applying the operation to their images in the range — **ho-mo-morphic** \hō-mōr-fik/ *adj*

ho-mo-mor-phy \hō-mə-mōr-lee, hām-ə-/ *n* [ISV] similarity of form with different fundamental structure, specif: superficial resemblance between organisms of different groups due to convergence — compare HOMIOLOGY HOMOPHYLY

ho-mo-nu-cle-ar \hō-mə-n(yū)-klē-ər, hām-ə-/ *adj* of or relating to a molecule (as hydrogen gas) composed of identical nuclei

hom-onym \hām-ə-nim, hō-mə-/ *n* [L *homonymus*, fr Gk *homōnymos*, fr neut of *homōnymos*] 1 **a**: HOMOPHONY **b**: HOMOGRAPH **c**: one of two or more words spelled and pronounced alike but different in meaning (the noun *quail* and the verb *quail* are ~s) 2: NAMESAKE 3: a taxonomic designation rejected because the identical term has been used to designate another group of the same rank — compare SYNONYM — **hom-onym-ic** \hām-ə-nim-ik, hō-mə-/ *adj*

hom-on-y-mous \hō-mān-ə-məs/ *adj* [L *homonymus* having the same name, fr Gk *homōnymos*, fr *hom-* + *onyma*, *onyma* name — more at NAME] 1: AMBIGUOUS 2: having the same designation 3: of, relating to, or being homonyms — **hom-onym-ic** — **hom-on-y-mous-ly** *adv*

hom-on-y-my \-mē/ *n*: the quality or state of being homonymous **ho-mo-ou-si-an** \hō-mō-ū-zē-ən, hā-, -ū-zē-/ *n* [LGk *homousios* of the same substance, fr Gk *homōusios* + *ousia* substance — more at HOMIOUSIAN] an adherent of an ecclesiastical party of the 4th century holding to the doctrine of the Nicene Creed that the Son is of the same substance with the Father

ho-mo-phil- \hō-mə-fil/ *adj* [*hom-* + *-phil-*] **GAY** 4b

ho-mo-phone \hām-ə-fōn, hō-mə-/ *n* [ISV] 1: one of two or more words pronounced alike but different in meaning or derivation or spelling (the words *too*, *two*, and *two* are ~s) 2: a character or group of characters pronounced the same as another character or group — **ho-mo-pho-nous** \hō-mōf-ə-nəs/ *adj*

ho-mo-pho-nic \hām-ə-fān-ik, hō-mə-, -fō-nik/ *adj* [Gk *homophōnos* being in union, fr *hom-* + *phōnē* sound — more at HAN] of, relating to, or being music consisting of a single accompanied melodic line — **ho-mo-pho-ny** \hō-mōf-ə-nē/ *n*

ho-mo-phy-ly \hō-mə-fī-lee, hām-ə-, hō-māf-ə-lee/ *n* [ISV *hom-* + *-phy-* + *-ly*] resemblance due to common ancestry — compare HOMOPHY

ho-mo-plas-tic \hō-mə-plas-tik, hām-ə-/ *adj* 1: of or relating to homoplasmy 2: of, relating to, or derived from another individual of the same species (as gralls) — **ho-mo-plas-tic-ly** \-tī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

ho-mo-pla-sy \hō-mə-plā-sē, hām-ə-, -plā-sē, hō-māp-lā-sē/ *n* correspondence between parts or organs acquired as the result of parallel evolution or convergence

ho-mo-po-lar \hō-mə-pō-lər, hām-ə-/ *adj* of or relating to a union of atoms of like polarity NONIONIC

ho-mo-poly-mer \-pāl-ə-mər/ *n* a polymer (as polyethylene) consisting of identical monomer units

ho-mop-ter-an \hō-māp-tə-rən/ *n* a homopterous insect — **ho-mop-ter-an** *adj*

ho-mop-ter-ous \-rəs/ *adj* [deriv of Gk *hom-* + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] of or relating to a large order or suborder (Homoptera) of insects (as cicadas, aphids, and scale insects) that have sucking mouthparts

Ho-mo sa-pi-ens \hō-mō-sāp-ē-nz, -sā-pē-, -enz/ *n* [NL, species name, fr *Homo* genus name + *sapiens*, specific epithet, fr L, wise, intelligent — more at HOMO SAPIENT] MANKIND **ho-mo-sce-das-tic** \hō-mō-sē-das-tik, hām-ə-/ *adj* [*hom-* + Gk *skedastikos* able to scatter, fr *skedannynai* to scatter] having equal statistical variances (as distributions) — **ho-mo-sce-das-tic-ity** \-das-tis-ē-tē/ *n*

ho-mo-sex-u-al \hō-mə-seks(h)-ə-wəl, -seks-həl/ *adj* of, relating to, or exhibiting sexual desire toward a member of one's own sex — **ho-mo-sex-u-al-ly** \-ē/ *adv*

homosexual *n*: one who is inclined toward or practices homosexuality

ho-mo-sex-u-al-ity \hō-mə-sek-shə-wəl-ē-tē/ *n* 1 the manifestation of sexual desire toward a member of one's own sex 2: erotic activity with a member of one's own sex

ho-mo-spo-rous \hō-mə-spō-rəs, hām-ə-, -spōr- hō-māp-spō-rəs/ *adj*: producing asexual spores of one kind only

ho-mo-spo-ry \hō-mə-spōr-ē, hām-ə-spōr-, hō-māp-spōr-ē/ *n*: the production by various plants (as the club mosses and horsetails) of asexual spores of only one kind

ho-mo-thal-lie \hō-mō-thal-lee/ *adj* [*hom-* + Gk *thallein* to sprout, grow — more at THALLUS] 1: having only one haploid phase that produces two kinds of gametes capable of fusing to form a zygote 2: MONOCIOUS — **ho-mo-thal-lism** \-thal-liz-əm/ *n*

ho-mo-trans-plant \hō-mō-trān(t)-plānt, hām-ə-/ *n*: HOMOGRAFT — **ho-mo-trans-plan-ta-tion** \-trān(t)-plān-tā-shən/ *n*

ho-mo-zy-gous \hō-mə-zī-gō-s, hām-ə-/ *n* [NL] : HOMOZYGOTIC

ho-mo-zy-gous-ly \-gās-ē-tē/ *n*: the state of being homozygous

ho-mo-zy-gote \-zī-gōt-/ *n* [ISV]: a homozygous individual

ho-mo-zy-gous-ly \-zī-gōs/ *adj*: having the two genes at corresponding loci on homologous chromosomes identical for one or more loci — **ho-mo-zy-gous-ly** *adv*

ho-mun-cu-lus \hō-mūn-kyə-ləs/ *n* *pl* -li -lē [L, dim of *homin-*, *homo* man — more at HOMAGI], a little man. MANIKIN

homy var of HOMEY

hon *abbr* honor; honorable, honorary

Hon or Hond *abbr* Honduras

hon-cho \hān-(chō)/ *n*, *pl* **honchos** [Jap *hanchō* squad leader, fr *han* squad + *chō* head, chief] **BOSS** (the ~ of an elite state police force — H. F. Waters)

hone \hōn/ *n* [ME, fr OE *hnan* stone, akin to ON *heinn* whetstone, L *col-*, *col*, Gk *kōnos* cone] 1: a fine-grit stone for sharpening a cutting implement 2: a tool for enlarging holes to precise tolerances and controlling finishes by means of a mechanically rotated abrasive

hone *vi* **honed**, **hon-ing** 1: to sharpen, enlarge, or smooth with a hone 2: to make more acute, intense, or effective. **WHET** (helped her ~ her comic timing to perfection — Patricia Bosworth) — **honer** *n*

hone *vi* **honed**; **hon-ing** [MF *haigner* to grumble] 1 *dial*: GRUMBLE. *MOAN* 2 *dial*: YEARN

honest \hān-ət/ *adj* [ME, fr OF *honeste*, fr L *honestus* honorable, fr *honor*, honor honor] 1 **a**: free from fraud or deception. **LEGITIMATE**. **TRUTHFUL** (an ~ plea) **b**: GENUINE. **REAL** (making ~ stops at stop signs — *Christian Science Monitor*) **c**: HUMBLE. **PLAIN** 2 **a**: REPUTABLE. **RESPECTABLE** (~ decent people) **b**: chiefly Brit: GOOD. **WORTHY** 3: CREDITABLE. **PRaiseworthy** (an ~ day's work) 4 **a**: marked by integrity **b**: FRANK. **SINCERE** (an ~ appraisal) **c**: INNOCENT. **SIMPLY** *syn* see UPRIGHT *ant* dishonest — **honest-adv** — **honest-ly** *adv*

honest broker *n*: a neutral mediator (an honest broker between the two Democrats — *Christian Science Monitor*)

honest-y \hān-ē-tē/ *n*, *pl* **-ties** 1 *adv*: CHASTITY 2 **a**: fairness and straightforwardness of conduct **b**: adherence to the facts. **SINCERITY** 3: any of a genus (*Lunaria*) of European plants of the mustard family with cordate leaves and broad silicles *syn* HONESTY. **HONOR**. **INTEGRITY**. **PROBITY** shared meaning element: uprightness of character or action *ant* dishonesty

honey \hān-ē/ *n*, *pl* **honeys** [ME *hony*, fr OE *hunig*, akin to OHG *honag* honey, L *canicæ* bran] 1 **a**: a sweet viscous material elaborated out of the nectar of flowers in the honey sac of various bees **b**: a sweet fluid resembling honey that is collected or elaborated by various insects 2 **a**: SWEETHEART. **DEAR** **b**: a superlative example (a ~ of a girl — Philip Roth) 3: the quality or state of being sweet: SWEETNESS

honey *vb* **honeyed** also **hon-ied** \hān-ēd/, **honey-ing** *vi* 1: to sweeten with or as if with honey 2: to speak ingratiatingly to: FLATTER ~ *vi*: to use blandishments or cajolery

honey *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling honey 2: much loved: DEAR

honey-bee \hān-ē-bē/ *n*: a social honey-producing bee (*Apis* or related genera), esp a native European bee (*A. mellifera*) kept for its honey and wax

honey-comb \-kōm/ *n*: 1: a mass of hexagonal wax cells built by honeybees in their nest to contain brood and stores of honey 2: something that resembles a honeycomb in structure or appearance, esp: a strong lightweight cellular structural material

honeycomb *vt* 1 **a**: to cause to be full of cavities like a honeycomb **b**: to make into a checkered pattern: FRIT 2 **a**: to penetrate into every part: FILL **b**: SUBVERT. **WAKEN** ~ *vi*: to become pitted, checked, or cellular

honey-creep-er \hān-ē-kre-pər/ *n*: 1: any of numerous small bright-colored oscine birds (family Coriobiidae) of tropical and subtropical America 2: any of a family (Drepanididae) of oscine birds that are found only in Hawaii

honey-dew \-dē/ *n*: a saccharine deposit secreted on the leaves of plants used by aphids or scales or sometimes by a fungus

honeydew melon *n*: a pale smooth-skinned muskmelon with greenish sweet flesh

honey eater *n*: any of several oscine birds (family Meliphagidae) mostly of the South Pacific with a long protrusible tongue adapted for extracting nectar and small insects from flowers

honey guide *n*: any of several small plainly colored nonpasserine birds (family Indicatoridae and esp genera *Indicator* and *Prodotiscus*) that inhabit Africa, the Himalayas, and the East Indies and lead men or lower animals to the nests of bees

honey locust *n*: a tall usu spiny No American leguminous tree (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) with very hard durable wood and long twisted pods containing a sweet edible pulp and seeds that resemble beans

honey-moon \hān-ē-mūn/ *n* [fr the idea that the first month of marriage is the sweetest] 1: a trip or vacation taken by a newly married couple 2: a period of harmony immediately following marriage 3: a period of unusual harmony following the establishment of a new relationship (the ~ between the new President and Congress — Arthur Blaustein) — **honeymoon** *vi* — **honey-moon-er** *n*

honey sac *n*: a distension of the esophagus of a bee in which honey is elaborated — called also *honey stomach*

honey-suckle \hōn-ē-sək-əl/ *n* [ME *honyssouke*, alter of *hony-souke*, fr OE *hunsūce*, fr *hunig* honey + *sūcan* to suck], any of a genus (*Lonicera*) of the family Caprifoliaceae, the honeysuckle family) of shrubs with opposite leaves and often showy flowers rich in nectar; broadly: any of various plants (as a columbine or azalea) with tubular flowers rich in nectar

hong \hāng, hōng/ *n* [Chin (Cant) *hōng*] a commercial establishment or house of foreign trade in China

honk \hauk, hōpk/ *n* [imit]: the characteristic cry of a goose, also: a similar sound



honeybees 1 worker, 2 queen, 3 drone

relatives that function chiefly for defense and arise from a bony core anchored to the skull — see COW illustration (2): **ANTLER** (3) a permanent solid horn of keratin that is attached to the nasal bone of a rhinoceros (4) one of a pair of permanent bone protuberances from the skull of a giraffe or okapi that are covered with hairy skin **b** a part like an animal's horn attributed esp. to the devil **c** a natural projection or excrescence from an animal resembling or suggestive of a horn **d** (1) the tough fibrous material consisting chiefly of keratin that covers or forms the horns of cattle and related animals, hooves, or other horny parts (as claws or nails) (2) a manufactured product (as a plastic) resembling horn **e** a hollow horn used to hold something **2**: something resembling or suggestive of a horn **a**: one of the curved ends of a crescent **b**: a sharp mountain peak **c**: a body of land or water shaped like a horn **d**: a beak-shaped part of an anvil **e**: a high pommel of a saddle **3** **a**: an animal's horn used as a wind instrument **b**: a brass wind instrument as (1) **HUNTING HORN** (2) **FRENCH HORN** **c**: a wind instrument used in a jazz band, esp. **TRUMPET** **d**: a usu. electrical device that makes a noise like that of a horn **4**: a source of strength — **horn** *adj* — **horn less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **horn-less ness** *n* — **horn like** \-līk\ *adj*

horn beam \hō(ə)m-,bēm\ *n*: any of a genus (*Carpinus*) of trees of the birch family having smooth gray bark and hard white wood

horn-bill \-bīl\ *n*: any of a family (Bucerotidae) of large nonpasserine Old World birds having enormous bills

horn-blende \-blend\ *n* [G.] a mineral approximately $\text{Ca}_2\text{Na}(\text{Mg},\text{Fe})(\text{Al},\text{Fe},\text{Ti})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{12}(\text{O},\text{OH})_2$ that is the common dark variety of aluminous amphibole, broadly **AMPHIBOLE**

— **horn-blendic** \hōrn-'blend-
dik\ *adj*

horn-book \hō(ə)rn-'buk\ *n* 1

a child's primer consisting of a sheet of parchment or paper protected by a sheet of transparent horn **2**: a rudimentary treatise

horned \hō(ə)rn-d\ *adj*: having a horn — often used in combination — **horned-ness** \hōrn-'d-nəs, hō(ə)rn-d(-nəs)\ *n*

horned owl *n*: any of various owls having conspicuous tufts of feathers on the head

horned pout *n*: a bullhead (genus *Ameiurus*), esp.: a common bullhead (*A. nebulosus*) of the eastern US that has been introduced into streams of the Pacific coast

horned toad *n*: any of several small harmless insectivorous lizards (genus *Phrynosoma*) of the western US and Mexico having hornlike spines

horned viper *n*: CERASTES

horn-net \hōrn-'nēt\ *n* [ME *hernet* fr OE *hynet* akin to OHG *hornat* hornet, *L crabro*] any of the larger social wasps (family Vespidae) — compare **YELLOW JACKET**

hornet's nest *n* 1 a troublesome or hazardous situation **2**: an angry reaction (must have known that his frank comments would stir up a hornet's nest — *U.S. Investor*)

hornfels \hō(ə)rn-'felz\ *n* [G. fr *horn* horn + *fels* cliff, rock] a fine-grained silicate rock produced by metamorphism esp. of slate

horn fly *n*: a small black European fly (*Haematobia irritans*) that has been introduced into North America where it is a blood-sucking pest of cattle

horn in *vi*: to participate without invitation or consent

horn-mad \hō(ə)rn-'mad\ *adj*: furiously enraged

horn of plenty: CORNUCOPIA

horn-pipe \hō(ə)rn-'pip\ *n* 1 a single-reed wind instrument consisting of a wooden or bone pipe with finger holes, a bell, and mouthpiece usu. of horn **2**: a lively folk dance of the British Isles orig. accompanied by hornpipe playing

horn-rims \-rīmz\ *n pl*: glasses with horn rims

horn-stone \hō(ə)rn-'stōn\ *n*: a mineral that is a variety of quartz much like flint but more brittle

horn-swog-gle \-swag-'gl\ *vi*: horn swog-gled, horn-swog-gling \-g(ə)-līg\ [origin unknown] slang. BAMBOOZLE HOAX

horn tail \-tāl\ *n*: any of various hymenopterous insects (family Sineidae) related to the typical sawflies but having larvae that burrow in woody plants and on the females a stout hornlike ovipositor for depositing the egg

horn-worm \-wōrm\ *n*: a hawkmoth caterpillar having a hornlike tail process

horn-wort \-wōrt-, wō(ə)rt\ *n*: any of a genus (*Ceratophyllum*) of rootless thin-stemmed aquatic herbs that have flowers with a sepaloid perianth and a single carpel

horny \hōrn-'nē\ *adj*: horn-i-er, -est 1 a of or made of horn **b**: HARD CALLOUS (horny-handed) **c**: compact and homogeneous with a dull luster — used of a mineral **2**: having horns **3** [horn (erect penis) + -y] a desiring sexual gratification **b**: excited sexually

horol abbr horology

hor-o-logy \hōr-'ō-lōj, 'har-\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr *L horologium*, fr Gk *horologion* fr *hōra* hour + *logos* to gather — inore at YEAR, LEGEND]: a timekeeping device

hor-o-log-er \hōr-'ō-lōj-er\ *n*: **HOROLOGIST**

hor-o-log-ic \hōr-'ō-lōj-ik, 'har-\ *also* **hor-o-log-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*: of or relating to a horologe or horology

hor-o-log-ist \hōr-'ō-lōj-ist\ *n*: 1 a person skilled in the practice or theory of horology **2**: a maker of clocks or watches

hor-o-log-y \-jē\ *n* [Gk *hōra* + *E-logos*] 1 the science of measuring time **2**: the art of making instruments for indicating time

hor-o-scope \hōr-'ō-skōp, 'har-\ *n* [MF, fr *L horoscopus*, fr Gk *hōrōskopos*, fr *hōra* + *skopos* watcher; akin to Gk *skopein* to look at — more at *spy*] 1 a diagram of the relative positions of planets and signs of the zodiac at a specific time (as at one's birth) for use by astrologers in inferring individual character and personality

traits and in foretelling events of a person's life **2**: an astrological forecast

hor-ren-dous \hō-'ren-dəs, hā-, hā-\ *adj* [L *horrendus*, fr gerundive of *horrere*]: perfectly horrid **2**: DREADFUL (the tax rate was ~)

syn see **HORRIBLE** — **hor-ren-dous-ly** *adv*

hor-ri-ble \hōr-'nī-, 'har-\ *adj* [L *horribilis*, horrens, prp of *horrere*] 1 *archaic*: covered with bristling points: BRISTLED **2** *archaic*: standing up like bristles: BRISTLING

hor-ri-ble \hōr-'ō-bəl, 'hār-\ *adj* 1. marked by or conducive to horror **2**: extremely unpleasant or disagreeable — **horrible** *n* — **hor-ri-ble-ness** *n* — **hor-ri-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

syn **HORRIBLE**, **HORRID**, **HORRIFIC**, **HORRENDOUS** shared meaning **element**: inspiring horror or abhorrence **ant** fascinating

hor-rid \hōr-'əd, 'har-\ *adj* [L *horridus*, fr *horrere*] 1 *archaic*: **ROUGH BRISTLING** **2**: innately offensive or repulsive **a**: being such as to inspire horror: **SHOCKING** **b**: inspiring disgust or loathing **NASTY** **syn** see **HORRIBLE** **ant** delightful — **hor-rid-ly** *adv* — **hor-rid-ness** *n*

hor-rif-ic \hō-'rif-ik, hā-\ *adj*: having the power to horrify (a ~ account of the tragedy) **syn** see **HORRIBLE** — **hor-rif-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adv*

hor-ri-fy \hōr-'fī-, 'hār-\ *vt*: **fled**, **fying** 1: to cause to feel horror **2**: to fill with distaste **SHOCK** (his rough manner **horrified** his hostess) **syn** see **DISMAY** — **hor-ri-fy-ing-ly** \-fī-īng-lē\ *adv*

hor-ror \hōr-'ər, 'har-\ *n* [ME *horrou* fr MF *horror* fr *L*, action of trembling, fr *horre* to tremble, akin to OE *gors* gorse, Gk *cheros* dry land] 1 **a**: painful and intense fear, dread, or dismay: **CONSTERNATION** (astonishment giving place to ~ on the faces of the people about me — H. G. Wells) **b**: intense aversion or repugnance **2** **a**: the quality of inspiring horror: repulsive, horrible, or dismal quality or character (contemplating the ~ of their lives — Liam O'Flaherty) **b**: something that inspires horror **3** *pl.* a state of extreme depression or apprehension

horror adj. calculated to inspire feelings of dread or horror: **BLOODCURDLING** (a ~ story)

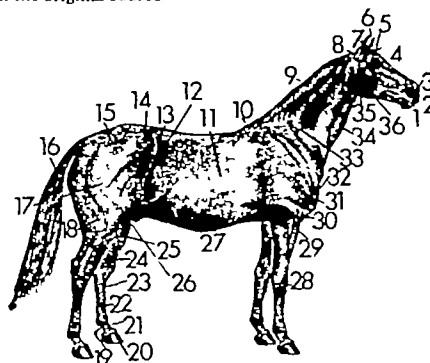
horror-struck \-strək\ *adj*: struck with horror (stood ~ as they watched their own city destroyed — Nashville Tennessee)

hors de combat \ord-'ə-kō-'bā\ *adv* or *adj* [F]: out of combat: **DISABLED**

hors d'oeuvre \or-'dər-v\ *n pl* **hors d'oeuvres** *also* **hors d'oeuvre** \-dər-v(ə)\ [F *hors d'oeuvre* lit., outside of work]: any of various savory foods usu. served as appetizers

horse \hō(ə)r-s\ *n pl* **horses** *also* **horse** [ME *hors*, fr OE, akin to OHG *hros* horse] 1 **a** (1): a large solid-hoofed herbivorous mammal (*Equus caballus*, family Equidae, the horse family) domesticated by man since a prehistoric period and used as a beast of burden, a draft animal, or for riding (2): **RACEHORSE** (play the ~) **b**: a male horse: **STALLION** *also*: a gelding as distinguished from an entire male **c**: a recent or extinct animal of the horse family **2** **a**: **JACKSTAY** **b**: a frame usu. with legs used for supporting something (as planks or staging) **c** (1): **SIDE HORSE** (2): **LONG HORSE** **3** *horse pl.* **CAVALRY** **4**: a mass of the same geological character as the wall rock occurring within a vein **5**: **HORSEPOWER** **6** *slang* **HEROIN** — from the horse's mouth

• from the original source



horse 1a: 1 mouth 2 nose 3 nostril 4 face 5 forehead 6 forelock 7 ear 8 poll 9 mane 10 withers 11 ribs 12 flank 13 loin 14 haunch 15 croup 16 tail 17 thigh 18 buttock 19 fetlock 20 hoof 21 coronet 22 pastern 23 cannon 24 hock 25 gaskin 26 stifle 27 belly 28 knee 29 forearm 30 elbow 31 shoulder 32 breast 33 neck 34 throatlatch 35 lower jaw 36 cheek

2 **horse** *vb* **horsed**; **hors-ing** *vi* 1: to provide with a horse **2**: to move by brute force ~ *vi* 1 of a mare: to be in heat **2**: to engage in horseplay (*horsing* around too much)

3 **horse** *adj* 1 **a**: of or relating to a horse **b**: hauled or powered by a horse (a ~ barge) **2**: large or coarse of its kind **3**: mounted on horses (~ guards)

horse-and-buggy *adj* 1: of or relating to the era before the advent of certain socially revolutionizing inventions (as the automobile) **2**: clinging to outdated attitudes or ideas: **OLD-FASHIONED**

a about * listen or further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out a chin c less e easy g gift i trip i life
ju joke g sing u flow u flaw of coin th thun th thus
ü lout u boot v yet yū few yu furious zh vision

hook shot *n.* a shot in basketball made usu. while standing sideways to the basket by swinging the ball up through an arc with the far hand

hook-up *'huk-əp/* *n.* 1: an assemblage (as of circuits) used for a specific purpose (as radio transmission); also: the plan of such an assemblage 2: an arrangement of mechanical parts, also. **CONNECTION** (a campsite with electric, water, and sewer ~s) 3: a state of cooperation or alliance often between antagonistic elements

hook-worm *'huk-worm/* *n.* 1: any of several parasitic nematode worms (family *Ancylostomatidae*) that have strong buccal hooks or plates for attaching to the host's intestinal lining and that include serious bloodsucking pests 2: **ANCYLOSTOMIASIS**



hookworm 1

hooky or **hook-ey** *'huk-ē/* *n.* *pl.* **hook-ies** or **hook-eyes** [prob. fr. slang *hook*, *hook it* (to make off)]: **TRUANT** — used chiefly in the phrase *play hooky*

hook-ligan *'hu-li-gən/* *n.* [perh. fr. Patrick Hooligan fl. 1898 Irish hoodlum in Southwark, London] . **RUFFIAN**, **HOODLUM** — **hook-liganism** *'gə-zə-m/* *n.*

hoop *'hup, 'hūp/* *n.* [ME, fr. OE *hōp*, akin to MD *hoep* ring, hoop, Lith *kabė* hook] 1: a circular strap used esp. for holding together the staves of containers or as a plaything 2: a: a circular figure or object; **RING** b: the rim of a basketball goal, broadly: the entire goal 3: a circle or series of circles of flexible material used to expand a woman's skirt — **hoop ad/**

hoop *vi.* to bind or fasten with or as if with a hoop — **hooper** *n.* **hoop-la** *'hū-plā, 'hup-lā/* *n.* [F *hoop-lā*, interj.] 1: often gay and excited commotion: *to-do* 2: utterances designed to bewilder

hoop-poe *'hu-ŋpū, -ŋpō/* *n.* [alter. of obs. *hoop*, fr. MF *huppe*, fr. L *upupa*, of imit. origin] 1: any of several Old World nonpasserine birds (family *Upupidae*) having a slender decurved bill

hoop-skirt *'hup-skort, 'hūp-/* *n.* a skirt stiffened with or as if with hoops

hoo-ray *'hu-rā/* *var.* of **HURRAH**

hoose-gow *'hūs-gau/* *n.* [Sp *juzgado* panel of judges, courtroom, fr. pp. of *juzgar* to judge, fr. L *iudicare*] slang. **JAIL**

hoo-ler *'hu-zhər/* *n.* [perh. alter. of E dial. *hoozer* anything large of its kind]: a native or resident of Indiana — used as a nickname — **Hoo-ler ad/**

hoot *'hut/* *vb.* [ME *houten*, of imit. origin] *vi.* 1: to utter a loud shout usu. in contempt 2: to make the natural throat noise of an owl or a similar cry 3: to make a loud clamorous mechanical sound ~ *vi.* 1: to assail or drive out by hooting (~ed down the speaker) 2: to express in or by hoots (~ed their disapproval) — **hoot** *n.*

hoot *n.* 1: a sound of hooting; esp. the cry of an owl 2: a minimum amount or degree (as of care or consideration) the least bit (don't give a ~ what happens)

hoot *'hūt/* or **hoots** *'huts/* *interj.* [origin unknown] chiefly **Scot.** — used to express impatience, dissatisfaction, or objection

hoo-te-nan-ny *'hūt-n-an-ē/* *n.* *pl.* **-nies** [origin unknown] 1: chiefly dial. **GADGET** 2: a gathering at which folksingers entertain often with the audience joining in

hop *'hāp/* *vb.* **hopped**, **hop-ping** [ME *hopen*, fr. OE *hoppan*, akin to OE *hype* *hup/* *vi.* 1: to move by a quick springy leap or in a series of leaps, esp.: to jump on one foot 2: to make a quick trip esp. by air ~ *vi.* 1: to jump over (~ a fence) 2: to ride on esp. surreptitiously and without authorization (~ a freight)

hop *n.* 1: a short brisk leap esp. on one leg **B**: **BOUNCE** **RE-BOUND** (shortstop took it on the first ~) 2: **DANCE** **BALL** 3: a flight in an aircraft **b**: a short trip **c**: a free ride

hop *n.* [ME *hoppe*, fr. MD, akin to OHG *hopfo* hop, OE *scēaf* sheaf — more at **SHEAF**] 1: a twining vine (*Humulus lupulus*) of the mulberry family with 3-lobed or 5-lobed leaves and inconspicuous flowers of which the pistillate ones are in glandular cone-shaped catkins 2: *pl.* the ripe dried pistillate catkins of a hop used esp. to impart a bitter flavor to malt liquors 3: slang: a narcotic drug; esp.: **OPIMUM**

hop *vi.* **hopped**, **hop-ping** 1: to impregnate with hops 2: a: to drug or stimulate with drugs: **DOPE** — usu. used with *up* **b**: **EXCITE**, **ROUSE** — used with *up* 3: to increase the power of beyond an original rating — used with *up* (~ up an engine)

HOP *abbr.* high oxygen pressure

hope *'hōp/* *vb.* **hoped**, **hop-ing** [ME *hopen*, fr. OE *hopian*, akin to MHG *hoffen* to hope] *vi.* 1: to cherish a desire with expectation of fulfillment (~s for great things from his son) 2: archaic: **TRUST** ~ *vi.* 1: to long for with expectation of obtaining 2: to expect with desire: **TRUST** *syn.* see **EXPECT** *ant.* despair (*of*), **despond** — **hope** *n.* **hope** against **hope**: to hope without any basis for expecting fulfillment

hope *n.* 1: **TRUST**, **RELIANCE** 2: a: desire accompanied by expectation of or belief in fulfillment (are in ~s of an early recovery) **b**: someone or something on which hopes are centered (a fast comeback was the team's only ~ for victory) **c**: something hoped for

HOPE *abbr.* Health Opportunity for People Everywhere

hope chest *n.* a young woman's accumulation of clothes and domestic furnishings (as silver and linen) kept in anticipation of her marriage; also: a chest for such an accumulation

hope-ful *'hōp-fəl/* *adj.* 1: full of or inclined to hope 2: having qualities which inspire hope — **hope-ful-ness** *n.*

hopeful *n.* a person who aspires to become or achieve something (political ~s)

hope-fully *'hōp-fəl-ē/* *adv.* 1: in a hopeful manner 2: it is hoped (~ better coordinated and more effective programs may result — N. M. Pusey)

hope-less *'hōp-ləs/* *adj.* 1: a: having no expectation of good or success: **DESPAIRING** **b**: not susceptible to remedy or cure: **INCURABLE** 2: a: giving no ground for hope: **DESPERATE** **b**: incapable of solution, management, or accomplishment: **IMPOSSIBLE**

syn. see **DESPONDENT** *ant.* hopeful — **hope-less-ly** *adv.* — **hope-less-ness** *n.*

hop-head *'hāp-hed/* *n.* slang: a drug addict

hop hornbeam *n.* an American tree (*Ostrya virginiana*) with fruiting clusters resembling hops

Hop-pli *'hō-(ŋ)pē/* *n.* *pl.* **Hopli** also **Hopis** [Hopi *Hōpi*, lit. good, peaceful] 1: a: an Amerindian people of northeastern Arizona **b**: a member of this people 2: the language of the Hopi people

hop-lite *'hāp-līt/* *n.* [Gk *hoplitēs*, fr. *hoplon* tool, weapon, fr. *hepein* to care for, work at — more at **SEPULCHER**]: a heavily armed infantry soldier of ancient Greece

hop-o'-my-thumb *'hāp-ə-mə-'θəm/* *n.* a very small person

hopper *'hāp-ər/* *n.* 1: a: one that hops **b**: a leaping insect, specif.: an immature hopping form of an insect 2: [fr. the shaking motion of hoppers used to feed grain into a mill] **a**: a usu. funnel-shaped receptacle for delivering material (as grain or coal), also: any of various other receptacles for the temporary storage of material **b**: a freight car with a floor sloping to one or more hinged doors for discharging bulk materials — called also *hopper car* **c**: a box in which a bill to be considered by a legislative body is dropped **d**: a tank holding liquid and having a device for releasing its contents through a pipe

hop-ping *'hāp-ŋ/* *adj.* 1: journeying or flitting about from place to place — usu. used in combination (thus began a frenetic show-hopping existence — N. Y. Times) 2: intensely active: **BUSSY** (they kept him ~) 3: extremely angry

hop-ping *adv.* **EXTREMELY**, **VIOLENTLY** — used in the phrase *hop-ping mad*

hop-scotch *'hāp-skāch/* *n.* a child's game in which a player tosses an object (as a stone) into arcs of a figure outlined on the ground and hops through the figure and back to regain the object *hop, skip, and jump* *n*: a short distance (only a hop, skip, and jump from home to work)

hop, step, and jump *n*: **TRIPLE JUMP**

hor *abbr.* horizontal

ho-ra also **ho-rah** *'hō-rə, 'hō-rə/* *n.* [NHeb *hōrdā*, fr. Rum *horā*]: a circle dance of Rumania and Israel

ho-rae *'hō-(ə)r-ē, 'hō-(ə)r-/* *n.* *pl.* [L, fr. Gk *Hōra*]: the Greek goddesses of the seasons

ho-rary *'hō-r-ē, 'hō-r-, 'hār-/* *adj.* [ML *horarius*, fr. L *hora* hour — more at **HOURL**]: of or relating to an hour; also: **HOURLY**

ho-ra-tian *'hō-rā-shən/* *adj.* [L *Horatianus*, fr. *Horatius* Horace]: of, relating to, or characteristic of Horace or his poetry

ho-ra-tio *'hō-rā-shō-'āl-jər/* *adj.* of, relating to, or resembling the fiction of Horatio Alger in which success is achieved through self-reliance and hard work

ho-ra-tius *'hō-rā-shō-'ōs/* *n.* [L]: a hero in Roman legend noted for his defense of a bridge over the Tiber against the Etruscans

horde *'hō-(ə)rd, 'hō-(ə)rd/* *n.* [ME, G & Pol, MF & G, fr. Pol *horda*, of Mongolic origin, akin to Mongolian *orda* camp, horde] 1: a tribal group of Mongolian nomads **b**: a people or tribe of nomadic life 2: a loosely organized or disordered crowd or throng **SWARM** (a ~ of flies buzzing about the table) *syn.* see **CROWD**

hore-hound *'hō-(ə)r-, haund, 'hō-(ə)r-/* *n.* [ME *horhoune*, fr. OE *hārhuine*, fr. *hār* hoary + *hūne* horehound — more at **HOAR**] 1: a: a bitter mint (*Marrubium vulgare*) with hoary downy leaves **b**: an extract or confection made from this plant 2: any of several mints resembling the horehound

ho-ri-zon *'hō-rī-zən/* *n.* [ME *orizon*, fr. LL *horizont-*, *horizon*, fr. Gk *horizont-*, *horizōn*, fr. prp. of *horizein* to bound, define, fr. *horos* boundary; akin to L *urvus* circumference of a city] 1: the apparent junction of earth and sky — called also *apparent horizon*, *visible horizon* **b** (1): the plane tangent to the earth's surface at an observer's position — called also *sensible horizon* (2): the plane parallel to the sensible horizon but passing through the earth's center; also: the great circle formed by the intersection of this plane with the celestial sphere — called also *celestial horizon*, *rational horizon* **c**: a level mirror (as the surface of mercury in a shallow vessel or a plane reflector adjusted to the true level artificially) used esp. in observing altitudes **d**: range of perception or experience 2: **a**: the geological deposit of a particular time usu. identified by distinctive fossils **b**: any of the reasonably distinct layers of soil or its underlying material in a vertical section of land **c**: a cultural area or level of development indicated by separated groups of artifacts — *ho-ri-zon-al* *'rī-zən-əl, -'n-əl/* *adj.*

hor-i-zon-tal *'hō-r-ə-zən-təl, 'hār-/* *adj.* 1: **a**: of, relating to, or situated near the horizon **b**: parallel to, in the plane of, or operating in a plane parallel to the horizon or to a base line: **LEVEL** (~ distance) (~ engine) 2: relating to or consisting of individuals of similar status in a hierarchy (~ labor unions) — **horizontal** *n.* — **hor-i-zon-tal-ly** *'-təl-ē/* *adv.*

horizontal bar *n.* 1: a steel bar supported in a horizontal position approximately eight feet above the floor and used for swinging feats in gymnastics 2: an event in gymnastics competition in which the horizontal bar is used

hor-mo-go-ni-um *'hōr-mə-'gō-nē-əm/* *n.* *pl.* **-nia** *'-nē-ə/* [NL, fr. Gk *hormos* chain, necklace + NL *gonium* — more at **SERIES**]: a portion of a filament in many blue-green algae that becomes detached as a reproductive body

hor-mo-nal *'hōr-mō-nəl/* *adj.* of, relating to, or effected by hormones — **hor-mo-nal-ly** *'-təl-ē/* *adv.*

hor-mone *'hōr-mōn/* *n.* [Gk *hormōn*, prp. of *horman* to stir up, fr. *hormē* impulse, assault — more at **SERUM**] 1: a product of living cells that circulates in body fluids or sap and produces a specific effect on the activity of cells remote from its point of origin, esp.: one exerting a stimulatory effect on a cellular activity 2: a synthetic substance that acts like a hormone — **hor-mone-like** *'-līk/* *adj.*

horn *'hō-(ə)r-n/* *n.* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *horn*, L *cornu*, Gk *keras*] 1: a: one of the usu. paired bony processes that arise from the head of many ungulates and that are found in some extinct mammals and reptiles as (1): one of the permanent paired hollow sheaths of keratin usu. present in both sexes of cattle and their

host plant *n*: a plant upon which an organism (as an insect or mildew) lodges and subsists

hot *\hət- /adj* **hot-ter; hot-test** [ME, fr OE *hāt*, akin to OHG *heiz* hot, Lith *kaiti* to get hot] 1 *a*: having a relatively high temperature 2: capable of giving a sensation of heat or of burning, scalding, or scalding *c*: having heat in a degree exceeding normal body heat 2 *a*: ARDENT FIERY (a ~ temper) *b*: VIOLENT RAGING (a ~ battle) *c*: sexually excited or receptive: LUSTFUL *d*: EAGER (~ for reform) *e* of jazz: ecstatic and emotionally exciting and marked by strong rhythms and free melodic improvisations 3: having or causing the sensation of an uncomfortable degree of body heat (~ and tired) 4 *a*: newly made: FRESH (a ~ scent) (~ off the press) *b*: close to something sought (guess again, you're getting *hotter*) 5 *a*: suggestive of heat or of burning or glowing objects (~ colors) *b*: PUNGENT, PEPPERY 6 *a*: of intense and immediate interest (a ~ scandal) *b*: unusually lucky or favorable (~ dice) *c*: temporarily capable of unusual performance (as in a sport) *d*: currently popular (as of merchandise) *e*: very good — used as a generalized term of approval (he's really ~ in math) *f*: ABSURD UNBELIEVABLE (that's a ~ one) 7 *a*: electrically energized esp. with high voltage *b*: RADIOACTIVE, also: dealing with radioactive material *c* of an atom: being in an excited state due to nuclear processes 8 *a*: recently and illegally obtained (~ jewels) *b*: wanted by the police, also: unsafe for a fugitive 9 of a vehicle: FAST — **hot-tish** *\hət-ish/adj*

hot adv: HOTLY

hot air *n*: empty talk

hot-bed *\hət-'bed/ n* 1: a bed of soil enclosed in glass, heated esp. by fermenting manure, and used for forcing or for raising seedlings 2: an environment that favors rapid growth or development (a ~ of crime)

hot-blood *\-bləd/ n*: THOROUGHbred 1

hot-blooded *\-bləd-əd/ adj* 1: EXCITABLE, ARDENT 2 *a* of a horse: having Arab or Thoroughbred ancestors *b* of livestock: of pure or superior breeding — **hot-blooded-ness** *n*

hot-box *\-bɒks/ n*: a journal bearing (as of a railroad car) overheated by friction

hot-cake *\-kāk/ n*: PANCAKE

hotch *\hətʃ/ vi* [prob fr MF *hocher* to shake, fr OF *hochier*] Scot: WIGGLE, FIDGET

hotch-pot *\hətʃ-'pɒt/ n* [AF *hochepot*, fr. OF, *hotchpotch*]: the combining of properties into a common lot to ensure equality of division among heirs

hotch-potch *\hətʃ-'pɒtʃ/ n* [ME *hochepot*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *hochier* to shake + *pot*] 1 *a*: a thick soup or stew of vegetables, potatoes, and usu. meat *b*: Hodgepodge 2: HOTCHPOT

hot corner *n*: the fielding position of the third baseman in baseball

hot-dog *\hət-'dɒg/ vi* [*hot dog*]: to perform in a conspicuous or often ostentatious manner; esp.: to perform fancy stunts and maneuvers (as while surfing or skiing)

hot dog *\hət-'dɒg/ n* 1: FRANKFURTER, esp.: a frankfurter heated and served in a long split roll 2 [prob fr *hot dog*]: one that hotdogs, also: SHOW-OFF

hot dog *\hət-'dɒg, -'dɒg/ Interj* — used to express approval or gratification

hot-dog-ger *\-dɒg-ər/ n*: HOT DOG 2

hotel *\hə-'tel/ n* [F *hôtel*, fr. OF *hostel*]: an establishment that provides lodging and usu. meals, entertainment, and various personal services for the public: INN

Hotel — a communications code word for the letter *h*

hot-tel-ier *\hət-'tel-ɪər/ n* [*hō-tel-ɪ-ər*, fr. OF *hostelier*, fr. OF *hostelier*, fr. *hostel*]: a proprietor or manager of a hotel

hot-tel-man *\hət-'tel-'man, -'mən/ n*: one who is engaged in the hotel business esp. in a supervisory or managerial capacity

hot flash *n*: a sudden brief flushing and sensation of heat caused by dilation of skin capillaries usu. associated with menopausal endocrine imbalance

hot-foot *\hət-'fʊt/ adv*: in haste

hotfoot *vi*: to go hotfoot: HURRY — usu. used with *it*

hotfoot *n, pl* **hotfoots**: a practical joke in which a match is surreptitiously inserted between the upper and the sole of a victim's shoe and lighted

hot-head *\hət-'hed/ n*: a hotheaded person

hot-headed *\-hed-əd/ adj*: FIERY, IMPETUOUS — **hot-headed-ly** *adv* — **hot-headed-ness** *n*

hot-house *\-haus/ n* 1 obs: BROTHel 2: a greenhouse maintained at a high temperature esp. for the culture of tropical plants 3: HOTBED 2

hothouse *adj* 1: grown in a hothouse 2: having the qualities of a plant raised in a hothouse; esp.: DELICATE

hot line *n*: a direct telephone line in constant operational readiness so as to facilitate immediate communication (as between heads of two governments)

hotly *\hət-'li/ adv*: in a hot or fiery manner (a ~ debated issue) (~ colored paintings)

hot pepper *n* 1: any of various small and usu. thin-walled capsicum fruits of marked pungency 2: a pepper plant bearing hot peppers

hot plate *n* 1: a heated iron plate for cooking 2: a simple portable appliance for heating or for cooking in limited spaces

hot potato *n*: a controversial question or issue that involves unpleasant or dangerous consequences for anyone dealing with it

hot rod *n*: an automobile rebuilt or modified for high speed and fast acceleration — **hot-rod-der** *\hət-'rɒd-ər/ n*

hot seat *n* 1 slang: ELECTRIC CHAIR 2: a position of uneasiness, embarrassment, or anxiety (on the *hot seat*, directing a half-million dollar gamble — Mark Strock & Percy Knauth)

hot-shot *\hət-'ʃɒt/ n* 1: a fast freight 2: a showily skillful person (a literary ~) — **hotshot** *adj*

hot spring *n*: THERMAL SPRING esp.: a spring with water above 98° F

Hot-ten-tot *\hət-'n-'tɒt/ n* [Afrik] 1: a member of a people of southern Africa apparently akin to both the Bushmen and the Bantus 2: the language of the Hottentot people

hot up *vi*: to increase in intensity, pace, or excitement (air raids began to *hot up* about the beginning of February — George Orwell) ~ *vt*: to make livelier or speedier (the studios had *hotted up* her comeback — Kenneth Bailey)

hot war *n*: a conflict involving actual fighting — compare COLD WAR

hot water *n*: a distressing predicament: DIFFICULTY

Hou-dan *\hū-'dan/ n* [F, fr *Houdan*, village in France]: any of a French breed of crested domestic fowls with black-and-white or white plumage and five toes

hound *\haʊnd/ n* [ME, fr OE *hund*, akin to OHG *hunt* dog, L *canis*, Gk *kyōn*] 1 *a*: DOG *b*: a dog of any of various hunting breeds typically having large drooping ears and a deep voice and following their prey by scent 2: a mean or despicable person 3: DOGFISH 4: one greatly devoted to something (autograph ~s)

hound *vi* 1: to pursue with or as if with hounds 2: to drive or affect by persistent harassing (~ed from office by rumors) *syn* see BAIT — **hound-er** *n*

hounds *\haʊndz/ n pl* [ME *hune*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *hunn* cube — more at CAVE]: the framing at the masthead of a ship that supports the heel of the topmast and the upper parts of the lower rigging

hound's-tongue *\haʊnd-'tɒŋ/ n*: any of various coarse plants (genus *Cynoglossum*, esp. *C. officinale*) of the borage family having tongue-shaped leaves and reddish flowers

hounds-tooth check or **hound's-tooth check** *\haʊnd-'tʊθ-'tʃek/ n*: a small broken-check textile pattern

hour *\aʊər/ n* [ME, fr OF *heure*, fr. LL & L, LL *hora* canonical hour, fr. L, hour of the day, fr. Gk *hōra*] 1: a time or office for daily liturgical devotion; esp.: CANONICAL HOUR 2: the 24th part of a day 3 *a*: the time of day reckoned in two 12-hour periods *b pl*: the time reckoned in one 24-hour period from midnight to midnight using a 4-digit number of which the first two digits indicate the hour and the last two digits indicate the minute (attack at 0900 ~s) (in the military 430 p.m. is called 1630 ~s) 4 *a*: a customary time (during his lunch ~s) *b*: a particular time (in his ~ of need) 5: an angular unit of right ascension equal to 15 degrees measured along the equinoctial 6: the work done or distance traveled at normal rate in an hour (the city was two ~s away) 7 *a*: a class session

hour *n*: CREDIT HOUR SEMESTER HOUR

hour angle *n*: the angle between the celestial meridian of an observer and the hour circle of a celestial object measured westward from the meridian

hour circle *n*: a circle on the celestial sphere that passes through both celestial poles

hour-glass *\aʊər-'glas/ n*: an instrument for measuring time consisting of a glass vessel having two compartments from the uppermost of which a quantity of sand, water, or mercury runs in an hour into the lower one

hourglass *adj*: shaped like an hourglass (an ~ figure)

hour hand *n*: the short hand that marks the hours on the face of a watch or clock

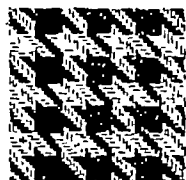
hou-ri *\hū-'rɪ/ n* [F, fr. Per *hūrī*, fr. Ar *hūrīyah*] 1: one of the beautiful maidens that in Muslim belief live with the blessed in paradise 2: a voluptuously beautiful young woman

hour-long *\aʊər-'lɒŋ/ adj*: lasting an hour

hourly *\aʊər-'li/ adv*: at or during every hour; also: FREQUENTLY, CONTINUALLY

hourly *adj* 1 *a*: occurring hour by hour (~ bus service) *b*: FREQUENT, CONTINUAL (in ~ expectation of the rain's stopping) 2: computed in terms of an hour (an ~ wage)

house *\haus/ n, pl* **houses** *\haus-'zɪz/* [ME *hous*, fr. OE *hūs*, akin to OHG *hūs* house] 1: a building that serves as living quarters for one or a few families: HOME 2 *a* (1): a shelter or refuge (as a nest or den) of a wild animal (2): a natural covering (as a test or shell) that encloses and protects an animal or a colony of zooids or zooids 3 *a*: a building in which something is housed (carriage ~s) 3 *a*: one of the 12 equal sectors in which the celestial sphere is divided in astrology *b*: a zodiacal sign that is the seat of a planet's greatest influence *c*: the circular area 12 feet in diameter surrounding the tee and within which a curling stone must rest in order to count 4 *a*: HOUSEHOLD *b*: a family including ancestors, descendants, and kindred (the ~ of Tudor) 5 *a*: a residence for a religious community or for students *b*: the community or students in residence 6 *a*: a legislative, deliberative, or consultative assembly; esp.: one constituting a division of a bicameral body *b*: the building or chamber where such an assembly meets *c*: a quorum of such an assembly 7 *a*: a place of business or entertainment *b* (1): a business organization (a publishing ~) (2): a gambling establishment *c*: the audience in a theater or concert hall (a good ~ on opening night) — **house-ful** *\haus-'fʊl/ n* — on the house: at the expense of an establishment or its management (have a drink on the house)



houndstooth check



hourglass

a about b bitten c further d back e bake f cot, cart
g out h chn i less j easy k gift l trip m life
n joke o sug p flow q flaw r coin s thin t th this
u foot v yet w few x furious y vision

horse-back \ˈhɔrs-ˌbæk/ *n* 1: the back of a horse 2: a natural ridge: **HOBACK**
horseback *adv*: on horseback
horse-bean \ˈhɔrs-ˌbiːn/ *n* 1: BROAD BEAN 2: JERUSALEM THORN
horse-car \-ˌkär/ *n* 1: a streetcar drawn by horses 2: a car fitted for transporting horses
horse chestnut *n* 1: a large Asiatic tree (*Aesculus hippocastanum* of the family Hippocastanaceae, the horse-chestnut family) that has palmate leaves and erect conical clusters of showy flowers and is widely cultivated as an ornamental and shade tree and naturalized as an escape; also: BUCKEYE 2: the large glossy brown seed of a horse chestnut
horse coper *n*, **Brit**: **COPER**
horse-flesh \ˈhɔrs-ˌflesh/ *n*: horses considered esp with reference to riding, driving, or racing
horse-fly \-ˌflī/ *n*: any of a family (Tabanidae) of swift usu large two-winged flies with bloodsucking females
horse gentian *n*: **FEVERWORT**
horse-hair \ˈhɔrs-ˌhaɪ/ *n*: the hair of a horse esp from the mane or tail 2: cloth made from horsehair
horsehair worm *n*: a free-living adult hairworm — called also **horsehair snake**
horse-hide \ˈhɔrs-ˌhīd/ *n* 1: the dressed or raw hide of a horse 2: the ball used in the game of baseball
horse latitudes *n pl*: either of two belts or regions in the neighborhood of 30° N and 30° S latitude characterized by high pressure, calms, and light baffling winds
horse-laugh \ˈhɔrs-ˌlɑːf/ *n*: a loud boisterous laugh: **GUF-FAW**
horse-less carriage \ˈhɔrs-ˌsləs-/ *n*: **AUTOMOBILE**
horse mackerel *n* 1: any of several large scombroid fishes (as a bluefin tuna) 2: any of various large fishes (family Carangidae), esp: a large Atlantic food fish (*Trachurus trachurus*)
horse-man \ˈhɔrs-ˌsmən/ *n* 1: a rider on horseback 2: one skilled in managing horses 3: a breeder or raiser of horses — **horse-man-ship** \-ˌʃɪp/ *n*
horse-mint \ˈhɔrs-ˌmɪnt/ *n*: any of various coarse mints, esp: **MONARDA**
horse nettle *n*: a coarse prickly weed (*Solanum carolinense*) of the nightshade family with bright yellow fruit resembling berries
horse opera *n*: **WESTERN 2**
horse-play \ˈhɔrs-ˌpleɪ/ *n*: rough or boisterous play
horse-player \-ˌɔr-/ *n*: one who habitually bets on horse races
horse-power \ˈhɔrs-ˌpaʊ-ər/ *n* 1: the power that a horse exerts in pulling 2: a unit of power equal in the U.S. to 746 watts and nearly equivalent to the English gravitational unit of the same name that equals 550 foot-pounds of work per second
horsepower-hour *n*: the work performed or energy consumed by working at the rate of one horsepower for one hour that is equal to 1,980,000 foot-pounds
horse-radish \ˈhɔrs-ˌrad-ɪʃ-/ *n*: a tall coarse white-flowered herb (*Armoracia lapathifolia*) of the mustard family, also: its pungent root used as a condiment
horse sense *n*: **COMMON SENSE**
horse-shit \ˈhɔrs-ˌʃɪt/ *n*: **BUNK, NONSENSE** — usu considered vulgar
horse-shoe \ˈhɔrs-ˌʃu-/ *n* 1: a shoe for horses usu consisting of a narrow plate of iron shaped to fit the rim of a horse's hoof and being somewhat U-shaped 2: something (as a valley) shaped like a horseshoe 3 *pl*: a game like quoits played with horseshoes or with horseshoe-shaped pieces of metal — **horseshoe** *vi* — **horseshoer** \-ˌʃu-ər/ *n*
horseshoe arch *n*: an arch having an intrados that widens above the springing before narrowing to a rounded or pointed crown — see **ARCH** illustration
horseshoe crab *n*: any of several closely related marine arthropods (order Xiphosura and class Merostomata) with a broad crescentic cephalothorax — called also **king crab**
horse show *n*: an exhibition of horses that usu includes competition in riding, driving, and jumping
horse-tail \ˈhɔrs-ˌtāl/ *n*: any of a genus (*Equisetum*) of perennial flowerless plants related to the ferns — called also **scouring rush**
horse trade *n*: negotiation accompanied by shrewd bargaining and reciprocal concessions (a political horse trade) — **horse-trade** *vi* — **horse trader** *n*
horse-weed \ˈhɔrs-ˌwiːd/ *n* 1: a common No. American fleabane (*Erigeron canadensis*) with linear leaves and small discoid heads of yellowish flowers 2: a coarse annual ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*) 3: a wild lettuce (*Lactuca canadensis*)
horse-whip \ˈhɔrs-ˌwɪp-/ *n*: to flog with or as if with a whip made to be used on a horse — **horse-whipper** *n*
horse-woman \ˈhɔrs-ˌwʊm-ən/ *n* 1: a woman horseback rider 2: a woman skilled in caring for or managing horses
horse-y or horse-y \ˈhɔrs-ˌeɪ/ *adj* **horse-ier, -est** 1: of, relating to, or resembling a horse 2: having to do with horses or horse racing 3: characteristic of horsemen — **horse-ily** \-ˌeɪ-lē/ *adv* — **horse-iness** \-ˌeɪ-nəs/ *n*
horst \ˈhɔ(ə)rɪst/ *n* [G]: a block of the earth's crust separated by faults from adjacent relatively depressed blocks
hort *abbr* horticultural, horticulture
hort-tive \ˈhɔrt-ət-iv/ *adj* [LL *hortativus*, fr L *hortatus*, pp of *hortari* to urge — more at **YEARN**]: giving exhortation. **ADVISORY** — **hort-tively** *adv*
hort-to-ry \ˈhɔrt-ə-ˌtɔr-ē, -ˌtɔr-/ *adj*: **HORTATIVE, EXHORTATORY**
horticulture \ˈhɔrt-ə-ˌkʌl-ʃər/ *n* [L *hortus* garden + E -i- + culture — more at **YARD**]: the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants — **horti-cultural** \ˈhɔrt-ə-ˌkəl-ʃ(ə)-rəl/ *adj* — **horti-cultural-ly** \-rəl-ē/ *adv* — **horti-cultural-ist** \-rəs-ɪt/ *n*
Ho-rus \ˈhɔr-əs, -ˌhɔr-/ *n* [LL, fr Gk *Hōros*, fr Egypt *Hr*]: the Egyptian god of light and the son of Osiris and Isis
Hos *abbr* Hosea

ho-san-na \hō-ˌzən-ə/ also -ˌzæn-/ *interj* [ME *osanna*, fr LL, fr Gk *hōsanna*, fr Heb *hōshānāh-nānā* pray, save (us)!] — used as a cry of acclamation and adoration
hosanna *n*: a cry of acclamation and adoration
HO scale \ˈhō-ˌskāl-/ *n* [fr its fitness for rails of HO gauge]: a scale of 1/8 inch to one foot used esp for model toys (as automobiles or trains)
hose \hōz/ *n*, *pl* **hose** or **hoses** [ME, fr OE *hosa* stocking, husk, akin to OHG *hosa* leg covering, Gk *kystis* bladder, OE *hyd* hide] 1 *pl* **hose** a (1): a cloth leg covering that sometimes covers the foot (2): **STOCKING, SOCK** b (1): a close-fitting garment covering the legs and waist that is usu attached to a doublet by points (2): short breeches reaching to the knee 2: a flexible tube for conveying fluids (as from a faucet or hydrant)
hose *vi* **hosed**; **hosing**: to spray, water, or wash with a hose — often used with **down** (down a stable floor)
Ho-sea \hō-ˌzə-, -ˌzē-/ *n* [Heb *Hōshēa*] 1: a Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B.C. 2: a prophetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see **BIBLE** table
ho-sock \hō-ˌzɔk/ *n* [dim of *hose*]: a socket in the head of a golf club into which the shaft is inserted
ho-al-ry \hōz(ə)-rē, hōz(ə)-/ *n* 1: **HOSE** 1a 2 chiefly **Brit**: **KNITWEAR**
hosp *abbr* hospital
hos-pice \ˈhas-ˌpɪs-/ *n* [F, fr L *hospitium*, fr *hospit-*, *hospes* host — more at **HOST**]: a lodging for travelers, young persons, or the underprivileged esp when maintained by a religious order
hos-pli-ta-ble \ˈhə-ˌspit-ə-bəl, ˈhās-ˌpɪt-ə-/ *adj* 1: given to generous and cordial reception of guests 2: promising or suggesting generous and cordial welcome 3: offering a pleasant or sustaining environment 2: readily receptive: **OPEN** (to new ideas) — **hos-pli-ta-ble-ly** \-b(ə)lē/ *adv*
hos-pli-tal \ˈhās-ˌpɪt-əl/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr ML *hospitale*, fr LL, *hospice*, fr L, guest room, fr neut of *hospitālis* of a guest, fr *hospit-*, *hospes*] 1: a charitable institution for the needy, aged, infirm, or young 2: an institution where the sick or injured are given medical or surgical care — usu used in British English without an article in the phrase *in hospital* 3: a repair shop for specified small objects (clock ~)
Hos-pli-tal-er or **Hos-pli-tal-er** \-ˌtɔr-/ *n* [ME *hospitaller*, fr MF, fr ML *hospitalarius*, fr LL *hospitale*]: a member of a religious military order established in Jerusalem in the 12th century
hos-pli-tal-ity \ˈhās-ˌpɪt-əl-ət-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ties: hospitable treatment, reception, or disposition
hos-pli-tal-ize \ˈhas-ˌpɪt-əl-īz-/ *vi* -ized; -izing: to place in a hospital as a patient — **hos-pli-tal-iza-tion** \ˈhas-ˌpɪt-əl-īz-ə-ˈzā-shən/ *n*
hospital ship *n*: a ship equipped as a hospital, esp: one built or specifically assigned to assist the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked in time of war
host \hɔst/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr LL *hostis*, fr L, stranger, enemy — more at **QUEST**] 1: **ARMY** 2: a very large number: **MULTITUDE**
host *vi*: to assemble in a host usu for a hostile purpose
host *n* [ME *hoste* host, guest, fr OF, fr L *hospit-*, *hospes*, fr *hostis*] 1: one that receives or entertains guests socially, commercially, or officially 2: one that provides facilities for an event or function (our college served as ~ for the basketball tournament) 2: a living animal or plant affording subsistence or lodgment to a parasite 3: the larger, stronger, or dominant member of a commensal or symbiotic pair 4: an individual into which a tissue or part is transplanted from another 3: a mineral or rock that is older than the minerals or rocks in it, also: substance that contains a usu small amount of another substance incorporated in its structure 4: a radio or television emcee
host *vi* 1: to receive or entertain socially: serve as host to (will ~ the cadets during their visit — *Springfield (Mass.) Daily News*) 2: to serve as host at (the garden party he had ~ed last spring — *Saturday Rev*) 3: **EMCEE** (ved a series of TV programs)
host *n*, often *cap* [ME *hoste*, fr MF *hostie*, fr LL & L, LL *hostia* Eucharist, fr L, sacrifice]: the eucharistic bread
host-ge \ˈhas-ˌtɪ-/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr *hoste*]: a person held by one party in a conflict as a pledge that promises will be kept or terms met by the other party
host-el \ˈhas-ˌtəl/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr LL *hospitale* hospice] 1: **INN** 2: a supervised lodging for usu young travelers — called also **youth hostel**
hostel *vi*: to stay at hostels overnight in the course of traveling (as by foot, bicycle, or motorcycle)
host-el-er \ˈhas-ˌtəl-ər/ *n* 1: one that lodges guests or strangers 2: a young traveler who stops at hostels overnight
host-el-ry \ˈhas-ˌtəl-ē-/ *n*, *pl* -ries: **INN, HOTEL**
host-ess \ˈhɔst-əs/ *n* 1: a woman who entertains socially 2: a woman in charge of a public dining room who seats diners 3: a female employee on a ship, airplane, bus, or train who manages the provisioning of food and attends passengers 4: a woman who acts as a dancing partner or companion to male patrons in a dance hall or bar
hostess *vi*: to act as hostess ~ *vi*: to serve as hostess to (the guests will be ~ed before the encampment in councils — *Alberta Schuckie*)
host-ile \ˈhas-ˌtɪ-, -ˌtɪl/ *adj* [MF or L, MF, fr L *hostilis*, fr *hostis*] 1: of or relating to an enemy 2: marked by esp overt antagonism **UNFRIENDLY** 3: not hospitable (a ~ environment) — **hostile** *n* — **host-ile-ly** \-ˌtɪ-lē-/ *adv*
host-il-ty \ˈhə-ˌstɪl-ət-ē-/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: a hostile state 2: (1) hostile action (2) *pl*: overt acts of warfare **WAR**, 2: antagonism, opposition, or resistance in thought or principle **syn** see **ENMITY**
host-ler \ˈhās-ˌlɔr/ *n* [ME, innkeeper, hostler, fr *hostel*] 1: one who takes care of horses or mules 2: one who services a vehicle (as a locomotive or truck) or machine (as a crane)
host-ly \ˈhɔst-lē/ *adj*: of or appropriate to a host (so young ~ looking that people did not instinctively lay upon him ~ duties — *John Updike*)

howe \həʊ, ˈhɒl n [ME (northern) how, holl, fr OE hol, fr hol, adj, hollow — more at HOLE] Scot: HOLLOW, VALLEY

how-ever \həʊ-ˈev-ər conj 1: in whatever manner or way (can go ~ he likes) 2 archaic: ALTHOUGH

however adv 1 a: to whatever degree or extent (has done this for ~ many thousands of years — Emma Hawkridge) b: in whatever manner or way (shall serve you, sir, truly, ~ else — Shak) 2: in spite of that (on the other hand: BUT still seems possible, ~, that conditions will improve) (would like to go, ~, I think I'd better not) 3: how in the world (~ did you manage to do it)

howf or howf \həʊf, ˈhɒf n [D hof enclosure; akin to OE hof enclosure, hof/hive] Scot: HAUNT RESORT

howitzer \həʊ-ɪt-ər n [D howitzer, deriv of Czech houfnice ballista]: a short cannon used to fire projectiles at medium muzzle velocities and with relatively high trajectories

howl \həʊl v [ME houlen; akin to MHG hiulen to howl, Gk kōkyein to shriek] vi 1: to emit a loud sustained doleful sound characteristic of dogs 2: to cry loudly and without restraint under strong impulse (as pain or grief) 3: to go on a spree or rampage ~ vt 1: to utter with unrestrained outcry 2: to affect, effect, or drive by adverse outcry — used esp with down (~ed down the speaker) — howl n

howler \həʊ-lər n 1: one that howls 2: a stupid and ridiculous blunder

howler monkey n: any of a genus (*Alouatta*) of So. and Central American monkeys that have a long prehensile tail and enlargement of the hyoid and laryngeal apparatus enabling them to make loud howling noises

howling \həʊ-lɪŋ adj 1: marked by howling (a ~ storm) 2: DESOLATE, WILD (a ~ wilderness) 3: very great: PRONOUNCED (a ~ success)

how-so-ever \həʊ-sə-ˈev-ər adv 1: in whatever manner 2: to whatever degree or extent

how-to \həʊ-ˈtʊ adj: giving practical instruction and advice (as on a craft) — books on all sorts of hobbies — Harry Mill

hoy \hɔɪ interj [ME] — used in attracting attention or in driving animals

hoy n [ME, fr MD hoef] 1: a small usu sloop-rigged coasting ship 2: a heavy barge for bulky cargo

hoyden \hɔɪ-ˈdɪn n (perh fr obs D heiden country lout, fr MD, heathen; akin to OE heathen heathen): a girl or woman of saucy, boisterous, or carefree behavior — hoydenish \-ɪʃ adj

hoyle \hɔɪl n, often cap [Edmond Hoyle 1769 E writer on games]: an encyclopedia of the rules of indoor games and esp card games

HP abbr 1 half pay 2 high pressure 3 hire purchase 4 horsepower

HPA abbr high-power amplifier

HPF abbr 1 highest possible frequency 2 high power field

HPCG abbr heading per gyrocompass

HQ abbr headquarters

hr abbr 1 here 2 hour

HR abbr House of Representatives

hrdwre abbr hardware

H Rept abbr House report

H Res abbr House resolution

hr factor \ˈhɑ-ˈfak-tər n [backward spelling of Rh (factor)]: a substance present in Rh-negative blood and apparently reciprocally related to the Rh factor

HRH abbr Her Royal Highness, His Royal Highness

HRI abbr height-range indicator

HRS abbr historical records survey

hrzn abbr horizon

HS abbr 1 high school 2 house surgeon

HSAA abbr Health Sciences Advancement Award

HSGT abbr high-speed ground transport

hsla \ˈhʃl-ə n [Chin (Pek) hsiā]: the legendary first dynasty of Chinese history traditionally dated from about 2200-1766 B.C.

hsl abbr high-speed launch

HST abbr 1 Hawaiian standard time 2 hypersonic transport

HSUS abbr Humane Society of the United States

ht abbr height

HT abbr 1 half time 2 halfnote 3 hardtop 4 Hawaiian time 5 high-tension 6 high tide 7 [L hoc tempore] at this time 8 [L hoc titulo] under this title 9 hydrotherapy

hwa-ra-cho \wə-ˈrā-čə, ˈh-ə n [MexSp]: a low-heeled sandal having an upper made of interwoven leather thongs

hub \hʌb n [prob alter of ˈhʌb] 1: the central part of a wheel, propeller, or fan 2: a center of activity: FOCAL POINT 3: a steel punch from which a working die for a coin or medal is made

hub-bub \hʌb-ˈbʌb, ˈbʌb-əl n [redupl. of bubble] 1: WATER 2: a flurry of sound or activity: COMMOTION

hub-bub \hʌb-ˈbʌb n [prob. of Celt origin; akin to ScGael ub ub, interj of contempt] 1: NOISE, UPROAR 2: CONFUSION, TURMOIL

hub-by \hʌb-ˈbɪ n, pl hubbies [by alter]: HUSBAND

hub-cap \hʌb-ˈkæp n: a removable metal cap over the end of an axle; esp. one used on the wheel of a motor vehicle

hub-bris \hʌb-ˈbrɪ n [Gk hubris — more at OUT]: exaggerated pride or self-confidence often resulting in retribution — hu-bris-tic \hʌb-ˈbrɪ-tɪk adj

huck \hʌk n: HUCKABACK

huck-a-back \hʌk-ə-ˈbæk, ˈbæk n [origin unknown]: an absorbent durable fabric of cotton, linen, or both used chiefly for towels

huck-le-ber-ry \hʌk-əl-ˈber-ɪ n [perh. alter. of huckleberry (huckleberry)] 1: any of a genus (*Gaylussacia*) of American shrubs of the heath family; also: the edible dark blue to black usu. acid berry (esp. of *G. baccata*) with 10 bony nutlets 2: BLUEBERRY

huck-ster \hʌk-ˈstər n [ME hukster, fr MD hokster, fr hoeken to peddle; akin to MLG hōken to peddle — more at HAWKER] 1: HAWKER, PEDDLER 2: one who produces advertising material for commercial clients esp. for radio or television — huck-ster-ism \-ɪz-əm n

huckster vb huck-stered, huck-ster-ing \-st(ə-)rɪŋ vi: HAGGLE ~ vt 1: to deal in or bargain over 2: to promote by showmanship

HUD abbr Department of Housing and Urban Development

huddle \hʌd-əl vb huddled, huddling \-dɪŋ, ˈ-ɪŋ [prob fr. or akin to ME hoderen to huddle] vt 1 Brit: to arrange carelessly or hurriedly 2 a: to crowd together (huddled masses of people) b: to draw (oneself) together: CROUCH 3 archaic: to herd into or out of a place in a disorderly mass 4: to wrap closely in (as clothes) ~ vi 1 a: to gather in a close-packed group b: to curl up: CROUCH 2 a: to hold a consultation b: to gather in a huddle in football — huddler \hʌd-ɪ-lər, ˈ-ɪ-lər n

huddle n 1: a close-packed group: BUNCH (~s of cattle) (a ~ of cottages) 2 a: MEETING, CONFERENCE (secret ~s were held by five leading Republicans — Newsweek) b: a conference of football players away from the line of scrimmage to receive the strategy (as from the quarterback) for the next down

Hudibras-tic \hʌd-ɪ-brəs-ˈtɪk adj [irreg fr. Hudibras, satirical poem by Samuel Butler 1680] 1: written in humorous octosyllabic couplets 2: MOCK-HEROIC — Hudibras-tic n

Hudson seal \hʌd-sən-əl n (Hudson bay, sea in Canada): the fur of the muskrat dressed to simulate seal

hue \hyū n [ME hewe, fr OE hīw; akin to OE hār hoary — more at HOAR] 1: COMPLEXION, ASPECT (political parties of every ~ — Louis Wasserman) 2 a: gradation of color b: the attribute of colors that permits them to be classed as red, yellow, green, blue, or an intermediate between any contiguous pair of these colors — compare LIGHTNESS, SATURATION

hue and cry n (hue outcry) 1 a: a loud outcry formerly used in the pursuit of one who is suspected of a crime b: the pursuit of a suspect or a written proclamation for the capture of a suspect 2: a clamor of alarm or protest 3: HUBBUB

hued \hyūd adj: COLORED — usu. used in combination (greens-hued)

huff \hʌf vb [imit.] vi 1: to emit puffs (as of breath or steam) 2 a: to make empty threats: BLUSTER (management ~ed about the chances of a lockout) b: to react or behave indignantly (refused to agree and ~ed off in anger) ~ vi 1: to puff up: IN FLATE (their buying ~ed low-priced motor shares — Time) 2 archaic: to treat with contempt: BULLY 3: to make angry

huff n: a usu. peevish and transitory spell of anger or resentment ~ syn SEE OFFENSE

huffy \hʌf-ɪ adj: ARROGANT, SULKY

huffy \hʌf-ɪ adj huffier, test 1: HAUGHTY, ARROGANT 2 a: roused to indignation: IRRITATED b: easily offended: TOUCHY — huffi-ness n

hug \hʌɡ vi hugged; hug-ging [perh. of Scand origin, akin to ON hugga to soothe] 1: to press tightly esp. in the arms 2 a: CONGRATULATE b: to hold fast: CHERISH (hugged his miseries like a sulky child — John Buchan) 3: to stay close to (the road ~s the river) — hug n — hug-ga-ble \hʌɡ-ə-ˈbəl adj

hug \hyūl, hyūl adj huger, hug-est [ME, fr OF ahuger]: very large or extensive: as a: of great size or area b: great in scale or degree (~ spending) c: great in scope or character (a man of ~ talent) — hugely adv — hugeness n

syn HUGE, VAST, IMMENSE, ENORMOUS, GIANTIC, COLOSSAL, MAMMOTH shared meaning element: exceedingly or excessively large. HUGE indicates extreme largeness, usually in size, bulk, or capacity (huge cities grow steadily huger — Aldous Huxley) VAST denotes extreme largeness or broadness, usually of extent or range (the vast varieties of religions ancient and modern — M. R. Cohen) (depleting our vast natural resources heedlessly) IMMENSE implies an exceeding of usual standards or measurements or accustomed concepts (an immense quill, plucked from a distended albatross' wing — Herman Melville) (the technical power of the human race has become immense — Michael Novak) ENORMOUS, often interchangeable with immense, is likely to be preferred when the idea of exceeding the reasonable, the normal, or the acceptable is to be conveyed (the burden of humiliation carried by most Africans over thirty is enormous — William Attwood) (some practitioners have attained enormous incomes as beneficiaries of the public systems of health care — T. R. McConnell) The remaining words graphically describe whatever is large beyond accustomed concepts, GIANTIC calling up the image of the fabled giants of old, COLOSSAL that of the ancient Colossus, and MAMMOTH that of the ponderous prehistoric elephantine mammoth (gigantic jewels that a hundred Negroes could not carry — G. K. Chesterton) (the colossal speed of 15,000 miles a second — James Jeans) (the mammoth hydrogen bomb explosion — N. Y. Times) ant tiny

hug-ous \-ʊ-əs adj: HUGE — hug-ously adv

hug-ger-mug-ger \hʌɡ-ər-ˈmʌɡ-ər n [origin unknown] 1: SECRECY 2: CONFUSION, Muddle

hugger-mugger adj 1: SECRET 2: of a confused or disorderly nature: JUMBLED — hugger-mugger adv

hugger-mugger vb hug-ger-mug-ged, hug-ger-mug-ger-ing \-mʌɡ-ə-ˈɪŋ vi: to keep secret: hush up ~ n: to act or confer stealthily

hug-me-tight \hʌɡ-mē-ˈtɪt n: a woman's short usu. knitted sleeveless close-fitting jacket

Hugue-not \hyū-gə-ˈnɒt n [MF, French Protestant, fr MF dial huguenot, adherent of a Swiss political movement, alter (influenced by Besançon Hugues 1532 Swiss political leader) of édignot, a member of the French Reformation confederate] — Hugue-not-ism \hyū-gə-ˈnɒt-iz-əm n

about kitten or farther a back a bake a cot, cart su out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life j joke y sing e flow o flow o coin th thru th this l loot y foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

house \ˈhauz\ *vb* **house** *in* **house** *vi* 1 *a* • to provide with living quarters or shelter **b** • to store in a house 2 • to encase, enclose, or shelter as if by putting in a house 3 • to serve as shelter for: CONTAIN ~ *vi* to take shelter: LODGE

house arrest *n* • confinement often under guard to one's house or quarters instead of in prison

houseboat \ˈhauz-boʊt\ *n* • a barge fitted for use as a dwelling or for leisurely cruising; also • a dwelling supported on the water by floats

houseboat *vi* • to live or cruise on a houseboat

housebound \ˈhauz-baʊnd\ *adj* • confined to the house

house-boy \ˈhauz-boɪ\ *n* • HOUSEMAN

house-break \ˈhauz-brɛk\ *vi* -broke \-brɔk\, -bro-ken \-brɔk-n\, -break-ing [back-formation fr *housebreaker* & *housebreaking*]: to commit housebreaking — **house-breaker** *n*

housebreak *vi* -broke \-brɔk\, -bro-ken \-brɔk-n\, -break-ing [back-formation fr *housebroken*]: 1: to make housebroken 2 *a* • to teach acceptable social manners to **b**: TAME, SUBDUCE

house-breaking \ˈhauz-brɛk-ɪŋ\ *n* • an act of breaking open and entering the dwelling house of another with a felonious purpose

house-broken \-brɔk-n\ *adj* 1 • trained to excretory habits acceptable in indoor living 2: made tractable or polite

house-carl \ˈhauz-kɑrl\ *n* [OE *hūs-carl*, fr. ON *hūs-karl*, fr. *hūs* house + *karl* man] • a member of the bodyguard of a Danish or early English king or noble

house cat *n* • CAT 1a

house-clean \ˈhauz-klɛn\ *vb* [back-formation fr *housecleaning*] *vi* 1: to clean a house and its furniture 2: to get rid of unwanted or undesirable items or people ~ *vi* 1: to clean the surfaces and furnishings of 2: to improve or reform by ridding of undesirable people or practices — **house-clean-ing** *n*

house-coat \ˈhauz-skɔt\ *n* • a woman's often long-skirted informal garment for wear around the house

house cricket *n* • any of various crickets living in or about dwellings, esp • a widely distributed American cricket (*Acheta domestica*)

house detective *n* • one who is employed (as by a hotel) to prevent disorderly or improper conduct of patrons

house-dress \ˈhauz-dres\ *n* • a dress with simple lines that is suitable for housework and is made use of a washable fabric

house-father \ˈhauz-fɑð-ər\ *n* • a man in charge of a dormitory, hall, or hostel for young people or children

house-fly \ˈhauz-flaɪ\ *n* • a cosmopolitan two-winged fly (*Musca domestica*) that is often about human habitations and acts as a mechanical vector of diseases (as typhoid fever); also • any of various flies of similar appearance or habitat

house-front \ˈhauz-frʌnt\ *n* • the facade of a house

house girl *n* • HOUSEMAID

house-guest \ˈhauz-gɛst\ *n* • GUEST 1a

house-hold \ˈhauz-həʊld, -hauz-səʊld\ *n* • those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family, also • a social unit comprised of those living together in the same dwelling

household *adj* 1: of or relating to a household • DOMESTIC 2: FAMILIAR, COMMON

household art *n* • one of the techniques (as cooking) used in the maintenance and care of a household

householder \ˈhauz-həʊld-ər, -hauz-səʊld-ər\ *n* • one who occupies a house or tenement alone or as the head of a household

household troops *n pl* • troops appointed to attend and guard a sovereign or his residence

household word *n* • a common word or phrase

house-keeping \ˈhauz-kiːp-ɪŋ\ *vi* -kept \-kipt\, -keep-ing [back-formation fr *housekeeper*]: to keep house

house-keeper \ˈhauz-kiːp-ər\ *n* 1 • a woman employed to keep house 2: HOUSEWIFE

house-keeping \-piŋ\ *n* 1: the management of a house and home affairs 2: the care and management of property and the provision of equipment and services (as for an industrial organization) 3: the routine tasks that have to be done in order for a system to function

house-sel \ˈhauz-sæl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hūs* sacrifice, Eucharist akin to Goth *hūs* sacrifice] *archaic* • the Eucharist or the act of administering or receiving it

house-sel *vi* *archaic* • to administer communion to

house-slek \ˈhauz-slek\ *n* • a pink-flowered European plant (*Sem-pervivum tectorum*) of the orpine family found on old walls and roofs, broadly: SEMPERVIVUM

house-less \ˈhauz-sləs, -hauz-ləs\ *adj* 1: destitute of the shelter of a house: HOMELESS (a ~ wanderer) 2: destitute of houses (a ~ desert) — **house-less-ness** *n*

house-lights \ˈhauz-lɪts\ *n pl* • the lights that illuminate the auditorium of a theater

house-maid \ˈhauz-smɑd\ *n* • a female servant employed to do housework

housemaid's knee *n* [so called fr. its frequent occurrence among servant girls who work a great deal on their knees]: a swelling over the knee due to an enlargement of the bursa in the front of the patella

house-man \ˈhauz-smən, -smæn\ *n* • a person who performs general work about a house or hotel

house-mate \ˈhauz-smāt\ *n* • one that lives in the same house with another

house-mother \ˈhauz-sməθ-ər\ *n* • a woman acting as hostess, chaperon, and often housekeeper in a residence for young people

house mouse *n* • a common nearly cosmopolitan gray mouse (*Mus musculus*) that lives and breeds about buildings, is a vector of diseases, and is an important experimental animal

house of assembly • a legislative body or the lower house of a legislature (as in various British colonies, protectorates, and countries of the Commonwealth)

House of Burgesses • the colonial representative assembly of Virginia

house of cards • a structure or situation that is insubstantial, shaky, or in constant danger of collapse

House of Commons • the lower house of the British and Canadian parliaments

house of correction • an institution where persons who have committed a minor offense and are considered capable of reformation are confined

house of delegates • HOUSE 6a, esp • the lower house of the state legislature in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia

House of Lords • the upper house of the British Parliament composed of the peers temporal and spiritual

house of representatives • the lower house of a legislative body (as the U.S. Congress)

house of studies • an educational institution serving scholars of a religious order — called also *house of study*

house organ *n* • a periodical distributed by a business concern among its employees, sales personnel, and customers

house painter *n* • one whose business or occupation is painting houses

house party *n* • a party lasting over one or more nights at a residence (as a home or fraternity house)

house physician *n* • a physician who is employed by and lives in a hospital

house-plant \ˈhau-splɑnt\ *n* • a plant grown or kept indoors

house-proud \ˈhau-spraʊd\ *adj* • proud of one's house or house-keeping

house-er \ˈhau-zər\ *n* [house] • one that promotes or administers housing projects

house-raising \ˈhauz-raz-ɪŋ\ *n* • the joint erection of a house or its framework by a gathering of neighbors

house-room \ˈhauz-rum, -num\ *n* • space for accommodation in or as if in a house (only two universities gave the subject ~ — *Amer. Naturalist*)

house rule *n* • a rule that applies to a game only among a certain group or in a certain place

house seat *n* • a theater seat reserved by the management for special guests

house sparrow *n* • ENGLISH SPARROW

house-to-house \ˈhauz-tə-ˈhauz\ *adj* • DOOR TO DOOR 1

house-top \ˈhauz-stɒp\ *n* ROOF esp the level surface of a flat roof — from the *housetops* (for all to hear: OPENLY (shouting their grievances from the *housetops*))

house trailer *n* • TRAILER 3b

house-train \ˈhauz-traɪn\ *vi* chiefly Brit. 2HOUSEBREAK

house-ware \ˈhauz-swə(ə)r, -swɛ(ə)r\ *n pl* • furnishings for a house, esp • small articles of household equipment (as cooking utensils or small appliances)

house-warm-ing \ˈhauz-swɔr-mɪŋ\ *n* • a party to celebrate the taking possession of a house or premises

house-wife \ˈhauz-waɪf\ *n* *archaic* • an old pronunciation of *housewife* for sense 2 *n* 1 • a married woman in charge of a household 2 • a small container for small articles (as thread) — **house-wif-iness** \-lɛ-nəs\ *n* — **house-wifely** \-lɛ-ri\ *adj* — **house-wif-ery** \-wɪ-lf(ə)-rɪ\ *n*

house-work \ˈhauz-swɔrk\ *n* • the work of housekeeping

house-ying \ˈhauz-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 *a* • SHELTER, LODGING **b** • dwellings provided for people 2: something that covers or protects as *a* • a case or enclosure (as for a mechanical part or an instrument) *b* • a casing (as an enclosed bearing) in which a shaft revolves *c* • a support (as a frame) for mechanical parts 3: a portion of a mast that is beneath the deck or of a bowsprit that is inboard 4 *a* • the space taken out of a structural member (as a timber) to admit the insertion of part of another *b* • a niche for a sculpture

housing *n* 1: an ornamental cover for a saddle 2 *pl* • TRAP-PINGS

housing development *n* • a group of individual dwellings or apartment houses typically of similar design that are built and leased under one management

housing estate *n* Brit. • HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

housing project *n* • a publically supported and administered housing development planned used for low-income families

Hou-yhn-hnm \ˈhu-ɪn-əm, -hɪn-ɪn\ *n* [imit.] • a member of a race of horses endowed with reason in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*

hove *past* of HEAVE

hov-el \ˈhɒv-əl, -həv-əl\ *n* [ME] 1: an open shed or shelter 2 • TABERNACLE 3 • a small, wretched, and often dirty house: HUT

hov-er \ˈhɒv-ər, -həv-ər\ *vb* **hov-ered**, **hov-er-ing** \-(ɒ-)rɪŋ\ [ME *hōver-er*, freq. of *hōven* to hove:] *vi* 1 *a* • to hang fluttering in the air or on the wing *b* • to remain suspended over a place or object 2 *a* • to move to and fro near a place *b* • to be in a state of uncertainty, irresolution, or suspense ~ *vi* • to brood over (hen ~s her chicks) — **hov-er** *n* — **hov-er-er** \-ər-ər\ *n*

Hov-er-craft \-ər-kraft\ *trademark* — used for a ground-effect machine

how \ˈhəʊ\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hū*, akin to OHG *hwuo* how, OE *hūd* who — more at WHO] 1 *a* • in what manner or way *b* • with what meaning: to what effect *c* • by what name or title (~ art thou called — Shaks) *d* • for what reason • WHY 2 • to what degree or extent 3: in what state or condition (~ are you) 4: at what price (~ a score of ewes now — Shaks) — **how about** • what do you say to or think of (how about it, are you going)

how conf 1 *a* • the way or manner in which (remember ~ they fought); also • the state or condition in which *b* • that (told them ~ he had a situation — Charles Dickens) 2: HOWEVER, AS (a reader can shift his attention ~ he likes — William Empson)

how \ˈhəʊ\ *n* 1: a question about manner or method 2 • MANNER, METHOD

how-be-it \ˈhau-bɛ-ɪt\ *adv* • NEVERTHELESS

howbeit *conj* • ALTHOUGH

howdah \ˈhau-də\ *n* [Hindi *hauḍa*] • a seat or covered pavilion on the back of an elephant or camel



howdah

hula \hü-lä/ also **hula-hula** \hü-lä-hü-lä/ *n* [Hawanan] 1. a sinuous Polynesian dance characterized by rhythmic movement of the hips and mimetic gestures with the hands and often accompanied by chants and rhythmic drumming 2. music to which a hula is performed

hulk \halk/ *n* [ME *hulke*, fr. OE *hulc*, fr. ML *hulcas*, fr. Gk *hulkas*, fr. *helkein* to pull — more at *SULCUS*] 1. a: a heavy clumsy ship b: the body of an old ship unfit for service c: an abandoned wreck or shell d: a ship used as a prison — *usu* used in pl. (every prisoner sent to the ~ — Kenneth Roberts) 2. one that is bulky or unwieldy (a big ~ of a man)

hulk *vi* 1 *dial Eng*: to move ponderously 2. to appear impressively large or massive: *LOOM*

hulking \hul-king/ *adj*: PONDEROUS, MASSIVE

hull \hul/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hulu*, akin to OHG *hala* hull, OE *helan* to conceal — more at *HELL*] 1. a: the outer covering of a fruit or seed b: the persistent calyx or involucre that subtends some fruits 2. a: the frame or body of a ship exclusive of masts, yards, sails, and rigging b: (1) the portion of a flying boat which furnishes buoyancy when in contact with the water, and to which the main supporting surfaces and other parts are attached (2) the main structure of a rigid airship 3. COVERING, CASING — *hull-less* \hul-ləs/ *adj*

hull *vi*: to remove the hulls of: *SHUCK* — *hull-er* *n*

hulla-balloo \hul-lä-bä-lü/ *n*, *pl* -loos [perh. irreg. fr. *hallo* + *Sc balloo*, interj. used to hush children]: a confused noise: *UPROAR*

hull down *adv* or *adj*, of a ship: at such a distance that only the superstructure is visible

hulled corn *n*: whole grain corn from which the hulls have been removed by soaking or boiling in lye water

hullo \hul-lə/ chiefly Brit var of *HELLO*

hum \həm/ *vb* hummed; *hum-ming* [ME *hummen*, akin to MHG *hummen* to hum, MD *hommel* bumblebee] *vi* 1. a: to utter a sound like that of the speech sound /m/ prolonged b: to make the natural noise of an insect in motion or a similar sound: *DRONE* c: to give forth a low continuous blend of sound 2. to be busily active ~ *vi* 1. to sing with the lips closed and without articulation 2. to affect or express by humming (*hummed me to sleep*) (*hummed his displeasure*) — *hum* *n* — *hum-ma-ble* \həm-ə-bəl/ *adj* — *hum-mer* *n*

human \hyü-män, 'yü-/ *adj* [ME *humain*, fr. MF, fr. L *humanus*; akin to L *homo* man — more at *HOMAGE*] 1. of, relating to, or characteristic of man 2. consisting of men 3. a: having human form or attributes b: susceptible to or representative of the sympathies and frailties of man's nature (such an inconsistency is very ~ — P. E. More) — *human-ness* \həm-nəs/ *n*

human *n*: a human being — *human-like* \həm-nik/ *adj*

humane \hyü-män, 'yü-/ *adj* [ME *humain*] 1. marked by compassion, sympathy, or consideration for other human beings or animals 2. characterized by or tending to broad humanistic culture: *HUMANISTIC* (~ studies) — *humanely* *adv* — *humane-ness* \həm-nəs/ *n*

human ecology *n* 1. a branch of sociology concerned esp. with the study of the spatial and temporal interrelationships between men and their economic, social, and political organization 2. the ecology of man and of human communities and populations esp. as concerned with preservation of environmental quality (as of air or water) through proper application of conservation and civil engineering practices

human engineering *n* 1. management of human beings and affairs esp. in industry 2. a science that deals with the design of mechanical devices for efficient use by human beings

humanism \hyü-mä-niz-əm, 'yü-/ *n* 1. a: devotion to the humanities: literary culture b: the revival of classical letters, individualistic and critical spirit, and emphasis on secular concerns characteristic of the Renaissance 2. HUMANITARIANISM 3. a doctrine, attitude, or way of life centered on human interests or values, esp.: a philosophy that asserts the dignity and worth of man and his capacity for self-realization through reason and that often rejects supernaturalism — *humanist* \hü-mə-nist/ *n* or *adj* — *human-istic* \hyü-mä-nis-tik, 'yü-/ *adj* — *human-istic-ly* \hü-mä-nis-tik-lee/ *adv*

humanitarian \hyü-män-ə-ter-ē-ən, 'yü-/ *n*: a person promoting human welfare and social reform: *PHILANTHROPIST* — *humanitarian* *adj*

humanitarianism \hyü-män-ə-ter-ē-əm, 'yü-/ *n*: concern for human welfare esp. as expressed through philanthropic activities and interest in social reforms

humanity \hyü-män-ə-tē, 'yü-/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1. the quality or state of being humane 2. a: the quality or state of being human b: human attributes or qualities (his work has the ripeness of the 18th century, and its rough *humanities* — Pamela H. Johnson) 3. pl: the branches of learning having primarily a cultural character 4. MANKIND

humanize \hyü-mä-niz, 'yü-/ *vt* -ized, -izing 1. a: to represent as or endow with a human character b: to adapt to human nature or use 2. to make humane (tried to ~ and regulate war — Vera M. Dean) — *human-ization* \hyü-mä-nə-zā-shən, 'yü-/ *n* — *human-izer* *n*

human-kind \hyü-män-kīnd, 'yü-/ *n* sing but sing or pl in constr: MANKIND

human-ly \hyü-män-lee, 'yü-/ *adv* 1. a: from the viewpoint of man (~ speaking, the process works like this — Elizabeth Jane-way) b: within the range of human capacity (a ~ impossible task) 2. a: with regard to or in keeping with human proneness to error or weakness (had the temerity to be ~ inefficient a few times — Leonard Koppett) b: with regard to human needs and emotions (provide ~ for those who are not needed in the economy — E. F. Bacon)

human nature *n*: the nature of man as a: the complex of behavioral patterns, attitudes, and ideas which man acquires socially b: the complex of fundamental dispositions and traits of man

humanoid \hyü-mä-noid, 'yü-/ *adj*: having human form or characteristics (~ dentition) (~ robots) — *humanoid* *n*

human relations *n* pl but *usu* sing in constr 1. a study of human problems arising from organizational and interpersonal relations (as in industry) 2. a course, study, or program designed to develop better interpersonal and intergroup adjustments

humate \hyü-mät, 'yü-/ *n*: a salt or ester of a humic acid

hum-bile \həm-bəl, 'bim-/ *adj* hum-bler \b(ə-)lər/, hum-blest \b(ə-)ləst/ [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *humilis* low, humble, fr. *humus* earth, akin to Gk *chthōn* earth, *chamai* on the ground] 1. not proud or haughty: ~ not arrogant or assertive 2. reflecting, expressing, or offered in a spirit of deference or submission (a ~ apology) 3. ranking low in a hierarchy or scale: INSIGNIFICANT, UNPRETENTIOUS — *hum-bile-ness* \bəl-nəs/ *n* — *hum-bly* \b(ə-)li/ *adv*

syn HUMBLE, MEEK, MODEST, LOWLY *shared meaning element*: lacking all signs of pride, aggressiveness, or self-assertiveness

humble *vi* hum-bled, hum-bling \b(ə-)lɪŋ/ 1. to make humble in spirit or manner 2. to destroy the power, independence, or prestige of: *syn* see *ABASE* — *hum-bler* \b(ə-)lər/ *n*

hum-blee \həm-bəl, 'bē/ *n* [ME *humbylbee*, fr. *humbyl* (akin to MD *hommel* bumblebee) + *bee* — more at *HUM*]: BUMBLEBEE

humble pie *n*: submission, apology, or retraction *usu* made under pressure: HUMILIATION — often used in the phrase *eat humble pie*

hum-bug \həm-bəg/ *n* [origin unknown] 1. a: something designed to deceive and mislead b: a person who passes himself off as something that he is not 2. an attitude or spirit of pretense and deception 3. DRIVE, NONSENSE *syn* see *IMPOSTURE* — *hum-bug-ery* \b(ə-)bəg-ə-ree/ *n*

humbug *vb* hum-bugged, hum-bug-ging *vi*: DECEIVE, HOAX ~ *vi*: to engage in a hoax or deception

hum-dinger \həm-'dɪŋ-ər/ *n* [prob. alter of *hummer* (humdinger)] 1. a striking or extraordinary person or thing

hum-drum \həm-'drəm/ *adj* [irreg. redupl. of *hum*]: MONOTONOUS, DULL — *humdrum* *n*

humec-tant \hyü-'mek-tənt/ *n* [L *humectant*, *humectans*, *prp* of *humectare* to moisten, fr. *humectus* moist, fr. *humere* to be moist — more at *HUMOR*]: a substance that promotes retention of moisture — *humectant* *adj*

hum-er-al \hyü-m(ə-)rəl/ *adj* 1. of, relating to, or situated in the region of the humerus or shoulder 2. of, relating to, or being a body part analogous to the humerus or shoulder — *humeral* *n*

humeral veil *n*: an oblong vestment worn around the shoulders and over the hands by a priest or subdeacon holding a sacred vessel

hum-er-us \hyü-m(ə-)rəs/ *n*, *pl* *hum-eri* \hyü-m(ə-)ri, -rē/ [NL, fr. L upper arm, shoulder, akin to Goth *amr* shoulder, Gk *ōmos*] the long bone of the upper arm or forelimb extending from the shoulder to the elbow

hum-ic \hyü-mik, 'yü-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived at least in part from humus

humic acid *n*: any of various organic acids obtained from humus

hum-id \hyü-məd, 'yü-/ *adj* [F or L, fr. L *humidus*, fr. *humere*] containing or characterized by perceptible moisture esp. to the point of being oppressive (a ~ climate) *syn* see *WET* — *hum-id-ly* *adv*

hum-id-i-fier \hyü-'mɪd-ə-,fɪ-(ə)r, 'yü-/ *n*: a device for supplying or maintaining humidity

hum-id-i-fy \hyü-'mɪd-ə-,fɪ-/ *vt* -fied, -fying: to make humid — *hum-id-i-fi-ca-tion* \hɪd-ə-fə-'kā-shən/ *n*

hum-id-i-tat \hyü-'mɪd-ə-'stat, 'yü-/ *n*: an instrument for regulating or maintaining the degree of humidity

hum-id-ity \hyü-'mɪd-ə-tē, 'yü-/ *n*, *pl* -ities: a moderate degree of wetness esp. of the atmosphere: DAMPNESS — compare *RELATIVE HUMIDITY*

hum-id-or \hyü-mə-'dō(ə)r, 'yü-/ *n* [*humid* + -or (as in *cuspidor*)] 1. a case *usu* for storing cigars in which the air is kept properly humidified

hum-id-i-fica-tion \hyü-mə-fə-'kā-shən, 'yü-/ *n*: formation of or conversion into humus

hum-id-ified \hyü-mə-'fɪd, 'yü-/ *adj*: converted into humus

hum-il-late \hyü-'mɪl-ē-,āt, 'yü-/ *vt* -ated; -ating [LL *humiliatus*, *pp* of *humillare*, fr. L *humilis* low — more at *HUMBLE*]: to reduce to a lower position in one's own eyes or others' eyes: *MORTIFY* *syn* see *ABASE* — *hum-il-late-tion* \hɪl-ē-'ā-shən/ *n*

hum-il-lat-ing \hyü-'mɪl-ē-,āt-ɪŋ, 'yü-/ *adj*: extremely destructive to one's self-respect or dignity: *HUMBLING* — *hum-il-lat-ing-ly* \-ɪŋ-lee/ *adv*

hum-il-ty \hyü-'mɪl-ə-tē, 'yü-/ *n*: the quality or state of being humble

hum-ming-bird \həm-ɪŋ-'bɜrd/ *n*: any of numerous tiny brightly colored nonpasserine birds (family Trochilidae) related to the swifts and like them having narrow wings with long primaries, a slender bill, and a very extensible tongue

hum-mock \həm-'ək/ *n* [alter of *hammock*] 1. a rounded knoll or hillock 2. a ridge of ice 3. HAMMOCK 2 — *hum-mocky* \-ək-ee/ *adj*

hu-mor \hyü-mər/ *n* [ME *humour*, fr. MF *humeur*, fr. ML & L, ML *humor*, fr. L, moisture, akin to ON *vær* damp, L *humere* to be moist, Gk *hygras* wet] 1. a: a normal functioning bodily semi-fluid or fluid (as the blood or lymph) b: a secretion (as a hormone) that is an excitant of activity 2. a: in medieval physiology a fluid or juice of an animal or plant, *specif*: one of the four fluids entering into the constitution of the body and determining by their relative proportions a person's health and temperament b: characteristic or habitual disposition or bent: TEMPERAMENT (a man of cheerful ~) c: an often temporary state of mind imposed esp. by circumstances (he was in no ~ to listen to further argument) d: a sudden, unpredictable, or unreasoning inclination: WHIM (beset by the uncertain ~s of nature) 3. a: that quality, which appeals to a sense of the ludicrous or absurdly incongruous b: the mental faculty of discovering, expressing, or appreciating the ludicrous or absurdly incongruous c: something that is or is designed to be comical or amusing *syn* see *MOOD*, *WIT* — *out of humor*: out of sorts

more at sow] : any of several large strong nocturnal carnivorous Old World mammals (family Hyenidae) that usu. feed as scavengers — **hy-enic** \-ē-nik, -en-ik/ adj — **hy-enoid** \-ē-noid/ adj
hyet or **hyeto** *comb form* [Gk, fr *hyetos*, fr *hyeln* to rain — more at suck] : rain (hyetology)

Hy-gi-ea (hi-jē-(yō)) *n* [L, fr. Gk *Hygieia*] : the goddess of health in Greek mythology

hy-gi-ene \hi-jē also hi-ē/ *n* [F *hygiène* & NL *hygieina*, fr. Gk, neut. pl. of *hygieinos* healthful, fr. *hygiēs* healthy; akin to Skt *su* well and to *L virus* living — more at QUICK] 1 : a science of the establishment and maintenance of health 2 : conditions or practices (as of cleanliness) conducive to health — **hy-gien-ic** \hi-jē-'en-ik, hi-jēn-, hi-jēn-/ adj — **hy-gien-i-cally** \i-k(-ə)-lē/ adv — **hy-gien-ist** \hi-jē-'ist, hi-jēn-, hi-jēn-/ *n*
hy-gi-en-ic \hi-jē-'en-iks, hi-jēn-, hi-jēn-/ *n* pl but sing in constr : HYGIENE

hygr *also* **hygro** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *hygros* wet — more at HUMOR] : humidity; moisture (hygroscopic)

hy-gro-graph \hi-grə-'gräf/ *n* [ISV] : an instrument for recording automatically variations in atmospheric humidity

hy-gro-m-e-ter \hi-grām-'et-ər/ *n* [prob fr F *hygromètre*, fr *hygr-* + *-mètre* (-meter)] : any of several instruments for measuring the humidity of the atmosphere — **hy-gro-met-ric** \hi-grə-'me-trik/ adj — **hy-gro-met-ry** \hi-grə-'mē-trē/ *n*

hy-groph-i-lous \hi-grāf-'lōs/ adj : living or growing in moist places

hy-gro-phyte \hi-grə-'fit/ *n* [ISV] : HYDROPHYTE — **hy-gro-phytic** \hi-grə-'fit-ik/ adj

hy-gro-scope \hi-grə-'skōp/ *n* : an instrument that shows changes in humidity (as of the atmosphere)

hy-gro-scop-ic \hi-grə-'skōp-ik/ adj [fr the use of such materials in the hygroscope] 1 : readily taking up and retaining moisture 2 : taken up and retained under some conditions of humidity and temperature (~ water in clay) — **hy-gro-scop-i-cally** \i-k(-ə)-lē/ adv — **hy-gro-scop-i-c-ity** \-skāp-'is-ə-tē/ *n*

hy-ing *pres part of HIE*

Hyk-sos \hik-'sās, -sōs/ adj [Gk *Hyksōs*, dynasty ruling Egypt, fr. Egypt *hik*; *sōs* ruler of the countries of the nomads] : of or relating to a Semite dynasty that ruled Egypt from about the 18th to the 16th century B.C.

hyl or **hylo** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *hylē*, lit., wood] : matter : material (hylomorphous)

hy-la \hi-lə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *hylē* wood] : any of a genus (*Hyla*) of tree frogs

hy-lo-zo-ism \hi-lə-'zō-'zō-əm/ *n* [Gk *hylē* & *zōōs* alive, living, akin to Gk *zōē* life — more at QUICK] : a doctrine held esp. by early Greek philosophers that all matter is animated — **hy-lo-zo-ist** \-zō-'ist/ *n* — **hy-lo-zo-ist-ic** \-zō-'is-tik/ adj

hy-men \hi-mən/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *hymēn* membrane] : a fold of mucous membrane partly closing the orifice of the vagina — **hy-men-al** \-mən-'l/ adj

Hymen *n* [L, fr. Gk *Hymēn*] : the Greek god of marriage
hy-me-ne-al \hi-mē-'nē-əl/ adj [L *hymenaeus* wedding song, wedding, fr. Gk *hymenaios*, fr. *Hymēn*] : NUPTIAL — **hy-me-ne-al-ly** \-nē-əl-/ adv

hymeneal *n* 1 pl, archaic : NUPTIALS 2 archaic : a wedding hymn

hy-me-ni-um \hi-mē-'nē-əm/ *n*, pl *-nia* \-nē-ə/ or *-niums* [NL, fr. Gk *hymēn* membrane] : a spore-bearing layer in fungi consisting of a group of asci or basidia often interspersed with sterile structures — **hy-me-ni-al** \-nē-əl/ adj

hy-me-nop-ter-an \hi-mē-'nāp-tə-rən/ adj : of or relating to hymenoptera

hymenopteran *n* [ME *hymenopter*]

hy-me-nop-ter-on \i-tə-'rən, -rən/ *n*, pl *-tera* \-rə/ also *-ter-ons* [NL *hymenopteron*, fr. Gk, neut. of *hymenopteros* membrane-winged, fr. *hymēn* & *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] : any of an order (Hymenoptera) of highly specialized insects with complete metamorphosis that include the bees, wasps, ants, ichneumon flies, sawflies, gall wasps, and related forms, often associate in large colonies with complex social organization, and have usu. four membranous wings and the abdomen generally borne on a slender pedicel — **hy-me-nop-ter-ous** \-rəs/ adj

hymn \hīm-/ *n* [ME *ymne*, fr. OF, fr. L *hymnus* song of praise, fr. Gk *hymnos*] 1 : a song of praise to God 2 : a metrical composition adapted for singing in a religious service 2 : a song of praise or joy 3 : something resembling a hymn : PAEAN

hymn *v* **hymned** \hīmd/, **hymn-ing** \hīm-ɪŋ/ *v* : to praise or worship in hymns ~ *vi* : to sing a hymn

hym-nal \hīm-nəl/ *n* [ME *hymnale*, fr. ML, fr. L *hymnus*] : a collection of church hymns

hym-na-ry \hīm-nə-'rē/ *n*, pl *-ries* : HYMNAL

hymn-book \hīm-'buk/ *n* : HYMNAL

hym-no-dy \hīm-nō-'dē/ *n* [LL *hymnodia*, fr. Gk *hymnōidia*, fr. *hymnos* & *aoidēn* to sing — more at ODE] 1 : hymn singing 2 : hymn writing 3 : the hymns of a time, place, or church

hym-nol-o-gy \hīm-'nāl-ə-'jē/ *n* [Gk *hymnologia* singing of hymns, fr. *hymnos* & *-logia* -logy] 1 : HYMNODY 2 : the study of hymns

hy-oid \hi-'ōid/ adj [NL *hyoides* hyoid bone] : of or relating to the hyoid bone

hyoid bone *n* [NL *hyoides*, fr. Gk *hyoideis* shaped like the letter upsilon (Y, υ), being the hyoid bone, fr. *y*, *hy* upsilon] : a bone or complex of bones situated at the base of the tongue and supporting the tongue and its muscles

hy-o-scine \hi-'ō-sēn/ *n* [ISV *hyoscyamine* + *-ine*] : SCOPOLAMINE, esp. the levorotatory form of scopolamine

hy-o-scya-mine \hi-'ō-'si-ə-'mēn/ *n* [G *hyoscyamin*, fr. NL *Hyoscyamus* genus of herbs, fr. L *hembane*, fr. Gk *hyoskamos*, lit., swine's bean, fr. *hyos* (gen. of *hyas* swine) & *kyamos* bean — more at sow] : a poisonous crystalline alkaloid $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$, esp. its levorotatory form found esp. in belladonna and hembane and used similarly to atropine

hyp \hīp/ *n*, archaic : HYPOCHONDRIA — often used in pl

hyp *abbr* hypothesis, hypothetical

hyp — see **HYPO**

hyp-aby-sal \hi-pə-'bis-əl, hi-pə-'səl/ adj [ISV] : of or relating to a fine-grained igneous rock usu. formed at a moderate distance below the surface — **hyp-aby-sal-ly** \-səl-/ adv

hyp-a-eth-ral \hi-'pē-'thrəl/ adj [L *hypaethrus* exposed to the open air, fr. Gk *hypaithros*, fr. *hypo-* & *aitēr* ether, air — more at ETHER] 1 : having a roofless central space (~ temple) 2 : open to the sky 3 : OUTDOOR

hy-pan-thi-um \hi-'pan(t)-thē-əm/ *n*, pl *-thia* \-thē-ə/ [NL, fr. *hypo-* & *anth-* + *-ium*] : an enlargement of the floral receptacle bearing on its rim the stamens, petals, and sepals and often enlarging and surrounding the fruits (as in the rose hip) — **hy-pan-thi-al** \-thē-əl/ adj

hyp-er \hīp/ *n* [by shortening & alter] 1 slang : HYPODERMIC 2 slang : a narcotics addict 3 : DECEPTION, PUT-ON 4 : a statement to promote sales : BLURB

hyp-er *vi* **hyped**; **hyp-ing** 1 : to put on : DECEIVE 2 : to stimulate, enliven — usu. used with *up* b : INCREASE (gimmicks designed to ~ attendance at the games) 3 : to promote or publicize extravagantly — **hyp-er-up** \hīp-'dop/ adj

hyper *prefix* [ME *hyper*, fr. L *hyper*, fr. Gk, fr. *hyper* — more at OVER] 1 : above; beyond : SUPER (hyperphysically) 2 : excessively (hypersensitive) b : excessive (hyperemia) 3 : that is or exists in a space of more than three dimensions (hypercube) (hyper-space)

hyper-ac-id \hi-pə-'ras-əd/ adj : containing more than the normal amount of acid — **hyper-acid-i-ty** \-rə-'sid-ə-tē/ *n*

hyper-ac-tive \hi-pə-'rak-tiv/ adj : excessively or pathologically active — **hyper-ac-tiv-i-ty** \-rak-'tiv-ə-tē/ *n*

hyper-ae-s-the-sia *var of* HYPERESTHESIA

hyper-al-do-ste-ron-ism \hi-pə-'rāl-'dās-tə-'rō-'niz-əm, -rāl-'dō-'sī-'rō-/ *n* : ALDOSTERONISM

hyper-bar-ic \hi-pər-'bār-ik/ adj [*hyper-* & *bar-* + *-ic*] : of, relating to, or utilizing greater than normal pressure esp. of oxygen (~ medicine) — **hyper-bar-i-cally** \i-k(-ə)-lē/ adv

hyper-bo-la \hi-pər-'bō-lə/ *n*, pl *-lae* or *-las* \-lā-/ [NL, fr. Gk *hyperbolē*] : a plane curve generated by a point so moving that the difference of the distances from two fixed points is a constant : a curve formed by the intersection of a double right circular cone with a plane that cuts both halves of the cone

hyper-bo-ly \hi-pər-'bō-lē/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *hyperbolē* excess, hyperbole, hyperbola, fr. *hyperballein* to exceed, fr. *hyper-* & *ballein* to throw — more at DEVIL] : extravagant exaggeration ("mile-high ice-cream cones" is an example of ~) — **hyper-bo-ly-ist** \-lōist/ *n*

hyper-bol-ic \hi-pər-'bāl-ik/ also **hy-** hyperbola *AB, CD* axes, *F*, *F'* foci, *xy*, *zw* asymptotes, *h, h', h'', h'''* hyperbolas

per-bol-i-cal \i-k(-ə)-lē/ adj : of or relating to hyperbole — **per-bol-i-cally** \i-k(-ə)-lē/ adv

hyperbolic also **hyperbolical** adj 1 : of, relating to, or being analogous to a hyperbola 2 : of, relating to, or being a space in which more than one line parallel to a given line passes through a point (~ geometry)

hyperbolic function *n* : any of a set of six functions analogous to the trigonometric functions but related to the hyperbola in a way similar to that in which the trigonometric functions are related to a circle

hyperbolic paraboloid *n* : a saddle-shaped quadric surface whose sections by planes parallel to one coordinate plane are hyperbolas while those sections by planes parallel to the other two are parabolas if proper orientation of the coordinate axes is assumed

hyper-bo-lize \hi-pər-'bō-līz/ *v* **bo-lized**, **-lizing** *vi* : to indulge in hyperbole ~ *v* : to exaggerate to a hyperbolic degree

hyper-bo-lol-dal \-lōid-/ *n* : a quadric surface whose sections by planes parallel to one coordinate plane are ellipses while those sections by planes parallel to the other two are hyperbolas if proper orientation of the axes is assumed — **hyper-bo-lol-dal** \-lōid-/ adj

hyper-bo-rea-n \hi-pər-'bōr-ē-ən, -bōr-, (-)pər-'bō-rē-ən/ adj 1 : of or relating to an extreme northern region : FROZEN 2 : of or relating to any of the arctic peoples

hyperborean *n* [L *Hyperborei* (pl), fr. Gk *Hyperboreoi*, fr. *hyper-* & *Boreas*] 1 often *cap* : a member of a people held by the ancient Greeks to live beyond the north wind in a region of perpetual sunshine 2 : an inhabitant of a cool northern climate

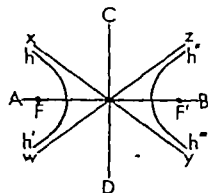
hyper-cal-cem-ia \hi-pər-'kal-'sē-mē-ə/ *n* [NL] : an excess of calcium in the blood — **hyper-cal-cem-ic** \-sē-mik/ adj

hyper-cap-ni-a \-kap-'nē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *hyper-* & Gk *karnos* smoke] : the presence of excessive amounts of carbon dioxide in the blood — **hyper-cap-nic** \-nik/ adj

hyper-cata-lex-i-a \-kat-'lē-'ks-ē-ə/ *n*, pl *-lex-es* \-ēk-'sē-/ [NL, fr. *hyper-* & *catalexis*] : the occurrence of an additional syllable after the final complete foot or dipody in a line of verse — **hyper-cata-lex-ic** \-ēk-'tik/ adj

hyper-charge \hi-pər-'chāj/ *n* : a quantum characteristic of a closely related group of strongly interacting particles represented by a number equal to twice the average value of the electric charge of the group

hyper-cho-les-ter-em-ia \hi-pər-'kō-'les-tə-'rē-mē-ə/ *n* [NL] : HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA — **hyper-cho-les-ter-em-ic** \-mēk/ adj



o abut	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ī coi, cart
ā out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	q sang	ō flow	ō slow	ōi coin	th than
l loot	u foot	y yet	yā few	yā furious	zh vision

hydrogen sulfide • hyena

hydrogen sulfide *n*: a flammable poisonous gas H_2S that has an odor suggestive of rotten eggs and is found esp. in many mineral waters and in putrefying matter

hydro-graph-ic \hi-drə-grə-fik/ *n* [MF *hydrographie*, fr. *hydr-* + *-graphie* -graphy] 1: the description and study of bodies of water (as seas, lakes, and rivers). as: a: the measurement of flow and investigation of the behavior of streams esp. with reference to the control of their waters b: the charting of bodies of water 2: bodies of water — **hydro-graph-ic-ally** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hydro-d \hi-drə-d/ *adj* [deriv. of NL *Hydra*]: of or relating to a hydrozoan; esp.: resembling a typical hydra

hydroid *n*: a hydrozoan; esp.: a hydrozoan polyp as distinguished from a medusa

hydro-kinet-ic \hi-drə-ke-'net-ik, -(k)l-/ *adj*: of or relating to the motions of fluids or the forces which produce or affect such motions — compare **HYDROSTATIC**

hydro-lase \hi-drə-'lās, -lāz/ *n*: a hydrolytic enzyme (as an esterase)

hydro-log-ic \hi-drəl-ə-jē/ *n* [NL *hydrologia*, fr. *L. hydr-* + *-logia* -logy] a science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere — **hydro-log-ic-ally** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* or **hydro-log-ic-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **hydro-log-ic-ist** \hi-drəl-ə-jēt/ *n*

hydro-ly-sate \hi-drəl-ə-sāt, hi-drə-'lī-/ *also* **hydro-ly-zate** \zāt/ *n*: a product of hydrolysis

hydro-ly-sis \hi-drəl-ə-sis, hi-drə-'līt-/ *n* [NL]: a chemical process of decomposition involving splitting of a bond and addition of the elements of water — **hydro-lytic** \hi-drə-'līt-ik/ *adj* — **hydro-lyt-ic-ally** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hydro-lyze \hi-drə-'līz, -līz-/ *v*: to subject to hydrolysis — **hydro-lyz-able** \i-zə-bəl/ *adj*

hydro-mag-net-ic \hi-drə-mag-'net-ik/ *adj* [*hydr-* + *magnetic*] 1: MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC 2: being a wave in an electrically conducting fluid immersed in a magnetic field

hydro-man-ty \hi-drə-'man(t)-ē/ *n* [ME *hydromantie*, fr. MF, fr. *L. hydromantia*, fr. *hydr-* + *-mantia* -mancy]: divination by the appearance or motion of liquids (as water)

hydro-me-chan-ics \hi-drə-mi-'kan-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr: a branch of mechanics that deals with the equilibrium and motion of fluids and of solid bodies immersed in them — **hydro-me-chan-ic-ally** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hydro-me-du-sa \hi-drə-mi-'d(y)ū-sə, -zə/ *n*, *pl* -sae \-zē, -zē/ [NL]: a medusa (as of the orders Anthomedusae and Leptomedusae) produced as a bud from a hydroid — **hydro-me-du-san** \-d(y)ū-sən, -d(y)ūz-/ *adj* or *n* — **hydro-me-du-soid** \-d(y)ū-soid, -zoid/ *adj*

hydro-mel \hi-drə-'mel/ *n* [ME *hydromel*, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. *L. hydromell*, fr. *Gk.* fr. *hydr-* + *mell* honey — more at **MELLIFLUOUS**]: a mixture of honey and water; esp.: MEAD

hydro-met-al-lur-gy \hi-drə-'met-'lī-'r-jē/ *n* [ISV]: the treatment of ores by wet processes (as leaching) — **hydro-met-al-lur-gi-cal** \-met-'lī-'r-jē-kəl/ *adj*

hydro-me-te-or \hi-drə-'mēt-ē-ər, -ē-ō(r)/ *n* [ISV]: a product (as fog, rain, or hail) formed by the condensation of atmospheric water vapor

hydro-me-te-o-rol-o-gy \-mēt-ē-ō-'rāl-ə-jē/ *n*: a branch of meteorology that deals with water in the atmosphere esp. as precipitation — **hydro-me-te-o-rol-o-gi-cal** \-ē-ō-rāl-ē-'lī-kəl, -ār-ə-, -ō-rā-/ *adj*

hydro-me-te-o-rol-o-gist \-ē-ō-rāl-ə-'jōst/ *n*

hydro-met-er \hi-drə-'mēt-ər/ *n*: a floating instrument for determining specific gravities of liquids and hence the strength (as of spirituous liquors or saline solutions) — **hydro-met-ric** \hi-drə-'mēt-rik/ or **hydro-met-ri-cal** \-trī-kəl/ *adj* — **hydro-met-ry** \hi-drə-'mēt-ri/ *n*

hydro-mor-phic \hi-drə-'mōr-fik/ *adj*, of a soil: developed in the presence of an excess of moisture which tends to suppress aerobic factors in soil-building

hydro-n-ic \hi-drən-ik/ *adj* [*hydr-* + *-onic* (as in *electronic*)]: of, relating to, or being a system of heating or cooling that involves transfer of heat by a circulating fluid (as water or vapor) in a closed system of pipes — **hydro-n-ic-ally** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hydro-ni-um \hi-drə-'nī-əm/ *n* [ISV *hydr-* + *-onium*]: a hydrated hydrogen ion H_3O^+

hydro-pa-thy \hi-drə-'pā-thē/ *n* [ISV]: the empirical use of water in the treatment of disease — compare **HYDROTHERAPY** — **hydro-path-ic** \hi-drə-'pā-thik/ *adj* — **hydro-path-ic-ally** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hydro-per-ox-ide \hi-drə-'pə-'rōk-sid/ *n*: a compound containing an O_2H group

hydro-phane \hi-drə-'fān/ *n*: a semitranslucent opal that becomes translucent or transparent on immersion in water

hydro-phil-ic \hi-drə-'fil-ik/ or **hydro-phile** \hi-drə-'fil/ *adj* [NL *hydrophilus*, fr. *Gk.* *hydr-* + *-philos* -philous]: of, relating to, or having a strong affinity for water — **hydro-phil-ic-ity** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hydro-pho-bia \hi-drə-'fō-bē-ə/ *n* [LL, fr. *Gk.* fr. *hydr-* + *-phobia* fear of something — more at **PHOBIA**] 1: a morbid dread of water 2: RABIES

hydro-pho-bic \-fō-bik, -fāb-ik/ *adj*: 1: of, relating to, or suffering from hydrophobia 2: lacking affinity for water — **hydro-pho-bic-ity** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hydro-pho-ne \hi-drə-'fōn/ *n*: an instrument for listening to sound transmitted through water

hydro-phyte \-fīt/ *n* [ISV]: a perennial vascular aquatic plant having its overwintering buds under water 2: a plant growing in water or in soil too waterlogged for most plants to survive — **hydro-phyt-ic** \hi-drə-'fīt-ik/ *adj*

hydro-plane \hi-drə-'plān/ *n*: 1: HYDROFOIL 2: a speedboat with hydrofoils or a stepped bottom so that the hull is raised wholly or partly out of the water b: a rudder on a horizontal axis on a submarine for steering it upward or downward 3: SEAPLANE

hydroplane *vi* 1 a: to skim over the water with the hull more or less clear of the surface b of a car: to go out of control by skimming the surface of a wet road 2: to drive or ride in a hydroplane — **hydro-plan-er** *n*

hydro-pon-ic \hi-drə-'pōn-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to hydroponics — **hydro-pon-ic-ally** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hydro-pon-ics \-pōn-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr [*hydr-* + *-ponics* (as in *geoponics*)]: the growing of plants in nutrient solutions with or without an inert medium to provide mechanical support

hydro-quin-one \hi-drə-'kwīn-'ōn, -'kwīn-'ōn/ *n* [ISV]: a white crystalline strongly reducing phenol $C_6H_4O_2$ used esp. as a photographic developer and as an antioxidant and stabilizer

hydro-scope \hi-drə-'skōp/ *n* [ISV]: a mirror device for enabling a person to see an object at a considerable distance below the surface of water

hydro-sere \-sī(ə)r/ *n*: an ecological sere originating in an aquatic habitat

hydro-ski \hi-drə-'skē/ *n*: a hydrofoil attached below the fuselage of a seaplane to accelerate takeoffs

hydro-sol \hi-drə-'sōl, -sōl/ *n* [*hydr-* + *-sol* (fr. *solution*)]: a sol in which the liquid is water — **hydro-sol-ic** \hi-drə-'sōl-ik/ *adj*

hydro-space \-spās/ *n* [*hydr-* + *space*]: the regions beneath the surface of the ocean

hydro-sphere \-sfi(ə)r/ *n* [ISV]: the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere; broadly: the aqueous envelope of the earth including bodies of water and aqueous vapor in the atmosphere — **hydro-spher-ic** \hi-drə-'sfi(ə)-rīk, -sfer-/ *adj*

hydro-static \hi-drə-'stat-ik/ *also* **hydro-stat-ic** \-i-kəl/ *adj* [prob. fr. NL *hydrostaticus*, fr. *hydr-* + *staticus* static]: of or relating to liquids at rest or to the pressures they exert or transmit — compare **HYDROKINETIC** — **hydro-stat-ic-ally** \i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hydro-stat-ics \-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr: a branch of physics that deals with the characteristics of liquids at rest and esp. with the pressure in a liquid or exerted by a liquid on an immersed body — compare **HYDRODYNAMICS**

hydro-sul-fide \hi-drə-'səl-'fid/ *n* [ISV]: a compound that contains the radical SH and is derived from hydrogen sulfide by the replacement of one of its hydrogen atoms by an element or radical

hydro-sul-fite \-fīt/ *n* [ISV]: a salt containing the radical S_2O_6 , esp.: a sodium salt used as a reducing and bleaching agent

hydro-tac-tile \hi-drə-'tak-'tē-/ *n* [NL]: a taxis in which moisture is the directive factor — **hydro-tac-tic** \-tē-ik/ *adj*

hydro-ther-a-py \hi-drə-'ther-ə-pē-/ *n* [ISV]: the scientific use of water in the treatment of disease — compare **HYDROTHERAPY**

hydro-ther-mal \hi-drə-'ther-məl/ *adj* [ISV]: of or relating to hot water — used esp. of the formation of minerals by hot solutions rising from a cooling magma — **hydro-ther-mal-ly** \-mə-lē/ *adv*

hydro-tho-rax \-thō(r)-aks, -thō(r)-/ *n* [NL]: an excess of serous fluid in the pleural cavity; esp.: an effusion resulting from falling circulation (as in heart disease or from lung infection)

hydro-tro-pism \hi-drə-'trō-'piz-əm/ *n* [ISV]: a tropism (as in plant roots) in which water or water vapor is the orienting factor — **hydro-tro-pic** \hi-drə-'trō-'pik, -trāp-ik/ *adj* — **hydro-tro-pi-cally** \-trō-'pī-k(ə)-lē, -trāp-ī-/ *adv*

hy-drous \hi-'drōs/ *adj*: containing water usu. chemically combined (as in hydrates)

hydrox-ide \hi-'drāk-'sid/ *n* [ISV] 1: a compound of hydroxyl with an element or radical 2: any of various hydrated oxides regarded as containing hydroxyl

hydroxide ion *n*: the anion OH of basic hydroxides — called also **hydroxyl ion**

hydroxyl \hi-'drāk-'sē/ *adj* [ISV, fr. *hydroxyl*]: **HYDROXYL** esp.: containing hydroxyl esp. in place of hydrogen — often used in combination (*hydroxyacetic acid*)

hydrox-y-a-pa-tite \hi-'drāk-'sē-'ap-'tīt-/ *n*: a complex phosphate of calcium $Ca_3(PO_4)_2OH$ that occurs as a mineral and is the chief structural element of vertebrate bone

hydrox-y-bu-tyr-ic acid \-byu-'tīr-ik-/ *n*: a hydroxy derivative $C_4H_7O_3$ of butyric acid

hydrox-yl \hi-'drāk-'sē-/ *n* [*hydr-* + *-ox-* + *-yl*]: the univalent group or radical OH consisting of one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen that is characteristic esp. of hydroxides, oxygen acids, alcohols, glycols, and phenols — **hydrox-yl-ic** \hi-'drāk-'sē-'il-ik/ *adj*

hydrox-yl-amine \hi-'drāk-'sē-'lā-'mēn, hi-'drāk-'sē-'lō-'mēn/ *n* [ISV]: a colorless odorless nitrogenous base NH_3O that resembles ammonia in its reactions but is less basic and that is used esp. as a reducing agent

hydrox-y-lase \hi-'drāk-'sē-'lās, -lāz/ *n*: an enzyme that catalyzes the coupled oxidation of two compounds with incorporation of oxygen into one of them

hydrox-yl-ate \hi-'drāk-'sē-'lāt/ *vi* -at-ed; -at-ing: to introduce hydroxyl into — **hydrox-yl-ation** \-drāk-'sē-'lā-shən/ *n*

hydrox-y-pro-line \hi-'drāk-'sē-'prō-'jēn/ *n* [*hydrox-* + *proline*]: an amino acid $C_5H_9NO_3$ that occurs naturally as a constituent of collagen

hydrox-y-tryp-ta-mine \-trīp-'tā-'mēn/ *n*: SEROTONIN

hydrox-y-urea \-yu-'fē-ə/ *n*: a compound $CH_4N_2O_2$ used as an antineoplastic agent in some forms of leukemia

hydrox-y-zine \hi-'drāk-'sē-'zēn/ *n* [*hydrox-* + *piperazine*]: a compound $C_4H_7N_2O_2$ used as an antihistaminic and tranquilizer

hydro-zo-an \hi-drə-'zō-'ən/ *n* [deriv. of *Gk.* *hydr-* + *zōon* animal — more at *zo-*]: any of a class (Hydrozoa) of coelenterates that includes simple and compound polyps and jellyfishes having no stomodaeum or gastric tentacles — **hydro-zo-an** *adj*

hy-e-na \hi-'ē-nə/ *n* [L *hyaena*, fr. *Gk.* *hyaena*, fr. *hys* hog —



hyena

hypn- or hypno- comb form [F. fr. LL. fr. Gk. fr. *hypnos* — more at *SOMNOLENT*] 1: sleep (*hypnophobia*) 2: hypnotism (*hypnogenesis*)

hyp-na-go-gic or hyp-no-go-gic \hip-nə-'gā-ik, -'gō-jik/ *adj* [F. *hypnagogique*, fr. Gk. *hypn-* + *-agogos* leading, inducing, fr. *agein* to lead — more at *AGENT*]: of, relating to, or associated with the drowsiness preceding sleep

hyp-no-analy-sis \hip-nō-'nāl-sə-'sīz/ *n*: the treatment of mental disease by hypnosis and psychoanalytical methods

hyp-no-gen-e-sis \-'jen-sə-'sīz/ *n* [NL]: the induction of a hypnotic state — **hyp-no-gen-et-ic** \-'jə-nə-'tē-ik/ *adj* — **hyp-no-gen-et-ic-ly** \-'k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

hyp-noid \hip-'nōid/ or **hyp-nol-d** \hip-'nōid -'l/ *adj*: of or relating to sleep or hypnosis

hyp-no-pom-pic \hip-nō-'pām-pik/ *adj* [*hypn-* + Gk. *pompē* act of sending — more at *POMP*]: associated with the semiconsciousness preceding waking (~ illusions)

hyp-no-sis \hip-'nō-sīs/ *n*, *pl* -*nō-sēs* \-'sēz/ [NL] 1: a state that resembles sleep but is induced by a hypnotizer whose suggestions are readily accepted by the subject 2: any of various conditions that resemble sleep 3: *HYPNOTISM*

hyp-no-ther-a-py \hip-nō-'thēr-ə-pē/ *n* 1: the treatment of disease by hypnosis 2: psychotherapy that facilitates suggestion, reeducation, or analysis by means of hypnosis

hyp-notic \hip-'nāt-ik/ *adj* [F. or LL. F. *hypnotique*, fr. LL. *hypnoticus*, fr. Gk. *hypnotikos*, fr. *hypnos* to put to sleep, fr. *hypnos*] 1: tending to produce sleep: *SOPORIFIC* 2: of or relating to hypnosis or hypnotism — **hyp-not-ic-ally** \-'ik(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

hypnotic n 1: a sleep-inducing agent: *SOPORIFIC* 2: one that is or can be hypnotized

hyp-not-ism \hip-nō-'tiz-əm/ *n* 1: the study or act of inducing hypnosis — compare *MESMERISM* 2: *HYPNOSIS* 1 — **hyp-not-ist** \-'tist/ *n*

hyp-no-tize \-'tiz/ *vt* -*tized*; -*tiz-ing* 1: to induce hypnosis in 2: to dazzle or overcome by or as if by suggestion (a voice that ~s its hearers) (drivers hypnotized by speed) — **hyp-no-tiz-able** \-'tī-zə-bəl/ *adj* — **hyp-no-tiz-a-tion** \hip-nō-'tā-zā-shən/ *n* — **hyp-no-tize** \hip-nō-'tī-zēz/ *n*

hyp-po \hip-'pō/ *n*, *pl* *hyppos*: *HYPOCHONDRIA*

hyp-po n *pl* *hyppos* (short for *hyposulfite*): sodium thiosulfate used as a fixing agent in photography

hyp-po n *pl* *hyppos* 1: *HYPODERMIC SYRINGE* 2: *HYPODERMIC INJECTION* 3: *STIMULUS*

hyp-po vt: *STIMULATE* (do everything possible to ~ the economy — Clem Morgello)

hyp-po or hyp- prefix [ME *ypo-*, fr. OF, fr. LL *ypo-*, *hyp-*, fr. Gk. fr. *hypo* — more at *UP*] 1: under; beneath: down (*hypoblast*) (*hypodermic*) 2: less than normal or normally (*hyposthesia*) (*hypotension*) 3: in a lower state of oxidation: in a low and usu. the lowest position in a series of compounds (*hypobromous acid*) (*hypoxanthine*)

hyp-po-blast \hip-pō-'blast/ *n*: the endoderm of an embryo — **hyp-po-blast-ic** \hip-pō-'blas-tik/ *adj*

hyp-po-bran-chi-al \hip-pō-'brān-čē-əl/ *adj*: situated below the gills, *specif*: of or relating to the ventral wall of the pharynx — **hyp-po-branchial n**

hyp-po-cal-cē-mia \-'kal-'sē-mē-ə/ *n* [NL]: a deficiency of calcium in the blood — **hyp-po-cal-cē-mic** \-'mik/ *adj*

hyp-po-caust \hip-pō-'kōst/ *n* [L. *hypocaustum*, fr. Gk. *hypokauston*, fr. *hypokalein* to light a fire under, fr. *hypo-* + *kalein* to burn — more at *CAUSTIC*]: an ancient Roman central heating system with underground furnace and tile flues to distribute the heat

hyp-po-cen-ter \hip-pō-'sent-ər/ *n* 1: the point on the earth's surface directly below the center of a nuclear bomb explosion 2: the focus of an earthquake — **hyp-po-cen-tral** \hip-pō-'sen-trəl/ *adj*

hyp-po-chlo-rite \hip-pō-'klō(ə)r-īt, -'klō(ə)r-/ *n*: a salt or ester of hypochlorous acid

hyp-po-chlo-rous acid \-'klōr-əs-, -'klōr-/ *n* [SV]: an unstable strongly oxidizing but weak acid HClO obtained in solution along with hydrochloric acid by reaction of chlorine with water and used esp. in the form of salts as an oxidizing agent, bleaching agent, disinfectant, and chlorinating agent

hyp-po-chon-dria \hip-pō-'kōn-drē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. LL. *pl*, upper abdomen (formerly regarded as the seat of hypochondria), fr. Gk. *lit*, the parts under the cartilage (of the breastbone), fr. *hypo-* + *chondros* cartilage — more at *GRIND*]: extreme depression of mind or spirits often centered on imaginary physical ailments; *specif*: *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*

hyp-po-chon-dri-ac \-'drē-ək/ *adj* [F. *hypochondriaque*, fr. Gk. *hypochondriakos*, fr. *hypochondria*] 1: situated below the costal cartilages 2: of, relating to, or being the two regions of the abdomen lying on either side of the epigastric region and above the lumbar regions 2: affected or produced by hypochondria

hypochondriac n: one affected by hypochondria

hyp-po-chon-dri-cāl \-'kən-'drī-ə-kəl, -'kēn-/ *adj*: *HYPOCHONDRIAC* 1 — **hyp-po-chon-dri-cāl-ly** \-'k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

hyp-po-chon-dri-cāl-s \-'drī-sə-'sīz/ *n*, *pl* -*sēs* \-'sēz/ [NL, fr. *hypochondria* + *-iasis*]: morbid concern about one's health esp. when accompanied by delusions of physical disease

hyp-po-chro-mic anemia \hip-pō-'krō-mik-/ *n*: an anemia marked by deficient hemoglobin and usu. microcytic red blood cells

hyp-po-co-ri-am \hip-'pō-ə-'rī-əm, hip-'pō-'kō(ə)r-'jī-, -'kō(ə)r-/ *n* [LL. *hypocortis*, fr. Gk. *hypocortis*, fr. *hypokortizesthai* to call by pet names, fr. *hypo-* + *kortizesthai* to caress, fr. *kortos* boy, *korē* girl] 1: a pet name 2: the use of pet names — **hyp-po-co-ri-ic** \hip-pō-'rī-tik/ or **hyp-po-co-ri-ic-ly** \-'tī-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

hyp-po-cot-y-l \hip-pō-'kāt-/ *n* [SV *hypo-* + *cotyledon*]: the part of the axis of a plant embryo or seedling below the cotyledon — see *PLUMULE* illustration

hyp-poc-ri-sy \hip-'āk-rā-sē also hip-'pāk-/ *n*, *pl* -*sīs* [ME *ypocrisie*, fr. OF, fr. *hypocrisis*, fr. Gk. *hypokrisis* act of playing a part on the stage, hypocrisy, fr. *hypokrinesthai* to answer, act on the stage, fr. *hypo-* + *krinein* to decide — more at *CERTAIN*] 1: a feigning to be

what one is not or to believe what one does not; *esp*: the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion 2: an act or instance of hypocrisy

hyp-po-crite \hip-'pō-'krīt/ *n* [ME *ypocrite*, fr. OF, fr. LL *ypocrita*, fr. Gk. *hypokritēs* actor, hypocrite, fr. *hypokrinesthai*]: one who affects virtues or qualities he does not have: *DISSEMBLER* — **hypocrite adj**

hyp-po-crit-ic-al \hip-'pō-'krit-ik-/ *adj*: characterized by hypocrisy (affected a ~ regret); also: being a hypocrite (a most ~ liar) — **hyp-po-crit-ic-ally** \-'k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

syn *HYPOCRITICAL*, *SANCTIMONIOUS*, *PHARISAIICAL*, *CANTING* *shared meaning element*: affecting more virtue or religious devotion than one actually possesses

hyp-po-cy-cloid \hip-'pō-'sī-'klōid/ *n*: a curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle rolling internally on a fixed circle

hyp-po-der-m \hip-pō-'dər-m/ *n* [NL *hypodermis*, fr. *hypo-* + *-derma*]: *HYPODERMIS*

hyp-po-der-mal \hip-pō-'dər-məl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to a hypodermis 2: lying beneath an outer skin or epidermis (~ infections of cattle)

hyp-po-der-mic \-'mik/ *adj* [SV] 1: of or relating to the parts beneath the skin 2: adapted for use in or administered by injection beneath the skin 3: resembling a hypodermic injection in effect: *STIMULATING* — **hyp-po-der-mic-ally** \-'mī-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

hypodermic n 1: *HYPODERMIC INJECTION* 2: *HYPODERMIC SYRINGE*

hypodermic injection n: an injection made into the subcutaneous tissues

hypodermic needle n 1: *NEEDLE* 1c(2) 2: a hypodermic syringe complete with needle

hypodermic syringe n: a small syringe used with a hollow needle for injection of material into or beneath the skin

hyp-po-der-mia \hip-pō-'dər-mī-ə/ *n* [NL] 1: the tissue immediately beneath the epidermis of a plant esp. when modified to serve as a supporting and protecting layer 2: the cellular layer that underlies and secretes the chitinous cuticle (as of an arthropod) 3: *SUPERFICIAL FASCIA*

hyp-po-dip-loid \hip-pō-'dīp-'lōid/ *adj*: having slightly fewer than the diploid number of chromosomes — **hyp-po-dip-loid-ly** \-'lōid-ē-/ *adv*

hyp-po-eu-tec-tic \hip-pō-'yū-'tek-tik/ *adj*: containing the minor component in an amount less than in the eutectic mixture

hyp-po-eu-tec-toid \-'tek-'tōid/ *adj*: containing the minor component in an amount less than that contained in the eutectoid

hyp-po-gas-tric \hip-pō-'gas-trik/ *adj* [F. *hypogastrique*, fr. *hypogastre* hypogastric region, fr. Gk. *hypogastrian*, fr. *hypo-* + *gastēr*, *gastēr* belly — more at *GASTRIC*]: of or relating to the lower median region of the abdomen

hyp-po-gae-al \hip-pō-'jē-əl/ or **hyp-po-gae-an** \-'jē-ən/ or **hyp-po-gae-ous** \-'jē-əs/ *adj* [LL. *hypogaeus* subterranean, fr. Gk. *hypogaios*, fr. *hypo-* + *gē* earth] 1: growing or living below the surface of the ground 2: of a cotyledon: remaining below the ground while the epicotyl elongates — **hyp-po-gae-ally** \-'jē-ə-lē/ *adv*

hyp-po-gene \hip-pō-'jēn/ *adj* [*hypo-* + Gk. *genēs* born, produced — more at *GEN*]: formed, crystallized, or lying at depths below the earth's surface: *PLUTONIC* — *used of various rocks*

hyp-po-gēum \hip-pō-'jē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -*gē-ə* \-'jē-ə/ [L. fr. Gk. *hypogaeon*, fr. neut. of *hypogaios*]: the subterranean part of an ancient building; also: an ancient underground burial chamber

hyp-po-glos-sal \hip-pō-'glās-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to the hypoglossal nerves

hypoglossal nerve n: either of the 12th and final pair of cranial nerves which are motor nerves arising from the medulla oblongata and supplying muscles of the tongue in higher vertebrates — called also *hypoglossal*

hyp-po-gly-cē-mia \hip-pō-'glī-'sē-mē-ə/ *n* [NL]: abnormal decrease of sugar in the blood — **hyp-po-gly-cē-mic** \-'mik/ *adj*

hyp-pog-na-thous \hip-'pāg-nə-'thəs/ *adj*: having the lower jaw longer than the upper

hyp-pog-y-nous \hip-'pāj-ə-'nəs/ *adj* 1: of a floral organ: inserted upon the receptacle or axis below the gynoecium and free from it 2: having hypogynous floral organs — **hyp-pog-y-ny** \-'nē-/ *n*

hyp-po-lim-ni-on \hip-pō-'līm-nē-ən, -nē-əl/ *n*, *pl* -*nī-ə* \-'nē-ə/ [NL, fr. *hypo-* + Gk. *limnion*, dim. of *limnē* lake — more at *LIMNETIC*]: the part of a lake below the thermocline made up of water that is stagnant and of essentially uniform temperature except during the period of overturn

hyp-po-ma-nia \hip-pō-'mā-nē-ə, -nī-ə/ *n* [NL]: a mild mania — **hyp-po-man-ic** \-'man-ik/ *adj*

hyp-po-morph \hip-pō-'mōrf/ *n* 1: *ENDOMORPH* 2: a mutant gene having a similar but weaker effect than the corresponding wild-type gene — **hyp-po-mor-phic** \hip-pō-'mōrf-ik/ *adj*

hyp-po-ni-trite \hip-pō-'nī-trīt/ *n*: a salt or ester of hypobromous acid

hyp-po-ni-trous acid \hip-pō-'nī-trōs-/ *n*: an explosive crystalline weak acid $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ obtained usu. in the form of its salts

hyp-po-pa-ra-thy-roid-ism \hip-pō-'pā-rə-'thī-rōid-'iz-əm/ *n*: deficiency of parathyroid hormone in the body; also: the resultant abnormal state marked by low serum calcium and a tendency to chronic tetany

hyp-po-phary-nx \-'fār-īn(k)s-/ *n* [NL] 1: an appendage or thickened fold on the floor of the mouth of many insects that resembles a tongue 2: the pharyngeal end of the esophagus

hyp-po-phys-e-al \hip-'pā-sə-'sē-əl/ also **hyp-po-phys-i-al** \hip-pō-'fiz-ē-əl/ *adj* [irreg. fr. NL *hypophysis*]: of or relating to the hypophysis

hyp-po-phys-ec-tomy \-'fiz-ē-əl-'sē-'k(-ə)-lī-iz-/ *vt* -*mized*; -*miz-ing*: to remove the pituitary body from

hyp-ph-y-sec-to-my \-'mē-/ *n*, *pl* -*mies*: surgical removal of the pituitary body

o abut * kitten or farther a back i bake i cot, cart
ah out ch chan e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke j sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th this
ll foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

hyper-choles-ter-ol-emia \-'tə-rə-'lēm-ə\ *n* [NL] • the presence of excess cholesterol in the blood — **hyper-cho-les-ter-ol-emic** \-'mīk\ *adj*

hyper-chro-mic anemia \-'hī-pər-'krō-mīk\ *n* [NL *hyperchromia* excessive coloring, fr *hyper-* + Gk *chrōma* color — more at *CHROMATIC*] • an anemia with increase of hemoglobin in individual red blood cells and reduction in the number of red blood cells

hyper-com-plex \-'hī-pər-'kām-'pleks\ *adj* • of, relating to, or being the most general form of number that extends the complex number to an expression of the same type involving a finite number of units or components in which addition is by components and multiplication does not have all of the properties of real or complex numbers

hyper-crit-ic \-'hī-pər-'krīt-ik\ *n* [NL *hypercriticus*, fr *hyper-* + L *criticus* critic] • a carping or unduly censorious critic — **hyper-crit-ic-ism** \-'krīt-ə-'sīz-əm\ *n*

hyper-crit-ic-al \-'krīt-ik-əl\ *adj* • meticulously or excessively critical; censoriously critical *syn* see *CRITICAL* — **hyper-crit-ic-al-ly** \-'k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

hyper-em-ia \-'hī-pər-'rēm-ə\ *n* [NL] • excess of blood in a body part: CONGESTION — **hyper-em-ic** \-'mīk\ *adj*

hyper-es-the-sia \-'hī-pər-'res-'thē-'zhē-'sē-\ *n* [NL, fr *hyper-* + *-esthesia* (as in *anesthesia*)] • unusual or pathological sensitivity of the skin or of a particular sense — **hyper-es-the-tic** \-'thē-tik\ *adj*

hyper-eu-tec-tic \-'hī-pər-'yu-'tek-tik\ *adj* • containing the minor component in excess of that contained in the eutectic mixture

hyper-eu-tec-toid \-'tōid\ *adj* • containing the minor component in excess of that contained in the eutectoid

hyper-ex-cit-a-bil-i-ty \-'hī-pər-'nī-'sīt-ə-'bīl-ət-ē\ *n* • the state or condition of being unusually or excessively excitable

hyper-focal distance \-'hī-pər-'fō-kəl-\ *n* [ISV] • the nearest distance upon which a photographic lens may be focused to produce satisfactory definition at infinity

hyper-ga-my \-'hī-pər-'gə-'mē-\ *n*, *pl* -mies • marriage into an equal or higher caste or social group

hyper-geo-met-ric distribution \-'hī-pər-'jē-'mē-'trīk-\ *n* • a function of the form

$$f(x) = \frac{\binom{M}{x} \binom{N-M}{n-x}}{\binom{N}{n}} \quad \text{where } \binom{M}{x} = \frac{M!}{x!(M-x)!}$$

that gives the probability of obtaining exactly *x* elements of one kind and *n* — *x* elements of another if *n* elements are chosen at random without replacement from a finite population containing *N* elements of which *M* are of the first kind and *N* — *M* are of the second kind

hyper-glyc-e-mia \-'hī-pər-'glī-'sēm-ə\ *n* [NL] • excess of sugar in the blood — **hyper-glyc-e-mic** \-'mīk\ *adj*

hyper-gol \-'hī-pər-'gōl-, -gōl\ *n* [G, fr *hyper-* + *erg-* + *-ol*] • a hypergolic fluid propellant

hyper-golic \-'hī-pər-'gāl-ik\ *adj* • 1: igniting upon contact of components without external aid (as a spark) — 2: of, relating to, or using hypergolic fuel — **hyper-gol-i-cal-ly** \-'ī-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

hyper-in-sul-in-ism \-'hī-pər-'nīt-(s)-'lā-'nīz-əm\ *n* [ISV] • the presence of excess insulin in the body resulting in hypoglycemia

Hyper-ion \-'hī-pər-'ē-\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Hyperion*] • a Titan and the father by Thea of Aurora, Selene, and Helios

hyper-ir-ri-ta-bil-i-ty \-'hī-pər-'nī-'rīt-ə-'bīl-ət-ē\ *n* • abnormally great or uninhibited response to stimuli — **hyper-ir-ri-ta-ble** \-'nī-'rīt-ə-'bəl\ *adj*

hyper-ker-a-to-sis \-'hī-pər-'ker-ə-'tō-'sīs\ *n*, *pl* -to-ses \-'tō-'sēz\ [NL] • hypertrophy of the corneous layer of the skin — **hyper-ker-a-totic** \-'tāt-ik\ *adj*

hyper-kin-ē-sia \-'kə-'nē-'zhē-'(ē-)-'kī-\ *n* [NL, fr *hyper-* + Gk *kinēsis* motion—more at *KINESIS*] • abnormally increased and usu purposeful and uncontrollable muscular movement

hyper-kin-ē-sis \-'nē-'sīs\ *n* [NL, fr *hyper-* + Gk *kinēsis*] • *HYPER KINESIA*

hyper-kin-et-ic \-'net-ik\ *adj* • of, relating to, or marked by hyperkinesia

hyper-lip-e-mia \-'hī-pər-'lī-'pēm-ə\ *n* [NL, fr *hyper-* + *lip-* + *-emia*] • the presence of excess fat or lipids in the blood — **hyper-lip-e-mic** \-'mīk\ *adj*

hyper-lip-id-em-ia \-'līp-ə-'dē-'mē-\ *n* [NL, fr ISV *hyper-* + *lipid* + *-emia*] • *HYPERLIPIDEMIA*

hyper-met-er \-'hī-pər-'mēt-'ər-\ *n* [LL *hypermetrus* hypercatalactic, fr Gk *hypermetros* beyond measure, beyond the meter, fr *hyper-* + *metron* measure, meter] • 1: a verse marked by hypercatalexis — 2: a period comprising more than two or three cola — **hyper-met-ric** \-'hī-pər-'mē-'trīk\ or **hyper-met-ri-cal** \-'trī-kəl\ *adj*

hyper-met-ro-pla \-'hī-pər-'mī-'trō-'pē-\ *n* [NL, fr Gk *hypermetros* + NL *-opia*] • *HYPEROPIA* or **hyper-met-ro-pic** \-'trō-'pīk-, '-trāp-ik\ or **hyper-met-ro-pi-cal** \-'ī-kəl\ *adj* — **hyper-met-ro-py** \-'mē-'trō-'pē-\ *n*

hyper-mnē-sia \-'hī-(p)ərm-'nē-'zhē-'(ē-)'\ *n* [NL, fr *hyper-* + *-mnēsia* (as in *amnesia*)] • abnormally vivid or complete memory or recall of the past — **hyper-mnē-sic** \-'nē-'zīk-, '-sīk\ *adj*

hyper-morph \-'hī-pər-'mōrf\ *n* • 1: *ECTOMORPH* — 2: a mutant gene having a similar but greater effect than the corresponding wild-type gene — **hyper-mor-phic** \-'hī-pər-'mōrf-ik\ *adj* — **hyper-mor-phism** \-'fīz-əm\ *n*

hyper-on \-'hī-pər-'rān\ *n* [prob fr *hyper-* + *-on*] • any of various elementary particles greater in mass than the proton or neutron

hyper-ope \-'hī-pər-'rōp\ *n* [back-formation fr *hyperopia*] • one affected with hyperopia

hyper-opia \-'hī-pər-'rō-'pē-\ *n* [NL] • a condition in which visual images come to a focus behind the retina of the eye and vision is better for distant than for near objects — called also *farsightedness* — **hyper-op-ic** \-'rō-'pīk-, '-rāp-ik\ *adj*

hyper-os-to-sis \-'hī-pər-'ras-'tō-'sīs\ *n*, *pl* -to-ses \-'tō-'sēz\ [NL] • excessive growth or thickening of bone tissue — **hyper-os-tot-ic** \-'tāt-ik\ *adj*

hyper-par-a-site \-'hī-pər-'par-ə-'sīt\ *n* • a parasite that is parasitic upon another parasite — **hyper-par-a-sit-ic** \-'par-ə-'sīt-ik\ *adj* — **hyper-par-a-sit-ism** \-'par-ə-'sīt-iz-əm-, '-sō-'tīz-əm\ *n*

hyper-para-thy-roid-ism \-'par-ə-'thī-'rōid-'īz-əm\ *n* • the presence of excess parathyroid hormone in the body resulting in disturbance of calcium metabolism with increase in serum calcium and decrease in inorganic phosphorus, loss of calcium from bone, and renal damage with frequent kidney-stone formation

hyper-pha-gia \-'fā-'fē-'jā-\ *n* [NL] • abnormally increased appetite for consumption of food frequently associated with injury to the hypothalamus — **hyper-phag-ic** \-'faj-ik\ *adj*

hyper-phys-ic-al \-'fīz-ik-əl\ *adj* • extending, lying beyond, or independent of the physical — **hyper-phys-ic-al-ly** \-'ī-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

hyper-plu-ta-rism \-'pə-'t(y)ū-'dī-'ā-'rīz-əm-, '-t(y)ū-'ā-'rīz-əm\ *n* [ISV] • excessive production of growth hormones by the pituitary gland — **hyper-plu-tar-y** \-'t(y)ū-'ā-'ter-ē\ *adj*

hyper-plane \-'hī-pər-'plān\ *n* • a figure in hyperspace corresponding to a plane in ordinary space

hyper-pla-sia \-'hī-pər-'plā-'zhē-'(ē-)'\ *n* [NL] • an abnormal or unusual increase in the elements composing a part (as tissue cells) — **hyper-plas-tic** \-'plāz-tīk\ *adj*

hyper-ploid \-'hī-pər-'plōid\ *adj* [ISV] • having a chromosome number slightly greater than an exact multiple of the monoploid number — **hyper-ploid** *n* — **hyper-ploid-y** \-'plōid-ē\ *n*

hyper-pnea \-'hī-pər-'nē-ə-, '-pərp-'nē-\ *n* [NL] • abnormally rapid or deep breathing — **hyper-pne-ic** \-'nē-'ik\ *adj*

hyper-po-lar-ize \-'hī-pər-'pō-'lā-'rīz\ *vt* • to produce an increase in potential difference across (a biological membrane) (a *hyperpolarized* nerve cell) — **hyper-po-lar-iz-a-tion** \-'pō-'lā-'rīz-'ā-'shən\ *n*

hyper-py-ret-ic \-'pī-'ret-ik\ *adj* [ISV] • of or relating to *hyperpyrexia*

hyper-py-re-xia \-'rek-'sē-\ *n* [NL] • exceptionally high fever (as for a particular disease)

hyper-sen-si-tive \-'hī-pər-'sen-(t)-'sēt-iv-, '-sen-(t)-stiv\ *adj* • 1: excessively or abnormally sensitive — 2: abnormally susceptible to an antigen, drug, or other agent — **hyper-sen-si-tive-ness** *n* — **hyper-sen-si-tiv-i-ty** \-'sen-(t)-'tīv-ət-ē\ *n*

hyper-sex-u-al \-'seksh-(ə-)-'wəl-, '-sek-shəl\ *adj* • exhibiting unusual or excessive concern with or indulgence in sexual activity — **hyper-sex-u-al-i-ty** \-'sek-shə-'wāl-ət-ē\ *n*

hyper-son-ic \-'sān-ik\ *adj* [ISV] • 1: of or relating to speed five or more times that of sound in air — compare *SONIC* — 2: moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents that move at hypersonic speed (~ wind tunnel) — **hyper-son-i-cal-ly** \-'ī-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

hyper-space \-'hī-pər-'spās\ *n* • 1: space of more than three dimensions — 2: space other than ordinary euclidean space

hyper-sthene \-'hī-pər-'sthen\ *n* [F *hypersthène*, fr Gk *hyper-* + *sthenos* strength] • an orthorhombic grayish or greenish black or dark brown pyroxene (MgFeSiO₃) — **hyper-sthē-nic** \-'hī-pər-'sthen-ik-, '-thēn-ik\ *adj*

hyper-surface \-'hī-pər-'sər-'fēs\ *n* • a figure that is the analogue in hyperspace of a surface in three-dimensional space

hyper-ten-sion \-'hī-pər-'ten-'chən\ *n* [ISV] • abnormally high blood pressure and esp arterial blood pressure, also the systemic condition accompanying high blood pressure — **hyper-ten-sive** \-'hī-pər-'ten-(t)-siv\ *adj* or *n*

hyper-ther-mia \-'hī-pər-'thər-'mē-\ *n* [NL, fr *hyper-* + *therm-* + *-ia*] • hyperpyrexia esp when induced artificially for therapeutic purposes — **hyper-ther-mic** \-'mīk\ *adj*

hyper-thy-roid \-'thī-'rōid\ *adj* [back-formation fr *hyperthyroidism*] • of or relating to *hyperthyroidism*

hyper-thy-roid-ism \-'rōid-'īz-əm-, '-rād-\ *n* [ISV] • excessive functional activity of the thyroid gland, also: the resulting condition marked esp by increased metabolic rate, enlargement of the thyroid gland, rapid heart rate, and high blood pressure

hyper-ton-ic \-'hī-pər-'tān-ik\ *adj* [ISV] • 1: exhibiting excessive tone or tension (a ~ baby) (a ~ bladder) — 2: having a higher osmotic pressure than a surrounding medium or a fluid under comparison (animals that produce a ~ urine) — **hyper-to-ni-c-ity** \-'tā-'nīs-ət-ē\ *n*

hyper-trophy \-'hī-pər-'trō-'fē-\ *n*, *pl* -phies [prob fr NL *hyper-trophia*, fr *hyper-* + *-trophia* -trophyl] • 1: excessive development of an organ or part, specif: increase in bulk (as by thickening of muscle fibers) without multiplication of parts — 2: exaggerated growth or complexity — **hyper-tro-phic** \-'trō-'fīk\ *adj*

hypertrophy *vb* -phied, -phying *vt* • to affect with hypertrophy

hyper-ur-l-cē-mia \-'hī-pər-'yūr-ə-'sēm-ə-\ *n* [NL] • excess uric acid in the blood

hyper-veloc-i-ty \-'və-'lās-ət-ē-, '-lās-ē-\ *n* • a high or relatively high velocity, esp more than 10,000 feet per second

hyper-ven-til-a-tion \-'ven-tī-'ā-'shən\ *n* • excessive ventilation, specif: excessive rate and depth of respiration leading to abnormal loss of carbon dioxide from the blood

hyper-vi-ta-min-osis \-'vīt-ə-'mā-'nō-'sīs\ *n*, *pl* -oses \-'nō-'sēz\ [NL, fr *hyper-* + ISV *vitamin* + NL *-osis*] • an abnormal state resulting from excessive intake of one or more vitamins

hypha \-'hī-fə-\ *n*, *pl* hyphae \-'fē-\ [NL, fr Gk *hyphē* 'hen, akin to Gk *hyphos* web — more at *WEAVE*] • one of the threads that make up the mycelium of a fungus, increase by apical growth, and are coenocytic or transversely septate — **hy-phal** \-'fəl\ *adj*

hyphen \-'hī-fən\ *n* [LL & Gk, LL fr Gk, fr *hyphē* 'hen under one, fr *hyphō* under + *hen*, neut of *hēis* one — more at *UP, SAME*] • 1: a punctuation mark - used to divide or to compound words, word elements, or numbers — **hyphen-less** \-'lās\ *adj*

hyphen *vi* • *HYPHENATE*

hyphen-ate \-'hī-fə-'nāt\ *vi* -at-ed, -at-ing • to connect or separate with a hyphen — **hyphen-ation** \-'hī-fə-'nā-'shən\ *n*

hyphen-ated *adj* [fr the use of hyphenated words (as *German-American*) to designate foreign-born citizens of the U.S.] • of, relating to, or being an individual or unit of mixed or diverse background or composition (~ citizens formerly suspected of having conflicting loyalties)

hypoph-y-sis \hī-'păf-ə-səs\ *n.* **pl.** **-yses** \-,sēz\ [NL, fr Gk, attachment underneath, fr. *hypophyein* to grow beneath, fr *hypo-* + *phyein* to grow, produce — more at **BE**]: **PITUITARY GLAND**



syn IDEA, CONCEPT, CONCEPTION, THOUGHT, NOTION, IMPRESSION
shared meaning element: what exists in the mind as a representation (as of something comprehended) or as a formulation (as of a plan) IDEA is equally applicable to a mental image or formulation of something seen or known or imagined, to a pure abstraction, or to something assumed or vaguely sensed (that's not my *idea* of a good time) (try to get an *idea* of the complexity of the problem) CONCEPT in precise use applies to a generic idea conceived by the mind after acquaintance with instances of a category (the child as he grows develops such concepts as "chair", "dog", and "house") but in frequent, if sometimes criticized use concept is applicable to any formulated and widely accepted idea of what a thing should be (we must expand the concept of conservation to meet the imperious problems of the new age — J. F. Kennedy) CONCEPTION, though often interchangeable with concept in the latter's more general use, can distinctively stress the process of imagining and formulating (too often a writer's conception exceeds his capacity for execution) THOUGHT is likely to suggest the result of reflection, meditation, or reasoning rather than of imagining (a child's thought about God) NOTION can apply to a vague, tentative, or chance idea (most of us retain the notion that all technical change is progress, is necessarily good — R. M. Hutchins) but in precise use it can come close to concept in suggesting a general or universal idea (arriving at the notion of law — Irving Babbitt) or to conception in denoting the meaning content assigned by the mind to a term (they have no adequate notion of what we mean by causation — Edward Sapir) IMPRESSION usually implies the presence of external stimulation that gives rise to an often vague idea (I had an impression that the door opened softly)

1 *ideal* (i-dē-ə) *adj* [F or LL; *Ideā*, fr. LL *ideā*, fr. L *idea*] 1 *a*: existing as a mental image or in fancy or imagination only, broadly: lacking practicality 2 *b*: relating to or constituting mental images, ideas, or conceptions 2 *a*: of, relating to, or embodying an ideal 3 *b*: conforming exactly to an ideal, law, or standard 3 *a*: PERFECT 3 *b*: existing as an archetypal idea 4: of or relating to philosophical idealism

2 *ideal* *n*: 1: a standard of perfection, beauty, or excellence 2: one regarded as exemplifying an ideal and often taken as a model for imitation 3: an ultimate object or aim of endeavor: GOAL 4: a subset of a mathematical ring that is closed under addition and subtraction and contains the products of any given element of the subset with each element of the ring (the integers ending in 0 are an ideal in the ring of all integers) *syn* see MODEL — *ideal-less* (i-dē-ə-lis) *adj*

3 *idealism* (i-dē-ə) *n*: 1 *a*: (1): a theory that ultimate reality lies in a realm transcending phenomena (2): a theory that the essential nature of reality lies in consciousness or reason 2 (1): a theory that only the perceptible is real (2): a theory that only mental states or entities are knowable 2 *a*: the practice of forming ideals or living under their influence 3: something that is idealized 3: literary or artistic theory or practice that affirms the preeminent value of imagination as compared with faithful copying of nature — compare REALISM

4 *idealist* (i-dē-ə) *n*: 1 *a*: an adherent of a philosophical theory of idealism 2: an artist or author who advocates or practices idealism in art or writing 2: one guided by ideals, esp: one that places ideals before practical considerations

5 *idealist* *adj*: IDEALISTIC

6 *idealistic* (i-dē-ə) *adj*: of or relating to idealists or idealism — *idealistic-ally* (i-dē-ə) *adv*

7 *ideality* (i-dē-ə) *n*: 1 *a*: the quality or state of being ideal 2: existence only in idea 2: something imaginary or idealized

8 *idealize* (i-dē-ə) *v*: *trans*: to give an ideal form or value to 2: to treat idealistically *vi*: 1: to form ideals 2: to form idealistically — *idealization* (i-dē-ə) *n* — *idealizer* (i-dē-ə) *n*

9 *ideally* (i-dē-ə) *adv*: 1: in idea or imagination 2: MENTALLY 2: in relation to an exemplar 3 *a*: conformably to or in respect to an ideal 3 *b*: PERFECTLY 3 *c*: for best results (→, the counselor should vary his techniques for each applicant — T. M. Martinez) 3 *c*: in accordance with an ideal or typical standard 3: CLASSICALLY

10 *ideal point* *n*: a point added to the plane or to space to eliminate special cases, specif: the point at infinity added in projective geometry as the assumed intersection of two parallel lines

11 *ideate* (i-dē-ə) *v*: *trans*: to form an idea or conception of ~ *vi*: to form an idea

12 *ideation* (i-dē-ə) *n*: the capacity for or the act of forming or entertaining ideas

13 *ideational* (i-dē-ə) *adj*: of, relating to, or produced by ideation; broadly: consisting of or referring to ideas or thoughts of notion not immediately present to the senses — *ideational-ally* (i-dē-ə) *adv*

14 *idem* (i-dē-ə) *pron* [L, same — more at IDENTITY]: something previously mentioned: SAME

15 *idem-potent* (i-dē-ə) *adj* [ISV *idem-* (fr. L *idem* same) + L *potens*, *potens* having power — more at POTENT]: relating to or being a mathematical quantity which is not zero and every positive power of which equals itself — *idem-potent* *n*

16 *identical* (i-dē-ə) *adj*: IDENTICAL: as *a*: constituting a diplomatic action or expression in which two or more governments follow precisely the same course or employ an identical form 3 *a*: constituting an action or expression in which a government follows precisely the same course or employs identical forms with reference to two or more other governments

17 *identical* (i-dē-ə) *adj* [prob fr. ML *identicus*, fr. LL *identicalis*] 1: being the same: SELF-SAME (the ~ place we stopped before) 2: having such close resemblance as to be essentially the same (→ hats) (the copy was ~ with the original) 3 *a*: having the same cause or origin (the infections appeared to be ~) 3 *b*: MONOZYGOIC *syn* 1 see SAME, 2 see SIMILAR, 3 see DIFFERENT — *identical-ly* (i-dē-ə) *adv* — *identical-ness* (i-dē-ə-nis) *n*

18 *identifi-cation* (i-dē-ə) *n*: 1 *a*: an act of identifying: the state of being identified 2 *b*: evidence of identity 2 *a*: psychological orientation of the self in regard to something (as a person or group) with a resulting feeling of close emotional association 3 *b*: a mental mechanism whereby the individual attains gratification, emotional support, or relief from stress by consciously or unconsciously attributing to himself the characteristics of another person or a particular group *syn* see RECOGNITION

19 *identification card* *n*: ID CARD

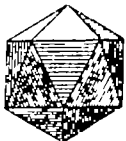
20 *identifi-er* (i-dē-ə) *n*: one that identifies

21 *identifi-y* (i-dē-ə) *v*: *trans*: to identify 1 *a*: to cause to be or become identical 2 *b*: to conceive as united (as in spirit, outlook, or principle) (groups that are identified with conservation) 2 *b*: to establish the identity of 3 *b*: to determine the taxonomic position of (a biological specimen) *vi*: 1: to be or become the same 2: to practice psychological identification (→ with the hero of a novel) — *identifi-able* (i-dē-ə-bəl) *adj* — *identifi-ably* (i-dē-ə-bəl) *adv*

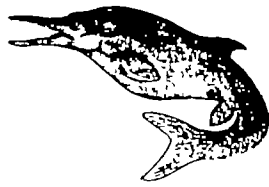
22 *identit-y* (i-dē-ə) *n*: 1 *a*: the quality of being identical 2 *a*: the quality of being identical 2 *b*: the quality of being identical 2 *c*: the quality of being identical 2 *d*: the quality of being identical 2 *e*: the quality of being identical 2 *f*: the quality of being identical 2 *g*: the quality of being identical 2 *h*: the quality of being identical 2 *i*: the quality of being identical 2 *j*: the quality of being identical 2 *k*: the quality of being identical 2 *l*: the quality of being identical 2 *m*: the quality of being identical 2 *n*: the quality of being identical 2 *o*: the quality of being identical 2 *p*: the quality of being identical 2 *q*: the quality of being identical 2 *r*: the quality of being identical 2 *s*: the quality of being identical 2 *t*: the quality of being identical 2 *u*: the quality of being identical 2 *v*: the quality of being identical 2 *w*: the quality of being identical 2 *x*: the quality of being identical 2 *y*: the quality of 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identical 2 *xs*: the quality of being identical 2 *xt*: the quality of being identical 2 *xu*: the quality of being identical 2 *xv*: the quality of being identical 2 *xw*: the quality of being identical 2 *xx*: the quality of being identical 2 *xy*: the quality of being identical

ice floe *n* : a flat free mass of floating sea ice; broadly : a large floating fragment of sheet ice
ice fog *n* : a fog composed of ice particles
ice hockey *n* : a game played on an ice rink by two teams of six players on skates whose object is to drive a puck into the opponent's goal with a hockey stick
ice-house *\ˈɪs-ˌhaʊs, ˈɪ-səʊs\ n* : a building in which ice is made or stored
ice-kha-na *\ˈɪs-kā-nə, -kən-\ n* [ice + gymkhana] : an automobile gymkhana held on a frozen lake
ice-land *abbr* Icelandic
ice-land-dic *\ˈɪs-lān-dɪk\ adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of Iceland, the Icelanders, or Icelandic
ice-landic *n* : the North Germanic language of the Icelandic people
ice-land moss *\ˈɪs-lān(d)-, ˈɪ-slan(d)-\ n* : a lichen (*Cetraria islandica*) of mountainous and arctic regions sometimes used in medicine or as food
ice-land poppy *n* : any of various perennial cultivated poppies prob. derived from two species (*Papaver nudicaule* and *P. alpinum*) and characterized by rather small single or double chiefly pastel flowers
ice-land spar *n* : a doubly refracting transparent calcite
ice-man *\ˈɪs-mən\ n* : 1 : a man skilled in traveling on ice 2 : one who sells or delivers ice
ice milk *n* : a sweetened frozen food made of skim milk
ice needle *n* : one of numerous slender ice particles that float in the air in clear cold weather — called also *ice crystal*
ice-ni *\ˈɪ-sē-ni\ n pl* [L.] : an ancient British people that under their queen Boadicea revolted against the Romans in A.D. 61 — *ice-ni-an* *\ˈɪ-sē-nē-ən\ or ice-nic* *\ˈɪ-sē-nɪk, -sē-nɪk\ adj*
ice pack *n* : an expanse of pack ice
ice pick *n* : a hand tool ending in a spike for chipping ice
ice plant *n* : an Old World annual herb (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*) that is related to the carpetweed, has fleshy foliage covered with glistening papillate dots or vesicles, and is widely naturalized in warm regions, broadly : FIG MARIIGOLD
ice point *n* : the temperature of 0° centigrade or 273.15° kelvin at which ice is in equilibrium with liquid water under air saturated with water at standard atmospheric pressure
ice show *n* : an entertainment consisting of various exhibitions by ice skaters with musical accompaniment
ice-skate *\ˈɪs-ˌskāt\ vi* : to skate on ice — *ice skater* *n*
ice skate *n* : a shoe with a metal runner attached for ice-skating
ice storm *n* : a storm in which falling rain freezes on contact
ice water *n* : chilled or iced water esp. for drinking
ICFTU *abbr* International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ich- or **ichno-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *ichnos*] : footprint : track (*ichnology*)
ich-neu-mon *\ˈɪk-ˈnəʊ(ɪ)-mən\ n* [L, fr. Gk *ichneumon*, lit., tracker, fr. *ichneumon* to track, fr. *ichnos*] 1 : MONGOOSE 2 : ICHNEUMON FLY
ichneumon fly *n* : any of a large superfamily (Ichneumonoidea) of hymenopterous insects whose larvae are usu. internal parasites of other insect larvae and esp. of caterpillars
ichor *\ˈɪ-kə-ɔr\ n* [Gk *ichor*] 1 : an ethereal fluid taking the place of blood in the veins of the ancient Greek gods 2 : a thin watery or blood-tinged discharge — *ichor-us* *\-kə-rəs\ adj*
ichth *abbr* ichthyology
ichthy- or **ichthyo-** *comb form* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *ichthys*, akin to Arm. *jukn* fish; fish (*ichthyic*)
ichthyo-fau-na *\ɪk-thē-ˈfō-nə, -fān-\ n* [NL] : the fish life of a region — *ichthyo-fau-nal* *\-fō-n-əl, -fān-\ adj*
ichthyo-log-y *\ɪk-thē-ˈlɔ-ʒi\ n* 1 : a branch of zoology that deals with fishes 2 : a treatise on fishes — *ichthyo-log-ical* *\-thē-ˈlɔ-ʒi-kəl\ adj* — *ichthyo-log-i-cal-ly* *\-kə-ˈlɔ-ʒi-kəl\ adv* — *ichthyo-log-ist* *\-thē-ˈlɔ-ʒi-st\ n*
ichthyo-ophagous *\ɪk-thē-ˈfə-ɡəs\ adj* [Gk *ichthyophagos*, fr. *ichthys* + *-phagos* -phagous] : eating or subsisting on fish
ichthyo-or-nis *\ɪk-thē-ˈɔr-nɪs\ n* [NL, genus name, fr. *ichthys* + Gk *ornis* bird — more at ERNE] : any of a genus (*Ichthyornis*) of extinct toothed birds
ichthyo-saur *\ɪk-thē-ˈsɔ-ɔr\ n* [denov. of Gk *ichthys* + *sauros* lizard — more at SAURIAN] : any of an order (Ichthyosauria) of extinct marine reptiles with fish-shaped body and elongated snout — *ichthyo-sauri-an* *\ɪk-thē-ˈsɔr-ē-ən\ adj* or *n*
ich-ian *\ˈɪʃ-ən\ n* *suffix* [ME, fr. OF *-icien*, fr. L *-ica* (as in *rhetorica rhetorica*) + OF *-ien* -ian] : specialist : practitioner (*beautician*)
icicle *\ˈɪ-sɪk-əl\ n* [ME *iskel*, fr. *is* ice + *ikel* icicle, fr. OE *gicel*, akin to OHG *ihilla* icicle, Mfr *aig le* 1 : a pendant mass of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water 2 : an emotionally unresponsive person
icing *\ˈɪ-sɪŋ\ n* : a sweet, flavored, and usu. creamy mixture used to coat baked goods (as cupcakes) — called also *frosting*
icing *n* : an act by an ice-hockey player of shooting a puck from within his defensive zone beyond the opponents' goal line
ICJ *abbr* International Court of Justice
ick- or **ick-** *n* [deriv. of OE *ēar, eher* — more at EAR] Scot : a head of grain
icky *\ˈɪ-kɪ\ adj* *ick-ier, -est* [perh. baby talk alter. of *sticky*] 1 : offensive to the senses or sensibilities : DISTASTEFUL (put off by her ~ triteness — Renata Adler) 2 : lacking sophistication
icon *\ˈɪ-kən\ n* [L, fr. Gk *eikōn*, fr. *eikēnai* to resemble] 1 : a usu. pictorial representation : IMAGE 2 [Gk *eikōn*, fr. Gk] : a conventional religious image typically painted on a small wooden panel and used in the devotions of Eastern Christians 3 : an object of

unritical devotion : IDOL — **icon-ic** *\ˈɪ-kən-ɪk\ adj* — **icon-ically** *\-ɪ-kə-ˈlɪ\ adv* — **iconic-ity** *\-ɪ-kə-nɪs-ɪ-ti\ n*
icon- or **icono-** *comb form* [Gk *eikon-, eikono-, fr. eikon-, eikōn*] : image (*iconolater*)
icon-o-clasm *\ˈɪ-kən-ə-ˌklaz-əm\ n* : the doctrine, practice, or attitude of an iconoclast
icon-o-clast *\ˈɪ-klast\ n* [ML *iconoclastes*, fr. MGk *eikonoklastēs*, lit., image destroyer, fr. Gk *eikōn- + klao* to break — more at HALT] 1 : one who destroys religious images or opposes their veneration 2 : one who attacks established beliefs or institutions — **icono-clastic** *\(ɪ-kən-ə-ˈklas-tɪk\ adj* — **icono-clas-ti-cal-ly** *\-tɪ-kə-ˈlɪ\ adv*
icono-graph-er *\ˈɪ-kə-ˈnag-rə-fər\ n* : a maker or designer of figures or drawings esp. of a conventional or mechanical type
icon-o-graph-ic *\(ɪ-kən-ə-ˈgraf-ɪk\ or icon-o-graph-ical* *\-ɪ-kəl\ adj* 1 : of or relating to iconography 2 : representing something by pictures or diagrams — **icon-o-graph-i-cal-ly** *\-ɪ-kə-ˈlɪ\ adv*
icono-graphy *\ˈɪ-kə-ˈnag-rə-fɪ\ n, pl -phies* [Gk *eikonographia* sketch, description, fr. *eikonographēin* to describe, fr. *eikōn- + graphēin* to write — more at CARVE] 1 : pictorial material relating to or illustrating a subject : a pictorial record of a subject 2 : the traditional or conventional images or symbols associated with a subject and esp. a religious or legendary subject 3 : the imagery or symbolism of a work of art, an artist, or a body of art 4 : ICONOLOGY 5 : a published work dealing with or featuring iconography
icon-o-la-try *\ˈnɪl-ə-trɪ\ n* : the worship of images or icons
icono-log-y *\ˈnɪl-ə-ʒi\ n* [F *iconologie*, fr. *icono-* *icon-* + *-logie* -logy] : the study of icons or artistic symbolism — **icono-log-ical** *\(ɪ-kən-ə-ˈlɔ-ʒi-kəl\ adj*
icono-scope *\ˈɪ-kən-ə-ˌskop\ n* [fr. *Iconoscope*, a trademark] : a camera tube containing an electron gun and a photoemissive mosaic screen each cell of which produces a charge proportional to the varying light intensity of the image focused on the screen
icono-to-els *\ˈɪ-kə-ˈnɔs-tə-səl\ n, pl -ta-ses* *\-sɪz* [MGk *eikonotaxis*] : a screen or partition with doors and tiers of icons that separates the bema from the nave in Eastern churches
ico-sa-hed-ral *\(ɪ-kə-ˈsə-ˈhɛ-drəl, -kəs-ə-\ adj* : of or having the form of an icosahedron
ico-sa-hed-ron *\-drən\ n, pl -drons or -dra* *\-dra* [Gk *ekosaedron*, fr. *eikōs* twenty + *-edron* -hedron — more at VIGESIMAL] : a polyhedron having 20 faces
ICR *abbr* Institute for Cancer Research
-ics *\(ɪk-s\ n pl* *suffix* but *sing or pl in constr* *\-ɪk* + *-s* trans. of Gk *-ika*, fr. neut. pl of *-ikos* -ic 1 : study : knowledge : skill : practice (linguistics) (electronics) 2 : characteristic actions or activities (acrobatics) 3 : characteristic qualities, operations, or phenomena (mechanics)
ICSH *abbr* interstitial cell-stimulating hormone
ic-ter-ic *\ik-ˈtɪr-ɪk\ adj* : of, relating to, or affected with jaundice
ic-ter-us *\ˈɪk-tə-rəs\ n* [NL, fr. Gk *ikteros*; akin to Gk *iktis*, a yellow bird] : JAUNDICE
ictus *\ˈɪk-təs\ n* [L, fr. *ictus* pp of *icere* to strike; akin to Gk *akhmē lance*] : the recurring stress or beat in a rhythmic or metrical series of sounds
ICU *abbr* intensive care unit
icy *\ˈɪ-si\ adj* *ic-ier, -iest* 1 : covered with, abounding in, or consisting of ice 2 : intensely cold 3 : characterized by coldness : FROID (an ~ stare) — *ic-ily* *\-sɪ-ˈlɪ\ adv* — *ic-iness* *\-sɪ-nəs\ n*
id *\ˈɪd\ n* [NL, fr. L, it] : the one of the three divisions of the psyche in psychoanalytic theory that is completely unconscious and is the source of psychic energy derived from instinctual needs and drives — compare EGO SUPEREGO
id *n* [id, fr. F *-ide*, fr. L *-id-*, -is, fem. patronymic suffix] : a skin rash that is an allergic reaction to an agent causing an infection
id *abbr* idem
ID *abbr* 1 Idaho 2 identification 3 industrial design 4 inner diameter 5 inside dimensions 6 intelligence department 7 internal diameter 8 intradermal
id *\ˈɪd\ n* *suffix* [in sense 1, fr. L *-ides*, masc. patronymic suffix, fr. Gk *-idēs*; in sense 2, fr. It *-ide*, fr. L *-id-*, is, fem. patronymic suffix, fr. Gk] 1 : one belonging to (a specified) dynastic line (Fatimid) 2 : meteor associated with or radiating from a (specified) constellation or comet (Perseid)
id *n* *suffix* [prob. fr. L *-id-*, -is, fem. patronymic suffix, fr. Gk] : body : particle (energid)
id *\(ɪd\)* : I had : I should : I would
-idēs *\-dēs\ n pl* *suffix* [NL, fr. L, fr. Gk *-idai*, pl of *-idēs*] : members of the family of — in names of zoological families (Felidae)
ID *card* *\ˈɪd-ə\ n* : a card bearing identifying data (as age or organizational membership) about the individual whose name appears thereon — called also *identification card*, *identity card*
-ide *\ˈɪd\ also -id\ n* *suffix* [G & F, G *-id-*, fr. F *-ide* (as in *oxide*) 1 : binary chemical compound — added to the contracted name of the nonmetallic or more electronegative element (hydrogen sulfide) or radical (cyanide) 2 : chemical compound derived from or related to another (usu. specified) compound (anhydride) (glucoside)
idea *\ˈɪ-dē-ə, ˈɪd-(ə)-ə, esp South ˈɪd-ə\ n* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *idein* to see — more at WIT] 1 : a transcendent entity that is a real pattern of which existing things are imperfect representations 2 : a standard of perfection : IDEAL 3 : a plan for action : DESIGN 2 *archaic* : a visible representation of a conception : a replica of a pattern 3 : obs : an image recalled by memory 4 : an indefinite or unformed conception 5 : an entity (as a thought, concept, sensation, or image) actually or potentially present to consciousness 6 : a formulated thought or opinion 7 : whatever is known or supposed about something (a child's ~ of time) 8 : the central meaning or chief end of a particular action or situation 9 *Christian Science* : an image in Mind — **idea-less** *\ˈɪ-dē-ə-ləs\ adj*



icosahedron



ichthyosaur

proved by an argument proving or disproving something not at issue

ig-nore \ig-'nɔ:(ə)r-, 'nɔ:(ə)r\ *vi* **ig-nored**; **ig-nor-ing** [obs **ignore** to be ignorant of, fr. *F* **ignorer**, fr. *L* **ignorare**, fr. **ignarus** ignorant, unknown, fr. *in-* + *gnoscere*, *noscere* to know — more at **KNOW**] 1: to refuse to take notice of 2: to reject (a bill of indictment) as ungrounded **syn** see **NEGLECT** **ant** heed, acknowledge — **ig-nor-able** \-'nɔ:(ə)-bəl-, 'nɔ:(ə)-\ *adj* — **ig-nor-er** *n*

ig-ro-t \ig-'rɔ:(t)\ *n*, pl **ig-rot** or **ig-rots** 1: a member of any of several related peoples of northwestern Luzon, Philippines 2: any of the Austronesian languages of the Igorot

ig-raine \ig-'grān\ *n*: the wife of Uther and mother of Arthur in Arthurian legend

ig-u-a-na \ig-'gwān-ə\ *n* [Sp. fr. Arawak *iwana*]: any of various large herbivorous typically dark-colored tropical American lizards (family Iguanidae) that have a serrated dorsal crest and are important as human food in their native habitat, broadly: any of various large lizards

ig-u-an-o-don \ig-'gwān-ə-'dɔ:(n)\ *n* [NL **Iguanodon**, **Iguanodon**, genus name]: any of a genus (**Iguanodon**) of gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs from the early Cretaceous of Belgium and England

IGY **abbr** International Geophysical Year

IHD **abbr** International Hydrological Decade

IHP **abbr** indicated horsepower

IHS \j-'ɛ-'tʃes\ [LL part transliteration of Gk **ΙΗΣ**, abbreviation for **ΙΗΣΟΥΣ** *Jesus* *Jesus*] — used as a Christian symbol and monogram for *Jesus*

ik-e-ba-na \ik-'bān-ə-, ik-'i-, 'ɛk-\ *n* [Jap. fr. *ikeru* to keep alive, arrange + *hana* flower]: the Japanese art of flower arranging that emphasizes form and balance

ikon var of **ICON**

il **abbr** Illinois

il — see **IN**

ILA **abbr** International Longshoremen's Association

ilang-ilang \il-'lāŋ-'ɛ-'lāŋ\ *n* [Tag.] 1: a tree (*Canarium odoratum*) of the custard-apple family of the Malay archipelago, the Philippines, and adjacent areas that has very fragrant greenish yellow flowers 2: a perfume distilled from the flowers of the *ilang-ilang* tree

ile also **ileo** **comb form** [NL **ileum**] 1: ileum (<**ileitis**>) 2: ileal and (<**ileocecal**>)

ile \ɪ-, ɪ-, ɪl-, ɪl\ *adj* suffix [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L* **-ilis**]: of, relating to, or capable of (contractile)

ile *n* suffix [prob. fr. **-ile** (as in *quartile*, *n*)]: segment of a (specified) size in a frequency distribution (<**decile**>)

ile-it-is \il-'it-'ɪ-'s\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the ileum

ile-um \il-'ɛ-'m\ *n*, pl **il-ea** \il-'ɛ-'ə\ [NL, fr. *L*, groin, viscera]: the last division of the small intestine extending between the jejunum and large intestine — **ile-al** \il-'ɛ-'əl\ *adj*

ile-us \il-'ɛ-'s\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *eliein*, fr. *elyein* to roll — more at **VOLUBLE**]: mechanical or functional obstruction of the bowel

ilex \il-'ɛks\ *n* [L] 1: a southern European evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*) — called also **holm oak** 2: **HOLLY** 1

ILGWU **abbr** International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

il-lac \il-'læk\ also **il-lal** \il-'læl\ *adj* [LL **iliacus**, fr. *L* **ilius**]: of, relating to, or located near the ilium

il-lad \il-'læd-, 'læd\ *n* [**Ilíad**, ancient Greek epic poem attributed to Homer, fr. *L* **Ilíad**, *Ilías*, fr. Gk] 1: a long narrative; esp: an epic in the Homeric tradition 2 **a**: a series of exploits regarded as suitable for an epic **b**: a series of miseries or disastrous events — **il-lad-ly** \il-'læd-'lɪ-\ *adj*

il-lo-comb form [NL **iliac**]: **iliac** and (<**liolumbar**>)

il-lum \il-'lʊm\ *n*, pl **il-las** \il-'læs\ [NL, fr. *L* **ilium**, **ileum**]: the dorsal, upper, and largest one of the three bones composing either lateral half of the pelvis

ilk \il\ *pron* [ME, fr. OE **ilca**, fr. a prehistoric compound whose constituents are akin respectively to *Goth* *is* he (akin to *L* *is* he, that) and OE *gelic* like — more at **ITERATE**, **LIKE**] chiefly *Scot*: **SAME** — used with that esp. in the names of landed families

ilk *n*: **SORT**, **KIND** (the rejection of these books or others of like ~ — Kathleen Molz)

il-lit *pron* [ME, *adj* & *pron.*, fr. OE *ylc*, *ȝlc* — more at **EACH**] chiefly *Scot*: **EACH**

il-ka \il-'kə\ *adj* [ME, fr. *ilk* + *a* (indef. art.)] chiefly *Scot*: **EACH**, **EVERY**

ill \il\ *adj* worse \wɔ:(ə)r-, worst \wɔ:(ə)r\ [ME, fr. ON **illr**] 1 chiefly *Scot*: **IMMORAL**, **VICIOUS** **b**: resulting from, accompanied by, or indicative of an evil or malevolent intention (< deeds >) **c**: attributing evil or an objectionable quality (held an ~ opinion of his neighbors) 2 **a**: causing suffering or distress (< weather >) **b** (1): not normal or sound (< health >) (2): not in good health, also: **NAUSEATED** 3 **a**: not suited to circumstances or not to one's advantage: **UNLUCKY** (an ~ omen) **b**: involving difficulty: **HARD** (an ~ man to please) 4 **a**: not meeting an accepted standard (< manners >) **b** *archaic*: notably unskillful or inefficient 5 **a**: **UNFRIENDLY**, **HOSTILE** (< feeling >) **b**: **HARSH**, **CRUEL** (< treatment >) **syn** see **BAD**, **ant** good

ill *adv* worse; worst 1 **a**: with displeasure or hostility **b**: in a harsh manner **c**: so as to reflect unfavorably (spoke ~ of his neighbors) 2: in a reprehensible manner 3: **HARDLY**, **SCARCELY** (can ~ afford such extravagances) 4 **a**: in an unfortunate manner: **BADLY**, **UNLUCKILY** (~ fares the land... where wealth accumulates, and men decay — Oliver Goldsmith) **b**: in a faulty, inefficient, or unpleasant manner — often used in combination (the methods used may be ill-adapted to the aims in view — R. M. Hutchins)

ill *n*: 1: the reverse of good: **EVIL** 2 **a**: **MISFORTUNE**, **DISTRESS** **b** (1): **AILMENT**, **SICKNESS** (2): something that disturbs or afflicts: **TROUBLE** (economic and social ~) 3: something that reflects unfavorably (spoke no ~ of him)

ill *abbr* illustrated; illustration; illustrator

ill *abbr* Illinois

ill \il\ *adj*: I will; I shall

ill-ad-vised \il-'əd-'vɪzd\ *adj*: resulting from or showing lack of wise and sufficient counsel or deliberation (an ~ decision) — **ill-ad-vised-ly** \il-'əd-'vɪzd-'lɪ-\ *adv*

il-la-tion \il-'lā-shən\ *n* [LL **illatio**, **illatio**, fr. *L*, action of bringing in, fr. *illatus* (pp of *inferre* to bring in), fr. *in-* + *latus*, pp of *ferre* to carry — more at **TOLERATE**, **BEAR**] 1: the action of inferring: **INFERENCE** 2: a conclusion inferred

il-lative \il-'lɪ-tɪv, il-'lɪ-t\ *n*: a word (as *therefore*) or phrase (as *as a consequence*) introducing an inference 2: **ILLATION** 2

il-lative *adj*: **INFERNAL** — **il-lative-ly** *adv*

il-lau-d-able \il-'lɔ:(d)-ə-bəl\ *adj* [L **laudabilis**, fr. *in-* + *laudabilis* (laudable): deserving no praise — **il-lau-d-ably** \il-'lɔ:(d)-ə-bəl-\ *adv*

il-l-ness \il-'lɛn-s\ *n*: a condition of being deficient in health, happiness, or prosperity

il-lod-ing \il-'lɔ:(d)-ɪŋ\ *adj*: boding evil: **INAUSPICIOUS**

il-lod \il-'lɔ:(d)-ɪŋ\ *adj*: 1: badly brought up or showing bad upbringing: **IMPOLITE** 2: inferior by reason of being the offspring of badly matched parents

il-le-gal \il-'lɛ-gəl\ *adj* [F or ML; *F* **illégal**, fr. ML **illegalis**, fr. *L* *in-* + *legalis* legal]: not according to or authorized by law: **UNLAWFUL**, also: not sanctioned by official rules (as of a game) — **il-le-gal-ly** \il-'lɛ-gəl-'tɪ-\ *adv*

il-le-gal-ize \il-'lɛ-gəl-'ɪz-\ *vi*: to make or declare illegal — **il-le-gal-iza-tion** \il-'lɛ-gəl-'ɪz-'tʃən-\ *n*

il-leg-ible \il-'lɛ-j-ə-bəl\ *adj*: not legible: **UNDECIPHERABLE** (< writing >) — **il-leg-il-ly** \il-'lɛ-j-ə-bəl-'tɪ-\ *adv*

il-leg-it-i-ma-cy \il-'lɪt-'mæ-sɪ-\ *n*: 1: the quality or state of being illegitimate 2: **BASTARDY** 2

il-leg-it-ma-t \il-'lɪt-'mæt\ *adj*: 1: not recognized as lawful offspring; specif: born of parents not married to each other 2: not rightly deduced or inferred: **ILLOGICAL** 3: departing from the regular: **ERRATIC** 4 **a**: not sanctioned by law: **ILLEGAL** **b**: not authorized by good usage **c** of a *taxon*: published either validly or invalidly but not in accordance with the rules of the relevant international code — **il-leg-it-ma-t-ly** *adv*

il-fat-ed \il-'fæt-'ɪd\ *adj*: 1: having or destined to an evil fate: **UNFORTUNATE** (an ~ expedition) 2: that causes or marks the beginning of misfortune

il-fa-vored \il-'fæ-vərd\ *adj*: 1: unattractive in physical appearance; esp: having an ugly face 2: **OFFENSIVE**, **OBJECTIONABLE** **syn** see **UGLY** **ant** well-favored, fair

il-got-ten \il-'gat-'n\ *adj*: acquired by illicit or improper means (< gains >)

il-hu-mored \il-'(h)jū-mərd\ *adj*: **SURLY**, **IRRITABLE** — **il-hu-mored-ly** *adv*

il-lib-er-al \il-'lɪb-(ə)-rəl\ *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. *L* **liberalis** ignoble, stungy, fr. *L* *in-* + *liberalis* liberal]: not liberal as a *archaic* (1): lacking a liberal education **a** (2): lacking culture and refinement **b**: not requiring the background of a liberal arts education (trades and other ~ occupations) **c** *archaic*: not generous: **STINGY** **d** (1): not broad-minded: **BIGOTED** **d** (2): opposed to liberalism — **il-lib-er-al-ly** \il-'lɪb-(ə)-rəl-'tɪ-\ *adv*

il-lib-er-al-ism \il-'lɪb-(ə)-rəl-'ɪz-\ *n*: opposition to or lack of liberalism

il-lit \il-'lɪt\ *adj* [L **illicitus**, fr. *in-* + *licitus* lawful — more at **LICIT**]: not permitted: **UNLAWFUL** (< love affairs >) — **il-lit-ly** *adv*

il-lim-it-able \il-'lɪm-'ɪt-'ə-bəl\ *adj*: incapable of being limited or bounded: **MEASURELESS** (the ~ reaches of space and time) — **il-lim-it-abil-ly** \il-'lɪm-'ɪt-'ə-bəl-'tɪ-\ *adv*

il-lim-it-able-ness \il-'lɪm-'ɪt-'ə-bəl-'nɛs\ *n* — **il-lim-it-ably** \il-'lɪm-'ɪt-'ə-bəl-'tɪ-\ *adv*

il-lin-ois \il-'nɔ:(i)-\ also **-nɔ:(i)-** *n*, pl **il-linois** [F, of Algonquian origin, akin to Shawnee *hilenaw* man] 1 pl: a confederacy of American peoples of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin 2: a member of any of the Illinois peoples

il-liq-uid \il-'lɪk-'wɪd\ *adj*: 1: not being cash or readily convertible into cash (< holdings >) 2: deficient in liquid assets (the position of the banks ~ was extremely ~ Deposits and cash reserves were falling, advances increasing — J. S. G. Wilson) — **il-liq-uid-ly** \il-'lɪk-'wɪd-'tɪ-\ *adv*

il-lite \il-'lɪt\ *n* [Illinois, U.S.A.]: a group of clay minerals having essentially the crystal structure of muscovite; also: one of these minerals — **il-lit-ic** \il-'lɪt-'ɪk\ *adj*

il-lit-er-a-cy \il-'lɪt-'ɛ-r-'ɛ-sɪ-\ *n*, pl **-cies** 1: the quality or state of being illiterate; esp: inability to read or write 2: a mistake or crudity (as in speaking) made by or typical of one who is illiterate

il-lit-er-ate \il-'lɪt-'ɛ-r-'ɛ-tɪ-\ *adj* [L **illiteratus**, fr. *in-* + *litteratus* litterate] 1: having little or no education, esp: unable to read or write 2 **a**: showing or marked by a lack of familiarity with language and literature **b**: violating approved patterns of speaking or writing 3: showing or marked by a lack of acquaintance with the fundamentals of a particular field of knowledge **syn** see **IGNORANT** **ant** literate — **illiterate** *n* — **il-lit-er-ate-ly** *adv*

il-lit-er-ate-ness *n*

il-lin-ner-ed \il-'lɪn-'nɛrd\ *adj*: having bad manners* **RUDE**

il-na-tured \il-'nætʃəd\ *adj*: 1: **MALEVOLENT**, **SPITEFUL** 2: having a bad disposition: **CROSS**, **SURLY** — **il-na-tured-ly** *adv*

o abet	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
o out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ōl coin	th thin th this
ū loot	ū foot	y yet	yū few	yū furious	zh vision

idler wheel 1

ill-ness \il-nəs/ *n* 1 obs **a**: WICKEDNESS **b**: UNPLEASANTNESS **2**: an unhealthy condition of body or mind: SICKNESS

illog-ic (\il-l(ə)j-ik/ *n* [back-formation fr *illogical*]: the quality or state of being illogical: ILLOGICALITY

illog-ic-al (\il-l(ə)j-ik-əl/ *adj* 1: not observing the principles of logic **2**: devoid of logic: SENSELESS — **illog-ic-al-ly** (\il-l(ə)j-ik-əl-ē/ *adv* — **illog-ic-al-ness** (\il-l(ə)j-ik-əl-nəs/ *n*

ill-sorted (\il-sört-əd/ *adj* 1: not well matched (he and his wife were an ~ pair — Lord Byron) **2** *Scot*: much displeased

ill-starred (\il-stärd/ *adj*: ILL-FATED, UNLUCKY (an ~ venture)

ill-tempered (\il-tem-pärd/ *adj*: ILL-NATURED QUARRELsome — **ill-tem-pered-ly** (\il-tem-pärd-ē/ *adv*

ill-treat (\il-trēt/ *vt*: to treat cruelly or improperly: MALTREAT — **ill-treat-ment** (\il-trēt-mənt/ *n*

illum (\il-üm/ *vt* **illumed**, **ill-um-ing**: ILLUMINATE

illu-min-ance (\il-mə-nən(t)s/ *n*: ILLUMINATION **2**

illu-min-ant (\il-mə-nənt/ *n*: an illuminating device or substance

illu-min-ate (\il-mə-nät/ *adj* 1 *archaic*: brightened with light **2** *archaic*: intellectually or spiritually enlightened

illu-min-ate (\il-mə-nät-ē/ *vt* **nated**, **nating** [L *illuminatus*, pp of *illuminare*, fr *in-* + *luminare* to light up, fr *lumin-, lumen* light — more at LUMINARY] 1 **a** (1): to supply or brighten with light (2): to make luminous or shining **b**: to enlighten spiritually or intellectually **c** *archaic*: to set alight **d**: to subject to radiation **2**: to make clear: ELUCIDATE (~s a point by reference to current life — J F T Bugental) **3**: to make illustrious or resplendent **4**: to decorate (as a manuscript) with gold or silver or brilliant colors or with often elaborate designs or miniature pictures — **illu-min-at-ing-ly** (\il-mə-nät-ē/ *adv* — **illu-min-a-tor** (\il-mə-nät-ər/ *n*

illu-min-ate (\il-mə-nät/ *n*, *archaic*: one having or claiming unusual enlightenment

illu-min-ant (\il-mə-nät-ē/ *n* pl [It & NL, It, fr NL, fr L, pl of *illuminatus*] 1 *cap*: any of various groups claiming special religious enlightenment **2**: persons who are or who claim to be unusually enlightened

illu-min-a-tion (\il-mə-nät-shən/ *n* 1: the action of illuminating or state of being illuminated **a**: spiritual or intellectual enlightenment **b** (1): a lighting up (2): decorative lighting or lighting effects **c**: decoration by the art of illuminating **2**: the luminous flux per unit area on an intercepting surface at any given point **3**: one of the decorative features used in the art of illuminating or in decorative lighting

illu-min-a-tive (\il-mə-nät-iv/ *adj*: of, relating to, or producing illumination: ILLUMINATING

illu-mine (\il-mən/ *vi* **mined**, **min-ing**: ILLUMINATE — **illu-min-able** (\il-mə-nə-bəl/ *adj*

illu-min-ism (\il-mə-niz-əm/ *n* 1: belief in or claim to a personal enlightenment not accessible to mankind in general **2** *cap*: beliefs or claims viewed as forming doctrine or principles of Illuminati — **illu-min-ist** (\il-mə-nist/ *n*

ill-us-age (\il-yü-sij-, -zj/ *n*: harsh, unkind, or abusive treatment

ill-us (\yü-z/ *vi* to use badly: MALTREAT ABUSE

illu-sion (\il-yü-zhən/ *n* [ME, fr MF fr LL *illusio*, *illusio*, fr L *action* of mocking, fr *illusus*, pp of *illudere* to mock at, fr *in-* + *ludere* to play, mock — more at LUDICROUS] 1 **a** obs the action of deceiving **b** (1): the state or fact of being intellectually deceived or misled: MISAPREHENSION (2): an instance of such deception **2** **a** (1): a misleading image presented to the vision (2): something that deceives or misleads intellectually **b** (1): perception of something objectively existing in such a way as to cause misinterpretation of its actual nature (2) HALLUCINATION (3): a pattern capable of reversible perspective **3**: a fine plain transparent bobbinet or tulle usu made of silk and used for veils, trimmings, and dresses *syn* see DELUSION — **illu-sion-äl** (\il-yü-zh-nəl-, -nəl/ *adj*

illu-sion-ary (\il-yü-zhə-när-ē/ *adj*: ILLUSORY *syn* see APPARENT **ant** factual, matter-of-fact

illu-sion-ism (\il-yü-zhə-niz-əm/ *n*: the use of artistic techniques (as perspective or shading) to create the illusion of reality esp in a work of art — **illu-sion-ist** (\il-yü-zh-nist/ *n* or *adj* — **illu-sion-ist-ic** (\il-yü-zh-nis-tik/ *adj*

illu-sive (\il-yü-ziv-, -ziv/ *adj*: ILLUSORY — **illu-sive-ly** *adv* — **illu-sive-ness** *n*

illu-sory (\il-yü-zhə-när-ē/ *adj*: based on or producing illusion: DECEPTIVE (~ hopes) *syn* see APPARENT **ant** factual, matter-of-fact — **illu-sor-ily** (\il-yü-zh-ər-ē/ *adv* — **illu-sor-i-ness** (\il-yü-zh-ər-nəs/ *n*

illust or **illus** *abbr* illustrated, illustration

illu-strate (\il-strät-, il-strät- *vt* **trated**, **trating** [L *illustratus*, pp of *illustrare*, fr *in-* + *lustrare* to purify, make bright — more at LUSTER] *vi* 1 obs **a** ENLIGHTEN **b**: to light up **2** *archaic*: to make illustrious **b** obs (1): to make bright (2): to adorn **3**: to make clear: CLARIFY **b**: to make clear by giving or by serving as an example or instance **c**: to provide with visual features intended to explain or decorate (~ a book) **4**: to show clearly: DEMONSTRATE ~ *vi*: to give an example or instance — **illu-str-a-tor** (\il-strät-ər-, il-strät-ər/ *n*

illu-str-a-tion (\il-strät-shən, il-strät-shən/ *n* 1 **a**: the action of illustrating: the condition of being illustrated **b** *archaic*: the action of making illustrious or honored or distinguished **2**: something that serves to illustrate **a**: an example or instance that helps make something clear **b**: a picture or diagram that helps make something clear or attractive *syn* see INSTANCE — **illu-str-a-tion-äl** (\il-strät-shən-äl-, -shən-äl/ *adj*

illu-str-a-tive (\il-strät-iv/ *adj*: serving, tending, or designed to illustrate (~ examples) — **illu-str-a-tive-ly** *adv*

illu-str-i-ous (\il-strē-əs/ *adj* [L *illustris*, prob back-formation fr *illustrare*] 1: notably or brilliantly outstanding because of dignity or achievements or actions: EMINENT **2** *archaic*: **a**: shining brightly with light **b**: clearly evident *syn* see FAMOUS **ant** infamous — **illu-str-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **illu-str-i-ous-ness** *n*

illu-vial (\il-yü-vē-äl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or marked by illuviation or illuviated materials or areas

illu-viate (\il-yü-vät-, il-yü-vät- *vt* **at-ed**, **at-ing**: to undergo illuviation

illu-via-tion (\il-yü-vē-shən/ *n* [in- + *-luvia-tion* (as in *eluviation*): accumulation of dissolved or suspended soil materials in one area or horizon as a result of eluviation from another]

illu-vium (\il-yü-vē-əm/ *n*, pl **-vi-ums** or **-väs** (\il-yü-vē-ä/ [NL, fr *in-* + *-luvium* (as in *alluvium*): material leached from one soil horizon and deposited in another

ill will *n*: unfriendly feeling *syn* see MALICE **ant** goodwill, charity

ill-wish-er (\il-wish-ər-, -wish-ər/ *n*: one that wishes ill to another

ill-y (\il-yē/ *adv*: not wisely or well: BADLY, ILL (his ~ concealed pride — Della Lutes)

il-lyr-i-an (\il-ir-ē-ən/ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of ancient Illyria **2**: the poorly attested Indo-European languages of the Illyrians — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **il-lyr-i-an** *adj*

il-men-ite (\il-mə-nit/ *n* [G *ilmenit*, fr *Ilmen* range, Ural Mts., U S S R]: a usu massive iron-black mineral FeTiO₃, composed of iron, titanium, and oxygen

ILO *abbr* International Labor Organization

il-lo-ca-no or **il-lo-ka-no** (\il-lə-kä-nə/ *n*, pl **Illocano** or **Ilocanos** or **Ilokanos** or **Ilokanos** 1 **a**: a major people of northern Luzon in the Philippines **b**: a member of this people **2**: the Austronesian language of the Ilocano people

ILS *abbr* instrument landing system

IM *abbr* intramural

im- — see *in-*

im- (\im-/ *n* **im**

im-age (\im-ij- *n* [ME, fr OF, short for *imagine*, fr L *imagin-*, *imago*, akin to L *imitari* to imitate] 1: a reproduction or imitation of the form of a person or thing, esp: an imitation in solid form: STATUE **2** **a**: the optical counterpart of an object produced by an optical device (as a lens or mirror) or an electronic device **b**: a likeness of an object produced on a photographic material **3** **a**: exact likeness: SEMBLANCE (God created man in his own ~ — Gen 1:27 (RSV)) **b**: a person strikingly like another person (he is the ~ of his father) **4** **a**: a tangible or visible representation: INCARNATION (he is the ~ of filial devotion) **b** *archaic*: an illusory form: APPARITION **5** **a** (1): a mental picture of something not actually present: IMPRESSION (2): a mental conception held in common by members of a group and symbolic of a basic attitude and orientation (a disorderly courtroom can seriously tarnish a community's ~ of justice — Herbert Brownell) **b**: IDEA, CONCEPT **6**: a vivid or graphic representation or description **7** FIGURE OF SPEECH **8**: a popular conception (as of a person, institution, or nation) projected esp through the mass media (promoting a corporate ~ of brotherly love and concern — R. C. Buck) **9**: a set of values of a mathematical function (as a homomorphism) that corresponds to a particular subset of the domain

2 **image** *vb* **im-aged**; **im-aging** *vi* 1: to describe or portray in language esp in a vivid manner **2**: to call up a mental picture of: IMAGINE **3** **a**: REFLECT, MIRROR **b**: to make appear: PROJECT **4** **a**: to create a representation of, also: to form an image of **b**: to represent symbolically ~ *vi*: to form an image

image *orthicon* *n*: a highly sensitive television image tube that uses secondary emission and electron multiplication to produce the output signal

im-ag-ery (\im-ij-ə-rē/ *n* 1: the product of image makers: IM-AGES, also: the art of making images **2**: figurative language **3**: mental images, esp: the products of imagination

image *tube* *n*: an electron tube in which incident electromagnetic radiation (as light or infrared) produces a visible image on its fluorescent screen duplicating the original pattern of radiation — called also *image converter*

imag-in-able (\im-aj-ə-nə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being imagined: CONCEIVABLE — **imag-in-able-ness** *n* — **imag-in-ably** (\im-aj-ə-nə-bəl-ē/ *adv*

imag-in-äl (\im-aj-ən-äl/ *adj* [imagine + *-äl*]: of or relating to imagination, images, or imagery

2 **imag-in-äl** (\im-aj-ən-äl-, -äg-ən-äl/ *adj* [NL *imagin-*, *imago*]: of or relating to the insect imago

imag-i-nary (\im-aj-ə-när-ē/ *adj* 1: existing only in imagination: lacking actual reality **2**: containing or relating to the imaginary unit — **imag-i-när-ly** (\im-aj-ə-när-ē-lē/ *adv* — **imag-i-när-ness** (\im-aj-ə-när-ē-nəs/ *n*

syn IMAGINARY, FANCIFUL, VISIONARY, FANTASTIC, CHIMERICAL *shared meaning element*: unreal or unbelievable **ant** real, actual

imaginary *number* *n*: a complex number (as 2 + 3i) whose imaginary part is not zero — called also *imaginary*

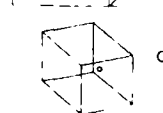
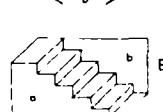
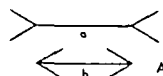
imaginary *part* *n*: the part of a complex number (as 3i in 2 + 3i) that has the imaginary unit as a factor

imaginary *unit* *n*: the positive square root of minus 1: +

imag-i-na-tion (\im-aj-ə-nä-shən/ *n* 1: the act or power of forming a mental image of something not present to the senses or never before wholly perceived in reality **2** **a**: creative ability **b**: ability to confront and deal with a problem: RESOURCEFULNESS **3** **a**: a creation of the mind, esp: an idealized or poetic creation **b**: fanciful or empty assumption **4**: popular or traditional belief or conception

syn IMAGINATION, FANCY, FANTASY *shared meaning element*: the power to form mental images of things not before one

imag-i-na-tive (\im-aj-ə-nät-iv-, -aj-ə-nät-iv/ *adj* 1 **a**: of, relating to, or characterized by imagination **b**: devoid of truth: FALSE **2**: given to imagining: having a lively imagination **3**: of or relating to images, esp: showing a command of imagery — **imag-i-na-tive-ly** *adv* — **imag-i-na-tive-ness** *n*



optical illusions **A** equals **B** in length **B** either side **a** or side **b** may appear nearer the observer **C** *a* may be regarded as either the near or the far corner of the block

Im-mu-no-gen-e-sis \-'jen-a-sis\ *n*: immunity production — **Im-mu-no-gen-ic** \-'jen-ik\ *adj* — **Im-mu-no-gen-ic-al-ly** \-'ik(a)-li\ *adv* — **Im-mu-no-gen-ic-ity** \-'jo-nis-iti\ *n*
Im-mu-no-gen-et-ics \-'jo-nel-iks\ *n pl* but *sing* in constr: a branch of immunology concerned with the interrelations of heredity, disease, and the immune system and its components (as antibodies) — **Im-mu-no-gen-et-ic** \-'ik\ *adj* — **Im-mu-no-gen-et-ic-al-ly** \-'ik(a)-li\ *adv*

Im-mu-no-glob-u-lin \-'glab-yo-lin\ *n*: a protein (as an antibody) made up of light chains and heavy chains *usu.* linked by disulfide bonds

Im-mu-no-ho-ma-to-log-y \-'hē-mō-'tāl-a-jē\ *n*: a branch of immunology that deals with the immunologic properties of blood — **Im-mu-no-ho-ma-to-log-ic** \-'hē-mō-'tāl-'jē-ik\ or **Im-mu-no-ho-ma-to-log-ic-al** \-'jē-ik(a)-l\ *adj*

Im-mu-nol *abbr* Immunology

Im-mu-nol-o-g-y \-'im-yō-'nāl-a-jē\ *n* [ISV]: a science that deals with the phenomena and causes of immunity — **Im-mu-no-log-ic** \-'yō-n-'jē-ik\ or **Im-mu-no-log-ic-al** \-'jē-ik(a)-l\ *adj* — **Im-mu-nol-o-g-ic-al-ly** \-'ik(a)-li\ *adv* — **Im-mu-nol-o-gist** \-'im-yō-'nāl-a-jist\ *n*

Im-mu-no-pa-tho-log-y \-'im-yō-'nō-pō-'thāl-a-jē, -im-yū-nō-, -pā-\ *n*: a branch of medicine that deals with immunologic abnormalities and disease — **Im-mu-no-pa-tho-log-ic** \-'pā-thō-'thāl-ik\ or **Im-mu-no-pa-tho-log-ic-al** \-'ik(a)-l\ *adj* — **Im-mu-no-pa-tho-log-ic-al-ly** \-'pō-'thāl-a-jist, -pā-\ *adv*

Im-mu-no-re-ac-tive \-'rē-'ak-tiv\ *adj*: reacting to particular antigens or haptens (serum ~ insulin) — **Im-mu-no-re-ac-tiv-ity** \-'rē-'ak-tiv-iti\ *n*

Im-mu-no-sup-pres-sion \-'sō-'presh-on\ *n*: suppression (as by drugs) of natural immune responses — **Im-mu-no-sup-pres-sant** \-'pres-'n\ *n* or *adj* — **Im-mu-no-sup-pres-sive** \-'pres-iv\ *adj*

Im-mu-no-ther-a-py \-'thēr-a-pē\ *n* [ISV]: treatment of or prophylaxis against disease by means of antigens or antigenic preparations **Im-mu-re** \-'im-yū(r)\ *vi* **Im-mured**: **Im-muring** [ML *immurare*, fr. L *in-* + *murus* wall] — more at **MURITION** 1 *a*: to enclose within or as if within walls *b*: **IMPRISON** 2: to build into a wall, esp: to entomb in a wall — **Im-mure-ment** \-'yū(r)-mēt\ *n*

Im-mu-ta-bile \-'(m-yū)-tā-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *immutabilis*, fr. *in-* + *mutabilis* mutable]: not capable of or susceptible to change — **Im-mu-ta-bil-ty** \-'(m-yū)-tā-bil-iti\ *n* — **Im-mu-ta-bil-ness** \-'(m-yū)-tā-bil-nəs\ *n* — **Im-mu-ta-bil-y** \-'blē\ *adv*

Imp \-'imp\ *n* [ME *impe*, fr. OE *impa*, fr. *impian* to imp] 1 *obs*: SHOOT, BUD; also: GRAFT 2 *a*: a small demon: FIEND *b*: a mischievous child: URCHIN

Imp *vi* [ME *impen*, fr. OE *implan*, *akm* to OHG *impfōn* to graft, both from a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. (assumed) VL *implutare*, fr. L *in-* + *putare* to prune — more at **PAVE**] 1 *archaic*: to graft or repair (a wing, tail, or feather) with a feather to improve a falcon's flying capacity 2: to equip with wings

Imp *abbr* 1 imperative 2 imperfect 3 imperial 4 import; imported

Imp-act \-'im-pakt\ *vb* [L *impactus*, pp. of *impingere* to push against — more at **IMPINGE**] 1 *a*: to fix firmly by or as if by packing or wedging *b*: to press together 2 *a*: to have an impact on: **IMPINGE** on *b*: to strike forcefully; also: to cause to strike forcefully ~ *vi* 1: to have an impact 2: to impinge or make contact esp. forcefully — **Im-pac-tive** \-'im-pak-tiv\ *adj*

Imp-act \-'im-pakt\ *n* 1 *a*: an impinging or striking esp. of one body against another *b*: a forceful contact, collision, or onset; also: the impetus communicated in or as if in a collision 2: the force of impression of one thing on another: an impelling or compelling effect (the ~ of modern science on our society)

Imp-act-ed \-'im-pak-təd\ *adj* 1 of a tooth: wedged between the jawbone and another tooth 2: of or relating to an area (as a school district) inhabited by a large number of employees of the federal government

Imp-act-ion \-'im-pak-shən\ *n*: the act of becoming or the state of being impacted, esp: lodgment of something (as feces) in a body passage or cavity

Imp-act-or or **imp-act-er** \-'im-pak-tər\ *n*: one that impacts as *a*: a machine or part that operates by striking blows *b*: an instrument for collecting samples of suspended particles (as dust in air) by directing a stream of the suspension onto a surface or into a liquid

Imp-aint \-'im-paint\ *vi*, *obs*: PAINT, DEPICT
Imp-air \-'im-pair\ *vi* [ME *empeiren*, fr. MF *empeirer* fr. (assumed) VL *impeiorare*, fr. L *in-* + LL *peiorare* to make worse — more at **PEJORATIVE**]: to make worse by or as if by diminishing in some material respect (his health was ~ed by overwork) (the strike seriously ~ed community services) *syn* see **INJURE** *ant* improve, amend — **Im-pair-er** *n* — **Im-pair-ment** \-'pa(ə)-r-mənt\ *n*

Im-pale \-'im-pāl-a-, -pāl-\ *n* [Zulu]: a large brownish African antelope (*Aepyceros melampus*) that in the male has slender lyrate horns

Im-pale \-'im-pāl(a)-\ *vi* **Im-paled**; **Im-paling** [MF & ML; MF *emparer*, fr. ML *impalare*, fr. L *in-* + *pālis* stake — more at **POLE**] 1: to pierce with or as if with something pointed, esp: to torture or kill by fixing on a sharp stake 2: to join coats of arms on a heraldic shield divided vertically by a pale — **Im-pale-ment** \-'mōnt\ *n*

Im-pal-pa-ble \-'(im-pal-pā)-bəl\ *adj* 1 *a*: incapable of being felt by touch: INTANGIBLE (the aura of power that emanated from him — Osbert Sitwell) *b*: so finely divided that no grains or grit can be felt (rock-worm to an ~ powder) 2: not readily discerned

by the mind — **Im-pal-pa-bil-ity** \-'(im-pal-pā)-bil-iti\ *n* — **Im-pal-pa-bly** \-'(im-pal-pā)-bəl\ *adv*
Im-pān-el \-'im-pān-ē\ *vi*: to enroll in or on a panel (~ a jury)
Im-pā-r-a-dise \-'im-pār-a-dis-, -diz\ *vi*, *dis*ed, *dis*ing: ENFRANTURE
Im-pā-r-ity \-'(im-pār-iti\ *n pl* *ties* [LL *imparitas*, fr. L *impar* unequal, fr. *in-* + *par* equal]: INEQUALITY DISPARITY
Im-part \-'im-pärt\ *vi* [MF & L; MF *impartir*, fr. L *impartire*, fr. *in-* + *partire* to divide, part] 1: to give, convey, or grant from or as if from a store (his assurance ~ed authority to his words) (the flavor ~ed by herbs) 2: to communicate the knowledge of: DISCLOSE *syn* see **COMMUNICATE** — **Im-part-able** \-'(im-pār)-tā-bəl\ *adj* — **Im-part-a-tion** \-'im-pār-tā-shən\ *n* — **Im-part-ment** \-'im-pār-mənt\ *n*

Im-par-tial \-'(im-pār-shəl\ *adj*: not partial or biased: treating or affecting all equally *syn* see **FAIR** *ant* partial — **Im-par-tial-ly** \-'(im-pār-shəl)-tē-ē\ *adv* — **Im-par-tial-ty** \-'(im-pār-shəl)-tē-ē\ *n* — **Im-par-tial-ly** \-'(im-pār-shəl)-tē-ē\ *adv*

Im-par-ti-bile \-'(im-pār-tā-bəl\ *adj* [LL *impartibilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *partibilis* divisible, fr. L *partire*]: not partible: not subject to partition — **Im-par-ti-bly** \-'bē\ *adv*

Im-pass-able \-'(im-pās-a-bəl\ *adj*: incapable of being passed, traveled, crossed, or surmounted — **Im-pass-a-bil-ity** \-'(im-pās-a-bil-iti\ *n* — **Im-pass-a-bil-ness** \-'(im-pās-a-bil-nəs\ *n* — **Im-pass-a-bly** \-'bē\ *adv*

Im-passe \-'im-pas, -im-\ *n* [F, fr. *in-* + *passer* to pass] 1: an impassable road or way: CUL-DE-SAC 2 *a*: a predicament affording no obvious escape *b*: DEADLOCK

Im-pas-si-bile \-'(im-pās-a-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or LL, MF, fr. LL *impassibilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *passibilis* passible] 1 *a*: incapable of suffering or of experiencing pain *b*: inaccessible to injury 2: incapable of feeling: IMPASSIVE — **Im-pas-si-bil-ty** \-'(im-pās-a-bil-iti\ *n* — **Im-pas-si-bly** \-'(im-pās-a-bē\ *adv*

Im-pas-sion \-'im-pash-on\ *vi* **Im-pas-sioned**, **Im-pas-sion-ing** \-'(im-pash-ən\ *pro* *fr* L *impassionare*, fr. *in-* (fr. L) + *passione* passion, fr. LL *passio*, *passio*): to arouse the feelings or passions of **Im-pas-sioned** *adj*: filled with passion or zeal: showing great warmth or intensity of feeling

syn IMPASSIONED PASSIONATE, ARDENT, FERVENT, FERVID, PERFERVID *shared meaning element*: showing intense feeling *ant* unimpassioned

Im-pas-sive \-'(im-pās-iv\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: unsusceptible to pain *b*: unsusceptible to physical feeling: INSENSIBLE *c*: unsusceptible to or destitute of emotion: APATHETIC 2: giving no sign of feeling or emotion: EXPRESSIONLESS — **Im-pas-sive-ly** *adv* — **Im-pas-sive-ness** *n* — **Im-pas-siv-ity** \-'im-pās-iv-iti\ *n*

syn IMPASSIVE STOIC, PHEGMATIC, APATHETIC, STOLID *shared meaning element*: unresponsive to what might normally excite interest or emotion *ant* responsive

Im-paste \-'im-pāst\ *vi* [It *impastare*, fr. *in-* (fr. L) + *pasta* paste, fr. LL] *obs*: to make into a paste or crust

Im-pas-to \-'im-pās-(tō-, -pās-) *n* [It, fr. *impastare*] 1: the thick application of a pigment to a canvas or panel in painting; also: the body of pigment so applied 2: raised decoration on ceramic ware *usu.* of slip or enamel — **Im-pas-toed** \-'(tōd)\ *adj*

Im-pat-ience \-'(im-pā-shən-tē\ *n*: the quality or state of being impatient

Im-pa-tiens \-'im-pā-shən-z-, -shən(t)s\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *impatient*]: any of a widely distributed genus (*Impatiens*, family Balsaminaceae, the jewelweed family) of watery-jointed annual herbs with irregular spurred or saccate flowers and dehiscent capsules

Im-pa-tient \-'(im-pā-shən-t)\ *adj* [ME *impacient*, fr. MF, fr. L *impatient*, *impatiens*, fr. *in-* + *patient*, *patiens* patient] 1 *a*: not patient: restless or short of temper esp. under irritation, delay, or opposition *b*: INTOLERANT (~ of delay) 2: prompted or marked by impatience (an ~ reply) 3: eagerly desirous: ANXIOUS (~ to see his sweetheart) — **Im-pa-tient-ly** *adv*

Im-pawn \-'im-pōn-, -pān-\ *vi*, *archaic*: to put in pawn: FLEDGE

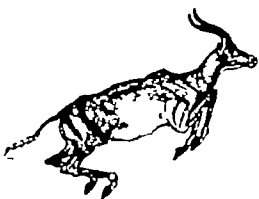
Im-peach \-'im-pēch\ *vi* [ME *empechen*, fr. MF *empecher* to hinder, fr. LL *impedicare* to fetter, fr. L *in-* + *pedica* letter, fr. *ped*, *pes* foot — more at **FOOT**] 1 *a*: to bring an accusation against *b*: to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; *specif*: to charge (a public official) before a competent tribunal with misconduct in office 2: to cast doubt on, esp: to challenge the credibility or validity of (~ the testimony of a witness) — **Im-peach-able** \-'pēch-a-bəl\ *adj* — **Im-peach-ment** \-'pēch-mənt\ *n*

Im-peach *n*, *obs*: CHARGE, IMPEACHMENT

Im-pe-ri-ous \-'im-pē-ri-əs\ *vi* [prob fr. MF *empeirer*, fr. *en-* + *perle* pearl]: to form into pearls; also: to form of or adorn with pearls
Im-pecc-a-ble \-'(im-pēk-a-bəl\ *adj* [LL *impeccabilis*, fr. *in-* + *peccare* to sin] 1: not capable of sinning or liable to sin 2: free from fault or blame: FLAWLESS (spoke ~ French) — **Im-pecc-a-bil-ity** \-'(im-pēk-a-bil-iti\ *n* — **Im-pecc-a-bly** \-'(im-pēk-a-bē\ *adv*

Im-pe-cu-nious \-'im-pi-'kyū-ni-əs-, -nē-əs\ *adj* [*in-* + *obs.* E *pecuniosus* (rich), fr. ME, fr. L *pecuniosus*, fr. *pecunia* money — more at **FEE**]: having very little or no money *usu.* habitually: PENURIOUS — **Im-pe-cu-ni-ous-ly** \-'kyū-nē-əs-ē\ *adv* — **Im-pe-cu-ni-ous-ness** *n*

Im-ped-ance \-'im-pēd-'n(t)s\ *n*: something that impedes: HINDERANCE *as* *a*: the apparent opposition in an electrical circuit to the flow of an alternating current that is analogous to the actual electrical resistance to a direct current and that is the ratio of effective electromotive force to the effective current *b*: the ratio of the pressure to the volume displacement at a given surface in a sound-transmitting medium



impala

a about *** kitten *or* further *a* back *#* bake *#* col, cart
a out *ch* chun *e* less *é* easy *g* gift *i* trip *l* life
j joke *ng* sing *o* flow *ó* flaw *oi* coin *th* thin *zh* vision
ü loot *u* foot *y* yet *yü* few *yü* furions *zh* vision

im-mu-no-elec-tro-pho-ret-ic \-ret-ik\ *adj* — im-mu-no-elec-tro-pho-ret-i-cal-y \-i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*
im-mu-no-flu-o-res-cence \-(f)lu(-ə)-res-'n(t)s, -flōr-, -flōr-\ *n*
1. antibody demonstration by use of a fluorescent dye to label the

—James Joyce) 2: to come into a relationship as if impinging: make an impression (waiting for the germ of a new idea to ~ upon my mind —Phyllis Bentley) 3: ENCOACH, INFRINGE (~ on other people's rights) ~ vt: to cause (as a gas or a flame) to strike — **im-pinge-ment** \-'pinj-mənt/ *n*

im-pious \im-'pi-əs, (im-'pi-) *adj* [L *impious*, fr. *in-* + *pius* pious]: not pious: lacking in reverence or proper respect (as for God or one's parents): IRREVERENT — **im-pi-ous-ly** *adv*

im-plish \im-'plish/ *adj*: of, relating to, or befitting an imp, *esp* MISCHIEVOUS — **im-plish-ly** *adv* — **im-plish-ness** *n*

im-pla-ca-bile \('im-'plak-ə-bəl, -'plā-kə-) *adj* [MF or L, *MF*, fr. L *implacabilis*, fr. *in-* + *placabilis* placable]: not placable: not capable of being appeased, significantly changed, or mitigated (an ~ enemy) — **im-pla-ca-bil-i-ty** \('im-'plak-ə-'bil-ə-tē, -'plā-kə-) *n* — **im-pla-ca-ble-ness** \('im-'plak-ə-bəl-nəs, -'plā-kə-) *n* — **im-pla-ca-bly** \-blē/ *adv*

im-plant \im-'plant/ *vt* 1 a: to fix or set securely or deeply (a ruby ~ in the idol's forehead) b: to set permanently in the consciousness or habit patterns: INCULCATE 2: to insert in a living site (as for growth, slow release, or formation of an organic unit) (subcutaneously ~ hormone pellets) — **im-plant-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **im-plan-ta-tion** \im-'plan-'tā-shən/ *n* — **im-plant-er** \im-'plant-ər/ *n*

im-plant \im-'plant/ *n*: something (as a graft or pellet) implanted in tissue

im-plau-sible \('im-'plō-zə-bəl/ *adj*: not plausible: provoking disbelief — **im-plau-sibil-i-ty** \('im-'plō-zə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **im-plau-sibly** \-blē/ *adv*

im-plead \im-'pled/ *vt* [ME *empledin*, fr. MF *emplaidier*, fr. OF *emplaidier*, fr. *en-* + *plaidier* to plead]: to sue or prosecute at law **im-plem-ent** \im-'plə-mənt/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *implemētum* action of filling up, fr. L *implere* to fill up, fr. *in-* + *plere* to fill — more at FULL] 1: an article serving to equip (the ~s of religious worship) 2: a tool or utensil forming part of equipment for work 3: one that serves as an instrument or tool (the partnership agreement does not seem to be a very potent ~ — H B Hoffman)

im-plem-ent \-mənt/ *vt* 1: to carry out: ACCOMPLISH, *esp*: to give practical effect to and ensure of actual fulfillment by concrete measures (plans not yet ~ed due to lack of funds) 2: to provide instruments or means of expression for — **im-plem-ent-al** \im-'plə-mənt-'l/ *adj* — **im-plem-ent-a-tion** \im-'plə-mənt-'tā-shən, -men-/ *n*

im-plicate \im-'plā-kāt/ *vt* -cat-ed; -cat-ing [L *implicatus*, pp of *implicare* — more at EMPLOY] 1 *archaic*: to fold or twist together: ENTWINE 2: to involve as a consequence, corollary, or natural inference: IMPLY 3 a: to bring into intimate or incriminating connection b: to involve in the nature or operation of something *syn* *see* INVOLVE

im-plic-a-tion \im-'plā-'kā-shən/ *n* 1 a: the act of implicating: the state of being implicated b: close connection, *esp*: an incriminating involvement 2 a: the act of implying: the state of being implied b (1): a logical relation between two propositions that fails to hold only if the first is true and the second is false (2): a logical relationship between two propositions in which if the first is true the second is true (3): a statement exhibiting a relation of implication 3: something implied — **im-plic-a-tive** \im-'plā-kāt-iv, im-'plik-ət-/ *adj* — **im-plic-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **im-plic-a-tive-ness** *n*

im-plic-it \im-'plis-ət/ *adj* [L *implicitus*, pp of *implicare*] 1 a: capable of being understood from something else though unexpressed: IMPLIED (an ~ assumption) b: involved in the nature or essence of something though not revealed, expressed, or developed: POTENTIAL (a sculptor may see different figures ~ in a block of stone — John Dewey) 2: being without doubt or reserve: UNQUESTIONING, ABSOLUTE — **im-plic-it-ly** *adv* — **im-plic-it-ness** *n*

implicit differentiation *n*: the process of finding the derivative of a dependent variable in an implicit function by differentiating each term separately, by expressing the derivative of the dependent variable as a symbol, and by solving the resulting expression for the symbol

implicit function *n*: a mathematical function that is not expressed with the dependent variable on one side of an equation and the one or more independent variables on the other (in the expression $x^2 + 3xy + y^2 = 0$, y is an implicit function of x)

im-plode \im-'plōd/ *vb* **im-plod-ed**; **im-plod-ing** [in- + -plode (as in *explode*)] *vi* 1 a: to burst inward (a blow causing a vacuum tube to ~) b: to undergo violent compression (massive stars which ~) 2 a: CENTRALIZE b: INTEGRATE ~ *vt*: to cause to implode

im-plore \im-'plōr, -'plōr-/ *vi* **im-plor-ed**; **im-plor-ing** [MF or L, *MF* *implorare*, fr. L *implorare*, fr. *in-* + *plorare* to cry out] 1: to call upon in supplication: BESEECH 2: to call or pray for earnestly: ENTREAT *syn* *see* BEG

im-plo-sion \im-'plō-zhən/ *n* [in- + -plosion (as in *explosion*)] 1: the action of imploding 2: the rush of air in forming a suction stop 3: the act or action of bringing to or as if to a center; also: INTEGRATION (this ~ of cultures makes realistic for the first time the age-old vision of a world culture — Kenneth Keniston) — **im-plo-sive** \-plō-ziv, -ziv/ *adj* or *n*

im-ply \im-'pli/ *vt* **im-pli-ed**; **im-ply-ing** [ME *emplier*, fr. MF *emplier*, fr. L *implicare*] 1 *obs*: ENFOLD, ENTWINE 2: to involve or indicate by inference, association, or necessary consequence rather than by direct statement (rights ~ obligations) 3: to contain potentially 4: to express indirectly (his silence implied consent) *syn* *see* SUGGEST *ant* *express*

im-pol-ite \im-'pō-lit/ *adj* [L *impolitus*, fr. *in-* + *politus* polite]: not polite: RUDE — **im-pol-ite-ly** *adv* — **im-pol-ite-ness** *n*

im-pol-i-tic \('im-'pāl-ə-'tik/ *adj*: not politic: UNWISE — **im-pol-i-ti-cal** \im-'pāl-ə-'tik-/ *adj* — **im-pol-i-ti-cally** \-'lit-ik-ə-/ *adv* — **im-pol-i-tic-ly** \('im-'pāl-ə-'tik-/ *adv*

im-pon-der-a-ble \('im-'pān-də-'rə-bəl/ *adj* [ML *imponderabilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *ponderabilis* ponderable]: not ponderable: incapable of being weighed or evaluated with exactness — **im-pon-der-a-bil-i-ty** \('im-'pān-də-'rə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **im-ponderable** *n* — **im-**

pon-der-a-ble-ness \('im-'pān-də-'rə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **im-pon-der-a-bly** \-blē/ *adv*

im-pone \im-'pōn/ *vt* **im-poned**, **im-pon-ing** [L *imponere* to put upon, fr. *in-* + *ponere* to put — more at POSITION] *obs*: WAGER, BET **im-port** \im-'pō(r)-t, -'pō(r)-t, -'pō(r)-t, -'pō(r)-t/ *vb* [ME *importer*, fr. L *importare* to bring into, fr. *in-* + *portare* to carry — more at FARE] *vi* 1 a: to bear or convey as meaning or portent: SIGNIFY *b* *archaic*: EXPRESS STATE c: IMPLY 2: to bring from a foreign or external source; *esp*: to bring (as merchandise) into a place or country from another country 3 *archaic*: to be of importance to: CONCERN ~ *vt*: to be of consequence: MATTER — **im-port-a-ble** \im-'pōrt-ə-bəl, -'pōrt-, -'im-, -'pō(r)-t-/ *adj* — **im-port-er** *n*

im-port \im-'pō(r)-t, -'pō(r)-t, -'pō(r)-t/ *n* 1: PURPORT SIGNIFICATION 2: IMPORTANCE, *esp*: relative importance (it is hard to determine the ~ of this decision) 3: something that is imported 4: IMPORTATION *syn* *see* MEANING, IMPORTANCE

im-portance \im-'pōrt-əns, -təns, -təns/ *n* 1 a: the quality or state of being important: CONSEQUENCE b: an important aspect or bearing: SIGNIFICANCE 2 *obs*: IMPORT, MEANING 3 *obs*: IMPORTUNITY 4 *obs*: a weighty matter

syn IMPORTANCE, CONSEQUENCE, MOMENT, WEIGHT, SIGNIFICANCE **im-portant** \im-'pōrt-ənt, -ənt/ *adj* [MF, fr. OIt *importante*, fr. L *importantis*, *importantis*, prp of *importare*] 1: marked by or indicative of significant worth or consequence: valuable in content or relationship 2: giving evidence of a feeling of self-importance 3 *obs*: IMPORTUNATE, URGENT — **im-portant-ly** *adv*

im-port-a-tion \im-'pōrt-ə-'tā-shən, -'pōrt-, -'pōr-/ *n* 1: the act or practice of importing 2: something imported

imported cabbageworm *n*: a small cosmopolitan white butterfly (*Pieris rapae*) or its larva which is a pest of cruciferous plants and *esp* cabbage

imported fire ant *n*: a small brown So. American fire ant (*Solenopsis saevissima richteri*) that is a destructive pest in the southeastern U.S.

im-por-tu-nate \im-'pōrch-(ə)-nat/ *adj* 1: TROUBLESOME 2: troublesomely urgent: overly persistent in request or demand — **im-por-tu-nate-ly** *adv* — **im-por-tu-nate-ness** *n*

im-por-tune \im-'pōrt-(t)yūn, im-'pōr-chen/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L, *MF* *importunus*, fr. L *importunus*, fr. *in-* + -*portunus* (as in *opportunus* fit) — more at OPPORTUNE]: IMPORTUNATE — **im-por-tu-nely** *adv*

im-portune *vb* -tuned; -tun-ing *vt* 1 a: to press or urge with troublesome persistence b *archaic*: to request or beg for urgently 2: ANNOY TROUBLE ~ *vi*: to beg, urge, or solicit persistently or troublesomely *syn* *see* BEG — **im-portun-er** *n*

im-por-tu-nity \im-'pōrt-(t)yū-nə-tē-/ *n*: the quality or state of being importunate

im-pose \im-'pōz/ *vb* **im-posed**, **im-pos-ing** [MF *imposer*, fr. L *imponere*, lit., to put upon (perf. indic. *imposui*), fr. *in-* + *ponere* to put — more at POSITION] *vt* 1 a: to establish or apply as compulsory: LEVY (~ a tax) b: to establish or make prevail by force (*imposed* himself as their leader) 2 a *archaic*: PLACE, SET b: to arrange (typeset or plated pages) in order for printing as a signature 3: to palm off (~ fake antiques on the public) 4: to force into the company or on the attention of another (~ oneself on others) ~ *vi* 1: to take unwarranted advantage of something (*imposed* on his good nature) 2: to practice deception — **im-pos-er** *n*

im-pos-ing \im-'pō-zing/ *adj*: impressive because of size, bearing, dignity, or grandeur: COMMANDING *syn* *see* GRAND *ant* unimposing — **im-pos-ing-ly** \-zē-/ *adv*

im-po-si-tion \im-'pō-zhən/ *n* 1: the act of imposing 2: something imposed as a: LEVY, TAX b: an excessive or uncalled-for requirement or burden 3: DECEPTION

im-po-si-bil-i-ty \('im-'pās-ə-'bil-ə-tē-/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being impossible 2: something impossible

im-po-si-ble \('im-'pās-ə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L, *MF*, fr. L *impossibilis*, fr. *in-* + *possibilis* possible] 1 a: incapable of being or of occurring b: felt to be incapable of being done, attained, or fulfilled: insuperably difficult: HOPELESS 2 a: extremely undesirable: UNACCEPTABLE b: extremely awkward or difficult to deal with — **im-po-si-ble-ness** *n* — **im-po-si-bly** \-blē/ *adv*

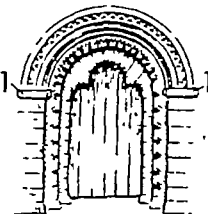
im-post \im-'pōst/ *n* [MF, fr. ML *impositum*, fr. L, neut. of *impositus*, pp of *imponere*]: something imposed or levied: TAX

im-post \im-'pōst/ *n* [F *imposte*, deriv. of L *impositus*]: a block, capital, or molding from which an arch springs — *see* ARCH illustration

im-post-or or **im-post-er** \im-'pōst-ər/ *n* [LL *impostor*, fr. *impostus*, pp]: one that assumes an identity or title not his own for the purpose of deception

im-pos-tume \im-'pās-čūm/ or **im-pos-tu-m** \-tū(y)ūm/ *n* [ME *emposteme*, deriv. of Gk *apostēma*, fr. *aphistanai* to remove, fr. *apo-* + *histanai* to cause to stand — more at STAND] *archaic*: ABSCESS

im-pos-ture \im-'pās-čər/ *n* [LL *impostura*, fr. L *impositus*, *impositus*, pp of *imponere*] 1: the act or



↑ impost

about kitten farther back bake cot, cart
about chin less easy gift trip life
joke sung flow flaw oil colon than th vision
lost foot yet yd few yd furious

im-pede \im-'pēd\ *vt* **im-ped-ed**; **im-ped-ing** [*L. impedire, fr. in- + ped-, per loot — more at FOOT*] : to interfere with or slow the progress of *syn* see **HINDER** *ant* assist; promote — **im-ped-er** *n*
im-ped-iment \im-'pēd-ə-'ment\ *n* 1 : something that impedes, esp.: an organic obstruction to speech 2 : a bar or hindrance (as lack of sufficient age) to a lawful marriage
im-ped-imen-ta \im-'pēd-ə-'ment-ə\ *n* *pl* [*L. pl. of impedimentum*] **im-ped-er** (*fr. impedire*) 1 : APPURTENANCES, EQUIPMENT (silver candlesticks, diamond tiaras and other comforting ~ of a more stable past — *Life*) 2 : things that impede
im-pel \im-'pēl\ *vt* **im-pel-led**, **im-pel-ling** [*L. impellere, fr. in- + pellere* to drive — more at **FELT**] 1 : to urge or drive forward or on by or as if by the exertion of strong moral pressure : **FORCE** 2 : to impart motion to : **PROPEL** *syn* see **MOVE**
im-pel-ler also **im-pel-lor** \im-'pēl-ər\ *n* 1 : one that impels 2 : **ROTOR**; also : a blade of a rotor
im-pend \im-'pēnd\ *vi* [*L. impendēre, fr. in- + pendere* to hang — more at **PENDANT**] 1 *archaic*: to hang suspended 2 *a*: to hover threateningly : **MENACE** *b*: to be about to occur
im-pen-dent \im-'pēn-dənt\ *adj*: being near at hand : **APPROACH-ING**
im-pen-etr-a-bil-i-ty \im-'pēn-ə-'trā-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being impenetrable 2 : the inability of two portions of matter to occupy the same space at the same time
im-pen-etr-a-ble \im-'pēn-ə-'trā-'bəl\ *adj* [*ME. impenetrabel, fr. MF impenetrabilis, fr. L. impenetrabilis, fr. in- + penetrabilis penetrable*] 1 *a*: incapable of being penetrated or pierced *b*: inaccessible to knowledge, reason, or sympathy : **IMPERVIOUS** 2 : incapable of being comprehended : **INSCRUTABLE** 3 : having the property of impenetrability — **im-pen-etr-a-ble-ness** *n* — **im-pen-etr-a-bly** *adv*
im-pen-ten-ty \im-'pēn-ə-'tən(t)s\ *n*, *archaic*: the quality or state of being impenitent
im-pen-itent \im-'pēn-ə-'tənt\ *adj* [*L. impenitens, impenitens, fr. L. in- + poenitent-, poenitens penitent*] : not penitent — **im-pen-ten-tly** *adv*
im-per-a-tive \im-'pēr-ə-'tīv\ *adj* [*LL imperativus, fr. L. imperatus, pp of imperare* to command — more at **EMPEROR**] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or constituting the grammatical mood that expresses the will to influence the behavior of another *b*: expressive of a command, entreaty, or exhortation *c*: having power to restrain, control, and direct 2 : not to be avoided or evaded : **URGENT** (an ~ duty) *syn* see **MASTERFUL** — **im-per-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **im-per-a-tive-ness** *n*
imperative *n* 1 : the imperative mood or a verb form or verbal phrase expressing it 2 : something that is imperative : *a* : **COMMAND**, **ORDER** *b* : **RULE**, **GUIDE** *c* : an obligatory act or duty *d* : an imperative judgment or proposition
im-per-a-tor \im-'pēr-ə-'trā-ər\, *trā-'trā-ər* *n* [*L. — more at EMPEROR*] : a commander in chief or emperor of the ancient Romans — **im-per-a-to-ri-al** \im-'pēr-ə-'tōr-ē-əl\, *tōr-ē-əl* *adj*
im-per-cep-tive \im-'pēr-ə-'sep-tiv\ *adj* *archaic* : **IMPERCEPTIBLE**
im-per-cep-ti-ble \im-'pēr-ə-'sep-tə-'bəl\ *adj* [*MF, fr. ML imperceptibilis, fr. L. in- + perceptibilis perceptible*] : not perceptible by a sense or by the mind : extremely slight, gradual, or subtle — **im-per-cep-ti-bil-i-ty** \im-'pēr-ə-'sep-tə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **im-per-cep-ti-bly** *adv*
im-per-cep-tive \im-'pēr-ə-'sep-tiv\ *adj* : not perceptive — **im-per-cep-tive-ness** *n*
im-per-cip-ience \im-'pēr-ə-'sēp-ēn(t)s\ *n* : the quality or state of being unperceptive
im-per-cip-ient \im-'pēr-ə-'sēp-ēnt\ *adj* : not perceptive : **UNPERCEPTIVE**
im-perf *abbr* 1 **imperfect** 2 **imperfect**
im-per-fect \im-'pēr-fikt\ *adj* [*ME. imperfect, fr. MF imparfait, fr. L. imperfectus, fr. in- + perfectus perfect*] 1 : not perfect as *a* : **DEFECTIVE** *b* of a flower : having stamens or pistils but not both *c* : lacking or not involving sexual reproduction (the ~ stage of a fungus) 2 : of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense used to designate a continuing state or an incomplete action esp. in the past 3 : not enforceable at law — **im-per-fect-ly** \ik-'tēlē\ *adv* — **im-per-fect-ness** \ik-'tēl-ə-nəs\ *n*
imperfect *n* 1 : an imperfect tense, also : the verb form expressing it **imperfect fungus** *n* : a fungus (order Fungi Imperfecti) of which only the conidial stage is known
im-per-fec-tion \im-'pēr-fek-'shən\ *n* : the quality or state of being imperfect, also : **FAULT** **BLEMISH**
im-per-fec-tive \im-'pēr-fek-'tiv\ *also* [*im-'pēr-fik-ē*] *adj*, of a verb form or aspect : expressing action as incomplete or without reference to completion or as reiterated — *compare* **PERFECTIVE**
im-per-for-ate \im-'pēr-fō-'rāt\, *fō-'rāt* *adj* 1 : having no opening or aperture, specif.: lacking the usual or normal opening 2 of a stamp or a sheet of stamps : lacking perforations or rouletting
im-per-i-al \im-'pēr-ē-əl\ *adj* [*ME, fr. MF, fr. LL imperialis, fr. L. imperium* command, empire] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or befitting an empire or an emperor *b* (1): of or relating to the United Kingdom as distinguished from the constituent parts (2): of or relating to the British Commonwealth and Empire 2 *a*: **SOVEREIGN** *b*: **REGAL**, **IMPERIOUS** 3 : of superior or unusual size or excellence 4 : belonging to the official British series of weights and measures — *see* **WEIGHT** table — **im-per-i-al-ly** \ə-'lē-əl\ *adv*
imperial *n* 1 *cap*: an adherent or soldier of the Holy Roman emperor 2 : **EMPEROR** 3 : a size of paper usu 23 x 31 inches 4 [fr the beard worn by Napoleon III]: a pointed beard growing below the lower lip 5 *b*: something of unusual size or excellence
im-per-i-al-ism \im-'pēr-ē-ə-'liz-əm\ *n* 1 : imperial government, authority, or system 2 : the policy, practice, or advocacy of extending the power and dominion of a nation esp by direct territorial acquisitions or by gaining indirect control over

the political or economic life of other areas — **im-per-i-al-ist** \-lɪst\ *n* or *adj* **im-per-i-al-ist-ic** \-pr-ē-ə-'lɪs-tik\ *adj* — **im-per-i-al-ist-ic-ally** \-tɪ-k-ə-'lē-əl\ *adv*
imperial moth *n* : a large American moth (*Eacles imperialis*) marked with yellow, lilac, or purplish brown
im-per-il \im-'pēr-əl\ *vi* **im-per-il-ed**, **im-per-il-ing** or **im-per-il-ling** : to bring into peril — **ENDANGER** — **im-per-il-ment** \-əl-'mənt\ *n*
im-per-i-ous \im-'pēr-ē-əs\ *adj* [*L. imperiosus, fr. imperium*] 1 : befitting or characteristic of one of eminent rank or attainments : **COMMANDING**, **DOMINANT** (an ~ manner) *b* : marked by arrogant assurance : **DOMINERING** (her ~ arbitrariness) 2 : intensely compelling : **URGENT** (the ~ problems of the new age — J F Kennedy) *syn* see **MASTERFUL** *ant* abject — **im-per-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **im-per-i-ous-ness** *n*
im-per-ish-able \im-'pēr-ish-ə-'bəl\ *adj* 1 : not perishable or subject to decay 2 : enduring permanently (~ fame) — **im-per-ish-a-bil-i-ty** \im-'pēr-ish-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **im-per-ish-a-ble-ness** \im-'pēr-ish-ə-'bəl-nəs\ *n* — **im-per-ish-a-bly** \-blē-əl\ *adv*
im-per-i-um \im-'pēr-ē-əm\ *n* [*L. — more at EMPIRE*] 1 *a*: supreme power or absolute dominion : **CONTROL** *b*: **EMPIRE** 2 : the right to command or to employ the force of the state : **SOVER-EIGNTY**
im-per-ma-nence \im-'pōrm(-ə)-nən(t)s\ *n* : the quality or state of being impermanent
im-per-ma-nen-cy \im-'pōrm-ən-ē\ *n* : **IMPERMANENCE**
im-per-ma-nent \im-'pōrm-ən-ənt\ *adj* : not permanent : **TRANSIENT** — **im-per-ma-nent-ly** *adv*
im-per-me-a-ble \im-'pār-mē-ə-'bəl\ *adj* [*LL impermeabilis, fr. L. in- + LL permeabilis permeable*] : not permitting passage (as of a fluid) through its substance : **IMPERVIOUS** — **im-per-me-a-bil-i-ty** \im-'pār-mē-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **im-per-me-a-ble-ness** \im-'pār-mē-ə-'bəl-nəs\ *n* — **im-per-me-a-bly** \-blē-əl\ *adv*
im-per-mis-si-ble \im-'pār-mis-ə-'bəl\ *adj* : not permissible — **im-per-mis-si-bil-i-ty** \im-'pār-mis-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **im-per-mis-si-bly** \-mis-ə-'blē-əl\ *adv*
im-per-son-al \im-'pārs-nəl\, *n*-ə-əl\ *adj* [*LL impersonalis, fr. L. in- + LL personalis personal*] 1 *a*: denoting the verbal action of an unspecified agent and hence used with no expressed subject (as *methinks*) or with a merely formal subject (as *rained in it rained*) *b* of a pronoun : **INDEFINITE** 2 *a*: having no personal reference or connection (~ criticism) *b*: not engaging the human personality or emotions (the machine as compared with the hand tool is an ~ agency — John Dewey) *c*: not existing as a person : not having personality — **im-per-son-al-i-ty** \im-'pārs-nəl-ə-tē\ *n* — **im-per-son-al-ly** \im-'pārs-nəl-ē\, *n*-ə-əl\ *adv*
im-per-son-al-ize \im-'pārs-nəl-iz\, *n*-ə-əl\ *vi* : to make impersonal — **im-per-son-al-iza-tion** \im-'pārs-nəl-ə-'zā-shən\, *n*-ə-əl\ *n*
im-per-son-ate \im-'pārs-n-āt\ *vi* **im-per-son-at-ed**, **im-per-son-at-ing** : to assume or act the character of : **PERSONATE** — **im-per-son-a-tion** \im-'pārs-n-ā-shən\ *n* — **im-per-son-a-tor** \im-'pārs-n-ā-tər\ *n*
im-per-ti-nence \im-'pōrt-nən-əns\, *n*-ən-əns\ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being impertinent, as *a*: **IRRELEVANT**, **INAP-PROPRIATENESS** *b*: **INCIVILITY**, **INSOLENCE** 2 : an instance of impertinence
im-per-ti-nen-cy \im-'pōrt-nən-ē\, *n*-ən-ē\ *n*, *pl* -cies : **IMPERTINENCE**
im-per-ti-nent \im-'pōrt-nən-ənt\, *n*-ən-ənt\ *adj* [*ME, fr. MF, fr. LL impertinent, impertinens, fr. L. in- + pertinent, pertinens, prp of pertinere* to pertain] 1 : not pertinent : **IRRELEVANT** 2 : not restrained within due or proper bounds esp of propriety or good taste (~ curiosity), also : given to or characterized by insolent rudeness (an ~ answer) — **im-per-ti-nent-ly** *adv*
syn **IMPUDENT**, **OFFICIOUS**, **MEDDLESOME**, **INTRUSIVE**, **OBTRUSIVE** *shared meaning element* : inclined to thrust oneself into the affairs of others
im-per-turb-a-ble \im-'pōr-turb-ə-'bəl\ *adj* [*ME, fr. LL imperturbabilis, fr. L. in- + perturbare* to perturb] : marked by extreme calm, impassivity, and steadiness : **SERENE** *syn* see **COOL** *ant* choleric, touchy — **im-per-turb-a-bil-i-ty** \im-'pōr-turb-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **im-per-turb-a-bly** \-turb-ə-'blē-əl\ *adv*
im-per-vi-ous \im-'pār-vē-əs\ *adj* [*L. impervius, fr. in- + pervius pervious*] 1 *a*: not allowing entrance or passage : **IMPERMEABLE** (a coat ~ to rain) *b*: not capable of being damaged or harmed (a carpet ~ to rough treatment) 2 : not capable of being affected or disturbed (~ to criticism) — **im-per-vi-ous-ly** *adv* — **im-per-vi-ous-ness** *n*
im-pet-i-gi-nous \im-'pē-tij-ə-'nəs\ *adj* : of, relating to, or resembling impetigo
im-pet-i-go \im-'pē-tē-'gō\, *tē-'gō* *n* [*L. fr. impetere* to attack — more at **IMPETUS**] : an acute contagious skin disease characterized by vesicles, pustules, and yellowish crusts
im-pet-ate \im-'pē-tāt\, *tāt* *vi* **im-pet-ated**, **im-pet-at-ing** [*L. impetratus, pp of impetrare, fr. in- + petrare* to accomplish — more at **PERPETRATE**] 1 : to obtain by request or entreaty 2 : to ask for : **ENTREAT** — **im-pet-ra-tion** \im-'pē-trā-'shən\ *n*
im-pet-u-ous-ly \im-'pēch-ə-'wəs-ē-əl\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 : the quality or state of being impetuous 2 : an impetuous action or impulse
im-pet-u-ous \im-'pēch-ə-'wəs\ *adj* [*ME, fr. MF impetueus, fr. LL impetuosus, fr. L. impetus*] 1 : marked by force and violence of movement or action (an ~ wind) 2 : marked by impulsive vehemence or passion (an ~ temperament) *syn* see **PRECIPITATE** — **im-pet-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **im-pet-u-ous-ness** *n*
im-pet-us \im-'pēt-əs\ *n* [*L. assault, impetus, fr. impetere* to attack, fr. in- + petere to go to, seek — more at **FEATHER**] 1 *a*: a driving force : **IMPULSE** *b*: **INCENTIVE**, **STIMULUS** 2 : the property possessed by a moving body in virtue of its mass and its motion — used of bodies moving suddenly or violently to indicate the origin and intensity of the motion
im-pl-et-y \im-'pi-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -eties 1 : the quality or state of being impious : **IRREVERENCE** 2 : an impious act
im-pinge \im-'pinj\ *vi* **im-pinged**; **im-ping-ing** [*L. impingere, fr. in- + pangere* to lasten, drive in — more at **FACT**] *w* 1 : to strike or dash esp with a sharp collision (I heard the rain ~ upon the earth



imperial 4

practice of deceiving by means of an assumed character or name
2: an instance of imposture (his behavior was an ~ of true piety)
syn IMPOSTURE, FRAUD, SHAM, FAKE, HUMBUG, COUNTERFEIT, shared
meaning *element*: a thing made to seem other than it is

im-po-tence \im-pot-əns(ə)\ *n*: the quality or state of being im-
potent

im-po-ten-cy \im-pən-sē\ *n*: IMPOTENCE
im-po-tent \im-pot-ənt\ *adj* [ME, fr MF & L; MF, fr L *impotens*,
impotens, fr *in-* + *potens*, *potens* potent] 1 *a*: not potent lack-
ing in power, strength, or vigor: HELPLESS *b* unable to copulate,
broadly: STERILE — *usu* used in males 2 *obs*: incapable of self-
restraint: UNGOVERNABLE *syn* see STERILE *ant* virile, potent —
im-potent *n* — **im-po-tent-ly** *adv*

im-pound \im-ˈpaʊnd\ *vt* 1 *a*: to shut up in or as if in a pound
CONFINED *b*: to seize and hold in the custody of the law 2 *a*:
to collect and confine (water) in or as if in a reservoir

im-pound-ment \im-ˈpaʊnd-mənt\ *n* 1 the act of impounding
the state of being impounded 2 a body of water formed by
impounding

im-pov-er-ish \im-ˈpəv-(ə-)rɪʃ\ *vt* [ME *empoverish*, fr MF *empov-*
erish, stem of *empovr*, fr *en-* + *povre* poor — *more* at POOR] 1
to make poor 2: to deprive of strength, richness, or fertility by
depleting or draining of something essential *syn* see DEplete —
im-pov-er-ish-er *n* — **im-pov-er-ish-ment** \im-ˈpəv-ər-ɪʃ-mənt\ *n*

im-pov-er-ish-ed *adj*: POOR, DEPRIVED
im-prac-ti-ca-ble \im-ˈpræk-ti-kə-bəl\ *adj* 1 *a*: not practicable
incapable of being performed or accomplished by the means
employed or at command *b*: IMPASSABLE (an ~ road) 2 *archaic*

INTRACTABLE, UNMANAGEABLE — **im-prac-ti-ca-bil-ity** \im-
ˈpræk-ti-kə-ˈbɪl-ə-ti\ *n* — **im-prac-ti-ca-ble-ness** \im-ˈpræk-ti-kə-
ˈbəl-nəs\ *n* — **im-prac-ti-ca-bly** \im-ˈpræk-ti-kə-ˈbəl-ē\ *adv*

im-prac-ti-cal \im-ˈpræk-ti-kəl\ *adj* not practical *a*: not
wise to put into or keep in practice or effect *b*: incapable of deal-
ing sensibly or prudently with practical matters *c*: IMPRACTICA-
BLE *d*: IDEALISTIC — **im-prac-ti-cal-ty** \im-ˈpræk-ti-kəl-ə-ti\ *n* —
im-prac-ti-cal-ly \im-ˈpræk-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **im-prac-ti-cal-ness**
\im-ˈpræk-ti-k(ə)-ˈnəs\ *n*

im-pre-cate \im-ˈpri-kāt\ *vb* -cated, -cat-ing [L *imprecatus*, pp. of
imprecari, fr *in-* + *precari* to pray — *more* at PRAY] *vt*: to invoke
evil on ~ *CURSE* ~ *vi*: to utter curses

im-pre-ca-tion \im-ˈpri-kā-shən\ *n* 1 the act of imprecating 2
~ *CURSE* — **im-pre-ca-to-ry** \im-ˈpri-kə-ˈtōr-ē, im-ˈprek-ə-, -tōr-\
adj

im-pre-cise \im-ˈpri-sɪs\ *adj*: not precise ~ *INEXACT*, VAGUE —
im-pre-cise-ly *adv* — **im-pre-cise-ness** *n* — **im-pre-ci-sion** \im-ˈpre-
ˈsɪz-ən\ *n*

im-pre-g-na-ble \im-ˈpreg-nə-bəl\ *adj* [ME *imprenable*, fr MF, fr
in- + *prenable* vulnerable to capture, fr *prendre* to take — *more* at
PRIZE] 1 incapable of being taken by assault ~ UNCONQUERABLE
2 being beyond criticism or question ~ UNASSAILABLE — **im-pre-g-**
na-bil-ity \im-ˈpreg-nə-ˈbɪl-ə-ti\ *n* — **im-pre-g-na-ble-ness** \im-
ˈpreg-nə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **im-pre-g-na-bly** \im-ˈpreg-nə-ˈbəl-ē\ *adv*

im-pre-g-na-ble *adj*: capable of being impregnated
im-pre-g-nant \im-ˈpreg-nənt\ *n* a substance used for impregnating
another substance

im-pre-g-nate \im-ˈpreg-nāt\ *adj* being filled or saturated
im-pre-g-nate \im-ˈpreg-nāt, -nāt\ *vi* -nated, -nating [LL *im-*
pregnatus, pp. of *impregnare*, fr L *in-* + *prægnas* pregnant] 1
(1) to make pregnant (2) to introduce sperm cells into *b*

FERTILIZE 2 *a*: to cause to be filled, imbued, permeated, or
saturated *b*: to permeate thoroughly: INTERPENETRATE *syn* see
SOAK — **im-pre-g-na-tion** \im-ˈpreg-nā-shən\ *n* — **im-pre-g-na-**
tor \im-ˈpreg-nāt-ər, -nər\ *n*

im-pre-sa \im-ˈprə-zə-, -sə\ *n* [It, lit, undertaking] a device with a
motto used in the 16th and 17th centuries, broadly: EMBLEM

im-pre-sa-rio \im-ˈprə-sār-ē-ō-, -sār-, -zār-ē-ō\ *n*, pl -ri-ōs [It, fr *im-*
presa undertaking, fr *imprender* to undertake, fr (assumed) VL
imprehendere — *more* at EMPRISE] 1 the projector, manager, or
conductor of an opera or concert company 2: one who puts on
or sponsors an entertainment (as a television show or sports event)
3: MANAGER, DIRECTOR

im-press \im-ˈpres\ *vb* [ME *impressen* fr L *impressus*, pp. of *im-*
primere, fr *in-* + *primere* to press — *more* at PRESS] *vt* 1 *a*:
to apply with pressure so as to imprint *b*: to produce (as a mark)
by pressure *c*: to mark by or as if by pressure or stamping 2 *a*:
to produce a vivid impression of *b*: to affect esp. forcibly or
deeply: INFLUENCE 3 *a*: TRANSFER, TRANSMIT *b*: to transmit
(force or motion) by pressure, esp.: to apply (as voltage) to a cir-
cuit from an outside source ~ *vi*: to produce an impression *syn*
see AFFECT

im-press \im-ˈpres\ *also* im-ˈn\ *n* 1 the act of impressing 2 *a*:
a mark made by pressure ~ IMPRINT *b*: an image of something
formed by or as if by pressure, esp.: SEAL *c*: a product of pressure
or influence 3: a characteristic or distinctive mark: STAMP (the
~ of a fresh and vital intelligence is stamped in his work —
Lyttton Strachey) 4: IMPRESSION, EFFECT (made his strongest ~
upon the country by his two speeches — G. H. Haynes)

im-press \im-ˈpres\ *vi* (in + ~) 1: to levy or take by force
for public service, esp.: to force into naval service 2 *a*: to pro-
cure or enlist by forcible persuasion *b*: FORCE (~ed him into a
white coat for the Christmas festivities — Nancy Hale)

im-press \im-ˈpres\ *also* im-ˈn\ *n*: IMPRESSION
im-press-ible \im-ˈpres-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being impressed
SENSITIVE — **im-press-ibil-ity** \im-ˈpres-ə-ˈbɪl-ə-ti\ *n* — **im-press-**
ibly \im-ˈpres-ə-bəl-ē\ *adv*

im-pres-sion \im-ˈpres-ən\ *n* 1 the act of impressing *a*:
an affecting by stamping or pressing *b*: a communicating of a
mold, trait, or character by an external force or influence 2 the
effect produced by impressing *a*: a stamp, form, or figure
resulting from physical contact *b*: an imprint of the teeth and
adjacent portions of the jaw for use in dentistry *c*: an esp.
marked influence or effect on feeling, sense, or mind 3 *a*: a
characteristic, trait, or feature resulting from some influence (the
~ on behavior produced by the social milieu) *b*: an effect of

alteration or improvement (the settlement left little ~ on the wil-
derness) *c*: a telling image impressed on the senses or the mind
4 *a*: the amount of pressure with which an inked printing surface
deposits its ink on the paper *b*: one instance of the meeting of a
printing surface and the material being printed, *also*: a single print
or copy so made *c*: all the copies of a publication (as a book)
printed in one continuous operation from a single makeready 5
a: a usu. indistinct or imprecise notion or remembrance 6 *a*: the
first coat of color in painting *b*: a coat of paint for ornament or
preservation 7 *a*: an imitation or representation of salient features
in an artistic or theatrical medium, esp.: an imitation in caricature
of a noted personality as a form of theatrical entertainment *syn*
see IDEA — **im-pres-sion-al** \im-ˈpresh-nəl, -ən-ē\ *adj*

im-pres-sion-able \im-ˈpresh-(ə-)nə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being
easily impressed *a*: easily influenced *b*: easily molded: PLAS-
TIC — **im-pres-sion-abil-ity** \im-ˈpresh-(ə-)nə-ˈbɪl-ə-ti\ *n* — **im-pres-**
sion-able-ness \im-ˈpresh-(ə-)nə-ˈbəl-nəs\ *n* — **im-pres-sion-ably**
\im-ˈbəl-ē\ *adv*

im-pres-sion-ism \im-ˈpresh-ə-niz-əm\ *n* 1 *often cap*: a theory or
practice in painting esp. among French painters of about 1870 of
depicting the natural appearances of objects by means of dabs or
strokes of primary unmixed colors in order to simulate actual re-
flected light 2 *a*: the depiction of scene, emotion, or character
by details intended to achieve a vividness or effectiveness more by
evoking subjective and sensory impressions than by recreating an
objective reality *b*: a style of musical composition designed to
create vague impressions and moods through rich and varied har-
monies and timbres 3: a practice of presenting and elaborating
one's subjective reactions to a work of art

im-pres-sion-ist \im-ˈpresh-(ə-)nist\ *n* 1 *often cap*: one (as a
painter) who practices or adheres to the theories of impressionism
2 *a*: an entertainer who does impressions

im-pres-sion-ist-ic \im-ˈpresh-ə-nis-tik\ *adj* 1 or **im-pres-sion-**
ist \im-ˈpresh-(ə-)nist\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting impres-
sionism 2 based on or involving impression as distinct from
knowledge or fact (mankind has often had to resort to ~, intuitive
truth — R. H. Wolf) — **im-pres-sion-ist-ic-ally** \im-ˈpresh-ə-
ˈnis-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

im-pres-sive \im-ˈpres-iv\ *adj*: making or tending to make a
marked impression: stirring deep feeling esp. of awe or admiration
syn see MOVING *ant* unimpressive — **im-pres-sive-ly** *adv* — **im-**
pres-sive-ness *n*

im-press-ment \im-ˈpres-mənt\ *n* the act of seizing for public use
or of impressing into public service

im-pres-sure \im-ˈpresh-ər\ *n*, *archaic*: a mark made by pressure
or IMPRESSION

im-press \im-ˈpres\ *n* [obs *imprest* (to lend), prob. fr. It *impre-*
stare]: a loan or advance of money

im-prim-a-tur \im-ˈprɪ-mə-, -tʃər, im-ˈprɪ-mə-t(ə-)u(ə)r\ *n* [NL, let
it be printed, fr *imprimere* to print, fr L *to* imprint, *impress* —
more at IMPRESS] 1 *a*: a license to print or publish esp. by Ro-
man Catholic episcopal authority *b*: approval of a publication
under circumstances of official censorship 2: SANCTION AP-
PROVAL (placed his ~ on the ensemble's work — Howard Taub-

man)
im-prim-als \im-ˈpri-məs, -ˈprɛ-\ *adv* [ME *imprimis*, fr L *in primis*
among the first things]: in the first place — *used* to introduce a
list of items or considerations

im-print \im-ˈprɪnt, im-ˈv\ *vi* 1: to mark by or as if by pressure
or IMPRESS 2 *a*: to fix indelibly or permanently (as on the mem-
ory)

im-print \im-ˈprɪnt\ *n* [MF *empreinte*, fr fem. of *empreint*, pp. of
empreindre to imprint, fr L *imprimere*] something imprinted or
printed *a*: a mark or depression made by pressure (the fossil
~ of a dinosaur's foot) *b*: a publisher's name often with address
and date of publication printed at the foot of a title page *c*: an
indelible distinguishing effect or influence (their work bears a sort
of regional ~ — Malcolm Cowley)

im-print-ing \im-ˈprɪnt-ɪŋ, im-ˈv\ *n*: a rapid learning process that
takes place early in the life of a social animal (as a greylag goose)
and establishes a behavior pattern (as recognition of and attraction
to its own kind or a substitute)

im-pris-on \im-ˈprɪz-n\ *vi* [ME *imprisonen*, fr OF *emprisonen*, fr
en- + *prison*] to put in or as if in prison: CONFINED — **im-pris-on-**
able \im-ˈprɪz-nə-bəl, -ˈprɪz-nə-\ *adj* — **im-pris-on-ment** \im-ˈprɪz-
-ən-mənt\ *n*

im-prob-a-bil-ity \im-ˈprəb-ə-ˈbɪl-ə-ti\ *n* 1 the quality or state
of being improbable 2: something improbable

im-prob-a-ble \im-ˈprəb-(ə-)bəl\ *adj* [MF or L, MF, fr L *im-*
probabilis, fr *in-* + *probabilis* probable] unlikely to be true or to
occur — **im-prob-a-ble-ness** *n* — **im-prob-a-bly** \im-ˈprəb-ə-ˈbəl-ē\ *adv*

im-promp-tu \im-ˈprəm-(ə-)t(ə-)yü\ *adj* [F, fr *improptu* extem-
poraneously, fr L *in promptu* in readiness] 1 made or done on
or as if on the spur of the moment: IMPROVISED 2 composed or
uttered without previous preparation: EXTEMPORANEOUS (a short
~ speech) — **im-promp-tu** *adv*

im-promp-tu *n* 1 something that is impromptu 2: a musical
composition suggesting improvisation

im-prop-er \im-ˈprəp-ər\ *adj* [MF *improprie*, fr L *improprius*, fr
in- + *proprius* proper] not proper *a*: not in accord with
fact, truth, or right procedure: INCORRECT (~ inference) *b*: not
regularly or normally formed or not properly so called *c*: not
suited to the circumstances, design, or end (~ medicine) *d*: not
in accord with propriety, modesty, good manners, or good taste
syn see INDECOROUS *ant* proper — **im-prop-er-ly** *adv* — **im-prop-**
er-ness *n*

im-proper fraction *n*: a fraction whose numerator is equal to,
larger than, or of equal or higher degree than the denominator

im-proper integral *n*: a definite integral whose region of integra-
tion includes a point at which the integrand is undefined or tends
to infinity or whose region of integration does not have all limits
finite

im-pro-pri-ety \im-ˈp(ɹ)-ə-ˈprɪ-ə-ti\ *n*, pl -eties [F or LL: F *impro-*
prété, fr LL *improprietas*, *improprietās*, fr L *improprius*] 1: the

incapable or indigible — **in-ca-pac-i-ta-tion** \-pas-ə-'tā-shən\ *n* — **in-ca-pac-i-ta-tor** \-pas-ə-'tā-tər\ *n*

in-cap-a-ty \in-kə-'pas-ə-'tē-, -pas-'tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [F *incapacité* fr MF, fr *in-* + *capacite* capacity]: the quality or state of being incapable, esp: lack of physical or intellectual power or of natural or legal qualifications

in-car-cer-ate \in-'kär-sə-'rät\ *vi* -ated; -ating [L *incarceratus*, pp of *incarcerare*, fr *in-* + *carcer* prison] 1: to put in prison 2: to subject to confinement — **in-car-cer-a-tion** \in-'kär-sə-'rā-shən\ *n*

in-car-di-na-tion \in-'kär-dē-'n-ā-shən\ *n* [LL *incardination*, *in-cardinatio*, fr: *incardinatus*, pp of *incardinare* to ordain as chief priest, fr: *in-* + *cardinalis* principal — more at **CARDINAL**]: the formal acceptance by a diocese of a clergyman from another diocese

in-car-na-dine \in-'kär-nə-'dīn-, -dēn-, -dōn\ *adj* [MF *incarnadin*, fr Olt *incarnadina*, fr *incarnato* flesh-colored, fr LL *incarnatus*] 1: of the color flesh 2: RED, esp: BLOODRED

incarnadine *vi* -dined; -dining: to make incarnadine: REDDEN

in-car-nate \in-'kär-nat-, -nāt\ *adj* [ME *incarnat*, fr: LL *incarnatus*, pp of *incarnare* to incarnate, fr: L *in-* + *carne*, *caro* flesh — more at **CARNAL**] 1: invested with bodily and esp human nature and form 2: made manifest or comprehensible: EMBODIED (a fiend ~) 2: INCARNADINE (~ clover)

in-car-nate \in-'kär-nāt-, -nāt\ *vi* -nated, -nating: to make incarnate: as 1: to give bodily form and substance to b (1): to give a concrete or actual form to: ACTUALIZE (scientific laws were ~ in the Machine — Stringfellow Barr) b (2): to constitute an embodiment or type of (no one culture ~s every important human value — Denis Goulet)

in-car-na-tion \in-'kär-nā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of incarnating: the state of being incarnate 2: (1): the embodiment of a deity or spirit in some earthly form (2) *cap*: the union of divinity with humanity in Jesus Christ b: a concrete or actual form of a quality or concept; esp: a person showing a trait or typical character to a marked degree (she is the ~ of goodness) 3: time passed in a particular bodily form or state (in another ~ he might be a first vice-president — Walter Teller)

incase *var* of **ENCASE**

in-cau-tion \in-'kō-shən\ *n*: lack of caution: HEEDLESSNESS

in-cau-tious \-shəs\ *adj*: lacking in caution: CARELESS — **in-cau-tiously** *adv* — **in-cau-tious-ness** *n*

in-cen-dia-ri-ism \in-'sen-dē-ə-'rī-z-əm\ *n*: incendiary action or behavior

in-cen-di-ary \in-'sen-dē-'er-ē\ *n*, *pl* -aries [L *incendiarius*, fr *incendium* conflagration, fr *incendere*] 1: a person who deliberately sets fire to a building or other property b: an incendiary agent (as a bomb) 2: a person who excites factions, quarrels, or sedition: AGITATOR

incendiary *adj* 1: of, relating to, or involving a deliberate burning of property 2: tending to excite or inflame: INFLAMMATORY (~ speeches) 3: igniting combustible materials spontaneously b: relating to, being, or involving the use of a missile containing chemicals that ignite on bursting or on contact

in-cense \in-'sen-(t)s\ *n* [ME *encens*, fr: OF, fr LL *incensum*, fr: L neut. of *incensus*, pp. of *incendere* to set on fire, fr: *in-* + *cendere* to burn, akin to L *candere* to glow — more at **CANDID**] 1: material used to produce a fragrant odor when burned 2: the perfume exhaled from some spices and gums when burned, broadly: a pleasing scent 3: pleasing attention: FLATTERY *syn* see **FRA-GRANCE**

incense *vi* -censed, *in-cens-ing* 1: to apply or offer incense to 2: to perfume with incense

in-cense \in-'sen-(t)s\ *vi* -censed; *in-cens-ing* [ME *encensen*, fr MF *incenser*, fr L *incensus*] 1: archaic: to cause (a passion or emotion) to become aroused 2: to arouse the extreme anger or indignation of

in-cen-tive \in-'sent-iv\ *n* [ME, fr: LL *incentivum*, fr: neut. of *incentivus* stimulating, fr: L, setting the tune, fr: *incentus*, pp of *inclinare* to set the tune, fr: *in-* + *canere* to sing — more at **CHANT**]: something that incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action *syn* see **MOTIVE** — **in-cen-tive** *adj*

in-cept \in-'sept\ *vt* [L *in-* + *cepit*, fr *capit*, pp of *capere* to take] 1: to take in; *INGEST* — **in-cept-or** \in-'sept-ər\ *n*

in-cep-tion \in-'sep-shən\ *n* [L *inception*, *inceptio*, fr: *inceptus*, pp of *incipere* to begin, fr: *in-* + *capere* to take — more at **HEAVE**]: an act, process, or instance of beginning: COMMENCEMENT *syn* see **ORIGIN**

in-cep-tive \in-'sep-tiv\ *n*: an inchoative verb

inceptive *adj* 1: of or relating to a beginning 2: INCHOATIVE 2 — **in-cep-tive-ly** *adv*

in-cer-ti-tude \in-'sərt-ə-'t(y)ūd\ *n* [MF, fr: LL *incertitudo*, fr: L *in-* + LL *certitudo* certainty]: UNCERTAINTY a: absence of assurance or confidence: DOUBT b: the quality or state of being unstable or insecure

in-cen-san-cy \in-'ses-'n-sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being incensant

in-cen-sant \in-'ses-'hāt\ *adj* [ME *incessant*, fr: LL *incessans*, *in-cessans*, fr: L *in-* + *cessant*, *cessans*, pp. of *cessare* to delay — more at **CEASE**]: continuing or following without interruption: UNCEASING *syn* see **CONTINUOUS** *ant* **intermittent** — **in-cen-sant-ly** *adv*

in-cest \in-'sɛst\ *n* [ME, fr: L *incestum*, fr: neut. of *incestus* impure, fr: *in-* + *castus* pure — more at **CASTE**]: sexual intercourse between persons so closely related that they are forbidden by law to marry; also: the statutory crime of such a relationship

in-cen-tu-ous \in-'sɛs(h)-chə-'wəs\ *adj* 1: constituting or involving incest 2: guilty of incest — **in-cen-tu-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-cen-tu-ous-ness** *n*

inch \inʃ\ *n* [ME, fr: OE *ynce*, fr: L *uncia* — more at **OUNCE**] 1: a unit of length equal to $\frac{1}{36}$ yard — see **WEIGHT** table 2: a small amount, distance, or degree (is like cutting a dog's tail off by ~s — Milton Friedman) 3 *pl*: STATURE, HEIGHT 4 a: a fall (as of rain or snow) sufficient to cover a surface or to fill a gauge to the depth of one inch b: a degree of atmospheric or other pressure

sufficient to balance the weight of a column of liquid (as mercury) one inch high in a barometer or manometer c: WATER-INCH — every inch: to the utmost degree (looks every inch a winner) — within an inch of one's life: in a very thorough manner

inched \inʃt\ *tr*: to move by small degrees (the long line of people ~ing up the stairs) ~ *vi*: to cause to move slowly (sooner or later they began ~ing prices back up — Forbes)

inch *n* [ME, fr: ScGael *innis*] chiefly Scot: ISLAND

inched \inʃt\ *adj*: measuring a specified number of inches

incher \in-ʃər\ *comb* form: one that has a dimension of a specified number of inches

in chief *adv*: heading a staff: LEADING — usu used in combination (general-in-chief) (physician-in-chief)

inchmeal \inʃ-mēl-, -mē(ə)\ *adv* [inʃ + -meal (as in piece-meal)]: little by little: GRADUALLY

in-cho-ate \in-'kō-ət-, in-'kə-wāt\ *adj* [L *inchoatus*, pp. of *inchoare*, lit., to hutch up, fr: *in-* + *colum* strap fastening a plow beam to the yoke]: being only partly in existence or operation, esp: imperfectly formed or formulated (misty, ~ suspicions that all is not well with the nation — J M Perry) — **in-cho-ate-ly** *adv* — **in-cho-ate-ness** *n*

in-chos-tive \in-'kō-st-iv\ *adj* 1: INITIAL FORMATIVE (the ~ stages) 2: denoting the beginning of an action, state, or occurrence — used of verbs — **in-chos-tive** *n* — **in-cho-ative-ly** *adv*

inchworm \inʃ-'wɔrm\ *n*: LOOPER

in-ci-dence \in-(t)-səd-ən-(t)s-, -sə-'dent-(t)s\ *n* 1 a: an act or the fact or manner of falling upon or affecting: OCCURRENCE b: rate of occurrence or influence (a high ~ of crime) 2 a: the arrival of something (as a projectile or a ray of light) at a surface b: ANGLE OF INCIDENCE

in-ci-dent \in-(t)-səd-ən-, -sə-'dent\ *n* [ME, fr: MF, fr: ML *incident*, *incidents* fr: L *pp* of *incidere* to fall into, fr: *in-* + *cadere* to fall — more at **CHANCE**] 1 a: an occurrence of an action or situation that is a separate unit of experience: HAPPENING b: an accompanying minor occurrence or condition: CONCOMITANT 2: an action likely to lead to grave consequences esp in matters diplomatic (a serious border ~) 3: something dependent on or subordinate to something else of greater or principal importance *syn* see **OCCURRENCE**

incident *adj* 1: occurring or likely to occur esp as a minor consequence or accompaniment (the confusion ~ to moving day) 2: dependent on or relating to another thing in law 3: falling or striking on something (~ light rays)

in-ci-den-tal \in-(t)-sə-'dent-əl\ *adj* 1: occurring merely by chance or without intention or calculation 2: being likely to ensue as a chance or minor consequence (social obligations ~ to his job) *syn* see **ACCIDENTAL** *ant* **essential**

incidental *n* 1: something that is incidental 2 *pl*: minor items (as of expense) that are not particularized

in-ci-den-tal-ly \-dent-əl-ē, esp for 2 -dent-əl\ *adv* 1: by chance: CASUALLY 2: by way of interjection or digression: PARENTHETICALLY

incidental music *n*: descriptive music played during a play to project a mood (as for a battle, a storm, or a death scene) or to accompany stage action

in-cin-er-ate \in-'sīn-ə-'rāt-iv\ *vt* -ated, -ating [ML *incineratus*, pp of *incinerare*, fr: L *in-* + *ciner*, *cinis* ashes, akin to Gk *koinis* dust, ashes]: to cause to burn to ashes — **in-cin-er-a-tion** \-sīn-ə-'rā-shən\ *n*

in-cin-er-a-tor \in-'sīn-ə-'rāt-ər\ *n*: one that incinerates, esp: a furnace or a container for incinerating waste materials

in-ci-pi-ence \in-'sīp-ē-'n-(t)s\ *n*: INCIPIENCY

in-ci-pi-en-cy \-sīp-ē-'n-ē\ *n*: the state or fact of being incipient: BEGINNING

in-ci-pi-ent \-ənt\ *adj* [L *incipient*, *incipiens*, pp. of *incipere* to begin — more at **INCEPTION**]: beginning to come in' being or to become apparent: COMMENCING (an ~ solar system ~ evidence of ~ racial tension) — **in-ci-pi-ent-ly** *adv*

in-ci-pit \in-(t)-sə-'pət-, in-'kə-'pīt\ *n* [L it begins, fr: *incipere*]: the first part: BEGINNING *spec*: the opening words of a text of a medieval manuscript or early printed book

in-cise \in-'sīz-, -sīz\ *vi* -cised; -cising [MF or L, MF *inciser*, fr: L *incisus*, pp of *incidere*, fr: *in-* + *cadere* to cut — more at **CONCISE**] 1: to cut into 2 a: to carve figures, letters, or devices into: ENGRAVE b: to carve (as an inscription) into a surface

in-cised *adj* 1 a: cut in: ENGRAVED, esp: decorated with incised figures b of a wound: made or as if made with a sharp knife 2: having a margin that is deeply and sharply notched (an ~ leaf)

in-ci-sion \in-'sīz-ən\ *n* 1 a: a marginal notch (as in a leaf) b: CUT, GAUZE *spec*: an incised wound made esp in surgery into the body 2: an act of incising 3: the quality or state of being incisive

in-ci-sive \in-'sī-iv\ *adj*: impressively direct and decisive (as in manner or presentation) (~ writing) — **in-ci-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-ci-sive-ness** *n*

syn **INCISIVE**, **TRENCHANT**, **CLEAR-CUT**, **CUTTING**, **BITING**, **CRISP**, **shared**, **meaning**, **element**: having or manifesting or suggesting a keen alertness of mind

in-ci-sor \in-'sī-zər\ *n*: a tooth adapted for cutting, esp: one of the cutting teeth in mammals in front of the canines — see **TOOTH** illustration

in-ci-ta-tion \in-'sī-'tā-shən, in-(t)-sə-'\ *n* 1: an act of inciting

incitation *2*: something that incites to action: INCENTIVE

in-ci-te \in-'sīt\ *vi* -cited, -citing [MF *inciter*, fr: L *incitare*, fr: *in-* + *citare* to put in motion — more at **CITE**]: to move to action

ə	abat	* kitten	or further	a	back	ā	bake	ī	coat, cart
u	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift, i trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	o	flow	ō	oil	th	than, th thus
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	fanous, zh vision

in-ad-mis-si-bil-ty \in-əd-'mis-ə-bəl-ty/ *adj* : not admissible — **in-ad-mis-si-bil-ty** \-'mis-ə-bil-ty/ *n* — **in-ad-mis-si-bil-ly** \-'mis-ə-bil-ly/ *adv*

in-ad-ver-tence \in-əd-'vɜr-'n(t)s/ *n* [ML *inadvertentia*, fr. L *in-* + *advertent*, *advertens*, pp of *advertere* to advert] 1 : the fact or action of being inadvertent : INATTENTION 2 : a result of inattention : OVERSIGHT

in-ad-ver-ten-cy \in-əd-'vɜr-'n(t)s/ *n* pl. *-cies* : INADVERTENCE

in-ad-ver-ten-tly \in-əd-'vɜr-'n(t)s/ *adv* [back-formation of *inadvertence*] 1 : not turning the mind to a matter : INATTENTIVE 2 : UNINTENTIONAL — **in-ad-ver-ten-tly** *adv*

in-ad-vis-a-ble \in-əd-'vi-zə-bəl/ *adj* : not advisable — **in-ad-vis-a-ble-ly** \-'vi-zə-bəl-ty/ *adv*

-ness \-'nəs/ *n* *pl* *suffix* [NL *-inae*, fr. L, fem pl of *-inus*] : members of the subfamily of — in all names of zoological subfamilies in current classifications (Felinae)

in-alien-a-ble \in-'al-i-ən-ə-bəl/ *adj* [prob fr F *inaliénable*, fr *in-* + *aliénable* alienable] : incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred (~ rights) — **in-alien-a-ble-ly** \-'al-i-ən-ə-bəl-ty/ *adv*

in-alien-a-ble-ness \-'al-i-ən-ə-bəl-ty/ *n* — **in-alien-a-ble-ly** \-'al-i-ən-ə-bəl-ty/ *adv*

in-alter-a-ble \in-'al-t(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj* : not alterable : UNALTERABLE — **in-alter-a-ble-ly** \-'al-t(ə)-rə-bəl-ty/ *adv*

in-alter-a-ble-ness \-'al-t(ə)-rə-bəl-ty/ *n* — **in-alter-a-ble-ly** \-'al-t(ə)-rə-bəl-ty/ *adv*

in-am-o-ra-ta \in-'am-ə-'rāt-ə/ *n* [fr *innamora*, fr *fem* of *innamora*, pp of *innamora* to inspire with love, fr *in-* (fr L) + *amare* love, fr L *amor* — more at AMOROUS] : a woman with whom one is in love or has intimate relations

in-and-in \in-'ən-'dɪn/ *adv* or *adj* : in repeated generations of the same and/or closely related stock (families ~ of one blood through mating or marrying — F H Giddings) (this freak of color in range-bred horses is the result of ~ breeding — Andy Adams)

in-an-e \in-'ən-ə/ *adj* [in- + *an-* (fr *inanis*)] 1 : EMPTY, INSUBSTANTIAL 2 : lacking significance, meaning, or point : SILLY *syn* see INSIPID — **in-an-e-ly** \-'ən-ə-ly/ *adv* — **in-an-e-ness** \-'ən-ə-ness/ *n*

in-an-e *n* : void or empty space (a voyage into the limitless ~ — V G Childe)

in-an-i-mate \in-'an-i-'mət/ *adj* [LL *inanimatus*, fr L *in-* + *animatus*, pp of *animare* to animate] 1 : not animate. a : not endowed with life or spirit b : lacking consciousness or power of motion 2 : not animate or lively. DULL — **in-an-i-mate-ly** \-'an-i-'mət-ly/ *adv* — **in-an-i-mate-ness** *n*

in-an-i-tion \in-'ən-i-'tʃən/ *n* : the quality or state of being empty a : the loss of vitality that results from lack of food and water b : the absence or loss of social, moral, or intellectual vitality or vigor ~ LETHARGY

in-an-i-ty \in-'ən-i-'tɪ/ *n* pl. *-ties* 1 : the quality or state of being inane a : lack of substance. EMPTINESS b : vapid, pointless, or fatuous character. SHALLOWNESS 2 : something that is inane

in-ap-par-ent \in-'ə-'pər-ənt, -'pər-/ *adj* : not apparent — **in-ap-par-ent-ly** *adv*

in-ap-peal-a-ble \in-'ə-'pē-zə-bəl/ *adj* UNAPPEALABLE

in-ap-pe-tence \in-'ə-'pēt-əns/ *n* : loss or lack of appetite

in-ap-pil-ca-ble \in-'ə-'pɪl-kə-bəl/ *adj* also *in-ap-pil-kə-bəl* *adj* : not applicable : IRRELEVANT — **in-ap-pil-ca-ble-ty** \-'ə-'pɪl-kə-bəl-ty/ *n* — **in-ap-pil-ca-ble-ly** \-'ə-'pɪl-kə-bəl-ty/ *adv*

in-ap-pil-ca-ble-ty \-'ə-'pɪl-kə-bəl-ty/ *n* — **in-ap-pil-ca-ble-ly** \-'ə-'pɪl-kə-bəl-ty/ *adv*

in-ap-po-si-te \in-'ə-'pō-sɪt-/ *adj* : not apposite — **in-ap-po-si-te-ly** \-'ə-'pō-sɪt-ly/ *adv* — **in-ap-po-si-te-ness** *n*

in-ap-pre-ci-a-ble \in-'ə-'prē-ʃə-bəl/ *adj* [prob fr F *inappréciable*, fr MF *inappréciable* fr *in-* + *appréciable*] : too small to be perceived (an ~ difference in the temperature) — **in-ap-pre-ci-a-ble-ly** \-'ə-'prē-ʃə-bəl-ty/ *adv*

in-ap-pre-ci-a-tive \in-'ə-'prē-ʃə-tɪv/ *adj* also *in-ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ly* *adv* : not appreciative — **in-ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **in-ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ness** *n*

in-ap-proach-a-ble \in-'ə-'prō-ʃə-bəl/ *adj* : not approachable : INACCESSIBLE

in-ap-pro-pri-a-ble \in-'ə-'prō-ʃə-tɪv/ *adj* : not appropriate : UNSUITABLE — **in-ap-pro-pri-a-ble-ly** *adv* — **in-ap-pro-pri-a-ble-ness** *n*

in-ap-t \in-'ə-'pɪt/ *adj* : not apt a : not suitable b : INEPT — **in-ap-t-ly** \-'ə-'pɪt-ly/ *adv* — **in-ap-t-ness** \-'ə-'pɪt-ness/ *n*

in-ap-ti-tude \in-'ə-'pɪt-tyūd/ *n* : lack of aptitude

in-ar-gu-a-ble \in-'ə-'gɪə-wə-bəl/ *adj* : not arguable — **in-ar-gu-a-ble-ly** \-'ə-'gɪə-wə-bəl-ty/ *adv*

in-ar-tic-u-late \in-'ə-'tɪk-yə-lət/ *adj* [LL *inarticulatus*, fr L *in-* + *articulatus*, pp of *articulare* to utter distinctly — more at ARTICULATE] 1 a : of a sound uttered or formed without the definite articulations of intelligible speech b (1) : incapable of speech esp under stress of emotion ~ MUTE (2) : incapable of being expressed by speech (~ fear) (3) : not voiced or expressed : UNSPOKEN (society functions on many ~ premises) 2 : incapable of giving coherent, clear, or effective expression to one's ideas or feelings 3 [NL *inarticulatus*, fr L *in-* + NL *articulatus* articulate] : lacking a shell hinge — used esp of a brachiopod — **in-ar-tic-u-late-ly** *adv* — **in-ar-tic-u-late-ness** *n*

in-ar-tis-tic \in-'ə-'tɪs-tɪk/ *adj* 1 : not conforming to the principles of art 2 : not appreciative of art — **in-ar-tis-tic-ally** \-'tɪs-tɪk-ly/ *adv*

in-as-much \in-'ə-'mʌʃ-əz/ *conj* 1 : in the degree that : insofar as 2 : in view of the fact that : SINCE

in-at-ten-tion \in-'ə-'tən-ʃən/ *n* : failure to pay attention : DISREGARD

in-at-tent-i-ve \in-'ə-'tɛnt-ɪv/ *adj* : not attentive — **in-at-tent-i-ve-ly** *adv* — **in-at-tent-i-ve-ness** *n*

in-aud-i-bil-ty \in-'ə-'dɪ-bəl-ty/ *adj* [LL *inaudibilis*, fr L *in-* + L *audibilis* audible] : not audible — **in-aud-i-bil-ty** \-'ə-'dɪ-bəl-ty/ *n* — **in-aud-i-bil-ly** \-'ə-'dɪ-bəl-ty/ *adv*

in-au-gu-ral \in-'ə-'gɪə-rəl, -'gɪə-rəl/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to an inauguration 2 : marking a beginning ~ first in a projected series

in-au-gu-ral *n* 1 : an inaugural address 2 : INAUGURATION

in-au-gu-rate \in-'ə-'gɪə-rāt, -'rāt-/ *vt* [L *inauguratus*, pp of *inaugurare*, lit, to practice augury, fr *in-* + *augurare* to augur, fr the rites connected with augury] 1 : to induct into an office with suitable ceremonies 2 a : to dedicate ceremoniously

: observe formally the beginning of b : to bring about the beginning of *syn* see BEGIN — **in-au-gu-rat-ory** \-'rāt-ə-rɪ/ *n*

in-au-gu-ra-tion \in-'ə-'gɪə-'rā-ʃən/ *n* : an act of inaugurating, esp : a ceremonial induction into office

Inauguration Day *n* : January 20 following a presidential election on which the president of the U.S. is inaugurated

in-aus-pi-cious \in-'ə-'spɪʃ-əs/ *adj* : not auspicious — **in-aus-pi-ciously** *adv* — **in-aus-pi-cious-ness** *n*

in-au-then-tic \in-'ə-'θen-tɪk/ *adj* : not authentic — **in-au-then-tic-ly** \-'ə-'θen-tɪk-ly/ *adv*

in-between \in-'bi-'twɛn/ *n* : INTERMEDIATE (for the novice, expert, or ~)

in-between *adj* : INTERMEDIATE (took an ~ stand on the issue)

in-between *adv* : BETWEEN (neither liberal nor conservative but something in between)

in-between *prep* : BETWEEN (likes wine before, after, and in between meals)

in-board \in-'bɔd(ə)rɪd, -'bɔd(ə)rɪd/ *adv* 1 : inside the line of a ship's bulwarks or hull : toward the center line of a ship 2 : toward the inside 3 : in a position closer or closest to the longitudinal axis of an aircraft

in-board *adj* : located, moving, or being inboard (an ~ engine), also : having an inboard engine (~ boats)

in-born \in-'bɔrn(ə)rɪd/ *adj* 1 : born in or with one : NATURAL 2 : HEREDITARY, INHERITED *syn* see INNATE

in-bound \in-'baʊnd/ *adj* : inward bound

in-bounds \in-'baʊnd(ə)rɪd/ *adj* : of or relating to putting a basketball in play by passing it onto the court from out of bounds (~ pass)

in-bounds *n* : either of two broken lines running the length of a football field at right angles to the yard lines and dividing the field into three parts

in-breathe \in-'brɛθ/ *vt* : to breathe (something) in : INHALE

in-bred \in-'brɛd/ *adj* 1 : rooted and ingrained in one's nature as deeply as if implanted by heredity (an ~ love of freedom) 2 a : produced by selective breeding b [fr pp of *inbreed*] : subjected to or produced by inbreeding *syn* see INNATE

in-breed \in-'brɛd/ *vt* -*brɛd* \-'brɛd/ *in-* -*breed* : to subject to or engage in inbreeding — **in-breed-er** \-'brɛd-ər/ *n*

in-breed-ing \in-'brɛd-ɪŋ/ *n* 1 : the interbreeding of closely related individuals esp to preserve and fix desirable characters of and to eliminate unfavorable characters from a stock 2 : confinement to a narrow range or a local or limited field of choice

in-built \in-'bilt/ *adj* : BUILT-IN

in-c *abbr* 1 incomplete 2 incorporated 3 increase

in-ca \in-'kə/ *n* [Sp, fr Quechua *Inka* king, prince] 1 a : a member of the Quechuan peoples of Peru maintaining an empire until the Spanish conquest b : a king or noble of this empire 2 : a member of any people under Inca influence — **in-ca-ic** \in-'kə-ɪk/ *adj* — **in-can** \in-'kən/ *adj*

in-cal-cu-la-ble \in-'kəl-'kɪz-ə-bəl/ *adj* : not capable of being calculated as a : very great b : UNPREDICTABLE, UNCERTAIN — **in-cal-cu-la-ble-ty** \-'kəl-'kɪz-ə-bəl-ty/ *n* — **in-cal-cu-la-ble-ly** \-'kəl-'kɪz-ə-bəl-ty/ *adv*

in-cal-es-cence \in-'kəl-'les-'n(t)s, -'lɪ-/ *n* [L *incallescere* to become warm, fr *in-* + *callescere* to become warm, fr *calere* to be warm — more at LEE] : a growing warm or ardent — **in-cal-es-cent** \-'n(t)s-/ *adj*

in camera *adv* [NL, lit, in a chamber] : in private : SECRETLY

in-can-des-cent \in-'kən-'des-'n(t)s/ *adj* : becoming incandescent *vi* : to be or become incandescent ~ *vt* : to cause to become incandescent

in-can-des-cent \in-'kən-'des-'n(t)s/ *n* : the quality or state of being incandescent, esp : emission by a hot body of radiation that makes it visible

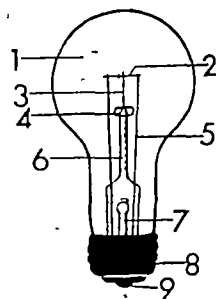
in-can-des-cent \-'n(t)s/ *adj* [prob fr F, fr L *incandescent*, *incandescens*, pp of *incandescere* to become hot, fr *in-* + *candescere* to become hot, fr *candere* to glow — more at CANDID] 1 a : white, glowing, or luminous with intense heat b : strikingly bright, radiant, or clear c : marked by brilliance esp of expression (~ wit) d : characterized by glowing zeal : ARDENT (~ affection) 2 a : of, relating to, or being light produced by incandescence b : producing light by incandescence — **in-can-des-cent-ly** *adv*

incandescent lamp *n* : an electric lamp in which a filament gives off light when heated to incandescence by an electric current

in-can-ta-tion \in-'kən-'tā-ʃən/ *n* [ME *incantacioun*, fr MF *incantation*, fr LL *incantation*, *incantatio*, fr L *incantatus*, pp of *incantare* to enchant — more at ENCHANT] : a use of spells or verbal charms spoken or sung as a part of a ritual of magic, also : a written or recited formula of words designed to produce a particular effect — **in-can-ta-tion-al** \-'ʃənəl, -'ʃən-əl/ *adj* — **in-can-ta-to-ry** \in-'kən-'tə-rɪ, -'tɔr-ɪ-/ *adj*

in-ca-pa-ble \in-'kə-'pə-bəl/ *adj* [MF, fr *in-* + *capable*] 1 : lacking capacity, ability, or qualification for the purpose or end in view as a *archaic* ~ not able to take in, hold, or keep b *archaic* : not receptive c : not being in a state or of a kind to admit : INSUSCEPTIBLE d : not able or fit for the doing or performance : INCOMPETENT 2 : lacking legal qualification or power (as by reason of mental incompetence) : DISQUALIFIED — **in-ca-pa-ble-ly** \-'kə-'pə-bəl-ty/ *adv* — **in-ca-pa-ble-ness** \-'kə-'pə-bəl-ness/ *n* — **in-ca-pa-ble-ly** \-'kə-'pə-bəl-ty/ *adv*

in-ca-pa-ci-tate \in-'kə-'pə-sɪt-/ *vt* -*tat*ed, -*tat*ing 1 : to deprive of capacity or natural power : DISABLE 2 : to make legally



Incandescent lamp 1 gas or vacuum, 2 filament, 3 support, 4 button, 5 inner leads, 6 button rod, 7 exhaust tube, 8 base shell, 9 golder

ability \-sə-və-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* — **in-con-ceive-able-ness** \-'sə-və-'bəl-nəs/ *n* — **in-con-ceive-ably** \-'blē/ *adv*

in-con-cin-ni-ty \in-kən-'sin-ət-ē/ *n* [*L* *inconcinntas*, fr *in-* + *concinntas* concinuity] : lack of suitability or congruity : INELEGANCE

in-con-clu-sive \in-kən-'klū-siv-, -zīv/ *adj* : leading to no conclusion or definite result — **in-con-clu-sively** *adv* — **in-con-clu-sive-ness** *n*

in-con-dens-able \in-kən-'den(t)-sə-bəl/ *adj* : incapable of being condensed

in-con-dite \in-'kän-dit-, -dīt/ *adj* [*L* *inconditus*, fr *in-* + *conditus*, pp of *condere* to put together, fr *com-* + *-dere* to put — more at *DO*] : badly put together : CRUDE

in-con-for-mi-ty \in-kən-'fōr-mō-ē/ *n* : NONCONFORMITY

in-con-gru-ence \in-kən-'grū-sən(t)s-, (in-'kän-'grə-wən(t)s/ *n* : INCONGRUITY

in-con-gru-ent \-ent-, -wənt/ *adj* [*L* *incongruent*, *incongruens* fr *in-* + *congruent*, *congruens* congruent] : not congruent (~ triangle) — **in-con-gru-ently** *adv*

in-con-gru-ity \in-kən-'grū-ət-ē-, -kän-/ *n*, *pl* -ities 1 : the quality or state of being incongruous 2 : something that is incongruous

in-con-gru-ous (in-'kän-'grə-wə/ *adj* [*L* *incongruus*, fr *L* *in-* + *congruus* congruous] : lacking congruity, as a : not harmonious : INCOMPATIBLE (~ colors) b : not conforming : DISAGREEING (conduct ~ with his principles) c : inconsistent within itself (an ~ story) d : lacking propriety : UNSUITABLE (~ manners) — **in-con-gru-ously** *adv* — **in-con-gru-ous-ness** *n*

in-con-scient (in-'kän-'chənt/ *adj* [prob fr *F*, fr *in-* + *conscient* mindful, fr *L* *conscient*, *conscient* pp of *conscire* to be conscious — more at *CONSCIENCE*] : UNCONSCIOUS, MINDLESS

in-con-sec-u-tive \in-kən-'sek-(y)ət-iv/ *adj* : not consecutive

in-con-se-quence (in-'kän(t)-sə-'kwən(t)s-, -sī-'kwən(t)s/ *n* : the quality or state of being inconsequent

in-con-se-quent \-kwent-, -kwənt/ *adj* [*LL* *Inconsequent*, *Inconsequens* fr *L* *in-* + *consequent*, *consequens* consequent] 1 a : lacking reasonable sequence : ILLOGICAL b : INCONSEQUENTIVE 2 : IRRELEVANT 3 : INCONSEQUENTIAL 2 — **in-con-se-quent-ly** *adv*

in-con-se-quent-tial (in-'kän(t)-sə-'kwən-'chəl/ *adj* 1 a : ILLOGICAL b : IRRELEVANT 2 : of no significance : UNIMPORTANT — **in-con-se-quent-tial-ly** \-kwən-'chəl-ət-ē/ *n* — **in-con-se-quent-tial-ly** \-kwən-'chəl-ət-ē/ *adv*

in-con-sid-er-able \in-kən-'sid-ə-rə-'bəl-, -id-ə-rə-'bəl/ *adj* [MF, fr *in-* + *considerable*, fr *ML* *considerabilis* considerable] : not considerable : TRIVIAL — **in-con-sid-er-able-ness** *n* — **in-con-sid-er-ably** \-'blē/ *adv*

in-con-sid-er-ate \in-kən-'sid-ə-'rət/ *adj* [*L* *inconsideratus*, fr *in-* + *consideratus* considerate] 1 : not adequately considered : IL-ADVISED 2 a : HEEDLESS, THOUGHTLESS b : careless of the rights or feelings of others — **in-con-sid-er-ate-ly** *adv* — **in-con-sid-er-ate-ness** *n* — **in-con-sid-er-ation** \-sid-ə-'rā-shən/ *n*

in-con-sis-tence \in-kən-'sis-tən-ē/ *n* : INCONSISTENCY

in-con-sis-ten-cy \in-kən-'sis-tən-sē/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being inconsistent 2 : an instance of being inconsistent

in-con-sis-tent \-tənt/ *adj* : lacking consistency as a : not compatible with another fact or claim (~ statements) b : containing incompatible elements (an ~ argument) c : incoherent or illogical in thought or actions : CHANGEABLE d : not satisfiable by the same set of values for the unknowns (~ equations) (~ inequalities) — **in-con-sis-tent-ly** *adv*

in-con-sol-able \in-kən-'sə-lə-'bəl/ *adj* [*L* *inconsolabilis*, fr *in-* + *consolabilis* consolable] : incapable of being consoled : DISCONSOLATE — **in-con-sol-able-ness** *n* — **in-con-sol-ably** \-'blē/ *adv*

in-con-so-nance (in-'kän(t)-sə-'nəns(t)s/ *n* : lack of consonance or harmony : DISAGREEMENT

in-con-so-nant \-sə-'nənt/ *adj* : not consonant : DISCORDANT

in-con-spic-u-ous \in-kən-'spik-yə-'wəs/ *adj* [*L* *in conspicuus*, fr *in-* + *conspicuus* conspicuous] : not readily noticeable — **in-con-spic-u-ously** *adv* — **in-con-spic-u-ous-ness** *n*

in-con-stant-cy \in-'kän(t)-stən-sē/ *n* : the quality or state of being inconstant

in-con-stant \-stənt/ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr *L* *Inconstant*, *Inconstans*, fr *in-* + *constant*, *constans* constant] : likely to change frequently without apparent or cogent reason — **in-con-stant-ly** *adv*

syn INCONSTANT, FICKLE, CAPRICIOUS, MERCURIAL UNSTABLE shared meaning element : lacking firmness or steadiness (as in purpose or devotion) or indicative of such lack. INCONSTANT implies an incapacity for steadiness and an inherent tendency to change (swear not by the moon, the *inconstant* moon, that monthly changes in her circled orb — Shak.) FICKLE suggests unreliability because of perverse changeability and incapacity for steadfastness (lordly patrons are *fickle* and their favor not to be relied on — Aldous Huxley) CAPRICIOUS suggests motivation by sudden whim or fancy and stresses unpredictability (the *capricious* flustering of butterflies — Ludwig Bemelmans) MERCURIAL implies a rapid changeability of mood and suggests the mobility of spilled quicksilver (I was ardent in my temperament, quick, *mercurial*, impetuous — Washington Irving) UNSTABLE implies an incapacity for maintaining a fixed position or relationship and, when applied to persons, suggests a lack of emotional balance (unstable as water, thou shalt not exceed — Gen 49:4 (AV)) **ant** constant

in-con-sum-able \in-kən-'sū-mə-'bəl/ *adj* : not capable of being consumed — **in-con-sum-ably** \-'blē/ *adv*

in-con-test-able \in-kən-'tes-tə-'bəl/ *adj* [F, fr *in-* + *contestable*, fr *contester* to contest] : not contestable : INDISPUTABLE — **in-con-test-abil-ty** \-tes-tə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* — **in-con-test-ably** \-'tes-tə-'blē/ *adv*

in-con-ti-nence (in-'kän-ti-'nən(t)s/ *n* : the quality or state of being incontinent; as a : failure to restrain sexual appetite : UNCHASTITY b : inability of the body to control the evacuative functions

in-con-ti-nen-cy \-nən-sē/ *n* : INCONTINENCE

in-con-ti-nent (in-'kän-ti-'nənt/ *adj* [ME, fr MF or L; MF, fr *L* *incontinent*, *incontiens*, fr *in-* + *continent*, *contiens* continent] : not continent as a : lacking self-restraint b : not being under

control (that play is singularly ~ and full of loose ends — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

incontinent *adv* : INCONTINENTLY

in-conti-nent-ly *adv* : without delay : IMMEDIATELY

incontinently *adv* : in an incontinent or unrestrained manner as a : without moral restraint : LEWDLY b : without due or reasonable consideration

in-con-trol-la-ble \in-kən-'trō-lə-'bəl/ *adj* : UNCONTROLLABLE

in-con-tro-vert-i-ble \in-kən-'trō-'vɔrt-ə-'bəl/ *adj* : not open to question : INDISPUTABLE (~ evidence) — **in-con-tro-vert-i-ly** \-'blē/ *adv*

in-con-ve-ni-ence \in-kən-'vē-ni-əns(t)s/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being inconvenient 2 : something that is inconvenient

inconvenience *vi* : to subject to inconvenience : put to trouble

in-con-ve-ni-ent-cy \in-kən-'vē-ni-əns-ē/ *n* : INCONVENIENCE

in-con-ve-ni-ent \in-kən-'vē-ni-ənt/ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr *L* *inconveniens*, *inconveniens*, fr *in-* + *conveniens*, *conveniens* convenient] : not convenient esp in giving trouble or annoyance : INOPPORTUNE — **in-con-ve-ni-ent-ly** *adv*

in-con-vert-i-ble \-vɔrt-ə-'bəl/ *adj* [prob fr *LL* *inconvertibilis*, fr *L* *in-* + *convertibilis* convertible] : not convertible; as a : of paper money : not exchangeable on demand for specie b : of a currency : not exchangeable for a foreign currency — **in-con-vert-i-ble-ty** \-vɔrt-ə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* — **in-con-vert-i-ly** \-vɔrt-ə-'blē/ *adv*

in-con-vinc-i-ble \in-kən-'vin(t)-sə-'bəl/ *adj* : incapable of being convinced

in-co-or-di-nate \in-kə-'ōrd-nat-, -n-ət-, -n-āt/ also **in-co-or-di-nat-ed** \-ōrd-n-āt-əd/ *adj* : not coordinate

in-co-or-di-na-tion \-ōrd-n-ā-'tā-shən/ *n* : lack of coordination esp of muscular movements resulting from loss of voluntary control

in-cor-por-ate \in-'kɔr-pə-'rāt/ *vb* -rāt-ed; -rāt-ing [ME *incorporare*, fr *LL* *incorporare*, pp of *incorporare*, fr *L* *in-* + *corpor*, *corpus* body — more at *MIDRIFT*] *vi* 1 a : to unite thoroughly with or work indistinguishably into something already existent b : to admit to membership in a corporate body 2 a : to blend or combine thoroughly to form a consistent whole b : to form into a legal corporation 3 : to give material form to : EMBODY ~ *vi* 1

2 : to unite in or as one body 2 : to form or become a corporation — **in-cor-por-able** \-p(ə-'rə-'bəl/ *adj* — **in-cor-por-a-tion** \kɔr-pə-'rā-shən/ *n* — **in-cor-por-a-tive** \-kɔr-pə-'rāt-iv-, -p(ə-'rə-'t-iv/ *adj* — **in-cor-por-a-tor** \-pə-'rāt-ər/ *n*

in-cor-por-ate \in-'kɔr-pə-'rāt/ *adj* : INCORPORATED

in-cor-por-ated \-pə-'rāt-əd/ *adj* 1 : united in one body 2 : formed into a legal corporation

in-cor-por-al \in-'kɔr-'pɔr-əl-, -pɔr-əl/ *adj* [*L* *incorporeus*, fr *in-* + *corporeus* corporeal] 1 : not corporeal : having no material body or form 2 : of, relating to, or constituting a right that is based upon property (as bonds or patents) which has no intrinsic value — **in-cor-por-al-ly** \-ə-'lē/ *adv*

in-cor-por-ity \in-'kɔr-pə-'rē-tē/ *n* : the quality or state of being incorporeal : IMMATERIALITY

in-cor-rect \in-kə-'rɛkt/ *adj* [ME, fr MF or L; MF, fr *L* *incorrectus*, fr *in-* + *correctus* correct] 1 obs : not corrected or chastened 2 a : INACCURATE, FAULTY b : not true : WRONG 3 : UNBECOMING, IMPROPER — **in-cor-rect-ly** \-'rɛk-(t)lē/ *adv* — **in-cor-rect-ness** \-'rɛk(t)-nəs/ *n*

in-cor-ri-gi-ble \in-'kɔr-'jə-'bəl-, -kär-/ *adj* [ME, fr *LL* *in corrigibilis*, fr *L* *in-* + *corrige* to correct — more at *CORRECT*] : incapable of being corrected or amended, as a (1) : not reformable : DEPRAVED a (2) : DELINQUENT b : not manageable : UNCONTROLLABLE c : UNALTERABLE, DETERMINED — **in-cor-ri-gi-bil-ty** \in-'kɔr-'jə-'bil-ət-ē-, -kär-/ *n* — **in-cor-ri-gi-ble-ness** \in-'kɔr-'jə-'bəl-nəs-, -kär-/ *n* — **in-cor-ri-gi-ly** \-'blē/ *adv*

in-cor-rupt \in-kə-'rʌpt/ also **in-cor-rupt-ed** \-'rʌp-təd/ *adj* [ME, fr *L* *in corruptus*, fr *in-* + *corruptus* corrupt] : free from corruption as a obs : not affected with decay b : not defiled or depraved : UPRIGHT c : free from error — **in-cor-rupt-ly** \-'rʌp-(t)lē/ *adv* — **in-cor-rupt-ness** \-'rʌp(t)-nəs/ *n*

in-cor-rupt-i-ble \in-kə-'rʌp-tə-'bəl/ *adj* : incapable of corruption as a : not subject to decay or dissolution b : incapable of being bribed or morally corrupted — **in-cor-rupt-i-ble-ty** \-'rʌp-tə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* — **in-cor-rupt-i-ly** \-'rʌp-tə-'blē/ *adv*

in-cor-rupt-ion \in-kə-'rʌp-shən/ *n*, *archaic* : the quality or state of being free from physical decay

incr *abbr* increase; increased

in-cres-s \in-'krɛs-, -in-/ *vb* **in-cres-sed**; **in-cres-s-ing** [ME *en-cresce*, fr MF *en-cresce*, fr *L* *increscere*, fr *in-* + *cre-scere* to grow — more at *CRESCENT*] 1 : to become progressively greater (as in size, amount, number, or intensity) 2 : to multiply by the production of young ~ *vi* 1 : to make greater : AUGMENT 2 obs : ENRICH — **in-cres-s-able** \-'krɛs-ə-'bəl-, -krɛ-/ *adj* — **in-cres-s-er** *n*

syn INCREASE, ENLARGE, AUGMENT, MULTIPLY shared meaning element : to become or to make greater or more numerous **ant** decrease

in-cres-s \in-'krɛs-, -in-/ *n* 1 : the act or process of increasing as a : addition or enlargement in size, extent, quantity b obs : PROAGATION 2 : something that is added to an original stock by augmentation or growth (as offspring, produce, profit)

in-cres-s-ing-ly \in-'krɛs-siŋ-lē-, -krɛ-/ *adv* : to an increasing degree

in-cres-s \in-'krɛs-ət-, in-'krɛ-ət/ *adj* [ME *increat*, fr *LL* *increatus*, fr *L* *in-* + *creatus*, pp of *creare* to create — more at *CRESCENT*] : not created

in-cred-i-ble \in-'kred-ə-'bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr *L* *incredibilis*, fr *in-* + *credibilis* credible] : too extraordinary and improbable to be be-

a about * kitten or further a back ä bake ä cot, cart
ä out ch chin e less ä easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing ö flow ö flaw ö coin th thin th thus
ü foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

: stir up : spur on : urge on — *in-cit-ant* \-'s-it-'nt\ *n* — *in-cite-ment* \-'ment\ *n* — *in-citer* *n*

syn INCITE, INSTIGATE, ABET FOMENT *shared meaning element* : to spur to action or excite into activity *ant* restrain
in-civil-i-ty \in(t)-sə-'vil-ət-ē\ *n* [MF *incivilité*, fr. LL *incivilitas*, *incivilitas*, fr. *in-civilis* + *civilis* (civil)] 1: the quality or state of being uncivil 2: a rude or discourteous act

incl *abbr* including; inclusive
in-clem-en-cy \('in-'klem-ən-sē\ *n* : the quality or state of being inclement

in-clem-ent \('in-'klem-ənt\ *adj* [L *inclement*, *inclement*, fr. *in-* + *clement*, *clement* (clement)] : lacking clemency. *a* : physically severe : STORMY (~ weather) *b* *archaic* : severe in temper or action : UNMERCIFUL — *in-clem-ent-ly* *adv*

in-clin-able \in-'klin-ə-bəl\ *adj* : having a tendency or inclination, also : disposed to favor or think well of

in-clin-a-tion \in-'klin-ə-'nā-shən, -jən\ *n* 1: an act or the action of bending or inclining *a* : BOW, NOD *b* : a tilting of something 2: *obs* : natural disposition : CHARACTER *b* : a particular disposition of mind or character : PROPENSITY, *esp* : LIKING (had little ~ for housekeeping) 3: *a* : a deviation from the true vertical or horizontal : SLANT, also : the degree of such deviation *b* : an inclined surface : SLOPE *c* (1) : the angle determined by two lines or planes (2) : the angle made by a line with the x-axis measured counterclockwise from the positive direction of that axis 4: a tendency to a particular aspect, state, character, or action (the clutch has an ~ to slip) — *in-clin-a-tion-al* \-shən-, -shən-əl\ *adj*

in-cline \in-'klin\ *vb* *in-clined*, *in-clining* [ME *inclinen*, fr. MF *incliner*, fr. L *inclinare*, fr. *in-* + *clinare* to lean — more at LEAN] *vi* 1: to bend the head or body forward : BOW 2: to lean, tend, or become drawn toward an opinion or course of conduct 3: to deviate from a line, direction, or course, *specif* : to deviate from the vertical or horizontal ~ *vt* 1: to cause to stoop or bow : BEND 2: to have influence on : PERSUADE (his love of books *inclined* him toward a literary career) 3: to give a bend or slant to — *in-clin-* *er* *n*

syn 1 see SLANT
2 INCLINE, BIAS, DISPOSE, PREDISPOSE *shared meaning element* : to influence one to have or take an attitude toward something *ant* discline

in-cline \in-'klin\ *n* : an inclined plane : GRADE, SLOPE
in-clined \in-'kliend, 2 also 'in-əd\ *adj* 1: having inclination, disposition, or tendency 2: *a* : having a leaning or slope *b* : making an angle with a line or plane
inclined plane *n* : a plane surface that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon

in-clin-ing \in-'klin-ŋ\ *n* 1: INCLINATION 2 *archaic* : PARTY, FOLLOWING

in-clin-om-e-ter \in-'klin-əm-ət-ər, -jən-, -klin-əl\ *n* 1: an apparatus for determining the direction of the earth's magnetic field with reference to the plane of the horizon 2: a machinist's clinometer 3: an instrument for indicating the inclination to the horizontal of an axis of a ship or an airplane

in-clip \in-'klip\ *vi*, *archaic* : CLASP, ENCLOSE
inclose, *inclosure* *var* of ENCLOSE, ENCLOSURE

in-clude \in-'kliəd\ *vi* *in-cluded*, *in-cluding* [ME *includen*, fr. L *includere*, fr. *in-* + *cludere* to close — more at CLOSE] 1: to shut up : ENCLOSE 2: to take in or comprise as a part of a larger aggregate or principle — *in-clud-able* or *in-clud-ible* \-'kliəd-ə-bəl\ *adj*
syn INCLUDE, COMPREHEND, EMBRACE, INVOLVE *shared meaning element* : to contain within as part of a whole *ant* exclude

adj : that is enclosed or embraced, *esp* : not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla — used of a stamen or pistil
in-clu-sion \in-'kli-zhən\ *n* [L *inclusio*-, *inclusio*, fr. *includere*, pp of *includere*] 1: the act of including : the state of being included 2: something that is included as *a* : a gaseous, liquid, or solid foreign body enclosed in a mass (as of a mineral) *b* : a passive product of cell activity (as a starch grain) within the protoplasm 3: a relation between two classes that obtains when all members of the first are also members of the second — compare MEMBERSHIP

inclusion body *n* : a rounded or oval intracellular body that consists of elementary bodies in a matrix, is characteristic of some virus diseases, and is believed to represent a stage in the multiplication of the virus

in-clu-sive \in-'kli-siv-, -ziv\ *adj* 1: *a* : broad in orientation or scope *b* : covering or intended to cover all items, costs, or services 2: comprehending the stated limits or extremes (from Monday to Friday ~) — *in-clu-sive-ly* *adv* — *in-clu-sive-ness* *n*
inclusive disjunction *n* : a statement of a logical proposition expressing alternatives that usu. takes the form *p* ∨ *q* meaning *p* or *q* or both — see TRUTH TABLE
inclusive of prep : taking into account (the cost of building *inclusive of* materials)

in-co-er-cible \in-'kō-'ər-sə-bəl\ *adj* : incapable of being controlled, checked, or confined

inco *abbr* incognito
in-co-gi-tant \in-'kij-ət-ənt\ *adj* [L *incognitans*, *incognitans*, fr. *in-* + *cognitans*, *cognitans*, *pp* of *cognitare* to cogitate] : THOUGHTLESS, INCONSIDERATE

in-co-gni-to \in-'kij-'nēt-ə, -in-'kij-'nēt-ə\ *adv* or *adj* [It. fem. of *incognito*] : INCOGNITO — used only of a woman — *incognita* *n*
in-co-gni-to \in-'kij-'nēt-ə\ *adv* or *adj* [It. fr. L *incognitus* unknown, fr. *in-* + *cognitus*, *pp* of *cognoscere* to know — more at COGNITION] : with one's identity concealed

incognito *n*, *pl* -tos 1: one appearing or living incognito 2: the state or disguise of an incognito or incognita

in-co-gni-zant \in-'kij-'nə-zənt\ *adj* : lacking awareness or consciousness — *in-co-gni-zant-ly* \-zənt-ē\ *adv*

in-co-her-ence \in-'kō-'hīr-ən(t)-s-, -hēr-əl\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being incoherent 2: something that is incoherent

in-co-her-ent \-ənt\ *adj* : lacking coherence as *a* : lacking cohesion : LOOSE *b* : lacking orderly continuity, arrangement, or relevance : INCONSISTENT — *in-co-her-ent-ly* *adv*

in-com-bus-ti-ble \in-'kəm-'bəs-tə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, prob. fr. MF, fr. *in-* + *combustibile*] : not combustible : incapable of being burned — *in-com-bus-ti-bil-i-ty* \-bəs-tə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — *incombustible* *n*
in-come \in-'kəm\ *n* 1: a coming in : ENTRANCE, INFUX (fluctuations in the nutrient ~ of a body of water) 2: a gain or recurrent benefit usu. measured in money that derives from capital or labor; also : the amount of such gain received in a period of time (a small yearly ~)

income account *n* : a financial statement of a business showing the details of revenues, costs, expenses, losses, and profits for a given period — called also *income statement*

income bond *n* : a bond that pays interest at a rate based on the issuer's earnings

income tax \in-'kəm-'tæks\ *n* : a tax on the net income of an individual or a business

in-com-ing \in-'koin-ŋ\ *n* 1: the act of coming in : ARRIVAL 2: INCOME — usu. used in pl

in-coming *adj* 1: coming in : ARRIVING (an ~ ship) *b* : taking a new place or position (the ~ president) *c* : received at a usual, proper, or designated destination (~ mail) 2: just starting or beginning (the ~ freshman)

in-com-men-su-ra-ble \in-'kəm-'men(t)-s(ə)-rə-bəl, -'mench-(ə)-\ *adj* : not commensurable, broadly : lacking a common basis of comparison in respect to a quality normally subject to comparison — *in-com-men-su-ra-bil-i-ty* \-men(t)-s(ə)-rə-'bil-ət-ē, -'mench-(ə)-\ *n* — *incommensurable* *n* — *in-com-men-su-ra-bly* \-men(t)-s(ə)-rə-blē, -'mench-(ə)-\ *adv*

in-com-men-su-rate \-men(t)-s(ə)-rət, -'mench-(ə)-\ *adj* : not commensurate, as *a* : INCOMMENSURABLE *b* : INADEQUATE *c* : DISPROPORTIONATE

in-com-mo-de \in-'kə-'mōd\ *vi* -mod-ed; -mod-ing [MF *incomoder*, fr. L *incommodare*, fr. *incommodus* inconvenient, fr. *in-* + *commodus* convenient — more at COMMUNE] : to give inconvenience or distress to : DISTURB

in-com-mo-di-ous \in-'kə-'mōd-ē-əs\ *adj* : not commodious : INCONVENIENT — *in-com-mo-di-ous-ly* *adv* — *in-com-mo-di-ous-ness* *n*

in-com-mo-di-ty \-'mād-ət-ē\ *n* : a source of inconvenience : DISADVANTAGE

in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble \in-'kə-'myū-ni-kə-bəl\ *adj* [MF or LL MF, fr. LL *incommunicabilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *communicabilis* communicable] : not communicable as *a* : incapable of being communicated or imparted *b* : UNCOMMUNICATIVE — *in-com-mu-ni-ca-bil-i-ty* \-myū-ni-kə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — *in-com-mu-ni-ca-bly* \-'myū-ni-kə-blē\ *adv*

in-com-mu-ni-ca-do \-myū-nə-'kād-ō\ *adv* or *adj* [Sp *incomunicado*, fr. *pp* of *comunicado* to deprive of communication, fr. *in-* (fr. L) + *comunicar* to communicate, fr. L *communicare*] : without means of communication, also : in solitary confinement
in-com-mu-ni-ca-tive \-'myū-nə-'kāt-iv-, -nəl-ət-\ *adj* : UNCOMMUNICATIVE

in-com-mut-a-ble \in-'kə-'myūt-ə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *incommutabilis*, fr. *in-* + *commutabilis* commutable] : not commutable as *a* : not interchangeable *b* : UNCHANGEABLE — *in-com-mut-a-bly* \-blē\ *adv*

in-com-pa-ra-ble \in-'kəm-'p(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *incomparabilis*, fr. *in-* + *comparabilis* comparable] 1: eminent beyond comparison : MATCHLESS 2: not suitable for comparison — *in-com-pa-ra-bil-i-ty* \in-'kəm-'p(ə)-rə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — *in-com-pa-ra-bly* \in-'kəm-'p(ə)-rə-blē\ *adv*

in-com-pat-i-bil-i-ty \in-'kəm-'pat-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being incompatible *b* : lack of interfertility between two plants 2 *pl* : mutually antagonistic things or qualities

in-com-pat-i-ble \in-'kəm-'pat-ə-bəl\ *adj* [MF & ML MF, fr. ML *incompatibilis*, fr. L *in-* + ML *compatibilis* compatible] 1: incapable of being held by one person at one time — used of offices that make conflicting demands on the holder 2: incapable of association because incongruous, discordant, or disagreeing (colors) *b* : unsuitable for use together because of undesirable chemical or physiological effects (~ drugs) *c* : not both true (~ propositions) *d* : incapable of blending into a stable homogeneous mixture — *in-com-pat-i-ble* *adv*

in-com-pe-ten-ty \in-'kəm-'pət-ən(t)-s\ *n* : the state or fact of being incompetent

in-com-pe-ten-cy \-ən-sē\ *n* : INCOMPETENCE

in-com-pe-tent \in-'kəm-'pət-ənt\ *adj* [MF *incompétent*, fr. *in-* + *compétent* (competent)] 1: lacking the qualities needed for effective action 2: not legally qualified 3: inadequate to or unsuitable for a particular purpose — *in-com-pe-tent* *n* — *in-com-pe-tent-ly* *adv*

in-com-plete \in-'kəm-'plēt\ *adj* [ME *incomplete*, fr. LL *incompletus*, fr. L *in-* + *completus* complete] : not complete : UNFINISHED as *a* : lacking a part, *esp* : lacking one or more sets of floral organs *b* of a football pass : not legally caught — *in-com-plete-ly* *adv* — *in-com-plete-ness* *n*

in-com-pli-ant \in-'kəm-'pli-ənt\ *adj* : not compliant or pliable

in-com-pre-hen-si-ble \in-'kəm-'pri-'hen(t)-s(ə)-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *incomprehensibilis*, fr. *in-* + *comprehensibilis* comprehensible] 1: *archaic* : having or subject to no limits 2: impossible to comprehend : UNINTELLIGIBLE — *in-com-pre-hen-si-bil-i-ty* \-hen(t)-s(ə)-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — *in-com-pre-hen-si-ble-ness* *n* — *in-com-pre-hen-si-bly* \-hen(t)-s(ə)-blē\ *adv*

in-com-pre-hen-sive \in-'kəm-'pri-'hen-čən\ *n* : lack of comprehension or understanding

in-com-press-i-ble \in-'kəm-'pres-ə-bəl\ *adj* : incapable of or resistant to compression — *in-com-press-i-bil-i-ty* \-pres-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* — *in-com-press-i-bly* \-blē\ *adv*

in-com-put-a-ble \in-'kəm-'pyūt-ə-bəl\ *adj* : not computable : very great — *in-com-put-a-bly* \-blē\ *adv*

in-con-ceiv-a-ble \in-'kən-'sē-və-bəl\ *adj* : not conceivable : as *a* : impossible to comprehend *b* : UNBELIEVABLE — *in-con-ceiv-*

justified or excused : INEXCUSABLE 2 : incapable of being protected against physical attack — *in-de-fen-si-bil-i-ty* \jēn(t)-sə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — *in-de-fen-si-bly* \jēn(t)-sə-blē/ *adv*

in-de-fin-able \i-n-dē-fə-nə-bəl/ *adj* : incapable of being precisely described or analyzed — *in-de-fin-abil-i-ty* \i-n-dē-fə-nə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — *in-definable* *n* — *in-de-fin-able-ness* \i-n-dē-fə-nə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — *in-de-fin-ably* \i-n-dē-fə-nə-blē/ *adv*

in-def-i-nite (\i-n-dē-f(-ə)-nə-tē/ *adj* [L *indefinitus*, fr. *in-* + *definitus* definite] : (1) *adj* : typically designating an unidentified or not immediately identifiable person or thing (the ~ articles *a* and *an*) *b* : not precise : VAGUE *c* : having no exact limits — *in-definite* *n* — *in-def-i-nite-ly* *adv* — *in-def-i-nite-ness* *n*

indefinite integral *n* : a function whose derivative is a given function

in-de-his-cent \i-n-dī-his-n(t)-tē/ *adj* : remaining closed at maturity (~ fruits) — *in-de-his-cence* \i-n(t)-sē/ *n*

in-del-ible \i-n-dē-l-ə-bəl/ *adj* [ML *indelibilis*, alter of L *indelebilis*, fr. *in-* + *delere* to delete] 1 : that cannot be removed, washed away, or erased 2 : making marks that cannot easily be removed (an ~ pencil) — *in-del-ibil-i-ty* \i-n-dē-l-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — *in-del-ibly* \i-n-dē-l-ə-blē/ *adv*

in-del-i-ca-cy \i-n-dē-l-ə-kə-sē/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being indelicate 2 : something that is indelicate

in-del-i-cate (\i-n-dē-l-ə-kət/ *adj* : not delicate. *a* (1) : lacking in or offending against propriety : IMPROPER *a* (2) : verging on the indecent : COARSE *b* : marked by a lack of feeling for the sensibilities of others : TACTLESS *syn* see INDECOROUS *ant* delicate, refined — *in-del-i-cate-ly* *adv* — *in-del-i-cate-ness* *n*

in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion \i-n-dēm-nə-fə-kā-shən/ *n* 1 *a* : the action of indemnifying *b* : the condition of being indemnified 2 : INDEMNITY 2b

in-dem-ni-fy \i-n-dēm-nə-fī/ *vt* -fied; -fy-ing [L *indemnitas* unharmed, fr. *in-* + *dammum* damage] 1 : to secure against hurt, loss, or damage 2 : to make compensation for incurred hurt, loss, or damage *syn* see PAY — *in-dem-ni-fier* \i-n-dēm-nī-fī-er/ *n*

in-dem-ni-ty \i-n-dēm-nə-tē/ *n*, pl. -ties 1 *a* : security against hurt, loss, or damage. *b* : exemption from incurred penalties or liabilities 2 *a*. INDEMNIFICATION 1 *b* : something that indemnifies

in-de-mon-str-a-ble \i-n-dī-mən(t)-strə-bəl, (\i-n-dēm-ən-strə-/ *adj* : incapable of being demonstrated : not subject to proof — *in-de-mon-str-a-bly* \i-n-dē-mən-strə-blē/ *adv*

in-dene \i-n-dē-nē/ *n* [ISV, fr. *indole*] : a liquid hydrocarbon C₈H₈, obtained from coal tar and used esp. in making resins

in-dent \i-n-dent/ *v* [ME *indenter*, fr. MF *enderter*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *dent* tooth, fr. L *dent*, *dens* — more at TOOTH] *vt* 1 *a* : to cut or otherwise divide (a document carrying two or more copies) to produce sections with irregular edges that can be matched for authentication *b* : to draw up (as a deed) in two or more exactly corresponding copies 2 *a* : to notch the edge of : make jagged *b* : to cut into for the purpose of mortising or dovetailing 3 : INDENTURE 4 : to set (as a line of a paragraph) in from the margin 5 : to join together by or as if by mortises or dovetails 6 chiefly Brit. : to order by an indent ~ *vi* 1 *obs* : to make a formal or express agreement 2 : to form an indentation 3 chiefly Brit. : to make out an indent for something — *in-dent-er* *n* — *in-dent* on 1 chiefly Brit. : to make a requisition on 2 chiefly Brit. : to draw on

in-dent \i-n-dent, i-n-/ *n* 1 *a* : INDENTURE 1 *b* : a certificate issued by the U.S. at the close of the American Revolution for the principal or interest on the public debt 2 chiefly Brit. *a* : an official requisition *b* : a purchase order for goods esp. when sent from a foreign country 3 : INDENTION

in-dent \i-n-dent/ *vi* [ME *enden*, fr. *en-* + *denten* to dent] 1 : to force inward so as to form a depression 2 : to form a dent in — *in-dent-er* *n*

in-dent \i-n-dent, i-n-/ *n* : INDENTATION

in-den-ta-tion \i-n-dēn-tā-shən/ *n* 1 *a* : an angular cut in an edge : NOTCH *b* : a recess in a surface 2 : the action of indenting : the condition of being indented 3 : DENT 4 : INDENTION 2b

in-den-tion \i-n-dēn-chən/ *n* 1 *archaic* : INDENTATION 1 2 *a* : the action of indenting : the condition of being indented *b* : the blank space produced by indenting

in-den-ture \i-n-dēn-čər/ *n* 1 *a* (1) : a document or a section of a document that is indented (2) : a formal or official document usu. executed in two or more copies (3) : a contract binding one person to work for another for a given period of time — usu. used in pl. *b* : a formal certificate (as an inventory or voucher) prepared for purposes of control *c* : a document stating the terms under which a security (as a bond) is issued 2 : INDENTATION 1 3 [Inden(t)] : DENT

in-dent-ure *vi* *in*-den-tured, *in*-den-tur-ing \i-n-dēn-č(-ə)-rɪŋ/ 1 : to bind (as an apprentice) by indentures 2 *archaic* : to make a dent in

indentured servant *n* : a person who binds himself by indentures to work for another for a specified time esp. in return for payment of his travel expenses and maintenance

in-depend-ence \i-n-dē-pen-dən(t)s/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being independent : FREEDOM 2 *archaic* : COMPETENCE 1

Independence Day *n* : a day set aside for public celebration of an anniversary connected with the beginnings of national independence; specif. : July 4 observed as a legal holiday in the U.S. in commemoration of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776

in-de-pen-den-cy \i-n-dē-pen-dən-sē/ *n* 1 : INDEPENDENCE 1 2 *cap* : the Independent polity or movement 3 : an independent political unit

in-dependent \i-n-dē-pen-dənt/ *adj* 1 : not dependent *a* (1) : not subject to control by others : SELF-GOVERNING (2) : not affiliated with a larger controlling unit *b* (1) : not requiring or relying on something else : not contingent (an ~ conclusion) (2) : not looking to others for one's opinions or for guidance in conduct (3) : not bound by or committed to a political party *c* (1) : not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) (~ of his parents) (2) : being enough to free one from the necessity of

working for a living (a man of ~ means) *d* (1) : refusing to accept help from or to be under obligation to others (2) : showing a desire for freedom (an ~ manner) *e* (1) : having linear independence (an ~ set of vectors) (2) : having the property that the joint probability (as of events or samples) or the joint probability density function (as of random variables) equals the product of the probabilities or probability density functions of separate occurrence 2 *cap* : of or relating to the Independents 3 *a* : MAIN 5 (the ~ clause) *b* : rather deducible from nor incompatible with another statement (~ postulates) *syn* see FREE *ant* dependent — *in-de-pen-dent-ly* *adv*

Independent *n* 1 *cap* : a sectarian of an English religious movement for congregational autonomy originating in the late 16th century, giving rise to Congregationalists, Baptists, and Friends, and forming one of the major political groupings of the period of Cromwell 2 : one that is independent, esp. often *cap* : one that is not bound by or definitively committed to a political party

Independent assortment *n* : formation of combinations of chromosomes in meiosis with one of each diploid pair of homologous chromosomes passing at random into each gamete independently of each other pair; also : the similar process when genes on different pairs of homologous chromosomes are considered

Independent variable *n* : a mathematical variable whose value determines that of one or more other variables in a function ($in\ x = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$, x and y are independent variables)

In-depth (\i-n-dēp-th/ *adj* : COMPREHENSIVE, THOROUGH (an ~ study)

in-de-scrib-a-ble \i-n-dī-skri-bə-bəl/ *adj* 1 : that cannot be described (an ~ sensation) 2 : surpassing description (~ joy) — *in-de-scrib-a-ble-ness* *n* — *in-de-scrib-a-bly* \i-n-dē-skrī-bə-blē/ *adv*

in-de-struc-ti-ble \i-n-dē-strək-tə-bəl/ *adj* [prob. fr. LL *indestructibilis*, fr. L *in-* + *destructus*, pp. of *destruere* to tear down — more at DESTROY] : not destructible — *in-de-struc-ti-bil-i-ty* \i-n-dē-strək-tə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — *in-de-struc-ti-ble-ness* \i-n-dē-strək-tə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — *in-de-struc-ti-bly* \i-n-dē-strək-tə-blē/ *adv*

in-de-ter-min-a-ble \i-n-dē-tərm(-ə)-nə-bəl/ *adj* 1 : incapable of being definitely decided or settled 2 : incapable of being definitely fixed or ascertained — *in-de-ter-min-a-ble-ness* *n* — *in-de-ter-min-a-bly* \i-n-dē-tərm(-ə)-nə-blē/ *adv*

in-de-ter-min-a-cy \i-n-dē-tərm(-ə)-nə-sē/ *n* : the quality or state of being indeterminate

Indeterminacy principle *n* : UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE

in-de-ter-min-a-tion \i-n-dē-tərm(-ə)-nə-tē/ *adj* [ME *indeterminat*, fr. LL *indeterminatus*, fr. L *in-* + *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare* to determine] 1 *a* : not definitely or precisely determined or fixed : VAGUE *b* : not known in advance *c* : not leading to a definite end or result 2 : having an infinite number of solutions (a system of ~ equations) 3 : being one of the seven undefined mathematical expressions

$0, \infty, \infty \cdot 0, 1^-, 0^+, 0^0, \infty - \infty$

4 : RACEMOSE — *in-de-ter-min-a-tion-ly* *adv* — *in-de-ter-min-a-tion-ness* *n* — *in-de-ter-min-a-tion-ly* \i-n-dē-tərm(-ə)-nə-tē/ *adv*

in-de-ter-min-ism \i-n-dē-tərm(-ə)-niz-əm/ *n* 1 *a* : a theory that the will is free and that deliberate choice and actions are not determined by or predictable from antecedent causes *b* : a theory that holds that not every event has a cause 2 : the quality or state of being indeterminate, esp. : UNPREDICTABILITY — *in-de-ter-min-ist* \i-n-dē-tərm(-ə)-nəst/ *n* — *in-de-ter-min-istic* \i-n-dē-tərm(-ə)-nīst-ik/ *adj*

in-dex \i-n-dēks/ *n*, pl. *in-dex-es* or *in-dēks-es* \i-n-dēks-ēz/ [L *index*, fr. *indicare* to indicate] 1 : a list (as of bibliographical information or citations to a body of literature) arranged usu. in alphabetical order of some specified datum (as author, subject, or keyword) *a* : a list of items (as topics or names) treated in a printed work that gives for each item the page number where it may be found *b* : THUMB INDEX *c* : a bibliographical analysis of groups of publications that is usu. published periodically 2 *a* : a device (as the pointer on a scale or the gnomon of a sundial) that serves to indicate a value or quantity *b* : something (as a physical feature or a mode of expression) that points toward a particular fact or conclusion (the fertility of the land is an ~ of the country's wealth) 3 : a list of restricted or prohibited material, specif. *cap* : a list of books the reading of which is prohibited or restricted for Roman Catholics by the church authorities 4 *pl* *us* *Indices* : a number or symbol or expression (as an exponent) associated with another to indicate a mathematical operation to be performed or to indicate use or position in an arrangement (the *indices* 2 and 3 locate the element a_{ij} in the second row and third column of a determinant) 5 : a character [~] used to direct attention to a note or paragraph — called also *list* 6 *a* : a ratio or other number derived from a series of observations and used as an indicator or measure (as of a condition, property, or phenomenon); specif. : INDEX NUMBER *b* : the ratio of one dimension of a thing (as an anatomical structure) to another dimension — *in-dex-i-cal* \i-n-dēks-i-kəl/ *adj*

Index *vi* 1 *a* : to provide with an index *b* : to list in an index 2 : to serve as an index of ~ *vi* : to index something — *in-dex-er* *n*

Index finger *n* : FOREFINGER

index fossil *n* : a fossil usu. with a narrow time range and wide spatial distribution that is used in the identification of related geologic formations

Index number *n* : a number used to indicate change in magnitude (as of cost or price) as compared with the magnitude at some specified time usu. taken as 100

a about **kitten* *or* further *a* back *ā* bake *ā* cat, cart
au out *ch* chin *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *ng* sing *ō* flow *ō* flaw *ol* coin *th* thin *th* thus
li loot *ū* foot *y* yet *yū* few *y* furious *zh* vision

in-direct \in-də-'rekt, -(d)l- \ adj [ME, fr ML *indirectus*, fr L *in-* + *directus* direct]: not direct as a (1): deviating from a direct line or course: **ROUNDABOUT** a (2): not going straight to the point (an ~ accusation) b: not straightforward and open: **DECEITFUL** c: not directly aimed at or achieved (~ consequences) d: stating what a real or supposed original speaker said with changes in wording that conform the statement grammatically to the sentence in which it is included (~ discourse) e: not effected by the action of the people or the electorate (~ government representation) — **in-directly** \-rēk-(t)l- \ adv — **in-direct-ness** \-rēk-(t)l- \ n

indirect cost n: a cost that is not identifiable with a specific product, function, or activity

indirect evidence n: evidence that establishes immediately collateral facts from which the main fact may be inferred: **CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE**

indirect fire n: gunfire by indirect aiming at a target not visible from the gun

in-direct-ion \in-də-'rēk-shən, -(d)l- \ n 1 a: lack of straightforwardness and openness: **DECEITFULNESS** b: something (as an act or statement) marked by lack of straightforwardness (hated diplomatic ~ — *Rev of Reviews*) 2 a: indirect action or procedure b: lack of direction: **AIMLESSNESS**

indirect lighting n: lighting in which the light emitted by a source is diffusely reflected (as by the ceiling)

indirect object n: a grammatical object representing the secondary goal of the action of its verb (her in "I gave her the book" is an indirect object)

indirect proof n: **REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM**

indirect tax n: a tax exacted from a person other than the one on whom the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to fall

in-dis-cern-ible \in-dis-'kə-nə-bəl, -'diz- \ adj: incapable of being discerned: not recognizable as distinct

in-dis-ci-pline-able \in-dis-'sī-plin-ə-bəl, ('h)n-'dis-'sī-plin- \ adj: not subject to or capable of being disciplined

in-dis-ci-pline ('h)n-'dis-'sī-plin \ n: lack of discipline

in-dis-ci-plined \in-dis-'sī-plind, -(p)lind \ adj: lacking in discipline: **WILD**

in-dis-cov-er-able \in-dis-'kəv-(ə)-rə-bəl \ adj: not discoverable

in-dis-cree-t \in-dis-'krēt \ adj [ME *indiscretus*, fr MF & LL, MF *indiscretus*, fr LL *indiscretus*, fr L *indiscretus*, fr in- + *dis-* + *cre-*, pp of *discernere* to separate — more at **DISCERN**]: not discreet: **IMPRUDENT** — **in-dis-cree-tly** \in-dis-'krēt-ē \ adv — **in-dis-cree-t-ness** n

in-dis-cree-t \in-dis-'krēt, ('h)n-'dis-' \ adj [L *indiscretus*]: not separated into distinct parts (an ~ mass)

in-dis-cree-tion \in-dis-'krē-shən, -'tshən \ n 1: lack of discretion: **IMPRUDENCE** 2: something (as an act or remark) marked by lack of discretion, specif: an act at variance with the accepted morality of a society

in-dis-crim-i-nate \in-dis-'krim-(ə)-nāt \ adj 1 a: not marked by careful distinction: deficient in discrimination and discernment (~ reading habits) b: **HAPHAZARD**, **RANDOM** (their language is an ~ mixture of French and English) 2 a: **PROMISCUOUS**, **UNRESTRAINED** (~ sexual behavior) b: **HETEROGENEOUS**, **CONFUSED** (clothes tossed in an ~ heap) — **in-dis-crim-i-nat-ely** \in-dis-'krim-i-nāt-ē \ adv — **in-dis-crim-i-nat-ness** n

syn **INDISCRIMINATE**, **WHOLESALE**, **SWEEPING** shared meaning element: including all or nearly all within the range of choice, operation, or effectiveness **ant** discriminate, selective

in-dis-crim-i-nat-ing \in-dis-'krim-i-nāt-īŋ \ adj: not discriminating — **in-dis-crim-i-nat-ly** \in-dis-'krim-i-nāt-ē \ adv

in-dis-crim-i-na-tion \in-dis-'krim-i-nā-shən \ n: lack of discrimination

in-dis-cuss-ible \in-dis-'kəs-ə-bəl \ adj: not capable of being discussed

in-dis-pens-able \in-dis-'pen(t)-ə-bəl \ adj 1: not subject to being set aside or neglected (an ~ obligation) 2: absolutely necessary: **ESSENTIAL** (carbon dioxide is ~ for plants) — **in-dis-pens-abil-ity** \in-dis-'pen(t)-ə-bəl-tē \ n — **in-dis-pens-able-ness** \in-dis-'pen(t)-ə-bəl-nəs \ n — **in-dis-pens-ably** \in-dis-'pen(t)-ə-bəl-ē \ adv

in-dis-pose \in-dis-'pōz \ vt: posed; **pos-ing** [prob back-formation fr *indisposed*] 1 a: to make unfit: **DISQUALIFY** b: to make averse: **DISCOURAGE** 2 archaic: to cause to be in poor physical health

in-dis-pose \in-dis-'pōz \ adj 1: slightly ill 2: **AVERSE**

in-dis-pos-able \in-dis-'pōz-ə-bəl \ n: the condition of being indisposed: a: **DISINCLINATION** b: a usual illness

in-dis-put-able \in-dis-'pyūt-ə-bəl, ('h)n-'dis-'pyūt- \ adj [LL *Indisputabilis*, fr L *in-* + *disputabilis* disputable]: not disputable: **UNQUESTIONABLE** (~ proof) — **in-dis-put-able-ness** n — **in-dis-put-ably** \in-dis-'pyūt-ē \ adv

in-dis-so-ci-able \in-dis-'sō-sh(ə)-bəl, -'sō- \ adj: not dissociated: **INSEPARABLE** — **in-dis-so-ci-ably** \in-dis-'sō-sh(ə)-bəl-ē \ adv

in-dis-sol-u-ble \in-dis-'sōl-yə-bəl \ adj: not dissoluble as a: incapable of being annulled, undone, or broken: **PERMANENT** (an ~ contract) b: incapable of being dissolved, decomposed, or disintegrated — **in-dis-sol-u-bil-ty** \in-dis-'sōl-yə-bəl-tē \ n — **in-dis-sol-u-ble-ness** \in-dis-'sōl-yə-bəl-nəs \ n — **in-dis-sol-u-bly** \in-dis-'sōl-yə-bəl-ē \ adv

in-dis-tinct \in-dis-'tɪŋkt \ adj [L *indistinctus*, fr in- + *distinctus* distinct]: not distinct as a: not sharply outlined or separable: **BLURRED** (~ figures in the fog) b: **FAINT**, **DIM** (an ~ light in the distance) c: not clearly recognizable or understandable: **UNCERTAIN** — **in-dis-tinct-ly** \in-dis-'tɪŋkt-ē \ adv — **in-dis-tinct-ness** \in-dis-'tɪŋkt-nəs, -'tɪŋk-nəs \ n

in-dis-tinc-tive \in-dis-'tɪŋk-tiv \ adj: lacking distinctive qualities

in-dis-tin-guish-able \in-dis-'tɪŋ-gwɪsh-ə-bəl \ adj: not distinguishable as a: indeterminate in shape or structure b: not clearly recognizable or understandable c: lacking identifying or individualizing qualities — **in-dis-tin-guish-abil-ty** \in-dis-'tɪŋ-gwɪsh-ə-bəl-tē \ n — **in-dis-tin-guish-able-ness** \in-dis-'tɪŋ-gwɪsh-ə-bəl-nəs \ n — **in-dis-tin-guish-ably** \in-dis-'tɪŋ-gwɪsh-ə-bəl-ē \ adv

in-dite \in-'dīt \ vt: in-dit-ed; **in-dit-ing** [ME *enditen*, fr OF *enditer* to write down, proclaim, fr (assumed) VL *indicare* to proclaim, fr L *indictus*, pp of *indicare* to proclaim, fr in- + *dicere* to say — more at **DICTION**] 1 a: to make up: **COMPOSE** (~ a poem) b

: to give literary or formal expression to c: to put down in writing (~ a message) 2 obs: **DICTATE** — **in-dit-er** n

in-di-um \in-dē-əm \ n [ISV *ind-* + NL *-ium*]: a malleable fusible silvery metallic element that is chiefly trivalent, occurs esp in sphalerite ores, and is used as a plating for bearings, in alloys melting at a low temperature, and in the making of transistors — see **ELEMENT** table

Indiv abbr individual

in-div-er-tible \in-də-'vɜrt-ə-bəl, -(d)l- \ adj: not to be diverted or turned aside — **in-div-er-t-ibly** \in-də-'vɜrt-ə-bəl-ē \ adv

in-div-id-u-al \in-də-'vɪ-(ə)-wəl, -'vɪ- \ adj [ML *individualis*, fr L *individuum* indivisible, fr in- + *dividuum* divided, fr *dividere* to divide] 1 obs: **INSEPARABLE** 2 a: of, relating to, or distinctively associated with an individual (~ turns of phrase that identify his writing) b: being an individual or existing as an indivisible whole c: intended for one person (an ~ serving) 3: existing as a distinct entity: **SEPARATE** 4: having marked individuality (an ~ style) **syn** 1 see **SPECIAL** **ant** general 2 see **CHARACTERISTIC** **ant** common — **in-div-id-u-al-ly** \in-də-'vɪ-(ə)-wəl-ē \ adv

individual n 1 a: a particular being or thing as distinguished from a class, species, or collection as (1): a single human being as contrasted with a social group or institution (though he works with ~s he is always aware of the world which surrounds his patient — Norman Mailer) (2): a single organism as distinguished from a group b: a particular person (an odd ~) 2: an indivisible entity 3: the reference of a name or variable of the lowest logical type in a calculus

in-div-id-u-al-ism \in-də-'vɪ-(ə)-wə-'lɪz-əm, -'vɪ- \ n 1 a: (1): a doctrine that the interests of the individual are or ought to be ethically paramount; also: conduct guided by such a doctrine (2): the conception that all values, rights, and duties originate in individuals b: a theory maintaining the political and economic independence of the individual and stressing individual initiative, action, and interests, also: conduct or practice guided by such a theory 2 a: **INDIVIDUALITY** b: an individual peculiarity: **IDIOSYNCRASY**

in-div-id-u-al-ist \in-də-'vɪ-(ə)-wə-'lɪst \ n 1: one that pursues a markedly independent course in thought or action 2: one that advocates or practices individualism — **in-div-id-u-al-ist-ic** \in-div-'(ə)-wə-'lɪst-ik, -'vɪ- \ adj — **in-div-id-u-al-ist-ic-ly** \in-div-'(ə)-wə-'lɪst-ik-ē \ adv

in-div-id-u-al-ity \in-div-'(ə)-wə-'lɪt-ē \ n, pl -ties 1 a: total characteristic peculiar to and distinguishing an individual from others b: **PERSONALITY** 2 archaic: the quality or state of being indivisible: **INSEPARABILITY** 3: **INDIVIDUAL PERSON** 4: separate or distinct existence

in-div-id-u-al-ize \in-div-'(ə)-wə-'lɪz, -'vɪ- \ v, -lɪz-əd, -lɪz-ŋ 1: to make individual in character 2: to treat or notice individually: **PARTICULARIZE** 3: to adapt to the needs or special circumstances of an individual (efforts to ~ teaching according to student ability and interest) — **in-div-id-u-al-iza-tion** \in-div-'(ə)-wə-'lɪz-ə-shən, -'vɪ- \ n

individual medley n: a swimming race in which each contestant swims each quarter of the course with a different stroke

in-div-id-u-ate \in-div-'vɪ-(ə)-wə-'tē \ vt, -tēd; **at-ing** 1: to give individuality to 2: to form into a distinct entity

in-div-id-u-a-tion \in-div-'vɪ-(ə)-wə-'tē-shən \ n 1: the act or process of individuating as a (1): the development of the individual from the universal (2): the determination of the individual in the general b: the process by which individuals in society become differentiated from one another c: regional differentiation along a primary embryonic axis 2: the state of being individuated, specif: **INDIVIDUALITY**

in-div-is-a-ble \in-div-'vɪz-ə-bəl \ adj [ME, fr LL *indivisibilis*, fr L in- + LL *divisibilis* divisible]: not divisible — **in-div-is-a-bil-ty** \in-div-'vɪz-ə-bəl-tē \ n — **in-div-is-a-ble-ness** \in-div-'vɪz-ə-bəl-nəs \ n — **in-div-is-a-bly** \in-div-'vɪz-ə-bəl-ē \ adv

Indn abbr indication

Indo — see **INDO**

Indo — see **INDO**

Indo-Aryan \in-dō-'ar-ē-ən, -'er-, -'ār-yən \ n 1: a member of one of the peoples of India of Aryan speech and physique 2: one of the early Indo-European invaders of Persia, Afghanistan, and India 3: the Indo-European languages of India and Pakistan as a group — **Indo-Aryan** adj

Indo-Chinese \in-dō-'chi-'nez, -'nēs \ n 1: a native or inhabitant of Indochina 2: **SINO-TIBETAN** — **Indo-Chinese** adj

in-do-cile \in-'dō-sil \ adj also -sɪl, **esp** Brit -'dō-sɪl \ adj [MF, fr L *indocilis*, fr in- + *docilis* docile]: unwilling or indisposed to be taught or disciplined: **INTRACTABLE** — **in-do-cil-ty** \in-dō-'sɪl-ət-ē, -dō- \ n

in-doc-tri-nate \in-'dɒk-trɪ-nāt \ vt, -nāt-əd, -nāt-ŋ [prob fr ME *endocinere*, fr MF *endocinere*, fr OF, fr en- + *doctrina*] 1: to instruct esp. in fundamentals or rudiments: **TEACH** 2: to imbue with a usual, partisan or sectarian opinion, point of view, or principle — **in-doc-tri-na-tion** \in-'dɒk-trɪ-nā-shən \ n — **in-doc-tri-na-tor** \in-'dɒk-trɪ-nāt-ər \ n

in-do-Euro-pe-an \in-dō-'yūr-ə-'pē-ən \ adj: of, relating to, or constituting the Indo-European languages — **Indo-European** n **Indo-European languages** n pl: a family of languages comprising those spoken in most of Europe and in the parts of the world colonized by Europeans since 1500 and also in Persia, the subcontinent of India, and some other parts of Asia

Indo-Germanic \in-dō-'jər-'mæn-ik \ n: **INDO-EUROPEAN** — **Indo-Germanic** adj

a	abat	k	kitten	f	further	s	back	b	bake	l	lot, cart
sh	out	ch	chin	e	less	g	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	z	zing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ō	coin	th	thin
l	loot	ā	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furios	zh	vision

Index of refraction: the ratio of the velocity of radiation (as light) in the first of two media to its velocity in the second as it passes from one into the other

Indl- — see **IND-**

India \in-dē-ə\ — a communications code word for the letter *I*
India ink *n*, often *cap 1st I* 1: a solid black pigment (as specially prepared lampblack) used in drawing and lettering 2: a fluid ink consisting of a fine suspension of india ink in a liquid

Indi-man \in-dē-ə-mən\ *n* 1: a merchant ship formerly used in trade with India, esp. a large sailing ship used in this trade
Indian \in-dē-ən, nonstandard \in-jən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of the subcontinent of India or of the East Indies 2: a [fr. the belief held by Columbus that the lands he discovered were part of Asia]: **AMERICAN INDIAN** *b*: one of the native languages of American Indians — **Indian adj**

Indian agent *n*: an official representative of the U.S. federal government to American Indian tribes esp. on reservations

Indian club *n*: a usu. wooden club shaped like a large bottle or teardrop that is swung for gymnastic exercise

Indian corn *n* 1: a tall widely cultivated American cereal grass (*Zea mays*) bearing seeds on elongated ears 2: the ears of Indian corn; also: its edible seeds

Indian file *n*: **SINGLE FILE**

Indian giver *n*: one that gives something to another and then takes it back or expects an equivalent in return — **Indian giving *n***

Indian hemp *n* 1: an American dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*) with milky juice, tough fibrous bark, and an emetic and cathartic root 2: **HEMP 1**

Indian licorice *n*: **ROSBARY PEA 1**

Indian meal *n*: **CORNMEAL**

Indian paintbrush *n* 1: any of a genus (*Castilleja*) of herbaceous plants of the figwort family that have brightly colored bracts — called also **painted cup** 2: **ORANGE HAWKWEED**

Indian pipe *n*: a waxy white leafless saprophytic herb (*Monotropa uniflora*) of the family Monotropaceae, the Indian-pipe family) of Asia and the U.S.

Indian pudding *n*: a pudding made chiefly of cornmeal, milk, and molasses
Indian red *n* 1: a yellowish red earth containing hematite and used as a pigment *b*: any of various light red to purplish brown pigments made by calcining iron salts 2: a strong or moderate reddish brown

Indian sign *n*: **HEX, SPELL**

Indian summer *n* 1: a period of warm or mild weather in late autumn or early winter 2: a happy or flourishing period occurring toward the end of something (life in the Indian summer of Czarist Russia — John Davenport)

Indian tobacco *n* 1: an American wild lobelia (*Lobelia inflata*) with small blue flowers 2: a wild tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*) 3: a common cat's-foot (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*) of eastern North America

Indian-wrestle \in-dē-ən-res-əl, -ras-\ *vi* [back-formation fr. **Indian wrestling**] to engage in Indian wrestling

Indian wrestling *n* 1: wrestling in which two wrestlers lie side by side on their backs in reversed position locking their near arms and raising and locking the corresponding legs and attempt to force each other's leg down and turn the other wrestler on his face 2: wrestling in which two wrestlers stand face to face gripping usu. their right hands and setting the outsides of the corresponding feet together and attempt to force each other off balance 3: **ARM WRESTLING**

India paper *n* 1: a thin absorbent paper used esp. for proving inked intaglio surfaces (as steel engravings) 2: a thin tough opaque printing paper

India rubber *n*, often *cap I*: **RUBBER 2a**

Indic *abbr* indicative

Indic \in-dik\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the subcontinent of India 2: **INDIAN 2**, of, relating to, or constituting the Indian branch of the Indo-European languages — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table** — **Indic *n***

Indican \in-dē-kan\ *n* [L *indicum* indigo — more at **INDIGO**] 1: a glucoside $C_{15}H_{17}NO_5$ occurring esp. in the indigo plant and being a source of natural indigo 2: an indigo-forming substance $C_{15}H_{17}NO_5$ found as a salt in urine and other animal fluids

Indicant \in-dik-ənt\ *n*: something that serves to indicate

Indicate \in-dē-kāt\ *vt* -ated, -ating [L *indicatus*, pp of *indicare*, fr. *in-* + *dicere* to proclaim, dedicate — more **DICTION**] 1: to point out or point to *b*: to be a sign, symptom, or index of (the high fever ~ a serious condition) *c*: to demonstrate or suggest the necessity or advisability of (indicated the need for a new school) 2: to state or express briefly: **SUGGEST** (indicated his desire to cooperate)

Indication \in-dē-kā-shən\ *n* 1: the action of indicating 2: *a*: something that serves to indicate *b*: something that is indicated as advisable or necessary 3: the degree indicated on a graduated instrument: **READING** — **Indication-*al*** \-shən-, -shən-*al* *adj*

Indicative \in-dik-ə-tiv\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting a verb form or set of verb forms that represents the denoted act or state as an objective fact (the ~ mood) (an ~ verb form) 2: serving to indicate (actions ~ of fear) — **Indicative-*ly* adv**

Indicative *n* 1: the indicative mood of a language 2: a form in the indicative mood

Indicator \in-dē-kā-tər\ *n* 1: one that indicates *a*: an index hand (as on a dial): **POINTER B (1)**; a pressure gauge (2): an instrument for automatically making a diagram that indicates the pressure in and volume of the working fluid of an engine throughout the cycle *c*: a dial that registers something (as the movement of an elevator) 2: *a*: a substance (as litmus) used to

show visually (as by change of color) the condition of a solution with respect to the presence of a particular material (as a free acid or alkali) *b*: **TRACER 4b** 3: an organism or ecological community so strictly associated with particular environmental conditions that its presence is indicative of the existence of these conditions — **Indicative-*ly*** \in-dik-ə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-ē-*ly* *adv*

Indices *pl* of **INDEX**

Indice \in-dish-(ē)-ə\ *n pl* [L *pl.* of *indicium* sign, fr. *indicare*] 1: distinctive marks: **INDICATIONS** 2: postal markings often imprinted on mail or on labels to be affixed to mail

Indict \in-dikt\ *vi* [alter. of earlier *indite*, fr. ME *inditen*, fr. AF *enditer*, fr. OF, to write down — more at **INDITE**] 1: to charge with some offense: **ACCUSE** 2: to charge with a crime by the finding or presentment of a jury (as a grand jury) in due form of law — **Indict-*er*** or **Indict-*or*** \-dikt-ər\ *n*

Indictable \-dikt-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: subject to being indicted: liable to indictment 2: making one liable to indictment (an ~ offense)

Indiction \in-dik-shən\ *n* [ME *indiction*, fr. LL *Indiction*, *indictio*, fr. L, proclamation, fr. *indictus*, pp of *indicare* to proclaim, fr. *in-* + *dicere* to say — more at **DICTION**] a 15-year cycle used as a chronological unit in several ancient and medieval systems

Indictment \in-dikt-mənt\ *n* 1: *a*: the action or the legal process of indicting *b*: the state of being indicted 2: a formal written statement framed by a prosecuting authority and found by a jury (as a grand jury) charging a person with an offense

Indifference \in-dif-ə-rəns\ *n* 1: the quality, state, or fact of being indifferent 2: *a* *archaic*: lack of difference or distinction between two or more things *b*: absence of compulsion to or toward one thing or another

Indifference-*ly* \-rən-sē-, -ə-rən-sē-*ly* *adv* *a* *archaic*: **INDIFFERENCE**

Indifferent \in-dif-ə-rənt, -dif-(ə-)rənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L, MF, regarded as neither good nor bad, fr. L *indifferent*, *indifferens*, fr. *in-* + *different*, *differs*, prp of *differe* to be different — more at **DIFFERENT**] 1: marked by impartiality: **UNBIASED** 2: *a*: that does not matter one way or the other *b*: that has nothing that calls for sanction or condemnation in either observance or neglect; of no importance or value one way or the other 3: *a*: marked by no special liking for or dislike of something (was ~ about which book he was given) *b*: marked by a lack of interest in or concern about something: **APATHETIC** (was ~ to suffering and poverty) 4: being neither excessive nor defective 5: *a*: being neither good nor bad: **MEDIOCRE** *b*: being neither right nor wrong 6: characterized by lack of active quality: **NEUTRAL** 7: *a*: not differentiated *b*: capable of development in more than one direction, esp.: not yet embryologically determined — **Indifferent-*ly* adv**

Indifferent, UNCONCERNED, INCURIOS, ALOOF, DETACHED, DISINTERESTED shared meaning element: not showing or feeling interest *ant* **avid**

Indifferent-ism \-rənt-iz-əm, -(ə-)rənt-ē-\ *n*: **INDIFFERENCE, specif**: belief that all religions are equally valid — **Indifferent-ist** \-st\ *n*

Indigence \in-di-jən(t)s\ *n*: a level of poverty in which real hardship and deprivation are suffered and comforts of life are wholly lacking *syn* **see** **POVERTY**

Indigene \in-də-jen\ *n*, also **Indigen** \-di-jən, -də-jən\ *n* [L *indigena*] *NATIVE*

Indigenous \in-di-jə-nəs\ *adj* [LL *indigenus*, fr. L *indigena*, *n*, native, fr. OL *indu*, *endo* in, within (akin to L *in* and to L *de* down) + L *gignere* to beget — more at **DE, KIN**] 1: having originated in and being produced, growing, or living naturally in a particular region or environment 2: **INNATE, INBORN** *syn* **see** **NATIVE ant** **naturalized, exotic** — **Indigenous-*ly* adv** — **Indigenous-ness** *n*

Indigent \in-di-jənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *indigens*, *indigens*, prp of *indigere* to need, fr. OL *indu* + L *egere* to need, akin to OHG *ekrōdi* thin] 1: suffering from indigence: **IMPOVERISHED** 2: *a* *archaic*: **DEFICIENT** *b* *archaic*: totally lacking in something specified — **Indigent *n***

Indigested \in-di-jes-təd, -də-\ *adj*: not carefully thought out or arranged: **FORMLESS**

Indigestible \-jes-tə-bəl\ *adj* [LL *indigestibilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *digestibilis* digestible] not digestible: not easily digested — **Indigestibility** \-jes-tə-bil-ē-tē-\ *n* — **Indigestible *n***

Indigestion \-jes(h)-chən\ *n* 1: inability to digest or difficulty in digesting something 2: a case or attack of indigestion

Indign \in-din\ *adj* [ME *indigne*, fr. MF, fr. L *indignus*] 1: *archaic*: **UNWORTHY, UNDESERVING** 2: **OBSCURE, UNBECOMING, DISGRACEFUL**

Indignant \in-di-gnənt\ *adj* [L *indignans*, *indignans*, prp of *indignari* to be indignant, fr. *indignus* unworthy, fr. *in-* + *dignus* worthy — more at **DECENT**] filled with or marked by indignation (became ~ at the accusation) — **Indignant-*ly* adv**

Indignation \in-di-gnə-shən\ *n*: anger aroused by something unjust, unworthy, or mean *syn* **see** **ANGER**

Indignity \in-di-gnə-tē-\ *n pl* -ties [L *indignitas*, *indignitas*, fr. *indignus*] 1: loss or loss of dignity or honor 2: *a*: an act that offends against a person's dignity or self-respect: **INSULT** *b*: humiliating treatment

Indigo \in-di-gō\ *n pl* -gos or -goes [It *dial*, fr. L *Indicum*, fr. Gk *Indikon*, fr. neut. of *Indikos* Indic, fr. *Indas* India] 1: *a*: a blue vat dye obtained from plants (as indigo plants) *b*: the principal coloring matter $C_{16}H_{11}NO_2$ of natural indigo usu. synthesized as a blue powder with a coppery luster *c*: any of several blue vat dyes derived from or closely related to indigo 2: a variable color averaging a dark grayish blue 3: **INDIGO PLANT**

Indigo bunting *n*: a common small finch (*Passerina cyanea*) of the eastern U.S. of which the male is largely indigo-blue

Indigo plant *n*: a plant that yields indigo, esp.: any of a genus (*Indigofera*) of leguminous herbs

Indigo snake *n*: a large harmless blue-black snake (*Drymarchon corais cooperi*) of the southern U.S. — called also **gopher snake**

Indigo-*tin* \in-di-gō-tin, -di-gō-tē-\ *n* [ISV *Indigo* + connective *-t-* + *-in*]: **INDIGO 1b**



Indian pipe

Indo-Hittite \-'hi-,tīt\ *n* 1: a language family including Indo-European and Anatolian 2: a hypothetical parent language of Indo-European and Anatolian — **Indo-Hittite** *adj*

Indo-Iranian \-'ir-'ā-nē-ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a subfamily of the Indo-European languages that consists of the Indic and the Iranian branches — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table — **Indo-Iranian** *n*

Indole \-'in-dōl\ *n* [**ISV** *ind-* + *-ole*]: a crystalline compound C_8H_7N that is a decomposition product of proteins containing tryptophan, often formed by reduction disulfation of indigo, and used in perfumes, also: a derivative of indole

Indole-acetic acid \-'in-dōl-'ā-ēt-ik-\ *n*: a crystalline plant hormone $C_{10}H_9NO_2$ that promotes growth and rooting of plants — called also **heteroauxin**

Indole-butyrilic acid \-'byūl-'tir-ik-\ *n*: a crystalline acid $C_{17}H_{15}NO_3$, similar to indoleacetic acid in its effects on plants

Indolence \-'in-dōl-'lən(t)s\ *n* 1: a condition of causing little or no pain 2: inattention to labor: **SLOTH**

Indolent \-'lən(t)\ *adj* [**LL** *indolent*, *indolens* insensitive to pain, *fr* *l.* *in-* + *dolent*, *dolens*, *prp* of *dolere* to feel pain — more at **CONDOLE**] 1 *a*: causing little or no pain *b*: slow to develop or heal 2 *a*: averse to activity, effort, or movement: habitually lazy *b*: conducting to or encouraging laziness (~ heat) *c*: exhibiting indolence (an ~ sigh) *syn* see **LAZY** *ant* industrious — **Indolent** *adv*

Indo-methacilin \-'in-dō-'meth-'ō-sōn\ *n* [*indole* + *meth-* + *acetic acid* + *-in*]: a nonsteroidal analgesic drug $C_{17}H_{15}ClNO$, used esp in treating arthritis

Indomitable \-'in-dām-'it-'ə-bəl\ *adj* [**LL** *indomitabilis*, *fr* *l.* *in-* + *domitare* to tame — more at **DAUNT**]: incapable of being subdued: **UNCONQUERABLE** (~ courage) — **Indomitable** *adv* \-'in-dām-'it-'ə-bəl-ē-\ *n* — **Indomitable** *ness* \-'in-dām-'it-'ə-bəl-nēs\ *n* — **Indomitable** *adv* \-'in-dām-'it-'ə-bəl-ē-\ *adv*

Indon *abbr* Indonesia, Indonesian

Indonesian \-'in-dō-'nē-zhən-, -zhən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of the Malay archipelago 2 *a*: a native or inhabitant of the Republic of Indonesia *b*: the language based on Malay that is the national language of the Republic of Indonesia — **Indonesian** *adj*

Indoor \-'in-dō-(ə)r-, -dō-(ə)r-\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the interior of a building 2: done, living, or belonging within doors (an ~ sport)

Indoors \-'in-dō-(ə)r-, -dō-(ə)r-\ *adv*: in or into a building

Indophenol \-'in-dō-'fē-nōl-, -in-dō-'fē-n\ *n* [**ISV**]: any of various blue or green dyes

Indorse *var* of **ENDORSE**

Indoxyl \-'in-dak-sōl\ *n* [**ISV** *ind-* + *hydroxyl*]: a crystalline compound C_8H_7NO found in plants and animals or synthesized as a step in indigo manufacture

Indraft \-'in-'draft-, -'drāft\ *n* 1: a drawing or pulling in 2: an inward flow or current (as of air or water)

Indrawn \-'in-'drōn\ *adj* 1: drawn in 2: **ALOOF**, **RESERVED**

Indubitable \-'in-dyū-'bat-'ə-bəl\ *adj* [**F** or **L**: *fr* *l.* *indubitabilis*, *fr* *in-* + *dubitabilis* doubtful]: too evident to be doubted: **UNQUESTIONABLE** — **Indubitable** *ness* \-'in-dyū-'bat-'ə-bəl-ē-\ *n* — **Indubitable** *adv* \-'in-dyū-'bat-'ə-bəl-nēs\ *n* — **Indubitable** *adv* \-'in-dyū-'bat-'ə-bəl-ē-\ *adv*

Induce \-'in-dyū-'s\ *v* **Induced**, **Inducing** [**ME** *inducere*, *fr* *l.* *inducere*, *fr* *in-* + *ducere* to lead — more at **TOW**] 1 *a*: to lead on: move by persuasion or influence *b*: to call forth or bring about by influence or stimulation 2 *a*: **EFFECT**, **CAUSE** *b*: to cause the formation of *c*: to produce (as an electric current) by induction *d*: to arouse by indirect stimulation (~ a contrast color) 3: to determine by induction, *specif*: to infer from particulars — compare **DEDUCE** — **Induced** *adv* \-'in-dyū-'s-'bil-'it-ē-\ *n* — **Inducible** \-'in-dyū-'s-'bil-\ *adj*

syn **INDUCE**, **PERSUADE**, **PREVALE**, **GET** *shared meaning element*: to move one to act or decide in a certain way

Inducement \-'in-dyū-'smənt\ *n* 1: the act or process of inducing 2: a motive or consideration that leads one to action or to additional or more effective actions (prizes offered as ~s to students to do better work) 3: matter presented by way of introduction or background to explain the principal allegations of a legal cause, plea, or defense *syn* see **MOTIVE**

Inducer \-'in-dyū-'s-\ *n*: one that induces, *specif*: a substance that is capable of activating a structural gene by combining with and inactivating a genetic repressor

Induct \-'in-dakt\ *v* [**ME** *inductus*, *fr* *ML* *inductus*, *pp* of *inducere*, *fr* *l.* *l.*] 1: to put in formal possession (as of a benefice or office): **INSTALL** (was ~ed as president of the college) 2 *a*: to admit as a member (~ed into a scholastic society) *b*: **INTRODUCE**, **INITIATE *c*: to enroll for military training or service (as under a selective service act) 3: **LEAD**, **CONDUCT****

Inductance \-'in-dak-tən(t)\ *n* 1: a property of an electric circuit by which an electromotive force is induced in it by a variation of current either (1) in the circuit itself or (2) in a neighboring circuit 2: a circuit or a device possessing inductance

Inductee \-'in-dak-'tē-, -'dak-\ *n*: a person inducted into military service

Induction \-'in-dak-shən\ *n* 1 *a*: the act or process of inducing (as into office) *b*: an initial experience: **INITIATION *c*: the formality by which a civilian is inducted into military service 2 *a*: the act, process, or result or an instance of reasoning from a part to a whole, from particulars to generals, or from the individual to the universal *b*: mathematical demonstration of the validity of a law concerning all the positive integers by proving that it holds for the first integer and that if it holds for all the integers preceding a given integer it must hold for the next following integer 3: a preface, prologue, or introductory scene esp of an early English play 4 *a*: the act of bringing forward or adducing (as facts or particulars) *b*: the act of causing or bringing on or about *c*: the process by which an electrical conductor becomes electrified when near a charged body, by which a magnetizable body becomes magnetized when in a magnetic field or in the magnetic flux set up**

by a magnetomotive force, or by which an electromotive force is produced in a circuit by varying the magnetic field linked with the circuit *d*: the inspiration of the fuel-air charge from the carburetor into the combustion chamber of an internal-combustion engine *e*: the sum of the processes by which the fate of embryonic cells is determined and morphogenetic differentiation brought about

Induction coil *n*: an apparatus for obtaining intermittent high voltage consisting of a primary coil through which the direct current flows, an interrupter, and a secondary coil of a larger number of turns in which the high voltage is induced

Induction heating *n*: heating of material by means of an electric current that is caused to flow through the material or its container by electromagnetic induction

Inductive \-'in-dak-tiv\ *adj* 1: leading on: **INDUCING** 2: of, relating to, or employing mathematical or logical induction (~ reasoning) 3: of or relating to inductance or electrical induction 4: **INTRODUCTORY** 5: involving the action of an embryological inductor: tending to produce induction — **Inductively** *adv* — **Inductiveness** *n*

Inductor \-'in-dak-tər\ *n* 1: one that inducts 2 *a*: a part of an electrical apparatus that acts upon another or is itself acted upon by induction *b*: **REACTOR** 3: **ORGANIZER** 2

Indue *var* of **ENDUE**

Indulge \-'in-dəl-j\ *v* **Indulged**; **Indulging** [**L** *indulgere* to be complaisant] *v* 1 *a*: to give free rein to *b*: to take unrestrained pleasure in: **GRATIFY** 2 *a*: to yield to the desire of: **HUMOR** *b*: to treat with excessive leniency, generosity, or consideration ~ *vi*: to indulge oneself — **Indulge** *n*

syn **INDULGE**, **PAMPER**, **HUMOR**, **SPOIL**, **BABY**, **MOLLYCODDLE** *shared meaning element*: to show undue favor to a person or his wishes *ant* discipline

Indulgence \-'in-dəl-jən(t)s\ *n* 1: remission of part or all of the temporal and esp purgatorial punishment that according to Roman Catholicism is due for sins whose eternal punishment has been remitted and whose guilt has been pardoned (as through the sacrament of penance) 2: the act of indulging: the state of being indulgent (treated her moody child with ~) 3 *a*: an indulgent act *b*: an extension of time for payment or performance granted as a favor 4 *a*: the act of indulging in something: the thing indulged in *b*: **SELF-INDULGENCE**

Indulgence *vi* **genced**; **gencing**: to attach an indulgence to (indulged prayers)

Indulgent \-'in-dəl-jənt\ *adj* [**L** *indulgent*, *indulgens*, *prp* of *indulgere*]: indulging or characterized by indulgence: **LENTIENT** — **Indulgently** *adv*

Induline \-'in-dyū-'jēn\ *n* [**ISV** *ind-* + *-ule* + *-ine*]: any of numerous blue or violet dyes related to the safranines

Indult \-'in-dəlt-, -in-\ *n* [**ME** (**Sc**), *fr* *ML* *indultum*, *fr* *LL* *grant*, *fr* *L* *neut* of *indultus*, *pp* of *indulgere*]: a special often temporary dispensation granted in the Roman Catholic Church

Indurate \-'in-dyū-'rət-, -in-dyū-'rət-\ *adj*: physically or morally hardened

Indurate \-'in-dyū-'rāt\ *v* **rated**; **rating** [**L** *induratus*, *pp* of *indurare*, *fr* *in-* + *durare* to harden, *fr* *durus* hard — more at **DURING**] *vi* 1: to make unfeeling, stubborn, or obdurate 2: to make hardy: **INURE** 3 *a*: to make hard (great heat ~ clay) *b*: to increase the fibrous elements of (indurated tissue) 4: to establish firmly: **CONFIRM** ~ *vi* 1: to grow hard: **HARDEN** 2: to become established — **Induration** \-'in-dyū-'rā-shən\ *n* — **Indurative** \-'in-dyū-'rāt-iv-, -in-dyū-'rāt-iv-\ *adj*

Indus *abbr* industry, industry

Indusium \-'in-dyū-'zhē-si-əm\ *n*, *pl* *-ia* \-'z(h)ē-ə\ [**NL**, *fr* *L* *tunic*], an investing outgrowth or membrane as *a*: an outgrowth of a fern frond that invests the sori *b*: the annulus of a fungus esp when large and full

Industrious \-'in-dəs-trē-əs\ *adj* 1: of or relating to industry 2: characterized by highly developed industries (an ~ nation) 3: engaged in industry (the ~ classes) 4: derived from human industry (~ wealth) 5: used in industry (~ diamonds) — **Industrious** *adv* \-'in-dəs-trē-əs-\ *adv*

Industrial *n* 1 *a*: one that is employed in industry *b*: a company engaged in industrial production or service 2: a stock or bond issued by an industrial corporation or enterprise

Industrial arts *n* *pl* *but* *sing* *constr*: a subject taught in elementary and secondary schools that aims at developing manual skill and familiarity with tools and machines

Industrial engineering *n*: engineering that deals with the development and application of cost and work standards for the various operations involved in manufacture

Industriality \-'in-dəs-trē-ə-jē-iz-\ *n*: social organization in which industries and esp large-scale industries are dominant

Industrially \-'in-dəs-trē-ə-jē-iz-\ *adv*: one owning or engaged in the management of an industry: **MANUFACTURER**

Industrially \-'in-dəs-trē-ə-jē-iz-\ *v* **ized**; **izing** *v*: to make industrial (~ an agricultural region) ~ *vi*: to become industrial — **Industrially** \-'in-dəs-trē-ə-jē-iz-\ *adv*

Industrial melanism *n*: genetically determined melanism esp in insect populations that occurs in areas darkened by industrial pollutants

Industrial park *n*: an area that is at a distance from the center of a city and that is designed esp for a community of industries and businesses

Industrial psychology *n*: the application of the findings and methods of experimental, clinical, and social psychology to industrial problems (as personnel selection and training) — **Industrial psychologist** *n*

a about *** kitten *or* further *a* back *ā* bake *ī* cot, cart
ā out *ch* chin *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *i* life
j joke *ŋ* sing *ō* flow *ō* flaw *ōl* coin *th* thin *th* thus
l loot *ū* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yū* furious *zh* vision

INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

BRANCH	GROUP	LANGUAGES AND MAJOR DIALECTS ¹			PROVENIENCE
		ANCIENT	MEDIEVAL	MODERN	
GERMANIC	East		<i>Gothic</i>		eastern Europe
	North		<i>Old Norse</i>	Icelandic Faroese Norwegian Swedish Danish	Iceland Faroese Islands Norway Sweden Denmark
	West		<i>Old High German</i> <i>Middle High German</i> <i>Old Saxon</i> <i>Middle Low German</i> <i>Middle Dutch</i> <i>Middle Flemish</i> <i>Old Frisian</i> <i>Old English</i> <i>Middle English</i>	German Yiddish Low German Dutch Afrikaans Flemish Frisian English	Germany, Switzerland, Austria Germany, eastern Europe northern Germany Netherlands South Africa Belgium Netherlands, Germany England
CELTIC	Continental Goidelic	<i>Gaulish</i>	<i>Old Irish</i> <i>Middle Irish</i>	Irish Gaelic Scottish Gaelic <i>Marr</i>	Gaul Ireland Scotland <i>Isle of Man</i>
	Brythonic		<i>Old Welsh</i> <i>Middle Welsh</i> <i>Old Cornish</i> <i>Middle Breton</i>	Welsh Cornish Breton	Wales Cornwall Brittany
	Oscan-Umbrian	<i>Oscan, Sabellian</i> <i>Umbrian</i>			ancient Italy
ITALIC	Latinian or Romance ²	<i>Venetic, Faliscan,</i> <i>Lanuvian, Praenestine</i> Latin	<i>Old Provençal</i> <i>Old French</i> <i>Middle French</i>	Portuguese Spanish Judeo-Spanish Catalan Provençal French Haitian Creole Italian Rhaeto-Romanic Sardinian <i>Dalmatian</i> Rumanian	ancient Italy Portugal Spain Mediterranean lands Spain (Catalonia) southern France France, Belgium, Switzerland Haiti Italy, Switzerland Switzerland, Italy Sardinia Adriatic Coast Rumania, Balkans
Scantily recorded and of uncertain affinities within Indo-European		<i>Ligurian, Messapian,</i> <i>Illyrian, Thracian,</i> <i>Phrygian</i>			ancient Italy Balkans Asia Minor
BALTO-SLAVIC	Albanian			Albanian	Albania, southern Italy
	Greek or Hellenic	Greek	Greek	Greek	Greece, the eastern Mediterranean
	Baltic		<i>Old Prussian</i>		East Prussia
				Lithuanian Latvian	Lithuania Latvia
	South		Old Church Slavonic	Slovene Serbo-Croatian Macedonian Bulgarian	Yugoslavia Yugoslavia Macedonia Bulgaria
	West		<i>Old Czech</i>	Czech, Slovak Polish, Kashubian Wendish, Polabian	Czechoslovakia Poland Germany
INDO-IRANIAN	East		<i>Old Russian</i>	Russian Ukrainian Belorussian	Russia Ukraine White Russia
	Armenian		Armenian	Armenian	Asia Minor, Caucasus
	Anatolian	<i>Hittite, Lydian, Lycian</i> <i>Luwian</i> <i>Palaic</i> <i>Hieroglyphic Hittite</i>			ancient Asia Minor
	West	<i>Old Persian</i>	<i>Pahlavi</i> Persian	Persian Kurdish Baluchi Tajiki	Persia Persia (Iran) Persia, Iraq, Turkey Pakistan central Asia
	East	Avestan	<i>Sogdian</i> <i>Khotanese</i>		ancient Persia central Asia central Asia
	Dard			Pashto Ossetic	Afghanistan, Pakistan Caucasus
INDIC	Sanskritic	Sanskrit, Pali <i>Prakrits</i>	<i>Prakrits</i>	Shina, Khowar, Kafir Kashmir	upper Indus valley Kashmir
				Lahnda Sindhi Panjabi Rajasthani Gujarati Marathi Konkani Oriya Bengali Assamese Bihari Hindi Urdu Nepali Sinhalese Romany	India western Punjab Sind Punjab Rajasthan Gujarat western India western India Orissa Bengal Assam Bihar northern India Pakistan, India Nepal Ceylon uncertain
	Tocharian		<i>Tocharian A</i> <i>Tocharian B</i>		central Asia

¹ Italics denote dead languages. Languages listed in roman type in the ancient or medieval column are those which survive only in some special use, as in literary composition or liturgy.

² Romance is normally applied only to medieval and modern languages, Latinian is normally applied only to ancient languages.

in-ex-ist-ent \in-tant\ *adj* [LL *inexistens*, *inexistens*, fr. L *in-* + *existens*, *existens*, prp of *existere* to exist]: not having existence: **NONEXISTENT**
in-ex-o-ra-ble \in-eks-(ə)-rə-bəl, -egz-(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* [L *inexorabilis*, fr. *in-* + *exorabilis* pliant, fr. *exorare* to prevail upon, fr. *ex-* + *orare* to speak — more at ORATION]: not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty: **RELENTLESS** *syn* see **INEXFLEXIBLE** — **in-ex-o-ra-bil-ty** \in-eks-(ə)-rə-bil-ə-tē, -egz-(ə)-rə-bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **in-ex-o-ra-ble-ness** \in-eks-(ə)-rə-bəl-nəs, -egz-(ə)-rə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **in-ex-o-ra-bly** \in-eks-(ə)-rə-bəl-ē, -egz-(ə)-rə-bəl-ē\ *adv*
in-ex-ped-ient \in-ik-sped-ē-ən(t)\ *n*: **INEXPEDIENCY**
in-ex-ped-ien-cy \in-ik-sped-ē-ən(t)\ *n*: the quality or fact of being inexpedient
in-ex-ped-ient \in-ik-sped-ē-ən(t)\ *adj*: not expedient: **INADVISABLE** — **in-ex-ped-ient-ly** *adv*
in-ex-pen-sive \in-ik-spen(t)-siv\ *adj*: reasonable in price: **CHEAP** — **in-ex-pen-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-ex-pen-sive-ness** *n*
in-ex-per-i-ence \in-ik-spir-ē-ən(t)s\ *n* [MF, fr. LL *inexperientia*, fr. L *in-* + *experientia* experience] 1: lack of practical experience 2: lack of knowledge of the ways of the world — **in-ex-po-ri-ent** \in-ik-spor-ē-ən(t)\ *adj*
in-ex-pert \in-ik-sport, in-ik-ə\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *inexpertus*, fr. *in-* + *expertus* expert]: not expert: **UNSKILLED** — **in-ex-pert** \in-ik-sport\ *n* — **in-ex-pert-ly** \in-ik-sport-ē, in-ik-ə\ *adv* — **in-ex-pert-ness** *n*
in-ex-pla-ble \in-ik-splə-bəl\ *adj* [L *inexplicabilis*, fr. *in-* + *explare* to expiate] 1: not capable of being atoned for 2 obs: **IMPLACABLE** **UNATTEASABLE** — **in-ex-pla-bly** \in-ik-splə-bəl\ *adv*
in-ex-plai-n-able \in-ik-splā-nə-bəl\ *adj*: **INEXPLICABLE**
in-ex-pli-ca-ble \in-ik-splik-ə-bəl\ *adj* [MF, fr. L *inexplicabilis*, fr. *in-* + *explicabilis* explicable]: incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for — **in-ex-pli-ca-bil-ty** \in-ik-splik-ə-bil-ə-tē, in-ek-splik-ə\ *n* — **in-ex-pli-ca-ble-ness** \in-ik-splik-ə-bəl-nəs, in-ek-splik-ə\ *n* — **in-ex-pli-ca-bly** \in-ik-splik-ə-bəl-ē, in-ek-splik-ə\ *adv*
in-ex-pli-cit \in-ik-splis-ət\ *adj*: not explicit
in-ex-press-ible \in-iks-pres-ə-bəl\ *adj*: not capable of being expressed: **UNDESCRIBABLE** — **in-ex-press-ibil-ty** \in-iks-pres-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **in-ex-press-ible-ness** \in-iks-pres-ə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **in-ex-press-ibly** \in-iks-pres-ə-bəl-ē\ *adv*
in-ex-pres-sive \in-iks-pres-iv\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: **INEXPRESSIBLE** 2: lacking expression or meaning (an ~ face) — **in-ex-pres-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-ex-pres-sive-ness** *n*
in-ex-pug-na-ble \in-ik-spag-nə-bəl, -spyū-nə-bəl\ *adj* [MF, fr. L *inexpugnabilis*, fr. *in-* + *expugnare* to take by storm, fr. *ex-* + *pugnare* to fight — more at PUGNANT] 1: incapable of being subdued or overthrown: **IMPREONABLE** (an ~ position) 2: **STABLE** **FIXED** (~ hatred) — **in-ex-pug-na-ble-ness** *n* — **in-ex-pug-na-bly** \in-ik-spag-nə-bəl-ē, in-ek-spag-nə-bəl-ē\ *adv*
in-ex-pung-ible \in-ik-spon-ə-bəl\ *adj* [in + expunge]: incapable of being obliterated (~ scent of a bottle of perfume he had broken — Louis Auchincloss)
in-ex-ten-sive \in-ik-sten(t)-siv\ *adj* [ML]: at full length
in-ex-tin-guish-able \in-ik-s(t)ing-wish-ə-bəl\ *adj*: not extinguishable: **UNQUENCHABLE** (an ~ flame) (an ~ longing) — **in-ex-tin-guish-ably** \in-ik-s(t)ing-wish-ə-bəl-ē\ *adv*
in-ex-tra-mu-ral \in-ik-strə-məs, -strē\ *adv* [L]: in extreme circumstances, esp: at the point of death
in-ex-tri-ca-ble \in-ik-strik-ə-bəl, in-ek-strik-ə\ *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *inextricabilis*, fr. *in-* + *extricabilis* extricable] 1: forming a maze or tangle from which it is impossible to get free 2 a: incapable of being disentangled or untied (an ~ knot) b: not capable of being solved — **in-ex-tri-ca-bil-ty** \in-ik-strik-ə-bil-ə-tē, in-ek-strik-ə\ *n* — **in-ex-tri-ca-bly** \in-ik-strik-ə-bəl-ē, in-ek-strik-ə\ *adv*
in-fab-er 1 *infantry* 2 *infinitive*
in-fal-li-bil-ity \in-fal-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *adj* [ML *infallibilis*, fr. L *in-* + *fallibilis* fallible] 1: incapable of error: **UNERRING** (an ~ memory) 2: not liable to mislead, deceive, or disappoint: **CERTAIN** (an ~ remedy) 3: incapable of error in defining doctrines touching faith or morals — **in-fal-li-bil-ty** \in-fal-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **in-fal-li-bly** \in-fal-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *adv*
in-fa-mous \in-fə-məs\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *infamis*, fr. *in-* + *fama* fame] 1: having a reputation of the worst kind 2: causing or bringing infamy: **DISGRACEFUL** 3: convicted of an offense bringing infamy *syn* see **VICIOUS** **ant** **illustrious** — **in-fa-mous-ly** *adv*
in-fa-my \in-fə-mē, n. pl. -mies\ *n*: evil reputation brought about by something grossly criminal, shocking, or brutal 2 a: an extreme and publicly known criminal or evil act b: the state of being infamous *syn* see **DISGRACE**
in-fan-cy \in-fən-sē, n. pl. -cies\ *n*: early childhood 2: a beginning or early period of existence 3: the legal status of an infant
in-fant \in-fant\ *n* [ME *enfant*, fr. MF *enfant*, fr. L *infans*, *infans*, fr. *infans*, *infans*, incapable of speech, young, fr. *in-* + *fans*, *fans*, prp of *fari* to speak — more at BARK] 1: a child in the first period of life 2: a person who is not of full age: **MINOR**
infant *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being in infancy 2: being in an early stage of development 3: intended for young children
in-fan-ta \in-fant-ə, -fānt-ə\ *n* [Sp & Pg, fem of *infante*] a daughter of a Spanish or Portuguese monarch
in-fan-te \in-fant-ē, -fān-(t)ā\ *n* [Sp & Pg, lit. infant, fr. L *infans*, *infans*] a younger son of a Spanish or Portuguese monarch
in-fan-ti-cide \in-fant-ə-sīd\ *n* [LL *infanticidium*, fr. L *infans*, *infans* + *-i-* + *-cidium* -cide] 1: the killing of an infant 2: one who kills an infant
in-fan-tile \in-fən-tl, -tē, -tē, -tē\ *adj* 1: of or relating to infants or infancy 2: suitable to or characteristic of an infant; esp: very immature (the immature parents who have so many ~ traits themselves — H B Peck) 3 of *topography*: being in a very early stage of development following an uplift or equivalent change — **in-fan-tile-ly** \in-fən-tl-ē, -tē\ *adv*
infantile paralysis *n*: **POLIOMYELITIS**
in-fan-ti-lism \in-fən-tl-iz-əm, -tē-jiz-, in-fan-tl-iz-əm\ *n* 1: retention of childish physical, mental, or emotional qualities in adult

life; esp: failure to attain sexual maturity 2: an act or expression that indicates lack of maturity
in-fan-tine \in-fən-tin, -tēn\ *adj*: **INFANTILE** **CHILDISH**
in-fan-try \in-fən-trē, n. pl. -tries\ [MF & OIt, MF *infanterie*, fr. OIt *infanteria*, fr. *infante* boy, foot soldier, fr. L *infans*, *infans*] 1 a: soldiers trained, armed, and equipped to fight on foot b: a branch of an army composed of these soldiers 2: an infantry regiment
in-fan-try-man \in-fən-trē-mən\ *n*: an infantry soldier
in-fan-school *n*, *Brit*: **KINDERGARTEN**
in-farct \in-farkt, in-fə\ *n* [L *infarcire*, pp. of *infarcire* to stuff, fr. *in-* + *farcire* to stuff — more at FARCE]: an area of necrosis in a tissue or organ resulting from obstruction of the local circulation by a thrombus or embolus — **in-farct-ed** \in-farkt-əd\ *adj* — **in-farction** \in-farkt-shən\ *n*
in-fare \in-fa(ə)r-, -fə(ə)r\ *n* [ME *infer*, fr. OE *infer* entrance, fr. *in-* + *far* way, fr. *faran* to go — more at FARE] chiefly *dialect*: a reception for a newly married couple
in-fat-u-ate \in-fach-ə-wət\ *adj*: being in an infatuated state or condition
in-fat-u-ate \in-fāt-ət, -at-ət\ *adj*: **INFATUATED**, pp. of *infatuare*, fr. *in-* + *fatuus* fatuous] 1: to affect with folly 2: to inspire with a foolish or extravagant love or admiration — **in-fat-u-ate-ly** *adv* — **in-fat-u-ation** \in-fach-ə-wə-shən\ *n*
in-fau-na \in-fō-nə, -fān-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *in-* + *fauna*]: benthic fauna living on the substrate and esp in a soft sea bottom — compare **EPIFAUNA** — **in-fau-nal** \in-fō-nəl, -fān-əl\ *adj*
in-fea-si-ble \in-fē-zə-bəl\ *adj*: not feasible: **IMPRACTICABLE**
in-fect \in-fekt\ *v* [ME *infectere*, fr. L *infectus*, pp. of *infectere*, fr. *in-* + *facere* to make, do — more at DO] 1: to contaminate with a disease-producing substance or agent (as bacteria) 2 a: to communicate a pathogen or a disease to b of a pathogenic organism: to invade (an individual or organ) used by penetration 3 a: **CONTAMINATE**, **CORRUPT** (manages to ~ her with a sense of guilt) b: to work upon or seize upon so as to induce sympathy, belief, or support (the teacher ~ed his pupils with his enthusiasm) — **in-fec-tor** \in-fek-tər\ *n*
in-fec-tion \in-fek-shən\ *n* 1: the act or result of affecting injuriously 2: an act or process of infecting; also: the establishment of a pathogen in its host after invasion 3: the state produced by the establishment of an infective agent in or on a suitable host; also: a contagious or infectious disease 4: an infective agent or material contaminated with an infective agent 5: the communication of emotions or qualities through example or contact
in-fec-tious \in-fek-shəs\ *adj* 1 a: capable of causing infection b: communicable by infection — compare **CONTAGIOUS** 2: that corrupts or contaminates 3: capable of being easily diffused or spread: readily communicated (~ excitement) — **in-fec-tious-ly** *adv* — **in-fec-tious-ness** *n*
infectious hepatitis *n*: an acute virus inflammation of the liver characterized by jaundice, fever, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal discomfort
infectious mononucleosis *n*: an acute infectious disease characterized by fever, swelling of lymph glands, and lymphocytosis
in-fec-tive \in-fek-tiv\ *adj* 1: producing or capable of producing infection 2: affecting others: **INFECTIOUS** — **in-fec-tiv-ly** \in-fek-tiv-ē, -tē\ *adv*
in-fel-i-ci-tous \in-fil-ə-si-təs\ *adj*: not appropriate in application or expression (essays written in an ~ style) — **in-fel-i-ci-tous-ly** *adv*
in-fel-i-ci-ty \in-fel-ə-si-tē, n. pl. -ties\ [ME *infelicitie*, fr. L *infelicitas*, fr. *infelice*, *infelix* unhappy, fr. *in-* + *felice*, *felix* fruitful — more at FEMINE] 1: the quality or state of being infelicitous 2: something that is infelicitous
in-fer \in-fər, v\ *in-ferred*, *in-fer-ring* [MF or L, MF *inferre*, fr. L *inferre*, lit. to carry or bring into, fr. *in-* + *ferre* to carry — more at BEAR] *vi* 1: to derive as a conclusion from facts or premises (we see smoke and ~ fire — L. A. White) — compare **IMPLY** 2: **QUEST**, **SURMISE** (your letter ~ allows me to ~ that you are as well as ever — O W Holmes 1935) 3 a: to involve as a normal outcome of thought b: to point out: **INDICATE** (this doth ~ the zeal I had to see him — Shak.) 4: **SUGGEST**, **HINT** (another survey. ~ that two-thirds of all present computer installations are not paying for themselves — H R. Chellman) ~ *vi*: to draw inferences (men ~ have observed, ~ inferred, and reasoned ~ to all kinds of results — John Dewey) — **in-fer-able** or **in-fer-ri-ble** \in-fər-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **in-fer-er** \in-fər-ər\ *n*
syn **INFER**, **DEDUCE**, **CONCLUDE**, **JUDGE**, **GATHER** *shared meaning* *element*: to arrive at a mental conclusion
in-fer-ence \in-fə-rən(t)s-, fərn(t)s\ *n* 1: the act or process of inferring as a: the act of passing from one proposition, statement, or judgment considered as true to another whose truth is believed to follow from that of the former b: the act of passing from statistical sample data to generalizations (as of the value of population parameters) used with calculated degrees of certainty 2: something that is inferred, esp: a proposition arrived at by inference 3: the premises and conclusion of a process of inferring
in-fer-en-tial \in-fə-rən-shəl\ *adj* [ML *inferential*, fr. L *inferens*, *inferens*, prp of *inferre*] 1: relating to, involving, or resembling inference 2: deduced or deducible by inference — **in-fer-en-tial-ly** \in-fə-rən-shəl-ē\ *adv*
in-fe-r-i-er \in-fir-ē-ər\ *adj* [ME, fr. L, compar of *inferus* — more at UNDER] 1: situated lower down: **LOWER** 2: of low or lower degree or rank 3: of little or less importance, value, or merit (always felt ~ to his older brother) 4 a: situated below another and esp another similar superior part of an upright body b: situ-

about kitten farther back bake cot cart
 out chin less easy gift trip life
 joke sing flow flaw coin thin thus
 loot foot yet few furious vision

Industrial relations *n pl* the dealings or relationships of a usu large business or industrial enterprise with its own workers, with labor in general, with governmental agencies, or with the public
Industrial revolution *n* a rapid major change in an economy (as in England in the late 18th century) marked by the general introduction of power-driven machinery or by an important change in the prevailing types and methods of use of such machines
Industrial school *n* a school specializing in the teaching of industrial arts, *specif*: a public institution of this kind for juvenile delinquents

Industrial sociology *n* sociological analysis directed at institutions and social relationships within and largely controlled or affected by industry

Industrial union *n* a labor union that admits to membership workmen in an industry irrespective of their occupation or craft — compare CRAFT UNION

Industrious *\in-'dos-trē-əs\ adj* 1 *obs* SKILLFUL, INDIGENT 2 persistently active ZEALOUS 3 constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied DILIGENT *syn* see BUSY *ant* slothful, indolent — **industriously** *adv* — **industriousness** *n*

Industry *\in-'dus-trē\ n, pl -tries* [MF *industrie* skill, employment involving skill, fr *L industria* diligence, fr *industrius* diligent, fr *OL indastrius*, fr *indu* in + *-struus* (akin to *L struere* to build) — more at INDIGENOUS. STRUCTURE] 1 diligence in an employment or pursuit 2 a systematic labor esp for the creation of value b: a department or branch of a craft, art, business, or manufacture, esp: one that employs a large personnel and capital esp in manufacturing c: a distinct group of productive or profit-making enterprises (the automobile ~) d: manufacturing activity as a whole (the nation's ~) *syn* see BUSINESS

Indwell *\in-'dwell\ vi* to exist as an inner activating spirit, force, or principle ~ *vt*: to exist within as an activating spirit, force, or principle — **indweller** *n*

Indwelling *\in-'dwell-ing\ adj*: left within a bodily organ or passage esp to promote drainage — used of an implanted tube (as a catheter)

Ine *\in-, ən, \in-, ən\ adj suffix* 1 [ME *-in-, -ine*, fr. MF&L *-in-, -ina* fr *L -inus* — more at EN] of or relating to (estuarine) 2 [ME *-in-, -ine*, fr. MF&L, MF *-in-, -ina* fr *L -inus*, fr *Gk -inos* — more at EN], made of, like (opaline)

Ine *\in-, ən, \in-, ən\ n suffix* [ME *-ine, -in*, fr. MF&L, MF *-ine, -ina*, fr *L -ina*, fr *sem of -inus* *adj suffix*] 1: chemical substance as a: halogen element (chlorine) b: basic or base-containing carbon compound that contains nitrogen (quinine) (cystine) c: mixture of compounds (as of hydrocarbons) (gasoline) d: hydride (arsine) 2: IN 1a 3: commercial product or material (glassine)

Inebriant *\in-'brē-ənt\ n* — INTOXICANT — **inebriant** *adj*

Inebriate *\in-'brē-āt\ vt* — *ate*, *-ating* [L *inebriatus*, pp of *inēbriare*, fr *in-* + *ebriare* to intoxicate, fr *ebrius* drunk — more at SOBER] 1: to make drunk: INTOXICATE 2: to exhilarate or stupefy as by liquor — **inebriation** *\in-'brē-ā-shən\ n*

Inebriate *\in-'brē-āt\ adj* 1: affected by alcohol: DRUNK 2: addicted to excessive drinking

Inebriate *\in-'brē-āt\ n*: one who is drunk, esp: an habitual drunkard
Inebriated *\in-'brē-āt\ adj*: exhilarated or confused by or as if by alcohol: INTOXICATED

Inebriety *\in-'brē-ē-tē\ n* [prob blend of *inebriation* and *ebriety* (drunkenness)]: the state of being inebriated: DRUNKENNESS

Inedible *\in-'ed-ə-bəl\ adj*: not fit to be eaten

Inedit-ed *\in-'ed-ət-ed\ adj* [NL *ineditus*, fr *L*, not made known, fr *in-* + *editus*, pp of *edere* to proclaim — more at EDITION] 1: not edited, esp: published without editorial alteration 2: not published

Ineducable *\in-'e-ə-kə-bəl\ adj*: incapable of being educated — **ineducability** *\in-'e-ə-kə-bəl-ē-tē\ n*

Ineffable *\in-'ef-ə-bəl\ adj* [ME, fr *MF*, fr *L ineffabilis*, fr *in-* + *effabilis* capable of being expressed, fr *effari* to speak out, fr *ex-* + *fari* to speak — more at BAN] 1: incapable of being expressed in words: INDESCRIBABLE (~ joy) b: UNSPEAKABLE (~ disgust) 2: not to be uttered: TABOO (the ~ name of Jehovah) — **ineffability** *\in-'ef-ə-bəl-ē-tē\ n* — **ineffably** *\in-'ef-ə-bəl-ē\ adv* — **ineffable-ness** *\in-'ef-ə-bəl-nəs\ n* — **ineffably** *\in-'ef-ə-bəl-ē\ adv*

Ineffaceable *\in-'ef-ə-sə-bəl\ adj* [prob fr *F ineffacabile*, fr *MF*, fr *in-* + *effacabile* effaceable]: not effaceable: INERADICABLE — **ineffaceability** *\in-'ef-ə-sə-bəl-ē-tē\ n* — **ineffaceably** *\in-'ef-ə-sə-bəl-ē\ adv*

Ineffective *\in-'ef-ek-tiv\ adj* 1: not producing an intended effect: INEFFECTUAL (~ lighting) 2: not capable of performing efficiently or as expected: INCAPABLE (an ~ executive) — **ineffectively** *adv* — **ineffectiveness** *n*

Ineffectual *\in-'ef-ek-ʃəl\ adj*, *-feksh-əl\ adj* 1: not producing the proper or intended effect: FUTILE 2: INEFFECTIVE 2 — **ineffectually** *\in-'ef-ek-ʃəl-ē\ adv* — **ineffectiveness** *n* — **ineffectual-ly** *\in-'ef-ek-ʃəl-ē\ adv* — **ineffectual-ness** *n*

Inefficacious *\in-'ef-ə-'kə-ʃəs\ adj*: lacking the power to produce a desired effect: INEFFECTIVE — **inefficaciously** *adv* — **inefficaciousness** *n*

Inefficacy *\in-'ef-ə-'kə-ʃə-tē\ n* [LL *inefficacia*, fr *L inefficax*, *inefficax* inefficacious, fr *in-* + *efficax*, *efficax* efficacious]: lack of power to produce a desired effect

Inefficiency *\in-'ef-ə-'shən\ n, pl -cies* 1: the quality or state of being inefficient 2: something that is inefficient

Inefficient *\in-'ef-ə-'shən\ adj*: not efficient: a: not producing the effect intended or desired: INEFFECTUOUS (the scare technique proved to be ~) b: wasteful of time or energy (~ operating procedures) c: INCAPABLE, INCOMPETENT (an ~ worker) — **inefficiently** *adv* — **inefficiency** *n*

Inegalitarian *\in-'e-gal-ē-tər-ē-ən\ adj*: marked by disparity in social and economic standing

Inelastic *\in-'el-əs-tik\ adj*: not elastic: a: slow to react or respond to changing conditions b: INFLEXIBLE, UNYIELDING — **inelasticity** *\in-'el-əs-tis-ē-tē\ n*, *-tis-ē-tē\ n*

Inelastic collision *n*: a collision in which part of the kinetic energy of the colliding particles changes into another form of energy (as radiation)

Inelastic scattering *n*: a scattering of particles as the result of inelastic collision in which the total kinetic energy of the colliding particles changes

Inelegance *\in-'el-ə-'gəns\ n*: lack of elegance

Inelegantly *\in-'el-ə-'gənt\ adj* [MF, fr *L inelegant-, inelegans*, fr *in-* + *elegant-, elegans* elegant]: lacking in refinement, grace, or good taste — **inelegantly** *adv*

Ineligible *\in-'el-ə-'gə-bəl\ adj* [F *inélégible*, fr *in-* + *éligible* eligible] 1: not qualified to be chosen for an office 2: not worthy to be chosen or preferred 3: not being allowed under football rules to catch a forward pass — **ineligibly** *\in-'el-ə-'gə-bəl-ē\ adv* — **ineligible** *n* — **ineligibility** *\in-'el-ə-'gə-bəl-ē-tē\ n*

Ineloquent *\in-'el-ə-'kwənt\ adj*: not eloquent — **ineloquently** *adv*

Ineluctable *\in-'el-ək-ə-bəl\ adj* [L *ineluctabilis*, fr *in-* + *eluctari* to struggle out, fr *ex-* + *luctari* to struggle — more at LOCK] not to be avoided, changed, or resisted. INEVITABLE — **ineluctability** *\in-'el-ək-ə-bəl-ē-tē\ n* — **ineluctably** *\in-'el-ək-ə-bəl-ē\ adv*

Inenarrable *\in-'en-ə-'rə-bəl\ adj* [ME, fr *MF*, fr *L inenarrabilis*, fr *in-* + *enarrare* to explain in detail, fr *e-* + *narrare* to narrate]: incapable of being narrated: INDESCRIBABLE

Inept *\in-'ept\ adj* [F *inépète*, fr *L ineptus*, fr *in-* + *aptus* apt] 1: lacking in fitness or aptitude UNFIT 2: not suitable to the time, place, or occasion inappropriate often to an absurd degree 3: lacking sense or reason POOLISH 4: generally incompetent: BUNGLING *syn* see AWKWARD *ant* apt, adept — **ineptitude** *\in-'ep-ti-tūd\ n* — **ineptly** *\in-'ep-(t)lē\ adv* — **ineptness** *\in-'ep-(t)lənəs\ n*

Inequality *\in-'i-'kwəl-ē-tē\ n* [MF *inequalité*, fr *L inaequalitas*, *inequalitas*, fr *inequalis* unequal, fr *in-* + *aequalis* equal] 1: the quality of being unequal or uneven as a: lack of evenness b: social disparity c: disparity of distribution or opportunity d: the condition of being variable: CHANGEABLENESS 2: an instance of being unequal 3: a formal statement of inequality between two quantities usu with a sign of inequality (as <, >, or ≠) signifying respectively *is less than*, *is greater than*, or *is not equal to* between them (2 < 3, 4 > 1, and a ≠ b are inequalities)

Inequitable *\in-'ek-ə-'wə-tə-bəl\ adj*: not equitable: UNFAIR — **inequity** *\in-'ek-ə-'wə-tē\ n* 1: INJUSTICE, UNFAIRNESS 2: an instance of injustice or unfairness

Inequivalve *\in-'ek-ə-'kwə-valv\ n* — **inequivalved** *\in-'ek-ə-'kwə-valvd\ adj*: having the valves unequal in size and form — used of a bivalve mollusk or shell

Ineradicable *\in-'i-'rad-ik-ə-bəl\ adj*: incapable of being eradicated — **ineradicability** *\in-'i-'rad-ik-ə-bəl-ē-tē\ n* — **ineradicably** *\in-'i-'rad-ik-ə-bəl-ē\ adv*

Inerrancy *\in-'er-ən-sē\ n*: exemption from error: INFALLIBILITY (the concept of the verbal ~ of the Scriptures — George Hedley)

Inerrant *\in-'er-ənt\ adj* [L *inerrans*, *inerrans*, fr *in-* + *errant*, *errans*, pp of *errare* to err]: free from error: INFALLIBLE

Inert *\in-'ert\ adj* [L *inert*, *iners* unskilled, idle, fr *in-* + *ert*, *ors* skill — more at ARM] 1: lacking the power to move 2: deficient in active properties, esp: lacking a usual or anticipated chemical or biological action 3: very slow to move or act: SLUGGISH *syn* see INACTIVE *ant* dynamic, animated — **inertly** *adv* — **inertness** *n*

Inert gas *n*. NOBLE GAS

Inertia *\in-'er-ə-'shə-, -shē-ə\ n* [NL, fr *L*, lack of skill, fr *inert*, *iners*] 1: a property of matter by which it remains at rest or in uniform motion in the same straight line unless acted upon by some external force b: an analogous property of other physical quantities (as electricity) 2: indisposition to motion, exertion, or change: INERTNESS (failed to make a needed change in the system through sheer ~) — **inertial** *\in-'er-shəl\ adj* — **inertially** *\in-'er-shəl-ē\ adv*

Inertial guidance *n*: guidance (as of an aircraft or spacecraft) by means of self-contained automatically controlling devices that respond to inertial forces — called also *inertial navigation*

Inescapable *\in-'es-kə-pə-bəl\ adj*: incapable of being avoided, ignored, or denied: INEVITABLE — **inescapably** *\in-'es-kə-pə-bəl-ē\ adv*

Inessential *\in-'es-ən-shəl\ adj* 1: having no essence 2: not essential: UNESSENTIAL

Inestimable *\in-'es-tə-mə-bəl\ adj* [ME, fr *MF*, fr *L inestimabilis*, fr *in-* + *aestimabilis* estimable] 1: incapable of being estimated or computed (storms caused ~ damage along the coast) 2: too valuable or excellent to be measured or appreciated (has performed an ~ service for his country) — **inestimably** *\in-'es-tə-mə-bəl-ē\ adv*

Inevitable *\in-'ev-ə-tə-bəl\ adj* [ME, fr *L inevitabilis*, fr *in-* + *evitabilis* evitable]: incapable of being avoided or evaded — **inevitability** *\in-'ev-ə-tə-bəl-ē-tē\ n* — **inevitably** *\in-'ev-ə-tə-bəl-ē\ adv*

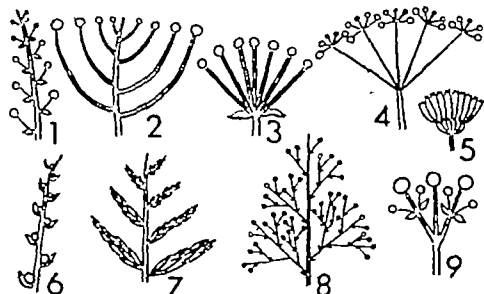
Inexact *\in-'ek-səkt\ adj* [F, fr *in-* + *exact*] 1: not precisely correct or true: INACCURATE (an ~ translation) 2: not rigorous and careful (an ~ thinker) — **inexactitude** *\in-'ek-səkt-i-tūd\ n* — **inexactly** *\in-'ek-səkt-(t)lē\ adv* — **inexactness** *\in-'ek-səkt-nəs\ n*

Inexcusable *\in-'ek-skyū-ə-bəl\ adj* [L *inexcusabilis*, fr *in-* + *excusabilis* excusable]: being without excuse or justification — **inexcusably** *\in-'ek-skyū-ə-bəl-ē\ adv*

Inexhaustible *\in-'ig-zə-stə-bəl\ adj*: not exhaustible: as a: incapable of being used up (~ riches) b: incapable of being worn out or worn out (an ~ hiker) — **inexhaustibility** *\in-'ig-zə-stə-bəl-ē-tē\ n* — **inexhaustible-ness** *\in-'ig-zə-stə-bəl-nəs\ n* — **inexhaustibly** *\in-'ig-zə-stə-bəl-ē\ adv*

Inexistence *\in-'ig-zis-tən(t)s\ n*: absence of existence: NONEXISTENCE

in-flight (in-'flit) *adj.*: made, carried out, or provided for use or enjoyment while in flight (~ movies)
in-flo-res-cence (in-'flō-'res-'n(t)s) *n* [NL *inflorescentia*, fr LL *inflorescent*, *inflorescens*, prp of *inflorescere* to begin to bloom, fr L *in-* + *florescere* to begin to bloom — more at FLORESCENCE] 1 *a* (1): the mode of development and arrangement of flowers on an axis (2): a floral axis with its appendages, also: a flower cluster or sometimes a solitary flower *b*: a cluster of reproductive organs on a moss usu subtended by a bract 2: the budding and unfolding of blossoms: FLOWERING — **in-flo-res-cent** \-'n(t)\ *adj*



types of inflorescence 1a(1) 1 raceme, 2 corymb, 3 umbel, 4 compound umbel, 5 capitulum, 6 spike, 7 compound spike, 8 panicle, 9 cyme

in-flow (in-'flō) *n*: INFLUX

in-flu-ence (in-'flu-'en(t)s), esp South in- *n* [ME, fr MF, fr ML *influentia*, fr L *influentis*, *influentis*, prp of *influerē* to flow in, fr *in-* + *fluere* to flow — more at FLUID] 1 *a*: an ethereal fluid held to flow from the stars and to affect the actions of men *b*: an emanation of occult power held to derive from stars 2: an emanation of spiritual or moral force 3 *a*: the act or power of producing an effect without apparent exertion of force or direct exercise of command *b*: corrupt interference with authority for personal gain 4: the power or capacity of causing an effect in indirect or intangible ways: SWAY 5: one that exerts influence 6: INDUCTION 4c

syn INFLUENCE, AUTHORITY, PRESTIGE, WEIGHT, CREDIT *shared meaning element*: power exerted over the minds or behavior of others — **under the influence**: affected by liquor: DRUNK (was arrested for driving under the influence)

influence *v* -enced, -encing 1: to affect or alter by indirect or intangible means: SWAY 2: to have an effect on the condition or development of: MODIFY *syn* see AFFECT — **in-flu-enc-er** *n*

in-flu-ent (in-'flu-'en(t)) *adj*: flowing in

in-flu-ent 1: a tributary stream 2: a factor (as a kind of animal) modifying the balance and stability of an ecological community

in-flu-en-tial (in-'flu-'en-'chəl) *adj*: exerting or possessing influence — **in-flu-en-ti-ally** \-'en-'ch-ə-lē\ *adv*

influential *n*: one who has great influence (~s from the worlds of finance, politics and the arts — Thomas Meehan)

in-flu-en-za (in-'flu-'en-'zə) *n* [It, lit., influence, fr ML *influentia*, fr the belief that epidemics were due to the influence of the stars]

1: an acute highly contagious virus disease characterized by sudden onset, fever, prostration, severe aches and pains, and progressive inflammation of the respiratory mucous membrane, broadly: a human respiratory infection of undetermined cause 2: any of numerous febrile usu virus diseases of domestic animals marked by respiratory symptoms, inflammation of mucous membranes, and often systemic involvement

in-flux (in-'flaks) *n* [LL *influxus*, fr L, pp of *influerē*]: a flowing in: INFLOW (an ~ of foreign capital)

in-fold (in-'fōld) *v*: ENFOLD ENVELOP ~ \-'n\ *vi*: to fold inward or toward one another

in-form (in-'fō(r)m) *vb* [ME *informen*, fr MF *enformer*, fr L *informare*, fr *in-* + *forma* form] *vi* 1 *obs*: to give material form to 2 *a*: to give character or essence to (the principles which ~ modern teaching) *b*: to be the characteristic quality of ~ ANIMATE (the compassion that ~ his work) 3 *obs*: GUIDE, DIRECT 4 *obs*: to make known 5: to communicate knowledge to (~ a prisoner of his rights) ~ *vi* 1: to impart information or knowledge 2: to give information (as of another's wrongdoing) to an authority

syn INFORM, ACQUAINT, APPRISE, NOTIFY *shared meaning element*: to make one aware of something

in-for-mal (in-'fōr-'māl) *adj* 1: marked by the absence of formality or ceremony (an ~ meeting) (an ~ group) 2: characteristic of or appropriate to ordinary, casual, or familiar use (~ English) (~ clothes) — **in-for-mal-li-ty** \-'māl-'tē-, -fər-\ *n* — **in-for-mal-ly** (in-'fōr-'māl-lē) *adv*

in-for-mant (in-'fōr-'mən(t)) *n*: one who gives information *a*: INFORMER *b*: one who supplies cultural or linguistic data in response to interrogation by an investigator

in-for-ma-pau-per-is (in-'fōr-'mā-'pā-'pə-'rəs, -'pau-\ *adj* or *adv* [L, in the form of a pauper]: as a poor man

in-for-ma-tics (in-'fōr-'mā-'tiks) *n* pl but sing in constr [ISV information + -ics]: INFORMATION SCIENCE

in-for-ma-tion (in-'fōr-'mā-'shən) *n* 1: the communication or reception of knowledge or intelligence 2 *a*: knowledge obtained from investigation, study, or instruction *b*: INTELLIGENCE, NEWS *c*: FACTS, DATA *d*: a signal or character (as in a communication system or computer) representing data *e*: something (as a message, experimental data, or a picture) which justifies change in a construct (as a plan or theory) that represents physical or mental

experience or another construct *f*: a quantitative measure of the content of information, *specif*: a numerical quantity that measures the uncertainty in the outcome of an experiment to be performed 3: the act of informing against a person 4: a formal accusation of a crime made by a prosecuting officer as distinguished from an indictment presented by a grand jury — **in-for-ma-tion-al** \-'shnəl-, -shən-\ *adj*

information retrieval *n*: the techniques of storing and recovering and often disseminating recorded data esp. through the use of a computerized system

information science *n*: the collection, classification, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of recorded knowledge treated both as a pure and as an applied science

information theory *n*: a theory that deals statistically with information, the measurement of its content in terms of its distinguishing essential characteristics or by the number of alternatives from which it makes a choice possible, and with the efficiency of processes of communication between men and machines (as in telecommunication or in computing machines)

in-for-ma-tive (in-'fōr-'mā-'tīv) *adj*: imparting knowledge: INSTRUCTIVE — **in-for-ma-tive-ly** *adv* — **in-for-ma-tive-ness** *n*

in-for-ma-tory \-'mā-'tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ *adj*: conveying information: INFORMATIVE

in-formed (in-'fō(r)məd) *adj* 1 *a*: having information (~ sources) (~ observers) *b*: based on possession of information (an ~ estimate of next year's tax receipts) 2: EDUCATED, KNOWLEDGEABLE (what the ~ person should know about psychology)

in-form-er \-'fōr-'mər\ *n* 1: one that imparts knowledge or news 2: one that informs against another; *specif*: one who makes a practice esp. for a financial reward of informing against others for violations of penal laws — called also *common informer*

in-fra \-'nī-, -frā\ *adv* [L]: BELOW later in this writing (for additional examples see ~)

in-fra prefix [L *infra* — more at UNDER] 1: below (*infrarum*, *infrasonic*) 2: within (*infraspacific*) 3: below in a scale or series (*inframed*)

in-fra (in-'frakt) *vi* [L *infractus*, pp of *infringere* to break off — more at INFRINGE]: INFRINGE, VIOLATE — **in-fra-ct-or** \-'frak-'tər\ *n*

in-fra-ct-ion (in-'frak-'shən) *n*: the act or an instance of infringing: VIOLATION (an ~ of the law)

in-fra dig (in-'frā-'dīg) *adj* [short for L *infra dignitatem*]: being beneath one's dignity: UNDIGNIFIED (while his work was financially profitable, it was just a bit *in-fra* dig — John McCarter)

in-fra-hu-man \-'frā-'hyū-'mən-, -frā-, -yū-\ *adj*: less or lower than human, esp: ANTHROPOID — **in-fra-human** *n*

in-fra-n-gi-bil-i-ty (in-'frā-'n-jə-'bil-'tē-) *n*: the quality or state of being infrangible

in-fra-n-gi-ble (in-'frā-'n-jə-'bəl) *adj* [MF, fr LL *infrangibilis*, fr L *in-* + *frangere* to break — more at BREAK] 1: not capable of being broken or separated into parts 2: not to be infringed or violated — **in-fra-n-gi-ble-ness** *n* — **in-fra-n-gi-ble-ly** \-'bē-lē\ *adv*

in-fra-red \-'frā-'rēd-, -frā-\ *adj* 1: lying outside the visible spectrum at its red end — used of thermal radiation of wavelengths longer than those of visible light 2: relating to, producing, or employing infrared radiation (~ therapy) 3: sensitive to infrared radiation (~ photographic film) — **in-fra-red** *n*

in-fra-son-ic \-'sān-'ik\ *adj* 1: having or relating to a frequency below the audibility range of the human ear 2: utilizing or produced by infrasonic waves or vibrations

in-fra-specific \-'spī-'sī-'fī-'k\ *adj*: included within a species (~ categories)

in-fra-struc-ture (in-'frā-'strək-'chər-, -frā-\ *n* 1: the underlying foundation or basic framework (as of a system or organization) 2: the permanent installations required for military purposes

in-fre-quency (in-'frē-'kwən(t)s) *n*: INFREQUENCY

in-fre-quen-cy \-'kwən-'sē-\ *n*: rarity of occurrence

in-fre-quen-t (in-'frē-'kwən(t)) *adj* [L *infræquens*, *infræquens*, fr *in-* + *frequens*, *frequens* frequent] 1: seldom happening or occurring: RARE 2: placed or occurring at wide intervals in space or time (a slope scattered with ~ pines) (his ~ complaints) — **in-fre-quen-tly** *adv*

syn INFREQUENT, UNCOMMON, SCARCE, RARE, SPORADIC *shared meaning element*: not common or abundant *ant* frequent

in-fri-nge (in-'frīnʒ) *vb* **in-fri-nge-d**; **in-fri-nge-ing** [L *infringere*, lit. to break off, fr *in-* + *frangere* to break — more at BREAK] *vt* 1 *obs*: DEFEAT, FRUSTRATE 2: to encroach upon in a way that violates law or the rights of another (~ a patent) ~ *vi*: to infringe on something: ENCROACH *syn* see TRANSPASS — **in-fri-nge-er** *n*

in-fri-nge-ment (in-'frīnʒ-'mənt) *n* 1: the act of infringing: VIOLATION 2: an encroachment or trespass on a right or privilege

in-fun-dib-u-lar \-'fūn-'dīb-'yū-'lər\ or **in-fun-dib-u-late** \-'lāt\ *adj* 1: INFUNDIBULIFORM 2: of, relating to, or having an infundibulum

in-fun-dib-u-lil-form \-'lā-'fōrm\ *adj* [NL *infundibulum* + E -iform]: having the form of a funnel or cone

in-fun-dib-u-lum \-'fūn-'dīb-'yū-'ləm\ *n*, pl -lā \-'lā\ [NL, fr L, funnel — more at FUNNEL]: any of various conical or dilated organs or parts *a*: the hollow conical process of gray matter by which the pituitary gland is continuous with the brain *b*: the calyx of a kidney *c*: the abdominal opening of a fallopian tube

in-fu-ri-ate (in-'fyūr-'ē-'āt, *vi* -at-ed, -at-ing [ML *infuriatus*, pp of *infuriare* fr L *in-* + *furia* fury]: to make furious: ENRAGE — **in-fu-ri-at-ing-ly** \-'āt-'ŋ-gē-lē\ *adv* — **in-fu-ri-a-tion** \-'fyūr-'ē-'ā-'shən\ *n*

in-fu-ri-ate \-'fyūr-'ē-'āt\ *adj*: furiously angry — **in-fu-ri-a-tely** *adv*

a about * kitten or farther a back a bake a cat, cart
 an out ch chan e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw of coin th thin th this
 ü loo u foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

heir to receive property as an inheritance 2: DEATH TAX *esp*: ESTATE TAX

in-hib-it \in-'hib-ət\ *vb* [ME *inhibere*, fr. L *inhibere*, pp of *inhibere*, fr *in-* + *habere* to have — more at *HABIT*] *vt* 1: to prohibit from doing something 2 *a*: to hold in check; *RESTRAIN* *b*: to discourage from free or spontaneous activity *esp* through the operation of inner psychological impediments or of social controls *~vi*: to cause inhibition *syn* *see* *FORBID* *ant* *allow* — *in-hib-itive* \-ət-iv\ *adj* — *in-hib-itive-ly* \-ət-iv-ē-, -tōr-ē\ *adv*

in-hib-ition \in-'hib-ə-'shən\ *n* 1 *a*: the act of inhibiting; the state of being inhibited *b*: something that forbids, debars, or restricts 2: an inner impediment to free activity, expression, or functioning *as* *a*: a psychical activity imposing restraint upon another activity *b*: a restraining of the function of a bodily organ or an agent (as an enzyme)

in-hib-itor or **in-hib-itor** \in-'hib-ət-ər\ *n*: one that inhibits, *esp*: an agent that slows or interferes with a chemical action (as rusting)

in-hos-pi-ta-ble \in-'hɔs-'pit-ə-bal, ('hɔs-'pit-ə)\ *adj* 1: not showing hospitality: not friendly or receptive 2: providing no shelter or sustenance; *BARREN* — *in-hos-pi-ta-ble-ness* *n* — *in-hos-pi-ta-bly* \-bəl\ *adv*

in-hos-pi-tal-ity \in-'hɔs-'pit-əl-ə-ti\ *n*: the quality or state of being inhospitable

in-house \in-'haʊs, 'in-ə\ *adj*: of, relating to, or carried on within a group or organization (can be an outside or an ~ job — *Book Production Industry*) — *in-house* *adv*

in-hu-man \in-'hyū-mən, 'yū-ə\ *adj* [MF & L, MF *inhuman*, fr. L *inhumanus* fr *in-* + *humanus* human] 1 *a*: lacking pity, kindness, or mercy; *SAVAGE* (an ~ tyrant) *b*: *COLD*, *IMPERSONAL* (his usual quiet, almost ~ courtesy — F. Tennyson Jesse) *c*: not worthy of or conforming to the needs of human beings (~ living conditions) 2: of or suggesting a nonhuman class of beings — *in-hu-man-ly* *adv* — *in-hu-man-ness* \-mən-nəs\ *n*

in-hu-mane \in-'hyū-mān, -yū-ə\ *adj* [MF *inhuman* & L *inhumanus*]: not humane; *INHUMAN* 1 — *in-hu-mane-ly* *adv*

in-hu-man-ity \-mən-ə-ti\ *n*, *pl* -ities 1 *a*: the quality or state of being cruel or barbarous *b*: a cruel or barbarous act 2: absence of warmth or gentility; *IMPERSONALITY*

in-hu-mil \in-'hyū-mil, in-'hū-mil\ *adj* [prob. fr. F *inhumer*, fr. L *inhumare*, fr *in-* + *humus* earth — more at *HUMBLE*; *BURY*, *INTER* — *in-hu-mil-ity* \-mīl-ə-ti\ *n*

in-im-ic-al \in-'mī-ik-əl\ *adj* [LL *inimicus*, fr. L *inimicus* enemy — more at *ENEMY*] 1 *a*: having the disposition of an enemy; *HOSTILE* *b*: reflecting or indicating hostility; *UNFRIENDLY* 2: being adverse *usu* by reason of hostility or malevolence *syn* *see* *ADVERSE* — *in-im-ic-al-ly* \-ik-ə-lē\ *adv*

in-im-ita-ble \in-'mī-tə-bəl\ *adj* [MF or L, MF, fr. L *inimitabilis*, fr. *in-* + *imitabilis* imitable]: not capable of being imitated; *MATCHLESS* — *in-im-ita-ble-ness* *n* — *in-im-ita-bly* \-bəl\ *adv*

in-iqu-i-tous \in-'ik-wə-təs\ *adj*: characterized by iniquity *syn* *see* *VICIOUS* *ant* *nice* — *in-iqu-i-tous-ly* *adv* — *in-iqu-i-tous-ness* *n*

in-iqu-ity \-wə-t-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *iniquite*, fr. MF *iniquité*, fr. L *iniquitas*, *iniquitas*, fr. *iniquus* uneven, fr. *in-* + *aequus* equal] 1: gross injustice; *WICKEDNESS* 2: an unwholesome act or thing; *SIN*

in-ital \in-'ish-əl\ *adj* [MF & L, MF, fr. L *initialis*, fr. *initium* beginning, fr. *initus*, pp of *inire* to go into, fr. *in-* + *ire* to go — more at *ISSUE*] 1: of or relating to the beginning; *INCIDENT* 2: placed at the beginning: *FIRST* — *in-ital-ly* \-ish-ə-lē\ *adv* — *in-ital-ness* \-ish-əl-nəs\ *n*

in-ital *n* 1 *a*: the first letter of a name *b* *pl*: the first letter of each word in a full name (found that their ~s were identical) 2: a large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph 3: *ANALOGUE*, *PRECURSOR*, *specific*: a stemmatic cell

in-ital *fr* *in-ital* or *in-ital*, *in-ital* or *in-ital* \-ish-ə-lē\ 1: to affix an initial to 2: to authenticate or give preliminary approval to by affixing the initials of an authorizing representative

in-ital-ism \in-'ish-ə-'līz-əm\ *n*: an acronym formed from initial letters

in-ital-ize \-'līz, -īz-, -īz-ing\ *to* set (as a computer program counter) to a starting position or value — *in-ital-ize-tion* \-in-'ish-ə-'līz-ə-'shən\ *n*

in-ital-rhyme *n*: 1: *ALLITERATION* 2: *BEGINNING RHYME*

in-ital-side *n*: the stationary straight line that contains the point about which another straight line is revolved in forming a trigonometric figure

in-ital-teaching alphabet *n*: a 44-symbol alphabet designed *esp* for use in the initial stages of teaching children to read English

in-ite \in-'ish-ē-, -at\ *vt* -at-ed, -at-ing [LL *initiare*, pp of *initiare*, fr. L, to induct, fr. *initium*] 1: to cause or facilitate the beginning of: set going (~ a program of reform) (enzymes that ~ fermentation) 2: to instruct in the rudiments or principles of something: *INTRODUCE* 3: to induct into membership by or as if by special rites *syn* *see* *BEGIN* *ant* *consummate* — *in-ite-ator* \-at-ər\ *n*

in-ite \in-'ish-ē-, -at\ *adj* 1 *a*: initiated or properly admitted (as to membership or an office) *b*: instructed in some secret knowledge 2 *obs*: relating to an initiate

in-ite \in-'ish-ē-, -at\ *n* 1: a person who is undergoing or has undergone an initiation 2: a person who is instructed or adept in some special field

in-ite-tion \in-'ish-ē-'shən\ *n* 1 *a*: the act or an instance of initiating *b*: the process of being initiated *c*: the rites, ceremonies, ordeals, or instructions with which one is made a member of a sect or society or is invested with a particular function or status 2: the condition of being initiated into some experience or sphere of activity: *KNOWLEDGEABLENESS* (clear to a reader of any degree of ~ — J. W. Beach)

in-ite-tive \in-'ish-ē-tiv\ *adj*: of or relating to initiation: *INTRODUCTORY*, *PRELIMINARY*

in-itive *n* 1: an introductory step (he took the ~ in attempting to settle the issue) 2: energy or aptitude displayed in initia-

tion of action: *ENTERPRISE* (a man of great ~) 3 *a*: the right to initiate legislative action *b*: a procedure enabling a specified number of voters by petition to propose a law and secure its submission to the electorate or to the legislature for approval — compare *REFERENDUM* — on one's own initiative: at one's own discretion: independently of outside influence or control

in-ite-to-ry \in-'ish-ē-'tōr-ē-, -tōr-ē\ *adj* 1: constituting a beginning 2: tending or serving to initiate

in-ject \in-'jekt\ *vt* [L *injectus*, pp of *inicare*, fr. *in-* + *jacere* to throw — more at *JET*] 1 *a*: to throw, drive, or force into something (~ fuel into an engine) *b*: to force a fluid into (as for medical purposes) 2: to introduce as an element or factor in or into some situation or subject (condemning any attempt to ~ religious bigotry into the campaign — *Current Blog*) — *in-ject-a-ble* \-'jekt-ə-bəl\ *adj* — *in-ject-er* \-'jekt-ər\ *n*

in-ject-ant \-'jekt-ənt\ *n*: a substance that is injected into something

in-jection \in-'jek-shən\ *n* 1 *a*: an act or instance of injecting (the ~ of academic values into that aspect of our national life is a highly desirable development — Goodwin Watson) *b*: the placing of an artificial satellite or a spacecraft into an orbit or on a trajectory, also: the time or place at which injection occurs 2: something (as a medication) that is injected

in-ject-er \in-'jek-ər\ *n*: a safety razor with a narrow single-edged blade that is forced into place by a blade dispenser

in-ju-di-cious \in-'ju-'dī-shəs\ *adj*: not judicious; *INDISCREET*, *UNWISE* — *in-ju-di-cious-ly* *adv* — *in-ju-di-cious-ness* *n*

in-junc-tion \in-'jʌŋk(-)shən\ *n* [MF & LL, MF *injunction*, fr. LL *injunction*, *injunction*, fr. L *injunction*, pp of *inungere* to enjoin — more at *ENJOIN*] 1: the act or an instance of enjoining: *ORDER*, *ADMONITION* 2: a writ granted by a court of equity whereby one is required to do or to refrain from doing a specified act — *in-junc-tive* \-'jʌŋk(-)tiv\ *adj*

in-jure \in-'jʊr, in-'jʊr-ed, in-'jʊr-ing\ \in-'jʊr(-)ŋ\ [back-formation fr. *injury*] 1 *a*: to do an injustice to: *WRONG* *b*: to harm, impair, or tarnish the standing of *c*: to give pain to (~ a man's pride) 2 *a*: to inflict bodily hurt on *b*: to impair the soundness of *c*: to inflict material damage or loss on — *in-jur-er* \in-'jʊr-ər\ *n*

syn *INJURE*, *HARM*, *HURT*, *DAMAGE*, *IMPAIR*, *MAR* shared meaning *element*: to affect injuriously *ant* *aid*

in-jur-i-ous \in-'jʊr-ē-əs\ *adj* 1: inflicting or tending to inflict injury: *DETRIMENTAL* (~ to health) 2: *ABUSIVE*, *DEFAMATORY* (speak not ~ words — George Washington) — *in-jur-i-ous-ly* *adv* — *in-jur-i-ous-ness* *n*

in-jury \in-'jʊr(-)rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries [ME *injurie*, fr. L *injuria*, fr. *injurus* injurious, fr. *in-* + *jurus*, just — more at *JUST*] 1 *a*: an act that damages or hurts: *WRONG* *b*: violation of another's rights for which the law allows an action to recover damages 2: hurt, damage, or loss sustained *syn* *see* *INJUSTICE*

in-just-ice \in-'jʌs-təs\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *injustitia*, fr. *injustus* unjust, fr. *in-* + *justus* just] 1: absence of justice: violation of right or of the rights of another: *UNFAIRNESS* 2: an unjust act

syn *INJUSTICE*, *INJURY*, *WRONG*, *GREIVANCE* shared meaning *element*: an act that inflicts undeserved hurt

ink \ɪŋk\ *n*, often attrib [ME *enke*, fr. OF, fr. LL *encaustum*, fr. neut. of L *encaustus* burned in, fr. Gk *enkaustos*, verbal of *enkaiein* to burn in — more at *ENCAUSTIC*] 1: a colored *usu* liquid material for writing and printing 2: the black protective secretion of a cephalopod — *ink-ness* \-ŋk-nəs\ *n* — *ink-y* \-ŋk-ē\ *adj*

ink *vi*: to put ink on (~ a pen), also: to write on, draw, or sign in ink (~ed a new contract)

ink-ber-ry \-ber-ē\ *n* [fr. the use of the berries for making ink] 1 *a*: a holly (*Ilex glabra*) of eastern No. America with evergreen oblong leathery leaves and small black berries *b*: *POKEWEEED* 2: the fruit of an inkberry

ink-blot test \-blət\ *n*: any of several psychological tests based on the interpretation of irregular figures (as blots of ink)

ink-horn \-hɔr\ *n*: a small portable bottle (as of horn) for holding ink

ink-horn *adj*: ostentatiously learned: *PEDANTIC* (~ terms)

ink-le \-ŋk-lē\ *n* [origin unknown]: a colored linen tape or braid woven on a very narrow loom and used for trimming; also: the thread used

in-king \-ŋk-ŋg\ *n* [ME *ynking*, prob. fr. *incen* to hint at, akin to OE *incan* suspicion, Lith *ingis* sluggard] 1: a slight indication or suggestion: *HINT*, *CLUE* (there was no path — no ~ even of a track — *New Yorker*) 2: a slight knowledge or vague notion (had not the faintest ~ of what it was all about — H. W. Carter)

ink-stand \-ŋk-'stand\ *n*: *INKWELL*, also: a stand with fittings for holding ink and pens

ink-well \-ŋk-'wel\ *n*: a container (as in a school desk) for ink

inky cap *n*: a mushroom (genus *Coprinus*, *esp* *C. atramentarius*) whose pileus melts into an inky fluid after the spores have matured

in-laid \in-'lād\ *adj* 1 *a*: set into a surface in a decorative design (tables with ~ marble) *b*: decorated with a design or material set into a surface (a table with an ~ top) 2 of *linoleum*: having a design that goes all the way through to the backing



inky cap

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	ē bake	ī cot, cart
ā out	ch chm	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ol coin	th thin
ū foot	ū foot	y yet	yū few	yū famous	zh vision

in-fuse \in-'fyz/ *vi* **in-fused**; **in-fusing** [ME *infusen*, fr. MF & L *MF infuser*, fr. L *infusus*, pp of *infundere* to pour in, fr. *in-* + *fundere* to pour — more at **FOUND**] 1 *a*: to cause to be permeated with something (as a principle or quality) that alters usu. for the better (attributes the fine spirit of the whole project to the self-respect with which men had been infused — Dixon Wecker) *b*: **INTRODUCE**; **INSINUATE** (a new spirit was infused into American art — *Amer. Guide Series* N.Y.) 2: **INSPIRE**; **ANIMATE** (the sense of purpose that infuses scientific research) 3: to steep in liquid (as water) before boiling for extracting useful qualities — **in-fuse-er** *n*

syn **INFUSE**, **SUPFUSE**, **IMBUE**, **INORAIN**, **INOCULATE**, **LEAVEN** *shared meaning element* 1: to introduce one thing into another so as to affect it throughout

in-fus-ible \in-'fuz-ə-bəl/ *adj*: incapable of being fused: very difficult to fuse — **in-fus-ibil-ity** \in-'fuz-ə-bəl-ə-tē/ *n* — **in-fus-ible-ness** \in-'fuz-ə-bəl-nəs/ *n*

in-fu-sion \in-'fuzhən/ *n* 1: the act or process of infusing 2: the continuous slow introduction of a solution esp into a vein 3: a product obtained by infusion

in-fu-so-ri-al \in-'fuz-ə-rē-əl/, -'zōr-, -'zōr-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being infusorians

in-fu-so-ri-an \in-'fuz-ə-rē-ən/ *n* [deriv. of L *infusus*]: any of a heterogeneous group of minute organisms found esp in decomposing infusions of organic matter; esp: a ciliated protozoan — **infusorian** *adj*

ing \ɪŋ/ *in*, in some dialects usu., in other dialects informally, on, in, or (after certain consonants) n, m, ŋ *vb* suffix or *adj* suffix [ME, alter. of *-ende*, fr. OE, fr. *-en*, verb stem vowel + *-nde*, *pp* suffix — more at **ANT**] — used to form the present participle (sailing) and sometimes to form an adjective resembling a present participle but not derived from a verb (washbuckling)

ing *n* suffix [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *-ing* one of a (specified) kind]: one of a (specified) kind (sweetening)

ing *n* suffix [ME, fr. OE, suffix forming nouns from verbs, akin to OHG *-ung*, suffix forming nouns from verbs] 1: action or process (running) (sleeping): instance of an action or process (a meeting) 2 *a*: product or result of an action or process (an engraving) — often in *pl* (earnings) *b*: something used in an action or process (a bed covering) (the lining of a coat) 3: action or process connected with (a specified thing) (boating) 4: something connected with, consisting of, or used in making (a specified thing) (scaffolding) (shirting) 5: something related to (a specified concept) (offling)

in-gath-er \in-'gath-ər-, -'geth-/ *vt*: to gather in ~ *vi*: **ASSEMBLE** — **in-gath-er-ing** \in-'gath-ər-ɪŋ/ *n*, *adj*

in-gen-i-ous \in-'jen-yəs/ *adj* [MF *ingenieux*, fr. L *ingeniosus* fr. *ingenium* natural capacity — more at **ENGINE**] 1 *obs*: showing or calling for intelligence, aptitude, or discernment 2: marked by special aptitude at discovering, inventing, or contriving 3: marked by originality, resourcefulness, and cleverness in conception or execution *syn* see **CLEVER** — **in-gen-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-gen-i-ous-ness** *n*

in-gen-u-ous or **in-gé-nue** \an-'jə-nū-, 'ān-, 'ā-zhə-, 'ā-/ *n* [F *Ingénue*, fem. of *ingénu* ingenuous, fr. L *ingenuus*] 1: a naive girl or young woman 2: the stage role of an ingénue; also: an actress playing such a role

in-gen-u-ity \in-'jə-n(y)ū-ə-tē-/ *n*, *pl* -ities 1 *obs*: **CANDOR**, **INGENUOUSNESS** 2 *a*: skill or cleverness in devising or combining: **INGENUITY** *b*: cleverness or aptness of design or contrivance 3: an ingenious device or contrivance

in-gen-u-ous \in-'jen-yəs-/ *adj* [L *ingenuus* native, free born, fr. *in-* + *gignere* to beget — more at **KIN**] 1 *obs*: **NOBLE**, **HONORABLE** 2 *a*: showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candor *b*: lacking craft or subtlety 3 [by alter.] *obs*: **INGENUOUS** *syn* see **NATURAL** *ant* **disingenuous**, **cunning** — **in-gen-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-gen-u-ous-ness** *n*

in-gest \in-'jest/ *vt* [L *ingestus*, pp of *ingerere* to carry in, fr. *in-* + *gerere* to bear — more at **CAST**]: to take in for or as if for digestion: **ABSORB** — **in-gest-ible** \-'jes-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **in-ges-tion** \-'jes(h)-chən/ *n* — **in-ges-tive** \-'jes-tiv-/ *adj*

in-ges-ta \in-'jes-tə/ *n* *pl* [NL, fr. L *neut. pl* of *ingestus*]: material taken into the body by way of the digestive tract

in-gle \ɪŋ-'gəl/ *n* [ScGael *alingle*] 1: **FLAME**, **BLAZE** 2: **FIRE-PLACE** 3: **CORNER**, **ANOLE**

in-gle-nook \in-'nūk/ *n*: a nook by a large open fireplace; also: a bench or settle occupying this nook

in-glo-ri-ous \in-'glō-rē-əs-, -'glōr-/ *adj* [L *inglorius*, fr. *in-* + *gloria* glory] 1: not glorious: lacking fame or honor 2: **SHAMEFUL**, **IGNOMINIOUS** — **in-glo-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-glo-ri-ous-ness** *n*

in-got \ɪŋ-'gɒt/ *n* [ME, prob. modif. of MF *lingot* ingot of metal, incorrectly divided as *lingot*, as if fr. *le*, the, fr. *lille* that] 1: a mold in which metal is cast 2: a mass of metal cast into a convenient shape for storage or transportation to be later processed **ingot** iron *n*: iron containing only small proportions of impurities (as less than 0.05 percent carbon)

in-grain \in-'grān/ *vt*: to work indelibly into the natural texture or mental or moral constitution *syn* see **INFUSE**

in-grain \in-'grān/ *adj* 1 *a*: made of fiber that is dyed before being spun into yarn *b*: made of yarn that is dyed before being woven or knitted 2: thoroughly worked in: **INNATE**

in-grain \in-'grān/ *n* 1: an article made with ingrain yarns 2: innate quality or character

in-grained \in-'grānd-, ('-ɪn-/ *adj* 1: worked into the grain or fiber 2: forming a part of the essence or inmost being: **DEEP**, **SEATED** (~ prejudice) — **in-grained-ly** \in-'grānd-lē-, in-'grānd-lē-/ *adv*

in-grate \in-'grāt/ *n* [L *ingratus* ungrateful, fr. *in-* + *gratus* grateful — more at **GRACE**]: an ungrateful person

in-gra-ti-ate \in-'grā-shē-āt/ *vi* **at**-ad-, **at-ing** [in- + L *gratia* grace] 1: to gain favor or favorable acceptance for by deliberate effort — usu. used with *with* (~ themselves with the community leaders — William Attwood) — **in-gra-ti-ation** \in-'grā-shē-ā-shən/ *n* — **in-gra-ti-to-ry** \in-'grā-shē(-)ə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-/ *adj*

in-gra-ti-at-ing *adj* 1: capable of winning favor: **PLEASEING** (an ~ smile) 2: intended or adopted in order to gain favor: **FLATTER**

in-gra-ti-at-ing-ly \in-'grā-shē-āt-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

in-gra-ti-tude \in-'grat-ə-(t)yūd/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *ingrati-tudo*, fr. L *in-* + LL *gratitudo* gratitude]: forgetfulness or of poor return for kindness received: **UNGRATEFULNESS**

in-gre-dient \in-'grēd-ē-ənt/ *n* [ME, fr. L *ingredient-*, *ingrediens*, *pp* of *ingredi* to go into, fr. *in-* + *gradi* to go — more at **GRADE**]: something that enters into a compound or is a component part of any combination or mixture: **CONSTITUENT** *syn* see **ELEMENT** — **ingredient** *adj*

in-gress \in-'gres/ *n* [ME, fr. L *ingressus*, fr. *ingressus*, *pp* of *ingredi*] 1: the act of entering: **ENTRANCE**, *specif*: the entrance of a celestial object into eclipse, occultation, or transit 2: the power or liberty of entrance or access — **in-gres-sion** \in-'greshən/ *n*

in-gres-sive \in-'gres-iv/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or involving *ingress* (an ~ current of air) 2: **INCHOATIVE** 2 — **ingressive** *n* — **in-gres-sive-ness** *n*

in-group \in-'grüp/ *n*: a group with which one feels a sense of solidarity or community of interests — compare **OUT-GROUP**

in-grow-ing \in-'grō-ɪŋ/ *adj*: growing or tending inward

in-grown \in-'grōn/ *adj* 1: grown in, *specif*: having the free tip or edge embedded in the flesh (an ~ toenail) 2: having the direction of growth or activity or interest inward rather than outward: **WITHDRAWN** — **in-grown-ness** \in-'grōn-nəs/ *n*

in-grow-th \in-'grōth/ *n* 1: a growing inward (as to fill a void) 2: something that grows in or into a space

in-gui-nal \in-'gwān-/ *adj* [L *inguinalis*, fr. *inguin-*, *inguen* groin — more at **ADEN**]: of, relating to, or situated in the region of the groin or in either of the lowest lateral regions of the abdomen

in-gur-gi-tate \in-'gur-jə-tāt/ *vi* **-tated**; **-tat-ing** [L *ingurgitatus*, *pp* of *ingurgitare*, fr. *in-* + *gurgit-*, *gurgis* whirlpool — more at **VORACIOUS**]: to swallow greedily or in large quantities: **GUZZLE**

in-gur-gi-tation \in-'gur-jə-tā-shən/ *n*

INH \ɪn-'æch/ *abbr* [isomocitric acid hydrazide] isoniazid

in-hab-it \in-'həb-ət/ *vb* [ME *enhabiten*, fr. MF & L; MF *enhabiter*, fr. L *inhabitare*, fr. *in-* + *habitare* to dwell, fr. *habitus*, *pp* of *habere* to have — more at **OIVE**] *vi* 1: to occupy as a place of settled residence or habitat: live in (~ed a small two-room apartment) 2: to occupy or be present in any manner or form (the human beings who ~ this tale — Al Newman) ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to have residence in a place: **DWELL** — **in-hab-it-able** \ə-'bəl/ *adj* — **in-hab-it-er** *n*

in-hab-it-an-cy \in-'həb-ət-ən-sē/ *n*: **INHABITATION**

in-hab-it-ant \in-'həb-ət-ənt/ *n*: one that occupies a particular place regularly, routinely, or for a period of time (~s of large cities) (the tapeworm is an ~ of the intestine)

in-hab-it-a-tion \in-'həb-ə-tā-shən/ *n*: the act of inhabiting: the state of being inhabited

in-hab-ited *adj*: having inhabitants

in-hal-ant \in-'hāl-ənt/ *n*: something (as an allergen or medication) that is inhaled — **inhalant** *adj*

in-ha-la-tion \in-'hə-lā-shən-, in-'lā-/ *n* 1: the act or an instance of inhaling 2: material (as medication) to be taken in by inhaling — **in-ha-la-tion-al** \-shənəl-, -shən-/ *adj*

in-ha-la-tor \in-'hə-lā-tər-, in-'lā-tər/ *n*: a device providing a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide for breathing that is used esp in conjunction with artificial respiration

in-hale \in-'hāl-/ *vb* **-haled**; **in-hal-ing** [in- + *-hale* (as in *ex-hale*)] *vi* 1: to draw in by breathing 2: to take in eagerly or greedily (*inhaled* about four meals at once — Ring Lardner) ~ *vi*: to breathe in — **in-hale** \in-'hāl-/ *n*

in-hal-er \in-'hāl-ər/ *n* 1: one that inhales 2: a device by means of which medicinal material is inhaled 3: **SNIFTER**

in-har-mon-ic \in-'här-'mān-ik/ *adj*: not harmonic: **DISCORDANT**

in-har-mo-ni-ous \in-'mō-nē-əs/ *adj* 1: not harmonious: **DISCORDANT** 2: not fitting or congenial: **CONFLICTING** — **in-har-mo-ni-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-har-mo-ni-ous-ness** *n*

in-har-mo-n-y \in-'här-'mō-nē-/ *n*: **DISCORD**

in-her-e \in-'hēr-/ *vi* **in-hered**; **in-her-ing** [L *inherere*, fr. *in-* + *haerere* to adhere — more at **HESITATE**]: to be inherent: **BELONG**

in-her-ence \in-'hēr-ən(s)-, -'hēr-/ *n*: the quality, state, or fact of inhering

in-her-ent \in-'hēr-ənt/ *adj* [L *inherent-*, *inherens*, *pp* of *inherere*]: involved in the constitution or essential character of something: belonging by nature or settled habit: **INTRINSIC** — **in-her-ent-ly** *adv*

in-her-it \in-'hēr-ət/ *vb* [ME *enheriten* to make heir, inherit, fr. MF *enheriter* to make heir, fr. LL *inhereditas*, fr. L *in-* + *hereditas* inheritance — more at **HEREDITY**] *vi* 1: to come into possession or receive esp as a right or divine portion (and every one who has left houses or brothers or sisters ~ for my name's sake, will receive a hundredfold, and ~ eternal life — Mt 19:29 (RSV)) 2 *a*: to receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his death *b*: to receive as a devise or legacy 3: to receive from ancestors by genetic transmission (~ a strong constitution) 4: to have in turn or receive as if from an ancestor (~ed the problem from his predecessor) ~ *vi*: to take or hold a possession or rights by inheritance — **in-her-it-er** \-ət-ər/ *n* — **in-her-it-ress** \-ə-tres/ *n* — **in-her-it-rix** \-ə-triks/ *n*

in-her-it-able \in-'hēr-ət-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: capable of being inherited: **TRANSMISSIBLE** 2: capable of taking by inheritance — **in-her-it-abil-ity** \-hēr-ət-ə-bəl-ə-tē/ *n* — **in-her-it-able-ness** \-hēr-ət-ə-bəl-nəs/ *n*

in-her-it-ance \in-'hēr-ət-ən(t)s/ *n* 1 *a*: the act of inheriting property *b*: the reception of genetic qualities by transmission from parent to offspring *c*: the acquisition of a possession, condition, or trait from past generations 2: something that is or may be inherited 3 *a*: **TRADITION** *b*: a valuable possession that is a common heritage from nature 4 *obs*: **POSSESSION** *syn* see **HERITAGE**

inheritance tax *n* 1: an excise in the form of a percentage of the value of the property received that is levied on the privilege of an

in-oper-cu-late \in-ə-'pər-kyə-lət/ *adj*: having no operculum — **inoperculate** *n*

in-op-portune \in-əp-ə-'t(y)ūn/ *adj* [L *inopportunus*, fr. *in-* + *opportunus* opportune]: INCONVENIENT, UNSEASONABLE — **in-op-portune-ly** *adv* — **in-op-portune-ness** \-t(y)ūn-nəs/ *n*

In order that *conj*: That 2A(1)

in-or-di-nate \in-'ōrd-ə-nət, -'ōrd-nət/ *adj* [ME *inordinat*, fr. L *inordinatus*, fr. *in-* + *ordinatus*, pp of *ordinare* to arrange — more at **ORDAIN**]: 1: DISORDERLY, UNREGULATED 2: exceeding reasonable limits: IMMODERATE *syn* see **EXCESSIVE** *ant* temperate — **in-or-di-nate-ly** *adv* — **in-or-di-nate-ness** *n*

inorg *abbr* inorganic

in-or-gan-ic \in-'ōr-gan-ik/ *adj* 1: (1): being or composed of matter other than plant or animal: MINERAL (2): forming or belonging to the inanimate world *b*: of, relating to, or dealt with by a branch of chemistry concerned with substances not usu. classed as organic 2: not arising from natural growth: ARTIFICIAL *also*: lacking structure, character, or vitality (dull ~ things, without individuality or prestige — John Buchan) — **in-or-gan-ic-ally** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

in-os-cu-late \in-'ās-kyə-'lāt/ *vb* -lated; -lating: to unite by apposition or contact: BLEND — **in-os-cu-la-tion** \in-'ās-kyə-'lā-shən/ *n*

in-os-tol \in-'dō-sə-'tōl, -'tōl/ *n* [ISV, fr. *inostol*, fr. Gk *inos*, gen. of *is sine* — more at **WITH**]: any of several crystalline stereoisomeric cyclic alcohols $C_4H_8O_6$, esp: MYOINOSITOL — **in-o-tropic** \ē-'dō-'trō-pik, -'trō-pik/ *adj* [ISV *ino-* (fr. Gk *in-*, *is sine*) + *-tropic*]: influencing muscular contractility

INP *abbr* International News Photo

in-pa-tient \in-'pā-shənt/ *n*: a hospital patient who receives lodging and food as well as treatment — compare **OUTPATIENT**

in-per-son \in-'pərs-ən/ *adj*: of or relating to the actual presence of the subject: LIVE (an ~ performance)

in-per-son-am \in-'pərs-ən-əm, -nəm/ *adv* or *adj* [LL, against a person]: against a person for the purpose of imposing a liability or obligation — used esp of legal actions or judgments, compare **IN REM**

in-pet-to \in-'pet-(ō)/ *adv* or *adj* [It, lit. in the breast] 1: in private: SECRETLY 2: in miniature

in-phase \in-'fāz/ *adj* [fr. the phrase *in phase*]: being of the same electrical phase

in-pour \in-'pō-(ə), -'pō-(ə)/ *vi*: to pour in (goods and money — and cheered the population — J J Mallon)

in-print \in-'prɪnt/ *adj*: being in print

in-pro-cess \in-'prɪs-es, -'prɪs-, -sə/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being goods in manufacture as distinguished from raw materials or from finished products

in-pro-pria per-sona \in-'prō-prē-ə-pər-'sō-nə/ *adv* [ML]: in one's own person or character: PERSONALLY, *specif*: without the assistance of an attorney

in-put \in-'put/ *n* 1: something that is put in as *a*: an amount put in (increased ~ of fertilizer increases crop yield) *b*: power or energy put into a machine or system for storage, conversion in kind, or conversion of characteristics usu. with the intent of sizable recovery in the form of output *c*: a component of production (as land, labor, or raw materials) *d*: information fed into a data processing system or computer 2: the means by which or the point at which an input (as of energy, material, or data) is made 3: the act or process of putting in

input *vi* **in-put-ted** or **input**: **in-put-ting**: to enter (as data) into a computer or data processing system

inq *abbr* inquire

in-quest \in-'kwɛst/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *enquête*, fr. (assumed) VL *inquaestus*, pp of *inquaerere* to inquire] 1: *a*: a judicial or official inquiry or examination esp before a jury (a coroner's ~) *b*: a body of men (as a jury) assembled to hold such an inquiry *c*: the finding of the jury upon such inquiry or the document recording it 2: INQUIRY, INVESTIGATION

in-qui-etude \in-'kwɪ-ə-'t(y)ūd/ *n* [ME, fr. MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *inquietudo*, fr. L *inquietus* disturbed, fr. *in-* + *quietus* quiet]: disturbed state: DISQUIETUDE

in-qui-line \in-'kwɔ-'lɪn, -'lɪn/ *n* [L *inquillinus* tenant, lodger, fr. *in-* + *colere* to cultivate, dwell — more at **WHEEL**]: an animal that lives habitually in the nest or abode of some other species — **in-qui-line** *adj* — **in-qui-lin-ism** \-lɪn-'iz-əm/ *n* — **in-qui-lin-ity** \in-'kwɔ-'lɪn-ə-ti, -'lɪn-/ *n* — **in-qui-lin-ous** \-lɪ-'nɔs/ *adj*

in-quire \in-'kwɪ-(ə)/ *vb* **in-quired**; **in-quir-ing** [ME *enquiren*, fr. OF *enquerre*, fr. (assumed) VL *inquaerere*, alter of L *inquirere*, fr. *in-* + *quaerere* to seek] *vt* 1: to ask about (some kindred spirit shall ~ thy fate — Thomas Gray) 2: to search into esp by asking questions: INVESTIGATE *syn* *vi* 1: to put a question: seek for information by questioning (*inquired* about the horses — *Amer Guide Series*, La.) 2: to make investigation or inquiry — often used with *into* (a government cannot ~ into religious conviction — W. R. Inge) *syn* *see* **ASK** — **in-quir-er** *n* — **in-quir-ing-ly** \-kwɪ-'rɪŋ-/ *adv* — **in-quire** *after*: to ask about the health of

in-quiry \in-'kwɪ-(ə)/ *n* — **in-quir-er** *n* — **in-quir-er-ly** \-kwɪ-'rɪŋ-/ *adv* 1: a request for information 2: a systematic investigation often of a matter of public interest

in-quis-i-tion \in-'kwɪz-ə-'tʃən, -'tʃən/ *n* [ME *Inquisicioun*, fr. MF *inquisition*, fr. L *inquisitio*, *inquisitio*, fr. *inquisitus*, pp of *inquirere*]: 1: the act of inquiring: EXAMINATION 2: a judicial or official inquiry or examination usu. before a jury; *also*: the finding of the jury 3: *a cap*: a former Roman Catholic tribunal for the discovery and punishment of heresy *b*: an investigation conducted with little regard for individual rights *c*: a severe questioning — **in-quis-i-tion-al** \-tʃən-'nɔl, -'nɔ-'tʃəl/ *adj*

in-quis-i-tive \in-'kwɪz-ə-'tɪv/ *adj* 1: given to examination or investigation 2: inclined to ask questions, esp: inordinately or improperly curious about the affairs of others *syn* *see* **CURIOUS** *ant* inquisitorial — **in-quis-i-tive-ly** *adv* — **in-quis-i-tive-ness** *n*

in-quis-i-tor \in-'kwɪz-ə-'tɔr/ *n*: one who inquires or makes inquisition; *esp*: one who is unduly harsh, severe, or hostile in making an

inquiry — **in-quis-i-tor-ial** \-kwɪz-ə-'tɔr-ē-əl, -'tɔr-/ *adj* — **in-quis-i-tor-ial-ly** \-tɔr-ē-əl-/ *adv*

in re \in-'rē, -'rē/ *prep* [L]: in the matter of: CONCERNING, RE — often used in the title or name of a law case

in rem \in-'rem/ *adv* or *adj* [LL]: against a thing (as a right, status, or property) — used esp of legal actions or judgments, compare **IN PERSONAM**

in-res-i-dence *adj*: being officially associated with an organization in a specified capacity — usu. used in combination (writer-in-residence at the university)

INRI *abbr* [L *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*] Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews

in-rod \in-'rōd/ *n* 1: a sudden hostile incursion: RAID 2: an advance or penetration often at the expense of someone or something (ready to defend himself and his property from the ~s of others — Audrey Butts) (power to make dramatic ~s against an injustice of long standing — M S Eisenhower)

in-rush \in-'rʊʃ/ *n*: a crowding or flooding in: INFUX

ins *abbr* 1 inches 2 insurance

in-sal-u-bri-ous \in-(d)-sə-'lɪ-brē-əs/ *adj* [L *insalubris*, fr. *in-* + *salubris* healthful — more at **SAFE**]: not conducive to health: UN-WHOLESOME (an ~ climate) — **in-sal-u-bri-ty** \-brē-ə-ti/ *n*

in-sane \in-'sæn/ *adj* [L *insanus*, fr. *in-* + *sanus* sane] 1: mentally disordered: exhibiting insanity 2: used by, typical of, or intended for insane persons (an ~ asylum) 3: ABSURD (an ~ scheme for making money) — **in-sane-ly** *adv* — **in-sane-ness** \-sæn-nəs/ *n*

in-sen-si-tary \in-'sən-sə-'tər-/ *adj*: unclear enough to endanger health: FILTHY, CONTAMINATED — **in-sen-si-ta-ly** \-sən-sə-'tər-/ *adv*

in-sen-si-ty \in-'sən-sə-'tɪ-/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: *a*: a deranged state of the mind usu. occurring as a specific disorder (as schizophrenia) and usu. excluding such states as mental deficiency, psychoneurosis, and various character disorders *b*: a mental disorder 2: such unsoundness of mind or lack of understanding as prevents one from having the mental capacity required by law to enter into a particular relationship, status, or transaction or as removes one from criminal or civil responsibility 3: *a*: extreme folly or unreasonableness *b*: something utterly foolish or unreasonable

in-sat-i-a-ble \in-'sā-shə-'bəl/ *adj* [ME *insatiabilis*, fr. MF, fr. L *insatiabilis*, fr. *in-* + *satiare* to satisfy — more at **SATiate**]: incapable of being satisfied: QUENCHLESS (had an ~ desire for wealth) — **in-sat-i-a-bil-ty** \in-'sā-shə-'bɪl-ə-ti-/ *n* — **in-sat-i-a-bil-ness** \in-'sā-shə-'bəl-nəs/ *n* — **in-sat-i-a-bly** \-bəl-/ *adv*

in-sat-i-ate \in-'sā-shə-'tɪ-/ *adj*: INSATIABLE — **in-sat-i-a-tely** *adv* — **in-sat-i-a-tion** \-sā-'tā-shən/ *n*

in-scribe \in-'skrib/ *vt* [L *inscribere*, fr. *in-* + *scribere* to write — more at **SCRIBE**] 1: *a*: to write, engrave, or print as a lasting record *b*: to enter on a list: ENROLL *c*: to write (characters) in a particular format in cryptography 2: *a*: to write, engrave, or print characters upon *b*: to autograph or address as a gift 3: to dedicate to someone 4: to draw within a figure so as to touch in as many places as possible (a regular polygon inscribed in a circle) 5 *Brit*: to register the name of the holder of (a security) — **in-scribe-r** *n*

in-scrip-tion \in-'skrip-shən/ *n* [ME *inscriptioun*, fr. L *inscriptio*, *inscriptio*, pp of *inscribere*] 1: *a*: something that is inscribed, *also*: SUPERScription *b*: EPIGRAPH 2: *c*: the wording on a coin, medal, or seal: LEGEND 2: the dedication of a book or work of art 3: *a*: the act of inscribing *b*: the entering of a name on or as if on a list: ENROLLMENT 4 *Brit*: *a*: the act of inscribing securities *b*: *pl*: inscribed securities — **in-scrip-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən-'l/ *adj*

in-scrip-tive \in-'skrip-tɪv/ *adj*: relating to or constituting an inscription — **in-scrip-tive-ly** *adv*

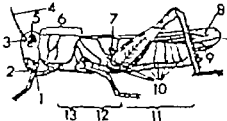
in-scrut-a-ble \in-'skrūt-ə-'bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *inscrutabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *scrutari* to search — more at **SCRUTIN**]: not readily investigated or interpreted: hard to grasp (God, thy judgments are ~ — Robert Browning) *syn* *see* **MYSTERIOUS** — **in-scrut-a-bil-ty** \-skrūt-ə-'bɪl-ə-ti-/ *n* — **in-scrut-a-bil-ness** \-skrūt-ə-'bəl-nəs/ *n* — **in-scrut-a-bly** \-bəl-/ *adv*

in-sculp \in-'skɒlp/ *vt* [ME *insculpere*, fr. L *insculpere*, fr. *in-* + *sculpere* to carve — more at **SHELF**] *archaic*: ENGRAVE, SCULPTURE

in-seam \in-'sɛm/ *n*: an inner seam of a garment or shoe

in-sect \in-'sekt/ *n* [L *insectum*, fr. neut. of *insectus*, pp of *insecare* to cut into, fr. *in-* + *secare* to cut — more at **SAW**] 1: *a*: any of numerous small invertebrate animals (as spiders or centipedes) that are more or less obviously segmented *b*: any of a class (Insecta) of arthropods (as bugs or bees) with well-defined head, thorax, and abdomen, only three pairs of legs, and typically one or two pairs of wings 2: any of various small animals (as earthworms or turtles) (whatever creeps the ground, ~ or worm — John Milton) 3: *a*: a trivial or contemptible person — **in-sect** *adj* — **in-sect-an** \in-'sek-tən/ *adj*

in-sect-ary \in-'sek-tər-/ *n*, *pl* -ries: a place for the keeping or rearing of living insects



external parts of an insect 1b 1 labial palpus 2 maxillary palpus 3 simple eye 4 antenna 5 compound eye 6 prothorax 7 tympanum 8 wing 9 ovipositor 10 spiracles 11 abdomen 12 metathorax 13 mesothorax

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke q sing o flow o flaw of coln th than th this
l foot u foot y yet yf few yf furious zh vision

inland \in-land, -land\ *n*: the interior part of a country
inland *adj* 1 chiefly *Brit*: not foreign: DOMESTIC 2: of or relating to the interior of a country
inland *adv*: into or toward the interior
in-law \in-*l*aw, -*l*aw\ *n*: one who lives inland
in-law \in-*l*aw\ *n* [back-formation fr. *mother-in-law*, etc.]: a relative by marriage
inlay \in-*l*ay, -*l*ay\ *vt* in-laid \-*l*aid\; in-lay-ing 1 *a*: to set into a surface or ground material *b*: to adorn with insertions *c*: to insert (as a color plate) into a mat or other reinforcement *d*: to reinforce (silver-plated ware) at points of wear with additional silver 2: to rub, beat, or fuse (as wire) into an incision in metal, wood, or stone — in-lay-er *n*
inlay \in-*l*ay\ *n* 1: inlaid work or a decorative inlaid pattern 2: a tooth filling shaped to fit a cavity and then cemented into place
inlet \in-*l*et, -*l*et\ *n* [fr. its letting water in] 1 *a*: a bay or recess in the shore of a sea, lake, or river; also: CREEK *b*: a narrow water passage between peninsulas or through a barrier island leading to a bay or lagoon 2: a way of entering; esp: an opening for intake (a fuel) —
in-lier \in-*l*i-er\ *n* [in + *-lier* (as in *outlier*)] 1: a mass of rock whose outcrop is surrounded by rock of younger age 2: a distinct area or formation completely surrounded by another; also: ENCLAVE
in-line engine \in-*l*in-*e*-*en*-*jin*\ *n*: an internal-combustion engine in which the cylinders are arranged in one or more straight lines
in loco parentis \in-*l*o-*k*o-*p*ar-*en*-*tis*\ *adv* [L]: in the place of a parent
in loco parentis *n*: regulation or supervision by an administrative body (as at a university) acting in loco parentis (the concept of *in loco parentis* is a dead issue as far as these faculty members are concerned) — *Change*
inly \in-*l*i\ *adv* 1: INWARDLY 2: in a manner suggesting great depth of knowledge or understanding: THOROUGHLY
inmate \in-*m*at\ *n*: one of a group occupying a single place of residence; esp: a person confined (as in a prison or hospital)
in medias res \in-*m*ed-*i*-*as*-*res*, -*m*ed-*i*-*as*-*rez*\ *adv* [L, *it*, into the midst of things]: in or into the middle of a narrative or plot (the script hops from one thing to another, starting *in medias res*) — H. C. Schöenberg
in memoriam \in-*m*o-*m*o-*r*i-*a*-*m*\ *prep* [L]: in memory of — used esp in epitaphs
in-migrant \in-*m*i-*gr*ant\ *n*: one that in-migrates
in-migrate \in-*m*i-*gr*at\ *vi*: to move into or come to live in a region or community esp as part of a large-scale and continuing movement of population — compare OUT-MIGRATE — in-mi-gra-tion \-*gr*at-shən\ *n*
in-most \in-*m*ost\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *innemest*, superl. of *inne*, *adv*, in, within, fr. *in*, *adv*]: deepest within: farthest from the outside
inn \in\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *inni* dwelling, inn, OE *in*, *adv*] 1 *a*: a public house for the lodging and entertaining of travelers *b*: TAVERN 2: a residence formerly provided for British students in London and esp for students of law
inn *vi*: to put up at an inn
innards \in-*n*ardz\ *n* pl [alter of *inwards*] 1: the internal organs of a man or animal, esp: VISCERA 2: the internal parts of a structure or mechanism
innate \in-*n*at, -*n*at\ *adj* [ME *innat*, fr. L *innatus*, pp. of *innasci* to be born in, fr. *in* + *nasci* to be born — more at *NATION*] 1 *a*: existing in or belonging to an individual from birth: NATIVE *b*: belonging to the essential nature of something: INHERENT *c*: originating in or derived from the mind or the constitution of the intellect rather than from experience 2 *a*: attached to the apex of the support — compare ADNATE *b*: ENDOGENOUS *c*: immersed or embedded in — in-nate-ly *adv* — in-nate-ness *n*
syn INNATE, INBORN, INBRED, CONGENITAL, HEREDITARY *shared meaning element*: not acquired after birth
inner \in-*n*er\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *innere*, compar. of *inne* within — more at *INMOST*] 1 *a*: situated farther in (the ~ bark) *b*: being near a center esp of influence (the life and soul of the government, the ~ cabinet of deputy prime ministers, has disappeared — Richard Lowenthal) 2: of or relating to the mind or spirit (the ~ life of man) — inner *n* — in-ner-ly *adv*
inner city *n*: the usu. older and more densely populated central section of a city — inner-city *adj*
inner-directed \in-*n*er-*d*i-*rek*-təd, -*d*i-\ *adj*: directed in thought and action by one's own scale of values as opposed to external norms
inner ear *n*: the essential organ of hearing and equilibrium located in the temporal bone and innervated by the auditory nerve
inner light *n*, often *cap I & L*: a divine presence held (as in Quaker doctrine) to enlighten and guide the soul
in-ner-most \in-*n*er-*m*ost\ *adj*: farthest inward: INMOST
in-ner-most *n*: the inmost part
inner planet *n*: any of the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars that as a group have orbits nearer the sun than the outer planets
inner product *n*: SCALAR PRODUCT
inner sole \in-*n*er-*s*ol\ *n*: INSOLE
inner space *n*: space at or near the earth's surface and esp under the sea
inner-spring \in-*n*er-*s*prɪŋ\ *adj*: having coil springs inside a padded casing (~ mattress)
inner tube *n*: TUBE 3
in-ner-vate \in-*n*er-*v*at, -*v*at\ *vt* -vated; -vat-ing 1: to supply with nerves — in-ner-vat-ion \in-*n*er-*v*at-shən, in-*n*er-\ *n* — in-ner-vat-ion-al \-*sh*ən-l, -*sh*ən-\ *adj*
in-ner-ve \in-*n*er-*v*e\ *vi*: to give nervous energy or power to
inn-holder \in-*n*ol-dər\ *n*: INNKEEPER
in-nol \in-*n*ol\ *n* [in sense 1, fr. E dial *in* to reclaim; in other senses, fr. *in*] 1: the reclaiming of land esp from the sea 2 *a*: a division of a baseball game consisting of a turn at bat for each team, also: a baseball team's turn at bat ending with the third out *b* pl but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: a division of a cricket match *c*: a player's

turn (as in horseshoes, pool, or croquet) 3: a chance or opportunity for action or accomplishment — usu. used in *pl* but *sing*, or *pl* in *constr* (on the verge of that momentous ~ which was to project him into world politics — *Times Lit. Supp.*)
inn-keeper \in-*n*-*k*ē-*p*ər\ *n*: the landlord of an inn
in-no-cence \in-*n*-*s*ən(t)s\ *n* 1 *a*: freedom from guilt or sin through being unacquainted with evil: BLAMELESSNESS *b*: CHASTITY *c*: freedom from legal guilt of a particular crime or offense *d* (1): freedom from guile or cunning; SIMPLICITY (2): lack of worldly experience or sophistication *e*: lack of knowledge: IGNORANCE (written in entire ~ of the Italian language — E. R. Bentley) 2: one that is innocent 3 *a*: BLUET *b* (1): a small herb (*Collinsia verna* of the figwort family) of the central U.S. (2): a related California herb (*C. bicolor*)
in-no-cen-cy \in-*n*-*s*ən-tē\ *n*, pl -cies: INNOCENCE, also: an innocent action or quality
in-no-cent \in-*n*-*s*ən(t)-*əd*\ [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *innocent*, *innocens*, fr. *in* + *nocent*, *nocens* wicked, fr. *prp* of *nocere* to harm — more at NOXIOUS] 1 *a*: free from guilt or an esp through lack of knowledge of evil: BLAMELESS (an ~ child) *b*: harmless in effect or intention (searching for a hidden motive in even the most ~ conversation — Leonard Wibberley), also: CANDID (gave me an ~ gaze) *c*: free from legal guilt or fault, also: LAWFUL (a wholly ~ transaction) 2: lacking or deprived of something (her face ~ of cosmetics — Marcia Davenport) 3 *a*: lacking or reflecting a lack of sophistication, guile, or self-consciousness: ARTLESS, INGENUOUS *b*: IGNORANT (almost entirely ~ of Latin — C. L. Wrenn); also: UNAWARE (perfectly ~ of the confusion he had created — B. R. Haydon) — innocent *n* — in-no-cent-ly *adv*
in-noc-u-ous \in-*n*-*ak*-*y*-*u*-*əs*\ *adj* [L *innocuus*, fr. *in* + *nocere*] 1: producing no injury: HARMLESS 2: not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility: INOFFENSIVE, INSPID — in-noc-u-ous-ly *adv* — in-noc-u-ous-ness *n*
Inn of Court 1: one of four sets of buildings in London belonging to four societies of students and practitioners of the law 2: one of four societies that alone admit to practice at the English bar
in-nom-i-nate \in-*n*-*əm*-*n*-*ot*\ *adj* [LL *innominatus*, fr. L *in* + *nominatus*, pp. of *nominare* to nominate] 1: having no name: UN-NAMED; also: ANONYMOUS
innominate artery *n*: a short artery that arises from the arch of the aorta and divides into the carotid and subclavian arteries of the right side
innominate bone *n*: the large flaring bone that makes a lateral half of the pelvis in mammals and is composed of the ilium, ischium, and pubis which are consolidated into one bone in the adult
innominate vein *n*: either of a pair of veins that receive blood from the head and neck and fuse to form the superior vena cava
in-no-vate \in-*n*-*v*at, -*v*at\ *vb* -vated; -vat-ing [L *innovatus*, pp. of *innovare*, fr. *in* + *novus* new — more at *NEW*] *vi* 1: to introduce as or as if new 2 *a*: to effect a change in (the dictates of my father were ~ not to be altered, innovated, or even discussed — Sir Walter Scott) ~ *vi*: to make changes — in-no-vat-or \-*v*at-*ər*\ *n* — in-no-vat-o-ry \in-*n*-*v*o-*t*ō-*r*ē, in-*n*-*v*o-*t*ō-*r*ē, -*t*ō-*r*ē, -*t*ō-*r*ē, -*t*ō-*r*ē\ *adj*
in-no-vat-ion \in-*n*-*v*at-shən\ *n* 1: the introduction of something new 2: a new idea, method, or device: NOVELTY — in-no-vat-ion-al \-*sh*ən-l, -*sh*ən-\ *adj*
in-no-vat-ive \in-*n*-*v*at-*i*-v\ *adj*: characterized by, tending to, or introducing innovations — in-no-vat-ive-ness *n*
in-nu-en-do \in-*n*-*y*-*u*-*wen*-*d*ō\ *n*, pl -does or -does [L, by hinting, fr. *innuere* to hint, fr. *in* + *nuere* to nod — more at *NUMEN*] 1: an oblique allusion: HINT, INSINUATION, esp: a veiled or equivocal reflection on character or reputation 2: a parenthetical explanation introduced into the text of a legal document
innuendo *vi*: to make an innuendo ~ *vi*: to insinuate by an innuendo
in-nu-mer-a-ble \in-*n*-*y*ūm(-*ə*)-*r*-*ə*-*bl*\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *innumerabilis*, fr. *in* + *numerabilis* numerable]: too many to be numbered: COUNTLESS — in-nu-mer-a-ble-ness *n* — in-nu-mer-a-bly \-*bl*-*ē*\ *adv*
in-nu-mer-ous \in-*n*-*r*əs\ *adj* [L *innumerus*, fr. *in* + *numerus* number — more at *NIMBLE*] 1: INNUMERABLE
in-nu-tri-tion \in-*n*-*y*ū-tri-*sh*ən\ *n*: failure of nourishment
in-ob-er-va-nce \in-*n*-*ə*-*b*-*r*-*v*ən(t)s\ *n* [F & L, fr. L *inobserantia*, fr. *in* + *observantia* observance] 1: lack of attention: HEEDLESSNESS 2: failure to fulfill: NONOBSERVANCE — in-ob-er-va-*nt* \-*v*ənt\ *adj*
in-oc-u-lant \in-*n*-*ak*-*y*-*u*-*l*ənt\ *n*: INOCULUM
in-oc-u-late \in-*n*-*ak*-*y*-*u*-*l*at\ *vi* -lated; -let-ing [ME *inoculatus* to insert a bud in a plant, fr. L *inoculatus*, pp. of *inoculare*, fr. *in* + *oculus* eye, bud — more at *EYE*] 1 *a*: to introduce a microorganism into (~ mice with anthrax) (beans inoculated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria) *b*: to introduce (as a microorganism) into a suitable situation for growth *c*: to introduce immunologically active material (as an antibody or antigen) into esp in order to treat or prevent a disease (~ children against diphtheria) 2: to introduce something into the mind of *syn* see INFUSE — in-oc-u-lat-ive \-*l*at-*i*-v\ *adj* — in-oc-u-lat-iv-ly \-*l*at-*i*-v-*l*-*ē*\ *adv* — in-oc-u-lat-or \-*l*at-*i*-*ər*\ *n*
in-oc-u-la-tion \in-*n*-*ak*-*y*-*u*-*l*ə-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process or an instance of inoculating; *syn* the introduction of a pathogen or antigen into a living organism to stimulate the production of antibodies 2: INOCULUM
in-oc-u-lum \in-*n*-*ak*-*y*-*u*-*l*əm\ *n*, pl -la \-*l*ə\ [NL, fr. L *inoculare*]: material used for inoculation
in-of-fen-sive \in-*n*-*ə*-*f*en(t)-*s*i-v\ *adj* 1: causing no harm or injury 2 *a*: giving no provocation: PEACEABLE *b*: not objectionable to the senses — in-of-fen-sive-ly *adv* — in-of-fen-sive-ness *n*
in-oper-a-ble \in-*n*-*ə*-*p*-*ə*-*b*l\ *adj* [prob. fr. F *inopérable*] 1: not suitable for surgery 2: INOPERATIVE
in-oper-a-tive \in-*n*-*ə*-*p*-*ə*-*t*i-v\, -*t*iv-*ē*\ *adj*: not functioning: not operable — in-oper-a-tive-ness *n*

in-oper-cu-late \in-ə-'pər-kyə-lət/ *adj* : having no operculum — **inoperculate** *n*

in-op-por-tune \in-ə-'pɔr-ti-(y)ūn/ *adj* [L *inopportunist*, fr. *in-* + *oportunist* opportune] : INCONVENIENT, UNSEASONABLE — **in-op-por-tune-ly** *adv* — **in-op-por-tune-ness** \-i-(y)ūn-nəs/ *n*

In order that conj: THAT 2a(1)

in-or-di-nate \in-'ɔrd-nət, -'ɔrd-nat/ *adj* [ME *inordinat*, fr. L *inordinatus*, fr. *in-* + *ordinatus*, pp of *ordinare* to arrange — more at **ORDAIN**] 1 : DISORDERLY, UNREGULATED 2 : exceeding reasonable limits : IMMODERATE *syn* *see* EXCESSIVE *ant* temperate — **in-or-di-nate-ly** *adv* — **in-or-di-nate-ness** *n*

inorg *abbr* inorganic

in-or-gan-ic \in-ə-'gan-ik/ *adj* 1 *a* (1) : being or composed of matter other than plant or animal : MINERAL (2) : forming or belonging to the inanimate world *b* : of, relating to, or dealt with by a branch of chemistry concerned with substances not usu. classed as organic 2 : not arising from natural growth : ARTIFICIAL also : lacking structure, character, or vitality (dull ~ things, without individuality or prestige — John Buchan) — **in-or-gan-ic-ally** \-i-(ə-)lē/ *adv*

in-os-cu-late \in-'ɔs-kyə-'lāt/ *vb* **in-** *lat-ed*; *lat-ing* : to unite by apposition or contact : BLEND — **in-os-cu-la-tion** \in-'ɔs-kyə-'lā-shən/ *n*

in-ol-tol \in-'ɔ-sə-'tɒl, -'nɔ-sə-'tɒl/ *n* [ISV, fr. *inolit* inositol, fr. Gk *inos* gen of *is sineu* — more at **WITHY**] : any of several crystalline stereoisomeric cyclic alcohols $C_6H_{12}O_6$; *esp* : MYOINOSITOL

in-to-ri-cle \in-'nɔ-'trɪ-pɪk, -'trɪ-pɪk/ *adj* [ISV *ino-* (fr. Gk *inos*, *is sineu*) + *-trɪpɪk*] : influencing muscular contractility

INP *abbr* International News Photo

in-pa-tient \in-'pā-shənt/ *n* : a hospital patient who receives lodging and food as well as treatment — compare **OUTPATIENT**

in-per-son \in-'pɜrs-'n/ *adj* : of or relating to the actual presence of the subject : LIVE (an ~ nam, -nəm) *adv* or *adj* [LL, against a person] : against a person for the purpose of imposing a liability or obligation — used esp of legal actions or judgments, compare **IN REM**

in-pet-to \in-'pɛt-(ə)-/ *adv* or *adj* [It. *lit.*, in the breast] 1 : in private : SECRETLY 2 : in miniature

in-phase \in-'fāz/ *adj* [fr. the phrase in phase] : being of the same electrical phase

in-pour \in-'pɔr-(ə)-, -'pɔr-(ə)-/ *vi* : to pour in (goods and money ~ and cheered the population — J. Mallon)

in-print \in-'prɪnt/ *adj* : being in print

in-pro-cess \in-'prɛs-'sɜs, -'prɛs-'sɜs/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being goods in manufacture as distinguished from raw materials or from finished products

in-pro-pria \in-'pɜr-'pɜr-'sɜ-nə/ *adv* [ML] : in one's own person or character : PERSONALLY, *specif* : without the assistance of an attorney

in-put \in-'put/ *n* 1 : something that is put in as *a* : an amount put in (increased ~ of fertilizer increases crop yield) *b* : power or energy put into a machine or system for storage, conversion in kind, or conversion of characteristics usu. with the intent of sizable recovery in the form of output *c* : a component of production (as land, labor, or raw materials) *d* : information fed into a data processing system or computer *e* : the means by which or the point at which an input (as of energy, material, or data) is made *f* : the act or process of putting in

input *vi* **in-put-ted** or **input**; **in-put-ting** : to enter (as data) into a computer or data processing system

inq *abbr* inquire

in-quest \in-'kwɛst/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *enquête*, fr. (assumed) VL *inquaestus*, pp of *inquaerere* to inquire] 1 *a* : a judicial or official inquiry or examination esp before a jury (a coroner's ~) *b* : a body of men (as a jury) assembled to hold such an inquiry *c* : the finding of the jury upon such inquiry or the document recording it 2 : INQUIRY, INVESTIGATION

in-qui-et-ude \in-'kwɪ-'tɪ-(y)ūd/ *n* [ME, fr. MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *inquietudo*, fr. L *inquietus* disturbed, fr. *in-* + *quietus* quiet] : disturbed state : DISQUIETUDE

in-qui-line \in-'kwɪ-'lɪn, -'lɪn/ *n* [L *inquilinus* tenant, lodger, fr. *in-* + *colere* to cultivate, dwell — more at **WHEEL**] : an animal that lives habitually in the nest or abode of some other species — **in-qui-line** *adj* — **in-qui-lin-ism** \-lɪ-'nɪz-əm/ *n* — **in-qui-lin-ity** \-lɪ-'kwɪ-'lɪn-ə-ti-, -ə-ti-/ *n* — **in-qui-lin-ous** \-lɪ-'nɪz-/ *adj*

in-quire \in-'kwɪ-(ə)-/ *vb* **in-** *quired*; **in-** *quir-ing* [ME *inquieren*, fr. OF *enquerre*, fr. (assumed) VL *inquaerere*, alter of L *inquirere*, fr. *in-* + *quaerere* to seek] *vi* 1 : to ask about (some kindred spirit shall ~ thy fate — Thomas Gray) 2 : to search into esp by asking questions : INVESTIGATE *vi* 1 : to put a question : seek for information by questioning (inquired about the horses — *Amer Guide Series* La) 2 : to make investigation or inquiry — often used with *into* (a government cannot ~ into religious conviction — W. R. Inge) *syn* *see* **ASK** — **in-quir-er** *n* — **in-quir-ing-ly** \-kwɪ-'rɪŋ-lē/ *adv* — **in-quire** *after* : to ask about the health of

in-quiry \in-'kwɪ-(ə)-, -'kwɪ-'rɪ-/ *n*, *pl* **-ries** 1 : a request for information 2 : a systematic investigation often of a matter of public interest

in-qui-si-tion \in-'kwɪ-'zɪ-shən, -'zɪ-/ *n* [ME *inquisitioun*, fr. MF *inquisition*, fr. L *inquisition*, *inquisitio*, fr. *inquisitus*, pp of *inquirere*] 1 : the act of inquiring : EXAMINATION 2 : a judicial or official inquiry or examination usu. before a jury; also : the finding of the jury 3 *a* cap : a former Roman Catholic tribunal for the discovery and punishment of heresy *b* : an investigation conducted with little regard for individual rights *c* : a severe questioning — **in-qui-si-tion-al** \-zɪ-'zɪ-shən-l, -'zɪ-/ *adj*

in-qui-si-tive \in-'kwɪ-'zɪ-tɪ-v/ *adj* 1 : given to examination or investigation 2 : inclined to ask questions; *esp* : inordinately or improperly curious about the affairs of others *syn* *see* **CURIOUS** *ant* inquisitorial — **in-qui-si-tive-ly** *adv* — **in-qui-si-tive-ness** *n*

in-qui-si-tor \in-'kwɪ-'zɪ-tɔr-/ *n* : one who inquires or makes inquiry; *esp* : one who is unduly harsh, severe, or hostile in making an

inquiry — **in-quis-i-to-ri-al** \-kwɪ-'zɪ-tɔr-əl, -'tɔr-/ *adj* — **in-quis-i-to-ri-ally** \-zɪ-'tɔr-lē/ *adv*

in re \in-'rɛ-, -'rɛ/ *prep* [L] : in the matter of : CONCERNING, *RE* — often used in the title or name of a law case

in rem \in-'rem/ *adv* or *adj* [LL] : against a thing (as a right, status, or property) — used esp of legal actions or judgments, compare **IN PERSONAM**

in-real-ence *adj* : being officially associated with an organization in a specified capacity — usu. used in combination (writer-in-residence at the university)

INRI *abbr* [L *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*] Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews

in-road \in-'rɔd/ *n* 1 : a sudden hostile incursion : RAID 2 : an advance or penetration often at the expense of someone or something (ready to defend himself and his property from the ~s of others — Audrey Butt) (power to make dramatic ~s against an injustice of long standing — M. S. Eisenhower)

in-rush \in-'rʌʃ/ *n* : a crowding or flooding in : INFLUX

ins *abbr* 1 inches 2 insurance

in-sal-u-bri-ous \in-(tə-)zɪ-'brɪ-əs/ *adj* [L *insalubris*, fr. *in-* + *salubris* healthful] : more at **SAFE**] : not conducive to health : UNWHOLESOME (an ~ climate)

in-sane \in-'sæn/ *adj* [L *insanus*, fr. *in-* + *sanus* sane] 1 : mentally disordered : exhibiting insanity 2 : used by, typical of, or intended for insane persons (an ~ asylum) 3 : ABSURD (an ~ scheme for making money) — **in-sane-ly** *adv* — **in-sane-ness** \-sæn-nəs/ *n*

in-san-it-ary \in-'sæn-ə-'ter-ē/ *adj* : unclean enough to endanger health : FILTHY, CONTAMINATED — **in-san-it-a-tion** \in-'sæn-ə-'tā-shən/ *n*

in-san-ity \in-'sæn-ə-tē/ *n*, *pl* **-ties** 1 *a* : a deranged state of the mind usu. occurring as a specific disorder (as schizophrenia) and usu. excluding such states as mental deficiency, psychoneurosis, and various character disorders *b* : a mental disorder 2 : such unsoundness of mind or lack of understanding as prevents one from having the mental capacity required by law to enter into a particular relationship, status, or transaction or as removes one from criminal or civil responsibility 3 *a* : extreme folly or unreasonableness *b* : something utterly foolish or unreasonable

in-sat-i-ble \in-'sā-shə-'bəl/ *adj* [ME *insatiabilis*, fr. MF, fr. L *insatiabilis*, fr. *in-* + *satiare* to satisfy — more at **SATIATE**] : incapable of being satisfied : QUENCHLESS (had an ~ desire for wealth) — **in-sat-i-bil-ity** \in-'sā-shə-'bɪl-ə-ti-/ *n* — **in-sat-i-bil-ness** \in-'sā-shə-'bɪl-nəs/ *n* — **in-sat-i-bil-ly** \-bɪl-ē/ *adv*

in-sat-i-ate \in-'sā-shə-'tē-/ *adj* : INSATIABLE — **in-sat-i-ate-ly** *adv* — **in-sat-i-ate-ness** *n*

in-scribe \in-'skrib-/ *vb* [L *inscribere*, fr. *in-* + *scribere* to write — more at **SCRIBE**] 1 *a* : to write, engrave, or print as a lasting record *b* : to enter on a list : ENROLL *c* : to write (characters) in a particular format in cryptography 2 *a* : to write, engrave, or print characters upon *b* : to autograph or address as a gift 3 : to dedicate to someone 4 : to draw within a figure so as to touch in as many places as possible (a regular polygon inscribed in a circle) 5 *Brit* : to register the name of the holder of (a security) — **in-scrib-er** *n*

in-scrip-tion \in-'skrip-shən/ *n* [ME *Inscriptioun*, fr. L *inscriptio*, *inscripta*, fr. *inscripsi*, pp of *inscribere*] 1 *a* : something that is inscribed, also : SUPERSCRIPTION *b* : EPIGRAPH 2 *c* : the wording on a coin, medal, or seal : LEGEND 3 : the dedication of a book or work of art 3 *a* : the act of inscribing *b* : the entering of a name on or as if on a list : ENROLLMENT 4 *Brit* : the act of inscribing securities *b* *pl* : inscribed securities — **in-scrip-tion-al** \-shən-l, -shən-/ *adj*

in-scrip-tive \in-'skrip-tɪv/ *adj* : relating to or constituting an inscription — **in-scrip-tive-ly** *adv*

in-scr-oll \in-'skrɔl/ *vi* : to write on a scroll : RECORD

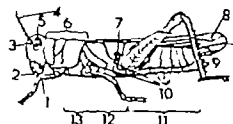
in-scr-u-ta-ble \in-'skrɪt-ə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *inscrutabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *scrutari* to search — more at **SCRUTINY**] : not readily investigated or interpreted : hard to grasp (God, thy judgments are ~ — Robert Browning) *syn* *see* **MYSTERIOUS** — **in-scr-u-ta-bil-ity** \-skrɪt-ə-'bɪl-ə-ti-/ *n* — **in-scr-u-ta-bil-ness** \-skrɪt-ə-'bɪl-nəs/ *n* — **in-scr-u-ta-bil-ly** \-bɪl-ē/ *adv*

in-sculp \in-'skʌlp/ *vi* [ME *insculpen*, fr. L *insculpere*, fr. *in-* + *sculpere* to carve — more at **SHELF**] archaic : ENGRAVE, SCULPTURE

in-seam \in-'sem/ *n* : an inner seam of a garment or shoe

in-sect \in-'sekt/ *n* [L *insectum*, fr. neut. of *insectus*, pp of *insecare* to cut into, fr. *in-* + *secare* to cut — more at **SAW**] 1 *a* : any of numerous small invertebrate animals (as spiders or centipedes) that are more or less obviously segmented *b* : any of a class (Insecta) of arthropods (as bugs or bees) with well-defined head, thorax, and abdomen, only three pairs of legs, and typically one or two pairs of wings 2 : any of various small animals (as earthworms or turtles) (whatever creeps the ground, ~ or worm — John Milton) 3 : a trivial or contemptible person — **in-sect** *adj* — **in-sect-ant** \in-'sek-tən/ *adj*

in-sec-ta-ry \in-'sek-tə-rē-/ *n*, *pl* **-ries** : a place for the keeping or rearing of living insects



external parts of an insect 1b 1 label palpus, 2 maxillary palpus, 3 simple eye, 4 antenna, 5 compound eye, 6 prothorax, 7 tympanum, 8 wing, 9 ovipositor, 10 spiracles, 11 abdomen, 12 metathorax, 13 mesothorax

a about * kitten e further a back i bake i cart, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th this
i foot u foot y yet y few y famous zh vision

in-land \in-länd, -lənd\ *n*: the interior part of a country
inland adj 1 chiefly Brit: not foreign: DOMESTIC 2: of or relating to the interior of a country
inland adv: into or toward the interior
in-land-er \in-länd-ər, -lənd-ər\ *n*: one who lives inland
in-law \in-lō\ *n* [back-formation fr. *mother-in-law*, etc.]: a relative by marriage
in-lay \in-lā, -lā\ *vt* **in-laid** \-lād\; **in-laying** 1 *a*: to set into a surface or ground material *b*: to adorn with insertions *c*: to insert (as a color plate) into a mat or other reinforcement *d*: to reinforce (silver-plated ware) at points of wear with additional silver 2: to rub, beat, or fuse (as wire) into an incision in metal, wood, or stone — **in-lay-er** *n*
in-lay \in-lā\ *n* 1: inlaid work or a decorative inlaid pattern 2: a tooth filling shaped to fit a cavity and then cemented into place
in-let \in-lēt, -lēt\ *n* [fr. its letting water in] 1 *a*: a bay or recess in the shore of a sea, lake, or river; also: CREEK *b*: a narrow water passage between peninsulas or through a barrier island leading to a bay or lagoon 2: a way of entering; esp: an opening for intake (a fuel ~)
in-lier \in-lī-ər\ *n* [in + -lier (as in *outlier*)] 1: a mass of rock whose outcrop is surrounded by rock of younger age 2: a distinct area or formation completely surrounded by another; also: ENCLAVE
in-line engine \in-līn-\ *n*: an internal-combustion engine in which the cylinders are arranged in one or more straight lines
in loco parentis \in-lō-kō-pə-'rent-sə\ *adv* [L]: in the place of a parent
in loco parentis *n*: regulation or supervision by an administrative body (as at a university) acting in loco parentis (the concept of *in loco parentis* is a dead issue as far as these faculty members are concerned — *Change*)
inly \in-lē\ *adv* 1: INWARDLY 2: in a manner suggesting great depth of knowledge or understanding: THOROUGHLY
in-mate \in-māt\ *n*: one of a group occupying a single place of residence, esp: a person confined (as in a prison or hospital)
in-med-ia res \in-med-ē-ə-'rās, -mēd-ē-ə-'rēz\ *adv* [L, lit., into the midst of things]: in or into the middle of a narrative or plot (the script ~ hops from one thing to another, starting *in medias res* — H. C. Schöenberg)
in me-mo-ri-am \in-mə-'mōr-ē-əm, -mōr-\ *prep* [L]: in memory of — used esp. in epitaphs
in-mi-grant \in-mī-'grānt\ *n*: one that in-migrates
in-mi-grate \in-mī-'grāt\ *vi*: to move into or come to live in a region or community esp. as part of a large-scale and continuing movement of population — compare **OUT-MIGRATE** — **in-mi-gra-tion** \-grā-shən\ *n*
in-most \in-'mōst\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *innemost*, superl. of *inne*, *adv.*, in, within, fr. *in*, *adv.*]: deepest within: farthest from the outside
inn \in\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to ON *inn* dwelling, inn, OE *inn*, *adv.*] 1 *a*: a public house for the lodging and entertaining of travelers *b*: TAVERN 2: a residence formerly provided for British students in London and esp. for students of law
inn vi: to put up at an inn
in-ner-der \in-'nərd\ *n pl* [alter. of *inwards*] 1: the internal organs of a man or animal; esp: VISCERA 2: the internal parts of a structure or mechanism
in-nate \in-'āt, -ā\ *adj* [ME *innat*, fr. L *innatus*, pp. of *innasci* to be born in, fr. *in* + *nasci* to be born — more at **NATION**] 1 *a*: existing in or belonging to an individual from birth: NATIVE *b*: belonging to the essential nature of something: INHERENT *c*: originating in or derived from the mind or the constitution of the intellect rather than from experience 2 *a*: attached to the apex of the support — compare **ADNATE** *b*: ENDOGENOUS *c*: immersed or embedded in — **in-nately** *adv* — **in-nate-ness** *n*
syn INNATE, INBORN, INBRED, CONGENITAL, HEREDITARY *shared* *earning element*: not acquired after birth
or \in-'nər-\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *innera*, compar. of *inne* within — re at **INMOST**] 1 *a*: situated farther in (the ~ bark) *b*: nearer a center esp. of influence (the life and soul of the government, the ~ cabinet of deputy prime ministers, has disappeared — Richard Lowenthal) 2: of or relating to the mind or spirit (the ~ life of man) — **inner** *n* — **in-ner-ly** *adv*
inner city *n*: the usu. older and more densely populated central section of a city — **inner-city** *adj*
in-ner-di-rect-ed \in-'nər-də-'rēk-təd, -(d)l-\ *adj*: directed in thought and action by one's own scale of values as opposed to external norms
inner ear *n*: the essential organ of hearing and equilibrium located in the temporal bone and innervated by the auditory nerve
inner light *n*, often cap *I* & *L*: a divine presence held (as in Quaker doctrine) to enlighten and guide the soul
in-ner-most \in-'nər-'mōst\ *adj*: farthest inward: INMOST
innermost *n*: the inmost part
inner planet *n*: any of the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars that as a group have orbits nearer the sun than the outer planets
inner product *n*: SCALAR PRODUCT
in-nor-sole \in-'nər-'hōl\ *n*: INSOLE
inner space *n*: space at or near the earth's surface and esp. under the sea
in-ner-spring \in-'nər-'sprɪŋ\ *adj*: having coil springs inside a padded casing (~ mattress)
inner tube *n*: TUBE 3
in-ner-vate \in-'ər-'vāt, -in-'vər-\ *vt* -vated; -vat-ing: to supply with nerves — **in-ner-va-tion** \in-'vər-'vā-shən, -in-'vər-\ *n* — **in-ner-va-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'l\ *adj*
in-ner-ve \in-'nər-\ *vi*: to give nervous energy or power to
in-ner-holder \in-'hōl-dər\ *n*: INNKEEPER
in-ning \in-'nɪŋ\ *n* [in sense 1, fr. *E dial.* to reclaim, in other senses, fr. *in*] 1: the reclaiming of land esp. from the sea 2 *a*: a division of a baseball game consisting of a turn at bat for each team, also: a baseball team's turn at bat ending with the third out *b pl* but sing or *pl* in constr.: a division of a cricket match *c*: a player's

turn (as in horseshoes, pool, or croquet) 3: a chance or opportunity for action or accomplishment — usu. used in *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr. (on the verge of that momentous ~s which was to project him into world politics — *Times Lit. Supp.*)
inn-keep-er \in-'kē-pər\ *n*: the landlord of an inn
inn-o-cence \in-'kə-sən(t)s\ *n* 1 *a*: freedom from guilt or sin through being unacquainted with evil: BLAMELESSNESS *b*: CHASTITY *c*: freedom from legal guilt of a particular crime or offense *d* (1): freedom from guile or cunning: SIMPLICITY (2): lack of worldly experience or sophistication *e*: lack of knowledge: IGNORANCE (written in entire ~ of the Italian language — E. R. Bentley) 2: one that is innocent 3 *a*: BLUET *b* (1): a small herb (*Collinsia verna* of the figwort family) of the central U.S. (2): a related California herb (*C. bicolor*)
inn-o-cen-cy \-sən-sē\ *n, pl* -cies: INNOCENCE, also: an innocent action or quality
in-no-cent \in-'sənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *innocent*, *innocens*, fr. *in* + *nocent*, *nocens* wicked, fr. *ppr.* of *nocere* to harm — more at **NOXIOUS**] 1 *a*: free from guilt or sin esp. through lack of knowledge of evil: BLAMELESS (an ~ child) *b*: harmless in effect or intention (searching for a hidden motive in even the most ~ conversation — Leonard Wibberley), also: CANDID (gave me an ~ gaze) *c*: free from legal guilt or fault; also: LAWFUL (a wholly ~ transaction) 2: lacking or deprived of something (her face ~ of cosmetics — Marcia Davenport) 3 *a*: lacking or reflecting a lack of sophistication, guile, or self-consciousness: ARTLESS, INGENUOUS *b*: IGNORANT (almost entirely ~ of Latin — C. L. Wrenn); also: UNAWARE (perfectly ~ of the confusion he had created — B. R. Haydon) — **innocent** *n* — **in-no-cent-ly** *adv*
in-noc-u-ous \in-'ik-yə-wəs\ *adj* [L *innocuus*, fr. *in* + *nocere*] 1: producing no injury: HARMLESS 2: not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility: INOFFENSIVE, INSPID — **in-noc-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-noc-u-ous-ness** *n*
inn of Court 1: one of four sets of buildings in London belonging to four societies of students and practitioners of the law 2: one of four societies that alone admit to practice at the English bar
in-nom-i-nate \in-'ām-ə-nət\ *adj* [LL *innominatus*, fr. L *in* + *nominatus*, *pp* of *nominare* to nominate]: having no name: UN-NAMED; also: ANONYMOUS
innominate artery *n*: a short artery that arises from the arch of the aorta and divides into the carotid and subclavian arteries of the right side
innominate bone *n*: the large flaring bone that makes a lateral half of the pelvis in mammals and is composed of the ilium, ischium, and pubis which are consolidated into one bone in the adult
innominate vein *n*: either of a pair of veins that receive blood from the head and neck and fuse to form the superior vena cava
in-no-vate \in-'vāt, -vāt-\ *vb* -vated; -vat-ing [L *innovatus*, *pp* of *innovare*, fr. *in* + *novus* new — more at **NEW**] 1: to introduce as or if new 2 *a*: to effect a change in (the dictates of my father were ~ not to be altered, innovated, or even discussed — Sir Walter Scott) *vi*: to make changes — **in-no-va-tor** \-vāt-ər\ *n* — **in-no-va-to-ry** \in-'və-tōr-ē, -tōr-, -vāt-ōr-ē\ *adj*
in-no-va-tion \in-'vā-shən\ *n* 1: the introduction of something new 2: a new idea, method, or device: NOVELTY — **in-no-va-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'l\ *adj*
in-no-va-tive \in-'vāt-iv\ *adj*: characterized by, tending to, or introducing innovations — **in-no-va-tive-ness** *n*
in-nu-en-do \in-'və-wen-(d)ō\ *n, pl* -dos or -does [L, by hinting, fr. *innuere* to hint, fr. *in* + *nuer* to nod — more at **NUMEN**] 1: an oblique allusion: HINT, INSINUATION, esp.: a veiled or equivocal reflection on character or reputation 2: a parenthetical explanation introduced into the text of a legal document
innuendo *vi*: to make an innuendo ~ *vi*: to insinuate by an innuendo
in-nu-mer-a-ble \in-'(y)ūm(-ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *innumerabilis*, fr. *in* + *numeralis* (numeral); too many to be numbered: COUNTLESS — **in-nu-mer-a-ble-ness** *n* — **in-nu-mer-a-bly** \-blē\ *adv*
in-nu-mer-ous \-rəs\ *adj* [L *innumerus*, fr. *in* + *numerus* number — more at **NUMBLE**]: INNUMERABLE
in-nu-tri-tion \in-'(y)ū-'trish-ən\ *n*: failure of nourishment
in-ob-er-vance \in-'əb-'zər-vən(t)s\ *n* [F & L, F, fr. L *inobservantia*, fr. *in* + *observantia* observance] 1: lack of attention: HEEDLESSNESS 2: failure to fulfill: NONOBSERVANCE — **in-ob-er-vant** \-vənt\ *adj*
in-oc-u-lant \in-'ak-yə-lənt\ *n*: INOCULUM
in-oc-u-late \in-'ak-yə-lāt\ *vi* -lated; -lat-ing [ME *inoculatus* to insert a bud in a plant, fr. L *inoculatus*, *pp* of *inoculare*, fr. *in* + *oculus* eye, bud — more at **EYE**] 1 *a*: to introduce a microorganism into (~ mice with anthrax) (beans inoculated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria) *b*: to introduce (as a microorganism) into a suitable situation for growth *c*: to introduce immunologically active material (as an antibody or antigen) into esp. in order to treat or prevent a disease (~ children against diphtheria) 2: to introduce something into the mind of *syn* see **INFUSE** — **in-oc-u-lat-ive** \-lāt-iv\ *adj* — **in-oc-u-lat-iv-ty** \-ak-yə-lāt-iv-tē\ *n* — **in-oc-u-lator** \-āk-yə-lāt-ər\ *n*
in-oc-u-la-tion \in-'ak-yə-lā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process or an instance of inoculating; esp.: the introduction of a pathogen or antigen into a living organism to stimulate the production of antibodies 2: INOCULUM
in-oc-u-lum \in-'ak-yə-ləm\ *n, pl* -la \-lə\ [NL, fr. L *inoculare*]: material used for inoculation
in-of-fen-sive \in-'fən(-s)iv\ *adj* 1: causing no harm or injury 2 *a*: giving no provocation: PEACEABLE *b*: not objectionable to the senses — **in-of-fen-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-of-fen-sive-ness** *n*
in-op-er-a-ble \in-'əp(-ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* [prob. fr. F *inopérable*] 1: not suitable for surgery 2: INOPERATIVE
in-op-er-a-tive \-əp(-ə)-rət-iv, -əp-ə-rāt-\ *adj*: not functioning: not operable — **in-op-er-a-tive-ness** *n*

in-sol-ent \-sə-lənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *insolens*, *insolens*; akin to L. *insolere* to grow haughty] 1: insolently contemptuous in speech or conduct: **OVERBEARING** 2: exhibiting boldness or effrontery: **IMPUDENT** *syn* see **PROUD** *ant* **deferential** — **in-sol-ent-ly** *adv*

in-sol-u-bil-ity \-səl-yə-bə-lī-tē/ *n*: to make insoluble — **in-sol-u-bil-i-za-tion** \-səl-yə-bə-lə-zā-shən/ *n*

in-sol-u-ble \-səl-yə-bəl/ *adj* [ME *insoluble*, fr. L. *insolubilis*, fr. *in-* + *solvere* to free, dissolve — more at **SOLVE**]: not soluble: as a **archaic**: **INDISSOLUBLE** b: having or admitting of no solution or explanation c: incapable of being dissolved in a liquid, also: soluble only with difficulty or to a slight degree — **in-sol-u-bil-i-ty** \-səl-yə-bəl-ē-tē/ *n* — **in-sol-u-ble-ness** \-səl-yə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **in-sol-u-bly** \-blē/ *adv*

in-sol-v-able \-səl-və-bəl, -səl-/ *adj*: admitting no solution (an apparently ~ problem) — **in-sol-v-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

in-sol-vent \-səl-vənt, -səl-/ *adj* 1 a: unable to pay debts as they fall due in the usual course of business, *specif*: having liabilities in excess of a reasonable market value of assets held b: insufficient to pay all debts (an ~ estate) c: not up to a normal standard or complement: **IMPOVERISHED** 2: relating to or for the relief of insolvents — **in-sol-ven-cy** \-vən-sē/ *n* — **in-sol-vent** *n*

in-som-nia \-səm-nē-ə/ *n* [L, fr. *insomnis* sleepless, fr. *in-* + *somnus* sleep — more at **SOMNOLENT**]: prolonged and usu. abnormal inability to obtain adequate sleep — **in-som-niac** \-nē-ək/ *adj* or *n*

in-so-much as \-n(t)-sə-məch-əz/ *conj*: inasmuch as inso-much that *conj*: so I

in-sou-ci-ence \-sū-sē-on(t)s, -sū-si-yāns/ *n* [F]: lighthearted unconcern: **NONCHALANCE** — **in-sou-ci-ant** \-sū-sē-ənt, -sū-si-yānt/ *adj* — **in-sou-ci-ent-ly** \-sū-sē-ənt-lē/ *adv*

in-soul *var* of **ENSOULE**
in-spect *abbr* **inspector**

in-span \-s-pən, -in-/ *vb* [Afrk, fr. D *inspannen*] chiefly *So Afr*: **YOKE**, **HARNES**

in-spect \-s-pek-t/ *vb* [L *inspectus*, pp of *inspicere*, fr. *in-* + *specere* to look — more at **SPY**] 1: to view closely in critical appraisal: look over 2: to examine officially (~s the barracks every Friday) ~ *vi*: to make an inspection *syn* see **SCRUTINIZE** — **in-spec-tive** \-s-pek-tiv/ *adj*

in-spec-tion \-s-pek-shən/ *n* 1: the act of inspecting 2: a checking or testing of an individual against established standards **inspection arms** *n* [fr. the command *inspection arms!*]: a position in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held at port arms with the chamber open for inspection; also: a command to assume this position

in-spec-tor \-s-pek-tər/ *n* 1: a person employed to inspect something 2 a: a police officer who is in charge of several precincts and ranks below a superintendent or deputy superintendent b: a person appointed to oversee a polling place — **in-spec-tor-ate** \-tə-rət/ *n* — **in-spec-tor-ship** \-tər-ship/ *n*

inspector general *n*: an officer of a military or naval corps of inspectors that investigates and reports on organizational matters

insphere *var* of **ENSPIHERE**

in-spi-ra-tion \-n(t)-spə-rā-shən, -(s)pīr-ā-/ *n* 1 a: a divine influence or action on a person held to qualify him to receive and communicate sacred revelation b: the action or power of moving the intellect or emotions c: the act of influencing or suggesting opinions (the ~ of this rumor was traced to a source near the governor) 2: the act of drawing in, *specif*: the drawing of air into the lungs 3 a: the quality or state of being inspired b: something that is inspired (a scheme that was pure ~) 4: an inspiring agent or influence — **in-spi-ra-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-/ *adj* — **in-spi-ra-tion-ally** \-lē/ *adv*

in-spi-ra-tor \-n(t)-spə-rāt-ər, -(s)pīr-āt-/ *n* 1: one that inspires (teachers who are ~s of the young) 2: a device (as an injector or respirator) by which something (as gas or vapor) is drawn in

in-spi-ra-tory \-n(t)-spī-rāt-ər, -tər/ *adj* [L *in-spi-rā-tōr*, -tōr-/ *adj*]: relating to, used for, or associated with inspiration

in-spi-re \-n(t)-spīr-/ *vb* **in-spired**; **in-spi-ling** [ME *inspiren*, fr. MF & L *inspirare*, fr. L *inspirare*, fr. *in-* + *spirare* to breathe — more at **SPIRIT**] 1 a **archaic**: to breathe or blow into or upon b **archaic**: to infuse (as life) by breathing 2: **INHALE** 3 a: to influence, move, or guide by divine or supernatural inspiration (the gods were believed to ~ the oracles) b: to exert an animating, enlivening, or exalting influence on (was particularly ~ by the Romantics) c: to spur on: **IMPEL**, **MOTIVATE** (threats don't necessarily ~ people to work) d: **AFFECT** (seeing the old room again ~ him with nostalgia) 4 a: to communicate to an agent supernaturally b: to draw forth or bring out (thoughts ~ by his visit to the cathedral) 5 a: to bring about: **OC-CASION** (the book was ~ by his travels in the Far East) b: **INCITE** 6: to spread (rumor) by indirect means or through the agency of another ~ *vi*: **INHALE** — **in-spi-er** *n*

in-spired *adj*: outstanding or brilliant in a way or to a degree suggestive of divine inspiration (gave an ~ performance as the protagonist of the tragedy)

in-spi-ling *adj*: having an animating or exalting effect (the minister delivered an ~ sermon)

in-spi-rit \-n(t)-spīr-ət/ *vi*: to fill with spirit: **ANIMATE**

in-spi-ri-ate \-n(t)-spīr-ət, -t-/ or **in-spi-ri-ated** \-n(t)-spīr-ət-/ *adj* [L *inspiratus*, pp of *inspirare*, fr. L *in-* + *spirare* to breathe; akin to Gk *spilao* extended, L *spatium* space — more at **SPEED**]: thickened in consistency; broadly: made thick, heavy, or intense

in-spi-ri-ate \-n(t)-spīr-ət, -t-/ *vi* **-sated**, **-sat-ing**: to make thick or thicker — **in-spi-ri-a-tion** \-n(t)-spīr-ā-shən, -shən-/ *n* — **in-spi-ri-a-tor** \-n(t)-spīr-āt-ər, -tər/ *n*

in-stab-ly \-n(t)-stə-bəl-/ *adj* [L *instabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *stabilis* stable]: 1 instant 2 institute; institution; institutional

in-sta-bil-i-ty \-n(t)-stə-bəl-ē-tē/ *n*: the quality or state of being unstable; *specif*: lack of emotional or mental stability

in-sta-bil-ity \-n(t)-stə-bəl-/ *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *instabilis*, fr. *in-* + *stabilis* stable]: **UNSTABLE**

in-stall or **in-stal** \-n(t)-stəl/ *vi* **in-stalled**; **in-stall-ing** [MF *installar*, fr. ML *installare*, fr. L *in-* + ML *stallum* stall, fr. OHG *stall*] 1 a: to place in an office or dignity by seating in a stall or official seat b: to induct into an office, rank, or order (~ed the new department chairman) 2: to establish in an indicated place, condition, or status (~ing herself in front of the fireplace) 3: to set up for use or service (had an exhaust fan ~ed in the kitchen) — **in-stall-er** *n*

in-stal-la-tion \-n(t)-stə-lā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of installing: the state of being installed 2: something that is installed for use 3: a military camp, fort, or base

in-stal-ment or **in-stal-ment** \-n(t)-stəl-mənt/ *n*: **INSTALLATION** 1

installment also **instalment** \-n(t)-stəl-mənt/ *n* [alter of earlier *estallment* payment by installment, deriv. of OF *estaler* to place, fix, fr. *etial* place, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *stall* place, stall] 1: one of the parts into which a debt is divided when payment is made at intervals 2 a: one of several parts (as of a publication) presented at intervals b: one part of a serial story — **installment** *adj*

installment plan *n*: a system of paying for goods by installments

in-stance \-n(t)-stəns/ *n* 1 a **archaic**: urgent or earnest solicitation b: **INSTIGATION**, **REQUEST** (an writing to you at the ~ of my client) c obs: an impelling cause or motive 2 a **archaic**: **EXCEPTION** b: an individual illustrative of a category or brought forward in support or disproof of a generalization c obs: **TOKEN**, **SIGN** 3: the institution and prosecution of a lawsuit: **SUIT** 4: a step, stage, or situation viewed as part of a process or series of events (prefers, in this ~, to remain anonymous — *Times Lit. Supp.*)

syn **INSTANCE**, **CASE**, **ILLUSTRATION**, **EXAMPLE**, **SAMPLE**, **SPECIMEN**
shared meaning element: something that exhibits distinguishing characteristics of the category to which it belongs — for instance: as an example

in-stance *vi* **in-stanced**; **in-stanc-ing** 1: to illustrate or demonstrate by an instance 2: to mention as a case or example: **CITE** *syn* see **MENTION**

in-stan-cy \-n(t)-stən-sē/ *n*, *pl* **-cies** 1: **URGENCY**, **INSISTENCE** 2: nearness of approach: **IMMINENCE** 3: immediacy of occurrence or action: **INSTANTANEOUSNESS**

in-stant \-n(t)-stənt/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *instant*, *instans*, fr. *Instant*, *instans*, *adj.*, *instans*, fr. L] 1: an infinitesimal space of time; *exp*: a point in time separating two states (at the ~ of death) 2: the present or current month

in-stant *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L, MF, fr. L *Instant*, *instans*, fr. *prp* of *instare* to stand upon, urge, fr. *in-* + *stare* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1: **IMPORUNATE**, **URGENT** 2 a: **PRESENT**, **CURRENT** (previous felonies not related to the ~ crime) b: of or occurring in the present month 3: **IMMEDIATE**, **DIRECT** (the play was an ~ success) 4 a (1): premixed or precooked for easy final preparation (~ mashed potatoes) (2): appearing in or as if in ready-to-use form (~ culture) (updating ~ your image with ~ beads, mustaches, and sideburns — *Playboy*) b: immediately soluble in water (~ coffee) — **in-stant-ness** *n*

in-stan-ta-neous \-n(t)-stən-tā-nē-əs, -nyəs/ *adj* [ML *instantaneus*, fr. *Instant*, *instans* *n*] 1: done, occurring, or acting without any perceptible duration of time (death was ~) 2: done without any delay being purposely introduced (took ~ action to correct the abuse) 3: occurring or present at a particular instant (~ velocity) — **in-stan-ta-ne-ity** \-n(t)-stən-tā-nē-ē-tē, -tē-/ *n* — **in-stan-ta-neous-ly** \-n(t)-stən-tā-nē-əs-lē, -nyəs-lē/ *adv* — **in-stan-ta-neous-ness** *n*

in-stan-ter \-n(t)-stənt-ər/ *adv* [ML, fr. *Instant*, *instans*]: at once **in-stan-ti-ate** \-n(t)-stən-tē-āt-/ *vi* **-ated**, **-at-ing**: to represent (an abstraction) by a concrete instance — **in-stan-ti-a-tion** \-stən-tē-ā-shən/ *n*

in-stan-ti-ly \-n(t)-stənt-lē/ *adv* 1: with importunity: **URGENTLY** 2: without the least delay: **IMMEDIATELY**

in-stan-tly *conj*: as soon as (he ran across the grass ~ he perceived his mother — W P Thackeray)

instant replay *n*: a videotape recording of an action (as a play in football) that can be played back (as in slow motion) immediately after the action has been completed

in-star \-n(t)-stər/ *n* [NL, fr. L, equivalent, figure; akin to L *instare* to stand upon] a: stage in the life of an arthropod (as an insect) between two successive molts, also: an individual in a specified instar

in-stall \-n(t)-stāt/ *vi* 1: to set or establish in a rank or office: **IN-STALL** 2 obs a: **INVEST**, **ENDOW** b: **BESTOW**, **CONFER**

in-sta-tu quo \-n(t)-stā-(jū)-kwō, -stā-, -stach-(jū)-/ *adv* [NL, lit. in the state in which]: in the former or same state

in-stau-ra-tion \-n(t)-stə-rā-shən, -tē-/ *n* [L *instauratio*, *instauratio*, fr. *instauratus*, pp of *instaurare* to renew, restore — more at **STORE**] 1: restoration after decay, lapse, or dilapidation 2: an act of instituting or establishing something

in-stead \-n(t)-stēd/ *adv* 1: as a substitute or equivalent (was going to write but called ~) 2: as an alternative to something expressed or implied: **RATHER** (longed ~ for a quiet country life)

in-stead of \-n(t)-stēd-(əv), -stēd-/ *prep* [ME *in stead of*]: in place of: as a substitute for or alternative to

in-step \-n(t)-stēp/ *n* 1: the arched middle portion of the human foot in front of the ankle joint, *exp*: its upper surface 2: the part of the hind leg of the horse between the hock and the pastern joint

in-sti-gate \-n(t)-stī-gāt-/ *vi* **-gated**, **-gat-ing** [L *instigator*, pp of *instigare* — more at **STICK**]: to goad or urge forward: **PROVOKE** *syn* see **INCITE** — **in-sti-ga-tion** \-n(t)-stī-gā-shən/ *n* — **in-sti-ga-tive** \-n(t)-stī-gāt-iv/ *adj* — **in-sti-ga-tor** \-gāt-ər/ *n*

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip I life
ū joke y sing ē flow o flaw ol coin th than th this
ū foot ū foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

in-sec-ti-cid-al (\in-sek-tə-'sīd-əl) *adj* 1: destroying or controlling insects 2: of or relating to an insecticide — **in-sec-ti-cid-al-ly** \-l-ē *adv*

in-sec-ti-cide (\in-sek-tə-'sīd) *n* [ISV]: an agent that destroys insects

in-sec-ti-fuge (\in-sek-tə-'fij-ū) *n*: an insect repellent

in-sec-tile (\in-sek-tī-, -tīl) *adj*: resembling or being an insect, also: consisting of insects (an ~ population)

in-sec-tivore (\in-sek-tə-'vō(r)), -vō(r) *n* [denv. of *L insectum* + -vorus -vorous] 1: any of an order (Insectivora) of mammals comprising forms (as moles, shrews, and hedgehogs) that are mostly small, insectivorous, and nocturnal 2: an insectivorous plant or animal

in-sec-tiv-o-rous (\in-sek-tiv-(ə)-rəs) *adj*: depending on insects as food — **in-sec-tiv-o-ry** (\in-sek-tiv-ē-ry) *n*

in-sec-ure (\in-ti-si-'kyu(r)) *adj* [ML *insecurus*, fr. *L in-* + *securus* secure] 1: not confident or sure: UNCERTAIN (feeling somewhat ~ of his reception) 2: not adequately guarded or sustained: UNSAFE (an ~ investment) 3: not firmly fastened or fixed: SHAKY (the hinge is loose and ~) 4: a: not highly stable or well-adjusted (an ~ marriage) b: deficient in assurance: beset by fear and anxiety (always felt ~ in a group of strangers) — **in-sec-ure-ly** *adv* — **in-sec-ure-ness** *n* — **in-sec-ur-ity** \-kyu(r)-ē *n*

in-sem-i-nate (\in-sem-ə-'nāt) *vt* -nated; -nating [L *inseminatus*, pp of *inseminare*, fr. *in-* + *semin-*, *semen* seed — more at SEMEN] 1: sow 2: to introduce semen into the genital tract of (a female) — **in-sem-i-na-tion** \-sem-ə-'nā-shən *n*

in-sem-i-na-tor (\in-sem-ə-'nāt-ər) *n*: one that inseminates cattle artificially

in-sen-sate (\in-sen-'sāt, -sōt) *adj* [LL *insensatus*, fr. *L in-* + *LL sensatus* having sense, fr. *L sensus* sense] 1: lacking animate awareness or sensation 2: lacking sense or understanding, also: FOOLISH 3: lacking humane feeling: BRUTAL — **in-sen-sate-ly** *adv* — **in-sen-sate-ness** *n*

in-sen-si-bile (\in-sen-(t)-sə-'bəl) *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. *L insensibilis*, fr. *in-* + *sensibilis* sensible] 1: incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation as a: not endowed with life or spirit: INSENSITIVE (~ earth) b: UNCONSCIOUS (knocked ~ by a sudden blow) c: lacking sensory perception (~ to pain), also: deprived of such perception or ability to react (hands ~ from cold) 2: IMPERCEPTIBLE (dampened by an ~ dew), broadly: SLIGHT, GRADUAL (~ motion) 3: archaic: STUPID, SENSELESS 4: a: lacking emotional response: APATHETIC, INDIFFERENT (~ to fear) b: UNAWARE (~ of their danger) 5: not intelligible: MEANINGLESS 6: lacking delicacy or refinement — **in-sen-si-bil-ity** (\in-sen-(t)-sə-'bil-ē-ty) *n* — **in-sen-si-bil-ness** (\in-sen-(t)-sə-'bəl-nəs) *n* — **in-sen-si-bly** \-blē *adv*

in-sen-si-tive (\in-sen-(t)-sə-'tīv, -sen-(t)-sīv) *adj* 1: a: not responsive or susceptible (~ to the demands of the public) b: lacking feeling or tact (so ~ as to laugh at someone in pain) 2: not physically or chemically sensitive — **in-sen-si-tive-ly** *adv* — **in-sen-si-tive-ness** *n* — **in-sen-si-tiv-ity** (\in-sen-(t)-sə-'tīv-ē-ty) *n*

in-sen-tient (\in-sen-'ch(ē)-tēnt) *adj*: lacking perception, consciousness, or animation — **in-sen-tience** \-ch(ē)-tēnt(t)s *n*

in-sep-a-rable (\in-sep-(ə)-rə-'bəl) *adj* [ME, fr. *L inseparabilis*, fr. *in-* + *separabilis* separable] 1: incapable of being separated or disjoined — **in-sep-a-rabil-ity** (\in-sep-(ə)-rə-'bil-ē-ty) *n* — **in-sep-a-rable** *n* — **in-sep-a-rable-ness** (\in-sep-(ə)-rə-'bəl-nəs) *n* — **in-sep-a-r-a-bly** \-blē *adv*

in-se-rt (\in-'sɜrt) *vb* [L *inserere*, pp of *inserere*, fr. *in-* + *serere* to join — more at SERIES] *vt* 1: to put or thrust in (~ the key in the lock) (~ a spacecraft into orbit) 2: to put or introduce into the body of something: INTERPOLATE (~ a change in a manuscript) 3: to set in and make fast, esp: to insert by sewing between two cut edges ~ *vi*, of a muscle: to be in attachment to the part to be moved *syn* see INTRODUCE *ant* abstract — **in-se-rt-er** *n*

in-se-rt (\in-'sɜrt) *n*: something that is inserted or is for insertion, esp: written or printed material inserted (as between the leaves of a book)

in-ser-tion (\in-'sɜr-shən) *n* 1: the act or process of inserting 2: something that is inserted as a: the part of a muscle that inserts b: the mode or place of attachment of an organ or part c: embroidery or needlework inserted as ornament between two pieces of fabric d: a single appearance of an advertisement — **in-ser-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'l *adj*

in-ser-vice (\in-'sɜr-vəs) *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being one that is fully employed (~ teachers) (~ police officers) 2: going on or continuing while one is fully employed (~ teacher education workshops)

in-se-ss-o-ri-al (\in-(ə)-sɜs-'sɔr-ē-əl, -sɔr-) *adj* [L *inseusus*, pp of *insidere* to sit on — more at INSIDIOUS]: perching or adapted for perching

in-set (\in-'set) *n* 1: a: a place where something flows in: CHANNEL b: a setting or flowing in 2: something that is inset as a: a small graphic representation (as a map or picture) set within the compass of a larger one b: a piece of cloth set into a garment for decoration c: a part or section of a utensil that fits into an outer part

in-set (\in-'set, in-'v) *vt* in-set or in-set-ted, in-set-ting: to insert as an inset

in-shore (\in-'shɔ(r)), -shɔ(r) *adj* 1: situated or carried on near shore 2: moving toward shore (an ~ current)

in-shore *adv*: to or toward shore (boats driven ~ by the storm)

in-side (\in-'sīd, -ī-) *n* 1: an inner side or surface 2: a: an interior or internal part: the part within b: inward nature, thoughts, or feeling c: VISCERA, ENTRAILS — *usu.* used in pl 3: a: a position of power or confidence (only someone on the ~ could have told) b: confidential information (has the ~ on what happened at the convention) 4: the area nearest a specified or implied point of reference: as a: the side of home plate nearest the batter b: the middle portion of a playing area c: the area near or underneath the basket in basketball

in-side *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being on or near the inside (an ~ pitch) 2: relating or known to a select group (an ~ joke)

in-side *prep* 1: a: in or into the interior of b: on the inner side of 2: WITHIN (~ an hour)

in-side *adv* 1: on the inner side 2: in or into the interior 3: to or on the inside

inside address *n*: ADDRESS 5c

inside of prep: INSIDE

inside out *adv* 1: in such a manner that the inner surface becomes the outer (turned the shirt *inside out*) 2: in a thorough manner (knows his subject *inside out*)

in-sid-er (\in-'sīd-ər) *n*: a person recognized or accepted as a member of a group, category, or organization as a: a person who is in a position of power or has access to confidential information b: one (as an officer or director or a holder of 10 percent or more of an equity security) who is in a position to have special knowledge of the affairs of or to influence the decisions of a company

in-side track *n* 1: the inner side of a curved racecourse 2: an advantageous competitive position (the owner's son has the *inside track* for the job)

in-sid-i-ous (\in-'sīd-ē-əs) *adj* [L *insidiosus*, fr. *insidiare* ambush, fr. *insidere* to sit in, sit on, fr. *in-* + *sedere* to sit — more at SIT] 1: awaiting a chance to entrap: TREACHEROUS b: harmful but enticing: SEDUCTIVE (~ drugs that destroy the young) 2: a: having a gradual and cumulative effect: SUBTLE (the ~ pressures of modern life) b: of a disease: developing so gradually as to be well established before becoming apparent — **in-sid-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-sid-i-ous-ness** *n*

in-sight (\in-'sīt, -sī) *n* 1: the power or act of seeing into a situation: PENETRATION 2: the act or result of apprehending the inner nature of things or of seeing intuitively *syn* see DISCERNMENT

in-sight-ful (\in-'sīt-ful, in-'sīt-ful) *adj*: exhibiting or characterized by insight — **in-sight-fully** *adv*

in-sig-ni-a (\in-'sig-nē-ə) or **in-sig-ne** \-ŋ(ə) *n*, pl *-nia* or *-nias* [L *insignia*, pl of *insigne* mark, badge, fr. neut. of *insignis* marked, distinguished, fr. *in-* + *signum* mark, sign] 1: a badge of authority or honor: EMBLEM 2: a distinguishing mark or sign

in-sig-nif-i-ance (\in-'sig-'nif-ē-ŋ(ə)) *n*: the quality or state of being insignificant

in-sig-nif-i-can-cy \-kən-sē-ŋ(ə) *n*: INSIGNIFICANCE 2: an insignificant thing or person

in-sig-nif-i-cant \-kənt *adj*: not significant as a: lacking meaning or import: INCONSEQUENTIAL b: not worth considering: UNIMPORTANT c: lacking weight, position, or influence: CONTEMPIBLE d: small in size, quantity, or number — **in-sig-nif-i-cant-ly** *adv*

in-sin-cere (\in-'sin-'sī(r), -sən-) *adj* [L *insincerus*, fr. *in-* + *sin-cerus* sincere] 1: not sincere: HYPOCRITICAL — **in-sin-cere-ly** *adv* — **in-sin-cer-ity** \-sər-ē-ty *n* also ~-sīr-ē *n*

in-sin-u-ate (\in-'sin-yə-'wāt, -wāt-əd; -ə-ting [L *insinuatus*, pp of *insinuare*, fr. *in-* + *sinuare* to bend, curve, fr. *sinus* curve] *vt* 1: to introduce (as an idea) gradually or in a subtle, indirect, or covert way (~ doubts into a trusting mind) b: to impart or communicate with artful or oblique reference (~ an evil one dares not charge openly) 2: to introduce (as oneself) by stealthy, smooth, or artful means ~ *vi* 1: archaic: to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly: CREEP 2: archaic: to ingratiate oneself *syn* see INTRODUCE, SUGGEST — **in-sin-u-a-tive** \-wāt-iv *adj* — **in-sin-u-a-tor** \-wāt-ər *n*

in-sin-u-ating *adj* 1: tending gradually to cause doubt, distrust, or change of outlook (~ remarks) 2: winning favor and confidence by imperceptible degrees: INGRATIATING — **in-sin-u-at-ing-ly** \-wāt-in-ē *adv*

in-sin-u-a-tion (\in-'sin-yə-'wā-shən) *n* 1: the act or process of insinuating 2: something that is insinuated; esp: a sly, subtle, and usu derogatory utterance

in-sip-id (\in-'sīp-əd) *adj* [F & L, F *insipide*, fr. LL *insipidus*, fr. L *in-* + *sapidus* savory, fr. *sapere* to taste — more at SAGE] 1: lacking taste or savor: TASTELESS 2: lacking in qualities that interest, stimulate, or challenge: DULL, FLAT — **in-sip-id-ly** \in-(t)-sə-'pīd-ē-ly *n* — **in-sip-id-ly** \in-'sīp-əd-ē *adv*

syn INSIPID, VAPOUR, FLAT, JEUNE, BANAL, INANE shared meaning *element*: devoid of qualities that make for spirit and character *ant* sapid, zestful

in-sist (\in-'sīst) *vb* [MF or L; MF *insistere*, fr. *L insistere* to stand upon, persist, fr. *in-* + *sistere* to stand; akin to *L stare* to stand — more at STAND] *vt* 1: to take a resolute stand or course (they ~ upon going) 2: archaic: PERSIST ~ *vi*: to maintain in a persistent or positive manner (~ed that his story was true)

in-sis-tence (\in-'sīs-tən(t)s) *n* 1: the act or an instance of insisting 2: the quality or state of being insistent: URGENCY

in-sis-ten-cy \-tən-sē-ŋ(ə) *n*, pl *-cies*: INSISTENCE

in-sis-tent (\in-'sīs-tənt) *adj* [L *insistent*, *insists*, prp of *insistere*] 1: disposed to insist: PERSISTENT — **in-sis-tent-ly** *adv*

in-sit-u (\in-'sīt-ū) *adj* also ~-sī- or ~-sīt-ū, also ~-sīt-ū *adv* or *adj* [L, in position]: in the natural or original position

in-so-bri-ety (\in-'sɔ-'brī-ē-ty, -sɔ-) *n*: lack of sobriety or moderation, esp: intemperance in drinking

in-so-ci-a-bile (\in-'sɔ-'shə-'bəl) *adj* [L *in sociabilis*, fr. *in-* + *sociabilis* sociable] 1: not sociable — **in-so-ci-a-bil-ity** (\in-'sɔ-'shə-'bil-ē-ty) *n* — **in-so-ci-a-bly** (\in-'sɔ-'shə-'blē) *adv*

in-so-far (\in-'sɔ-'fər) *adv*: to such extent or degree

in-so-far *as* (\in-'sɔ-'fər-'sɔ-) *conf*: to the extent or degree that

in-sol-able (\in-'sɔ-'l-ə-ŋ(ə)) *adj* [L *insolatus*, pp of *insolare*, fr. *in-* + *solare* to sun — more at SOLAR]: to expose to the sun's rays

in-so-l-a-tion (\in-(t)-sɔ-'lā-shən, in-'sɔ-) *n* 1: the act or an instance of insulating 2: SUNSTROKE 3: a: solar radiation that has been received b: the rate of delivery of all direct solar energy per unit of horizontal surface

in-sole (\in-'sɔl) *n* 1: an inside sole of a shoe 2: a loose thin strip placed inside a shoe for warmth or comfort

in-so-lence (\in-(t)-sɔ-'lən(t)s) *n* 1: the quality or state of being insolent 2: an instance of insolent conduct or treatment

in-ter-space \in-tr-spās\ *n*: an intervening space: **INTERVAL**

in-ter-space \in-tr-spās\ *vt* 1: to separate (as printed letters) by spaces 2: to occupy or fill the space between

in-ter-space-ful \in-tr-spā-ful\ *adj*: existing or arising between species (as hybrid)

in-ter-spars \in-tr-spār\ *vi*: **spersed**; **spersing** [*L interspersus* interspersed, *fr. inter- + sparsus* pp of *spargere* to scatter — more at **SPARK**] 1: to insert at intervals among other things (*interspersed* drawings throughout the text) 2: to place something at intervals in or among (the street was full of country folk, *interspersed* with visitors — Mary Webb) — **in-ter-spersion** \in-tr-spər-zhən, -shən\ *n*

in-ter-sta-dial \in-tr-stād-ē-əl\ *n* [*ISV inter- + NL stadium* stage, phase]: a subdivision within a glacial stage marking a temporary retreat of the ice

in-ter-state \in-tr-stāt\ *adj*: of, connecting, or existing between two or more states esp. of the U.S. (an ~ highway)

in-ter-stellar \in-tr-stel-ər\ *adj*: located or taking place among the stars

in-ter-ster-ile \in-tr-ster-əl, chiefly *Brit* \-il\ *adj*: incapable of producing offspring by interbreeding — **in-ter-ster-ility** \in-tr-ster-ē-ty\ *n*

in-ter-stium \in-tr-stē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -stia-sē, -stā-sē, (-stā-sē) [*F, fr. LL interstitium*, *fr. L interstitium*, pp of *interstare* to stand still in the middle, *fr. inter- + sistere* to come to a stand, akin to *L stare* to stand] 1: a space that intervenes between things: **INTERVAL** esp 2: one between closely spaced things *syn* see **APERTURE**

in-ter-stitia \in-tr-stish-ē-əl\ *adj* 1: relating to or situated in the interstices 2 *a*: situated within but not restricted to or characteristic of a particular organ or tissue — used esp. of fibrous tissue *b*: affecting the interstitial tissues of an organ or part 3: being or relating to a crystalline compound in which usu. small atoms or ions of a nonmetal occupy holes between the larger metal atoms or ions in the crystal lattice — **in-ter-stitia** \in-tr-stish-ē-əl\ *adv*

in-ter-sub-jective \in-tr-sab-jek-tiv\ *adj* 1: involving or occurring between separate conscious minds (~ communication) 2: accessible to or capable of being established for two or more subjects: **OBJECTIVE** — **in-ter-sub-jectively** *adv* — **in-ter-sub-jectivity** \in-tr-sab-jek-tiv-ē-ty\ *n*

in-ter-tes-ta-men-tal \in-tr-tes-tə-mənt-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or forming the period of two centuries between the composition of the last book of the Old Testament and the first book of the New Testament

in-ter-tid-al \in-tr-tid-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being the part of the littoral zone above low-tide mark — **in-ter-tid-al-ly** \in-tr-tid-əl-ē\ *adv*

in-ter-tio \in-tr-ti-ō\ *n*: an interconnection permitting passage of current between two or more electric utility systems

in-ter-till \in-tr-till\ *vi*: to cultivate between the rows of (a crop) — **in-ter-till-age** \in-tr-till-āj\ *n*

in-ter-trop-ical \in-trāp-ē-kəl\ *adj* 1: situated between or within the tropics 2: relating to regions within the tropics: **TROPICAL**

in-ter-twine \in-tr-twin\ *vi*: to unite by twining one with another ~ *vi*: to twine about one another; also: to become mutually involved — **in-ter-twine-ment** \in-tr-twin-mənt\ *n*

in-ter-twist \in-tr-twist\ *vb*: **INTERTWINE** — **in-ter-twist** \in-tr-twist\ *n*

in-ter-ur-ban \in-tr-ur-bən\ *adj*: connecting cities or towns

in-ter-val \in-tr-vəl\ *n* [*ME inter-vall*, *fr. MF, fr. L intervallum* space between ramparts, interval, *fr. inter- + vallum* rampart — more at **WALL**] 1 *a*: a space of time between events or states: **PAUSE** *b* *Brit*: **INTERMISSION** 2 *a*: a space between objects, units, or states *b*: difference in pitch between tones 3: a set of real numbers between two numbers either including or excluding one or both of them, also: the set of real numbers greater or less than and including or excluding a real number

in-ter-vale \in-tr-vəl, -vāl\ *n* [*obs Intervale* interval] chiefly *New Eng.* **BOTTOM 5**

in-ter-val-om-e-ter \in-tr-vəl-əm-ō-ter\ *n*: a device that operates a control (as for a camera shutter) at regular intervals

in-ter-vene \in-tr-vēn\ *vi*: **vened**; **ven-ing** [*L intervenire* to come between, *fr. inter- + venire* to come — more at **COME**] 1: to enter or appear as an irrelevant or extraneous feature or circumstance 2: to occur, fall, or come between points of time or events 3: to come in or between by way of hindrance or modification (~ to settle a quarrel) 4: to occur or lie between two things 5 *a*: to become a third party to a legal proceeding begun by others for the protection of an alleged interest *b*: to interfere usu. by force or threat of force in another nation's internal affairs esp. to compel or prevent an action or to maintain or alter a condition *syn* see **INTERPOSE** — **in-ter-ven-tion** \in-tr-vən-shən\ *n*

in-ter-ven-er \in-tr-vē-nər, -də(ə)r\ or **in-ter-ven-er** \in-tr-vē-nər\ *n*: one who intervenes, esp. one who intervenes as a third party in a legal proceeding

in-ter-ven-tion-ism \in-tr-vən-shən-iz-əm\ *n*: the theory or practice of intervening, *specif*: governmental interference in economic affairs at home or in political affairs of another country — **in-ter-ven-tion-ist** \in-tr-vən-shən-ist\ *n* or *adv*

in-ter-ver-te-bral \in-tr-vər-tē-brəl, (-vər-tē-) *adj*: situated between vertebrae — **in-ter-ver-te-bral-ly** \in-tr-vər-tē-brəl-ē\ *adv*

intervertebral disk *n*: one of the tough elastic disks that are interposed between the centra of adjoining vertebrae and that consist of an outer fibrous ring enclosing an inner pulpy nucleus

in-ter-view \in-tr-vi-ū\ *n* [*MF entrevue*, *fr. G. entrevue* to see one another, meet, *fr. entre- + videre* to see — more at **VIEW**] 1: a formal consultation usu. to evaluate qualifications (as of a prospective student or employee) 2 *a*: a meeting at which information is obtained (as by a reporter, television commentator, or pollster) from a person *b*: a report or reproduction of information so obtained — **in-ter-view** \in-tr-vi-ū\ *adv* or *adj* [*LL*] 1: between living persons (transaction *inter vivos*); esp. from one living person to another (*inter vivos* gift) (property transferred *inter vivos*)

in-ter-vo-cate \in-tr-vō-kāt\ *adj*: immediately preceded and immediately followed by a vowel

in-ter-war \in-tr-wō(ə)r\ *adj*: occurring or falling between wars (the ~ years)

in-ter-weave \in-tr-wēv\ *vb*: **wove** \-wōv\ also **-weaved**; **woven** \-wō-vən\ also **-weaved**; **weaving** *vi* 1: to weave together 2: to intermingle or blend together (*interweaving* his own insights . . with letters and memoirs — Phoebe Adams) ~ *vt*: **INTERTWINE**, **INTERMINGLE** — **in-ter-weave** \in-tr-wēv\ *n* — **in-ter-woven** \in-tr-wō-vən\ *adj*

in-ter-zon-al \in-tr-zōn-əl\ or **in-ter-zone** \in-tr-zōn\ *adj*: occurring or carried on between zones (an ~ competition)

in-tes-ta-ry \in-tr-tes-tē-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being or dying intestate

in-tes-tate \in-tr-tes-tāt, -tāt\ *adj* [*ME, fr. L intestatus*, *fr. in- + testatus* (testate) 1: having made no valid will (he died ~) 2: not disposed of by will (an ~ estate)]

intestate *n*: one who dies intestate

in-tes-ti-nal \in-tr-tes-tən-əl, -tes(t)-tən-əl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being the intestine 2: affecting or occurring in the intestine; also: living in the intestine — **in-tes-ti-nal-ly** \in-tr-tes-tən-əl-ē\ *adv*

intestinal *n*: euphemism for guts: **COURAGE**, **STAMINA**

in-tes-ti-nal \in-tr-tes-tən-əl\ *adj* [*MF, fr. L intestinus*, *fr. L intestinus*, *fr. intus* within — more at **ENT**] 1: **INTERNAL**; *specif*: of or relating to the internal affairs of a state or country (~ war)

intestine *n* [*MF intestin*, *fr. L intestinum*, *fr. neut. of intestinus*] the tubular part of the alimentary canal that extends from the stomach to the anus

in-ti-ma \in-tr-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mā \-mə, -mā\ or -mās [*NL, fr. L, fem. of intimus*] the innermost coat of an organ consisting usu. of an endothelial layer backed by connective tissue and elastic tissue — **in-ti-mal** \in-tr-məl\ *adj*

in-ti-ma-ry \in-tr-mə-ē\ *n*: the state of being intimate: **FAMILIARITY**

in-ti-mate \in-tr-māt\ *vi*: **mat-ed**; **mat-ing** [*LL intimatus*, pp. of *intimare* to put in, announce, *fr. L intimus* innermost, superl. of (assumed) *OL interus* inward — more at **INTERIOR**] 1: to make known esp. publicly or formally: **ANNOUNCE** 2: to communicate delicately and indirectly: **HINT** *syn* see **SUGGEST** — **in-ti-mat-er** *n* — **in-ti-ma-tion** \in-tr-mā-shən\ *n*

in-ti-mate \in-tr-māt\ *adj* [*alter. of obs intime*, *fr. L intimus*] 1 *a*: **INTRINSIC**, **ESSENTIAL** *b*: belonging to or characterizing one's deepest nature 2: marked by very close association, contact, or familiarity (~ knowledge of the law) 3 *a*: marked by a warm friendship developing through long association *b*: suggesting informal warmth or privacy (~ clubs) 4: of a very personal or private nature — **in-ti-mat-ely** *adv* — **in-ti-mate-ness** *n*

in-ti-mate \in-tr-māt\ *n*: an intimate friend or confidant

in-ti-mi-date \in-tr-mī-dāt\ *vi*: **dat-ed**; **dat-ing** [*ML intimidatus*, pp. of *intimidare*, *fr. L in- + timidus* timid] 1: to make timid or fearful: **FRIGHTEN**, esp. to compel or deter by or as if by threats — **in-ti-mi-da-tion** \in-tr-mī-dā-shən\ *n* — **in-ti-mi-da-tor** \in-tr-mī-dā-tər\ *n*

in-ti-mi-da-to-ry \in-tr-mī-dā-tō-ē, -tō-ē\ *adj*: tending to intimidate

in-tin-ction \in-tr-ŋk(t)-shən\ *n* [*LL intinction*, *intinctio* baptism, *fr. L intinctus*, pp. of *intingere* to dip in, *fr. in- + tingere* to dip, moisten — more at **TINGE**]: the administration of the sacrament of Communion by dipping the bread in the wine and giving both together to the communicant

in-tine \in-tr-ēn\ *n* [*prob. fr. G, fr. L intus* within + *NL in-* fibrous tissue, *fr. Gk in-, in-* tendon]: the inner mostly cellulose wall of a spore (as a pollen grain)

in-ti-tule \in-tr-itch-ū(ə)\ *vi*: **uled**; **ul-ing** [*MF intituler*, *fr. LL intitulare*, *fr. L in- + titulus* title] *Brit*: to furnish (as a legislative act) with a title or designation

intl *abbr* international

intl *abbr* international

in-to \in-trō\ *prep* [*ME, fr. OE into*, *fr. 3rd in + to*] 1 — used as a function word to indicate entry, introduction, insertion, or inclusion (came ~ the house) (enter ~ an alliance) 2 *a*: to the state, condition, or form of (got ~ trouble) *b*: to the occupation, action, or possession of (go ~ farming) *c*: involved with (they were ~ hard drugs) 3 — used as a function word to indicate a period of time or an extent of space part of which is passed or occupied (lar ~ the night) 4: in the direction of (looking ~ the sun) 5: to a position of contact with: **AGAINST** (ran ~ a wall)

in-to-l-er-a-ble \in-tr-ə-l(-ə)-rə-bəl, -tāl-ər-bəl\ *adj* [*ME, fr. L intolerabilis*, *fr. in- + tolerabilis* tolerable] 1: not tolerable: **UN-BEARABLE** (~ pain) 2: **EXCESSIVE** — **in-to-l-er-a-bil-ty** \in-tr-ə-l(-ə)-rə-bil-ē-ty\ *n* — **in-to-l-er-a-bi-ness** \in-tr-ə-l(-ə)-rə-bə-nəs, -tāl-ər-bəl\ *n* — **in-to-l-er-a-bly** \in-tr-ə-l(-ə)-rə-bəl-ē\ *adv*

in-to-l-er-ance \in-tr-ə-l(-ə)-rən(t)s\ *n*: the quality or state of being intolerant, esp. exceptional sensitivity (as to a drug)

in-to-l-er-ant \in-tr-ə-l-ər-ənt\ *adj* 1: unable or unwilling to endure (a plant ~ of direct sunlight) (~ of criticism) 2 *a*: unwilling to grant equal freedom of expression esp. in religious matters *b*: unwilling to grant or share social, political, or professional rights: **SIO-TED** — **in-to-l-er-ant-ly** *adv* — **in-to-l-er-ant-ness** *n*

in-to-nate \in-trō-nāt\ *vi*: **nat-ed**; **nat-ing** — **INTONE**, **UTTER**

in-to-na-tion \in-trō-nā-shən, -tō(ə)-\ *n*: the act of intoning and esp. of chanting 2: something that is intoned, *specif*: the opening tones of a Gregorian chant 3: the manner of singing, playing, or uttering tones 4: the rise and fall in pitch of the voice in speech — **in-to-na-tion-ally** \in-trō-nā-shən-ē\ *adv*

intonation *n*: a combination of pitch and terminal juncture that contributes to the total meaning of an utterance (a falling intonation pattern makes *He is a statement*, a rising one makes it a question) — called also **intonation contour**

in-tone \in-trōn\ *vb*: **in-toned**; **in-ton-ing** [*ME entonen*, *fr. MF entonen*, *fr. ML intonare*, *fr. L in- + tonus* tone] *vi*: to utter in musical or prolonged tones: *recite* in singing tones or in monotone ~ *vt*: to utter something in singing tones or in monotone — **in-ton-er** *n*

in-still also **in-still** \in-'stil/ *vt* **in-stilled**, **in-stilling** [MF & L, MF *instillare*, fr. *in-* + *stillare* to drip — more at **DISTILL**] 1: to cause to enter drop by drop (~ medication into the infected eye) 2: to impart gradually (~ing in children a love of learning) — **in-stilla-tion** \in-(t)-s-tā-shən/ *n* — **in-stiller** \in-'stil-ər/ *n* — **in-still-ment** \-mənt/ *n*

in-stinct \in-'sting(k)/ *n* [ME, fr. L *instinctus* impulse, fr. *instinctus*, pp. of *instigare* to incite; akin to L *insigare* to instigate] 1: a natural or inherent aptitude, impulse, or capacity (had an ~ for the right word) 2: a: a largely inheritable and unalterable tendency by an organism to make a complex and specific response to environmental stimuli without involving reason and for the purpose of removing somatic tension b: behavior that is mediated by reactions below the conscious level — **in-stinct-u-al** \in-'sting(k)-chə(-wəl)/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being instinctive 2: prompted by natural instinct or propensity: arising spontaneously and being independent of judgment or will (an ~ doubt of his honesty) *syn* see **SPONTANEOUS** *ant* intentional — **in-stinctive-ly** *adv*

in-stinctive \in-'sting(k)-tiv/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being instinctive 2: prompted by natural instinct or propensity: arising spontaneously and being independent of judgment or will (an ~ doubt of his honesty) *syn* see **SPONTANEOUS** *ant* intentional — **in-stinctively** *adv*

in-sti-tute \in-(t)-s-t(y)ūt/ *vt* **in-sti-tuted**; **in-sti-tuting** [ME *instutere*, fr. L *instutus*, pp. of *instituere*, fr. *in-* + *statuere* to set up — more at **STATUTE**] 1: to establish in a position or office 2: a: to originate and get established: ORGANIZE (instituted many social reforms) b: to set going: INAUGURATE (instituting an investigation of the charges) — **in-sti-tutor** or **in-sti-tutor** \-(t)yūt-ər/ *n*

institute *n* 1: an act of instituting 2: something that is instituted as a: (1) an elementary principle recognized as authoritative (2) pl: a collection of such principles and precepts, esp: a legal compendium b: an organization for the promotion of a cause: ASSOCIATION (a research ~) (an ~ for the blind) c: an educational institution d: a usu brief intensive course of instruction on selected topics relating to a particular field (an urban studies ~)

in-sti-tu-tion \in-(t)-s-t(y)ū-shən/ *n* 1: an act of instituting: ESTABLISHMENT 2 *archaic*: something that serves to instruct, also: INSTRUCTION TRAINING 3 a: a significant practice, relationship, or organization in a society or culture (the ~ of marriage) b: an established organization or corporation (as a college or university) esp: of a public or ecclesiastical character — **in-sti-tu-tion-al** \-shə-nəl/ *adj* — **in-sti-tu-tion-al-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

in-sti-tu-tion-al-ism \-shə-nəl-iz-əm/ *n* 1: emphasis on organization (as in religion) at the expense of other factors 2: public institutional care of defective, delinquent, or dependent persons 3: an economic school of thought that emphasizes the role of social institutions in influencing economic behavior — **in-sti-tu-tion-al-ist** \-s-t/ *n*

in-sti-tu-tion-al-ize \-iz/ *vt* **in-sti-tu-tion-al-ized**; **in-sti-tu-tion-al-izing** 1: to make into or give the character of an institution to (*institutionalized* housing) 2: to put in the case of an institution (~ alcoholics) — **in-sti-tu-tion-al-iza-tion** \-(t)yū-shən-l-ə-zā-shən/ *n*

instr *abbr* 1 *instructor* 2 *instrument*, *instrumental*

in-struc-t \in-'strəkt/ *vt* [ME *instruere*, fr. L *instruere*, pp. of *instruere*, fr. *in-* + *struere* to build — more at **STRUCTURE**] 1: to give knowledge or information to, esp: to impart knowledge to in a systematic manner (she had ~ed three generations of village children) 2: to direct authoritatively and on the basis of informed awareness b: to give an order precisely and clearly *syn* see **TEACH**, **COMMAND**

in-struct-ed *adj* 1: being informed: TAUGHT 2: subject to specific instructions (sent ~ delegates to the convention)

in-struc-tion \in-'strək-shən/ *n* 1: a: LESSON PRECEPT b: a direction calling for compliance: ORDER (had ~s not to admit strangers) c: pl: an outline or manual of technical procedure d: DIRECTIONS d: a code that tells a computer to perform a particular operation 2: the action, practice, or profession of a teacher — **in-struc-tion-al** \-shə-nəl/ *adj*

in-struct-ive \in-'strək-tiv/ *adj*; **in-structive-ness** *n* 1: carrying a lesson. ENLIGHTENING — **in-structive-ly** *adv* — **in-structive-ness** *n*

in-struc-tor \in-'strək-tər/ *n* 1: one that instructs. TEACHER, *specif*: a college teacher below professional rank — **in-struc-tor-ship** \-shíp/ *n* — **in-struc-tress** \-strək-trəs/ *n*

in-stru-ment \in-(t)-s-trə-mənt/ *n* [ME, fr. L *instrumentum*, fr. *instruere* to arrange, instruct] 1: a: means whereby something is achieved, performed, or furthered b: one used by another as a means or aid: DUPE, TOOL 2: UTENSIL, IMPLEMENT 3: a device used to produce music 4: a formal legal document (as a deed, bond, or agreement) 5: a measuring device for determining the present value of a quantity under observation b: an electrical or mechanical device used in navigating an airplane, esp: such a device used as the sole means of navigating *syn* see **MEAN**, **IMPLEMENT**

in-stru-ment \-mənt/ *vt* 1: to address a legal instrument to 2: to score for musical performance: ORCHESTRATE 3: to equip with instruments

in-stru-men-tal \in-(t)-s-trə-mənt-l/ *adj* 1: a: serving as a means, agent, or tool (was ~ in organizing the strike) b: of, relating to, or done with an instrument or tool 2: relating to, composed for, or performed on a musical instrument 3: of or relating to a grammatical case or form expressing means or agency 4: of or relating to instrumentalism 5: based on or involving reward or avoidance of distress (~ learning) (~ conditioning) — **in-stru-men-tal-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

in-stru-men-tal-ism \-iz-əm/ *n*: a doctrine that ideas are instruments of action and that their usefulness determines their truth

in-stru-men-tal-ist \-s-t/ *n* 1: a player on a musical instrument 2: a student or exponent of instrumentalism — **in-stru-men-tal-ist** *adj*

in-stru-men-tal-ity \in-(t)-s-trə-mənt-l-ə-tē/ *n* pl *-ties* 1: the quality or state of being instrumental 2: MEANS, AGENCY

in-stru-men-ta-tion \in-(t)-s-trə-mən-tā-shən/ *n* 1: the use of instruments b: the application of instruments for observation, measurement, or control 2: the arrangement or composition of music for instruments esp: for a band or orchestra 3: a: a science concerned with the development and manufacture of instruments b: instruments for a particular purpose

instrument flying *n*: navigation of an airplane by instruments only

instrument landing *n*: a landing made with little or no external visibility by means of instruments and by ground radio directive devices

instrument panel *n*: a panel on which instruments are mounted, esp: DASHBOARD

in-sub-or-di-nate \in-(t)-s-b-ōrd-ə-nət/ *adj*: unwilling to submit to authority: REFRACTORY — **in-sub-or-di-nate-ly** *adv* — **in-sub-or-di-na-tion** \-b-ōrd-ə-nā-shən/ *n*

in-sub-stan-tial \in-(t)-s-b-'stān-chəl/ *adj* [prob. fr. F *insubstantiel*, fr. LL *insubstantialis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *substantialis* substantial] 1: lacking substance or material nature: SPECTRAL, IMAGINARY 2: lacking firmness or solidity: FLIMSY — **in-sub-stan-tial-ty** \-stān-chē-'āl-ə-tē/ *n*

in-suf-fer-able \in-'suf-(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj*: incapable of being endured: INTOLERABLE (an ~ bore) — **in-suf-fer-able-ness** *n* — **in-suf-fer-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

in-suf-fi-ci-ency \in-(t)-s-'fī-sh-ən(t)s/ *n*: INSUFFICIENCY

in-suf-fi-ci-en-cy \-ən-sē/ *n* pl *-cies* 1: the quality or state of being insufficient as a: lack of mental or moral fitness: INCOMPETENCE (the ~ of this man for public office) b: lack of adequate supply (~ of provisions) c: lack of physical power or capacity; *specif*: inability of an organ or body part to function normally 2: something insufficient (he was aware of his *insufficiencies*)

in-suf-fi-cient \in-(t)-s-'fī-sh-ən(t)/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *insufficiens*, *insufficiens*, fr. L *in-* + *sufficiens*, *sufficiens* sufficient]: not sufficient, esp: deficient in power, capacity, or competence (life is often held to be an ~ begetter of fiction — Anthony Quinton) — **in-suf-fi-cient-ly** *adv*

in-sufflate \in-(t)-s-'flāt/ *vt* **in-suff-lated**, **in-suff-lating** [LL *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, fr. L *in-* + *sufflare* to blow up, fr. sub + *flare* to blow — more at **SUB**, **BLOW**] 1: to blow on or into (~ a room with insecticide) 2: to disseminate (as a powder or gas) by blowing — **in-suff-la-tor** \-flāt-ər/ *n*

in-suff-la-tion \in-(t)-s-'flā-shən/ *n*: an act or instance of insufflating, also: a Christian ceremonial rite of exorcism performed by breathing on a person

in-su-lant \in-(t)-s-'lant/ *n*: an insulating material

in-su-lar \in-(t)-s-'lār/ *adj* [LL *insularis*, fr. L *insula* island] 1: a: of, relating to, or constituting an island b: dwelling or situated on an island (~ residents) 2: of a plant or animal: having a restricted or isolated natural range or habitat 3: a: of or relating to island people (surviving ~ customs) b: that results from isolation or is characteristic of isolated people (~ prejudices) 4: of or relating to an island of cells or tissue — **in-su-lar-ly** \-lār-ē/ *adv*

in-su-lar-ity \in-(t)-s-'lār-ē-tē/ *n*: *in-su-lar-ity* \in-(t)-s-'lār-ē-tē/ *n* — **in-su-lar-ly** \in-(t)-s-'lār-ē/ *adv*

in-su-late \in-(t)-s-'lāt/ *vt* **in-su-lated**, **in-su-lating** [L *insula* island]: to place in a detached situation: ISOLATE, *esp*: to separate from conducting bodies by means of nonconductors so as to prevent transfer of electricity, heat, or sound

in-su-la-tion \in-(t)-s-'lā-shən/ *n* 1: the action of insulating: the state of being insulated 2: material used in insulating

in-su-la-tor \in-(t)-s-'lāt-ər/ *n*: one that insulates, esp: a material that is a poor conductor of electricity or a device made of such material and used for separating or supporting conductors to prevent undesired flow of electricity

in-su-lin \in-(t)-s-'lan/ *n* [NL *insula* islet (of Langerhans), fr. L *insula*] a: a protein pancreatic hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans that is essential esp: for the metabolism of carbohydrates and is used in the treatment and control of diabetes mellitus. **insulin shock** *n*: hypoglycemia associated with the presence of excessive insulin in the system and characterized by progressive development of coma

in-sult \in-'səlt/ *vb* [MF or L, MF *insultare*, fr. L *insultare*, lit. to spring upon, fr. *in-* + *salire* to leap — more at **SALINATION**] *vi*, *archaic*: to behave with pride or arrogance: VAUNT ~ *vi*: to treat with insolence, indignity, or contempt: AFFRONT, also: to affect offensively or damagingly (doggered that ~s the reader's intelligence) (foods that ~ the body) *syn* see **OFFEND** — **in-sult-er** *n* — **in-sult-ing-ly** \-səl-īŋ-lē/ *adv*

in-sult \in-'səlt/ *n* 1 *archaic*: an act of attacking 2: a gross indignity: INSOLENCE 3: injury to the body or one of its parts, also: something that causes or has a potential for causing such insult (pollution and other environmental ~s)

in-su-per-a-ble \in-'su-p-ə(-)rə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. L *insuperabilis*, fr. *in-* + *superare* to surmount, fr. *super* over — more at **OVER**]: incapable of being surmounted, overcome, or passed over (~ difficulties) — **in-su-per-a-bly** \-blē/ *adv*

in-su-por-table \in-(t)-s-'pōrt-ə-bəl/ *adj* [MF or LL, MF, fr. LL *insupportabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *supportare* to support]: not supportable a: incapable of being borne: UNENDURABLE (~ pain) b: incapable of being sustained: UNJUSTIFIABLE (~ charges) — **in-su-por-table-ness** *n* — **in-su-por-table-ly** \-blē/ *adv*

in-su-pres-sible \in-(t)-s-'pres-ə-bəl/ *adj*: IRREPRESSIBLE — **in-su-pres-sibly** \-blē/ *adv*

in-sur-a-ble \in-'shur-ə-bəl/ *adj*: that may be insured — **in-sur-a-bil-ity** \-shur-ə-'bəl-ə-tē/ *n*

in-sur-ance \in-'shur-ən(t)s/ *n*, chiefly South *ing*, *n* 1: a: the action or process of insuring: the state of being insured b: means of insuring (shelters designed to provide ~ against enemy attack) 2: a: the business of insuring persons or property b: coverage by contract whereby one party undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss by a specified contingency or peril c: the sum for which something is insured

insurance run *n*: a run in baseball that increases a winning team's lead

Introit \in-tro-oi-, -troit, in- / *n* [MF *introlle*, fr. ML *introlitus*, fr. L, entrance, fr. *introlitus*, pp. of *introlire* to go in, fr. *intro-* + *ire* to go — more at **ISSUE**] 1 often *cap*: the first part of the traditional proper of the mass consisting of an antiphon, verse from a psalm, and the Gloria Patri 2: a piece of music sung or played at the beginning of a worship service

Int-ro-ject \in-trə-'jekt/ *vi* [*intro-* + *-ject* (as in *project*, v.)]: to incorporate (attitudes or ideas) into one's personality unconsciously — **Int-ro-jection** \in-'jek-shən/ *n*

Int-ro-mis-sion \in-trə-'mish-ən/ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. L *intromissus*, pp of *intromittere*]: the act or process of intromitting; esp: the insertion or period of insertion of the penis in the vagina in copulation

Int-ro-mit \in-'mit/ *vt* -mit-ted, -mit-ting [L *intromittere*, fr. *intro-* + *mittere* to send]: to send or put in: INSERT — **Int-ro-mit-tent** \in-'mit-'tənt/ *adj* — **Int-ro-mit-ter** \in-'trə-'mīt-ər/ *n*

Int-ro-se \in-'trə-(s)ə/ *adj* [L *introsus*, adv, inward, fr. *intro-* + *versus* toward, fr. pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**]: facing inward or toward the axis of growth — **Int-ro-se-ly** *adv*

Int-ro-spect \in-trə-'spekt/ *vb* [L *introspectus*, pp of *introspicere* to look inside, fr. *intro-* + *specere* to look — more at **SPY**] *vi*: to examine (one's own mind or its contents) reflectively ~ *vi*: to engage in an examination of one's thought process and sensory experience — **Int-ro-spec-tive** \in-'spek-tiv/ *adj* — **Int-ro-spec-tive-ly** *adv* — **Int-ro-spec-tive-ness** *n*

Int-ro-spec-tion \in-'spek-shən/ *n*: the examination of one's own thought and feeling: SELF-EXAMINATION — **Int-ro-spec-tion-al** \in-'shən-'shən-'l/ *adj*

Int-ro-spec-tion-ism \in-'shə-'niz-əm/ *n*: a doctrine that psychology must be based essentially on data derived from introspection — compare **BEHAVIORISM** — **Int-ro-spec-tion-ist** \in-'shə-'niz-ist/ *n* — **Int-ro-spec-tion-ist-ic** \in-'spek-shə-'nis-tik/ *adj* — **Int-ro-spec-tion-ist** *n*

Int-ro-ver-sion \in-trə-'vər-zhən, -shən/ *n* [*intro-* + *-version* (as in *diversion*)] 1: the act of introverting: the state of being introverted 2: the state or tendency toward being wholly or predominantly concerned with and interested in one's own mental life — **Int-ro-ver-sive** \in-'vər-siv, -ziv/ *adj* — **Int-ro-ver-sive-ly** *adv*

Int-ro-vert \in-trə-'vɜrt/ *vi* [*intro-* + *-vert* (as in *divert*)] 1: to turn inward or in upon itself as a: to bend inward, also: to draw in (a tubular part) usu by invagination b: to concentrate or direct upon oneself (his ~ed despair and his irrational destructiveness — *Current Blog*), also: to produce psychological introversion in

Int-rovert *n* 1: something (as the eyestalk of a snail) that is or can be introverted 2: one whose personality is characterized by introversion

Int-ru-de \in-trū-'dri/ *vb* -trud-ed; -trud-ing [L *intrudere* to thrust in, fr. *in-* + *trudere* to thrust — more at **THREAT**] *vi* 1: to thrust oneself in without invitation, permission, or welcome 2: to enter as a geological intrusion ~ *vi* 1: to thrust or force in or upon esp without permission, welcome, or fitness (*intruded* a trite moral into his play) 2: to cause to enter as if by force — **Int-ru-dér** *n*

Int-ru-sion \in-trū-'zhən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *intrusion*, *intrusio*, fr. L *intrusus*, pp of *intrudere*] 1: the act of intruding or the state of being intruded, specif: the act of wrongfully entering upon, seizing, or taking possession of the property of another 2: the forcible entry of molten rock or magma into or between other rock formations, also: the intruded magma

Int-ru-sive \in-trū-'siv, -ziv/ *adj* 1 a: characterized by intrusion b: intruding where one is not welcome or invited 2 a: projecting inward (an ~ arm of the sea) b (1) of a rock: having been forced while in a plastic state into cavities or between layers (2): PLUTONIC 3: having nothing that corresponds to a sound or letter in orthography or etymon (~ in 'minis' for *mince*) *syn* see **IMPERTINENT** *ant* reticent, unintrusive — **Int-ru-sive-ly** *adv* — **Int-ru-sive-ness** *n*

In-tru-sive *var* of **INTRUSIVE**

In-tru-sive *abbr* **intrusive**

Int-ru-ba-tion \in-(t)ri-'bā-shən, -tə-/ *n*: the introduction of a tube into a hollow organ (as the trachea) — **Int-ru-bate** \in-(t)ri-'bāt, -tə/ *vi*

Int-ru-it \in-(t)ri-'it-/ *vi*: to apprehend by intuition — **Int-ru-it-able** \in-'it-ə-bəl/ *adj*

Int-ru-ition \in-(t)ri-'i-shən/ *n* [LL *intuitio*, *intuitio*, act of contemplating, fr. L *intuitus*, pp of *intueri* to look at, contemplate, fr. *in-* + *tuere* to look at] 1 a: immediate apprehension or cognition b: knowledge or conviction gained by intuition c: the power or faculty of attaining to direct knowledge or cognition without evident rational thought and inference 2: quick and ready insight *syn* see **REASON** — **Int-ru-ition-al** \in-'i-sh-ən-'l, -ən-'l/ *adj*

Int-ru-ition-ism \in-'i-sh-ən-'iz-əm/ *n* 1 a: a doctrine that there are basic truths intuitively known b: a doctrine that objects of perception are intuitively known to be real 2: a doctrine that right or wrong or fundamental principles about what is right and wrong can be intuited — **Int-ru-ition-ist** \in-'i-sh-ən-'ist/ *adj* or *n*

Int-ru-itive \in-(t)ri-'it-iv/ *adj* 1: knowing or perceiving by intuition 2 a: known or perceived by intuition: directly apprehended (had an ~ awareness of his sister's feelings) b: knowable by intuition 3: possessing or given to intuition or insight (an ~ mind) — **Int-ru-itive-ly** *adv* — **Int-ru-itive-ness** *n*

Int-ru-me-sce \in-(t)ri-'me-s/ *vt* -me-sed; -me-sing [L *intumesce* to swell up, fr. *in-* + *tucescere*, *incho* of *tuere* to swell — more at **THUMB**]: ENLARGE, SWELL

Int-ru-me-scence \in-'me-s-ən-(s)/ *n* 1 a: an enlarging, swelling, or bubbling up (as under the action of heat) b: the state of being swollen 2: something swollen or enlarged

Int-ru-me-scent \in-'t/ *adj* [L *intumescens*, *intumescens*, pp of *intumescere*] 1: marked by intumescence 2 of paint: swelling and charring when exposed to flame

Int-ru-sus-cep-t \in-trə-'sə-'sept/ *vb* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *intussusceptus*, pp of *intussuscepere*, fr. L *in* within + *suscipere* to take up — *trōn* at ENT, SUSCEPTIBLE] *vi*: to take in by or cause to undergo intussusception, esp: INVAGINATE ~ *vi*: to undergo intus-

susception of intestine into an adjacent portion usu. producing obstruction b: the assimilation of new material and its dispersal among preexistent matter — **Int-ru-sus-cep-tive** \in-'sep-tiv/ *adj*

In-u-lin \in-'yo-lən/ *n* [prob. fr. G *inulin*, fr. L *inula* elecampane]: a tasteless white polysaccharide found esp. dissolved in the sap of the roots and rhizomes of composite plants

In-unc-tion \in-'ŋk-(ə)-shən/ *n* [ME, fr. L *inunction*, *inunctio*, fr. *inunctus*, pp of *inungere* to anoint — more at **ANOINT**]: an act of applying oil or ointment: ANOINTING

In-un-date \in-'(ŋ)-dāt/ *vi* -dated; -dat-ing [L *inundatus*, pp of *inundare*, fr. *in-* + *unda* wave — more at **WATER**] 1: to cover with a flood: OVERFLOW 2: OVERWHELM — **In-un-da-tion** \in-'(ŋ)-dā-shən/ *n* — **In-un-da-tor** \in-'(ŋ)-dāt-ər/ *n* — **In-un-da-tory** \in-'(ŋ)-dā-tōr-ē, -tōr-'ē/ *adj*

In-ure \in-'(y)u-(t)ər/ *vb* -ured; -ur-ing [ME *enuren*, fr. *en-* + *ure*, *n*, use, custom, fr. MF *uevre* work, practice, fr. L *opera* work — more at **OPERA**] *vi*: to accustom to accept something undesirable: HABITUATE ~ *vi*: to become of advantage: ACCRUE — **In-ure-ment** \in-'mɛnt/ *n*

In-urn \in-'ɜrn/ *vi* 1: to place (as cremated remains) in an urn 2: ENTOMB

In-util-ity \in-'yut-'i-, -'yū-'tē/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *inutilis*, fr. *in-* + *utilis* useful — more at **UTILITY**]: USELESS, UNUSABLE — **In-util-ity** \in-'yū-'tē-'tē-/ *n*

Inv *abbr* 1 inventor 2 invoice

In-vac-u-o \in-'vak-yə-'və/ *adv* [NL]: in a vacuum

In-vade \in-'vād/ *vi* -vaded; -vad-ing [ME *invaden*, fr. L *invadere*, fr. *in-* + *vadere* to go — more at **WADE**] 1: to enter for conquest or plunder 2: to encroach upon: INFRINGE 3 a: to spread over or into as if invading: PERMEATE (doubts ~ his mind) b: to affect injuriously and progressively (gangrene ~s healthy tissue) *syn* see **REPASS** — **In-vad-er** *n*

In-vag-i-nate \in-'vaj-'nāt/ *vb* -not-ed; -nat-ing [ML *invaginatus*, pp of *invaginare*, fr. L *in-* + *vagina* sheath] *vi* 1: ENCLOSE SHEATH 2: to fold in so that an outer becomes an inner surface ~ *vi*: to undergo invagination

In-vag-i-na-tion \in-'vaj-'nā-shən/ *n* 1: an act or process of invaginating as a: the formation of a gastrula by an infolding of part of the wall of the blastula b: intestinal intussusception 2: an invaginated part

In-val-id \in-'vāl-'d/ *adj* [L *invalidus* weak, fr. *in-* + *validus* strong — more at **VALID**]: not valid. a: being without foundation or force in fact, truth, or law b: logically inconsequent — **In-val-id-ly** \in-'vāl-'dē-'lē-/ *adv* — **In-val-id-ness** *n*

In-val-id \in-'vāl-'d/ *adj* [L & F; F *invalide*, fr. L *invalidus*] 1: suffering from disease or disability: SICKLY 2: of, relating to, or suited to one that is sick

In-val-id \in-'vāl-'d/ *adj* [L & F; F *invalide*, fr. L *invalidus*] 1: one that is sickly or disabled

In-val-id \in-'vāl-'d/ *adj* [L & F; F *invalide*, fr. L *invalidus*] 1: to make sickly or disabled 2: to remove from active duty by reason of sickness or disability

In-val-id-date \in-'vāl-'dāt/ *vi*: to make invalid, esp: to weaken or destroy the cogency of *syn* see **NULLIFY** — **In-val-id-da-tion** \in-'vāl-'dā-'shən/ *n* — **In-val-id-da-tor** \in-'vāl-'dāt-ər/ *n*

In-val-id-ism \in-'vāl-'dē-'iz-əm/ *n*: a chronic condition of being an invalid

In-val-u-able \in-'vāl-yə-'wə-'bəl/ *adj* [*in-* + *value*, v. + *-able*]: valuable beyond estimation: PRICELESS *syn* see **COSTLY** *ant* worthless — **In-val-u-able-ness** *n* — **In-val-u-ably** \in-'vāl-yə-'bly/ *adv*

In-var-i-able \in-'vər-'ē-'ə-'bəl, -'vər-'ē-/ *adj*: not changing or capable of change: CONSTANT — **In-var-i-abil-ity** \in-'vər-'ē-'ə-'bəl-'tē-, -'vər-'ē-/ *n* — **In-var-i-able-ness** *n* — **In-var-i-ably** \in-'vər-'ē-'ə-'bly/ *adv*

In-var-i-ance \in-'vər-'ē-'ən-(s), -'vər-'ē-/ *n*: the quality or state of being invariant

In-var-i-ant \in-'vər-'ē-'ənt/ *adj*: CONSTANT, UNCHANGING, specif: unaffected by the group of mathematical operations under consideration (~ factor) — **In-var-i-ant** *n*

In-vas-ion \in-'vā-zhən/ *n* [ME *invasioun*, fr. MF *invasion*, fr. LL *invasio*, *invasa*, fr. L *invasus*, pp of *invadere*] 1: an act of invading; esp: incursion of an army for conquest or plunder 2: the incoming or spread of something usu. harmful

In-vas-ive \in-'siv, -ziv/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by military aggression 2: tending to spread, esp: tending to invade healthy tissue (~ cancer cells) 3: tending to infringe — **In-vas-ive-ness** *n*

In-vec-tive \in-'vek-tiv/ *adj* [ME *invecif*, fr. MF, fr. L *invecivus*, fr. *invecivus* pp of *invehere*]: of, relating to, or characterized by insult or abuse: DENUNCIATORY — **In-vec-tive-ly** *adv* — **In-vec-tive-ness** *n*

In-vec-tive *n* 1: an abusive expression or speech 2: insulting or abusive language: VITUPERATION *syn* see **ABUSE**

In-veigh \in-'vā-/ *vi* [L *invehi* to attack, *inveigh*, pass. of *invehere* to carry in fr. *in-* + *vehere* to carry — more at **WAY**]: to protest or complain bitterly or vehemently: RAIL — **In-veigh-er** *n*

In-veig-le \in-'vā-'gəl, -'vē-/ *vi* -veig-led, -veig-ling \-gē-/ *lin*: [modif of MF *aveugler* to blind, hoodwink, fr. OF *avogler*, fr. *avog* blind, fr. ML *ab oculis*, lit, lacking eyes] 1: to swindle over by wiles: ENTICE 2: to acquire by ingenuity or flattery *syn* see **LUKE** — **In-veig-lem-ent** \in-'vā-'gəl-'mɛnt/ *n* — **In-veig-ler** \in-'vā-'gəl-ər/ *n*

In-vent \in-'vent/ *vi* [ME *invent*, fr. L *inventus*, pp of *invenire* to come upon, find, fr. *in-* + *venire* to come — more at **COME**] 1 *archaic*: FIND, DISCOVER 2: to think up or imagine: FABRICATE 3: to produce (as something useful) for the first time through the use of the imagination or of ingenious thinking and experiment (~ a new machine) — **In-ven-tor** \in-'vent-ər/ *n* — **In-ven-tress** \in-'vent-ris/ *n*

syn **INVENT**, **CREATE**, **DISCOVER** shared meaning element: to bring into existence or make known something new

In-ven-tion \in-'ven-shən/ *n* 1: DISCOVERY, FINDING 2: productive imagination: INVENTIVENESS 3 a: something invented: as (1) a product of the imagination; esp: a false conception (2) a device, contrivance, or process originated after study and experi-

io moth

ment **b** : a short keyboard composition usu. in double counterpoint
4 : the act or process of inventing

in-ven-tive \in-ven-tiv-ə/ *adj* **1** : adept or prolific at producing inventions : CREATIVE **2** : characterized by invention — **in-ven-tively** *adv* — **in-ven-tive-ness** *n*

in-ven-tor-y \in-ven-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ries **1** *a* : an itemized list of current assets : as (1) : a catalog of the property of an individual or estate (2) : a list of goods on hand **b** : a survey of natural resources *c* : a list of traits, preferences, attitudes, interests, or abilities used to evaluate personal characteristics or skills **2** : the quantity of goods or materials on hand : STOCK **3** : the act or process of taking an inventory — **in-ven-tor-i-al** \in-ven-tōr-ē-əl/ *adj* — **in-ven-tor-i-ally** \-ē-ə-lē/ *adv*

in-ven-tory \in-ven-tōr-ē/ *vt* -ried; -rying **1** : to make an inventory of : CATALOG

in-ver-nice \in-ver-nēs/ *n* [Invernice, Scotland] : a loose belted coat having a cape with a close-fitting round collar

in-ver-se \in-ver-s, in-ə/ *adj* [L *inversus*, fr. pp. of *invertere*] **1** : opposite in order, nature, or effect **2** : being an inverse function (→ sine) — **in-ver-sely** *adv*

in-ver-sion \in-ver-s, in-ə/ *n* **1** : something of a contrary nature or quality : OPPOSITE, REVERSE **2** : the result of an inversion, *specif* : a proposition which is inferred immediately from another and in which the subject term is the negative of the subject of the given proposition and the predicate term is unchanged **3** *a* : an inverse function, operation, or point **b** : a set element that is related to another element in such a way that the result of applying a given binary operation to them is an identity element of the set

inverse function *n* : the mathematical function that expresses the independent variable of another function in terms of its dependent variable

in-ver-sion \in-ver-zhōn, -zhōn/ *n* **1** : the act or process of inverting **2** : a reversal of position, order, form, or relationship, *as* (1) : a change in normal word order; *esp* : the placement of a verb before its subject (2) : the process or result of changing or reversing the relative positions of the elements of a musical interval, chord, or phrase (as by repeating a phrase with its intervals in the contrary order) **b** : the condition of being turned inward or inside out (→ of the foot) (→ of the uterus) *c* : a breaking off of a chromosome section and its subsequent reattachment in inverted position, *also* : a chromosomal section that has undergone this process **3** *a* : a change in the order of the terms of a mathematical proportion effected by inverting each ratio **b** : the operation of inverting or forming the inverse of a magnitude, an operation, or an element **4** : HOMOSEXUALITY **5** : a conversion of a substance showing dextrorotation into one showing levorotation or vice versa (→ of sucrose) **6** : a conversion of direct current into alternating current **7** : a reversal of the normal atmospheric temperature gradient

in-ver-sive \in-ver-siv, -ziv/ *adj* : marked by inversion

in-vert \in-vert/ *vt* [L *invertere*, fr. *in-* + *vertere* to turn — more at WORTH] **1** *a* : to turn inside out or upside down **b** : to turn inward **2** *a* : to reverse in position, order, or relationship **b** : to subject to musical inversion *c* : to subject to chemical inversion — **in-vert-i-bly** \-ə-bəl/ *adj*

in-vert \in-vert/ *vt* : one characterized by inversion; *esp* : HOMOSEXUAL

in-vert \in-vert/ *adj* : subjected to chemical inversion

in-ver-tase \in-ver-tās, -āz; in-ver-tās, -tāz/ *n* [ISV] : an enzyme capable of inverting sucrose

in-ver-te-brate \in-ver-tō-brāt, -brāt/ *adj* [NL *invertebratus*, fr. L *in-* + NL *vertebratus* vertebrate] **1** : lacking a spinal column, *also* : of or relating to invertebrate animals **2** : lacking in strength or vitality : WEAK — **in-ver-te-brate** *n*

inverted comma *n* **1** : a comma in type turned to print upside down at the top of the line **2** chiefly Brit. : QUOTATION MARK

in-ver-ter \in-ver-tōr/ *n* **1** : one that inverts **2** : a device for converting direct current into alternating current by mechanical or electronic means

in-ver-tible \in-ver-tō-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being inverted or subjected to inversion (→ *matrix*)

invert sugar *n* : a mixture of dextrose and levulose found in fruits or produced artificially by the inversion of sucrose, *also* : dextrose obtained from starch

in-vest \in-vest/ *vt* [L *investire* to clothe, surround, fr. *in-* + *vestis* garment — more at WEAR] **1** [ML *investire*, fr. L, to clothe] *a* : to array in the symbols of office or honor **b : to furnish with power or authority *c* : to grant someone control or authority over **2** : to cover completely : ENVELOP **3** : CLOTHE, ADORN **4** [MF *investir*, fr. Old *investire*, fr. L, to surround] : to surround with troops or ships so as to prevent escape or entry **5** : to endow with a quality or characteristic : INFUSE**

invest *vt* [It *investire* to clothe, invest money, fr. L, to clothe] *vt* **1** : to commit (money) in order to earn a financial return **2** : to make use of for future benefits or advantages (→ *his time well*) ~ *vi* : to make an investment — **in-vest-able** \in-vest-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **in-vest-or** \in-vest-ōr/ *n*

in-vest-i-gate \in-vest-ē-gāt/ *vt* -gat-ed, -gat-ing [L *investigatus*, pp. of *investigare* to track, investigate, fr. *in-* + *vestigium* footprint, track] *vi* : to observe or study by close examination and systematic inquiry ~ *vt* : to make a systematic examination, *esp* : to conduct an official inquiry — **in-vest-i-ga-tion** \in-vest-ē-gā-shōn/ *n* — **in-vest-i-ga-tion-al** \-shə-nəl, -shən-əl/ *adj* — **in-vest-i-ga-tive** \in-vest-ē-gāt-iv/ *adj* — **in-vest-i-ga-tor** \in-vest-ē-gāt-ōr/ *n* — **in-vest-i-ga-to-ry** \in-vest-ē-gā-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē/ *adj*

in-vest-i-ture \in-vest-ē-tchū(r), -chər, -t(ə)ū(r)/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *investitura*, fr. *investire* pp. of *investire*] **1** : the act of establishing in office or ratifying : CONFIRMATION **2** : something that covers or adorns



inverness

in-vest-ment \in-vest(t)-mənt/ *n* [invest] **1** *a* : archaic : VESTMENT **b** : an outer layer : ENVELOPE **2** : INVESTITURE **1** **3** : BLOCKADE, SIEGE

investment *n* [invest] : the outlay of money usu. for income or profit : capital outlay; *also* : the sum invested or the property purchased

investment company *n* : a company whose primary business is holding securities of other companies purely for investment purposes — compare HOLDING COMPANY

in-ven-er-a-cy \in-ven-ə-rā-sē, -ve-trā-sē/ *n* [invenerate + -cy] : the quality or state of being obstinate or persistent : TENACITY

in-ven-er-ate \in-ven-ə-rāt, -ve-trāt/ *adj* [L *invenere*, fr. pp of *invenire* to age (v.t.), fr. *in-* + *ven-*, *vetus* old — more at WETHER] **1** : firmly established by long persistence (the → tendency to overlook the obvious) **2** : confirmed in a habit : HABITUAL (an → smoker) — **in-ven-er-ately** *adv*

syn INVETERATE, CONFIRMED, CHRONIC, DEEP-SEATED, DEEP-ROOTED *shared meaning element* : firmly established or having something firmly established

in-vi-a-ble \in-vi-ə-bəl/ *adj* [ISV] : incapable of surviving *esp* because of genetic constitution — **in-vi-a-bil-i-ty** \in-vi-ə-bil-ē-tē/ *n*

in-vi-d-i-ous \in-vi-d-ē-əs/ *adj* [L *invidiosus* envious, invidious, fr. *invidi* envy — more at ENVY] **1** : tending to cause discontent, animosity, or envy **2** : ENVIOUS **3** *a* : of an unpleasant or objectionable nature : OBNOXIOUS (subtle and → criticism) **b** : of a kind to cause harm or resentment (a most → companion) *syn* see REFUGNANT — **in-vi-d-i-ously** *adv* — **in-vi-d-i-ous-ness** *n*

in-vig-o-rate \in-vig-ə-rāt, -rāt-əd/ *vt* -rated; -rating [prob. fr. *in-* + *vigor*] : to give life and energy to : ANIMATE — **in-vig-o-ra-tion** \in-vig-ə-rā-shən/ *n* — **in-vig-o-rator** \in-vig-ə-rāt-ōr/ *n*

in-vin-ci-bile \in-vin(t)-ē-sə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *invincibilis*, fr. L *in-* + *vincere* to conquer — more at VICTOR] : incapable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued — **in-vin-ci-bil-i-ty** \in-vin(t)-ē-sə-bil-ē-tē/ *n* — **in-vin-ci-bil-ness** \in-vin(t)-ē-sə-bal-nəs/ *n* — **in-vin-ci-bly** \-bly/ *adv*

in-vi-o-la-ble \in-vi-ə-lə-bəl/ *adj* [MF or L, MF, fr. L *inviolabilis*, fr. *in-* + *violare* to violate] **1** : secure from violation or profanation **2** : secure from assault or trespass : UNASSAILABLE *syn* see SACRED — **in-vi-o-la-bil-i-ty** \in-vi-ə-lə-bil-ē-tē/ *n* — **in-vi-o-la-ble-ness** \in-vi-ə-lə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **in-vi-o-la-bly** \-bly/ *adv*

in-vi-o-la-cy \in-vi-ə-lə-sē/ *n* : the quality or state of being inviolate

in-vi-o-late \in-vi-ə-lāt/ *adj* : not violated or profaned, *esp* : PURE *syn* see SACRED *ant* violated — **in-vi-o-late-ly** *adv* — **in-vi-o-late-ness** *n*

in-vi-s-id \in-viz-əd/ *adj* **1** : having zero viscosity **2** : of or relating to an inviscid fluid (→ flow)

in-vi-s-i-ble \in-viz-ə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *invisibilis*, fr. *in-* + *visibilis* visible] **1** *a* : incapable by nature of being seen **b** : inaccessible to view : HIDDEN **2** *a* : not appearing in published financial statements **b** : not reflected in statistics **3** : IMPERCEPTIBLE, INCONSPICUOUS — **in-vi-s-i-bil-i-ty** \in-viz-ə-bil-ē-tē/ *n* — **in-vi-s-i-ble** *n* — **in-vi-s-i-ble-ness** \in-viz-ə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **in-vi-s-i-bly** \-bly/ *adv*

in-vi-ta-tion \in-və-tā-shən/ *n* **1** *a* : the act of inviting **b** : an often formal request to be present or participate **2** : INCENTIVE, INDUCEMENT

in-vi-ta-tion-al \-shən-əl, -shən-əl/ *adj* **1** : prepared or entered in response to a request (→ *an article*) **2** : limited to invited participants (→ *tournament*)

in-vi-ta-to-ry \in-vit-ə-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē/ *adj* : containing an invitation

invitatory *n*, *pl* -ies : an invitational psalm or antiphon

in-vite \in-vīt/ *vt* **1** : invited; **in-vit-ing** [MF or L, MF *invitare*, fr. L *invitare*] **1** *a* : to offer an incentive or inducement to : ENTICE **b** : to increase the likelihood of **2** *a* : to request the presence or participation of **b** : to request formally *c* : to urge politely : WELCOME — **in-vit-er** *n*

syn INVITE, SOLICIT, COURT *shared meaning element* : to request or encourage to respond or act

in-vite \in-vīt/ *vt*, chiefly dial. : INVITATION **1**

in-vi-tē \in-və-tē, -vī-ē/ *n* : an invited person

in-vit-ing \in-vīt-īŋ/ *adj* > ATTRACTIVE, TEMPTING — **in-vit-ing-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

in-vi-tro \in-vē-t(r)ō/ *adv* or *adj* [NL, lit., in glass] : outside the living body and in an artificial environment

in-vi-vō \in-vē-vō/ *adv* or *adj* [NL, lit., in the living] : in the living body of a plant or animal

in-vo-ca-te \in-vō-kāt/ *vt*, archaic : INVOCATE

in-vo-ca-tion \in-vō-kā-shən/ *n* [ME *invocacion*, fr. MF *invocation*, fr. L *invocatio*, *invocatus*, fr. *invocatus* pp of *invocare*] **1** *a* : the act or process of petitioning for help or support : SUPPLICATION, *specif*; *often cap* : an invocatory prayer (as at the beginning of a service of worship) **b : a calling upon for authority or justification **2** : a formula for conjuring : INCANTATION **3** : an act of legal or moral implementation : ENFORCEMENT — **in-vo-ca-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən-əl/ *adj* — **in-vo-ca-to-ry** \in-vō-kā-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē/ *adj***

in-vo-ice \in-vōis/ *n* [modif of MF *envois*, pl of *envoi* message — more at ENVOI] **1** : an itemized list of goods shipped usu. specifying the price and the terms of sale : BILL **2** : a consignment of merchandise

in-vo-ice *vt* **in-voiced**; **in-voiced-ing** : to submit an invoice for or to : BILL

in-vok-e \in-vōk/ *vt* **in-voked**; **in-vok-ing** [ME *invoken*, fr. MF *invocuer*, fr. L *invocare*, fr. *in-* + *vocare* to call — more at VOICE] **1**

ə about • kitten • further • a back • a bake • a cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip l life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thrip th thus
 ū loot ū foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

iron-clad \-'klad/ *adj* 1: sheathed in iron armor — used esp. of naval vessels 2: a: RIGOROUS, EXACTING (an ~ oath) b: being fixed and unshakable: INFLEXIBLE (an ~ rule)

iron-clad \-'klad/ *n*: an armored naval vessel

iron curtain *n* 1: a political, military, and ideological barrier that cuts off and isolates an area, *specif*: one between an area under Soviet control and other areas 2: a: an intangible barrier against communication of information or ideas, *esp*: one that is set up for concealment and bars any opportunity for penetration b: a bar to the crossing of a mental or cultural border line

ironer \-'(ə)r-nər/ *n*: one that irons, *specif*: MANGLE

iron-flated \-'(ə)r-n-'fla-təd/ *adj* 1: STINGY, MISERLY 2: being both harsh and ruthless (~ methods)

iron gray *n*: a nearly neutral very slightly greenish dark gray

iron hand *n*: stern or rigorous control (ruled with an iron hand)

iron-handed \-'(ə)r-n-'han-dəd/ *adj* — **iron-handed-ly** *adv* — **iron-handed-ness** *n*

iron-hearted \-'(ə)r-n-'hārt-dəd/ *adj*: CRUEL, HARDHEARTED

iron horse *n*: a locomotive engine

iron-ic \-'(ə)r-n-'ik/ or **iron-i-cal** \-'i-kəl/ *adj* 1: relating to, containing, or constituting irony 2: given to irony *syn* *see* SARCASTIC — **iron-i-cal-ly** \-'i-kəl-ē/ *adv* — **iron-i-cal-ness** \-'i-kəl-nəs/ *n*

ironing \-'(ə)r-n-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the action or process of smoothing or pressing with or as if with a heated iron 2: clothes ironed or to be ironed

ironing board *n*: a flat padded cloth-covered surface on which clothes are ironed

iron-ist \-'(ə)r-n-ɪst/ *n*: one who uses irony *esp* in the development of a literary work or theme

iron lung *n*: a device for artificial respiration in which rhythmic alterations in the air pressure in a chamber surrounding a patient's chest force air into and out of the lungs

iron-master \-'(ə)r-n-'mas-tər/ *n*: a manufacturer of iron

iron-mon-gy \-'mən-ɡər-, 'mən-/ *n*, *Brit*: a dealer in iron and hardware — **iron-mon-gy-er** \-'g(ə)-rē/ *n*

iron out *vt* 1: REMOVE 2: to make tolerable or harmonious by suppression or modification of extremes (*ironed out* their differences)

iron oxide *n*: any of several oxides of iron as a: FERRICOXIDE b: FERROUS OXIDE

iron pyrites *n*: PYRITE — called also *iron pyrite*

iron ration *n*: an emergency ration

iron-side \-'aɪd/ *n*: a man of great strength or bravery

iron-stone \-'(ə)r-n-'stən/ *n* 1: a hard sedimentary rock rich in iron, *esp*: a siltstone in a coal region 2: IRONSTONE CHINA

ironstone china *n*: a hard heavy durable white pottery developed in England early in the 19th century — called also *ironstone*

iron-ware \-'(ə)r-n-'wa(ə)s/ *n*, *pl* \-'wa(ə)s/ *n*: articles made of iron

iron-wood \-'wəd/ *n*: any of several mostly weedy American composite plants (genus *Veronia*) with alternate leaves and perfect red or purple tubular flowers in terminal cymose heads

iron-wood \-'wud/ *n* 1: any of numerous trees and shrubs with exceptionally tough or hard wood 2: the wood of an ironwood

iron-work \-'wɜrk/ *n* 1: work in iron 2 *pl* *but sing* or *pl* in constr: a mill or building where iron or steel is smelted or heavy iron or steel products are made — **iron-work-er** \-'wɜrk-ər/ *n*

iron-y \-'(ə)r-nē/ *n*, *pl* -nīes [L *ironia*, fr. Gk *eirōnia*, fr. *eirōn* dissembler] 1: a pretense of ignorance and of willingness to learn from another assumed in order to make the other's false conceptions conspicuous by adroit questioning — called also *Socratic irony* 2: a: the use of words to express something other than and *esp* the opposite of the literal meaning b: a usu. humorous or sardonic literary style or form characterized by irony c: an ironic expression or utterance 3: a: (1): incongruity between the actual result of a sequence of events and the normal or expected result (2): an event or result marked by such incongruity b: incongruity between a situation developed in a drama and the accompanying words or actions that is understood by the audience but not by the characters in the play — called also *dramatic irony*, *tragic irony* 4: an attitude of detached awareness of incongruity (looked with ~ on the craze for overkill) *syn* *see* WIT

iro-quoian \-'(ə)r-'kwɔɪ-ən/ *n* 1: a language family of eastern North America including Cayuga, Cherokee, Erie, Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca, and Tuscarora 2: a member of any of the peoples constituting the Iroquois — **iroquoian** *adj*

iro-quois \-'(ə)r-'kwɔɪ/ *also* \-'kwa-/ *n*, *pl* Iroquois \-'kwɔɪ(z), -kwa(z)/ [F, fr. Algonquian *Irinakhoiw*, lit., real address] 1 *pl*: an Amerindian confederacy of New York that consisted of the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, and Seneca and later included the Tuscarora 2: a member of any of the Iroquois peoples

ir-ra-diance \-'(ə)r-'ad-ē-ən(t)s/ *n* 1: RADIANCE 1 2: radiant flux density on a given surface *usu.* expressed in watts per square centimeter or square meter

ir-ra-diate \-'(ə)r-'ad-ē-ət/ *vb* -at-ed; -at-ɪŋ [L *irradiatus*, pp. of *irradiare*, fr. *in-* + *radius* ray] *vt* 1: to cast rays of light upon: ILLUMINATE b: to enlighten intellectually or spiritually c: to affect or treat by radiant energy (as heat), *specif*: to treat by exposure to radiation 2: to emit like rays of light: RADIATE (*irradiating* strength and comfort) ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to emit rays: SHINE — **ir-ra-di-a-tive** \-'(ə)r-'ad-ē-ət-ɪv/ *adj* — **ir-ra-di-a-tor** \-'(ə)r-'ad-ē-ət-ər/ *n*

ir-ra-di-a-tion \-'(ə)r-'ad-ē-ə-shən/ *n* 1: emission of radiant energy (as heat or light) 2: exposure to radiation (as X rays or alpha rays) 3: IRRADIANCE 2

ir-rad-ic-a-ble \-'(ə)r-'rad-ɪ-kə-bəl/ *adj* [ML *irradicabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *radix* root — more at ROOT] 1: impossible to eradicate: DEEP ROOTED — **ir-rad-ic-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'rad-ɪ-kə-bəl/ *adv*

ir-ra-ti-on-al \-'(ə)r-'(r)ash-nəl-, -nəl-/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *irrationalis*, fr. *in-* + *rationalis* rational] 1: not rational as a (1): not endowed with reason or understanding a (2): lacking usual or normal mental clarity or coherence b: not governed by or according to reason (~ fears) c Greek & Latin prosody (1) of a syllable: having a quantity other than that required by the meter c (2) of a foot: containing such a syllable d (1): being an irrational number (an ~ root of an equation) d (2): having a numerical value that

is an irrational number (a length that is ~) — **ir-ra-ti-on-al-ly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ash-nəl-ət-ē/ *n* — **ir-ra-ti-on-al-ly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ash-nəl-ē-ət-ē/ *adv* — **ir-ra-ti-on-al-ness** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ash-nəl-nəs-, -nəl-/ *n*

irrational *n* 1: an irrational being 2: IRRATIONAL NUMBER

ir-ra-ti-on-al-ism \-'(ə)r-'(r)ash-nəl-'jz-əm-, -nəl-/ *n* 1: a system emphasizing intuition, instinct, feeling, or faith rather than reason or holding that the universe is governed by irrational forces 2: the quality or state of being irrational — **ir-ra-ti-on-al-ist** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ash-nəl-'is-t-ɪk-/ *n* or *adj* — **ir-ra-ti-on-al-ist-ic** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ash-nəl-'is-t-ɪk-, -nəl-/ *adj*

irrational number *n*: a number that can be expressed as an infinite decimal with no set of consecutive digits repeating itself indefinitely and that cannot be expressed as the quotient of two integers

ir-real \-'(ə)r-'rē-əl-, -rē-/ *adj*: not real

ir-re-al-ty \-'(ə)r-'rē-əl-ət-/ *n*: UNREALITY

ir-re-claim-a-ble \-'(ə)r-'rē-klām-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: incapable of being reclaimed — **ir-re-claim-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'rē-klām-ə-bəl/ *adv*

ir-rec-on-cil-a-ble \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-bəl-, ('r-'(r)ek-ən-/ *adj* 1: impossible to reconcile — **ir-rec-on-cil-a-bil-ly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-'bil-ət-/ *n* — **ir-rec-on-cil-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-bəl-nəs-, ('r-'(r)ek-ən-/ *n* — **ir-rec-on-cil-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-bəl-nəs/ *adv*

ir-re-con-cil-a-ble \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-bəl/ *adj* 1: impossible to reconcile — **ir-rec-on-cil-a-bil-ly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-'bil-ət-/ *n* — **ir-rec-on-cil-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-bəl-nəs-, ('r-'(r)ek-ən-/ *n* — **ir-rec-on-cil-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-bəl-nəs/ *adv*

ir-re-con-cil-a-ble \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-bəl/ *adj* 1: impossible to reconcile — **ir-rec-on-cil-a-bil-ly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-'bil-ət-/ *n* — **ir-rec-on-cil-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-bəl-nəs-, ('r-'(r)ek-ən-/ *n* — **ir-rec-on-cil-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ek-ən-'sɪ-lə-bəl-nəs/ *adv*

ir-re-cov-er-a-ble \-'(ə)r-'kəv-(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj* 1: not capable of being recovered or rectified: IRREPARABLE — **ir-re-cov-er-a-ble-ness** *n* — **ir-re-cov-er-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'kəv-(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adv*

ir-re-cu-sa-ble \-'(ə)r-'i-kʊ-sə-zə-bəl/ *adj* [LL *irrecusabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *recusare* to reject, refuse — more at RECUSANCY] 1: not subject to exception or rejection — **ir-re-cu-sa-bly** \-'(ə)r-'i-kʊ-sə-zə-bəl/ *adv*

ir-red *abbr* irredemable

ir-re-deem-a-ble \-'(ə)r-'dē-mə-bəl/ *adj* 1: not redeemable: as a: not terminable by payment of the principal (~ bond) b: IN-CONVERTIBLE 2: being beyond remedy: HOPELESS (~ mistakes) — **ir-re-deem-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'dē-mə-bəl/ *adv*

ir-re-den-ta \-'(ə)r-'dēnt-ə/ *n* [It *Italia irredenta* Italian-speaking territory not incorporated in Italy, lit., unredeemed Italy]: a territory historically or ethnically related to one political unit but presently subject to another

ir-re-den-tism \-'dēn-tiz-əm/ *n*: a political principle or policy directed toward the incorporation of irredentas within the boundaries of their historically or ethnically related political unit — **ir-re-den-tist** \-'dēnt-ɪst/ *n* or *adj*

ir-re-duc-i-ble \-'(ə)r-'i-duk-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: impossible to bring into a desired, normal, or simpler state (an ~ matrix), *specif*: incapable of being factored into polynomials of lower degree with coefficients in some given field (as the rational numbers) or integral domain (as the integers) (~ polynomials) (an ~ equation) — **ir-re-duc-i-bil-ty** \-'(ə)r-'i-duk-ə-bəl-ət-/ *n* — **ir-re-duc-i-bly** \-'(ə)r-'i-duk-ə-bəl-ət-/ *adv*

ir-re-flex-i-ve \-'(ə)r-'flek-sɪv/ *adj*: not reflexive

ir-re-form-a-ble \-'(ə)r-'fɔrm-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: incapable of being reformed: INCORRIGIBLE 2: not subject to revision or alteration (~ dogma) — **ir-re-form-a-bil-ty** \-'(ə)r-'fɔrm-ə-bəl-ət-/ *n*

ir-re-frag-a-ble \-'(ə)r-'(r)ef-rə-gə-bəl-, 'rə-'fɔr-ə-gə-bəl/ *adj* [LL *irrefragabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *refragari* to oppose, fr. *re-* + *-fragari* (as in *suffragari* to vote for), akin to L *suffragum* suffrage] 1: impossible to deny or refute (~ arguments) 2: impossible to break or alter (~ rules) (an ~ cement) — **ir-re-frag-a-bil-ty** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ef-rə-gə-bəl-ət-/ *n* — **ir-re-frag-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'(r)ef-rə-gə-bəl-ət-/ *adv*

ir-re-frag-a-ble \-'(ə)r-'(r)ef-rə-gə-bəl/ *adj* 1: not capable of being refracted — used of radiations (as visible light)

ir-re-fut-a-ble \-'(ə)r-'fju-t-ə-bəl-, ('r-'(r)ef-yat-/ *adj* [LL *irrefutabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *refutare* to refute]: impossible to refute: INCONVERTIBLE (~ proof) — **ir-re-fut-a-bil-ty** \-'(ə)r-'fju-t-ə-bəl-ət-/ *n*, ('r-'(r)ef-yat-/ *n* — **ir-re-fut-a-bly** \-'(ə)r-'fju-t-ə-bəl-ət-/ *adv*

ir-reg *abbr* irregular

ir-regard-less \-'(ə)r-'gārd-ləs/ *adv* [prob. blend of *irrespective* and *regardless*] *nonstand*: REGARDLESS

ir-reg-u-lar \-'(ə)r-'(r)eg-yə-lər/ *adj* [ME *irregular*, fr. MF, fr. LL *irregularis* not in accordance with rule, fr. L *in-* + *regularis* regular] 1: a: behaving without regard to established laws, customs, or moral principles b: not belonging to or qualified under the rules of some particular group or organized body (~ practitioners of medicine) 2: a: failing to accord with what is usual, proper, accepted, or right (~ behavior) b: not conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection (*sell, put, feed* are ~ verbs), *specif*: STRONG c: (1): improper or inadequate because of failure to conform to a prescribed course (2) *Brit*: celebrated without either proclamation of the banns or publication of intention to marry: CLANDESTINE (~ marriage) d: not belonging to the regular army organization but raised for a special purpose (~ troops) 3: lacking perfect symmetry or evenness (an ~ coastline), *esp*: ZYGOMORPHIC (~ flowers) 4: lacking continuity or regularity *esp* of occurrence or activity (~ employment) — **ir-reg-u-lar-ly** *adv*

syn IRREGULAR, ANOMALOUS, UNNATURAL *shared meaning element* 1: not according with or explainable by law, rule, or custom IRREGULAR implies a lack of accord with a law or regulation imposed for the sake of uniformity in method, practice, or conduct, thus, an *irregular* marriage fails to conform to the regulations of church or state, *irregular* verse departs from accepted metrical patterns, *irregular* behavior deviates from the code of conduct of the community ANOMALOUS implies a failure to conform to what is expected of the thing in question because of the class to which it belongs or the laws which govern its existence (an *anomalous* piece of domestic architecture, combining the small, familiar pleasures of the hearth with the headier excitements of Doomsday — New Yorker) and may specifically suggest an unclassifiable state or a conflict between mutually exclusive or mutually antagonistic classes (the *anomalous* position of the free Negro in the slave states — E. T. Price) UNNATURAL implies contravention of natural law or of those principles held essential to the well-being of civilized society and is likely to suggest reprehensible abnormality (thy deed, inhuman and *unnatural* provokes this deluge most *unnatural* — Shak.) *ant* regular

ious *adj* suffix [ME, partly fr OF *-ious*, *-ieux*, fr L *-iosus*, fr *-i-* (penultimate vowel of some noun stems) + *-osus* *-ous*, partly fr L *-us* *adj* suffix: *-ous* (edacious)]

IP *abbr* 1 initial point 2 intermediate pressure

IPA \i-'pē-'ā/ *n* [International Phonetic Alphabet]: an alphabet designed to represent each human speech sound with a unique symbol

ipeacac \ip-i-'kak/ or **ipeacacua-nha** \pē-'pē-'k-ku-'ā-'n-ā/ *n* [Cg *ipeacacua*, fr. Tupi *ipekaquene*] 1: a tropical So. American creeping plant (*Cephaelis ipeacacuanha*) of the madder family with drooping flowers 2: the dried rhizome and roots of ipeacac valued esp as a source of emetine, also: any of several roots similarly used

Iphigeneia \i-fə-'jē-'nē-'ā/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Iphigeneia*]: a daughter of Agamemnon nearly sacrificed by him to Artemis but saved by her and made a priestess

IPM *abbr* inches per minute

IPPF *abbr* International Planned Parenthood Federation

ipronia-zid \ip-'prō-'nī-'zō-'d/ *n* [blend of *isoniazid* and *propyl*]: a derivative $C_{12}H_{11}N_3O_2$ of isoniazid that is used as a monoamine oxidase inhibitor and was formerly used in treating tuberculosis

IPS *abbr* inches per second

ipse dixit \ip-'sē-'dik-'sīt/ *n* [L, he himself said it]: an assertion made but not proved: **DICTUM**

ipshat-er-al \ip-'shāt-'er-'āl-, 'rāl-'trāl/ *adj* [ISV, fr L *ipse* self, himself + *later*, *latus* side]: situated or appearing on or affecting the same side of the body — **ipshat-er-al-ly** *adv*

ip-sis-al-ma ver-ba \ip-'sī-'s-ā-'m-ō-'v-er-'b-ā/ *n* pl [NL, lit., the selfsame words]: the exact language used by someone quoted

ip-so fac-to \ip-'sō-'fak-'tō/ *adv* [NL, lit., by the fact itself]: by the very nature of the case

IPS *abbr* International Practical Temperature Scale

iq *abbr* [L, *idem* quod] the same as

IQ \i-'kwi-/ *n*: INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT

Ir *abbr* Irish

Ir *symbol* indium

IR *abbr* 1 information retrieval 2 infrared 3 inland revenue 4 intelligence ratio 5 internal revenue

ir- — see **IN-**

IRA *abbr* 1 Intercollegiate Rowing Association 2 International Reading Association 3 Irish Republican Army

iran-ian \ir-'ā-'nē-'ān/ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Iran 2: a branch of the Indo-European family of languages that includes Persian — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table — **Iranian** *adj*

iraqi \i-'rāk-'ē-, 'rāk-'ē/ *n* [Ar *irāqī*, fr *irāq* Iraq] 1: a native or inhabitant of Iraq 2: the dialect of Modern Arabic spoken in Iraq — **iraqi** *adj*

irasc-ible \ir-'as-'ā-'b-əl-, 'rās-'ā-'d/ [MF, fr LL *irascibilis*, fr L *irasci* to become angry, be angry, fr *irā*: marked by hot temper and easily provoked anger — **irasc-ib-ly** \ir-'as-'ā-'b-əl-'ē-, 'rās-'ā-'n — **irasc-ible-ness** \ir-'as-'ā-'b-əl-'nēs-, 'rās-'ā-'n — **irasc-ib-ly** \-b-ē/ *adv* **syn** IRASCIBLE, CHOLERIC, SPLENETIC, TESTY, TOUCHY, CRANKY, CROSS **shared meaning element**: easily angered or upset

irate \i-'rāt-/ *adj* 1: roused to or given to ire: **INCENSED** (an ~ taxpayer) 2: arising from anger (~ words) — **irately** *adv* — **irate-ness** *n*

IRBM *abbr* intermediate range ballistic missile

ir- \i-'(ə)-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr L *ira*, akin to OE *ofast* haste, zeal, Gk *hieros* holy, *oisiros* gadfly, *irenyz*]: intense and usu. openly displayed anger **syn** see **ANGER** — **ir-** *vi* — **ir-** \i-'(ə)-/ *adj*

ir- *abbr* Ireland

ir-en-ic \i-'rē-'n-ik-, 'rē-'n-ik/ *adj* [Gk *eirēnikos*, fr *eirēnē* peace]: conducive to or operating toward peace or conciliation **syn** see **PA-CIFIC** **ant** acrimonious — **ir-en-ic-ly** \i-'rē-'n-ik-'ē-, 'rē-'n-ik-'ē/ *adv*

irid *abbr* indescend

irid- or **irido-** *comb form* 1 [L *irid-*, *iris*] rainbow (**iridescent**) 2 [NL *irid-*, *iris*]: iris of the eye (**iridectomy**) 3 [NL *irid-*, *indium*]: indium (**iridic**): indium and (**indosmium**)

irida-ceous \ir-'ā-'dā-'sh-əs-, 'rā-'ā-'d/ *adj*: of or relating to the iris family

irid-es-cence \ir-'ā-'dēs-'ē-'n(t)s-/ *n* 1: a play of colors producing rainbow effects (as in a soap bubble) 2: a display or effect suggestive of iridescence (as in brilliance): **GLITTER** (a certain ~ of glamor and superiority — Margaret Landon)

irid-es-cent \-nt/ *adj*: having or exhibiting iridescence — **irid-es-cent-ly** *adv*

irid-ic \i-'rī-'d-ik-, 2 usu *i-'rī-'d-ē-/* *adj* 1: of or relating to indium, esp: containing tetravalent indium 2: of or relating to the iris of the eye

irid-i-um \ir-'ī-'d-ē-'əm/ *n* [NL, fr L *irid-*, *iris*; fr the colors produced by its dissolving in hydrochloric acid]: a silver-white hard brittle very heavy metallic element of the platinum group — see **ELEMENT** table

irid-os-mine \ir-'ā-'dā-'z-, 'mē-/ *n* [G, fr *irid-* + NL *osmium*]: a mineral that is a native iridium osmium alloy usu containing some rhodium and platinum

iris \i-'rās-/ *n*, pl **irises** or **irides** \i-'rā-'dēs-, 'rā-'ā-/ [ME, fr L *irid-*, *iris* rainbow, iris plant, fr Gk, rainbow, iris plant, iris of the eye — more at **WIRE**] 1: RAINBOW 2 [NL *irid-*, *iris*, fr Gk] a: the opaque contractile diaphragm perforated by the pupil and forming the colored portion of the eye — see **EYE** illustration b: **IRIS** DIAPHRAGM, also: a similar device with a circular opening that can be varied in size 3 or pl **iris** [NL *irid-*, *iris*, genus name, fr. L]: any of a large genus (*Iris* of the family Iridaceae, the iris family) of perennial herbaceous plants with linear usu. basal leaves and large showy flowers

iris *vi* 1: to make indescend: give the form or appearance of a rainbow to 2: to operate the iris of a motion-picture camera so as to fade (a picture) — used with **in** or **out**

iris \i-'rās-/ *n* [L, fr. Gk]: the Greek goddess of the rainbow and a messenger of the gods

iris diaphragm *n*: an adjustable diaphragm of thin opaque plates that can be turned by a ring so as to change the diameter of a central opening usu. to regulate the aperture of a lens

Irish \i-'(ə)-rī-'sh-/ *n* 1 *pl* in constr: natives or inhabitants of Ireland or their immediate descendants esp. when of Celtic speech or culture 2 a: the Celtic language of Ireland. **IRISH GAELIC** b: English spoken by the Irish — **Irish** *adj*

Irish bull *n*: an apparently congruous but actually incongruous expression (as "It was hereditary in his family to have no children")

Irish coffee *n*: hot sugared coffee with Irish whiskey and whipped cream

Irish confetti *n*: a rock, brick, or fragment of rock or brick used as a missile

Irish Gaelic *n*: the Celtic language of Ireland esp. as used since the end of the medieval period

Irish-iam \i-'rī-'sh-'jz-'əm/ *n*: a word, phrase, or expression characteristic of the Irish

Irish mail *n*: a 3- or 4-wheeled toy vehicle activated by a hand lever

Irish man \i-'rī-'sh-'mən-/ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Ireland 2: one that is of Irish descent

Irish moss *n* 1: the dried and bleached plants of two red algae (*Chondrus crispus* and *Gelidium mamillosa*) used as an agent for thickening or emulsifying or as a demulcent 2: **CARRAGEEN**

Irish potato *n*: **POTATO** 2b

Irish-ry \i-'rī-'sh-'rē-/ *n*, *pl* -ries 1: **IRISH** 2 a: Irish quality or character b: an Irish peculiarity or trait

Irish setter *n*: any of a breed of bird dogs generally comparable to English setters but with a chestnut-brown or mahogany-red coat

Irish stew *n*: a stew having as its principal ingredients meat (as lamb), potatoes, and onions in a thick gravy

Irish terrier *n*: any of a breed of active medium-sized terriers developed in Ireland and characterized by a dense close usu. reddish wiry coat

Irish water spaniel *n*: any of a breed of large retrievers developed in Ireland and characterized by a heavy curly liver-colored coat and a nearly hairless tail

Irish whiskey *n*: whiskey made in Ireland chiefly of barley

Irish wolfhound *n*: a very large tall hound that resembles the Scottish deerhound but is much larger and stronger

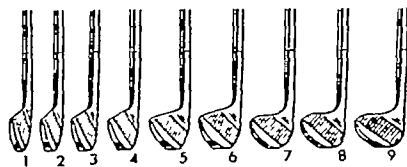
Irish woman \i-'rī-'sh-'wū-'mən-/ *n*: a woman born in Ireland or of Irish descent

irk \'ɔrk-/ *vi* [ME *irken*]: to make weary, irritated, or bored **syn** see **ANNOY**

irk *n* 1: **TEDIUM** **IRKSOMENESS** 2: a cause or source of annoyance or disgust

irk-some \'ɔrk-'səm/ *adj*: tending to irk ~ **TEDIOUS** (an ~ task) — **irk-some-ly** *adv* — **irk-some-ness** *n*

iron \i-'(ə)-m-/ *n* [ME, fr OE *isern*, *isern*, akin to OHG *isarn* iron] 1: a heavy malleable ductile magnetic silver-white metallic element that readily rusts in moist air, occurs native in meteorites and combined in most igneous rocks, is the most used of metals, and is vital to biological processes — see **ELEMENT** table 2: something made of iron as a *pl*: something (as handcuffs) used to bind or restrain b: a heated metal implement used for branding or cauterizing c: **HARPOON** d: a heatable device used with a flat metal base that is used to smooth, finish, or press (as cloth) **FLATIRON** e: **STIRRUP** f: any of a series of numbered golf clubs having metal heads 3: great strength or hardness — iron in the fire 1: a matter requiring close attention ~ **ENTERPRISE** (was a businessman and had other irons in the fire — J. D. Beresford) 2: a prospective course of action ~ a project not yet realized (got several irons in the fire and I'm hoping to land something before very long — W. S. Maugham)



irons 2f

iron *adj* 1: of, relating to, or made of iron 2: resembling iron 3 a: strong and healthy: **ROBUST** b: **INEXFLEXIBLE** **UNRELENTING** (~ determination) c: holding or binding fast (the ~ ties of kinship) — **iron-ness** \i-'(ə)-m-'nēs-/ *n*

iron *vi* 1: to furnish or cover with iron 2: to shackle with irons 3 a: to smooth with or as if with a heated iron (~ ed his shirt) b: to remove (as wrinkles) by ironing ~ *w*: to smooth or press cloth or clothing with a heated iron

Iron Age *n*: the period of human culture characterized by the smelting of iron and its use in industry beginning somewhat before 1000 B.C. in western Asia and Egypt

iron-bound \i-'(ə)-m-'baund-/ *adj*: bound with or as if with iron. as a: **HARSH** **RUGGED** (~ coast) b: **STERN**, **RIGOROUS** (~ traditions)

a about b kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th thus
ū foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

ity of an organ or part of the body 2: the property of protoplasm and of living organisms that permits them to react to stimuli
ir-ri-ta-ble (ir-'rɪ-tə-bəl) *adj*: capable of being irritated: as a: easily exasperated or excited b: responsive to stimuli — ir-ri-ta-ble-ness *n* — ir-ri-ta-bly (-b-lē) *adv*
ir-ri-tant (ir-'rɪ-tənt) *adj*: causing irritation, specif: tending to produce physical irritation
ir-ri-tant *n*: something that irritates or excites
ir-ri-tate (ir-'rɪ-t, -tē) *vb* -tated; -tating [L *irritatus*, pp. of *irritare*] *vt* 1: to excite impatience, anger, or displeasure in: ANNOY 2: to induce irritability in or of ~ *vi* 1: to cause or induce displeasure or irritation — ir-ri-tat-ing-ly (-lī-tīn-lē) *adv*
syn IRRITATE, EXASPERATE, NETTLE, PROVOKE, AGGRAVATE, RILE, PEEVE *shared meaning element*: to excite to angry annoyance
ir-ri-tat-ed *adj*: subjected to irritation, esp: roughened, reddened, or inflamed by an irritant (≈ eyes)
ir-ri-ta-tion (ir-'rɪ-tə-shən) *n* 1 a: the act of irritating b: something that irritates c: the state of being irritated 2: a condition of irritability, soreness, roughness, or inflammation of a bodily part
ir-ri-ta-tive (ir-'rɪ-t-iv) *adj* 1: serving to excite: IRRITATING 2: accompanied with or produced by irritation (≈ coughing)
ir-ro-ta-tion (ir-'rɒ-tə-shən, -shən-'tʃ) *adj* 1: not rotating or involving rotation (as ~ electric field) 2: free of vortices (≈ flow)
ir-rupt (ɪ-'rʌp-t) *vi* [L *irruptus*, pp. of *irrumperē*, lit. to break in, fr. *in-* + *rumpere* to break — more at RUPTURE] 1: to rush in forcibly or violently 2 of a natural population: to undergo a sudden upsurge in numbers esp. when natural ecological balances and checks are disturbed 3: ERUPT *lc* (the crowd ~ed in a fervor of patriotism — Time) — ir-rupt-ion (ir-'rʌp-shən) *n*
ir-rupt-ive (ir-'rʌp-t-iv) *adj* 1: erupting or tending to erupt 2 of an igneous rock: INTRUSIVE — ir-rupt-ive-ly *adv*
IRS *abbr* Internal Revenue Service
is [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *ist* *is* (fr. *sin* to be), L *esse* (fr. *esse* to be), Gk *esti* (fr. *ekain* to be)] *pres* 3d sing of BE, *dial* *pres* 1st & 2d sing of BE, *subst* *pres* pl of BE
is *abbr* island, isle
is- or iso- *comb* form [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *isos* equal] 1: equal: homo-geneous: uniform (is-acoustic) 2: isomeric (isopropyl) 3: for or from different individuals of the same species (isogglutination)
isa or is *abbr* Isaiah
isaac ɪ-'zæk, -zæk *n* [LL, fr. Heb *Yishāq*] the son of Abraham and father of Jacob according to the account in Genesis
isa-i-ah (i-'zā-, chiefly Brit -zā-) *n* [Heb *Yishā'yāhūh*] 1: a major Hebrew prophet in Judah about 740 to 701 BC 2: a prophetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table
isa-is- (i-'zā-) *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Esaias*, fr. Heb *Yishā'yāhūh*]: ISAIAH
is-al-to-bar (i-'sāl-tə-, -bār) *n* [ISV *is-* + *all-* + *-bar* (as in *isobar*)] an imaginary line or a line on a chart connecting the places of equal change of atmospheric pressure within a specified time — is-al-to-bar-ic (i-'sāl-tə-'bār-ik, -'bār-'d) *adj*
is-ba (i-'zə-) *n* (Russ *izba*): a Russian log hut
ISBN *abbr* International Standard Book Number
ISB *abbr* 1 International Space Congress 2 International Student Conference 3 interstate commerce
isch-aemia (i-'skē-mē-ə) *n* [NL *ischæmia*, fr. *ischæmia* stypitic, fr. Gk *ischaimos*, fr. *ischain* to restrain + *haima* blood, akin to Gk *echein* to hold — more at SCHEME]: localized tissue anemia due to obstruction of the inflow of arterial blood — isch-aemic (-mīk) *adj*
is-chi-um (i-'skē-əm) *n*, *pl* is-chia (-tʃə) [L, *hip* joint, fr. Gk *ischion*] the dorsal and posterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis — is-chi-al (-əl) *adj*
-ise (-z) *vb* *suffix*, chiefly Brit: -IZE
is-en-tro-pic (i-'n-tro-pīk, -'trāp-īk) *adj*: of or relating to equal or constant entropy; esp: taking place without change of entropy — is-en-tro-pi-cally (-trāp-ī-k(ə)-lē, -'trāp-ī-) *adv*
is-ol-ut (-'lūt, -tʃ-) *n* [OF *Isol*, *Isolde*]: ISOLDE
-ish (i-'ʃ) *adj* *suffix* [ME, fr. OE *-isc*; akin to OHG *-isc*, -ish, Gk *-iskos*, *dim* suffix] 1: of, relating to, or being — chiefly in adjectives indicating nationality or ethnic group (Finnish) 2 a: characteristic of (boyish) (mushish) b: inclined or liable to (bookish) (qualmish) c (I): having a touch or trace of (summerish): somewhat (purplish) (2): having the approximate age of (fortyish) (3): being or occurring at the approximate time of (eightish)
ish-ma-el (i-'ʃm-mə-əl) *n* [Heb *Yishmā'el*] 1: the outcast son of Abraham and Hagar according to the account in Genesis 2: a social outcast
ish-ma-el-ite (i-'ʃm-lt-) *n* 1: a descendant of Ishmael 2: ISHMAELITE — ish-ma-el-ite-ish (-līt-īsh) *adj* — ish-ma-el-ite-ism (-līt-iz-əm) *n*
is-in-glass (i-'z-, -glās, -z-, -z-) *n* [prob by folk etymology fr. obs. D *huizenblas*, fr. MD *huusblas*, fr. *huus* sturgeon + *blase* bladder] 1: a semitransparent whitish very pure gelatin prepared from the air bladders of fishes (as sturgeons) and used esp. as a clarifying agent and in jellies and glue 2: MICA
is-is (i-'z-, -z-) *n* [L *Isis*, fr. Gk, fr. Egypt *Ἥσις*]: an Egyptian nature goddess and wife of Osiris
isl *abbr* island
islām (i-'lām, -z-, -lām, -z-, -z-) *n* [Ar *islām* submission (to the will of God)] 1: the religious faith of Muslims including belief in Allah as the sole deity and in Muhammad as his prophet 2 a: the civilization erected upon Islamic faith b: the group of modern nations in which Islam is the dominant religion — is-lām-ic

instrument or contrivance (automobilist) 2: one that specializes in (a specified) art or science or skill (geologist) (ventriloquist) 3: one that adheres to or advocates a (specified) doctrine or system or code of behavior (socialist) (royalist) (hedonist) or that of a (specified) individual (Calvinist) (Darwinist)

2-ist *adj* suffix: of, relating to, or characteristic of (dilettantist)

isth *abbr* isthmus

isthmian *adj* *\is-mē-ən* *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of an isthmus 2 *cap*: a native or inhabitant of the Isthmus of Panama

isthmian *adj*: of, relating to, or situated in or near an isthmus as a *often cap*: of or relating to the Isthmus of Corinth in Greece or the games held there in ancient times *b often cap*: of or relating to the Isthmus of Panama connecting the No. American and So. American continents

isthm-mic *\is-mik* *adj*: ISTHMIAN

isthmus *\is-mos* *n* [L. fr. Gk *isthmōs*] 1: a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas 2: a contracted anatomical part or passage connecting two larger structures or cavities

ist-le *\is-lē* *n* [AmerSp *istile*, fr. Nahuatl *ichilil*] a strong fiber (as for cordage or basketry) from various tropical American plants

ISV *abbr* International Scientific Vocabulary

it *\(it, ət)* *pron* [ME, fr. OE *hit* — more at *HE*] 1: that one — used as subject or direct object or indirect object of a verb or object of a preposition usu. in reference to a lifeless thing (took a quick look at the house and noticed ~ was very old), a plant (there is a rosebush near the fence and ~ is now blooming), a person or animal whose sex is unknown or disregarded (don't know who ~ is), a group of individuals or things, or an abstract entity (beauty is everywhere and ~ is a source of joy), compare *HE*, *ITS*, *SHE*, *THEY* 2 — used as subject of an impersonal verb that expresses a condition or action without reference to an agent (~ is raining) 3 *a* — used as anticipatory subject or object of a verb (~ is necessary to repeat the whole thing), often used to shift emphasis to a part of a statement other than the subject (~ was in this city that the treaty was signed) *b* — used with many verbs as a direct object with little or no meaning (footed ~ back to camp) 4 — used to refer to an explicit or implicit state of affairs or circumstances (how is ~ going)

it *\(it, ət)* *n*: the player in a game who performs a function (as trying to catch others in a game of tag) essential to the nature of the game

ITA *abbr* Italian

ITA *\i-tē-ā* *abbr* Initial Teaching Alphabet

ita-columbite *\i-tə-kol-ūm-bīt* *n* [Italo-columb, mountain in Brazil]: a quartzite resembling mica and flexible when split into thin slabs

ita-conic acid *\i-tə-kō-nik-ik* *n* [ISV, anagram of *aconitic acid*, C₂H₂(COOH)₂]: a crystalline dicarboxylic acid C₂H₂O₄ obtained usu. by fermentation of sugars with molds (genus *Aspergillus*) and used as a monomer for vinyl-type polymers and polyesters

ital *abbr* Italian, italicized

ital *abbr* Italian

italian *\ə-tal-yən, i-ən* 1: a native or inhabitant of Italy *b*: a person of Italian descent 2: the Romance language of the Italians — *Italian* *adj*

italian-ate *\i-yə-nāt, -nāt* *adj*: ITALIANIZE

italian-ate *\nāt, -nāt* *adj*: Italian in quality or characteristics

italian greyhound *n*: any of a breed of toy dogs developed by selective breeding from standard greyhounds

italian-ism *\ə-tal-yə-niz-əm, i-ən* 1: a quality characteristic of Italy or the Italian people *b*: a characteristic feature of Italian occurring in another language 2: a specialized interest in or emulation of Italian qualities or achievements *b*: promotion or love of Italian policies or ideals

italian-ize *\ə-tal-yə-nīz, i-ən* *v* *b* *4-ized; -izing* *vt*, *often cap*: to act Italian; *specif*: to follow the style or technique of recognized Italian painters *~ vt*, *often cap*: to make Italian (as in appearance or behavior) — *italian-ization* *\ə-tal-yə-nā-zā-shən* *n*

italian sandwich *n*: SUBMARINE 2

italian sonnet *n*: a sonnet consisting of an octave rhyming *abba abba* and a sestet rhyming in any of various patterns (as *cde cde* or *cde dcd*) — called also *Petrarchan sonnet*

italic *\ə-tal-ik, i-ī* *adj* 1 *cap*: of or relating to ancient Italy, its peoples, or their Indo-European languages 2: of or relating to a type style with characters that slant upward to the right (as in "these words are italic")

italic *n* 1: an italic character or type 2 *cap*: the Italic branch of the Indo-European language family — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

italic-ism *\ə-tal-ə-siz-əm, i-ən* *n*: ITALIANISM *b*

italic-ize *\ə-tal-ə-sīz, i-ī* *v* *b* *4-ized; -izing* *vt*: to print in italics or underscore with a single line — *italic-ization* *\ə-tal-ə-sā-zā-shən* *n*

ite-lo *comb form* 1: Italian 2 *\i-tē-lō* also *ə-tal-ō* or *i-tal-ō*: Italian and (Italo-Austrian)

italo-philie *\ə-tal-ə-fīl, i-ī* *adj*: friendly to or favoring what is Italian — *italophile* *n*

itch *\ich* *v* [ME *icchen*, fr. OE *giccan*, akin to OHG *icchen* to itch] *vi* 1: to have an itch (her arm ~ed) *b*: to produce such a sensation (long underwear that ~es) 2: to have a restless desire or hankering for something (were ~ing to go outside) *~ vt* 1: to cause to itch 2: VEX IRRITATE

itch *n* 1: an uneasy, irritating sensation in the upper surface of the skin usu. held to result from mild stimulation of pain receptors *b*: a skin disorder accompanied by such a sensation, esp.: a contagious eruption caused by a mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) that burrows in the skin and causes intense itching 2: a restless, usually constant often compulsive desire (an ~ to travel) *b*: LUST, PRURIENCE — *itchiness* *\ich-ē-nəs* *n* — *itchy* *\-ē* *adj*

ite *\i-tē* *n* suffix [ME, fr. OF & L, OF, fr. L *-itia, -ites*, fr. Gk *-itēs*] 1: a native: resident (Brooklynite) *b*: descendant (Ephraimite) *c*: adherent: follower (Jacobite) (Puseyite) 2: a (1): product (metabolite) (2): commercially manufactured product (ebonite) *b*: ITOL (inosite) 3 [NL *-ites*, fr. L]: fossil (ammo-

nite) 4: mineral (erythrite): rock (anorthosite) 5 [F, fr. L *-itia, -ites*]: segment or constituent part of a body or of a bodily part (somite) (dendrite)

ite *n* suffix [F, alter of *-ite* -ate, fr. NL *-atum*]: salt or ester of an acid with a name ending in *-ous*

item *\i-tēm, i-təm* *adv* [ME, fr. L, fr. *ita* thus]: and in addition: ALSO — used to introduce each article in a list or enumeration

item *\i-tēm* *n* 1 *obs*: WARNING, HINT 2: a separate particular in an enumeration, account, or series: ARTICLE 3: a separate piece of news or information (column of local ~s)

syn ITEM, DETAIL, PARTICULAR *shared meaning element*: one of the distinct parts of a whole

item *\i-tēm* *vi* 1 *archaic*: COMPUTE, RECKON 2 *archaic*: to set down the particular details of

item-ization *\i-tə-mā-zā-shən* *n*: the act of itemizing; also: an itemized list

item-ize *\i-tə-mīz* *vt* *4-ized; -izing*: to set down in detail or by particulars: LIST (itemized all expenses)

iter-ance *\i-tə-rən(t)s* *n*: REPETITION

iter-ant *\i-rən(t)* *adj*: marked by repetition, reiteration, or recurrence (~ echoes)

iter-ate *\i-tə-rāt* *vt* *4-ated; -ating* [L *iteratus*, pp of *iterare*, fr. *iterum* again; akin to L *is* he, that, *ita* thus, Skt *itara* the other, *it* thus]: to say or do again or again and again: REITERATE *syn* see REPEAT — **iter-ation** *\i-tə-rā-shən* *n*

iter-ative *\i-tə-rāt-iv, -rāt-ē* *adj*: involving repetition: as *a*: expressing repetition of a verbal action *b*: relating to or being a computational procedure in which replication of a cycle of operations produces results which approximate the desired result more and more closely — **iter-atively** *adv*

ithy-phallic *\i-thi-fal-ik* *adj* [LL *ithyphallicus*, fr. Gk *ithyphallos*, fr. *ithyphallos* erect phallus, fr. *ithys* straight + *phallos* phallus; akin to Skt *sādhait* he reaches the goal] 1: of or relating to the phallus carried in procession in ancient festivals of Bacchus 2: having an erect penis — usu. used of figures in an art representation *b*: LEWD OBSCENE

itiner-a-cy *\i-tin-ə-rā-sē, -sē* *n* [itinerate, *adj* (itinerant)]: ITINERANCY

itiner-an-cy *\i-rən-sē* *n* 1: the act of itinerating *b*: the state of being itinerant 2: a system (as in the Methodist Church) of rotating ministers who itinerate

itiner-ant *\i-rən(t)* *adj* [LL *itinerant-*, *itinerans*, pp. of *itinerari* to journey, fr. L *itiner*, *iter* journey, way, fr. *ire* to go — more at *ISUE*]: traveling from place to place; esp.: covering a circuit (~ preacher) — **itinerant** *n* — **itiner-antly** *adv*

itiner-ary *\i-tin-ə-rē, -sē* also *-in-ə-rē* *n*, *pl* *-aries* 1: the route of a journey or the proposed outline of one 2: a travel diary 3: a traveler's guidebook — **itinerary** *adj*

itin-er-ate *\i-tin-ə-rāt, -sē* *vt* *4-ated; -ating*: to travel a preaching or judicial circuit — **itin-er-ation** *\i-tin-ə-rā-shən, -sē* *n*

-itious *\ish-əs* *adj* suffix [L *-icius, -itius*]: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of (excrementitious)

-itis *\i-tis* also *but not shown at individual entries* *\i-tē* *n* suffix, *pl* *-itides* also *-itides* *\i-tē-dēs* *sometimes -ites* *\i-tēz, -ēz* [NL, fr. L & Gk, L, fr. Gk, fr. fem of *-itēs* -ite] 1: disease or inflammation (bronchitis) 2 *pl* *usu* -*itises* *a* (1): malady arising from (vacationitis) 2 (2): forced endurance of (televisionitis) *b* (1): marked proneness to (accidentitis) (2): infatuation with (jazzitis) (3): excessive advocacy of or reliance on (educationitis) *c*: excess of the qualities of (big-businessitis)

it'll *\it-əl*: it will: it shall

ITO *abbr* International Trade Organization

-itol *\-tōl, -tōl* *n* suffix [ISV *-ite* (fr. *-ite*) + *-ol*]: polyhydroxy alcohol *usu* related to a sugar (mannitol)

its *\(its, ətə)* *adj*: of or relating to it or itself esp. as possessor, agent, or object of an action (going to ~ kennel) (a child proud of ~ first drawings) (~ final enactment into law)

it's *\(its, ətə)* 1: it is 2: it has

itself *\i-tself, ə-tself* *pron* 1: that identical one — compare *It* 1, used reflexively (watched the cat giving ~ a bath), for emphasis (the letter ~ was missing), or in absolute constructions (~ a splendid specimen of classic art, it is sure to be exhibited throughout the world) 2: its normal, healthy, or sane condition

ITT *abbr* insulin tolerance test

it-ty-bit-ty *\i-tē-bīt-ē, or i-tay-bīt-ē* *adj* [prob. fr. baby talk for *little bit*]: extremely small: TINY

ITU *abbr* 1 International Telecommunication Union 2 International Typographical Union

ITV *abbr* instructional television

-ity *\i-tē* *n* suffix [ME *-ite*, fr. OF & L, OF *-ité*, fr. L *-itar-, -itas*, fr. *-i* (stem vowel of *ads*) + *-it-*, *-ias* -ity: akin to Gk *-iē-, -iēs* -ity]: quality: state: degree (alkalinity) (theatricality)

IU *abbr* international unit

IUD *\i-yū-dē* *n*: INTRAUTERINE DEVICE

ium *n* suffix 1 [NL, fr. L, ending of some neut. nouns] *a* (1): a chemical element (sodium) 1 (2): chemical radical (ammonium) *b*: positive ion (imidazolium [C₂H₃N₂H]⁺) 2 *pl* *-iums* or *-ia* [NL, fr. L, fr. Gk *-ion*]: small one: mass — esp. *pl* in botanical terms (pollinium)

IUPAC *abbr* International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry

iv *abbr* intravenous, intravenously

-ive *\iv* *adj* suffix [ME *-ive*, fr. MF & L, MF *-if*, fr. L *-ivus*]: that performs or tends toward an (indicated) action (amusive)

I've *\(iv, əv)*: I have

ivied *\i-vēd* *adj*: overgrown with ivy (~ walls)

ivory *\iv-ə* *n* *pl* *-ries* [ME *ivorie*, fr. OF *ivoire*, fr. L *eboreus* of ivory, fr. *ebor-*, *ebur* ivory, fr. Egypt *b*; *bw* elephant, ivory] 1: the hard creamy-white modified dentine that composes the tusks of a tusked mammal and esp. the elephant *b*: a tusk (as of an elephant) that yields ivory 2: a variable color averaging a pale yellow 3 *slang*: TOOTH 4: something (as dice or piano keys) made of ivory or of a similar substance — **ivory** *adj*

ivory-bill *\iv-ə-bīl* *n*: IVORY BILLED WOODPECKER

Jack-a-Lent \j'ak-ə-lent\ *n* [Jack + a (of) + Lent] 1: a small stuffed puppet set up to be pelted for fun in Lent 2: a simple or insignificant person

Jack-a-naps \j'ak-ə-nəps\ *n* [ME *Jack Napis*, nickname for William de la Pole †1450 duke of Suffolk] 1: MONKEY, APE 2: a: an impudent or conceited fellow b: a saucy or mischievous child

Jack-ass \j'ak-əs\ *n* 1: a male ass, also: DONKEY 2: a stupid person: FOOL

Jack-ass-ery \j'ak-əs-(ə-rē)\ *n*, *pl* *er-ies*: a stupid or foolish act

Jack bean *n*: a bushy annual tropical American legume (genus *Canavalia*); esp: a plant (*C. ensiformis*) grown esp for forage

Jack-boot \j'ak-būt\ *n* 1: a heavy military boot made of glossy black leather extending above the knee and worn esp during the 17th and 18th centuries 2: a laceless military boot reaching to the calf

Jack-booted \-blūt-əd\ *adj* 1: wearing jackboots 2: ruthlessly and violently oppressive (as force)

Jack crevalle *n* [Jack + *crevalle*]: a carangid fish (*Caranx hippos*) that is an important food fish along the west coast of Florida

Jack-daw \j'ak-dō\ *n* 1: a common black and gray Eurasian bird (*Corvus monedula*) that is related to but smaller than the common crow 2: GRACKLE

Jack-et \j'ak-ət\ *n* [ME *jaket*, fr. MF *jaquet*, dim. of *jaque* short jacket, fr. *jacque* peasant, fr. the name *Jacques* James] 1: a: a garment for the upper body usu having a front opening, collar, lapels, sleeves, and pockets b: something worn or fastened around the body but not for use as clothing 2: a (1): the natural covering of an animal (2): the fur or wool of a mammal b (1): the skin of a potato 3: an outer covering or casing as a (1): a thermally nonconducting cover (2): a covering that encloses an intermediate space through which a temperature-controlling fluid circulates (3): a tough cold-worked metal casing that forms the outer shell of a built-up bullet b (1): a wrapper or open envelope for a document (2): an envelope for enclosing registered mail during delivery from one post office to another c (1): a detachable protective cover for a book (2): the cover of a paperback book (3): the outside leaves for a booklet, pamphlet, or catalog that is to be stitched or wired through the center of the fold (4): a paper or paperboard envelope for a phonograph record

Jack-et *vt*: to put a jacket on: enclose in or with a jacket

Jack Frost *n*: frost or frosty weather personified

Jack-fruit \j'ak-frūt\ *n* [Pg *jaca* jackfruit + *E fruit*] 1: a large widely cultivated tropical tree (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) related to the breadfruit that yields a fine-grained yellow wood and immense fruits which contain an edible pulp and nutritious seeds b: the fruit of this tree 2: DURIAN

Jack-hammer \j'ak-ham-ər\ *n* 1: a pneumatically operated percussive rock-drilling tool usu held in the hands 2: a device in which a tool (as a chisel for breaking up pavements) is driven percussively by compressed air

Jack-in-the-box \j'ak-ən-thə-baks\ *n*, *pl* *Jack-in-the-box-es* or *Jack-in-the-box*: a small box out of which a figure (as of a clown's head) springs when the lid is raised

Jack-in-the-pulpit \j'ak-ən-thə-pul-pit\, *pl* *Jack-in-the-pulpits* or *Jack-in-the-pulpit*: any of several plants (genus *Arisaema*) of the arum family; esp: an American spring-flowering woodland herb (*A. atropurpurea*) having an upright club-shaped spadix arched over by a green and purple spathe

Jack-knife \j'ak-nif\ *n* 1: a large strong clasp knife for the pocket 2: a dive executed headfirst in which the diver bends from the waist and touches his ankles while holding his knees unflexed and then straightens out

Jackknife *vt* 1: to take with a jackknife 2: to cause to double up like a jackknife *vi* 1: to double up like a jackknife 2: to turn or rise and form an angle of 90 degrees or less with each other — used esp of a pair of vehicles (as a tractor and its trailer) that are fastened together

Jack-leg \j'ak-leg\, *adj* [Jack + -leg (as in *blackleg*)] 1: a: lacking skill or training: AMATEUR (as carpenter) b: characterized by unscrupulousness, dishonesty, or lack of professional standards (as a lawyer) 2: designed as a temporary expedient: MAKESHIFT — *Jackleg* *n*

Jack-light \j'ak-līt\ *n*: a light used esp in hunting or fishing at night

Jack mackerel *n*: a California market fish (*Trachurus symmetricus*) that is iridescent green or bluish above and silvery below; also: a closely related Australian fish (*T. novaezelandiae*)

Jack-of-all-trades \j'ak-ə-vəl-trādes\ *n*, *pl* *Jack-es-of-all-trades*: a person who can do passable work at various tasks: a handy versatile person

Jack off *vb* [prob. alter. of *jerk off*]: MASTURBATE — usu. considered vulgar

Jack-o'-lantern \j'ak-ə-lant-əm\ *n* 1: a: IGNIS FATUUS b: SAINT ELMO'S FIRE 2: a lantern made of a pumpkin cut to look like a human face

Jack pine *n*: a slender No. American pine (*Pinus banksiana*) that has two stout twisted leaves in each fascicle and wood used esp. for pulpwood

Jack-pot \j'ak-pōt\ *n* 1: a (1): a hand or game of draw poker in which a pair of jacks or better is required to open (2): a large pot (as in poker) formed by the accumulation of stakes from previous play b (1): a combination on a slot machine that wins a top prize or all the coins in the machine (2): the sum so won c: a large fund of money or other reward formed by the accumulation of unwon prizes 2: an impressive often unexpected success or reward 3 chiefly West: a tight spot: JAM

Jack-rabbit \j'ak-rəb-it\ *n* [Jack (jacks) + rabbit; fr. its long ears]: any of several

large hares (genus *Lepus*) of western No. America having very long ears and long hind legs

Jack salmon *n* 1: WALLEYE 2: GRILSE

Jack-screw \j'ak-skru\ *n*: a screw-operated jack for lifting or for exerting pressure

Jack-smelt \j'ak-smelt\ *n*: a large silversides (*Atherinops calliforniensis*) of the Pacific coast of No. America that is the chief commercial smelt of the California markets

Jack-snipe \j'ak-snip\ *n*: an Old World true snipe (*Limnocyrtus minima*) that is smaller and more highly colored than the common snipe

Jack-son Day \j'ak-sən-ē\ *n* [Andrew Jackson, defender of New Orleans]: January 8 celebrated as a legal holiday in Louisiana commemorating the successful defense of New Orleans in 1815

Jack-so-ni-an \j'ak-sō-nē-ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Andrew Jackson or his political principles or policies — *Jacksonian* *n*

Jack-stay \j'ak-stā\ *n* 1: an iron rod, wooden bar, or wire rope along a yard of a ship to which the sails are fastened 2: a support of wood, iron, or rope running up a mast on which the parrel of a yard travels

Jack-straw \j'ak-strō\ *n* 1: one of the pieces used in the game Jackstraws 2 *pl* *but sing in constr*: a game in which a set of straws or thin strips are let fall in a heap with each player in turn trying to remove them one at a time without disturbing the rest

Jack-tar \j'ak-tar\ *n*, *often* *cap*: SAILOR

Ja-cob \j'ak-kəb\ *n* [LL fr. Gk *Iacob*, fr. Heb *Ya'āqōbh*] 1: a son of Isaac and Rebekah, the twin brother of Esau, and heir of God's promise of blessing to Abraham 2: the ancient Hebrew nation

Ja-cob-bean \j'ak-ə-bē-ən\ *adj* [NL *Jacobaeus*, fr. *Jacobus* James]: of, relating to, or characteristic of James I of England or his age — *Jacobean* *n*

Jacobean lily *n*, *often* *cap* J [LL *Jacobus* (St. James)]: a Mexican bulbous herb (*Spekella formosissima*) of the amaryllis family cultivated for its bright red solitary flower

Ja-co-bi-an \j'ak-kō-bē-ən, yā-\ *n* [K. G. J. Jacobi †1851 G. mathematician]: a determinant defined for a finite number of functions of the same number of variables in which each row consists of the first partial derivatives of the same function with respect to each of the variables

Ja-co-bin \j'ak-ə-bən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *Jacobinus*, fr. LL *Jacobus* (St. James), fr. the location of the first Dominican convent in the street of St. James, Paris] 1: DOMINICAN 2 [F, fr. *Jacobin* Dominican, fr. the group's founding in the Dominican convent in Paris]: a member of an extremist or radical political group; esp: a member of such a group advocating egalitarian democracy and engaging in terrorist activities during the French Revolution of 1789 — *Ja-co-bin-ic* \j'ak-ə-'bin-ik\ or *Ja-co-bin-i-cal* \-'i-kəl\ *adj* — *Ja-co-bin-ism* \j'ak-ə-bə-'niz-əm\ *n* — *Ja-co-bin-ize* \-'niz\ *vi*, *often* *cap*

Ja-co-bite \j'ak-ə-bit\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *Jacobita*, fr. *Jacobus* Baradacius (Jacob Barada) †578 Syrian monk]: a member of a number of various Monophysite Eastern churches; esp: a member of the Monophysite Syrian church

Jacobite *n* [Jacobus (James II)]: a partisan of James II of England or of the Stuarts after the revolution of 1688 — *Ja-co-bit-ic* \j'ak-ə-'bit-ikəl\ *adj* — *Ja-co-bit-ism* \j'ak-ə-bit-'iz-əm\ *n*

Ja-cob's ladder \j'ak-kəbz-\ *n* [fr. the ladder seen in a dream by Jacob in Gen 28 12] 1: any of a genus (*Polemonium*) of herbs of the phlox family that have pinnate leaves, an herbaceous calyx, a bell-shaped corolla with declinate stamens, and a several-seeded capsule; esp: a perennial (*P. caeruleum*) of European origin with bright blue or white flowers 2: a manne ladder of rope or chain with wooden or iron rungs

Ja-co-bus \j'ak-kō-bəs\ *n* [Jacobus (James I)], during whose reign unites were coined: UNITE

Ja-co-net \j'ak-ə-net\ *n* [modif. of Urdu *jagannāth*]: a lightweight cotton cloth used for clothing and bandages

Ja-c-quard \j'ak-ərd\ *n*, *often* *cap* [Joseph Jacquard] 1: a: a loom apparatus or head for weaving figured fabrics b: a loom having a Jacquard 2: a fabric of intricate variegated weave or pattern

Ja-c-que-re \j'ak-ə-rē\, *adj* [F, fr. the French peasant revolt in 1358, fr. MF, fr. *Jacque* peasant — more at JACKET]: a peasants' revolt

Ja-c-ti-tation \j'ak-tə-'tā-shən\ *n* [LL *jacitatio*, *jacitatio*, fr. *jacitare*, pp. of *jacitare*, freq. of *jacere* to throw — more at JET]: a tossing to and fro or jerking and twitching of the body

Jade \jād\ *n* [ME] 1: a broken-down, vicious, or worthless horse 2: a: a disreputable woman b: a flirtatious girl

Jade *vb* *jad-ed*, *jad-ing* *vi* 1: to wear out by overwork or abuse b: to tire by severe or tedious tasks 2: to make ridiculous ~ *vi*: to become weary or dulle — *syn* see TIRE

Jade *n* [F, fr. obs. Sp (*pedra de la*) *jada*, lit., join stone, fr. the belief that jade cures renal colic]: either of two tough compact typically green gemstones that take a high polish a: JADEITE b: NEPHRITE

Jad-ed *adj* 1: fatigued by overwork: EXHAUSTED 2: dulled by surfeit or excess — *jad-ed-ly* *adv* — *Jad-ed-ness* *n*

Jade green *n*: a variable color averaging a light bluish green

Jade-ite \jād-'it\ *n* [F]: a monoclinic mineral that is a jade — *Jad-ite* \jād-'it-ik\ *adj*

Jade plant *n*: any of several stonecrops (genus *Crassula*) cultivated as foliage plants

Ja-g-er \jā-gər\ *n* [G *jäger*] 1: a: HUNTER, HUNTSMAN b: one attending a person of rank or wealth and wearing hunter's costume 2: any of several large dark-colored birds (genus *Stercorarius* of the family Stercorariidae) of northern seas that are strong fliers and that tend to harass weaker birds until they drop or disgorge their prey

Jag \jag\ *vb* *jagged*, *jag-ging* [ME *jaggen*] *vi* 1: chiefly dial: PRICK; STAB 2: to cut indentations into; also: to form teeth on (a saw) by cutting indentations ~ *vi* 1: PRICK, THRUST 2: to move in jerks — *Jag-g-er* *n*

Jag *n*: a sharp projecting part: BARB



jackrabbit

ivory-billed woodpecker \iv-(ə)-rē-bild- n : a very large, nearly extinct, black-and-white woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*) of the southeastern U.S. that has a showy red crest in the male

ivory black n : a fine black pigment made by calcining ivory

ivory nut n : the nutlike seed of a So. American palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*) containing a very hard endosperm used for carving and turning — compare **VEGETABLE IVORY**

ivory tower n [trans. of F. tour d'ivoire] 1 : an impractical often escapist attitude marked by aloof lack of concern with or interest in practical matters or urgent problems 2 : a secluded place for meditation : RETREAT (viewing college as an ivory tower) — **IVORY-TOWER** adj — **IVORY-TOWER-ish** \iv-(ə)-rē-tau-(ə)-nsh- adj

ivory-tower-ed \iv-(ə)-rē-tau-(ə)-rd- adj : divorced from reality and practical matters (an ~ recluse)

ivy \t-vē- n, pl **ivies** [ME, fr. OE *ifig*; akin to OHG *ebah* ivy] 1 : a widely cultivated ornamental climbing or prostrate or sometimes shrubby Eurasian vine (*Hedera helix*) of the ginseng family with evergreen leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black berries 2 : **POISON IVY**

ivy [fr. the prevalence of ivy-covered buildings on the campuses of the older U.S. colleges] 1 : **ACADEMIC** 2 : **IVY LEAGUE**

Ivy League adj 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a group of long-established eastern U.S. colleges widely regarded as high in scholastic and social prestige 2 : of, relating to, or characteristic of the students of Ivy League colleges

Ivy Leaguer n : a student at or a graduate of an Ivy



ivy 1



J \jā- n, pl **j's** or **j's** \jāz- often cap, often attrib 1 a : the 10th letter of the English alphabet b : a speech counterpart of orthographic / 2 a : a graphic device for reproducing the letter / b : a unit vector parallel to the y-axis 3 : one designated / esp as the 10th in order or class 4 : something shaped like the letter J

j abbr, often cap 1 jack 2 joule 3 journal 4 judge 5 justice

JA abbr 1 joint account 2 judge advocate

jab \jab- vb jabbed, jab-bing [alter of *job* (to strike)] vt 1 a : to pierce with or as if with a sharp object : STAB b : to poke quickly or abruptly : THRUST 2 : to strike with a short straight blow ~ vi 1 : to make quick or abrupt thrusts with a sharp object 2 : to strike a person with a short straight blow

jab n : an act of jabbing; specif : a short straight boxing punch delivered with the leading hand

jab-ber \jab-ər- vb jabbered; jab-ber-ing \jab-(ə)-nŋ- [ME *jaberen*, of imit. origin] vt : to talk rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly ~ vi : to speak rapidly or indistinctly — **jab-ber-er** \jab-ər-ər- n

jabber n : GIBBERISH, CHATTER

jabber n : one that jabs

jab-ber-wocky \jab-ər-, wāk-ə- n [*Jabberwocky*, nonsense poem by Lewis Carroll] : meaningless speech or writing

jab-tru \zhəb-ə-tru- n [Pg, fr. Tupi & Guarani *jabtru*] : any of several large tropical storks

jab-o-ran-di \zhəb-ə-ran-dē-, -ran-dē- n [Pg, fr. Tupi *yaborandi*] : the dried leaves of two So. American shrubs (*Pilocarpus jaborandi* and *P. microphyllus*) of the rue family that are a source of pilocarpine

ja-bot \zhə-bō-, -bō- n [F] 1 : a fall of lace or cloth attached to the front of a neckband and worn esp. by men in the 18th century 2 : a pleated frill of cloth or lace attached down the center front of a woman's blouse or dress

ja-bo-ti-ca-ba \zhə-bū-ti-kā-bə- n [Pg, fr. Tupi] : a tropical American shrubby tree (*Myrciaria cauliflora*) of the myrtle family cultivated in warm regions for its edible purplish fruit

ja-cal \zhə-kāl- n, pl **ja-ca-les** \zhə-kāl- (jāz-) also **ja-cals** [MexSp, fr. Nahuatl *xacalli*] : a hut in Mexico and southwestern U.S. with a thatched roof and walls made of upright poles or sticks covered and chinked with mud or clay

jac-a-mar \zhak-ə-mar- n [F, fr. Tupi *jacamá-ciri*] : any of a family (Galbulidae) of usu iridescent green or bronze insectivorous birds of American tropical forests

ja-ca-na \zhə-sə-n-ā- n [Pg *jacana*, fr. Tupi & Guarani] : any of several long-legged and long-toed wading birds (family Jacanidae) that frequent coastal freshwater marshes and ponds in warm regions

jac-a-ran-da \zhak-ə-ran-də- n [NL, genus name, fr. Pg, a tree of

League college

IW abbr 1 index word 2 inside width 3 Isle of Wight 4 isotopic weight

iwis \ē-wis- i- ady [ME, fr. OE *gewis* certain; akin to OHG *giwis* certainly, OE *witan* to know — more at *wit*] archaic : CERTAINLY

IWW abbr Industrial Workers of the World

ix-on \ik-'si-on- n [L, fr. Gk *Ixōn*] : a Thessalian king bound on a burning wheel in Tartarus for attempting while a guest of Zeus to seduce Hera

ix-o-did \ik-sə-, -did-, ik-'sōd-əd- adj [deriv. of Gk *ixōdēs* sticky, fr. *ixos* birdlime] : of, relating to, or being a typical tick (family Ixodidae) — **ixodid** n

Iyar \ē-yā- n [Heb *Iyyār*] : the 8th month of the civil year or the 2d month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see MONTH table

iza-tion \ə-'zā-shən also esp when an unstressed syllable precedes but not shown at individual entries (j) i-'zā- n suffix : action, process, or result of making (socialization)

ize \iz- vb suffix [ME *-isen*, fr. OF *-iser*, fr. LL *-izare*, fr. Gk *-izein*]

1 a (1) : cause to be or conform to or resemble (systemize) (americanize) : cause to be formed into (unionize) (2) : subject to a (specified) action (plagiarize) (3) : impregnate or treat or combine with (albuminize) b : treat like (idolize) c : treat according to the method of (bowdlerize) 2 a : become : become like (crystallize) b : be productive in or of (hypothesize) : engage in a (specified) activity (philosophize) c : adopt or spread the manner of activity or the teaching of (calvinize)

izzard \iz-ərd- n [alter. of earlier *ezod*, *ezed*, prob. fr. MF *et zede* and Z] chiefly dial : the letter z

this genus) . any of a genus (*Jacaranda*) of pinnate-leaved tropical American trees of the trumpet-creep family with showy blue flowers in panicles

ja-clinth \jās-n(i)th-, 'jās- n [ME *iacinct*, fr. OF *iacinthe*, fr. L *hyacinthus*, a flowering plant, a gem] 1 : HYACINTH 2 : a gem more nearly orange in color than a hyacinth

ja-clinthe \jās-n(i)th-, 'jās-, zhā-'sant- n [F] : a moderate orange

jack \jak- n [ME *jacke*, fr. *Jacke*, nickname for *Johan John*] 1 a

: MAN — usually used as an intensive in such phrases as *every man*

jack b often cap : SAILOR c (1) : SERVANT, LABORER (2) : LUMBERJACK 2 : any of various mechanical devices as a : a device for turning a spit b : any of various portable mechanisms for exerting pressure or lifting a heavy body a short distance 3

: something that supports or holds in position as a : a bar of iron at a topgallant masthead to support a royal mast and spread the royal shrouds b : a wooden brace fastened behind a scenic unit in a stage set to prop it up 4 a : any of several fishes, esp

: any of various carangids b : a male donkey c : any of several birds (as a jackdaw) 5 a : a small white target ball in lawn bowling b : a small national flag flown by a ship c (1) *pl* but

sing in constr : a game played with a set of small objects that are tossed, caught, and moved in various figures (2) a : a small 6

pointed metal object used in the game of jacks 6 a : a playing card carrying the figure of a soldier or servant and ranking usu.

below the queen b [by shortening] : JACKPOT 1a(2) 7 slang

: MONEY 8 : a female fitting in an electric circuit used with a plug

to make a connection with another circuit 9 a [by shortening]

: APPLEJACK b BRANDY 10 [by shortening] : JACKKNIFE 2

jack vi : to hunt or fish at night with a jacklight ~ vi 1 : to hunt

or fish for at night with a jacklight 2 a : to move or lift by or as

if by a jack b : to raise the level or quality of (~ up the

price) c : to take to task —

jack-er n

jack-al \jak-əl-, -ōl- n [Turk *gahāl*, fr. Per *shagāl*, fr. Skt

gāhāl] 1 : any of several Old

World wild dogs smaller than

the related wolves 2 a : a

person who performs routine or

menial tasks for another b : a

person who serves or collaborates

with another esp in the

commission of base acts



jackal 1

a abut • kitten or further • a bach 'ā bake ā cot, cart
 a out ch chun e less - ē easy g gift i trip • i life
 j joke q sing o flow o flaw oi coin th than th thus
 u loot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

jaunting car

jag *n* [origin unknown] 1: a small load 2: a state or feeling of exhilaration or intoxication usu. induced by liquor b: SPREE
JAG *abbr* judge advocate general

jag-ged *adj* 1: having a sharply uneven edge or surface 2: having a harsh, rough, or irregular quality — **jag-ged-ly** *adv* — **jag-ged-ness** *n*

jag-gery *\jag-ə-rē* *n* [Hindi *jāgrī*] an unrefined brown sugar made from palm sap

jag-gy *\jag-ē* *adj*: JAGGED, NOTCHED

jag-uar *\jag-yo-war, esp Brit* *wor* *n* [Sp *yaguar* & Pg *jaguar*, fr. Guarani *yaguara* & Tupi *jaguará*] a large cat (*Felis onca*) of tropical America that is larger and stockier than the leopard and is brownish yellow or buff with black spots

jag-uar-un-dī *\jag-wə-rən-dē* *n* [AmerSp & Pg, fr. Tupi *jaguarundi* & Guarani *yaguarundi*] a slender long-tailed short-legged grayish wildcat (*Felis jaguarundi*) of Central and So. America

Jah-veh *\jā-vā* *war* of YAHWEH

jai *\jā-jī, jī-ā-jī* *n* [Sp, fr. Basque, fr. *jai* festival + *alai* merry] a court game somewhat like handball played by two or four players with a ball and a long curved wicker basket strapped to the right wrist

jail *\jā(ə)-* *n* [ME *jaiole*, fr. OF, fr. LL *caveola*, dim. of L *cavea* cage — more at CAGE] PRISON, esp: a building for the confinement of persons held in lawful custody

jail *vt*: to confine in or as if in a jail

jail-bait *\jā(ə)-bāt* *n*: a girl under the age of consent with whom unlawful sexual intercourse constitutes statutory rape

jail-bird *\jā(ə)-bōrd* *n*: a person confined in jail; *specif*: an habitual criminal

jail-break *\jā-brāk* *n*: a forcible escape from jail

jail delivery *n*: the clearing of a jail by bringing the prisoners to trial 2: the freeing of prisoners by force

jail-er or **jail-er** *\jā-lər* *n*: 1: a keeper of a jail 2: one that restricts another's liberty as if by imprisonment

Jain *\jān* or **Jai-na** *\jā-nā* *n* [Hindi *Jain*, fr. Skt *Jaina*]: an adherent of Jainism

Jain-ism *\jā-niz-əm* *n*: a religion of India originating in the 6th century B.C. and teaching liberation of the soul by right knowledge, right faith, and right conduct

jake *leg* *\jā-kleg, -klæg* *n* [*jake* (strong liquor)]: a paralysis caused by drinking strong liquor

jakes *\jāks* *n*: *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr [perh. Fr. *Jacques* James] *archaic*: PRIVY

jalap *\jā-lap* *n* [*Jā* & Sp, *Jalap*, fr. Sp *jalapa*, fr. *Jalapa*, Mexico] 1: a: the dried purgative tuberous root of a Mexican plant (*Exogonium purga*) of the morning-glory family, also: a powdered drug prepared from it that contains resinous glycosides b: the root or derived drug of plants related to the one supplying jalap 2: a plant yielding jalap

jap *\jā* *n*, *pl* *japlopes* [origin unknown]: a dilapidated old automobile or airplane

jail-sie *\jā-l-sē* *n* [F, lit., jealousy, fr. OF *jealous* jealous] 1: a blind with adjustable horizontal slats for admitting light and air while excluding sun and rain 2: a window made of adjustable glass louvers that control ventilation

jam *\jam* *vb* *jammed*: *jamming* [perh. of unlit. origin] *vt* 1: a: to press into a close or tight position (~ his hat on) b: (1) to cause to become wedged so as to be unworkable (~ the typewriter keys) (2) to make unworkable by jamming c: to block passage of — *OBSTRUCT* d: to fill often to excess: PACK 2: to push forcibly, esp: to apply (brakes) suddenly and forcibly — used with on 3: CRUSH BRUISE 4: a: to make unintelligible by sending out interfering signals or messages b: to make (as a radar apparatus) ineffective by jamming signals or by causing reflection of radar waves ~ *vi* 1: a: to become blocked or wedged b: to become unworkable through the jamming of a movable part 2: to force one's way into a restricted space 3: to take part in a jam session

jam *n* 1: a: an act or instance of jamming b: a crowded mass that impedes or blocks 2: a: the quality or state of being jammed b: the pressure or congestion of a crowd: CRUSH 3: a difficult state of affairs 4: JAM SESSION 5: a round in Roller Derby in which a jammer from each team tries to lap members of the opposing team and score points *syn* see *PREDICAMENT*

jam *n* [prob. fr. *jam*]: a food made by boiling fruit and sugar to a thick consistency

Jam *abbr* Jamaica

Ja-mai-ca ginger *\jā-mā-kə* *n* [*Jamaica*, W. Indies] 1: an alcoholic extract of ginger used as a flavoring essence 2: the powdered root of ginger used as an intestinal stimulant and carminative

Jamaica rum *n*: a heavy-bodied rum made by slow fermentation and marked by a pungent bouquet

jamb *\jam* *n* [ME *jambe*, fr. MF, lit., leg, fr. LL *gamba* — more at GAMBIT] 1: an upright piece or surface forming the side of an opening (as for a door, window, or fireplace) 2: a projecting columnar part or mass

jam-ba-laya *\jam-bā-lā* *n* [LaFr, fr. Prov *jambalaia*] 1: rice cooked with ham, sausage, chicken, shrimp, or oysters and seasoned with herbs 2: a mixture of diverse elements

jam-beau *\jam-(bō)* *n*, *pl* *jam-beaux* *\(bōz)* [ME, fr. (assumed) AF, fr. MF *jambe*]: a piece of medieval armor for the leg below the knee — see *ARMOR* illustration

jam-bo-ree *\jam-bō-rē* *n* [origin unknown] 1: a noisy or unrestrained carouse 2: a large festive gathering b: a national or international camping assembly of boy scouts 3: a long mixed program of entertainment



jaguar

James *\jāmz* *n* [F, fr. LL *Jacobus*] 1: an apostle, son of Zebedee, and brother of the apostle John according to the Gospel accounts 2: an apostle and son of Alphacus according to the Gospel accounts — called also *James the Less* 3: a brother of Jesus traditionally held to be the author of the New Testament Epistle of James 4: a moral lecture addressed to early Christians and included as a book in the New Testament — see *BIBLE* table

James-ian *\jām-zē-ən* *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of William James or his teachings 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of Henry James or his writings

jam-mer *\jam-əs* *n* 1: one that jams; esp: a usu. modulated transmitter that emits a signal that is intended to interfere with or make unintelligible radio or radar signals 2: a player on a Roller Derby team who attempts to lap members of the opposing team in order to score points

jams *\jamz* *n* *pl* [prob. by shortening fr. *pajamas*]: knee-length loose-fitting swim trunks usu. having a drawstring waist and large brightly colored patterns

jam session *\jam* *n*: an impromptu performance engaged in by a group of jazz musicians and characterized by group improvisation

Jam-shīd or **Jam-shīd** *\jam-shēd* *n* [Per *Jamshīd*]: an early legendary king of Persia who reigned for 700 years

JAN *abbr* January

Jane Doe *\jān-dō* *n*: a female party to legal proceedings whose true name is unknown

jan-gle *\jan-gəl* *vb* *jan-gled*; *jan-gling* *\(g-ə-līŋ)* [ME *janglen*, fr. OF *jangler*, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *jangelen* to grumble] *vi* 1: *archaic*: to talk idly 2: to quarrel verbally 3: to make a harsh or discordant often ringing sound ~ *vt* 1: to utter or sound in a discordant, babbling, or chattering way 2: a: to cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously b: to excite to tense irritation — *jan-gler* *\(g-ə-lēr)* *n*

jan-gle *n* 1: idle talk 2: noisy quarreling 3: a discordant often ringing sound

jan-i-sary or **jan-zary** *\jan-zə-ser-ē, -zər-* *n*, *pl* *saries* or *zaries* [It *ganizzero*, fr. Turk *yançeri*] 1: often cap: a soldier of an elite corps of Turkish troops organized in the 14th century and abolished in 1826 2: a member of a group of loyal or subservient troops, officials, or supporters

jan-i-tor *\jan-ət-ər* *n* [L, fr. *janua* door, fr. *janus* arch, gate] 1: DOORKEEPER 2: one who keeps the premises of an apartment, office, or other building clean, tends the heating system, and makes minor repairs — *jan-i-to-ri-al* *\jan-zə-tōr-ē-əl, -tōr-* *adj* — *jan-i-tress* *\jan-zə-trēs* *n*

Jan-sen-ism *\jan(ə)-sən-iz-əm* *n* [F *Jansénisme*, fr. Cornelis *Jansen*] 1: a system of doctrine based on moral determinism, defended by various reformist factions among 17th and 18th century western European Roman Catholic clergy, religious, and scholars, and condemned as heretical by papal authority 2: a puritanical attitude (as toward sex) — *Jan-sen-ist* *\-nast* *n* — *Jan-sen-istic* *\jan(ə)-sən-ist-ik* *adj*

Jan-u-ary *\jan-yo-wer-ē* *n* [ME *Januarie*, fr. L *Januarius*, 1st month of the ancient Roman year, fr. *Janus*]: the 1st month of the Gregorian calendar

Ja-nus *\jā-nəs* *n* [L]: a Roman god that is identified with doors, gates, and all beginnings and that is represented artistically with two opposite faces

Janus green *n* [prob. fr. *Janus*, a trademark]: a basic azine dye used esp. as a biological stain (as for mitochondria)

Jap *\jap* *n*: JAPANESE — usu. used disparagingly

ja-pan *\jā-pan* *adj*: of, relating to, or originating in Japan: of a kind or style characteristic of Japanese workmanship

Japan *n* 1: a: any of several varnishes yielding a hard brilliant finish b: a hard dark coating containing asphalt and a drier that is used esp. on metal and fixed by heating — called also *Japan black* 2: work (as lacquer ware) finished and decorated in the Japanese manner

Japan *vt* *ja-panned*; *ja-pan-ning* 1: to cover with or as if with a coat of Japan 2: to give a high gloss to — *ja-pan-ner* *n*

Japan allspice *n*: a Japanese shrub (*Chimonanthus praecox*) cultivated for its fragrant yellow flowers

Japan clover *n*: an annual *Lespedeza* (*Lespedeza striata*) used as a forage, soil-improving, and pasture crop esp. in the southeastern U.S. — called also *Japanese clover*

Japan-ese *\jā-pə-nez, -nēs* *n*, *pl* *Japanese* 1: a native or inhabitant of Japan b: a person of Japanese descent 2: the language of the Japanese — *Japanese* *adj*

Japanese an-drom-e-da *\an-dram-əd-ə* *n* [NL *Andromeda* (genus of plants), fr. L *Andromeda*, Ethiopian princess, fr. Gk *Andromeda*]: a shrubby evergreen Asiatic heath (*Pieris japonica*) with glossy leaves and drooping clusters of whitish flowers

Japanese barnyard millet *n*: JAPANESE MILLET

Japanese beetle *n*: a small metallic green and brown scarab beetle (*Popillia japonica*) that has been introduced into America from Japan and as a grub feeds on the roots of grasses and decaying vegetation and as an adult eats foliage and fruits

Japanese cedar *n*: a large evergreen tree



the head of Janus on a Roman coin



Japanese beetle

a about * kitten w further a back ä bake i cot, cart
an oat ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ ŋing o flow o flaw o coln th thin th thin
ü boot a foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

⁴jib v/ |jibbed, jib-bing [prob. fr ²jib]: to refuse to proceed further
: BALK — jib-ber n



Jew's harp

: OPERATOR (an accountant, a pencil ~ with almost no association with the out-of-doors — James Selder)

jockey *v* *jo-kē-eyd*; *jo-kē-ey-ing* *v* 1: to deal shrewdly or fraudulently with 2: to ride (a horse) as a jockey *b*: DRIVE, OPERATE 3: to maneuver or manipulate by adroit or devious means (was jockeyed out of a political job) *b*: to change the position of by a series of movements (~ a truck into position) ~ *vi* 1: to act as a jockey 2: to maneuver for advantage (~ for a starting position on the team)

jockey club *n*: an association for the promotion and regulation of horse racing

jock itch *n* [*jo-k*]: ringworm of the crotch: TINEA CRURIS

jock-strap *n* [*jo-k*, *strap*] *n* [E slang *jock* (penis) + E *strap*]: ATHLETIC SUPPORTER

jo-cose *jo-kōs* *adj* [L *jocundus*, fr *jocus* joke] 1: given to joking: MERRY 2: characterized by joking: HUMOROUS *syn* see WITTY

jo-cose-ly *adv* — **jo-cose-ness** *n* — **jo-cos-i-ty** *jo-kas-ōt-ē* *n*

jo-cu-lar *jo-k-yu-lar* *adj* [L *jocularis*, fr *joculus* dim of *jocus*] 1: given to jesting: habitually jolly or jocund 2: characterized by jesting: PLAYFUL *syn* see WITTY — **jo-cu-lar-i-ty** *jo-k-yu-lar-ē-tē* *n* — **jo-cu-lar-ly** *jo-k-yu-lar-ē-ly* *adv*

jo-cund *jo-k-and* also *jo-k* (*jo-nd*) *adj* [ME, fr LL *jocundus*, alter of L *lucundus*, fr *juvare* to help] marked by or suggestive of high spirits and lively mirthfulness (a poet could not but be gay, in such a company — William Wordsworth) *syn* see MERRY — **jo-cund-i-ty** *jo-k-on-dōt-ē*, *ja-ē* *n* — **jo-cund-ly** *jo-k-on-dē-ly* *adv*

jodh-pur *jo-d-por* *n* [*Jodhpur*, India] 1 *pl*. riding breeches cut full through the hips and close-fitting from knee to ankle 2. an ankle-high boot fastened with a strap that is buckled at the side

Jo-el *jo-ēl* *n* [L, fr Gk *Joēl*, fr Heb *Yō'ēl*] 1: the traditionally assumed author of the book of Joel 2: a narrative and apocalyptic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

jo-e-pye weed *jo-ē-pi-ē* *n* [perh alter of earlier *eupatory*, fr NL *Eupatorium*, genus name] any of several tall American perennial composite herbs (genus *Eupatorium*) with whorled leaves and corymbose heads of typically purple tubular flowers

jo-ey *jo-ē* *n* [native name in Australia] *Austral*: a baby animal, esp. a baby kangaroo

jog *jo-g* *v* [*logged*; *jo-ging* [prob alter of *shog*] *vi* 1: to give a slight shake or push to: NUDGE 2: to rouse to alertness (*jogged* his memory) 3: to cause (as a horse) to go at a jog 4: to align the edges of (piled sheets of paper) by hitting or shaking against a flat surface ~ *vi* 1: to move up and down or about with a short heavy motion (his holster *jogged* against his hip — Thomas Williams) 2: to run or ride at a slow trot *b*: to go at a slow, leisurely, or monotonous pace: TRUDGE

jog *n* 1. a slight shake: PUSH 2: a jogging movement, pace, or trip *b*: a horse's slow gait with marked beats

jog *n* [prob alter of *jog*] 1: a projecting or retreating part (as of a line or surface) *b*: the space in the angle of a jog 2: a brief abrupt change in direction

jog *v* [*jogged*, *jo-ging*]: to make a jog (the road ~s to the right)

jog-ger *jo-g-er* *n* 1: one that jogs 2: a device for jogging piled sheets of paper

jog-gle *jo-g-əl* *v* [*jo-gled*, *jo-gling* (*jo-g*) *ing*] [freq of *jog*] *vi* 1: to shake slightly ~ *vi*: to move shakily or jerkily — **jo-g-ler** *jo-g-lər* *n*

joggle *jo-gəl* *2a*

joggle *n* [dim of *jog*] 1: a notch or tooth in a joining surface (as of a piece of building material) to prevent slipping 2: a dowel for joining two adjacent blocks of masonry

joggle *vi* [*jog-gled*, *jo-gling* (*jo-g*) *ing*]: to join by means of a joggle so as to prevent slipping apart

jog trot *n* 1: a slow regular jolting gait (as of a horse) 2: a routine habit or course of action

Jo-han-nes *jo-han-nēs* *n*, *pl* *Johannes* [*Johannes* John V †1750 king of Portugal]: a Portuguese gold coin of the 18th and 19th centuries equivalent to 6400 reis

Jo-han-nine *jo-han-jin*, *-nē* *adj* [LL *Johannes* John]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the apostle John or the New Testament books ascribed to him

John *jo-n* *n* [fr the name *John*] 1: TOILET 2: a prostitute's client

John *jo-n* *n* [LL *Johannes*, fr. Gk *Ioānnēs*, fr. Heb *Yōhānān*] 1: a Jewish prophet who according to Gospel accounts foretold Jesus's messianic ministry and baptized him — called also *John the Baptist* 2: an apostle who according to various Christian traditions wrote the fourth Gospel, the three Johannine Epistles, and the Book of Revelation 3: the fourth Gospel in the New Testament — see BIBLE table 4: any of three short didactic letters addressed to early Christians and included in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

John Barleycorn *n*: alcoholic liquor personified

John-boat *jo-n*, *bōt* *n* [fr the name *John*]: a narrow flat-bottomed square-ended boat usu. propelled by a pole or paddle and used on inland waterways

John Bull *jo-bul* *n* [*John Bull*, character typifying the English nation in *The History of John Bull* (1712) by John Arbuthnot] 1: the English nation personified: the English people 2: a typical Englishman — **John Bull-ish** *jo-n*, *ish* *adj* — **John Bull-ish-ness** *n* — **John Bull-ish-ly** *jo-n*, *ish-ly* *adv*

John Doe *jo-dō* *n* 1: a party to legal proceedings whose true name is unknown 2: an average man (brilliant educators and plain John Does — K. D. Wells)

John Dory *jo-dōr*, *-dōr*, *-dōr* *n*, *pl* *John Dories* [earlier *dory*, fr ME *dorre*, fr MF *doree*, lit., gilded one]: a common yellow to olive European food fish (*Zeus faber*) with an oval compressed body, long dorsal spines, and a dark spot on each side; also: a closely related and possibly identical fish (*Z. capensis*) widely distributed in southern seas

John's disease *jo-nz* *n* [Heinrich A. Johne †1910 G bacteriologist]: a chronic often fatal enteritis esp. of cattle that is caused

by a bacillus (*Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*) and is characterized by persistent diarrhea and gradual emaciation

John Hancock *jo-n*, *han*, *kak* *n* [*John Hancock*, fr the prominence of his signature on the Declaration of Independence]: an autograph signature

John Henry *jo-n*, *hen-rē* *n* [fr the name *John Henry*]: an autograph signature

John Mark *n*: MARK 1a

John-ny *jo-n*, *ny* *n*, *pl* *Johnnies* [fr the name *Johnny*] 1 often *cap*: FELLOW GUY 2: a short-sleeved collarless gown with an opening in the back for wear by persons (as hospital patients) undergoing medical examination or treatment

John-ny-cake *jo-n*, *ē*, *kāk* *n* [prob fr the name *Johnny*]: a bread made with cornmeal

John-ny-come-lately *jo-n*, *ē*, *lāt-lāt* *n*, *pl* *Johnny-come-latelies* or *Johnnies-come-lately* 1: a late or recent arrival: NEWCOMER 2: UPSTART (established families tend to hold themselves above the *Johnny-come-latelies* — William Zeckendorf b1905)

John-ny-jump-up *jo-n*, *ē*, *jəm*, *pəp* *n* 1: WILD PANSY, broadly: any of various small-flowered cultivated pansies 2: any of various American violets

John-ny-on-the-spot *jo-n*, *ē*, *on*, *thə*, *spat*, *ē*, *ān* *n*: one who is on hand and ready to perform a service or respond to an emergency

Johnny Reb *jo-n*, *reb* *n* [fr the name *Johnny* + *reb* (rebel)]: a Confederate soldier

John-son-ess *jo-n*, *son*, *ē*, *ēs* *n* [Samuel Johnson]: a literary style characterized by balanced phraseology and Latinate diction

John-son grass *jo-n*, *son*, *grās* *n* [William Johnston †1859 Am agriculturist]: a tall perennial sorghum (*Sorghum halepense*) naturalized as a hay and forage grass in warm regions

jole de vivre *zhwād*, *zhvēr* *n* [F, lit., joy of living]: keen or buoyant enjoyment of life

join *jo-in* *v* [ME *joinen*, fr OF *joindre*, fr L *ungere* — more at Yoke] *vi* 1: to put or bring together so as to form a unit (~ two blocks of wood with glue) *b*: to connect (as points) by a line *c*: ADJOIN 2: to put or bring into close association or relationship (~ed in marriage) 3: to engage in (battle) 4: to come into the company of (~ed us for lunch) *b*: to associate oneself with (~ed the church) ~ *vi* 1: to come together so as to be connected (nouns ~ to form compounds) *b*: ADJOIN (the two estates ~) 2: to come into close association or relationship as *a*: to form an alliance (~ed to combat crime) *b*: to become a member of a group *c*: to take part in a collective activity (~ in singing) — **join-able** *jo-in-ə-bəl* *adj*

syn JOIN, COMBINE, UNITE, CONNECT, LINK, ASSOCIATE, RELATE *shared meaning element*: to bring or come together into some manner of union *ant* disjoin, part

join *n* 1: JOINT 2: UNION 2d

join-der *jo-in-dər* *n* [F *joindre* to join] 1: CONJUNCTION 2: (1): a joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit (2): a joining of causes of action or defense *b*: acceptance of an issue tendered

join-er *jo-in-ər* *n*: one that joins, as *a*: a person whose occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood *b*: a gregarious or civic-minded person who joins many organizations

join-ery *jo-in-ē-ri* *n*: the art or trade of a joiner 2: work done by a joiner

joining *jo-in-ing* *n*: the act or instance of joining one thing to another: JUNCTURE

joint *jo-int* *n* [ME *jointe*, fr OF, fr *joindre*] 1: the point of contact between elements of an animal skeleton with the parts that surround and support it (2): NODE 4b *b*: a part or space included between two articulations, knots, or nodes *c*: a large piece of meat for roasting 2: a place where two things or parts are joined *b*: a space between the adjacent surfaces of two bodies joined and held together (as by cement or mortar) *c*: a fracture or crack in rock not accompanied by dislocation *d*: the flexing part of a cover along either backbone edge of a book *e*: the junction of two or more members of a framed structure *f*: a union formed by two abutting rails in a track including the elements (as bars and bolts) necessary to hold the abutting rails together *g*: an area at which two ends, surfaces, or edges are attached 3: a shabby or disreputable place of entertainment *b*: PLACE, ESTABLISHMENT 4: a marijuana cigarette — **joint-ed** *jo-int-əd* *adj* — **joint-ed-ly** *jo-int-əd-ly* *adv* — **joint-ed-ness** *n* — out of joint 1: a bone: having the head slipped from its socket *b*: at variance 2: a: DISORDERED 2a *b*: being out of humor: DISSATISFIED

joint adj [ME, fr MF, fr pp. of *joindre*] 1: UNITED, COMBINED (the influences of culture and climate) 2: common to two or more: as *a* (1): involving the united activity of two or more (a ~ effort) (2): constituting an activity, operation, or organization in which elements of more than one armed service participate (~ maneuvers) (3): constituting an action or expression of two or more governments (~ peace talks) *b*: shared by or affecting two or more (a ~ fine) 3: united, joined, or sharing with another (as in a right or status) (~ heirs) 4: being a function of or involving two or more variables and esp. random variables (a ~ probability density function)

joint vb [*joint*] *vi* 1: to unite by a joint: fit together *b*: to provide with a joint: ARTICULATE *c*: to prepare (as a board) for joining by planing the edge 2: to separate the joints of (as meat) ~ *vi* 1: to fit as if by joints (the stones ~ neatly) 2: to form joints as a stage in growth — used esp. of small grains

Joint Chiefs of Staff: a military advisory group composed of the chiefs of staff of the army and air force, the chief of naval operations, and sometimes the commandant of the marine corps

joint-er *jo-int-ər* *n*: one that joints, esp.: any of various tools used in making joints

joint grass *n*: a coarse creeping grass (*Paspalum distichum*) with jointed stems that is used for fodder and for erosion control

jointly adv: in a joint manner: TOGETHER

- jib-boom** \jib-'(b)um/ *n* [jib + boom]: a spar that forms an extension of the bowsprit
- jibe** \jib/ *v* **jibed**, **jib-ing** [perh. modif. of *D. gijben*]: *vi* 1: to shift suddenly and forcibly from one side to the other — used of a fore-and-aft sail 2: to change a ship's course so that the sail jibes ~ *vt*: to cause to jibe
- jibe** *var* of **GIBE**
- jibe** *vi* **jibed**, **jib-ing** [origin unknown]: to be in accord: AGREE (moral claims do not ~ with actual traditions — John Cogley)
- jiff** \jif/ *n* [by shortening]: JIFFY
- jiffy** \jif-'(ə) n, *pl* **jiffies** [origin unknown]: MOMENT, INSTANT (ready in a ~)
- jig** \jig/ *n* [prob. fr. MF *giguer* to dance, fr. *gigue* fiddle, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *giga* fiddle, akin to ON *geiga* to turn aside — more at **GIG**] 1 *a*: any of several lively springy dances in triple rhythm *b*: music to which a jig may be danced 2: TRICK, STRATAGEM (the ~ is up) 3 *a*: any of several fishing devices that are jerked up and down or drawn through the water *b*: a device used to maintain mechanically the correct positional relationship between a piece of work and the tool or between parts of work during assembly *c*: a device in which crushed ore is concentrated or coal is cleaned by agitating in water
- jig** *vb* **jiggled**, **jig-gling** *vi* 1: to dance in the rapid lively manner of a jig 2 *a*: to give a rapid jerky motion to *b*: to separate (a mineral or ore from waste) with a jig 3: to catch (a fish) with a jig 4: to machine by means of a jig-controlled tool operation ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to dance a jig *b*: to move with rapid jerky motions 2: to fish with a jig 3: to work with the aid of a jig
- jigger** \jig-'(ə) n, *pl* 1: one that jigs or operates a jig 2: any of several sails 3: JIG 3a 4 *a* (1): a mechanical device usu. with a jerky reciprocating motion (2): a mold or a machine incorporating a revolving mold on which ceramic items (as plates) are formed *b*: something too complex, tricky, or trivial to designate accurately: GADGET 5: a measure that is used in mixing drinks and in food holds 1½ ounces
- jigger** *n* [of African origin; akin to Wolof *jiga* insect] CHIGGER
- jiggle** \jig-'(ə) *vb* **jiggled**, **jig-gling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [freq. of *jig*]: to move with quick little jerks or oscillating motions ~ *vt*: to cause to jiggle
- jiggle** *n*: a jiggling motion
- jiggle** \jig-'(ə) *adj* **jig-gler**, *-est*: UNSTEADY, JIGGLING
- jig-saw** \jig-'sɔ/ *n* 1: a machine saw with a narrow vertically reciprocating blade for cutting curved and irregular lines or ornamental patterns in openwork 2: SCROLL SAW
- jigsaw** *vt* 1: to cut or form by or as if by a jigsaw 2: to arrange or place in an intricate or interlocking way
- jigsaw puzzle** *n*: a puzzle consisting of small irregularly cut pieces that are to be fitted together to form a picture
- jihad** \jī-'had-, 'had-/ *n* [Ar *jihād*] 1: a holy war waged on behalf of Islam as a religious duty 2: a crusade for a principle or belief
- jillion** \jī-'yən/ *n* [j + -illion (as in *million*): an indeterminately large number — *jillion* *adj*]
- jilt** \jilt/ *n* [alter. of *jilite* (flirtatious girl)]: a woman who capriciously or unfeelingly drops her lover
- jilt** *vt*: to drop (one's lover) capriciously or unfeelingly — *jilt-er* *n*
- jim crow** \jim-'krō/ *n*, *often* *cap* *J* & *C* [Jim Crow, stereotype Negro in a 19th cent. song-and-dance act] 1: NEGRO — usu. taken to be offensive 2: ethnic discrimination esp. against the Negro by legal enforcement or traditional sanctions — *jim crow* *adj*, *often* *cap* *J* & *C* — *jim crow-ism* \jiz-'əm/ *n*, *often* *cap* *J* & *C*
- jim-dan-dy** \jim-'dan-'dē-/ *n* [fr. the name *Jim*]: something excellent of its kind
- jim-jams** \jim-'jamz/ *n*, *pl* [perh. alter. of *delirium tremens*] 1: DELIRIUM TREMENS 2: JITTERS
- jim-my** \jim-'(ə) n, *pl* **jimmies** [fr. the name *Jimmy*]: a short crowbar
- Jimmy** *vi* **jimmied**, **jim-mied**, **jim-ming**: to force open with or as if with a jimmy (the burglar *jimmied* a window)
- jim-son-weed** \jim-'sən-'wed/ *n*, *often* *cap* [Jamestown, Va.]: a poisonous tall coarse annual weed (*Datura stramonium*) of the nightshade family with rank-smelling foliage and large white or violet trumpet-shaped flowers succeeded by globose prickly fruits
- jingle** \jin-'gəl/ *vb* **jingled**, **jing-gling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [ME *ginglen*, of imit. origin] *vi* 1: to make a light tinkling or tinkling sound 2: to rhyme or sound in a catchy repetitious manner ~ *vt*: to cause to jingle — *jingle-er* \-(ə-)lɪŋ-ər/ *n*
- jingle** *n* 1 *a*: a light tinkling or tinkling sound *b*: a catchy repetition of sounds in a poem 2 *a*: something that jingles *b*: a short verse or song marked by catchy repetition 3: a 2-wheeled horse-drawn covered vehicle used esp. in Ireland and Australia as a public conveyance — *jingle-y* \-(ə-)lɪŋ-'(ə) *adj*
- jingo** \jin-'gɔ/ *interj* [prob. euphemism for *Jesus*] — used as a mild oath usu. in the phrase *by jingo*
- jingo** *n*, *pl* **jingoes** [fr. the fact that the phrase *by jingo* appeared in the refrain of a chauvinistic song]: one characterized by jingoism — *jingo-ish* \-'ish/ *adj*
- jingo-ism** \jin-'gɔ-'iz-'əm/ *n*: extreme chauvinism or nationalism marked esp. by a beligerent foreign policy — *jingo-lat* \-'(ə-)læt-/ *n* — *jingo-lat-ic* \jin-'gɔ-'(ə-)læt-ɪk/ *adj* — *jingo-lat-ical-ly* \-'(ə-)læt-ɪk-'(ə-)li/ *adv*
- jink** \jɪŋk/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a quick evasive turn: STUP 2 *pl*: FRANKS, FROLICS (high ~s)
- jink** *vi*: to move quickly or unexpectedly with sudden turns and shifts (as in dodging)
- jinn** \jin/ or **jinni** \jin-'ni/ *n*, *pl* **jinnas** or **jinnas** [Ar *jinnī* demon] 1: one of a class of spirits that according to Muslim demonology inhabit the earth, assume various forms, and exercise supernatural power 2: a supernatural spirit that often takes human form and serves his summoner
- jinn-ri-ah** \jin-'ri-'ah/ *n* [Jap.]: RICKSHA
- jinx** \jin-'ks/ *n* [prob. alter. of *jynx* (wryneck); fr. the use of wrynecks in witchcraft]: one that brings bad luck; also: the state or spell of bad luck brought on by a jinx
- jinx** *vi*: to foredoom to failure or misfortune: bring bad luck to
- jip-japa** \jip-'pə-'həp-/ *n* [Sp, fr. *Jipijapa*, Ecuador] 1: a Central and So. American plant (*Carludovica palmata*) of the family Cyrtanthaceae resembling a palm 2: PANAMA
- JIT** *abbr* job instruction training
- jitney** \jit-'nē/ *n*, *pl* **jitneys** [origin unknown] 1 *slang*: NICKEL 2a (1) 2 [fr. the original 5 cent fare]: BUS 1a, *esp*: a small bus that carries passengers over a regular route according to a flexible schedule
- jitter** \jit-'(ə) *vi* [origin unknown] 1: to be nervous or act in a nervous way 2: to make continuous fast repetitive movements
- jitter** *n* 1: the state of mind or the movement of one that jitters 2 *pl*: a sense of panic or extreme nervousness (had a bad case of the ~s before his performance) 3: irregular random movement (as of a pointer or an image on a screen)
- jitter-bug** \jit-'(ə)-'bʌg/ *n* 1: a jazz variation of the two-step in which couples swing, balance, and twirl in standardized patterns and often with vigorous acrobatics 2: one who dances the jitter-bug
- jitterbug** *vi* 1: to dance the jitterbug 2: to move around or back and forth with quick often jerky movements esp. to confuse or disconcert an opponent in sports
- jittery** \jit-'(ə)-'rē/ *adj* 1: suffering from the jitters 2: marked by jittering movements
- jiv** \jiv/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: swing music or the dancing performed to it 2 *a*: glib, deceptive, or foolish talk *b*: the jargon of hipsters *c*: a special jargon of difficult or slang terms
- jive** *vb* **jived**, **jiv-ing** *vi* 1: KID 2: to dance to or play jive ~ *vt* 1: TEASE 3: CAJOLE 2: SWING 5
- jive** *adj*, *slang*: PHONY
- Jn** or **Jno** *abbr* John
- JND** *abbr* just noticeable difference
- Jnr** *abbr*, *Brit* junior
- Jo** \jō/ *n*, *pl* **Joas** [alter. of *Joel*] chiefly Scot.: SWEETHEART, DEAR
- Jo** *abbr* Joel
- job** \jəb/ *n* [perh. fr. obs. *E* job (lump)] 1 *a*: a piece of work, esp.: a small miscellaneous piece of work undertaken on order at a stated rate *b*: the object or material on which work is being done *c*: something produced by or as if by work (do a better ~ next time) *d*: an example of a usu. specified type: ITEM (this ~ is round-necked and sleeveless — Lois Long) 2 *a*: something done for private advantage (suspected the whole incident was a put-up ~) *b*: a criminal enterprise, *specif*: ROBBERY *c*: a damaging or destructive bit of work (did a ~ on him) 3 *a* (1): something that has to be done: TASK (2): an undertaking requiring unusual exertion (it was a real ~ to talk over that noise) *b*: a specific duty, role, or function *c*: a regular remunerative position *d* chiefly *Brit*: state of affairs — used with *bad* or *good* (it was a good ~ you didn't hit the old man — E. L. Thomas) *syn* see TASK — on the job ~ on the alert: on duty (safety devices that are constantly on the job)
- job** *vb* **jobbed**, **job-bing** *vi* 1: to do odd or occasional pieces of work for hire 2: to carry on public business for private gain 3: to carry on the business of a middleman or wholesaler (his company ~s and doesn't sell to the homeowner) ~ *vt* 1: to buy and sell (as stock) for profit: SPECULATE 2: to hire or let by the job or for a period of service 3: to get, deal with, or effect by jobbery 4: to do or cause to be done by separate portions or lots: SUBCONTRACT 5: SWINDLE, TRICK
- job** *adj* 1 *Brit*: that is for hire for a given service or period 2: used in, engaged in, or done as job work (a ~ shop) 3: of or relating to a job or to employment (a guarantee of ~ security)
- job** \jəb/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *iob*, fr. Heb *iyōb*] 1: the hero of the book of Job who endures afflictions with fortitude and faith 2: a narrative and poetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see **RIBLE** table
- job action** *n*: a temporary refusal (as by policemen) to work as a means of enforcing compliance with demands
- job-ber** \jəb-'(ə) *n*: one that jobs: *a* (1): STOCKJOBBER *a* (2): WHOLESALER, *specif*: a wholesaler who operates on a small scale or who sells only to retailers and institutions *b*: one who works by the job or on job work
- job-bery** \jəb-'(ə)-'rē/ *n*: the act or practice of jobbing; *esp*: corruption in public office
- job-holder** \jəb-'həld-'(ə) *n*: one having a regular job
- job-hopping** \jəb-'hɒp-'(ə) *n*: the practice of moving (as for immediate financial gain) from job to job — *job-hopper* \jəb-'hɒp-'(ə) *n*
- job-less** \jəb-'(ə) *adj* 1: having no job 2: of or relating to those having no job — *job-less-ness* *n*
- job lot** *n* 1: a miscellaneous collection of goods for sale as a lot usu. to a retailer 2: a miscellaneous and usu. inferior collection or group
- Job's comforter** \jəbz-'(ə) *n* [fr. the tone of the speeches made to Job by his friends]: one who discourages or depresses while seemingly giving comfort and consolation
- Job's tears** *n* *pl* 1: hard pearl white seeds often used as beads 2 *slang* in *constr*: an Asiatic grass (*Coix lacryma-jobi*) whose seeds are Job's tears
- Jo-cas-ta** \jə-'kɑs-'tə/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Iokasta*]: a queen of Thebes and mother of Oedipus who unknowingly becomes her husband
- jockey** \jə-'kɔ/ *n* 1: JOCKEY 1 2: DISC JOCKEY
- jock** \jə-'kɔ/ *n* 1: ATHLETIC SUPPORTER 2: ATHLETE, *esp*: a college athlete
- jockey** \jə-'kɔ-*n*, *pl* **jockeys** [Jockey, *Sc* nickname for John] 1: one who rides a horse esp. as a professional in a race 2: one who operates or works with a specified vehicle, device, or object

about kitten ar further a back i bake i cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flow ol coln th than th this
 l loot u foot y yet yū few yū funous zh vision

concerned with the collection and editing of news or the management of a news medium **2** *a*: writing designed for publication in a newspaper or popular magazine **b**: writing characterized by a direct presentation of facts or description of events without an attempt at interpretation **c**: writing designed to appeal to current popular taste or public interest **3**: newspapers and magazines

journalist \jə-'nə-lɪst/ *n* **1** *a*: one engaged in journalism, *esp*: a writer or editor for a news medium **b**: a writer who aims at a mass audience **2**: one who keeps a journal

journalistic \jə-'nə-lɪ-tɪk/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of journalism or journalists — **journalistically** \-tɪ-k(ə)-lɪ/ *adv*

journalize \jə-'nə-lɪ-z/ *vb* -ized; -izing *vt*: to record in a journal ~ *vi* **1**: to keep a journal in accounting **2**: to keep a personal journal — **journalizer** *n*

journey \jə-'neɪ/ *n*, *pl* journeys [ME, *fr* OF *journee* day's journey, *fr* *jour* day, *fr* LL *diurnum*, *fr* L *diurnus*] **1**: travel or passage from one place to another: TRIP **2** chiefly *dialect*: a day's travel **3**: something suggesting travel or passage from one place to another (the ~ from childhood through adolescence to maturity — Peter Marin)

journey *vb* journeyed, journeying *vi*: to go on a journey: TRAVEL ~ *vi*: to travel over or through: TRAVERSE — **journeyer** *n*

journeyman \-nē-'mən/ *n* [ME, *fr* *journey* journey, a day's labor + *man*] **1**: a worker who has learned a trade and works for another person usu. by the day **2**: an experienced reliable worker or performer *esp* as distinguished from one who is brilliant or colorful (a good ~ trumpeter — New Yorker) (*a* ~ outfielder)

journeywork \-wɜ:k/ *n* **1**: work done by a journeyman **2**: HACKWORK

joust \jəʊst/ *sometimes* 'jɔ:st or 'jʊst/ *vi* [ME *jousten*, *fr* OF *juster*, *fr* (assumed) VL *juxtare*, *fr* L *juxta* near; akin to L *jungere* to join — more at YOKE] **1** *a*: to fight on horseback as a knight or man-at-arms **b**: to engage in combat with lances on horseback **2**: to engage in personal combat or competition — **joust** *er* *n*

joust *n* **1** *a*: a combat on horseback between two knights with lances *esp* as part of a tournament **b *pl*: TOURNAMENT **2**: a personal combat or competition: STRUGGLE**

Jove \jəʊv/ *n* [L *Jov*, *Supplis*] **JUPITER** — often used interjectionally to express surprise or agreement *esp* in the phrase by Jove

jo-vial \jə-'vɪ-əl, -vɪ-əl/ *adj* **1** *cap*: of or relating to Jove **2**: markedly good-humored *esp* as evidenced by jollity and conviviality *syn* see MERRY — **jo-vial-ly** \jə-'vɪ-əl-ɪ/ *adv*

jo-vi-ant \jə-'vɪ-ənt/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the god or planet Jupiter

jow \jəʊ/ *n* [E *dialect* *jow* (to strike, toll)] chiefly *Scot*: STROKE, TOLL
jowl \jəʊl/ *sometimes* 'jɔ:l/ *n* [alter of ME *chavel*, *fr* OE *ceaf*, akin to MHG *kiwel* jaw, Av *zafar* mouth] **1**: JAW *esp*: MANDIBLE **b**: one of the lateral halves of the mandible **2** *a*: CHEEK **1** *b*: the cheek meat of a hog (a dinner of boiled ~s) — see PORK illustration at-1, 2a fo-2b

jowl *n* [ME *cholle*]: usu. slack flesh (as a dewlap, wattle, or the pendulous part of a double chin) associated with the lower jaw or throat

jowl *n* [ME *choll*]: a cut of fish consisting of the head and usu. adjacent parts

jowly \jəʊ-lee/ *sometimes* 'jɔ:-/ *adj* **jowl-i-er**; -est: having marked jowls: having full or saggy flesh about the lower cheeks and jaw area (elderly man with a disillusioned ~ face — John Dos Passos)

joy \jɔɪ/ *n* [ME, *fr* OF *jole*, *fr* L *gaudia*, *pl* of *gaudium*, *fr* *gaudere* to rejoice, akin to Gk *gáinēin* to rejoice] **1** *a*: the emotion evoked by well-being, success, or good fortune or by the prospect of possessing what one desires: DELIGHT **b**: the expression or exhibition of such emotion: GAIETY **2**: a state of happiness or felicity: BLISS **3**: a source or cause of delight — **joy-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **joy-less-ly** *adv* — **joy-less-ness** *n*

joy *vb*: to experience great pleasure or delight: REJOICE ~ *vi* **1** *archaic*: GLADDEN **2** *archaic*: ENJOY

joy-ance \jɔɪ-'æns(t)/ *n*: DELIGHT, ENJOYMENT

joy-ful \jɔɪ-'fʊl/ *adj*: experiencing, causing, or showing joy: HAPPY *syn* see GLAD *ant* joyless — **joy-fully** \-fʊl-ɪ/ *adv* — **joy-fulness** *n*

joy-ous \jɔɪ-'əs/ *adj*: filled with or expressive of joy (a ~ heart) *syn* see GLAD *ant* lugubrious — **joy-ously** *adv* — **joy-ous-ness** *n*

joy-pop \jɔɪ-'pɒp/ *vi*: to use habit-forming drugs occasionally or irregularly without becoming addicted — **joy-pop-per** *n*

joy-ride \jɔɪ-'raɪd/ *n* **1**: a ride taken for pleasure and often marked by reckless driving **2**: conduct or action resembling a joyride *esp* in disregard of cost or consequences — **joy-ride** *er* *n* — **joy-riding** *n*

joystick \-stɪk/ *n* [perh *fr* E slang *joystick* penis] **1**: a lever in an airplane that operates the elevators by a fore-and-aft motion and the ailerons by a side-to-side motion **2**: a control for any of various devices that resembles an airplane's joystick *esp*. in being capable of motion in two or more directions

JP *abbr* **1** jet propulsion **2** justice of the peace

JPS *abbr* Jewish Publication Society

Jr *abbr* junior

JRC *abbr* Junior Red Cross

JSD *abbr* [NL *juris scientiae doctor*] doctor of science of law

jt or **jnt** *abbr* joint

ju-ba \jʊ-'bɑ:/ *n* [origin unknown]: a dance of Southern plantation Negroes accompanied by complexly rhythmic hand clapping and slapping of the knees and thighs

Ju-bil \jʊ-'bɪl/ *n* [Heb *Yubhāl*]: a descendant of Cain who according to the account in Genesis is the father of those who play the harp and organ

ju-bi-lant \jʊ-'bɪ-lənt/ *adj*: filled with or expressing great joy: EXULTANT — **ju-bi-lant-ly** *adv*

ju-bi-lar-i-ty \jʊ-'bɪ-lər-ɪ-ti/ *n*: one celebrating a jubilee

ju-bi-late \jʊ-'bɪ-lāt/ *vi* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *jubilatus*, *pp* of *jubilare*; akin to MHG *jū* (exclamation of joy), Gk *fygē* shout]: REJOICE
ju-bi-late \jʊ-'bɪ-lāt/ *n* [L, 2d pers pl imper of *jubilare*] **1** *a*: the 100th Psalm in the Authorized Version **b** *not cap*: a joyous song or outburst **2**: the third Sunday after Easter

ju-bi-lation \jʊ-'bɪ-lā-shən/ *n* **1**: an act of rejoicing: the state of being jubilant **2**: an expression of great joy

ju-bi-lee \jʊ-'bɪ-lee/ *n* [ME, *fr* MF & LL, MF *jubilé*, *fr* LL *jubilaeus*, modif of LGk *iōbēlaia*, *fr* Heb *yōbēl* ram's horn, jubilee] **1** *often cap*: a year of emancipation and restoration provided by ancient Hebrew law to be kept every 50 years by the emancipation of Hebrew slaves, restoration of alienated lands to their former owners, and omission of all cultivation of the land **2** *a*: a special anniversary, *esp*: a 50th anniversary **b**: a celebration of such an anniversary **3** *a*: a period of time proclaimed by the Roman Catholic pope ordinarily every 25 years as a time of special solemnity **b**: a special plenary indulgence granted during a year of jubilee to Roman Catholics who perform certain specified works of repentance and piety **4** *a*: JUBILATION **b**: a season of celebration **5**: a Negro folk song with references to a future happy time

Jud *abbr* Judith

Ju-dah \jʊd-'ə/ *n* [Heb *Yəhūdāh*]: a son of Jacob and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel

Ju-da-ic \jʊ-'dɪ-ɪk/ *also* Ju-da-ical \-'dɪ-ə-kəl/ *adj* [L *judaicus*, *fr* Gk *ioudaikos*, *fr* *ioudaios* Jew — more at JEW]: of, relating to, or characteristic of Jews or Judaism

Ju-da-ica \-'dɪ-ə-kə/ *n* *pl* [L, neut pl of *Judaicus*] *literary* or historical materials relating to Jews or Judaism

Ju-da-ism \jʊd-'ə-ɪz-əm, -ɪz-əm/ *n* **1**: a religion developed among the ancient Hebrews and characterized by belief in one transcendent God who has revealed himself to Abraham, Moses, and the Hebrew prophets and by a religious life in accordance with Scriptures and rabbinic traditions **2**: conformity to Jewish rites, ceremonies, and practices **3**: the cultural, social, and religious beliefs and practices of the Jews **4**: the whole body of Jews: the Jewish people

Ju-da-ist \jʊd-'ə-ɪst, -ɪst/ *n*: one that believes in or practices Judaism — **Ju-da-istic** \jʊd-'ə-ɪs-tɪk, -ɪst-ɪk/ *adj*

Ju-da-ize \jʊd-'ə-ɪz, -ɪz-ɪz/ *vb* -ized, -izing *vi*: to adopt the customs, beliefs, or character of a Jew ~ *vt* *vi*: to make Jewish

Ju-da-iz-a-tion \jʊd-'ə-ɪz-ə-'tʃən, -ɪz-ə-'tʃən/ *n* — **Ju-da-iz-er** \jʊd-'ə-ɪz-ər, -ɪz-ər/ *n*

Ju-das \jʊd-'əs/ *n* [LL, *fr* Gk *Ioudas*, *fr* Heb *Yəhūdāh*] **1** *a*: the apostle who in the Gospel accounts betrayed Jesus **b**: a son of James and one of the twelve apostles **2**: TRAITOR *esp*: one who betrays under the guise of friendship **3** *not cap*: PEEP-*hole* — called also *Judas hole*, *Judas window*

Judas Is-car-i-ot \-ɪs-'kər-ē-ət/ *n* [LL *Judas Iscanotes*, *fr* Gk *Ioudas Iskariōtēs*], *JUDAS* *la*

Judas tree *n* [fr the belief that Judas Iscariot hanged himself from a tree of this kind]: any of a genus (*Cercis*) of leguminous trees and shrubs (as a redbud) often cultivated for their showy flowers, *esp*: a Eurasian tree (*C. siliquastrum*) with purplish rosy flowers

Jud-er \jʊd-'ər/ *vi* [prob. alter. of *shudder*] chiefly *Brit*: to vibrate with intensity (the engine stalled and kept ~ing — Roy Spicer)

Judder *n*, chiefly *Brit*: the action or sound of juddering

Jude \jʊd/ *n* [LL *Judas*] **1**: the author of the New Testament Epistle of Jude **2**: a short hortatory epistle addressed to early Christians and included as a book in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

Ju-deo-Chris-tian \jʊ-'dɛ-ə-'kris-(h)-chan/ *also* jūd-ē-ə- or jū-'dɛ-ə- *adj* [L *Judeus* Jew — more at JEW]: having historical roots in both Judaism and Christianity

Ju-deo-Span-ish \-span-'ɪsh/ *n*: the Romance language of Sephardic Jews in the Balkans and Asia Minor

Judg *abbr* Judges

Judge \jʌdʒ/ *vb* judged, judging [ME *juggen*, *fr* OF *jugier*, *fr* L *judicare*, *fr* *judic*, *judex* judge, *fr* *jus* right, law + *dicere* to decide, say — more at JUST, DICTION] *vt* **1**: to form an opinion about through careful weighing of evidence and testing of premises **2**: to sit in judgment on: TRY **3**: to determine or pronounce after inquiry and deliberation **4**: GOVERN, RULE — used of a Hebrew tribal leader **5**: to form an estimate or evaluation of **6**: to hold as an opinion: GUESS, THINK (I ~ she knew what she was doing) ~ *vi* **1**: to form an opinion **2**: to decide as a judge *syn* see INFER — **judg-er** *n*

Judge *n* [ME *juge*, *fr* MF, *fr* L *judex*]: one who judges as *a* public official authorized to decide questions brought before a court *b* *often cap*: a tribal hero exercising leadership among the Hebrews after the death of Joshua *c*: one appointed to decide in a contest or competition: UMPIRE *d*: one who gives an authoritative opinion *e*: CRITIC — **judge-ship** \-ʃɪp/ *n*

judge advocate *n* **1**: an officer assigned to the judge advocate general's corps or department **2**: a staff officer serving as legal adviser to a military commander

judge advocate general *n*: the senior legal officer and chief legal adviser in the army, air force, or navy

Judg-es \jʌdʒ-'ɪz/ *n*: a narrative and historical book of Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

judg-mat-ic \jʌdʒ-'mæt-ɪk/ or **judg-mat-i-cal** \-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* [prob irreg *fr* *judgment*]: JUDICIOUS — **judg-mat-i-cal-ly** \-ɪ-kəl-ɪ/ *adv*

judg-ment or **judg-ment** \jʌdʒ-'mɛnt/ *n* **1**: a formal utterance of an authoritative opinion **b**: an opinion so pronounced **2** *a*: a formal decision given by a court **b** (1): an obligation (as a debt) created by the decree of a court (2): a certificate evidencing such a decree **3** *a* *cap*: the final judging of mankind by God **b**: a divine sentence or decision, *specif*: a calamity held to be sent by God **4** *a*: the process of forming an opinion or evaluation by discerning and comparing *b*: an opinion or estimate so formed **5** *a*: the capacity for judging: DISCERNMENT **b**: the exercise of this capacity **6**: a proposition stating something believed or asserted *syn* see SENSE — **judg-men-tal** \jʌdʒ-'ment-əl/ *adj*

joint resolution *n*: a resolution passed by both houses of a legislative body that has the force of law when signed by or passed over the veto of the executive

joint-tress \jɔɪn-'trɛs/ *n*: a woman having a legal jointure

joint-stock company *n*: a company or association consisting of individuals organized to conduct a business for gain and having a joint stock of capital represented by shares owned individually by the members and transferable without the consent of the group

joint-ture \jɔɪn-'tʃʊr/ *n*: 1 *a*: an act of joining; the state of being joined *b*: **JOINT** 2 *a*: an estate settled on a wife to be taken by her in lieu of dower *b*: a settlement on the wife of a freehold estate for her lifetime

joint-worm \jɔɪn-'wɜrm/ *n*: the larva of any of several small chalcid wasps (genus *Harmolia*) that attack the stems of grain and cause swellings like galls at or just above the first joint

joiat \jɔɪt/ *n* [ME *giute*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *jactum*, fr. L *jacere* to lie — more at **ADJACENT**]: any of the small timbers or metal beams ranged parallel from wall to wall in a structure to support a floor or ceiling

jo-jo-ba \jə-'hɒ-bə/ *n* [MexSp]: a shrub or small tree (*Simmondsia californica*) of the box family of southwestern N America with edible seeds that yield a valuable liquid wax

joke \jɒk/ *n* [L *jocur*, akin to OHG *gehan* to say, Skt *yācāt* he implores] 1 *a*: something said or done to provoke laughter; esp: a brief oral narrative with a climactic humorous twist *b* (1): the humorous or ridiculous element in something (2): an instance of jesting: **KIDDING** (can't take a ~) *c*: **PRACTICAL JOKE** *d*: **LAUGHINGSTOCK** 2 *a*: something not to be taken seriously: a trifling matter (consider his skunk a ~ —Harold Callender) — often used in negative construction (it is no ~ to be lost in the desert) *b*: something presenting no difficulty (that exam was a ~) *syn* see **JEST**

joke vb [jokəd; jok-ɪŋ] *vt*: to make jokes: **JEST** ~ *vi*: to make the object of a joke: **KID** — **jok-ingly** \jɒ-'kɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv* **jok-er** \jɒ-'kɜr/ *n* 1 *a*: a person given to joking: **WAG** *b*: **FELLOW**, **QUIP**; esp: an insignificant, obnoxious, or incompetent person (a shame to let a ~ like this win —Harold Robbins) 2: a playing card added to a pack as a wild card or as the highest-ranking card 3 *a* (1): an ambiguous or apparently immaterial clause inserted in a legislative bill to make it inoperative or uncertain in some respect (2): an unsuspected, misleading, or misunderstood clause, phrase, or word in a document that nullifies or greatly alters it *b*: something (as an expedient or stratagem) held in reserve to gain an end or escape from a predicament *c*: an unsuspected or not readily apparent fact, factor, or condition that thwarts or nullifies a seeming advantage

jollification \jɒl-i-'fɪ-kə-'ʃən/ *n*: **FESTIVITY**, **MERRYMAKING**

jollity \jɒl-i-'tɪ/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being jolly

jolly \jɒl-i/ *adj* **jollier**; -est [ME *joli*, fr OF] 1 *a* (1): full of high spirits: **JOYOUS** (2): given to conviviality: **JOVIAL** *b*: expressing, suggesting, or inspiring gaiety: **CHEERFUL** 2: extremely pleasant or agreeable. **SPLENDID** *syn* see **MERRY**

jolly adv: **VERY** (would ~ do as they were ~ well told —John Stockbridge)

jolly vb [jɒl-i'd; jɒl-i'ɪŋ] *vt*: to engage in good-natured banter: **KID** ~ *vi*: to put or try to put in good humor esp to gain an end: **WHEEDLE**

jolly n, *pl* **jollies** 1 chiefly Brit: a good time: **JOLLIFICATION** 2 *pl*: **KICKS** (get their jollies by reenacting famous murders —H F Waters)

jolly boat \jɒl-i-'bɔt/ *n* [origin unknown]: a ship's boat of medium size used for general rough or small work

Jolly Roger \jɒl-i-'rɒdʒ-ər/ *n* [prob fr *jolly* + the name Roger]: a black flag with a white skull and crossbones

jolt \dʒɒlt/ *vb* [prob. blend of obs. *joll* (to strike) and *jot* (to bump)] *vt*: 1: to cause to move with a sudden jerky motion 2: to give a knock or blow to, specify: to jar with a quick or hard blow 3 *a*: to disturb the composure of (crudely ~ed out of that mood —Virginia Woolf) *b*: to interfere with roughly, abruptly, and discourteously (determination to pursue his own course was ~ed badly —F L Paxson) ~ *vi*: to move with a sudden jerky motion — **jolt-er** *n*

jolt n 1: an abrupt sharp jerky blow or movement knocking or shaking violently and tending to unsettle or dislodge: **BOUNCE** 2 *a* (1): a sudden feeling of shock, surprise, or disappointment (2): an event or development causing such a feeling (his defeat was quite a ~ to him) *b*: a serious check or reverse (had a severe financial ~) 3: a small potent or bracing portion: **SHOT** (a ~ of fresh air) — **jolty** \dʒɒl-ti/ *adj*

jolt-wagon \jɒlt-'wag-ən/ *n*, *Midland*: a farm wagon

Jonah \jə-'nɔ, ʃ-ɪs/ *n* [also -nɔr/ *n* [Heb *Yōnāh*]] 1: an Israelite prophet who according to the account in the book of *Jonah* resisted a divine call to preach repentance to the people of Nineveh, was swallowed and vomited by a great fish, and eventually carried out his mission 2: a narrative book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see **BIBLE** table 3: one believed to bring bad luck

Jon-nah \jə-'nɔz/ *n* [LL, fr Heb *Yōnāh*]: **JONAH**

Jon-e-than \jɒn-'ə-thən/ *n* [Heb *Yōnāthān*]] 1: a son of Saul and friend of David according to the account in 1 Samuel 2: **AMERICAN** esp: a New Englander

jon-gleur \zɒŋ-'glɜr/ *n* [F, fr OF *jogleur* — more at **JUGGLER**]: an itinerant medieval minstrel providing entertainment chiefly by song or recitation

jon-quill \jɒn-'kwɛl, 'jɒŋ-/ *n* [F *jonquille*, fr. Sp *Junquilla*, dim. of *Junco* red, fr L *junco*, akin to ON *einir* juniper, L *Juniperus*]: a Mediterranean perennial bulbous herb (*Narcissus jonquilla*) of the amaryllis family with long linear leaves that is widely cultivated for

its yellow or white fragrant short-tubed clustered flowers — compare **DAFFODIL**

Jor-dan almond \jɔrd-'n-/ *n* [ME *jardin almande*, fr. MF *jardin* garden + ME *almande* almond]: a large Spanish almond that is salted or coated with sugar of various colors

Jor-dan curve \zɒrd-'dʌr-, jɔrd-'n-/ *n* [Camille Jordan †1922 F mathematician]: **SIMPLE CLOSED CURVE**

Jordan curve theorem *n*: a fundamental theorem of topology: every simple closed curve divides the plane into two regions for which it is the common boundary

Jo-rum \jɔr-'n, jɔr-'n/ *n* [perh. fr. *Joram* in the Bible who "brought with him vessels of silver" (2 Sam 8:10—AV)]: a large drinking vessel or its contents

Jo-seph \jə-'zɒf/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Iōsēph*, fr. Heb *Yōsēph*] 1 *cap* *a*: a son of Jacob who according to the account in *Genesis* rose to high political office in Egypt after being sold into slavery by his brothers *b*: the husband of Mary the mother of Jesus according to the Gospel accounts 2: a long cloak worn esp by women in the 18th century

Jo-seph-ite \jə-'zɒf-/ *n*: a member of St. Joseph's Society of the Sacred Heart founded in 1871 in Baltimore, Md. and devoted to missionary work among American Negroes

Joseph of Ar-ma-thea \jə-'zɒf-'mɑ-'thē-/ *n*: a rich councillor of the Sanhedrin who according to the Gospel accounts placed the body of Jesus in his own tomb and according to medieval legend took the Holy Grail to England

Jo-sh \jɒʃ/ *vb* [origin unknown] *vt*: to make fun of: **TEASE** ~ *vi*: to engage in banter: **JOKE** — **Jo-sh-er** *n*

Jo-sh n: a good-humored joke: **JEST**

Jo-sh abbr Joshua

Jo-sh-ua \jɒʃ-'(ə-)wə/ *n* [Heb *Yehōshūa*] 1: the divinely commissioned successor of Moses and military leader of the Israelites during the conquest of Canaan according to the account in the book of *Joshua* 2: a mainly narrative book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see **BIBLE** table

Joshua tree *n*: a tall branched arborescent yucca (*Yucca brevifolia*) of the southwestern U.S. that has short leaves and clustered greenish white flowers

Joss \dʒɒs/ *n* [Pidgin E, fr Pg *deus* god, fr L — more at **DEITY**]: a Chinese idol or cult image

Joss house *n*: a Chinese temple or shrine

Joss stick *n*: a slender stick of incense burned in front of a joss

Jo-tle \jɒt-'l/ *vb* **Jo-tled**; **Jo-tling** \jɒt-'lɪŋ/ *alt.* of *Jo-tle*, freq. of *Joust* *vi* 1 *a*: to come in contact or into collision *b*: to make one's way by pushing and shoving *c*: to exist in close proximity 2: to vie in gaining an objective: **CONTENT** ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to come in contact or into collision with *b*: to force by pushing: **ELBOW *c*: to stir up: **AGITATE** *d*: to exist in close proximity with 2: to vie with in attaining an objective**

Jo-tle n 1: a jostling encounter or experience 2: the state of being crowded or jostled together

Jo-ue \jə-'u-/ *n* [LL, fr Heb *Yehōshūa*]: **JOSHUA**

Jo-t \jɒt/ *n* [L *iota*, *jota* iota]: the least bit: **IOTA** (nothing ... has caused the author to change his mind one ~ —Times Lit. Supp.)

Jo-t vt **Jo-tted**; **Jo-tting**: to write briefly or hurriedly: set down in the form of a note (~ this down)

Jo-tting \jɒt-'ɪŋ/ *n*: a brief note: **MEMORANDUM**

Jo-tun also **Jo-tunn** \jɒt-'n, jɒt-'n/ *n* [ON *Jötunn*]: a member of a race of giants in Norse mythology

Jo-tun-helm also **Jo-tunn-helm** \jɒt-'n, -hɛlm, -hɛlm/ *n* [ON *Jötun-helmur*]: the home of the Jotuns in Norse mythology

Joule \dʒu(ə)l, 'dʒu(ə)l/ *n* [James P. Joule]: the absolute mks unit of work or energy equal to 10⁷ ergs or approximately 0.7375 foot-pounds

Jounce \dʒaʊn(t)s/ *vb* **Jounced**; **Jounce-ing** [ME *jouncen*] *vi*: to move in an up-and-down manner: **BOUNCE** ~ *vi*: to cause to jounce

Jounce n: **JOLT**

Jouncy \dʒaʊn(t)-sə/ *adj* **Jouncy-er**; -est: marked by a jouncing motion or effect

Jour *abbr*: 1 **JOURNAL** 2 **JOURNEYMAN**

Journal \jɜr-'nɔl/ *n* [ME, service book containing the day hours, fr. MF, fr *journal* daily, fr L *diurnalis*, fr *diurnus* of the day, fr *dies* day — more at **DEITY**] 1 *a*: a record of current transactions, as (1): **DAYBOOK** (2): a book of original entry in double-entry bookkeeping *b*: an account of day-to-day events *c*: a record of experiences, ideas, or reflections kept regularly for private use *d*: a record of transactions kept by a deliberative or legislative body *e*: **LOG** 3, 4 2 *a*: a daily newspaper *b*: a periodical dealing esp with matters of current interest 3: the part of a rotating shaft, axle, roll, or spindle that turns in a bearing

Journal box *n*: a metal housing to support and protect a journal bearing

Journal-ese \jɜr-'nɔl-'ɛz, -'ɛz/ *n*: a style of writing held to be characteristic of newspapers

Journal-ism \jɜr-'nɔl-'ɪz-əm/ *n* 1 *a*: the collection and editing of material of current interest for presentation through news media *b*: the editorial or business management of an agency engaged in the collection and dissemination of news *c*: an academic study

Journal-ist \jɜr-'nɔl-'ɪst/ *n*: a person who practices journalism

Journal-ize \jɜr-'nɔl-'ɪz-/ *vt*: to write in a journalistic style

Journal-ize \jɜr-'nɔl-'ɪz-/ *vt*: to write in a journalistic style

Journal-ize \jɜr-'nɔl-'ɪz-/ *vt*: to write in a journalistic style

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to a different sequence (conditional ~) 2 obs VENTURE 3 a (1): a sharp sudden increase (2): a bid in bridge of more tricks than are necessary to overcall the preceding bid — compare SHIFT b: a sudden change c (1): a quick short journey (2): one in a series of moves from one place to another 4: an advantage at the start (desirous of getting the ~ on the competition — Elmer Davis) jump ball n: a method of putting a basketball into play by tossing it into the air between two opponents who jump up and attempt to tap the ball to a teammate

jump boot n: a boot worn esp. by paratroopers

jump cut n: a discontinuity or acceleration in the action of a filmed scene brought about by removal of medial portions of the shot

1 jumper \ˈjʌm-pər/ n 1: a person who jumps 2 a: any of various devices operating with a jumping motion b: any of several sleds c: a short wire used to close a break or cut out part of a circuit 3: any of several jumping animals, esp: a saddle horse trained to jump obstacles 4: JUMP SHOT

2 jumper \ˈjʌm-pər/ n [prob. fr E dial. jump (jumper)] 1: a loose blouse or jacket worn by workmen 2: a sleeveless one-piece dress worn usu. with a blouse 3: a child's one-piece coverall — usu. used in pl

jumping bean n: a seed of any of several Mexican shrubs (gen. *Sebastiania* and *Sapium*) of the spurge family that tumbles about because of the movements of the larva of a small moth (*Carpocapsa saltitans*) inside it



jumping jack n 1: a toy — cross section of jumping beans

figure of a man jointed and made to jump or dance by means of strings or a sliding stick 2: a conditioning exercise performed from a standing position by jumping to a position with legs spread and hands touching overhead and then to the original position — called also *side-straddle hop* jumping mouse n: any of several small hibernating N. American rodents (family Zapodidae) with long hind legs and tail and no cheek pouches

jumping-off place \ˈjʌm-pɪŋ-ˈoʊ-ˈf/ n 1: a remote or isolated place 2: a place from which an enterprise is launched — called also *jumping-off point*

jumping plant louse n: any of numerous plant lice (family Psyllidae) with the femurs thickened and adapted for leaping

jumping spider n: any of a family (Salticidae) of small spiders that stalk and leap upon their prey

jump-off \ˈjʌm-poʊ/ n 1: the start of a race or an attack 2: the jumping competition in a horse show

jump pass n: a pass made by a player (as in football or basketball) while jumping

jump rope n: a rope used in a child's game in which a player jumps over a usu. twirling rope each time it reaches its lowest point

jump seat n 1: a movable carriage seat 2: a folding seat between the front and rear seats of a passenger automobile

jump shot n: a shot in basketball made by jumping into the air and releasing the ball with one or both hands at the peak of the jump

jump suit n 1: a uniform worn by parachutists for jumping 2: a one-piece garment consisting of a blouse or shirt with attached trousers or shorts

jump \ˈjʌm-p/ v [ME *jumpen*, fr *jump* + *leap*; *jump* + *leap* or sudden variations 2: NL *jump*, *jump* — *jumpiness* n

1 jun \ˈjʌn/ n, pl *juns* [Korean] — see *won* at MONY table

2 jun abbr junior

Jun abbr June

jun abbr junction

jun-co \ˈjʌn-koʊ/ n, pl *juncos* or *juncos* [NL, genus name, fr *Sp. reed* — more at JUNCUS]: any of a genus (*Junco*) of small widely distributed American finches usu. having a pink bill, ashy gray head and back, and conspicuous white lateral tail feathers

junction \ˈjʌŋ(k)-shən/ n [L *junction*, *unctio*, fr *unctus*, pp of *ungere* to join — more at YOKE] 1: an act of joining 2: the state of being joined 3 a: a place or point of meeting b: an intersection of roads esp. where one terminates c: a point (as in a thermocouple) at which dissimilar metals make contact d: an interface in a semiconductor device between regions with different electrical characteristics 3: something that joins — *junctional* \-shən-əl, -shən-əl/ adj

syn JUNCTION CONFLUENCE CONCOURSE shared meaning element : an act, state, or place of meeting or uniting

junctural \ˈjʌŋ(k)-chə-rəl, -jʌŋ(k)-shə-rəl/ adj : of or relating to phonetic juncture

juncture \ˈjʌŋ(k)-chər/ n 1: an instance of joining: UNION 2 a: JOINT CONNECTION b: the manner of transition or mode of relationship between two consecutive sounds in speech 3: a point of time, esp.: one made critical by a concurrence of circumstances

syn JUNCTURE PASS. EXIGENCY, EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY PINCH. STRAIT CRISIS shared meaning element : a critical or crucial time or state of affairs

June \ˈjʌn/ n [ME, fr MF & L. MF *Juin*, fr L *Junius*]: the 6th month of the Gregorian calendar

June beetle n, often *cap J*: any of numerous rather large leaf-eating beetles (family Meloidae) that fly chiefly in late spring and have as larvae white grubs that live in soil and feed chiefly on the roots of grasses and other plants — called also *june bug*

June-berry \ˈjʌn-ber-ē/ n: SERVICEBERRY 2

1 Jungian \ˈjʌŋ-ē-ən/ n: an adherent of the psychological doctrines of C G Jung

2 Jungian adj: of, relating to, or characteristic of C G Jung or his psychological doctrines

jun-gle \ˈjʌŋ-gəl/ n, often *attrib* [Hindi *jāṅgal*] 1 a: an impenetrable thicket or tangled mass of tropical vegetation b: a tract overgrown with thickets or masses of vegetation 2: a hobo camp 3 a (1): a confused or disordered mass of objects: JUMBLE (2)

: something that baffles or frustrates by its tangled or complex character: MAZE (the ~ of housing laws — Bernard Taper) b: a place of ruthless struggle for survival (the city is a ~ where no one is safe after dark — Stuart Chase) — *jun-gly* \-gē-ē/ adj

jungle fowl n: any of several Asiatic wild birds (genus *Gallus*); esp.: a bird (*G. gallus*) of southeastern Asia from which domestic fowls have prob. descended

jungle gym n [fr *Jungle gym*, a trademark]: a structure of vertical and horizontal bars for use by children at play

1 junior \ˈjʌn-ər/ n [L *n*, & adj] 1 a (1): a person who is younger than another (2): a male child: SON b: a clothing size for women and girls with slight figures 2 a: a person holding a lower position in a hierarchy of ranks b: a student in his next-to-the-last year before graduating from an educational institution

2 junior adj [L *compar.* of *juvenis* young — more at YOUNG] 1 a: YOUNGER — used chiefly to distinguish a son with the same given name as his father b (1): YOUTHFUL (2): designed esp. for adolescents c: of more recent date and therefore inferior or subordinate (a ~ lien) 2: lower in standing or rank (~ partners) 3: of or relating to juniors or the class of juniors at an educational institution (the ~ prom)

junior-ate \ˈjʌn-ya-rāt, -rāt/ n 1: a course of high school or college study for candidates for the priesthood, brotherhood, or sisterhood; specif.: one preparatory to the course in philosophy 2: a seminary for juniorate training

junior college n: an educational institution that offers two years of studies corresponding to those in the first two years of a four-year college and that often offers technical, vocational, and liberal studies to the adults of a community

junior high school n: a school usu. including grades 7-9

Junior Leaguer n: a member of a league of young women organized for volunteer service to civic and social organizations

junior miss n: an adolescent girl 2: JUNIOR 1b

junior varsity n: a team composed of members lacking the experience or qualification required for the varsity

juniper \ˈjʌn-ə-pər/ n [ME *junipere*, fr L *juniperus* — more at JONQUIL] 1: an evergreen shrub or tree (genus *Juniperus*) of the pine family, esp.: one having a prostrate or shrubby habit 2: any of several coniferous trees resembling true junipers

juniper oil n: an acrid essential oil obtained from the fruit of the common juniper and used esp. in gin and liqueurs

1 junk \ˈjʌŋk/ n [ME *jonke*] 1: pieces of old cable or cordage used esp. to make baskets, mats, swabs, or oaks 2: hard salted beef for use on shipboard 3 a (1): old iron, glass, paper, or other waste that may be used again in some form (2): secondhand, worn, or discarded articles b: a shoddy product: TRASH c: something of little meaning or significance 4 slang. NARCOTICS, esp.: HEROIN — *junky* \ˈjʌŋk-ē/ adj

2 junk vi: to get rid of as worthless. SCRAP syn see DISCARD

3 junk n [Pg *Junco*, fr *Jav* *jūn*] : any of various ships of Chinese waters with bluff lines, a high poop and overhanging stem, little or no keel, high pole masts, and a deep rudder

junk art n: three-dimensional art made from discarded material (as metal, mortar, glass, or wood) — *junk artist* n

junker \ˈjʌŋ-kər/ n [junk + -er] something (as an automobile) of such age and condition as to be ready for scrapping

Jun-ker \ˈjʌŋ-kər/ n [G, fr OHG *juncheira*, lit., young lord]: a member of the Prussian landed aristocracy — *Jun-ker-dom* \-kard-əm/ n — *Jun-ker-ism* \-kə-ŋz-əm/ n

1 junket \ˈjʌŋ-kət/ n [ME *joncate*, deriv. of (assumed) VL *juncata*, fr L *juncus* rush] 1: a dessert of sweetened flavored milk set with rennet 2 a: a festive social affair b. TRIP. JOURNEY esp.: a trip made by an official at public expense

2 junket vi 1: FEAST HANQUET 2: to go on a junket — *jun-keer* \ˈjʌŋ-kə-(t)ər/ or *jun-keet-er* \ˈjʌŋ-kət-ər/ n

1 junk-dealer or junky \ˈjʌŋ-kē/ n, pl *junkies* 1: a junk dealer 2 slang: a narcotics peddler or addict

junk mail n: third-class mail (as advertising circulars) that is often addressed to "occupant" or "resident"

junk-yard \ˈjʌŋk-yārd/ n: a yard used to store usu. reusable junk

Jun-o \ˈjʌ-nō/ n: the wife of Jupiter, queen of heaven, and goddess of light, beginnings, birth, women, and marriage — compare HEBA

Jun-o-esque \ˈjʌ-nō-ēsk/ adj: marked by stately beauty

Jun-ta \ˈhʌn-tə, -tənt-, -hən-tə/ n [Sp, fr fem of *junto* joined, fr L *junctus*, pp of *ungere* to join — more at YOKE] 1: a council or committee for political or governmental purposes, esp.: a group of persons controlling a government esp. after a revolutionary seizure of power 2: JUNTO

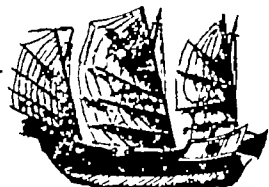
Jun-to \ˈjʌnt-, -dō/ n, pl *juntos* [prob. alter of *junta*]: a group of persons joined for a common purpose

Ju-piter \ˈjʌl-pai-ər/ n [L] 1: the chief Roman god, husband of Juno, and god of light, of the sky and weather, and of the state and its welfare and its laws — compare ZEUS 2: the largest of the planets and fifth in order from the sun — see PLANET table

Ju-ra \ˈjʌr-ə/ n (prob. G, fr the *Jura* mountain range): the Jurassic geological period or the rocks belonging to it

1 jur-al \ˈjʌr-əl/ adj [L *jur-*, *ius* law] 1: of or relating to law 2: of or relating to rights or obligations — *jur-ally* \-ə-lē/ adv

Ju-ras-sic \ˈjʌr-ras-ik/ adj [F *Jurassique*, fr *Jura* mountain range] : of, relating to, or being the period of the Mesozoic era between the Cretaceous and the Triassic or the corresponding system of rocks marked by the presence of dinosaurs and the first appearance of birds — *Jurassic* n



junk

Judgment day *n* 1 cap J&D: the day of God's judgment of mankind at the end of the world according to various theologies 2: a day of final judgment

judi-ca-to-ry /'jʊd-i-kə-tōr-ē, -tōr-ən/ *n* pl -ries 1: JUDICIARY 1a 2: JUDICATURE

judi-ca-ture /'jʊd-i-kə-čhū(ə)r, -chər, -t(ə)yū(ə)r/ *n* [MF, fr. ML *judicatura*, fr. *judicatus*, pp of *judicare*] 1: the action of judging; the administration of justice 2: a court of justice 3: JUDICIARY 1

judi-clal /'ju-dish-əl/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *judicialis*, fr. *judicium* judgment, fr. *judex*] 1: of or relating to a judgment, the function of judging, the administration of justice, or the judiciary (< processes) 2: belonging to the branch of government that is charged with trying all cases that involve the government and with the administration of justice within its jurisdiction — compare EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE 3: ordered or enforced by a court (< decisions) 3: of, characterized by, or expressing judgment: CRITICAL 1c 4: arising from a judgment of God 5: belonging or appropriate to a judge or the judiciary — **judi-clal-ly** /'jʊd-ish-(ə)-lē/ *adv*

judi-clal review *n* 1: REVIEW 5 2: a constitutional doctrine that gives to a court system the power to annul legislative or executive acts which the judges declare to be unconstitutional

judi-clar-y /'ju-dish-er-ē, -dush-ə-rē/ *n* [judiciary, *adj*, fr. L *judiciarius* judicial, fr. *judicium*] 1: a system of courts of law 2: the judges of these courts 2: a branch of government in which judicial power is vested — **judi-clar-y** *adj*

judi-cious /'ju-dish-əs/ *adj*: having, exercising, or characterized by sound judgment: DISCREET *syn* see WISE *ant* injudicious, asinine — **judi-cious-ly** *adv* — **judi-cious-ness** *n*

Ju-dith /'ju-dith/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Ioudith*, fr. Heb *Yehūdith*] 1: the Jewish heroine who saves the city of Bethulia in the book of Judith 2: a book of Scripture included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table

ju-do /'jʊd-(ə)/ *n* [Jap *jūdō*, fr. *jū* weakness, gentleness + *dō* art] 1: a sport developed from jūjitsu that emphasizes the use of quick movement and leverage to throw an opponent — **ju-do-ist** /'jʊ-dō-ist, -ə-waist/ *n*

Jug /'jʊg/ *n* [perh fr. Jug, nickname for Joan] 1: chiefly Brit: a small pitcher 2: (1): a large deep earthenware or glass container with a narrow mouth and a handle (2): the contents of such a container: JUGFUL 2: JAIL PRISON

jug *vi* /'jʊg/ *jug-gling* 1: to stow (as a hare) in an earthenware vessel 2: JAIL IMPRISON

jugate /'jʊ-gāt, -gāt/ *adj* [NL *jugum*] 1: having parts arranged in pairs: PAIRED 2: having a jugum

jug band *n*: a band that uses crude improvised instruments (as jugs, washboards, and stovepipes)

jug-ful /'jʊg-fʊl/ *n*: as much as a jug will hold 2: a great deal — used in the phrase *not by a jugful*

jug-ger-naut /'jʊg-ər-not, -nāt/ *n* [Hindi *Jagannāth*, title of Vishnu, lit., lord of the world] 1: a massive inexorable force or object that crushes whatever is in its path

jug-gler /'jʊg-əl/ *vb* *jug-gling* /'jʊg-əl-ŋ/ [ME *jogelen*, fr. MF *jogier* to joke, fr. L *jocularis*, fr. *joculus*, dim of *jocus* joke] *vi* 1: to perform the tricks of a juggler 2: to engage in manipulation esp in order to achieve a desired end ~ *vt* 1: to practice deceit or trickery on: DECEIVE 2: to manipulate esp in order to achieve a desired end (< an account to hide a loss) 2: to toss in the manner of a juggler 3: to hold or balance precariously

juggle *n*: an act or instance of juggling 2: a trick of magic 3: show of manual dexterity 4: an act of manipulation esp to achieve a desired end

jug-gler /'jʊg-əl-ər/ *n* [ME *jogelour*, fr. OE *geogelere*, fr. OF *jogleur*, fr. L *joculator*, fr. *joculatus* pp of *jocularis*] 1: one who performs tricks or acts of magic 2: one skilled in keeping several objects in motion in the air at the same time by alternately tossing and catching them 2: one who manipulates esp in order to achieve a desired end

jug-glery /'jʊg-əl-ər-ē/ *n* 1: the art or practice of a juggler 2: manipulation or trickery esp to achieve a desired end (advertising agencies with all their ~ of public sentiment — Gilbert Seldes)

jug-u-lar /'jʊg-yə-lər/ *adj* [LL *jugaluris*, fr. L *jugulum* collarbone, throat, akin to L *jungere* to join — more at YOKE] 1: of or relating to the throat or neck 2: of or relating to the jugular vein 2: of a fish: having the ventral fins on the throat anterior to the pectoral fins 3: of a fin: located on the throat

jugular *n*: JUGULAR VEIN

jugular vein *n*: any of several veins of each side of the neck that return blood from the head

jug-u-lum /'jʊg-yə-ləm, -lū-əm/ *n* pl -la /-lə/ [NL, fr. L] 1: the part of the neck just above the breast of a bird 2: JUGUM 2

jug-um /'jʊ-gəm/ *n* pl *jug-a* /-gə/ or *jugums* [NL, fr. L yoke — more at YOKE] 1: a pair of the opposite leaflets of a pinnate leaf 2: the most posterior and basal region of an insect's wing modified in some lepidopterans into a lobe that couples the fore and hind wings during flight

juice /'juːs/ *n* [ME *jus*, fr. OF, broth, juice, fr. L; akin to Skt *yūṣa* broth] 1: the extractable fluid contents of cells or tissues 2: a pl: the natural fluids of an animal body 3: the liquid or moisture contained in something 3: the inherent quality of a thing: ESSENCE 4: virile strength and vigor (pioneers... full of ~ and jests — Sinclair Lewis) 4: a medium (as electricity or gasoline) that supplies power 5 slang: LIQUOR 6: exorbitant interest exacted of a borrower under the threat of violence — **juice-less** /'juːs-ləs/ *adj*

juice *vi* /'juːs/ *juiced*; *juicing* 1: to extract the juice of 2: to add juice to

juiced /'juːst/ *adj* 1: containing juice — usu. used in combination (precious-juiced flowers — Shak) 2 slang: DRUNK 1

juice-head /'juːs-hed/ *n* slang: ALCOHOLIC

juice-er /'juːs-ər/ *n* 1: ELECTRICIAN; esp: one who arranges the lighting for a stage set 2: an appliance for extracting juice from fruit or vegetables 3 slang: a heavy or habitual drinker

juice *up* *vi*: to give life, energy, or spirit to

juicy /'juː-si/ *adj* /'juː-si-er, -est/ 1: having much juice: SUCCULENT 2: financially rewarding (a ~ contract) 3: rich in interest: COLORFUL (< details) 4: Piquant, RACY (a ~ scandal) 5: full of vitality — **juicy-ly** /'juː-si-lē/ *adv* — **juice-ness** /'juː-si-nəs/ *n*

ju-jitsu or **ju-jutsu** /'juː-tsu/ *n* [Jap *jūjutsu*, fr. *jū* weakness, gentleness + *jutsu* art, skill] 1: an art of weaponless fighting employing holds, throws, and paralyzing blows to subdue or disable an opponent

ju-ju /'juː-ju/ *n* [of W. African origin; akin to Hausa *djūdju* fetish] 1: a fetish, charm, or amulet of West African peoples 2: the magic attributed to or associated with juju

ju-jube /'juː-jūb, -esp for 2 often 'juː-jū-bē/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *jujuba*, alter. of L *zizyphum*, fr. Gk *zizyphos*] 1: an edible drupaceous fruit of any of several trees (genus *Zizyphus*) of the buckthorn family; esp: CHINESE DATE 2: a tree producing this fruit 2: a fruit flavored gumdrop or lozenge

juke /'juːk/ *vi* /'juːk-ed; -juk-ŋ/ [prob. alter. of E dial. *jouk* (to cheat, deceive)] 1: to fake out of position (as in football)

juke-box /'juːk-baks, -jūt-/ *n* [Gullah *juke* disorderly, of W. African origin, akin to Bambara *dzuu* wicked] 1: a coin-operated phonograph that automatically plays records selected from its list

juke joint *n*: a small inexpensive establishment for eating, drinking, or dancing to the music of a jukebox

ju-lep /'juː-ləp/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. Ar *gulāb*, fr. Per *gulāb*, fr. *gul* rose + *āb* water] 1: a drink consisting of sweet syrup, flavoring, and water 2: a drink consisting of a liquor (as bourbon or brandy) and sugar poured over crushed ice and garnished with mint

Julian calendar /'juː-li-ən-/ *n* [L *Julianus*, fr. Gaius Julius Caesar] 1: a calendar introduced in Rome in 46 B.C. establishing the 12th month year of 365 days with each fourth year having 366 days and the months each having 31 or 30 days except for February which has 28 or in leap years 29 days — compare GREGORIAN CALENDAR

ju-li-en-ne /'juː-lē-nē, -zhē-/ *n* [F]: a clear soup containing julienne vegetables

Julienne *adj*: cut in long thin strips (< potatoes) (green beans ~)

Juliet /'juː-li-ət, -jū-lē-/ *n*: the heroine of Shakespeare's tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*

Jul-lett /'juː-lēt-/ *n* [prob irreg. fr. *Juliet*] — a communications code word for the letter j

July /'juː-li/ *n* [ME *Julie*, fr. OE *Julius*, fr. L, fr. Gaius Julius Caesar] the 7th month of the Gregorian calendar

Ju-ma-da /'juː-mā-də/ *n* [Ar *Jumādā*] 1: either of two months of the Muhammadan year 2: the 5th month 3: the 6th month — see MONTH table

jumble /'jʌm-bəl/ *vb* *jum-blod*; *jum-bling* /-b(ə)-lŋ/ [perh imit.] *vi*: to move in a confused or disordered manner ~ *vt*: to mix in a confused or disordered mass — often used with *up*

jumble *n* 1: a mass of things mingled together without order or plan: HODGEPODGE 2: a state of confusion 2 Brit: articles for a rummage sale

jumble *n* [origin unknown]: a small thin usu. ring-shaped sugared cookie or cake

jumble sale *n* Brit: RUMMAGE SALE

jum-bo /'jʌm-(b)ɔ/ *n* pl *jumbos* /'jʌmbə/ a huge elephant exhibited by P. T. Barnum: a very large specimen of its kind — **jumbo** *adj*

jump /'jʌmp/ *vb* [prob akin to LG *gumpen* to jump] *vi* 1: to spring into the air: LEAP *esp*: to spring free from the ground or other base by the muscular action of feet and legs 2: to move suddenly or involuntarily: START 3: to move over a position occupied by an opponent's man in a board game often thereby capturing the man 4: SKIP (his typewriter ~) 5: to undergo a vertical or lateral displacement owing to improper alignment of the film on a projector mechanism 6: to begin a forward movement — usu. used with *off* 7: to move energetically: HUSTLE 8: to go from one sequence of instructions in a computer program to another (< to a subroutine) 2: COINCIDE, AGREE 3: to move haphazardly or aimlessly (< from job to job) 4: to change employment in violation of contract 5: to rise suddenly in rank or status 6: to undergo a sudden sharp increase (prices ~ed) 7: to make a jump in bridge 8: to make a hurried judgment (< to conclusions) 9: to show eagerness (< at the chance) 10: to enter eagerly — usu. used with *in* or *into* 4: to make a sudden physical or verbal attack (< on him for his criticism) 5: to bustle with activity ~ *vt* 1: to leap over (< a hurdle) 2: to move over (a man) in a board game. c: BYPASS (electrical connections) d: to act, move, or begin before (as a signal) (< the green light) 3: to leap aboard (< a freight) 2 obs: RISK, HAZARD 3: to escape from 4: to leave hastily or in violation of contract (< town without paying their bills — Hamilton Basso) 5: to depart from (a normal course) (< the track) 4: to make a sudden physical or verbal attack on 6: to occupy illegally (< a mining claim) 5: (1): to cause to leap (2): to cause (game) to break cover: START, FLUSH 6: to elevate in rank or status 7: to raise (a bridge partner's bid) by more than one rank 8: to increase suddenly and sharply — **jump the gun** 1: to start in a race before the starting signal 2: to act, move, or begin something before the proper time

jump *adv*, *obs*: EXACTLY, PAT

jump *n* 1: (1): an act of jumping: LEAP (2): any of several sports competitions featuring a leap, spring, or bound (3): a space cleared or covered by a leap (4): an obstacle to be jumped over 6: (1): a sudden involuntary movement: START (2) pl: FIDGETS 2: a move made in a board game by jumping 3: a transfer from one sequence of instructions in a computer program

about * kitten or further, a back a bake a cot, cart a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life j joke g ung o flow o flaw o coin th than th this u foot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision



k *'k* *'k* *n*, *pl* *k*'s or *k*s *'k* *'k* *often cap. often attrib* 1 *a*: the 11th letter of the English alphabet *b*: a graphic representation of this letter *c*: a speech counterpart of orthographic *k* 2: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *k* 3: one designated *k* esp as the 11th in order or class 4: something shaped like the letter *k* 5: a unit vector parallel to the *z*-axis 6 [*kilo*]: THOUSAND (a salary of \$14K) 7 [*kilo*]: a unit of computer storage capacity equal to 1024 bytes (a computer memory of 64K)

2k *abbr. often cap* 1 karat 2 kelvin 3 kilogram 4 kindergarten 5 king 6 kitchen 7 knit 8 knot 9 koruna 10 kosher 11 kyat

K *symbol* [NL *kalium*] potassium

k *abbr* [G *kathode*] cathode

Kaa-ba *'kab-ə* *n* [Ar *ka'bah*, lit., square building]: a small stone building in the court of the Great Mosque at Mecca that contains a sacred black stone and is the goal of Islamic pilgrimage and the point toward which Muslims turn in praying

KAB *abbr* Keep America Beautiful

kabala or **kabbala** or **kabbalah** *var* of **CABALA**

ka-bob *'kə-bəb, kə-'* *n* [Per, Hindi, Ar & Turk; Per & Hindi *kabāb*, fr. Ar, fr. Turk *kebap*]: cubes of meat (as lamb or beef) marinated and cooked with vegetables (as onions, tomatoes, and green peppers) usu on a skewer

ka-bu-ki *'kə-bū-kē, 'kə-bū-(j)kē* *n* [Jap, lit., art of singing and dancing]: traditional Japanese popular drama with singing and dancing performed in a highly stylized manner

ka-byile *'kə-bī-(l)ē* *n* [Ar *qabīl*, pl. of *qabīlah* tribe] 1: a Berber of the mountainous coastal area east of Algiers 2: the Berber language of the Kabyles

kad-dish *'kād-īsh, n*, *often cap* [Aram *qaddish* holy]: a Jewish prayer recited in the daily ritual of the synagogue and by mourners at public services after the death of a close relative

kaf-fee-klatsch *'kə-fē-klach; 'kaf-ē-klach, -klāch* *n*, *often cap* [G, fr. *kaffee* coffee + *klatsch* gossip]: an informal social gathering for coffee and conversation

Kaf-ir or **Kaf-ir** *'kaf-ər* *n* [Ar *kāfir* infidel]: a member of a group of southern African Bantu-speaking peoples

kafir *'kaf-ər* *n*: a grain sorghum with stout short-jointed somewhat juicy stalks and erect heads

Kafir *'kaf-ər* *n* [Ar *kāfir*]: a member of a people of the Hindu Kush in northeastern Afghanistan

Kafiri *'kaf-ərē* *n*: the Dard language of the Kafir people

kaftan *var* of **CAFTAN**

ka-hu-ne *'kə-hū-nē* *n* [Hawaiian]: a Hawaiian witch doctor

kali-yard *'kāl-(ə)-yārd-* *n*, *often cap* K [Sc *kailyard* (kitchen garden), fr. *kail*, *kale* + *E yard*]: a group of writers whose work is characterized by sentimental description of Scottish life and considerable use of Scots dialect

kal-nite *'kāl-nīt, 'kū-* *also* *kal-nit* *'kāl-nēt* *n* [G *kainit*, fr. Gk *kainas* new — more at **RECENT**]: a natural salt $KMg(SO_4)Cl \cdot 3H_2O$ consisting of a hydrous sulfate and chloride of magnesium and potassium that is used as a fertilizer and as a source of potassium and magnesium compounds

kal-ser *'kāl-sər* *n* [ME, fr. ON *keisari*, akin to OHG *keisar* emperor; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc word borrowed fr. L *Caesar*, cognomen of the Emperor Augustus]: EMPEROR, *esp*: the ruler of Germany from 1871 to 1918 — **kal-ser-dom** *'zard-əm* *n* — **kal-ser-ism** *'zard-əm* *n*

kal-se-rin *'kāl-sə-rīn* *n* [G, fem of *kaiser*]: the wife of a kaiser

ka-ka *'kāk-ə* *n* [Maori]: an olive brown New Zealand parrot (*Nestor meridionalis*) with gray and red markings

ka-ka-po *'kāk-ə-pō* *n*, *pl* *-pos* [Maori]: a chiefly nocturnal burrowing New Zealand parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*) with green and brown barred plumage

ka-ke-mo-no *'kāk-i-mō-(j)no* *n*, *pl* *-nos* [Jap]: a vertical Japanese ornamental pictorial or calligraphic scroll

kala-azar *'kāl-ə-zār, 'kal-* *n* [Hindi *kālā-āzār* black disease, fr. Hindi *kālā* black + *Per āzār* disease]: a severe infectious disease chiefly of Asia marked by fever, progressive anemia, leukopenia, and enlargement of the spleen and liver and caused by a flagellate (*Leishmania donovani*) transmitted by the bite of sand flies

kale *'kāl-(ə)* *n* [Sc, fr. ME (northern) *cal*, fr. OE *col* — more at **COLE**] 1 *a*: COLE *b*: a hardy cabbage (*Brassica oleracea acephala*) with curled often finely incised leaves that do not form a dense head 2 *slang*: MONEY

ka-lel-do-scope *'kāl-īd-ə-skəp* *n* [Gk *kalos* beautiful + *eidōs* form + *E-scope* — more at **CALLIGRAPHY**, **IDIOL**] 1: an instrument containing loose bits of colored glass between two flat plates and two plane mirrors so placed that changes of position of the bits of glass are reflected in an endless variety of patterns 2 *a*: a variegated changing pattern or scene (the lake a ~ of changing colors — Robert Gibbings) *b*: a succession of changing phases or actions (a ~ of shifting values, information, fashions — Frank McLaughlin) — **ka-lel-do-scope-ic** *'līd-ə-'skāp-ik* *or* **ka-lel-do-scope-cal** *'lī-kəl* *adj* — **ka-lel-do-scope-cal-ly** *'lī-kəl-ē* *adv*

kalends *var* of **CALENDS**



kale 1b

ka-lim-ba *'kə-līm-bə* *n* [of Bantu origin; akin to Bemba *akalimba* zanza, Kimbundu *marimba* xylophone]: an African musical instrument derived from the zanza

kal-īl-dīn *'kāl-īd-īn* *n* [G, fr. *kallikrein* + *-d-* (prob fr *deka-* + *-in*): any of several kinins formed from blood plasma globulin by the action of kallikrein

kal-īl-kreīn *'kāl-ī-kreīn* *n* [G, fr. *kalli-* beautiful (fr Gk) + *pankreas* pancreas + *-in*; prob. fr. its therapeutic use in pancreatic disorders — more at **CALLIGRAPHY**]: an enzyme that liberates kinins from blood plasma

Kal-muck or **Kal-muk** *'kāl-mək, 'kāl-* *or* **Kal-myk** *'kāl-mīk* *n* [Russ *Kalmuk*, fr. Kazan Tatar] 1: a member of a Buddhist Mongol people orig of Dzungaria 2: the Mongolian language of the Kalmucks

kal-pa *'kāl-pə* *n* [Skt]: a period in which according to Hindu cosmology the universe undergoes a cycle of creation and destruction

kaleomine *var* of **CALCIMINE**

Kā-ma *'kām-ə* *n* [Skt *Kāma*, fr. *kāma* love]: the Hindu god of love

ka-ma-ei-na *'kām-ə-'ī-nə* *n* [Hawaiian *kama'āina*, fr. *kama* child + *'āina* land]: one who has lived in Hawaii for a long time

ka-mo-lō *'kām-ə-lə* *n* [Skt] 1: an East Indian tree (*Mallotus philippinensis*) of the spurge family 2: an orange red powder from kamala capsules used for dyeing silk and wool or as a vermifuge

kame *'kām* *n* [Sc, *kame*, comb, fr. ME (northern) *camb* comb, fr. OE]: a short ridge, hill, or mound of stratified drift deposited by glacial meltwater

Ka-mo-ha-me-ha Day *'kə-mā-ə-'mā-(j)hā-* *n*: June 11 observed as a holiday in Hawaii in commemoration of the birthday of Kamehameha I

'ka-mi-ke-zō *'kām-i-'kē-zē* *n* [Jap, lit., divine wind] 1: a member of a Japanese air attack corps in World War II assigned to make a suicidal crash on a target (as a ship) 2: an airplane containing explosives to be flown in a suicide crash on a target

'kamikaze *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being a kamikaze 2: SUICIDAL (the city's ~ taxi drivers)

kam-pōng *'kām-pōŋ, 'kām-* *n* [Malay]: a native hamlet or village in a Malay-speaking country

kana-my-clin *'kan-ə-'mī-s-* *n* [NL *kanamyceticus*, specific epithet of *Streptomyces kanamyceticus*]: a broad-spectrum antibiotic from a Japanese soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces kanamyceticus*)

Kan-a-rese *'kan-ə-'rēz, -rēs* *n*, *pl* *Kanarese* [Kanara, India] 1: a member of a Kannada-speaking people of Mysore, southern India 2: KANNADA

kan-ga-roo *'kən-gə-'rū* *n*, *pl* *-roos* [prob. native name in Australia]: any of various herbivorous leaping marsupial mammals (family Macropodidae) of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands with a small head, large ears, long powerful hind legs, a long thick tail used as a support and in balancing, and rather small forelegs not used in progression

kangaroo court *n* 1: a mock court in which the principles of law and justice are disregarded or perverted 2: a court characterized by irresponsible, unauthorized, or irregular status or procedures 3: judgment or punishment given outside of legal procedure

kangaroo rat *n*: any of numerous pouched nocturnal burrowing rodents (genus *Dipodomys*) of arid parts of the western U S

Kan-na-da *'kən-əd-ə* *n* [Kannada *kannaḍa*]: the major Dravidian language of Mysore, southern India

Kans *abbr* Kansas

kan-te-le *'kən-tə-lə* *n* [Finn]: a traditional Finnish harp orig. having 5 strings but now having as many as 30

Kant-ian *'kāt-ē-ən, 'kāt-* *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Kant or his philosophy — **Kant-ian-ism** *'zə-'nīz-əm* *n*

ka-olin *also* **ka-oline** *'kə-ə-līn* *n* [F *kaolin*, fr. *Kao-ling*, hill in China]: a fine usu white clay that is used in ceramics and refractories, as an adsorbent, and as a filler or extender

ka-olin-ite *'lə-nīt* *n*: a mineral $Al_2Si_2O_5(OH)_4$ consisting of a hydrous silicate of aluminum that constitutes the principal mineral in kaolin — **ka-olin-ite-ic** *'kə-ə-līn-'īt-ik* *adj*

ka-on *'kə-ən* *n* [ISV *ka kay* (fr. *K-meson*, its earlier name) + *-on*]: an unstable meson produced in high-energy particle collisions with its electrically charged forms being 966 3 times more massive than the electron and its neutral form being 974.6 times more massive than the electron

kapell-mas-ter *'kə-pel-mā-stər, kə-* *n*, *often cap* [G, fr. *kapelle* choir + *meister* master]: the director of a choir or orchestra

kaph *'kaf, 'kōf* *n* [Heb, lit. palm of the hand]: the 11th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

ka-pok *'kə-pək* *n* [Malay]: a mass of silky fibers that clothe the seeds of the ceiba tree and are used esp. as a filling for mattresses, life preservers, and sleeping bags and as insulation

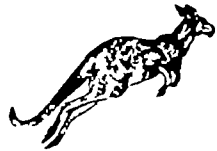
kapp-a *'kap-ə* *n* [Gk, of Sem origin, akin to Heb *kaph*]: the 10th letter of the Greek alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

ka-put *also* **ka-putt** *'kə-put, kə-, 'pūt* *adj* [G, fr. *F capot* not having made a trick at piquet] 1: utterly finished, defeated, or destroyed 2: unable to function: USELESS (my battery went ~ — Henry James Jr.) 3: hopelessly outmoded

karakul *var* of **CARABINEER**

Kara-ism *'kar-ə-'jz-əm* *n* [LHeb *qārāim* Karaites]: a Jewish doctrine originating in Baghdad in the 8th century that rejects rabbinism and talmudism and bases its tenets on Scripture alone — **Kara-ite** *'lī-t* *n*

kar-a-kul *'kar-ə-kəl* *n* [Karakul, village in Bukhara] 1 *often cap*: any of a breed of hardy fat-tailed sheep from Bukhara with a



kangaroo

ju-rat \jü(ə)r-ət\ *n* [short for *L. juratum* (est) it has been sworn, 3d sing. perf. pass. of *jurare* to swear]: a certificate added to an affidavit stating when, before whom, and where it was made

ju-ral \hü(-rəl)-əl\ *n* [Sp]: any of several food fishes (family Carangidae) of warm seas

ju-rid-i-cal \jü(-rīd-i)-kəl\ or **ju-rid-i-cal** \-ik\ *adj* [*L. iuridicus*, fr. *iur-* + *dicere* to say — more at **DICTION**]: 1: of or relating to the administration of justice or the office of a judge 2: of or relating to law in general or jurisprudence: **LEGAL** (~ terms) — **ju-rid-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

ju-ris-con-sult \jü(-r-ə)-skən-sült-, skən-əl\ *n* [*L. jurisconsultus*, fr. *iuris* (gen. of *ius*) + *consultus*, pp. of *consultare* to consult]: JURIST, esp. one learned in international and public law

ju-ris-dic-tion \jü(-r-ə)-dik-shən\ *n* [ME *iurisdiction*, fr. OF & L. *iurisdiction*, fr. *L. iurisdiction*, *iurisdiction*, fr. *iuris* + *dictio*, *dictio* act of saying — more at **DICTION**]: 1: the power, right, or authority to interpret and apply the law 2: the authority of a sovereign power to govern or legislate 3: the limits or territory within which authority may be exercised: **CONTROL** — **ju-ris-dic-tion-al** \-shən(-l)-əl\ *adj* — **ju-ris-dic-tion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

ju-ris-pru-dence \jü(-r-ə)-sprūd-(n)sh(ə)\ *n* 1: a system or body of law 2: the course of court decisions 3: the science or philosophy of law 3: a department of law (medical ~) — **ju-ris-pru-den-tial** \-sprūd-(n)-chəl\ *adj* — **ju-ris-pru-den-tial-ly** \-dēn(-ch)-lē\ *adv*

ju-ris-pru-dent \-sprūd-(n)sh(ə)-nt\ *n* [*LL. jurisprudent*, *jurisprudens*, fr. *L. iuris* + *prudens*, *prudens* skilled, prudent]: JURIST

ju-ris-t \jü(-r-ə)-st\ *n* [MF *juriste*, fr. ML *jurista*, fr. *L. iur-*, *iuris*]: one having a thorough knowledge of law: **LAWYER**: **JUDGE**

ju-ris-tic \jü(-r-ə)-tik\ *adj* 1: of or relating to a jurist or jurisprudence 2: of, relating to, or recognized in law — **ju-ris-tic-al-ly** \-tik(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

ju-ror \jü(-r-ə)-r(ə)\ *n* 1: a member of a jury 2: a person who takes an oath (as of allegiance)

ju-ry \jü(-r-ə)-r(ə)\ *n* [ME *jure*, fr. AF *juree*, fr. OF *iurare* to swear, fr. *L. iurare*, fr. *iur-*, *iuris*]: 1: a body of men sworn to give a verdict on some matter submitted to them, esp. a body of men legally selected and sworn to inquire into any matter of fact and to give their verdict according to the evidence 2: a committee for judging and awarding prizes at a contest or exhibition

jury *adj* [origin unknown]: improvised for temporary use esp. in an emergency: **MAKESHIFT** (a ~ mast) (a ~ ng)

jus gen-ti-um \jüs(-jēn)-t(ə)-əm\ *n* [*L. law of nations*]: INTERNATIONAL LAW

jus san-gui-nis \-sān-gwā-n(ə)-s\ *n* [*L. right of blood*]: a rule that a child's citizenship is determined by its parents' citizenship

jus-tive \jüs(-iv)-\ *n* [*L. iustus*, pp. of *iudicare* to order; akin to Gk *hymnē* battle]: a word, form, case, or mood expressing command — **justive** *adj*

jus-so-il \jüs(-sō)-lē\ *n* [*L. right of the soil*]: a rule that the citizenship of a child is determined by the place of its birth

just \jüst, 'jüst\ *var* of **JUST**

just \jüst\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L. MF *juste*, fr. *L. iustus*, fr. *iust* right, law; akin to Skt *yus* welfare] 1: a: having a basis in or conforming sometimes rigidly to fact or reason: **REASONABLE** (a ~ but not a generous decision) (~ anger) *b* *archaic*: faithful to an original *c*: conforming to a standard of correctness: **PROPER** (~ proportions) 2: *a* (1): acting or being in conformity with what is morally upright or good: **RIGHTeous (a ~ ruler rules for the good of the people) (2): being what is merited: **DESERVED** (a ~ punishment) *b*: legally correct: **LAWFUL** (~ title to an estate) *syn* 1 *see* **UPRIGHT** 2 *see* **FAIR** *ant* *unjust* — **justly** *adv* — **justness** \jüst(-nəs)\ *n***

just \jüst, 'jüst\ *adv* 1: *a*: EXACTLY, PRECISELY (~ right) *b*: very recently (the bell ~ rang) 2: *a*: by a very small margin: **BARELY** (~ too late) *b*: IMMEDIATELY, DIRECTLY (~ west of here) 3: *a*: ONLY SIMPLY (~ a note) *b*: QUITE, VERY (~ wonderful) 4: POSSIBLY PERHAPS (it ~ might work) — **just about**: ALMOST (the work is just about done) — **just in case**: by way of precaution against a possible eventuality — **just the same**: even so: **NEVERTHELESS**

justice \jüs(-təs)\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L. *justitia*, fr. *justus*] 1: a: the maintenance or administration of what is just esp. by the impartial adjustment of conflicting claims or the assignment of merited rewards or punishments *b*: **JUDGE *c*: the administration of law; esp. the establishment or determination of rights according to the rules of law or equity 2: *a*: the quality of being just, impartial, or fair *b* (1): the principle or ideal of just dealing or right action (2): conformity to this principle or ideal: **RIGHTeousness *c*: the quality of conforming to law 3: conformity to truth, fact, or reason: **CORRECTness** — **do justice** 1: *a*: to act justly *b*: to treat fairly or adequately *c*: to show due appreciation for 2: to acquit in a way worthy of one's powers****

justice court *n*: an inferior court not of record that has limited criminal or civil jurisdiction and that is presided over by a justice of the peace

justice of the peace: a local magistrate empowered chiefly to administer summary justice in minor cases, to commit for trial, and to administer oaths and perform marriages

just-i-ci-a-ble \jüs(-tish(-ə)-ə)-bəl\ *adj* 1: liable to trial in a court of justice (a ~ offense) 2: capable of being decided by legal principles or by a court of justice — **just-i-ci-a-ble-ty** \jüs(-tish(-ə)-ə)-bəl(-tē)\ *n*

just-i-ci-er \jüs(-tish(-ə)-ə)-er\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *justitiarius*, fr. *L. iustitia*]: the chief political and judicial officer of the Norman and later kings of England until the 13th century

just-i-fi-a-ble \jüs(-tə)-f(ə)-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being justified: **EXCUSABLE** (~ family pride) — **Current Blog** — **just-i-fi-a-ble-ty** \jüs(-tə)-f(ə)-bəl(-tē)\ *n* — **just-i-fi-a-ly** \jüs(-tə)-f(ə)-lē\ *adv*

just-i-fi-ca-tion \jüs(-tə)-f(ə)-kā-shən\ *n* 1: the act, process, or state of being justified by God 2: *a*: the act or an instance of justifying: **VINDICATION** *b*: something that justifies

just-i-fi-ca-tive \jüs(-tə)-f(ə)-kāt-iv\ *adj*: **JUSTIFICATORY**

just-i-fi-ca-to-ry \jüs(-tif-i)-kə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-, 'jüs(-tə)-f(ə)-kāt-ōr-ē\ *adj*: tending or serving to justify: **VINDICATORY**

just-i-ty \jüs(-tə)-t(ə)-t(ə)\ *vb* -fled; -ty-ing [ME *justifien*, fr. MF or LL; MF *justifier*, fr. LL *justificare*, fr. *L. iustus*] *vt* 1: *a*: to prove or show to be just, right, or reasonable *b* (1): to show to have had a sufficient legal reason (2): to qualify (oneself) as a surety by taking oath to the ownership of sufficient property 2: *a* *archaic*: to administer justice to *b* *archaic*: **ABSOLVE** *c*: to judge, regard, or treat as righteous and worthy of salvation 3: to adjust or arrange exactly: *specif*: to set (type) so as to fill a full line ~ *vi* 1: *a*: to show a sufficient lawful reason for an act done *b*: to qualify as bail or surety 2: to fit exactly: *specif*: to fill a full line — **just-i-fi-er** \-f(ə)-t(ə)-r\ *n*

syn 1 *see* **MAINTAIN**

2 **JUSTIFY**, **WARRANT** shared meaning element: to be what constitutes sufficient grounds (as for doing, using, saying, or preferring something) **JUSTIFY** may be preferred when the emphasis is on provision of grounds that satisfy both conscience and reason. often it suggests that in the absence of such grounds the thing in question would draw down disapproval (we know that the pursuit of good ends does not justify the employment of bad means — Aldous Huxley) (your behavior justified his harsh rebuke) **WARRANT** is especially appropriate when the emphasis is to be placed on explanation or reason rather than excuse; it is likely to suggest support by the authority of precedent, experience, or logic (the deposit has shown enough ore to warrant further testing) (the history and appearance clearly warrant such assumption — H. G. Armstrong)

jut \jüt\ *vb* jut-ted; jut-ting [perh. short for *jutty*] *vi*: to shoot out, up, or forward: **PROJECT** (mountains jutting into the sky) ~ *vt*: to cause to project

jut *n*: something that juts: **PROJECTION**

jute \jüt\ *n* [Hindi & Bengali *jüt*]: the glossy fiber of either of two East Indian plants (*Corchorus olitorius* and *C. capsularis*) of the inden family used chiefly for sacking, burlap, and twine; also: a plant producing jute

jute \jüt\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *Jutae Jutes*]: a member of a Germanic people invading England from the Continent and settling in Kent in the 5th century — **Jut-ish** \jüt-ish\ *adj*

jut-ty \jüt(-ē)-\ *n*, *pl* jutties [ME] 1: *a* *archaic*: **JETTY** 2: a projecting part of a building

jutty *vi* jut-ted; jut-ting *obs*: to project beyond

juv *abbr* juvenile

ju-ve-nescence \jü(-və)-nes-(n)sh(ə)\ *n*: the state of being youthful or of growing young — **ju-ve-nescence** \-n(ə)-sh(ə)-nt\ *adj*

ju-ve-nile \jü(-və)-n(ə)-l-, -vən(-l)\ *adj* [F or L; F *juvenile*, fr. *L. juvenis*, fr. *juvenis* young person — more at **YOUNG**] 1: *a*: physiologically immature or undeveloped: **YOUNG** *b*: derived from sources within the earth and coming to the surface for the first time — used esp. of water and gas 2: of, relating to, characteristic of, or suitable for children or young people (~ books) 3: reflecting psychological or intellectual immaturity: **CHILDISH**

juvenile *n* 1: *a*: a young person: **YOUTH** *b*: a book for children or young people 2: a young individual resembling an adult of its kind except in size and reproductive activity *a*: a fledged bird not yet in adult plumage *b*: a 2-year-old racehorse 3: an actor or actress who plays youthful parts

juvenile court *n*: a court that has special jurisdiction over delinquent and dependent children usu. up to the age of 18

juvenile delinquency *n*: 1: a status in a juvenile characterized by antisocial behavior that is beyond parental control and therefore subject to legal action 2: a violation of the law committed by a juvenile and not punishable by death or life imprisonment — **juvenile delinquent** *n*

juvenile hormone *n*: an insect hormone that is secreted by the corpora allata, inhibits maturation to the imago, and plays a role in reproduction

juvenile officer *n*: a police officer charged with the detection, prosecution, and care of juvenile delinquents

ju-ve-ni-le \jü(-və)-n(ə)-l(-ə)-\ *n* *pl* [*L. neut. pl. of juvenilis*] 1: artistic or literary compositions produced in the artist's or author's youth 2: artistic or literary compositions suited to or designed for the young

ju-ve-ni-li-ty \jü(-və)-n(ə)-l(-ə)-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the quality or state of being juvenile: **YOUTHFULNESS** 2: *a*: immaturity of thought or conduct *b*: an instance of being juvenile

ju-ve-noc-ra-cy \jü(-və)-näk-rə-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies [*L. juvenis* + *E. -o-* + *-cracy*]: a state ruled or greatly influenced by youth

jux-ta \jək(-stə)\ *comb form* [*L. juxta* near]: situated near (*juxta-glomerular cells*)

jux-ta-po-sed \jək(-stə)-pōz\ *vt* -posed; -pos-ing [prob. back-formation fr. *juxta-position*]: to place side by side (~ unexpected combinations of colors, shapes and ideas — J. F. T. Bugental)

jux-ta-po-si-tion \jək(-stə)-pōz(-shən)\ *n* [*L. juxta* near + *E. position* — more at **JOUST**]: the act or an instance of placing two or more things side by side; also: the state of being so placed — **jux-ta-po-si-tion-al** \-pōz(-shən)-(-l)\ *adj*

JV *abbr* junior varsity

JWB *abbr* Jewish Welfare Board

a abut * kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing ō flow o flow of coin th thin th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

giving, or allowing (*kept the news back*) **a**: to have in control (~ your temper) **b**: to confine oneself to (~ her room) **c** **a**: to stay or continue in (~ the path) (~ your seat) **b**: to stay or remain on or in usu. against opposition: **HOLD** (*kept his ground*) **7**: to carry on: **CONDUCT**, **MANAGE** (~ a team) ~ **vi** **1** *chiefly Brit*: **LIVE**, **LODGE** **2** **a**: to maintain a course, direction, or progress (~ to the right) **b**: to continue usu. without interruption (~ talking) (~ on smiling) **c**: to persist in a practice (*kept bothering them*) (*kept on smoking in spite of warnings*) **3**: **STAY**, **REMAIN** (~ out of the way) (~ off the grass) **a** **a**: to stay even ~ usu. used with up (~ up with the Joneses) **b**: to remain in good condition (meat will ~ in the freezer) **c**: to remain undivulged (the secret would ~) **d**: to call for no immediate action (the matter will ~ until morning) **4**: **ABSTAIN**, **REFRAIN** (can't ~ from talking) **5**: to be in session (school will ~ through the winter) — **W. M. Thayer** **6** of a *quarterback*: to retain possession of a football esp. after faking a handoff

syn **1** *KEEP*, *OBSERVE*, *CELEBRATE*, *COMMEMORATE* *shared meaning* **element**: to notice or honor a day, occasion, or deed **ant** *break* **2** *KEEP*, *RETAIN*, *DETAIN*, *WITHHOLD*, *RESERVE* *shared meaning* **element**: to hold in one's possession or under one's control **ant** *relinquish*

— **keep an eye on**: **WATCH** — **keep at**: to persist in doing or concerning oneself with — **keep company**: to go together as frequent companions or in courtship — **keep one's distance** or **keep at a distance**: to stay aloof: maintain a reserved attitude — **keep one's eyes open** or **keep one's eyes peeled**: to be on the alert: be watchful — **keep one's hand in**: to keep in practice — **keep pace**: to stay even — **keep step**: to keep in step — **keep to 1a**: to stay in **b**: to limit oneself to **2**: to abide by — **keep to oneself** **1**: to keep secret (*kept the facts to himself*) **2**: to remain solitary or apart from other people

2 **keep** **1** **a** *archaic*: **CUSTODY**, **CHARGE** **b**: **MAINTENANCE** **2**: one that keeps or protects, as **a**: **FORTRESS**, **CASTLE**, *specif*: the strongest and securest part of a medieval castle **b**: one whose job is to keep or tend **c**: **PRISON**, **JAIL** **3**: the means or provisions by which one is kept (earned his ~) **4**: **KEEPER** **4** — for keeps **1** **a**: with the provision that one keep what he has won (played marbles for keeps) **b**: with deadly seriousness **2**: for an indefinitely long time: **PERMANENTLY** **3**: with the result of ending the matter

keep back **vi**: to refrain from approaching or advancing near something (policemen asked the spectators to *keep back*)

keep down **vt**: **1**: to keep in control (*keep expenses down*) **2**: to prevent from growing, advancing, or succeeding (can't *keep a good man down*)

keep-er /'kē-pər/ **n**: **1**: one that keeps as **a**: **PROTECTOR** **b**: **GAMEKEEPER** **c**: **WARDEN** **d**: **CUSTODIAN** **e**: **CURATOR** **2**: any of various devices for keeping something in position **3**: one fit or suitable for keeping; *esp*: a fish large enough to be legally caught **4**: an offensive football play in which the quarterback runs with the ball

keeping /'kē-pɪŋ/ **n**: **1**: the act of one that keeps, as **a**: **CUSTODY**, **MAINTENANCE** **b**: **OBSERVANCE** **c**: a reserving or preserving for future use **2** **a**: the means by which something is kept **b**: **SUPPORT**, **PROVISION** **b**: the state of being kept or the condition in which something is kept (the house is in good ~) **3**: **CONFORMITY** (in ~ with good taste) (out of ~ with accepted standards)

keep-sake /'kēp-sāk/ **n** [*'keep* + *-sake* (as in *namesake*)]: something kept or given to be kept as a memento

keep up **vi**: to persist or persevere in (*keep up the good work*); also **MAINTAIN**, **SUSTAIN** (*keep standards up*) ~ **vi** **1** **a**: to keep adequately informed (*keep up on international affairs*) **b**: to maintain a harmonious relationship (*keep up with the times*) **2**: to continue without interruption (*rain kept up all night*)

keep-hond /'kēp-hōnd/ **n**, *pl* *keep-hon-dən* /-hōn-dən/ [*D*, prob fr. *Kees* (nickname for *Cornelius Cornelius*) + *hond* dog, fr. *MD*, akin to *OE hund* hound]: any of a breed of small gray heavy-coated dogs that have a thick coat around the neck, shoulders, and chest, a face and head suggesting those of a fox, and small pointed ears

keet /'ket/ **n** [*imit*]: **GUINEA FOWL**, *esp*: a young guinea fowl **kef** /'kef/, 'kēf, 'kāl/ **n** [*Ar* *kayf* pleasure] **1**: a state of dreamy tranquillity **2**: a smoking material (as marijuana) that produces *kef*

ke-fir /'ke-fɪr/ **n** [*Russ*]: a slightly effervescent acidulous beverage made of fermented cow's milk

keg /'keg, 'kæg, 'kæg/ **n** [*ME* *kag*, of Scand origin; akin to *ON kaggi* keg] **1**: a small cask or barrel having a capacity of 30 gallons or less **2**: the contents of a keg

keg-ler /'keg-lər, 'kæg-/ **n** [*G*]: **BOWLER**

keg-ling /'keg-lɪŋ, 'kæg-/ **n**: **BOWLING**

kelly green /'kel-/ **n**, *often* *cap K* [*fr* the common Irish name *Kelly*; fr. green's being a traditional Irish color]: a variable color averaging a strong yellowish green

ke-loid /'kē-lōid/ **n** [*Fr* *kiloid*, fr. *Gk* *chilē* claw]: a thick scar resulting from excessive growth of fibrous tissue — **ke-loi-del** /'kē-lōi-del/ **adj**

kelp /'kelp/ **n** [*ME* *culp*] **1** **a**: any of various large brown seaweeds (order Laminariales and Fucales) **b**: a mass of large seaweeds **2**: the ashes of seaweed used esp. as a source of iodine

kelp bass **n**: a mottled California sea bass (*Paralabrax clathratus*) that is an important sport fish

kelpie /'kel-pē/ **n** [*perh* fr. *ScGael* *calpach*, *calpach* heifer, colt]: a water sprite of Scottish folklore that delights in or brings about the drowning of wayfarers

kelpie **n** [*Kelpie*, a dog of this breed]: an Australian sheep dog of a breed developed by crossing the dingo with various British sheep dogs



kelp 1a

Kelt /'kelt/, **Keltic** /'kel-tik/ **var** of **CELT**, **CELTIC**

kel-vin /'kel-von/ **n**: a unit of temperature equal to 1/273.16 of the Kelvin scale temperature of the triple point of water

Kelvin **adj** [*William Thomson, Lord Kelvin*]: relating to, conforming to, or having a thermometric scale on which the unit of measurement equals the centigrade degree and according to which absolute zero is 0°, the equivalent of -273.16°C

kemp /'kemp/ **n** [*ME* *kempe*, fr. *OE* *cempa*; akin to *OHG* *kempho* warrior] *dial* **Brit**: **CHAMPION**

kempt /'kemp(t)/ **adj** [*ME*, fr. pp. of *kemben* to comb, fr. *OE* *cemban*; akin to *OE* *camb* comb]: neatly kept: **TRIM** (old but ~ homes — *David Bourdon*)

ken /'ken/ **v** *kenned*; **kenn-ning** [*ME* *kennen*, fr. *OE* *cennan* to make known & *ON* *kenna* to perceive; both akin to *OE* *can* know — more at *CAN*] **vi** **1** *archaic*: **SEE** **2** *chiefly dial*: **RECOGNIZE** **3** *chiefly Scot*: **KNOW** ~ **vi**, *chiefly Scot*: **KNOW**

ken **n** **1** **a**: the range of vision **b**: **SIGHT**, **VIEW** *'tis double death to drown in ~ of shore — Shak.* **2**: the range of perception, understanding, or knowledge (abstract words that are beyond the ~ of young children — *Lois M. Rettig*)

ke-naf /'kə-naf/ **n** [*Per*]: an East Indian hibiscus (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) widely cultivated for its fiber; also: the fiber used esp. for cordage

Ken-dal green /'ken-dəl-/ **n** [*ME*, fr. *Kendal*, England]: a green woolen cloth resembling homespun or tweed

ken-do /'ken-(dō)/ **n** [*Japan* *kendō*, fr. *ken* sword + *dō* art]: a Japanese sport of fencing with bamboo staves

ken-nel /'ken-/ **n** [*ME* *kenel*, deriv. of (assumed) *VL* *canile*, fr. *L* *canis* dog — more at *hound*] **1** **a**: a shelter for a dog **b**: an establishment for the breeding or boarding of dogs **2**: a pack of dogs

kennel **vb** -*neled* or -*nelled*, -*nel-ling* or -*nel-ling* **vi**: to take shelter in or as if in a kennel ~ **vi**: to put or keep in or as if in a kennel

kennel **n** [*alter* of *cannel* (gutter)]: a gutter in a street

ken-ning /'ken-ɪŋ/ **n** [*ME*, *sutt*, view, fr. gerund of *kennen*] *chiefly Scot*: a perceptible but small amount (his father was . . . a ~ on the wrong side of the law — *R. L. Stevenson*)

kenn **n** [*ON*, fr. *kenna*]: a metaphorical compound word or phrase used esp. in Old English and Old Norse poetry (*swan-road for ocean* is an example of a ~)

Ken-ny method /'ken-ē-/ **n** [*Elizabeth Kenny*]: a method of treating poliomyelitis consisting basically of application of hot fomentations and reeducation — called also *Kenny treatment*

ke-no /'kē-(nō)/ **n** [*Fr* *quine*, set of five winning numbers in a lottery + *E* -o (as in *lotto*)]: a game resembling bingo

ken-speck-le /'ken-spek-əl/ **adj** [*prob* of Scand origin; akin to *Norw* *kjennspak* quick to recognize] *chiefly Scot*: **CONSPICUOUS**

kent-ledge /'kent-/ **n** [*origin* unknown]: pig iron or scrap metal used as ballast

Kentucky bluegrass /'kən-,tək-ē-/ **n** [*Kentucky*, U.S.]: a valuable pasture and meadow grass (*Poa pratensis*) of both Europe and America — called also *bluegrass*

Kentucky coffee tree **n**: a tall *NO* American leguminous tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) with bipinnate leaves and large woody brown pods whose seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee

Kentucky rifle **n**: a muzzle-loading long-barreled flintlock rifle developed in the 18th century in Pennsylvania and used extensively on the American frontier

kep-l /'kē-pē, 'kē-/ **n** [*Fr* *képi*]: a military cap with a round flat top sloping toward the front and a visor

kep-ler-i-an /'kep-lir-ē-ən/ **adj**: of or relating to the astronomer Kepler or his laws concerning the motions of the planets in their orbits

kept **past** of **KEEP**

Ker *abbr* **Kerry**

kerat- or **kerato-** — see **CERAT-**

ker-a-tin /'ker-ət-/ **n** [*ISV*]: any of various sulfur-containing fibrous proteins that form the chemical basis of horny epidermal tissues — **ker-a-ti-nous** /'ker-ət-/ **n**, **pl** **ker-a-ti-nous** /-tə-/ **adj**

ker-a-ti-ni-zation /'ker-ət-/ **n**, **pl** **ker-a-ti-ni-zation** /-tə-/ **n**: conversion into keratin or keratinous tissue

ker-a-ti-nophilic /'ker-ət-/ **n**, **pl** **ker-a-ti-nophilic** /-tə-/ **adj**: exhibiting affinity for keratin (as in hair, skin, feathers, or horns) — used chiefly of fungi capable of growing on such materials

ker-a-titis /'ker-ət-/ **n**, **pl** **ker-a-titis** /-tə-/ **n**: inflammation of the cornea of the eye

ker-a-to-con-junc-ti-vi-tis /'ker-ət-/ **n**, **pl** **ker-a-to-con-junc-ti-vi-tis** /-tə-/ **n** [*NL*]: combined inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva

ker-a-to-sis /'ker-ət-/ **n**, **pl** **ker-a-to-sis** /-tə-/ **n**: an area of skin marked by overgrowth of horny tissue — **ker-a-to-tic** /'ker-ət-/ **adj**

kerb /'kərb/ **n**, *Brit*: **CURB** **5**

ker-chief /'kar-chof-, -chēf/ **n**, **pl** **kerchiefs** /-chofs-, -chēfs/ also **kerchieves** /-chēvz/ [*ME* *couchief*, fr. *OF* *cuevrehief*, fr. *covrir* to cover + *chief* head — more at *CHIEF*] **1**: a square of cloth used by women as a head covering or worn as a scarf around the neck **2**: **HANDKERCHIEF** — **ker-chiefed** /-choft-, -chēft/ **adj**

kerf /'kərf/ [*ME*, fr. *OE* *cyr*] action of cutting, akin to *OE* *ceorfan* to carve — more at *CARVE* **1**: a slit or notch made by a saw or cutting torch **2**: the width of cut made by a saw or cutting torch

Ker-man /'kər-mən, kə-/ **var** of **KIRMAN**

ker-mes /'kər-mez/ [*Fr* *kermès*, fr. *Ar* *qirmiz*]: the dried bodies of the females of various scale insects (genus *Kermes*) that are found on a Mediterranean oak (*Quercus coccinea*) and constitute a red dyestuff

ker-mis /'kər-məs/ or **ker-mess** /'kər-məs, 'kər-mes/ **n** [*D* *ker-mis*] **1**: an outdoor festival of the Low Countries **2**: a fair held usu. for charitable purposes

kern or **kerne** /'kərn, 'kē-/ **n** [*ME* *kerne*, fr. *MiR* *ceithern* band of soldiers] **1**: a light-armed foot soldier of medieval Ireland or Scotland **2**: **YOKE**

kern /'kərn/ [*Fr* *carne* corner, fr. *L* *cardin-*, *cardo* hinge — more at *CARDINAL*]: a part of a typeset letter that projects beyond its side bearings

narrow body and coarse wiry brown fur 2: the tightly curled glossy black coat of the newborn lamb of a karakul valued as fur
kar-at \kär-ät\ *n* [prob. fr. MF *carat*, fr. ML *carat* unit of weight for precious stones — more at **CARAT**]: a unit of fineness for gold equal to 1/2 part of pure gold in an alloy
kar-a-te \kär-rat-ē\ *n* [Jap. lit., empty hand]: an Oriental art of self-defense in which an attacker is disabled by crippling kicks and punches — **kar-a-te-ist** \kär-rat-ēst\ *n*
kar-aya gum \kär-ri-ə\ *n* [Hindi *kardiyal* resin] = **STERCULIA GUM**, esp.: a gum derived from an Indian tree (*Sterculia urens*)
Kar-el-lan \kär-ē-lān, -rē-lān\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Karelia 2: the Finno-Ugric language of the Karelians — **Kar-el-lan** *adj*

Kar-en \kär-trən\ *n*, pl **Karen** or **Karens** 1: a group of peoples of eastern and southern Burma 2: a member of any of these peoples 2: a group of languages spoken by the Karen peoples 2: a language of this group

kar-ma \kär-mä, -kär-\ *n*, often *cap* [Skt *karman* (nom. *karma*), lit., work] 1: the force generated by a person's actions held in Hinduism and Buddhism to perpetuate transmigration and in its ethical consequences to determine his destiny in his next existence 2: **VIBRATION** 4 — **kar-mic** \mīk\ *adj*, often *cap*

kar-roo or **kar-roo** \kär-rū\ *n*, pl **karroos** or **karrroos** [Afrik *karo*]: a dry tableland of southern Africa

kar-ross \kär-rās\ *n* [Afrik *kaross*]: a simple garment or rug of skins used esp. by native tribesmen of southern Africa

karst \kärst\ *n* [G]: an irregular limestone region with sinks, underground streams, and caverns — **karstic** \kärst-ik\ *adj*

kart \kär\ *n* [prob. fr. *GoKart*, a trademark]: a miniature motorcar used esp. in racing

Kartik \kär-tik\ *n* [Hindi *Kārtik*, fr. Skt *Kārtika*]: a month of the Hindu year — see **MONTH** table

karting \kär-ting\ *n*: the sport of racing miniature motorcars

kary- or **karyo-** also **car-** or **caryo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *karyon* nut — more at **CAREEN**]: 1: nucleus of a cell (*karyokinesis*) 2: nut; kernel (*caryopsis*)

karyo-kinesis \kär-ō-kä-nē-sis, -kē-\ *n* [NL, fr. *karyo-* + Gk *kinesis* motion — more at **KINESIOLOGY**]: 1: the nuclear phenomenon characteristic of mitosis 2: the whole process of mitosis — **karyo-kinesis** \kär-ō-kē-nē-sis\ *adj*

karyo-ology \kär-ō-lō-jē\ *n* [ISV]: a branch of cytology that deals with the minute anatomy of cell nuclei and esp. the nature and structure of chromosomes — **karyo-olog-ical** \kär-ō-lō-jē-ikəl\ *adj* also **karyo-olog-ic** \ik\ *adj*

karyo-lymph \kär-ō-līm(p)\ *n* [ISV]: **NUCLEAR SAP**

karyosome \kär-ō-sōm\ *n* [ISV]: a mass of chromatin in a cell nucleus that resembles a nucleolus

karyo-system-atics \kär-ō-sis-tē-mat-iks\ *n* pl but *sing* in *const*: a branch of systematics that seeks to determine natural relationships by the study of karyotypes

karyo-type \kär-ō-tīp\ *n* [ISV]: the sum of the specific characteristics of the chromosomes of a cell, also: the chromosomes themselves — **karyo-type-ic** \kär-ō-tīp-ik\ or **karyo-type-ical** \ik-ikəl\ *adj*

Kashbah var of **CASBAH**

Kash-mir goat \kash-mī(ə)r-, kash-\ *n* [Kashmir, region in India]: an Indian goat raised esp. for its undercoat of fine soft wool that constitutes the cashmere wool of commerce

Kash-miri \kash-mī(ə)r-, kash-\ *n*, pl **Kashmiria** or **Kashmiri** 1: a native or inhabitant of Kashmir 2: the Indic language of Kashmir

kash-ruth or **kash-rut** \kash-rūth(h)\ *n* [Heb *kashrūt*, lit., fitness] 1: the state of being kosher 2: the Jewish dietary laws

Ka-shu-blan \kash-shū-bē-an\ *n* [Kashube (a member of a Slavic people)]: a West Slavic language spoken in the vicinity of Gdansk

kāt \kāt\ *n* [Ar *qāt*]: a shrub (*Caltha edulis*) cultivated by the Arabs for its leaves and buds that are the source of an habituating stimulant when chewed or used as a tea

Ka-tha-reu-ea \kath-ə-rēv-ē-shā\ *n* [NGk *kathareuoua*, fr. Gk, fem. of *kathareuō*, prp. of *kathareuō* to be pure, fr. *katharos* pure]: modern Greek conforming to classic Greek usage

katharals var of **CATHARIS**

katydid \kät-ē-dīd\ *n* [imit.]: any of several large green American long-horned grasshoppers usu. having stridulating organs on the fore wings of the males that produce a loud shrill sound

katzen-jam-mer \kät-sən-jam-ər\ *n* [G, fr. *katten* cats + *jammer* distress] 1: HANGOVER 2: DISTRESS, DEPRESSION 3: a discordant clamor

kau-ri \käu(ə)r-ē\ *n* [Maori *kauri*]: any of various trees (genus *Agathis*) of the pine family; esp.: a tall timber tree (*A. australis*) of New Zealand having fine white straight-grained wood 2: a light-colored to brown resin from the kauri tree found as a fossil in the ground or collected from living trees and used esp. in varnishes and linoleum — called also *kauri gum*, *kauri copal*, *kauri resin*

ka-va \käv-\ *n* [Tongan & Marquesan, lit., bitter] 1: an Australasian shrubby pepper (*Piper methysticum*) from whose crushed root an intoxicating beverage is made 2: the beverage made from kava

kay \kē\ *n*: the letter *k*

Kay \kē\ *n*: a boastful malicious knight of the Round Table who in Arthurian legend is foster brother and seneschal of King Arthur

kay-ak \kē-äk\ *n* [Esk *qajaq*]: 1: an Eskimo canoe made of a frame covered with skins except for a small opening in the center and propelled by a double-bladed paddle 2: a portable boat styled like an Eskimo kayak and used widely in the U.S. — **kay-ak-er** \äk-ər\ *n*

kayo \kē-ō, -kē-ō\ *n* [pronunciation of **KO**, abbr.]: **KNOCK-OUT**



katydid



kayak 1

2kayo *vt* **kay-od**, **kayo-ing** 1: to knock out 2: to cause the removal of (a baseball pitcher) by a batting rally

ka-zoo \kə-zū\ *n*, pl **kazoos** [imit.]: a toy musical instrument consisting of a tube with a membrane sealing one end and a side hole into which one sings or hums

kb or **kbar** *abbr* kilobar

kc *abbr* kilocycle

KC *abbr* 1 Kansas City 2 King's Counsel 3 Knights of Columbus

kcal *abbr* kilocalorie, kilogram calorie

KCB *abbr* knight commander of the Order of the Bath

kc/s *abbr* kilocycles per second

KD *abbr* 1 kiln-dried 2 knocked down

kea \kē-ə\ *n* [Maori]: a large predominantly green New Zealand parrot (*Nestor notabilis*) that is normally insectivorous but sometimes destroys sheep by slashing the back to feed on the kidney fat

ke-bab or **ke-bob** \kē-bāb, kə-\ *var* of **KABOB**

ke-buck or **ke-bock** \kē-bək\ *n* [ME (Sc dial.) *cabok*, fr. ScGael *ceapag*] *dial* Brit.: a whole cheese

ke-chu-ma-ran \kēch-mā-rān, kə-chū-\ *n* [Kechua (Quechua) + Aymara + -an]: a language stock comprising Aymara and Quechua

kedge \kēj\ *vt* **kedged**; **kedg-ing** [ME *caggen*]: to move (a ship) by means of a line attached to a kedge dropped at the distance and in the direction desired

kedge *n*: a small anchor used esp. in kedging

keek \kēk\ *vi* [ME *kiken*] *chiefly* Scot.: **PEEP, LOOK**

2keek *n*, *chiefly* Scot.: **PEEP, LOOK**

keel \kē(ə)\ *vb* [ME *kelen*, fr. OE *cēlan*, fr. *cōl* cool] *chiefly* *dial*: **COOL**

keel *n* [ME *kele*, fr. MD *klat*: akin to OE *cēol* ship, *cot* small house — more at **COT**]: 1: a flat-bottomed ship; esp.: a barge used on the Tyne to carry coal 2: a barge load of coal 2: a British unit of weight for coal equal to 21 2 long tons

keel *n* [ME *kele*, fr. ON *kjölr*, akin to OE *ceole* throat, *beak* of a ship — more at **GUILLON**]: 1: a longitudinal timber or plate extending along the center of the bottom of a ship and often projecting from the bottom 2: SHIP *c*: the assembly of members at the bottom of the hull of a semirigid or rigid airship 2: a projection suggesting a keel, esp.: *CARINA* — **keeled** \kē(ə)ld\ *adj*

keel-less \kē(ə)l-s\ *adj*

keel *vi*: to cause to turn over ~ *vi* 1: to turn over 2: to fall in or as if in a faint — *usu.* used with *over* (~ *over* with laughter — *Bud Freeman*)

keel *n* [ME (Sc dial.) *keyle*] 1 *chiefly* *dial*: **RED OCHER** 2: a colored marking crayon used esp. for chalking lines or marking lumber

keel-boat \kē(ə)l-bōt\ *n*: a shallow covered keeled riverboat that is usu. rowed, poled, or towed and that is used for freight

keel-haul \-hōl\ *vi* [D *kuelhalen*, fr. *kuel* keel + *halen* to haul] 1: to haul under the keel of a ship as punishment or torture 2: to rebuke severely

keel-son \kēl-sən, -kē(ə)-\ *n* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *kolvinn* keelson]: a longitudinal structure running above and fastened to the keel of a ship in order to stiffen and strengthen its framework

keen \kēn\ *adj* [ME *kene* brave, sharp, fr. OE *cēne* brave; akin to OHG *kuoni* brave, OE *cniwan* to know — more at **KNOW**]: 1: having a fine edge or point: **SHARP** (a ~ sword) 2: affecting one as if by cutting (~ sarcasm) 3: pungent to the sense (a ~ scent) 2: a: showing a quick and ardent responsiveness ~ **ENTHUSIASTIC** (a ~ swimmer) 3: b of emotion or feeling: **INTENSE** (the ~ delight in the chase — F. W. Maugham) 3: a: intensely alert: having or characteristic of a quick penetrating mind (a ~ student) (had a ~ awareness of the problem), also: shrewdly astute (~ bargainers) 3: b: sharply contested (~ debate) 3: c: extremely sensitive in perception (~ eyesight) 4: **WONDERFUL**

EXCELLENT *syn* 1 see **SHARP** *ant* blunt 2 see **EAGER** — **keen-ly** *adv* — **keen-ness** \kēn-nəs\ *n*

2keen *vb* [fr. Gael *caoinim* I lament] *vi* 1: a: to lament with a keen b: to make a sound suggestive of a keen 2: to lament, mourn, or complain loudly ~ *vi*: to utter by keeping — **keen-er** *n*

3keen *n*: a lamentation for the dead uttered in a loud wailing voice or sometimes in a wordless cry

1keep \kēp\ *vb* **kept** \kēpt\; **keep-ing** [ME *kepen*, fr. OE *cēpan*; akin to OHG *chapfēn* to look] *vi* 1: to take notice of by appropriate conduct: **FULFILL** as a: to be faithful to (~ a promise) b: to act fittingly in relation to (~ the Sabbath) 2: to conform to in habits or conduct (~ late hours) 2: to stay in accord with (a beat) (~ time) 2: **PRESERVE, MAINTAIN** as a: to watch over and defend (~ us from harm) b: (1) to take care of: **TEND** (~ a garden) (2) **SUPPORT** (~ a wife) (3) to maintain in a good, fitting, or orderly condition (~ house) 2: to continue to maintain (~ silence) d: (1) to cause to remain in a given place, situation, or condition (~ him waiting) (2) to preserve (food) in an unspoiled condition 2: to have or maintain in one's service or at one's disposal (~ a mistress) — often used with *on* (~ *keep* the cook on until he found another job); also: to lodge or feed for pay (~ boarders) 3: (1) to maintain a record in (~ a diary) (2) to enter in a book (~ records) 3: to have customarily in stock for sale 3: a: to restrain from departure or removal: **DETAIN** (~ children in after school) b: to hold back: **RESTRAIN** (~ him from going) (~ *keep* him back with difficulty) 3: c: **SAVE, RESERVE** (~ some for later) (~ *keep* some out for a friend) d: to refrain from revealing (~ a secret) 4: a: to retain in one's possession or power (~ *keep* the money he found) b: to refrain from granting.

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key-stroke \ˈatrōk/ *n* : the act or an instance of depressing a key on a keyboard — **•** **keystroke** *vb*

key-way \ˈwā/ *n* : a groove or channel for a key 2 : the aperture for the key in a lock having a flat metal key

key word *n* : a word that is a key as **a** : a word exemplifying the meaning or value of a letter or symbol **b** usu **key-word** : a significant word from a title or document that is used as an index to content

kg *abbr* 1 **kg** 2 **kilogram** 3 **king**

KG *abbr* 1 **kilogauss** 2 **knight of the Order of the Garter**

KGB *abbr* [Russ *Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti*] (Soviet) State Security Committee

KGPS *abbr* kilograms per second

khad-dar \ˈkad-ər/ or **khadi** \ˈkād-ē/ *n* [Hindi *khādar*, *khādī*] : homespun cotton cloth of India

kha-ki \ˈkak-ē, ˈkak-/ *n* [Hindi *khākī* *dust* colored, fr *khāk* *dust*, fr. Per] 1 **a** : a khaki-colored cloth made usu. of cotton or wool and used esp. for military uniforms **b** : a garment of this cloth, esp : a military uniform 2 : a light yellowish brown — **khaki** *adj*

Khal-kha \ˈkal-kə/ *n* 1 : a member of a Mongol people of Outer Mongolia 2 : the language of the Khalkha people used as the official language of the Mongolian People's Republic

kham-sin \ˈkam-sēn/ *n* [Ar *sh al-kham*sin the wind of the fifty (days between Easter and Pentecost)] : a hot southerly Egyptian wind

khan \ˈkæn, ˈkan/ *n* [ME *caan*, fr. MF, of Turkic origin, akin to Turk *han* prince] 1 : a medieval sovereign of China and ruler over the Turkish, Tatar, and Mongol tribes 2 : a local chieftain or man of rank in some countries of central Asia

khan *n* [Ar *khān*] : a caravansary or rest house in some Asian countries

khan-ate \ˈæt-/ *n* : the state or jurisdiction of a khan **khan-ra beetle** \ˈkap-rə-, ˈkap-/ *n* [Hindi *khapra*, lit, destroyer] : a dermestid beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*) that is native to the Indian subcontinent and is now a serious pest of stored grain in most parts of the world

khat var of KAT

khe-divo \ˈkə-divə/ *n* [F *khédivé*, fr. Turk *hidiv*] : a ruler of Egypt from 1867 to 1914 governing as a viceroy of the sultan of Turkey — **khe-dival** \ˈdē-vē-əl/ or **khe-dival** \ˈdē-vē-əl/ *adj*

Khmer \ˈkə-mēr/ *n*, *pl* **Khmer** or **Khmars** 1 : a member of an aboriginal people of Cambodia 2 : the Mon-Khmer language of the Khmer people that is the official language of Cambodia — **Khmer-lan** \ˈmer-ē-ən/ *adj*

Khoi-sān \ˈkoi-sān/ *n* : a group of African peoples speaking Khoisan languages 2 : a subfamily of African languages comprising Hottentot and the several languages known as Bushman

Kho-war \ˈkə-wər/ *n* : a Dard language of northwest Pakistan **kH** *abbr* kilohertz

KIA *abbr* killed in action

kl-ang \ˈkl-ang/ *n* [Tibetan *kyang*] : an Asiatic wild ass (*Equus hemionus*) usu with reddish back and sides and white underparts, muzzle, and legs

klough \ˈkyak/ *n* [prob fr. ScGael *cabhag*] *Scot* : TROUBLE, ANXIETY **ˈkib-ble** \ˈkib-əl/ *vi* **kibbled**; **ˈkib-bling** \ˈkib-ling/ [origin unknown] : to gnaw coarsely (*kibbled* dog biscuit) (*kibbled* grain)

ˈkibble *n* : coarsely ground meal or grain

kib-butz \ˈkib-ʊts-, ˈʊts-/ *n*, *pl* **kib-butzim** \ˈʊts-ēm-, ˈʊts-/ [NHeb *qibbūz*] : a collective farm or settlement in Israel **kib-butznik** \ˈʊts-nik-, ˈʊts-/ *n* [Yiddish, fr. *kibbutz* (fr. Heb *qibbūz*) + -nik] : a member of a kibbutz

kibō \ˈkib-/ *n* [ME] : an ulcerated chilblain esp on the heel **kib-bitz** \ˈkib-its-, ˈkib-its-/ *vb* [Yiddish *kibitzen*, fr. G *kiebitzen*, fr. *kiebitz*, lit., *peewit*] *vi* : to act as a kibitzer ~ *vi* : to observe as a kibitzer; esp : to be a kibitzer at (~ a card game)

kib-bitzer \ˈkib-its-ər-, ˈkib-its-/ *n* : one who looks on and often offers unwanted advice or comment esp at a card game

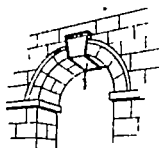
kib-boosh \ˈkib-bāsh-, ˈkib-bāsh-/ *n* [origin unknown] : something that serves as a check or stop (put the ~ on that) — **kibboosh** *vi* **ˈkick** \ˈkik/ *vb* [ME *kiken*] *vi* 1 **a** : to strike out with the foot or feet **b** : to make a kick in football 2 **a** : to show opposition

RESIST REBEL **b** : to protest strenuously or urgently : express grave discontent, broadly : COMPLAIN 3 *of a firearm* : to recoil when fired 4 : to go from one place to another as circumstance or whim dictates ~ *vi* 1 **a** : to strike, thrust, or hit with the foot **b** : to strike suddenly and forcefully as if with the foot 2 : to score by kicking a ball 3 *slang* : to free oneself of (a drug habit) *syn* see **OBJECT** — **kick over the traces** : to cast off restraint, authority, or control — **kick the bucket** : DIE — **kick up one's heels** 1 : to show sudden delight 2 : to have a lively time — **kick up stairs** : to promote to a higher but less desirable position

ˈkick n 1 **a** : a blow or sudden forceful thrust with the foot, *specif* : a sudden propelling of a ball with the foot **b** : the power to kick **c** : a rhythmic motion of the legs used in swimming **d** : a burst of speed in racing 2 **a** : a sudden forceful jolt or thrust suggesting a kick, *specif* : the recoil of a gun 3 **a** : a feeling or expression of opposition or objection (all sorts of ~s against the administration) **b** : the grounds for objection 4 **a** : a stimulating or pleasurable effect or experience **b** : pursuit of an absorbing or obsessive new interest (went on a mystery-reading ~ — *Time*) 5 : a sudden and striking surprise, revelation, or turn of events *twist*

kick around *vi* 1 : to treat in an inconsiderate or high-handed fashion 2 : to consider, examine, or discuss from various angles **kick-back** \ˈkik-bak/ *n* 1 : a sharp violent reaction 2 : a return of a part of a sum received often because of confidential agreement or coercion (appointees paid a ~ to the ward boss out of each paycheck)

kick-er *n* : one that kicks or kicks something 2 : KICK 5



1, keystone 1

kick in *vi* : CONTRIBUTE ~ *vi* 1 *slang* : DIE 2 : to make a contribution

kick-off \ˈkik-ɔf/ *n* 1 : a kick that puts the ball into play in a football or soccer game 2 : COMMENCEMENT 1

kick off *vi* 1 : to start or resume play in football by a placekick 2 : to begin proceedings 3 *slang* : DIE ~ *vi* : to mark the beginning of

kick out *vi* : to dismiss or eject forcefully or summarily

kick over *vi* : to begin to fire — used of an internal-combustion engine ~ *vi* : to cause (an internal-combustion engine) to turn over and usu begin to fire

kick-shaw \ˈkik-shə/ *n* [by folk etymology fr. F *quelque chose* something] 1 : a fancy dish : DELICACY 2 : BAUBLE, GELOWAW

kick-stand \ˈkik-stand/ *n* [fr. its being put in position by a kick] : a swiveling metal bar or rod for holding up a 2-wheeled vehicle when not in use

kick turn *n* : a standing half turn in skiing made by swinging one ski high with a jerk and planting it in the desired direction and then lifting the other ski into a parallel position

kick-up \ˈkik-ʌp/ *n* : a noisy quarrel : ROW

kick up \ˈkik-ʌp/ *vi* 1 : to cause to rise upward (clouds of dust kicked up by passing cars) 2 : to stir up : PROVOKE (*kick up a fuss*) ~ *vi* : to give evidence of disorder

ˈkid \ˈkɪd/ *n* [ME *kide*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *kith* child] 1 **a** : a young goat **b** : a young individual of various animals related to the goat 2 **a** : the flesh, fur, or skin of a kid **b** : something made of kid 3 : a young person : CHILD — **kid-dish** \ˈkɪd-ɪʃ/ *adj*

ˈkid *vi* **kid-ded**; **kid-ding** : to bring forth young — used of a goat or an antelope

ˈkid *vb* **kid-ded**; **kid-ding** [prob fr. *ˈkid* *vi*] 1 : to deceive as a joke : FOOL (it's the truth; I wouldn't ~ you) 2 : to make fun of : TEASE ~ *vi* : to engage in good-humored fooling or horseplay : JOKE — often used with *around* — **kid-der** *n* — **kid-dingly** \ˈkɪd-ɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

Kid-dar, min-stor \ˈkɪd-ər-, mɪn(t)-stər/ *n* [Kidderminster, England] : an ingrain carpet

kid-die or **kid-y** \ˈkɪd-ē/ *n*, *pl* **kiddies** \ˈkɪd/ : a small child

kid-dush \ˈkɪd-ʌʃ-, ˈkɪd-ʊʃ/ *n* [LHeb *qiddush* sanctification] : a ceremonial blessing pronounced over wine or bread in a Jewish home or synagogue on a sabbath or other holy day

kiddush ha-shem \ˈhə-ʃhəm/ *n*, often *cap K & H* [LHeb *qiddush* *hash-shem* sanctification of the name (of God)] : an act of moral uprightness or religious heroism that reflects credit on a Jew's commitment to Judaism; *specif* : martyrdom in the cause of Judaism

kid glove *n* : a dress glove made of kid leather — **kid-gloved** \ˈkɪd-ˈgləvd/ *adj* — with *kid gloves* : with special consideration

kid leather *n* 1 : a soft pliable leather made from kidskin 2 : a glove leather made from lamb skin or goatskin

kid-nap \ˈkɪd-nap/ *vi* **napped** or **naped** \ˈnapt/ : **napping** or **napping** [prob *back-formation* fr. *Kidnapper*, fr. *kid* + *obs. napper* (thief)] : to seize and detain or carry away by unlawful force or fraud and often with a demand for ransom — **kid-napper** or **kid-naper** *n*

kid-ney \ˈkɪd-nē/ *n*, *pl* **kidneys** [ME] 1 **a** : one of a pair of vertebrate organs situated in the body cavity near the spinal column that excrete waste products of metabolism, in man are bean-shaped organs about 4½ inches long lying behind the peritoneum in a mass of fatty tissue, and consist chiefly of nephrons by which urine is secreted, collected, and discharged into a main cavity whence it is conveyed by the ureter to the bladder **b** : any of various excretory organs of invertebrate animals 2 : the kidney of an animal eaten as food by man 3 : sort or kind esp with regard to temperament (a nice helpful guy, of a different ~ entirely from the ubiquitous Secret Police functionaries — *Paula Lecler*)

kidney bean *n* 1 : an edible and nutritious seed of any cultivated bean of the common species (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), esp : a large dark red bean seed 2 : a plant bearing kidney beans

kidney stone *n* : a calculus in the kidney

kid-skin \ˈkɪd-skin/ *n* : the skin of a young or sometimes a mature goat; also : KID LEATHER

kid stuff *n* 1 : something befitting or appropriate only to children 2 : something extremely simple or easy

kieł-basa \ˈkɪ(j)l-ˈbas-, ˈkɪl-/ *n*, *pl* **basas** also **ba-say** \ˈbas-ē/ [Pol *kiełbasa*; akin to Russ *kolbasa* sausage] : a smoked sausage of Polish origin

kie-sel-guhr or **kie-sel-gur** \ˈkē-zəl-, ˈgu(ə)-/ *n* [G *Kieselgur*] : loose or porous diatomite

kie-ser-ite \ˈkē-zər-ɪt/ *n* [G *Kieserit*, fr. Dietrich *Kieser* †1862 G physician] : a mineral $MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ that is a white hygroscopic magnesium sulfate

kif \ˈkɪf, ˈkɛf/ *var* of **KEF**

kike \ˈkɪk/ *n* [prob alter of *kiki*, redupl. of *-ki* common ending of names of Jews who lived in Slavic countries] : JEW — usu. taken to be offensive

Kikuyu \ˈkɪ-ˈkū-, ˈkū-/ *n*, *pl* **Kikuyu** or **Kikuyus** 1 : a member of a Bantu-speaking people of Kenya 2 : the Bantu language of the Kikuyu people

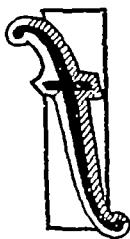
Kild *abbr* **Kildare**

kil-dar-kin \ˈkɪl-dər-kən/ *n* [ME, fr. MD *kindekijn*, fr. ML *quintale quintal*] 1 : CASK 2 : an English unit of capacity equal to ½ barrel

Kilk *abbr* **Kilkenny**

kill \ˈkɪl/ *vb* [ME *killen*] *vi* 1 **a** : to deprive of life **b** (1) : to slaughter (as a hog) for food (2) : to convert a food animal into (as pork) by slaughtering 2 **a** : to put an end to (~ competition) **b** : DEFEAT, VETO **c** : to mark for omission 3 **a** : to destroy the vital or essential quality of (~ed the pain with drugs) **b** : to cause to stop (~ the motor) **c** : to check the flow of current through 4 : to cause to elapse (~ time) 5 **a** : to cause extreme pain to **b** : to tire almost to the point of collapse 6 : to hit (a ball) so hard in a racket game that a return is impossible 7 : to consume (as a drink) totally ~ *vi* : to deprive one of life

kern *vi*: to form or set with a kern (~ed letters) ~*vi*: to become kerned
kernel *'kərn-əl* *n* [ME, fr. OE *cynel*, dim. of *corn*] 1 chiefly dial: a fruit seed 2: the inner softer part of a seed, fruit stone, or nut 3: a whole seed of a cereal 4: a central or essential part (like many stereotypes) — thus one too contains some ~s of truth — S. M. Lyman 5: a subset of the elements of one set (as a group) that a function (as a homomorphism) maps onto an identity element of another set



kern

kernite *'kərn-īt* *n* [Kern co., Calif.]: a mineral $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ that consists of a hydrous sodium borate and is an important source of borax

kero-gen *'kə-rə-jən* *n* [Gk *kēros* wax + E *-gen* — more at CERUMEN]: bituminous material occurring in shale and yielding oil when heated

kero-sene or **kero-sine** *'kə-rə-sēn*, *'kə-rə-sē*, *'kə-rə-sē* *n* [Gk *kēros* + E *-ene* (as in *camphene*)]: a flammable hydrocarbon oil usu. obtained by distillation of petroleum and used for a fuel and as a solvent and thinner

kerry *'kə-rē* *n* pl *kerries* often *cap* [County Kerry, Ireland]: any of an Irish breed of small hardy long-lived black dairy cattle

Kerry blue terrier *n*: any of an Irish breed of medium-sized terriers with a long head, deep chest, and silky bluish coat

kera-sey *'kə-rə-zē*, *n* pl *kera-seys* [ME, fr. *Kersey*, England] 1 *a*: a coarse ribbed woolen cloth for hose and work clothes *b*: a heavy wool or wool and cotton fabric used esp. for uniforms and coats 2: a garment of Kersey

kera-sey-mere *'kə-rə-zē-mi(ə)r* *n* [alter. of *cassimere*]: a fine woolen fabric with a close nap made in a fawn (will) weaves

keryx *'kə-rig-mə* *n* [Gk *kéryx*, fr. *kéryssēn* to proclaim, fr. *kéryx* herald — more at CADUCEUS]: the apostolic proclamation of salvation through Jesus Christ — *keryx-matic* *'kə-rig-mat-ik* *adj*

kestrel *'kēs-trəl* *n* [ME *castrel*, fr. MF *crecerelle*]: a small European falcon (*Falco tinnunculus*) that is noted for its habit of hovering in the air against a wind and that is about a foot long, bluish gray above in the male, and reddish brown in the female; broadly: any of various small Old World falcons

ket or **ketone** *comb form* [ISV]: ketone (ketosis)

ketch *'ketch* *n* [ME *cache*]: a fore-and-aft rigged ship similar to a yawl but with a larger mizzen and with the mizzenmast stepped farther forward

ketch-up *var of* CATSUP

ke-tone *'kē-tən* *n* [ISV]: a colorless poisonous gas $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ of penetrating odor used esp. as an acetylating agent

ke-to- *'kē-tə(ə)* *adj* [*ket-*]: of or relating to a ketone; also: containing a ketone group

ke-to-gen-e-sis *'kē-tə-jən-ə-sis* *n* [NL]: the production of ketone bodies (as in diabetes) — *ke-to-gen-ic* *'kē-tə-jən-ik* *adj*

ke-to-glutaric acid *'glū-tar-ik* *n*: either of two crystalline keto derivatives $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ of glutaric acid, esp.: the alpha keto isomer formed in various metabolic processes (as the Krebs cycle)

ketone *'kē-tən* *n* [G *keton*, alter. of *acetone* acetone]: an organic compound (as acetone) with a carbonyl group attached to two carbon atoms — *ke-ton-ic* *'kē-tən-ik* *adj*

ketone body *n*: any of the three compounds acetoacetic acid, acetone, and beta-hydroxybutyric acid found in the blood and urine in abnormal amounts in conditions of impaired metabolism (as diabetes mellitus)

ke-tose *'kē-tōs*, *-tōz* *n* [ISV]: a sugar (as fructose) containing one ketone group per molecule

ke-to-sis *'kē-tə-sis* *n* [NL]: an abnormal increase of ketone bodies in the body — *ke-totic* *'kē-tik* *adj*

ke-to-ster-oid *'kē-tə-stē-ə-īd* also *-stē-ə-īd* *n* [ISV]: a steroid (as cortisone or estrone) containing a ketone group

ket-tle *'kēt-əl* *n* [ME *ketel*, fr. ON *ketill*, akin to OE *cietel* kettle; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc word borrowed fr. L *caillus*, dim. of *caillus* bowl] 1: a metallic vessel for boiling liquids, esp.: TEAKETTLE 2: KETTLEDROM 3 *a*: POTHOLE *b*: a steep-sided hollow without surface drainage esp. in a deposit of glacial drift

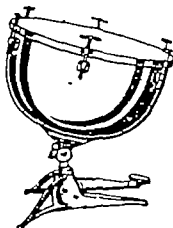
ket-to-drum *'kē-tə-drəm* *n*: a percussion instrument that consists of a hollow brass or copper hemisphere with a parchment head whose tension can be changed to vary the pitch

kettle of fish 1: a bad state of affairs 2: MESS 2: something to be considered or reckoned with: MATTER (books and discs — were two very different kettles of fish — Roland Gelatt)

keV *abbr* kilo-electron volt

key-ple *'kyū-plē* *trademark* — used for a small chubby doll with a topknot of hair

key *'kē* *n* [ME, fr. OE *cæg*; akin to MLG *keige* spear] 1 *a*: a usu. metal instrument by which the bolt of a lock is turned *b*: any of various devices having the form or function of such a key 2 *a*: a means of gaining or preventing entrance, possession, or control *b*: an instrumental or deciding factor 3 *a*: something that gives an explanation or identification or provides a solution (the ~ to a riddle) *b*: a list of words or phrases giving an explanation of



kettledrum

symbols or abbreviations *c*: an aid to interpretation or identification: CLUE (can spot a zone defense by the one ~ of the strong-side safety who plays... more to the outside — John Unites) *d*: an arrangement of the salient characters of a group of plants or animals or of taxa designed to facilitate identification *e*: a map legend 4 *a* (1): COTTER PIN (2): COTTER *b*: a keystone in an arch *c*: a small piece of wood or metal used as a wedge or for preventing motion between parts 5 *a*: one of the levers of a keyboard musical instrument that actuates the mechanism and produces the tones *b*: a lever that controls a vent in the side of a woodwind instrument or a valve in a brass instrument *c*: a digital that serves as one unit of a keyboard and that works usu. by lever action to set in motion a character or an escapement (as in some typesetting machines) *d*: KEYBUTTON 6: SAMARA 7: a system of seven tones based on their relationship to a tonic; *specif*: the tonality of a scale 8 *a*: characteristic style or tone *b*: the tone or pitch of a voice *c*: the predominant tone of a photograph with respect to its lightness or darkness 9: a decoration or charm resembling a key 10: a small switch for opening or closing an electric circuit 11: the set of instructions governing the encipherment and decipherment of messages 12: KEYHOLE 2 — *keyed* *'kēd* *adj* — *key-less* *'kē-ləs* *adj*

key *vi* 1: to lock with or as if with a key: FASTEN *as a*: to secure (as a pulley on a shaft) by a key *b*: to finish off (an arch) by inserting a keystone 2: to regulate: the musical pitch of 3: to bring into harmony or conformity: make appropriate: ATTUNE (remarks ~ed to a situation) 4: to identify (a biological specimen) by a key 5: to provide with identifying or explanatory cross-references (instructions ~ed to accompanying drawings — John Gartner) 6: to make nervous, tense, or excited — *usu.* used with *up* (was ~ed up over her impending operation) 7: KEYBOARD ~*vi* 1: to use a key 2: to observe the position or movement of an opposing player in football in order to anticipate the play — *usu.* used with *on* (the middle linebacker was ~ing on the halfback)

key *adj*: of basic importance: FUNDAMENTAL (~ issues)

key *n* (Sp *cayo*, fr. *Lucayo*): a low island or reef; *specif*: one of the coral islets off the southern coast of Florida

key *n* [by shortening and alter. fr. *kilo*] *slang*: a kilogram of marijuana

key-board *'kē-bō(ə)rd*, *-bō(ə)rd* *n* 1: a bank of keys on a musical instrument (as a piano) that consists of seven white and five raised black keys to the octave 2: an assemblage of systematically arranged keys by which a machine is operated 3: a board on which keys for locks are hung

key-board *vi*: to operate a machine (as for typesetting) by means of a keyboard ~*vi*: to capture or set (as data or text) by means of a keyboard — *key-board-er* *n*

key-but-ton *'kē-būt-ən* *n*: any of the small buttons or knobs depressed by the fingers in operating a keyboard machine

key club *n* [so called because each member is provided with a key to the premises]: an informal private club serving liquor and providing entertainment

key-hole *'kē-hōl* *n* 1: a hole for receiving a key 2: a free-throw area in basketball

keyhole *adj* 1: revealingly intimate (a ~ report) 2: intent on revealing intimate details (~ columnist)

keyhole saw *n*: a narrow pointed fine-toothed saw used for cutting curves of short radius

keying sequence *n*: a sequence of letters or numbers that enciphers or decipher a polyalphabetic substitution cipher letter by letter

key light *n*: the main light illuminating a subject in photography

Keynes-ian *'kē-nēs-ē-ən* *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of John M. Keynes or his economic theories and programs — *Keynes-ian* *n*

Keynes-ian-ism *'kē-niz-əm* *n*: the economic theories and programs ascribed to John M. Keynes and his followers, *specif*: the advocacy of monetary and fiscal programs by government to increase employment

key-note *'kē-nōt* *n* 1: the first and harmonically fundamental tone of a scale 2: the fundamental or central fact, idea, or mood (sadness is the ~ of this little collection — *Books Abroad*)

keynote *vi* 1: to set the keynote of 2: to deliver the keynote address at — *key-not-er* *n*

keynote address *n*: an address designed to present the issues of primary interest to an assembly (as a political convention) and often to arouse unity and enthusiasm — called also *keynote speech*

keynote speaker *n*: one who delivers a keynote address: KEYNOTER

key-punch *'kē-punch* *n*: a machine with a keyboard used to cut holes or notches in punch cards

key-punch *vi*: to cut holes or notches in (a punch card) with a keypunch — *key-punch-er* *n*

key-set *'kē-set* *n*: KEYBOARD 2

key signature *n*: the sharps or flats placed after a clef in music to indicate the key

key-stone *'kē-stōn* *n* 1: the wedge-shaped piece at the crown of an arch that locks the other pieces in place 2: something on which associated things depend for support (collective bargaining — the ~ of industrial democracy — A. E. Stevenson †1965)



key signatures

a about *** kitten *ar* further *a* back *ā* bake *ū* col. cart
ā out *ch* chun *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* ripe *i* life
j joke *j* sing *ō* flow *o* flaw *o* coin *th* than *th* thus
ū foot *u* foot *y* yet *yū* few *yu* furious *zh* vision

kinet- or kineto- *comb form* [Gk *kinētos* moving]: movement: motion (*kinetogenic*)

kinet-ic \kə-'net-ik, kī-' \ *adj* [Gk *kinētikos*, fr. *kinētos* moving, fr. *kinēin*] 1: of or relating to the motion of material bodies and the forces and energy associated therewith 2 a: ACTIVE, LIVELY b: DYNAMIC, ENERGIZING

kinetic art *n*: art (as sculpture or assemblage) having mechanical parts which can be set in motion (as by a motor) — **kinetic artist** *n*

kinetic energy *n*: energy associated with motion

kinet-ic-ist \kə-'net-ə-sist, kī-' \ *n* 1: a specialist in kinetics 2: one who works in kinetic art: **KINETIC ARTIST**

kinetic potential *n*: LAGRANGIAN

kin-etics \kə-'net-iks, kī-' \ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* 1 a: a branch of science that deals with the effects of forces upon the motions of material bodies or with changes in a physical or chemical system b: the rate of change in such a system 2: the mechanism by which a physical or chemical change is effected

kinetic theory *n*: either of two theories in physics based on the fact that the minute particles of a substance are in vigorous motion a: a theory that the particles of a gas move in straight lines with high average velocity, continually encounter one another and thus change their individual velocities and directions, and cause pressure by their impact against the walls of a container — called also *kinetic theory of gases* b: a theory that the temperature of a substance increases with an increase in either the average kinetic energy of the particles or the average potential energy of separation (as in fusion) of the particles or in both when heat is added — called also *kinetic theory of heat*

kin-et-ic \kī-'nə-tən, kī-' \ *n* [kinet- + -ic] a plant growth substance that increases mitosis and callus formation

kin-et-o-cho-re \kə-'net-ə-'kō(r), kī-, -'kō(r) \ *n* [kinet- + Gk *chōros* place]: CENTROMERE

kin-et-o-nu-cle-us \kə-'net-ə-'n(y)ū-'klē-əs, kī-' \ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *kinētos* + NL *nucleus*]: KINETOPLAST

kin-et-o-plast \kə-'net-ə-'plast, kī-' \ [ISV]: an extranuclear cell organelle esp. of trypanosomes that contains DNA and has some mitochondrial characteristics — **kin-et-o-plas-tic** \kə-'net-ə-'plast-ik \ *adj*

kin-et-o-scope \kə-'net-ə-'skōp, kī-' \ [fr. *Kinetoscope*, a trademark] a device for viewing through a magnifying lens a sequence of pictures on an endless band of film moved continuously over a light source and a rapidly rotating shutter that creates an illusion of motion

kin-et-o-some \-'sōm \ *n*: BASAL BODY

kin-folk \kīn-'fōk or kīn-fōlk \ *n pl*: RELATIVES

king \kīŋ \ [ME, fr. OE *cuning*; akin to OHG *kuning* king, OE *cyn* king] 1 a: a male monarch of a major territorial unit, esp. one who inherits his position and rules for life b: a paramount chief 2 cop: GOD, CHRIST 3: one that holds a preeminent position, esp.: a chief among competitors 4: the principal piece of each color in a set of chessmen having the power to move ordinarily one square in any direction and to capture opposing men but being obliged never to enter or remain in check 5: a playing card that is marked with a stylized figure of a king 6: a checker that has been crowned

king-bird \-'bɜrd \ *n*: any of various American tyrant flycatchers (genus *Tyrannus*)

king-bolt \-'bɒlt \ *n*: a vertical bolt by which the forward axle and wheels of a vehicle or the trucks of a railroad car are connected with the other parts

King Charles spaniel \kīŋ-'cháriz- \ *n* [Charles II of England]: a dog of a black and tan variety of the English toy spaniel

king cobra *n*: a large venomous elapid snake (*Naja hannah*) of southeastern Asia and the Philippines — called also *hamadryad*

king crab *n* 1: HORSESHOE CRAB 2: any of several very large crabs

king-craft \kīŋ-'kraft \ *n*: the art of governing as a king

king-cup \-'kɒp \ *n*: any of various buttercups

king-dom \kīŋ-'dɒm \ *n* 1 *archaic*: KINGSHIP 2: a politically organized community or major territorial unit having a monarchical form of government headed by a king or queen 3 often cap a: the eternal kingship of God b: the realm in which God's will is fulfilled 4 a: a realm or region in which something is dominant b: an area or sphere in which one holds a preeminent position 5: one of the three primary divisions into which natural objects are commonly classified — compare ANIMAL KINGDOM, MINERAL KINGDOM, PLANT KINGDOM

king-fish \kīŋ-'fɪʃ \ *n* 1 a: any of several marine croakers (family *Sciaenidae* and esp. genus *Menticirrhus*) b: any of various scrombroid fishes; esp.: CERO c: any of various marine percoid fishes (as of the family *Carangidae*) 2: an undisputed master in an area or group

king-fish-er \-'fɪʃ-ər \ *n*: any of numerous nonpasserine birds (family *Alcedinidae*) that are usu. crested and bright-colored with a short tail and a long stout sharp bill

King James Version \kīŋ-'jæmz- \ *n* [James I of England]: AUTHORIZED VERSION

king-let \kīŋ-'let \ *n* 1: a weak or petty king 2: any of several small birds (genus *Regulus*) that resemble warblers but have some of the habits of titmice

king-ly \kīŋ-'li \ *adj* **king-ly-er**, -est 1: having royal rank 2: of, relating to, or befitting a king 3: MONARCHICAL — **king-ly-ness** *n* — **king-ly adv**

king mackerel *n*: a cero (*Scomberomorus cavalla*) that is noted esp. as a fighting sport fish

king-mak-er \kīŋ-'mā-'kər \ *n*: one having great influence over the choice of candidates for political office

king of arms: an officer of arms of the highest rank

king-pin \kīŋ-'pin \ *n* 1: any of several bowling pins, as a: HEADPIN b: the number 5 pin 2: the chief person in a group or undertaking 3 a: KINGBOLT b: a pin connecting the two parts of a knuckle joint

king post *n*: a vertical member connecting the apex of a triangular truss (as of a roof) with the base

Kings \kīŋz \ *n pl but sing in constr* 1: either of two narrative and historical books of canonical Jewish and Protestant Scripture — see BIBLE table 2: any of four narrative and historical books in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament — see BIBLE table

King's Bench *n*: a division in the English superior courts system that hears civil and criminal cases

king's blue *n*: COBALT BLUE

King's Counsel *n*: a barrister selected to serve as counsel to the British crown

King's English *n*: standard, pure, or correct English speech or usage

king's evil *n*, often cap K&E [fr. the former belief that it could be healed by a king's touch]: SCROFULA

king-ship \kīŋ-'ʃɪp \ *n* 1: the position, office, or dignity of a king 2: the personality of a king: MAJESTY 3: government by a king

king-side \-'saɪd \ *n*: the side of a chessboard containing the file on which the king sits at the beginning of the game

king-size \-'saɪz or kīŋ-'saɪz \ *adj* 1: longer than the regular or standard size (as a cigarette) 2: unusually large 3 a: having dimensions of approximately 76 inches by 80 inches — used of a bed; compare FULL-SIZE, QUEEN-SIZE, TWIN-SIZE b: of a size that fits a king-size bed (~ sheets)

king snake *n*: any of numerous brightly marked colubrid snakes (genus *Lampropeltis*) of the southern and central U.S. that are voracious consumers of rodents

king's yellow *n*: arsenic trisulfide used as a pigment

kin-in \kī-'nən \ [Gk *kinēin* to move, stimulate + *-in* — more at *HEIGHT*] 1: any of various polypeptide hormones that are formed locally in the tissues and have their chief effect on smooth muscle 2: any of various plant growth factors that are related to adenine and play a part in fundamental growth processes

kin-in-o-gen \kī-'nɪn-ə-'jən \ *n*: an inactive precursor of a kinin — **kin-in-o-gen-ic** \kī-'nɪn-ə-'jən-ik \ *adj*

'kink \kīŋk \ [D, akin to MLG *kinke* kink] 1: a short tight twist or curl caused by a doubling or winding of something upon itself 2 a: a mental or physical peculiarity: ECCENTRICITY, QUIRK b: WHIM 3: a clever unusual way of doing something 4: a cramp in some part of the body 5: an imperfection likely to cause difficulties in the operation of something

2kink *vi*: to form a kink ~ *vt*: to make a kink in

kin-ka-jou \kīŋ-'kə-'jū \ [F, of Algonquian origin; akin to Ojibwa *qwingwage* wolverine] a slender nocturnal arboreal carnivorous mammal (*Potos caudivulvus*, family *Procyonidae*) of Central and So. America that is about three feet long and has a long prehensile tail, large lustrous eyes, and soft woolly yellowish brown fur

kin-ky \kīŋ-'kē \ *adj* **kin-ky-er**, -est [kīŋk + -y] 1: closely twisted or curled (~ hair) 2: FAR-OUT, OFFBEAT — **kin-ky-ness** *n*

kin-nik-kin-nick also **kin-nik-kin-ic** \kīn-'nɪk-'nɪk, 'kīn-'kə-' \ *n* [of Algonquian origin, akin to Natick *kinukkinuk* mixture]: a mixture of dried leaves and bark and sometimes tobacco smoked by the Indians and pioneers esp. in the Ohio valley; also: a plant (as a sumac or dogwood) used in it

-**kins** — see -**KIN**

kin-er-folk \kīŋz-'fōk \ *n pl*: RELATIVES

kin-ship \kīŋ-'ʃɪp \ *n*: the quality or state of being kin: RELATIONSHIP

kin-man \kīŋz-'mən \ *n*: RELATIVE, specif: a male relative

kin-woman \-'wʊm-ən \ *n*: a female relative

kin-ask \kīŋ-'æsk, kē-' \ [Turk *koşk*, fr. Per *kāshk* portico] 1: an open summerhouse or pavilion 2: a small light structure with one or more open sides used esp. as a newsstand or a telephone booth

Kiowa \kī-'wə, -wā, -wā \ *n pl* Kiowa or Kiowas 1: a member of an Amerindian people of Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas 2: the language of the Kiowa people

'kip \kīp \ [obs. D; akin to MLG *kip* bundle of hides]: a bundle of undressed hides of young or small animals, also: one of the hides

2kip *n* [kilo- + pound]: a unit of weight equal to 1000 pounds used to express deadweight load

3kip \kīp, 'gɪp \ *n pl* kip or kips [Thai] — see MONEY table

'kip-per \kīp-'ər \ [ME *kypre*, fr. OE *cypera*, akin to OE *coper* copper] 1: a male salmon or sea trout during or after the spawning season 2: a kippered herring or salmon

2kipper *vt* **kip-pered**; **kip-per-ing** \-'(ə-)rɪŋ \: to cure (split dressed fish) by salting and smoking

kir-giz \kī(r)-'gɛz, -n \ *n pl* Kirgiz or Kirgiz-ess [Kirgiz *Kyrgyz*] 1: a member of a people of Mongolian ancestry prop. with some Caucasian intermixture who inhabit chiefly the central Asian steppes 2: the Turkic language of the Kirgiz

kir-k \kī(r)-'k, 'kɔrk \ [ME (northern dial.), fr. ON *kirkja*, fr. OE *circe* — more at CHURCH] 1 chiefly Scot: CHURCH 2 cap: the national church of Scotland as distinguished from the Church of England or the Episcopal Church in Scotland

Kirk *abbr* Kirkudbrightshire

Kirman \kīr-'mən, kī(r)-'rən \ [Kirman, province in Iran]: a Persian carpet or rug characterized by elaborate fluid designs and soft colors

kir-mess \kīr-'məs, (k)kīr-'məs \ *var* of KERMIS

kirsch \kī(r)-'ʃɪʃ \ [G, short for *kirschwasser*, fr. *kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water]: a dry colorless brandy distilled from the fermented juice of the black morello cherry

kir-tle \kīr-'tl \ [ME *kirtel*, fr. OE *cirtel*, fr. (assumed) OE *curt* short, fr. L *curtus* shortened — more at SHEAR] 1: a tunic or coat worn by men esp. in the Middle Ages 2: a long gown or dress worn by women

kish-ke also **kish-ka** \kīʃ-'kə \ [Yiddish *kishke* gut, sausage, of Slavic origin, akin to Pol *kiszka* gut, sausage; akin to OE *hord* board]: beef or fowl casing stuffed (as with meat, flour, and spices) and cooked

syn KILL, SLAY, MURDER, ASSASSINATE, DISPATCH, EXECUTE *shared meaning element*: to deprive of life

kill *n* 1: an act or instance of killing 2: something killed as (1): an animal shot in a hunt (2): animals killed in a hunt, season, or particular period of time b: an enemy airplane, submarine, or ship destroyed by military action c: a return shot in a racket game that is too hard for an opponent to handle

kill *n*, often *cap* [D kill] CHANNEL CREEK — used chiefly in place names in Delaware and New York

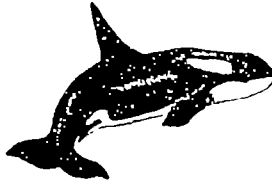
killdeer /'kil-di(ə)r/ *n*, pl **killdeer** or **killdeer** [imit]: a plover (*Charadrius vociferus* syn *Oxyechus vociferus*) of temperate No America characterized by a plaintive penetrating cry

killer /'kil-ər/ *n* 1: one that kills 2. KILLER WHALE

killer whale *n*: a carnivorous gregarious largely black whale (*Orcinus orca* syn *Orca orca*) 20 to 30 feet long

killick /'kil-ik/ *n* [origin unknown]: a small anchor; also: an anchor formed by a stone usu. enclosed by pieces of wood

killifish /'kil-i-fish/ *n* [**killie** (killifish) + **fish**] 1: any of numerous small oviparous fishes (family Cyprinodontidae) much used as bait and in mosquito control 2: TOPMINNOW



killer whale

kill /'kil-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the act of one that kills 2: KILL 2a 3: a sudden notable gain or profit

kill *adj* 1: that kills or relates to killing 2. highly amusing **kill-joy** /'kil-joi/ *n*. one who spoils the pleasure of others

kill off *vt*: to destroy in large numbers or totally (hunters killed the buffalo off rapidly until only a few were left)

kill /'kil/ *n*, [ME *kilne*, fr OE *clyn*, fr L *culina* kitchen, fr *coquere* to cook — more at COOK] an oven, furnace, or heated enclosure used for processing a substance by burning, firing, or drying

kill *vi*: to process in a kiln

kilo /'ki-ə/ *n*, pl **kilos** 1: KILOGRAM 2: KILOMETER

kilo — a conventional code word for the letter *k*

kilo- *comb form* [F, modif of Gk *chiloi* — more at MILE]: thousand (*kilometer*)

kilo-bar /'ki-ə-bär/ *n* [ISV]: a unit of pressure equal to 1000 bars

kilo-bit /'ki-ə-bit/ *n* [ISV]: 1000 bits

kilo-cal-orie /'ki-ə-kə-l(ə)-ri/ *n* [ISV]: CALORIE 1b

kilo-cu-rie /'ki-ə-kyu-(ə)-ri/ *n* [ISV]: 1000 curies

kilo-cyc-le /'ki-ə-si-kəl/ *n* [ISV]: 1000 cycles, esp: KILOHERTZ

kilo-gaus-s /'ki-ə-gaus/ *n* [ISV]: 1000 gauss

kilo-gram /'ki-ə-gram/ *n*, [F *kilogramme*, fr *kilo-* + *gramme* gram] 1: the basic metric unit of mass and weight equal to the mass of a platinum-iridium cylinder kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures near Paris and nearly equal to 1000 cubic centimeters of water at the temperature of its maximum density — see METRIC SYSTEM table 2: a unit of force equal to the weight of a kilogram mass under a gravitational attraction of 980 665 centimeters per second per second

kilogram-calorie *n*: CALORIE 1b

kilogram-meter *n*: the mks gravitational unit of work and energy equal to the work done by a kilogram force acting through a distance of one meter in the direction of the force: about 7 235 foot-pounds

kilo-hertz /'ki-ə-herts/ *n* [ISV]: 1000 hertz

kilo-liter /'ki-ə-lit-ər/ *n* [F *kilolitre*, fr *kilo-* + *litre* liter] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

kilo-m-eter /'kil-əm-ət-ər/ (not parallel with other metric-system compounds), /'ki-ə-met-ər/ [F *kilomètre*, fr *kilo-* + *metre* meter] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

kilo-oersted /'ki-ə-lō-ər-stəd/ *n* [ISV]: 1000 oersteds

kilo-par-sec /'ki-ə-pär-sək/ *n*: 1000 parsecs

kilo-rad /'ki-ə-rad/ *n* [ISV]: 1000 rads

kilo-ton /'ki-ə-tən/ *n* 1: 1000 tons 2: an explosive force equivalent to that of 1000 tons of TNT

kilo-volt /'ki-ə-volt/ *n* [ISV]: a unit of potential difference equal to 1000 volts

kilo-watt /'ki-ə-wat/ *n* [ISV]: 1000 watts

kilowatt-hour *n*: a unit of work or energy equal to that expended by one kilowatt in one hour

kilt /'kil/ *vb* [ME *kulten*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *kjalta* fold of a gathered skirt] *vt* 1 chiefly *dial*: to tuck up (as a skirt) 2: to equip with a kilt ~ *vi*: to move nimbly

kilt *n* 1: a knee-length pleated skirt usu. of tartan worn by men in Scotland and by Scottish regiments in the British armies 2: a garment that resembles a Scottish kilt

kiltier /'kil-ər/ *n* [origin unknown]: proper condition: ORDER (out of ~)

Kim-bun-du /'kim-'bun-(d)u/ *n*: a Bantu language of northern Angola

kimono /'ki-mō-nō also -'nō/ *n*, pl **-nos** [Jap. clothes] 1: a long robe with wide sleeves traditionally worn with a broad sash as an outer garment by the Japanese 2: a loose dressing gown worn chiefly by women

kin /'kin/ *n* [ME, fr OE *cyn*, akin to OHG *kin* *chunni* race, L *genus* birth, race, kind, Gk *genos*, L *gignere* to beget, Gk *gignesthai* to be born] 1: a group of persons of common ancestry: CLAN 2 a: one's relatives: KIN-DRED b: KINSMAN (he wasn't any ~ to you — Jean Stafford) 3 *archaic*: KINSHIP

kin *adj*: KINDRED, KINSHIP

kin *abbr* Kinross-shire

kin /'kan/ also **kins** /'kən/ *n* suffix [ME, fr MD *kin*, akin to OHG *-chin*, dim suffix]: little (catkin) (baby-kino 1



kimono 1

kin-a /'kē-nə/ *n* [native name in Papua New Guinea] — see MONEY table

kin-ase /'ki-nās-, -nāz/ *n* [ISV; fr *kinetic*]: an enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of phosphate groups from ATP or ADP to a substrate

kin *abbr* Kincardineshire

kind /'kind/ *n* [ME *kinde*, fr OE *cynd*; akin to OE *cyn* kin] 1 a *archaic*: NATURE b *archaic*: FAMILY, LINEAGE 2 *archaic*: MANNER 3: fundamental nature or quality: ESSENCE 4 a: a group united by common traits or interests: CATEGORY (biting insects with habits characteristic of their ~) b: a specific or recognized variety (what ~ of car do you drive) c: a doubtful or barely admissible member of a category (a ~ of gray) 5 a: goods or commodities as distinguished from money (payment in ~ rather than in cash) b: the equivalent of what has been offered or received *syn* see TYPE — all kinds of 1: MANY (likes all kinds of sports) 2: plenty of (has all kinds of time to get there)

kind *adj* 1 chiefly *dial*: AFFECTIONATE, LOVING 2 a: of a sympathetic nature: disposed to be helpful and solicitous b: of a forbearing nature: GENTLE c: arising from or characterized by sympathy or forbearance (a ~ act) 3: of a kind to give pleasure or relief: AGREEABLE

syn KIND, KINDLY, BENIGN, BENIGNANT *shared meaning element*: showing or having a gentle considerate nature **ant** unkind

kin-der-garten /'kin-dər(r)-gärt-, -gärd-/ *n* [G, fr. *kinder* children + *garten* garden]: a school or class for children usu. from four to six years old

kin-der-gart-nar /-gärt-nər/ *n* 1: a child attending or of an age to attend kindergarten 2: a teacher at a kindergarten

kind-hearted /'kind-'hərt-əd/ *adj*: marked by a sympathetic nature — **kind-heart-ed-ly** *adv* — **kind-heart-ed-ness** *n*

kindle /'kindl-/ *vb* **kindled**: **kindling** /-d(ɪ)lɪŋ, -d(ɪ)l-ɪŋ/ [ME *kindlen*, fr ON *kynda*, akin to OHG *kyntsal* fire] *vt* 1: to start (a fire) burning: LIGHT 2: to stir up: AROUSE 3: to cause to glow: ILLUMINATE ~ *vi* 1: to catch fire 2 a: to flare up b: to become animated 3: to become illuminated *syn* see LIGHT

— **kindler** /-d(ɪ)l-ər, -d(ɪ)l-ər/ *n*

kindle *vb* **kindled**: **kindling** [ME *kindlen*] *vt*: BEAR — used esp of a rabbit ~ *vi*: to bring forth young — used esp of a rabbit

kind-less /'kind-(d)ləs/ *adj* 1 obs: INHUMAN 2: DISAGREEABLE, UNCONGENIAL — **kind-less-ly** *adv*

kind-ness /'kind-(d)lənəs/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being kindly 2: a kindly deed

kind-ling /'kind-(d)lɪŋ, 'kind-lən/ *n*: easily combustible material for starting a fire

kind-ly /'kind-(d)lɪ/ *adj* **kind-lier**; **-est** 1 a obs: NATURAL b *archaic*: LAWFUL 2: of an agreeable or beneficial nature: PLEASANT (~ climate) 3: of a sympathetic or generous nature: FRIENDLY (~ men) *syn* see KIND **ant** unkindly, acrid (as of attitudes, comments)

kindly *adv* 1 a: in the normal way: NATURALLY (old wounds which had healed ~ — *Amer Mercury*) b: READILY (did not take ~ to suggestions) 2 a: in a kind manner: SYMPATHETICALLY b: as a gesture of goodwill (would take u ~ if you would put in a good word for the boy) c: in a gracious manner: COURTEOUSLY

kind-ness /'kind-(d)lənəs/ *n* 1: a kind deed: FAVOR 2 a: the quality or state of being kind b *archaic*: AFFECTION

kind of /'kind-(d)v/ *adv*: to a moderate degree: SOMEWHAT (it's kind of late to begin)

kind-red /'kind-dred/ *n* [ME, fr *kin* + OE *ræden* condition, fr *rædan* to advise, read] 1 a: a group of related individuals b: one's relatives 2: family relationship: KINSHIP

kindred *adj* 1: of a similar nature or character: LIKE 2: of the same ancestry *syn* see RELATED

kin- /'kin/ *archaic* pl of COW

kin-e-ma /'kin-ə-mə/ *Brit var* of CINEMA

kin-e-mat-ics /'kin-ə-mat-iks, 'ki-nə- / *n* pl but sing in constr [F *cinématique*, fr Gk *kinēmatōs*, *kinēma* motion — more at CINEMATOGRAPH] a branch of dynamics that deals with aspects of motion apart from considerations of mass and force — **kin-e-mat-ic** /-ik/ or **ki-ne-mat-ic** /-i-kəl/ *adj* — **kin-e-mat-ic-ally** /-i-k(ə)-lɪ/ *adv*

kin-es-cop-e /'kin-ə-skop, 'ki-nə- / [fr *Kinescope*, a trademark] 1: PICTURE TUBE 2: a motion picture made from an image on a picture tube

kin-es-cop-y /-skop-ē/ *adj*: **scop-ing**: to make a kinescope of

kin-es-ics /'ki-nē-siks, ki-, -ziks/ *n* pl but sing in constr [Gk *kinēsis* + E *-ics*] a systematic study of the relationship between nonlinguistic body motions (as blishes, shrugs, or eye movement) and communication

kin-ē-si-ol-og-y /'ki-nē-si-ol-ə-jē, ki-, -zē-/ *n* [Gk *kinēsis* motion] — the study of the principles of mechanics and anatomy in relation to human movement

kin-es-is /'ki-nē-sis, ki-, - / *n*, pl **ki-ne-ses** /-sēz/ [NL, fr Gk *kinēsis* motion]: a movement that lacks directional orientation and depends upon the intensity of stimulation

ki-ne-sis /'ki-nē-sis, /'ki- / *n* *comb form*, pl **ki-ne-ses** /-sēz/ [NL, fr Gk *kinēsis* motion, fr *kinēin* to move — more at HIGHT] — division (*karyokinesis*)

kin-es-the-sia /'ki-nēs-'thē-z(ē)-ə, 'ki-nēs-/ or **kin-es-the-sis** /-thē-sis/ *n*, pl **-thes-ias** or **-thes-es** /-sēz/ [NL, fr Gk *kinēin* + *aisthēsis* perception — more at ANESTHESIA]: a sense mediated by end organs located in muscles, tendons, and joints and stimulated by bodily movements and tensions, also: sensory experience derived from this sense — **kin-es-the-tic** /-thet-ik/ *adj* — **kin-es-the-tic-ally** /-i-k(ə)-lɪ/ *adv*

a abut * kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ô flaw ol coin th thun th thus
ü loot ū foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

Kislev \k'is-ləv/ *n* [Heb *Kislev*]: the 3d month of the civil year or the 9th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see MONTH table

kis-met \k'iz-met, -mät/ *n*, often *cap* [Turk, fr *Ar qismah* portion, lot]: FATE 1, 2a

kiss \k'is/ *vb* [ME *kissen*, fr. OE *cyssan*; akin to OHG *kussen* to kiss] *vi* 1: to touch with the lips esp. as a mark of affection or greeting 2: to touch gently or lightly (wind gently ~ing the trees) ~ *vi* 1: to salute or caress one another with the lips 2: to come in gentle contact — **kiss-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: kiss good-bye 2: LEAVE 2: to resign oneself to the loss of (you might as well kiss the money you loaned him good-bye)

kiss n 1: a caress with the lips 2: a gentle touch or contact 3 a: a small drop cookie made of meringue b: a bite-size piece of candy often wrapped in paper or foil

kiss-er \k'is-ər/ *n* 1: one that kisses 2 *slang* a: MOUTH b: FACE

kissing bug *n*: CONENOSE

kissing cousin *n*: a relative whom one knows well enough to kiss more or less formally upon meeting

kissing disease *n* [fr. the belief that it is frequently transmitted by kissing]: INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS

kiss of death [fr. the kiss with which Judas betrayed Jesus (Mk 14 44-45)]: an act or association ultimately causing ruin

kiss off *vi*: DISMISS (kisses the other performers off as mere amateurs)

kiss of peace: a ceremonial kiss, embrace, or handclasp used in Christian liturgies and esp. the Eucharist as a sign of fraternal unity

kist \k'ist/ *n* [ME *kiste*, fr. ON *kista* — more at CHEST] chiefly *dial*: CHEST

kit \k'it/ *n* [ME] 1 *dial Brit*: a wooden tub 2 a (1): a collection of articles usu. for personal use (a travel ~) (2): a set of tools or implements (a carpenter's ~) (3): a set of parts to be assembled (model-airplane ~) (4): a packaged collection of related material (convention ~) b: a container for any of such sets or collections 3: a group of persons or things — usu. used in the phrase *the whole kit and caboodle*

kit n [origin unknown]: a small narrow violin

kit n 1: KITTEN 2: a young or undersized fur-bearing animal, also: its pelt

kit bag *n* [k'it] 1: KNAPSACK 2: a traveling bag with sides that fasten at the top or open to the full width of the bag

kitch-en \k'ich-sən/ *n* [ME *kichene*, fr. OE *cyccene* akin to OHG *chuhhina* kitchen; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. LL *coquina*, fr. L *coquere* to cook — more at COOK] 1: a place (as a room) with cooking facilities 2: the personnel that prepares, cooks, and serves food

kitchen cabinet *n* 1: a cupboard with drawers and shelves for use in a kitchen 2: an informal group of advisers to the head of a government

kitch-en-ette \k'ich-ə-'net/ *n*: a small kitchen or an alcove containing cooking facilities

kitchen garden *n*: a garden in which vegetables are cultivated

kitchen midden *n*: a refuse heap, specif.: a mound marking the site of a primitive human habitation

kitchen police *n* 1: enlisted men detailed to assist the cooks in a military mess 2: the work of kitchen police

kitch-en-ware \k'ich-sən-,wə(ə)r, -wē(ə)r/ *n*: utensils and appliances for use in a kitchen

kite \k'it/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *cŷta*, akin to MHG *kūze* owl, Gk *goan* to lament] 1: any of various hawks (family Accipitridae) with long narrow wings, a deeply forked tail, and feet adapted for taking insects and small reptiles as prey 2: a person who preys on others 3: a light frame covered with paper or cloth, often provided with a balancing tail, and designed to be flown in the air at the end of a long string 4 a: ACCOMMODATION PAPER b: a check drawn against uncollected funds in a bank account or fraudulently raised before cashing 5 *pl*: the lightest and usu. the loftiest sails carried only in a light breeze

kite *vb* **kited**; **kiting** *vi* 1 a: to go in a rapid, carefree, or flighty manner b: to rise rapidly: SOAR (the prices of necessities continue to ~) 2: to get money or credit by a kite ~ *vi* 1: to cause to soar 2: to use (a kite) to get credit or money

kit fox *n* [k'it] 1 a: a small fox (*Vulpes velox*) of the plains of western N. America b: a fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico 2: the fur or pelt of a kit fox

kith \k'ith/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *cŷth*, fr. *cŷth* known — more at UNCOUTH]: familiar friends, neighbors, or relatives (~ and kin)

kiths \k'ith/ *vb* **kithed**; **kithing** [ME *kithen*, fr. OE *cŷthan*, fr. *cŷth* *vi*, chiefly Scot.: to make known ~ *vi*, chiefly Scot.: to become known

kitch \k'ich/ *n* [G]: artistic or literary material of low quality designed to appeal to current popular taste — **kitchy** \-ē/ *adj*

kitten \k'it-n/ *n* [ME *kittoun*, fr. (assumed) ONF *caton*, dim. of cat, fr. LL *cattus*]: a young cat, also: an immature individual of various other small mammals

kitten *vi* **kitten-ed**; **kitten-ing** \k'it-nig, -n-ŋ/ *vi*: to give birth to kittens

kittenish \k'it-nish, -n-ish/ *adj*: resembling a kitten, esp.: coyly playful — **kittenish-ly** *adv* — **kittenish-ness** *n*

kitt-wake \k'it-ē-,wāk/ *n* [imit.]: any of various gulls (genus *Rissa*) having the hind toe short or rudimentary

kitt-ly \k'it-lē/ *vi* **kittled**; **kittling** \k'it-lig, -l-ŋ/ [ME (northern dial.) *krytellen*] 1 chiefly Scot.: TICKLE 2 chiefly Scot.: PERPLEX

kittle *adj* 1 chiefly Scot.: SKITTISH b: APT c: CAPRICIOUS 2 chiefly Scot.: TICKLISH

kitty \k'it-ē/ *n*, *pl* **kitties**: CAT 1a, esp.: KITTEN

kitty *n*, *pl* **kitties** \k'itē/ 1: a fund in a poker game made up of contributions from each pot and used (as to pay expenses or buy refreshments) for the players 2: a sum of money or collection of goods made up of small contributions: POOL

kitty-corner or **kitty-cornered** *var* of CATERCORNER

klava \k'ē-və/ *n* [Hopit]: a Pueblo Indian ceremonial structure that is usu. round and partly underground

Kiwanis-ian \k'ə-wān-ē-ən/ *n* [Kiwanis (club)]: a member of a major national and international service club

klowl \k'ē-ŵə/ *n* [Maori, of imit. origin] 1: a flightless New Zealand bird (genus *Apteryx*) with rudimentary wings, stout legs, a long bill, and grayish brown hairlike plumage 2 *cap*: a native or resident of New Zealand — used as a nickname

KJV *abbr* King James Version
KKK *abbr* Ku Klux Klan
kl *abbr* kiloliter

Klamath weed \k'lam-əth-/ *n* [Klamath (river)]: a cosmopolitan yellow-flowered perennial St. John's-wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) that is often a noxious weed esp. in rangelands

Klan \k'lan/ *n* [(Ku Klux) Klan]: an organization of Ku Kluxers, also: a subordinate unit of such an organization — **Klon-ism** \-jz-əm/ *n* — **Klana-man** \k'lanz-mən/ *n*

klatch or **klatsch** \k'lach, 'klach/ *n* [G *klatsch* gossip]: a gathering characterized by informal conversation

Klax-on \k'lak-sən/ *trademark* — used for an electrically operated horn or warning signal

klebsiella \kleb-zē-'el-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Edwin Klebs †1913 G pathologist]: any of a genus (*Klebsiella*) of plump non-motile gram-negative frequently encapsulated bacterial rods

Kle-nex \k'lē-'nek-s/ *trademark* — used for a cleansing tissue

Klein bottle \k'lin-/ *n* [Felix Klein †1925 G mathematician]: a one-sided surface that is formed by passing the narrow end of a tapered tube through the side of the tube and flaring this end out to join the other end

klept \k'lept/ *n*, often *cap* [NGk *kleptēs*, lit., robber, fr. Gk *kleptēs*, fr. *kleptein* to steal]: a Greek belonging to one of several independent guerrilla communities formed after the Turkish conquest of Greece — **kleptic** \k'lept-ik/ *adj*, often *cap*

klept- or **klepto-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *kleptein* to steal, akin to Goth *hlifan* to steal, L *clepere*]: stealing: theft (*kleptomaniac*)

klep-to-ma-nia \klep-tə-'mā-nē-ə-, -nyə/ *n* [NL]: a persistent neurotic impulse to steal esp. without economic motive

klep-to-ma-niac \-nē-ək/ *n*: a person evidencing kleptomania

kleig eyes or **kleig eyes** \k'lēg-/ *n* *pl* (*kleig* or *kleig* (light))]: a condition marked by conjunctivitis and watering of the eyes resulting from excessive exposure to intense light

klieg light or **klieg light** [John H. Klieg †1959 & Anton T. Klieg †1927 German-born Am lighting experts]: a carbon arc lamp used in taking motion pictures

Klinefelter's syndrome \k'lin-'fel-təz-/ *n* [Harry F. Klinefelter †1912 Am physician]: an abnormal condition characterized by two X and one Y chromosomes and an infertile male phenotype with small testicles

kloof \k'loof/ *n* [Afrik] So Afr.: a deep glen: RAVINE

kludge \k'luj/ *n* [origin unknown]: a system and esp. a computer system made up of components that are poorly matched or were orig. intended for some other use

klutz \k'lotz/ *n* [Yiddish *klotz*, *klutz*, fr. G *klotz*, lit., wooden block, fr. MHG *kluz* lumpy mass]: a clumsy person — **klutzy** \-ē/ *adj*

klut-stron \k'lit-strən/ *n* [fr. *Klystron*, a trademark]: an electron tube in which bunching of electrons is produced by electric fields and which is used for the generation and amplification of ultrahigh-frequency current

km *abbr* kilometer

KMPS *abbr* kilometers per second

kn *abbr* knot

knack \nək/ *n* [ME *knak*] 1 a: a task requiring adroitness and dexterity b: a clever way of doing something c: TRICK, STRATAGEM 2: a special ready capacity that is hard to analyze or teach 3 *archaic*: an ingenious device; broadly: TOY KNICKKNACK *syn* see GIFT

knacker \nək-ər/ *n* [prob fr. E *dial*, saddle-maker] 1 *Brit*: a buyer of worn-out domestic animals or their carcasses for use as animal food or fertilizer 2 *Brit*: a buyer of old structures for their constituent materials — **knack-ery** \nək-ə-rē/ *n*

knap \nap/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *cnæp*, akin to OE *cnotha* knot] 1 chiefly *dial*: a crest of a hill: SUMMIT 2 chiefly *dial*: a small hill

knep *vi* **knapped**, **knapping** [ME *knappen*, of imit. origin] 1 *dial Brit*: RAP 2: to break with a quick blow; esp.: to shape (as flints) by breaking off pieces 3 *dial Brit*: SNAP CROP 4 *dial Brit*: CHATTER — **knapp-er** *n*

knapsack \nap-sək/ *n* [LG *knapsack* or D *knapsak*, fr. LG & D *knapp*, to make a snapping noise, eat & LG *sack* or D *sack* sack] 1: a bag (as of canvas or nylon) strapped on the back and used (as on a hike) for carrying supplies or personal belongings

knap-weed \-wēd/ *n* [ME *knapped*, fr. *knop* + *wēd* weed]: any of various weedy centaureas; esp.: a widely naturalized European perennial (*C. nigra*) with tough wiry stems and knobby heads of purple flowers

knave \nāv/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *cnafa*, akin to OHG *knabo* boy] 1 *archaic*: a boy servant b: a male servant c: a man of humble birth or position 2: a tricky deceitful fellow 3: JACK 6a



kiwi



kite 1

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake ä cat, cart
an out ch chin. e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

knocked down and is unable to rise and resume boxing within a specified time (2): **TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT** a: a blow that knocks out an opponent 2: something sensationally stinking or attractive — **knockout** *adj*

knock out \ˈaʊt/ *vi* 1: to produce roughly or hastily 2 a (1): to defeat (a boxing opponent) by a knockout (2): to make unconscious (the drug knocked him out) b: to make inoperative or useless (telephone communications were knocked out by the storm) 3: to tire out: EXHAUST (knocked themselves out with work) 4: to cause (an opposing pitcher) to be retired from a baseball game by a batting rally

knockout drops *n pl*: drops of a solution of a drug (as chloral hydrate) put into a drink and designed to produce unconsciousness or stupefaction

knock over *vi* 1 a (1): to strike to the ground: FELL (2): OVERWHELM (was knocked over by the news) b: ELIMINATE (knocked over every difficulty) 2 a: STEAL *esp*: HUACK (knocks over a truckload of merchandise — J B Martin) b: ROB (knocking over a bank) 3: to move strongly *esp* to admiration or applause (his perception really knocks me over)

knock up *vi* 1 *Brit*: ROUSE, SUMMON 2: to make pregnant **knock-wurst** or **knack-wurst** \ˈnæk-(j)wɜːst, -ˈvu(ə)rst, -ˈvʊ(h)t/ *n* [G Knackwurst, fr Knacken to crackle (of limit origin) + wurst] a: a short thick heavily seasoned sausage

knoll \ˈnɒl/ *n* [ME knol, fr OE cnoll; akin to ON knollr mountain-top, OE cnoalla knot] a: a small round hill: MOUND

knoll *vb* [ME knollen] *archaic*: KNEEL

knop \ˈnɒp/ *n* [ME, fr OE -cnoþa knob, akin to OE cnotha] a: usu. ornamental knob — **knopped** \ˈnɒpɪd/ *adj*

knot \ˈnɒt/ *n* [ME, fr OE cnota, akin to OHG knota knot, Lith knusti to press] 1 a: an interlacement of the parts of one or more flexible bodies forming a lump or knob b: the lump or knob so formed c: a tight constriction or the sense of constriction (his stomach was all in ~s) 2: something hard to solve: PROBLEM (a matter full of legal ~s) 3: a bond of union, *esp*: the marriage bond 4 a: a protuberant lump or swelling in tissue (a ~ in a gland) b: the base of a woody branch enclosed in the stem from which it arises, *also*: its section in lumber 5: a cluster of persons or things: GROUP 6: an ornamental bow of ribbon: COCKADE 7 a: a division of the log's line serving to measure a ship's speed b (1): one nautical mile per hour (2): one nautical mile

knot *vb* **knotted**, **knotting** *vi* 1: to tie in or with a knot 2: to form knots in 2: to unite closely or intricately: ENTANGLE ~ *vi*: to form knots — **knot-ter** *n*

knot *n pl* **knots** or **knot** [ME knoit] any of several sandpipers (genus *Calidris*) that breed in the Arctic and winter in temperate or warm parts of the New and Old World

knot-grass \ˈnɒt-ˈgræs/ *n* 1: a cosmopolitan weed (*Polygonum aviculare*) of the buckwheat family with jointed stems, prominent sheathing stipules, and minute flowers, *broadly*: any of several congeneric plants 2: any of several grasses with markedly jointed stems, *esp*: JOINT GRASS

knot-hole \ˈnɒt-ˈhɒl/ *n*: a hole in a board or tree trunk where a knot or branch has come out

knotted \ˈnɒtɪd/ *adj* 1: tied in or with a knot 2: full of knots: GNARLED 3: KNOTTY 4: ornamented with knots or knobs

knotty \ˈnɒti/ *adj* **knottier**, **-est**: marked by or full of knots; *esp*: so full of difficulties and complications as to be likely to defy solution *syn* see COMPLEX — **knot-tiness** *n*

knotty pine *n*: pine wood that has a decorative distribution of knots and is used *esp* for interior finish

knot-weed \ˈnɒt-ˈwiːd/ *n*: any of several herbs (genus *Polygonum*) of the buckwheat family with leaves and bracts jointed and having a very short petiole; *broadly*: POLYGONUM

knout \ˈnaʊt, ˈnɪt/ *n* [Russ knut, of Scand origin, akin to ON knútr knot, akin to OE cnotha] a whip for flogging criminals — **knout** *vi*

know \ˈnɒ/ *vb* **knew** \ˈnɪ(y)u/, **known** \ˈnɒn/, **knowing** [ME knowen, fr OE cndwan, akin to OHG bichdan to recognize, L gnoscere, noscere to come to know, Gk gignōskein] *vi* 1 a (1): to perceive directly: have direct cognition of (2): to have understanding (of importance) — *ing oneself* (3): to recognize the nature of: DISCERN b (1): to recognize as being the same as something previously known (2): to be acquainted or familiar with (3): to have experience of 2 a: to be aware of the truth or factuality of: be convinced or certain of b: to have a practical understanding (of ~s how to write) 3 *archaic*: to have sexual

intercourse with ~ *vi* 1: to have knowledge 2: to be or become cognizant — **know-able** \ˈnɒ-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **know-er** \ˈnɒ(-ə)r/ *n*

syn KNOW BELIEVE THINK *shared meaning element*: to hold something in one's mind as true or as being what it purports to be. These words are often used interchangeably with little thought of their basic signification but it is possible to employ them with discrimination so as to convey quite distinct ideas. In such use KNOW stresses assurance and implies a sound logical or factual basis; BELIEVE, too, stresses assurance but implies trust and faith (as in a higher power) as its basis, while THINK suggests probability rather than firm assurance and implies mental appraisal of pertinent circumstances as its basis. Thus, "I know he is telling the truth" implies such factual information in the hands of the speaker as fully confirms the questioned statement, "I believe he is telling the truth" can imply such knowledge of the character and personality of the one challenged as to inspire perfect trust, "I think he is telling the truth" implies no more than an acceptance of the probability of truthfulness in light of the circumstances (every man knows he must die, many men believe in an afterlife, some men think life is not worth living).

2 know *n*: KNOWLEDGE — in the know, in possession of confidential or otherwise exclusive knowledge or information

know-how \ˈnɒ-ˈhoʊ/ *n*: knowledge of how to do something smoothly and efficiently: EXPERTISE

1 know *ing* \ˈnɒ-ɪŋ/ *n*: ACQUAINTANCE, COGNIZANCE

2 knowing *adj* 1: having or reflecting knowledge, information, or intelligence 2: shrewdly and keenly alert ASTUTE 3: COGNITIVE 4: DELIBERATE (~ interference in the affairs of another)

syn see INTELLIGENT — **know-ingly** \-ɪŋ-ɪ/ *adv*

know-it-all \ˈnɒ-ɪt-əl/ *n*: one who claims to know everything: one who disdains advice — **know-it-all** *adj*

knowledge \ˈnɒl-ɪʃ/ *n* [ME knowle, fr knowlechen to acknowledge, irreg fr knowen] 1 *obs*: COGNIZANCE 2 a (1): the fact or condition of knowing something with familiarity gained through experience or association (2): acquaintance with or understanding of a science, art, or technique b (1): the fact or condition of being aware of something (2): the range of one's information or understanding (answered to the best of his ~) c: the fact or condition of apprehending truth or fact ~ COGNITION d: the fact or condition of having information or of being learned (a man of unusual ~) 3 *archaic*: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 4 a: the sum of what is known: the body of truth, information, and principles acquired by mankind b *archaic*: a branch of learning

syn KNOWLEDGE LEARNING ERUDITION SCHOLARSHIP *shared meaning element*: what is or can be known by an individual or by mankind *ant* ignorance

knowledge-able \ˈnɒl-ɪ-ə-bəl/ *adj*: having or exhibiting knowledge or intelligence, *KEEN* — **knowledge-ability** \ˈnɒl-ɪ-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **knowledge-able-ness** *n* — **knowledge-ably** \-bəl/ *adv*

known \ˈnɒn/ *adj*: generally recognized (a ~ authority on art)

know-nothing \ˈnɒ-nəθ-ɪŋ/ *n* 1 a. IGNORAMUS b. AGNOSTIC 2 *cap K & N*: a member of a 19th century secret American political organization hostile to the political influence of recent immigrants and Roman Catholics

know-nothing-ism \-ɪŋ-ɪz-əm/ *n* 1 *cap K & N*: the principles and policies of the Know-Nothings 2: the condition of knowing nothing or desiring to know nothing or the conviction that nothing can be known with certainty *esp* in religion or morality 3 *often cap K & N*: a mid-twentieth century political attitude characterized by anti-intellectualism, exaggerated patriotism, and fear of foreign subversive influences

knobby *var* of NUBBY

1 knuckle \ˈnʌk-əl/ *n* [ME knokel, akin to MHG knochel knuckle, OE cnotha knot] 1 a: the rounded prominence formed by the ends of the two adjacent bones at a joint — used *esp* of those at the joints of the fingers b: the joint of a knuckle 2: a cut of meat consisting of the tarsal or carpal joint with the adjoining flesh 3: something resembling a knuckle: as a (1): one of the joining parts of a hinge through which a pin or rivet passes (2): KNUCKLE JOINT b: the meeting of two surfaces at a sharp angle (as in a roof) c: a pivotal point 4 *pl*: a set of metal finger rings or guards attached to a transverse piece and worn over the front of the doubled fist for use as a weapon — called *also* brass knuckles

2 knuckle *vb* **knuckled**, **knuckling** \ˈnʌk(-ə-)lɪŋ/ *vi*: to place the knuckles on the ground in shooting a marble ~ *vi*: to press or rub with the knuckles

knuckle-ball \ˈnʌk-əl-bɒl/ *n*: a baseball pitch in which the ball is gripped with the knuckles or the tips of the fingers pressed against the top and thrown with little speed or spin — called *also* knuckler

knuckle-baller \ˈnʌk-əl-bɔːl-ər/ *n*: a pitcher who specializes in throwing knuckleballs

knuckle-bone \ˈnʌk-əl-ˈbɒn, ˈnʌk-əl-/ *n*: one of the bones forming a knuckle, *esp*: a metacarpal or metatarsal bone of a sheep formerly used in gaming or divination

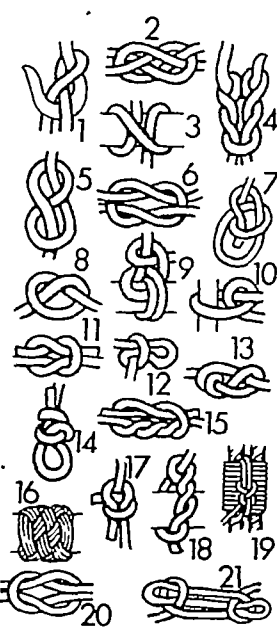
knuckle down *vi*: to apply oneself earnestly (let's knuckle down to business)

knuckle-duster \ˈnʌk-əl-ˈdʌs-tər/ *n*: KNUCKLE 4

knuckle-head \ˈnʌk-əl-ˈhed/ *n*: DUMBELL 2 — **knuckle-head-ed** \ˈnʌk-əl-ˈhed-əd/ *adj*

knuckle joint *n*: a hinge joint in which a projection with an eye on one piece enters a jaw between two corresponding projections with eyes on another piece and is retained by a pin or rivet

knuckle under *vi*: to give in: SUBMIT (refused to knuckle under to any dictatorship)



knots 1b 1 Blackwell hitch, 2 car-rick bend, 3 clove hitch, 4 cat's paw, 5 figure eight, 6 granny knot, 7 bowline, 8 overhand knot, 9 fisherman's bend, 10 half hitch, 11 reef knot, 12 slipknot, 13 stevedore knot, 14 true lover's knot, 15 surgeon's knot, 16 Turk's head, 17 sheet bend, 18 timber hitch, 19 seizing, 20 square knot, 21 sheepshank

a abut * kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
aš out ch chun e less ē easy q gift i trip i life
j joke g sug o flow o flaw oī coin th thin th this
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu funous zh vision



11 \el\ n, pl l's or la \elz\ often cap, often attrib
 1 a: the 12th letter of the English alphabet
 b: a graphic representation of this letter c:
 a speech counterpart of orthographic l 2:
 fifty — see NUMBER table 3: a graphic
 device for reproducing the letter l 4: one
 designated l esp as the 12th in order or class
 5: something shaped like the letter L; specif
 1: ELL 6: ELEVATED RAILROAD
 21 abbr, often cap 1 lady 2 lake 3 lambert
 4 land 5 late 6 Latin 7 left 8 [L libra]
 pound 9 liquid 10 lira, lire 11 liter 12

little 13 low

L symbol 1 inductance 2 Lagrangian

L prefix [ISV, fr. lev] 1 \le\ \le\, el, \el\ : levorotatory (l-tartaric acid) 2 \el, \el\ : having a similar configuration at a selected carbon atom to the configuration of levorotatory glyceraldehyde (l-fructose)

1a \la\ n [ME, fr. ML, fr. the syllable sung to this note in a medieval hymn to St. John the Baptist] : the 6th tone of the diatonic scale in solmization

2a \lo, \la\ interj [ME (northern dial), fr. OE lā] chiefly dial — used for emphasis or expressing surprise

1a abbr Louisiana

2a symbol lanthanum

LA abbr 1 law agent 2 Los Angeles 3 Louisiana

laa-ger \lag-ər\ n [obs. Afrk lager (now laer), fr. G] South Africa : CAMP; esp : an encampment protected by a circle of wagons or armored vehicles — laager vi

lab \lab\ n : LABORATORY

Lab abbr Labrador

lab-a-rum \lab-ə-rəm\ n [LL] : an imperial standard of the later Roman emperors resembling the vexillum, esp : the standard adopted by Constantine after his conversion to Christianity

lab-da-num \lab-də-nəm\ n [ML lapidum] : a soft dark fragrant bitter oleoresin derived from various rockroses (genus Cistus) and used in making perfumes

1a-bel \la-bəl\ n [ME, fr. MF] 1 archaic : BAND, FILLET; specif : one attached to a document to hold an appended seal 2 : a heraldic charge that consists of a narrow horizontal band with usu three pendants 3 a : a slip (as of paper or cloth) inscribed and affixed to something for identification or description b : written or printed matter accompanying an article to furnish identification or other information c : a descriptive or identifying word or phrase as (1) : EPITHET (2) : a word or phrase used with a dictionary definition to provide additional information d : material used in isotopic labeling 4 : a projecting molding by the sides and over the top of an opening 5 : an adhesive stamp (as for postage or revenue) 6. BRAND 4a as a : a brand of commercial recordings issued under a usu. trademarked name, also : a recording so issued b : the brand name of a retail store selling clothing, a clothing manufacturer, or a fashion designer

2a-bel vi la-belled or la-belled; la-beling or la-belling \la-b(-ə-)lɪŋ\ 1 a : to affix a label to b : to describe or designate with a label 2 a : to distinguish (an element or atom) by using a radioactive isotope or an isotope of unusual mass for tracing through chemical reactions or biological processes b : to distinguish (a compound or molecule) by introducing a labeled atom — la-bel-able \la-b(-ə-)lə-ə-bəl\ adj — la-bel-er \la-b(-ə-)lə-ər\ n
 la-bol-um \la-bəl-əm\ n, pl la-bel-las \la-b(-ə-)ləs\ [NL, fr. L, dim of labrum lip — more at LIP] 1 : the median member of the corolla of an orchid 2 : a terminal part of the labium or labrum of various insects — la-bel-late \la-b(-ə-)lə-ət\ adj

1a-bi-al \la-bi-əl\ adj [ML labialis, fr. L labium lip] 1 : of or relating to the lips or labia 2 : uttered with the participation of one or both lips (the ~ sounds \b\, \p\, and \m\ — la-bi-al-ly \la-bi-əl-i\ adv
 2a-bi-al n : a labial consonant
 la-bi-al-ize \la-bi-əl-ə-ɪz\ vi -lized; -lizing : to make labial : ROUND — la-bi-al-ization \la-bi-əl-ə-ɪz-ə-shən, -bɪ-ə-ɪz-ə-shən\ n
 la-bia ma-jor-a \la-bi-ə-mə-ˈjɔr-ə, -ˈjɔr-ə\ n pl [NL, lit., larger lips] : the outer fatty folds bounding the vulva
 la-bia mi-nor-a \la-bi-ə-mi-nɔr-ə, -ˈnɔr-ə\ n pl [NL, lit., smaller lips] : the inner highly vascular largely connective-tissue folds bounding the vulva

1a-bi-ate \la-bi-ət, -bɛ-ət\ adj [NL labiatus, fr. L labium] 1 : having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts projecting one over the other like lips (mints and the snapdragon are ~) 2 : of or relating to the mint family
 2a-bi-ate n : a plant of the mint family
 la-bile \la-bi-l, -bəl\ adj [F, fr. MF, prone to err, fr. LL labilis, fr. L labi to slip — more at SLEEP] 1 : readily open to change : PLASTIC 2 : readily or continually undergoing chemical, physical, or biological change or breakdown : UNSTABLE (a ~ mineral) — la-bil-ity \la-bi-l-i-ti\ n

labio-comb form [L labium] : labial and (labiodental)

la-bi-o-den-tal \la-bi-ə-dent-əl\ adj : uttered with the participation of the lip and teeth (the ~ sounds \f\ and \v\ — labiodental)

la-bi-o-vel-ar \la-bi-ə-vel-ər\ adj [ISV] : both labial and velar (the ~ sound \w\ — labiovelar)

la-bium \la-bi-əm\ n, pl la-bia \la-bi-ə\ [NL, fr. L, lip — more at LIP] 1 : any of the folds at the margin of the vulva — compare LABIA MAJORA, LABIA MINORA 2 : the lower lip of a labiate corolla 3 a : a lower mouthpart of an insect that is formed by the second pair of maxillae united in the middle line b : a liplike part of various invertebrates

1a-bor \la-bər\ n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L labor] 1 a : expenditure of physical or mental effort esp when difficult or compulsory b (1) : human activity that provides the goods or services in an economy (2) : the services performed by workers for wages as distinguished from those rendered by entrepreneurs for profits c : the physical activities involved in parturition, also : the period of such labor 2 : an act or process requiring labor : TASK 3 : a product of labor 4 a : an economic group comprising those who do manual labor

or work for wages b (1) : workers employed in an establishment (2) workers available for employment c : the organizations or officials representing groups of workers 5 usu Labour : the Labour party of the United Kingdom or of another nation of the British Commonwealth syn see WORK

2a-bor vb la-bored; la-bor-ing \-b(-ə-)nɪŋ\ vi 1 : to exert one's powers of body or mind esp. with painful or strenuous effort : WORK 2 : to move with great effort (a fat man ~ing up the stairs) 3 : to be in the labor of giving birth 4 : to suffer from some disadvantage or distress (~ under a delusion) 5 of a ship : to pitch or roll heavily ~ vi 1 archaic a : to spend labor on or produce by labor b : to strive to effect or achieve 2 : to treat or work out in often laborious detail (~ the obvious) 3 : BURDEN, DISTRESS 4 : to cause to labor — la-bor-er \-bər-ər, -brɔr-ər\ n

3a-bor adj 1 : of or relating to labor 2 cap : of, relating to, or constituting a political party held to represent the interests of workmen or characterized by a membership in which organized labor groups predominate

lab-o-ra-to-ry \la-b(-ə-)rə-tōr-ē, -tōr-, Brit usu la-ˈbɔr-ə-t(ə)-rɪ\ n, pl -ries often attrib [ML laboratorium, fr. L laboratus, pp. of laborare to labor, fr. labor] 1 : a place equipped for experimental study in a science or for testing and analysis; broadly : a place providing opportunity for experimentation, observation, or practice in a field of study 2 : an academic period set aside for laboratory work

labor camp n 1 : a penal colony where forced labor is performed 2 : a camp for migratory laborers

Labor Day n : a day set aside for special recognition of the workman, as a : the first Monday in September observed in the U.S. and Canada as a legal holiday b : May 1 in many countries

la-bored adj 1 : produced or performed with labor 2 : bearing marks of labor and effort, esp : lacking ease of expression (a ~ speech)

la-bo-ri-ous \la-bōr-ē-əs, -būr-ē\ adj 1 : devoted to labor : INDUSTRIOUS 2 : involving or characterized by hard or toilsome effort : LABORED — la-bo-ri-ous-ly adv — la-bo-ri-ous-ness n

la-bor-ite \la-bər-ɪt\ n 1 : a member of a group favoring the interests of labor 2 cap a : a member of a political party devoted chiefly to the interests of labor b usu La-bour-ite : a member of the British Labour party

la-bor-sav-ing \la-bər-ˈsā-vɪŋ\ adj : adapted to replace or decrease human and esp manual labor

labor union n : an organization of workers formed for the purpose of advancing its members' interests in respect to wages, benefits, and working conditions

la-bour chiefly Brit var of LABOR

lab-ra-dor-ite \la-br-ə-dōr-ɪt\ n [Labrador peninsula, Canada] : a triclinic feldspar showing a play of several colors

Lab-ra-dor retriev-er \la-br-ə-dōr-ər\ n [Labrador, Newfoundland] : a retriever largely developed in England from stock originating in Newfoundland and characterized by a short dense usu black coat and notable breadth of head and chest — called also Labrador

la-bret \la-brət\ n [L labrum] : an ornament worn in a perforation of the lip

la-brum \la-brəm\ n [NL, fr. L, lip, edge — more at LIP] : an upper or anterior mouthpart of an arthropod consisting of a single median piece in front of or above the mandibles

la-bur-num \la-bər-nəm\ n [NL, genus name, fr. L. laburnum] : any of a small genus (Laburnum) of poisonous Eurasian leguminous shrubs and trees with pendulous racemes of bright yellow flowers, esp : an ornamental tree (L. anagyroides) often cultivated for Easter decoration

laby-rinth \la-b-ə-rɪn(t)h, -rən(t)h\ n [ME laborintus, fr. L labyrinthus, fr. Gk labyrinthos] 1 a : a place constructed of or full of intricate passageways and blind alleys b : a maze (as in a garden) formed by paths separated by high hedges 2 : something extremely complex or tortuous in structure, arrangement, or character : INTRICACY, PERPLEXITY (a ~ of swamps and channels) (guided them through the ~ of city life — Paul Blanchard) 3 : a tortuous anatomical structure, esp : the internal ear or its bony or membranous part

laby-rin-thi-an \la-b-ə-rɪn(t)-thē-ən\ adj : LABYRINTHINE
 laby-rin-thine \-rɪn(t)-thən, -rɪn-,thɪn-, -thēn\ adj 1 : of, relating to, or resembling a labyrinth : INTRICATE, INVOLVED 2 : of, relating to, affecting, or originating in the internal ear (human ~ lesions)

1lac \lak\ n [Per lak & Hindi lākḥ, fr. Skt lākṣ] : a resinous substance secreted by a scale insect (Laccifer lacca) and used chiefly in the form of shellac

2lac var of LAKH

lac-co-lith \lak-ə-lɪth\ n [Gk lakkos cistern + E -lith] : a mass of igneous rock that is intruded between sedimentary beds and produces a domical bulging of the overlying strata

1lace \las\ n [ME, fr. OF laz, fr. L laqueus snare — more at DE-LIGHT] 1 : a cord or string used for drawing together two edges (as of a garment or a shoe) 2 : an ornamental braid for trimming coats or uniforms 3 : an openwork usu. figured fabric made of thread or yarn and used for trimmings, household coverings, and entire garments — laced \lāst\ adj — lace-less \la-si-ləs\ adj — lace-like \la-si-lɪk\ adj

2lace vb laced; lac-ing [ME lacen, fr. OF lacier, fr. L laqueare to ensnare, fr. laqueus] vi 1 : to draw together the edges of by or as if by a lace passed through eyelets 2 : to draw or pass (as a lace) through something (as eyelets) 3 : to confine or compress by tightening laces esp of a corset 4 a : to adorn with or as if with lace b : to mark with streaks of color 5 : BEAT, LASH 6 a : to add a dash of an alcoholic liquor to b : to give savor or zest to ~ vi : to admit of being tied or fastened with a lace — lace-r n

lace-curtain adj : copying middle-class attributes : aspiring to middle-class standing

1lac-er-ate \las-ə-rət, -rāt\ or lac-er-ated \-rāt-əd\ adj 1 a : TORN, MANIPLED b : extremely harrowed or distracted 2 : having the edges deeply and irregularly cut (a ~ petal)

kryp-ton \ˈkrip-tən\ *n* [Gk, neut of *kryptos* hidden — more at *CRYPT*] : a colorless relatively inert gaseous element found in air at about one volume per million and used esp. in electric lamps — see **ELEMENT** table

KS abbr Kansas

Ka-ha-tri-ya \kə-ˈʃhə-trē-(y)ə, ˈchə- \ *n* [Skt *kaṣṭriya*] : a Hindu of an upper caste traditionally assigned to governing and military occupations

kt abbr 1 karat 2 knight

Ku-che-an \kü-ˈchē-ən\ *n* [*Kuche*, *Kucha*, Sinkiang, China] : **TO-CHARIANS**

ku-chen \kü-kən, -kən\ *n*, *pl* *küchen* [G, cake, fr OHG *kuocho* — more at **CAKE**] : any of various coffee cakes made from sweet yeast dough

ku-do \ˈk(y)üd-(j)ō\ *n*, *pl* *kudos* [back-formation fr *kudos* (taken as a *pl*)] 1 : AWARD, HONOR (a score of honorary degrees and other ~s — *Time*) 2 : COMPLIMENT PRAISE (to all three should go some kind of special ~ for refusing to succumb — *Al Hine*)

ku-dos \ˈk(y)ü-dəs, -dōs\ *n* [Gk *kydos*; akin to Gk *akouein* to hear — more at **HEAR**] : fame and renown resulting from an act or achievement : **PRESTIGE**

ku-du \ˈkü-d(j)ü\ *n* [Afrk *koe-doe*] : a large grayish brown African antelope (*Strepsiceros strepsiceros*) with large annulated spirally twisted horns

kud-zu \ˈkud-(j)ü\ *n* [Jap *kuzu*] : a prostrate Asiatic leguminous vine (*Pueraria thunbergiana*) used widely for hay and forage and for erosion control

Ku Klux-er \ˈk(y)ü-klōk-sər also ˈklü- \ *n* : a member of the Ku Klux Klan — **Ku Klux-ism** \-klōk-siz-əm\ *n*

Ku Klux Klan \ˈk(y)ü-klōks-ˈklan also ˈklü- \ *n* 1 : a post-Civil War secret society advocating white supremacy 2 : a 20th-century secret fraternal group held to confine its membership to American-born white Christians

ku-lak \ˈk(y)ü-lak, -lak, ˈk(y)ü- \ *n* [Russ, lit, fist] 1 : a prosperous or wealthy peasant farmer in 19th century Russia 2 : a farmer characterized by Communists as having excessive wealth

kul-tur \kü-lˈtu(ə)r\ *n*, often *cap* [G, fr. L *cultura* culture] 1 : **CULTURE** 2 : culture emphasizing practical efficiency and individual subordination to the state 3 : German culture held to be superior esp. by militant Nazi and Hohenzollern expansionists

Kul-tur-kampf \ˈkām(p)f\ *n* [G, fr *kultur* + *kampf* conflict] : conflict between civil government and religious authorities esp. over control of education and church appointments

küm-mel \ˈkim-əl\ *n* [G, lit, caraway seed, fr OHG *kumin* cumin] : a colorless aromatic liqueur flavored principally with caraway seeds

kum-quat \ˈkəm-kwät\ *n* [Chin (Cant) *kam kwat*, fr *kam* gold + *kwat* orange] : any of several small citrus fruits with sweet spongy rind and somewhat acid pulp that are used chiefly for preserves.

kunz-ite \ˈkūn(t)-sīt\ *n* [G. F. Kunz †1932 Am gem expert] : a spodumene that occurs in pinkish lilac crystals and is used as a gem

Kurd \ˈku(ə)rɪd, ˈkərd\ *n* : a member of a pastoral and agricultural



kudu

people who inhabit a plateau region in adjoining parts of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria and in the Armenian and Azerbaïdzhani sectors of the Soviet Caucasus — **Kurdish** \-ish\ *adj*

Kurdish *n* : the Iranian language of the Kurds

Kur-di-stan \kurd-ə-ˈstæn, ˈkərd- \ *n* [*Kurdistan*, Asia] : an oriental rug woven by the Kurds and noted for fine colors and durability

kur-gan \ku(ə)r-ˈgæn, -ˈgæn\ *n* [Russ, of Turkic origin, akin to Turk *kurgan* fortress, castle] : a burial mound of eastern Europe or Siberia

kur-ra-jong \ˈkər-ə-jōŋ, ˈkə-rə-, -jāŋ\ *n* [native name in Australia] : any of several Australian trees or shrubs (family *Seraculaceae*) having strong bast fiber used by Australian aborigines. *esp* : a widely planted shelter and forage tree (*Brachychiton populneum*)

kur-to-sis \ˈk(ə)r-ˈtō-səs\ *n* [Gk *kyrtōsis* convexity, fr *kyrtos* convex, akin to L *curvus* curved — more at **CROWN**] : the peakedness or flatness of the graph of a frequency distribution *esp* as determining the concentration of values near the mean as compared with the normal distribution

ku-ru \ˈku(ə)r-(j)ü\ *n* [native name in New Guinea, lit, trembling] : a fatal disease of the nervous system that occurs among tribesmen in eastern New Guinea

ku-rus \kə-ˈrʊsh\ *n*, *pl* *kurus* [Turk *kurus*] : the Turkish piaster

kw abbr kilovolt

kw abbr kilowatt

kwā \ˈkwā\ *n* : a branch of the Niger-Congo language family that is spoken along the African coast and a short distance inland from Liberia to Nigeria

kwā-cha \ˈkwāch-ə\ *n*, *pl* *kwacha* [native name in Zambia, lit, dawn] — see **MONEY** table

kwāsh-ī-er \ˈkwāsh-ē-ər-kər, -or-(kə)ər\ *n* [native name in Ghana, lit, red boy] : severe malnutrition in infants and children that is caused by a diet high in carbohydrate and low in protein

kwir or **kwh** abbr kilowatt-hour

KWIC \ˈkwik\ *n* [keyword in context] : a computer-generated index alphabetized on a keyword that appears within a portion of its context

KWOC \ˈkwäk\ *n* [keyword out of context] : a computer-generated index in which the keyword is followed by its context

Ky or **KY** abbr Kentucky

ky-ack \ˈki-ak\ *n* [origin unknown] : a pack-sack to be swung on either side of a pack-saddle

ky-a-nite \ˈki-ə-nīt\ *n* [G *zyanit* fr Gk *kyanos* dark blue enamel, lapis lazuli] : an aluminum silicate Al_2SiO_5 that occurs usu. in blue thin-bladed triclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates and is sometimes used as a gemstone

kyat \ˈchät\ *n* [Burmese] — see **MONEY** table

ky-mo-graph \ˈki-mə-gram\ *n* [ISV] : a record made by a kymograph

ky-mo-graph \-gräf\ *n* [Gk *kyma* wave + ISV *-graph* — more at **CYME**] : a device which graphically records motion or pressure (as of blood) — **ky-mo-graphic** \ˈki-mə-ˈgräf-ik\ *adj*

Kymric var of **CYMRIC**

ky-pho-sis \ˈki-fə-sis\ *n* [NL, fr Gk *kyphōsis*, fr *kyphos* hump-backed, akin to OE *heah* high] : abnormal backward curvature of the spine — **ky-photic** \-fä-tik\ *adj*

ky-rle \ˈkir-ē-ä\ *n*, often *cap* [NL, fr LL *kyrie eleison*, transliteration of Gk *kyrie eleison* Lord, have mercy] : a short liturgical prayer that begins with or consists of the words "Lord, have mercy"

ky-rle elei-sion \ˈkir-ē-ä-ə-ˈlä-(ə)-sän, -(ə)-sən also ˈkir-ē-ä-ˈlä- \ *n*, often *cap* K & E : **KYRIE**

kyte \ˈkit\ *n* [prob fr LG *kūt* bowel] chiefly Scot : **STOMACH, BELLY**

kythe var of **KITHE**

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw oi coin th thin th thus
ü foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

having the courtesy title of *lord* and used as a courtesy title for the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl b: a female member of an order of knighthood — compare *DAME*

lady beetle *n*: *LADYBUG*

la-dy-bird \lād-ē-bōrd/ *n*: *LADYBUG*

la-dy-bug \lād-ē-bog/ *n* [Our Lady, the Virgin Mary]: any of numerous small nearly hemispherical often brightly colored beetles (family Coccinellidae) of temperate and tropical regions that use, feed both as larvae and adults on other insects

lady chapel *n*, often *cap* *L&C*: a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary

Lady Day *n*: the feast of the Annunciation

la-dy-finger \lād-ē-fīng-gər/ *n*: a small finger-shaped sponge cake

la-dy-fish \lād-ē-fīsh/ *n* 1: *BONEFISH* 2:

a large silvery food and sport fish (*Siloposaurus*) that resembles a herring but is related to the tarpon

la-dy-in-waiting \lād-ē-in-wāit-īng/ *n*, pl *ladies-in-waiting*: a lady of a queen's or a princess's household appointed to wait on her

la-dy-kin \lād-ē-kən/ *n*: a little lady

la-dy-like \lād-ē-līk/ *adj* 1: resembling a lady in appearance or manners 2: becoming or suitable to a lady 3 *a*: feeling or showing too much concern about elegance or propriety (embarrassment at not being the wife of a real doctor — Lewis Voller) b: lacking in strength, force, or virility

la-dy-love \lād-ē-lav, lād-ē-/ *n*: SWEETHEART, MISTRESS

lady of the house: the chief female in a household

Lady of the Lake: *VIVIAN*

la-dy-e-ear-drop \lād-ē-zī(ə)-drāp/ *n*: any of several plants (as a fuchsia or bleeding heart) with flowers resembling eardrops — called also *ladies-eardrops*

la-dy-ship \lād-ē-shīp/ *n*: the condition of being a lady; rank of lady — used as a title for a woman having the rank of lady (her *Ladyship* is not at home) (if your *Ladyship* please)

lady's slipper \lād-ē(z)-shīp-ər/ *n*: any of several No American temperate-zone orchids (as of the genus *Cypripedium*) having flowers whose shape suggests a slipper — called also *lady slipper*

la-dy-a-mock \lād-ē(z)-amək/ *n*: CUCKOO-
FLOWER 1

lady's thumb *n*: a widely distributed weedy annual herb (*Polygonum persicaria*) that has large lanceolate leaves often with a blackish blotch suggesting a thumbprint

La-tes \lā-rt-ēz/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Laertes*]: 1: the father of Odysseus in Greek legend 2: the son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*

La-tar-er Sunday \lā-tār-ē-, -tar-ē-/ *n* [L *laetare*, sing imper of *laetari* to rejoice]: the fourth Sunday in Lent

LaF *abbr* Louisiana French

lag \lag/ *vb* lagged; lag-ging [prob of Scand origin, akin to Norw *lagga* to go slowly] *vi* 1 *a*: to stay or fall behind: LINGER, LOITER b: to move, function, or develop with comparative slowness c: to become retarded in attaining maximum value 2: to slacken or weaken gradually: FLAG 3: to toss or roll a marble toward a line or a cue ball toward the head cushion to determine order of play ~ *vi* 1: to lag behind (current that ~s the voltage) 2: to pitch or shoot (as a coin or marble) at a mark — lag-*er* *n*

lag *n* 1: one that lags or is last 2 *a*: the act or the condition of lagging b: comparative slowness or retardation c (1): an amount of lagging or the time during which lagging continues (2): a space of time esp between related events or phenomena: INTERVAL 3: the action of lagging for opening shot (as in marbles or billiards)

lag adj: LAST, HINDMOST

lag vi lagged; lag-ging [origin unknown] 1 *slang*: to transport for crime or send to jail 2 *slang*: ARREST

lag *n* 1 *slang* *a*: a person transported for crime b: CONVICT c: an ex-convict 2 *slang*: a jail sentence: STRETCH

lag *n* [prob of Scand origin, akin to ON *lagg* rim of a barrel] 1: a barrel stave 2: a stave, slat, or strip (as of wood or asbestos) forming part of a covering for a cylindrical object

lag vi lagged; lag-ging: to cover or provide with lags

lag-an \lag-ən/ also **lag-and** \-ənd/ *n* [MF *lagan* or ML *laganum* debris washed up from the sea]: goods thrown into the sea with a buoy attached so that they may be found again

Lag b'Omer \lag-bō-mar, lag-bā-bō-/ *n* (Heb, 33d in omer) a Jewish holiday falling on the 33d day of the omer and commemorating the heroism of Bar Cocheba and Akiba

lager \lag-ər/ *n* [G *lagerbier* beer made for storage, fr *lager* store-house + *bier* beer]: a beer brewed by slow fermentation and stored in refrigerated cellars for maturing

lag-gard \lag-ərd/ *adj*: lagging or tending to lag: DILATORY — lag-gard-ly *adv* or *adj* — lag-gard-ness *n*

laggard *n*: one that lags or lingers, esp: a security whose price has lagged for no obvious reason behind the average of its group or of the market

lag-ging \lag-īng/ *n*: a lag or material used for making lags as a material for thermal insulation esp around a cylindrical object

planking used esp. for preventing cave-ins in earthwork or for supporting an arch during construction

la-gniappe \lan-yap, lan-/ *n* [AmerF, fr. AmerSp *la ñapa* the lagniappe] a small gift given a customer by a merchant at the time of a purchase, broadly: something given or obtained gratuitously or by way of good measure

lago-morph \lag-ə-mōrf/ *n* [deriv of Gk *lagos* hare + *morphē* form]: any of an order (Lagomorpha) of gnawing mammals having two pairs of incisors in the upper jaw one behind the other and



ladybug



lady's slipper

comprising the rabbits, hares, and pikas — **lago-morphic** \lag-ə-mōr-fīk/ *adj* — **lago-mor-phous** \lag-ə-mōr-fē-/ *adj*

la-go-on \lā-gūn/ *n* [F & It, F *lagune*, fr. It *laguna*, fr. L *lacuna* pit, pool, fr *lacus* lake] 1: a shallow sound, channel, or pond near or communicating with a larger body of water 2: a shallow artificial pool or pond (as for the processing of sewage or storage of a liquid) — **la-go-on-al** \lā-gūn-əl/ *adj*

La-grang-ian \lā-grān-jē-ən, -grā-zhē-/ *n* (Joseph Louis Lagrange): a function that describes the state of a dynamic system in terms of position coordinates and their time derivatives and that is equal to the difference between the potential energy and kinetic energy — called also *kinetic potential*; compare *HAMILTONIAN*

la-guna \lā-gūn-ə/ *n* [Sp, fr. L *lacuna*]: a small lake or pond

Lahn-də \lān-də/ *n*: an Indic language of West Punjab

la-la \lā-lā/ or **la-le** \lā-lē/ *adj* [LL *laicus*, fr. LGk *laikos*, fr. Gk, of the people, fr. *laos* people]: of or relating to the laity: SECULAR — **la-le** *n* — **la-la-ly** \lā-lā-lē/ *adv*

la-licism \lā-lī-siz-əm/ *n*: a political system characterized by the exclusion of ecclesiastical control and influence

la-licize \lā-lī-zīz/ *vi* **la-lic-ized**; **la-lic-izing** 1: to reduce to lay status 2: to put under the direction of or open to laymen — **la-lic-iza-tion** \lā-lī-zā-shən/ *n*

laid *past* of *LAY*

laid paper \lād-pə-/ *n*: paper watermarked with fine lines running across the grain — compare *WOVE PAPER*

laigh \lāik/ *Scot* var of *LOW*

lain *past* part of *LIE*

lair \lā(ə)r, lē(ə)r/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *leger*, akin to OHG *legar* bed, OE *leggan* to lie — more at *LIE*] 1 *dial* *Brit*: a resting or sleeping place: BED 2 *a*: the resting or living place of a wild animal

la-ir *b*: a refuge or place for hiding

lair *vb* [Sc *lair* (mire)] *vi*, chiefly *Scot*: to cause to sink in mire ~ *vi*, chiefly *Scot*: WALLOW

laird \lā(ə)rɔd, lē(ə)rɔd/ *n* [ME (northern dial.) *lord*, *lord* *lord* *Scot*]: a landed proprietor — **laird-ly** \lā(ə)-lē/ *adj*

lais-er-faire \lē-sā-fāir/ *fr* var of *LAISSEZ-FAIRE*

lais-er-faire \lē-sā-fāir/ *fr*, *lais-er-faire* \lē-sā-fāir/ *n* [F *laissez faire*, imper of *laisser faire* to let (people) do (as they choose)] 1: a doctrine opposing governmental interference in economic affairs beyond the minimum necessary for the maintenance of peace and property rights 2: a philosophy or practice characterized by a usu deliberate abstention from direction or interference esp with individual freedom of choice and action — **laissez-faire** *adj*

lais-er-passer \lē-pā-sā-/ *n* [F, fr. *laissez passer* let (someone) pass]: PERMIT, PASS

lai-tance \lā-tāns/ *n* [F, fr. *lait* milk, fr. L *lact-*, *lac* — more at *GALAXY*]: an accumulation of fine particles on the surface of fresh concrete due to an upward movement of water (as when excessive mixing water is used)

la-ity \lā-ē-tē-/ *n* [*lay*] 1: the people of a religious faith as distinguished from its clergy 2: the mass of the people as distinguished from those of a particular profession or those specially skilled

La-ius \lā-(y)-əs, lā-(s)-/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Laïos*]: a king of Thebes slain by his son Oedipus in fulfillment of an oracle

lake \lak/ *n*, often *artib* [ME, fr. OF *lac* lake, fr. L *lacus*; akin to OE *lagu* sea, Gk *lakkas* pond]: a considerable inland body of standing water; also: a pool of other liquid (as lava, oil, or pitch)

lake *n* [F *laque* lac, fr. OProv *laic*, fr. Ar *lak* — more at *LACQUER*] 1 *a*: a purplish red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal b:

any of numerous usu. bright translucent organic pigments composed essentially of a soluble dye absorbed on or combined with an inorganic carrier 2: CARMINE 2 — **lake** \lā-kē/ *adj*

lake *vb* **laked**; **lak-ing** *vi* *of blood*: to alter so that the hemoglobin is dissolved in the plasma ~ *vi*: to cause (blood) to lake

lake dweller *n*: one that lives in a lake dwelling

lake dwelling *n*: a dwelling built on piles in a lake; *specif*: one built in prehistoric times

lake-front \lak-frənt/ *n*: land, land with buildings, or a section of a town fronting or abutting on a lake

lake herring *n*: a cisco (*Coregonus artedii*) found from Lake Memphremagog to Lake Superior and northward and important as a commercial food fish, broadly: CISCO

Lake-land terrier \lā-klan(d)-, -klan(d)-/ *n* [Lakeland, England] 1: any of an English breed of rather small harsh-coated straight-legged terriers

lak-er \lak-ər/ *n*: one associated with a lake; esp: a fish living in or taken from a lake

lake-shore \-shō(ə)r, -shō(ə)-/ *n*: the shore of a lake; also: LAKE-FRONT

lake-side \-sīd/ *n*: LAKEFRONT

lake trout *n*: any of various salmon and trout found in lakes, esp: a large dark No American char (*Salvelinus namaycush*) that is an important commercial food fish in northern lakes

lakh \lak, lak/ *n* [Hindi *lakh*] 1: one hundred thousand (50 ~s of rupees) 2: a great number — **lakh** *adj*

la-lia \lā-lē-/ *n* *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *lalia* chatter, fr. *lalein* to chat]: speech disorder (of a specified type) (echolalia)

la-land \lā-land/ or **la-land** \-lənd/ *Scot* var of *LOWLAND*

La-lans \lā-lən-/ *n*: Scots as spoken in the southern and eastern part of Scotland

Lolly \lōl-ē/ *trademark* — used for a concrete-filled cylindrical steel structural column

lolly-gag \lōl-gag/ *var* of *LOLLYGAG*

lam \lam/ *vb* **lammed**; **lam-ming** [of Scand origin; akin to ON *lemja* to thrash, akin to OE *lama* lame] *vi*: to beat soundly

THRASH ~ *vi* 1: STRIKE, THRASH 2: to flee hastily: SCRAM

lam *n*: sudden or hurried flight esp. from the law (on the ~)

lam *abbr* laminated

Lam *abbr* Lamentations

la-ma \lām-/ *n* [Tibetan *blama*]: a Lamaist monk

La-ma-ism \lām-ə-jz-əm/ *n*: the Mahayana Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia marked by tantric and shamanistic ritual and a

2 *lacer-ate* \-'rāt\ *vi* -ated; -ating [L *laceratus*, pp. of *lacerare* to tear; akin to L *lacer* mangled, GK *lakis* rent] 1: to tear or rend roughly 2: to cause sharp mental or emotional pain to: **DISTRESS** — *lacer-ative* \-'rāt-iv\ *adj*

1 *lacer-ation* \-'rās-ə-'rā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of lacerating 2: a torn and ragged wound

2 *lace-wing* \-'lā-'swīg\ *n*: any of various neuropterous insects (as genera *Chrysopa* and *Hemerobius*) having delicate lacelike wing venation, long antennae, and brilliant eyes

3 *lace-work* \-'lā-'sawrk\ *n*: objects or patterns consisting of or resembling lace

4 *lace-ey* var of LACY

5 *la-ches* \-'lā-'chəz\ *n*, *pl* laches [ME *lachesse*, fr. MF *lachesse*: negligence in the observance of duty or opportunity; *specif*: undue delay in asserting a legal right or privilege]

6 *lachry-mal* or *lachry-mal* \-'lāk-rə-'māl\ *adj* [MF or ML, MF *lachrymal*, fr. ML *lacrimalis*, fr. L *lacrima* tear — more at TEAR] 1: *usu* lacrimal: of, relating to, or constituting the glands that produce tears 2: of, relating to, or marked by tears

7 *lachry-mose* \-'mōs\ *adj* 1: given to tears or weeping: **TEARFUL** 2: tending to cause tears: **MOURNFUL** — *lachry-mose-ly* *adv*

8 *lacing* \-'lā-'sīg\ *n* 1: the action of one that laces 2: something that laces: **LACE** 3: a contrasting marginal band of color (as on a feather) 4: a dash of alcoholic liquor in a food or beverage 5: a trace or sprinkling that adds spice or savor 6: an act or instance of beating or trouncing

9 *lac-in-ate* \-'lā-'sīn-ət-, -āt\ *adj* [L *lacinia* flap, akin to L *lacer*] 1: bordered with a fringe, esp: cut into deep irregular usu pointed lobes (~ petals) — *lac-in-a-tion* \-'lā-'sīn-ə-'tā-shən\ *n*

10 *lack* \-'lāk\ *vb* [ME *laken*, fr. MD, akin to ON *leka* to leak] *vi* 1: to be deficient or missing (time ~ for a full explanation) 2: to be short or have need of something (he will not ~ for advisers) ~ *vt*: to stand in need of: suffer from the absence or deficiency of (~ the necessities of life) (he ~s skill in debate)

11 *syn* LACK, WANT, NEED, REQUIRE *shared meaning element*: to be without something essential or greatly desired. LACK can imply either an absence or a shortage in supply (good counselors *lack* no clients — Shaks.) WANT adds to *lack* the notion of urgency in needing or desiring (the whole place wanted painting) (they *want* the very necessities of life) NEED stresses urgent necessity more than absence or shortage (all children *need* to succeed — John Holt) (felt he *needed* a change) REQUIRE, often interchangeable with NEED, may heighten the implication of urgent necessity to the point of suggesting an imperativeness of needing or desiring (they *require* help if they are to survive) (great acts *require* great means of enterprise — John Milton)

12 *lack* *n* 1: the fact or state of being wanting or deficient 2: something that is lacking or is needed

13 *lack-a-dai-a-cal* \-'lāk-ə-'dā-'i-kāl\ *adj* [by folk etymology fr *lackaday* + -ical]: lacking life, spirit, or zest: **LANGUID** — *lack-a-dai-a-cal-ly* \-'k(ə)-'lī\ *adv*

14 *lack-a-day* \-'lāk-ə-'dā\ *interj* [by alter. & shortening of *alack the day*] *archaic* — used to express regret or deprecation

15 *lack-ey* \-'lāk-ē\ *n*, *pl* lackeys [MF *laquais*] 1: a liveried retainer

16 *lackey* *n* 2: a servile follower: **TOADY**

17 *lackey* *vb* lack-eyed; lack-ey-ing *vi*, *obs*: to act as *n* lackey

18 *lack-luster* \-'lāk-'lās-ter\ *adj*: lacking in sheen, radiance, or vitality: **DULL** — *lack-luster* *n*

19 *La-combe* \-'lā-'kōm\ *n* [Lacombe Experiment Station, Lacombe, Alta., Canada]: any of a breed of white bacon-type swine developed in Canada from Landrace, Chester White, and Berkshire stock

20 *la-conic* \-'lā-'kōn-ik\ *adj* [L *laconicus* Spartan, fr. GK *lakōnikos*; fr. the Spartan reputation for terseness of speech]: using or involving the use of a minimum of words: concise to the point of seeming rude or mysterious *syn* see **CONCISE** *ant* verbose — *la-con-ic-ally* \-'lā-'k(ə)-'lī\ *adv*

21 *la-con-ism* \-'lāk-ə-'niz-əm\ *n*: brevity or terseness of expression or style

22 *lac-quer* \-'lāk-'ər\ *n* [Pg *lacré* sealing wax, fr. *laca* lac, fr. Ar *lakk*, fr. Per *lak*] 1: a spirit varnish (as shellac) 2: any of various durable natural varnishes, esp: a varnish obtained from an Asiatic sumac (*Rhus verniciflua*) — called also *Chinese lacquer*, *Japanese lacquer* 3: any of various clear or colored synthetic organic coatings that typically dry to form a film by evaporation of the solvent; esp: a solution of a cellulose derivative (as nitrocellulose)

23 *lacquer* *vt* lacquered; lacquer-ing \-'lāk-'ŋŋ\ 1: to coat with lacquer 2: to give a smooth finish or appearance to — *lac-quer-er* \-'lāk-'ər\ *n*

24 *lac-ri-ma-tion* \-'lāk-rə-'mā-shən\ *n*: the secretion of tears esp when abnormal or excessive

25 *lac-ri-ma-tor* or *lachry-ma-tor* \-'lāk-rə-'māt-ər\ *n* [L *lacrimatus*, pp. of *lacrimare* to weep, fr. *lacrima* tear — more at TEAR]: a tear-producing substance (as tear gas)

26 *la-crosse* \-'lā-'krōs\ *n* [CanF *la crosse*, lit., the crosser]: a goal game in which players use a long-handled stick that has a triangular head with a loose mesh pouch for catching and carrying the ball

27 *lact-* or *lacti-* or *lacto-* *comb* form [F & L, fr. L, fr. *lact-*, *lac* — more at GALAXY] 1: milk (*lactoflavin*) 2: *n*: lactic acid (*lactate*) 3: lactose (*lactase*)

28 *lact-al-bu-min* \-'lāk-'tāl-'byū-'mən\ *n* [ISV]: an albumin that is obtained from whey and is similar to serum albumin

29 *lac-tase* \-'lāk-'tās-, -tāz\ *n* [ISV]: an enzyme that hydrolyzes lactose and other beta-galactosides and occurs esp. in the intestines of young mammals and in yeasts

30 *lac-tate* \-'lāk-'tāt\ *n*: a salt or ester of lactic acid

31 *lactate* *vt* lactated; lactat-ing [L *lactatus*, pp. of *lactare*, fr. *lact-*, *lac*]: to secrete milk — *lac-ta-tion* \-'lāk-'tā-shən\ *n* — *lac-ta-tion-al* \-'shənəl-, -shən-'l\ *adj* — *lac-ta-tion-al-ly* \-'l\ *adv*



lacewing

1 *lact-eal* \-'lāk-'tē-əl\ *adj* [L *lacteus* of milk, fr. *lact-*, *lac*] 1: consisting of, producing, or resembling milk 2: *a*: conveying or containing a milky fluid *b*: of or relating to the lacteals

2 *lacteal* *n*: one of the lymphatic vessels arising from the villi of the small intestine and conveying chyle to the thoracic duct

3 *lac-tic* \-'lāk-'tik\ *adj* 1: *a*: of or relating to milk 2: obtained from sour milk or whey 3: involving the production of lactic acid

4 *lactic acid* *n*: a hygroscopic organic acid C₃H₄O₃ present normally in tissue, produced in carbohydrate matter usu. by bacterial fermentation, and used esp. in food and medicine and in industry

5 *lac-tif-er-ous* \-'lāk-'tī-'f(ə)-rəs\ *adj* [F or LL, F *lactifere*, fr. LL *lactifer*, fr. L *lact-*, *lac* + -*fer*] 1: secreting or conveying milk 2: yielding a milky juice (~ plants) — *lac-tif-er-ous-ness* *n*

6 *lac-to-ba-ci-lus* \-'lāk-'tō-'bā-'sī-'l-s\ *n* [NL]: any of a genus (*Lactobacillus*) of lactic-acid-forming bacteria

7 *lac-to-gen-ic* \-'lāk-'tə-'jēn-ik\ *adj*: inducing lactation

8 *lac-to-glob-u-lin* \-'glāb-'yū-'līn\ *n*: a crystalline protein fraction that is obtained from the whey of milk

9 *lac-tone* \-'lāk-'tōn\ *n* [ISV]: any of various cyclic anhydrides formed from hydroxy acids — *lac-ton-ic* \-'lāk-'tān-ik\ *adj*

10 *lac-tose* \-'lāk-'tōs-, -tōz\ *n* [ISV]: a disaccharide sugar C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ that is present in milk and yields glucose and galactose upon hydrolysis and yields esp. lactic acid upon fermentation

11 *lac-u-na* \-'lā-'k(yū)-nə\ *n*, *pl* lacu-nae \-'k(yū)-'nē-, -'k(yū)-'nē\ or *lacu-nas* \-'k(yū)-'nāz\ [L, pool, pit, gap — more at LAGOON] 1: a blank space or a missing part: GAP 2: a small cavity, pit, or discontinuity in an anatomical structure — *lac-u-nal* \-'k(yū)-'nāl\ *adj* — *lac-u-nar* \-'k(yū)-'nār\ *adj* — *lac-u-na-ry* \-'lāk-'yū-'ner-ē-, -'lāk-'yū-'nə-ē\ *adj* — *lac-u-nate* \-'lā-'k(yū)-'nāt-, -'nāt\ *adj*

12 *lac-u-nar* \-'lā-'k(yū)-'nār\ *n* [L, fr. *lacuna* pit] 1: a ceiling with recessed panels 2: *pl* lac-u-nar \-'lāk-'yū-'ner-ē-ē\ a recessed panel in a patterned ceiling or soffit

13 *lac-u-strine* \-'lā-'kōs-'trīn\ *adj* [prob. F or It *lacustre*, fr. L *lacus* lake]: of, relating to, or growing in lakes

14 *lacy* \-'lā-'sē\ *adj* *lacy* *adj* -er; -est: resembling or consisting of lace

15 *lad* \-'lād\ *n* [ME *ladde*] 1: a male person of any age between early boyhood and maturity: BOY, YOUTH 2: FELLOW, CHAP

16 *lad-a-num* \-'lād-'n-əm-, -nəm\ *var* of LADANUM

17 *lad-der* \-'lād-'ər\ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. OE *hlædder*; akin to OHG *leitara* ladder, OE *hlindan* to lean — more at LEAN] 1: a structure for climbing up or down that consists essentially of two long side-pieces joined at intervals by crosspieces on which one may step 2: something that resembles or suggests a ladder in form or use; esp: RUN I 3: a series of usu. ascending steps or stages: SCALE

18 *lad-der-back* \-'bāk\ *adj*, of furniture: having a back consisting of two upright posts connected by horizontal slats

19 *ladder truck* *n*: HOOK AND LADDER TRUCK

20 *lad-dle* \-'lād-'ē\ *n*: a young lad

21 *lade* \-'lād\ *vb* laded; laded or lad-en \-'lād-'ēn\; lad-ing [ME *laden*, fr. OE *hladan*, akin to OHG *hladan* to load, OSav *klasif* *vi* 1: to put a load or burden on or in: LOAD *b*: to put or place as a load esp. for shipment: SHIP *c*: to load heavily or oppressively 2: DIP, LADLE ~ *vi* 1: to take on cargo: LOAD 2: to take up or convey a liquid by dipping

22 *laden* \-'lād-'ēn\ *vb* ladened; lad-en-ing \-'lād-'ēnŋ-, -'h-ŋŋ\; LADE

23 *laden* *adj*: carrying a load or burden

24 *la-di-da* \-'lā-'dē-'dā\ *adj* [perh. alter. of *lardy-dardy* (foppish)]: affectedly refined or polished: PRETENTIOUS, ELEGANT

25 *ladies'* man also *lady's* man *n*: a man who shows a marked fondness for the company of women or is esp. attentive to women

26 *ladies'* room *n*: a room equipped with lavatories and toilets for the use of women

27 *ladies' tresses* *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr.: any of a widely distributed genus (*Spiranthes*) of terrestrial orchids with slender often twisted spikes of white irregular flowers

28 *La-din* \-'lā-'dēn\ *n* [Rhaeto-Romanic, fr. L *Latinum* Latin] 1: ROMANSH 2: one speaking Romansh as a mother tongue

29 *lad-ing* \-'lād-'ŋŋ\ *n* 1: *a*: LOADING 1 *b*: an act of bailing, dipping, or lading 2: CARGO, FREIGHT

30 *la-di-no* \-'lā-'dē-'nō\ *n*, *pl* -nos [Sp, fr. *ladino* cunning, learned, lit., Latin, fr. L *latinus*] 1: JUDEO-SPANISH 2 often cap [AmerSp] 3: a westernized Spanish-speaking Latin American, esp: MESTIZO 3 [AmerSp] Southwest: a cunningly vicious horse or steer

31 *la-di-no* \-'lā-'dē-'nō-, -nə\ *n*, *pl* -nos [perh. irreg. fr. *Lodi*, Italy + *-ino*, *adj* suffix]: a large nutritious rapidly growing clover that is a variety of white clover and is widely planted for hay or silage

32 *la-dle* \-'lād-'l\ *n* [ME *ladel*, fr. OE *hladel*, fr. *hladan*] 1: a deep-bodied long-handled spoon used, esp. for dipping up and conveying liquids 2: an instrument or device resembling a ladle in form or function

33 *ladle* *vi* ladled; lad-dling \-'lād-'lŋŋ-, -'l-ŋŋ\; to take up and convey in or as if in a ladle

34 *la-dy* \-'lād-'ē\ *n* *pl* ladies often attrib [ME, fr. OE *hlæfdige*, fr. *hlaf* bread + -*dige* (akin to *dige* kneader of bread) — more at LOAF, DAIRY] 1: *a*: a woman having proprietary rights or authority esp. as a feudal superior *b*: a woman receiving the homage or devotion of a knight or lover 2: cap: VIRGIN MARY — *usu.* used with *Our* 3: *a*: a woman of superior social position *b*: a woman of refinement and gentle manners *c*: WOMAN, FEMALE — often used in a courteous reference (show the ~ to a seat) or *usu.* in the *pl.* in address (*ladies* and gentlemen) 4: WIFE *b*: any of various titled women in Great Britain — used as the customary title of (1) a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness or (2) the wife of a knight, baronet, member of the peerage, or one

a about a kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sang ō flow ó flaw of coln th than th thus
ū foot ū foot y yet yū few yū funous zh vision

gions in both fresh and salt water and resemble eels but have a large suctional mouth — called also *lamprey eel*

lamp-shell \ˈlɑmp-ʃel\ *n* [fr the resemblance of the shell and its protruding peduncle to an ancient oil lamp with the wick protruding]: BRACHIOPOD

lamp-ster \ˈlɑmp-(p)-stər\ also **lam-later** \ˈlɑmp-s-ster\ *n* [ˈlɑmp + -ster] a fugitive esp from the law

lan-nai \ˈlɑ-ni, lai-\ *n* [Hawaiian]: FORCH. VERANDA

lan-castr-lan \ˈlɑn-ˈkɑs-trɛn, ˈlɑn-\ *adj* [John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster †1399]: of or relating to the English royal house that ruled from 1399 to 1461

lance \ˈlɑn(t)s-\ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr L *lancea*] 1. a weapon of war consisting of a long shaft with a sharp steel head carried by mounted knights or light cavalry 2. any of various sharp objects suggestive of a lance as: LANCET b. a spear used for killing whales 3: LANCER lb

lance *vb* **lanced**; **lancing** [ME *launcen*, fr MF *lancer*, fr LL *lanceare*, fr L *lancea*] *vt* 1. a. to pierce with or as if with a lance b. to open with or as if with a lance (~ a boil) 2. to throw forward: HURL ~ *vi* to move forward quickly

lance corporal *n* [lance (as in obs *lancepade*) lance corporal, fr MF *lancepade*]: an enlisted man in the marine corps ranking above a private first class and below a corporal

lance-let \ˈlɑn(t)-lət-\ *n*: any of various small translucent marine animals (subphylum Cephalochordata) related to the vertebrates — called also *amphioxus*

lan-ce-lot \ˈlɑn(t)-sɔ-lɔt, ˈlɑn(t)-, -s(-)lɔt-\ *n* [F]: a knight of the Round Table and lover of Queen Guinevere
lan-ceo-late \ˈlɑn(t)-sɛ-sɔ-lɔt-\ *adj* [LL *lanceolatus*, fr L *lanceola*, dim of *lancea*] shaped like a lance head, specif: tapering to a point at the apex and sometimes at the base (~ leaves) (~ prisms) — **lan-ceo-lately** *adv*

lan-cer \ˈlɑn(t)-sɔr-\ *n* 1. a: one who carries a lance b: a member of a military unit formerly composed of light cavalry armed with lances 2 *pl* but *sing* in constr. a: a set of five quadrilles each in a different meter b: the music for such dances

lan-cet \ˈlɑn(t)-sɛt-\ *n* 1: a sharp-pointed and commonly two-edged surgical instrument used to make small incisions 2. a: LANCET WINDOW b. LANCET ARCH

lan-cet arch *n*: an acutely pointed arch — see ARCH illustration
lan-cet-ed \ˈlɑn(t)-sɛt-əd-\ *adj*: having a lancet arch or lancet windows

lan-cet window *n*: a high narrow window with an acutely pointed head and without tracery

lan-ce-wood \ˈlɑn(t)-ˈwɔd-\ *n*: a tough elastic wood used esp for shafts, fishing rods, and bows, also: a tree (esp. *Oxandra lanceolata*) yielding this wood

lan-ci-na-te \ˈlɑn(t)-sɔ-nə-tɛd-\ *vb* **lan-ci-na-ted**; **lan-ci-na-ting** [L *lancinatus*, pp of *lancinare*, akin to L *lacer* mangled — more at LACERATE]: PIERCE, STAB — **lan-ci-na-tion** \ˈlɑn(t)-sɔ-nə-shən-\ *n*

Lancs *abbr* Lancashire

land \ˈlɑnd-\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *lant* land, OIr *land* open space] 1. a: the solid part of the surface of the earth, also: a corresponding part of another celestial body (as the moon) b: ground or soil of a specified situation, nature, or quality (wet ~) c: the surface of the earth and all its natural resources 2: a portion of the earth's solid surface distinguishable by boundaries or ownership as: a: COUNTRY (campaigning in every corner of the ~) b: privately or publicly owned land (had some ~ in the country) 3: REALM, DOMAIN (in the ~ of dreams) 4. the people of a country (the ~ rose in rebellion) 5: an area of a partly machined surface that is left without machining — **land-less** \ˈlɑnd-lɛs-\ *adj*

land *vi* 1: to set or put on shore from a ship: DISEMBARK 2. a: to set down after conveying b: to cause to reach or come to rest in a particular place (never ~ed a punch) c: to bring to a specified condition (his carelessness ~ed him in trouble) d: to bring (as an airplane) to a landing 3. a: to catch and bring in (as a fish) b: GAIN, SECURE (~ a job) ~ *vi* 1. a: to go ashore from a ship: DISEMBARK b. of a ship or boat: to touch at a place on shore 2. a: to come to the end of a course or to a stage in a journey: ARRIVE (took the wrong subway and ~ed on the other side of town) b: to strike or meet a surface (as after a fall) (~ed on his head) c. of an airplane or spacecraft: to alight on a surface

lan-dau \ˈlɑn-dau-, -dɔ-, n [Laudau, Bavaria, Germany] 1: a four-wheeled carriage with a top divided into two sections that can be let down, thrown back, or removed and with a raised seat outside for the driver 2: a closed automobile body with a folding top over the rear passenger compartment

lan-dau-let \ˈlɑn-dɔ-lɛt-\ *n* 1: a small landau 2: an automobile body with an open driver's seat and an enclosed rear section having one cross seat and a collapsible roof

land-ed \ˈlɑnd-əd-\ *adj* 1: having an estate in land (~ proprietors) 2: consisting in or derived from land or real estate (~ property)

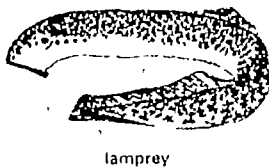
land-er \ˈlɑn-dər-\ *n*: one that lands, esp: a space vehicle that is designed to land on a celestial body (as the moon or a planet)

land-fall \ˈlɑn(d)-fɔl-\ *n* 1: a sighting or making of land after a voyage or flight 2: the land first sighted on a voyage or flight

land-fill \ˈlɑn-dɪl-\ *n* 1: a system of trash and garbage disposal in which the waste is buried between layers of earth to build up low-lying land — called also *sanitary landfill* 2: an area built up by landfill

land-form \ˈlɑn-dɔrm-\ *n*: a feature of the earth's surface attributable to natural causes

land grant *n*: a grant of land made by the government esp for roads, railroads, or agricultural colleges



lamprey

land-holder \ˈlɑnd-hɔl-dər-\ *n*: a holder or owner of land — **land-hold-ing** \-dɪŋ-\ *adj* or *n*

land-ing *n* 1. an act or process of one that lands, esp: a going or bringing to a surface (as land or shore) after a voyage or flight 2: a place for discharging and taking on passengers and cargo 3: a level part of a staircase (as at the end of a flight of stairs)

land-ing craft *n*: any of numerous naval craft designed for putting troops and equipment ashore

land-ing field *n*: a field where aircraft may land and take off

land-ing gear *n*: the part that supports the weight of an airplane or spacecraft when in contact with the land or water — see AIRPLANE illustration

land-ing net *n*: a small net with a handle used to take hooked fish from the water

land-ing strip *n*: AIRSTRIP

land-lady \ˈlɑn-(d)læd-i-\ *n*: a female landlord

land-locked \ˈlɑn-(d)lɔkt-\ *adj* 1: enclosed or nearly enclosed by land (a ~ country) 2: confined to fresh water by some barrier (~ salmon)

land-lord \ˈlɑn-(d)lɔ(ə)r-d-\ *n* 1: the owner of property (as land, houses, or apartments) which is leased or rented to another 2: the master of an inn or lodging house: INNKEEPER

land-lord-lam \ˈlɑn-dɔr-ləm-\ *n*: an economic system or practice by which ownership of land is vested in one who leases it to cultivators

land-lub-ber \ˈlɑn-(d)lʌb-ər-\ *n*: LANDSMAN 2 (clumsy ~s learning to sail) — **land-lub-ber-ly** \-ər-lɪ-\ *adj*

land-mark \ˈlɑn(d)-mɑrk-\ *n* 1: an object (as a stone or tree) that marks the boundary of land 2. a: a conspicuous object on land that marks a locality b: an anatomical structure used as a point of orientation in locating other structures 3: an event or development that marks a turning point or a stage (this novel is ~ in modern literature) 4. a structure (as a building) of unusual historical and usu. aesthetic interest, esp: one that is officially designated and set aside for preservation

land-mass \ˈlɑn-məs-\ *n*: a large area of land (continental ~es)

land office *n*: a government office in which entries upon and sales of public land are registered

land-office business *n*: extensive and rapid business (money changers ~ did a ~ on payday) — F. J. Haskin

land-owner \ˈlɑn-dɔ-nər-\ *n*: an owner of land — **land-own-er-ship** \-ʃɪp-\ *n* — **land-own-ing** \-dɔ-nɪŋ-\ *adj* or *n*

land plaster *n*: gypsum or gypsiferous rock ground fine for use as a fertilizer and soil amendment

land-poor \ˈlɑn(d)-pu(ə)r-\ *adj*: owning so much unprofitable or encumbered land as to lack funds to develop the land or pay the charges due thereon

Land-race \ˈlɑn-(d)ras-ə-\ *n* [Dan, fr. *land* + *race*]: a swine of any of several breeds locally developed in northern Europe

land rail *n*: CORNCRAKE

land reform *n*: measures designed to effect a more equitable distribution of agricultural land esp by governmental action; also: the resulting redistribution

land-scapes \ˈlɑn(d)-ˈskæp-\ *n*, often *attrib* [D *landschap*, fr *land* + *-schap* -ship] 1. a: a picture representing a view of natural inland scenery b: the art of depicting such scenery 2. a: the land-forms of a region in the aggregate b: a portion of territory that the eye can comprehend in a single view 3. obs: VISTA, PROSPECT

landscape *vb* **land-scaped**; **land-scaping** *vi*: to modify or ornament (a natural landscape) by altering the plant cover ~ *vi*: to engage in the occupation of landscape gardening — **land-scaper** *n*

landscape architect *n*: one whose profession is the arrangement of land for human use and enjoyment involving the placement of structures, vehicular and pedestrian ways, and plantings — **land-scape architecture** *n*

landscape gardener *n*: one skilled in the development and decorative planting of gardens and grounds — **landscape gardening** *n*

land-side \ˈlɑn(d)-sɪd-\ *n*: a sidepiece opposite the moldboard in a plow that guides the plow and takes the side pressure when the furrow is turned

land-slide \ˈlɑn(d)-slɪd-\ *n* 1: the usu. rapid downward movement of a mass of rock, earth, or artificial fill on a slope, also: the mass that moves down 2. a: a great majority of votes for one side b: an overwhelming victory

landslide *vi* **land-slided**; **land-sliding** \-slɪd-ɪŋ-\ 1: to produce a landslide 2: to win an election by a heavy majority

land-slip \ˈlɑn-sɪp-\ *n*: LANDSLIDE 1

Land-mål or **Land-maal** \ˈlɑn(t)s-mɔl-\ *n* [Norw. lit., language of the country]: NYNORSK

land-man \ˈlɑn(d)z-mən-\ *n* 1: a fellow countryman 2: one who lives on the land, esp: one who knows little or nothing of the sea or seamanship

land-ward \ˈlɑn-dwɔrd-\ also **land-wards** \-dwɔrdz-\ *adv*: to or toward the land

landward *adj*: lying or being toward the land or on the side toward the land

lane \ˈlɑn-\ *n* [ME, fr OE *lanu*; akin to MD *lane* lane] 1: a narrow passageway between fences or hedges 2: a relatively narrow way or track as: a: an ocean route used by or prescribed for ships b: a strip of roadway for a single line of vehicles c: AIR LANE d: any of several parallel courses in which a competitor must stay during a race e: a narrow hardwood surface having pins at one end and a shallow channel along each side that is used in bowling f: FREE THROW LANE

lane *Scot* *var* of LONE

lang *abbr* language

lang-bein-lite \ˈlɑŋ-bi-nlɪt-\ *n* [G *langbein*l, fr A. *Langbein*, 19th cent. G chemist]: a mineral K₂Mg(SO₄)₂ that is a double sulfate of potassium and magnesium much used in the fertilizer industry

lang-lauf \ˈlɑŋ-lau-\ *n* [G, fr *lang* long + *lauf* race]: cross-country running or racing on skis — **lang-laufer** \-lɔu-fər-\ *n*

dominant monastic hierarchy headed by the Dalai Lama — **La-ma-ist** \lə-mə-ist/ *n* or *adj.* — **La-ma-istic** \lə-mə-ist-ik/ *adj.*
La-marck-ism \lə-mar-ck-iz-əm/ *n* [J. B. de Monet Lamarck] : a theory of organic evolution asserting that environmental changes cause structural changes in animals and plants that are transmitted to offspring

la-me-ary \lə-mə-er-ē/ *n*, *pl.* **ser-ies** [F. *lamaserie*, fr. *lama* + *Per* sardi palace] : a monastery of lamas

lamb \lamb/ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *lamb* lamb, *elaho* elk — more at ELK] 1 : a young sheep; esp. one that is less than one year old or without permanent teeth 2 : the young of various animals (as the smaller antelope) other than sheep 3 : a person as gentle or weak as a lamb 4 : DEAR, PET 5 : a person easily cheated or deceived esp. in trading securities 6 : the flesh of a lamb used as food 7 : LAMBSKIN

lamb *vi.* : to bring forth a lamb ~ *vt.* 1 : to bring forth (a lamb) 2 : to tend (ewes) at lambing time — **lamb-er** \lamb-ər/ *n*

lamb-bast or **lamb-bast** \lamb-ˈbāst, -ˈbāst/ *vi* [prob. fr. *lamb* + *basie*] 1 : to assault violently : BEAT, WHIP 2 : to attack verbally : CENSURE

lamb-da \lamb-də/ *n* [Gk. of Sem. origin, akin to Heb. *lamedh* lamed] 1 : the 11th letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table 2 : one thousandth of a cubic centimeter 3 : an uncharged unstable elementary particle that has a mass 2183 times that of an electron and that decays typically into a nucleon and a pion

lamb-en-cy \lamb-ən-ē/ *n*, *pl.* **-cies** : the quality, state, or an instance of being lambent

lamb-ent \lamb-ənt/ *adj.* [L. *lambent*, *lambens*, *prp.* of *lambere* to lick — more at LAP] 1 : playing lightly on or over a surface : FLICKERING 2 : softly bright or radiant 3 : marked by lightness or brilliance esp. of expression — **lamb-ent-ly** *adv.*

lamb-ert \lamb-ərt/ *n* [Johann H. Lambert †1777 G. physicist & philosopher] : the cgs unit of brightness equal to the brightness of a perfectly diffusing surface that radiates or reflects one lumen per square centimeter

lamb-kill \lamb-ki/ *n* : SHEEP LAUREL
lamb-knigh \lamb-knigh/ *n* [F.] 1 : a scarf used to cover a knight's helmet 2 : a short decorative drapery for a shelf edge or for the top of a window casing : VALANCE

lamb-skin \lamb-skin/ *n* : a lamb's skin or a small fine-grade sheepskin or the leather made from either; specif. : such a skin dressed with the wool on and used esp. for winter clothing

lamb's-quarters \lamb-ˈkwɔrt-ə/ *n*, *pl.* *vi.* sing or *pl.* *in constr.* 1 : a goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*) with glaucous foliage that is sometimes used as a potherb 2 : any of several oracles

lame \lame/ *adj.* **lame-er**, **lame-est** [ME, fr. OE *lame*, akin to OHG *lame* lame, *Lith* *laim* to break down] 1 : a : having a body part and esp. a limb so disabled as to impair freedom of movement (a lame man) 2 : marked by stiffness and soreness (a lame shoulder) 3 : lacking needful or desirable substance : WEAK (a lame excuse)

lame *slang* : not in the know : SQUARE — **lame-ly** *adv.* — **lame-ness** *n*
lame *vi.* **lame**; **lame-ing** 1 : to make lame : CRIPPLE 2 : to make weak or ineffective : DISABLE

lame *n*, *slang* : a person who is not in the know : SQUARE

lame \lame/ *n* [MF, fr. L. *lamina*] 1 : a thin plate esp. of metal : LAMINA 2 *pl.* : small overlapping steel plates joined to slide on one another (as in medieval armor)

lame \lə-mā, la-/ *n* [F.] : a brocaded clothing fabric made from any of various fibers combined with tinsel filling threads often of gold or silver

lame-brain \lame-brān/ *n* : a dull-witted or erratic person : CRACKPOT, DOLT — **lame-brain** or **lame-brained** \lame-brānd/ *adj.*
lame-med \lame-med/ *n* [Heb. *lamedh*, *lit.*, ox goad] : the 12th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

lame duck *n* : an elected official or group continuing to hold political office during a usual brief interim between defeat for reelection and the inauguration of a successor 2 : one that falls behind in achievement : WEAKLING

lamell or **lamelli** *comb. form* [NL, fr. *lamella*] : lamella (*lamel-liform*) (*lamellose*)

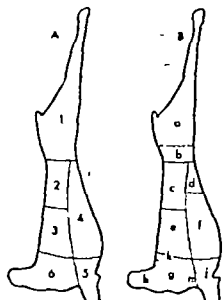
la-mel-la \lə-mel-ə/ *n*, *pl.* **la-mel-lae** \lə-mel-ē, -ē/ also **lamellae** [NL, fr. L. *dim.* of *lamina* thin plate] : a thin flat scale, membrane, or part; as : a : one of the thin plates composing the gills of a bivalve mollusk 2 : a gill of a mushroom — **la-mel-lar** \lə-mel-lər/ *adj.* — **la-mel-lar-ly** *adv.*

la-mel-late \lə-mel-ət, -lāt/ *adj.* 1 : composed of or furnished with lamellae 2 : LAMELLIFORM — **la-mel-late-ly** *adv.*

la-mel-lation \lə-mel-lā-shən/ *n* 1 : formation or division into lamellae 2 : LAMELLA

la-mel-li-branch \lə-mel-ē-brānk/ *n*, *pl.* **-branches** [NL. *Lamelli-branchia*, *classname*, fr. *lamell* + *L. branchia* gill — more at BRANCHIA] : any of a class (*Lamelli-branchia*) of bivalve mollusks (as clams, oysters, and mussels) that have the body bilaterally symmetrical, compressed, and enclosed within the mantle and that build up a shell whose right and left parts are connected by a hinge over the animal's back — **la-mel-li-branch-adj.** — **la-mel-li-branch-ate** \lə-mel-ē-brān-kē-ət/ *adj.* or *n*

la-mel-li-corn \lə-mel-ē-korn/ *adj.* : of, relating to, or belonging to a taxonomic group (*Lamellicornia*) of beetles (as a dung beetle and



lamb 3a. A wholesale cuts
 1 leg, 2 loin, 3 rack, 4 breast, 5 shank, 6 shoulder, 7 retail cuts, 8 loin chops and rolled loin roast, 9 patties and chopped roast, 10 rib chops and crown roast, 11 ribs, stew, and stuffed or rolled breast, 12 shoulder roast, 13 shoulder chops, 14 neck slices, 15 shanks, 16 blade chops, 17 arm chops

a stag beetle) that are characterized by 5-jointed tarsi and club-shaped antennae — **la-mel-li-corn** *n*

la-mel-li-form \lə-mel-ē-form/ *adj.* : having the form of a thin plate
la-ment \lə-mənt/ *vb* [MF & L; MF *lamentari*, fr. *Lamentari*, fr. *lamentum*, *n*, lament, akin to ON *lōmr* loon, *L. laire* to bark, Gk *lēros* nonsense] *vi.* : to mourn aloud : WAIL ~ *vi.* 1 : to express sorrow or mourning for often demonstratively : MOURN 2 : to regret strongly *syn* see DEPLORE

lament *n* 1 : a crying out in grief : WAILING 2 : DIRGE, ELEGY 3 : COMPLAINT

la-men-ta-ble \lə-mənt-ə-bəl, -lə-mənt-ə/ *adj.* 1 : that is to be regretted or lamented 2 : expressing grief : MOURNFUL — **la-men-ta-ble-ness** *n* — **la-men-ta-bly** \lə-mənt-ə-blē/ *adv.*

la-men-ta-tion \lə-mənt-ā-shən/ *n* : an act or instance of lamenting

La-men-ta-tions \shanz/ *n* *pl.* *vi.* sing *in constr.* : a poetic book on the fall of Jerusalem in canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

la-men-ted \lə-mənt-əd/ *adj.* : mourned for — **la-men-ted-ly** *adv.*

la-mia \lə-mē-ə/ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk, devouring monster — more at LEMUR] : a female demon : VAMPIRE

lamin or **lamin** or **lamin** *comb. form* : lamina (*laminar*)

la-mi-na \lə-mē-nə/ *n*, *pl.* **-nae** \lə-mē-nē, -nē/ or **-nae** [L] 1 : a thin plate or scale 2 : the expanded part of a foliaceous leaf 3 : one of the narrow thin parallel plates of soft vascular sensitive tissue that cover the flesh within the wall of a hoof

la-mi-nal \lə-mē-nəl/ *adj.* : LAMINAR
la-mi-na pro-pria \lə-mē-nə-prē-ə/ *n*, *pl.* **la-mi-nae pro-priae** \lə-mē-nē-prē-ē, -ē/ [NL, *lit.*, lamina proper] : BASEMENT MEMBRANE

la-mi-nar \lə-mē-nər/ *adj.* : arranged in, consisting of, or resembling laminae

laminar flow *n* : streamline flow in a viscous fluid near a solid boundary — compare TURBULENT FLOW

la-mi-nar-i-a \lə-mē-nər-ē-ə, -nər-ē/ *n* [NL, genus name] : any of a genus (*Laminaria*) of large chiefly perennial kelps with an unbranched cylindrical or flattened stipe and a smooth or convoluted blade, broadly : any of various related kelps (order Laminariales) — **la-mi-nar-i-an** \lə-mē-nər-ē-ən/ *adj.*

la-mi-nar-i-an \lə-mē-nər-ē-ən/ *n* : LAMINARIA
la-mi-nar-in \lə-mē-nər-ē-n, -nər-ē/ *n* [ISV *laminar* (fr. NL *Laminaria*) + *-in*] : a polysaccharide that is found in various brown algae and yields only glucose on hydrolysis

la-mi-nate \lə-mē-nāt/ *vb* **-nated**; **-nat-ing** *vi.* 1 : to roll or compress into a thin plate 2 : to separate into laminae 3 : to make by uniting superposed layers of one or more materials ~ *vi.* 1 : to divide into laminae — **la-mi-na-tor** \lə-mē-nə-tər/ *n*

la-mi-nate \lə-mē-nāt/ *adj.* 1 : consisting of laminae 2 : bearing or covered with laminae

la-mi-nate \lə-mē-nāt/ *n*, *pl.* **-nates** : a product made by laminating

la-mi-nated \lə-mē-nāt-əd/ *adj.* 1 : LAMINATE 2 : a : composed of layers of firmly united material 2 : made by bonding or impregnating superposed layers (as of paper, wood, or fabric) with resin and compressing under heat

la-mi-na-tion \lə-mē-nā-shən/ *n* 1 : the process of laminating 2 : the state of being laminated 3 : a laminate structure 4 : LAMINA

Lam-mas \lə-məs/ *n* [ME *Lammasse*, fr. OE *hlāfmasse*, fr. *hlāf* loaf, bread + *māsse* mass, fr. the fact that formerly loaves from the first ripe grain were consecrated on this day] 1 : August 1 orig. celebrated in England as a harvest festival — called also *Lammas Day* 2 : the time of the year around Lammas Day

Lammas-tide *n* : LAMMAS 2

lam-mer-gel or **lam-mer-geyer** \lə-mər-ˈgē-ə/ *n* [G. *lämmberger*] : a large Eurasian vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus aureus*) that occurs in mountain regions from the Pyrenees to northern China and in flight resembles a huge falcon

lamp \lamp/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *lampe*, fr. L. *lampus*, fr. Gk, fr. *laempein* to shine; akin to ON *leipr* lightning] 1 : a vessel with a wick for burning an inflammable liquid (as oil) to produce artificial light 2 : any of various devices for producing light or heat 3 : a celestial body 4 : a source of intellectual or spiritual illumination

lamp-black \ləmp-blak/ *n* : a finely powdered black soot deposited in incomplete combustion of carbonaceous materials and used chiefly as a pigment (as in paints, enamels, and printing inks)

lamp-brush chromosome \ləmp-brush-ə/ *n* (*lampbrush* prob. trans. of (assumed) G. *lampebürste* brush for cleaning oil lamps) : a greatly enlarged pachytene chromosome that has apparently filamentous granular loops extending from the chromomeres and is characteristic of some animal oocytes

lam-per eel \ləmp-ər-ē/ *n* [alter of lamprey] 1 : LAMPREY 2 : CONGO SNAKE

lamp-light \ləmp-plīt/ *n* : the light of a lamp

lamp-light-er \ləmp-līt-ər/ *n* : one that lights a lamp

lamp-poon \ləmp-pūn/ *n* [F. *lampon*] 1 : a harsh satire usu. directed against an individual 2 : a light mocking satire

lampoon *vi.* : to make the subject of a lampoon : RIDICULE — **lampoon-er** *n* — **lampoon-er-ly** \ləmp-pūn-ē-lē/ *adv.*

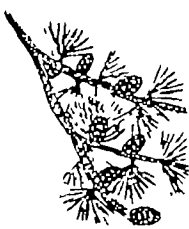
lamp-prey \ləmp-prē, -prā/ *n*, *pl.* **lamp-preys** [ME, fr. OF *lampreie*, fr. ML *lampreda*] : any of an order (*Hyperoptera*) of aquatic vertebrates that are widely distributed in temperate and subarctic re-



laminaria

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke jing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th thus
 il loot u foot y yet yil few yu furious zh vision

insects, alters chiefly in size while passing through several molts, and is finally transformed into a pupa or chrysalis from which the adult emerges. 2°: the early form of an animal (as a frog) that at birth or hatching is fundamentally unlike its parent and must



March 1

lang-ley \lan-'lē/ *n.* *pl* **langleys** [Samuel P. Langley]: a unit of solar radiation equivalent to one gram calorie per square centimeter of irradiated surface

Lang-go-bard \lan-'gə-'bārd/ *n.* [L. *Langobardus*]: **LOMBARD** 1a — **Lang-go-bard-dic** \lan-'gə-'bārd-'dik/ *adj*

lang-gouste \la-'gūst/ *n.* [F]: **SPINY LOBSTER**

Lang-shan \lan-'shan/ *n.* [Langshan, locality near Shanghai, China]: any of an Asiatic breed of large single-combed usu. black or white domestic fowls resembling the Cochins Chinas

lang syne \('lan-'zīn/ *adv* [ME(S), fr. *lang* long + *syne* since] chiefly Scot.: at a distant time in the past

lang syne *n.* chiefly Scot.: times past (should avoid acquaintance be forgot, and days o' auld lang syne — Robert Burns)

lan-guage \lan-'gwī/ *n.* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *langue* tongue, language, fr. L. *lingua* — more at **TONGUE**] 1 *a*: the words, their pronunciation, and the methods of combining them used and understood by a considerable community 2 (1): audible, articulate, meaningful sound as produced by the action of the vocal organs (2): a systematic means of communicating ideas or feelings by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures, or marks having understood meanings (3): the suggestion by objects, actions, or conditions of associated ideas or feelings (body >) (4): the means by which animals communicate (5): a formal system of signs and symbols (as FORTRAN or a calculus in logic) including rules for the formation and transformation of admissible expressions (6): **MACHINE LANGUAGE** 2 *a*: form or manner of verbal expression, *specif*: **STYLE** 1b: the vocabulary and phraseology belonging to an art or department of knowledge *c*: abusive epithets: **PROFANITY** 3: the study of language esp. as a school subject

LANGUAGES WITH OVER THIRTY MILLION NATIVE SPEAKERS¹

LANGUAGE	MILLIONS	LANGUAGE	MILLIONS
Mandarin Chinese	610 ²	Cantonese	55
Spanish	275	Korean	53
Russian	210	Punjabi	53
Hindi with Urdu	140	Marathi	53
Arabic	130	Tamil	52
Bengali	125	Ukrainian	46
Portuguese	125	Eastern Hindi	43
Japanese	110	Bhopuri	41
German	105	Vietnamese	40
Wu (Shanghai) Chinese	68	Polish	39
Italian	65	Amoy-Swato Chinese	39
Javanese	60	Thai with Lao	37
French	55	Turkish	37
Telugu	55	Gujarati	32

¹ By permission of the Center for Applied Linguistics, Arlington, Va.

² Figures 100 million or above are given to the nearest 5 million

language arts *n. pl.* the subjects (as reading, spelling, literature, and composition) that aim at developing the student's comprehension and capacity for use of written and oral language

langue \lā-'g/ *n.* [F, lit., language]: language that is a system of elements or a set of habits common to a community of speakers — compare **PAROLE**

langue d'oc \lan-'dok, la-'g-dok/ *n.* [F, fr. OF, lit., language of oc, fr. the Provençal use of the word oc for "yes"] **PROVENÇAL** 2

langue d'oïl \lan-'doi(ə), -doi, lā-'g-dō-ē, -doi/ *n.* [F, fr. OF, lit., language of oïl, fr. the French use of the word oïl for "yes"] **FRENCH** 1

lan-gue \lan-'gwet, lan-'gwet/ *n.* [ME, fr. MF *langue*, dim of *langue*]: something resembling the tongue in form or function

lan-guld \lan-'gwəd/ *adj* [MF *languide*, fr. L. *languidus*, fr. *languere* to languish — more at **SLACK**] 1: drooping or flagging from or as if from exhaustion 2 *WEAK* 2: sluggish in character or disposition

LISTLESS 3: lacking force or quickness of movement: **SLOW** — **lan-guld-ly** *adv* — **lan-guld-ness** *n.*

lan-guish \lan-'gwish/ *vi* [ME *languishen*, fr. MF *languiss*, stem of *languir*, fr. (assumed) VL *languere*, fr. L. *languere*] 1 *a*: to be or become feeble, weak, or enervated 2 *b*: to be or live in a state of depression or decreasing vitality 2 *a*: to become dispirited

PINE (> in prison) 3: to suffer neglect (the bill > in the Senate for eight months) 3: to assume an expression of grief or emotion appealing for sympathy — **lan-guisher** *n.* — **lan-guish-ing-ly** \-'gwish-'in-'lē/ *adv* — **lan-guish-ment** \-'gwish-'mənt/ *n.*

lan-guor \lan-'gōr/ *n.* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L. *languere*] 1: weakness or weariness of body or mind 2: listless indolence: **DREAMINESS**

lan-quor-ous \lan-'(g)-rəs, -grəs/ *adj* 1: full of or characterized by languor 2: producing or tending to produce languor (a ~ climate) — **lan-quor-ous-ly** *adv*

lan-gur \lā-'gu(r)/ *n.* [Hindi *lāgūr*]: any of various Asiatic slender long-tailed monkeys (family Colobidae) with bushy eyebrows and a chin tuft

lan-k \lan-'k/ (assumed) ME, fr. OE *hlanc*; akin to OHG *hlanc* loan, L. *clingere* to girdle] 1: not well filled out: **SLENDER**, **THIN** (~ cattle) 2: insufficient in quantity, degree, or extent (~ grass) 3: hanging straight and limp without spring or curl (~ hair)

syn see **LEAN** and **burly** — **lan-k-ly** *adv* — **lan-k-ness** *n.*

lan-ky \lan-'kē/ *adj* **lan-ker**, **eat**: ungracefully tall and thin **syn** see **LEAN** — **lan-ky-ly** \-'kē-'lē/ *adv* — **lan-k-ness** \-'kē-'nəs/ *n.*

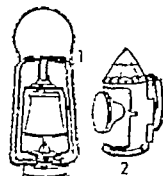
lan-ner \lan-'r/ *n.* [ME *laner*, fr. MF *lanier*]: a falcon (*Falco biarmicus*) of southern Europe, southwestern Asia, or Africa, *specif*: a female **lanier**

lan-ner-et \lan-'rēt/ *n.* a male **lanier**

lan-o-lin \lan-'lən/ *n.* [L. *lana* wool + ISV -ol + -in]: wool grease esp. when refined for use in ointments and cosmetics

lan-ta-na \lan-'lān-ə/ *n.* [NL, genus name, deriv. of It. dial. *viburnum*]: any of a genus (*Lantana*) of tropical shrubs of the verbena family with showy heads of small bright flowers

lan-tern \lan-'tərn/ *n.* often attrib [ME *lanterne*, fr. MF, fr. L. *lanterna*, fr. Gk *lampis*, fr. *lampain* to shine — more at **LAMP**] 1: a usu. portable protective case for a light with transparent openings 2 *a* obs: **LIGHTHOUSE** *b*: the chamber in a lighthouse containing the light *c*: a structure with glazed or open sides above an opening in a roof for light or ventilation *d*: a small tower or cupola or one stage of a cupola 3: **PROJECTOR** 2b



lanterns 1 1 barn, 2 bull's-eye

lantern fly *n.* any of several large brightly marked homopterous insects (family Fulgoroidea) hopping the front of the head prolonged into a hollow structure

lantern jaw *n.* an undershot jaw — **lan-tern-jawed** \lan-'tərn-'jod/ *adj*

lantern pinion *n.* a gear pinion having cylindrical bars instead of teeth

lan-tha-nide \lan-'(t)-thə-'nīd/ *n.* [ISV]: any element in a series of elements of increasing atomic numbers beginning with lanthanum (57) or cerium (58) and ending with lutetium (71) — see **PERIODIC TABLE** table

lan-tha-non \-'nān/ *n.* **LANTHANIDE**

lan-tha-num \-'nəm/ *n.* [NL, fr. Gk *lanthanein* to escape notice]: a white soft malleable metallic element that occurs in rare-earth minerals — see **ELEMENT** table

lan-thorn \lan-'tərn/ *n.* chiefly Brit.: **LANTERN**

lan-u-gi-nous \la-'nyū-'jū-'nəs/ *adj* [L. *lanuginosus*, fr. *lanugin-*, *lanugo*]: covered with down or fine soft hair: **DOWNY** — **lan-u-gi-nous-ness** *n.*

lan-u-gō \la-'nyū-'gō/ *n.* [L, down — more at **WOOL**]: a dense cottony or downy growth, *specif*: the soft woolly hair that covers the fetus of some mammals

lan-yard \lan-'yord/ *n.* [ME *lanier*, fr. MF *laniere*] 1: a piece of rope or line for fastening something in a ship, esp.: one of the pieces passing through deadeyes to extend shrouds or stays 2 *a*: a cord worn around the neck to hold something (as a knife or a whistle) *b*: a cord worn as a symbol of a military citation 3: a strong line used to activate a system (as in firing a cannon or sounding a whistle)

Lao \lau/ *n.* *pl* **Lao** or **Laos** \lauz/ 1: a member of a Buddhist people living in Laos and adjacent parts of northeastern Thailand and constituting an important branch of the Tai race 2: the Thai language of the Lao people — **Lao** *adj*

La-o-o-dōn \la-'ak-ə-'wān/ *n.* [L, fr. Gk *Laokoön*]: a Trojan priest killed with his sons by two sea serpents after warning the Trojans against the wooden horse

La-od-lē-an \('lā-'id-ə-'sē-'ən/ *adj* [fr. the reproach to the church of the Laodiceans in Rev 3 15-16]: lukewarm or indifferent in religion or politics — **Laodicean** *n.*

La-o-tian \la-'dō-shən, 'lau-shən/ *n.* [prob fr. F *laotien*, *adj* & *n.*, irreg fr. *Laol*]: **LAO** — **Laotian** *adj*

lap \lap/ *n.* [ME *lappē*, fr. OE *lappa*, akin to OHG *lappa* flap, L. *labi* to slide — more at **SLEEP**] 1 *a*: a loose panel or hanging flap esp. of a garment *b* archaic: the skirt of a coat or dress 2 *a*:

the clothing that lies on the knees, thighs, and lower part of the trunk when one sits *b*: the front part of the lower trunk and thighs of a seated person 3: responsible custody: **CONTROL** (going to drop the whole thing in your ~ — Hamilton Basso) — **lap-ful** \lap-'fūl/ *n.* — the lap of luxury — an environment of great ease, comfort, and wealth (was reared in the lap of luxury)

lap *vb* **lapped**, **lap-ping** *vi* 1 *a*: to fold over or around something *WIND* *b*: to envelop entirely: **SWATHE** 2: to fold over esp. into layers 3: to hold protectively in or as if in the lap: **CUD-DLE** 4 *a*: to place over and cover a part of: **OVERLAP** (~ shingles on a roof) *b*: to unite (as beams or timbers) so as to preserve the same breadth and depth throughout 5 *a*: to dress, smooth, or polish (as a metal surface) to a high degree of refinement or accuracy *b*: to work two surfaces together with or without abrasives until a very close fit is produced 6 *a*: to overtake and thereby lead or increase the lead over (another contestant) by a full circuit of a racecourse *b*: to complete the circuit of (a racecourse) ~ *vi* 1: **FOLD WIND** 2 *a*: to project beyond or spread over something *b*: to lie partly over or alongside of something or of one another 3: to traverse a course — **lap-per** *n.*

lap *n.* 1 *a*: the amount by which one object overlaps or projects beyond another *b*: the part of an object that overlaps another 2:

a smoothing and polishing tool usu. comprising a piece of wood, leather, felt, or soft metal used with or without an embedded abrasive 3: a doubling or layering of a flexible substance (as fibers or paper) 4 *a*: the act or an instance of moving once around a closed course (as a racing track), also: the distance covered *b*:

the act or an instance of traversing the length of a straight course (as a swimming pool), also: the distance covered *c*: one segment of a larger unit (as a journey) *d*: one complete turn (as of a rope around a drum)

lap *vb* **lapped**, **lap-ping** [ME *lapan*, fr. OE *lapan*, akin to OHG *lapan* to lick, L. *lambere*, Gk *laphyssein* to devour] *vi* 1: to take in food or drink with the tongue 2 *a*: to make a gentle intermittent splashing sound *b*: to move in little waves: **WASH** ~ *vi* 1 *a*:

to take in (food or drink) with the tongue *b*: to take in or absorb eagerly or quickly — used with up (the crowd lapped up every word he said) 2: to flow or splash against in little waves — **lap-per** *n.*

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
as out c chin e less e gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o law o coin th thin th this
l loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

- 1 see TARDY 2 *late* early, punctual, prompt 2 see DEAD 3 see MODERN — *late-ness* *n*
- late** *adv* *late*; *late-est* 1 *a*: after the usual or proper time (got to work ~) *b*: at an advanced point of time (saw her ~ in the day) — often used with *on* 2: not long ago • **RECENTLY** (a man ~ of Chicago) — *of late*: in the period shortly or immediately preceding: **RECENTLY** (have not seen him *of late*)
- late blight** *n*: a disease of solanaceous plants (as the potato and tomato) that is caused by a fungus (*Phytophthora infestans*) and is characterized by decay of stems, leaves, and in the potato also of tubers
- late-comer** **'lāt-kəm-ər*\ n*: one that arrives late; also: a recent arrival
- late-d** **'lāt-d*\ adj.* BELATED
- late-teen** **'lā-tēn*\ adj* [*F* (voile) *latine* lateen sail]: being or relating to a rig used esp. on the north coast of Africa and characterized by a triangular sail extended by a long spar slung to a low mast
- lateen** *n* 1 also *la-teen* **'lā-tēn*\ n*: a lateen-rigged ship 2: a lateen sail
- late Greek** *n*: the Greek language as used in the 3d to 6th centuries
- late Latin** *n*: the Latin language used by writers in the 3d to 6th centuries
- late-ly** **'lāt-lē*\ adv.* of late: **RECENTLY** (has been friendlier ~)
- late-n** **'lāt-n*\ vb* *late-ned*; *late-n-ing* **'lāt-nīŋ-*n*-īŋ*\ vi*: to grow late — *vi*: to cause to grow late
- late-n-cy** **'lāt-n-ē*\ n, pl -cies* 1: the quality or state of being latent: **DORMANCY** 2: something latent 3: a stage of personality development that extends from about the age of five to the beginning of puberty and during which sexual urges often appear to lie dormant 4: **LATENT PERIOD** 2
- latency period** *n*: 1: **LATENCY** 2: **LATENT PERIOD** 2
- La Tène** **'lā-tēn, -tān*\ adj* [*La Tène*, shallows of the Lake of Neuchâtel, Switzerland]: of or relating to the later period of the Iron Age in Europe assumed to date from 500 B.C. to A.D. 1
- la-ten-si-fi-ca-tion** **'lā-tēn(-tē)-sā-fā-kā-shən, -lā-*\ n* [blend of *latent* and *intensification*]: intensification of a latent photographic image by chemical treatment or exposure to light of low intensity — *la-ten-si-fy* **'lāt(-tē)-sā-fī*\ vi*
- la-tent** **'lāt-nī*\ adj* [*L* *latent*, *latens*, fr. prp. of *latere* to lie hidden, akin to OHG *luog den*, Gk *lanthanein* to escape notice]: present and capable of becoming though not now visible or active (a ~ infection) [his desire for success remained ~]
- syn* LATENT, DORMANT, QUIESCENT, POTENTIAL, ABYANT *shared meaning element*: not now manifest or showing signs of existence or activity *ant* patent
- latent** *n*: a fingerprint (as at the scene of a crime) that is scarcely visible but can be developed for study
- latent heat** *n*: heat given off or absorbed in a process (as fusion or vaporization) other than a change of temperature
- latent period** *n*: 1: the incubation period of a disease 2: the interval between stimulation and response
- latent root** *n*: a characteristic root of a matrix
- la-ter** **'lā-tər*\ n* *comb form* [*ME* *later*, fr. MF *-latre*, fr. LL *-latres*, fr. Gk *-latrēs*; akin to Gk *latron* pay — more at **LARCENY**]; *worshiper* (*iconolater*)
- later-ad** **'lāt-əd*\ adj* [*L* *later*, *latus*]: toward the side
- later-al** **'lāt-əl, -lāl*\ adj* [*L* *lateralis*, fr. *later*, *latus* side]: of or relating to the side: situated on, directed toward, or coming from the side — *later-al-ly* **-ē*\ adv*
- lateral** *n* 1: a side ditch or conduit (as in a water system) 2: a mining drift to one side of and parallel to a main drift 3: a pass in football thrown parallel to the line of scrimmage or in a direction away from the opponent's goal
- lateral vi**: to throw a lateral
- lateral bud** *n*: a bud that develops in the axil between a petiole and a stem — called also *axillary bud*
- lateral line** *n*: a canal along the side of a fish containing pores that open into tubes supplied with sense organs sensitive to low vibrations, also: one of these tubes or sense organs
- later-ite** **'lāt-ē-rit*\ n* [*L* *later* brick]: a residual product of rock decay that is red in color and has a high content in the oxides of iron and hydroxide of aluminum — *later-ite-ic* **'lāt-ē-rit-ik*\ adj*
- later-i-za-tion** **'lāt-ē-rā-zā-shən*\ n*: the process of conversion of rock to laterite
- late-est** **'lāt-est*\ n* 1: the most recent or currently fashionable style or development (the ~ in diving techniques) 2: the latest acceptable time — *usu.* used in the phrase *at the latest* (be home by one *at the latest*)
- late-wood** **'lāt-wud*\ n*: **SUMMERWOOD**
- la-ter** **'lā-tēks, *n, pl* *la-tēks* **'lāt-ē-sēz, -lāt-*\ n* [*la-tēks* (NL *latic*, *latic*, fr. *L* *latus*) 1: a milky usu. white fluid that is produced by cells of various seed plants (as of the milkweed, spurge, and poppy families) and is the source of rubber, gutta-percha, chicle, and balata 2: a water emulsion of a synthetic rubber or plastic obtained by polymerization and used esp. in coatings (as paint) and adhesives — *la-tē-cif-er-ous* **'lāt-ē-sif(-s)-rəs, -lāt-*\ adj*
- lat** **'lāt*\ n, pl* *lat* or *lat* [*ME*, fr. OE *læt*, akin to OHG *latta*, *lath*, *W* *lath* yard] 1: a thin narrow strip of wood nailed to rafters, joists, or studding as a groundwork for slates, tiles, or plaster 2: a building material in sheets used as a base for plaster 3: a quantity of laths
- lath vi**: to cover or line with laths
- lathe** **'lāth*\ n* [*prob.* fr. ME *lath* supporting stand]: a machine in which work is rotated about a horizontal axis and shaped by a fixed tool
- lathe vi** *lathe*; *lathe-ing*: to cut or shape with a lathe
- lather** **'lāth-ər*\ n* (Assumed) ME, fr. OE *lathor*; akin to OE *lēag* lye — more at **LYE** 1 *a*: a foam or froth formed when a detergent (as soap) is agitated in water 1 *b*: foam or froth from profuse sweating (as on a horse) 2 *a*: an agitated or overwrought state 2 *b*: **DITHER** — *lath-ery* **'(s)-rē*\ adj*

- lather** *vb* *lath-ered*; *lath-er-ing* **'(s)-rīŋ*\ vi* 1: to spread lather over 2: to beat severely: **FLOG** ~ *vi*: to form a lather or a froth like lather — *lath-er-er* **'lāth-ər-ər*\ n*
- lath-ing** **'lāth-īŋ, -lāth-*\ n* 1: the action or process of placing laths 2: a quantity or an installation of laths
- lath-y-rism** **'lāth-ē-rīz-əm*\ n* [NL *Lathyrus*, genus name, fr. Gk *lathyrus*, a type of pea]: a diseased condition of man, domestic animals, and esp. horses that results from poisoning by a substance found in some legumes (genus *Lathyrus* and esp. *L. sativus*) and is characterized esp. by spastic paralysis of the hind or lower limbs
- lath-y-rit-ic** **'lāth-ē-rit-ik*\ adj*: of, relating to, affected with, or characteristic of lathyrism (~ rats) (~ cartilage)
- lathes** *pl* of **LATEX**
- lat-ic-fer** **'lā-tis-ə-fər*\ n* [ISV *latice* (fr. NL *latic*, *latex*) + *-fer*]: a plant cell or vessel that contains latex
- lat-i-fun-dio** **'lāt-ə-fūn-dē-ō*\ n, pl* *-di-ōs* (Sp, fr. *L* *latifundium*): a latifundium in Spain or Latin America
- lat-i-fun-di-um** **'lāt-ə-fān-dē-ōm*\ n, pl* *-di-ā* **'dē-ā*\ [L, fr* *latus* wide + *fundus* piece of landed property — more at **BOTTOM**]: a great landed estate with primitive agriculture and labor often in a state of partial servitude
- lat-i-go** **'lāt-ē-gō*\ n, pl* *-gos* also *-goes* (Sp *látigo*) chiefly West: a long strap on a saddle tree to tighten and fasten the cinch
- lat-i-mor-ia** **'lāt-ə-mūr-ē-ō*\ n* [NL, genus name, fr. Marjone E. D. Courtenay-Latimer b1907 So. African museum director]: any of a genus (*Latimeria*) of living coelacanth fishes of deep seas off southern Africa
- Latin** **'lāt-ən*\ adj* [ME, fr. OE, fr. *L* *Latinus*, fr. *Latium*, ancient country of Italy] 1: of or relating to Latium or the Latins 2 *a*: of, relating to, or composed in Latin *b*: **ROMANCE** 3: of or relating to the part of the Catholic Church that until recently used a Latin rite and forms the patriarchate of the pope 4: of or relating to the peoples or countries using Romance languages, *specif*: of or relating to the peoples or countries of Latin America
- Latin** *n* 1: the Italic language of ancient Latium and of Rome and until modern times the dominant language of school, church, and state in western Europe — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table 2: a member of the people of ancient Latium 3: a Catholic of the Latin rite 4: a member of one of the Latin peoples, *specif*: a native or inhabitant of Latin America 5: the Latin alphabet
- Lat-in-ate** **'lāt-ən-āt*\ adj*: of, relating to, resembling, or derived from Latin
- Latin cross** *n*: a figure of a cross having a long upright shaft and a shorter crossbar traversing it above the middle — see **CROSS** illustration
- Lat-in-i-an** **'lāt-īn-ē-ən, -lā-*\ n*: a division of the Italic languages that includes Latin — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table
- Lat-in-ism** **'lāt-īn-iz-əm*\ n* 1: a characteristic feature of Latin occurring in another language 2: Latin quality, character, or mode of thought
- Lat-in-ist** **'lāt-īn-ist, -lāt-nōst*\ n*: a specialist in the Latin language or Roman culture
- lat-in-ity** **'lāt-īn-ē-ē-tē, -lā-*\ n, often cap* 1: a manner of speaking or writing Latin 2: **LATINISM** 2
- lat-in-ize** **'lāt-īn-īz, -lā-*\ vb* *-lized*, *-lizing* *often cap, vi* 1 *a* *obs*: to translate into Latin *b*: to give a Latin form to *c*: to introduce Latinisms into *d*: **ROMANIZE** 2: to make Latin or Italian in doctrine, ideas, or traits, *specif*: to cause to resemble the Roman Catholic Church ~ *vi* 1: to use Latinisms 2: to exhibit the influence of the Romans or of the Roman Catholic Church — *lat-in-iz-a-tion* **'lāt-īn-ē-zā-shən, -lāt-nā-*\ n*
- Latin Quarter** *n* [trans. of *F. Quartier Latin*]: a section of Paris south of the Seine frequented by students and artists
- Latin square** *n*: a square array in which the number of elements is the same as the number of columns and no element occurs twice in the same column or row and which is used esp. in the statistical design of experiments (as in agriculture)
- lat-ish** **'lāt-ish*\ adj*: being somewhat late
- lat-i-tude** **'lāt-ē-(t)ūd*\ n* [ME, fr. *L* *latitudo*, *latitudo*, fr. *latus* wide; akin to Arm. *lain* wide] 1 *archaic*: extent or distance from side to side: **WIDTH** 2: angular distance from some specified circle or plane of reference, *as*: angular distance north or south from the earth's equator measured through 90 degrees *b*: angular distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic *c*: a region or locality as marked by its latitude 3 *a* *archaic*: **SCOPE**, **RANGE** *b*: the range of exposures within which a film or plate will produce a negative or positive of satisfactory quality *4*: a freedom of action or choice — *lat-i-tu-di-nal* **'lāt-ē-(t)ūd-nəl, -n-əl*\ adj* — *lat-i-tu-di-nal-ly* **-ē*\ adv*
- lat-i-tu-di-nar-i-an** **'lāt-ē-(t)ūd-n-ēr-ē-ən*\ n*: a person who is broad and liberal in his standards of religious belief and conduct — *lat-i-tu-di-nar-i-an-ism* **'lāt-ē-(t)ūd-n-ēr-ē-ən-iz-əm*\ n*
- lat-i-tu-ol** **'lāt-ē-(t)ūd-ōl*\ n* [Irreg. fr. *L* *later* brick + *E* *-sol* (as in *podzol*, var. of *podzol*): a leached red and yellow tropical soil — *lat-i-tu-ol-ic* **'lāt-ē-(t)ūd-ōl-ik*\ adj*
- lat-rine** **'lāt-rēn*\ n* [Fr. *L* *latrina*, contr. of *lavatrina*, fr. *lavare* to wash — more at **LYE**]: 1: a receptacle (as a pit in the earth) for use as a toilet 2: **TOILET**
- la-try** **'lā-trē*\ n* *comb form* [*ME* *latrie*, fr. OF, fr. LL *-latna*, fr. Gk, fr. *lairela*]: worship (heliolatriy)
- lat-en** or **lat-tin** **'lāt-n*\ n* [*ME* *laton*, fr. MF] 1: a yellow alloy identical to or resembling brass typically hammered into thin sheets and formerly much used for church utensils 2 *a*: iron plate covered with tin *b*: metal in thin sheets (gold ~)
- lat-er** **'lāt-ər*\ adj* [*ME*, fr. OE *latra*, compar. of *laet* late] 1 *a*: more recent: **LATER** (the ~ stages of a process) *b*: of or relating to the end: **FINAL** *c*: **RECENT**, **PRESENT** 2: of, relating to, or



latitude 2a hemisphere marked with parallels of latitude

metamorphose before assuming the adult characters — larval \-vəl/ *adj*

larv·comb form [NL, fr *larva*]: larva (*larvace*)

lar·vi·cide \lär-vo-'sīd/ *n*: an agent for killing larval pests — lar·vi·cid·al \lär-vo-'sīd-/ *adj*

lar·vi·cide *vt* -cid·ed; -cid·ing: to treat with a larvicide

lar·yng· or lar·yng·comb form [NL, fr. *Gk*, fr. *larynx*, *larynx*]: larynx (*laryngus*) 2 \lär-'nī-gō-, -nī-jō/: laryngeal and (*laryngopharyngeal*)

lar·yng·geal \lär-'nī-jō-l, lə-'nī-jō-/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or used on the larynx 2: produced by or with construction of the larynx (~ articulation of sounds) — lar·yng·geal·ly \-ē/ *adv*

lar·yng·geal *n* 1: an anatomical part (as a nerve or artery) that supplies or is associated with the larynx 2 *a*: a laryngeal sound *b*: any of a set of several phonemes reconstructed for Proto-Indo-European chiefly on indirect evidence

lar·yn·gec·to·mē \lär-'an-jek-tō-'mē/ *n*: a person who has undergone laryngectomy

lar·yn·gec·to·my \lär-'an-jek-tō-'mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies: surgical removal of all or part of the larynx

lar·yn·gitic \lär-'an-'jit-ik/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of laryngitis 2: affected with laryngitis

lar·yn·git·is \lär-'an-'jit-əs/ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the larynx

lar·yn·gol·o·gy \lär-'an-'gō-lō-'jē/ *n* [ISV]: a branch of medicine dealing with diseases of the larynx and nasopharynx

lar·yn·go·scope \lär-'nī-gō-'skōp-, -nī-jō-'nī/ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for examining the interior of the larynx — lar·yn·go·scop·ic \lär-'nī-gō-'skōp-ik-, -nī-jō-'nī/ *adj* or lar·yn·go·scop·ic·al \lär-'nī-gō-'skōp-ikəl/ *adj* — lar·yn·go·scop·ic·al·ly \lär-'nī-gō-'skōp-ikəl/ *adv* — lar·yn·go·scop·y \lär-'an-'gō-'skōp-ē/ *n*

lar·ynx \lär-'nī-jō/ *n*, *pl* lar·yn·ges \lär-'nī-jō-/ or lar·yn·xes \lär-'nī-jō-/ [NL *larynx*, *larynx*, fr. *Gk*]

the modified upper part of the trachea of air-breathing vertebrates that in man, most other mammals, and a few lower forms contains the vocal cords

lar·sa·gna \lär-'zān-yō/ *n* [It *lasagna* (pl *lasagne*), fr. (assumed) VL *lasanaria*, fr. L *lasanum* cooking pot, fr. *Gk* *lasanon* chamber pot] 1 also lar·sa·gne -yō-, -yō/

2 broad flat noodles 3 boiled lasagna noodles baked with a sauce usu. of tomatoes, cheese, and meat (as ground beef)

lar·sar \lär-'kār/ *n* [Hindi *lashkar*]: an East Indian sailor, army servant, or native artilleryman

lar·ci·vi·lous \lär-'siv-ē-əs/ *adj* [L *lascivus* wantonness, fr. *lascivus* wanton — more at LUST]

1 LEWD, LUSTFUL — lar·ci·vi·lous·ly *adv* — lar·ci·vi·lous·ness *n*

lase \lāz/ *vi* lased, lasing [back-formation fr. *laser*]: to emit coherent light

lase·r \lā-'zər/ *n* [light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation]: a device that utilizes the natural oscillations of atoms or molecules between energy levels for generating coherent electromagnetic radiation in the ultraviolet, visible, or infrared regions of the spectrum

lash \lāsh/ *vb* [ME *lashen*] *vi* 1: to move violently or suddenly

2: to strike with or as if with a whip 3: to make a verbal attack or retort — usu. used with out 4 Brit: to spend money recklessly — usu. used with out ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to strike with a lash

2 *a*: to strike quickly and forcibly (rain ~s the window) 2 *a*: to assail with stinging words *b*: DRIVE, GOAD (~ed them into a fury with his fiery speech) *c*: to cause to lash — *lash·er* *n*

lash *n* 1 *a* (1): a stroke with or as if with a whip (2): the flexible part of a whip, also WHIP *b*: a sudden swinging blow 2: a verbal blow 3: EYELASH 4: the clearance or play between adjacent movable mechanical parts

lash *vi* [ME *lascchen* to lace, fr. MF *lacier* — more at LACE]: to bind with a lace (as of rope, cord, or chain) — *lash·er* *n*

lash·ing *n*: something used for binding, wrapping, or fastening

lash·ings \lāsh-'nīz-, -nīz/ also lash·ins \lāsh-'nīz/ *n*, *pl* (fr. gerund of *lash*): a great plenty: ABUNDANCE (piles of bread and butter and ~ of tea — Molly Weir)

lash·up \lāsh-'əp/ *n* [lash] 1: something improvised: CONTRIVANCE 2: SETUP, LAYOUT

las·pa·reg·lase \el-'as-pa-'raj-ō-'nās-, -nāz/ *n*: an enzyme that breaks down the physiologically commoner form of asparagine, is obtained esp. from bacteria, and is used esp. to treat leukemia

lass \lās/ *n* [ME *las*] 1: young woman: GIRL 2: SWEETHEART

lass·ie \lās-'ē/ *n*: LASS, GIRL

lass·i·tude \lās-'ō-, -tīd/ *n* [MF, fr. L *lassitudo*, fr. *lassus* weary — more at LET] 1: a condition of weariness or debility: FATIGUE 2: a condition of listlessness: LANGUOR

las·so \lās-'ō-, lā-'sū/ *n*, *pl* lassos or lassoes [Sp *lazo*, fr. L *laqueus* snare — more at DELIGHT]: a rope or long thong of leather with a running noose that is used esp. for catching horses and cattle: LARIAT

lasso *vi*: to catch with or as if with a lasso. ROPE — *lasso·er* *n*

lass·i·ty \lās-'ē-/ *vb* [ME *lassen*, fr. OE *lāsan* to last, follow; akin to OE *lāst* footprint] *vi* 1: to continue in time: go on 2 *a*: to remain fresh or unimpaired: ENDURE *b*: to manage to continue (as in a course of action) *c*: to continue to live (he won't ~ much longer) ~ *vi* 1: to continue in existence or action as long as or longer than — often used with out (couldn't ~ out the training program)

2: to be enough for the needs of (the supplies will ~ them a week) *syn* see CONTINUE — *lass·er* *n*

last *adj* [ME, fr. OE *lastas*, superl. of *læt* late] 1 *a*: following all the rest (he was the ~ one out) *b*: being the only remaining (his ~ dollar) 2 *a*: belonging to the final stage (as of life) (his ~ hours on earth) *b*: administered to the seriously sick or dying (the ~ rites of the church) 3 *a*: next before the present: most recent (~ week) (his ~ book was a failure) *b*: most up-to-date

4: LATEST (it's the ~ thing in fashion) 4 *a*: lowest in rank or standing; also: WORST *b*: farthest from a specified quality, attitude, or likelihood (he'd be the ~ person to fall for flattery) 5 *a*: CONCLUSIVE (there is no ~ answer to a problem of human relations) *b*: highest in degree: SUPREME *c*: DISTINCT, SEPARATE — used as an intensive (ate every ~ piece of food on his plate) — *last·ly* *adv*

syn LAST, FINAL, TERMINAL, EVENTUAL, ULTIMATE *shared meaning* element: following all relevant others (as in time, order, or importance) *ant* first

last *adv* 1: after all others: at the end (came ~ and left first) 2: most lately (saw him ~ in New York) 3: in conclusion (and ~ I'd like to consider the economic aspect)

last *n*: something that is last — at last or at long last: at the end of a period of time: FINALLY (at last you've come home)

last *n* [ME, fr. OE *læste*, fr. *lāst* footprint; akin to OHG *leitr* shoe-maker's last, L *lra* furrow — more at LEARN]: a form (as of metal or plastic) which is shaped like the human foot and over which a shoe is shaped or repaired

last *vi*: to shape with a last — *last·er* *n*

last·ditch *adj*: made as a final effort esp. to avert disaster (a ~ attempt to raise the money)

last·ditch *n*: a place of final defense (the anti-liquor groups fought the changes to the last ditch — N.Y. Times)

last·tex \lās-'teks/ *trademark* — used for an elastic yarn consisting of a core of latex thread wound with threads of cotton, rayon, nylon, or silk

Last Gospel *n*: the liturgical Gospel usu. comprising John 1.1-14 that is read by the celebrant following the close of the Mass in the Roman Catholic churches and the Holy Communion in many Episcopal churches

last hurrah *n*: a last effort or attempt (his unsuccessful Senate run was his last hurrah — R. W. Daly)

lasting *adj*: existing or continuing a long while: ENDURING — *last·ing·ly* \lās-'tīn-lē/ *adv* — *last·ing·ness* *n*

lasting *n* 1 archaic: long life 2 [lasting]: a sturdy cotton or worsted cloth used esp. in shoes and luggage

last minute *n*: the moment just before some climactic, decisive, or disastrous event

last name *n*: SURNAME 2

last straw *n* [fr. the fable of the last straw that broke the camel's back when added to his burden]: the last of a series (as of events or indignities) that brings one beyond the point of endurance

Last Supper *n*: the supper eaten by Jesus and his disciples on the night of his betrayal

Last Things *n* *pl* [trans. of ML *Novissima*]: events (as the resurrection and divine judgment of all humankind) marking the end of the world: eschatological happenings

last word *n* 1: the final remark in a verbal exchange 2 *a*: the power of final decision *b*: a definitive statement or treatment (his study will surely be the last word on the subject for many years) 3: the most advanced, up-to-date, or fashionable exemplar of its kind (the last word in sports cars)

lat *abbr* latitude

Lat *abbr* 1 Latin 2 Latvia

LAT *abbr* local apparent time

lat·a·kle \lāt-'kē-/ *n* [Latania, seaport in Syria]: a highly aromatic Turkish smoking tobacco

latch \lætʃ/ *vb* [ME *lachen*, fr. OE *læccan*, akin to *Gk* *lambanein* to take, seize] 1: to catch or get hold — used with on or onto 2: to attach oneself (~ed onto a rich widow)

2 latch *n*: any of various devices in which mating mechanical parts engage to fasten but usu. not to lock something. *a*: a fastener (as for a door) consisting essentially of a pivoted bar that falls into a notch *b*: a fastener (as for a door) in which a spring slides a bolt into a hole, also: NIGHT LATCH

2 latch *vi*: to make fast with or as if with a latch

latch·et \lætʃ-'ət/ *n* [ME *latchet*, fr. MF, shoe string, fr. *laz* snare, fr. L *laqueus* — more at DELIGHT]: a narrow leather strap, thong, or lace that fastens a shoe or sandal on the foot

latch·key \lætʃ-'kē/ *n* 1: a key to an outside and esp. a front door

latch·string \lætʃ-'strɪŋ/ *n*: a string on a latch that may be left hanging outside the door to permit the raising of the latch from the outside or drawn inside to prevent intrusion

late \lāt/ *adj* [late; latest [ME, late, slow, fr. OE *læt*, akin to OHG *laz* slow, OE *lætan* to let] 1 *a* (1): coming or remaining after the due, usual, or proper time (a ~ spring) (2): of, relating to, or imposed because of tardiness *b*: of or relating to an advanced stage in point of time or development (the ~ Middle Ages), esp. far advanced toward the close of the day or night (~ hours) 2 *a*: living comparatively recently — used of persons with reference to a specific relationship or status (hus ~ wife) (the ~ chairman of the board) *b*: being something or holding some position or relationship recently but not now (the ~ belligerents) *c*: made, appearing, or happening just previous to the present time esp. as the most recent of a succession (our ~ quarrel) *syn*

2 late *adv*: after the due, usual, or proper time

late·ly \lāt-ē-/ *adv*: after the due, usual, or proper time

late·ness \lāt-'nēs/ *n*: the quality or state of being late

late·st \lāt-'est/ *adj*: the latest in time or order

late·time \lāt-'tīm/ *n*: the time when something is late

late·time·ly \lāt-'tīm-ē-/ *adv*: after the due, usual, or proper time

late·time·ness \lāt-'tīm-nēs/ *n*: the quality or state of being late

late·time·ly·ness \lāt-'tīm-ē-nēs/ *n*: the quality or state of being late

late·time·ly·ness·ly \lāt-'tīm-ē-nēs-ē-/ *adv*: after the due, usual, or proper time

late·time·ly·ness·ly·ness \lāt-'tīm-ē-nēs-ē-nēs/ *n*: the quality or state of being late

late·time·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly \lāt-'tīm-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-/ *adv*: after the due, usual, or proper time

late·time·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness \lāt-'tīm-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs/ *n*: the quality or state of being late

late·time·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly \lāt-'tīm-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-/ *adv*: after the due, usual, or proper time

late·time·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness \lāt-'tīm-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs/ *n*: the quality or state of being late

late·time·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly \lāt-'tīm-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-/ *adv*: after the due, usual, or proper time

late·time·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness \lāt-'tīm-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs/ *n*: the quality or state of being late

late·time·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly \lāt-'tīm-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-/ *adv*: after the due, usual, or proper time

late·time·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness·ly·ness \lāt-'tīm-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs-ē-nēs/ *n*: the quality or state of being late

abundance *syn* see PROFUSE *ant* sparing — *lav-ish-ly* *adj* — *lav-lah-ness* *n*

lavish *vt*: to expend or bestow with profusion: SQUANDER

law \lɔʊ n [ME, fr OE *lagu*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *lag* law, akin to OE *līgan* to lie — more at LIE] 1 *a* (1): a binding custom or practice of a community: a rule of conduct or action prescribed or formally recognized as binding or enforced by a controlling authority (2): the whole body of such customs, practices, or rules (3): COMMON LAW *b* (1): the control brought about by the existence or enforcement of such law (2): the action of laws considered as a means of redressing wrongs; also: LITIGATION (3): the agency of or an agent of established law *c*: a rule or order that it is advisable or obligatory to observe *d*: something compatible with or enforceable by established law *e*: CONTROL AUTHORITY 2 *a* often *cap*: the revelation of the will of God set forth in the Old Testament *b* *cap*: the first part of the Jewish scriptures: PENTATEUCH — see BIBLE table 3: a rule of construction or procedure (the ~s of poetry) 4: the whole body of laws relating to one subject 5 *a*: the legal profession *b*: law as a department of knowledge: JURISPRUDENCE *c*: legal knowledge 8 *a*: a statement of an order or relation of phenomena that so far as is known is invariable under the given conditions *b*: a relation proved or assumed to hold between mathematical or logical expressions *c*: the observed regularity of nature *syn* see HYPOTHESIS — at law: under or within the provisions of the law (enforceable at law)

law *vi*: LITIGATE ~ *vt*, chiefly *dial*: to sue or prosecute at law *law-abiding* \lɔʊ-ˌbɪd-ɪŋ *adj*: abiding by or obedient to the law — *law-abiding-ness* *n*

law-breaker \lɔʊ-ˌbrɛ-kər *n*: one who violates the law — *law-break-ing* \lɔʊ-ˌbrɛ-ɪŋ *adj*

law-ful \lɔʊ-ˌfʊl *adj* 1 *a*: being in harmony with the law (a ~ judgment) *b*: constituted, authorized, or established by law: RIGHTFUL (~ institutions) 2: LAW-ABIDING (~ citizens) — *law-fully* \lɔʊ-ˌfʊl-ɪ *adv* — *law-ful-ness* \lɔʊ-ˌfʊl-nəs *n* *syn* LAWFUL, LEGAL, LEGITIMATE, LICIT *shared meaning element*: being in accordance with law LAWFUL can imply conformity with law of any sort (as natural, divine, common, or canon) and may come close in meaning to allowable or permissible (all things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient — 1 Cor 6.12 (AV)) or to rightful or proper (the lawful heir) LEGAL implies a reference to law as it appears in statute books or is administered by the courts; thus, the lawful owner of a piece of property is one whose legal right to it is certain. Often legal stresses conformity with or sanction by law; thus, a legal marriage is one carried out with all the observances called for by law; a lawful marriage is one to which no compelling legal impediment (as close consanguinity) exists. LEGITIMATE can imply a legal right or status (his legitimate children) or in more general use a right or status supported by tradition, custom, or accepted standards (language is a legitimate part of the subject matter or content of English — A. H. Marcwardt) LICIT usually implies strict conformity to the provisions of the law and applies especially to what is regulated by law (licit use of property does not include creating a neighborhood nuisance) *ant* unlawful

law-giv-er \lɔʊ-ˌɡɪv-ər *n* 1: one who gives a code of laws to a people 2: LEGISLATOR

law-hand \lɔʊ-ˌhænd *n*: a special style of handwriting used in engraving old legal documents in England

law-less \lɔʊ-ˌləs *adj* 1: not regulated by or based on law 2 *a*: not restrained or controlled by law: UNRULY *b*: ILLEGAL — *law-less-ly* *adv* — *law-less-ness* *n*

law-maker \lɔʊ-ˌmɛ-kər *n*: one that makes laws: LEGISLATOR — *law-mak-ing* \lɔʊ-ˌmɛ-ɪŋ *n*

law-man \lɔʊ-ˌmən *n*: a law-enforcement officer (as a sheriff or marshal)

law merchant *n*, *pl* *laws merchant*: the legal rules formerly applied to cases arising in commercial transactions

lawn \lɔʊ, ˈlæn *n* [ME, fr *laon*, French] a fine sheer linen or cotton fabric of plain weave that is thinner than cambric — *lawny* \lɔʊ-ˌni *adj*

lawn *n* [ME *launde*, fr MF *lande* heath, of Celt origin, akin to OIr *land* open space — more at LAND] 1 *archaic*: an open space between woods 2: GLADE 3: ground (as around a house or in a garden or park) that is covered with grass and is kept mowed — *lawn* or *lawny* \lɔʊ-ˌni *adj*

lawn bowling *n*: a bowling game played on a green with wooden balls which are rolled at a jack

lawn mower *n*: a machine for cutting grass on lawns

lawn tennis *n*: TENNIS 2, *specif*: tennis played on a grass court

law of dominance: MENDEL'S LAW 3

law of independent assortment: MENDEL'S LAW 2

law of large numbers: a theorem in mathematical statistics the probability that the mean of a random sample differs from the mean of the population from which the sample is drawn by more than a given amount approaches zero as the size of the sample approaches infinity

Law of Moses: PENTATEUCH

law of nations: INTERNATIONAL LAW

law of parsimony: OCCAM'S RAZOR

law of segregation: MENDEL'S LAW 1

law of war: the code that governs or one of the rules that govern the rights and duties of belligerents in international war

law-ren-cium \lɔʊ-ˌren-(t)-sɪ-əm *n* [NL, fr Ernest O. Lawrence] a short-lived radioactive element that is produced artificially from californium — see ELEMENT table

law-suit \lɔʊ-ˌsɪt *n*: a suit in law: a case before a court

law-yer \lɔʊ-ˌyər, ˈlɔʊ-ər *n*: one whose profession is to conduct lawsuits for clients or to advise as to legal rights and obligations in other matters — *law-yer-ly* \lɔʊ-ˌyər-lee *adv*

law-y \lɔʊ-ˌy *adj* [ME, fr L *laxus* loose — more at SLACK] 1 *a* of the bowels LOOSE, OPEN *b*: having loose bowels 2: deficient in firmness: not stringent (~ control) (*a* ~ foreman) 3 *a*: not tense, firm, or rigid: SLACK (*a* ~ rope) *b*: having an open or

loose texture *c*: having the constituents spread apart (*a* ~ flower cluster) 4: articulated with the muscles involved in a relatively relaxed state (as the vowel /ɪ/ in contrast with the vowel /e/) *syn* 1 see LOOSE *ant* rigid 2 see NEGLIGENT *ant* strict, stringent — *law-a-tion* \lɔʊ-ˌtʃən *n* — *law-ly* \lɔʊ-ˌlee *adv* — *law-ness* *n* — *law-a-tive* \lɔʊ-ˌsət-iv *adj* [ME *laxatīv*, fr. ML *laxativus*, fr. L *laxatus*, pp. of *laxare* to loosen, fr. *laxus*] 1: having a tendency to loosen or relax, *specif*: relieving constipation 2: having loose bowels — *law-a-tive-ly* *adv* — *law-a-tive-ness* *n*

laxative *n*: a usu mild laxative drug

law-ity \lɔʊ-ˌsət-ē *n*: the quality or state of being lax

lay \leɪ *vb* laid \leɪd, lay-ing [ME *leyen*, fr OE *lēgan*, akin to OE *līgan* to lie — more at LIE] *vt* 1: to beat or strike down with force 2 *a*: to put or set down *b*: to place for rest or sleep, *esp*: BURY 3: to bring forth and deposit (an egg) 4: CALM, ALLAY (~ the dust) 5: BET, WAGER 6: to press down giving a smooth and even surface 7 *a*: to dispose or spread over or on a surface (~ truck) (~ plaster) *b*: to set in order or position (~ a table for dinner) (~ brick) *c*: to put (strands) in place and twist to form a rope, hawser, or cable; also: to make by so doing (~ up rope) 8 *a*: to impose as a duty, burden, or punishment (~ a tax) *b*: to put as a burden of reproach (~ laid the blame on him) *c*: to advance as an accusation: IMPUTE (the disaster was laid to faulty inspection) 9: to place (something immaterial) on something (~ stress on grammar) 10: PREPARE, CONTRIVE (*a* well-laid plan) 11 *a*: to bring against or into contact with something: APPLY (~ laid the watch to his ear) *b*: to prepare or position for action or operation (~ a fire in the fireplace), also: to adjust (*a* gun) to the proper direction and elevation 12: to bring to a specified condition (~ waste the land) 13 *a*: ASSERT, ALLEGE (~ claim to an estate) *b*: to submit for examination and judgment (~ laid his case before the commission) 14: to copulate with — sometimes considered vulgar ~ *vi* 1: to produce and deposit eggs 2 *nonstand*: LIE 3: WAGER, BET 4 *dial*: PLAN PREPARE (~ for a chance) 5 *a*: to apply oneself vigorously (~ laid to his oars) *b*: to proceed to a specified place or position on a ship (~ aloft) — *lay on the table* 1: to remove (*a* parliamentary motion) from consideration indefinitely 2 *Brit*: to put (as legislation) on the agenda

lay *n* 1: something (as a layer) that lies or is laid 2: COVERT, LAIR 3 *a*: line of action: PLAN *b*: line of work: OCCUPATION 4 *a*: terms of sale or employment: PRICE *b*: share of profit (as on a whaling voyage) paid in lieu of wages 5 *a*: the amount of advance of any point in a rope strand for one turn *b*: the nature of a fiber rope as determined by the amount of twist, the angle of the strands, and the angle of the threads in the strands 6: the way in which a thing lies or is laid in relation to something else (the ~ of the land) 7: the state of one that lays eggs (hens coming into ~) 8 *a*: a partner in sexual intercourse — usu considered vulgar *b*: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE — usu considered vulgar

lay past of LIE

lay *n* [ME, fr OF *lais*] 1: a simple narrative poem: BALLAD 2: MELODY, SONG

lay *adj* [ME, fr OF *lai*, fr LL *laicus*, fr Gk *laikos* of the people, fr *laos* people] 1: of or relating to the laity: not ecclesiastical 2: of or relating to members of a religious house occupied with domestic or manual work (*a* ~ brother) 3: not of or from a particular profession: UNPROFESSIONAL (the ~ public)

lay-about \leɪ-ˌəʊt *n*, chiefly *Brit*: a lazy shiftless person: IDLER

lay-away \leɪ-ˌəʊ-ˌwə *n*: an article of merchandise reserved for future delivery to a customer who pays a deposit and agrees to complete payment when the article is called for

lay-away *vt*: to put aside for future use or delivery

lay-by \leɪ-ˌbi *n* 1: the final operation (as a last cultivating) in the growing of a field crop 2 *Brit*: a branch from or a widening of a road to permit vehicles to stop without obstructing traffic

lay by *vt* 1: to lay aside: DISCARD 2: to store for future use

lay *vi* 1: to cultivate (as corn) for the last time

lay day *n* 1: one of the days allowed by the charter for loading or unloading a vessel 2: a day of delay in port

lay down *vi* 1: to give up: SURRENDER (lay down your arms) 2 *a*: ESTABLISH PRESCRIBE (lay down a scale for a map) *b*: to assert or command dogmatically (lay down the law) 3: STORE, PRESERVE

4 *a*: to direct toward a target (lay down a barrage) *b*: to hit along the ground (lay down a sacrifice bunt) ~ *vi*, *nonstand*: to lie down

layer \leɪ-ər, ˈleɪ-ər *n* 1: one that lays (as a workman who lays brick or a hen that lays eggs) 2 *a*: one thickness, course, or fold laid or lying over or under another *b*: STRATUM *c*: HORIZON

3 *a*: a branch or shoot of a plant treated to induce rooting while still attached to the parent plant *b*: a plant developed by layering — *layered* \leɪ-əd, ˈleɪ-əd *adj*

layer *vi*: to propagate (*a* plant) by means of layers ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to separate into layers *b*: to form out of superimposed layers

2 *a* of a plant: to form roots where a stem comes in contact with the ground

layer-age \leɪ-ər-ɪj, ˈleɪ-ər-ɪj *n*: the practice or art of laying plants

lay-ette \leɪ-ˈet *n* [F, fr MF, dim of *laye* box, fr MD *lade*, akin to OE *hladan* to load — more at LADE] a complete outfit of clothing and equipment for a newborn infant

lay figure \leɪ-ˌfɪg *n* [obs *E layman* (lay figure), fr *De leeman*] 1: a jointed model of the human body used by artists to show the disposition of drapery 2: a person likened to a dummy or puppet

lay in *vi*: to lay by. *SAVE*

laying on of hands: the act of laying hands on a person's head to confer a spiritual blessing (as in Christian ordination, confirmation, or faith healing)

lay-man \leɪ-ˌmən *n* 1. a person who is not a clergyman 2: a person who does not belong to a particular profession or who is not expert in some field

lay-off \leɪ-ˌɒf *n* 1: the act of laying off an employee or a work force, also: SHUTDOWN 2: a period of inactivity or idleness

being the second of two groups or things or the last of several groups or things referred to (of ham and beef the ~ meal is cheaper today)

lat-ter-day \lat-ər-dā/ *adj* 1: of a later or subsequent time 2: of present or recent times

Latter-Day Saint *n*: a member of a religious body tracing its origin to Joseph Smith in 1830 and accepting the Book of Mormon as divine revelation: **MORMON**

lat-ter-ly *adv* 1: at a subsequent time: **LATER** 2: of late: **RECENTLY**

lat-tice \ˈlăt-əs/ *n* [ME *latis*, fr. MF *latis*] 1 *a*: a framework or structure of crossed wood or metal strips *b*: a window, door, or gate having a lattice *c*: a network or design resembling a lattice 2: a regular geometrical arrangement of points or objects over an area or in space; as *a*: **SPACE LATTICE** *b*: a geometrical arrangement of fissionable material in a nuclear reactor *c*: a mathematical set that has some elements ordered and that is such that for any two elements there exists a least element greater than or equal to both and a greatest element less than or equal to both — **lat-tice** *vi* — **lat-ticed** \-st/ *adj*

lat-tice girder *n*: a girder with top and bottom flanges connected by a latticework web

lat-tice-work \ˈlăt-əs-wərk/ *n*: a lattice or work made of lattices

lat-tus rec-tum \ˈlăt-əs-ˈrek-təm/ *n* [NL, lit., straight side]: a chord of a conic section (as an ellipse) that passes through a focus and is parallel to the directrix

Lat-vi-an \ˈlăt-vē-ən/ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Latvia 2: the Baltic language of the Latvian people — **Latvian** *adj*

lau-an \lū-ən, lū-, lāi-ən/ *n* [Tag *lawaan*]: any of various Philippine timbers (as of the genera *Shorea* and *Parashorea*) that are light yellow to reddish brown or brown, are of moderate strength and durability, and include some which enter commerce as Philippine mahogany

laud \lōd/ *n* [ME *laudes* (pl), fr. ML, fr. L, pl. of *laud*, *laus* praise; akin to OHG *liod* song] 1 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr. often *cap*: an office of solemn praise to God forming with matins the first of the canonical hours 2: **ACCLAM. PRAISE**

laud *vt* [L *laudare*, fr. *laud*, *laus*]: **PRAISE**, **EXTOL**

laud-able \ˈlōd-ə-bəl/ *adj*: worthy of praise: **COMMENDABLE** — **laud-ability** \ˈlōd-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **laud-able-ness** \ˈlōd-ə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **laud-ably** \-bly/ *adv*

laud-er-num \ˈlōd-er-nəm, -n-əm/ *n* [NL] 1: any of various formerly used preparations of opium 2: a tincture of opium

laud-da-tion \ˈlō-dā-shən/ *n*: the act of praising: **EULOGY**

laud-da-tive \ˈlōd-ə-tiv/ *adj*: **LAUDATORY**

laud-da-to-ry \ˈlōd-ə-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or expressing praise

laugh \laf, ˈlaf/ *vb* [ME *laughen*, fr. OE *hlæhhan*, akin to OHG *lachen* to laugh, OE *hlōwan* to moo — more at **LOW**] *vi* 1 *a*: to show mirth, joy, or scorn with a smile and chuckle or explosive sound *b*: to find amusement or pleasure in something (ved at his own clumsiness) *c*: to become amused or derisive (a very skeptical public ved at our early efforts — **Granum Berger**) 2 *a*: to produce the sound or appearance of laughter (a ~ing brook) *b*: to be of a kind that inspires joy ~ *vt* 1: to influence or move by laughter (ved the bad singer off the stage) 2: to utter with a laugh — **laugh-er** *n* — **laugh-ingly** \-in-lē/ *adv*

laugh *n* 1: the act of laughing 2 *a*: a cause for derision or merriment: **JOKE** (swim in that current? That's a ~) *b*: an expression of scorn or mockery: **JEER** 3 *pl*: **DIVERSION**, **SPORT** (play baseball just for ~s)

laugh-able \ˈlaf-ə-bəl, ˈlaf-/ *adj*: of a kind to provoke laughter or sometimes derision: amusingly ridiculous — **laugh-able-ness** *n* — **laugh-ably** \-bly/ *adv*

syn **LAUGHABLE**, **LUDICROUS**, **RIDICULOUS**, **COMIC**, **COMICAL**, **DROLL**, **FUNNY** shared meaning element ~ provoking laughter or mirth

laughing gas *n*: **NITROUS OXIDE**

laughing jackass *n*: **KOOKABURRA**

laugh-ing-stock \ˈlaf-ɪŋ-stək, ˈlaf-/ *n*: an object of ridicule: **BUTT**

laugh off *vt*: to minimize by treating as amusingly or absurdly (trivial)

laugh-ter \ˈlaf-tər, ˈlaf-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hleahtr*; akin to OE *hlæhhan*] 1: a sound of or as if of laughing 2 *archaic*: a cause of merriment

launce \ˈlɒn(t)s, ˈlən(t)s/ *n* [prob fr. *lance*]: **SAND LANCE**

launch \ˈlɒn(t)s, ˈlən(t)s/ *vb* [ME *launchen*, fr. ONF *lancher*, fr. LL *lanciare* to wield a lance — more at **LANCE**] *vt* 1 *a*: to throw forward: **HURL** *b*: to release, catapult, or send off (a self-propelled object) (~ a rocket) 2 *a*: to set (a boat or ship) afloat *b*: to give (a person) a start *c* (1): to originate or set in motion: **INITIATE** (2): to get off to a good start ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to spring forward or take off *b*: to throw oneself energetically: **PLUNGE** 2 *archaic*: to slide down the ways *b*: to make a start

launch *n*: an act or instance of launching

launch *n* [Sp or Pg; Sp *lancha*, fr. Pg] 1: a large boat that operates from a ship 2: a small motorboat that is open or that has the forepart of the hull covered

launcher \ˈlɒn-cher, ˈlən-/ *n*: one that launches as *a*: a device for firing a grenade from a rifle *b*: a device for launching a rocket or rocket shell *c*: **CATAPULT**

launch-pad \ˈlɒnch-pəd, ˈlən-/ *n*: a nonflammable platform from which a rocket, launch vehicle, or guided missile can be launched — called also **launching pad**

launch vehicle *n*: the rocket power source by which a spacecraft is hurled toward its objective

launch window *n*: **WINDOW 8**

lau-der \ˈlōn-dər, ˈlən-/ *n* [ME, *lauderer*, fr. MF *lavandier*, fr. ML *lavandarius*, fr. L *lavandus*, gerundive of *lavare* to wash — more at **LAVE**]: **TROUGH**, esp: a box conduit conveying particulate material suspended in water in ore dressing

lau-der *vb* **lau-dered**; **lau-der-ing** \-d(ə-)rɪŋ/ [ME *launder*, *n*] *vt* 1: to wash (as clothes) in water 2: to make ready for use by washing and ironing (a freshly ~ed shirt) ~ *vi*: to wash or wash

and iron clothing or household linens — **lau-der-er** \-dər-ər/ *n* — **lau-der-ess** \-dres-/ *n*

lau-der-ette \lɒn-də-ˈret, ˈlən-/ *n* [fr *Launderette*, a service mark]: a self-service laundry

Lau-dro-mat \ˈlɒn-drə-mat, ˈlən-/ *n*: service mark — used for a self-service laundry

lau-dry \ˈlɒn-drē, ˈlən-/ *n*, *pl* **laundries** 1: clothes or linens that have been or are to be laundered 2 *a*: a room for doing the family wash *b*: a commercial laundering establishment

lau-dry-man \-mən/ *n*: a male laundry worker

lau-dry-woman \-wum-ən/ *n*: a female who does laundry

Lau-fal \ˈlɒn-fəl, ˈlən-/ *n*: a knight of the Round Table in late Arthurian legend

lau-ra \ˈlav-rə/ *n* [LGK, fr Gk, *lane*]: a monastery of an Eastern church

lau-re-ate \ˈlɔr-ē-ət, ˈlar-/ *n* [L *laureatus* crowned with laurel, fr. *laurea* laurel wreath, fr. fem of *laureus* of laurel, fr. *laurus*]: the recipient of honor for achievement in an art or science, specif: **POET LAUREATE** — **lau-re-ate** *adj* — **lau-re-ate-ship** \-shɪp/ *n*

lau-re-ate \-ē-ət/ *vi* *-ated*; *-ating* 1: to crown with or as if with a laurel wreath for excellence or achievement 2: to appoint to the office of poet laureate — **lau-re-ation** \ˈlɔr-ē-ˈshən, ˈlar-/ *n*

lau-rel \ˈlɔr-əl, ˈlār-/ *n* [ME *lore*, fr. OF *lorier*, fr. *lor* laurel, fr. L *laurus*] 1: any of a genus (*Laurus*) of the family Lauraceae, the laurel family) of trees or shrubs that have alternate entire leaves, small tetramerous flowers surrounded by bracts, and fruits that are olive berries; specif: a tree (*L. nobilis*) of southern Europe with foliage used by the ancient Greeks to crown victors in the Pythian games 2: a tree or shrub that resembles the true laurel; esp 2

3: **MOUNTAIN LAUREL** 3: a crown of laurel: **HONOR** — usu. used in *pl*

lau-rel *vi* *-reled* or *-relled*, *-rel-ing* or *-rel-ling*: to deck or crown with laurel

lau-ric acid \ˈlɔr-ɪk-, ˈlar-/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *laurus*]: a crystalline fatty acid $C_{17}H_{33}O_2$ found esp in coconut oil and used in making soaps, esters, and lauryl alcohol

lau-ryl alcohol \ˈlɔr-əl-, ˈlar-/ *n*: a compound $C_{17}H_{35}O$; also: a liquid mixture of this and other alcohols used esp in making detergents

lau-ryl *adj*

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tionalist demagog, and claims to be above narrow class or group interests **d** (1): CONDUCTOR **c** (2): a first or principal performer of a group **e**: STRAW BOSS, FOREMAN **3**: a horse placed in advance of the other horses of a team — **lead-er-less** \-'les\ **adj**
leader of the opposition: the principal member of the opposition party in a British legislative body who is given the status of a salaried government official and an important role in organizing the business of the house

lead-er-ship \-'led-er-ship\ **n** 1: the office or position of a leader 2: the quality of a leader: capacity to lead

lead glass **n**: glass of high refractive index containing lead oxide
lead-in \-'led-in\ **n**: something that leads in, esp: the part of a radio or television antenna that runs to the transmitting or receiving set — **lead-in** **adj**

lead-ing \-'led-in\ **adj** 1: coming or ranking first: FOREMOST 2: exercising leadership 3: providing direction or guidance (a ~ question) 4: given most prominent display (the ~ story)

leading article \-'led-\ **n** 1 chiefly Brit: EDITORIAL 2: the article given the most significant position or most prominent display in a periodical

leading edge \-'led-in\ **n** 1: the foremost edge of an airfoil or propeller blade 2: the forward part of a vehicle or of something that itself moves

leading lady **n**: an actress who plays the leading feminine role in a play or movie

leading man **n**: an actor who plays the leading male role in a play or movie

leading strings **n pl** 1: strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk 2: a state of dependence or tutelage: GUIDANCE — usu. used in the phrase *leading strings*

leading tone **n**: the seventh tone of a diatonic scale — called also *leading note*

lead-less \-'led-ls\ **adj**: being without lead (~ gasoline)

lead line \-'led-\ **n**: SOUNDING LINE

lead monoxide **n**: a yellow to brownish red poisonous compound PbO used in rubber manufacture and glassmaking

lead-off \-'led-ōf\ **n** 1: a beginning or leading action 2: one that leads off

lead-off **adj** 1: leading off: OPENING 2: of, being, or made by the first batter in an inning (~ hitter) (~ single)

lead off \-'led-ōf\ **vi** 1: to make a start on: OPEN 2: to bat first for a baseball team in an inning

lead on **vi**: to entice or induce to proceed in a course esp. when unwise or mistaken

lead pencil \-'led-\ **n**: a pencil using graphite as the marking material

lead-plant \-'led-plant\ **n**: a leguminous shrub (*Amorpha canescens*) of the western U.S. that has hoary pinnate leaves and bears dull-colored racemose flowers

lead poisoning **n**: chronic intoxication that is produced by the absorption of lead into the system and is characterized by severe colicky pains, a dark line along the gums, and local muscular paralysis

leads-man \-'ledz-mən\ **n**: a man who uses a sounding lead to determine depth of water

lead time \-'led-\ **n**: the period between the decision to begin a process (as the development of a new product) and the completion of the process (as long lead time on a new aircraft)

lead-up \-'led-əp\ **n**: something that leads up to or prepares the way for something else

lead up \-'led-əp\ **vi** 1: to prepare the way 2: to make a gradual or indirect approach to a topic

lead-work \-'led-wərk\ **n** 1: something made of lead 2: work that is done with lead

leady \-'led-ē\ **adj** **lead-er-est** containing or resembling lead

leaf \-'lef\ **n pl** leaves \-'levz\ also **leafs** \-'lefs\ often **alimb** [ME *leaf*, fr OE *leaf*, akin to OHG *loaf*, L *liber* bast, book] 1 **a** (1): a lateral outgrowth from a stem that constitutes a unit of the foliage of a plant and functions primarily in food manufacture by photosynthesis (2): a modified leaf primarily engaged in functions other than food manufacture **b** (1): FOLIAGE (2): the leaves of a plant as an article of commerce 2: something suggestive of a leaf as **a**: a part of a book or folded sheet containing a page on each side **b** (1): a part (as of window shutters, folding doors, or gates) that slides or is hinged (2): the movable parts of a table top **c** (1): a thin sheet or plate of any substance

leaf-like \-'lef-līk\ **adj**

leaf-let \-'lef-lit\ **n** 1: to shoot out or produce leaves 2: to turn over pages (~ through a book) ~ **vi**

leaf-let \-'lef-lit\ **n** 1: FOLIAGE 1 (2: the representation of leafage (as in architecture)

leaf bud **n**: bud that develops into a leafy shoot and does not produce flowers

leaf curl **n**: a plant disease characterized by curling of leaves; esp: PEACH LEAF CURL

leafed \-'lef-\ **adj**: LEAVED

leaf fat **n**: the fat that lines the abdominal cavity and encloses the kidneys; esp: that of a hog used in the manufacture of lard

leaf-hopper \-'lef-hap-ər\ **n**: any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects (family Cicadellidae) that suck the juices of plants

leaf lard **n**: high-quality lard made from leaf fat

leaf-let \-'lef-lit\ **n** 1 **a**: one of the divisions of a compound leaf **b**: a small or young foliage leaf 2: a leaflike organ or part 3 **a**: a single printed sheet of paper unfolded or folded but not trimmed at the fold **b**: a sheet of small pages folded but not stitched

leaf miner **n**: any of various small insects (as moths or two-winged flies) that in the larval stages burrow in and eat the parenchyma of leaves

leaf mold **n** 1: a compost or layer composed chiefly of decayed vegetable matter 2: a mold or mildew of foliage

leaf roll **n**: a virus disease of the potato that is transmitted by aphids and is characterized by an upward rolling of the leaf margins, smaller tubers, and netlike necrotic areas in the phloem

leaf roller **n**: any of various lepidopterans whose larvae make a nest by rolling up plant leaves

leaf rust **n**: a rust disease of plants and esp of wheat that affects primarily the leaves

leaf spot **n**: any of various plant diseases characterized by discolored often circular spots on the leaves

leaf spring **n**: a spring made of superposed strips, plates, or leaves

leaf-stalk \-'lef-stōk\ **n**: PETIOLE

leaf trace \-'lef-trās\ **n**: a trace associated with a leaf

leafy \-'lef-\ **adj** **leaf-i-er-est** 1 **a**: furnished with or abounding in leaves (~ woodlands) **b**: having broad-bladed leaves (mosses, grasses, and ~ plants) **c**: consisting chiefly of leaves (~ vegetables) 2: resembling a leaf, specif: LAMINATE

leafy liverwort **n**: any of an order (Jungermanniales) of usu epiphytic liverworts with a leafy gametophyte that has one ventral and two dorsal rows of leaves on the stem

leafy spurge **n**: a tall perennial European herb (*Euphorbia esula*) that is naturalized and troublesome as a weed in the northern U.S. and Canada

league \-'leig\ **n** [ME *leuge*, *lege*, fr LL *leugo*] 1: any of various units of distance from about 2.4 to 4.6 statute miles 2: a square league

league **n** [ME (Sc) *ligg*, fr MF *ligue*, fr OIt *liga*, fr *ligare* to bind, fr L — more at LIGATURE] 1 **a**: an association of nations or other political entities for a common purpose **b** (1): an association of persons or groups united by common interests or goals (2): a group of sports teams that regularly play one another **c**: an informal alliance 2: CLASS, CATEGORY

league vb **leagued**; **leagu-ing** **vi**: to unite in a league ~ **vi**: to form a league

lea-quer \-'le-gər\ **n** [D *leger*, akin to OHG *legar* act of lying down — more at LAIR] 1: a military camp 2: SIEGE

leagu-er \-'le-gər\ **n**: a member of a league

leak \-'lek\ **vb** [ME *leken*, fr. ON *leka*, akin to OE *leccan* to moisten, OIr *legaim* I melt] **vi** 1 **a**: to enter or escape through an opening usu by a fault or mistake (fumes ~ in) **b**: to let a substance or light in or out through an opening 2: to become known despite efforts at concealment ~ **vt** 1: to permit to enter or escape through or as if through a leak 2: to give out (information) surreptitiously (~ed the story to the press)

leak n 1 **a**: a crack or hole that usu by mistake admits or lets escape **b**: something that permits the admission or escape of something else usu with prejudicial effect **c**: a loss of electricity due to faulty insulation; also: the point or the path at which such loss occurs 2: the act, process, or an instance of leaking 3: an act of untruth — usu. used with *take*; sometimes considered vulgar

leak-age \-'le-kij\ **n** 1: the act, process, or an instance of leaking 2: something or the amount that leaks

leaky \-'le-kē\ **adj** **leak-i-er-est**: permitting fluid to leak in or out — **leak-i-ly** \-'le-kē-lē\ **adv** — **leak-i-ness** \-'le-kē-nəs\ **n**

leal \-'le-əl\ **adj** [ME *leel*, fr OE *loal*, *leal* — more at LOYAL] chiefly Scot: LOYAL TRUE — **leal-ly** \-'le-əl-lē\ **adv**

lean \-'len\ **vb** **leaned**; **lean-ing** **vi** 1 **a**: to incline, deviate, or bend from a vertical position **b**: to cast one's weight to one side for support 2: to rely for support or inspiration 3: to incline in opinion, taste, or desire ~ **vt**: to cause to lean: INCLINE **syn** see SLANT

lean n: the act or an instance of leaning: INCLINATION

lean adj [ME *lene*, fr OE *hlēne*] 1 **a**: lacking or deficient in flesh **b**: containing little or no fat 2: lacking richness, sufficiency, or productiveness 3: deficient in an essential or important quality or ingredient as **a** of ore: containing little valuable mineral **b**: low in combustible component — used esp of fuel mixtures 4: characterized by economy of style or expression — **lean-ly** **adv** — **lean-ness** \-'len-nəs\ **n**

syn LEAN, SPARE, LANK, LANKY, GAUNT, RAWBONED, SCRAWNY, SKINNY **shared meaning element**: thin because of absence of superfluous flesh **ant** fleshy

lean vt: to make lean

lean n: the part of meat that consists principally of fat-free muscle

lean-der \-'le-an-dər\ **n** [L, fr Gk *Leandros*]: a legendary Greek youth who swam the Hellespont nightly to visit Hero but ultimately was drowned in one of the crossings

leaning \-'le-niŋ\ **n**: a definite but not decisive attraction or tendency **syn** LEANING, PROCLIVITY, PROPENSITY, PENCHANT, FLAIR



forms of leaves 1a(1) 1 acerate, 2 linear, 3 lanceolate, 4 elliptic, 5 ensiform, 6 oblong, 7 oblanceolate, with acuminate tip, 8 ovate, with acute tip, 9 obovate, 10 spatulate, 11 pandurate, 12 cuneate, 13 deltoid, 14 cordate, 15 reniform, 16 orbiculate, 17 runcinate, 18 lyrate, 19 peltate, 20 hastate, 21 sagittate, 22 odd-pinnate, 23 abruptly pinnate, 24 palmate (trifoliate), 25 palmate (pedate in form, with margin incised), 26 palmate (ququefoliate)

lay off (ˈlɑɪ-ɒf) *vt* 1: to mark or measure off 2: to cease to employ (a worker) usu. temporarily 3 *a*: to let alone *b*: AVOID, QUIT ~ *vi*: to stop or rest from work

lay on *vi* 1 chiefly *Brit*: to supply (as water or gas) to a building 2 chiefly *Brit*: to provide facilities for (lay on a banquet) 3 chiefly *Brit*: HIRE ~ *vi*: ATTACK, BEAT

lay-out (ˈlɑɪ-əʊt) *n* 1: the act or process of planning or laying out in detail 2: the plan or design or arrangement of something that is laid out: *a*: DUMMYS *b*: final arrangement of matter to be reproduced esp. by printing *c*: the placing of men, machines, and materials in a manufacturing plant 3 *a*: something that is laid out (a model train) ~ *b*: land and structures or rooms used for a particular purpose (a cattle-ranching ~), also: PLACE *c*: a set or outfit esp. of tools

lay out (ˈlɑɪ-əʊt) *vt* 1 *a*: to prepare (a corpse) for viewing *b*: to knock flat or unconscious 2: to plan in detail (lay out a campaign) 3: to mark (work) for drilling, machining, or filing 4: ARRANGE, DESIGN 5: SPEND

lay-over (ˈlɑɪ-əvər) *n*: STOPOVER

lay over (ˈlɑɪ-əvər) *vt*: POSTPONE ~ *vi*: to make a stopover

lay reader *n*: an Anglican or Roman Catholic layman authorized to conduct parts of the church services not requiring a clergyman

lay to (ˈlɑɪ-tə) *vi*: to bring (a ship) into the wind and hold stationary ~ *vi*: to lie to

lay-up (ˈlɑɪ-ʌp) *n* 1: the action of laying up or the condition of being laid up 2: a shot in basketball made from near the basket usu. by playing the ball off the backboard

lay up (ˈlɑɪ-ʌp) *vt* 1: to store up; lay by 2: to disable or confine with illness or injury 3: to take out of active service

lay-woman (ˈlɑɪ-wʊmən) *n*: a woman who is a member of the laity

lazar (ˈlɑːzər, ˈlɑːzər) *n* [ME, fr. ML *lazarus*, fr. LL *Lazarus*]: a person afflicted with a repulsive disease, specif.: LEPROSY

lazar-retto (ˈlɑːzər-ˈret-to) or **lazar-ret** (ˈlɑːzər-ˈret) *n*, *pl* -rettos or -rets [It dial *lazzaretto*, alter. of *lazzaretto*, fr. *Santa Maria di Nazaret*, church in Venice that maintained a hospital] 1 usu. *lazzaretto*: a hospital for contagious diseases 2: a building or a ship used for detention in quarantine 3 usu. *lazzaret*: a space in a ship between decks used as a storeroom

Lazarist (ˈlɑːzər-ˈrɪst, ˈlɑːzər-ˈrɪst) *n* [College of St. Lazare, Paris, former home of the congregation]: VINCENTIAN

Lazarus (ˈlɑːzər-ˈrɪst, ˈlɑːzər-ˈrɪst) *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Lazaros*, fr. Heb *El'azar*] 1: a brother of Mary and Martha raised by Jesus from the dead according to the account in John 11 2: the diseased beggar in the parable of the rich man and the beggar found in Luke 16

laze (ˈlɑːz) *vb* *lazed*; *lazing* [back-formation fr. *lazy*] *vi*: to act or lie lazily: IDLE ~ *vi*: to pass (time) in idleness or relaxation — *laze* *n*

lazulite (ˈlɑːz(ə)l-ɪt) *n* [G *lazulith*, fr. ML *lazulum lapis lazuli*]: an often crystalline azure-blue mineral (Mg,Fe)Al₂(PO₄)₂(OH)₂ that is a hydrous phosphate of aluminum, iron, and magnesium — *lazulite* (ˈlɑːz(ə)l-ɪt) *adj*

lazy (ˈlɑːzi) *adj* *lazier*; *laziest* [perh. fr. MLG *lasich* feeble; akin to MHG *erleswen* to become weak] 1 *a*: disinclined to activity or exertion: not energetic or vigorous *b*: encouraging inactivity or indolence 2: moving slowly: SLUGGISH 3: DROOPY LAX 4: placed on its side (~ E livestock brand) — *lazily* (ˈlɑːzi-ly) *adv* — *laziness* (ˈlɑːzi-nəs) *n*

syn LAZY, INDOLENT, SLOTHFUL *shared meaning element*: not easily aroused to action or activity

lazy *vi* *lazier*; *lazier* *ing*: to move or lie lazily: LAZE

lazy-bones (ˈlɑːzi-ˈbɒnz) *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr.: a lazy person

lazy eye *n*: AMBLYOPIA

lazy-ish (ˈlɑːzi-ɪʃ) *adj*: somewhat lazy

lazy Susan (ˈlɑːzi-ˈsʌn) *n*: a revolving tray placed on a dining table for serving food, condiments, or relishes

lazy tong *n* *pl*: a series of jointed and pivoted bars capable of great extension used for picking up or handling something at a distance

lazzaro-ne (ˈlɑːzər-ˈrɒ-nē, ˈlɑːzər-ˈrɒ-nē) *n*, *pl* -roni (ˈrɒ-nē) [It, aug. of *lazzaro* *lazar*, beggar, fr. ML *lazarus*]: one of the homeless idlers of Naples

lb *abbr* [L *libra*] pound

lb *abbr* lowercase

LC *abbr* 1 landing craft 2 left center 3 letter of credit 4 Library of Congress

LCD *abbr* least common denominator; lowest common denominator

LCDR *abbr* lieutenant commander

LCDR *abbr* less-than-carload lot

LCM *abbr* 1 least common multiple; lowest common multiple 2 [NL *legus comparativae magister*] master of comparative law

LCpl *abbr* lance corporal

LCS *abbr* landing craft, support

LCT *abbr* 1 landing craft, tank 2 local civil time

ld *abbr* 1 load 2 lord

LD *abbr* 1 lethal dose — often used with a numerical subscript to indicate the percent of a test group of organisms the dose is expected to kill (LD₅₀) 2 line of departure

ldg *abbr* 1 landing 2 loading

LDH *abbr* 1 lactate dehydrogenase 2 lactic dehydrogenase

L-dopa (ˈl-də-pə) *n* [L- + *dopa*]: the levorotatory form of *dopa* found esp. in broad beans or prepared synthetically and used in treating Parkinson's disease

ldr *abbr* leader

LDS *abbr* Latter-Day Saints

LE *abbr* leading edge

le or **ley** (ˈliː, ˈlɑɪ) *n* [ME *leve*, fr. OE *lēah*; akin to OHG *lēh* thicket, L *lucis* grove, *lux* light — more at LIGHT] 1: GRASSLAND, PASTURE 2 *usu* *ley*: arable land used temporarily for hay or grazing

le *abbr* leather

LEA *abbr* local education authority

leach (ˈleɪtʃ) *war* of LEECH

leach *n* [prob. alter. of *leech* (muddy ditch)] 1: a perforated vessel to hold wood ashes through which water is passed to extract the lye 2: LEACHATE 3 [leach]: the process of leaching

leach *vt* 1: to subject to the action of percolating liquid (as water) in order to separate the soluble components 2: to dissolve out by the action of a percolating liquid (~ out alkali from ashes) ~ *vi*: to pass out or through by percolation — *leach-ability* (ˈleɪtʃ-ə-bɪl-ə-ti) *n* — *leach-able* (ˈleɪtʃ-ə-bəl) *adj* — *leach-er* *n*

leach-ate (ˈleɪtʃ-ə-ti) *n*: a solution or product obtained by leaching

lead (ˈled) *vb* *led*, *led*, *lead-ing* [ME *leden*, fr. OE *lēdan*; akin to OHG *leiten* to lead, OE *lithan* to go] *vi* 1 *a*: to guide on a way esp. by going in advance *b*: to direct on a course or in a direction *c*: to serve as a channel for (a pipe ~s water to the house) 2: to go through: LIVE (~ a quiet life) 3 *a* (1): to direct the operations, activity, or performance of (~ an orchestra) (2): to have charge of (~ a campaign) *b* (1): to go at the head of (~ a parade) (2): to be first in or among (~ the league) (3): to have a margin over (led his opponent) 4: to begin play with (~ trumps) 5 *a*: to aim in front of (a moving object) (~ a duck) *b*: to pass a ball or puck just in front of (a moving teammate) 6: to begin a series of blows with (led a short jab to the head) ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to guide someone or something along a way *b*: to lie, run, or open in a specified place or direction (path ~s uphill) 2 *a*: to be first *b* (1): BEGIN, OPEN (~ off for the home team) (2): to play the first card of a trick, round, or game 3: to tend toward a definite result (study ~ing to a degree) 4: to direct the first of a series of blows at an opponent in boxing; also: to punch with the leading hand *syn* see GUIDE *ant* follow

lead *n* 1 *a* (1): position at the front: VANGUARD (2): INITIATIVE (3): the act or privilege of leading in cards, also: the card or suit led *b* (1): LEADERSHIP (2) EXAMPLE, PRECEDENT *c*: a margin or measure of advantage or superiority or position in advance 2: one that leads: *a* (1): LODGE 2 (2): an auriferous gravel deposit in an old river bed; esp.: one buried under lava *b*: a channel of water esp. through a field of ice *c*: INDICATION CLUE *d*: a principal role in a dramatic production, also: one who plays such a role *e*: LEASH 1 *f* (1): an introductory section of a news story (2): a news story of chief importance 3: an insulated electrical conductor 4: the length of a rope from end to end 5: the amount of axial advance of a point accompanying a complete turn of a thread (as of a screw or worm) 6: a position taken by a base runner off a base toward the next

lead *adj*: acting or serving as a lead or leader (a ~ article)

lead (ˈled) *n*, *often attrib* [ME *lead*, fr. OE *lēad*, akin to MHG *lot* lead] 1: a heavy soft malleable ductile plastic but inelastic bluish white metallic element found mostly in combination and used esp. in pipes, cable sheaths, batteries, solder, type metal, and shields against radioactivity — see ELEMENT table 2 *a*: a plummet for sounding at sea *b* *pl* *Brit*: a usu. flat lead roof *c* *pl*: lead framing for panes in windows *d*: a thin strip of metal used to separate lines of type in printing 3 *a*: a thin stick of marking substance in or for a pencil *b*: WHITE LEAD 4: BULLETS, PROJECTILES 5: TETRAETHYLEAD

lead (ˈled) *vt* 1: to cover, line, or weight with lead 2: to fix (window glass) in position with leads 3: to place leads or other spacing material between the lines of (type matter) 4: to treat or mix with lead or a lead compound (~ed gasoline)

lead acetate *n*: an acetate of lead, esp.: a poisonous soluble salt Pb(C₂H₃O₂)₂

lead arsenate *n*: an arsenate of lead, esp.: an acid salt PbHAsO₄, used as an insecticide

lead azide *n*: a crystalline explosive compound Pb(N₃)₂ used as a detonating agent

lead back *vt*: to lead (a card) from a suit that one's partner has *orig*. led

lead carbonate *n*: a carbonate of lead, esp.: a poisonous basic salt Pb(OH)₂(CO₃), used esp. as a white pigment

lead chromate *n*: a chromate of lead, esp.: CHROME YELLOW

lead colic *n*: intestinal colic associated with obstinate constipation due to chronic lead poisoning — called also *painter's colic*

lead dioxide *n*: a poisonous compound PbO₂ used esp. as an oxidizing agent and as an electrode in batteries

lead-on (ˈled-ən) *adj* 1 *a*: made of lead *b*: of the color of lead: dull gray 2: low in quality: POOR 3 *a*: oppressively heavy *b*: SLUGGISH *c*: lacking spirit or animation: DULL — *lead-on-ly* *adv* — *lead-on-ness* (ˈled-ən-nəs) *n*

leader (ˈled-ər) *n* 1: something that leads *a*: a primary or terminal shoot of a plant *b*: TENDON SINEW *c* *pl*: dots or hyphens (as in an index) used to lead the eye horizontally: ELLIPSIS 2 *a* chiefly *Brit*: a newspaper editorial *e* (1): something for guiding fish into a trap (2): a short length of material for attaching the end of a fishing line to a lure or hook *f*: a pipe for conducting fluid *g*: an article offered at an attractive special low price to stimulate business *h*: something that ranks first 1: a blank section at the beginning of a reel of film or recorded tape 2: a person that leads *a*: GUIDE, CONDUCTOR *b* (1): a person who directs a military force or unit (2): a person who has commanding authority or influence *c* (1): the principal officer of a British political party (2): a member chosen by his party to manage party activities in a legislative body (3): such a member presiding over the whole legislative body when his party constitutes a majority (4): one that exercises paramount but responsible authority over a state or local party organization (5): the principal member of the party elite in a totalitarian system endowed by official ideology with a heroic or mystical character and who governs with a minimum of formal constitutional restraints, extreme na-

about kitten or further a back a bake a col. cart
an out ch chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sung o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
u loot u foot y yet yū few yu funous zh vision

leder-ho-sen \lăd-ər-hōz-ən\ *n* pl [G; fr. MHG *lederhose*, fr. *leder* leather + *hose* trousers]: leather shorts often with suspenders worn esp. in Bavaria

ledge \lej\ *n* [ME *legge* bar of a gate] 1: a raised or projecting edge or molding intended to protect or check (a window ~) 2: an underwater ridge or reef esp. near the shore 3 a: a narrow flat surface or shelf, esp.: one that projects from a wall of rock b: rock solid or continuous enough to form ledges (the field was full of ~) 4: LODGE, VEIN — **ledgy** \lej-ē\ *adj*

led-ger \lej-ər\ *n* [ME *legger*, prob. fr. *legen*, *leggen* to lay] 1: a book containing accounts to which debits and credits are posted from books of original entry 2: a horizontal timber secured to the uprights of scaffolding to support the putlog

ledger board *n*: a horizontal board forming the top rail of a simple fence or the handrail of a balustrade 2: RIBBON 2a

ledger line *n*: a short line added above or below a musical staff to extend its range

lee \li\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hlēa*, akin to OHG *lāo* lukewarm, L *calere* to be warm] 1: protecting shelter 2: the side (as of a ship) that is sheltered from the wind

lee adj 1: of or relating to the lee — compare WEATHER 2: facing in the direction of motion of an overriding glacier — used esp. of a hillside

lee-board \li-bōd(ə)r-d, -bō(ə)r-d\ *n*: either of the wood or metal planes attached outside the hull of a sailboat to prevent leeway

leech \lech\ *n* [ME *leche*, fr. OE *lēce*, akin to OHG *lāhihi* physician] 1 archaic: PHYSICIAN SURGEON 2 [fr. its former use by physicians for bleeding patients]: any of numerous carnivorous or bloodsucking usu. freshwater annelid worms (class Hirudinea) that have typically a flattened lanceolate segmented body with a sucker at each end — see ANNELED illustration 3: a hanger-on who seeks advantage or gain

leech vi 1: to bleed by the use of leeches 2: to drain the substance of: EXHAUST ~ vi: to attach oneself to a person as a leech

leech n [ME *leche*, fr. MLG *lik* boltrope, akin to MHG *geleich* joint — more at LIGATURE] 1: either vertical edge of a square sail 2: the after edge of a fore-and-aft sail

leek \lek\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *lēac*, akin to OHG *lauh leek*] a biennial garden herb (*Allium porrum*) of the lily family grown for its mildly pungent succulent linear leaves and esp. for its thick cylindrical stalk

leer \li(ə)r\ *w* [prob. fr. obs. *leer* (cheek)] to cast a sidelong glance, esp.: to give a leer

leer n: a lascivious, knowing, or wanton look

leery \li(ə)r-ē\ *adj*: SUSPICIOUS, WARY

lees \lez\ *n* pl [ME *lie*, fr. MF, fr. ML *lia*] the settlings of liquor during fermentation and aging DREGS

Lee's Birthday \lez-\ *n* [Robert E. Lee] January 19 observed as a legal holiday in many southern states

lee shore *n*: a shore lying off a ship's leeward side and constituting a severe danger in storm

leeward \li-wərd, esp. naut. \li-ərd\ *adj*: being in or facing the direction toward which the wind is blowing, also: being the side opposite the windward

leeward n: the lee side

leeway \li-wā\ *n* 1 a: off-course lateral movement of a ship when under way b: the angle between the heading and the track of an airplane 2: an allowable margin of freedom or variation — TOLERANCE

left \left\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE, weak, akin to MLG *lucht* left; fr. the left hand's being the weaker in most individuals] 1 a: of, relating to, situated on, or being the side of the body in which the heart is mostly located b: located nearer to the left hand than to the right c (1): located on the left of an observer facing in the same direction as the object specified (stage ~) (2): located on the left when facing downstream (the ~ bank of a river) 2 often *cap*: of, adhering to, or constituted by the left esp. in politics — **left adv**

left n 1 a: the left hand b: the location or direction of the left side c: the part on the left side 2 often *cap* a: the part of a legislative chamber located to the left of the presiding officer b: the members of a continental European legislative body occupying the left as a result of holding more radical political views than other members 3 *cap* a: those professing views usu. characterized by desire to reform or overthrow the established order esp. in politics and usu. advocating change in the name of the greater freedom or well-being of the common man b: a radical as distinguished from a conservative position

left past of LEAVE

Left Bank n: the bohemian district of Paris situated on the left bank of the Seine river

left field n 1: the part of the baseball outfield to the left looking out from the plate 2: the position of the player defending left field — **left fielder n**

left-hand \left-hand, \left-tand\ *adj* 1: situated on the left 2: LEFT-HANDED

left-handed \left-han-dəd, \left-tan-\ *adj* 1: using the left hand habitually or more easily than the right, also: swinging from left to right (a ~ batter) 2: relating to, designed for, or done with the left hand 3: MORGANATIC 4 a: CLUMSY, AWKWARD b: IN SINCERE, BACKHANDED, DUBIOUS (a ~ compliment) 5 a: having a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch viewed from in front b: COUNTERCLOCKWISE c: having a structure involving a counterclockwise direction c of a rope: formed of strands twisted counterclockwise so that if held vertically the strands spiral upward to the left — **left-handed adv** — **left-handed-ly adv** — **left-handed-ness n**

left-hand-er \-han-dər, -tan-\ *n*: a left-handed person

left heart n: the half of the heart containing oxygenated blood and consisting of the left auricle and ventricle

leftism \left-tiz-əm\ *n* 1: the principles and views of the Left; also: the movement embodying these principles 2: advocacy of or adherence to the doctrines of the Left — **leftist** \-tist\ *n* or *adj*

left-over \left-tō-vər\ *adj*: remaining as unused residue

left-over \left-tō-vər\ *n*: an unused or unconsumed residue, esp.: leftover food served at a later meal

left shoulder arms n [fr. the command *left shoulder arms*]: a position in the manual of arms in which the butt of the rifle is held in the left hand with the barrel resting on the left shoulder; also: a command to assume this position

leftward \left-twərd\ *adj*: being toward or on the left

left wing n 1: the leftist division of a group 2: LEFT 3a — **left-wing adj** — **left-wing-er** \left-twɪŋ-ər\ *n*

lefty \left-tē\ *n*, pl *left-ies* 1: LEFT HANDED 2: an advocate of leftism

leg \leg, \lāg\ *n* [ME, fr. ON *legg*; akin to OE *lira* muscle, calf, L *lacratus* muscle, upper arm] 1: a limb of an animal used esp. for supporting the body and for walking a: the part of the vertebrate limb between the knee and foot b: the back half of a hind-quarter of a meat animal c: one of the rather generalized segmental appendages of an arthropod used in walking and crawling

2 a: a pole or bar serving as a support or prop (the ~ of a tripod) b: a branch of a forked or jointed object (the ~ of a compass)

3 a: the part of an article of clothing that covers the leg b: the part of the upper (as of a boot) that extends above the ankle

4: OBEISANCE BOW — used chiefly in the phrase *to make a leg* 5: either side of a triangle as distinguished from the base or hypotenuse 6 a: the course and distance sailed by a boat on a single tack b: a portion of a trip: STAGE c: one section of a relay race d: one of several events or games necessary to be won to decide a competition (won the first two ~s of horse racing's Triple Crown)

7: a branch or part of an object or system — **leg-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **a leg to stand on**: SUPPORT esp.: a basis for one's position in a controversy — **on one's last legs**: at or near the end of one's resources: on the verge of failure, exhaustion, or ruin

leg vi **legged**, **leg-ging**: to use the legs in walking, esp.: RUN

leg abbr 1 legal 2 legato 3 legislative, legislature

leg-a-cy \leg-ə-sē\ *n*, pl *-cies* [ME *legacie* office of a legate, bequest, fr. MF or ML, MF, office of a legate, fr. ML *legatus* fr. L *legatus*] 1: a gift by will esp. of money or other personal property: BEQUEST 2: something received from an ancestor or predecessor or from the past (the ~ of the ancient philosophers)

legal \i-gəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *legalis*, fr. *leg*, *lex* law] 1: of or relating to law 2 a: deriving authority from or founded on law: de jure b: having a formal status derived from law often without a basis in actual fact: **TITULAR** (a corporation is a ~ but not a real person) c: established by law; esp.: STATUTORY 3: conforming to or permitted by law or established rules 4: recognized or made effective by a court of law as distinguished from a court of equity 5: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of the profession of law or of one of its members 6: created by the constructions of the law (a ~ fiction) *syn* see **LAWFUL** **antilegal** — **leg-al-ly** \-gə-lē\ *adv*

legal n: one that conforms to rules or the law

legal age n: the age at which a person enters into full adult legal rights and responsibilities (as of making contracts or wills)

legal aid n: aid provided by an organization established esp. to serve the legal needs of the poor

legal cap n [*cap* (as in *foolcap*)] a white often ruled writing paper for legal use that is usu. 8½ inches wide and 13 or 14 inches long

leg-al-ese \i-gə-leez, \lez\ *n*: the specialized language of the legal profession (belonged far beyond ~) — it is one of the least comprehensible documents — Bernard De Voto

legal holiday n: a holiday established by legal authority and characterized by legal restrictions on work and transaction of official business

leg-al-ism \i-gə-lij-əm\ *n* 1: strict, literal, or excessive conformity to the law or to a religious or moral code (that mixture of arid ~ and semantic pretentiousness that so often passes for statesmanship — G F Kennan) 2: a legal term or rule

legal-ist \-list\ *n*: an advocate or adherent of moral legalism

2: one that views things from a legal standpoint; esp.: one that places primary emphasis on legal principles or on the formal structure of governmental institutions — **leg-al-ist-ic** \i-gə-lij-istik\ *adj* — **leg-al-ist-ic-ly** \-tik-ē\ *adv*

leg-al-ity \li-gal-ə-tē\ *n*, pl *-ties* 1: attachment to or observance of law 2: the quality or state of being legal: **LAWFULNESS** 3 pl: obligations imposed by law

leg-al-ize \i-gə-lij-zē\ *v* **ized**, **-izing**: to make legal, esp.: to give legal validity or sanction to — **leg-al-iza-tion** \i-gə-lə-iz-ə-shən\ *n*

legal reserve n: the minimum amount of bank deposits or life insurance company assets required by law to be kept as reserves

legal tender n: money that is legally valid for the payment of debts and that must be accepted for that purpose when offered

leg-ate \leg-ət\ *n* [ME, fr. OF & L, OF *legat*, fr. L *legatus* deputy, emissary, fr. pp of *legare* to deputize, send as emissary, bequeath, fr. *leg*, *lex*] a: usu. official emissary — **leg-ate-ship** \-ship\ *n*

2: **legate** \i-gā-tē\ *v* **leg-at-ed**, **leg-at-ing** [*legatus*, pp of *legare* to bequeath]: BEQUEATH 1 — **leg-a-tor** \-gāt-ər\ *n*

leg-a-tor \-gāt-ər\ *n*: one to whom a legacy is bequeathed or a devise is given

leg-a-tine \i-gə-ˈtēn, -ˈtɪn\ *adj*: of, headed by, or enacted under the authority of a legate

leg-a-tion \i-gə-ˈshən\ *n* 1: the sending forth of a legate 2: a body of deputies sent on a mission, specif.: a diplomatic mission in a foreign country headed by a minister 3: the official residence and office of a diplomatic minister in a foreign country

leg-a-to \i-gā-tō\ *adv* or *adj* [It, lit., tied]: in a manner that is smooth and connected (as between successive tones) — used esp. as a direction in music

legato n: a smooth and connected manner of performance (as of music); also: a passage of music so performed



leman \ˈlɛm-ən, ˈlɛ-mən/ *n* [ME *lefman*, *leman*, fr *lef* *lief*] archaic
1: SWEETHEART, LOVER, esp.: MISTRESS
2: *lem-ma* \ˈlɛm-ə/ *n*, pl *lem-mas* or *lem-ma-ta* \-ə-tə/ [L, fr Gk *lemma* thing taken, assumption, fr *lambanein* to take — more at LATCH] 1: an auxiliary proposition accepted as true for use in the demonstration of another proposition 2: the argument or theme of a composition prefixed as a title or introduction, also: the heading or theme of a comment or note on a text 3: a glossed word, or phrase

lemma *n* [Gk, husk, fr *lepein* to peel — more at LEPER]: the lower of the two bracts enclosing the flower in the spikelet of grasses

lem-ming \ˈlɛm-ɪŋ/ *n* [Norw, akin to ON *lōmr* guillemot, L *laurare* to bark — more at LAMENT]: any of several small short-tailed furry-footed rodents (genera *Lemmus* and *Dicrostonyx*) of circumpolar distribution that are notable for the recurrent mass migrations of a European form (*L. lemmus*) which often continue into the sea where vast numbers are drowned



lemming

lem-nis-cate \ˈlɛm-nis-kət/ *n* [NL *lemniscata*, fr. *lem* of L *lemniscatus* with hanging ribbons, fr *lemniscus*] a figure-eight shaped curve whose equation in polar coordinates is $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$

lem-nis-cue \ˈlɛm-nis-kəs/ *n*, pl *lem-nis-cl* \-nis-(k)l/, -nis-kē [NL, fr L, ribbon, fr Gk *lemniskos*], a band of fibers and esp. nerve fibers
ˈlɛm-on \ˈlɛm-ən/ *n* [ME *lymon*, fr MF *limon*, fr ML *limon*, *limo*, fr Ar *laymān*] 1: an acid fruit that is botanically a many-seeded pale yellow oblong berry and is produced by a stout thorny tree (*Citrus limon*) 2: one (as an automobile) that is unsatisfactory: DUD

ˈlɛmon *adj* 1: containing lemon 2: having the flavor or scent of lemon 2: of the color lemon yellow
ˈlɛm-on-ade \ˈlɛm-ən-ədə/ *n*: a beverage of sweetened lemon juice mixed with water

lemon balm *n*: a bushy perennial Old World mint (*Melissa officinalis*) often cultivated for its fragrant lemon-flavored leaves

ˈlɛm-on-grass \ˈlɛm-ən-gras/ *n*: a grass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) of robust habit that grows in tropical regions (as the West Indies) and is the source of an essential oil with an odor of lemon or verbenia, also: a similar tropical grass (*C. flexuosus*)

ˈlɛm-on-ny \ˈlɛm-ən-nē/ *adj*: suggestive of lemon • LEMON (a ~ taste)

ˈlɛm-on-yellow *n*: a variable color averaging a brilliant greenish yellow

ˈlɛm-pi-ra \ˈlɛm-pir-ə/ *n* [AmerSp, fr *Lempira*, 16th cent Indian chief] — see MONEY table

ˈlɛ-mur \ˈlɛ-mər/ *n* [L *lemures*, pl, ghosts, akin to Gk *lamia* devouring monster]: any of numerous arboreal chiefly nocturnal mammals that were formerly widespread but are now largely confined to Madagascar, are related to the monkeys but are usually regarded as constituting a distinct superfamily (*Lemuroidea*), and use have a muzzle like a fox, large eyes, very soft woolly fur, and a long furry tail



lemur

ˈlɛ-mu-res \ˈlɛ-m-əs, ˈlɛm-yə-rēz/ *n* pl [L]: spirits of the unbaptized dead exorcised from homes in early Roman religious observances

ˈlɛnd \ˈlɛnd/ *vb* *lent* \ˈlɛnt/, *lend-ing* [ME *lenen*, *lenden*, fr OE *lēnan*, fr *lēn* loan — more at LOAN] *vi* 1: to give for temporary use on condition that the same or its equivalent be returned b: to let out (money) for temporary use on condition of repayment with interest 2: to give the assistance or support of: AFFORD, FURNISH (a dispassionate and scholarly manner which ~ great force to his criticisms — *Times Lit. Supp.*) b: to adapt or apply (oneself): ACCOMMODATE (a topic that ~ itself admirably to class discussion) ~ *vi*: to make a loan — **ˈlɛnd-er** *n*

ˈlɛnd-ing *n*: RENTAL LIBRARY

ˈlɛnd-lease \ˈlɛn-dīz/ *n* [US *Lend-Lease Act* (1941)]: the transfer of goods and services to an ally to aid in a common cause with payment being made by a return of the original items or their use in the common cause or by a similar transfer of other goods and services — **ˈlɛnd-lease** *vi*

ˈlɛn-th \ˈlɛn(k)-th/ *n* [ME *lengthu*, fr OE *lengthu*, fr *lang* long] 1: the longer or longest dimension of an object 2: a measured distance or dimension (10-inch ~) — see METRIC SYSTEM table, WEIGHT table c: the quality or state of being long (was unconcerned about the ~ or shortness of her visit) 2: duration or extent in time b: relative duration or stress of a sound 3: distance or extent in space b: the length of something taken as a unit of measure (his horse led by a ~) 4: the degree to which something (as a course of action or a line of thought) is carried — often used in pl (went to great ~s to learn the truth) 5: a: a long expanse or stretch b: a piece constituting or usable as part of a whole or of a connected series: SECTION (a ~ of pipe) 6: a vertical dimension of an article of clothing — at length 1: FULLY, COMPREHENSIVELY 2: at last: FINALLY

ˈlɛn-th-ən \ˈlɛn(k)-thən/ *vb* **ˈlɛn-th-ened**: **ˈlɛn-th-ening** \ˈlɛn(k)-th-(ə)-ɪŋ/ *vi*: to make longer ~ *vi*: to grow longer *syn* see EXTEND

ˈlɛn-th-er \ˈlɛn(k)-th-ər/ *n*: LENGTHWISE

ˈlɛn-th-ways \ˈlɛn(k)-th-wāz/ *adv*: LENGTHWISE

ˈlɛn-th-ward \ˈlɛn(k)-th-wəd/ *adv*: in the direction of the length: LONGITU-DINALLY — **ˈlɛn-th-ward** *adj*

ˈlɛn-thy \ˈlɛn(k)-thē/ *adj* **ˈlɛn-th-er**, -est 1: protracted exces-sively: OVERLONG 2: EXTENDED, LONG — **ˈlɛn-th-ly** \-th-lē/ *adv* — **ˈlɛn-th-ness** \-th-nəs/ *n*

ˈlɛ-ni-ence \ˈlɛ-ni-ən(t)-s/ *n*: LENIENCY

ˈlɛ-ni-en-cy \ˈlɛ-nē-ən-sē, -ni-ən-sē/ *n*, pl *-cies* 1: the quality or state of being lenient 2: a lenient disposition or practice

ˈlɛ-ni-ent \ˈlɛ-nē-ənt, -ni-ənt/ *adj* [L *lenient*, *leniens*, prp of *lenire* to soften, soothe, fr *lenis* soft, mild — more at LET] 1: exerting a soothing or easing influence: relieving pain or stress 2: of mild and tolerant disposition, esp.: INDULGENT *syn* see SOFT *ant* cau-tic — **ˈlɛ-ni-ly** *adv*

ˈlɛn-i-lə-nap or **ˈlɛn-ni-lə-nap** \ˈlɛn-ē-lə-nap-ē, ˈlɛn-ē-lɛn-ə-pē, ˈlɛn-ē-lə-nāp/ *n* [Delaware]: DELAWARE

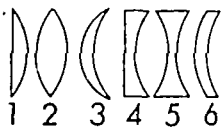
ˈlɛn-i-ni-ism \ˈlɛn-ə-niz-əm/ *n*: the political, economic, and social principles and policies advocated by Lenin, esp.: the theory and practice of communism developed by or associated with Lenin — **ˈlɛn-i-ni-ist** \-nɪst/ *n* or *adj* — **ˈlɛn-i-ni-ly** \-nɪl/ *n* or *adj*

ˈlɛn-i-s \ˈlɛ-nəs, ˈlā-ˈdʒ/ [NL, fr L, mild, smooth]: produced with relatively lax articulation and weak expiration \d/ in *doe* is ~, /t/ in *toe* is fortis

ˈlɛn-i-tive \ˈlɛn-ət-iv/ *adj* [MF *lentif*, fr ML *lenitivus*, fr L *lenitus*, pp of *lenire*]: alleviating pain or harshness: SOOTHING — **ˈlɛn-i-tive** *n* — **ˈlɛn-i-tive-ly** *adv*

ˈlɛn-i-ty \ˈlɛn-ət-ē/ *n*: usu unmerited or excessive clemency (errors which ~ regarded with a less affectionate ~, would have stood against his official account — S H Adams) *syn* see MERCY *ant* severity

ˈlɛns also **ˈlɛnsə** \ˈlɛnz/ *n* [NL *lent*, fr L, *lentil*, fr its shape — more at LENTIL] 1: a: a piece of transparent material (as glass) that has two opposite regular surfaces either both curved or one curved and the other plane and that is used either singly or combined in an optical instrument for forming an image by focusing rays of light b: a combination of two or more simple lenses 2: a device for directing or focusing radiation other than light (as sound waves, radio microwaves, or electrons) 3: some-thing shaped like a double-convex optical lens 4: a highly trans-parenc biconvex lens-shaped or nearly spherical body in the eye that focuses light rays (as upon the retina) — see EYE illustration — **ˈlɛnsəd** \ˈlɛnzəd/ *adj* — **ˈlɛns-less** \ˈlɛnz-ləs/ *adj*



lens 1a 1 plano-convex, 2b convex, 3 converging meniscus, 4 plano-concave, 5biconcave, 6 diverging meniscus

ˈlɛnt \ˈlɛnt/ *n* [ME *lente* sluggish, *lent*, fr OE *lengten*, akin to OHG *lentin* spring]: the 40 weekdays from Ash Wednesday to Easter observed by the Roman Catholic, Eastern, and some Prot-estant churches as a period of penitence and fasting
ˈlɛn-ta-men-to \ˈlɛn-tə-men-(t)ə/ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr. *lento* slow]: SLOWLY — used as a direction in music
ˈlɛn-tan-do \ˈlɛn-tən-(d)ə/ *adv* or *adj* [It]: in a retarding manner — used as a direction in music

ˈlɛn-tən \ˈlɛn-tən/ *adj* 1: of or relating to Lent 2: suitable to Lent, esp.: MEAGER (~ fare)

ˈlɛn-tic \ˈlɛn-tik/ *adj* [*lenticus* sluggish]: of, relating to, or living in still waters (as lakes, ponds, or swamps) — compare LOTIC

ˈlɛn-tic-el \ˈlɛn-tɪ-səl/ *n* [NL *lenticella*, dim of L *lent*, *lens* lentil]: a pore in the stems of woody plants through which gases are exchanged between the atmosphere and the stem tissues

ˈlɛn-tic-u-lar \ˈlɛn-tik-yə-lər/ *adj* [L *lenticularis* lentil-shaped, fr *lenticula* lentil] 1: having the shape of a double-convex lens 2: of or relating to a lens 3: provided with or utilizing lenticles (a ~ screen)

ˈlɛn-tic-u-late \-lət/ *vi* -lated, -lat-ing *v*: to provide with lenticles (as by embossing, molding, or coating) (lenticulated film) — **ˈlɛn-tic-u-lation** \-tɪk-yə-lə-shən/ *n*

ˈlɛn-tic-u-lar \ˈlɛn-tɪ-kyu-(ə)-lər/ *n* [L *lenticula* lentil] 1: any of the minute lenses on the base side of a film used in stereoscopic or color photography 2: any of the tiny corrugations or grooves molded or embossed into the surface of a projection screen

ˈlɛn-til \ˈlɛn-təl/ *n* [ME, fr OF *lenticule*, fr L *lenticula*, dim of *lent*, *lens*, akin to Gk *lathyrus* vetch] 1: a widely cultivated Eurasian annual leguminous plant (*Lens culinaris*) with flattened edible seeds and leafy stalks used as fodder 2: the seed of the lentil

ˈlɛn-tis-si-mo \ˈlɛn-tis-si-mō/ *adv* or *adj* [It, superl of *lento*]: in a very slow manner — used as a direction in music

ˈlɛn-to \ˈlɛn-(t)ə/ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr *lento*, *adj*, slow, fr L *lentus* pliant, sluggish, slow — more at LITHE]: in a slow manner — used as a direction in music

ˈlɛo \ˈlɛ-(d)ə/ *n* [L (gen *Leonis*), lit, lion — more at LION] 1: a northern constellation east of Cancer 2: a: the 5th sign of the zodiac in astrology — see ZODIAC table b: one born under this sign

ˈlɛo-nar-desque \ˈlɛ-ə-när-desk, ˈlā-ˈdʒ/ *adj* [Leonardo da Vinci]: of, relating to, or suggesting Leonardo or his style of painting

ˈlɛ-ə-n \ˈlɛ-ən/ *n* [Sierra Leone] — see MONEY table

ˈlɛ-o-nid \ˈlɛ-ə-nɪd/ *n*, pl *ˈlɛ-o-nids* or *ˈlɛ-o-ni-des* \ˈlɛ-ən-ə-dēz/ [L *Leon*, *Leo*, fr their appearing to radiate from a point in Leo]: one of the shooting stars constituting the meteoric shower that recurs near the 14th of November

ˈlɛ-o-ni-ne \ˈlɛ-ə-nīn/ *adj* [ME, fr L *leoninus*, fr *leon*, *leo*]: of, relat-ing to, or resembling a lion

ˈlɛ-o-pard \ˈlɛp-ərd/ *n* [ME, fr OF *leopard*, fr LL *leopardus*, fr Gk *leopardos*, fr *leōn* lion + *pardos* leopard] 1: a large strong cat (*Felis pardus*) of southern Asia and Africa that is usu. tawny or buff with black spots arranged in broken rings or rosettes — called also *pan-ther* 2: a heraldic representa-tion of a lion passant guardant — **ˈlɛ-o-pard-ess** \-ərd-əs/ *n*



leopard 1

ˈlɛ-o-pard *n*: a common American frog (*Rana pipiens*) that is bright green with large black white-margined blotches on the back, also: a similar frog (*R. sphenoccephala*) of the southeastern U.S.

ˈlɛ-o-tard \ˈlɛ-ə-tərd/ *n* [Jules Leotard, 19th cent F aerial gymnast]: a close-fitting garment usu. with long sleeves, a high neck, and

leg-end \ˈleɪ-ənd\ *n* [ME *legende*, fr MF & ML; MF *legende*, fr ML *legenda*, fr L, fem. of *legendus*, gerundive of *legere* to gather, select, read; akin to Gk *legein* to gather, say, *logos* speech, word, reason] 1 *a*: a story coming down from the past, esp: one popularly regarded as historical although not verifiable *b*: a body of such stories (a place in the ~ of the frontier) *c*: a popular myth of recent origin *d*: a person or thing that inspires legends 2 *a*: an inscription or title on an object (as a coin) *b*: CAPTION 2*b* *c*: an explanatory list of the symbols on a map or chart *syn* see MYTH

leg-end-ary \ˈleɪ-ən-der-ē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of legend or a legend *syn* see FICTITIOUS — **leg-en-dar-ly** \ˈleɪ-ən-der-ē\ *adv*

leg-end-ry \ˈleɪ-ən-drē\ *n*: a body of legends (a life which is built on ~ and myth — Irene C. Edmunds)

leg-er-de-main \ˈleɪ-ərd-ə-mān\ *n* [ME, fr MF *leger de main* light of hand] 1: SLEIGHT OF HAND 2: a display of skill or adroitness (political ~)

leger-ity \ˈleɪ-er-ē-ē, le-\ *n* [MF *legereté*, fr OF, lightness, fr *leger* light, fr (assumed) VL *levianus*, fr L *levis* — more at LIGHT] : alert facile quickness of mind or body *syn* see CELERITY *ant* deliberateness, sluggishness

leges *pl* of *lex*

legged \ˈleg-əd, ˈlāg-, Brit usu ˈlegd\ *adj*: having a leg or legs esp. of a specified kind or number — often used in combination (a four-legged animal)

leg-ging or **leg-gin** \ˈleg-ən, ˈlāg-, -ɪŋ\ *n*: a covering (as of leather or cloth) for the leg — *usu* used in *pl*

leg-gy \ˈleg-ē, ˈlāg-, ˈlāg\ *adj* *leg-gi-er*; *est* 1: having disproportionately long legs 2: having attractive legs 3: SPINDLY — *used* of a plant

leg-horn \ˈleg-(h)ɔ(ə)m, ˈleg-ɔrn\ *n* [Leghorn, Italy] 1 *a*: a fine plated straw made from an Italian wheat *b*: a hat of this straw 2: any of a Mediterranean breed of small hardy fowls noted for their large production of white eggs

leg-ible \ˈleɪ-ə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr LL *legibilis*, fr L *legere* to read] : capable of being read or deciphered: PLAIN — **leg-ibil-ly** \ˈleɪ-ə-bəl-ē\ *adv* 1: leg-ibly \ˈleɪ-ə-bəl-ē\ *adv*

le-gion \ˈleɪ-jən\ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr L *legion-*, *legio*, fr *legere* to gather — more at LEGEND] 1: the principal unit of the Roman army comprising 3000 to 6000 foot soldiers with cavalry 2: a large military force; *esp*: ARMY 1*a* 3: a very large number 4: a national association of ex-servicemen

legion adj: MANY, NUMEROUS (the problems are ~)

le-gion-ary \ˈleɪ-jə-ner-ē\ *adj* [L *legionarius*, fr *legion-*, *legio*] : of, relating to, or constituting a legion

legionary n, pl -aries: LEGIONNAIRE

le-gion-naire \ˈleɪ-jə-na(ə)r-, ˈne(ə)r\ *n* [F *légionnaire*, fr L *legionarius*] : a member of a legion

Legion of Honor: a French order conferred as a reward for civil or military merit

Legion of Merit: a U.S. military decoration awarded for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services

legis *abbr* legislation, legislative; legislature

leg-is-late \ˈleɪ-jə-sli:t, ɪb-lətəd, -lætɪŋ\ [back-formation fr *legislator*] *vi*: to perform the function of legislation, *specif*: to make or enact laws ~ *vi*: to cause, create, provide, or bring about by legislation

leg-is-la-tion \ˈleɪ-jə-sli-shən\ *n* 1: the action of legislating, *specif* : the exercise of the power and function of making rules (as laws) that have the force of authority by virtue of their promulgation by an official organ of a state or other organization 2: the enactments of a legislator or a legislative body 3: a matter of business for or under consideration by a legislative body

leg-is-la-tive \ˈleɪ-jə-sli:t-iv\ *adj* 1 *a*: having the power or performing the function of legislation *b*: belonging to the branch of government that is charged with such powers as making laws, levying and collecting taxes, and making financial appropriations — compare EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL 2 *a*: of or relating to a legislature (~ committees) (~ immunity) *b*: composed of members of a legislature (~ caucus) *c*: created by a legislature *esp* as distinguished from an executive or judicial body *d*: designed to assist a legislature or its members (a ~ research agency) 3: of, concerned with, or created by legislation — **leg-is-la-tive-ly** *adv*

legislative n: the body or department exercising the power and function of legislating: LEGISLATURE

legislative assembly n, often cap L&A 1: a bicameral legislature (as in an American state) 2: the lower house of a bicameral legislature 3: a unicameral legislature, *esp*: one in a Canadian province

legislative council n, often cap L&C 1: the upper house of a British bicameral legislature 2: a unicameral legislature (as in a British colony) 3: a permanent committee chosen from both houses that meets between sessions of a state legislature to study state problems and plan a legislative program

leg-is-la-tor \ˈleɪ-jə-sli:t-ər\ *n* [L *legislator*, lit. proposer of a law, fr *legis*, gen. of *lex* law + *lator* proposer, fr *latus* suppletive pp of *ferre* to carry, propose — more at TOLERATE, BEAR] : one that makes laws *esp* for a political unit, *esp*: a member of a legislative body — **leg-is-la-to-ri-al** \ˈleɪ-jə-sli:t-ōr-ē-əl-, -tōr-\ *adj* — **leg-is-la-to-ship** \ˈleɪ-jə-sli:t-ōr-ship\ *n* — **leg-is-la-tress** \ˈleɪ-jə-sli:t-rəs\ *n* — **leg-is-la-trix** \-triks\ *n*

leg-is-la-ture \ˈleɪ-jə-sli:t-ər\ *n*: a body of persons having the power to legislate; *specif*: an organized body having the authority to make laws for a political unit

leg-ist \ˈleɪ-jist\ *n* [MF *legiste*, fr ML *legista*, fr L *leg-*, *lex*] : a specialist in law; *esp*: one learned in Roman or civil law

leg-it \ˈli-jit\ *adj, slang*: LEGITIMATE (a racket boy with a lot of ~ business — Harold Robbins)

leg-it-i-ma-cy \ˈli-jit-ə-mə-sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being legitimate

leg-it-i-mate \ˈli-jit-ə-mət\ *adj* [ML *legitimus*, pp of *legitimare* to legitimate, fr L *legitimus* legitimate, fr *leg-*, *lex* law] 1 *a*: law-

fully begotten, *specif*: born in wedlock *b*: having full filial rights and obligations by birth (a ~ child) 2: being exactly as purposed: neither spurious nor false (~ grievance) 3 *a*: accordant with law or with established legal forms and requirements (a ~ government) *b*: ruling by or based on the strict principle of hereditary right (a ~ king) 4: conforming to recognized principles or accepted rules and standards (~ advertising expenditure) (~ inference) 5: relating to plays acted by professional actors but not including revues, burlesque, or some forms of musical comedy (the ~ theater) *syn* see LAWFUL *ant* illegitimate — **leg-it-i-ma-tely** *adv*

leg-it-i-ma-tize \ˈli-jit-ə-mə-tīz\ *vi* *mat-əd*; *mat-ing*: to make legitimate: *a* (1): to give legal status or authorization to *a* (2): to show or affirm to be justified *b*: to put (a bastard) in the state of a legitimate child before the law by legal means — **leg-it-i-ma-tion** \ˈli-jit-ə-mə-shən\ *n*

leg-it-i-ma-tize \ˈli-jit-ə-mə-tīz\ *vi* *mat-əd*; *mat-ing*: to make legitimate: *a* (1): to give legal status or authorization to *a* (2): to show or affirm to be justified *b*: to put (a bastard) in the state of a legitimate child before the law by legal means — **leg-it-i-ma-tion** \ˈli-jit-ə-mə-shən\ *n*

leg-it-i-mism \ˈli-jit-ə-miz-əm\ *n, often cap*: adherence to the principles of political legitimacy or to a person claiming legitimacy — **leg-it-i-mist** \ˈli-jit-ə-mist\ *n, often cap* — **legitimist** *adj*

leg-it-i-mize \ˈli-jit-ə-mīz\ *vi* *mat-əd*; *mat-ing*: to make legitimate: *a* (1): to give legal status or authorization to *a* (2): to show or affirm to be justified *b*: to put (a bastard) in the state of a legitimate child before the law by legal means — **leg-it-i-ma-tion** \ˈli-jit-ə-mə-shən\ *n*

leg-mon \ˈleg-mən, ˈlāg-\ *n* 1: a newspaperman assigned *usu* to gather information 2: an assistant who performs various subordinate tasks (as gathering information or running errands)

leg-of-mutton or **leg-o'-mut-ton** \ˈleg-ə-v-mat-n, ˈlāg-\ *adj*: having the approximately triangular shape or outline of a leg of mutton (~ sleeve) (~ sail)

leg out vi: to make (as a base hit) by fast running

leg-pull \ˈleg-pul, ˈlāg-\ *n* [fr the phrase *pull one's leg*] : a humorous deception or hoax

leg-room \ˈleg-rum, -rūm\ *n*: space in which to extend the legs while seated

leg-ume \ˈleg-yūm, li-ˈgyūm\ *n* [F *légume*, fr L *legumin-*, *legumen* leguminous plant, fr *legere* to gather — more at LEGEND] 1 *a*: the fruit or seed of leguminous plants (as peas or beans) used for food *b*: a vegetable used for food 2: any of a large family (Leguminosae) of dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs, and trees having fruits that are legumes or loments, bearing nodules on the roots that contain nitrogen-fixing bacteria, and including important food and forage plants (as peas, beans, or clovers) 3: a dry dehiscent one-celled fruit developed from a simple superior ovary and *usu* dehiscing into two valves with the seeds attached to the ventral surface: POD

leg-um-i-nous \li-ˈgyū-mə-nəs, le-\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or consisting of plants that are legumes 2: resembling a legume

leg up n 1: a helping hand: BOOST 2: HEAD START

leg-work \ˈleg-wɜrk, ˈlāg-\ *n*: work (as gathering information) that involves a preponderance of physical activity and that forms the basis of more creative or mentally exacting work (as writing a book)

le-hua \ˈlā-hū-ə\ *n* [Hawaiian] : a common very showy tree (*Merisideros villosa*) of the myrtle family of the Pacific islands having bright red corymbose flowers and a hard wood, *also*: its flower

lei \ˈlā, ˈlā-ə\ *n* [Hawaiian] : a wreath or necklace *usu* of flowers or leaves

lei \ˈlā\ *pl* of *LEU*

Leib-niz-ian \ˈli-p-nit-sē-ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Leibniz or his philosophy — **Leib-niz-ian-ism** \-sē-ən-iz-əm\ *n*

Leic-ester \ˈles-tər\ *n* [Leicester, county in England] : any of a breed of white-faced long-wool mountain-type sheep originating in England and having white fleece finer than that of most long-wool sheep

Leics or **Leic** *abbr* Leicestershire

Lei Day n: May Day in Hawaii celebrated with pageants and prizes for the most beautiful or distinctive leis

leish-man-ia \ˈlesh-man-ē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Sir W. B. Leishman †1926 Brit medical officer] : any of a genus (*Leishmania*) of flagellate protozoans that are parasitic in the tissues of vertebrates, *broadly*: an organism resembling the leishmanias that is included in the family (Trypanosomatidae) to which they belong

leish-man-i-a-sis \ˈlesh-mā-ni-ə-sis\ *n* [NL] : infection with or disease caused by leishmanias

leis-ter \ˈleɪ-stər\ *n* [of Scand origin, akin to ON *lǽstr* lester] : a spear armed with three or more barbed prongs for catching fish

leis-ter vi: to spear with a lester

lei-sure \ˈleɪ-zər, ˈleɪ-zh-\ *n* [ME *leisir*, fr OF *leisir*, fr *leisir* to be permitted, fr L *licere* — more at LICENSE] 1: freedom provided by the cessation of activities, *esp*: time free from work or duties 2: EASE, LEISURELINESS — **leisure adj** — at leisure or at one's leisure: in one's leisure time: at one's convenience (finished the book at his leisure)

lei-sured \-əd\ *adj*: having leisure: characterized by leisureliness

lei-sure-ly \-rē-ē\ *adv*: without haste: DELIBERATELY

leisurely adj: characterized by leisure: UNHURRIED — **lei-sure-ly-ness** *n*

leit *abbr* Leitrum

leit-mo-tiv or **leit-mo-tif** \ˈli-t-mō-tēf\ *n* [G *leitmotiv*, fr *leiten* to lead + *motiv* motive] 1: an associated melodic phrase or figure that accompanies the reappearance of an idea, person, or situation *esp* in a Wagnerian music drama 2: a dominant recurring theme

lek \ˈlek\ *n* [Alb] — *see* MONEY table

lek n [prob fr Sw, sport, play]: an assembly area where birds and *esp* black grouse carry on display and courtship behavior

LEM *abbr* lunar excursion module

a	about	k	kitten	r	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	coat, cart
an	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sung	ō	flow	o	flaw	ōl	coin	th	than
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision

craft or spacecraft to the point at which a landing approach is begun

lethal \ˈle-thəl\ *adj* [L *letalis*, *lethalis*, fr *letum* death] 1 a: of, relating to, or causing death (a ~ injury) b: capable of causing death (~ chemicals) 2: gravely damaging or destructive: DEVASTATING (a ~ attack on his reputation) *syn* *see* DEADLY — **lethality** \ˈle-thəl-ə-tē\ *n* — **lethally** \ˈle-thəl-ē\ *adv*

lethal *n* 1: an abnormality of genetic origin causing the death of the organism possessing it 2: **LETHAL GENE**

lethal gene *n*: a gene that in some (as homozygous) conditions may prevent development or cause the death of an organism or its germ cells — called also **lethal factor**, **lethal mutant**, **lethal mutation** **lethargic** \lə-ˈthārg-ik, -ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by lethargy: SLUGGISH 2: INDIFFERENT, APATHETIC — **lethargically** \-jē-ˈk(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

syn LETHARGIC, SLUGGISH, TORPID, COMATOSE *shared meaning* element: deficient in alertness or activity *ant* energetic

lethargy \ˈle-th-ər-jē\ *n* [ME *litargie*, fr ML *litargia*, fr LL *lethargia*, fr Gk *lethargia*, fr *lethargos* forgetful, lethargic, fr *lēthē* + *argos* lazy — more at ARGON] 1: abnormal drowsiness 2: the quality or state of being lazy or indifferent

lethe \ˈle-the\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Lēthē*, fr *lēthē* forgetfulness, akin to Gk *lanthanein* to escape notice, *lanthanesthai* to forget — more at LATENT] 1 *cap*: a river in Hades whose waters cause drinkers to forget their past 2: OBLIVION, FORGETFULNESS — **lethean** \ˈle-the-ən, -li-the-ən\ *adj*, often *cap*

let *on vi* 1: to make acknowledgment: ADMIT (knows, more than he lets on) 2: to reveal a secret (nobody let on about the surprise party) 3: PRETEND (*let on to* being a stranger)

let's \ˈlets, rapid\ (let-s): *let us*

lett \ˈlet\ *n* [G *Lette*, fr Latvian *Latvī*] a member of a people closely related to the Lithuanians and mainly inhabiting Latvia

letter \ˈlet-ər\ *n* [ME, fr OF *lettre*, fr L *littera* letter of the alphabet, *litterae*, pl, epistle, literature] 1: a symbol usu. written or printed representing a speech sound and constituting a unit of an alphabet 2 a: a direct or personal written or printed message addressed to a person or organization b: a written communication containing a grant — *usu* used in pl 3 *pl but sing or pl in constr* a: LITERATURE, BELLES LETTRES b: LEARNING 4: the strict or outward sense or significance (the ~ of the law) 5 a: a single piece of type b: a style of type c: TYPE, esp: a supply of type 6: the initial of a school awarded to a student for achievement *usu* in athletics

letter *vi* 1: to set down in letters: PRINT 2: to mark with letters: INSCRIBE — *usu vi*: to win an athletic letter — **letter-er** \-ər-ər\ *n*

letter \ˈlet-ər\ *n*: one that rents or leases

letter carrier *n*: MAILMAN

lettered \ˈlet-əd\ *adj* 1 a: LEARNED EDUCATED b: of, relating to, or characterized by learning: CULTURED 2: inscribed with or as if with letters

letter-form \-ər,-fōrm\ *n*: the shape of a letter of an alphabet esp when considered from the standpoint of design or development

letter-head \ˈlet-ər-hed\ *n* 1: a sheet of stationery printed or engraved *usu* with the name and address of an organization 2: the heading at the top of a letterhead

letter-ling \ˈlet-ər-ŋŋ\ *n*: letters used in an inscription

letter missive *n*, pl **letters missive** [ME, fr MF *lettre missive* letter intended to be sent]: a letter from a superior authority conveying a command, recommendation, permission, or invitation

letter of credence: a formal document furnished a diplomatic agent attesting to his power to act for his government — called also **letters of credence**

letter of credit 1: a letter addressed by a banker to a correspondent certifying that a person named therein is entitled to draw on him or his credit up to a certain sum 2: a letter addressed by a banker to a person to whom credit is given authorizing him to draw on the issuing bank or on a bank in his country up to a certain sum and guaranteeing to accept the drafts if duly made

letter-perfect \ˈlet-ər-pər-fekt\ *adj*: correct to the smallest detail, esp: VERBATIM

letter-press \ˈlet-ər-pres\ *n* 1 a: the process of printing from an inked raised surface esp when the paper is impressed directly upon the surface b: work done by this process c: a press for letterpress printing 2 *chiefly Brit*: text (as of a book) distinct from pictorial illustrations

letter sheet *n*: a sheet of stationery that can be folded and sealed with the message inside to form its own envelope

letters of administration: a letter evidencing the right of an administrator to administer the goods or estate of a deceased person

letters of marque \-ˈmārk\ : written authority granted to a private person by a government to seize the subjects of a foreign state or their goods, *specif*: a license granted to a private person to fit out an armed ship to plunder the enemy

letters patent *n pl*: a writing (as from a sovereign) that confers on a designated person a grant in a form readily open for inspection by all

letters testamentary *n pl*: a written communication from a court or officer informing an executor of his appointment and authority to execute the will of the testator

Letvish \ˈlet-ish\ *adj*: of or relating to the Latvians or their language

Letvish *n*: LATVIAN 2

lettre de cachet \ˈle-tre-də-ka-ˈshā\ *n*, pl **lettres de cachet** \-trə(-z)\ [F]: a letter bearing an official seal and *usu* authorizing imprisonment without trial of a named person

lettuce \ˈlet-əs\ *n* [ME *letuse*, fr OF *laitues*, pl of *laitue*, fr L *lactuca*, fr *lact*, lac milk, fr its milky juice — more at GALAXY] 1: any of a genus (*Lactuca*) of composite plants, esp: a common garden vegetable (*L. sativa*) whose succulent leaves are used esp in salads **lettup** \ˈlet-əp\ *n*: a lessening of effort

let up \ˈlet-əp\ *vi* 1 a: to diminish or slow down b: *stor* 2: to become less severe — *used with on*

leu \ˈleu\ *n*, pl **lel** \ˈlɛl\ [Rum, lit, lion, fr L *leo* — more at LION] — *see* MONEY table

leu-cine \ˈli-sen\ *n* [ISV *leuc-* + *-ine*]: a white crystalline essential amino acid $C_6H_{11}NO_2$, obtained by the hydrolysis of most dietary proteins

leu-cite \ˈli-sit\ *n* [G *leuzit*, fr *leuz-leuk-*]: a white or gray mineral $KAlSi_3O_8$ consisting of a potassium aluminum silicate and occurring in igneous rocks — **leu-citic** \ˈli-sit-ik\ *adj*

leu-co-clidin \ˈli-ko-ˈsid-ən\ *n* [ISV *leuc-* + *-cide* + *-in*]: a bacterial substance that destroys leukocytes

leu-co-ma \ˈli-ko-mə\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *leukōma*, fr *leukos* white]: a dense white opacity in the cornea of the eye

leu-co-plast \ˈli-ko-plast\ *also* **leu-co-plas-tid** \ˈli-ko-plas-tid\ *n* [ISV]: a colorless plastid esp in the cytoplasm of interior plant tissues that is potentially capable of developing into a chromoplast

leuk- or **leuko-** *also* **leuc-** or **leuco-** *comb form* [NL *leuc-*, *leuco-*, fr Gk *leuk-*, *leuko-*, fr *leukos* — more at LIGHT] 1: white: colorless: weakly colored (*leukocyte*) (*leukorrhea*) 2: leukocyte (*leukemia*) 3: white matter of the brain (*leucotomy*)

leu-kē-mia \ˈli-ke-mē-ə\ *n* [NL]: an acute or chronic disease in man and other warm-blooded animals characterized by an abnormal increase in the number of leukocytes in the tissues and often in the blood — **leu-kē-mic** \-mīk\ *adj* or *n*

leu-ke-mold \-mōld\ *adj*: resembling leukemia but not involving the same changes in the blood-forming organs (a ~ reaction in malaria)

leukocyte or **leukocyt-** *also* **leucocyt-** or **leucocyt-** *comb form* [ISV]: leukocyte (*leukocytosis*)

leu-ko-cyte *also* **leu-co-cyte** \ˈli-ko-sīt\ *n* [ISV]: any of the white or colorless nucleated cells that occur in blood — **leu-ko-cytic** \ˈli-ko-sīt-ik\ *adj* — **leu-ko-cytoid** \ˈli-ko-sīt-ōid\ *adj*

leu-ko-cy-to-sis \ˈli-ke-sīt-ō-sis, -ke-sē-\ *n* [NL]: an increase in the number of leukocytes in the circulating blood — **leu-ko-cy-tot-ic** \-tīt-ik\ *adj*

leu-ko-dys-trophy \ˈli-ko-ˈdis-trō-fē\ *n*, pl **-phias**: any of several genetically determined diseases characterized by degeneration of the white matter of the brain

leu-kon \ˈli-kan\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, neut. of *leukos*]: the white blood cells and their precursors

leu-ko-pē-nia \ˈli-ko-ˈpē-nē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *leuc-* + Gk *penia* poverty, lack]: a condition in which the number of leukocytes circulating in the blood is abnormally low — **leu-ko-pē-nic** \-nīk\ *adj*

leu-ko-pole-sis \-pōl-ē-sis\ *n* [NL]: the formation of white blood cells — **leu-ko-pole-tic** \-tē-ik\ *adj*

leu-ko-rhea \ˈli-ko-ˈrē-ə\ *n* [NL]: a whitish viscid discharge from the vagina resulting from inflammation or congestion of the mucous membrane — **leu-ko-rhe-al** \-rē-əl\ *adj*

leu-ko-sis \ˈli-ko-sis\ *n*, pl **-kō-sēs** \-sēz\ [NL]: LEUKEMIA — **leu-kotic** \-tīk-ik\ *adj*

lev \ˈlev\ *n*, pl **levas** \ˈlev-ə\ [Bulg, lit, lion] — *see* MONEY table

lev *abbr* Leviticus

lev- or **levo-** *comb form* [F *lévo*, fr. L *laevus* left, akin to Gk *laos* left] 1: levorotatory (*levulose*) 2: to the left (*levorotatory*)

Le-val-lol-lan \ˈlev-ə-ˈlōl-zən, -lə-val-wa-zē\ *adj* [*Levallots* Perret, suburb of Paris, France]: of or relating to a lower Paleolithic culture characterized by a technique of manufacturing tools by striking flakes from a flat flint nodule

levant \ˈlə-vant\ *vi* [perh. fr. Sp *levantar* to break camp, *denv* of L *levare*] *chiefly Brit*: to run away from a debt

levant-er \ˈlə-vant-ər\ *n* 1 *cap*: a native or inhabitant of the Levant 2: a strong easterly Mediterranean wind

Le-vant storax \ˈlə-vant-ər\ *n*: STORAX 1a

le-va-tor \ˈli-vāt-ər\ *n*, pl **le-va-to-res** \ˈlev-ə-tō(-)rēz\ or **le-va-tors** \ˈli-vāt-ōrz\ [NL, fr L *levatus*, pp of *levare* to raise — more at LEVER]

levator: a muscle that serves to raise a body part — compare DEPRESSOR

le-ver \ˈlev-ē; -vē, -vā\ *n* [F *lever*, fr MF, act of arising, fr (se) *lever* to rise] 1: a reception held by a person of distinction on rising from bed 2: an afternoon assembly at which the British sovereign or his representative receives only men 3: a reception *usu* in honor of a particular person

lev-ee \ˈlev-ē\ *n* [F *levée*, fr OF, act of raising, fr *lever* to raise — more at LEVER] 1 a: an embankment for preventing flooding b: a river landing place: PIER 2: a continuous dike or ridge (as of earth) for confining the irrigation areas of land to be flooded

lev-ee \ˈlev-ē\ *vi* **lev-eeed**; **lev-ee-ing**: to provide with a levee

lev-el \ˈlev-əl\ *n* [ME, fr MF *livel*, fr (assumed) VL *libellum*, alter. of L *libella*, fr dim of *libra* weight, balance] 1: a device for establishing a horizontal line or plane by means of a bubble in a liquid that shows adjustment to the horizontal by movement to the center of a slightly bowed glass tube 2: a measurement of the difference of altitude of two points by means of a level 3: horizontal condition, esp: equilibrium of a fluid marked by a horizontal surface of even altitude (water seeks its own ~) 4 a: an approximately horizontal line or surface taken as an index of altitude b: a practically horizontal surface or area (as of land) 5: a position in a scale or rank (as of value or achievement) (the top 10 percent ~) 6 a: a line or surface that cuts perpendicularly all plumb lines that it meets and hence would everywhere coincide with a surface of still water b: the plane of the horizon or a line in it 7: a horizontal passage in a mine intended for regular working and transportation 8: a concentration of a constituent esp. of a body fluid (as blood) 9: the magnitude of a quantity considered in relation to an arbitrary reference value — *on the level*

bona fide: HONEST

level *vb* -ed or -elled, -eting or -etling \ˈlev(-ə)-lŋ\ *vt* 1. to make (a line or surface) horizontal: make flat or level (~ a field for planting) (~ off a house lot) 2 a: to bring to a horizontal aiming position b: AIM, DIRECT (~ed a charge of fraud at him) 3: to bring to a common level or plane: EQUALIZE (love ~s all ranks — W. S. Gilbert) 4: to lay level with the ground: RAZE 5: to make (as color) even or uniform 6: to find the heights of different points (a piece of land) esp. with a surveyor's level ~ *vi* 1. to attain or come to a level (the plane ~ed off at 10,000 ft) 2

ankle-length legs worn for practice or performance by dancers, acrobats, and aerialists, also: TIGHTS

Lep-cha \lep-cha/ *n*, *pl* Lepchas or Lepchaa 1: a member of a Mongoloid people of Sikkim, India 2: the Tibeto-Burman language of the Lepcha people

leper \lep-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. *lepre* leprosy, fr. OF, fr. LL *lepra*, fr. Gk, fr. *lepein* to peel; akin to OE *laefra* reed] 1: a person affected with leprosy 2: a person shunned for moral or social reasons: OUTCAST

lepid- or **lepid-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *lepid-*, *lepis* scale, fr. *lepein*: flake: scale (*Lepidoptera*)

lepid-olite \li-'pid-ə-'līt/ *n* [G *lepidolith*, fr. *lepid-* + *-lith*]: a variable mineral typically K (Li,Al)(Si,Al)₂O₆ (F, OH), that consists of a mica containing lithium and is used esp. in glazes and enamels

lepidopter-an \lep-ə-'dāp-tə-rən/ *n* [NL *Lepidoptera* order of insects, fr. *lepid-* + Gk *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] 1: any of a large order (*Lepidoptera*) of insects comprising the butterflies, moths, and skippers that as adults have four broad or lanceolate wings usu. covered with minute overlapping and often brightly colored scales and that as larvae are caterpillars — **lepidopteran** *adj.* — **lepidopterous** \-tə-rəs/ *adj.*

lepidopter-ist \-tə-rə-'st/ *n*: a specialist in lepidopterology

lepidopter-ology \-dāp-tə-'rāl-ə-'jē/ *n*: a branch of entomology concerned with lepidopterans — **lepidopter-ologist** \-tə-rāl-ə-'jəst/ *n*

lepidopter-on \lep-ə-'dāp-tə-rən/, *-rən/* *n*, *pl* -tera \-tə-rə/ also -ter-ons [NL, sing. of *Lepidoptera*]: **LEPIDOPTERAN**

lepid-osis \lep-ə-'dō-'səz/ *n*, *pl* -dō-'sēz \-sēz/ [NL]: the arrangement and character of scales or shields (as on a snake)

lepid-ote \lep-ə-'dōt/ *adj* [Gk *lepidotos* scaly, fr. *lepid-*, *lepis*]: covered with scurf or scurfy scales (as rhododendrons)

lepre-chaun \lep-rə-'kän-, -kən/ *n* [IrGael *leipreachán*]: a mischievous elf of Irish folklore usu. believed to reveal the hiding place of treasure if caught

lepro-sar-i-um \lep-rə-'ser-ē-'əm/ *n*, *pl* -tums or -ia \-ē-ə/ [ML, fr. LL *leprosus*]: a hospital for leprosy patients

lepro-sy \lep-rə-'sē/ *n* [leprosus + *-y*]: 1: a chronic disease caused by a bacillus (*Mycobacterium leprae*) and characterized by the formation of nodules or of macules that enlarge and spread accompanied by loss of sensation with eventual paralysis, wasting of muscle, and production of deformities and mutilations 2: a morally or spiritually harmful influence (the ~ of poverty) — **lepro-tic** \lep-rə-'tīk/ *adj.*

lep-rous \lep-rəs/ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *leprosus* leprosy, fr. *lepra* leprosy] 1: infected with leprosy 2: of, relating to, or resembling leprosy or a leper 3: SCALY, SCURFY — **lep-rous-ly** *adv.* — **lep-rous-ness** *n*

lep-sy \lep-sē/ *n* *comb form* [MF *leptie*, fr. LL *leptia*, fr. Gk *leptia*, fr. *leptis*, fr. *lambanein* to take, seize — more at LATCH] 1: taking: seizure (nymphelepsy)

lep-to-ceph-a-lus \lep-'tō-'sef-ə-'lōs/ *n*, *pl* -li \-lī-, -jē/ [NL, fr. Gk *leptos* + *kephalē* head — more at CEPHALIC]: a long thin small-headed transparent pelagic first larva of various eels

lep-ton \lep-'tōn/ *n*, *pl* lep-ta \-tā/ [NGk, fr. Gk, a small coin, fr. neut. of *leptos* peeled, slender, small, fr. *lepein* to peel — more at LEPEIN] — see *drachma* at MONEY table

lep-ton \lep-'tōn/ *n* [Gk *leptos* + E²-on]: any of a group of particles consisting of electrons, muons, and neutrinos that experience no strong interactions and are less massive than mesons and baryons — **lep-ton-ic** \lep-'tōn-īk/ *adj.*

lep-to-some \lep-'tō-'sōm/ *adj* [G *leptosom*, fr. Gk *leptos* slender + *sōma* body]: ASTHENIC 2. ECTOMORPHIC — **leptosom** *n*

lep-to-spi-re \lep-'tō-'spī-rē/ *n* [NL *Leptospira*, genus name, fr. Gk *leptos* + *L* spira coil — more at SPIRE]: any of a genus (*Leptospira*) of slender aerobic spirochetes that are free-living or parasitic in mammals — **lep-to-spi-ral** \lep-'tō-'spī-rəl/ *adj.*

lep-to-spi-ro-sis \lep-'tō-'spī-rō-'səz/ *n*, *pl* -rō-'sēz \-sēz/ [NL]: any of several diseases of man and domestic animals that are caused by infection with leptospires

lep-to-tene \lep-'tō-'tēn/ *n* [ISV]: a stage of meiotic prophase immediately preceding synapsis in which the chromosomes appear as fine discrete threads — **leptotene** *adj.*

les-bi-an \lez-'bē-ən/ *adj.* *often cap.* 1: of or relating to Lesbos 2 [fr. the reputed homosexual band associated with Sappho of Lesbos], of or relating to homosexuality between females

les-bi-an *n*, *often cap.*: a female homosexuality

les-bi-an-ism \lez-'bē-ən-iz-əm/ *n*: female homosexuality

les-maj-es-ty or **lōss** maj-'es-tē \lōz-'maj-ə-'sē/ *n* [MF *lese majesté*, fr. L *laesa* majestas, lit. injured majesty] 1: a crime (as treason) committed against a sovereign power 2: an offense violating the dignity of a ruler as the representative of a sovereign power 3: a detraction from or affront to dignity or importance

les-ion \le-'zhən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *laesio*, *laesis*, fr. *laesus*, pp. of *laedere* to injure] 1: INJURY HARM 2: an abnormal change in structure of an organ or part due to injury or disease; esp.: one that is circumscribed and well defined

les-pe-de-za \lez-'pə-'dē-zə/ *n* [NL, irreg. fr. V. M. de Zespedes 1785 Sp governor of East Florida]: any of a genus (*Lespedeza*) of herbaceous or shrubby leguminous plants including some widely used for forage, soil improvement, and esp. hay

less \les/ *adj* [ME, partly fr. OE *lēss*, *adv.* & *n*, partly fr. *lēssa*, *adj.*, akin to OFns *lēss*, Gk *lēss* hunger] 1: constituting a more limited number (~ than three) 2: of lower rank, degree, or importance (no ~ a person than the president himself) 3: of reduced size, extent, or degree 4: more limited in quantity (in ~ time)

syn LESS, LESSER, SMALLER FEWER *shared meaning element*: not as great (as in size, number, worth, or significance) as some expressed or implied other. In spite of the common element of meaning these terms are rarely interchangeable without loss of precision. LESS in its most characteristic use applies to matters of degree, value, or amount, is opposed to more, and chiefly modifies collective nouns or nouns denoting a mass or an abstract whole (the moon gives less light than the sun) LESS is sometimes applied

to matters of number, but the usage is decried by many careful writers and speakers. LESSER applies especially to matters of quality, worth, or significance and is opposed to greater or major (God made the lesser light to rule the night — Gen 1.16 (AV)). In vernacular names of plants and animals lesser specifically implies distinction based on relative smallness (the lesser yellowlegs) (lesser celandine) SMALLER is applicable especially to matters of size, dimension, or quantity and is opposed to larger (the advantage of smaller cars) (use a smaller amount of seasoning) FEWER applies specifically to matters of number and therefore regularly modifies a plural noun. Thus, "he has fewer (not less) spendable dollars this year," but "he has less (not fewer) money to spend than he used to." Occasionally the distinction between quantity and number is obscured and either fewer or less is appropriate (seasonal workers who average fewer (or less) than six months' work a year) *ant* more

less *adv.*: to a lesser extent or degree — less and less: to a progressively smaller size or extent — less than: by no means: not at all (was being less than honest in his replies)

less *prep.*: diminished by: MINUS

less *n*, *pl* less 1: a smaller portion or quantity 2: something of less importance

less \les/ *adj* *suffix* [ME *-les*, *-lesse*, fr. OE *-lēas*, fr. *lēas* devoid, false, akin to OHG *lōs* loose, OE *lōstan* to get lost — more at LOSE] 1: destitute of: not having (witless) (childless) 2: unable to be acted on or to act (in a specified way) (dauntless) (fateless)

less-see \le-'sē/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. *lessé*, pp. of *lessier* to lease — more at LEASE] one that holds real or personal property under a lease

less-en \les-'n/ *vb* less-ened, less-en-ing \les-'n-ŋ/ *vi*: to shrink in size, number, or degree 2: DECREASE — *vi* 1: to reduce in size, extent, or degree 2: a: to represent as of little value: MINIMIZE b: to lower in status or dignity: DEGRADE *syn* see DECREASE

less-er \les-'ər/ *adj.*: of less size, quality, or significance *syn* see LESS *ant* greater, major

less-er *adv.*: LESS (lesser-known)

Lesser Bear *n*: URSA MINOR

less-er celandine *n*: CELANDINE 2

less-er cornstalk borer *n*: a pyralid moth (*Elasmopalpus lignosellus*) whose slender greenish larva is a destructive pest that burrows in the stalk esp. of Indian corn near ground level

less-er Dog *n*: CANIS MINOR

less-er peach tree borer *n*: a moth (*Synanthedon pictipes* family Agnathidae) whose larva is a borer in the forks and crotches of stone-fruit trees and esp. the peach

less-er scaup *n*: a common No. American diving duck (*Aythya affinis*) similar to but smaller than the greater scaup with a purplish iridescence on the head of the adult male — called also **less-er scaup duck**

less-er yellowlegs *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr.: a common American marsh and shore bird (*Tringa flavipes*) that closely resembles the greater yellowlegs in color and markings but is smaller with a shorter more slender bill

les-son \les-'n/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *leçon*, fr. LL *lectio* - *lectia*, fr. L, act of reading, fr. *lectus*, pp. of *legere* to read — more at LEGEND] 1: a passage from sacred writings read in a service of worship 2: a piece of instruction 3: TEACHING b: a reading or exercise to be studied by a pupil c: a division of a course of instruction 3: a: something learned by study or experience (his years of travel had taught him valuable ~s) b: an instructive example (the ~s history has for us) c: REPRIMAND

les-son *vb* les-soned, les-son-ing \les-'n-ŋ/ *1*: to give a lesson to: INSTRUCT 2: LECTURE REBUKE

les-sor \les-'sər/ *n*, *le-'sōr* (sō) *n* [ME *lessour*, fr. AF, fr. *lessier* to lease]: one that conveys property by lease

lest \lest/ *conj* [ME *les* the, *lest*, fr. OE *thyl* *lēas* the, fr. *thyl* (instrumental of *that* that) + *lēas* + the, relative particle]: for fear that — used after an expression denoting fear or apprehension (worried ~ he should be late) (hesitant to speak out ~ he be branded a troublemaker)

let \let/ *vt* let-tered, let-tered or let; letting [ME *letten*, fr. OE *lettan* to delay, hinder; akin to OHG *letzen* to delay, hurt, OE *lētt* late] *archaic*: HINDER, PREVENT

let *n* 1: something that impedes; OBSTRUCTION 2: a stroke in racket games that does not count and must be replayed

let *vb* let; let-ting [ME *letten*, fr. OE *lēttan*, akin to OHG *lāzzan* to permit, L *lassus* weary, lenis soft, mild] *vt* 1: to cause to: MAKE (~ to be known) 2: a: to offer or grant for rent or lease (~ rooms) b: to assign esp. after bids (~ a contract) 3: a: to give opportunity to whether by positive action or by failure to prevent (~ live and ~ live) (a break in the clouds ~ him see his objective) b: used in the imperative to introduce a request or proposal (~ us pray) c: used as an auxiliary to express a warning (~ him try) 4: to free from or as if from confinement ~ RELEASE (~ the prisoner go) (she ~ out a scream) 5: to permit to enter, pass, or leave (~ them through) ~ *vi* 1: to become rented or leased 2: to become awarded to a contractor

syn 1: see HIRE

2: LET ALLOW, PERMIT, SUFFER *shared meaning element*: to neither forbid nor prevent

let \let/ *n* *suffix* [ME, fr. MF *-let*, fr. *-el*, dum suffix (fr. L *-ellus*) + *-er*] 1: small one (booklet) 2: article worn on (wristlet)

let alone *prep.*: to say nothing of: not to mention (lacked the courage, let alone the skill, to be effective)

let-down \let-'daun/ *n* 1: DISCOURAGEMENT DISAPPOINTMENT b: a slackening of effort: RELAXATION 2: the descent of an air-

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake — ā col, cart
a out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thm th ths
ū foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

li-a-lon \lī-ə-zōn, lē-ā- /n [F, fr MF, fr *lier*] 1 **n**: a close bond or connection: INTERRELATIONSHIP **b**: an illicit sexual relationship: AFFAIR 3a 2: the pronunciation of an otherwise absent consonant sound at the end of the first of two consecutive words the second of which begins with a vowel sound and follows without pause 3: communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding esp. between parts of an armed force

li-a-na \lī-ā-nə-, -ā-n-ə/ or **li-ā-ne** \-ān-, -ān- /n [F *liane*]: a climbing herbaceous or woody vine esp. of tropical rain forests that roots in the ground — **li-a-no** \lī-ā-nō-, -ā-n-ə/ **adj**

li-ang \lī-āng-/n, **pl liang** also **liangs** (Chin (Pek) *liang*): an old Chinese unit of weight equal to 1/16 catty

li-ar \lī-ār-/n [ME, fr OE *lēogere*, fr. *lēogan* to lie — more at **LIE**]: one that tells lies

li-ās \lī-ās-/ **adj** [*Lias*, division of the European Jurassic, fr F, fr E (a limestone rock)]: of, relating to, or being a subdivision of the European Jurassic

li-ās-ic \lī-ās-ik-/ **adj** [modified (influenced by Jurassic) of F *liasique*, fr *Lias*]: **LIAS**

lib \lib-/ **n**: LIBERATION 2

lib abbr 1 **lib** 2 **librarian**, library

lib-a-tion \lī-ā-shən-/n [L *libation*, *libatio*, fr *libatus*, pp of *libare* to pour as an offering, akin to Gk *leibein* to pour] 1 **a**: an act of pouring a liquid as a sacrifice (as to a deity) **b**: a liquid (as wine) used in a libation 2 **a**: an act or instance of drinking often ceremoniously **b**: BEVERAGE **esp**: a drink containing alcohol — **lib-a-tion-ary** \lī-ā-shə-nē-ē-/ **adj**

lib-ec-cio \lī-ēch-ē-/ or **lib-ec-chio** \-ēk-ē-/ **n** [It]: a south-west wind

lib-el \lī-bəl-/n [ME, written declaration, fr MF, fr L *libellus*, dim. of *liber* book — more at **LEAF**] 1 **a**: a *archaic*: a handbill *esp.* attacking or defaming someone **b**: a written statement in which a plaintiff in certain courts sets forth his cause of action or the relief he seeks 2 **a**: a written or oral defamatory statement or representation that conveys an unjustly unfavorable impression **b** (1): a statement or representation published without just cause and tending to expose another to public contempt (2): defamatory of a person by written or representational means (3): the publication of blasphemous, treasonable, seditious, or obscene writings or pictures (4): the act, tort, or crime of publishing such a libel

lib-el **vb** **belied** or **belled**, **belies** or **beling** \-bē-/ **vi**: to make libelous statements ~ **vi**: to make or publish a libel against

lib-el-er \lī-b-ē-lər-/ **n** — **lib-el-ist** \-b-ē-ləst-/ **n**

lib-el-ant or **lib-el-ant** \lī-b-ē-lənt-/ **n**: one that institutes a suit by a libel

lib-el-ee or **lib-el-lee** \lī-b-ē-lē-/ **n**: one against whom a libel has been filed in a court

lib-el-ous or **lib-el-lous** \lī-b-ē-/ **adj**: constituting or including a libel: DEFAMATORY (as a statement)

lib-er-a \lī-b-ə-rā-, lē-brā-/n [L *lib.*, deliver, imper of *liberare* to liberate, fr the first word of the responsory]: a Roman Catholic funeral responsory

lib-er-al \lī-b-ə-rəl-/ **adj** [ME, fr MF, fr L *liberalis* suitable for a freeman, generous, fr *liber* free; akin to OE *lēodan* to grow, Gk *eleutheros* free] 1 **a**: of, relating to, or based on the liberal arts (~ education) **b**: *archaic*: of or befitting a man of free birth 2 **a**: marked by generosity and openhandedness (as ~ giver) **b**: given or provided in a generous and openhanded way (as ~ meal) **c**: AMPLE, FULL 3 **obs**: lacking moral restraint: LICENTIOUS 4 **not** liberal: LOOSE (as ~ translation) 5: BROAD-MINDED, TOLERANT, *esp*: not bound by authoritarianism, orthodoxy, or traditional forms 6 **a**: of, favoring, or based upon the principles of liberalism **b** **cap**: of or constituting a political party advocating or associated with the principles of political liberalism, *esp*: of or constituting a political party in the United Kingdom associated with ideals of individual *esp.* economic freedom, greater individual participation in government, and constitutional, political, and administrative reforms designed to secure these objectives — **lib-er-al-ly** \-rəl-/ **adv** — **lib-er-al-ness** **n**

syn LIBERAL, GENEROUS, BOUNTIFUL, MUNIFICENT *shared meaning* **element**: giving freely and unstintingly **ant** close

lib-er-al **n**: one who is liberal **as**: **a**: one who is open-minded or not strict in the observance of orthodox, traditional or established forms or ways **b** **cap**: a member or supporter of a liberal political party **c**: an advocate or adherent of liberalism *esp* in individual rights

lib-er-arts **n** **pl** 1: the medieval studies comprising the trivium and quadrivium 2: the studies (as language, philosophy, history, literature, abstract science) in a college or university intended to provide chiefly general knowledge and to develop the general intellectual capacities (as reason and judgment) as opposed to professional or vocational skills

lib-er-al-ism \lī-b-ə-rəl-iz-əm/ **n** 1: the quality or state of being liberal 2 **a** *often* **cap**: a movement in modern Protestantism emphasizing intellectual liberty and the spiritual and ethical content of Christianity **b**: a theory in economics emphasizing individual freedom from restraint and *usu.* based on free competition, the self-regulating market, and the gold standard **c**: a political philosophy based on belief in progress, the essential goodness of man, and the autonomy of the individual and standing for the protection of political and civil liberties **d** **cap**: the principles and policies of a Liberal party — **lib-er-al-ist** \-rəl-əst-/ **n** or **adj** — **lib-er-al-ist-ic** \lī-b-ə-rəl-ist-ik-/ **adj**

lib-er-al-ity \lī-b-ə-rəl-ə-tē-/ **n**, **pl -ties**: the quality or state of being liberal, also: an instance of this

lib-er-al-ize \lī-b-ə-rəl-ə-īz-/ **vb** **-ized**, **-izing** **vi**: to make liberal or more liberal ~ **vi**: to become liberal or more liberal — **lib-er-al-iza-tion** \lī-b-ə-rəl-ə-īz-ā-shən/ **n** — **lib-er-al-iz-er** \lī-b-ə-rəl-ə-īz-ər-/ **n**

lib-er-ate \lī-b-ə-rēt-/ **vi** **-ated**, **-ating** [L *liberatus*, pp of *liberare*, fr *liber*] 1: to set at liberty: RELEASE, *specific*: to free (as a country) from domination by a foreign power 2: to free from combination 3: to take or take over illegally (as ~ a barricade was con-

structed ~ with material liberated from a nearby construction site — *Thorne Dreyer* **syn** see **FREE** — **lib-er-a-tor** \-ā-t-ər-/ **n**

lib-er-a-tion \lī-b-ə-rā-shən/ **n** 1: the act of liberating: the state of being liberated 2: the action of seeking equal rights and status (women's ~) — **lib-er-a-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-nəst-/ **n**

lib-er-tar-ian \lī-b-ər-tēr-ē-ən-/ **n** 1: an advocate of the doctrine of free will 2: one who upholds the principles of absolute and unrestricted liberty *esp* of thought and action — **lib-er-tar-ian-ism** \-ē-ən-iz-əm/ **n**

lib-er-tin-age \lī-b-ər-tē-nj-/ **n**: LIBERTINISM

lib-er-tine \lī-b-ər-tēn-/ **n** [ME *libertinus*, freedman, fr L *libertinus*, fr *libertinus*, *adj.* of a freedman, fr *libertus* freedman, fr *liber*] 1: a freethinker *esp* in religious matters — *usu.* used disparagingly 2: a person who is unrestrained by convention or morality; *specif*: one leading a dissolute life

lib-er-tine **adj**: of, relating to, or characteristic of a libertine

lib-er-tin-ism \lī-b-ər-tē-niz-əm, -iz-/ **n**: the quality or state of being libertine: the behavior of a libertine

lib-er-ty \lī-b-ər-tē-/ **n**, **pl -ties** [ME, fr MF *liberté*, fr L *libertas*, *libertas*, fr *liber* free — more at **LIBERAL**] 1: the quality or state of being free: **a**: the power to do as one pleases **b**: freedom from physical restraint **c**: freedom from arbitrary or despotic control **d**: the positive enjoyment of various social, political, or economic rights and privileges **e**: the power of choice 2 **a**: a right or immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant: PRIVILEGE **b**: permission *esp* to go freely within specified limits 3: an action going beyond normal limits **as**: **a**: a breach of etiquette or propriety: FAMILIARITY **b**: RISK, CHANCE (took foolish liberties with his health) **c**: a violation of rules or standard practice **d**: a distortion of fact 4: a short authorized absence from naval duty *usu.* for less than 48 hours **syn** see **FREEDOM** **ant** restraint — **at lib-er-ty** 1: FREE 2: at leisure: UNOCCUPIED

lib-er-ty **cap** **n**: a close-fitting conical cap used as a symbol of liberty by the French revolutionists and in the U.S. before 1800

lib-er-ty **pole** **n**: a tall flagstaff surmounted by a liberty cap or the flag of a republic and set up as a symbol of liberty

lib-id-i-nal \lī-bīd-ē-nəl-, -bīd-nəl/ **adj**: of or relating to the libido — **lib-id-i-nal-ly** \-ē-/ **adv**

lib-id-i-nous \lī-bīd-ē-nəs-, -bīd-nəs/ **adj** [ME, fr MF *libidinosus*, fr L *libidinosus*, fr *libidin*, *libido*] 1: having or marked by lustful desires: LASCIVIOUS 2: LIBIDINAL — **lib-id-i-nous-ly** **adv** — **lib-id-i-nous-ness** **n**

lib-id-ly \lī-bīd-ē-/ **adv** also **lib-ə-dō** or **lā-bī-dō** \lī-bīd-ē-/ **n**, **pl -dos** [NL *libidin*, *libido*, fr L, desire, lust, fr *libere* to please — more at **LOVE**] 1: emotional or psychic energy that in psychoanalytic theory is derived from primitive biological urges and that is *usu.* goals directed 2: sexual drive

lib-ra \lī-brā-/ **n**, **pl -bras** or **lē-brā**, for 2b **lē-brā** or **lēv-rā** [n [ME, fr L (gen. *Librae*), lit. scales, pound] 1 **cap** **a**: a southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio represented by a pair of scales **b** (1): the 7th sign of the zodiac in astrology — see **ZODIAC** table (2): one born under this sign 2 **a** **pl** **lib-brā** \lī-brē-, lē-brī-/ [L]: an ancient Roman unit of weight equal to 327.45 grams **b** [Sp & Pg, fr L]: any of various Spanish, Portuguese, Colombian, or Venezuelan units of weight

lib-er-a-ry \lī-br-er-ē-/ **n**: a specialist in the care or management of a library — **lib-er-a-rian-ship** \-shēp/ **n**

lib-er-ary \lī-br-er-ē-/ **n**, **pl -braries** [ME, fr ML *librarium*, fr L, neut. of *librarius* of books, fr *libr*, *liber* book — more at **LEAF**] 1 **a**: a place in which literary, musical, artistic, or reference materials (as books, manuscripts, recordings, or films) are kept for use but not for sale **b**: a collection of such literary, musical, artistic, or reference materials 2 **a**: a collection resembling or suggesting a library (as ~ of computer programs) (every respectable liquor ~ should have two bottles of cognac — *Maurice Zolotow*) **b**: MORGUE 3: a series of related books issued by a publisher

lib-er-ary **paste** **n**: a thick white adhesive made from starch

lib-er-ary **science** **n**: the study or the principles and practices of library care and administration

lib-er-a-tion \lī-brā-shən/ **n** [L *liberation*, *libratio*, fr *liberatus*, pp of *liberare* to balance, fr *libra* scales]: an oscillation in the apparent aspect of a secondary body (as a planet or a satellite) as seen from the primary object around which it revolves — **lib-er-a-tion-al** \-shən-, -shən-/ **adj** — **lib-er-a-tor-ry** \lī-brā-tōr-ē-, -tōr-/ **adj**

lib-er-tist \lī-br-ēt-ist/ **n**: the writer of a libretto

lib-er-tist \lī-br-ēt-ist/ **n**, **pl -tos** or **-tē** \-tē-/ [It, dim. of *libro* book, fr L *libr*, *liber*] 1: the text of a work (as an opera) for the musical theater 2: the book containing a libretto

lib-er-form \lī-brā-fōrm/ **adj** [L *libr*, *liber* + *ISV -iform*]: resembling phloem fibers

Lib-yan \lī-b-ē-/ **n** 1: a native or inhabitant of Libya 2: a Berber language of ancient N. Africa — **Lib-yan** **adj**

lice **pl** of **LOUSE**

li-cense or **li-cence** \lī-s-ə-(t)s/ **n** [ME, fr MF *licence*, fr L *licentia*, fr *licent*, *licens*, pp of *licere* to be permitted, akin to Latvian *likt* to come to terms] 1 **a**: permission to act **b**: freedom of action 2 **a**: a permission granted by competent authority to engage in a business or occupation or in an activity otherwise unlawful **b**: a document, plate, or tag evidencing a license granted 3 **a**: freedom that allows or is used with irresponsibility **b**: disregard for rules of personal conduct: LICENTIOUSNESS 4: deviation from fact, form, or rule by an artist or writer for the sake of the effect gained **syn** see **FREEDOM**

li-cense also **li-cence** **vi** **li-censed**, **li-cens-ing** 1: to issue a license to 2: to permit or authorize *esp* by formal license — **li-cens-able** \lī-s-ə-bəl/ **adj** — **li-cens-er** \-sər/ or **li-cen-sor** \-sɔr-, -sɔ-(ə)-/ **n**

li-censed practical nurse **n**: a person who has undergone training and obtained a license (as from a state) conferring authorization to provide routine care for the sick

li-cens-ee \lī-s-ē-/ **n**: one that is licensed
license **plate** **n**: a plate or tag (as of metal) attesting that a license has been acquired and *usu.* bearing a registration number

: to aim a gun or other weapon horizontally 3: to bring persons or things to a level 4: to deal frankly and openly

level *adj* 1 **a**: having no part higher than another: conforming to the curvature of the liquid parts of the earth's surface **b**: parallel with the plane of the horizon: HORIZONTAL 2 **a**: even or unvarying in height **b**: equal in advantage, progression, or standing **c**: proceeding monotonously or uneventfully **d** (1) **STEADY, UNWAVERING** (gave him a ~ look) (2) **CALM, UNEXCITED** (spoke in ~ tones) 3: REASONABLE, BALANCED (arrive at a justly proportional and ~ judgment on this affair — Sir Winston Churchill) 4: distributed evenly (~ stress) 5: being a surface perpendicular to all lines of force in a field of force: EQUIPOTENTIAL 6: suited to a particular rank or plane of ability or achievement (top-level thinking) 7: bona fide 8: of or relating to the spreading out of a cost or charge in even payments over a period of time — *lev-el-ly* \lev-əl-(l)ē\ *adv* — *lev-el-ness* \-əl-nəs\ *n* **syn** LEVEL, FLAT, PLANE, EVEN, SMOOTH *shared meaning element*: having a surface without bends, curves, or irregularities — *level* *best*: very best

level crossing *n*, *Brit*: GRADE CROSSING

level-er or **level-er** \lev-(ə)-lēr\ *n* 1: one that levels 2 **a cap**: one of a group of radicals arising during the English Civil War and advocating equality before the law and religious toleration **b**: one favoring the removal of political, social, or economic social inequalities **c**: something that tends to reduce or eliminate differences among men

level-headed \lev-əl-'hed-əd\ *adj*: having sound judgment: SENSIBLE — *level-headed-ness* *n*

levelling rod *n*: a graduated rod used in measuring the vertical distance between a point on the ground and the line of sight of a surveyor's level

level of significance: the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis in a statistical test when it is true — called also *significance level*

lever \lev-ər, 'lē-vər\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *levier*, fr. *lever* to raise, fr. L *levare*; akin to L *levis* light in weight — more at LIGHT] 1 **a**: a bar used for prying or dislodging something **b**: an inducing or compelling force: TOOL (attempts to use food as a political ~ — Time) 2 **a**: a rigid piece that transmits and modifies force or motion when forces are applied at two points and it turns about a third, *specif*: a rigid bar used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight at one point of its length by the application of a force at a second and turning at a third on a fulcrum **b**: a projecting piece by which a mechanism is operated or adjusted

lever *vt* *levered*; *levering* \lev-(ə)-rɪŋ, 'lev-\ 1: to pry, raise, or move with or as if with a lever 2: to operate (a device) in the manner of a lever

lever-age \lev-(ə)-rij, 'lev-\ *n* 1: the action of a lever or the mechanical advantage gained by it 2: POWER, EFFECTIVENESS (organizing ~ to gain greater professional, economic, and political ~ — Change) 3: the use of supplementary non-equity capital (as senior securities or borrowed money) to increase the returns on equity; *also*: the resultant economic advantage

leverage *vt* *aged*; *aging*: to provide (as a corporation) with leverage

lev-er-er \lev-(ə)-rər\ *n* [ME, fr. (assumed) MF *levret*, fr. MF *levre* bare, fr. L *lepor-, lepus*]: a hare in its first year

Le-vi \lē-vī\ *n* [LL, from Heb *Lēvī*]: a son of Jacob and the traditional eponymous ancestor of the priestly tribe of Levi

levi-able \lē-vē-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being levied or levied upon **levi-a-than** \lē-vī-ə-thən\ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Heb *lwydithān*] 1 **a** *often cap*: a sea monster represented as an adversary defeated by Yahweh in various Scriptural accounts **b** (1): a large sea animal (2): a large oceangoing ship 2 **cap**: the political state; *esp*: a totalitarian state having a vast bureaucracy 3: something large or formidable — *leviathan* *adj*

levi-er \lev-(ə)-r\ *n*: one that levies

levi-gate \lev-(ə)-gāt\ *vt* *-gated*; *-gating* [L *levigatus*, pp of *levigare*, fr. *levis* smooth + *-igare* (akin to *agere* to drive)] — more at LIME AGENT 1: POLISH, SMOOTH 2 **a**: to grind to a fine smooth powder while in moist condition **b**: to separate (fine powder) from coarser material by suspending in a liquid — *levi-gation* \lev-(ə)-gā-shən\ *n*

lev-in \lev-'ən\ *n* [ME *levene*] *archaic*: LIGHTNING

levi-rate \lev-(ə)-rāt, 'lē-və-, -rāt\ *n* [L *levir* husband's brother; akin to OE *lidor* husband's brother, Gk *daēr*]: the sometimes compulsory marriage of a widow by a brother of her deceased husband — *levi-rat-ion* \lē-vī-'rāt-i-ən\ *n* *adj*

Le-vi's \lē-'vīz\ *trademark* — used *esp*. for blue denim jeans

Levit *abbr* Leviticus

levi-tate \lev-(ə)-tāt\ *vb* *-tated*; *-tating* [Levity] *vi*: to rise or float in the air *esp* in seeming defiance of gravitation (objects levitating during a spiritualistic seance) ~ *vi*: to cause to levitate (a particle levitated by an electromagnetic device)

levi-tation \lev-(ə)-tā-shən\ *n*: the act or process of levitating; *esp*: the rising or lifting of a person or thing by means held to be supernatural — *levi-ta-tion-āl* \-shən-, -shən-\ *adj*

Le-vi-te \lē-'vī-tē\ *n*: a member of the priestly Hebrew tribe of Levi, *specif*: a Levite of non-Aaronic descent assigned to lesser ceremonial offices under the Levitical priests of the family of Aaron **Le-vi-ti-cal** \lē-'vī-tī-kəl\ *adj* [LL *Leviticus*]: of or relating to the Levites or to Leviticus

Le-vi-ti-cus \-'kəs\ *n* [LL, lit., of the Levites]: the third book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture consisting mainly of priestly legislation — see BIBLE table

levi-ty \lev-(ə)-tē\ *n* [L *levitas*, *levitas*, fr. *levis* light in weight — more at LIGHT] 1 **a**: excessive or unseemly frivolity **b**: lack of steadiness: CHANGEABLENESS 2 **a**: the quality or state of being light in weight: BUOYANCY *syn* see LIGHTNESS *ant* gravity

levo \lē-'vō\ *adj*: LEVOROTATORY

levo- — see LEV-

levo-ro-ta-tion \lē-və-rō-'tā-shən\ *n*: left-handed or counterclockwise rotation — used of the plane of polarization of light

levo-ro-ta-to-ry \-'rōt-ə-, 'lōr-ē-, 'lōr-ē\ or **levo-ro-ta-ry** \-'rōt-ə-rē\ *adj*: turning toward the left or counterclockwise; *esp*: rotating the plane of polarization of light to the left — compare DEXTROROTATORY

levu-lōse \lev-yə-'lōs, -lōz\ *n* [ISV, irreg. fr. *lev-* + *-ose*]: FRUCTOSE 2

levy \lev-'ē\ *n*, *pl* **lev-ies** [ME, fr. MF *levee*, fr. OF, act of raising — more at LEVEE] 1 **a**: the imposition or collection of an assessment **b**: an amount levied 2 **a**: the enlistment or conscription of men for military service **b**: troops raised by levy

levy *vb* *levied*; *levying* *vt* 1 **a**: to impose or collect by legal authority (~ a tax) **b**: to require by authority 2: to enlist or conscript for military service 3: to carry on (war): WAGE ~ *vi*: to seize property

levy on masse *n*: the spontaneous act of the people of a territory of taking up arms for self-defense upon the approach of an enemy without having had time to organize in accordance with recognized rules of warfare

lew-d \lūd\ *adj* [ME *lewed* vulgar, fr. OE *lāwede* laical, ignorant] 1 **obs**: EVIL, WICKED 2 **a**: sexually unchaste or licentious **b**: OBSCENE, SALACIOUS — *lew-dly* *adv* — *lew-d-ness* *n*

lew-is \lē-'sē\ *n* [prob. fr. the name Lewis]: an iron dovetailed tenon that is made in sections, can be fitted into a dovetail mortise, and is used in hoisting large stones

lew-is-ite \lē-'sē-'tīt\ *n* [Winford L. Lewis †1943 Am chemist]: a colorless or brown viscous liquid $C_2H_2AsCl_3$ developed as a poison gas for war use

lew-is-son \lē-'sē-'sən\ *n*: LEWIS

lex \leks\ *n*, *pl* **lex-es** \lē-'gēs [L *leg-, lex*]: LAW

lex-i-cal \lek-'sī-kəl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to words or the vocabulary of a language as distinguished from its grammar and construction 2: of or relating to a lexicon or to lexicography — *lex-i-cal-ity* \lek-'sī-kəl-'tē\ *n* — *lex-i-cal-ly* \lek-'sī-kəl-'lē\ *adv*

lexi-cal mean-ing *n*: the meaning of the base (as the word *play*) in a paradigm (as *plays, played, playing*) — compare GRAMMATICAL MEANING

lex-i-cog-ra-pher \lek-'sə-'kag-rə-fər\ *n* [LGk *lexikographos*, fr. *lexikon* + Gk *-graphos* -grapher]: an author or editor of a dictionary

lex-i-co-graph-i-cal \lek-'sə-'kō-'graf-i-kəl\ or **lex-i-co-graph-i-c** \-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to lexicography — *lex-i-co-graph-i-cal-ly* \-i-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

lex-i-cog-ra-phy \lek-'sə-'kag-rə-fē\ *n* 1: the editing or making of a dictionary 2: the principles and practices of dictionary making

lex-i-col-o-gy \lek-'sə-'kəl-ə-'jē\ *n* [F *lexicologie*, fr. *lexico-* (fr. LGk *lexiko-*, fr. *lexikon*) + *-logie* -logy]: a branch of linguistics concerned with the signification and application of words — *lex-i-col-o-gist* \-'jəst\ *n*

lex-i-con \lek-'sə-'kən, -sī-'kən\ *n*, *pl* **lex-i-con** \-'sī-kə\ or **lexicons** [LGk *lexikon*, fr. neut. of *lexikos* of words, fr. Gk *lexis* word, speech, fr. *legen* to say — more at LEGEND] 1: a book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language and their definitions 2: the vocabulary of a language, an individual speaker, or a subject 3: the total stock of morphemes in a language

lex-i-a \lek-'sē-\ *n*, *pl* **lex-es** \-'sēz\ [Gk, speech, word]: LEXICON 2

ley *var* of LEA

Ley-den jar \līd-'n-ə\ *n* [Leiden, Leyden, Netherlands]

: an electrical condenser consisting of a glass jar coated inside and outside with metal foil and having the inner coating connected to a conducting rod passed through the insulating stopper

lf *abbr* lightface

LF *abbr* 1 ledger folio 2 low frequency

L-form \el-'fōrm\ *n* [Lester Institute, London, where it was first isolated]: a filterable form of some bacteria that may be a specialized reproductive body appearing chiefly when the environment is unfavorable and resembling typical pleuropneumonia organisms

lg *abbr* 1 large 2 long

LH *abbr* 1 left hand 2 lower half 3 lutenizing hor-

none

Lha-sa \lə-'sə\, \lās-'āp-(ə)-sō\, \las-'āp-(ə)-sən\ *n*, *pl* **Lhaas** *apros* [Lhasa, Tibet + Tibetan *ap-sen* *often cap A*: any of a Tibetan breed of small terns that have a dense coat of long hard straight hair, a heavy fall over the eyes, heavy whiskers and beard, and a well-feathered tail curled over the back

LHD *abbr* [L litteratur humaniorum doctor] doctor of humane letters, doctor of humanities

li \lē\ *n*, *pl* **li** also **lis** \lēz\ [Chin (Pek) *li*]: any of various Chinese units of distance; *esp*: one equal to about 1/2 mile

li *abbr* link

Li symbol lithium

LJ *abbr* Long Island

li-a-bil-i-ty \lē-'bīl-ē-tē\ *n*, *pl* **-ties** 1 **a**: the quality or state of being liable **b**: LIKELIHOOD 2: something for which one is liable; *esp*, *pl*: peculiar obligations: DEBTS 3: one that works as a disadvantage: DRAWBACK

li-a-ble \lē-'bəl\, *esp* in sense 2b also **li-bəl** *adj* (assumed) AF, fr OF *liar* to bind, fr. L *ligare* — more at LIGATURE 1 **a**: obligated according to law or equity: RESPONSIBLE **b**: subject to appropriation or attachment 2 **a**: being in a position to incur — used with *to* (~ to diseases) **b**: exposed or subject to some usu adverse contingency or action (watch out or you're ~ to fall)

li-a-ise \lē-'zē\ *vi* *li-aised*; *li-ais-ing* [back-formation fr *liaison*] 1: to establish liaison 2: to act as a liaison officer



Leyden jar

a about	* kitten	ar further	a back	ā bake	ā col, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	g sing	ō flow	o flaw	ōl coin	th thun th this
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yd few	yu furious	zh vision

life *\lɪf\ n. pl lives \lɪvz* [ME *lif*, fr. OE *līf*; akin to OE *libban* to live — more at **LIVE**] 1 **a**: the quality that distinguishes a vital and functional being from a dead body **b**: a principle or force that is considered to underlie the distinctive quality of animate beings — compare **VITALISM** 1 **c**: an organismic state characterized by capacity for metabolism, growth, reaction to stimuli, and reproduction 2 **a**: the sequence of physical and mental experiences that make up the existence of an individual **b**: one or more aspects of the process of living (sex ~ of the frog) 3: **BIOGRAPHY** 1 4: spiritual existence transcending physical death 5 **a**: the period from birth to death **b**: a specific phase of earthly existence (adult ~) **c**: the period from an event until death (a judge appointed for ~) **d**: a sentence of imprisonment for the remainder of a convict's life 6: a way or manner of living 7: **LIVELIHOOD** 8: a vital or living being; *specif*: **PERSON** (many lives were lost in the disaster) 9: an animating and shaping force or principle 10: **SPIRIT, ANIMATION** (there was no ~ in her dancing) 11: the form or pattern of something existing in reality (painted from ~) 12: the period of usefulness of something (the expected ~ of flashlight batteries) 13: the period of existence (as of a subatomic particle) — compare **HALF LIFE** 14: a property (as resilience or elasticity) of an inanimate substance or object resembling the animate quality of a living being 15: living beings (as of a particular kind or environment) (forest ~) 16 **a**: human activities **b**: animate activity and movement (stirrings of ~) **c**: the activities of a given sphere, area, or time (the political ~ of the country) 17: one providing interest and vigor (~ of the party) 18: another chance given to one likely to lose 19 *cap.* **Christian Science**: **GOD** 1b

life adj 1: of or relating to animate being 2: **LIFELONG** (a ~ member) 3: using a living model (a ~ class) 4: of, relating to, or provided by life insurance (a ~ policy)

life-and-death *also* **life-or-death** *adj*: involving or culminating in life or death: having vital importance as if involving life or death

life belt *n*: 1: a life preserver in the form of a buoyant belt 2: **SAFETY BELT**

life-blood *\lɪf-ˈblʌd, -ˈblɒd\ n*: 1: blood regarded as the seat of vitality 2: a vital or life-giving force (freedom of inquiry is the ~ of a university)

life-boat *\lɪf-ˈbɔt\ n*: 1: a strong buoyant boat designed for use in saving lives at sea 2: a boat carried by a ship for use in an emergency

life buoy *n*: a ring-shaped life preserver

life cycle *n*: 1: the series of stages in form and functional activity through which an organism passes between successive recurrences of a specified primary stage 2: **LIFE HISTORY** 1a 3: a series of stages through which an individual, group, or culture passes during its lifetime

life expectancy *n*: an expected number of years of life based on statistical probability

life-force *\lɪf-ˈfɔrs, -ˈfɒ(r)s\ n*: **ELAN VITAL**

life form *n*: the body form that characterizes a kind of organism (as a species) at maturity

life-ful *\lɪf-ˈfʊl\ adj.* *archaic*: full of or giving vitality

life-giving *\lɪf-ˈɡɪv-ɪŋ\ adj*: giving or having power to give life and spirit: **INVIGORATING**

life-guard *\lɪf-ˈɡɑrd\ n*: a usu expert swimmer employed (as at a beach or pool) to safeguard other swimmers — **lifeguard** *vi*

life history *n* 1 **a**: a history of the changes through which an organism passes in its development from the primary stage to its natural death **b**: one series of the changes in a life history 2: the history of an individual's development in his social environment

life insurance *n*: insurance providing for payment of a stipulated sum to a designated beneficiary upon death of the insured

life jacket *n*: a life preserver in the form of a buoyant vest

life-less *\lɪf-ˈlɛs\ adj*: having no life **a**: **DEAD** **b**: **INANIMATE** **c**: lacking qualities expressive of life and vigor: **DULL** (~ voice) **d**: destitute of living beings — **life-less-ly** *adv* — **life-less-ness** *n*

life-like *\lɪf-ˈliːk\ adj*: accurately representing or imitating real life (a ~ portrait) — **life-like-ness** *n*

life-line *\lɪf-ˈlaɪn\ n* 1 **a**: a line to which persons may cling to save or protect their lives; *esp*: one stretched along the deck or from the yards of a ship **b**: a line attached to a diver's helmet by which he is lowered and raised **c**: a rope line for lowering a person to safety 2: something (as a land, sea, or air route) regarded as indispensable for the maintaining or protection of life

life-long *\lɪf-ˈlɒŋ\ adj* 1: lasting or continuing through life 2: **LONG-STANDING**

life-man-ship *\lɪf-ˈmæn-ˌʃɪp\ n*: the skill or practice of achieving superiority or an appearance of superiority over others (as in conversation) by perplexing and demoralizing them

life net *n*: a strong net or sheet (as of canvas) used (as by firemen) to catch a person jumping from a burning building

life of Riley *\lɪ-ˈri-ˈleɪ\ n*: a carefree comfortable way of living

life peer *n*: a British peer whose title is not hereditary — **life peer-age** *n* — **life peeress** *n*

life plant *n*: **AIR PLANT**

life preserver *n*: 1: a device (as a life jacket or life buoy) designed to save a person from drowning by buoying up the body while in the water 2: *chiefly* **Brit**: **BLACKJACK** 3

life-er *\lɪf-ər\ n*: 1: a person sentenced to imprisonment for life 2: a person who makes a career of one of the armed forces

life raft *n*: a raft usu made of wood or an inflatable material and designed for use by people forced into the water

life-saver *\lɪf-ˈsə-vər\ n*: 1: one trained to save lives of drowning persons 2: something at once timely and effective in the relief of distress

life-saving *\lɪf-ˈsə-vɪŋ\ n*: the skill or practice of saving or protecting the lives *esp* of drowning persons

life-saving *adj*: designed for or used in saving lives (~ drugs)

life science *n*: a branch of science (as biology, medicine, anthropology, or sociology) that deals with living organisms and life processes — usu used in **pl** — **life scientist** *n*

life-size *\lɪf-ˈsaɪz\ or life-sized \lɪf-ˈsaɪzd\ adj*: of natural size: of the size of the original (a ~ statue)

life span *n* 1: the duration of existence of an individual 2: the average length of life of a kind of organism or of a material object *esp* in a particular environment or under specified circumstances

life-style *\lɪf-ˈsti(ə)\ n*: an individual's typical way of life

life-support system *n*: a system that provides all or some of the items (as oxygen, food, water, control of temperature and pressure, disposition of carbon dioxide and body wastes) necessary for maintaining (as in a spacecraft or on the surface of the moon) the life and health of a person

life table *n*: **MORTALITY TABLE**

life-time *\lɪf-ˈtɪm\ n* 1: the duration of the existence of a living being or thing 2: the duration of the existence of an ion or subatomic particle

life vest *n*: **LIFE JACKET**

life-way *\lɪf-ˈweɪ\ n*: **LIFE 6**

life-work *\lɪf-ˈwɜrk\ n*: the entire or principal work of one's lifetime; *also*: a work extending over a lifetime

life zone *n*: a biogeographic zone

LIFO *abbr* last in, first out

lift *\lɪft\ n* [ME, fr. OE *lyft*] *chiefly* **Scot**: **HEAVENS, SKY**

lift *vb* [ME *līften*, fr. ON *lypta*, akin to OE *lyft* air — more at **LOFT**] *vt* 1 **a**: to raise from a lower to a higher position: **ELEVATE** **b**: to raise in rank or condition **c**: to raise in rate or amount 2: to put an end to (a blockade or siege) by withdrawing investing forces 3: **REVOKE, RESCIND** (~ an embargo) 4 **a**: **STEAL** (had her purse ~ed) **b**: **PLAGIARIZE** **c**: to take out of normal setting (~ a word out of context) 5: to take up (as a root crop or transplants) from the ground 6: to pay off (an obligation) (~ a mortgage) 7 **a**: to shift (artillery fire) from one area to another **b**: to withhold (artillery fire) from an area 8: to move from one place to another (as by aircraft): **TRANSPORT** 9: to take up (a fingerprint) from a surface ~ *vi* 1 **a**: **ASCEND, RISE** **b**: to appear elevated (as above surrounding objects) 2 **a**: to disperse upward (until the fog ~s) **b**: to cease temporarily — used of rain — **lift-able** *\lɪft-ə-bəl\ adj* — **lift-er** *n*

syn **LIFT, RAISE, REAR, ELEVATE, HOIST, HEAVE, BOOST** *shared meaning* **element**: to remove from a lower to a higher place or position *ant* **lower**

lift *n* 1: the amount that may be lifted at one time: **LOAD** 2 **a**: the action or an instance of lifting **b**: the action or an instance of rising **c**: elevated carriage (as of a part of the body) **d**: the lifting up of a dancer usu. by her partner 3: a device (as a handle or latch) for lifting 4: an act of stealing: **THEFT** 5 **a**: **ASSISTANCE, HELP** **b**: a ride along one's way 8: one of the layers forming the heel of a shoe 7: a rise or advance in position or condition 8: a slight rise or elevation 9: the distance or extent to which something rises 10: an apparatus or machine used for hoisting *as a*: a set of pumps used in a mine *b* *chiefly* **Brit**: **ELEVATOR** 1b *c*: an apparatus for raising an automobile (as for repair) *d*: **SKI LIFT** 11 **a**: an elevating influence **b**: an elevation of the spirit 12: the component of the total aerodynamic force acting on an airplane or airfoil that is perpendicular to the relative wind and that for an airplane constitutes the upward force that opposes the pull of gravity 13: an organized movement of men, equipment, or supplies by some form of transportation, *esp*: **AIRLIFT**

lift-man *\lɪft-ˈmæn\ n*, *Brit*: an elevator operator

lift-off *\lɪft-ˈɒf\ n*: a vertical takeoff by an aircraft or a rocket vehicle or missile

lift truck *n*: a small truck equipped for lifting and transporting loads

lig-ament *\lɪg-ə-ˈment\ n* [ME, fr. **ML** & **L**, **ML** *ligamentum*, fr. **L**, *band, tie, fr* *ligare*] 1: a tough band of tissue connecting the articular extremities of bones or supporting an organ in place 2: a connecting or unifying bond (the law of nations, the great ~ of mankind — Edmund Burke) — **lig-a-men-ta-ry** *\lɪg-ə-ˈment-ə-ri, -ˈmen-tri\ adj* — **lig-a-men-tous** *\lɪg-ə-ˈment-əs\ adj*

lig-an *\lɪ-ɡən, -ˈɡən\ n* *var* of **LAGAN**

lig-and *\lɪg-ənd, -ˈɡənd\ n* [L *ligandus*, gerundive of *ligare*] a group, ion, or molecule coordinated to a central atom in a complex

lig-ase *\lɪ-ˈɡæs, -ˈɡæz\ n* [ISV *lig* (fr. *L* *ligare*) + *-ase*] **SYNTHETASE**

lig-ate *\lɪ-ˈɡæt, -ˈɡæt\ n* *vi* **lig-ated**; **lig-ating** [L *ligatus*] to tie with a ligature

lig-a-tion *\lɪ-ˈɡæ-shən\ n* 1: an act of ligating 2: something that binds: **LIGATURE**

lig-a-ture *\lɪg-ə-ˈtʃu(r), -ˈchər, -ˈtʃu(r)\ n* [ME, fr. **MF**, fr. **LL** *ligatura*, fr. *L* *ligatus*, pp of *ligare* to bind, tie, akin to **MHG** *geleichen*, *Alb* *lith* 1 tie] 1 **a**: something that is used to bind, *specif*: a filament (as a thread) used in surgery **b**: something that unites or connects: **BOND** 2: the action of binding or tying 3: a compound note in mensural notation indicating a group of musical notes to be sung to one syllable 4: a printed or written character (as α) consisting of two or more letters or characters joined together

light *\lɪt\ n* [ME, fr. OE *lēht*, akin to OHG *liht* light, *L* *lux*, *lux* light, *lucere* to shine, *Gk* *leukos* white] 1 **a**: something that makes vision possible **b**: the sensation aroused by stimulation of the visual receptors: **BRIGHTNESS** **c**: an electromagnetic radiation in the wavelength range including infrared, visible, ultraviolet, and X rays and traveling in a vacuum with a speed of about 186,281 miles per second, *specif*: the part of this range that is visible to the human eye 2 **a**: **DAYLIGHT** **b**: **DAWN** 3: a source of light, *as a*: a celestial body **b**: **CANDLE** **c**: an electric light 4 *archaic*: **SIGHT** 4a 5 **a**: spiritual illumination **b**: **INNER LIGHT** **c**: **ENLIGHTENMENT** **d**: **TRUTH** 6 **a**: public knowledge (facts brought to ~) **b**: a particular aspect or appearance presented to view (now saw the matter in a different ~) 7: a particular illumination 8: something that enlightens or informs (he shed some ~ on the problem) 9: a medium (as a window or windowpane)

li-cen-sure \lī's-n-shor, -shū(ə)r\ *n*: the granting of licenses esp to practice a profession
li-cen-tiate \lī'sen-chē-at, esp in sense 2 li-ə\ *n* [ML *licentiat*, fr pp of *licentare* to allow, fr L *licentia*] 1: one who has a license granted esp by a university to practice a profession 2: an academic degree ranking below that of doctor given by some European universities
li-cen-tious \lī'sen-chas\ *adj* [L *licentiosus*, fr *licentia*] 1: lacking legal or moral restraints, esp: disregarding sexual restraints 2: marked by disregard for strict rules of correctness — **li-cen-ti-ously** *adv* — **li-cen-tious-ness** *n*
lich var of **LITCHI**
lichen \lī-kən\ *n* [L, fr Gk *lichēn*, *lichēn*] 1: any of numerous complex thallophytic plants (group Lichenes) made up of an alga and a fungus growing in symbiotic association on a solid surface (as a rock) 2: any of several skin diseases characterized by a papular eruption — **li-chen-ed** \-kən-d\ *adj* — **li-chen-ous** \-kə-nəs\ *adj*



lichens 1

lich-gate var of LYCH-GATE

lich \līkt\ Scot var of **LIGHT**
lic-it \līs-ət\ *adj* [MF *licite*, fr L *licitus*, fr pp of *licere* to be permitted — more at **LICENSE**] conforming to the requirements of the law: not forbidden by law: PERMISSIBLE *syn* see **LAWFUL** *ant* **illicit** — **lic-it-ly** *adv*

lick \līk\ *v* [ME *licken*, fr OE *liccan*; akin to OHG *leckōn* to lick, L *lingere*, Gk *lechein*] *vi* 1 *a*: (1) to draw the tongue over (~ a stamp) (2) to flicker over like a tongue *b*: to take into the mouth with the tongue: LAP 2 *a*: to strike repeatedly: THRASH *b*: to get the better of: OVERCOME (has ~ed every problem) ~ *vi* 1: to lap with or as if with the tongue 2: to dart like a tongue (flames ~ing out of windows) 3: to move at top speed — **lick into shape**: to put into proper form or condition — **lick one's wounds**: to recover from injury

lick *n* 1 *a*: an act or instance of licking *b*: a small amount • BIT *c*: a hasty careless effort 2 *a*: a sharp hit: BLOW *b*: OPPORTUNITY, TURN — *usu.* used in pl 3: a place (as a salt spring) to which animals regularly resort to lick a salt deposit 4: a musical figure; *specif*: an interpolated and *usu.* improvised figure or flourish — **lick and a promise**: a perfunctory performance of a task

lick-er-ish \līk-(ə)-rīsh\ *adj* [alter of *lickerous*, fr ME *likerous*, fr (assumed) ONF, fr ONF *lecker* lecher; akin to OF *lecheor* lecher] 1 *a* *archaic*: fond of good food: eager to taste or enjoy *b*: GREEDY DESIROUS 2 *obs*: tempting to the appetite 3: LECHEROUS — **lick-er-ish-ly** *adv* — **lick-er-ish-ness** *n*

lick-er-ty-split \līk-ət-ē-split\ *adv* [prob irreg fr *lick* + *split*] at great speed
lick-ing *n* 1: a sound thrashing: DRUBBING 2: a severe setback • DEFEAT

lick-split \līk-split\ *n*: a lawning subordinate: TOADY
lic-o-ri-ce \līk-(ə)-rīsh, -rəs\ *n* [ME *liconce*, fr OF, fr LL *liquiritia*, alter of L *glycyrrhiza*, fr Gk *glykorrhiza*, fr *glykys* sweet + *rhiza* root — more at **ROOT**] 1: a European leguminous plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers 2 *a*: the dried root of liconce, also: an extract of this used esp in medicine, brewing, and confectionery *b*: a candy flavored with liconce

lic-tor \līk-tər\ *n* [L]: a Roman officer who bears the fasces as the insignia of his office and whose duties include accompanying the chief magistrates in public appearances

lid \līd\ *n* [ME, fr OE *hlid*, akin to OHG *hlut* cover, OE *hlinian* to lean — more at **LEAN**] 1: a movable cover for the opening of a hollow container (as a vessel or box) 2: EYELID 3: the operculum in mosses 4 *slang*: HAT 5: RESTRAINT CURB (put a ~ on further release of information) 6: an ounce of marijuana

lid *vi* **lid-ded**; **lid-ding**: to cover or supply with a lid
lid-dar \līd-där\ *n* [light + *radar*]: a device that is similar in operation to radar but emits pulsed laser light instead of microwaves

lid-less \līd-ləs\ *adj* 1: having no lid 2 *archaic*: WATCHFUL
li-do \lī-dō\ *n*, pl **lidos** [Lido, Italy]: a fashionable beach resort
li-do-caine \lī-dō-kān\ *n* [acetanilid + -o- + *-caine*]: a crystalline compound that is used in the form of its hydrochloride as a local anesthetic

lie \lī\ *vi* **lay** \lā, lān\ *lān* \lān\, *ly-ing* \lī-ŋ\ [ME *lien*, fr OE *liagan*, akin to OHG *līgan* to lie, L *lectus* bed, Gk *lechos*] 1 *a*: to be or to stay at rest in a horizontal position: be prostrate: REST, RECLINE (~ motionless) (~ asleep) *b*: to assume a horizontal position — often used with *down* *c* *archaic*: to reside temporarily: stay for the night: LODGE *d* *archaic*: to have sexual intercourse — used with *with* *e*: to stay, in concealment (~ in wait) 2: to be in a helpless or defenseless state (the town *lay* at the mercy of the invaders) 3 *of an inanimate thing*: to be or remain in a flat or horizontal position upon a broad support (books *lying* on the table) 4: to have direction: EXTEND (the route *lay* to the west) 5 *a*: to occupy a certain relative place or position (hills ~ behind us) *b*: to have a place in relation to something else (the real reason ~s deeper) *c*: to have an effect through mere presence, weight, or relative position (remorse *lay* heavily on him) *d*: to be sustainable or admissible 6: to remain at anchor or becalmed 7

• REMAIN *esp*: to remain unused, unsought, or uncared for — **lie** \lī-(ə)r\ *n* — **lie low** 1: to lie prostrate, defeated, or disgraced 2: to stay in hiding: strive to avoid notice 3: to bide one's time: remain secretly ready for action

lie *n* 1: the position or situation in which something lies 2 *chiefly Brit*: LAY 6 3: the haunt of an animal (as a fish): COVERT 4 *Brit*: an act or instance of lying or resting

lie *vb* **lied**; **lying** \lī-ŋ\ [ME *lien*, fr OE *lēogan*; akin to OHG *liogan* to lie, OSav *lūgān*] *vi* 1: to make an untrue statement with intent to deceive 2: to create a false or misleading impression ~ *vt*: to affect by telling lies (managed to ~ his way out of trouble)

syn **LIE**, PREVARICATE, EQUIVOCATE, PALTER, FIB *shared meaning* *element*: to be untruthful

lie *n* 1 *a*: an assertion of something known or believed by the speaker to be untrue with intent to deceive *b*: an untrue or inaccurate statement that may or may not be believed true by the speaker 2: something that misleads or deceives 3: a charge of lying

lieb-frau-milch \līb-frau-milk\ *n* [G, alter of *lieb frauenmilch*, fr *Liebfrauenstift*, religious foundation in Worms, Germany + *milch* milk]: a dry white Rhine wine; also: a similar wine made elsewhere

lie by *vi*: to remain inactive: REST
lied \līt\ *n*, pl **lie-ders** \līd-ər\ [G, song, fr. OHG *liod* — more at **LAUD**]: a German art song esp. of the 19th century

Lie-dor-kranz \līd-ər-kran(t)s, -kran(t)s\ *trademark* — used for a soft surface-ripened cheese with a fairly strong pungent flavor and odor

lie detector *n*: an instrument for detecting physical evidences of the tension that accompanies lying

lie down *vi* 1: to submit meekly or abjectly to defeat, disappointment, or insult (won't take that criticism *lying down*) 2: to fail to perform or to neglect one's part deliberately (*lying down* on the job)

lie \līf, lēv\ *adj* [ME *lie*, *lef*, fr. OE *lēof*; akin to OE *lufu* love — more at **LOVE**] 1 *archaic*: DEAR, BELOVED 2 *archaic*: WILLING, GLAD

lie \līv, lēf\ *adv* — **soon**, **gladly** (I'd as ~ go as not)

liege \līj\ *adj* [ME, fr OF, fr LL *liegeus*, fr *laetus* serf, of Gmc origin, akin to OFns *liet* serf] 1 *a*: having the right to feudal allegiance or service (his ~ lord) *b*: obligated to render feudal allegiance and service 2: FAITHFUL LOYAL (master of his own impulses, as a soloist should be, and not ~ to the conductor — Irving Kolodin)

liege *n* 1 *a*: a vassal bound to feudal service and allegiance *b*: a loyal subject 2: a feudal superior to whom allegiance and service are due

liege man *n*: VASSAL 2: a devoted follower
lie-in \lī-ŋ\ *n*: an act of lying down (as on a public thoroughfare) in organized protest and as a means of forcing compliance with demands

lie in \lī-ŋ\ *vi*: to be confined to give birth to a child
lien \līn, lē-ən\ *n* [MF, tie, band, fr L *ligamen*, fr *ligare* to bind — more at **LIGATURE**] 1: a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty ordinarily arising by operation of law 2: the security interest created by a mortgage

lie off *vi* 1: to keep a little away from the shore or another ship 2: to cease work for a time 3: to hold back in the early part of a race

lie over *vi*: to await disposal or attention at a later time (several jobs *lying over* from last week)

lie-rne \lī-ər-nə, -də-əm\ *n* [F]: a rib in Gothic vaulting that passes from one intersection of the principal ribs to another

lie to \lī-ŋ\ *vi*, of a ship: to stay stationary with head to windward

lie \līd\ *n* [MF, fr L *locus* — more at **STALL**] *archaic*: PLACE, STEAD — *in lieu*: **INSTEAD** — *in lieu of*: in the place of: instead of

lie up *vi* 1: to stay in bed or at rest 2: to go into or remain in a dock

lieut *abbr* lieutenant
lieu-ten-an-ty \lī-ten-ən-tē, Brit lē(f)-ten-ən\ *n*: the office, rank, or commission of a lieutenant

lieu-ten-ant \lī-ten-ənt\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr *lieu* + *tenant* holding, fr *tenir* to hold, fr L *tenere* — more at **THIN**] 1 *a*: an official empowered to act for a higher official *b*: a representative of another in the performance of duty: ASSISTANT 2 *a* (1): FIRST LIEUTENANT (2): SECOND LIEUTENANT *b*: a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard ranking above a lieutenant junior grade and below a lieutenant commander *c*: a fire or police department officer ranking below a captain

lieutenant colonel *n*: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a major and below a colonel

lieutenant commander *n*: a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard ranking above a lieutenant and below a commander

lieutenant general *n*: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps who ranks above a major general and whose insignia is three stars

lieutenant governor *n*: a deputy or subordinate governor as *a*: an elected official serving as deputy to the governor of an American state *b*: the formal head of the government of a Canadian province appointed by the federal government as the representative of the crown — **lieutenant governorship** *n*

lieutenant junior grade *n*, pl **lieutenants junior grade**: a commissioned officer in the navy or coast guard ranking above an ensign and below a lieutenant

a	about	* kütten	or further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	coat	car	cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sung	ō	flow	o	flaw	ol	coin	th	thin
ū	loot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	fanous	zh	vision

lig-neous \līg-nē-əs\ *adj* [L. *ligneus*, fr. *lignum* wood, fr. *legere* to gather — more at **LEGEND**]: of or resembling wood: WOODY
lig-ni-fy \līg-nī-fī\ *vb* **-fied**; **-fy-ing** [F. *lignifier*, fr. L. *lignum*] *vt*: to convert into wood or woody tissue ~ *vi*: to become wood or woody — **lig-ni-fi-ca-tion** \līg-nī-fī-kā-shən\ *n*
lig-nin \līg-nən\ *n*: an amorphous polymeric substance related to cellulose that together with cellulose forms the woody cell walls of plants and the cementing material between them
lig-nite \līg-nīt\ *n* [F, fr. L. *lignum*]: a usu brownish black coal intermediate between peat and bituminous coal, esp: one in which the texture of the original wood is distinct — called also **brown coal** — **lig-nit-ic** \līg-nīt-ik\ *adj*
lig-no-cellu-lose \līg-nō-sel-yə-jōs, -jōz\ *n* [ISV]: any of several closely related substances constituting the essential part of woody cell walls and consisting of cellulose intimately associated with lignin — **lig-no-cellu-lose-ic** \līg-nō-sel-yə-jō-sik, -zik\ *adj*
lig-no-sul-fon-ate \līg-nō-sul-fō-nāt\ *n*: any of various compounds that are produced from the spent sulfite liquor in the pulping of softwood in papermaking and that are used variously (as for binders or dispersing agents or as raw materials for manufacturing other products)
lig-num vi-tae \līg-nəm-vīt-ē\ *n*, *pl* **lig-num vi-tae** [NL, lit. wood of life] 1: any of several tropical American trees (genus *Gualicum* of the family Zygophyllaceae) with very hard heavy wood 2: the wood of a *lignum vitae*
lig-ro-in \līg-rō-wən\ *n* [origin unknown]: any of several petroleum naphtha fractions that boil usu in the range 20° to 135°C and are used esp as solvents
lig-u-la \līg-yə-lə\ *n*, *pl* **-lae** \-lē, -li\ also **-las** [NL] 1: **LIGULE** 2: the distal lobed part of the labium of an insect
lig-u-late \līg-yə-lāt, -lāt\ *adj* 1 [L. *ligula*]: shaped like a strap (~ corolla of a ray flower) 2: furnished with ligules, ligulae, or ligulate corollas
lig-u-le \līg-(jū-lē)\ *n* [NL *ligula*, fr. L, small tongue, strap, akin to L *lingere* to lick — more at **LICK**]: a scalelike projection esp on a plant as a: a thin appendage of a foliage leaf and esp of the sheath of a blade of grass b: a ligulate corolla of a ray floret in a composite head
lig-ure \līg-yū(r)-, -yər\ *n* [LL *ligurus*, fr. Gk *lygrylon*] a traditional precious stone that is said to be the jacinth
lik-able also **like-able** \lī-kə-bəl\ *adj*: having qualities that bring about a favorable regard ~ **PLEASANT AGREEABLE** — **lik-abil-ity** \lī-kə-bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **lik-able-ness** *n*
like \līk\ *vb* **liked**; **lik-ing** [ME *liken*, fr. OE *lician*, akin to OE *gelic* alike] *vt* 1 *chiefly dial*: to be suitable or agreeable to 2 a: to feel attraction toward or take pleasure in: **ENJOY** (~s baseball) b: to feel toward: **REGARD** (how would you ~ a change) 3: to wish to have: **WANT** (would ~ a drink) ~ *vi* 1 *dial*: **APPROVE** 2: to feel inclined to: **CHOOSE** (you can leave any time you ~) 3: to find oneself attracted
like *n* 1: a feeling of attraction: **PREFERENCE** 2: something that one likes
like *adj* [ME, alter of *ilich*, fr. OE *gelic* like, alike, akin to OHG *gilih* like, alike; both fr a prehistoric Gmc compound whose first constituent is represented by OE *ge-* (associative prefix) and whose second constituent is represented by OE *lic* body, akin to Lith *lygus* like — more at **CO**]: 1: the same or nearly the same (as in appearance, character, or quantity) (suits of ~ design) 2: **LIKELY** (the importance of statistics as the one discipline ~ to give accuracy of mind — H J Laski)
like *prep* 1 a: having the characteristics of: similar to (his house is ~ a barn) b: typical of (was ~ him to do that) 2: in the manner of: similarly to (acts ~ a fool) 3: inclined to (looks ~ rain) 4: such as (a subject ~ physics)
like *n*: one that is like another: **COUNTERPART**, **EQUAL** (have never seen the ~ before — Sir Winston Churchill) (had no use for the ~s of him)
like *adv* 1 *archaic*: **EQUALLY** 2: **LIKELY**, **PROBABLY** (you'll try it, some day, ~ enough — Mark Twain) 3: to some extent: **RATHER** (saunter over nonchalantly ~ — Walter Karig) 4: **NEARLY** (the actual interest is more ~ 18 percent)
like *conj* 1: in the same way that: **AS** (they raven down scenery ~ children do sweetmeats — John Keats) 2: as if (middle-aged men who looked ~ they might be out for their one night of the year — Norman Mailer)
like or **liked** \līk\ *verbal auxiliary, chiefly substand*: came near: was near (so loud I ~ to fell out of bed — Helen Eustis)
-like \līk\ *adj* *comb form*: resembling or characteristic of (bell-like) (ladylike)
like-li-hood \lī-klē-hud\ *n*: **PROBABILITY** (a strong ~ that he is correct — T D Anderson)
like-ly \lī-klē\ *adj* **like-lier**; **-est** [ME, fr. ON *glīkligr*, fr. *glīkr* like; akin to OE *gelic*] 1: of such a nature or circumstance as to make something probable (~ of success) 2 a: **RELIABLE**, **CREDIBLE** (a ~ enough story) b: having a high probability of occurring or being true: very probable 3: apparently qualified: **SUITABLE** (a ~ place) 4: **PROMISING** (a ~ subject) 5: **ATTRACTIVE** (a ~ child) *syn* see **PROBABLE** **ant** unlikely
likely *adv*: in all probability: **PROBABLY** (those who seek power will most ~ wind up exercising it — Halton Arp)
like-mind-ed \līk-mīn-dəd\ *adj*: having a like disposition or purpose: of the same mind or habit of thought — **like-mind-ed-ly** *adv* — **like-mind-ed-ness** *n*
lik-en \lī-kən\ *vt* **lik-ened**, **lik-en-ing** \līk-(ə)-nīŋ\ *COMPAR*
like-ness \līk-nəs\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being like: **RESEMBLANCE** 2: **APPEARANCE**, **SEMBLANCE** 3: **COPY**, **PORTRAIT**
syn **LIKENESS**, **SIMILARITY**, **RESEMBLANCE**, **SIMILITUDE**, **ANALOGY**, **AFFINITY** *shared meaning element*: agreement or correspondence in details (as of appearance, structure, or quality) *ant* **unlike**
like-wise \lī-kwīz\ *adv* 1: in like manner: **SIMILARLY** (go and do ~) 2: in addition 3: similarly so with me (answered ~ "to ~ pleased to meet you")

lik-ing \lī-kīŋ\ *n*: favorable regard: **FONDNESS**, **TASTE** (had a greater ~ for law — E. M. Coulter) (took a ~ to the newcomer) (things were not to his ~)
lik-u-ta \lī-kūt-ə\ *n*, *pl* **mā-kū-ta** \mā-\ [of Niger-Congo origin; prob akin to obs. Nupe *kuta* stone] — see **zaire** at **MONEY** table
lil-ac \lī-lək, -lak, -jak\ *n* [obs. F. (now *lilas*), fr. Ar. *lilak*, fr. Per. *nilak* bluish, fr. *nil* blue, fr. Skt. *nīla* dark blue] 1 a: a European shrub (*Syringa vulgaris*) of the olive family that is often an escapee in No. America and has cordate ovate leaves and large panicles of fragrant pink-purple flowers b: a tree or shrub congeneric with the lilac 2: a variable color averaging a moderate purple
lil-a-ceous \lī-lē-ā-shəs\ *adj*: of or relating to lilies or the lily family
lil-led \lī-ləd\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: resembling a lily in fairness 2: full of or covered with lilies
lil-ith \lī-līth\ *n* [LHeb. *lilith*, fr. Heb., a female demon] 1: a female figure who in rabbinic legend is Adam's first wife, is supplanted by Eve, and becomes an evil spirit 2: a famous witch in medieval demonology
lil-i-pu-tian \lī-lī-pūt-ē\ *n*, *often cap*: **LILIPUTIAN**
lil-i-pu-tian \lī-lī-pūt-ē\ *adj*, *often cap* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Liliputians or the island of Lilliput 2: **SMALL**, **MINIATURE** b: **PETTY**
Lilipution *n*: an inhabitant of an island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* who is six inches tall 2 *often not cap*: one resembling a Liliputian, esp: an undersized individual
lilt \līt\ *vb* [ME *lulien*] *vi*: to sing or play in a lively cheerful manner ~ *vi* 1: to sing or speak rhythmically and with fluctuating pitch 2: to move in a lively springy manner
lilt *n*: a spirited and usu gay song or tune 2: a rhythmical swing, flow, or cadence (the ~ of the questioner's voice — Elizabeth Hardwick) 3: a springy buoyant movement
lilt-ing \līt-īŋ\ *adj*: characterized by a rhythmical swing or cadence (a ~ stride) 2: **CHEERFUL**, **BUOYANT** (a ~ comedy) — **lilt-ing-ly** \līt-īŋ-lē\ *adv* — **lilt-ing-ness** *n*
lily \lī-lī\ *n*, *pl* **lilies** [ME *lilie*, fr. OE, fr. L. *lilium*] 1: any of a genus (*Lilium*) of the family Liliaceae, the lily family) of erect perennial leafy-stemmed bulbous herbs that are native to the northern hemisphere and are widely cultivated for their showy flowers, broadly: any of various plants of the lily family or of the related amaryllis or iris families 2: any of various plants with showy flowers as a: a scarlet anemone (*Anemone coronaria*) that grows wild in Palestine b: **WATER LILY** c: **CALLA** 3: **FLEUR-DE-LIS** 2
lily *adj*: resembling a lily in fairness, purity, or fragility (my lady's ~ hand — John Keats)
lily-liv-ered \lī-lī-lī-vəd\ *adj*: lacking courage: **COWARDLY**
lily of the valley: a low perennial herb (*Convallaria majalis*) of the lily family that has usu two large oblong lanceolate leaves and a raceme of fragrant noddling bell-shaped white flowers
lily pad *n*: a floating leaf of a water lily
lily-white \lī-lī-whīt, -wīt\ *adj* 1: white as a lily 2: characterized by or favoring the exclusion of Negroes esp. from politics 3: **IRREPROACHABLE**, **PURE**
lily-white *n*: a member of a lily-white political organization
Lim abbr **Limenick**
Li-ma \lē-mə\ — a communications code word for the letter **L**
lima bean \lī-mə\ *n* [Lima, Peru] 1 a *lily of the valley*: any of various bushy or tall-growing beans derived from a perennial tropical American bean (*Phaseolus limensis*) and widely cultivated for their flat edible usu. pale green or whitish seeds b: **SIEVA BEAN** 2: the seed of a lima bean
lim-a-ci-form \lī-mās-ə-fōrm, -mās-ə\ *adj* [prob fr. (assumed) NL *limaciformis*, fr. L. *limax*, limax slug + *-iformis* -iform]: resembling a slug (~ insect larva)
lim-a-con \lē-mā-sōn\ *n* [F, lit. snail, fr. OF, dim of limaz slug, snail, fr. L. *limax*]: a curve that consists of the collection of points obtained by measuring a fixed distance in both directions from the second and variable point of intersection with a circle of a half line that extends from a fixed point on the circle
lim-an \lī-mān, -mān\ *n* [Russ]: a shallow coastal bay or estuary usu at the mouth of a river: **LAGOON**
limb \līm\ *n* [ME *lim*, fr. OE, akin to ON *limr* limb, L. *limes* limit, *limen* threshold, Gk. *leimōn* meadow] 1: one of the projecting paired appendages (as wings) of an animal body used esp for movement and grasping but sometimes modified into sensory or sexual organs, esp: a leg or arm of a human being 2: a large primary branch of a tree 3: an active member or agent 4: **EXTENSION**, **BRANCH** 5: a mischievous child — **limbed** \līmd\ *adj* — **limb-less** \līm-ləs\ *adj* — **limby** \līm-ē\ *adj* — out on a limb 1: in an exposed or dangerous position with little chance of retreat 2 **limb** *vi*: **DISMEMBER**, esp: to cut off the limbs of (a felled tree)
limb *n* [L. *limbus* border — more at **LIMP**] 1: the graduated margin of an arc or circle in an instrument for measuring angles 2: the outer edge of the apparent disk of a celestial body 3: the expanded portion of an organ or structure, esp: the spreading upper portion of a gamosepalous calyx or a gamopetalous corolla as distinguished from the lower tubular portion
lim-ba \līm-bə\ *n* [prob native name in West Africa] 1: a tall whitish-trunked West African tree (*Terminalia superba*) with straight-grained wood 2: the wood of a limba
lim-beck \līm-bek\ *n* [ME *lembeke*, fr. ML *alembic*]: **ALEMBIC**
limbed \līmd\ *adj*: having limbs esp of a specified kind or number — usu used in combination (strong-limbed)



lilac 1a



lily of the valley

through which light is admitted 10 *pl* : a set of principles, standards, or opinions (worship according to one's ~s — Adnerine Koch) 11 : a noteworthy person in a particular place or field
 LUMINARY 12 : a particular expression of the eye 13 *a* : Lighthouse, BEACON *b* (1) : TRAFFIC SIGNAL (2) : a green traffic light 14 : the representation of light in art 15 : a flame for lighting something — in the light of 1 : from the point of view of 2 or in light of : in view of

light *adj* 1 : having light : BRIGHT (a ~ airy room) 2 *a* : not dark, intense, or swarthy in color or coloring ; PALE *b* of colors : medium in saturation and high in lightness (~ blue) 3 of coffee : served with cream or milk

light *vb* **lighted** or **lit** \lit/; **lighting** *vt* 1 : to become light : BRIGHTEN — usu. used with *up* (her face lit up) 2 : to take fire 3 : to ignite something (as a cigarette) — often used with *up* ~ *vi* 1 : to set fire to 2 *a* : to conduct with a light : GUIDE *b* : ILLUMINATE (rockets ~ up the sky) *c* : ANIMATE, BRIGHTEN (a smile lit up her face)

syn LIGHT, KINDLE, IGNITE, FIRE *shared meaning element* : to start something to burn

light *adj* [ME, fr OE *lēht*; akin to OHG *lih* light, L *levis*, Gk *elachys* small] 1 *a* : having little weight : not heavy *b* : designed to carry a comparatively small load (a ~ truck) *c* : having relatively little weight in proportion to bulk (aluminum is a ~ metal) *d* : containing less than the legal, standard, or usual weight (a ~ coin) 2 *a* : of little importance : TRIVIAL *b* : not abundant : SCANTY (~ rain) 3 *a* : easily disturbed (a ~ sleeper) *b* : exerting a minimum of force or pressure : GENTLE (a ~ touch) *c* : resulting from a very slight pressure : FAINT (~ print) 4 *a* : easily endurable (a ~ illness) *b* : requiring little effort (~ work) 5 : capable of moving swiftly or nimbly (~ on his feet) 6 *a* : FRIVOLOUS (~ conduct) *b* : lacking in stability : CHANGEABLE (~ opinions) *c* : sexually promiscuous 7 : free from care : CHEERFUL 8 : intended chiefly to entertain (~ verse) 9 *a* : having a comparatively low alcoholic content (~ wines) *b* : having a relatively mild flavor 10 *a* : easily digested (a ~ soup) *b* : well leavened (a ~ crust) 11 : lightly armed or equipped (~ cavalry) 12 : coarse and sandy or easily pulverized (~ soil) 13 : DIZZY, GIDDY (felt ~ in the head) 14 *a* : carrying little or no cargo (the ship returned ~) *b* : producing goods for direct consumption by the consumer (~ industry) 15 : not bearing a stress or accent (a ~ syllable) 16 : having a clear soft quality (a ~ voice) 17 : being in debt to the pot in a poker game (three chips ~) — **light-lash** \-lāsh/ *adj*

light *adv* 1 : LIGHTLY 2 : with little baggage (travel ~)

light *vi* **lighted** or **lit** \lit/; **lighting** [ME *lighten*, fr OE *līhtan*, akin to OE *lēht* light in weight] 1 : DIMSUMT 2 : SETTLE ALIGHT (a bird lit on the lawn) 3 : to fall unexpectedly 4 : to arrive by chance : HAPPEN (lit upon a solution) — **light into** : to attack forcefully (lit into that food until I'd finished off the heel of the loaf — Helen Eustis)

light adaptation *n* : the process including contraction of the pupil and decrease in visual purple by which the eye adapts to conditions of increased illumination

light-adapted \lit-ə-dap-təd/ *adj* : adjusted for vision in bright light : having undergone light adaptation

light air *n* : wind having a speed of 1 to 3 miles per hour

light bread \lit-bred/ *n* [light] chiefly South & Midland : bread in loaves made from white flour leavened with yeast

light breeze *n* : wind having a speed of 4 to 7 miles per hour

light bulb *n* : INCANDESCENT LAMP

light chain *n* : either of the two smaller of the four polypeptide chains comprising antibodies — compare HEAVY CHAIN

lighten \lit-n/ *vb* **lightened**; **lightening** \lit-n-, -n-ig/ [ME *lightenen*, fr *light* *vt* 1 : to make light or clear : ILLUMINATE 2 *a* : to shine brightly *b* : to grow lighter : BRIGHTEN 2 : to give out flashes of lightning — **light-en-er** \lit-n-, -n-ər/ *n*

lighten *vb* **lightened**; **lightening** \lit-n-, -n-ig/ *vi* 1 *a* : to relieve of a burden in whole or in part (the news ~ed his mind) *b* : to reduce in weight or quantity : LESSEN (~ his duties) *c* : to make less wearisome : ALLEVIATE (~ his sorrow) 2 : CHEER, GLADDEN ~ *vi* 1 : to become lighter or less burdensome 2 : to become more cheerful (his mood ~ed) **syn** see RELIEVE — **light-en-er** \lit-n-, -n-ər/ *n*

light-er \lit-ər/ *n* [ME, fr (assumed) MD *lichter*, fr MD *lichten* to unload, akin to OE *lēht* light in weight] : a large usu. flat-bottomed barge used esp. in unloading or loading ships

lighter *vi* : to convey by a lighter

light-er \lit-ər/ *n* 1 : one that lights or sets a fire 2 : a device for lighting a fire, esp. a mechanical or electrical device used for lighting cigarettes, cigars, or pipes

light-erage \lit-ər-ij/ *n* 1 : a price paid for lightening 2 : the loading, unloading, or transportation of goods by means of a lighter 3 : boats engaged in lightening

light-er-than-air *adj* : of less weight than the air displaced

light-face \lit-fas/ *n* : a typeface having comparatively light thin lines; also : printing in lightface — **light-faced** \-fəst/ *adj*

light-fast \-fəst/ *adj* : resistant to light and esp. to sunlight, esp. colorfast to light — **light-fast-ness** \-fəst(-nəs)/ *n*

light-fingered \-fin-gərd/ *adj* 1 : adroit in stealing esp. by picking pockets 2 : having a light and dexterous touch : NIMBLE — **light-fingered-ness** *n*

light-footed \-fut-əd/ also **light-foot** \-fut/ *adj* 1 : having a light and springy step 2 : moving gracefully and nimbly

light-handed \-han-dəd/ *adj* : having a light or delicate touch : FACILE — **light-handed-ness** *n*

light-headed \-hed-dəd/ *adj* 1 : mentally disoriented : DIZZY 2 : lacking in maturity or seriousness : FRIVOLOUS — **light-headed-ly** *adv* — **light-headed-ness** *n*

light-heart-ed \-hərt-əd/ *adj* 1 : free from care or anxiety : GAY 2 : cheerfully optimistic and hopeful : EASYGOING **syn** see GLAD

ant despondent — **light-heart-ed-ly** *adv* — **light-heart-ed-ness** *n*

light heavyweight *n* : a boxer weighing more than 160 but not more than 175 pounds — called also *light heavy*

light-house \lit-haus/ *n* : a structure (as a tower) with a powerful light that gives a continuous or intermittent signal to navigators

light housekeeping *n* 1 : domestic work restricted to the less laborious duties 2 : housekeeping in quarters with limited facilities for cooking

lighting \lit-ing/ *n* 1 *a* : ILLUMINATION *b* : IGNITION 2 : an artificial supply of light or the apparatus providing it

light-less \lit-ləs/ *adj* 1 : receiving no light : DARK 2 : giving no light

lightly \lit-lē/ *adv* 1 : with little weight or force : GENTLY 2 : in a small degree or amount (~ salted food) 3 : with little difficulty : EASILY 4 : in an agile manner : NIMBLY, SWIFTLY 5 : with indifference or carelessness : UNCONSCIOUSLY (the problem should not be passed over ~) — Shelly Halpern 6 : GAILY, CHEERFULLY (offenses not ~ forgiven)

light machine gun *n* : an air-cooled machine gun of not more than 30 caliber

light meter *n* : a small and often portable device for measuring illumination, esp. EXPOSURE METER

light-minded \lit-min-dəd/ *adj* : lacking in seriousness : FRIVOLOUS — **light-minded-ly** *adv* — **light-minded-ness** *n*

light-ness \-nəs/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being illuminated : ILLUMINATION 2 : the attribute of object colors by which the object appears to reflect or transmit more or less of the incident light

lightness *n* 1 : the quality or state of being light in weight 2 : lack of seriousness and stability of character often accompanied by casual heedlessness 3 *a* : the quality or state of being nimble *b* : an ease and gaiety of style or manner 4 : a lack of weightiness or force : DELICACY

syn LIGHTNESS, LEVITY, FRIVOLOUS, FLIPPANCY, VOLATILITY *shared meaning element* : gaiety or indifference where seriousness and attention are called for **ant** seriousness

light-ning \lit-nig/ *n* [ME, fr gerund of *lighten* to lighten] 1 : the flashing of light produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or between a cloud and the earth, also : the discharge itself 2 : a sudden stroke of fortune

lightning *adj* : having or moving with or as if with the speed and suddenness of lightning

lightning *vi* **light-ninged**; **lightning** : to discharge a flash of lightning

lightning arrester *n* : a device for protecting an electrical apparatus or a radio set from injury by lightning

lightning bug *n* : FIREFLY

lightning rod *n* : a metallic rod set up on a building or mast and connected with the moist earth or water below to diminish the chances of destructive effect by lightning

light-o'-love \lit-ō-lōv/ *n*, *pl* **light-o'-loves** 1 : PROSTITUTE 2 : LOVER, PARAMOUR

light opera *n* : OPERETTA

light out *vi* \light/ : to leave in a hurry (lit out for home as soon as he could)

light pen *n* : a pen-shaped device for direct interaction with a computer through a cathode-ray tube display — called also *light pencil*

light-plane \lit-plān/ *n* : a small and comparatively lightweight airplane; esp. : a privately owned passenger airplane

light-proof \lit-pruf/ *adj* : impenetrable by light

light quantum *n* : PHOTON; esp. : one of luminous radiation

light red *n* : any of various pale red or reddish orange pigments, esp. : a calcined yellow ochre

lights \lits/ *n* *pl* [ME *lightes*, fr *light* light in weight] : the lungs esp. of a slaughtered animal

light-ship \lit-ship/ *n* : a ship equipped with a brilliant light and moored at a place dangerous to navigation

light show *n* : a kaleidoscopic display of colored lights, slides, and film loops designed to imitate the effects of psychedelic drugs

light-some \lit-səm/ *adj* 1 : AIRY, NIMBLE (walked with a ~, buoyant step — O E. Rölvaag) 2 : free from care : LIGHT-HEARTED — **light-some-ly** *adv* — **light-some-ness** *n*

lightsome *adj* 1 : giving light : LUMINOUS 2 : well lighted : BRIGHT

lights-out \lit-saüt/ *n* 1 : a command or signal for putting out lights 2 : a prescribed bedtime for persons living under discipline

light-struck \lit-strək/ *adj* : fogged by accidental exposure to light — used of a photographic material

light-tight \lit-tīt/ *adj* : LIGHTPROOF

light trap *n* 1 : a device that allows movement of a sliding part or passage of a person (as into a darkroom) but excludes light 2 : a device for collecting or destroying insects that consists of a bright light in association with a trapping or killing medium

light-weight \lit-wēit/ *n* 1 : one of less than average weight, specifi- : a boxer who weighs more than 126 but not more than 135 pounds 2 : one of little consequence (shows up its author as a ~ C. J. Roilo)

lightweight *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a lightweight (the ~ championship) 2 : having less than average weight 3 : lacking in earnestness or profundity : INCONSEQUENTIAL

light-wood \lit-wūd/ *n*, *fr* chiefly South : wood used for kindling; esp. : coniferous wood abounding in pitch

light-year \lit-yē-ər/ *n* : a unit of length in interstellar astronomy equal to the distance that light travels in one year in a vacuum or about 5,878,000,000,000 miles

lign- or ligno- *comb form* [L *lign-*, *lign-*, fr *lignum*] : wood (*lignin*) (*lignocellulose*)

a	abat	* kitten	ae further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
au	out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j	joke	g ung	ō flow	ō flaw	oi coin	th thin
ū	foot	u foot	y yet-	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

bookbinding) 2 a: WEARY, EXHAUSTED (~ with fatigue) b: lacking in strength, vigor, or firmness: SPIRITLESS — limply adv — limpness n

syn LIMP, FLOPPY, FLACCID, FLABBY, FLIMSY, SLEAZY *shared meaning element*: deficient in firmness of texture, substance, or structure

limpet \lim-pet\ n [ME *lempet*, fr. OE *lempedu*, fr. ML *limpreda*] 1: a marine gastropod mollusk (esp. families *Acmaeidae* and *Patellidae*) that has a low conical shell broadly open beneath, browses over rocks or tumblers in the littoral area, and clings very tightly when disturbed 2: one that clings tenaciously to someone or something 3: an explosive designed to cling to the hull of a ship



limpet 1

limpid \lim-pid\ adj [F or L, *limpide*, fr. L *limpidus*, fr. *lymph*, *limpa* water — more at LYMPH] 1 a: marked by transparency: FELLUCID (~ streams) b: clear and simple in style (~ prose) 2: absolutely serene and untroubled — limpidly adv — limpidness n

limpkin \lim(p)-kin\ n [*limp*] a large brown wading bird (*Aramus pictus*) of Florida and southern Georgia that resembles a bittern but has a longer slightly curved bill, longer neck and legs, and white stripes on head and neck

limpsey \lim(p)-sē\ adj [*limp* + ~sy (as in *tipsy*)] dial: limp esp from weakness

limulus \lim-yu-lus\ n, pl -li -li, -jē [NL, genus name, fr. L *limulus* sidealong]: HORSESHOE CRAB

limy \li-mē\ adj lim-i-er, -est 1: smeared with or consisting of lime: VISCOUS 2: containing lime or limestone 3: resembling or having the qualities of lime

lin abbr. 1 linear 2 linear

lin-ac \lin-ak\ n: LINEAR ACCELERATOR

lin-age \lin-ij\ n 1: the number of lines of printed or written matter 2: payment for literary matter at so much a line

lin-al-ol \lin-al-ol, -wōl, li-, -wōl\ n [LVS, fr. MexSp *lindole*, tree yielding perfume, fr. ML *linum aloes*, lit., wood of the aloes:] a fragrant liquid alcohol $C_{10}H_{18}O$ that occurs both free and in the form of esters in many essential oils and is used in perfumes, soaps, and flavoring materials

linch-pin \linch-pin\ n [ME *lynspyn*, fr. *lyn*, *linchpin* (fr. OE *lyn*) + *pin*, akin to OE *eln* cf. 1: a locking pin inserted crosswise (as through the end of an axle or shaft) 2: something that serves to hold together the elements of a complex (the ~ in the prosecution's case was a subpoenaed canceled check — Joel Sayre)

Lincoln \lin-kon\ n [Lincoln county, England]: any of an English breed of long-wool mutton-type sheep similar to but heavier than the Leicester

Lin-coln-esque \lin-kə-'nesk\ adj: resembling Abraham Lincoln

Lin-coln-i-an \lin-kə-nē-ən\ adj: of or relating to Abraham Lincoln

Lin-coln-i-a-na \lin-kə-nē-ən-ə, -'ən-ə, -'ā-nə\ n pl: matter relating to Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln's Birthday \lin-konz-\ n 1: February 12 observed as a legal holiday in many states of the U.S. 2: the first Monday in February observed as a legal holiday by some states of the U.S.

lin-com-y-clin \lin-kə-'mis-n\ n [*linco* (fr. *Streptomyces lincolnensis*, a streptomycete) + ~mycin] an antibiotic obtained from an actinomycete (*Streptomyces umbrinus* var. *cyanoniger*) and effective esp against cocci

Linca abbr. *Lincolnsburg*

lin-dane \lin-dān\ n [T. van der Linden, 20th cent. D chemist]: an insecticide that consists of the gamma isomer of BHC and is biodegraded very slowly

lin-den \lin-dən\ n [ME, made of linden wood, fr. OE, fr. *lind* linden tree] 1: any of a genus (*Tilia* of the family *Tiliaceae*, the linden family) of trees that are native in temperate regions, are planted as shade trees, and are distinguished by having cordate leaves and a winglike bract attached to the peduncle of the flower and fruit as a: a European tree (*T. europaea*) much used for ornamental planting b: a tall No. American forest tree (*T. americana*) — called also basswood, whitewood 2: the light green grained white wood of a linden, esp.: *BASSWOOD* lb

lin-dy \lin-dē\ n [prob fr. *Lindy*, nickname of Charles A. Lindbergh]: a jitterbug dance originating in Harlem and later developing many local variants

lin-e \lin\ vt lined; lining [ME *linen*, fr. *line* flax, fr. OE *lin* — more at LINEN] 1: to cover the inner surface of (~ a cloak with silk) 2: to put something in the inside of: FILL 3: to serve as the lining of (tapestries lined the walls) 4 obs: FORTIFY — *line one's pockets*: to take money freely and esp. dishonestly

line n often attrib [ME, partly fr. OF *ligne*, fr. L *linea*, fr. fem of *lineus* made of flax, fr. *linum* flax, partly fr. OE *line*; akin to OE *lin*] 1 a: THREAD, STRING, CORD, ROPE as (1) a: a comparatively strong slender cord (2) CLOTHESLINE (3) a rope used on shipboard b (1) a device for catching fish consisting of a cord with hooks and other fishing gear (2) a scope for activity c: a length of material used in measuring and leveling d: piping for conveying a fluid (as steam) e (1) a wire or pair of wires connecting one telegraph or telephone station with another or a whole system of such wires (2) the principal circuits of an electric power system 2 a: a horizontal row of written or printed characters b: a unit in the rhythmic structure of verse formed by the grouping of a number of the smallest units of the rhythm (as metrical feet) c: a short letter. NOTE d: a certificate of marriage e: the words making up a part in a drama — usu. used in pl 3 a: something (as a ridge or seam) that is distinct, elongated, and narrow b: a narrow crease (as on the face): WRINKLE c: the course or direction of something in motion: ROUTE d (1) a real or imaginary straight line oriented in terms of stable points of ref-

erence (2) a state of agreement e: a boundary of an area (the state ~) f: the track and roadbed of a railway 4 a: a course of conduct, action, or thought b: a field of activity or interest c: a glib often persuasive way of talking 5 a: LIMIT, RESTRAINT b: archaic: position in life: LOT 6 a (1) FAMILY, LINEAGE (2) a strain produced and maintained by selective breeding (3) a chronological series b: dispositions made to cover extended military positions and presenting a front to the enemy — usu. used in pl c: a military formation in which the different elements are abreast of each other d: naval ships arranged in a regular order e (1) the combatant forces of an army distinguished from the staff corps and supply services (2) the force of a regular navy f (1) officers of the navy eligible for command at sea distinguished from officers of the staff (2) officers of the army belonging to a combatant branch g: a rank of objects of one kind h (1) a group of public conveyances plying regularly under one management over a route (2) a system of transportation together with its equipment, routes, and appurtenances, also: the company owning or operating it i: a succession of musical notes esp. considered in melodic phrases j: an arrangement of operations in manufacturing permitting sequential occurrence on various stages of production k (1) the 7 players including center, 2 guards, 2 tackles, and 2 ends who in offensive football play line up on or within one foot of the line of scrimmage (2) the players who in defensive football play line up within one yard of the line of scrimmage 7 a: a narrow elongated mark drawn or projected as a (1) a circle of latitude or longitude on a map (2) EQUATOR b: a mark (as on a map) recording a boundary, division, or contour c: any of the horizontal parallel strokes on a music staff on or between which notes are placed — compare SPACE d: a mark (as by pencil) that forms part of the formal design of a picture distinguished from the shading or color e: a division on a bridge score dividing the honors from the tricks f (1) a demarcation of a limit with reference to which the playing of some game or sport is regulated — usu. used in combination (2) a marked or imaginary line across a playing area (as a football field) parallel to the end line (3) LINE OF SCRIMMAGE 8: a straight or curved geometric element that is generated by a moving point and that has extension only along the path of the point: CURVE 9 a: a defining outline: CONTOUR b: a general plan: MODEL — usu. used in pl 10 a chiefly Brit: PICA — used to indicate the size of large type b: the unit of fineness of halftones expressed as the number of screen lines to the linear inch 11: merchandise or services of the same general class for sale or regularly available 12: a source of information: INSIGHT 13: a complete game of 10 frames in bowling — called also string 14: LINE DRIVE — *lin-y* also *lin-ey* \lin-ē\ adj — between the lines 1: by implication: in an indirect way 2: by way of inference — down the line. all the way: FULLY — in line for: due or in a position to receive — on the line 1: in complete commitment and at great risk (puts his future on the line by backing that policy) 2: on the border between two categories 3: IMMEDIATELY (paid cash on the line)

line vb lined; lining vt 1: to mark or cover with a line or lines 2: to depict with lines: DRAW 3: to place or form a line along (pedestrians ~ the walks) 4: to form into a line or lines: ALIGN (~ up troops) 5: to hit (as a baseball) hard and in a usu. straight line ~ vt 1: to hit a line drive in baseball 2: to come into the correct relative position: ALIGN

syn LINE, ALIGN, RANGE, ARRAY *shared meaning element*: to arrange in a line or lines

lin-eage \lin-ē-j\ n 1 a: descent in a line from a common progenitor b: DERIVATION 2: a group of persons tracing descent from a common ancestor regarded as its founder

lin-e-age \lin-ij\ var of LINEAGE

lin-eal \lin-ē-əl\ adj 1: LINEAR 2: composed of or arranged in lines 3 a: consisting of or being in a direct male or female line of ancestry b: relating to or derived from ancestors: HEREDITARY c: descended in a direct line 4 a: belonging to one lineage (~ relatives) b: of, relating to, or dealing with a lineage — *lin-eal-ty* \lin-ē-əl-tē\ n — *lin-eal-ly* \lin-ē-əl-ē\ adv

lin-e-ament \lin-ē-ə-mənt\ n [ME, fr. L *lineamentum*, fr. *linea*] 1 a: an outline, feature, or contour of a body or figure and esp. of a face — usu. used in pl b: a linear topographic feature (as of the earth or a planet) that reveals a characteristic (as a fault or the subsurface structure) 2: a distinguishing or characteristic feature — usu. used in pl — *lin-e-amen-tal* \lin-ē-ə-mənt-əl\ adj

lin-e-ar \lin-ē-ər\ adj 1 a (1) of, relating to, or resembling a line: STRAIGHT (2) involving a single dimension b (1) of the first degree with respect to one or more variables (2) of, relating to, or based on linear equations or linear functions c (1) characterized by an emphasis on line (~ art) (2) composed of simply drawn lines with little attempt at pictorial representation (~ script) d: consisting of a straight chain of atoms 2: elongated with nearly parallel sides (~ leaf) 3: involving or expressed by a linear equation, esp.: having or being a response or output that is directly proportional to the input 4: relating to, concerned with, or psychologically influenced by the linear structure of the printed line — *lin-e-ar-ty* \lin-ē-ər-tē\ n — *lin-e-ar-ly* \lin-ē-ər-ē\ adv

Linear A \lin-ē-\ n: a linear form of writing used in Crete from the 18th to the 15th centuries B.C.

linear accelerator n: a device in which charged particles are accelerated in a straight line by successive impulses from a series of electric fields

linear algebra n 1: a branch of mathematics concerned with linear functions and their applications (as in linear programming) 2: a mathematical ring which is also a vector space with scalars from an associated field and whose multiplicative operation is such that $(aA)(bB) = (ab)(AB)$ where a and b are scalars and A and B are vectors — called also *algebra*

Linear B \lin-ē-\ n: a linear form of writing employing syllabic characters and used at Knossos on Crete and on the Greek mainland from the 15th to the 12th centuries B.C. for documents in the Mycenaean language

lim-ber \līm-bər/ *n* [ME *lymour*]: a two-wheeled vehicle to which a gun or cannon may be attached

limber *adj* [origin unknown] 1: capable of being shaped: FLEXIBLE 2: having a supple and resilient quality (as of mind or body): AGILE NIMBLE — *limberly* *adv* — *limber-ness* *n*

limber *vb* *lim-bered*, *lim-bering* \-b(ə-)rɪŋ/ *vt*: to cause to become limber (~ up his fingers) *vi*: to become limber (~ up by running)

limbers \līm-bəz/ *n pl* [modif of *F lumière*, fr OF, light, opening, fr *L luminare* window — more at LUMINARY]: gutters or conduits on each side of the keelson of a ship that provide a passage for water to the pump well

limbic \līm-bik/ *adj* [NL *limbus* of a border or margin, fr *L limbus* - of, relating to, or being the limbic system of the brain] *limbic system* *n*: a group of subcortical structures (as the hypothalamus, the hippocampus, and the amygdala) of the brain that are concerned esp. with emotion and motivation

limbo \līm-bō/ *n, pl limbos* [ME, fr. ML, abl. of *limbus* limbo, fr *L*, border — more at LIM] 1 often *cap*: an abode of souls that are according to Roman Catholic theology barred from heaven because of not having received Christian baptism 2 *a*: a place or state of restraint or confinement *b*: a place or state of neglect or oblivion (proposals kept in ~) *c*: an intermediate or transitional place or state

limbo *n, pl limbos* [native name in West Indies]: a West Indian acrobatic dance orig. for men that involves bending over backwards and passing under a horizontal pole lowered slightly for each successive pass

Limburg-er \līm-bər-gər/ *n* [Flem, one from Limburg, fr *Limburg*, Belgium]: a creamy semisoft surface-ripened cheese with a rind of pungent odor

limbus \līm-bəs/ *n* [*L*, border]: a border distinguished by color or structure; esp: the marginal region of the cornea of the eye by which it is continuous with the sclera

lime \līm/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *lim*, akin to OHG *lim* birdlime, *L. linere* to smear, *levit* smooth, *Gk. lelos*] 1: BIRDLIME 2 *a*: a caustic highly infusible solid that consists of calcium oxide often together with magnesia, that is obtained by calcining forms of calcium carbonate (as shells or limestone), and that is used in building (as in mortar and plaster) and in agriculture — called also *caustic lime* *b*: a dry white powder consisting essentially of calcium hydroxide that is made by treating caustic lime with water *c*: CALCIUM (carbonate of ~)

lime *vt* *limed*, *liming* 1: to smear with a sticky substance (as birdlime) 2: to entangle with or as if with birdlime 3: to treat or cover with lime (~ the lawn in the spring)

lime *adj*: of, relating to, or containing lime or limestone

lime *n* [alter. of ME *lind*, fr. OE, akin to OHG *linda* linden]: LINDEN *tree*

lime *n* [F, fr. Prov. *lima*, fr. Ar. *lim*] 1: a spiny tropical citrus tree (*Citrus aurantifolia*) with elliptic oblong narrowly winged leaves 2: the small globose greenish yellow fruit of a lime with an acid juicy pulp used as a flavoring agent and as a source of vitamin C

lime-ade \līm-ədə/ *n*: a beverage of sweetened lime juice mixed with plain or carbonated water

lime glass *n*: glass containing a substantial proportion of lime

lime-juice \līm-ju-sər/ *n* [fr. the use of lime juice on British ships as a beverage to prevent scurvy] 1 *slang* *a*: a British ship *b*: a British sailor 2 *slang*: ENGLISHMAN

lime-kiln \līm-kīl(ə)n/ *n*: a kiln or furnace for reducing limestone or shells to lime by burning

lime-light \līm-līt/ *n* 1 *a*: a stage lighting instrument producing illumination by means of an oxyhydrogen flame directed on a cylinder of lime and usu. equipped with a lens to concentrate the light in a beam *b*: the white light produced by such an instrument *c* *Brit*: SPOTLIGHT 2: the center of public attention

limelight *vt*: to center attention on: SPOTLIGHT

limen \līm-mən/ *n* [*L. limen*, *limen* — more at LIMB]: THRESHOLD *3a* *lim-er-ick* \līm-(ə-)rɪk/ *n* [*L. limen*, Ireland]: a light or humorous verse form of 5 chiefly anapestic verses of which lines 1, 2, and 5 are of 3 feet and lines 3 and 4 are of 2 feet with a rhyme scheme of *aabba*

lime-stone \līm-stōn/ *n*: a rock that is formed chiefly by accumulation of organic remains (as shells or coral), consists mainly of calcium carbonate, is extensively used in building, and yields lime when burned

lime sulfur *n*: a fungicide and insecticide that contains calcium polysulfides and is usu. obtained by boiling sulfur with lime and water

lime-twig \līm-twɪg/ *n* 1: a twig covered with birdlime to catch birds 2: SNARE

lime-water \līm-wōt-ər, -wāt-/ *n* 1: an alkaline water solution of calcium hydroxide used as an antacid 2: natural water containing calcium carbonate or calcium sulfate in solution

lim-y \līm-ē/ *n, pl limies* often *cap* [lime-juicer + -y] 1 *slang*: a British sailor 2 *slang*: ENGLISHMAN

limic-o-line \līm-ik-ə-līn, -lən/ *adj* [deriv. of *L. limus* mud + *colere* to inhabit, akin to *L. linere* to smear — more at LIME, WHEEL]: inhabiting the shore region

liminal \līm-ən-əl/ *adj* [*L. limin-*, *limen* threshold] 1: of or relating to a sensory threshold 2: barely perceptible

lim-it \līm-ət/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *limite*, fr. *L. limit*, *limes* boundary — more at LIM] 1 *a*: a geographical or political boundary *b pl*: the place enclosed within a boundary: BOUNDS 2 *a*: something that bounds, restrains, or confines *b*: the utmost extent 3: LIMITATION 4: a determining feature or differentia in logic *6*: a prescribed maximum or minimum amount, quantity, or number as *a*: the maximum quantity of game or fish that may be taken legally in a specified period *b*: a maximum established for a gambling bet, raise, or payoff *6* *a*: a number whose numerical difference from a mathematical function is arbitrarily small but all values of the independent variables that are sufficiently close to but not equal to given prescribed numbers or that are sufficiently large positively or negatively *b*: a number that for an infinite sequence

of numbers is such that ultimately each of the remaining terms of the sequence differs from this number by less than any given amount 7: something that is exasperating or intolerable — *limit-less* \-ləs/ *adj* — *limit-less-ly* *adv* — *limit-less-ness* *n*

limit *vt* 1: to assign certain limits to. *PRESCRIBE* (reserved the right to ~ use of the land) 2 *a*: to restrict to set bounds or limits (the specialist can no longer ~ himself to his specialty) *b*: to curtail or reduce in quantity or extent (we must ~ the power of aggressors) — *limit-able* \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — *limit-er* *n*

syn LIMIT, RESTRICT, CIRCUMSCRIBE, CONFINE *shared meaning element*: to set bounds for LIMIT implies setting a point or line (as in time, speed, space, or capacity) beyond which something cannot or is not permitted to go (*limit* the working day to seven hours) or it can imply bounds inherent in a situation or in the nature of something (poor soil *limits* their crops) RESTRICT usually connotes a narrowing or tightening or restraining within or as if within an encircling boundary (restrict the powers of the president) CIRCUMSCRIBE stresses a restricting in every direction and by clearly marked limits (well-considered laws, circumscribed by a written constitution — V. L. Parrington) CONFINE usually emphasizes bounds that cannot or must not be passed and often suggests severe restraint and the resulting cramping, fettering, or hampering (confined to the house by illness) (now I am caged, cribbed, confined, bound in to saucy doubts and fears — Shak) *ant* widen

lim-i-tary \līm-ə-ter-ē/ *adj* 1 *archaic*: subject to limits 2 *a* *archaic*: of or relating to a boundary *b*: LIMITING ENCLOSING

lim-i-tation \līm-ə-tā-shən/ *n* 1: an act or instance of limiting 2: the quality or state of being limited 3: something that limits: RESTRAINT 4: a certain period limited by statute after which actions, suits, or prosecutions cannot be brought in the courts — *lim-i-ta-tion-ally* \-shən-ē-əl/ *adv*

lim-i-tative \līm-ə-tā-tiv/ *adj*: serving to limit or restrict · LIMITING, RESTRICTIVE

lim-i-ted *adj* 1 *a* confined within limits · RESTRICTED (~ success) *b* of a train (1): having a limited number of cars and making a limited number of stops (2): offering superior and faster service and transportation 2 characterized by enforceable limitations prescribed (as by a constitution) upon the scope or exercise of powers (a ~ monarchy) 3: lacking breadth and originality (a bit ~; a bit thick in the head — Virginia Woolf) — *lim-i-ted-ly* *adv* — *lim-i-ted-ness* *n*

limited-access highway *n*: EXPRESSWAY

limited edition *n*: an edition of a publication limited to a specified number of copies and usu. printed in a special format

limited liability *n*: liability (as of a stockholder or shipowner) limited by statute or treaty

limited war *n*: a war whose objective is less than the total defeat of the enemy

lim-i-ting *adj* 1: functioning as a limit: RESTRICTIVE (~ factors) 2: serving to specify the application of the modified noun (*this in "this book" is a ~ word*)

limit point *n*: a point that is related to a set of points in such a way that every neighborhood of the point no matter how small contains another point belonging to the set — called also *point of accumulation*

lim-i-trophe \līm-ə-trof, -trōf/ *adj* [*T*]: situated on a border or frontier: ADJACENT

lim-mer \līm-ər/ *n* [ME (Sc)] 1 chiefly *Scot*: SCOUNDREL 2 chiefly *Scot*: PROSTITUTE

limn \līm/ *vi* *limned*; *limn-ing* \līm-(n)ɪŋ/ [ME *luminen*, *limnen* to illuminate (a manuscript), fr. MF *luminer*, fr. *L. illuminare* to illuminate] 1: to draw or paint on a surface 2: to outline in clear sharp detail: DELINEATE (see the tanker ~ed in her periscope sights — E. L. Beach) 3: DESCRIBE — *limn-er* \līm-(n)ər/ *n*

lim-netic \līm-net-ik/ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *limnē* pool, marshy lake; akin to *L. limen* threshold — more at LIMB] - of, relating to, or inhabiting the open water of a body of fresh water (~ environment)

lim-nic \līm-nik/ *adj*: LIMNETIC

lim-no-logy \līm-nəl-ə-jē/ *n* [Gk *limnē* + ISV -logy]: the scientific study of physical, chemical, meteorological, and biological conditions in fresh waters — *lim-no-log-i-cal* \līm-nə-ləj-ē-kəl/ *adj* — *lim-no-log-i-cal-ly* \-k(ə-)lē/ *adv* — *lim-no-log-ist* \līm-nəl-ə-jəst/ *n*

limo \līm-(ə)l/ *n, pl limos* - *LIMOUSINE*

lim-o-nene \līm-ə-nēn/ *n* *ch* *bc* [ISV, fr. *F. limon* lemon]: a widely distributed terpene hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{16}$ that occurs in essential oils (as of oranges or lemons) and has a lemon odor

lim-o-nite \līm-ə-nīt/ *n* [*G. limonit*, fr. Gk *leimon* meadow — more at LIMB]: a native hydrous ferric oxide of variable composition that is a major ore of iron — *lim-o-nitic* \līm-ə-nīt-ik/ *adj*

lim-o-sine \līm-ə-zēn, līm-ə-/ *n* [*F. lit*, cloak, fr. *L. limousin*, France] 1: a large luxurious often chauffeur-driven sedan that sometimes has a glass partition separating the driver's seat from the passenger compartment 2: a small bus with doors along the side like those of a sedan (an airport ~)

limp \lɪmp/ *vi* [prob. fr. ME *lympen* to slide short; akin to OE *limpan* to happen, *L. limbus* border, *labi* to fall — more at SLEEP] 1 *a*: to walk lamely; esp: to walk favoring one leg *b*: to go unsteadily: FALTER 2: to proceed slowly or with difficulty (commerce ~ed toward a standstill — Time) — *limp-er* *n*

limp *n*: a limping movement or gait

limp *adj* [akin to *limp*] 1 *a*: lacking or seeming to lack firmness and body and consequently drooping or shapeless (~ curtains) (her hair hung ~ about her shoulders) *b*: not stiff or rigid (~

a about a kitten ar further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ō flaw ōi coin th thin th this
ü foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

lin-gui-ne \lin-'gwē-nē/ *n* pl [It, pl of *lingua*, dim of *lingua* tongue, fr L]: thin flat pasta
lin-guist \lin-'gwist/ *n* 1: a person accomplished in languages, esp: one who speaks several languages 2: one who specializes in linguistics
lin-guist-ic \lin-'gwist-ik/ also **lin-guist-i-cal** \-ti-kəl/ *adj*: of or relating to language or linguistics — **lin-guist-i-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
linguistic analysis *n*: PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS
linguistic atlas *n*: a publication containing a set of maps on which speech variations are recorded — called also **dialect atlas**
linguistic form *n*: a meaningful unit of speech (as a morpheme, word, or sentence) — called also **speech form**
linguistic geographer *n*: a specialist in linguistic geography
linguistic geography *n*: local or regional variations of a language or dialect studied as a field of knowledge — called also **dialect geography**
lin-guist-i-clan \lin-'gwō-'stush-ən/ *n*: LINGUIST 2
lin-guist-i-cal \lin-'gwist-ikəl/ *n* pl but *sing* in constr: the study of human speech including the units, nature, structure, and modification of language — compare **PHONOLOGY**
lin-gu-late \lin-'gyā-lāt-, -jāt/ *adj* [L *lingulatus*, fr *lingula*, dim of *lingua*]: shaped like a tongue or strap: **LIGULATE** (a ~ leaf)
lin-i-ment \lin-'i-mənt/ *n* [ME, fr LL *linimentum*, fr L *linere* to smear — more at **LIME**]: a liquid or semiliquid preparation that is applied to the skin as an anodyne or a counterirritant
lin-in \lin-'nən/ *n* [ISV, fr L *linum* flax]: the feebly-staining portion of the reticulum of the nucleus of a resting cell in which chromatin granules appear to be embedded
lin-ing \lin-'nig/ *n* 1 material used to line esp the inner surface of something (as a garment) 2: the act or process of providing something with a lining
link \lɪŋk/ *n* [ME, of Scand origin, akin to ON *hlekk* chain, akin to OE *hlanc* link] 1: a connecting structure as a (1): a single ring or division of a chain (2): one of the standardized divisions of a surveyor's chain that is 7 92 inches long and serves as a measure of length b: a usu ornamental device for fastening a cuff c. **BOND** 3c d: an intermediate rod or piece for transmitting force or motion, esp: a short connecting rod with a hole or pin at each end e: the fusible member of an electrical fuse 2: something analogous to a link of chain as a: a segment of sausage in a chain b: a connecting element (sought a ~ between smoking and cancer) c: a unit in a communication system d: an identifier attached to an element (as an index term) in a system in order to indicate or permit connection with other similarly identified elements — **link-er** *n*
link *vt*: to couple or connect by a link ~ *vi*: to become connected by a link *syn* see **JOIN** *ant* **sunder**
link *n* [perh modif of ML *linchius* candle, alter of L *lychnus*, fr Gk *lychnas*; akin to Gk *leukos* white — more at **LIGHT**]: a torch formerly used to light a person's way through the streets
link *vi* [origin unknown] Scot: to skip smartly along
link-age \lɪŋ-'ki-/ *n* 1: the manner or style of being united as a: the manner in which atoms or radicals are linked in a molecule b: **BOND** 3c 2: the quality or state of being linked, esp: the relationship between genes on the same chromosome that causes them to be inherited together 3 a: a system of links, esp: a system of links or bars which are joined together and more or less constrained by having a link or links fixed and by means of which straight or nearly straight lines or other point paths may be traced b: the product of the magnetic flux through an electrical coil by its number of turns with the magnetic flux and the coil being connected like two links of a chain
linkage group *n*: a set of genes at different loci on the same chromosome that except for crossing-over tend to act as a single pair of genes in meiosis instead of undergoing independent assortment
link-boy \lɪŋk-'bɔɪ/ *n*: an attendant formerly employed to bear a light for a person on the streets at night
linked \lɪŋk-(t)/ *adj* 1: marked by linkage and esp genetic linkage (~ genes) 2: having or provided with links (a ~ list)
linking verb *n*: **COPULA** b
link-man \lɪŋk-'mən/ *n*: **LINKBOY**
links \lɪŋk(s)/ *n* pl [ME, fr OE *hlincas*, pl of *hlinc* ridge; akin to OE *hlanc*] 1 Scot: sand hills esp. along the seashore 2: **GOLF** **COURSE**
links-man \lɪŋk-'mən/ *n*: **GOLFER**
link-up \lɪŋ-'kʌp/ *n* 1: establishment of contact: **MEETING** (the ~ of two spacecraft) 2 a: something that serves as a linking device or factor b. a functional whole resulting from the linking up of separate elements (an instructional TV ~)
linn \lɪn/ *n* [ScGael *linne* pool] 1 chiefly Scot: **WATERFALL** 2 chiefly Scot: **PRECIPICE**
Lin-nae-an or **Lin-nae-on** \lɪ-'næ-ən-, -nə-/ *adj* [NL Carolus Linnaeus (Carl von Linné)]: of, relating to, or following the systematic methods of the Swedish botanist Linné who established the system of binomial nomenclature
lin-net \lɪn-'nɛt/ *n* [MF *linette*, fr *lin* flax, fr L *linum*]: a common small Old World finch (*Carduelis cannabina*) having plumage that varies greatly according to age, sex, and season
lin-no \lɪ-'noʊ/ *n*, pl **linnos** chiefly Brit: **LINOLEUM**
lin-no-cut \lɪ-'no-kʌt/ *n*: a print made from a design cut into a mounted piece of linoleum
lin-no-ate \lɪ-'no-lē-'āt/ *n*: a salt or ester of linoleic acid
lin-ole-ic acid \lɪ-'no-lē-'ik-, -jē-/ *n* (Gk *linon* flax + ISV *oleic* (acid)): a liquid unsaturated fatty acid C₁₈H₃₂O₂ found in drying and semidrying oils and held to be essential in animal nutrition
lin-ole-note \lɪ-'no-lē-'nāt-, -jē-'nāt/ *n*: a salt or ester of linolenic acid
lin-ole-nic acid \lɪ-'nē-'ik-, -jē-/ *n* [ISV, irreg fr *linoleic*]: a liquid unsaturated fatty acid C₁₈H₃₀O₂ found in drying oils and considered an essential animal nutrient
lin-o-leum \lɪ-'no-lē-'əm-, -nōl-'yʊm/ *n*, often attrib [L *linum* flax + *oleum* oil — more at **OIL**] 1: a floor covering made by laying on a burlap or canvas backing a mixture of solidified linseed oil with

gums, cork dust or wood flour or both, and usu pigments 2: a material similar to linoleum
Lin-no-type \lɪ-'no-'tɪp/ *trademark* — used for a keyboard-operated typesetting machine that uses circulating matrices and produces each line of type in the form of a solid metal slug
lin-sang \lɪn-'sɑŋ/ *n* [Malay]: any of various Asiatic mammals (*Prionodon* and related genera) that resemble long-tailed cats and are related to the civets and genets
lin-seed \lɪn-'sēd/ *n* [ME, fr OE *linsæd*, fr *lin* flax + *sæd* seed — more at **LINEN**]: **FLAXSEED**
linseed oil *n*: a yellowish drying oil obtained from flaxseed and used in paint, varnish, printing ink, and linoleum
lin-sey-wool-sey \lɪn-'zē-'wul-'zē-/ *n* [ME *lynsey wolsye*]: a coarse sturdy fabric of wool and linen or cotton
lin-stock \lɪn-'stɔk/ *n* [D *lontstok*, fr *lont* match + *stok* stick]: a staff having a pointed foot (as for sticking into the ground) and a forked tip and formerly used to hold a lighted match for firing cannon
lint \lɪnt/ *n* [ME] 1 a: a soft fleecy material made from linen usu. by scraping b: fuzz consisting esp of fine ravellings and short fibers of yarn and fabric 2: a fibrous coat of thick convoluted hairs borne by cotton seeds that yields the cotton staple — **linty** \-ē/ *adj*
lin-tel \lɪn-'tɛl/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr LL *limitarius* threshold, fr L, constituting a boundary, fr *limit*, *limes* boundary — more at **LIMB**]: a horizontal architectural member spanning and usu carrying the load above an opening
lin-ter \lɪn-'tər/ *n* 1: a machine for removing linters 2 pl: the fuzz of short fibers that adheres to cottonseed after ginning
lint-white \lɪnt-'hwɪt-, -wɪt/ *n* [ME *lynkwhyrt*, by folk etymology fr OE *linetwige*]: **LINNET**
lin-um \lɪ-'nʊm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L flax]: any of a genus (*Linum*) of herbaceous small-leaved plants of the flax family, esp. one growing wild or cultivated for ornament
lion \lɪ-'ən-, pl **lions** [ME, fr OF, fr L *leo*, fr Gk *leōn*] 1 a or pl lion: a large carnivorous chiefly nocturnal cat (*Felis leo*) of open or rocky areas of Africa and esp formerly southern Asia that has a tawny body with a tufted tail and a shaggy blackish or dark brown mane in the male b: any of several large wildcats, esp: **COUGAR** c cap: **LEO** 2 a: a person felt to resemble a lion (as in courage or ferocity) b: a person of outstanding interest or importance 3 cap [*Lions* (club)]: a member of a major national and international sports club — **lion-ess** \lɪ-'ə-nəs/ *n* — **lion-like** \-ən-'lɪk/ *adj*
lion-fish \lɪ-'ən-'fɪʃ/ *n*: any of several scorpion fishes (genus *Pterois*) of the tropical Pacific that are brilliantly striped and barred with elongated fins and venomous dorsal spines
lion-heart-ed \lɪ-'ən-'hɑrt-'əd/ *adj*: **COURAGEOUS**, **BRAVE**
lion-ize \lɪ-'ə-nɪz/ *v* -ized, -izing 1: to treat as an object of great interest or importance 2 Brit: to show the sights of a place to — **lion-ization** \lɪ-'ə-nə-'zə-'shən/ *n* — **lion-iz-er** \lɪ-'ə-nɪ-zər/ *n*
lion's mouth *n*: a place of great danger
lion's share *n*: the largest portion (received the lion's share of the research money)
lip \lɪp/ *n* [ME, fr OE *lippa*, akin to OHG *leffur* lip and prob to L *labium*, *labrum* lip] 1: either of two fleshy folds that surround the mouth in man and many other vertebrates and in man are organs of speech 2 slang: **BACK TALK** 3 a: a fleshy edge or margin (as of a wound) b: **LABIUM** c: **LABELLUM** 1 d: a limb of a labiate corolla 4 a: the edge of a hollow vessel or cavity b: a projecting edge as (1): the slanted upper edge of the mouth of an organ flue pipe (2): the sharp cutting edge on the end of an auger or similar tool (3): a short spout (as on a pitcher) 5: **EMBOUCHURE** — **lip-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **lip-like** \-lɪk/ *adj*
lip *adj* 1: spoken with the lips only: **INSINCERE** (~ praise) 2: produced with the participation of the lips **LABIAL** (~ consonants)
lip *v* **lip-ped**, **lip-pling** 1: to touch with the lips, esp. **KISS** 2: **UTTER** 3: to lap against: **LICK** 4: to strike a golf ball so that it hit the edge of (the cup) but fails to drop in
lip or **lip-po** *comb form* [NL, fr Gk, fr *lipos* — more at **LEAVE**]: fat
lip: fatty tissue: fatty (lipoid) (lipoprotein)
lip-ase \lɪ-'pās-, -pāz/ *n* [ISV]: an enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis or synthesis of fats or the breakdown of lipoproteins
lip-id \lɪp-'ɪd/ also **lip-ide** \-ɪd/ *n* [ISV]: any of various substances that are soluble in nonpolar organic solvents (as chloroform and ether), that with proteins and carbohydrates constitute the principal structural components of living cells, and that include fats, waxes, phosphatides, ceroides, and related and derived compounds — **lip-id-ic** \lɪp-'ɪd-ɪk/ *adj*
lip-po-gen-e-sis \lɪ-'pə-'jən-'səs/ *n* [NL]: the formation of fatty acids from acetyl coenzyme A in the living body
lip-o-ic acid \lɪ-'pō-'ɪk-, -ɪp-'ō-/ *n* [lip-, *lip-o*]: any of several microbial growth factors, esp: a crystalline compound C₁₈H₃₄O₂ that is essential for the oxidation of alpha-keto acids (as pyruvic acid) in metabolism
lip-poid \lɪ-'pōɪd-, 'lɪp-'ɔɪd/ or **lip-poi-dal** \lɪ-'pōɪd-'l-, 'lɪp-'ɔɪd-'l/ *adj* [ISV]: resembling fat
lipoid \lɪ-'pōɪd/ *n*: **LIPID**
lip-o-ly-sis \lɪ-'pəl-'səs-, 'lɪp-'əl-/ *n* [NL]: the hydrolysis of fat — **lip-o-lytic** \lɪ-'pəl-'tɪk-, 'lɪp-'əl-/ *adj*
lip-o-ma \lɪ-'pō-'mə-, 'lɪp-'ō-/ *n*, pl **lip-mas** or **ma-ta** \-mət-'ə/ [NL]: a tumor of fatty tissue — **lip-o-ma-tous** \-mət-'əs/ *adj*
lip-o-phili-c \lɪ-'pəl-'fɪl-ɪk-, 'lɪp-'əl-/ *adj*: having an affinity for lipids (as fats) (a ~ metabolite)
lip-o-poly-sac-char-ide \lɪ-'pō-'pəl-'i-'sək-'ə-'rɪd-, 'lɪp-'ō-/ *n*: a large molecule consisting of lipids and sugars joined by chemical bonds



linear combination *n*: a mathematical entity (as $4x + 5y + 6z$) which is composed of sums and differences of elements (as variables, matrices, or equations) whose coefficients are not all zero
linear dependence *n*: the property of one set (as of matrices or vectors) with coefficients taken from a given set of having at least one linear combination equal to zero when at least one of the coefficients is not equal to zero — **linearly dependent** *adj*

linear equation *n*: an equation of the first degree in any number of variables

linear function *n*: 1: a mathematical function in which the variables appear only in the first degree, are multiplied by constants, and are combined only by addition and subtraction 2: LINEAR TRANSFORMATION

linear independence *n*: the property of a set (as of matrices or vectors) of having no linear combination of the elements equal to zero when coefficients are taken from a given set unless the coefficient of each element is zero — **linearly independent** *adj*

linearize *v*: *lin-ē-zə, -rīz* *vt* -ized; -izing: to give a linear form to, also: to project in linear form — **linearizable** *adj* *lin-ē-rī-zə-bəl* *adj* — **linearization** *n*: *lin-ē-rī-zə-shən* *n*

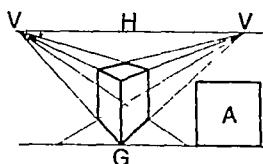
linear measure *n*: 1: a measure of length 2: a system of measures of length

linear motor *n*: a motor that produces thrust in a straight line by direct induction rather than with the use of gears

linear perspective *n*: representation in a drawing or painting of parallel lines as converging in order to give the illusion of depth and distance

linear programming *n*: a mathematical method of solving practical problems (as the allocation of resources) by means of linear functions where the variables involved are subject to constraints

linear transformation *n*: 1: a transformation in which the new variables are linear functions of the old variables 2: a function that maps the vectors of one vector space onto the vectors of another vector space with the same field of scalars in such a way that the image of the sum of two vectors equals the sum of their images and the image of a scalar product equals the product of the scalar and the image of the vector



cube A drawn in linear perspective
 G ground plane, H horizon,
 V vanishing points

lineation *n*: *lin-ē-ā-shən* *n* [ME *lineacion* outline, fr. L *lineatio*, fr. *lineatio*, fr. *lineatus*, pp. of *lineare* to make straight, fr. *linea*] 1: the action of marking with lines: DELINEATION 2: OUTLINE 3: an arrangement of lines

line-backer *n*: *lin-bak-ər* *n*: a defensive football player who lines up immediately behind the line of scrimmage to make tackles on running plays through the line or defend against short passes

line-backing *n*: *lin-bak-īŋ* *n*: the action or art of playing linebacker

line-bred *adj*: *lin-brəd* *adj* *vb* -bred; -breed; -breeding *vi*: to interbreed individuals within a particular line of descent, used, to perpetuate desirable characters ~ *vt*: to interbreed (animals) in linebreeding; also: to produce by linebreeding

line-caster *n*: *lin-kas-tər* *n*: a machine that casts metal type in lines — **line-casting** *n*: *lin-kas-tīŋ* *n*

line chief *n*: an air force noncommissioned officer who supervises flight-line upkeep

line-cut *n*: *lin-kət* *n*: a letterpress printing plate photoengraved from a line drawing — called also **line block**, **line engraving**

line drawing *n*: a drawing made in solid lines esp. as copy for a linecut

line drive *n*: a batted baseball hit in a nearly straight line usu. not far above the ground

line engraving *n*: 1: a metal plate for use in intaglio printing made by hand-engraving lines of different widths and closeness 2: a process involving such plates or a print made with them 3: LINECUT — **line engraver** *n*

line gauge *n*: a printer's ruler showing point sizes

line-haul *n*: *lin-hol* *n*: the transporting of items or persons between terminals

line judge *n*: a football linesman whose duties include keeping track of the official time for the game

lineman *n*: *lin-mən* *n*: 1: one who sets up or repairs electric wire communication or power lines — called also **linesman** 2: a player in the forward line of a team, *specif*: a football player in the line

linen *n*: *lin-ən* *adj* [ME, fr. OE *līnen*, fr. *lin* flax, akin to OHG *līn* flax, both fr. a prehistoric Gmc word borrowed from L *linum* flax] 1: made of flax 2: made of or resembling linen

linen *n*: 1: cloth made of flax and noted for its strength, coolness, and luster 2: thread or yarn spun from flax 3: clothing or household articles made of linen cloth or similar fabric 3: paper made from linen fibers or with a linen finish

line of credit: CREDIT LINE 2

line of duty: all that is authorized, required, or normally associated with some field of responsibility

line officer *n*: a commissioned officer assigned to the line of the army or navy — compare **STAFF OFFICER**

line of force: a line in a field of force (as a magnetic or electric field) whose tangent at any point gives the direction of the field at that point

line of scrimmage: an imaginary line in football that is parallel to the goal lines and tangent to the nose of the ball laid on the ground and that marks the position of the ball at the start of each down

line of sight: 1: a line from an observer's eye to a distant point toward which he is looking 2: LINE OF VISION 3: the straight path between a radio or television transmitting antenna and receiving antenna when unobstructed by the horizon

line of vision: a straight line joining the fovea of the eye with the fixation point

lineolate *adj*: *lin-ē-ō-lāt* *adj* or *lin-ē-ō-lād* *adj* [NL *lineolatus*, fr. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* line — more at **LINE**]: marked with fine lines

line out *vt*: 1: to mark with lines indicating material to be removed 2: to indicate with or as if with lines: OUTLINE (line out a route) 3: to plant (young nursery stock) in rows 4: to arrange in an extended line 3: BELT (line out a song) ~ *vi*: 1: to move rapidly (line out for home) 2: to make an out by hitting a baseball in a line drive that is caught

line printer *n*: a high-speed printing device (as for a computer) that prints each line as a unit rather than character by character — **line printing** *n*

line *n*: 1: one that makes, draws, or uses lines 2: something with which lines are made 3: a ship belonging to a regular line of ships 4: an airplane belonging to an airline 4: LINE DRIVE

liner *n*: 1: one that lines or is used to line or back something 2: explanatory notes accompanying a recording; also: the jacket or insert bearing the notes — **linerless** *adj*

line score *n*: a printed score of a baseball game giving the runs, hits, and errors made by each team — compare **BOX SCORE**

linesman *n*: *linz-mən* *n*: 1: LINEMAN 2: an official who assists a referee in various games esp. in determining if a ball or player is out-of-bounds, esp.: a football official whose duties include marking the distances gained or lost and the points where the ball goes out-of-bounds and noting violations of the scrimmage formation

line squall *n*: a squall or thunderstorm occurring along a cold front

line storm *n*: an equinoctial storm

line-up *n*: *lin-nəp* *n*: 1: a line of persons arranged esp. for inspection or for identification by police 2: a list of players taking part in a game (as of baseball) 3: the players on such a list 3: an alignment of persons or things having a common purpose or interest 4: LINE 11

line up *v*: *lin-nəp* *vi*: to assume an orderly linear arrangement (line up for inspection) ~ *vt*: 1: to put into alignment 2: to assemble or organize and make available (line up support for a candidate)

ling *n*: *līŋ* *n* [ME, akin to D *leng* ling, OE *lang* long] 1: any of various fishes (as a hake or burbot) of the cod family (Gadidae) 2: LINGCOD

ling *n*: [ME, fr. ON *lyng*: akin to Lith *lenktis* to bend — more at **LING**]: a heath plant, esp.: a common Old World heather (*Calluna vulgaris*)

ling abbr linguistics

ling *n*: *līŋ* *n* suffix [ME, fr. OE, akin to OE *-ling*] 1: one connected with or having the quality of (hurling) 2: young, small, or inferior one (duckling)

ling *n*: *līŋ* *n* or *ling* *n* suffix [ME *-ling* (fr. OE), *-linges* (fr. *-ling* + *-es*); akin to OHG *-līngun* -ling, Lith *lenkti* to bend]: in (such) a direction or manner (siding) (flatlings)

ling-ga-la *n*: *līŋ-gā-lə* *n*: a Bantu language widely used in trade and public affairs in the Congo

ling-gam *n*: *līŋ-gām* *n* or *ling-ga* *n* [Skt *liṅga* (nom. *liṅgam*), lit., characteristic]: a stylized phallic symbol of the masculine cosmic principle and of the Hindu god Śiva — compare **YONI**

ling-gē-yat *n*: *līŋ-gē-yāt* *n* [Kannada *lingiyata*]: a member of a Sāva sect of southern India marked by wearing of the lingam and characterized by denial of caste distinctions

ling-god *n*: *līŋ-gōd* *n*: a large greenish-fleshed fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*) of the Pacific coast of N. America that is an important food fish closely related to the typical greenlings

ling-ger *n*: *līŋ-gər* *n* or *ling-gered*; *ling-ger-ing* *v*: *līŋ-gər-īŋ* [ME (northern dial) *lengeren* to dwell, freq. of *lengen* to prolong, fr. OE *lengan*, akin to OE *lang* long] *vi*: 1: to be slow in prolonging or in quitting something: TARRY 2: to remain alive although waning or gradually dying 3: to be slow to act: PROCASTINATE 4: to move slowly: SAUNTER ~ *vt*: 1: to delay 2: to pass (as a period of time) slowly *syn* *see* STAY — **ling-ger** *n*: *līŋ-gər* *n* — **ling-ger-ling** *n*: *līŋ-gər-līŋ* *n*

ling-gē-rie *n*: *līŋ-gē-rī* *n*, *līŋ-gē-rī*, *līŋ-gē-rī* *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *linge* linen, fr. L *lineus* made of linen — more at **LINE**] 1: archaic: linen articles or garments 2: women's intimate apparel — **lingerie** *adj*

ling-go *n*: *līŋ-gō* *n*, *pl* *lingoes* [prob. fr. Prov. tongue, fr. L *lingua* — more at **TONGUE**]: strange or incomprehensible language or speech, as: a foreign language 2: the special vocabulary of a particular field of interest 3: language characteristic of an individual *syn* *see* DIALECT

ling-on-ber-y *n*: *līŋ-ən-bər-ē* *n* [Sw *lingon* mountain cranberry; akin to ON *lyng* ling]: the fruit of the mountain cranberry; also: MOUNTAIN CRANBERRY

lingu- or **lingul-** or **linguo-** *comb form* [L *lingua*, fr. *lingua*] 1: language (linguist) 2: tongue (linguiform)

lingua *n*: *līŋ-gwə* *n*, *pl* *linguae* -*gwē*, -*gwā* [L]: a tongue or an organ resembling a tongue

lingua franca *n*: *līŋ-gwə-frāŋ-kə* *n*, *pl* *linguae francae* or *linguae francae* -*gwē* -*frāŋ* [It, lit., Frankish language] 1: a common language that consists of Italian mixed with French, Spanish, Greek, and Arabic and is spoken in Mediterranean ports 2: any of various languages (as Swahili) used as common or commercial tongues among peoples of diverse speech 3: something resembling a common language

lingual *adj*: *līŋ-gwə-wāl* *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling the tongue 2: lying near or next to the tongue 3: produced by the tongue 2: LINGUISTIC — **lingually** *adv*

a about * kitten ar further a back ā bake ä cor, cart
 an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing d flow o flaw o coin th thin th thus
 ū loot a foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

Little Hours *n* /pl/: the offices of prime, terce, sext, and none form-

lip-protein \-'prō-tēn, -'prōt-ē-n\ *n*: a conjugated protein that is a complex of protein and lipid

lip-tropic \-'trō-pik, -'trōp-ik\ *adj* [ISV]: promoting the physiological utilization of fat — **lip-tropic** \-'trōp-ō-pizm\ \-'pā-trā-piz-əm, lip-'ā-n

lipped \-'lɪpt\ *adj*: having a lip or lips esp. of a specified kind or number — often used in combination (light-lipped)

lippen \-'lɪp-ən\ *vb* [ME *lippen*] *vi*, chiefly Scot: TRUST, RELY ~ *vi*, chiefly Scot: ENTRUST

Lippes loop \-'lɪp-əs, -'lɪp-ə\ *n* (Jack Lippes, 20th cent. Am physician): an S-shaped plastic intrauterine device

lip-pling \-'lɪp-ɪŋ\ *n*: 1: outgrowth of bone in liplike form at a joint margin 2: a piece of wood set in an archer's bow where a flaw has been cut out 3: EMBOUCHURE

lip-py \-'lɪp-ē\ *adj* [lip-pier; eat: given to back talk: IMPUDENT

lip-read \-'lɪp-rēd\ *vb* -read \-'rēd\, -reading \-'rēd-ɪŋ\ *vi*: to understand by lipreading ~ *vi*: to use lipreading — **lip-reader** \-'lɪp-rēd-ər\ *n*

lip-read-ing \-'rēd-ɪŋ\ *n*: the interpreting of a speaker's words without hearing his voice by watching his lip and facial movements

lip service *n*: avowal of allegiance that goes no further than expression in words

lip-stick \-'lɪp-stɪk\ *n*: a waxy solid usu. colored cosmetic in stick form for the lips, also: a stick of such cosmetic with its case

liq *abbr* 1 liquid 2 liquor

lique \-'li-kwē\ *vi* -lique-d; -lique-ting [L *liquatus*, pp of *liquare*, akin to L *liquere*]: to cause (a more fusible substance) to separate out of a combination or mixture by the application of heat (~ metallic lead from its ore) — **liquefaction** \-'li-kwē-shən\ *n*

lique-fac-tion \-'li-kwē-fak-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. LL *liquefactio*, *liquefactio*, fr. L *liquefactus*, pp of *liquefacere*, fr. *liquere* to be fluid + *facere* to make — more at DO] 1: the process of making or becoming liquid 2: the state of being liquid

liquefied petroleum gas *n*: a compressed gas that consists of flammable hydrocarbons (as propane and butane) and is used esp. as fuel or as raw material for chemical synthesis

lique-fy also **lique-fy** \-'li-kwē-fī\ *vb* -fied, -fying [MF *liquefier*, fr. L *liquefacere*] *vi*: to reduce to a liquid state ~ *vi*: to become liquid — **lique-fi-abil-ity** \-'li-kwē-fī-ə-bil-ə-ti\ *n* — **lique-fi-able** \-'li-kwē-fī-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **lique-fi-er** \-'li-kwē-fī-ər\ *n*

liques-cent \-'li-kwē-snt\ *adj* [L *liquescent*, *liquescent*, prp of *liquescere* to become fluid, incho of *liquefere*]: being or tending to become liquid: MELTING

liqueur \-'li-kər, -'li-kwə\ *n* [F, fr. OF *licour* liquid — more at LIQUOR]: a usu. sweetened alcoholic beverage variously flavored (as with fruit or aromatics)

li-uid \-'li-kwəd\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *liquide*, fr. L *liquidus*, fr. *liquere* to be fluid, akin to L *lixa* water, lye, OF *liuch* damp] 1: flowing freely like water 2: neither solid nor gaseous: characterized by free movement of the constituent molecules among themselves but without the tendency to separate (~ mercury) 3: shining and clear (large ~ eyes) 4: being musical and free of harshness in sound 5: smooth and unconstrained in movement 6: articulated without friction and capable of being prolonged like a vowel (~ consonant) 7: consisting of or capable of ready conversion into cash (~ assets) — **li-uid-ity** \-'li-kwəd-ə-ti\ *n* — **li-uid-ly** \-'li-kwəd-lē\ *adv* — **li-uid-ness** *n*

liquid *n*: 1: a liquid substance 2: a liquid consonant

liquid air *n*: air in the liquid state that can be prepared by subjecting it to great pressure and then cooling it by its own expansion to a temperature below the boiling point of its chief constituents and that is used chiefly as a refrigerant

li-uid-am-bar \-'li-kwə-dam-bər\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *liquidus* + ML *ambar*, *ambra* amber] 1: any of a genus (*Liquidambar*) of trees of the witch hazel family with monococious flowers and a globose fruit of many woody carpels 2: an American storax from the sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

li-uid-date \-'li-kwə-dāt\ *vb* -dated, -dating [LL *liquidatus*, pp of *liquidare* to melt, fr. L *liquidus*] *vi* 1: (1): to determine by agreement or by litigation the precise amount of (indebtedness, damages, or accounts) (2): to determine the liabilities and apportion assets toward discharging the indebtedness of b: to settle (a debt) by payment or other settlement 2: to get rid of, specify 3: KILL 3: archaic: to make clear 4: to convert (assets) into cash ~ *vi* 1: to liquidate debts or damages or accounts 2: to determine liabilities and apportion assets toward discharging indebtedness — **li-uid-da-tion** \-'li-kwə-dā-shən\ *n*

li-uid-da-tor \-'li-kwə-dāt-ər\ *n*: one that liquidates, esp: an individual appointed by law to liquidate assets

liquid crystal *n*: a liquid having certain physical and esp. optical properties shown by crystalline solids but not by ordinary liquids

li-uid-ize \-'li-kwə-dīz\ *vb* -ized, -izing: to cause to be liquid

liquid measure *n*: a unit or series of units for measuring liquid capacity — see METRIC SYSTEM table, WEIGHT table

li-quir \-'li-kwər\ *n* [ME *licour*, fr. OF, fr. L *liquor*, fr. *liquere*]: a liquid substance: as a: a usu. distilled rather than fermented alcoholic beverage b: a watery solution of a drug c: BATH 2b(1)

liquor *vb* -li-quired; **li-quir-ing** \-'li-kwər-ɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to dress (as leather) with oil or grease 2: to make drunk with alcoholic liquor — usu. used with up ~ *vi*: to drink alcoholic liquor esp. to excess — usu. used with up

li-qui-vice chiefly Brit var of LICORICE

li-ura \-'li-urə, -'li-ur\ *n* [lit, fr. L *liura*, a unit of weight] 1 pl **li-ura** \-'li-urə\ also **li-ura** — see MONEY table 2 (Turk, fr. lit) pl **li-ura** also **li-ura**: a Turkish or Syrian pound 3 pl **li-ura** or **li-rot** \-'li-urə\ [NHeb, fr. lit]: the Israeli pound

li-ur-pipe \-'li-ur-pip\ *n* [ML *liripium*]: a pendent part of a tippet, also: TIPPET, SCARF

lille \-'li-l\ *n* (Lille Lille, France): a smooth tightly twisted thread usu. made of long-staple cotton

lip-sip \-'lɪp-sɪp\ *vb* [ME *lippen*, fr. OE -wyspan, akin to OHG *lippen* to lip] *vi*: to pronounce the sibilants *s* and *z* imperfectly esp. by

giving them the sound of *th* 2: to speak falteringly, childishly, or with a lisp ~ *vi*: to utter falteringly or with a lisp — **lip-sip** *n*

lisp *n*: 1: a speech defect or affectation characterized by lipping 2: a sound resembling a lisp

li-some also **li-som** \-'li-səm\ *adj* [alter of *lithesome*] 1: easily flexed: LITHE 2: NIMBLE — **li-some-ly** *adv* — **li-some-ness** *n*

list \-'lɪst\ *vb* [ME *lysten*, fr. OE *lystan*; akin to OE *lust*] *vi*, archaic: PLEASE, SUIT ~ *vi*, archaic: WISH, CHOOSE

list *n* [ME, prob. fr. *lysten*] archaic: INCLINATION, CRAVING

list *vb* [ME *listen*, fr. OE *hlystan*, fr. *hlyst* hearing, fr. *hlystan* to listen] *vi*, archaic: LISTEN ~ *vi*, archaic: to listen to: HEAR

list *n* [ME, fr. OE *līst*; akin to OHG *līsta* edge, Alb *leith*] 1: a band or strip of material, as a: LISTEL b: SELVAGE c: a narrow strip of wood cut from the edge of a plank or board 2 pl **but sing** or **pl** in constr. a: an arena for jousting b: an arena for combat c: a field of competition or controversy 3 obs: LIMIT, BOUNDARY 4: STRIP

list *vi* 1: to cut away a narrow strip (as sapwood) from the edge of 2: to prepare or plant (land) in ridges and furrows with a lister

list *n* [F *liste*, fr. It *lista*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *līsta*] 1: a: a simple series of words or numerals (as the names of persons or objects) (a guest ~) (a grocery ~) b: an official roster: ROLL 2: INDEX, CATALOG

list *vi* 1: a: to make a list of: ENUMERATE b: to include on a list: REGISTER 2: to place (oneself) in a specified category (~ himself as a political liberal) 3: archaic: RECRUIT ~ *vi* 1: archaic: ENLIST 2: to become entered in a catalog with a selling price (a car that ~s for \$3000)

list *vb* [origin unknown] *vi*: to lean to one side: TILT ~ *vi*: to cause to list

list *n*: a deviation from the vertical: TILT

list-el \-'lɪs-əl, -'lɪs-təl\ *n* [F, fr. It *listello*, dim of *lista* fillet, roster]: a narrow band in architecture: FILLET

list-en \-'lɪs-ən\ *vb* -list-ened; **list-en-ing** \-'lɪs-ɪŋ, -'n-ɪŋ\ [ME *listen*, fr. OE *hlystan*, akin to Skt *śrīṣṭi* he hears, OE *hlfad* loud] *vi*, archaic: to give ear to: HEAR ~ *vi* 1: to pay attention to sound (~ to music) 2: to hear with thoughtful attention: HEED (~ to a plea) 3: to be alert to catch an expected sound (~ for his step) — **list-en-er** \-'lɪs-ən-ər, -'n-ər\ *n*

listen *n*: an act of listening

list-en-able \-'lɪs-ən-ə-bəl, -'n-ə-bəl\ *adj*: agreeable to listen to

listen in *vi* 1: to tune in to or monitor a broadcast 2: to listen to a conversation without participating in it, esp: EAVESDROP — **list-en-er-in** \-'lɪs-ən-ər-ɪn, -'n-ər-ɪn\ *n*

list-er \-'lɪs-ər\ *n*: one that lists or catalogs

list-er [plis] 1: a double-moldboard plow often equipped with a subsoiling attachment and used mainly where rainfall is limited 2: a lister plow with an attachment for dropping seeds into the furrow

list-er-i-osis \-'lɪs-ər-ē-ō-sis\ *n*, pl -oses \-'sēz\ [NL, fr. *Listeria*, genus of bacteria, fr. Joseph Lister]: a serious commonly fatal encephalitic disease of a great variety of wild and domestic mammals and birds and occas. man that is caused by a bacterium (*Listeria monocytogenes*)

list-ing *n*: 1: an act or instance of making or including in a list 2: something that is listed

list-less \-'lɪs-ləs\ *adj*: characterized by lack of inclination or impetus to exertion: LAZARD — **list-less-ly** *adv* — **list-less-ness** *n*

list price *n*: the basic price of an item as published in a catalog, price list, or advertisement but subject to discounts (as trade or quantity discounts)

lit \-'lɪt\ *past* of LIGHT

lit *adj* [pp of *light*]: affected by alcohol: DRUNK

lit *n* 1 liter 2 literal, literally 3 literary 4 literature

lit-a-ny \-'lɪt-nē, -'lɪt-nē\ *n*, pl -nies [ME *letanie*, fr. OF, fr. LL *litania*, fr. LGk *hianeia*, fr. Gk, entreaty, fr. *litanos* entreating; akin to OE *lim* time] 1: a prayer consisting of a series of invocations and supplications by the leader with alternate responses by the congregation 2: a resonant or repetitive recital or chant (a ~ of cheering phrases — Herman Wouk)

Lit B *abbr*: see LIT B

lit-eh-l \-'lɪt-eh-l, -'lɪt\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *lǐ chih*] 1: the oval fruit of a tree (*Litchi chinensis*) of the soapberry family having a hard scaly outer covering, small hard seed, and edible flesh that surrounds the seed and is firm, sweetish, and black when dried — called also **litchi nut** 2: a tree bearing litchi

Lit D *abbr*: see LIT D

lit-a \-'lɪt\ *n* comb form [F, alter of *lith*, fr. Gk *lithos* stone]: mineral (rhodolite): rock (aerolite): fossil (ichnolite)

lit-er \-'lɪt-ər\ *n* [F *litre*, fr. ML *litra*, a measure, fr. Gk, a weight]: a metric unit of capacity equal to the volume of one kilogram of water at 4°C and at standard atmospheric pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury — see METRIC SYSTEM table



litchi 1 fruit and leaves.
2 cross section of fruit

ə	about	*	kitten	ə	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	coat, cart
ə	an out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	ɪ	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ō	coin	th	than
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

syn LIVING, ALIVE, ANIMATE, ANIMATED, VITAL *shared meaning element*: having or showing life *ant* lifeless

living *n* 1: the condition of being alive 2: conduct or manner of life (the collegiate way of ~) **J B** Conant 3: means of subsistence: LIVELIHOOD (earning a ~) **B** archaic: ESTATE, PROPERTY **c** Brit: BENEFICE

living death *n*: life emptied of joys and satisfactions (the living death of a concentration camp)

living fossil *n*: an organism (as a horseshoe crab or a ginkgo tree) that has remained essentially unchanged from earlier geologic times and whose close relatives are usu. extinct

living-ly *adv*: in a vital manner: REALISTICALLY

living room *n* 1: a room in a residence used for the common social activities of the occupants 2: LEBENSRAUM — called also *living space*

living standard *n*: STANDARD OF LIVING

living unit *n*: an apartment or house for use by one family

living wage *n* 1: a subsistence wage 2: a wage sufficient to provide the necessities and comforts essential to an acceptable standard of living

liv-ré *lív-ré* *n* [F, fr. L *libra*, a unit of weight] 1: an old French monetary unit equal to 20 sols 2: a coin representing one livre

lixiv-i-ate *lìx-iv-é-át* *v* *at-ed*; *-at-ing* [LL *lixivium* lye, fr. L *lixivius* made of lye, fr. *lixa* lye — more at LIQUID] 1: to extract a soluble constituent from (a solid mixture) by washing or percolation — *lixiv-i-ation* *(lìx-iv-é-á-shən)* *n*

liz-ard *lìz-órd* *n* [ME *liserd*, fr. MF *laisarde*, fr. L *lacerta*, akin to L *lacertus* lizard — more at LEG] 1: any of a suborder (Lacertilia) of reptiles distinguished from the snakes by a fused inseparable lower jaw, a single temporal opening, two pairs of well differentiated functional limbs which may be lacking in burrowing forms, external ears, and eyes with movable lids; broadly: any relatively long-bodied reptile (as a crocodile or dinosaur) with legs and tapering tail

lizard's tail *n*: a No. American herbaceous perennial plant (*Saururus cernuus*) with small white apetalous flowers

LJ *abbr* lord justice

Lk *abbr* Luke

ll *abbr* lines

LL *abbr* 1 lending library 2 limited liability 3 lower left

ll *lì, òl, ʔ* *vb*: will (you'll be late)

lla-ma *lám-ə* *n* [Sp, fr. Quechua] 1: any of several wild and domesticated So. American ruminants (genus *Lama*) related to the camels but smaller and without a hump, esp: the domesticated guanaco used in the Andes as a beast of burden and a source of wool

lla-no *làn-ō, lán-ə* *n*, *pl* llanos [Sp, plain, fr. L *planum* — more at PLAIN] 1: an open grassy plain in Spanish America or the southwestern U.S.

LLB *abbr* [NL *legum baccalaureus*] bachelor of laws

LJD *abbr* [NL *legum doctor*] doctor of laws

LLM *abbr* [NL *legum magister*] master of laws

Lloyd's *lòidz* *n*: an association of individual underwriters in London specializing in marine insurance and shipping news and insuring for losses of almost every conceivable kind

LM *abbr* 1 Legion of Merit 2 long meter 3 lunar module

LMG *abbr* light machine gun

LMT *abbr* local mean time

ln *symbol* natural logarithm

lndg *abbr* landing

LNG *abbr* liquefied natural gas

lo *lò, lór* [ME, fr. OE *lā*] — used to call attention or to express wonder or surprise

loach *lòch* *n* [ME *loche*, fr. MF] 1: any of a family (Cobitidae) of small Old World freshwater fishes related to the carps

load *lòd* *n* [ME *lod*, fr. OE *lād* support, carrying — more at LODE] 1: a: whatever is put on a man or pack animal to be carried: PACK b: whatever is put in a ship or vehicle or airplane for conveyance: CARGO, esp: a quantity of material assembled or packed as a shipping unit c: the quantity that can be carried at one time by a specified means, esp: a measured quantity of a commodity fixed for each type of carrier — often used in combination (a boatload of tourists) 2: a: a mass or weight supported by something (branches bent low by their ~ of fruit) b: the forces to which a structure is subjected due to superposed weight or to wind pressure on the vertical surfaces 3: a: something that weighs down the mind or spirits (took a ~ off her mind) b: a burdensome or laborious responsibility (always carried his share of the ~) 4: *slang*: an intoxicating amount of liquor drunk 5: a large quantity: LOT — usu. used in pl 6: a: charge for a firearm b: the quantity of material loaded into a device at one time 7: external resistance overcome by a machine or prime mover 8: a: power output (as of a power plant) b: a device to which power is delivered 9: a: (1) the amount of work that a person carries or is expected to carry (2) the amount of authorized work to be performed by a machine, a group, a department, or a factory b: the demand on the operating resources of a system (as a telephone exchange or a refrigerating apparatus) 10: *slang*: EYE-FUL — used in the phrase get a load of 11: the decrease in capacity for survival of the average individual in a population due to the presence of deleterious genes in the gene pool (genetic ~) (mutational ~)

load *vt* 1: to put a load in or on (~ a truck) b: to place in or on a means of conveyance (~ freight) 2: a: to encumber or

oppress with something heavy, laborious, or disheartening: BURDEN (a company ~ed down with debts) b: to place as a burden or obligation (~ more work on him) 3: a: to increase the weight of by adding something heavy b: to add a conditioning substance (as a mineral salt) to for body c: to add filler to (paper) d: to weight or shape (dice) to fall unfairly e: to pack with one-sided or prejudicial influences: BIAS f: to charge with emotional associations g: to weight (as a test) with factors influencing validity or outcome 4: a: to supply in abundance or excess: HEAP b: to put runners on (first, second, and third base) in baseball 5: a: to put a load or charge in (a device or piece of equipment) (~ a gun) b: to place or insert as a load in a device or piece of equipment (~ film in a camera) 6: to alter (as an alcoholic drink) by adding an adulterant or drug 7: a: to add loading to (an insurance premium) b: to add a sum to after profits and expenses are accounted for (~ed prices) ~ *vi* 1: to receive a load 2: to put a load on or in a carrier, device, or container; esp: to insert the charge or cartridge in the chamber of a firearm — *load-er* *n*

load-ed *adj* 1: *slang*: DRUNK 2: having a large amount of money

load-ing *n* 1: a cargo, weight, or stress placed on something 2: an amount added (as to the net premium in insurance) to represent business expenses, future contingencies, or profit 3: material used to load something: FILLER

load line *n*: the line on a ship indicating the depth to which it sinks in the water when properly loaded

load-star *var* of **LODESTAR**

load-stone *var* of **LODESTONE**

loaf *lòf* *n*, *pl* loaves *lòvz* [ME *lof*, fr. OE *hlāf*, akin to OHG *hleib* loaf] 1: a shaped or molded mass of bread 2: a regularly molded often rectangular mass as: a: a conical mass of sugar b: a dish (as of seasoned meat or fish) baked in the form of a loaf

loaf *vi* [prob. back-formation fr. *loafer*] 1: to spend time in idleness

loaf-er *lò-fər* *n* [perh. short for *landloafer*, fr. G *landläufer* tramp, fr. *land* + *läufer* runner]: one that loafes

Loafer trademark — used for a low leather step-in shoe with an upper resembling the moccasin but with a broad flat heel

loam *lòim, lúm* *n* [ME *lom*, fr. OE *lām*, akin to OE *līm* lime] 1: a: a mixture (as for plastering) composed chiefly of moistened clay b: a coarse molding sand used in founding 2: *soil*, specif: a soil consisting of a friable mixture of varying proportions of clay, silt, and sand — *loamy* *lò-mé, lù-əd*

loan *lòan* *n* [ME *lon*, fr. ON *lān*: akin to OE *lāen* loan, *lēon* to lend, L *linguere* to leave, Gk *leipein*] 1: a: money lent at interest b: something lent usu. for the borrower's temporary use 2: a: the grant of temporary use b: the temporary duty of a person transferred to another job for a limited time 3: **LOANWORD**

loan *vt*: LEND (books) — *~ed* to children for home use — *Phyllis* (A Lewis) — *loan-able* *lò-an-ə-bəl* *adj*

lo and behold *interj* — used to express wonder or surprise

loan-er *lò-nər* *n*: one (as a car or a watch) that is lent esp. as a replacement for something being repaired

loan-ing *lò-nìng* *n* [ME *loning*, fr. *lone*, alter. of *lane*] 1: *dial* Brit: LANE 2: *dial* Brit: a milking yard

loan shark *n*: one who lends money to individuals at exorbitant rates of interest

loan-shark-ing *lò-shär-king* *n*: the practice of lending money at exorbitant rates of interest

loan translation *n*: a compound, derivative, or phrase that is introduced into a language through translation of the constituents of a term in another language (as *superman* from German *Über-mensch*)

loan-word *lò-n-ward* *n*: a word taken from another language and at least partly naturalized

loath *lòth, lòth* *adj* also *loathe* *lòth, lòth* *adj* [ME *loth* loathsome, fr. OE *lāth*, akin to OHG *leid* loathsome, OIr. *liuss* aversion] 1: unwilling to do something contrary to one's likes, sympathies, or ways of thinking: RELUCTANT *syn* see DISINCLINED *ant* anxious — *loath-ness* *n*

loathe *lòth* *vi* *loathed*; *loath-ing* [ME *lothen*, fr. OE *lāthian*, fr. *lāth*] 1: to dislike greatly and often with disgust or intolerance: DETEST *syn* see HATE *ant* date (on) — *loath-er* *n*

loath-ing *lò-thìng* *n*: extreme disgust: DETESTATION

loath-ly *lòth-lé, lòth-əd* *adj*: LOATHSOME, REPULSIVE

loath-ly *lòth-lé, lòth-əd* *adv*: not willingly: RELUCTANTLY

loath-some *lòth-səm, lòth-əd* *adj* [ME *loithsum*, fr. *loth* evil, fr. OE *lāth*, fr. *lāth*, *adj*]: giving rise to loathing: DISGUSTING — *loath-some-ly* *adv* — *loath-some-ness* *n*

lob *lób* *n* [prob. of LG origin, akin to LG *lubbe* coarse person] *dial* Brit: a dull heavy person: LOU

lob *vb* *lobbed*, *lobbing* [lob (a loosely hanging object)] *vt* 1: to let hang heavily: DROOP 2: to throw, hit, or propel easily or in a high arc ~ *vi* 1: a: to move slowly and heavily b: to move in an arc 2: to hit a tennis ball easily in a high arc

lob *n*: a ball that is lobbed

lob-or *lòb-òr* *comb* form [lob]: lobe (lobar) (lobotomy)

lob-er *lòb-ər, -bər* *adj*: of or relating to a lobe

lo-bate *lò-b-ət, -at* *adj* also *lo-bat-ed* *lò-b-əd* *adj* [NL *lobatus*, fr. LL *lobus*] 1: having lobes 2: resembling a lobe — *lo-bate-ly* *adv*

lo-ba-tion *lò-b-ə-shən* *n* 1: a: the quality or state of being lobed b: the formation of lobes or lobules 2: a: LOBE b: LOBULE

lob-ly *lòb-əl, -əl* *n*, *pl* lobbies [ML *lobium* gallery, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *loba* porch] 1: a corridor or hall connected with a larger room or series of rooms and used as a passageway or waiting room as: an anteroom of a legislative chamber; esp: one of two anterooms of a British parliamentary chamber to which members go to vote during a division 2: a large hall serving as a foyer (as of a hotel or theater) 2: a group of persons engaged in lobbying esp. as representatives of a particular interest group



llama



lobation of leaves 1 lobed, 2 cleft, 3 parted, 4 divided

little leaf \lɪt-lee-, (lɪ)l- n : a plant disorder characterized by small and often chlorotic and distorted foliage: as a : a zinc-deficiency disease of deciduous woody plants (as grape, peach, and pecan) b : a destructive disease of southern pines (as *Pinus echinata*) of unknown cause

little-leaf disease n : LITTLE LEAF

Little League n : a commercially sponsored baseball league for boys and girls from 8 to 12 years old — **Little Leaguer** n

little magazine n : a literary use, noncommercial magazine typically small in format that esp. features experimental writing appealing to a relatively limited number of readers

little-neck \lɪt-lee-, nek- n [*Littleneck Bay*, Long Island, N.Y.] : a young quahog suitable to be eaten raw — called also *littleneck clam*

Little Office n : an office in honor of the Virgin Mary like but shorter than the Divine Office

little people n pl 1 : tiny imaginary beings (as fairies, elves, and leprechauns) of folklore 2 : CHILDREN 3 : MIDGETS

little slam n : the winning of all tricks except one in bridge

little theater n : a small theater for low-cost dramatic productions designed for a relatively limited audience

little toe n : the outermost and smallest digit of the foot

little woman n : WIFE

lit-to-ral \lɪt-ə-ral, lɪt-ə-ral-, -rəl- adj [L *littoralis*, fr *litor-*, *litus* seashore] : of, relating to, or situated or growing on or near a shore esp. of the sea

littoral n : a coastal region, esp. : the shore zone between high and low water marks

lit up adj, slang : DRUNK

lit-tur-gi-cal \lɪt-ər-jə-kəl, lɪ- adj 1 : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of liturgy 2 : using or favoring the use of liturgy (~ churches) — **lit-tur-gi-cal-ly** \lɪt-ə-jə-kəl-ly- adv

lit-tur-gi-cal \lɪt-ər-jə-kəl- n pl but sing or pl in constr. : the practice or study of formal public worship

lit-tur-gi-cal-ly \lɪt-ər-jə-kəl-ly- n : LITURGIST 2

lit-tur-gi-cal-ly \lɪt-ər-jə-kəl-ly- n : LITURGIST 2

lit-tur-gi-cal \lɪt-ər-jə-kəl- n 1 : one who adheres to, compiles, or leads a liturgy 2 : a specialist in liturgics

lit-ur-gy \lɪt-ər-jə-kəl- n, pl -gies [LL *liturgia*, fr Gk *leitourgia*, fr (assumed) Gk (Attic) *leitōs* public (fr Gk *laos* — Attic *laos* — people) + *-ourgia* (-urgy) 1 often cap. : a eucharistic rite 2 : a rite or body of rites prescribed for public worship

liv-abil-i-ty also **live-abil-i-ty** \lɪv-ə-ˈbɪl-ə-ti- n 1 : survival expectancy : VIABILITY — used esp. of poultry and livestock 2 : suitability for human living

live-able also **live-able** \lɪv-ə-ˈbəl- adj 1 : suitable for living in or with 2 : ENDURABLE — **live-able-ness** n

live \lɪv- v; lived; living [ME *liven*, fr OE *libban*, akin to OHG *leben* to live, L *caveles* unmarried] vi 1 : to be alive : have the life of an animal or plant 2 : to continue alive 3 : to maintain oneself : SUBSIST 4 : to conduct or pass one's life (lived only for his work) 5 : to occupy a home : DWELL (living in a shabby room) (they had always lived in the country) 6 : to attain eternal life (though he die, yet shall he live — Jn 11:25 (RSV)) 7 : to remain in human memory or record (the past — in us all — W. R. Inge) 8 : to have a life rich in experience 9 : COHABIT — **live** vi 1 : to pass through or spend the duration of 2 : ENACT, PRACTICE 3 : to exhibit vigor, gusto, or enthusiasm in (lived life to the fullest) — **live** vi 1 : to live with gusto and usu. fast and loose (lived it up with wine and song — *Newsweek*) — **live** up to \lɪv-əp- to-, -tɪv- : to act or be in accordance with (had no intention of living up to his promise)

live \lɪv- adj (short for alive) 1 : having life : LIVING 2 : abounding with life : VIVID 3 : exerting force or containing energy: as a : AFIRE, GLOWING (a ~ cigar) b : connected to electric power c : charged with explosives and containing shot or a bullet (~ ammunition); also : not exploded (a ~ bomb) d : imparting or driven by power e : charged with fissionable material 4 : of continuing or current interest : UNCLOSED (~ issues) 5 : being in a pure native state 6 : of bright vivid color 7 : being in play (a ~ ball) 8 a : not yet printed from or plated (~ type) b : not yet typeset (~ copy) 9 a : of or involving the actual presence of real people (a ~ audience) b : broadcast directly at the time of production instead of from recorded or filmed material (a ~ radio program)

live \lɪv- adv : during, from, or at a live production (the programing originated ~ from New York City — *Current Biog.*)

live-bear-er \lɪv-ber-, -ber- n : a fish that brings forth living young rather than eggs

live-bearing \lɪv-ber-ɪŋ-, -ber-ɪŋ- adj : VIVIPAROUS

live-born \lɪv-bɔrn-, -rɪn- adj : born alive — compare STILLBORN

live-box \lɪv-bɒks-, -bɒks- n : a box or pen suspended in water to keep aquatic animals alive

live \lɪv-, lɪvd- comb form [ME, fr *lif* life] : having a life of a specified kind or length (long-lived)

live down vi : to live so as to wipe out the memory or effects of (made a mistake and couldn't live it down)

live-for-ever \lɪv-fə-ˈrev-ər- n : SEDUM

live-in \lɪv-ɪn- adj : living in one's place of employment (a ~ maid)

live in (ˈ)lɪv-ɪn- vi : to live in one's place of employment — used of a servant

live-li-hood \lɪv-lɪ-ˈhʊd- n [ME *livelode* course of life, fr. OE *liflād*, fr *lif* + *lād* course — more at LODE] 1 : means of support or subsistence 2 obs. : the quality or state of being lively

live-long \lɪv-lɒŋ- adj [ME *lef long*, fr *lef* dear + *long* — more at LIEF] : WHOLE ENTIRE (the ~ day)

live-ly \lɪv-lɪ- adj : Lively; alert; energetic : VIGOROUS, ANIMATED (a ~ discussion) (~ children racing home from school) 3 : ACTIVE, INTENSE (takes a ~ interest in the people around her) 4 : BRILLIANT, FRESH (a ~ flashing wit) 5 : imparting spirit or vivacity : STIMULATING (many a peer of England brews *livelier* liquor than the Muse — A. E. Housman) 6 : quick to rebound : RESILIENT 7

: responding readily to the helm (a ~ boat) 8 : full of life, movement, or incident (river ~ was ~ with craft of all descriptions — *Amer. Guide Series: Mich.*) — **live-ly-ly** \lɪv-lɪ-ˈli- adv — **live-li-ness** \lɪv-lɪ-ˈnəs- n — **live-ly** adv

syn LIVELY, ANIMATED, VIVACIOUS, SPRIGHTLY, GAY *shared meaning* element : keenly alive and spirited *ant* dull

live-on \lɪv-ən- v; live-oned; live-oning \lɪv-ə-ˈmɪŋ- vi : ENLIVEN — often used with up (he ~ed up the editorial page — *Current Biog.*) ~ vi : to become lively

live oak \lɪv-ˈwɒk- n : any of several American evergreen oaks: as a : a medium-sized oak (*Quercus virginiana*) of southeastern No. America often cultivated as a shelter and shade tree and noted for its extremely hard tough durable wood b : any of various western No. American oaks with evergreen foliage and hard durable wood

live out vi : to live outside one's place of employment — used of a servant

live parking n : the parking of a vehicle with a driver or operator in attendance

live-er \lɪv-ər- n [ME, fr. OE *lifer*; akin to OHG *lebra* liver] 1 a : a large very vascular glandular organ of vertebrates that secretes bile and causes important changes in many of the substances contained in the blood (as by converting sugars into glycogen which it stores up until required and in forming urea) b : any of various large compound glands associated with the digestive tract of invertebrate animals and prob. concerned with the secretion of digestive enzymes 2 archaic : a determinant of the quality or temper of a man 3 : the tissue of the liver (as of a calf or pig) eaten as food 4 : a grayish reddish brown — called also *liver brown*, *liver maroon*

live-er \lɪv-ər- n 1 : one that lives esp. in a specified way (a fast ~) 2 : RESIDENT

live-er-ed \lɪv-ər-əd- comb form : expressing vigor or courage considered suggestive of one with (such) a liver (chicken-livered) (\lɪv-er-əd-)

live-er-fluke n : any of various trematode worms (as *Fasciola hepatica*) that invade the mammalian liver

live-er-ied \lɪv-ər-ɪəd- adj : wearing a livery (a ~ chauffeur)

live-er-ish \lɪv-ər-ɪʃ- adj 1 : resembling liver esp. in color 2 a : suffering from liver disorder : BILIOUS b : PEEVISH, IRASCIBLE — **live-er-ish-ness** n

live-er-sausage n : a sausage containing cooked ground liver and pork trimmings — called also *liver pudding*

live-er-wort \lɪv-ər-wɔrt-, -wɔ(ə)r- n 1 : a bryophyte of a class (Hepaticae) related to and resembling the mosses but differing in reproduction, development, and in the structure of the gametophyte 2 : HEPATICA

live-er-wurst \lɪv-ər-wɜrst-, -wɜ(ə)r- n, pl -wursts, -wurst- (part trans. of G *Leberwurst*, fr *leber* liver + *wurst* sausage) : LIVER SAUSAGE

live-ry \lɪv-ər-ɪ- n, pl -eries [ME, fr. OF *liver*, lit., delivery, fr. *liver* to deliver, fr. L *liberare* to free — more at LIBERATE] 1 archaic : the apportioning of provisions esp. to servants : ALLOWANCE 2 a : the distinctive clothing or badge formerly worn by the retainers of a person of rank b : a servant's uniform c : distinctive dress : GARS 3 archaic a : one's retainers or retinue b : the members of a British livery company 4 a : the feeding, stabling, and care of horses for pay b : LIVERY STABLE c : a concern offering vehicles (as boats) for rent 5 : the act of delivering legal possession of property

live-ry \lɪv-ər-ɪ- adj 1 : resembling liver 2 : suggesting liver disorder : LIVERISH

livery company n : any of various London craft or trade associations that are descended from medieval guilds

live-ry-man \lɪv-ər-ɪ-ˈmæn- n 1 archaic : a livered retainer 2 : a freeman of the city of London entitled to wear the livery of the company to which he belongs 3 : the keeper of a vehicle-rental service

livery stable n : a stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire and where stabling is provided — called also *livery barn*

lives pl of LIFE

live steam n : steam direct from a boiler and under full pressure

live-stock \lɪv-ˈstɒk- n : animals kept or raised for use or pleasure, esp. : farm animals kept for use and profit

live-trap \lɪv-ˈtrɒp- v; to capture (an animal) in a live trap

live trap n : a trap for catching an animal alive and uninjured

live wire n : an alert, active, or aggressive person

live \lɪv- v; lived; living [ME *liven*, fr OE *libban*, akin to OHG *leben* to live, Russ *sliva* plum] 1 : discolored by burning : BLACK AND BLUE (the ~ traces of the sharp scourges — Abraham Cowley) 2 : ASHEN PALLID (this cross, thy ~ face, thy pierced hands and feet — Walt Whitman) 3 : REDDISH (a fan of *adiolias* blushed ~ under the electric letters — Truman Capote) 4 : very angry : ENRAGED (was ~ at his son's disobedience) — **live-ly** \lɪv-lɪ- adj

live-ly \lɪv-lɪ- adj 1 a : having life b : ACTIVE, FUNCTIONING (~ languages) 2 a : exhibiting the life or motion of nature (~ NATURAL (the wilderness is a ~ museum of natural history — NEA Jour.) b : LIVE 3 a : full of life or vigor (made mathematics a ~ subject) b : true to life (the ~ area) 4 : involved in living persons 5 : VERY — used as an intensive (scared the ~ daylight out of him) — **live-ly-ness** n

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liverwort 1

ment in order to gain concessions from or resist demands of employees
lock out (ˈlɒk-ˈaʊt) *vt* : to subject (a body of employees) to a lockout
lock-ram (ˈlɒk-rəm) *n* [ME *lokerham*, fr. *Loconan*, town in Britany] : a coarse plain-woven linen formerly used in England
lock-smith (ˈlɒk-smɪθ) *n* : one who makes or repairs locks
lock-smithing (ˈlɒk-smɪθ-ɪŋ) *n* : the work or business of a locksmith
lock-step (ˈlɒk-stɛp) *n* 1 : a mode of marching in step by a body of men going one after another as closely as possible 2 : a standard method or procedure that is mindlessly adhered to or that minimizes individuality
lock-stitch (ˈlɒk-stɪtʃ) *n* : a sewing machine stitch formed by the looping together of two threads one on each side of the material being sewn — **lockstitch** *vb*
lock, stock, and barrel *adv* [fr. the principal parts of a flintlock] : WHOLLY, COMPLETELY (the only thing which had not been sold lock, stock, and barrel with the house was this piano — Marcia Davenport)
lock-up (ˈlɒk-ʌp) *n* 1 : an act of locking : the state of being locked 2 : JAIL *esp* : a local jail where persons are detained prior to court hearing
lo-co (ˈlɒ-kə) *n, pl* **locos** or **locoes** [MexSp, fr. Sp, crazy] 1 : LOCOWEED 2 : LOCOMISM
loco *vi* 1 : to poison with locoweeds 2 : to make frenzied or crazy
loco *adj* [Sp] *slang* : out of one's mind : CRAZY, FRENZIED (most of the resident foreigners ... take to drink, driven ~ by the Portuguese peculiarities — Mary McCarthy)
loco *adv* or *adj* [It dial, there, fr. L *in loco* in the place] : in the register as written — used as a direction in music
lo-co-lo-co (ˈlɒ-kə-ˈlɒ-kə) *n, pl* **locoes** (prob. fr. *locomotive* + *It fuoco*, *foco* fire, fr. L *foc* hearth) 1 : a match capable of being ignited by friction on a hard dry rough surface 2 : a cigar with an end that is ignitable by friction 2 *cap* : a member of a radical group of New York Democrats organized in 1835 in opposition to the regular party organization 3 : DEMOCRAT 2
lo-co-ism (ˈlɒ-kə-ˈzɪz-əm) *n* : a disease of horses, cattle, and sheep caused by chronic poisoning with locoweeds
lo-co-mote (ˈlɒ-kə-ˈmɒt) *vi* -moted, -moting [back-formation fr. *locomotion*] : to move about
lo-co-mo-tion (ˈlɒ-kə-ˈmɒ-shən) *n* [L *locus* + E *motion*] 1 : an act or the power of moving from place to place 2 : TRAVEL
lo-co-mo-tive (ˈlɒ-kə-ˈmɒ-tɪv) *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or functioning in locomotion 2 : having the ability to move independently from place to place 2 : of or relating to travel 3 : of, relating to, or being a machine that moves about by operation of its own mechanism
locomotive *n* 1 : a self-propelled vehicle that runs on rails, utilizes any of several forms of energy for producing motion, and is used for moving railroad cars 2 : a school or college cheer characterized by a slow beginning and a progressive increase in speed
lo-co-mo-tor (ˈlɒ-kə-ˈmɒ-tɔr) *adj* 1 : LOCOMOTIVE 1 2 : affecting or involving the locomotive organs
locomotor ataxia *n* : a syphilitic disorder of the nervous system marked esp by disturbances of gait and difficulty in coordinating voluntary movements
lo-co-mo-to-ry (ˈlɒ-kə-ˈmɒ-tɔr-ɪ) *adj* : LOCOMOTOR
lo-co-weed (ˈlɒ-kə-ˈweɪd) *n* : any of several leguminous plants (genera *Astragalus* and *Oxytropis*) of western N America that cause locois in livestock
loc-u-lar (ˈlɒk-ʊ-lər) *adj* : having or composed of loculi — often used in combination (multilocular)
loc-u-lated (ˈlɒk-ʊ-lə-təd) *adj* : having or divided into loculi — **loc-u-la-tion** (ˈlɒk-ʊ-lə-shən) *n*
loc-ule (ˈlɒk-ʊ-ljə) *n* [F, fr. L *loculus*] : LOCULUS. *esp* : any of the cells of a compound ovary of a plant — **loc-uled** (ˈlɒk-ʊ-ljəd) *adj*
loc-uli-clad (ˈlɒk-ʊ-lɪ-ˈslɪd) *adj* [NL *loculus* + L *-cladus* to cut, fr. *caedere* — more at *CONCISE*] : dehiscing longitudinally so as to bisect each loculus (— fruit) — **loc-uli-clad-ly** (ˈlɒk-ʊ-lɪ-ˈslɪd-ly) *adv*
loc-u-lus (ˈlɒk-ʊ-ləs) *n, pl* *loc-uli*, *-lū* [NL, fr. L, dim of *locus*] : a small chamber or cavity esp in a plant or animal body
lo-cum-to-nans (ˈlɒ-kəm-ˈtɒ-nenz, -nɒnz) *n, pl* **locum to-nen-tes** (ˈlɒ-kəm-ˈtɒ-nɛz) [ML, lit., one holding a place] : one filling an office for a time or temporarily taking the place of another — used esp. of a doctor or clergyman
lo-cus (ˈlɒ-kəs) *n, pl* **loci** (ˈlɒ-si, -ki, -kə) [L — more at *STALL*] 1 : a : PLACE, LOCALITY (the culture of medicine in the beginning dispersed from a single focus or did it arise in several loci? — S C Harvey) b : a center of activity or concentration (in democracy the ~ of power is in the people — H G Rickover) 2 : the set of all points whose location is determined by stated conditions 3 : the position in a chromosome of a particular gene or allele
lo-cus class-icus (ˈlɒ-kəs-ˈklas-ɪ-kəs) *n, pl* **loci class-ici** (ˈlɒ-kəs-ˈklas-ɪ-ki, -ki-ˈklas-ɪ-ki, -kə-ˈklas-ɪ-kə) [NL] : a passage that has become a standard for the elucidation of a word or subject
lo-cust (ˈlɒ-kast) *n* [ME, fr. L *locusta*] 1 : SHORT-HORNED GRASSHOPPER. *esp* : a migratory grasshopper often traveling in vast swarms and stripping the areas passed of all vegetation 2 : CI-CADA 3 : any of various hard-wooded leguminous trees as (1) : CAROB 1 (2) : BLACK LOCUST (3) : HONEY LOCUST b : the wood of a locust tree
locust bean *n* : CAROB
loc-u-tion (ˈlɒ-kʊ-ˈtʃən) *n* [ME *locutiō*, fr. L *locutiō*, *locutio*, fr. *locutus*, pp of *loqui* to speak] 1 : a particular form of expression or a peculiarity of phrasing, esp. a word or expression characteris-



locoweeds

tic of a region, group, or cultural level 2 : style of discourse
PHRASOLOGY
lod (ˈlɒd) *n* [ME, fr. OE *lād* course, support, akin to OE *lithan* to go — more at *LEAD*] 1 *dial Eng* : WATERWAY 2 : an ore deposit 3 : something that resembles a lode; an abundant store
lo-den (ˈlɒd-n) *n* [G, fr. OHG *lodo* coarse cloth] 1 : a thick woolen cloth used for outer clothing 2 : a variable color averaging a dull grayish green
lode-star (ˈlɒd-stɑr) *n* [ME *lode sterre*, fr. *lode* course, fr. OE *lād*] 1 : a star that leads or guides, esp : NORTH STAR 2 : something that serves as a guiding star
lode-stone (ˈlɒd-stɒn) *n* [obs *lode* course, fr. ME] 1 : magnetic possessing polarity 2 : something that strongly attracts : MAGNET
lodge (ˈlɒdʒ) *vb* **lodged**, **lodg-ing** *vt* 1 a (1) : to provide temporary quarters for (2) : to rent lodgings to b : to establish or settle in a place 2 : to serve as a receptacle for : CONTAIN 3 : to beat (as a crop) flat to the ground 4 : to bring to an intended or a fixed position (as by throwing or thrusting) 5 : to deposit for safeguard or preservation 6 : to place or vest esp. in a source, means, or agent 7 : to lay (as a complaint) before a proper authority : FILE ~ *vi* 1 a : to occupy a place temporarily : SLEEP b (1) : to have a residence : DWELL (2) : to be a lodger 2 : to come to a rest 3 : to fall or lie down — used esp of hay or grain crops
lodge *n* [ME *loge*, fr. OF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *louba* porch] 1 chiefly *dial* : a rude shelter or abode 2 a : the meeting place of a branch of an organization and esp a fraternal organization b : the body of members of such a branch 3 a : a house set apart for residence in a particular season (as the hunting season) b : an inn or resort hotel 4 a : a house on an estate org. for the use of a gamekeeper, caretaker, or porter b : a shelter for an employee (as a gatekeeper) 5 : a den or lair esp of gregarious animals 6 a : a family of No American Indians
lodge-pole pine (ˈlɒdʒ-pɒl) *n* : either of two pines of western N America with needles in pairs and short ovoid cones, asymmetric cones a : a scrubby coastal pine (*Pinus contorta*) with thick deeply furrowed bark and hard strong coarse-grained medium light wood b : a tall straight pine (*P. contorta* var. *latifolia* syn. *P. murrayana*) with thin and little furrowed bark and soft weak fine-grained lightweight wood
lodg-er (ˈlɒdʒ-ər) *n* : one that lodges, esp : one who occupies a rented room in another's house
lodg-ing *n* 1 a : a place to live : DWELLING b : LODGMENT 3b 2 a (1) : sleeping accommodations (found ~ in the barn) (2) : a temporary place to stay (a ~ for the night) b : a room in the house of another used as a place of residence — usu. used in pl 3 : the act of lodging
lodging house *n* : a house where lodgings are provided and let
lodg-mant or **lodg-ment** (ˈlɒdʒ-mənt) *n* 1 a : a lodging place : SHELTER (a hut for temporary ~ of cattleman) b : ACCOMMODATIONS, LODGINGS (found ~ in the city) 2 a : the act, fact, or manner of lodging b : a placing, depositing, or coming to rest 3 a : an accumulation or collection deposited in a place or remaining at rest b : a place of rest or deposit
lod-ic-ule (ˈlɒd-ɪ-ˈkjʊl) *n* [L *lodica*, dim of *lodic*, *lodex* cover] : one of usu. two delicate membranous hyaline scales at the base of the ovary of a grass that by their swelling assist in anthesis
lo-ess (ˈlɒ-sɪz, ˈlɒ-sɪs) *n* [G *loess*] : an unstratified usu. buff to yellowish brown loamy deposit found in N America, Europe, and Asia and believed to be chiefly deposited by the wind — **lo-ess-ial** (ˈlɒ-sɪz-ɪ-əl, ˈlɒ-sɪs-ɪ-əl) *adj*
loft (ˈlɒft) *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. ON *loft* air; akin to OHG *luft* air] 1 : an upper room or floor : ATTIC 2 a : a gallery in a church or hall b : one of the upper floors of a warehouse or business building esp. when not partitioned c : HAYLOFT 3 a : the backward slant of the face of a golf-club head b : the act of lofting
loft *vt* 1 : to place, house, or store in a loft 2 : to propel through the air or into space (— a long hit to center) (instruments ~ed by a powerful rocket) 3 : to lay out a full sized working drawing of the lines and contours of (as a ship's hull) ~ *vi* 1 : to propel a ball high into the air 2 : to rise high (a huge building ~ing into the sky)
lofty (ˈlɒft-ɪ) *adj* **loft-ier**, **loft-est** 1 : having a haughty overbearing manner : SUPERCILIOUS 2 a : elevated in character and spirit : NOBLE b : elevated in position : SUPERIOR 3 a : rising to a great height : impressively high (— mountains) b : REMOTE, ESOTERIC *syn* see HIGH — **loft-i-ly** (ˈlɒft-ɪ-ly) *adv* — **loft-i-ness** (ˈlɒft-ɪ-nəs) *n*
log (ˈlɒg, ˈlæɡ) *n*, often *attrib* [ME *logge*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *lög* fallen tree; akin to OE *licgan* to lie — more at *LIE*] 1 : a usu. bulky piece or length of unshaped timber; esp : a length of a tree trunk ready for sawing and over six feet long 2 : an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water that consists of a block fastened to a line and run out from a reel 3 a : the record of the rate of a ship's speed or of her daily progress, also : the full nautical record of a ship's voyage b : the full record of a flight by an aircraft 4 : any of various records of performance (a computer ~)
log *vb* **logged**, **log-ging** *vt* 1 a : to cut (trees) for lumber b : to clear (land) of trees in lumbering 2 : to enter details of or about in a log 3 a : to move (an indicated distance) or attain (an indicated speed) as noted in a log b (1) : to sail a ship or fly an airplane for (an indicated distance or period of time) (2) : to have (an indicated record) to one's credit : ACHIEVE (logged about 30,000 miles a year in his car) (racing drivers logging record speeds) ~ *vi* : LUMBER 1
log *n* : LOGARITHM
log *abbr* **logic**
log- or **logo-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *logos* — more at *LEGEND*] : word : thought : speech : discourse (logogram) (logorrhea)
log-an-ber-ry (ˈlɒɡ-ən-ber-ɪ) *n* [James H. Logan 1928 Am lawyer + E *berry*] : a red-fruited upright-growing dewberry regarded as a variety (*Rubus ursinus* *loganabaccus*) of the western dewberry or as

lobby *vb* **lob-bled; lob-by-ling** *vi*: to conduct activities aimed at influencing public officials and esp members of a legislative body on legislation ~ *vt* 1: to promote (as a project) or secure the passage of (as legislation) by influencing public officials 2: to attempt to influence or sway (as a public official) toward a desired action — **lob-by-er** *n* — **lob-by-ism** \-ē-jz-əm/ *n* — **lob-by-ist** \-ē-zst/ *n*

lob-by-gow \-lōb-ē-gau/ *n* [origin unknown]: an errand boy
lobe \lōb/ *n* [MF, fr LL *lobus*, fr Gk *lobos* — more at **SLEEP**]: a curved or rounded projection or division, *specif*: a usu. somewhat rounded projection or division of a bodily organ or part
lob-ec-to-my \lō-bēk-tō-mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies [ISV]: surgical removal of a lobe of an organ (as a lung) or gland

lobed \lōbd/ *adj*: **LOBATE** *l*
lobe-fin \lōb-fīn/ *n*: any of a large group (Crossopterygii) of fishes (as a latimeria) that have paired fins suggesting limbs, that may be ancestral to the terrestrial vertebrates, and that are mostly extinct — **lobe-finned** \-fīnd/ *adj*

lobe-finned fish *n*: **LOBE-FIN**
lobelia \lō-bē-yō, -lē-ē-ō/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Matthias de Lobel 1616 Flem botanist] 1: any of a genus (*Lobelia*) of the family Lobeliaceae, the lobelia family) of widely distributed herbaceous plants cultivated for their terminal clusters of showy lipped flowers 2: the leaves and tops of Indian tobacco

lobeline \lō-bō-jēn/ *n* [NL *Lobelia* + *E-ine*]: a crystalline alkaloid C₁₇H₁₇NO₂ that is obtained from Indian tobacco and is used chiefly as a respiratory stimulant and as a smoking deterrent

lob-lohly \lōb-lōh-ē/ *n*, *pl* -lies [prob. fr. E dial. *lob* (to boil) + obs. E dial. *lobb* (broth)] 1 dial *a*: a thick gruel 2: MIRE, MUDHOLE 2 dial: LOOT

loblolly pine *n*: a pine (*Pinus taeda*) of the southern U.S. with flaky bark, long needles in groups of three, and spiny tipped cones, also: its coarse-grained wood

lo-bo \lō-bō/ *n*, *pl* lobos [Sp, wolf, fr. L *lupus* — more at **WOLF**]: **TIMBER WOLF**

lob-tot-o-my \lō-bōt-ō-mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies [ISV]: severance of nerve fibers (as of the frontal lobe) by incision into the brain for the relief of some mental disorders and tensions
lob-scouse \lōb-skauz/ *n* [origin unknown]: a sailor's dish prepared by stewing or baking bits of meat with vegetables and hard-tack

lob-ster \lōb-stōr/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *loppestre*, fr. *loppe* spider; akin to ME *slober* to slobber] 1: any of a family (Homaridae and esp genus *Homarus*) of large edible marine decapod crustaceans that have stalked eyes, a pair of large claws, and a long abdomen and that include species from coasts on both sides of the North Atlantic and from the Cape of Good Hope 2: SPINY LOBSTER

lob-ster-man \-mən/ *n*: one whose business is catching lobsters.

lobster pot *n*: an oblong case with slat sides and a funnel-shaped net used as a trap for catching lobsters

lobster shift *n*: a work shift (as on a newspaper) that covers the late evening and early morning hours — called also *lobster trick*

lobster ther-mi-dor \-lōb-ster, -dōr/ *n* [thermidor fr. F, fr. *Thermidor*, drama (1891) by Victorien Sardou]: cooked lobster meat in a rich wine sauce stuffed into a lobster shell and browned

lobster trap *n*: **LOBSTER POT**

lob-u-lar \lōb-yō-lər/ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling a lobule — **lob-u-lar-ly** *adv*

lob-u-late \lōb-yō-lāt/ also **lob-u-lat-ed** \-lāt-əd/ *adj*: made up of or provided with lobules (the pancreas is ~ organ) — **lob-u-la-tion** \lōb-yō-lā-shən/ *n*

lob-u-le \lōb-yō-lē/ *n*: a small lobe; also: a subdivision of a lobe — **lob-u-lose** \-yō-lōs/ *adj*

LOC *abbr* lines of communication

lo-cal \lō-kəl/ *adj* [ME *locale*, fr. MF *local*, fr. LL *localis*, fr. L *locus* place — more at **STALL**] 1: characterized by or relating to position in space: having a definite spatial form or location 2: of or relating to a particular place: characteristic of a particular place: not general or widespread 3: primarily serving the needs of a particular limited district *b* of a public conveyance: making all the stops on a route 4: involving or affecting only a restricted part of the organism: **TOPICAL** 5: of or relating to telephone communication within a specified area — **lo-cally** \-kə-lē/ *adv*

lo-cal *n*: a local person or thing, as *a*: a local public conveyance (as a train or an elevator) *b*: a local or particular branch, lodge, or chapter of an organization

local color *n*: color in writing derived from the presentation of the features and peculiarities of a particular locality and its inhabitants

lo-cal-ity \lō-kəl-ē-tē/ *n* [modif. of F *local*, fr. *local*, *adj*] 1: a place or locality esp. when viewed in relation to a particular event or characteristic 2: **SITE** **SCENE** (the ~ of a story)

local government *n*: the government of a specific local area constituting a subdivision of a major political unit (as a nation or state); also: the body of persons constituting such a government

lo-cal-ism \lō-kəl-iz-əm/ *n* 1: affection or partiality for a particular place: **SECTIONALISM** 2: *a*: a local idiom *b*: a local peculiarity of speaking or acting

lo-cal-ite \lō-kəl-ītē/ *n*: a native or resident of the locality under consideration: **LOCAL**

lo-cal-ity \lō-kəl-ē-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: the fact or condition of having a location in space or time 2: a particular place, situation, or location

lo-cal-ize \lō-kəl-īz/ *vb* **-ized; -iz-ing** *vt* 1: to make local: orient locally 2: to assign to or keep within a definite locality ~ *vi*: to collect in a specific or limited area — **lo-cal-iza-tion** \lō-kəl-īz-ā-shən/ *n*

local option *n*: the power granted by a legislature to a political subdivision to determine by popular vote the local applicability of a law on a controversial issue (as the sale of liquor)

local time *n*: time based on the meridian through a particular place as contrasted with that of a time zone

lo-cat-e \lō-kāt, -lē/ *vb* **lo-cated; lo-cat-ing** [L *locatus*, pp. of *locare* to place, fr. *locus* *vi*]: to establish oneself or one's business ~ **SETTLE** ~ *vi* 1: to determine or indicate the place, site, or limits of 2: to set or establish in a particular spot: **STATION** 3: to seek out and determine the location of 4: to find or fix the place of esp. in a sequence: **CLASSIFY** — **lo-cat-able** \-kāt-ə-bəl, -kāt-ē/ *adj* — **lo-cat-er** *n*

lo-ca-tion \lō-kā-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of locating 2: *a*: a position or site occupied or available for occupancy or marked by some distinguishing feature: **SITUATION** *b* (1): a tract of land designated for a purpose (2) *Austral*: **FARM**, **STATION** *c*: a place outside a motion-picture studio where a picture or part of it is filmed — *usu.* used in the phrase *on location* — **lo-ca-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-ē/ *adj* — **lo-ca-tion-ally** \-ē/ *adv*

lo-ca-tive \lōk-ət-iv/ *n* [L *locus* + *E* -ative (as in *vocative*)]: the locative case; also: a word in that case

lo-cative *adj*: of or being a grammatical case that denotes place or the place where or wherein

lo-ca-tor \lō-kāt-ər, -lō-ē/ *n*: one that locates something (as a mining claim or the course of a road)

loc cit *abbr* [L *loci citati*] in the place cited

loch \lak/ *n* [ME (Sc) *loch*, fr. ScGael *loch*; akin to L *lacus* lake] 1 Scot: LAKE 2 Scot: a bay or arm of the sea esp. when nearly landlocked

loch *pl* of **LOCUS**

lock \lak/ *n* [ME *lok*, fr. OE *locc*; akin to OHG *loc* lock, L *luctari* to struggle, *luxus* dislocated] 1: *a*: a tuft, tress, or ringlet of hair *b* *pl*: the hair of the head 2: a cohering bunch (as of wool, cotton, or flax): TUFT

lock *n* [ME *lok*, fr. OE *loc*; akin to OHG *loh* enclosure, OE *locc* lock of hair] 1: *a*: a fastening (as for a door) operated by a key or a combination *b*: the mechanism for exploding the charge or cartridge of a firearm 2: *a*: an enclosure (as in a canal) with gates at each end used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from level to level *b*: AIR LOCK 3: *a*: a locking or fastening together *b*: an intricate mass of objects impeding each other (as in a traffic jam) *c*: a hold in wrestling secured on one part of the body; broadly: a controlling hold (his paper... had a ~ on a large part of the state — John Corry)

lock *vt* 1: *a*: to fasten the lock of *b*: to make fast with or as if with a lock (~ up the house) 2: *a*: to fasten in or out or to make secure or inaccessible by or as if by means of locks (~ed himself away from the curious world) (~ed her husband out) *b*: to hold fast or inactive: fix in a particular situation or method of operation (a team firmly ~ed in last place) (afraid of being ~ed into the system) 3: *a*: to make fast by the interlacing or interlocking of parts *b*: to hold in a close embrace *c*: to grapple in combat, also: to bind closely (administration and students were ~ed in conflict) *d*: to fasten (imposed letterpress matter) securely in a chase or on the bed of a press by tightening the quoins; also: to attach (a curved plate) to the plate cylinder of a rotary press 4: to invest (capital) without assurance of easy convertibility into money 5: *a*: to move or permit to pass (as a ship) by raising or lowering in a lock *b*: to provide (as a canal) with locks ~ *vi* 1: *a*: to become locked *b*: to be capable of being locked 2: **INTER-LACE**, **INTERLOCK** 3: *a*: to build locks to facilitate navigation *b*: to go or pass by means of a lock (as in a canal) — **lock-able** \-lāk-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **lock horns**: to come into conflict

lock-age \lōk-ij/ *n* 1: an act or the process of passing a ship through a lock 2: a system of locks 3: toll paid for passing through a lock

lock-box \lōk-bāks/ *n*: a box (as a post-office box, strongbox, or safety-deposit box) that locks

locked-in \lōk-əd/ *adj* 1: unalterably fixed 2: unable or unwilling to shift invested funds because of the tax effect of realizing capital gains

lock-er \lōk-ər/ *n* 1: *a*: a drawer, cupboard, or compartment that may be closed with a lock; esp.: one for individual storage use *b*: a chest or compartment on shipboard for compact stowage of articles *c*: a compartment for storing quick-frozen foods for long periods *usu.* at or below 0° F and at 80% relative humidity 2: one that locks

locker paper *n*: a flexible protective paper for wrapping food for quick-freezing and storage

locker room *n*: a room for changing clothes and for storing clothing and equipment in lockers, esp.: one for use by sports participants

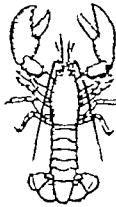
lock-et \lōk-ət/ *n* [MF *loquet* latch, fr. MD *loke*; akin to OE *loc*]: a small case *usu.* of precious metal that has space for a memento and that is worn typically suspended from a chain or necklace

lock-jaw \lōk-jō/ *n*: an early symptom of tetanus characterized by spasm of the jaw muscles and inability to open the jaws; also: **TETANUS**

lock-nut \lōk-nut, -nət/ *n* 1: a nut screwed down hard on another to prevent it from slacking back 2: a nut so constructed that it locks itself when screwed up tight

lock on *vi*: to sight and follow (a target) automatically by means of a radar beam or sensor

lock-out \lōk-aút/ *n*: the withholding of employment by an employer and the whole or partial closing of his business establish-



lobster 1

ə about * kitten e further s back ā bake ī cot, cart
an out g chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke q sing ō flow ó flaw ol coin th thin th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

Lon-don broil \lən-dən-\ *n*: a boneless cut of meat (as from the shoulder or flank) usu marinated and broiled and served sliced diagonally across the grain

lon-e \lɒn-əd/ *adj* [ME, short for *alone*] 1 *a*: having no company: **SOLITARY** *b*: preferring solitude 2: **ONLY, SOLE** 3: situated by itself: **ISOLATED** *syn* see **ALONE** — **lon-e-ness** \lɒn-nəs/ *n*

lon-e-liness \lɒn-jə-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being lonely

lon-ely \lɒn-ē-/ *adj* **lon-ely-er**, **-est** 1 *a*: being without company: **LONE** *b*: cut off from others: **SOLITARY** 2: not frequented by human beings: **DESOLATE** 3: sad from being alone: **LONESOME** 4: producing a feeling of bleakness or desolation *syn* see **ALONE** — **lon-ely-ly** \lɒn-ē-ly/ *adv*

lon-ely hearts *adj*: of or relating to lonely persons who are seeking companions or spouses (was convicted of mail fraud for fleecing men attracted to her through ads in a *lonely hearts* column — *Consumer Reports*)

lon-er \lɒn-ər/ *n*: one that avoids others, *esp*: **INDIVIDUALIST**

lon-e-some \lɒn(t)-səm/ *adj* 1 *a*: sad or dejected as a result of lack of companionship or separation from others (don't be ~ while we are gone) *b*: causing a feeling of loneliness (the empty house seemed so ~) 2 *a*: **REMOTE, UNFREQUENTED** (look down, look down that ~ road — *Gene Austin*) *b*: **LONE** *syn* see **ALONE** — **lon-e-some-ly** *adv* — **lon-e-some-ness** *n*

lon-e-some *n*: **SELF** (sat all by his ~)

lon-e wolf *n*: a person who prefers to work, act, or live alone

long \lɒŋ/ *adj* **long-er** \lɒŋ-ər/, **long-est** \lɒŋ-əst/ [ME *long*, *lang*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *lang* long, L *longus*, Gk *dolichos*] 1 *a*: extending for a considerable distance *b*: having greater length than usual *c*: having greater height than usual: **TALL** *d*: having a greater length than breadth: **ELONGATED** *e*: having a greater length than desirable or necessary 2 *a*: having a specified length (six feet ~) *b*: forming the chief linear dimension (the ~ side of the room) 3 *a*: extending over a considerable time (a ~ friendship) *b*: having a specified duration (two hours ~) *c*: prolonged beyond the usual time (a ~ look) 4 *a*: containing many items in a series (a ~ list) *b*: having a specified number of units (300 pages ~) *c*: consisting of a greater number or amount than usual: **LARGE** 5 *a*: of a speech sound: having a relatively long duration *b*: being the member of a pair of similarly spelled vowel or vowel-containing sounds that is descended from a vowel long in duration (~ a in *fat*) (~ l in *sign*) *c*: of a syllable in prosody (1): of relatively extended duration (2): bearing a stress or accent 6 *a*: having the capacity to reach or extend a considerable distance (a ~ left jab) *b*: hit for a considerable distance (a batter trying for the ~ ball) 7: larger or longer than the standard (a ~ dozen) 8 *a*: extending far into the future (the thoughts of youth are ~, ~ thoughts — *H. W. Longfellow*) *b*: extending beyond what is known (a ~ guess) *c*: payable after a considerable period (a ~ note) 9: possessing a high degree or a great deal of something specified: **STRONG** (~ on common sense) 10 *a*: of an unusual degree of difference between the amounts wagered on each side (~ odds) *b*: of or relating to the larger amount wagered (take the ~ end of the bet) 11: subject to great odds 12: owning or accumulating securities or goods *esp* in anticipation of an advance in prices (they are now ~ on wheat) (take a ~ position in steel) — **long-ness** \lɒŋ-nəs/ *n* — **before long** *in a short time* *soon* — **long in the tooth**: past one's best days: **OLD** — **not long for**: having little time left to do or enjoy something

long adv 1: for or during a long time (~ a popular hangout) 2: at or to a long distance: **FAR** (*long-traveled*) 3: for the duration of a specified period 4: at a point of time far before or after a specified moment or event (was excited ~ before the big day) 5: after or beyond a specified time (didn't stay ~er than midnight) (said it was no ~er possible) 6: for a considerable distance (faded back and threw the ball ~) 7: in or into a long position (as on a market) (went ~ 500 shares) — **so long**: **GOOD-BYE**

long n 1: a long period of time 2: a long syllable 3: one taking a long position *esp* in a security or commodity market 4 *a* *pl*: long trousers *b*: a size in clothing for tall men — **the long and short of the long and the short**: **GIST**

long vi **longed**; **long-ing** \lɒŋ-ɪŋ/ [ME *longen*, fr. OE *langian*, akin to OHG *lāngen* to long, OE *lang* long]: to feel a strong desire or craving *esp* for something not likely to be attained (they ~ for peace but are driven to war) — **long-er** \lɒŋ-ər/ *n* — *syn* **LONG, YEARN, HANKER, PINE, HUNGER, THIRST** shared meaning element: to desire something strongly

long vi [ME *longen*, fr. *along* (on) because (of)] *archaic*: to be suitable or fitting

long abbr longitude

Long abbr Longford

long-ago \lɒŋ-ə-ɡə/ *adj*: of or relating to the past (~ leaders)

long ago n: the distant past

long-an \lɒŋ-ɡən/ *n* [Chin (Pek) *lung¹ yen¹*, lit., dragon's eye] 1: a pulpy fruit related to the litchi and produced by an East Indian tree (*Euphoria longana*) 2: a tree that bears the longan

long-an-im-ty \lɒŋ-ə-nim-ti-/ *n* [LL *longanimitas*, fr. *longani-m* patient, fr. L *longus* long + *animus* soul — more at **ANIMATE**] *a*: disposition to bear injuries patiently: **FORBEARANCE**

long-boat \lɒŋ-bōt/ *n*: the largest boat carried by a merchant sailing ship

long bone n: one of the elongated bones supporting a vertebrate limb and consisting of an essentially cylindrical shaft that contains marrow and ends in enlarged heads for articulation with other bones

long-bow \lɒŋ-bō/ *n* 1: a wooden bow drawn by hand that is usu 5½ to 6 feet long 2: the medieval English bow sometimes up to 6 feet, 7 inches long

long-bow-man \lɒŋ-bō-mən/ *n*: an archer who uses a longbow

long-case clock n: **GRANDFATHER CLOCK**

long-chain adj: having a relatively long chain of atoms and *esp* carbon atoms in the molecule (~ hydrocarbons)

long-day adj: responding to a long photoperiod — used of a plant; compare **DAY-NEUTRAL, SHORT-DAY**

long-distance adj 1 *a*: situated a long distance away *b*: covering a long distance *c*: effective over long distance (~ listening devices) 2: of or relating to telephone communication with a distant point

long-distance adv: by long-distance telephone

long distance n 1: communication by long-distance telephone 2: a telephone operator or exchange that gives long-distance connections

long division n: arithmetical division in which the several steps involved in the division of parts of the dividend by the divisor are indicated in detail

long dozen n: one more than a dozen: **THIRTEEN**

long-drawn-out adj: extended to a great length: **PROTRACTED**

long-ge-ron \lɒŋ-ʒə-rən/ *n* [F]: a fore-and-aft framing member of an airplane fuselage

long-gev-ity \lɒŋ-ˈjev-ə-ti-, lɒŋ-ˈ/ *n* [LL *longaevitās*, fr. L *longaevus* long-lived, fr. *longus* long + *aevum* age — more at **AYE**] 1 *a*: a long duration of individual life *b*: length of life (a study of ~) 2: long continuance, *esp*: **SENIORITY**

long-ge-vous \lɒŋ-ˈʒə-vəs/ *adj*: **LONG-LIVED**

long face n: a facial expression of sadness or melancholy

long green n, slang: paper money: **CASH**

long-hair \lɒŋ-ˈhɑ-(ə)r-, ˈhe-(ə)r/ *n* [back-formation fr. *long-haired*] 1: a person of artistic gifts or interests, *esp*: a lover of classical music 2: an impractical intellectual 3: a person with long hair; *specif*: **HIPPIE** — **long-hair or long-haired** \lɒŋ-ˈhɑ-(ə)r-d/ *adj*

long-hand \lɒŋ-ˈhænd/ *n*: the characters used in ordinary writing: **HANDWRITING**

long haul n: a considerable period of time, *esp*: **LONG RUN** — **long-haul adj**

long-head \lɒŋ-ˈhed/ *n*: a dolichocephalic person

long-headed \lɒŋ-ˈhed-əd/ *adj* 1: having unusual foresight or wisdom 2: **DOLICHOCEPHALIC** — **long-headed-ness** *n*

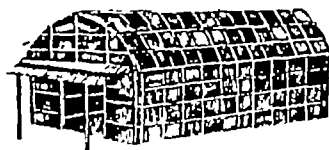
long-horn \lɒŋ-ˈhɔrn/ *n* 1: any of the long-horned cattle of Spanish derivation formerly common in southwestern U.S. 2: a firm textured cheddar ranging from white to orange in color and from mild to sharp in flavor

long-horned beetle \lɒŋ-ˈhɔrn(d)-/ *n*: any of various beetles (family *Cerambycidae*) usu distinguished by their very long antennae — called also *longhorn beetle*

long-horned grasshopper n: any of various grasshoppers (family *Tettigoniidae*) distinguished by their very long antennae

long horse n 1: a vaulting apparatus resembling a side horse without pomells that is used for vaulting feats in gymnastics 2: an event in gymnastics competition in which the long horse is used

long-house \lɒŋ-ˈhaus-, ˈhaus/ *n*: a long communal dwelling *esp* of the Iroquois



longhouse

long hundredweight n, Brit: **HUNDREDWEIGHT** 1b

long comb form [ME, fr. L *longus*]: long (*longipennate*)

long-corn \lɒŋ-ˈjɔ-kɔrn/ *n* [deriv of *longi-* + L *cornu* horn — more at **HORN**] 1: of, relating to, or being long-horned beetles 2: having long antennae — **longicorn n**

long-ing \lɒŋ-ɪŋ/ *n*: a strong desire *esp* for something unattainable: **CRAVING** — **long-ing-ly** \lɒŋ-ɪŋ-ly/ *adv*

long-ish \lɒŋ-ɪʃ/ *adj*: somewhat long: moderately long

long-itu-de \lɒŋ-ˈjɔ-(t)jʊd-/ *n* [ME, fr. L *longitudo*, *longitudo*, fr. *longus*] 1 *a*: **LENGTH** *b* *archaic*: long duration 2 *a*: angular distance measured on a great circle of reference from the intersection of the adopted zero meridian with this reference circle to the similar intersection of the meridian passing through the object *b*: the arc or portion of the earth's equator intersected between the meridian of a given place and the prime meridian (as from Greenwich, England) and expressed either in degrees or in time

long-itu-di-nal \lɒŋ-ˈjɔ-dɪ-nəl-, ˈn-əl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to length or the lengthwise dimension 2: placed or running lengthwise 3: dealing with the growth and change of an individual or group over a period of years (~ studies) — **long-itu-di-nal-ly** \lɒŋ-ˈjɔ-dɪ-nəl-ly/ *adv*

longitudinal wave n: a wave (as a sound wave) in which the particles of the medium vibrate in the direction of the line of advance of the wave

long johns \lɒŋ-ˈʒanz/ *n* *pl*: long underwear

long jump n: a jump for distance in track-and-field athletics usu. from a running start — **long jumper n**

long-leaf pine \lɒŋ-ˈleɪf/ *n*: a large pine (*Pinus palustris*) of the southern U.S. with green leaves and long cones that is a major timber tree; also: its tough coarse-grained reddish orange wood

long-leaved pine \lɒŋ-ˈleɪv(d)-/ *n*: **LONGLEAF PINE**

long-line \lɒŋ-ˈlɪn-, ˈlɪn/ *n*: a heavy fishing line that may be several miles long and that has baited hooks in series

long-lin-er \lɒŋ-ˈlɪn-ər/ *n*: one that fishes with a longline, also: a fishing vessel used in long-lining



longitude 2a hemisphere marked with meridians of longitude

a hybrid of the western dewberry and the red raspberry; also : its berry

log-a-o-dic \lɒg-ə-ˈdɪk/ *adj* [LL *logaoedicus*, fr. LGk *logaoidikos*, fr. Gk *log-* + *aeidein* to sing; fr. the resemblance of such rhythm to prose — more at ODE] : marked by the mixture of several meters; specif : having a rhythm that uses both dactyls and trochees or anapaests and iambs — **logaoedic** *n*

log-a-rithm \lɒg-ə-ˈrɪθ-əm, -ˈrɪθ-ən/ *n* [NL *logarithmus*, fr. *log-* + Gk *arithmos* number — more at ARITHMETIC] : the exponent that indicates the power to which a number is raised to produce a given number (the ~ of 100 to the base 10 is 2) — **log-a-rith-mic** \lɒg-ə-ˈrɪθ-mɪk, -ˈrɪθ-mɪk/ *adj* — **log-a-rith-mi-cal-ly** \lɒg-ə-ˈrɪθ-mi-k(ə)-li/ *adv*

logarithmic function *n* : a function (as $y = \log x$) that is the inverse of an exponential function (as $e^x = y$) so that the independent variable appears in a logarithm

log-book \lɒg-ˈbʊk, -ˈbʊk/ *n* : LOG 3, 4

log \lɒz/ *n* (F — more at LODGE) 1 *a* : a small compartment : BOOTH *b* : a box in a theater 2 *a* : a small partitioned area *b* : a separate forward section of a theater mezzanine or balcony

logged \lɒgd, -ˈlɒgd/ *adj* 1 : HEAVY SLUGGISH 2 : sodden esp with water

log-ger \lɒg-ər, -ˈgər/ *n* : one engaged in logging

log-ger-head \lɒg-ər-ˈhɛd, -ˈhɛd/ *n* [prob fr E dial *logger* (block of wood) + *head*] 1 chiefly dial *a* : BLOCKHEAD *b* : HEAD; esp : a disproportionately large head 2 *a* : any of various very large marine turtles (family Cheloniidae); esp : a carnivorous turtle (*Caretta caretta*) of the warmer parts of the western Atlantic *b* : ALLIGATOR SNAPPER 3 : an iron tool consisting of a long handle terminating in a ball or bulb that is heated and used to melt tar or to heat liquids — at **loggerheads** : in or into a state of quarrelsome disagreement

log-gets or **log-gats** \lɒg-ɪts, -ˈgɪts/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [prob fr *log* + *-et*] : a game formerly played in England in which participants throw pieces of wood at a stake

log-gle \lɒg-ˈɡl, -ˈɡl/ *n*, *pl* **log-gles** \lɒg-ˈɡl-ɪz, -ˈɡl-ɪz/ *also* **log-gle** \lɒg-ˈɡl/ [lit. fr. F *loge*] : a roofed open gallery esp at an upper story overlooking an open court

log-ic \lɒg-ɪk/ *n* [ME *logik*, fr. MF *logique*, fr. L *logica*, fr. Gk *logikē*, fr. fem. of *logikos* of reason, fr. *logos* reason — more at LEGEND] 1 *a* (1) : a science that deals with the canons and criteria of validity of inference and demonstration : the science of the normative formal principles of reasoning (2) : a branch or variety of logic (modal ~) (Boolean ~) (3) : a branch of semiotics; esp : SYNTACTICS (4) : the formal principles of a branch of knowledge *b* (1) : a particular mode of reasoning viewed as valid or faulty (2) : RELEVANCE, PROPRIETY *c* : interrelation or sequence of facts or events when seen as inevitable or predictable *d* : the fundamental principles and the connection of circuit elements for arithmetical computation in a computer; also : the circuits themselves 2 : something that forces a decision apart from or in opposition to reason (the ~ of war) — **log-i-cian** \lɒg-ɪ-shən/ *n*

log-i-cal \lɒg-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* 1 *a* (1) : of, relating to, involving, or being in accordance with logic (2) : skilled in logic *b* : formally true or valid : ANALYTIC, DEDUCTIVE 2 : capable of reasoning or of using reason in an orderly cogent fashion (a ~ thinker) — **log-i-cal-ly** \lɒg-ɪ-kəl-ɪ/ *adv* — **log-i-cal-ness** \lɒg-ɪ-kəl-nəs/ *n*

syn LOGICAL, ANALYTIC, SUBTLE *shared meaning element* : having or showing skill in thinking or reasoning **ant** illogical

logical positivism *n* : a 20th century philosophical movement that holds characteristically that all meaningful statements are either analytic or conclusively verifiable or at least confirmable by observation and experiment and that metaphysical theories are therefore strictly meaningless — called also **logical empiricism** — **logical positivist** *n*

log-i-co \lɒg-ɪ-kə/ *comb form* : logical : logical and (logico-mathematical)

log-ion \lɒg-ɪ-ən/ *n*, *pl* **log-ia** \lɒg-ɪ-ə/ or **logions** [Gk, dum. of *logos*] : SAYING; esp : a saying attributed to Jesus
log-ic-ist \lɒg-ɪs-tɪk, -ɪk/ or **log-ic-ist-ic** \lɒg-ɪs-tɪk/ *adj* 1 *a* : of or relating to symbolic logic *b* : of or relating to the philosophical attempt to reduce mathematics to logic 2 : of or relating to logics — **log-ic-ist-ic-ally** \lɒg-ɪs-tɪk(ə)-li/ *adv*
2 **logistic** *n* : SYMBOLIC LOGIC

logistic curve *n* : an S-shaped curve that represents an exponential function and is used in mathematical models of growth processes
log-ic-ist-ic-ian \lɒg-ɪs-tɪk-ɪ-ən, -ɪ-ən/ *n* : a specialist in logics
log-ic-ist-ic \lɒg-ɪs-tɪk, -ɪk/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [F *logistique* art of calculating, logistica, fr. Gk *logistikē* art of calculating, fr. fem. of *logistikos* of calculation, fr. *logizein* to calculate, fr. *logos* reason] 1 : the aspect of military science dealing with the procurement, maintenance, and transportation of military materiel, facilities, and personnel 2 : the handling of the details of an operation **syn** see STRATEGY

log-jam \lɒg-ˈdʒəm, -ˈdʒəm/ *n* 1 : a jumble of logs jammed together in a watercourse 2 : DEADLOCK, IMPASSE

log-nor-mal \lɒg-ˈnɔr-məl, -ˈnɔr-məl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being a logarithmic function (as the logarithm of a random variable) that has a normal distribution — **log-nor-mal-ly** \lɒg-ˈnɔr-məl-ɪ/ *adv*
log-o \lɒg-ə/ *comb form* : LOGO

logo \lɒg-ə/ *n*, *pl* **log-os** \lɒg-əz/ 1 : LOGOTYPE 2 : an identifying statement **MOTTO**

logo-gram \lɒg-ə-ˈɡrəm, -ˈɡrəm/ *n* : a letter, symbol, or sign used to represent an entire word — **logo-gram-matic** \lɒg-ə-ˈɡrəm-ɪk, -ˈɡrəm-ɪk/ *adj*

logo-graph \lɒg-ə-ˈɡraf, -ˈɡraf/ *n* : LOGOGRAM

logo-graph-ic \lɒg-ə-ˈɡraf-ɪk, -ˈɡraf-ɪk/ *adj* : of, relating to, or marked by the use of logographs : consisting of logographs — **logo-graph-ic-ally** \lɒg-ə-ˈɡraf-ɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*

logo-griph \lɒg-ə-ˈɡrɪf, -ˈɡrɪf/ *n* [log- + Gk *griphos* reed basket, riddle — more at CRIB] : a word puzzle (as an anagram)

log-m-a-chy \lɒg-ˈmɑːk-ə-keɪ/ *n*, *pl* **-chies** [Gk *logomachia*, fr. *log-* + *machesthai* to fight] 1 : a dispute over or about words 2 : a controversy marked by verbiage

log-or-rhea \lɒg-ə-ˈreɪ-ə, -ˈreɪ-ə/ *n* [NL] : excessive and often incoherent talkativeness or wordiness — **log-or-rheic** \lɒg-ə-ˈreɪ-ɪk/ *adj*

Log-os \lɒg-əs, -ˈɡəs/ *n*, *pl* **Log-oi** \lɒg-oi/ [Gk, speech, word, reason — more at LEGEND] 1 : reason that in ancient Greek philosophy is the controlling principle in the universe 2 : the divine wisdom manifest in the creation, government, and redemption of the world and often identified with the second person of the Trinity

log-o-type \lɒg-ə-ˈtɪp, -ˈtɪp/ *n* 1 : a single piece of type or a single plate faced with a term (as the name of a newspaper or a trademark)

2 : an identifying symbol (as for advertising)

log-roll \lɒg-ˈrɒl, -ˈrɒl/ *v* [back-formation fr *logrolling*] *vt* : to take part in logrolling ~ *vi* : to promote passage of by logrolling — **log-roller** *n*

log-rolling \lɒg-ˈrɒl-ɪŋ/ *n* 1 : the rolling of logs in water by treading; also : a sport in which contestants treading logs try to dislodge one another 2 [fr a former American custom of neighbors assisting one another in rolling logs into a pile for burning] : the exchanging of assistance or favors; specif : the trading of votes by legislators to secure favorable action on projects of interest to each one

logue or **log** \lɒg, -ˈɡ/ *n* *comb form* [ME *-logue*, fr. OF, fr. L *-logus*, fr. Gk *-logos*, fr. *legō* to speak — more at LEGEND] 1 : discourse : talk (dialogue) 2 : student : specialist (sinologue)

log-wood \lɒg-ˈwʊd, -ˈwʊd/ *n* 1 : a Central American and West Indian leguminous tree (*Haematoxylon campechianum*) *b* : the very hard brown or brownish red heartwood of logwood 2 : a dye extracted from the heartwood of logwood — compare HEMATOXYLIN

log-y \lɒg-ɪ, -ˈɡ/ *also* **log-gy** \lɒg-ɪ, -ˈɡ/ *adj* *log-i-er, -est* [perh. fr D *log* heavy; akin to MLG *luggich* lazy] : marked by sluggishness and lack of vitality : GROGGY

log-y \lɒg-ɪ, -ˈɡ/ *n* *comb form* [ME *-logie*, fr. OF, fr. L *-logia*, fr. Gk, fr. *logos* word] 1 : oral or written expression (phrasology) 2 : doctrine : theory : science (ethnology)

Lo-hen-grin \lɒ-ˈhɛn-ˈɡrɪn/ *n* [G] : a son of Parsifal and knight of the Holy Grail in Germanic legend

LOI *abbr* lunar orbit insertion

loin \lɔɪn/ *n* [ME *loine*, fr. MF *loigne*, fr. (assumed) VL *lumbica*, fr. L *lumbus*; akin to OE *lenden* loins, OSlav *ledvije*] 1 *a* : the part of a human being or quadruped on each side of the spinal column between the hipbone and the false ribs *b* : a cut of meat comprising this part of one or both sides of a carcass with the adjoining half of the vertebrae included but without the flank — see BEEF illustration 2 *pl* *a* : the upper and lower abdominal regions and the region about the hips *b* (1) : the pubic region (2) : the generative organs

loin-cloth \lɔɪn-ˈklɒθ/ *n* : a cloth worn about the loins often as the sole article of clothing in warm climates

lois-ter \lɔɪt-ər, -ər/ *vi* [ME *lolleren*] 1 : to delay an activity with aimless idle stops and pauses : DAWDLE 2 *a* : to remain in an area for no obvious reason : hang around *b* : to lag behind — **lois-ter-er** \lɔɪt-ər-ər/ *n*

Lo-ki \lɔː-ki/ *n* [ON] : a Norse god who contrives evil and mischief for his fellow gods

loll \lɔl/ *vb* [ME *lollen*] *vi* 1 : to hang loosely or lazily : DROOP 2 : to act or move in a lax, lazy, or indolent manner : LOUNGE ~ *vi* : to let droop or dangle — **loller** *n*

loll *n*, *archaic* : the act of lolling : a relaxed posture

Lollard \lɔl-əd/ *n* [ME, fr. MD *lollaier*] : one of the followers of Wycliffe who traveled in the 14th and 15th centuries as lay preachers throughout England and Scotland — **Lollard-ism** \lɔl-əd-ɪz-əm/ *n* — **Lollardy** \lɔl-əd-ri/ *n*

loll-i-pop or **lolly-pop** \lɔl-ɪ-ˈpɒp, -ˈpɒp/ *n* [prob. fr *loll* + *-pop*] : a lump of hard candy on the end of a stick

loll-op \lɔl-ɒp/ *vi* [*loll* + *-op* (as in gallop)] 1 dial Eng : LOLL 2 : to proceed with a bounding or bobbing motion

lolly \lɔl-ɪ/ *n*, *pl* **lollies** [short for lollipop] 1 Brit : a piece of candy; esp : hard candy 2 Brit : MONEY

lolly-gag \lɔl-ɪ-ˈɡæg/ *vi* [origin unknown] : to fool around : DAWDLE

Lombard \lɒm-ˈbɑːd, -ˈbɑːd/ *n* [ME *Lumbarde*, fr. MF *Lombard*, fr. Old Lombardic, fr. L *Langobardus*] 1 *a* : a member of a Teutonic people that invaded Italy in A.D. 568, settled in the Po valley, and established a kingdom *b* : a native or inhabitant of Lombardy 2 [fr. the prominence of Lombards as moneylenders] : BANKER, MONEYLENDER — **Lombard-dan** \lɒm-ˈbɑːd-ən/ *adj* — **Lombard-ic** \lɒm-ˈbɑːd-ɪk/ *adj*

Lombard-y poplar \lɒm-ˈbɑːd-ɪ, -ˈbɑːd-ɪ/ *n* (*Lombardy*, Italy) : a poplar of a staminate variety (*Populus nigra italica*) of a European poplar that is distinguished by its columnar fastigate shape and strongly ascending branches

loment \lɒm-ˈent, -ˈment/ *n* [NL *lomentum*, fr. L, wash made fr bean meal, fr *lotus* pp. of *lavare* to wash — more at LYE] : a dry indurated one-celled fruit that is produced from a single superior ovary and breaks transversely into numerous segments at maturity

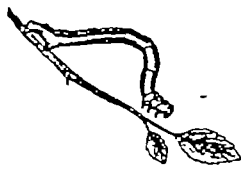
Lond *abbr* 1 London 2 Londonderry

a about * kitten *ar* further *a* back *ā* bake *ā* cot, cart
au out *ch* chun *e* less *ē* easy *g* gift *i* trip *l* life
j joke *g* sing *ō* flow *ō* flaw *ol* coln *th* thun *th* thus
ū loot *ū* foot *y* yet *yū*-few *yū* funous *zh* vision

drawn from immediate reality <lost himself in daydreaming> 9 a : to wander or go astray from <lost his way> b : to draw away from : OUTSTRIP <lost his pursuers> 10 : to fail to keep in sight or

long-lin-ing \lɒŋ-ˈlɪn-ɪŋ\ *n*: fishing with a longline
long-lived \lɒŋ-ˈlɪv-d\ *adj* 1: having a long life: characterized by long life (a ~ family) 2: lasting a long time: ENDURING — **long-lived-ness** \lɒŋ-ˈlɪv(d)-nəs, -ˈlɪv(d)-\ *n*
long meter *n*: a quatrain in iambic tetrameter in which the second and fourth lines and often the first and third lines rhyme — called also **long measure**
Longobard \lɒŋ-ɡə-ˈbɑːd, -ˈbɑːr-d\ *n*, *pl* Longobards or Longobardi \lɒŋ-ɡə-ˈbɑːr-di, -ˈbɑːr-di\ *n* [L *Langobardus*, *Longobardus*]: LOMBARD 1a — **Longobardic** \lɒŋ-ɡə-ˈbɑːd-ɪk, -ˈbɑːr-ɪk\ *adj*
long pig *n*: a human victim of a cannibal feast
long play *n*: a long-playing record
long-playing \lɒŋ-ˈplɛɪ-ɪŋ\ *adj* 1: designed to be played at 33⅓ revolutions per minute — used of a microgroove record
long-range \lɒŋ-ˈræŋ-dʒ\ *adj* 1: involving or taking into account a long period of time (~ planning) 2: relating to or fit for long distances (~ rockets)
long run *n*: a relatively long period of time — usu. used in the phrase in the long run
long-shore-man \lɒŋ-ˈʃɔːr-mən, -ˈʃɔːr-\ *n* [longshore, short for *alongshore*]: one who loads and unloads ships at a seaport
long-shoring \lɒŋ-ˈʃɔːr-ɪŋ, -ˈʃɔːr-\ *n*: the act or occupation of working as a longshoreman
long shot \lɒŋ-ˈʃɔːt\ *n* 1: an entry (as in a horse race) given little chance of winning 2: a bet in which the chances of winning are slight but the possible winnings great 3: a venture involving great risk but promising a great reward if successful, also: a venture unlikely to succeed — by a long shot: by a great deal
long-sight-ed \lɒŋ-ˈsaɪt-əd\ *adj*: FARSIGHTED — **long-sight-ed-ness** *n*
long since *adv* 1: long ago (programs which have long since ceased to be useful) 2: for a long time (has long since been recognized as a great writer)
long-some \lɒŋ-ˈsʌm\ *adj*: tediously long — **long-some-ly** *adv* — **long-some-ness** *n*
longspur \lɒŋ-ˈspɜːr\ *n*: any of several long-clawed finches (esp. genus *Calcarius*) of the arctic regions and the Great Plains of No. America
long-standing \lɒŋ-ˈstænd-ɪŋ\ *adj*: of long duration
long-suffer-ing \lɒŋ-ˈsʌf-ər-ɪŋ-\ *n*: long and patient endurance of offense — **long-suffer-ing-ly** *adv* — **long-suffer-ing-ly** \lɒŋ-ˈsʌf-ər-ɪŋ-ˈli-\ *adv*
long suit *n* 1: a holding of more than the average number of cards in a suit 2: the activity or quality in which a person excels
long-term \lɒŋ-ˈtɜːm\ *adj* 1: occurring over or involving a relatively long period of time 2: of, relating to, or constituting a financial operation or obligation based on a considerable term and esp. one of more than 10 years (~ bonds) b: generated by assets held for longer than six months (a ~ capital gain)
long-time \lɒŋ-ˈtɪm\ *adj*: LONG-STANDING
Long Tom \lɒŋ-ˈtɒm\ *n* [fr. the name Tom] 1: a long pivot gun formerly carried on the deck of a warship b: a large land gun having a long range 2: a trough for washing gold-bearing earth
long ton *n* — see WEIGHT table
long-ueur \lɒŋ-ˈɡɜːr\ *n*, *pl* longueurs \lɒŋ-ˈɡɜːr(z)\ [F. lit., length]: a dull and tedious passage or section (as of a book)
long view *n*: an approach to a problem or situation that emphasizes long-range factors
long-winded \lɒŋ-ˈwɪn-dəd\ *adj* 1: not easily subject to loss of breath 2: tediously long in speaking or writing — **long-winded-ly** *adv* — **long-winded-ness** *n*
loo \liː\ *n* (short for obs. *E. lanterloo*, fr. *F. lanturelu* piffle) 1: an old card game in which the winner of each trick or a majority of tricks takes a portion of the pool while losing players are obligated to contribute to the next pool 2: money staked at loo
loo vi: to obligate to contribute to a new pool at loo for failing to win a trick
loo n [perh. modif. of *F. lieux d'aisances*, lit., places of ease] chiefly Brit.: TOILET 3
looby \liː-ˈbiː\ *n*, *pl* loobies [ME *loby*]: an awkward clumsy fellow: LUBBER
look \lʊk\ *vb* [ME *looken*, fr. OE *lōcian*, akin to OS *lōcian* to look] *vt* 1: to make sure or take care (that something is done) 2: to ascertain by the use of one's eyes 3: a: to exercise the power of vision upon: EXAMINE *b* archaic: to search for 4: to await expectantly or watchfully (we ~ to have immediate success) 5: archaic: to bring into a place or condition by the exercise of the power of vision 6: to express by the eyes or facial expression 7: to have an appearance that befits or accords with ~ *vi* 1: a: to exercise the power of vision: SEE *b*: to direct one's attention (~ upon the future with hope) c: to direct the eyes 2: to have the appearance of being: SEEM 3: to have a specified outlook (the house ~ed east) 4: to gaze in wonder or surprise: STARE 5: to show a tendency (the evidence ~s to acquittal) *syn* see SEE, SEEM, EXPECT — **look after**: to take care of — **look down one's nose**: to view something with arrogance, disdain, or disapproval — **look for**: 1: to await with hope or anticipation 2: to search for 3: the act of looking b: GLANCE 2 a: the expression of the countenance b: physical appearance; esp: attractive physical appearance — usu. used in pl. a: a combination of design features giving a unified appearance (a new ~ in women's fashions) 3: the state or form in which something appears
look-alike \lʊk-ə-ˈliːk\ *n*: one that looks like another: DOUBLE
look-down \lʊk-ˈdaʊn\ *n*: any of several fishes (genus *Selene* and esp. *S. werner*) that are widely distributed in warm seas and have high truncated foreheads
look down \lʊk-ˈdaʊn\ *vi*: to regard with contempt: DESPISE — used with *on* or *upon* (snobbishly looks down on the poor)
look-er \lʊk-ər\ *n* 1: one that looks 2: a: one having an appearance of a specified kind b: one that has an attractive appearance: BEAUTY
look-er-on \lʊk-ər-ən, -ˈrən\ *n*, *pl* lookers-on: ONLOOKER
look-in \lʊk-ɪn\ *n* 1: a chance of success 2: a quick pass in football to a receiver running diagonally toward the center of the field

looking glass *n*: MIRROR
look-out \lʊk-ˈaʊt\ *n* 1: one engaged in keeping watch: WATCHMAN 2: an elevated place or structure affording a wide view for observation 3: a careful looking or watching 4: VIEW, OUTLOOK 5: a matter of care or concern
look-up \lʊk-ˈʌp\ *n*: the process or an instance of looking something up; esp: the process of matching by computer the words of a text with material stored in memory
look up \lʊk-ˈʌp\ *vi* 1: to cheer up (look up — things are not all bad) 2: to improve in prospects or conditions (business conditions are looking up) ~ *vt* 1: to search for in or as if in a reference work (look up a phone number in the directory) 2: to seek out esp. for a brief visit
loom \liːm\ *n* [ME *lome* tool, loom, fr. OE *gelōma* tool, akin to MD *allame* tool]: a frame or machine for interlacing at right angles two or more sets of threads or yarns to form a cloth
loom vi [origin unknown] 1: to come into sight in enlarged or distorted and indistinct form often as a result of atmospheric conditions 2: a: to appear in an impressively great or exaggerated form b: to take shape as an impending occurrence
loom n: the indistinct and exaggerated appearance of something seen on the horizon or through fog or darkness; also: a looming shadow or reflection
LOOM abbr Loyal Order of Moose
loon \liːn\ *n* [ME *loun*] 1: LOOT, IDLER 2 chiefly Scot.: BOY 3 a: a crazy person b: SIMPLETON
loon n [of Scand origin, akin to ON *lōmr* loon — more at LAMENT]: any of several large fish-eating diving birds (genus *Gavia*) of the northern part of the northern hemisphere that have the legs placed far back under the body and as a result have a clumsy floundering gait on land
loony or **loo-ney** \liː-ˈneɪ\ *adj* **loo-ni-er**, *est* [by shortening & alter fr. *lunatic*]: CRAZY, FOOLISH — **loo-ni-ness** *n* — **loony** *n*
loony bin *n*: an insane asylum: MADHOUSE
loop \liːp\ *n* [ME *loupe*; perh. akin to MD *lupen* to watch, peer] *archaic*: LOOPHOLE 1a
loop n [ME *loupe*, of unknown origin] 1: a: a curving or doubling of a line so as to form a closed or partly open curve within itself through which another line can be passed or into which a hook may be hooked b: such a fold of cord or ribbon serving as an ornament 2: a: something shaped like a loop b: a maneuver in which an airplane starting from straight and level flight passes successively through a climb, inverted flight, a dive, and then returns to normal flight 3: a ring or curved piece used to form a fastening or a handle 4: a: the portion of a vibrating body between two nodes b: the middle point of such a portion 5: a closed electric circuit 6: a piece of film or magnetic tape whose ends are spliced together so as to project or play back the same material continuously 7: a series of instructions (as for a computer) that is repeated until a terminating condition is reached 8: a sports league — **loopy** \liː-ˈpuː\ *adj* — **for a loop**: into a state of amazement, confusion, or distress
loop vi 1: to make or form a loop 2: to execute a loop in an airplane 3: to move in loops or in an arc ~ *vt* 1: to make a loop in, on, or about b: to fasten with a loop 2: to join (two courses of loops) in knitting 3: to connect (electric conductors) so as to complete a loop 4: to cause to move in an arc
looper \liː-ˈpər\ *n* 1: any of the usu. rather small hairless caterpillars that are mostly larvae of moths (families Geometridae and Noctuidae) and move with a looping movement in which the anterior and posterior prolegs are alternately made fast and released 2: one that loops
loop-hole \liːp-ˈhɔːl\ *n* [loop] 1: a small opening through which small firearms may be discharged b: a similar opening to admit light and air or to permit observation 2: a means of escape; esp: an ambiguity or omission in the text through which the intent of a statute, contract, or obligation may be evaded
loophole vi: to make loopholes in
loop of Henle \ˈhen-ˈleɪ\ (F. G. J. Henle †1885 G pathologist): a part of the vertebrate nephron that lies between the proximal and distal convoluted tubules and plays a part in water resorption
loose \liːs\ *adj* **loos-er**, **loos-est** [ME *lous*, fr. ON *laus* akin to OHG *lās* loose — more at LESS] 1: a: not rigidly fastened or securely attached b: (1) having worked partly free from attachments (the masonry is ~ at the base of the wall) (2) having relative freedom of movement c: produced freely and accompanied by raising of mucus (a ~ cough) d: not tight-fitting 2: a: free from a state of confinement, restraint, or obligation (a lion ~ in the streets) (spend ~ funds wisely) b: not brought together in a bundle, container, or binding *c* archaic: DISCONNECTED, DETACHED 3: not dense, close, or compact in structure or arrangement 4: a: lacking in restraint or power of restraint (a ~ tongue) (~ bowels) b: lacking moral restraint: UNCHASTE 5: a: not tightly drawn or stretched: SLACK b: having a flexible or relaxed character 6: a: lacking in precision, exactness, or care b: permitting freedom of interpretation — **loose-ly** *adv* — **loose-ness** *n*
syn LOOSE, RELAXED, SLACK, LAX shared meaning element: not tightly bound, held, restrained, or stretched. LOOSE is widely refer-



looper 1

a	about	k	kitten	f	further	b	back	k	bake	i	cat, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	z	easy	g	gift	i	trip, life
j	joke	g	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	ol	coin	th	thin, thus
u	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision

person. **DARLING** 4 **a**: unselfish loyal and benevolent concern for the good of another (1): the fatherly concern of God for man (2). brotherly concern for others **b**: a person's adoration of God 5: a god or personification of love 6: an amorous episode
LOVE AFFAIR 7: the sexual embrace. **COPULATION** 8: a score of zero in tennis 9 *cap. Christian Science*. **GOD** — **at love**: holding one's opponent scoreless in tennis (won three games at love)

love v **loved**; **loving** **vi** 1: to hold dear: **cherish** 2 **a**: to feel a lover's passion, devotion, or tenderness for **b** (1): **caress** (2): to fondle amorously (3): to copulate with (3): to like or desire actively: take pleasure in (loved to play the violin) 4: to thrive in (the rose ~s sunlight) ~ **vi**: to feel affection or experience desire

love affair **n** 1: a romantic attachment or episode between lovers 2: a lively enthusiasm

love apple **n** [prob. trans. of *F pomme d'amour*]: **TOMATO**

love beads **n pl**: beads worn as a symbol of love and peace

love-bird **n** **pl**: any of various small usu. gray or green parrots (as of the genera *Agapornis* of Africa, *Lonculus* of Asia, and *Psittacula* of So. America) that show great affection for their mates

love child **n** an illegitimate child

love feast **n** 1: a meal eaten in common by a Christian congregation in token of brotherly love 2: a gathering held to promote reconciliation and good feeling or show someone affectionate honor

love grass **n**: any of a genus (*Eragrostis*) of grasses that resemble the bluegrasses but have flattened spikelets and deciduous lemmas

love-in **n** **pl** [love + *in*]: a gathering esp. of young people for the expression of their mutual love

love-in-a-mist **n** **pl** [*lōv-a-nə-mist*]: a European garden plant (*Nigella damascena*) of the buttercup family having the flowers enveloped in numerous finely dissected bracts

love knot **n**: a stylized knot sometimes used as an emblem of love

love-less **n** **pl** [*lōv-ləs*] **adj** 1: not giving love 2: not loved — **love-less-ly** **adv** — **love-less-ness** **n**

love-lock **n** [*lōv-lək*]: a long lock of hair worn over the shoulder by men in the 17th and 18th centuries

love-lorn **n** [*lōv-lorn*] **adj**: bereft of love or of a lover — **love-lorn-ness** **n**

lovely **n** [*lōv-lē*] **adj** **lovelier**; **est** 1 *obs*: **LOVABLE** 2: eliciting love by moral or ideal worth 3: delightful for beauty, harmony, or grace. **ATTRACTIVE** 4. **GRAND SWELL** **syn** see **BEAUTIFUL** **ant** unlovely — **lovely-ly** **adv** [*lōv-lē-lē*] **adv** — **lovely-ness** [*lōv-lē-nəs*] **n** — **lovely** **adv**

lovely **n** **pl** **lovelles** 1: a beautiful woman 2: a lovely object

love-mak-ing [*lōv-ma-king*] **n** 1: **COURTSHIP** 2: sexual activity, esp. **COPULATION**

lover **n** [*lōv-ər*] **n** 1 **a**: a person in love, esp. a man in love with a woman **b pl**: two persons in love with each other 2: an affectionate or benevolent friend 3: **DEVOTEE** 4: **PARAMOUR**

lover-ly [*lōv-lē*] **adj**: resembling or befitting a lover

love seat **n**: a double chair, sofa, or settee for two persons

love-sick [*lōv-sik*] **adj** 1: languishing with love: **YEARNING** 2: expressing a lover's longing — **love-sick-ness** **n**

love-some [*lōv-səm*] **adj** 1: **WINSOME** **LOVELY** 2: **AFFECTIONATE**, **AMOROUS**

loving [*lōv-ing*] **adj**: **AFFECTIONATE** — **loving-ly** [*lōv-lē*] **adv** — **loving-ness** **n**

oving cup **n** [*fr* its former use in ceremonial drinking] 1: a large ornamental drinking vessel with two or more handles 2: a loving cup given as a token or trophy

oving-kind-ness [*lōv-ing-kind(n)-nəs*] **n**: tender and benevolent affection

low [*lō*] **v** [*ME* *lowen* *vb*, *fr* OE *hlōwan*, akin to OHG *hlouen* to moo, *L* *callare* to call, summon, *Gk* *kalein*]: **MOO**

low **n**: the deep sustained sound characteristic esp. of a cow

low **adj** **lower** [*lō-lər*], **low-est** [*lō-əst*] [*ME* *lah*, *low*, *fr* ON *lāgr*; akin to MHG *lāge* low, flat] 1 **a**: having a small upward extension or elevation (a ~ wall) **b**: situated or passing little above a reference line, point, or plane (~ bridges) **c** (1): having a low-cut neckline (2): not extending as high as the ankle (~ oxfores) 2 **a**: situated or passing below the normal level, surface, or base of measurement, or the mean elevation (~ ground) **b**: marking a nadir or bottom (the ~ point of his career) 3: **DEAD** — used as a predicate adjective 4 **a**: not loud: **SOFT**, **also**: **FLAT** **b**: characterized by being toward the bottom of the range of pitch attainable (as by an instrument) 5 **a**: being near the equator (~ northern latitudes) **b**: being near the horizon 6: humble in character or status (~ birth) 7 **a**: lacking strength, health, or vitality: **WEAK** **PROSTRATE** (very ~ with pneumonia) **b**: lacking spirit or vivacity: **DEPRESSED** (a ~ frame of mind) 8 **a**: of lesser degree, size, or amount than average or ordinary (~ pressure) **b** (1): small in number or amount (2): **SUBSTANTIAL**, **INADEQUATE** (a ~ level of employment) (a ~ income group) (3): **CHEAP** (~ prices) (4): **SHORT** **DEPLETED** (oil is in ~ supply) 9: falling short of some standard as: lacking dignity or elevation (a ~ style of writing) **b**: morally reprehensible: **BASE (a ~ trick) **c**: **COARSE**, **VULGAR** (~ language) 10 **a**: not advanced in complexity, development, or elaboration (~ organisms) 10 **b** *often cap*: **Low Church** 11: **UNFAVORABLE**, **DISPARAGING** (had a ~ opinion of him) 12: designed for low and usu. the slowest speed (~ gear) 13: articulated with a wide opening between the relatively flat tongue and the palate: **OPEN** (the sounds *lā*, *lō*, *lū* are ~) **syn** see **BASE** — **low** **adv** — **low-ness** **n****

low **n** 1: something that is low as: **DEPTH** **b**: a region of low barometric pressure 2: the transmission gear of an automotive vehicle giving the lowest ratio of propeller-shaft to engine-shaft speed and the highest amplification of torque

low or low [*lō*] **n** [*ME*, *fr* ON *logi*, *log*; akin to OE *lēht* light — *more at* *LIGHT*] **chiefly Scot**: **FLAME**, **BLAZE**

low or low **v** **lowed**; **low-ing** **Scot**: **FLAME**, **BLAZE**

ow beam **n**: the short-range focus of a vehicle headlight

ow blood pressure **n**: **HYPOTENSION**

w-born [*lō-bō(r)n*] **adj**: born in a low condition or rank

low-boy [*lō-bōi*] **n**: a chest or side table about three feet high with drawers and usu. with cabriole legs

low-bred [*lō-bred*] **adj**: **RUDE**, **VULGAR**

low-brow [*lō-brau*] **n**: an uncultivated person — **lowbrow** **adj**

Low Church **adj**: tending esp. in Anglican worship to minimize emphasis on the priesthood, sacraments, and ceremonial in worship and often to emphasize evangelical principles — **Low Churchman** **n**

low comedy **n**: comedy bordering on farce and employing burlesque, horseplay, or the representation of low life — compare **HIGH COMEDY**

low-down [*lō-daun*] **n**: the inside facts: **DOPE**

low-down [*lō-daun*] **adj** 1: **CONTEMPTIBLE**, **BASE** 2: deeply emotional (~ blues)

lower [*lō-lər*] **v** [*ME* *lowren*, akin to MHG *lūren* to lie in wait] 1: to look sullen: **FROWN** 2: to become dark, gloomy, and threatening **syn** see **FROWN**

lower **n** 1: **FROWN** 2: a gloomy sky or aspect of weather

lower [*lō-lər*] **adj** 1: relatively low in position, rank, or order 2: less advanced in the scale of evolutionary development 3: constituting the popular and often the larger and more representative branch of a bicameral legislative body 4 **a**: situated or held to be situated beneath the earth's surface **b cap**: of, relating to, or constituting an earlier geologic period or formation 5: **SOUTHERN** (~ New York State)

lower [*lō-lər*] **vi**: to move down: **DROP**; **also**: **DIMINISH** ~ **vi** 1 **a**: to let descend: let down **b**: to depress as to direction (~ your aim) **c**: to reduce the height of 2 **a**: to reduce in value or amount (~ the price) **b** (1): to bring down: **DEGRADE** (2): **ABASE**, **HUMBLE** **c**: to reduce the objective of

lower-case [*lō-lər-kās*] **adj** [*fr* the compositor's practice of keeping such types in the lower of a pair of type cases] of a letter: having as its typical form a *l g o b n i* rather than a *A F G o B N I* — **lowercase** **n**

lowercase **vi** **cased**, **-cas-ing**: to print or set in lowercase letters

lower-class [*lō-lər-klas*] **adj** 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the lower class 2: being an inferior or low-ranking specimen of its kind

lower class **n**: a social class occupying a position below the middle class and having the lowest status in a society by virtue of a low material standard of living, social instability, and a low level of personal ambition and aspiration esp. toward education

lower criticism **n**: criticism concerned with the recovery of original texts esp. of Scripture through collation of extant manuscripts — compare **HIGHER CRITICISM**

lower fungus **n**: a fungus with hyphae absent or rudimentary and nonseptate

lowering [*lō-lər-ing*] **adj**: dark and threatening: **GLOOMY**

lower-most [*lō-lər-mōst*] **adj**: **LOWEST**

lower-ry [*lō-lər-ri*] **adj**: **GLOOMY**, **LOWERING**

lowest common denominator **n**: **LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR**

lowest common multiple **n**: **LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE**

lowest terms **n pl**: the numerator and denominator of a fraction that have no factor in common (reduce a fraction to lowest terms)

low frequency **n**: a radio frequency between medium frequency and very low frequency — see **RADIO FREQUENCY** table

Low German **n** 1: the German dialects of northern Germany esp. as used since the end of the medieval period: **PLATDEUTSCH** 2: the West Germanic languages other than High German

low-grade [*lō-grād*] **adj** 1: of inferior grade or quality 2: being near that extreme of a specified range which is lowest, least intense, or least competent (a ~ fever) (a ~ imbecile)

low-key [*lō-kē*] **also** **low-keyed** [*lō-kēd*] **adj** 1: of low intensity 2: having or producing dark tones only with little contrast

low-land [*lō-lənd*, *-lənd*] **n**: low or level country

lowland **adj** 1: of or relating to a lowland 2 *cap*: of or relating to the Lowlands of Scotland

lowland-er [*lō-lən-dər*, *-lən-lər*] **n** 1: a native or inhabitant of a lowland region 2 *cap*: an inhabitant of the Lowlands of Scotland

Low Latin **n**: postclassical Latin in its later stages

low-level [*lō-lēv-əl*] **adj** 1: being of low importance or rank 2: occurring, done, or placed at a low level

low-lit-head [*lō-lē-hed*] **n** [*ME* *lowlihed*, *fr* *lowly* + *-hed* hood, akin to *ME* *-hod* hood] **archaic** **lowly** state

low-low [*lō-lō*] **adj**, of tide: lower than the normal low

lowly [*lō-lē*] **adv** 1: in a humble or meek manner 2: in a low position, manner, or degree 3: not loudly

lowly **adj** **lowlier**; **est** 1: humble in manner or spirit free from self-assertive pride 2: of or relating to a low social or economic rank 3: low in the scale of biological or cultural evolution 4: ranking low in some hierarchy 5: not lofty or sublime **PRO-SAIC** **syn** see **HUMBLE** **ant** pompous — **lowliness** **n**

low-lying [*lō-lī-ing*] **adj** 1: rising relatively little above the base of measurement (~ hills) 2: lying below the normal level, surface, or the base of measurement or mean elevation (~ clouds)

low mass **n**, *often cap* **L&M**: a mass that is recited without singing by the celebrant, without a deacon, subdeacon, or choir assisting the celebrant, and without the use of incense

low-mind-ed [*lō-mīn-dəd*] **adj**: inclined to low or unworthy things — **low-mind-ed-ly** **adv** — **low-mind-ed-ness** **n**

low-n [*lōun*, *lūn*] **adj** [*ME* *lowne*] **dialect** **CALM** **QUIET**

low-necked [*lō-nekt*] (*or* *low-neck*) [*lō-nekt*] **adj**: **DECOLLETE** 2

low-pressure [*lō-presh-ər*] **adj** 1: having, exerting, or operating under a relatively small pressure 2: **EASYGOING**

low-profile [*lō-prō-fīl*] **adj** 1: having little height: **LOW** 2: intended to attract little attention

low profile **n**: an inconspicuous life style or posture

low relief **n**: **BAZ-RELIEF**

low-rise [*lō-rīz*] **adj**: being one of two stories and not equipped with elevators (a ~ classroom building)



lowboy

in mind 11: to free oneself from: get rid of (dieting to ~ some weight) ~ vi 12: to undergo deprivation of something of value 2: to undergo defeat (~ with good grace) 3 of a timepiece: to run slow — **los-able** \lŏ-zə-bəl/ *adj* — **los-able-ness** *n* — **lose** *ground*: to suffer loss or disadvantage: fail to advance or improve — **lose one's heart**: to fall in love

lo-sal \lŏ-zəl/ *n* [ME, fr. *losen* (pp of *lesen* to lose), alter. of *loren* — more at *LORIN*]: a worthless person

lose out *vi*: to fail to win in competition: fail to receive an expected reward or gain

los-er \lŏ-zər/ *n* 1: one that loses esp. consistently 2: one that does poorly: FAILURE

loss \lŏs/ *n* [ME *los* prob. back-formation fr. *lost*, pp of *losen* to lose] 1 *a*: the act of losing possession *b*: the harm or privation resulting from loss or separation *c*: an instance of losing 2: a person or thing or an amount that is lost as *a* *pl*: killed, wounded, or captured soldiers *b*: the power diminution of a circuit element corresponding to conversion of electric power into heat by resistance 3 *a*: failure to gain, win, obtain, or utilize *b*: an amount by which the cost of an article or service exceeds the selling price 4: decrease in amount, magnitude, or degree 5: DESTRUCTION, RUIN 6: the amount of an insured's financial detriment by death or damage that the insurer becomes liable for — at a loss: UNCERTAIN, PUZZLED — for a loss: into a state of distress

loss leader *n*: an article sold at a loss in order to draw customers

loss ratio *n*: the ratio between insurance losses incurred and premiums earned during a given period

lossy \lŏ-sē/ *adj*: causing attenuation or dissipation of electrical energy (as ~ transmission line) (as ~ dielectric)

lost \lŏst/ *adj* [pp. of *lose*] 1: not made use of, won, or claimed 2 *a*: unable to find the way *b*: no longer visible *c*: lacking assurance or self-confidence: HELPLESS 3: ruined or destroyed physically or morally: DESPERATE 4 *a*: no longer possessed *b*: no longer known 5 *a*: taken away or beyond reach or attainment: DENIED (regions ~ to the faith) *b*: INSENSIBLE, HARDENED (~ to shame) 6: RAFT, ABSORBED (~ in reverie) — **lost-ness** \lŏst-nəs/ *n*

lot \lŏt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hlōt*; akin to OHG *hlōz*, Lith *kludyti* to hook on] 1: an object used as a counter in determining a question by chance 2 *a*: the use of lots as a means of deciding something *b*: the resulting choice 3 *a*: something that comes to one upon whom a lot has fallen: SHARE *b*: one's way of life or worldly fate: FORTUNE 4 *a*: a portion of land *b*: a measured parcel of land having fixed boundaries and designated on a plot or survey *c*: a motion-picture studio and its adjoining property 5: a number of units of an article or a parcel of articles offered as one item (as in an auction sale) 6 *a*: a number of associated persons: SET *b*: KIND, SORT 7: a considerable quantity or extent (as ~ of money) (~s of friends) (this is a ~ nice!) *syn* see FATE, GROUP

lot *vt* **lot-teried**; **lot-ting** 1: to form or divide into lots 2: ALLOT, APPORTION

Lot \lŏt/ *n* [Heb *Lōf*]: a nephew of Abraham who according to the account in Genesis escaped from the doomed city of Sodom with his wife who turned into a pillar of salt when she looked back

lot-a or **lot-tah** \lŏt-ə/ *n* [Hindi *lōṭā*]: a small usu. spherical water vessel of brass or copper used in India

loth \lŏth, \lŏth/ *var* of **LOATH**

lo-thar-lo \lŏ-thər-ē, -ē, -thər-, -thər-/ *n*, *pl* -*loes* often *cap* [Lothario, seducer in the play *The Fair Penitent* (1703) by Nicholas Rowe]: a man whose chief interest is seducing women

lo-tic \lŏt-ik/ *adj* [L *lotus*, pp 1]: of, relating to, or living in actively moving water (~ biology) — compare **LENTIC**

lo-tion \lŏ-shən/ *n* [L *lotio*-, *lotio* act of washing, fr. *lotus*, pp of *lavare* to wash — more at **LYE**]: a liquid preparation for cosmetic or external medicinal use

lots \lŏts/ *adv* [pl of *lot*]: MUCH (feeling ~ better)

lot-ter-y \lŏt-ər-ē, -lŏ-trē/ *n*, *pl* -*ter-ies* often *attrb* [MF *loterie*, fr. MD, fr. *lot*, akin to OE *hlōt* *lot*] 1: a drawing of lots in which prizes are distributed to the winners among persons buying a chance 2: an event or affair whose outcome is or seems to be determined by chance

lot-to \lŏt-ŏ/ *n* [It, lottery, lotto, fr. F *lot*, *lot*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *hlōt* *lot*]: a game of chance resembling bingo

lot-us \lŏt-əs/ *n* [L & Gk, L *lotus*, fr. Gk *lōtos*, fr. Heb *lōt* myrrh] 1 also *lot-os* \lŏt-ŏs/: a fruit eaten by the lotus-eaters and considered to cause indolence and dreamy contentment, also: a tree (as *Zizyphus lotus* of the buckthorn family) reputed to bear this fruit 2: any of various water lilies including several represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art and religious symbolism 3 [NL, genus name, fr. L] *a*: any of a genus (*Lotus*) of widely distributed upright leguminous herbs or subshrubs *b*: SWEET CLOVER

lot-us-eat-er \lŏt-ə-sēt-ər/ *n*: one of a people represented in the Odyssey of Homer as subsisting on lotus fruit in Libya and living in the dreamy indolence it induced

Lou *abbr* **Louth**

loud \laʊd/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *hlūd*, akin to OHG *hlūt* *loud*, L *inclusivus* *hūm*, Gk *klūxas*, Skt *śruti* he hears] 1 *a*: marked by intensity or volume of sound *b*: producing a loud sound 2: CLAMOROUS, NOISY 3: obtrusive or offensive in appearance or smell: OBNOXIOUS — **loud** *adv* — **loud-ly** *adv*

loud-en \laʊd-ən/ *vb* **loud-ened**; **loud-en-ing** \laʊd-nɪŋ, -nɪŋ/ *vi*: to become loud ~ *vt*: to make loud

loud-mouth \laʊd-maʊth/ *n*: a person given to loud offensive talk — **loud-mouthed** \laʊd-maʊthd, -maʊthd/ *adj*



lotus 2

loud-ness *n*: the attribute of a sound that determines the magnitude of the auditory sensation produced and that primarily depends on the amplitude of the sound wave involved

loud-speaker \laʊd-spē-kər/ *n*: a device similar to a telephone receiver in operation but amplifying sound

lough \lŏk, \lŏk/ *n* [ME, of Celt origin, akin to OIr *loch* lake; akin to L *lacus* lake] 1 chiefly Irish: LAKE 2 chiefly Irish: a bay or inlet of the sea

louis d'or \lŏi-ē-dŏ(ə)r/ *n*, *pl* **louis** d'or [F, fr. *Louis* XIII of France + *d'or* of gold] 1: a French gold coin first struck in 1640 and issued up to the Revolution 2: the French 20-franc gold piece issued after the Revolution

Louis Qua-tor-zē \lŏi-ē-kə-tŏ(ə)r-ē/ *adj* [F, *Louis* XIV]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the architecture or furniture of the reign of Louis XIV of France

Louis Quin-zē \lŏi-ē-kə/ *adj* [F, *Louis* XVI]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the architecture or furniture of the reign of Louis XV of France

Louis Seizē \lŏi-ē-sē/ *adj* [F, *Louis* XVI]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the architecture or furniture of the reign of Louis XVI of France

Louis Treizē \lŏi-ē-treizē/ *adj* [F, *Louis* XIII]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the furniture or architecture of the reign of Louis XIII of France

lounge \laʊn/ *vb* **lounge**; **lounge-ing** [origin unknown] *vi*: to act or move idly or lazily: LOAF ~ *vt*: to pass (time) idly (~ away the afternoon) — **lounge-r** *n*

lounge *n* 1: a place for lounging as *a*: a room in a private home or public building for leisure occupations: LIVING ROOM, also: LOBBY *b*: a room in a public building or vehicle often combining lounging, smoking, and toilet facilities 2: a long couch

lounge car *n*: a railroad passenger car with seats for lounging and facilities for serving refreshments — called also *club car*

lounge lizard *n* 1 LADIES' MAN 2: FOR 3: a social parasite: NEER-DO-WELL

loup \laʊp, \lŏp/ *vb* [ME *loupēn*, fr. ON *hlauþa*; akin to OE *hlēpan* to leap — more at **LEAP**] chiefly Scot.: LEAP — **loup** *n*

loupe \lŏp/ *n* [F, gem of imperfect brilliancy, loupe]: a small magnifier used esp. by jewelers and watchmakers

loup-gar-rou \lŏ-gə-rŭ/ *n*, *pl* **loupes-garous** \lŏ-gə-rŭ(z)/ [MF]: WEREWOLF

lour \laʊ(ə)r/, **loury** \laʊ(ə)r-ē/ *var* of **LOWER**, **LOWERY**

louse \laʊs/ *n* [ME *lous*, fr. OE *lūs*; akin to OHG *lūs* *louse*, W *lū* *louse*] 1 *pl* *lice* \līs/ *a*: any of various small wingless usu. flattened insects (order Anoplura and Mallophaga) parasitic on warm-blooded animals *b*: a small usu. sluggish arthropod that lives on other animals or on plants and sucks their blood or juices *usu* used in combination (plant ~) *c*: any of several small arthropods that are not parasitic — *usu* used in combination (book ~) (wood ~) 2 *pl* **louses**

louse-saz \laʊ-səz/ *n*: a contemptible person: HEEL

louse \laʊs, \laʊz/ *vi* **loused**; **louse-ing**: to pick lice from: DELOUSE

louse up \laʊ-əp/ *vi*: to foul up: SNARL ~ *vi*: to make a mess

louse-wort \laʊ-swɔrt, -swŏ(ə)r/ *n*: any of a genus (*Pedicularis*) of plants of the figwort family with pinnate or pinnatifid leaves and variously colored bilabiate flowers in terminal spikes

lousy \laʊ-zē/ *adj* **louse-ier**; **louse-est** 1: infested with lice 2 *a*: totally repulsive: CONTEMPTEBLE *b*: miserably poor or inferior *c*: amply supplied: REPLETE (~ with money) 3 of silk: fuzzy and specked because of splitting of the fiber — **louse-ily** \-zē-lē/ *adv* — **louse-ness** \-zē-nəs/ *n*

lout \laʊt/ *vi* [ME *louten*, fr. OE *lūtan*; akin to ON *lūta* to bow down, OE *lūtel* little] 1: to bow in respect 2: SUBMIT YIELD

lout *n* [perh. fr. ON *lūtr* bent down, fr. *lūta*]: an awkward clownish fellow: OAF

lout *vi*: to treat as a lout: SCORN

lout-ish \laʊt-ish/ *adj*: resembling or befitting a lout (as in clumsiness and stupidity) *syn* see BOORISH — **lout-ish-ly** *adv* — **lout-ish-ness** *n*

lout-er or **lout-vre** \lŏ-vər/ *n* [ME *lover*, fr. MF *lovier*] 1: a roof lantern or turret often with slatted apertures for escape of smoke or admission of light in a medieval building 2 *a*: an opening (as in a wall or at the front of an automobile) provided with one or more slanted fixed or movable fins to allow flow of air but to exclude rain or sun or to provide privacy *b*: a finned or vaned device for controlling a flow of air or the radiation of light *c*: a fin or shutter of a louver — **lout-ered** \-vɔrd/ *adj*

love-able also **love-able** \lŏv-ə-bəl/ *adj*: having qualities that attract affection — **love-able-ness** *n* — **love-ably** \-blē/ *adv*

love-age \lŏv-ij/ *n* [ME *lovage*, fr. AF, fr. LL *levisticum*, alter. of L *ligusticum*, fr. neut. of *ligusticus* Ligurian, fr. *Ligur*, *Ligus*, *n*, *Ligurian*]: any of several aromatic perennial herbs of the carrot family; esp.: a European herb (*Levisticum officinale*) sometimes cultivated as a domestic remedy, flavoring agent, or potherb

love \lŏv/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *lufu*, akin to OHG *lupa* love, OE *luf* dear, L *lubere*, *libere* to please] 1 *a* (1): strong affection for another arising out of kinship or personal ties (maternal ~ for a child) (2): attraction based on sexual desire: affection and tenderness felt by lovers (3): affection based on admiration, benevolence, or common interests (~ for his old schoolmates) *b*: an assurance of love (give her my ~) 2: warm attachment, enthusiasm, or devotion (~ of the sea) 3 *a*: the object of attachment, devotion, or admiration (baseball was his first ~) *b*: a beloved



louse 1a

ə about * kitten e further a back i bake i cot, cart
an out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sang o flow o slow of coin th thun th thus
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yū famous zh vision

lug-gage \ˈlʌg-ij\ *n*: something that is lugged, esp: suitcases or traveling bags for a traveler's belongings: **BAGGAGE**

lug-ger \ˈlʌg-ər\ *n* [*lugsail*]: a small fishing or coasting boat that carries one or more lugsails

lug-gle \ˈlʌg-əl\ *n* [*lugg*] chiefly *Scot*: a small wooden pail or dish with a handle

lug-sail \ˈlʌg-səl, -səl\ *n* [*perh* fr *lugg*]: a 4-sided sail bent to an obliquely hanging yard that is hoisted and lowered with the sail

lu-gu-bri-ous \lu-ˈɡu-brē-əs also -ˈɡyū-\ *adj* [*L* *lugaris*, fr *lūgere* to mourn, akin to *Gk* *lygros* mournful]: **MOURNFUL**, esp: exaggeratedly or affectively mournful — **lu-gu-bri-ous-ly** *adv* — **lu-gu-bri-ous-ness** *n*

lug-worm \ˈlʌg-wɜrm\ *n* [*origin unknown*]: any of a genus (*Arenicola*) of marine polychaete worms that have a row of tufted gills along each side of the back and are used for bait

Luk-an \ˈlu-kən\ *var* of **LUCAN**

Luke \ˈlu:k\ *n* [*L* *Lucas*, fr *Gk* *Loukas*]: 1: a Gentile physician and companion of the apostle Paul traditionally identified as the author of the third Gospel in the New Testament and of the Book of Acts 2: the third Gospel in the New Testament — see **BIBLE** table

luke-warm \ˈlu-ˈkwɔ(ə)rəm\ *adj* [*ME*, fr *luke lukewarm* + *warm*, akin to *OHG* *lukewarm* — more at **LEE**]: 1: moderately warm 2: lacking conviction: **HALFHEARTED** — **luke-warm-ly** *adv* — **luke-warm-ness** *n*

lull \ˈlʌl\ *vi* [*ME* *lullen*; prob of imit origin]: 1: to cause to sleep or rest: **SOOTHE** 2: to cause to relax vigilance

lull *n* 1 *archaic*: something that lulls, esp: **LULLABY** 2: a temporary pause or decline in activity (the early morning ~ in urban noise) as *a*: a temporary calm before or during a storm *b*: a temporary drop in business activity *syn* see **PAUSE**

lull-a-by \ˈlʌl-ə-bi\ *n*, *pl* *-bies* [*obs* *E* *lulla*, interj used to lull a child (fr *ME*) + *bye*, interj used to lull a child, fr *ME* *byl*]: a song to quiet children or lull them to sleep

lullaby *vi* -bied; -bing: to quiet with a lullaby

lu-lu \ˈlu-ˈlu\ *n* [*prob*, fr *Lulu*, nickname fr *Louise*] *slang*: one that is remarkable or wonderful

lum \ˈlʌm\ *n* [*origin unknown*] chiefly *Scot*: **CHIMNEY**

lumb or **lumbo** -comb *form* [*L* *lumbus* loin — more at **LOIN**]: **lumb**- and (**lumbosacral**)

lum-ba-go \ˈlʌm-ˈbɑ-(g)ə\ *n* [*L*, fr *lumbus*]: usu. painful muscular rheumatism involving the lumbar region

lum-bar \ˈlʌm-bər, -bər\ *adj* [*NL* *lumbaris*, fr *L* *lumbus*]: of, relating to, or constituting the loins or the vertebrae between the thoracic vertebrae and sacrum (~ region)

lum-ber \ˈlʌm-bər\ *vi*, *lum-bored*; *lum-ber-ing* \-b(ə-)nɪŋ\ [*ME* *lumeren*]: to move heavily or clumsily; also: **RUMBLE**

lumber *n* [*perh* fr *Lombard*, fr the use of pawnshops as storehouses of disused property] 1: surplus or disused articles (as furniture) that are stored away 2: *a*: lumber or logs esp when dressed for use *b*: any of various structural materials prepared in a form similar to lumber — **lumber** *adj*

lumber *vb* *lum-bored*; *lum-ber-ing* \-b(ə-)nɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to clutter with or as if with lumber: **ENCUMBER** 2: to heap together in disorder 3: to log and saw the timber of ~ *vi* 1: to cut logs for lumber 2: to saw logs into lumber for the market — **lum-ber-or** \-bər-ər\ *n*

lum-ber-jack \ˈlʌm-bər-jæk\ *n*: **LOGGER**

lum-ber-man \-ˈmən\ *n*: one who is engaged in the business of cutting, processing, and marketing lumber esp in a supervisory or managerial capacity

lum-ber-yard \-ˈjɑrd\ *n*: a yard where a stock of lumber is kept for sale

lum-bo-sa-cral \ˈlʌm-bō-sək-rəl, -ˈsə-k-rəl\ *adj*: relating to the lumbar and sacral regions or parts

lu-men \ˈlu-mən\ *n*, *pl* *lu-mi-na* \-mə-nə\ or *lumens* [*NL* *lumen*, fr *L* *lumen*, fr *light*, air shaft, opening] 1: the cavity of a tubular organ (the ~ of a blood vessel) 2: the bore of a tube (as of a hollow needle or catheter) 3: a unit of luminous flux equal to the light emitted in a unit solid angle by a uniform point source of one candle intensity — **lu-mi-nal** *adj* also **lu-men-al** \-ˈmən-əl\ *adj*

lumin- or **lumin-** or **lumino-** *comb form* [*ME* *lumin*, fr *L* *lumen*, *lumen*]: light (*luminiferous*)

lu-mi-naire \ˈlu-mə-ˈnair\ *n* [*F*, *lampo*, lighting]: a complete lighting unit

Lu-mi-nal \ˈlu-mə-nəl, -nəl\ *trademark* — used for phenobarbital

lu-mi-nance \ˈlu-mə-nəns\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being luminous 2: the luminous intensity of a surface in a given direction per unit of projected area

lu-mi-nary \ˈlu-mə-ˈner-ē\ *n*, *pl* *-nar-ies* [*ME* *luminarie*, fr *MF* & *LL*, *MF* *luminare* lamp, fr *LL* *luminaria*, *pl* of *luminare* lamp, heavenly body, fr *L*, window, fr *lumin*, *lumen* light, akin to *L* *lucere* to shine — more at **LIGHT**]: a source of light or illumination as *a*: a body that gives light, esp: one of the celestial bodies *b*: a person brilliantly outstanding in some respect (the most brilliant intellectual ~ of the departing generation — *H O Taylor*) — **luminary** *adj*

lu-mi-ne-sce \ˈlu-mə-ˈnes\ *vi* -nesced; -nes-cing [*back-formation* fr *luminescere*]: to exhibit luminescence

lu-mi-ne-scence \-ˈnes-ə-(t)s\ *n* 1: an emission of light that is not ascribable directly to incandescence and therefore occurs at low temperatures and that is produced by physiological processes (as in the firefly), by chemical action, by friction, or by electrical action 2: the light produced by luminescence

lu-mi-ne-scent \-ˈnɪt\ *adj*: relating to, exhibiting, or adapted for the production of luminescence

lu-mi-nif-er-ous \ˈlu-mə-ˈnif-(ə-)rəs\ *adj*: transmitting, producing, or yielding light

lu-mi-nist \ˈlu-mə-nɪst\ *n* [*F* *luministe*, fr *L* *lumen*, *lumen*]: a painter who makes a specialty of the effects of light on colored objects

lu-mi-nos-ity \ˈlu-mə-ˈnis-ə-ti\ *n*, *pl* *-ties* 1: the quality or state of being luminous *b*: something luminous 2: the relative quantity of light *b*: relative brightness of something 3: the luminous efficiency of radiant energy

lu-mi-nous \ˈlu-mə-nəs\ *adj* [*ME*, fr *L* *luminosus*, fr *lumin*, *lumen*] 1: *a*: emitting or reflecting us steady, suffused, or glowing light *b*: of or relating to light or to luminous flux 2: bathed in or exposed to steady light (a public square ~ with sunlight) 3: *INTELLIGENT*, *ENLIGHTENED*; also: *CLEAR*, *INTELLIGIBLE* *syn* see **BRIGHT** — **lu-mi-nous-ly** *adv* — **lu-mi-nous-ness** *n*

luminous energy *n*: energy transferred in the form of visible radiation

luminous flux *n*: radiant flux in the visible-wavelength range usu. expressed in lumens instead of watts

luminous point *n*: a paint containing a phosphor (as zinc sulfide activated with copper) and so able to glow in the dark

lum-mox \ˈlʌm-əks, -iks\ *n* [*origin unknown*]: a clumsy person

lump \ˈlʌmp\ *n* [*ME*] 1: a piece or mass of indefinite size and shape 2: *a*: **AGGREGATE**, **TOTALITY** (taken in the ~) *b*: **MAJORITY** 3: **PROTUBERANCE**, esp: an abnormal swelling 4: a thickset heavy person, *specif*: one who is stupid or dull 5 *pl* *a*: **BEATINGS** (had taken a lot of ~s growing up in the city) (on the back waterways the single small craft takes its ~s — *A. W. Baum*) *b*: **COMPLACENCE** (self-appointed specialists on women are given their ~s — *Brendan Gill*)

lump *vi* 1: to group without discrimination 2: to make into lumps, also: to make lumps on or in 3: to move noisily and clumsily ~ *vi* 1: to become formed into lumps 2: to move oneself noisily and clumsily

lump *adj*: not divided into parts: **ENTIRE** (a ~ payment)

lump *vi* [*origin unknown*]: to put up with (like it or ~ it)

lump-pon \ˈlʌmp-pən\ *adj* [*G* *lumpenproletariat* degraded and contemptible section of the proletariat, fr *lump* contemptible person (fr *lumpen* rags) + *proletariat*]: of or relating to dispossessed and uprooted individuals cut off from the economic and social class with which they might normally be identified (~ proletarian) (~ intellectuals)

lumper \ˈlʌm-pər\ *n*: a laborer employed to handle freight or cargo

lump-ish \ˈlʌm-pɪʃ\ *adj* 1: **DULL**, **SLUGGISH** 2 *obs*: low in spirits 3: **DEJECTED** 3: **HEAVY**, **AWKWARD** 4: **LUMPY** *la* 5: tediously slow or dull: **BORING** — **lump-ish-ly** *adv* — **lump-ish-ness** *n*

lumpy \ˈlʌm-pi\ *adj* *lump-ier*; -est 1: *a*: filled or covered with lumps *b*: characterized by choppy waves 2: having a thickset clumsy appearance 3: uneven and often crude in style — **lump-ly** \-pə-lē\ *adv* — **lump-ly-ness** \-pē-nəs\ *n*

lumpy jaw *n*: **ACTINOMYCOSIS**, esp: actinomycosis of the head in cattle

lu-na-cy \ˈlu-nə-si\ *n*, *pl* *-cies* (*lunatic*) 1: *a*: insanity interrupted by lucid intervals *b*: any of various forms of insanity *c*: insanity amounting to lack of capacity or of responsibility in the eyes of the law 2: wild foolishness: extravagant folly 3: a foolish act

lu-na moth \ˈlu-nə\ *n* [*NL* *luna* (specific epithet of *Actias luna*), fr *L*, moon]: a large mostly pale green American saturniid moth (*Actias luna*) with long tails on the hind wings

lu-nar \ˈlu-nər also -ˈnɑr\ *adj* [*L* *lunaris*, fr *luna* moon, akin to *L* *lucere* to shine — more at **LIGHT**] 1: *a*: of or relating to the moon *b*: designed for use on the moon (~ vehicles) 2: **CRESCENT**, **LUNATE** 3: measured by the moon's revolution (~ month)

lunar caustic *n* [*obs* *luna* silver, fr *ML*, fr *L*, moon]: silver nitrate esp when fused and molded into sticks for use as a caustic

lunar eclipse *n*: an eclipse in which the moon near the full phase passes partially or wholly through the umbra of the earth's shadow

lunar excursion module *n*: a space vehicle module designed to carry astronauts from the command module to the surface of the moon and back — called also **lunar module**

lu-na-te \ˈlu-nāt\ *adj* [*L* *lunatus*, *pp* of *lunare* to bend in a crescent, fr *luna*]: shaped like a crescent — **lu-na-te-ly** *adv*

lu-na-tic \ˈlu-nə-tik\ *adj* [*ME* *lunatic*, fr *OF* or *LL*, *OF* *lunaticus*, fr *LL* *lunaticus*, fr *L* *luna*; fr the belief that lunacy fluctuated with the phases of the moon] 1: *a*: affected with lunacy: **INSANE** *b*: designed for the care of insane persons (~ asylum) 2: wildly foolish: **GIDDY** — **lunatic** *n*

lunatic fringe *n*: an extreme or wild group on the periphery of a larger group, esp: the members of a political or social movement espousing extreme, eccentric, or fanatical views

lu-na-tion \ˈlu-nā-shən\ *n* [*ME* *lunacoun*, fr *ML* *lunation*, *lunatio*, fr *L* *luna*]: the period of time averaging 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.8 seconds elapsing between two successive new moons

lunch \ˈlʌnʃ\ *n* [*prob* short for *luncheon*] 1: a light meal, esp: one taken in the middle of the day 2: the food prepared for a lunch (eat your ~)

lunch *vi*: to eat lunch ~ *vi*: to provide lunch for — **lunch-er** *n*

lunch counter *n*: a long counter at which lunches are sold 2: **LUNCHEONETTE**

lunch-er \ˈlʌn-ʃən\ *n* [*perh* alter of *nuncheon* (light snack)]: **LUNCH**, esp: a light meal eaten in company

lunch-ee-on-ette \ˈlʌn-ʃə-ˈnet\ *n*: a place where light lunches are sold to be eaten on the premises

lunch-room \ˈlʌnʃ-rʊm, -rʊm\ *n* 1: **LUNCHEONETTE** 2: a room (as in a school) where lunches supplied on the premises or brought from home may be eaten

lunch-time \-ˈtɪm\ *n*: the time at which lunches are usually served: **NOON**

lune \ˈlu:n\ *n* [*L* *luna* moon — more at **LUNAR**]: the part of a plane surface bounded by two intersecting arcs or of a spherical surface bounded by two great circles

lun-es \ˈlu:n\ *n*, *pl* [*pl* of *lune* crazy whim, fr *MF*, moon, crazy whim, fr *L* *luna*]: fits of lunacy

lu-nette \ˈlu-net\ *n* [*F*, fr *OF* *lunette* small object shaped like the moon, fr *lune* moon] 1: *a*: an opening in a vault esp. for a window *b*: the surface at the upper part of a wall that is partly surrounded by a vault which the wall intersects and that is often filled by windows or by mural painting 2: a temporary fortification consisting of two faces forming a salient angle and two parallel flanks 3: the figure or shape of a crescent moon

low-spirited \lō-'spir-əd-əd/ *adj*: DEJECTED, DEPRESSED — **low-spirited-ly** *adv* — **low-spirited-ness** *n*
Low Sunday *n*: the Sunday following Easter
low-tension \lō-'ten-shən/ *adj* 1: having a low potential or voltage 2: constructed to be used at low voltage
low-test \-'test/ *adj*: having a low volatility (~ gasoline)
low tide *n*: the farthest ebb of the tide
low water *n*: a low stage of the water in a river or lake; also: **LOW TIDE**
lox \lōks/ *n* [liquid oxygen]: liquid oxygen
lox *n*, *pl* **lox** or **loxes** [Yiddish *laks*, fr. MHG *lahs* salmon]: smoked salmon
loxodrome \lōks-'drōm/ *n* [ISV, back-formation fr. *loxodromic*]: RHUMB LINE
loxodromic \lōks-'drōm-ik/ *adj* [prob fr. (assumed) NL *loxodromicus*, fr. Gk *loxos* oblique + *dromas* course; akin to *L ulna* elbow]: relating to a rhumb line or to sailing on rhumb lines — **loxodromically** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
loyal \lōi-'(ə)-l/ *adj* [MF, fr. OF *leial*, leel, fr. L *legalis* legal] 1: unwavering in allegiance: as *a*: faithful in allegiance to one's lawful sovereign or government *b*: faithful to a private person to whom fidelity is due *c*: faithful to a cause, ideal, or custom 2: showing loyalty (her ~ determination to help the party) 3: *obs*: LAWFUL, LEGITIMATE *syn* *see* FAITHFUL *ant* *disloyal* — **loy-ally** \lōi-'(ə)-lē/ *adv*
loyalist \lōi-'(ə)-ləst/ *n*: one who is or remains loyal to a political cause, party, government, or sovereign, *esp*: TORY 4
loyalty \lōi-'(ə)-lē-tē/ *n*, *pl* *-ties* [ME *loyaltee*, fr. MF *loialté*, fr. OF *leialté*, fr. *leial*] 1: the quality or state of being loyal 2: the tie binding a person to something to which he is loyal *syn* *see* FIDELITY *ant* *disloyalty*
lozenge \lōz-'nj/ *n* [ME *losenge*, fr. MF *losange*] 1: a figure with four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles: DIAMOND 2: something shaped like a lozenge 3: a small often medicated candy
LP \el-'pē/ *trademark* — used for a microgroove phonograph record designed to be played at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ revolutions per minute
LP *abbr* low pressure
LPG *abbr* liquefied petroleum gas
LPN *abbr* licensed practical nurse
Lr *symbol* lutetium
LR *abbr* 1 living room 2 log run 3 lower night
LRL *abbr* lunar receiving laboratory
LS *abbr* 1 left side 2 letter signed 3 library science 4 [L *locus* signifi] place of the seal 5 long shot
LSA *abbr* Linguistic Society of America
LSAT *abbr* Law School Admissions Test
LSD \el-'sē-'dē/ *n* [lysergic acid diethylamide]: an organic compound $C_{20}H_{25}N_3O$ that induces psychotic symptoms similar to those of schizophrenia — called also *lysergic acid diethylamide*
LSS *abbr* 1 lifesaving service; lifesaving station 2 life-support system
LST *abbr* landing ship, tank
LSV *abbr* lunar surface vehicle
lt *abbr* light
Lt *abbr* lieutenant
LT *abbr* 1 long ton 2 low-tension
LTC or **Lt Col** *abbr* lieutenant colonel
Lt Comdr *abbr* lieutenant commander
ltd *abbr* limited
LTG or **Lt Gen** *abbr* lieutenant general
lt gov *abbr* lieutenant governor
LTh *abbr* licentiate in theology
LTJG *abbr* lieutenant, junior grade
LTL *abbr* less-than-truckload lot
ltr *abbr* 1 letter 2 lighter
LT8 *abbr* 1 launch telemetry station 2 launch tracking system
Lu *symbol* lutetium
lu \lū-'au/ *n* [Hawaiian *lu'au*]: an Hawaiian feast
lub *abbr* lubricant, lubricating
lubber \lūb-'ər/ *n* [ME *lobre*, *lobur*] 1: a big clumsy fellow 2: a clumsy seaman — **lubberliness** \-'lē-nəs/ *n* — **lubber-ly** \-'lē-/ *adv* or *adj*
lubber line *n*: a fixed line on the compass of a ship or airplane that is aligned with the longitudinal axis of the vehicle
lubber's hole *n*: a hole in a ship's top near the mast through which one may go farther aloft without going over the rim by the futtock shrouds
lube \lūb/ *n* [short for *lubricating oil*]: LUBRICANT
lu-bric \lū-'brīk/ *adj* [MF *lubrique*, fr. ML *lubricus*] *archaic*: LUBRICIOUS — **lu-brical** \-'brī-kəl/ *adj*
lu-bricant \lū-'brī-kənt/ *n* 1: a substance (as grease) capable of reducing friction, heat, and wear when introduced as a film between solid surfaces 2: something that lessens or prevents friction or difficulty — **lubricant** *adj*
lu-bricate \lū-'brī-kāt/ *vt* *-cat-ed*; *-cat-ing* [L *lubricatus*, pp of *lubricare* fr. *lubricus* slippery — more at *SLEEVE*] *vi* 1: to make smooth or slippery 2: to apply a lubricant to ~ *vi*: to act as a lubricant — **lu-brica-tion** \lū-'brī-kā-'shən/ *n* — **lu-bric-ative** \lū-'brī-kā-tīv/ *adj* — **lu-bric-ator** \lū-'brī-kā-tər/ *n*
lu-bric-ous \lū-'brī-shəs/ or **lu-bric-ous** \lū-'brī-kəs/ *adj* [ML *lubricus*, fr. L, slippery, easily led astray] 1: marked by wantonness: LECHEROUS, also: SALACIOUS 2 [L *lubricus*]: having a smooth or slippery quality (a ~ skin) — **lu-bric-ous-ly** *adv*
lu-bric-ity \lū-'brī-s-ē-tē/ *n*, *pl* *-ties*: the property or state of being lubricious; also: the capacity for reducing friction
lu-bri-to-ri-um \lū-'brī-tō-'rī-əm-, -tōr-/ *n* [lubricate + -*orium* (as in sanatorium)]: a station for lubricating motor vehicles
Lucan \lū-'kən/ *adj* [LL *lucanus*, fr. *Lucas* Luke, fr. Gk *Loukas*]: of or relating to Luke or the Gospel ascribed to him
lu-cerne \lū-'kärn/ *n* [F]: DORMER
Lu-ca-yo \lū-'kī-'jō/ *n* 1: an extinct aboriginal Arawakan tribe of the Bahamas 2: the language of the Lucayo people
lu-cen-cy \-'nē-/ *n*: the quality or state of being lucent

lu-cent \lū-'snt/ *adj* [L *lucent-*, *lucens*, prp of *lucēre* to shine — more at *LIGHT*] 1: glowing with light: LUMINOUS 2: marked by clarity or translucence: CLEAR — **lu-cent-ly** *adv*
lu-cern *n* [prob modif of G *lichsem* of a lynx, fr. *luchs* lynx] *obs*: LYNX
lu-cerne also **lu-cern** \lū-'sörn/ *n* [F *luzerne*, fr. Prov *luserno*] chiefly Brit: ALFAFA
lu-cid \lū-'səd/ *adj* [L *lucidus*; akin to L *lucēre*] 1 *a*: suffused with light: LUMINOUS *b*: TRANSLUCENT 2: having full use of one's faculties: SANE 3: clear to the understanding: INTELLIGIBLE *syn* *see* CLEAR *ant* *obs* obscure, vague, dark — **lu-cid-ly** *adv* — **lu-cid-ness** *n*
lu-cid-ity \lū-'səd-ē-tē/ *n* 1: clearness of thought or style 2: a presumed capacity to perceive the truth directly and instantaneously: CLAIRVOYANCE
Lu-ci-fer \lū-'sī-fər/ *n* [ME, the morning star, a fallen rebel angel, the Devil, fr. OE, fr. L, the morning star, fr. *lucifer* light-bearing, fr. *luc-*, *lux* light + *-fer* -ferous — more at *LIGHT*] 1 — used as a name of the devil 2 — the planet Venus when appearing as the morning star 3 *not cap*: a friction match having as active substances antimony sulfide and potassium chlorate
lu-ci-fer-ase \lū-'sī-f-əs-, -rās-, -rāz-/ *n* [ISV, fr. *lucifer* + *-ase*]: an enzyme that catalyzes the oxidation of luciferin
lu-ci-fer-in \-'(ə)-rən/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *lucifer* light-bearing]: a pigment in luminescent organisms that furnishes practically heatless light in undergoing oxidation
lu-ci-fer-ous \lū-'sī-f-ə-rəs/ *adj* [L *lucifer*] *archaic*: bringing light or insight: ILLUMINATING
Lu-ci-na \lū-'sī-nə/ *n* [L, Roman goddess of childbirth] *archaic*: MIDWIFE
Lu-ci-ite \lū-'sī-tē/ *trademark* — used for an acrylic resin or plastic consisting essentially of polymerized methyl methacrylate
luck \lʌk/ *n* [ME *lucke*, fr. MD *luc*; akin to MHG *gelücke* luck] 1 *a*: a force that brings good fortune or adversity *b*: the events or circumstances that operate for or against an individual 2: favoring chance, also: SUCCESS — **luck-less** \-'ləs/ *adj*
luck vi 1: to prosper or succeed esp through chance or good fortune (things were going bad and then he ~ed out) 2: to come upon something desirable by chance — *usu.* used with *out*, *on*, *into*, or *into* (~ onto a vein of gold)
lucky \lʌk-ē/ *adj* **luck-ier**, *-est* 1: having good luck 2: happening by chance: FORTUITOUS 3: producing or resulting in good by chance: FAVORABLE 4: seeming to bring good luck (~ a rabbit's foot) — **luck-ily** \lʌk-ē-lē/ *adv* — **luck-i-ness** \lʌk-ē-nəs/ *n* *syn* LUCKY, FORTUNATE, HAPPY, PROVIDENTIAL shared meaning *element*: meeting with or producing unforeseen success *ant* unlucky
lu-cra-tive \lū-'krə-tīv/ *adj* [ME *lucrati*, fr. MF, fr. L *lucratus*, fr. *lucratus* pp of *lucrari* to gain, fr. *lucrum*]: producing wealth: PROFITABLE — **lu-cra-tive-ly** *adv* — **lu-cra-tive-ness** *n*
lu-cra \lū-'krə/ *n* [ME, fr. L *lucrum*; akin to OE *lean* reward, OHG *lōn*, Gk *leia* booty]: monetary gain: PROFIT, also: MONEY
lu-cu-br-a-tion \lū-'k(y)ə-'brā-'shən/ *n* [L *lucubratio*, *lucubratio* study by night, work produced at night, fr. *lucubratus*, pp of *lucubrare* to work by lamplight, akin to L *luc-lux*] 1: laborious study: MEDITATION 2: studied or pretentious expression in speech or writing
lu-cu-lent \lū-'kyə-lənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *luculentus*, fr. *luc-*, *lux* light]: clear in thought or expression: LUCID — **lu-cu-lent-ly** *adv*
lu-cu-lan \lū-'kəl-ən/ or **lu-cu-li-an** \-'kəl-ē-ən/ *adj* [L *lucullanus* of Lucullus, fr. L *Lucius Lucullus*]: LAVISH, LUXURIOUS (~ ~ feast)
Ludd-ite \lʌd-'ī-tē/ *n* [Ned *Ludd* fl 1779 half-witted Leicestershire workman]: one of a group of early 19th century English workmen destroying labor-saving machinery as a protest
lu-di-cious \lū-'dī-kəs/ *adj* [L *ludicrus*, fr. *ludus* play, sport; akin to L *ludere* to play, Gk *lōidos* abusive] 1: amusing or laughable through obvious absurdity, incongruity, exaggeration, or eccentricity 2: meriting derisive laughter or scorn as absurdly inept, false, or foolish *syn* *see* LAUGHABLE — **lu-di-cious-ly** *adv* — **lu-di-cious-ness** *n*
lues \lū-'zēz/ *n*, *pl* *lues* [NL, fr. L, plague, akin to Gk *lyein* to loosen, destroy — more at *LOSE*]: SYPHILIS — **lu-et-ic** \lū-'ē-tīk/ *adj* — **lu-et-ic-ally** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
luff \lʌf/ *n* [ME, weather side of a ship, luff, fr. MF *lof* weather side of ship] 1: the act of sailing a ship nearer the wind 2: the forward edge of a fore-and-aft sail
luff vi: to sail nearer the wind
lug \lʌg/ *v* **lugged**; **lug-ging** [ME *luggen* to pull by the hair or ear, drag, prob. of Scand origin, akin to Norw *lugga* to pull by the hair] *vi* 1: DRAG, PULL 2: to carry laboriously 3: to introduce in a forced manner (~ his name into the talk) ~ *vi* 1: to pull with effort: TUG 2: to move heavily or by jerks (the car ~s on hills)
lug *n* 1 *archaic* *a*: an act of lugging *b*: something that is lugged *c*: a shipping container for fruits or vegetables 2 *pl*: superior airs or affectations (put on ~s) 3: LUGSAIL 4 *slang*: an exaction of money — used in the phrase *put the lug on*
lug *n* [ME (Sc) *lugga*, perh fr. ME *luggen*] 1 chiefly dial: EAR 2: something (as a handle) that projects like an ear: as *a*: a leather loop on a harness saddle through which the shaft passes *b*: a fitting of copper or brass to which electrical wires are soldered or connected 3: BLOCKHEAD, LOOT
luge \lūzh/ *n* [F]: a small sled that is ridden in a supine position and used esp in competition

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
 an out ch chm e less ē easy g gift i trip I life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ô flaw ōi coin th thin th this
 ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

luteo- or **luteo-** comb form [NL (*corpus luteum*): *corpus luteum* (*luteal*)]

lu-te-al \lüt-ē-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving the corpus luteum

lu-tē-lin \lüt-ē-n, lü-,tē-n\ *n* [fr. its occurrence in *corpus luteum*]: an orange xanthophyll $C_{40}H_{56}O_2$ occurring in plants usu with carotenes and chlorophylls and in animal fat, egg yolk, and corpus luteum

lu-tē-lize \-l-,z\ *v* *l*-ized; -izing *vt*: to cause the production of corpora lutea in ~ *vi*: to undergo transformation into corpus luteum — **lu-tē-liza-tion** \lüt-ē-n-ə-zā-shən, lü-,tē-n-ə\ *n*
luteinizing hormone *n*: a hormone from the anterior lobe of the pituitary body that in the female stimulates esp the development of corpora lutea and in the male the development of interstitial tissue

lu-te-nist or **lu-te-niat** \lüt-ē-n-ist, lüt-n-ist\ *n* [ML *lutanista*, fr. *lutana* lute, prob. fr MF *lut*]: a lute player

lu-teo-trophic \lüt-ē-ə-trō-fik, -trā-fik\ *adj*: acting on the corpora lutea

luteotrophic hormone *n*: PROLACTIN

lu-teo-troph-in \lüt-ē-ə-trō-fān\ or **lu-teo-tro-plin** \-pān\ *n* [*luteo-trophic* + *-in*]: PROLACTIN

lu-te-ous \lüt-ē-əs\ *adj* [L *luteus* yellowish, fr. *lutum*, a plant used for dyeing yellow]: yellow tinged with green or brown

lute-at-ting \lüt-ō-strīng\ *n* [by folk etymology fr It *lustrino* glossy fabric, fr *lustrare* to luster]: a plain glossy silk formerly much used for women's dresses and ribbons

lu-te-tium also **lu-te-clum** \lüt-ē-sh(ē)-əm\ *n* [NL, fr L *Lutetia*, ancient name of Paris]: a metallic element of the rare-earth group — see ELEMENT table

Luth *abbr* Lutheran

1. Lutheran \lüt-th(ē)-rən\ *n*: a member of a Lutheran church

2. Lutheran *adj*: 1: of or relating to religious doctrines (as justification by faith alone) developed by Martin Luther or his followers 2: of or relating to the Protestant churches adhering to Lutheran doctrines, liturgy, and polity — **Lu-ther-an-ism** \-jz-əm\ *n*

lut-ing \lüt-īng\ *n*: ²LUTE

Lu-wi-an \lüt-(wē)-ən\ *n* [Luwi (an ancient people of the southern coast of Asia Minor)]: an Anatolian language of the Indo-European language family — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **Lu-wi-an** *adj*

lux \lŭks\ *n*, *pl* **lux** or **lux-es** [L, *light* — more at LIGHT]: a unit of illumination equal to the direct illumination on a surface that is everywhere one meter from a uniform point source of one candle intensity or equal to one lumen per square meter

lux-ate \lŭk-sāt\ *vi* *lux*-at-ed; **lux-at-ing** [L *luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, fr. *luxa* dislocated — more at LOCK]: to throw out of place or out of joint: DISLOCATE — **lux-a-tion** \lŭk-sā-shən\ *n*

luxē \lŭks, lŭks\ *n* [F, fr L *luxus* — more at LUXURY]: LUXURY — **luxē** *adj*

lux-ur-iance \lŭg-zhūr-ē-ən(t)s, lŭk-'shur-\ *n*: the quality or state of being luxuriant

lux-ur-i-ant \-ē-ənt\ *adj* 1: yielding abundantly: PRODUCTIVE *b*: characterized by abundant growth: LUSH 2: exuberantly rich and varied: PROLIFIC *b*: excessively elaborate: FLORID 3: characterized by luxury: LUXURIOUS *syn* see PROFUSE — **lux-ur-i-ant-ly** *adv*

lux-ur-i-ate \-ē-āt\ *vi* -at-ed; -at-ing [L *luxuriatus*, pp. of *luxuriare*, fr. *luxuria*] 1: to grow profusely: THRIVE *b*: to develop extensively 2: to indulge oneself luxuriously: REVEL

lux-ur-i-ous \lŭg-zhūr-ē-əs, lŭk-'shur-\ *adj* 1: of or relating to unrestrained gratification of the senses: VOLUPTUOUS 2: fond of luxury or self-indulgence 3: exceedingly choice and costly: of the finest and richest kind (~ wines) (*a* ~ estate) *b*: excessively ornate (*a* style marred by too ~ descriptions) — **lux-ur-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **lux-ur-i-ous-ness** *n*
syn LUXURIOUS, SUMPTUOUS, OPULENT *shared meaning element*: ostentatiously rich or magnificent

lux-ur-y \lŭks-(ē)-rē, lŭgzh-'n\ *n*, *pl* -ries [ME *luxurie*, fr MF, fr L *luxuria* rankness, luxury, excess, akin to L *luxus* luxury, excess] 1: *archaic*: LECHERY, LUST 2: sumptuous living or equipment: great ease or comfort: rich surroundings (lived in ~) 3: something desirable but costly or hard to get (*a* ~ few can afford) *b*: something adding to pleasure or comfort but not absolutely necessary — **luxury** *adj*

lv *abbr* leave

LVT *abbr* landing vehicle, tracked

LW *abbr* low water

LWM *abbr* low-water mark

LWW *abbr* League of Women Voters

1. ly \lē\ *adj* *suffix* [ME, fr OE *lic*, akin to OHG *-lih*, both fr a prehistoric Gmc noun represented by OE *lic* body — more at LIKE] 1: like in appearance, manner, or nature: having the characteristics of (queenly) (fatherly) 2: characterized by regular recurrence (in specified) units of time: every (hourly)

2. ly *adv* *suffix* [ME, fr OE *lice*, *-lice*, fr *-lic*, *adj*, *suffix*] 1: in a (specified) manner (slowly): in the manner of a (soldierly) 2: from a (specified) point of view (eschatologically) 3: with respect to (partly)

ly-am-hound \lī-əm-haund\ or **lyme-hound** \līm-haund\ *n* [obs. *lyam* (leash)] *archaic*: BLOODHOUND

ly-art \lī-ərt\ *adj* [ME, fr MF *liart*] chiefly Scot: streaked with gray: GRAY

ly-ase \lī-ās, -āz\ *n* [Gk *lyein* to loosen, release + E *-ase* — more at LOSE]: an enzyme (as a decarboxylase) that forms double bonds by removing groups from a substrate other than by hydrolysis or that adds groups to double bonds

ly-can-thrope \lī-kən-,thrōp, lī-'kan-\ *n* [NL *lycanthropus*, fr Gk *lykanthros* werewolf, fr *lykas* wolf + *anthrōpos* man — more at WOLF] 1: a person displaying lycanthropy 2: WEREWOLF

ly-can-thro-py \lī-'kan(t)-thro-pē\ *n* 1: a delusion that one has become a wolf 2: the assumption of the form and characteristics of a wolf held to be possible by witchcraft or magic — **ly-can-thro-pic** \lī-kən-'thrāp-ik\ *adj*

ly-cée \lē-sā\ *n* [F, fr MF, *lyceum*, fr L *Lyceum*]: a French public secondary school that prepares for the university

ly-cē-um \lī-'sē-əm, lī-'sē-\ *n* [L *Lyceum*, gymnasium near Athens where Aristotle taught, fr Gk *Lykeion*, fr neut of *lykeios* epithet of Apollo] 1: a hall for public lectures or discussions 2: an association providing public lectures, concerts, and entertainments 3: LYCEE

ly-chee *war* of LITCHI

lych-gate \lich-gāt\ *n* [ME *lycheyate*, fr *lich* body, corpse, (fr OE *lic*) + *gate*, *gate*] a: a roofed gate in a churchyard under which a bier rests during the initial part of the burial service

lych-nis \lik-nēs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr L, a red flower, fr Gk, akin to Gk *lychnos* lamp, L *lux* light — more at LIGHT]: any of a genus (*Lychnis*) of herbs of the pink family with terminal cymes of showy mostly red or white flowers having 5 or rarely 4 styles

Ly-clan \lish-(ē)-ən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Lycia 2: an Anatolian language of the Indo-European language family — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **Ly-clan** *adj*

ly-co-pene \lī-kə-'pēn\ *n* [ISV *lycop* (fr NL *Lycopersicon*, genus of herbs) + *-ene*]: a carotenoid pigment $C_{40}H_{56}$ that is the red coloring matter of the tomato

ly-co-pod \lī-kə-'pad\ *n* [NL *Lycopodium*]: LYCOPODIUM 1, broadly: CLUBMOSS

ly-co-po-di-um \lī-kə-'pōd-ē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Gk *lykos* wolf + *podion*, dim of *pod-* *pous* foot — more at FOOT] 1: any of a large genus (*Lycopodium*) of erect or creeping club mosses with evergreen one-nerved leaves in four to many ranks 2: a fine yellowish flammable powder composed of lycopodium spores and used in pharmacy and as a component of fireworks and flashlight powders

lydd-ite \līd-īt\ *n* [Lydd, England]: a high explosive composed chiefly of picric acid

Lyd-i-an \līd-ē-ən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Lydia 2: an Anatolian language of the Indo-European language family — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **Lyd-i-an** *adj*

lye \lē\ *n* [ME, fr OE *lēag*, akin to OHG *louga* lye, L *lavare*, *lavare* to wash, Gk *louein*] 1: a strong alkaline liquor rich in potassium carbonate leached from wood ashes and used esp in making soap and washing, broadly: a strong alkaline solution (as of sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide) 2: a solid caustic (as sodium hydroxide)

ly-gus bug \lī-gŭs-\ *n* [NL *Lygus*, genus name]: any of various small sucking bugs (genus *Lygus*) including some vectors of virus diseases of plants

lying \lī-īng\ *adj* [ppr of *lie*] 1: marked by or given to falsehood (*a* ~ account of the accident) (~ children) 2: likely or calculated to mislead (~ advertisements) *syn* see DISHONEST

ly-ing-in \lī-īng-'īn\ *n*, *pl* **ly-ings-in** or **ly-ing-ins**: the state attending and consequent to childbirth: CONFINEMENT

lymph \līm(p)-\ *n* [L *lymphā*, water goddess, water, fr Gk *nymphē* nymph — more at NUPTIAL] 1: *archaic*: a spring or stream of water; also: WATER 2: *archaic*: the sap of plants 3 [NL *lymphā*, fr L, water]: a pale coagulable fluid that bathes the tissues, passes into lymphatic channels and ducts, and is discharged into the blood by way of the thoracic duct and that consists of a liquid portion resembling blood plasma and containing white blood cells but normally no red blood cells

lymph- or **lympho-** comb form [NL *lymphā*]: lymph: lymphatic tissue (*lymphogranuloma*)

lymph-ad-e-ni-tis \līm-fad-'n-īt-əs\ *n* [NL, fr *lymphaden* lymph gland, fr *lymph-* + Gk *adēn* gland — more at ADEN]: inflammation of lymph glands

lym-phat-ic \līm-fat-ik\ *adj* 1: *a*: of, relating to, or produced by lymph, lymphoid tissue, or lymphocytes *b*: conveying lymph 2: lacking physical or mental energy: SLUGGISH — **lym-phat-ic-ally** \-ī-k(ē)-lē\ *adv*

2. lymphatic *n*: a vessel that contains or conveys lymph

lymph cell *n*: a cell in lymph, *specif*: LYMPHOCYTE

lymph follicle *n*: LYMPH NODE, LYMPH NODULE

lymph gland *n*: LYMPH NODE

lymph node *n*: one of the rounded masses of lymphoid tissue surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue that occur in association with the lymphatic vessels and that consist of a reticulum of connective tissue fibers in the meshes of which are contained numerous small round cells each having a large round deeply staining nucleus and when carried off by the flow of lymph through the node become a lymphocyte

lymph node *n*: a small simple lymph node

lym-pho-blast \līm(p)-fə-'blast\ *n* [ISV]: a cell giving rise to lymphocytes — **lym-pho-blas-tic** \līm(p)-fə-'blas-tik\ *adj*

lym-pho-cyte \līm(p)-fə-'sit\ *n* [ISV]: a colorless weakly motile cell produced in lymphoid tissue that is the typical cellular element of lymph and constitutes 20 to 30 percent of the leukocytes of normal human blood — **lym-pho-cytic** \līm(p)-fə-'sit-ik\ *adj*

lymphocytic chori-men-ingi-tis \līm-en-ən-'jit-əs\ *n* [NL *choriomeningitis* cerebral meningitis, fr *chorio-* of a membrane resembling the chorion] an acute virus disease that is characterized by fever, nausea and vomiting, headache, stiff neck, and slow pulse, is marked by the presence of numerous lymphocytes in the cerebrospinal fluid, and is transmitted esp by rodents and bloodsucking insects

lym-pho-cy-to-sis \līm(p)-fə-'sit-'tō-sis, -fə-'sā-\ *n* [NL, fr ISV *lymphocyte*]: an increase in the number of lymphocytes in the blood *usu*, associated with chronic infections or inflammations — **lym-pho-cy-to-tic** \-tāt-ik\ *adj*

lym-pho-gran-u-lo-ma \līm(p)-fə-'grān-yə-'lō-mə\ *n*, *pl* -mas or -ma-tā-\ *mat-ə-* [NL] 1: a nodular swelling of a lymph node 2: a contagious venereal virus disease marked by swelling and ulceration of lymphatic tissues in the iliac and inguinal regions — **lym-pho-gran-u-lo-ma-tous** \-lō-mət-'s\ *adj*

lymphogranuloma \līm-gŭ-'grān-'ulə-\ *n*, *pl* -nāl-\ *n* [NL, inguinal lymphogranuloma] LYMPHOGRANULOMA 2

lym-pho-gran-u-lo-ma-to-sis \-lō-mə-'tō-sis\ *n*, *pl* -tō-sēz\ *-sēz* [NL *lymphogranulomat*, *lymphogranuloma* + *-osis*]: the develop-

- lung** \ˈlʌŋ\ *n* [ME *lung*, fr. OE *lungen*; akin to OHG *lungun* *lung*, *liti* light in weight — more from LIGHT] 1 *a*: one of the usu. paired compound saccular thoracic organs that constitute the basic respiratory organ of air-breathing vertebrates *b*: any of various respiratory organs of invertebrates 2 *a*: a device enabling individuals abandoning a submarine to rise to the surface *b*: a mechanical device for regularly introducing fresh air into and withdrawing stale air from the lung: *RESPIRATOR*
- lung-gan** \ˈlʌŋ-ɡən, ˈlʌŋ-ˌɡən\ *var* of LUNGAN
- lunged** \ˈlʌŋd\ *vb* *lunged*; *lung-ing* [by shortening & alter fr. *obal*, *allonge* (to make a thrust with a sword)] *vt*: to thrust or push with a lung 2 *vi*: to make a thrust or a forceful forward movement
- lung** *n*: 1: a sudden thrust or pass (as with a sword or foil) 2: the act of plunging forward
- lunged** \ˈlʌŋd\ *adj*: 1: having lungs: *PULMONATE* 2: having a lung or lungs of a specified kind or number — used in combination (*one-lunged*)
- lung-er** \ˈlʌŋ-ər\ *n*: one that lunges
- lung-er** \ˈlʌŋ-ər\ *n*: one suffering from a chronic disease of the lungs, esp.: one that is tubercular
- lung-fish** \ˈlʌŋ-ˈfɪʃ\ *n*: any of various fishes (order Dipneusti or Cladistia) that breathe by a modified air bladder as well as gills
- lung-worm** \ˈlʌŋ-ˈwɜrm\ *n*: any of various nematodes that infest the lungs and air passages of mammals
- lung-wort** \ˈlʌŋ-ˈwɜrt, -ˈwɜ(ə)r\ *n*: any of several plants (as a mullein) formerly used in the treatment of respiratory disorders, esp.: a European herb (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) of the boraginaceae family with hispid leaves and bluish flowers
- lu-ni-sol-er** \ˈlu-ni-ˈsɒ-lər\ also -ˈjər\ *adj* [L *luna* moon + E *-i-* + *-sol-er*]: relating or attributed to the moon and the sun
- lu-ni-tidal** \ˈlu-ni-ˈtɪ-dəl\ *adj* [L *luna* + E *-i-* + *-tidal*]: relating to or being tidal movements dependent on the moon
- lunk-er** \ˈlʌŋ-kər\ *n* [origin unknown]: something large of its kind — used esp. of a fish
- lunk-head** \ˈlʌŋk-ˈhed\ *n* [prob. alter of *lump* + *head*]: a dull-witted person: *DOLT* — **lunk-head-ed** \ˈhed-əd\ *adj*
- lunt** \ˈlʌnt\ *n* [D *loni*] 1 chiefly Scot: SLOW MATCH 2 chiefly Scot: SMOKE
- lu-nule** \ˈlu-(n)jʌl(a)\ *n* [NL *lunula*, fr. L, crescent-shaped ornament, fr. dim. of *luna* moon]: a crescent-shaped body part or marking (as the whitish mark at the base of a fingernail)
- lu-ny** \ˈlu-ni\ *var* of LOONY
- lu-pa-nar** \ˈlu-pə-nər, -ˈpən-ər\ *n* [L, fr. *lupa* prostitute, lit., she-wolf, fem. of *lupus*]: BROTHEL
- Lu-per-ca-lla** \ˈlu-pər-ˈkæ-lə-ˈsə, -ˈkæl-ˈsə\ *n* [L, pl., fr. *Lupercus*, god of flocks]: an ancient Roman festival celebrated February 15 to ensure fertility for the people, fields, and flocks — **Lu-per-ca-llan** \ˈkæ-lə-ˈsən, -ˈkæl-ˈsən\ *adj*
- lu-pine** \ˈlu-pi-nə\ *n* [ME, fr. L *lupinus*, *lupinum*, fr. *lupinus*, *adj*]: any of a genus (*Lupinus*) of leguminous herbs some of which are poisonous and others cultivated for green manure, fodder, or their edible seeds, also: an edible lupine seed (as of the European *L. albus*)
- lu-pine** \ˈlu-pi-nə\ *adj* [L *lupinus*, fr. *lupus* wolf — more at WOLF]: WOLFISH
- lu-pu-lin** \ˈlu-py-ˈlən\ *n* [NL *lupulus* (specific epithet of the hop plant *Humulus lupulus*), fr. dim. of *Lupulus* wolf, hop]: a fine yellow resinous powder on the strobiles of hops having the characteristic hop flavor and odor
- lu-pus** \ˈlu-pəs\ *n* [ML, fr. L, wolf]: any of several diseases characterized by skin lesions, esp.: *LUPUS VULGARIS*
- lupus ery-thema-tosus** \ˈer-ə-ˈθi-mə-ˈtō-səs\ *n* [NL, lit., erythematous lupus]: a slowly progressive systemic disease that is marked by degenerative changes of collagenous tissues with erythematous skin lesions, arthritic changes, lesions of internal organs, and wasting and by fever, leukimia, and endocarditis
- lupus vul-gar-is** \ˈvul-ˈgar-əs, -ˈger-əs\ *n* [NL, lit., common lupus]: a tuberculous disease of the skin marked by formation of soft brownish nodules with ulceration and scarring
- lurch** \ˈlɜrʃ\ *vb* [ME *lurchen*, prob. alter. of *lurken* to lurk] *vi*, *dial* chiefly Eng: to loiter about a place furtively: *PROWL* ~ *vi* 1 *obs*: STEAL 2 *archaic*: CHEAT
- lurch** *n* [MF *lourche*, *adj*, defeated by a lurch, deceived]: a decisive defeat in which an opponent wins a game by more than double the defeated player's score esp. in cribbage — *In the lurch*: in a vulnerable and unsupported position
- lurch** *vi*: 1: to defeat by a lurch (as in cribbage) 2 *archaic*: to leave in the lurch
- lurch** *n* [origin unknown]: 1: a sudden roll of a ship to one side 2: an act or instance of swaying or tipping; esp.: a staggering gait
- lurch** *vi*: to roll or tip abruptly: *FITCH*, also: *STAGGERS*
- lurch-er** \ˈlɜr-ʃər\ *n* [*lurch*]: 1 *archaic*: a petty thief: *PILFERER* 2: SPY, LURKER 3 *Brit*: a mongrel dog; esp.: one used by poachers
- lur-dane** \ˈlɜrd-ən\ *n* [ME *lurdan*, fr. MF *lourdin* dullard, fr. *lourd* dull, stupid, fr. L *lurdus* lurch] *archaic*: a lazy stupid person — *lurdane* *adj*
- lure** \ˈlʊr\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *loire*, of Gmc origin, akin to MHG *luoder* bait, akin to OE *lathian* to invite, OHG *lādōn*] 1: a bunch of feathers attached to a long cord and used by a falconer to recall a hawk 2 *a*: an inducement to pleasure or gain: *ENTICEMENT* *b*: APPEAL, ATTRACTION 3: a decoy for attracting animals to capture: *a*: artificial bait used for catching fish *b*: an often luminous structure on the head of pediculate fishes that is used to attract prey
- lure** *vi* *lured*, *lur-ing*: 1: to recall (a hawk) by means of a lure 2: to draw with a hint of pleasure or gain: attract actively and strongly (*lured* from his work by the bright spring day) — *lur-er* *n* *syn* LURE, ENTICE, INVEIGLE, DECOY, TEMPT, SEDUCE *shared meaning element*: to draw from a usual, desirable, or proper course or situation into one felt as unusual, undesirable, or wrong *ant* revolt, repel
- lu-rid** \ˈlu-rɪd\ *adj* [L *lurdus* pale yellow, sallow] 1 *a*: wan and ghastly pale in appearance *b*: of any of several light or medium

- grayish colors ranging in hue from yellow to orange 2: shining with the red glow of fire seen through smoke or cloud 3 *a*: causing horror or revulsion: *GRUESOME* *b*: highly colored: *SENSATIONAL* — **lu-rid-ly** *adv* — **lu-rid-ness** *n*
- lurk** \ˈlɜrk\ *vi* [ME *lurken*, akin to MHG *lüren* to lie in wait — more at LOWER] 1 *a*: to lie in wait in a place of concealment esp. for an evil purpose *b*: to move furtively or inconspicuously: *SNEAK* *c*: to persist in staying 2 *a*: to be concealed but capable of being discovered; *specif*: to constitute a latent threat *b*: to lie hidden — **lurk-er** *n*
- syn* LURK, SKULK, SLINK, SNEAK *shared meaning element*: to behave furtively
- luscious** \ˈluʃ-əs\ *adj* [ME *lucius*, perh. alter of *lucius*, short for *delicious*] 1 *a*: having a delicious taste or smell: *SWEET* *b* *archaic*: excessively sweet: *CLOYING* 2: having sensual appeal: *SEDUCTIVE* 3: richly luxurious or appealing to the senses; also: excessively ornate — **lusciously** *adv* — **luscious-ness** *n*
- lush** \ˈluʃ\ *adj* [ME *lusch* soft, tender] 1 *a*: producing luxuriant foliage (~ grass) *b*: lavishly productive: as (1) FERTILE (2) THRIVING (3) characterized by abundance: PLENTIFUL (4) PROSPEROUS, PROFITABLE 2 *a*: SAVORY, DELICIOUS *b*: SENSUOUS, VOLUPTUOUS *c*: OPULENT, SUMPTUOUS *syn* see PROFUSE — **lush-ly** *adv* — **lush-ness** *n*
- lush** *n* [origin unknown] 1 *slang*: intoxicating liquor: *DRINK* 2: an habitual heavy drinker: *DRUNKARD*
- lush** *vb*, *slang*: *DRINK*
- Luso-** *comb. form* [Pg, fr. *lusitano* Portuguese, fr. L *lusitanus* of Lusitania (ancient region corresponding approximately to modern Portugal)] 1 *adj* (ˈlu-ˈzə) Portuguese and *Luso-Brazilian* 2: of Portugal
- lust** \ˈlʌst\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *lust* pleasure, L *lascivus* wanton] 1 *obs*: *a*: PLEASURE, DELIGHT *b*: personal inclination: *WISH* 2: usu. intense sexual desire: *LASCIVIOUSNESS* 3 *a*: an intense longing: *CRAVING* *b*: ENTHUSIASM, EAGERNESS
- lust** *vi*: to have an intense desire or need: *CRAVE*, *specif*: to have a sexual urge
- luster** or **lustre** \ˈlʌs-tər\ *n* [ME *lustre*, fr. L *lustrum*]: a period of five years: *LUTRUM* 2
- luster** or **lustre** *n* [MF *lustre*, fr. Olt *lustro*, fr. *lustrare* to brighten, fr. L, akin to L *lucere* to shine — more at LIGHT] 1: a glow of reflected light: *SHEEN*, *specif*: the appearance of the surface of a mineral as to its reflecting qualities 2 *a*: a glow of light from within: *LUMINOSITY* *b*: an inner beauty: *RADIANCE* 3: *BRILLIANCE*, *DISTINCTION* 4 *a*: a glass pendant used esp. to ornament a candlestick or chandelier *b*: a decorative object (as a chandelier) hung with glass pendants 5 *chiefly Brit*: a fabric with cotton warp and a filling of wool, mohair, or alpaca 6: *LUSTERWARE* — **luster-less** \-tər-ləs\ *adj*
- luster** or **lustre** *vb* *lustered* or *lustrad*; *luster-ing* or *lustr-ing* \-(ə-)ŋ\ *vi*: to have luster: *GLEAM* ~ *vi* 1: to give luster or distinction 2: to coat or treat with a substance that imparts luster
- luster-ware** \ˈlʌs-tər-wə(r), -ˈwɛ(r)\ *n*: pottery decorated by applying to the glaze metallic compounds which become iridescent metallic films in the process of firing
- lust-ful** \ˈlʌst-ˈfʊl\ *adj*: excited by lust: *LECHEROUS* — **lust-fully** \-fʊ-lɪ\ *adv* — **lust-ful-ness** *n*
- lust-hood** \ˈlʌst-ˈhʊd\ *n*: 1: vigor of body or spirit: *ROBUSTNESS* 2: sexual inclination or capacity
- lustral** \ˈlʌs-trəl\ *adj* [L *lustralis*, fr. *lustrum*]: PURIFICATORY
- lustrate** \ˈlʌs-trət\ *vi* *lustrat-ed*; *lustrat-ing* [L *lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare* to brighten, purify]: to purify ceremonially — **lustrat-ion** \-trə-ˈshən\ *n*
- lustring** \ˈlʌs-trɪŋ\ *n* [modif. of *lustrum*]: *LUTESTRING*
- lustring** \-(ə-)ŋ\ *n* [*lustring*, gerund of *luster*]: a finishing process (as calendaring) for giving a gloss to yarns and cloth
- lus-trous** \ˈlʌs-trəs\ *adj*: 1: reflecting light evenly and efficiently without glitter or sparkle (as ~ satin) (the ~ glow of an opal) 2: radiant in character or reputation: *ILLUSTRIOUS* *syn* see BRIGHT — **lus-trously** *adv* — **lus-trous-ness** *n*
- lustrum** \ˈlʌs-trəm\ *n*, pl *lustrums* or *lustra* \-trə\ [L, akin to L *lustrare* to brighten, purify] 1 *a*: a purification of the whole Roman people made in ancient times after the census every five years *b*: the Roman census 2: a period of five years: *QUINQUENNium*
- lusty** \ˈlʌs-ti\ *adj* *lust-ier*, *-est* 1 *archaic*: MERRY, JOYOUS 2: *LUSTFUL* (~ passion) 3 *a*: full of vitality: *ROBUST* *b*: full of strength: *POWERFUL* — **lust-ily** \-tɪ-lɪ\ *adv* — **lust-iness** \-tɪ-nəs\ *n*
- lu-sus na-tu-rae** \ˈlu-səs-nə-ˈt(y)ʊ(r)-r(ə)\, -ˈtu(r)-r(ə)\ *n* [NL, lit., play of nature]: a sport or freak of nature
- lute** \ˈlu:t\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *lut*, fr. OProv *lout*, fr. Ar *al-ʿūd*, lit., the wood]: a stringed instrument with a large pear-shaped body, a neck with a fretted fingerboard, and a head with pegs for tuning
- lute** *n* [ME, fr. L *lutum* mud — more at POLLUTE]: a substance (as cement or clay) for packing a joint or coating a porous surface to make it impervious to gas or liquid
- lute** *vi* *luted*, *lut-ing*: to seal or cover with lute



lute

o about * kitten ar further a back ā bake . a cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip 1 life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this
 ū foot u foot y yet y few yu furious zh vision



m /em/ *n.* pl *m's* or *ms* /emz/ often cap. often attrib 1 *a*: the 13th letter of the English alphabet 2 *a*: a graphic representation of this letter 3 *a*: a speech counterpart of orthographic *m* 4 *a*: one thousand — see NUMBER table 5 *a*: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *m* 6 *a*: one designated *m* esp. as the 13th in order or class 7 *a*: something shaped like the letter *M* 8 *a*: EM 2 *b*: PICA
m *abbr.* often cap 1 mach 2 male 3 manual 4 March 5 martyr 6 masculine 7 mass 8 May 9 mega- 10 [L *mille*] thousand
 noon 11 meter 12 middle 13 mile 14 [L *mille*] thousand 15 milli- 16 million 17 molal, molality 18 molar; molarity 19 mole 20 month 21 moon 22 morning 23 muscle

m /em/, *em* *abbr.* meta-

m /m/ *vb.* AM (I'm going)

ma /mā, mō/ *n* [short for *mama*]: MOTHER

ma *abbr.* millennium

MA *abbr.* 1 Massachusetts 2 [ML *magister artium*] master of arts 3 mental age 4 Middle Ages

MAA *abbr.* master of applied arts

ma'am /mām, after 'yes' often am/ *n*: MADAM

MA and **A** *abbr.* master of aeronautics and astronautics

MAArch *abbr.* master of arts in architecture

Mab /mab/ *n*: a queen of fables in English literature

MABE *abbr.* master of agricultural business and economics

mac /mak/ *n*, Brit: MACKINTOSH

Mac /mak/ *n* (*Mac*, *Mc*-, common patronymic prefix in Scotch and Irish surnames): FELLOW — used informally to address a man whose name is not known

Mac or **MacC** *abbr.* Macabees

MAC *abbr.* master of accounting

MAC *abbr.* 1 master of arts in communications 2 military airlift command

ma-ca-bré /mā-kāb-rē/, -kāb-ər, -kābr-/ *adj* [F, fr. (*danse*) *macabre* dance of death, fr. MF (*dance* de) *Macabré*] 1: having death as a subject: comprising or including a personalized representation of death 2: dwelling on the gruesome 3: tending to produce horror in a beholder

mac-ad-am /mā-kad-am/ *n* [John L. McAdam †1836 Brit engineer]: macadamized roadway or pavement esp. with a bituminous binder

ma-co-da-mia nut /mak-dā-'dā-mē-ə-/ *n* [NL *Macadamia*, genus of evergreens, fr. John Macadam †1865 Australian chemist]: a hard-shelled nut somewhat resembling a filbert and produced by an Australian evergreen tree (*Macadamia ternstroemia*) of the protea family that is cultivated extensively in Hawaii

mac-ad-am-ize /mā-kad-am-'iz-/ *vi* -ized; -izing: to construct or finish (a road) by compacting into a solid mass a layer of small broken stone on a convex well-drained roadbed and using a binder (as cement or asphalt) for the mass

ma-caque /mā-'kak, -'kak/ *n* [F, fr. Pg *macaco*]: any of numerous short-tailed Old World monkeys (*Macaca* and related genera) chiefly of southern Asia and the East Indies, esp.: RHESUS MONKEY

mac-a-ro-ni /mak-'rō-nē/ *n* [It *maccheroni*, pl. of *maccherone*, fr. It dial *maccherone* dumpling, *macaroni*] 1: a paste composed chiefly of semolina dried in the form of slender tubes for use as food 2 pl *macaronis* or *macaronies* *a*: a member of a class of traveled young Englishmen of the late 18th and early 19th centuries who affected foreign ways *b*: an affected young man: FOP

mac-a-ro-nic /-'rān-ik/ *adj* [NL *macaronicus*, fr. It dial *maccherone* *macaroni*] 1: characterized by a mixture of vernacular words with Latin words or with non-Latin words having Latin endings 2: characterized by a mixture of two languages — *macaronic n* — *mac-a-ro-ni-cal-ly* /-'rō-nē-'kē-/ *adv*

mac-a-roon /mak-'rō-nē/ *n* [F *macaron*, fr. It dial *maccherone*]: a small cookie composed chiefly of egg whites, sugar, and ground almonds or coconut

ma-caw /mā-'kō/ *n* [Pg *macau*]: any of numerous parrots (esp. genus *Ara*) of South and Central America including some of the largest and showiest of parrots

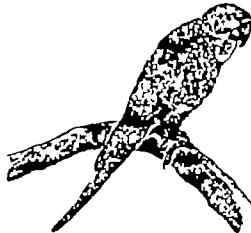
Mac-beth /mak-'beth, mak-/ *n*: a Scottish general who is the protagonist of Shakespeare's tragedy *Macbeth*

Mac-ca-boes /mak-'(b)ēz/ *n* pl [Gk *Makkabaios*, fr. pl of *Makkabaios*, surname of Judas Maccabaeus 2d cent. B.C. Jewish patriot] 1: a priestly family leading a Jewish revolt begun in 168 B.C. against Hellenism and Syrian rule and reigning over Palestine from 142 B.C. to 63 B.C. 2 *sing in constr*: either of two narrative and historical books included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and in the Protestant Apocrypha — see BIBLE table — **Mac-ca-be-an** /mak-'bē-ən/ *adj*

mac-ca-boy /mak-'bōi/ *n* [F *macouba*, fr. *Macouba*, district in Martinique]: a snuff from Martinique

Mc-Carthy-ism /mā-'kar-thē-'iz-əm also -'kär-ē-/ *n* [Joseph R. McCarthy]: a mid-twentieth-century political attitude characterized chiefly by opposition to elements held to be subversive and by the use of tactics involving personal attacks on individuals by means of widely publicized indiscriminate allegations esp. on the basis of unsubstantiated charges — **Mc-Carthy-ite** /-'jī-/ *n*

Mc-Coy /mā-'kōi/ *n* [alter of *MacKay* (in the phrase *the real Mackay*) the true chief of the Mackay clan, a position often disputed]: something that is neither imitation nor substitute — often used in the phrase *the real McCoy*



macaw

ma-ce /'mäs/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *matilla*, akin to OHG *medela* plow, L *mateola* mallet] 1 *a*: a heavy often spiked staff or club used esp. in the Middle Ages for breaking armor *b*: a club used as a weapon 2 *a*: an ornamental staff borne as a symbol of authority before a public official or a legislative body *b*: one who carries a mace

ma-ce *n* [ME, fr. MF *macis*, fr. L *macis*, an East Indian spice, fr. Gk *makis*]: an aromatic spice consisting of the dried external fibrous covering of a nutmeg

ma-ce *vi* *maced*; *ma-cing*: to attack with the liquid Mace

Mace /'mäs/ *trademark* — used for a temporarily disabling liquid that when sprayed in the face of a person (as a rioter) causes tears, dizziness, immobilization, and sometimes nausea

ma-co-do-ine /mas-'dō-wān/ *n* [F, fr. *Macédoine* Macedonia, perh. fr. the mixture of races in Macedonia] 1: a mixture of fruits or vegetables served as a salad or cocktail or in a jellied dessert or used in a sauce or as a garnish 2: a confused mixture? MEDLEY

Mac-e-do-ni-en /mas-'dō-ni-ən, -nē-ən/ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Macedonia 2: the Slavic language of modern Macedonia 3: the language of ancient Macedonia of uncertain affinity but generally assumed to be Indo-European

ma-c-e-ate /mas-'e-āt/ *vb* -ated; -ating [L *maceratus* pp of *macerare* to soften, steep] *vi* 1: to cause to waste away by or as if by excessive fasting 2: to cause to become soft or separated into constituent elements by or as if by steeping in fluid — *vi*: to soften and wear away esp. as a result of being wetted or steeped — *ma-c-e-ation* /mas-'e-ā-shən/ *n* — **ma-c-e-a-tor** /mas-'e-āt-ər/ *n*

mach *abbr.* machine; machining, machinist
Mach /'mak/ *n*: a usu. high speed expressed by a Mach number (an airplane flying at ~ 2)

Mach-a-bees /mak-'(b)ēz/ *n* pl *but sing in constr* [LL *Machabaei*, modif. of Gk *Makkabaios*]: MACCABEES

ma-chete /mā-'shē-ē, -'shet-, -'shet-/ *n* [Sp]: a large heavy knife used for cutting sugarcane and underbrush and as a weapon

Ma-chi-a-vell-i-an /mak-'ē-ə-'vel-ē-ən, -'vel-yan/ *adj* 1: of or relating to Machiavelli or Machiavellianism 2: suggesting the principles of conduct laid down by Machiavelli, specif.: characterized by cunning, duplicity, or bad faith — *Machiavellian n*

Ma-chi-a-vell-i-an-ism /-'iz-əm/ *n*: the political theory of Machiavelli, esp.: the view that politics is amoral and that any means however unscrupulous can justifiably be used in achieving political power

ma-chi-o-late /mā-'chik-'lāt/ *vi* -lated; -lating [ML *machicolatus*, pp of *machicolare*, fr. OF *machicoller*, fr. *machicoletis* machicolation, fr. *macher* to crush + *col* neck, fr. L *collum* — more at COLLAR]: to furnish with machicolations

ma-chi-o-la-tion /mā-'chik-'lā-shən/ *n* 1 *a*: an opening between the corbels of a projecting parapet or in the floor of a gallery or roof of a portal for discharging missiles upon assailants below — see BATTLEMENT illustration *b*: a gallery or parapet containing such openings 2: construction imitating medieval machicolation

mach-i-nate /mak-'nāt, 'mash-'nāt/ *vb* -nated, -nating [L *machinatus*, pp of *machinari*, fr. *machina* machine, contrivance] *vi*: to plan or plot esp. to do harm — *vi*: to scheme or contrive to bring about: PLOT — **mach-i-na-tor** /-'nāt-ər/ *n*

mach-i-na-tion /mak-'nā-shən, 'mash-'nā-/ *n* 1: an act of machining 2: a scheming or crafty action or artful design intended to accomplish some usu. evil end

ma-chi-ne /mā-'shēn/ *n*, often *stmb* [MF, fr. L *machina*, fr. Gk *mechanē* (Dor dial *machana*), fr. *mēchos* means, expedient — more at MAY] 1 *a*: an archaic: a constructed thing whether material or immaterial *b*: CONVEYANCE, VEHICLE, specif.: AUTOMOBILE *c*: archaic: a military engine *d*: any of various apparatus formerly used to produce stage effects *e* (1): an assemblage of parts that transmit forces, motion, and energy one to another in a predetermined manner (2): an instrument (as a lever) designed to transmit or modify the application of power, force, or motion *f*: a mechanically, electrically, or electronically operated device for performing a task (a calculating ~) (a card-sorting ~) *g*: a coin-operated device (a cigarette ~) *h*: MACHINERY — used with the *in* or *pl* (man must not become the servant of the ~) *2 a*: a living organism or one of its functional systems *b*: a person or organization that acts like a machine *c* (1): a combination of persons acting together for a common end along with the agencies they use (2): a highly organized political group under the leadership of a boss or small clique *3*: a literary device or contrivance introduced for dramatic effect

ma-chi-ne *vi* *ma-chined*, *ma-chin-ing*: to process by machine, specif.: to reduce or finish as by turning, shaping, planing, or milling by machine-operated tools — **ma-chi-nabil-ity** /-'shē-nə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **ma-chi-n-able** also **ma-chine-able** /-'shē-nə-'bəl/ *adj*

machine gun *n*: an automatic gun using small-arms ammunition for rapid continuous firing — **ma-chi-ne-gun** *vb* — **ma-chi-ne gun-ner** *n*

machine language *n* 1: information recorded in a form usable by a machine (as a computer) 2: numbers or instructions expressed in a form directly usable by a computer

ma-chi-ne-like /mā-'shēn-'līk/ *adj*: resembling a machine esp. in regularity of action or stereotyped uniformity of product

ma-chi-ne-read-able *adj*: directly usable by a computer (~ text)

ma-chi-ne-ry /mā-'shēn-'(ə-)rē/ *n*, pl *-eries* 1 *a*: machines in general or as a functioning unit as (1): apparatus for producing stage effects (2): literary devices used esp. for dramatic effect *b*: the working parts of a machine 2: the means by which something is kept in action or a desired result is obtained

machine shop *n*: a workshop in which work is machined to size and assembled

machine tool *n*: a usu. power-driven machine designed for shaping solid work

ma-chi-nist /mā-'shē-nēst/ *n* 1 *a*: a worker who fabricates, assembles, or repairs machinery *b*: a craftsman skilled in the use of machine tools *c*: one who operates a machine 2 *archaic*: a person in charge of the mechanical aspects of a theatrical produc-

mad-den \ˈmæd-n̩\ *vb* **mad-dened**; **mad-den-ing** \ˈmæd-nɪŋ, -nɪŋ\ *vi*: to become or act as if mad ~ *vt* 1: to drive mad: CRAZE 2: to make intensely angry: ENRAGE
mad-den-ing-ly *adv* 1: tending to craze 2 *a*: tending to infuriate *b*: tending to vex: IRRITATING — **mad-den-ing-ly** \ˈmæd-nɪŋ-lē, -nɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

mad-der \ˈmæd-ər\ *n* [ME, fr OE *mædere*; akin to OHG *matara* madder] 1: a Eurasian herb (*Rubia tinctorum*) of the family Rubiaceae, the madder family) with verticillate leaves and small yellowish panicle flowers succeeded by berries, broadly: any of several related herbs (genus *Rubia*) 2 *a*: the root of the Eurasian madder used formerly in dyeing, also: an alizarin dye prepared from it *b*: a moderate to strong red

mad-dish \ˈmæd-ɪʃ\ *adj*: somewhat mad
made \ˈmæd\ *adj* [ME, fr pp of *maken* to make] 1 *a*: artificially produced *b*: FICTITIOUS, INVENTED (*a* ~ excuse) *c*: put together of various ingredients (*a* ~ dish) 2: assured of success (*a* ~ man)

Ma-dei-ra \mə-ˈdɪr-ə, -ˈdər-\ *n* [Pg, fr *Madeira* islands]: an amber-colored dessert wine of Madeira, also: a similar wine made elsewhere

ma-de-moi-selle \ˈmæd-(ə)m(w)-ˈzɛl, məm-ˈzɛl\ *n*, *pl* **ma-de-moi-selles** \-ˈzɛlz/ or **ma-de-moi-selles** \ˈmæd-(ə)m(w)-ˈzɛl\ [F, fr OF *ma damoisele*, lit, my (young) lady] 1: an unmarried French girl or woman — used as a title equivalent to *Mrs* for an unmarried woman not of English-speaking nationality 2: a French governess 3: SILVER PERCHA

made-up \ˈmæ-ˈdʊp\ *adj* 1: marked by the use of makeup 2: fancifully conceived or falsely devised 3: fully manufactured
mad-house \ˈmæd-ˈhaʊs\ *n* 1: a place where insane persons are detained and treated 2: a place of bewildering uproar or confusion

Mad-ison Avenue \ˈmæd-ə-ˈsɒn-\ *n* [Madison Avenue, New York City, center of the American advertising business]: the American advertising industry

mad-ly \ˈmæd-lē\ *adv*: in a mad manner or to a degree suggestive of madness

mad-man \ˈmæd-mæn, -mən\ *n*: a man who is or acts as if insane: LUNATIC

mad-ness \ˈmæd-nəs\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being mad as *a*: INSANITY *b*: extreme folly *c*: RAGE *d*: ECSTASY, ENTHUSIASM 2: any of several ailments of animals marked by frenzied behavior; specif: RABIES

Ma-don-na \mə-ˈdʌn-ə\ *n* [It, fr Olt *ma donna*, lit, my lady] 1 *archaic*: LADY — used as a form of respectful address 2 *obs*: an Italian lady 3: VIRGIN MARY

Madonna lily *n*: a white lily (*Lilium candidum*) with bell-shaped to broad funnel-shaped flowers formerly extensively forced for spring blooming

ma-dras \ˈmæd-rəs, mə-ˈdras, -ˈdras\ *n* [Madras, India] 1 *a*: a fine plain-woven shirting and dress fabric usu of cotton with varied designs (as plaid) in bright colors and in white *b*: a light open usu cotton fabric with a heavy design used for curtains 2: a large silk or cotton kerchief usu of bright colors that is often worn as a turban

mad-re-pore \ˈmæd-rə-pō(r)-, -pō(r)-\ *n* [F *madrepore*, fr It *madrepore*, fr *madre* mother (fr *L mater*) + *poro* pore (fr *L porus*) — more at MOTHER]: any of various stony reef-building corals (order Madroporaria) of tropical seas that assume a variety of branching, encrusting, or massive forms — **mad-re-por-ri-an** \ˈmæd-rə-pōr-ē-ən, -pōr-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n* — **mad-re-por-ic** \-pōr-ik-, -pōr-ē-ik\ *adj*
mad-re-por-ite \ˈmæd-rə-pōr-ē-ik-, -pōr-ē-ik\ *n* [ISV *madrepore* + *-ite* (segment); fr the resemblances of the perforations to those of a madrepore]: a perforated or porous body that is situated at the distal end of the stone canal in echinoderms

mad-ri-gal \ˈmæd-rɪ-gəl\ *n* [It *madrigale*, fr ML *matricale*, fr neut of (assumed) *matricalis* simple, fr LL of the womb, fr *L matric*, matrix womb] 1: a medieval short lyrical poem in a strict poetic form 2 *a*: a complex polyphonic unaccompanied vocal piece on a secular text developed esp in the 16th and 17th centuries *b*: PART SONG, *esp*: GLEE — **mad-ri-gal-ian** \ˈmæd-rɪ-gəl-ē-ən, -gəl-ē-ən\ *adj* — **mad-ri-gal-ist** \ˈmæd-rɪ-gəl-ɪst\ *n*

ma-dri-lène \ˈmæd-rɪ-ˈlɛn, -ˈlæn\ *n* [F (consommé) *madrilène*, lit, Madrid consommé]: a consommé flavored with tomato

ma-dro-na or **ma-dro-ne** or **ma-dro-no** \mə-ˈdrō-nə\ *n* [Sp *madroño*]: an evergreen tree or shrub (*Arbutus menziesii*) of the heath family of the Pacific coast of No America with smooth bark, thick shining leaves, and edible red berries

ma-du-ro \mə-ˈdu(r)-jō\ *n*, *pl* *-ros* [Sp, fr *maduro* ripe, fr *L maturus* — more at MATURE]: a dark-colored relatively strong cigar

mad-woman \ˈmæd-wʊm-ən\ *n*: a woman who is or acts as if insane

mad-wort \ˈwɔrt-, -wō(r)-\ *n* 1: ALYSSUM 1 2: a low hairy annual herb (*Asperugo procumbens*) of the borage family with blue flowers and a root used as a substitute for madder

MAE *abbr* 1 master of aeronautical engineering 2 master of aerospace engineering 3 master of art education 4 master of arts in education

Ma-e-cenas \mə-ˈzɛ-nəs\ *n* [L, fr Gaius Maecenas 78 B.C. Roman statesman & patron of literature]: a generous patron esp. of literature or art

MA *abbr* master of arts in education
mael-strom \ˈmæl(ə)-strɒm, -ˈstrɑm\ *n* [D (now *maalstrom*), fr *malen* to grind + *strom* stream, akin to OHG *malan* to grind and to OHG *strom* stream — more at MEAL-STREAM] 1: a powerful often violent whirlpool sucking in objects within a given radius 2: something resembling a maelstrom in turbulence: TURMOIL

mae-nad \ˈmæ-nad\ *n* [L *maenad*, *maenas*, fr Gk *mainad*, *mainas*, fr *mainesthai* to be mad; akin to Gk *menos* spirit — more at MIND] 1: a woman participant in orgiastic Dionysian rites: BACCHANTE 2: an unnaturally excited or distraught woman — **mae-nad-ic** \ˈmæ-nad-ik\ *adj*

MAeroE *abbr* master of aeronautical engineering
mae-sto-so \ˈmæ-ˈstō-(j)zō, -ˈzō\ *adj* or *adv* [It, fr *L majestatus*, fr *majestas* majesty]: majestic and stately — used as a direction in music

mae-stro \ˈmæ-ˈstrō\ *n*, *pl* **maestros** or **mae-atri** \-ˈstrē\ [It, lit, master, fr *L magister* — more at MASTER]: a master in an art, esp: an eminent composer; conductor, or teacher of music

Mae West \ˈmæ-ˈwɛst\ *n* [Mae West b1892 Am actress noted for her full figure]: an inflatable life jacket

mae-flick \ˈmæ-ˈfɪk\ *vi* [back-formation fr *Mafeking* night, English celebration of the lifting of the siege of Mafeking, So Africa, May 17, 1900]: to celebrate with boisterous rejoicing and hilarious behavior

Ma-fia \ˈmæl-ə-zə, -ˈmaf-\ *n* [Mafia, Maffia, a Sicilian secret criminal society, fr It] 1: a secret society of political terrorists 2: a secret organization composed chiefly of criminal elements and usu held to control racketeering, peddling of narcotics, gambling, and other illicit activities throughout the world

mafic \ˈmæl-ɪk\ *adj* [NL *magnesium* + *L ferrum* iron + *E -ic*] of, relating to, or being a group of usu dark-colored minerals rich in magnesium and iron

ma-fi-lo-so \ˈmæl-ē-ˈfō-(j)zō, -ˈzō\ *n*, *pl* *-si* \-(j)zē, -ˈzē\ [It, fr *Mafia*]: a member of the Mafia

mag *abbr* 1 magnesium 2 magnetism 3 magneto 4 magnitude

mag \ˈmæg\ *n*, *slang*: MAGAZINE

mag-a-zine \ˈmæg-ə-zēn, -ˈmæg-ə-zē\ *n* [MF, fr OPProv, fr Ar *makhāzin*, pl of *makhzan* storehouse] 1: a place where goods or supplies are stored: WAREHOUSE 2: a room in which powder and other explosives are kept in a fort or a ship 3: the contents of a magazine as *a*: an accumulation of munitions of war *b*: a stock of provisions or goods 4 *a*: a periodical containing miscellaneous pieces (as articles, stories, poems) often illustrated *b*: a similar section of a newspaper usu appearing on Sunday 5: a supply chamber as *a*: a holder in or on a gun for cartridges to be fed into the gun chamber automatically *b*: a lightproof chamber for films or plates on a camera or for film on a motion-picture projector

mag-a-zin-ist \-zē-nɪst, -ˈzē-\ *n*: one who writes for or edits a magazine

mag-da-len \ˈmæg-də-lən\ or **mag-da-lene** \-ˈlən\ *n*, often *cap* [Mary Magdalen or Magdalene woman healed by Jesus of evil spirits (Lk 8:2), considered identical with a reformed prostitute (Lk 7:36-50)] 1: a reformed prostitute 2: a house of refuge or reformatory for prostitutes

Mag-da-lé-ni-an \ˈmæg-də-ˈlɛ-ni-ən\ *adj* [F *magdalénien*, fr *La Madeleine*, rock shelter in southwest France]: of or relating to an Upper Paleolithic culture characterized by flint, bone, and ivory implements, carving, and paintings

Mag-el-lan-ic Cloud \ˈmæj-ə-ˈlan-ik-, chiefly Brit *mag-ə-* *n* [Ferdinand Magellan]: either of the two nearest galaxies to the Milky Way system located within 25 degrees of the south celestial pole and appearing as conspicuous patches of light

Ma-gen Da-vid \mə-ˈgən-də-ˈvɒd\ *n* [Heb *maghēn Dāwīd*, lit., shield of David]: a hexagram used as a symbol of Judaism

ma-gen-to \mə-ˈjɛnt-ə\ *n* [Magenta, Italy] 1: FUCHSINE 2: a deep purplish red

mag-got \ˈmæg-ət\ *n* [ME *mathek*, *magotte*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *mathekr* maggot, akin to OE *maitha* maggot] 1: a soft-bodied legless grub that is the larva of a dipterous insect (as the housefly) 2: a fantastic or eccentric idea: WHIM — **mag-goty** \-ə\ *adj*

Magh \ˈmaj\ *n* [Skt *māgha*]: a month of the Hindu year — see MONTH table

magi *pl* of MAGUS

Ma-gi-an \ˈmæ-jē-ən\ *n*: MAGUS

Ma-gi-an \ˈjē-ən, -jɪ-\ *adj*: of or relating to the Magi — **Ma-gi-an-ism** \-ə-nɪz-əm\ *n*

mag-ic \ˈmaj-ik\ *n* [ME *magik*, fr MF *magique*, fr *L magicē*, fr Gk *magikē*, fem of *magikos* Magian, magical, fr *magos* magus, sorcerer, of Iranian origin, akin to OPer *magush* sorcerer] 1 *a*: the use of means (as charms or spells) believed to have supernatural power over natural forces *b*: magic rites or incantations 2 *a*: an extraordinary power or influence seemingly from a supernatural source *b*: something that seems to cast a spell: ENCHANTMENT 3: the art of producing illusions by sleight of hand

mag-ic *adj* 1: of or relating to magic 2 *a*: having seemingly supernatural qualities or powers *b*: giving a feeling of enchantment — **mag-ic-al** \ˈmaj-ɪ-kəl\ *adj* — **mag-ic-al-ly** \-ɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

mag-ic *vi* **mag-icked**; **mag-ick-ing** \-ɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* to affect or influence by magic: BEWITCH

mag-ic-ian \ˈmæ-ˈjɪʃ-ən\ *n* 1 one skilled in magic, esp: SORCERER 2: one who performs tricks of illusion and sleight of hand

mag-ic lantern *n*: an early form of optical projector of still pictures using a transparent slide

magic realism *n* [trans of G *magischer Realismus*]: painting in a meticulously realistic style of imaginary or fantastic scenes or images — **magic realist** *n*

Mag-ic-not Line \ˈmæz-ə-ˈnō-, -ˈmaj-\ *n* [André Maginot †1932 Fr minister of war]: a line of defensive fortifications built before World War II to protect the eastern border of France but easily outflanked by German invaders

mag-is-te-ri-al \ˈmæj-ə-ˈstɪr-ē-əl\ *adj* [LL *magisterialis* of authority, fr *magisterium* office of a master, fr *magister*] 1 *a*: (1) of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a master or teacher: AUTHORITATIVE (2) marked by a sedately dignified or pompously assured or overbearing manner or aspect (writing marked by a tone of ~ condescension) *b*: of, relating to, or required for a master's degree 2: of or relating to a magistrate, his office, or his duties *syn* see DICTATORIAL — **mag-is-te-ri-al-ly** \-ē-ə-lē\ *adv*

mag-is-te-ri-um \ˈmæj-ə-ˈstɪr-ē-əm\ *n* [L]: teaching authority esp of the Roman Catholic Church

mag-is-tra-cy \ˈmæj-ə-ˈstrə-sē\ *n*, *pl* *-cies* 1: the state of being a magistrate 2: the office, power, or dignity of a magistrate 3: a body of magistrates 4: the district under a magistrate

tion 3 a warrant officer who supervises machinery and engine operation

ma-chis-mo \mak-'chēz-(ə)mō, -'chiz- n [MexSp, fr Sp *macho* male] : a strong sense of masculine pride : an exaggerated awareness and assertion of masculinity

Mach number \mak-'n [Ernst Mach †1916 Austrian physicist] : a number representing the ratio of the speed of a body to the speed of sound in the surrounding atmosphere (a Mach number of 2 indicates a speed that is twice that of sound and a Mach number of 0.5 a speed that is one half that of sound)

'ma-cho \mā-'chō adj [Sp, male, fr L *masculus* — more at MALE] : aggressively virile

2 macho n 1: MACHISMO 2: one who exhibits machismo

mack var of MAC

mack-er-el \mak-(ə-'rēl) n, pl **mackerel** or **mackerels** [ME *mackerel*, fr OF] 1: a fish (Scomber scombrus) of the No Atlantic that is green above with dark blue bars and silvery below, reaches a length of about 18 inches, and is one of the most important food fishes 2: a fish of the suborder (Scombroidei) to which the common mackerel belongs; esp: a comparatively small member of this group as distinguished from a bonito or tuna

mackerel shark n: any of a family (Lamnidae) of large fierce pelagic sharks; esp: PORBEAGLE

mackerel sky n: a sky covered with rows of altocumulus or cirrocumulus clouds resembling the patterns on a mackerel's back

mack-i-naw \mak-'ə-nō n [Mackinaw City, Michigan, formerly an Indian trading post] 1: a flat-bottomed boat with pointed prow and square stern formerly much used on the upper Great Lakes 2: a heavy woolen blanket formerly distributed by the U.S. government to the Indians 3: a heavy cloth of wool or wool and other fibers often with a plaid design and usu. heavily napped and felted 4: a short coat of mackinaw or similar heavy fabric

mack-in-tosh also mac-in-tosh \mak-'ən-'təsh n [Charles Macintosh †1843 Sc chemist & inventor] 1 chiefly Brit. RAINCOAT 2: a lightweight waterproof fabric orig. of rubberized cotton

'mack-le \mak-'lə n [F *macule* spot, mackle, fr L *macula* spot, stain] : a blur or a double impression on a printed sheet

2 mack-le vb mackled, mackling \-'(ə-)lɪŋ\ : BLUR

Mac-laur-in's series \mə-'klɔr-'ən(z)- n [Colin Maclaurin †1746 Sc mathematician] : a Taylor's series of the form

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$$

in which the expansion is about the reference point zero — called also *Maclaurin series*

ma-cle \mak-'əl n [F, wide-meshed net, lozenge voided, macle, fr OF, mesh, lozenge voided, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *masca* mesh — more at MESH] 1: a twin crystal 2: a flat often triangular diamond that is usu. a twin crystal 3: a dark or discolored spot (as in a mineral) — **ma-cled** \mak-'əld\ adj

macr- or macro- comb form [F & L, fr Gk *makr-, makro-* long, fr *makros* — more at MEAGER] 1: long (macrodiagonal) 2: large (macrospore)

mac-ro-me \mak-'rə-mē n [F or It, F *macramé*, fr It *macramé*, fr Turk *makrama* napkin, towel, fr Ar *migramah* embroidered veil] : a coarse lace or fringe made by knotting threads or cords in a geometrical pattern, also: the art of tying knots in patterns

macrame knot n: an ornate knot used in making macrame

'mac-ro \mak-'(r)ō adj [macr-] 1: being large, thick, or exceptionally prominent (the book as the ~ unit of thought — Eugene Garfield) 2: of, involving, or intended for use with relatively large quantities or on a large scale 3: GROSS

2 macro n, pl macrōs [short for *macroinstruction*] : a single computer instruction that stands for a sequence of operations — called also *macroinstruction*

mac-ro-ag-gre-gate \mak-'rə-'gē-n-gə-tē n : a relatively large particle (as of soil or a protein) — **mac-ro-ag-gre-gat-ed** \-'gāt-'əd\ adj

mac-ro-bi-ot-ic \bi-'at-ik-, -bē- adj : of, relating to, or being an extremely restricted diet (as one containing chiefly whole grains) that is usu. undertaken by its advocates to promote health and well-being although it may actually be deficient in essential nutrients (as fats)

mac-ro-ceph-a-lous \-'sēf-'ə-ləs or **mac-ro-ce-phal-ic** \-'sēf-'al-ik\ adj [F *macrocephale*, fr Gk *makrokephalos* having a long head, fr *makr-* & *kephalē* head — more at CEPHALIC] : having or being an exceptionally large head or cranium (a ~ idiot) — **mac-ro-ceph-a-ly** \-'sēf-'ə-lē- n

mac-ro-co-sm \mak-'rə-'kōz-əm n [F *macrocosme*, fr ML *macrocosmos*, fr L *makr-* & Gk *kosmos* order, universe] 1: the great world : UNIVERSE 2: a complex that is a large-scale reproduction of one of its constituents — **mac-ro-co-sm-ic** \mak-'rə-'kōz-'mɪk\ adj — **mac-ro-co-sm-i-cal-ly** \-'mɪ-k(ə)-lē- adv

mac-ro-cyte \mak-'rə-'sɪt n [ISV] : an exceptionally large red blood cell occurring chiefly in anemias — **mac-ro-cyt-ic** \mak-'rə-'sɪt-ik\ adj

mac-ro-cy-to-sis \mak-'rə-'sɪt-'ō-sis-, -sə- n, pl **-tō-ses** \-'sēz\ [NL] : the occurrence of macrocytes in the blood

mac-ro-e-co-nom-ics \mak-'rə-'ēk-'ə-nəm-'iks-, -ēk-'ə- n pl but usu *in constr.* : a study of economics in terms of whole systems esp. with reference to general levels of output and income and to the interrelations among sectors of the economy — compare MICRO-ECONOMICS — **mac-ro-e-co-nom-ic** \-'ik\ adj

mac-ro-evo-lu-tion \mak-'rə-'ev-'ə-lū-shən also **-ēv-'ə-** n : evolutionary change involving relatively large and complex steps — **mac-ro-evo-lu-tion-ary** \-'shən-'er-ē- adj

mac-ro-fos-sil \mak-'rə-'fās-'sɪl n : a fossil large enough to be observed by direct inspection

mac-ro-ga-mete \mak-'rə-'gə-'mēt-, -'gam-'et- n [ISV] : the larger and usu. female gamete of a heterogametic organism

mac-ro-glob-u-lin \-'glāb-'yā-lən n [ISV] : a highly polymerized globulin of high molecular weight

mac-ro-glob-u-lin-emia \-'glāb-'yā-lē-'nē-mē-ə n [NL] : a disorder characterized by increased blood serum viscosity and the presence of macroglobulins in the serum — **mac-ro-glob-u-lin-emic** \-'mɪk\ adj

mac-ro-in-struc-tion \mak-'rə-'in-'strək-'shən n : MACRO

mac-ro-lep-i-dop-tera \mak-'rə-'lep-'ə-'dāp-'tə-rə n pl [NL] : lepidoptera (as butterflies, skippers, saturniids, noctuids, and geometrids) that include most of the large forms and none of the minute ones

mac-ro-mere \mak-'rə-'mɪ(ə)r- n : a large blastomere — see BLASTULA illustration

mac-ro-mol-e-cule \mak-'rə-'māl-'i-kyū-(ə)l n [ISV] : a large molecule (as of a protein or rubber) built up from smaller chemical structures — **mac-ro-mol-e-cu-lar** \-'mā-'lek-'yā-lər\ adj

mac-ron \mak-'rən, 'mak-, -'rən\ n [Gk *makron*, neut. of *makros* long] : a mark — placed over a vowel to indicate that the vowel is long or placed over a syllable or used alone to indicate a stressed or long syllable in a metrical foot

mac-ro-nu-cle-us \mak-'rə-'n(y)ū-'klē-əs n [NL] : a relatively large densely staining nucleus that is believed to exert a controlling influence over the trophic activities of most ciliated protozoans

mac-ro-nu-tri-ent \-'n(y)ū-'trē-ənt\ n : a chemical element of which relatively large quantities are essential to the growth and welfare of a plant

mac-ro-phage \mak-'rə-'fāj-, -'fāzh n [F, fr. *macr-* + *-phage*] : a large phagocyte; specif. HISTIOCYTE — **mac-ro-phag-ic** \mak-'rə-'faj-ik\ adj

mac-ro-phyte \mak-'rə-'fīt n : a member of the macroscopic plant life esp. of a body of water — **mac-ro-phyt-ic** \mak-'rə-'fīt-ik\ adj

mac-ro-pet-er-ous \ma-'krāp-'tə-rəs\ adj [Gk *makropteros* f. *makr-* + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] : having long or large wings or fins

mac-ro-scale \mak-'rə-'skāl n : a large often macroscopic scale (study of atmospheric motions on a ~)

mac-ro-scop-ic \mak-'rə-'skōp-ik\ also **mac-ro-scop-ic-al** \-'i-kəl\ adj [ISV *macr-* + *-scopic* (as in *microscopic*)] 1: large enough to be observed by the naked eye 2: considered in terms of large units or elements — **mac-ro-scop-ic-al-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē- adv

mac-ro-struc-ture \mak-'rə-'strək-'chər n : the structure (as of metal, a body part, or the soil) revealed by visual examination with little or no magnification — **mac-ro-struc-tur-al** \mak-'rə-'strək-'chər-əl-, -'strək-'shər-əl\ adj

MACT abbr master of arts in college teaching

mac-u-la \mak-'yā-lə n, pl **-læ** \-'jē-, -'lɪ- also **-lās** [L] 1: BLOTCH, SPOT esp: MACULE 2: an anatomical structure (as the macula lutea) having the form of a spot differentiated from surrounding tissues — **mac-u-lar** \-'lār\ adj

macula lutea \-'lū-tē-ə n, pl **maculae** \-'lū-tē-ə-ē-, -'lū-tē-ē- [NL, lit, yellow spot] : a small yellowish area lying slightly lateral to the center of the retina that constitutes the region of maximum visual acuity — called also *yellow spot*

mac-u-late \mak-'yā-lət or **mac-u-lat-ed** \-'lāt-'əd\ adj [L *maculatus*, pp of *maculare* to stain, fr *macula*] 1: marked with spots : BLOTCHED 2: BESMIRCHED, IMPURE

mac-u-la-tion \mak-'yā-'lā-shən n 1 *archaic* : the state of being spotted 2: a blemish in the form of a discrete spot (acne scars and ~) 3: the arrangement of spots and markings on an animal or plant

mac-ule \mak-'(y)ū-(ə)l n [F, fr L *macula*] : a patch of skin that is altered in color but usu. not elevated and that is a characteristic feature of various diseases (as smallpox)

'mad \mad\ adj **mad-dier**; **mad-dest** [ME *medd*, *madd*, fr OE *gemæd*, pp of (assumed) *gemædan* to madden, fr *gemæd* silly, mad, akin to OHG *gimeit* foolish, crazy, Skt *methatti* he hurts] 1: disordered in mind : INSANE 2: a: completely unrestrained by reason and judgment : SENSELESS b: incapable of being explained or accounted for : ILLOGICAL 3: a: carried away by intense anger : FURIOUS b: keenly displeased : ANGRY 4: carried away by enthusiasm or desire 5: affected with rabies : RABID 6: marked by wild gaiety and merriment : HILARIOUS 7: intensely excited : FRANTIC 8: marked by intense and often chaotic activity : WILD

2 mad vb **mad-ded**; **mad-ding** : MADDEN

3 mad n 1: ANGER, FURY 2: a fit or mood of bad temper

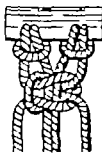
Mad-a-gas-car **periwinkle** \mad-'ə-'gas-kər- n [Madagascar, Africa] : PERIWINKLE

mad-am \mad-'əm n, pl **madams** [ME, fr OF *ma dame*, lit, my lady] 1 pl **mes-dames** \mā-'dām-, -'dām\ : LADY — used without a name as a form of respectful or polite address to a woman 2 : MISTRESS 1 — used as a title formerly with the given name but now with the surname or esp. with a designation of rank or office (Madam Chairman) (Madam President) 3: the female head of a house of prostitution 4: the female head of a household. WIFE

ma-dame \mā-'dam, -ma', before a surname also **mad-'əm** n [F, fr OF *ma dame*] 1 pl **mes-dames** \mā-'dām-, -'dām\ — used as a title equivalent to Mrs. for a married woman not of English-speaking nationality 2 pl **madames** : MADAM 3

mad-brained \mad-'brānd\ adj : HOTHEADED, RASH

mad-cap \mad-'kep\ adj : marked by impulsiveness, recklessness, or foolishness — **mad-cap n**



macrame knot

a abut * kitten ar further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing ō flow o flaw of coin th than th this
ü loot ā foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

mag-nific \mag-'nif-ik\ *adj* [MF *magnifique*, fr L *magnificus*] 1 : MAGNIFICENT 2 : imposing in size or dignity 3 a : **sublime**, **exalted** b : characterized by grandiloquence : **pompous** — **mag-nif-i-cal** \-'kal\ *adj* — **mag-nif-i-cal-ly** \-'k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

mag-nif-i-cat \mag-'nif-ik, -kat, -mā-'nif-ik\ *n* [ME, fr L *magnificus*, fr *magnificus*, fr *magnificus*, fr the first word of the canticle] 1 cap a : the canticle of the Virgin Mary in Luke 1:46-55 b : a musical setting for the Magnificat 2 : an utterance of praise

mag-nif-i-ca-tion \mag-'nə-'fē-'kā-shən\ *n* 1 : the act of magnifying 2 a : the state of being magnified b : the apparent enlargement of an object by an optical instrument

mag-nif-i-cence \mag-'nif-ə-'sən(t)s, -mā-'nif-ə-'sən(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *magnificentia*, fr *magnificus* noble in character, magnificent, fr *magnus* great — more at **MUCH**] 1 : the quality or state of being magnificent 2 : splendor of surroundings

mag-nif-i-cent \-'sent\ *adj* 1 : great in deed or exalted in place — used only of former famous rulers (Lorenzo the Magnificent) 2 : marked by stately grandeur and lavishness (a way of life) 3 : sumptuous in structure and adornment (a cathedral), broadly : strikingly beautiful or impressive (a physique) 4 : impressive to the mind or spirit : **sublime** (~ prose) 5 : exceptionally fine (a day) *syn* see **GRAND**, **ant** modest — **mag-nif-i-cent-ly** *adv*

mag-nif-i-co \mag-'nif-ə-'kō, -mā-'nif-ə-'kō\ *n* [L, fr *magnifico*, *adj*, magnificent, fr L *magnificus*] 1 : a nobleman of Venice 2 : a person of high position or distinguished appearance and manner

mag-nif-er \mag-'nə-'fē-(ə)r\ *n* : one that magnifies, esp. a lens or combination of lenses that makes something appear larger

mag-nif-y \mag-'nə-'fē\ *vb* -fied, -fying [ME *magnifier*, fr MF *magnifier*, fr L *magnificare* fr *magnificus*] *vt* 1 a : **EXTOL** 1 a : to cause to be held in greater esteem or respect 2 a : to increase in significance : **INTENSIFY** b : **EXAGGERATE** 3 : to enlarge in fact or in appearance ~ *vi* : to have the power of causing objects to appear larger than they are

mag-ni-lo-quence \mag-'nī-'lō-'kwən(t)s\ *n* [L *magniloquentia*, fr *magniloquus* magniloquent, fr *magnus* + *loqui* to speak] : the quality or state of being magniloquent

mag-ni-lo-quent \-'kwən(t)\ *adj* [back-formation fr *magniloquence*] speaking in or characterized by a high-flown often bombastic style or manner : **GRANDILOQUENT** — **mag-ni-lo-quent-ly** *adv*

mag-ni-tude \mag-'nə-'tī(yū)d\ *n* [ME, fr L *magnitudo*, fr *magnus*] 1 a : great size or extent b (1) : spatial quality SIZE (2) : QUANTITY NUMBER (3) : volume of sound : **LOUDNESS** 2 : the importance, quality, or caliber of something 3 : a number representing the intrinsic or apparent brightness of a celestial body on a logarithmic scale in which a difference of one unit corresponds to the multiplication or division of the brightness of light by 2.512 4 : a numerical quantitative measure expressed usu. as a multiple of a standard unit

mag-nolia \mag-'nōl-ya\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Pierre Magnol †1715 F botanist] : any of a genus (*Magnolia*) of the family Magnoliaceae, the magnolia family) of No American and Asian shrubs and trees with entire evergreen or deciduous leaves and usu. showy white, yellow, rose, or purple flowers appearing in early spring

mag-num \mag-'nəm\ *n* [L, neut. of *magnus* great] : a large wine bottle holding about 1/2 of a gallon

mag-num opus \mag-'nəm-'mō-'pəs\ *n* [L] : a great work, esp. the greatest achievement of an artist or writer

mag-pie \mag-'pi\ *n* [*Mag* (nickname for Margaret) + *pie*] 1 : any of numerous birds (esp. of the genus *Pica*) related to the jays but having a long graduated tail and black-and-white plumage 2 : a person who chatters noisily

MAGr *abbr* master of agriculture

ma-guey \ma-'ga\ *n* [Sp, fr Taino] 1 : any of various fleshy-leaved agaves, also : a plant (genus *Furcraea*) related to the agaves 2 : any of several hard fibers derived from magueys, esp. CANTALA

ma-gus \ma-'gəs\ *n* pl *ma-gi* \-'mā-'jē\ [ME, fr L, fr Gk *magos* — more at **MAGIC**] 1 a : a member of a hereditary priestly class among the ancient Medes and Persians b : often cap : one of the traditionally three wise men from the East paying homage to the infant Jesus 2 : **MAGICIAN** **SORCERER**

Mag-yar \mag-'yar, -'mā-'jā-r\ *n* [Hung] 1 : a member of the dominant people of Hungary 2 : the Finno-Ugric language of the Magyars — **Mag-yar** *adj*

ma-ha-ra-ja or **ma-ha-ra-jā** \ma-'hā-'raj-a, -'razh-a\ *n* [Skt *mahārāja*, fr *mahat* great + *rāja* rank, akin to Gk *megas* great — more at **MUCH**] : a Hindu prince ranking above a raja

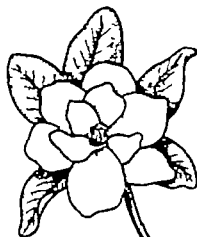
ma-ha-ra-ni or **ma-ha-ra-nee** \-'rān-ē\ *n* [Hindi *mahārāni*, fr *mahā* great (fr Skt *mahat*) + *rāni* ran] 1 : the wife of a maharaja 2 : a Hindu princess ranking above a rani

ma-ha-ri-shi \ma-'hā-'rē-'shē\ *n* [Skt *mahārshi*, fr *mahat* + *ṛṣi* sage and poet] : a Hindu teacher of mystical knowledge

ma-hat-ma \ma-'hāt-'mə, -'hāt-'ē\ *n* [Skt *mahātman*, fr *mahātman* great-souled, fr *mahat* + *ātman* soul — more at **ATMAN**] 1 : a person to be revered for high-mindedness, wisdom, and selflessness 2 : a person of great prestige in a field of endeavor

Ma-ha-ya-na \ma-'hā-'yā-'nə\ *n* [Skt *mahāyāna*, lit. great vehicle] a liberal and theistic branch of Buddhism comprising sects chiefly in Tibet, China, and Japan, recognizing a large body of scripture in addition to the Pali canon, and teaching social concern and universal salvation — compare **THERAVADA** — **Ma-ha-ya-nist** \-'yān-'zē\ *n* — **Ma-ha-ya-na-tic** \-'yā-'nis-tik\ *adj*

Mah-di \mād-'ē\ *n* [Ar *mahdī*, lit. one rightly guided] 1 : the expected messiah of Muslim tradition 2 : a Muslim leader who assumes a messianic role — **Mah-diam** \mād-'iz-əm\ *n* — **Mah-dist** \mād-'zē\ *n*



• magnolia

Ma-hican \ma-'hē-'kən\ *n*, pl **Mahican** or **Mahicans** [Mahican] 1 : a member of an Amerindian people of the upper Hudson river valley 2 : the language of the Mahican people

mah-jongg \('mazh-'dŋ, ('māj-, -'dŋ, 'mazh-, 'maj-\ *n* [fr *Mah Jongg*, a trademark] : a game of Chinese origin usu. played by 4 persons with 144 tiles that are drawn and discarded until one player secures a winning hand

mahl-stick \mol-'stik\ *var* of **MAULSTICK**

ma-hoe \ma-'hō, -'ma-, -'n\ [F *maho*, fr Taino] : any of various tropical trees with strong basal fibers as a : MAJAGUA b : a West Indian tree (*Daphnopsis caribaea*) of the mezereum family)

ma-hog-a-ny \ma-'hag-a-nē\ *n*, pl *-nies* [origin unknown] 1 : the wood of any of various chiefly tropical trees (family Meliaceae, the mahogany family) a (1) : the durable yellowish brown to reddish brown usu. moderately hard and heavy wood of a West Indian tree (*Swietenia mahagoni*) that is widely used for cabinetwork and fine finish work (2) : a wood similar to mahogany from a congeneric tree b (1) : the rather hard heavy usu. odorless wood of any of several African trees (genus *Kaya*) (2) : the rather light-weight cedar-scented wood of any of several African trees (genus *Entandrophragma*) that varies in color from pinkish to deep reddish brown 2 : any of various woods resembling or substituted for mahogany obtained from trees of the mahogany family 3 : a tree that yields mahogany 4 : a moderate reddish brown

ma-ho-nia \ma-'hō-nē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Bernard McMahon †1816 Am botanist] : any of a genus (*Mahonia*) of No American and Asiatic shrubs of the barberry family

Ma-hound *n* [ME *Mahun*, *Mahoun*, fr OF *Mahom*, *Mahun*, short for *Mahomet*] 1 : **ma-'hund**, -'haund\ *archaic* : Muhammad 2 : **hūn** Scot : **DEVIL**

ma-hout \ma-'haut\ *n* [Hindi *mahāwat mahāut*] : a keeper and driver of an elephant

mah-rat-ta *var* of **MARATHA**

maid \mād\ *n* [ME *maide*, short for *maiden*] 1 : an unmarried girl or woman esp. when young : **VIRGIN** 2 : a female servant

maid-en \mād-'n\ *n* [ME, fr OE *mæden*, *mæden*, dim. of *mægeth*, akin to OHG *magad* maiden, OIr *mug* serf, *macc* son] 1 : an unmarried girl or woman : **MAID** 2 : a former Scottish beheading device resembling the guillotine 3 : a horse that has never won a race

maiden adj 1 a (1) : not married (~ aunt) (2) : **VIRGIN** b of a female animal (1) : never yet mated (2) : never having borne young 2 : of, relating to, or befitting a maiden 3 : **FIRST EARLIEST** (the ship's ~ voyage) 4 : **INTACT FRESH**

maiden-hair \-'hā-(ə)r, -'hē-(ə)r\ *n* : any of a genus (*Adiantum*) of ferns with delicate palmately branched fronds — called also **maidenhair fern**

maidenhair tree *n* **GINKGO**

maiden-head \mād-'n-'hed\ *n* [ME *maidenhed*, fr *maiden* + *hed* -hood, akin to ME *-hod* -hood] 1 : the quality or state of being a maiden : **VIRGINITY** 2 : **HYMEN**

maiden-hood \-'hud\ *n* the quality, state, or time of being a maiden

maiden-li-ness \-'le-nəs\ *n* : conduct or traits befitting a maiden

maiden-ly \-'lē\ *adj* : of, resembling, or suitable to a maiden

maiden name *n* : the surname of a woman before she married

maidenhair *n* **MAIDENHOOD**

maiden-waiting \mād-'n-'wā-tŋ\ *n*, pl **maids-in-waiting** \mād-'zən-\ : a young woman of a queen's or princess's household appointed to attend her

Maid Marian \-'mer-'ē-ən, -'mar-\ *n* : a companion of Robin Hood in some forms of his legend

maid of honor 1 : an unmarried lady usu. of noble birth whose duty it is to attend a queen or a princess 2 : a bride's principal unmarried wedding attendant

maid-servant \mād-'sə-vənt\ *n* : a female servant

ma-leu-tic \ma-'lū-ik, -mī-\ *adj* [Gk *maieutikos* of midwifery] relating to or resembling the Socratic method of eliciting new ideas from another

mail \mā(ə)\ *n* [ME *male*, *maile*, fr OE *māl* agreement, pay, fr ON *māl* speech, agreement, akin to OE *māl* speech, *māl* meeting — more at **MEET**] chiefly Scot. **PAYMENT RENT**

mail n, often *attib* [ME *male*, fr OF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *malaha* bag] 1 chiefly Scot. **OF** **WALLET** 2 a : the bags of letters and the other postal matter conveyed under public authority from one post office to another b : the postal matter consigned at one time to or from one person or one post office or conveyed by a particular train, airplane, or ship c : a conveyance that transports mail 3 a : a nation's postal system — often used in pl b : postal matter

mail vi : to send by mail : **POST**

mail n [ME *maile*, fr MF, fr L *macula* spot, mesh] 1 : armor made of metal links or sometimes plates 2 : a hard enclosing covering of an animal (as a tortoise) — **mailed** \mā(ə)ld\ *adj*

mail vi : to arm with mail

mail-able \ma-'lā-'bal\ *adj* : adapted for mailing : legally admissible as mail — **mail-abil-i-ty** \mā-'lā-'bil-ə-tē\ *n*

mail-bag \mā(ə)l-'bag\ *n* 1 : a letter carrier's shoulder bag 2 : a pouch used in the shipment of mail

mail-box \-'baks\ *n* 1 : a public box for deposit of outgoing mail 2 : a box at or near a dwelling for the occupant's mail

mail drop 1 : a receptacle or a slot for deposit of mail 2 : an address used in transmitting secret communications

maile \mī-'le\ *n* [Hawaiian] : a Pacific island vine (*Alyxia olivaeformis*) of the family Apocynaceae with fragrant leaves and bark that are used for decoration and in Hawaii for leis

mailed fist *n* : a threat of armed force

mailer \mā-'lā-r\ *n* 1 : one that mails 2 : a machine for addressing mail matter 3 : a container for mailing something



maidenhair

magis-tral \ˈmaj-ə-strəl, mə-ˈjɪs-trəl/ *adj* [LL *magistralis*, fr L *magistr-*, *magister*] : of, relating to, or characteristic of a master
MAGISTERIAL la — **magis-tral-ly** \-lɪ/ *adv*

magis-trate \ˈmaj-ə-strət, -strət/ *n* [ME *magistrat*, fr L *magistratus* magistracy, magistrate, fr *magistr-*, *magister* master, political superior — more at MASTER] : an official entrusted with administration of the laws as a : a principal official exercising governmental powers over a major political unit (as a nation) b : a local official exercising administrative and often judicial functions c : a local judicial official having limited original jurisdiction esp in criminal cases — **magis-trat-i-cal** \ˈmaj-ə-strat-i-kəl/ *adj* — **magis-trat-i-cal-ly** \-lɪ/ *adv*

magistrate's court *n* 1: POLICE COURT 2: a court that has minor civil and criminal jurisdiction

magis-trature \ˈmaj-ə-strə-ʃər, -strə-ʃu(ə)r/ *n*: MAGISTRACY
mag-ma \ˈmag-mə/ *n* [L *magmat-*, *magma*, fr Gk, thick unguent, fr *massein* to knead — more at MINGLE] 1 archaic : DREGS, SEDIMENT 2 : a thin pasty suspension (as of a precipitate in water) 3 : molten rock material within the earth from which an igneous rock results by cooling — **mag-mat-ic** \ˈmag-mat-ik/ *adj*

Mag-na Char-ta or **Mag-na Car-ta** \ˈmag-nə-ˈkɑrt-ə/ *n* [ML, lit., great charter] 1 : a charter of liberties to which the English barons forced King John to give his assent in June 1215 at Runnymede 2 : a document constituting a fundamental guarantee of rights and privileges

mag-na-cum laude \ˈmag-nə-(ˈ)kum-ˈlaud-ə, -ˈlaud-ē, ˈmag-nə-ˈkum-ˈlɒd-ē/ *adv* [L] : with great distinction (graduated *magna cum laude*) — compare CUM LAUDE, SUMMA CUM LAUDE

mag-na-nim-i-ty \ˈmag-nə-ˈnim-ət-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 : the quality of being magnanimous : loftiness of spirit enabling one to bear trouble calmly, to disdain meanness and revenge, and to make sacrifices for worthy ends 2 : a magnanimous act

mag-nan-i-mous \ˈmag-nən-ˈməʊ/ *adj* [L *magnanimus*, fr. *magnus* great + *animus* spirit — more at MUCH, ANIMATE] 1 : showing or suggesting a lofty and courageous spirit (the irreproachable lives and ~ sufferings of their followers — Joseph Addison) 2 : showing or suggesting nobility of feeling and generosity of mind : FORGIVING (even his enemies considered him ~) — **mag-nan-i-mous-ly** *adv* — **mag-nan-i-mous-ness** *n*

mag-nate \ˈmag-nāt-, -nət/ *n* [ME *magnates*, *pl*, fr. LL, fr L *mag-nus*] : a person of rank, power, influence, or distinction often in a specified area

mag-ne-sia \ˈmag-nē-shə, -ˈnē-zhə/ *n* [NL, fr *magnes carnea*, a white earth, lit., flesh magnet] 1 : a white highly infusible oxide of magnesium MgO used esp in refractories, in cements, insulation, fertilizers, and rubber, and in medicine as an antacid and mild laxative 2 : MAGNESIUM — **mag-ne-si-an** \-ˈshən, -ˈzhən/ *adj*

mag-ne-si-ite \ˈmag-nə-sīt/ *n* : native magnesium carbonate used esp in making refractories and magnesia

mag-ne-sium \ˈmag-nē-zē-əm, -zhəm/ *n* [NL, fr *magnesia*] : a silver-white light malleable ductile metallic element that occurs abundantly in nature and is used in metallurgical and chemical processes, in photography, in signaling, and in the manufacture of pyrotechnics because of the intense white light it produces on burning, and in construction esp in the form of light alloys — see ELEMENT table

magnesium carbonate *n* : a carbonate of magnesium, esp : a white crystalline salt MgCO₃ that occurs naturally as dolomite and magnesite

magnesium chloride *n* : a bitter deliquescent salt MgCl₂ used esp as a source of magnesium metal

magnesium hydroxide *n* : a slightly alkaline crystalline compound Mg(OH)₂, used esp as a laxative and gastric antacid

magnesium oxide *n* : MAGNESIA

magnesium sulfate *n* : a sulfate of magnesium as a : a white salt MgSO₄ used in medicine and in industry b : EPSOM SALTS
mag-net \ˈmag-nət/ *n* [ME *magnete*, fr MF, fr L *magnet-*, *magnes*, fr Gk *magnēs* (lithas), lit., stone of Magnesia, ancient city in Asia Minor] 1 : LODESTONE b : a body having the property of attracting iron and producing a magnetic field external to itself; specif : a mass of iron, steel, or alloy that has this property artificially imparted 2 : something that attracts

magnet- or magneto- comb form [L *magnet-*, *magnes*] 1 : magnetic force (magnetometer) 2 : magnetism : magnetic (magnetoelectric) (magnetron) 3 : magnetoelectric (magnetogenerator)

mag-net-ic \ˈmag-net-ik/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to a magnet or to magnetism b : of, relating to, or characterized by the earth's magnetism c : magnetized or capable of being magnetized d : actuated by magnetic attraction 2 : possessing an extraordinary power or ability to attract (a ~ personality) — **mag-net-i-cal-ly** \-lɪ/ *adv*

magnetic *n* : a magnetic substance
magnetic core *n* : CORE 1c(2)

magnetic equator *n* : ACCLINELINE

magnetic field *n* : the portion of space near a magnetic body or a current carrying body in which the forces due to the body or current can be detected

magnetic flux *n* : lines of force used to represent magnetic induction

magnetic head *n* : an electromagnet used in magnetic recording for converting electrical signals into a magnetic record (as on tape), converting a magnetic recording into electrical signals, or erasing a magnetic recording

magnetic moment *n* : a vector quantity that is a measure of the torque exerted on a magnetic system (as a bar magnet or dipole) when placed in a magnetic field : the product of the distance between the poles of a magnet and the strength of either pole

magnetic needle *n* : a slender bar of magnetized steel that when suspended so as to be free to turn indicates the direction of a magnetic field in which it is placed and that constitutes the essential part of a compass

magnetic north *n* : the northerly direction in the earth's magnetic field indicated by the north-seeking pole of the horizontal magnetic needle

magnetic pole *n* 1 : either of the poles of a magnet 2 : either of two small nonstationary regions which are located respectively in the polar areas of the northern and southern hemispheres and toward which the compass needle points from any direction throughout adjacent regions, also : either of two comparable regions on a celestial body

magnetic quantum number *n* : an integer that expresses the component of the quantized angular momentum of an electron, atom, or molecule in the direction of an externally applied magnetic field

magnetic recording *n* : the process of recording sound, data (as for a computer), or a television program by producing varying local magnetization of a moving tape, wire, or disc — **magnetic recorder** *n*

magnetic resonance *n* : the response of electrons, atoms, molecules, or nuclei to various discrete radiation frequencies as a result of space quantization in a magnetic field

magnetic storm *n* : a marked temporary disturbance of the earth's magnetic field held to be related to sunspots

magnetic tape *n* : a ribbon of thin paper or plastic coated for use in magnetic recording

magnetic wire *n* : a thin wire used in magnetic recording

mag-ne-tism \ˈmag-nə-tiz-əm/ *n* 1 : a class of physical phenomena that include the attraction for iron observed in lodestone and a magnet, are believed to be inseparably associated with moving electricity, are exhibited by both magnets and electric currents, and are characterized by fields of force b : a science that deals with magnetic phenomena 2 : an ability to attract or charm

mag-ne-tite \ˈmag-nə-tīt/ *n* : a black isometric mineral (Fe₃O₄) of the spinel group that is an oxide of iron and an important iron ore — **mag-ne-tit-ic** \ˈmag-nə-tit-ik/ *adj*

mag-ne-ti-za-tion \ˈmag-nət-ə-ˈzā-shən/ *n* : a magnetizing or state of being magnetized, also : degree to which a body is magnetized

mag-ne-tize \ˈmag-nə-tīz/ *vi* -tized; -tizing 1 : to attract like a magnet 2 : CHARM 2 : to communicate magnetic properties to — **mag-ne-tiz-able** \-tī-zə-bəl/ *adj* — **mag-ne-tiz-er** *n*

mag-ne-to \ˈmag-nēt-/ *n*, *pl* -tos : a magnetoelectric machine, esp : an alternator with permanent magnets used to generate current for the ignition in an internal-combustion engine

mag-ne-to-elec-tric \-nēt-ə-ˈlek-trik/ *adj* : relating to or characterized by electromotive forces developed by magnetic means (~ induction)

mag-ne-to-flu-id-dy-nam-ic \ˈmag-nēt-ə-flū-əd-dī-nam-ik, -ˈnēt-, -də/ *adj* : MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC — **mag-ne-to-flu-id-dy-nam-ics** \-iks/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr

mag-ne-to-flu-id-mech-an-ic \-flū-əd-mə-ˈkan-ik/ *adj* : MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC — **mag-ne-to-flu-id-mech-an-ics** \-iks/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr

mag-ne-to-gas-dy-nam-ic \-gas-dī-nam-ik, -də/ *adj* : MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC — **mag-ne-to-gas-dy-nam-ics** \-iks/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr

mag-ne-to-graph \-ˈgrɑf/ *n* : an automatic instrument for recording measurements of a magnetic field (as of the earth or the sun)

mag-ne-to-hy-dro-dy-nam-ic \ˈmag-nēt-ə-hī-drə-dī-nam-ik, -ˈnēt-, -də/ *adj* : of or relating to phenomena arising from the motion of electrically conducting fluids in the presence of electric and magnetic fields — **mag-ne-to-hy-dro-dy-nam-ics** \-iks/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr

mag-ne-tom-e-ter \ˈmag-nə-ˈtām-ət-ər/ *n* : an instrument for measuring magnetic intensity esp of the earth's magnetic field — **mag-ne-to-met-ric** \ˈmag-nēt-ə-ˈmē-trik, -ˈnēt-/ *adj* — **mag-ne-to-met-ry** \ˈmag-nə-ˈtām-ə-tirē/ *n*

mag-ne-to-mot-ive force \ˈmag-nēt-ə-ˈmōt-iv-, -ˈnēt-/ *n* : a force that is the cause of a flux of magnetic induction

mag-ne-ton \ˈmag-nə-tən/ *n* [ISV *magnet-* + *-on*] : a unit of the quantized magnetic moment of a particle (as an atom)

mag-ne-to-opt-ic \ˈmag-nēt-ə-ˈap-ik, -ˈnēt-/ *adj* : also **mag-ne-to-opt-i-cal** \-tɪ-kəl/ *adj* : of or relating to the influence of a magnetic field upon light — **mag-ne-to-opt-ics** \-tiks/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr

mag-ne-to-pause \ˈmag-nēt-ə-ˈpōz, -ˈnēt-/ *n* [magnetosphere + L *pausa* stop — more at PAUSE] : the outer boundary of a magnetosphere

mag-ne-to-plas-ma-dy-nam-ic \ˈmag-nēt-ə-plaz-mə-dī-nam-ik, -ˈnēt-, -də/ *adj* [magnet- + *plasma* + *dynamic*] : MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC — **mag-ne-to-plas-ma-dy-nam-ics** \-iks/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr

mag-ne-to-resis-tance \-nēt-ə-ˈzɪs-tən(t)s, -ˈnēt-/ *n* : a change in electrical resistance due to the presence of a magnetic field

mag-ne-to-sphere \ˈmag-nēt-ə-ˈsfɪ(ə)r, -ˈnēt-/ *n* 1 : a region of the upper atmosphere that surrounds the earth, extends out for thousands of miles, and is dominated by the earth's magnetic field so that charged particles are trapped in it 2 : a region that surrounds a celestial body (as a planet) and is comparable to the earth's magnetosphere in trapping charged particles — **mag-ne-to-spher-ic** \-nēt-ə-ˈsfɪ(ə)-ik, -ˈsfer-/ *adj*

mag-ne-to-static \ˈmag-nēt-ə-ˈstæt-ik, -ˈnēt-/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being a stationary magnetic field

mag-ne-to-stric-tion \-ˈstɪŋk-shən/ *n* [ISV *magnet-* + *-striction* (as in *constriction*)] : the change in the dimensions of a ferromagnetic body caused by a change in its state of magnetization — **mag-ne-to-stric-tive** \-ˈstɪŋk-tɪv/ *adj* — **mag-ne-to-stric-tive-ly** *adv*

mag-ne-tron \ˈmag-nə-ˈtrɒn/ *n* [blend of *magnet* and *-tron*] : a diode vacuum tube in which the flow of electrons is controlled by an externally applied magnetic field to generate power at microwave frequencies

a	about	o	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
ū	foot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

major term *n*: the term of a syllogism constituting the predicate of the conclusion

ma-jus-cu-lar \mə-jəz-kyū(ə), mə-jəs-ə/ *n* [F, fr L *maiusculus* rather large, dim. of *maior*]: a large letter (as a capital) — **ma-jus-cu-lar** \mə-jəz-kyū-lər/ *adj* — **ma-jus-cu-lar** *adj*

make-able or **makeable** \mə-ka-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being made

mak-er \mak-ər, māk-ər/ *n* [ME *maker*] chiefly Scot.: POET

'make \māk/ *vb* made \mād/; **mak-ing** [ME *maiken*, fr. OE *maian*; akin to OHG *māhōn* to prepare, make, OSlav *mazati* to amount] *vt* 1 *a* obs: BEHAVE, ACT *b*: to seem to begin (an action) (he made to go) 2 *a*: to cause to happen to or be experienced by someone (made trouble for him) *b*: to cause to exist, occur, or appear: CREATE (~ a disturbance) *c*: to favor the growth or occurrence of (haste ~ waste) *d*: to fit, intend, or destine by or as if by creating (was made to be an actor) 3 *a*: to bring into being by forming, shaping, or altering material: FASHION (~ a dress) *b*: COMPOSE, WRITE (~ verses) *c*: to lay out and construct (~ a road) 4: to frame or formulate in the mind (~ plans) 5: to put together from components: CONSTITUTE (houses made of stone) 6 *a*: to compute or estimate to be *b*: to form and hold in the mind (~ no doubt of it) 7 *a*: to assemble and set alight the materials for (a fire) *b*: to set in order (~ beds) *c*: PREPARE, FIX (~ dinner) *d*: to shuffle (a deck of cards) in preparation for dealing 8: to prepare (hay) by cutting, drying, and storing 9 *a*: to cause to be or become (made himself useful) *b*: APPOINT (made him bishop) 10 *a*: ENACT, ESTABLISH (~ laws) *b*: to execute in an appropriate manner (~ a will) *c*: SET, NAME (~ a price) 11 *a* chiefly dial: to make fast: SHUT *b*: to cause (an electric circuit) to be completed 12 *a*: to conclude as to the nature or meaning of (didn't know what to ~ of his actions) *b*: to regard as being (not the fool some ~ him) 13 *a*: to carry out (an action indicated or implied by the object) (~ war) (~ a speech) (made his lunch on bread and cheese) *b*: to perform with a bodily movement (~ a sweeping gesture) *c*: to achieve by traversing (~ a detour) (a mailman making his rounds) 14 *a*: to produce as a result of action, effort, or behavior with respect to something (~ a mess of the job) (tried to ~ a thorough job of it) *b* archaic: to turn into another language by translation 15: to cause to act in a certain way: COMPEL (~ him return) 16: to cause or assure the success or prosperity of (anyone he takes a liking to is made) 17 *a*: to amount to in significance (~ a great difference) *b*: to form the essential being of (clothes ~ the man) *c*: to form by an assembling of individuals (~ a quorum) *d*: to count as (that ~s the third time he's said it) 18 *a*: to be or be capable of being changed or fashioned into (rags ~ the best paper) *b*: to develop into (she will ~ a fine wife) *c*: FORM 5b 19 *a*: REACH, ATTAIN — often used with if (you'll never ~ it that far) *b*: to gain the rank of (~ major) *c*: to gain a place on or in (~ the team) (the story made the papers) 20: to gain (as money) by working, trading, or dealing 21 *a*: to act so as to win or acquire (~s friends easily) *b*: to score (points) in a game or sport *c*: to convert (a split) into a spare in bowling 22 *a*: to fulfill (a contract) in a card game *b*: to win a trick with (a card) 23 *a*: to include in a route or itinerary (~ New York on the return trip) *b*: CATCH (made the bus just in time) 24: to persuade to consent to sexual intercourse ~ *vi* 1 archaic: to compose poetry 2 *a*: BEHAVE, ACT *b*: to begin or seem to begin a certain action (made as though to hand it to me) *c*: to act so as to be or to seem to be (~ merry) *d* slang: to play a part — usu. used with *like* 3: to set out: HEAD (made after the fox) 4: to increase in height or size (the tide is making now) 5: to reach or extend in a certain direction 6: to have weight or effect: TELL (courtesy ~s for safer driving) 7: to undergo manufacture or processing (the silk ~s up beautifully)

syn MAKE, FORM, SHAPE, FASHION, FABRICATE, MANUFACTURE *shared meaning element*: to cause to come into being

— **make a face**: to distort one's features: GRIMACE — **make a mountain out of a molehill**: to treat a trifling matter as of great importance — **make away with**: 1: to carry off 2: SPEND, DISSIPATE 3: DESTROY, KILL 4: CONSUME, EAT — **make believe**: PRETEND, FEIGN — **make bold**: VENTURE, DARE — **make book**: to accept bets at calculated odds on all the entrants in a race or contest — **make do**: to get along or manage with the means at hand — **make ends meet**: to make one's means adequate to one's needs — **make eyes**: OGLE — **make fun of**: to make an object of amusement or laughter: RIDICULE, MOCK — **make good** 1: to make valid or complete *a*: to make up for (a deficiency) *b*: INDEMNIFY (make good the loss) *c*: to carry out (a promise or prediction): FULFILL *d*: PROVE (make good a charge) 2: to prove to be capable; also: SUCCEED — **make hay**: to make use of offered opportunity esp in gaining an early advantage — **make head** 1: to make progress esp against resistance 2: to rise in armed revolt 3: to build up pressure (as in a steam boiler) — **make it** 1: to be successful (trying to make it in the big time as a fashion photographer — Joe Kane) 2: to have sexual intercourse — **make light of**: to treat as of little account — **make love** 1: WOO, COURT 2 *a*: NECK, PET *b*: to engage in sexual intercourse — **make much of**: 1: to treat as of importance 2: to treat with obvious affection or special consideration — **make no bones**: to be straightforward, unhesitating, or sure (makes no bones about giving his opinion on the matter) — **make public**: DISCLOSE — **make sail** 1: to raise or spread sail 2: to set out on a voyage — **make time** 1: to travel fast 2: to gain time 3: to make progress toward winning favor (trying to make time with the waitress) — **make tracks** 1: to proceed at a walk or run 2: to go in a hurry: run away: FLEE — **make water** 1 of a boat: LEAK 2: URINATE — **make waves**: to create a stir or disturbance — **make way** 1: to give room for passing, entering, or occupying (the crowd made way for the ambulance) (tore down the building to make way for a new parking lot) 2: to make progress (the ship could not make way against the winds) — **make with** slang: PRODUCE, PERFORM — usu. used with the

make *n* 1: the manner or style in which a thing is constructed 2: BRAND 4 2: the physical, mental, or moral consti-

tution of a person (men of his ~ are rare) 3 *a*: the action of producing or manufacturing *b*: the actual yield or amount produced over a specified period: OUTPUT 4: the declaration of trumps in an early form of bridge 5: the closing or completing of an electric circuit 6: the act of shuffling cards, also: turn to shuffle — on the make 1: in the process of forming, growing, or improving 2: in quest of a higher social or financial status 3: in search of sexual adventure

make-bate \māk-bāt/ *n* [make + obs *bate* (stifle)] archaic: one that excites contention and quarrels

'make-be-lieve \māk-bə-lēv/ *n*: a pretending to believe *syn* see PRETENSE

make-believe *adj*: IMAGINARY, PRETENDED (the child wrote about ~ characters and situations)

make-do \māk-dū/ *adj*: MAKESHIFT — **make-do** *n*

make-fast \-fast/ *n*: something (as a post or buoy) to which a boat can be fastened

make off *vi*: to leave in haste — **make off with**: to take away

make over *vi*: 1: to fill in (as a printed form) (make out a check) 2: to find or grasp the meaning of (tried to make out what had really happened) 3: to form an opinion or idea about: CONCLUDE (how do you make that out) 4: to pretend to be true (made out that he had never heard of me) 5: to represent or delineate in detail (every detail of the landscape was faithfully made out) 6: to see and identify with difficulty or effort: DISCERN (make out a ship through the fog) ~ *vi* 1: to get along: FARE (how is he making out with his new job) 2: to engage in sexual intercourse 3: NECK

make over *vi*: 1: to transfer the title of (property) 2: REMAKE, REMODEL (made the whole house over)

mak-er \māk-ər/ *n*: one that makes *a* cap: GOD 1 *b* archaic: POET *c*: a person who borrows money on a promissory note *d*: a declarer in bridge *e*: MANUFACTURER

syn MAKER, CREATOR, AUTHOR *shared meaning element*: one who brings something new into being or existence. Written with an initial capital letter all three terms designate God or the Supreme Being; without the capital they ascribe comparable but not equivalent effects and powers to a person. MAKER is likely to imply a close and immediate relationship between the one who makes and the thing that is made and an ensuing responsibility or concern for what is turned out, hence, God is often called one's Maker (as in hymns and prayers). In many of its human applications (as in *kingmaker*, a *maker of men*, a *maker of phrases*) *maker* suggests the use of appropriate material as an instrument through which one gives form to one's own ideas. CREATOR stresses a bringing into existence of what the mind conceives, in application to God it is likely to emphasize omnipotence and the greatness of his works (touched their golden harps, and hymning praised God and his works, *Creator* him they sung — John Milton). In relation to human endeavor *creator* is likely to suggest originality and delving into the unknown (they are genuine *creators*: they do not describe nor interpret reality as much as construct it — Howard Moss). AUTHOR applies to one who originates and is the source of something's being and is, therefore, wholly responsible for its existence. It is applied to God chiefly in the phrase "Author of one's being" when the reference is to the gift of life and its attending circumstances. In application to persons it is aptly applicable to a writer (the author of several books) or to one who (as a founder, an initiator, or an inventor) brings something new into existence (the policy of which he was principally the author — Hilaire Belloc)

make-ready \māk-kred-ē/ *n*: final preparation (as of a form on a printing press) for running; also: material used in this preparation

make-shift \māk-shift/ *n*: a usu. crude and temporary expedient: SUBSTITUTE *syn* see RESOURCE — **makeshift** *adj*

make-up \māk-ʌp/ *n* 1 *a*: the way in which the parts or ingredients of something are put together: COMPOSITION *b*: physical, mental, and moral constitution 2: the operation of making up (as of matter for printing), also: the arrangement of such matter 3 *a*: cosmetics used to color and beautify the face; also: a cosmetic applied to other parts of the body *b*: materials (as wigs and cosmetics) used in making up or in special costuming (as for a play)

make up \māk-ʌp/ *vi* 1 *a*: INVENT, IMPROVISE (make up a story) *b*: to set (an account) in order: BALANCE 2 *a*: to form by fitting together or assembling (make up a train of cars) *b*: to arrange type matter into (columns or pages) for printing 3: to wrap or fasten up (make the books up into a parcel) 4: to make good (a deficiency) 5: SETTLE, DECIDE (made up his mind to depart) 6 *a*: to prepare in physical appearance for a role *b*: to apply cosmetics to ~ *vi* 1: to become reconciled (quarrelled but later made up) 2 *a*: to act ingratiatingly and flatteringly (made up to his aunt for a new bicycle) *b*: to make advances: COURT 3: COMPENSATE (make up for lost time) 4 *a*: to put on costumes or makeup (as for a play) *b*: to apply cosmetics

make-weight \māk-kwāt/ *n* 1 *a*: something thrown into a scale to bring the weight to a desired value *b*: something of little independent value thrown in to fill a gap 2: COUNTERWEIGHT, COUNTERPOISE

make-work \māk-kwɔrk/ *n*: work assigned chiefly to keep one busy

mā-ki-mo-no \māk-i-mō-(nō)/ *n*, pl *-nos* [Jap, scroll, fr *maki* roll + *mono* thing]: a horizontal Japanese ornamental pictorial or calligraphic scroll

mak-ing \māk-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the act or process of forming, causing, doing, or coming into being (spots problems in the ~) 2: a process or means of advancement or success 3: something made, esp: a quantity produced at one time: BATCH 4 *a*: POTENTIALITY — often used in pl (had the ~s of a great artist) *b* pl: the material from which something is to be made; esp (usu *mā-kōn-z*): paper and tobacco used by one who rolls his own cigarettes

mā-ko \māk-(jō)/ *n*, pl *makos* [Maori]: either of two mackerel sharks (*Isurus glaucus* and *I. oxyrinchus*) that are notable sport

mal-for-ma-tion \mal-fôr-'mā-shən, -fôr-\ *n*: irregular, anomalous, abnormal, or faulty formation or structure

mal-formed (\mal-'fô(-)rmd) *adj*: characterized by malformation: badly or imperfectly formed: MISSHAPEN

mal-function (\mal-'fəŋ(k)-shən) *v*: to function imperfectly or badly: fail to operate in the normal or usual manner — **mal-function** *n*

mal-gré \mal-'grā, 'mal-\ *prep* [F, fr. OF *maugré* — more at MAU-ORE]: DESPITE

mal-ic \mal-'ik, 'mā-'lik) *adj*: involved in and esp. catalyzing a reaction in which malic acid participates (~ dehydrogenase) (~ enzyme)

malic acid *n* [F *acide malique*, fr. L *malum* apple, fr. Gk *mēlon*, *malon*]: a crystalline dicarboxylic acid $C_4H_4O_5$, esp.: the one of three optical isomers of malic acid that is found in various plant juices and is formed as an intermediate in the Krebs cycle

mal-ice \mal-'əz) *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *malitia*, fr. *malus* bad — more at SMALL]: desire to see another suffer that may be fixed and unreasonable or no more than a passing mischievous impulse; also: intent to commit an unlawful act or cause harm without legal justification or excuse

syn MALICE, ILL WILL, MALEVOLENCE, SPITE, MALIGNITY, MALICANCY, SPLEEN, GRUDGE *shared meaning element*: a desiring or wishing pain, injury, or distress to another **ant** charity

mal-li-cious (\mal-'lish-əz) *adj*: given to, marked by, or arising from malice — **mal-li-ciously** *adv* — **mal-li-cious-ness** *n*

mallicious mischief *n*: willful, wanton, or reckless damage to or destruction of another's property

mal-ign (\mal-'līn) *adj* [ME *maligne*, fr. MF, fr. L *malignus*, fr. *male* badly + *gignere* to beget — more at MAL-KIN] 1 *a*: evil in nature, influence, or effect: INJURIOUS 2: MALIGNANT, VIRULENT 2: having or showing intense often vicious ill will: MALEVOLENT **syn** see SINISTER — **mal-ign-ly** *adv*

mal-ign *vi* [ME *maligen*, fr. MF *maligner* to act maliciously, fr. LL *malignari*, fr. L *malignus*]: to utter injuriously misleading or false reports about: speak evil of

syn MALIG, TRADUCE, ASPERSE, VILIFY, CALUMNIATE, DEFARE, SLANDER *shared meaning element*: to injure by speaking ill of **ant** defend

mal-ig-nance (\mal-'līn-əns) *n*: MALIGNANCY

mal-ig-nan-cy (\mal-'līn-əns) *n*, *pl* -cies 1: the quality or state of being malignant 2: *a*: exhibition (as by a tumor) of malignant qualities: VIRULENCE *b*: a malignant tumor **syn** see MALICE **ant** benignancy

mal-ig-nant (\mal-'līn-ənt) *adj* [LL *malignant-*, *malignans*, prp of *malignari*] 1 *a* obs: MALCONTENT, DISAFFECTED *b*: evil in nature, influence, or effect: INJURIOUS *c*: passionately and relentlessly malevolent: aggressively malicious 2: tending to produce death or deterioration (~ malaria), esp.: tending to infiltrate, metastasize, and terminate fatally (~ tumor) — **mal-ig-nant-ly** *adv*

mal-ig-nan-ty (\mal-'līn-ənt-ē) *n*: MALIGNANCY MALEVOLENCE 2: an instance of malignant or malicious behavior or nature **syn** see MALICE **ant** benignity

mal-i-hi-ni \mal-'i-hē-nē) *n* [Hawaiian]: a newcomer or stranger among the people of Hawaii

mal-ine (\mal-'tēn) *n*, *pl* mal-ines (\mal-'tēn(z)) [F, fr. *Malines* (Mechelen), Belgium] 1: MECHLIN 2 also mal-ine: a fine stiff net with a hexagonal mesh that is usu. made of silk or rayon and that is often used for veils

mal-in-ger (\mal-'līn-ger) *v* **mal-in-gered**; **mal-in-ger-ing** (\-g(ə-)ŋŋ) [F *malinger* sckily]: to pretend incapacity (as illness) so as to avoid duty or work — **mal-in-ger-er** (\-ger-ər) *n*

Mal-in-ke (\mal-'līn-kē) *n*, *pl* Malinkes or Malinkes 1: a member of a people of Mandingo affiliation widespread in the western part of Africa 2: the language of the Malinke people

Malinole *n* [F one from Malines, fr. *Malines* (Mechelen), Belgium]: BELGIAN MALINOIS

mal-i-son (\mal-'ə-sən, -zən) *n* [ME, fr. OP *maleison*, fr. LL *malediction-*, *maledictio*]: CURSE, MALEDICTION

mal-kin (\mal-'līn) *n*, *pl* mal-kins (\mal-'līn) [ME *malikin*, fr. *Malkyn*, fem name] 1 *dial* chiefly Brit: an untidy woman: SLATTERN 2 *dial* chiefly Brit: *a*: CAT *b*: HARE

mal-l (\mól) *var* of MAUL

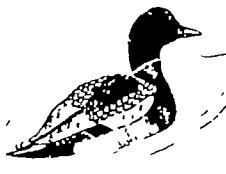
mal-l (\mól, esp. Brit & for *l*) *mal* (\short for obs *pall-mall* (mallet used in pall-mall)) 1: an alley used for pall-mall 2 [The Mall, promenade in London, orig. a pall-mall alley] *a*: a usu. public area often set with shade trees and designed as a promenade or as a pedestrian walk *b*: a usu. paved or grassy strip between two roadways 3: an open or covered passageway or concourse providing access to rows of stores and closed permanently or at stated times to motor vehicles, also: a complex of shops with associated passageways and parking space

mal-lard (\mal-'ard) *n*, *pl* mallard or mallards [ME, fr. MF *mallard*]: a common and widely distributed wild duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*) of the northern hemisphere that is the source of the domestic ducks

mal-lea-ble (\mal-'ē-ə-bal, 'mal-(y)-ə-bal) *adj* [ME *malleable*, fr. MF or ML, MF *malleable*, fr. ML *malleabilis*; fr. *malleare* to hammer, fr. L *malleus* hammer — more at MAUL] 1: capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer or by the pressure of rollers 2: plastically open to outside forces or influences: having a capacity for adaptive change **syn** see PLASTIC **ant** refractory

mal-lea-bil-i-ty (\mal-'ē-ə-bil-ə-tē, 'mal-(y)-ə-bil-ə-tē) *n* — **mal-lea-ble-ness** (\mal-'ē-ə-bil-ə-sē, 'mal-(y)-ə-bil-ə-sē) *n*

mal-le (\mal-'ē) *n* [native name in Australia] 1: any of several low-growing shrubby Australian eucalypts (as *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa*) 2: a dense thicket or growth of mallées, also: land covered by such growth



mallard

mal-le-muck (\mal-'i-mək) *n* [D *mallemuk*, fr. *mal* silly + *mok* gull]: any of several large oceanic birds (as the fulmar or petrel)

mal-let (\mal-'ət) *n* [ME *mailet*, fr. MF, fr. OF, dim of *mail* mail — more at MAUL]: a hammer with typically a barrel-shaped head of wood, *a*: a tool with a large head for driving another tool or for striking a surface without marring it *b*: an implement for striking a ball (as in polo or croquet) *c*: a light hammer with a small rounded or spherical usu. padded head used in playing certain musical instruments (as a vibraphone)

mal-le-us (\mal-'ē-əs) *n*, *pl* mal-lei (\-ē-i, -ē-ē) [NL, fr. L, hammer]: the outermost of the three small bones of the mammalian ear — see EAR illustration

mal-low (\mal-'lə, -ə(-)w) *n* [ME *malwe*, fr. OE *meaewe*, fr. L *malva*]: any of a genus (*Malva*) of the family Malvaceae, the mal-low family) of herbs with palmately lobed or dissected leaves, usu. showy flowers, and a disk-shaped fruit

mal-m (\mām, 'malm) *n* [ME *malme*, fr. OE *mealme*, akin to OE *melu* meal — more at MEAL] 1: a soft friable chalky limestone; also: a fertile friable loam rich in lime 2: an artificial mixture of clay and chalk used in the manufacture of bricks

mal-m-sey (\mām-zē, 'mālm-) *n*, often *cap* [ME *malmesey*, fr. ML *Malmasia* Monemvasia, village in Greece where it was orig. produced]: the sweetest variety of Madeira wine

mal-nour-ish-ed (\mal-'nôr-isht, -'nā-risht) *adj*: UNDERNOURISHED

mal-nu-tri-tion (\mal-'nū(-)trish-ən) *n*: faulty or inadequate nutrition

mal-oc-clu-sion (\mal-'ə-kli-ŷən) *n*: improper occlusion, esp.: abnormality in the coming together of teeth

mal-odor (\mal-'ōd-ər) *n*: an offensive odor

mal-odor-ous (\mal-'ōd-ər-əs) *adj* 1: ill-smelling 2: highly improper (~ practices and chicanery in high financial places — *New Republic*) — **mal-odor-ous-ly** *adv* — **mal-odor-ous-ness** *n*

syn MALODOROUS, STINKING, FETID, NOISOME, PUTRID, RANCID, RANK, FUSTY, MUSTY *shared meaning element*: having an unpleasant smell

mal-o-lac-tic (\mal-'ō-lak-tik, 'mā-lō-) *adj*: relating to or involved in the bacterial conversion of malic acid to lactic acid in wine (~ fermentation)

Mal-pi-glian (\mal-'pig-ē-ən, -'pē-gē-) *adj*: of, relating to, or discovered by Marcello Malpighi

Malpighian corpuscle *n*: the part of a nephron that consists of a glomerulus and its membrane — called also *Malpighian body*

Malpighian layer *n*: the deeper part of the epidermis consisting of cells whose protoplasm has not yet changed into horny material

Malpighian tubule *n*: any of a group of long blind vessels opening into the posterior part of the alimentary canal in most insects and some other arthropods and functioning primarily as excretory organs — called also *Malpighian tube*

mal-po-si-tion (\mal-'pə-zish-ən) *n*: wrong or faulty position

mal-prac-tice (\mal-'prak-tis) *n* 1: a dereliction from professional duty or a failure to exercise an accepted degree of professional skill or learning by one (as a physician) rendering professional services which results in injury, loss, or damage 2: an injurious, negligent, or improper practice: MALFEASANCE

mal-prac-ti-tio-ner (\mal-'prak-'tish-ən-ər) *n*: one who engages in or commits malpractice

mal't (\mól't) *n* [ME, fr. OE *mealt*; akin to OHG *malz* malt, OE *melian* to melt] 1: grain softened by steeping in water, allowed to germinate, and used esp. in brewing and distilling 2: MALT LIQUOR 3: MALTED MILK — **mal'ty** (\mól-tē) *adj*

mal't *vt* 1: to convert into malt 2: to make or treat with malt or malt extract ~ *vi* 1: to become malt 2: to make grain into malt

MALT *abbr* master of arts in language teaching

Mal'ta *fevr* (\mól-tə) *n* [*Malta*, island in the Mediterranean]: typical human brucellosis

mal'tase (\mól-'tās, -'tāz) *n*: an enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis of maltose to glucose

mal'ted milk *n*: a soluble powder prepared from dried milk and malted cereals 2: a beverage made by dissolving malted milk in milk often with ice cream and flavoring added — called also *mal'ted*

Mal'tese (\mól-'tēz, -'tēz) *n*, *pl* Mal'tese 1: a native or inhabitant of Malta 2: the Semitic language of the Maltese people 3: any of a breed of toy dogs with a long white coat, a black nose, and very dark eyes — **Mal'tese** *adj*

Mal'tese cat *n*: a bluish gray domestic short-haired cat

Mal'tese cross *n*: 1 *a*: a cross formée *b*: a cross that resembles the cross formée but has the outer face of each arm indented in a V — see CROSS illustration 2: a Eurasian perennial (*Lychnis chalcedonica*) having scarlet or rarely white flowers in dense terminal heads

Mal-thu-sian (\mal-'th(y)-ŷən, mól-) *adj* [Thomas R. Malthus]: of or relating to Malthus or to his theory that population tends to increase at a faster rate than its means of subsistence and that unless it is checked by moral restraint or by disease, famine, war, or other disaster widespread poverty and degradation inevitably result — **Malthusian** *n* — **Mal-thu-sian-ism** (\-ŷə-zəm) *n*

mal't liquor *n*: a fermented liquor (as beer) made with malt

mal't-ose (\mól-'tōs, -'tōz) *n* [fr. E *mal*]: a crystalline dextrorotatory fermentable sugar $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ formed esp. from starch by amylase

mal'treat (\mal-'trēt) *v* [F *maltraiter*, fr. MF, fr. *mal-* + *traiter* to treat, fr. OF *traitier* — more at TREAT]: to treat cruelly or roughly — **ABUSE** — **mal'treat-ment** (\māl'trē-mənt) *n*

mal'ter (\mól-tər) *n*: a maker of malt

mal't sugar *n*: MALTOSE

mal-va-ble (\mal-'və-zē-) *n* [It, fr. *Monemvasia*, Greece]: MALMSEY

mal-va-ble (\mal-'və-ə-bal) *adj*

mal-ver-sa-tion (\mal-'vər-'sā-shən) *n* [MF, fr. *malverser* to be corrupt, fr. *mal* + *verser* to turn, handle, fr. L *versare*, fr. *versus*, pp of *vertere* to turn — more at WORTH] 1: misbehavior and esp. corruption in an office, trust, or commission 2: corrupt administration

fish and are considered dangerous to man — called also *mako shark*

makuta *pl* of **LIKUTA**

Mal abbr **Malachi**

mal- *comb form* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *mal* bad (fr. L *malus*) & *mal* badly, fr. L *male*, fr. *malus* — more at **SMALL**] 1 a : bad (malpractice) b : badly (malodorous) 2 a : abnormal (malformation) b : abnormally (malformed) 3 a : inadequate (maladjustment) b : inadequately (malnourished)

mal-absorp-tion \mal-əb-'sɔrp-shən, -'zɔrp- n : faulty absorption of nutrient materials from the alimentary canal

malac- or **malaco-** *comb form* [L, fr. Gk *malak-*, *malako-*, fr. *malakos* akin to L *molere* to grind] : soft (malacoid, malacophyllous)

malacca-cane \mə-'lak-ə- n [Malacca, Malaya] : an often mottled cane from an Asiatic rattan palm (*Calamus rotang*)

Malachi \mal-'ki, n [Heb *Mal'akh*] 1 — used as the conventional name for the unidentified 5th century B.C. writer of the book of Malachi 2 : a prophetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see **BIBLE** table

Malachite \mal-'ə-kī-'tē n [LL, fr. Gk, fr. Heb *Mal'akh*] : **MALACHITE**

malachite \mal-'ə-kī-'tē n [ME *melochites*, fr. L *malochites*, fr. Gk *malochites*, fr. *malochē* malow] : a mineral $\text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2$ that is a green basic carbonate of copper used as an ore and for making ornamental objects

malacology \mal-'ə-'kal-ə-jē n [F *malacologie*, contr. of *malacozoologie*, fr. NL *Malacozoa*, zoological group including soft-bodied animals (fr. *malacc-* + *-zoa*) + F *-logie* -logy] : a branch of zoology dealing with mollusks — **mal-a-col-og-i-cal** \mal-'ə-'kal-'i-kəl-ə- n also **mal-a-col-og-ic** \-'ik-ə- n — **mal-a-col-og-ist** \mal-'ə-'kal-'i-jist- n

malacostraca \mal-'ə-'kās-'tri-kən n [deriv. of Gk *malakos* soft-shelled, fr. *malak-* + *ostrakon* shell — more at **OYSTER**] : any of a major subclass (Malacostraca) of crustaceans including most of the well-known marine, freshwater, and terrestrial members of the group (as crabs and sow bugs) — **malacostracan** *adj*

mal-ad-ap-ta-tion \mal-'ad-'ap-'tā-shən n : poor or inadequate adaptation

mal-adapted \mal-'ə-'dap-təd- *adj* : unsuited or poorly suited (as to a particular use, purpose, or situation)

mal-adap-tive \-'tīv- *adj* 1 : marked by poor or inadequate adaptation 2 : not conducive to adaptation

mal-adjusted \mal-'ə-'jəs-təd- *adj* : poorly or inadequately adjusted, specif : lacking harmony with one's environment from failure to adjust one's desires to the conditions of one's life

mal-adjustive \-'jəs-tīv- *adj* : not conducive to adjustment

mal-adjust-ment \-'jəs-ti-'mənt- n : poor, faulty, or inadequate adjustment

mal-ad-min-is-ter \mal-'əd-'mīn-'is-'tər- *vt* : to administer improperly or inefficiently — **mal-ad-min-is-tration** \-'mīn-'is-'trā-shən- n

mal-adroit \mal-'ə-'drɔit- *adj* [F, fr. MF, fr. *mal-* + *adroit*] : lacking adroitness : **INEPT** *syn* see **AWKWARD** *ant* **adroit** — **mal-adroitly** *adv* — **mal-adroit-ness** *n*

malady \mal-'ə-'dē- n *pl* **diēs** *ME* *maladie*, fr. OF, fr. *malade* sick, fr. L *male habuit* in bad condition] 1 : a disease or disorder of the animal body 2 : an unwholesome condition

mal-a-fide \mal-'ə-'fīd-ē, -'fīd-ə- *adv* or *adj* [LL] : with or in bad faith

Malaga \mal-'ə-'gə- n : any of several usu. sweet dessert wines of Málaga, Spain, also : a similar wine made elsewhere

Malagasy \mal-'ə-'gə-'zē- n *pl* **Malagasy** also **Mal-a-gas-ies** 1 : a native or inhabitant of Madagascar or of the Malagasy Republic 2 : the Austronesian language of the Malagasy people — **Malagasy** *adj*

malagueña \mal-'ə-'gān-yo, -mal- n [Sp *malagueña*, fr. fem. of *malagueño* of Málaga, fr. *Malaga*] 1 : a folk tune native to Málaga that is similar to a fandango 2 : a Spanish dance for couples that is similar to a fandango

malaise \mə-'lāz, -mə-, -mə-'lēz- n [F *malaise*, fr. OF, fr. *mal-* + *aise* comfort — more at **EASE**] 1 : an indefinite feeling of debility or lack of health often indicative of or accompanying the onset of an illness 2 : a vague sense of mental or moral ill-being

mal-a-mute \mal-'ə-'myūt- n [Malemute, an Alaskan Eskimo people] : a sled dog of northern No. America, esp : **ALASKAN MALAMUTE**

mal-apert \mal-'ə-'pɔrt- *adj* [ME, fr. MF *unskillful*, fr. *mal-* + *apert* skillful, modif. of L *expertus* expert] : impudently bold

SAUCY — **mal-apertly** *adv* — **mal-apert-ness** *n*

mal-ap-port-ioned \mal-'ə-'pɔr-'shənd- *adj* : characterized by an inequitable or unsuitable apportioning of representatives to a legislative body (one of the country's most ~ legislatures Eight percent of the population controlled a majority of the Senate seats — N. Y. Times)

mal-ap-port-ion-ment \-'shən-'mənt- n : the state of being malapportioned

mal-a-prop \mal-'ə-'prɔp- n [Mrs. Malaprop] : an example of malapropism [was famed for ~ he always said "polo bears" and "Remember Pearl Island" and "neon stockings" — Time]

malaprop or **mal-a-prop-ian** \mal-'ə-'prɔp-'ē-ən- *adj* [Mrs. Malaprop] : using or marked by the use of malapropisms

mal-a-prop-ism \mal-'ə-'prɔp-'iz-əm- n [Mrs. Malaprop, character noted for her misuse of words in R. B. Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals* (1775)] 1 : a humorous misapplication of a word, specif : the use of a word sounding somewhat like the one intended but ludicrously wrong in the context 2 : **MALAPROP**

mal-ap-ro-pos \mal-'ap-'rɔ-'pɔ-, ('mal-'ap-'rɔ-) *adv* [F *mal à propos*] : in an inappropriate or inopportune way — **malapropos** *adj*

mal-ar \mal-'lɔr-, -lɔr- *adj* [NL *malarius*, fr. L *mala* jawbone, cheek] : of or relating to the cheek or the side of the head

malar *n* : **ZYGOMATIC BONE** — called also **malar bone**

mal-aria \mə-'lēr-ē-ə- n [It, fr. *mala aria* bad air] 1 *archaic* : air infected with a noxious substance capable of causing disease, esp : **MIASMA** 2 : a human disease that is caused by sporozoan

parasites (genus *Plasmodium*) in the red blood cells, is transmitted by the bite of anopheline mosquitoes, and is characterized by periodic attacks of chills and fever b : any of various diseases of birds and mammals caused by blood protozoans — **mal-iar-i-al** \-'i-əl-ə- *adj* also **mal-iar-i-an** \-'i-ən- *adj* — **mal-iar-i-ous** \-'i-əs- *adj* **mal-iar-i-ol-o-gy** \-'lēr-ē-'i-ol-ə-jē- n : the scientific study of malaria — **mal-iar-i-ol-o-gist** \-'jɔst- n

mal-lar-key \mə-'lār-'kē- n [origin unknown] : insincere or foolish talk : **SUNKUM**

mal-late \mal-'āt-, -mā-'lāt- n : a salt or ester of malic acid

mal-thion \mal-'ə-'thi-ən-, -ən- n [fr. *Malathion*, a trademark] : a thiophosphate insecticide $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_6\text{P}_2$ with a lower mammalian toxicity than parathion

Malay \mə-'lā-, -mā-'(l)ā- n [obs. D *Malayo* (now *Maleier*), fr. Malay *Malayu*] 1 : a member of a people of the Malay peninsula, eastern Sumatra, parts of Borneo, and some adjacent islands 2 : the Austronesian language of the Malays — **Malay** *adj* — **Malay-an** \mə-'lā-ən-, -mā-'jā- n or *adj*

Mal-a-ya-lam \mal-'ə-'yāl-əm- n : the Dravidian language of Kerala, southwest India, closely related to Tamil

Malayo- \mə-'jā-'(l)ə-, -mā- *comb form* : Malayan and (Malayo-Indonesian)

mal-con-tent \mal-'kən-'tənt- n : a discontented person a : one who bears a grudge from a sense of grievance or thwarted ambition b : one who is in active opposition to an established order or government : **REBEL**

malcontent *adj* [MF, fr. OF, fr. *mal-* + *content*] : dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs : **DISCONTENTED** (awed by the greatness of the universe and ~ with what the philosophers told me — W. S. Maugham)

mal-con-tent-ed \-'əd- *adj* : **MALCONTENT** — **mal-con-tent-ed-ly** *adv* — **mal-con-tent-ed-ness** *n*

mal-de-mer \mal-'dē-'mēr- n [F] : SEASICKNESS

mal-dis-tri-bu-tion \mal-'dis-'trī-'byū-shən- n : bad or faulty distribution : undesirable inequality or unevenness of placement or apportionment (as of population, resources, or wealth) over an area or among members of a group

male \mā-'(ə)-, -mā-'(ə)- *adj* [ME, fr. MF *masle*, *male*, *adj* & n, fr. L *masculus* dim. of *mar-*, *mas* male] 1 a (1) : of, relating to, or being the sex that begets young by performing the fertilizing function in generation and produces relatively small usu. motile gametes (as sperm, spermatozooids, or spermatozoa) by which the eggs of a female are made fertile (~ organs) (2) : **STAMINATE**; esp : having only staminate flowers and not producing fruit or seeds (a ~ holley) b (1) : of, relating to, or characteristic of the male sex (a deep ~ voice) (2) : made up of male individuals and esp men (a ~ choir) 2 : **MASCULINE** 3a 3 : designed for fitting into a corresponding hollow part — **male-ness** \-'nəs- n

male *n* : a plant or animal that is male

male alto *n* : **COUNTERTENOR**

male-ate \mā-'ē-āt-, -lē-āt- n : a salt or ester of maleic acid

male-dict \mal-'ə-'dīkt- *adj* [LL *maledictus*] *archaic* : **ACCURSED**

maledict *vt* : **CURSE**, **EXECRATE**

male-dic-tion \mal-'ə-'dīk-'shən- n [ME *malediccion*, fr. LL *malediction*, *maledictio*, fr. *maledictus*, pp. of *maledicere* to curse, fr. L to speak evil of, fr. *male* badly + *dicere* to speak, say — more at **DIC- DIC-TION**] : **CURSE**, **EXECRATION** — **male-dic-to-ry** \-'dīk-'tɔ-'rē- *adj*

male-fac-tion \mal-'ə-'fak-'shən- n : an evil deed : **CRIME**

male-fac-tor \mal-'ə-'fak-'tɔr- n [ME, fr. L, fr. *malefacere*, pp. of *malefacere* to do evil, fr. *male* + *facere* to do — more at **DO**] 1 : one who commits an offense against the law; esp : **FELON** 2 : one who does ill toward another

male fern *n* : a fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*) producing an oleoresin used in expelling tapeworms

malefic \mə-'lēf-ik- *adj* [L *maleficus* wicked, mischievous, fr. *male*] 1 : having malignant influence : **BALEFUL** 2 : **MALICIOUS**

male-fi-cence \mə-'lēf-ē-'sən- n 1 a : the act of committing harm or evil b : a harmful or evil act 2 : the quality or state of being maleficent

male-fi-cent \-'sənt- *adj* [back-formation fr. *maleficence*] : working or productive of harm or evil : **BALEFUL**

male-ic \mə-'lē-'ik-, -lī- *n* [F *acide maléique*, alter. of *acide malique* malic acid, fr. its formation by dehydration of malic acid] : a crystalline dicarboxylic acid $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$ that is isomeric with fumaric acid and used esp in making resins

maleic anhydride *n* : a caustic crystalline cyclic anhydride $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_3$ used esp in making resins

maleic hydra-zide *n* : a crystalline cyclic hydrazide $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ used to retard plant growth

mal-e-mute *var* of **MALAMUTE**

mal-en-ten-due \mal-'lə-'tē-'dū- n [F, fr. *mal entendre* misunderstood] : **MISUNDERSTANDING** (through some stupid ~ he arrived an hour late)

male-ster-ile \mā-'(ə)-'stēr-əl- *adj* : having male gametes lacking or nonfunctional

mal-ev-o-lence \mə-'lēv-ə-'lən- n 1 : the quality or state of being malevolent 2 : malevolent behavior *syn* see **MALICE** *ant* **benevolence**

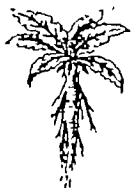
mal-ev-o-lent \-'lənt- *adj* [L *malevolens*, *malevolens*, fr. *male* badly + *volens*, *volens* prp. of *velle* to wish — more at **MAL WILL**] : having, showing, or arising from intense often vicious ill will, spite, or hatred — **mal-ev-o-lent-ly** *adv*

mal-feasance \('mal-'fē-'zā-'(s)ə- n [mal- + obs. *feasance* (doing, execution)] : wrongdoing or misconduct esp by a public official

a about k kitten r further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw ol coin th than th thus
ū lool u foot y yet yā few yu furious zh vision

to the Tungus, was orig nomadic but conquered China and established a dynasty there in 1644, and has largely assimilated Chinese culture 2: the Tungusic language of the Manchu people — **Manchu** *adj*
man-clepe \man-(t)-so-pəl/ *n* [ME, fr ML *manclupium* office of steward, fr L, act of purchase, fr *mancip-*, *mancepse* purchaser — more at *EMANCIPATE*] : a steward or purveyor esp for a college or monastery
man-cy \man-(t)-sə/ *n* **comb form** [ME *-mancie*, fr. OF, fr L *-mantia*, fr Gk *-manteia*, fr *mantia*, fr *mantis* diviner, prophet — more at *MANTIS*] : divination (ondivination)
Man-dae-an \man-də-ən/ *n* [Mandaeen *mandayā* having knowledge] 1: a member of a Gnostic sect of the lower Tigris and Euphrates 2: a form of Aramaic found in documents written by Mandaeans — **Mandaeen** *adj*
man-dala \man-də-lə/ *n* [Skt *maṇḍala* circle] 1: a Hindu or Buddhist graphic symbol of the universe, specif: a circle enclosing a square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbolic pattern usu. in the form of a circle divided into four separate sections or bearing a multiple projection of an image — **man-dal-ic** \man-dal-ik/ *adj*
man-da-mus \man-də-məs/ *n* [L, we enjoin, fr *mandare*] : a writ issued by a superior court commanding the performance of a specified official act or duty
man-da-rin \man-də-(r)-rən/ *n* [Pg *mandarin*, fr Malay *məntəri*, fr Skt *mantrin* counselor, fr *mantra* counsel — more at *MANTRA*] 1: a public official in the Chinese Empire of any of nine superior grades b (1): a pedantic official (2): BUREAUCRAT c: a person of position and influence esp in intellectual or literary circles, esp: an elder and often traditionalist or reactionary member of such a circle 2 *cap* a: the primarily northern dialect of Chinese used by the court and the official classes of the Empire b: the chief dialect of China that is spoken in about four fifths of the country and has a standard variety centering about Peking 3 [F *mandarine*, fr Sp *mandarina*, prob fr *mandarin* mandarin, fr Pg *mandarin*, prob fr the color of a mandarin's robes] a: a small spiny Chinese orange tree (*Citrus reticulata*) with yellow to reddish orange loose-skinned fruits, also: a derivative of the Chinese mandarin developed in cultivation by artificial selection or hybridization b: the fruit of a mandarin — **man-da-rin-ic** \man-də-rin-ik/ *adj* — **man-da-rin-ism** \man-də-(r)-rīz-əm/ *n*
mandarin *adj* 1: of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin (~graces) 2: marked by polished orate complexity of language (~prose)
man-da-rin-ate \man-də-(r)-rāt/ *n* 1: a body of mandarins 2: rule by mandarins
mandarin collar *n*: a narrow stand-up collar usu open in front
mandarin orange *n*: MANDARIN 3
man-da-tary \man-də-ter-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ter-ēs: MANDATORY
man-date \man-dāt/ *n* [MF & L, MF *mandat*, fr L *mandatum*, fr neut of *mandatus*, pp of *mandare* to entrust, enjoin, prob irreg, fr *manus* hand + *-dere* to put — more at *MANUAL DO*] 1: an authoritative command, esp: a formal order from a superior court or official to an inferior one 2: an authorization to act given to a representative (accepted the ~ of the people) 3 a: an order or commission granted by the League of Nations to a member nation for the establishment of a responsible government over a former German colony or other conquered territory b: a mandated territory
mandate *vi* **man-dat-ed**; **man-dat-ing** : to administer or assign (as a territory) under a mandate
man-da-tor \man-dāt-ər/ *n*: one that gives a mandate
man-da-to-ry \man-də-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj* 1: containing or constituting a command: OBLIGATORY (~reexamination of drivers' eyes — *Springfield (Mass.) Daily News*) 2: of, relating to, or holding a League of Nations mandate
mandatory *n*, *pl* -ries: one given a mandate, esp: a nation holding a mandate from the League of Nations
man-day \man-dā/ *n* 1: the labor of one man in one normal working day 2: a unit consisting of a hypothetical average mans day
Man-de \mán-də, mǎn-/ *n* 1: MANDINGO 2: a branch of the Niger-Congo language family spoken in French West Africa, Sierra Leone, and Liberia
man-dible \man-də-bəl/ *n* [MF, fr LL *mandibula*, fr L *mandere* to chew — more at *MOUTH*] 1 a: JAW, esp: a lower jaw consisting of a single bone or of completely fused bones b: the lower jaw with its investing soft parts c: either the upper or lower segment of the bill of a bird 2: any of various invertebrate mouthparts serving to hold or bite food materials, esp: either member of the anterior pair of mouth appendages of an arthropod often forming strong biting jaws — **man-dib-u-lar** \man-dib-yul-ər/ *adj* — **man-dib-u-late** -lāt/ *adj* or *n*
Man-dingo \man-dīŋ-(g)ə/ *n*, *pl* **Mandingo** or **Mandingoes** or **Mandingos** 1: a member of a people of western Africa centering in the upper Niger valley 2: the language of the Mandingo people
man-di-o-ca \man-dē-ō-kə/ *var* of *MANIOC*
man-dola \man-dō-lə/ *n* [It, fr F *mandore*, modif of LL *pandura* 3-stringed lute — more at *BANDORE*] : a 16th and 17th century lute that is the ancestor of the smaller mandolin
man-dolin \man-də-līn, -dīn/ *n*, *pl* **mandolin** or **mandolins** 1: a musical instrument of the lute family that has a pear-shaped body and fretted neck and four to six pairs of strings — **man-dolin-ist** \man-də-līn-ist/ *n*
man-drag-o-ra \man-drag-ə-rə/ *n* [ME] : **MANDRAKE**
mandrake \man-drāk/ *n* [ME, prob alter of *mandragora*, fr OE, fr L *mandragoras*, fr Gk] 1 a: a Mediterranean herb (*Mandragora officinarum*) of the nightshade family with ovate

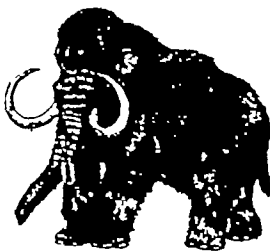
leaves, whitish or purple flowers, and a large forked root traditionally credited with human attributes b: the root of a mandrake formerly used esp to promote conception, as a cathartic, or as a narcotic and soporific 2: MAYAPPLE
man-drel also **man-drill** \man-drəl/ *n* [prob modif. of F *mandrin*] 1 a: a usu. tapered or cylindrical axle, spindle, or arbor inserted into a hole in a piece of work to support it during machining b: a metal bar that serves as a core around which material (as metal) may be cast, molded, forged, bent, or otherwise shaped 2: the shaft and bearings on which a tool (as a circular saw) is mounted
man-drill \man-drəl/ *n* [prob fr 'man + drill] : a large fierce gregarious baboon (*Mandrillus mormon*) of western Africa
mane \mán/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *manu*, akin to OHG *mana* mane, L *monile* necklace] 1: long and heavy hair growing about the neck of some mammals (as a horse or lion) 2: long heavy hair on a person's head — **maned** \mānd/ *adj*
man-eat-er \man-ēt-ər/ *n*: one that has or is thought to have an appetite for human flesh as a: CANNIBAL b: MACKEREL SHARK, esp: WHITE SHARK c: a large feline (as a lion or tiger) that has acquired the habit of feeding on human flesh — **man-eating** \-ēt-ing/ *adj*
man-eater shark *n*: MACKEREL SHARK, esp: WHITE SHARK
man-eating shark *n*: MAN-EATER SHARK
man-ège also **man-nège** \ma-'nezh, mə-, -'nəzh/ *n* [F *manège*, fr It *maneggio* training of a horse — more at *MANAGE*] 1: a school for teaching horsemanship and for training horses 2: the art of horsemanship or of training horses 3: the movements or paces of a trained horse
ma-nēs \mán-'ās, 'mā-'nēz/ *n* *pl* [L] 1 often *cap*: the defied spirits of the ancient Roman dead honored with graveside sacrifices 2: the venerated or appeased spirit of a dead person
ma-neu-ver \mə-'n(y)ü-ər/ *n* [F *manœuvre*, fr OF *manœuvre* work done by hand, fr ML *manuopera*, fr L *manu* operate to work by hand] 1 a: a military or naval movement b: an armed forces training exercise, esp: an extended and large-scale training exercise involving military and naval units separately or in combination — often used in *pl*. 2: a procedure or method of working usu involving expert physical movement 3 a: evasive movement or shift of tactics b: an intended and controlled variation from a straight and level flight path in the operation of an airplane 4 a: an action taken to gain a tactical end b: an adroit and clever management of affairs often using trickery and deception *syn* see *TRICK*
maneuver *vb* **ma-neu-vered**; **ma-neu-ver-ing** \-n(y)üv-(ə-)rīg/ *vi* 1 a: to perform a movement in military or naval tactics in order to secure an advantage b: to make a series of changes in direction and position for a specific purpose 2: to use stratagems : *SCHEME* ~ *vi* 1: to cause to execute tactical movements 2: to manage into or out of a position or condition : *MANIPULATE* 3 a: to guide with adroitness and design b: to bring about or secure as a result of skillful management — **ma-neu-ver-abil-ity** \-n(y)üv-(ə-)rə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **ma-neu-ver-able** \-n(y)üv-(ə-)rə-'bl/ *adj* — **ma-neu-ver-er** \-n(y)üv-ər-/ *n*
man-for-man \man-fər-'man/ *adj*: MAN-TO-MAN 2
man Fri-day \man-'frīd-ē/ *n* [Friday, native servant in Robinson Crusoe (1719), novel by Daniel Defoe] : an efficient and devoted aide or employee : a night-hand man
man-ful \man-fəl/ *adj*: having or showing courage and resolution — **man-ful-ly** \-fəl-/ *adv* — **man-ful-ness** *n*
mangan- or **mangan-o-** *comb form* [G *mangan*, fr F *manganèse*] : manganese (manganous)
manga-nate \man-'gə-nāt/ *n* 1: a salt containing manganate in the anion MnO₄ 2: MANGANATE
manga-nese \man-'gə-nēz, -nēs/ *n* [F *manganèse*, fr It *manganese* magnesia, manganese, fr ML *magnesia*] : a grayish white usu. hard and brittle metallic element that resembles iron but is not magnetic — *see* ELEMENT table — **man-ga-ne-si-an** \man-'gə-'nē-zhən, -shən/ *adj*
manganese dioxide *n*: a dark insoluble compound MnO₂ used esp as an oxidizing agent, as a depolarizer of dry cells, and in making glass and ceramics
manganese spar *n*: RHODONITE
man-gan-ic \man-'gan-ik, man-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from manganese; esp: containing this element with a valence of three or six
man-ga-nite \man-'gə-nīt/ *n* 1: an ore of manganese Mn(OH) that is a hydroxide of manganese usu in brilliant gray crystals 2: any of various unstable salts made by reaction of manganese dioxide with a base
man-ga-nous \-nəs/ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from manganese; esp: containing this element with a valence of two
mange \māŋ-/ *n* [ME *manfewe*, fr MF *mangene* itching, fr *mangler* to eat] : any of various persistent contagious skin diseases marked esp by eczematous inflammation and loss of hair that affect domestic animals or sometimes man, esp: one caused by a minute parasitic mite
man-gel \man-'gəl/ *n* [short for *mangel-wurzel*] : MANGEL-WURZEL
man-gel-wur-zel \-wər-'zəl/ *n* [G *mangoldwurzel*, *mangelwurzel*, fr *mangold* beet + *wurzel* root] : a large coarse yellow to reddish orange beet extensively grown as food for cattle
man-ger \mān-'jər/ *n* [ME *mangeour*, *manger*, fr. MF *malngeure*, fr *mangler* to eat, fr L *manducare* to chew, devour, fr *manducus* glutton, fr *mandere* to chew — more at *MOUTH*] : a trough or open box in a stable designed to hold feed or fodder for livestock
man-gle \man-'gl/ *vi* **man-gled**, **man-gling** \-'gə-'līŋ/ [ME *manglen*, fr AF *mangler*, freq of OF *maynier* to maim] 1: to injure with deep, disorganizing wounds by cutting, tearing, or crushing (people ~ mangled by sharks — V G Heiser) 2: to spoil or injure in making or performing *syn* see *MAIM* — **man-gler** \-'gə-'lār/ *n*
mangle *n* [D *mangel*, fr G, fr. MHG, dim of *mange* mangelon, mangle, fr L *manganum*] : a machine for ironing laundry by passing it between heated rollers



mandrake 1a

malvoisie \malv-wə-zē/ n [F, fr. MF *malvesie*, fr. *Malvesie* (Moenavia): MAMMSEY
ma-ma or **ma-ma-ma** \mām-ə/, chiefly Brit *mā-mā* n [baby talk] 1 : MOTHER 2 slang: WIFE, WOMAN
mam-ba \mām-bə/, *mām-ə* n [Zulu *im-bamba*]: any of several tropical and southern African venomous snakes (genus *Dendraspis*) related to the cobras but with no hood; esp: an aggressive southern African snake (*D. angusticeps*) that grows to a length of 12 feet, has a light or olive green phase and a black phase, and readily inflicts its often fatal bite
mam-bo \mām-bō/ n, pl **mambos** [AmerSp]: a ballroom dance of Cuban origin that resembles the rumba and the cha-cha, also: the music for this dance — **mambo** vi
Mam-luk \mām-lūk/ or **Mam-o-luke** \mām-ə-lūk/ n [Ar *mamlūk*, lit., slave] 1: a member of a politically powerful Egyptian military class occupying the sultanate from 1250 to 1517 2 usu *Mameluke*, often not cap: a Caucasian or oriental slave in Muslim countries
mam-ma \mām-ə/ n, pl **mam-mas** \mām-ē-, -ē/ [L. *mamma*, breast, of baby-talk origin]: a mammary gland and its accessory parts — **mam-mate** \mām-āt/ adj
mam-mal \mām-əl/ n (deriv. of LL *mammalis* of the breast, fr. L *mamma* breast): any of a class (Mammalia) of higher vertebrates comprising man and all other animals that nourish their young with milk secreted by mammary glands and have the skin usu. more or less covered with hair — **mam-mal-ian** \mām-māl-ē-ən, -māl-/ adj or n
mam-mal-o-gy \mām-māl-ə-jē, -māl-, -māl-/ n [ISV, blend of *mammal* and *-logy*]: a branch of zoology dealing with mammals — **mam-mal-o-gist** \-jəst/ n
mam-ma-ry \mām-ə-rē/ adj: of, relating to, lying near, or affecting the mammary
mammary gland n: one of the large compound modified sebaceous glands that in female mammals are modified to secrete milk, are situated ventrally in pairs, and usu. terminate in a nipple
mam-ma-to-cu-mu-lus \mām-māt-ə-kyū-myo-lə/ n [NL, fr. L *mammatus* having breasts, (fr. *mamma*) + NL *cumulus*: a cumulus or cumulostratus storm cloud having breast-shaped protuberances below
mammer vi [ME *mameren* to stammer, of unlit. origin] obs: WAYER.
HESTATE
mam-mil-lary \mām-ə-lər-ē, -mām-l-ə-rē/ adj [L. *mammilla* breast, nipple, dim. of *mamma*]: 1: of, relating to, or resembling the breasts 2: studded with breast-shaped protuberances
mam-mil-lat-ed \mām-ə-lāt-əd/ adj [LL *mammillatus*, fr. L *mammilla*]: 1: having nipples or small protuberances 2: having the form of a bluntly rounded protuberance
mam-mock \mām-ək/ n [origin unknown] chiefly dial: a broken piece: SCRAP
mam-mock vt, chiefly dial: to tear into fragments: MANOLE
mam-mo-gram \mām-ə-gram/ n [L. *mamma* + *-o-* + *-gram*]: a photograph of the breasts made by X rays
mam-mo-graphy \mām-mā-grə-fē/ n: X-ray examination of the breasts (as for early detection of cancer)
mam-mon \mām-ən/ n, often cap [LL *mammōna*, fr. Gk *māmōna*, fr. Aram *māmōnā* riches]: material wealth or possessions esp. as having a debasing influence (you cannot serve God and ~ — Mt 6.24 (RSV)) — **mam-mon-ism** \-ə-niz-əm/ n
mam-mon-ist \-ə-nist/ n, archaic: one devoted to the ideal or pursuit of wealth
mam-mon-ite \-ə-nit/ n, archaic: MAMMONIST
mam-moth \mām-əth/ n [Russ *mamont*, *mamul*]: 1: any of numerous extinct Pleistocene elephants distinguished from recent elephants by molars with cementum filling the spaces between the ridges of enamel and by large size, very long tusks that curve upward, and well-developed body hair 2: something immense of its kind: GIANT (a company that is a ~ of the industry)
mam-moth adj: of very great size: GIANTIC syn see HUGE
mam-my \mām-ē/ n, pl **mam-mies** [alter of *mamma*]: 1: MAMA 2: a Negro woman serving as a nurse to white children esp. formerly in the southern U.S.
mammy wagon n: a small open-sided bus or light truck used to transport passengers or goods in West Africa
man \mān, in compounds *man* or *man*/ n, pl **men** \mēn, in compounds *men* or *men*/ [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *man* man, Skt *manu*] 1 a (1): a human being; esp: an adult male human (2) *man* 1 a (2): a man belonging to a particular category (as by birth, residence, membership, or occupation) — usu. used in combination (councilman) (3): HUSBAND b: the human race: MANKIND c: a bipedal primate mammal (*Homo sapiens*) that is anatomically related to the great apes but distinguished esp. by notable development of the brain with a resultant capacity for articulate speech and abstract reasoning, is usu. considered to form a variable number of freely interbreeding races, and is the sole representative of a natural family (Hominiidae); broadly: any living or extinct member of this family d (1): one possessing in high degree the qualities considered distinctive of manhood (2) obs: the quality or state of being manly: MANLINESS e: FELLOW, CHAP (come, come, my good ~) f — used interjectionally to express intensity of feeling (~, what a game) 2 a: a feudal tenant: VASSAL b: an adult male servant c: pl: the working force as distinguished from the employer and usu. the management 3: INDIVIDUAL, PERSON (a ~ could get killed there) 4: one of the distinctive objects moved by each player in various board games 5 *Christian Science*: the com-

puted idea of infinite Spirit: the spiritual image and likeness of God: the full representation of Mind 6 often cap: POLICE (when I heard the siren, I knew it was the *Man* — *Amer Speech*) 7 often cap: the white establishment: white society (surprise that any black... should take on so about The *Man* — *Peter Goldman*) — **man-less** \man-ləs/ adj — **man-like** \mān-līk/ adj — as one man: with the agreement and consent of all: UNANIMOUSLY — one's own man: free from interference or control: INDEPENDENT — to a man: without exception
man vi manned; **man-ning** 1 a: to supply with men (~ a fleet) b: to station members of a ship's crew at (~ the captain) c: to serve in the force or complement of (workers who ~ the production lines) 2: to furnish with strength or powers of resistance: BRACE
man abbr **manual**
Man abbr **Manitoba**
mana \mān-ə/ n [of Melanesian & Polynesian origin, akin to Hawaiian & Maori *mana*]: 1: the power of the elemental forces of nature embodied in an object or person 2: moral authority: PRESTIGE
man-about-town \man-ə-baut-ˈtaʊn/ n, pl **men-about-town** \mēn-ə/: a worldly and socially active man
man-a-cle \man-ikəl/ n [ME *manicle*, fr. MF, fr. L *manicula*, dim. of *manus* hand — more at **MANUAL**]: 1: a shackle for the hand or wrist: HANDCUFF 2: something used as a restraint
man-a-cle vi **man-a-cled**, **man-a-cling** \-k(ə-)lɪŋ/ 1: to confine (the hands) with manacles 2: to make fast or secure: BIND; broadly: to restrain from movement, progress, or action syn see **HAMPER**
man-age \man-ij/ vb **man-aged**; **man-ag-ing** [It *maneggiare*, fr. *mano* hand, fr. L *manus*] vi 1: to handle or direct with a degree of skill or address as a: to make and keep submissive (my mother... was the only one that ever could ~ him — George MacDonald 1905) b: to treat with care: HUSBAND (managed his resources carefully) 2: to alter by manipulation 3: to succeed in accomplishing: CONTRIVE ~ vi 1 a: to direct or carry on business or affairs b: to admit of being carried on 2: to achieve one's purpose syn see **CONDUCT**
manage n [It *maneggio* management, training of a horse, fr. *maneggiare*] 1 a: archaic: the action and paces of a trained riding horse b: the schooling or handling of a horse c: a riding school: MANEGE 2 obs: MANAGEMENT
man-age-able \man-ij-ə-bəl/ adj: capable of being managed: TRACTABLE — **man-age-ability** \man-ij-ə-bil-ə-tē/ n — **man-age-able-ness** \man-ij-ə-bəl-nəs/ n — **man-age-ably** \-bəl/ adv
man-agement \man-ij-mənt/ n 1: the act or art of managing: the conducting or supervising of something (as a business) 2: judicious use of means to accomplish an end 3: capacity for managing: executive skill 4: the collective body of those who manage or direct an enterprise — **man-agement-al** \man-ij-mənt-əl/ adj
man-ager \man-ij-ər/ n: one that manages: as a: one who conducts business or household affairs b: a person whose work or profession is management c (1): a person who directs a team or athlete c (2): a student who in scholastic or collegiate sports supervises equipment and records under the direction of a coach — **man-ager-ess** \-ə-rəs/ n — **man-ager-i-al** \man-ə-jir-ē-əl/ adj — **man-ager-i-ally** \-ē-əl/ adv — **man-ager-ship** \man-ij-ər-ˈʃɪp/ n
man-aging editor n: an editor in executive and supervisory charge of all editorial activities of a publication (as a newspaper)
ma-ni-a-na \mān-yan-ə/ adv [Sp, lit., tomorrow, fr. earlier *cras* mañana early tomorrow, fr. *cras* tomorrow (fr. L) + *mañana* early, fr. L *mane* early in the morning]: at an indefinite time in the future
mañana n: an indefinite time in the future
man-a-pe n: 1: GREAT APE 2: any of various fossil primates intermediate in characters between recent man and the great apes
Ma-nas-seh \mā-nas-ə/ n [Heb *Ménashseh*]: 1: a son of Joseph and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel 2: a king of Judah reigning in the 7th century B.C. and noted for his attempt to establish polytheism
man-at-arms \man-ət-ˈɑrmz/ n, pl **men-at-arms** \mēn-ə/: SOLDIER, esp: a heavily armed and usu. mounted soldier
man-a-tee \man-ə-tē/ n [Sp *manatí*]: any of several chiefly tropical aquatic herbivorous mammals (genus *Trichechus*) that differ from the related dugong esp. in having the tail broad and rounded
Man-chester terrier \man-ˈches-tər-, -ˈtər-/ n [Man-chester, England]: any of a breed of small slightly built short-haired black-and-tan terriers developed in England by interbreeding local rat-catching dogs with whippets
man-chet \man-ˈtʃet/ n [ME] archaic: a loaf or roll of fine wheat bread
man-chil-neel \man-ˈtʃ(ə)l-/ n [F *mancenille*, fr. Sp *manzanilla*, fr. dim. of *manzana* apple]: a poisonous tropical American tree (*Hippomane mancinella*) of the spurge family having a blistering milky juice and apple-shaped fruit
Man-chu \man-ˈtʃʊli, -ˈtʃu-/ n, pl **Manchu** or **Manchus** 1: a member of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria that is related



mammoth 1

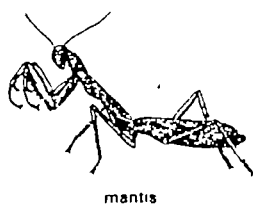


manatee

a about * kitten or further a back & bake & col, cart
 au out ch chin o less & easy g gift i trip i life
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manned \ˈmænd\ *adj* : carrying or performed by a man (~ space flight)
man-ne-quin \ˈmæn-i-kan\ *n* [F, fr. D *mannekin* little man — more at MANIKIN] 1 : an artist's, tailor's, or dressmaker's lay figure; also : a form representing the human figure used esp for displaying clothes 2 : a woman who models clothing : MODEL
man-ner \ˈmæn-ər\ *n* [ME *manere*, fr. OF *maniere* way of acting, fr (assumed) VL *manuaria*, fr. L *fem* of *manuarius* of the hand, fr *manus* hand — more at MANUAL] 1 : KIND, SORT (what ~ of man is he) 2 a (1) : a characteristic or customary mode of acting : CUSTOM (2) : a mode of procedure or way of acting : FASHION (3) : method of artistic execution or mode of presentation : STYLE b pl : social conduct or rules of conduct as shown in the prevalent customs (Victorian ~s) c : characteristic or distinctive bearing, air, or deportment (~s) poised gracious ~ d pl (1) : habitual conduct or deportment : BEHAVIOR (mind your ~s) (2) : good manners e : a distinguished or stylish air *syn* see BEARING. METHOD — **man-ner-less** \-ləs\ *adj*
man-nered \ˈmæn-əd\ *adj* 1 : having manners of a specified kind (well-mannered) 2 a : having or displaying a particular manner b : having an artificial or stilted character (passages ~ so ~ as to be unintelligible — R G Price)
man-ner-ism \ˈmæn-ər-iz-əm\ *n* 1 a : exaggerated or affected adherence to a particular style or manner : ARTIFICIALITY, PRECIOUSITY (refined almost to the point of ~ — Winthrop Sergeant) b often *cap* : an art style in late 16th century Europe characterized by spatial incongruity and excessive elongation of the human figures 2 : a characteristic and often unconscious mode or peculiarity of action, bearing, or treatment *syn* see POSE — **man-ner-ist** \-rɪst\ *n* — **man-ner-ist-ic** \-rɪs-tɪk\ *adj*
man-ner-ly \ˈmæn-ər-lee\ *adj* : showing good manners — **man-ner-ly-ness** *n* — **man-ner-ly** *adv*
man-nish \ˈmæn-ɪʃ\ *adj* 1 : resembling or suggesting a man rather than a woman 2 : generally associated with or characteristic of a man rather than a woman (her ~ clothes) — **man-nish-ly** *adv* — **man-nish-ness** *n*
man-nite \ˈmæn-nɪt\ *n* [F, fr *manna*, fr LL] : MANNITOL — **man-nitic** \ˈmæn-nɪk\ *adj*
man-nitol \ˈmæn-nɪt-əl\ *n* [ISV] : a slightly sweet crystalline alcohol C₆H₁₂O₆ found in many plants and used esp in testing kidney function
man-nose \ˈmæn-nɒs\ *n* [ISV] : an aldose sugar C₆H₁₂O₆ obtained by oxidation of mannitol
man-no \ˈmæn-nɒ\ *n*, *pl* **man-nos** [Sp, lit, hand, fr L *manus* — more at MANUAL] : a stone used as the upper millstone for grinding foods (as Indian corn) by hand in a metate
ma-nœu-vre \mə-ˈn(y)ū-ˈvɔr\ *chiefly* Brit var of MANEUVER
man of God : CLERGYMAN
man of letters 1 : SCHOLAR 2 : AUTHOR
man of straw : STRAWMAN
man of the cloth : CLERGYMAN
man of the house : the chief male in a household
man of the world : a practical or worldly-wise man of wide experience
man-of-war \ˈmæn-ə(v)-ˈwɔ(ə)r\ *n*, *pl* **men-of-war** \ˈmɛn-ə\ : a combatant warship of a recognized navy
man-o-m-eter \mə-ˈnəm-ə-tər\ *n* [F *manomètre*, fr Gk *manos* sparse, loose, rare + *F-mètre* — more at MONK] 1 : an instrument (as a pressure gauge) for measuring the pressure of gases and vapors 2 : SPYGMOMANOMETER — **mano-met-ric** \ˈmæn-ə-ˈmɛ-trɪk\ or **mano-met-ric-al** \-trɪ-kəl\ *adj* — **mano-met-ric-ally** \-trɪ-k(ə)-lee\ *adv* — **mano-met-ry** \mə-ˈnəm-ə-tre\ *n*
man on horseback [*Man on Horseback*, epithet applied to Georges E. J. M. Boulanger, who frequently appeared in public on horseback] 1 : a usu military figure whose ambitions and popularity mark him as a potential dictator 2 : DICTATOR
man-or \ˈmæn-ər\ *n* [ME *maner*, fr OF *manoir*, fr *manoir* to sojourn, dwell, fr L *manēre* — more at MANSION] 1 a : the house or hall of an estate : MANSION b : a landed estate 2 a : a unit of English rural territorial organization; esp : such a unit in the Middle Ages consisting of an estate under a lord enjoying a variety of rights over land and tenants including the right to hold court b : a tract of land in No. America occupied by tenants who pay a fixed rent in money or kind to the proprietor — **ma-no-ri-al** \mə-ˈnɔr-ē-əl\ *adj* — **ma-no-ri-al-ism** \-zɪz-əm\ *n*
manor house *n* : the house of the lord of a manor
man-o'-war bird \ˈmæn-ə-ˈwɔr-ə\ *n*. FRIGATE BIRD
man-pack \ˈmæn-pæk\ *adj* : designed to be carried by one person (the silver-zinc battery is widely used as a power source for ~ radios — *The Sciences*)
man power *n* 1 : power available from or supplied by the physical effort of man 2 *usu* **manpower**, the total supply of persons available and fitted for service (as in the armed forces or industry)
man-qué \mæn-ˈkɛ\ *adj* [F, fr pp of *manquer* to lack, fail] : short of or frustrated in the fulfillment of one's aspirations or talents (a poet ~)
man-rope \ˈmæn-rɒp\ *n* : a side rope (as to a ship's gangway or ladder) used as a handrail
man-sard \ˈmæn-sɑrd\ *n* [F *mansarde*, fr François Mansart †1666 F architect] : a roof having two slopes on all sides with the lower slope steeper than the upper one — **man-sard-ed** \-əd\ *adj*
man-se \ˈmæn(t)sə\ *n* [ME *mans*, fr ML *mansa*, *mansus*, *mansum*, fr L *mansus* pp of *manēre*] 1 archaic : the dwelling of a householder 2 : the residence of a clergyman, esp : the house of a Presbyterian clergyman
man-servant \ˈmæn-sər-vənt\ *n*, *pl* **men-servants** \ˈmɛn-sər-vənt(t)s\ : a male servant

man-ship \ˈmæn-ʃɪp\ *n* *suffix* [sportsmanship] : the art or practice of maneuvering to gain a tactical advantage (gamesmanship)
man-sion \ˈmæn-ʃən\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr. L *mansio*, *mansio*, *mansio*, pp of *manēre* to remain, dwell, akin to Gk *menin* to remain] 1 a obs : the act of remaining or dwelling : STAY b archaic : DWELLING, ABODE 2 a (1) : the house of the lord of a manor (2) : a large imposing residence b : a separate apartment or lodging in a large structure 3 a : HOUSE 3b b : one of the 28 parts into which the moon's monthly course through the heavens is divided
man-size \ˈmæn-saɪz\ or **man-sized** \-saɪzd\ *adj* 1 : suitable for or requiring a man (a ~ job) 2 : LARGE-SCALE (constructed a ~ model)
man-slaughter \ˈmæn-sloʊ-ər\ *n* : the unlawful killing of a human being without express or implied malice
man-slayer \-slə-ər\ *n* : one who slays a man
man-sue-tude \ˈmæn(t)-swi-ˈt(y)əd, man-ˈsū-ə\ *n* [ME, fr L *mansuetudo*, fr *mansuetus* tame, mild, fr pp of *mansuere* to tame, fr *manus* hand + *suescere* to accustom, akin to Gk *ēthos* custom — more at MANUAL, ETHICAL] : the quality or state of being gentle : MEEKNESS, TAMENESS
man-ta \ˈmænt-ə\ *n* [Sp] 1 : a square piece of cloth or blanket used in southwestern U.S. and Latin America usu as a cloak or shawl 2 [AmerSp, fr Sp; fr its being caught in traps resembling huge blankets] : DEVILFISH 1
manta ray *n* : DEVILFISH 1
man-teau \ˈmæn-təʊ, ˈmæn-ə\ *n* [F, fr OF *mantel*] : a loose cloak, coat, or robe
man-tel \ˈmænt-əl\ *n* [MF, fr OF, mantle] 1 a : a beam, stone, or arch serving as a lintel to support the masonry above a fireplace b : the finish around a fireplace 2 : a shelf above a fireplace
man-telet \ˈmænt-let, ˈlɪ-ət, ˈmænt-ˈlɛt\ *n* 1 : a very short cape or cloak 2 or **mant-let** \ˈmænt-let\ : a movable shelter formerly used by besiegers as a protection when attacking
man-tel-let \ˈmænt-ˈlɛt-ə\ *n* [It] : a knee-length mantle formerly worn by a high prelate (as a cardinal) of the Roman Catholic Church
man-tel-piece \ˈmænt-ˈlɪ-piːs\ *n* 1 : a mantel with its side elements 2 : MANTEL 2
man-tel-shelf \-ˈʃɛl\ *n* : MANTEL 2
man-tic \ˈmænt-ɪk\ *adj* [Gk *mantikos*, fr *mantis*] : of or relating to the faculty of divination : PROPHETIC
man-ti-core \ˈmænt-i-kō(r), -kō(r)\ *n* [ME, fr L *mantichora*, fr Gk *mantichōra*] : a legendary animal with the head of a man, the body of a lion, and the tail of a dragon or scorpion
man-tid \ˈmænt-əd\ *n* [NL *Mantidae*, group name, fr *Mantis*, genus name] : MANTIS — **mantid** *adj*
man-ti-la \ˈmæn-ˈtɛ-ə, -tɪl-ə\ *n* [Sp, dim of *manila*] 1 : a light scarf worn over the head and shoulders esp by Spanish and Latin American women 2 : a short light cape or cloak
man-tis \ˈmænt-ɪs\ *n*, *pl* **man-tis-es** or **man-tis-es** \ˈmæn-tɪz\ [NL, fr Gk, lit, diviner, prophet; akin to Gk *mainesthai* to be mad — more at MANIA] : an insect (order Mantodea and esp genus *Mantis*) that feeds on other insects and clasps its prey in forelimbs held up as if in prayer
man-tis-sa \ˈmæn-tɪs-ə\ *n* [L *mantissa*, *mantissa* makeweight, fr Etruscan] : the decimal part of a logarithm
1 mantle \ˈmænt-əl\ *n* [ME *mantel*, fr OF, fr L *mantellum*] 1 a : a loose sleeveless garment worn over other clothes : CLOAK b : a mantle regarded as a symbol of preeminence or authority (invested his people with the ~ of universal champions of justice — Denis Goulet) 2 a : something that covers, enfolds, or envelops b (1) : a fold or lobe or pair of lobes of the body wall of a mollusk or brachiopod that lines the shell in shell-bearing forms and bears shell-secreting glands (2) : the soft external body wall that lines the test or shell of a tunicate or barnacle c : the outer wall and casing of a blast furnace above the hearth, broadly, an insulated support or casing in which something is heated 3 : the back, scapulars, and wings of a bird 4 : a lacy hood or sheath of some refractory material that gives light by incandescence when placed over a flame 5 a : MANTLEROCK b : the part of the interior of a terrestrial planet and esp the earth that lies beneath the lithosphere and above the central core 6 : MANTEL
2 mantle *vb* **mantled**, **mant-ling** \ˈmænt-lɪŋ\ *vt* : to cover with or as with a mantle : CLOAK ~ *vi* 1 : to become covered with a coating 2 : to spread over a surface 3 : BLUSH (her rich face mantling with emotion — Benjamin Disraeli)
man-tle-rock \ˈmænt-ˈlɪ-rɒk\ *n* : unconsolidated residual or transported material that overlies the earth's solid rock
man-to-man \ˈmæn-tə-ˈmæn\ *adj* 1 : characterized by frankness and honesty (a ~ talk) 2 : of, relating to, or being a system of defense (as in football or basketball) in which each defensive player guards a specified opponent
Man-toux test \ˈmæn-ti-ˈtʃu, ˈmæ-ˈtʃu\ *n* [Charles Mantoux †1947 F physician] : an intracutaneous test for hypersensitivity to tuberculin that indicates past or present infection with tubercle bacilli
man-tra \ˈmæn-trə\ *n* [Skt, sacred counsel, formula, fr *manāte* he thinks, akin to L *mens* mind — more at MIND] : a mystical formula of invocation or incantation (as in Hinduism)
man-trap \ˈmæn-trap\ *n* : a trap for catching men : SNARE
man-tus \ˈmæntʃ-(ə)-wə, ˈmæn-tə-wə\ *n* [modif of F *Manteau*] : a usu loose-fitting gown worn esp in the 17th and 18th centuries
Manu \ˈmæn-(j)u\ *n* [Skt] : the progenitor of the human race and giver of the religious laws of Manu according to Hindu mythology
1 man-u-al \ˈmæn-yə(w)-əl\ *adj* [ME *manuel*, fr MF, fr L *manuālis*, fr *manus* hand, akin to OE *mund* hand, Gk *manē*] 1 a : of, relating to, or involving the hands (~ dexterity) b : worked or



mantis



mansard roof

mar-aging steel \mār-ā-jīŋ- n [martensite + aging]: a strong tough low-carbon martensitic steel which contains up to 25 percent nickel and in which hardening precipitates are formed by aging

mar-a-schi-no \mar-ə-ʃkē-ŋō- n, pl -nos often cap [It, fr. *marasca* bitter wild cherry] 1: a sweet liqueur distilled from the fermented juice of a bitter wild cherry 2: a usu large cherry preserved in true or imitation maraschino

ma-ra-s-mus \ma-raz-məz- n [LL, fr Gk *marasmos*, fr *marainein* to waste away — more at SMART]: progressive emaciation esp in the young associated usu. with faulty assimilation and utilization of food — **ma-ra-s-mi-lō** \-raz-mik- adj

Ma-ra-tha \ma-ˈrā-ə- n [Marathi *Marāṭhā* & Hindi *Marhāṭhā*, fr. *Skt Mahārāṭha* Maharashtra]: a member of a people of the south central part of the subcontinent of India

Ma-ra-thi \ma-ˈrāt-ē- n [Marathi *marāṭhī*]: the chief Indic language of the state of Maharashtra in India

ma-rā-thon \mar-ə-ˈthān- n [Marathon, Greece, site of a victory of Greeks over Persians in 490 B.C. the news of which was carried to Athens by a long-distance runner] 1: a long-distance race: a: a footrace run on an open course usu. of 26 miles 385 yards b: a race other than a footrace marked esp. by great length 2 a: an endurance contest (a dance ~) b: something (as an event or activity) characterized by great length or concentrated effort

ma-raud \ma-ˈrōd- vb [F *marauder*] vi: to roam about and raid in search of plunder ~ w: RAID, PILLAGE — **ma-raud-er** n

ma-ra-vo-dī \mar-ə-vo-ˈdā- n [Sp *maravadi*, fr *Ar Murābiṭin* 11th & 12th cent. Muslim dynasty in No. Africa & Spain]: a medieval Spanish copper coin worth 1/4 real

mar-ble \mār-bəl- n [ME, fr OF *marbre*, fr L *marmor*, fr Gk *marmaros*] 1 a: limestone that is more or less crystallized by metamorphism, that ranges from granular to compact in texture, that is capable of taking a high polish, and that is used esp. in architecture and sculpture b: something (as a piece of sculpture) composed of or made from marble c: something suggesting marble (as in hardness, coldness, or smoothness) (she has a heart of ~) 2 a: a little ball made of a hard substance (as glass) and used in various games b pl but sing in constr: any of several games played with these little balls with the object being to hit a mark or hole, hit another player's marble, or knock as many marbles as possible out of a ring 3: MARBLING 4 pl, slang: elements of common sense, esp.: SANITY (persons who are born without all their ~s — Arthur Miller)

mar-ble vi mar-ble-d; mar-bling \-b(ə-)līŋ- to give a veined or mottled appearance to (~ the edges of a book)

mar-ble adj: resembling, composed of, or suggestive of marble (~ floors)

mar-ble cake n: a cake made with light and dark batter so as to have a mottled appearance

mar-ble-d \mar-bəl- adj 1 [marble] a: done in or covered with marble b: marked by an extensive use of marble as an architectural or decorative feature (ancient ~ cities) 2 [marble]: marked by an intermixture of fat and lean (a well-marbled cut of beef)

mar-ble-ize \mar-bo-ˈlīz- vi -līzēd; -līz-ŋ: MARBLE

mar-bling \-b(ə-)līŋ- n 1: coloration or markings resembling or suggestive of marble 2: an intermixture of fat and lean in a cut of meat esp. when evenly distributed

mar-bly \-b(ə-)lē- adj: resembling or suggestive of marble

marc \mārk- n [F, fr MF, fr *marchier* to trample] 1: the residue remaining after a fruit has been pressed, broadly: the organic residue from an extraction process (the protein-rich cottonseed ~) 2: brandy made from the residue of grapes or apples after pressing

mar-ca-si-te \mār-kə-ˈsīt-, -zīt-, mār-kə-ˈzīt- n [ME *marcasite*, fr ML *marcasita*, fr *Ar marqashithā*] 1 a: crystallized iron pyrites b: a mineral of the same composition and appearance as iron pyrites but of different crystalline organization and lower specific gravity 2: a piece of marcasite used for ornaments — **mar-ca-sit-i-cal** \mār-kə-ˈsīt-i-kəl-, -zīt- adj

mar-cel \mār-ˈsəl- n [Marcel Grateau †1936 F hairdresser]: a deep soft wave made in the hair by the use of a heated curling iron

mar-cel vb mar-cel-led; mar-cel-ling vi: to make a marcel in ~ vi: to make a marcel

mar-ech \mārch- n [ME *marche*, fr OF, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *marha* boundary — more at MARK]: a border region: FRONTIER, esp.: a distinct org set up to defend a boundary — usu. used in pl (the Welsh ~es)

mar-ech vi: to have common borders or frontiers (a region that ~es with Canada in the north and the Pacific in the west)

mar-ech \mārch, imperatively often 'mārch in the military/ vb [MF *marchier* to trample, march, fr OF, to trample, prob. of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *marcōn* to mark] vi 1: to move along steadily usu. with a rhythmic stride and in step with others 2 a: to move in a direct purposeful manner: PROCEED b: to make steady progress: ADVANCE (hme ~es on) 3: to stand in orderly array suggestive of marching (pine trees ~ing up the mountainside) ~ vi 1: to cause to march (~ed the children off to bed) 2: to cover by marching: TRAVERSE (~ed 10 miles)

mar-ech \mārch- n 1 a: the action of marching (2): the distance covered within a specific period of time by marching (3): a regular measured stride or rhythmic step used in marching b: forward movement: PROGRESS (the ~ of a movie towards the climax) 2: a musical composition that is usu. in duple or quadruple time with a strongly accented beat and that is designed or suitable to accompany marching — on the march: moving steadily: ADVANCING

Mar-ech \mārch- n [ME, fr OF, fr L *martius*, fr *martius* of Mars, fr *Mars*, *Mars*]: the 3d month of the Gregorian calendar

mar-chen \m(e)ə-ˈkən- n, pl mār-chen [G]: TALE, esp.: FOLKTALE

mar-cher \mār-ˈchər- n: one who inhabits a border region

mar-cher n: one that marches, esp.: one that marches for a specific cause (a peace ~)

mar-chese \mār-ˈchē- n, pl -es \-chē- [It, fem of *marchese*]: an Italian woman holding the rank of a marchese: MARCHIONESS

mar-chese \-chē- n, pl -al \-chē- [It, fr ML *marcentis*, fr *marca* border region, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *marha*]: an Italian nobleman next in rank above a count: MARQUIS

mar-chio-ness \mār-ʃh(ə)-nəs- n [ML *marchionissa*, fr *marchion-*, *marchio* marquis, fr *marca*] 1: the wife or widow of a marquis 2: a woman who holds the rank of marquis in her own right

mar-ch-pane \mārch-ˈpān- n [It *marzapane*]: MARZIPAN

mar-ch-past \mārch-ˈpāst- n: a filling by: PROCESSION

Mar-clon-lam \mār-ʃh(ə)-ˈlām- n, -s(h)ē- n: (1) (Marclon 2d cent. A.D. Christian Gnostic) the doctrinal system of a sect of the 2d and 3d centuries A.D. accepting some parts of the New Testament but denying Christ's corporeality and humanity and condemning the Creator God of the Old Testament — **Mar-clon-ite** \-līt- n

Mar-co-ni \mār-ˈkō-nē- adj (prob. fr the resemblance of the complex arrangement of stays and struts to that used to support the antennae used in wireless telegraphy, invented by Guglielmo Marconi): of, relating to, or marked by a Bermuda rig

mar-co-ni-gram \mār-ˈkō-nē-ˈgrām- n [Guglielmo Marconi]: RADIOGRAM

Marconi rig n: BERMUDA RIG

Mar-di Gras \mārd-ē-ˈgrā- n, New Orleans commonly -gro- n [F, lit, fat Tuesday] 1 a: Shrove Tuesday often observed (as in New Orleans) with parades and festivities b: a carnival period climaxing on Shrove Tuesday 2: a festive occasion resembling a pre-Lenten Mardi Gras

mare n [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *marā* incubus, Croatian *mora*] obs: an evil preternatural being causing nightmares

mare \mā(ə)r-, m(e)ə(r)- n [ME, fr OE *mere*, akin to OHG *merha* mare, OE *meah* horse, W *march*]: a female horse or other equine animal esp. when fully mature or of breeding age

mare \mār-ˈQā- n, pl ma-ria \mār-ē-ə- n [NL, fr L, sea — more at MARINE] one of several dark areas of considerable extent on the surface of the moon or Mars

mare-clau-sum \mār-ˈQā-ˈklau-səm-, -ˈklō- n [NL, lit, closed sea] 1: a navigable body of water (as a sea) that is under the jurisdiction of one nation and is closed to other nations

Mar-ek's disease \mār-iks-, -mer- n [J Marek †1952 G veterinarian]: a cancerous disease of poultry that is characterized esp. by proliferation of lymphoid cells and is caused by a virus resembling a herpes virus

mare-lb-be-rum \mār-ˈQā-ˈlē-bə-ˈrum- n [NL, lit, free sea] 1: a navigable body of water (as a sea) that is open to all nations 2: FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

mare-no-strum \mār-ˈQā-ˈnō-strəm- n [L, our sea] 1: a navigable body of water (as a sea) that belongs to a single nation or is mutually shared by two or more nations

mare's nest n, pl mare's nests or mares' nests 1: a false discovery, illusion, or deliberate hoax 2: a place, condition, or situation of great disorder or confusion (a mare's nest of spurious ambiguities to bewilder the simpliminded — J. H. Sledd)

mare's tail n, pl mare's tails or mares' tails 1: a cirrus cloud that has a long slender flowing appearance 2 a: a common aquatic plant (*Hippuris vulgaris*) with elongated shoots clothed with dense whorls of subulate leaves b: HORSETAIL c: HORSE-WEED 1

mar-gar-ic acid \mār-ˈgar-ik-ə- n [F *margarique*, fr *margarine*]: a crystalline synthetic fatty acid C₁₇H₃₄O₂ intermediate between palmitic acid and stearic acid

mar-ga-rine \mār-ˈgā-ˈrēn-, -ˈrēn- n [F, fr Gk *margaron* pearl]: a food product made usu. from vegetable oils churned with ripened skim milk to a plastic consistency, often fortified with vitamins A and D, and used as a spread and a cooking fat

mar-ga-ri-ta \mār-ˈgā-ˈrēt-ə- n [MexSp, prob. fr the name *Margarita* Margaret]: a cocktail consisting of tequila, lime or lemon juice, and an orange-flavored liqueur

mar-ga-rite \mār-ˈgā-ˈrīt- n [ME, fr MF, fr L *margarita*, fr Gk *margaritēs*, fr *margaron* archaic]: PEARL

mar-gay \mār-ˈgā-, mār-ˈ- n [F, fr Tupi *maracajá*]: a small American spotted cat (*Felis tigrina*) resembling the ocelot and ranging from southernmost Texas to Brazil

mar-ge \mārj- n [MF, fr L *margo*] archaic: MARGIN

mar-gent \mār-ˈjənt- n, archaic: MARGIN

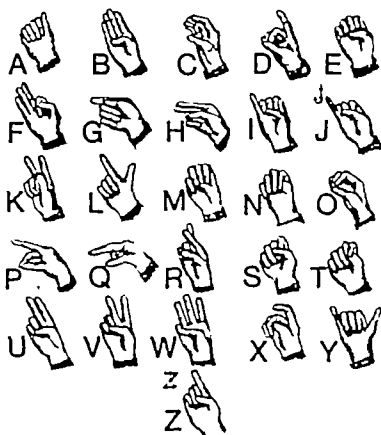
mar-gin \mār-ˈjən- n [ME, fr L *margin-*, *margo* border — more at MARK] 1: the part of a page or sheet outside the main body of printed or written matter 2: the outside limit and adjoining surface of something: EDGE (at the ~ of the woods) 3 a: a spare amount or measure or degree allowed or given for contingencies or special situations (left no ~ for error in his calculations) b (1): a bare minimum below which or an extreme limit beyond which something becomes impossible or is no longer desirable (a joke that was on the ~ of good taste) (2): the limit below which economic activity cannot be continued under normal conditions 4 a: the difference which exists between net sales and the cost of merchandise sold and from which expenses are usu. met or profit derived b: the excess market value of collateral over the face of a loan c (1): cash or collateral that is deposited by a client with a commodity or securities broker to protect the broker from loss on a contract (2): the client's equity in securities bought with the aid of credit obtained specif. (as from a broker) for that purpose d: a range about a specified figure within which a purchase is to be made 5: measure or degree of difference (the bill passed by a one-vote ~) syn see BORDER — **mar-gined** \-jənd- adj

mar-gin vi 1: to enter or summarize in the margin of (a page or sheet) 2 a: to provide with an edging or border b: to form a margin to: BORDER 3 a: to add margin to (~ up an account in a falling market) b (1): to use as margin (~ bonds to buy



margay

done by hand and not by machine (a ~ choke) (~ computation) (~ indexing) 2: requiring or using physical skill and energy (~ labor) (~ workers) — **man-u-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*
manual *n* 1: a book that is conveniently handled, esp: **HAND-BOOK** 2: the prescribed movements in the handling of a weapon or other military item during a drill or ceremony (the ~ of arms) 3 *a*: a keyboard for the hands; *specif*: one of the several keyboards of a pipe-organ console that controls a separate division of the instrument *b*: a device or apparatus intended for manual operation
manual alphabet *n*: an alphabet for deaf-mutes in which the letters are represented by finger positions



manual alphabet

manual training *n*: a course of training to develop skill in using the hands and to teach practical arts (as woodworking and metal-working)

ma-nu-bri-um \mə-'n(y)ü-brē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -bria \-brē-ə\ also -bri-ums [NL, fr L, handle, fr. manus] an anatomical process or part shaped like a handle as *a*: the cephalic segment of the sternum of man and many other mammals *b*: the process that bears the mouth of a hydrozoan: **HYPOSTOME**

manuf *abbr* manufacture; manufacturing

man-u-fac-to-ry \man-'(y)ä-fä-(t)ä-rē\ *n*: **FACTORY** 2*a*

man-u-fac-ture \man-'(y)ä-fä-chor\ *n* [MF, fr L manu factus made by hand] 1: something made from raw materials 2 *a*: the process of making wares by hand or by machinery esp when carried on systematically with division of labor *b*: a productive industry using mechanical power and machinery 3: the act or process of producing something

manufacture *vb* **man-u-fac-ture**, **man-u-fac-tur-ing** \-'fä-chor-ning, -'fä-chor-ning\ *vt* 1: to make into a product suitable for use 2 *a*: to make from raw materials by hand or by machinery *b*: to produce according to an organized plan and with division of labor 3: **INVENT, FABRICATE** 4: to produce as if by manufacturing: **CREATE** (writers who ~ stories for television) ~ *vi*: to engage in manufacturing *syn* see **MAKE** — **manufacturing** *n*

manufactured gas *n*: a combustible gaseous mixture made from coal, coke, or petroleum products

man-u-fac-tur-er \man-'(y)ä-fä-chor-er, -'fä-chor-er\ *n*: one that manufactures, esp: an employer of workers in manufacturing
man-u-mis-sion \man-'(y)ä-mish-ən\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L manumission-, manumissio, fr manumissus, pp of manumittere] the act or process of manumitting, esp: formal emancipation from slavery
man-u-mit \man-'(y)ä-mit\ *vt* -mitted, -mit-ting [ME manumittere, fr MF manumittere, fr L manumittere, fr manus hand + mittere to let go, send — more at **SMITE**] to release from slavery *syn* see **FREE** *ant* **enslave**

ma-nure \mə-'n(y)u(ə)r\ *vt* **ma-nured**; **ma-nur-ing** [ME manouren, fr MF manouurer, lit., to do work by hand, fr L manu operare] 1 *ob*: **CULTIVATE** 2: to enrich (land) by the application of manure — **ma-nur-er** *n*

manure *n*: material that fertilizes land, esp: refuse of stables and barnyards consisting of livestock excreta with or without litter — **ma-nur-er-ial** \-'b(y)ur-ē-əl\ *adj*

ma-nu-scrip-t \mä-'n(y)ä-skrīpt\ *adj* [L manu scriptus] written by hand or typed (~ letters)

manuscript *n* 1: a written or typewritten composition or document as distinguished from a printed copy 2: writing as opposed to print

man-ward \man-'wärd\ *adv*: toward man

manward *adj*: directed toward man

man-wise \man-'wīz\ *adv*: in the manner of men

Manx \man-'(k)s\ *adj* [alter of earlier Maniske, fr. (assumed) ON *manskr*, fr. *Man* Isle of Man]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Isle of Man, its people, or the Manx language

Manx *n* 1 *pl* in *constr*: the people of the Isle of Man 2: the Celtic language of the Manx people almost completely displaced by English

Manx cat *n*: a short-haired domestic cat with no external tail
man-y \men-'ē\ *adj* *more* \mō-(ə)r, mō-(ə)r; *most* \mōst\ [ME, fr OE *manig*; akin to OHG *manag* many, OSlav *münogŭ* much] 1

: consisting of or amounting to a large but indefinite number (worked for ~ years) 2: being one of a large but indefinite number (~ a man) (~ another student) — **as many**: the same in number (saw three plays in as many days)

many *pron*, *pl* in *constr*: a large number of persons or things (~ of them)

many *n*, *pl* in *constr* 1: a large but indefinite number (a good ~ of them) 2: the great majority of people (the ~)

many-fold \men-'ē-fōld\ *adv*: by many times (aid to education has increased ~)

many-sided \men-'ē-sīd-əd\ *adj* 1: having many sides or aspects 2: having many interests or aptitudes *syn* see **VERSATILE** — **many-sided-ness** *n*

many-valued \men-'ē-val-(y)üld, -yod\ *adj* 1: possessing more than the customary two truth-values of truth and falsehood 2: **MULTIPLE-VALUED**

Man-za-ni-lia \man-'zä-'nē-(y)ä, -'nīl-ə\ *n* [Sp, dim of manzana apple]: a pale dry Spanish sherry

man-za-ni-ta \man-'zä-'nēt-ə\ *n* [AmerSp, dim. of Sp manzana apple]: any of various western N. American evergreen shrubs (genus *Arctostaphylos*) of the heath family

MAO *abbr* monomeric oxidase

Mao-ism \mau-'z-əm\ *n*: the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism developed in China chiefly by Mao Tse-tung — **Mao-lat** \mau-'lät\ *n* or *adj*

Mao-ri \mau-(ə)r-ē\ *n*, *pl* **Maori** or **Maoris** 1: a member of a Polynesian people native to New Zealand 2: the Austronesian language of the Maori

map \map\ *n* [ML *mappa*, fr L *naspkin*, towel] 1 *a*: a representation usu on a flat surface of the whole or a part of an area *b*: a representation of the celestial sphere or a part of it 2: something that represents with a clarity suggestive of a map 3: the arrangement of genes on a chromosome — called also **genetic map** 4: **FUNCTION 5a**

map *vb* mapped; **map-ping** *vi* 1 *a*: to make a map of (~ the surface of the moon) *b*: to delineate as if on a map (sorrow was mapped on her face) *c*: to make a survey for the purpose of making a map *d*: to assign to every element of (a mathematical set) an element of the same or another set 2: to plan in detail — often used with *out* (~ out a program) ~ *vi*, *of a gene*: to be located (a repressor ~ near the corresponding structural gene) — **map-pa-ble** \map-'ə-bəl\ *adj* — **map-ner** *n*

MAPL *abbr* master of applied linguistics

ma-ple \mä-'pəl\ *n* [ME, fr OE *mapul*, akin to ON *möpur* maple] 1: any of a genus (*Acer*) of the family **Aceraceae**, the maple family) of trees or shrubs with opposite leaves and a fruit of two united samaras, also: the hard light-colored close-grained wood of a maple used esp for flooring and furniture

maple sugar *n*: sugar made by boiling maple syrup

maple syrup *n*: syrup made by concentrating the sap of maple trees and esp the sugar maple

map-maker or \map-'mä-'kər\ *n*: one who makes maps: **CARTOGRAPHER** — **map-making** \-'kiŋ\ *n*

map-ping \map-'iŋ\ *n* 1: the act or process of making a map 2: **FUNCTION 5a** (a one-to-one continuous ~)

ma-quette \mä-'ket\ *n* [F]: a usu. small preliminary model (as of a sculpture or a building)

ma-quill-lage \mak-'ē-(y)äzh\ *n* [F]: **MAKEUP** 3

ma-quils \mä-'kē, mä-'\ *n*, *pl* **ma-quils** \-'kē(z)\ [F] 1: thick scrubby underbrush of Mediterranean shores and esp. of the island of Corsica; also: an area of such underbrush 2 *often cap* *a*: a guerrilla fighter in the French underground during World War II *b*: a band of maquis

mar \mä'r\ *vt* **marred**; **mar-ling** [ME *marren*, fr OE *mierran* to obstruct, waste; akin to OHG *merren* to obstruct] 1: to detract from the perfection or wholeness of: **SPOIL** 2 *archaic* *a*: to inflict serious bodily harm on *b*: **DESTROY** *syn* see **INJURE**

mar *n*: something that mars: **BLEMISH**

mar *abbr* **maritime**

Mar *abbr* **March**

MAR *abbr* master of arts in religion

mar-a-bou or **mar-a-bout** \mar-'ə-bü\ *n* [F *marabout*, lit., marabout] 1 *a*: a large African stork (*Leptoptilos crumeniferus*) that has a distensible pouch of pink skin at the front of the neck and feeds esp on refuse and carrion *b*: a soft feathery fluffy material prepared from the long covets of marabouts or usu. from turkey feathers and used esp for trimming women's hats or clothes 2 *a*: a thrown silk usu. dyed in the gum *b*: a fabric made of this silk

mar-a-bout \mar-'ə-bü\ *n*, *often cap* [F, fr Pg *marabout*, fr. Ar *marbut*]: a dervish in Muslim Africa believed to have supernatural power

ma-ra-ca \mä-'räk-ə, -'räk-\ *n* [Pg *maraca*]: a dried gourd or a rattle like a gourd that contains dried seeds or pebbles and is used as a percussion instrument

a abst * kitten *ae* further *a* back *ä* bake *i* cot, cart
an out *ch* chin *e* less *é* easy *g* gift *i* trip *l* life
j joke *ŋ* ang *o* flow *ó* flow *ót* coin *th* thin *th* this
ü loot *ü* foot *y* yet *yü* few *yü* furious *zh* vision

signaled by a linguistic feature (with most English nouns the plural is the ~ number) — **mark-edly** \ˈmɑrk-əd-lē\ *adv*

mark-er \ˈmɑrk-ər\ *n* 1: one that marks 2: something used for marking 3: SCORE 7, specif: RUN 4: GENETIC MARKER

mark-et \ˈmɑrk-ət\ *n* [ME, fr. ONF, fr. L *mercatus* trade, market-place, fr. *mercatus* pp. of *mercari* to trade, fr. *merc.*, *merc.* merchandise; akin to Oscan *amrīkadut* without remuneration] 1 a (1): a meeting together of people for the purpose of trade by private purchase and sale and usu. not by auction (2): the people assembled at such a meeting b (1): a public place where a market is held; esp: a place where provisions are sold at wholesale (2): a retail establishment usu. of a specified kind (a fish ~) 2 *archaic*: the act or an instance of buying and selling 3: the rate or price offered for a commodity or security 4 a: a geographical area of demand for commodities (the foreign ~) b: the course of commercial activity by which the exchange of commodities is effected: extent of demand (the ~ is dull) c: an opportunity for selling (a good ~ for used cars) d: the area of economic activity in which buyers and sellers come together and the forces of supply and demand affect prices (producing goods for ~ rather than for consumption) — **In the market**: interested in buying (in the market for a house) — **on the market**: available for purchase (a good selection of fresh produce on the market), also: up for sale (put his house on the market)

market vt: to deal in a market ~ *vt* 1: to expose for sale in a market 2: **SELL**

mark-et-able \ˈmɑrk-ət-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1 a: fit to be offered for sale in a market (contaminated food that is not ~) b: wanted by purchasers: SALABLE (~ securities) 2: of or relating to buying or selling — **mark-et-abil-ity** \ˈmɑrk-ət-ə-bil-ə-ti\ *n*

mark-et-er \ˈmɑrk-ət-ər\ *n*: one that deals in a market, esp: one that markets a specified commodity (the company is a big gasoline ~)

market garden n: a plot in which vegetables are raised for market — **market gardener n** — **market gardening n**

mark-et-ing n 1: the act or process of selling or purchasing in a market 2: an aggregate of functions involved in moving goods from producer to consumer

marketing research n: research conducted to establish the extent and location of the market for a product or to analyze the cost of products and processes as compared with that of alternative or competitive products or processes

market order n: an order to buy or sell securities or commodities immediately at the best price obtainable in the market

mark-et-place \ˈmɑrk-ət-plās\ *n* 1 a: an open square or place in a town where markets or public sales are held b: MARKET (the ~ is the interpreter of supply and demand) 2: the world of trade or economic activity: the everyday world (a conviction that religion belongs in the ~ — *Current Blog*) 3: a sphere in which intangible values compete for acceptance (the ~ of ideas)

market price n: a price actually given in current market dealings

market research n: the gathering of factual information as to consumer preferences for goods and services

market value n: a price at which both buyers and sellers are willing to do business

mark-ing n 1: the act, process, or an instance of making or giving a mark 2 a: a mark made b: arrangement, pattern, or disposition of marks

mark-ka \ˈmɑrk-kə\ *n*, *pl* **mark-kaa** \ˈmɑrk-kə\ or **markkas** \ˈkɑz\ [Finn, fr. Sw *mark*, a unit of value, akin to ON *mörk*] — see **MONEY** table

Markov chain \ˈmɑrk-kɔf-, -kɔv-\ *n* [A. A. Markov †1922 Russ mathematician]: a usu discrete stochastic process (as a random walk) in which the probabilities of occurrence of various future states depend only on the present state of the system or on the immediately preceding state and not on the path by which the present state was achieved — called also **Markoff chain**

Markov-ian \ˈmɑrk-kɔv-ən-, -kɔv- or **Markov** \ˈmɑrk-kɔf-, -kɔv-\ *adj* also **Mark-off** \ˈmɑrk-kɔf\ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling a Markov process or Markov chain esp: by having probabilities defined in terms of transition from the possible existing states to other states (~ models)

Markov process also Markoff process n: a stochastic process (as Brownian movement) that resembles a Markov chain except that the states are continuous, also: **MARKOV CHAIN**

mark-man \ˈmɑrk-mən\ *n*: one that shoots at a mark; esp: a person skillful or practiced at hitting a mark or target — **mark-man-ship** \-ˌʃɪp\ *n*

mark-woman \ˈmɑrk-swum-ən\ *n*: a female markman

mark-up \ˈmɑrk-ʊp\ *n* 1: a raise in the price of an article 2: an amount added to the cost price to determine the selling price

mark vt (\ˈmɑrk-kɔp\ *vt*): to set a higher price on

marl \ˈmɑr(ə)l\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *marle*, fr. ML *margila*, dim of L *marga* marl, fr. Gaulish]: a loose or crumbling earthy deposit (as of sand, silt, or clay) that contains a substantial amount of calcium carbonate and is used esp as a fertilizer for soils deficient in lime — **marly** \ˈmɑr-lē\ *adj*

marl vt: to dress (land) with marl

marl vt [D *marlen*, back-formation fr. *marling*]: to cover or fasten with marline

marlin \ˈmɑr-lən\ *n* [short for *marlinpike*, fr. the appearance of its beak]: any of several large oceanic sport fishes (genera *Makaira* and *Tetrapturus*) related to sailfishes and spearfishes

mar-line also marlin \ˈmɑr-lən\ *n* [D *marlin*, alter of *marling*, fr. *meren*, *marrén* to tie, *moor*, fr. MD *meren*, *maren* — more at **MOOR**]: a small usu. tarred line of two strands twisted loosely left-handed that is used esp for seizing and as a covering for wire rope

mar-line-spike also marlin-spike \ˈmɑr-lən-spik\ *n*: a tool (as of wood or iron) that tapers to a point and is used to separate strands of rope or wire (as in splicing)

mar-lite \ˈmɑr(ə)l-ɪt\ *n*: a marl resistant to the action of air — **mar-lite** \ˈmɑr-lit-ik\ *adj*

mar-ma-lade \ˈmɑr-mə-lād\ *n* [Pg *marmelada* quince conserve, fr. *marmelo* quince, fr. L *melimelum*, a sweet apple, fr. Gk *melimelon*, fr. *meli* honey + *mélon* apple — more at **MELLIFLUOUS**]: a clear sweetened jelly in which pieces of fruit and fruit rind are suspended

mar-mo-re-al \ˈmɑr-mɔr-ē-əl-, -mɔr- or **mar-mo-re-an** \-ē-ən\ *adj* [L *marmoreus*, fr. *marmor* marble, fr. Gk *marmaros*]: of, relating to, or resembling marble or a marble statue — **mar-mo-re-ally** \-ē-əl-ē\ *adv*

mar-mo-set \ˈmɑr-mə-set-, -zet\ *n* [ME *marmusette*, fr. MF *mar-moset* grotesque figure, fr. *marmouset* to mumble, of limit origin]: any of numerous soft-furred So and Central American monkeys (family *Callitrichidae*) with claws instead of nails on all the digits except the great toe

mar-mot \ˈmɑr-mot\ *n* [F *marmotte*]: a stout-bodied short-legged burrowing rodent (genus *Marmota*) with coarse fur, a short bushy tail, and very small ears — compare **WOODCHUCK**

Mar-o-nite \ˈmɑr-ə-nīt\ *n* [ML *maronita*, fr. *Maron*, *Maro* 5th cent AD Syrian monk]: a member of a Uniate church chiefly in Lebanon having a Syriac liturgy and married clergy

mar-roon \ˈmɑr-rūn\ *n* [modif of AmerSp *cimarrón*, fr. *cimarrón* wild, savage] 1 *cap*: a fugitive Negro slave of the West Indies and Guiana in the 17th and 18th centuries, also: a descendant of such a slave 2: a person who is marooned

mar-roon vt 1: to put ashore on a desolate island or coast and leave to one's fate 2: to place or leave in isolation or without hope of ready escape

mar-roon n [F *marron* Spanish chestnut]: a variable color averaging a dark red

mar-plot \ˈmɑr-plət\ *n*: one who frustrates or ruins a plan or undertaking by his meddling

mar-que \ˈmɑrk\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OProv *marca*, fr. *marcar* to mark, seize as pledge, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *marcōn* to mark] 1 *obs*: REPRISAL RETALIATION 2: LETTERS OF MARQUE

mar-que n [F, mark, brand, fr. MF, fr. *marquer* to mark, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *marcōn* to mark]: a brand or make of a product (as a sports car)

mar-quee \ˈmɑr-kē\ *n* [modif of F *parquise*, lit., marchioness] 1: a large tent set up for an outdoor party, reception, or exhibition 2: a permanent canopy usu. of metal and glass projecting over an entrance (as of a hotel or theater)

Mar-que-san \ˈmɑr-kəz-ən-, -kəz-ən\ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of the Marquesas Islands 2: the Austronesian language of the Marquesans — **Marquesan** *adj*

mar-que-sa \ˈmɑr-kwə-sə\ or **mar-quis** \ˈmɑr-kwə-sə-, -kəz\ *n*, *pl* **mar-que-sas** or **mar-quis-es** \-kəz-əs\ or **mar-quis** \-kəz\ [ME *marquis*, *markis*, fr. MF *marquis*, alter. of *marquis*, fr. *marche* march] 1: a nobleman of hereditary rank in Europe and Japan 2: a member of the British peerage ranking below a duke and above an earl — **mar-que-sate** \ˈmɑr-kwə-sət\ or **mar-quis-ate** \ˈmɑr-kwə-zət-, -sət\ *n*

mar-quetry also **mar-que-terie** \ˈmɑr-kə-trē\ *n* [MF *marquetene*, fr. *marqueter* to checker, inlay, fr. *marque* mark]: decorative work in which elaborate patterns are formed by the insertion of pieces of material (as wood, shell, or ivory) into a wood veneer that is then applied to a surface (as of a piece of furniture)

mar-quis \ˈmɑr-kəz\ *n*, *pl* **mar-quistes** \-kəz-əs\ [F, fem of *marquis*] 1: MARCHIONESS 2: MARQUEE 3: a gem or a ring setting or bezel usu. elliptical in shape but with pointed ends — see **BRILLIANT** illustration

mar-qui-sette \ˈmɑr-k(w)-zət\ *n* [*mar-quis* + *-ette*]: a sheer meshed fabric used for clothing, curtains, and mosquito nets

mar-ram grass \ˈmɑr-əm-\ *n* [of Scand origin, akin to ON *mar-linnr*, a beach grass]: any of several beach grasses (genus *Ammophila* and esp *A. arenaria*)

Mar-ra-no \ˈmɑ-rən-\ *n*, *pl* -nos [Sp, lit., pig]: a Christianized Jew or Moor of medieval Spain

mar-riage \ˈmɑr-ɪj\ *n* 1 a: the state of being married b: the mutual relation of husband and wife: **WEDLOCK** c: the institution whereby men and women are joined in a special kind of social and legal dependence for the purpose of founding and maintaining a family 2: an act of marrying or the rite by which the married status is effected, esp: the wedding ceremony and attendant festivities or formalities 3: an intimate or close union (the ~ of painting and poetry — J T Shawcross) — **mar-riage-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj*

marriage of convenience: a marriage contracted for social, political, or economic advantage rather than for mutual affection

mar-ried \ˈmɑr-ɪd\ *adj* 1 a: being in the state of matrimony: **WEDDED** b: of or relating to marriage: **CONNUBIAL** 2: UNITED, JOINED

married n, *pl* **marrieds** or **married**: a married person (young ~s are paid undue attention — Paul Goodman)

mar-ron \ˈmɑ-rɔn\ *n* [F] 1: a large Mediterranean chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) or its sweet edible nut — called also **Spanish chestnut** 2 **mar-rons** \-rɔn(z)\ *pl*: chestnuts preserved in vanilla-flavored syrup

Mar-ron \ˈmɑ-rɔn\ *n* [F, fr. AmerSp *cimarrón*]: **MAROON** 1

mar-rons gla-cés \ˈmɑ-rɔn-glə-səz\ *n* *pl* [F, lit., glazed marrons]: **MARRON** 2

mar-row \ˈmɑ-r(ə)w-, -w-\ *n* [ME *marowe*, fr. OE *mearg*; akin to OHG *marag* marrow, Skt *majjan*] 1 a: a soft highly vascular modified connective tissue that occupies the cavities and cancellous part of most bones b: the substance of the spinal cord 2 a: the choicest of food b: the seat of animal vigor c: the inmost, best, or essential part: **CORE** (personal liberty is the ~ of the American tradition — Clinton Rossiter) 3 chiefly *Bri*: **VEGETABLE MARROW** — **mar-row-less** \-ləs-, -ləs\ *adj* — **mar-rowy** \ˈmɑ-rə-wē\ *adj*



(stock) (2): to provide margin for (< a transaction) c: to buy (securities) on margin

margin-al \ˈmɑːr-jən-əl, -ən-əl\ *adj* [ML *marginalis*, fr. L *marginalis*, *margol*] 1: written or printed in the margin of a page or sheet (< notes) 2 a: of, relating to, or situated at a margin or border (regards violence as a ~ rather than a central problem) b (1): occupying the borderland of a relatively stable territorial or cultural area (< tribes) (2): characterized by the incorporation of habits and values from two divergent cultures and by incomplete assimilation in either (the ~ cultural habits of new immigrant groups) 3: located at the fringe of consciousness (< sensations) 4 a: close to the lower limit of qualification, acceptability, or function (a semiliterate man of ~ ability) b (1): having a character or capacity fitted to yield a supply of goods which when marketed at existing price levels will barely cover the cost of production (< land) (2): of, relating to, or derived from goods produced and marketed with such result (< profits) 5: relating to or being a function of a random variable that is obtained from a function of several random variables by integrating or summing over all possible values of the other variables (a ~ probability function) — **margin-al-ity** \ˈmɑːr-jən-əl-ə-ti\ *n* — **margin-al-ly** \ˈmɑːr-jən-əl-ē, -ən-əl-ē\ *adv*

margin-al-ly \ˈmɑːr-jən-əl-ē, -ən-əl-ē\ *n* pl [NL, fr. ML, neut. pl. of *marginalis*] 1: marginal notes (as in a book) 2: nonessential items (the ~ of a science) (the meat and ~ of American politics — *Saturday Rev*)

marginal utility *n*: the amount of additional utility provided by an additional unit of an economic good or service

mar-gin-ate \ˈmɑːr-jən-ət\ *vt* -ated, -ating: MARGIN 1, 2a — **mar-gination** \ˈmɑːr-jən-ə-ti\ *n* — **mar-gin-ate** \ˈmɑːr-jən-ət\ *adj* 1: having a margin distinct in appearance or structure

mar-gra-vate \ˈmɑːr-grə-vāt\ or **mar-gra-vi-ate** \ˈmɑːr-grə-vē-ət, -āt\ *n*: the territory of a margrave

mar-grave \ˈmɑːr-grāv\ *n* [D *markgraaf*, fr. MD *markgrave*, akin to OHG *markgrāvo*, both fr. a prehistoric D-G compound whose constituents are akin to OHG *marka* boundary and to OHG *grāvo* count — more at MARK] 1: the military governor esp. of a German border province 2: a member of the German nobility corresponding in rank to a British marquess — **mar-gra-vi-al** \ˈmɑːr-grə-vē-əl\ *adj*

mar-gra-vine \ˈmɑːr-grə-vēn, -mɑːr-grə-vē\ *n*: the wife of a margrave

mar-que-rite \ˈmɑːr-g(y)l-rit\ *n* [F, fr. MF *margante* pearl, daisy — more at MARGARITE] 1: DAISY 1 2: any of various single-flowered chrysanthemums; esp.: a chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*) of the Canary islands 3: any of several cultivated chamomiles (genus *Anthemis*)

ma-ris-chi \ˈmɑːr-ē-ā-ē\ *n* [MexSp] 1: a Mexican street band, also, a musician belonging to such a band 2: the music performed by a mariachi

Mari-an \ˈmer-ē-ən, -mɑːr-ē, -mɑːr-ē\ *adj* 1: of or relating to Mary Tudor or her reign (1553-58) 2: of or relating to the Virgin Mary

Mari-an-ist \-ə-nist\ *n*: a member of the Roman Catholic Society of Mary of Paris founded by William Joseph Chaminade in France in 1817 and devoted esp. to education

Maria Theresa dollar \ˈmɑːr-ē-θə-rə-ˈsɑː-zə, -rɑː-zə\ *n*: a silver coin with the image of Maria Theresa and the date 1780 used as a trade coin in the Middle East

mar-i-culture \ˈmɑːr-ə-kəl-cher\ *n* [L *mare* sea + E *culture* (as in *agriculture*)] the cultivation of marine organisms by exploiting their natural environment

mar-gold \ˈmɑːr-ə-gold, -mer-ē\ *n* [ME, fr. *Mary*, mother of Jesus + ME *gold*] 1: POT MARIGOLD 2: any of a genus (*Tagetes*) of herbaceous composite plants with showy yellow or red and yellow flower heads

mar-i-juan-a or **mar-i-hua-na** \ˈmɑːr-ə-wan-ə also -ˈhwān-ə\ *n* [MexSp *marijuana*, *marihuana*] 1: HEMP 1a, 1c 2: the dried leaves and flowering tops of the pistillate hemp plant that yield cannabin and are sometimes smoked in cigarettes for their intoxicating effect — compare BHANG, CANNABIS, HASHISH

mar-imb-a \ˈmɑːr-imb-ə\ *n* [of African origin, akin to Kimbundu *marimba* xylophone]: a primitive xylophone of southern Africa and Central America with resonators beneath each bar; also: a modern improved form of this instrument

mar-i-ne \ˈmɑːr-ē-nə\ *n* [It & Sp, seashore, fr. fem. of *marino*, *adj*, manne, fr. L *marinus*]: a dock or basin providing secure moorings for motorboats and yachts and often offering supply, repair, and other facilities

mar-i-nade \ˈmɑːr-ə-nād\ *vt* -naded, -nading [by alter]: MARI-NATE

marinated *n*: a savory usu. acidic sauce in which meat, fish, or a vegetable is soaked to enrich its flavor or to tenderize it

mar-i-nate \ˈmɑːr-ən-āt\ *vt* -nated, -nating [prob. fr. It *marinato*, pp. of *marinare* to marinate, fr. *marino*]: to steep (meat, fish, or vegetables) in a marinade

mar-i-ne \ˈmɑːr-ē-nē\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *marinus*, fr. *mare* sea, akin to OE *mere* sea, pool, OHG *meri* sea, OSa *marjē*] 1 a: of or relating to the sea (< life) b: of or relating to the navigation of the sea 2: NAUTICAL (< a chart) c: of or relating to the commerce of the sea 3: MARITIME (< law) d: depicting the sea, seashore, or ships (a ~ painter) 2: of or relating to marines (< barracks)

marine *n* 1 a: the mercantile and naval shipping of a country b: seagoing ships esp. in relation to nationality or class 2: one of a class of soldiers serving on shipboard or in close association with a naval force, specif.: a member of the U.S. Marine Corps 3: an executive department (as in France) having charge of naval affairs 4: a marine picture: SEASCAPE

marine architect *n*: NAVAL ARCHITECT — **marine architecture** *n*

marine glue *n*: a water-insoluble adhesive

mar-i-ner \ˈmɑːr-ən-ər\ *n*: one who navigates or assists in navigating a ship: SEAMAN, SAILOR

mariner's compass *n*: a compass used in navigation that consists of parallel magnetic needles or bundles of needles permanently

attached to a card marked to indicate direction and degrees of a circle

Mari-ola-try \ˈmer-ē-āl-ə-trē, -mɑːr-ē-, -mɑːr-ē\ *n*: excessive veneration of the Virgin Mary — **Mari-ola-ter** \ˈmɑːr-ē-āl-ə-tr-ər\ *n*

Mari-ol-o-gy \ˈmɑːr-ē-āl-ə-jē\ *n*: study or doctrine relating to the Virgin Mary — **Mari-ol-log-i-cal** \-ə-lə-j-i-kəl\ *adj*

mar-i-o-net-te \ˈmɑːr-ē-ə-ˈnet, -mer-ē\ *n* [F *marionnette*, fr. MF *maryonete*, fr. *Marion*, dim. of *Mary* Mary]: a small-scale usu. wooden figure (as of a person or animal) with jointed limbs that is moved from above by manipulation of the attached strings or wires — called also *puppet*

mar-i-po-sa lily \ˈmɑːr-ə-pō-zə-, -sə-\ *n* [prob. fr. AmerSp *mariposa*, fr. Sp, butterfly]: any of a genus (*Calochortus*) of western N. American plants of the lily family usu. with showily blotched flowers — called also *mariposa tulip*

mar-ish \ˈmɑːr-ish\ *n*, *archaic*: MARSH

Mari-ist \ˈmɑːr-ist, -mer-ē\ *n* [F *mariste*, fr. *Mary* Mary]: a member of the Roman Catholic Society of Mary founded by Jean Claude Colin in France in 1816 and devoted to education

mar-i-tal \ˈmɑːr-ət-əl, Brit also mɑːr-rit\ *adj* [L *maritalis*, fr. *maritus* married] 1: of or relating to marriage or the married state (< vows) 2: of or relating to a husband and his role in marriage *syn* see MATRIMONIAL — **mar-i-tal-ly** \-l-ē\ *adv*

mar-i-time \ˈmɑːr-ə-tīm\ *adj* [L *maritimus*, fr. *mare*] 1: of or relating to navigation or commerce on the sea 2: of, relating to, or bordering on the sea (a ~ province) 3: having the characteristics of a manner

mar-jō-rām \ˈmɑːr-jə-rəm\ *n* [alter of ME *majorane*, fr. MF, fr. ML *majorana*]: any of various usu. fragrant and aromatic mints (genera *Origanum* and *Majorana*) often used in cookery

mark \ˈmɑːrk\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *mearc* boundary, march, sign, akin to OHG *marka* boundary, L *margo*] 1: a boundary land 2 a (1): a conspicuous object serving as a guide for travelers (2): something (as a line, notch, or fixed object) designed to record position b: one of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding line at intervals c: TARGET d: the starting line or position in a track event e (1): GOAL, OBJECT (2): an object of attack, ridicule, or abuse, specif.: a victim of a swindle (3): the point under discussion f: a standard of performance, quality, or condition . NORM (hadn't been feeling up to the ~ lately) 3 a (1): SIGN, INDICATION (gave her the necklace as a ~ of his esteem) (2): an impression (as a scratch, scar, or stain) made on something (3): a distinguishing trait or quality . CHARACTERISTIC (the ~s of an educated man) b: a symbol used for identification or indication of ownership c: a cross made in place of a signature d (1): TRADEMARK (2) *cap* — used with a numeral to designate a particular model of a weapon or machine (Mark II) e: POSTMARK f: a symbol used by a teacher to represent his estimate of a student's work or conduct, esp.: GRADE g: a figure registering a point or level reached or achieved (the halfway ~ in the first period of play), esp.: RECORD 4 a: ATTENTION, NOTICE (nothing worthy of ~) b: IMPORTANCE, DISTINCTION (stands out as a man of ~) c: a lasting or strong impression (worked at several jobs but didn't make much of a ~) d: an assessment of merits: RATING (got high ~s for honesty)

mark *vb* [ME *marken*, fr. OE *mearcian*, akin to OHG *markān* to determine the boundaries of, OE *mearc* boundary] *vt* 1 a (1): to fix or trace out the bounds or limits of (2): to plot the course of: CHART b: to set apart by or as if by a line or boundary — *usu* used with *off* 2 a (1): to designate as if by a mark (<ed for greatness) (2): to make or leave a mark on (3): to furnish with natural marks (wings ~ed with white) (4): to label so as to indicate price or quality (5): to make notations in or on b (1): to make note of in writing: JOT (<ing the date in his journal) (2): to indicate by a mark or symbol (< an accent) (3): REGISTER, RECORD (4): to determine the value of by means of marks or symbols . GRADE (< term papers) c (1): CHARACTERIZE, DISTINGUISH (the flamboyance that ~s her stage appearance) (2): SIGNALIZE (this year ~s the 50th anniversary of the organization) 3: to take notice of: OBSERVE (< my words) 4: to pick up (one's golf ball) from a putting green and substitute a marker (picking up a penalty stroke for ~ing and cleaning her ball — Pat Ryan) ~ *vi*: to take careful notice — **mark time** 1: to keep the time of a marching step by moving the feet alternately without advancing 2: to function or operate in a listless or unproductive manner

mark *n* [ME, fr. OE *marc*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to ON *mörk* mark, akin to OE *mearc* sign] 1: any of various old European units of weight used esp. for gold and silver; esp.: a unit equal to about 8 ounces 2: a unit of value: a: an old English unit equal to 13s 4d b: any one of various old Scandinavian or German units of value, specif.: a unit and corresponding silver coin of the 16th century worth 1/2 taler c: — see MONEY table d: MARKKA

Mark \ˈmɑːrk\ *n* [L *Markus*] 1 a: an early Jewish Christian traditionally identified as the writer of the Gospel of Mark — called also *John Mark* b: the second Gospel in the New Testament — *see* BIBLE table 2: a king of Cornwall, uncle of Tristram, and husband of Isolde

mark-down \ˈmɑːrk-daʊn\ *n* 1: a lowering of price 2: the amount by which an original selling price is reduced

mark down \ˈmɑːrk-daʊn\ *vi*: to put a lower price on (<marked down all the merchandise for the sale)

marked \ˈmɑːrkt\ *adj* 1: having an identifying mark (a ~ card) 2: having a distinctive or emphasized character: NOTICEABLE (has a ~ drawl) 3 a: enjoying fame or notoriety b: being an object of attack, suspicion, or vengeance (a ~ man) 4: overtly

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake ä cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu funous zh vision

Mary Jane \-'jān/ *n* [by folk etymology (influenced by Sp *Juana* Jane)] *slang*: MARIJUANA

Maryknoller \-'nō-lər/ *n*: a member of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America founded by T F Price and J A Walsh at Maryknoll, N Y in 1911

Mary Magdalene \-'mag-də-'jēn, -'mag-də-'lē-nē/ *n* [LL *Magdalena*, fr Gk *Magdalēnē*]: a woman who was healed of evil spirits by Jesus and who saw the risen Christ near his sepulcher

Mari-pan \-'mā-rē-'pān, -'pān, 'mā-rē-'pān/ *n* [G, fr It *marzapane*, a medieval coin, marzipan, fr Ar *marzhabān*, a medieval coin]: a confection of crushed almonds or almond paste, sugar, and egg whites that is often shaped into various forms

Masai \-'mā-'sī, -'mā-/ *n*, *pl* *Masai* or *Masais* 1: a member of a pastoral and hunting people of Kenya and Tanganyika 2: a Nilotic language of the Masai people

mas *abbr* masculine
mas-carō \-'mā-'skār-ə/ *n* [It *maschera* mask]: a cosmetic for coloring the eyelashes and eyebrows

mas-con \-'mās-'kən/ *n* [mass + concentration]: one of the concentrations of large mass under the surface of the moon in the maria held to cause perturbations of the paths of spacecraft orbiting the moon

mas-cot \-'mās-'kat also -'kət/ *n* [F *mascotte*, fr Prov *mascoto*, fr *masco* witch, fr ML *masco*]: a person, animal, or object adopted by a group as a symbolic figure esp. to bring them good luck (the team had a mountain lion as their ~)

mas-cu-line \-'mās-'kyū-'līn/ *adj* [ME *masculin*, fr MF, fr L *masculinus*, fr *masculus*, *n*, male, dim of *mas* male] 1: a: MALE b: having qualities appropriate to a man 2: of, relating to, or constituting the gender that ordinarily includes most words or grammatical forms referring to males 3: a: having or occurring in a stressed final syllable (~ rhyme) b: having the final chord occurring on a strong beat (~ cadence) 4: of or forming the formal, active, or generative principle of the cosmos — **mas-cu-line-ly** *adv* — **mas-cu-line-ness** \-'līn-'nēs/ *n* — **mas-cu-line-ity** \-'mās-'kyū-'līn-'itē/ *n*

masculine *n* 1: a male person 2: a noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the masculine gender 3: the masculine gender

mas-cu-line-ize \-'mās-'kyū-'līz-/ *vt* -ized, -izing: to give a preponderantly masculine character to, esp. to cause (a female) to take on male characteristics

mas-er \-'mā-'zər/ *n* [microwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation]: a device that utilizes the natural oscillations of atoms or molecules between energy levels for generating electromagnetic radiation in the microwave region of the spectrum

mask \-'māsh/ *n* [ME, fr OE *māsc*, akin to MHG *meisch* mask] 1: crushed malt or grain meal steeped and stirred in hot water to ferment (as for the production of beer or whiskey) 2: a mixture of ground feeds for livestock 3: a soft pulpy mass

mask *vt* 1: a: to reduce to a soft pulpy state by beating or pressure b: CRUSH, SMASH (~ a finger) 2: to subject (as crushed malt) to the action of water with heating and stirring in preparing wort

mask *vi* [prob fr ²mask]: to flirt with or seek to gain the affection of

mask *n*: CRUSH 3

MASH *abbr* mobile army surgical hospital

mask-er \-'māsh-'ər/ *n*: one that mashes (a potato ~)

masker *n*: a man who makes passes at women

mask \-'māsk/ *n* [MF *masque*, fr Olt *maschera*] 1: a: (1): a cover or partial cover for the face used for disguise (2): a person wearing a mask: MASKER b: (1): a figure of a head worn on the stage in antiquity to identify the character and project the voice (2): a grotesque false face worn at carnivals or in rituals c: an often grotesque carved head or face used as an ornament (as on a keystone) d: a sculptured face or a copy of a face made by means of a mold 2: a: something that serves to conceal or disguise: PRETENSE, CLOAK (aware of the ~s, facades and defenses people erect to protect themselves — Kenneth Keniston) b: something that conceals from view c: a translucent or opaque screen to cover part of the sensitive surface in taking or printing a photograph 3: a: a protective covering for the face b: GAS MASK c: a device covering the mouth and nose to facilitate inhalation d: a comparable device to prevent exhalation of infective material e: a cosmetic preparation for the skin of the face that produces a tightening effect as it dries 4: the head or face of an animal (as a fox or dog)

mask *vi* 1: to take part in a masquerade 2: a: to assume a mask b: to disguise one's true character or intentions ~ *vt* 1: to provide or conceal with a mask as: to conceal from view (~ a gun battery) b: to make indistinct or imperceptible (~s undesirable flavors) c: to cover up (~ed his real purpose) 2: to cover for protection 3: to modify the size or shape of (as a photograph) by means of an opaque border *syn* see DISGUISE

mask-able \-'māsk-'ə-bəl/ *adj*

masked \-'māskt/ *adj* 1: marked by the use of masks (a ~ ball) 2: failing to present or produce the usual symptoms: LATENT (~ infection) (a ~ virus)

mask-er \-'māsk-'ər/ *n*: a person who wears a mask, esp. a participant in a masquerade

mask-ing \-'māsk-'īŋ/ *n*: a piece of scenery used to conceal parts of a stage from the audience

mas-och-ism \-'mās-'ə-'kīz-'əm, -'māz-/ *n* [ISV, fr Leopold von Sacher-Masoch 1895 G novelist] 1: a sexual perversion characterized by pleasure in being abused esp. by a love object — compare SA-

DISM 2: pleasure in being abused or dominated: a taste for suffering — **mas-och-ist** \-'kəst/ *n* — **mas-och-ist-ic** \-'mās-'ə-'kīz-'ik, -'māz-/ *adj* — **mas-och-ist-cal-ly** \-'mās-'ə-'kīz-'ik-'(ə)-lē, -'māz-/ *adv*

ma-son \-'mās-'n/ *n* [ME, fr OF *maçon*] 1: a skilled workman who builds by laying up units of substantial material (as stone or brick) 2 *cap*: FREEMASON

ma-son *vi* **ma-soned**, **ma-son-ing** \-'mās-'nīp, -'nīŋ/ 1: to construct or repair with masonry 2: to build stonework or brickwork about, under, in, or over

Ma-son-Dix-on line \-'mās-'n-'dīk-'sən-/ *n* [Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon]: the southern boundary line of Pennsylvania, also: the boundary line between the northern and southern states — called also *Mason and Dixon's line*

Ma-son-ic \-'mā-'sən-'ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Freemasons or Freemasonry

Ma-son-ite \-'mās-'n-'it/ *trademark* — used for fiberboard made from steam-exploded wood fiber

ma-son jar \-'mās-'jər/ *n* [John L. Mason, 19th cent Am inventor]: a widemouthed jar used esp. for home canning

ma-son-ry \-'mās-'n-'rē/ *n*, *pl* -ries 1: a: something constructed of materials used by masons b: the art, trade, or occupation of a mason c: work done by a mason 2 *cap*: FREEMASONRY

mason wasp *n*: any of various solitary wasps that construct nests of hardened mud

Ma-so-ra or Ma-so-rah \-'mā-'sōr-ə, -'sōr-/ *n* [NHeb *māsōrāh*, fr LHeb *māsōrēh* tradition, fr Heb, bond]: a body of notes on the textual traditions of the Hebrew Old Testament compiled by scribes during the 1st millennium of the Christian era

Ma-so-rete or Ma-so-rete \-'mā-'sōr-'rē/ *n* [MF *massoreth*, fr LHeb *māsōrēh*]: one of the scribes who compiled the Masorah — **Ma-so-retic** \-'mā-'sōr-'rē-'ik/ *adj*

masque also **mask** \-'māsk/ *n* [MF *masque*, fr Olt *maschera* mask] 1: MASQUERADE 2: a short allegorical dramatic entertainment of the 16th and 17th centuries performed by masked actors

masquer \-'māsk-'ər/ *n*: MASKER

mas-quer-ade \-'mās-'kə-'rād/ *n* [MF, fr Olt dial. *mascarada*, fr Olt *maschera*] 1: a: a social gathering of persons wearing masks and often fantastic costumes b: a costume for wear at such a gathering 2: an action or appearance that is mere disguise or outward show

masquerade *vi* -aded, -ading 1: a: to disguise oneself, also: to go about disguised b: to take part in a masquerade 2: to assume the appearance of something that one is not — **mas-quer-ader** *n*

mas-sa \-'mās-/ *n* [ME, fr OE *mæsse*, modif of (assumed) VL *missa*, lit, dismissal at the end of a religious service, fr LL *missa*, fr L *fem* of *missus* pp of *mittere* to send — more at SMITE] 1 *cap*: the liturgy of the Eucharist esp. in accordance with the traditional Latin rite 2 *often cap*: a celebration of the Eucharist (Sunday ~es held at three different hours) 3: a musical setting for the ordinary of the Mass

mass *n* [ME *masse*, fr MF, fr L *massa*, fr Gk *maza*, akin to Gk *massein* to knead — more at MINGLE] 1: a: a quantity or aggregate of matter usu. of considerable size b: (1): EXPANSE, BULK (2): massive quality or effect (impressed me with such ~ and such vividness — F M Ford) (3): the principal part or main body (the great ~ of the continent is banded under an ice cap — Walter Sullivan) (4): AGGREGATE, WHOLE (men in the ~) c: the property of a body that is a measure of its inertia, that is commonly taken as a measure of the amount of material it contains and causes it to have weight in a gravitational field, and that along with length and time constitutes one of the fundamental quantities on which all physical measurements are based 2: a large quantity, amount, or number (a great ~ of material) 3: a: a large body of persons in a compact group: a body of persons regarded as an aggregate b: the body of people as contrasted with the elite — often used in pl (a better future for the underprivileged and disadvantaged ~es — C A Buss) *syn* see BULK

mass *vi*: to assemble in a mass (three thousand students had ~ed in the plaza — A E Neville) ~ *vt*: to form or collect into a mass

mass *adj* 1: a: of or relating to the mass of the people (~ market) (~ education), also: being one of or at one with the mass: AVERAGE, COMMONPLACE (~ man) b: participated in by or affecting a large number of individuals (~ destruction) (~ demonstrations) c: having a large-scale character: WHOLESALE (~ production) 2: viewed as a whole: TOTAL (the ~ effect of a design)

Mass *abbr* Massachusetts

mas-sa \-'mās-/ *n*, *South*: MASTER (this Louisiana sugar planter was called ~ by a hundred Negroes — Katharine L. Bates)

Ma-sa-chu-set \-'mās-'ə-'chū-'sēt, -'zēt/ *n*, *pl* *Massachusetts* or *Massachusettses* also *Massachusettses* [Massachusetts *Massa-adchus-et*, a locality, lit, about the big hill] 1: a member of an Amerindian people of Massachusetts 2: the Algonquian language of the Massachusetts people

ma-sa-cre \-'mās-'i-'kər/ *vi* **ma-sa-cred**; **ma-sa-cred** \-'kə-'(ə-)rīŋ/ 1: to kill by massacre: SLAUGHTER 2: MANGLE (words were misspelled and syntax massacred — Bice Clemow) — **ma-sa-cre** \-'kər-'ər, -'krər/ *n*

massacre *n* [MF] 1: the act or an instance of killing a number of usu. helpless or unresisting human beings under circumstances of atrocity or cruelty 2: a cruel or wanton murder 3: a wholesale slaughter of animals 4: an act of complete destruction (the author's ~ of traditional federalist presuppositions — R G McCloskey)

syn MASSACRE, SLAUGHTER, BUTCHERY, CARNAGE, POGROM *shared meaning element*: a great and usu. wanton or ruthless killing of human beings

mas-sage \-'mā-'sāzh, -'sāj/ *n* [F, fr *masser* to massage, fr Ar *masa* to stroke]: manipulation of tissues (as by rubbing, stroking, kneading, or tapping) with the hand or an instrument for remedial or hygienic purposes



Ceylonese mask

marrow *n* [ME *marwe*, *marhow*] chiefly Scot. one of a pair
marrow-bone \ˈmɑr-ə-ˈbɒn, -ə-ˈbɒn\ *n* 1: a bone (as a shinbone)
 rich in marrow 2 *pl*: KNEES
marrow-fat \-ə-ˈfæt, -ə-ˈfāt\ *n*: any of several wrinkled-seeded
 garden peas
marry \ˈmɑr-i-ə-ə-ə\ *vb* **mar-ried**, **mar-ry-ing** [ME *marien*,
 fr OF *marier*, fr L *maritare*, fr *maritus* married] *vi* 1 *a*: to join
 as husband and wife according to law or custom (were married
 yesterday) *b*: to give in marriage (married his daughter to his
 partner's son) *c*: to take as spouse: WED (married the girl next
 door) *d*: to perform the ceremony of marriage for (married the
 couple) *e*: to obtain by marriage (wealth) 2: to unite in
 close and usu. permanent relation (married the two wines) *vi* 1: to take a spouse: WED
 2: to enter into a close or intimate union (these wines ~ well) —
marry into: to become a member of by marriage (married into a
 prominent family)
marry interj [ME *marie*, fr *Marie*, the Virgin Mary] *archaic* —
 used for emphasis and esp. to express amused or surprised agree-
 ment
Mars \ˈmɑr-z\ *n* [L *Mars*, *Mars*] 1: the Roman god of war —
 compare ARES 2: the planet 4th in order from the sun and con-
 spicuous for the redness of its light — see PLANET table
MARS *abbr* manned astronomical research station
marse \ˈmɑr-s\ *n* [by shortening and alter.] South: MASTER (was
 called ~, approached with fear, and addressed hat in hand —A
 W. Tourgee)
Marsailles \ˈmɑr-s(ə)l\ *n* [Marseilles, France] a firm cotton
 fabric that is similar to piqué
marsh \ˈmɑr-sh\ *n*, *often* *at* *trib* [ME *marsh*, fr OE *marsh*, *marisc*,
 akin to MD *marsh* marsh, OE *mere* sea, pool — more at MARINE] *n*:
 a tract of soft wet land usu. characterized by monocotyledons (as
 grasses or cattails)
marsh-shal *also* **marsh-shall** \ˈmɑr-shəl\ *n* [ME, fr OF *mareschal*, of
 Gmc origin, akin to OHG *marshscalc* marshal, fr *marsh* horse +
scalc servant] 1 *a*: a high official in the household of a medieval
 king, prince, or noble org. having charge of the cavalry but later
 usu. in command of the military forces *b*: a person who arranges
 and directs the ceremonial aspects of a gathering 2 *a*: FIELD
 MARSHAL *b*: a general officer of the highest military rank 3 *a*:
 an officer having charge of prisoners *b* (1): a ministerial officer
 appointed for a judicial district (as of the U.S.) to execute the
 process of the courts and perform various duties similar to those of
 a sheriff (2): a city law officer entrusted with particular duties *c*:
 the administrative head of a city police department or fire depart-
 ment — **marsh-shal-ry** \-səl-ri\ *n* — **marsh-shal-ship** \-shup\ *n*
marsh *vb* **marsh-ed** or **marsh-alled**, **marsh-al-ing** or **marsh-
 al-ling** \ˈmɑr-sh(ə)-lɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to place in proper rank or posi-
 tion (ing the troops) 2: to bring together and order in an ap-
 propriate or effective way (arguments) 3: to lead ceremoni-
 ously or solicitously: USHER (ing her little group of children
 down the street) ~ *vi*: to take form or order (ideas ing neatly)
syn see ORDER
marshal of the Royal Air Force: the highest ranking officer in
 the British air force
marsh elder *n*: any of various coarse shrubby composite plants
 (genus *Iva*) of moist areas in eastern and central No. America
marsh gas *n*: METHANE
marsh hawk *n*: a widely distributed No. American hawk (*Circus
 cyaneus hudsonius*) with a conspicuous white patch on the rump
marsh hen *n*: 1: any of various American rails 2: BITTERN
marsh-land \ˈmɑr-sh-land\ *n*: a marshy district: MARSH
marsh-mallow \ˈmɑr-sh-mel-ə-, -mel-ə-wel-, -mal-ə-wel\ *n* 1: a pink-
 flowered European perennial herb (*Althaea officinalis*) of the mal-
 low family that is naturalized in the eastern U.S. and has a mucil-
 laginous root sometimes used in confectionery and in medicine 2:
 a confection made from the root of the marshmallow or from
 corn syrup, sugar, albumen, and gelatin beaten to a light creamy
 consistency, also: a paste-like partially dried piece of marshmal-
 low (a bag of ~) — **marsh-mallow-y** \-mel-ə-wel-, -mal-ə-wel\ *adj*
marsh marigold *n*: a swamp herb (*Caltha palustris*) of the butter-
 cup family that occurs in Europe and No. America and has bright
 yellow flowers — called also *cowslip*
marshy \ˈmɑr-shē\ *adj* **marsh-i-er**, **-est** 1: resembling or consti-
 tuting a marsh ~ *BOGGY* (~ ground) 2: relating to or occurring
 in marshes (~ vegetation) — **marsh-i-ness** *n*
marsh-pial \ˈmɑr-s(ə)-pi-əl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being a
 marsupial 2: of, relating to, or forming a marsupium
marsupial *n* [deriv. of NL *marsupium*] any of an order (Mar-
 supialia) of lowly mammals comprising kangaroos, wombats, ban-
 dicoots, opossums, and related animals that with few exceptions
 develop no placenta and have a pouch on the abdomen of the fe-
 male containing the teats and serving to carry the young
mar-su-plum \ˈmɑr-s(ə)-p(ə)-l(ə)-m\ *n*, *pl* *pl* *pl* \-p(ə)-l(ə)-m\ [NL, fr L, purse,
 pouch, fr Gk *mar-sipion*] 1: an abdominal pouch formed by a
 fold of the skin and enclosing the mammary glands of most mar-
 supials 2: any of several structures in various invertebrates (as a
 broyzoan or mollusk) for enclosing or carrying eggs or young
mar-t \ˈmɑr-t\ *n* [ME, fr MD *marct*, *marct*, prob. fr ONF *market*]
 1 *archaic*: a coming together of people to buy and sell: 'FAIR' 1
 2 *obs*: the activity of buying and selling; also: BARGAIN 3 *MAP*
KET
mart *vt*, *archaic*: to deal in
 ~ *SELL*
mar-tel-lo tower \ˈmɑr-tel-ə-ˈtɔr-\
n, *often* *cap* *M* [Cape Martello,
 Corsica] a circular masonry
 fort or blockhouse
mar-ten \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-n\ *n*, *pl* *marten*
 or *martens* [ME *martryn*, fr
 MF *martine* marten fur, fr
 OF, fr *maritre* marten, of Gmc
 origin, akin to OE *meath* mar-
 ten] 1: any of several semiar-
 boreal slender-bodied carni-vo-



marten 1

rous mammals (genus *Martes*) larger than the related weasels 2:
 the fur or pelt of a marten
mar-tens-ite \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-ˈzi-tē\ *n* [Adolf *Martens* ? 1914 G metallurgist]
 the hard constituent of which quenched steel is chiefly composed
 — **mar-tens-ite-ly** \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-ˈzi-tē-lik-, -ˈsi-tē-lik\ *adj* — **mar-tens-ite-ly**
 \-li-ˈk(ə)-l(ə)-\ *adv*
Martha \ˈmɑr-thə\ *n* [LL, fr Gk] a sister of Lazarus and Mary
 and friend of Jesus
mar-tial \ˈmɑr-shəl\ *adj* [ME, fr L *martialis* of Mars, fr *Mars*,
 Mars] 1: of, relating to, or suited for war or a warrior 2: relat-
 ing to an army or to military life 3: experienced in or inclined to
 war ~ *WARLIKE* — **mar-tial-ly** \-shə-lee\ *adv*
syn MARTIAL, WARLIKE, MARTIAL shared meaning element: of or
 characteristic of war
martial law *n* 1: the law applied in occupied territory by the
 military authority of the occupying power 2: the law adminis-
 tered by military forces that is invoked by a government in an
 emergency when the civilian law enforcement agencies are unable
 to maintain public order and safety
mar-tian \ˈmɑr-shən\ *adj*, *often* *cap*: of or relating to the planet
 Mars or its hypothetical inhabitants — **mar-tian** *n*, *often* *cap*
mar-tin \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-n\ *n* [MF, fr St. Martin, prob. fr the migration of
 martins around Martinmas] 1: a small European swallow (*Delichon
 urbica*) with a forked tail, bluish black head and back, and
 white rump and underparts 2: any of various swallows and fly-
 catchers other than the martia
mar-tin-et \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-ˈn(ə)-tē\ *n* [Jean *Martinet*, 17th cent. French officer]
 1: a strict disciplinarian 2: one who stresses a rigid adherence
 to the details of forms and methods
mar-tin-gale \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-ˈgæl-, -ɪŋ-\ *n* [MF] 1: a device for steadying
 a horse's head or checking its upward movement that typically
 consists of a strap fastened to the girth, passing between the fore-
 legs, and bifurcating to end in two rings through which the reins
 pass 2 *a*: a lower stay of rope or chain for the jibboom or flying
 jibboom used to sustain the strain of the forestays and fastened to
 or rove through the dolphin striker *b*: DOLPHIN STRIKER 3: any
 of several systems of betting in which a player increases his stake
 usu. by doubling each time he loses a bet
mar-tini \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-ˈnē\ *n* [prob. fr the name *Martini*] a cocktail
 made of gin and dry vermouth, also: one made with vodka instead
 of gin
Martin Luther King Day \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-ˈn(ə)-ˈlu-thər-ˈkɪŋ-\ *n*: January 15
 observed as a legal holiday by some states of the U.S.
Martin-mas \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-ˈn(ə)-ˈmɑs-\ *n* [ME *martinmas* fr St. Mar-
 tin + ME *masse* mass] November 11 celebrated as the feast of
 Saint Martin
mar-tlet \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-l(ə)-tē\ *n* [MF, prob. alter. of *martinet*, dim. of *martin*]
 ~ *MARTIN*!
mar-tyr \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-rē\ *n* [ME, fr OE, fr LL, fr Gk *martyr*, *martys*,
 lit., witness, akin to L *memor* mindful] 1: one who voluntarily
 suffers death as the penalty of witnessing to and refusing to re-
 nounce his religion 2: one who sacrifices his life or something of
 great value for the sake of principle 3: VICTIM *esp*: a great or
 constant sufferer (a ~ to asthma all his life —A. J. Cronin)
mar-tyr-iza-tion \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-r(ə)-ˈz(ə)-ˈshən\ *n* — **mar-tyr-ize** \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-
 r(ə)-ˈz(ə)-\ *vt*
mar-tyr *vi* 1: to put to death for adhering to a belief, faith, or
 profession 2: to inflict agonizing pain on: TORTURE
mar-tyr-dom \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-r(ə)-d(ə)m\ *n* 1: the suffering of death on ac-
 count of adherence to a cause and esp. to one's religious faith 2:
 AFFLICTION, TORTURE
mar-tyr-ol-o-gist \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-r(ə)-l(ə)-ˈdʒ(ə)-st\ *n*: a writer of or a specialist
 in martyrology
mar-tyr-ol-o-gy \-j(ə)-\ *n* 1: a catalog of Roman Catholic martyrs
 and saints arranged by the dates of their feasts 2: ecclesiastical
 history treating the lives and sufferings of martyrs
mar-tyr-y \ˈmɑr-t(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* *tyr-ies* [LL *martyrium*, fr L Gk *martyrion*,
 fr Gk *martyr*, *martys*] a shrine erected in honor of a martyr
mar-vel \ˈmɑr-vəl\ *n* [ME *merveil*, fr OF *merveille* fr LL *mirabilia*
 marvels, fr L neut. pl. of *mirabilis* wonderful, fr *mirari* to wonder
 — more at SMILE] 1: something that causes wonder or astonish-
 ment 2: intense surprise or interest: ASTONISHMENT
mar-vel *vb* **mar-vel-ed** or **mar-velled**, **mar-vel-ing** or **mar-vel-ling**
 \ˈmɑr-vəl-(ə)-lɪŋ\ *vi*: to become filled with surprise, wonder, or
 amazed curiosity (ed at the magician's skill) ~ *vt*: to feel aston-
 ishment or perplexity at or about (ed that they had escaped)
mar-vel-ous or **mar-vel-lous** \ˈmɑr-vəl-(ə)-l(ə)s\ *adj* 1: causing won-
 der: ASTONISHING 2: MIRACULOUS, SUPERNATURAL (Gothic tales
 of the ~ and the bizarre) 3: of the highest kind or quality: no-
 tably superior (has a ~ way with children) — **mar-vel-ous-ly** *adv*
 — **mar-vel-ous-ness** *n*
Marx-ian \ˈmɑr-k(ə)-ˈi-ən\ *also* \ˈmɑr-k(ə)-ˈshən\ *adj* [Karl Marx] of, de-
 veloped by, or influenced by the doctrines of Marx (~ socialism)
Marx-ism \ˈmɑr-k(ə)-ˈz(ə)-z(ə)m\ *n*: the political, economic, and social
 principles and policies advocated by Marx, esp. a theory and prac-
 tice of socialism including the labor theory of value, dialectical
 materialism, the class struggle, and dictatorship of the proletariat
 until the establishment of a classless society — **Marx-ist** \-ˈz(ə)-st\ *n*
 or *adj*
Marx-ism-Len-in-ism \ˈmɑr-k(ə)-ˈz(ə)-z(ə)m-ˈlən-ə-ˈn(ə)-z(ə)m-, -ˈlən-ə-\ *n*: a
 theory and practice of communism developed by Lenin from the
 doctrines of Marx — **Marx-ist-Len-in-ist** \ˈmɑr-k(ə)-ˈz(ə)-z(ə)m-ˈlən-ə-ˈn(ə)-st\ *n*
 or *adj*
Mary \ˈm(ə)r(ə)-ē, -ˈm(ə)r(ə)-ē, -ˈm(ə)r(ə)-ē\ *n* [LL *Maria*, fr Gk *Mariam*,
Maria fr Heb *Miryam*] 1: the mother of Jesus 2: a sister of
 Lazarus and Martha and a friend of Jesus

a abut i kitten ar further a back a bake a cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw of coin th thin th this
 ū foot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

master plan *n*: a plan giving overall guidance (having an architect create a **master plan** for the University's future — Samuel Coleman) — **master-plan** *vb*

master point *n*: a point that is permanently credited to a player (as of bridge) for winning or placing high in a tournament and that forms the basis for national ranking

master race *n*: a people held to be racially preeminent and hence fitted to rule or enslave other peoples

master sergeant *n*: a noncommissioned officer ranking in the army above a sergeant first class and below a staff sergeant major, in the air force above a technical sergeant and below a senior master sergeant, and in the marine corps above a gunnery sergeant and below a master gunnery sergeant

master-ship \ˈmas-tər-ship/ *n*: 1: the authority or control of a master 2: the status, office, or function of a master 3: the proficiency of a master

master-singer \-sɪŋ-ər/ *n*: MEISTERSINGER

master-stroke \-strɒk/ *n*: a masterly performance or move

master-work \-wɜrk/ *n*: MASTERPIECE

master-y \ˈmas-t(ə)-ri/ *n* [ME *maistrīe*, fr OF, fr *maistre* master] 1 *a*: the authority of a master: DOMINION *b*: the upper hand in a contest or competition: SUPERIORITY, ASCENDANCY (a violent spirit in him was struggling for the ~ — Gilbert Parker) 2 *a*: possession or display of great skill or technique *b*: skill or knowledge that makes one master of a subject: COMMAND

mast-head \ˈmast-hed/ *n*: 1: the top of a mast 2 *a*: the printed matter in a newspaper or periodical that gives the title and pertinent details of ownership, advertising rates, and subscription rates *b*: the name of a newspaper displayed on the top of the first page

mastic \ˈmas-tɪk/ *n* [ME *mastik*, fr L *mastiche*, fr Gk *masticē*, akin to Gk *mastican*] 1: an aromatic resinous exudate from mastic trees used chiefly in varnishes 2: any of various pasty materials used as protective coatings or cements

masticate \ˈmas-tɪ-keɪt/ *vb* -cat-ed; -cat-ing [LL *masticatus*, pp of *masticare*, fr Gk *mastican* to gnash the teeth, akin to Gk *mastix* to chew — more at MOUTH] *vt*: 1: to grind or crush (food) with or as if with the teeth in preparation for swallowing: CHEW 2: to soften or reduce to pulp by crushing or kneading ~ *vi*: CHEW — **mastication** \ˈmas-tɪ-keɪ-shən/ *n* — **masticator** \ˈmas-tɪ-keɪ-tər/ *n*

masticatory \ˈmas-tɪ-keɪ-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*: 1: used for or adapted to chewing (~ limbs of an arthropod) 2: of, relating to, or involving the organs of mastication (~ paralysis)

masticatory *n*, *pl* -ries: a substance chewed to increase saliva

mastic tree *n*: a small southern European tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*) of the sumac family that yields mastic

mastic \ˈmas-tɪk/ *n* [ME *masif*, modif of MF *masin*, fr. (assumed) VL *mansuetinus*, fr L *mansuetus* tame — more at MANSUETUDE] *a*: a very large powerful deep-chested smooth-coated dog used chiefly as a watchdog and guard dog

masticophoran \ˈmas-tɪ-foʊ-rən/ *n* [deriv of Gk *mastig-*, *mastix* whip + *pherein* to carry — more at BEAR] *a*: any of a class (Mastigophora) of protozoans comprising forms with flagella and including many often treated as algae — **mastigophoran** *adj*

mastic-tis \ˈmas-tɪ-tɪs/ *n*, *pl* -tides \-tɪd-ēz/ [NL] *n*: inflammation of the breast or upper udder caused by infection — **mastic-tis** \-tɪ-tɪs/ *adj*

masto- — see MAST-

mastodon \ˈmas-tə-dən, -dɒn/ *n* [NL *mastodont-*, *mastodon*, fr. Gk *mast-* + *odont-*, *odon*, *odont* tooth — more at TOOTH] 1: any of numerous extinct mammals (esp genus *Mammuth*) that differ from the related mammoths and existing elephants chiefly in the form of the molar teeth 2: something unusually large: GIANT (military vehicles from little jeeps to six-wheel armored ~s — Gett Burgess) — **mastodontic** \ˈmas-tə-dən-ɪk/ *adj* — **mastodont** \ˈmas-tə-dənt/ *adj* or *n*

mastoid \ˈmas-tɔɪd/ *adj* [NL *mastoides* resembling a nipple, *mastoid*, fr Gk *mastoidēs*, fr *mastos* breast — more at MEAT] 1: being a process of the temporal bone behind the ear; also: being any of several bony elements that occupy a similar position in the skull of lower vertebrates 2: of, relating to, or occurring in the region of the mastoid process

mastoid *n*: 1: a mastoid bone or process 2 *a*: MASTOIDITIS *b*: an operation for the relief of mastoiditis

mastoid cell *n*: one of the small cavities in the mastoid process that develop after birth and are filled with air

mastoidectomy \ˈmas-tɔɪd-ek-tə-mi/ *n*, *pl* -mies [ISV] *n*: surgical removal of the mastoid cells or of the mastoid process

mastoiditis \ˈmas-tɔɪd-ɪ-tɪs/ *n* [NL] *n*: inflammation of the mastoid and tip of the mastoid cells

masturbate \ˈmas-tər-baɪt/ *vb* -bat-ed; -bat-ing [L *masturbatus*, pp of *masturbare*] *vi*: to practice masturbation ~ *vt*: to practice masturbation on — **masturbation** \ˈmas-tər-baɪt-ər-/ *n*

masturbation \ˈmas-tər-baɪt-ər-/ *n*: erotic stimulation of the genital organs commonly resulting in orgasm and achieved by manual or other bodily contact exclusive of sexual intercourse, or by instrumental manipulation, occasionally by sexual fantasies, or by various combinations of these agencies

masturbation \ˈmas-tər-baɪt-ər-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving masturbation (~ fantasies)

mat \ˈmæt/ *n* [ME, fr OE *meate*, fr LL *matta*, of Sem origin, akin to Heb *mittāh* bed] 1 *a*: (1): a piece of coarse, woven, plaited, or felted fabric used esp as a floor covering or a support (2): a piece of material placed at a door for wiping soiled shoe soles *b*: a decorative piece of material used under a small item (as a dish) esp for support or protection *c*: a large thick pad or cushion used as a surface for wrestling, tumbling, and gymnastics 2: something made up of many intertwined or tangled strands 3: a large slab usu of reinforced concrete used as the supporting base of a building

mat *vb* matted; matting *vt*: 1: to provide with a mat or matting 2 *a*: to form into a tangled mass *b*: to pack down so as to form a dense mass ~ *vi*: to become matted

mat or **matt** or **matte** \ˈmæt/ *vi* matted; matting 1: to make (as a metal, glass, or color) mat 2: to provide (a picture) with a mat

mat or **matt** or **matte** *adj* [F, fr OF, defeated, fr L *mattus* drunk; akin to L *madere* to be wet — more at MEAT]: lacking or deprived of luster or gloss *a*: having a usu smooth even surface free from shine or highlights (~ metals) (*a* ~ white face) *b* usu *matte*: having a rough or granular surface (*a matte bacterial colony*)

mat or **matt** or **matte** *n* [F *mat* dull color, unpolished surface, fr *mat*, *adj*] 1: a border going around a picture between picture and frame or serving as the frame 2: a dead or dull finish or a roughened surface (as of gilt or paint)

mat *n*: MATRIX 2a

MAT *abbr* master of arts in teaching

matador \ˈmat-ə-də-dor/ *n* [Sp, fr *matar* to kill]: a bullfighter who has the principal role and who kills the bull in a bullfight

match \ˈmætʃ/ *n* [ME *macche*, fr OE *mæcca*; akin to OE *maetan* to make — more at MAKE] 1 *a*: a person or thing equal or similar to another *b*: one able to cope with another *c*: an exact counterpart 2: a pair suitably associated (carpet and curtains are *a* ~) 3 *a*: a contest between two or more parties (*a golf* ~) (*a soccer* ~) *b*: a tennis contest completed when one player or side wins a specified number of sets 4 *a*: a marriage union *b*: a prospective partner in marriage

match *vt*: 1 *a*: to encounter successfully as an antagonist *b* (1): to set in competition or opposition. FIT 2b (~ing his strength against his enemy's) (2): to provide with a worthy competitor *c*: to set in comparison 2: to join or give in marriage 3 *a* (1): to put in a set possessing equal or harmonizing attributes (2): to cause to correspond: SUIT *b* (1): to be the counterpart of; also: to compare favorably with (no one can ~ him when it comes to working under pressure) (2): to harmonize with *c*: to provide with a counterpart *d*: to provide funds complementary to (in some highway programs the federal government ~es state funds at a ratio of 9 to 1) 4: to fit together or make suitable for fitting together 5 *a*: to flip or toss (coins) and compare exposed faces *b*: to toss coins with ~ *vi*: to be a counterpart — **match-er** *n*

syn MATCH, RIVAL, EQUAL, APPROACH, TOUCH *shared meaning element*: to come up to or close to the standard of something else

match *n* [ME *macche*, fr MF *meiche*] 1: a chemically prepared wick or cord formerly used in firing firearms or powder 2: a short slender piece of flammable material (as wood) tipped with a combustible mixture that bursts into flame when slightly heated through friction (as by being scratched against a rough surface)

matchable \ˈmætʃ-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being matched

match-board \ˈmætʃ-bɔrd/ *n*, *pl* -boards (1): a board with a groove cut along one edge and a tongue along the other so as to fit snugly with the edges of similarly cut boards — called also *matched board*

matchbook \ˈmætʃ-buk/ *n*: a small folder containing rows of paper matches

matchless \ˈmætʃ-ləs/ *adj*: having no equal: PEERLESS — **matchlessly** *adv*

matchlock \ˈmætʃ-lɒk/ *n*: 1: a slow-burning cord lowered over a hole in the breech of a musket to ignite the charge 2: a musket equipped with a matchlock

match-maker \ˈmætʃ-keɪkər/ *n*: one that arranges a match, esp: one who tries to bring two unmarried individuals together in an attempt to promote a marriage — **match-making** \ˈmætʃ-ˈmeɪkɪŋ/ *n*

match play *n*: a golf competition in which the winner is the person or team winning the greater number of holes — compare STROKEPLAY

match point *n*: a situation (as in tennis) in which one player will win the game, set, and match by winning the next point, also: the point won

match-wood \ˈmætʃ-wud/ *n*: small pieces of wood: SPLINTERS

mate \ˈmeɪt/ *vi* mated; mating [ME *mater*, fr MF *mater*, fr OF *mat*, *n*, *cheekmate*, fr Ar *māt* (in *shāh māt*): CHECKMATE 2

mate *n*: CHECKMATE 1

mate *n* [ME, prob fr MLG *māt*; akin to OE *gemetta* guest at one's table, *mete* food — more at MEAT] 1 *a* (1): ASSOCIATE, COMPANION (2): an assistant to a more skilled workman: HELPER (plumber's ~) *b* *archaic*: MATCH, PEER 2: a deck officer on a merchant ship ranking below the captain 3: one of a pair as *a*: either member of a married couple *b*: either member of a breeding pair of animals *c*: either of two matched objects (*a* ~ to this glove)

mate *vb* mated; mating *vt*: 1 *archaic*: EQUAL MATCH 2: to join or fit together: COUPLE 3 *a*: to join together as mates *b*: to provide a mate for ~ *vi*: 1: to become mated (ears that ~ well) 2: COULATE

mate or **mate** \ˈmeɪt/ *n* [F & AmerSp, F *maté*, fr AmerSp *mate*, fr Quechua] 1: an aromatic beverage used chiefly in So America 2: a So American holly (*Ilex paraguayensis*) whose leaves and shoots are used in making maté, also: these leaves and shoots

mate-lote \ˈmat-lōt, mat-lōt/ *n* [F]: a stew made usu. of fish in a seasoned wine sauce

mother \ˈmʌtər/ *n* [L chiefly Brit: MOTHER

mother-father \ˈmʌtər-fəðər/ *n* [L *matr* + *pater*, *pater* + *familias*, *archaic* gen of *familia* household — more at FAMILY]: a woman who is head of a household

material \mə-ˈtɪr-i-əl/ *n* [L *materialis*, fr MF & LL, MF, fr LL *materialis*, fr L *materia* matter — more at MATTER] 1 *a* (1): relating to, derived from, or consisting of matter; esp: PHYSICAL (~ world) (2): BODILY (~ needs) *b* (1): of or relating to matter rather than form (~ cause) (2): of or relating to the subject matter of reasoning, esp: EMPIRICAL (~ knowledge) 2: having real importance or great consequences (facts ~ to the investigation) 3 *a*: being of a physical or worldly nature *b*: relating to or concerned with physical rather than spiritual or intellectual things (~ progress) 4: of or relating to the production and dis-



2massage *vt* **mas-saged; mas-sag-ing**: to subject to massage — **mas-sage** *n*
mas-sa-ou-ga \mas-sə-'sō-gə/ *n* (Missouga river, Ontario, Canada): any of several small rattlesnakes (genus *Sistrurus*)
mass card *n*: a card notifying the recipient (as a bereaved family) that a mass is to be offered for the repose of the soul of a specified deceased person
mass communication *n*: communication (as magazines and television) directed to or reaching the mass of the people (printed media of mass communication throughout the world — *Brit. Book News*)
mass defect *n*: the difference between the mass of an isotope and its mass number
mas-sé \mas-'sā/ *n* [F, fr. pp. of *masser* to make a *massé* shot, fr. *masse* sledgehammer, fr. MF *mace* mace]: a shot in billiards or pool made by hitting the cue ball vertically or nearly vertically on the side to drive it around one ball in order to strike another
mass-energy equation *n*: an equation for the interconversion of mass and energy. $E = MC^2$ where E is energy in ergs, M is mass in grams, and C is the velocity of light in centimeters per second
mas-sé-tar \mas-'sē-tər, mas-'/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *masaiēr*, fr. *masasai* to chew]: a large muscle that raises the lower jaw and assists in mastication — **mas-sé-ter-ic** \mas-sə-'ter-ik/ *adj*
mas-seur \mas-'sɔr, mɔ-'/ *n* [F, fr. *masseur*]: a man who practices massage and physiotherapy
mas-seuse \-sɔr(z), -sɪz/ *n* [F, fem. of *masseur*]: a woman who practices massage and physiotherapy
mas-si-cot \mas-sə-'kɪt, -kō(t)/ *n* [ME *massicot*, fr. MF *massicot*, *massicot*, fr. Olt *massicotto* pottery glaze]: a yellow unfused lead monoxide PbO used esp. as a pigment
mas-sif \mas-'sɛf/ *n* [F, fr. *massif*, *adj*]: 1: a principal mountain mass 2: a block of the earth's crust bounded by faults or flexures and displaced as a unit without internal change
mas-sive \mas-iv/ *adj* [ME *massiffe*, fr. MF *massif*, fr. *masse* mass] 1: forming or consisting of a large mass: a: bulky b: weighty, heavy (~ walls) c: impressively large or ponderous d: having no regular form but not necessarily lacking crystalline structure (~ sandstone) 2: a: large, solid, or heavy in structure (~ jaw) b: large in scope or degree (the feeling of frustration, of being ineffectual, is ~ — David Halberstam) c: (1) large in comparison to what is typical (~ dose of penicillin) (2) being extensive and severe (~ hemorrhage) (~ collapse of a lung) (3) imposing in excellence or grandeur: MONUMENTAL (~ simplicity) — **mas-sive-ly** *adv* — **mas-sive-ness** *n*
mass-less \mas-'lɪs/ *adj*: having no mass (a ~ particle)
mass medium *n*, *pl* **mass media**: a medium of communication (as newspapers, radio, or television) that is designed to reach the mass of the people — *usu.* used in pl
mass noun *n*: a noun that characteristically denotes in many languages a homogeneous substance or a concept without subdivisions (as sand or water) and that in English is preceded in indefinite singular constructions by some rather than *a* or *an* — compare COUNT NOUN
mass number *n*: an integer that expresses the mass of an isotope and designates the number of nucleons in the nucleus
Mass of the Presanctified: a Roman Catholic service for Good Friday including communion with previously consecrated elements
Mass of the Resurrection: a mass for the dead in which the celebrant wears white vestments to symbolize the joyous resurrection of the dead
mass-produce \mas-prə-'dʒi/ *vi* [back-formation fr. *mass production*]: to produce in quantity *usu.* by machinery — **mass production** *n*
mass spectrograph *n*: an instrument that separates a stream of charged particles into a mass spectrum *usu.* with photographic recording of the data and that is used for measuring atomic masses and determining the relative abundance of isotopes in an element
mass spectrometer *n*: an instrument similar to a mass spectrograph but *usu.* adapted for the electrical measurement of the data for use esp. in determining abundance ratios of isotopes — **mass spectrometric** *adj* — **mass spectrometry** *n*
mass spectrum *n*: the spectrum of a stream of charged particles (as electrons or nuclear particles) dispersed according to their mass
massy \mas-'i/ *adj*: MASSIVE
1mast \mas-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *mæst*, akin to OHG *mast*, L *malus*] 1: a long pole or spar rising from the keel or deck of a ship and supporting the yards, booms, and rigging 2: a vertical or nearly vertical pole (as an upright post in various cranes) 3: a disciplinary proceeding at which the commanding officer of a naval unit hears and disposes of cases against his enlisted men — called also *captain's mast* — **mast-head** \mas-'hɔd/ *adj* — before the mast 1: forward of the foremast 2: as a common sailor
2mast *vi*: to furnish with a mast
3mast *n* [ME, fr. OE *mæst*; akin to OHG *mast* food, *mast*, OE *mete* food — more at MEAT]: nuts (as beechnuts and acorns) accumulated on the forest floor and often serving as food for animals (as hogs)
mast- or masto- comb form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *mastos* — more at MEAT]: breast: nipple: mammary gland (*mastitis*)
mas-ta-ba \mas-tə-'bā/ *n* [Ar *masṭabā* stone bench]: an Egyptian tomb of the time of the Memphite dynasties that is oblong in shape with sloping sides and a flat roof
mast cell \mas-'t/ *n* [part trans. of G *mast zelle*, fr. *mast* food, *mast* (fr. OHG) + *zelle* cell]: a large cell with numerous heparin-containing basophilic granules that occurs esp. in connective tissue
mas-tect-o-my \mas-'tek-tə-'mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies: excision or amputation of the breast
1master \mas-'tɔr/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *magister* & OF *maistre*, both fr. L *magister*, akin to L *magistrus* great — more at MUCH] 1: a: (1) a male teacher (2) a person holding an academic degree higher than bachelor's but lower than a doctor's b: often *cap*: a revered religious leader c: a workman qualified to teach apprentices d: (1) an artist, performer, or player of consummate skill (2) a great figure of the past (as in science or art) whose work serves as a

model or ideal 2: a: one having authority over another: RULER, GOVERNOR b: one that conquers or masters: VICTOR, SUPERIOR (in this young, obscure challenger the champion found his ~) c: a person licensed to command a merchant ship d: (1) one having control (2) an owner esp. of a slave or animal e: EMPLOYER f: (1) dial: HUSBAND (2) the male head of a household 3: a: (1) archaic: MR. (2) a youth or boy too young to be called *master* — used as a title b: the eldest son of a Scottish viscount or baron 4: a: a presiding officer in an institution or society (as a college) b: any of several officers of court appointed to assist (as by hearing and reporting) a judge 5: a: a master mechanism or device b: an original from which copies can be made, esp.: a master phonograph record
2master *vi* **mas-tered; mas-ter-ing** \-t(ə-)nŋ/ 1: to become master of: OVERCOME 2: a: to become skilled or proficient in the use of (~ a foreign language) b: to gain a thorough understanding of (~ could ~ any intricate detail of pertinent information — Robert White)
3master *adj*: being or relating to a master as a: having chief authority: DOMINANT b: SKILLED, PROFICIENT (a prosperous ~ builder — *Current Biog.*) c: PRINCIPAL, PREDOMINANT d: SUPERLATIVE — often used in combination (a *master-liar*) e: being a device or mechanism that controls the operation of another mechanism or that establishes a standard (as a dimension or weight) f: being a master from which duplicates are made
master-at-arms *n*, *pl* **masters-at-arms**: a petty officer charged with maintaining discipline aboard ship
master bath *n*: a principal bathroom in a house *usu.* attached to or associated with the master bedroom
master bedroom *n*: a principal bedroom in a house; esp.: one that is occupied by the head of the household
master chief petty officer *n*: an enlisted man in the navy or coast guard ranking above a senior chief petty officer
master chief petty officer of the coast guard: the ranking petty officer in the coast guard serving as adviser to the commandant
master chief petty officer of the navy: the ranking petty officer in the navy serving as adviser to the chief of naval operations
master-ful \mas-'tɔr-fəl/ *adj* 1: a: inclined and *usu.* competent (as by reason of vigor and insight) to play the master b: suggestive of a masterful nature (his eyes were dark and ~) 2: having or reflecting the technical, artistic, or intellectual power and skill of a master (~ drawings) — **master-fully** \-fəl-i/ *adv* — **master-fulness** *n*
syn MASTERFUL, DOMINEERING, IMPERIOUS, PEREMPTORY, IMPERATIVE *shared meaning element*: tending to impose one's will on another. MASTERFUL implies a strong virile personality and ability to deal authoritatively with affairs (she was ever a *masterful* woman, better fitted to command than to obey — H. O. Taylor). DOMINEERING suggests an overbearing or arbitrary manner and an obstinate determination to enforce one's will (like *domineering* mothers, the states refuse cities the right to run their own lives — T. C. Desmond). IMPERIOUS applies to one who by position or nature is fitted to command or, often, to one who assumes the manner of such a person, the term is likely to suggest arrogant assurance (she is the cynical, *imperious* guide for the politician's early steps, seething with impotent and suppressed rage as she watches him grow out of her control — Alton Cook). PEREMPTORY implies an abrupt dictatorial manner coupled with an unwillingness to brook disobedience or delay or to entertain objections however valid (his *peremptory* command that she decide at once about his proposal — James Purdy). IMPERATIVE implies peremptoriness arising more from the urgency of the situation than from an inherent will to dominate (he heard her *imperative* voice at the telephone, he heard her summon the doctor — Ellen Glasgow)
master gunnery sergeant *n*: a noncommissioned officer in the marine corps ranking above a master sergeant
master key *n*: a key designed to open several different locks
master-ly \mas-'tɔr-lē/ *adj*: suitable to or resembling that of a master; esp.: indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill and power (~ performance) — **master-ly-ness** *n* — **master-ly** *adv*
1master-mind \mas-'tɔr-'mɪnd, mas-'tɔr-/ *n*: a person who supplies the directing or creative intelligence for a project
2mastermind *vi*: to be the mastermind of
master of arts *often* *cap* **M.A.** 1: the recipient of a master's degree that *usu.* signifies that the recipient has passed an integrated course of study in one or more of the humanities and sometimes has completed a thesis involving research or a creative project and that typically requires two years of work beyond a bachelor's degree 2: the degree making one a master of arts — abbr. *M.A.*
master of ceremonies 1: a person who determines the forms to be observed on a public occasion 2: a person who acts as host at a formal event 3: a person who acts as host for a program of entertainment (as on television)
master of science *often* *cap* **M.S.** 1: the recipient of a master's degree that *usu.* signifies that the recipient has passed an integrated course of study in one or more of the sciences and sometimes has completed a thesis involving research and that typically requires two years of work beyond a bachelor's degree 2: the degree making one a master of science — abbr. *M.S.*, *M.Sc.*
master-piece \mas-'tɔr-'pi:z/ *n* 1: a piece of work presented to a medieval guild as evidence of qualification for the rank of master 2: a work done with extraordinary skill, esp.: a supreme intellectual or artistic achievement (the three motion pictures that most critics consider his ~s — *Current Biog.*)

a abut * kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chm e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g ung ō flow ô flaw ôi coin th than th thus
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yū famous zh vision

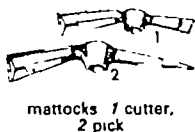
mat-ter-y \ˈmăt-ə-rē/ *adj.* producing or containing pus or material resembling pus (eyes all ~)
Mat-the-an or **Mat-thae-an** \mə-ˈthē-ən, mə-ˈ/ *adj.* [LL *Matthaeus*] : of, relating to, or characteristic of the evangelist Matthew or the gospel ascribed to him

Mat-thew \ˈmæθ-ju/ also \ˈmæθ-ˌjū/ *n* [F *Mathieu*, fr. LL *Matthaeus*, fr. Gk *Matthaios*, fr. Heb *Matthaiyah*] 1. an apostle traditionally identified as the author of the first Gospel in the New Testament 2. the first Gospel in the New Testament — see BIBLE table

mat-ting \ˈmăt-ɪŋ/ *n* 1. material for mats 2. MATS
mat-ting *n* [fr. gerund of *mat*] : a dull lusterless surface (as on gilding, metalwork, or satin)

mat-tins often *cap.* chiefly Brit var of MATINS
mat-tock \ˈmăt-ək/ *n* [ME *mattoke*, fr. OE *mattoce*] : a digging and grubbing implement with features of an adz, ax, and pick

mat-tress \ˈmæ-trəs/ *n* [ME *matras*, fr. OF, fr. Ar *maṭra* place where something is thrown] 1. a fabric case filled with resilient material (as cotton, hair, feathers, foam rubber, or an arrangement of coiled springs) used either alone as a bed or on a bedstead 2. an inflatable airright sack for use as a mattress 3. a mass of interwoven brush and poles to protect a bank from erosion, also a similar mass serving as a foundation in soft ground



mattocks 1 cutter, 2 pick

mat-u-rate \ˈmæch-ə-rāt/ *vb* -rated, -rating MAURE
mat-u-ra-tion \ˈmæch-ə-rā-shən/ *n* 1. a : the process of becoming mature b : the emergence of personal and behavioral characteristics through growth processes c : the final stages of differentiation of cells, tissues, or organs 2. a : the entire process by which diploid gametes are transformed into haploid gametes that includes both meiosis and physiological and structural changes fitting the gamete for its future role b : SPERMIOGENESIS 1 — **mat-u-ra-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-əl/ *adj.* — **ma-tur-a-tive** \mə-ˈt(y)ur-ə-t(ə)v/ *adj.*

ma-ture \mə-ˈt(y)ur/ *also* -chu(r) *adj.* **ma-tur-er**, -est [ME, fr. L *maturus* *pi.* akin to L *manere* in the morning, *manus* good] 1. based on slow careful consideration (a ~ judgment) 2. a (1) having completed natural growth and development RIPE (2) having undergone maturation b : having attained a final or desired state (~ wine) 3. a : of or relating to a condition of full development b : characteristic of or suitable to a mature individual (~ outlook) 4. due for payment (a ~ loan) 5. a well dissected by the erosion of running water so that slopes predominate greatly over flats b : belonging to the middle portion of a cycle of erosion — **ma-ture-ly** *adv.* — **ma-ture-ness** *n*

syn MAURE, RIPE, ADULT, GROWN UP shared meaning element fully developed, antimmature

2 mature *vb* **ma-tured**, **ma-tur-ing** *vi.* : to bring to maturity or completion ~ *vi.* 1 : to become fully developed or ripe 2 : to become due

ma-tu-ri-ty \mə-ˈt(y)ur-ə-tē/ *also* -chur- *n* 1 : the quality or state of being mature, esp full development 2. termination of the period that an obligation has to run 3. the second of the three principal stages in a cycle of geologic change (as erosion)

ma-tu-rin-al \ˈmæch-ə-ˈtɪn-əl, mə-ˈt(y)ū-tin-əl, -n-əl/ *adj.* [LL *matutinalis*, fr. L *matutinus* — more at MATINEE] : of, relating to, or occurring in the morning : **EARLY** — **ma-tu-rin-al-ly** *adv.*

mat-zo \ˈmæt-sə, -sō/ *n* pl **mat-zoth** \-sōt(h), -sōs/ or **mat-zos** \-sōz, -sōz, -sōz/ [Yiddish *matse*, fr. Heb *matzah*] 1. unleavened bread eaten at the Passover 2. a wafer of matzo
matzo ball *n* a small ball-shaped dumpling made from matzo meal

maud-lin \ˈmɔd-lən/ *adj.* [alter of Mary Magdalene, fr. the practice of depicting her as a weeping, penitent sinner] 1. weakly and effusively sentimental 2. drunk enough to be emotionally silly

mau-gre \ˈmɔ-gər/ *prep* [ME, fr. OF *maigre*, fr. *maigre* displeasure, fr. *mau*, mal evil & pleasure] *archaic* : in spite of

1 maul \ˈmɔl/ *n* [ME *maile*, fr. OF *mail*, fr. L *mallicus*, akin to L *malere* to grind — more at MEAL] : a heavy hammer often with a wooden head used esp for driving wedges or piles

2 maul *vi.* 1. BEAT DRUSE 2. to injure by beating MANGLE 3. to handle roughly — **maul-er** *n*

maul-stick \ˈmɔl-stɪk/ *n* [part trans of D *maulstok* fr. obs D *malen* to paint + D *stok* stick] : a stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working

maun \ˈmɔn, ˈmæn, mən/ *verbal auxiliary* [ME *maun* fr. ON] chiefly Scot. MUST

maund \ˈmɔnd/ *n* [Hindi *man*] any of various Indian units of weight, esp a unit equal to 82.28 pounds

maun-der \ˈmɔn-dər, ˈmæn- / *vi.* **maun-dered**, **maun-der-ing** \-d(ə)-ɪŋ/ [prob. imit.] 1. dial Brit : GURMBLE 2 : to wander slowly and idly 3 : to speak indistinctly or disconnectedly — **maun-der-er** \-dər-ər/ *n*

Maun-day Thursday \ˈmɔn-dē-, ˈmæn-/ *n* [ME *maunde* ceremony of washing the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday, fr. OF *mande* fr. L *mandatum* command, fr. Jesus' words in John 13:34 — more at MANDATE] the Thursday before Easter observed in commemoration of the institution of the Eucharist

mau-so-le-um \ˈmo-sə-ˈle-əm, ˈmo-zə-/ *n* pl **leums** or **-lea** \-ˈle-ə/ [L, fr. Gk *mausoleion*, fr. Mausolos Mausolus 353 BC ruler of Caria] 1. a large tomb, esp. a usu stone building with places for entombment of the dead above ground 2. a large gloomy building or room

mauve \ˈmɔv, ˈmɔv/ *n* [F, mallow, fr. L *malva*] 1. a : moderate purple, violet, or lilac color b : a strong purple 2. a dyestuff that produces a mauve color

ma-ven or **ma-vin** or **may-vin** \ˈma-vən/ *n* [Yiddish *mayvyn* fr. LHeb *mevayn*] : one who is experienced or knowledgeable. EXPERT

ma-ver-ick \ˈmav-(ə)-rɪk/ *n* [Samuel A. Maverick †1870 Am pioneer who did not brand his calves] 1. an unbranded range ani-

mal, esp. a motherless calf 2. an independent individual who refuses to conform with his group

ma-vi-s \ˈmā-vəs/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *mauvīs*] 1. SONG THRUSH 2. a European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) with spotted underparts that feeds on mistletoe berries — called also *mistle thrush*

ma-vour-neen also **ma-vour-nin** \mə-ˈvu(r)-nən/ *n* [IrGael *mo mairim*] *Irish* : my darling

maw \ˈmo/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *maga*, akin to OHG *mago* stomach, Lith *makas* purse] 1. the receptacle into which food is taken by swallowing a. STOMACH b. CROCK 2. the throat, gullet, or jaws esp of a voracious carnivore

mawk-ish \ˈmo-kɪʃ/ *adj.* [ME *mawke* maggot, fr. ON *maithkr* — more at MAGGOT] 1. having an unipid often unpleasant taste 2. sickly or puerilely sentimental — **mawk-ish-ly** *adv.* — **mawk-ish-ness** *n*

max *abbr* maximum

maxi \ˈmæk-sē/ *n*, pl **max-is** \ˈmæxi-/ 1 : a long skirt that usu extends to the ankle 2 : a long coat that usu extends to the ankle

maxi-comb form [maximum, after E minimum mini-] 1 : extra long (maxi-kilt) 2 : extra large (maxi-problems)

maxi-coat \ˈmæk-ˈsē-koɪ/ *n* MAXI 2

max-il-la \ˈmæk-ˈsɪl-ə/ *n*, pl **max-il-lae** \-ˈsɪl-(ə)-, -ɪ/ or **maxillae** [L, dim of *malus* jaw] 1. a. JAW la b (1) : an upper jaw esp of man or other mammals in which the bony elements are closely fused (2) : either of two membrane bone elements of the upper jaw lying lateral to the premaxillae and in higher vertebrates and man bearing most of the teeth 2. one of the first or second pair of mouthparts posterior to the mandibles in insects, myriapods, crustaceans, and closely related arthropods — **max-il-lary** \ˈmæk-sɪl-er-ē, chiefly Brit *max-ˈsɪl-ə-rē/ adj* or *n*

max-il-li-ped \ˈmæk-ˈsɪl-ə-ped/ also **max-il-li-pede** \-ˈped/ *n* [ISV] any of the crustacean appendages that comprise the first pair or first three pairs situated next behind the maxillae

max-il-lo \ˈmæk-sɪl-(ə)-, ˈmæk-sə-(ə)-lō/ *comb form* [L *maxilla*] maxillary and (maxillofacial)

max-il-lo-fa-cial \ˈfæ-shəl/ *adj.* : of, relating to, or treating the maxilla and the face (~ surgeons)

max-im \ˈmæk-səm/ *n* [MAXIME, fr. MF, fr. ML *maxima*, fr. L *fem* of *maximus*, superl of *magnus* great — more at MUCH] 1. a general truth, fundamental principle, or rule of conduct 2. a saying of proverbial nature

max-i-mal \ˈmæk-sə-(mə)-l/ *adj.* 1 : most comprehensive COM- PLEX 2. being an upper limit : HIGHEST — **max-i-mal-ly** *adv.*

max-i-mal-ist \-sə-(mə)-lə-ist/ *n* : one who advocates immediate and direct action to secure the whole of a program, specif. a socialist advocating the immediate seizure of power by revolutionary means

max-i-min \ˈmæk-sə-(mɪn)-/ *n* [maximum + minimum] the maximum of a set of minima, esp. the largest of a set of minimum possible gains, each of which occurs in the least advantageous outcome of a strategy followed by a participant in a situation governed by the theory of games — compare MINIMAX

max-i-mize \ˈmæk-sə-(mɪz)-/ *vb* -mized; -miz-ing *vi.* 1. to increase to a maximum 2. to assign maximum importance to 3. to find a maximum value of ~ *vi.* to interpret something in the broadest sense — **max-i-mi-za-tion** \ˈmæk-sə-mə-ˈzə-shən/ *n* — **max-i-miz-er** \ˈmæk-sə-mi-zər/ *n*

max-i-mum \ˈmæk-(ə)-mə-/ *n*, pl **max-i-ma** \-sə-mə/ or **max-i-mums** \-sə-(mə)-mɪz/ [L, neut of *maximus*] 1. a : the greatest quantity or value attainable or attained b : the period of highest, greatest, or utmost development 2. an upper limit allowed (as by a legal authority) or allowable (as by the circumstances of a particular case) 3. the largest of a set of numbers, specif. the largest value assumed by a real-valued continuous function defined on a closed interval — **maximum** *adj.*

maximum likelihood *n* : a statistical method for estimating population parameters (as the mean and variance) from sample data that selects as estimates those parameter values maximizing the probability of obtaining the observed data

max-i-skirt \ˈmæk-sē-skɔrt/ *n* MAXI 1

ma-xixe \ˈmā-ˈshēx-(ə)-/ *n*, pl **ma-xix-es** \-ˈshē-shəz/ [Pg] : a ballroom dance of Brazilian origin that resembles the two-step

max-well \ˈmæk-swel, -wəl/ *n* [James Clerk Maxwell] the cgs electromagnetic unit of magnetic flux equal to the flux per square centimeter of normal cross section in a region where the magnetic induction is one gauss

1 may \ˈma/ *verb* auxiliary past might \('mit/, pres sing & pl *may* [ME (1st & 3d sing pres indic), fr. OE *mæg*, akin to OHG *mag* (1st & 3d sing pres indic) have power, am able (infinitive *gān*), Gk *mēchos* means, expedient] 1. *archaic* : have the ability to CAN 2. a : have permission to (you ~ go now) have liberty to — used nearly interchangeably with *can* b : be in some degree likely to (you ~ be right) 3. — used in auxiliary function to express a wish or desire esp in prayer, imprecation, or benediction (long ~ he reign) 4. — used in auxiliary function expressing purpose or expectation (I laugh that I ~ not weep) or contingency (he'll do his duty come what ~) or concession (he ~ be slow but he is thorough) 5. SHALL MUST — used in law where the sense, purpose, or policy requires this interpretation

2 may \ˈmā/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *mæg* kinswoman, kinswoman, maiden] *archaic* : MAIDEN

May \ˈmā/ *n* [ME, fr. OF & L, OF *mai*, fr. L *Maia*, Roman goddess] 1 : the 5th month of the Gregorian calendar 2. often not *cap.* the early vigorous blooming part of human life

PRIME 3 : the festivities of May Day 4. not *cap.* a : green or flowering branches used for May Day decorations b : a plant that yields may as (1) : HAWTHORN (2) : a spring-flowering spirea

ma-ya \ˈmā-yə, ˈmi-ə/ *n* [Skt *māyā*] the sense-world of manifold phenomena held in Vedānta to conceal the unity of absolute being broadly : ILLUSION

Ma-ya \ˈmi-ə/ *n* pl **Mayas** or **Mayas** [Sp] 1 : a member of a group of Indian peoples, chiefly of Yucatan, British Honduras, Guatemala, and the state of Tabasco, Mexico, whose languages are Mayan 2. a : a Mayan language of the ancient Maya peoples re-

tribution of economic goods and the social relationships of owners and laborers — **ma-ter-i-al-ly** \-ē-ō-lē\ *adv* — **ma-ter-i-al-ness** *n*
syn 1 MATERIAL. PHYSICAL. CORPOREAL. PHENOMENAL. SENSIBLE. OBJECTIVE shared meaning element: of or belonging to actuality antimaterial

2 **see** RELEVANT antimaterial

material *n* 1 **a** (1): the elements, constituents, or substances of which something is composed or can be made (2): matter that has qualities which give it individuality and by which it may be categorized (the table was covered with a film of sticky ~) (explosive ~) **b**: data that may be worked into a more finished form **c**: MATTER **3b** **d**: CLOTH **2**: **a**: apparatus necessary for doing or making something (writing ~) **b**: MATÉRIEL

ma-ter-i-al-ism \mā-trē-ē-ō-liz-əm\ *n* 1 **a**: a theory that physical matter is the only or fundamental reality and that all being and processes and phenomena can be explained as manifestations or results of matter **b**: a doctrine that the only or the highest values or objectives lie in material well-being and in the furtherance of material progress **c**: a doctrine that economic or social change is materially caused — compare HISTORICAL MATERIALISM **2**: a preoccupation with or stress upon material rather than intellectual or spiritual things — **ma-ter-i-al-ist** \-lōz\ *n* or *adj* — **ma-ter-i-al-ist-ic** \-lōz-ē-ō-lē\ *adj* — **ma-ter-i-al-ist-ically** \-lōz-ē-ō-lē-ē\ *adv*

ma-ter-i-al-ity \mā-trē-ē-ō-lē-ē\ *n*, *pl* -lētē 1: the quality or state of being material (questioned the ~ of the evidence) **2**: something that is material (the former believes in visions, the latter in materialities — *Athenaeum*)

ma-ter-i-al-ization \mā-trē-ē-ō-lē-zā-shən\ *n* 1: the action of materializing or becoming materialized **2**: something that has been materialized; *exp*: APPARITION

ma-ter-i-al-ize \mā-trē-ē-ō-līz\ *vb* -līzəd; -līz-ŋ *v* 1 **a**: to make material; OBJECTIFY (materializing an idea in words) **b**: to cause to appear in bodily form (~ the spirits of the dead) **2**: to cause to be materialistic ~ *vi* 1: to assume bodily form **2**: to come into existence **b**: to put in an appearance, *exp*: to appear suddenly — **ma-ter-i-al-iz-er** *n*

ma-ter-i-a med-i-ca \mā-trē-ē-ō-med-ē-kā\ *n* [NL, lit., medical matter] 1: substances used in the composition of medical remedies : DRUGS, MEDICINE **2**: a branch of medical science that deals with the sources, nature, properties, and preparation of drugs **b**: a treatise on materia medica

ma-ter-i-el or **ma-ter-i-el** \mā-trē-ē-ō\ *n* [F *matériel*, fr. *matériel*, *adj*]: equipment, apparatus, and supplies used by an organization or institution

ma-ter-nal \mā-torn-ē\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *maternel*, fr. L *maternus*, fr. *mater* mother — more at MOTHER] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a mother : MOTHERLY **2**: related through a mother (his ~ aunt) **b**: inherited or derived from the female parent (~ genes) — **ma-ter-nal-ly** \-lē\ *adv*

ma-ter-nal-ity \mā-torn-ē-ē\ *n*, *pl* -lētē 1 **a**: the quality or state of being a mother : MOTHERHOOD **b**: the qualities of a mother : MOTHERLINESS **2**: a hospital facility designed for the care of women before and during childbirth and for the care of newborn babies

maternity *adj*: designed for wear during pregnancy (a ~ dress)

matey \māt-ē\ *adj*, chiefly Brit: COMPANIONABLE

math \mæθ\ *n*: MATHEMATICS

math *abbr* mathematical; mathematician

ma-th-e-mat-i-cal \mæθ-ē-mat-ē-kəl\ also **ma-th-e-mat-ic** \-ē-k\ *adj* [L *mathematicus*, fr. Gk *mathēmatikos*, fr. *mathēma*, *mathēma* mathematics, fr. *manthanein* to learn, akin to Goth *mundan* to pay attention, Skt *medhā* intelligence] 1: of, relating to, or according with mathematics **2**: rigorously exact : PRECISE **b**: CERTAIN **3**: possible but highly improbable (only a ~ chance) — **ma-th-e-mat-i-cal-ly** \-ē-k-ē-lē\ *adv*

mathematical expectation *n*: EXPECTED VALUE

mathematical logic *n*: SYMBOLIC LOGIC

ma-th-e-ma-ti-cian \mæθ-ē-mat-ē-ē-ō-n\ *n*: a specialist or expert in mathematics

ma-th-e-mat-ics \mæθ-ē-mat-ē-k-s\ *n* *pl* but usu sing in constr 1: the science of numbers and their operations, interrelations, combinations, generalizations, and abstractions and of space configurations and their structure, measurement, transformations, and generalizations **2**: a branch of, operation in, or use of mathematics (the ~ of physical chemistry)

ma-th-e-ma-ti-zation \mæθ-ē-mat-ē-zā-shən\ *n*: reduction to mathematical form

maths \mæθ-s\ *n* *pl*, chiefly Brit: MATHEMATICS

mat-in \mat-ē\ *adj*: of or relating to matins or to early morning

mat-in-al \mat-ē-n-ē\ *adj*: 1: of or relating to matins **2**: EARLY

mat-ine-e or **mat-ine-e** \mat-ē-n-ē\ *n* [F *matinée*, lit., morning, fr. OF, fr. *matin* morning, fr. L *matutinus*, fr. neut. of *matutinus* of the morning, fr. *Matrua*, goddess of morning; akin to L *maturus* ripe — more at MATURE] : a musical or dramatic performance or social or public event held in the daytime and esp. the afternoon

mat-ine \mat-ē-n\ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr, often cap [ME *matines*, fr. OF, fr. LL *matutinae*, fr. L fem pl of *matutinus*] 1: the night office forming with lauds the first of the canonical hours **2**: MORNING PRAYER

matr or **matr-** or **matro-** comb form [L *matr-*, *matr-*, fr. *matr-*, *mater-* mother (*matrarch*) (*matronymic*)

ma-tri-arch \mā-trē-ārk\ *n*: a woman who rules a family, group, or state; *specif*: a mother who is head and ruler of her family and descendants — **ma-tri-arch-er** \mā-trē-ārk-ē\ *adj*

ma-tri-ar-cha-te \mā-trē-ārk-ē-tē\ *n*, *pl* -kātē 1: a family, group, or state governed by a matriarch **2**: a theoretical stage or state in primitive society in which matriarchs hold the chief authority

ma-tri-ar-chy \mā-trē-ārk-ē\ *n*, *pl* -chies 1: MATRIARCHATE **2**: a system of social organization in which descent and inheritance are traced through the female line

matric *abbr* matriculated, matriculation

ma-tri-cide \mā-trē-sīd\, *mā-* *n* 1 [L *matricidium*, fr. *matr-* + *-cidium* -cide]: murder of a mother by her son or daughter **2** [L

matricida, fr. *matr-* + *-cida* -cide]: one that murders his mother — **ma-tri-cid-al** \mā-trē-sīd-ē\, *mā-* *adj*

ma-tri-cu-late \mā-trē-kyū-lāt\ *vb* -lāt-ēd; -lāt-ŋ [ML *matriculatus*, pp of *matriculare*, fr. LL *matricula* public roll, dum of *matrāre*, *matr* list, fr. L, womb] *vt*: to enroll as a member of a body and esp. of a college or university ~ *vi*: to become matriculated — **ma-tri-cu-lant** \-lānt\ *n* — **ma-tri-cu-la-tion** \-trē-kyū-lā-shən\ *n*

ma-tri-line-al \mā-trē-līn-ē-āl\, *mā-* *adj*: relating to, based on, or tracing descent through the maternal line (~ society) — **ma-tri-line-al-ly** \-ē-āl-ē\ *adv*

ma-tri-mo-ni-al \mā-trē-mō-nē-āl\, -nyəl\ *adj*: of or relating to marriage, the married state, or married persons — **ma-tri-mo-ni-al-ly** \-ē-āl\ *adv*

syn MATRIMONIAL. MARITAL. CONJUGAL. CONNUBIAL. NUPTIAL shared meaning element: of, relating to, or characteristic of marriage

ma-tri-mo-ny \mā-trē-mō-nē\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *matrimoine*, fr. L *matrimonium*, fr. *matr-*, *mater* mother, *matron* — more at MOTHER] : the union of man and woman as husband and wife : MARRIAGE

matrimony vine *n*: a shrub or vine (genus *Lycium*) of the nightshade family with often showy flowers and bright berries

ma-trix \mā-trē-k-s\ *n*, *pl* *ma-tri-ces* \mā-trē-sēz\, *mā-* or *ma-tri-ces* \mā-trē-sēz\ [L, womb, fr. *matr-*, *mater*] 1: something within which something else originates or develops **2**: a mold from which a relief surface (as a stereotype) is made by pouring or pressing **b**: DIE 4a(1) *a*: an engraved or inscribed die or stamp **d**: an electroformed impression of a phonograph record used for mass-producing duplicates of the original **3**: the natural material in which a fossil, metal, gem, crystal, or pebble is embedded **b**: material in which something is enclosed or embedded (as for protection or study) **4**: the intercellular substance in which tissue cells (as of connective tissue) are embedded **b**: the thickened epithelium at the base of a fingernail or toenail from which new nail substance develops **5**: a rectangular array of mathematical elements (as the coefficients of simultaneous linear equations) that can be combined to form sums and products with similar arrays having an appropriate number of rows and columns **b**: something resembling a mathematical matrix *esp*. in rectangular arrangement of elements into rows and columns

matrix sentence *n*: that one of a pair of transformationally joined sentences that maintains its essential external structure (in "the book that I want is gone", "the book is gone" is a matrix sentence)

ma-tron \mā-trōn\ *n* [ME *matrone*, fr. MF, fr. L *matrona*, fr. *matr-*, *mater*] 1 **a**: a married woman usu. marked by dignified maturity or social distinction **b**: a woman who supervises women or children (as in a school or police station) **c**: the chief officer in a women's organization **2**: a brood female

ma-tron-ize \-trōn-īz\ *vt* -īzəd, -īz-ŋ 1: to make matronly **2**: to superintend as a matron : CHAPERONE

ma-tron-ly \mā-trōn-ē\ *adj*: having the character of or suitable to a matron

matron of honor: a bride's principal married wedding attendant

ma-tron-ym-ic \mā-trōn-ē-mē-k\ *n* [*matr-* + *-onymic* (as in *patronymic*)] : a name derived from that of the mother or a maternal ancestor

mat or **matte** \mat\ *var* of MAT

Mat *abbr* Matthew

matte \mat\ *n* [F]: a crude mixture of sulfides formed in smelting sulfide ores of metals (as copper, lead, or nickel)

mat-ter \mat-ər\ *n* [ME *matere*, fr. OF, fr. L *materia* matter, physical substance, fr. *mater*] 1 **a**: a subject under consideration **b**: a subject of disagreement or litigation *cpl*: the events or circumstances of a particular situation **d**: the elements that constitute material for treatment in thought, discourse, or writing **e**: an element of a field of knowledge, inquiry, or specialization (~s of faith) **f**: something to be proved in law **g** obs: sensible or serious material as distinguished from nonsense or drollery **h** (1) obs: REASON, CAUSE (2): a source esp. of feeling or emotion **i**: a condition affecting a person or thing usu. unfavorably (what's the ~) **2**: the substance of which a physical object is composed **b**: material substance that occupies space and has weight, that constitutes the observable universe, and that together with energy forms the basis of objective phenomena **c**: a material substance of a particular kind or for a particular purpose (vegetable ~) **d** (1): material (as feces or urine) discharged from the living body (2): material discharged by suppuration : PUS **3**: the indeterminate subject of reality, *esp*: the element in the universe that undergoes formation and alteration **b**: the formless substratum of all things which exists only potentially and upon which form acts to produce realities **4**: a more or less definite amount or quantity (~s of 10 years) **5**: a: something written or printed **b** (1): set type (2): text material *esp* as distinguished from illustrations **6**: MAIL **7** Christian Science: the illusion that the objects perceived by the physical senses have the reality of substance — for that matter: so far as that is concerned — no matter: without regard to: irrespective of (was calm no matter what the provocation)

mat-ter vi 1: to be of importance : SIGNIFY **2**: to form or discharge pus : SUPPURATE (~ing wound)

matter of course: something that is to be expected as a natural or logical consequence

mat-ter-of-fact \mat-ō-rēv\, -fakt\ *adj*: adhering to or concerned with fact, *esp*: not fanciful or imaginative : PRACTICAL *syn* *see* PROSAIC

mat-ter-of-fact-ly \-fakt-(ē-lē)\ *adv* — **mat-ter-of-fact-ness** \-fakt-(ē-nēs)\ *n*

a abut b kitten c further d back e bake f cot, cart
g out h chin i less j easy k gift l trip m life
n joke o sing p flow q flaw r oil s corn t thus
u foot v out w yet x few y furious z vision

mealy-mouthed \mē-lē-'mauthd, -'mauth\ *adj* • not plain and straightforward : DEVIOUS (a ~ orator)

mean \mēn\ *adj* [ME *mene*, fr *imene*, fr OE *gemēne*; akin to OHG *gimeini* common, L *communis* common, *munus* service, gift] 1: lacking distinction or eminence : HUMBLE 2: lacking in mental discrimination : DULL 3 a. of poor shabby inferior quality or status (~er quarters of the city) b. worthy of little regard . CONTEMPTIBLE (living in ~ circumstances) 4: lacking dignity or honor : BASE 5 a. PENURIOUS, STINGY b. characterized by petty selfishness or malice c. causing trouble or bother VEXATIOUS d. EXCELLENT, EFFECTIVE (plays a ~ trumpet) 6 a. : ASHAMED lb. b. being in low spirits or health : INDISPOSED — **mean-ness** \mēn-nēs\ *n*

syn MEAN, IGNOBLE, ABJECT SORDID *shared meaning element* : so low as to be out of accord with normal standards of human decency and dignity

mean \mēn\ *vb* **meant** \ment\, **mean-ling** \mē-nīŋ\ [ME *menen*, fr OE *mēnan*, akin to OHG *meinen* to have in mind, OSav *mēniti* to mention] *vt* 1: to have in the mind as a purpose : INTEND 2: to serve or intend to convey, show, or indicate : SIGNIFY 3: to direct to a particular individual ~ *vi* 1: to have an intended purpose (he ~s well) 2: to be of a specified degree of importance (health ~s everything) — **mean-er** \mē-nār\ *n* — **mean business**, to be in earnest

mean *n* [ME *mene*, fr MF *meien*, fr *meien*, *adj*] 1 a. (1): something intervening or intermediate (2): a middle point between extremes b. a value that lies within a range of values and is computed according to a prescribed law as (1) • ARITHMETIC MEAN (2) • EXPECTED VALUE c. the arithmetic mean of the two extremes of a range of values d. either of the middle two terms of a proportion 2 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: something useful or helpful to a desired end 3 *pl* . resources available for disposal, esp. material resources affording a secure life

syn 1 see AVERAGE *ant* extreme
2 MEAN (as MEANS), INSTRUMENT AGENT, MEDIUM *shared meaning element* something or someone necessary or useful in effecting an end

mean *adj* [ME *mene*, fr MF *meien*, fr L *medianus* — more at MEDIAN] 1: occupying a middle position : intermediate in space, order, time, kind, or degree 2: occupying a position about midway between extremes a. being near the average b. of a moderate degree of excellence : MIDDLING c. being the mean of a set of values • AVERAGE (~ temperature) 3: serving as a means : INTERMEDIARY

mean-der \mē-'an-dər\ *n* [L *maeander*, fr Gk *maiandros*, fr *Malandros* (now Menderes), river in Asia Minor] 1: a turn or winding of a stream 2: a winding path or course, esp. LABYRINTH — **mean-drous** \-drəs\ *adj*

meander *vi* **mean-dered**; **mean-der-ing** \-d(-ə-)rīŋ\ 1: to follow a winding or intricate course 2: to wander aimlessly or casually without urgent destination : RAMBLE

mean deviation *n* the mean of the absolute values of the numerical differences between the numbers of a set (as statistical data) and their mean or median

mean distance *n* the arithmetical mean of the maximum and minimum distances of a planet, satellite, or secondary star from its primary

mean-ling \mē-nīŋ\ *n* 1 a: the thing one intends to convey esp. by language : PURPORT b: the thing that is conveyed esp. by language : IMPORT 2: something meant or intended : AIM (a mischievous ~ was apparent) 3: significant quality; esp. implication of a hidden or special significance (a glance full of ~) 4 a: the logical connotation of a word or phrase b: the logical denotation or extension of a phrase — **meaning-adj**

syn MEANING, SENSE, ACCEPTATION, SIGNIFICATION, SIGNIFICANCE, IMPORT *shared meaning element* the idea that something conveys to the mind MEANING is the general term, usable of anything admitting of interpretation (I don't know the meaning of his conduct) (a dictionary gives the meaning of words) SENSE denotes the or, more often, a particular meaning (as of a word or phrase) (some words have many senses) In more abstract use it refers to intelligibility in general (speaks things that carry but half sense — Shak) ACCEPTATION is used of a sense of a word or phrase as regularly understood and implies general acceptance (the term will be used in its common acceptance — H O Taylor) Signification and significance are often used interchangeably, but distinctively SIGNIFICATION can apply to an established meaning of a term, symbol, or character with the implication that this meaning is uniquely the one called to mind by use of the term, symbol, or character in question (the signification of the cross to Christians) while SIGNIFICANCE can apply specifically to a covert as distinct from the ostensible meaning of something (the mood was ~, I thought, indicative of chinks in the saintly armor. Of course, I tend to see significances in everything — John Barth) IMPORT usually imputes momentousness to the idea or impression conveyed by words (spoke words in her ear that had an awful import to her — George Meredith) (disturbed by the import of his answer)

mean-ing-ful \-fəl\ *adj* 1 a: having a meaning or purpose b: full of meaning : SIGNIFICANT (a ~ life) 2: having an assigned function in a language system (~ propositions) — **mean-ing-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **mean-ing-ful-ness** *n*

mean-ing-less \mē-nīŋ-ləs\ *adj* 1: having no meaning 2: having no assigned function in a language system (a ~ metaphysical statement) — **mean-ing-less-ly** *adv* — **mean-ing-less-ness** *n*

mean-ly \mēn-lē\ *adv*, obs: fairly well : MODERATELY
meanly *adv*: in a mean manner: as a: in a lowly manner : HUMILIARY b: in an inferior manner : BADLY c: in a base or ungenerous manner

mean proportional *n* : GEOMETRIC MEAN, esp: the square root (as x) of the product of two numbers (as a and b) when expressed as the means of a proportion (as $\frac{a}{x} = \frac{x}{b}$)

mean square *n*: the mean of the squares of a set of values
mean square deviation *n* 1: VARIANCE 2: STANDARD DEVIATION

means test \mēnz-\ *n*: an examination into the financial state of a person to determine his eligibility for public assistance

mean sun *n*: a fictitious sun used for timekeeping that moves uniformly along the celestial equator and maintains a constant rate of apparent motion

mean-time \mēn-,tīm\ *n*: the intervening time

mean-time *adv*. MEANWHILE

mean time *n*: time that is based on the motion of the mean sun and that has the mean solar second as its unit — called also *mean solar time*

mean value theorem *n*: a theorem in calculus if a function of one variable is continuous on a closed interval and differentiable on the interval minus its end points there is at least one point where the derivative of the function is equal to the slope of the line joining the end points of the curve representing the function on the interval

mean-while \mēn-,hwīl-, -wīl\ *n*. MEANTIME

meanwhile *adv*: during the intervening time

meas *abbr* measure

mea-sle \mē-'zəl\ *n* [sing of *measles*]; a tapeworm cysticercus larva, spec: one found in the muscles of a domesticated mammal — **mea-sle** \-zəld\ *adj*

mea-sles \mē-'zəlz\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [ME *mesles*, *pl* of *mesel* measles, spot characteristic of measles, akin to MD *masel* spot characteristic of measles] 1 a: an acute contagious viral disease marked by an eruption of distinct red circular spots b: any of various eruptive diseases (as German measles) 2 [ME *mesel* infested with tapeworms, lit, leprosy, fr OF, fr ML *misellus* leper, fr L, wretch, fr *misellus*, dim of *miser* miserable]: infestation with or disease caused by larval tapeworms in the muscles and tissues

mea-sly \mēz-(ə-)lē\ *adj* **mea-sil-er**; -est 1. infected with measles 2 a: containing larval tapeworms b: TRICHINIZED 3: contemptibly small

mea-sure \mēzh-ər-, 'māzh-\ *n* [ME *mesura*, fr OF, fr L *mensura*, fr *mensus*, pp of *metiri* to measure, akin to OE *mēst* measure, Gk *metron* 1] a (1): an adequate or due portion (2): a moderate degree, also : MODERATION, TEMPERANCE (3): a fixed or suitable limit • BOUNDS b: the dimensions, capacity, or amount of something ascertained by measuring c (1): a measured quantity (2): AMOUNT, DEGREE 2 a: an instrument or utensil for measuring b (1): a standard or unit of measurement — see WEIGHT table (2): a system of standard units of measure (metric ~) 3: the act or process of measuring 4 a (1): MELODY, TUNE (2): DANCE, esp: a slow and stately dance b: rhythmic structure or movement : CADENCE as (1): poetic rhythm measured by temporal quantity or accent, spec: METER (2): musical time c (1): a grouping of musical beats made by the regular recurrence of primary accents and located on the staff immediately following a vertical bar (2): a metrical unit : FOOT 5: an exact divisor of a number 6: a basis or standard of comparison : CRITERION 7: a step planned or taken as a means to an end; spec: a proposed legislative act

2 measure *vb* **mea-sured**; **mea-sur-ing** \mēzh-(ə-)rīŋ-, 'māzh-\ *vi* 1 a: to choose or control with cautious restraint • REGULATE (~ his acts) b: to regulate by a standard • GOVERN 2: to allot or apportion in measured amounts (~ out 3 cups) 3: to lay off by making measurements 4: to ascertain the measurements of 5: to estimate or appraise by a criterion (~ his skill against his rival) 6 *archaic* : to travel over : TRAVERSE 7: to serve as a measure of (a thermometer ~s temperature) ~ *vi* 1: to take or make a measurement 2: to have a specified measurement — **mea-sur-abil-ty** \mēzh-(ə-)rə-'bil-ə-tē-, 'māzh-\ *n* — **mea-sur-able** \mēzh-(ə-)rə-'bəl-, 'māzh-\ *adj* — **mea-sur-ably** \-lə\ *adv* — **mea-sur-er** \-rər-\ *n*

mea-sured \mēzh-əd-, 'māzh-\ *adj* 1: marked by due proportion 2 a: marked by rhythm : regularly recurrent b: METRICAL 3: DELIBERATE, CALCULATED — **mea-sured-ly** *adv*

mea-sure-less \-rə-'ləs\ *adj* 1: having no observable limit : IMMEASURABLE (the ~ universe) 2: very great (treated them with ~ contempt)

mea-sure-ment \mēzh-ər-mənt-, 'māzh-\ *n* 1: the act or process of measuring 2: a figure, extent, or amount obtained by measuring : DIMENSION 3: MEASURE 2b

measurement *ton* *n*: TON 2c

measure up *vi* 1: to have necessary or fitting qualifications 2: to be the equal (as in ability) — used with *to*

measuring worm *n*: LOOPER 1

meat \met\ *n* [ME *mete*, fr OE, akin to OHG *maz* food, L *madere* to be wet, Gk *madaros* wet, *masias* breast] 1 a: FOOD; esp: solid food as distinguished from drink b: the edible part of something as distinguished from its covering (as a husk or shell) 2: animal tissue used as food a: FLESH 2b b: FLESH 1a, spec: flesh of domesticated animals 3 *archaic* : MEAT 2, esp: DINNER 4: the core of something • SUBSTANCE 5: favorite pursuit or interest

meat-ball \-,bəl\ *n*: a small ball of chopped or ground meat often mixed with bread crumbs and spices

meat by-product *n*: a usable product other than flesh obtained from slaughter animals

meat loaf *n*: a dish of seasoned meat and a binder (as egg or bread crumbs) baked in the form of a loaf

meat-men \mēt-'man\ *n*: a vendor of meat : BUTCHER

meat type *n*: a type of hog esp suitable for the production of pork without excessive early fattening — compare LARD TYPE

me-at-ur \mē-'āt-ər\ *n*, *pl* **me-at-ur-es** \-ə-'səz\ or **me-at-ur-s** \-'āt-ər-, -'it-s\ [LL, fr L, going, passage, fr *meatus*, pp of *meare* to go — more at PERMEATE] a natural body passage

meaty \mēt-ē\ *adj* **meat-i-er**; -est 1. full of meat 2. rich in matter for thought — **meat-iness** *n*

corded in inscriptions. **b**: YUCATEC *esp*: the older form of that language known from documents of the Spanish period
Mayan \má-yən\ **n**: 1: an extensive language stock of Central America and Mexico **2 a**: the peoples speaking Mayan languages **b**: a member of these peoples — **Mayan** *adj*
may-apple \má-ə-pl\ **n** [*May*]: a No American herb (*Podophyllum peltatum*) of the barberry family with a poisonous rootstock, one or two large lobed peltate leaves, and a single large white flower followed by a yellow egg-shaped edible but often insipid fruit, also: its fruit



mayapple

may-be \má-bé, 'méb-é\ *adv*: PERHAPS

May-day \má-'dá, 'má-\ [*F ni* *aider* help me] — an international radio-telephone signal word used as a distress call

May Day \má-'dá\ **n**: May 1 celebrated as a springtime festival and in some countries as Labor Day

may-est or **mayst** \má-ést, ('mást\ *archaic pres 2d sing of MAY*
may-flower \má-'flau-(ə)r\ **n**: any of various spring-blooming plants, *esp*: ARBUTUS **2**

may-fly \má-'fli\ **n**: any of an order (Ephemeroptera) of insects with an aquatic nymph and a short-lived fragile adult having membranous wings and two or three long caudal styles — called also *ephemerid*

may-hap \má-'hap, má-'adv [*fr* the phrase *may hap*]: PERHAPS
may-hem \má-'hem, 'má-'*n* [*ME mayme* *fr* AF *mahaim* *fr* OF, loss of a limb, *fr* *maymer* to maim] **1 a**: willful and permanent deprivation of a bodily member resulting in the impairment of a person's fighting ability **b**: willful and permanent crippling, mutilation, or disfigurement of any part of the body **2**: needless or willful damage

may-ing \má-'in\ **n**, *often cap*: the celebrating of May Day

mayn't \má-'nt, ('mánt\ **may not**

may-on-naise \má-ə-'náz, 'má-'*n* [*F*]: a dressing of raw eggs or egg yolks, vegetable oils, and vinegar or lemon juice

may-or \má-'r, 'mél-'*ar*, *esp before names* (*mier*) [*ME maire*, *fr* OF, *fr* L *major* greater — more at MAJOR]: an official elected or appointed to act as chief executive or nominal head of a city or borough — **may-or-al** \má-ə-'rəl, 'má-'*adj*

may-or-alty \má-ə-'rəl-í, 'má-'*n* [*ME mairaltie*, *fr* MF *mairaltie*, *fr* OF, *fr* *mair*]: the office or term of office of a mayor

may-or-ess \má-ə-'rés, 'má-'*n* **1**: the wife of a mayor **2**: a woman holding the office of mayor

mayor's court **n**: a court in some cities that has jurisdiction over violations of city ordinances and petty criminal or civil matters and that is provided over by the mayor

may pole \má-'pól\ **n**, *often cap*: a tall flower-wreathed pole forming a center for May Day sports and dances

may-pop \má-'páp\ **n** [*modif* of *maracoc* (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)]: a climbing perennial passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*) of the southern U.S. with a large ovoid yellow edible but insipid berry, also: its fruit

May queen **n**: a girl chosen queen of a May Day festival

May-tide \má-'tid\ **n**: the month of May

May-time \má-'tim\ **n**: MAYTIME

maz-a-dium \má-'zéd-é-am, 'má-'*pl* [*dia* [*NL*, *fr* Gk *maza* lump *maz* + L *acdes* temple, house — more at MASS. EDIF.]]: a fruiting body (as of some lichens) consisting of a powdery mass of free ascospores interspersed with sterile elements and enclosed in a peridium

mazard \má-'zard\ **n** [*obs* E *mazard* *mazer*, alter of E *mazer*] *chiefly dial*: HEAD FACE

'maza \má-'z\ *pl* *mazed*, **maz-ing** [*ME mazen*] **1 chiefly dial**: STUPIDITY **2**: BEWILDER, PERPLEX

'maze **n** **1 a**: a confusing intricate network of passages **b**: something intricately or confusingly elaborate or complicated (as of regulations) **2 chiefly dial**: a state of bewilderment

mazer \má-'zar\ **n** [*ME*, *fr* OF *mazere* of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *mazar* gnarled excrescence on a tree] **1**: a large drinking bowl

mazurka \má-'zár-ká, 'zu-(ə)r-\ *also* má-'zúr-ká \-'zu-(ə)r-\ [*Pol*, acc of *mazurek*] **1**: a Polish folk dance in moderate triple measure **2**: music for the mazurka or in its rhythm usu in moderate 3/4 or 3/8 time

mazy \má-'ze\ *adj*: resembling a maze

maz-zard \má-'zard\ **n** [*origin unknown*]: SWEET CHERRY *esp*: wild or seedling sweet cherry used as a rootstock for grafting

mb *abbr* millibar

MB *abbr* municipal borough

MBA *abbr* master of business administration

MBE *abbr* 1 master of business economics 2 master of business education 3 member of the Order of the British Empire

mbira \ém-'bir-ə\ **n** [*of* Bantu origin]: an African musical instrument that consists of a gourd resonator, a wooden box, and a varying number of tuned metal or wooden strips that vibrate when plucked with the thumb or fingers

MBS *abbr* Mutual Broadcasting System

mc *abbr* 1 megacycle 2 millicurie

MC \('ém-'sē\ **n**: MASTER OF CEREMONIES

MC *abbr* member of Congress

MCAT *abbr* Medical College Admissions Test

mcf *abbr* thousand cubic feet

mcg *abbr* microgram

MCL *abbr* 1 Marine Corps League 2 master of civil law 3 master of comparative law

MCPO *abbr* master chief petty officer

MCS *abbr* 1 master of commercial science 2 master of computer science 3 missile control system

MD *abbr* Maryland

MD *abbr* 1 [NL *medicínae doctor*] doctor of medicine 2 [*It mano destra*] right hand 3 Maryland 4 medical department 5 months after date 6 muscular dystrophy

M-day \ém-'dá\ **n** [*mobilization day*]: a day on which a military mobilization is to begin

mdnt *abbr* midnight

MDS *abbr* master of dental surgery

mdse *abbr* merchandise

MDT *abbr* mountain daylight time

mē \('ém-\ *pron* [*ME*, *fr* OE *mē*, akin to OHG *mih* me, L *me*, Gk *me*, Skt *mā*] objective case of *i*

ME *abbr* 1 Maine 2 mechanical engineer 3 medical examiner 4 Middle English

Mea *abbr* Meath

mea cul-pa \má-'ä-'kul-pä\ **n** [*L*, through my fault]: a formal acknowledgement of personal fault or error

'mead \méd\ **n** [*ME* *mede*, *fr* OE *medu*; akin to OHG *metu* mead, Gk *methy* wine]: a fermented drink made of water and honey, malt, and yeast

mead **n** [*ME* *mede*, *fr* OE *meað*] *archaic*: MEADOW

mead-ow \méd-(ə)-, -ə-(w)-\ **n**, *often attrib* [*ME* *medwe*, *fr* OE *meðwe*, oblique case form of *með*, akin to OE *māwan* to mow — more at MOW]: land in or predominantly in grass *esp*: a tract of moist low-lying usu level grassland

meadow beauty **n**: any of a genus (*Rhexia*) of low perennial American herbs (family Melastomaceae, the meadow-beauty family) with showy cymose flowers

meadow fescue **n**: a tall vigorous perennial European fescue grass (*Festuca elatior*) with broad flat leaves widely cultivated for permanent pasture and hay

meadow grass **n**: any of various grasses (as of the genus *Poa*) that thrive in the presence of abundant moisture, *esp*: KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

mead-ow-land \méd-ə-'land -ə-\ **n**: land that is or is used for meadow

mead-ow-lark \méd-ə-'lark, -ə-\ **n**: any of several No American songbirds (genus *Sturnella*) that are largely brown and buff above and have a yellow breast marked with a black crescent

meadow mouse **n**: any of various voles (*esp* genus *Microtus*) that frequent open fields

meadow mushroom **n**: a common edible agaric (*Agaricus campestris*) that occurs naturally in moist open organically rich soil and is the cultivated edible mushroom of commerce

meadow nematode **n**: any of numerous plant-parasitic nematode worms (*esp* genus *Pratylenchus*) that were formerly classified as a single variable species (*P. pratensis*) and that destructively invade the roots of plants

meadow rue **n**: any of a genus (*Thalictrum*) of plants of the buttercup family with leaves resembling those of rue

meadow saffron **n**: COLCHICUM **1**

meadow spittlebug **n**: a No American spittlebug (*Philaenus spumarius*) that does severe damage *esp* to grasses

mead-ow-sweet \méd-ə-'swēt, -ə-\ **n** **1**: SPIRÆA **1**, *esp*: a No American native or naturalized spiraea (as *Spiraea alba* or *S. tomentosa*) **2**: a plant of a genus (*Filipendula*) closely related to the spiraea

mea-ger or **mea-gre** \mē-'gar\ *adj* [*ME* *meagre* *fr* MF *maigre*, *fr* L *macr*, *macer* lean, akin to OE *maeger* lean, Gk *makros* long] **1**: having little flesh **2**: THIN **2 a**: lacking desirable qualities (as richness or strength) (leading a ~ life) **b**: deficient in quality and quantity (a ~ diet) — **mea-ger-ly** *adv* — **mea-ger-ness** **n**

syn MEAGER SCANTY SCANTY SKIMPY EXIGUOUS SPARE SPARSE *shared meaning element*: falling short of what is normal, necessary, or desirable *ant* ample copious

'meal \méal\ **n** [*ME* *meál* appointed time, meal, *fr* OE *mēal*, akin to OHG *māl* meal, L *metiri* to measure — more at MEASURE] **1**: the portion of food taken at one time to satisfy appetite **2**: an act or the time of eating a meal

meal **n** [*ME* *mēle*, *fr* OE *mēlu* akin to OHG *mēlo* meal, L *molere* to grind, Gk *mylē* mill] **1**: the usu coarsely ground and unbolited seeds of a cereal grass or pulse, *esp*: CORNFLEUR **2**: a product resembling seed meal *esp* in particle size or texture

-meal \mél, 'méal\ *adv* *comb form* [*ME* *-mēle*, *fr* OE *-mēlum*, *fr* *mēlum*, dat pl of *mēl*]: by a (specified) portion or measure at a time (*piece-meal*)

meal-lie \mē-'li\ **n** [*Afrnk* *mielie*] *So Afr*: INDIAN CORN also: an ear of Indian corn

meal-time \mē-'līm\ **n**: the usual time for serving a meal

meal-worm \-'wɔrm\ **n**: the larva of various beetles (family Tenebrionidae) that infest and pollute grain products but is often raised as food for insectivorous animals, for laboratory use, or as bait for fishing

mealy \mē-'lē\ *adj* **meal-ier** -est **1**: soft, dry, and friable **2**: containing meal: FARINACEOUS **3 a**: covered with meal or with fine granules **b**: flecked with another color **c**: SPOTTY UNEVEN **d**: PALLID BLANCHIED (a ~ complexion) **4**: MEALY-MULTIED

mealybug \mē-'lē-'bag\ **n**: any of numerous scale insects (family Pseudococcidae) that have a white powdery covering and are destructive pests *esp* of fruit trees

a abut * kitten ar further a back ä bake ä cot, cart

au out ch chin e less é easy g gift i trip i life

j joke ŋ sing ô flow ô flaw ol coin th thin th this

ü loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

med-ical \ˈmed-i-kəl\ *adj* [F or LL, F *médical*, fr LL *medicālis*, fr L *medicus* physician, fr *mederi* to heal, akin to Av vi-mad- healer, L *meditari* to meditate] 1 of, relating to, or concerned with physicians or the practice of medicine 2 requiring or devoted to medical treatment — **med-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

medical examiner *n* a public officer who makes postmortem examinations of bodies to find the cause of death

med-i-cal-ment \mi-ˈdik-ə-mənt, -ˈmed-i-kəl- n. a substance used in therapy — **med-i-cal-men-tous** \mi-ˈdik-ə-ˈment-əs, -ˈmed-i-kəl- *adj*

med-i-care \ˈmed-i-ke(ə)r, -ˈka(ə)r\ *n*, often cap [blend of *medical* and *care*] a government program of medical care esp for the aged

med-i-cate \ˈmed-i-kāt\ *vi* -cat-ed, -cat-ing [L *medicatus*, pp of *medicare* to heal, fr *medicus*] 1 to treat medically 2 to impregnate with a medicinal substance (—ed soap)

med-i-ca-tion \ˈmed-ə-ˈkā-shən\ *n* 1 the act or process of medicating 2 medicinal substance MEDICAMENT

med-i-ci-na-ble \ˈmɪ-ˈdis-nə-bəl, -ˈn-ə-, archaic or Brit 'med-sə-nə-\ *adj* MEDICINAL

med-i-ci-nal \ˈmɪ-ˈdis-nəl, -ˈn-əl\ *adj* 1 tending or used to cure disease or relieve pain 2 SALUTARY — **med-i-ci-nal-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

medicinal leech *n* a large European freshwater leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*) formerly used by physicians for bleeding patients

med-i-cine \ˈmed-i-sən, Brit usu 'med-sən\ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr L *medicina*, fr fem of *medicus* of a physician, fr *medicus*] 1 a substance or preparation used in treating disease b: something that affects well-being 2 a the science and art dealing with the maintenance of health and the prevention, alleviation, or cure of disease b: the branch of medicine concerned with the nonsurgical treatment of disease 3 a substance (as a drug or potion) used to treat something other than disease 4 an object held by the American Indians to give control over natural or magical forces, also: magical power or a magical rite — **med-i-cine-ry** *vi*

medicine ball *n* a heavy stuffed leather-covered ball used for conditioning exercises

medicine dropper *n* DROPPER 2

medicine man *n* a priestly healer or sorcerer esp among the American Indians: SHAMAN

medicine show *n* a traveling show using entertainers to attract a crowd among which remedies or nostrums are sold

med-i-co \ˈmed-i-kə\ *n*, *pl* -cos [It *medico* or Sp *medico*, both fr L *medicus*] a medical practitioner: PHYSICIAN also: a medical student

med-i-co *comb form* [NL, fr L *medicus*] 1: medical (<medicopsychology>) 2: medical and (<medicolegal>)

med-i-co-le-gal \ˈmed-i-kə-ˈlē-gəl\ *adj* [NL *medicolegalis*, fr L *medicus* medical + -o + *legalis* legal] of, or relating to both medicine and law

med-i-e-val or med-i-a-e-val \ˈmɛd-i-ˈē-vəl, -ˈmɛd-, -ˈmɪd-, -ˈmɛ-ˈdē-vəl, -ˈmɛ-ˈdē-, -ˈmɛ-ˈdē-\ *adj* [med- + L *aevum* age — more at AVE] of, relating to, or characteristic of the Middle Ages — **med-i-e-val-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

medieval or mediaeval *n*: a person of the Middle Ages

med-i-e-val-ism \-ˈzɪz-əm\ *n* 1: medieval quality, character, or state 2 devotion to the institutions, arts, and practices of the Middle Ages

med-i-e-val-ist \-ˈv(ə)-l(ə)-l(ə)-st, -ˈdē-v-\ *n* 1: a specialist in medieval history and culture 2 a connoisseur or devotee of medieval arts and culture

Medieval Latin *n* the Latin used esp for liturgical and literary purposes from the 7th to the 15th centuries inclusive

med-i-o — see **MED-**

med-i-o-c-re \ˈmɛd-i-ˈə-kər\ *adj* [MF, fr L *mediocris*, lit, halfway up a mountain, fr *medi-* + *ocris* stony mountain, akin to L *acer* sharp — more at **EDGE**] of moderate or low quality: ORDINARY

med-i-oc-ri-ty \ˈmɛd-i-ˈə-k-ə-ˈrɪ-ti\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 a the quality or state of being mediocre b: moderate ability or value 2: a mediocre person

med-i-tate \ˈmed-i-tāt\ *vb* -tated; -tat-ing [L *meditatus*, pp of *meditari* — more at **METE**] *vi* 1 to focus one's thoughts on; reflect on or ponder over 2 to plan or project in the mind • **IN-TEND, PURPOSE** — *vi* to engage in contemplation or reflection **syn** see **PONDER** — **med-i-ta-tor** \-tāt-ər\ *n*

med-i-ta-tion \ˈmed-i-tā-shən\ *n* 1 a discourse intended to express its author's reflections or to guide others in contemplation 2 the act or process of meditating

med-i-ta-tive \ˈmed-i-tāt-iv\ *adj*: disposed or given to meditation — **med-i-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **med-i-ta-tive-ness** *n*

Med-i-ter-ra-ne-an \ˈmɛd-i-tə-ˈrā-nē-ən, -ˈnɪ-ən\ *adj* 1 not cap [L *Mediterraneus*, fr *medi-* + *terra* land — more at **TERRACE**] enclosed or nearly enclosed with land 2 of or relating to the Mediterranean sea 3 of or relating to a group or physical type of the Caucasian race characterized by medium or short stature, slender build, dolichocephaly, and dark complexion

Mediterranean flour moth *n*: a small largely gray and black nearly cosmopolitan moth (*Anagasia kuehniella*) whose larva destroys processed grain products

Mediterranean fruit fly *n*: a widely distributed two-winged fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) with black and white markings whose larva lives and feeds in ripening fruit

me-d-i-um \ˈmɛd-i-əm\ *n*, *pl* mediums or *me-dia* \-ē-ə\ [L, fr neuter of *medius* middle — more at **MID**] 1 a something in a middle position b: a middle condition or degree • **MEAN** 2 a means of effecting or conveying something as a (1) a substance regarded as the means of transmission of a force or effect (2) a surrounding or enveloping substance b *pl usu media* (1): a channel of communication (2): a publication or broadcast that carries advertising (3): a mode of artistic expression or communication c: GO-BETWEEN INTERMEDIARY d *pl mediums*: an individual held to be a channel of communication between the earthly world and a world of spirits e: material or technical means of artistic expression 3 a: a condition or environment in which something may function or flourish b *pl media* (1): a nutrient system for the artificial cultivation of cells or organisms and esp

bacteria (2) a fluid or solid in which organic structures are placed (as for preservation or mounting) c: a liquid with which pigment is mixed by a painter 4: a size of paper usu 23 x 18 inches **syn** see **MEAN**

me-d-i-um *adj*: intermediate in amount, quality, position, or degree

medium frequency *n*: a radio frequency between high frequency and low frequency — see **RADIO FREQUENCY** table

me-d-i-um-is-tic \ˈmɛd-i-ˈə-mis-tik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the qualities of a spiritualistic medium

medium of exchange: something commonly accepted in exchange for goods and services and recognized as representing a standard of value

med-lar \ˈmed-lər\ *n* [ME *medeler*, fr MF *medlier*, fr *medle* medlar fruit, fr L *mespilum*, fr Gk *mespilōn*] a small Eurasian tree (*Mespilus germanica*) of the rose family whose fruit resembles a crab apple and is used in preserves, also: its fruit

me-d-ley \ˈmed-lē\ *n*, *pl* medleys [ME *medle*, fr MF *medlee*, fr fem of *medlé*, pp of *medler* to mix — more at **MEDDLE**] 1 archaic: MELEE 2 MIXTURE esp: HODGEPODGE 3: a musical composition made up of a series of songs or short musical pieces

medley *adj*: MIXED, MOTLEY

medley relay *n*: a relay race in swimming in which each member of a team uses a different stroke

me-d-ul-la \ˈmɛd-əl-ə\ *n*, *pl* -las or -lae \-l(ə)-, -l(ə)\ [L] 1 *pl* medullae a: MARROW b: MEDULLA OBLONGATA 2 a the inner or deep part of an animal or plant structure (the adrenal ~) b: MEDULLARY SHEATH

medulla ob-long-a-ta \-ˈəb-lōŋ-ˈgāt-ə\ *n*, *pl* medulla oblongata or medullae ob-long-a-tae \-ˈgāt-ē-, -ˈgā-īt\ [NL, lit, oblong medulla] the somewhat pyramidal last part of the vertebrate brain continuous posteriorly with the spinal cord — see **BRAIN** illustration

med-ul-lary \ˈmed-əl-ē-, -ˈmɛj-ə-, -ˈmɛj-ə-ˈl(ə)-\ *adj* 1 of or relating to a medulla and esp the medulla oblongata 2 of or relating to the pith of a plant

medullary ray *n* 1 a primary tissue composed of radiating bands of parenchyma cells extending between the vascular bundles of herbaceous dicotyledonous stems and connecting the pith with the cortex 2: VASCULAR RAY

medullary sheath *n*: the layer of myelin surrounding a medullated nerve fiber

med-ul-lat-ed \ˈmed-əl-əd, -ˈmɛj-ə-lāt-\ *adj* 1 of a nerve fiber: having a medullary sheath 2: having a medulla — used of fibers other than nerve fibers

me-d-u-sa \ˈmɛd-i-ˈd(y)u-sə-, -ˈzə\ *n* 1 cap [L, fr Gk *Medousa*] a Gorgon who could turn a beholder into stone by her glance 2 *pl* medusae \-sē-, -zē-, -sɪ-, -zɪ\ [NL, fr L: JELLYFISH, esp: a small hydrozoan jellyfish] — **me-d-u-san** \-ˈd(y)u-sən, -ˈd(y)u-zən\ *adj* or *n* — **me-d-u-soid** \-ˈd(y)u-sɔɪd, -ˈzɔɪd\ *adj* or *n*

meed \ˈmɛd\ *n* [ME, fr OE *mēd*, akin to OHG *miata* reward, Gk *misthos*] 1 archaic: an earned reward or wage 2: a fitting return or recompense

meek \ˈmɛk\ *adj* [ME, of Scand origin, akin to ON *mjúkr* gentle, akin to L *mucius*] 1: enduring injury with patience and without resentment • **MILD** 2: deficient in spirit and courage: SUBMISSIVE 3: not violent or strong • **MODERATE** **syn** see **HUMBLE** **ant** arrogant — **meek-ly** *adv* — **meek-ness** *n*

meer-sch-um \ˈmɪər-ʃ(ə)-shəm, -ˈshəm\ *n* [G, fr *meer* sea + *schaum* foam] 1: a fine light white clayey mineral that is a hydrous magnesium silicate H₂Mg₂Si₂O₇ found chiefly in Asia Minor and used esp for tobacco pipes 2: a tobacco pipe of meerschum

meet \ˈmɛt\ *vb* *met* \ˈmɛt\, *meeting* [ME *meten*, fr OE *metian*, akin to OHG *muoz* meeting, Arm *malcim* I approach] *vi* 1 a: to come into the presence of: FIND b: to approach from another direction c: to come into contact or conjunction with • **JOIN** d: to appear to the perception of 2: to encounter as antagonist or foe: OPPOSE 3: to enter into conference, argument, or personal dealings with 4: to conform to esp with exactitude and precision (expand a concept to ~ new problems) 5: to pay fully: SETTLE 6: to cope with: MATCH (was able to ~ every social situation) 7: to provide for (had enough money to ~ the needs of the moment) 8: to become acquainted with 9: ENCOUNTER • **EXPERIENCE** 10: to receive or greet in an official capacity ~ *vi* 1 a: to come together from different directions b: to come together for a common purpose: ASSEMBLE c: to come together as contestants, opponents, or enemies 2: to become joined into one: UNITE **syn** see **SATISFY** — **meet-er** *n* — **meet one halfway**: to make concessions to: compromise with

meet *n* 1: the act of assembling for a hunt or for competitive sports 2: a competition in which individuals (as athletes) match skills

meet *adj* [ME *mete*, fr OE *gemēte*, akin to OE *metan* to mete] precisely adapted to a particular situation, need, or circumstance: very proper **syn** see **FIT** **ant** unmet — **meet-ly** *adv*

meeting \ˈmɛt-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: an act or process of coming together as a: an assembly for a common purpose (as worship) b: a session of horse or dog racing 2: a permanent organizational unit of the Society of Friends 3: INTERSECTION, JUNCTION

meeting-house \ˈhauz\ *n*: a building used for public assembly and esp for Protestant worship

meeting of minds: AGREEMENT, CONCORD

meg *abbr* megohm

mega- or **meg-** *comb form* [Gk, fr *megas* large — more at **MUCH**] 1 a: great: large (megaspore) b: having a (specified) part of large size (megacephalic) 2: million • multiplied by one million (megohm) (megacycle)

mega-bar \ˈmeg-ə-bar\ *n* [ISV]: a unit of pressure equal to 1,000,000 bars

mega-bit \-ˈbɪt\ *n*: 1,000,000 bits

mega-buck \-ˈbʌk\ *n*: 1,000,000 dollars

mega-cycle \-ˈdʒaɪ-kəl\ *n*: 1,000,000 cycles, esp: MEGAHERTZ

mega-death \-ˈdɛθ\ *n*: 1,000,000 deaths — used as a unit in reference to atomic warfare

mega-ga-mete \ˈmeg-ə-gə-ˈmɛt, -ˈgə-m-ˈɛt\ *n*: MACROGAMETE

mec-a-myl-a-mine \mek-ə-mil-ə-mēn\ *n* [fr *Mecamylamine*, a trademark]: a drug that in the hydrochloride $C_{11}H_{11}N \cdot HCl$ is used orally as a ganglionic blocking agent to effect a rapid lowering of severely elevated blood pressure

mec-ca \mek-ə\ *n*, often cap [Mecca, Saudi Arabia, birthplace of Muhammad and holy city of Islam]: a place sought as a goal by numerous people

mec *abbr* mechanical, mechanics

mech-a-n- or mech-a-no- *comb form* [ME *mechan-*, fr MF or L, fr Gk *mēchan-*, fr *mēchanē* machine — more at MACHINE]: machine (mechanomorphic): mechanical (mechanize)

mech-a-nic \mi-kan-ik\ *adj* [prob fr MF *mechanique*, *adj*, & *n*, fr L *mechanicus*, fr Gk *mēchanikos*, fr *mēchanē* machine — more at MACHINE] 1: of or relating to manual work or skill 2: suggestive of a machine esp. in routine or automatic performance

mechanic *n* 1: a manual worker: ARTISAN 2: MACHINIST, esp: one who repairs machines

mech-a-ni-cal \mi-kan-ik-əl\ *adj* 1 a (1): of or relating to machinery or tools (~ applications of science) (a ~ genius) (~ aptitude) (2): produced or operated by a machine or tool (~ power) (a ~ refrigerator) (a ~ saw) b: of or relating to manual operations 2: of or relating to artisans or machinists (the ~ trades) 3 a: done as if by machine: seemingly uninfluenced by the mind or emotions: AUTOMATIC (her singing was cold and ~) b: of or relating to technicalities or petty matters 4 a: relating to, governed by, or in accordance with the principles of mechanics (~ work) (~ energy) b: relating to the quantitative relations of force and matter (~ pressure of wind on a tower) 5: caused by, resulting from, or relating to a process that involves a purely physical as opposed to a chemical change (~ erosion of rock) *syn* see SPONTANEOUS — **mech-a-ni-cal-ly** \i-kan-ik-əl\ *adv*

mechanical *n*: a piece of finished copy consisting typically of type proofs and artwork positioned and mounted for photomechanical reproduction

mechanical advantage *n*: the advantage gained by the use of a mechanism in transmitting force, *specif*: the ratio of the force that performs the useful work of a machine to the force that is applied to the machine

mechanical drawing *n*: 1: drawing done with the aid of instruments 2: a drawing made with instruments

mech-a-ni-cian \mek-ə-nish-ən\ *n*: MECHANIC, MACHINIST

mech-a-ni-cal-ly \mek-ə-nish-ən\ *adv* 1: a branch of physical science that deals with energy and forces and their effect on bodies 2: the practical application of mechanics to the design, construction, or operation of machines or tools 3: mechanical or functional details

mech-a-nism \mek-ə-niz-əm\ *n* 1 a: a piece of machinery b: a process or technique for achieving a result 2: mechanical operation or action 3: a doctrine that holds natural processes (as of life) to be mechanically determined and capable of complete explanation by the laws of physics and chemistry 4: the fundamental physical or chemical processes involved in or responsible for an action, reaction, or other natural phenomenon (as organic evolution)

mech-a-nist \mek-ə-nist\ *n* 1 archaic: MECHANIC 2: an adherent of the doctrine of mechanism

mech-a-nis-tic \mek-ə-nis-tik\ *adj* 1: mechanically determined (~ universe) 2: of or relating to the doctrine of mechanism 3: MECHANICAL — **mech-a-nis-ti-cal-ly** \i-kan-ik-əl\ *adv*

mech-a-ni-zed \mek-ə-niz-əd\ *adj* 1: to make mechanical, esp: to make automatic or routine 2 a: to equip with machinery esp. to replace human or animal labor b: to equip with armed and armored motor vehicles c: to provide with mechanical power 3: to produce by or as if by machine — **mech-a-ni-zable** \i-kan-iz-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **mech-a-ni-zation** \mek-ə-nə-zā-shən\ *n* — **mech-a-ni-zed** \mek-ə-niz-əd\ *adj*

mech-a-no-chem-is-try \mek-ə-nə-kem-ə-strē\ *n*: chemistry that deals with the conversion of chemical energy into mechanical work (as in the contraction of a muscle) — **mech-a-no-chem-i-cal** \mek-ə-nə-kem-ik-əl\ *adj*

mech-a-no-re-cep-tor \ri-šep-tər\ *n*: a neural end organ (as a tactile receptor) that responds to a mechanical stimulus (as a change in pressure or tension) — **mech-a-no-re-cep-tive** \ri-šep-tiv\ *adj*

Mech-lin \mek-lən\ *n* [Mechlin, Belgium]: a delicate bobbin lace used for dresses and millinery

me-co-nium \mi-kō-nē-əm\ *n* [L, lit., poppy juice, fr Gk *mēkōn-*, fr *mēkōn* poppy, akin to OHG *magō* poppy]: a dark greenish mass that accumulates in the bowel during fetal life and is discharged shortly after birth

me-co-p-ter-ous \mi-kōp-tə-rəs\ *adj* [NL *Mecoptera* group name; fr *meco-* long (fr Gk *mēkos* length) + *Gk pteron* wing; akin to Gk *makros* long — more at MEAGER, FEATHER]: of, relating to, or being any of an order (Mecoptera) of primitive carnivorous insects (as scorpion flies) usu. with membranous wings and a long beak with biting mouthparts at the tip

med *abbr* 1 medical, medicine 2 medieval 3 medium

Med *abbr* master of education

med-al \med-əl\ *n* [MF *medaille*, fr OIt *medaglia* coin worth half a denaro, medal, fr (assumed) VL *medalis* half, fr LL *medialis* middle, fr L *medius* — more at MID] 1: a metal disk bearing a religious emblem or picture 2: a piece of metal often resembling a coin and having a stamped design that is issued to commemorate a person or event or awarded for excellence or achievement

Medal for Merit: a U.S. decoration awarded to civilians for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services

med-al-ist or **med-al-ist** \med-əl-ist\ *n* 1: a designer, engraver, or maker of medals 2: a recipient of a medal as an award

med-al-lic \med-əl-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or shown on a medal

med-al-lion \med-əl-yən\ *n* [F *medaillon*, fr It *medaglione*, aug. of *medaglia*] 1: a large medal 2: something resembling a large medal, esp: a tablet or panel in a wall or window bearing a figure in relief, a portrait, or an ornament

Medal of Freedom: a U.S. decoration awarded to civilians for meritorious achievement in any of various fields

Medal of Honor: a U.S. military decoration awarded in the name of the Congress for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action with an enemy

medal play *n*: STROKE PLAY

med-dle \med-əl\ *vi* med-dled; **med-dling** \med-ling, -l-ŋ\ [ME *medlen*, fr OF *mesler*, *medler*, fr (assumed) VL *misculare*, fr. L *miscere* to mix — more at MIX]: to interest oneself in what is not one's concern: interfere without right or propriety — **med-dler** \med-lər, -l-ər\ *n*

syn MEDDLE, INTERFERE, INTERMEDDLE, TAMPER *shared meaning* *element*: to concern oneself with officiously, impertinently, or indiscreetly

med-dle-some \med-əl-səm\ *adj*: given to meddling *syn* see IMPERTINENT — **med-dle-some-ness** *n*

Mede \med-ə\ *n* [ME, fr L *Medus*, fr Gk *Mēdos*]: a native or inhabitant of ancient Media in Persia

Medea \mə-ˈdē-ə\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Mēdeia*]: an enchantress noted in Greek myth for helping Jason gain the Golden Fleece and for repeatedly resorting to murder to gain her ends

medi- or **medio-** *comb form* [L, fr *medius*]: middle (medieval)

medi-a \med-ē-ə\ *n*, pl **medi-ae** \-ē-ē\ 1 [LL, fr L, fem of *medius*; fr the voiced stops being regarded as intermediate between the tenuis and the aspirates]: a voiced stop 2 [NL, fr L, fem of *medius*]: the middle coat of the wall of a blood or lymph vessel consisting chiefly of circular muscle fibers

media *n*, pl **medi-as** [pl of *medium*]: MEDIUM 2b

medi-ad \med-ē-əd\ *adv*: toward the median line or plane of a body or part

medi-al \med-ē-əl\ *adj* 1 a: being or occurring in the middle: MEDIAN b: extending toward the middle 2: situated between the extremes of initial and final in a word or morpheme 3: MEAN AVERAGE — **medi-al** *n* — **medi-al-ly** \-əl-ē\ *adv*

medi-an \med-ē-ən\ *n* 1: a medial part (as a vein or nerve) 2 a: a value in an ordered set of values below and above which there is an equal number of values or which is the arithmetic mean of the two middle values if there is no one middle number b: a vertical line that divides the histogram of a frequency distribution into two parts of equal area c: a value of a random variable for which all greater values make the distribution function greater than one half and all lesser values make it less than one half 3 a: a line from a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side b: a line joining the midpoints of the nonparallel sides of a trapezoid *syn* see AVERAGE

median *adj* [MF or L, MF, fr L *medianus*, fr *medius* middle — more at MID] 1: being in the middle or in an intermediate position: MEDIAL 2: relating to or constituting a statistical median 3: lying in the plane dividing a bilateral animal into right and left halves 4: produced without occlusion along the lengthwise middle line of the tongue — **medi-an-ly** *adv*

median strip *n*: a paved or planted strip dividing a highway into lanes according to direction of travel

medi-ant \med-ē-ənt\ *n* [It *mediante*, fr LL *mediant-*, *medians*, *pp* of *mediare* to be in the middle]: the third tone of a diatonic scale midway between the tonic and the dominant

medi-as-ti-num \med-ē-ə-s-ti-nəm\ *n*, pl **-na** \-ə-nə\ [NL, fr L, neut of *mediastinus* medial, fr *medius*]: the space in the chest between the pleural sacs of the lungs that contains all the viscera of the chest except the lungs and pleurae, also: this space with its contents — **medi-as-ti-nal** \-stī-əl\ *adj*

medi-ate \med-ē-ət\ *adj* [ME, fr LL *mediatus* intermediate, fr *pp* of *mediare*] 1: occupying a middle position 2 a: acting through an intervening agency b: exhibiting indirect causation, connection, or relation — **medi-a-cy** \-ē-ə-sē\ *n* — **medi-a-tely** *adv* — **medi-ate-ness** *n*

medi-ate \med-ē-ət\ *vb* -ated, -ating [ML *mediatus*, *pp* of *mediare*, fr LL, to be in the middle, fr L *medius* middle — more at MID] *vi* 1: to interpose between parties in order to reconcile them 2: to reconcile differences ~ *vt* 1 a: to effect by action as an intermediary b: to bring accord out of by action as an intermediary 2 a: to act as intermediary agent in bringing, effecting, or communicating: CONVEY b: to transmit as intermediate mechanism or agency *syn* see INTERPOSE — **medi-a-tive** \-āt-iv\ *adj* — **medi-a-to-ry** \-ə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-əl\ *adj*

medi-a-tion \med-ē-ə-shən\ *n*: the act or process of mediating; esp: intervention between conflicting parties to promote reconciliation, settlement, or compromise — **medi-a-tion-al** \-shən-əl\ *adj*

medi-a-tor \med-ē-āt-ər\ *n* 1: one that mediates, esp: one that mediates between parties at variance 2: a mediating agent in a chemical or biological process

medi-a-tress \med-ē-ə-trēs\ *n*: a female mediator

medi-a-trice \med-ē-ə-tris\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr LL *mediatrix*, *mediatrix*, fem of *mediator*, fr *mediatus*, *pp*]: MEDIATRICE

medi-a-trix \-ə-triks\ *n* [ME, fr LL]: MEDIATRICE

med-ic \med-ik\ *n* [ME *medike*, fr L *medica*, fr Gk *medikē*, fr fem of *mēdikos* of Media, fr *Mēdia* Media, ancient country in Asia]: any of a genus (*Medicago*) of leguminous herbs (as alfalfa)

med-ic *n* [L *medicus*]: one engaged in medical work, esp: CORPSEMAN

medi-ca-ble \med-ik-ə-bəl\ *adj*: CURABLE, REMEDIABLE

medi-co-aid \med-ik-ə-aid\ *n*, often cap [medical aid]: a program of medical aid designed for those unable to afford regular medical service and financed jointly by the state and federal governments

a	about	*	kitten	e	further	a	back	ā	bake	ū	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

2 *meld* *n* a card or combination of cards that is or can be melded in a card game

3 *meld* *vb* [blend of *melt* and *weld*] *MERGE*
me-le \mə-ˈlā, mə-ˈl- / *n* [F *mélée*, fr. OF *meslee*, fr. *mesler* to mix — more at *MIDDLE*] a confused struggle; esp. a hand-to-hand fight among several people

melic \ˈmel-ik/ *adj* [L *melicus*, fr. Gk *melikos*, fr. *melos* song — more at *MELODY*] : of or relating to song : LYRIC *esp* : of or relating to Greek lyric poetry of the 7th and 6th centuries B.C.

melilot \ˈmel-ə-jāt/ *n* [ME *melilot*, fr. MF *melilot*, fr. L *melilotos*, fr. Gk *melilotos*, fr. *mel* honey + *lotos* clover, lotus — more at *MELIFLUOUS*] : SWEET CLOVER *esp* a yellow-flowered sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*)

meliorate \ˈmel-yə-rāt, ˈmē-lē-ə- / *vb* -rated; -rating [LL *melioratus*, pp. of *meliorare*, fr. L *melior* better; akin to L *multus* much, Gk *mala* very] : AMELIORATE — *melioration* \ˈmel-yə-rā-shən, ˈmē-lē-ə- / *n* — *meliorative* \ˈmel-yə-rāt-iv, ˈmē-lē-ə- / *adj* — *meliorator* \ˈrāt-ər/ *n*

meliorism \ˈmel-yə-riz-əm, ˈmē-lē-ə- / *n* the belief that the world tends to become better and that man can aid its betterment — *meliorist* \ˈrāst/ *adj* or *n* — *melioristic* \ˈmel-yə-ris-tik, ˈmē-lē-ə- / *adj*

melisma \ˈmē-liz-mə/ *n*, *pl* -ma-ta \-mə-tə/ [NL, fr. Gk, song, melody, fr. *melizein* to sing, fr. *melos* song] 1 : a group of notes or tones sung on one syllable in plainsong 2 : melodic embellishment or ornamentation 3 : CADENZA — *melismatic* \ˈmel-iz-mat-ik/ *adj*

mel \ˈmel/ *vb* [ME *mellen*, fr. MF *mesler*] *archaic* : MIX
mel-lif-er-ous \ˈme-lif-(ə-)rəs/ *adj* [L *mel-lifer*, fr. *mel* + *-fer* -ferous] : producing or yielding honey

mel-lif-lu-ent \ˈme-lif-lū-wənt/ *adj* [LL *mel-lifluent*, *mel-lifluens*, fr. L *mel*, *mel* + *fluere*, *fluens*, prp. of *fluere*] : MELIFLUOUS — *mel-lif-lu-ent-ly* *adv*

mel-lif-lu-ous \ˈme-lif-lū-wəs, mə- / *adj* [LL *mel-lifluus*, fr. L *mel*, *mel* honey + *fluere* to flow, akin to Goth *milith* honey, Gk *melit*, *melit*] 1 : filled with something (as honey) that sweetens 2 : having a smooth rich flow (as ~ voice) — *mel-lif-lu-ously* *adv* — *mel-lif-lu-ous-ness* *n*

melio-phone \ˈmel-ə-fōn/ *n* [mellow + -phone] : a circular valved brass instrument having a conical tube, a cup-shaped mouthpiece, and a range similar to that of the French horn

1 *mel-low* \ˈmel-(j)ō, -j-(ə-)w/ *adj* [ME *melowe*] 1 *a* of a fruit : tender and sweet because of ripeness *b* of a wine : well aged and pleasantly mild 2 *a* : made gentle by age or experience *b* : rich and full but free from harshness or sturdiness *c* : warmed and relaxed by liquor *d* : PLEASING, AGREEABLE (in a ~ mood) 3 *of* soil : having a soft and loamy consistency — *mel-low-ly* *adv* — *mel-low-ness* *n*

2 *mellow* *vi* to make mellow ~ *vi* to become mellow
me-lo-dē-on \mə-ˈlōd-ē-ən/ *n* [G *melodion*, fr. *melodie* melody, fr. OF] : a small reed organ in which a suction bellows draws air inward through the reeds

mel-od-ic \mə-ˈlād-ik/ *adj* : of or relating to melody • *MELODIOUS* — *mel-od-ic-ally* \-i-k(-ə-)lē/ *adv*

mel-od-i-ous \mə-ˈlōd-ē-əs/ *n* 1 : having a pleasing melody 2 : of, relating to, or producing melody — *mel-od-i-ous-ly* *adv* — *mel-od-i-ous-ness* *n*

mel-od-ist \ˈmel-əd-ist/ *n* 1. SINGER 2. a composer of melodies
mel-od-ize \ˈmel-əd-iz/ *vb* -dized, -dizing *vi* : to make melodious set to melody ~ *vi* : to compose a melody — *mel-od-izer* *n*
mel-od-ra-ma \ˈmel-əd-rām-ə-, ˈdram- / *n* [modif. of F *mélodrame*, fr. Gk *melos* + F *drame* drama, fr. LL *drama*] 1 *a* : a work (as a movie or play) characterized by extravagant theatricality and by the predominance of plot and physical action over characterization *b* : the genre of dramatic literature constituted by such works 2 : melodramatic events or behavior — *mel-od-ra-ma-tist* \ˈmel-əd-rām-əd-ist, ˈdram- / *n*

mel-od-ra-ma-tic \ˈmel-əd-rā-mat-ik/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of melodrama 2 : appealing to the emotions : *SEN-SATIONAL* — *mel-od-ra-ma-tic-ally* \-i-k(-ə-)lē/ *adv*

mel-od-ra-ma-tics \-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr.* : melodramatic conduct or writing

mel-od-ra-ma-tize \ˈmel-əd-rām-ə-tīz, ˈdram- / *vi* 1 : to make melodramatic (~ a situation) 2 : to make a melodrama of (as a novel) — *mel-od-ra-ma-ti-zation* \ˈdram-əd-ə-ˈzā-shən, ˈdram- / *n*

mel-od-y \ˈmel-əd-ē-, *n*, *pl* -dies [ME *melodie*, fr. OF, fr. LL *melodia*, fr. Gk *melodia* chanting, music, fr. *melos* limb, musical phrase, song + *aoidēin* to sing, akin to Bret *mel* joint — more at *ODE*] 1 : a sweet or agreeable succession or arrangement of sounds : TUNEFULNESS 2 *a* : a rhythmic succession of single tones organized as an aesthetic whole *b* : a musical line as it appears on the staff when viewed horizontally *c* : the chief part in a harmonic composition

mel-on \ˈmel-ən/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *melon*, *melo*, short for L *melopepon*, *melopepo*, fr. Gk *melopepon*, fr. *melon* apple + *pepon*, an edible gourd — more at *PUMPKIN*] 1 : any of various gourds (as a muskmelon or watermelon) usu. eaten raw as fruits 2 : something rounded like a melon, also : a protruding abdomen 3 *a* : a surplus of profits available for distribution to stockholders *b* : a financial windfall

3 *mel-pom-ē-nē* \ˈmel-pām-ə-(j)nē/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Melpomenē*] the Greek Muse of tragedy

1 *melt* \ˈmelt/ *vb* [ME *melten*, fr. OE *meltan*, akin to L *mollis* soft, *molere* to gnaw — more at *MEAL*] *vi* 1 : to become altered from a solid to a liquid state usu. by heat 2 *a* : DISSOLVE, DISINTEGRATE (the sugar ~ed in the coffee) *b* : to disappear as if by dissolving (her anger ~ed at his kind words) 3 *obs* : to become subdued or crushed 4 : to become mild, tender, or gentle 5 : to lose distinct outline : BLEND ~ *vi* 1 : to reduce from a solid to a liquid state usu. by heat 2 : to cause to disappear or disperse 3 : to make tender or gentle : SOFTEN — *melt-abil-ity* \ˈmel-tə-ˈbil-ə-tē/ *n* — *melt-able* \ˈmel-tə-bəl/ *adj* — *melt-er* *n*

2 *melt* *n* 1 : material in the molten state *b* : the mass melted at a single operation or the quantity melted during a specified pe-

riod 2 *a* : the action or process of melting or the period during which it occurs (roads softened during the spring ~) *b* : the condition of being melted

3 *melt* *n* [ME *milte*, fr. OE, akin to OHG *milzzi* spleen] : SPLEEN, esp : spleen of slaughtered animals for use as feed or food

melt-down \ˈmelt-ˈdaʊn/ *n* : the melting of the core of a nuclear reactor

melt-ing-ly \ˈmel-tin-lē/ *adv* : in a melting manner : DELICATELY, TENDERLY (luscious background music ~ played — E. T. Canby)

melting point *n* : the temperature at which a solid melts

melting pot *n* 1 : a vessel for melting something : CRUCIBLE 2 *a* : a place where racial amalgamation and social and cultural assimilation are going on (long cherished the myth of the public school as the melting pot — M. R. Berube) *b* : the population of such a place 3 : a process of blending that often results in invigoration or novelty

mel-ton \ˈmelt-ən/ *n* (Melton Mowbray, England) : a heavy smooth woolen fabric with short nap

melt-wa-ter \ˈmelt-wō-ər, ˈwat-/ *n* : water derived from the melting of ice and snow

1 *mem* \ˈmem/ *n* [Heb *mem*, lit., water] : the 13th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

2 *mem* *abbr* 1 member 2 memoir 3 memorial

mem-ber \ˈmem-bər/ *n* [ME *membre*, fr. OF, fr. L *membrum*, akin to Goth *milnz* flesh, Gk *meros* thigh, *meninx* menbrane] 1 : a body part or organ as : LIMB *b* : PENIS *c* : a unit of structure in a plant body 2 : one of the individuals composing a group 3 : a person baptized or enrolled in a church 4 : a constituent part of a whole as : a syntactic or rhythmic unit of a sentence

CLAUSE *b* : one of the propositions of a syllogism *c* : one of the elements of a mathematical set *d* : one of the components of a logical class *e* : either of the equated elements in a mathematical equation *syn* see PART

member bank *n* : a bank having membership in the Federal Reserve System

mem-ber-ed \ˈmem-bərd/ *adj* : made up of or divided into members

mem-ber-ship \ˈmem-bər-ship/ *n* 1 : the state or status of being a member 2 : the body of members (an organization with a large ~) 3 : the relation between an element of a set or class and the set or class — compare INCLUSION 3

mem-brane \ˈmem-brān/ *n* [L *membrana* skin, parchment, fr. *membrum*] 1 : a thin soft pliable sheet or layer esp. of animal or plant origin 2 : a piece of parchment forming part of a roll — *mem-bran-ol* \ˈmem-brān-əl/ *adj* — *mem-braned* \ˈmem-brānd/ *adj*

membrane bone *n* : a bone that ossifies directly in connective tissue without previous existence as cartilage

mem-bran-ous \ˈmem-brā-nəs/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or resembling membrane 2 : thin, pliable, and often somewhat transparent (~ leaves) 3 : characterized or accompanied by the formation of a usu. abnormal membrane or membranous layer (~ croup) — *mem-bran-ous-ly* *adv*

mem-bran-ous-laby-rinth *n* : the sensory structures of the inner ear
mem-ber-to \ˈmē-mēnt-(j)ə-n, ˈpl-tōs-ər-toes/ [ME, fr. L *membrer*, imper. of *meminisse* to remember; akin to L *memi*, *mens* mind] : something that serves to warn or remind, also : SOUVENIR
mem-ber-to \ˈmē-mēnt-(j)ə-mōr-ē-, ˈmōr-ē-/ *n*, *pl* *mem-ber-to* [Mori] (L *memorandum*) : what you must die] : a reminder of mortality, esp. : DEATH'S HEAD 2 : a reminder of man's failures or mistakes

Mem-non \ˈmem-nān/ *n* [Gk *Mennōn*] : an Ethiopian king slain by Achilles at a late stage of the Trojan War

memo \ˈmem-(j)ə-n, *pl* *mem-os* : MEMORANDUM

mem-oir \ˈmem-wər, ˈwō-(ə)r/ *n* [F *mémotre*, lit., memory, fr. L *memoria*] 1 : an official note or report : MEMORANDUM 2 *a* : a narrative composed from personal experience *b* : AUTOBIOGRAPHY — *usu* used in *pl* *c* : BIOGRAPHY 3 *a* : an account of something noteworthy : REPORT *b* *pl* : the record of the proceedings of a learned society

mem-oir-abil-ity \ˈmem-ə-rə-ˈbil-ē-, ˈbil-yə/ *n* *pl* [L, fr. neut. *pl* of *memorabilis*] : things that are remarkable and worthy of remembrance; also : records of such things

mem-oir-abil-ity \ˈbil-ə-tē-/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being memorable 2 : the quality or state of being memorable

mem-oir-able \ˈmem-(ə-)rə-bəl, ˈmem-ər-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *memorabilis*, fr. *memorare* to remind, mention, fr. *memor* remind] : worth remembering : NOTABLE *syn* see NOTEWORTHY — *mem-oir-able-ness* *n* — *mem-oir-ably* \-blē/ *adv*

mem-oir-ran-dum \ˈmem-(ə-)rān-dəm/ *n*, *pl* -dums or -da \-də/ [ME, fr. L, neut. of *memorandus* to be remembered, gerundive of *memorare*] 1 : an informal record, also : a written reminder 2 : an informal written note of a transaction or proposed instrument 3 *a* : an informal diplomatic communication *b* : a usu. brief communication written for interoffice circulation *c* : a communication that contains directive, advisory, or informative matter

1 *mem-oir-ial* \ˈmē-mōr-ē-əl, ˈmōr-/ *adj* 1 : serving to preserve remembrance : COMMEMORATIVE 2 : of or relating to memory — *mem-oir-ial-ly* \-ə-lē/ *adv*

2 *memorial* *n* 1 : something that keeps remembrance alive : a MONUMENT *b* : something (as a speech or ceremony) that commemorates *c* : KEPSAKE, MEMENTO 2 *a* : RECORD, MEMOIR (language and literature, the ~s of another age — J. H. Fisher) *b* : MEMORANDUM, NOTE, *specif* : a legal abstract *c* : a statement of facts addressed to a government and often accompanied by a petition or remonstrance

Memorial Day *n* 1 : May 30 formerly observed as a legal holiday in most states of the U.S. in remembrance of war dead 2 : the last Monday in May observed as a legal holiday in most states of the U.S. : CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY

mem-oir-ial-ize \ˈmē-mōr-ē-ə-līz, ˈmōr-/ *n* 1 : a person who writes or signs a memorial 2 : a person who writes a memoir
mem-oir-ial-ize \-līz, ˈlīz-/ *v* -ized, -izing 1 : to address or petition by a memorial 2 : COMMEMORATE

memorial park *n* : CEMETERY

2mense *vi* **mensed**; **mens-ing** chiefly *Scot* : to do honor to : GRACE

men-sea \ˈmən-sēz/ *n* **pl** but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [L, lit., months, pl. of *mensis* month — more at **MOON**] : the menstruous flow
Menshe-vik \ˈmən-shə-vik, -vĕk/ *n*, **pl** **Mensheviks** or **Menshe-viks** \ˈmən-shə-vĭk-ē, -vĕ-kē/ [Russ *men'shevik*, fr. *men'she* less; fr. their forming the minority group of the party] : a member of a wing of the Russian Social Democratic party before and during the Russian Revolution believing in the gradual achievement of socialism by parliamentary methods in opposition to the Bolsheviks — **Menshevism** \ˈmən-shə-vĭz-əm/ *n* — **Menshevik** \-vĕsh/ *n* or *adj*

mens rea (\ˈmɛnz-ˈrē-ə/ *n* [NL, lit., guilty mind]) : criminal intent
men's room *n* : a room equipped with lavatories, toilets, and usu. urinals for the use of men

men-stru-al \ˈmɛn(t)-strə-(wə)/ *adj* : of or relating to menstruation

men-stru-ate \ˈmɛn(t)-strə-wāt, -ˈmɛn-strāt/ *vi* **at-ed**, **-et-ing** [LL *menstruātus*, pp. of *menstruāre*, fr. L *menstrua* menses, fr. neut. pl. of *menstruus* monthly, fr. *mensis*] : to undergo menstruation
men-stru-ation \ˈmɛn(t)-strə-wā-shən, -ˈmɛn-strā-ʃən/ *n* : a discharging of blood, secretions, and tissue debris from the uterus that recurs in nonpregnant breeding-age primate females at approximately monthly intervals and that is considered to represent a readjustment of the uterus to the nonpregnant state following proliferative changes accompanying the preceding ovulation, also : PERIOD 6c

men-stru-ous \ˈmɛn(t)-strə-(wə)/ *adj* [L *menstruus*] : of, relating to, or undergoing menstruation

men-stru-um \ˈmɛn(t)-strə-(wə)/ *n*, **pl** **-stru-ums** or **-strua** \-strə-(wə)/ [ML, lit., menses, alter. of L *menstrua*] : a substance that dissolves a solid or holds it in suspension : SOLVENT
men-su-ra-ble \ˈmɛn(t)-sə-(rə)-bəl, -ˈmɛnch-(ə)-rə/ *adj* [LL *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare* to measure, fr. *mensura* measure — more at **MEASURE**] 1 : capable of being measured : MEASURABLE 2 : **MENSURABLE** 1 — **men-su-ra-bil-i-ty** \ˈmɛn(t)-sə-(rə)-bəl-ə-tē, -ˈmɛnch-(ə)-rə-ə-tē/ *n* — **men-su-ra-bleness** \ˈmɛn(t)-sə-(rə)-bəl-nəs, -ˈmɛnch-(ə)-rə-ə-nəs/ *n*

men-su-ral \ˈmɛn(t)-sə-(rə)-l, -ˈmɛnch-(ə)-rə-l/ *adj* [LL *mensuralis* measurable, fr. L *mensura*] 1 : of, relating to, or being polyphonic music originating in the 13th century with each note having a definite and exact time value 2 : of or relating to measure

men-su-ra-tion \ˈmɛn(t)-sə-rā-shən, -ˈmɛn-chā-ʃən/ *n* 1 : the act of measuring : MEASUREMENT 2 : geometry applied to the computation of lengths, areas, or volumes from given dimensions or angles

mens-wear \ˈmɛnz-wə(ɪ)r, -wɛ(ɪ)r/ *n* : clothing for men
-ment \mənt/, *homographic verbs* are *ment* also *mant*, the latter less often before a syllable-increasing suffix : *n* suffix [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *mentum*, akin to L *men*, suffix denoting concrete result, Gk *-mat-, -ma*] 1 a : concrete result, object, or agent of a (specified) action (embankment) (entanglement) b : concrete means or instrument of a (specified) action (entertainment) 2 a : action : process (encirclement) (development) b : place of a (specified) action (encampment) 3 : state or condition resulting from (a specified action)

1men-tal \ˈmɛnt-1/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *mentalis*, fr. L *mens*, mens mind — more at **MIND**] 1 a : of or relating to the mind; specif. : of or relating to the total emotional and intellectual response of an individual to his environment (~ health) b : of or relating to intellectual as contrasted with emotional activity c : of, relating to, or being intellectual as contrasted with overt physical activity d : occurring or experienced in the mind : INNER (~ anguish) e : relating to the mind, its activity, or its products as an object of study : IDEOLOGICAL f : relating to spirit or idea as opposed to matter 2 a : of, relating to, or affected by a psychiatric disorder (a ~ patient) (~ illness) b : intended for the care or treatment of persons affected by psychiatric disorders (~ hospital) 3 : of or relating to telepathic or mind-reading powers (a ~ medium) — **men-tal-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

2mental *adj* [L *mentium* chin, akin to L *mont-*, *mōns* mountain — more at **MOUNT**] : of or relating to the chin : GENIAL
mental age *n* : a measure used in psychological testing that expresses an individual's mental attainment in terms of the number of years it takes an average child to reach the same level
mental deficiency *n* : failure in intellectual development that results in social incompetence and is considered to be the result of a defective central nervous system and to be incurable : FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS

men-tal-ist \ˈmɛnt-1-əst/ *n* : MIND READER
men-tal-i-ty \ˈmɛnt-1-ə-tē/ *n*, **pl** **-ties** 1 : mental power or capacity : INTELLIGENCE (a man of high ~) 2 : mode or way of thought : OUTLOOK (a provincial ~)

men-ta-tion \ˈmɛn-tā-shən/ *n* [L *ment-*, *mens* + *E-ation*] : mental activity
men-thol \ˈmɛn-thōl, -thōl/ *n* [G, deriv. of L *mentha* mint] : a crystalline alcohol C₁₀H₁₈O that occurs esp. in mint oils and has the odor and cooling properties of peppermint
men-tho-lat-ed \ˈmɛn(t)-thə-lāt-əd/ *adj* : containing or impregnated with menthol (a ~ salve)

1men-tion \ˈmɛn-ʃən/ *n* [ME *mençion*, fr. OF *mention*, fr. L *mentio*, *mentia*, fr. *ment-*, *mens*] 1 : the act or an instance of citing or calling attention to someone or something esp. in a casual or incidental manner 2 : formal citation for outstanding achievement

2mention *vi* **mentioned**; **men-tion-ing** \ˈmɛnch-(ə)-nĭŋ/ : to make mention of : refer to, also : to cite for outstanding achievement — **men-tion-able** \ˈmɛnch-(ə)-nĭə-bəl/ *adj* — **men-tion-er** \-ə/ *n*

syn MENTION, NAME, INSTANCE, SPECIFY *shared meaning element* : to refer to someone or something in a clear unmistakable manner

men-tor \ˈmɛn-tō(r)s, -ˈmɛnt-ər/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Mentōr*] 1 *cap* : a friend of Odysseus entrusted with the education of Odysseus's son

Telemachus 2 a : a trusted counselor or guide b : TUTOR, COACH — **men-tor-ship** \-ˈʃɪp/ *n*

mentum \ˈmɛnt-əm/ *n*, **pl** **men-ta** \-tə/ [L — more at **MENTAL**] 1 : CHIN 2 : a median plate of the labium of an insect
menu \ˈmɛn-ju, -ˈmān-, -ˈmē-/ *n*, **pl** **menus** [Fr. *menu* small, detailed, fr. L *minutus* minute (adj)] 1 a : a list of the dishes that may be ordered (as in a restaurant) b : a list of the dishes that are to be served (as at a banquet) 2 : the dishes available for or served at a meal, also : the meal itself

meow \ˈmē-əʊ/ *n* [imit.] 1 : the cry of a cat 2 : a spiteful or malicious remark — **meow** *vi*

mep-er-idine \ˈmɛp-ər-ə-dēn/ *n* [methyl + piperidine] : a synthetic narcotic drug C₁₇H₂₁NO₂ used in the form of its hydrochloride as an analgesic, sedative, and antispasmodic

Meph-is-top-he-les \ˈmɛf-ə-ˈstaf-ə-lēz/ *n* [G] : a chief devil in the Faust legend — **Meph-is-to-phel-ian** \ˈmɛf-ə-stə-fel-yan, -mə-fis-tə-/ or **Meph-is-to-phel-ean** \ˈmɛf-ə-stāf-ə-tē-ən/ *adj*
meph-it-ic \ˈmɛf-ɪt-ik/ *adj* : of, relating to, or resembling mephitus : foul-smelling

meph-itis \ˈmɛf-ɪt-əs/ *n* [L, fr. Oscan] : a noxious, pestilential, or foul exhalation from the earth, also : STENCH

mep-ro-bam-ate \ˈmɛp-rō-ˈbām-āt/ *n* [methyl + propyl + dicarbamate] : a bitter carbamate C₈H₁₁N₃O₄ used as a tranquilizer

mer *abbr* meridian

mer-comb form [ME, fr. *mere*, fr. OE] : sea (*mermaid*)

mer-bro-min \ˈmɛr-brō-mən/ *n* [mercuric acetate + dibrom- + fluorescein] : a green crystalline mercurial compound C₂₀H₁₂Br₂HgNa₂O₄ used as a local antiseptic and germicide in the form of its red solution

mer-can-tile \ˈmɛr-kən-tēl, -tĭl/ *adj* [F, fr. It, fr. *mercante* merchant, fr. L *mercanti*, *mercans*, fr. prp. of *mercari* to trade — more at **MERCHANT**] 1 : of or relating to merchants or trading 2 : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of mercantilism (~ system)

mer-can-til-ism \-tē-lĭz-əm, -tĭ-/ *n* 1 : the theory or practice of mercantile pursuits : COMMERCIALISM 2 : an economic system developing during the decay of feudalism to unify and increase the power and esp. the monetary wealth of a nation by a strict governmental regulation of the entire national economy usu. through policies designed to secure an accumulation of bullion, a favorable balance of trade, the development of agriculture and manufactures, and the establishment of foreign trading monopolies — **mer-can-til-ist** \-lĭst/ *n* or *adj* — **mer-can-tile-tic** \ˈmɛr-kən-tē-lĭ-tĭk, -tĭ-/ *adj*

mercapt- or **mercapto-** *comb form* : derived from or related to a mercaptan (*mercaptopurine*)

mer-cap-tan \ˈmɛr-kap-tən/ *n* [G, fr. Dan, fr. ML *mercurium captans*, lit., seizing mercury] : any of various compounds with the general formula RSH that are analogous to the alcohols and phenols but contain sulfur in place of oxygen and often have disagreeable odors

mer-cap-to-pu-rine \ˈmɛr-kap-tə-ˈpyu(r)-ēn/ *n* : an antimetabolite C₈H₈N₄S that interferes esp. with the metabolism of purine bases and the biosynthesis of nucleic acids and that is sometimes useful in the treatment of acute leukemia

Mer-ca-tor projection \ˈmɛr-kāt-ər-ən/ [Gerhardus Mercator] : a map projection in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other and the parallels of latitudes are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator

1mer-cen-ary \ˈmɛr-sən-er-ē/ *n*, **pl** **-nar-ies** [ME, fr. L *mercenarius*, fr. *merced-*, *merces* wages — more at **MERCY**] : one that serves merely for wages, esp. : a soldier hired into foreign service

2mercenary *adj* 1 : serving merely for pay or sordid advantage : VENAL also : GREEDY 2 : hired for service in the army of a foreign country — **mer-cen-ar-i-ly** \ˈmɛr-sən-er-ē-lē/ *adv* — **mer-cen-ar-i-ness** \ˈmɛr-sən-er-ē-nəs/ *n*

mer-cer \ˈmɛr-sər/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *mercier* merchant, fr. *mers* merchandise, fr. L *merc-*, *merx* — more at **MARKET**] Brit. : one who deals in textile fabrics

mer-cor-ize \ˈmɛr-sə-rĭz/ *vi* **-ized**, **-iz-ing** (John Mercer [1866 E calico printer]) : to give (as cotton yarn) luster, strength, and receptiveness to dyes by treatment under tension with caustic soda — **mer-cor-i-za-tion** \ˈmɛr-sə-(ə)-rĭz-ā-shən/ *n*

mer-cery \ˈmɛr-sə-(ə)-rĭ/ *n*, **pl** **-cer-ies** Brit. : a mercer's wares, shop, or occupation

1mer-cha-dise \ˈmɛr-ʃən-dĭz, -dĭs/ *n* [ME *marchaundise*, fr. OF *marcheandise*, fr. *marchant*] 1 : the commodities or goods that are bought and sold in business : WARES 2 *archaic* : the occupation of a merchant : TRADE

2mer-cha-dise \ˈdĭz, vb **-dis-aid**; **-dis-ing** *vi*, *archaic* : to carry on commerce : TRADE ~ *vi* 1 : to buy and sell in business 2 : to promote the sale of — **mer-cha-dise-r** *n*

mer-cha-dise-ing \ˈdĭ-zĭŋ/ *n* : sales promotion as a comprehensive function including market research, development of new products, coordination of manufacture and marketing, and effective advertising and selling

1mer-chant \ˈmɛr-ʃənt/ *n* [ME *marchant*, fr. OF *marcheant*, fr. (assumed) VL *mercanti*, *mercatus*, fr. prp. of *mercator* to trade, fr. L *mercatus*, pp. of *mercari* — more at **MARKET**] 1 : a buyer and seller of commodities for profit : TRADER 2 : the operator of a retail business : STOREKEEPER — **mer-cha-nt** *adj*

2merchant *vi*, *archaic* : to deal or trade as a merchant ~ *vi* : to deal or trade in

mer-cha-nt-able \ˈmɛr-ʃənt-ə-bəl/ *adj* : of commercially acceptable quality : SALEABLE — **mer-cha-nt-abil-i-ty** \ˈmɛr-ʃənt-ə-bĭ-l-ə-tē/ *n*

mer-cha-nt-man \ˈmɛr-ʃənt-mən/ *n* 1 *archaic*; **MERCHANT** 2 : a ship used in commerce

merchant marine *n* 1 : the privately or publicly owned commercial ships of a nation 2 : the personnel of a merchant marine

merchant ship *n* : MERCHANTMAN 2

Mercian \ˈmɛr-ʃ(ē)-ən/ *n* 1 : a native or inhabitant of Mercia 2 : the Old English dialect of Mercia — **Mercian** *adj*

that is discharged without major damage to the secreting cells, also : produced by a merocrine gland

mero-morphic \mer-ə-'môr-fik\ *adj* [Gk *meros* + E *-morphic*] : relating to or being functions of complex variables that are analytic in a region except for a finite number of points at which infinity is the limit

mero-myosin \mer-ə-'mī-ə-sən\ *n* [Gk *meros* + E *myosin*] : either of two structural subunits of myosin that are obtained esp by tryptic digestion

mer-ous \m-ə-'rə\ *adj comb form* [NL *-merus*, fr Gk *merēs*, *fr* — more at MERT] : having (such or so many) parts (*dimerous*) (polymers)

Mer-o-vin-gian \mer-ə-'vīn-(ē)-'jān\ *adj* [F *mérvingien*, fr ML *Merovingi* Merovingians, fr *Merovaeus* Merowing 1458 Frankish founder of the dynasty] : of or relating to the first Frankish dynasty reigning from about A.D. 500 to 751 — *Merovingian n*

mer-ri-ment \mer-ī-'ment\ *n* 1 : lighthearted gaiety or fun making : HILARITY 2 : a gay celebration or party : FESTIVITY

mer-ry \mer-ē\ *adj mer-ri-er*, *est* [ME *mery*, fr OE *myrge*, *merge*, akin to OHG *murg* short — more at BRIEF] 1 archaic : giving pleasure : DELIGHTFUL 2 : full of gaiety or high spirits : MIRTHFUL 3 : marked by festivity or gaiety 4 : BRISK, INTENSE (a ~ pace)

mer-ri-ly \mer-ē-'lē\ *adv* — **mer-ri-ness** \mer-ē-'nəs\ *n* *syn* MERRY BLITHE, JOYOUS, JOVIAL JOLLY sharing meaning element : showing high spirits or lightheartedness

mer-ry-and-drew \mer-ē-'ən-'drū\ *n*, often cap M&A (*merry + Andrew*, proper name) : one that clowns publicly : BUFFOON

merry-go-round \mer-ē-'gō-'raund-, -gə-'n\ *n* 1 : an amusement park ride with seats often in the form of animals (as horses) revolving about a fixed center 2 : a busy rapid round : WHIRL

mer-ry-mak-er \mer-ē-'mā-'kər\ *n* : REVELER

mer-ry-mak-ing \mer-ē-'kīŋ\ *n* 1 : gay or festive activity : CONVIVIALITY 2 : a convivial occasion : FESTIVITY

mer-ry-thought \mer-ē-'thōt\ *n*, chiefly Brit : WISHBONE

Mer-thi-o-late \mer-'thī-ə-'lāt-, -lāt\ *trademark* — used for thimerosal

mes- or **meso-** *comb form* [L, fr Gk, fr *mesos* — more at MID] 1 mid : in the middle (*mesocarp*) 2 : intermediate (as in size or type) (*mesomorph*) (*meson*)

mes-a \mə-'zə\ *n* [Sp, lit, table, fr L *mensa*] : an isolated relatively flat-topped natural elevation usu. more extensive than a butte and less extensive than a plateau, also : a broad terrace with an abrupt slope on one side : BENCH

mes-a-lliance \mə-'zəl-'yās-, mə-'zə-'lī-an(t)s\ *n*, pl **mes-a-lliances** \-'yās-(ə)-, -lī-an-səz\ [F, fr *més-mis- + alliance*] : a marriage with a person of inferior social position

mes-arch \mez-'ārk-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *adj* 1 : having metaxylem developed both internal and external to the protoxylem 2 : originating in a mesic habitat — used of an ecological succession

mes-cal \me-'skəl-, mə-'\ *n* [Sp *mescal*, *mescal*, fr Nahuatl *metxalli mescal liquor*] 1 : a small cactus (*Lophophora williamsii*) with rounded stems covered with jointed tubercles that are used as a stimulant and antispasmodic esp among the Mexican Indians 2 a : a usu colorless Mexican liquor distilled esp from the central leaves of maguey plants b : a plant from which mescal is produced, esp : Maguey

mescal button *n* : one of the dried discoid tops of the mescal

Mes-ca-le-ro \mes-'kə-'lē-(ə)r-(ə)\ *n*, pl **Mesca-lero** or **Mescaleros** [AmerSp, fr *mescal*, *mescal*] : a member of an Apache people of Texas and New Mexico

mes-ca-line \mes-'kə-'līn-, 'lēŋ\ *n*, a hallucinatory crystalline alkaloid $C_{11}H_{17}NO_3$ that is the chief active principle in mescal buttons

mesdames *pl* of MADAM or of MADAME or of MRS.

mesdemolles *pl* of MADEMOISELLE

mes-seems \mī-'sēnz\ *vb* impersonal, past **mes-seemed** \-'sēmd\ *archaic* : it seems to me

mes-sem-bry-an-the-mum \mə-'zēn-'ber-(ə)n(t)-'thə-'məm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Gk *mesēmbria* midday (fr *mes-* + *hēmera* day) + *anthemion* flower, fr *anthos* — more at HEMERA. ANTHOLOGY] : any of a genus (*Mesembryanthemum*) of chiefly southern African fleshy-leaved herbs or subshrubs of the carpetweed family

mes-en-ceph-a-lon \mez-'en-'sef-ə-'lān-, 'mez-'n-, 'mēz-, 'mes-, -lən\ *n* [NL] : the middle division of the brain : MIDBRAIN — **mes-en-cephalic** \-'en-(t)-ə-'fāl-ik-, '-n-sə\ *adj*

mes-en-chy-mal \mə-'zēn-'kə-'māl-, 'sēn-, 'mez-'n-'ki-'māl-, 'mēz-, 'mes-, -mal\ *adj* [ISV] : of, resembling, or being mesenchyme

mes-en-chy-ma-tous \mez-'n-'kūm-'ə-'təs-, 'mēz-, 'mes-, '-ki-'mōt-\ *adj* [NL *mesenchymat-*, *mesenchyma* mesenchyme] : MESENCHYMAL

mes-en-chyme \mez-'n-'kim-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *n* [G *mesenchym*, fr *mes-* + NL *-enchyma*] : a loosely organized mesodermal connective tissue comprising all the mesoblast except the mesothelium and giving rise to such structures as connective tissues, blood, lymphatics, bone, and cartilage

mes-en-ter-on \('mez-'n-'tər-ən-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-, -rən\ *n*, pl *-tera* \-tə-rə\ [NL] : the part of the alimentary canal that is developed from the archenteron and is lined with hypoblast

mes-en-tery \mez-'n-'tər-ē-, 'mes-\ *n*, pl *-ter-ies* [NL *mesenterium*, fr MF & Gk, MF *mesenterē*, fr Gk *mesenterion*, fr *mes-* + *enteron* intestine — more at INTER.] 1 a : one or more vertebrate membranes that consist of a double fold of the peritoneum and invest the intestines and their appendages and connect them with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity b : a fold of membrane comparable to a mesentery and supporting a viscus (as the heart) that is not a part of the digestive tract 2 : a support or partition in an invertebrate like the vertebrate mesentery — **mes-en-ter-ic** \mez-'n-'tər-ik-, 'mes-\ *adj*

mesh \mesh\ *n* [prob fr obs D *maesche*, akin to OHG *masca* mesh, Lith *mažgas* knot] 1 : one of the openings between the

threads or cords of a net, also : one of the similar spaces in a network — often used to designate screen size as the number of openings per linear inch 2 a : the fabric of a net b : a woven, knit, or knotted fabric of open texture with evenly spaced small holes c : an arrangement of interlocking metal links used esp for jewelry 3 a : an interlocking or intertwining arrangement or construction : NETWORK b : WEB, SNARE — usu used in pl 4 : working contact (as of the teeth of gears) (in ~) — **meshed** \mesh-t\ *adj*

mesh vi 1 a : to catch in the openings of a net b : ENMESH, ENTANGLE 2 a : to provide with a mesh b : to cause to resemble network 3 a : to cause to engage b : to coordinate closely : INTERLOCK ~ *vi* 1 : to become entangled in or as if in meshes 2 : to be in or come into mesh — used esp. of gears 3 : to fit together properly : COORDINATE

mesh-work \mesh-'wərk\ *n* : a system of meshes : NETWORK (a vascular ~)

mes-al \mə-'zē-əl-, -sē-\ *adj* [mes- + -ial] : MIDDLE, esp : dividing an animal into right and left halves — **mes-al-ly** \-zē-'lē\ *adv*

mes-ic \mez-'ik-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *adj* [mes- + -ic] : characterized by, relating to, or requiring a moderate amount of moisture (a ~ habitat) (a ~ plant) — compare HYDRIC, XERIC — **mes-ic-ally** \-i-'k-(ə)-'lē\ *adv*

mesic adj [meson + -ic] : of or relating to a meson

meso- \mə-'zē-ə-, -sē-\ *comb form* : mesial and (mesiodistal) (*mesioducal*)

mes-ity-lene \mə-'sit-'ī-, -ēn\ *n* [*mesityl* (the radical C_3H_3)] : an oily hydrocarbon $C_{12}H_{12}$ that is found in coal tar and petroleum or made synthetically and is a powerful solvent

mes-ityl oxide \mə-'sit-'ī-, -ēn\ *n* [*mesityl* (the radical C_3H_3)] : a fragrant liquid ketone $C_{10}H_8O$ used esp as a solvent

mes-mer-ic \mez-'mer-ik also mes-'al\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or induced by mesmerism 2 : IRRESISTIBLE, FASCINATING — **mes-mer-ic-ally** \-i-'k-(ə)-'lē\ *adv*

mes-mer-ism \mez-'mə-'rīz-əm also mes-'n\ [F A *Mesmer*] 1 : hypnotic induction held to involve animal magnetism, broadly : HYPNOTISM 2 : hypnotic appeal — **mes-mer-ist** \-'rəst\ *n*

mes-mer-ize \mə-'rīz-ē\ *vi*, -ized, -izing 1 : to subject to mesmerism : HYPNOTIZE 2 : SPELLBIND, FASCINATE — **mes-mer-iz-er** *n*

mesne \mēn\ *adj* [AF, alter of MF *meien* — more at MEAN] : MIDDLE, INTERVENING, specif : intermediate in time of occurrence or performance

mesne lord *n* : a feudal lord who holds land as tenant of a superior but is lord to his own tenant

mes-o-blast \mez-ə-'blāst-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *n* : the embryonic cells that give rise to mesoderm, broadly : MESODERM — **mes-o-blastic** \mez-ə-'blāst-ik-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *adj*

mes-o-carp \mez-ə-'karp-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *n* : the middle layer of a pericarp — see ENDOCARP illustration

mes-o-derm \mə-'dɔrm\ *n* [ISV] : the middle of the three primary germ layers of an embryo that is the source of bone, muscle, connective tissue, inner layer of the skin, and other adult structures, broadly : tissue derived from this germ layer — **mes-o-der-mal** \mez-ə-'dɔr-məl-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ or **mes-o-der-mic** \-mīk-\ *adj*

mes-o-glea or **mes-o-gleae** \mez-ə-'glē-ə-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *n* [NL, fr *mes-* + LGK *gleia*, *glia* glue — more at CLAY] : a gelatinous substance between the endoderm and ectoderm of sponges or coelenterates — **mes-o-gleal** \-'glē-ə-\ *adj*

Mes-o-lith-ic \-'lith-ik\ *adj* [ISV] : of or relating to a transitional period of the Stone Age between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic

mes-o-mere \mez-ə-'mī-(ə)r-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *n* 1 : a primitive segment of an embryo 2 : a blastomere of medium size

mes-o-mer-ism \mə-'sām-ə-'rīz-əm-, '-zant-\ *n* [mes- + -merism] : RESONANCE 4

mes-o-morph \mez-ə-'mɔrf-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *n* (*mesoderm* + *-morph*) : an intermediate or average type of human body; also : a mesomorphic body or person

mes-o-mor-phic \mez-ə-'mɔr-fik-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *adj* [*mesoderm* + *-morphic*, fr the predominance in such types of structures developed from the mesoderm] 1 : of or relating to the component in W H Sheldon's classification of body types that measures esp the degree of muscularity and bone development 2 : having a husky muscular body build — **mes-o-mor-phism** \-'fīz-əm\ *n*

mes-o-mor-phy \mez-ə-'mɔr-fē-, 'mes-\ *n*

mes-on \mez-'ən-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *n* [ISV *mes-* + *-on*] : any of a group of unstable, strongly interacting nuclear particles that has a mass between that of an electron and a proton and that occurs in more than one variety — **mes-on-ic** \mez-'ən-ik-, 'mē-, '-sān-\ *adj*

mes-o-neph-ros \mez-ə-'nef-rəs-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-, -rəs\ *n*, pl **neph-roi** \-'rɔi\ [NL, fr *mes-* + Gk *nephros* kidney — more at NEPHRITIS] : a member of the middle pair of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of higher vertebrates — **mes-o-neph-ric** \-'nīk\ *adj*

mes-o-pause \mez-ə-'pəz-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *n* [*mesosphere* + *pause*] : the transition zone between the mesosphere and the exosphere

mes-o-pe-lag-ic \mez-ə-'pə-'lāj-ik-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *adj* : of or relating to oceanic depths from about 600 feet to 3000 feet

mes-o-phyll \mez-ə-'fīl-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *n* [NL *mesophyllum*, fr *mes-* + Gk *phylon* leaf — more at BLADE] : the parenchyma between the epidermal layers of a foliage leaf — **mes-o-phyll-ic** \mez-ə-'fīl-ik-, 'mes-\ *adj* — **mes-o-phyllous** \mez-ə-'fīl-əs-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *adj*

mes-o-phyte \mez-ə-'fīt-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *n* [ISV] : a plant that grows under medium conditions of moisture — **mes-o-phyt-ic** \mez-ə-'fīt-ik-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *adj*

mes-o-scale \mez-ə-'skāl-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-\ *adj* : of or relating to a meteorological phenomenon approximately 1 to 100 kilometers in horizontal extent (~ cloud pattern) (~ wind circulation)

mes-o-some \mə-'səm\ *n* [mes- + -some] : a cell organelle that appears in electron micrographs as an invagination of the plasma membrane and is a site of localization of respiratory enzymes

mes-o-sphere \mə-'sfī-(ə)r-, 'n\ : a layer of the atmosphere extending from the top of the stratosphere to an altitude of about 50 miles — **mes-o-spher-ic** \mə-'sfī-(ə)-'r-ik-, 'mēz-, 'mēs-, 'mes-, '-sfēr-\ *adj*



mescal 1

mer-ci-ful \mər-si-fəl/ *adj*: full of mercy: COMPASSIONATE — **mer-ci-fully** \-fəl-ē/ *adv* — **mer-ci-ful-ness** \-fəl-nəs/ *n*
mer-ci-less \mər-si-ləs/ *adj*: having no mercy: PITILESS — **mer-ci-lessly** *adv* — **mer-ci-less-ness** *n*

mer-cu-ry \mər-kyu-ri/ *n* [ISV, fr. *mercury*]: mercury (*mer-cu-ri-ous*)

mer-cu-ri-ate \mər-kyu-ri-āt/ *vt* -rat-ed; -rat-ing: to combine or treat with mercury or a mercury salt — **mer-cu-ri-ation** \mər-kyu-ri-ā-shən/ *n*

mer-cu-ri-al \mər-kyu-ri-əl/ *adj*: 1: of, relating to, or born under the planet Mercury 2: having qualities of eloquence, ingenuity, or thievishness attributed to the god Mercury or to the influence of the planet Mercury 3: characterized by rapid and unpredictable changeableness of mood 4: of, relating to, containing, or caused by mercury *syn* see INCONSTANT *ant* saturnine — **mer-cu-ri-ally** \-ē-ē-ē/ *adv* — **mer-cu-ri-al-ness** *n*

mer-cu-ri-ol \mər-kyu-ri-ol/ *n*: a pharmaceutical or chemical containing mercury
mer-cu-ric \mər-kyu-ri-k/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing mercury; *esp*: containing mercury with a valence of two
mercuric chloride *n*: a heavy crystalline poisonous compound HgCl₂, used as a disinfectant and fungicide and in photography — called also *corrosive sublimate*

Mer-cu-ro-chrome \mər-kyu-ri-krōm/ *trademark* — used for merbromin

mer-cu-rous \mər-kyu-rəs/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing mercury; *esp*: containing mercury with a valence of one
mercurous chloride *n*: CALOMEL

mer-cu-ry \mər-kyu-ri/ *n*, *pl* *mer-cu-ries* [L. *Mercurius*, Roman god and the planet] 1: *a cap*: the Roman god of trade, commerce, gain, luck, travel, and good gifts and the messenger of the gods — compare HERMES *b often cap*, *archaic*: a bearer of messages or news or a conductor of travelers 2 [ME *mercurie*, fr. ML *Mercurius*, fr. L, the god] 3: a heavy silver-white poisonous metallic element that is liquid at ordinary temperatures and used *esp* in scientific instruments — called also *quicksilver*; see ELEMENT table *b*: the mercury in a thermometer or barometer 3 *cap*: the planet nearest the sun — see PLANET table 4: a poisonous European plant (*Mercurialis perennis*) of the spurge family
mercury chloride *n*: a chloride of mercury as *a*: CALOMEL *b*: MERCURIC CHLORIDE

mercury-vapor lamp *n*: an electric lamp in which the discharge takes place through mercury vapor — called also *mercury lamp*

mer-cy \mər-sē/ *n*, *pl* *mer-cies* [ME, fr. OF *merci*, fr. ML *merced*, *merces*, fr. L, *pnce* paid, wages, fr. *merc*, *merc* merchandise — more at MARKET] 1: *a*: compassion or forbearance shown *esp* to an offender or to one subject to one's power (as God shows ~ to a sinner) *b*: imprisonment rather than death imposed as penalty for first-degree murder 2: *a*: a blessing that is an act of divine favor or compassion *b*: a fortunate circumstance (it was ~ they found her before she froze) 3: compassionate treatment of those in distress (deacons who do works of ~ among the poor) — *mercy* *adj*

syn MERCY, CHARITY, GRACE, CLEMENCY, LENITY *shared meaning*
element: a showing or a disposition to show kindness or compassion
MERCY implies compassion that forbears punishing even when justice demands it or that extends help even to the lowliest or most undeserving (earthly power doth then show likest God's when *mercy* seasons justice) — *Shak* CHARITY stresses benevolence and goodwill (with malice toward none, with *charity* for all — Abraham Lincoln) GRACE implies a benign attitude, especially toward dependents or inferiors, and a willingness to grant favors or make concessions (God's *grace* was not an efficacious infusion of a power moving toward the perfection of man, it was the forgiveness of sins, needed newly in each moment — J. M. Gustafson) CLEMENCY implies mildness and mercy to one called upon to judge and punish (saved from prison by executive *clemency*) LENITY adds to clemency the notion of extreme, often undue lack of severity and may suggest weak softness more than manly compassion (what makes robbers bold but too much *lenity*?) — *Shak*.)
 — at the *mercy* of: wholly in the power of: with no way to protect oneself against

mercy seat *n*: 1: the gold plate resting on the ancient Jewish ark according to the account in Exodus 2: the throne of God

mere \mēr-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE — more at MARINE]: a sheet of standing water: POOL

mere *n* [ME, fr. OE *mære* — more at MUNITION] *archaic*: BOUNDARY, LANDMARK

mere \mēr-/ *adj* *merest* [ME, fr. L *merus* pure, unmixed — more at MORN] 1: *abs*: ABSOLUTE, UNDIMINISHED 2: exclusive of or considered apart from anything else: nothing more than: BARE 3: having no admixture: PURE — *merely* *adv*

mere \mēr-/ *n*, *comb form* [F. *mere*, fr. Gk *meros* part — more at MERIT]: part: segment (arthromere)
mer-e-tri-cious \mər-ē-tri-sh-əs/ *adj* [L. *meretricius*, fr. *meretrix*, *meretrix* prostitute, fr. *merere* to earn — more at MERIT] 1: of or relating to a prostitute 2: *a*: tawdry and falsely attractive (~ glamour) *b*: based on pretense or insincerity: SPECIOUS (~ argument) *syn* see GAUDY — **mer-e-tri-cious-ly** *adv* — **mer-e-tri-cious-ness** *n*

mer-gan-ser \mər-gan(t)-sər/ *n* [NL, fr. L. *mergus*, a waterfowl (fr. *mergere*) + *anser* goose — more at GOOSE]: any of various fish-eating diving ducks (*esp* genus *Mergus*) with a slender bill hooked at the end and serrated along the margins and usu. a crested head



merganser

merge \mərj-/ *vb* merged; *merg-ing* [L. *mergere*, akin to Skt *maj-jati* he dives] *vi* 1: *archaic*: to plunge or engulf in something: IMMERSE 2: to cause to combine, unite, or coalesce 3: to blend gradually by stages that blur the distinctness of (as cultures are merged and traditions lost) ~ *vi* 1

: to become combined into one 2: to blend or come together without abrupt change (*merging* traffic) *syn* see MIX — **mer-gence** \mər-jən(t)-s/ *n*

mer-ger \mər-jər/ *n* [*merge* + -er (as in waiter)] 1: *law*: the absorption of an estate, a contract, or an interest in another, of a minor offense in a greater, or of an obligation into a judgment 2: absorption by a corporation of one or more others, *also*: any of various methods of combining two or more organizations (as business concerns)

mer-id-i-an \mər-id-ē-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *meridien*, fr. *meridien* of noon, fr. L *meridianus*, fr. *meridies* noon, south, irreg, fr. *medius* mid + *dies* day — more at MID, DEITY] 1: *archaic*: the hour of noon: MIDDAY 2: a great circle of the celestial sphere passing through its poles and the zenith of a given place 3: a high point 4: *a* (1): a great circle on the surface of the earth passing through the poles (2): the half of such a circle included between the poles *b*: a representation of such a circle or half circle numbered for longitude on a map or globe — see LONGITUDE illustration 5: a line or circle (as on a projection of a planet or a lens) comparable to a meridian of longitude — **meridian** *adj*

mer-id-i-on-al \mər-id-ē-ən-əl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *meridional*, fr. LL *meridionalis*, irreg, fr. L *meridies* noon, south] 1: of, relating to, or situated in the south: SOUTHERN 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of people living in the south *esp* of France 3: of or relating to a meridian — **mer-id-i-on-al-ly** \-l-ē-ē/ *adv*

mer-id-i-onal *n*: a native or inhabitant of southern Europe and *esp*, southern France

mer-ingue \mər-ɪŋ-/ *n* [F] 1: a dessert topping baked from a mixture of stiffly beaten egg whites and sugar 2: a shell made of meringue and filled with fruit or ice cream

mer-ino \mər-ē-/ *n*, *pl* *mer-ino* [Sp] 1: any of a breed of fine-wooled white sheep originating in Spain and producing a heavy fleece of exceptional quality 2: a soft wool or wool and cotton clothing fabric resembling cashmere 3: a fine wool and cotton yarn used for hosiery and knitwear — **merino** *adj*

Mer-ion *abbr* Menonethshire

mer-is-m \mər-iz-əm/ *n*, *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *meros* part — more at MERIT] 1: possession of (such) an arrangement of or relation among constituent chemical units (tautomerism) 2: possession of (such or so many) parts (pentamerism)

mer-i-stem \mər-iz-əm/ *n* [Gk *meristos* divided (fr. *merizein* to divide, fr. *meros*) + *-em* (as in system)]: a formative plant tissue usu. made up of small cells capable of dividing indefinitely and giving rise to similar cells or to cells that differentiate to produce the definitive tissues and organs — **mer-i-stem-at-ic** \mər-iz-əm-ā-tik/ *adj* — **mer-i-stem-at-ic-ly** \-i-k-ē-ē/ *adv*

mer-i-tic \mər-iz-ik/ *adj* [Gk *meritos*] 1: SEGMENTAL 2: involving modification in number or in geometrical relation of body parts (~ variation in flower petals) — **mer-i-tic-ly** \-i-k-ē-ē/ *adv*

mer-it \mər-ɪt/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *merite*, fr. L *meritum*, fr. neut. of *meritus*, pp. of *merere* to deserve, earn, akin to Gk *meros* part, L *meror* mindful — more at MEMORY] 1: *a* obs: reward or punishment due *b*: the qualities or actions that constitute the basis of one's deserts *c*: a praiseworthy quality: VIRTUE *d*: character or conduct deserving reward, honor, or esteem 2: spiritual credit held to be earned by performance of righteous acts and to ensure future benefits 3: *a* *pl*: the intrinsic rights and wrongs of a legal case as determined by substance rather than form *b*: legal significance, standing, or importance

mer-it *vi*: to be worthy of or entitled or liable to: EARN ~ *vi* 1: *obs*: to be entitled to reward or honor 2: DESERVE

mer-i-toc-ra-cy \mər-iz-ə-tak-rā-sē/ *n*, *pl* *-cies* \mer-it + -o- + -cracy/ 1: an educational system whereby the talented are chosen and moved ahead on the basis of their achievement (as in competitive examinations) 2: leadership by the talented — *mer-i-toc-rat-ic* \mər-iz-ə-tak-rat-ik/ *adj*

mer-i-to-ri-ous \mər-iz-ə-tō-ri-əs, -tō-ri-/ *adj*: deserving of reward or honor — **mer-i-to-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **mer-i-to-ri-ous-ness** *n*

merit system *n*: a system by which appointments and promotions in the civil service are based on competence rather than political favoritism

merl or **merle** \mər(-)l/ *n* [MF *merle*, fr. L *merulus*; akin to OE *æste* blackbird, OHG *amsla*]: BLACKBIRD 1a

mer-lin \mər-lin/ *n* [ME *merloun*, fr. AF *merlin*, fr. OF *esmerlin*, aug. of *esmeril*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *smiril* *esmeril*] 1: a small European falcon (*Falco aesalon*) with pointed wings and prominently streaked underparts 2: PIGEON HAWK 1

Mer-lin \mər-lin/ *n* [ML *Merlinus*, fr. W. Myrddin]: a wise man and sorcerer in Arthurian legend

mer-lon \mər-lon/ *n* [F, fr. It *merlone*, aug. of *merlo* battlement, fr. ML *merulus*, fr. L, *merit*]: one of the solid intervals between crenels of a battlemented parapet — see BATTLEMENT illustration

mer-maid \mər-māid/ *n*: a fabled marine creature usu. represented with a woman's body to the hips and a fish's tail instead of legs

mer-man \-mæn, -mən/ *n*: a fabled marine male creature usu. represented with a man's body to the hips and a fish's tail instead of legs

mero-blast-ic \mər-ə-blast-ik/ *adj* [Gk *meros* part + ISV -blast-ic] of an egg: undergoing incomplete cleavage as a result of the presence of an impeding mass of yolk material — compare HOLOBLASTIC — **mero-blast-ic-ly** \-i-k-ē-ē/ *adv*

mero-cr-ine \mər-ə-kran, -krin, -krēn/ *adj* [ISV fr. Gk *meros* + *krinein* to separate — more at CERTAIN]: producing a secretion

a about * kitten æ further a back ã bake ï cot, cart
 ă out ç chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 ĭ joke ĩ sing ō flow ô flaw ôl coin th than th
 ù loot à foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

meta-physics \met-ə-'fiz-iks\ n pl but sing in constr (ML *Meta-physics*, title of Aristotle's treatise on the subject, fr. Gk (ta) *meta* (ta) *physika*, lit., the (works) after the physical (works); fr. its position in his collected works) 1 a (f): a division of philosophy that includes ontology and cosmology (2): philosophy made up of ontology and epistemology (3): ONTOLOGY b: the more abstruse philosophical sciences 2: METAPHYSIC2

meta-pla-sis \met-ə-'plā-z(ə-)s\ n [NL] 1: transformation of one tissue into another 2: abnormal replacement of cells of one type by cells of another — **meta-plastic** \-'plā-stik\ adj

meta-plasm \met-ə-'plāz-əm\ n 1 [L *metaplasmos*, lit., transformation, fr. Gk *metaplasmos*, fr. *metaplassein* to remodel, fr. *meta-* + *plassein* to mold — more at PLASTER] alteration of regular structure usu by transposition of the letters or syllables of a word or of the words in a sentence 2 [ISV]: material consisting of illides derivatives of protoplasm — **meta-plasmic** \met-ə-'plāz-mik\ adj

meta-pro-tein \met-ə-'prō-tēn, -'prōt-ē-ən\ n: any of various products derived from proteins through the action of acids or alkalis by which the solubility and sometimes the composition of the proteins is changed

meta-psy-chol-o-gy \-'si-'kəl-ə-'jē\ n [ISV]: a theory that aims to supplement the facts and empirical laws of psychology by speculations on the connection of mental and physical processes or on the place of mind in the universe — **meta-psycho-logi-cal** \-'si-'kəl-'jē-l-kəl\ adj

meta-se-quoia \-'si-'kwōi-ə\ n [NL, genus name, fr. *meta-* + *Sequoia*]: any of a genus (*Metasequoia*) of fossil and living deciduous coniferous trees of the pine family that have leaves, buds, and branches arranged oppositely and flat leaves resembling needles

meta-so-ma-tism \met-ə-'sō-mā-'tiz-əm\ n (*meta-* + Gk *sōma*, *sōma* body — more at SOMAT): metamorphism that involves changes in the chemical composition as well as in the texture of rock — **meta-so-matic** \-'sō-mat-ik\ adj — **meta-so-mat-i-cally** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ adv

meta-stable \met-ə-'stā-bəl\ adj [ISV]: having or characterized by only a slight margin of stability (a ~ compound) — **meta-stability** \-'stā-bəl-ə-ti\ n — **meta-stably** \-'stā-b(ə)-lē\ adv

meta-tas-tasis \mō-'tas-tə-si\ n, pl -tə-sēz \-'sēz\ [NL, fr. LL, transition, fr. Gk, fr. *metasthano* to change, fr. *meta-* + *sthanai* to set — more at STAND]: change of position, state, or form as a: transfer of a disease-producing agency from the site of disease to another part of the body b: a secondary metastatic growth of a malignant tumor — **meta-tastic** \met-ə-'stat-ik\ adj — **meta-stati-cally** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ adv

me-tas-ta-size \mō-'tas-tə-'siz\ vt -sized; -sizing: to spread by metastasis

1 **meta-tar-sal** \met-ə-'tar-səl\ adj: of or relating to the metatarsus — **meta-tar-sally** \-'səl-lē\ adv

2 **metatarsal** n: a metatarsal bone

meta-tar-sus \met-ə-'tār-səs\ n [NL]: the part of the foot in man or of the hind foot in quadrupeds between the tarsus and phalanges

me-ta-te \mō-'tāt-ē\ n [Sp, fr. Nahuatl *metatl*]: a stone with a concave upper surface used as the nether millstone for grinding grains and esp. maize

me-tath-e-sis \mō-'tath-ə-'sis\ n, pl -eses \-'sēz\ [Gk, fr. *metathēnai* to transpose, fr. *meta-* + *sthanai* to place — more at DO], a change of place or condition. as a: transposition of two phenomena in a word (as in Old English *bridd*, Modern English *bird*) b: a chemical reaction in which different kinds of molecules exchange parts to form other kinds of molecules — called also *double decomposition* — **meta-thetic** \met-ə-'thet-ik\ or **metathetic** \-'thet-ik\ adj — **meta-thet-i-cally** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ adv

meta-tho-racic \met-ə-'thō-'ras-ik\ adj: of or relating to the metathorax

meta-tho-rax \-'thō(ə)r-'aks, -'thō(ə)r-ə\ n [NL]: the posterior segment of the thorax of an insect — see INSECT illustration

meta-xylem \-'zi-ləm, -'lem\ n: the part of the primary xylem that differentiates after the protoxylem and that is distinguished typically by broader tracheids and vessels with pitted or reticulate walls

meta-zo-a \met-ə-'zō-ə\ adj [NL *Metazoa*]: of or relating to the metazoans

meta-zo-an \-'zō-ən\ n [NL *Metazoa*, group name, fr. *meta-* + -*zoō*]: any of a group (*Metazoa*) that comprises all animals having the body composed of cells differentiated into tissues and organs and using a digestive cavity lined with specialized cells — **metazoan** adj

1 **mete** \-'mē\ vi **meted**, **meting** [ME *meten*, fr. OE *metan*, akin to OHG *mezzan* to measure, L *modus* measure, *mediari* to mediate] 1 archaic: MEASURE 2: to assign by measure: ALLOT — usu. used with *out* (~out punishment)

2 **mete** n [AF, fr. L *metā*], **temperament** (~s and bounds)

1 **me-tem-psy-cho-sis** \mō-,təm(p)-sī-'kō-'sēz, -met-əm-'si-\ n [LL, fr. Gk *metempsychōsis*, fr. *metempsychōsthai* to undergo metempsychosis, fr. *meta-* + *empsychos* animate, fr. *en-* + *psychē* soul — more at PSYCHE]: the passing of the soul at death into another body either human or animal

1 **met-en-ceph-a-lon** \met-'en-'sef-ə-'lān, -lōn\ n [NL] 1: the anterior segment of the rhombencephalon 2: the cerebellum and pons that evolve from this segment — **met-en-cephalic** \-'en(ə)-'fāl-ik\ adj

1 **mete-or** \-'met-ē-ər, -ē-(ə)r\ n [ME, fr. MF *meteore*, fr. ML *meteorum*, fr. Gk *metēōron* phenomenon in the sky, fr. neut. of *metēōros* high in air, fr. *meta-* + *ēōros* (akin to Gk *aeterein* to light), 1: a phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere (as lightning, a rainbow, or a snowfall) 2 a: one of the small particles of matter in the solar system observable directly only when it falls into the earth's atmosphere where friction may cause its temporary incandescence b: the streak of light produced by the passage of a meteor

1 **mete-or-ic** \-'met-ē-'ōr-ik, -'ār-ə\ adj 1: of, relating to, or derived from the earth's atmosphere 2: of or relating to a meteor b: resembling a meteor in speed or in sudden and temporary brilliancy — **mete-or-i-cally** \-'ōr-ik-ə-lē\ adv

meso-theli-o-ma \mez-zə-thē-lē-ō-mə, mēz-, mēs-, mes-\ *n*, pl. -mā or -mā-ta \mət-ə\ [NL]: a tumor derived from mesothelial tissue (as that lining the peritoneum or pleura)

meso-theli-um \-lē-ē-əm\ *n*, pl. -li-a \lē-ə\ [NL, fr. mes- + epithelium]: epithelium derived from mesoderm that lines the body cavity of a vertebrate embryo and gives rise to epithelia (as of the peritoneum, pericardium, and pleura), striated and heart muscle, and several minor structures — **meso-theli-al** \lē-ē-əl\ *adj*

meso-tho-rac-ic \-thə-ras-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to the mesothorax

meso-tho-rax \-thō(ə)r-aks, -thō(ə)r-\ *n* [NL]: the middle of the three segments of the thorax of an insect — see INSECT illustration

meso-tho-rum \-thōr-ə-əm, -thōr-\ *n* [NL]: either of two radioactive products intermediate between thorium and radiothorium: a: an isotope of radium — called also **mesothorium 1** b: an isotope of actinium — called also **mesothorium 2**

meso-tron \mez-zə-trōn, mēz-, mēs-, mes-\ *n* [mes- + electron]

MESON — **meso-tron-ic** \mez-zə-trōn-ik, mēz-, mēs-, mes-\ *adj*

meso-tro-phic \mez-zə-trōf-ik, mēz-, mēs-, mes-\ *adj*, of a body of water: having a moderate amount of dissolved nutrients — compare EUTROPHIC, OLIGOTROPHIC

Meso-zo-ic \-zō-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an era of geological history including the interval between the Permian and the Tertiary and marked by the dinosaurs, marine and flying reptiles, ganoid fishes, cycads, and evergreen trees, also: relating to the system of rocks formed in this era — see GEOLOGIC TIME table — **Mesozoic** *n*

mesquite \mez-ˈskēt, me-\ *n* [Sp, fr. Nahuatl *mitquitl*]: a spiny deep-rooted leguminous tree or shrub (*Prosopis juliflora*) that forms extensive thickets in the southwestern U.S. and Mexico, bears pods rich in sugar, and is important as a livestock feed

mess \mes-\ *n* [ME *mes*, fr. OF, fr. LL *missus* caused at a meal, fr. *missus*, pp. of *mittere* to put, fr. L, to send — more at SMITE] 1: a quantity of food 2: *archaic*: food set on a table at one time 3: a prepared dish of soft food; also: a mixture of ingredients cooked or eaten together 4: enough food of a specified kind for a dish or a meal (picked a ~ of peas for dinner) 2: a group of persons who regularly take their meals together; also: a meal so taken 3: a place where meals are regularly served to a group: **MESS HALL** 3: a: confused, dirty, or offensive state or condition: **JUMBLE** (the whole house is a ~) b: a disordered situation, state, or condition resulting from misunderstanding, blundering, or misconduct (got himself into a real ~) — **to mess** 1: to assign to a mess 2: to supply with meals 2: a: to make dirty or untidy: **DISARRANGE** (warned not to ~ up his room) b: to mix up: **BUNGLE** (she really ~ed up her life) 3: to interfere with (magnetic storms that ~ up communications — **Time**) 4: to rough up: **MANHANDLE** (~ him up good so he won't double-cross us again) ~ *vi* 1: to prepare food for and serve messes 2: to take meals with a mess 3: to make a mess 4: a: **PUTTER TRIFLER** (small boys and girls who like to ~ around with paints) b: to handle or play with something esp. carelessly (told the child not to ~ with his father's camera) c: **INTERFERE** **MEDDLE** (~ in other people's affairs) 5: to become confused or make an error (got another chance and didn't want to ~ up again)

mess-age \mes-ij\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *missagium*, fr. L *missus*, pp. of *mittere*] 1: a communication in writing, in speech, or by signals 2: a messenger's errand or function 3: an underlying theme or idea

message *vi* **mes-sag-ed**; **mes-sag-ing** 1: to send as a message or by messenger 2: to order or instruct by message ~ *vi*: to communicate by message

mes-sa-tiline \mes-zə-ˈtēl-\ *n* [F]: a soft lightweight silk dress fabric with a satin weave

mes-san \mes-ˈsən\ *n* [ScGael *measan*] chiefly Scot: **LAPDOG**

mess around *vi* 1: to waste time: **DAWDL** **IDLE** 2: a: **ASSOCIATE** (don't ~ around with admirals much — K. M. Dodson) b: **FLIRT** (caught him ~ around with my wife)

messengers *pl* of **MESENGER**

mes-sen-ger \mes-ˈn-ger\ *n* [ME *messengere*, fr. OF *messagier*, fr. *message*] 1: one who bears a message or does an errand as a *archaic*: **FORERUNNER**, **HERALD** 2: a dispatch bearer in government or military service 3: an employee who carries messages 2: a light line used in hauling a heavier line (as between ships)

messenger RNA *n*: an RNA that carries the code for a particular protein from the nuclear DNA to the ribosome and acts as a template for the formation of that protein — compare **TRANSFER RNA**

mess hall *n*: 1: a dining hall in which mess is served 2: a building (as in an army camp) that serves chiefly as a dining hall

mes-shah \mə-ˈshā-\ *n* [Heb *māshāh* & Aram *māshāh*, lit., anointed] 1: cap 2: the expected king and deliverer of the Jews b: **JESUS** 1: 2: a professed or accepted leader of some hope or cause — **mes-shah-ship** \-shīp\ *n*

mes-sian-ic \mes-ˈz-ən-ik\ *adj* (Assumed) NL **messianic**, fr. LL *Messias* + L *-anicus* (as in *romanticus*) 1: of or relating to a messiah 2: marked by mystical idealism in behalf of a cherished cause (a ~ sense of historic mission — Edmond Taylor)

mes-si-an-ism \mes-ˈz-ən-iz-əm, mə-ˈz-ē-əm\ *n*: 1: belief in a messiah 2: belief in the absolute rightness of a cause

Mes-si-as \mə-ˈsē-əs\ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. Aram *māshāh*] : **MESSIAH**

mes-sa-lers *pl* of **MONSIEUR**

mess jacket *n*: a short fitted man's jacket reaching to the waist and worn esp. as part of a dress uniform

mess kit *n*: a compact kit of nested cooking and eating utensils for use by soldiers and campers

mess-mate \mes-māt-\ *n*: a member of a mess (as on a ship)

Messrs. \mes-zə-\ *pl* of MR. — Jones, Brown, and Robinson

mess-sunge \mes-wij-\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, prob. alter. of OF *mesnage* — more at MENAGE]: a dwelling house with the adjacent buildings and curtilage and the adjoining lands used in connection with the household

messy \mes-ē\ *adj* **mes-si-er**; **-est** 1: marked by confusion, disorder, or dirt: **UNTIDY** (a ~ room) 2: lacking neatness or preci-

sion: **CARELESS SLOVENLY** (~ thinking) 3: unpleasantly or trying-ly difficult of execution or settlement (~ lawsuits) — **mes-si-ly** \mes-zē-ly\ *adv* — **mes-si-ness** \mes-zē-nəs\ *n*

mes-ti-za \me-ˈstē-zə-\ *n* [Sp, fem. of *mezizo*]: a female mestizo

mes-ti-zo \-zō-\ *n*, pl. -zōs [Sp, fr. *mezizo* mixed, fr. LL *mixticulus*, fr. L *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere* to mix — more at MIX]: a person of mixed blood, spec. of a person of mixed European and American Indian ancestry

mes-tro-nol \mes-trō-nōl, -nōl\ *n* [meth- + estrogen + pregnane (C₁₁H₁₆O₂) + -ol]: a synthetic estrogen C₁₁H₁₆O₂ used in oral contraceptives

met *past* of **MEET**

met *abbr* 1: meteorological, meteorology 2: metropolitan

meta- or **met-** *prefix* [NL & ML, fr. L or Gk; L, change, fr. Gk among, with, after, change, fr. *meta* among, with, after, akin to OE *mid*, *mith* with, OHG *mit*] 1: a: occurring later than or in succession to: after (*metastasis*) b: situated behind or beyond (*metencephalon*) (*metacarpus*) c: later or more highly organized or specialized form of (*metaxylem*) 2: change; transformation 3: more comprehensive: transcending (*metapsychology*) — used with the name of a discipline to designate a new but related discipline designed to deal critically with the original one (*metamathematics*) 4: a: isomeric with or otherwise closely related to (*metalddehyde*) b: involving substitution at or characterized by two positions in the benzene ring that are separated by one carbon atom c: derived from by loss of water (*metaphosphoric acid*)

met-a-bol-ic \met-ə-bol-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or based on metabolism — **met-a-bol-ic-ally** \-ik-ə-lee\ *adv*

met-a-bol-lam \mə-ˈtab-ə-liz-əm\ *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *metabolē* change, fr. *metaballein* to change, fr. *meta-* + *ballein* to throw — more at **DEVI**] 1: a: the sum of the processes in the building up and destruction of protoplasm, spec. the chemical changes in living cells by which energy is provided for vital processes and activities and new material is assimilated to repair the waste b: the sum of the processes by which a particular substance is handled 1: the living body c: the sum of the metabolic activities taking place in a particular environment (the ~ of a lake) 2: **METAMORPHOSIS** — *usu* used in combination (*holometabolism*)

met-a-bol-ite \-līt\ *n*: 1: a product of metabolism 2: a substance essential to the metabolism of a particular organism or to a particular metabolic process

met-a-bol-ize \-līz\ *vi*, *vt* **-līz-ed**; **-līz-ing** *vi*: to subject to metabolism ~ *vt*: to perform metabolism

met-a-car-pal \met-ə-ˈkär-pəl\ *adj*: of or relating to the metacarpus

metacarpal *n*: a metacarpal bone

meta-car-pus \met-ə-ˈkär-pəs\ *n* [NL]: the part of the hand or forefoot between the carpus and the phalanges that typically contains five more or less elongated bones when all the digits are present

meta-center \met-ə-ˈsent-ər\ *n* [F *métacentre*, fr. *méta-* *meta-* + *centre* center]: the point of intersection of the vertical through the center of buoyancy of a floating body with the vertical through the new center of buoyancy when the body is displaced

meta-centric \met-ə-ˈsen-trik\ *adj* 1: of or relating to a metacenter 2: having two equal arms because of the median position of the centromere (a ~ chromosome) — **metacentric** *n*

meta-car-rie \met-ə-ˈkär-ē-\ *n* [NL]: a tailless encysted late larva of a digenetic trematode that is used: the form which is infective for the definitive host — **meta-car-rie-al** \-ē-əl\ *adj*

meta-chro-matic \-krō-mat-ik\ *adj* 1: staining or characterized by staining in a different color or shade from what is typical (~ granules in a bacterium) 2: having the capacity to stain different elements of a cell or tissue in different colors or shades (~ stains)

meta-eth-ics \met-ə-ˈeth-iks\ *n* *pl* but *usu* *sing* in constr.: the study of the meanings of ethical terms, the nature of ethical judgments, and the types of ethical arguments — **meta-eth-ic-ally** \-ik-ə-lee\ *adv*

meta-gal-axy \-gal-ək-sē-\ *n* [ISV]: the entire system of galaxies: **UNIVERSE** — **meta-gal-lac-tic** \-gə-lak-tik\ *adj*

meta-gen-e-sis \-jen-ə-sē-\ *n* [NL]: **ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS**, esp.: regular alternation of a sexual and an asexual generation — **meta-gen-et-ic** \-jə-net-ik\ *adj* — **meta-gen-et-ic-ally** \-ik-ə-lee\ *adv*

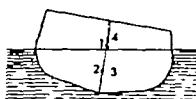
met-al \met-əl\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *metallum* mine, metal, fr. Gk *metallon*] 1: any of various opaque, fusible, ductile, and typically lustrous substances that are good conductors of electricity and heat, form cations by loss of electrons, and yield basic oxides and hydroxides, esp.: one that is a chemical element as distinguished from an alloy 2: a: **METALLE** 2a b: the material or substance out of which a person or thing is made 3: glass in its molten state 4: a: printing type metal b: set type matter

metal *vi* **-aled** or **-alied**; **-al-ly** or **-al-ing** *vi*: to cover or furnish with metal

metal or **metall** *abbr* metallurgical, metallurgy

meta-lan-guage \met-ə-ˈlāŋ-gwī-\ *n*: a language used to talk about another language

met-al-l-ic \-tal-ik\ *adj* 1: a: of, relating to, or being a metal b: made of or containing a metal c: having properties of a metal 2: yielding metal 3: resembling metal as a: having undescend-

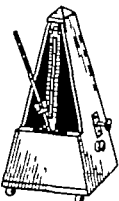


metacenter 1 center of gravity, 2 center of buoyancy, 3 new center of buoyancy when floating body is displaced, 4 point of intersection

ə about kütten ar further ä back ä bake ä cot, car
au out ch ün e less ä easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sung ö flow ö flaw ol coin th thin th thus
ü foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

meth-y-ser-gide, \meth-ə-'sɜr-jɪd\ *n* [methyl + lysergic acid + amide]: a drug $C_{17}H_{27}N_3O_2$ used in the form of its malcate in the treatment and prevention of vascular headache
met-i-cu-lous \mə-'tik-yə-ləs\ *adj* [L. *meticulosus* timid, fr. *metus* fear]: marked by extreme or excessive care in the consideration or treatment of details *syn* see CAREFUL — **met-i-cu-lous-ly** \-tik-yə-'ləs-lē\ *adv* — **met-i-cu-lous-ness** \-lə-'snəs\ *n*
mê-tler \me-'tyā, mə-'\ *n* [F. fr. (assumed) VL *misterium*, alter of L. *ministerium* work, ministry] 1: VOCATION, TRADE 2: an area of activity in which one is expert or successful: FORTE
mê-tis \mə-'tēs\ *n*, pl **mê-tis** \-tēs\, -tēz\ [F. fr. LL. *mixtilis* mixed — more at MESTIZO]: one of mixed blood. *a*: HALF-BREED *b*: a crossbred animal
METO abbr Middle East Treaty Organization
Mê-to-l \me-'tōl, -tōl\ *trademark* — used for a photographic developer
met-on-ym \met-ə-'nɪm\ *n* [back-formation fr. *metonymy*]: a word used in metonymy
met-on-ym-ic \met-ə-'nɪm-ik\ or **met-on-ym-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or used in metonymy — **met-on-ym-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
met-on-y-my \mə-'tān-ə-mə\ *n*, pl **-mies** [L. *metonymia*, fr. Gk *metonymia*, fr. *meta-* + *-onymia* -onymy]: a figure of speech consisting of the use of the name of one thing for that of another of which it is an attribute or with which it is associated (as in "lands belonging to the crown")
mê-too \mē-'tū\ *adj*: marked by similarity to or acceptance of the successful or persuasive policies or practices of a rival or opponent — **mê-too-er** \-ər\ *n* — **mê-too-lam** \-jə-'lām\ *n*
met-o-pe \met-ə-'(p)ə\ *n* [Gk *metopē*, fr. *meta-* + *opē* opening; akin to Gk *ōps* eye, face — more at EYE]: the space between two triplyphs of a Doric frieze often adorned with carved work
met-o-pon \met-ə-'pən\ *n* [methylhydromorphinone]: a narcotic drug $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$ that is derived from morphine and is used in the form of the hydrochloride to relieve pain
metr- or **metro-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *mētr*, fr. *mētra*, fr. *mētr*, *mētr* mother — more at MOTHER]: uterus (<*metris*>) (<*metror*-rhagia)>
mê-tr \mê-'tr\ chiefly Brit var of METER
'metric \me-'trɪk\ *n* 1 *pl*: a part of prosody that deals with metrical structure 2: a standard of measurement (no ~ exists that can be applied directly to happiness — *Scientific Monthly*) 3: a mathematical function that associates with each pair of elements of a set a real nonnegative number constituting their distance and satisfying the conditions that the number is zero only if the two elements are identical, the number is the same regardless of the order in which the two elements are taken, and the number associated with one pair of elements plus that associated with one mem-

ber of the pair and a third element is equal to or greater than the number associated with the other member of the pair and the third element
2metric or **met-ri-cal** \me-'tri-kəl\ *adj* 1: based on the meter as a standard of measurement (the ~ system) 2: of or relating to the metric system (a ~ study) — **met-ri-cal-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
met-ric \me-'trɪk\ or **met-ri-cal** \-tri-kəl\ *adj* *comb form* 1: of, employing, or obtained by (such) a meter (<*galvanometric*>) 2: of or relating to (such) an art, process, or science of measuring (<*chronometric*>) (<*gravimetric*>)
met-ri-cal \me-'tri-kəl\ or **met-ric** \-trɪk\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or composed in meter 2: of or relating to measurement — **met-ri-cal-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
met-ri-ca-tion \me-'tri-'kə-'ʃən\ *n*: the act or process of metricizing; *specif*: conversion of an existent system of units into the metric system
metric hundredweight *n*: a unit of weight equal to 50 kilograms
met-ri-cize \me-'trɪ-'sɪz\ *vt* -cized; -cizing: to change into or express in the metric system
metric space *n*: a mathematical set for which a metric is defined for any pair of elements
metric system *n*: a decimal system of weights and measures based on the meter and on the kilogram
metric ton *n* — see METRIC SYSTEM table
met-ris-t \me-'trɪst, mē-'\ *n* 1: a maker of verses 2: one skillful in handling meter 3: a student of meter or metrics
met-ro \me-'(j)rō, mē-'\ *n*, pl **metros** [F. *métro*, short for (<*chemin de fer*>) *métropolitain* metropolitain railroad]: a subway system in a French-speaking city
met-rol-o-gy \me-'trɪl-ə-jē\ *n* [F. *métrologie*, fr. Gk *metrologia* theory of ratios, fr. *metron* measure — more at MEASURE] 1: the science of weights and measures or of measurement 2: a system of weights and measures — **met-ro-log-i-cal** \me-'trɪ-'lɔj-i-kəl\ *adj* — **met-ro-log-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **met-rol-o-gist** \me-'trɪl-ə-'dʒɪst\ *n*
met-ro-ni-da-zole \me-'trɪ-'nɪd-ə-'zōl\ *n* [methyl + -tron- (prob fr. *nitro*) + imide + azole]: a drug $C_8H_8N_4O_3$ used in treating vaginal trichomoniasis
met-ro-nome \me-'trɪ-'nōm\ *n* [Gk *metron* + -nomas controlling, fr. *nomas* law — more at NIMBLE]: an instrument designed to mark exact time by a regularly repeated tick
met-ro-nom-ic \me-'trɪ-'nɪm-ik\ *also* **met-ro-nom-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*: mechanically regular in action or tempo — **met-ro-nom-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*



metronome

METRIC SYSTEM¹

LENGTH		AREA	
unit	abbreviation	number of square meters	approximate U.S. equivalent
myriameter	mym	10,000	6 2 miles
kilometer	km	1,000	0 62 mile
hectometer	hm	100	109 36 yards
dekameter	dam	10	32 81 feet
meter	m	1	39 37 inches
decimeter	dm	0 1	3 94 inches
centimeter	cm	0 01	0 39 inch
millimeter	mm	0 001	0 04 inch
VOLUME		CAPACITY	
unit	abbreviation	number of cubic meters	approximate U.S. equivalent
dekastere	das	10	13 10 cubic yards
stere	s	1	1 31 cubic yards
decistere	ds	0 10	3 53 cubic feet
cubic centimeter	cu cm or cm ³ also cc	0 000001	0 061 cubic inch
MASS AND WEIGHT		CAPACITY	
unit	abbreviation	number of liters	approximate U.S. equivalent
kiloliter	kl	1,000	1 31 cubic yards
hectoliter	hl	100	3 53 cubic feet
dekaliter	dal	10	0 35 cubic foot
liter	l	1	0 035 cubic foot
deciliter	dl	0 10	61 02 cubic inches
centiliter	cl	0 01	6 1 cubic inches
milliliter	ml	0 001	0 6 cubic inch
MASS AND WEIGHT		CAPACITY	
unit	abbreviation	number of grams	approximate U.S. equivalent
metric ton	MT or t	1,000,000	1 1 tons
quintal	q	100,000	220 46 pounds
kilogram	kg	1,000	2 2046 pounds
hectogram	hg	100	3 527 ounces
dekagram	dag	10	0 353 ounce
gram	g or gm	1	0 035 ounce
decigram	dg	0 10	1 543 grains
centigram	cg	0 01	0 154 grain
milligram	mg	0 001	0 015 grain

¹ For metric equivalents of U.S. units see Weights and Measures table

mete-or-ite \mēt-ē-ō-rīt\ *n*: a meteor that reaches the surface of the earth without being completely vaporized — **mete-or-itic** \mēt-ē-ō-rīt-ik\ or **mete-or-itol-ic** \mēt-ē-ō-rīt-ol-ik\ *adj*
mete-or-it-ics \mēt-ē-ō-rīt-iks\ *n pl* but *sing in constr*: a science that deals with meteors
mete-or-o-graph \mēt-ē-ō-graf-, -ār-ŋ\ *n*: an apparatus for recording automatically and simultaneously several meteorologic elements — **mete-or-o-graph-ic** \mēt-ē-ō-graf-ik-, -ār-ŋ\ *adj*
mete-or-oid \mēt-ē-ō-rōid\ *n*: 1: a meteor revolving around the sun 2: a meteor particle itself without relation to the phenomena it produces when entering the earth's atmosphere — **mete-or-oid-al** \mēt-ē-ō-rōid-ŋ\ *adj*
meteorol *abbr* meteorological, meteorology
mete-or-o-log-y \mēt-ē-ō-rā-l-ō-jē\ *n* [F or Gk, F *météorologie*, fr. MF, fr. Gk *meteorologia*, fr. *metēōron* + *-logia* -logy] 1: a science that deals with the atmosphere and its phenomena and esp with weather and weather forecasting 2: the atmospheric phenomena and weather of a region — **mete-or-o-log-ic** \mēt-ē-ō-rā-l-ik\ or **mete-or-o-log-i-cal** \mēt-ē-ō-rā-l-ik\ *adj* — **mete-or-o-log-i-cal-ly** \mēt-ē-ō-rā-l-ik-ŋ\ *adv* — **mete-or-o-log-ist** \mēt-ē-ō-rā-l-ō-jist\ *n*
meteor shower *n*: the phenomenon observed when members of a group of meteors encounter the earth's atmosphere and their luminous paths appear to diverge from a single point
met-a-pa \mē-tē-pā, mē-ŋ\ *n* [methyl + *epa*] an insect chemosterilant that is a methyl derivative of tepa
met-er \mēt-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE & MF, OE *mēter*, fr. L *metrum*, fr. Gk *metron* measure, meter; MF *metre*, fr. OF, fr. L *metrum* — more at MEASURE] 1: a systematically arranged and measured rhythm in verse: (1) rhythm that continuously repeats a single basic pattern (iambic ~) (2) rhythm characterized by regular recurrence of a systematic arrangement of basic patterns in larger figures (ballad ~) b: a measure or unit of metrical verse — usu. used in combination and pronounced \m-ēt-ər\ (pentameter), compare FOOT 4 c: a fixed metrical pattern: verse form 2: the basic recurrent rhythmic pattern of note values, accents, and beats per measure in music
met-er \mēt-ər\ *n* [ME, fr. *meten* to mete]: one that measures, esp 1: an official measurer of commodities 2: a meter
met-er \mēt-ər\ *n* [F *mètre*, fr. Gk *metron* measure]: the basic metric unit of length — see METRIC SYSTEM table
met-er \mēt-ər\ *n* [meter]: 1: an instrument for measuring and sometimes recording the amount of something (a gas ~) 2: a philatelic cover bearing an impression of a postage meter
met-er *vi*: 1: to measure by means of a meter 2: to supply in a measured or regulated amount 3: to print postal indicia on by means of a postage meter
met-er \m-ēt-ər\ *in some words* \mēt-ŋ\ *n comb form* [F *mètre*, fr. Gk *metron* measure]: instrument or means for measuring (barometer)
meter-kilogram-second *adj*: of, relating to, or being a system of units based on the meter as the unit of length, the kilogram as the unit of mass, and the mean solar second as the unit of time — *abbr* mks
meter maid *n*: a female member of a police department who is assigned to write tickets for parking violations
met-es-trus \mēt-ēs-trəs\ *n* [NL]: the period of regression that follows estrus
meth- or **metho-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. *methyl*]: methyl (methacrylic-)
meth-ac-ry-late \mēth-āk-rī-jāt\ *n* [ISV]: 1: a salt or ester of methacrylic acid 2: an acrylic resin or plastic made from a derivative of methacrylic acid
meth-acrylic acid \mēth-āk-rīl-ik\ *n* [ISV]: an acid C₄H₆O₂ used esp. in making acrylic resins or plastics
meth-a-done \mēth-ō-dōn\ or **meth-a-don** \-dān\ *n* [6-di-methylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone]: a synthetic addictive narcotic drug C₂₁H₂₇NO used esp. in the form of its hydrochloride for the relief of pain and as a substitute narcotic in the treatment of heroin addiction
meth-am-phet-amine \mēth-am-fet-ō-mēn, mēth-am-, -mən\ *n* [meth- + *amphetamine*]: an amine C₉H₉NO₂ used in the form of its crystalline hydrochloride as a stimulant for the central nervous system and in the treatment of obesity
meth-ane \mēth-ān\ *n* [ISV]: a colorless odorless flammable gaseous hydrocarbon CH₄ that is a product of decomposition of organic matter in marshes and mines or of the carbonization of coal and is used as a fuel and as a raw material in chemical synthesis
methane series *n*: a homologous series of saturated open-chain hydrocarbons C_nH_{2n+2} of which methane is the first and lowest member
meth-a-nol \mēth-ō-nōl, -nōl\ *n* [ISV]: a light volatile flammable poisonous liquid alcohol CH₃O formed in the destructive distillation of wood or made synthetically and used esp. as a solvent, antifreeze, or denaturant for ethyl alcohol and in the synthesis of other chemicals
Meth-a-drine \mēth-ō-drēn, -drən\ *trademark* — used for methamphetamine
meth-glyn \mēth-ē-glēn\ *n* [W *meddyglyn*]: a beverage usu. made of fermented honey and water: MEAD
meth-hem-o-glo-bin \mēt-ē-mē-glo-bēn\ *n* [ISV]: a soluble brown crystalline basic blood pigment that differs from hemoglobin in containing ferric iron and in being unable to combine reversibly with molecular oxygen
meth-ine \mēth-ēn\ *n* [methene (methylene) + *amine*]: HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE
meth-icil-lin \mēth-ē-sil-ŋ\ *n* [meth- + *penicillin*]: a synthetic penicillin that is esp. effective against penicillinase-producing staphylococci
meth-inks \mē-thing(k)\ *vb* *impersonal*, *past* methought \-thòt\ [ME *me thinketh*, fr. OE *me thinketh*, fr. *me* (dat. of *ic*) + *thinketh*, fr. *thincan* to seem — more at *I, THINK*] *archaic*: it seems to me
meth-i-o-nine \mē-ō-thi-ō-nēn\ *n* [ISV, fr. *methyl* + *thion-* + *-ine*]: a crystalline sulfur-containing essential amino acid C₃H₇NO₂S

meth-od \mēth-ōd\ *n* [MF or L; MF *methode*, fr. L *methodus*, fr. Gk *methodos*, fr. *meta-* + *hodos* way — more at CEDE] 1: a procedure or process for attaining an object as a (1): a systematic procedure, technique, or mode of inquiry employed by or proper to a particular discipline or art (2): a systematic plan followed in presenting material for instruction b (1): a way, technique, or process of or for doing something (2): a body of skills or techniques 2: a discipline that deals with the principles and techniques of scientific inquiry 3: a: orderly arrangement, development, or classification b: the habitual practice of orderliness and regularity 4: cap: a dramatic technique by which an actor seeks to gain complete identification with the inner personality of the character being portrayed — usu. used with the *syn* METHOD, MODE, MANNER, WAY, FASHION, SYSTEM *shared meaning element*: the means or procedures used in attaining an end
meth-od-i-cal \mē-thā-dī-ik-ŋ\ or **meth-od-ic** \-ik\ *adj*: 1: arranged, characterized by, or performed with method or order (a ~ treatment of the subject) 2: habitually proceeding according to method: SYSTEMATIC (~ in his daily routine) — **meth-od-i-cal-ly** \mē-thā-dī-ik-ŋ\ *adv* — **meth-od-i-cal-ness** \mē-thā-dī-ik-ŋ-ŋəs\ *n*
meth-od-ism \mēth-ō-diz-əm\ *n* 1: cap: a: the doctrines and practice of Methodists b: the Methodist churches 2: methodical procedure
meth-od-ist \-dō-sit\ *n* 1: a person devoted to or laying great stress on method 2: cap: a member of one of the denominations deriving from the Wesleyan revival in the Church of England, having Arminian doctrine and in the U.S. modified episcopal polity, and stressing personal and social morality — **meth-od-ist** *adj* — **meth-od-ist-ic** \mēth-ō-dis-ik\ *adj*
meth-od-ize \mēth-ō-dīz\ *vi* -ized; -izing: to reduce to method: SYSTEMATIZE *syn* see ORDER
meth-od-olog-i-cal \mēth-ōd-ō-l-ŋ-ik-ŋ\ *adj*: of or relating to method or methodology — **meth-od-olog-i-cal-ly** \mēth-ōd-ō-l-ŋ-ik-ŋ-ŋ\ *adv*
meth-od-ol-o-gist \mēth-ōd-ō-l-ō-jist\ *n*: a student of methodology
meth-od-ol-o-gy \mēth-ōd-ō-l-ō-jē\ *n*, *pl* -gies [NL *methodologia*, fr. L *methodus* + *-logia* -logy] 1: a body of methods, rules, and postulates employed by a discipline: a particular procedure or set of procedures 2: the analysis of the principles or procedures of inquiry in a particular field
meth-o-trex-ate \mēth-ō-trek-sāt\ *n* [meth- + *-trexate*, of unknown origin]: a toxic anticancer drug C₂₀H₂₅N₅O₆ that is an analogue of folic acid and an antimetabolite
methoxy-chlor \mē-thāk-sī-klō(ə)r-, -klō(ə)r\ *n* [meth- + *oxy-* + *trichlorethane*]: a chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide C₂H₄Cl₂O
methoxy-flu-rane \mē-thāk-sā-flū(ə)r-ān\ *n* [meth- + *oxy-* + *fluor* + *ethane*]: a nonexplosive gaseous general anesthetic C₂H₅Cl₂F₂O related to chloroform
meth-u-selah \mē-th(y)ū-lēz(ə)-lā\ *n* [Heb *Methushelah*]: 1: an ancestor of Noah held to have lived 969 years 2: an oversize wine bottle holding about 208 ounces
meth-yl \mēth-əl\ *n* [ISV, back-formation fr. *methylene*]: an alkyl radical CH₃ derived from methane by removal of one hydrogen atom — **meth-yl-ic** \mēth-əl-ik\ *adj*
methyl acetate *n*: a flammable fragrant liquid C₃H₈O₂ used esp. as a solvent and paint remover
methyl-al \mēth-ō-jāl\ *n* [ISV]: a volatile flammable liquid C₃H₈O₂ of pleasant ethereal odor used esp. as a solvent, in perfume, and in making adhesives
methyl alcohol *n*: METHANOL
methyl-amine \mēth-ō-lā-mēn, -lām-ən; mē-thū-l-ō-mēn\ *n* [ISV]: a flammable explosive gas CH₃N with a strong ammoniacal odor used esp. in organic synthesis (as of dyes and insecticides)
methyl-ase \mēth-ō-jās-, -jāz\ *n*: an enzyme that catalyzes methylation (as of RNA or DNA)
methyl-ate \mēth-ō-jāt\ *vi* -ated; -ating 1: to impregnate or mix with methanol 2: to introduce the methyl group into — **meth-yl-ation** \mēth-ō-jā-shən\ *n* — **meth-yl-ator** \mēth-ō-jāt-ər\ *n*
methyl bromide *n*: a poisonous gaseous compound CH₃Br used chiefly as a fumigant against rodents, worms, and insects
meth-yl-cho-lan-threne \mēth-ōl-kā-lan-thrēn\ *n* [methyl + *choleic acid* + *anthracene*]: a potent carcinogenic hydrocarbon C₂₁H₂₄
meth-yl-do-pa \mēth-ōl-dō-pā\ *n*: a drug C₁₀H₁₁NO₄ used to lower blood pressure
meth-yl-ene \mēth-ō-jēn, -lən\ *n* [F *méthylène*, fr. Gk *methy* wine + *hylē* wood — more at MEAD]: a bivalent hydrocarbon radical CH₂ derived from methane by removal of two hydrogen atoms
methylene blue *n*: a basic thiazine dye C₁₆H₁₈ClN₃S₃H₃O used esp. as a biological stain, an antidote in cyanide poisoning, and an oxidation-reduction indicator
methylene chloride *n*: a nonflammable liquid CH₂Cl₂ used esp. as a solvent, paint remover, and refrigerant
methyl methacrylate *n*: a volatile flammable liquid C₅H₈O₂ that polymerizes readily and is used esp. as a monomer for resins
meth-yl-naph-tha-lene \mēth-ōl-naf-thā-jēn, -nāp-ŋ\ *n*: either of two isomeric hydrocarbons C₁₁H₁₀ esp. an oily liquid used in determining cetane numbers
methyl parathion *n*: a potent synthetic organophosphate insecticide C₈H₁₁NO₃P that is more toxic than parathion
meth-yl-phen-i-date \mēth-ōl-fen-ō-dāt-, -fē-nō-ŋ\ *n* [methyl + *-phenyl* + *piperidine* + *acetate*]: a mild stimulant C₁₄H₁₉NO₂ of the central nervous system used in the form of the hydrochloride to treat narcolepsy and hyperkinetic behavior disorders in children

a	about	k	kitten	r	further	s	back	b	bake	i	coat, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	l	trip
j	joke	q	zing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ol	coin	th	than
l	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	farious	zh	vision

mi-cro-be \mi-'krōb\ *n* [ISV *micr-* + Gk *bios* life — more at QUICK]
MICROORGANISM, GERM — **mi-cro-bi-ol** \mi-'krō-bē-ōl\ *also* **mi-cro-bi-ol** \bi-'ol\ *adj*
mi-cro-beam \mi-'krō-bēm\ *n*: a beam of radiation of small cross section (a focused laser ~) (a ~ of electrons)
mi-cro-bi-ol-o-gy \mi-'krō-bi-ō-lō-jē\ *n* [ISV]: a branch of biology dealing esp. with microscopic forms of life — **mi-cro-bi-ol-og-ic-al** \mi-'krō-bi-ō-lō-jē-kəl\ *also* **mi-cro-bi-ol-og-ic** \bi-'ol-ō-jē-k\ *adj* — **mi-cro-bi-ol-og-ic-al-ly** \bi-'ol-ō-jē-kəl\ *adv* — **mi-cro-bi-ol-og-ist** \mi-'krō-bi-ō-lō-jē-st\ *n*
mi-cro-bus \mi-'krō-bōs\ *n*: a station wagon shaped like a bus
mi-cro-cap-sule \mi-'kəp-səl, -'jū-səl\ *n*: a tiny capsule containing material (as an adhesive or a medicine) that is released when the capsule is broken, melted, or dissolved
Micro-card \mi-'kɑrd\ *trademark* — used for a card bearing microcopies of printed matter
mi-cro-ceph-al-ic \mi-'krō-sē-fal-ik\ *adj*: having a small head; *specif*: having an abnormally small head
microcephalic *n*: an individual with an abnormally small head
mi-cro-ceph-a-ly \mi-'krō-sē-fal-ē\ *n* [NL *microcephalia*, fr *microcephalus* microcephalic, fr *micr-* + Gk *kephalē* head — more at CEPHALIC]
a condition of abnormal smallness of the head usu. associated with mental defects
mi-cro-cir-cuit \mi-'krō-sēr-kət\ *n*: a compact electronic circuit — **INTEGRATED CIRCUIT** — **mi-cro-cir-cu-ity** \mi-'krō-sēr-kə-tē\ *n*
mi-cro-cir-cu-la-tion \mi-'krō-sēr-kyə-lā-shən\ *n*: the part of the circulatory system made up of very fine channels (as capillaries and venules) — **mi-cro-cir-cu-lar-to-ry** \mi-'krō-sēr-kyə-lā, -'tōr-ē, -'tōr-ē\ *adj*
mi-cro-cl-i-mate \mi-'krō-klī-mət\ *n* [ISV]: the essentially uniform local climate of a usu. small site or habitat — **mi-cro-cl-i-mat-ic** \mi-'krō-klī-mat-ik\ *adj*
mi-cro-cl-i-ma-to-l-og-y \mi-'krō-klī-mā-tal-ō-jē\ *n*: the study of microclimates: climatology of restricted areas — **mi-cro-cl-i-ma-to-l-og-ic-al** \mi-'krō-klī-mā-tal-ō-jē-kəl\ *adj* — **mi-cro-cl-i-ma-to-l-og-ist** \mi-'krō-klī-mā-tal-ō-jē-st\ *n*
mi-cro-cl-i-ne \mi-'krō-klīn\ *n* [G *mikroklin*, fr *mikr-* *micr-* + Gk *kleinē* to lean — more at LEAN]: a triclinic white to pale yellow, red, or green mineral $KAlSi_3O_8$ of the feldspar group that is like orthoclase in composition
mi-cro-coc-cus \mi-'krō-'kāk-s\ *n*, *pl* **coc-ci** \-'kāk-(s), -'kāk-(s)\ *n* [NL, genus name]: a small spherical bacterium; *esp*: one of a genus (*Micrococcus*) in which growth forms irregular groups — **mi-cro-coc-cal** \-'kāk-səl\ *adj*
mi-cro-code \mi-'krō-'kōd\ *n*: code used in microprogramming
mi-cro-copy \mi-'krō-'kōp-ē\ *n* [ISV]: a photographic copy in which graphic matter is reduced in size (as on microfilm)
microcopy *vi*: to prepare a microcopy of ~ *vi*: to make microcopies
mi-cro-cos-m \mi-'krō-'kōz-əm\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *microcosmos*, modif. of Gk *mikros kosmos*]: 1: a little world; *esp*: man or human nature that is an epitome of the world or the universe 2: a community or other unity that is an epitome of a larger unity (the board-in-house was a ~ of a larger world — Van Wyck Brooks) — **mi-cro-cos-mic** \mi-'krō-'kōz-mik\ *adj* — **mi-cro-cos-mi-cal-ly** \mi-'krō-'kōz-mē-kəl\ *adv*
microcosmic salt *n*: a white crystalline salt $NaNH_2PO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ used as a flux in testing for metallic oxides and salts
mi-cro-cry-stal \mi-'krō-'krī-s-tl\ *n*: a crystal visible only under the microscope — **mi-cro-cry-stal-line** \mi-'krō-'krī-s-tal-ēn\ *also* **-lin** or **-līn** *adj* — **mi-cro-cry-stal-lin-ity** \mi-'krō-'krī-s-tal-ēn-ē-tē\ *n*
mi-cro-cul-ture \mi-'krō-'kal-čər\ *n*: 1: the culture of a small group of human beings with limited perspective 2: a microscopic culture of cells or organisms — **mi-cro-cul-tur-al** \mi-'krō-'kal-č-ər-əl\ *adj*
mi-cro-cyte \mi-'krō-'sit\ *n* [ISV]: a small red blood cell present esp. in some anemias — **mi-cro-cyt-ic** \mi-'krō-'sit-ik\ *adj*
mi-cro-den-si-tom-eter \mi-'krō-'den(t)-ē-si-'tīm-ō-t-ər\ *n*: a densitometer for measuring the densities of very small areas of a photographic film or plate (as for detecting invisible spectrographic lines) — **mi-cro-den-si-to-metric** \mi-'krō-'den(t)-ē-si-'tīm-ō-trik\ *adj* — **mi-cro-den-si-to-m-etry** \mi-'krō-'den(t)-ē-si-'tīm-ō-trē\ *n*
mi-cro-dis-sec-tion \mi-'krō-'dis-'sek-shən, -'dī-'sek\ *n*: dissection under the microscope; *specif*: dissection of cells and tissues by means of fine needles that are precisely manipulated by levers
mi-cro-econ-om-ics \mi-'krō-'ēk-nō-m-iks, -'ēk-nō\ *n* *pl* but *usu* *sing* in constr.: a study of economics in terms of individual areas of activity (as a firm, household, or prices) — compare **MACROECONOMICS** — **mi-cro-econ-om-ic** \mi-'krō-'ēk-nō-m-ik\ *adj*
mi-cro-elec-trode \mi-'krō-'el-ēk-'trōd\ *n*: a minute electrode; *esp*: one that is inserted in a living biological cell or tissue in studying its electrical characteristics
mi-cro-elec-tron-ics \mi-'krō-'el-ēk-'trōn-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr.: a branch of electronics that deals with the miniaturization of electronic circuits and components — **mi-cro-elec-tron-ic** \mi-'krō-'el-ēk-'trōn-ik\ *adj* — **mi-cro-elec-tron-ic-ally** \mi-'krō-'el-ēk-'trōn-ik-əl\ *adv*
mi-cro-elec-tro-pho-res-is \mi-'krō-'el-ēk-'trō-fō-'rēs-ē-s\ *n* [NL]: electrophoresis in which the movement of single particles is observed in a microscope; *also*: electrophoresis in which micro methods are used — **mi-cro-elec-tro-pho-ret-ic** \mi-'krō-'el-ēk-'trō-fō-'rēt-ik\ or **mi-cro-elec-tro-pho-ret-ic-al** \mi-'krō-'el-ēk-'trō-fō-'rēt-ik-əl\ *adj* — **mi-cro-elec-tro-pho-ret-ic-ally** \mi-'krō-'el-ēk-'trō-fō-'rēt-ik-əl\ *adv*
mi-cro-el-e-ment \mi-'krō-'el-ē-mənt\ *n*: TRACE ELEMENT
mi-cro-en-cap-su-late \mi-'krō-'ēn-'kəp-sə-lāt\ *vi*: to enclose in a microcapsule (*microencapsulated* aspirin) — **mi-cro-en-cap-su-la-tion** \mi-'krō-'ēn-'kəp-sə-lā-shən\ *n*
mi-cro-en-vi-ron-ment \mi-'krō-'ēn-vi-rən-mənt, -'vī-(ō)-rən\ *n*: MICROHABITAT — **mi-cro-en-vi-ron-ment-ally** \mi-'krō-'ēn-vi-rən-mənt-əl\ *adj*
mi-cro-evo-lu-tion \mi-'krō-'ēv-ō-lū-shən\ *also* **-ō-vō** *n*: evolutionary change resulting from selective accumulation of minute variations — **mi-cro-evo-lu-tion-ary** \mi-'krō-'ēv-ō-lū-ner-ē\ *adj*
mi-cro-fau-na \mi-'krō-'fō-nə, -'fā-n\ *n* [NL]: 1: a small or strictly localized fauna (as of a microhabitat) 2: minute animals, *esp*: those invisible to the naked eye (the soil ~) — **mi-cro-fau-nal** \mi-'krō-'fō-nəl, -'fā-nəl\ *adj*

mi-cro-fibr-il \mi-'krō-'fī-br-əl, -'fīb-\ *n*: a fine fibril, *esp*: one of the sub-microscopic elongated bundles of cellulose of a plant cell wall — **mi-cro-fibr-il-lar** \mi-'krō-'fī-br-əl-ər\ *adj*
mi-cro-fiche \mi-'krō-'fī-sh, -'fīsh\ *n*, *pl* **-fiches** or **-fiches** \mi-'krō-'fī-sh-(s), -'fīsh-(s)\ [F, fr. *micr-* + *fiche* peg, tag, slide, fr OF, fr *ficher* to stick in — more at FICHU]: a sheet of microfilm containing rows of microimages of pages of printed matter
mi-cro-fil-a-ri-a \mi-'krō-'fī-lar-ē-ə, -'fī-lər\ *n* [NL]: a minute larval filaria — **mi-cro-fil-a-ri-al** \mi-'krō-'fī-lar-ē-əl\ *adj*
mi-cro-film \mi-'krō-'fīlm\ *n* [ISV]: a film bearing a photographic record on a reduced scale of printed or other graphic matter
microfilm *vi*: to reproduce on microfilm (~ a report) ~ *vi*: to make microfilms — **mi-cro-film-able** \mi-'krō-'fīlm-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **mi-cro-film-er** *n*
mi-cro-fl-o-ra \mi-'krō-'flō-rə, -'flōr-\ *n* [NL]: 1: a small or strictly localized flora (as of a microhabitat) 2: minute plants; *esp*: those invisible to the naked eye — **mi-cro-fl-o-r-al** \mi-'krō-'flō-rəl\ *adj*
mi-cro-form \mi-'krō-'fōrm\ *n* [*micr-* + *form*]: 1: a process for reproducing printed matter in a much reduced size (documents in ~) 2: a: matter reproduced by microform b: MICROCOPY
mi-cro-fos-sil \mi-'krō-'fās-səl\ *n*: a fossil that can be studied only microscopically and that may be either a fragment of a larger organism or an entire minute organism
mi-cro-fun-gus \mi-'krō-'fʌŋ-gəs\ *n* [NL]: a fungus (as a mold) with a microscopic fruiting body — **mi-cro-fun-gal** \mi-'krō-'fʌŋ-gəl\ *adj*
mi-cro-ga-mete \mi-'krō-'gə-'mēt, -'gam-ēt\ *n* [ISV]: the smaller and usu. male gamete of a heterogamous organism
mi-cro-ga-me-to-cyte \mi-'krō-'gə-'mēt-ō-'sit\ *n* [ISV]: a gametocyte producing microgametes
mi-cro-gaus-s \mi-'krō-'gəus\ *n* [ISV]: one millionth of a gauss
mi-cro-gram \mi-'krō-'grəm\ *n* [ISV]: one millionth of a gram
mi-cro-graph \mi-'krō-'grəf\ *n* [ISV]: a graphic reproduction of the image of an object formed by a microscope — **micrograph** *vi*
mi-cro-graph-ics \mi-'krō-'grəf-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr.: the industry concerned with the manufacture and sale of graphic material in microform, *also*: the production of such material — **mi-cro-graph-ic** \mi-'krō-'grəf-ik\ *adj*
mi-cro-groove \mi-'krō-'grōv\ *n*: a narrow continuous V-shaped spiral track that has closely spaced turns and that is used on long playing records
mi-cro-hab-i-tat \mi-'krō-'hab-ē-tat\ *n*: a small usu. distinctly specialized and effectively isolated habitat (as a decaying stump or a pat of dung)
mi-cro-im-age \mi-'krō-'im-ij\ *n*: an image (as on a microfilm) that is greatly reduced in size
mi-cro-inch \mi-'krō-'inč\ *n*: one millionth of an inch
mi-cro-in-jection \mi-'krō-'in-'jek-shən\ *n*: injection under the microscope; *specif*: injection into tissues by means of a fine mechanically controlled capillary tube
mi-cro-in-struc-tion \mi-'krō-'in-'strək-shən\ *n*: a computer instruction corresponding to a single machine operation
mi-cro-lep-dop-ter \mi-'krō-'lep-ō-'dɒp-tər\ *n*, *pl* [NL]: lepidopterous insects (as tortricids) that belong to families of minute or medium-sized moths — **mi-cro-lep-dop-ter-ous** \mi-'krō-'lep-ō-'dɒp-tər-əs\ *adj*
mi-cro-lit-er \mi-'krō-'līt-ər\ *n* [ISV]: a unit of capacity equal to one millionth of a liter
mi-cro-lith \mi-'krō-'līth\ *n* [ISV]: a tiny blade tool esp. of the late Paleolithic usu. in the form of a geometrical figure (as a triangle) and often set in a bone or wooden haft
mi-cro-lith-ic \mi-'krō-'līth-ik\ *adj*: 1: being or resembling a microlith 2: of or relating to the people who produced microliths
mi-cro-ma-nip-u-la-tion \mi-'krō-'mā-nip-yə-'lā-shən\ *n*: the technique or practice of microdissection and microinjection
mi-cro-ma-nip-u-la-tor \mi-'krō-'mā-nip-yə-'lāt-ər\ *n*: an instrument for micro-manipulation
mi-cro-mere \mi-'krō-'mī-ə\ *n* [ISV]: a small blastomere — see BLASTULA illustration
mi-cro-mete-or-ite \mi-'krō-'mēt-ē-ō-'rīt\ *n*: 1: a meteorite so small that it can pass through the earth's atmosphere without becoming intensely heated 2: a very small particle in interplanetary space — **mi-cro-mete-or-itic** \mi-'krō-'mēt-ē-ō-'rit-ik\ *adj*
mi-cro-mete-or-oid \mi-'krō-'mēt-ē-ō-'rōid\ *n*: MICROMETEORITE 2
mi-cro-mete-or-ol-og-y \mi-'krō-'mēt-ē-ō-'rāl-ō-jē\ *n*: meteorology that deals with small-scale weather systems ranging up to several kilometers in diameter and confined to the lower troposphere — **mi-cro-mete-or-ol-og-ic-al** \mi-'krō-'mēt-ē-ō-'rāl-ō-jē-kəl, -'rāl-ō-, -'rāl-ō\ *adj* — **mi-cro-mete-or-ol-og-ist** \mi-'krō-'mēt-ē-ō-'rāl-ō-jē-st\ *n*
mi-crom-e-ter \mi-'krō-'mī-tər\ *n* [F *micromètre*, fr *micr-* + *mètre* -meter]: an instrument used with a telescope or microscope for measuring minute distances
mi-cro-meter \mi-'krō-'mēt-ər\ *n* [ISV *micr-* + *meter*]: a unit of length equal to one millionth of a meter — called *also* *micron*
mi-crom-e-ter cal-iper \mi-'krō-'mīt-ər-ē\ *n*: a caliper having a spindle moved by a finely threaded screw for making precise measurements
mi-cro-meth-od \mi-'krō-'meth-əd\ *n*: a method (as of microanalysis) that requires only very small quantities of material or that involves the use of the microscope
mi-crom-e-try \mi-'krō-'mī-trē\ *n* [ISV]: measurement with a micrometer
mi-cro-mi-cron \mi-'krō-'mī-'krān\ *n*: one millionth of a micrometer
mi-cro-min-i-a-ture \mi-'krō-'mī-ni-ə-'chū(ə)r, -'mūn-i-'chū(ə)r, -'mīn-yə-'chōr-, -'t(y)ū(ə)r\ *adj*: 1: MICROMINIATURIZED 2: suitable for use with microminiaturized parts
mi-cro-min-i-a-tur-ize \mi-'krō-'mī-ni-ə-'chūr-ē-'zē-shən, -'mūn-i-'chūr-, -'mīn-yə-'chūr-, -'chōr-, -'t(y)ū(ə)-\ *n*: the process of producing microminiaturized things
mi-cro-min-i-a-tur-ized \mi-'krō-'mī-ni-ə-'chūr-ē-'zē-shən\ *adj*: reduced to or produced in a very small size and, esp. in a size smaller than one considered miniature
mi-cro-mole \mi-'krō-'mōl\ *n* [ISV]: one millionth of a mole — **mi-cro-mol-ar** \mi-'krō-'mō-lər\ *adj*
mi-cro-mor-phol-og-y \mi-'krō-'mōr-'fāl-ō-jē\ *n*: 1: MICROSTRUCTURE — used esp. with reference to soils 2: minute morphology

metrop-olis \mə-'trāp-(ə-)ləs\ *n* [LL, fr Gk *metropolis*, fr *metr-*, *metēr* mother + *polis* city — more at **MOTHER, POLICE**] 1: the mother city or state of a colony (as of ancient Greece) 2: the chief or capital city of a country, state, or region 3 *a*: a city regarded as a center of a specified activity (a great business ~) *b*: a large important city (the world's great ~es — P. E. James)

metropoli-tan \mə-'trā-'pal-ət-'n\ *n* 1: the primate of an ecclesiastical province 2: one who lives in a metropolis or displays metropolitan manners or customs

metropolitan *adj* [LL *metropolitanus* of the see of a metropolitan, fr *metropolis*, *n*, metropolitan, fr LGk *metropolis*, fr *metropolis* see of a metropolitan, fr Gk, capital] 1: of or constituting a metropolitan or his see 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of a metropolis 3: of, relating to, or constituting a mother country

metror-rha-gia \mə-'trā-'rā-(ē-)ə-, -rā-'zhā-, -rā-'ə-, -rā-'zh-ə\ *n* [NL]: profuse bleeding from the uterus esp. between menstrual periods — *metror-rhagic* \-'rāj-ik\ *adj*

met-ry (mə-'trē) *n* *comb* form [ME *metrie*, fr MF, fr L *metria*, fr Gk, fr *metrein* to measure, fr *metron* — more at **MEASURE**] : art, process, or science of measuring (something specified) (chronometry) (photometry)

met-tle \met-'tē\ *n* [alter of *mettle*] 1: quality of temperament or disposition (gentlemen of brave ~ — Shak) 2 *a*: vigor and strength of spirit or temperament (suspected to have more tongue in his head than ~ in his bosom — Sir Walter Scott) *b*: staying quality: STAMINA (trucks had proved their ~ in army transport — *Pioneer & Pacemaker*) *syn* see **COURAGE** — *met-tled* \-'tēd\ *adj* — on one's mettle: aroused to do one's best

met-tle-some \met-'tē-səm\ *adj*: full of mettle: SPIRITED

MeV abbr million electron volts

mew \myū\ *n* [ME, fr OE *mæw*; akin to ON *mār* gull]: GULL *esp*: the common European gull (*Larus canus*)

mew *v* [ME *mewen*, of imit. origin] *vi*: to utter a mew or similar sound (gulls ~ed over the bay) *vt*: to utter by mewling: MEOW

mew *n*: MEOW

mew *n* [ME *mewe*, fr MF *mue*, fr *muer* to molt, fr L *mutare* to change — more at **MISS**] 1 *archaic*: a cage for hawks *esp* while molting 2: a place for hiding or retirement 3 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *const.*, chiefly *Br*: *a* (1): stables *usu* with living quarters built around a court (2): living quarters adapted from such stables *b*: back street: ALLEY

mew *vi*: to shut up: CONFINE — often used with *up*

mewl \myū(ə)\ *vi* [imit]: to cry weakly: WHIMPER

Mex abbr Mexican, Mexico

Mex-ican \mek-si-kən\ *n* 1 *a*: a native or inhabitant of Mexico *b*: a person of Mexican descent *c* Southwestern: a person of mixed Spanish and Indian descent 2: NAHUATL 2 — Mexican *adj*

Mexican bean beetle *n*: a spotted ladybug (*Epilachna varivestis*) that feeds on the leaves of beans

Mexican fruit fly *n*: a small fly (*Anastrepha ludens*, family Tryptidae) whose maggot feeds in and damages various fruits (as citrus and mangoes)

Mexican hairless *n*: any of a breed of small nearly hairless dogs

Mexican Spanish *n*: the Spanish used in Mexico

mez-e-re-on \mə-'zē-ə-n\ *n* [ME *mizerion*, fr ML *mezereon*, fr Ar *māzariyūn*, fr Per]: a small European shrub (*Daphne mezereum* of the family Thymelaeaceae, the mezereum family) with fragrant lilac purple flowers and an acid bark used in medicine

mez-zah or **mez-za** \mə-'zā-ə\ *n* [Heb *mēzūzāh* doorpost]: a small parchment scroll inscribed with Deut 6:4-9 and 11:13-21 and the name Shaddai and placed in a case fixed to the doorpost by some Jewish families as a sign and reminder of their faith

mez-zan-nine \mez-'zā-nē-, -mez-'zā-nē\ *n* [F, fr It *mezzanino*, fr *mezzano* middle, fr L *mediānus* middle, median] 1: a low-ceilinged story between two main stories of a building, *esp*: an intermediate story that projects in the form of a balcony 2 *a*: the lowest balcony in a theater *b*: the first few rows of such a balcony

mez-za vo-ice \mez-'zā-'vō-(ē-)ə-, -med-'zā-ə\ *adv* or *adj* [It, half voice]: with medium or half volume of tone — used as a direction in music

mez-zo \met-(ē-)zō-, -med-(ē-)zō\ *n*, *pl* **mezzos**: MEZZO-SOPRANO

mez-zo-for-te \met-(ē-)zō-'fōr-, -tā-, -med-(ē-)zō-, -'fōr-(ē-)ə\ *adv* or *adj* [It]: moderately loud — used as a direction in music

mez-zo-pla-no \pē-'zā-nō\ *adv* or *adj* [It]: moderately soft — used as a direction in music

mez-zo-rel-ievo \mē-'rē-(ē-)vō-, -rēl-'yā-(ē-)vō\ *n*, *pl* **mezzo-relievs** [It *mezzorelievo*, fr *mezzo* middle, moderate, half + *rilievo* relief]: sculptural relief intermediate between bas-relief and high relief

mez-zo-so-pra-no \zō-'prā-nō-, -'prā-nō\ *n* [It *mezzosoprano*, fr *mezzo* + *soprano*] 1: a woman's voice of a full deep quality between that of the soprano and contralto 2: a singer having a mezzo-soprano voice

mez-zo-tint \met-(ē-)tē-, -med-'zō-(ē-)tē\ *n* [modif of It *mezzatinta*, fr *mezza* (fem of *mezzo*) + *tinta* tint] 1: a manner of engraving on copper or steel by scraping or burnishing a roughened surface to produce light and shade 2: an engraving produced by mezzotint

mf abbr millifarad

MF abbr 1 master of forestry 2 medium frequency 3 mezzo forte 4 microfiche

MFA abbr master of fine arts

mf abbr manufactured

mfg abbr manufacturing

MFH abbr master of foxhounds

MFN abbr most favored nation

mfr abbr manufacturer; manufacturer

MFS abbr master of foreign study

mg abbr milligram

mg symbol magnesium

Mg abbr 1 machine gun 2 major general 3 military government

mgal abbr milligal

MGB abbr [Russ *Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti*] Ministry of State Security

mgd abbr million gallons per day

mgr abbr 1 manager 2 monseigneur 3 monsignor

mg abbr management

MGY Sgt abbr master gunnery sergeant

mh abbr mullhenry

MH abbr 1 master of humanities 2 medal of honor 3 mobile home

MHD abbr magnetohydrodynamic, magnetohydrodynamics

mhg abbr mahogany

MHL abbr master of Hebrew literature

mho \mō\ *n*, *pl* **mhos** [backward spelling of *ohm*]: the practical unit of conductance equal to the reciprocal of the ohm

MHW abbr mean high water

MHz abbr megahertz

mi \mē\ *n* [ML, fr. the syllable sung to this note in a medieval hymn to St John the Baptist]: the 3d tone of the diatonic scale in solmization

mi abbr 1 mile, mileage 2 mill

MI abbr 1 Michigan 2 military intelligence

mi- or **micro-** *comb* form [prob fr NL *meio-*, fr Gk, fr *meion* — more at **MINOR**]: less (Microene)

MIA abbr missing in action

mi-ami \mi-'ām-ē-, -ām-ē\ *n*, *pl* **mi-ami** or **mi-ams**: a member of an Amerindian people orig. of Wisconsin and Indiana

mi-aow \mē-'au\ *var* of **MEOW**

mi-as-ma \mi-'az-mā-, -mē\ *n*, *pl* **mi-as-ma** or **mi-ma** (NL, fr Gk, defilement, fr *miainein* to pollute) 1: a vaporous exhalation formerly believed to cause disease, broadly: a heavy vaporous emanation or atmosphere (a ~ of tobacco smoke) 2: a pervasive influence or atmosphere that tends to deplete or corrupt (freed from the ~ of poverty — Sir Arthur Bryant) — **mi-as-mal** \-māl\ *adj* — **mi-as-matic** \mi-'az-'mat-ik\ *adj* — **mi-as-mic** \mi-'az-'mik-, -mē\ *adj*

Mic abbr Micah

mi-ca \mi-'kā\ *n* [NL, fr L, grain, crumb, akin to Gk *mikros* small] 1: any of various colored or transparent mineral silicates crystallizing in monoclinic forms that readily separate into very thin leaves — **mi-ca-ceous** \mi-'kā-'shəs\ *adj*

Mic-ah \mi-'kā\ *n* [Heb *Mikāhāh*, short for *Mikāyāh*] 1: a Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B.C. 2: a prophetic book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see **BIBLE** table

mice *pl* of **MOUSE**

mi-celle \mi-'sel\ *n* [NL *micella*, fr L *mica*] : a unit of structure built up from polymeric molecules or ions as *a*: an ordered region in a fiber (as of cellulose or rayon) *b*: a molecular aggregate that constitutes a colloidal particle — **mi-cel-lar** \-'sel-'r\ *adj*

Mich abbr Michigan

Michael \mi-'kāl\ *n* [Heb *Mikāhāh*]: one of the four archangels named in Hebrew tradition

Michaelis constant \mi-'kāl-'lās-, -mā-\ *n* [Leonor Michaelis †1949 Am biochemist]: a constant that is a measure of the kinetics of an enzyme reaction and that is equivalent to the concentration of substrate at which the reaction takes place at one half its maximum velocity

Mich-a-el-mas \mi-'kāl-'mās\ *n* [ME *mychelmesse* fr OE *Michaelēs* *mæsse* Michael's mass]: September 29 celebrated as the feast of St Michael the Archangel

Michaelmas daisy *n*: a wild aster; *esp*: one blooming about Michaelmas

Mich-a-eas \mi-'kē-as-, -mē-\ *n* [LL *Michaeas*, fr Gk *Michaias*, fr Heb *Mikāyāh*]: MICAH

mick \mīk\ *n* [Mick, nickname for Michael, common Irish given name]: IRISHMAN — often taken to be offensive

Mick-ey Finn \mīk-'ē-'fīn\ *n* [prob fr the name Mickey Finn] : a drink of liquor doctored with a purgative or a drug

Mickey Mouse \mīk-'ē-'maus\ *adj* [Mickey Mouse, cartoon character created by Walt Disney]: lacking importance: INSIGNIFICANT

PETTY (Mickey Mouse courses, where you don't work too hard — Willie Cager)

mick-le \mīk-'lē\ *adj* [ME *mikel*, fr OE *micel* — more at **MUCH**] chiefly Scot: GREAT MUCH — *mickle* *adv*, chiefly Scot

Mic-mac \mīk-'mak\ *n*, *pl* **Micmac** or **Micmacs** [Micmac *Micmac*, lit., allies] 1: a member of an Amerindian people of eastern Canada 2: the Algonquian language of the Micmac people

MICR abbr magnetic ink character recognition

micro- or **micro-** *comb* form [ME *micro-*, fr L, fr Gk *mikr-*, *mikro-*, fr *mikros*, *smikros* small, short, akin to OE *smælic* careful, exquisite] 1 *a*: small: minute (microfilm) *b*: used for or involving minute quantities or variations (microbarograph) *c*: minutely (microlevel) 2: one millionth part of a (specified) unit (microgram) (microhm) 3 *a*: using microscopy (microdissection) : used in microscopy *b*: revealed by or having the structure discernible only by microscopic examination (microorganism) 4: abnormally small (microcyte) 5: of or relating to a small area (microclimate) 6: employed in or connected with microphotography or microfilming (microcopy)

mi-cro \mi-'krō\ *adj* [micr-]: very small, *esp*: MICROSCOPIC

micro-anal-ys-is \mi-'krō-'ā-'nāl-'ə-'səs\ *n*: chemical analysis on a small or minute scale that *usu* requires special, very sensitive, or small-scale apparatus — **micro-anal-ys-t** \-'an-'l-'sət\ *n* — **mi-cro-anal-ys-tic** \-'an-'l-'t-ik\ or **micro-anal-ys-tic** \-'l-'t-ik\ *adj*

micro-anat-omy \mi-'krō-'ā-'nāt-'ə-mē\ *n*: HISTOLOGY — **mi-cro-anat-om-ic-al** \-'an-'ā-'tām-'i-kāl\ *adj*

micro-bar-og-raph \mi-'krō-'bār-'ə-'grāf\ *n* [ISV]: a barograph for recording small and rapid changes

ə about ʰ kitten ər further ə back ʰ bake ʰ cot, cart
 ə out ʰ chun ə less ʰ easy ʰ gift ʰ trip ʰ life
 j joke ʰ sing ʰ flow ʰ flaw ʰ coin ʰ thin ʰ this
 ū loot ʰ foot y yet yū few yu furious zh yulon

mid-day \ˈmɪd-ˌdæ, -ˌdæ\ *n*: the middle part of the day: NOON
mid-den \ˈmɪd-ən\ *n* [ME *midling*, of Scand origin, akin to ON *myki dung* & ON *dyngja* manure pile — more at MUCUS, DUNG] 1: DUNHILL 2: a refuse heap, esp: KITCHEN MIDDEN
ˈmid-dle \ˈmɪd-əl\ *adj* [ME *midel*, fr. OE, akin to L *medius*] 1: equally distant from the extremes: MEDIAL, CENTRAL (the ~ house in the row) 2: being at neither extreme: INTERMEDIATE 3 *cap*: constituting a division intermediate between those prior and later or upper and lower (Middle Paleozoic) b: constituting a period of a language or literature intermediate between one called Old and one called New or Modern (Middle Dutch) 4 *of a verb form or voice*: typically asserting that a person or thing both performs and is affected by the action represented
ˈmiddle *n*: 1: a middle part, point, or position 2: the central portion of the human body: WAIST 3: the position of being among or in the midst of something 4: something intermediate between extremes: MEAN 5: the center of an offensive or defensive formation, esp: the area between the second baseman and the shortstop
middle age *n*: the period of life from about 40 to about 60 — **middle-aged** \ˈmɪd-əl-ˌeɪd\ *adj*
Middle Ages *n pl*: the period of European history from about A.D. 500 to about 1500
Middle America *n*: 1: the region of the western hemisphere including Mexico, Central America, often the West Indies, and sometimes Colombia and Venezuela 2: the midwestern section of the U.S. 3: the middle-class segment of the U.S. population, esp: the traditional or conservative element of the middle class — **Middle American** *n*
mid-dle-brow \ˈmɪd-əl-ˌbraʊ\ *n*: a person who is moderately but not highly cultivated — **middlebrow** *adj*
mid-dle-bust-er \-ˌbʌs-ˌtrɪ\ *n*: LISTER 1
middle C *n*: the note designated by the first ledger line below the treble staff and the first above the bass staff
middle-class *adj*: of or relating to the middle class, esp: characterized by a high material standard of living, sexual morality, and respect for property
middle class *n*: a class occupying a position between the upper class and the lower class, esp: a fluid heterogeneous socioeconomic grouping composed principally of business and professional people, bureaucrats, and some farmers and skilled workers sharing common social characteristics and values
middle distance *n*: 1: a part of a pictorial representation or scene between the foreground and the background 2: any footrace distance from 400 meters or 440 yards to 1500 meters or one mile
middle ear *n*: a small membrane-lined cavity that is separated from the outer ear by the eardrum and that transmits sound waves from the eardrum to the partition between the middle and inner ears through a chain of tiny bones
Middle English *n*: the English in manuscripts of the 12th to 15th centuries — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table
middle finger *n*: the middlemost of the five digits of the hand
Middle French *n*: the French in manuscripts of the 14th to 16th centuries — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table
middle game *n*: the middle phase of a board game, *specif*: the part of a chess game after the pieces have been developed when players attempt to gain and exploit positional and material superiority — compare END GAME, OPENING
Middle Greek *n*: the Greek language used in the 7th to 15th centuries
middle ground *n*: 1. MIDDLE DISTANCE 1 2: a standpoint midway between extremes
Middle High German *n*: the High German in use from about 1100 to 1500 — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table
Middle Irish *n*: the Irish in use between the 11th and 15th centuries — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table
middle lamella *n*: a layer of pectinuous intercellular material that as seen by conventional staining and microscopic techniques lies between the walls of adjacent plant cells
Middle Low German *n*: the Low German in use from about 1100 to 1500 — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table
mid-dle-man \ˈmɪd-əl-ˌmæn\ *n*: an intermediary or agent between two parties, esp: a dealer or agent intermediate between the producer of goods and the retailer or consumer
middle name *n*: a name between one's first name and surname
middle-of-the-road *adj*: standing for or following a course of action midway between extremes; esp: being neither liberal nor conservative in politics — **middle-of-the-road-er** \-ˌrɒd-ər\ *n* — **middle-of-the-road-ism** \-ˌrɒd-ɪz-əm\ *n*
middle of the road: a course of action or a standpoint midway between extremes
mid-der \ˈmɪd-ər, -ˌər\ *n*: one belonging to an intermediate group, division, or class: a: a student in the second year class of a theological seminary having a three-year program b: a student in the second or third year class in some private secondary schools having a four-year course c: a student in a division in some private schools that corresponds approximately to junior high school
middle school *n*: a school usu. including grades 5–8
Middle Scots *n*: the Scots language in use between the latter half of the 15th and the early decades of the 17th centuries
middle term *n*: the term of a syllogism that occurs in both premises
mid-dle-weight \ˈmɪd-əl-ˌweɪt\ *n*: one of average weight, *specif*: a boxer who weighs more than 147 but not more than 160 pounds
Middle Welsh *n*: the Welsh in use from about 1150 to 1500 — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table
mid-dling \ˈmɪd-ˌlɪŋ, -ˌlɪn\ *adj*: 1: of middle, medium, or moderate size, degree, or quality 2: MEDIOCRE, SECOND-RATE — **mid-dling-ly** \ˈmɪd-ˌlɪŋ-ˌli, -ˌlɪn-ˌli\ *adv*
ˈmɪd-dling *n*: 1: any of various commodities of intermediate size, quality, or position 2 *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr: a granular product of grain milling; esp: a wheat milling by-product used in animal feeds

mid-dor-sal \ˈ(mɪd-ˌdɔr-səl)\ *adj*: situated in the middle part or median line of the back
Middx abbr Middlesex
mid-dy \ˈmɪd-əl\ *n pl* middies [by shortening & alter] 1: MIDSHIPMAN 2: a loosely fitting blouse with a sailor collar worn by women and children
mid-field \ˈmɪd-ˌfi:ld, (ˈmɪd-ˌ)\ *n*: 1: the middle portion of a field, esp: the portion of a playing field (as in football) that is midway between goals 2: the players on a team (as in lacrosse) that normally play in midfield
mid-field-er \-ər\ *n*: a member of a midfield (as in lacrosse)
Mid-gard \ˈmɪd-ˌgɑrd\ *n* [ON *miðgarðr*]: the abode of human beings in Norse mythology
midge \ˈmɪdʒ\ *n* [ME *mygge*, fr. OE *mycg*; akin to OHG *mucka* midge, Gk *myia* fly, L *musca*]: a tiny two-winged fly (as a chironomid)
mid-ge-et \ˈmɪd-ət\ *n* [midge] 1: a very small person; *specif*: a person of unusually small size who is physically well-proportioned 2: something (as an animal) much smaller than usual 3: a front engine, single-seat, open-wheel racing car smaller and of less engine displacement than standard cars of the type — **mid-g-et** *adj*
mid-gut \ˈmɪd-ˌɡʊt\ *n*: the middle part of an alimentary canal
mid-i \ˈmɪd-ə\ *n* [mid + -i (as in mini)]: a dress, skirt, or coat that usu. extends to the mid-calf
Mid-i-an-ite \ˈmɪd-ə-ˌa-nɪt\ *n* [Midian, son of Abraham]: a member of an ancient northern Arabian people
Midl *abbr* Midlothian
mid-land \ˈmɪd-ˌlænd, -ˌland\ *n*: 1: the interior or central region of a country 2 *cap*: a: the dialect of English spoken in the midland counties of England b: the dialect of English spoken in parts of New Jersey and Delaware, northern Maryland, central and southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the Appalachian Mountain area, West Virginia, Kentucky, and most of Tennessee — **midland** *adj*, *often cap*
mid-line \-ˌlɪn, -ˌlɪn\ *n*: a median line; esp: the median line or median plane of the body or some part of the body
mid-most \-ˌmɒst\ *adj*: 1: being in or near the exact middle 2: most intimate: INNERMOST — **midmost** *adv* or *n*
midn *abbr* midnight
mid-night \ˈmɪd-ˌnaɪt\ *n*: 1: the middle of the night, *specif*: 12 o'clock at night 2: deep or extended darkness or gloom — **mid-night** *adj* — **midnightly** *adv* or *adj*
midnight sun *n*: the sun above the horizon at midnight in the arctic or antarctic summer
mid-point \ˈmɪd-ˌpɔɪnt, -ˌpɔɪnt\ *n*: a point at or near the center or middle
mid-rash \ˈmɪd-ˌræʃ\ *n pl* mid-rash-ism \ˈmɪd-ˌræʃ-ɪzəm\ [Heb *midrash* exposition, explanation] 1: a haggadic or halakic exposition of the underlying significance of a Bible text 2: a collection of midrashim 3 *cap*: the midrashic literature written during the first Christian millennium — **mid-rash-ic** \ˈmɪd-ˌræʃ-ɪk\ *adj*, *often cap*
mid-rib \ˈmɪd-ˌrɪb\ *n*: the central vein of a leaf
mid-riff \ˈmɪd-ˌrɪf\ *n* [ME *midrif*, fr. OE *midhrif*, fr. *midde* mid + *hrif* belly; akin to OHG *hreif* body, L *corpus*] 1: DIAPHRAGM 2: the mid-region of the human torso 3 *a*: a section of a woman's garment that covers the midriff b: a woman's garment that exposes the midriff
mid-section \ˈmɪd-ˌsek-ʃən\ *n*: a section midway between the extremes, esp: MIDRIFT 2
mid-ship-man \ˈmɪd-ˌʃɪp-mən, (ˈmɪd-ˌ)\ *n*: one in training for a naval commission, esp: a student in a naval academy
mid-ships \ˈmɪd-ˌʃɪps\ *adv*: AMIDSHIPS
midst \ˈmɪdɪst, -ˌmɪst\ *n* [ME *middest*, alter of *midde* back formation fr. *amidde* amid] 1: the interior or central part or point: MIDDLE, INTERIOR (in the ~ of the forest) 2: a position of proximity to the members of a group or company (a visitor in our ~) 3: the condition of being surrounded or beset (in the ~ of his troubles) 4: a period of time about the middle of a continuing act or condition (in the ~ of a long reign) — **midst** *prep*
mid-stream \ˈmɪd-ˌstrɪm, -ˌstrɛm\ *n*: 1: the portion of a stream away from both sides (keep the boat in ~) 2: the portion of a course away from both the beginning and the end (in the ~ of his career — Arthur Berger)
mid-summer \ˈmɪd-ˌsʌm-ər, -ˌsɜm-\ *n*: 1: the middle of summer 2: the summer solstice
Midsummer Day *n*: June 24 celebrated as the feast of the nativity of John the Baptist
mid-town \ˈmɪd-ˌtaʊn, -ˌtaʊn\ *n*: a central section of a city; esp: one situated between sections conventionally called downtown and uptown — **midtown** *adj*
ˈmid-way \ˈmɪd-ˌweɪ, -ˌwɛɪ\ *adv*: in the middle of the way or distance: HALFWAY
ˈmid-way \-ˌwɛɪ\ *n* [Midway (Plaisance), Chicago, site of the amusement section of the Columbian Exposition 1893]: an avenue at a fair, carnival, or amusement park for concessions and amusements
mid-week \-ˌwɛk\ *n*: the middle of the week — **midweek** *adj* — **mid-week-ly** \-ˌwɛk-ˌli, -ˌwɛɪ\ *adj* or *adv*
ˈmid-wife \ˈmɪd-ˌwɪf\ *n* [ME *midwif*, fr. *mid* with (fr. OE) + *wif* woman] 1: a woman who assists other women in childbirth 2: one that helps to produce or bring forth something
ˈmidwife *vi* mid-wifed \-ˌwɪfəd\ or mid-wived \-ˌwɪvd\, mid-wif-ing or mid-wiv-ing \-ˌwɪf-ɪŋ, -ˌwɪv-ɪŋ\ *to* assist in producing, bringing forth, or bringing about
ˈmid-wi-fer-y \ˈmɪd-ˌwɪf-(ə-)rɪ, -ˌwɪf-ə-\ *n*: 1: the art or act of assisting at childbirth, also: OBSTETRICS 2: the art, act, or process of producing, bringing forth, or bringing about
mid-winter \ˈmɪd-ˌwɪnt-ər, -ˌwɪnt-\ *n*: the middle of winter 2: the winter solstice
mid-year \-ˌjɪə\ *n*: 1 *a*: the middle or middle portion of a calendar year b: the middle of an academic year 2 *a*: a mid-year examination b *pl*: the set of examinations at midyear; also: the period of midyear examinations — **midyear** *adj*

milk punch • millrace

milk punch *n*: a mixed drink of alcoholic liquor, milk, and sugar
milk shake *n*: a thoroughly shaken or blended drink made of milk, a flavoring syrup, and often ice cream

milk sickness *n*: 1: an acute disease characterized by weakness, vomiting, and constipation and caused by eating dairy products or meat from cattle poisoned by various plants 2: TREMBLE 2

milk snake *n*: a common harmless grayish or tan snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*) with black-bordered brown blotches and an arrow-shaped occipital spot, broadly • KING SNAKE

milk-sop \milk-sap/ *n*: an unmanly man • MOLLYCODDLE
milk sugar *n*: LACTOSE

milk tooth *n*: a temporary deciduous tooth of a mammal, esp: one of man's set consisting of four incisors, two canines, and four molars in each jaw

milk vetch *n* [fr the popular belief that it increases the milk yield of goats]: a perennial Old World leguminous herb (*Astragalus glycyphyllos*) that has sulfur yellow flowers in dense spikes, also: any of various related plants

milk-weed \mil-kwēd/ *n*: any of various plants that secrete latex, esp: any of a genus (*Asclepias* of the family Asclepiadaceae, the milkweed family) of erect perennial herbs with milky juice and umbellate flowers

milkweed bug *n*: a large black red-marked bug (*Oncopeltus fasciatus*) now cultured widely as a research organism

milk-wort \mil-kwōrt/, -kwō(ə)rt/ *n*: any of a genus (*Polygala* of the family Polygalaceae, the milkwort family) of herbs and shrubs that have many-colored often showy flowers with the three sometimes crested petals united below into a tube and an irregular calyx with two petaloid sepals

milky \mil-ē/ *adj* **milk-l-i-er**; -est 1: resembling milk in color or consistency 2: MILD, TIMOROUS 3: consisting of, containing, or abounding in milk 4: yielding milk, specif: having the characteristics of a good milk producer — **milk-l-i-ness** *n*

milky disease *n*: a destructive bacterial disease of Japanese beetle larvae and other scarab beetle grubs

Milky Way *n*: 1: a broad luminous irregular band of light that stretches completely around the celestial sphere and is caused by the light of myriads of faint stars 2: MILKY WAY GALAXY 3 not cap: GALAXY

Milky Way galaxy *n*: the galaxy of which the sun and the solar system are a part and which contains the myriads of stars that comprise the Milky Way together with all the individual stars, clusters, and bright and dark nebulosities in the sky

mill \mil/ *n* [ME *mille*, fr OE *mylen*, akin to OHG *mull* mill, both fr a prehistoric NGmc-WGmc word borrowed fr LL *molin*, *molinum*, fr *tem* and neut. of *mollinus* of a mill, of a millstone, fr L *mola* mill, millstone, akin to L *molare* to grind — more at MEAL]

1: a building provided with machinery for grinding grain into flour 2: a machine or apparatus (as a quern) for grinding grain 3: a machine for crushing or comminuting 4: a machine that manufactures by the continuous repetition of some simple action 5: a building or collection of buildings with machinery for manufacturing 6: a machine for stamping coins 7: a machine for expelling juice from vegetable tissues by pressure or grinding 8: a machine for polishing 9: MILLING MACHINE, MILLING CUTTER 10: a slow, laborious, or mechanical process or routine 11: a place that processes people or things mechanically (a diploma ~) 12 slang: the engine of an automobile or boat

2 **mill v** 1: to subject to an operation or process in a mill as a: to grind into flour, meal, or powder b: to shape or dress by means of a rotary cutter c: to mix and condition (as rubber) by passing between rotating rolls 2: to give a raised rim or a ridged or corrugated edge to (a coin) 3: to cut grooves in the metal surface of (as a knob) or w 1: to hit out with the fists 2: to move in a circle or in an eddy mass 3: to undergo milling 3 **mill n** [L *mille* thousand — more at MILE]: a money of account equal to 1/100 cent

mill-age \mil-ij/ *n*: a rate (as of taxation) expressed in mills per dollar

mill-board \mil-bō(ə)rd/, -bō(ə)rd/ *n* [alter of milled board]: strong heavy firm paperboard suitable for lining book covers and for paneling in furniture

mill-dam \mil-dəm/ *n*: a dam to make a millpond, also • MILLPOND

mill \mil/ *n* [L: MIL 3]

1 **mill-e-nar-i-um** \mil-ē-nēr-ē-ən/ *adj* 1: of or relating to 1000 years 2: of or relating to belief in the millennium

2 **millenarian** *n*: one that believes in a millennium

3 **mill-e-nar-i-ism** \mil-ē-nēr-ē-iz-əm/ *n* 1: belief in the millennium of Christian prophecy 2: belief in a coming ideal society and esp one created by revolutionary action

4 **mill-e-nar-y** \mil-ē-nēr-ē/, -mā-lē-n-ā-rē/ *n*, pl -ries [LL *millenarium*, fr neut of *millenarius* of a thousand, fr L *mille* one thousand each, fr *mille*] 1: a group of 1000 units or things 2: 1000 years 3: MILLENNIUM 2: MILLENNARIAN

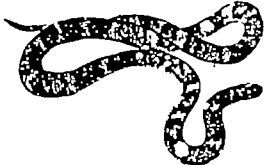
5 **millenary** *adj* [L *millenarius*] 1: relating to or consisting of 1000 2: suggesting a millennium

6 **mill-en-ni-al** \mā-lē-n-ē-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to a millennium (men seeking a ~ future)

7 **mill-en-ni-al-ism** \mā-lē-n-ē-əl-iz-əm/ *n*: MILLENNARIANISM

8 **mill-en-ni-um** \mā-lē-n-ē-əm/ *n*, pl -nia \-ē-ə/ or -niums [NL, fr L *mille* thousand + NL *-ennium* (as in *biennium*)] 1: a period of 1000 years 2: a 1000th anniversary or its celebration 3: the thousand years mentioned in Revelation 20 during which holiness is to prevail and Christ is to reign on earth 4: a period of great happiness or human perfection

9 **mille-pore** \mil-ē-pō(ə)r/, -pō(ə)r/ *n* [deriv of L *mille* thousand + *porus* pore]: any of an order (Milleporina) of often large stony hydrozoan reef-building corals of encrusting, branching, or mas-



milk snake

sive form that differ from the madrepores in passing through a free-swimming medusoid stage

mill-er \mil-ər/ *n* 1: one that operates a mill, specif: one that grinds grain into flour 2: any of various moths having powdery wings 3: a: MILLING MACHINE b: a tool for use in a milling machine

mil-lit-er \mil-ē-rit/ *n* [G *millier*, fr William H. Miller †1880 E mineralogist]: sulfide of nickel NiS usu occurring as a mineral in capillary yellow crystals

mil-lit-er's-thumb \mil-ē-rtz-thəm/ *n*: any of several small freshwater spiny-finned sculpins (genus *Cottus*) of Europe and No America

mil-lis-i-mal \mā-lēs-ē-māl/ *n* [L *millesimus*, *adj*, thousandth, fr *mille*]: the quotient of a unit divided by 1000: one of 1000 equal parts of anything — **millesimal** *adj* — **mil-lis-i-mal-ly** \-ē-mā-lē-adv

mil-lit \mil-ət/ *n* [ME *milet*, fr MF, dim of *mil*, fr L *millum*, akin to Gk *melinē* millet] 1: any of various small-seeded annual cereal and forage grasses 2: a grass (*Panicum millaceum*) cultivated for its grain which is used for food 3: any of several grasses related to common millet 4: the seed of a millet

Mill Hill Father \mil-hil-/ *n* [Mill Hill, site of its college in Barnet, England]: a member of a Roman Catholic missionary order founded by Herbert Vaughan in 1866

milli- *comb form* [F, fr L *mille*, thousand, fr *mille* — more at MILE]: thousandth (milliampere)

mil-lit-amp-ere \mil-ē-āmp-ē-rē/ *n* [ISV]: one thousandth of an ampere

mil-lit-ard \mil-ē-ārd/, -mil-ē-ārd/ *n* [F, fr MF *miliart*, fr *mille*, (fr. *million* million)] Brit: a thousand millions — see NUMBER table

mil-lit-ary \mil-ē-er-ē/ *adj* [L *milliarius*, *milliarius* consisting of a thousand, one mile long, fr *mille* thousand, mile]: marking the distance of a Roman mile

mil-lit-bar \mil-ē-bār/ *n* [ISV]: a unit of atmospheric pressure equal to 1/1000 bar or 1000 dynes per square centimeter

mil-lit-er \mil-ē-kyu(ə)-rē/ (JE, -kyu-rē) *n* [ISV]: one thousandth of a curie

mil-lit-de-gree \-di-grē/ *n*: one thousandth of a degree

mil-li-mē \mē-lē-ēm/ *n*, pl *mil-li-mēes* \-ēm(z)/ [F *millième* thousandth, fr MF, fr *mille* thousand, fr L] — see pound at MONEY table

mil-lit-far-ad \mil-ē-far-ād-, -ād/ *n* [ISV]: one thousandth of a farad

mil-lit-gal \mil-ē-gal/ *n* [ISV]: a unit of acceleration equivalent to 1/100 gal

mil-lit-gram \-gram/ *n* [F *milligramme*, fr *milli-* + *gramme* gram] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

mil-lit-her-ry \-hēr-rē/ *n* [ISV]: one thousandth of a henry

mil-lit-lam-bert \-lām-bērt/ *n*: one thousandth of a lambert

mil-lit-lit-er \mil-ē-lēt-ər/ *n* [F *millilitre*, fr *milli-* + *litre* liter] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

mil-lit-m \mā-lēm/ *n* [modif of Ar *mallim*, fr F *millième*] — see *dinar* at MONEY table

mil-lit-mē-ter \mil-ē-mēt-ər/ *n* [F *millimètre*, fr *milli-* + *mètre* meter] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

mil-lit-mi-cro- \mil-ē-mī-kro-, -krō/ *comb form*: billionth (millimicrosecond)

mil-lit-mi-cron \mil-ē-mī-kran/ *n* [ISV]: a unit of length equal to one thousandth of a micrometer

mil-lit-mole \mil-ē-mōl/ *n* [ISV *milli-* + *mole*]: one thousandth of a gram molecule

mil-lit-ine \mil-ē-līn/ *n* [blend of *million* and *line*]: a unit of space and circulation equivalent to one agate line appearing in one million copies of a publication

mil-lit-ner \mil-ē-nēr/ *n* [irreg fr *Milan*, Italy; fr the importation of women's finery from Italy in the 16th century]: one who designs, makes, trims, or sells women's hats

mil-lit-ner-y \mil-ē-nēr-ē/ *n* 1: women's apparel for the head 2: the business or work of a milliner

mil-lit-ing \mil-ē-ij/ *n*: a corrugated edge on a coin

mil-lit-ing cut-ter *n*: a rotary tool-steel cutter used in a milling machine for shaping and dressing metal surfaces

mil-lit-ing machine *n*: a machine tool on which work usu of metal secured to a carriage is shaped by being fed against rotating milling cutters

mil-lion \mil-yən/ *n*, pl *millions* or *million* [ME *miloun*, fr MF *million*, fr OIt *millione*, aug of *mille* thousand, fr L — more at MILE] 1 — see NUMBER table 2: a very large number (~s of cars on the road) 3: the mass of common people (someone who writes for the ~s — Bergen Evans) — **million** *adj* — **mil-lionth** \-yən(tēth) *adj* or *n*

mil-lion-ai-re \mil-yə-nā(ə)r-, -nē(ə)r-, -mil-yə-/ *n* [F *millionnaire*, fr *million*, fr MF *million*]: one whose wealth is estimated at a million or more (as of dollars or pounds)

mil-lion-ai-ress \-ar-ēs-, -ēr-, -ār-, -ēr-/ *n*: a woman who is a millionaire or the wife of a millionaire

mil-lit-ped \mil-ē-pēd/ *n* [L *millepeda* a small crawling animal, fr *mille* thousand + *pēs*, *pēs* foot — more at FOOT]: any of numerous myriapods (class Diplopoda) having usu a cylindrical segmented body covered with hard integument, two pairs of legs on most apparent segments, and no poison fangs

mil-lit-ra-dian \mil-ē-rād-ē-ən/ *n* [ISV]: one thousandth of a radian

mil-lit-rem \mil-ē-rēm/ *n*: one thousandth of a rem

mil-lit-roen-gen \mil-ē-rēn-ən-, -rēnt-, -jən-, -rēn-chən-, -rēn-/ *n* [ISV]: one thousandth of a roentgen

mil-lit-sec-ond \mil-ē-sēk-ənd-, -ənt/ *n* [ISV]: one thousandth of a second

mil-lit-volt \-vōlt/ *n* [ISV]: one thousandth of a volt

mil-lit-watt \-wāt/ *n* [ISV]: one thousandth of a watt

mil-lit-pond \mil-ē-pānd/ *n*: a pond produced by damming a stream to produce a head of water for operating a mill

mil-lit-race \-rās/ *n*: a canal in which water flows to and from a mill wheel, also: the current that drives the wheel

mineral oil *n*: an oil of mineral origin, *esp.* a refined petroleum oil used as a laxative
mineral spirits *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: a petroleum distillate that is used *esp.* as a paint or varnish thinner
mineral water *n*: water naturally or artificially impregnated with mineral salts or gases (as carbon dioxide)
mineral wax *n*: a wax of mineral origin, *esp.* OZOKERITE
mineral wool *n*: any of various lightweight vitreous fibrous materials used *esp.* in heat and sound insulation
Min-er-va \mín-ə-'nɔr-və/ *n* [L]: the Roman goddess of wisdom — compare **ATHENE**
min-ə-stro-né \mín-ə-'strô-né, -'sitrôn/ *n* [It. aug. of *ministra*, fr. *ministrare* to serve, dish up, fr. *L. ministrare*, fr. *minister* servant — more at **MINISTER**]: a rich (thick vegetable soup usu. with dried beans and pasta (as macaroni or vermicelli))
mine-sweep-er \mín-ə-'swép-ər/ *n*: a warship designed for removing or neutralizing mines by dragging — **mine-sweep-ing** \-pín/ *n*
Ming \mín/ *n* [Chin (Pek) ming/ luminous]: a Chinese dynasty dated 1368–1644 and marked by restoration of earlier traditions and in the arts by perfection of established techniques
min-gle \mín-'gál/ *vb* *min-gled*, *min-gling* \-g(ə-)lín/ [ME *mengen*, freq. of *mengen* to mix, fr. OE *mengan*, akin to **MHG** *mengen* to mix, Gk *massein* to knead] *vt* 1: to bring or mix together or with something else usu. without fundamental loss of identity: **INTERMIX** 2: to prepare by mixing: **CONCOCT** ~ *vi*: to become mingled *syn* see **MIX**
ming tree \mín-'trí/ *n* [perh. fr. *Ming*]
 1 *a*: a dwarfed evergreen conifer grown in a container or pot *b*: **BONSAI** 2: an artificial plant made by attaching flattened pads of alpine buckwheat (*Eriogonum ovalifolium*) left natural gray or colored to one or more twiggy branches usu. of manzanita
min-gy \mín-'jé/ *adv* *min-glier*, *eat* [perh. blend of *mean* and *stingy*]: **MEAN**, **STINGY**
mini \mín-ē/ *n*, *pl* **mini**-s [mini-]: something small of its kind *as a*: **MINICAR** *b*: **MINISKIRT** — **mini** *adj*
mini-comb form [miniature]: **miniature**: of small dimensions
mini-la-ture \mín-ē-'tʃu(ə)r, 'mín-ē-'tʃu(ə)r, 'mín-yə-, -chər-, t(yu)(ə)r/ *n* [It. *miniatura* art of illuminating a manuscript, fr. *ML*, fr. *L. miniatus*, pp. of *miniare* to color with minium, fr. *minium*] 1 *a*: a copy on a much reduced scale *b*: something small of its kind 2: a painting in an illuminated book or manuscript 3 the art of painting miniatures 4: a very small portrait or other painting (as on ivory or metal) — **mini-la-tur-ist** \-chur-əst, -chər-, t(yu)(ə)r/ *n* — **mini-la-tur-ist-ic** \mín-ē-'tʃu-'nɪs-tík, 'mín-ē-, 'mín-yə-, -t(yu)-/ *adj*
miniature *adj* 1: being or represented on a small scale 2: of or relating to still photography using film 35 mm wide or smaller *syn* see **SMALL**
miniature golf *n*: a novelty golf game played with a putter on a miniature course having tunnels, bridges, sharp corners, and obstacles
miniature pinscher *n*: a toy dog that suggests a small Doberman pinscher and measures 10 to 12½ inches in height at the withers
miniature schnauzer *n*: a schnauzer of a breed that is 12 to 14 inches in height and is classified as a terrier
mini-la-tur-ize \mín-ē-'tʃu-'ríz, 'mín-ē-, 'mín-yə-, -t(yu)-/ *vi* *-ized, -iz-ing*: to design or construct in small size — **mini-la-tur-iza-tion** \mín-ē-'tʃu-'ríz-ə-shən, 'mín-ē-, 'mín-yə-, -chər-, -t(yu)-/ *n*
mini-bike \mín-ē-'bík/ *n*: a small one-passenger motorcycle having a low frame and elevated handlebars
mini-bus \-bəs/ *n*: a small bus for comparatively short trips
mini-car \-kár/ *n*: a very small automobile, *esp.* **SUBCOMPACT**
mini-com-puter \mín-ē-'kəm-'pyüt-ər/ *n*: a small and relatively inexpensive computer
mini-le ball \mín-ē-'bɔl, 'mín-ē-'bòl/ *n* [Claude Étienne Minié †1879 F army officer]: a rifle bullet with a conical head used in the middle of the 19th century
mini-fy \mín-ē-'fí/ *vi* *-fied, -fying* [L. *minimus* smallest + *E* -fy]: **LESSEN**
mini-ikin \mín-ē-'kən/ *n* [Jobs D. Minneken darling] *archaic*: a small or dainty creature — **mini-ikin** *adj*
mini-m \mín-əm/ *n* [L. *minimus* least] 1 *a*: **HALF NOTE** 2: something very minute 3: **see WEIGHT table** — **mini-m** *adj*
mini-mal \mín-ē-'mál/ *adj* 1: relating to or being a minimum: constituting the least possible 2 *often cap*: of, relating to, or being minimal art — **mini-mal-ly** \-mə-'lē/ *adv*
minimal art *n*: abstract art and *esp.* sculpture consisting primarily of simple geometric forms executed in an impersonal style
mini-mal-ism \mín-ē-'mál-'iz-əm/ *n*: **MINIMALART**
mini-mal-ist \-íst/ *n* 1: one who favors restricting the functions and powers of a political organization or the achievement of a set of goals to a minimum 2: a minimal artist
mini-max \mín-ē-'máks/ *n* [minimum + maximum]: the minimum of a set of maxima, *esp.* the smallest of a set of maximum possible losses each of which occurs in the most unfavorable outcome of a strategy followed by a participant in a situation governed by the theory of games — compare **MAXIMIN**
mini-mize \mín-ē-'míz/ *vi* *-mized, -miz-ing* 1: to reduce to a minimum 2: to estimate at a minimum often as a measure of disparagement or self-defense (the habit of minimizing losses in our own forces while maximizing those of the enemy) *syn* see **DECRY**
mini-mize \mín-ē-'míz-ər/ *n* — **mini-miz-er** \-ər/ *n*
mini-mum \mín-ē-'móm/ *n*, *pl* *-ma* \-mə/ or *-mums* [L. neuter of *minimus* smallest; akin to *L. minor* smaller] 1: the least quantity assignable, admissible, or possible 2: the least of a set of



ming tree 1a

numbers, *specif*: the smallest value assumed by a continuous function defined on a closed interval 3 *a*: the lowest degree or amount of variation reached or recorded *b*: the lowest speed allowed on a highway 4: the time of least brightness or the magnitude at this time — used of a variable star — **mini-mum** *adj*
minimum wage *n* 1: **LIVING WAGE** 2: the lowest wage paid or permitted to be paid, *specif*: a wage fixed by legal authority or by contract as the least that may be paid either to employed persons generally or to a particular category of employed persons
min-ing \mín-'nín/ *n*: the process or business of working mines
min-ion \mín-yən/ *n* [MF *mignon* darling] 1: a servile dependent 2: one highly favored: **FOOT** 3: a subordinate official
min-i-s-cule \mín-əs-'kyul(ə)/ *var* of **MINUSCULE**
mini-skirt \mín-ē-'skɔrt/ *n*: a woman's short skirt with the hemline several inches above the knee
mini-state \-stát/ *n*: a small independent nation
min-i-s-ter \mín-ə-'stɔr/ *n* [ME *ministre*, fr. OF, fr. *L. minister* servant, akin to *L. minor*] 1: **AGENT** 2 *a*: one officiating or assisting the officiant in church worship *b*: a clergyman *esp.* of a Protestant communion 3 *a*: the superior of one of several religious orders — called also **minister-general** *b*: the assistant to the rector or the bursar of a Jesuit house 4: a high officer of state entrusted with the management of a division of governmental activities 5 *a*: a diplomatic representative (as an ambassador) accredited to the court or seat of government of a foreign state *b*: a diplomatic representative ranking below an ambassador
2 minister *vi* **min-i-stered**; **min-i-ster-ing** \-st(ə-)rín/ 1: to perform the functions of a minister of religion 2: to give aid or service (~ to the sick)
min-i-ster-ial \mín-ə-'stir-ē-əl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to a minister or the ministry 2 *a*: being or having the characteristics of an act or duty prescribed by law as part of the duties of an administrative office *b*: relating to or being an act done after ascertaining the existence of a specified state of facts in obedience to a legal order without exercise of personal judgment or discretion 3: acting or active as an agent: **INSTRUMENTAL** — **min-i-ster-ial-ly** \-ē-əl-ē/ *adv*
minister plenipotentiary *n*, *pl* **ministers plenipotentiary**: a diplomatic agent ranking below an ambassador but possessing full power and authority
minister resident *n*, *pl* **ministers resident**: a diplomatic agent resident at a foreign court or seat of government and ranking below a minister plenipotentiary
min-i-strant \mín-ə-'stránt/ *adj*, *archaic*: performing service in attendance on someone
2 ministrant *n*: one that ministers
min-i-stration \mín-ə-'strá-shən/ *n*: the act or process of ministering
min-i-stry \mín-ə-'strí/ *n*, *pl* *-tries* 1: **MINISTRATION** 2: the office, duties, or functions of a minister 3: the body of ministers of religion: **CLERGY** 4: **AGENCY** 5: **INSTRUMENTALITY** 6: the period of service or office of a minister or ministry 6 *often cap* *a*: the body of ministers governing a nation or state from which a smaller cabinet is sometimes selected *b*: the group of ministers constituting a cabinet 7 *a*: a government department presided over by a minister *b*: the building in which the business of a ministry is transacted
mini-track \mín-ē-'trák/ *n*: an electronic system for tracking an earth satellite by radio waves transmitted from it to a chain of ground stations
mini-um \mín-ē-'əm/ *n* [ME, fr. *L. cinnabar*, red lead, of Iberian origin, akin to Basque *armind* cinnabar]: **RED LEAD**
mini-ver \mín-ə-'vɔr/ *n* [ME *meniver*, fr. OF *menu* your small var]: a white fur worn orig. by medieval nobles and used chiefly for robes of state
mink \mínk/ *n*, *pl* **mink** or **minks** [ME] 1: soft fur or pelt of the mink varying in color from white to dark brown 2: any of several slender-bodied semiaquatic carnivorous mammals (genus *Mustela*) that resemble and are closely related to the weasels and have partially webbed feet, a rather short bushy tail, and a soft thick coat

mink 2

Min-né-áp-olis \mín-ē-'síp-əl, 'mín-ē-'síp-əl/ *n* [G, fr. **MHG**, fr. *minne* love + *lith*]: one of a class of German-Lync poets and musicians of the 12th to the 14th centuries
Min-ne-á-p-olis \mín-ē-'síp-əl/ *n* [University of Minnesota]: a test of personal and social adjustment based on a complex scaling of the answers to an elaborate true or false test
min-now \mín-ə-'nɔ/ *n*, *pl* *r* *innows* also **minnow** [ME *menawe*, akin to OE *myne* minnow, *Russ* *men* carpenter] 1 *a*: a small cyprinid, killifish, or topminnow *b*: any of various small fish that are less than a designated size and are not game fish 2: a live or artificial minnow used as bait
1 Mi-no-an \mín-ə-'nɔn, 'mín-ə-'nɔn/ *adj* [L. *minous* of Minos, fr. Gk *mindós*, fr. *Minós* Minos]: of or relating to a Bronze Age culture of Crete (3000 B.C.–1100 B.C.)
2 Minno-an *n*: a native or inhabitant of ancient Crete
1 mi-nor \mín-ər/ *adj* [ME, fr. *L. minor*, inferior; akin to **OHG** *miniro* smaller, *L. minuire* to lessen, Gk *meion* less] 1: inferior in importance, size, or degree: comparatively unimportant 2: not having reached majority 3 *a*: having the third, sixth, and sometimes the seventh degree lowered a semitone (~ scale) *b*: based on a minor scale (~ key) *c*: less by a semitone than the corresponding major interval (~ third) *d*: containing a minor third (~ triad) 4: not serious or involving risk to life (~ illness) 5: of or relating to an academic subject requiring fewer courses than a major

mill run *n* 1: the salable lumber output of a sawmill 2: the common run of an article passing through a mill
millstone \mil-stōn/ *n* 1: either of two circular stones used for grinding (as grain) 2: something that grinds or crushes *b*: a heavy burden
millstream \mil-strēm/ *n* 1: a stream whose flow is utilized to run a mill 2: MILLRACE
mill wheel *n*: a waterwheel that drives a mill
millwright \mil-rit/ *n* 1: one whose occupation is planning and building mills or setting up their machinery 2: one who maintains and cares for mechanical equipment (as of a mill or factory)
mi-lo \mi-(l)ō/ *n*, *pl* millos [Sotho *malil*] a small usu. early and drought-resistant grain sorghum with compact bearded heads of large yellow or whitish seeds
mi-lord \mil-(ə)r(d)/ *n* [F, fr. E *my lord*]: an Englishman of noble or gentle birth
mil-pa \mil-pə/ *n* [MexSp, fr Nahuatl] 1: a small field in Mexico or Central America that is cleared from the jungle, cropped for a few seasons, and abandoned for a fresh clearing *b*: a maize field in Mexico or Central America 2: the maize plant
Milque-toast \milk-tōst/ *n* [Caspar Milquetoast, comic strip character created by H. T. Webster †1952 Am cartoonist]: a timid, meek, or unassertive person
mil-reis \mil-rās(h)/ *n*, *pl* mil-reis \-rās(h)-, -rāz(h)/ [Pg *milreis*] 1: a Portuguese unit of value equal before 1911 to 1000 reis 2: the basic monetary unit of Brazil until 1942 3: a coin representing one milreis
milt \milt/ *n* [prob fr MD *milie* milt of fish, spleen; akin to OE *milie* spleen — more at MELT]: the male reproductive glands of fishes when filled with secretion. *also*: the secretion itself — *milty* \-tē/ *adj*
mil-ter \mil-tər/ *n*: a male fish in breeding condition
mim \mim/ *adj* [imit of the act of pursing the lips] *dial*: affectively shy or modest
mime \mim-, -mēm/ *n* [L *mimus*, fr Gk *mimos*; akin to Gk *mimēsthai* to imitate] 1: an actor in a mime *b*: one that practices mime 2: MIMIC 3: an ancient dramatic entertainment representing scenes from life usu. in a ridiculous manner 4: the art of portraying a character or of narration by body movement *b*: a performance of mime
mime *vb* mimed; *mim-ing* *vi*: to act a part with mimic gesture and action usu. without words *vi* 1. MIMIC 2: to act out in the manner of a mime — *mim-er* *n*
mim-eo-graph \mim-ē-ə-grāf/ *n* [fr *Mimeograph*, a trademark]: a duplicator for making many copies that utilizes a stencil through which ink is pressed — *mim-eo-graph* *vi*
mi-me-ō-sis \mō-mē-sis, -mī-/ *n* [LL, fr Gk *mimēsis*, fr *mimēsthai*]: IMITATION, MIMICRY
mi-metic \-met-ik/ *adj* [LL *mimeticus*, fr Gk *mimētikos*, fr *mimēsthai*] 1: IMITATIVE 2: relating to, characterized by, or exhibiting mimicry (as coloring of a butterfly) — *mi-met-ic-ally* \-i-k(-)lē/ *adv*
mim-ic \mim-ik/ *n* 1: MIMIC 2: one that mimics
mimic *adj* [L *mimicus*, fr Gk *mimikos*, fr *mimos* mime] 1: IMITATIVE *b*: IMITATION, MOCK (as ~ battle) 2: of or relating to mime or mimicry — *mim-ic-ally* \-i-k(-)lē/ *adv*
mimic *vi* mimicked \-ikt/, *mim-ick-ing* 1: to imitate closely *b*: APE 2: to ridicule by imitation 3: SIMULATE 4: to resemble by biological mimicry *syn* see COPY
mim-ic-ry \mim-ik-ri/ *n*, *pl* -ries 1: an instance of mimicking *b*: the action, practice, or art of mimicking 2: a superficial resemblance of one organism to another or to natural objects among which it lives that secures it a selective advantage (as protection from predation)
mi-mo-sa \mō-mō-sə, -mī-, -zə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *mimosa* mime] any of a genus (*Mimosa*) of leguminous trees, shrubs, and herbs of tropical and warm regions with usu. bipinnate often prickly leaves and globular heads of small white or pink flowers
min *abbr* 1 *minum* 2 *minumum* 3 *mining* 4 *minister* 5 *minor* 6 *minute*
mi-na \mi-nə/ *n* [L, fr Gk *mna*, of Sem origin, akin to Heb *māneh* mina]: an ancient unit of weight and value equal to $\frac{1}{60}$ talent
min-able or **mine-able** \mi-nə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being mined
min-a-ret \min-ə-ret, -mī-nə-/ *n* [F, fr Turk *minare*, fr Ar *mandhar* light-house]: a slender lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies from which the summons to prayer is cried by the muezzin
mi-na-to-ry \mī-nə-tōr-ē, -mī-nə-, -tōr-/ *adj* [LL *minatori*, fr. L *minatus*, pp of *minari* to threaten — more at MOUNT]: having a menacing quality: THREATENING
mince \min(t)s/ *vb* minced, *minc-ing* [ME *mincen*, fr MF *mincer*, fr (assumed) VL *minuolare*, fr L *minuola* smallness — more at MINUTIA] *vi* 1: to cut or chop into very small pieces *b*: to subdivide minutely; *esp*: to damage by cutting up 2: to utter or pronounce with affectation 3: *archaic*: to diminish the force of: MINIMIZE *b*: to restrain (dominals) within the bounds of decorum *vi*: to walk with short steps in a prim affected manner — *minc-er* *n*
mince *n*: small chopped bits (as of food); *specif*: MINCEMEAT
mince-meat \min(t)-smēt/ *n* 1: minced meat 2: a finely chopped mixture (as of raisins, apples, and spices) with or without meat
mince pie *n*: a pie filled with mincemeat
minc-ing-ly \min(t)-sī-/ *adj*: affectively dainty or delicate — *minc-ing-ly* \-sī-jē-/ *adv*



1 minaret

mind \mind/ *n* [ME, fr OE *gemynd*; akin to OHG *gimunt* memory; both fr. a prehistoric EGmc-WGmc compound whose first constituent is represented by OE *ge-* (perfective prefix) and whose second constituent is akin to L *ment-, mens* mind, *monēre* to remind, warn, Gk *menos* spirit, *mnasthai*, *mnēskesthai* to remember — more at CO-] 1: RECOLLECTION MEMORY (keep that in ~) (time out of ~) 2: the element or complex of elements in an individual that feels, perceives, thinks, wills, and esp reasons *b*: the conscious mental events and capabilities in an organism *c*: the organized conscious and unconscious adaptive mental activity of an organism 3: INTENTION, DESIRE (she changed her ~) 4: the normal or healthy condition of the mental faculties 5: OPINION, VIEW 6: DISPOSITION, MOOD 7: a person or group embodying mental qualities (the public ~) *b*: intellectual ability 8 *cap*, *Christian Science*: GOD 1b 9: a conscious substratum or factor in the universe
mind *vi* 1 *chiefly dial*: REMIND 2 *chiefly dial*: REMEMBER 3: to attend to closely *b*: to become aware of: NOTICE *b* *chiefly dial*: INTEND, PURPOSE 5: to give heed to attentively in order to obey *b*: to follow the orders or instructions of 6: to be concerned about *b*: DISLIKE (I don't ~ going) 7: to be careful: SEE (~ you finish it) *b*: to be cautious about (~ the broken rung) 8: to give protective care to: TEND *vi* 1: to be attentive or wary 2: to become concerned: CARE 3: to pay obedient heed or attention *syn* see OBEY TEND — *mind-er* *n*
mind-blow-ing \mind(-d), -blō-ŋ/ *adj*: 1: PSYCHEDELIC 2: mentally or emotionally overwhelming — *mind-blow-er* \-blō-ŋ-ər/ *n*
mind-ed \mind-dəd/ *adj* 1: having a mind *esp* of a specified kind — *usu.* used in combination (narrow-minded) 2: INCLINED DISPOSED — *mind-ed-ness* \-dəd-nəs/ *n*
mind-ex-pand-ing \mind-ik-spān-dīŋ/ *adj*: PSYCHEDELIC 1a *mind-ful* \mind(-d)l/ *adj* 1: bearing in mind *b*: AWARE 2: inclined to be aware — *mind-ful-ly* \-lī-ē-/ *adv* — *mind-ful-ness* *n*
mind-less \mind(-d)l-s/ *adj* 1: destitute of mind or consciousness, *esp*: UNINTELLIGENT 2: INATTENTIVE, HEEDLESS — *mind-less-ly* *adv* — *mind-less-ness* *n*
mind reader *n*: one that professes or is held to be able to perceive another's thought without normal means of communication — *mind reading* *n*
mind-set \mind(d)-set/ *n* 1: a mental inclination, tendency, or habit 2: a fixed state of mind
mind's eye *n*: the mental faculty of conceiving imaginary or recollected scenes
mine \min/ *adj* [ME *min* — more at MY] *archaic*: MY — used before a word beginning with a vowel or *h* (this treasure in ~ arms — Shak) or sometimes as a modifier of a preceding noun
mine \min/ *pron*, *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: that which belongs to me — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *my*
mine \min/ *n* [ME, fr. MF] 1: a pit or excavation in the earth from which mineral substances are taken *b*: an ore deposit 2: a subterranean passage under an enemy position 3: an enclosed explosive designed to destroy enemy personnel, vehicles, or ships 4: a rich source of supply 5: a pyrotechnic piece comprising various small fireworks that are scattered into the air with a loud report
mine \min/ *vb* mined; *min-ing* *vi*: to dig a mine *vi* 1: to dig under to gain access or cause the collapse of (an enemy position) *b*: UNDERMINE 2: to get (as ore) from the earth 3: to burrow beneath the surface of (larva that ~s leaves) 4: to place military mines in, on, or under (~ a harbor) 5: to dig into for ore or metal *b*: to process for obtaining a natural constituent (~ the air for nitrogen) *c*: to seek valuable material in — *min-er* *n*
mine-lay-er \min-lā-ər, -lēt-ər/ *n*: a naval vessel for laying underwater mines
min-er-al \min(-ə)-rəl/ *n* [ME, fr ML *mineralis*, fr neut of *mineralis*] 1: a solid homogeneous crystalline chemical element or compound that results from the inorganic processes of nature, broadly: any of various naturally occurring homogeneous substances (as stone, coal, salt, sulfur, sand, petroleum, water, or natural gas) obtained for man's use from the ground *b*: a synthetic substance having the chemical composition and crystalline form and properties of a naturally occurring mineral 2 *obs*: MINE 3: something neither animal nor vegetable 4: ORE 5: an inorganic substance (as in the ash of calcined tissue) 6 *pl*, *Brit*: MINERAL WATER
mineral *adj* [ME, fr ML *mineralis*, fr *minera* mine, ore, fr OF *miniere*, fr *mine*] 1: of or relating to minerals, *also*: INORGANIC 2: impregnated with mineral substances
min-er-al-ize \min(-ə)-rā-līz/ *vi* -ized, -iz-ing 1: to transform (a metal) into an ore 2: to impregnate or supply with minerals or an inorganic compound *b*: to convert into mineral or inorganic form 3: PETRIFY — *min-er-al-iz-able* \-rā-lī-zə-bəl/ *adj* — *min-er-al-iza-tion* \min(-ə)-rā-lī-zā-shən/ *n* — *min-er-al-ize-er* \min(-ə)-rā-lī-zər/ *n*
mineral kingdom *n*: the one of the three basic groups of natural objects that includes inorganic objects — compare ANIMAL KINGDOM PLANT KINGDOM
min-er-al-og-y \min(-ə)-rāl-ə-jē, -rāl-/ *n* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *mineralogia*, irreg. fr ML *mineralis* + L *-logia* -logy] 1: a science dealing with minerals, their crystallography, physical and chemical properties, classification, and the ways of distinguishing them 2: the materials of mineralogy 3: a treatise on mineralogy — *min-er-al-og-ic-al* \min(-ə)-rāl-ē-jē-kəl/ *adj* — *min-er-al-og-ist* \min(-ə)-rāl-ə-jist, -rāl-/ *n*

about kitten ar further a back a bake a cot, cart
 as out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke n sang o flow o flaw ol coin th thun th this
 u loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

2 minor *n*: 1: a person who has not attained majority 2: a minor musical interval, scale, key, or mode 3: a minor academic subject 4: a student taking a specified minor 5: a determinant or matrix obtained from a given determinant or matrix by eliminating the row and column in which a given element lies 6 *pl*: minor league baseball

3 minor *vt*: to take courses in a minor subject

minor axis *n*: the chord of an ellipse passing through the center and perpendicular to the major axis

mi-nor-ka \mī-nōr-ka\ *n* [*Minorca*, one of the Balearic islands]: any of a breed of domestic fowls that resemble leghorns but are larger

minor element *n*: TRACE ELEMENT

mi-nor-ite \mī-nōr-īt\ *n* [*fr. Friar Minor* (Franciscan)]: FRANCISCAN

mi-nor-ity \mī-nōr-ē-tē, mī-, -nār-\ *n*, *pl* -ties often attrib 1: a: the period before attainment of majority 2: the state of being a legal minor 3: the smaller in number of two groups constituting a whole; *specif*: a group having less than the number of votes necessary for control 3: a part of a population differing from others in some characteristics and often subjected to differential treatment

minority leader *n*: the leader of the minority party in a legislative body

minor league *n*: a league of professional clubs in a sport other than the recognized major leagues

minor order *n*: one of the Roman Catholic or Eastern clerical orders that are lower in rank and less sacred in character than major orders — *usu.* used in *pl*

minor party *n*: a political party whose electoral strength is so small as to prevent its gaining control of a government except in rare and exceptional circumstances

minor penalty *n*: a two-minute suspension of a player in ice hockey with no substitute allowed

minor planet *n*: ASTEROID

minor premise *n*: the premise of a syllogism that contains the minor term

minor seminary *n*: a Roman Catholic seminary giving all or part of high school and junior college training with emphasis on preparing candidates for a major seminary

minor suit *n*: either of two bridge suits of inferior scoring value: ♠: DIAMONDS ♣: CLUBS

minor term *n*: the term of a syllogism that forms the subject of the conclusion

mi-nos \mī-nōs\ *n* [*L. fr. Gk Minōs*]: a son of Zeus and Europa and king of Crete who for his just rule was made supreme judge in the underworld after his death

mi-no-taur \mī-nō-tōr, mī-nō-\ *n* [*ME, fr. MF, fr. L Minotaurus*, *fr. Gk Minotaurus*, *fr. Minōs* + *tauros* a bull]: a monster shaped half like a man and half like a bull, confined in the labyrinth built by Daedalus for Minos, and given a periodical tribute of youths and maidens as food until slain by Theseus

mi-n-ster \mīn(-)stər\ *n* [*ME, monastery*, church attached to a monastery, *fr. OE mynster*, *fr. LL monasterium* monastery]: a large or important church often having cathedral status

mi-n-stral \mīn(-)strəl\ *n* [*ME menestrel*, *fr. OF, official*, servant, minstrel, *fr. LL ministerialis* imperial household officer, *fr. L ministerium* service, *fr. minister* servant — *more at MINISTER*]: 1: one of a class of medieval musical entertainers, *esp*: a singer of verses to the accompaniment of a harp 2: a: MUSICIAN 2: POET 3: a: one of a troupe of performers typically giving a program of Negro melodies, jokes, and impersonations and *usu.* blacked in imitation of Negroes 2: a performance by a troupe of minstrels

mi-n-stral-ey \-səl\ *n* [*ME minstrelle*, *fr. MF menestralie*, *fr. menestrel*]: 1: the singing and playing of a minstrel 2: a body of minstrels 3: a group of songs or verse

mint \mīnt\ *n* [*ME mynt* coin, money, *fr. OE mynet*; akin to OHG *minzza* coin, both *fr.* a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed *fr. L moneta* mint, coin, *fr. Moneta*, epithet of Juno, *fr.* the fact that the Romans coined money in the temple of Juno Moneta] 1: a place where coins, medals, or tokens are made 2: a place where something is manufactured 3: a vast sum or amount

mint *vt*: 1: to make (as coins) out of metal: COIN 2: FABRICATE, INVENT — *mint-er* *n*

mint *adj*: unmarried as if fresh from a mint (~ coins)

mint *n* [*ME minte*, *fr. OE*; akin to OHG *minza*; both *fr.* a prehistoric WGmc compound borrowed *fr. L mentha* mint] 1: any of a family (Labiales, the mint family) of aromatic plants with a 4-lobed ovary which produces four l-seeded outlets in fruit, *esp*: any of a genus (*Mentha*) of mints which have white or pink verticillate flowers with a nearly regular corolla and four equal stamens and some of which are used in flavoring and cookery 2: a confection flavored with mint

mint-age \mīnt-ij\ *n*: 1: the action or process of minting coins 2: an impression placed upon a coin 3: coins produced by minting or in a single period of minting 4: the cost of minting

mint *n*: JULIET 2

mi-nu-end \mī-nū-ēnd\ *n* [*L minuendum*, neut. of *minuendus*, gerundive of *minuere* to lessen — *more at MINOR*]: a number from which the subtrahend is to be subtracted

mi-nu-er \mī-nū-er\ *n* [*F menuet*, *fr. obs.* F, tiny, *fr. OF, fr. menu* small, *fr. L minutus*]: 1: a slow graceful dance in 3/4 time characterized by forward balancing, bowing, and toe pointing 2: music for or in the rhythm of a minuet

mi-nus \mī-nūs\ *prep* [*ME, fr. L minus*, *adv.* less, *fr. neut. of mi-nor* smaller — *more at MINOR*]: 1: diminished by: LESS (seven ~ four is three) 2: deprived of: WITHOUT (~ his hat)

minus *n*: 1: a negative quantity 2: DEPECENCY, DEFECT

minus *adj*: 1: algebraically negative (a ~ quantity) 2: having negative qualities 3: relating to or being a particular one of the two mating types that are required for successful fertilization in sexual reproduction in some lower plants (as a fungus)

mi-nus-cu-le \mī-nūs-kyū(-)l\, mī-nūs-, mī-nū-, *n* [*F, fr. L minusculus* rather small, dim. of *minor* smaller] 1: one of

several ancient and medieval writing styles developed from cursive and having simplified and small forms 2: a letter in this style 2: a lowercase letter

minus-cule *adj*: 1: written in or in the size or style of minuscules 2: very small

minus sign *n*: a sign — used in mathematics to indicate subtraction (as in 8 — 6 = 2) or a negative quantity (as in —10°)

mi-nu-tē \mī-nū-tē\ *n* [*ME, fr. MF, fr. LL minuta*, *fr. L minutus* small, *fr. pp.* of *minuere* to lessen — *more at MINOR*]: 1: the 60th part of an hour of time or of a degree 2: the distance one can traverse in a minute 3: a short space of time: MOMENT 4: a: MEMORANDUM, DRAFT 3: *pl*: the official record of the proceedings of a meeting

minute *vi* *mi-nu-tēd*; *mi-nu-ting*: to make notes or a brief summary of

mi-nu-tē \mī-nū(-)tē, mī-nū-\ *adj* *mi-nu-ter*; *-est* [*L minutus*] 1: very small: INFINITESIMAL 2: of small importance: TRIFLING 3: marked by close attention to details *syn* see SMALL CIRCUMSTANTIAL — *mi-nu-tē-ness* *n*

minute hand *n*: the long hand that marks the minutes on the face of a watch or clock

mi-nu-ti-ly \mī-nū(-)tē-ly\ *adv*: 1: into very small pieces 2: in a minute manner or degree

mi-nu-tē-ly \mī-nū-tē-ly\ *adj*, *archaic*: minute by minute

mi-nu-tē-man \mī-nū-tē-mān\ *n*: a member of a group of armed men pledged to take the field at a minute's notice during and immediately before the American Revolution

mi-nu-tē steak \mī-nū-tē-\ *n*: a small thin steak that can be quickly cooked

mi-nu-ti-ā \mī-nū(-)tē-ā\ *n*, *pl* -ti-ā \-shē-ē-, -ā\ [*L minutiae* trifles, details, *fr. pl* of *minutia* smallness, *fr. minutus*]: a minute or minor detail — *usu.* used in *pl*

mi-nx \mīn(k)s\ *n* [*origin unknown*]: 1: a pert girl 2 *obs*: a wanton woman

MIO *abbr* minimum identifiable odor

mio — *see* MI-

Mio-cēne \mī-ō-sēn\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an epoch of the Tertiary between the Pliocene and the Oligocene or the corresponding system of rocks — *Miocene* *n*

mi-ō-sis \mī-ō-sis, mē-, *n*, *pl* *mi-ō-ses* \-sēz\ [*NL, fr. Gk myein* to be closed (of the eyes) + *NL -osis*]: excessive smallness or contraction of the pupil of the eye

mi-ō-tic \-tē-ik\ *adj*: relating to or characterized by miosis

mi-ō-tic *n*: an agent that causes miosis

mi-que-let \mī-k-ē-let, mē-k-\ *n* [*Sp miquelete*]: a Spanish or French irregular soldier during the Peninsular War

mir \mīr\ *n* [*Russ*]: a village community in czarist Russia characterized by joint ownership of the land and cultivation by individual families

mi-ra-bi-le \mī-rā-bē-lē\ *n* [*fr. mirabilis*]: wonderful to relate

mi-ra-bi-le \mī-rā-bē-lē\ *adj*, *pl* -bi-les \-lēz\ [*NL, fr. Gk miraklōn*, *miraklōn*, *miraklōn*, *stripling* + *NL -idium*]: the free swimming ciliated first larva of a digenetic trematode that seeks out and penetrates a suitable small intermediate host in which it develops into a sporocyst — *mi-ra-bi-le-ly* \-lē-lē\ *adv*

mi-ra-cle \mī-rā-klē\ *n* [*ME, fr. OF, fr. L miraculum*, *fr. mirari* to wonder at — *more at SMILE*]: 1: an extraordinary event manifesting divine intervention in human affairs 2: an extremely outstanding or unusual event, thing, or accomplishment 3: *Christian Science*: a divinely natural occurrence that must be learned humanly

miracle fruit *n*: a small shrubby tropical African tree (*Synsepalum dulcificum* of the family Sapotaceae) whose fruit contains a glycoprotein that when applied to the tongue causes sour substances to taste sweet, also: its fruit

miracle play *n*: a medieval dramatic representation of episodes from the life of a miracle-working saint or martyr

mi-ra-cu-lous \mī-rā-kyū-lūs\ *adj* [*MF miraculeux*, *fr. ML miraculosus*, *fr. L miraculum*]: 1: of the nature of a miracle: SUPERNATURAL (a ~ event) 2: suggesting a miracle: MARVELOUS (gave proof of a ~ memory — *Time*) 3: working or able to work miracles (~ power) — *mi-ra-cu-lous-ly* *adv* — *mi-ra-cu-lous-ness* *n*

mi-rā-dor \mī-rā-dō(-)r, mī-rā-d-\ *n* [*Sp, fr. Catal, fr. mirar* to look at, *fr. L mirari*]: a turret, window, or balcony designed to command an extensive outlook

mi-rage \mī-rāzh\ *n* [*F, fr. mirer* to look at, *fr. L mirari*]: 1: an optical effect that is sometimes seen at sea, in the desert, or over a hot pavement, that may have the appearance of a pool of water or a mirror in which distant objects are seen inverted, and that is caused by the bending or reflection of rays of light by a layer of heated air of varying density 2: something illusory and unattainable like a mirage *syn* see DELUSION

mi-re \mī(-)rē\ *n* [*ME, fr. ON myrr*; akin to OE *mār* marsh — *more at MOSS*]: 1: wet spongy earth: MARSH, BOG 2: heavy often deep mud or slush — *mi-ry* \mī(-)rē\ *adj*

mi-re *vb* *mi-ried*; *mi-ryng* *vi* 1: a: to cause to stick fast to or as if in mire 2: to hamper or hold back as if by mire: ENTANGLE 2: to cover or soil with mire ~ *vi*: to stick or sink in mire

mi-rax \mī-rēks\ *n* [*origin unknown*]: a chlorinated-hydrocarbon insecticide C₁₀Cl₁₂ used *esp* against ants

mirk, *mirky* *var* of MURK, MURKY

mi-ror \mī-rər\ *n* [*ME mirour*, *fr. OF, fr. mirer* to look at, *fr. L mirari* to wonder at — *more at SMILE*]: 1: a polished or smooth surface (as of glass) that forms images by reflection 2: a: some-

a	about	*	kitten	ae	further	a	back	ā	bake	ū	cot, cart
an	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	o	coin	th	than
l	look	n	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision

misal \ˈmɪ-səl\ *n* (ME *messel*, fr MF & ML, MF, fr ML *missale*, fr neut. of *missalis* of the mass, fr LL *missa* mass — more at **MASS**) : a book containing all that is said or sung at mass during the entire year

mis-send (\ˈmɪs-ˈsɛnd\ *vt* -sent \-ˈsɛnt\, -send-ing : to send incorrectly (*mis*sent mail))

mis-sense \ˈmɪs-ˈsɛn(t)s\ *n* [*mis*- + -sense (as in *nonsense*)] : genetic mutation involving alteration of one or more codons so that different amino acids are determined

mis-shape (\ˈmɪs(h)-ˈʃəp\ *vt* : to shape badly : **DEFORM** — **mis-shap-en** \-ˈʃəp-ən\ *adj* — **mis-shap-en-ly** *adv*)

mis-silo (\ˈmɪs-əl, chiefly Brit -ɪl\ *adj* [L *missilis*, fr *missus*, pp. of *mittere* to throw, send — more at **SMITE**] 1 : capable of being thrown or projected to strike a distant object 2 : adapted for throwing or hurling missiles 3 : of or relating to missiles (a ~ crisis)

missile *n* : an object (as a weapon) thrown or projected usu. so as to strike something at a distance (stones, artillery shells, bullets, and rockets are ~s) as a : **GUIDED MISSILE** b : **BALLISTIC MISSILE**

mis-sile-er \ˈmɪs-ə-ˈlɪ(ə)r\ *n* : **MISSILEMAN**

mis-sile-man \ˈmɪs-əl-mən\ *n* : one engaged in designing, building, or operating guided missiles

mis-sile-ry also **mis-sil-ry** \ˈmɪs-əl-ri\ *n* 1 : **MISSILES**, esp : **GUIDED MISSILES** 2 : the science dealing with the design, manufacture, and use of guided missiles

miss-ing (\ˈmɪs-ɪŋ\ *adj*) : **ABSENT**, also : **LOST** (~ in action)

missing link *n* 1 : an absent member needed to complete a series 2 : a hypothetical intermediate form between man and his presumed simian progenitors

mis-si-o-log-y \ˈmɪs-ə-ˈlɒj-ə\ *n* [*mission* + -logy] : the study of the church's mission esp with respect to missionary activity

mis-sion (\ˈmɪs-ən\ *n* [NL, ML, & L, NL *missio*, *missio* religious mission, fr ML task assigned, fr L, act of sending, fr *missus*, pp. of *mittere*] 1 obs : the act or an instance of sending 2 a : a ministry commissioned by a religious organization to propagate its faith or carry on humanitarian work b : assignment to or work in a field of missionary enterprise c (1) : a mission establishment (2) : a local church or parish dependent on a larger religious organization for direction or financial support d pl : organized missionary work e : a course of sermons and services given to convert the unchurched or quicken Christian faith 3 : a body of persons sent to perform a service or carry on an activity as a : a group sent to a foreign country to conduct diplomatic or political negotiations b : a permanent embassy or legation c : a team of specialists or cultural leaders sent to a foreign country 4 a : a specific task with which a person or a group is charged b (1) : a definite military, naval, or aerospace task (a bombing ~) (a space ~) (2) : a flight operation of an aircraft or spacecraft in the performance of a mission (a ~ to Mars) 5 : **CALLING, VOCATION**

mission *vt* **mis-sioned**; **mis-sion-ing** (\ˈmɪs-ə-ˈnɪŋ\ 1 : to send on or entrust with a mission 2 : to carry on a religious mission among or in

mission *adj* : of or relating to a style used in the early Spanish missions of the southwestern U.S. (~ architecture)

mis-sion-ary (\ˈmɪs-ə-ˈner-ɪ\ *adj* 1 : relating to, engaged in, or devoted to missions 2 : characteristic of a missionary

missionary *n*, pl -aries : a person undertaking a mission and esp a religious mission

mis-sion-er (\ˈmɪs-ə-ˈnɛr\ *n* : **MISSIONARY**

mis-sion-ize (\ˈmɪs-ə-ˈnaɪz\ *vb* -ized; -iz-ing *vt* : to carry on missionary work ~ *vi* : to do missionary work among — **mis-sion-ize-ation** (\ˈmɪs-ə-ˈnaɪ-zə-ʃən\ *n* — **mis-sion-ize-er** (\ˈmɪs-ə-ˈnaɪ-zər\ *n*)

Mis-sis-sip-pi-an (\ˈmɪs-ə-ˈsɪp-ɪ-ən\ *adj* [*Mississippi* river] 1 : of or relating to Mississippi, its people, or the Mississippi river 2 : of, relating to, or being the period of the Paleozoic era in No America following the Devonian and preceding the Pennsylvanian or the corresponding system of rocks — **Mississippian** *n*

mis-sive (\ˈmɪs-ɪv\ *n* [MF *lettre missive*, lit., letter intended to be sent], a written communication : **LETTER**

miss-out (\ˈmɪs-əʊt\ *n* : a throw of dice that loses the main bet

mis-spell (\ˈmɪs-ˈspɛl\ *vt* : to spell incorrectly

mis-spelling (\ˈmɪs-ˈspɛl-ɪŋ\ *n* : an incorrect spelling

mis-spend (\ˈmɪs-ˈspɛnd\ *vt* -spent \-ˈspɛnt\, -spend-ing : to spend wrongly : **SQUANDER** (a *mis*spent life)

mis-state (\ˈmɪs-ˈsteɪt\ *vt* : to state incorrectly : give a false account of — **mis-statement** \-ˈment\ *n*

mis-step (\ˈmɪs-ˈstɛp\ *n* 1 : a wrong step 2 : a mistake in judgment or action : **BLUNDER**

mis-sus or **mis-sals** (\ˈmɪs-əz, -əs, esp South -ˈmɪz-ə\ *n* [alter. of *misses*] 1 : WIFE (men spend money on themselves, but argue over every dime the ~ wants — W. A. Lydgate) 2 dial : **MISTRESS** la

missy (\ˈmɪs-ɪ\ *n* : a young girl : **MISS**

mist (\ˈmɪst\ *n* [ME, fr OE, akin to MD *mist* mist, Gk *omichlē*] 1 : water in the form of particles floating or falling in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth and approaching the form of rain 2 : something that dims or obscures 3 : a film before the eyes 4 a : a cloud of small particles or objects suggestive of a mist b : a suspension of a finely divided liquid in a gas c : a fine spray 5 : a drink of alcoholic liquor (as Scotch) served over cracked ice and garnished with a twist of lemon peel *syn* see **HAZE**

mist *vt* 1 : to be or become misty 2 : to become dim or blurred ~ *vi* : to cover with or convert to mist

mis-tak-able (\ˈmɪs-ˈtæk-ə-bəl\ *adj* : capable of being misunderstood or mistaken

mis-take (\ˈmɪs-ˈtæk\ *vb* **mis-took** \-ˈstʊk\, **mis-tak-en** \-ˈtæk-ən\, **mis-tak-ing** [ME *mistaken*, fr ON *mistaka* to take by mistake, fr *mis* + *taka* to take — more at **TAKE**] *vt* 1 : to blunder in the choice of (*mistook* her way in the dark) 2 a : to misunderstand the meaning or intention of : **MISINTERPRET** (don't ~ me, I mean exactly what I said) b : to make a wrong judgment of the character or ability of 3 : to identify wrongly : confuse with another (I *mistook* him for his brother) ~ *vi* : to be wrong (you *mistook* when you thought I laughed at you — Thomas Hardy) — **mis-tak-en-ly** *adv* — **mis-tak-er** *n*

syn **MISTAKE**, **CONFUSE**, **CONFOUND** *shared meaning element* : to take one thing to be another One **MISTAKES** one thing for another when (as by error of perception or thought) one fails to recognize the thing or grasp its nature and therefore identifies it with something not itself (*mistake* gush for vigor and substitute rhetoric for imagination — C. D. Lewis) (he often was *mistaken* for a preacher) One **CONFUSES** one thing usually with another when one fails to differentiate two things that have similarities (far too intellectually keen to confuse moral problems with purely aesthetic problems — Havellock Ellis) One **CONFOUNDS** things, or one thing with another, when one mixes them up so hopelessly as to be unable to detect or grasp their differences; the term usually carries a strong suggestion of mental bewilderment or a muddled mind (the temptation to confound accumulated knowledge and experience with its intrinsic progress is almost irresistible — W. R. Inge)

ant recognize

2 mistake *n* 1 : a misunderstanding of the meaning or implication of something 2 : a wrong action or statement proceeding from faulty judgment, inadequate knowledge, or inattention *syn* see **ERROR**

mis-ter (\ˈmɪs-tər, for 1 *mis*-ə\ *n* [alter. of *master*] 1 — used sometimes in writing instead of the usual *Mr* 2 : **SIR** — used without a name as a generalized term of direct address of a man who is a stranger (hey, ~, do you want to buy a paper) 3 : a man not entitled to a title of rank or an honorific or professional title (though he was only a ~, he was a greater scholar in his field than any Ph D.) 4 : **HUSBAND** (maybe your *Mister* likes herbs, but then again, he mayn't — Alice Ross)

mis-think (\ˈmɪs-ˈθɪŋk\ *vb* -thought \-ˈθɒt\, -think-ing *vt*, *archaic* : to think mistakenly or unfavorably ~ *vi*, *archaic* : to think badly or unfavorably of

mis-time (\ˈmɪs-ˈtɪm\ *vt* : to tune wrongly (*mistimed* his swing and struck out)

mis-tle thrush (\ˈmɪs-əl-ə\ *n* [obs. E *mistle* mistletoe, fr ME *mistel*, fr OE] : **MAVIS** 2

mis-tle-toe (\ˈmɪs-əl-ˌtō, chiefly Brit -ˈmɪz-ə\ *n* [ME *mistillo* basil, fr OE *misteldēn*, fr *mistel* mistletoe, basil + *iden* twig; akin to OHG & OS *mistil* mistletoe and to OHG *zein* twig] : a European semiparasitic green shrub (*Viscum album* of the family Loranthaceae, the mistletoe family) with thick leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy-white glutinous berries, broadly : any of various plants of the mistletoe family (as of an American genus *Phoradendron*) resembling the true mistletoe



mistletoe

mis-tral (\ˈmɪs-trəl, mi-ˈstrāl\ *n* [F, fr Prov, fr *mistral* masterful, fr L *magistratus* — more at **MAGISTRAL**] : a strong cold dry northerly wind of southern France

mis-trans-late (\ˈmɪs-tran-(t)s-ˈlæt, -tranz-ə\ *vt* : to translate incorrectly

mis-trans-la-tion (\ˈmɪs-trən-ˈlā-ʃən\ *n* : the act or an instance of mistranslating

mis-treat (\ˈmɪs-ˈtri:t\ *vt* [ME *mistreiter*, prob fr MF *mestraitier*, fr OF, fr *mis* + *traitier* to treat — more at **TREAT**] : to treat badly

ABUSE — **mis-treat-ment** \-ˈmənt\ *n*

mis-tress (\ˈmɪs-ˈtrɛs\ *n* [ME *maistrresse*, fr MF, fr OF, fem of *maistre* master — more at **MASTER**] 1 : a woman who has power, authority, or ownership as a : the female head of a household b : a woman who employs or supervises servants c : a woman who is in charge of possessions or controls something d : a woman who is in charge of a school or other establishment e : a woman of the Scottish nobility having a status comparable to that of a master 2 a *chiefly Brit* : a female teacher or tutor b : a woman who has supremacy over mastery in some field 3 : a country or state that has supremacy over others 4 : something personified as female that rules or directs others 5 a : a woman with whom a man habitually fornicates b *archaic* : **SWEETHEART** 6 a — used archaically as a title prefixed to the name of a married or unmarried woman and now superseded by *Mrs* and *Miss* b \ˈmɪz-əz, -əs\ *chiefly* South & Midland

MRS la

mistress of ceremonies : a woman who presides at a public ceremony or who acts as hostess of a stage, radio, or television show

mis-trial (\ˈmɪs-ˈtri(ə)\ *n* : a trial that has no legal effect by reason of some error or serious prejudicial misconduct in the proceedings

mis-trust (\ˈmɪs-ˈtrʌst\ *n* : a lack of confidence : **DISTRUST** *syn* see **UNCERTAINTY** *ant* trust, assurance — **mis-trust-ful** \-fəl\ *adj* — **mis-trust-fully** \-fəl-ɪ\ *adv* — **mis-trust-ful-ness** *n*

2 mistrust *vt* 1 : to have no trust or confidence in . *SUSPECT* (~ed his neighbors) 2 : to doubt the truth, validity, or effectiveness of (~ed his own judgment) 3 : **SURMISE** (your mind ~ed there was something wrong — Robert Frost) ~ *vi* : to be suspicious

misty (\ˈmɪs-ti\ *adj* **mis-ti-er**; *est* 1 a : obscured by mist b : consisting of or marked by mist 2 a : **INDISTINCT** (a recollection of the event) b : **VAGUE**, **CONFUSED** (avoided the large, vague, ~ issues — Reuben Abel) — **mis-ti-ly** \-tɪ-ɪ\ *adv* — **mis-ti-ness** \-tɪ-nəs\ *n*

misty-eyed (\ˈmɪs-ti-ˈɪd\ *adj* 1 : having eyes covered with mist 2 : **DREAMY**, **SENTIMENTAL** (~ recollections)

mis-un-der-stand (\ˈmɪs-ən-ˈdər-ˈstænd\ *vt* 1 : to fail to understand 2 : to interpret incorrectly

mis-un-der-stand-ing \-ˈstænd-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 : a failure to understand

: **MISINTERPRETATION** 2 : **QUARREL**, **DISAGREEMENT**

mis-use (\ˈmɪs-ˈuːz\, (\ˈmɪs(h)-ˈyʊz\ *vt* [MF *mesusage*, fr *mis* + *usage*] 1 : bad treatment : **ABUSE** 2 : wrong or improper use (as of words)

mis-use (\ˈmɪs-ˈyʊz\, (\ˈmɪs(h)-ˈyʊz\ *vt* [ME *misusen*, partly fr *mis* + *usen* to use, partly fr MF *mesuser* to abuse, fr. OF, fr. *mis* +

mis-er-i-cord or **mi-er-i-cor-de** \mī-zər-ə-kō(ə)r-d, -'ser-ə\ *n* [ML *misericordia* seat in church, fr. L. *mercy*, fr. *misericord-*, *misericors* merciful, fr. *miseri* + *cord-*, *cor* heart — more at **HEART**]: a small projection on the bottom of a hinged church seat that gives support to a standing worshiper when the seat is turned up
mis-er-ly \mī-zər-ē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a miser, *esp*: marked by sordid grasping meanness and penuriousness *syn* see **STINGY** — **mi-er-i-ness** *n*
mis-er-y \mīz-(ə)r-ē\ *n*, *pl* -er-ies 1: a state of suffering and want that is the result of poverty or affliction 2: a circumstance, thing, or place that causes suffering or discomfort 3: a state of great unhappiness and emotional distress *syn* see **DISTRESS**
mis-es-teem \mī-s-ə-'stēm\ *vi*: to esteem wrongly, *esp*: to hold in too little regard
mis-es-ti-mate \('mī-s-ə-tə-'māt\ *vi*: to estimate wrongly — **mis-es-ti-ma-tion** \('mī-s-ə-tə-'mā-shən\ *n*
mis-fea-sance \mī-'fēz-ən(t)s\ *n* [MF *mesfaisance*, fr. *mesfaire* to do wrong, fr. *mes-* + *faire* to make, do, fr. L. *facere* — more at **DO**]: **TRESPASS**, *specif*: the performance of a lawful action in an illegal or improper manner — **mis-fea-sor** \-'fē-zər-, -zō(ə)r\ *n*
mis-file \('mī-'fī(ə)\ *vi*: to file in an inappropriate place
mis-fire \('mī-'fī(ə)r\ *vi* 1: to have the explosive or propulsive charge fail to ignite at the proper time (the engine *misfired*) 2: to fail to fire (the gun *misfired*) 3: to miss an intended effect or objective
mis-fire \('mī-'fī(ə)r, -'mī-s-\ *n* 1: a failure to fire 2: something that misfires
mis-fit \('mī-'fīt, ('mī-s-'fīt\ *n* 1: something that fits badly 2: a person poorly adjusted to his environment (social ~s)
mis-for-tune \('mī-s-'fōr-čən\ *n* 1 *a*: an event or conjunction of events that causes an unfortunate or distressing result: bad fortune (by ~ he fell into bad company) (had the ~ to break his leg) *b*: the ensuing unhappy situation (always ready to help people in ~) 2: a distressing or unfortunate incident or event (~s never come singly)
syn MISFORTUNE, MISCHANCE, MISHAP, ADVERSITY *shared meaning*
element: adverse fortune or an instance of this *ant* happiness, prosperity
mis-give \('mī-s-'giv\ *vb* -gave \-'gāv-, -giv-en \-'giv-ən-, -giv-ing\ *vi*: to suggest doubt or fear to ~ *vi*: to be fearful or apprehensive
mis-giv-ing \-'giv-ɪŋ\ *n*: a feeling of doubt or suspicion *esp* concerning a future event
mis-gov-ern \('mī-s-'gəv-ən\ *vi*: to govern badly — **mis-gov-ern-ment** \-'gəv-ən(mənt-, -'gəv-'mən-t\ *n*
mis-guid-ance \('mī-s-'gid-'n(t)s\ *n*: MISDIRECTION
mis-guide \-'gid\ *vi*: to lead astray: MISDIRECT (well-meaning but misguided benefactors) — **mis-guid-ed-ly** *adv* — **mis-guid-ed-ness** *n* — **mis-guide-r** *n*
mis-han-dle \-'hæn-dl\ *vi* 1: to treat roughly: MALTREAT 2: to manage wrongly or ignorantly
mis-han-ter \mīsh-'hant-ər\ *n* [ME *misaunder*, alter of *mesaventure*]
chiefly Scot: MISADVENTURE
mis-hap \('mī-s-'hap, mī-s-\ *n* 1: bad luck: MISFORTUNE 2: an unfortunate accident *syn* see MISFORTUNE
mis-hear \('mī-s-'hē(ə)r\ *vi*: to hear wrongly ~ *vi*: to misunderstand what is heard
mis-hit \('mī-s-'hit\ *vi* -hit: -hit-ting\ *vi*: to hit in a faulty manner — **mis-hit** \('mī-s-'hit, mī-s-\ *n*
mis-h-mash \mīsh-'māsh-, -māsh\ *n* [partly fr. MHG *misch-masch*, redupl. of *mischen* to mix; partly fr. Yiddish *mishmach*, fr. MHG *mischmasch*]: Hodgepodge, jumble (a ~ of prophecies, toilettes, cosmetics, and confessions — *Forbes*)
Mish-mā \mīsh-'mē\ *n*: a Tibeto-Burman language of northeastern India
Mish-nah or **Mish-na** \mīsh-'nə\ *n* [Heb *mishnah* instruction, oral law]: the collection of mostly halakic Jewish traditions compiled about A.D. 200 and made the basic part of the Talmud — **Mish-na-ic** \mīsh-'nā-ik\ *adj*
mis-iden-ti-fy \mī-s-'īd-ənt-ə-'fī, mī-s-ə-\ *vi*: to identify wrongly — **mis-iden-ti-fi-ca-tion** \-'d-ənt-ə-'fī-'kā-shən\ *n*
mis-im-pres-sion \mī-s-'īm-'pre-shən\ *n*: a mistaken impression
mis-in-form \mī-s-'īn-'fō(ə)r-m\ *vi*: to give untrue or misleading information to — **mis-in-for-ma-tion** \('mī-s-'īn-'fōr-'mā-shən\ *n*
mis-in-ter-pret \mī-s-'īn-'tər-'prət, -rəp-'pət\ *vi* 1: to understand wrongly 2: to explain wrongly — **mis-in-ter-pre-ta-tion** \-'tər-'pr-ā-'tā-shən, -rəp-'pā-'tā-shən\ *n*
mis-join-der \('mī-s-'jōi-'dər\ *n*: an improper union of parties or of causes of action in a single legal proceeding
mis-judge \('mī-s-'jʌʒ\ *vi* 1: to estimate wrongly 2: to have an unjust opinion of ~ *vi*: to be mistaken in judgment — **mis-judg-ment** \-'jʌʒ-mənt\ *n*
Mis-ki-to \mī-s-'kē-tō\ *n*, *pl* **Miskito** or **Miskito** 1: a member of a people of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua and Honduras 2: a language of the Miskito people
mis-know \-'nō\ *vi*: MISUNDERSTAND — **mis-knowl-edge** \-'nāl-ij\ *n*
mis-la-bel \-'lā-bəl\ *vi*: to label incorrectly or falsely
mis-lay \('mī-s-'lā\ *vi* -laid \-'lād-, -ley-ing\ *vi*: to put in an unremembered place: LOSE
mis-lead \('mī-s-'lēd\ *vi* -led \-'lēd-, -lead-ing\ *vi*: to lead in a wrong direction or into a mistaken action or belief often by deliberate deceit *syn* see **DECEIVE** — **mis-lead-er** *n* — **mis-lead-ing-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*
mis-learn \-'li(ə)r-d, -'le(ə)r-d\ *adj* [mī-s- + *learn* (to learn)] *chiefly Scot*: UNMANNERLY, ILL-BRED
mis-like \-'lik\ *vi* 1 *archaic*: DISPLEASE 2: DISLIKE — **mis-like** *n*
mis-man-age \('mī-s-'man-'ij\ *vi*: to manage wrongly or incompetently — **mis-man-age-ment** \-'mānt\ *n*
mis-mar-riage \-'mar-'ij\ *n*: an unsuitable marriage
mis-match \('mī-s-'mætʃ\ *vi*: to match wrongly or unsuitably — **mis-match** \('mī-s-'mætʃ, mī-s-\ *n*
mis-mate \('mī-s-'māt\ *vi*: to mate unsuitably
mis-name \-'nām\ *vi*: to name incorrectly: MISCALL

mis-no-mer \('mī-s-'nō-mər\ *n* [ME *misnourmer*, fr. MF *mesnommer* to misname, fr. *mes-* + *nommer* to name, fr. L. *nominare* — more at **NOMINATE**] 1: the misnaming of a person in a legal instrument 2 *a*: a use of a wrong name *b*: a wrong name or designation — **mis-no-mer-ed** \-'mɔrd\ *adj*
mis-o \mē-'zō\ *n* [Jap]: a food paste that is used *esp* in preparing soups and that is made by grinding a mixture of steamed rice, cooked soybeans, and salt and fermenting it in brine
mis-o- *see* **MIS-**
mis-sog-a-mist \mā-'sāg-ə-'mɔst\ *n* [*misogamy*]: one who hates marriage — **mis-sog-a-my** \-'sə-mē\ *n*
mis-o-gy-nic \mī-s-'gī-n-ik, -'gī-n-\ *adj* [*misogyny*, fr. Gk *misogynia*, fr. *mis-* + *gynē* woman — more at **QUEEN**]: having or showing a hatred and distrust of women *syn* see **CYNICAL** — **mis-o-gy-nist** \mā-'sāg-ə-'nɔst\ *n* — **mis-o-gy-nis-tic** \mā-'sāg-ə-'nɪs-tik\ *adj* — **mis-o-gy-ny** \mā-'sāg-ə-'nē\ *n*
mis-sol-o-gy \mā-'sāl-ə-'jē\ *n* [Gk *misologia*, fr. *mis-* + *-logia* -logy]: a hatred of argument, reasoning, or enlightenment
mis-o-ne-lsm \mī-s-ə-'nē-'z-əm\ *n* [It *misoneismo*, fr. *mis-* + Gk *neōs* new + *lī-* -ismo -ism — more at **NEW**]: a hatred, fear, or intolerance of innovation or change
mis-or-ient \('mī-s-'ōr-ēnt, -'ōr-\ *vi*: to orient improperly or incorrectly — **mis-or-ien-ta-tion** \('mī-s-'ōr-ēn-'tā-shən, -'ōr-, -'en-\ *n*
mis-per-ceive \mī-s-'pər-'sēv\ *vi*: to perceive incorrectly or falsely: MISUNDERSTAND — **mis-per-cep-tion** \-'sep-shən\ *n*
mis-place \('mī-s-'plās\ *vi* 1 *a*: to put in a wrong place (~ a comma) *b*: MISLAY (misplaced his keys) 2: to set on a wrong object or eventuality (his trust had been misplaced) — **mis-place-ment** \-'plā-smənt\ *n*
mis-play \('mī-s-'plā\ *n*: a wrong or unskillful play: ERROR (one ~ caused them to lose the game) — **mis-play** \('mī-s-'plā, -'mī-s-\ *vi*
mis-print \('mī-s-'prɪnt\ *vi*: to print incorrectly — **mis-print** \('mī-s-'prɪnt, ('mī-s-'n\ *n*
mis-pri-sion \mī-s-'prɪz-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *mesprison* error, wrongdoing, fr. OF, fr. *mespriser*, pp of *mesprendre* to make a mistake, fr. *mes-* + *prendre* to take, fr. L. *prehendere* to seize — more at **PREHENSILE**] 1 *a*: neglect or wrong performance of official duty *b*: concealment of treason or felony by one who is not a participant in the treason or felony *c*: seditious conduct against the government or the courts 2: MISUNDERSTANDING
MISTAKE
mis-pris-ion *n* [*misprize*]: CONTEMPT SCORN
mis-prize \('mī-s-'prɪz\ *vi* [MF *mespriser*, fr. *mes-* + *priser* to appraise — more at **PRIZE**] 1: to hold in contempt: DESPISE 2: UNDERVALUE
mis-pron-ounce \mī-s-'prə-'naʊn(t)s\ *vi*: to pronounce incorrectly or in a way regarded as incorrect
mis-pron-un-ci-a-tion \-'nən(t)-sē-'ā-shən\ *n*: the act or an instance of mispronouncing
mis-quote \('mī-s-'kwōt əlso -'kōt\ *vi*: to quote incorrectly — **mis-quo-ta-tion** \mī-s-'kwōt-ā-'tā-shən əlso -'kō-'\ *n*
mis-read \('mī-s-'rēd\ *vi* -read \-'rēd-, -read-ing \-'rēd-ɪŋ\ 1: to read incorrectly 2: to misinterpret in or as if in reading (totally ~ the lesson of history — Christopher Hollis)
mis-reck-on \-'rēk-ən\ *vb*: MISCALCULATE MISCOUNT
mis-re-mem-ber \mī-s-'n-'mem-bər\ *vi*: to remember incorrectly or inadequately
mis-re-port \-'pō(ə)r-t, -'pō(ə)r-t\ *vi*: to report falsely — **mis-report** *n*
mis-rep-re-sent \('mī-s-'rep-'rēz-ənt\ *vi* 1: to give a false or misleading representation of usu. with an intent to deceive or be unfair (~ed the facts to suit his purpose) 2: to serve badly or improperly as a representative of — **mis-rep-re-sen-ta-tion** \('mī-s-'rep-'rēz-ənt-ā-'tā-shən, -zən-\ *n* — **mis-rep-re-sen-ta-tive** \-'zent-ə-'t-iv\ *adj*
syn MISREPRESENT, FALSIFY, BELIE, GARBLE *shared meaning element*: to present or represent in a manner at odds with the truth
mis-rule \('mī-s-'rūl\ *vi*: to rule incompetently: MISGOVERN
misrule *n* 1: the action of misruling: the condition of being misruled 2: DISORDER, ANARCHY
miss \mīs\ *vb* [ME *missen*, fr. OE *missan*; akin to OHG *missan* to miss, L. *missare* to change] *vi* 1: to fail to hit, reach, or contact 2: to discover or feel the absence of 3: to fail to obtain 4: ESCAPE, AVOID (just ~ed hitting the other car) 5: to leave out: OMIT 6: to fail to comprehend, sense, or experience (he ~ed the point of the speech) 7: to fail to perform or attend (had to ~ school for a week) ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to fail to get, reach, or do something 2: to fail to hit something 3 *a*: to be unsuccessful *b*: MISFIRE (the engine ~ed) — **miss out on**: to lose a good opportunity (people who *missed out on* a college education — *Atlantic*) — **miss the boat**: to fail to take advantage of an opportunity
miss *n* 1 *chiefly dial*: disadvantage or regret resulting from loss (we know the ~ of you, and even hunger — to see you — Samuel Richardson) 2 *a*: a failure to hit *b*: a failure to attain a desired result 3: MISFIRE
miss *n* [short for *misses*] 1 *a* — used as a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman or girl *b* — used before the name of a place or of a line of activity or before some epithet to form a title for a usu. young unmarried female who is representative of the thing indicated (Miss America) 2: young lady — used without a name as a conventional term of address to a young woman 3: a young unmarried woman or girl
Miss *abbr* Mississippi
mis-sa can-ta-ta \mī-s-ə-'kən-'tāt-ə\ *n* [NL, sung mass]: HIGH MASS

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 su out ch chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke n sung o flow o flow o coin th thin th thus
 i foot u foot y yet yu few yu furious zh vision

Miles *abbr* [F] mesdemoiselles
MLS *abbr* master of library science
MLW *abbr* mean low water
mm *abbr* millimeter
MM *abbr* 1 Maryknoll Missioners 2 [F] messieurs 3 mutants
mutandis
Mme *abbr* [F] madame
mmf *abbr* magnetomotive force
MMPI *abbr* Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
MMus *abbr* master of music
Mn *symbol* manganese
MN *abbr* 1 magnetic north 2 Minnesota
mne-mo-nic \ni-'mān-ik/ *adj* [Gk *mnēmōnikos*, fr *mnēmōn* mind-ful, fr *mnēmēskēsthai* to remember — more at **MIND**] 1: assisting or intended to assist memory, also: of or relating to mnemonics 2: of or relating to memory — **mne-mo-ni-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
mne-mo-nic \ni-'mān-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in *constr*: a technique of improving the memory
Mne-mo-sy-nē \ni-'mās-'n-ē, -'māz-'n/ [L, fr Gk *Mnēmosynē*]: the Greek goddess of memory and the mother of the Muses by Zeus
mo *abbr* month
Mo *abbr* Missouri
Mo *symbol* molybdenum
MO *abbr* 1 mail order 2 medical officer 3 Missouri 4 modus operandi 5 money order
-mo \-mō/ *n* *suffix* [duodecimo] — after numerals or their names to indicate the number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper (sixteenmo) (16mo)
moa \mō-'a/ *n* [Maori]: any of various usu very large extinct flightless ratite birds of New Zealand (family Dinornithidae) including one (*Dinornis giganteus*) about 12 feet in height
Mo-ab-ite \mō-'ā-bīt/ *n* [ME, fr LL *Moabitis*, *Moabites*, fr Gk *Moabitis*, fr *Moab* Moab, ancient kingdom in Syria]: a member of an ancient Semitic people related to the Hebrews — **Mo-ab-ite** or **Mo-ab-ite-ish** \-bīt-'ish/ *adj* — **Mo-ab-ite-ess** \-bīt-'is-/ *n*
moan \mōn/ *n* [ME *moene*, fr (assumed) OE *mōdn*] 1: LAMENTATION, COMPLAINT 2: a low prolonged sound of pain or of grief
moan *vi* 1: to bewail audibly; LAMENT 2: to utter with moans ~ *vi* 1: LAMENT, COMPLAIN 2: a: to make a moan; GROAN b: to emit a sound resembling a moan (the wind ~ed in the trees)
moat \mōt/ *n* [ME *mote*] 1: a deep and wide trench around the rampart of a fortified place (as a castle) that is used filled with water 2: a channel resembling a moat (as about a seamount or for confinement of animals in a zoo) — **moat-like** \-līk/ *adj*
moat *vi*: to surround with or as if with a moat
mob \māb/ *n* [L *mobile* *vulgaris* vacillating crowd] 1: the lower classes of a community: MASSES, RABBLE 2: a large or disorderly crowd, esp: one bent on riotous or destructive action 3 chiefly *Austral*: a flock, drove, or herd of animals 4: a criminal set; GANG *syn* *see* CROWD — **mob-bish** \-bīsh/ *adj*
mob *vi* mobbed; mobbing 1: to crowd about and attack or annoy (mobbed by autograph hunters before he could enter the theater) 2: to crowd into or around (customers ~ the stores on sale days)
mob-cap \māb-'kəp/ *n* [mob (woman's cap) + cap]: a woman's fancy indoor cap made with a high full crown and often tied under the chin
mo-bile \mō-'bēl, -'bēl, -'bīl/ *adj* [MF, fr L *mobilis*, fr *movere* to move] 1: capable of moving or being moved: MOVABLE (a ~ missile launcher) 2: a: changeable in appearance, mood, or purpose b: ADAPTABLE, VERSATILE 3: MIGRATORY 4: a: characterized by the mixing of social groups b: having the opportunity for or undergoing a shift in status within the hierarchical social levels of a society (upward ~ middle-class workers) 5: marked by the use of vehicles for transportation (~ warfare) 6: of or relating to a mobile — **mo-bil-ity** \mō-'bīl-ē-tē/ *n*
mo-bile \mō-'bēl/ *n*: a construction or sculpture frequently of wire and sheet metal shapes with parts that can be set in motion by air currents, also: a similar structure (as of paper or plastic) suspended so that it moves in a current of air
mobile home *n*: a trailer that is used as a permanent dwelling, is usu. connected to utilities, and is designed without a permanent foundation — *compare* MOTOR HOME
mo-bil-iza-tion \mō-'bīl-ə-'zā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of mobilizing 2: the state of being mobilized
mo-bilize \mō-'bīl-īz/ *vb* \-līz-/ *fl-zing* *vi* 1: a: to put into movement or circulation (~ financial assets) b: to release (something stored in the organism) for bodily use 2: a: to assemble and make ready for war duty b: to marshal (as resources) for action (~ support for a proposal) ~ *vi*: to undergo mobilization
Mö-bi-us strip \mō-'(r)b-ē-'s-, -mīb-/ *n* [August F Möbius †1868 G mathematician]: a one-sided surface that is constructed from a rectangle by holding one end fixed, rotating the opposite end through 180 degrees, and applying it to the first end
mob-oc-ra-cy \mā-'bāk-rə-'sē/ *n* 1: rule by the mob 2: the mob as a ruling class — **mob-ocrat** \māb-'ə-'krāt/ *n* — **mob-ocrat-ic** \māb-'ə-'krāt-ik/ *adj*
mob-ster \māb-'stər/ *n*: a member of a criminal gang
mo-oc-a-sin \mā-'kə-'sən/ *n* [of Algonquian origin, akin to Natick *mokkassin* shoe] 1: a soft leather heeled shoe or boot with the sole brought up the sides of the foot and over the toes where it is joined with a puckered seam to a U-shaped piece lying on top of the foot 2: a regular shoe having a seam on the forepart of the vamp imitating the seam of a true mocassin 2: WATER MOCCASIN b: a snake (as of the genus *Natrix*) resembling a water mocassin
mocassin flower *n*: any of several lady's slippers (genus *Cypripedium*); esp: a once common woodland orchid (*C. acule*) of eastern No. America with pink or white mocassin-shaped flowers
mo-cha \mō-'kə/ *n* [*Mocha*, Arabia] 1: (1) superior Arabian coffee with small green or yellowish beans grown in Arabia (2) a coffee of superior quality b: a flavoring made of a strong

coffee infusion or of a mixture of cocoa or chocolate with coffee 2: a pliable suede-finished glove leather from African sheepskins
mock \māk, 'mōk/ *vb* [ME *mocken*, fr MF *moquer*] *vi* 1: to treat with contempt or ridicule: DERIDE 2: to disappoint the hopes of: DELUDE 3: DEFY, CHALLENGE 4: a: to imitate (as a sound or mannerism) closely: MIMIC b: to mimic in sport or derision ~ *vi*: JEER, SCOFF *syn* *see* RIDICULE, COPY — **mock-er** *n* — **mock-ing-ly** \-ŋ-lē/ *adv*
mock *n* 1: an act of ridicule or derision: JEER 2: one that is an object of derision or scorn 3: MOCKERY 4: a: an act of imitation b: something made as an imitation
mock *adj*: of, relating to, or having the character of an imitation: SIMULATED, FEIGNED (the ~ solemnity of the parody)
mock *adv*: in an insincere or counterfeit manner — usu. used in combination (**mock-serious**)
mock-ery \māk-'(ə)rē, 'mōk-'/ *n*, *pl* -er-ies 1: insulting or contemptuous action or speech: DERISION 2: a subject of laughter, derision, or sport 3: a counterfeit appearance: IMITATION b: an insincere, contemptible, or impertinent imitation (arbitrary methods that make a ~ of justice) 4: something ridiculously or impudently unsuitable
mock-her-ic \māk-'hī-'rō-ik, 'mōk-'/ *adj*: ridiculing or burlesquing heroic style, character, or action (a ~ poem) — **mock-her-ic-ally** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
mock-her-ic *n*: a mock-heroic composition — called also **mocks** *epic*
mock-ing-bird \māk-'ŋ-'bōrd, 'mōk-'/ *n*: a common bird (*Mimus polyglottus*) esp. of the southern U.S. that is remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds
mock orange *n*: any of various usu. shrubby plants considered to resemble the orange, esp.: PHILADELPHUS
mock turtle soup *n*: a soup made of meat (as calf's head or veal), wine, and spices in imitation of green turtle soup
mock-up \māk-'əp, 'mōk-'/ *n*: a full-sized structural model built accurately to scale chiefly for study, testing, or display (a ~ of lunar terrain — R. N. Watts, Jr)
mod \mād/ *adj*: MODERN, esp.: bold and free in style, behavior, or dress
mod *n*: one who wears mod clothes
mod *abbr* 1 moderate 2 modern 3 modification, modified 4 modulo, modulus
mod-acrylic fiber \mād-'ə-'krīl-ik-/ *n* [modified acrylic]: any of various synthetic textile fibers that are long-chain polymers composed of 35 to 85 percent by weight of acrylonitrile units
mod-al \mōd-'l/ *adj* [ML *modalis*, fr L *modus*] 1: of or relating to modality in logic 2: containing provisions as to the mode of procedure or the manner of taking effect — used of a contract or legacy 3: of or relating to a musical mode 4: of or relating to structure as opposed to substance 5: of, relating to, or constituting a grammatical form or category characteristically indicating predication of an action or state in some manner other than as a simple fact 6: of or relating to a statistical mode — **mod-ally** \-lē/ *adv*
modal auxiliary *n*: an auxiliary verb (as *can*, *must*, *might*, *may*) that is characteristically used with a verb of predication and expresses a modal modification and that in English differs formally from other verbs in lacking -s and -ing forms
mod-al-ity \mōd-'dal-ē-tē-/ *n*, *pl* -ities 1: a: the quality or state of being modal b: a modal quality or attribute 2: the classification of logical propositions according to their asserting or denying the possibility, impossibility, contingency, or necessity of their content 3: one of the main avenues of sensation (as vision) 4: a therapeutic agency used esp. in physical therapy
mode \mōd/ *n* [ME *moede*, fr L *modus* measure, manner, musical mode — more at **METE**] 1: an arrangement of one of several fixed tonic notes or tones of an octave according to its in 13th and schemes of their intervals b: a rhythmic scheme (as in 13th and 14th century music) 2: **MOOD** 3: [LL *modus*, fr L] a: **MOOD** 1 b: the modal form of the assertion or denial of a logical proposition 4: a: a particular form or variety of something b: form or manner of expression: STYLE 5: a possible, customary, or preferred way of doing something (explained in the usual solemn ~) 6: a: a manifestation, form, or arrangement of being: specif: a particular form or manifestation of an underlying substance b: a particular functioning arrangement or condition: STATUS (a spacecraft in reentry ~) (a computer operating in parallel ~) 7: a: the most frequent value of a set of data b: a value of a random variable for which a function of probabilities defined on it achieves a relative maximum 8: any of various stationary vibration patterns of which an elastic body or oscillatory system is capable (the vibration ~ of an airplane propeller blade) (the ~ of electromagnetic radiation in a waveguide) 9: the actual mineral composition of a rock *syn* *see* METHOD
mode *n* [F, fr L *modus*]: a prevailing fashion or style (as of dress or behavior) *syn* *see* FASHION
mod-el \mād-'l/ *n* [MF *modelle*, fr OIt *modello*, fr (assumed) VL *modellus*, fr L *modulus* small measure, fr *modus*] 1: a set of plans for a building 2: *diad Brit*: COPY, IMAGE 3: structural design (built his home on the ~ of an old farmhouse) 4: a miniature representation of something; also: a pattern of something to be made 5: an example for imitation or emulation 6: a person or thing that serves as a pattern for an artist, esp: one who poses for an artist 7: ARCHETYPE 8: an organism whose appearance a mimic imitates 9: one who is employed to display clothes or other merchandise: MANNEQUIN 10: a type or design of clothing b: a type or design of product (as a car or airplane) 11: a description or analogy used to help visualize something (as an atom) that cannot be directly observed 12: a system of postulates, data, and inferences presented as a mathematical description of an entity or state of affairs
syn MODEL, EXAMPLE, PATTERN, EXEMPLAR, IDEAL *shared meaning*
element: something set or held before one for guidance or imitation

user to use] 1: to use incorrectly: MISAPPLY (misused his talents)
2: ABUSE, MISTREAT (misused his servants)

mis-use \mish-'lūs, (mis(h)-'yūs) *n*: incorrect or improper use
MISAPPLICATION

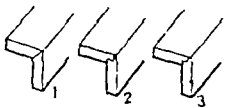
mis-value \('mis-'val-(y)u, -yō-(w)) *vi*: UNDERVALUE

mis-venture \('mis-'ven-'char) *n*: MISADVENTURE

mis-write \('mis-'rit) *vi*: wrote \-'rōt-, -writen \-'rit-'n-, -writ-
ing \-'rit-ŋ) : to write incorrectly

mite \mīt-*n* [ME, fr OE *mite*, akin to MD *mite* mite, small copper coin, OHG *meizan* to cut, OE *gemad* silly — more at MAD] 1: any of numerous small to very minute arachnids (order Acarina) that often infest animals, plants, and stored foods and include important disease vectors 2 [ME, fr MF or MD, MF, small Flemish copper coin, fr MD]: a small coin or sum of money 3 *a*: a very little: BIT (could be that I am a ~ prejudiced — John Fischer) *b*: a very small object or creature

miter or **mitre** \mīt-'r- or mī-'tr- *n* [ME *mitre*, fr MF, fr L *mitra* headband, turban, fr Gk; akin to Skt *mitra* friend] 1: a liturgical headress worn by bishops and abbots — see VESTMENT illustration 2 *a*: a surface forming the beveled end or edge of a piece where a joint is made by cutting two pieces at an angle and fitting them together *b*: MITER SQUARE



miter joints 1 plain, 2 milled, 3 rabbeted

miter or **mitre** *vi* mī-'tered or mī-'tred; mī-'ter-ŋg or mī-'tring \mīt-'r-ŋg) 1: to confer a miter on 2 *a*: to match or fit together in a miter joint *b*: to bevel the ends of for making a miter joint — mī-'ter-'er \mīt-'r-'r- *n*

miter box *n*: a device for guiding a handsaw at the proper angle in making a miter joint in wood

miter gear *n*: one of a pair of interchangeable bevel gears with axes at right angles

miter square *n*: a bevel with an immovable arm at an angle of 45 degrees for striking miter lines, also: a square with an arm adjustable to any angle

mitre-wort or **mitre-wort** \mīt-'r-'wōrt-, -wō-(ə)r- *n*: any of a genus (*Mitella*) of rhizomatous perennial herbs of the saxifrage family that bear a capsule resembling a bishop's miter

Mithra-ic \mīth-'rā-ik, -ad\ [LGk *mithraikos* of Mithras, ancient Per god of light, fr Gk *Mithras*, fr OPer *Mithra*]: of or relating to an oriental mystery cult for men flourishing in the late Roman empire — **Mithra-ism** \mīth-'rā-'iz-əm-, -(ə)r- *n* — **Mithra-ist** \mīth-'rā-'ist- *n* or *adj*

mithridate \mīth-'rī-'dāt-, -dāt- *n* [NL *mithridatum*, fr LL *mithridatum*, fr L *dogtooth* violet (used as an antidote), fr Gk *mithridatōn*, fr *Mithridates*]: an antidote against poison, esp: an electrolyte held to be effective against poison

mithridat-ism \mīth-'rī-'dāt-'iz-əm- *n* [Mithridates VI †63 ac king of Pontus, fr L *Mithridates*, fr Gk *Mithridates*, fr the fact that he reputedly produced this condition in himself]: tolerance to a poison acquired by taking gradually increased doses of it

miticide \mīt-'sī-'d-, -sī-'d- *n* [mīle]: an agent used to kill mites — mī-'tī-'d-əl \mīt-'sī-'d-'l- *adj*

mitigate \mīt-'gāt-, -gāt- *vi* -gated-, -gating [ME *mitigaten*, fr L *mitigatus*, pp of *mitigare* to soften, fr *mitis* soft + *-igare* (akin to L *agere* to drive); akin to OIr *mitith* soft — more at AGENT] 1: to cause to become less harsh or hostile: MOLLIFY (aggressiveness may be mitigated or ... channeled — Ashley Montagu) 2 *a*: to make less severe or painful: ALLEVIATE *b*: EXTENUATE *syn* see RELIEVE *ant* intensify — **mitigative** \mīt-'gāt-'iv-, -gāt-'iv- *adj* — **mitigative** \mīt-'gāt-'iv-, -gāt-'iv- *adj* — **mitigative** \mīt-'gāt-'iv-, -gāt-'iv- *adj* — **mitigative** \mīt-'gāt-'iv-, -gāt-'iv- *adj*

mitochondrion \mīt-'chōn-'drī-ən-, -drī-ən- *n*, pl -drīa \-'drē-ə\ [NL, fr Gk *mitos* thread + *chondrion*, dim. of *chondros* grain — more at GRIND]: any of various round or long cellular organelles that are found outside the nucleus, produce energy for the cell through cellular respiration, and are rich in fats, proteins, and enzymes — see CELL illustration — **mitochondrion-ial** \-'drē-əl- *adj*

mitogen \mīt-'jōn- *n* [mitosis + -gen]: a substance that induces mitosis — **mitogenic** \mīt-'jēn-'ik- *adj* — **mitogenically** \-'ik-(ə)-lē- *adv*

mitotic \mīt-'ōt- *adj* [ISV *mito-* (prob fr NL *mitosis*) + *-mycin*]: a complex of antibiotic substances which is produced by a Japanese streptomycetes and one form of which acts directly on DNA and shows promise as an anticancer agent

mitosis \mīt-'ōs- *n*, pl -tōsē \-'sēz- [NL, fr Gk *mitos* thread] 1: a process that takes place in the nucleus of a dividing cell, involves typically a series of steps consisting of prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase, and results in the formation of two new nuclei each having the same number of chromosomes as the parent nucleus — compare MEIOSIS 2: cell division in which mitosis occurs — **mitotic** \-'tīk-'ik- *adj* — **mitotically** \-'ik-(ə)-lē- *adv*

mit-trail \mīt-'trā- *n* [F] 1: a breech-loading machine gun with a number of barrels 2: MACHINE GUN

mitral \mīt-'trāl- *adj* 1: resembling a miter 2: relating to, being, or adjoining a mitral valve or orifice

mitral valve *n*: BICUSPID VALVE

mitt \mīt- *n* [short for *mittens*] 1 *a*: a woman's glove that leaves the fingers uncovered *b*: MITTEN 1 *c*: a baseball catcher's or first baseman's glove made in the style of a mitten 2 slang: HAND

mitton \mīt-'n- *n* [ME *mitain*, fr MF *mitaine*, fr OF, fr *mitte* mitten] 1: a covering for the hand and wrist having a separate section for the thumb only 2: MITT LA

mit-ti-miss \mīt-'tī-'mēs- *n* [L, we send, fr *mittere* to send — more at SMITE]: a warrant of commitment to prison

mitzvah \mīt-'vā-, -vā- *n*, pl *mitzvot* \-'vōt(h)-, -vōs- or *mitzvahs* [Heb *mitzvah*] 1: a commandment of the Jewish law 2: a meritorious or charitable act

mix \mīks- *vb* [ME *mixen*, back-formation fr *mixte* mixed, fr MF, fr L *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere* to mix, akin to Gk *mischynai* to mix] *vi* 1 *a* (1): to combine or blend into one mass (2): to

combine with another *b*: to bring into close association (< business with pleasure) 2: to form by mixing components (< a drink at the bar) 3: CONFUSE — often used with up (< es things up in his eagerness to speak out — Irving Howe) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to become mixed *b*: to be capable of mixing 2: to enter into relations: ASSOCIATE 3: CROSSBREED 4: to become involved: PARTICIPATE (decided not to ~ in politics) — **mix-able** \mīks-'ə-bəl- *adj* *syn* MIX, MINGLE, COMMINGLE, BLEND, MERGE, COALESCE, AMALGAMATE, FUSE *shared meaning element*: to combine or be combined into a more or less uniform whole

mix *n* 1: an act or process of mixing 2: a product of mixing; *specif*: a commercially prepared mixture of food ingredients (a cake ~) 3: MIXER 2b

mixed \mīks- *adj* [ME *mixte*] 1: combining characteristics of more than one kind, *specif*: combining features of two or more systems of government (a ~ constitution) 2: made up of or involving individuals or items of more than one kind, as *a*: made up of or involving persons differing in race, national origin, religion, or class *b*: made up of or involving individuals of both sexes (< company) 3: including or accompanied by inconsistent or incompatible elements (< emotions) 4: deriving from two or more races or breeds (a person of ~ blood)

mixed alphabet *n*: an alphabet (as in a cryptographic system) that has been rearranged or disordered systematically or randomly

mixed bag *n*: a miscellaneous collection: ASSORTMENT

mixed bud *n*: a bud that produces a branch and leaves as well as flowers

mixed drink *n*: an alcoholic beverage prepared from a recipe calling for two or more ingredients stirred or shaken before serving

mixed farming *n*: the growing of food or cash crops, feed crops, and livestock on the same farm

mixed grill *n*: meats (as lamb chop, kidney, and bacon) and vegetables broiled together and served on one plate

mixed marriage *n*: a marriage between persons of different races or religions

mixed-media *adj*: MULTIMEDIA

mixed nerve *n*: a nerve containing both sensory and motor fibers

mixed number *n*: a number (as 5½) composed of an integer and a fraction

mixed-up \mīks-'stap- *adj*: marked by bewilderment, perplexity, or disorder: CONFUSED (an abandoner of husband and child, and a totally ~ kid — Hollis Alpert)

mixer \mīks-'sər- *n* 1: one that mixes *a* (1): one whose work is mixing the ingredients of a product (2): one who balances and controls the dialogue, music, and sound effects to be recorded for or with a motion picture or television *b*: a container, device, or machine for mixing *c*: a game, stunt, or dance used at a get-together to give members of the group an opportunity to meet one another in a friendly and informal atmosphere — called also *icebreaker* 2: one that mixes with others *a*: a person considered as to his casual sociability (was shy and a poor ~) *b*: a nonalcoholic beverage (as ginger ale) used in a mixed drink

mix-o-log-y \mīks-'səl-'jē- *n*: the art or skill of preparing mixed drinks — **mix-o-log-ist** \-'jōst- *n*

mixt *abbr* mixture

Mixtec \mēs(h)-'tek, mis(h)- *n*, pl *Mixtec* or *Mixtecs* [AmerSp *mixteco*] 1: a member of an American Indian people of Mexico 2: the language of the Mixtec people

mix-ture \mīks-'chər- *n* [MF, fr OF *mixture*, fr L *mixtura*, fr *mixtus*] 1 *a*: the act, the process, or an instance of mixing *b* (1): the state of being mixed (2): the relative proportions of constituents, *specif*: the proportion of fuel to air produced in a carburetor 2: a product of mixing: COMBINATION *a*: a portion of matter consisting of two or more components in varying proportions that retain their own properties *b*: a fabric woven of variously colored threads *c*: a combination of several different kinds

mix-up \mīks-'tɒp- *n* 1: a state or instance of confusion (a ~ about who was to meet the train) 2: MIXTURE 3: CONFLICT, FIGHT

Mizar \mīt-'zār- *n* [Ar *Mīzār*, lit., veil, cloak]: a star of the second magnitude in the handle of the Big Dipper

mizzen or **mizzen** \mīz-'n- *n* [ME *messen*, prob fr MF *misaine*, deriv of Ar *mazzān* mast] 1: a fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzenmast 2: MIZZENMAST

mizzen or **mizzen** *adj*: of or relating to the mizzenmast (< shrouds)

mizzen-mast \-'māst-, -mōst- *n*: the mast aft or next aft of the mainmast in a ship

mizzle \mīz-'l- *vi* mīz-'led; mīz-'zling \-'(ə)-liŋ- [ME *misellen*, akin to Flem *mizelen* to drizzle, MD *misit* fog, mist]: to rain in very fine drops: DRIZZLE (standing up hatless in the mizzling rain — Helen Eustis) — **mizzle** *n* — mīz-'zly \-'(ə)-lē- *adj*

mizzle *vi* mīz-'led; mīz-'zling \-'(ə)-liŋ- [origin unknown] chiefly Brit: to depart suddenly

mk *abbr* 1 mark 2 markks

Mk *abbr* Mark

mks *abbr* meter-kilogram-second

mktp *abbr* marketing

ml *abbr* milliliter

ML *abbr* millilambert

MLA *abbr* 1 Member of the Legislative Assembly 2 Modern Language Association

MLD *abbr* 1 median lethal dose 2 minimum lethal dose

MLF *abbr* multilateral force

Mlle *abbr* [F] mademoiselle

misuse \mī-'sūz- *vb* [mis- + use]

misuse \mī-'sūz- *vb* [mis- + use]

misuse \mī-'sūz- *vb* [mis- + use]

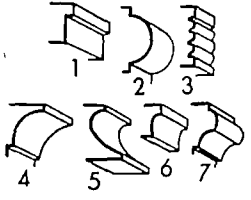
misuse \mī-'sūz- *vb* [mis- + use]

misuse \mī-'sūz- *vb* [mis- + use]

misuse \mī-'sūz- *vb* [mis- + use]

misuse \mī-'sūz- *vb* [mis- + use]

to make annoying sexual advances to — *mo-lesta-tion* \mō-
lē-'tā-shən, mōl-'s-, mōl-\ *n* — *mo-lest-er* \mō-'les-tər\ *n*



moldings 2a 1 fillet and fascia,
2 torus, 3 reeding, 4 cavetto, 5
scotia, 6 congé, 7 beak

2 model vb *mod-ə-ləd* or *mod-ə-lid*; *mod-ə-ling* or *mod-ə-ling* /ˈmɒd-əl-ɪŋ, -lɪŋ/ *vt* 1: to plan or form after a pattern: *SHAPE* 2 *archaic*: to make into an organization (as an army, government, or parish) 3: to shape or fashion in a plastic material, broadly: to produce a representation or simulation of (using a computer to ~ a problem) 4: to construct or fashion in imitation of a particular model (~ed its constitution on that of the U.S.) 5: to display by wearing, using, or posing with (~ed gowns) ~ *vi* 1: to design or imitate forms: make a pattern (~enjoys ~ing in clay) 2: to work or act as a fashion model — *mod-ə-lər* /ˈmɒd-əl-ər, -lɪ-ər/ *n*

3 model *adj* 1: serving as or capable of serving as a pattern (a ~ student) 2: being a miniature representation of something (a ~ airplane)

4 *mod-er-ate* /ˈmɒd-(ə-)rət/ *adj* [ME, fr L *moderatus*, fr pp of *moderate* to moderate; akin to L *modus* measure] 1 *a*: avoiding extremes of behavior or expression: observing reasonable limits (a ~ drinker) *b*: CALM, TEMPERATE 2 *a*: tending toward the mean or average amount or dimension *b*: having average or less than average quality: *MEDIOCRE* 3: avoiding extreme political or social measures (a ~ candidate) 4: limited in scope or effect 5: not expensive: reasonable or low in price 6 *a*: of a color: of medium lightness and medium chroma — *mod-er-ate-ly* *adv* — *mod-er-ate-ness* *n*

5 *mod-er-ate* /ˈmɒd-(ə-)rət/ *vb* *at-əd*; *-at-ɪŋ* *vt* 1: to lessen the intensity or extremeness of (the sun moderated the chill) 2: to preside over or act as chairman of ~ *vi* 1: to act as a moderator 2: to become less violent, severe, or intense — *mod-er-a-tion* /ˈmɒd-(ə-)rə-shən/ *n*

syn MODERATE, QUALIFY, TEMPER *shared meaning element*: to modify so as to avoid an extreme or keep within bounds

6 *mod-er-ate* /ˈmɒd-(ə-)rət/ *n* [moderate] one who holds moderate views or who belongs to a group favoring a moderate course or program (as in politics or religion)

moderate breeze *n*: wind having a speed of 13 to 18 miles per hour

moderate gale *n*: wind having a speed of 32 to 38 miles per hour

mod-er-a-to /ˈmɒd-(ə-)rə-tō/ *adv* or *adj* [It, fr L *moderatus*] 1: MODERATE — used as a direction in music to indicate tempo **mod-er-a-tor** /ˈmɒd-(ə-)rə-tər/ *n* 1: one who arbitrates: *MEDIATOR* 2: one who presides over an assembly, meeting, or discussion as *a*: the presiding officer of a Presbyterian governing body *b*: the nonpartisan presiding officer of a town meeting *c*: the chairman of a discussion group 3: a substance (as graphite) used for slowing down neutrons in a nuclear reactor — *mod-er-a-tor-ship* /-ˈʃɪp/ *n*

1 *mod-ern* /ˈmɒd-əm, nɒn-stænd/ *mod-(ə-)rən* *adj* [LL *modernus*, fr L *modo* just now, fr. *modus* measure — more at *METE*] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a period extending from a relevant remote past to the present time *b*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the present or the immediate past: *CONTEMPORARY* 2: involving recent techniques, methods, or ideas: *UP-TO-DATE* 3 *cap*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of the present or most recent period of development of a language — *mod-ern-ly* /ˈmɒd-ər-nl-ɪ/ *adv* — *mod-ern-ness* /-nəs/ *n*

syn 1 MODERN, RECENT, LATE *shared meaning element*: having taken place, existed, or developed in times close to the present. In spite of the common element of meaning these words are seldom freely interchangeable without loss of precision. MODERN may date anything that is not ancient or medieval (wrecks of ancient galleys, medieval ships, and modern dreadnoughts — William Beebe) or anything that bears the marks of a period nearer in time than another (ornate mansions of a bygone era mingle with more modern concepts of architecture — N.Y. Times) or, less clearly, may apply to whatever is felt as new, fresh, or up-to-date (what is modern today and up-to-date... becomes obsolete and outworn tomorrow — F. D. Roosevelt) All in these uses a change or contrast in character or quality is implicit. RECENT usually lacks such implications and applies to a date that approximates the immediate past more or less precisely according to the nature of the thing qualified, thus, "the Recent geological epoch" dates back thousands of years but extends to the present time; "Shakespeare is a more recent author than Chaucer" implies only a comparative relation, "we have all the recent books on the subject" implies an absolute relation to the near or immediate past (recent news) (a recent change of plans) LATE usually implies a series or succession of which the one described is the most recent in time (the late war)

2 *see* NEW *ant* antique, ancient

2 *modern* *n* 1: a person of modern times or views 2: a style of printing type distinguished by regularity of shape, precise curves, straight hairline serifs, and heavy downstrokes

Modern Hebrew *n*: Hebrew as used in present-day Israel **mod-ern-ism** /ˈmɒd-ər-nɪz-əm/ *n* 1: a practice, usage, or expression peculiar to modern times 2 *often cap*: a tendency in theology to accommodate traditional religious teaching to contemporary thought and esp. to devalue traditional supernatural elements 3: the philosophy and practices of modern art; esp.: a self-conscious break with the past and a search for new forms of expression — *mod-ern-ist* /-nɪst/ *n* or *adj* — *mod-ern-is-tic* /ˈmɒd-ər-nɪz-ɪk/ *adj*

mod-ern-iza-tion /ˈmɒd-ər-nə-ˈzā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of modernizing: the state of being modernized 2: something modernized: a modernized version

mod-ern-ize /ˈmɒd-ər-nɪz/ *vb* *-iz-ɪd*; *-ɪz-ɪŋ* *vt*: to make modern in taste, style, or usage ~ *vi*: to adopt modern ways — *mod-ern-iz-er* *n*

modern pentathlon *n*: a composite contest in which all contestants compete in a 300-meter freestyle swim, a 4000-meter cross country run, a 5000-meter 30-jump equestrian steeplechase, épée fencing, and target shooting at 25 meters

mod-est /ˈmɒd-ɪst/ *adj* [L *modestus* moderate, akin to L *modus* measure] 1 *a*: placing a moderate estimate on one's abilities or worth *b*: neither bold nor self-assertive: tending toward diffidence 2: arising from or characteristic of a modest nature 3: observing the proprieties of dress and behavior: *DECENT* 4: limited in size, amount, or aim: *UNPRETENTIOUS* (a ~ cottage) *syn* 1 *see* HUMBLE *ant* ambitious 2 *see* SHY 3 *see* CHASTE *ant* immodest — *mod-est-ly* *adv*

mod-est-ty /ˈmɒd-ɪs-ti/ *n* 1: freedom from conceit or vanity 2: propriety in dress, speech, or conduct

mod-i-cum /ˈmɒd-ɪ-kəm, -mɒd-ɪ-ən/ [ME, fr L, neut. of *modicus* moderate, fr *modus* measure]: a small portion: a limited quantity *modif* *abbr* modification

mod-i-fi-ca-tion /ˈmɒd-ɪ-fə-ˈkā-shən/ *n* 1: the limiting of a statement, QUALIFICATION 2: *MODE* 6a 3 *a*: the making of a limited change in something (a ~ of plans) *b*: a change in an organism caused by environmental factors

mod-i-fier /ˈmɒd-ɪ-faɪ-ər/ *n* 1: one that modifies 2: a grammatical qualifier 3: a gene that modifies the effect of another

mod-i-fy /ˈmɒd-ɪ-faɪ/ *vb* *-fied*; *-fying* [ME *modifien*, fr MF *modifier*, fr L *modificare* to measure, moderate, fr *modus* *vt* 1: to make less extreme: *MODERATE* 2 *a*: to limit or restrict the meaning of esp. in a grammatical construction: *QUALIFY* *b*: to change (a vowel) by umlaut 3 *a*: to make minor changes in *b*: to make basic or fundamental changes in often to give a new orientation to or to serve a new end (the wing of a bird is an arm modified for flying) ~ *vi*: to undergo change *syn* *see* CHANGE — *mod-i-fi-abil-ity* /ˈmɒd-ɪ-faɪ-ə-bil-ɪ-ti/ *n* — *mod-i-fi-able* /ˈmɒd-ɪ-faɪ-ə-bəl/ *adj* — *mod-i-fi-able-ness* *n*

mod-i-fi-cation /ˈmɒd-ɪ-faɪ-ən/ [It *modifione*]: an ornamental block or bracket under the corona of the cornice (as in the Corinthian order)

mod-ish /ˈmɒd-ɪʃ/ *adj*: FASHIONABLE, STYLISH (a ~ hat) (a ~ writer) — *mod-ish-ly* *adv* — *mod-ish-ness* *n*

mod-iste /ˈmɒd-ɪst/ *n* [F, fr *mode* style, *mode*]: one who makes and sells fashionable dresses and hats for women

mod-u-la-bil-ity /ˈmɒj-ə-lə-ˈbil-ə-ti/ *n*: the capability of being modulated

mod-u-lar /ˈmɒj-ə-lər/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or based on a module or a modulus 2: constructed with standardized units or dimensions for flexibility and variety in use — *mod-u-lar-ity* /ˈmɒj-ə-lər-ə-ti/ *n* — *mod-u-lar-ly* /ˈmɒj-ə-lər-li/ *adv*

modu-lar arith-met-ic *n*: arithmetic that deals with whole numbers where the numbers are replaced by their remainders after division by a fixed number (in a modular arithmetic with modulus 5, 3 multiplied by 4 would be 2) (5 hours after 10 o'clock is 3 o'clock because clocks follow a modular arithmetic with modulus 12)

mod-u-lar-ized /ˈmɒj-ə-lə-ˈrɪz-d/ *adj* 1: containing or consisting of modules (~ electronic equipment) 2: produced in the form of modules

mod-u-late /ˈmɒj-ə-lāt/ *vb* *-lat-ed*; *-lat-ɪŋ* [L *modulatus*, pp. of *modulari* to play, sing, fr *modulus* small measure, rhythm, dim. of *modus* measure — more at *METE*] *vt* 1: to tune to a key or pitch 2: to adjust to or keep in proper measure or proportion: *TEMPER* 3: to vary the amplitude, frequency, or phase of (a carrier wave or signal) in telephony, telegraphy, radio, or television ~ *vi* 1: to play or sing with modulation 2: to pass by regular chord or melodic progression from one musical key or tonality into another — *mod-u-la-tor* /-lāt-ər/ *n* — *mod-u-la-to-ry* /-lā-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē/ *adj*

mod-u-la-tion /ˈmɒj-ə-lā-shən/ *n* 1: a regulating according to measure or proportion: *TEMPERING* 2: an inflection of the tone or pitch of the voice, *specif*: the use of stress or pitch to convey meaning 3: a changing from one tonality to another by regular melodic or chord succession 4: the process of varying the amplitude, frequency, or phase of a carrier or signal in telegraphy, telephony, radio, or television, *also*: the resultant variation

mod-u-le /ˈmɒj-(j)əl/ [N *modulus*] 1: a standard or unit of measurement 2: the size of some one part taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of an architectural composition are regulated 3 *a*: any in a series of standardized units for use together *b*: a usu. packaged functional assembly of electronic components for use with other such assemblies 4: an independent unit that is a part of the total structure of a space vehicle 5 *a*: a subset of an additive group that is also a group under addition *b*: a mathematical set that is a commutative group under addition and that is closed under multiplication which is distributive from the left or right or both by elements of a ring and for which $a(bx) = (ab)x$ or $(xb)a = x(ba)$ or both where *a* and *b* are elements of the ring and *x* belongs to the set

mod-u-lo /ˈmɒj-ə-lō/ *prep* [NL, abl. of *modulus*]: with respect to a modulus of (19 and 54 are congruent ~ 7)

mod-u-lus /ˈmɒj-ə-ləs/ *n*, *pl* -lɪ, -lɪ-ə [NL, fr L, small measure] 1: a constant or coefficient that expresses usu. numerically the degree in which a property is possessed by a substance or body 2 *a*: ABSOLUTE VALUE 2 *b* (1): the number (as a positive integer) or other mathematical entity (as a polynomial) in a congruence that divides the difference of the two congruent members without leaving a remainder — compare RESIDUE 2 (2): the number of different numbers used in a system of modular arithmetic *c*: the factor by which a logarithm of a number to one base is multiplied to obtain the logarithm of the number to a new base

mod-u-s op-er-an-dū /ˈmɒd-əs-ə-p-ə-rān-dē, -dū/ *n*, *pl* *mod-i op-er-andū* /-mɒ-dē-ə-p-, -mɒ-dē-/ [NL]: a method of procedure

mod-u-s vi-ven-dī /ˈmɒd-əs-vi-ven-dē, -dū/ *n*, *pl* *mod-i vivendi* /-mɒ-dē-vi-, -mɒ-dē-/ [NL, manner of living] 1: a feasible ar-

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
ā out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing ō flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

Mon-Khmer \mōn-kə'me(ə)r\ *n* : a language family containing Mon, Khmer, and several other languages of southeast Asia

monk-hood \mɒŋk-hud\ *n* 1 : the character, condition, or profession of a monk **MONASTICISM** 2 : monks as a class

monk-ish \mɒŋ-kɪʃ\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to monks 2 : inclined to disciplinary self-denial

monk's cloth *n* a coarse heavy fabric in basket weave made orig of worsted and used for monk's habits but now chiefly of cotton or linen and used for draperies

monks-hood \mɒŋ(k)s-hud\ *r* : ACONITUM 1; esp : a poisonous Eurasian herb (*Aconitum napellus*) often cultivated for its showy terminal racemes of white or purplish flowers

mono \ˈmɒno\ *adj* [by shortening] : MONOPHONIC 2

mono *n*, *pl* **monos** 1 : a monophonic phonograph record 2 : monophonic reproduction

mono *n* : INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS

mono — see **MON**

mono-acid \ˈmɒn-ə-saɪd\ *n* an acid having only one acid hydrogen atom

mono-acidic \-sɪd-ɪk\ *adj* : having a single hydroxyl group and able to react with only one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester — used of bases and alcohols

mono-al-pha-bet-ic substitution \ˈmɒn-ə-əl-fə-bet-ɪk\ *n* : substitution in cryptography that uses a single cipher alphabet so that each plaintext letter always has the same cipher equivalent — compare POLYALPHABETIC SUBSTITUTION

mono-amine \ˈmɒn-ə-mɛn\ *n* [ISV] : an amine RNH₂ that has one organic substituent attached to the nitrogen atom, esp : one (as serotonin) that is functionally important in neural transmission

monoamine oxidase *n* an enzyme that deaminates monoamines oxidatively and that affects the nervous system by breaking down monoamine neurotransmitters

mono-am-in-er-gic \ˈmɒn-ə-əm-ə-nar-ɪk\ *adj* [monoamine + Gk *ergon* work — more at **WORK**] : liberating or involving monoamines (as serotonin or norepinephrine) in neural transmission (as neurons) (as mechanisms)

mono-ba-sic \ˈmɒn-ə-ba-sɪk\ *adj* [ISV] : having only one acid and replaceable hydrogen atom

mono-car-box-yl-ic \-kɑr-ɪk\ *adj* : containing one carboxyl group (acetic acid is a ~ acid)

mono-car-pic \-kɑr-pɪk\ *adj* [prob fr (assumed) NL *monocarpicus*, fr NL *mon-* + *-carpicus* *-carpic*] : bearing fruit but once and then dying

mono-cha-si-um \-kə-z(h)ɛ-əm\ *n*, *pl* **-sia** \-z(h)ɛ-ə\ [NL, fr *mon-* + *-chasmus* (as in *dichasmus*) : a cytosine inflorescence that produces only one main axis — **mono-cha-si-al** \-z(h)ɛ-əl, -zɛ-əl\ *adj*

mono-chord \ˈmɒn-ə-kɔrd\ *n* [ME *monocorde*, fr MF, fr ML *monochordum*, fr Gk *monochordon*, fr *mon-* + *chordē* string — more at **YARN**] : an instrument of ancient origin for measuring and demonstrating the mathematical relations of musical tones and that consists of a single string stretched over a sounding board and a movable bridge set on a graduated scale

mono-chro-mat \ˈmɒn-ə-kro-mat, -mɛn-ə\ *n* [*mon-* + Gk *chrō-mat-*, *chrōma*] : a completely color-blind individual

mono-chro-matic \ˈmɒn-ə-kro-mat-ɪk\ *adj* [L *monochromatos*, fr Gk *monochromatos*, fr *mon-* + *chrōmat-*, *chrōma* color — more at **CHROMATIC**] 1 a : having or consisting of one color or hue b : MONOCHROME 2 2 : consisting of radiation of a single wavelength or of a very small range of wavelengths 3 : of, relating to, or exhibiting monochromatism — **mono-chro-mat-ic-al-ly** \-ɪk(ə)-li\ *adv* — **mono-chro-mat-ic-i-ty** \-ɪkro-ma-tis-ə-ti\ *n*

mono-chro-ma-tism \-kro-ma-tiz-əm\ *n* : complete color blindness in which all colors appear as shades of gray

mono-chro-ma-tor \ˈmɒn-ə-kro-mat-ər\ *n* [*monochromatic* + *illuminate*] : a device for isolating a narrow portion of a spectrum

mono-chrome \ˈmɒn-ə-kro-m\ *n* [ML *monochroma* fr L, fem of *monochromos* of one color, fr Gk *monochromos*, fr *mon-* + *-chromos* *-chrome*] : a painting, drawing, or photograph in a single hue — **mono-chro-mic** \ˈmɒn-ə-kro-mɪk\ *adj* — **mono-chrom-ist** \ˈmɒn-ə-kro-mɪst\ *n*

2 monochrome *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or made with a single color or hue 2 : characterized by the reproduction of visual images in tones of gray (as television)

mono-cle \ˈmɒn-ɪ-kəl\ *n* [F, fr LL *monoculus* having one eye, fr L *mon-* + *oculus* eye — more at **EYE**] : an eyeglass for one eye — **mono-cle-d** \-kəl\ *adj*

mono-clinal \ˈmɒn-ə-klin-əl\ *adj* having or relating to a single oblique inclination (as folding of rock layers) — **monoclinical** *n*

mono-cline \ˈmɒn-ə-klin\ *n* : a monoclinical geologic fold

mono-clinic \ˈmɒn-ə-klin-ɪk\ *adj* [ISV] : having one oblique intersection of the crystallographic axes

monoclinic system *n* : a crystal system characterized by three unequal axes with one oblique intersection

mono-clin-ous \-kɪl-nəs\ *adj* [NL *monoclinus*, fr *mon-* + *-clinus* *-clinous*] : having both stamens and pistils in the same flower

mono-coque \ˈmɒn-ə-kɔk, -kək\ *n* [F, fr *mon-* + *coque* shell, fr L *coquum* excrecence on a tree, fr Gk *kokkos* berry] 1 : a type of construction (as of a fuselage or a rocket body) in which the outer skin carries all or a major part of the stresses 2 : a type of vehicle construction (as of a motortruck or railroad car) in which the body is integral with the chassis

mono-cot \-kət\ *n* : MONOCOTYLEDON

mono-cot-yl \-kət-ɪl\ *n* : MONOCOTYLEDON

mono-cot-yl-e-don \ˈmɒn-ə-kət-ɪl-əd-n\ *n* [deriv of NL *mon-* + *cotyledon*] : any of a subclass (Monocotyledoneae) of seed plants having an embryo with a single cotyledon and usu parallel-veined leaves — **mono-cot-yl-e-don-ous** \-n-əs\ *adj*

mono-cro-ra-cy \ˈmɒn-ə-kro-rə-si, -mə\ *n* : government by a single person — **mono-crat** \ˈmɒn-ə-kraɪ\ *n* — **mono-crat-ic** \ˈmɒn-ə-kraɪ-ɪk\ *adj*

mono-oc-u-lar \ˈmɒ-nək-ya-lər, -mə\ *adj* [LL *monoculus* having one eye] 1 : of, involving, or affecting a single eye 2 : suitable for use with only one eye — **mono-oc-u-lar-ly** *adv*

mono-culture \ˈmɒn-ə-kəl-ʃər\ *n* : the cultivation of a single product to the exclusion of other uses of land — **mono-cultural** \ˈmɒn-ə-kəl-ʃ(ə)-rəl\ *adj*

mono-cyclic \ˈmɒn-ə-sɪ-kɪk, -sɪk-ɪk\ *adj* [ISV *mon-* + *cyclic*] 1 : containing one ring in the molecular structure 2 : having a single annual maximum of population (a population of ~ water fleas in a lake) — **mono-cyclic-ly** \ˈmɒn-ə-sɪ-kɪk-li\ *adv*

mono-cyte \ˈmɒn-ə-sɪt\ *n* [ISV] : a large phagocytic leukocyte with basophilic cytoplasm containing faint eosinophilic granulations — **mono-cytic** \ˈmɒn-ə-sɪt-ɪk\ *adj*

mono-cy-toid \ˈsɪt-ɔɪd\ *adj*

mono-o-dist \ˈmɒn-əd-ɪst\ *n* : a writer, singer, or composer of monody

mono-dra-ma \ˈmɒn-ə-dram-ə, -dram-əl\ *n* : a drama acted or designed to be acted by a single person — **mono-dra-matic** \ˈmɒn-əd-rə-mat-ɪk\ *adj*

mono-dy \ˈmɒn-əd-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-dies** [ML *monodia*, fr Gk *monōidia*, fr *monōidos* singing alone, fr *mon-* + *aidēin* to sing — more at **ODE**] 1 : an ode sung by one voice (as in a Greek tragedy) 2 : an elegy or dirge performed by one person 3 a : a monophonic vocal piece b : the monophonic style of 17th century opera — **mono-dic** \ˈmɒ-nəd-ɪk\ or **mono-dic-al** \-ɪkəl\ *adj* — **mono-dic-ally** \-ɪk(ə)-li\ *adv*

mono-oe-cious \ˈmɒ-nē-shəs, -ʃəs\ *adj* [deriv of Gk *mon-* + *oikos* house — more at **VICINITY**] 1 : having male and female sex organs in the same individual. **HERMAPHRODITIC** 2 : having pistillate and staminate flowers on the same plant — **mono-oe-cious-ly** *adv*

mono-oe-clism \-nē-sɪz-əm\ *n* : the condition of being monoeceous

mono-ester \ˈmɒn-ə-es-tər\ *n* : an ester (as of a dibasic acid) that contains only one ester group

mono-fila-ment \ˈmɒn-ə-fɪl-ə-mənt\ *n* : a single untwisted synthetic filament (as of nylon)

mono-ga-mist \ˈmɒ-nag-ə-mɪst\ *n* : one who practices or upholds monogamy

mono-ga-my \-mē\ *n* [F *monogamie*, fr LL *monogamia*, fr Gk, fr *monogamos* monogamous, fr *mon-* + *gamos* marriage — more at **BIGAMY**] 1 *archaic* : the practice of marrying only once during a lifetime 2 : the state or custom of being married to one person at a time — **mono-ga-mic** \ˈmɒn-ə-gam-ɪk\ *adj* — **mono-ga-mous** \ˈmɒ-nag-ə-məs\ *adj* — **mono-ga-mous-ly** *adv* — **mono-ga-mous-ness** *n*

mono-gas-tric \ˈmɒn-ə-gas-trɪk\ *adj* : having a stomach with only a single compartment (swine, chicks, and men are ~)

mono-ge-ne-an \-jē-nē-ən\ *n* [NL *Monogenea*, group name] : any of a subclass (Monogenea) of trematode worms that ordinarily live as ectoparasites on a single fish host throughout the entire life cycle — **monogenean** *adj*

mono-ge-ne-sis \-jē-n-ə-sɪs\ *n* [NL] : unity of origin, specif : the presumed origin of all life from one original entity or cell

mono-ge-net-ic \-jə-net-ɪk\ *adj* 1 : relating to, or involving monogenesis 2 : of, relating to, or being a monogenean trematode worm

mono-gen-ic \-jēn-ɪk\ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or controlled by a single gene and esp by either of an allelic pair — **mono-gen-ic-ally** \-ɪk(ə)-li\ *adv*

mono-germ \ˈmɒn-ə-jɔrm\ *adj* [*mon-* + *germinate*] : producing or being a fruit that gives rise to a single plant (as a variety of sugar beet)

1 mono-gram \ˈmɒn-ə-gram\ *n* [LL *monogramma*, fr Gk *mon-* + *gramma* letter — more at **GRAM**] : a sign of identity usu formed of the combined initials of a name — **mono-gram-matic** \ˈmɒn-ə-gra-mat-ɪk\ *adj*

2 monogram *vi* **-grammed**, **-gram-ming** : to mark with a monogram

1 mono-graph \ˈmɒn-ə-graf\ *n* : a learned treatise on a small area of learning, also : a written account of a single thing — **mono-graph-ic** \ˈmɒn-ə-graf-ɪk\ *adj*

2 monograph *vi* : to write a monograph on

mono-gy-nous \ˈmɒ-naj-ə-nəs, -mə\ *adj* : of, relating to, or living in monogyny

mono-gy-n-y \-nē\ *n* [ISV] : the state or custom of having only one wife at a time

mono-hy-brid \ˈmɒn-ə-hi-brəd\ *n* : an individual or strain heterozygous for one specified factor or gene — **monohybrid** *adj*

mono-hy-dric \-hi-drɪk\ *adj* : 1 : containing one atom of acid hydrogen 2 **MONOHYDROXY**

mono-hy-droxy \-hi-drək-sē\ *adj* [ISV *monohydroxy-*, fr *mon-* + *hydroxyl*] : containing one hydroxyl group in the molecule

mono-layer \ˈmɒn-ə-lā-ər, -lə-ər\ *n* : a single continuous layer or film that is one cell or molecule in thickness

mono-lin-gual \ˈmɒn-ə-lɪŋ-gwəl, -mɒ-nə\ *adj* : knowing or using only one language — **monolingual** *n*

mono-lith \ˈmɒn-ɪ-lɪθ\ *n* [F *monolithe*, fr Gk *monolithos*, fr *mon-* + *lithos* single stone, fr L *monolithus*, fr Gk *monolithos* as the form of an obelisk or stone] 1 : a single great stone often in the form of an obelisk or column 2 : a massive structure 3 : an organized whole that acts as a single powerful force

mono-lith-ic \ˈmɒn-ɪ-lɪθ-ɪk\ *adj* 1 a : of or relating to a monolith b (1) : formed from a single crystal (as a silicon chip) (2) : produced in or on a monolithic chip (as a circuit) 2 a : composed of a single piece (as concrete wall) b : formed or composed of material without joints or seams (as floor covering) (as furnace lining) c : consisting of or constituting a single unit 3 a : constituting a massive undifferentiated and often rigid whole (as a society) b : exhibiting or characterized by often rigidly fixed uniformity (as party unity) — **mono-lith-ic-ally** \-ɪk(ə)-li\ *adv*

mono-logue *also* **mono-log** \ˈmɒn-ɪ-ɒg, -əg\ *n* [F *monologue*, *also* : a mon- + *-logue* (as in *dialogue*)] 1 : a dramatic soliloquy, *also* : a dramatic sketch performed by one actor 2 : a literary soliloquy 3 : a long speech monopolizing conversation — **mono-log-ist** \-ɒg-əst, -əg-əl\ or **mono-log-ist** \-mɒ-nal-ə-jəst, -mɒn-ɪ-ɒg-əst, -əg-əl\ *n*

mono-ma-nia \ˈmɒn-ə-mə-nē-ə, -nyə\ *n* [NL] 1 : mental illness esp when limited in expression to one idea or area of thought 2

NAME	SYMBOL	SUBDIVISIONS	COUNTRY
rupee	Rs (pl Rs)	100 paise	India
rupee	Re (pl Rs)	100 cents	Mauntius
rupee	Re (pl Rs)	100 paise	Nepal
rupee	Re (pl Rs)	100 paise	Pakistan
rupee	Re (pl Rs)	100 cents	Seychelles
rupee	Re (pl Rs)	100 cents	Sri Lanka
rupiah	Rp	100 sen	Indonesia
schilling	S or Sch	100 groschen	Austria
shilling	Sh	100 senti	Tanzania
or shilling			
shilling	Sh	100 cents	Kenya
shilling	Sh or So Sh	100 cents	Somalia
shilling	Sh	100 cents	Uganda
sol	S/ or \$	100 centavos	Peru
sucre	S/	100 centavos	Ecuador
taka		100 paisa	Bangladesh
tala	WSS	100 senes	Western Samoa
tal — see SAHT, above			
tugrik		100 mongo	Outer Mongolia
won	W	100 jun	North Korea
won	W	100 chon	South Korea
yen	¥ or Y	100 sen	Japan
yuan	¥	10 chiao 100 fen	China (mainland)
yuan or dollar	NT\$	10 chiao	China (Taiwan)
zaire	Z	100 makuta (sing likuta) 10,000 sengi	Zaire
zloty	Zl or Z	100 groszy	Poland

money-bags \ˈmɒ-nɪ-bægz/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr *1
: WEALTH 2: a wealthy person
money changer *n* 1: one whose occupation is the exchanging of
skinds or denominations of currency 2: a device for holding and
dispensing sorted change

money-also *mon-ēd* \ˈmɒ-nɪ-əd/ *adj* 1: having money
: WEALTHY 2: consisting in or derived from money

money-er \ˈmɒ-nɪ-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *monier*, fr. LL *monetarius*
master of a mint, coner, fr. *monetarius* of a mint] : an authorized
coiner of money; MINTER

money-lender \ˈmɒ-nɪ-ˈlɛn-dər/ *n* : one whose business is lending
money; *specif*: PAWNBROKER

money-maker \ˈmɒ-nɪ-ˈmɛ-kər/ *n* 1: one that accumulates
wealth 2: a plan or product that produces profit — **money-**
making \-ɪŋ/ *adj* or *n*

money of account : a denominator of value or basis of exchange
which is used in keeping accounts and for which there may or may
not be an equivalent coin or denomination of paper money

money order *n* : an order issued by a post office, bank, or tele-
graph office for payment of a specified sum of money usu. at an-
other office

money-wort \ˈmɒ-nɪ-ˈwɔrt, -wɔ(ə)rɪ/ *n* : a trailing perennial herb
(*Lysimachia nummularia*) with rounded opposite leaves and soli-
tary yellow flowers in their axils

mon-ger \ˈmɒŋ-ɡər, -mɔŋ-/ *n* [ME *mongere*, fr. OE *mangere*, fr. L
mangō, *mango*, of Gk origin, akin to Gk *manganō* charm, pher-
more at MANGONE] 1: BROKER DEALER — usu. used in
combination (alemonger) 2: one who attempts to stir up or
spread something that is usu. petty or discreditable — usu. used in
combination (gossipmonger) (warmonger)

monger *vi* *mon-gered*; *mon-ger-ing* \-ɡɛ(ə)-ɪŋ/ : to deal in: PED-
DLE

mongo \ˈmɒŋ-(ɡ)ɔ/ *n*, *pl* mongo [Mongolian] — see *tugrik* at
MONEY table

Mon-gol \ˈmɒŋ-ɡəl, -mæn-ɡəl, -mɔŋ-/ *n* [Mongolian *mongol*] 1: a
member of one of the chiefly pastoral Mongoloid peoples of Mon-
golia 2: MONGOLIAN 2 3: a person of Mongoloid racial stock
4 often *not cap*: one affected with mongolism — **Mon-gol** *adj*

Mon-gol-ian \ˈmɒŋ-ɡəl-yan, -mɔŋ-, -ɡɔ-lɛ-ən/ *adj* 1: of, relating
to, or constituting Mongolia, the Mongolian People's Republic,
the Mongols, or Mongolian 2: MONGOLOID

Mongolian *n* 1 a: MONGOL 1 b: a person of Mongoloid ra-
cial stock c: a native or inhabitant of the Mongolian People's
Republic 2: the Mongolic language of the Mongol people 3
often *not cap*: MONGOL 4

Mongolian fold *n* [fr. its being characteristic of Mongoloid peo-
ples]: EPICANTHIC FOLD

Mongolian gerbil *n* : a gerbil (*Meriones unguiculatus*) of Mongolia
and northern China that has an external resemblance to a rat, has a
high capacity for temperature regulation, and is used as an experi-
mental laboratory animal

mon-gol-ian \ˈmɒŋ-ɡəl-yan, -mɔŋ-, -ɡɔ-lɛ-ən/ *n* : MON-
GOLISM

Mon-gol-ic \ˈmɒŋ-ɡəl-ik, -mɔŋ-/ *adj*: MONGOLOID 1

Mongolic *n* : a group of Altaic languages including Mongolian
and Kalmyk

mon-gol-ism \ˈmɒŋ-ɡəl-iz-əm/ *n* : a congenital condition which is
characterized by moderate to severe mental deficiency, by slanting
eyes, by a broad short skull, by broad hands with short fingers,
and by trisomy of the chromosome numbered 21 in man — called
also Down's syndrome

Mon-gol-oid \ˈmɒŋ-ɡəl-ɔɪd/ *adj* 1: of, constituting, or character-
istic of a major racial stock native to Asia including peoples of
northern and eastern Asia, Malaysians, Eskimos, and often Ameri-
can Indians 2 *not cap*: of, relating to, or affected with mongolism
— **Mongoloid** *n*

mon-goose \ˈmɒŋ-ɡuːs, -mɔŋ-/ *n*, *pl* mon-gooses also **mon-geese**
\-ɡeː/ [Hindi *māgīs*, fr. Prakrit *maṅgusol*] : an agile grizzled ferret-
sized mammal (*Herpestes nyula*) of India that feeds on snakes and

rodents and that is related to
the civets and genetis, broadly
: any of various related Asian
and African mammals

mon-grel \ˈmɒŋ-ɡrəl, -mɔŋ-/ *n*
[prob. fr. ME *mong* mixture,
short for *ymong*, fr. OE *gemong*
crowd — more at AMONG] 1
: an individual resulting from
the interbreeding of diverse
breeds or strains, esp : one of
unknown ancestry 2 : a cross between types of persons or things
— **mongrel** or **mon-grel-ly** \-grə-lɛ/ *adj* — **mon-grel-ism** \-grə-
lɛ-zəm/ *n* — **mon-grel-iza-tion** \ˈmɒŋ-ɡrə-lɛ-ɪ-zə-shən, -mɔŋ-/ *n* —
mon-grel-ize \ˈmɒŋ-ɡrə-lɛ-z, -mɔŋ-/ *vi*

mon-ies *pl* of MONEY

mon-i-ker or **mon-ick-er** \ˈmɒ-nɪ-kər/ *n* [origin unknown] *slang*
: NAME, NICKNAME

mo-ni-l-a-sis \ˈmɒ-nɪ-ə-lɪ-sɪs, -mɔŋ-/ *n*, *pl* -a-ses \-sɪz/ [NL, fr.
Monilia, genus of fungi, fr. L *monile* necklace] : CANDIDIASIS, *specif*
: THRUSH

mon-ili-form \ˈmɒ-nɪ-l-ə-ˈfɔrm/ *adj* [L *monile* necklace — more at
MANE] : jointed or constricted at regular intervals so as to resemble
a string of beads (a ~ root) (~ insect antennae) — **mon-ili-form-ly**
adv

mon-ish \ˈmɒ-nɪʃ/ *vi* [ME *monesen*, *alter*. of *monesten*, fr. OF
monester, fr. (assumed) VL *monestari*, fr. L *monēre* to warn]
: WARN

mo-nism \ˈmɒ-nɪz-əm, -mɔŋ-/ *n* [G *monismus*, fr. *mon-* +
-ismus -ism] 1 a : a view that there is only one kind of ultimate
substance b : the view that reality is one unitary organic whole
with no independent parts 2 : MONOGENESIS — **mo-nist** \ˈmɒ-
nɪst, -mɔŋ-/ *n* — **mo-nis-tic** \ˈmɒ-nɪs-tɪk, -mɔŋ-/ or **mo-nis-ti-cal**
\-tɪ-kəl/ *adj*

mo-ni-cton \ˈmɒ-nɪʃ-ən, -mɔŋ-/ *n* [ME *monicioun*, fr. MF *monition*,
fr. L *monition*, *monitia*, fr. *monitus*, pp of *monēre*] 1: WARNING
CAUTION 2: an intimation of danger

mon-i-tor \ˈmɒ-nɪ-tər/ *n* [L, one that warns, overseer, fr. *monitus*,
pp of *monēre* to warn — more at MIND] 1 a : student ap-
pointed to assist a teacher b : a person or thing that warns or
instructs c : one that monitors or is used in monitoring, as (1) : a
receiver used to view the picture being picked up by a television
camera (2) : a device for observing a biological condition or func-
tion (a heart ~) (3) : software or hardware that monitors the oper-
ation of a system and esp a computer system 2 : any of various
large tropical Old World pleurodont lizards (genus *Varanus* and
family Varanidae) closely related to the iguanas 3 [Monitor, first
ship of the type] a : a heavily armored warship formerly used in
coastal operations having a very low freeboard and one or more
revolving gun turrets b : a small modern warship with shallow
draft for coastal bombardment 4 : a raised central portion of a
roof having low windows or louvers for providing light and air —
mon-i-tor-ial \ˈmɒ-nɪ-tər-ɪ-əl, -tər-/ *adj* — **mon-i-tor-ship**
\ˈmɒ-nɪ-tər-ʃɪp/ *n* — **mon-i-tress** \ˈmɒ-nɪ-tres/ *n*

mon-i-tor *vi* *mon-i-tored*, *mon-i-tor-ing* \ˈmɒ-nɪ-tər-ɪŋ, -mɔŋ-/
1: to check (as a radio or television signal or program) by
means of a receiver for quality or fidelity to a band or for military,
political, or criminal significance 2: to test for intensity of radia-
tions esp if due to radioactivity 3: to watch, observe, or check
esp for a special purpose 4: to keep track of, regulate, or control
the operation of (as a machine or process) 5: to check or regulate
the volume or quality of (sound) in recording

mon-i-to-ry \ˈmɒ-nɪ-tər-ɪ, -tər-/ *adj* [L *monitorius*, fr. *monitus*]
: giving admonition : WARNING

monitory *n*, *pl* -ries : a letter containing an admonition or warn-
ing

monk \ˈmɒŋk/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *munuc*, fr. LL *monachus*, fr. LGk
monachos, fr. Gk, *adj*, single, fr. *monos* single, alone, akin to OHG
mengen to lack, Gk *manos* sparse] : a man who is a member of a
religious order and lives in a monastery, also : FRIAR

monk *n* : MONKEY

monk-ery \ˈmɒŋk-ərɪ/ *n*, *pl* -eries 1: monastic life or practice
2: MONASTICISM 2 : a monastic house : MONASTERY

mon-key \ˈmɒŋ-kɪ/ *n*, *pl* monkeys [prob. of LG origin, akin to
Moneke, name of an ape, prob. of Romance origin, akin to OSP
mona monkey] 1: a primate mammal with the exception of man
and usu. the lemur and tarsiers, esp : any of the smaller long-
tailed primates as contrasted with the apes 2 a : a person resem-
bling a monkey b : a ludicrous figure : DUPE 3 : any of various
machines, implements, or vessels, esp : the falling weight of a pile
driver 4 : a desperate desire for or addiction to drugs — often
used in the phrase *monkey on one's back*

monkey *vb* *mon-keyed*, *mon-key-ing* *vi* 1: to act in a gro-
tesque or mischievous manner 2 a : FOOL TRIFLE b : TAMPER ~
vi: MIMIC MOCK

monkey jacket *n* : MESS JACKET

mon-key-pod \ˈmɒŋ-kɛ-pəd/ *n* 1: an ornamental tropical tree
(*Pithecolobium saman*) that has bipinnate leaves, globose clusters
of flowers with crimson stamens, sweet-pulp pods eaten by cattle,
and wood used in carving — called also *rain tree* 2: the wood of
a monkeypod

mon-key-shine \-ʃɪn/ *n* : PRANK — usu. used in pl.

monkey wrench *n* 1: a wrench with one fixed and one adjust-
able jaw at right angles to a straight handle 2: something that
disrupts (threw a monkey wrench into the peace negotiations)



mongoose

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ol coin	th than
ii loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu famous	zh vision

mon-stro-si-ty \món-'strí-si-ə-ti/ *n.* *pl.* -ties 1 *a*: a malformation of a plant or animal *b*: something deviating from the normal: **FREAK** 2: the quality or state of being monstrous 3 *a*: an object of terrifying size or force or complexity *b*: an excessively bad or shocking example

mon-strous \món-(t)-strós/ *adj.* 1 *obs*: STRANGE, UNNATURAL 2: having extraordinary often overwhelming size: **GIANTIC** 3 *a*: having the qualities or appearance of a monster *b* *obs*: teeming with monsters 4 *a*: extraordinarily ugly or vicious: **HORRIBLE** *b*: shockingly wrong or ridiculous 5: deviating greatly from the natural form or character: **ABNORMAL** 6: very great — used as an intensive — **mon-strously** *adv.* — **mon-strous-ness** *n.*

syn 1 **MONSTROUS**, **PRODIGIOUS**, **TREMENDOUS**, **STUPENDOUS** *shared meaning element*: extremely impressive. **MONSTROUS** implies a departure from the normal (as in size, form, or character) and often carries suggestions of deformity, ugliness, or fabulousness (the imagination turbid with monstrous fancies and misshapen dreams — Oscar Wilde) (a monstrous cliff reared from the plain) **PRODIGIOUS** suggests a marvelousness exceeding belief, usually in something felt as going far beyond a previous maximum (as of goodness, greatness, intensity, or size) (made a prodigious effort and rolled the stone aside) (men have always revered prodigious inborn gifts — C. W. Eliot) **TREMENDOUS** may imply a power to terrify or inspire awe (the spell and tremendous incantation of the thought of death — L. P. Smith) but in more general and much weakened use it means little more than very large or great or intense (a tremendous noise) (success gave him tremendous satisfaction) **STUPENDOUS** implies a power to stun or astound, usually because of size, numbers, complexity, or greatness beyond one's power to describe (all are but parts of one stupendous whole, whose body Nature is, and God the soul — Alexander Pope)

2 *see* **OUTRAGEOUS**

mons-ve-ne-ris \mónz-'ven-ə-rí-si/ *n.* *pl.* **mon-tes vene-ris** \món-'tíz-'ven-/ (NL, lit., eminence of Venus or of veneris): a rounded eminence of fatty tissue upon the pubic symphysis of the human female

Mont *abbr* **Montana**

mon-ta-dale \món-t-ə-dál/ *n.* (**Montana** state + **dale**): any of an American breed of white-faced hornless sheep noted for heavy fleece and good meat conformation

1 **mon-tage** \mán-'tážh, mō-(n)-, -'tážh/ *n.* [F, fr. *monter* to mount] 1 *a*: a composite picture made by combining several separate pictures *b*: a literary, musical, or artistic composite of juxtaposed more or less heterogeneous elements 2: a heterogeneous mixture: **JUMBLE** 3: the production of a rapid succession of images in a motion picture to illustrate an association of ideas

2 **montage** *v.* **mon-tag-ed**; **mon-tag-ing**: to combine into or depict in a montage

mon-ta-gnard \mō-'tān-'yār(d)/ *n.* *often cap* [F, mountaineer, fr. *montagne* mountain]: a member of a people inhabiting a highland region chiefly in southern Vietnam bordering on Cambodia — **montagnard** *adj.* *often cap*

Mon-ta-gue \món-t-ə-gyū/ *n.* the family of Romeo in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*

mon-tane \món-'tān, 'mān-/ *adj.* [L. *montanus* of a mountain — more at **mountain**] 1: of, relating to, growing in, or being the biogeographic zone that is made up of relatively moist cool upland slopes below timberline and that is characterized by large evergreen trees as a dominant life form 2: of, relating to, or made up of montane plants or animals

Mon-ta-nist \món-t-'n-íst/ *n.* (**Montanus**, 2d cent. AD Phrygian

schismatic): an adherent of a Christian sect arising in the late second century and stressing apocalyptic expectations, the continuing prophetic gifts of the Spirit, and strict ascetic discipline — **Mon-to-nism** \-'n-'jz-əm/ *n.*

mon-tan wax \món-'n-/ *n.* [L. *montanus* of a mountain]: a hard brittle mineral wax obtained usu. from lignites by extraction and used esp. in polishes, carbon paper, and insulating compositions

mon-te \món-t-ə/ *n.* [Sp. lit., bank, fr. It. *montain*, heap, bank, fr. L. *mont-*, *mons* mountain] 1: a card game in which players select any two of four cards faced in a layout and bet that one of them will be matched before the other as cards are dealt one at a time from the pack — called also **monte bank** 2: **THREE-CARD MONTE**

Mon-to-Carlo \món-t-i-'kār-(j)lō/ *adj.* [**Monte Carlo**, Monaco, famous for its gambling casino]: of, relating to, or involving the use of random sampling techniques and often the use of computer simulation to obtain approximate solutions to mathematical or physical problems esp. in terms of a range of values each of which has a calculated probability of being the solution (**Monte Carlo methods**) (**Monte Carlo** calculations)

mon-teilh \mán-'tēih/ *n.* (**Monteilh**, 17th cent. Sc. eccentric who wore a cloak with a scalloped hem): a large silver punch bowl with scalloped rim

mon-te-ro \mán-'tə(r)-(j)lō/ *n.* *pl.* -ros [Sp, hunter, fr. *monte* mountain]: a round cap with a flap worn by hunters

Mon-te-sa-or-ri-on \món-t-ə-'sōr-ē-ən, -'sōr-/ *adj.* [**María Montessori**]: of or relating to a system of teaching young children by individual guidance rather than strict control

Montg *abbr* **Montgomeryshire**

month \món-(t)h/ *n.* *pl.* **months** \món-(t)s, 'món-(t)hs/ [ME, fr. OE *mōnath*, akin to OHG *mānōth*, OE *mōna* moon] 1: a measure of time corresponding nearly to the period of the moon's revolution and amounting to approximately 4 weeks or 30 days or 1/12 of a year 2 *pl.*: an indefinite usu. extended period of time (he has been gone for ~s) 3: one ninth of the typical duration of human pregnancy (she was in her 8th ~)

1 **monthly** \món-(t)h-lē/ *adv.*: once a month: by the month

2 **monthly** *adj.* 1 *a*: of or relating to a month *b*: payable or reckoned by the month 2: lasting a month 3: occurring every month

3 **monthly** *n.* *pl.* **monthlies** 1: a monthly periodical 2 *pl.*: a menstrual period

Monthly Meeting *n.*: a district unit of an organization of Friends

month's mind *n.*: a Roman Catholic requiem mass for a person a month after his death

mon-ti-cule \món-t-i-'kyū(-ə)/ *n.* [F, fr. LL *monticulus*, dim. of L. *mont-*, *mons* mountain — more at **mount**]: a small elevation or prominence, esp.: a subordinate cone of a volcano

Mont-mo-ren-cy \món-t-mō-'ren(-t)-sē/ *n.* [F, fr. *Montmorency*, France]: a cherry that is grown commercially for its bright red sour fruit

mont-mo-ri-l-lon-ite \món-t-mō-'n-l-ə-'nīt, -'rē-/ *n.* [F, fr. *Montmorillon*, commune in western France]: a soft clayey mineral that is a hydrous aluminum silicate with considerable capacity for exchanging part of the aluminum for magnesium and bases — **mont-mo-ri-l-lon-ite** *adj.* *pl.* -l-ə-'nīt-ik, -'rē-/ *adj.*

mon-u-ment \mán-'yō-mənt/ *n.* [ME, fr. L. *monumentum*, lit., memorial, fr. *monēre* to remind — more at **mind**] 1 *obs*: a burial vault: **SEPULCHER** 2: a written legal document or record: **TREATISE** 3 *a*: a lasting evidence or reminder of someone or something notable *b*: a memorial stone or a building erected in re-

MONTHS OF THE PRINCIPAL CALENDARS

GREGORIAN ¹		JEWISH		MUHAMMADAN		HINDU ⁴
name	days	name	days	name	days	name
January begins 10 days after the winter solstice	31	Tishri	30	Muharram ⁵ in A H 1392 began Feb 16, 1972	30	Chait ⁶ (March-April)
February in leap years	28- 29	Heshvan	29 or 30	Safar	29	Baisakh (April-May)
March	31	Kislev	29 or 30	Rabi I	30	Jeth (May-June)
April	30	Tebet	29	Rabi II	29	Asarh (June-July)
May	31	Shebat	30	Jumada I	30	Sawan (July-August)
June	30	Adar ⁷	29 or 30	Jumada II	29	Bhadon (August-September)
July	31	Nisan ⁸	30	Rajab	30	Asin (September-October)
August	31	Iyar	29	Sha ban	29	Kartik (October-November)
September	30	Sivan	30	Ramadan	30	Aghan (November-December)
October	31	Tammuz	29	Shawwal	29	Pus (December-January)
November	30	Ab	30	Dhu I-Qa'dah	30	Magh (January-February)
December	31	Elul	29	Dhu'l-Hijja in leap years	29 30	Phagun (February-March)

¹ The equinoxes occur on March 21 and September 23, the solstices on June 22 and December 22

⁷ In leap years Adar is followed by Veadar or Adar Sheni, an intercalary month of 29 days

⁸ The first month of the ecclesiastical year, anciently called Abib

⁵ Retrogresses through the seasons, the Muhammadan year is lunar and each month begins at the approximate new moon, the year 1 A H began on Friday, July 16, A D 622

⁶ An extra month is inserted after every month in which two new moons occur (once in three years) The intercalary month has the name of the one that precedes it

⁴ Baisakh is sometimes considered the first month of the Hindu year

mo-ra \môr-ə, mór-ə/ *n*, *pl* **mo-rae** \mô(ə)r-(j)ē, m'ô(ə)r-, -i/ or **mo-ras** [L. delay ~ more at MEMORY], the minimal unit of measure in quantitative verse equivalent to the time of an average short syllable

mo-raine \mô-rān/ *n* [F]: an accumulation of earth and stones carried and finally deposited by a glacier — **mo-rain-al** \-rān-ē/ *adj* — **mo-rain-ic** \-rā-nik/ *adj*

moral \môr-əl, mār-, -i/ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr L *moralis*, fr *mor-*, *mas* custom ~ more at MOOD] 1 *a*: of or relating to principles of right and wrong in behavior: ETHICAL (< judgments) *b*: expressing or teaching a conception of right behavior (*a* ~ poem) *c*: conforming to a standard of right behavior, *d*: sanctioned by or operative on one's conscience or ethical judgment (*a* ~ obligation) *e*: capable of right and wrong action (*a* ~ agent) *2*: probable though not proved. **VIRTUAL** (*a* ~ certainty) *3*: of, relating to, or acting on the mind, character, or will (*a* ~ victory) — **mor-al-ly** \-ə-lē/ *adv*

syn MORAL, ETHICAL, VIRTUOUS, RIGHTEOUS, NOBLE *shared meaning* *element*: conforming to a standard of what is right and good

moral \môr-əl, mār-, -i/ *n* 1 *a*: the moral significance or practical lesson (as of a story) *b*: a passage pointing out usu. in conclusion the lesson to be drawn from a story *2 pl a*: moral practices or teachings: modes of conduct *b*: ETHICS *3*: MORALE

mo-rale \môr-ral/ *n* [in sense 1, fr F, fr fem. of *moral*, *adj*, in other senses, modif. of F *moral* *morale*, fr *moral*, *adj*] 1: moral principles, teachings, or conduct *2 a*: the mental and emotional condition (as of enthusiasm, confidence, or loyalty) of an individual or group with regard to the function or tasks at hand *b*: a sense of common purpose with respect to a group: ESPRIT DE CORPS *3*: the level of individual psychological well-being based on such factors as a sense of purpose and confidence in the future

moral hazard *n*: the possibility of loss to an insurance company arising from the character or circumstances of the insured

mor-al-ism \môr-ə-liz-əm, mār-, -i/ *n* 1 *a*: the habit or practice of moralizing *b*: a moral reflection *2*: an often exaggerated emphasis on morality (as in religion or politics)

mor-al-ist \môr-ə-list-, mār-, -i/ *n* 1: one who leads a moral life *2*: a teacher or student of morals: a philosopher or writer concerned with moral principles and problems *3*: one concerned with regulating the morals of others

mor-al-is-tic \môr-ə-lis-tik, mār-, -i/ *adj* 1: characterized by or expressive of a concern with morality *2*: characterized by or expressive of a narrow and conventional moral attitude — **mor-al-is-ti-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

mor-al-ity \môr-ral-ə-tē, mō-, -i/ *n*, *pl* *-ties* 1 *a*: a moral discourse, statement, or lesson *b*: a literary or other imaginative work teaching a moral lesson *2 a*: a doctrine or system of moral conduct *b pl*: particular moral principles or rules of conduct *3*: conformity to ideals of right human conduct *4*: moral conduct: VIRTUE

morality play *n*: an allegorical play popular esp. in the 15th and 16th centuries in which the characters personify moral qualities or abstractions (as death or youth)

mor-al-ize \môr-ə-liz-, mār-, -i/ *vb* -ized; -izing *vt* 1: to explain or interpret morally *2 a*: to give a moral quality or direction to *b*: to improve the morals of ~ *vi*: to make moral reflections — **mor-al-iza-tion** \môr-ə-lə-zā-shən, mār-, -i/ *n* — **mor-al-izer** \môr-ə-liz-ər, mār-, -i/ *n*

moral philosophy *n*: ETHICS; also: the study of human conduct and values

mo-ras \mô-ras, mō-, -i/ [D *moeras*, modif. of OF *mareac*, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *marc* marsh ~ more at MARSH] 1: MARSH. **SWAMP** *2*: something that traps, confuses, or impedes — **mo-ras-ly** \-ras-ē/ *adv*

mor-a-to-ri-um \môr-ə-tôr-ē-əm, mār-, -i/ *n*, *pl* *-iums* or *-ia* \-ē-/ [NL, fr LL, neut. of *moratorium* dilatory, fr L *moratus*, pp of *morari* to delay, fr *mora* delay] 1 *a*: a legally authorized period of delay in the performance of a legal obligation or the payment of a debt *b*: a waiting period set by an authority *2*: a suspension of activity

Mo-ra-vi-an \mô-rā-vē-ən/ *n* 1: a member of a Protestant denomination arising from a 15th century religious reform movement in Bohemia and Moravia *2 a*: a native or inhabitant of Moravia *b*: the group of Czech dialects spoken by the Moravian people and transitional between Slovak and Bohemian — **Moravian** *adj* **mo-ray** \mô-rā-, mōr-(j)ā/ *n* [Pg *morēia*, fr L *muræna*, fr Gk *myraina*]: any of numerous often brightly colored cels (family Murænidæ) that have sharp teeth capable of inflicting a savage bite, that occur in warm seas, and that include a Mediterranean cel (*Muraena helena*) valued for food

mor-bid \môr-bəd/ *adj* [L *morbidus* diseased, fr *morbus* disease; akin to Gk *marainein* to waste away ~ more at SMART] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or characteristic of disease (~ anatomy) *b*: affected with or induced by disease (*a* ~ condition) *c*: productive of disease (~ substances) *2*: abnormally susceptible to or characterized by gloomy or unwholesome feelings *3*: GRISLY, GRUESOME (~ details) (~ curiosity) — **mor-bid-ly** *adv* — **mor-bid-ness** *n* **mor-bid-ty** \môr-bid-ə-tē/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being morbid *2*: the relative incidence of disease

mor-da-cious \môr-dā-shəs/ *adj* [L *mordax*, *mordax* biting, fr *mordere* to bite ~ more at SMART] 1: biting in style or manner: CAUSTIC *2*: given to biting — **mor-da-cious-ly** \-das-ē-ē/ *n* **mor-dan-cy** \môr-dən-ē-/ *n* 1: a biting and caustic quality of style: INCISIVENESS *2*: a sharply critical or bitter quality of thought or feeling: HARSHNESS

mordant \môr-dant/ *adj* [MF, prp of *mordre* to bite, fr L *mordere*] 1: biting and caustic in thought, manner, or style: INCISIVE *2*: acting as a mordant *3*: BURNING, PUNGENT — **mordant-ly** *adv*

mordant *n* 1: a chemical that fixes a dye in or on a substance by combining with the dye to form an insoluble compound *2*: a corroding substance used in etching

mordant *vt*: to treat with a mordant

Mor-de-cal \môr-dē-i-kəl/ *n* [Heb *Mordēkhai*]: a relative of Esther who gives advice on saving the Jews from the destruction planned by Haman

mor-dent \môr-dnt, mór-dent/ *n* [It *mordente*, fr L *mordens*, *mordens*, prp of *mordere*], a musical ornament made by a quick alternation of a principal tone with the tone usu. a half step lower

mor-e \môr-ə-, mōr-(j)ē/ *adj* [ME, fr OE *māra*, akin to OE *mā*, *adj*, more, OHG *mēr*, OIr *mór* large] 1: GREATER (something ~ than she expected) *2*: ADDITIONAL, FURTHER (~ guests arrived)

more *adv* 1 *a*: in addition (not much ~ to do) *b*: MOREOVER *2*: to a greater or higher degree — often used with an adjective or adverb to form the comparative (~ evenly matched)

more *n* 1: a greater quantity, number, or amount (the ~ the merrier) *2*: something additional: an additional amount *3 obs*: persons of higher rank

more *pron*, *pl* in *const*: additional persons or things (~ were found as the search continued)

more and more *adv*: to a progressively increasing extent

mo-reen \mô-rēn, mō-, -i/ *n* [prob irregular fr *moire*]: a strong fabric of wool, wool and cotton, or cotton with a plain glossy or moiré finish

mo-rél \mô-rél, mō-, -i/ *n* [F *morille*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *morhila* murel]: any of several large pitted edible fungi (genus *Morchella*, esp. *M. esculenta*)

mor-el-lo \mô-rél-(j)ō/ *n*, *pl* *-los* [prob modif. of Flem *amarelle*, *marelle*, fr ML *amarellum*, a sour cherry, fr L *amarus* bitter, sour]: a cultivated sour cherry (as the Montmorency) that is distinguished from an amarelle by the darker-colored skin and juice *more or less* *adv* 1: to a varying or undetermined extent or degree: SOMEWHAT (they were more or less willing to help) *2*: with small variations: APPROXIMATELY (contains 16 acres more or less)

more-over \môr-ō-vər, mōr-, -i/ *adv*: in addition to what has been said: BESIDES

mo-res \mô(ə)r-əz, m'ô(ə)r-əz/ *n* [L, *pl* of *mor-*, *mor* custom ~ more at MOOD] 1: the fixed morally binding customs of a particular group *2*: moral attitudes *3*: HABITS, MANNERS

mo-resque \mô-rēsk, mō-, -i/ *adj*, often *cap* [F, fr Sp *morisca*, fr *moro* Moor, fr L *Maurus*]: having the characteristics of Moorish art or architecture

mo-resque *n*, often *cap*: an ornament or decorative motif in Moorish style

Mor-gan \môr-gən/ *n* [Justin Morgan †1798 Am teacher]: any of an American breed of lightly-built horses originated in Vermont from the progeny of one prepotent stallion of uncertain ancestry **mor-ga-natic** \môr-gə-nat-ik/ *adj* [NL *matrimonium ad morgaticum*, lit, marriage with morning gift]: of or relating to a marriage between a member of a royal or noble family and a person of inferior rank in which the rank of the inferior partner remains unchanged and the children of the marriage do not succeed to the titles, fiefs, or entailed property of the parent of higher rank — **mor-ga-nat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

mor-gan-ite \môr-gə-nit/ *n* [J F Morgan †1913]: a rose-colored gem variety of beryl

Morgan le Fay \-lə-fā/ *n* [OF *Morgain la fee* Morgan the fairy]: a sorceress and sister of King Arthur in Arthurian legend **mor-gen** \môr-gēn/ *n*, *pl* *morgen* [D, lit, morning]: a Dutch and southern African unit of land area equal to 2.116 acres **mor-gue** \môr-gy/ *n* [F]: 1: a place where the bodies of persons found dead are kept until identified and claimed by relatives or are released for burial *2*: a collection of reference works and files of reference material in a newspaper or news periodical office **mor-i-bund** \môr-ə-(j)bənd, mār-, -i/ *adj* [L *moribundus*, fr *mori* to die ~ more at MURDER]: being in the state of dying: approaching death — **mor-i-bund-ly** \môr-ə-(j)bənd-ē-/ *adv* **m'or-i-l** \môr-ē-, mōr-, -i/ *n* [MF]: a high-crowned helmet with no visor

m'or-ion \môr-ē-, mōr-, -i/ *n* [MF]: a nearly black variety of smoky quartz

Mor-is-co \mô-ris-(j)kō, mō-, -i/ *n*, *pl* *-cos* or *-coes* [Sp, fr, *morisco*, *adj*, fr *moro* Moor]: MOOR, esp.: a Spanish Moor — **Mor-is-co** *adj* **Mor-mon** \môr-mən/ *n* 1: the ancient redactor and compiler of the Book of Mormon presented as divine revelation by Joseph Smith *2*: LATTER-DAY SAINT; esp.: a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints — **Mor-mon-ism** \-mō-niz-əm/ *n*

Mormon cricket *n*: a large dark wingless katydid (*Anabrus simplex*) that resembles a cricket and is found in the arid parts of the western US where it is occasional, an abundant pest of crops

morn \môr-(j)m/ *n* [ME, fr OE *morgen*; akin to OHG *morgan* morning, L *merus* pure, unmixed] 1: DAWN *2*: MORNING *3*: a morning (morn-nig) [ME, fr *morn* + -ing (as in evening)] *1 a*: DAWN *b*: the time from sunrise to noon *c*: the time from mid-night to noon *2*: a period of first development: BEGINNING **morn-ing-after pill** \môr-nig-af-tər-/ *n* [so called fr its being taken after rather than before intercourse]: an oral drug that blocks implantation of a fertilized egg in the human uterus and thereby interferes with pregnancy

morning glory *n*: any of various usu. twining plants (genus *Ipomoea* of the family Convolvulaceae, the morning-glory family) with showy trumpet-shaped flowers; broadly: a plant of the morning-glory family including herbs, vines, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves and regular pentamerous flowers

morning line *n*: a bookmaker's list of entries for a race meet and the probable odds on each that is printed or posted before the betting begins

Morning Prayer *n*: a service of liturgical prayer used for regular morning worship in churches of the Anglican communion

morn-ings \môr-niz/ *adv*: in the morning repeatedly: on any morning



membrane of a person or event 4 *archaic*: an identifying mark
 EVIDENCE, also: PORTENT, SIGN 5 obs.: a carved statue: EFFIGY
 6: a boundary or position marker (as a stone) 7: NATIONAL
 MONUMENT 8: a written tribute
 mon-u-men-tal \ˈmən-yə-ˈment-əl/ *adj* 1: serving as or resembling
 a monument: MASSIVE, also: OUTSTANDING 2: of or relating
 to a monument 3: very great — mon-u-men-tal-ly \ˈmən-
 ˈtəl-ē-ˈmen-əl/ *adv* 4: mon-u-men-tal-ly \ˈmən-ˈtəl-ē-ˈmen-
 ˈtəl-ē-ˈmen-əl/ *adv* 5: *archaic*: to record or
 memorialize lastingly by a monument
 mon-u-ron \ˈmən-yə-ˈrən/ *n* [mon- + urea- + -on]: a persistent
 herbicide C₁₀H₁₁ClN₂O used esp to control mixed broad-leaved
 weeds

mon-zo-nite \ˈmən-zō-nīt, ˈmən-zō-n/ *n* [F, fr Mt Monzoni, Italy]:
 a granular igneous rock composed of plagioclase and orthoclase
 in about equal quantities together with augite and a little biotite —
 mon-zo-nit-ic \ˈmən-zō-nīt-ik/ *adj*

moo \ˈmju/ *vi* [mūt]: to make the throat noise of a cow — moo *n*
 mooch \ˈmʊtʃ/ *vb* [prob fr F dial *muchier* to hide, lurk] *vi* 1: to
 wander aimlessly: AMBLE, also: SNEAK 2: SPONGE, CADGE ~ *vi*
 1: to take surreptitiously: STEAL 2: CADGE, BEG — mooch-er *n*
 'mood \ˈmud/ *n* [ME, fr OE *mōd*, akin to OHG *muot* mood, L *mo-*
di will, custom] 1: a conscious state of mind or predominant
 emotion: FEELING, also: the expression of mood esp in art or
 literature (the language, the stresses... are imposed upon the
 writer by the special ~ of the piece — Willa Cather) 2 *archaic*: a
 fit of anger: RAGE 3: a prevailing attitude: DISPOSITION

syn MOOD, HUMOR, TEMPER, VEIN *shared meaning element*: a state
 of mind in which an emotion or set of emotions gains ascendancy
 'mood *n* [alter of 'mood] 1: the form of a syllogism as deter-
 mined by the quantity and quality of its constituent propositions
 2: distinction of form or a particular set of inflectional forms of a
 verb to express whether the action or state it denotes is conceived
 as fact or in some other manner (as command, possibility, or wish)
 3: MODE 1b

moody \ˈmud-i/ *adj* mood-i-er, -est 1: subject to depression:
 GLOOMY 2: subject to moods: TEMPERAMENTAL — mood-ily
 \ˈmud-i-ē/ *adv* — mood-i-ness \ˈmud-i-nəs/ *n*

mool \ˈmʊl/ *n* 1 dial Brt: 'MOLD 1 2 dial Brt: 'MOLD 2b
 moo-la or moo-lah \ˈmʊ-lə/ *n* [origin unknown] slang: MONEY

'moon \ˈmʊn/ *n* [ME *moone*, fr OE *mōna*, akin to OHG *māno* moon, L *mensis* month, Gk *mēn* month, *mēnē*
 moon] 1 *a*: the earth's only known
 natural satellite shining by the sun's
 reflected light, revolving about the
 earth from west to east in about 29½
 days with reference to the sun or
 about 27¼ days with reference to the
 stars and having a diameter of 2160
 miles and a mean distance from the
 earth of about 238,857 miles, a mass
 about one eightieth that of the earth,
 and a volume about one forty-ninth
 b: one complete moon cycle consist-
 ing of four phases c: SATELLITE 2:
 SYNODIC MONTH 3: MOONLIGHT 4:
 something that resembles a moon
 as *a*: a highly translucent spot on
 old porcelain b: LUNULE — moon-
 like \ˈjʊk/ *adj*

'moon *vi* 1: to spend in idle reverie:
 DREAM — used with away ~ *vi*: to
 spend time in idle reverie
 moon-beam \ˈmʊn-bēm/ *n*: a ray of
 light from the moon

moon-blind \ˈmʊn-blɪnd/ *adj*: afflicted with moon blindness
 moon blindness *n*: a recurrent inflammation of the eye of the
 horse

moon-calf \ˈmʊn-kɒf, -kɒl/ *n* 1: MONSTER 1a 2: a foolish or
 absurd-minded person: SIMPLETON
 moon-eye \ˈmʊn-ē/ *n*: any of a genus (*Hiodon*) of silvery No.
 American freshwater fishes that resemble shad

moon-eyed \ˈmʊn-ēd/ *adj*: having the eyes wide open
 moon-fish \ˈmʊn-fɪʃ/ *n*, pl moonfish or moon-fish-es: any of
 various carp-shaped often short deep-bodied silvery or yellowish
 marine fishes as *a*: OPAH b: PLATY

moon-flow-er \ˈmʊn-flaʊ-ər/ *n*: a tropical American morning glory
 (*Calonyction aculeatum*) with fragrant flowers, also: any of several
 related plants

moon-ish \ˈmʊn-ɪʃ/ *adj*: influenced by the moon, also: CAPRI-
 cious — moon-ish-ly *adv*

moon-less \ˈmʊn-ləs/ *adj*: lacking the light of the moon (a dark ~
 night)

moon-let \ˈmʊn-lət/ *n*: a small natural or artificial satellite
 'moon-light \ˈmʊn-lɪt/ *n*: the light of the moon

'moonlight *vi* moon-light-ed; moon-light-ing [back-formation fr.
 moonlighter]: to hold a second job in addition to a regular one —
 moon-light-er *n*

moon-lit \ˈmʊn-lɪt/ *adj*: lighted by the moon
 moon-quake \ˈmʊn-kwɛk/ *n*: a seismic event on the moon

moon-rise \ˈmʊn-rɪz/ *n* 1: the rising of the moon above the horizon
 2: the time of the moon's rising

moon-scape \ˈmʊn-skəp/ *n*: the surface of the moon as seen or as
 depicted

moon-seed \ˈmʊn-sēd/ *n*: any of a genus (*Menispermum*) of the family
 Menispermaceae, the moonseed family) of twining plants with
 crescent-shaped seeds and black fruits

moon-set \ˈmʊn-sɛt/ *n* 1: the descent of the moon below the horizon
 2: the time of the moon's setting
 moon shell *n*: any of a family (Naticidae) of globose smooth-
 shelled carnivorous marine snails

moon-shine \ˈmʊn-ʃaɪn/ *n* 1: MOONLIGHT 2: empty talk:
 NONSENSE 3: intoxicating liquor; esp: illegally distilled corn-
 whiskey

moon-shin-er \ˈʃaɪn-ər/ *n*: a maker or seller of illicit whiskey
 moon shot also moon shoot *n*: the launching of a spacecraft to
 the moon or its vicinity

moon-stone \ˈmʊn-stōn/ *n*: a transparent or translucent feldspar
 of pearly or opaline luster used as a gem

moon-struck \ˈmʊn-strʊk/ *adj*: affected by or as if by the moon as *a*:
 mentally unbalanced b: romantically sentimental c:
 BEWUSED

moon-ward \ˈmʊn-wərd/ *adv*: toward the moon
 moon-y \ˈmʊn-ē/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the moon 2 *a*: cres-
 cent shaped b: resembling the full moon: ROUND 3: MOONLIT
 4: DREAMY, MOONSTRUCK

'moor \ˈmu(ə)r/ *n* [ME *moor*, fr. OE *mōr*; akin to OHG *meri* sea —
 more at MARINE] 1 chiefly Brt: an expanse of open rolling inter-
 ferle land 2: a boggy area of wasteland usu. peaty and dominated
 by grasses and sedges

'moor *vb* [ME *mōren*, akin to MD *meren*, *maren* to tie, moor] *vi*:
 to make fast with cables, lines, or anchors ~ *vi* 1: to secure a
 boat by mooring: ANCHOR 2: to be made fast

Moore \ˈmu(ə)r/ *n* [ME *Moor*, fr. MF, fr L *Maurus* inhabitant of
 Mauretania] 1: one of the mixed Arab and Berber conquerors of
 Spain in the 8th century A.D. 2: BERBER — Moor-ish \ˈɪʃ/ *adj*

moor-age \ˈmu(ə)r-ɪj/ *n* 1: an act of mooring 2: a place to
 moor

moor-hen \ˈbɛn/ *n*: GALLINULE

mooring \ˈmʊr-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: an act of making fast a boat or aircraft with
 lines or anchors 2 *a*: a place where an object to which a craft
 can be made fast b: a device (as a line or chain) by which an
 object is secured in place 3: moral or spiritual resources: AN-
 CHORAGE 2 — usu. used in pl.

moor-land \ˈlænd, -lænd/ *n*: land consisting of moors: a stretch
 of moor

moose \ˈmʊs/ *n*, pl moose [of
 Algonquian origin, akin to
 Natick *moos* moose] 1:
 a large ruminant mammal (*Alces*
americana) of the deer family
 inhabiting forested parts of
 Canada and the northern U.S.
 2: ELK 1a 3 cap [Loyal Order
 of Moose] a: a member of
 a major benevolent and fraternal
 order

'moot \ˈmʊt/ *n* [ME, fr OE
mōt, akin to OE *mētan* to meet
 — more at MEET] 1: a delibera-
 tive assembly primarily for
 the administration of justice; esp:
 one held by the freemen of an
 Anglo-Saxon community 2
 obs.: ARGUMENT DISCUSSION

'moot *vi* 1 *archaic*: to discuss
 from a legal standpoint: AR-
 GUE 2 *a*: to bring up for
 discussion: BROACH b: DE-
 BATE

'moot *adj* 1 *a*: open to question: DEBATABLE b: subjected to
 discussion: DISPUTED 2: deprived of practical significance:
 made abstract or purely academic

moot court *n*: a mock court in which law students argue hypo-
 thetical cases for practice

'mop \ˈmɒp/ *n* [ME *mappe*] 1: an implement made of absorbent
 material fastened to a handle and used esp. for cleaning floors 2:
 something that resembles a mop, esp. a thick mass of hair

'mop *vb* mopped; mopping *vi* 1: to use a mop on: as *a*: to
 clean by mopping (~ the floors) — often used with up (~ up the
 spillage from the water tank) b: to wipe as if with a mop
 (~ mopped his brow with a handkerchief) 2 Brt: to consume cas-
 ually — usu. used with up 3: to overcome decisively: TROUCE
 — often used with up ~ *vi*: to clean a surface (as a floor) with a
 mop — mop-per *n*

mop-board \ˈmɒp-bɔ(ɹ)d, -bɔ(ɹ)d/ *n*: BASEBOARD

'mope \ˈmɒp/ *vb* moped; moping [prob fr obs. *mope* fool]
vi 1 *archaic*: to act in a dazed or stupid manner 2: to give
 oneself up to brooding: become listless or dejected 3: to move
 slowly or aimlessly: DAWDLER ~ *vi*: to make dull, dejected, or
 listless — mop-er *n*

'mope *n* 1: one that mopes 2 pl: BLUES 1

moped \ˈmɒp-əd/ *n* [Sw, fr. motor motor + pedal pedal]: a light-
 weight low-powered motorbike that can be pedaled

mop-pet \ˈmɒp-ɪt/ *n* [obs. E *mop* fool, child] 1 *archaic*: BABY,
 DARLING 2: CHILD

mop-up \ˈmɒp-ʌp/ *n*: a concluding action
 mop up \ˈmɒp-ʌp/ *vi* 1: to follow in the wake of an attacking
 military force and clear (an area) of remaining pockets of resistance
 2: to take up: GARNER, ABSORB (mopped up 18 of the 20 first-prize
 awards) ~ *vi*: to complete a project or transaction

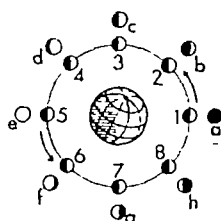
moquette \ˈmɒ-ket/ *n* [F]: a carpet or upholstery fabric having a
 velvety pile

'mor \ˈmɒ(ɹ)/ *n* [Dan]: forest humus that forms a layer of largely
 organic matter abruptly distinct from the mineral soil beneath

'mor abbr morocco



moose 1



phases of the moon 1-8
 showing the moon in orbit
 around the earth, a h cor-
 responding phases as seen
 from the earth: 1 new
 moon, 3 first quarter, 5 full
 moon, 7 last quarter, a new
 moon, b waxing crescent, c
 half moon, d gibbous, e
 half moon, f gibbous, g
 half moon, h waning cres-
 cent

a about * kitten ar further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
 au out ch chm e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw o coln th than th thus
 ū look ā foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

mort-gage \môr-gi\ *n* [ME *mort-gage*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *mort* dead (fr. *L. mortuus*, fr. pp. of *mori* to die) + *gage* more at MURDER] 1: a conveyance of property (as for security on a loan) on condition that the conveyance becomes void on payment or performance according to stipulated terms 2 *a*: the instrument by which a mortgage conveyance is made *b*: the state of the property so conveyed *c*: the interest of the mortgagee in such property

mort-gage *vt* *mort-gaged*; *mort-gag-ing* 1: to grant or convey by a mortgage 2: to subject to a claim or obligation: PLEDGE

mort-gag-ee \môr-gi-jē\ *n*: a person to whom property is mortgaged

mort-gag-or \môr-gi-jō(r)\ *also* **mort-gag-er** \môr-gi-jər\ *n*: a person who mortgages his property
mort-i-clan \môr-tish-ən\ *n* [*L. mort-*, *mors* death]: UNDERTAKER 2. **mort-i-fi-ca-tion** \môr-ti-fā-shən\ *n* 1: the subjection and denial of bodily passions and appetites by abstinence or self-inflicted pain or discomfort 2: NECROSIS, GANGRENE 3 *a*: a sense of humiliation and shame caused by something that wounds one's pride or self-respect *b*: the cause of such humiliation or shame

mort-i-fy \môr-ti-fī\ *vb* *fied*; *-fy-ing* [ME *mortifier*, fr. MF *mortifier*, fr. LL *mortificare*, fr. *L. mort-*, *mors*] *vt* 1 *obs*: to destroy the strength, vitality, or functioning of 2: to subdue or deaden (as the body or bodily appetites) esp. by abstinence or self-inflicted pain or discomfort 3: to subject to severe and vexing embarrassment: SHAME *vi* 1: to practice mortification 2: to become necrotic or gangrenous

mort-tise *also* **mort-tice** \môr-tis\ *n* [ME *mortays*, fr. MF *mortaise*]: a hole, groove, or slot into or through which some other part of an arrangement of parts fits or passes, esp.: a usu. rectangular cavity cut into a piece of timber or other material to receive a tenon — *see* DOVETAIL illustration

mort-tise *also* **mort-tise** *vt* *mort-tised*; *mort-tis-ing* 1: to join or fasten securely; *specif*: to join or fasten by a tenon and mortise 2: to cut or make a mortise in

mort-main \môr-mān\ *n* [ME *morte-mayne*, fr. MF *mortemain*, fr. OF, fr. *morte* (fem. of *mort* dead) + *main* hand, fr. *L. manus* — more at MANUAL] 1 *a*: an inalienable possession of lands or buildings by an ecclesiastical or other corporation *b*: the condition of property or other gifts left to a corporation in perpetuity esp. for religious, charitable, or public purposes 2: the influence of the past regarded as controlling the present

mort-u-ary \môr-cha-wer-ē\ *n*, *pl* *-aries* [ME *mortuare*, fr. ML *mortuarius*, fr. *L.*, neut. of *mortuarius* of the dead, fr. *mortuus*, pp.] 1: a place in which dead bodies are kept until burial, esp.: FUNERAL HOME

mortuary *adj* 1: of or relating to the burial of the dead 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of death

mort-u-lar \môr-yū-lā, mār-, *pl* *-lae* \-lē, -lā\ [NL, fr. *L. morum* mulberry]: a globular solid mass of blastomeres formed by cleavage of a zygote that typically precedes the blastula — *mort-u-lar* \-lār\ *adj* — *mort-u-lar-ion* \môr-yū-lā-shən, mār-*n*

mort-u-lar \môr-zā-ik\ *n* [ME *murske*, fr. MF *mosalque*, fr. Olt *mosaico*, fr. ML *mosaicum*, alter. of LL *musivum*, fr. neut. of *musivus* of a muse, artistic, fr. *L. Musa* muse] 1: a surface decoration made by inlaying small pieces of variously colored material to form pictures or patterns, also: the process of making it 2: a picture or design made in mosaic 3: something resembling a mosaic (*a* ~ of visions and daydreams and memories — Lawrence Shainberg)

4 *a*: an organism or one of its parts composed of cells of more than one genotype: CHIMERA 3 *b*: a virus disease of plants characterized by diffuse light and dark green or yellow and green mottling of the foliage 5: a composite map made of aerial photographs 6: the part of a television camera tube consisting of many minute photoelectric particles that convert light to an electric charge — *mortalic* *adj* — *mortalically* \-zā-ō-k(-)lē\ *adv*

mortalic *vt* *lacked*; *-lacking* 1: to decorate with mosaics 2: to form into a mosaic

Mosa-ic \mō-zā-ik\ *adj* [NL *Mosaicus*, fr. *Moses*]: of or relating to Moses or the institutions or writings attributed to him

mosaic gold *n*: a yellow scale crystalline substance that is essentially a yellow sulfide SnS₂ of tin and is used as a pigment and in gilding and bronzing

mosa-ic-ism \mō-zā-ik-iz-əm\ *n*: a condition in which patches of tissue of unlike genetic constitution are mingled in an organism
mosa-ic-ist \-sist\ *n* 1 *a*: a designer of mosaics *b*: a workman who makes mosaics 2: a dealer in mosaics

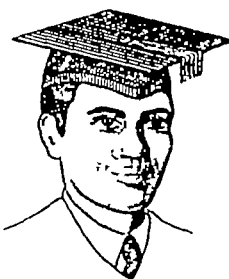
Mos-an \mōs-ən\ *n* [*mōs* four (in various Mosan languages)]: an American Indian language phylum of British Columbia and Washington including the Salishan, Wakashan, and Chemakuan stocks

Mos-selle \mō-zel\ *n* [G *Moselwein*, fr. *Mosel*, Moselle, river in Germany + G *wein* wine]: a white table wine made in the valley of the Moselle; also: a similar wine made elsewhere

Mos-ses \mō-zaz also -zəs\ *n* [*L.*, fr. Gk *Mōsēs*, fr. Heb *Mōsheh*]: a Hebrew prophet who led the Israelites out of Egyptian slavery and at Mt. Sinai delivered to them the Law establishing God's covenant with them

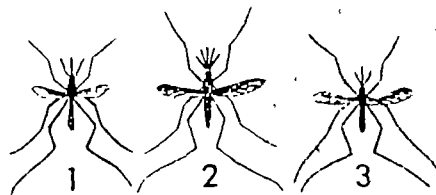
mos-sy \mō-zē\ *vi* *mos-syed*, *mos-sying* [origin unknown] 1: to hurry away 2: to move in a leisurely or aimless manner: SAUNTER (~ved around the general store, testing the cheese straight off the round — Eric Sevareid)

mos-hav \mō-shav\ *n*, *pl* *mos-havim* \mō-shō-vēm\ [NHeb *mōshavh*, fr. Heb, dwelling]: a cooperative settlement of small individual farms in Israel — compare KIBBUTZ



mortarboard 2

Mos-lem \maz-ləm also 'mäs-\ *var* of MUSLIM
mosque \māsk\ *n* [MF *mosquee*, fr. Olt *moschea*, fr. OSP *mezquita*, fr. Ar *masjid* temple, fr. *sajada* to prostrate oneself]: a building used for public worship by Muslims
mos-qui-to \mō-'skēt(-)ō, -ō(-w)\ *n*, *pl* *-toes* also *-tos* [Sp, fr. *mosca* fly, fr. *L. musca* — more at MIDGE]: any of numerous two-winged flies (family *Culicidae*) with females that have a set of slender organs in the proboscis adapted to puncture the skin of animals and to suck their blood and that are in some cases vectors of serious diseases — *mos-qui-to-ey* \-'skēt-ō-wē\ *adj*



mosquito 1 culex, 2 anopheles, 3 aedes

mosquito boat *n*: PT BOAT

mosquito fish *n*: any of numerous small fishes used to exterminate mosquito larvae, esp.: either of two No. American live-bearers (*Gambusia affinis* and *Heterandria formosa*)

mosquito hawk *n*: DRAGONFLY

mosquito net *n*: a net or screen for keeping out mosquitoes
mos-sy \mōs\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *mōs*, akin to OHG *mos* moss, *L. muscus*] 1 chiefly Scot: BOG, SWAMP; esp.: a peat bog 2 *a*: any of a class (*Musci*) of bryophytic plants having a small leafy often tufted stem bearing sex organs at its tip, also: a clump or sward of these plants *b*: any of various plants resembling moss in appearance or habit of growth 3: a mossy covering — *moss-like* \-līk\ *adj*

mos-sy *vi*: to cover or overgrow with moss

moss-agate *n*: an agate mineral containing brown, black, or green mosslike or dendritic markings

moss animal *n*: BRYOZOAN

moss-back \mōs-'bak\ *n* 1 *a*: a large sluggish fish *b*: a wild old range steer or cow 2: an extremely reactionary person: FOXY — *moss-backed* \-bak\ *adj*

moss-er \mō-sər\ *n*: one that gathers and prepares Irish moss for market

moss green *n*: a variable color averaging a moderate yellow-green

moss-grown \mōs-'grōn\ *adj* 1: overgrown with moss 2: ANTIQUATED

moss pink *n*: a low tufted perennial phlox (*Phlox subulata*) widely cultivated for its abundant usu. pink or white flowers

moss rose *n*: an old-fashioned garden rose that has a glandular mossy calyx and flower stalk

moss-troop-er \mō-'stri-pər\ *n* 1: one of a class of 17th century raiders in the marshy border country between England and Scotland 2: FREEBOOTER — *moss-trooping* \-pīŋ\ *adj*

mossy \mō-sē\ *adj* *moss-ier*; *-est* 1: covered with moss or something like moss 2: resembling moss 3: ANTIQUATED (the ~ precepts of the prescriptive grammarians — Thomas Pyle)

most \mōst\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *mōst*; akin to OHG *meist* most, OE *māra* more — more at MORE] 1: the majority of (~ men) 2: greatest in quantity, extent, or degree (the ~ ability) — for the most part: as a general rule: In most cases: MAINLY

most adv 1: to the greatest or highest degree — often used with an adjective or adverb to form the superlative (the ~ challenging job he ever had) 2: to a very great degree (her argument was ~ persuasive)

most *n*: the greatest amount (it's the ~ I can do) — at most or at the most: as an extreme limit (took him an hour at most to finish the job)

most *pron*, *sing* or *pl* in *const*: the greatest number or part (~ become discouraged and quit)

most adv: ALMOST (we'll be crossing the river ~ any time now — Hamilton Basso)

-most \mōst, Brit also mōst\ *adj* *suffix* [ME, alter. of *-mest* (as in *foremost* foremost)]: most (innermost) [ME *most* toward (headmost)]

most-ly \mōst-lē\ *adv*: for the greatest part: MAINLY

Most Reverend — used as a title for an archbishop or a Roman Catholic bishop

mot \mō\ *n*, *pl* *motas* \mō(z)\ [F, word, saying, fr. *L. mutum* grunt — more at MOTTO]: a pithy or witty saying

mot-e \mōti\ *verb* *auxiliary* [ME *moten*, fr. OE *mōtan* to be allowed to — more at MUST] *archaic*: MAY, MIGHT

mot-e \mōti\ *n* [ME *mot*, fr. OE, akin to MD & Fms *mot* sand] 1: a small particle: SPECK

mot-el \mō-tel\ *n* [blend of *motor* and *hotel*]: an establishment which provides lodging and parking and in which the rooms are usu. accessible from an outdoor parking area

mot-et \mō-tet\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, dim. of *mot*]: a polyphonic choral composition on a sacred text usu. without instrumental accompaniment

moth \mōth\ *n*, *pl* *moths* \mōthz\, 'moths\ [ME *mothe*, fr. OE *moththe*, akin to MHG *moite* moth] 1: CLOTHES MOTH 2: a usu. nocturnal insect (order *Lepidoptera*) with antennae that are often feathery, with a stouter body, duller coloring, and proportionally smaller wings than the butterflies, and with larvae that are plants eating caterpillars

moth-ball \mōth-bōl\ *n* 1: a ball made formerly of camphor but now often of naphthalene and used to keep moths from clothing 2 *pl*: a condition of protective storage (put the ships in ~s after the war), also: a state of having been rejected for further use or dismissed from further consideration (put that idea in ~s)

morning sickness *n* : nausea and vomiting that occurs on rising in the morning esp during the earlier months of pregnancy
morning star *n* : a bright planet (as Venus) seen in the eastern sky before or at sunrise

Moro \mó(r)-ó, mó(r)-\ *n*, pl **Moro** or **Moros** [Sp, It, Moor, fr. *L. Maurus*] 1: a member of any of several Muslim peoples of the southern Philippines 2: any of the Austronesian languages of the Moro peoples

mo-ro-co \mó-rá(-)k(-)ó\ *n* [*Morocco*, Africa]: a fine leather from goatskin tanned with sumac

mo-rón \mó(r)-án, mó(r)-\ *n* [Irreg. fr. Gk *mōros* foolish, stupid, akin to Skt *mūra* foolish] 1: a feeble-minded person or mental defective who has a potential mental age of between 8 and 12 years and is capable of doing routine work under supervision 2: a very stupid person *syn* see **FOOL** — **mo-rón-ic** \mó-rán-ik, mó-\ *adj* — **mo-rón-ic-ally** \-i-k(-)lé\ *adv* — **mo-rón-ism** \mó-rán-iz-əm, mó-r-\ *n* — **mo-rón-ly** \mó-rán-ē, mó-\ *adv*

mo-rose \mó-rós, mó-\ *adj* [*L. morosus*, lit., capricious, fr. *mor-* will — more for **MOOD**] 1: having a sullen and gloomy disposition 2: marked by or expressive of gloom *syn* see **SULLEN** — **mo-rose-ly** *adv* — **mo-rose-ness** *n* — **mo-ros-ty** \-ras-ē-\ *n* [*morph* \mó(r)-\ [back-formation fr. *morphe*] 1: ALLOMORPH 2: a phoneme or sequence of phonemes that is presumably an allomorph but that is not considered as assigned to any particular morpheme 3: a local population of a species that consists of interbreeding organisms and is distinguishable from other populations by morphology or behavior though capable of interbreeding with them b: a phenotypic variant of a species

morph *abbr* morphology

morph- or **morpho-** *comb form* [G, fr. Gk, fr. *morphe*] 1: form (*morphogenesis*) 2: relating to form and (*morphofunctional*)

-morph \mó(r)-\ *n comb form* [ISV, fr. *-morphous*]: one having (such) a form (*isomorph*)

morphac-tin \mó(r)-fák(-)tán\ *n* [prob. fr. *morph-* + *L. actus*, pp. of *agere* to drive, do + *E. -in* — more at **AGENT**]: any of several synthetic fluorine-containing compounds that tend to produce morphological changes and suppress growth in plants

morphal-lax-ic \mó(r)-fá(-)lák(-)s\ *n*, pl **-lax-ics** \-séz\ [NL, fr. *morph-* + Gk *allaxo* exchange, fr. *allassein* to change, exchange, fr. *allos* other — more at **ELSE**]: regeneration of a part or organism from a fragment by reorganization without cell proliferation

morph-eme \mó(r)-fém\ *n* [F *morphème*, fr. Gk *morphe* form]: a meaningful linguistic unit whether a free form (as *pin*) or a bound form (as the *-s* of *pins*) that contains no smaller meaningful parts — **morph-emic** \mó(r)-fém-ik\ *adj* — **morph-emi-cally** \-mí-k(-)lé\ *adv*

morph-emic \mó(r)-fém-ik\ *n pl but sing in constr* 1: a branch of linguistic analysis that consists of the study of morphemes 2: the structure of a language in terms of morphemes

Morph-eus \mó(r)-fés-, (-)fýüs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk]: the Greek god of dreams

morph-ia \mó(r)-fá(-)s\ *n* [NL, fr. *Morphus*]: **MORPHINE**

morph-ic \mó(r)-fik\ *adj comb form* [prob. fr. *F. morphique*, fr. Gk *morphe*]: having (such) a form (*dolichomorph*)

morph-ine \mó(r)-fén\ *n* [F, fr. *Morphus*]: a bitter crystalline addictive narcotic base $C_{17}H_{17}NO$, that is the principal alkaloid of opium and is used in the form of a soluble salt (as a hydrochloride or a sulfate) as an analgesic and sedative — **morph-in-ic** \mó(r)-fén-ik\ *adj*

morph-in-ism \mó(r)-fén-iz-əm, -fá-\ *n*: a disordered condition of health produced by habitual use of morphine

morph-ism \mó(r)-fíz-əm\ *n comb form* [LL *-morphus* — *morphous* fr. Gk *-morphos*] 1: quality or state of having (such) a form (*heteromorphism*) 2: conceptualization in (such) a form (*zoo-morphism*)

morph-o \mó(r)-ó\ *n*, pl **morphos** [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *Morphá*, epithet of Aphrodite]: any of a genus (*Morpho*) of large showy tropical American butterflies that typically have a brilliant blue metallic luster on the upper surface of the wings

morph-o-gen-esis \mó(r)-fá(-)jén-á-sés\ *n* [NL]: the formation and differentiation of tissues and organs — compare **ORGANOGENESIS**

morph-o-gen-etic \-jén-é-tik\ *adj*: relating to or concerned with the development of normal organic form (~ movements of early embryonic cells) — **morph-o-gen-eti-cally** \-i-k(-)lé\ *adv*

morph-o-gen-ic \-jén-ik\ *adj*: **MORPHOGENETIC**

morph-ol-og-y \mó(r)-fál-ó-jé\ *n* [G *morphologie*, fr. *morph-* + *-logie* -logy] 1: a branch of biology that deals with the form and structure of animals and plants b: the form and structure of an organism or any of its parts 2: a study and description of word formation in a language including inflection, derivation, and compounding b: the system of word-forming elements and processes in a language 3: a study of structure or form b: **STRUCTURE, FORM** 4: the external structure of rocks in relation to the development of erosional forms or topographic features — **morph-ol-og-ic-al** \mó(r)-fál-ó-jé-k(-)l\ *adj* — **morph-ol-og-i-cally** \-i-k(-)lé\ *adv* — **morph-ol-og-ist** \mó(r)-fál-ó-jíst\ *n*

morph-om-etry \mó(r)-fám-ó-tré\ *n* 1: measurement of external form 2: a branch of limnology that deals with the morphological measurements of a lake and its basin — **morph-om-et-ric** \mó(r)-fám-é-trik\ *adj* — **morph-om-et-ri-cally** \-i-k(-)lé\ *adv*

morph-o-pho-n-emics \mó(r)-fó-fá-né-miks\ *n pl but sing in constr* (*morpheme* + *-o-* + *phonemics*) 1: a study of the phonemic differences between allomorphs of the same morpheme 2: the distribution of allomorphs in one morpheme 3: the structure of a language in terms of morphophonemes

morph-o-sis \mó(r)-fá-sés also mó(r)-fá-\ *n comb form*, pl **-morphoses** \-séz\ [L, fr. Gk *morphosis* process of forming, fr. *morpho* to form, fr. *morphe* form]: development or change of form of a (specified) thing or in a (specified) manner (*gerontomorphosis*)

-morph-ous \mó(r)-fás\ *adj comb form* [Gk *-morphos*, fr. *morphe* form]: having (such) a form (*isomorphous*)

-morph-y \mó(r)-fá-\ *n comb form* [ISV, fr. *-morphous*]: quality or state of having (such) a form (*homomorphous*)

mor-ris \mó(r)-rís, mór-\ *n* [ME *moreys* daunce, fr. *moreys*, Moorish (fr. *More Moor*) + *daunce* dance]: a vigorous English dance performed by men wearing costumes and bells

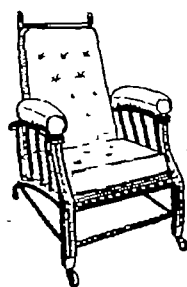
mor-ris chair \mó(r)-rís-, mór-\ *n* [William Morris †1896]: an easy chair with adjustable back and removable cushions

mor-row \mór-(w)-, mó(r)-, -ə(w)-\ *n* [ME *morn*, *mornen* *archaic*: **MORN** ING 2: the next day 3: the time immediately after a specified event]

Morse code \mó(r)-s\ *n* [Samuel F B Morse]: either of two codes consisting of dots and dashes or long and short sounds used for transmitting messages by audible or visual signals

mor-sel \mó(r)-səl\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, dim. of *mors* bite, fr. *L. morsus*, fr. *morus*, pp of *mordere* to bite — more at **SMART**] 1: a small piece of food b: BITE 2: a small quantity b: FRAGMENT 3: a tasty dish b: something delectable and pleasing (the girl is young and very pretty... a ~ worth a little lordly condescension — Eric Blom) 4: a negligible person

mortar *vi* -seled or -selled; -sling or -selling: to divide into or distribute in small pieces



morris chair

INTERNATIONAL MORSE CODE

A	— · —	N	— · ·	A	— · — · —	8	— · — · — ·
B	— · · ·	O	— — —	A	— · — ·	9	— · — · —
C	— · — ·	P	— · · ·	E	— · — ·	0	— — —
D	— · — ·	Q	— — — ·	N	— · — ·	(comma)	— · — · —
E	— · —	R	— · — ·	U	— — —		
F	— · — ·	S	— · —	0	— · —	?	— · — · —
G	— — —	T	— — —	1	— · —		
H	— · — ·	U	— — —	2	— — —		
I	— —	V	— · — ·	3	— · —	(apostrophe)	— · — · —
J	— — —	W	— — —	4	— — —	(hyphen)	— · — · —
K	— —	X	— · — ·	5	— · —	/	— · — · —
L	— · —	Y	— — —	6	— — —	parenthesis	— · — · —
M	— —	Z	— — —	7	— — —	underline	— · — · —

*Often called the continental code, a modification of this code, with dots only, is used on ocean cables

mort \mó(r)-\ *n* [prob. alter. of ME *mot* horn note, fr. MF word, horn note — more at **MOT**] 1: a note sounded on a hunting horn when a deer is killed 2: **KILLING**

mort *n* [prob. back-formation fr. *mortal*]: a great quantity or number

mort-al \mó(r)-l\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L. mortalis*, fr. *mort-*, *mors* death — more at **MURDER**] 1: having caused or being about to cause death: **FATAL** (a ~ injury) 2: a: subject to death (~ man) b: **EARTHLY, CONCEIVABLE** (every ~ thing) c: very tedious or prolonged (waited three ~ hours) 3: marked by unrelenting hostility: **IMPLACABLE** (a ~ enemy) 4: a: marked by great intensity or severity: **EXTREME** (~ fear) b: very great: **AWFUL** (a ~ shame) 5: **HUMAN** (~ limitations) 6: of, relating to, or connected with death (~ agony) *syn* see **DEADLY**

mortal *adv*, chiefly dial: **MORTALLY**

mortal *n*: a human being

mort-al-ity \mó(r)-l-ə-tē-\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being mortal 2: the death of large numbers (as of people or animals) 3 *archaic*: **DEATH** 4: the human race: **MANKIND** 5: a: the number of deaths in a given time or place b: the proportion of deaths to population c: the number lost or the rate of loss or failure

mortality *n*: an actuarial table based on mortality statistics over a number of years

mort-al-ly \mó(r)-l-ē-\ *adv* 1: in a deadly or fatal manner: to death (~ wounded) 2: to an extreme degree: **INTENSELY** (~ afraid)

mortal *mind* *n*, *Christian Science*: a belief that life, substance, and intelligence are in and of matter: **ILLUSION**

mortal *sin* *n*: a sin (as murder) that is deliberately committed and is of such serious consequence according to Thomist theology that it deprives the soul of sanctifying grace — compare **VENIAL SIN**

mort-er \mó(r)-r\ *n* [ME *mortier*, fr. OE *mortere* & MF *mortier*, fr. *L. mortarium*, akin to Gk *mairainein* to waste away — more at **SMART**] 1: a strong vessel in which material is pounded or rubbed with a pestle b: a large cast-iron receptacle in which ore is crushed in a stamp mill 2 [MF *mortier*]: a: a muzzle-loading cannon having a tube short in relation to its caliber that is used to throw projectiles with low muzzle velocities at high angles b: any of several similar firing devices

mort-ar [ME *mortier*, fr. OF *mortier*, fr. *L. mortarium*]: a plastic building material (as a mixture of cement, lime, or gypsum plaster with sand and water) that hardens and is used in masonry or plastering

mort-ar *vi*: to plaster or make fast with mortar

mort-ar-board \mó(r)-r-, bór(-)rd, -bó(-)rd\ *n* 1: a hawk 2: a board or platform about 3 feet square for holding mortar 2: an academic cap consisting of a closely fitting headpiece with a broad flat projecting square top

about	kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	ī trip
j joke	ng sing	ō flow	o flaw	oi coin	th thin
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

mouth-like \ˈmaʊθ-lɪk/ *adj* — down in the mouth: DEJECTED
SULKY

mouth \ˈmaʊθ/ *vt* 1 *a*: SPEAK, PRONOUNCE *b*: to utter bombastically: DECLAM *c*: to repeat without comprehension or sincerity (always ~ing platitudes) *d*: to form soundlessly with the lips (the librarian ~ed the word "quiet") *e*: to utter indistinctly: MUMBLE (~ed his words) *2*: to take into the mouth, esp: EAT ~ *vi* *1*: to talk pompously: RANT *2*: to move the mouth esp so as to make faces — **mouth-er** *n*

mouth-breeder \ˈmaʊθ-brɛd-ər/ *n*: any of several fishes that carry their eggs and young in the mouth, esp: a No African percid fish (*Haplochromis multicolor*) often kept in aquariums

mouthed \ˈmaʊθd/ *adj*: having a mouth esp of a specified kind — often used in combination (a large-mouthed bass)

mouthful \ˈmaʊθ-fʊl/ *n* *1 a*: as much as a mouth will hold *b*: the quantity usu. taken into the mouth at one time *2*: a small quantity *3 a*: a very long word or phrase *b*: a comment or a statement rich in meaning or substance

mouth hook *n*: one of a pair of hooked larval mouthparts of some two-winged flies that function as jaws

mouth organ *1*: PANPIPE *2*: HARMONICA *3*: —

mouth-part \ˈmaʊθ-pɑrt/ *n*: a structure or appendage near the mouth

mouth-piece \ˈmaʊθ-piːs/ *n* *1*: something placed at or forming a mouth *2*: a part (as of an instrument) that goes in the mouth or to which the mouth is applied *3 a*: one that expresses or interprets another's views: SPOKESMAN *b*: slang: a criminal lawyer

mouth-to-mouth *adj*: of, relating to, or being a method of artificial respiration in which the rescuer's mouth is placed tightly over the victim's mouth in order to force air into his lungs by blowing forcefully enough every few seconds to inflate them

mouth-wash \ˈmaʊθ-wɒʃ/ *n*: a usu. antiseptic liquid preparation for cleaning the mouth and teeth or freshening the breath

mouthy \ˈmaʊ-thi/ *adj* **mouth-ier**, **-iest** *1*: excessively talkative: GARRULOUS *2*: marked by or given to bombast

mouton \ˈmʊl-tən/ *n* [F, sheep, sheepskin, fr MF, ram — more on MUTTON]: processed sheepskin that has been sheared and dyed to resemble beaver or seal

move-able or **move-able** \ˈmʊv-ə-bəl/ *adj* *1*: capable of being moved *2*: changing date from year to year (~ holidays) — **move-ability** \ˈmʊv-ə-bəl-ə-ti/ *n* — **move-able-ness** \ˈmʊv-ə-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **move-ably** \-bəl/ *adv*

moveable or **moveable** *n*: something (as an article of furniture) that can be removed or displaced

move \ˈmʊv/ *vi* **moved**, **moving** [ME *moven*, fr MF *moivre*, fr L *movēre*] *1 a* (1): to go or pass from one place to another with a continuous motion (*moved into the shade*) (2): to proceed in a certain direction or toward a certain state or condition (*moving up the executive ladder*) (*moved into second place in the tournament*) (3): to keep pace (*moving with the times*) *b*: to start away from some point or place: DEPART *c*: to change one's residence or location *2*: to live one's life in a specified environment (~s in the best circles) *3*: to change position or posture: STIR (*told him to be quiet and not to ~*) *4*: to take action: ACT *5 a*: to begin operating or functioning or working in a usual way *b*: to show marked activity (*after a brief lull things really began to ~*) *6*: to make a formal request, application, or appeal *7*: to change hands by being sold or rented (goods that were *moving* slowly) *8* of the bowls: EVACUATE ~ *vi* *1 a* (1): to change the place or position of (2): to dislodge or displace from a fixed position ~ **BUDGE** *b*: to transfer (as a piece in chess) from one position to another *2 a* (1): to cause to go or pass from one place to another with a continuous motion (*moved the flag slowly up and down*) (2): to cause to advance *b*: to cause to operate or function: ACTUATE (this button ~s the whole machine) *c*: to put into activity or rouse up from inactivity *3*: to cause to change position or posture *4*: to prompt or rouse to the doing of something: PERSUADE (the report *moved* the faculty to take action) *5 a*: to stir the emotions, feelings, or passions of (~s deeply *moved* by such kindness) *b*: to affect in such a way as to lead to an indicated show of emotion (the story *moved* her to tears) *6 a* obs: BEG *b*: to make a formal application to *7*: to propose formally in a deliberative assembly (moved that the meeting adjourn) *8*: to cause (the bowls) to *move* *9*: to cause to change hands through sale or rent

syn MOVE, ACTUATE, DRIVE, IMPEL *shared meaning element*: to set or keep in motion or action

move *n* *1 a*: the act of moving a piece (as in chess) *b*: the turn of a player to move *2 a*: a step taken so as to gain an objective: MANEUVER (~ to end the dispute) *b*: the action of moving from a motionless position *c*: a change of residence or location — **on the move** *1*: in a state of moving about from place to place (a salesman is constantly *on the move*) *2*: in a state of moving ahead or making progress (said that civilization is always *on the move*)

move in *vi*: to occupy a dwelling or place of work — **move in on** *1*: to make advances or aggressive movements toward

move-less \ˈmʊv-ləs/ *adj*: being without motion — **move-less-ly** *adv* — **move-less-ness** *n*

move-ment \ˈmʊv-mənt/ *n* *1 a* (1): the act or process of moving, esp: change of place or position or posture (2): a particular instance or manner of moving *b* (1): a tactical or strategic shifting of a military unit: MANEUVER (2): the advance of a military unit *c*: ACTION, ACTIVITY — **used in pl** *2 a* (1): TEN

DENCY, TREND (detected a ~ toward fairer pricing) (2): a trend in prices (as of a security or on an exchange) (a downward ~ was apparent from the opening) *b*: a series of organized activities working toward an objective; also: an organized effort to promote or attain an end (the civil rights ~) *3*: the moving parts of a mechanism that transmit a definite motion *4 a*: MOTION *b*: the rhythmic character or quality of a musical composition *c*: a distinct structural unit or division having its own key, rhythmic structure, and themes and forming part of an extended musical

composition *d*: particular rhythmic flow of language: CADENCE *5 a*: the quality (as in a painting or sculpture) of representing or suggesting motion (*b*: the quality in literature of having a quickly moving plot or an abundance of incident) *6 a*: an act of voiding the bowels *b*: matter expelled from the bowels at one passage

move-er \ˈmʊv-ər/ *n*: one that moves or sets something in motion, esp: one whose business or occupation is the moving of household goods from one residence to another

move-ile \ˈmʊv-ē/ *n* (*moving picture*) *1*: MOTION PICTURE *2 pl*: a showing of a motion picture *3 pl*: the motion-picture industry

move-ile-dom \ˈmʊv-ēd-əm/ *n*: FILM DOM

move-le-go-er \ˈmʊv-ē-gō-ər/ *n*: one who frequently attends the movies

move-le-mak-er \ˈmʊv-ē-māk-ər/ *n*: one who makes movies

moving *adj* *1 a*: marked by or capable of movement *b*: of or relating to a change of residence (~ expenses) (*a ~ van*) *2 a*: producing or transferring motion or action *b*: stirring deeply in a way that evokes a strong emotional response (*a ~ story of a faithful dog*) — **moving-ly** \ˈmʊv-ē-lee/ *adv*

syn MOVING, IMPRESSIVE, POIGNANT, AFFECTING, TOUCHING, PATHETIC *shared meaning element*: having the power to excite deep and usu. somber emotion

moving picture *n*: MOTION PICTURE

mow \ˈmaʊ/ *n* [ME, heap, stack fr OE *mūga*, akin to ON *mūgi* heap, Gk *mykōn*] *1*: a piled-up stack (as of hay or fodder), also: a pile of hay or grain in a barn *2*: the part of a barn where hay or straw is stored

mow \ˈmɔʊ/ *vi* **mowed**; **mowed** or **mown** \ˈmɔʊn/, **mow-ing** [ME *mowen*, fr OE *mōwan*, akin to OHG *mānen* to mow, L *metere* to reap, mow, Gk *aman*] *vi* *1 a*: to cut down with a scythe or sickle or machine *b*: to cut the standing herbage (as grass) of *2 a* (1): to kill or destroy in great numbers or mercilessly (machine guns ~ed down the unarmed civilians) (2): to cause to fall: knock down *b*: to overcome swiftly and decisively: ROUT (~ed down the opposing team) ~ *vi*: to cut down standing herbage (as grass) — **mow-er** \ˈmɔʊ-ər/ *n*

mow \ˈmaʊ, ˈmɔʊ/ *n* [ME *moue*, fr MF *moue*, of Gmc origin, akin to MD *mouwe* protruding lip]: GRIMACE

moxie \ˈmɒk-si/ *n* [fr *Moxie*, a trademark for a soft drink] *1*: ENERGY, PEP (streetcars with so much ~ they can run out from under you — G S Perry) *2*: COURAGE (there is, as he knows, no excess of backbone or ~ in himself — Fredrick Morton)

moyen-âge \ˈmɔɪ-veɪ-nāʒ/ *adj* [F *moyen âge* middle ages]: of or relating to medieval times

mox-zel-ia \ˈmɒk-zel-ə/ *n* [It]: a moist white unsalted unripened cheese of mild flavor and a smooth rubbery texture

mox-zet-ta \ˈmɒt-set-ə/ *n* [It]: a short cape with a small ornamental hood worn over the rochet by Roman Catholic prelates

MP *abbr* 1 melting point 2 member of parliament 3 metropolitan police 4 military police, military policeman

MPA *abbr* master of public administration

MPG *abbr* miles per gallon

MPH *abbr* 1 master of public health 2 miles per hour

MPM *abbr* meters per minute

MPS *abbr* meters per second

MPX *abbr* multiplex

mr *abbr* milliroentgen

Mr \ˈmɪs-tər/ *n*, pl *Messrs*, *-mes-səz* [Mr, fr. ME, *abbr* of *maister* master, *Messrs* *abbr* of *Messieurs*, fr F, pl of *Monsieur*] *1* — used as a conventional title of courtesy except when usage requires the substitution of a title of rank or an honorific or professional title before a man's surname (spoke to *Mr* Doe) *2* — used in direct address as a conventional title of respect before a man's title of office (may I ask one more question, *Mr* President) *3* — used before the name of a place (as a country or city) or of a profession or activity (as a sport) or before some epithet (as *clever*) to form a title applied to a male viewed or recognized as representative of the thing indicated (*Mr* Baseball)

MR *abbr* 1 map reference 2 mill run

mri-dan-ga \ˈmɪr-i-dān-gə, ˈmɪr-i-/ or **mri-dan-gam** \-gam/ *n* [Skt *mṛdāṅga*] *n*: a drum of India that is shaped like an elongated barrel and has tuned heads of different diameters

MRNA *abbr* messenger RNA

Mrs, *-mis-siz*, *-ess*, *esp* South *-miz-siz*, *-ess*, or (for sense 1) *-miz*, or before given names (*-mis*) *n*, pl *Mes-dames* \ˈmɪz-dām, ˈmɪz-dəm/ [*Mrs* *abbr* of *mistress* *Mesdames* fr F, pl of *Madame*] *1 a* — used as a conventional title of courtesy except when usage requires the substitution of a title of rank or an honorific or professional title before a married woman's surname (spoke to *Mrs* Doe) *b* — used before the name of a place (as a country or city) or of a profession or activity (as a sport) or before some epithet (as *clever*) to form a title applied to a married female viewed or recognized as representative of the thing indicated (*Mrs* Homemaker) *2*: WIFE (pick up the *Mrs* at the five-and-dime — Alan Kapeller)

Mrs Grun-dy \ˈgrʌn-di/ *n* [fr a character alluded to in Thomas Morton's *Speed the Plough* (1798)]: one marked by prudish conventionality in personal conduct

ms *abbr* millisecond

Ms, \ˈmɪz/ *n* — used instead of *Mrs* or *Mrs* (as when the marital status of a woman is unknown or irrelevant) (*Ms* Mary Smith)

MS *abbr* 1 (*il mano sinistra*) left hand 2 manuscript 3 master of science 4 military science 5 Mississippi 6 motor ship 7 multiple sclerosis

MSAT *abbr* Minnesota Scholastic Aptitude Test

MSc *abbr* master of science

a about i kitten o further u back e bake i col, cart
au out eh chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke j sing o flow o flew ol coin th thin th this
ü foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

mottle \odot mouth

mottle *vt* **mot-tled**; **mot-tling** \ˈmɒt-ɪŋ, -tɪŋ\ : to mark with spots or blotches of different color or shades of color as if stained — **mot-tler** \ˈmɒt-lər, -tɪ-lər\ *n*

mottled enamel *n* : spotted tooth enamel caused by drinking water containing excessive fluorides during the time the teeth are calcifying

motto \ˈmɒt-ə\ *n*, *pl* **mottoes** also **mottos** [It. fr. L. *muttum* grunt, fr. *muttare* to mutter] 1 : a sentence, phrase, or word inscribed on something as appropriate to or indicative of its character or use 2 : a short expression of a guiding principle

moue \ˈmʊ-/ *n* [F — more at **MOU**] : a little grimace : **POUT**

moufflon or **moufflon** \ˈmʊ-flɒn\ *n* [F *moufflon*, fr. It. dial. *mufrone*, fr. LL *mufro*, *mufro*] : a wild sheep (*Ovis musimon*) of the mountains of Sardinia and Corsica with large curling horns in the male, broadly : a wild sheep with large horns

mouillê \ˈmʊ-ˈlɛ-/ *adj* [F, lit., moistened] : pronounced palatally

moujik \ˈmʊ-ˈʒɪk-/ *adj* [F, lit., moistened] : pronounced palatally

mouillage \ˈmʊ-ˈlɑʒ-/ *n* [F, molding, fr. MF, fr. *mouler* to mold, fr. OF *moldre* mold — more at **MOLD**] 1 : the taking of an impression for use as evidence in a criminal investigation 2 : an impression or cast made for use esp. as evidence in a criminal investigation

mould \ˈmɔld/ *var* of **MOLD**

moulin \ˈmʊ-ˈlɪn/ *n* [F, lit., mill, fr. LL *molinum* — more at **MILL**] : a nearly cylindrical vertical shaft in a glacier scoured out by water from melting snow and ice and by rock debris

moult \ˈmɔlt/ *var* of **MOLT**

mount \ˈmaʊnd/ *vt* [origin unknown] 1 *archaic* : to enclose or fortify with a fence or a ridge of earth 2 : to form into a mound

mount *n*, often *attrib* [origin unknown] 1 *archaic* : HEDGE, FENCE 2 *a* (1) : an artificial bank or hill of earth or stones (2) : the slightly elevated ground on which a baseball pitcher stands *b* : **KNOLL** **HILL** 3 : **HEAP** **PILE**

Mound Builder *n* : a member of a prehistoric Amerindian people whose extensive earthworks are found from the Great Lakes down the Mississippi valley to the Gulf of Mexico

mount \ˈmaʊnt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *mun* & OF *mont*, fr. L. *mont-*, akin to ON *maena* to project, L. *minan* to project, threaten] 1 : a high hill. **MOUNTAIN** — used esp. before an identifying name (*Mount Everest*) 2 *archaic* : a protective earthwork 3 : **MOUND** 2a(1) 4 *cap* : a small area of raised flesh on the palm of the hand esp. at the base of a finger that is held by palmists to indicate temperament or traits of character — see **PALMISTRY** illustration

mount *vb* [ME *mounten*, fr. MF *monter*, fr. (assumed) VL *montare*, fr. L. *moni-*, *mons*] *vi* 1 : to increase in amount or extent (expenses began to ~) 2 **RISE**, **ASCEND** 3 : to get up on something above the level of the ground, esp. : to seat oneself (as on a horse) for riding ~ *vi* 1 *a* : to go up. **CLIMB** *b* (1) : to seat or place oneself on (2) **COVER** 6 2 *a* : to lift up. **RAISE** *b* (1) : to put or have (as artillery) in position (2) : to have as equipment *c* (1) : to organize and equip (an attacking force) (~ an army) (2) : to launch and carry out (as an assault or a campaign) 3 : to set on something that elevates 4 *a* : to cause to get on a means of conveyance *b* : to furnish with animals for riding 5 : to post or set up for defense or observation (~ed some guards) 6 *a* : to attach to a support *b* : to arrange or assemble for use or display 7 *a* : to prepare (as a specimen) for examination or display *b* : to prepare and supply with the materials necessary for performance or execution. **PRODUCE** (~ed a sumptuous opera) *syn* see **ASCEND** *ant* **dismount** — **mount-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **mount-er** *n*

mount *n* 1 : an act or instance of mounting, *specif* : an opportunity to ride a horse in a race 2 : **FRAME**, **SUPPORT** *as* *a* : the material (as cardboard) on which a picture is mounted *b* : a jewelry setting *c* (1) : an undercarriage or part on which a device (as a motor or an artillery piece) rests in service (2) : an attachment for an accessory *d* : a hinge, card, or acetate envelope for mounting a stamp *e* : a glass slide with its accessories on which objects are placed for examination with a microscope 3 : a means of conveyance, esp. : **SADDLE** **HORSE**

mountain \ˈmaʊnt-/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OF *montaigne*, fr. (assumed) VL *montanea*, fr. fem of *montaneus* of a mountain, alter of L. *montanus*, fr. *mont-*, *mons*] 1 : a landmass that projects conspicuously above its surroundings and is higher than a hill 2 *a* : a great mass *b* : a vast number or quantity (had ~s of work to do)

mountain ash *n* : any of various trees (genus *Sorbus*) of the rose family with pinnate leaves and red or orange-red fruits

mountain cranberry *n* : a low evergreen shrub (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) of north temperate uplands with red edible berries — called also *lingonberry*

mountain dew *n* : **MOONSHINE** 3

mountain-eater \ˈmaʊnt-ˈi-/ *n* 1 : a native or inhabitant of a mountainous region 2 : one who climbs mountains for sport

mountain-eering *n* : the sport or technique of scaling mountains

mountain goat *n* : an antelope (*Oreamnos montanus*) of mountainous northwestern No. America that has a thick white coat and slightly curved black horns and resembles a goat

mountain laurel *n* : a No. American evergreen shrub (*Kalmia latifolia*) of the heath family with glossy leaves and umbels of rose-colored or white flowers

mountain lion *n* : **COUGAR**

mountain mahogany *n* : any of several western No. American shrubs or small shrubby trees (genus *Cercocarpus*) of the rose family that are often important as browse or forage plants



mountain goat

mountain-ous \ˈmaʊnt-ˈn-əs, -ˈmaʊnt-ˈn-əs/ *adj* 1 : containing many mountains 2 : resembling a mountain : **HUGE** — **mountain-ously** *adv* — **mountain-ous-ness** *n*

mountain sickness *n* : altitude sickness experienced esp. above 10,000 feet and caused by insufficient oxygen in the air

mountain-side \ˈmaʊnt-ˈn-saɪd/ *n* : the side of a mountain

mountain time *n*, often *cap* *M* : the time of the 7th time zone west of Greenwich that includes the Rocky mountain states of the U.S. — see **TIME ZONE** illustration

mountain-top \ˈmaʊnt-ˈn-tɒp/ *n* : the summit of a mountain

mountainy \ˈmaʊnt-ˈn-ɪ, -ˈmaʊnt-ˈn-ɪ/ *adj* 1 : **MOUNTAINOUS** 2 : of, relating to, or living in mountains

mount-bank \ˈmaʊnt-ˈi-bæŋk/ *n* [It. *montimbanc*, fr. *montare* to mount (fr. assumed — VL) + *in*, on (fr. L) & *banc*, *banca* bench — more at **BANK**] 1 : a person who sells quick medicines from a platform 2 : a boastful unscrupulous pretender. **CHARLATAN** — **mount-bank-ery** \-ˈbæŋk-ə-ri/ *n*

mount-bank *vi*, *obs* : to beguile or transform by trickery (I'll ~ their loves — Shak) ~ *vi* : to play the mount-bank

Mountie \ˈmaʊnt-ɪ/ *n* (*mounted policeman*) : a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

mounting \ˈmaʊnt-ɪŋ/ *n* : **POUNCE** 2

mourn \ˈmɔrn-/ *vb* [ME *mourner*, fr. OE *murnan*, akin to OHG *mornēn* to mourn, Gk *mermēn* care — more at **MEMORY**] *vi* 1 : to feel or express grief or sorrow 2 : to show the customary signs of grief for a death, esp. : to wear mourning 3 : to murmur mournfully — used esp. of doves ~ *vi* 1 : to feel or express grief or sorrow for 2 : to utter mournfully *syn* see **GRIEVE** — **mourn-er** *n* — **mourn-ingly** \ˈmɔrn-ɪŋ-lɪ, -mɔrn-ɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv*

mourn-ful \ˈmɔrn-fəl, -mɔrn-fəl/ *adj* 1 : expressing sorrow

SORROWFUL 2 : full of sorrow. **SAD** 3 : causing sorrow. **SAD**

DENING — **mourn-fully** \-fəl-lɪ/ *adv* — **mourn-ful-ness** *n*

mourn-ing \ˈmɔrn-ɪŋ, -mɔrn-ɪ/ *n* 1 : the act of sorrowing 2 *a* : an outward sign (as black clothes or an armband) of grief for a person's death (is wearing ~) *b* : a period of time during which signs of grief are shown

mourning cloak *n* : a blackish brown butterfly (*Nymphalis antiopa*) with a broad yellow border on the wings found in temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and No. America

mourning dove *n* : a wild dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) of the U.S. with a plaintive call

mouse \ˈmaʊs/ *n*, *pl* **mice** \ˈmi-/ [ME, fr. OE *mūs*; akin to OHG *mūs* mouse, L. *mus*, Gk *mūs* mouse, muscule] 1 : any of numerous small rodents (as of the genus *Mus*) with pointed snout, rather small ears, elongated body, and slender tail 2 : a slang : **WOMAN** *b* : a timid person 3 : a dark-colored swelling caused by a blow; *specif* : **BLACK EYE**

mouse \ˈmaʊz/ *vb* **moused**; **mousing** *vi* 1 : to hunt for mouse 2 : to search or move stealthily or slowly ~ *vi* 1 *obs* *a* : **BITE**, **ONAW** *b* : to toy with roughly 2 : to search for carefully — *usu.* used with *out*

mouse-ear \ˈmaʊ-si(ə)r/ *n* 1 : a European hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*) that has soft hairy leaves and has been introduced into No. America 2 : any of several plants other than mouse-ear that have soft hairy leaves

mouse-ear chickweed *n* : any of several hairy chickweeds (esp. *Cerastium vulgatum* and *C. viscosum*)

mouse-er \ˈmaʊ-zər/ *n* : a catcher of mice and rats, esp. : a cat proficient at mousing

mouse-trap \ˈmaʊ-strap/ *n* 1 : a trap for mice 2 : a stratagem that lures one to defeat or destruction 3 : **TRAP** 2b

mouse-trap *vi* : to snare in or as if in a mousetrap

Mous-que-taire \ˈmʊ-ske-ˈtɑ(ə)r, -ˈtɛ(ə)r/ *n* [F — more at **MUSKETTER**] : a French musketeer, esp. : one of the royal musketeers of the 17th and 18th centuries conspicuous for their daring and their dandified dress

mous-sa-ka \ˈmʊ-sə-ˈkɑ-/ *n* [NGK *mousakas*] : a spiced Middle Eastern dish made of ground meat (as lamb or beef) and eggplant often with a cheese topping

mousse \ˈmʊs-/ *n* [F, lit., froth, fr. LL *mulsa* hydromel, akin to L. *mel* honey — more at **MELLI-FLOUS**] : a light spongy food usu. containing cream or gelatin, esp. : a molded chilled dessert made with sweetened and flavored whipped cream or egg whites and gelatin (chocolate ~)

mous-seline \ˈmʊs-(ə)-ˈlɛn/ *n* [F, lit., muslin — more at **MUSLIN**] : a fine sheer fabric (as of rayon) that resembles muslin

mousseline de soie \ˈdʒə-ˈswɑ-/ *n*, *pl* **mousselines de soie** \ˈsɑ-/ [F, lit., silk muslin] : a silk muslin resembling chiffon but having a crisp finish

moustache \ˈmʊs-,tash, -tash/ *var* of **MUSTACHE**

mousta-chio \ˈmʊs-ə-ˈtʃi-/ *var* of **MUSTACHIO**

Moustier-ian \ˈmʊs-ti-ər-ɪən/ *adj* [F *Moustérien*, fr. Le Moustier, cave in Dordogne, France] : of or relating to a lower Paleolithic culture that is characterized by well-made flake tools often considered the work of Neanderthal man

mousy or **mou-sy** \ˈmaʊ-si-, -zi/ *adj* **mou-si-er**; *est* : of, relating to, or resembling a mouse *as* *a* : **QUIET**, **STEALTHY** *b* : **TIMID**, **COLORLESS** — **mou-si-ly** \-sɪ-lɪ, -zi-/ *adv* — **mou-si-ness** \-sɪ-nəs, -zi-/ *n*

mouth \ˈmaʊθ/ *n*, *pl* **mouths** \ˈmaʊθz, -ˈmaʊθs/ : in *synecdoche* compounds like “blabbermouths” this more frequently, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *mūth*; akin to OHG *mund* mouth, L. *mandere* to chew, Gk *masasthal* to chew, *max* maxilla, *sthal* jaws] 1 *a* (1) : the opening through which food passes into the body of an animal (2) : the cavity bounded externally by the lips and internally by the pharynx that encloses in the typical vertebrate the tongue, gum, and teeth *b* : **GRIMACE** (made a ~) *c* : an individual requiring food (had too many ~s to feed) 2 *a* : **VOICE**, **SPEECH** (finally gave ~ to her feelings) *b* : **MOUTHPIECE** 3 *a* (1) : a tendency to excessive talk (2) : *saucy* or disrespectful language : **IMPUDENCE** 3 : something that resembles a mouth esp. in affording entrance or exit *as* *a* : the place where a stream enters a larger body of water *b* : the surface opening of an underground cavity *c* : the opening of a container *d* : an opening in the side of an organ flue pipe —

- 2mug** *vb* mugged, mug-ging *vi* : to make faces esp to attract attention ~ *vi* : PHOTOGRAPH
- 3mug** *vb* mugged, mug-ging [back-formation fr **3mugger**] : to assault usu with intent to rob
- 1mug-ger** \ˈmʌɡ-ər\ *n* [Hindi *māgar*, fr Skt *mākara* water monster] : a common usu harmless freshwater crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*) of southeastern Asia
- 2mugger** *n* [prob. fr obs. *mug* (to punch in the face)] : one who attacks with intent to rob
- 3mugger** *n* [mug] : one that grimaces esp before an audience
- mug-gy** \ˈmʌɡ-ē\ *adj* mug-gier, -est [E dial mug (dazzle)] : being warm, damp, and close — **mug-gily** \ˈmʌɡ-ē-lē\ *adv* — **mug-giness** \ˈmʌɡ-ē-nəs\ *n*
- mug-ho pine** \ˈmʌɡ-(h)u-(l)jō-\ *n* [prob fr F *mugho* mugho pine, fr It *mugo*] : a shrubby spreading pine (*Pinus mugho* mughus) widely cultivated as an ornamental
- mug-wump** \ˈmʌɡ-wʌmp\ *n* [obs. slang *mugwump* (kingpin), fr Natick *mugwomp* captain] : 1 a bolter from the Republican party in 1884 2 an independent in politics
- Mu-ham-mad-an** \mʊ-ˈhɑm-əd-ən-, -hām- also mū-\ *adj* : of or relating to Muhammad or Islam — **Mu-ham-mad-an** *n* — **Mu-ham-mad-an-ism** \-iz-əm\ *n*
- Muhammadan calendar** *n* : a lunar calendar reckoned from the Hegira in A.D. 622 and organized in cycles of 30 years — see MONTH table
- Muhammadan era** *n* : the era used in Muhammadan countries for numbering Muhammadan calendar years since the Hegira — called also *Muslim era*
- Mu-har-rām** \mū-ˈhɑr-əm\ *n* [Ar *Muharram*] : 1 the 1st month of the Muhammadan year — see MONTH table 2 a Muslim festival held during Muharram
- mujik** \mʊ-ˈzɪk-, -zɪk\ *var* of MUZHUK
- muk-luk** \ˈmʊk-lʊk\ *n* [Esk *muklok* large seal] : 1 a sealskin or reender-skin boot worn by Eskimos 2 a boot often of duck with a soft leather sole and worn over several pairs of socks
- mulo-lat** \m(y)u-ˈlɑt-(l)ō-, -l-w\ *n*, pl -tōes or -tos [Sp *mula*, fr. *mulo* mule, fr L *mulus*] : 1 the first-generation offspring of a Negro and a white 2 a person of mixed Caucasian and Negro ancestry
- muli-ber-ry** \ˈmʊl-,ber-ē-, -b(ə)rē\ *n* [ME *murberie*, *mulberie*, fr OF *mouire* mulberry (fr L *morum*, fr Gk *moron*) + ME *berrie* berry] : 1 any of a genus (*Morus*) of the family Moraceae, the mulberry (family) of trees with an edible usu. purple mulberry fruit that is an aggregate of juicy one-seeded drupes, also : the fruit 2 a dark purple or purplish black
- mulch** \ˈmʌlch\ *n* [perh irreg fr E dial *melch* (soft, mild)] : a protective covering (as of sawdust, compost, or paper) spread or left on the ground esp to reduce evaporation, maintain even soil temperature, prevent erosion, control weeds, or enrich the soil — **mulch** *vi*
- 1mulet** \ˈmʊlt\ *n* [L *mula*, *muleta*] : FINE, PENALTY
- 2mulet** *vi* : 1 to punish by a fine 2 a : to defraud esp of money b : to swindle b : to obtain by fraud, duress, or theft
- 1mule** \ˈmju(ə)l\ *n* [ME, fr OF *mūl*, fr L *mulus*] : 1 a : a hybrid between a horse and an ass; esp : the offspring of a male ass and a mare b : a self-sterile plant whether hybrid or not c : a usu. sterile hybrid 2 a very stubborn person 3 a machine for simultaneously drawing and twisting fiber into yarn or thread and winding it into cops 4 a coin or token struck from dies belonging to two different issues
- 2mule** *vi* muled; muling : 1 to combine (dies that do not match) to make a mule 2 : to strike (a coin or token) with nonmatching dies making a mule
- 3mule** *n* [MF, a kind of slipper, fr L *mulleus* shoe worn by magistrates] : a shoe or slipper without quarter or heel strap — compare SCUFF
- mule deer** *n* : a long-eared deer (*Odocoileus hemionus* syn. *Capreolus* *macrotis*) of western No. America that is larger and more heavily built than the common whitetail — see DEER illustration
- mule-foot** \ˈmju(ə)l-,fʊt\ or **mule-footed** \-fʊt-əd\ *adj* : having a solid rather than a cleft hoof (~ swine)
- mule skinner** *n* : MULETEER
- mule-ta** \m(y)u-ˈlɑt-(l)ō-\ *n* [Sp, crutch, *muleta*, dim. of *mula* shoe mule, fr L *fem.* of *mulus* mule] : a small cloth attached to a short tapered stick and used by a matador in place of the large cape during the final stage of a bullfight
- mule-teer** \ˈmju(ə)l-ti-(ə)r\ *n* [F *muletier*, fr *mulet*, fr OF, dim of *mule* mule] : one who drives mules
- mule-ty** also **mule-ty** \ˈmju(ə)l-,tē-, -tū-, -lē\ *adj* [of Celtic origin, akin to Ir GdG & ScGd *maol* bald, hornless, W *mool*] : POLLED, HORNLESS, esp : naturally hornless
- mullebrity** \ˈmju(ə)l-ē-br-ē-\ *n* [LL *mullebricitas*, *mullebricitas*, fr L *mullebricitas* of a woman, fr *muller* woman] : FEMININITY
- mullish** \ˈmju(ə)l-ɪʃ\ *adj* [mule] : unreasonably and inflexibly obstinate; RECALCITRANT *syn* see OBSTINATE — **mullishly** *adv* — **mullishness** *n*
- 1mull** \ˈmʊl\ *vb* [ME *mullen*, fr. *mūl*, *mōl* dust, prob. fr. MD, akin to OE *mēlu* meal — more at MEAL] *vi* : 1 to grind or mix thoroughly : PULVERIZE 2 : to consider at length : PONDER ~ *vi* : MEDITATE, PONDER
- 2mull** *vi* [origin unknown] : to heat, sweeten, and flavor (as wine or cider) with spices
- 3mull** *n* [by shortening & alter fr. *mulmul* (muslin)] : a soft fine sheer fabric of cotton, silk, or rayon
- 4mull** *n* [G, fr. Dan *muld*, fr. ON *mold* dust, soil, akin to OHG *mold* dust, soil — more at MOLD] : 1 granular forest humus that forms a layer of mixed organic matter and mineral soil and merges gradually into the mineral soil beneath 2 a finely powdered solid esp. in a suspension
- mulla** \ˈmʊl-, -mū-\ *n* [Turk *molla* & Per & Hindi *mulla*, fr. Ar *mawla*] : 1 a Muslim of a quasi-clerical class trained in traditional law and doctrine 2 a religious teacher — usu. used disparagingly — **mullah-ism** \-iz-əm\ *n*

- mullein** also **mullen** \ˈmʊl-ən\ *n* [ME *moleyne*, fr AF *moleine*] : any of a genus (*Verbascum*) of usu. woolly-leaved herbs of the figwort family
- mullein pink** *n* : a European herb (*Lychnis coronaria*) cultivated for its white woolly herbage and showy crimson flowers
- muller** \ˈmʊl-ər\ *n* [alter, of ME *molour*, prob. fr *mullen* to grind] : a stone or piece of wood, metal, or glass used as a pestle
- Müller-ian** \ˈmju(ə)l-ē-ən-, -mū-, -mū-\ *adj* [Fritz Müller †1897 G zoologist] : of, relating to, or being mimicry that exists between two or more inedible or dangerous species (as of butterflies) and that is considered in evolutionary theory to be a mechanism reducing loss to predation by simplification of the recognition process
- mullet** \ˈmʊl-ət\ *n*, pl mullet or mulletta [ME *molek*, fr. MF *mulet*, fr L *mullus* red mullet, fr Gk *myllas*; akin to Gk *melas* black, Skt *malina* dirty, black] : 1 any of a family (Mugilidae) of valuable food fishes with an elongate rather stout body — called also *gray mullet* 2 any of a family (Mullidae) of moderate-sized usu. red or golden fishes with two barbels on the chin — called also *red mullet*
- mulligan** *n* [mull- + -igan] *n* [prob fr the name Mulligan] : a stew made basically of vegetables and meat or fish — called also *mulligan*
- mullin-ga-taw-ny** \ˈmʊl-ē-gə-ˈtə-nē-, -ˈtən-ē\ *n* [Tamil *milakutanni*, a strongly seasoned soup, fr *milaku* pepper + *tanni* water] : a rich soup usu. of chicken stock seasoned with curry
- mullion** \ˈmʊl-ən\ *n* [prob alter of *monial* (mullion)] : a slender vertical member placed between lights (as of windows or doors) or used decoratively (as on the surface of a building) — **mullion** *vi*
- multi-ite** \ˈmʊl-,itē\ *n* [Mol, island of the Inner Hebrides] : a mineral $Al_2Si_2O_5$, or $3Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2$, that is an orthorhombic silicate of aluminum resistant to corrosion and heat and used as a refractory
- multi-comb form** [ME, fr MF or L, MF, fr L, fr *multus* much, many — more at MELIORATE] : 1 a : many : multiple : much (multivalent) b : more than two (multilateral) c : more than one (multipara) 2 : many times over (multimillionaire)
- multi-cell-lu-lar** \ˈmʊl-ti-ˈsɛl-ya-lər-, -ti-\ *adj* [ISV] : having or consisting of many cells — **multi-cell-lu-lar-ly** \-sɛl-ya-lər-ē-\ *adv*
- multi-colored** \ˈmʊl-ti-ˈkɔl-əd\ also **multi-col-ored** \-ɔr-\ *adj* : of various colors : PARTI-COLORED (a ~ carpet)
- multi-cul-tur-al** \ˈmʊl-ti-ˈkʌlch-(ə-)rəl-, -ti-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or designed for a combination of different cultural cultures (a ~ urban environment) (a ~ curriculum)
- multi-dim-en-sion-al** \-u-də-ˈmɛnch-nəl-, -dɪ-, -ti-də-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or marked by several dimensions (a ~ problem) (~ calculus) — **multi-dim-en-sion-al-ity** \-mɛnch-nəl-ē-\ *n*
- multi-direction-al** \-rɛk-shənəl-, -shən-\ *adj* : extending in many directions (~ efforts to win the election)
- multi-dis-cipl-in-ary** \ˈmʊl-ti-ˈdis-ə-plə-nər-ē-, -ti-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or using a combination of several disciplines for a common purpose (a ~ approach to child guidance)
- multi-eth-nic** \-eth-nik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or designed for a combination of several distinct ethnic groups (~ textbooks)
- multi-fac-et-ed** \-fas-ət-əd\ *adj* : having several distinct facets (the ~ problems of foreign policy)
- multi-fac-to-ri-al** \-fak-ˈtɔr-ē-əl-, -tɔr-\ *adj* : 1 having characters or a mode of inheritance dependent on a number of genes at different loci 2 or **multi-fac-tor** \-fak-tər\ : having or involving a variety of elements (a ~ study) — **multi-fac-to-ri-al-ly** \-tɔr-ē-\ *adv*
- multi-fam-ily** \-fam-(ə-)lē\ *adj* : of, relating to, or designed for use by several distinct families (~ dwellings)
- multi-far-i-ous** \ˈmʊl-ti-ˈfɑr-ē-əs-, -fər-\ *adj* [L *multifarius*, fr *multi-* + *-farius* (akin to *facere* to make, do)] : having or occurring in great variety : DIVERSE (the ~ duties of a farmer) — **multi-far-i-ously** *adv* — **multi-far-i-ous-ness** *n*
- multi-flor-a rose** \ˈmʊl-ti-ˈflɔr-ə-, -flɔr-\ *n* [NL *multiflora*, specific epithet, lit. having many flowers] : a vigorous thorny rose (*Rosa multiflora*) with clusters of small flowers
- multi-fold** \ˈmʊl-ti-,fɔld\ *adj* : MANIFOLD, NUMEROUS
- multi-font** \ˈmʊl-ti-,fɔnt-, -ti-\ *adj* : of, involving, or capable of reading several fonts of type (a ~ OCR machine) (~ composition)
- multi-form** \ˈmʊl-ti-,fɔrm\ *adj* [F *multiforme*, fr L *multiformis*, fr. *multi-* + *-formis* -form] : having many forms or appearances — **multi-for-mi-ty** \ˈmʊl-ti-,fɔrm-ē-\ *n*
- multi-germ** \ˈmʊl-ti-,jɜrm-, -ti-\ *adj* [prob fr *multi-* + *germinate*] : producing or being a fruit cluster capable of giving rise to several plants (a ~ variety of sugar beet)
- multi-lane** \-lān\ also **multi-laned** \-lānd\ *adj* : having several lanes (~ highways)
- multi-lat-er-al** \ˈmʊl-ti-ˈlɑt-ə-rəl-, -ti-, -lɑ-trəl\ *adj* : 1 having many sides 2 : participated in by more than two nations or parties (~ agreements) — **multi-lat-er-al-ly** \-ē-\ *adv*
- multi-layered** \-lɑ-,lɔrd-, -lɛ-(ə)r-d\ or **multi-layer** \-lɑ-,lɔrd-, -lɛ-(ə)r-\ *adj* : having or involving several distinct layers, strata, or levels (~ epidemics) (~ tropical rain forest) (~ insights)
- multi-level** \-lɛv-\ also **multi-level-ed** \-lɛv-\ *adj* : having several levels (freeways with ~ interchanges — *Lamp*)
- multi-ling-u-al** \-lɪŋ-ɡwə-ˈjwəl\ *adj* : 1 of, containing, or expressed in several languages (a ~ sign) (~ dictionaries) 2 : using or able to use several languages (a ~ stewardess) — **multi-ling-u-al-ly** \-ē-\ *adv*
- multi-ling-u-ist** \-ɡwə-ˈjwə-ˈlɪz-əm\ *n* : the use of or the ability to use several languages
- multi-me-dia** \-mɛd-ē-ə-\ *adj* : using, involving, or encompassing several media (a ~ approach to learning) (a ~ exhibition)

• about • kitten or further a back • bake • cat, cart
 x out ch chn e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
 ſ foot o foot y yet yū few yā furious zh vision

msec abbr millisecond

msg abbr message

MSG abbr 1 master sergeant 2 monosodium glutamate

msgr abbr monsignor; monsignor

MSgt abbr master sergeant

M16 rifle \mē-'sik-stē-'n/ n [model 16]: a 22 caliber gas-operated magazine-fed semiautomatic or automatic rifle used by U.S. troops since 1967

M60 machine gun \mē-'sik-stē-'n/ n [model 60]: a .30 caliber gas-operated air-cooled machine gun fed by a cartridge belt and currently used by U.S. and NATO troops

MSL abbr mean sea level

MSB abbr manuscripts

MST abbr mountain standard time

MSTS abbr Military Sea Transportation Service

MSW abbr 1 master of social welfare 2 master of social work

mt abbr mount, mountain

Mt abbr Matthew

MT abbr 1 metric ton 2 Montana 3 mountain time

mtg abbr 1 meeting 2 mortgage

mtge abbr mortgage

MTO abbr Mediterranean theater of operations

mu \myū, 'mū/ n [Gk my] 1: the 12th letter of the Greek alphabet — see ALPHABET table 2 [μ (mu), symbol for micron]: 2. MICROMETER

muc- or muct- or muco- comb form [L muc-, fr mucus] 1: mucus (mucoprotein) 2: mucous and (mucopurulent)

1 much \māch/ adj more \mō(ə)r, mō(ə)r/, most \mōst/ [ME *muche* large, much, fr *michel*, *muchel*, fr OE *micel*, *mycel*, akin to OHG *mihhil* great, large, L *magnus*, Gk *megas*] 1 a: great in quantity, amount, extent, or degree b: existing or present in a relative quantity or amount or to a relative extent or degree (taken too ~ time) 2 obs: many in number — too much 1: WONDERFUL, EXCITING 2: TERRIBLE, AWFUL

2 much adv more, most 1 a (1): to a great degree or extent: CONSIDERABLY (~ happier) (2): VERY b (1): FREQUENTLY, OFTEN (2): LONG c: by far (was ~ the brightest student) 2: NEARLY, APPROXIMATELY (looks ~ the way his father did) — as much: the same in quantity — much less: and certainly not (can't hit 200, much less 300)

3 much n 1: a great quantity, amount, extent, or degree (gave away ~) 2: something considerable or impressive (was not ~ to look at)

much as conj: however much; even though

much-ness \māch-nəs/ n: the quality or state of being great: GREATNESS — much of a muchness: very much the same

muc-oleic \myū-'sik-/ n [ISV muc-]: an optically inactive crystalline acid $C_{18}H_{32}O_4$ obtained from galactose or lactose by oxidation with nitric acid

mu-clif-er-ous \myū-'tīf-(ə)-rəs/ adj: producing or filled with mucus (a fish with a ~ canal system on its head)

mu-clage \myū-'kə-(j)ij/ n [ME *muclage*, fr LL *muclago* mucus, musty juice, fr L *mucosus*] 1: a gelatinous substance esp from seaweeds that contains protein and polysaccharides and is similar to plant gums 2: an aqueous usu viscous solution (as of a gum) used esp as an adhesivemu-clag-i-nous \myū-'sə-'lā-'ə-nəs/ adj [LL *muclaginosus*, fr *muclagin*, *muclagol*] 1: STICKY, VISCID 2: of, relating to, full of, or secreting muclage — mu-clag-i-nously adv

mu-cln \myū-'n/ n [ISV muc-]: any of various mucoproteins that occur esp in secretions of mucous membranes — mu-cln-ous \-'n-əs, myū-'nəs/ adj

1 muck \mək/ n [ME *muck*, perh fr OE *-muc*; akin to ON *myki* dung — more at MUCUS] 1: soft moist farmyard manure 2: slimy dirt or filth 3: defamatory remarks or writings 4 a (1): dark highly organic soil (2): MIRE, MUD b: something resembling muck: GUNK b: material removed in the process of excavating or mining — mucky \mək-ē/ adj

2 muck vt 1 a: to clean up, esp: to clear of manure or filth b: to clear of muck 2: to dress (as soil) with muck 3: to dirty with or as if with muck: SOIL ~ vi 1: to move or load muck (as in a mine) 2 chiefly Brit: to engage in aimless activity — mucker n

muck-luck var of MUKLUK

muck-rake \mək-'rāk/ v [obs. *muckrake*, n (rake for dung)]: to search out and expose publicly real or apparent misconduct of prominent individuals — muck-rak-er n

muck up vb, chiefly Brit: BUNGLE

mu-co-cu-ta-ne-ous \myū-'kū-'kyu-'tē-nē-əs/ adj: made up of or involving both typical skin and mucous membrane

1 mu-cold \myū-'kōld/ adj [ISV muc-]: resembling mucus

2 mucoid n [ISV]: MUCOPROTEIN

mu-col-tin-sul-fur-ic acid \myū-'kōt-'tē-'n-'səl-'fyur-ik-, 'kōit-'n-/ n [ISV *muclotin* (a mucopolysaccharide acid)]: an acidic mucopolysaccharide found esp in the cornea of the eye and in gastric mucosa

mu-co-lyt-ic \myū-'kō-'līt-ik/ adj: hydrolyzing mucopolysaccharides: tending to break down or lower the viscosity of mucins containing body secretions or components (~ enzymes)

mu-co-poly-sac-char-ide \myū-'kō-'pāl-ē-'sāk-ə-'rīd/ n [ISV]: any of various polysaccharides derived from a hexosamine that are constituents of mucoproteins, glycoproteins, and blood-group substances

mu-co-pro-tein \myū-'kō-'prō-'tēn-, 'prōt-ēn-/ n: any of various complex conjugated proteins (as mucus) that contain polysaccharides and occur in body fluids and tissues

mu-co-r \myū-'kō(ə)r/ n [NL, genus name, fr L, mold, moldiness, akin to L *mucor*]: any of a genus (*Mucor*) of molds with round usu cylindrical or pear-shaped sporangia that are not clustered and are not limited in location to the points where rhizoids developmu-co-sa \myū-'kō-'zə/ n, pl -sae \-'zē-, -zē/ or -sae [NL, fr L, tem of *mucosus* mucous]: MUCOUS MEMBRANE — mu-co-sal \-'zəl/ adjmu-cous \myū-'kōs/ adj [L *mucosus*, fr *mucus*] 1: covered with or as if with mucus: SLIMY 2: of, relating to, or resembling mucus 3: secreting or containing mucus

mucous membrane n: a membrane rich in mucous glands, spec: one that lines body passages and cavities which communicate directly or indirectly with the exterior

mu-cro \myū-'krō/ n, pl mu-cro-nēs \myū-'krō-(j)nēz/ [NL *mu-cron*, *mucro*, fr L, point, edge; akin to Gk *amyssein* to scratch, sting]: an abrupt sharp terminal point or tip or process (as of a leaf) — mu-cro-nate \myū-'krō-'nāt/ adj — mu-cro-nation \myū-'krō-'nā-shən/ nmu-cus \myū-'kəs/ n [L, nasal mucus, akin to ON *mykl* dung, Gk *muxa* mucus]: a viscous slippery secretion that is usu rich in mucins and is produced by mucous membranes which it moistens and protects1 mud \mʌd/ n [ME *mudde*, prob. fr MLG; akin to OE *mēs* bog — more at MOSS] 1: a slimy sticky mixture of solid material with a liquid and esp water; esp: soft wet earth 2: abusive and malicious remarks or charges

2 mud vt mud-ded; mud-ding 1: to make muddy or turbid 2: to treat or plaster with mud

mud dauber n: any of various wasps (esp family Sphecidae) that construct mud cells in which the female places an egg with spiders or insects paralyzed by a sting to serve as food for the larva

1 mud-dle \mʌd-'d/ vb mud-dled; mud-dling \mʌd-'d-ɪŋ/ [prob fr obs D *moddelen*, fr MD, fr *modde* mud, akin to MLG *mudde* vt 1: to make turbid or muddy 2: to befog or stupefy esp with liquor 3: to mix confusedly 4: to make a mess of: BUNGLE ~ vi: to think or act in a confused aimless way — mud-dler \mʌd-'lɛr-, 'lɛr-/ n

2 muddle n 1: a state of esp mental confusion 2: a confused mess

mud-dle-head-ed \mʌd-'d-'hed-əd/ adj 1: mentally confused 2: INEPT, BUNGLING — mud-dle-head-ed-ness n

1 mud-dy \mʌd-'d/ adj mud-dier, -est 1: morally impure 2: BASE 2 a: full of or covered with mud b: characteristic or suggestive of mud (a ~ flavor) (~ colors) c: turbid with sediment 3 a: lacking in clarity or brightness: CLOUDY, DULL (retained only a distorted ~ image of the event) (eyes ~ with sleep) b: obscure in meaning: MUDDLED, CONFUSED (~ thinking) (a ~ style) syn see TURBID — mud-dily \mʌd-'d-ē/ adv — mud-diness \mʌd-'d-ē-nəs/ n

2 muddy vt mud-died; mud-dying 1: to soil or stain with or as if with mud 2: to make turbid 3: to make cloudy or dull 4: CONFUSE

mud eel n: a siren (*Siren lacertina*) that is lead gray in color, attains a length of about two feet, and inhabits the swamps and ditches of the southern U.S.

mud-guard \mʌd-'gɑrd/ n 1 a: FENDER d b: SPLASH GUARD 2: a strip of material applied to a shoe upper just above the sole for protection against dampness or as an ornament

mud puppy n: any of several large American salamanders; esp: one (*Necturus maculosus*) that has external gills and is gray to rusty brown usu with bluish black spots

mud-room \mʌd-'rūm-, -rūm/ n: a room in a house designed for the shedding of dirty or wet footwear and clothing and located typically off the kitchen or in the basement

mud-sill \mʌd-'sɪl/ n 1: a supporting sill (as of a building or bridge) resting directly on a base and esp the earth 2: a person of the lowest social level

mud-sling-er \-'slɪŋ-ər/ n: one that uses offensive epithets and invidious esp against a political opponent — mud-sling-ing \-'slɪŋ-ɪŋ/ n

mud-stone \mʌd-'stɒn/ n: an indurated shale produced by the consolidation of mud

mud turtle n: a bottom-dwelling freshwater turtle as a: any of a genus (*Kinosternon*) of musk turtles with two transverse hinges on the plastron b: SOFT-SHELLED TURTLE

Muen-ster \mun-'tɪ-stər, 'mūn(t)-'tɪ-/ n [Münster, Munster, France]: a semisoft cheese that may be bland or sharp in flavor

mu-az-zin \myū-'ēz-'n-, 'mwez-'n/ n [Ar *mu'adhhdhin*]: a Muslim cleric who calls the hour of daily prayers1 muff \mʌf/ n [D *mof*, fr MF *moufle* mitten, fr ML *muffula*] 1: a warm tubular covering for the hands 2: a cluster of feathers on the side of the face of some domestic fowls

2 muf n: 1: a bungling performance 2: a failure to hold a ball in attempting a catch

3 muf vt 1: to handle awkwardly: BUNGLE 2: to fail to hold (a ball) when attempting a catch ~ vi 1: to act or do something stupidly or clumsily 2: to muff a ball — compare FUMBLE

a muff-in \mʌf-'n/ n [prob. fr LG *muffen*, pl of *muffe* cake]: a quick bread made of batter containing eggs and baked in a muffin pan

muffin pan n: a baking pan formed of a group of connected cups and used esp for baking muffins or cupcakes

1 muff-ling \mʌf-'lɪŋ/ n [ME *muffling*, fr MF *muffler*, fr ML *muffula*] 1: to wrap up so as to conceal or protect: ENVELOP 2: to muff (a ball) — compare FUMBLE2 muff-ling \mʌf-'lɪŋ/ n [prob. fr LG *muffen*, pl of *muffe* cake]: a quick bread made of batter containing eggs and baked in a muffin pan3 muff-ling \mʌf-'lɪŋ/ n [prob. fr *muffin*]: civilian clothes

1 mug \mʌg/ n [origin unknown] 1: a cylindrical drinking cup 2 a: the face or mouth of a person b: GRIMACE c: a photograph of a suspect's face 3 Brit: a person easily deceived b: PUNK THUG

2 mug \mʌg/ n [origin unknown] 1: a cylindrical drinking cup 2 a: the face or mouth of a person b: GRIMACE c: a photograph of a suspect's face 3 Brit: a person easily deceived b: PUNK THUG

Muslim era *n*: MUHAMMADAN ERA

mus-lin \məz-lən/ *n* [F *museline*, fr. It *mussolina*, fr. Ar *mawṣilī* of Mosul, fr. al-Mawṣil Mosul, Iraq]: a plain-woven sheer to coarse cotton fabric

mus-quash \məs-kwəsh, -kwōsh/ *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Natick *musquash* muskrat]: MUSKRAT
mus \məs/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 obs *a*: a game in which players scramble for small objects thrown to the ground b: SCRAMBLE 2 slang: a confused conflict: ROW 3: a state of disorder

mus *vi*: to make untidy: DISARRANGE

mus-sel \məs-əl/ *n* [ME *muscel*, fr. OE *Muscelle*; akin to OHG *muscula* mussel; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. (assumed) VL *muscula*, fr. L *musculus* muscle, mussel] 1: a marine bivalve mollusk (esp. genus *Mytilus*) usu. having a dark elongated shell 2: a freshwater bivalve mollusk (as of *Unio*, *Anodonta*, or related genera) that is esp. abundant in rivers of the central U.S. and has a shell with a lustrous nacreous lining

Mus-sul-man also **Mus-sul-man** \məs-əl-mən/ *n*, pl **Mus-sul-men** \məs-əl-mən/ or **Mussulmans** \məs-əl-mən/ *n*, pl **Mus-sul-mān** \məs-əl-mān/ *n* [Ar *muslim*], **MUSLIM**

mus-sy \məs-ē/ *adj* **mus-sy-er**, **-est**: characterized by clutter or mess: MESSY — **mus-sy-ly** \məs-ē-lē/ *adv* — **mus-sy-ness** \məs-ē-nəs/ *n*

mus-t \məs(t), -məst/ *vb*, pres & past all persons **must** [ME *mōste*, fr. OE *mōste*, past indic. & subj. of *mōtan* to be allowed to, have to, akin to OHG *mūozan* to be allowed to, have to, OE *metan* to measure — more at *METE*] verbal auxiliary 1 *a*: be commanded or requested to (you ~ stop) *b*: be urged to: ought by all means to (you ~ read that book) 2: be compelled by physical necessity to (man ~ eat to live): be required by immediate or future need or purpose to (we ~ hurry if we want to catch the bus) 3 *a*: be obliged to: be compelled by social considerations to (I ~ say you're looking much better) *b*: be required by law, custom, or moral conscience to (we ~ obey the rules) *c*: be determined to (if you ~ go at least wait till the storm is over) *d*: be unreasonably or perversely compelled to (why ~ you be so stubborn) 4: be logically inferred or supposed to (it ~ be time) 5: be compelled by fate or by natural law to (what ~ be will be) 6: was or were presumably certain to: was or were bound to (if he had really been there I ~ have seen him) 7 dial: MAY, SHALL — used chiefly in questions ~ *vi*, archaic: to be obliged to go (I ~ to Coventry ~ Shaks)

must \məst/ *n*: 1: an imperative need or duty: REQUIREMENT 2: an indispensable item: ESSENTIAL

must \məst/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. L *mustum*]: the expressed juice of fruit and esp. grapes before and during fermentation

must \məst/ *n* [MF, alter of *muste* must]: 1: MUSK 2: MOLD, MUSTINESS

mus-tache \məs-tash, -tash-/ *n* [MF *moustache*, fr. OIt *mustaccia*, fr. MGk *moustaki*, dim. of Gk *mystak*, *mystax* upper lip, mustache] 1: the hair growing on the human upper lip 2: hair or bristles about the mouth of a mammal

mus-ta-chio \məs-tash-ē-jō, -tash-/ *n*, pl **-chios** [Sp & It, Sp *moustacho*, fr. It *moustaccio*]: MUSTACHE, esp.: a large mustache — **mus-ta-chioled** \-ē-jōd/ *adj*

mus-tang \məs-tan/ *n* [MexSp *mestengo*, fr. Sp, stray, fr. *mesteño* strayed, fr. *mesta* annual roundup of cattle that disposed of strays, fr. ML (*animalia*) *mista* mixed animals]: the small hardy naturalized horse of the western plains directly descended from horses brought in by the Spaniards, also: BRONCO

mus-tard \məs-tərd/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *mostarde*, fr. *moust* must, fr. L *mustum*] 1 *a*: a pungent yellow powder of the seeds of a common mustard used as a condiment or in medicine as a stimulant and diuretic, an emetic, or a counterirritant *b* slang: ZEST 2: any of several herbs (genus *Brassica* of the family Cruciferae, the mustard family) with lyrate lobed leaves, yellow flowers, and linear beaked pods

mustard gas *n*: an irritant vesicant oily liquid (CICH₂CH₂)₂S used as a war gas

mustard plaster *n*: a counterirritant and rubefacient plaster containing powdered mustard

mus-ter \məs-tər/ *vb* **mus-tered**; **mus-ter-ing** \-(ē-)rɪŋ/ [ME *muſtren* to show, muster, fr. OF *monstrer*, fr. L *monstrare* to show, fr. *monstrum* evil omen, monster — more at *MONSTER*] *vi* 1 *a*: to enroll formally — usu. used with *in* or *into* (~ed into the army) *b*: to cause to gather: CONVEGE *c*: to call the roll of 2 *a*: to bring together: COLLECT *b*: to call forth: ROUSE 3: to account to: COMPREISE ~ *vi*: to come together: CONGREGATE *syn* see SUMMON

muster *n*: 1: a representative specimen: SAMPLE 2 *a*: an act of assembling; *specif*: formal military inspection *b*: critical examination *c*: an assembled group: COLLECTION *d*: INVENTORY **muster out** *vi*: to discharge from service
muster roll *n*: INVENTORY, ROSTER; *specif*: a register of the officers and men in a military unit or ship's company
mouth or **must** \məst/ *n* [Hindi *mast* intoxicated, fr. Per; akin to OE *meste* meat]: a periodic state of frenzy of the bull elephant usu. connected with the rutting season

musty \məs-ti/ *adj* **musty**; **musty-er**, **-est** 1 *a*: impaired by damp or mildew: MOLDY *b*: tasting of mold *c*: smelling of damp and decay: FUSTY 2 *a*: TRITE STALE *b* (1): ANTIQUATED (2): SUPERANNUATED *syn* see MALODOROUS — **musty-ly** \məs-ti-lē/ *adv* — **musty-ness** \-tē-nəs/ *n*

mus-ta-ble \myüt-ə-bəl/ *adj* [L *mutabilis*, fr. *mutare* to change — more at *MIS*] 1: prone to change: INCONSTANT 2 *a*: capable of change or of being changed in form, quality, or nature *b*: capable of or liable to mutation — **mus-ta-bil-ty** \myüt-ə-bil-ē-tē/ *n* — **mus-ta-bil-ness** \myüt-ə-bil-nəs/ *n* — **mus-ta-bly** \-blē/ *adv*
mus-ta-fa-cient \myüt-ə-fā-shənt/ *adj* [mutation + *-facient*]: capable of inducing biological mutation
mus-ta-gen \myüt-ə-jən/ *n* [ISV mutation + *-gen*]: a substance (as mustard gas or various radiations) that tends to increase the fre-

quency or extent of mutation — **mu-ta-gen-ic** \myüt-ə-jen-ik/ *adj* — **mu-ta-gen-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

mu-ta-gen-e-sis \myüt-ə-jen-ē-səs/ *n* [NL]: the occurrence or induction of mutation

mu-ta-gen-ic-ity \-jə-nis-ə-tē/ *n*: the capacity to induce mutations

mutant \myüt-nt/ *adj* [L *mutans*, prp of *mutare*]: of, relating to, or produced by mutation — **mutant** *n*

mu-tase \myüt-tās, -tāz/ *n* [ISV *mut* (fr. L *mutare*) + *-ase*] 1: an enzyme considered capable of catalyzing a process involving simultaneous oxidation and reduction 2: any of various enzymes that catalyze molecular rearrangements

mutate \myüt-tāt, myüt-/ *vb* **mutated**; **mutat-ing** [L *mutatus*, pp of *mutare*] *vi*: to cause to undergo mutation ~ *vt*: to undergo mutation — **mu-ta-tive** \myüt-tāt-iv, -tāt-iv/ *adj*

mu-ta-tion \myüt-tā-shən/ *n* 1: a significant and basic alteration: CHANGE 2: UMLAUT 3 *a*: a relatively permanent change in hereditary material involving either a physical change in chromosome relations or a biochemical change in the codons that make up genes *b* (1): an individual or strain resulting from mutation (2): an animal of a domesticated strain that differs esp. in coat color from the wild type *syn* see CHANGE — **mu-ta-tion-al** \-shən-əl, -shən-ēl/ *adj* — **mu-ta-tion-al-ly** \-ē-lē/ *adv*

mu-ta-tis mu-tan-dis \myüt-tāt-smüt-tān-dēs/ *adv* [NL] 1: with the necessary changes having been made 2: with the respective differences having been considered

mutch-kin \moch-kən/ *n* [ME (Sc) *muckekyn*]: a Scotch unit of liquid capacity equal to 0.90 pint

mute \myüt/ *adj* **muter**; **mut-est** [ME *muet*, fr. MF, fr. OF *mu*, fr. L *mutus*, akin to OHG *mūtan* to cry out, Gk *myēs* mute] 1: unable to speak: DUMB 2: characterized by absence of speech as *a*: felt or experienced but not expressed (touched her hand in ~ sympathy) *b*: refusing to plead directly or stand trial (the prisoner stands ~) 3 *a*: contributing nothing to the pronunciation of a word (the *b* in *plumb* is ~) *b*: contributing to the pronunciation of a word but not representing the nucleus of a syllable (the *e* in *mate* is ~) — **mutely** *adv* — **mute-ness** *n*

mute *n*: 1: a person who cannot or does not speak 2: STOP 9 3: a device attached to a musical instrument to reduce, soften, or muffle its tone

mute *vi* **mut-ed**, **mut-ing** 1: to muffle or reduce the sound of 2: to tone down (a color)

mute *vi* **mut-ed**; **mut-ing** [ME *muten*, fr. MF *mutin*] of a bird: to evacuate the cloaca

mut-ed \myüt-əd/ *adj* 1: being mute: SILENT, SUBDUED 2: provided with or produced or modified by the use of a mute — **mut-ed-ly** *adv*

mute swan *n*: the common white swan (*Cygnus olor*) of Europe and western Asia that produces no loud notes

muti-cious \myüt-i-kəs/ *adj* [L *muticus*]: lacking an awn or point

muti-late \myüt-ī-lāt/ *vi* **labeled**, **lating** [L *mutillatus*, pp of *mutillare*, fr. *mutillus* mutilated, akin to L *muticus* muticous, OIr *muil short*] 1: to cut off or permanently destroy a limb or essential part of: CRIPPLE 2: to cut up or alter radically so as to make imperfect *syn* see MAIM — **mu-ti-la-tion** \myüt-ī-lā-shən/ *n* — **mu-ti-la-tor** \myüt-ī-lāt-ər/ *n*

mu-tine \myüt-nē/ *vi* **mut-ned**, **mut-n-ing** [MF (se) *mutiner*] obs: REBEL, MUTINY

mu-ti-neer \myüt-nē-ē/ *n*: one that mutinies

mu-ti-nous \myüt-nəs, -nūs/ *adj* 1 *a*: disposed to or in a state of mutiny: REBELLIOUS *b*: TURBULENT UNRULY 2: of, relating to, or constituting mutiny — **mu-ti-nous-ly** *adv* — **mu-ti-nous-ness** *n*

mu-tiny \myüt-nē, -nē/ *n*, pl **-nies** [*mutine* to rebel, fr. MF (se) *mutiner*, fr. *mutin* mutinous, fr. *meute* revolt, fr. (assumed) VL *movita*, fr. *tem* of *movitus*, alter of L *motus*, pp. of *movēre* to move] 1 obs: TUMULT 2: forcible or passive resistance to lawful authority; esp.: concerted revolt (as of a naval crew) against discipline or a superior officer *syn* see REBELLION — **mutiny** *vi*

mutt \mət/ *n* [short for *muttonhead* (dull-witted person)] 1: a stupid or insignificant person: FOOL 2: a mongrel dog: CUR

mut-ter \mət-ər/ *vb* [ME *muteren*; akin to L *mutitare* to mutter, *mutus* mute] *vi* 1: to utter sounds or words indistinctly or with a low voice and with the lips partly closed 2: to murmur complainingly or angrily: ORUMBLE ~ *vi*: to utter esp. in a low or imperfectly articulated manner — **mut-ter** *n* — **mut-ter-er** \-ər-ər/ *n*

mut-ton \mət-n/ *n* [ME *motoun*, fr. OF *motoun* ram, wether, of Celt origin, akin to MBret *motou* wether]: the flesh of a mature sheep used for food — **mut-tony** \mət-nē, -nē/ *adj*

mut-ton-chops \mət-n-čhəps/ *n* pl: side-whiskers that are narrow at the temple and broad and round by the lower jaws — called also *muttonchop whiskers*

mut-ton-fish \-fɪsh/ *n* [fr. its flavor]: a common snapper (*Lutjanus analis*) of



mutes 3 1 for violin 2 for trumpet



muttonchops

a	about	k	kitten	e	further	a	back	a	bake	a	cart	a	cut
o	out	ch	chin	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	g	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	coln	th	than	th	this
l	loot	h	foot	y	yet	y	few	y	furious	zh	vision		

muscle-bound \ˈmʌs-əl-ˈbaʊnd\ *adj* 1: having some of the muscles tense and enlarged and of impaired elasticity sometimes as a result of excessive exercise 2: lacking in flexibility: RIGID

muscle-bound \ˈmʌs-əl-ˈbaʊnd\ *adj* 1: having muscles esp. of a specified kind — often used in combination (hard-muscle arms)

muscle spindle *n*: a sensory end organ in a muscle that is sensitive to stretch in the muscle, consists of small striated muscle fibers richly supplied with nerve fibers, and is enclosed in a connective tissue sheath — called also *stretch receptor*

muscovite \ˈmʌs-kə-ˈvīt\ *n* [ML or NL *Muscovia*, *Moscovia* (Moscow)] 1 *cap* a: a native or resident of the ancient principality of Moscow or of the city of Moscow b: RUSSIAN 2 [muscovite (glass)] a: a mineral essentially KAlSi₃O₈(OH), that is a colorless to pale brown potassium mica — *Muscovite* *adj*

Muscovy duck \ˈmʌs-kə-ˈvī-ˈdʌk\ *n* [Muscovy, principality of Moscow, Russia]: a large crested duck (*Caithra moschata*) native from Mexico to southern Brazil but widely kept in domestication

muscule or **muscule** *comb form* [LL *muscule*, fr. L *musculus*] 1: muscle (muscular) 2: muscular and (muscloskeletal)

muscular \ˈmʌs-kyə-lər\ *adj* 1 a: of, relating to, or constituting muscle b: of, relating to, or performed by the muscles 2: having well-developed musculature 3 a: of or relating to physical strength: BRAWNY b: having strength of expression or character: VIGOROUS — *muscular-ly* \ˈmʌs-kyə-lər-ē\ *adv* — *muscular-ly* \ˈmʌs-kyə-lər-ē\ *adv*

muscular dystrophy *n*: a hereditary disease characterized by progressive wasting of muscles

musculation \ˈmʌs-kyə-lə-ˈchʊ(ə)r-, -chər-, -t(ə)(s)ər\ *n* [F, fr. L *musculation*]: the muscles of all or part of the animal body

musculation \ˈmʌs-kyə-lə-ˈchʊ(ə)r-, -chər-, -t(ə)(s)ər\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or involving both musculature and skeleton

musé \ˈmyʊ-zē\ *vb* *mused*; *mus-ing* [ME *musen*, fr. MF *muser* to gape, idle, muse, fr. *muse* mouth of an animal, fr. ML *musus*] *vi* 1: to become absorbed in thought, esp.: to turn something over in the mind meditatively and often inconclusively 2 *archaic*: WONDER, MARVEL — *vi*: to think or say reflectively *syn* see PONDER — *mus-er* *n*

musé *n*: a state of deep thought or dreamy abstraction: BROWN STUDY

musée [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *Musa*, fr. Gk *Mousa*] 1 *cap*: any of the nine sister goddesses in Greek mythology presiding over song and poetry and the arts and sciences 2: a source of inspiration, esp.: a guiding genius 3: POET

musette \ˈmyu-zet\ *n* [F, fr. MF, dim of *muse* bagpipe, fr. *muser* to muse, play the bagpipe] 1: a small bagpipe having a soft sweet tone 2: a small knapsack, also: a similar bag with one shoulder strap — called also *musette bag*

muséum \ˈmyu-zē-əm\ *n* [L *Museum* place for learned occupation, fr. Gk *Mouselion*, fr. neut. of *Mouselos* of the Muses, fr. *Mousa*]: an institution devoted to the procurement, care, study, and display of objects of lasting interest or value; also: a place where objects are exhibited

mush \ˈmʌʃ\ *n* [prob. alter of *marsh*] 1: a thick porridge made with cornmeal boiled in water or milk 2: something soft and spongy or shapeless 3 a: weak sentimentality: DRIVEL b: mawkish amorosness

mush vi, chiefly *di*: to reduce to a crumbly mass ~ *vi*, of an airplane: to fly in a partly stalled condition with controls ineffective; also: to fail to gain altitude — *mush-er* *n*

mush vi [prob. fr. AmerF *moucher* to go fast, fr. F *mouche* fly, fr. L *musca* — more at MIDGE]: to travel esp. over snow with a sled drawn by dogs — often used as a command to a dog team

mush n: a trip esp. across snow with a dog team

mush-room \ˈmʌʃ-ˈrūm-, -rūm\ *n* [ME *musseroun*, fr. MF *mousseron*, fr. LL *mustrion*, *mustrion*] 1 a: an enlarged complex aerial fleshy fruiting body of a fungus (as of the class Basidiomycetes) that consists typically of a stem bearing a flattened cap, esp.: one that is edible b: FUNGUS 1 2: UPSTART 3: something resembling a mushroom

mushroom vi 1: to spring up suddenly or multiply rapidly 2 a: of a bullet: to flatten at the end at impact b: to well up and spread out laterally from a central source

mushy \ˈmʌʃ-ē\ *adj* *mush-ier*; -*est* 1: having the consistency of mush: SOFT 2: excessively tender or emotional; esp.: mawkishly amorous — *mush-ily* \ˈmʌʃ-ē-lē\ *adv* — *mush-iness* \ˈmʌʃ-ē-nəs\ *n*

music \ˈmyʊ-zik\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *musik*, fr. OF *musique*, fr. L *musica*, fr. Gk *mousikē* any art predated over by the Muses, esp. music, fr. fem. of *mousikos* of the Muses, fr. *Mousa* Muse] 1 a: the science or art of ordering tones or sounds in succession, in combination, and in temporal relationships to produce a composition having unity and continuity b: vocal, instrumental, or mechanical sounds having rhythm, melody, or harmony 2: an agreeable sound: EUPHONY (the gentle sound was ~ to my ears) 3: a musical accompaniment (a play set to ~) 4: the score of a musical composition set down on paper 5: a distinctive type or category of music (there is a ~ for everybody — Eric Salzman) (come up with some special collections of jazz, Latin, country, rock and other ~s — Hal Levy)

musical \ˈmyʊ-zī-kəl\ *adj* 1 a: of or relating to music b: having the pleasing harmonious qualities of music: MELODIOUS 2: having an interest in or talent for music 3: set to or accompanied by music 4: of or relating to musicians or music lovers (~ organizations) — *musical-ly* \-kəl-ē\ *adv*

musical n 1 *archaic*: MUSICAL 2: a film or theatrical production typically of a sentimental or humorous nature that consists of musical numbers and dialogue based upon a unifying plot — called also *musical comedy*

musical box n, chiefly *Brit*: MUSIC BOX

musical chairs n pl but *sing* *in constr* 1: a game in which players march to music around a row of chairs numbering one less than the players and scramble for seats when the music stops 2: a change from one position, situation, or arrangement to another esp. without significant effect

musical \ˈmyʊ-zī-kəl\ *n* [F *soirée musicale*, lit., musical evening]: a social entertainment with music as the leading feature

musical-ly \ˈmyʊ-zī-kəl-ē\ *adv* 1: the quality or state of being musical: MELODIOUSNESS 2: sensitivity to, knowledge of, or talent for music

musicalize \ˈmyʊ-zī-kə-ˈlīz\ *vt* -ized, -izing: to set to music — *musicalization* \ˈmyʊ-zī-kə-ˈlīz-ə-shən\ *n*

musical saw n: a handsaw made to produce melody by bending the blade with varying tension while sounding it with a hammer or violin bow

music box n: a container enclosing an apparatus that reproduces music mechanically when activated by a clockwork

music drama n: an opera in which the action is not interrupted by formal song divisions (as recitatives or arias) and the music is determined solely by dramatic appropriateness

music hall n: a vaudeville theater, also: VAUDEVILLE

musical \ˈmyʊ-ˈzish-ən\ *n*: a composer, conductor, or performer of music; esp.: INSTRUMENTALIST — *musical-ly* \-lē\ *adv* — *musical-ship* \-ˈʃip\ *n*

music of the spheres: an ethereal harmony thought by the Pythagoreans to be produced by the vibration of the celestial spheres

musical-col-ogy \ˈmyʊ-zī-kəl-ə-ˈjē\ *n* [It *musicologia*, fr. L *musica* music + *-logia* -logy]: a study of music as a branch of knowledge or field of research; esp.: the historical and theoretical investigation and analysis of specific types of music — *musical-col-og-ical* \-kəl-ˈlaj-kəl\ *adj* — *musical-col-og-ist* \-kəl-ə-ˈjɒst\ *n*

mus-ing \ˈmyʊ-zɪŋ\ *n*: MEDITATION

mus-ing *adj*: thoughtfully abstracted: MEDITATIVE — *mus-ing-ly* \-zɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

mus-ique con-crète \ˈmyu-zēk-kō-ˈkret, mē-ˈ\ *n* [F, lit., concrete music]: a montage of recorded natural sounds (as voices, traffic noise, and bird calls) arbitrarily modified and arranged

musk \ˈmʌsk\ *n* [ME *muske*, fr. MF *musc*, fr. LL *musculus*, fr. Gk *moschos*, fr. Per *mushk*, fr. Skt *mushka* testicle, fr. dim of *mūṣ* mouse, akin to OE *mūs* mouse] 1 a: a substance with a penetrating persistent odor obtained from a sac beneath the abdominal skin of the male musk deer and used as a perfume fixative; also: a similar substance from another animal or a synthetic substitute b: the odor of musk; also: an odor resembling musk esp. in heaviness or persistence 2: any of various plants with musky odors; esp.: MUSK PLANT

musk deer n: a small heavy-limbed hornless deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) of central Asiatic uplands that produces musk in the male

musk-keg \ˈmʌs-ˈkeg-, -kæg\ *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Ojibwa *mūskig* grassy bog] 1: BOG, esp.: a sphagnum bog of northern North America often with tussocks 2: a used thick deposit of partially decayed vegetable matter of wet boreal regions

musk-kellunge \ˈmʌs-kə-ˈlɒŋ\ *n*, pl *muskellunge* [of Algonquian origin, akin to Cree *maskinonge* muskellunge]: a large No. American pike (*Esox masquinongy*) that may weigh 60 to 80 pounds and is a valuable sport fish

musk-ket \ˈmʌs-kət\ *n* [MF *mousquet*, fr. OIt *moschetto* arrow for a crossbow, musket, fr. dim of *masca* fly, fr. L *musca* — more at MIDGE]: a heavy large-caliber shoulder firearm (as a flintlock or matchlock), broadly: a shoulder gun carried by infantry

musk-keeter \ˈmʌs-kə-ˈtē(ə)r\ *n* [modif. of MF *mousquetaire*, fr. *Mousquet*]: a soldier armed with a musket

musk-ket-ry \ˈmʌs-kə-ˈtrē\ *n* 1: MUSKETS 2: MUSKETEERS 3 a: musket fire b: the art or science of using small arms esp. in battle

musk-kie or **musk-ky** \ˈmʌs-kē\ *n*, pl *muskies*: MUSKELLUNGE

musk-melon \ˈmʌsk-ˈmel-ən\ *n*: a usu sweet musky-odored edible melon that is the fruit of a trailing or climbing Asiatic herbaceous vine (*Cucumis melo*) a: any of various melons of small or moderate size with netted skin that include most of the muskmelons cultivated in No. America b: CANTALOUPE 1 c: WINTER MELON

Muskogean or **Muskogean** \ˈmʌs-kə-ˈgē-ən\ *n*: a language family of southeastern U.S. that includes Muskogee

Muskogee n, pl *Muskogees* or *Muskogees* 1: a member of an Amerindian people of Georgia and eastern Alabama constituting the nucleus of the Creek confederacy 2: the language of the Muskogees and of some of the Seminoles

musk-ox \ˈmʌs-ˈkʌks\ *n*: a heavy-set shaggy-coated wild ox (*Ovibos moschatus*) now confined to Greenland and the barren northern lands of No. America

musk plant n: a yellow-flowered No. American herb (*Mimulus moschatus*) of the figwort family that has hairy foliage and sometimes a musky odor

musk-rat \ˈmʌs-ˈkræt\ *n*, pl *musk-rats* or *musk-rats* [prob. by folk etymology fr. a word of Algonquian origin; akin to Natick *musquash* muskrat]: an aquatic rodent (*Onychia zibethica*) of the U.S. and Canada with a long scaly laterally compressed tail, webbed hind feet, and dark glossy brown fur; also: its fur or pelt

musk rose n: a rose (*Rosa moschata*) of the Mediterranean region with flowers having a musky odor

musk thistle n: a Eurasian thistle (*Carduus nutans*) that has nodding musky flower heads and is naturalized in eastern No. America

musk turtle n: a small American freshwater turtle (genus *Sternotherus* and *Kinosternon*); esp.: a turtle (*S. odoratus*) having a strong musky odor

musk-ly \ˈmʌs-kē\ *adj* *musk-lier*; -*est*: having an odor of or resembling musk — *musk-iness* *n*

Muslim \ˈmʌz-ˈlɪm-, -mus-, -muz-\ *n* [Ar *muslim*, lit., one who surrenders (to God)] 1: an adherent of Islam 2: BLACK MUSLIM — Muslim *adj*



musk-ox

the warmer parts of the western Atlantic that is usu. olive green and sometimes nearly white or tinged with rosy red and that is a commercially important food and sport fish — called also *mutton snapper*

mutual \ˈmyutich-(ə)-wəl, ˈmyū-chəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *mutuel*, fr. L *mutuus* lent, borrowed, mutual, akin to L *mutare* to change — more at *miss*] 1 a : directed by each toward the other or the others (~ affection) b : having the same feelings one for the other (they had long been ~ enemies) c : shared in common (enjoying their ~ hobby) d : JOINT 2 : characterized by intimacy 3 : of or relating to a plan whereby the members of an organization share in the profits and expenses, *specif.* : of, relating to, or taking the form of an insurance method in which the policyholders constitute the members of the insuring company, *syn* see **RECIPROCAL** — **mutu-ally** \-ē/ *adv*

mutual fund *n* : an open-end investment company that invests money of its shareholders in a usu. diversified group of securities of other corporations

mutu-al-ism \ˈmyutich-(ə)-wə-liz-əm, ˈmyū-chə-liz-/ *n* 1 : the doctrine or practice of mutual dependence as the condition of individual and social welfare 2 : mutually beneficial association between different kinds of organisms — **mutu-al-ist** \-jəst/ *n* — **mutu-al-istic** \ˈmyutich-(ə)-wə-lis-tik, ˈmyū-chə-lis-/ *adj*

mutu-al-ity \ˈmyutich-(ə)-wə-lə-ti, ˈmyū-chə-lə-ti-/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being mutual 2 : a sharing of sentiments : INTIMACY

mutu-al-ize \ˈmyutich-(ə)-wə-liz, ˈmyū-chə-liz-/ *v* : to make mutual — **mutu-al-iza-tion** \ˈmyutich-(ə)-wə-lə-zə-shən, ˈmyū-chə-lə-zə-/ *n*

mutual *n* : **PARI MUTUEL**

muu-muu \ˈmū-mū/ *n* [Hawaiian *mu'umu'u*, fr. *mu'umu'u* cut off] : a loose often long dress having bright colors and patterns and adapted from the dresses orig. distributed by missionaries to the native women of Hawaii

mu-zhik \mū-ˈzhik, ˈzhik/ *n* [Russ.] : a Russian peasant

muzzle \ˈmʌz-əl/ *n* [ME *musell*, fr. MF *musel*, fr. dim of *muse* mouth of an animal, fr. ML *musus*] 1 : the projecting jaws and nose of an animal. *SNOUT* — see **DOG** illustration 2 a : a fastening or covering for the mouth of an animal used to prevent eating or biting b : something (as censorship) that restrains normal expression 3 : the open end or mouth of an implement, *esp.* : the discharging end of a weapon

muzzle *v* : to fit with a muzzle 2 : to restrain from expression : **OG** — **muzzler** \-(-)lɔr/ *n*

muzzy \ˈmʌz-ē/ *adj* **muzzier**; *est* (perh. blend of muddled and fuzzy) 1 : muddled or confused in mind (poets gone ~ with economics — *Saturday Rev*) 2 a : lacking in clarity and precision (his conclusions can be ~ and naive — *Times Lit. Supp.*) b : deficient in brightness : DULL GLOOMY (a ~ day) — **muzzily** \ˈmʌz-ē-lē/ *adv* — **muzziness** \ˈmʌz-ē-nəs/ *n*

mv *abbr* multivolt

Mv *symbol* mendelevium

MV *abbr* 1 main verb 2 mean variation 3 motor vessel

MVA *abbr* Missouri Valley Authority

MVD *abbr* [Russ. *Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del*] Ministry of Internal Affairs

MVP *abbr* most valuable player

Mw *abbr* megawatt

MWA *abbr* Modern Woodmen of America

mx *abbr* mixed

my \ˈmi-/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *min*, fr. *min*, suppletive gen of *ic* 1, akin to OE *mæ me*] 1 : of or relating to me or myself *esp.* as possessor, agent, or object of an action (~ car) (~ promise) (~ injuries) 2 — used interjectionally to express surprise and sometimes reduplicated (~ oh ~), used also interjectionally with names of various parts of the body to express doubt or disapproval (~ foot)

my *abbr* million years

my- or myo- *comb* form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *mys* mouse, muscle — more at **MOUSE**] : muscle (*myograph*) : muscle and (*myoneural*)

my-al-gia \ˈmi-əl-jē(-ə)/ *n* [NL] : pain in one or more muscles — **my-al-gic** \-jik/ *adj*

my-as-the-nia \ˈmi-əs-thē-nē(-ə)/ *n* [NL] : muscular debility — **my-as-the-nic** \-thē-nik/ *adj*

myasthenia \ˈmi-əs-thē-nē(-ə)/ *n* [NL, lit., grave myasthenia] : a disease characterized by progressive weakness and exhaustibility of voluntary muscles without atrophy or sensory disturbance

myc or **mycol** *abbr* mycology

myc- or myco- *comb* form [NL, fr. Gk *mykēs*, *mykēs* fungus, akin to Gk *myxa* nasal mucus] : fungus (*mycology*) (*mycosis*)

myco-lium \ˈmi-sē-lē-əm/ *n*, pl -lia \-lē-/ [NL, fr. *myc-* + Gk *hēlos* nail, wart, callus] : the mass of interwoven filamentous hyphae that forms esp. the vegetative portion of the thallus of a fungus and is often submerged in another body (as of soil or organic matter or the tissues of a host), also : a similar mass of filaments formed by a higher bacterium — **myco-li-um** \-əl-/ *adj*

Myco-nae-an \ˈmi-sē-nē(-ə)/ *also* **Myco-nian** \ˈmi-sē-nē(-ə)/ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of Mycenae, its people, the period (1400 to 1100 B.C.) of Mycenae's political ascendancy, or the Bronze Age Mycenaean culture of the eastern Mediterranean area — **Mycenaean** *n*

myco-to-ma \ˈmi-sē-tō-mə/ *n*, pl -mas or -ma-ta \-mə-tə/ [NL, fr. Gk *mykēs*, *mykēs*] : a condition marked by invasion of the deep subcutaneous tissues with fungi or actinomycetes, also : a tumor mass occurring in such a condition — **myco-to-ma-tous** \-mə-təs/ *adj*

myco-toph-a-gous \ˈmi-sē-təf-ə-gəs/ *adj* [Gk *mykēs*, *mykēs* + E -phagous] : feeding on fungi

myco-to-zo-an \ˈmi-sē-tō-zō(-ə)/ *n* [NL *Mycetozoa*, order of protozoans, fr. Gk *mykēs*, *mykēs* + NL -zoa] : SLIME MOLD — **myceto-zo-an** *adj*

myc-in \ˈmi-sin/ *n* *comb* form [*streptomycin*] : substance obtained from a fungus (*erythromycin*)

myco-bac-ter-i-um \ˈmi-kō-bak-tēr-ē-əm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *myc-* + *Bacterium*] : any of a genus (*Mycobacterium*) of nonmotile

aerobic bacteria that are difficult to stain and include numerous saprophytes and the organisms causing tuberculosis and leprosy — **myco-bac-ter-i-al** \-ē(-ə)-l/ *adj*

my-co-flō-ra \ˈmi-kō-flōr-ə, -flōr-/ *n* [NL] : the fungi characteristic of a region or special environment

my-co-log-y \ˈmi-kāl-ə-jē/ *n* [NL *mycologia*, fr. *myc-* + L *-logia* -logy] 1 : a branch of botany dealing with fungi 2 : fungal life — **my-co-log-i-cal** \ˈmi-kō-lāj-ikəl/ *also* **my-co-log-ic** \ˈlāj-ik/ *adj* — **my-co-log-i-cal-ly** \ˈmi-kō-lāj-ik(-ə)-lē/ *adv* — **my-co-log-ist** \ˈmi-kāl-jəst/ *n*

my-coph-a-gist \ˈmi-kāf-ə-jəst/ *n* [*mycophagy*, fr. *myc-* + -phagy] : one that eats fungi (as mushrooms) — **my-coph-a-gy** \-jē/ *n*

my-coph-a-gous \-gəs/ *adj* : feeding on fungi (~ nematodes)

my-co-plas-ma \ˈmi-kō-plaz-mə/ *n*, pl -mas or -ma-ta \-mə-tə/ [NL, genus name, fr. *myc-* + *plasma*] : any of a genus (*Mycoplasma*) of minute pleomorphic gram-negative nonmotile microorganisms without cell walls that are intermediate in some respects between viruses and bacteria and are mostly parasitic usu. in mammals — called also *pleuropneumonia-like organism* — **my-co-plas-mal** \-mə-l/ *adj*

my-co-rhiz-a \ˈmi-kō-rī-zə/ *n*, pl -zæ \-zē/ or -zæ [NL, fr. *myc-* + Gk *rhiza* root — more at **ROOT**] : the symbiotic association of the mycelium of a fungus with the roots of a seed plant — **my-co-rhiz-al** \-zəl/ *adj*

my-co-sis \ˈmi-kō-sis/ *n*, pl **my-co-ses** \-sēz/ [NL] : infection with or disease caused by a fungus — **my-co-tic** \-kāt-ik/ *adj*

my-co-tox-in \ˈmi-kō-tāks-ən/ *n* : a toxic substance produced by a fungus and esp. a mold

my-dri-a-sis \ˈmi-dri-ə-sis/ *n* [L, fr. Gk] : a long-continued or excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye — **my-dri-a-tic** \ˈmi-dri-ə-tik/ *adj* or *n*

myel- or myelo- *comb* form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *myelos*, fr. *mys* mouse, muscle — more at **MOUSE**] : marrow : spinal cord (*myelencephalon*)

my-el-en-ceph-a-lon \ˈmi-ə-len-ˈsef-ə-lān, -lən/ *n* [NL] : the posterior portion of the rhombencephalon a : MEDULLA OBLONGATA b : the posterior part of the medulla oblongata that is continuous with the spinal cord — **my-el-en-ce-phal-ic** \-lən(-)sə-fal-ik/ *adj*

my-el-in \ˈmi-əl-in/ *n* [ISV] : a soft white somewhat fatty material that forms a thick medullary sheath about the protoplasmic core of a medullated nerve fiber — **my-el-in-ic** \ˈmi-əl-in-ik/ *adj*

my-el-in-ated \ˈmi-əl-ə-nāt(-əd)/ *adj* : having a medullary sheath (~ nerve fibers)

myelin sheath *n* : MEDULLARY SHEATH

my-el-itis \ˈmi-əl-ˈit-əs/ *n* [NL] : inflammation of the spinal cord or of the bone marrow

my-e-lo-blast \ˈmi-ə-lə-bləst/ *n* [ISV] : a large mononuclear non-granular bone-marrow cell, esp. one that is a precursor of a myelocyte — **my-e-lo-blast-ic** \ˈmi-ə-lə-bləst-ik/ *adj*

my-e-lo-cyte \ˈmi-ə-lə-sit/ *n* [ISV] : a bone-marrow cell, esp. a motile cell with cytoplasmic granules that gives rise to the granulocytes of the blood but is not present in normal blood — **my-e-lo-cytic** \ˈmi-ə-lə-sit-ik/ *adj*

my-e-lo-fib-ro-sis \ˈmi-ə-lə-fī-brō-sis/ *n* [NL] : an anemic condition in which bone marrow becomes fibrotic and the liver and spleen usu. exhibit a development of blood-cell precursors — **my-e-lo-fibrotic** \-brat-ik/ *adj*

my-e-lo-gen-ic \ˈmi-ə-lə-jen-ik/ *adj* : MYELOGENOUS

my-e-log-e-nous \ˈmi-ə-lə-jə-nəs/ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, originating in, or produced by the bone marrow (~ sarcoma)

myelogenous leukemia *n* : leukemia characterized by proliferation of myeloid tissue (as of the bone marrow and spleen) and an abnormal increase in the number of granulocytes, myelocytes, and myeloblasts in the circulating blood

my-eloid \ˈmi-ə-lōid/ *adj* [ISV] 1 : of or relating to the spinal cord 2 : of, relating to, or resembling bone marrow

my-e-lo-ma \ˈmi-ə-lō-mə/ *n* [NL] : a primary tumor of the bone marrow — **my-e-lo-ma-tous** \-mə-təs/ *adj*

my-e-lo-pa-thy \ˈmī-pə-thē(-ə)/ *n* [ISV] : a disease or disorder of the spinal cord or bone marrow — **my-e-lo-path-ic** \ˈmi-ə-lō-path-ik/ *adj*

my-e-lo-pro-lif-er-a-tive \ˈmi-ə-lō-prō-līf-ə-rāt-iv, -rāt-/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being a disorder (as leukemia) marked by excessive proliferation of blood-cell precursors

my-lo-sis \ˈmi-lō-sis, mē-/ *n*, pl **my-lo-ses** \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk *myia* fly — more at **MIDGE**] : infestation with fly maggots

myr *abbr* myriameter

my-na or my-nah \ˈmi-nə/ *n* [Hindi *mainā*, fr. Skt *madana*] : any of various Asiatic starlings (esp. genera *Acridotheres*, *Gracula*, and *Sturnus*); esp. : a dark brown slightly crested bird (A. tristis) of southeastern Asia with a white tail tip and wing markings and bright yellow bill and feet

my-n-heer \ˈmi-nē(-ə)/ *n* [D *mijnheer*, fr. *mijn* my + *heer* master, sir] : a male Dutchman — used as a title equivalent to Mr.

myo- — see **MY**

myo-blast \ˈmi-ə-bləst/ *n* [ISV] : an undifferentiated cell capable of giving rise to muscle cells

myo-car-di-o-graph \ˈmi-ə-kārd-ē-ə-graf/ *n* : a recording instrument for making a tracing of the action of the heart muscles

myo-car-di-tis \ˈmi-ə(-)kār-dit-əs/ *n* [NL] : inflammation of the myocardium

myo-car-di-um \ˈmi-ə-kārd-ē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *my-* + Gk *kardia* heart — more at **HEART**] : the middle muscular layer of the heart wall — **myo-car-di-al** \-ē(-ə)-l/ *adj*

myo-fi-bril \ˈmi-ə-fī-brəl, -fīb-/ *n* [NL *myofibrilla*, fr. *my-* + *fi-brilla* fibril] : one of the longitudinal parallel contractile elements of a muscle cell that are composed of myosin and actin — **myo-fi-bril-lar** \-rəl-/ *adj*

myo-fi-la-ment \ˈmī-fil-ə-mənt/ *n* : one of the individual filaments of actin or myosin that make up a myofibril

myo-gen-ic \ˈmi-ə-jen-ik/ *adj* [ISV] 1 : originating in muscle (~ pain) 2 : taking place or functioning in ordered rhythmic fashion because of inherent properties of cardiac muscle rather than by reason of specific neural stimuli (a ~ heart beat)

native *n* 1: one born or reared in a particular place 2 *a*: an original or indigenous inhabitant *b*: something indigenous to a particular locality 3: a local resident, *esp*: a person who has lived all his life in a place as distinguished from a visitor or a temporary resident

na-tiv-ism \nā-tiv-iz-əm\ *n* 1: a policy of favoring native inhabitants as opposed to immigrants 2: the revival or perpetuation of an indigenous culture *esp*. in opposition to acculturation — **na-tiv-ist** \-ist\ *n* or *adj* — **na-tiv-is-tic** \nā-tiv-is-tik\ *adj*

na-tiv-ity \nā-tiv-ə-tē, nā-ˈn- pl-ties [ME *nativité*, fr MF *nativité*, fr ML *nativitas*, fr LL *nativitas*, fr L *nativus*] 1: the process or circumstances of being born: BIRTH, *specif*: the birth of Jesus 2: a horoscope at or of the time of one's birth 3: the place of origin

natl *abbr* national

NATO \nā-tō\ *abbr* North Atlantic Treaty Organization

na-tri-um \nā-trē-yū-ˈrē-səs\ *n* [NL, fr *natrium* sodium (fr ISV *natron*) + *uris* urination, fr Gk *ourēsis*, fr *ourēin* to urinate — more at URINE]: excessive loss of cations and *esp* sodium in the urine — **na-tri-ur-et-ic** \-rē-tik\ *adj*

na-tro-lite \nā-trō-līt\ *n* [G *natrolith*, fr *natron* (fr F) + *-lith* (-lite)]: a hydrous sodium aluminum silicate $\text{Na}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_{10} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ related to zeolite

na-tron \nā-trān, -trən\ *n* [F, fr Sp *natrón* fr Ar *natrūn*, fr Gk *nitron*]: a hydrated native sodium carbonate $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ used in ancient times in embalming, in ceramic pastes, and as a cleansing agent

nat-ter \nat-ər\ *vi* [prob imit] *chiefly* Brit CHATTER

nat-er \nat-ē\ *adj* **nat-ter-er** \-st\ *per* alter of earlier *netty*, fr obs *net*, *neat*, *clean*, trimly neat and tidy: SMART — **nat-tily** \nat-ti-ē\ *adv* — **nat-ti-ness** \nat-ti-nəs\ *n*

nat-ural \nach-(ə-)rəl, -d- (ME, fr MF, fr L *naturalis* of nature, fr *natura* nature) 1: based on an inherent sense of right and wrong (~ justice) 2 *a*: being in accordance with or determined by nature *b*: having or constituting a classification based on features existing in nature 3 *a* (1): begotten as distinguished from adopted, also: LEGITIMATE (2): being a relation by actual consanguinity as distinguished from adoption (~ parents) *b*: ILLEGITIMATE (*a* ~ child) 4 having an essential relation with someone or something ~ following from the nature of the one in question (his guilt is a ~ deduction from the evidence) 5. implanted or being as if implanted by nature ~ seemingly inborn (*a* ~ talent for art) 6: of or relating to nature as an object of study and research 7. having a specified character by nature (*a* ~ athlete) 8 *a*: occurring in conformity with the ordinary course of nature: not marvelous or supernatural (~ causes) *b*: developed by human reason alone rather than revelation (~ religion) *c*: having a normal or usual character (events followed their ~ course) 9: possessing or exhibiting the higher qualities (as kindness and affection) of human nature (*a* noble ~ brother ever most kind and ~ Shakes) 10 *a*: growing without human care, also ~ not cultivated (~ prairie unbroken by the plow) *b*: existing in or produced by nature (~ scenery) (~ curiosities) 11 *a*: being in a state of nature without spiritual enlightenment: UNREGENERATE (~ man) *b*: living in or as if in a state of nature untouched by the influences of civilization and society 12 *a*: having a physical or real existence as contrasted with one that is spiritual, intellectual, or fictitious (*a* corporation is a legal but not *a* ~ person) *b*: of, relating to, or operating in the physical as opposed to the spiritual world (~ laws describe phenomena of the physical universe) 13 *a*: closely resembling an original ~ true to nature *b*: marked by easy simplicity and freedom from artificiality, affectation, or constraint *c*: having a form or appearance found in nature 14 *a*: having neither flats nor sharps (the ~ scale of C major) *b*: being neither sharp nor flat *c*: having the pitch modified by the natural sign — **nat-ur-al-ness** \-(-ə-)rəl-nəs\ *n*

syn 1 see REGULAR, *ant* unnatural, artificial

2 NATURAL, INGENUOUS, NAIVE, UNSOPHISTICATED ARTLESS *shared meaning element* . free from pretension or calculation NATURAL at once implies freedom from all artificiality and constraint and an easy spontaneity that suggests nature rather than art (set him to write poetry, he is limited, artificial, and impotent, set him to write prose, he is free, natural, and effective — Matthew Arnold) INGENUOUS stresses inability to hide one's thoughts and feelings and usually suggests candor and lack of reserve, often with a hint of childlike simplicity (how deliciously ingenuous she was, both in her confidences and in her reservations — Victoria Sackville-West) NAIVE is likely to stress lack of worldly wisdom (he claimed to himself to be innocent or naive, but his pretense was the thinnest — John Cheever) and may further suggest incapacity for enlightenment (that naive patriotism which leads every race to regard itself as evidently superior to every other — W. W. Krutch) UNSOPHISTICATED also stresses lack of worldly wisdom but tends to suggest lack of experience and training as its source (she's not the type of the moment, not elegant or artificial, too much the unsophisticated child of nature — Rose Macaulay) ARTLESS lays stress on the absence of design and suggests a naturalness resulting from unawareness of the effect one is producing (moving with artless grace)

3 **na-tural** *n* 1: one born without the usual powers of reason and understanding 2 *a* a sign placed on any degree of the musical staff to nullify the effect of a preceding sharp or flat *b*: a note or tone affected by the natural sign 3: a result or combination that immediately wins the stake in a game; *specif*: a throw of 7 or 11 on the first cast in craps 4 *a*: one having natural skills, talents, or abilities *b*: something that is likely to become an immediate success *c*: one that is obviously suitable for a specific purpose *B*: AFFOR *syn* see FOOL

natural gas *n* gas issuing from the earth's crust through natural openings or bored wells, *esp*: a combustible mixture of methane and higher hydrocarbons used chiefly as a fuel and raw material

natural history *n* 1: a treatise on some aspect of nature 2: the natural development of something (as an organism or disease) over a period of time 3: the study of natural objects *esp* in the field from an amateur or popular point of view

nat-ur-al-ism \nach-(ə-)rəl-iz-əm\ *n* 1: action, inclination, or thought based only on natural desires and instincts 2: a theory denying that an event or object has a supernatural significance, *specif*: the doctrine that scientific laws are adequate to account for all phenomena 3: realism in art or literature, *specif*: a theory in literature emphasizing scientific observation of life without idealization or the avoidance of the ugly

nat-ur-al-ist \-ist\ *n* 1: one that advocates or practices naturalism 2: a student of natural history; *esp*: a field biologist

2 naturalist or **nat-ur-al-is-tic** \nach-(ə-)rəl-iz-tik\ *adj*: of, characterized by, or according with naturalism — **nat-ur-al-is-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(-ə-)lē\ *adv*

nat-ur-al-ize \nach-(ə-)rəl-iz\ *vb* -ized, -izing *vi* 1 *a*: to introduce into common use or into the vernacular *b*: to cause (as a plant) to become established as if native 2: to bring into conformity with nature 3: to confer the rights of a natural one; *esp*: to admit to citizenship ~ *vi*: to become established as if native — **nat-ur-al-iza-tion** \nach-(ə-)rəl-iz-ā-shən\ *n*

natural law *n*: a body of law or a specific principle held to be derived from nature and binding upon human society in the absence of or in addition to positive law

natural logarithm *n*: a logarithm with *e* as a base

nat-ur-al-ly \nach-(ə-)rəl-ē, nach-ər-ē\ *adv* 1: by nature: by natural character or ability (~ timid) 2: according to the usual course of things: as might be expected (we ~ dislike being hurt) 3 *a*: without artificial aid (hair that curls ~) *b*: without affectation (speak ~) 4. with truth to nature: REALISTICALLY

natural number *n*: the number 1 or any number (as 3, 12, 432) obtained by repeatedly adding 1 to this number

natural philosophy *n*: NATURAL SCIENCE. *esp*: PHYSICAL SCIENCE — **natural philosopher** *n*

natural resources *n* *pl*: industrial materials and capacities (as mineral deposits and waterpower) supplied by nature

natural right *n*: a right based upon natural law

natural science *n*: any of the sciences (as physics, chemistry, or biology) that deal with matter, energy, and their interrelations and transformations or with objectively measurable phenomena — **natural scientist** *n*

natural selection *n*: a natural process that tends to cause the survival of individuals or groups best adjusted to the conditions under which they live and that is equally important for the perpetuation of desirable genetic qualities and for the elimination of undesirable ones as these are produced by genetic recombination or mutation

natural theology *n*: theology deriving its knowledge of God from the study of nature independent of special revelation

na-ture \nā-chər\ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *natura*, fr *natus*, pp of *nasci* to be born — more at NATION] 1 *a*: the inherent character or basic constitution of a person or thing ~ ESSENCE *b*: DISPOSITION TEMPERAMENT 2 *a*: a creative and controlling force in the universe *b*: an inner force or the sum of such forces in an individual 3: a kind or class usu distinguished by fundamental or essential characteristics (documents of a confidential ~) (acts of a ceremonial ~) 4. the physical constitution or drives of an organism, *esp*: an excretory organ or function — usu used in the phrase *call of nature* 5: a spontaneous attitude (as of generosity) 6: the external world in its entirety 7 *a*: a man's original or natural condition *b*: a simplified mode of life resembling this condition 8: natural scenery *syn* see TYPE

na-tu-ro-path \nā-chə-rə-path, nā-t(yur-ə-) \ *n* [back-formation fr *naturopathy*] — a practitioner of naturopathy

na-tu-ro-pa-thy \nā-chə-rəp-ə-thē\ *n* [nature + -o- + -pathy]: a system of treatment of disease emphasizing assistance to nature and including the use of natural medicinal substances and physical means (as manipulation and electrical treatment) — **na-tu-ro-path-ic** \nā-chə-rə-path-ik, nā-t(yur-ə-) \ *adj*

naught \nōt, nat\ *pron* [ME, fr OE *nāwht*, fr *nā* no + *with* creature, thing — more at NO WIGHT]: NOTHING

2 naught *n* 1 *a*: NOTHING (his efforts had gone for ~) *b*: NOTHINGNESS, NONEXISTENCE 2: the arithmetical symbol 0

3 naught *adj*: of no importance: INSIGNIFICANT

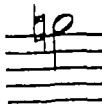
naught-ty \nōt-ē, nāt-ē\ *adj* **naught-lier** \-st\ [naught] 1 *a* archaic. vicious in moral character. WICKED *b*: guilty of disobedience or misbehavior 2: lacking in taste or propriety *syn* see BAD — **naught-ty-ly** \nōt-tē-ē, nāt-tē-ē\ *adv* — **naught-ty-ness** \nōt-tē-nəs, nāt-tē-n\ *n*

nau-mach-ia \nō-māk-ē-ə, -mak-ē-, n- pl -chi-ē, -ē, -ē, -ē\ or -chi-ē [L, fr Gk *naval battle*, fr *naus*machē to fight — more at NAVE] 1: an ancient Roman spectacle representing a naval battle 2: a place for naumachiae

nau-pli-us \nō-plē-əs, n- pl -plī-ē, -ē, -ē\ [NL, fr L, a shellfish, fr Gk *nauplios*] — a crustacean larva in use the first stage after leaving the egg and with three pairs of appendages, a median eye, and little or no segmentation

nau-see \nō-zē-ə, -shə, -sē-ə, -zhə\ *n* [L, seasickness, nausea, fr Gk *nausia*, *nausia*, fr *nausē* sailor] 1: a stomach distress with distaste for food and an urge to vomit 2: extreme disgust — **nau-seant** \-z(h)ē-ənt, -(h)ē-ē\ *n* or *adj*

nau-se-ate \nō-z(h)ē-āt, -(h)ē-ē\ *vb* -at-ed, -at-ing *vi* 1. to become affected with nausea 2: to feel disgust ~ *vi*: to affect with nausea or disgust — **nau-se-at-ing-ly** \-in-lē\ *adv*



natural 2a

a	abut	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ū cot, cart
au	out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gilt	i trip
j	joke	g sing	ō flow	o flaw	oi coin	th thin
u	foot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

nares \odot native

na-ris \när-əs, -er-ə/ *n*, *pl* **na-res** \nə(ə)r-ə/ *ēz*, \nə(ə)r-ə/ [L. akin to L. *nasus* nose — more at NOSE] : the opening of the nose or nasal cavity of a vertebrate

nar-k \närk/ *n* [perh fr. Roman *nak* nose] *Brit* : STOOLED PIGEON

Narra-gan-set \när-ə-gən(t)-sət/ *n*, *pl* **Narragan-set** or **Narragan-setts** 1 : a member of an Amerindian people of Rhode Island 2 : an Algonquian language of the Narraganset people

nar-rat \nə(ə)r-ət, -nə-rāt/ *n* **nar-rat-ed**; **nar-rat-ing** [L. *narratus*, pp. of *narrare*, fr. L. *gnarus* knowing, akin to L. *gnoscere*, *noscere* to know — more at KNOW] : to recite the details of (a story) : **RELATE** — **nar-rat-or** \nə(ə)r-āt-ər, -nə-rāt-, -nə-/ *n* — **nar-rat-iv** \nə(ə)r-āt-iv, -nə-rāt-iv/ *n* 1 : the act or process or an instance of narrating 2 : STORY, NARRATIVE — **nar-ra-tion-al** \nə(ə)r-āt-iv, -nə-rāt-iv/ *adj*

nar-ra-tive \nə(ə)r-āt-iv/ *n* 1 : something that is narrated : STORY 2 : the art or practice of narration — **narrative** *adj* — **nar-rat-iv-ly** *adv*

nar-row \när-əw, -ə-w/ *adj* [ME *narow*, fr. OE *nearu*; akin to OHG *narwa* scar, *snar* cord, Gk. *namax* box] 1 *a* : of slender width *b* : of less than standard width *c* of a textile : woven in widths less than 18 inches 2 : limited in size or scope : RESTRICTED 3 *a* : illiberal in views or disposition : PREJUDICED *b* chiefly *dial* : STINGY, NIGGARDLY 4 *a* : barely sufficient : CLOSE *b* : barely successful 5 : minutely precise : METICULOUS 6 of a ration : relatively rich in protein as compared with carbohydrate and fat 7 : TENSE 3 — **nar-row-ly** *adv* — **nar-row-ness** *n*

narrow *n* : a narrow part or passage, *specif* : a strait connecting two bodies of water — *usu.* used in *pl* but sing. or *pl* in constr.

narrow *vt* 1 : to decrease the breadth or extent of : CONTRACT 2 : to decrease the scope or sphere of : LIMIT *vi* : to lessen in width or extent : CONTRACT

nar-row-mind-ed \när-ə-mīn-dəd, -nə-rə-/ *adj* : lacking in tolerance or breadth of vision : PETTY — **nar-row-mind-ed-ly** *adv* — **nar-row-mind-ed-ness** *n*

nar-thex \när-theks/ *n* [LGk. *narthēx*, fr. Gk. *ganē* fennel, cane, casket] 1 : the portico of an ancient church 2 : a vestibule leading to the nave of a church — see BASILICA illustration

nar-whal also **nar-wal** \när-(h)wāl, -wəl/ or **nar-whale** \-(h)wāl/ *n* [Norw. & Dan. *narhval* & Sw. *narval*, prob. modif. of Icel. *narhvalur*, fr. *nar* corpse & *hvalr* whale, fr. its color] : an arctic cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*) about 20 feet long with the male having a long twisted ivory tusk of commercial value

nary \nə(ə)r-ē, -nə(ə)r-ē/ *adj* [alter. of *ne'er a*] chiefly *dial* : not one

NAS *abbr* 1 National Academy of Sciences 2 naval air station

nas- or **nao-** also **nas-** *comb form* [L. *nasus* nose — more at NOSE] 1 : nose 2 : nasal (*nasoscope*) (*nasosinusitis*) 2 : nasal and (*nasolabial*)

NASA \nas-ə/ *abbr* National Aeronautics and Space Administration

na-sal \nə-zəl/ *n* [MF, fr. OF, fr. *nas* nose, fr. L. *nasus*] 1 : the nosepiece of a helmet 2 : a nasal part 3 : a nasal consonant or vowel

nasal *adj* 1 : of or relating to the nose 2 *a* : uttered through the nose with the mouth passage occluded (as with English *m*, *n*, *ng*) *b* : uttered with the mouth open, the soft palate lowered, and the nose passage producing a phonemically essential resonance (as of a vowel in French) or a phonemically nonessential resonance (as of a vowel in English) *c* : characterized by resonance produced through the nose 3 of a musical tone : SHARP, PENETRATING — **nas-al-ity** \nə-zəl-ē-tē/ *n* — **nas-al-ly** \nə-zəl-ē/ *adv*

nasal-ize \nə-zə-līz, -līz-/ *vt* : to make nasal ~ *vi* : to speak in a nasal manner — **nas-al-iza-tion** \nə-zə-līz-ā-shən/ *n*

NASCAR *abbr* National Association of Stock Car Auto Racing

na-scen-ey \nas-n(t)s-, -nəs-/ *n* : NASCENCY

na-scen-cy \nə-sē-/ *n*, *pl* **cles** : BIRTH, ORIGIN

na-scent \nas-n(t)s-, -nəs-/ *adj* [L. *nascent*, *nascent*, pp. of *nasci* to be born — more at NATION] : coming or having recently come into existence : beginning to develop

NASD *abbr* National Association of Securities Dealers

na-so-phar-ynx \nə-zə-fə-rīn-j(ə)-səl, -fə-rīn-j(ə)-səl/ *adj* : of or relating to the nose and pharynx or the nasopharynx

na-so-phar-ynx \nə-fə-rīn-j(ə)-səl/ *n* [NL] : the upper part of the pharynx continuous with the nasal passages

nas-tic \nas-tik/ *adj* [Gk. *nastos* close-pressed, fr. *nassein* to press] : of, relating to, or constituting a movement of a plant part caused by disproportionate growth or increase of turgor in one surface

nas-tur-tium \nə-stər-shəm, -nə-/ *n* [L. *a creta*] : any of a genus (*Tropaeolum* of the family Tropaeaceae, the nasturtium family) of herbs with showy spurred flowers and pungent seeds, *esp* : either of two widely cultivated ornamentals (*T. majus* and *T. minus*)

nas-ty \nas-tē/ *adj* **nas-tier**; **-est** [ME] 1 *a* : disgustingly filthy *b* : physically repugnant 2 : INDECENT, OBSCENE 3 : MEAN, TAWDRY 4 *a* : extremely hazardous or harmful (had *a* ~ climb to reach the summit) *b* : sharply unpleasant : DISAGREEABLE (~ weather) 5 *a* : difficult to understand or deal with : VEXATIOUS (a ~ problem) *b* : psychologically unsettling : TRYING (faced with a ~ fear that she was lost) 6 : lacking in courtesy or sportsmanship : SPITEFUL *syn* *see* DIRTY — **nas-ti-ly** \-tē-lē/ *adv* — **nas-ti-ness** \-tē-nəs/ *n*

nas-tive \nas-tē-/ *n* *comb form* [G. *nastie*, fr. Gk. *nastos*] : nastic movement of a plant part (epinasty)

nat *abbr* 1 national 2 native 3 natural

nat-el \nāt-ēl/ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *natus*, fr. *natus*, pp. of *nasci* to be born — more at NATION] 1 : NATIVE 2 : of, relating to, or present at birth, *esp* : associated with one's birth (a ~ star)

na-tel-ty \nā-təl-ē-tē-/ *n*, *pl* **-ties** : BIRTHRATE



narwhal

na-tant \nāt-nt/ *adj* [L. *natant*, *natans*, pp. of *natare* to swim, akin to L. *nare* to swim — more at NOURISH] : swimming or floating in water (~ decapods)

na-ta-tion \nā-tā-shən, -nə-/ *n* : the action or art of swimming

na-ta-to-ri-al \nāt-ə-tōr-ē-əl, -nāt-, -tōr-/ or **na-ta-to-ry** \nāt-ē-tōr-ē, -nāt-, -tōr-/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to swimming 2 : adapted to or characterized by swimming (a ~ leg of an aquatic insect)

na-ta-to-ri-um \nāt-ə-tōr-ē-əm, -nāt-, -tōr-/ *n* [LL, fr. L. *natus*, pp. of *natare*] : an indoor swimming pool

NATE *abbr* National Association of Teachers of English

na-tis \nā-tēz-/ *n*, *pl* [L, *pl* of *natis* buttock, akin to Gk. *natōs*, *nōton* back] : BUTTOCKS

na-thé-less \nāth-lēs/ or **na-th-less** \nath-/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *nāth* *lēss* not the less] *archaic* : NEVERTHELESS, NOTWITHSTANDING

Na-tick \nāt-ik/ *n* : a dialect of Massachusetts

na-tion \nā-shən/ *n* [ME *nacioun*, fr. MF *nation*, fr. L. *natio*, *natio* birth, race, nation, fr. *natus*, pp. of *nasci* to be born, akin to L. *gignere* to beget — more at KIN] 1 *a* (1) : NATIONALITY 3a (2) : a politically organized nationality (3) : a non-Jewish nationality (why do the ~s conspire — Ps 21 (RSV)) *b* : a community of people composed of one or more nationalities and possessing a more or less defined territory and government *c* : a territorial division containing a body of people of one or more nationalities and usu. characterized by relatively large size and independent status 2 *archaic* : GROUP, AGGREGATION 3 : a tribe or federation of tribes (as of American Indians)

na-tion-al \nā-sh-nəl, -nəl-/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to a nation 2 : NATIONALIST 3 : comprising or characteristic of a nationality 4 : belonging to or maintained by the federal government 5 : of, relating to, or being a coalition government formed by most or all major political parties in a crisis — **na-tion-al-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

national *n* 1 : one that owes allegiance to or is under the protection of a nation without regard to the more formal status of citizen or subject 2 : a competition that is national in scope — *usu.* used in *pl* *syn* *see* CITIZEN

national bank *n* 1 : a bank associated with the finances of a nation 2 : a bank operating under federal charter and supervision

national forest *n* : a usu. forested area of considerable extent that is preserved by government decree from private exploitation and is harvested only under supervision

National Guard *n* : a militia force recruited by each state, equipped by the federal government, and jointly maintained subject to the call of either

national income *n* : the aggregate of earnings from a nation's current production including compensation of employees, interest, rental income, and profits of business after taxes

na-tion-al-ism \nāsh-nəl-iz-əm, -nəl-/ *n* : loyalty and devotion to a nation, *esp* : a sense of national consciousness exalting one nation above all others and placing primary emphasis on promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations or supranational groups

na-tion-al-ist \nā-sh-nəl-ist-/ *n* 1 : an advocate of or believer in nationalism 2 *cap* : a member of a political party or group advocating national independence or strong national government

nationalist *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or advocating nationalism 2 *cap* : of, relating to, or being a political group advocating or associated with nationalism

na-tion-al-ist-ic \nāsh-nəl-iz-ist-ik, -nəl-/ *adj* 1 : of, favoring, or characterized by nationalism (~ election speeches) 2 : NATIONAL 1 — **na-tion-al-ist-ic-ly** \-tē-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

na-tion-al-ity \nāsh-nəl-ē-tē-/ *n*, *pl* **-ties** 1 : national character 2 : NATIONALISM 3 *a* : national status, *specif* : a legal relationship involving allegiance on the part of an individual and usu. protection on the part of the state *b* : membership in a particular nation 4 : political independence or existence as a separate nation 5 *a* : a people having a common origin, tradition, and language and capable of forming or actually constituting a nation-state *b* : an ethnic group constituting one element of a larger unit (as a nation)

na-tion-al-ize \nāsh-nəl-īz, -nəl-/ *vt* : to give a national character to 2 : to invest control or ownership in the national government — **na-tion-al-iza-tion** \nāsh-nəl-īz-ā-shən, -nəl-/ *n* — **na-tion-al-iz-er** \nāsh-nəl-īz-ər, -nəl-/ *n*

national monument *n* : a place of historic, scenic, or scientific interest set aside for preservation *usu.* by presidential proclamation

national park *n* : an area of special scenic, historical, or scientific importance set aside and maintained by a national government and in the U.S. by an act of Congress

national product *n* : the value of the goods and services produced in a nation during a year

national seashore *n* : a recreational area adjacent to a seacoast and maintained by the federal government

national socialism *n* : NAZISM — **national socialist** *adj*

na-tion-hood \nā-shən-hūd-/ *n* : NATIONALITY 1, 3a, 4

na-tion-state \nā-shən-stāt-, -stāt-/ *n* : a form of political organization under which a relatively homogeneous people inhabits a sovereign state; *esp* : a state containing one as opposed to several nationalities

na-tion-wide \nā-shən-wīd/ *adj* : extending throughout a nation

na-tive \nāt-iv/ *adj* [ME *natif*, fr. MF, fr. L. *nativus*, fr. *natus*, pp. of *nasci* to be born — more at NATION] 1 : INBORN, INNATE (~ talents) 2 : belonging to a particular place by birth (~ to Wisconsin) 3 *archaic* : closely related 4 : belonging to or associated with one by birth 5 : NATURAL, NORMAL 6 *a* : grown, produced, or originating in a particular place or in the vicinity : LOCAL *b* : living or growing naturally in a particular region : INDIGENOUS 7 : SIMPLE, UNAFFECTED 8 *a* : constituting the original substance or source *b* : found in nature *esp* in an undiluted form (milver ~ silver) 8 chiefly *Austral* : having a usu. superficial resemblance to a specified English plant or animal — **na-tive-ly** *adv* — **na-tive-ness** *n*

syn NATIVE, INDIGENOUS, ENDEMIC, ADORIGINAL, shared meanings element, belonging to a locality *ant* alien, foreign

STRAIGHT (~ brandy) (< cement) **b**: free from irregularity
SMOOTH (~ silk) **2**: marked by tasteful simplicity (a ~ outfit)
3 a: **PRECISE**, **SYSTEMATIC** **b**: marked by skill or ingenuity
ADROIT **4**: free from dirt and disorder: habitually clean and orderly (a ~ careful little man) **5**: **CLEAR**, **NET** (~ profit) **6**
slang: **FINE**, **ADMIRABLE** — **neatly** *adv* — **neatness** *n*
syn **NEAT**, **TIDY**, **TRIM**, **TRIG** *shared meaning element*: manifesting care and orderliness

neat *adv*: without admixture or dilution: **STRAIGHT**
neat-en (\nēt-ən) **n**: **neat-ened**; **neat-en-ing** (\nēt-ən-īŋ) **1**: to set in order: make neat **2**: to finish (as a piece of sewing) carefully

neath (\nēth) *prep*, *dial*: **BENEATH**
neat-herd (\nēt-herd) *n*: **HERDSMAN**
neat's-foot oil (\nēts-fūt) *n*: a pale yellow fatty oil made esp. from the bones of cattle and used chiefly as a leather dressing
neb (\neb) *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to ON *nef* beak] **1 a**: the beak of a bird or tortoise: **BILL** **b** chiefly *dial*: a person's mouth **c**: NOSE, **SNOUT** **2**: **NIB**, **TIP**

Neb *abbr* Nebraska

NEB *abbr* New English Bible

nebbish (\neb-ik, -ish) *n* [Yiddish *nebach*, *nebach* poor thing (used interjectionally) of Slav origin; akin to Polish *niebacz* poor thing]: a timid, meek, or ineffectual person
neben-kern (\nā-bən-körn, -kē(ə)rən) *n* [G, lit., subsidiary nucleus]: a two-stranded helical structure of the proximal tail region of spermatozoa that is derived from mitochondria

Neb *abbr* Nebraska

Neb-u-chad-nezzar (\neb-yə-kəd-'nez-ər, -kad-ə) *also* **Neb-u-chad-razzar** (\neb-yə-'rez-əl) *n* [Heb *Nebūkhādnezzār*, modif. of Bab *Nabū-kudurrī-ṣur*]: king of Babylon from 605 to 562 B.C. and conqueror of Jerusalem

nebula (\neb-yə-lə) *n*, *pl* -læ or -læ (\læ, -jə) [NL, fr. L, mist, cloud, akin to OHG *nebul* fog, Gk *nephelē*, *nephos* cloud] **1**: a slight cloudy opacity of the cornea **2 a**: any of many immense bodies of highly rarefied gas or dust in interstellar space **b**: **GALAXY**, *esp*: a galaxy other than the Milky Way galaxy — **nebular** (\neb-yə-lər) *adj*

nebular hypothesis *n*: a hypothesis in astronomy, the solar system has evolved from a hot gaseous nebula

neb-ulize (\neb-yə-'līz) *v*, *tr* -līzəd, -līz-īŋ [L *nebula*]: to reduce to a fine spray — **neb-uliza-tion** (\neb-yə-lə-'zā-shən) *n* — **neb-ulizer** (\neb-yə-'lī-zər) *n*

neb-ulosity (\neb-yə-'lās-ə-tē) *n*, *pl* -ties **1**: the quality or state of being nebulous **2**: nebulous matter; *also*: **NEBULA**

neb-ulous (\neb-yə-'ləs) *adj* [L *nebulosus* misty, fr. *nebula*] **1**: **INDISTINCT**, **VAGUE** **2**: of, relating to, or resembling a nebula: **NEBULAR** — **neb-ulously** *adv* — **neb-ulous-ness** *n*

nece-sar-i-ly (\nes-ə-'ser-ē-lē) *adv*: of necessity: **UNAVOIDABLY**

nece-sary (\nes-ə-'ser-ē) *n*, *pl* -saries: an indispensable item: **ESSENTIAL**, *esp*: an item needed to maintain a reasonable or accustomed standard of living

necessary *adj* [ME *necessarie*, fr. L *necessarius*, fr. *nece* necessary, fr. *ne* not + *cedere* to withdraw — more at **NO**, **CEDE**] **1 a**: of an inevitable nature: **INESCAPABLE** **b** (1): logically unavoidable (2): that cannot be denied without contradiction **c**: determined or produced by the previous condition of things **d**: **COMPULSORY** **2**: absolutely needed: **REQUIRED**

necessary condition *n*: **1**: a proposition whose falsity assures the falsity of another **2**: a state of affairs that must prevail if another is to occur: **PREREQUISITE**

nece-si-tar-i-an-ism (\ni-'ses-ə-'tēr-ē-əm, -nīz-əm) *n*: the theory that results follow by invariable sequence from causes — **nece-si-tar-i-an** (\nē-'sē-əm) *adj* or *n*

nece-si-tate (\ni-'ses-ə-'tāt) *v*, *tr* -tated, -tating **1**: to cause to be a necessary concomitant, result, or consequence **2**: **FORCE**, **COMPEL** — **nece-si-ta-tion** (\ni-'ses-ə-'tā-shən) *n*

nece-si-tous (\ni-'ses-ə-'təs) *adj* **1**: **NEEDY**, **IMPOVERISHED** **2**: **URGENT**, **PRESSING** **3**: **NECESSARY** — **nece-si-tous-ly** *adv* — **nece-si-tous-ness** *n*

nece-si-ty (\ni-'ses-ə-'tē, -tes-ē) *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *necessite*, fr. MF *necessité*, fr. L *necessitatus*, *necessitas* fr. *nece*]: **1**: the quality or state of being necessary: **INDISPENSABILITY** **2 a**: pressure of circumstance **b**: natural compulsion (physical ~) **c**: impossibility of a contrary order or condition **3**: the quality or state of being in need, *esp*: **POVERTY** **4 a**: something that is necessary: **REQUIREMENT** **b**: an urgent need or desire. *syn* see **NEED**

neck (\nek) *n* [ME *nekke*, fr. OE *necca*, akin to OHG *hnac* nape, OE *Annut* nut — more at **NUT**] **1 a**: the part of an animal that connects the head with the body **b**: the part of a garment that covers or is next to the neck **2**: a relatively narrow part suggestive of a neck as **a** (1): the constricted end of a bottle (2): the slender proximal end of a fruit **b**: **CERVIX** **2 c**: the part of a stringed musical instrument extending from the body and supporting the fingerboard and strings **d**: a narrow stretch of land **e**: **STRAIT** **1 b**: a column of solidified magma of a volcanic pipe or laccolith **3**: a narrow margin (won by a ~) **4**: **REGION**, **PART** (my ~ of the woods)

neck *v* **1**: to reduce in diameter **2**: to kiss and caress amorously ~ *vi* **1**: to engage in amorous kissing and caressing **2**: to become constricted: **NARROW**

necked (\nek-t) *adj*: having a neck esp. of a specified kind — often used in combination (long-necked)

neck-er-chief (\nek-ər-'chāf, -'chēf, -'chēf) *n*, *pl* -chiefs *also* -chieves [see **HANDKERCHIEF** pl.] [ME *nekkerchief*, fr. *necke* + *kerche*/kerchief]: a kerchief for the neck

neck-ing (\nek-īŋ) *n*: **1**: a small molding near the top of a column or pilaster **2**: the act or practice of kissing and caressing amorously

neck-lace (\nek-'ləs) *n*: an ornament worn around the neck

neck-line (\jīn) *n*: the line of the neck opening of a garment

neck-rein (\nē-rēn) *v*, *tr*: of a saddle horse: to respond to the pressure of a rein on one side of the neck by turning in the opposite direction ~ *vi*: to direct (a horse) by pressures of the rein on the neck

neck-tie (\nē-tī) *n*: a narrow length of material worn about the neck and tied in front, *esp*: **FOUR-IN-HAND**

ne-cr-o-ne-cro *comb form* [LL, fr. Gk *nekr-*, *nekro-*, fr. *nekros* dead body — more at **NOXIOUS**] **1 a**: those that are dead (*ne-cro-philia*) **b**: one that is dead (*ne-cropsy*) **2**: conversion to dead tissue (*ne-crobiosis*)

ne-cro-l-o-gist (\nə-'krāl-ə-'jəst, -nē-) *n*: one that writes or compiles a necrology

ne-cro-l-o-gy (\jē) *n*, *pl* -gies [NL *necrologium*, fr. *ne-cr-* + *-logium* (as in ML *eulogium* eulogy)] **1**: a list of the recently dead **2**: **OBITUARY** — **ne-cro-l-o-gi-cal** (\nek-rə-'lāj-i-kəl) *adj*

ne-cro-man-cy (\nek-rə-'mæn(t)-sē) *n* [alter. of ME *nigromantie*, fr. MF, fr. ML *nigromantia*, *ty* folk etymology fr. LL *necromantia*, fr. LGk *nekromanteia*, fr. Gk *nekr-* + *-manteia* -mancy] **1**: conjuration of the spirits of the dead for purposes of magically revealing the future or influencing the course of events **2**: **MAGIC**, **SORCERY** — **ne-cro-man-cer** (\nē-'sər) *n* — **ne-cro-man-tic** (\nek-rə-'mæn-tik) *adj* — **ne-cro-man-ti-cal-ly** (\nē-'k(ə)-lē) *adv*

ne-cro-ph-a-gia (\nek-rə-'fāj-(ē)-jə) *n* [NL]: the act or practice of eating corpses or carrion

ne-croph-o-gous (\nə-'krāf-ə-'gəs, -nē-) *adj*: feeding on corpses or carrion (~ insects) (~ savages)

ne-croph-o-gy (\jē) *n*: **NECROPHAGIA**

ne-cro-phil-ia (\nek-rə-'fī-l-ē-ə) *n* [NL]: obsession with and usu. erotic interest in or stimulation by corpses — **ne-cro-phili-c** (\nē-'fī-ik) *adj*

ne-croph-i-lism (\nə-'krāf-ə-'līz-əm, -nē-) *n*: **NECROPHILIA**

ne-cro-polis (\nə-'krāp-ə-'ləs, -nē-) *n*, *pl* -lies or -les (\jē) or -les (\jās) or -li (\jē) [LL, city of the dead, fr. Gk *nekropolis*, fr. *nekr-* + *-polis*]: **CEMETERY** *esp*: a large elaborate cemetery of an ancient city

ne-cro-py (\nek-'rīp-sē) *n*, *pl* -sies: **POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION**

ne-crop-sy *v* -sied; -sying: to perform a postmortem examination upon

ne-cro-sis (\nə-'krō-səs, -nē-) *n*, *pl* -ne-cro-ses (\sēz) [LL, fr. Gk *nekrosis*, fr. *nekron* to make dead, fr. *nekros* — more at **NOXIOUS**]: usu. localized death of living tissue — **ne-crotic** (\nē-'krāt-ik) *adj*

ne-cro-tize (\nek-rə-'tīz) *v*, *tr* -tīzəd; -tīz-īŋ [Gk *nekrotikos* necrotic, fr. *nekron*] *vi*: to undergo necrosis ~ *vt*: to cause necrosis

ne-ctar (\nek-'tər) *n* [L, fr. Gk *nektar*] **1**: the drink of the Greek and Roman gods, broadly, a delicious drink **2**: a sweet liquid that is secreted by the nectaries of a plant and is the chief raw material of honey — **ne-ctar-ous** (\tə-'krəs) *adj*

ne-ctar-ine (\nek-tə-'rēn) *n* [obs. *nectarine*, *adj* (like *nectar*)] **1**: a peach with a smooth-skinned fruit that is a frequent somatic mutation of the normal peach, *also*: its fruit

ne-ctary (\nek-tə-'rē) *n*, *pl* -tar-ies [NL *nectarium*, irreg fr. L *nectar* + *-arium* -ary]: a plant gland that secretes nectar

NED *abbr* New English Dictionary

nee or **nee** (\nē) *adj* [F *née*, fem. of *né*, lit., born, pp. of *naître* to be born, fr. L *nasci* — more at **NATION**] ~ *used* to identify a woman by her maiden family name **2**: originally or formerly called (Cape Kennedy (~ Canaveral) in Florida — John Lear)

need (\ned) *n* [ME *ned*, fr. OE *neod*, *nēd*, akin to OHG *nōt* distress, need] **1**: necessary duty: **OBLIGATION** **2 a**: a lack of something requisite, desirable, or useful **b**: a physiological or psychological requirement for the well-being of an organism **3**: a condition requiring supply or relief: **EXIGENCY** **4**: lack of the means of subsistence: **POVERTY**

syn **NEED**, **NECESSITY**, **EXIGENCY** *shared meaning element*: a pressing lack of something essential

need *vi* **1**: to be in want **2**: to be needful or necessary ~ *vt*: to be in need of: **REQUIRE** ~ *verbal auxiliary*: be under necessity or obligation to (he ~ not answer) *syn* see **LACK**

need-ful (\ned-'fəl) *adj*: **NECESSARY**, **REQUISITE** — **need-ful-ly** (\fə-'lē) *adv* — **need-ful-ness** *n*

needful *n*: something needed or requisite **2**: **MONEY**

nee-dle (\ned-'l) *n* [ME *neidle*, fr. OE *neðel*, akin to OHG *nādala* needle, *nāfan* to sew, L *neō* to spin, Gk *nēn*] **1 a**: a small slender usu. steel instrument that has an eye for thread at one end and that is used for sewing **b**: any of various devices for carrying thread and making stitches (as in crocheting or knitting) **c** (1): a needle designed to carry sutures when sewing tissues in surgery (2): a slender hollow instrument for introducing material into or removing material from the body parenterally (3): a hollow device designed to contain radioactive material **2**: a slender usu. sharp-pointed indicator on a dial, *esp*: **MAGNETIC NEEDLE** **3 a**: a slender pointed object resembling a needle: as (1): a pointed crystal (2): a sharp rock (3): **OBELISK** **b**: a needle-shaped leaf (as of a conifer) **c**: a slender piece of jewel, steel, wood, or fiber with a rounded tip used in a phonograph to transmit vibrations from the record: **STYLUS** **d**: a slender pointed rod controlling a fine inlet or outlet (as in a valve) — **nee-dle-like** (\ned-'l, -līk) *adj*

nee-dle *v* **nee-dled**; **nee-dling** (\ned-'l-ŋ, -līŋ) *v* **1**: to sew or pierce with or as if with a needle **2 a**: **TEASE**, **TORMENT** **b**: to incite to action by repeated gibes (*needled* the boy into a fight) **3**: to strengthen (a beverage) by adding raw alcohol ~ *vi*: **SEW**, **EMBROIDER** — **nee-dler** (\ned-'l-ŋ, -līŋ) *n* — **nee-dling** *n*

nee-dle-fish (\ned-'l, -fīsh) *n*: **1**: any of a family (Belontiidae) of voracious elongate teleost fishes resembling but not related to the freshwater gars **2**: **PIPEFISH**

nee-dle-point (\ned-'pōint) *n*: **1**: lace worked with a needle in button-hole stitch over a paper pattern **2**: embroidery done on canvas usu. in simple even stitches across counted threads — **needlepoint** *adj*

a abut * kitten ar farther a back ã bake ã cot, cart
 s out ch chin e less z easy g gift i trip l life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this
 ð loot u foot y yet yū few yū famous zh vision

nauseous \nə-'shəs, 'nə-zē-əs/ *adj.* 1: causing nausea; **SICKENING** 2: affected with nausea or disgust — **nauseously** *adv.* — **nauseousness** *n*

naut *abbr* nautical

nautech \nə-'tōch/ *n* [Hindi *nāc*, fr. Skt *nṛtya*, fr. *nṛtyati* he dances] : an entertainment in India consisting chiefly of dancing by professional dancing girls

nau-ti-cal \nə-'tī-kəl, 'nāt-/ *adj.* [L *nautilus*, fr. Gk *nautilos*, fr. *nautes* sailor, fr. *naus* ship — more at **NAVE**] : of, relating to, or associated with seamen, navigation, or ships — **nau-ti-cally** \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv.*

nautical mile *n*: any of various units of distance used for sea and air navigation based on the length of a minute of arc of a great circle of the earth and differing because the earth is not a perfect sphere. as **a**: a British unit equal to 6080 feet or 1853.2 meters — called also *Admiralty mile* **b**: a U.S. unit no longer in official use equal to 6080.20 feet or 1853.248 meters **c**: an international unit equal to 6076.115 feet or 1852 meters used officially in the U.S. since July 1, 1959

nau-ti-loid \nə-'tī-'lōid, 'nat-/ *n*: any of a group (Nautiloidea) of cephalopods that were important in the Ordovician and esp. the Silurian but are represented in the recent fauna only by the nautilus — **nautiloid** *adj.*

nau-ti-lus \nə-'tī-'lūs, 'nat-/ *n*, *pl* **lūs-es** or **lī**

\-lī-, -ē/ [NL, genus name, fr. L, paper nautilus, fr. Gk *nautilus*, lit. sailor, fr. *naus* ship] 1: any of a genus (*Nautilus*) of cephalopod mollusks of the So. Pacific and Indian oceans with a spiral chambered shell that is pearly on the inside **2**: **PAPER NAUTILUS**

nav *abbr* 1 naval 2 navigable, navigation

Na-va-ho or **Na-va-jo** \nav-'hō, 'nav-/ *n*, *pl* **Navaho** or **Navahos** or **Navajo** or **Navajos** [Sp (*Apache de*) *Navajo*, lit. Apache of Navajo, fr. *Navajo*, a pueblo] 1: a member of an Amerindian people of northern New Mexico and Arizona **2**: the language of the Navaho people

nav-aid \nav-'ād/ *n* [navigation aid]: a device or system (as a radar beacon) that provides a navigator with navigational data

na-val \nā-'vəl/ *adj.* [L *navalis*, fr. *navis* ship] 1 *obs*: of or relating to ships or shipping **2** *a*: of or relating to a navy **b**: consisting of or involving warships

naval architect *n*: one whose profession is the designing of ships

naval stores *n* [*pl* fr. their former use in the construction and maintenance of wooden sailing vessels]: products (as turpentine, pitch, and rosin) obtained from resinous conifers and esp. pines

'nave \nav-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *nafu*, akin to OE *nafela* navel]: the hub of a wheel

na-ve *n* [ML *navis*, fr. L, ship, akin to OE *nōwend* sailor, Gk *naus* ship, Skt *nav*] the main part of the interior of a church, esp.: the long narrow central hall in a cruciform church that rises higher than the aisles flanking it to form a clerestory — see **BASILICA** illustration

na-vel \nā-'vəl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *nafela*, akin to OHG *nabalo* navel, L *umbilicus*, Gk *omphalos*] 1: a depression in the middle of the abdomen that marks the point of former attachment of the umbilical cord or yolk stalk **2**: the central point: **MIDDLE**

navel orange *n*: a seedless orange having a pit at the apex where the fruit encloses a small secondary fruit — called also *navel*

'na-vel-u-lar \nā-'vik-yə-'lār/ *adj.* [L *navicula* boat, dim. of *navis*]: shaped like a boat (as a bone)

'navicu-lar *n* [NL (as *navicular* navicular bone)]: a navicular bone, esp. one situated at the medial side of the tarsus

nav-i-ga-ble \nav-'i-gə-'bəl/ *adj.* 1: deep enough and wide enough to afford passage to ships **2**: capable of being steered — **nav-i-ga-bil-i-ty** \nav-'i-gə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **nav-i-ga-ble-ness** \nav-'i-gə-'bəl-nəs/ *n* — **nav-i-ga-bly** \-b(ə)-lē/ *adv.*

nav-i-gate \nav-'gāt, v-*gāt*-ed; -*gāt*-ing [L *navigatus*, pp. of *navigare*, fr. *navis* ship + *-igare* (fr. *agere* to drive) — more at **AGENT**] *v* 1: to travel by water: **SAIL** **2**: to steer a course through a medium, *specif*: to operate an airplane **3**: to get about: **WALK** (well enough to ~ under his own power) ~ *v* 1 *a*

to sail over, on, or through **b**: to make one's way over or through: **TRAVERSE** **2** *a*: to steer or manage (a boat) in sailing **b**: to operate or control the course of (as an airplane)

nav-i-ga-tion \nav-'gā-'shən/ *n* 1: the act or practice of navigating **2**: the science of getting ships, aircraft, or spacecraft from place to place, esp.: the method of determining position, course, and distance traveled **3**: ship traffic or commerce — **nav-i-ga-tion-al** \-shən-, -shən-'l/ *adj.* — **nav-i-ga-tion-ally** \-ē/ *adv.*

nav-i-ga-tor \nav-'gāt-ər/ *n*: one that navigates or is qualified to navigate

nav-vy \nav-'ē-/ *n*, *pl* **navvies** [by shortening & alter fr. *navigator* (construction worker on a canal, navvy)] *Brit* an unskilled laborer

na-vy \nā-'vē-/ *n*, *pl* **navies** [ME *navie*, fr. MF, fr. L *navigia* ships, fr. *navigare*] 1: a group of ships: **FLEET** **2**: a nation's ships of war and of logistic support **3** *often cap*: the complete naval establishment of a nation including yards, stations, ships, and personnel **4**: a variable color averaging a grayish purplish blue

navy bean *n*: a white-seeded kidney bean grown esp. for its nutritious seeds

Navy Cross *n*: a U.S. Navy decoration awarded for extraordinary heroism in operations against an armed enemy

navy exchange *n*: a post exchange at a naval installation

navy yard *n*: a yard where naval vessels are built or repaired

na-wab \nā-'wāb/ *n* [Hindi & Urdu *nawāb*]: **NABOB**

'nāv \nā-/ *adv* [ME, fr. ON *nei*, fr. *ne* not + *ei* ever — more at **AYE**] 1: **NO** **2**: not merely this but also: not only so but <the letter made him happy, ~, ecstatic>

na-y *n*: 1: **DENIAL REFUSAL** **2** *a*: a negative reply or vote **b** one who votes *no*

Naz-a-rene \naz-'ə-'rēn/ *n* [ME *Nazaren*, fr. LL *Nazarenus*, fr. Gk *Nazareños*, fr. *Nazareth*] 1: a native or resident of Nazareth **2** *a*: **CHRISTIAN** **1a** **b**: a member of the Church of the Nazarene



nautilus 1

that is a Protestant denomination deriving from the merging of three holiness groups, stressing sanctification, and following Methodist polity

Naz-i \nāt-'sē, 'nat-/ *n* [G, by shortening & alter, fr. *nationalsozialist*, fr. *national* + *sozialist* socialist] 1: a member of a German fascist party controlling Germany from 1933 to 1945 under Adolf Hitler

2 *often not cap*: one held to resemble a German Nazi — **na-zal** *adj.* *often cap* — **na-zil-fi-ca-tion** \nāt-'sī-fə-'kā-shən, 'nat-/ *n*, *often cap* — **na-zil-y** \nāt-'sī-, 'nat-/ *vi*, *often cap*

Naz-i-rite or **Naz-a-rite** \naz-'ē-, 'rit/ *n* [LL *nazaræus*, fr. Gk *nazāraios*, *nazaraios*, fr. Heb *nāzir*, lit. consecrated]: a Jew of biblical times consecrated to God by a vow to avoid drinking wine, cutting the hair, and being defiled by the presence of a corpse — **Naz-i-rit-ism** \-rit-'iz-əm/ *n*

Naz-ism \nāt-'sīz-əm, 'nat-/ or **Naz-i-lism** \-sē-'iz-əm/ *n* [*Nazi* + *-ism*]: the body of political and economic doctrines held and put into effect by the National Socialist German Workers' party in the Third German Reich including the totalitarian principle of government, state control of all industry, predominance of groups assumed to be racially superior, and supremacy of the führer

Nb *symbol* niobium

NB *abbr* 1 New Brunswick 2 northbound 3 nota bene

NBA *abbr* 1 National Basketball Association 2 National Boxing Association

NBC *abbr* National Broadcasting Company

NBS *abbr* National Bureau of Standards

NC *abbr* 1 no charge 2 no credit 3 North Carolina 4 nurse corps

NCAA *abbr* National Collegiate Athletic Association

NCC *abbr* National Council of Churches

NCCJ *abbr* National Conference of Christians and Jews

NCCM *abbr* National Council of Catholic Men

NCCW *abbr* National Council of Catholic Women

NCE *abbr* New Catholic Edition

NCO \nē-'sē-'ō/ *n*: **NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER**

NCTE *abbr* National Council of Teachers of English

NCTM *abbr* National Council of Teachers of Mathematics

NCV *abbr* no commercial value

Nd *symbol* neodymium

ND *abbr* 1 no date 2 North Dakota

nd *symbol* — used after the figure 2 to indicate the ordinal number second (2nd) (72nd)

N Dak *abbr* North Dakota

NDEA *abbr* National Defense Education Act

Ne *symbol* neon

NE *abbr* 1 Nebraska 2 New England 3 no effects 4 northeast

ne or **neo-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *neos* new — more at **NEW**] 1 *a*

new, recent (*Neocene*) **b**: new and different period or form of (*Neoplatonism*) **c**: new World (*Neotropical*) **d**: new and abnormal (*Neoplasia*) **2**: new chemical compound isomeric with or otherwise related to (such a compound (*nearsphenamine*))

NEA *abbr* National Education Association

Ne-an-der-thal \nē-'ān-dar-'(h)əl, nē-'ān-dar-'tāl/ *adj.* 1: being, relating to, or resembling Neanderthal man **2**: suggesting a caveman in appearance or behavior — **Neanderthal** *n*

Neanderthal man *n* (*Neanderthal*, valley in western Germany): a Middle Paleolithic man (*Homo neanderthalensis*) known from skeletal remains in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia — **Ne-an-der-thal-oid** \-ōid/ *adj* or *n*

'neap \nēp/ *adj* [ME *neep*, fr. OE *nēp* being at the stage of neap tide]: of, relating to, or constituting a neap tide

2neap *n*: **NEAP TIDE**

Ne-a-pol-i-tan \nē-'ə-'pīl-ē-'tən/ *n* [L *neapolitanus* of Naples, fr. Gk *neapolitēs* citizen of Naples, fr. *Neapolis* Naples]: a native or inhabitant of Naples, Italy — **Neapolitan** *adj*

Neapolitan ice cream *n*: a brick of from two to four layers of ice cream of different flavors

neap tide *n*: a tide of minimum range occurring at the first and the third quarters of the moon

'near \nī-'ər/ *adv* [ME *ner*, partly fr. *ner* nearer, fr. OE *nēar*, comparative of *nēah* near; partly fr. ON *nēr* nearer, compar. of *nā*, high — more at **NIGH**] 1: *at*, within, or to a short distance or time **2**: **ALMOST**, **NEARLY** (~ *dead*) **3**: in a close or intimate manner (~ *related*) **4** *archaic*: in a frugal manner

2near \nī-'ər/ *prep*: close to

3near \nī-'ər/ *adj.* 1: closely related or intimately associated **2** *a*: not far distant in time, place, or degree (in the ~ future) **b**

barely avoided **c**: **CLOSE NARROW** (a ~ miss) **3** *a*: being the closer of two (the ~ side) **b**: being the left-hand one of a pair (the ~ wheel of a cart) **4**: **DIRECT SHORT** (the ~est road) **5**

: **CLOSEST** **STINGY** **6** *a*: closely resembling a prototype **b**

approximating the genuine (~ silk) — **near-ness** *n*

4near \nī-'ər/ *vb*: **APPROACH**

near beer *n*: any of various malt liquors that are considered nonalcoholic because they contain less than a specified percentage of alcohol

near-by \nī-'ər-'bi, 'nī-'ər-/ *adv* or *adj*: close at hand

Ne-arctic \nē-'ark-'tik, -'ärt-'ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being the biogeographic subregion that includes Greenland, arctic America, and the parts of N. America north of tropical Mexico

near gale *n*: **MODERATE GALE** — see **BEAUFORT SCALE** table

near-ly \nī-'ər-'lē/ *adv.* 1: in a close manner or relationship (~ related) **2**: almost but not quite (~ identical) (~ a year later)

near point *n*: the point nearest the eye at which an object is accurately focused on the retina at full accommodation

near-sighted \nī-'ər-'sīt-'əd/ *adj*: able to see near things more clearly than distant ones ~ **MYOPIA** — **near-sight-ed-ly** *adv* — **near-sight-ed-ness** *n*

'neat \nē-'t, *pl* **neat** or **neats** [ME *neet*, fr. OE *nēat*, akin to OHG *nōz* head of cattle, OE *nēotan* to make use of]: the common domestic bovine (*Bos taurus*)

2neat *adj* [MF *net*, fr. L *nitidus* bright, neat, fr. *nitēre* to shine, akin to OPer *naiba*- beautiful] 1 *a*: free from admixture or dilution

neither *adj*: not either (~ hand)
neither *adv* 1 chiefly dial: EITHER (are not to be understood ~ Earl of Chesterfield) 2: similarly not: also not (just as the serf was not permitted to leave the land, so ~ was his offspring — G G Coulton)
nek-ton \nek-tən, -tān/ *n* [G *nekton*, fr. Gk *nekton*, neut. of *nektes* swimming, fr. *nekhein* to swim, akin to *L* *nare* to swim — *nektes* at MOURISH]: free-swimming aquatic animals (as whales or squid) essentially independent of wave and current action — *nek-ton-ic* \nek-tən-ik/ *adj*
nel-son \nel-sən/ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Nelson*]: a wrestling hold marked by the application of leverage against an opponent's arm, neck, and head — compare *FULL NELSON*, *HALF NELSON*
ne-ma \nem-mə, -nem-ə/ *n* [by shortening]: NEMATODE
nemat- or **nemato-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *nēmat-*, fr. *nēma-*, *nēma*, fr. *nēn* to spin — more at NEEDLE] 1: thread (*nematocyst*) 2: nematode (*nematology*)
nema-thel-minth \nem-ə-thel-mīn(t)h, -nem-ə- / *n* [deriv. of Gk *nēma* + *helms* worm — more at HELMINTH]: any of a phylum (Nematelminthes) of wormlike animals with a cylindrical unsegmented body covered by an uncollared ectoderm that secretes an external cuticle
nema-tic \ni-mat-ik/ *adj* [ISV *nemat-* + *-ic*]: of, relating to, or being the phase of a liquid crystal characterized by having the long axes of the molecules in parallel lines but not layers — compare *SMECTIC*
nema-to-cid-al also **nema-tic-id-al** \nem-ə-tə-sid-ēl, -ni-mat-ə- / *adj*: capable of destroying nematodes
nema-to-cide also **nema-tic-ide** \nem-ə-tə-sid, -ni-mat-ə- / *n*: a substance or preparation used to destroy nematodes
nema-to-cyst \nem-ə-tə-sist, -ni-mat-ə- / *n* [ISV]: one of the minute stinging organs of various coelenterates
nema-tode \nem-ə-tōd/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *nēmat-*, *nēma*]: any of a class or phylum (Nematoda) of elongated cylindrical worms parasitic in animals or plants or free-living in soil or water
nema-to-log-y \nem-ə-tə-lō-jē / *n*: a branch of zoology that deals with nematodes — *nema-to-log-ic-al* \nem-ə-tə-lō-jē-ik/ *adj* — *nema-to-log-ist* \nem-ə-tə-lō-jē-sist/ *n*
Nem-but-ol \nem-byə-tōl/ *trademark* — used for the sodium salt of pentobarbital
nem con abbr [NL *nemine contradicente*] no one contradicting
nem diss abbr [NL *nemine dissentiente*] no one dissenting
nem-er-te-an \ni-mort-ē-ən/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *Nēmeritēs* Nemertes, one of the Nereids]: any of a class (Nemertea) of often vividly colored marine worms most of which burrow in the mud or sand along seacoasts — called also ribbon worm — *nemertean* *adj* — *nem-er-tin* \nem-er-tin/ or *nem-er-tin-ē-an* \nem-er-tin-ē-ən/ *adj* or *n*
nem-ē-sis \nem-ə-sis/ *n* [L, fr. Gk]: 1 cap: the Greek goddess of fate and punisher of extravagant pride 2 pl *nem-ē-ses* \-sēz/ *a*: one that inflicts retribution or vengeance *b*: a formidable and usu. victorious rival or opponent 3 pl *nem-ē-ses* *a*: an act or effect of retribution *b* BANE 2 (a weakness for good company and strong drink was his ~)
nemoph-ila \ni-məf-ə-lə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *nēmos* wooded pasture + *philos* loving]: any of a genus (*Nemophila*) of American annual herbs of the waterleaf family cultivated for their showy blue or white usu. spotted flowers
ne-ne \nē-nē/ *n* [Hawaiian *nēne*]: a nearly extinct goose (*Nesochen sandvicensis*) of the Hawaiian islands that inhabits waterless uplands and feeds on berries and vegetation
neo- — see *NEO*
neo-an-throp-ic \nē-ə-an-θrəp-ik/ *adj*: belonging to the same species (*Homo sapiens*) as recent man: modern in anatomy or type
neo-ars-phen-a-mine \nē-ə-ārs-fen-ə-mēn/ *n*: a yellow powder $C_{12}H_{11}As_2NaO_3$ similar to arsenamine in structure and use
Neo-cene \nē-ə-sēn/ *adj*: relating to or being the later portion of the Tertiary including the Miocene and Pliocene — *Neocene* *n*
neo-class-ic \nē-ə-klass-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a revival or adaptation of the classical esp. in literature, music, art, or architecture — *neo-class-ic-al* \-ik-əl/ *adj* — *neo-class-ic-ism* \-iz-əm/ *n* — *neo-class-ic-ist* \-sist/ *n* or *adj*
neo-co-lo-nial \nē-ə-kə-lō-nē-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to neocolonialism
neo-co-lo-nial-ism \-iz-əm/ *n*: the economic and political policies by which a great power indirectly maintains or extends its influence over other areas or people — *neo-co-lo-nial-ist* \-sist/ *n* or *adj*
neo-cortex \nē-ə-kōr-tēks/ *n* [NL, fr. its being the cortex of the phylogenetically most recently developed part of the brain]: the dorsal region of the cerebral cortex that is unique to mammals
neo-cort-ic-al \-kōrt-ik-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to the neocortex
neo-Dar-win-ian \dīr-wīn-ē-ən/ *adj*, often *cap N*: of or relating to neo-Darwinism
neo-Dar-win-ism \dīr-wīn-iz-əm/ *n*, often *cap N*: a theory that explains evolution in terms of natural selection and population genetics and spec. denies the possibility of inheriting acquired characters — *neo-Dar-win-ist* \-nist/ *n*, often *cap N*
neo-dym-lum \nē-ə-dīm-ē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *ne-* + *-dylum* (fr. *didymum*)]: a yellow metallic element of the rare-earth group — see *ELEMENT* table
neo-Freud-ian \-frōid-ē-ən/ *adj*, often *cap N*: of or relating to a school of psychoanalysis that differs from Freudian orthodoxy in emphasizing the importance of social and cultural factors in the development of an individual's personality — *neo-Freud-ian* *n*, often *cap N*
neo-gen-e-sis \nē-ə-jen-ə-sis/ *n* [NL]: new formation: REGENERATION (~ in rat skin) — *neo-gen-etic* \nē-ə-jen-ē-tik/ *adj*
neo-im-pres-sion-ism \nē-ə-im-presh-ə-niz-əm/ *n*, often *cap N* & I [F *néo-impressionisme*, fr. *né-* + *impressionisme* impressionism]: a late 19th century French art theory and practice characterized by an attempt to make impressionism more precise in form and the use of a pointillist painting technique — *neo-im-pres-sion-ist* \-sh-ən-ist/ *adj* or *n*, often *cap N* & I
Neo-Latin \-lāt-ən/ *n* [ISV] 1: NEW LATIN 2: ROMANCE

neo-lith \nē-ə-lith/ *n* [back-formation fr. *Neolithic*]: a Neolithic stone implement
neo-lith-ic \nē-ə-lith-ik/ *adj* 1 cap: of or relating to the latest period of the Stone Age characterized by polished stone implements 2: belonging to an earlier age and now outmoded
neo-o-l-gism \nē-ə-ol-jiz-əm/ *n* 1: a word, usage, or expression that is often disapproved b cause of its newness or barbarousness 2: a meaningless word coined by a psychotic — *neo-o-l-gis-tic* \-al-ə-jis-tik/ *adj*
neo-o-log-y \nē-ə-ol-ə-jē / *n*, pl *-gies* [F *néologie*, fr. *né-* + *-logie* -logy] 1: the use of a new word or expression or of an established word in a new or different sense 2: NEOLOGISM 1 — *neo-log-ic-al* \nē-ə-lōj-ik-əl/ *adj*
neo-my-cin \nē-ə-mis-ēn/ *n* [*ne-* + *myc-* + *-in*]: a broad-spectrum antibiotic or mixture of antibiotics produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces fradiae*)
ne-on \nē-ən/ *n* [Gk, neut. of *neos* new — more at NEW] 1: a colorless odorless primarily inert gaseous element found in minute amounts in air and used in electric lamps — see *ELEMENT* table 2 *a*: a discharge lamp in which the gas contains a large proportion of neon *b*: a sign composed of such lamps *c*: the illumination provided by such lamps or signs — *ne-on* *adj* — *ne-oned* \-ənd/ *adj*
neo-na-tal \nē-ə-nāt-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or affecting the newborn and esp. the human infant during the first month after birth — *neo-na-tal-ly* \-lē-ē-ly/ *adv*
neo-na-tus \nē-ə-nāt-əs/ *n* [NL *neonatus*, fr. *ne-* + *natus*, pp of *nasci* to be born — more at NATION]: a newborn child, esp.: a child less than a month old
neo-or-tho-dox \nē-ə-ōr-thə-daks/ *adj*: of or relating to a 20th century movement in Protestant theology characterized by a reaction against liberalism and emphasis on various scripturally based Reformation doctrines — *neo-or-tho-dox-y* \-daks-ē- / *n*
neo-phyte \nē-ə-fīt / *n* [LL *neophytus*, fr. Gk *neophytos*, fr. *ne-* + *phyein* to bring forth — more at BE] 1: a new convert: PROSELYTE 2: NOVICE 3: TYRO, BEGINNER
neo-pla-sia \nē-ə-plā-zh(ē)-ə / *n* [NL] 1: the formation of tumors 2: a tumorous condition
neo-plasm \nē-ə-plā-zəm/ *n* [ISV]: a new growth of tissue serving no physiologic function: TUMOR
neo-plas-tic \nē-ə-plas-tik/ *adj* [ISV] 1: cf, relating to, or constituting a neoplasm or neoplasia 2: of or relating to neoplasticism
neo-plas-tic-ism \-tə-siz-əm/ *n* [*ne-* + *plastic* + *-ism*]: the de Stijl art principle in painting — *neo-plas-tic-ist* \-sist/ *n*
Neo-pla-ton-ism \nē-ə-plāt-n-jiz-əm/ *n* [ISV] 1: Platonism modified in later antiquity to accord with Aristotelian, post-Aristotelian, and oriental conceptions that conceives of the world as an emanation from the One with whom the soul is capable of being reunited in trance or ecstasy 2: doctrines similar to ancient Neoplatonism — *Neo-pla-ton-ic* \-plā-tō-nik, -plā- / *adj* — *Neo-pla-ton-ist* \-plāt-n-sist/ *n*
neo-pre-ne \nē-ə-prēnē / *n* [*ne-* + *chloroprene*]: a synthetic rubber made by the polymerization of chloroprene and characterized by superior resistance (as to oils)
Neo-pole-mus \nē-ə-pōl-ē-məs / *n* [L, fr. Gk *Neopolemos*]: a son of Achilles and slayer of Priam at the taking of Troy
neo-scho-las-tic-ism \nē-ə-skə-las-tiz-əm/ *n*: a contemporary movement among Catholic scholars aiming to restate the methods and teachings of medieval Scholasticism in a manner suited to the intellectual needs of the present
neo-stig-mine \nē-ə-stig-mēn / *n* [*ne-* + *-stigmine* (as in *physostigmine*)]: a cholinergic drug used in the form of its bromide $C_{17}H_{19}BrN_2O_2$ or a methyl sulfate derivative $C_{17}H_{21}N_2O_5S$ esp. in the treatment of some ophthalmic conditions and in the diagnosis and treatment of myasthenia gravis
neo-te-ny \nē-ə-tē-nē, -nē-āt-ē- / *n* [NL *neotenia*, fr. *ne-* + Gk *teinein* to stretch — more at THIN] 1: attainment of sexual maturity during the larval stage 2: retention of some larval or immature characters in adulthood — *neo-te-nic* \nē-ə-tē-nik/ *adj*
neo-ter-ic \nē-ə-ter-ik/ *adj* [LL *neotericus*, fr. LGK *neoterikos*, fr. Gk, youthful, fr. *neōterios* compar of *neos* new, young — more at NEW]: recent in origin: MODERN
Neo-trop-ic-al \nē-ə-trōp-ik-əl/ also *Neo-tropic* \-ik / *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or constituting the biogeographic region that includes So America, the West Indies, and tropical No America
neo-type \nē-ə-tīp / *n*: a type specimen that is selected subsequent to the description of a species to replace a preexisting type that has been lost or destroyed
Neo-zo-ic \nē-ə-zō-ik / *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting the entire period from the end of the Mesozoic to the present time
Ne-pal \nep-pōl, -pāl-, -pāl- / *n*, pl *Nepal* also *Nepal* [Hindi *naipāl* of Nepal, fr. Skt *naipālyā*, fr. *Nepālā* Nepal] 1: the Indic language of Nepal 2: a native or inhabitant of Nepal — *Nepal* *adj*
ne-pen-the \nē-pen(t)-thē / *n* [L *nepenthes*, fr. Gk *nēpenthes*, neut. of *nēpentēs* banishing pain and sorrow, fr. *nē-* not + *penthos* grief, sorrow; akin to Gk *pathos* suffering — more at *NO PATHOS*] 1: a potion used by the ancients to induce forgetfulness of pain or sorrow 2: something capable of causing oblivion of grief or suffering — *ne-pen-the-an* \-thē-ən / *adj*
neph-an-aly-sis \nēf-ə-nal-ə-sis/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *nephas* cloud + *analysis* — more at NEBULA]: the analysis of the clouds and related phenomena over a large area of the earth on a chart used esp. in weather forecasting; also: the chart itself

a	abat	* kitten	or further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cot, cart
ā	at	ch	chan	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift, i trip, i life
j	joke	g	sang	ō	flow	ō	flaw	o	coin, th than, th this
ū	loot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	fanous, zh vision

need-less \nēd-lās/ *adj*: not needed: UNNECESSARY (~ waste) — **need-less-ly** *adv* — **need-less-ness** *n*
need-le-wom-an \nēd-l-,wum-ən/ *n*: a woman who does needle-work; *esp*: SEAMSTRESS
need-le-work \,wɔrk/ *n* 1: work done with a needle, *esp*: work (as embroidery) other than plain sewing 2: the occupation of one who does needlework — **need-le-work-** \,wɔrk-kɔr/ *n*
needn't \nēd-nt/ *need not*: need not
need's \nēd-s/ *adj* [ME *nedes*, fr OE *nēd-* fr gen of *nēd* need]: of necessity: NECESSARILY (must ~ be recognized)
needy \nēd-ē/ *adj* **need-ier**, -est: being in want: POVERTY, STRICKEN (~ families) — **need-ness** *n*
neem \nēm/ *n* [Hindi *nīm*, fr. Skt *nimba*]: a large East Indian tree (*Azadirachta indica*) whose trunk exudes a tenacious gum and has a bitter bark used as a tonic and whose fruit and seeds yield a medicinal aromatic oil
ne'er \nē(ə)r, (nə(ə)r/ *adv*: NEVER
ne'er-do-well \nē(ə)r-du,wel, (nə(ə)r-/ *n*: an idle worthless person — **ne'er-do-well** *adj*
ne-far-i-ous \ni-far-ē-əs, -ter-/ *adj* [L *nefarius*, fr. *nefas* crime, fr. *ne-* not + *fas* right, divine law; akin to L *fari* to speak]: flagrantly wicked or impious: EVIL *syn* see VICIOUS — **ne-far-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **ne-far-i-ous-ness** *n*
neg *abbr* negative
negate \ni-gāt/ *vt* **neg-ated**; **neg-ating** [L *negatus*, pp of *negare* to say no, deny, fr. *neg-* no, not (akin to *ne-* not) — more at NO] 1: to deny the existence or truth of 2: to cause to be ineffective or invalid *syn* see NULLIFY — **negate** *n* — **neg-a-tor** or **neg-at-or** \-gāt-ər/ *n*
neg-a-tion \ni-gā-shən/ *n* 1 *a*: the action of negating: DENIAL *b*: a negative statement, judgment, or doctrine, *esp*: a logical proposition formed by asserting the falsity of a given proposition 2 *a*: something that is the absence of something actual: NONEXISTENCE *b*: something considered the opposite of something regarded as positive — **neg-a-tion-al** \-shən-l, -shən-/ *adj*
neg-a-tive \neg-at-iv/ *adj* 1 *a*: marked by denial, prohibition, or refusal *b* (1): denying a predicate of a subject or a part of a subject ("no A is B" is a ~ proposition) (2): denoting the absence or the contradictory of something (nonwhite is a ~ term) (3): expressing negation (~ particles such as no and not) 2 *a*: lacking positive qualities; *esp*: DISAGREEABLE *b*: marked by features (as hostility or withdrawal) opposing constructive treatment or development (had a ~ pessimistic outlook on life) 3 *a*: less than zero and opposite in sign to a positive number that when added to the given number yields zero (~ 2 is a ~ number) *b*: extending or generated in a direction opposite to an arbitrarily chosen regular direction or position (~ angle) 4 *a*: being, relating to, or charged with electricity of which the electron is the elementary unit *b*: gaining electrons *c* (1): having lower electric potential and constituting the part toward which the current flows from the external circuit (the ~ pole) (2): constituting an electrode through which a stream of electrons enters the space between electrodes in an electron tube 5 *a*: not affirming the presence of the organism or condition in question (a ~ TB test) *b*: directed or moving away from a source of stimulation (~ tropism) *c*: less than the pressure of the atmosphere (~ pressure) 6: having the light and dark parts in approximately inverse order to those of the original photographic subject 7 *a*: of a lens ~ diverging light rays and forming a virtual inverted image — **neg-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **neg-a-tive-ness** *n* — **neg-a-tiv-ity** \neg-at-iv-ə-ti/ *n*
negative *n* 1 *a*: a proposition which denies or contradicts another; *esp*: the one of a pair of propositions in which negation is expressed *b* (1): a reply that indicates the withholding of assent: REFUSAL (2) *archaic*: a right of veto (3) *obs*: an adverse vote: VETO 2: something that is the opposite or negation of something else 3 *a*: an expression (as the word no) of negation or denial *b*: a negative number 4: the side that upholds the contradictory proposition in a debate 5: the plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell that is at the lower potential 6: a negative photographic image on transparent material used for printing positive pictures, also: the material that carries such an image 7: a reverse impression taken from a piece of sculpture or ceramics
negative *vt* **neg-**; **neg-** *vi* 1 *a*: to refuse assent to *b* (1): to reject by or as if by a vote (2): VETO 2: to demonstrate the falsity of: DISPROVE 3: to deny the truth, reality, or validity of: CONTRADICT 4: NEUTRALIZE, COUNTERACT *syn* see DENY
negative income tax *n*: a system of federal subsidy payments to families with incomes below a stipulated level proposed as a substitute for or supplement to welfare payments
negative staining *n*: a method of demonstrating the form of small objects (as bacteria) by surrounding them with a stain that they do not take up so that they appear as sharply outlined unstained bright bodies on a colored ground
negative transfer *n*: the impeding of learning or performance in a situation by the carry-over of learned responses from another situation — called also *negative transfer effect*
neg-a-tiv-ism \neg-at-iv-iz-əm/ *n* 1: an attitude of mind marked by skepticism about nearly everything affirmed by others 2: a tendency to refuse to do, to do the opposite of, or to do something at variance with what is asked — **neg-a-tiv-ist** \-ist/ *n* — **neg-a-tiv-ist-ic** \neg-at-iv-ist-ik/ *adj*
neg-a-tion \neg-ə-,trən/ also **neg-a-ton** \-,tən/ *n* [negatron fr. *neg-* negative + *electron*; negatron fr. *neg-* negative + *-ion*]: ELECTRON
neg-lect \ni-'glekt/ *vt* [L *neglectus*, pp of *neglegere*, *neglegere*, fr. *neg-* not (akin to *ne-* not) + *legere* to gather — more at NO, LEGEND] 1: to give little attention or respect to: DISREGARD 2: to leave undone or unattended to *esp* through carelessness — **neg-lect-ful** *adj*
syn NEGLECT, OMIT, DISREGARD, IGNORE, OVERLOOK, SLIGHT, FORGET
shared meaning element: to pass over without giving due attention and cherish
neglect *n* 1: an act or instance of neglecting something 2: the condition of being neglected

neg-lect-ful \ni-'glekt(f)-fəl/ *adj*: given to neglecting: CARELESS, HEEDLESS *syn* see NEGLIGENT *ant* attentive — **neg-lect-fully** \-fəl-ē/ *adv* — **neg-lect-ful-ness** *n*
neg-li-gent also **neg-li-gō** \neg-jə-'zhā/ *n* [F *négligé*, fr. pp of *négliger* to neglect, fr. L *neglegere*] 1: a woman's long flowing usu. sheer dressing gown 2: carelessly informal or incomplete attire
neg-li-gence \neg-li-'jən(t)s/ *n* 1 *a*: the quality or state of being negligent *b*: failure to exercise the care that a prudent person usu. exercises 2: an act or instance of negligence
neg-li-gent \-jən(t)/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. L *neglegent*, *neglegens*, pp of *neglegere*] 1: marked by or given to neglect *esp* habitually or culpably 2: marked by a carelessly easy manner — **neg-li-gent-ly** *adv*
syn NEGLIGENT, NEGLECTFUL, LAX, SLACK, REMISS *shared meaning element*: culpably careless or indicative of such carelessness
neg-li-gible \neg-li-'jə-bəl/ *adj* [L *neglegere*, *negligere*]: so small or unimportant or of so little consequence as to warrant little or no attention: TRIFLING — **neg-li-gibil-ity** \neg-li-'jə-'bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **neg-li-gi-bly** \neg-li-'jə-bi-ē/ *adv*
neg-o-tia-ble \ni-'gō-shē(-)-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being negotiated as *a*: transferable from one person to another by being delivered with or without endorsement so that the title passes to the transferee (~ securities) *b*: capable of being traversed, dealt with, or accomplished (a difficult but ~ road) (~ demands) — **neg-o-tia-bil-ity** \-gō-shē(-)-'bil-ə-ti/ *n*
neg-o-tiant \ni-'gō-shē(-)-jən(t)/ *n*: one that negotiates
neg-o-tiate \ni-'gō-shē-āt/ *vb* **-at-ed**; **-at-ing** [L *negotatus*, pp of *negotari* to carry on business, fr. *negotium* business, fr. *neg-* not + *otium* leisure — more at NEGATE] *vi*: to confer with another so as to arrive at the settlement of some matter ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to deal with (some matter or affair that requires ability for its successful handling): MANAGE *b*: to arrange for or bring about through conference, discussion, and compromise (~ a treaty) 2 *a*: to transfer (as a bill of exchange) to another by delivery or endorsement *b*: to convert into cash or the equivalent value (~ a check) 3 *a*: to successfully travel along or over (~ the turn) *b*: COMPLETE, ACCOMPLISH (~ the trip in two hours) — **neg-o-ti-a-tor** \-āt-ər/ *n* — **neg-o-tia-to-ry** \-shē(-)-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*
syn NEGOTIATE, ARRANGE, CONCERT *shared meaning element*: to bring about by mutual agreement
neg-o-tia-tion \ni-'gō-shē(-)-shən/ *n*: the action or process of negotiating or being negotiated, *esp*: PARLEY 1 — often used in pl
Neg-ro \nē-'grō/ *n*: a female Negro
Neg-ri-llo \ni-'grī(-)-lō, -grē(-)-jō/ *n*, pl *Negrillos* or *Negrillos* [Sp. dim of *negro*]: a member of a people (as Pygmies) belonging to a group of Negroid peoples of small stature that live in Africa
Neg-ri-to \ni-'grī(-)-tō/ *n*, pl *Negritos* or *Negritos* [Sp. dim. of *negro*]: a member of a people (as the Andamanes) belonging to a group of Negroid peoples of small stature that live in Oceania and the southeastern part of Asia
neg-ri-tude \neg-'grī-ti-d, -ti-tyū/ *n* [F *négritude*, fr. *négre* Negro + *-tude*]: a consciousness of and pride in the cultural and physical aspects of the African heritage
Neg-ro \nē-'grō/ *n*, pl *Negroes* [Sp or Pg, fr. *negro* black, fr. L *niger*, *niger*] 1: a member of the black race of mankind distinguished from members of other races by physical features without regard to language or culture, *esp*: a member of a people belonging to the African branch of the black race 2: a person of Negro descent — **Neg-ro** *adj* — **Neg-roid** \nē-'grōid/ *n* or *adj*, often *not* *cap* — **Neg-ro-ness** \neg-rō-nəs/ *n*
neg-ro-philic \nē-'grō-fīl/ *n*, often *cap*: one who is *fr* friendly to Negroes and their interests — **neg-ro-philism** \fr-'jiz-əm, ni-'grāf-iz-/ *n*, often *cap*
neg-ro-phobe \nē-'grō-fōb/ *n*, often *cap*: one who strongly dislikes or fears Negroes — **neg-ro-pho-bia** \nē-'grō-fō-bē-ə/ *n*, often *cap*
neg-us \nē-'gus, ni-'gūs/ *n* [Amharic *negūs*, fr. Eth *negūsā* nagast king of kings]: KING — used as a title of the sovereign of Ethiopia
ne-gus \nē-'gus/ *n* [Francis Negus fl 1732 Ecoland]: a beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, lemon juice, and nutmeg
Ne-h *abbr* Nebemlah
Ne-hem-iah \nē(-)-hə-'mi-ə/ *n* [Heb *Nēhemyāh*] 1: a Jewish leader of the 5th century B.C. who supervised the rebuilding of the Jerusalem city walls and instituted religious reforms in the city 2: a narrative and historical book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table
Ne-hem-ias \nē-'mi-əs/ *n* [LL, fr. Heb *Nēhemyāh*]: NEHEMIAH
NEI *abbr* not elsewhere included
neigh \nā/ *vi* [ME *neyn*, fr. OE *hneġan*, akin to MHG *nēgen* to neigh]: to make the loud prolonged cry of a horse — **neigh** *n*
neigh-bor \nā-'bɔr/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *neahgebur*, akin to OHG *nahigibor* neighbor; both fr. a prehistoric W-Gmc compound represented by OE *neah* near and by OE *gebur* dweller — more at NIGH, BOOR] 1: one living or located near another 2: FELLOWMAN
neigh-bor *adj*: being immediately adjoining or relatively near
neigh-bor *vt* **neigh-bored**; **neigh-bor-ing** \-bɔ-'rɪŋ/ *vi*: to adjoin immediately or lie relatively near to ~ *vi* 1: to live or be located as a neighbor 2: to associate in a neighborly way
neigh-bor-hood \nā-'bɔr-'hūd/ *n* 1: neighborly relationship 2: the quality or state of being neighbors ~ PROXIMITY 3 *a*: a place or region near: VICINITY *b*: an approximate amount, extent, or degree (cost in the ~ of \$10) 4 *a*: the people living near one another *b*: a section lived in by neighbors and usu. having distinguishing characteristics 5: the set of all points whose distances from a given point are no greater than a given positive number
neigh-bor-ly \-lē/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of congenial neighbors; *esp*: FRIENDLY *syn* see AMICABLE *ant* unneighborly, ill-disposed — **neigh-bor-ly-ness** *n*
neigh-bour \-bɔr, chiefly Brit *var* of NEIGHBOR
nei-ther \nē-'thər also ni-'θɔr/ *pron* [ME, alter. of *nauther*, *nother*, fr. OE *nāwæther*, *nōther*, fr. *nā* not + *hwæther* which of two, whether]: not the one or the other of two or more
nei-ther *conj* 1: not either (~ black nor white) 2: also not (~ did I)

neph-e-line \ˈnɛf-ə-ˈlɪn/ also **neph-e-lite** \-lɪt/ *n* [F *néphéline*, fr. Gk *nephelē* cloud — more at *NEBULA*] : a hexagonal mineral $KNa_3Al_3Si_3O_{10}$ that is a usu. glassy crystalline silicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminum common in igneous rocks — **neph-e-line-ic** \ˈnɛf-ə-ˈlɪn-ɪk/ *adj*

neph-o-lin-ite \ˈnɛf-ə-ˈlɪn-ɪt/ *n* [ISV] : a silica-deficient igneous rock having nepheline as the predominate mineral — **neph-o-lin-ite-ic** \ˈnɛf-ə-ˈlɪn-ɪt-ɪk/ *adj*

neph-o-lom-eter \ˈnɛf-ə-ˈlɒm-ə-tər/ *n* [Gk *nephelē* cloud + ISV *-meter*] : 1 : an instrument for measuring the extent or degree of cloudiness 2 : an instrument for determining the concentration or particle size of suspensions by means of transmitted or reflected light — **neph-o-lom-eter-ic** \ˈnɛf-ə-ˈlɒm-ə-tər-ɪk/ *adj* — **neph-o-lom-etry** \ˈnɛf-ə-ˈlɒm-ə-təri/ *n*

neph-ew \ˈnɛf-juː/, chiefly Brit *nɛv-ə* *n* [ME *newew*, fr. OF *neveu*, fr. L *nepos*, *nepos* grandson, *nephew*; akin to OE *nefa* grandson, *nephew*, Skt *napāt* grandson] 1 *a* : a son of one's brother or sister or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law *b* : an illegitimate son of an ecclesiastic 2 *obs* : a lineal descendant, esp : GRANDSON

neph-om-eter \ˈnɛ-ˈfɒm-ə-tər/ *n* [Gk *nephos* cloud] : NEPHELOMETER 1

nepho-scope \ˈnɛf-ə-ˈskɒp/ *n* [Gk *nephos* cloud + ISV *-scope* — more at *NEBULA*] : an instrument for observing the direction and velocity of clouds

neph-r- or **nephro-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *nephros* — more at *NEPHRITIS*] : kidney (*nephric*) (*nephrology*)

neph-roc-to-my \ˈnɛ-ˈfrɒk-tə-mi/ *n*, pl. *-mies* [ISV] : the surgical removal of a kidney — **neph-roc-to-mized** \-ˈmɪzd/ *adj*

neph-ric \ˈnɛ-ˈfrɪk/ *adj* [*neph-r-* + *-ic*] : RENAL

neph-rid-i-um \ˈnɛ-ˈfrɪd-ɪ-əm/ *n*, pl. *-ia* \-ˈɛ-ɪ/ [NL] 1 : a tubular glandular excretory organ characteristic of various coelomate invertebrates 2 : a primarily excretory structure, esp : NEPHRON — **neph-rid-i-al** \-ˈɛ-ɪ-əl/ *adj*

neph-rito \ˈnɛ-ˈfrɪt-ɪ/ *n* [G *nephrit*, fr. Gk *nephros*, fr. its formerly being worn as remedy for kidney diseases] : a compact tremolite or actinolite that is the commoner and less valuable kind of jade and that varies in color from white to dark green or black

neph-rit-ic \ˈnɛ-ˈfrɪt-ɪk/ *adj* 1 : RENAL 2 : of, relating to, or affected with nephritis

neph-rit-ic-ity \ˈnɛ-ˈfrɪt-ɪ-si/ *n*, pl. *neph-rit-ic-ities* \-ˈfrɪt-ɪ-ˈdɛz/ [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *nephros* kidney; akin to *NE* *nere* kidney] : acute or chronic inflammation of the kidney caused by infection, degenerative process, or vascular disease

neph-ro-gen-ic \ˈnɛ-ˈfrɒ-ˈdʒɪn-ɪk/ *adj* 1 : originating in the kidney 2 : developing into or producing kidney tissue

neph-ron \ˈnɛ-ˈfrɒn/ *n* [G, fr. Gk *nephros*] : a single excretory unit esp. of the vertebrate kidney

neph-ro-pa-thy \ˈnɛ-ˈfrɒp-ə-ˈθi/ *n* [ISV] : an abnormal state of the kidney; esp : one associated with or secondary to some other pathological process

neph-ro-sis \ˈnɛ-ˈfrɒ-sɪs/ *n* [NL] : noninflammatory degeneration of the kidneys chiefly affecting the renal tubules — **neph-rotic** \-ˈfrɒt-ɪk/ *adj* or *n*

neph-ro-stome \ˈnɛ-ˈfrɒ-stəm/ *n* [NL *nephrostoma*, fr. *neph-r-* + *stoma*] : the dilated funnel-shaped coelomic opening of a typical nephridium

ne plus ultra \ˈnɛ-plʊz-ˈʊl-trə/ *n* [NL, (go) no more beyond] 1 : the highest point capable of being attained : ACME 2 : the most profound degree of a quality or state

nep-o-tism \ˈnɛp-ə-ˈtɪz-əm/ *n* [F *népotisme*, fr. It *nepotismo*, fr. *nepotē* nephew, fr. L *nepos*, *nepos* grandson, *nephew* — more at *NEPHEW*] : favoritism shown to a relative (as by giving an appointive job) on a basis of relationship

Neptune \ˈnɛp-tʃuːn/ *n* [L *Neptunus*] 1 *a* : the Roman god of the sea — compare *POSEIDON* *b* : OCEAN 2 : the planet 8th in order from the sun — see *PLANET* table — **Neptu-ni-an** \ˈnɛp-tʃuː-ni-ən/ *adj*

neptu-ni-um \ˈnɛp-tʃuː-ni-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *Neptune*] : a radioactive metallic element that is chemically similar to uranium and is obtained in nuclear reactors as a by-product in the production of plutonium — see *ELEMENT* table

Nere-id \ˈnɪr-ɪd/ *n* [L *Nereid*, *Nereis*, fr. Gk *Nēreid*, *Nēreis*, fr. *Nēreus* *Nereus*] : any of the sea nymphs fathered by the sea-god *Nereus* according to Greek myth

nere-ids \ˈnɪr-ɪd-ɪz/ *n*, pl. *nere-ides* \-ˈɪd-ɪ-ˈdɛz/ [NL, genus name, fr. L, *Nereid*] : any of a genus (*Nereis*) of usu. large often dimorphic and greenish marine polychaete worms — see *ANNELID* illustration

ner-it-ic \ˈnɛ-ˈrɪt-ɪk/ *adj* [perh. fr. NL *Neria*, genus of marine snails] : of, relating to, or constituting the belt or region of shallow water adjoining the seacoast

no-rol \ˈnɔ-ˈrɒl/, *nif*(ə)r-ən [ISV *ner-* (fr. *neroli* oil) + *-ol*] : a liquid alcohol $C_{10}H_{18}O$ that has a rose scent and is used esp. in perfumery

ner-oli oil \ˈnɛ-ˈrɔ-ˈlɪ/ *n* [F *néroli*, fr. It *neroli*, fr. Anna Maria de La Trémouille, princess of *Neroli* fl. 1670] : a fragrant pale yellow essential oil obtained from orange flowers and used esp. in cologne and as a flavoring

nerts \ˈnɜːts/ *n* pl [alter of *nuts*] *slang* : NONSENSE, NUTS

ner-v- or **ner-ve-** or **nervo-** *comb form* [ME *ner-*, fr. L, fr. *nervus*] : NEUR. (*nerve*)

ner-va-tion \ˈnɜːr-ˈvə-ʃən/ *n* : an arrangement or system of nerves, also : VENATION

nerve \ˈnɜːv/ *n* [L *nervus* sinew, *nerve*; akin to Gk *neuron* sinew, *nerve*, *nēn* to spin — more at *NEEDLE*] 1 : SINEW, TENDON (strain every ~) 2 : one of the filamentous bands of nervous tissue that connect parts of the nervous system with the other organs, conduct nervous impulses, and are made up of axons and dendrites together with protective and supportive structures 3 *a* : NERVE CENTER 2 *b* : power of endurance or control : FORTITUDE, STRENGTH *c* : ASSURANCE, BOLDNESS, also : presumptuous audacity : GALL 4 *a* : a source or sensitive point *b* pl : nervous disorganization or collapse : Hysteria *b* : VEN 3 *b* : the sensitive pulp of a tooth *syn* see *TEMENTY*

nerve *vi* *nerved*; *ner-v-ing* : to give strength or courage to : supply with physical or moral force

nerve cell *n* : NEURON, also : the body proper of a neuron

nerve center *n* 1 : CENTER 2 *c* : a source of leadership, control, or energy (the financial nerve center of the nation)

nerve cord *n* : the pair of closely united ventral longitudinal nerves with their segmental ganglia that is characteristic of many elongate invertebrates (as earthworms)

nerved \ˈnɜːvd/ *adj* 1 *a* : VEINED (a ~ wing) *b* : having veins or nerves esp. of a specified kind or number — used in combination (fan-nerved leaves) 2 : showing courage or strength

nerve fiber *n* : AXON, DENDRITE

nerve gas *n* : an organophosphate war gas that interferes with normal nerve transmission and induces intense bronchial spasm with resulting inhibition of respiration

nerve impulse *n* : the progressive alteration in the protoplasm of a nerve fiber that follows stimulation and serves to transmit a record of sensation from a receptor or an instruction to act to an effector — called also *nervous impulse*

nerve-less \ˈnɜːv-ləs/ *adj* 1 : lacking strength or courage : FEEBLE 2 : exhibiting control or balance : POISED, COOL — **nerve-less-ly** *adv* — **nerve-less-ness** *n*

nerve net *n* : a network of nerve cells apparently continuous with one another and conducting impulses in all directions, also : a primitive nervous system (as in a jellyfish) consisting of such a network

nerve-rack-ing or **nerve-wrack-ing** \ˈnɜːv-rak-ɪŋ/ *adj* : extremely trying on the nerves (a ~ ordeal)

nerve trunk *n* : a bundle of nerve fibers enclosed in a connective tissue sheath

ner-vo-ous-ly \ˈnɜːr-ˈvəs-ə-ˈli/ *adv* : the quality or state of being nervous

nervous \ˈnɜːr-vəs/ *adj* 1 *archaic* : SINEWY, STRONG 2 : marked by strength of thought, feeling, or style : SPIRITED (a vibrant tightly packed ~ style of writing) 3 : of, relating to, or composed of neurons 4 *a* : of or relating to the nerves, also : originating in or affected by the nerves *b* : easily excited or irritated : JUMPY *c* : TIMID, APPREHENSIVE (a ~ smile) 5 *a* : tending to produce nervousness or agitation : UNEASY (a ~ situation) *b* : appearing or acting unsteady, erratic, or irregular — used of inanimate things — **ner-vo-ous-ly** *adv* — **ner-vo-ous-ness** *n*

nervous breakdown *n* : NEURASTHENIA, also : an emotional or psychic disorder that requires hospitalization and professional treatment

nervous Nellie or **nervous Nelly** \ˈnɛ-l-ɪ/ *n*, pl. *nervous Nellies* often *cap* *Nell* [fr. the name *Nellie*] 1 : a timid or ineffectual person 2 : a person who is given to often unwarranted worrying

nervous system *n* : the bodily system that in vertebrates is made up of brain and spinal cord, nerves, ganglia, and parts of the receptor organs and that receives and interprets stimuli and transmits impulses to the effector organs

ner-vure \ˈnɜːr-vyər/ *n* [F, fr. *nerf* sinew, fr. L *nervus*] : VEIN 3

ner-vy \ˈnɜːr-veɪ/ *adj* *ner-vier*; *-est* 1 *archaic* : SINEWY, STRONG 2 *a* : showing calm courage : BOLD *b* : marked by effrontery or presumption : BRASH 3 : EXCITABLE, NERVOUS — **ner-vy-ness** *n*

NES *abbr* not elsewhere specified

ne-science \ˈnɛ-sh-ə-ˈsɪn(t)s/, *ˈnɛ-sh-*, *ˈnɛs-ə-ˈsɪn(t)s*, *ˈnɛs-ə* *n* [LL *nescientia*, fr. L *nesciens*, *nesciens*, *prp* of *nescire* not to know, fr. *ne-* not + *scire* to know — more at *NO-SCIENCE*] : lack of knowledge or awareness : IGNORANCE — **ne-science** \-ˈsɪn(t)-, *ˈnɛ-sh-ə-ˈsɪn(t)* *adj*

ness \ˈnɛs/ *n* [ME *nause*, fr. OE *naess*; akin to OE *nasu* nose — more at *NOSE*] : CAVE, PROMONTORY

-ness \ˈnɛs/ *n* *suffix* [ME *-nes*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *-nissa* (*-ness*) : state : condition : quality : degree (goodness)

Nes-sel-rode \ˈnɛs-əl-rɒd/ *n* [Count Karl Fr. *Nesselrode* †1862 Russ statesman] : a mixture of candied fruits, nuts, and maraschino used in puddings, pies, and ice cream

Nes-sus \ˈnɛs-əs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Nessos*] : a centaur slain by Hercules but avenged by means of a poisoned garment that caused Hercules to die in torment

nest \ˈnɛst/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to OHG *nest* nest, L *nidus*] 1 *a* : a bed or receptacle prepared by a bird for its eggs and young *b* : a place or specially modified structure serving as an abode of animals and esp. of their immature stages (an ants' ~) *c* : a receptacle resembling a bird's nest 2 *a* : a place of rest, retreat, or lodging *b* : DEN, HANGOUT 3 : the occupants or frequenters of a nest 4 *a* : a group of similar things : AGGREGATION (a ~ of giant mountains — Helen MacInnes) *b* : HOTBED 2 (a ~ of rebellion) 5 : a group of objects made to fit close together or one within another 6 : an emplaced group of weapons

nest vi 1 : to build or occupy a nest 2 : to fit compactly together or within one another : EMBED ~ *vi* 1 : to form a nest for 2 : to pack compactly together

nest egg *n* 1 : a natural or artificial egg left in a nest to induce a fowl to continue to lay there 2 : a fund of money accumulated as a reserve

nest-er \ˈnɛs-tər/ *n* 1 : one that nests 2 *West* : a homesteader or squatter who takes up land on open range for a farm

nest-ling \ˈnɛs-əl/ *vb* *nest-ling*, *nest-ling* \-ˈsɪŋ/ [ME *nestlen*, fr. OE *nestlan*, fr. *nest* *vi* 1 *archaic* : NEST] 2 : to settle snugly or comfortably 3 : to lie in an inconspicuous or sheltered manner ~ *vi* 1 : to settle, shelter, or house in or as if in a nest (the children were ~ed all snug in their beds — Clement Moore) 2 : to press closely and affectionately (~ a kitten in her arms) — **nest-ling** \-ˈsɪŋ/ *n*

nest-ling \ˈnɛst-ɪŋ/ *n* : a young bird that has not abandoned the nest

Nes-tor \ˈnɛs-tər/, *-tɒ(ə)r* *n* [L, fr. Gk *Nēstōr*] 1 : a king of Pylos who served in his old age as a counselor to the Greeks at Troy 2 often *not cap* : one who is a patriarch or leader in his field

Nes-to-ri-an \ˈnɛ-ˈstɔ-ri-ən/, *-stɔ-ri-ən* *adj* 1 : of or relating to the doctrine ascribed to Nestorius and ecclesiastically condemned in 431 that divine and human persons remained separate in the incarnate Christ 2 : of or relating to a church separating from Byzantine Christianity after 431, centering in Persia, and surviving

ery and social reform during the 1930s b: the period of this program 2: a governmental program resembling the Roosevelt New Deal in objectives or techniques — new dealer \-'dē-lər/ n. often cap N&D — new dealer-ish \-'dē-līsh/ adj. often cap N&D — new dealerism \-'dē(-ə)-līz-əm/ n. n, often cap N&D

new drug n: a drug that has not been declared safe and effective by qualified experts under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the label and that may be a new chemical formula or an established drug prescribed for use in a new way

new economics n pl but sing in constr: an economic concept that is a logical extension of Keynesianism and that holds that appropriate fiscal and monetary maneuvering can maintain healthy economic growth and prosperity indefinitely

newel \-'nyū(-ə)-l/ n [ME *newell*, fr AF *newel* stone of a fruit, fr LL *nucula* like a nut, fr L *nuc*, *nux* nut — more at *NUT*] 1: an upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind 2: a post at the foot of a straight stairway or one at a landing

New Eng abbr New England

New English Bible n: a translation of the Bible by a British interdenominational committee first published in its entirety in 1970

new-fangled \-'nyū(-f)an-gəld/ adj [ME, fr *newe-fangel*, fr *new* + OE *fangel*, pp of *fān* to take, seize — more at *FACT*] 1: attracted to novelty 2: of the newest style — **new-fangled-ness** n

new-fashioned \-'fash-ənd/ adj 1: made in a new fashion or form 2: UP-TO-DATE

new-found \-'faund/ adj: newly found (a ~ friend)

New-found-land \-'nyū(-f)an(-d)land, -(d)land, n(yū-faund(-d)land) n [Newfoundland, Canada] 1: any of a breed of very large heavy highly intelligent but black dogs developed in Newfoundland

New-gate \-'nyū(-gāt, -got/ n: a London prison razed in 1902

New Greek n: Greek as used by the Greeks since the end of the medieval period

New Hampshire \-'nyū(-h)am(-p)-shər, -shī(-ə)r/ n (New Hampshire, U.S.A.): any of a breed of single-combed general purpose domestic fowls developed chiefly in New Hampshire and noted for heavy winter egg production

New Hebrew n: the Hebrew language in use in present-day Israel

New Jersey tea \-'nyū(-j)er-zē/ n [New Jersey, U.S.A., fr the use of its leaves as a substitute for tea during the American Revolution] 1: a low deciduous shrub (*Ceanothus americanus*) of the eastern U.S. with dull green leaves and small white flowers borne in large terminal panicles

New Jerusalem \-'jə(-r)u-sə(-)ləm, -'rīz(-ə)-ləm/ n [fr the phrase "the holy city, New Jerusalem" (Rev 21-2)] 1: the final abode of souls redeemed by Christ 2: an ideal earthly community

New Latin n: Latin as used since the end of the medieval period esp in scientific description and classification

New Left n: a political movement originating in the U.S. in the 1960s that is composed chiefly of students and various extremist groups and that actively advocates (as by demonstrations) radical changes in prevailing political, social, and educational practices — **new leftist** n, often cap N&L

newly \-'nyū(-l)ē/ adv 1: LATELY, RECENTLY (a ~ married couple) 2: ANEW, AFRESH

newly-wed \-'wed/ n: one recently married

new-market \-'nyū(-m)är-kət/ n [Newmarket, England] 1: a long close-fitting coat worn in the 19th century

new math n: mathematics that is based on set theory esp as taught in elementary and secondary school — called also **new mathematics**

new moon n 1: the moon's phase when it is in conjunction with the sun so that its dark side is toward the earth, also: the thin crescent moon seen shortly after sunset a few days after the actual occurrence of the new moon phase 2: the first day of the Jewish month

news \-'nyū(-z)/ n pl but sing in constr, often attrib 1: a report of recent events 2: a: material reported in a newspaper or news periodical or on a newscast b: matter that is newsworthy 3: **NEWSCAST** — **news-less** \-'jəs/ adj

news agency n: an organization that supplies news to subscribing newspapers, periodicals, and newscasters

news-agent \-'nyū(-z)-ə-jənt/ n, chiefly Brit: **NEWS DEALER**

news-boy \-'nyū(-z)-bōi/ n: a person who delivers or sells newspapers

news-break \-'brāk/ n: a newsworthy event

news-cast \-'kəst/ n [news + broadcast]: a radio or television broadcast of news — **news-caster** \-'kəst-ər/ n — **news-casting** \-'tɪŋ/ n

news conference n: **PRESS CONFERENCE**

news dealer n: a dealer in newspapers and magazines

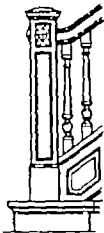
news-letter \-'nyū(-l)et-ər/ n: a printed sheet, pamphlet, or small newspaper containing news or information of interest chiefly to a special group

news-magazine \-'nyū(-z)-mag-ə-'zēn, -'zēn/ n: a usu weekly magazine devoted chiefly to summarizing and analyzing news

news-man \-'mən, -'man/ n: one who gathers, reports, or comments on the news: **REPORTER**, **CORRESPONDENT**

news-mon-ger \-'mən-gər, -'māŋ/ n: one who is active in gathering and repeating news, esp: **Gossip**

news-paper \-'pā-pər/ n 1: a paper that is printed and distributed usu daily or weekly and that contains news, articles of opin-



newel z



Newfoundland

ion, features, and advertising 2: an organization that publishes a newspaper 3: the paper making up a newspaper

newspaper vi: to do newspaper work

news-pa-per-man \-'nyū(-z)-pā-pər-mən/ n: one who owns or is employed by a newspaper; esp: one who writes or edits news or prepares advertising copy for a newspaper

new-speak \-'nyū(-s)-pēk/ n, often cap [Newspeak, a language "designed to diminish the range of thought," in the novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949) by George Orwell]: propagandistic language marked by ambiguity and contradictions: **DOUBLE-TALK**

news-print \-'nyū(-z)-prīnt/ n: cheap machine-finished paper made chiefly from wood pulp and used mostly for newspapers

news-reel \-'rēl/ n: a short movie dealing with current events

news release n: **HANDOUT**

news-room \-'nyū(-z)-rūm, -rūm/ n 1: a room or place where newspapers and periodicals are sold 2: a reading room having newspapers and periodicals 3: a place (as an office) where news is prepared for publication or broadcast

news-stand \-'nyū(-z)-stānd/ n: a place (as an outdoor stall) where newspapers and periodicals are sold

New Style adj: using or according to the Gregorian calendar

news-woman \-'nyū(-z)-wūm-wən/ n: a female newswoman

news-wor-thy \-'wər-thē/ adj: sufficiently interesting to the general public to warrant reporting (as in a newspaper)

news-writing \-'rit-ŋ/ n: **JOURNALISM**

newsworthy \-'nyū(-z)-wər-thē/ adj: newsworthy

newsworthy \-'nyū(-z)-wər-thē/ adj: containing or filled with news (~ letters) 2: **NEWSWORTHY** — **news-iness** n

newt \-'nyū(-t)/ n [ME, alter. (resulting from incorrect division of an ewe) of *ewte* — more at *EFT*]: any of various small semiaquatic salamanders (as of the genus *Triturus*)

New Testament n: the second part of the Christian Bible comprising the canonical Gospels and Epistles and also the book of Acts and book of Revelation — see **BIBLE** table

new thing n, often cap N&T: freely improvised jazz that has no particular tempo and that is often based on no particular tune

New Thought n: a mental healing movement embracing small groups devoted to spiritual healing and the creative power of constructive thinking

new-ton \-'nyū(-t)ən/ n [Sir Isaac Newton]: the unit of force in the mks system of physical units that is of such size that under its influence a body whose mass is one kilogram would experience an acceleration of one meter per second per second

New-to-ni-an \-'nyū(-t)ō-nē-ən/ adj: of, relating to, or following Sir Isaac Newton, his discoveries, or his doctrines (~ dynamics)

new town n: an urban development comprising a small to medium-sized city with a broad range of housing and planned industrial, commercial, and recreational facilities

new wave n, often cap N&W [trans. of *F nouvelle vague*]: a cinematic movement that is characterized by improvisation, abstraction, and subjective symbolism and that often makes use of experimental photographic techniques

New World n: the western hemisphere, esp: the continental land-mass of No and So America

New Year n 1: **NEW YEAR'S DAY** also: **New Year's Day** and the first days of the year 2: **ROSH HASHANAH**

New Year's Day n: January 1 observed as a legal holiday in many countries

next \-'nekst/ adj [ME, fr OE *neht*, superl of *neah* high — more at *NIGH*]: immediately preceding or following (as in place, rank, or time)

next adv 1: in the time, place, or order nearest or immediately succeeding (~ we drove home) (the ~ closest school) 2: on the first occasion to come (when ~ we meet)

next \-'nekst/ prep: nearest or adjacent to

next-door adj: located or living in the next building, house, apartment, or room (~ neighbors)

next door adv: in or to the next building, house, apartment, or room (lives next door) — **next door** to: next to

next friend n: a person admitted to or appointed by a court to act for the benefit of a person (as an infant) lacking full legal capacity to act for himself

next of kin: one or more persons in the nearest degree of relationship to another person

next to prep: immediately following or adjacent to

next to adv: very nearly: **ALMOST** (it was next to impossible to see in the fog)

nexus \-'nek-səs/ n, pl **nex-us-es** \-'sə-səz/ or **nex-us** \-'səs, -sūs/ [L, fr *nexus*, pp of *necere* to bind] 1: **CONNECTION**, **LINK** (this traditional ~ between work and income — Elizabeth Wickenden) 2: a connected group or series

Nez Percé \-'nez-pər-sē, -'nes-pər-sē/ n, F *nā-per-sā* n [F, lit., pierced nose] 1: a member of an Amerindian people of Idaho, Washington, and Oregon 2: a language of the Nez Percé people

NF abbr 1 national formula 2 no funds

NFC abbr National Football Conference

NFL abbr National Football League

Nfld abbr Newfoundland

NFS abbr not for sale

NG abbr 1 national guard 2 no good

N gauge n [prob fr nine]: a gauge of track in model railroading in which the rails are approximately 9 millimeters apart

ngwee \-'ŋwē/ n, pl **ngwee** [native name in Zambia, lit., bright] — see *Kwacha* at **MONEY** table

NH abbr 1 never hinged 2 New Hampshire

NHL abbr national health insurance

NHL abbr National Hockey League

a about a kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
ad out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip I life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
l loot a foot y yet yū few yū famous zh vision

Gk, nerve, shinew — more at NERVE] : a grayish or reddish granular cell with specialized processes that is the fundamental functional unit of nervous tissue — **neu-ro-nal** \n(y)u-rō-nəl, n(y)u-rō-nəl-*l* also **neu-ro-nal** \n(y)u-rō-nəl-*l* *adj* — **neu-ro-pa-thy** \n(y)u-rō-pə-thē *n*, *pl* -thies [ISV] : an abnormal and usu. degenerative state of the nervous system or nerves, also : a systemic condition that stems from a neuropathy — **neu-ro-pathic** \n(y)u-rō-pə-thik *adj* — **neu-ro-path-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē *adv*

neu-ro-phar-ma-col-og-y \n(y)u-rō-fār-mə-kōl-ə-jē *n* : a branch of medical science dealing with the action of drugs on and in the nervous system — **neu-ro-phar-ma-col-og-ic** \-kō-lāj-ik or **neu-ro-phar-ma-col-og-i-cal** \-i-k(ə)-lē *adj* — **neu-ro-phar-ma-col-og-ist** \-kōl-ə-jist *n*

neu-ro-phys-i-ol-og-y \n(y)u-rō-fiz-ē-āl-ə-jē *n* : physiology of the nervous system — **neu-ro-phys-i-ol-og-i-cal** \-ē-āl-aj-ik-əl also **neu-ro-phys-i-ol-og-ic** \-ik *adj* — **neu-ro-phys-i-ol-og-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē *adv* — **neu-ro-phys-i-ol-o-gist** \-ē-āl-ə-jist *n*

neu-ro-psych-i-at-ry \-sə-ki-ə-trē, -sī-*n* : a branch of medicine concerned with both the psychic and organic aspects of mental disorder — **neu-ro-psych-i-at-ric** \-sī-kē-ə-trik *adj* — **neu-ro-psych-i-at-ric-al-ly** \-tri-k(ə)-lē *adv* — **neu-ro-psych-i-at-rist** \-sə-ki-ə-trist, -sī-*n*

neu-ro-psych-ic \n(y)u-rō-sī-kik also **neu-ro-psych-i-cal** \-i-k(ə)-lē *adj* : of or relating to both the mind and the nervous system as affecting mental processes

neu-ro-pter-aen \n(y)u-rō-pə-tēr-ən *n* [deriv. of Gk *neur-* + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] : any of an order (Neuroptera) of usu net-winged insects that include the lacewings and ant lions — **neu-ropter-an** *adj* — **neu-ropter-ous** \-rəs *adj*

neu-ro-sci-ence \n(y)u-rō-sī-ə-n(t)s *n* : a branch (as neurophysiology) of the life sciences that deals with the anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, or molecular biology of nerves and nervous tissue and esp. with their relation to behavior and learning — **neu-ro-sci-ent-ist** \-ə-n(t)-ist *n*

neu-ro-se-c-re-tion \-sī-krē-shən *n* : 1 : a secretion produced by nerve cells : 2 : the act or process of producing a neurosecretion — **neu-ro-se-c-re-to-ry** \-krē-tō-rē *adj*

neu-ro-sen-sa-ory \-sən(t)s-ə-rē *adj* : of or relating to afferent nerves

neu-ro-sis \n(y)u-rō-sis *n*, *pl* -ro-ses \-sēz [NL] : a functional nervous disorder without demonstrable physical lesion

neu-ro-spo-ra \n(y)u-rō-spō-rə *n* [NL, genus name, fr *neur-* + *spora* spore] : any of a genus (*Neurospora* of the family Sphaeriaceae) of ascomycetous fungi which are used extensively in genetic research and have black perithecia and persistent asci and some of which have salmon pink or orange spore masses and are severe pests in bakeries

neu-ro-sur-geon \n(y)u-rō-sər-jən *n* : a surgeon specializing in neurosurgery

neu-ro-sur-gery \-sər-j(ə)-rē *n* : surgery of nervous structures (as nerves, the brain, or the spinal cord) — **neu-ro-sur-gi-cal** \-sər-jik-əl *adj*

neu-ro-tic \n(y)u-rō-tik *adj* : of, relating to, constituting, or affected with neurosis — **neu-ro-tic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē *adv*

neurotic *n* : 1 : an emotionally unstable individual : 2 : one affected with a neurosis

neu-ro-tic-ism \n(y)u-rō-tik-siz-əm *n* : a neurotic character, condition, or trait

neu-ro-tox-ic \n(y)u-rō-tak-sik *adj* : toxic to the nerves or nervous tissue — **neu-ro-tox-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē *adv*

neu-ro-tox-in \-tak-sən *n* [ISV] : a poisonous protein complex that acts on the nervous system

neu-ro-trans-mit-ter \n(y)u-rō-tranz-mit-*r*, -tranz-*n* : a substance (as norepinephrine) that transmits nerve impulses across a synapse

neu-ro-trop-ic \n(y)u-rō-trap-ik *adj* [ISV] : having an affinity for or localizing selectively in nerve tissue

neus-ton \n(y)u-rō-tan *n* [G, fr Gk, neut. of *neustos* swimming, fr *nein* to swim — more at NOURISH] : minute organisms that float in the surface film of water

neut *abbr* neuter

neu-ter \n(y)u-rō-*r* *adj* [ME *neutre*, fr MF & L, MF *neutre*, fr L *neuter*, lit., neither, fr *ne-* not + *uter* which of two — more at NO, WHETHER] : 1 : of, relating to, or constituting the gender that ordinarily includes most words or grammatical forms referring to things classed as neither masculine nor feminine : 2 : neither active nor passive : 3 : taking no side : 4 : NEUTRAL : 5 : lacking or having imperfectly developed or nonfunctional generative organs (the worker bee is ~)

neuter *n* : 1 : a noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the neuter gender : 2 : the neuter gender : 3 : one that is neutral : 4 : WORKER : 5 : a spayed or castrated animal

neuter v : CASTRATE, ALTER

neu-ter-ize \-kən *n* [L *neuter* neither + E *-ize* (as in hurricane), from the difficulty of classifying it as either hurricane or frontal storm] : a subtropical cyclone that is usu. less than 100 miles in diameter and that draws energy from sources common to both the hurricane and the frontal cyclone

neu-tral \n(y)u-rō-trəl *adj* [MF, fr (assumed) ML *neutralis*, fr L, of neuter gender, fr *neutr-*, neuter] : 1 : not engaged on either side, specif. : not aligned with a political or ideological grouping (a ~ nation) : 2 : of or relating to a neutral state or power (~ territory) : 3 : a : neither one thing nor the other : b : INDIFFERENT : 4 : ACHROMATIC : 5 : nearly achromatic : 6 : (1) : NEUTER : 3 : lacking stamens or pistils : 4 : neither acid nor basic : 5 : not electrically charged : 6 : produced with the tongue in the position it has when at rest (the ~ vowels of \-ə-bōv\ above) — **neu-tral-ly** \-trə-lē *adv* — **neu-tral-ness** *n*

neutral *n* : 1 : one that is neutral : 2 : a neutral color : 3 : a position of disengagement (as of gears)

neu-tral-ism \n(y)u-rō-trəl-iz-əm *n* : 1 : NEUTRALITY : 2 : a policy or the advocacy of neutrality esp. in international affairs — **neu-tral-ist** \-list *n* — **neu-tral-is-tic** \n(y)u-rō-trəl-iz-istik *adj*

neu-tral-ity \n(y)u-rō-trəl-ə-tē *n* : the quality or state of being neutral, esp. : immunity from invasion or use by belligerents

neu-tral-iza-tion \n(y)u-rō-trə-lə-zā-shən *n* : 1 : an act or process of neutralizing : 2 : the quality or state of being neutralized

neu-tral-ize \n(y)u-rō-trə-liz *v*, *vb* -ized, -izing *vi* : 1 : to make chemically neutral : 2 : to counteract the activity or effect of : make ineffective (propaganda that is difficult to ~) : 3 : to make electrically inert by combining equal positive and negative quantities : 4 : to invest (as a territory or a nation) with conventional or obligatory neutrality conferring inviolability during a war : 5 : to make neutral by blending with the complementary color ~ *vi* : to undergo neutralization — **neu-tral-ize-r** *n*

neutral rod *n* : a basic phenazine dye used chiefly as a biological stain and acid-base indicator

neutral spirits *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr. : ethyl alcohol of 190 or higher proof used esp. for blending other alcoholic liquors

neu-tri-nō \n(y)u-rō-trē-nō *n*, *pl* -nos [IL, dim. of *neutrone* neutron]

an uncharged elementary particle that has two forms associated respectively with the electron and the muon, that is believed to be massless, and that interacts very weakly with matter after being created in the process of particle decay

neu-tron \n(y)u-rō-trān *n* [prob. fr *neutral*] : an uncharged elementary particle that has a mass nearly equal to that of the proton and is present in all known atomic nuclei except the hydrogen nucleus

neutron star *n* [fr the hypothesis that the cores of such stars are composed entirely of neutrons] : any of various hypothetical dense celestial objects that consist of closely packed nuclear particles resulting from the collapse of a much larger stellar body and that may be detectable through their emission of X rays

neu-tro-phil \n(y)u-rō-trə-fil or **neu-tro-phile** \n(y)u-rō-trə-fil *ik* also **neu-tro-phile** \n(y)u-rō-trə-fil *adj* [ISV *neutro-* (fr L *neutr-*, neuter neither) + *-phil* : staining to the same degree with acid or basic dyes (~ granulocytes)]

Neutrophil also **neutrophile** *n* : a finely granular cell that is the chief phagocytic leukocyte of the blood

Nev *abbr* Nevada

nev-é \nā-vā *n* [F (Swiss dial), fr L *niv-*, *nix* snow — more at SNOW] : the partially compacted granular snow that forms the surface part of the upper end of a glacier; broadly : a field of granular snow

never \nev-ər *adv* [ME, fr. OE *næfre*, fr. *ne* not + *æfre* ever — more at NO] : 1 : not ever : 2 : at no time (~ saw him before) : 3 : not in any degree : 4 : not under any condition (~ the wiser for his experience)

never-more \nev-ər-mō-*r*, -mō-*r* *adv* : never again

never-never land \nev-ər-nev-ər-*l* *n* : an ideal or imaginary place

never-the-less \nev-ər-thə-les *adv* : in spite of that : HOWEVER (her childish but ~ real delight — Richard Corbin)

nev-us \nē-vəs *n*, *pl* nev-i \-vī [NL, fr L *naevus*] : a congenital pigmented area on the skin : BIRTHMARK

new \n(y)u, before a stress in geographical names also n(y)u or n(y)u(-w) *adj* [ME, fr OE *niw*, akin to OHG *niw* new, L *novus*, Gk *neos*] : 1 : having existed or having been made but a short time : 2 : a : (1) : having been seen, used, or known for a short time : NOVEL (new was a ~ crop for the area) : (2) UNFAMILIAR (visit ~ places) : b : being other than the former or old (a ~ model) : 3 : having been in a relationship or condition but a short time (~ to the job) : 4 : beginning as the resumption or repetition of a previous act or thing (a ~ day) (the ~ edition) : 5 : made or become fresh (awoke a ~ man) : 6 : different from one of the same category that has existed previously (~ realism) : 7 : of dissimilar origin and usu. of superior quality (introducing ~ blood) : 7 cap : MODERN : 3, esp. : having been in use after medieval times — **new-ish** \n(y)u-ish *adj* — **new-ness** *n*

syn NEW, NOVEL, MODERN, ORIGINAL, FRESH share meaning element : having recently come into existence or use or into a particular state or relationship NEW may apply to what is freshly made and unused (new bricks) (a new dress) or to what has not been known or experienced before (a new design) (love was a new experience to her) or to a person just taken into a group or association (met to new boys at school) (her new roommate) NOVEL applies to what is both new and strange or unfamiliar (a single courageous state may ~ try novel social and economic experiments without risk to the rest of the country — L. D. Brandeis) MODERN applies to what belongs to or is characteristic of the present time or era (modern manners) (modern as opposed to classical physics) ORIGINAL applies to what is or produces something at once new or novel and the first of its kind (the Aztec character was perfectly original and to unique — W. H. Prescott) (an original thinker) FRESH applies to what is or seems new, or has not lost its qualities of newness (as liveliness, purity, or energy) (put out fresh towels for guests) (make a fresh start) *ant* old

new \n(y)u *adj* : NEWLY, RECENTLY — usu. used in combination

new-born \n(y)u-bōrn *adj* : 1 : recently born : 2 : born anew

newborn *n*, *pl* newborn or newborns : a newborn individual : NEONATE

New-burg or **New-burgh** \n(y)u-bərg *adj* [origin unknown] : served with a sauce made of cream, butter, wine, and egg yolks (lobster ~) (shrimp ~)

new candle *n* : CANDLE 3b

New-castle disease \n(y)u-kas-əl-, n(y)u-*l* *n* [Newcastle upon Tyne, England] : a destructive virus disease of birds and esp. domestic fowl that involves respiratory and nervous symptoms

new-com-er \n(y)u-kəm-ər *n* : 1 : one recently arrived : 2 : BEGINNER

New Criticism *n* : an analytic literary criticism that regards the events of an author's life as having no bearing on his work and that is marked by concentration on the language, imagery, and emotional or intellectual tensions in the work — **New Critic** *n*

new deal *n* [fr the supposed resemblance to the situation of freshness and equality of opportunity afforded by a fresh deal in a card game] : 1 cap N & D : a. the legislative and administrative program of President F. D. Roosevelt designed to promote economic recovery

night and day *adv.*: all the time: CONTINUALLY
night-blind \nait-blind/ *adj* [back-formation fr. *night blindness*]
 : afflicted with night blindness
night blindness *n*: reduced visual capacity in faint light (as at night)
night-blooming cereus *n*: any of several night-blooming cacti; esp.: a slender sprawling or climbing cactus (*Selenicereus grandiflorus*) often cultivated for its large showy fragrant white flowers
night-cap \nait-kap/ *n*: 1: a cloth cap worn with nightclothes 2: a usu. alcoholic drink taken at bedtime 3: the final race or contest of a day's sports; esp.: the final game of a baseball double-header
nightclothes \nait-kloz/ *n pl*: garments worn in bed
night-club \nait-klub/ *n*: a place of entertainment open at night usually serving food and liquor, having a floor show, and providing music and space for dancing
nightclub *vi*: to patronize nightclubs — **nightclubber** *n*
night court *n*: a criminal court in a large city that sits at night (as for the summary disposition of criminal charges and the granting of bail)
night crawler *n*: EARTHWORM. esp.: a large earthworm found on the soil surface at night
night-dress \nait-dres/ *n*: 1: NIGHTGOWN 2: NIGHTCLOTHES
night editor *n*: an editor in charge of the final makeup of a morning newspaper
nightfall \nait-fol/ *n*: the close of the day: DUSK
night-glow \nait-glo/ *n*: arglow seen during the night
night-gown \nait-goun/ *n*: 1: *archaic*: DRESSING GOWN 2: a loose garment worn in bed
night-hawk \nait-hok/ *n*: 1: a: any of several No. American goatsuckers (genus *Chordeiles*) related to the whippoorwill b: the European nightjar 2: a person who habitually stays up or goes about late at night
night heron *n*: any of various widely distributed nocturnal or crepuscular herons (as of the genus *Nycticorax*)
night-le \nait-le/ or **nightly** *n*: pl *nightlies* [nightgown + -le or -y]
 : a nightgown for a woman or child
nightingale \nait-n-gal/ *n*: [ME, fr. OE *nihtegale*, fr. *niht* + *gale* to sing — more at YELL]: any of several Old World thrushes (genus *Luscinia*) noted for the sweet usu. nocturnal song of the male; also: any of various other birds that sing at night
nightjar \nait-jar/ *n*: [fr. its harsh sound]: a common grayish brown European goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europaeus*), broadly : GOATSUCKER
night latch *n*: a door lock having a spring bolt operated from the outside by a key and from the inside by a knob
night letter *n*: a telegram sent at night at a reduced rate per word for delivery the following morning
nightlife \nait-lif/ *n*: the activity of pleasure-seekers at night (as in nightclubs)
night-light \nait-lit/ *n*: a light kept burning throughout the night
night-long \nait-lon/ *adj*: lasting the whole night (~ festivities)
night-long \nait-lon/ *adj*: through the whole night
nightly \nait-le/ *adj*: 1: of or relating to the night or every night 2: happening, done, or used by night or every night
nightly *adv*: every night, also: at or by night
nightmare \nait-mare/ *n*: [ME, fr. OE *niht-mæra*] 1: an evil spirit formerly thought to oppress people during sleep 2: a frightening dream accompanied by a sense of oppression or suffocation that usu. awakens the sleeper 3: an experience, situation, or object having the monstrous character of a nightmare or producing a feeling of anxiety or terror — **nightmare** *adj* — **nightmarish** \nait-mare-ish/ *adj* — **nightmarishly** *adv*
night owl *n*: a person who keeps late hours at night: NIGHTHAWK
night rail \nait-reil/ *n*: [night + rail (garment)] *archaic*: NIGHTGOWN
night raven *n*: a bird that caws at night
night rider *n*: a member of a secret band who ride masked at night doing acts of violence for the purpose of punishing or terrorizing
nightly \nait/ *adv*: in the nighttime repeatedly: on any night (works ~)
nightshade \nait-shad/ *n*: 1: any of a genus (*Solanum*) of the family Solanaceae, the nightshade family) which comprises herbs, shrubs, and trees with alternate leaves, cymose flowers, and fruits that are berries and includes some poisonous weeds, various ornamentals, and important crop plants (as the potato and eggplant) 2: BELLADONNA
night-shirt \nait-shirt/ *n*: a nightgown resembling a shirt
night-side \nait-sid/ *n*: the side of a body (as the earth, the moon, or a planet) not in daylight
night soil *n*: human excrement collected for fertilizing the soil
night-stand \nait-stand/ *n*: NIGHTTABLE
nightstick \nait-stik/ *n*: a policeman's club
night table *n*: a small bedside table or stand
night-tide \nait-tid/ *n*: NIGHTTIME
night-time \nait-tim/ *n*: the time from dusk to dawn — **nighttime** *adj*
night-walker \nait-wok-er/ *n*: a person who roves about at night esp. with criminal or immoral intent
night-tide \nait-tid/ *n*: [ME, fr. OE *niht-tide*, fr. *niht*, *nigra*, *niger* black]: intense darkness: BLACKNESS
night-sine \nait-sin/ *n*: also **night-sin** \nait-sin/ *n*, often cap [L *nigr*, *niger*]: any of several azine dyes closely related to the indulin
nightism \nait-hiz-izm/ *n*: [G *nihilismus*, fr. L *nihi* nothing — more at NIL] 1: a: a viewpoint that traditional values and beliefs are unfounded and that existence is senseless and useless b: a doctrine that denies any objective ground of truth and esp. of moral truths 2: a (i): a doctrine or belief that conditions in the



nightshade 1

social organization are so bad as to make destruction desirable for its own sake independent of any constructive program or possibility (2) cap: the program of a 19th century Russian party advocating revolutionary reform and using terrorism and assassination b: TERRORISM — **night-hill** \nait-hil/ *n* or *adj* — **night-hill** \nait-hil/ *n*, *adj*
night-ility \nait-il-ity/ *n*: absence of existence: NULLITY
night-ob-stet \nait-ob-stet/ *n*: [ME, fr. OE *niht-ob-stet*, fr. *niht*, *ob-stet*] *n*: [L, nothing hinders]: authoritative or official approval
night \nait/ *n* or *adj* [Yiddish, fr. Russ & Pol]: one connected with or characterized by being (beatnik)
night \nait/ *n*: [Gk *Nike*]: the Greek goddess of victory
night \nait/ *n*: [L, nothing, contr. of *nihi*, fr. L *nihi*, *nihi*, *nihi* not + *hilum* (inse) — more at NO]: NOTHING, ZERO — **night** *adj*
night green *n*: (river) *n*, often cap *N*: a variable color averaging a pale yellow green
night \nait/ *vb* [ME *nihten*, fr. OE *nyllan*, fr. *ne* not + *yllan* to wish — more at NO WILL] *vi*, *archaic*: to be unwilling (will you ~ you, I will marry you — *Shak*) ~ *vi*, *archaic*: not to will: REFUSE
night-ic \nait-ik/ *adj* [L *Niloticus*, fr. Gk *Nēlōtēs*, fr. *Nēllos* Nile]: of or relating to the Nile or the peoples of the Nile basin
night-potent \nait-pot-ent/ *adj* [L *ni* nothing + *potens*, *potens* having power — more at POTENT]: equal to zero when raised to some power (~ matrices)
night \nait/ *vb* *nimmed*, *nim-ming* [earlier *nim* to take, fr. ME *nimen*, fr. OE *niman*] *vt*, *archaic*: STEAL, FILCH ~ *vi*, *archaic*: THIEVE
night \nait/ *n* [prob. fr. 'nim]: any of various games in which counters are laid out in one or more piles and each player in turn draws one or more counters with the object of taking the last counter, forcing the opponent to take it, or taking the most or fewest counters
night-bale \nait-bal/ *adj* *nim-bale* \nait-bal/ *adj*, *nim-bleat* \nait-blait/ *adj* [ME *nimel*, fr. OE *numol* holding much, fr. *niman* to take, akin to OHG *neman* to take, L *numerus* number, Gk *nēmein* to distribute, manage, *nomos* pasture, *nomos* usage, custom, law] 1: marked by quick light movement: LIVELY (~ fingers) 2: a: marked by quick, alert, clever conception, comprehension, or resourcefulness (a ~ mind) b: SENSITIVE, RESPONSIVE (a ~ listener) *syn* see AGILE — **night-bleat** \nait-blait/ *adj*, *nim-bly* \nait-bly/ *adv*
night-ba-stratus \nait-ba-stratus/ *n*: [L, fr. L *nimbus* + *stratus*]: a low dark gray rainy cloud layer — see CLOUD illustration
night-bus \nait-bus/ *n*, *pl* *nim-bi* \nait-bi/, *-bi* \nait-bi/ or *nim-buses* [L, *rainstorm*, cloud, akin to Pahlavi *namb* mist] 1: a: a luminous vapor, cloud, or atmosphere about a god or goddess when on earth b: a cloud or atmosphere (as of romance) about a person or thing 2: an indication (as a circle) of radiant light or glory about the head of a drawn or sculptured divinity, saint, or sovereign 3: a: the rain cloud that is of uniform grayness and extends over the entire sky b: a cloud from which rain is falling
night-bused \nait-bust/ *adj*: furnished with or surrounded by a nimbus
night-ety \nait-et/ *n*, *pl* *-eties* [LL *nimietas*, fr. L *nimius* too much, *adv.*]: EXCESS, REDUNDANCY
night-ny \nait-ni/ *n*, *pl* *-nys* [prob. alter. of *namby* pambly]: affectedly refined: FINICKY
night-rod \nait-rod/ *n* [Heb *Nimrod*]: 1: a descendant of Ham represented in Genesis as a mighty hunter and a king of Shinar 2: not cap: HUNTER
night-com-poop \nait-kom-poop/ *n*, *pl* *-poops* [fr. OE *niht*, *niht* unknown]: FOOL, SIMPLETON — **night-com-pooper** \nait-kom-poop-er/ *n*
night \nait/ *n*: [ME, fr. *nyne*, *adj*] fr. OE *niht*, akin to OHG *nun* nine, L *novem*, Gk *ennea*] 1: see NUMBER table 2: the ninth in a set or series (wears a ~) 3: something having nine units or members: a: cap: the nine Muses b: a baseball team, c: the first or last nine holes of an 18-hole golf course — **night** *adj* or *pron* — to the nines: to the highest degree
night-days \nait-days/ *n*: something that creates a short-lived sensation
night-fold \nait-fold/ *adj*: 1: having nine units or members 2: being nine times as great or as many — **night-fold** \nait-fold/ *adv*
night-pin \nait-pin/ *n*: 1: a pin used in ninepins 2: *pl* *but sing* in constr.: a bowling game resembling tenpins played without the headpin
night-teen \nait-tēn/ *n*: [ME *nyntēne*, *adj*, fr. OE *nigonete*, akin to OE *iten* ten] — see NUMBER table — **night-teen** *adj* or *pron* — **night-teen** \nait-tēn/ *adj* or *pron*
nighty \nait-i/ *n*, *pl* *nighties* [ME *nihty*, *adj*, fr. OE *nigonit*, short for *hundnigonit*, fr. *hundnigonit*, *n*, group of 90, fr. *hund* hundred + *nigon* nine + *-ig* group of 10 — more at HUNDRED, EIGHTY] 1 — see NUMBER table 2: *pl*: the numbers 90 to 99; *specif*: the years 90 to 99 in a lifetime or century — **nighty** \nait-i/ *adj* or *n* — **nighty** *adj* or *pron*
night-hydrin \nait-hi-drin/ *n* [fr. *Ninhydrin*, a trademark]: a poisonous crystalline oxidizing agent $C_9H_6O_4$ used esp. as an analytical reagent
night-hydrin reaction *n*: a reaction of ninhydrin with amino acids or related amino compounds that is used esp. for the colorimetric determination of amino acids, peptides, or proteins



nimbus 2

o about o kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 o out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
 l loot o foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

NHP abbr nominal horsepower

NHRA abbr National Hot Rod Association

NI symbol nickel

ni-a-cln \ni-'a-sən\ n [nicotinic acid + -in]: NICOTINIC ACID

ni-a-g-a-rā \ni-'ag-(ə-)rā\ n [Niagara Falls]: an overwhelming flood

• TORRENT (a ~ of protests)

ni-a-m-ide \ni-'al-(ə-)mīd\ n [nicotinic acid + amyl + amide]: an antidepressant drug $C_{16}H_{17}N_2O_2$ that is an inhibitor of monoamine oxidasenib \ni'b\ n [prob alter of *neb*]: 1. BILL, BEAK 2. a: the sharpened point of a quill pen b: PEN POINT also: each of the two divisions of a pen point 3. a small pointed or projecting part

nib-ble \ni'b-ə\ v b nibbled, nibbling \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [origin unknown]

v 1 a: to bite gently b: to eat or chew in small bits 2: to take away bit by bit (waves nibbling the shore) ~ v 1: to take gently, small, or cautious bites 2: to deal with something cautiously ~ nibbler \-(ə-)lɪr\ n

nibble n 1 an act of nibbling 2 a very small quantity (as of food)

Nik-b-lung \ni'k-ə-bʌ-lʊŋ\ G 1: a member of a race of dwarfs in Germanic legend 2 any of the followers of Siegfried 3: any of the Burgundian kings in the medieval German *Nibelungenlied*nibs \ni'bz\ n pl but sing in constr [origin unknown]: an important or self-important person — usu used in the phrase *his nibs*nic-co-lite \ni'k-ə-lī\ n [NL *niccolum* nickel, prob fr Sw *nickel*]: a pale copper-red usu massive mineral NiAs of metallic luster that is essentially a nickel arsenidenice \ni's\ adj nice-er, nice-est [ME, foolish, wanton, fr OF, fr L *nescius* ignorant, fr *nescire* not to know — more at *nescience*] 1

obs a: WANTON DISSOLUTE b: COY RETICENT 2 a: showing fastidious even finicky tastes * PARTICULAR b: exacting in requirements or standards * PUNCTILIOUS 3 * possessing, marked by, or demanding great, sometimes excessive, precision and delicacy (as in doing, discriminating, or stating) (the ~ and subtle ramifications of meaning — Samuel Johnson) 4 obs * TRIVIAL 5 a

* PLEASING AGREEABLE (a ~ time) (a ~ person) b: well-executed (~ shot) 6 * most inappropriate; BAD (a ~ one to talk) 7 a

socially acceptable; WELL-BRED b: VIRTUOUS, RESPECTABLE ~ nice adv ~ nicely adv ~ nice-ness n

syn 1 NICE, DAINTY, FASTIDIOUS, FINICKY, FINICAL, PARTICULAR, Fussy, SQUEAMISH shared meaning element * having or displaying exacting standards

2 see CORRECT

Nicaeē \ni-'sēn, ni-'ā\ adj [ME, fr LL *nicæna*, fr L *Nicaea* (Nicaea)]: 1. of or relating to Nicaea or the Nicaeans 2: of or relating to a church council held in Nicaea in AD 325 or to the Nicaean Creed

Nicaean Creed n: a Christian creed expanded from a creed issued by the first Nicaean Council, beginning "I believe in one God", and used in liturgical worship

nice-nelly \ni-'snel-ē\ adj, often cap 2d N [fr the name Nelly] 1 PRUDISH 2 * marked by euphemism — nice nelly n, often cap 2d N

nice-ty \ni-'sē-tē, -stē\ n, pl -ties [ME *nicete*, fr MF *nicetē* foolishness, fr *nic*, adj] 1 the quality or state of being nice 2: an elegant, delicate, or civilized feature (enjoy the *niceties* of life) 3a fine point or distinction; SUBTLETY (the *niceties* of table manners) 4: careful attention to details; delicate exactness; PRECISION 5: delicacy of taste or feeling * FASTIDIOUSNESSniche \ni'ch\ n [F, fr MF, fr *niche* to nest, fr (assumed) VL *nicicare*, fr L *nidus* nest — more at *NEST*] 1 a: a recess in a wall esp for a statue b

something that resembles a niche 2 a: a place, employment, or activity for which a person is best fitted b: a habitat supplying the factors necessary for the existence of an organism or species c: the ecological role of an organism in a community esp in regard to food consumption

niche v niched, nich-ing: to place in or as if in a niche

nick \ni'k\ n [ME *nyke*, prob alter, of *nocke* notch] 1 a: a small notch or groove b: a notch on the belly of a piece of type 2: a final critical moment (in the ~ of time)

nick v 1 a: to make a nick in: NOTCH CHIP b: to cut into or wound slightly (a bullet ~ed his leg) 2: to jot down: RECORD 3: to cut short (cold weather, which ~ed steel and automobile output — Time) 4: to catch at the right point or time 5: CHEAT, OVERCHARGE ~ v 1: to make petty attacks: SNIPE 2: to complement one another genetically and produce superior offspring

nick-el \ni'k-əl\ n [prob fr Sw *nickel*, fr G *kupfer-nickel* niccolite, prob fr *kupfer* copper + *nickel* goblin, fr the deceptive copper color of niccolite] 1 a silver-white hard malleable ductile metallic element capable of a high polish and resistant to corrosion that is used chiefly in alloys and as a catalyst — see ELEMENT table 2 a (1): the US 5-cent piece regularly containing 25 percent nickel and 75 percent copper (2): the Canadian 5-cent piece b: five centsnick-el-er \ni'k-əl-er\ n [prob fr Sw *nickel*, fr G *kupfer-nickel* niccolite, prob fr *kupfer* copper + *nickel* goblin, fr the deceptive copper color of niccolite] 1 a silver-white hard malleable ductile metallic element capable of a high polish and resistant to corrosion that is used chiefly in alloys and as a catalyst — see ELEMENT table 2 a (1): the US 5-cent piece regularly containing 25 percent nickel and 75 percent copper (2): the Canadian 5-cent piece b: five centsnick-el-er \ni'k-əl-er\ n [prob fr Sw *nickel*, 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person or a city)

nickname v 1: MISNAME, MISCALL 2: to give a nickname to — nick-name-r n

nic-o-ti-na \ni'k-ə-shē-'an-ə, -'an-ə, -'ā-nā\ n [NL, fr *herba nicotiana*, lit, Nicot's herb, fr Jean Nicot 1600 F diplomat and scholar]: any of several tobaccos (as *Nicotiana glauca*) grown for their showy flowersnic-o-tin-amide \ni'k-ə-'tē-nā-'mīd, -'tīn-ə\ n [ISV]: a compound $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O$ of the vitamin B complex found esp as a constituent of coenzymes and used similarly to nicotinic acid

nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide n: NADP

nic-o-tine \ni'k-ə-'tēn\ n [F, fr NL *nicotiana*]: a poisonous alkaloid $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$ that is the chief active principle of tobacco and is used as an insecticide

nic-o-tin-ic \ni'k-ə-'tē-nīk, -'tīn-īk\ adj [ISV]: of or relating to nicotine or nicotinic acid

nicotinic acid n: an acid $C_6H_5NO_2$ of the vitamin B complex found widely in animals and plants and used esp against pellagra — called also *niacin*nic-ti-tate \ni'k-'tī-tāt\ v -tated; -tating [alter of *nictate* (to wink), fr L *nictatus*, pp of *nictare* — more at *CONNIVE*]: WINK

nictitating membrane n: a thin membrane found in many animals at the inner angle or beneath the lower lid of the eye and capable of extending across the eyeball

nid-ger \ni'j-ə\ n [alter of earlier *nidior*, alter (resulting from incorrect division of an *idior*) of *idior*] archaic: IDIOT FOOLnid-ic-o-lous \ni'-'dīk-ə-'ləs\ adj [L *nidus* nest + E -*colous*] 1: reared for a time in a nest 2: sharing the nest of another kind of animalnid-i-fi-ca-tion \ni'-'dī-ə-'fī-kā-'shən, -nīd-ə\ n [ML *nidificatio*, fr *nidus* nest + *ficare*, pp of *nidificare* to build a nest, fr *nidus* nest] the act, process, or technique of building a nestnid-i-fi-gous \ni'-'dī-ə-'gəs\ adj [L *nidus* nest + *fugere* to flee — more at *FUGITIVE*]: leaving the nest soon after hatchingnid-us \ni'-'dī-s\ n, pl *nīd-i* \ni'-'dī\ or *nīd-us-es* [NL, fr L] 1: a nest or breeding place, esp: a place or substance in an animal or plant where bacteria or other organisms lodge and multiply 2: a place where something originates, develops, or is locatedniece \ni's\ n [ME *nece*, granddaughter, niece, fr OF *nece*, fr LL *neptia*, fr L *neptis*, akin to L *neptis*, *nepos* grandson, nephew — more at *NEPHEW*] 1: a daughter of one's brother, sister, brothers-in-law, or sister-in-law 2: an illegitimate daughter of an ecclesiasticni-el-lo \ni-'el-(ə-)lə\ n, pl *nī-el-lī* \ni-'el-(ə-)lē\ or *niellos* [It, fr ML *nigellum*, fr neut of L *nigellus* blackish, dim of *niger* black]

1: any of several enamel-like alloys usu of sulfur with silver, copper, and lead and a deep black color 2: the art or process of decorating metal with incised designs filled with niello 3: a piece of metal or an object decorated with niello

niello v 1: to inlay or ornament with niello

Nifflheim \ni'-'vīl-(ə-)hām\ n [ON *Niflheim*]: the abode of the dead in Norse mythology

nif-ty \ni'-'fī-tē\ adj nift-ier; -est [origin unknown] very good; very attractive; FINE (~ clothes)

nifty n, pl nifties: something that is nifty, esp: a clever or neatly turned phrase or joke

Niger-Con-gō \ni'-'jər-'kən-'gō\ n [Niger (river) + Congo (river)]: a language family that includes the Mande and Kwa branches and that is spoken by most of the indigenous peoples of west, central, and south Africa

nig-gard \ni'-'gārd\ n [ME, of Scand origin; akin to ON *hnegr* niggardly, akin to L *clivis* ashes — more at *INCINERATE*]: a meanly covetous and stingy person: MISER — niggard adj

niggard v, obs: to act niggardly ~ v, obs: to treat in a niggardly manner

nig-gard-ly \ni'-'gārd-lē\ adj 1: grudgingly mean about spending or granting 2: provided in meanly limited supply syn see STINGY

ant bountiful ~ nig-gard-ly-ness n — niggardly adv

nig-ger \ni'-'gər\ n [alter of earlier *neger*, fr MF *negr*, fr Sp or Pg *negro*, fr *negro* black, fr L *negrus*] 1 * NEGRO — usu taken to be offensive 2: a member of any dark-skinned race — usu taken to be offensive

nig-gle \ni'-'gəl\ v b nig-gled, nig-gling \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [origin unknown] v 1 a: TRIFLE b: to spend too much effort on minor details 2: to find fault constantly in a petty way: CARRY (she haggles, she ~s, she wears out our patience — Virginia Woolf) 3: GAW ~ v

to give stingly or in tiny portions — nig-gler \-(ə-)lɪr\ n

nig-gling \ni'-'gəl-ɪŋ\ adj 1: PETTY 2 a: demanding meticulous care b: overly elaborate in execution — nig-gling n — nig-gling-ly \-(ə-)lɪŋ-lē\ adv

nigh \ni'-'h\ adv [ME, fr OE *neah*, akin to OHG *nāh*, adv, nigh, prep, nigh, after, ON *nā* nigh] 1: near in place, time, or relationship — often used with *on*, *onto*, or *unto* 2. NEARLY ALMOST

nigh adj 1: CLOSE, NEAR 2 chiefly dial: DIRECT, SHORT 3: being on the left side (the ~ horse)

nigh \ni'-'h\ prep: NEAR

nigh \ni'-'h\ v: to draw or come near to: APPROACH ~ v: to draw near

night \ni't\ n [ME, fr OE *niht*; akin to OHG *nacht* night, L *nox*, Gk *nykt*, *nyx*] 1: the time from dusk to dawn when no light is visible 2 a: an evening or night taken as an occasion or point of time (the opening ~) b: an evening set aside for a particular purpose 3 a: the quality or state of being dark b

a condition or period felt to resemble the darkness of night as (1) a period of dreary inactivity or affliction (2) absence of moral values c: the beginning of darkness: NIGHTFALL

night adj 1: of, relating to, or associated with the night (~ air) 2: intended for use at night (a ~ lamp) 3: existing, occurring, or functioning at night (~ baseball) (a ~ nurse)

ninny \ˈnɪn-i/ *n*, *pl* **ninnies** [perh by shortening and alter *fr* an innocent]: FOOL, SIMPLETON
ninny-ham-mer \ˈnɪn-i-ˌhæm-ər/ *n*: **NINNY**
ninon \ˈnɛ-nən/ *n* (prob *fr* *Ninon*, nickname for *Anne*): a smooth sheer fabric
ninth \ˈnɪn(θ)/ *n* 1 — see **NUMBER** table 2 **a**: a musical interval embracing an octave and a second **b**: the tone at this interval **c**: a chord containing a ninth — **ninth** *adj* or *adv*
ninth cranial nerve *n*: **GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL NERVE**
Niobe \ˈni-ə/ *n* [*L. fr* *Gk* *Niobē*]: a daughter of Tantalus and the wife of Amphion who after losing her children was turned to stone and became a mountain whose streams are her tears
niobium \ˈni-ə-ˌbi-əm/ *n* [*NL, fr* *L. Niobe, fr* its occurrence in tantalite]: a lustrous platinum-gray ductile metallic element that resembles tantalum chemically and is used in alloys — see **ELEMENT** table
nip \ˈnɪp/ *vb* **nipped**; **nip-ping** [*ME* *nippen*, akin to *ON* *hnippa* to prod, *Gk* *kōnis* ashes — more at **INCINERATE**] *vt* 1: to catch hold of and squeeze tightly between two surfaces, edges, or points: **PINCH** (the dog *nipped* his ankle) 2 **a**: to sever by or as if by pinching sharply **b**: to destroy the growth, progress, maturing, or fulfillment of (*nipped* in the bud) 3: to injure or make numb with cold: **CHILL** 4: **SNATCH**, **STEAL** — *vi*, chiefly *Brit*: to move briskly, nimbly, or quickly
nip *n* 1: something that nips as **a**: a sharp biting comment **b**: a sharp stinging cold (the ~ of the winter air) **c**: a biting or pungent flavor: **TANG** (cheese with a ~) 2: the act of nipping: **PINCH**, **BITE** 3: the region of a squeezing or crushing device (as a calender) where the rolls or jaws are closest together 4: a small portion: **BIT**
nip *n* (prob *fr* *nipperkin* (a liquor container)): a small quantity of liquor: **SIP**
nip *vb* **nipped**; **nip-ping**: to take liquor in nips: **TIPPLE**
nipa \ˈnɪ-pə/ *n* (prob *fr* *It, fr. Malay* *nipah* *nipa* palm) 1: an alcoholic drink made from the juice of an Australasian creeping palm (*Nipa fruticans*), also: this palm 2: thatch made of nipa leaves
nip and tuck \ˈnɪp-ən-ˈtʌk/ *adj* or *adv*: being so close that the lead or advantage shifts rapidly from one contestant to another
nipper \ˈnɪp-ər/ *n* 1: any of various devices (as pincers) for nipping — *usu* used in *pl.* 2: chiefly *Brit* **a**: a boy employed as a helper (as of a carter or hawker) **b**: **CHILD**, *esp*: a small boy
nip-ping \ˈnɪp-ɪŋ/ *adj*: **SHARP**, **CHILLING** — **nip-ping-ly** \ˈnɪp-ɪŋ-lee/ *adv*
nipple \ˈnɪp-əl/ *n* [earlier *neble*, *nible*, prob *dim* of *neb*, *nib*] 1: the protuberance of a mammary gland upon which the ducts open and from which milk is drawn 2 **a**: an artificial teat through which a bottle-fed infant nurses **b**: a device with an orifice through which the discharge of a liquid can be regulated 3 **a**: a protuberance resembling or suggesting the nipple of a breast **b**: a small projection through which oil or grease is injected into machinery 4: a pipe coupling consisting of a short piece of threaded tubing
Nippon-ese \ˈnɪp-ə-ˈnez, -ˈnɛs/ *adj* [*Nippon* (Japan)]: **JAPANESE** — **Nipponese** *n*
nippy \ˈnɪp-i/ *adj* **nip-pier**; **-est** 1: marked by a tendency to nip (*a ~ dog*) 2: brisk, quick, or nimble in movement: **SNAPPY** 3: **PUNCTANT**, **SHARP** 4: **CHILLY**, **CHILLING** (*a ~ day*) — **nip-pily** \ˈnɪp-i-lee/ *adv* — **nip-pleness** \ˈnɪp-ə-nəs/ *n*
nip-up \ˈnɪp-əp/ *n*: a spring from a supine position to a standing position
nirvana \ˈnɪ(r)-ˈvæn-, (ˈ)nɔr-/ *n*, often *cap* [*Skt* *nirvāṇa*, lit. act of extinguishing, *fr* *nis*-out + *vil* it blows — more at **WIND**] 1: the final beatitude that transcends suffering, karma, and samsara and is sought *esp* in Buddhism through the extinction of desire and individual consciousness 2 **a**: a place or state of oblivion to care, pain, or external reality **b**: a goal hoped for but apparently unattainable: **DREAM**
Nisan \ˈni-sən, -ˈnɛ-sən/ *n* [*Heb* *Nisān*]: the 7th month of the civil year or the 1st month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar — see **MONTH** table
nisei \ˈni-seɪ, -ˈni-/ *n*, *pl* **niseis** also **niseis** [*Jap*, lit. second generation, *fr* *ni* second + *sei* generation]: a son or daughter of immigrant Japanese parents who is born and educated in America and *esp* in the U.S.
nisi \ˈni-si/ *adj* [*L. unless, fr. ne-* not + *si* if]: taking effect at a specified time unless previously modified or avoided by cause known, further proceedings, or a condition fulfilled (decree ~)
Nis-roch \ˈni-si-ˌrɔk, -ˌrɔk/ *n* [*Heb* *Nisrōk*]: an Assyrian deity honored with a temple at Nineveh
Nissen hut \ˈni-sən-ˈhʊt/ *n* [*Peter N. Nissen* 1930 *Brit*, mining engineer]: a prefabricated shelter built of a semicircular arching roof of corrugated iron with a cement floor
nissus \ˈni-səs/ *n*, *pl* **nissus** \-səs, -sɪs/ [*L. fr. nissus*, pp. of *niti* to bear down, strive, akin to *L. connivere* to close the eyes — more at **CONNIVE**]: a mental or physical effort to attain an end: a perceptive urge or endeavor
nit \ˈni-/ *n* [*ME* *nit*, *fr. OE* *hnitu*; akin to *OHG* *hntz* *nit*, *Gk* *kōnīd-*, *kōnīs*]: the egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; also: the insect itself when young
nit *n*, chiefly *Brit*: **NITWIT**
NIT *abbr* 1: **National Intelligence Test** 2: **National Invitational Tournament**
nitrate also **nit-re** \ˈni-trət, -ˌtrət/ *n* [*ME* *nitre* *natron*, *fr* *MF, fr* *L. nitrum*, *fr. Gk* *nitron*, *fr. Egypt* *nītr*] 1: **POTASSIUM NITRATE** 2: **SODIUM NITRATE**, *esp*: **CHILE SALT PETER**
nit-id \ˈni-tɪd/ *adj* [*L. nitidus* — more at **NEAT**]: **BRIGHT**, **LUSTROUS**
nit-pick \ˈni-tɪk/ *vb* [*back-formation fr* *nitpickling*]: to engage in *nit-picking* — **nit-pick-er** *n*
nit-pick-ing \ˈni-tɪk-ɪŋ/ *n* [*nit*]: minute and usu. unjustified criticism
nit-ro- or **nitro-** *comb form* [*nit*] 1: *nit*: nitrate (*nitrobacteria*) 2: *nitrogen* (*nitride*) (*nitrometer*) **b** *usu* *nitro-*: containing the univalent group **NO**; composed of one nitrogen and two oxygen atoms (*nitrobenzene*)

nitrate \ˈni-trət, -ˌtrət/ *n* [*F, fr. nitrique*] 1: a salt or ester of nitric acid 2: sodium nitrate or potassium nitrate used as a fertilizer
nitrate \ˈni-trət/ *vi* **nit-rated**; **nit-rat-ing**: to treat or combine with nitric acid or a nitrate; *esp*: to convert (an organic compound) into a nitro compound or a nitrate — **nitra-tion** \ˈni-tri-shən/ *n* — **nit-ra-tor** \ˈni-trət-ər/ *n*
nitrate bacterium *n*: a bacterium that converts nitrates to nitrites in the nitrogen cycle
nitric \ˈni-trɪk/ *adj* [*F* *nitrique*, *fr* *nitru-*]: of, relating to, or containing nitrogen *esp* with a higher valence than in corresponding nitrous compounds
nitric acid *n*: a corrosive liquid inorganic acid HNO_3 used *esp* as an oxidizing agent, in nitrations, and in making organic compounds (as fertilizers, explosives, and dyes)
nitric oxide *n*: a colorless poisonous gas NO obtained by oxidation of nitrogen or ammonia
nitride \ˈni-trɪd/ *n* [*ISV*]: a binary compound of nitrogen with a more electropositive element
nitri-fica-tion \ˈni-tri-fə-ˈkə-shən/ *n*: the process of nitrifying; *specif*: the oxidation (as by bacteria) of ammonium salts to nitrites and the further oxidation of nitrites to nitrates
nitri-fy \ˈni-tri-faɪ/ *vi* **nit-ried**; **-fying** [*F* *nitrier*, *fr* *nitru-*] 1: to combine or impregnate with nitrogen or a nitrogen compound 2: to subject to or produce by nitrification
nit-rile \ˈni-trɪl, -ˌtrɪl/ *n* [*ISV* *nitru-* + *-il, -ile* (*fr. L. -ilis* -like)]: an organic cyanide containing the group **CN** which on hydrolysis yields an acid with elimination of ammonia
nitrite \ˈni-trɪt/ *n*: a salt or ester of nitrous acid
nitrite bacterium *n*: a bacterium that oxidizes ammonium to nitrites — called also *nitrosobacterium*, *nitrosus bacterium*
nitro \ˈni-tro/ *adj* [*nitru-*]: containing or being the univalent group **NO**, united through nitrogen
nitro *n*, *pl* **nitros**: any of various nitrated products; *esp*: **NITROGLYCERIN**
nitro-ben-zene \ˈni-trō-ben-zēn, -ben-/ *n* [*ISV*]: a poisonous yellow insoluble oil $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$ with an almond odor that is used *esp* as a solvent, mild oxidizing agent, and in making aniline
nitro-cellu-lose \ˈni-tro-sel-yu-lōs, -ˌdōz/ *n* [*ISV*]: **CELLULOSE NITRATE** — **nitro-cellu-lose-ic** \ˈni-tro-sel-yu-lō-sik, -ˌzɪk/ *adj*
nitro-fu-ran \ˈni-trō-fyu(r)-ˌræn, -ˌfju(r)-ˌræn/ *n*: any of several derivatives of furan that contain a nitro group and are used as bacteria-inhibiting agents
nitro-gen \ˈni-trō-jən/ *n*, often *attrib* [*F* *nitrogène*, *fr* *nitru-* + *-gène* -gen]: a colorless tasteless odorless gaseous element that constitutes 78 percent of the atmosphere by volume and occurs as a constituent of all living tissues in combined form — see **ELEMENT** table — **nitro-gene-ous** \ˈni-trō-jə-nəs/ *adj*
nitrogen balance *n*: the difference between nitrogen intake and nitrogen loss in the body or the soil
nitrogen cycle *n*: a continuous series of natural processes by which nitrogen passes through successive stations in air, soil, and organisms involving principally nitrogen fixation, nitrification, decay, and denitrification
nitrogen fixation *n*: the industrial conversion of free nitrogen into combined forms useful *esp* as starting materials for fertilizers or explosives 2: the metabolic assimilation of atmospheric nitrogen by soil microorganisms and *esp* rhizobia and its release for plant use by nitrification in the soil on the death of the microorganisms
nitrogen-fixer *n*: any of various soil organisms that are involved in nitrogen fixation
nitrogen-fixing *adj*: capable of nitrogen fixation (~ bacteria)
nitrogen mustard *n*: any of various toxic blistering compounds analogous to mustard gas but containing nitrogen instead of sulfur
nitrogen narcosis *n*: a state of euphoria and exhilaration that occurs when nitrogen in normal air enters the bloodstream at approximately seven times atmospheric pressure (as in deep-water diving) — called also *rapture of the deep*
nitrogen trichloride *n*: a volatile explosive yellow oil NCl_3 , formerly used in bleaching and aging flour
nitro-glyc-er-in or **nitro-glyc-er-ine** \ˈni-trə-ˈglɪs-(ə)-rɪn/ *n* [*ISV*]: a heavy oily explosive poisonous liquid $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)_3$ used chiefly in making dynamites and in medicine as a vasodilator
nitro-par-a-tilin \ˈni-trō-par-ə-ˈfæn/ *n* [*ISV*]: a nitro derivative of any member of the methane series
nitro- or **nitroso-** *comb form* [*NL* *nitrosus* *nitrosus*]: containing the group **NO** composed of one nitrogen and one oxygen atom (*nitrobenzene* $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}$) (*nitrosamines*)
nitro-sa-mine \ˈni-trō-sə-ˈmɛn/ also **nitro-so-amine** \ˈni-tro-sə-ˈmɛn/ *n*: any of various neutral compounds which are characterized by the grouping **NNO** and some of which are powerful carcinogens
nitro-so-bac-ter-i-um \ˈni-trō-sə-bak-ˈtɪr-ē-əm/ *n* [*NL, fr. nitrosus* + *-o-* + *bacterium*]: **NITRITE BACTERIUM**
nitrous \ˈni-troʊs/ *adj* [*NL* *nitrosus*, *fr. L.* full of *natron*, *fr. nitrum* *natron* — more at **NITER**] 1: of, relating to, or containing nitrogen *esp* with a lower valence than in corresponding nitric compounds
nitrous acid *n*: an unstable acid HNO_2 , known only in solution or in the form of its salts
nitrous bacterium *n*: **NITRITE BACTERIUM**
nitrous oxide *n*: a colorless gas N_2O that when inhaled produces loss of sensibility to pain preceded by exhilaration and sometimes laughter and is used *esp* as an anesthetic in dentistry — called also *laughing gas*
nit-ty-grit-ty \ˈni-ti-ˌgrɪt-ē, -ˌgrɪt-ē/ *n* [*origin unknown*]: the actual state of things; what is ultimately essential and true (immerged himself in getting to the ~ of the problems — Ronald Martinetti)
nit-ty-grit-ty *adj*
nit-wit \ˈni-wɪt/ *n* (prob *fr* *G* *nit* not + *E* wit): a scatter-brained or stupid person
nik \ˈni-kə/ *n* [*G*, *fr. OHG* *nihhus*; akin to *OE* *nicor* water monster, *Gk* *nixēn* to wash]: a water spirit of Germanic folklore
nik *n* [*G* *nichts* nothing]: **NOTHING**; no one

nonadaptive	noncompound	nonselect	nonintoxicating	nonpenetrating	nonshrinkable
nonaddicted	noncomprehension	nonselection	nonirradiated	nonperformance	nonsingular
nonadding	noncompressible	nonselective	nonirrigated	nonperishable	nonrinkable
nonaddictive	nonconclusive	nonselectric	nonirritating	nonpermanent	nonrisk
nonadherence	nonconcurrent	nonelectrical	nonisothermal	nonpersonal	nonslavesholding
nonadhesion	noncondensable	nonelectronic	nonleaded	nonphonemic	nonmaker
nonadhesive	noncondensing	noneligible	nonlegal	nonphonetic	nonmoking
nonadiabatic	nonconditioned	nonemergency	nonlegume	nonphosphatic	nonmolar
nonadjacent	nonconductibility	nonemotional	nonleguminous	nonphotosynthetic	nonsolid
nonadjustable	nonconducting	nonempty	nonlethal	nonphysical	nonspatial
nonadministrative	nonconduction	nonencapsulated	nonlexical	nonphytoxic	nonspeaking
nonadmission	nonconductive	nonenforcement	nonlife	nonpigmented	nonspecialist
nonaffluent	nonconfidence	nonentanglement	nonlinear	nonplastic	nonspecialized
nonaggression	nonconfidential	nonenzymatic	nonliquid	nonplaying	nonspecific
nonaggressive	nonconflicting	nonenzymic	nonliterate	nonpoisonous	nonspecifically
nonagreement	noncongenial	nonepiscopeal	nonlithurgical	nonpolarizable	nonspectacular
nonagricultural	nonconjugated	nonequilibrium	nonliving	nonpolluting	nonspectral
nonalcoholic	nonconscious	nonequivalence	nonlocal	nonporosity	nonspeculative
nonallergic	nonconservation	nonequivalent	nonlogical	nonporous	nonspheical
nonallergic	nonconserved	noneruptive	nonluminous	nonpossession	nonspontaneous
nonalphabetic	nonconsolidated	nonessential	nonlysozyme	nonpractical	nonstaining
nonanalytic	nonconstitutional	nonessential	nonmagnetic	nonpredictive	nonstationary
nonanthropological	nonconstructive	nonesterified	nonmailable	nonpregnant	nonstatistical
nonantigenic	nonconsumable	nonexchangeable	nonmalignant	nonprinting	nonstellar
nonappearance	noncontact	nonexclusive	nonmalleable	nonproducer	nonstrategic
nonaqueous	noncontagious	nonexempt	nonman	nonproductive	nonstratified
nonaqueous	noncontemporary	nonexistence	nonmanufacturing	nonprogressive	nonstriker
nonarbitrary	noncontentious	nonexistent	nonmarine	nonpropositional	nonstriking
nonascent	noncontiguous	nonexpandable	nonmarketable	nonproprietary	nonstructural
nonaspirated	noncontinuous	nonexperimental	nonmaterial	nonproven	nonstructured
nonassessable	noncontraband	nonexplosive	nonmaterialistic	nonpsychedelic	nonstudent
nonassimilable	noncontradiction	nonexpropriation	nonmathematical	nonpublic	nonsubscriber
nonassociative	noncontradictory	nonextant	nonmechanical	nonpungent	nonsuccess
nonathlete	noncontributing	nonfarmer	nonmechanistic	nonpunitive	nonsummer
nonattendance	noncontributory	nonfatal	nonmember	nonquota	nonrural
nonattributive	noncontrollable	nonfattening	nonmembership	nonrabbinic	nonrurgical
nonauditory	noncontrolled	nonfebrile	nonmetameric	nonracial	nonymbiotic
nonauthoritative	noncontrolling	nonfederal	nonmated	nonracism	nonymbiotic
nonautomatic	noncontroverial	nonfederated	nonmaternal	nonradial	nonymmetric
nonautomotive	nonconventional	nonfeeding	nonmetropolitan	nonradical	nonymmetrical
nonbacterial	nonconvertible	nonferromagnetic	nonmigratory	nonradioactive	nonynchronous
nonbasic	noncorporate	nonfilamentous	nonmilitary	nonrandom	nonsynactical
nonbearing	noncorrodible	nonfilterable	nonmimetic	nonrandomness	nonsystemic
nonbeing	noncorroding	nonfinancial	nonmolecular	nonrated	nontrishable
nonbeliever	noncorrosive	nonfixable	nonmoney	nonrational	nontraxable
nonbelieving	noncovalent	nonflagellated	nonmotive	nonreactive	nontechnical
nonbelligerency	noncovered	nonfluorescent	nonmotility	nonreactivity	nontechnological
nonbelligerent	noncreative	nonflying	nonmoving	nonreactor	nonteleological
nonbetting	noncriminal	nonfortitude	nonmusical	nonrealistic	nontemporal
nonbinding	noncritical	nonfossiliferous	nonmutant	nonreciprocal	nonterritorial
nonbiodegradable	noncryogenic	nonfraternal	nonmyelinated	nonrecognition	nontheatrical
nonbiological	noncrystalline	nonfreezing	nonnarcotic	nonrecourse	nontheistic
nonbiting	noncultivated	nonfulfillment	nonnational	nonrecoverable	nonthermal
nonbonded	noncultivation	nonfunctional	nonnative	nonrecurring	nonthreatening
nonbonding	noncumulative	nongame	nonnatural	nonreducing	nontridial
nonbreakable	noncurrent	nongeous	nonnaturalism	nonrefillable	nontoxic
nonbureaucratic	noncyclic	nongeneric	nonnaturalist	nonregistered	nontoxicity
noncaking	noncyclical	nongenetic	nonnecessity	nonregulation	nontraditional
noncancerous	nondecreasing	nongonococcal	nonnegotiable	nonreligious	nontransferable
noncanonical	nondegradable	nongraded	nonneoplastic	nonremovable	nontransparency
noncarbohydrate	nondefining	nongranular	nonnitrogenous	nonrenewable	nontransparent
noncarbonaceous	nondegenerate	nongregarious	nonnormative	nonrepayable	nontransposing
noncarbonated	nondegenerated	nongrowing	nonnumeric	nonrepresentative	nontrated
noncarnivorous	nondegradable	nonhandicapped	nonnutritive	nonresidential	nonropical
noncash	nondelegable	nonhardy	nonobese	nonresident	nontrump
noncatalytic	nondelinquent	nonharmonic	nonobligatory	nonrestrictive	nonsuberculous
noncellular	nondelivery	nonhazardous	nonobscure	nonretractile	nonstypical
noncertified	nondemocratic	nonhereditary	nonobvious	nonretroactive	nonunderstandable
nonchargeable	nonnominational	nonheritable	nonoccurrence	nonrevenue	nonuniform
nonchurchgoer	nonnominationalism	nonhistorical	nonofficial	nonreversible	nonuniformity
noncircadian	nondepartmental	nonhomogeneous	nonhope	nonrotating	nonurban
noncitizen	nondeposition	nonhomologous	nonoperating	nonrotational	nonutilitarian
nonclassical	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvariable
nonclassified	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvariant
nonclerical	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvascular
nonclinical	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvegetative
nonclotting	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvenomous
noncoagulable	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvibratory
noncoercive	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvintage </td
noncognitive	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonviolation
noncoherent	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonviral
noncohesive	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvirulent
noncolit	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonviscous
noncollapsible	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvisual
noncollectible	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvocal
noncollegiate	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvocational
noncolloid	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvoluntary
noncombat	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvoter
noncombining	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonvoicing
noncombustible	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonwoody
noncommercial	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonworker
noncommunicable	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonworking
noncommunicant	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	nonyellowing
noncommunication	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	
noncommutative	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	
noncommutativity	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	
noncompensating	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	
noncompetent	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	
noncompeting	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	
noncompetition	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	
noncompetitive	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	
noncomplementary	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	
noncompliance	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	
noncomplying	nonderivative	nonhomologous	nonoperational	nonrotating	

non-additive \('nɒn-'ad-'ɪv) adj. 1: not having a numerical value equal to the sum of values for the component parts. 2: of,

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ī cat, cart
ā out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
ī joke	g sing	ō flow	o flaw	of coin	th than
ū foot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu famous	zh vision

no-el \nə-ˈel/ *n* [F *noël* Christmas, carol, fr. L *natalis* birthday, fr. *natalis* natal] 1: a Christmas carol 2 *cap*: the Christmas season
noes *pl* of *NO*
no-etic \nə-ˈet-ik/ *adj* [Gk *noētikos* intellectual, fr. *noein* to think, fr. *noos* mind]: of, relating to, or based on the intellect
no-fault *adj*: of, relating to, or being a motor vehicle insurance plan under which an accident victim is compensated usu. up to a stipulated limit for actual losses (as medical bills and lost wages) but not for nuisance claims (as of pain and suffering) by his own insurance company regardless of who is responsible for the accident
no-g \nəg/ *n* [origin unknown]: a wooden peg, pin, or block of the size of a brick, esp.: one built into a wall as a hold for nails
no-gin \nə-ˈgin/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a strong ale formerly brewed in Norfolk, England 2 [by shortening]: EGGNOG 3: an often alcoholic drink containing beaten egg, milk, or both
no-ging \nə-ˈgɪŋ/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a small mug or cup 2: a small quantity (as a gill) of drink 3: a person's head
no-ging \nə-ˈgɪŋ/ *n* [no-ging]: rough brick masonry used to fill in the open spaces of a wooden frame
no-good \nə-ˈgud/ *adj*: having no worth, use, or chance of success
no-good \nə-ˈgud/ *n*: a no-good person or thing
No-h *var* of *NO*
no-hit *adj*: of, relating to, or being a baseball game or a part of a game in which a pitcher allows the opposition no base hits
no-hit-ter \nə-ˈhit-ɪr/ *n*: a no-hit game in baseball
no-how \nə-ˈhaʊ/ *adv* 1: in no manner or way 2: not at all (was ~ equal to the task) 2 *dialect*: ANYHOW
noll \nɒl/ *n* [origin unknown]: short fiber removed during the combing of a textile fiber and often separately spun into yarn
noise \noɪz/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, stifle, quarrel, noise, fr. L *nausea* nausea] 1: loud, confused, or senseless shouting or outcry 2 *a*: SOUND, esp.: one that lacks agreeable musical quality or is noticeably unpleasant *b*: any sound that is undesired or interferes with one's hearing of something *c*: an unwanted signal or a disturbance (as static or a variation of voltage) in an electronic communication system (as radio or television), broadly: a disturbance interfering with the operation of a mechanical device or system *d*: electromagnetic radiation (as light or radio waves) that is composed of several frequencies and that involves random changes in frequency or amplitude *e*: irrelevant or meaningless bits or words occurring along with desired information (as in a computer output) 3: common talk *e*: RUMOR, esp. SLANDER *syn* see SOUND
noise-less \-ləs/ *adj* — **noise-less-ly** *adv*
noise *vb* *noised*, *noising* *vi*: to spread by rumor or report — *usu* used with *about* or *abroad* (the scandal was quickly *noised* about) *vi*: to talk much or loudly 2: to make a noise
noise-maker \noɪz-ˈmeɪk-ər/ *n*: one that makes noise, esp. a device (as a horn or rattle) used to make noise at parties — **noise-making** \-kɪŋ/ *n* or *adj*
noise pollution *n*: environmental pollution consisting of annoying or harmful noise (as of automobiles or jet airplanes)
noisome \noɪz-əm/ *adj* [ME *noysome*, fr. *noy* annoyance, fr. OF *enul*, *anal* — more at *ENNU*] 1: NOXIOUS, UNWHOLESOME 2: offensive to the senses and esp. to the sense of smell *syn* see MALODOROUS — **noisomely** *adv* — **noisomeness** *n*
noisy \noɪ-zē/ *adj* *noisier*; *est* 1: making noise 2: full of or characterized by noise — **noisily** \noɪ-zē-lē/ *adv* — **noisiness** \-zē-nəs/ *n*
noil *me* *tan-ge-re* \noɪ-lē-ˈtən-ʒə-rē, -ʒi-mē-/ *n* [L, do not touch me]: a warning against touching or interference
nolle prosequi \noɪ-lē-ˈprɛs-ə-ˈkwɪ-/ *n* [L, to be unwilling to pursue]: an entry on the record of a legal action denoting that the prosecutor or plaintiff will proceed no further in his action or suit either as a whole or as to some count or as to one or more of several defendants
nolo \noʊ-/ *n*: NOLO CONTENDERE
no-load \noʊ-ˈləd/ *adj*: sold at net asset value (as ~ mutual fund)
nolo con-ten-de-re \noʊ-ˈləd-kən-ˈten-də-rē/ *n* [L, I do not wish to contend]: a plea by the defendant in a criminal prosecution that without admitting guilt subjects him to conviction but does not preclude him from denying the truth of the charges in a collateral proceeding
nol-pros \nɒl-ˈprɛs/ *vi* *nol-prossed*; *nol-pros-sing* [nolle *prosequi*]: to discontinue by entering a nolle prosequi
nom *abbr* nominative
no-ma \noʊ-mə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *nomē*, fr. *nemein* to spread (of an ulcer), lit., to graze, pasture — more at *NIMBLE*]: a spreading gangrene of the lining of cheek and lips that occurs usu. in severely debilitated persons
no-mad \noʊ-məd, Brit also *nɒm-əd*/ *n* [L *nomad*, *nomas* member of a wandering pastoral people, fr. Gk, fr. *nemein* to pasture — more at *NIMBLE*] 1: a member of a people that has no fixed residence but wanders from place to place usu. seasonally and within a well-defined territory in order to secure its food supply 2: an individual who roams about aimlessly — **nomad** *adj* — **nomad-ism** \noʊ-məd-iz-əm/ *n*
no-mad-ic \noʊ-məd-ik/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of nomads (as ~ tribe) 2: roaming about from place to place aimlessly or without a fixed pattern of movement (lived ~ lives, moving from ... house to ... house — Frank Conroy)
no-man's-land \noʊ-mənz-ˈlænd/ *n* 1: an area of unowned, unclaimed, or uninhabited land *b*: an unoccupied area between opposing armies 2: an area of anomalous, ambiguous, or indefinite character (the ~ of the generation gap — *Psychology Today*)
nom-bril \nɒm-brɪl/ *n* [MF, lit., navel, deriv. of L *umbilicus*] the center point of the lower half of an armorial escutcheon — *see* ESCUTCHEON illustration
nom de guerre \nɒm-di-ˈgeɪ-ər/ *n*, *pl* *nom-s de guerre* \nɒm(z)-di-ˈgeɪ-/ *fr*, lit., war name): PSEUDONYM
nom de plume \nɒm-di-ˈplum/ *n*, *pl* *nom-s de plume* \nɒm(z)-di-ˈplum/ *fr* nom name + *de* of + *plume* pen): PSEUDONYM, PEN NAME

nome \nɒm/ *n* [Gk *nomos* district — more at *NIMBLE*]: a province of ancient Egypt
no-men \nɒ-mən/ *n*, *pl* *no-mi-na* \nɒm-zə-, nɒ-mə-/ [L *nomi-nomen* name — more at *NAME*]: the second of the three usual names of an ancient Roman
no-men-cla-tor \nɒ-mən-ˈklæt-ər/ *n* [L, slave whose duty was to tell his master the names of persons he met when campaigning for office, fr. *nomen* + *calatus*, pp of *calare* to call — more at *LOW*] 1: a book containing collections or lists of words 2 *archaic*: one who announces the names of guests or of persons generally 3: one who gives names to or invents names for things
no-men-cla-to-ri-al \nɒ-mən-ˈklæt-ər-i-əl, -ˈtɔr-i-/ *adj*: relating to or connected with nomenclature
no-men-cla-ture \nɒ-mən-ˈklæt-ʃər also nɒ-mən-ˈklæt-ʃu(ə)-, -ˈmɛŋ-, -ˈklæt-ʃər, -ˈklæt-ɪ-(j)u(ə)r/ *n* [L *nomenclatura* calling by name, list of names, fr. *nomen* + *calatus*, pp] 1: NAME DESIGNATION 2: the act or process or an instance of naming 3 *a*: a system or set of terms or symbols *b*: a system of terms used in a particular science, discipline, or art, esp.: an international system of standardized New Latin names used in biology for kinds and groups of kinds of animals and plants — **no-men-cla-tur-al** \nɒ-mən-ˈklæt-ʃu(ə)-rəl/ *adj*
no-men-con-ser-van-dum \nɒ-mən-kən-ˈsɜr-vən-dəm/ *n*, *pl* *no-mi-na con-ser-van-da* \nɒm-zə-nə-kən(i)-sɜr-vən-də-, nɒ-mə-/ [NL, name to be kept]: a biological taxonomic name (as of a genus) that is preserved by special sanction in exception to the usual rules (as of priority)
nomon du-bium \-ˈdʒ(i)-li-bē-əm/ *n*, *pl* *nomina du-bia* \-bē-ə/ [NL, doubtful name]: a taxonomic name that cannot be associated with certainty to any taxonomic group because the description is insufficient for identification and the original specimens are lost or destroyed
no-men-nu-dum \-ˈn(j)-dʒ-əm/ *n*, *pl* *nomina nu-da* \-ɔ-/ [NL, bare name]: a proposed taxonomic name that is invalid because the group designated is not described or illustrated sufficiently for recognition, that has no nomenclatural status, and that consequently can be used as though never previously proposed
nomi-nal \nɒm-ən-əl, -ˈnəm-ən-əl/ *adj* [ME *nominalis*, fr. ML *nominalis*, fr. L, of a name, fr. *nomin-*, *nomen* name] 1: of, relating to, or being a noun or a word or expression taking a noun construction 2 *a*: of, relating to, or constituting a name *b*: bearing the name of a person 3 *a*: existing or being something in name or form only (head of his party) *b*: of, being, or relating to a designated or theoretical size that may vary from the actual: APPROXIMATE *c*: TRIFLING, INSIGNIFICANT 4: being according to plan SATISFACTORY (everything was ~ during the spacecraft launch) — **nomi-nal-ly** \-lē/ *adv*
nominal *n*: a word or word group functioning as a noun
nomi-nal-ism \-iz-əm/ *n* 1: a theory that there are no universal essences in reality and that the mind can frame no single concept or image corresponding to any universal or general term 2: the theory that only individuals and no abstract entities (as essences, classes, or propositions) exist — **nomi-nal-ist** \-ist/ *n* — **nomi-nalist** or **nomi-nal-ist-ic** \nɒm-ən-əl-ˈɪs-tɪk, -ˈnəm-nəl-/ *adj*
nominal value *n*: PAR 1b
nominal wages *n*: *pl*: wages measured in money as distinct from actual purchasing power
nomi-nate \nɒm-zə-nāt, vi *-nated*; *-nating* [L *nominatus*, pp of *nominare*, fr. *nomin-*, *nomen* name] 1: DESIGNATE NAME 2 *a*: to appoint or propose for appointment to an office or place *b*: to propose as candidate for election to office *c*: to propose for an honor (him for player of the year) 3: to enter (a horse) in a race — **nomi-nat-ory** \-nāt-ər-i/ *n*
nomi-na-tion \nɒm-zə-nā-shən/ *n* 1: the act, process, or an instance of nominating 2: the state of being nominated
nomi-na-tive \nɒm-(ə)-ˈnāt-iv, 2 & 3 *a* also *nɒm-zə-nāt-iv* *adj* [fr the traditional use of the nominative form in naming a noun] 1 *a*: marking typically the subject of a verb esp. in languages that have relatively full inflection (case) *b*: of or relating to the nominative case (as ~ ending) 2: nominated or appointed by nomination 3: bearing a person's name — **nomi-na-tive** *n*
nomi-nal-tee \nɒm-zə-nē/ *n* [nominative]: a person who has been nominated
no-mo-gram \nɒm-zə-ˈɡræm, -ˈnɒ-mə-/ *n* [Gk *nomos* law + *ISV* -gram — more at *NIMBLE*]: a graphic representation that consists of several lines marked off to scale and arranged in such a way that by using a straightedge to connect known values on two lines an unknown value can be read at the point of intersection with another line
no-mo-graph \-ˈɡræf/ *n*: NOMOGRAM — **no-mo-graph-ic** \nɒm-zə-ˈɡræf-ɪk, -ˈnɒ-mə-/ *adj* — **no-mo-graph-ic-ly** \-ˈnɒ-mə-ˈɡræf-ɪk-ly/ *adv*
no-mo-log-i-cal \nɒm-zə-ˈlɒj-ɪ-kəl, -ˈnɒ-mə-/ *adj* [etymology (science of physical and logical laws): relating to or expressing basic physical laws or rules of reasoning (as ~ universals)]
no-mo-thet-ic \-ˈθet-ɪk/ *adj* [Gk *nomothetikos* of legislation, fr. *nomothētēs* lawgiver, fr. *nomas* law + *-thetēs* one who establishes, fr. *tithe* to put — more at *DO*]: relating to, involving, or dealing with abstract, general, or universal statements or laws
no-my \nɒ-mē-/ *n* *comb* form [ME *nomie*, fr. OF, fr. L *nomia*, fr. Gk, fr. *nemein* to distribute]: system of laws governing or sum of knowledge regarding a (specified) field (astronomy)
non- \nɒn/ *ad*, *non* or *non* before *-stressed syllable*, *nɒn* also *no* before *-unstressed or unstressed syllable*; the variant with *ɒ* is also to be understood at pronounced entries, where it is not shown *a* prefix [ME, *non* from *non* not, fr. OL *noenem*, fr. *ne* not + *olnom*, neut. of *oīnos* one — more at *NO, ONE*] 1: not: reverse of: absence of: *of* little or no consequence: unimportant: worthless (nominuses) (*non*system) 3: lacking the usual characteristics of the thing specified (*non*celebration) (*non*theater)

nonabrasive
nonabsorbable
nonabsorbent
nonbacterial

nonacademic
nonacceptance
nonaccredited,
nonacid

nonciclic
noncyclic
nonaction
nonactive

of a party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to William and Mary or to their successors
non-juror (\nɒn-ˈdʒʊr-ər, -ˈdʒʊ(r)-ə(r) n : a person refusing to take an oath esp. of allegiance, supremacy, or abjuration, *specif* : one of the benefited clergy in England and Scotland refusing to take an oath of allegiance to William and Mary or to their successors after the revolution of 1688
non-lin-gu-istic (\nɒn-ˈlɪŋ-ˈɡwɪs-tɪk) *adj* : not consisting of or relating to language
non-lit-er-ate (\nɒn-ˈlɪt-ə-rət, -ˈlɪ-trət) *adj* : having no written language — *non-literate* n
non-match-ing (\nɒn-ˈmætʃ-ɪŋ) *adj* 1 : not matching 2 : not requiring a matching contribution (~ grants)
non-met-al (\nɒn-ˈmet-əl) n : a chemical element (as boron, carbon, or nitrogen) that lacks typical metallic properties and is able to form anions, acidic oxides and acids, and stable compounds with hydrogen
non-met-al-lic (\nɒn-ˈmɛt-əl-ɪk) *adj* 1 : not metallic 2 : of, relating to, or being a nonmetal
non-mon-etary (\nɒn-ˈmʌn-ə-ˈtɛr-ē, -ˈmʌn-) *adj* : not monetary : *not involving money*
non-mor-al (\nɒr-əl, -ˈmɜr-) *adj* : not falling into or existing in the sphere of morals or ethics *syn* see IMMORAL
non-neg-a-tive (\nɒn-ˈnɛg-ət-ɪv) *adj* : not negative : being either positive or zero
non-nu-clear (\nɒn-ˈnʊ-ˈkli-ər) *adj* 1 : not producing or involving a nuclear explosion (a ~ bomb) 2 : not operated by or involving atomic energy (a ~ propulsion system) 3 : not having the atom bomb (a ~ country) 4 : not involving the use of atom bombs (a ~ war)
no-no (\nɒ-ˌnɒ) n, pl **no-no's** or **no-nos** : something unacceptable or forbidden
non-ob-ject-ive (\nɒn-əb-ˈdʒɛk-tɪv) *adj* 1 : not objective 2 : representing or intended to represent no natural or actual object, figure, or scene (~ art) — **non-ob-ject-iv-ism** (\nɒn-əb-ˈdʒɛk-tɪv-ɪz-əm) n — **non-ob-ject-iv-ist** (\nɒn-əb-ˈdʒɛk-tɪv-ɪst) n — **non-ob-ject-iv-ity** (\nɒn-əb-ˈdʒɛk-tɪv-ɪ-ti) n
non-ob-st or **non-obs** *abbr* non-obstante
non-ob-stan-te (\nɒn-əb-ˈstɑnt-ē, -ˌstɑnt-) *prep* [L] : NOTWITHSTANDING
non-sense *adj* : tolerating no nonsense : SERIOUS, BUSINESSLIKE
non-para-met-ric (\nɒn-ˈpɑr-ə-ˈme-trɪk) *adj* : not involving the estimation of parameters of a statistical function
non-pa-reil (\nɒn-ˈpɑr-ˈel) *adj* [MF, fr. *non- + pareil* equal, fr. (assumed) VL *pariculus*, fr. L *par* equal] : having no equal
nonpareil n 1 : an individual of unequal excellence : PARAGON 2 a : a small flat disk of chocolate covered with white sugar pellets 2 b : small sugar pellets of various colors
non-par-ti-san (\nɒn-ˈpɑrt-ə-zən, -ˌzən) *adj* : not partisan, *esp* : free from party affiliation, bias, or designation (~ ballot) (a ~ board) — **non-par-ti-san-ship** (\nɒn-ˈpɑrt-ə-zən-ˈʃɪp) n
non-pas-ser-ine (\nɒn-ˈpas-ə-ˈrɪn) *adj* : not passerine; *esp* : CO-RACIFORM
non-pa-tho-gen-ic (\nɒn-ˈpɑθ-ə-ˈdʒen-ɪk) *adj* : not capable of inducing disease — compare AVIRULENT
non-per-sis-tent (\nɒn-ˈpɜr-ˈsɪs-tənt, -ˈzɪs-) *adj* : not persistent as a : decomposed rapidly by environmental action (~ insecticides) b : capable of being transmitted by a vector for only a relatively short time (~ viruses)
non-per-son (\nɒn-ˈpɜrs-ən, -ˌpɜrs-) n 1 : a person who is regarded as nonexistent or as never having existed 2 : UNPERSON
non-plea-sant (\nɒn-ˈplɛz-ənt, -ˌnɒn-) n [L, it does not please] : a negative vote
non-plus (\nɒn-ˈplʌs) n [L *non plus* no more] : a state of bafflement or perplexity : QUANDARY
non-plus v **plus** also **plussed** \-ˈplʌst-, -ˌplʌs-ɪŋ also **plus-ing** : to cause to be at a loss as to what to say, think, or do : PER-PLEX *syn* see PUZZLE
non-po-lar (\nɒn-ˈpɒl-ər) *adj* : not polar; *esp* : not having or requiring the presence of electrical poles (a ~ solvent)
non-pos-si-bil-ity (\nɒn-ˈpɒs-ə-ˈbɪl-ə-ti, -ˌnɒn-) n [L, we cannot] : a statement expressing inability to do something
non-pres-crip-tion (\nɒn-ˈprɪ-ˈskɪp-ʃən) *adj* : capable of being bought without a doctor's prescription
non-pro-duc-tive (\nɒn-ˈprɒd-ək-tɪv) *adj* : not productive as a : failing to produce or yield : UNPRODUCTIVE (a ~ oil well) b : not directly concerned with production (~ the labor of clerks and inspectors) c of a cough : DRY — **non-pro-duc-tive-ness** n
non-pro-fes-sion-al (\nɒn-ˈprɒf-ə-ˈʃən-əl, -ˌzən-) *adj* : not professional
non-professional n — **non-pro-fes-sion-al-ly** (\nɒn-ˈprɒf-ə-ˈʃən-əl-ɪ) *adv*
non-pro-fit (\nɒn-ˈprɒf-ɪt) *adj* : not conducted or maintained for the purpose of making a profit
non-pro-lif-er-a-tion (\nɒn-ˈprɒl-ɪf-ə-ˈrɛ-shən) *adj* : providing for the stoppage of proliferation (as of nuclear arms) (~ treaty) — **nonproliferation** n
non-pros (\nɒn-ˈprɒs) v **non-pros-sed**; **non-pros-sing** [non *prosequitur*] : to enter a non *prosequitur* against
non-pros-ec-ute (\nɒn-ˈprɒs-ek-ut-ē, -ˌnɒn-) n [L, he does not prosecute] : a judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit in which he does not appear to prosecute
non-pro-tein (\nɒn-ˈprɒ-tɛn, -ˌprɒt-ē-ʃən) *adj* : not being or derived from protein (the ~ part of an enzyme) (~ nitrogen) — **non-pro-teinaceous** (\nɒn-ˈprɒ-tɛn-ə-ˈʃəs-əs, -ˌprɒt-ē-ʃən-əs-) *adj*
non-read-er (\nɒn-ˈrɛd-ər) n : one who does not or cannot read; *esp* : a child who is very slow in learning to read
non-re-com-bi-nent (\nɒn-ˈrɛ-kəm-bə-nənt) *adj* : not exhibiting the results of genetic recombination — **nonrecombinant** n
non-re-fund-able (\nɒn-ˈrɪ-fʌnd-ə-bəl) *adj* : not subject to refunding (a ~ bond)
non-re-lat-iv-istic (\nɒn-ˈrel-ət-ɪv-ɪs-tɪk) *adj* 1 : not based on or involving the theory of relativity (~ equations) (~ kinematics) 2 a : moving at less than a relativistic velocity b : of or relating to a body moving at such a velocity — **non-rel-a-tiv-ist-ic-al-ly** (\nɒn-ˈrel-ət-ɪv-ɪs-tɪk-əl-ɪ) *adv*

non-rep-er-sen-ta-tion-al (\nɒn-ˈrep-ri-zen-ˈtɪ-shən-əl, -ˌzən-, -ˈʃən-) *adj* : NONOBJECTIVE 2 — **non-rep-er-sen-ta-tion-al-ism** (\nɒn-ˈrep-ri-zen-ˈtɪ-shən-əl-ɪz-əm) n
non-res-ist-ance (\nɒn-ˈrez-əd-ən(t)s, -ˈrez-dən(t)s, -ˈrez-ə-dən(t)s) n : the state or fact of being nonresistant
non-res-ist-ant (\nɒn-ˈrez-əd-ən-t, -ˈrez-dən-t, -ˈrez-ə-dən-) n : NON-RESISTANCE
non-res-ist-ant (\nɒn-ˈrez-əd-ən-t, -ˈrez-dən-t, -ˈrez-ə-dən-) *adj* : not residing in a particular place — **nonresistant** n
non-res-ist-ance (\nɒn-ˈrez-əd-ən(t)s, -ˈrez-dən(t)s) n : the principles or practice of passive submission to constituted authority even when unjust or oppressive; also : the principle or practice of not resisting violence by force
non-res-ist-ant (\nɒn-ˈrez-əd-ən-t, -ˈrez-dən-t, -ˈrez-ə-dən-) *adj* : not resistant; *specif* : susceptible to the effects of a deleterious agent (as an insecticide, a pathogen, or an extreme environmental condition) — **nonresistant** n
non-re-stric-tive (\nɒn-ˈrɪs-trɪk-tɪv) *adj* : not restrictive; *specif* : not limiting the reference of a modified word or phrase
nonrestrictive clause n : a descriptive clause that is not essential to the definiteness of the meaning of its antecedent (as in "the aldermen, who were present, assented")
non-re-turn-able (\nɒn-ˈrɪ-tʃən-ə-bəl) *adj* : not returnable; *specif* : not returnable to a dealer in exchange for a deposit (~ bottles)
non-rigid (\nɒn-ˈrɪd-əd) *adj* : not rigid, *esp* : maintaining form by pressure of contained gas (a ~ airship) — **non-rigid-ity** (\nɒn-ˈrɪd-əd-ə-ti) n
non-sched-uled (\nɒn-ˈskɛj-(d)ʊ(ə)l(d), -ˈskɛj-əd) *adj* : licensed to carry passengers or freight by air without a regular schedule (~ airlines)
non-sci-ence (\nɒn-ˈsaɪ-ən(t)s) n : one (as a discipline) that is not a science
non-science *adj* : of or relating to fields other than science
non-se-c-re-tor (\nɒn-ˈsi-ˈkrɛt-ər) n : an individual of blood group A, B, or AB who does not secrete the antigens characteristic of these blood groups in bodily fluids (as saliva)
non-sec-tar-i-an (\nɒn-ˈsɛk-tər-ɪ-ən) *adj* : not having a sectarian character : not affiliated with or restricted to a particular religious group
non-sed-i-ment-able (\nɒn-ˈsed-ə-ˈment-ə-bəl) *adj* : not capable of being sedimented under specified conditions (as of centrifugation)
non-sense (\nɒn-ˈsɛns(t)s, -ˈnʌn(t)-sɛn(t)s) n 1 a : words or language having no meaning or conveying no intelligible ideas b (1) : language, conduct, or an idea that is absurd or contrary to good sense (2) : an instance of absurd action 2 a : things of no importance or value : TRIFLES b : affected or impudent conduct (took no ~ from his subordinates) 3 : nonsense genetic material — **non-sen-si-cal** (\nɒn-ˈsen-ʃəl-ɪ-si-kəl) *adj* — **non-sen-si-cal-ly** (\nɒn-ˈsen-ʃəl-ɪ-si-kəl-ɪ) *adv* — **non-sen-si-cal-ness** (\nɒn-ˈsen-ʃəl-ɪ-si-kəl-ɪ-ˈnɛs) n
nonsense *adj* 1 : consisting of an arbitrary grouping of speech sounds or symbols (\nɒn-ˈsɛn-ʃəl-ɪ-si-kəl-ɪ) is a ~ word (a ~ syllable) 2 : consisting of one or more codons that do not code for any amino acid and usu. cause termination of the molecular chain in protein synthesis (~ mutation)
nonsense verse n : humorous or whimsical verse that features unique characters and actions and often contains evocative but meaningless nonce words
non seq *abbr* non sequitur
non-sequ-itur (\nɒn-ˈsek-wot-ər also -ˈtʃʊ(r)-ər) n [L, it does not follow] 1 : an inference that does not follow from the premises, *specif* : a fallacy resulting from a simple conversion of a universal affirmative proposition or from the transposition of a condition and its consequent 2 : a statement (as a response) that does not follow logically from anything previously said
non-sig-nif-icant (\nɒn-ˈsɪg-nɪf-ɪ-kənt) *adj* : not significant, as a : INSIGNIFICANT b : MEANINGLESS c : having or yielding a value lying within limits between which variation is attributed to chance (a ~ statistical test) — **non-sig-nif-icant-ly** *adv*
non-skid (\nɒn-ˈskɪd) n [by shortening & alter fr *nonscheduled*] : a nonscheduled airline or transport plane
non-skid (\nɒn-ˈskɪd) *adj* : designed or equipped to prevent skidding
non-slip (\nɒn-ˈslɪp) *adj* : designed to reduce or prevent slipping
non-so-cial (\nɒn-ˈsɒ-shəl) *adj* : not socially oriented : lacking a social component (~ speech continues... in the stream of consciousness — Joseph Church) *syn* see UNSOCIAL *ant* social
non-sport-ing (\nɒn-ˈspɔrt-ɪŋ, -ˌspɔrt-) *adj* : lacking the qualities characteristic of a hunting dog
non-stand-ard (\nɒn-ˈstænd-əd) *adj* 1 : not standard 2 : not conforming in pronunciation, grammatical construction, idiom, or word choice to the usage generally characteristic of educated native speakers of a language — compare SUBSTANDARD
non-start-er (\nɒn-ˈstɑrt-ər) n 1 : one that does not start 2 : one that gets off to a poor start
non-ster-oid (\nɒn-ˈstɛr-ɪd also -ˈstɛ(r)-r-) n : a compound and *esp* a drug that is not a steroid — **nonsteroid** or **non-ster-oid-al** (\nɒn-ˈstɛr-ɪd-əl) *adj*
non-stick (\nɒn-ˈstɪk) *adj* [ˈstɪk] : allowing of easy removal of cooked food particles (a ~ coating in a frying pan)
non-stop (\nɒn-ˈstɒp) *adj* : done, made, or held without a stop : not easing or letting up — **nonstop** *adv*
non-such (\nɒn-ˈsʌʃ also -ˈsʌn-) *var* of NONESUCH
non-suit (\nɒn-ˈsɪt) n [ME, fr. AF *nonsuete*, fr. noun *non-* + OF *suite* following, pursuit — more at SUIT] : a judgment against a plaintiff for his failure to prosecute his case or inability to establish a prima facie case — **non-suit** v

about kitten or further a back abake acot. cart
 ad out ch chn e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
 l foot u foot y yet y few yu furious zh vision

relating to, or being a genic effect that is not additive — **non-additivity** \nən-ə-dɪ-tɪv-ə-ti/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *non-* + *age*] 1: **MINORITY** 2: a: a period of youth b: lack of maturity

non-age-nar-ian \nə-nə-ʒə-nər-ē-ən, -nən-ə-ʒə- / *n* [L *nonagenarius* containing ninety, fr. *nonageni* ninety each, fr. *nonaginta* ninety, fr. *nona-* (akin to *novem* nine) + *-ginta* (akin to *viginti* twenty) — more at **NINE**, **VIGESIMAL**] a person who is in his nineties — **nonagenarian** *adj*

non-a-gon \nə-nə-ɡən/ *n* [L *nonus* ninth + *-gon* — more at **NOON**] a polygon of nine angles and nine sides

non-aligned \nən-ˈlɪ-nd/ *adj*: not allied with other nations and esp. with one of the great powers — **non-align-ment** \ˈnɪn-mənt/ *n*

non-al-lod-ic \nə-nə-ˈlɒ-dɪk, -ˈlɒ-dɪk/ *adj*: not behaving as allies toward one another (~ genes)

non-bank \nən-ˈbæŋk/ *adj*: done by or being something other than a bank

non-book \nən-ˈbʊk/ *adj*: being something other than a book; esp.: being a library holding (as a microfilm) that is not a book

non-book \ˈbʊk/ *n*: a book of little literary merit which is often a compilation (as of pictures, press clippings, or speeches)

non-bus-i-ness \ˈbɪz-nəs, -nəz/ *adj*: not related to business, esp.: not related to one's primary business

non-cal-ear-ous \nən-kəl-ˈkær-ē-əs, -ˈkær-/ *adj*: lacking or deficient in time (~ souls)

non-cal-or-ic \nən-kə-ˈlɒr-ɪk, -ˈlɒr-, -ˈlār-, (ˈ)nən-ˈkəl-ə-ˈrɪk/ *adj*: free from or very low in calories

non-can-di-date (ˈ)nən-ˈkæn-ˈdɪ-ˌdæt, -(d)ə-dət/ *n*: one who is not a candidate; esp.: one who has declared himself not a candidate for a particular political office

nonce \nən-ˈtʃəns/ *n* [ME *nonces*, alter. (fr. incorrect division of *then* ones in such phrases as *to then ones* for the one purpose) of *ones* one purpose, irreg. *fr. an one*, fr. OE *æn*]: the one, particular, or present occasion, purpose, or use (for the ~)

nonce *adj*: occurring, used, or made only once or for a special occasion (~ word)

non-chal-ance \nən-ˈʃə-ˈlɑːn(t)s, -ˈnæn-ˈʃə-ˈlɑːn(t)s, -ˈlən(t)s/ *n*: the state of being nonchalant

non-chal-ant \ˈnɒnt, -ˈlɑːnt, -ˈlɒnt/ *adj* [F, fr. OF, fr. *prp* of *non-chaloir* to disregard, fr. *non-* + *chaloir* to concern, fr. L *calere* to be warm — more at **LEE**]: giving an effect of easy unconcern or indifference *syn* see **COOL** — **non-chal-ant-ly** *adv*

non-chro-mo-som-al \nən-krə-mə-ˈsō-məl/ *adj* 1: not situated on a chromosome 2: not involving chromosomes

non-com \nən-ˈkəm/ *n*: **NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER**

non-com-bat-ant \nən-kəm-ˈbat-ənt, (ˈ)nən-ˈkəm-ˈbət-ənt/ *n*: one that does not engage in combat as: a member (as a chaplain) of the armed forces whose duties do not include fighting b: **CIVILIAN** — **noncombatant** *adj*

non-com-mis-sioned officer \nən-kə-ˈmɪʃ-əd-/ *n*: a subordinate officer (as a sergeant) in the army, air force, or marine corps appointed from among the enlisted men

non-com-mit-tal \nən-kə-ˈmɪt-əl/ *adj* 1: giving no clear indication of attitude or feeling 2: having no clear or distinctive character — **non-com-mit-tal-ly** \ˈmɪt-əl-ly/ *adv*

non-Com-mu-nist (ˈ)nən-ˈkəm-yə-nəst/ *adj*: not Communist: being other than Communist

non-com-pos-men-tal \nən-kəm-pə-ˈsmənt-əl, -nən-/ *adj* [L, lit. not having mastery of one's mind]: not of sound mind

non-con-currence \nən-kən-ˈkər-ən(t)s, -ˈkə-rən(t)s/ *n*: the act or an instance of refusing to concur

non-con-duc-tor \nən-kən-ˈdɒk-tər/ *n*: a substance that conducts heat, electricity, or sound only in very small degree

non-con-form \ˈfɒ(ə)r-m/ *vi* [back-formation fr. *nonconformist*]: to fail to conform — **non-con-form-er** *n*

non-con-form-ance \ˈfɒr-mən(ə)s/ *n*: failure to conform

non-con-form-ism \ˈfɒr-mɪz-əm/ *n*: **NONCONFORMITY**

non-con-form-ist \ˈfɒr-mɪst/ *n* 1: often *cap*: a person who does not conform to an established church; esp.: one who does not conform to the Church of England 2: a person who does not conform to a generally accepted pattern of thought or action — **non-con-form-ist-ly** *adv*, *often cap*

non-con-form-ist-ly \ˈfɒr-mɪst-li/ *n* 1: a: failure or refusal to conform to an established church b: *often cap*: the movement or principles of English Protestant dissent c: *often cap*: the body of English Nonconformists 2: refusal to conform to an established or conventional creed, rule, or practice 3: absence of agreement or correspondence

non-co-op-er-a-tion \nən-kə-ˈpə-ˈrɑː-ʃən/ *n*: failure or refusal to cooperate; *specif*: refusal through civil disobedience of a people to cooperate with the government of a country — **non-co-op-er-a-tion-ist** \ˈʃə-ˈnɪst/ *n* — **non-co-op-er-a-tor** \ˈpə-ˈrɑː-tər/ *n*

non-co-op-er-a-tive \ˈpə-ˈrɑː-tɪv, -ˈrɑː-tɪv/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characterized by noncooperation

non-cred-it (ˈ)nən-ˈkred-ɪt/ *adj*: not offering credit toward a degree (~ courses)

non-cross-over (ˈ)nən-ˈkrɒs-ə-vər/ *adj*: having or being chromosomes that have not participated in genetic crossing-over (~ offspring)

non-dairy \nən-ˈdeɪ-ri-/ *adj*: containing no milk or milk products (~ whipped toppings)

non-deduct-ible \nən-ˈdɒk-tə-bəl/ *adj*: not deductible; esp.: not deductible for income tax purposes — **non-deduct-ibil-ity** \ˈdɒk-tə-bɪl-ə-ti/ *n*

non-de-fense \nən-ˈdɛn-s(ə)s/ *adj*: not used or intended for or associated with the military (~ spending)

non-de-script \nən-ˈdɪ-skript/ *adj* [non- + L *descriptus*, pp of *describere* to describe]: belonging or appearing to belong to no particular class or kind: not easily described — **non-descript** *n*

non-de-struct-ive \ˈnɒn-ˈdɪ-strʊk-tɪv/ *adj*: not destructive; *specif*: involving no alteration of physical state or arrangement or of chemical constitution (~ analysis) — **non-de-struct-ive-ly** *adv* — **non-de-struct-ive-ness** *n*

non-dis-paus-ing \nən-ˈdɪ-s-ˈpə-zɪŋ/ *adj* 1: not having a dispausage 2: not being in a state of dispausage

non-dis-rec-tive \nən-ˈdɪ-s-ˈrɛk-tɪv, -(dɪ-) / *adj*: of, relating to, or being psychotherapy, counseling, or interviewing in which the counselor refrains from interpretation or explanation but encourages the client (as by repeating phrases) to express himself freely

non-dis-junc-tion \nən-ˈdɪs-ˈʃʌŋ(k)-ʃən/ *n* [ISV]: failure of two chromosomes to separate subsequent to metaphase in meiosis or mitosis so that one daughter cell has both and the other neither of the chromosomes — **non-dis-junc-tion-al** \-ʃənəl, -ʃən-əl/ *adj*

non-dis-tinc-tive \ˈnɒn-ˈdɪstɪv/ *adj*: of a speech sound: having no signaling value

non-div-id-ing \nən-ˈdɪ-vɪd-ɪŋ/ *adj*: not undergoing cell division

non-dor-mant (ˈ)nən-ˈdɒr-mənt/ *adj* 1: being in such a condition that germination is possible (~ seeds) 2: being in active vegetative growth (~ plants)

non-drink-er \ˈnɒn-ˈdrɪŋ-kər/ *n*: one who abstains from alcoholic beverages

non-drink-ing \-kɪŋ/ *adj*: abstaining from alcoholic beverages

non-dry-ing oil \nən-ˈdri-ŋ-ɔɪl/ *n*: a highly saturated oil (as olive oil) that is unable to solidify when exposed in a thin film to air

none \nən/ *pron*, *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [ME, fr. OE *nān*, fr. *ne* not + *dn* one — more at **NO**, **ONE**] 1: not any: **NOTHING** 2: not one: **NOBODY** 3: not any such thing or person

none *adj*, *archaic*: not any: **NO**

none *adv* 1: by no means: not at all (~ too soon to begin) 2: in no way: to no extent (~ the worse for wear)

none \nən/ *n*, *often cap* [LL *nona*, fr. L, 9th hour of the day from sunrise — more at **NOON**]: the fifth of the canonical hours

non-econ-om-ic \nən-ˈek-ə-ˈnəm-ɪk, -ˈɛ-kə-/ *adj*: not economic; esp.: having no economic importance or implication

non-elec-tro-lyte \nən-ˈel-ek-trɒ-lɪt/ *n*: a substance (as sugar or benzene) that is not appreciably ionized

non-en-force-able \nən-ɪn-ˈfɔːr-sə-bəl, -ˈfɔːr-/ *adj*: not enforceable — **non-en-force-abil-ity** \-fɔːr-sə-bɪl-ə-ti-/ *n*

non-en-ti-ty \nən-ˈent-ɪ-ti-/ *n* 1: something that does not exist or exists only in the imagination 2: **NONEXISTENCE** 3: one of no consequence or significance

nones \ˈnɒnz/ *n pl* *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [ME *nonys*, fr. L *nonae*, fr. *sem* pl. of *nonus* ninth] 1: the ninth day before the ides according to ancient Roman reckoning 2: *often cap*: **‘NONE**

none-such \ˈnɒn-ˈsʌʃ/ *n*: a person or thing without an equal — **none-such** *adj*

none-the-less \nən-ˈθə-ˈles/ *adv*: **NEVERTHELESS**

non-eu-clid-e-an \nən-yu-ˈklɪd-ē-ən/ *adj*, *often cap E*: not assuming or in accordance with all the postulates of Euclid's Elements (~ geometry)

non-evt \nən-ɪ-ˈvent, -ˈnɪn-ɪ-/ *n*: an expected event that fails to take place or to satisfy expectations

non-ex-is-tence \nən-ɪg-ˈzɪs-tən(t)s/ *n*: absence of existence: the negation of being

non-exp-ert (ˈ)nən-ˈek-spərt/ *n*: one who is not an expert

non-farm \ˈnɒn-ˈfɑːrm/ *adj*: not of or related to the farm

non-fat \ˈnɒn-ˈfæt/ *adj*: lacking fat solids: having fat solids removed (~ milk)

non-fea-sance (ˈ)nən-ˈfɛz-ən(t)s/ *n* [non- + obs. *E* *feasance* (domic execution)]: failure to act, esp.: failure to do what ought to be done

non-fer-rous (ˈ)nən-ˈfɛr-əs/ *adj* 1: not containing, including, or relating to iron 2: of or relating to metals other than iron

non-fic-tion \ˈnɒn-ˈfɪk-ʃən/ *n*: literature that is not fictional — **non-fic-tion-al** \ˈnɒn-ˈfɪk-ʃənəl, -ʃən-əl/ *adj*

non-fig-u-ra-tive (ˈ)nən-ˈfɪg-ʊr-ə-tɪv/ *adj*: **NONOBJECTIVE** 2

non-flam-ma-ble \ˈfləm-ə-bəl/ *n*: not flammable; *specif*: not easily ignited and not burning rapidly if ignited — **non-flam-ma-bil-ity** \ˈfləm-ə-bɪl-ə-ti-/ *n*

non-flow-er-ing \ˈflaʊ-(ə)-rɪŋ/ *adj*: producing no flowers; *specif*: lacking a flowering stage in the life cycle

non-flu-en-cy \ˈnɒn-ˈflu-ən-si-/ *n pl* *-cies* 1: lack of fluency 2: an instance of nonfluency

non-food \ˈnɒn-ˈfuʊd/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being something other than food (~ items sold in supermarkets)

non-gov-ern-men-tal \nən-ˈgʌv-ər-n(ə)-ˈment-/ *adj* or **non-gov-ern-ment** \ˈnɒn-ˈgʌv-ər-n(ə)-ˈment-/ *adj*: not governmental

non-grad-u-ate \ˈnɒn-ˈgræd-(ə)-ʃwəl, -ˈɔː-wəl/ *n*: one who is not a graduate

non-green \ˈnɒn-ˈɡriːn/ *adj*: not green; *specif*: containing no chlorophyll (~ saprophytes)

non-her-o-tic \ˈnɒn-ˈhɛr-ə-ˈtɪk/ *n*: **ANTI HERO**

non-his-tonic \ˈnɒn-ˈhɪz-ən-ɪk/ *adj*: rich in aromatic amino acids and cap. triptophan (~ proteins)

non-iden-ti-cal \ˈnɒn-ˈɪd-ənt-ɪ-kəl, -ˈnɪn-ˈɪd-ənt-/ *adj* 1: **DIFFERENT** 2: **FRATERNAL**

non-mil-lion \ˈnɒn-ˈmɪl-ɪ-ən/ *n*, *often attrib* [F, fr. L *nonus* ninth + *P* *-illion* (as in *million*) — more at **NOON**] — see **NUMBER** table

non-in-duc-tive \ˈnɒn-ɪn-ˈdʌk-tɪv/ *adj*: not inductive; esp.: having negligible inductance

non-in-fect-ed \ˈnɒn-ˈfɛk-təd/ *adj*: not having been subjected to infection

non-in-ter-ven-tion \ˈnɒn-ɪnt-ər-ˈven-ʃən/ *n*: the state or policy of not intervening (~ in the affairs of other countries) — **non-in-ter-ven-tion-ist** \-ˈven-ʃən-ɪst/ *n* or *adj*

non-in-volve-ment \ˈnɒn-ɪn-ˈvɒlv-mənt/ *n*: absence of emotional involvement or attachment

non-ionic \ˈnɒn-ˈɪ-ən-ɪk/ *adj*: not ionic; esp.: not dependent as a surface-active agent for effect (~ surfactants)

nonionic detergent *n*: a synthetic detergent that produces electrically neutral colloidal particles in solution

non-join-der \ˈnɒn-ˈjoɪn-dər/ *n*: failure to include a necessary party to a suit at law

non-judg-men-tal \ˈnɒn-ˈdʒ-ment-əl/ *adj*: avoiding judgments based on one's personal and esp. moral standards

non-jur-ing \ˈnɒn-ˈdʒ-ər-ɪŋ/ *adj* [non- + L *jurare* to swear — more at **JURY**]: not swearing allegiance — used esp. of a member

Norman architecture *n*: a Romanesque style first appearing in and near Normandy about A.D. 950; also: architecture resembling or imitating this style

Norman-French *n*: 1: the French language of the medieval Normans 2: the modern dialect of Normandy
normative \nɔr-mə-tiv/ *adj* [F *normatif*, fr *norme* norm, fr *L* *norma*] 1: of, relating to, or conforming to, or prescribing norms — **normative-ly** *adv* — **normative-ness** *n*
normed \nɔr-məd/ *adj*: being a mathematical entity upon which a norm is defined (a ~ vector space)

normo-temalve \nɔr-mō-tē-m(ə)-siv/ *adj* [normal + -o- + *temnon* + -ive] 1: having blood pressure typical of the age group and community to which one belongs — **normotensive** *n*
normo-thermia \nɔr-mō-thēr-mē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr *normalis* normal + -o- + *thermia* -thermy]: normal body temperature — **normo-thermic** (-mīk) *adj*

Norm \nɔr-m/ *n* [ON]: any of the three Norse goddesses of fate
Norse \nɔr-s/ *n*, *pl* Norse [prob fr obs D *noorsch*, *adj*, Norwegian, Scandinavian, alter. of obs. D *noordsch* northern, fr D *noord* north, akin to OE *north*] 1 *pl* a: SCANDINAVIANS b: NORWEGIANS 2 a: NORWEGIAN 2 b: any of the western Scandinavian dialects or languages c: the Scandinavian group of Germanic languages

Norse *adj* 1: of or relating to ancient Scandinavia or the language of its inhabitants 2: NORWEGIAN

Norseman \nɔr-smən/ *n*: one of the ancient Scandinavians
North \nɔr-th/ *adv* [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *nord* north, Gk *nerteros* lower, infernal]: to, toward, or in the north

North *adj* 1: situated toward or at the north (the ~ entrance) 2: coming from the north (a ~ wind)

North *n* 1 a: the direction of the north terrestrial pole the direction to the left of one facing east b: the compass point directly opposite to south 2 *cap*: regions or countries lying to the north of a specified or implied point of orientation 3 *often cap* a: the one of four positions at 90-degree intervals that lies to the north or opposite south b: a person (as a bridge player) occupying this position in the course of a specified activity
Northampton \nɔr-thəm-ptən/ *abbr* Northamptonshire

North-bound \nɔr-th-baʊnd/ *adj*: traveling or heading north
North by east: a compass point that is one point east of due north: N11°15'E

North by west: a compass point that is one point west of due north: N11°15'W

North-east \nɔr-th-ēst, naut nɔr-ēst/ *adv*: to, toward, or in the northeast

Northeast *n* 1 a: the general direction between north and east b: the point midway between the north and east compass points 2 *cap*: regions or countries lying to the northeast of a specified or implied point of orientation

Northeast *adj* 1: coming from the northeast (a ~ wind) 2: situated toward or at the northeast (the ~ corner)

Northeast by east: a compass point that is one point east of due northeast: N56°15'E

Northeast by north: a compass point that is one point north of due northeast: N33°45'E

North-easter \nɔr-th-ē-stər, nɔr-ē- / *n* 1: a strong northeast wind 2: a storm with northeast winds

North-easterly \nɔr-th-ē-stər-ē- / *adv* or *adj* [North + -erly (as in easterly)] 1: from the northeast 2: toward the northeast

North-east-ern \nɔr-th-ē-stər- / *adj* [North + -ern (as in eastern)] 1 *often cap*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated Northeast 2: lying toward or coming from the northeast — **North-east-ern-most** \nɔr-th-ē-stər-mōst/ *adj*

North-east-ern-er \nɔr-th-ē-stər-nər/ *n*: a native or inhabitant of a northeastern region (as of the U.S.)

North-east-ward \nɔr-th-ē-st-ward, nɔr-ē-s- / *adv* or *adj* toward the northeast — **North-east-ward-ly** \nɔr-th-ē-st-ward-ē- / *adv*

North-east-ward \nɔr-th-ē-st-ward/ *n*: NORTHEAST

North-er \nɔr-thər/ *n* 1: a strong north wind 2: a storm with north winds

North-erly \nɔr-th-ē- / *adv* or *adj* [North + -erly (as in easterly)] 1: situated toward or belonging to the north (the ~ border) 2: coming from the north (a ~ wind)

North-erly *n*, *pl* -lēz: a wind from the north

North-ern \nɔr-th-ər-n/ *adj* [ME *northerne*, fr OE, akin to OHG *nordn* northern, OE *north* north] 1 *cap* a: of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated North b: of, relating to, or constituting the northern dialect 2 a: lying toward the north b: coming from the north (a ~ storm) — **North-ern-most** \nɔr-th-ər-n-mōst/ *adj*

North-ern *n*: the dialect of English spoken in the part of the U.S. north of a line running northwest from central New Jersey across the northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania and through northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois

northern corn rootworm *n*: a corn rootworm (*Diabrotica longicornis*) often destructive to maize in the northern parts of the central and eastern U.S.

Northern Cross *n*: a cross formed by six stars in Cygnus

Northern Crown *n*: CORONA BOREALIS

North-ern-er \nɔr-th-ər-n-ər/ *n*: a native or inhabitant of the North; esp: a native or resident of the northern part of the U.S.

northern lights *n pl*: AURORA BOREALIS

northern white cedar *n*: an arborescent (*Thuja occidentalis*) of eastern No. America that has branchlets in horizontal planes, also: its wood — called also *white cedar*

North Germanic *n*: a subdivision of the Germanic languages including Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

North-ing \nɔr-th-ɪŋ, -ɪŋ/ *n* 1: difference in latitude to the north from the last preceding point of reckoning 2: northerly progress

North-land \nɔr-th-land, -lənd/ *n*, *often cap*: land in the north: the north of a country

North-man \nɔr-th-mən/ *n*: NORSEMAN

north-north-east \nɔr-th-nɔr-th-ēst, -nɔr-ēst/ *n*: a compass point that is two points east of due north: N22°30'E

north-north-west \nɔr-th-nɔr-th-ēst, -nɔr-ēst/ *n*: a compass point that is two points west of due north: N22°30'W

north pole *n* 1 *often cap* N&P: the northernmost point of the earth, broadly: the corresponding point of a celestial body (as a planet) b: the zenith of the heavens as viewed from the north terrestrial pole 2 *of a magnet*: the pole that points toward the north

North Star *n*: the star of the northern hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth points — called also *polstar*

North-umbrian \nɔr-th-əm-brē-n/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of ancient Northumbria, its people, or its language 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of Northumberland, its people, or its language

Northumbrian *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of ancient Northumbria 2: a native or inhabitant of Northumberland 3 a: the Old English dialect of Northumbria b: the Modern English dialect of Northumberland

North-ward \nɔr-th-ward/ *adv* or *adj*: toward the north — **North-ward-ly** \nɔr-th-ward-ē- / *adv*

North-ward *n*: northward direction or part

North-west \nɔr-th-west, naut nɔr-west/ *adv*: to, toward, or in the northwest

North-west *n* 1 a: the general direction between north and west b: the point midway between the north and west compass points 2 *cap*: regions or countries lying to the northwest of a specified or implied point of orientation

North-west *adj* 1: coming from the northwest 2: situated toward or at the northwest

Northwest by north: a compass point that is one point north of due northwest: N33°45'W

Northwest by west: a compass point that is one point west of due northwest: N56°15'W

North-west-er \nɔr-th-west-ər/ *n*: a strong northwest wind

North-west-erly \nɔr-th-west-ər-ē- / *adv* or *adj* [Northwest + -erly (as in westerly)] 1: from the northwest 2: toward the northwest

North-west-ern \nɔr-th-west-ər-n/ *adj* [Northwest + -ern (as in western)] 1 *often cap*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated Northwest 2: lying toward or coming from the northwest

North-west-ern-er \nɔr-th-west-ər-n-ər/ *n*: a native or inhabitant of the Northwest and esp. of the northwestern part of the U.S.

North-west-ward \nɔr-th-west-ward/ *adv* or *adj*: toward the northwest — **North-west-ward-ly** \nɔr-th-west-ward-ē- / *adv*

Northwestward *n*: NORTHWEST

nor-trip-ty-line \nɔr-trɪp-tɪ-jən/ *n* [normal + -trɪptylene (of unknown origin)]: a tricyclic drug C₁₅H₁₂N that is used as an antidepressant

Norw *abbr* Norway, Norwegian

Norway maple \nɔr-wā- / *n*: a European maple (*Acer platanoides*) with dark green or often reddish or red veined leaves that is much planted for shade in the U.S.

Norway spruce *n*: a widely cultivated spruce (*Picea abies*) that is native to northern Europe and has a pyramidal shape, spreading branches and pendulous branchlets, dark foliage, and long pendulous cones

Nor-we-gian \nɔr-wē-jən/ *n* [ML *Norwegia* Norway] 1 a: a native or inhabitant of Norway b: a person of Norwegian descent 2: the Germanic language of the Norwegian people — **Norwegian** *adj*

Norwegian elkhound *n*: any of a Norwegian breed of medium-sized compact short-bodied dogs with a very heavy gray coat tipped with black

Nor-wich terrier \nɔr-wɪch-, Brit nɔr-ɪch- or nɔr-ij-/ *n* [Norwich, England]: any of an English breed of small active low-set terriers that have a rather long straight wiry coat of red, black and tan, or grizzle

nos *abbr* numbers

NOS *abbr* not otherwise specified

nos- or noso- comb form [Gk, fr *nosos*]: disease (nosology)

nose \nɔz/ *n* [ME, fr OE *nosu*, akin to OHG *nasa* nose, L *nasus*] 1 a: the part of the face that bears the nostrils and covers the anterior part of the nasal cavity, broadly: this part together with the nasal cavity b: the anterior part of the head above or projecting beyond the muzzle: SNOUT; PROBOSCIS; MUZZLE 2 a: the sense of smell: OLFACTION b: AROMA; BOUQUET 3: the vertebrate olfactory organ 4 a: the forward end or projection of something b: the projecting or working end of a tool 5: the stem of a boat or its protective metal covering 6 a: the nose as a symbol of prying or meddling curiosity or interference b: a knack for discovery or understanding: FLAIR (a keen ~ for absurdity) — on the nose 1: at or to a target point (the bombs landed right on the nose) 2: to win — used of horse or dog racing bets

nose *vb* nosed; nos-ing *v* 1: to detect by or as if by smell 2: to push or move with the nose b: to advance the nose into 3: to touch or rub with the nose: MUZZLE 4: to defeat by a narrow margin in a sport or contest ~ *vi* 1: to use the nose in examining, smelling, or showing affection 2: to search impudently: PRY 3: to move ahead slowly or cautiously (the car nosed out into traffic)

nose-band \nɔz-,bænd/ *n*: the part of a headstall that passes over a horse's nose

nose-bleed \nɔz-,blēd/ *n*: an attack of bleeding from the nose

a about • kitten or further a back a bake a col, cart
 au oak ch chin e less E easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coln th thin th this
 u loot u foot y yet yll few yu furious zh vision

nonsupport \nən(ə)-sə-'pɒ(s)rt, -'pɒ(s)rt/ *n*: failure to support, specif.: failure (as of a parent) to honor a statutory or contractual obligation to provide maintenance

non-swimmer \nən-'swim-ər/ *n*: one who is unable to swim

non-syllabic \nən(ə)-sɪ-'læb-ɪk/ *adj*: not constituting a syllable or the nucleus of a syllable (an *l* is syllabic in 'bɪt-'n-ɛ/ *botany*, ~ in 'bɪt-nɛ/ (the second vowel of a falling diphthong is ~ (as *l* in 'bɪt-nɛ/))

non-system \nən-'sɪs-təm/ *n*: a system that lacks effective organization

non-target \nən-'tɑr-ɡət/ *adj*: not being the intended object of action by a particular agent (effect of insecticides on ~ organisms)

non-teaching \nən-'te-tʃɪŋ/ *adj*: not concerned with or involving teaching

non-tenured \nən-'ten-ɪərd/ *adj*: not having tenure

non-titled \nən-'tɪt-ɪd/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being an athletic contest in which a title is not at stake

non-trivial \nən-'trɪv-ɪ-əl/ *adj*: not trivial 1: not trivial 2: having the value of at least one variable not equal to zero (~ solutions to linear equations)

non-trop \nən-'trɒp-/ *adv* or *adj* [It. lit., not too much]: without excess — used to qualify a direction in music

non-U \nən-'ju-/ *adj*: not characteristic of the upper classes

non-union \nən-'ju-njən/ *adj*: 1: not belonging to or connected with a trade union (~ carpenters) (a ~ job) 2: not recognizing or favoring trade unions or their members

non-use \nən-'ju:s/ *n*: 1: failure to use (~ of available material) 2: the fact or condition of not being used

non-user \nən-'ju:z-ər/ *n*: one who does not make use of something (as an available public facility or a harmful drug)

non-vector \nən-'vek-tər/ *n*: an organism (as an insect) that does not transmit a particular pathogen (as a virus)

non-verbal \nən-'vɜr-bəl/ *adj*: not verbal as a: being other than verbal (~ factors) b: involving minimal use of language (~ tests) c: ranking low in verbal skill — **non-verbal-ly** \nən-'vɜr-bəl-ɪ/ *adv*

non-viable \nən-'vi-ə-bəl/ *adj*: not capable of living, growing, or developing and functioning successfully

non-violence \nən-'vi-ə-ləns(ə)s/ *n*: 1: abstention from violence as a matter of principle; also: the principle of such abstention 2 a: the quality or state of being nonviolent: avoidance of violence b: nonviolent demonstrations for the purpose of securing political ends (studied the history and techniques of ~)

non-violent \nən-'vi-ə-lənt/ *adj*: abstaining or free from violence — **non-violently** \nən-'vi-ə-lənt-ɪ/ *adv*

non-volatile \nən-'vɒl-ə-tɪ/ *adj*: not volatile; esp: not volatilizing readily

non-West-ern \nən-'wes-təm/ *adj*: 1: not being part of the western tradition (~ countries) 2: of or relating to non-Western societies (~ values)

non-white \nən-'waɪt, -'waɪt/ *n*: a person whose features and esp whose skin color are distinctively different than those of Caucasians of northwestern Europe, esp: one who has African ancestors of the black race — **nonwhite** *adj*

non-zero \nən-'zɛr-ə, -'zɛ(r)-ə/ *adj*: being, having, or involving a value other than zero

'noodle \nʊd-əl/ *n* [perh. alter of *noddle*] 1: a stupid person • **SMILETON 2: HEAD**

'noodle \nʊd-əl/ *n* [G. *nudell*]: a food paste made with egg and shaped typically in ribbon form

'noodle *vi* **noo-dled; noo-dling** \nʊd-ɪŋ, -'ɪŋ/ [imit.]: to improvise on an instrument in an informal or desultory manner

'nook \nu:k/ *n* [ME *nok*, *nok*] 1 chiefly *Scot*: a right-angled corner 2 a: an interior angle formed by two meeting walls: RECESS b: a secluded or sheltered place or part

'nooky \nu:k-ɪ/ *n* [prob. fr. *nook* + -y, n. suffix forming diminutives]: SEXUAL ~ (between two persons) — usu. considered vulgar

'noon \nu:n/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *nōn* ninth hour from sunrise, fr. L. *nona*, fr. fem. of *novus* ninth, akin to L. *novem* nine — more at NINE] 1: the middle of the day: MIDDAY 2 *archaic*: MIDNIGHT — used chiefly in the phrase *noon of night* 3: the highest point

'noon-day \nu:n-ɪ/ *n*: MIDDAY

no one *pron*: no person: NOBODY

'noon-ing \nu:n-ɪŋ, -nɪŋ/ *n* 1 chiefly *dial*: a meal eaten at noon 2 chiefly *dial*: a period at noon for eating or resting

'noon-tilde \nu:n-ɪld/ *n*: 1: the time of noon: MIDDAY 2: the highest or culminating point

'noon-time \nu:n-tɪm/ *n*: NOONTIDE

'noose \nu:s, Brit. also 'nu:z/ *n* [prob. fr. Prov. *nous* knot, fr. L. *nodus* — more at NET] 1: a loop with a running knot that binds closer (the more it is drawn) 2: something that snares like a noose

'noose *vi* **noosed, noosing** 1: to secure by a noose 2: to make a noose in or of

'noo-sphere \nu:ə-sfɪə(r)/ *n* [ISV *noo*-mind (fr. Gk. *noos*, *noûs*) + *-sphere*]: the biosphere as altered consciously or unconsciously by human activities

'Noot-ka \nu:t-kə/ *n*, pl *Nootka* or *Nootkas* 1: a member of a Wakashan people of Vancouver Island and the Cape Flattery region in northwestern Washington 2: the language of the Nootka people

NOP *abbr* not otherwise provided for

'no-pal \nu:pəl, -'pəl, -'pəl/ *n* [Sp. fr. Nahuatl *nopalli*]: any of a genus (*Nopalea*) of cacti that differ from the prickly pears in having erect petals and scarlet flowers with the stamens much longer than the petals, broadly: PRICKLY PEAR

'no-par or **'no-par-value** *adj*: having no nominal value (~ stocks)

'no-p \nu:p/ or with *glottal stop* instead of *p* *adv* [by alter.]: NO

'no-ther \nu:ðər/ *conj* [ME, contr. of *nother* neither, nor, fr. *noth*, *noth* + *er* *conj* — more at NEITHER] 1 — used as a function word to introduce the second or last member or the second and each following member of a series of items each of which is negated (neither here ~ there) (not done by you ~ me ~ anyone) 2 — used as a function word to introduce and negate a following clause or phrase 3 *archaic* NEITHER

'nor \nɔr/ *conj* [ME, perh. fr. 'nor] *dial*: THAN

Nor *abbr* Norway, Norwegian

NOR \nɔr/ *n* [not or]: a computer logic circuit that produces an output that is the inverse of that of an OR circuit

nor-adren-aline also **nor-adren-alin** \nɔr-ə-'dren-ɪ-n/ *n* [normal + *adrenaline*]: NOREPINEPHRINE

'Nor-dic \nɔr-ɪk/ *adj* [F. *nordique*, fr. *nord* north, fr. OE *north*] 1: of or relating to the Germanic peoples of northern Europe and esp. of Scandinavia 2: of or relating to a physical type characterized by tall stature, long head, light skin and hair, and blue eyes 3: of or relating to competitive ski events consisting of ski jumping and cross-country racing — compare ALPINE

'Nordic *n*: 1: a native of northern Europe 2: a person of Nordic physical type or of a hypothetical Nordic division of the Caucasian race 3: a member of the peoples of Scandinavia

Nordic combined *n*: a competitive ski event consisting of cross-country skiing and ski jumping

nor-epi-neph-rine \nɔr-ɪ-, ep-ə-'nef-rən/ *n* [normal + *epinephrine*]: a crystalline compound $C_9H_{11}NO_3$ that occurs with epinephrine, has a strong vasoconstrictor action, and mediates transmission of sympathetic nerve impulses

Norfolk *abbr* Norfolk

'Nor-folk \nɔr-fɒk, -fɒk-/ *n* [Norfolk, England]: a loose-fitting belted single-breasted jacket with box pleats

'nor-la \nɔr-ə-, nɔr-/ *n* [Sp. fr. Ar. *nā'irah*]: an undershot water wheel of the bucket type used esp. in primitive irrigation systems

nor-land \nɔr-ə-'lænd/ *n*, chiefly *dial*: NORTHLAND

'norm \nɔr-/ *n* [L. *norma*, lit., carpenter's square] 1: an authoritative standard 2: MODEL 2: a principle of right action binding upon the members of a group and serving to guide, control or regulate proper and acceptable behavior 3: AVERAGE as a: a set standard of development or achievement usu. derived from the average or median achievement of a large group b: a pattern or trait taken to be typical in the behavior of a social group 4 a: a real-valued nonnegative function defined on a vector space and satisfying the conditions that the function is zero if and only if the vector is zero, the function of the product of a scalar and a vector is equal to the product of the absolute value of the scalar and the function of the vector, and the function of the sum of two vectors is less than or equal to the sum of the functions of the two vectors; specif.: the square root of the sum of the squares of the absolute values of the elements of a matrix or of the components of a vector b: the greatest distance between two successive points of a set of points that partition an interval into smaller intervals *syn* see AVERAGE

'norm *abbr* normal

'nor-mal \nɔr-məl/ *adj* [L. *normalis*, fr. *norma* carpenter's square] 1: PERPENDICULAR esp: perpendicular to a tangent at a point of tangency 2: according with, constituting, or not deviating from a norm, rule, or principle 3: occurring naturally (~ immunity) 4 a: of, relating to, or characterized by average intelligence or development b: free from mental disorder: SANE 5 a: of a solution ~ having a concentration of one gram equivalent of solute per liter b: containing neither basic hydroxyl nor acid hydrogen (~ silver phosphate) c: not associated (~ molecules) d: having a straight-chain structure (~ pentane) (~ butyl alcohol) 6 of a subgroup ~ having the property that every coset produced by operating on the left by a given element is equal to the coset produced by operating on the right by the same element 7: relating to, involving, or being a normal curve or normal distribution (~ approximation to the binomial distribution) 8 of a matrix ~ having the property of commutativity under multiplication by the transpose of the matrix each of whose elements is a conjugate complex number with respect to the corresponding element of the given matrix. *syn* see REGULAR and abnormal — **nor-mal-ity** \nɔr-məl-ɪ-ti/ *n* — **nor-mal-ly** \nɔr-məl-ɪ/ *adv*

'normal *n*: 1 a: a normal line b: the portion of a normal line to a plane curve between the curve and the x-axis 2: one that is normal 3: a form or state regarded as the norm: STANDARD

normal curve *n*: the symmetrical bell-shaped curve of a normal distribution

nor-mal-cy \nɔr-məl-si/ *n*: the state or fact of being normal

normal distribution *n*: a probability density function that approximates the distribution of many random variables (as the proportion of outcomes of a particular sort in a large number of independent repetitions of an experiment in which the probabilities remain constant from trial to trial) and that has the form

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

where μ is the mean and σ is the standard deviation — compare NORMAL CURVE

normal divisor *n*: a normal subgroup

nor-mal-ize \nɔr-məl-ɪz/ *vi* **ized, -izing** 1: to make conform to or reduce to a norm or standard 2: to make normal (as by a transformation of variables) — **nor-mal-iz-able** \nɔr-məl-ɪz-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **nor-mal-iza-tion** \nɔr-məl-ɪz-ə-shən/ *n*

nor-mal-izer \nɔr-məl-ɪz-ər/ *n*: 1: one that normalizes 2 a: a subgroup consisting of those elements of a group for which the group operation with regard to a given element is commutative b: the set of elements of a group for which the group operation with regard to every element of a given subgroup is commutative

normal orthogonal *adj*: ORTHONORMAL

normal school *n* [trans. of F. *école normale*, fr. the fact that the first French school so named was intended to serve as a model]: a usu. two-year school for training chiefly elementary teachers

'Nor-man \nɔr-mən/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *Normant*, fr. ON *Northmann*, *Northmadr* Norseman, fr. *north* north + *mann*, *madr* man; akin to OE *north* and to OE *man*] 1: a native or inhabitant of Normandy a: one of the Scandinavian conquerors of Normandy in the 10th century b: one of the Norman-French conquerors of England in 1066 2: NORMAN-FRENCH — **Norman** *adj*

notion-ality \nō-shə-nal-ē-tē\ *n* — **notion-ally** \nō-shə-nē-lē-shən-ē\ *adv*
noto — *sec NOT*
no-to-chord \nō-tō-kō(ə)r-d\ *n* [*not* + *L. chorda* cord — more at *CORD*] a longitudinal flexible rod of cells that in the lowest chordates (as lancelets or lampreys) and in the embryos of the higher vertebrates forms the supporting axis of the body — **no-to-chord-al** \nō-tō-kōrd-ē\ *adj*
no-to-ri-ety \nō-tō-ri-ē-tē\ *n*, *pl* -*eties* [MF or ML; MF *notoriēte*, fr. ML *notoriētat*, *notoriētas*, fr. *notorius*] 1: the quality or state of being notorious 2: a notorious person
no-to-ri-ous \nō-tō-ri-ē-s, -sē\ *adj* [ML *notorius*, fr. LL *notorius* information, indictment, fr. neut. of (assumed) LL *notorius* making known, fr. *L. notus*, pp. of *noscere* to come to know — more at *KNOW*] : generally known and talked of; esp: widely and unfavorably known — **no-to-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **no-to-ri-ous-ness** *n*
no-tor-nis \nō-tōr-nōs\ *n*, *pl* *notornis* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *notos* south + *ornis* bird; akin to Gk *noteros* damp — more at *NOURISH*, *ERIE*] : any of a genus (*Notornis*) of flightless New Zealand birds that are related to the gallinules
no-trump \nō-t'rump\ *adj*: being a bid, contract, or hand suitable to play without any suit being trumps — **no-trump** *n*
Notte *abbr* Nottinghamshire
no-tum \nō-təm\ *n*, *pl* *nota* \nō-tā\ [NL, fr. Gk *notion* back — more at *NATES*] : the dorsal surface of a thoracic segment of an insect
not-with-stand-ing \nōt-wīth-'stān-dīng-, -wīth-\ *prep* [ME *not-wīthstānding*, fr. *not* + *withstand*, prp. of *withstānden* to withstand] : in spite of
not-with-standing *adv*: NEVERTHELESS, HOWEVER
not-with-standing *conj*: ALTHOUGH
nou-gat \nū-gat, esp Brit -gā\ *n* [F, fr. Prov. fr. OProv *noget*, fr. *noga* nut, fr. *L. nuc*, *nux* — more at *NUT*] : a confection of nuts or fruit pieces in a sugar paste
nought \nōt, nūt\ *vt* OF NAUGHT
nou-men-on \nū-mə-nōn\ *n*, *pl* -*na* -*nō*, -*nā* [G, fr. Gk *nooumenon* that which is apprehended by thought, fr. neut. of pres pass part of *noein* to think, conceive, fr. *nous* mind] : a ground of phenomena that according to Kant cannot be experienced, can be known to exist, but to which no properties can be intelligibly ascribed — **nou-men-al** \nū-mən-ē\ *adj*
noun \nān\ *n* [ME *nowne*, fr. AF *noun* name, noun, fr. OF *nom*, fr. *L. nomen* — more at *NAME*] 1: a word that is the name of something (as a person, animal, plant, place, thing, substance, quality, idea, action, or state) and that in languages with grammatical number, case, and gender is inflected for number and case but has inherent gender 2: a word except a pronoun used in a sentence as subject or object of a verb, as object of a preposition, as the predicate after a copula, or as a name in an absolute construction
nour-ish \nōr-ish, -nā-ish\ *vt* [ME *nurishen*, fr. OF *nouris*, stem of *nourir*, fr. *L. nutrire* to suckle, nourish, akin to Gk *nan* to flow, *noteros* damp, *L. nare* to swim, Gk *nein*] 1: NURTURE, REAR 2: to promote the growth of (no occasions to exercise the feelings nor passion — L. O. Coxe) 3: a: to furnish or sustain with nutriment — *FEED* b: MAINTAIN, SUPPORT (their profits flow into the underworld and ~ other criminal activities — Beverly Smith) — **nour-ish-er** *n*
nour-ish-ing *adj*: giving nourishment; NUTRITIOUS
nour-ish-ment \nōr-ish-mənt, -nā-ish-ē\ *n* 1: FOOD, NUTRIMENT 2: the act of nourishing or the state of being nourished
nous \nūs\ *n* [Gk *noos*, *nous* mind] : MIND, REASON as: an intelligent purposive principle of the world b: the divine reason regarded in Neoplatonism as the first emanation of God
nou-veau riche \nū-vō-'resh\ *n*, *pl* *nou-veaux riches* (same) [F, lit. new rich] : a person newly rich; PARVENUS
nou-velle vague \nū-vēl-'vāg, -vāg\ *n* [F]: NEW WAVE
nov *abbr* novelist
Nov *abbr* November
no-va \nō-vā\ *n*, *pl* *novas* or *no-vas* \-vōv-, -vā\ [NL, fem. of *L. novus* new] : a star that suddenly increases its light output tremendously and then fades away to its former obscurity in a few months or years — **no-va-like** \-vōv-lik\ *adj*
no-va-cu-lite \nō-vāk-yā-jīt\ *n* [L *novacula* razor] : a very hard fine-grained siliceous rock used for whetstones and possibly of sedimentary origin
no-va-tion \nō-vā-shən\ *n* [LL *novatio*-, *novatio* renewal, legal novation, fr. *L. novatus*, pp. of *novare* to make new, fr. *novus*] : the substitution of a new legal obligation for an old one
nov-el \nāv-əl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, new, fr. *L. novellus*, fr. dim. of *novus* new — more at *NEW*] 1: new and not resembling something formerly known or used 2: original or striking esp. in conception or style (a ~ scheme to collect money) *syn* *see NEW*
nov-el [lit. *novella*] 1: an invented prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals esp. with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events 2: the literary type constituted by novels — **nov-el-istic** \nāv-ē-'tis-tik\ *adj*
nov-el-ette \nāv-ē-'let\ *n* 1: a brief novel 2: a long short story
nov-el-ist \nāv-ē-'līsh\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a novelist, esp.: SENTIMENTAL
nov-el-ist \nāv-ē-'lō-jist\ *n* : a writer of novels
nov-el-ize \nāv-ē-'līz\ *vt* : to convert into the form of a novel (a play) — **nov-el-iza-tion** \nāv-ē-'līz-ē-shən\ *n*
no-vel-la \nō-vēl-ē\ *n*, *pl* *novellas* or *no-vel-le* \-vēl-ē\ [It, fr. fem. of *novello* new, fr. *L. novellus*] 1 *pl* *novelle* : a story with a compact and pointed plot 2 *pl* *novellas* : a short novel
nov-ely \nāv-ēl-ē\ *n*, *pl* -*ties* [ME *novelle*, fr. MF *novetele*, fr. *novel*] 1: something new or unusual 2: the quality or state of being novel : NEWNESS 3: a small manufactured article intended mainly for personal or household adornment — *usu* used in *pl*
Nov-em-ber \nō-vem-bər, -nə\ *n* [ME *Novembre*, fr. OF, fr. *L. November* (ninth month), fr. *novem* nine — more at *NINE*] : the 11th month of the Gregorian calendar

November — a communications code word for the letter *n*
no-ven-de-cil-lion \nō-vem-dē-'sil-yōn\ *n*, often attrib [L *novem-decim* nineteen (fr. *novem* + *decem* ten) + *E -illion* (as in *million*) — more at *TEN*] — *see* NUMBER table
no-ven-a \nō-vē-nā\ *n* [ML, fr. *L. fem.* of *novenus* nine each, fr. *novem*] : a Roman Catholic nine days' devotion
novice \nāv-ēs\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *novicius*, fr. *L. novus*, inexperienced, fr. *novus* — more at *NEW*] 1: a person admitted to probationary membership in a religious community 2: BEGINNER, TYRO
no-vil-le-ro \nō-vē-'lō(ə)-rō, -vā-'lō(ə)-rō\ *n*, *pl* -*ros* [Sp, fr. *novillo* young bull, fr. *L. novellus* new — more at *NOVEL*] : an aspiring bullfighter who has not yet attained the rank of matador
no-vi-tate \nō-'vīsh-ē, -tē\ *n* [F *noviciat*, fr. ML *noviciatus*, fr. *novicius*] 1: the period or state of being a novice 2: NOVICE 3: a house where novices are trained
no-vo-bi-o-clin \nō-vō-'bī-ō-sēn\ *n* [prob. fr. *novo* (fr. *L. novus* new) + *E* antibiotic + *streptomycin*] : a weak dibasic acid $C_{21}H_{33}N_7O_{11}$ that is highly toxic to man and is used as an antimicrobial drug in some serious cases of staphylococcal and urinary tract infection
No-vo-cain \nō-vō-'kān\ *trademark* — used for a preparation containing procaine hydrochloride
no-vo-ca-line \nō-'kān\ *n* [ISV *novus* (fr. *L. novus* new) + *cocaine*] : PROCAINE also; its hydrochloride
now \nāu\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *nāw*; akin to OHG *nā* now, *L. nunc*, Gk *nyn*] 1: a: at the present time or moment b: in the time immediately before the present (thought of him just ~) c: in the time immediately to follow : FORTHWITH (come in ~) 2 — used with the sense of present time weakened or lost to express command, request, or admonition (~ hear this) 3 — used with the sense of present time weakened or lost to introduce an important point or indicate a transition 4: SOMETIMES (~ one and ~ another) 5: under the present circumstances 6: at the time referred to (~ the trouble began)
now *conj*: in view of the fact that : SINCE — often followed by *that* (~ that we are here)
now \nāu\ *n*: the present time or moment (been ill up to ~)
now \nāu\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the present time : EXISTING (the ~ president) 2: a: excitingly new (~ clothes) b: constantly aware of what is new (~ people)
now-a-days \nāu-(ə-)dāz\ *adv* [ME *now a dayes*, fr. *'now* + *a dayes* during the day] : at the present time
no-way \nō-'wā\ or **no-ways** \-wāz\ *adv*: NOWISE
no-where \nō-(h)wē(ə)r-, -(h)wā(ə)r-, -(h)wɔ(ə)r\ *adv* 1: not in or at any place 2: to no place
nowhere *n* 1: a nonexistent place 2: an unknown, distant, or obscure place or state (rose to fame out of ~) — *miles from nowhere* : in an extremely remote place
nowhere near *adv*: not nearly
no-where \nō-(h)wē(ə)r-, -(h)wā(ə)r-, -(h)wɔ(ə)r\ *adv*, chiefly dial: NOWHERE
no-whit-er \nō-'(h)wīth-ər-, 'nō-\ *adv*: to or toward no place
no-wise \nō-'wīz\ *adv*: not at all
nox-i-ous \nāk-'shəs\ *adj* [L *noxius*, fr. *nox* harm, akin to *L. nocere* to harm, *nox*, *nex* violent death, Gk *nekros* dead body] 1: a: physically harmful or destructive to living beings (~ wastes that turn our streams into sewers) b: constituting a harmful influence on mind or behavior : morally corrupting (~ doctrines) 2: DISTASTEFUL, OBNOXIOUS *syn* *see* FERNICIOUS *ant* wholesome — **nox-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **nox-i-ous-ness** *n*
nozzle \nāz-əl\ *n* [dim. of *nose*] 1: a projecting vent of something b: a short tube with a taper or constriction used (as on a hose) to speed up or direct a flow of fluid c: a part in a rocket engine that accelerates the exhaust gases from the combustion chamber to a high velocity 2 *slang*: NOSE
np *abbr* 1 no pagination 2 no place (of publication)
np *symbol* neptunium
NP *abbr* 1 neuropsychiatric; neuropsychiatry 2 no protest 3 notary public 4 noun phrase
NPCF *abbr* National Pollution Control Foundation
NPF *abbr* not provided for
NPB *abbr* nonprotein nitrogen
NRA *abbr* 1 National Recovery Administration 2 National Rifle Association
NRC *abbr* National Research Council
ns *abbr* nimbostratus
NS *abbr* 1 national special 2 new series 3 new style 4 not specified 5 not sufficient 6 Nova Scotia 7 nuclear ship
NSA *abbr* 1 National Security Agency 2 National Shipping Authority 3 National Students Association
NSC *abbr* National Security Council
NSE *abbr* National Stock Exchange
nsoc also **ns** *abbr* nanosecond
NSF *abbr* 1 National Science Foundation 2 not sufficient funds
NSW *abbr* New South Wales
NT *abbr* 1 New Testament 2 Northern Territory
n't \nāt\ *vb* *comb form*: not (isn't)
NTE *abbr* National Teacher Examination
nth \en(t)h\ *adj* [*n* + *-th*] 1: numbered with an unspecified or indefinitely large ordinal number 2: EXTREME, UTMOST (to the ~ degree)
Nthmb *abbr* Northumberland
NTP *abbr* normal temperature and pressure
nt wt or **n wt** *abbr* net weight
nu \ny\ *n* [Gk *ny*, of Sem origin, ak'n to Heb *nūn* nun] : the 13th letter of the Greek alphabet — *see* ALPHABET table
NU *abbr* name unknown

a abat a kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 sh out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
 u loot u for y yet y few yu furious z vision

nose cone *n*: a protective cone constituting the forward end of a rocket or missile

nosed \ˈnoʊd/ *adj*: having a nose esp. of a specified kind — *usu.* used in combination (snub-nosed)

nose dive *n*: 1: the downward nose-first plunge of a flying object (as an airplane) 2: a sudden extreme drop — *nose-dive v*

no-see-um \noʊ-ˈsē-əm/ *n* [fr. the words (as supposedly spoken by American Indians) no see um you don't see them]: BITING MIDGE

nose-gay \ˈnoʊ-ɡeɪ/ *n* [nose + E dial. gay (ornament)]: a small bunch of flowers; POSY

nosepiece \ˈnoʊ-piːs/ *n*: 1: a piece of armor for protecting the nose 2: the end piece of a microscope body to which an objective is attached 3: the bridge of a pair of eyeglasses

nosh \ˈnɒʃ/ *vb* [Yiddish *nashn*, fr. *MiHG nashen* to eat on the sly] *v*: to eat a snack ~ *vt*: CHEW MUNCH — *nosh-or n*

nosh *n*: a light snack

no-show \ˈnoʊ-ʃoʊ/ *n* [no + show, *v* (as in show up)]: a person who reserves space on a train, ship, or airplane but neither uses nor cancels the reservation

no-sing \ˈnoʊ-zɪŋ/ *n*: the usu. rounded edge of a stair tread that projects over the riser, also: any of various similar rounded projections

no-sol-o-gy \nɒ-ˈsɒl-ə-ʒi-, ˈzɒl-/ *n* [prob. fr. NL *nosologia*, fr. *nos-* + *-logia* -logy]: 1. a branch of medical science that deals with classification of diseases 2: a classification or list of diseases — **no-sol-o-gical** \nɒ-ˈsɒl-ə-ʒi-ˈkəl/ or **no-sol-o-gic** \nɒ-ˈsɒl-ə-ʒi-ˈk-/ *adj* — **no-sol-o-gi-cally** \nɒ-ˈsɒl-ə-ʒi-ˈkəl/ *adv*

nos-tal-gia \nɒ-ˈstæl-ʒə-, nɒ-ˈalso-ˈnə-, ˈstæl-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *nostos* return home + *-logia*, akin to OE *genesan* to survive, Skt *nāśate* he approaches]: 1 the state of being homesick: HOMESICKNESS 2: a wistful or excessively sentimental sometimes abnormal yearning for return to or of some past period or irrecoverable condition — **nos-tal-gic** \nɒ-ˈstæl-ʒi-ˈk-/ *adj* — **nos-tal-gi-cally** \nɒ-ˈstæl-ʒi-ˈk-/ *adv*

nos-toc \ˈnɒs-ˈtɒk/ *n* [NL, genus name]: any of a genus (*Nostoc*) of blue-green algae that are able to use atmospheric nitrogen

nos-tril \ˈnɒs-ˈtrɪl/ *n* [ME *nosthirl*, fr. OE *nosthryl*, fr. *nosu* nose + *thryl* hole, akin to OE *thurh* through]: 1: an external nares, broadly, a nares with the adjoining passage on the same side of the nasal septum 2: either fleshy lateral wall of the nose

nos-trum \ˈnɒs-ˈtrəm/ *n* [L, neut. of *noster* our, ours, fr. *nos* we — more at us]: 1 a medicine of secret composition recommended by its preparer but usu. without scientific proof of its effectiveness 2 a questionable remedy or scheme — *PANACEA*

nosy or **nosy** \ˈnoʊ-zi/ *adj* *nos-er*, *est* [note]: of prying or inquisitive disposition or quality — *INTRUSIVE* — **nos-i-ly** \ˈnoʊ-zi-/ *adv* — **nos-i-ness** \ˈnoʊ-zi-/ *n*

not \ˈnɒt/ *adj* [ME, alter. of *nought*, fr. *nought*, *pron* — more at NAUGHT]: 1 — used as a function word to make negative a group of words or a word 2 — used as a function word to stand for the negative of a preceding group of words (is sometimes hard to see and sometimes ~)

NOT \ˈnɒt/ *n* [nɒt]: a logical operator that produces a statement that is the inverse of an input statement

not- or noto- comb form [NL, fr. Gk *not-*, *noto-*, fr. *noton*, *notos* back — more at NATTS] back back part (notochord)

nota pl of NOTUL

nota *be-ne* \ˈnoʊ-ˈtə-ˈbe-nə-, ˈben-/ [L, mark well] — used to call attention to something important

nota-bil-i-ty \ˈnoʊ-ˈtə-ˈbil-ə-ti/ *n*, *pl* -ties a notable or prominent person

no-table \ˈnoʊ-ˈtə-bəl, for 2 also ˈnɒt-/ *adj* 1 a: worthy of note REMARKABLE b: DISTINGUISHED PROMINENT 2 archaic efficient or capable in performance of housewifely duties. *syn* see NOTEWORTHY — **no-ta-ble-ness** *n* — **no-ta-bly** \ˈnoʊ-ˈtə-bli/ *adv*

no-table \ˈnoʊ-ˈtə-bəl/ *n* 1 a person of note NOTABILITY 2 *pl*, often *cap* a group of persons summoned esp. in monarchical France to act as a deliberative body

no-tar-i-al \ˈnɒ-ˈter-ə-ʃəl/ *adj* 1 of, relating to, or characteristic of a notary 2 done or executed by a notary — **no-tar-i-al-ly** \ˈnɒ-ˈter-ə-ʃə-li/ *adv*

no-ta-ri-za-tion \ˈnoʊ-ˈtə-ˈrɪ-ˈzā-shən/ *n* 1 the act, process, or an instance of notarizing 2 the notarial certificate appended to a document

no-ta-rize \ˈnoʊ-ˈtə-ˈrɪz/ *v* -rized, -rizing to acknowledge or attest as a notary public

no-ta-ry public \ˈnoʊ-ˈtə-ˈrɪ-/ *n*, *pl* notaries public or notary publics [ME *notary* clerk, notary public, fr. L *notarius* clerk, secretary, fr. *notarius* of shorthand, fr. *nota* note, shorthand character]: a public officer who attests or certifies writings (as a deed) to make them authentic and takes affidavits, depositions, and protests of negotiable paper

no-tate \ˈnoʊ-ˈtāt/ *v* *no-tat-ed*; **no-tat-ing** [back-formation fr. *notation*] to put into notation

no-ta-tion \ˈnɒ-ˈtā-shən/ *n* [L *notatio*-, *notatio*, fr. *notatus*, pp of *notare* to note] 1 ANNOTATION NOTE 2 a, the act, process, method, or an instance of representing by a system or set of marks, signs, figures, or characters b, a system of characters, symbols, or abbreviated expressions used in an art or science to express technical facts or quantities — **no-ta-tion-al** \ˈnɒ-ˈtā-shən-/ *adj*

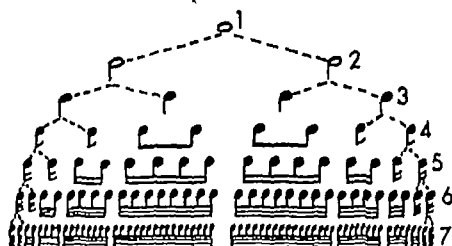
notch \ˈnɒtʃ/ *n* [perh. alter. (fr. incorrect division of an *oich*) of (assumed) *oich*, fr. MF *oche*] 1 a: a V-shaped indentation b: a slit made to serve as a record c: a rounded indentation cut on the fore edge of a book 2 a deep close pass. GAP 3: DFGREE STEP — **notched** \ˈnɒtʃt/ *adj*

notch *v*: 1: to cut or make a notch in 2 a: to mark or record by a notch b: SCORE ACHIEVE

notch-back \ˈnɒtʃ-ˈbæk/ *n*: 1 a back on a closed passenger automobile having a distinct deck as opposed to a fastback 2: an automobile having a notchback

note \ˈnoʊt/ *v* *noted*; **noting** [ME *noten*, fr. OF *noter*, fr. L *notare* to mark, note, fr. *nota*] 1 a: to notice or observe with care b: to record or preserve in writing 2 a: to make special mention of REMARK b: INDICATE show — **not-er** *n*

note *n* [L *nota* mark, character, written note] 1 a (1) obs. MEL. ODY, SONG (2) TONE 2a (3) CALL, SOUND, esp. the musical call of a bird b: a written symbol used to indicate duration and pitch of a tone by its shape and position on the staff 2 a: a characteristic feature (as of odor or flavor) b: MOOD, QUALITY c: an element which reveals an emotion (as ~ of sadness in her voice) 3 a (1) MEMORANDUM (2) a condensed or informal record b (1) a brief comment or explanation (2) a printed comment or reference set apart from the text c (1) a written promise to pay a debt (2) a piece of paper money d (1) a short informal letter (2) a formal diplomatic communication e: a scholarly or technical essay shorter than an article and restricted in scope f: a sheet of notepaper 4 a: DISTINCTION, REPUTATION (a figure of international ~) b: OBSERVATION, NOTICE (look full ~ of the proceedings) c: KNOWLEDGE, INFORMATION



relative duration of notes 1b: 1 whole, 2 half, 3 quarter, 4 eighth, 5 sixteenth, 6 thirty-second, 7 sixty-fourth

note-book \ˈnɒt-ˈbuk/ *n*: a book for notes or memoranda

note-case \ˈnɒt-ˈkeɪs/ *n*, Brit.: BILL FOLD

noted \ˈnɒt-əd/ *adj*: widely and favorably known by reputation

syn see FAMOUS — **not-ed-ly** *adv* — **not-ed-ness** *n*

note-less \ˈnɒt-ləs/ *adj*: not noticed • UNDISTINGUISHED

note of hand: PROMISSORY NOTE

note-paper \ˈnɒt-ˈpæ-pər/ *n*: writing paper suitable for notes

note-wor-thy \ˈnɒt-wər-ˈθi/ *adj*: worthy of or attracting attention esp. because of some special excellence — **note-wor-thi-ly** \ˈnɒt-wər-ˈθi-/ *adv* — **note-wor-thi-ness** \ˈnɒt-wər-ˈθi-/ *n*

syn NOTEWORTHY NOTABLE MEMORABLE shared meaning element having a quality that demands attention

nothing \ˈnɒθ-ɪŋ/ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *nān thing*, *nān*, fr. *nān* no + *thing* — more at NONE] 1: not any thing • nothing (leaves ~ to the imagination) 2: no part 3: one of no interest, value, or consequence (she means ~ to me) — **nothing** doing: by no means: definitely no — **nothing** short of: nothing less than something which is (the plan is nothing short of revolutionary)

nothing *adv*: not at all • in no degree

nothing *n* 1 a: something that does not exist b: the absence of all magnitude or quantity, also • ZERO 1a c: NOTHINGNESS 3b 2: someone or something of no or slight value or size

nothing *adj*: of no account • WORTHLESS

nothing-ness \ˈnɒθ-ɪ-nəs/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being nothing as a: NONEXISTENCE b: utter insignificance c: DEATH 2: something insignificant or valueless 3 a: VOID EMPTINESS b: a metaphysical entity opposed to and devoid of being and regarded by some existentialists as the ground of anxiety

no-tice \ˈnɒt-ɪs/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, acquaintance, fr. L *notitia* knowledge, acquaintance, fr. *notus* known, fr. pp of *noscere* to come to know — more at KNOW] 1 a (1): warning or intimation of something ANNOUNCEMENT (2): notification by one of the parties to an agreement or relation of intention of terminating it at a specified time (3): the condition of being warned or notified — *usu.* used in the phrase *on notice* b: INFORMATION INTELLIGENCE

2 a ATTENTION HEED b: polite or favorable attention • CIVILITY 3 a written or printed announcement 4 a short critical account or examination

notice *v* *noticed*, *notic-ing* 1. to give notice of 2 a: to comment upon b: REVIEW 3 a: to treat with attention or civility b: to take notice of MARK 4: to give a formal notice to

notice-able \ˈnɒt-ɪs-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: worthy of notice 2: capable of being noticed — **notice-ably** \ˈnɒt-ɪs-ə-bli/ *adv*

syn NOTICEABLE REMARKABLE PROMINENT OUTSTANDING CONSPICUOUS SALIENT SIGNAL STRIKING shared meaning element: attracting notice or attention

noti-fi-ca-tion \ˈnɒt-ɪ-ˈfɪ-ˈkə-shən/ *n* 1. the act or an instance of notifying 2. a written or printed matter that gives notice

noti-fy \ˈnɒt-ɪ-ˈfaɪ-/ *v* -fied; -fy-ing [ME *notifien*, fr. MF *notifier* to make known, fr. LL *notificare*, fr. L *notus* known] 1 obs. to point out 2: to give notice of or report the occurrence of (he notified his intention to sue) 3: to give formal notice to (~ a family of the death of a relation) *syn* see INFORM — **noti-fy-er** \-ˈfai-/ *n*

no-till \ˈnɒ-ˈtɪl/ *n*: NO-TILLAGE

no-till-age \-ˈtɪl-/ *n*: a system of farming that consists of planting a narrow slit trench without tillage and with the use of herbicides to suppress weeds

no-tion \ˈnɒ-ˈʃən/ *n* [L *notio*-, *notio*, fr. *notus*, pp of *noscere*] 1 a (1): an inclusive general concept (2): an individual's conception or impression of something known, experienced, or imagined (3): a theory or belief held by a person or group b: a personal illumination 1 WHIM 2 obs. MIND INTELLIGENCE 3 *pl*: ANIMAL useful items • SUNDRIES *syn* see IDEA

no-tion-al \ˈnɒ-ˈʃən-əl, ˈnɒ-ˈʃəl-/ *adj* 1: THEORETICAL, SPECULATIVE 2: existing in the mind only • IMAGINARY 3: given to foolish or fanciful moods or ideas 4 a: of, relating to, or being a notion or idea • CONCEPTUAL b (1): presenting an idea of a thing, action, or quality (has ~ in *he has luck*, relational in *he has power*) (2): of or representing what exists or occurs in the world of things

a determinate unit of units **o** (1): a unit belonging to an abstract mathematical system and subject to specified laws of succession, addition, and multiplication; **esp**: NATURAL NUMBER (2): an element (as π) of any of many mathematical systems obtained by extension of or analogy with the natural number system (3) **pl**: ARITHMETIC 2: a distinction of word form to denote reference to one or more than one, **also**: a form or group of forms so distinguished 3 **pl** **a** (1): metrical structure: METER 3 (2): metrical lines: VERSES **b** *archaic*: musical sounds: NOTES 4 **a**: a word, symbol, letter, or combination of symbols representing a number **b**: a numeral or combination of numerals or other symbols used to identify or designate **c** (1): a member of a sequence or collection designated by **esp** consecutive numbers, **also**: an individual or item (as a single act in a variety show or an issue of a periodical) singled out from a group (2): a position in a numbered sequence **d**: a group of one kind (not of their ~) 5: insight into a person's ability or character (had his ~) 6 **pl** but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* **a**: a form of lottery in which an individual bets that a certain 3rd digit combination will appear in numbers regularly published in newspapers (as for stock market receipts or pari-mutuel payoffs) — **called also** numbers game **b**: POLICY 2a — **by the numbers** 1: in unison to a specific count or cadence 2: in a systematic, routine, or mechanical manner

number *vb* **num-ber-ed; num-ber-ing \-b(-ə)-rɪŋ/ **vt** 1: COUNT, ENUMERATE 2: to claim as part of a total: INCLUDE 3: to restrict to a definite number 4: to assign a number to 5: to comprise in number: TOTAL ~ *vt* 1: to compound a total number 2: to call off numbers in sequence — **num-ber-able** \-b(-ə)-rə-bəl/ **adj** — **num-ber-er** \-b(-ə)-rər/ **n****

num-ber-less \-b(-ə)-rə-bə-ləs/ **adj**: INNUMERABLE, COUNTLESS
number line *n*: a line of infinite extent whose points correspond to the real numbers according to their distance in a positive or negative direction from a point arbitrarily taken as zero

Num-bers \-nəm-bə-z/ *n pl* but *sing* in *constr*: the mainly narrative fourth book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — **see** BIBLE table

number theory *n*: the study of the properties of integers

numb-fish \-nəm-'fɪʃ/ *n*: ELECTRIC RAY

numb-skull \-nəm-'skʊl/ *var* of NUMSKULL

num-men \-n(y)ū-'mɛn/ *n, pl* num-mi-nə \-mə-'nə/ [L. *num*, divine will, *numen*, akin to L. *nuere* to nod, Gk. *neuēin*]: a spiritual force or influence often identified with a natural object, phenomenon, or locality

num-er-a-ble \-n(y)ū-m(-ə)-rə-bəl/ **adj**: capable of being counted
num-er-al \-n(y)ū-m(-ə)-rəl/ **adj** [MF, fr. LL *numeralis*]: 1. of, relating to, or expressing numbers 2. consisting of numbers or numerals — **num-er-al-ly** \-rəl/ **adv**

numeral *n*: 1. a conventional symbol that represents a number 2 **pl**: numbers that designate by year a school or college class and that are awarded for distinction in an extracurricular activity

num-er-ate \-n(y)ū-m(-ə)-rāt/ *vt* **et-əd; -at-ing** [L. *numerus*, pp. of *numerare* to count, fr. *numerus*]: ENUMERATE

num-er-ate \-n(y)ū-m(-ə)-rāt/ **adj** [L. *numerus* number + *E*-ate (as in *literate*)] *Brit*: marked by an understanding of the scientific approach and by the ability to think quantitatively

num-er-a-tion \-n(y)ū-m(-ə)-rā-'shən/ *n* 1 **a**: the act or process or an instance of enumeration; a system of enumeration **b**: an act or instance of designating by a number 2: the art of reading in words numbers expressed by numerals

num-er-a-tor \-n(y)ū-m(-ə)-rāt-ər/ *n* 1: the part of a fraction that is above the line and signifies the number of parts of the denominator taken 2: one that numbers

num-er-ic \-n(y)ū-'mer-ik/ **adj**: NUMERICAL, *esp*: denoting a number or a system of numbers (~ code) (a ~ sign)

numeric *n*: NUMBER, NUMERAL

num-er-i-cal \-n(y)ū-'mer-ik-əl/ **adj** [L. *numerus*]: 1. of or relating to numbers (the ~ superiority of the enemy) 2: expressed in or involving numbers or a number system (~ standing in a class) (a ~ code) — **num-er-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-l(ə)/ **adv**

numerical analysis *n*: the study of quantitative approximations to the solutions of mathematical problems including consideration of the errors and bounds to the errors involved

numerical taxonomy *n*: taxonomy that applies the quantitative measurement of many characters to the determination of taxa and to the construction of diagrams indicating systematic relationships — **numerical taxonomic** **adj** — **numerical taxonomist** *n*

num-er-o-logy \-n(y)ū-m(-ə)-rə-'lɔː-/ *n* [L. *numerus* + *E*-o- + *-logy*]: the study of the occult significance of numbers — **num-er-o-log-i-cal** \-mə-'rɔː-lɔː-'kəl/ **adj** — **num-er-o-log-ist** \-mə-'rɔː-lɔː-'jɪst/ *n*

num-er-ous \-n(y)ū-m(-ə)-rəs/ **adj** [MF *numereux*, fr. L. *numerosus*, fr. *numerus*]: consisting of great numbers of units or individuals — **num-er-ous-ly** **adv** — **num-er-ous-ness** *n*

num-in-ous \-n(y)ū-m(-ə)-nəs/ **adj** [L. *numin*, *numen* numen] 1: SUPERNATURAL, MYSTERIOUS 2: filled with a sense of the presence of divinity: HOLY 3: appealing to the higher emotions or to the aesthetic sense: SPIRITUAL

numis *abbr* numismatic, numismatical, numismatics

num-is-mat-ic \-n(y)ū-məz-'mat-ik-, -məz-/ **adj** [F *numismatique*, fr. L. *numisma*, *numisma* coin, fr. Gk. *numisma*, coin, akin to Gk. *nomos* custom, law — **more** at NUMBLE] 1: of or relating to numismatics 2: of or relating to currency: MONETARY — **num-is-mat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-l(ə)/ **adv**

num-is-mat-ics \-i-k(ə)-l(ə)/ *n pl* but *sing* in *constr*: the study or collection of coins, tokens, and paper money and sometimes related objects (as medals) — **num-is-mat-ist** \-n(y)ū-miz-'mɔː-tɪst/ *n*

num-mu-lar \-nəm-yə-'lər/ **adj** [F *numulaire* fr. L. *nummus*, dim. of *nummus* coin, fr. Gk. *nommos* customary; akin to Gk. *nomos*] 1. circular or oval in shape (~ lesions) 2: characterized by circular or oval lesions or drops (~ dermatitis) (~ sputum)

num-mu-litic limestone \-nəm-yə-'lit-ik-/ *n* [NL *Nummulites*, genus of foraminifers, fr. L. *nummus*]: the most widely distributed and distinctive formation of the Eocene in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa

num-skull \-nəm-'skʊl/ *n* [numb + skull] 1: a dull or stupid person: DUNCE 2: a thick or muddled head

nun \-nʌn/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *nunne*, fr. LL *nonna*]: a woman belonging to a religious order; *esp*: one under solemn vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience

nun \-nʌn/ *n* [Heb *nūn*]: the 14th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — **see** ALPHABET table

Nunc *Di-mit* *tis* \-nʌŋ-k(-ə)-'mit-tis-, -nʌŋ-k(-ə)-/ *n* [L. *nūn* lettest thou depart, fr. the first words of the canticle]: the prayer of Simeon in Luke 2 29–32 used as a canticle

nun-ci-a-ture \-nʌn(-t)-s(-ə)-'chū(-ə)/, -nʌn(-t)-, -chər-, -t(-y)u(-ə)/ *n* [It *nunciatura*, fr. *nuncio*] 1: the office or period of office of a nuncio 2: a papal diplomatic mission headed by a nuncio

nun-cio \-nʌn(-t)-s(-ə)-, -nʌn(-t)-/ *n, pl* -cios [It, fr. L. *nuntius* messenger, message]: a papal legate of the highest rank permanently accredited to a civil government

nun-cle \-nʌŋ-k(-ə)-/ *n* [by alter (resulting fr. incorrect division of an *uncle*) chiefly dial.]: UNCLE

nun-cu-pa-tive \-nʌn-kyu-'pāt-iv-, -'nʌŋ-, -nʌn-'kyu-'pāt-iv/ **adj** [ML *nuncupativus*, fr. LL, so-called, fr. L. *nuncupatus*, pp. of *nuncupare* to name, contr. of *nomen capere*, fr. *nomen* name + *capere* to take — **more** at NAME HEAVE]: not written. ORAL (a ~ will)

nun-ery \-nʌn(-ə)-r(ə)-/ *n, pl* -ner-ies: a convent of nuns
Nu-pe \-nu-'(j)pə-/ *n* **pl** Nu-pe or Nu-pes: 1: a member of a Negro people of west central Nigeria 2: a Kwa language of the Nupe people

nup-tial \-nʌp-'shəl-, -chəl, nonstand -chə-'wəl/ **adj** [L. *nuptialis*, fr. *nuptiae*, pl., wedding, fr. *nuptus*, pp. of *nubere* to marry, akin to Gk. *nymphē* bride, nymph] 1: of or relating to marriage or the marriage ceremony 2: characteristic of or occurring in the breeding season (~ flight) **syn** **see** MATRIMONIAL

nuptial *n*: MARRIAGE, WEDDING — **usu** used in *pl*

nuptial plumage *n*: the brilliantly colored plumage assumed by the males of many birds prior to the start of the annual breeding period — **compare** ECLIPSE PLUMAGE

nurse \-nɜːr-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *nurice*, fr. LL *nutricia*, fr. L. *fem* of *nutricius* nourishing — **more** at NUTRITIOUS] 1 **a**: a woman who suckles an infant not her own **b**: a woman who takes care of a young child 2: one that looks after, fosters, or advises 3: a person who is skilled or trained in caring for the sick or infirm *esp* under the supervision of a physician 4 **a**: a worker of a social insect that cares for the young **b**: a female mammal used to suckle the young of another

nurse *vb* **nursed, nurs-ing** [ME *nurshen* to nourish, contr. of *nurshen*] *vt* 1 **a**: to nourish at the breast. SUCKLE **b**: to take nourishment from the breast of 2: REAR, EDUCATE 3 **a**: to promote the development or progress of **b**: to manage with care or economy **c**: to take charge of and watch over 4 **a**: to care for and wait on (as a sick person) **b**: to attempt to cure by care and treatment 5: to hold in one's memory or consideration (~ a grievance) 6 **a**: to use, handle, or operate carefully so as to conserve energy or avoid injury or pain (~ a sprained ankle) **b**: to use sparingly ~ *vi* 1 **a**: to feed an offspring from the breast **b**: to feed at the breast: SUCK 2: to act or serve as a nurse — **nurs-er** *n*

nurse-maid \-nɜːr-'smād/ *n*: a girl or woman who is regularly employed to look after children

nurs-ery \-nɜːr(-ə)-r(ə)-/ *n, pl* -er-ies 1 **obs**: attentive care • FOSTER-AGE 2 **a**: a child's bedroom **b**: a place where children are temporarily cared for in their parents' absence **c**: DAY NURSERY 3 **a**: something that fosters, develops, or promotes **b**: a place in which persons are trained or educated 4: an area where plants (as trees and shrubs) are grown for transplanting, for use as stocks for budding and grafting, or for sale 5: a place where young animals (as fish) grow or are cared for

nurs-ery-maid \-nɜːr(-ə)-r(ə)-mād/ *n*: NURSEMAID

nurs-ery-man \-nɜːr(-ə)-r(ə)-mən/ *n*: one whose occupation is the cultivation of plants (as trees and shrubs) *esp* for sale

nurs-ery rhyme *n*: a short rhyme for children that often tells a story

nurs-ery school *n*: a school for children *usu* under five years

nurse's aide *n*: a worker who assists trained nurses in a hospital by performing nonspecialized services (as giving baths)

nurse shark *n* [alter of ME *nurse*]: any of various sharks of a widely distributed family (Orectolobidae), *esp*: a shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) of the warmer parts of the Atlantic ocean

nurs-ing *n*: 1: the profession of a nurse (schools of ~) 2: the duties of a nurse (proper ~ is difficult work)

nurs-ing bottle *n*: a bottle with a rubber nipple used in supplying food to infants

nurs-ing home *n*: a privately operated establishment where maintenance and personal or nursing care are provided for persons (as the aged or the chronically ill) who are unable to care for themselves properly

nurs-ing \-nɜːr(-ə)-r(ə)-/ *n*: 1: one that is solicitously cared for 2: a nursing child

nur-tur-ance \-nɜːr-'chə-rən(-)s/ *n* [nurture + -ance]: affectionate care and attention — **nur-tur-ant** \-rən(-)t/ **adj**

nur-ture \-nɜːr-'chər-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *nutrura*, fr. LL *nutritura* act of nursing, fr. L. *nutritus*, pp. of *nutrire* to suckle, nourish — **more** at NOURISH] 1: TRAINING, UPRISING 2: something that nourishes: FOOD 3: the sum of the influences modifying the expression of the genetic potentialities of an organism

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out eb chm e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flow ol coin th thin th this
ü loot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

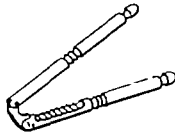
nu-ance \n(y)u-än(t)s, -əns, n(y)u-ä/ n [F, fr MF, shade of color, fr *nuer* to make shades of color, fr *nue* cloud, fr *nubes*, akin to Gk *nythos* dark] 1: a subtle distinction or variation 2: a subtle quality: *NICEITY* — **nu-anced** \-än(t)st, -än(t)st/ *adj*
nub \nab/ n [alter of E dial *knub*, prob fr LG *knubbe*] 1. **KNOB**. **LUMP** 2. **NUBBIN** 3: **GIST**, **POINT**
nub-bin \nab-bän/ n [perh dim of *nub*] 1: something (as an ear of Indian corn) that is small for its kind, stunted, undeveloped, or imperfect 2: a small usu projecting part or bit 3. **NUB**
nub-ble \nab-bl/ n [dim of *nub*] a small knob or lump — **nub-bly** \-b(ə)lē/ *adj*
nub-ly \nab-ē/ *adj* **nub-bler**, -est [nub + -y] 1 having or being like nubbles 2 having nubs (as a knit fabric)
Nu-bi-an \n(y)ü-bē-än/ n 1 a. a native or inhabitant of Nubia b. a member of one of the group of Negroid tribes that formed a powerful empire between Egypt and Ethiopia from the 6th to the 14th centuries 2: any of several languages spoken in central and northern Sudan — **Nubian** *adj*
nu-bile \n(y)ü-bäl, -bil/ *adj* [F, fr L *nubilis*, fr *nubere* to marry — more at **NUPTIAL**] 1 of marriageable condition or age 2 sexually attractive — used of young women — **nu-bil-ly** \n(y)ü-'bil-ē/ *adj*
nu-cel-lus \n(y)u-'sel-as/ n, pl **nu-cel-li** \-'sel-ē/ [NL, fr L *nucella* small nut, fr *nuc-*, *nux* nut — more at **NUT**] the central and chief part of a plant ovule that contains the embryo sac — **nu-cel-lar** \-'sel-ər/ *adj*
'nu-cha-l \n(y)u-käl/ *adj* [ML *nucha* nape, fr Ar *nukhā'* spinal marrow], of, relating to, or lying in the region of the nape
2nuchal n a nuchal anatomical part (as a scale or bone)
nucle- or **nucleo-** comb form [F *nucle-*, *nucleo-*, fr NL *nucleus*] 1 nucleus (*nucleon*) 2: nucleic acid (*nucleoprotein*)
nu-cle-ar \n(y)ü-kle-ər, -nōstānd -kə-lər/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting a nucleus (~ civilizations of the New World — R. W. Ehrlich) 2: of, relating to, or utilizing the atomic nucleus, atomic energy, the atom bomb, or atomic power
nuclear family n a family group that consists only of father, mother, and children
nuclear magnetic resonance n the magnetic resonance of an atomic nucleus
nuclear membrane n the boundary of a cell nucleus
nuclear resonance n the resonance absorption of a gamma ray by a nucleus identical to the nucleus that emitted the gamma ray
nuclear sap n the clear homogeneous ground substance of a cell nucleus — called also *karyolymph*
nu-cle-ase \n(y)u-kle-ās, -āz/ n any of various enzymes that promote hydrolysis of nucleic acids
nu-cle-ate \n(y)ü-kle-āt/ *vb* -ated, -at-ing [LL *nucleatus*, pp of *nucleare* to become stony, fr L *nucleus*] *vt* 1 to form into a nucleus **CLUSTER** 2: to act as a nucleus for 3: to supply nuclei to ~ *vi* 1 to form a nucleus **CLUSTER** 2: to act as a nucleus 3 to begin to form — **nu-cle-ation** \n(y)ü-kle-ā-shən/ n — **nu-cle-ator** \n(y)ü-kle-āt-ər/ n
nu-cle-ated \n(y)ü-kle-āt-əd/ or **nu-cle-ate** \-kle-āt/ *adj* [L *nucleatus*, fr *nucleus* kernel] 1 having a nucleus or nuclei (~ cells) 2 *usu* *nucleate* originating or occurring at nuclei (*nucleate* boiling)
nu-cle-ic acid \n(y)ü-kle-īk, -klā-ä/ n any of various acids (as an RNA or a DNA) composed of a sugar or derivative of a sugar, phosphoric acid, and a base and found esp in cell nuclei
nucle-in \n(y)ü-kle-än/ n 1 **NUCLEOPROTEIN** 2. **NUCLEIC ACID**
nu-cle-o-cap-sid \n(y)ü-kle-ō-'kəp-səd/ n the nucleic acid and surrounding protein coat in a virus
nu-cle-o-lus \n(y)ü-'kle-ō-ləs/ n, pl -li \-lī/ [NL, fr L, dim of *nucleus*] a spherical body of the metabolic nucleus that is associated with a specific part of a chromosome and contains much ribosomal RNA — see **CELL** illustration — **nu-cle-ol-ar** \-lər/ *adj*
nucleolus organizer n the specific part of a chromosome with which a nucleolus is associated esp during its reorganization after nuclear division — called also *nucleolar organizer*
nucle-on \n(y)ü-kle-än/ n [ISV], a proton or neutron esp in the atomic nucleus — **nu-cle-on-ic** \n(y)ü-kle-än-īk/ *adj*
nu-cle-on-ics \n(y)ü-kle-än-īks/ n pl but sing or pl in constr a branch of physical science that deals with nucleons or with all phenomena of the atomic nucleus
nu-cle-o-phil \n(y)ü-kle-ō-'fil/ n a nucleophilic substance (as an electron-donating reagent)
nu-cle-o-phil-ic \n(y)ü-kle-ō-'fil-īk/ *adj* having an affinity for atomic nuclei: electron-donating — **nu-cle-o-phil-ic-al-ly** \-lī-(kə)-lē/ *adv* — **nu-cle-o-phil-ic-ly** \-lē-ō-'fil-ī-ē-ē/ *adv*
nu-cle-o-plasm \n(y)ü-kle-ō-'plāz-əm/ n [ISV], the protoplasm of a nucleus, esp: **NUCLEAR SAP** — **nu-cle-o-plas-matic** \n(y)ü-kle-ō-'plāz-'mat-īk/ or **nu-cle-o-plas-mic** \-lē-ō-'plāz-'mik/ *adj*
nu-cle-o-pro-tein \n(y)ü-kle-ō-'prō-tēn, -'prōt-ēn/ n [ISV] a compound that consists of a protein (as a histone) conjugated with a nucleic acid (as a DNA) and that is the principal constituent of the hereditary material in chromosomes
nu-cle-o-sid \n(y)ü-kle-ō-'sīd/ n [ISV *nucle-* + -os + -ide] a compound (as guanosine or adenosine) that consists of a purine or pyrimidine base combined with deoxyribose or ribose and is found esp in DNA or RNA
nu-cle-o-syn-the-sis \n(y)ü-kle-ō-'sīn(t)-thə-səs/ n [NL] the production of a chemical element from hydrogen nuclei or protons (as in stellar evolution)
nu-cle-o-ti-dase \n(y)ü-kle-ō-'tīd-ās, -āz/ n a phosphatase that promotes hydrolysis of a nucleotide (as into a nucleoside and phosphoric acid)
nu-cle-o-tide \n(y)ü-kle-ō-'tīd/ n [ISV, irreg, fr *nucle-* + -ide] 1: any of several compounds that consist of a ribose or deoxyribose sugar joined to a purine or pyrimidine base and to a phosphate group and that are the basic structural units of RNA and DNA — compare **NUCLEOSIDE**
nu-cle-us \n(y)ü-kle-ās/ n, pl **nu-cle-i** \-klē-ē/ also **nu-cle-us-es** [NL, fr L, kernel, dim. of *nuc-*, *nux* nut — more at **NUT**] 1: the small, brighter, and denser portion of a galaxy or of the head of a

comet 2: a central point, group, or mass about which gathering, concentration, or accretion takes place as a cellular organelle that is essential to cell functions (as reproduction and protein synthesis), is composed of nuclear sap and a nucleoprotein-rich network from which chromosomes and nucleoli arise, and is enclosed in a definite membrane — see **CELL** illustration b. a mass of gray matter or group of nerve cells in the central nervous system c. a characteristic and stable complex of atoms or groups in a molecule; esp: **RING** (the naphthalene ~) d. the positively charged central portion of an atom that comprises nearly all of the atomic mass and that consists of protons and neutrons except in hydrogen which consists of one proton only 3 the peak of energy in the utterance of a syllable
nu-clid \n(y)ü-'klīd/ n [*nucleus* + Gk *eidos* form, species — more at **IDOL**] a species of atom characterized by the constitution of its nucleus and hence by the number of protons, the number of neutrons, and the energy content — **nu-clid-ic** \n(y)ü-'klīd-īk/ *adj*
'nu-de \n(y)ud/ *adj* **nu-der**; **nu-dest** [L *nudus* naked — more at **NAKED**] 1. lacking something essential esp to legal validity (a ~ contract) 2 a. devoid of covering; **NAKED**, esp ~ **UNCLOTHED** b (1) of the color of Caucasian flesh (2); giving the appearance of nudity (a ~ dress) c. featuring nudes (a ~ movie) *syn* see **BARE** **ant** clothed — **nude** *adv* — **nude-ly** *adv* — **nude-ness** n — **nu-di-ty** \n(y)ü-dī-tē/ n
2nude n 1 a: a representation of a nude human figure b. a nude person 2: the condition of being nude (in the ~)
nudge \nɔ/ *vi* nudged, nudging [perh of Scand origin, akin to ON *gnaga* to gnaw, akin to OE *gnagan* to gnaw] 1. to touch or push gently, esp: to seek the attention of by a push of the elbow 2. **APPROACH** (its circulation is nudging the four million mark — Bennett Cerf) — **nudge** n — **nudge-pr** n
nu-di-branch \n(y)ü-d-ə-'brāŋk/ n, pl -branches [deriv of L *nudus* + *branchia* gill — more at **BRANCHIA**] any of a suborder (Nudibranchia) of marine gastropod mollusks without a shell in the adult state and without true gills — **nudibranch** *adj* — **nu-di-bran-chi-ate** \n(y)ü-d-ə-'brāŋ-kē-āt/ *adj* or n
nu-dism \n(y)ü-d-īz-əm/ n the practice of going nude esp in sexually mixed groups and during periods of time spent at specially secluded places — **nu-dist** \n(y)ü-d-īst/ *adj* or n
nu-ga-to-ry \n(y)ü-gə-'tōr-ē, -tōr-ē/ *adj* [L *nugatorius*, fr *nugatus*, pp of *nugari* to trifle, fr *nugae* trifles] 1: of little or no consequence **TRIFLING** **INCONSEQUENTIAL** 2: having no force **INOPERATIVE** *syn* see **VAIN**
nug-got \nag-ət/ n [origin unknown], a solid lump, esp. a native lump of precious metal
nuis-ance \n(y)us-(n)ts/ n [ME *nusaunce*, fr AF, fr OF *nuisir* to harm, fr L *nocere* — more at **NOVIOUS**] 1 **HARM** **INJURY** 2 one that is annoying, unpleasant, or obnoxious
nuisance tax n an excise tax collected in small amounts directly from the consumer
'null \nol/ *adj* [MF *null*, lit. not any, fr L *nullus* fr *ne* not + *ullus* any, akin to L *unus* one — more at **NO ONE**] 1. having no legal or binding force 2. **INVALID** 2 amounting to nothing **NIL** 3. having no value 4. **INSIGNIFICANT** 4 a. having no elements (~ set) b. having zero as a limit (~ sequence) c. of a matrix having all elements equal to zero 5 a. indicating *usu* by a zero reading on a scale when current or voltage is zero — used of an instrument b. being or relating to a method of measurement in which an unknown quantity (as of electric current) is compared with a known quantity of the same kind and found equal by a null detector 6: of, being, or relating to zero
2null n 1 **ZERO** **3a(1)** 2 a. a condition of a radio receiver when minimum or zero signal is received b. a minimum or zero value of an electric current or of a radio signal 3. a meaningless letter or code group included in a cryptogram to impede cryptanalysis
3null *vi*: to make null
nu-lah \nol-ə/ n [Hindi *nāla*], GULLY **RAVINE**
null and void *adj*: having no force, binding power, or validity
null hypothesis n a statistical hypothesis to be tested and accepted or rejected in favor of an alternative, *specif.* the hypothesis that an observed difference (as between the means of two samples) is due to chance alone and not due to a systematic cause
null-ifi-ca-tion \nol-ə-'fā-'kā-shən/ n 1: the act of nullifying 2: the state of being nullified 3: the action of a state impeding or attempting to prevent the operation and enforcement within its territory of a law of the U S — **null-ifi-ca-tion-ist** \-sh(ə)-nəst/ n
null-ify \nol-ə-'fī-ē/ *vt* 1: one that nullifies, *specif.* one maintaining the right of nullification against the U S government
null-ly \nol-ē/ *adv* 1: *cf.* **void**, **voiding** [LL *nullificare*, fr L *nullus*] 1: to make null; esp: to make legally null and void 2: to make of no value or consequence
syn **NULLIFY**, **NEGATE**, **ANNUL**, **ABROGATE**, **INVALIDATE** *shared meaning*
element: to deprive of effective or continued existence
null-i-pa-rous \nol-'pā-rəs/ *adj* [NL *nullipara* one who has never borne an offspring, fr L *nullus* not any + *-para*] of, relating to, or being a female that has not borne offspring
null-ity \nol-ē-tē/ n, pl -ties 1: the quality or state of being null, esp: legal invalidity 2: one that is null; *specif.* an act void of legal effect 3: the number of elements in a basis of a null-space
null-space \nol-'spēs/ n a subspace of a vector space consisting of vectors that under a given linear transformation are equal to zero
num *abbr* **numeral**
Num or Numb *abbr* **Numbers**
numb \nəm/ *adj* [ME *nomen*, fr. pp. of *nimen* to take — more at **NIM**] 1: devoid of sensation esp. as a result of cold or anesthesia 2: devoid of emotion: **INDIFFERENT** — **numb** *vi* — **numb-ly** \-lī/ *adv* — **numb-ly** \-lī/ *adv* — **numb-ness** n
'num-ber \nəm-'bər/ n [ME *nombre*, fr. OF, fr L *numerus* — more at **NIMBLE**] 1 a. (1): a sum of units: **TOTAL** (2): **COMPLEMENT** (3): an indefinite *usu* large total (a ~ of members were absent) (4) pl: a numerous group: **MANY**; also: a numerical present b: the characteristic of an individual by which it is treated as a unit or of a collection by which it is treated in terms of

nurture *v* nurtured; *nurturing* \ˈnɜr-(-ə)-rɪŋ\ 1: to supply with nourishment 2: EDUCATE 3: to further the development of
nurturer \ˈnɜr-(-ə)-rər\ *n*
nut \ˈnʊt\ *n* [ME *nute*, *note*, fr. OE *hnutu*; akin to OHG *nux* *n*, L *nux*] 1 *a* (1): a hard-shelled dry fruit or seed with a separable rind or shell and interior kernel (2): the kernel of a nut *b*: a dry indehiscent one-seeded fruit with a woody pericarp 2: a hard problem or undertaking 3: a perforated block usu. of metal that has an internal screw thread and is used on a bolt or screw for tightening or holding something 4: the ridge in a stringed instrument (as a violin) over which the strings pass on the upper end of the fingerboard 5 *pl*: NONSENSE — often used interjectionally 6 *pl*: TESTES — usu. considered vulgar 7 *slang*: a person's head 8 *a*: a foolish, eccentric, or crazy person *b*: ENTHUSIAST 9: EN2 — *nut-like* \-lɪk\ *adj*
nut *v* nutted; *nutting*: to gather or seek nuts
nutate \ˈnʊt-(-ə)-tɪv\ *v* nutated; *nutating*: to exhibit or undergo nutation
nut-tation \ˈnʊt-(-ə)-tən\ *n* [L *nutatio*-, *nutatio*, fr. *nutatus*, pp. of *nutare* to nod, rock, freq. of *nutere* to nod — more at NUMEN] 1: the act of nodding the head 2 *a*: a libratory motion of the earth's axis like the nodding of a top *b*: oscillatory movement of the axis of a rotating body: WOBBLE 3: a spontaneous usu. spiral movement of a growing plant part — *nut-tation-al* \-tən-(-ə)-shən-, -tən-(-ə)-təl\ *adj*
nut-brown \ˈnʊt-ˈbraʊn\ *adj*: of the color of a brown nut
nut-crack-er \-kræk-ər\ *n*: an implement for cracking nuts
nut-gall \-gɔl\ *n*: a gall that resembles a nut, esp: a gall produced on oak
nut grass *n*: a perennial sedge (*Cyperus rotundus*) of wide distribution that has slender rootstocks bearing small edible tubers resembling nuts, also: a related sedge (*C. esculentus*)
nut-hatch \ˈnʊt-ˈhætʃ\ *n* [ME *notehache*, fr. *note* nut + *hache* ax, fr. OF, battle-ax — more at HASH] 1: any of various small tree-climbing birds (family Sittidae) that have a compact body, a long bill, a short tail, and sometimes a black cap and a ring around the eye
nut-house \ˈnʊt-ˈhaʊs\ *n*, *slang*: an insane asylum
nutlet \ˈnʊt-let\ *n* 1: a small nut *b*: a small fruit similar to a nut 2: the stone of a drupelet
nutmeg \ˈnʊt-meg-, -mɪg\ *n* [ME *note-muge*, deriv. of OPov. *noz muscada*, fr. *noz* nut (fr. L *nuc*, *nux*) + *muscada*, fem. of *muscat* musky — more at MUSCAT] 1: an aromatic seed that is used as a spice and is produced by a tree (*Myristica fragrans*) of the family Myristicaceae, the nutmeg family) native to the Moluccas; also: this tree
nut-pick \ˈnʊt-pɪk\ *n*: a small sharp-pointed implement for extracting the kernels from nuts
nutria \ˈnʊt-ri-ə\ *n* [Sp. modif. of L *lutra* otter] akin to OE *otter* 1: COYPU 2: the durable usu. light brown fur of the coypu
nut-ri-ent \ˈnʊt-ri-ent\ *adj* [L *nutritus*-, *nutritus*, pp. of *nutrire* to nourish — more at NOURISH]: furnishing nourishment
nutrient *n*: a nutritive substance or ingredient
nutri-ment \ˈnʊt-ri-mənt\ *n* [L *nutritum*, fr. *nutrire*] 1: something that nourishes or promotes growth and repairs the natural wastage of organic life
nutri-tion \ˈnʊt-ri-shən\ *n* [MF, fr. LL *nutritio*-, *nutritio*, fr. L *nutritus*, pp. of *nutrire*] 1: the act or process of nourishing or being nourished; specif: the sum of the processes by which an animal or plant takes in and utilizes food substances — *nut-ri-tion-al* \-trish-(-ə)-l\ *adj* — *nut-ri-tion-al-ly* \-li\ *adv*
nut-ri-tion-ist \-trish-(-ə)-nɪst\ *n*: a specialist in the study of nutrition
nut-ri-tious \ˈnʊt-ri-shəs\ *adj* [L *nutritivus*, fr. *nutric*-, *nutrix* nurse; akin to L *nutrire* to nourish — more at NOURISH]: NOURISHING — *nut-ri-tious-ly* *adv* — *nut-ri-tious-ness* *n*
nut-ri-tive \ˈnʊt-ri-tɪv\ *adj* 1: of or relating to nutrition 2:



nuts 3



nutcracker



nut-hatch

: NOURISHING — *nut-ri-tive-ly* *adv*
nutri-tive *adj*: the ratio of digestible protein to other nutrients in a foodstuff or ration
nuts \ˈnʊts\ *adj* 1: ENTHUSIASTIC. KEEN (everyone seems ~ about it — Lois Long) 2: CRAZY, DEMENTED (thought I would go ~ waiting around — Polly Adler)
nuts and bolts *n* 1: the working parts or elements 2: the practical workings of a machine or enterprise as opposed to theoretical considerations or speculative possibilities
nut-edge \ˈnʊt-ɛdʒ\ *n*: NUT GRASS
nut-shell \ˈnʊt-ʃel\ *n* 1: the hard external covering in which the kernel of a nut is enclosed 2: something of small size, amount, or scope — in a nutshell: in a very brief statement
nutty \ˈnʊt-i\ *adj* *nut-tier*; *-est* 1: having or producing nuts 2: ECCENTRIC, SILLY; also: mentally unbalanced 3: having a flavor like that of nuts — *nut-ti-ness* *n*
nux vom-i-ca \ˈnʊks-ˈvɒm-i-ka\ *n*, *pl* *nux vomica* [NL, lit., emetic nut]: the poisonous seed of an Asiatic tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica*) of the family Loganiaceae that contains several alkaloids and esp. strychnine and brucine; also: the tree yielding *nux vomica*
nux-ze \ˈnʊz-əl\ *vb* *nux-zed*; *nux-zing* \-(-ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *naselen*, to bring the nose towards the ground, fr. *nasē* *vi* 1: to work with or as if with the nose; esp: to root, rub, or sniff something 2: to lie close or snug: NESTLE ~ *vi*: to root, rub, or touch with or as if with the nose: NUDGE
NV *abbr* 1 Nevada 2 nonvoting
NW *abbr* northwest
NWT *abbr* Northwest Territories
NY *abbr* New York
NYA *abbr* National Youth Administration
ny-a-la \ˈnɪ-ˈal-ə\ *n*, *pl* *nyalas* or *nyala* [of Bantu origin; akin to Venda *nyala nyala*, Zulu *inxala*]: an antelope (*Tragelaphus angasi*) of southeastern Africa with vertical white stripes on the sides of the body and with shaggy black hair along the male underside; also: a related antelope (*T. buxtoni*)
NYC *abbr* New York City
nyo-ta-to-pla \ˈnɪk-tə-ˈtɒ-pə-ə\ *n* [LL]: NIGHT BLINDNESS
ny-lon \ˈnɪ-lɒn\ *n* [coined word] 1: any of numerous strong tough elastic synthetic polyamide materials that are fashioned into fibers, filaments, bristles, or sheets, and used esp. in textiles and plastics 2 *pl*: stockings made of nylon
nymph \ˈnɪm(p)-\ *n* [ME *nympe*, fr. MF, fr. L *nympha* bride, nymph, fr. Gk *nymphē* — more at NYPTIAL] 1: one of the minor divinities of nature in ancient mythology represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the mountains, forests, trees, and waters 2: GIRL 3: any of various immature insects; esp: a larva of an insect (as a dragonfly or mayfly) with incomplete metamorphosis that differs from the imago esp. in size and in its incompletely developed wings and genitalia — *nymph-al* \ˈnɪm(p)-fəl\ *adj*
nym-phal-ia \ˈnɪm-fəl-i-ə\ *n* [NL *Nymphalidae*, group name, deriv. of L *nympha* nymph]: any of a family (Nymphalidae) of butterflies (as a mourning cloak or fritillary) with the first pair of legs reduced in size in both sexes and useless for walking — *nymphalid* *adj*
nym-phet *also* *nym-phette* \ˈnɪm-fet-, ˈnɪm(p)-fet\ *n* [obs., *nymphet* young nymph, fr. MF *nymphette*, dim. of *nympe* nymph] 1: a sexually precocious girl barely in her teens
nym-pho-lep-ty \ˈnɪm(p)-fə-ˈlep-tɪ\ *n* [*nympholept*, fr. Gk *nympholeptos* frenzied, lit., caught by nymphs, fr. *nymphē* + *lambanein* to seize — more at CATCH] 1: a demonic enthusiasm held by the ancients to seize one bewitched by a nymph 2: a frenzy of emotion — *nym-pho-lept* \-lept\ *n* — *nym-pho-lep-tic* \ˈnɪm(p)-fə-ˈlep-tɪk\ *adj*
nym-pho-ma-nia \ˈnɪm(p)-fə-ˈmā-ni-ə-, -ni-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *nymphae* inner lips of the vulva (fr. L *pl.* of *nympha*) + LL *mania*]: excessive sexual desire by a female — *nym-pho-ma-ni-ac* \-nē-ak\ *n* or *adj* — *nym-pho-ma-ni-a-cal* \-mə-ni-ə-kəl\ *adj*
Ny-nor-sak \ˈnɪ-nɔr-sək\ *n*, *pl.* *ny-nor-saks* [Norw., lit., new Norwegian]: a literary form of Norwegian based on the spoken dialects of Norway — compare BOKMÅL
NYSE *abbr* New York Stock Exchange
ny-s-tag-mos \ˈnɪs-tæg-mɔs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *nystagmos* drowsiness, fr. *nytaein* to doze; akin to Lith *nuosti* to doze]: a rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs (as from dizziness) — *ny-s-tag-mo* \-mɪk\ *adj*
NZ *abbr* New Zealand

a about a kitten ar further a back a bake a cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th thus
 u loot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

TABLE OF NUMBERS

CARDINAL NUMBERS¹

ORDINAL NUMBERS⁴

NAME ²	SYMBOL	NAME ³	SYMBOL ⁴
	<i>Arabic</i>	<i>Roman</i>	
zero or naught or cipher	0		first
one	1	I	second
two	2	II	third
three	3	III	fourth
four	4	IV	fifth
five	5	V	sixth
six	6	VI	seventh
seven	7	VII	eighth
eight	8	VIII	ninth
nine	9	IX	tenth
ten	10	X	eleventh
eleven	11	XI	twelfth
twelve	12	XII	thirteenth
thirteen	13	XIII	fourteenth
fourteen	14	XIV	fifteenth
fifteen	15	XV	sixteenth
sixteen	16	XVI	seventeenth
seventeen	17	XVII	eighteenth
eighteen	18	XVIII	nineteenth
nineteen	19	XIX	twentieth
twenty	20	XX	twenty first
twenty-one	21	XXI	twenty-second
twenty-two	22	XXII	twenty third
twenty-three	23	XXIII	twenty fourth
twenty-four	24	XXIV	twenty-fifth
twenty-five	25	XXV	twenty-sixth
twenty-six	26	XXVI	twenty-seventh
twenty-seven	27	XXVII	twenty-eighth
twenty-eight	28	XXVIII	twenty ninth
twenty-nine	29	XXIX	thirtieth
thirty	30	XXX	thirty first
thirty-one	31	XXXI	thirty-second etc
thirty-two etc	32	XXXII	fortieth
forty	40	XL	forty first
forty-one etc	41	XLI	forty-second etc
fifty	50	L	fiftieth
sixty	60	LX	sixtieth
seventy	70	LXX	seventieth
eighty	80	LXXX	eightieth
ninety	90	XC	ninetieth
one hundred	100	C	hundredth or one hundredth
one hundred and one or	101	CI	hundred and first or
one hundred one			one hundred and first
one hundred and two etc			hundred and second etc
two hundred	200	CC	two hundredth
three hundred	300	CCC	three hundredth
four hundred	400	CD	four hundredth
five hundred	500	D	five hundredth
six hundred	600	DC	six hundredth
seven hundred	700	DCC	seven hundredth
eight hundred	800	DCCC	eight hundredth
nine hundred	900		nine hundredth
one thousand or ten hundred etc	1,000	M	thousandth or one thousandth
two thousand etc	2,000	MM	two thousandth etc
five thousand	5,000		ten thousandth
ten thousand	10,000		hundred thousandth or
one hundred thousand	100,000		one hundred thousandth
one million	1,000,000		millionth or one millionth
			1,000,000th

¹ The cardinal numbers are used in simple counting or in answer to "how many?" The words for these numbers may be used as nouns (he counted *to twelve*), as pronouns (*twelve* were found), or as adjectives (*twelve* boys).

² In formal contexts the numbers one to one hundred and in less formal contexts the numbers one to nine are commonly written out, while larger numbers are given in numerals. In nearly all contexts a number occurring at the beginning of a sentence is usually written out. Except in very formal contexts numerals are invariably used for dates. Arabic numerals from 1,000 to 9,999 are often written without commas (1000, 9999). Year numbers are always written without commas (1783).

³ The Roman numerals are written either in capitals or in lowercase letters.

⁴ The ordinal numbers are used to show the order or succession in which such items as names, objects, and periods of time are considered (the *twelfth* month; the *fourth* row of seats; the *18th* century).

⁵ Each of the terms for the ordinal numbers excepting *first* and *second* is used in designating one of a number of parts into which a whole may be divided (a *fourth*, a *sixth*, a *tenth*) and as the denominator in fractions designating the number of such parts constituting a certain portion of a whole (one *fourth*, three *fifths*). When used as nouns the fractions are usually written as two words, although they are regularly hyphenated as adjectives (a two *thirds* majority). When fractions are written in numerals, the cardinal symbols are used ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$).

⁶ The Arabic symbols for the cardinal numbers may be read as ordinals in certain contexts (January 1 = January first, 2 Samuel = Second Samuel). The Roman numerals are sometimes read as ordinals (Henry IV = Henry the Fourth); sometimes they are written with the ordinal suffixes (XIXth Dynasty).

DENOMINATIONS ABOVE ONE MILLION

NAME	American system ¹ VALUE IN POWERS OF TEN	NUMBER OF ZEROS ²	NUMBER OF GROUPS OF THREE 0's AFTER 1,000	NAME	British system ¹ VALUE IN POWERS OF TEN	NUMBER OF ZEROS ²	POWERS OF 1,000,000
billion	10 ⁹	9	2	milliard	10 ⁹	9	—
trillion	10 ¹²	12	3	billion	10 ¹²	12	2
quadrillion	10 ¹⁵	15	4	trillion	10 ¹⁵	15	3
quintillion	10 ¹⁸	18	5	quadrillion	10 ¹⁸	18	4
sextillion	10 ²¹	21	6	quintillion	10 ²¹	21	5
septillion	10 ²⁴	24	7	sextillion	10 ²⁴	24	6
octillion	10 ²⁷	27	8	septillion	10 ²⁷	27	7
nonillion	10 ³⁰	30	9	octillion	10 ³⁰	30	8
decillion	10 ³³	33	10	nonillion	10 ³³	33	9
undecillion	10 ³⁶	36	11	decillion	10 ³⁶	36	10
duodecillion	10 ³⁹	39	12	undecillion	10 ³⁹	39	11
tredecillion	10 ⁴²	42	13	duodecillion	10 ⁴²	42	12
quattuordecillion	10 ⁴⁵	45	14	tredecillion	10 ⁴⁵	45	13
quindecillion	10 ⁴⁸	48	15	quattuordecillion	10 ⁴⁸	48	14
sedecillion	10 ⁵¹	51	16	quindecillion	10 ⁵¹	51	15
septendecillion	10 ⁵⁴	54	17	sedecillion	10 ⁵⁴	54	16
octodecillion	10 ⁵⁷	57	18	septendecillion	10 ⁵⁷	57	17
novemdecillion	10 ⁶⁰	60	19	octodecillion	10 ⁶⁰	60	18
vigintillion	10 ⁶³	63	20	novemdecillion	10 ⁶³	63	19
centillion	10 ⁶⁶	66	21	vigintillion	10 ⁶⁶	66	20
				centillion	10 ⁶⁹	69	21

¹ The American system of numeration for denominations above one million was modeled on the French system but more recently the French system has been changed to correspond to the German and British systems. In the American system each of the denominations above 1,000 millions (the American *billion*) is 1,000 times the one preceding (one trillion=1,000 billions, one quadrillion=1,000 trillions). In the British system the first denomination above 1,000 millions (the British *milliard*) is 1,000 times the preceding one, but each of the denominations above 1,000 milliards (the British *billion*) is 1,000,000 times the preceding one (one trillion=1,000,000 billions, one quadrillion=1,000,000 trillions).

For convenience in reading large numerals the thousands, millions, etc., are usually separated by commas (21,530, 1,155,465) or by half spaces (1 155 465). Serial numbers (as a social security number or the engine number of a car) are often written with hyphens (583-695 20).

2object /əb-'jekt/ vb [ME *objecten*, fr L *objectus*, pp of *obicere* to throw in the way, object] vi : to offer in opposition : cite as an objection ~ vi 1 : to oppose something firmly and usu. with words or arguments 2 : to feel distaste for something : DISAPPROVE — **objector** /əb-'jekt-ər/ n

syn OBJECT, PROTEST, REMONSTRATE, EXPOSTULATE, KICK *shared meaning element* : to oppose by arguing against OBJECT stresses dislike or aversion (*object* vociferously to a new zoning ordinance) PROTEST suggests an orderly presentation of objections in speech or in writing (professors who signed an open letter ~ *protesting* the construction of fallout shelters — *Current Blog*) or, sometimes, activity designed to focus attention on what is felt as wrong (marched with the pickets, *protesting* atmospheric testing — *Dick Kleiner*) REMONSTRATE implies protestation but stresses so strongly an intent to persuade or convince that it is more appropriate in intimate than in official or impersonal situations (*remonstrated* with her son over his untruthfulness) EXPOSTULATE carries a strong implication of firm, earnest, but usually friendly reasoning or insistence on the merits of one's stand (reporters at his press conference *expostulated* against playing favorites — *New Republic*) KICK implies strenuous protestation and, usually, an exhibition of recalcitrancy (wherever *kick* ye, at my sacrifice and at mine offering — 1 Sam 2 29 (AVY)) **ant** acquiesce

object ball /əb-'jekt(b)-/ n : the ball first struck by the cue ball in pool or billiards, also : a ball hit by the cue ball

object-ify /əb-'jekt-ə-'fi-/ vi -fied, -fying 1 a : to cause to become an object b : to make objective 2 : EXTERNALIZE

objectification /əb-'jekt-ə-'fi-kei-'shən/ n

object-ion /əb-'jekt-shən/ n 1 : the act of objecting 2 a : a reason or argument presented in opposition b : a feeling of disapproval

object-ion-able /-sh(ə)-nə-bəl/ adj arousing objection • **OFFENSIVE** — **object-ion-able-ness** n — **object-ion-ably** /-bi-ē/ adv

ob-ject-ive /əb-'jekt-iv-ə-/ adj 1 a : of or relating to an object of action or feeling b : having the status of or constituting an object as (1) : existing only in relation to a knowing subject or willing agent (2) : existing independent of mind (3) : belonging to the sensible world and being observable or verifiable esp. by scientific methods (4) of a *symptom of disease* : perceptible to persons other than an affected individual c : emphasizing or expressing the nature of reality as it is apart from personal reflections or feelings d (1) : expressing or involving the use of facts without distortion by personal feelings or prejudices (2) : relating to or being methods that eliminate the subjective by limiting choices to fixed alternatives requiring a minimum of creative interpretation (~ tests of personality) 2 : derived from sense perception 3 : belonging or relating to an object to be delineated 4 : relating to, characteristic of, or constituting the case that follows a preposition or a transitive verb **syn** 1 see MATERIAL **ant** subjective 2 see FAIR **ant** subjective — **ob-ject-ively** /-t-iv-ē/ adv — **ob-ject-ive-ness** n — **ob-ject-iv-ity** /-t-iv-ə-'ti-/ n

2objective n 1 : something toward which effort is directed : an aim or end of action • **GOAL** OBJECT 2 something that is objective, specif. something external to the mind 3 a : the objective case b : a word in the objective case 4 : a strategic position to be attained or purpose to be achieved by a military operation 5 : a lens or system of lenses that forms an image of an object **syn** see INTENTION

objective complement n : a noun, adjective, or pronoun used in the predicate as complement to a verb and as qualifier of its direct object (*chairman* in "we elected him chairman" is an *objective complement*)

objective correlative n : a situation or chain of events that symbolizes or objectifies a particular emotion and that may be used in creative writing to evoke a desired emotional response in the reader

objective test n [fr the fact that subjective judgment by the grader is eliminated] : a test made up of factual questions to be answered in a word or two or by a check mark — compare **LSAT** TEST

ob-ject-iv-ism /əb-'jekt-iv-iz-əm, əb-/ n 1 : any of various theories stressing objective reality esp. as distinguished from subjective experience or appearance 2 : an ethical theory that moral good is objectively real or that moral precepts are objectively valid 3 : the theory or practice of objective art or literature — **ob-ject-iv-ist** /-t-ist/ n — **ob-ject-iv-is-tic** /-t-iv-iz-'tik/ adj

ob-ject language /əb-'jekt-/ n TARGET LANGUAGE

object lesson /əb-'jekt-/ n 1 : a lesson having a material object as the basis of instruction 2 : something that teaches by exemplifying a principle in concrete form

ob-ject d'art /əb-'zhā-'dār/ n, pl **objets d'art** /sə-mē/ [F, lit, art object] 1 : an article of some artistic value 2 : CURIO

ob-ject trou-vé /əb-'zhā-'trū-'vā/ n [F, lit, found object] : a natural object (as a piece of driftwood) found by chance and held to have aesthetic value esp. through the working of natural forces on it, also : an artifact not orig. intended as art but held to have aesthetic value esp. when displayed as a work of art

ob-jur-gate /əb-'jər-'gāt/ vi -gated, -gating [L *objurgatus*, pp of *objurgare*, fr *ob-* against + *jurgare* to quarrel, lit. to take to law, fr *jur-* jus law + *-igare* (fr *agere* to lead) — more at **OB-JUST** AGENT] : to denounce harshly • **CASTIGATE** — **ob-jur-ga-tion** /əb-'jər-'gā-shən/ n — **ob-jur-ga-to-ry** /əb-'jər-'gā-'tō-ri-/ adj

obl abbr 1 oblique 2 oblong

ob-lan-ceo-late /əb-'lən(t)-sē-'lāt/ adj inversely lanceolate (an ~ leaf)

ob-last /əb-'last/, 'ob-'last/ n, pl **oblasts** also **ob-las-ti** /-lās-tē-/ [Russ *oblast*] : a political subdivision of a republic in the USSR

1oblate /əb-'lāt, 'ab-/ adj [prob fr NL *oblatus*, fr *ob-* + *-latus* (as in *prolatus* prolate)] : flattened or depressed at the poles (an ~ spheroid) — **ob-late-ness** n

2oblate /əb-'lāt/ n [ML *oblatus*, lit. one offered up, fr L, pp of *offerre*] : a layman living in a monastery under a modified rule and without vows 2 : a member of one of several Roman Catholic communities of men or women

ob-la-tion /ə-'blā-shən, -b-/ n [ME *oblacōn*, fr MF *oblacion*, fr LL *oblacion*, *oblacio*, fr L *oblatus*, pp of *offerre* to offer] 1 : the act of making a religious offering, specif. cap : the act of offering the eucharistic elements to God 2 : something offered in worship or devotion : a holy gift offered usu. at an altar or shrine

1ob-lig-ate /əb-'li-gāt-, -lā-'gāt/ adj 1 : restricted to one particularly characteristic mode of life (an ~ parasite) 2 : ESSENTIAL, NECESSARY (~ parasitism) — **ob-lig-ate-ly** /-lā-'gāt-ē/ adv

2ob-lig-ate /əb-'li-gāt/ vi -gated, -gating [L *obligatus*, pp of *obligare*] 1 a : to bind legally or morally : **CONSTRAIN** b : **OBLIGE** 2a : to commit (as funds) to meet an obligation **ob-lig-a-tion** /əb-'li-gā-'shən/ n 1 : the action of obligating oneself to a course of action 2 a : something (as a formal contract, a promise, or the demands of conscience or custom) that obligates one to a course of action b : a debt security (as a mortgage or corporate bond) c : a commitment (as by a government) to pay a particular sum of money, also : an amount owed under such an obligation : **LIABILITY** (unable to meet its ~s the company went into bankruptcy) 3 : something that one is bound to do or forbear (as by law, conscience, or social pressure) : **DUTY** 4 : a condition or feeling of being indebted esp. legally, ethically, or socially (felt her ~ to these kind friends very deeply)

ob-lig-a-to-ry /ə-'blig-ə-'tō-ri-, -s-/ adj also /əb-'li-gā-'/ 1 : binding in law or conscience 2 : relating to or enforcing an obligation (a writ ~) 3 : **MANDATORY** REQUIRED 4 : **OBLIGATE** 1 — **ob-lig-a-to-ri-ly** /-lā-'gāt-ō-ri-ē/ adv, **ant** also /əb-'li-gā-'/ adv

ob-lig- /ə-'blig/ vb **obliged**, **obliging** [ME *obligen*, fr OF *obliger*, fr L *obligare*, 1, to bind to, fr *ob-* toward + *ligare* to bind — more at **LIGATURE**] vi 1 : to constrain by physical, moral, or legal force or by the exigencies of circumstance (*obliged* to find money for his taxes) 2 : to put in one's debt by a favor or service (you will ~ us if you let there early) b : to do a favor for (always ready to ~ a friend ~ vi : to do something as a favor — **ob-lig-er** n **syn** 1 see FORCE

2OBLIGE • **ACCOMMODATE**, **FAVOR** *shared meaning element* : to do a service or courtesy **ant** disoblige

ob-lig-ee /əb-'li-gē-/ n 1 : one to whom another is obligated 2 : one who is obliged

ob-lig-ing /ə-'blig-ŋ/ adj : willing to do favors : **ACCOMMODATING** **syn** see AMABLE **ant** disobliging, inconsiderate — **ob-lig-ing-ly** /-ŋ-ŋ-ē/ adv — **ob-lig-ing-ness** n

ob-lig-or /əb-'li-gō-'lār-, -jō-'lār/ n : one that places himself under a legal obligation

1oblique /ə-'blīk, -b-/ adj [ME *oblike*, fr L *obliquus*, fr *ob-* toward + *-liquus* (akin to *ulna* elbow) — more at **ELL**] 1 a : neither perpendicular nor parallel : **INCLINED** b : having the axis not perpendicular to the base (an ~ cone) c : having no right angle (an ~ triangle) 2 a : not straightforward : **INDIRECT** b : **DEVIANT**, **UNDERHAND** 3 : situated obliquely and having one end not inserted on bone (~ muscles) 4 : taken from an airplane with the camera directed horizontally or diagonally downward (an ~ photograph) **syn** see CROOKED — **ob-lig-ue-ly** /-lā-'gē-/ adv — **ob-lig-ue-ness** n

2oblique n 1 : something (as a line) that is oblique 2 : any of several oblique muscles, esp. one of the thin flat muscles forming the middle and outer layers of the lateral walls of the abdomen

3oblique /ə-'blīk/ adj : at a 45 degree angle (< 90 right ~, march)

oblique angle n : an acute or obtuse angle

oblique case n : a grammatical case other than the nominative or vocative

ob-lig-u-ity /ə-'blīk-wā-tē-, -s-/ n p -ties 1 : deviation from moral rectitude or sound thinking 2 a : deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity, also : the amount of such deviation • **DIVERGENCE** b : the angle between the planes of the earth's equator and orbit having a mean value of 23° 34' 52" in 1972 and diminishing 0° 47" per year (~ of the ecliptic) 3 a : indirectness or deliberate obscurity of speech or conduct b : an obscure or confusing statement

oblit-er-ate /ə-'blīt-ə-'rāt-, -s-/ vi -at-d, -ating [L *oblitteratus*, pp of *oblitterare*, fr *ob* in the way of + *littera* letter — more at **EP**] 1 : to make undecipherable or imperceptible by obscuring or wearing away 2 a : to remove utterly from recognition or memory b : to destroy utterly all trace, indication, or significance of c : to cause to disappear (as a bodily part or a scar) or collapse (as the lumen of a duct) REMOVE (a blood vessel obliterated by inflammation) 3 : **CANCEL** 4 **syn** see ERASE — **oblit-er-a-tion** /-blīt-ə-'rā-shən/ n — **oblit-er-a-tor** /-blīt-ə-'rā-tər/ n

oblit-er-a-tive /ə-'blīt-ə-'rāt-iv-, -s-/ adj inducing or characterized by obliteration as b : causing or accompanied by closure or collapse of a lumen (~ arterial disease) b : tending to make inconspicuous (~ behavior)

obliv-ion /ə-'blīv-ē-ən, -s-/ n [ME, fr MF, fr L *oblivio*, fr *oblivisci* to forget, p. h. ~ fr *ob-* in the way + *lvis* smooth — more at **OB-LIME**] 1 : act or instance of forgetting : **FORGETFULNESS** 2 : the quality or state of being forgotten (contentedly accepted his own political ~) 3 : official ignoring of offenses

ob-liv-i-ous /ə-'blīv-ē-əs/ adj 1 : lacking remembrance, memory, or mindful attention 2 : lacking active conscious knowledge • **UN-AWARE** — **usu** used with *of* or *to* **syn** see **FORGETFUL** — **ob-liv-i-ously** /-ē-əs-ē-/ adv — **ob-liv-i-ous-ly** /-ē-əs-ē-/ adv

ob-long /əb-'lɒŋ/ adj [ME, fr L *oblongus*, fr *ob-* toward + *longus* long] : deviating from a square or circular form through elongation (the ~ fruit of a lemon tree) a : rectangular with adjacent sides unequal b : rectangular with the normally horizontal dimension the greater — **oblong** n

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ā col, cart
au out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	g sing	ō flow	o flaw	ō coin	th thin
ū foot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu famous	zh vision

more at THATCH: enclosed in or characterized by enclosure in a firm chitinous case or covering (an ~ pupa)

ob-test \b-tesht/ [MF obtestar, fr. L obtestari to call to witness, beseech, fr. ob- toward + testis witness — more at OB, TESTAMENT] : BESEECH, SUPPLICATE — **ob-test-a-tion** \b-tes-ta-shən/ n

ob-trude \b-trüd, b- / vb obtruded; obtruding [L obtrudere to thrust at, fr. ob- in the way + trudere to thrust — more at OB, THREAT] vi 1: to thrust out: EXTRUDE 2: to thrust forward or call to notice without warrant or request (not a man to ~ his beliefs casually) ~ vi 1: to thrust oneself forward so as to call attention to oneself (do what we may, our childhood background will ~) — **ob-truder** n — **ob-tru-sion** \b-tri-zhən/ n

ob-tru-sive \b-tri-siv, -ziv/ adj [L obtrusus, pp. of obtrudere] 1: thrust out: PROTRUDING 2: a: forward in manner or conduct: PUSHING (~ behavior) b: undecisively noticeable or showy syn see IMPERTINENT ant unobtrusive, shy — **ob-tru-sive-ly** adv — **ob-tru-sive-ness** n

ob-tund \b-tund/ vi [ME obtundere, fr. L obtundere — more at OB-TUSE]: to reduce the edge or violence of: DULL (~ed reflexes)

ob-turate \b-(y)-rät, v- / vt -rated; -rating [L obturatus, pp. of obturare, fr. ob- in the way + -turate (akin to turnere to swell) — more at THUMB] : OBSTRUCT, CLOSE — **ob-tu-ra-tion** \b-t(y)-rā-shən/ n

ob-tu-rator \b-t(y)-rät-ər/ n [NL, fr. L obturator, pp.] one that closes: as a: either of two muscles that cover part of the interior or exterior wall of the pelvis b: one (as a prosthetic device) that closes or blocks up an opening (as a fissure in the palate) c: a hooded swelling of the placenta that fits over the nuchus in some plants

ob-tuse \b-t(y)-üs, -b- / adj ob-tus-er; -est [L obtusus blunt, dull, fr. pp. of obtundere to beat against, blunt, fr. ob- against + tundere to beat — more at OB, STUTTER] 1: lacking sharpness or quickness of sensibility: INSENSITIVE 2: (1) of an angle: exceeding 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees (2): having an obtuse angle b: not pointed or acute: BLUNT c: of a leaf: rounded at the free end syn see DULL ant acute — **ob-tuse-ly** adv — **ob-tuse-ness** n

obv abbr obverse

ob-verse \b-vərs, -b-, -b- / adj [L obversus, fr. pp. of obvertere to turn toward, fr. ob- toward + vertere to turn — more at OB, WORTH] 1: facing the observer or opponent 2: having the base narrower than the top (an ~ leaf) 3: constituting a counterpart or complement — **ob-versely** adv

ob-verse \b-vərs, -b-, -b- / n 1: a: the side of a coin or currency note that bears the principal device and lettering; broadly: a front or principal surface b: the more conspicuous of two possible sides, things, or cases (the ~ of this situation) 2: a: a counterpart necessarily involved in or answering to a fact or truth b: a proposition inferred immediately from another by denying the opposite of that which the given proposition affirms (the ~ of "all A is B" is "no A is not B")

ob-vert \b-vərt, -b- / vt [L obvertere to turn toward] 1: to turn so as to present a different surface to view 2: to change the appearance of

ob-viate \b-vē-ät, v- / vt -ated; -ating [L obviatus, pp. of obviare to meet, withstand, fr. L obviam in the way] 1: to see beforehand and dispose of: make unnecessary syn see PREVENT — **ob-via-tion** \b-vē-ä-shən/ n

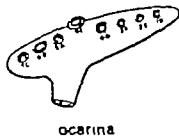
ob-vi-ous \b-vē-əs, -v- / adj [L obvius, fr. obviam in the way, fr. ob in the way + viam, acc. of via way — more at EPI-, VIA] 1: archaic: being in the way or in front: OPPOSITE 2: easily discovered, seen, or understood syn see EVIDENT ant obscure, abstruse — **ob-vi-ously** adv — **ob-vi-ous-ness** n

oc abbr ocean

OC abbr 1 off center 2 officer candidate 3 on center 4 on course

oca \b-ko/, n [Sp, fr. Quechua ókka] : either of two So American wood sorrels (*Oxalis crenata* and *O. tuberosa*) cultivated for their edible tubers

oc-a-rina \b-k-ə-rē-nə/ n [It, fr. oca goose, fr. LL *auca*, deriv. of L *avis* bird — more at AVIARY] : a simple wind instrument having an oval body with finger holes and a projecting mouthpiece



ocarina

Ockham's razor \b-k-əm-z-, -z- / n [William of Ockham] : a scientific and philosophic rule that entities should not be multiplied unnecessarily which is interpreted as requiring that the simplest of competing theories be preferred to the more complex or that explanations of unknown phenomena be sought first in terms of known quantities

oc-cas-ion-ally \b-k-ə-zhən-əl- / adv [ME, fr. MF or L MF, fr. L occasio, fr. occurrere, pp. of occidere to fall, fall down, fr. ob- toward + cadere to fall — more at OB, CHANCE] 1: a favorable opportunity or circumstance 2: a state of affairs that provides a ground or reason (the ~ of the discord was their mutual intolerance) 3: an occurrence or condition that brings something about: esp: the immediate inciting circumstance as distinguished from the fundamental cause (his insulting remark was the ~ of a bitter quarrel) 4: a: HAPPENING, INCIDENT b: a time at which something happens 5: a: a need arising from or need — usu. used in pl. 6: pl: AFFAIRS, BUSINESS 7: a special event or ceremony: CELEBRATION syn see CAUSE — on occasion: from time to time

oc-cas-ion-ally \b-k-ə-zhən-əl- / adv 1: of or relating to a particular occasion (a budget able to meet ~ demands as well as regular ones) 2: acting as the occasion or contributing cause of something 3: composed for a particular occasion (~ verse) 4: met with, appearing, or occurring at irregular or infrequent intervals (~ visitors) (takes an ~ vacation) 5: acting in a specified capac-

ity from time to time @ : designed or constructed to be used as the occasion demands (~ furniture)

oc-cu-pa-tion-ally \b-ky-ə-pā-shən-əl- / adv 1: now and then: SOMETIMES

oc-ci-dent \b-k-əd-ənt, -s- / n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L occident-, occidere, fr. pp. of occidere to fall, set (of the sun)]: WEST 2a

oc-ci-den-tal \b-k-əd-ənt-əl- / adj, often cap: 1: of, relating to, or situated in the Occident: WESTERN 2: of or relating to Occidentals — **oc-ci-den-tal-ly** \b-k-əd-ənt-əl- / adv

Occidental n: a member of one of the occidental peoples; esp: a person of European ancestry

Occidentalism \b-k-əd-ənt-əl-iz-əm/ n: the characteristic features of occidental peoples or culture

oc-ci-den-tal-ize \b-k-əd-ənt-əl-iz- / v -ized; -izing often cap: to make occidental (as in culture)

oc-ci-pi-tal \b-k-əp-ət-əl- / adj: of or relating to the occiput or the occipital bone — **occipital** n — **oc-ci-pi-tal-ly** \b-k-əp-ət-əl- / adv

occipital bone n: a compound bone that forms the posterior part of the skull and bears a condyle by which the skull articulates with the atlas

occipital condyle n: an articular surface on the occipital bone by which the skull articulates with the atlas

occipital lobe n: the posterior lobe of the cerebral hemisphere that bears the visual areas and has the form of a 3-sided pyramid

oc-ci-put \b-k-ə-s-yp-ət/ n, pl occiputs or oc-ci-pi-ta \b-k-əp-ət-ə/ [L occipit-, occiput, fr. ob- against + capit-, caput head — more at OB-HEAD]: the back part of the head or skull

oc-cu-de \b-k-üd-, -v- / vb oc-cu-de-d; oc-cu-de-ing [L occidere, fr. ob- in the way + cadere to shut, close — more at CLOSE] vi 1: to stop up: OBSTRUCT (a thrombus occluding a coronary artery) 2: PREVENT, HINDER 3: SORB 4: to cut off from contact with the surface of the earth and force aloft by the convergence of a cold front on a warm front (occluded warm air) ~ vi 1: to close with the cusps fitting together (his teeth do not ~ properly) 2: to become occluded — **oc-cu-de-ent** \b-k-üd-ənt- / adj — **oc-cu-sive** \b-k-ü-siv-, -ziv/ adj

occluded front n: OCCUSION 2

oc-cu-sal \b-k-ü-səl, -s-, -zəl/ adj: of or relating to the grinding or biting surface of a tooth or to occlusion of the teeth

oc-cu-sion \b-k-ü-zhən/ n [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *occlusion*, fr. L *occlusus*, pp. of *occludere*] 1: the act of occluding: the state of being occluded, as a: the complete obstruction of the breath passage in the articulation of a speech sound b: the bringing of the opposing surfaces of the teeth of the two jaws into contact; also: the relation between the surfaces when in contact c: the inclusion or sorption of gas trapped during solidification of a material 2: the front formed by a cold front overtaking a warm front and lifting the warm air above the earth's surface

oc-cult \b-k-əl-, -v- / vb [L occultare, fr. occultus, pp. of occultare to cover up, fr. ob- in the way + -culere (akin to celare to conceal) — more at OB, HELL] 1: not revealed: SECRET 2: not easily apprehended or understood: ARKANE 3: not able to be seen or detected: CONCEALED 4: of or relating to the occult. b: not manifest or detectable by clinical methods alone (~ carcinomas); esp: not present in macroscopic amounts — **oc-cult-ly** adv

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ob-lo-quy \əb-lə-kwə/ *n.* *pl.* **quies** [L. *obloquium*, fr. *obloqui* to speak against, fr. *ob-* against + *loqui* to speak — more at *ob-*] 1: a strongly condemnatory utterance; abusive language 2: the condition of one that is discredited; bad repute **syn** see **ABUSE**
ob-nox-i-ous \əb-nŏk-shəs, əb-ŏ/ *adj.* [L. *obnoxius*, fr. *ob* in the way of, exposed to + *nox* harm — more at *EM. NOXIOUS*] 1: liable esp. to a harmful influence — used with 2: *noxious*: deserving of censure 3: odiously or disgustingly objectionable; highly offensive **syn** see **REFUGNANT** **ant** grateful — **ob-nox-i-ous-ly** *adv.* — **ob-nox-i-ous-ness** *n.*

ob-nu-bi-late \əb-n(y)ū-b(ə)-lāt/ *vt.* *lāt-ed; -lat-ing* [L. *obnubilatus*, pp. of *obnubilare*, fr. *ob-* in the way + *nubilare* to be cloudy, fr. *nubilus* cloudy, fr. *nubes* cloud — more at *OB-NUANCE*]: **BE-CLOUD** — **ob-nu-bi-la-tion** \-n(y)ū-b(ə)-lā-shən/ *n.*

oboe \əb-ŏ/ *n.* [It. fr. *F. hautbois* — more at *HAUTBOIS*]: a double-reed woodwind instrument having a conical tube, a nasal tone, and a usual range from B flat below middle C upward for over 2½ octaves — **ob-ŏ-let** \əb-ŏ-let/ *n.*

obol \əb-əl, ˈəb-əl/ *n.* [L. *obolus*, fr. Gk. *obolos*; akin to Gk. *obelos* spit]: an ancient Greek coin or weight equal to ¼ drachma

ob-ov-ate \əb-ŏ-vāt/ *adj.*: ovate with the narrower end basal (~ leaves)

ob-ovoid \-vōid/ *adj.*: ovoid with the broad end toward the apex (an ~ fruit)

ob-scene \əb-ˈsēn, əb-ŏ/ *adj.* [MF, fr. L. *obscenus*, *obscenus*] 1: disgusting to the senses: **REPULSIVE** 2: abhorrent to morality or virtue; **specif**: designed to incite to lust or depravity **syn** see **COARSE** **ant** decent — **ob-scene-ly** *adv.*

ob-scen-ity \-sēn-ət-ē/ *also* \-sēn-ŏ/ *n.* *pl.* **-ities** 1: the quality or state of being obscene 2: something (as an utterance or act) that is obscene

ob-scur-ant \əb-ˈskyr-ənt, əb-ŏ/ *or* **ob-scur-ant-ic** \əb-ˈskyr-ˈrānt-ik/ *adj.*: tending to make obscure — **ob-scur-ant** *n.*

ob-scu-ran-tism \əb-ˈskyr-ən-tiz-əm, əb-ŏ/ *or* **ob-skyū-ˈrān-ŏ** *n.* 1: opposition to the spread of knowledge; a policy of withholding knowledge from the general public 2: a style (as in literature or art) characterized by deliberate vagueness or abstruseness; **b**: an act or instance of obscurantism — **ob-scu-ran-tist** \-ən-tist, -ˈrānt-ist/ *n.* *or* *adj.*

ob-scure \əb-ˈskyr(ə)r, əb-ŏ/ *adj.* [ME, fr. MF *obscur*, fr. L. *obscurus*, fr. *ob-* in the way + *-scurus* (akin to Gk. *keuthēn* to conceal) — more at *HIDE*] 1: lacking or inadequately supplied with light: **DARK**, **DUKY** 2: a: withdrawn from the centers of human activity: **REMOTE** (an ~ country village) **b**: not readily understood or not clearly expressed: **ABSTRUSE**; **c**: lacking showiness or prominence: **INCONSPICUOUS**, **HUMBLE** (an ~ Roman poet) **d**: not distinct: **FAINT** (an ~ stain) 3: constituting the unstressed vowel /ə/ or having unstressed /ə/ as its value — **ob-scure-ly** *adv.* — **ob-scure-ness** *n.*

syn **OBSCURE**, **DARK**, **VAGUE**, **ENIGMATIC**, **CRYPTIC**, **AMBIGUOUS**, **EQUIVOCAL** **shared meaning element**: not clearly understandable **ant** distinct, obvious

ob-scure *vi.* **ob-scured; ob-scuring** 1: to make dark, dim, or indistinct 2: to conceal or hide by or as if by covering 3: to reduce (a vowel) to the value /ə/ — **ob-scu-ra-tion** \əb-ˈskyr-ā-shən/ *n.*

ob-scure *n.* **OBSCURITY**
ob-scure-ly \əb-ˈskyr-ət-ē, əb-ŏ/ *n.* *pl.* **-ities** 1: the quality or state of being obscure 2: one that is obscure

ob-se-qui-ous \əb-ˈkwi-əs, əb-ŏ/ *adj.* [ME, fr. L. *obsequiosus* compliant, fr. *obsequium* compliance, fr. *obsequi* to comply, fr. *ob-* toward + *sequi* to follow — more at *OB-SUE*]: exhibiting a servile attentiveness or complaisance **syn** see **SUBSERVIENT** **ant** contumelious — **ob-se-qui-ous-ly** *adv.* — **ob-se-qui-ous-ness** *n.*

ob-se-que \əb-ˈsə-kwē/ *n.* *pl.* **quies** [ME *obsequie*, fr. MF, fr. ML *obsequia* (pl.), alter. of L. *exsequia*, fr. *exsequi* to follow out, execute]: a funeral or burial rite — **usu.** used in pl.

ob-serv-able \əb-ˈzar-və-bəl/ *adj.* 1: **NOTEWORTHY** 2: capable of being observed: **DISCERNIBLE** — **ob-serv-able** *n.* — **ob-serv-ably** \-b(ə)l/ *adv.*

ob-ser-vance \əb-ˈzar-vən(t)s/ *n.* 1: a customary practice, rite, or ceremony (Sabbath ~) **b**: a rule governing members of a religious order 2: an act or instance of following a custom, rule, or law (~ of the speed limits) 3: an act or instance of watching
ob-ser-vant \-vənt/ *n.* *obs*: an assiduous or obsequious servant or attendant

ob-ser-vant *adj.* 1: paying strict attention: **WATCHFUL** (~ spectators) 2: careful in observing: **MINDFUL** (always ~ of the amenities) 3: quick to observe: **KEEN** — **ob-ser-vant-ly** *adv.*

ob-ser-va-tion \əb-ˈsər-vā-shən, -zar-/ *n.* [MF, fr. L. *observatio*, *observatio*, fr. *observatus*, pp. of *observare*] 1: an act or the faculty of observing 2: **a**: an act of recognizing and noting a fact or occurrence often involving measurement with instruments (weather ~s) **b**: a record so obtained 3: a judgment on or inference from what one has observed; **broadly**: **REMARK**, **STATEMENT** 4: **obs**: **HEED** 5: the condition of one that is observed (under ~ at the hospital) — **ob-ser-va-tion-ol** \-shən-əl, -shən-ŏ/ *adj.*

ob-ser-va-to-ry \əb-ˈzar-və-tŏr-ē, -tŏr-/ *n.* *pl.* **-ries** [prob. fr. NL *observatorium* (L. *observatio*)] 1: a building or place given over to or equipped for observation of natural phenomena (as in astronomy); **also**: an institution whose primary purpose is making such observations 2: a situation or structure commanding a wide view: **LOOKOUT**

ob-ser-ver \əb-ˈzar-v/ *vb.* **ob-served; ob-serving** [ME *observen*, fr. MF *observer*, fr. L. *observare* to guard, watch, observe, fr. *ob-* in the way, toward + *servare* to keep — more at *CONSERVE*] *vt.* 1: to conform one's action or practice to (~ rules) 2: to inspect or



oboe

take note of as an augury, omen, or presage 3: to celebrate or solemnize (as a ceremony or festival) after a customary or accepted form 4: to see or sense esp. through directed careful analytic attention 5: to come to realize or know esp. through consideration of noted facts 6: to utter as a remark 7: to make a scientific observation on or of ~ *vi.* 1: to take notice **b**: to make observations: **WATCH** 2: **REMARK**, **COMMENT** **syn** see **KEEP** **ant** violate — **ob-serv-ing-ly** \-zar-vin-ŏl/ *adv.*

ob-serv-or \əb-ˈzar-vŏr/ *n.* one that observes: **a**: a representative sent to observe but not participate officially in a gathering **b**: one who accompanies the pilot of an airplane to make observations

ob-sses \əb-ˈses, əb-ŏ/ *vi.* [L. *obsessus*, pp. of *obsidere* to besiege, beset, fr. *ob-* against + *sedere* to sit — more at *OB-SIT*] 1: **archaic**: **HARASS**, **BESIEGE** 2: to preoccupy intensely or abnormally

ob-ssion \əb-ˈsesh-ən, əb-ŏ/ *n.* 1: a persistent disturbing preoccupation with an often unreasonable idea or feeling 2: an emotion or idea causing an obsession — **ob-ssion-al** \-sesh-ən-əl/ *adj.* — **ob-ssion-ally** \-sesh-ən-əl/ *adv.*

ob-ssive \əb-ˈses-iv, əb-ŏ/ *adj.* 1: tending to cause obsession **b**: excessive often to an abnormal degree (our ~ need for quick solutions — A. E. Stevenson †1965) 2: of, relating to, or characterized by obsession — **ob-ssive** *n.* — **ob-ssive-ly** *adv.* — **ob-ssive-ness** *n.*

ob-sid-i-an \əb-ˈsid-ē-ən/ *n.* [NL *obsidianus*, fr. L. *obsidianus lapis*, *lapis*, stone of Obsidius, fr. Obsidius (its supposed discoverer): volcanic glass that is generally black, banded, or spherulitic and has a marked conchoidal fracture and a composition similar to rhyolite]

ob-so-l-esce \əb-ˈsə-les/ *vi.* **-les-ced; -les-cing [L. *obsolescere*]: to be or become obsolescent**

ob-so-l-es-cence \-les-ˈn(t)s/ *n.*: the process of becoming obsolete or the condition of being nearly obsolete (the gradual ~ of machinery) (reduced to ~)

ob-so-l-es-cent \-n(t)/ *adj.*: going out of use: becoming obsolete — **ob-so-l-es-cent-ly** *adv.*

ob-so-lete \əb-ˈsə-let, ˈəb-ŏ-/ *adj.* [L. *obsoletus*, fr. pp. of *obsolescere* to grow old, become disused] 1: **a**: no longer in use: **DISUSED** **b**: of a kind or style no longer current: **OUTMODED** 2: of a plant or animal part: indistinct or imperfect as compared with a corresponding part in related organisms: **VESTIGIAL** **syn** see **OLD** **ant** current — **ob-so-lete-ly** *adv.* — **ob-so-lete-ness** *n.*

ob-so-lete *vi.* **-let-ed; -let-ing**: to make obsolete (newer media are **ob-so-let-ing** the book — Daniel Melcher)

ob-sta-cle \əb-ˈstak-əl, ˈstak-əl/ *n.* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *obstaculum*, fr. *ob-* to stand in the way, fr. *ob-* in the way + *stare* to stand — more at *OB-STAND*]: something that stands in the way or opposes

1. OBSTRUCTION
ob-sta-cle *course* *n.*: a military training course filled with obstacles (as hurdles, fences, walls, and ditches) that must be negotiated; **broadly**: a series of obstacles that must be negotiated

ob-sta-cle *adj.* **ob-sta-cle-ful** *adj.* **ob-sta-cle-ful-ly** *adv.* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *obstetricus*, fr. L. *obstetric*, *obstetric* midwife; fr. *ob-* to stand in the way, stand in front of + *stare* to stand, to be associated with childbirth or obstetrics — **ob-sta-cle-ful-ly** \-stak-əl-ŏl/ *adv.*

ob-sta-tri-ol-on \əb-ˈstə-trish-ən/ *n.*: a physician specializing in obstetrics

ob-stet-ri-cs \əb-ˈstet-riks, əb-ŏ/ *n.* *pl.* **but sing or pl. in constr.**: a branch of medical science that deals with birth and with its antecedents and sequelae

ob-sti-na-cy \əb-ˈstī-nə-si/ *n.* 1: the quality or state of being obstinate: **STUBBORNNESS**; **b**: the quality or state of being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue (the ~ of tuberculosis) 2: an instance of being obstinate

ob-sti-nate \əb-ˈstī-nət/ *adj.* [ME, fr. L. *obstinatus*, pp. of *obstinare* to be resolved, fr. *ob-* in the way + *-stinare* (akin to *stare* to stand)] 1: **b**: persistently adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course in spite of reason, arguments, or persuasion 2: not easily subdued, remedied, or removed (~ fever) — **ob-sti-nate-ly** *adv.* — **ob-sti-nate-ness** *n.*

syn **OBSTINATE**, **DOGOED**, **STUBBORN**, **PERTINACIOUS**, **MULISH** **shared meaning element**: fixed and unyielding in course or purpose **ant** pliant, pliable

ob-strep-er-ous \əb-ˈstrep-(ə-)rəs, əb-ŏ/ *adj.* [L. *obstreperus*, fr. *ob-* to clamor against, fr. *ob-* against + *strepere* to make a noise; akin to OE *thrastr* discord — more at *OB-*] 1: marked by unruly or aggressive noisiness: **CLAMOROUS** (~ merriment) 2: stubbornly defiant: **UNRULY** **syn** see **VOCIFEROUS** — **ob-strep-er-ous-ly** *adv.* — **ob-strep-er-ous-ness** *n.*

ob-struc-t \əb-ˈstrak-, əb-ŏ/ *vi.* [L. *obstruere*, pp. of *obstruere*, fr. *ob-* in the way + *struere* to build — more at *OB-STRUCTURE*] 1: to block or close up by an obstacle 2: to hinder from passage, action, or operation: **IMPEDE** 3: to cut off from sight (a wall ~ the view) **syn** see **HINDER** — **ob-struc-tive** \-strak-tiv/ *adj.* *or* *n.* — **ob-struc-tive-ness** *n.* — **ob-struc-tor** \-trər/ *n.*

ob-struc-tion \əb-ˈstrak-shən, əb-ŏ/ *n.* 1: an act of obstructing: the state of being obstructed as **a**: a condition of being clogged or blocked **b**: a delay or attempted delay of business in a deliberative body (as a legislature) 2: something that obstructs

ob-struc-tion-ism \-shən-iz-əm/ *n.*: deliberate interference with the progress or business esp. of a legislative body — **ob-struc-tion-ist** \-shən-iz-ist/ *n.* — **ob-struc-tion-ist-ic** \-strak-shən-iz-ik/ *adj.*

ob-tain \əb-ˈtān, əb-ŏ/ *vb.* [ME *obteinen*, fr. MF & L. MF *obtenire*, fr. L. *obtenire* to hold on to, possess, obtain, fr. *ob-* in the way + *tenere* to hold — more at *THIN*] *vt.* to gain or attain usu. by planned action or effort ~ *vi.* 1: **archaic**: **SUCCEED** 2: to be generally recognized or established: **PREVAIL** **syn** see **GET** — **ob-tain-abil-ity** \-tān-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n.* — **ob-tain-able** \-tān-ə-bəl/ *adj.* — **ob-tain-er** \-tān-ər/ *n.*

ob-tect \əb-ˈtek-, əb-ŏ/ *also* **ob-tect-ed** \-tek-təd/ *adj.* [L. *obtectus*, pp. of *obtegere* to cover over, fr. *ob-* in the way + *tegere* to cover —

a corresponding mate (an ~ shoe) b (1): left over after others are paired or grouped (2): separated from a set or series 2 a: somewhat more than the indicated approximate quantity, extent, or degree — usu used in combination (300-odd pages) b (1): left over as a remainder (had a few ~ dollars for entertainment after paying his bills) (2): constituting a small amount (had some ~ change in her pocket) 3 a: being one of the sequence of natural numbers beginning with one and counting by twos that are not divisible by two b: marked by an odd number of units 4: not regular, expected, or planned (worked at ~ jobs) 5: having an out-of-the-way location: REMOTE 6: differing markedly from the usual or ordinary or accepted: PECULIAR — oddness n
oddball \ˈɒd-bɔːl/ n: one whose behavior is eccentric — oddball adj

Odd Fellow n [Independent Order of Odd Fellows]: a member of a major benevolent and fraternal order
odd function n: a function such that $f(-x) = -f(x)$ where the sign is reversed but the absolute value remains the same if the sign of the independent variable is reversed

oddity \ˈɒd-ɪ-ti/ n, pl -ties 1: an odd person, thing, event, or trait 2: the quality or state of being odd

odd lot n: a number or quantity other than the usual unit in transactions, esp: a quantity of less than 100 shares of stock

oddly \ˈɒd-li/ adv: in an odd manner (behaved ~)

odd man out n: a person who is eccentric or unorthodox

oddment \ˈɒd-mənt/ n 1 a: something left over: REMNANT b pl: ODDS AND ENDS 2: something odd: ODDITY

odd permutation n: a permutation that is produced by the successive application of an odd number of interchanges of pairs of elements

odd-plin-note \ˈɒd-ˈplɪn-ˈnoʊt/ adj: having leaflets on each side of the petiole and having a single leaflet at the tip of the petiole — odd-plin-note-ly adv

odds \ˈɒdz/ n pl but sing or pl in constr 1 a archaic: INEQUALITIES b obs: degree of unlikeliness 2 a: an amount by which one thing exceeds or falls short of another (won the election by considerable ~) b (1): a difference favoring one of two opposed things (the overwhelming ~ it affords the sportsman over bird and animal — Richard Jefferies) (2): a difference in terms of advantage or disadvantage (what's the ~, if thinking so makes them happy — Flora Thompson) c (1): the probability that one thing is so or will happen rather than another: CHANCES (the ~ are against it) (2): the ratio of the probability of one event to that of an alternative event (it is even ~ which makes the more noise — Claudia Cassidy)

3: DISAGREEMENT, VARIANCE — usu used with at (faculty and administration often are at ~ on everything — W E Brock 61930)

4 a: special favor: PARTIALITY b: an allowance granted by one making a bet to one accepting the bet and designed to equalize the chances favoring one of the bettors c: the ratio between the amount to be paid off for a winning bet and the amount of the bet — by all odds: in every way: without question (by all odds the best book of the year)

odds and ends n pl 1 a: miscellaneous articles b: miscellaneous small matters (as of business) to be attended to 2: miscellaneous remnants or leftovers (odds and ends of food)

odds-on \ˈɒd-zɒn, -ˈzɒn/ adj 1: having or viewed as having a better than even chance to win (the ~ favorite) 2: not involving much risk: pretty sure (an ~ bet)

odd trick n: each trick in excess of six won by declarer's side at bridge — compare BOOK 9

ode \ˈoʊ-/ n [MF or LL, MF, fr LL, fr Gk *ōidē*, lit: song, fr *oidein*, *oidein* to sing; akin to Gk *ōidē* voice, OHG *farwān* to deny], a lyric poem usu marked by exaltation of feeling and style, varying length of line, and complexity of stanza forms

ode \ˈoʊ-/ n comb form [Gk *ōdos*, fr *hodos* — more at CEDE] 1: way: path (electrode) 2: electrode (diode)

odorous \ˈɒd-ə-rəs, -ˈɒd-ə-/ n, pl odors \-ə-/ [L & Gk, L, fr Gk *ōdeion*, fr *ōidē* song] 1: a small roofed theater of ancient Greece and Rome used chiefly for competitions in music and poetry 2: a theater or concert hall

odious \ˈɒd-i-əs/ adj: of, relating to, or forming an ode

Odin \ˈɒd-ɪn/ n [Dan, fr ON *Óðinn*, akin to OE *Wōden* Odin] the supreme god and creator in Norse mythology who reigned in Asgard with his wife Frigg

odious \ˈɒd-i-əs/ adj [ME, fr MF *odieux*, fr L *odiosus*, fr *odium*] 1: exciting or deserving hatred or repugnance (~ associates) (an ~ business) — odiously adv — odiousness n

odium \ˈɒd-i-əm/ n [L, *hatred*, fr *odisse* to hate, akin to OE *atol* terrible, Gk *odysseia* to be angry] 1: the state or fact of being subjected to hatred and contempt as a result of a despicable act or blameworthy situation 2: hatred and condemnation accompanied by loathing or contempt: DETESTATION 3: something (as a despicable act) that excites hatred or condemnation 4: disrepute or infamy attached to something: OPPROBRIUM

odograph \ˈɒd-ə-grəf, -ˈɒd-ə-/ n [od- (as in odometer) + -graph]: an instrument for automatically plotting (as on a map) the course and distance traveled by a vehicle

odometer \ˈɒd-ə-mi-tər/ n [F *odomètre*, fr. Gk *hodomētron*, fr *hodos* way, road + *metron* measure — more at CEDE, MEASURE] an instrument for measuring the distance traveled (as by a vehicle)

odonate \ˈɒd-ə-nāt, -ˈɒd-ən-/ n [irreg. deriv. of Gk *odon*, *odon* tooth] any of an order (Odontata) of predaceous insects comprising the dragonflies and damselflies — odonate adj

odont- or odont- comb form [Fr, Gk, *odont-*, *odont-* — more at TOOTH]: tooth (odontitis) (odontoblast)

odont \ˈɒd-ənt/ adj comb form [Gk *odont-*, *odont-* tooth]: having teeth of a (specified) nature (mesodont)

odontia \ˈɒd-ən-ti-ə/ n comb form [NL, fr. Gk *odont-*, *odont-*] form, condition, or mode of treatment of the teeth (orthodontia)

odontoblast \ˈɒd-ənt-ə-bləst/ n [ISV]: one of the elongated radially arranged outer cells of the dental pulp that secrete dentin — odontoblastic \ˈɒd-ənt-ə-bləst-ik/ adj

odon-to-gloss-um \ˈɒd-ənt-ə-ˈɡlɒs-əm/ n [NL, genus name, fr *odont-* + Gk *glossa* tongue — more at GLOSS]: any of a genus

(*Odontoglossum*) of widely cultivated tropical American epiphytic orchids

odon-toid process \ˈɒd-ənt-ɔɪd-/ n: a toothlike process projecting from the anterior end of the centrum of the axis vertebra on which the atlas vertebra rotates

odon-to-log-y \ˈɒd-ənt-ə-lɔː-ʒi/ n [F *odontologie*, fr. *odont-* + *-logie* -logy]: a science dealing with the teeth, their structure and development, and their diseases — odon-to-log-i-cal \ˈɒd-ənt-ə-lɔː-ʒi-/ adj — odon-to-log-ist \ˈɒd-ənt-ə-lɔː-ʒɪst/ n

odor \ˈɒd-ər/ n [ME *odour*, fr OF, fr L *odor*; akin to L *olere* to smell, Gk *ozein* to smell, *osme* smell, odor] 1 a: a quality of something that stimulates the olfactory organ b: a sensation resulting from adequate stimulation of the olfactory organ: SMELL

2 a: a characteristic or predominant quality: FLAVOR (the ~ of sanctity) b: REPUTE, ESTIMATION (in bad ~) 3 archaic: something that emits a sweet or pleasing scent: PERFUME *syn* see SMELL — odored \ˈɒd-əd/ adj

odor-ant \ˈɒd-ə-rənt/ n: an odorless substance, esp: one added to a dangerous odorless substance to warn of its presence

odoriferous \ˈɒd-ə-rɪ-fə-rəs/ adj 1: yielding an odor: ODOROUS 2: morally offensive — odoriferously adv — odoriferousness n

odorize \ˈɒd-ə-rɪz/ vt -ized, -izing: to make odorous * SCENT

odorless \ˈɒd-ə-rɪ-ləs/ adj: free of odor

odorous \ˈɒd-ə-rəs/ adj: having an odor as a: FRAGRANT b: MALODOROUS — odorously adv — odorousness n

odour chiefly Brit var of ODOR

Odys-se-an \ˈɒd-ɪs-ē-ən (ˈOdysseus), -ˈɒd-ɪs-ē-ən (ˈjourney)/ adj: of, relating to, or characteristic of Odysseus or his journey

Odys-seus \ˈɒd-ɪs-əs, -ˈdɪs-əs, -ˈdɪs-ē-əs/ n [Gk] a king of Ithaca and Greek leader in the Trojan War who after the war wandered 10 years before reaching home

odys-sey \ˈɒd-ɪs-ē-/ n, pl -seys (the *Odyssey*, epic poem attributed to Homer recounting the long wanderings of Odysseus) 1: a long wandering or voyage usu marked by many changes of fortune 2: an intellectual or spiritual wandering or quest

OE abbr oversteer

OE abbr Old English

OECD abbr Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

oe-cu-men-i-cal \ˈɒp-ɪ-ˈk-əl/ var of ECUMENICAL

OED abbr Oxford English Dictionary

oe-de-mo var of EDEMA

oe-di-pal \ˈɒd-ɪ-pəl, -ˈɒd-ɪ-pəl/ adj, often cap: of or relating to the Oedipus complex — oe-di-pally \-pə-lɪ/ adj, often cap

oe-di-pus \ˈɒd-ɪ-pəs/ n [L, fr Gk *Oidipous*] a son of Laius and Jocasta who in fulfillment of an oracle kills his father and marries his mother

2 Oedipus adj OEDIPAL

Oedipus complex n the positive libidinal feelings that a child develops toward the parent of the opposite sex and that may be a source of adult personality disorder when unresolved

oeil-de-boeuf \ˈɒd-ɪ-ˈbɔːl, -ˈɒd-ɪ-/ n, pl oeils-de-boeuf \ˈɒd-ɪ-ˈbɔːl, -ˈɒd-ɪ-/ [F, lit. ox's eye] a circular or oval window

oeil-lade \ˈɒd-ɪ-ˈlɑːd, -ˈɒd-ɪ-/ n [F, fr MF, fr L *oculus* — more at EYE] a glance of the eye, esp OGLE

oe-nol-o-gy var of ENOLOGY

oe-no-mel \ˈɒn-ə-mel/ n [LL *oenomeli*, fr Gk *oinomeli*, fr *oinos* wine + *mel* honey — more at WINE, MELLIFLOUS] an ancient Greek beverage of wine and honey

oe-no-ne \ˈɒn-ə-nē/ n [L, fr Gk *ōinōnē*] a nymph who loves Paris and is deserted by him for Helen

OE abbr Office of Economic Opportunity

oe-ter \ˈɒ-ə-, -ˈɒ-ə-/ adv: OVER

2 o-ter \ˈɒ-ə-, -ˈɒ-ə-/ prep: OVER

Oerli-ikon \ˈɒr-lɪ-ˈkɒn/ n (Oerlikon, Switzerland) any of several 20 mm automatic aircraft or antiaircraft cannon

oersted \ˈɒr-stəd/ n (Hans Christian Oersted 1785–1851 Dan physicist) the cgs electromagnetic unit of magnetic intensity equal to the intensity of a magnetic field in a vacuum in which a unit magnetic pole experiences a mechanical force of one dyne in the direction of the field

OES abbr Order of the Eastern Star

oe-soph-a-gus var of ESOPHAOGUS

oe-str- or oestro- see ESTR.

oeuvre \ˈœv-ər/ n pl oeuvres \ˈœv-ər/ [F *œuvre*, lit. work, fr L *opus* — more at OPERA] a substantial body of work constituting the lifework of a writer, an artist, or a composer

of \ɒv/ before consonants also a, əv, ɪv/ prep [ME, of, off, fr OE, adv & prep, akin to OHG *aba* off, away, L *ab* from, away, Gk *apo*] 1 — used as a function word to indicate a point of reckoning (north ~ the lake) 2 a — used as a function word to indicate origin or derivation (a man ~ noble birth) b — used as a function word to indicate the cause, motive, or reason (died ~ flu) c: by (plays ~ Shakespeare) d: on the part of (very kind ~ him)

3 — used as a function word to indicate the component material, parts, or elements or the contents (throne ~ gold) (cup ~ water)

4 a — used as a function word to indicate the whole that includes the part denoted by the preceding word (most ~ the army) b — used as a function word to indicate a whole or quantity from which a part is removed or expended (gave ~ his time) 5 a: relating to ABOUT (stories ~ his travels) b: in respect to (slow ~ speech) 6 — used as a function word to indicate belonging or a possessive relationship (king ~ England) 7 — used as a function word to indicate separation (ceased ~ pain) 8 a — used as a function word to indicate a particular example belonging to the

a	about	a	kitten	e	further	a	back	k	bake	k	cat, cart
au	out	e	chin	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	o	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	coln	th	thus
u	loom	u	foot	y	yet	y	few	y	tanous	zh	vision

oc-cur \ə-ˈkər/ *vi* **oc-curred**; **oc-cur-rlng** \ə-ˈkər-ɪŋ/ [*L* *occurrere*, fr *ob-* in the way + *currere* to run — more at **OB-CURRENT**] 1: to be found or met with : **APPEAR** 2: to take place 3: to come to mind **syn** **oc** **HAPPEN**

oc-cur-rence \ə-ˈkər-ən(t)s, -ˈkə-rən(t)s/ *n* 1: something that takes place usu unexpectedly and without design (a startling ~) 2: the action or process of happening (the repeated ~ of petty theft in the locker room) **syn** **OCCURRENCE**, **EVENT**, **INCIDENT**, **EPISODE**, **CIRCUMSTANCE**, **HAPPENING** **shared meaning element**: something that happens or takes place

1oc-cur-rent \ə-ˈkər-ənt, -ˈkə-rənt/ *adj* [*MF*, fr *L* *occurrent-*, *occur-rens*, *ppr* of *occurrere*] 1: occurring at present : **CURRENT** 2: **INCIDENTAL**

2occurrent *n*: something that occurs as distinguished from something that continues to exist

OCCDM *abbr* Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

occe-an \ˈɒ-ˈʃən/ *n* [*ME* *oceann*, fr *L* *oceanus*, fr *Gk* *Ὠκεανός*, a river thought of as encircling the earth, *ocean*] 1: the whole body of salt water that covers nearly three fourths of the surface of the globe 2: one of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is divided 3: an unlimited space or quantity

occe-an-i-um \ˈɒ-ˈʃə-nar-ē-əm, -ˈner-/ *n*, *pl* -iums or -ia • a large marine aquarium

occe-an-front \ˈɒ-ˈʃən-frənt/ *n* • an area that fronts on the ocean

occe-an-go-rlng \ˈɒ-ˈʃə-ŋ/ *adj* • of, relating to, or designed for travel on the ocean

occe-an-ic \ˈɒ-ˈʃē-ən-ik/ *adj* 1 of, relating to, produced by, or frequenting the ocean and esp the open sea as distinguished from littoral or nentia waters 2 **VAST GREAT**

Oce-an-id \ˈɒ-ˈʃē-ə-nəd/ *n* [*Gk* *Ὠκεανίδης*, *ōkeanís*, fr *Ὠκεανός* *Oceanus*] any of the ocean nymphs that are daughters of Oceanus and Tethys according to Greek myth

occe-anog *abbr* oceanography

occe-anog-ra-phy \ˈɒ-ˈʃə-nag-rə-ˈfē/ *n* [*ISV*] : a science that deals with the oceans and includes the delimitation of their extent and depth, the physics and chemistry of their waters, marine biology, and the exploitation of their resources — **occe-anog-ra-pher** \ˈɒ-ˈʃə-nə-ˈgrə-fər/ *n* — **occe-anog-graph-ic** \ˈɒ-ˈgrə-fik/ *adj* also **occe-anog-graph-ic-al** \ˈɒ-ˈgrə-fik/ *adj* — **occe-anog-graph-ic-al-ly** \ˈɒ-ˈgrə-fik-əl-ē/ *adv*

occe-an-o-log-y \ˈɒ-ˈʃə-nəl-ə-ˈjē/ *n* **OCEANOGRAPHY** *specif*: the science of marine resources and technology — **occe-an-o-log-ic** \ˈɒ-ˈgrə-fik/ *adj* or **occe-an-o-log-ic-al** \ˈɒ-ˈgrə-fik-əl/ *adj* — **occe-an-o-log-ic-al-ly** \ˈɒ-ˈgrə-fik-əl-ē/ *adv* — **occe-an-o-log-ist** \ˈɒ-ˈgrə-fik-ist/ *n*

occe-an-sun-fish *n*: a large deep-bodied truncated mackerel (*Mola mola*) of warm and temperate seas

Oce-an-us \ˈɒ-ˈʃē-ə-nəs/ *n* [*L*, fr *Gk* *Ὠκεανός*] a river in Greek mythology that encircles the earth and is personified as a Titan who is the progenitor with Tethys of the gods

occe-lat-ed \ˈɒ-ˈʃə-lāt-əd, -ˈʃel-āt-/ *adj* or **occe-late** \ˈɒ-ˈʃə-lāt, -ˈʃel-āt/ *adj* 1: having ocelli 2 resembling an ocellus — **occe-lat-ion** \ˈɒ-ˈʃə-lāt-shən/ *n*

occe-lus \ˈɒ-ˈʃel-/ *n*, *pl* **occe-lī** \ˈɒ-ˈʃel-ē, -ˈʃel-/ [*NL*, fr *L*, *dim* of *oculus* eye — more at **EYE**] 1: a minute simple eye or eyespot of an invertebrate 2: a spot of color encircled by a band of another color — **occe-lar** \ˈɒ-ˈʃel-ər/ *adj*

occe-lot \ˈɒ-ˈʃə-lət, -ˈʃel-/ *n* [*F*, fr *Nahuatl* *ocelotl* jaguar] • a medium-sized American wildcat (*Felis pardalis*) that ranges from Texas to Patagonia and has a tawny yellow or grayish coat dotted and striped with black

ocher or **ochre** \ə-ˈkər/ *n* [*ME* *oker*, fr *MF* *ocre*, fr *L* *ochra*, fr *Gk* *ὀχρα*, fr *lem* of *ochros* yellow] 1: an earthy usu red or yellow and often impure iron ore used as a pigment 2: the color of ocher; esp: the color of yellow ocher — **ocher-ous** \ə-ˈkə(r)-əs/ *adj* or **ochre-ous** \ə-ˈkə(r)-əs, -ˈkrē-/ *adj*

och-lo-cr-a-cy \ə-ˈklak-rə-ˈsē/ *n* [*Gk* & *MF*, *MF* *ochlocratie*, fr *Gk* *ὀχλοκρατία*, fr *ochlos* mob + *-kratía* -cracy] government by the mob: mob rule — **och-lo-cr-at** \ə-ˈklak-rat/ *n* — **och-lo-cr-at-ic** \ə-ˈklak-rat-ik/ or **och-lo-cr-at-ic-al** \ə-ˈklak-rat-ik-əl/ *adj*

ock \ək, ɒk, ɒk/ *n* *suffix* [*ME* *oc*, fr *OE*] : small one (hillock)

Ock-ham's razor \ək-ˈhəm-z-/ *n*: **OCCAM'S RAZOR**

o'clock \ə-ˈklɒk/ *adv* [*cont* of *of the clock*] 1: according to the clock (the time is three ~) 2: used for indicating position or direction as if on a clock dial that is oriented vertically or horizontally (an airplane approaching at six ~)

oc-co-ti-llo \ə-ˈkə-tē-(jə)ˈlō/ *n*, *pl* **oc-cos** [*MexSp*] : a thorny scarlet-flowered candlewood (*Fouquieria splendens*) of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico

OCS *abbr* optical character reader; optical character recognition

OCS *abbr* official candidate school

oct *abbr* octavo

Oct *abbr* October

octa- or **octo-** *also* **oct-** *comb form* [*Gk* *okta*, *oktō*, *okt-* (fr *oktō*) & *L* *octo*, *oct*, fr *octo* — more at **EIGHT**] : eight (octamerous) (*octane*) (*octoroon*)

oc-ta-gon \ˈɒk-tə-ˈgən/ *n* [*L* *octagonum*, fr *Gk* *oktagōn*, fr *okta* + *-gōn* -gon] : a polygon of eight angles and eight sides — **oc-tag-o-nal** \ˈɒk-tag-ən-əl/ *adj* — **oc-tag-o-nal-ly** \ˈɒk-tag-ən-əl-ē/ *adv*

oc-ta-he-dral \ˈɒk-tə-ˈhē-drəl/ *adj* 1: having eight plane faces 2. of, relating to, or formed in octahedrons — **oc-ta-he-dral-ly** \ˈɒk-tə-ˈhē-drəl-ē/ *adv*

oc-ta-he-dron \ˈɒk-tə-ˈhē-drən/ *n*, *pl* **oc-ta-** or **-dron** \ˈɒk-tə-ˈhē-drən/ [*Gk* *oktaedron*, fr *okta* + *-edron* -hedron] : a solid bounded by eight plane faces

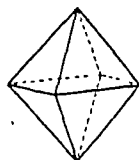
oc-tal \ˈɒk-təl/ *adj*, of, relating to, or being a number system with a base of eight

oc-tam-e-ter \ək-ˈtəm-ət-ər/ *n* [*LL*, having eight feet, fr *LGk* *oktmetros*, fr *okta* + *metron* measure — more at **MEASURE**] : a line of verse consisting of eight metrical feet

oc-tan-dri-ous \ək-ˈtən-dri-əs/ *adj* [*deriv* of *NL* *octa* + *andr-*] : having eight stamens or flowers with eight stamens

oc-tane \ək-ˈtān/ *n* [*ISV*] 1: any of several isomeric liquid paraffin hydrocarbons C_8H_{18} 2: **OCTANE NUMBER**

octane number *n*: a number that is used to measure the antiknock properties of a liquid motor fuel and that represents the percentage by volume of isooctane in a reference fuel consisting of a mixture of isooctane and normal heptane and matching in knocking properties the fuel being tested — called also **octane rating**, compare **CETANE NUMBER**



octahedron

oc-tant \ək-ˈtənt/ *n* [*L* *Octanti*, *octans* eighth of a circle, fr *octo*] 1. *a*: the position or aspect of a celestial body when distant from another body by 45 degrees *b*: an instrument for observing altitudes of a celestial body from a moving ship or aircraft 2: any of the eight parts into which a space is divided by three coordinate planes

oc-ta-pep-tide \ək-tə-ˈpēp-tīd/ *n*: a protein fragment or molecule (as oxytocin or vasopressin) that consists of eight amino acids linked in a polypeptide chain

oc-tave \ək-ˈtīv, -ˈtāv, -ˈtāv/ *n*



octave 3a

[*ME*, fr *ML* *octava*, fr *L*, *lem* of *octavus* eighth, fr *octo* eight — more at **EIGHT**] 1: an eight-day period of observances beginning with a festival day 2 *a*: a stanza of eight lines : **OT-TAVA RIMA** *b*: the first eight lines of an Italian sonnet 3 *a*: a musical interval embracing eight diatonic/degreess *b*: a tone or note at this interval *c*: the harmonic combination of two tones an octave apart *d*: the whole series of notes, tones, or digitalis comprised within this interval and forming the unit of the modern scale *e*: an organ stop giving tones an octave above those corresponding to the digitalis *f*: a group of eight

oc-ta-vo \ək-ˈtā-(jə)ˈvō, -ˈtāv-(jə)ˈvō/ *n*, *pl* **-vos** [*L*, *abl* of *octavus* eighth] the size of a piece of paper cut eight from a sheet, also a book, a page, or paper of this size

oc-tet \ək-ˈtē/ *n* 1 a musical composition for eight instruments or voices 2: a group or set of eight as *a*: the performers of an octet *b*: **OCTAVE 2b**

oc-ti-lion \ək-ˈtī-lī-ən/ *n* [*F*, fr *MF*, fr *octi* -octa- + *-illion* (as in *million*)] — see **NUMBER** table

Oc-to-ber \ək-ˈtō-bər/ *n* [*ME* *October*, fr *OF*, fr *L* *October* (eighth month), fr *octo*] 1: the 10th month of the Gregorian calendar 2 *Brit* *ale* *brevet* in *October*

oc-to-de-cil-lion \ək-tō-dē-ˈsīl-ē-ən/ *n* [*L* *octodecim* eighteen + *E* -*illion* (as in *million*)] — see **NUMBER** table

oc-to-de-ci-mo \ək-tō-dē-ˈsī-mō/ *n* [*L*, *abl* of *octodecim* eighteen, fr *octodecim* eighteen, fr *octo* eight + *decem* ten — more at **TEN**] : **EIGHTEENMO**

oc-to-ge-nar-i-ān \ək-tō-jə-ˈnēr-ē-ən/ *n* [*L* *octogenarius* containing eighty, fr *octogen* eighty each, fr *octoginta* eighty, fr *octo* eight + *-ginta* (akin to *viginti* twenty) — more at **VIGESIMAL**] : a person who is in his eighties — **octogenarian** *adj*

oc-to-ploid *also* **oc-ta-ploid** \ək-tə-ˈplōid/ *adj* [*ISV*] : having a chromosome number eight times the basic haploid chromosome number — **octoploid** *n* — **oc-to-ploi-dy** \ək-tə-ˈplōi-ē/ *n*

oc-to-pod \ək-tə-ˈpɒd/ *n* [*deriv* of *Gk* *oktōpod*, *oktōpod* scorpion, fr *oktō* octa- + *pod*, *pous* foot — more at **FOOT**] : any of an order (Octopoda) of cephalopod mollusks (as an octopus or argonaut) that have eight arms bearing sessile suckers — **octopod** *adj* — **oc-top-o-dan** \ək-ˈtəp-əd-ən/ *adj* or *n* — **oc-top-o-dous** \ək-ˈtəp-əd-/ *adj*

oc-to-pus \ək-tə-ˈpʊs *also* -ˈpʊs/ *n*, *pl* **-pus-es** or **-pi** \-ˈpi/ [*NL* *Octopus*, *Octopus* genus name, fr *Gk* *oktōpous*] 1: any of a genus (Octopus) of cephalopod mollusks that have eight muscular arms equipped with two rows of suckers, broadly any octopod excepting the paper nautilus 2: something that resembles an octopus esp in having many centrally directed branches

oc-to-roon \ək-tə-ˈrōn/ *n* [*octa* + *-roon* (as in *quadroon*)] : a person of one-eighth Negro ancestry

oc-to-syl-lab-ic \ək-tə-ˈsɪl-əb-ik/ *adj* [*LL* *octosyllabus*, fr *Gk* *oktasyllabos*, fr *okta* + *-syllabē* syllable] 1: consisting of eight syllables 2: composed of verses of eight syllables — **octosyl-lab-ic** *n*

oc-to-syl-la-ble \ək-tə-ˈsɪl-ə-bəl, -ˈtə-/ *n*: a word or line of eight syllables

oc-trol \ək-trə-ˈwā, -ˈtrwā, -ˈtrōl/ *n* [*F*] : a tax on commodities brought into a town esp in certain European countries

OCTV *abbr* open-circuit television

ocul- or **oculo-** *comb form* [*L* *ocul-*, fr *oculus* — more at **EYE**] 1: eye (*oculomotor*) 2: ocular and (*oculocardiac*)

1oc-ul-ar \ək-ˈyʊ-lər/ *adj* [*LL* *ocularis* of eyes, fr *L* *oculus* eye] 1 *a*: done or perceived by the eye (~ inspection) *b*: based on what has been seen (~ testimony) 2 *a*: of or relating to the eye (~ muscles) *b*: resembling an eye in form or function

2ocular *n*: **EYEPiece**

oc-ul-lat \ək-ˈyʊ-lət/ *n* [*F* *oculiste*, fr *L* *oculus*] 1. **OPHTHALMOLOGIST** 2. **OPHTHELMIST**

oc-u-lo-mo-tor \ək-ˈyʊ-lə-ˈmōt-ər/ *adj* 1: moving or tending to move the eyeball 2: of or relating to the oculomotor nerve

oculomotor nerve *n*: either of the pair of chiefly motor nerves that comprise the 3d pair of cranial nerves, arise from the mid-brain, and supply most muscles of the eye

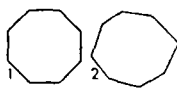
oc or odd \əd/ *interj*, often *cap* [euphemism for *God*] *archaic* — used as a mild oath

1OD \ˈɒd-/ *n* [*overdose*] an overdose of a narcotic

2OD *abbr* 1 doctor of optometry 2 [*L* *oculus dexter*] right eye 3 officer of the day 4 olive drab 5 on demand 6 outside diameter 7 outside dimension 8 overdraw 9 overdrawn

od-a-lis-que \ˈɒd-ˈlɪ-jʊk/ *n* [*F*, fr *Turk* *odalık*] : a female slave or concubine in a harem

odd \əd/ *adj* [*ME* *odde*, fr *ON* *oddi* point of land, triangle, odd number, akin to *OE* *od* point of a weapon] 1 *a*: being without



octagons 1 regular, 2 irregular

y joke	y sing	y now	y new	y cool	zh thin	zh thin
ü foot	ü foot	y yet	yü few	yu furious	zh vision	

class denoted by the preceding noun (the city ~ Rome) b — used as a function word to indicate apposition (that fool ~ a husband) 9 a — used as a function word to indicate the object of an action denoted or implied by the preceding noun (love ~ nature) b — used as a function word to indicate the application of a verb (cheats him ~ a dollar) or of an adjective (fond ~ candy) 10 — used as a function word to indicate a characteristic or distinctive quality or possession (a man ~ courage) 11 a — used as a function word to indicate the position in time of an action or occurrence (died ~ a Monday) b: BEFORE (quarter ~ ten) 12 archaic: ON (a plague ~ all cowards — Shak.)

OF abbr outfield
ofay \o-fā, -fā- n [origin unknown]: a white person — usu. used disparagingly

off \of, -f- n [ME *of*, fr. OE — more at *OF*] 1 a: (1) from a place or position (march ~); *specif*: away from land (ship stood ~ to sea) (2) at a distance in space or time (stood 10 paces ~) (a long way ~) b: from a course: ASIDE (turned ~ into a by-path); *specif*: away from the wind c: Into an unconscious state (dozed ~) 2 a: as so as to be separated from support (rolled to the edge of the table and ~) or close contact (blew the lid ~) (the handle came ~) b: so as to be divided (surface marked ~ into squares) 3 a: to a state of discontinuance or suspension (shut ~ an engine) b — used as an intensifier (drink ~ a glass) (finish it ~) 4: in absence from or suspension of regular work or service (take time ~ for lunch) 5: OFFSTAGE 6: to a state of relief resulting from or as if from orgasm

off \of, -f- prep 1 a — used as a function word to indicate physical separation or distance from a position of rest, attachment, or union (take it ~ the table) (a path ~ the main walk) (a shop just ~ the main street) b: to seaward of (two miles ~ shore) 2 a — used as a function word to indicate the object of an action (borrowed a dollar ~ him) (dined ~ oysters) 3 a — used as a function word to indicate the suspension of an occupation or activity (~ duty) (~ liquor) b: below the usual standard or level of (~ his game)

off \of, -f- adj 1 a: more removed or distant (the ~ side of the building) b: SEAWARD c: RIGHT 2 a: started on the way (~ on a spree) b: not taking place or staying in effect: CANCELED c: not operating d: not placed so as to permit operation 3 a: not corresponding to fact: INCORRECT (~ in his reckoning) b: POOR, SUBNORMAL c: not entirely sane: ECCENTRIC d: REMOTE, ALIGHT (an ~ chance) 4 a: spent off duty (reading on his ~ days) b: SLACK (~ season) 5 a: OFF-COLOR b: INFERIOR (~ grade of oil), also: affected with putrefaction c: DOWN (stocks were ~) 6: CIRCUMSTANCED (well ~)

off \of, -f- vi: to go away: DEPART — used chiefly as an imperative (~, or I'll shoot)

off abbr officer; officer; official

offal \o-fal, -fāl- n [ME, fr. *off* + *fall*] 1: the waste or by-product of a process: as a: trimmings of a hide b: the by-products of milling used esp for stock feeds c: the viscera and trimmings of a butchered animal removed in dressing 2: RUBBISH *off* and *on* adv: with periodic cessation: INTERMITTENTLY (rained *off* and *on* all day)

off-beat \of-,bēt- n: the unaccented beat of a musical measure

offbeat \of-,bēt- adj: ECCENTRIC, UNCONVENTIONAL

off Broadway n, *often* cap *O* [fr its use being produced in smaller theaters outside of the Broadway theatrical district]: a part of the New York professional theater stressing fundamental and artistic values and formerly engaging in experimentation

off-cast \of-,kast- adj: cast off: DISCARDED — *off-cast* n

off-color \of-,kōl- or **off-colored** \-rd- adj 1 a: not having the right or standard color b: being out of sorts 2 a: of doubtful propriety: DUBIOUS b: verging on the indecent

offend \o-fend- vb [ME *offenden*, fr. MF *offendre*, fr. L *offendere* to strike against, offend, fr. ob- against + *-fendere* to strike — more at OB-DEFEND] vi 1 a: to transgress the moral or divine law: SIN (if it be a sin to covet honor, I am the most ~ing soul alive — Shak.) b: to violate a law or rule: do wrong (~ against the law) 2 a: to cause difficulty, discomfort, or injury (took off his shoe and removed the ~ing pebble) b: to cause dislike, anger, or vexation (thoughtless words that ~ needlessly) — *vi* 1 a: VIOLATE, TRANSGRESS b: to cause pain to: HURT 2 obs: to cause to sin or fall 3: to cause to feel vexation or resentment usu. by violation of what is proper or fitting (she was ~ed by their failure to introduce her to their new friend) — *offend*-er n

syn OFFEND, OUTRAGE, AFFRONT, INSULT *shared meaning element*: to cause hurt feelings or deep resentment

offense or **offence** \o-fen(-)s, -fens- n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *offensa*, fr. *offensus*, pp of *offendere*] 1 a: obs: an act of stumbling b: archaic: a cause or occasion of sin: STUMBLING BLOCK 2: something that outrages the moral or physical senses (corruption in high places that was an ~ to the public conscience) 3 a: the act of attacking: ASSAULT b: the means or method of attacking or of attempting to score c: the offensive team or members of a team playing offensive positions d: scoring ability 4 a: the act of displacing or affronting b: the state of being insulted or morally outraged (he takes ~ at the slightest criticism) 5 a: a breach of a moral or social code: SIN, MISDEED b: an infraction of law; esp: MISDEMEANOR — *offenseless* \-lēs- adj *syn* 1 OFFENSE, RESENTMENT, UMBRAGE, PIQUE, DUDGEON, HUFF *shared meaning element*: an emotional response to a slight or indignity 2 OFFENSE, SIN, VICE, CRIME, SCANDAL *shared meaning element*: a transgression of law or custom

offensive \o-fen(-)s-iv- n, *often* cap *O* [fr *offen* + *-sive*] 1 a: making attack: AGGRESSIVE b: of, relating to, or designed for attack (~ weapons) c: of or relating to an attempt to score in a game or contest; also: of or relating to a team in possession of the ball or puck 2: giving painful or unpleasant sensations: NAUSEOUS, OBNOXIOUS (~ odor of garbage) 3: causing displeasure or resentment — *offensive*-ly adv — *offensiveness* n

offensive n 1: the act of an attacking party 2: ATTACK

offer \of-er, -fē- vb *offered*; *offering* \(-)rīg- [ME *offren*, in sense 1, fr. OE *offrian*, fr. LL *offerre*, fr. L to present, tender, fr. ob- toward + *ferre* to carry] in other senses, fr. OF *offrir*, fr. L *offerre* — more at OB-BEAR] vi 1 a: to present as an act of worship or devotion: SACRIFICE b: to utter (as a prayer) in devotion 2 a: to present for acceptance or rejection: TENDER (was ~ed a job) b: to present in order to satisfy a requirement (candidate for degrees may ~ French as one of their foreign languages) 3 a: PROPOSE, SUGGEST (~ a solution to a problem) b: to declare one's readiness or willingness (~ed to help me) 4 a: to put up (~ed stubborn resistance) b: THREATEN (~ed to strike him with his cane) 5: to make available: AFFORD; esp: to place (merchandise) on sale 6: to present in performance or exhibition 7: to propose as payment: BID ~ vi 1: to present something as an act of worship or devotion: SACRIFICE 2 archaic: to make an attempt 3: to present itself 4: to make a proposal (as of marriage)

offer n 1 a: PROPOSAL (considering job ~s from several firms); *specif*: a proposal of marriage b: an undertaking to do an act or give something on condition that the party to whom the proposal is made do some specified act or make a return promise 2 obs: OFFERING 3: a price named by one proposing to buy: BID 4 a: ATTEMPT, TRY b: an action or movement indicating a purpose or intention

offering \of-(ə-)rīg, -fē- n 1 a: the act of one who offers b: something offered; esp: a sacrifice ceremonially offered as a part of worship c: a contribution to the support of a church 2: something offered for sale or patronage (latest ~s of the leading novelists) 3: a course of instruction or study

offer-to-ry \of-(ə-)rī-ē, -fē-, -tō-ri- n, pl *-ries* [ML *offertorium*, fr. *offerre*, pp. of LL *offerre*] 1 *often* cap a: the eucharistic offering of bread and wine to God before they are consecrated at Communion b: a verse from a Psalm said or sung at the beginning of the offertory 2 a: the period of collection and presentation of the offerings of the congregation at public worship b: a musical composition played or sung during an offertory

off-hand \of-,hand- adv or adj 1: without premeditation or preparation: EXTEMPORE (couldn't give the figures ~) 2: from a standing position without a support or rest (~ shooting)

off-handed \of-,hand-d- adj: OFFHAND — *off-handed-ly* adv — *off-handed-ness* n

off-hour \of-,ā(-)r- n 1: a period of time other than a rush hour 2: a period of time other than regular business hours

offic abbr official

office \of-īs, -fē- n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *officium* service, duty, office, fr. *opus* work + *facere* to make, do — more at OPERATE, DO] 1 a: a special duty, charge, or position conferred by an exercise of governmental authority and for a public purpose: a position of authority to exercise a public function and to receive whatever emoluments may belong to it (hold public ~) b: a position of responsibility or some degree of executive authority 2 [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *officium*, fr. L] a: a prescribed form or service of worship; *specif*, cap: DIVINE OFFICE 3: a religious or social ceremonial observance: RITE 4 a: something that one ought to do or must do: an assigned or assumed duty, task, or role b: the proper or customary action of something: FUNCTION 5: a place where a particular kind of business is transacted or a service is supplied as a: a place in which the functions (as consulting, record keeping, clerical work) of a public officer are performed b: the directing headquarters of an enterprise or organization c: the place in which a professional man (as a physician or lawyer) conducts his professional business 6 pl *chiefly* Br: the apartments, attached buildings, or outhouses in which the activities attached to the service of a house are carried on 7 a: a major administrative unit in some governments (British Foreign Office) b: a subdivision of some government departments (Patent Office) *syn* see FUNCTION

office boy n: a boy employed for odd jobs in a business office

office-holder \o-fī(-)d-er- n: one holding a public office esp in the civil service

officer \of-(ə-)s-er, -fē- n [ME, fr. MF *officier*, fr. ML *officiarius*, fr. L *officium*] 1 a: obs: AGENT b: one charged with police duties 2: one who holds an office of trust, authority, or command (the ~s of the bank) 3 a: one who holds a position of authority or command in the armed forces, *specif*: COMMISSIONED OFFICER b: the master or any of the mates of a merchant or passenger ship

officer vi 1: to furnish with officers 2: to command or direct as an officer

officer of arms n: any of the officers (as king of arms, herald, or purveyor) of a monarch or government responsible for devising and granting armorial bearings

off-ical \o-fī(-)sh-əl- n 1: one who holds or is invested with an office: OFFICER (government ~s) 2: one who administers the rules of a game or sport esp as a referee or umpire

official adj 1: of or relating to an office, position, or trust (~ duties) 2: holding an office 3 a: AUTHORITY, AUTHORIZED (~ statement) b: prescribed or recognized as authorized, *specif*: described by the U.S. Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary 4: befitting or characteristic of a person in office: FORMAL (was extended an ~ greeting) — *officially* \-fī(-)sh(-)lē- adv

official-dom \o-fī(-)sh(-)d-əm- n: officials as a class

official-ese \o-fī(-)sh(-)ēz-, -fēz- n: the characteristic language of official statements: wordy, pompous, or obscure language

official family n: a group of top officials (as a cabinet) in an organization or government: STAFF

official-ism \o-fī(-)sh(-)l-iz-əm- n: lack of flexibility and initiative combined with excessive adherence to regulations in the behavior of usu. government officials

official-ment \o-fī(-)sh(-)t-ə-nt- n: one (as a priest) that officiates at a religious rite

official-ary \o-fī(-)sh(-)ē-er-ē-, -fē-, -ā- n, pl *-aries* [ML *officiarius*] 1

OFFICER, OFFICIAL 2: a body of officers or officials

officiary adj: connected with, derived from, or having a title or rank by virtue of holding an office (~ earl)

Old Welsh *n*: the Welsh language exemplified in documents prior to about 1150 — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table

old-wife \ˈɒl-(d)wɪf/ *n*: 1: any of several marine fishes (as an alewife, menhaden, or triggerfish) 2: **OLD-SQUAW**

old wives' tale *n*: a traditional tale or bit of lore, esp: a traditional superstitious notion

old-world \ˈɒl-(d)wɔrd-(s)ld/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Old World, esp: having the charm or picturesque qualities of the Old World (narrow ~ streets)

Old World *n*: **EASTERN HEMISPHERE**, specif: Europe

ole or **oleo** *comb form* [F *olé*, *olé*, fr L *ole*, fr *oleum* — more at *oil*]: oil (*oleic*) (*oleograph*)

ole \ˈɒl/ also **ol** \ˈɒl/, *n* *comb form* [ISV, fr L *oleum*]: 1: chemical compound containing a five-membered unsat heterocyclic ring (diazole) (pyrrole) 2: chemical compound not containing hydroxyl (eucalyptol) — esp in names of ethers (phenetole)

olé \ˈɒl-ə/ *n*: **BRAYO**

oleag-i-nous \ˈɒl-ə-j-ə-nəs/ *adj* [MF *oleagineux*, fr L *oleagineus* of an olive tree, fr *olea* olive tree, fr Gk *elaia*] 1: resembling or having the properties of oil, also: containing or producing oil: **OILY** (~ seeds) 2: **UNCTUOUS** — **oleag-i-nous-ly** *adv* — **oleag-i-nous-ness** *n*

ole-an-der \ˈɒl-ə-n-dər, ˈɒl-ə/ *n* [ML]: a poisonous evergreen shrub (*Nerium oleander*) of the dogbane family with fragrant white to red flowers

ole-an-do-my-cin \ˈɒl-ə-n-də-mis-ən/ *n* [prob fr *oleander* + *-o-* + *-mycin*]: an antibiotic $C_{15}H_{21}NO_{12}$ produced by a streptomycetes (*Streptomyces antibioticus*)

ole-as-ter \ˈɒl-ə-s-tər, ˈɒl-ə/ *n* [L, fr *olea*]: any of several plants (genus *Elaeagnus* of the family *Elaeagnaceae*, the oleaster family) having alternate leaves and perfect flowers with four stamens, esp: **RUSSIAN OLIVE**

ole-ate \ˈɒl-ə-ti/ *n*: a salt or ester of oleic acid

oleo-ra-non \ˈɒl-ə-rə-nən/ *n* [NL, fr Gk *olekranon*, fr *oléne* elbow + *kranion* skull — more at **ELL CRANIUM**]: the process of the ulna projecting behind the elbow joint

olefin \ˈɒl-ə-fən/ *n* [ISV, fr F (gaz) *oléfiant* ethylene, fr L *oleum*]: an unsaturated open-chain hydrocarbon containing at least one double bond, esp: any of various long-chain synthetic polymers (as of ethylene or propylene) used esp as textile fibers and in cordage — **ole-fin-ic** \ˈɒl-ə-fən-ik/ *adj*

ole-ic \ˈɒl-ə-ik, -i-ə/ *adj*: 1: relating to, derived from, or contained in oil 2: of or relating to oleic acid

oleic acid *n*: an unsaturated fatty acid $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ found as glycerides in natural fats and oils

ole-in \ˈɒl-ə-n/ *n* [F *oléine*, fr L *oleum*]: 1: an ester of glycerol and oleic acid 2 also **ole-ine** \-ən, -ēn/: the liquid portion of a fat

oleo \ˈɒl-ə/ *n*, *pl* **ole-oes** 1 [short for *oleomargarine*]: **MARGARINE** 2: **OLEOGRAPH**

oleo-graph \ˈɒl-ə-graf/ *n* [ISV *ole-* + *-graph*]: a chromolithograph printed on cloth to imitate an oil painting — **oleo-graph-ic** \ˈɒl-ə-graf-ik/ *adj* — **oleo-graph-phy** \ˈɒl-ə-grə-fē/ *n*

oleo-mar-gar-ine \ˈɒl-ə-mār-j-ə-rən, -mār-j-ə-rēn/ *n* [F *oléomargarine*, fr *olé* + *margarine*]: **MARGARINE**

oleo-res-in \ˈɒl-ə-rēz-ən/ *n* [ISV]: 1: a plant product (as copals) containing chiefly essential oil and resin, esp: **TURPENTINE** 2: a preparation consisting essentially of oil holding resin in solution — **oleo-res-in-ous** \-rēz-ən-əs, -rēz-əs/ *adj*

oleri-cul-ture \-lə-r-ə-kəl-cher, -ə/ *n* [L *oleri*, *holus* vegetables + *E* + *-culture*, akin to L *helvus* light bay — more at **YELLOW**]: a branch of horticulture that deals with the production, storage, processing, and marketing of vegetables — **oleri-cul-tur-ist** \-lə-r-ə-kəl-cher-(s)-rəst, -ə/ *n*, *pl* **oleri-cul-tur-ists**

oleum \ˈɒl-əm/ *n* [L — more at *oil*]: 1 *pl* **olea** \-lə-/ *oil* 2 *pl* **oleums**: a heavy oily strongly corrosive solution of sulfur trioxide in anhydrous sulfuric acid

ole-fac-tion \ˈɒl-fək-shən, ˈɒl-/ *n*: 1: the sense of smell 2: the act or process of smelling

ole-fac-tive \-fək-tiv/ *adj*: **OLFACTORY**

ole-fac-tom-eter \ˈɒl-fək-təm-ə-tər, ˈɒl-/ *n*: an instrument for measuring the sensitivity of the sense of smell

ole-fac-to-ry \ˈɒl-fək-(s)-rē, ˈɒl-/ *adj* [L *olfactorius*, fr *olfactus*, pp. of *olfacere* to smell, fr *olere* to smell + *facere* to do — more at **ODOR**]: of, relating to, or connected with the sense of smell

olfactory bulb *n*: a bulbous anterior projection of the olfactory lobe that is the place of termination of the olfactory nerves and is esp well developed in lower vertebrates (as fishes)

olfactory lobe *n*: an anterior projection of each cerebral hemisphere that is continuous anteriorly with the olfactory nerve

olfactory nerve *n*: either of the pair of nerves that are the first cranial nerves and that arise in the olfactory organ, pass to the anterior part of the cerebrum, and conduct stimuli from the olfactory organ to the brain

olfactory organ *n*: a membranous organ of chemical sense in the nasal cavity that receives stimuli interpreted as odors from volatile and soluble substances in low dilution

olig- or **oligo-** *comb form* [ML, fr Gk, fr *oligos*, akin to Arm *atkat* scant]: few (*oligophagous*)

olig-arch \ˈɒl-ə-gər-k, ˈɒl-ə/ *n* [Gk *oligarchēs*, fr *olig-* + *-archēs* -arch]: a member or supporter of an oligarchy

olig-arch-ic \ˈɒl-ə-gər-k-ik, ˈɒl-ə/ or **olig-arch-i-cal** \-ki-kəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or based on an oligarchy

olig-arch-y \ˈɒl-ə-gər-k-ē, ˈɒl-ə/ *n*, *pl* **chies** 1: government by the few 2: a government in which a small group exercises control esp for corrupt and selfish purposes, also: a group exercising such control 3: an organization under oligarchic control

Oligo-cene \ˈɒl-ə-gō-sēn, ˈɒl-ə/ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or being an epoch of the Tertiary between the Eocene and Miocene or the corresponding system of rocks — **Oligocene** *n*

olig-o-chae-ta \ˈɒl-ə-kēt-/ *n* [deriv of Gk *olig-* + *-chaētē* long hair — more at **CHAETA**]: any of a class or order (Oligochaeta) of hermaphroditic terrestrial or aquatic annelids (as an earthworm) that

lack a specialized head — **oligochaete** or **olig-o-chae-tous** \ˈɒl-ə-gō-kēt-əs, ˈɒl-ə/ *adj*

olig-o-class \ˈɒl-ə-gō-k-lās, ˈɒl-ə/ *n* [G *oligoklas*, fr *olig-* + Gk *klasis* breaking, fr *klan* to break — more at **HALT**]: a mineral of the plagioclase series

olig-o-mer \ˈɒl-ə-gō-mər/ *n* [olig- + *-mer* (as in *polymer*)]: a polymer or polymer intermediate containing relatively few structural units — **olig-o-mer-ic** \ˈɒl-ə-gō-mər-ik/ *adj* — **olig-o-mer-iza-tion** \-mə-rə-zə-shən/ *n*

olig-o-my-cin \ˈɒl-ə-gō-mis-ən, ˈɒl-ə/ *n*: any of several antibiotic substances produced by an actinomycete

olig-o-nu-cle-o-tide \ˈɒl-ə-n(y)u-kle-ə-tid/ *n*: a chain of usu from 2 to 10 nucleotides

olig-o-ph-a-gous \ˈɒl-ə-gəf-ə-gəs, ˈɒl-ə/ *adj*: eating only a few specific kinds of food — **olig-o-ph-a-gy** \-gəf-ə-jē/ *n*

olig-o-p-o-ly \ˈɒl-ə-gəp-ə-lē/ *n* [olig- + *monopoly*]: a market situation in which each of a few producers affects but does not control the market — **olig-o-p-o-ly-tic** \-gəp-ə-lis-tik/ *adj*

olig-o-p-o-ny \ˈɒl-ə-gəp-ə-nē/ *n* [olig- + Gk *opsonia* purchase of victuals, fr *opsonēin* to purchase victuals, fr *opson* food + *ōnēsthai* to buy — more at **VENAL**]: a market situation in which each of a few buyers exerts a disproportionate influence on the market

olig-o-sac-char-ide \ˈɒl-ə-gō-sak-ə-rīd, ˈɒl-ə/ *n* [ISV]: a saccharide (as a disaccharide) that contains a known small number of monosaccharide units

olig-o-tro-phic \ˈɒl-ə-trō-fik/ *adj* [ISV]: deficient in plant nutrients (~ boggy acid soils), esp: having abundant dissolved oxygen with no marked stratification (an ~ body of water) — compare **EUTROPHIC**

ollo \ˈɒl-ə/ *n*, *pl* **ollas** [modif of Sp *olla*]: 1: **OLLA PODRIDA** 2: a: a miscellaneous mixture ~ **HODGEPOTDGE** b: a miscellaneous collection (as of literary or musical selections)

olli-va-ceous \ˈɒl-ə-və-shəs/ *adj*: **OLIVE** 1

olive \ˈɒl-iv, -ə/ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr L *oliva*, fr Gk *elaia*] 1: a: an Old World evergreen tree (*Olea europaea* of the family *Oleaceae*, the olive family) cultivated for its drupaceous fruit that is an important food and source of oil, also: the fruit b: any of various shrubs and trees resembling the olive 2: any of several colors resembling that of the unripe fruit of the olive tree that are yellow to yellow green in hue, of medium to low lightness, and of moderate to low saturation

olive *adj*: 1: of the color olive or olive green 2: approaching olive in color or complexion

olive branch *n*: a branch of the olive tree esp. when used as a symbol of peace 2: an offer or gesture of conciliation or goodwill

olive drab *n*: 1: a variable color averaging a grayish olive 2: a: a wool or cotton fabric of an olive drab color b: a uniform of this fabric

olive green *n*: a variable color that is greener, lighter, and stronger than average olive color

oliv-en-ite \ˈɒl-iv-ə-nīt/ *n* [G *olivinit*, fr *oliven-* olive olive]: a mineral $Cu_2(AsO_4)(OH)$ that is a basic olive green, dull brown, or yellowish arsenate of copper

Ol-iv-er \ˈɒl-ə-vər/ *n* [F *Olivier*]: the close friend of Roland in the Charlemagne legends

oliv-ine \ˈɒl-iv-ēn/ *n* [G *olivin*, fr L *oliva*]: a usu greenish mineral (Mg,Fe) SiO_4 that is a complex silicate of magnesium and iron used esp in refractories — compare **PERIDOT** — **oliv-in-ic** \ˈɒl-iv-ən-ik/ or **oliv-in-ite-ic** \-və-nit-ik/ *adj*

olive \ˈɒl-ə/ *n* [Sp, fr L, *oliva* — more at **OVEN**]: a large bulging wide-mouthed earthenware vessel often with looped handles used (as in Latin America) esp as a pot for stewing or as a container for water

olli-e-po-dri-da \ˈɒl-ə-pō-drēd-ə, ˈɒl-ə/ *n*, *pl* **olla podridas** \-drēd-ə/ also **ollas podridas** \-drēd-ə/ *n* [Sp, lit., rotten pot] 1: a rich highly seasoned stew of meat and vegetables usu including sausage and chick-peas that is slowly simmered and is a traditional Spanish and Latin American dish 2: **HODGEPOTDGE**

oloi-lu-quil \ˈɒl-ə-lū-kuē/ *n* [Sp *ololiuque*, fr Nahuatl *ololiuhqui*, lit., one that covers]: a woody stemmed Mexican vine (*Rivera corymbosa*) of the morning glory family having small fleshy fruits with single seeds that are used esp. by the Indians for medicinal, narcotic, and religious purposes

olym-pl-ad \ˈɒl-əm-pē-ad, ˈɒl-/ *n*, often *cap* [MF *Olympiade*, fr L *Olympiad*, *Olympias* fr Gk, fr *Olympia*, site of ancient Olympian games] 1: one of the four-year intervals between Olympian games by which time was reckoned in ancient Greece 2: a quadrennial celebration of the modern Olympic Games

olym-pl-an \-pē-ən/ *adj*: 1: of or relating to the ancient Greek region of Olympia 2: of, relating to, or constituting the Olympian games

Olympian *n*: a participant in Olympic Games

Olympian *adj*: 1: of or relating to Mount Olympus in Thessaly 2: befitting or characteristic of an Olympian, esp: lofty (his formula of glib simplicity and ~ arrogance — Richard Pollak)

Olympian *n*: 1: one of the ancient Greek deities dwelling on Olympus 2: a being of lofty detachment or superior attainments



olive 1a 1 fruit, 2 flowering branch

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 at out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o law ol colon th than th thus
 u loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

oil of turpentine . TURPENTINE 2a
oil of vitriol : concentrated sulfuric acid
oil of wintergreen : the methyl ester of salicylic acid that is used
as a flavoring and as a counterirritant
oil paint n : paint in which a drying oil is the vehicle
oil painting n 1 a : the act or art of painting in oil colors b : a
picture painted in oils 2 : painting that uses pigments on a
ground in oil

oil palm n : an African pinnate-leaved palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) that
is cultivated for its clustered fruit whose flesh and seeds yield palm
oil

oil pan n : the lower section of the crankcase used as a lubricating
oil reservoir on an internal-combustion engine

oil-seed /'oi(-)sēd/ n : a seed or crop (as linseed) grown largely
for oil

oil shale n : shale from which oil can be recovered by distillation
oil-skin /'oi(-)s-kin/ n 1 : an oiled waterproof cloth used for
coverings and garments 2 : an oilskin raincoat 3 pl : an oilskin
suit of coat and trousers

oil slick n : a film of oil floating on water

oil-stone /'oi(-)s-tōn/ n : a whetstone for use with oil

oil well n : a well from which petroleum is obtained

olly /'oi-lē/ adv olli-er, -est 1 : of, relating to, or consisting of oil
2 : covered or impregnated with oil : GREASY (~ rags) 3 : exces-
sively smooth or suave in manner : UNCTUOUS, INGRATIATING — olli-
ly /'oi-lē-lē/ adv — olli-ness /-nēs/ n

olink /'ol(-)k/ n [imit] : the natural noise of a hog — olink vi
ointment /'oi(-)nt-mēnt/ n [ME, alter of oignement, fr OF, modif of
L unguentum, fr ungere to anoint, akin to OHG *ancho* butter, Skt
añjī to salve] : a salve or unguent for application to the skin

OIT abbr Office of International Trade

okti-cla /'oi(-)s-kē-kā/ n [Pg, fr Tupi] : any of several So Ameri-
can trees, esp : a Brazilian tree (*Licania rigida*) with seeds that
yield a drying oil similar to tung oil

Ojibwa or Ojibway /'oi(-)b-wā/ n, pl Ojibwa or Ojibwas or
Ojibway or Ojibwas [Ojibwa *ojib-uway*, a kind of mocassin
worn by the Ojibwa] 1 : a member of an Amerindian people orig
of Michigan 2 : an Algonquian language of the Ojibwa people

OJT abbr on-the-job training

OK or okay /'o(-)kē/ n, in assenting or agreeing also /'o(-)kē or /'o(-)kē/ adv
or adj [abbr of *all correct*, alter of *all correct*] : all right

OK or okay /'o(-)kē/ vi OK'd or okayed, OK'ing or okay-ing
* APPROVE, AUTHORIZE

OK or okay /'o(-)kē/ n : APPROVAL, ENDORSEMENT

OK abbr 1 Oklahoma 2 outer keel

oka war of OCA

oka-pl /'o(-)kē-pl/ n [native name in
Africa] : an African mammal
(*Okapia johnstoni*) that is closely
related to the giraffe but has a relatively
short neck, a coat of solid
reddish chestnut on the trunk, yellow-
ish white on the cheeks, and
purplish black and cream rings on
the upper parts of the legs

oka /'o(-)kē/ n or oka /'o(-)kē/ n [F,
NGK & Turk, F ocque, fr NGK &
Turk, NGK oka, fr Turk okka, fr
Ar *ūqiyah*] : any of three units of
weight varying around 2.8 pounds
and used respectively in Greece,
Turkey, and Egypt

okay-doke /'o(-)kē-'dōkē/ or okay-do-key /'o(-)kē-'dōkē/ adv [redupl of
OK] — used as a function word to express assent

Okie /'o(-)kē/ n [Oklahoma + -ie] : a migrant agricultural worker;
esp : one from Oklahoma in the 1930s

Okie abbr Oklahoma

okra /'o(-)k-rā/ South also -krē/ n [of African origin, akin to Twi
oku, *oku*, *oku*] 1 : a tall annual (*Hibiscus esculentus*) of the
milkweed family that is cultivated for its mucilaginous green pods
used esp in soups or stews, also : the pods of this plant 2
: GUMBO 2

ol /'o(-)l/ n suffix [ISV, fr. alcohol] : chemical compound (as an
alcohol or phenol) containing hydroxyl (glycerol) (creosol)

ole /'o(-)l/ — see OLE

ol n comb form [ISV, fr. L *oleum* oil — more at OIL] : hydrocar-
bon chemically related to benzene (xylol)

old /'o(-)ld/ adj [ME, fr. OE *æld*; akin to OHG *alt* old, L *alere* to
nourish, *alere* to grow, *altus* high, deep] 1 a : dating from the
remote past : ANCIENT (~ traditions) b : persisting from an ear-
lier time (an ~ ailment) (they brought up the same ~ argument)
c : of long standing (an ~ friend) 2 a : distinguished from an
object of the same kind by being of an earlier date (many still used
the ~ name) b : belonging to an early period in the develop-
ment of a language or literature (Old Irish) 3 : having existed for
a specified period of time (a girl three years ~) 4 : of, relating to,
or originating in a past era (~ chronicles record the event) 5 a
: advanced in years or age (an ~ man) b : showing the charac-
teristics of age (looked ~ at 20) 6 : EXPERIENCED (an ~ trooper
speaking of the last war) 7 : FORMER (his ~ students) 8 a
: showing the effects of time or use : WORN, AGED (~ shoes) b
: well advanced toward reduction to baselevel — used of topo-
graphic features a : no longer in use : DISCARDED (~ rags) d
: of a grayish or dusty color (~ mauve) 9 a : long familiar
(same ~ story) (good ~ Joe) b — used as an intensive (a high ~
time) (any ~ time)

syn OLD, ANCIENT, VENERABLE, ANTIQUE, ANTIQUATED, ARCHAIIC,
OBSCURE, shared meaning element : having come into existence or
use in the more or less distant past. *ant* new

old n 1 : old or earlier time — used in the phrase of old (mighty
men of ~) 2 : one of a specified age — usu. used in combination
(a 3-year-old)

Old Bulgarian n : OLD CHURCH SLAVONIC

Old Catholic n : a member of one of various hierarchical and litur-
gical churches separating from the Roman Catholic Church at
various times since the 18th century

Old Christmas n, chiefly Midland : EPIPHANY 1

Old Church Slavonic n : the Slavic language used in the Bible
translation of Cyril and Methodius and as the liturgical language
of several Eastern churches — called also *Old Church Slavic*; see
INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

old country n : an emigrant's country of origin; esp : EUROPE

olden /'o(-)ld(-)dēn/ adj : of or relating to a bygone era

Old English n 1 a : the language of the English people from the
time of the earliest documents in the 7th century to about 1100 —
see IND-EO-PEAN LANGUAGES table b : English of any period
before Modern English 2 : BLACK LETTER

Old English sheepdog n : any of
an English breed of medium-sized
sheep and cattle dogs with a pro-
fuse, shaggy, blue-gray and white
coat that hangs almost to the
ground



Old English sheepdog

old-fan-gled /'o(-)ld(-)fān-gēld/ adj
[old + -fangled (as in *new-fan-
gled*)] : OLD-FASHIONED

old-fashioned /'o(-)ld(-)fāsh(-)nd/ adj
1 a : of, relating to, or charac-
teristic of a past era (wears an ~
black bow tie — Green Peyton)
b : adhering to customs of a past
era 2 : out of date — old-fash-
ioned-ly /-nd(-)lē/ adv

old-fashioned n : a cocktail usu. made with whiskey, bitters,
sugar, a twist of lemon peel, and a small amount of water or soda

Old French n : the French language from the 9th to the 16th cen-
tury; esp : French from the 9th to the 13th century — see IND-
EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

Old Glory n : the flag of the U S

old gold n : a variable color averaging a dark yellow

old guard n, often cap O & G : the conservative members (as of a
political party) who are unwilling to accept new ideas, practices, or
conditions

old hand n : VETERAN

old hat adj 1 : OLD-FASHIONED 2 : lacking in freshness : TRITE

Old High German n : High German exemplified in documents
prior to the 12th century — see IND-EO-PEAN LANGUAGES table

oldie /'o(-)ld(-)ē/ n : something that is old, esp : a popular song of an
earlier day

Old Ionic n : the Greek dialect of the Homeric epics

Old Irish n : the Irish in use between the 7th and 11th centuries —
see IND-EO-PEAN LANGUAGES table

old-ish /'o(-)ld(-)ish/ adj : somewhat old or elderly

old lady n 1 : WIFE 2 : MOTHER

Old Latin n : Latin used in the early inscriptions and in literature
prior to the classical period

old-line /'o(-)ld(-)līn/ adj 1 : having a reputation or authority
based on seniority : ESTABLISHED 2 : adhering to traditional pol-
icies or practices : CONSERVATIVE

old maid n 1 : SPINSTER 2 : a prim fussy person (he was a real
old maid about burning rubbish — R. C. Ruark) 3 : a simple card
game in which the player holding a designated card (as an odd
queen) at the end is an "old maid" — old-maid-ish /'o(-)ld(-)mā(-)
ish/ adj

old man n 1 a : HUSBAND b : FATHER 2 cap : one in authority;
esp : COMMANDING OFFICER

old-man's beard /'o(-)ld(-)mānz(-)bērd/ n 1 : any of several lichens
(esp *Clematis vitalba* in England and *C. virginiana* in the U.S.)
having plumose styles 2 : a greenish gray pendulous lichen (*Us-
nea barbata*) growing on trees

old master n 1 : a superior artist or craftsman of established
reputation, esp : a distinguished painter of the 16th, 17th, or early
18th century 2 : a work by an old master

Old Nick /'o(-)ld(-)nik/ n — used as a name of the devil

Old Norse n : the North Germanic language of the Scandinavian
peoples prior to about 1350 — see IND-EO-PEAN LANGUAGES table

Old North French n : the northern dialects of Old French includ-
ing esp those of Normandy and Picardy

Old Prussian n : a Baltic language used in East Prussia until the
17th century — see IND-EO-PEAN LANGUAGES table

old rose n : a variable color averaging a grayish red

Old Saxon n : the language of the Saxons of northwest Germany
until about the 12th century — see IND-EO-PEAN LANGUAGES
table

old school n : adherents of traditional policies and practices

old school tie n 1 a : a necktie displaying the colors of an En-
glish public school b : an attitude of conservatism, aplomb, and
upper-class solidarity associated with English public school gradu-
ates 2 : clannishness among members of an established clique

old sledge n : SEVEN-UP

old-squaw /'o(-)ld(-)skwō/ n : a common sea duck (*Clangula hye-*
mala) of the more northern parts of the northern hemisphere

oldster /'o(-)ld(-)stər/ n : an old or elderly person

old style n 1 cap O&S : a style of
reckoning time used before the adop-
tion of the Gregorian calendar 2 : a
style of type distinguished by graceful
irregularity among individual letters,
bracketed serifs, and but slight con-
trast between light and heavy strokes

Old Style adj : using or according to the Julian calendar

Old Testament n : the first part of the Christian Bible containing
the books of the Jewish canon of Scripture — see BIBLE table

old-time /'o(-)ld(-)tīm/ adj 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of
an earlier period 2 : of long standing

old-timer /'o(-)ld(-)tī-mər/ n 1 a : VETERAN b : OLDEST 2
: something that is old-fashioned : ANTIQUE

old style

on-co-gen-e-sis \ŋ-kŋ-jen-ə-sis\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *onkos* mass]: the induction or formation of tumors
on-co-gen-ic \ŋ-kŋ-ik\ *adj* 1: relating to tumor formation 2: tending to cause tumors
on-co-gen-ic-ity \ŋ-kŋ-ik-ə-ti\ *n*: the capacity to induce or form tumors
on-co-log-y \ŋ-kŋ-kŋ-lŋ-jŋ, ŋ-kŋ-ŋ\ *n* [Gk *onkos* mass + ISV *-log-y*; akin to Gk *enkelein* to carry — more at **ENOUGH**]: the study of tumors — **on-co-log-ic-ian** \ŋ-kŋ-kŋ-lŋ-ik-ŋ\ also **on-co-log-ic-ian** \ŋ-kŋ-kŋ-lŋ-ik-ŋ\ *adj* — **on-co-log-ist** \ŋ-kŋ-kŋ-lŋ-jŋ-ŋ\ *n*
on-com-ing \ŋŋ-kŋ-m-ŋ, ŋ-kŋ-ŋ\ *adj* 1 *a*: coming nearer in time or space (the ~ year) (an ~ car) *b*: FUTURE (looked forward to his ~ visit) 2: EMERGENT, RISING (the ~ generation)
one \wŋn, wŋn\ *adj* [ME *on*, fr. OE *an*, akin to OHG *ein* one, L *unus* (OL *olnas*), Skt *eka*] 1: being a single unit or thing (~ day at a time) 2 *a*: being one in particular (early ~ morning) *b*: being preeminently what is indicated (~ fine person) 3 *a*: being the same in kind or quality (both of ~ species) *b* (1): constituting a unified entity of two or more components (the combined elements form ~ substance) (2): UNITED 4: existing or occurring as something not definitely fixed or placed (will see you again ~ day) 5: being the only individual of an indicated or implied kind (the ~ person she wanted to marry) — At one: at harmony: in a state of agreement
one *pron* 1: a certain indefinitely indicated person or thing (saw ~ of his friends) 2 *a*: an individual of a vaguely indicated group: anyone at all (~ never knows) *b*: sometimes used as a third person substitute for a first person pronoun (I'd like to read more but ~ doesn't have the time)
one \wŋn, wŋn\ 1: see **NUMBER** table 2: the number denoting unity 3: the first in a set or series (wears a ~) 4: a single person or thing (has the ~ but needs the other) 5: a one-dollar bill — **one** \ŋn\ *n* suffix [ISV, alter. of *-ene*]: ketone or related or analogous compound or class of compounds (lactone) (quinone)
one another *pron*: EACH OTHER
one-armed *bandit* \wŋn-ŋrm(d)-\ also **one-arm** *bandit* *n*: SLOT MACHINE 2
one-bag-ger \wŋn-bag-ŋr\ *n*: SINGLE 2
one-dimensional *adj*: lacking depth: SUPERFICIAL (~ stereotypic characters) — **one-dimensionality** *n*
one-egg *adj*: MONOGYNOTIC
one-fold \wŋn-fŋld, -fŋld\ *adj*: constituting a single undivided whole
one-handed \ŋn-dŋd\ *adj* 1: having or using only one hand (could beat him up ~) 2 *a*: designed for or requiring the use of only one hand *b*: effected by the use of only one hand
one-horse *adj* 1: drawn or operated by one horse 2: of little real importance or consequence (a ~ town)
Oneida \ŋn-dŋd-ŋ, ŋ\ *n* pl Oneida or Oneidas [Iroquois *Onéyde*, lit., standing rock] 1 *a*: an Amerindian people of New York *b*: a member of this people 2: the language of the Oneida people
oneir-ic \ŋn-rik\ *adj* [Gk *oneiros* dream, akin to Arm *anurj* dream]: of or relating to dreams: DREAMY
oneir-o-crit-i-cal \ŋn-ŋr-ŋk-ŋ-kŋl\ *adj* [Gk *oneirokritikos*, fr. *oneiros* + *kritikos* able to discern — more at **CRITIC**]: of, relating to, or specializing in the interpretation of dreams — **oneir-o-crit-i-cally** \ŋn-ŋr-ŋk-ŋ-kŋl\ *adv*
oneir-o-mancy \ŋn-ŋr-ŋm-ŋn-ŋ-sŋ\ *n* [Gk *oneiros* + E *-mancy*]: divination by means of dreams
one-line *octave* *n*: the musical octave that begins on middle C — see **PITCH** illustration
one-man *adj*: of or relating to just one individual *a*: consisting of only one individual (a ~ committee) *b* (1): done, presented, or produced by only one individual (a ~ stage play) *b* (2): featuring the work of a single artist (as a painter) (a ~ show of oils) *c*: designed for or limited to one individual
one-ness \wŋn-nŋs\ *n*: the quality or state or fact of being one. *a*: SINGULARITY *b*: INTEGRITY, WHOLENESS *c*: HARMONY *d*: SAMENESS, IDENTITY *e*: UNITY, UNION
one-night *stand* *n* 1: a performance (as of a play or concert) given (as by a traveling group of actors or musicians) only once in each of a series of localities 2 *a*: a locality used for one-night stands *b*: a stopover for a one-night stand
one-on-one \wŋn-ŋn-wŋn, wŋn-ŋn-ŋ\ *adj*: MAN TO MAN 2
one-piece *adj*: consisting of or made in a single undivided piece (a ~ bathing suit) — **one-piece** *er* \wŋn-pŋs-ŋr\ *n*
one-er-us \ŋn-ŋr-s, ŋn-ŋr-s\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *onerus*, fr. L *onerus*, fr. *onus* burden; akin to Skt *anas* car] 1: involving, imposing, or constituting a burden: TROUBLESOME (an ~ task) 2: having legal obligations that outweigh the advantages (~ contract) — **one-er-us-ly** *adv* — **one-er-us-ness** *n*
one-er-us *adj*: IMPOSING, BURDENSOME, OPPRESSIVE, EXACTING *shared meaning* *element*: imposing hardship
one-self \wŋn-sŋlf\ also **one's** self \wŋn-, wŋn-s\ *pron* 1: a person's self: one's own self — used reflexively as object of a preposition or verb or for emphasis in various constructions 2: one's normal, healthy, or sane condition or self — be oneself: to conduct oneself in a usual or fitting manner
one-shot \wŋn-shŋt\ *adj* 1: that is complete or effective through being done or used or applied only once (there is no easy ~ answer to the problem) 2: that is not followed by something else of the same kind (an intensive ~ drive for funds was made)
one-sided \wŋn-sŋd-ŋ\ *adj* 1 *a* (1): having or occurring on one side only (2): having one side prominent or more developed *b*: limited to one side: PARTIAL (a ~ interpretation) 2: UNILATERAL (a ~ decision) — **one-sided-ly** *adv* — **one-sided-ness** *n*
one-step \wŋn-sŋp\ *n* 1: a ballroom dance in ¾ time marked by quick walking steps backward and forward 2: music used for the one-step — **one-step** *vi*
one-suit *er* \wŋn-sŋt-ŋr\ *n*: a man's traveling bag designed to hold one suit and accessories
one-tailed *test* \wŋn-tŋld-ŋ\ *n*: a statistical test for which the critical region consists of all values of the test statistic greater than

a given value or less than a given value but not both — called also **one-sided test**, **one-tail test**, compare TWO-TAILED TEST
one-time \wŋn-ŋlm\ *adj*: FORMER, SOMETIME
onetime *adv*: FORMERLY
one-to-one \wŋn-tŋ-wŋn, -dŋ-\ *adj*: pairing each element of a set uniquely with an element of another set
one-track *adj*: marked by often narrowly restricted attention to or absorption in just one thing (a ~ mind)
one-two \wŋn-tŋl, -tŋl\ *n*: a combination of two quick blows in rapid succession in boxing; esp.: a left jab followed at once by a hard blow with the right hand
one-up \wŋn-ŋp, wŋn-ŋ\ *vi* [back-formation fr. **one-upmanship**]: to practice one-upmanship on
one-up *adj*: being in a position of advantage — usu. used with **on**
one-up-man-ship \wŋn-ŋp-mŋn-ŋ-ŋp\ *n*: the art or practice of going a friend or competitor one better or keeping one jump ahead of him
one-way *adj* 1: that moves in or allows movement in only one direction (~ traffic) 2: ONE-SIDED, UNILATERAL (a ~ conversation) 3: that functions in only one of two or more ways
on-go-ing \ŋn-gŋ-ŋ, -ŋn-, -gŋ-ŋ\ *adj* 1: being actually in process 2: continuously moving forward: GROWING
ONI abbr Office of Naval Intelligence
on-ion \ŋn-ŋn\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *oignon*, fr. L *unio*, *unio*] 1: a widely cultivated Asiatic herb (*Allium cepa*) of the lily family with pungent edible bulbs, also: its bulb 2: any of various plants of the same genus as the onion
on-ion-skin \ŋn-sŋn\ *n*: a thin strong translucent paper of very light weight
on-ium \ŋn-ŋm\ *adj* [-onium]: being or characterized by a usu. complex cation
on-ium \ŋn-ŋm\ *n* suffix [NL, fr. *ammonium*]: an ion having a positive charge (oxonium) — compare -ium 1b
on-line *adj* 1: located at a point served directly by a particular railroad (~ industry) 2: being controlled directly by or in direct communication with a computer (~ equipment) 3: of, relating to, or being a cryptographic system whose telecommunication machines automatically encipher, transmit, receive, and decipher messages in a single instantaneous operation — compare OFF-LINE — **on-line** *adv*
on-look-er \ŋn-lŋk-ŋr, -ŋn-\ *n*: one that looks on, esp.: a passive spectator — **on-look-ing** \ŋn-\ *adj*
on-ly \ŋn-lŋ\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *allic*, fr. *an* one — more at **ONE**] 1: unquestionably the best: FEARLESS 2: alone in its class or kind: SOLE (an ~ child)
only *adv* 1 *a*: as a single fact or instance and nothing more or different: MERELY (has ~ lost one election — George Orwell) *b*: SOLELY, EXCLUSIVELY (known ~ to him) 2: at the very least (it was ~ too true) 3 *a*: in the final outcome (will ~ make you sick) *b*: with nevertheless the final result (won the battles, ~ to lose the war) 4 *a*: as recently as (~ last week) *b*: in the immediate past (~ just talked to her)
only *conj* 1 *a*: with the restriction that: BUT (you may go, ~ come back early) *b*: and yet: HOWEVER (they look very nice, ~ we can't use them) 2: were it not that: EXCEPT
on-o-mas-tic \ŋn-mas-ŋk\ *adj* [Gk *onomastikos*, fr. *onomazein* to name, fr. *onoma* name — more at **NAME**] 1: of, relating to, or consisting of a name or names 2: of a signature: written in the handwriting of the author of a letter or document the body of which is in the handwriting of another person
on-o-mas-tic-ally \ŋn-mas-ŋk-ŋl\ *adv*
on-o-mas-tic-ity \ŋn-mas-ŋk-ŋ-ti\ *n* pl *bi* sing or pl *in constr* 1 *a*: the science or study of the origins and forms of words esp. as used in a specialized field *b*: the science or study of the origin and forms of proper names of persons or places 2: the system underlying the formation and use of words esp. for proper names or of words used in a specialized field
on-o-ma-to-log-y \ŋn-mŋ-tŋ-lŋ-jŋ, ŋn-\ *n* [F *onomatologie*, fr. Gk *onomat*, *onoma* name + F *-logie* -logy]: ONOMASTICS
on-o-ma-to-po-e-ia \ŋn-mŋ-tŋ-pŋ-ŋ-ŋ\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *onomatopŋia*, fr. *onomat*, *onoma* name + *poŋein* to make — more at **POET**] 1: the naming of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it (as buzz, hiss) 2: the use of words whose sound suggests the sense — **on-o-ma-to-po-e-ic** \ŋn-mŋ-tŋ-pŋ-ŋ-ŋ\ or **on-o-ma-to-po-e-ically** \ŋn-mŋ-tŋ-pŋ-ŋ-ŋ-l\ *adv*
On-on-da-ga \ŋn-ŋn-dŋ-gŋ, ŋn-\ *n* pl Onondaga or Onondagas [Iroquois *Onondaga*, village of the Onondaga people] 1 *a*: an Amerindian people of New York and Canada *b*: a member of this people 2: the language of the Onondaga people
ONR abbr Office of Naval Research
on-rush \ŋn-rŋsh, -ŋn-\ *n* 1: a rushing forward or onward 2: ONSET — **on-rush-ing** \ŋn-\ *adj*
on-set \ŋn-sŋt\ *n* 1: ATTACK, ASSAULT (withstand the ~ of the army) 2: BEGINNING, COMMENCEMENT (the ~ of winter) — **on-set-ting** \ŋn-sŋt-ŋ-ŋ\ *adj*
on-shore \ŋn-shŋr, -ŋn-, -shŋ(s)\ *adj* 1: coming or moving toward or onto the shore (an ~ wind) 2 *a*: situated on or near the shore *b*: DOMESTIC (~ oil production) (~ purchases) — **on-shore** \ŋn-, -ŋn-\ *adv*
on-side \ŋn-sŋd\ *adv* or *adj*: not off side: in a position legally to play or receive the ball or puck
on-side *kick* *n*: a kickoff in football in which the ball travels just far enough to be legally recoverable by the kicking team
on-slaught \ŋn-sŋlt, -ŋn-\ *n* [modif. of D *anslag* act of striking; akin to OE *an* on and to OE *slean* to strike — more at **SLAY**]: an esp. fierce attack

a about * kitten or further a back ã bake ñ cot, cart
 à out ch chin e less é easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ô flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
 ù foot ù foot y yet yã few yu furious zh vision

Olympian Games *n pl*: an ancient Panhellenic festival held every 4th year and made up of contests of sports, music, and literature with the victor's prize a crown of wild olive

Olympic *\ə-ˈlɪm-pɪk, -ɔ-ˈlɪm-pɪk/* *adj* 1: **OLYMPIAN** 2: of or relating to the Olympic Games

Olympic Games *n pl* 1: **OLYMPIAN GAMES** 2: a modified revival of the Olympic games held once every four years and made up of international athletic contests — called also *Olympics*

Olympus *\ə-ˈlɪm-pəs, -ɔ-ˈlɪm-pəs/* *n* [L, fr. Gk *Olympos*]: a mountain in Thessaly that is the abode of the gods in Greek mythical narratives

om *\əm/* *n* [SkT]: a mantra consisting of the sound *\əm/* and used in contemplation of ultimate reality

OM *abbr* order of merit

-oma *\ə-ˈmɑ- n suffix* [L, *-omas* (from *-omata*)] or **-oma-ta** *\ə-ˈmɑ-tə/* [L, *-omat-*, *-oma*, fr. Gk *omata*, *-oma*, fr. *-ō* (stem of causative verbs in *-oun*) + *-mat-*, *-ma*, suffix denoting result — more at *-MENT*]: tumor (adenoma) (fibroma)

Oma-ha *\ə-ˈmɑ-hə, -hɑ-/* *n, pl* **Omahas** or **Omahas** [Omaha, lit., those going upstream or against the wind]: a member of an Amerindian people of northeastern Nebraska

Omar stanza *\ə-ˈmɑ-r- n*: **RUBAIYAT STANZA**

oma-eum *\ə-ˈmɑ-əm/* *n, pl* **oma-ea** *\ə-ˈmɑ-/* [NL, fr. L, tripe of a bullock]: the division between the reticulum and the abomasum in the stomach of a ruminant

om-bré *\əm-ˈbré, -brē, -brə, -brā/* *n* [F or Sp, *F ombre*, fr. Sp. *lit.*, man]: an old three-handed card game popular in Europe esp. in the 17th and 18th centuries

om-bré *\əm-ˈbrā/* *adj* [F, pp of *ombrer* to shade, fr. It *ombrire*, fr. *ombra* shade, fr. L *umbra* — more at *UMBERAGE*]: having colors or tones that shade into each other — used esp. of fabrics in which the color is graduated from light to dark — *ombré n*

om-buds-man *\əm-ˈbudz-mən, -bəd-, -bəd-, -man; -buds-, -mən/* *n, pl* **-men** *\-mən/* [Sw. lit., representative, fr. ON *umboths-mann*, fr. *umboth* commission + *mahr* man] 1: a government official (as in Sweden or New Zealand) appointed to receive and investigate complaints made by individuals against abuses or capricious acts of public officials 2: one that investigates reported complaints (as from students or consumers), reports findings, and helps to achieve equitable settlements

-ome *\əm/* *n suffix* [NL, *-oma*, fr. L, *-oma*]: mass (phyllome)

ome-ga *\ə-ˈmeg-ə, -mē-gə, -mā-gə/* *n* [Gk *δ mega*, lit., large *o*] 1: the 24th and last letter of the Greek alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table 2: **LAST, ENDING** 3: a negatively charged elementary particle that has a mass 3280 times the mass of an electron and that decays into a *π* and a pion — called also *omega particle* *b*: a very short-lived unstable meson with mass 1532 times the mass of an electron — called also *omega meson*

ome-lette or **ome-lette** *\əm-ə-ˈlɛt-/* *n* [F *omelette*, alter of MF *alu-melle*, lit., knife blade, modif. of L *lamella*, dim. of *lamina* thin plate]: beaten eggs cooked without stirring until set and served folded in half

omen *\ə-ˈmən/* *n* [L *omin*, *omen*]: an occurrence or phenomenon believed to portend a future event: **AUGURY**

omen-tum *\ə-ˈment-əm/* *n, pl* *-ta* *\-tə/* or *-tums* [L, fr. *o-* (akin to *-ere* to put on) — more at *EXUVIAE*]: a free fold of peritoneum or one connecting or supporting abdominal structures (as the viscera) — *omen-tal* *\ə-ˈment-əl/* *adj*

omer *\ə-ˈmər/* *n* (Heb *omer*): an ancient Hebrew unit of dry capacity equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ ephah 2 *often cap*: the sheaf of barley traditionally offered in Jewish Temple worship on a day that marks the start of a 7-week liturgical period of expectancy between Passover and Shavuoth

om-i-cron *\əm-ə-ˈkrən, Brit -ə-ˈmi-krən/* *n* [Gk *ο mikron*, lit., small *o*]: the 15th letter of the Greek alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

om-i-nous *\əm-ə-ˈnoʊ-/* *adj*: being or exhibiting an omen: **PORTENTOUS**, *esp*: foreboding or foreshadowing evil: **INAUSPICIOUS** — *om-i-nous-ly* *adv* — *om-i-nous-ness* *n*

syn **OMINOUS**, **PORTENTOUS**, **FATEFUL** shared meaning element: having a menacing or threatening aspect

om-i-si-ble *\ə-ˈmɪ-si-ə-ˈbəl/* *adj*: that may be omitted

om-i-sion *\ə-ˈmɪ-shən, -ən/* *n* [ME *omission*, fr. LL *omission*, *omissio*, fr. L *omissus*, pp. of *omittere*] 1: apathy toward or neglect of duty *b*: something neglected or left undone 2: the act of omitting: the state of being omitted

omit *\ə-ˈmɪt, -ə-/* *vt* omitted; *omit-ting* [ME *omitten*, fr. L *omittere*, fr. *ob-* toward + *mittere* to let go, send — more at *OB-*, *SMITE*] 1: to leave out or leave unmentioned 2: to fail to perform or make use of: **FORFEAR** 3 *obs*: **DISREGARD** 4 *obs*: to give up *syn* see **NEGLECT**

om-ma-tid-um *\əm-ə-ˈtɪd-əm/* *n, pl* *-tidda* *\-tɪ-də/* [NL, fr. Gk *ommat*, *omma* eye]: one of the elements corresponding to a small simple eye that make up the compound eye of an arthropod — *om-ma-tid-um* *\-tɪ-də/* *adj*

omni-comb form [L, fr. *omnis*]: all: universally (*omnidirectional*)

om-ni-bus *\əm-nɪ-ˈbʊs/* *n* [F, fr. L, for all, dat. pl. of *omnis*] 1: a usu. automotive public vehicle designed to carry a comparatively large number of passengers: **BUS** 2: a book containing reprints of a number of works

om-ni-bus *adj* 1: of, relating to, or providing for many things at once 2: containing or including many items

om-ni-di-re-c-tion-al *\əm-nɪ-dɪ-ˈrek-shənəl, -nɪ-dɪ-, -nɪ-ˈdɪr-, -shən-/* *adj*: being in or involving all directions, *esp*: receiving or sending radio waves equally well in all directions (*~ antenna*)

om-ni-fa-r-i-us *\əm-nə-ˈfɑ-r-əs, -fər-/* *adj* [LL *omnifarius*, fr. L *omni-* + *farius* (as in *multifarius* having great diversity) — more at **MULTIFARIUS**]: of all varieties, forms, or kinds

om-ni-fi-cant *\əm-nɪ-fɪ-ˈsɛnt/* *adj* [L *omni-* + *-ficant* (as in *magnificent*)]: unlimited in creative power

om-ni-po-tent *\əm-nɪ-pə-ˈtɛnt/* *n* 1: the quality or state of being omnipotent 2: an agency or force of unlimited power

om-ni-po-tent *\-tɛnt/* *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *omnipotens*, *omni-* + *-potens*, *potens* potent] 1 *often cap*: **ALMIGHTY** 2: having virtually unlimited authority or influence 3 *obs*: **ARRANT** — *om-ni-po-tent-ly* *adv*

omnipotent *n* 1: one who is omnipotent 2 *cap*: **GOD** 1 *om-ni-pres-ence* *\əm-nɪ-ˈprez-ə-ns/* *n*: the quality or state of being omnipresent: **UBIQUITY**

om-ni-pres-ent *\-nt/* *adj*: present in all places at all times

om-ni-range *\əm-nɪ-ˈræn/* *n*: a system of radio navigation in which any bearing relative to a special radio transmitter on the ground may be chosen and flown by an airplane pilot — called also *omnidirectional range*

om-ni-scient *\əm-nɪ-sh-ən(t)s/* *n* [ML *omniscientia*, fr. L *omni-* + *scientia* science]: the quality or state of being omniscient

om-ni-scient *\-sɪnt/* *adj* [NL *omniscient*, *omnisciens*, back-formation fr. ML *omniscientia*] 1: having infinite awareness, understanding, and insight 2: possessed of universal or complete knowledge — *om-ni-scient-ly* *adv*

om-ni-um-gath-er-um *\əm-nɪ-əm-ˈgath-ə-rəm/* *n, pl* **omni-um-gatherums** [L *omnium* (gen. pl. of *omnis*) + *E gather* + *-um*, noun ending]: a miscellaneous collection (as of things or persons)

om-ni-v-o-ra *\əm-nɪ-v-ə-ˈrɑ/* *n pl* [NL, fr. L, neut. pl. of *omnivorus*]: omnivorous animals

om-ni-vore *\əm-nɪ-v-ə(ə)r-, -və(ə)r-/* *n* [NL *omnivor*]: one that is omnivorous

om-ni-vor-ous *\əm-nɪ-v-ə(ə)r-/* *adj* [L *omnivorus*, fr. *omni-* + *-vorus* -*vorous*] 1: feeding on both animal and vegetable substances 2: avidly taking in everything as if devouring or consuming — *om-ni-vor-ous-ly* *adv* — *om-ni-vor-ous-ness* *n*

on *\ɒn, ˈɒn/* *prep* [ME *an*, on, prep. & adv., fr. OE, akin to OHG *ana* on, Gk *ana* up, on] 1: *a* (1) — used as a function word to indicate a position over and in contact with (the book is ~ the table) (2) — used as a function word to indicate a position in contact or juxtaposition with (a fly ~ the ceiling) (3) — used as a function word to indicate a means of conveyance (left ~ the early train) (4) — used as a function word to indicate a part (as of the body) that supports and is in contact with something underneath (stand ~ one foot) (5) — used as a function word to indicate movement in the direction or area of (~ the right) *b* (1) — used as a function word to indicate movement to a position over and in contact with (jumped ~ the horse) (2) — used as a function word to indicate movement to a position in contact with (put the notice ~ the bulletin board) 2: *a* — used as a function word to indicate the object of actual or implied action of a preceding noun, verb, or adjective directed against or toward the object (crept up ~ him) (a satire ~ society) (knew ~ sports) *b*: to the disadvantage of (have some evidence ~ him) 3: — used as a function word to indicate the basis or source (as of an action, opinion, or computation) (know it ~ good authority) (ten cents ~ the dollar) 4: *archaic*: of *B* *a* — used as a function word to indicate connection, association, or activity with or with regard to (~ a committee) (~ tour) *b* — used as a function word to indicate a state or process of (~ fire) (~ the increase) 6: — used as a function word to indicate occurrence within the limits of a specified day, at a set time, or under specified circumstances (came ~ Monday) (every hour ~ the hour) (cash ~ delivery) 7: — used as a function word to indicate means or agency (cut ~ a knife) (talking ~ the telephone) 8: — used as a function word to indicate reduplication or succession in a series (loss ~ loss)

on *\ɒn, ˈɒn/* *adv* 1: *a*: in or into a position of contact with an upper surface (put the plates ~) *b*: in or into a position of being attached to or covering a surface (has new shoes ~) 2: *a*: forward in space, time, or action: **ONWARD** (went ~ home) *b*: in continuance or succession (and so ~) 3: into operation or a position permitting operation (turn the light ~)

on *\ɒn, ˈɒn/* *adj* 1: engaged in an activity or function (as a dramatic role) 2: *a* (1): being in operation (the radio is ~) (2) *b*: placed so as to permit operation (the switch is ~) *b*: taking place (the game is ~) 3: **INTENDED**, **PLANNED** (has nothing ~ for tonight)

on *\ɒn, ˈɒn/* *n suffix* [ISV, alter. of *-one*]: chemical compound not a ketone or other oxo compound (parathion)

on *\ɒn, ˈɒn/* *n suffix* [fr. *-on* (in *ion*)] 1: elementary particle (neutron) 2: *a*: unit: quantum (photon) (magneton) *b*: basic hereditary component (cistron) (operon)

on *\ɒn, ˈɒn/* *n suffix* [NL, fr. *-on* (in *argon*)]: noble gas (radon)

on-again, off-again *adj*: existing briefly and then disappearing in an intermittent unpredictable way (on-again, off-again fads)

on-a-gor *\ən-ə-ˈgɔr-/* *n* [ME, wild ass, fr. L, fr. Gk *onagros*, fr. *onagros* + *agros* field — more at *ACORN*] 1: a small pale-colored kangaroo with a broad dorsal stripe 2 [L, fr. L]: a heavy catapult used in ancient and medieval times

on and off *adv*: off and on

onan-ism *\ə-ˈnɑ-nɪz-əm/* *n* [prob. fr. NL *onanismus*, fr. *Onan*, son of Judah (Gen 38:9)] 1: coitus deliberately interrupted to prevent insemination 2: **MASTURBATION** 3: **SELF-ORATIFICATION** — *onan-istic* *\ə-ˈnɑ-nɪst-ɪk/* *adj*

once *\wɒn(t)s/* *n* [ME *ones*, fr. gen. of *one* on *one*] 1: one time and no more 2: at any one time: under any circumstances: **EVER** 3: at some indefinite time in the past: **FORMERLY** 4: by one degree of relationship

once *adj*: that once was: **FORMER**

once *n*: one single time: one time at least — at *once* 1: at the same time: **SIMULTANEOUSLY** 2: **IMMEDIATELY** 3: **BOTH**

once *conj*: at the moment when: as soon as

once-over *\wɒn(t)-əv-/* *n*: a swift examination or survey: *esp*: a swift comprehensive appraising glance

once *that conj*: **ONCE**

on-cho-cer-cio-genis *\ən-kə-ˈsɪr-ki-ə-ˈsɪn-/* *n, pl* *-o-ses* *\-sɛz/* [NL, fr. *Onchocerca*, genus of worms]: infestation or disease caused by filarial worms (genus *Onchocerca*), *esp*: a disease of man caused by a worm (*O. volvulus*) that is native to Africa but now present in parts of tropical America and is transmitted by several biting flies

on-cho-cer-co-le *\ən-kə-ˈsɪl-/* *n, pl* *-co-ses* *\-sɛz/* [NL, fr. *Onchocerca*]: **ONCHOCERCARIASIS**

on-old-um *\ən-ˈɒld-əm/* *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *onkos* barbed hook — more at *ANOLE*]: any of a genus (*Oncidium*) of showy tropical American epiphytic or terrestrial orchids

pressed by legal controls (an ~ gambling) b: free from checking or hampering restraints (an ~ economy) (faced with ~ inflation) c: relatively unguarded by opponents (passed to an ~ teammate) 15: having been opened by a first ante, bet, or bid (the bidding is ~) 16 of punctuation: characterized by sparing use esp. of the comma 17 a: containing none of its endpoints (an ~ interval) b: being a set each point of which has a neighborhood all of whose points are contained in the set (the interior of a sphere is an ~ set) *syn* see FRANK *ant* close, closedmouthed — *open adv* — *openly* \ˈo-pən-lee\ *adv* — *open-ness* \ˈo-pən-nəs\ *n*

open \ˈo-pən, ˈo-pən-m\ *vb* opened \ˈo-pən-d, ˈo-pən-md\, *open-ing* \ˈo-pən-ɪŋ, ˈo-pən-m\, *open* \ˈo-pən, ˈo-pən-m\ 1 a: to move (as a door) from closed position b: to make available for entry or passage by turning back (as a barrier), removing (as a cover), or clearing away (as an obstruction) 2 a: to make available for or active in a regular function (a new store) b: to make accessible for a particular purpose (a new lead for settlement) 3 a: to disclose or expose to view: REVEAL b: to make more discerning or responsive: ENLIGHTEN (must ~ our minds to the needs of minorities) c: to bring into view or come in sight of by changing position 4 a: to make one or more openings in (a ~ the soil) b: to loosen and make less compact (a ~ the soil) 5: to spread out: UNFOLD (a ~ the book) 6 a: to enter upon: BEGIN (a ~ the meeting) b: to commence action in a card game by making (a first bid), putting a first bet in (the pot), or playing (a card or suit) as first lead 7: to restore or recall (as an order) from a finally determined state to a state in which the parties are free to prosecute or oppose ~ *vi* 1: to become open (the office ~ed early) 2 a: to spread out: EXPAND (the wound ~ed under the strain) b: to become disclosed (his grief ~ed then and he wept on his daughter's shoulder — Lorene Forshee) 3: to become enlightened or responsive 4: to give access (the rooms ~ onto a hall) 5: to speak out (finally he ~ed freely on the subject) 6 a: to begin a course or activity (the play ~s on Tuesday) b: to make a bet, bid, or lead in commencing a round or hand of a card game — *open-ability* \ˈo-pən-ə-bil-i-ty\ *n* — *open-able* \ˈo-pən-ə-bəl\ *adj*

open air 1: OPENING 2: open and unobstructed space as a: OPEN AIR b: open water 3: an open contest, competition, or tournament

open-air \ˈo-pən-er\ *OUTDOOR*

open air *n*: the space where air is unconfined, esp: OUTDOORS

open-and-shut \ˈo-pən-ənd-ʃʊt\ *adj* 1: perfectly simple: OBVIOUS 2: easily settled (an ~ case)

open chain *n*: an arrangement of atoms represented in a structural formula by a chain whose ends are not joined so as to form a ring

open-circuit \ˈo-pən-ɪ-kɪt\ *adj*: of or relating to an open circuit, esp: being or relating to television in which programs are broadcast so that they are available to all receivers within range

open city *n*: a city that is not occupied or defended by military forces and that is immune from enemy bombardment under international law

open couplet *n*: a rhymed couplet in which the sense is incomplete

open door *n*: 1: a recognized right of admittance: freedom of access 2: a policy giving opportunity for commercial relations with a country to all nations on equal terms — *open-door* *adj*

open-end \ˈo-pən-ɛnd\ *adj*: organized to allow for contingencies as a: permitting additional debt to be incurred under the original indenture subject to specified conditions (an ~ mortgage) b: having a fluctuating capitalization of shares that are issued or redeemed at the current net asset value or at a figure in fixed ratio to this (an ~ investment company) — *compare* CLOSED-END

open-ended \ˈo-pən-ɛndəd\ *adj*: not rigorously fixed as a: adaptable to the developing needs of a situation b: permitting or designed to permit spontaneous and unguided responses

open-er \ˈo-pən-ɛr\ *n*: one that opens (a bottle ~) as a: *archaic*: an aperient substance b: pl: cards of sufficient value for a player to open the betting in a poker game c: the first item, contest, or event of a series d: pl: START, BEGINNING

open-eyed \ˈo-pən-ɪd\ *adj* 1: having the eyes open 2: WATCHFUL, DISCERNING

open-handed \ˈo-pən-ˈhændəd\ *adj*: generous in giving: MUNIFICENT — *open-handed-ly* *adv* — *open-handed-ness* *n*

open-heart *adj*: of, relating to, or performed on a heart temporarily relieved of circulatory function and surgically opened for inspection and treatment (a ~ surgery)

open-hearted \ˈo-pən-ˈhɜrtəd\ *adj*: candidly straightforward: FRANK — *open-hearted-ly* *adv* — *open-hearted-ness* *n*

open-hearth *adj*: of, relating to, involving, or produced by an open hearth (a ~ steel)

open-hearth process *n*: a process of making steel from pig iron in a furnace of the regenerative reverberatory type

open house *n*: ready and usu informal hospitality or entertainment for all comers

opening \ˈo-pən-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 a: an act or instance of making or becoming open b: an act or instance of beginning: COMMENCEMENT; esp: a formal and usu public event by which something new is put officially into operation 2: something that is open as a (1): BREACH, APERTURE (2): an open width: SPAN b: an area without trees or with scattered usu mature trees that occurs as a break in a forest c: two pages that face one another in a book 3: something that constitutes a beginning; as a: a planned series of moves made at the beginning of a game of chess or checkers — *compare* END GAME, MIDDLE GAME b: a first performance 4: OCCASION, CHANCE b: an opportunity for employment

open letter *n*: a letter of protest or appeal usu addressed to an individual but intended for the general public and printed in a newspaper or periodical

open loop *n*: a control system for an operation or process in which there is no self-correcting action as there is in a closed loop

open-minded \ˈo-pən-ˈmɪndəd\ *adj*: receptive to arguments or ideas: UNPREJUDICED — *open-minded-ly* *adv* — *open-minded-ness* *n*

open-mouthed \ˈo-pən-ˈmaʊθəd, ˈmaʊθt\ *adj* 1: having the mouth widely open 2: struck with amazement or wonder 3: CLAMOROUS, VOCIFEROUS — *open-mouthed-ly* \ˈmaʊθəd-lee, ˈmaʊθ-lee\ *adv* — *open-mouthed-ness* \ˈmaʊθəd-nəs, ˈmaʊθ-lee\ *n*

open order *n*: a military formation in which the units are separated by considerable intervals

open-pollinated \ˈo-pən-ˈpɒl-ɪ-natəd\ *adj*: pollinated by natural agencies without human intervention

open season *n*: a period during which it is legal to kill or catch game or fish protected at other times by law

open secret *n*: an ostensibly secret but generally known matter

open sentence *n*: a statement (as in mathematics) that contains at least one blank or unknown and that becomes true or false when the blank is filled or a quantity is substituted for the unknown

open ses-o-mē \ˈo-pən-ˈsɛs-ə-mē\ *n* [fr *open sesame*, the magical command used by Ali Baba to open the door of the robbers' den in *All Baba and the Forty Thieves*]: something that unfailingly brings about a desired end

open shop *n*: an establishment in which eligibility for employment and retention on the payroll are not determined by membership or nonmembership in a labor union though there may be an agreement by which a union is recognized as sole bargaining agent

open sight *n*: a firearm rear sight having an open notch instead of a peephole or a telescope

open stance *n*: a preparatory position (as in baseball batting or golf) in which the forward foot (as the left foot of a right-handed person) is farther from the line of play than the back foot — *compare* CLOSED STANCE

open syllable *n*: a syllable ended by a vowel or diphthong

open up *vi* 1: to commence firing 2: to become communicative (open up and tell these guys what they want to know — *Sat. Eve. Post*) 3: to spread out or come into view (the road opens up ahead) 4: to turn toward an audience or a camera ~ *vi* 1: to open by cutting into 2: to make plain or visible: DISCLOSE 3: to make available

open-work \ˈo-pən-ˈwɜrk\ *n*: work constructed so as to show openings through its substance: work that is perforated or pierced (wrought-iron ~) — *open-worked* \ˈwɜrk-t\ *adj*

opera *pl* of *OPUS*

op-er-a \ˈo-p-ə-(ə)-rə, South also ˈap-rə\ *n* [It, work, opera, fr L, work, pains, akin to L *oper-, opus*] 1: a drama set to music and made up of vocal pieces with orchestral accompaniment and orchestral overtures and interludes, *specif*: GRAND OPERA 2: the score of a musical drama 3: the performance of an opera, also: a house where operas are performed — *op-er-atic* \ˈo-p-ə-ˈræt-ɪk\ *adj* — *op-er-atic-ally* \-ɪ-ˈk(ə)-lee\ *adv*

oper-able \ˈo-p-ə-(ə)-rə-bəl\ *adj* 1: fit, possible, or desirable to use: PRACTICABLE 2: suitable for surgical treatment (an ~ cancer) — *op-er-ability* \ˈo-p-ə-(ə)-rə-bil-i-ˈtɛ\ *n* — *oper-ably* \ˈo-p-ə-rə-blee\ *adv*

op-er-a bouffe \ˈo-p-ə-(ə)-rə-ˈbuːfə\ *n* [Fr, It *opera buffa*]: satirical comic opera

op-er-a buff-a \ˈo-p-ə-(ə)-rə-ˈbuːfə\ *n* [It, lit, comic opera]: an 18th century farcical comic opera with dialogue in recitative

op-er-a com-ique \ˈo-p-ə-(ə)-rə-ˈkäm-ˈek, -kə-ˈmēk\ *n* [F]: COMIC OPERA

opera glass *n*: a small binocular optical instrument that is similar to the field glass and suitable for use at the opera or theater — *often* used in pl

op-er-a-go-er \ˈo-p-ə-(ə)-rə-ˈgō-(ə)-r\ *n*: a person who frequently goes to operas

op-er-a hat *n*: a man's collapsible top hat consisting usu. of a dull silky fabric stretched over a steel frame

opera house *n*: a theater devoted principally to the performance of operas, broadly: THEATER

op-er-and \ˈo-p-ə-rænd\ *n* [L *operandum*, neut. of gerundive of *operari*]: something (as a quantity or data) that is operated on (as in a mathematical operation); also: the address in a computer instruction of data to be operated on

op-er-ant \ˈo-p-ə-rant\ *adj* 1: functioning or tending to produce effects: EFFECTIVE (an ~ conscience) 2: of or relating to the observable or measurable 3: of, relating to, or being an operand (~ conditioning) (~ behavior) — *op-er-ant-ly* *adv*

operant *n*: behavior or responses (as bar pressing by a rat to obtain food) that operate on the environment to produce rewarding and reinforcing effects

op-er-a-ser-ia \ˈo-p-ə-rə-ˈser-ɪə, -sɪr-ɪə\ *n* [It, lit, serious opera]: an 18th century opera with a heroic or legendary subject

op-er-ate \ˈo-p-ə-(ə)-ræt\ *vb* ated; at-ing [L *operatus*, pp of *operari* to work, fr. *oper-, opus* work, akin to OE *efnan* to perform, Skt *ap-er* work] *vi* 1: to perform a function: exert power or influence (factors operating against our success) 2: to produce an appropriate effect (the drug operated quickly) 3 a: to perform an operation or a series of operations b: to perform surgery c: to carry on a military or naval action or mission 4: to follow a course of conduct that is often irregular (crooked gamblers operating in the club) ~ *vi* 1: to bring about: EFFECT 2 a: to cause to function b: WORK b: to put or keep in operation 3: to perform an operation on; esp: to perform surgery on

op-er-at-ing \ˈo-p-ə-(ə)-ræt-ɪŋ\ *adj*: of, relating to, or used for in operations (~ expenses) (a hospital ~ room)

operating system *n*: software that supports or complements the hardware of a computer system (as by keeping track of the different programs in multiprogramming)

op-er-a-tion \ˈo-p-ə-rə-ˈshən\ *n* 1: performance of a practical work or of something involving the practical application of princi-

a about o kitten or further a back x bake x cat, cart
 a out ch chin e less g easy g gift i trip i life
 f joke g sing o flow o flaw ol cold th thin th this
 u foot u foot y yet yll few y furious zh vision

on-stage \ˈɒn-ˈstæʃ, ˈɒn-, -ˈstæʃ/ *adv* or *adj* : on a part of the stage visible to the audience
Ont *abbr* Ontario
ont- or **onto-** *comb form* [NL, fr LGk, fr Gk *ont-, ōn, prp* of *einai* to be — more at *is*] 1 : being : existence (ontology) 2 : organism (ontology)
ont- \ˈɒnt/ *n comb form* [Gk *ont-, ōn, prp*] : cell : organism (diplont)
on-the-job *adj* : of or relating to something (as training or experience) learned, gained, or done while working at a job and often under supervision
on-the-scene *adj* : being at the place of an action or occurrence (an witness)
on-tic \ˈɒnt-ɪk/ *adj* : of, relating to, or having real being — **on-tically** \-ɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*
on-to \ˈɒn-tə-, -w-, ˈɒn-, ˈɒn-ti/, ˈɒn-/ *prep* 1 : to a position on 2 : in or into a state of awareness about (put me ~ your methods) 3 — used as a function word to indicate a set each element of which is the image of at least one element of another set (a function mapping the set S ~ the set T)
on-to \ˈɒn-ti/, ˈɒn-/ *adj* : mapping in such a way that every element in one set is the image of at least one element in another set (a function that is one-to-one and ~)
on-to-gen-e-sis \ˈɒnt-ə-ˈʒen-ə-sɪs/ *n* [NL] : ONTOGENY
on-to-gen-etic \-ˈʒen-ɪk/ *adj* [ISV] 1 : of, relating to, or appearing in the course of ontogeny 2 : based on visible morphological characters — **on-to-gen-etic-ally** \-ɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*
on-to-gen-ic \ˈɒnt-ə-ˈʒen-ɪk/ *n* [ISV] : the development or course of development of an individual organism
on-to-log-i-cal \ˈɒnt-ə-ˈlɒ-ʒi-kəl/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to ontology 2 : relating to or based upon being or existence — **on-to-log-i-cal-ly** \-ɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*
ontological argument *n* : an argument for the existence of God based upon the meaning of the term God
on-to-log-y \ˈɒn-tə-ˈlɒ-ʒi/ *n* [NL *ontologia*, fr *ont-* + *-logia* -logy] 1 : a branch of metaphysics concerned with the nature and relations of being 2 : a particular theory about the nature of being or the kinds of existents — **on-to-log-ic-al** \-ʒi-kəl/ *adj*
onus \ˈɒ-nəs/ *n* 1 [L — more at *onerous*] a . BURDEN b : a disagreeable necessity : OBLIGATION c . BLAME d . STIGMA 2 [NL] : BURDEN OF PROOF
on-ward \ˈɒn-wɜrd, ˈɒn-/ *also on-wards* \-wɜrdz/ *adv* : toward or at a point lying ahead in space or time : FORWARD
onward *adj* : directed or moving onward : FORWARD
on-y-choph-o-ran \ˈɒn-ɪ-ˈkə-fə-rən/ *n* [NL *Onychophora*, group name, fr Gk *onych-*, *onyx* claw + *-phoros* -phore] : PERIPATUS — **onychophoran** *adj*
onym \ˈɒ-nɪm/ *n comb form* [ME, fr L *onymum*, fr Gk *ōnymon*, fr *onyma* — more at *NAME*] : name : word (antonym)
on-yx \ˈɒn-ɪks/ *n* [ME *onix*, fr OF & L *Onyx*, fr L *onych-*, *onyx*, fr Gk, lit., claw, nail — more at *NAIL*] : a translucent chalcedony in parallel layers of different colors
oo- — see *o*
OOB \ˈoʊ-ˈboʊ/ *n* : OFF-OF BROADWAY
oo-cyot \ˈoʊ-ˈsɪst/ *n* [ISV] : ZYGOTE, *specif* : a sporozoan zygote undergoing sporogony development
oo-cyte \ˈoʊ-ˈsaɪt/ *n* [ISV] : an egg before maturation : a female gamete
oo-cles \ˈoʊ-ˈlɪz/ *also ood-lina* \ˈoʊ-ˈlɒnz/ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* [perh alter of *huddle*] : a great quantity : LOT
oo-go-mete \ˈoʊ-ˈɡo-met-, ˈɡam-ɪt/ *n* : a female gamete; *specif* : a relatively large nonmotile gamete containing reserve material
oo-g-mous \ˈoʊ-ˈɡo-məs/ *adj* : having or involving a small motile male gamete and a large immobile female gamete — **oo-g-a-my** \-mə/ *n*
O O gauge \ˈdɒb-ˈɒ-ˈlɒ-/ *n* : a gauge of track in model railroading in which the rails are approximately 1/8 inch apart
oo-gen-e-sis \ˈoʊ-ˈʒen-ə-sɪs/ *n* [NL] : formation and maturation of the egg — **oo-gen-etic** \-ɪk/ *adj*
oo-go-nium \ˈoʊ-ˈɡo-nɪəm/ *n* [NL] 1 : a female sexual organ in various algae and fungi that corresponds to the archegonium of ferns and mosses 2 : a descendant of a primordial germ cell that gives rise to oocytes — **oo-go-ni-al** \-nɪ-əl/ *adj*
oo-h \ˈu/ *interj* — used to express amazement, joy, or surprise
oo-h vi : to exclaim in amazement, joy, or surprise (one finds oneself ~ing and aching over the exciting new TV commercials — Walter Goodman) — **oo-h n**
oo-lite \ˈoʊ-ˈlɪt/ *n* [prob, fr F *oolithe*, fr. *o-* + *-lithē* -lite] : a rock consisting of small round grains, use of calcium carbonate cemented together — **oo-lit-ic** \-ɪk/ *adj*
oolo-gist \ˈoʊ-ˈlɒ-ʒɪst/ *n* 1 : one specializing in oology 2 : a collector of birds' eggs
oolo-gy \-ʒi/ *n* : a branch of ornithology dealing with birds' eggs — **oolo-gi-cal** \-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* **oolo-log-ic** \-ɪk/ *adj* — **oolo-log-i-cal-ly** \-ɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*
oolong \ˈu-lɒŋ/ *n* [Chin (Pek) *wu* lungʒ, lit., black dragon] : a tea that combines the characteristics of black and green teas due to the leaf's being partially fermented before drying
oo-mi-ek *also oo-mi-ek* *var* of *UMIAK*
oomph \ˈʊm(p)/ *n* [perh. imit. of an appreciative sound uttered by a man at the sight of an attractive woman] 1 : personal charm or magnetism : GLAMOUR 2 : SEX APPEAL 3 : VITALITY
oops \ˈwʊ(p)s/ *interj* — used typically to express mild apology, surprise, or dismay
oo-sperm \ˈoʊ-ˈspɜrm/ *n* : ZYGOTE, OOSPHERE
oo-sphere \-sʃ(ə)/ *n* [ISV] : OVUM — used esp. of lower plants
oo-spor-e \-spɔr-, -spɔr-/ *n* [ISV] : ZYGOTE, *esp* : a spore produced by heterogamous fertilization that yields a sporophyte — **oo-the-ca** \ˈoʊ-ˈθi-kə/ *n pl* **oo-the-cae** \-θi-k(ə)-/ *n* [NL] : a firm-walled and distinctive egg case (as of a cockroach) — **oo-the-cal-ly** \-ɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*
oo-tid \ˈoʊ-ˈtɪd/ *n* [irreg fr *o-* + *-tid*] (an egg cell) after meiosis
ooze \ˈu/ *n* [ME *woze*, fr OE *wīse* *mud*; akin to L *virus* slime — more at *VIRUS*] 1 : a soft deposit (as of mud, slime, or shells) on

the bottom of a body of water 2 : a piece of soft wet plastic ground (as a marsh or bog)
ooze *n* [ME *woze* sap, juice, fr OE *wāz*; akin to OHG *waso* damp, Gk *hearon* ewer] 1 : a decoction of vegetable material used for tanning leather 2 : the act of oozing 3 : something that oozes
ooze *vb* **oozed**, **oozing** *vi* 1 : to pass or flow slowly through or as if through small openings or interstices 2 : to move slowly or imperceptibly (the crowd began to ~ forward — Bruce Marshall) 3 a : to exude moisture b : to exude something in a way suggestive of the emitting of moisture (a woman oozing with charm) ~ *vi* 1 : to emit or give out slowly 2 : to exude or give off in a way suggestive of the emitting of moisture
ooze leath-er *n* : leather that is usu. made from calfskins by a vegetable tanning process and has a soft suede finish on the flesh side
oozy \ˈu-zɪ/ *adj* **oozi-er**; **ooz-est** 1 : containing or composed of ooze : resembling ooze 2 : exuding moisture : SLIMY
op \ˈɒp/ *n* : OPTICAL ART
Op *abbr* opus
OP *abbr* 1 observation post 2 Order of Preachers 3 out of print
OPA *abbr* Office of Price Administration
opac-i-ty \ˈɒ-pas-ɪ-ti/, *pl* -ties [F *opacité* shadiness, fr L *opacitas*, *fr opacus* shaded, dark] 1 : the quality or state of a body that makes it impervious to the rays of light, broadly : the relative capacity of matter to obstruct the transmission of radiant energy 2 a : obscurity of sense : UNINTELLIGIBILITY (obscurity which on a third reading deepens to ~ — Ellery Sedgwick) b : the quality or state of being mentally obtuse : DULLNESS 3 : an opaque spot on a normally transparent structure (as the lens of the eye)
opah \ˈɒ-pə-, -pā/ *n* [Ibo *ubá*] : a large elliptical marine fish (*Lampris regius*) with brilliant colors and rich oily red flesh
opal \ˈɒ-pəl/ *n* [L *opalus*, fr Skt *upala* stone, jewel] : a mineral SiO₂·nH₂O that is a hydrated amorphous silica softer and less dense than quartz and typically with definite and often marked iridescent play of colors
opal-es-cent \ˈɒ-pə-ˈles-nt/ *adj* : reflecting an indescent light — **opal-es-cence** \-n(ə)s/ *n*
opaline \ˈɒ-pə-ˈlɪn-, -lɛn/ *adj* : resembling opal esp. in appearance
opaque \ˈɒ-pæk/ *adj* [L *opacus*] 1 : exhibiting opacity : not pervious to radiant energy and esp. light 2 a : hard to understand or explain b : OBTUSE, STUPID — **opaquely** *adv* — **opaqueness** *n*
opaque *n* : something that is opaque, esp. : an opaque paint for blocking out portions of a photographic negative or print
opaque projector *n* : a projector using reflected light for projecting an image of an opaque object or matter on an opaque support (as a photograph)
op art \ˈɒp-ˈɑrt/ *n* : OPTICAL ART — **op artist** *n*
op cit *abbr* [L *opere citato*] in the work cited
ope \ˈɒp/ *vb* **oped**, **op-ing** *archaic* : OPEN
OPEC \ˈɒ-pɛk/ *abbr* Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
op ed \ˈɒp-ˈed/ *n* [short for *opposite editorial*] : a page of special features usu. opposite the editorial page of a newspaper
open \ˈɒ-pən, ˈɒp-/ *adj* **open-er** \ˈɒp-(ə-)nɜr/, **open-est** \ˈɒp-(ə-)nɜst/ [ME, fr OE, akin to OHG *offan* open, both fr a prehistoric NGmc-WGmc word akin to OE *up* up] 1 : having no enclosing or confining barrier : accessible on all or nearly all sides (cattle grazing on an ~ range) 2 a (1) : being in a position or adjustment to permit passage : not shut or locked (an ~ door) (2) : having a barrier (as a door) so adjusted as to allow passage (the house was ~) b : having the lips parted (stood there with his mouth wide ~) 3 a : completely free from concealment : exposed to general view or knowledge (their hostilities eventually erupted with ~ war) b : exposed or vulnerable to attack or question : SUBJECT (~ to doubt) 4 a : not covered with a top, roof, or lid (an ~ car) (her eyes were ~) b : having no protective covering (~ wiring) (an ~ wound) 5 : not restricted to a particular group or category of participants (~ to the public) (~ housing) as a : enterable by both amateur and professional contestants b : enterable by a registered voter regardless of political affiliation (in the ~ primary a Democrat could nominate Republican candidates — H. U. Faulkner & Tyler Kepner) 6 : fit to be traveled over : presenting no obstacle to passage or view (the ~ road) (~ country) 7 : having the parts or surfaces laid out in an expanded position : spread out : UNFOLDED (an ~ book) 8 a (1) : low (3) (2) : formed with the tongue in a lower position (Italian has an ~ and a close e) b (1) : having clanty and resonance unimpaired by undue tension or constriction of the throat (an ~ vocal tone) (2) of a tone : produced by an open string or on a wind instrument by the lip without the use of slides, valves, or keys 9 a : available to follow or make use of (the only ~ course ~ to us) b : not taken up with duties or engagements (keep an hour ~ on Friday) c : not finally decided : subject to further consideration (leave the matter ~) (an ~ question) d : available for a qualified applicant : VACANT (the job is still ~) e : remaining available for use or filling until canceled (an ~ order for more items) f : available for future purchase (these items are in ~ stock) (an ~ gentleman) 10 a : characterized by ready accessibility and usu. generous attitude, as (1) : generous in giving (2) : willing to hear and consider or to accept and deal with : RESPONSIVE (3) : free from reserve or pretense : candidly and often artlessly frank b : accessible to the influx of new factors (as foreign goods) (an ~ market) 11 a : having openings, interruptions, or spaces (as (1) ket) b : being porous and friable (~ soil) (2) : sparsely distributed : SCATTERED (~ population) (3) : having relatively wide spacing between words or lines (~ type) (4) of a compound : having components separated by a space in writing or printing (Spanish *mac-pens* are an ~ compound) b : not made up of a continuous closed circuit of channels (the insect circulatory system is ~) 12 a of circuit of an organ pipe : not stopped at the top b of a string on a musical instrument : not stopped by the finger 13 : being in operation (the microphone is ~) *adv* : ready for business, patronage, or use (the store is ~ from 9 to 5) (the new highway will be ~ next week) 14 a (1) : characterized by lack of effective regulation of various commercial enterprises (notorious as an ~ town) (2) : not re-

position (~ sides of the question) b: diametrically different (as in nature or character) (~ meanings) 3: contrary to one another or to a thing specified: REVERSE (save them ~ directions) 4: being the other of a matching or contrasting pair: COMPLEMENTARY (members of the ~ sex) 5: of, relating to, or being the side of a baseball field that is near the first base line for a right-handed batter and near the third base line for a left-handed batter (hit a single to the ~ field) — **op-po-si-tely** *adv* — **op-po-si-ti-ness** *n*

syn OPPOSITE, CONTRADICTORY, CONTRARY, ANTI-THETICAL *shared meaning element*: being so far apart as to be or seem irreconcilable. OPPOSITE, the inclusive term, may replace any of the others but finds its typical application in description of abstract things that stand in sharp contrast or complete antagonism (held opposite views on the solution of the problem) (the boys went in opposite directions) CONTRADICTORY applies to things that so completely negate each other that if one is true or valid the other must be false or invalid (the suspects made contradictory statements to the police) CONTRARY can imply extreme divergence (as of opinions or motives) or, especially as used in formal logic, diametrical opposition (his conclusion was contrary to mine) (they drifted off in a contrary direction) ANTI-THETICAL stresses clear and unequivocal diametrical opposition (the essential interests of men and women are eternally antithetical) — **H. L. Mencken**

opposite *adv*: on or to an opposite side

opposite *prep* 1: across from and usu. facing or on the same level with (sat ~ each other) 2: in a role complementary to (played ~ the leading man in the comedy)

opposite *number* *n*: a member of a system or class who holds relatively the same position as a particular member in a corresponding system or class (union executives met with their opposite numbers in industry)

op-po-si-tion \ə-pə-'zish-ən/ *n* 1: a configuration in which one celestial body is opposite another in the sky or in which the elongation is near or equal to 180 degrees 2: the relation between two propositions having the same subject and predicate but differing in quantity or quality or both 3: an act of setting opposite or over against: the condition of being so set 4: hostile or contrary action or condition 5: a: something that opposes, *specif*: a body of persons opposing something b *often cap*: a political party opposing and prepared to replace the party in power — **op-po-si-tion-al** \ə-pə-'zish-ən-əl, -ə-'təl/ *adj*

op-press \ə-'pres/ *vi* [ME *oppressen*, fr. MF *oppresser*, fr. L *oppressus*, pp. of *opprimere*, fr. *ob-* against + *primere* to press — **more at OB-PRESS**] 1: archaic: SUPPRESS b: to crush or burden by abuse of power or authority 2: to burden spiritually or mentally: weigh heavily upon — **op-press-or** \ə-'pres-ər/ *n*

op-press-ion \ə-'presh-ən/ *n* 1: a: unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power b: something that oppresses esp. in being an unjust or excessive exercise of power 2: a sense of being weighed down in body or mind: DEPRESSION

op-pres-sive \ə-'pres-iv/ *adj* 1: unreasonably burdensome or severe (~ legislation) 2: TYRANNICAL 3: overwhelming or depressing to the spirit or senses (an ~ climate) **syn** see ONEROUS — **op-pres-sive-ly** *adv* — **op-pres-sive-ness** *n*

op-pro-bri-ous \ə-'prɒ-brē-əs/ *adj* 1: expressive of opprobrium: SCURRILOUS (~ language) 2: deserving of opprobrium: INFAMOUS — **op-pro-bri-ous-ly** *adv* — **op-pro-bri-ous-ness** *n*

op-pro-bri-um \ə-'brē-əm/ *n* [L, fr. *opprobriare* to reproach, fr. *ob-* in the way of + *probrum* reproach; akin to L *pro* forward and to L *ferre* to carry, bring — **more at EPI-, FOR-BEAR**] 1: something that brings disgrace 2: a: public disgrace or ill fame that follows from conduct considered grossly wrong or vicious: INFAMY b: CONTEMPT, REPROACH **syn** see DISGRACE

op-pugn \ə-'pyūn, -ē-/ *vi* [ME *oppugnere*, fr. L *oppugnare*, fr. *ob-* against + *pugnare* to fight — **more at OB-PUNGE**] 1: to fight against: ASSAIL 2: to call in question — **op-pugn-er** *n*

Ops \ə-'ps/ *n* [L]: the Roman goddess of fertility and plenty and the wife of Saturn

op-sin \ə-'sɪn/ *n* [prob. back-formation fr. *rhodopsin*]: any of various colorless proteins that are formed with retinal by the action of light on a visual pigment (as rhodopsin)

op-sis \ə-'sɪs/ *n* comb form, pl **op-ses** \ə-'sɛz/ or **op-sides** \ə-'sɪdɪz/ [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *opsis* appearance, vision]: structure resembling a (specified) thing (caryopsis)

op-sin-ic \ə-'sɪn-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving opsin

op-sin-nin \ə-'sɪn-nɪn/ *n* [L *opsin* vision, fr. Gk *opsis* vision, fr. *opsinēin* to purchase (visuals) + *-in* — **more at OPIOSONY**]: an antibody of blood serum that makes foreign cells more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes

op-sy \ə-'sɪ, ə-'sɪ-/ *n* comb form [Gk *-opsis*, fr. *opsis*]: examination (necropsy)

opt \ə-'pt/ *v* [F *opter*, fr. L *optare* — **more at OPTON**]: to make a choice; esp.: to decide in favor of something (~ed for a tax increase — **Tom Wicker**)

opt *abbr* 1 optical; optician, optics 2 optional

op-ta-tive \ə-'pt-ə-tiv/ *adj* 1: a: of, relating to, or constituting a verbal mood that is expressive of wish or desire b: of, relating to, or constituting a sentence that is expressive of wish or hope 2: expressing desire or wish — **op-ta-tive-ly** *adv*

op-tic \ə-'pt-ik/ *adj* [MF *optique*, fr. ML *opticus*, fr. Gk *optikos*, fr. *opsis* to be going to see, akin to Gk *opsis* appearance, *ops* eye — **more at EYE**] 1: of or relating to vision or the eye 2: dependent chiefly on vision for orientation

optic *n* 1: EYE 2: any of the lenses, prisms, or mirrors of an optical instrument, also: an optical instrument

op-ti-cal \ə-'pt-ik-əl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the science of optics 2: a: of or relating to vision: VISUAL (an ~ illusion) b: VISIBLE (an ~ galaxy) c: designed to aid vision (an ~ instrument) 3: a: of, relating to, or utilizing light (an ~ emission) (an ~ telescope) (~ microscopy) b: involving the use of light-sensitive devices to acquire information for a computer (~ character recognition) 4: of or relating to optical art — **op-ti-cal-ly** \-kəl-ē-/ *adv*

optical activity *n*: ability to rotate the plane of vibration of polarized light to the right or left

optical art *n*: nonobjective art characterized by the use of straight or curved lines or geometric patterns often for an illusory effect (as of motion)

optical bench *n*: an apparatus that is fitted for the convenient location and adjustment of light sources and optical devices and that is used for the observation and measurement of optical phenomena

optical glass *n*: flint or crown glass of well-defined characteristics used esp. for making lenses

optical illusion *n*: ILLUSION 2a(1)

optical rotation *n*: the angle through which the plane of vibration of polarized light that traverses an optically active substance is rotated

optic axis *n*: a line in a doubly refracting medium that is parallel to the direction in which all components of plane-polarized light travel with the same speed

optic chiasma *n* [NL *chiasma* X-shaped configuration — **more at CHIASMA**]: the X-shaped partial decussation on the undersurface of the hypothalamus through which the optic nerves are continuous with the brain — called also *optic chiasm*

optic disk *n*: the nearly circular light-colored area at the back of the retina where the optic nerve enters the eyeball

opti-clan \ə-'pt-ik-shən/ *n* 1: a maker of or dealer in optical items and instruments 2: one that grinds spectacle lenses to prescription and dispenses spectacles — compare OPHTHALMOLOGIST, OPTOMETRIST

optic nerve *n*: either of the pair of nerves that comprise the second pair of cranial nerves, arise from the ventral part of the diencephalon, supply the retina, and conduct visual stimuli to the brain — see EYE ILLUSTRATION

optics \ə-'pt-iks/ *n* pl but sing or pl in constr 1: a science that deals with the genesis and propagation of light, the changes that it undergoes and produces, and other phenomena closely associated with it 2: optical properties

opti-mal \ə-'pt-ik-məl/ *adj*: most desirable or satisfactory: OPTIMUM — **opti-mal-ity** \ə-'pt-ik-məl-ə-ti-/ *n* — **opti-mal-ly** \-mə-lē-/ *adv*

opti-mism \ə-'pt-ik-miz-əm/ *n* [F *optimisme*, fr. L *optimum*, *n*, best, fr. neut. of *optimus* best; akin to L *ops* power — **more at OPTURIS**] 1: a doctrine that this world is the best possible world 2: an inclination to put the most favorable construction upon actions and events or to anticipate the best possible outcome — **opti-mist** \-məst/ *n* — **optimist** or **opti-mis-tic** \ə-'pt-ik-mis-tik/ or **opti-mis-ti-cal** \-tē-kəl/ *adj* — **opti-mis-ti-cal-ly** \-tē-kəl-ē-/ *adv*

Opti-mist \ə-'pt-ik-mist/ *n* [Optimist (club)]: a member of a major international service club

opti-mize \ə-'pt-ik-mīz-/ *vi* -mized, -mizing: to make as perfect, effective, or functional as possible — **opti-mi-zation** \ə-'pt-ik-mī-zə-shən/ *n* — **opti-mi-zer** \ə-'pt-ik-mī-zər/ *n*

opti-mum \ə-'pt-ik-məm/ *n*, pl *-mā* \-mə/ also *-mums* [L] 1: the amount or degree of something that is most favorable to some end, esp: the most favorable condition for the growth and reproduction of an organism 2: greatest degree attained or attainable under implied or specified conditions — **optimum** *adj*

opt-ion \ə-'pt-shən/ *n* [F, fr. L *optio*, *optio* free choice, akin to L *optare* to choose, Gk *epiopsēsthai* to be going to choose] 1: an act of choosing 2: a: the power or right to choose: freedom of choice b: a privilege of demanding fulfillment of a contract on any day within a specified time c: a contract conveying a right to buy or sell designated securities or commodities at a specified price during a stipulated period, also: the right conveyed by an option d: a right of an insured person to choose the form in which payments due him on a policy shall be made or applied 3: something that may be chosen as: a: an alternative course of action (didn't have many ~s open to him in choosing a career) b: an item that is offered in addition to or in place of standard equipment (a car that includes air-conditioning and a V-8 engine among its ~s) 4: an offensive football play in which a back may choose whether to pass or run with the ball — called also *option pass*, *option play* **syn** see CHOICE

option *vi*: to grant or take an option on

op-tion-al \ə-'pt-shən-əl, -shən-'l/ *adj*: involving an option: not compulsory — **op-tion-al-ly** \-lē-/ *adv*

op-to-ki-net-ic \ə-'pt-ik-ə-'net-ik, -kt-/ *adj* [Gk *optos* + *kinetik*]: of, relating to, or involving movements of the eyes

op-to-m-e-trist \ə-'pt-ik-m-ə-'trɪst/ *n*: a specialist in optometry — compare OPHTHALMOLOGIST, OPTICIAN

op-to-m-e-try \-trɪ-/ *n* [Gk *optos* (verbal of *opsis* to be going to see) + *ISV* -metry — **more at OPTIC**]: the art or profession of examining the eye for defects and faults of refraction and prescribing correctional lenses or exercises but not drugs or surgery — **op-to-m-e-tric** \ə-'pt-ik-m-ə-'trɪk/ also **op-to-m-e-tri-cal** \-trɪ-kəl/ *adj*

opt out *v*: to choose not to participate in something — often used with of (Impossible for anybody to opt out of politics — **Brian Crozier**)

op-u-lence \ə-'p-yə-lən(t)s/ *n* 1: WEALTH, AFFLUENCE 2: ABUNDANCE, PROFUSION

op-u-lent \-lənt/ *adj* [L *opulentus*, fr. *ops* power, help, akin to L *opus* work]: exhibiting or characterized by opulence: as a: having a large estate or property: WEALTHY (hoping to marry an ~ widow) b: amply or plentifully provided or fashioned often to the point of ostentation (living in ~ comfort) **syn** 1 see RICH **ant** destitute, indigent 2 see LUXURIOUS — **op-u-lent-ly** *adv*

op-un-tia \ə-'pən-ch(ə)-/ *n* [L a plant, fr. *tem* of *opuntia* of Opus, fr. *Opuni*, *Opus* Opus, ancient city in Greece]: PRICKLY PEAR

a about a kitten er further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o slow o coin th than th thus
l look o foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

ples or processes 2 a: an exertion of power or influence (the ~ of a drug) b: the quality or state of being functional or operative (the plant is now in ~) c: a method or manner of functioning (a machine of very simple ~) 3: EFFICACY, POTENCY — archaic except in legal usage 4: a procedure carried out on a living body usu. with instruments esp. for the repair of damage or the restoration of health 5: any of various mathematical or logical processes (as addition) of deriving one expression from others according to a rule 6 a: a usu. military action, mission, or maneuver including its planning and execution b pl: the office on the flight line of an airfield where pilots file clearance for flights and where flying from the field is controlled c pl: the agency of an organization charged with carrying on the principal planning and operating functions of a headquarters and its subordinate units 7: a business transaction esp. when speculative 8: a single step performed by a computer in the execution of a program

oper-a-tion-al \-shən-l\ *adj* 1: of or relating to operation or to an operation (the ~ gap between planning and production) 2: of, relating to, or based on operations 3 a: of, engaged in, or connected with execution of military or naval operations in campaign or battle b: ready for or in condition to undertake a destined function — **oper-a-tion-al-ly** \-l\ *adv*

oper-a-tion-al-ism \-l-iz-əm\ *n* 1: a view that the concepts or terms used in nonanalytic scientific statements must be definable in terms of identifiable and repeatable operations — **oper-a-tion-al-ist** \-s-t\ *n* — **oper-a-tion-al-istic** \-r-ə-shən-l-iz-ik, -shən-l-iz-ik\ *adj*

oper-a-tion-ism \-p-ə-rə-shən-l-iz-əm\ *n* 1: OPERATIONALISM — **oper-a-tion-ist** \-sh-ə-məst\ *n*

operations research *n* the application of scientific and esp. mathematical methods to the study and analysis of problems involving complex systems (as firm management, economic planning, and the waging of war)

oper-a-tive \-p-ə-rə-tiv, -p-ə-rāt-iv\ *adj* 1: producing an appropriate effect: EFFICACIOUS 2: exerting force or influence: OPERATING 3 a: having to do with physical operations (as of machines) b: WORKING (an ~ craftsman) 4: based upon or consisting of an operation (~ dentistry) — **oper-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **oper-a-tive-ness** *n*

operative *n*: OPERATOR as a: ARTISAN, MECHANIC b: a secret agent c: PRIVATE DETECTIVE

oper-a-tor \-p-ə-rə-tər, -rāt-ər\ *n* 1: one that operates: as a: one that operates a machine or device b: one that operates a business c: one that performs surgical operations d: one that deals in stocks or commodities 2 a: MOUNTBANK, FRAUD b: a shrewd and skillful person who knows how to circumvent restrictions or difficulties 3 a: a mathematical or logical symbol denoting an operation to be performed b: a mathematical function 4: a chromosomal region that triggers formation of messenger RNA by one or more nearby structural genes and is itself subject to inhibition by a genetic repressor — called also *operator gene*, compare OPERON

oper-a-ter \-p-ər-kyə-lər\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting an operculum

opercular *n*: an opercular part (as a bone or scale)

oper-cu-late \-p-ər-kyə-lət\ also **oper-cu-lated** \-lāt-əd\ *adj*: having an operculum

oper-cu-lum \-p-ər-kyə-ləm\ *n*, pl *-la* \-lə\ also *-lums* [NL, fr. L, cover, fr. *operire* to shut, cover — more at WEIR] 1: a lid or covering flap (as of a moss capsule or a pyxidium in a seed pod) 2: a body process or part that suggests a lid, as a: a horny or shelly plate on the posterior dorsal surface of the foot in many gastropod mollusks that closes the shell when the animal is retracted b: the covering of the gills of a fish — see FISH illustration

oper-e-ta \-p-ə-rēt-ə\ *n* [It, dim of *opera*] a usu. romantic comic opera that includes songs and dancing — **oper-et-tist** \-rēt-ist\ *n*

oper-on \-p-ə-rən\ *n* [operator + -on] the closely linked combination of an operator and the structural genes it regulates

oper-ose \-p-ə-rōs\ *adj* [L *operosus*, fr. *oper*, *opus* work — more at OPERATE] TEDIOUS, WEARISOME — **oper-ose-ly** *adv* — **oper-ose-ness** *n*

Ophe-lia \-fē-l-ya\ *n*: the daughter of Polonius in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*

ophid-i-an \-fīd-ē-ən\ *adj* [deriv of Gk *ophis*] of, relating to, or resembling snakes — **ophidian** *n*

ophi-o-log-y \-fē-lō-jē, -fē-lō-j-ē\ *n* [Gk *ophis* + E *-logos*] a branch of herpetology dealing with snakes

ophi-oph-a-gous \-fē-lō-fə-gəs, -fē-lō-adj\ [Gk *ophiophagos*, fr. *ophis* + *-phagos* -phagous] feeding on snakes

Op-hir \-fər\ [Heb *Op-hir*] a biblical land of uncertain location but reputedly rich in gold

ophite \-fīt, -fē-līt\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *ophitis* (*lithos*), lit., serpentine (stone), fr. *ophites* snakelike, fr. *ophis* snake, akin to L *anguis* snake, anguilla eel, Gk *enchelys* eel, *echidna* viper, *echinos* hedgehog, OE *igil*] any of various usu. green and often mottled or blotched rocks

ophit-ic \-fīt-ik, -fē-adj\ having or being a rock fabric in which lath-shaped plagioclase crystals are enclosed in later formed augite

ophi-u-roid \-fē-yū(r)-d, -fē-lē-adj\ *n* [NL *Ophiuroidea*, group name, fr. *Ophiura*, genus name, fr. Gk *ophis* + *oura* tail — more at SQUIRREL] BRITTLE STAR — **ophiuroid** *adj*

ophthalm- or **ophthalmo-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *ophthalmos*] eye (*ophthalmology*): eyeball (*ophthalmitis*)

oph-thal-mia \-fē-thāl-mē-ə, -p-ə\ *n* [ME *obtalmia*, fr. LL *ophthalmia*, fr. Gk, fr. *ophthalmos* eye; akin to Gk *ops* eye — more at EYE] inflammation of the conjunctiva or the eyeball

oph-thal-mic \-mīk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or situated near the eye

oph-thal-mol-o-gist \-fē-thāl-mō-lō-jist, -thāl(-l)-mō-l-adj\ *n*: a physician that specializes in ophthalmology — compare OPTICIAN, OPTOMETRIST

oph-thal-mol-o-gy \-mō-lō-jē\ *n*: a branch of medical science dealing with the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye — **oph-thal-mol-og-ic** \-mō-lō-jik\ *adj* — **oph-thal-mol-og-i-cal-ly** \-l(-ē)-adv

oph-thal-mo-scope \-fē-thāl-mō-skōp, -p-ə\ *n* [ISV] an instrument with a mirror centrally perforated for use in viewing the interior of the eye and esp. the retina — **oph-thal-mo-scop-ic** \-fē-thāl-mō-skāp-ik, -p-ə-adj\ or **oph-thal-mo-scop-i-cal** \-l(-ē)-adj\ *adj* — **oph-thal-mo-sco-py** \-fē-thāl-mas-kō-pē, -p-ə\ *n*

opia \-pē-ə\ *n comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *-opia*, fr. *ops*] 1: condition of having (such) vision (diplopia) 2: condition of having (such) a visual defect (hyperopia)

opiate \-pē-ət, -āt\ *adj* 1: containing or mixed with opium 2 a: inducing sleep: NARCOTIC b: causing dullness or inaction

opiate *n* 1: a preparation or derivative of opium; broadly: NARCOTIC 2: something that induces rest or inaction or quietness

opine \-pīn\ *vb* *opined*; *opin-ing* [MF *opiner*, fr. L *opinari* to have an opinion] *vi*: to state as an opinion ~ *vt*: to express opinions **opinion** \-pīn-yən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *opinion*, *opinio*, akin to L *opinari*] 1 a: a view, judgment, or appraisal formed in the mind about a particular matter b: APPROVAL ESTEEM 2 a: belief stronger than impression and less strong than positive knowledge b: a generally held view 3 a: a formal expression by an expert of his judgment or advice b: the formal expression (as by a judge, court, or referee) of the legal reasons and principles upon which a legal decision is based

syn OPINION, VIEW, BELIEF, CONVICTION, PERSUASION, SENTIMENT *shared meaning element*: a judgment one holds to be true

opinion-at-ed \-yo-nāt-əd\ *adj*: unduly adhering to one's own opinion or to preconceived notions — **opinion-at-ed-ly** *adv* — **opinion-at-ed-ness** *n*

opinion-ative \-pīn-iv\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or consisting of opinion: DOCTRINAL 2: OPINIONATED — **opinion-ative-ly** *adv* — **opinion-ative-ness** *n*

opis-tho-branch \-pī-s-thō-brāŋk\ *n*, pl *-branches* [NL *Opisthobranchia*, group name, fr. Gk *opisthen* behind + *branchion* gill — more at BRANCHIA] any of a large order (*Opisthobranchia*) of marine gastropod mollusks that have the gills when present posterior to the heart and have no operculum — **opisthobranch** *adj*

opis-thog-nathous \-pī-s-thō-g-nā-thəs\ *adj* [Gk *opisthen* behind + E *-gnathos*; akin to Gk *epi* on — more at EPI] 1: having retracting jaws 2: having the mouthparts ventral and posterior to the cranium — used esp. of insects

opium \-pē-əm\ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *opion*, fr. dim of *opos* sap] 1: a bitter brownish addictive narcotic drug that consists of the dried juice of the opium poppy 2: something having an effect like that of opium: STUPEFIER

opium poppy *n*: an annual Eurasian poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) cultivated since antiquity as the source of opium, for its edible oily seeds, or for its showy flowers

opos-sum \-pō-sŭm\ *n*, pl *opos-sums* also *opossum* [fr *opdsŭm*, lit., white animal (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)] 1: any of various American marsupials (family Didelphidae), esp.: a common omnivorous largely nocturnal and arboreal mammal (*Didelphis virginiana*) of the eastern U.S. 2: any of several Australian phalangers

opp *abbr* opposite

op-po-nent \-pō-nənt\ *n* [L *opponent*, *opponents*, *prp* of *opponere*] 1: one that takes an opposite position (as in a debate, contest, or conflict) 2: a muscle that opposes or counteracts and limits the action of another

syn OPPONENT, ANTAGONIST, ADVERSARY *shared meaning element*: one who expresses or manifests opposition

opponent *adj* 1: ANTAGONISTIC, OPPOSING 2: situated in front

op-portune \-p-ər-tyūn\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *opportunus*, fr. L *opportunus*, fr. *ob* toward + *portus* port, harbor — more at OB] 1: suitable or convenient for a particular occurrence (an ~ moment) 2: occurring at an appropriate time (an ~ offer of assistance) *syn* see SEASONABLE *ant* inopportune — **op-portu-nely** *adv* — **op-portu-ness** \-t-tyūn-əs\ *n*

op-portu-nism \-t-tyūn-l-iz-əm\ *n*: the art, policy, or practice of taking advantage of opportunities or circumstances esp. with little regard for principles or consequences — **op-portu-nist** \-n-ist\ *n* or *adj* — **op-portu-nis-tic** \-t-tyūn-l-iz-ik\ *adj* — **op-portu-nis-ti-cally** \-l-ik(-ē)-adv

op-portu-ni-ty \-p-ər-tyūn-l-ē-ty\ *n*, pl *-ties* 1: a favorable juncture of circumstances (the half provided an ~ for rest and refreshment) 2: a good chance for advancement or progress

op-po-sa-ble \-pō-zə-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being opposed or resisted 2: capable of being placed against one or more of the remaining digits (man's ~ thumb) — **op-po-sa-bil-i-ty** \-pō-zə-bil-ē-ty\ *n*

op-pose \-pōz\ *vi* *op-posed*; *op-posing* [F *opposer*, fr. L *opponere* (perf. indic. *opposui*), fr. *ob* against + *ponere* to place — more at OB, POSITION] 1: to place opposite or against something 2: to balance or against something so as to provide resistance, counterbalance, or contrast 3: to offer resistance to — **op-poser** *n*

syn OPPOSE, COMBAT, RESIST, WITHSTAND, ANTAGONIZE *shared meaning element*: to set oneself against someone or something

op-posed \-pōzd\ *adj*: set or placed in opposition: CONTRARY

op-posed-less \-pōz-ləs\ *adj*: IRRESISTIBLE

op-po-si-ite \-p-ə-zīt, -p-ə-zīt\ *n* 1: something that is opposed or contrary 2: ANTONYM

opposite *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *oppositus*, *pp* of *opponere*] 1 a: set over against something that is at the other end or side of an intervening line or space (~ interior angles) (~ ends of a diameter) b: situated in pairs on an axis each being separated from the other by half the circumference of the axis (~ leaves) — compare ALTERNATE 2 a: occupying an opposing and often antagonistic



opossum 1

oreg-a-no \ə-'reg-ə-nō\ *n* [AmerSp *oregano*, fr. Sp. wild marjoram, fr. L. *organum* — more at ORIGANUM] 1: a bushy perennial mint (*Origanum vulgare*) that is used as a seasoning and a source of aromatic oil — called also *origanum*, wild marjoram 2: any of several plants (genera *Lippia* and *Coleus*) other than oregano of the vervain or mint families

Ore-gon grape \ŏr-'gən-, -jən-, -gən-\ *n* [Oregon, U.S.A.] an evergreen shrub (*Mahonia aquifolium*) of the barberry family that has yellow flowers, bears bluish black berries, and is native to the Pacific coast — called also *hollygrape*

Ores-tes \ə-'res-(t)ēz, -ō-\ *n* [L. fr. Gk. *Orestēs*] the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra who with his sister Electra avenges his father by killing his mother and her lover Aegisthus

org abbr 1 *organic* 2 *organization*; *organized*

organ \ŏr-'gən\ *n* [ME. partly fr. OE *organum*, fr. L. *organum*, fr. Gk. *organon*, lit., tool, instrument; partly fr. OF *organe*, fr. L. *organum*, akin to Gk. *ergon* work — more at WORK] 1 *a* *archaic*: any of various musical instruments, esp.: WIND INSTRUMENT *b* (1): a wind instrument consisting of sets of pipes made to sound by compressed air and controlled by keyboards and producing a variety of musical effects — called also *pipe organ* (2): REED ORGAN (3): an instrument in which the sound and resources of the pipe organ are approximated by means of electronic devices (4): any of various similar cruder instruments 2 *a*: a differentiated structure (as a heart, kidney, leaf, or stem) consisting of cells and tissues and performing some specific function in an organism *b*: bodily parts performing a function or cooperating in an activity (the eyes and related structures that make up the visual ~) 3: a subordinate group or organization that performs specialized functions (the various ~s of government) 4: PERIODICAL

organ- or organo- comb form [ME, fr. ML, fr. L. *organum*] 1: *organ* (*organogenesis*) 2: *organic* (*organomercurial*)

organ-dy also **organ-die** \ŏr-'gən-dē\ *n*, *pl* -dies [F *organdy*] a very fine transparent muslin with a stiff finish

organ-elle \ŏr-'gən-ēl\ *n* [NL *organella*, fr. L. *organum*] a specialized cellular part (as a mitochondrion) that is analogous to an organ

organ-grinder \ŏr-'gən-'grin-dər\ *n*: one that cranks a hand organ, esp.: an itinerant street musician who operates a barrel organ

organ-ic \ŏr-'gən-ik\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: INSTRUMENTAL 2 *a*: of, relating to, or arising in a bodily organ *b*: affecting the structure of the organism 3 *a* (1): of, relating to, or derived from living organisms (2): relating to, produced with, or based on the use of fertilizer of plant or animal origin without employment of chemically formulated fertilizers or pesticides (~ farming) (~ foods) *b* (1): of, relating to, or containing carbon compounds (2): of, relating to, or dealt with by a branch of chemistry concerned with the carbon compounds of living beings and most other carbon compounds 4 *a*: forming an integral element of a whole; FUNDAMENTAL (incidental music rather than ~ parts of the action — Francis Fergusson) *b*: having systematic coordination of parts; ORGANIZED (an ~ whole) *c*: having the characteristics of an organism; developing in the manner of a living plant or animal (society is ~) 5: of, relating to, or constituting the law by which a government or organization exists — **organ-ic-al-ly** \-i-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

2 organic *n*: an organic substance; as *a*: a fertilizer of plant or animal origin *b*: a pesticide whose active component is an organic compound or a mixture of organic compounds

organ-ic-ism \ŏr-'gən-ə-'siz-əm\ *n* [ISV] 1 *a*: a doctrine that the independent organization of a living system rather than its components separately constitutes life and living processes *b*: VITALISM 2: any of various theories that society or the universe as a whole is organic — **organ-ic-ist** \ŏr-'gən-ə-'sist\ *n*

organ-ism \ŏr-'gən-'niz-əm\ *n* 1: a complex structure of interdependent and subordinate elements whose relations and properties are largely determined by their function in the whole 2: an individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by means of organs separate in function but mutually dependent: a living being — **organ-ic-mic** \ŏr-'gən-'niz-mik\ also **organ-ic-mal** \-məl\ *adj* — **organ-ic-mic-al-ly** \-mi-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

organ-ist \ŏr-'gən-'nist\ *n*: one who plays the organ

ŏr-gən-iz-a-tion \ŏr-'gən-'zə-'zā-shən\ *n* 1 *a*: the act or process of organizing or of being organized (~ was his one talent) *b*: the condition or manner of being organized (a high degree of ~) 2 *a*: ASSOCIATION SOCIETY (tax exemptions for charitable ~) *b*: an administrative and functional structure (as a business or a political party), also: the personnel of such a structure

2 organization *adj*: characterized by complete conformity to the standards and requirements of an organization (an ~ man)

or-ga-ni-zā-tion-al \-shən-, -shən-'l\ *adj* 1: of or relating to an organization: involving organization (the ~ state of a crystal) 2: ORGANIZATION — **or-ga-ni-zā-tion-al-ly** \-lē\ *adv*

or-ga-nize \ŏr-'gən-'nīz\ *v*, *n*-ized; -nīz-ing *vi* 1: to cause to develop an organic structure 2: to arrange or form into a coherent unity or functioning whole: INTEGRATE (trying to ~ her thoughts) 3 *a*: to set up an administrative structure for *b*: to persuade to associate in an organization, esp.: UNIONIZE 4: to arrange by systematic planning and united effort (organized a field trip) ~ *vi* 1: to undergo physical or organic organization 2: to arrange elements into a whole of interdependent parts 3: to form an organization, *specif*: to form or persuade workers to join a union *syn* *see* ORDER *ant* disorganize — **organ-iz-a-ble** \-nī-'zə-'bəl\ *adj*

organ-ized *adj* 1: having a formal organization to coordinate and carry out activities (~ baseball) (~ crime) 2: affiliated by membership in an organization (~ steelworkers)

or-ga-niz-er \-nī-'zər\ *n* 1: one that organizes 2: a substance capable of inducing a specific type of development in undifferentiated tissue — called also *inductor*

or-ga-no-chlo-rine \ŏr-'gən-'ə-'klō-(r)-ēn, -'klō-(ə)-r-, -ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or belonging to the chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides (as aldrin, DDT, or dieldrin) — **organochlorine** *n*

organ of Corti \-'kōrt-ē\ [Alfonso Corti †1876 It anatomist]: a complex epithelial structure in the cochlea that rests on the internal surface of the basilar membrane and in mammals is the chief part of the ear by which sound is directly perceived

or-gan-o-gen-e-sis \ŏr-'gən-'ŏ-'jən-ə-'səs, -ŏr-'gən-ə-\ *n* [NL]: the origin and development of bodily organs — compare MORPHOGENESIS — **or-gan-o-gen-et-ic** \ŏ-'jən-'et-ik\ *adj* — **or-gan-o-gen-et-ic-al-ly** \-i-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

organ-og-ra-phy \ŏr-'gən-'nag-rə-'fē\ *n*: a descriptive study of the organs of plants or animals

organ-olep-tic \ŏr-'gən-'lēp-tik, -ŏr-'gən-ə-\ *adj* [F *organoleptique*, fr. *organ-* + Gk. *lēptikos* disposed to take, fr. *lambainein* to take — more at LATCH] 1: affecting or employing one or more of the organs of special sense 2: determined by organoleptic examination (~ evaluation of foods) — **organ-olep-tic-al-ly** \-i-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

organ-ol-ogy \ŏr-'gən-'nāl-ə-'jē\ *n* [ISV]: the study of the organs of plants and animals — **organ-ol-og-ic** \ŏr-'gən-'l-'jī-'ik, -ŏr-'gən-ə-\ or **organ-ol-og-ic-al** \-i-'kəl\ *adj*

or-ga-no-mer-cu-ri-al \ŏr-'gən-'ō-'(m)ər-'kyur-ē-əl\ *n*: an organic compound or a pharmaceutical preparation containing mercury

or-ga-no-met-al-lic \-mə-'tal-'ik\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or being an organic compound that usu contains a metal or metalloids bonded directly to carbon — **organometallic** *n*

or-ga-non \ŏr-'gən-'nān\ *n* [Gk. lit.: tool — more at ORGAN]: an instrument for acquiring knowledge; *specif*: a body of principles of scientific or philosophic investigation

or-ga-no-phos-phate \ŏr-'gən-'ə-'fās-'fāt\ *n*: an organophosphorus pesticide — **organophosphate** *adj*

or-ga-no-phos-pho-rus \ŏr-'gən-'fōs-'fōr-\ also **or-ga-no-phos-pho-rus** \ŏr-'fōs-, -fōr-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being a phosphorus containing organic pesticide (as malathion) that acts by inhibiting cholinesterase — **organophosphorus** *n*

or-gan-o-ther-a-py \ŏr-'gən-'thēr-ə-'pē, -ŏr-'gən-ə-\ *n* [ISV]: treatment of disease by the use of animal organs or their extracts

or-gan-o-trop-ic \ŏr-'gən-'trōp-'ik, -ŏr-'gən-ə-\ *adj*: having an affinity for particular bodily tissues or organs (as the viscera) — **or-gan-o-trop-ic-al-ly** \-i-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **or-gan-o-tro-pi-am** \ŏr-'gən-'trō-'pi-z-əm\ *n*

organ-pipe cactus *n*: any of several tall upright cacti of the southwestern U.S. and adjacent Mexico as *a*: SAGUARO *b*: a cactus (*Leimnophloeus marginatus* or *Pachycereus marginatus*) that branches at the base to form several rigid upright stems and bears 2-inch red and greenish white flowers

or-ga-num \ŏr-'gən-'nəm\ *n* [ML, fr. L. *organ*] 1 *ORGANON* 2: early polyphony of the late Middle Ages that consists of one or more voice parts accompanying the cantus firmus in parallel motion usu. at a fourth, fifth, or octave above or below; also: a composition in this style

or-gan-za \ŏr-'gən-'zə\ *n* [prob alter of *Lorganza*, a trademark]: a sheer dress fabric resembling organdy and usu made of silk, rayon, or nylon

organ-zine \ŏr-'gən-'zēn\ *n* [F or It. *organzin*, fr. It *organzino*]: a raw silk yarn used for warp threads in fine fabrics

or-gas-m \ŏr-'gəz-'əm\ *n* [NL *orgasmus*, fr. Gk. *orgasmos*, fr. *organ* to grow ripe, be lustful, akin to Skt. *ūrjā* sap, strength] 1: intense or paroxysmal emotional excitement, esp.: the climax of sexual excitement typically occurring toward the end of coitus 2: an instance of orgasm — **or-gas-mic** \ŏr-'gəz-'mik\ or **or-gas-tic** \-gəz-'tik\ *adj*

or-gas-tic \ŏr-'gəz-'tik\ *adj* [F, fr. MF, fr. *orge* barley, fr. L. *hordeum*, akin to OHG *gerst* barley, Gk. *krj*]: a sweet almond-flavored nonalcoholic syrup used as a cocktail ingredient or food flavoring

or-gas-tic \ŏr-'gəz-'tik\ *adj* [Gk. *orgastikos*, fr. *orgazein* to celebrate orgies, fr. *orgia*] 1: of, relating to, or marked by orgies 2: characterized by unrestrained emotion — **or-gas-tic-al-ly** \-i-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

or-gu-i-lous \ŏr-'g(y)ə-'ləs\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *orgueilleux*, fr. *orgueil* pride, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *urgul* distinguished]: PROUD

or-gy \ŏr-'jē\ *n*, *pl* *orgies* [MF *orgie*, fr. L. *orgia*, *pl*, fr. Gk. *akn* to Gk. *ergon* work — more at WORK] 1: secret ceremonial rites held in honor of an ancient Greek or Roman deity and usu characterized by ecstatic singing and dancing 2 *a*: drunken revelry *b*: an excessive sexual indulgence (as at a wild party) 3: something that resembles an orgy in lack of control or moderation (vol-diers engaging in an ~ of destruction)

or-ib *pl* of **ORIBIUM**

or-i-al \ŏr-'ē-əl, -ŏr-\ *adj* suffix [ME, fr. L. *orialis* -ory + ME -al] 1: of, belonging to, or connected with (insessorial)

or-i-b-a-tid \ŏr-'ib-ə-'tid, -ŏr-'ə-'bat-əd\ *n* [NL *Oribatida*, group name (coextensive with *Oribatoidea*), fr. *Oribata*, genus name, n. Gk. (*oribates* walking the mountains): any of a superfamily (*Oribatoidea*) of small oval eyeless nonparasitic mites having a heavily sclerotized integument with a leathery appearance — **oribatid** *adj*

or-i-el \ŏr-'ē-əl, -ŏr-\ *n* [ME, porch, ori-el, fr. MF *oriel* porch]: a large bay window projecting from a wall and supported by a corbel or bracket

ori-ent \ŏr-'ē-ənt, -ŏr-, -ē-ənt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *orientis*, *orientis*, fr. *prp* of *ori* to rise — more at RISE] 1 *archaic*: EAST 1 *cap*: EAST 2 3 *a*: a pearl of great luster *b*: the luster or sheen of a pearl

2 orient *adj* 1 *archaic*: ORIENTAL 2 *a*: LUSTROUS, SPARKLING (~ gems) *b* *archaic*: RADIANT

3 orient *adj* *archaic*: rising in the sky

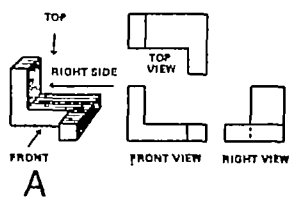
ori-ent \ŏr-'ē-ənt, -ŏr-, -ē-ənt\ *vi* [F *orienter*, fr. MF, fr. *orient*] 1 *a*: to cause to face or point toward the east; *specif*: to build (a church or temple) with the longitudinal axis pointing eastward and the chief altar at the eastern end *b*: to set or arrange in any determinate position esp. in relation to the points of the compass *c*: to ascertain the bearings of 2 *a*: to set right by adjusting to facts or principles *b*: to acquaint with the existing situa-



orient

Or-phism \’or-fiz-əm\ *n* [*Orpheus*, its reputed founder] : a mystic Greek religion offering initiates purification of the soul from innate evil and release from the cycle of reincarnation
or-phrey \’or-frē\ *n*, *pl* **or-phreys** [*ME* *orfrey*, *fr* *MF* *orfreis*, *fr* *ML* *aurifrigium*, *fr* *L* *aurum* gold + *Phrygius* Phrygian — more at *ORIOLE*] 1 *a* : elaborate embroidery *b* : a piece of such embroidery 2 *a* : an ornamental border or band esp on an ecclesiastical vestment
or-piment \’or-pə-mənt\ *n* [*ME*, *fr* *MF*, *fr* *L* *auripigmentum*, *fr* *aurum* + *pigmentum* pigment] : native orange to lemon yellow arsenic trisulfide
or-pine \’or-pən\ *n* [*ME* *orpin*, *fr* *MF*, *fr* *orpinet*] : an herb (*Sedum telephium* of the family *Crassulaceae*, the orpine family) that has fleshy leaves and pink or purple flowers and was formerly used in folk medicine, broadly : *SEDUM*
Or-ping-ton \’or-ping-tən\ [*Orpington*, England] : any of an English breed of large, deep-colored domestic fowls
or-rary \’or-rā-ē\, *fr* *n*, *pl* **or-raries** [*Charles Boyle* †1731 4th Earl of *Orrey*] : an apparatus showing the relative positions and motions of bodies in the solar system by balls moved by wheelwork
or-ria \’or-rā\, *fr* *n* [prob alter of *ME* *ireos*, *fr* *ML* alter of *L* *iris*] : a European iris (*Iris florentina*) with a fragrant rootstock that is used esp in perfume and sachet powder; also : its rootstock
or-ria-root \’rūt-, -rut\ *n* : the fragrant rootstock of any of several European irises used esp in perfumery
ort \’(ə)rət\ *n* [*ME*] : a morsel left at a meal : *SCRAP*
orth- or **ortho-** *comb form* [*ME*, *fr* *MF*, straight, right, true, *fr* *L*, *fr* *Gk*, *fr* *orthos* — more at *ARDOUOUS*] 1 : straight : upright : vertical (*orthotropic*) 2 : perpendicular (*orthorhombic*) 3 : correct : corrective (*orthodontia*) 4 *a* : hydrated or hydroxylated to the highest degree (*orthophosphoric acid*) *b* : involving substitution at or characterized by or having the relationship of two neighboring positions in the benzene ring (*ortho-xylene*)
orthi-con \’or-thi-kən\ *n* [*ISV* *orthi-* + *iconoscope*] : a camera tube similar to but more sensitive than an iconoscope in which the charges are scanned by a low-velocity beam
orth-orth \’(ə)rth\ *adj* : *ORTHOCHROMATIC*
ortho-center \’or-thə-sent-ər\ *n* [*ISV*] : the common intersection of the three altitudes of a triangle or their extensions or of the several altitudes of a polyhedron provided these latter exist and meet in a point
ortho-cephalic \’or-thə-sə-fal-ik\ or **ortho-cephalous** \’or-thə-sə-ləs\ *adj* [*NL* *orthocephalus* orthocephalic person, *fr* *orth-* + *Gk* *kephalē* head — more at *CEPHALIC*] : having a medium ratio of the height to the length or breadth of the skull — *ortho-ceph-ally* \’or-thə-sə-fə-lē\ *n*
ortho-chromatic \’or-thə-kro-mat-ik\ *adj* [*ISV*] 1 : of, relating to, or producing tone values of light and shade in a photograph that correspond to the tones in nature 2 : sensitive to all colors except red
ortho-classes \’or-thə-klās-, -klāz\ *n* [*G* *orthoklas*, *fr* *orth-* + *Gk* *klasis* breaking, *fr* *klaan* to break — more at *HALT*] : a mineral *KAlSi₃O₈* consisting of a monoclinic polymorph of common potassic feldspar often with sodium in place of some of the potassium
ortho-clastic \’or-thə-klas-tik\ *adj* [*G* *orthoklastisch*, *fr* *orth-* + *Gk* *klastos* broken — more at *CLASTIC*] : cleaving in directions at right angles to each other (an *orthoclase*)
orthodontia \’or-thə-dan-ti-ə\ *n* [*NL*] : *ORTHODONTICS*
orthodontics \’dant-iks\ *n* *pl* but sing in constr : a branch of dentistry dealing with irregularities of the teeth and their correction (as by means of braces) — *orthodontic-ly* \’ik\ *adj* — *orthodontist* \’dant-ist\ *n*
orthodox \’or-thə-doks\ *adj* [*MF* or *LL*, *MF* *orthodoxe*, *fr* *LL* *orthodoxus*, *fr* *L* *Gk* *orthodoxos*, *fr* *Gk* *orth-* + *doxa* opinion — more at *DOXOLOGY*] 1 *a* : conforming to established doctrine esp in religion *b* : *CONVENTIONAL* 2 *cap* : of, relating to, or constituting any of various conservative religious or political groups *as a* : Eastern Orthodox *b* : of or relating to Orthodox Judaism — *ortho-dox-ly* *adv*
Orthodox *n*, *pl* **orthodox** also **ortho-dox-es** 1 : one that is orthodox 2 *cap* : a member of an Eastern Orthodox church
Orthodox Judaism *n* : Judaism that adheres to the Torah and Talmud as interpreted in an authoritative rabbinic law code and applies their principles and regulations to modern living — compare *CONSERVATIVE JUDAISM*
ortho-dox-y \’or-thə-doks-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-dox-ies** 1 : the quality or state of being orthodox 2 : an orthodox belief or practice 3 *cap a* : Eastern Orthodox Christianity *b* : *ORTHODOX JUDAISM*
ortho-epist \’or-thə-wep-ist, -or-thə-sə-pist\ *n* : a person who is skilled in orthoepy
ortho-epy \’or-thə-wep-ē, -or-thə-sə-pē\ *n* [*NL* *orthoepeia*, *fr* *Gk* *orthoepeia*, *fr* *orth-* + *epos* word — more at *VOICE*] 1 : the customary pronunciation of a language 2 : the study of the pronunciation of a language — *ortho-epic* \’or-thə-wep-ik\ also *ortho-epical* \’ik\ *adj* — *ortho-epically* \’ik\ *adv*
ortho-genesis \’or-thə-jen-ə-sis\ *n* [*NL*] 1 : variation of organisms in successive generations that in some evolutionary theories takes place in some predestined direction and results in progressive evolutionary trends independent of external factors 2 : the theory that social evolution takes place in the same direction and through the same stages in every culture despite differing external conditions — *ortho-genetic* \’je-net-ik\ *adj* — *ortho-genetically* \’ik\ *adv*
ortho-genic \’jen-ik\ *adj* [*orth-* + *-genic*] : of, relating to, or devoted to the rehabilitation of emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded children
orthog-nathous \’or-thäg-na-thəs\ *adj* [*ISV*] : having straight jaws : not having the lower parts of the face projecting — *orthog-nath-ly* \’thə\ or *orthog-nathism* \’thiz-əm\ *n*
orthog-onal \’or-thäg-ən\ *adj* [*MF*, *fr* *L* *orthogonius*, *fr* *Gk* *orthogōnias*, *fr* *orth-* + *gōnia* angle — more at *-GON*] 1 : mutually perpendicular 2 : having a sum of products or an integral that is zero or sometimes one under specified conditions; *as a* : of real valued functions : having the integral of the product over a specific

interval equal to zero *b* of vectors : having the scalar product equal to zero *c* of a square matrix : having the sum of products of corresponding elements in any two rows or any two columns equal to one if the rows or columns are the same and equal to zero otherwise : having a transpose with which the product equals the identity matrix 3 of a linear transformation : having a matrix that is orthogonal : preserving length and distance 4 : composed of mutually orthogonal elements (an *orthogonal basis* of a vector space) 5 : statistically independent — *orthog-onal-ly* \’thäg-ən-əl-ē\ *adv*
orthog-onal-ize \’or-thäg-ən-’l-iz\ *vt* -ized, -izing : to make orthogonal — *orthog-onal-ization* \’thäg-ən-’l-ə-zā-shən\ *n*
orthog-grade \’or-thə-grād\ *adj* : walking with the body upright or vertical
orthographic \’or-thə-graf-ik\ also **orthograph-ical** \’ik-shl\ *adj* 1 : characterized by perpendicular lines or right angles 2 *a* : of or relating to orthography *b* : correct in spelling — *orthograph-ically* \’ik-shl-ē\ *adv*
orthographic projection *n* 1 : projection of a single view of an object in which the view is projected along lines perpendicular to both the view and the drawing surface 2 : the representation of related views of an object as if they were all in the same plane and projected by orthographic projection



object A with top view, front view, and right view in orthographic projection

orthog-ra-phy \’or-thäg-rə-fē\ *n* [*ME* *ortografie*, *fr* *MF*, *fr* *L* or *orthographia*, *fr* *Gk*, *fr* *orth-* + *graphein* to write — more at *CARVE*] 1 *a* : the art of writing words with the proper letters according to standard usage *b* : the representation of the sounds of a language by written or printed symbols 2 : a part of language study that deals with letters and spelling
ortho-normal \’or-thə-nōr-məl\ *adj* 1 : being normal and orthogonal (*orthonormal functions*) 2 : being or composed of orthogonal elements of unit length (*orthonormal basis* of a vector space)
ortho-pedic also **ortho-pædic** \’or-thə-pēd-ik\ *adj* [*F* or *orthopédique*, *fr* *orthopédie* orthopedics, *fr* *orth-* + *Gk* *paid-*, *pais* child — more at *FEW*] 1 : of, relating to, or employed in orthopedics 2 : marked by deformities or crippling
ortho-pedically \’pēd-ik-ē\ *adv* : by reason or means of or in respect to an orthopedic state or orthopedics
ortho-pedics also **ortho-pædics** \’pēd-iks\ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr : the correction or prevention of skeletal deformities — *orthop-edist* \’pēd-ist\ *n*
ortho-phosphate \’or-thə-fās-fāt\ *n* : a salt or ester of orthophosphoric acid
ortho-phosphoric acid \’or-thə-fās-fōr-ik-, -fār-, -fās-fōr-ik\ *n* [*ISV*] : phosphoric acid in its unhydrated form
ortho-psy-chia-try \’sə-kī-ə-trē-, -sī-ə\ *n* : prophylactic psychiatry concerned esp with incipient mental and behavioral disorders in youth — *ortho-psy-chiatric* \’sī-kē-ə-trik\ *adj* — *ortho-psy-chiatrist* \’sī-kē-ə-trist-, -sī-ə\ *n*
orthop-ter-an \’or-thāp-tə-rən\ *n* [*NL* *Orthoptera*, group name] : any of an order (Orthoptera) of insects (as crickets, grasshoppers, and sometimes mantises) that are characterized by biting mouth parts, two pairs of wings or none, and an incomplete metamorphosis — *orthopteran* *adj* — *orthop-ter-ist* \’rɪst\ *n* — *orthop-ter-oid* \’rɔɪd\ *n* or *adj*
orthop-ter-on \’or-thāp-tə-rən-, -rən\ *n*, *pl* **-tera** \’tə-rə\ [*NL*, sing. of *Orthoptera*, group name, *fr* *orth-* + *Gk* *pteron* wing — more at *FEATHER*] : *ORTHOPTERAN*
orthorhombic \’or-thə-rhəm-bik\ *adj* [*ISV*] : of, relating to, or constituting a system of crystallography characterized by three unequal axes at right angles to each other
ortho-scope \’skōp-ik\ *adj* [*ISV* *orth-* + *-scope* (as in *microscope*)] 1 : giving an image in correct and normal proportions 2 : giving a flat field of view
orthot-ic \’or-thōt-iks\ *n* *pl* but sing in constr [*NL* *orthot-*, straightening (*fr* *Gk* *orthot-*, *fr* *orth-* + *tithenai*, *fr* *orth-* + *tithenai* after such pairs as *NL* *prosthesis* *E* *prosthesis*) : a branch of mechanical and medical science that deals with the support and bracing of weak or ineffective joints or muscles — *orthot-ic-ly* \’ik\ *adj* — *orthot-ist* \’thōt-ist-, -or-thōt-ist\ *n*
orthot-ropic \’or-thōt-rōp-ik-, -trōp-ē\ *adj* : having the longer axis more or less vertical (*orthot-ropic stems*) — *orthot-ropically* \’ik\ *adv* — *orthot-ropism* \’thōt-rōp-iz-əm\ *n*
orthot-ro-pous \’or-thōt-rō-pəs\ *adj* [*ISV*] : having the ovule straight so that the chalazal, hilum, and micropyle are in the same axial line
orto-lan \’or-tō-lən\ *n* [*F* or *It*; *F*, *fr* *It* *ortolano*, lit., gardener, *fr* *L* *hortulanus*, *fr* *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus* garden — more at *YARD*] : a European bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*) that is about six inches long and is valued as a table delicacy
or-ry \’or-ē-, -or-ē\ *n* *pl* **or-ries** [*ME* *-orie*, *fr* *L* *-orium*, *fr* *neut.* of *-orius*, *ad* suffix] 1 : place of or for (observatory) 2 : something that serves for (crematory)
or-y *adj* suffix [*ME* *-orie*, *fr* *MF* & *L*; *MF*, *fr* *L* *-orius*] 1 : of, relating to, or characterized by (gustatory) 2 : serving for, producing, or maintaining (justiciary)

ot-to-man \tō-tō-mən/ *n* 1 cap: TURK 2 [F *ottomane*, fr. fem. of *ottoman*, adj.] *a*: an upholstered often overstuffed seat or couch usu. without a back *b*: an overstuffed footstool

Ottoman \tō-tō-mən/ adj [F, adj & *n*, prob fr. *It ottomana*, fr. Ar *ʾothmān*, fr. *ʾOthmān* Othman, founder of the Ottoman Empire] *a*: of or relating to the Turks or Turkey: TURKISH

oua-bain \wū-bā-in/, \wū-bā-in/ *n* [SV, fr. F *ouabain*, an African tree, fr. Somali *waba yoj*]: a poisonous glycoside $C_{27}H_{42}O_{12}$ obtained from several African shrubs or trees of the dogbane family and used medically like digitalis and in Africa as an arrow poison

ou-bil-ette \ū-bil-ē-tē/ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *oublier* to forget, fr. L *oblīvius*, pp. of *oblīvīscere* — more at *oblivion*]: a dungeon with an opening only at the top

ouch \aʊch/ *n* [ME, alter. (resulting fr. incorrect division of a *nouche*) of *nouche*, fr. MF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *nusca* clasp, akin to OE *net* net] 1 obs: CLASP, BROOCH 2 *a*: a setting for a precious stone *b*: JEWEL, ORNAMENT; esp: a buckle or brooch set with precious stones

ouch interj [origin unknown] — used esp. to express sudden pain

oud \ūd/ *n* [Ar *ūd*, lit., wood]: a musical instrument of the lute family used in southwest Asia and northern Africa

ought \oʊt/ verbal auxiliary [ME *oughte* (1st & 3d sing. pres. indic.), fr. *oughte*, 1st & 3d sing. past indic. & subj. of *owen* to owe — more at *owe*] — used to express obligation (~ to pay our debts), advisability (~ to take care of yourself), natural expectation (~ to be here by now), or logical consequence (the result ~ to be infinity)

ought \oʊkt/ *vt* [ME *oughte*, 1st & 3d sing. past indic. of *owen*] 1 chiefly Scot: OWE 2 chiefly Scot: POSSESS

ought \oʊt/ *n*: moral obligation: DUTY

ought \oʊt/ *vt* var of *ought*

oughtn't \oʊt-nt/ *ought not*

Oul \wē-l/, -jē/ trademark — used for a board with the alphabet and other signs on it that is used with a planchette to seek spiritistic or telepathic messages

ounce \aʊn(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *once*, fr. L *uncia* twelfth part, ounce, fr. *unus* one — more at *one*] 1 *a*: any of various units of weight based on the ancient Roman unit equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ Roman pound — see *WEIGHT* table *b*: a small portion (an ~ of common sense) 2: FLUIDOUNCE

ounce *n* [ME *once*, fr. OF, alter. (by incorrect division, as if *l'once* the ounce) of *lonce*, fr. (assumed) VL *lyncea*, fr. L *lynx*, lynx] *a*: SNOW LEOPARD

ouph or **ouphre** \aʊf/ *n* [prob alter. of earlier *auf*, prob fr. ON *alfr*]: ELF

our \aʊr/ *adj* [ME *oure*, fr. OE *ūre*; akin to OHG *unsēr* our, OE *ūs* us]: of or relating to us or ourselves or ourself esp. as possessors or possessive, agents or agent, or objects or object of an action (~ throne) (~ actions) (~ being chosen)

Our Father *n*: LORD'S PRAYER

ours \aʊr(z), -əz/ *pron*, *sing* or *pl* in constr.: that which belongs to us — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *our*

ourself \aʊr-ˈself, aʊr-ˈzē/ *pron*: MYSELF — used to refer to the single-person subject when we is used instead of I (as by a sovereign) (will keep ~ till supper time alone — Shak.)

our-selves \aʊr-ˈselvz/ *pron* *pl*: those identical ones that are we — compare *we*; 1: used reflexively (we're doing it solely for ~), for emphasis (we ~ will never go), or in absolute constructions (~ no longer young, we can sympathize with those who are old) 2: our normal, healthy, or sane condition

ous \əs/ *adj* suffix [ME, partly fr. OF *-ous*, *-eus*, *-eux*, fr. L *-osus*; partly fr. L *-us* nom. sing. masc. ending of many adjectives] 1: full of: abounding in: having: possessing the qualities of (clamorous) (poisonous) 2: having a valence lower than in compounds or ions named with an adjective ending in *-ic* (mercurous)

ouzel \ū-zēl/ var of *OUZEL*

oust \aʊst/ *vt* [AF *oust*, fr. OF *aster*, fr. LL *obstare* to ward off, fr. L, to stand against, fr. ob- against + *stare* to stand — more at *ob-*stand] 1 *a*: to remove from or dispossess of property or position by legal action, by force, or by the compulsion of necessity *b*: to take away (as a right or authority) by BAR, REMOVE 2: to take the place of: SUPPLANT *syn* see *EJECT*

oust-er \aʊs-tər/ *n* [AF, to oust] 1 *a*: a wrongful dispossession *b*: a judgment removing an officer or depriving a corporation of a franchise 2: EXPULSION

out \aʊt/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *ūt*; akin to OHG *ūs* out, Gk *hysteros* later, *hystēr* arrearage, Skt *ut* out, out] 1 *a*: in a direction away from the inside or center (went ~ into the garden) *b*: from among others *c*: away from the shore *d*: away from home or business (~ to lunch) *e*: out of the usual or proper place (left a word ~) (threw his shoulder ~) *b*: beyond possession, control, or occupation (lent ~ money) *c*: into a state of loss or deprivation (voted him ~) *d*: into a state of vexation or disagreement (they do not mark me, and that brings me ~ — Shak.) *e*: into portions, shares, or allotments (parceled ~ the farm) 3 *a*: beyond the limits of existence, continuance, or supply (the food ran ~) *b*: to extinction, exhaustion, or completion (burn ~) (hear me ~) (before the year runs ~) *c*: to the fullest extent or degree (all decked ~) *d*: in or into competition or determined effort (went ~ for the football team) 4 *a*: in or into the open (the sun came ~) *b*: ALOUD (cried ~) *c*: in or into public circulation (the evening paper came ~ late) 5 *a*: so as to put out a batter, batsman, or base runner *b*: so as to be put out 6 — used on a two-way radio circuit to indicate that a message is complete and no reply is expected

out *vt*: to put out: EJECT (did their best to ~ him — F. T. Wood)

~ vt: to become publicly known (the truth will ~)

out *adj* 1: situated outside: EXTERNAL 2: situated at a distance: OUTLYING (the ~ islands) 3: not being in power 4: ABSENT 5 *a*: not allowed to continue batting, to occupy a base, or to score — used of a player in baseball *b*: not allowed to continue as a batsman — used of a player in cricket 6: directed outward or serving to direct something outward: OUTGOING (put

the letter in the ~ basket) 7: not being in vogue or fashion: not up-to-date 8: out of the question: IMPOSSIBLE (these last two proposals seem definitely ~ — Tom Fitzsimmons)

out \aʊt/ *prep* — used as a function word to indicate an outward movement (ran ~ the door) (looked ~ the window)

out \aʊt/ *n* 1: OUTSIDE (the width of the building from ~ to ~) 2: one who is out of office or power or on the outside (a matter of ~ versus ins) 3: copy matter inadvertently omitted in typesetting 4 *a*: an act or instance of putting out a player in baseball *b*: an act or instance of being put out *c*: a player that is put out *d*: a situation in which a player has been put out 5: a ball hit out-of-bounds in tennis or squash 6: an item that is out of stock 7: a way of escaping from an embarrassing or difficult situation — on the outs: on unfriendly terms: at variance

out- prefix \aʊt/ in a manner that goes beyond, surpasses, or exceeds (outmaneuver)

outage \aʊt-ij/ *n* 1: a quantity or bulk of something lost in transportation or storage 2 *a*: a failure or interruption in use or functioning *b*: a period of interruption esp. of electric current

out-and-out \aʊt-nd-(d)ʌt/ *adj*: being completely as described at all times, in every part, or from every point of view (this is an ~ fraud) *syn* see *OUTRIGHT*

out-and-outer \aʊt-ər/ *n*: one who goes to extremes (~s for devotion to the Truth — W. W. Comfort †1955)

out-back \aʊt-bæk/ *n*: isolated rural country esp. of Australia

out-balance \aʊt-bal-əns(t)s/ *vt*: OUTWEIGH

out-bid \aʊt-bīd/ *vt*: to make a higher bid than

out-board \aʊt-bō(ə)r(d), -bō(ə)r(d)/ *adj* 1: situated outboard 2: being a machine bearing, center, or other support used in conjunction with and outside of a main bearing 3: having, using, or limited to the use of an outboard motor

outboard *adv* 1: outside a ship's bulwarks: in a lateral direction from the hull 2: in a position closer or closest to either of the wing tips of an airplane or of the sides of an automobile

outboard *n* 1: OUTBOARD MOTOR 2: a boat with an outboard motor

outboard motor *n*: a small internal-combustion engine with propeller integrally attached for mounting at the stern of a small boat

out-bound \aʊt-baʊnd/ *adj*: outward bound (~ traffic)

out-brave \aʊt-brāv/ *vt* 1: to face or resist defiantly 2: to exceed in courage

out-break \aʊt-brāk/ *n* 1 *a*: a sudden or violent increase in activity or currency (the ~ of war) *b*: a sudden rise in the incidence of a disease (an ~ of measles) *c*: a sudden increase in numbers of a harmful organism and esp. an insect within a particular area (an ~ of locusts) 2: INSURRECTION, REVOLT

out-breed *vt*: -bred \-bred, -bred/, -breed-ing 1 \aʊt-brēd/ to subject to outbreeding 2 \aʊt- to breed faster than

out-breeding \aʊt-brēd-ŋ/ *n*: the interbreeding of individuals or stocks that are relatively unrelated

out-building \aʊt-bīld-ŋ/ *n*: a building (as a stable or a woodshed) separate from but accessory to a main house

out-burst \aʊt-bɜrst/ *n* 1: a violent expression of feeling (an ~ of anger) 2: a surge of activity or growth (new ~s of creative power — C. E. Montague) 3: ERUPTION (volcanic ~s)

out-by or **out-by** \aʊt-bī/ *adv* [ME *Sc*] out-by, fr. out + by] chiefly Scot 1: a short distance away 2: OUTDOORS

out-cast \aʊt-kast/ *n* 1: one who is cast out by society: PARIAH 2 [Sc cast out to quarrel] Scot: QUARREL — out-cast *adj*

out-caste \aʊt-kast/ *n* 1: a Hindu who has been ejected from his caste for violation of its customs or rules 2: one who has no caste

out-class \aʊt-klas/ *vt*: to excel or surpass so decisively as to appear of a higher class

out-come \aʊt-kəm/ *n*: something that follows as a result or consequence

out-crop \aʊt-krip/ *n* 1 *a*: a coming out of bedrock or of an unconsolidated deposit to the surface of the ground *b*: the part of a rock formation that appears at the surface of the ground 2: OUTBREAK (the recent ~ of unofficial strikes — Economist)

out-crop \aʊt-krip/ *vt* 1: to project from the surrounding soil (ledges outcropping from the eroded slope) 2: to come to the surface: APPEAR (originality ~s in the course of planning — Psychiatry)

out-cross \aʊt-kros/ *n* 1 *a*: a cross between relatively unrelated individuals 2: the progeny of an outcross

out-cross *vt*: to cross with a relatively unrelated individual or strain

outcry \aʊt-krī/ *n* 1 *a*: a loud cry: CLAMOR *b*: a vehement protest 2: AUCTION (sold it at public ~ — W. M. Thackeray)

out-dated \aʊt-dāt-əd/ *adj*: OUTMODED — out-dated-ness *n*

out-dis-tance \aʊt-dis-tən(t)s/ *vt*: to go far ahead of (as in a race): OUTSTRIP

out-do \aʊt-dū/ *vt* *did* \-dīd/ *done* \-dən/, -dō-ŋ/ *vi* *do* \-dōz/ *vi* *do* \-dōz/ 1: to go beyond in action or performance 2: DEFEAT, OVERCOME *syn* see *EXCEED*

out-door \aʊt-dō(ə)r/, -dō(ə)r/ *adj* *out* (of) door, out (of) doors 1: of or relating to the outdoors 2: performed outdoors (~ sports) 3: not enclosed: having no roof (an ~ restaurant)

out-doors \aʊt-dō(ə)r/, -dō(ə)r/ *adv*: outside a building: in or into the open air

outdoors *n* *pl* *but sing* in constr 1: the open air 2: the world away from human habitations

o about * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
x joke ch chain e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw oi coin th than th this
i foot d foot y yet yll few y furious zh vision

to stretch — more at OB-THIN 1: intended for display: open to view 2: being such in appearance: plausible rather than demonstrably true or real (his ~ frankness covered a devious scheme) **syn** see APPARENT — **os-ten-a-bly** \-bly-adv
os-ten-ive \-stén(-t)iv-adj 1: OSTENSIBLE 2: of, relating to, or constituting definition by exhibiting the thing or quality being defined — **os-ten-ive-ly** adv
os-ten-so-ri-um \-s-tén-'sór-ē-əm, -tén-, -'sór- \ n [ML, fr. L *ostentus*]: MONSTRANCE
os-ten-ta-tion \-s-tén-'tā-shən \ n [ME *ostentacion*, fr. MF *ostentation*, fr. L *ostentation*, *ostentatio*, fr. *ostentatus*, pp. of *ostentare* to display ostentatiously, fr. *ostentus*, pp of *ostendere*] 1: excessive display: PRETENTIOUSNESS 2: archaic: an act of displaying
os-ten-ta-tious \-shəs-adj: marked by or indulging in conspicuous or vainglorious and sometimes pretentious display **syn** see SHOWY — **os-ten-ta-tious-ly** adv — **os-ten-ta-tious-ness** n
os-te-o-ar-thri-tis \-s-tē-ō-'ā-r-'thrit-əs \ n [NL]: degenerative arthritis — **os-te-o-ar-thrit-ic** \-s-tē-ō-'ā-r-'thrit-ik-adj
os-te-o-blast \-s-tē-ō-'blāst \ n [ISV]: a bone-forming cell — **os-te-o-blas-tic** \-s-tē-ō-'blāst-ik-adj
os-te-o-clast \-s-tē-ō-'klāst \ n [ISV *oste-* + Gk *klastos* broken — more at CLASTIC]: one of the large multinucleate cells in developing bone that are associated with the dissolution of unwanted bone — **os-te-o-clas-tic** \-s-tē-ō-'klāst-ik-adj
os-te-o-cyte \-s-tē-ō-'sit \ n: a cell that is characteristic of adult bone and is isolated in a lacuna of the bone substance
os-te-old \-s-tē-ō-'dīd \ adj [ISV]: resembling bone
osteoid n: uncalcified bone matrix
os-te-o-log-y \-s-tē-ō-'lō-jē \ n [NL *osteologia*, fr. Gk, description of bones, fr. *oste-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: a branch of anatomy dealing with the bones 2: the bony structure of an organism — **os-te-o-log-i-cal** \-s-tē-ō-'lō-jī-kəl-adj — **os-te-o-log-i-cal-ly** \-kəl-ē-adv — **os-te-o-log-ist** \-s-tē-ō-'lō-jist \ n
os-te-o-ma \-s-tē-ō-'mā \ n, pl. *-mas* or *-ma-ta* \-mət-ə \ [NL]: a benign tumor composed of bone tissue
os-te-o-ma-la-cia \-s-tē-ō-'mā-'lā-shē-ē-ə \ n [NL, fr. *oste-* + Gk *malakia* softness, fr. *malakos* soft — more at MALAC]: a disease characterized by softening of the bones in the adult and equivalent to rickets in the immature
os-teo-my-el-i-tis \-s-tē-ō-'mī-tis \ n [NL]: an infectious inflammatory disease of bone marked by local death and separation of tissue
os-teo-path \-s-tē-ō-'pāth \ n: a practitioner of osteopathy
os-teo-pa-thy \-s-tē-ō-'pā-thē \ n [NL *osteopathia*, fr. *oste-* + *-pathia* -pathy]: a system of medical practice based on a theory that diseases are due chiefly to loss of structural integrity which can be restored by manipulation of the parts supplemented by therapeutic measures (as use of medicine or surgery) — **os-teo-pa-thic** \-s-tē-ō-'pāth-ik-adj — **os-teo-pa-th-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl-ē-adv
os-teo-phyte \-s-tē-ō-'fīt \ n [ISV]: a pathological bony outgrowth — **os-teo-phyt-ic** \-s-tē-ō-'fīt-ik-adj
os-teo-plas-tic \-s-tē-ō-'plāst-ik-adj: of or relating to the surgical replacement of bone — **os-teo-plas-tic** \-s-tē-ō-'plāst-ē-ē-adj
os-ti-na-to \-s-tē-'nāt-(ō), -ō-'stā- \ n, pl. *-tos* [lit., obstinate, fr. L *obstinatus*]: a musical figure repeated persistently at the same pitch throughout a composition — compare IMITATION, SEQUENCE
os-ti-ole \-s-tē-ō-'l \ n [NL *ostiolum*, fr. L, dim of *ostium*]: a small bodily aperture, orifice, or pore
os-tium \-s-tē-ō-'m \ n, pl. *os-tia* \-tē-ə \ [NL, fr. L, door, mouth of a river; akin to L *os* mouth — more at ORAL]: a mouthlike opening in a bodily organ
otter var of HOSTLER
ost-mark \-öst-'mārk, -öst- \ n [G, lit., East mark] — see MONEY table
os-to-my \-s-tā-'mē \ n, pl. *-mies* [*colostomy*]: an operation (as a colostomy) to create an artificial anus
os-to-sis \-s-tē-'sīs \ n comb form, pl. *os-to-ses* \-sēz \ or *os-to-sis-es* \-s-tē-'sēz \ [NL, fr. Gk *ostosis*, fr. *osteon* bone — more at OSTEOUS]: ossification of a (specified) part or to a (specified) degree (*hyperostosis*) (*osteostosis*)
os-trac-clism \-s-trā-'sīz-əm \ n 1: a method of temporary banishment by popular vote without trial or special accusation practiced in ancient Greece 2: exclusion by general consent from common privileges or social acceptance
os-tra-cize \-s-trā-'sīz \ vi -ized; -izing [Gk *ostrakizein* to banish by voting with potshards, fr. *ostrakon* shell, potsherd — more at OYSTER] 1: to exile by ostracism 2: to exclude from a group by common consent
os-tra-cod \-s-trā-'kōd \ also *os-tra-code* \-kōd \ n [deriv. of Gk *ostrakon*]: any of a subclass (Ostracoda) of small active mostly freshwater crustaceans that have the body enclosed in a bivalve shell, the body segmentation obscured, the abdomen rudimentary, and only seven pairs of appendages
os-tra-co-derm \-s-trā-'kō-'dērm, -s-'trāk-ə- \ n [deriv. of Gk *ostrakon* + *derma* skin — more at DERM]: any of an order (Ostracodermi) of primitive fossil armored fishes — **ostracoderm** adj
os-trich \-s-trīch, -s-also -trī- \ n [ME, fr. OF *ostruce*, fr. (assumed) VL *avis struthio*, fr. L *avis* bird + LL *struthio* ostrich — more at STRUTHIOUS] 1: a: a swift-footed 2-toed flightless ratite bird (genus *Struthio*, esp. *Struthio camelus* of northern Africa) that has valuable wing and tail plumes, is the largest of existing birds, and often weighs 300 pounds b: RHEA 2 [fr. the belief that the ostrich when pursued hides its head in the sand and believes himself to be unseen]: one who attempts to avoid danger by refusing to face it
Os-tro-goth \-s-trā-'gōth \ n [LL *Ostrogothi*, pl.] 1: a member of the eastern division

of the Goths — **Os-tro-goth-ic** \-s-trā-'gōth-ik-adj
Os-we-go \-s-wē-'gō- \ n [Oswego river, N. Y.]: a No. American mint (*Monarda didyma*) with showy scarlet irregular flowers
OT abbr 1 occupational therapy 2 Old Testament 3 overtime
ot- or **oto-** comb form [Gk *ōt-*, *ōto-*, fr. *ōt-*, *ous* — more at EAR]: ear (otitis): ear and (otology) (otology)
Oth-el-lo \-thē-'lō, -ō- \ n: a Moor in the military service of Venice, husband of Desdemona, and protagonist of Shakespeare's tragedy *Othello*
oth-er \-th-ər \ adj [ME, fr. OE *ōther*; akin to OHG *andar* other, Skt *antara*] 1: a: being the one (as of two or more) left (held on with one hand and waved with the ~ one) b: being the ones distinct from those first mentioned (taller than the ~ boys) c: SECOND (every ~ day) 2: not the same: DIFFERENT (schools ~ than his own) 3: ADDITIONAL 4: a: recently past (the ~ evening) b: FORMER (in ~ times)
oth-er n 1: a: one that remains of two or more b: a thing opposite to or excluded by something else (went from one side to the ~) 2: a different or additional one (the ~ came later)
oth-er pron, sometimes pl in constr 1: obs a: one of two that remains b: each preceding one 2: a different or additional one (something or ~) (some left, but many ~ stayed)
oth-er adv: OTHERWISE — used with *than*
oth-er-er-ect-ed \-th-ər-ər-'dēk-təd, -dē- \ adj: directed in thought and action primarily by external norms as opposed to one's own scale of values — **oth-er-er-ect-ed-ness** n
oth-er-guess \-th-ər-'ges \ adj [alter of E dial *othergates*] archaic: DIFFERENT
oth-er-ness \-th-ər-'nēs \ n 1: the quality or state of being other or different 2: something that is other or different
oth-er-where \-(h)wē-(ə)r-, -(h)wə-(ə)r- \ adv: ELSEWHERE
oth-er-while \-hwīl-, -wīl \ also **oth-er-whiles** \-hwīlz-, -wīlz \ adv, chiefly dial: at another time
oth-er-wise \-wīz \ adv [ME, fr. OE (on) *ōthre wisan* in another manner] 1: in a different way or manner (glossed over or ~ handled — *Playboy*) 2: in different circumstances (might ~ have left) 3: in other respects (an ~ flimsy farce — *Current Blog*) 4: if not (do what I tell you, ~ you'll be sorry)
otherwise adj: DIFFERENT
oth-er-world \-th-ər-'wərd \ n: a world beyond death or beyond present reality
oth-er-world-ly \-wərd-(d)lē \ adj 1: a: of or relating to a world other than the actual world b: TRANSCENDENTAL b: devoted to preparing for a world to come 2: devoted to intellectual or imaginative pursuits — **oth-er-world-i-ness** n
otic \-ōt-ik \ adj [Gk *ōtikos*, fr. *ōt-*, *ous* ear — more at EAR]: of, relating to, or located in the region of the ear
otic \-ōt-ik \ adj suffix [Gk *ōtikos*, fr. *ōtos*, ending of verbals, fr. *ō-* (stem of causative verbs in *-oun*) + *-tikos* suffix forming verbals — more at -ED] 1: a: of, relating to, or characterized by a (specified) action, process, or condition (symbiotic) b: having an abnormal or diseased condition of a (specified) kind (epizootic) 2: showing an increase or a formation of (leukocytic)
otic \-ōt-ik \ adj comb form [Gk *ōtikos*]: having (such) a relationship to the ear (periotic)
oti-ose \-ōt-ē-ōs, -ōt-ē- \ adj [L *otiosus*, fr. *otium* leisure] 1: being at leisure: IDLE 2: producing no useful result: FUTILE 3: lacking use or effect: FUNCTIONLESS **syn** see VAIN — **oti-ose-ly** adv — **oti-ose-ness** n — **oti-osi-ty** \-ōt-ē-ōs-ē- \ n
otitis \-ōt-īt-ē- \ n [NL]: inflammation of the ear
oto-cyst \-ōt-ō-'sīst \ n [ISV, fr. its probable auditory function]: a fluid-containing organ of many invertebrates that contains an otolith: STATOCYST — **oto-cys-tic** \-ōt-ō-'sīst-ik-adj
oto-lar-yng-gol-o-gy \-ōt-ō-'lar-ən-'gōl-ə-jē \ n [*ot-* + *laryng-* + *-logi*]: a branch of medicine dealing with the ear, nose, and throat — **oto-lar-yng-gol-o-gi-cal** \-ōt-ō-'lar-ən-'gōl-ə-jī-kəl-adj — **oto-lar-yng-gol-o-gist** \-ōt-ō-'lar-ən-'gōl-ə-jist \ n
oto-lith \-ōt-ō-'līth \ n [F *otolith*, fr. *ot-* + *-lith* -lith]: a calcareous concretion in the internal ear of a vertebrate or in the otocyst of an invertebrate — **oto-lith-ic** \-ōt-ō-'līth-ik-adj
Oto-mao \-ōt-ō-'māik, -māk \ n 1: a member of an extinct aboriginal people of southern Venezuela 2: the language of the Otomac people
OTB abbr officers' training school
ot-ta-va \-ōt-'āv-ə \ adv or adj [It, octave, fr. ML *octava*]: at an octave higher or lower than written — used as a direction in music
ot-ta-va rima \-ōt-'āv-ə-'rē-mā \ n, pl. *ot-ta-va rimes* [It, lit., eighth rhyme]: a stanza of eight lines of heroic verse with a rhyme scheme of *abababcc*
Ottawa \-ōt-'wā-, -wā-, -wō- \ n, pl. *Ottawas* or *Ottawa*: 1: a member of an Amerindian people of Michigan and southern Ontario
ot-ter \-t-ər \ n, pl. *otters* also **otter** [ME *oter*, fr. OE *otor*, akin to OHG *otter*, Gk *hydrō* water — more at WATER] 1: any of several aquatic felines eating mammals (genus *Lutra*) that are related to the weasels and minks and have webbed and clawed feet and dark brown fur 2: the fur or pelt of an otter
otter nound n [fr. its use in hunting otters]: a British hound of complex ancestry that in many respects resembles the bloodhound, that has a wiry shaggy coat, long pendulous ears, and a scowling expression, and that is a good but slow water dog with a keen scent
ot-to \-t-ō- \ var of ATTAR



ostrich 1a



otter 1

- 1 **outlaw** *v* 1 **a**: to deprive of the benefit and protection of law 2: declare to be an outlaw **b**: to make illegal (the type of legislation which ~ed dueling — Margaret Mead) 2: to place under ban or restriction 3: to remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement — **outlawry** \ˈaʊt-ˌlɔ(ə)-ri/ *n*
- 1 **outlay** \ˈaʊt-ˌleɪ/ (**ˈaʊt-ˌlæ**) *v* **1** **a**: to expend (money) 2: EXPEND
- 2 **outlay** \ˈaʊt-ˌleɪ/ *n* 1: the act of expending 2: EXPENDITURE
- PAYMENT** (→ for national defense)
- outlet** \ˈaʊt-ˌlet, -lət/ *n* [**out** + **let**, *v*] 1 **a**: a place or opening through which something is let out: EXIT, VENT **b**: a means of release or satisfaction for an emotion or impulse (sexual ~s) 2: a stream flowing out of a lake or pond 3 **a**: a market for a commodity **b**: an agency (as a store or dealer) through which a product is marketed (retail ~s) 4: a set of mounted and insulated electric-service terminals (as in a receptacle or an electric socket) to which electric appliances may be connected
- outlier** \-ˌli(ə)-/ *n* 1: one that does not live where his office, business, or estate is 2: something (as a geological feature) that lies or is situated or classed away from a main or related body
- 1 **outline** \ˈaʊt-ˌlaɪn/ *n* 1 **a**: a line that marks the outer limits of an object or figure: BOUNDARY **b**: SHAPE 2 **a**: a style of drawing in which contours are marked without shading **b**: a sketch in outline 3 **a**: a condensed treatment of a particular subject (an ~ of world history) **b**: a summary of a written work: SYNOPSIS 4: a preliminary account of a project: PLAN 5: a fishing line laid out overnight: TROTLINE
- syn** OUTLINE, CONTOUR, PROFILE, SILHOUETTE *shared meaning* **element**: the line that bounds and gives form to something
- 2 **outline** *v* 1: to draw the outline of 2: to indicate the principal features or different parts of (outlined their responsibilities)
- out-live** \(\ˈaʊt-ˌli-v/ *v* 1: to live longer than (outlived most of his friends) 2: to survive the effects of (universities .. ~ many political and social changes — J. B. Conant)
- outlook** \ˈaʊt-ˌlʊk/ *n* 1 **a**: a place offering a view **b**: a view from a particular place 2: POINT OF VIEW (his ~ on life) 3: the act of looking out 4: the prospect for the future (the ~ for steel demand in the U.S. — Wall Street Jour) **syn** see PROSPECT
- out loud** *adv*: ALOUD
- out-lying** \ˈaʊt-ˌli(ŋ)/ *adj*: remote from a center or main body (~ areas)
- out-maneuver** \ˈaʊt-mə-ˈn(y)l-i-vər/ *v* 1: to defeat by more skillful maneuvering 2: to surpass in maneuverability
- out-match** \(\ˈaʊt-ˌmætʃ/ *v*: to prove superior to OUTDO
- out-migrate** \ˈaʊt-ˌmi-ˌɡrɪt/ *n*: one that out-migrates
- out-migrate** \-ˌɡrɪt/ *v*: to leave one region or community in order to settle in another esp as part of a large-scale and continuing movement of population — compare INMIGRATE — **out-migration** \ˈaʊt-ˌmi-ˌɡrɪ-shən/ *n*
- out-mode** \(\ˈaʊt-ˌmɒd/ *v* **1** **out-moded**, **out-mod-ling** [*out* (*of*) *mode*]: to make unfashionable or obsolete
- out-moded** \-ˌmɒd-əd/ *adj* 1: not being in style 2: no longer acceptable or usable (~ beliefs)
- out-most** \ˈaʊt-ˌmɒst/ *adj*: farthest out: OUTERMOST
- out-number** \(\ˈaʊt-ˌnɒm-bər/ *v*: to exceed in number
- out of prep** 1 **a** (1) — used as a function word to indicate direction or movement from within to the outside of (walked out of the room) (2) — used as a function word to indicate a change in quality, state, or form (woke up out of a deep sleep) **b** (1) — used as a function word to indicate a position or situation beyond the range, limits, or sphere of (out of sight) (2) — used as a function word to indicate a position or state away from the usual or expected (out of practice) 2 — used as a function word to indicate origin, source, or cause (a colt out of an ordinary mare) (built out of old lumber) (came out of fear) 3 — used as a function word to indicate exclusion from or deprivation of (cheated him out of his savings) 4 — used as a function word to indicate choice or selection from a group (one out of four survived) — **out of it**: not part of a group, activity, or fashion
- out-of-bounds** \ˈaʊt-əv-ˌbaʊnd(d)z/ *adv* or *adj*: outside the prescribed boundaries or limits
- out-of-date** \-ˌdæt/ *adj*: OUTDATED, OBSOLETE — **out-of-date-ness** *n*
- out-of-door** \-ˌdɔ(ə)r, -ˌdɔ(ə)r/ or **out-of-doors** \-ˌdɔ(ə)r, -ˌdɔ(ə)r/ *adj*: OUTDOOR
- out-of-doors** *n pl* but *sing* in constr: OUTDOORS
- out-of-pocket** \-ˌpɔk-ət/ *adj*: requiring an outlay of cash (~ expenses)
- out-of-the-way** \-ˌthə-ˈwaɪ/ *adj* 1: being off the beaten track (as ~ restaurant) 2: UNUSUAL (~ information .. not found in any other book — John Morris)
- out-pace** \(\ˈaʊt-ˌpæs/ *v* 1: to surpass in speed 2: OUTDO
- out-patient** \ˈaʊt-ˌpi(ə)-shənt/ *n*: a patient who is not an inmate of a hospital but who visits a clinic or dispensary connected with it for diagnosis or treatment — compare INPATIENT
- out-per-form** \ˈaʊt-pər-ˌfɔ(ə)r-m/ *v*: to do better than (a sports car that ~s them all)
- out-play** \(\ˈaʊt-ˌplaɪ/ *v*: to excel or defeat in a game
- out-point** \-ˌpɔɪnt/ *v* 1: to sail closer to the wind than 2: to win more points than
- out-port** \ˈaʊt-ˌpɔ(ə)rɪ, -ˌpɔ(ə)rɪ/ *n* 1: a port other than the main port of a country 2: a port of export or departure 3: a small fishing village in Newfoundland
- out-post** \ˈaʊt-ˌpɔst/ *n* 1 **a**: a security detachment thrown out by a main body of troops to protect it from enemy surprise **b**: a military base established by treaty or agreement in another country 2 **a**: an outlying or frontier settlement **b**: an outlying branch or position of a main organization or group
- 1 **out-pour** \ˈaʊt-ˌpɔ(ə)rɪ, -ˌpɔ(ə)rɪ/ *v*: to pour out
- 2 **out-pour** \ˈaʊt-ˌpɔ(ə)rɪ, -ˌpɔ(ə)rɪ/ *n*: OUTPOURING
- out-pour-ing** \ˈaʊt-ˌpɔr-ɪŋ, -ˌpɔr-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the act of pouring out 2: something that pours out or is poured out: OUTFLOW

over-cloud \d-*v*-*k*l-*ä*ud\ *vi*: to overspread with clouds
over-coat \d-*v*-*k*ot\ *n*: 1: a warm coat worn over indoor clothing 2: a protective coating (as of paint)
over-coating \d-*v*-*k*ot\ *n*: OVERCOAT 2
over-come \d-*v*-*k*om\ *vb* -*came* \-*k*am\, -*come*; -*com*-*ing* [ME *overcomen*, fr. OE *ofercuman*, fr. *ofer* over + *cuman* to come] *vi*: 1: to get the better of: SURMOUNT (~ difficulties) 2: OVERPOWER. OVERWHELM ~ *vi*: to gain the superiority: WIN — **over-comer** *n*
over-commit \d-*v*-*k*mit\ *vi*: to commit excessively: as *a*: to obligate (as oneself) beyond the ability for fulfillment *b*: to allocate (resources) in excess of the capacity for replenishment — **over-commitment** \-*m*ent\ *n*
over-compensation \d-*k*om-pen-sa-shən, -*pen*-*ə*\ *n*: excessive compensation, *specif*: excessive reaction to a feeling of inferiority, guilt, or inadequacy leading to an exaggerated attempt to overcome the feeling — **over-compensation** \-*sa*-*sh*-*ən*\ *n*: -*sa*-*sh*-*ən*, -*sh*-*ən* *adj*
over-confidence \d-*k*an-fid-ən(t)s, -*f*id-ən(t)s\ *n*: excess of confidence — **over-confident** \-*f*id-ən(t), -*f*id-ən(t)\ *adj* — **over-confidently** *adv*
over-crowd \d-*v*-*k*raüd\ *vi*: to cause to be too crowded ~ *vi*: to crowd together too much
over-determined \d-*t*er-mend\ *adj*: 1: excessively determined 2: having more than one determining psychological factor
over-develop \d-*v*-*el*-ap\ *vi*: to develop excessively, *esp*: to subject (exposed photographic material) to a developing solution for excessive time or at excessive temperature, agitation, or concentration — **over-development** \-*m*ent\ *n*
over-do \d-*v*-*d*u\ *vb* -*did* \-*d*id\, -*done* \-*d*on\, -*doing* \-*d*ü-*ing*\, -*does* \-*d*ez\ *vi*: 1: to do in excess *b*: to use to excess *c*: EXAGGERATE 2: to cook too long 3: EXHAUST ~ *vi*: to go to extremes
over-dominance \d-*ä*m(-ə)-nən(t)s\ *n*: the property of having a heterozygote that produces a phenotype more extreme or better adapted than that of the homozygote — **over-dominant** \-*n*ant\ *adj*
over-dose \d-*v*-*d*os\ *n*: too great a dose
over-dose \d-*v*-*d*os\ *vi*: to give an overdose or too many doses to
over-draft \d-*v*-*dr*aft\ *n*: 1: an act of overdrawing at a bank: the state of being overdrawn, *also*: the sum overdrawn 2: a draft or current of air passing over a fire in a furnace
over-draw \d-*v*-*dr*o\ *vb* -*drew* \-*dr*ü\, -*drawn* \-*dr*ön\, -*drawing* *vi*: 1: to draw checks on (a bank account) for more than the balance (his account was overdrawn) 2: EXAGGERATE, OVERSTATE ~ *vi*: to make an overdraft
over-drawn *adj*: having an overdrawn account (the bank informed him that he was ~)
over-dress \d-*v*-*dr*es\ *vi*: to dress or adorn to excess ~ *vi*: to dress oneself to excess
over-dress \d-*v*-*dr*es\ *n*: a dress worn over another
over-drive \d-*v*-*dr*iv\ *n*: an automotive transmission gear that transmits to the drive shaft a speed greater than engine speed
over-due \d-*v*-*d*ü\ *adj*: 1: *a*: unpaid when due *b*: delayed beyond an appointed time 2: too great: EXCESSIVE 3: more than ready *syn* see TARDY
over-eat \d-*v*-*et*\ *vi* over-ate \-*et*\, over-eat-en \-*et*-ən\, over-eating: to eat to excess — **over-eater** *n*
over-emphasis \d-*v*-*em*(p)-fä-sis\ *n*: excessive emphasis
over-emphasize \-*sis*\, -*iz*\ *vi*: to give excessive emphasis to ~ *vi*: to use too much emphasis
over-estimate \d-*v*-*es*-tā-mät\ *vi*: to estimate too highly — **over-estimation** \-*es*-tā-mä-shən\ *n*
over-expose \d-*v*-*ek*-spōz\ *vi*: to expose excessively, *esp*: to expose (as film) to excessive radiation (as light) — **over-exposure** \-*sp*ō-zhər\ *n*
over-extend \d-*v*-*ek*-stend\ *vi*: to extend or expand beyond a safe or reasonable point, *esp*: to commit (oneself) financially beyond what can be paid
over-fatigue \d-*v*-*f*at-ig\ *n*: excessive fatigue *esp* when carried beyond the recuperative capacity of the individual — **over-fatigued** \-*ig*ed\ *adj*
over-fill \d-*v*-*f*il\ *vi*: to fill to overflowing ~ *vi*: to become full to overflowing
over-fish \d-*v*-*f*ish\ *vi*: to fish to the detriment of (a fishing ground) or to the depletion of (a kind of organism)
over-flight \d-*v*-*f*lit\ *n*: a passage over an area in an airplane
over-flow \d-*v*-*f*lō\ *vi*: 1: to cover with or as if with water 2: INUNDATE 2: to flow over the brim of 3: to cause to overflow ~ *vi*: to flow overflows
over-flow \d-*v*-*f*lō\ *n*: 1: a flowing over: INUNDATION 2: something that flows over: SURPLUS 3: an outlet or receptacle for surplus liquid
over-fly \d-*v*-*f*li\ *vi* -*flew* \-*f*li\, -*flown* \-*f*lön\, -*fly*-*ing*: to fly over; *esp*: to pass over in an airplane
over-garment \d-*v*-*g*är-mənt\ *n*: an outer garment
over-glaze \d-*v*-*gl*az\ *adj*: applied or suitable for applying on top of a fired glaze (~ enameled) — **overglaze** *n*
over-graze \d-*v*-*gr*az\ *vi*: to allow animals to graze to the point of damaging vegetational cover
over-grow \d-*v*-*gr*ō\ *vb* -*grew* \-*gr*ü\, -*grown* \-*gr*ön\, -*growing* *vi*: 1: to grow over so as to cover with herbage 2: to grow beyond or rise above: OUTGROW ~ *vi*: 1. to grow excessively 2: to become grown over — **over-growth** \d-*v*-*gr*ōth\ *n*
over-hand \d-*v*-*h*and\ *adj*: made with the hand brought forward and down from above shoulder level — **overhand** *adv* — **over-handed** \d-*v*-*h*an-dəd\ *adv*
over-hand \d-*v*-*h*and\ *n*: an overhead stroke (as in tennis)
over-hand \d-*v*-*h*and\ *vi*: to sew with short vertical stitches
overhand knot \d-*v*-*h*and\ *n*: a small knot often used to prevent the end of a cord from fraying — see KNOT illustration

over-hang \d-*v*-*h*an, -*h*an\ *vb* -*hung* \-*h*an, -*h*an\, -*hang*-*ing* *vi*: 1: to project over 2: to impend over: THREATEN ~ *vi*: to project so as to be over something
over-hang \d-*v*-*h*an\ *n*: 1: something that overhangs; *also*: the extent of the overhanging 2: the part of the bow or stern of a ship that projects over the water above the waterline 3: a projection of the roof or upper story of a building beyond the wall of the lower part
over-haul \d-*v*-*h*ol\ *vi*: 1: to haul or drag over 2: *a*: to examine thoroughly *b* (1): REPAIR (2): to renovate, revise, or renew thoroughly 3: OVERTAKE — **over-haul** \d-*v*-*h*ol\ *n*
over-head \d-*v*-*h*ed\ *adv*: above one's head: ALOFT
over-head \d-*v*-*h*ed\ *adj*: 1: operating, lying, or coming from above 2: of or relating to overhead expense
over-head \d-*v*-*h*ed\ *n*: 1: business expenses (as rent, insurance, or heating) not chargeable to a particular part of the work or product 2: CEILING, *esp*: the ceiling of a ship's compartment 3: a stroke in a racket game made above head height: SMASH
overhead projector *n*: a projector for projecting onto a vertical screen magnified images of graphic material on a horizontal transparency illuminated from below — *called also* **overhead**
over-hear \d-*v*-*h*er\ *vb* -*heard* \-*h*ord\, -*hear*-*ing* \-*h*ir-*ing*\ *vi*: to hear without the speaker's knowledge or intention ~ *vi*: to overhear something
over-heat \d-*v*-*h*et\ *vi*: 1: to heat to excess 2: to stimulate unduly (~ing the economy) ~ *vi*: to become overheated
over-indulge \d-*v*-*in*-döl\ *vi*: 1: to indulge in to an excessive degree 2: to indulge (someone) to an excessive degree ~ *vi*: to indulge in something to an excessive degree — **over-indulgence** \-*döl*-jən(t)s\ *n* — **over-indulgent** \-*j*ent\ *adj*
over-issue \d-*v*-*ish*-ü\, -*ish*-ü\ *n*: an issue exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority — **overissue** *vi*
over-joy \d-*v*-*j*oy\ *vi*: to fill with great joy
over-kill \d-*v*-*k*il\ *vi*: to obliterate (a target) with more nuclear force than required
over-kill \d-*v*-*k*il\ *n*: 1: the capability of destroying an enemy or target with a nuclear force larger than is required 2: an excess of something (as a quantity or an action) beyond what is required or suitable for a particular purpose (a propaganda ~) (an ~ in weaponry) 3: killing in excess of what is intended or required
over-land \d-*v*-*l*and, -*l*and\ *adv*: by, upon, or across land
overland *adj*: going or accomplished over the land instead of by sea (an ~ route)
over-lap \d-*v*-*l*ap\ *vi*: 1: to extend over and cover a part of 2: to have something in common with ~ *vi*: 1: to lap over 2: to have something in common — **over-lap** \d-*v*-*l*ap\ *n*
over-lay \d-*v*-*l*ay\ *vi* -*laid* \-*l*ad\, -*lay*-*ing* \-*l*ay-*ing*\ *n*: *a*: to lay or spread over or across: SUPERIMPOSE *b*: to prepare an overlay for 2: OVERLIE 2
over-lay \d-*v*-*l*ay\ *n*: a covering either permanent or temporary *a*: an ornamental veneer *b*: paper patches added to the packing on a printing press to make a stronger impression *c*: a decorative and contrasting design or article placed on top of a plain one *d*: a transparent sheet containing graphic matter to be superimposed on another sheet
over-leap \d-*v*-*l*ep\ *vi* -*leaped* or -*leapt* \-*l*ep(t) also -*lept*\, -*leap*-*ing* \-*l*ep-*ing*\ *vi*: to leap over or across 2: to defeat (oneself) by going too far
over-learn \d-*v*-*l*arn\ *vi*: to continue to study or practice after attaining proficiency
over-lie \d-*v*-*l*ay\ *vi* -*lay* \-*l*ay\, -*lain* \-*l*an\, -*lying* \-*l*ay-*ing*\ 1: to lie over or upon 2: to cause the death of by lying upon
over-load \d-*v*-*l*od\ *vi*: to load to excess — **over-load** \d-*v*-*l*od\ *n*
over-long \d-*v*-*l*ong\ *adj*: too long
overlong *adv*: for too long a time
over-look \d-*v*-*l*uk\ *vi*: 1: to look over: INSPECT 2: *a*: to look down upon from above *b*: to rise above or afford a view of 3: *a*: to look past: MISS *b*: IGNORE *c*: EXCUSE 4: SUPERVISE 5: to look on with the evil eye: BEWITCH *syn* see NEGLECT
over-look \d-*v*-*l*uk\ *n*: a place from which one may look down upon a scene below (plenty of ~s and trails — Thelma H. Bell)
over-lord \d-*v*-*l*ord\ *n*: 1: a lord who is lord over other lords: a lord paramount 2: an absolute or supreme ruler — **over-lordship** \-*ship*\, -*ship*\ *n*
over-ly \d-*v*-*l*ay\ *adv*: to an excessive degree
over-man \d-*v*-*m*an, -*m*an\ *n*: 1: a man in authority over others, *specif*: FOREMAN 2: \-*m*an\ [trans of G *übermensch*]: SUPERMAN
over-man \d-*v*-*m*an\ *vi*: to have or get too many men for the needs of (~ a ship)
over-master \d-*v*-*m*as-ter\ *vi*: OVERPOWER, SUBDUCE
over-match \d-*v*-*m*ach\ *vi*: 1: to be more than a match for: DEFEAT 2: to match with a superior opponent
over-much \d-*v*-*m*uch\ *adj*: too much
over-much *adv*: in too great a degree
over-much \d-*v*-*m*uch, -*var*-*ə*\ *n*: too great an amount
over-night \d-*v*-*n*it\ *adj*: 1: on or during the evening or night (stayed away ~) 2: SUDDENLY (became famous ~)
overnight *adj*: 1: of or lasting the night 2: SUDDEN, RAPID
overnight bag *n*: a traveling bag of a size to carry clothing and personal articles for an overnight trip — *called also* **overnight case**, **overnighter**
over-op-timism \d-*v*-*ö*-p-*t*iz-m\ *n*: excessive optimism — **over-op-timist** \-*m*ist\ *n* — **over-op-timistic** \-*t*iz-m\ *adj* — **over-op-timistic-ly** \-*t*iz-m\ *adv*

a about	kitten	or further	a back	ü bake	ü cot, cart
ä out	ch chun	e less	é easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ö flow	ö flaw	ö coln	th thin
ü loot	ü foot	y yet	yü few	yu furious	zh vision

evenbird 1

an object of solicitude, interest, consideration, or reference (the Lord watches ~ his own) **b** — used as a function word to indicate the object of an expressed or implied occupation, activity, or concern (spent an hour ~ cards) (trouble ~ money)

1 **over** \ˈoʊ-ər, -ɔ-ˈdʒ/ *adj* **1 a** : UPPER, HIGHER **b** : OUTER, COVERING **c** : EXCESSIVE (~ imagination) **2 a** : not used up; REMAINING (~ something) ~ to provide for unusual requirements — **J A Todd** **b** : having or showing an excess or surplus

1 **over** \ˈoʊ-ər/ *vi* **overed**; **overing** \ˈoʊ-(ə-)nɪŋ/ : to leap over

over *prefix* **1** : so as to exceed or surpass **2** : EXCESSIVE **3** : EXCESSIVELY

over-abund-dance \ˌoʊ-ər-ə-ˈbʌn-dən(t)s/ *n* : EXCESS, SURFEIT — **over-abund-dant** \-dənt/ *adj*

over-achiev-er \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈtʃi-ˈvɛr/ *n* : one who achieves success over and above the standard or expected level

over-act \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈrækt/ *vi* : to exaggerate in acting ~ **vi** **1** : to act more than is necessary **2** : to overact a part — **over-act-ion** \-ˈræk-shən/ *n*

over-active \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈtɪv/ *adj* : excessively or abnormally active

over-against *prep* : as opposed to; in contrast with

1 **over-age** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈrɑːʒ/ *adj* [**over** + **age**] **1** : too old to be useful **2** : older than is normal for one's position, function, or grade

2 **over-age** \ˈoʊ-(ə-)rɪʒ/ *n* [**over** + **-age**] : SURPLUS, EXCESS

over-ag-gres-sive \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈɡres-ɪv/ *adj* : excessively aggressive

1 **over-all** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈrɔːl/ *adj* **1** : as a whole; GENERALLY (~ prices are still rising — *Forbes*) **2** : from the extreme forward point to the extreme after point of a ship's deck including overhangs

2 **over-all** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈrɔːl/ *n* **1 pl** **a** *archaic* : loose protective trousers worn over regular clothes **b** : trousers of strong material usu. with a bib and shoulder straps **2** *chiefly Brit* : a loose-fitting protective smock worn over regular clothing

3 **over-all** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈrɔːl, -ˈoʊ-ər-/ *adj* : including everything

over and above *prep* : BESIDES

over and over *adv* : REPEATEDLY

over-arch-ing \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈrɑːr-ʃɪŋ/ *adj* **1** : forming an arch overhead **2** : dominating or embracing all else

over-arm \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈrɑːm/ *adj* **1** : OVERHAND **2 of a swimming stroke** : made with the arm lifted out of the water and stretched forward over the shoulder to begin the stroke

over-awe \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈrɔː/ *vi* : to restrain or subdue by awe

1 **over-balance** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈbal-ən(t)s/ *vi* **1** : OUTWEIGH **2** : to cause to lose balance

2 **over-balance** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈ/ *n* : something more than an equivalent

over-bear \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈbɛ-(ə)r/, -ˈbɛ-(ə)r/ *vb* -**bore** \-ˈbɔːr/, -ˈbɔː-(ə)r/, -**borne** \-ˈbɔː-(ə)r/, -ˈbɔː-(ə)r/ *also* -**born** \-ˈbɔː-(ə)r/; -**bearing** *vi* **1** : to bring down by superior weight or force : OVERWHELM **2 a** : to dominate over **b** : to surpass in importance or cogency **3** : OUTWEIGH ~ *vi* : to bear fruit or offspring to excess

over-bearing *adj* **1 a** : tending to overwhelm : OVERPOWERING **b** : decisively important : DOMINANT **2** : harshly and haughtily arrogant *syn* see PROUD *ant* subservient — **over-bearing-ly** \-lɪŋ-/ *adv*

over-bid \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈbɪd/ *vb* -**bld**, -**bld**-**dlɪŋ** *vi* **1** : to bid in excess of value **2 a** : to bid more than the scoring capacity of a hand at cards **b Brit** : to make a higher bid than the preceding one ~ *vi* : to bid beyond or in excess of; *esp* : to bid more than the value of (one's hand at cards) — **over-bid** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈbɪd/ *n*

over-bite \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈbɪt/ *n* : the projection of the upper anterior teeth over the lower in the normal occlusal position of the jaws

1 **over-blown** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈblɔːn/ *adj* [**blow**] **1** : excessively large of girth : PORTLY **2** : INFLATED, PRETENTIOUS

2 **overblown** *adj* [**blow**] : past the prime of bloom (~ roses)

over-board \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈbɔː-(ə)rɪd, -ˈbɔː-(ə)rɪd/ *adv* **1** : over the side of a ship or boat into the water **2** : to extremes of enthusiasm **3** : into discard : ASIDE

over-book \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈbʊk/ *vi* : to issue reservations for (as an airplane flight) in excess of the space available ~ *vi* : to issue reservations in excess of the space available

over-bought \-ˈbɔːt/ *adj* : not likely to show an immediate rise in price because of prior heavy buying and accompanying price rise (an ~ market)

over-build \-ˈbɪld/ *vb* -**built** \-ˈbɪlt/, -**build**-**ɪŋ** *vi* : to build beyond the actual demand of ~ *vi* : to build houses in excess of demand

1 **over-bur-den** \-ˈbɜːd-ən/ *vi* : to place an excessive burden on

2 **over-bur-den** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈbɜːd-ən/ *n* : material overlying a deposit of useful geological materials

over-buy \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈbaɪ/ *vb* -**bought** \-ˈbɔːt/, -**buy**-**ɪŋ** *vi* : to buy in excess of needs or demand ~ *vi* : to make purchases beyond one's needs or in excess of one's ability to pay

over-call \-ˈkɔːl/ *vi* : to make a higher bid than (the previous bid or player) in a card game ~ *vi* : to bid over an opponent's bid in bridge when one's partner has not bid or doubled — **over-call** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈkɔːl/ *n*

over-cap-a-ci-ty \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈkæ-ˈpæs-ət-ē, -ˈpæs-ɪt/ *n* : excessive capacity for production or services in relation to demand

over-cap-i-tal-ize \-ˈkæp-ət-ɪ-ˈlɪz-, -ˈkæp-ɪ-ˈlɪ-/ *vi* **1** : to put a nominal value on the capital (of a corporation) higher than actual cost or fair market value **2** : to capitalize beyond what the business or the profit-making prospects warrant — **over-cap-i-tal-iza-tion** \-ˈkæp-ət-ɪ-ˈzə-ʃən, -ˈkæp-ɪ-ˈz-/ *n*

1 **over-cast** *vi* -**cast**; -**cast**-**ɪŋ** **1** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈkæst, -ˈoʊ-ər-/ : DARKEN, OVERSHADOW **2** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈ/ : to sew (raw edges of a seam) with long slanting widely spaced stitches to prevent raveling

2 **over-cast** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈkæst, -ˈoʊ-ər-/ *adj* : clouded over (an ~ day)

3 **over-cast** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈkæst/ *n* : COVERING *esp* : a covering of clouds over the sky

over-cast-ing \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈkæst-ɪŋ/ *n* : the act of stitching raw edges of fabric to prevent raveling, *also* : the stitching so done

overcast stitch *n* : a small close embroidery stitch sometimes done over a foundation thread and used to form outlines

over-cau-tious \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈkɔː-ʃəs/ *adj* : too cautious

over-charge \-ˈtʃɑːrʒ/ *vi* **1** : to charge too much or too fully **2** : to fill too full **3** : EXAGGERATE, OVERDRAW ~ *vi* : to make an excessive charge — **over-charge** \ˌoʊ-ər-ˈtʃɑːrʒ/ *n*

ox-ide \ˈɒk-sɪd/ *n* [F *oxide*, *oxyde*, fr. *ox-* (fr. *oxygène* oxygen) + *-ide* (fr. *acide* acid)] : a binary compound of oxygen with an element or radical — **ox-ide-ic** \ˈɒk-sɪd-ɪk/ *adj*
ox-idize \ˈɒk-sɪd-ɪz/ *vb* *-dized; -dizing* [oxidize + *-ize*] *vt* 1: to combine with oxygen 2: to dehydrogenate esp. by the action of oxygen 3: to change (a compound) by increasing the proportion of the electronegative part or change (an element or ion) from a lower to a higher positive valence: remove one or more electrons from (an atom, ion, or molecule) ~ *vi*: to become oxidized — **ox-idiz-able** \ˈɒk-sɪd-ɪz-ə-bəl/ *adj*
ox-idiz-er \ˈɒk-sɪd-ɪz-ər/ *n*: OXIDIZING AGENT; *esp*: one used to support the combustion of a rocket propellant
oxidizing agent *n*: a substance that oxidizes something esp. chemically (as by accepting electrons)
ox-i-do-re-duc-tase \ˈɒk-sɪd-ə-ri-ˈdɒk-tās, -tāz/ *n* [oxidation + *-o-* + reduction + *-ase*] : an enzyme that catalyzes an oxidation-reduction reaction
ox-ime \ˈɒk-sɪm/ *n* [ISV *ox-* + *-ime* (fr. *imide*)] : any of various compounds obtained chiefly by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes and ketones and characterized by the bivalent grouping C=NOH
ox-lip \ˈɒk-sɪp/ *n* [(assumed) ME *oxeslippe*, fr. OE *oxanslyppe*, lit., ox dung, fr. *oxa* ox + *slyppe*, *slyppe* paste — more at *slip*] : a Eurasian primula (*Primula elatior*) differing from the cowslip chiefly in the flat corolla limb
Ox-on \ˈɒks-ən, -ɔn/ *abbr* [L *Oxonia*] 1 Oxford 2 Oxfordshire 3 [L *Oxonensis*] of Oxford
Ox-on-ian \ˈɒks-ən-ɪ-ən/ *n* [ML *Oxonia* Oxford] : a student or graduate of Oxford University — **Oxonian** *adj*
ox-tail \ˈɒks-tāl/ *n*: the tail of cattle; *esp*: the skinned tail used for food (as in soup)
ox-ter \ˈɒks-tər/ *n* [(assumed) ME, alter of OE *ǣta*, akin to L *axilla* armpit — more at *axil*] 1 chiefly Scot & Irish : ARMPIT 2 chiefly Scot & Irish : ARM
ox-tongue \ˈɒks-tɒŋ/ *n*: any of several plants having rough tongue-shaped leaves as *a*: a bugloss (genus *Anchusa*) *b*: a European hawkweed (*Pteris echioides*) that has yellow flowers and is now naturalized in the eastern U.S.
oxy \ˈɒks-ɪ/ *adj* [F, fr. *oxygène* oxygen] : OXYGENIC; *esp*: containing oxygen or additional oxygen — often used in combination (oxyhemoglobin) (oxyhydrogen)
oxy-acet-yl-ene \ˈɒks-ə-sɛt-ɪ-l-ən, -tɪ-ən/ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or utilizing a mixture of oxygen and acetylene (an ~ torch)
oxy-ac-id \ˈɒks-əs-əd/ *n*: an acid (as sulfuric acid) that contains oxygen — called also *oxyacid*
oxy-gen \ˈɒks-ɪ-jən/ *n*, often *attrib* [F *oxygène*, fr. Gk *oxys*, *adj*, acid, lit., sharp + *-gēnē* -gen; akin to L *acer* sharp — more at *edge*] : an element that is found free as a colorless tasteless odorless gas in the atmosphere of which it forms about 21 percent or combined in water, in most rocks and minerals, and in numerous organic compounds, that is capable of combining with all elements except the inert gases, is active in physiological processes, and is involved esp. in combustion processes — see ELEMENT table — **oxy-gen-ic** \ˈɒks-ɪ-jən-ɪk/ *adj* — **oxy-gen-ic-ity** \ˈɒks-ɪ-jən-ɪ-ti/ *n* — **oxy-gen-ize** \ˈɒks-ɪ-jən-ɪz/ *adj*
oxy-gen-ate \ˈɒks-ɪ-jə-nət, ˈɒks-ɪ-jə-ɪ/ *vi* *-ated; -ating* 1: to impregnate, combine, or supply (as blood) with oxygen — **oxy-gen-ation** \ˈɒks-ɪ-jə-nə-ʃən, ˈɒks-ɪ-jə-ɪ/ *n*
oxy-gen-ator \ˈɒks-ɪ-jə-nət-ər, ˈɒks-ɪ-jə-ɪ/ *n*: one (as an apparatus for perfusing an organ or tissue) that oxygenates
oxygen cycle *n*: the cycle whereby atmospheric oxygen is converted to carbon dioxide in animal respiration and regenerated by green plants in photosynthesis
oxygen debt *n*: a cumulative oxygen deficit that develops during periods of intense bodily activity and must be made good when the body returns to rest
oxygen mask *n*: a device worn over the nose and mouth (as by alpinists at high altitudes) through which oxygen is supplied from a storage tank
oxygen tent *n*: a canopy which can be placed over a bedridden person and within which a flow of oxygen can be maintained
oxy-hem-o-glo-bin \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈhɛ-mo-ˈɡlɒ-bɪn/ *n* [ISV] : hemoglobin loosely combined with oxygen that it releases to the tissues
oxy-hy-dro-gen \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈdrɒ-jən/ *adj*: of, relating to, or utilizing a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen (~ torch)
oxy-mo-ron \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈmɒ(r)-ən, -ˈmɒ(r)-ən/ *n*, pl *-mō-rā* \ˈmɒ-rā, -ˈmō-rā/ [L Gk *oxymoron*, fr. neut. of *oxymōros* pointedly foolish, fr. Gk *oxys* sharp, keen + *mōros* foolish — more at *MORON*]



oxygen mask

: a combination of contradictory or incongruous words (as *crue kindness*)
oxy-phil-ic \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈfɪl-ɪk/ *also* **oxy-phil-ic** \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈfɪl/ *or* **oxy-phil-ic** \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈfɪl/ *adj* [Gk *oxys* acid + *-phil* — more at *OXYGEN*] : ACID-philic — **oxyphilic** *also* **oxyphilic** *adj*
oxy-some \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈsɒm/ *n*: one of the structural units of mitochondrial cristae that are observable by the electron microscope usu. as spheres or stalked spheres and are prob. the seat of fundamental energy-producing reactions
oxy-sul-fide \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈsʌl-ɪd/ *n* [ISV] : a compound of oxygen and sulfur with an element or radical that may be regarded as a sulfide in which part of the sulfur is replaced by oxygen
oxy-tet-ra-cy-cline \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈtrə-ˈsaɪ-klɪn/ *n*: a yellow crystalline broad-spectrum antibiotic C₂₂H₂₄N₂O₆ produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces rimosus*)
oxy-to-cic \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈtɒ-sɪk/ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *oxys* sharp, quick + *tokos* childbirth, fr. *iktēin* to bear — more at *THANE*] : hastening parturition, also: inducing contraction of uterine smooth muscle — **oxy-tocic** *n*
oxy-to-cin \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈtɒ-sɪn/ *n* [ISV, fr. *oxytocic*] : a postparturition octapeptide hormone C₄₂H₆₄N₁₂O₁₂S₂ that stimulates esp. the contraction of uterine muscle and the ejection of milk
oxy-tone \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈtɒn/ *adj* [F *oxytone*, fr. Gk *oxytōnos*, fr. *oxys* sharp, acute in pitch + *tōnos* tone] 1 of a Greek word: having an acute accent on the last syllable 2: having heavy stress on the last syllable — **oxytone** *n*
oxy-uri-a-sis \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈjʊ-ˈri-ə-sɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. *Oxyuris*, genus of worms + *-iasis*] : infestation with or disease caused by pinworms (family *Oxyuridae*)
oyer *and* **ter-mi-ner** \ˈɔɪ-ər-ˈrən-ˈtər-mə-nər/ *n* [ME, part trans. of AF *oyer et terminer*, lit., to hear and determine] 1: a commission authorizing a British judge to hear and determine a criminal case in the assizes 2: a high criminal court in some U.S. states
oyez \ˈɔɪ-əz, -ˈyes/ *vb* *imper* [ME, fr. AF, hear ye, imper. pl. of *oir* to hear, fr. L *audire* — more at *AUDIBLE*] — used by a court or public crier to gain attention before a proclamation
oyez *n*, pl *oyez-see* \ˈyes-ɔz/ : a cry of *oyez*
oy-ster \ˈɔɪ-ster/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, *olstre*, fr. MF, fr. L *ostrea*, fr. Gk *ostrēon*; akin to Gk *ostrakon* shell, *ostron* bone — more at *OSTEOUS*] 1 *a*: any of various marine bivalve mollusks (family *Ostreidae*) that have a rough irregular shell closed by a single adductor muscle and include important shellfish *b*: any of various mollusks resembling or related to the oysters 2: something valuable or deserved and won by skill 3: a small mass of muscle contained in a concavity of the pelvic bone on each side of the back of a fowl 4: an extremely taciturn person
oyster bed *n*: a place where oysters grow or are cultivated
oyster catcher *n*: any of a genus (*Haematopus*) of wading birds that have stout legs, a heavy wedge-shaped bill, and often black and white plumage
oyster crab *n*: a crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*) that lives as a commensal in the gill cavity of the oyster
oyster cracker *n*: a small salted usu. round cracker
oyster drill *n*: DRILL 4a
oy-stor-ing \ˈɔɪ-ˈstɔ(r)-ɪŋ/ *n*: the act or business of taking oysters (for the market or for food)
oy-stor-man \ˈɔɪ-ˈstɔ(r)-mən/ *n*: one who gathers, opens, breeds, or sells oysters
oyster plant *n*: SALADRY
oz *abbr* [It *onza*] ounce; ounces
oz-o-lic-ite \ˈɒz-ə-ˈklɪ(r)-ɪt/ *also* **oz-o-ber-ite** \ˈɒz-ə-ˈbɛ(r)-ɪt/ *n* [O *ozokerit*, fr. Gk *ozein* to smelt] + *keras* wax — more at *CERUMEN*] : a waxy mineral mixture of hydrocarbons that is colorless or white when pure and often of unpleasant odor and is used esp. in making candles and in electrotyping
ozon- or ozono- comb form [ISV, fr. *ozone*] : ozone (ozoneize)
ozone \ˈɒz-ən/ *n* [G *ozon*, fr. Gk *ozon*, prp. of *ozein* to smelt — more at *odor*] 1: a triatomic form of oxygen that is a bluish irritating gas of pungent odor, is formed naturally in the upper atmosphere by a photochemical reaction with solar ultraviolet radiation or generated commercially by a silent electric discharge in ordinary oxygen or air, is a major agent in the formation of smogs, and is used esp. in disinfection and deodorization and in oxidation and bleaching 2: pure and refreshing air — **ozon-ic** \ˈɒz-ən-ɪk, -ˈzɪn-ɪk/ *adj* — **ozon-ifer-ous** \ˈɒz-ən-ɪf-ə-rəs/ *adj* — **ozon-ous** \ˈɒz-ən-əs, -ˈzɪn-əs/ *adj*
ozon-ide \ˈɒz-ən-ɪd/ *n*: a compound of ozone, specif: a compound formed by the addition of ozone to the double or triple bond of an unsaturated organic compound
ozon-ize \ˈɒz-ɪz, -ˈzɪz/ *adj*, *-izing* 1: to convert (oxygen) into ozone 2: to treat, impregnate, or combine with ozone — **ozon-iza-tion** \ˈɒz-ən-ɪz-ə-ʃən/ *n* — **ozon-ize-er** \ˈɒz-ən-ɪz-ər/ *n*
ozo-no-sphere \ˈɒz-ə-nə-sfɪ(r)-ə/ *n*: an atmospheric layer at heights of approximately 20 to 30 miles characterized by high ozone content



p /p/ *n.* *pl* p's or ps /pɛz/ *often cap.* *often attrib* 1 *a*: the 16th letter of the English alphabet 2 *a*: a graphic representation of this letter 3 *a*: a speech counterpart of orthographic 4 *a*: a graphic device for reproducing the letter 5 *a*: one designated *p* esp. as the 16th in order or class 6 [abbr. for *pass*] 7 *a*: a grade rating a student's work as passing 8 *a*: one graded or rated with a P 9 *a*: something shaped like the letter P

p *abbr.* *often cap* 1 *page* 2 *parental generation* 3 *part* 4 *particle* 5 *past* 6 *pater* 7 *power* 8 *pence*; *penny* 9 *per* 10 *peseta* 11 *peso* 12 *piano* 13 *pico* 14 *plint* 15 *pip* 16 *pitch* 17 *pole* 18 *port* 19 *power* 20 *pressure* 21 *pro* 22 *purl*

p *symbol* 1 *momentum of a particle* 2 *proton* 3 *often cap* the probability of obtaining a result as great as or greater than the observed result in a statistical test if the null hypothesis is true

P *symbol* 1 *phosphorus* 2 [F *pois*] *weight*

p *abbr* *para-*

p /p/ *n.* [short for *papa*]: **FATHER**

Pa *abbr* *Pennsylvania*

Pa *symbol* *protactinium*

PA *abbr* 1 *particular average* 2 *passenger agent* 3 *Pennsylvania* 4 *per annum* 5 *personal appearance* 6 *power amplifier* 7 *power of attorney* 8 *press agent* 9 *private account* 10 *protonary apostolic* 11 *public address* 12 *purchasing agent*

pa-an-ga /pə-ˈŋɑ-(gə)/ *n* [Tongan, lit., seed] — see **MONEY** table

PABA /ˈpə-bə-, ˈpɛ-ə-, ˈbɛ-ə/ *n* [para-amino-benzoic acid]: **PARA-AMINO BENZOIC ACID**

pab-u-lum /ˈpəb-yə-ləm/ *n* [L. food, fodder; akin to L. *pasere* to feed — more at **FOOD**] 1 *FOOD*; esp.: a suspension or solution of nutrients in a state suitable for absorption 2 *intellectual sustenance* 3 *an insipid piece of writing*

Pac *abbr* *Pacific*

PAC *abbr* *Political Action Committee*

pa-ca /ˈpɑ-kə-, ˈpɑ-kə-/ *n* [Pg & Sp, fr. Tupi *páca*]: any of a genus (*Cuniculus*) of large So. and Central American rodents, esp.: a common edible rodent (*C. paca*) of northern So. America that has a brown coat spotted with white and a hide used locally for leather

pace /ˈpæs/ *n* [ME *pas*, fr. OF, step, fr. L. *passus*, fr. *passus*, pp. of *pandere* to spread — more at **FATHOM**] 1 *a*: rate of movement, esp.: an established rate of locomotion 2 *a*: rate of progress, *specif*: parallel rate of growth or development 3 *a*: an example to be emulated, *specif*: first place in a competition (three strokes off the ~ — **Time**) 4 *(1)*: rate of performance or delivery: **TEMPO** (2): rhythmic animation: **FLEUENCY** (writes with color, with zest, and with ~ — **Amy Loveman**) 5 *a*: ROUTINE (the circus is change of ~ — **beauty** against our daily ugliness — **John Steinbeck**) 6 *a*: a manner of walking: **TREAD** 7 *a*: STEP 2a(1) 8 *a*: any of various units of distance based on the length of a human step 9 *a*: *pl*: an exhibition of skills or capacities (the trainer put the tiger through its ~) 10 *a*: GAIT; esp.: a fast 2-beat gait (as of the horse) in which the legs move in lateral pairs and support the animal alternately on the right and left legs

pace *vb* *paced*; *pac*ing *vi* 1 *a*: to walk with slow or measured tread 2 *a*: to move along 3 **PROCEED** 2 *a*: to go at a pace — used esp. of a horse ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to measure by pacing — often used with *off* (paced off a 10-yard penalty) 2 *a*: to cover at a walk (could hear him *pac*ing the floor) 3 *a*: to cover (a course) by *pac*ing — used of a horse 4 *a*: to set or regulate the pace of ~ 5 *a*: his (teaching to his students) abilities 6 *(1)*: to go before 1 **PRECEDE** (2): to set an example for 1 **LEAD** 2 *a*: to keep pace with

pace /ˈpæs/ *prep* [L. abl. of *pac*, *pac* pace, permission] 1 *with due respect to* (I do not, ~ the correspondents, claim to have made any "discovery" — **E. M. Almedingen**)

pace car *n*: an automobile that leads the field of competitors through a race lap but does not participate in the race

pace lap *n*: a lap of an auto racecourse by the entire field of competitors before the start of a race to allow the engines to warm up and to permit a flying start

pace-maker /ˈpæs-mə-ker/ *n* 1 *a*: one that sets the pace for another 2 *a*: one that takes the lead or sets an example 3 *a*: a body part (as the sinoatrial node of the heart) that serves to establish and maintain a rhythmic activity 4 *a*: an electrical device for stimulating or steadying the heartbeat or reestablishing the rhythm of an arrested heart — **pacemaker** /ˈpæs-mə-ker/ *n*

pac-er /ˈpæs-ər/ *n* 1 *a*: one that paces, *specif*: a horse whose gait is the pace 2 *a*: **PACEMAKER**

pacemaker /ˈpæs-mə-ker/ *n*: **PACEMAKER** 1a

pa-chi-al /pə-ˈtʃi-əl/ *n* [Hindi *paṭṭī*]: an ancient board game played with dice and counters on a cruciform board in which players attempt to be the first to reach the home square

pa-chu-co /pə-ˈtʃu-(k)k/ *n* *pl* -cos [MexSp]: a young *u* underprivileged Mexican-American having a taste for flashy clothes and a special jargon, *u* belonging to a neighborhood gang, and often identified by a small tattoo

pachy-derm /ˈpɑ-kī-ˈdɜrm/ *n* [F *pachyderme*, fr. Gk *pachydermos* thick-skinned, fr. *pachys* thick + *derma* skin, akin to **ON** *binger* heap, *Skt* *bahu* dense, much — more at **DERM**]: any of various nonruminant hoofed mammals (as an elephant, a rhinoceros, or a pig) most of which have a thick skin — **pachydermal** /ˈpɑ-kī-ˈdɜrm-əl/ *adj*

pachy-der-ma-tous /ˈpɑ-kī-ˈdɜrm-ət-əs/ *adj* [denv. of Gk *pachys* + *dermat*, *derma* skin] 1 *a*: of or relating to the pachyderms 2 *a*: THICK, THICKENED (~ skin) 3 *a*: CALLOUS, INSENSITIVE — **pachydermatous-ly** *adv*

pach-yo-an-dra /ˈpɑ-kī-ˈtʃi-ˈdrɑ-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *pachys* + NL -*andrus* -androus]: any of a genus (*Genusandra*) of the box family of evergreen woody trailing plants often used as a ground cover

pachy-tene /ˈpɑ-kī-ˈtɛn/ *n* [ISV *pachy-* (fr. Gk *pachys*) + -*tene*]: the stage of meiotic prophase which immediately follows the

zygotene and in which the paired chromosomes are thickened and visibly divided into chromatids

pac-if-ic /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪk/ *adj* [ME *pacifliscus*, fr. L. *pacifliscus*, fr. *pac*, *pac* peace + -*if-* + -*liscus* -lic — more at **PEACE**] 1 *a*: tending to lessen conflict: **CONCILIATORY** 2 *a*: rejecting the use of force as an instrument of policy 3 *a*: having a soothing appearance or effect (mild ~ breezes) 4 *a*: mild of temper: **PEACEABLE** 3 *cap*: of or relating to the Pacific ocean — **pac-if-ic-ally** /-ɪk-ə-/ *adv*

syn **PACIFIC, PEACEABLE, PEACEFUL, IRENIC, PACIFIST, PACIFICIST** shared meaning element: affording or promoting peace. **PACIFIC** applies chiefly to persons or to utterances, acts, influences, or ideas that tend to maintain peace or to conciliate strife (a naturally *pacif*ic, sociable man — **Glenway Wescott**) (a *pacif*ic policy) **PEACEABLE** stresses enjoyment of peace as a way of life and often implies absence of all aggressive intent (the police descended on the *peaceable*... middle-class assemblage as if they were invading a black ghetto in revolt — **Nat Hentoff**) **PEACEFUL** implies freedom not only from strife or contention but from all disturbing influences (and may at last my weary age find out the *peaceful* hermitage — **John Milton**) **IRENIC** may describe attitudes and measures likely to allay dispute (the book... is written in an *irenic* rather than polemic style — **Times Lit. Supp.**) **PACIFIST** and **PACIFICIST** both stress opposition, and especially active opposition, to war or violence, usually on moral or conscientious grounds. The former is more general in application, being equally applicable to persons or organizations or things (as attitudes, writings, or arguments), while the latter is ordinarily restricted to things (a *pacif*ist group on the campus) (*pacif*ist critics of the State Department) (a *pacif*ist philosophy) (a determinedly *pacif*istic outlook) **ant** **bellicose**

pac-if-i-ca-tion /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪ-ˈkeɪ-ʃən/ *n* 1 *a*: the act or process of pacifying: the state of being pacified 2 *a*: a treaty of peace

pac-if-i-ca-tor /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪ-ˈkeɪ-ʃən/ *n*: **PACIFIER** 1

pac-if-i-ca-tor-y /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪ-ˈkeɪ-ʃən-ē-, -tōr-ē/ *adj*: tending to promote peace. **CONCILIATORY**

pac-if-i-clism /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪ-ˈsɪz-əm/ *n*: **PACIFISM** — **pac-if-i-clist** /-sɪst-ən/ *n*

Pacific time /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪk-/ *n* [*Pacific* ocean]: the time of the 8th time zone west of Greenwich that includes the Pacific coastal region of the U.S. — see **TIME ZONE** illustration

pac-if-ier /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪ-ˈɛər/ *n* 1 *a*: one that pacifies 2 *a*: a usu. nipple-shaped device for babies to suck or bite upon

pac-if-ism /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪz-əm/ *n* [F *pacifisme*, fr. *pacif*ique *pacif*ic] 1 *a*: opposition to war or violence as a means of settling disputes, *specif*: refusal to bear arms on moral or religious grounds 2 *a*: an attitude or policy of nonresistance — **pac-if-ist** /-fɪst/ *n*

pac-if-ist /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪst/ *n* or **pac-if-ist-ic** /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪst-ɪk/ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or characteristic of pacifism or pacifists 2 *a*: strongly and actively opposed to conflict and esp. war **syn** see **PACIFIC** — **pac-if-ist-ic-ally** /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪst-ɪk-ə-/ *adv*

pac-if-y /pə-ˈsɪf-ɪ-/ *vi* *-fied*; *-fy*ing [ME *pacifien*, fr. L. *pacif*icare, fr. *pac*, *pac* peace] 1 *a*: to allay the anger or agitation of: **SOOTHE** (~ a crying child) 2 *a*: **APPEASE, PROPITIATE** 3 *a*: to restore to a tranquil state: **SETTLE** (made an attempt to ~ the commotion) 4 *a*: to reduce to a submissive state: **SUBDUCE** (forces moved in to ~ the country) — **pac-if-able** /pə-ˈsɪf-ə-bəl/ *adj*

Pacini-an corpuscle /pə-ˈsɪn-ɪ-ˈɔ-n-/ *n* [**Filippo Pacini** †1853 *It* anatomist]: an oval capsule that terminates some sensory nerve fibers esp. in the skin of the hands and feet

pack /pæk/ *n.* *often attrib* [ME, of LO or D origin; akin to **MLO** & **MD** *pak* pack, **MFlem** *pak*] 1 *a*: a bundle arranged for convenience in carrying esp. on the back 2 *a*: a group or pile of related objects: as (1): a number of separate photographic films packed so as to be inserted together into a camera (2): a set of two or three color films or plates for simultaneous exposure (3): a stack of theatrical flats arranged in sequence 4 (1): **PACKET** (2): **CONTAINER** (3): a compact unitized assembly to perform a specific function 2 *a*: the contents of a bundle 3 *a*: a large amount or number 4 **HEAP** 5 *a*: a full set of playing cards 6 *a*: an act or instance of packing 7 *a*: a method of packing 8 *a*: a set of persons with a common interest 9 **CLIQUE** 10 *a*: an organized troop (as of cub scouts) 11 *a*: (1): a group of domesticated animals trained to hunt or run together (2): a group of often predatory animals of the same kind (a wolf ~) 3 *a*: an organized group of combat craft (a submarine ~) 4 *a*: a concentrated mass (as of snow) 5 *a*: wet absorbent material for therapeutic application to the body 6 *a*: a cosmetic paste for the face 7 *a*: an application or treatment of oils or creams for conditioning the scalp and hair 8 *a*: material used in packing

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oxide \ˈɑːks-əɪd/ *n* [F *oxide*, *oxyde*, fr. *ox-* (fr. *oxygène* oxygen) + *-ide* (fr. *acid* acid)]; a binary compound of oxygen with an element or radical — **ox-id-ic** \ˈɑːks-əɪd-ɪk/ *adj*

ox-id-ize \ˈɑːks-əɪd-əɪz/ *vb* *-dized*, *-dizing* [*oxide* + *-ize*] *vt* 1: to combine with oxygen 2: to dehydrogenate esp. by the action of oxygen 3: to change (a compound) by increasing the proportion of the electronegative part or change (an element or ion) from a lower to a higher positive valence; remove one or more electrons from (an atom, ion, or molecule) ~ *vi*: to become oxidized — **ox-id-iz-able** \ˈɑːks-əɪd-əɪz-ə-bəl/ *adj*

ox-id-iz-er \ˈɑːks-əɪd-əɪz-ər/ *n*: OXIDIZING AGENT; esp: one used to support the combustion of a rocket propellant

oxidizing agent *n*: a substance that oxidizes something esp. chemically (as by accepting electrons)

ox-i-do-re-duc-tase \ˈɑːks-əɪd-ə-ri-ˈdɒk-ˌtās, -ˌtāz/ *n* [*oxidation* + *-o-* + *reduction* + *-ase*]: an enzyme that catalyzes an oxidation-reduction reaction

ox-ime \ˈɑːks-əɪm/ *n* [ISV *ox-* + *-ime* (fr. *imide*)] : any of various compounds obtained chiefly by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes and ketones and characterized by the bivalent grouping C=NOH

ox-llip \ˈɑːks-əl-ɪp/ *n* [assumed] ME *oxeslippe*, fr. OE *oxanslyppe*, lit., *ox dung*, fr. *slip* *ox* + *slyppe*, *slyppe* *passé* — more at *SLIP*: a Eurasian primula (*Primula elatior*) differing from the cowslip chiefly in the flat corolla limb

Ox-on \ˈɑːks-ən, -ən/ *abbr* [L *Oxonia*] 1 Oxford 2 Oxfordshire 3 [L *Oxonien*] of Oxford

Ox-on-ian \ˈɑːks-ən-ē-ən/ *n* [ML *Oxonia* Oxford]: a student or graduate of Oxford University — **Oxonian** *adj*

ox-tail \ˈɑːks-ˌtāɪl/ *n*: the tail of cattle; esp: the skinned tail used for food (as in soup)

ox-ter \ˈɑːks-ˌtər/ *n* [assumed] ME, alter. of OE *ōxta*, akin to L *axilla* armpit — more at *AXIS* 1 chiefly Scot & Irish: ARMPIT 2 chiefly Scot & Irish: ARM

ox-tongue \ˈɑːks-ˌtʌŋ/ *n*: any of several plants having rough tongue-shaped leaves as *a*: a bugloss (genus *Anchusa*) *b*: a European hawkweed (*Picris echioides*) that has yellow flowers and is now naturalized in the eastern U.S.

oxy \ˈɑːks-əɪ/ *adj* [F, fr. *oxygène* oxygen]: OXYGENIC; esp: containing oxygen or additional oxygen — often used in combination (oxyhemoglobin) (oxyhydrogen)

oxy-acet-yl-ene \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌtɛt-ˌl-ən, -ˌl-ɛn/ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or utilizing a mixture of oxygen and acetylene (as ~ torch)

oxy-ac-id \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌs-aɪd/ *n*: an acid (as sulfuric acid) that contains oxygen — called also *oxyacid*

oxy-gen \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌdʒən/ *n*, often *attrib* [F *oxygène*, fr. Gk. *oxys*, *adj*, *acid*, lit., *sharp* + *-gēnē*, *-genē*; akin to L *acer* sharp — more at *EDGE*]: an element that is found free as a colorless tasteless odorless gas in the atmosphere of which it forms about 21 percent or combined in water, in most rocks and minerals, and in numerous organic compounds, that is capable of combining with all elements except the inert gases, is active in physiological processes, and is involved esp. in combustion processes — see *ELEMENT* table — **oxy-gen-ic** \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌdʒən-ɪk/ *adj* — **oxy-gen-ic-ly** \-ˌdʒən-ɪk-ˌli/ *adv* — **oxy-gen-ic-less** \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌdʒən-ɪk-ˌlɛs/ *adj*

oxy-gen-ote \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌdʒə-ˌnɔt, -ˌnɔt-əɪ/ *vt* *-ot-ed*, *-ot-ing*: to impregnate, combine, or supply (as blood) with oxygen — **oxy-gen-ation** \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌdʒə-ˌnɛ-shən, -ˌnɛ-ˌʃən/ *n*

oxy-gen-a-tor \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌdʒə-ˌnæt-ər, -ˌnɛ-ˌtər/ *n*: one (as an apparatus) for perfusing an organ or tissue that oxygenates

oxygen cycle *n*: the cycle whereby atmospheric oxygen is converted to carbon dioxide in animal respiration and regenerated by green plants in photosynthesis

oxygen debt *n*: a cumulative oxygen deficit that develops during periods of intense bodily activity and must be made good when the body returns to rest

oxygen mask *n*: a device worn over the nose and mouth (as by alpinists at high altitudes) through which oxygen is supplied from a storage tank

oxygen tent *n*: a canopy which can be placed over a bedridden person and within which a flow of oxygen can be maintained

oxy-he-mo-glo-bin \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌhɛ-mə-ˌglɒ-bɪn/ *n* [ISV]: hemoglobin loosely combined with oxygen that it releases to the tissues

oxy-hy-dro-gen \ˈhɪ-dʒə-ˌdʒən/ *adj*: of, relating to, or utilizing a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen (~ torch)

oxy-mo-ron \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌmɒ(r)-ˌrɒn, -ˌmɒ(r)-ˌrɒn/ *n*, pl *-mō-rə*, *-mō-rə* [L Gk *oxymōron*, fr. neut. of *oxymōros* pointedly foolish, fr. Gk *oxys* sharp, keen + *mōros* foolish — more at *MORON*]



oxygen mask

: a combination of contradictory or incongruous words (as *mad kindness*)

oxy-phill-ic \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌfɪl-ɪk/ *also* **oxy-phill-o** \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌfɪl-ɒ/ *or* **oxy-phill** \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌfɪl/ *adj* [Gk *oxys* acid + *E-phill* — more at *OXYGEN*]: *ACIDOPHILIC* — **oxyphill-o** *also* **oxyphill-n**

oxy-some \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌsɒm/ *n*: one of the structural units of mitochondrial cristae that are observable by the electron microscope usu. as spheres or stalked spheres and are prob. the seat of fundamental energy-producing reactions

oxy-sul-fide \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌsʌl-ɪd/ *n* [ISV]: a compound of oxygen and sulfur with an element or radical that may be regarded as a sulfide in which part of the sulfur is replaced by oxygen

oxy-tet-ra-cy-clic \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌtɛt-ˌrɪ-ˌklɛn/ *n*: a yellow crystalline broad-spectrum antibiotic C₂₂H₂₈N₂O₅, produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces rimosus*)

oxy-to-cic \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌtɒ-sɪk/ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *oxys* sharp, quick + *tokos* childbirth, fr. *tiktēin* to bear — more at *THANE*]: hastening parturition, also: inducing contraction of uterine smooth muscle — **oxy-tocic** *n*

oxy-to-cin \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌtɒ-sɪn/ *n* [ISV, fr. *oxytocic*]: a postparturition octapeptide hormone C₄₂H₆₄N₁₂O₁₅ that stimulates esp. the contraction of uterine muscle and the ejection of milk

oxy-tone \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌtɒn/ *adj* [F *oxyton*, fr. Gk *oxytonos*, fr. *oxys* sharp, acute in pitch + *tonos* tone] 1 of a Greek word: having an acute accent on the last syllable 2: having heavy stress on the last syllable — **oxytone** *n*

oxy-ur-i-a-sis \ˈɑːks-əɪ-ˌyʊ-ˌrɪ-ˌsɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. *Oxyuris*, genus of worms + *-iasis*]: infestation with or disease caused by pinworms (family *Oxyuridae*)

oyer and **termi-ner** \ˈɔɪ-ər-rən-ˌtər-mə-nər/ *n* [ME, part trans. of AF *oyer* *et terminer*, lit., to hear and determine] 1: a commission authorizing a British judge to hear and determine a criminal case at the assizes 2: a high criminal court in some U.S. states

oyez \ˈɔɪ-əz, -ˌyɛz/ *vb* *imper* [ME, fr. AF, hear *y*, imper. pl. of *de* to hear, fr. L *audire* — more at *AUDIBLE*] — used by a court or public center to gain attention before a proclamation

oyez *n*, pl *oyez-ees* \ˈyɛz-ˌɛz/ *a*: a cry of *oyez*

oyz-ter \ˈɔɪ-ˌstər/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, *oistre*, fr. MF, fr. L *ostrea*, fr. Gk *ostreon*; akin to Gk *ostrakon* shell, *osteon* bone — more at *OST*] 1 *a*: any of various marine bivalve mollusks (family *Ostreidae*) that have a rough irregular shell closed by a single adductor muscle and include important shellfish *b*: any of various mollusks resembling or related to the oysters 2: something valuable or deserved and won by skill 3: a small mass of muscle contained in a concavity of the pelvic bone on each side of the back of a fowl 4: an extremely taciturn person

oyster bed *n*: a place where oysters grow or are cultivated

oyster catcher *n*: any of a genus (*Haematopus*) of wading birds that have stout legs, a heavy wedge-shaped bill, and often black and white plumage

oyster crab *n*: a crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*) that lives as a commensal in the gill cavity of the oyster

oyster cracker *n*: a small salted usu. round cracker

oyster drill *n*: DRILL 4a

oys-ter-ing \ˈɔɪ-ˌstɪ(r)-ɪŋ/ *n*: the act or business of taking oysters for the market or for food

oyster-man \ˈɔɪ-ˌstər-mən/ *n*: one who gathers, opens, breeds, or sells oysters

oyster plant *n*: SALADRY

oz *abbr* [L *onzā*] ounce; ounces

ozo-lc-o-rite \ˈɔ-zo-ˌlɪk-ˌo(r)-ɪt/ *also* **ozo-cer-ite** \ˈɔ(z)-ˌrɪt/ *n* [O *osokerit*, fr. Gk *ozein* to smell + *keros* wax — more at *CERAMEN*]: a waxy mineral mixture of hydrocarbons that is colorless or white when pure and often of unpleasant odor and is used esp. in making candles and in electrolyzing

ozon- or **ozono-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. *ozone*]: *ozone* (ozoneize)

ozone \ˈɔ-zɒn/ *n* [O *ozon*, fr. Gk *ozon*, prp. of *ozein* to smell — more at *OBOR*] 1: a triatomic form of oxygen that is a bluish irritating gas of pungent odor, is formed naturally in the upper atmosphere by a photochemical reaction with solar ultraviolet radiation or generated commercially by a silent electric discharge in ordinary oxygen or air, is a major agent in the formation of smogs, and is used esp. in disinfection and deodorization and in oxidation and bleaching 2: pure and refreshing air — **ozo-nic** \ˈɔ-zo-ˌnɪk, -ˌzɪn-ɪk/ *adj* — **ozo-nif-er-ous** \ˈɔ-zo-ˌnɪf-ə-ˌrɛs/ *adj* — **ozon-ous** \ˈɔ-zo-ˌnɪs, -ˌnɪz/ *adj*

ozon-ide \ˈɔ-zo-ˌnɪd/ *n*: a compound of ozone, specif: a compound formed by the addition of ozone to the double or triple bond of an unsaturated organic compound

ozon-ize \ˈɔ-zo-ˌnɪz, -ˌlɪz/ *vt* *-ized*, *-izing* 1: to convert (oxygen) into ozone 2: to treat, impregnate, or combine with ozone — **ozon-iza-tion** \ˈɔ-zo-ˌnɪz-ˌtʃən/ *n* — **ozon-izer** \ˈɔ-zo-ˌnɪz-ər/ *n*

ozo-no-sphere \ˈɔ-zo-ˌnɒ-sfɪ(r)-ˌr/ *n*: an atmospheric layer at heights of approximately 20 to 30 miles characterized by high ozone content

2 a: to stow goods and equipment for transportation **b**: to be suitable for packing (a knit dress ~s well) **3 a**: to assemble in a group: CONGREGATE **b**: to crowd together **4**: to become built up or compacted in a layer or mass (the ore ~ed into a stony mass) **5 a**: to carry goods or equipment **b**: to travel with one's baggage (as by horse) — **pack-abil-ity** \pak-ə-bil-ə-ti/ *n* — **pack-able** \pak-ə-bəl/ *adj*

pack *vt* [obs. *pack* (to make a secret agreement)] **1**: to influence the composition of (as a political agency) so as to bring about a desired result (~ a jury) **2 archaic**: to arrange (the cards in a pack) so as to cheat **3**: to add a pack to (as an automobile) (try to ~ the final price with phony or unordered extras — *Consumer Reports*)

pack *n* [perfr. fr. obs. *pack* (secret compact)] **1**: an unjustified surcharge or markup added to a price by a dealer

pack *adj* [perfr. fr. obs. *pack* (to make a secret agreement)] chiefly Scot.: INTIMATE

pack-age \pak-ij/ *n* **1 archaic**: the act or process of packing **2 a**: a small or moderate-sized pack: PARCEL **b**: a commodity or a unit of a product uniformly wrapped or sealed **c**: a preassembled unit **3**: a covering wrapper or container **4**: something that suggests a package as **a**: PACKAGE DEAL **b**: a radio or television series offered for sale at a lump sum **c**: contract benefits gained through collective bargaining **d** (1): a ready-made computer program (2): an assembly or apparatus essentially complete and ready for installation or use

package *vi* **pack-aged**; **pack-aging** **1**: to make into a package **2**: to enclose in a package or covering — **pack-ager** *n*

package deal *n* **1**: an offer or agreement involving a number of related items or one making acceptance of one item dependent on the acceptance of another **2**: the items offered in a package deal

package store *n*: a store that sells alcoholic beverages only in sealed containers whose contents may not lawfully be drunk on the premises

pack animal *n*: an animal (as a donkey) used for carrying packs

pack-board \pak-bōd/ *n*: a usu. canvas-covered light wood or metal frame with shoulder straps used for carrying goods and equipment

packed \pak/ *adj* **1 a**: that is crowded or stuffed — often used in combination (an action-packed story) **b**: COMPRESSED (hard-packed snow) **2**: filled to capacity (played to a ~ house)

pack-er \pak-ər/ *n* **1**: one that packs as **a**: a wholesale dealer **b**: an automotive vehicle with a closed body and a compressing device (as for compacting rubbish) in the rear **2 a**: PORTER **b**: one who conveys goods on pack animals

pack-et \pak-ət/ *n* [MF *paquet*, of Gmc origin, akin to MD *pak* pack] **1 a**: a number of letters dispatched at one time **b**: a small group, cluster, or mass **2**: a passenger boat carrying mail and cargo on a regular schedule **3 a**: a small bundle or parcel **b**: a small thin package **c** Brit.: PAY ENVELOPE

pack-horse \pak-hōr/ *n*: a horse used as a pack animal

pack ice *n*: sea ice formed into a mass by the crushing together of pans, floes, and brash

pack-ing \pak-ij/ *n* **1 a**: the action or process of packing something, also: a method of packing **b**: the processing of food and esp. meat for future sale **2**: material used to pack

pack-ing-house \hauz/ *n*: an establishment for slaughtering, processing, and packing livestock into meat, meat products, and by-products; also: one for processing and packing other foodstuffs — called also *packing plant*

pack-man \pak-mən/ *n*: PEDDLER

pack rat *n* **1**: WOOD RAT, esp.: a large bushy-tailed rodent (*Neotoma cinerea*) of the Rocky Mountain area that has well-developed cheek pouches and hoards food and miscellaneous objects **2**: one who collects or hoards esp. unneeded items

pack-sack \pak-sak/ *n*: a canvas or leather case held on the back by shoulder straps and used to carry gear when traveling on foot

pack-saddle \sadd-əl/ *n*: a saddle designed to support loads on the backs of pack animals

pack-thread \θred/ *n*: strong thread or small twine used for sewing or tying packs or parcels

pack \pak/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *paquetum*, fr. neut. of *paucus*, pp. of *paucis* to agree, contract, akin to OE *fōn* to seize, L *pangere* to fix, fasten, GK *pegnyonai*] **1**: COMPACT *esp.* an international treaty

pad \pad/ *n* [origin unknown] **1 a**: a thin flat mat or cushion as (1): a piece of soft stuffed material used as or under a saddle (2): padding used to shape an article of clothing (3): a guard worn to shield body parts against impact (4): a piece of used folded absorbent material (as gauze) used as a surgical dressing or protective covering **b**: a piece of material saturated with ink for inking the surface of a rubber stamp **2 a**: the foot of an animal **b**: the cushioned thickening of the underside of the toes of an animal **3**: a floating leaf of a water plant **4**: TABLET **5 a**: a section of an airstrip used for warm-ups, takeoffs, or landings **b**: LAUNCHPAD **6 a**: living quarters **b**: BED

pad *vi* **pad-ded**; **pad-ding** **1 a**: to furnish with a pad or padding **b**: MUTE, MUFFLE **2**: to expand or increase with needless or fraudulent matter (~ a short speech) (~ an expense account)

pad *vb* **pad-ded**; **pad-ding** [perfr. fr. MD *paden* to follow a path, fr. *pad* path — more at PATH] **vi**: to traverse on foot ~ *vi* **1**: to go on foot: WALK **2**: to move along with a muffled step

pad *n* [MD *pad*] **1** *dialect* Brit.: PATH **2**: a horse that moves along at an easy pace **3 archaic**: FOOTPAD

pad *n* [imit.] **1**: a soft muffled or slapping sound

pad-ding \pad-ij/ *n*: material with which something is padded

pad-dle \pad-əl/ *n* [ME *padell*] **1 a**: a usu. wooden implement that has a long handle and a broad flattened blade and that is used



pack rat 1

to propel and steer a small craft (as a canoe) **b**: an implement often with a short handle and a broad flat blade that is used for stirring, mixing, or hitting, esp.: a small wooden or plastic implement used to hit a ball in any of various games (as table tennis) **2 a**: one of the broad boards at the circumference of a paddle wheel or waterwheel **b**: one of a series of broad blades attached to a shaft (as in an ice cream machine) and used for stirring

pad-dle *vb* **pad-dled**; **pad-dling** \pad-lij/ *vi* **1**: to go on or through water by or as if by means of a paddle or paddle wheel ~ *vi* **1 a**: to propel by a paddle **b**: to transport in a paddled craft (paddled us to shore in his canoe) **2 a**: to punish with or as if with a paddle (as in washing or dyeing) **b**: to punish by or as if by a paddle — **pad-dler** \pad-lər/ *n*

pad-dle *vi* **pad-dled**; **pad-dling** \pad-lij/ *vi* [origin unknown] **1**: to move the hands or feet about in shallow water **2 archaic**: to use the hands or fingers in toying or caressing **3**: TODDLE — **pad-dler** \pad-lər/ *n*

pad-dle-ball \pad-əl-bōl/ *n*: a game for 2, 3, or 4 players played on a 1-, 3-, or 4-walled court with a wood or plastic paddle and a ball similar to a tennis ball, also: the ball used in this game

pad-dle-board \bōd-bōd/ *n*: a long narrow buoyant board used for riding the surf or in rescuing swimmers

pad-dle-boat \bōt/ *n*: a boat propelled by a paddle wheel

pad-dle-fish \-fīsh/ *n*: any of a family (Polyodontidae) of ganoid fishes, esp.: one (*Polyodon spathula*) of the Mississippi valley that is about four feet long and has a spatula-shaped snout

paddle tennis *n*: a game that resembles tennis and is played with a wooden paddle and sponge rubber ball over a low net on a court one half the size of a tennis court

paddle wheel *n*: a wheel with paddles, floats, or boards around its circumference used to propel a boat

pad-dock \pad-ək/ *n* [alter. of ME *parrok*, fr. OE *parroc*; akin to OHG *parrih* enclosure, both fr. a prehistoric Gmc word borrowed fr. (assumed) VL *parucus*] **1**: a usu. enclosed area used esp. for pasturing or exercising animals, esp.: an enclosure where racehorses are saddled and paraded before a race **2**: an area at an automobile racecourse where racing cars are parked and often worked on before a race

pad-dy \pad-ē/ *n*, *pl* paddies [Malay *padī*] **1**: RICE esp.: threshed unmilled rice **2**: wet land in which rice is grown

pad-dy wagon \pad-ē/ *n* [prob. fr. E slang *Paddy* (Irishman, policeman)] **1**: PATROL WAGON

pad-i-shah \pad-(i)-shā/ *n* [Per *pādshāh*] **1**: a chief ruler: SOVEREIGN esp.: the shah of Iran

pad-lock \pad-lak/ *n* [ME *padlock*, fr. *pad-* (of unknown origin) + *lok* lock] **1**: a removable lock with a shackle that can be passed through a staple or link and then secured — **padlock** *vi*

pad-re \pad-(r)-rē/ *n* [Sp or It or Pg, lit., father, fr. L *pater* — more at FATHER] **1**: a Christian clergyman, esp.: PRIEST **2**: a military chaplain

pad-ro-ne \pa-drō-nē/ *n*, *pl* -nes or -ni \-nē/ [It, protector, owner, fr. L *patronus* patron] **1**: an Italian innkeeper **2**: one that secures employment for immigrants esp. of Italian extraction

pad-ro-ne-soy \pa-jə-(wə)-sōi/ *n* [alter. of earlier *padesoy*, fr. F *pau-de-soie*] **1**: a corded silk fabric, also: a garment made of it

pa-e-an \pē-ən/ *n* [L, hymn of thanksgiving esp. addressed to Apollo, fr. Gk *paian*, *paion*, fr. *paion*, epithet of Apollo in the hymn] **1**: a joyously exultant song or hymn of praise, tribute, thanksgiving, or triumph

paed- or **paedo-** or **ped-** or **pedo-** *comb. form* [Gk *paid-*, *paido-*, fr. *paids*, *pais* child, boy — more at FEW]: child (*pediatric*): child-hood (*paedogenesis*)

paed-o-gen-e-sis \pē-d-ə-jen-ə-sē-s/ *n* [NL]: reproduction by young or larval animals: NEOTENY — **paed-o-gen-et-ic** \-jə-net-ik/ or **paed-o-gen-ic** \-jen-ik/ *adj*

paed-o-mor-phic \pē-d-ə-mōr-fik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving pedomorphosis or pedomorphism

paed-o-mor-phism \-fiz-əm/ *n*: retention in the adult of infantile or juvenile characters

paed-o-mor-pho-sis \-mōr-fə-sē-s/ *n* [NL]: phylogenetic change that involves retention of juvenile characters by the adult

pa-el-la \pa-el-ə/ *n* [It] **1**: a small pan, fr. MF *paella*, fr. L *patella* small pan — more at PATELLA **2**: a saffron-flavored dish containing rice, meat, seafood, and vegetables

pa-e-on \pē-on/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *paion*, fr. *paion*, *paion* paean] **1**: a metrical foot of four syllables with one long and three short syllables (as in classical prosody) or with one stressed and three unstressed syllables (as in English prosody)

pa-gan \pā-gən/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *paganus*, fr. L, country dweller, fr. *pagus* country district, akin to L *pangere* to fix — more at PACT] **1**: HEATHEN **1**, esp.: a follower of a polytheistic religion (as in ancient Rome) **2**: one who has little or no religion and who delights in sensual pleasures and material goods **3**: an irreligious or hedonistic person — **pa-gan** *adj* — **pa-gan-ish** \-gə-nish/ *adj*

pa-gan-ism \pā-gə-niz-əm/ *n* **1 a**: pagan beliefs or practices **b**: a pagan religion **2**: the quality or state of being a pagan

pa-gan-ize \-niz/ *vb* **1**: to make pagan ~ *vi*: to become pagan — **pa-gan-iz-er** *n*

page \paj/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. It *paggio*] **1 a** (1): a youth being trained for the medieval rank of knight and in the personal service of a knight (2): a youth attendant on a person of rank esp. in the medieval period **b**: a boy serving as an honorary attendant at a formal function (as a wedding) **2**: one employed to deliver messages, assist patrons, serve as a guide, or attend in the capacity of a page **3**: to summon by repeatedly calling out the name of

page *n* [MF, fr. L *pagina* akin to L *pangere* to fix, fasten] **1**: one of the leaves of a publication or manuscript, also: a single side of one of these leaves **2 a**: a written record **b**: something (as of an event) worth being recorded in writing (one of the brightest ~s of his life) **3**: a sizable subdivision of computer memory, also: a block of information that fills a page and can be transferred as a unit between the internal and external storage of a computer

pallet \ˈpæl-ət\ *n* [ME *pallet*, fr. (assumed) MF *pallet*, fr. *paille* straw, fr. *L* *palea* chaff, straw; akin to Skt *paldya* chaff] 1: a straw-filled tick or mattress 2: a small, hard, or temporary bed

pallet *n* [ME *pallet*, lit., small shovel — more at **PALETTE**] 1: a wooden flat-bladed instrument 2: a lever or surface in a time-piece that receives an impulse from the escapement wheel and imparts motion to a balance or pendulum 3: a portable platform for handling, storing, or moving materials and packages (as in warehouses, factories, or vehicles)

palletize \ˈpæl-ət-īz\ *v* -ized; -izing: to place on, transport, or store by means of pallets — **palletization** \ˈpæl-ət-īz-ə-shən\ *n* — **palletizer** \ˈpæl-ət-ī-zər\ *n*

pallette \ˈpæl-ət\ *n* [alter. of *palette*]: one of the plates at the arm-pit of a suit of armor — see **ARMOR** illustration

pallid \ˈpæl-əd\ *adj* [NL *pallidus*] 1: of or relating to the cerebral cortex 2: of, relating to, or produced by a mantle of a mollusk

pallid \ˈpæl-əs\ *n* [modif. of *F* *paillasse*, fr. *paille* straw]: a thin straw mattress used as a pallet

palliate \ˈpæl-ē-āt\ *v* -ated; -ating [LL *palliatus*, pp. of *palliare* to cloak, conceal, fr. *pallium* cloak] 1: to reduce the violence of (a disease): **ABATE** 2: to cover by excuses and apologies 3: to moderate the intensity of (trying to ~ the boredom) — **palliation** \ˈpæl-ē-ā-shən\ *n* — **palliator** \ˈpæl-ē-ā-tər\ *n*

palliative \ˈpæl-ē-āt-iv, ˈpæl-yət-iv\ *adj*: serving to palliate (< surgery) — **palliatively** *adv*

palliative *n*: something that palliates

pallid \ˈpæl-əd\ *adj* [L *pallidus* — more at **PALE**] 1: deficient in color: **WAN** (a ~ countenance) 2: lacking sparkle or liveliness: **DULL** (a ~ entertainment) — **pallidly** *adv* — **pallidness** *n*

pallium \ˈpæl-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* *lia* \ˈē-ə\ or *liums* [L] 1: a draped rectangular cloth worn as a cloak by men of ancient Greece and Rome 2: a white woolen band with pendants in front and back worn over the chasuble by a pope or archbishop as a symbol of full episcopal authority — see **VESTMENT** illustration 2 [NL, fr. *L* cloak] 3: **CEREBRAL CORTEX** 4: the mantle of a mollusk, brachiopod, or bird

pall-mallet \ˈpæl-mel, ˈpæl-mal, US often ˈpæl-mōl\ *n* [MF *palle-malle*, fr. It *pallamaglia*, fr. *palla* ball] (of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *balla* ball) + *maglio* mallet, fr. *L* *malleus* — more at **BALL**, **MAUL**] 1: a 17th century game in which each player attempts to drive a wooden ball with a mallet down an alley and through a raised ring in as few strokes as possible; also: the alley in which it is played

pallor \ˈpæl-ər\ *n* [L fr. *pallere* to be pale — more at **FALLOW**]: deficiency of color esp. of the face: **PALENESS**

pally \ˈpæl-ē\ *adj*: sharing the relationship of pals: **INTIMATE**

palm \pām, ˈpāl-m\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *palm* palm tree; both fr. a prehistoric NGmc-WGmc word borrowed fr. *L* *palm* palm of the hand, palm tree; fr. the resemblance of the tree's leaves to the outstretched hand] 1: any of a family (Palmae, the palm family) of mostly tropical or subtropical monocotyledonous trees, shrubs, or vines with usu. a simple stem and a terminal crown of large pinnate or fan-shaped leaves 2: a leaf of the palm as a symbol of victory or rejoicing; also: a branch (as of laurel) similarly used 3: a symbol of triumph also: **VICTORY**; **TRIUMPH** 4: an addition to a military decoration in the form of a palm frond esp. to indicate a second award of the basic decoration — **palmaceous** \ˈpæl-ma-shəs, ˈpāl(ə)-mə\ *adj* — **palm-like** \ˈpāl(ə)-līk\ *adj*

palm *n* [ME *paume*, fr. MF, fr. *L* *palm*; akin to OE *flōr* floor] 1: the somewhat concave part of the human hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist or the corresponding part of the forefoot of a lower mammal 2: a flat expanded part esp. at the end of a base or stalk as: a: the blade of an oar or paddle 3: (1) the flat inner face of an anchor fluke (2) **FLUKE** 3 [L *palmus*, fr. *palm*]: a unit of length based on the breadth or length of the hand 4: something (as a part of a glove) that covers the palm of the hand 5: an act of palming (as of cards)

palm \pām, ˈpāl-m\ *v* 1: to touch with the palm: as: a: to stroke with the palm or hand 3: to shake hands with 4: to allow (a basketball) to come to rest momentarily in the hand while dribbling thus committing a violation 2: to conceal in or with the hand (~ *n* card) 3: to pick up stealthily (likely to ~ small merchandise in a store) 4: to impose by fraud (a second imposter to be ~ed upon you) — **Sir Walter Scott**

palm-mer \ˈpæl-mər, ˈpāl(m)-ər\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving the palm of the hand

palm-mer \ˈpæl-mər, ˈpāl(m)-ər\ *adj* [L *palmarius* deserving the palm, fr. *palm*]: **OUTSTANDING**; **BEST**

palm-mate \ˈpæl-māt, ˈpāl(m)-āt\ *adj* also **palm-mated** \ˈmāt-əd, ˈāt-əd\ *adj*: resembling a hand with the fingers spread: 3: having lobes radiating from a common point (a ~ leaf) 3: (1) of an aquatic bird: having the anterior toes united by a web (2) of having the distal portion broad, flat, and lobed (a ~ antler) — **palm-mately** *adv* — **palm-mation** \ˈpæl-māt-shən, ˈpāl(m)-mā-shən\ *n*

palm-met-ic \ˈpæl-mət-əd, ˈpāl(m)-māt-əd\ *adj* [ISV]: cleft in a palmate manner (a ~ leaf)

palm-met \ˈpæl-mət, ˈpāl(m)-māt\ *adj* comb. form: having (such) a palm or palms (leather-palm-met gloves)

palm-mer \ˈpām-ər, ˈpāl-mər\ *n*: a person wearing two crossed palm leaves as a sign of his pilgrimage to the Holy Land

palm-er-worm \ˈwɔrm, ˈn\ *n*: a caterpillar that suddenly appears in great numbers devouring herbage, esp.: a No American moth (*Dichomeris lingulella*) whose larva is destructive to fruit trees

palm-met \ˈpæl-mət-əd also ˈpāl(m)-\ *n*, *pl* *-tos* or *-toes* [modif. of Sp *palmilla*, fr. *palm* palm, fr. *L*] 1: any of several us. low-growing fan-leaved palms; esp.: **CABBAGE PALMETTO** 2: strips of the leaf blade of a palmetto used in weaving

palm-met \ˈpām-ət, ˈpāl-māt\ *n* [prob. back-formation fr. *palmistry*]: one who practices palmistry

palm-istry \ˈpām-ə-strē, ˈpāl-mā-\ *n* [ME *pawmestry*, prob. fr. *paume* palm + *maistr* mastery]: the art or practice of reading a person's character or future from the markings on his palms

palm-itate \ˈpæl-ma-tāt, ˈpāl(m)-a-\ *n*: a salt or ester of palmitic acid

palm-ito \ˈpæl-mit-ō\ *n* [ISV, fr. *palmitin*]: a wax, crystalline fatty acid $C_{15}H_{31}O_2$, occurring free or in the form of esters (as glycerides) in most fats and fatty oils and in several essential oils and waxes

palm-ito \ˈpæl-mit-ən, ˈpāl(m)-it-ən\ *n* [fr. *palmitine*, prob. fr. *palmit* pith of the palm tree, fr. Sp *palmilla*, fr. *palm* palm, fr. *L*]: an ester of glycerol and palmitic acid; esp.: a solid ester found with stearin and olein in animal fats

palm off *v*: to pass off

palm oil *n*: an edible fat obtained from the flesh of the fruit of several palms and used esp. in soap, candles, and lubricating greases

Palm Sunday *n* [fr. the palm branches strewn in Christ's way]: the Sunday before Easter celebrated in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem

palm-y \pām-ē, ˈpāl-mē\ *adj* **palm-ier**, -est 1: abounding in or bearing palms 2: marked by prosperity: **FLOURISHING**

palm-ry \ˈpāl-mī-rē\ *n* [Pg *palmira*, fr. *palm* palm, fr. *L*]: a tall African fan-leaved palm (*Borassus flabellifer*) cultivated for its hard resistant wood, fiber, and sugar-rich sap

palo-mi-no \ˈpæl-ə-mē-(wō, -nō-(w))\ *n*, *pl* *-nos* [AmerSp, fr. Sp, like a dove, fr. *L* *palmibinus*, fr. *palm* palm; akin to Gk *peleia* dove, *L* *pallere* to be pale — more at **FALLOW**]: a slender-legged horse of largely Arabian ancestry and of a light tan or cream color with a short coupling and a flaxen or white mane and tail

palp \ˈpælp\ *n* [NL *palpus*]: **PALPUS**

palp-able \ˈpæl-pə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *palpabilis*, fr. *L* *palpare* to stroke, caress — more at **FEEL**] 1: capable of being touched or felt 2: **TANGIBLE** 3: easily perceptible: **NOTICEABLE** 3: easily perceptible by the mind: **MANIFEST** *syn* see **PERCEPTIBLE** *ant* **impalpable** — **palp-ability** \ˈpæl-pə-bil-ē-tē\ *n* — **palp-ably** \ˈpæl-pə-blē\ *adv*

palpal \ˈpæl-pəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or functioning as a palpus

pal-pate \ˈpæl-pāt-ē\ *v* **pal-pated**; **pal-pating** [prob. back-formation fr. *palpation*, fr. *L* *palpation*, *palpation*, fr. *palpatus*, pp. of *palpare*] 1: to examine by touch esp. medically *syn* see **TOUCH** — **pal-pation** \ˈpæl-pā-shən\ *n*

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palp-ate \ˈpæl-pāt-ē\ *v</*

pal-a-tal \pal-ət-əl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the palate 2 **a**: formed with the front of the tongue behind the tip near or touching the hard palate (the *k* in German *ik*) *Ich* and the *y* in English *year* are *sounds* **b** (1): formed with the blade of the tongue near the hard palate (the *sh* sounds represented by *sh* in *she* and *si* in *vision*) (2) of a vowel: **FRONT 2** — **palatal** *n* — **pal-a-tal-ly** \pal-ət-əl/ *adv*

pal-a-tal-iza-tion \pal-ət-əl-ə-ˈzā-shən/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being palatalized 2: an act or instance of palatalizing an utterance

pal-a-tal-ize \pal-ət-əl-ˈzā/ *v* **-ized**; **-iz-ing** : to pronounce as or change into a palatal sound

pal-ate \pal-ət/ *n* [ME, fr. *L. palatum*] 1: the roof of the mouth separating the mouth from the nasal cavity 2 **a**: a usu. intellectual relish **b**: the seat of the sense of taste 3: a projection from the base of the lower lip into the throat of a personate corolla *syn* see **TASTE**

pal-a-tial \pə-ˈlā-shəl/ *adj* [*L. palatium* palace] 1: of, relating to, or being a palace 2: suitable to a palace: **MAGNIFICENT** — **pal-a-tially** \pə-ˈlā-ē/ *adv* — **pal-a-tial-ness** *n*

pal-a-ti-nate \pə-ˈlāt-ən-ət/ *n*: the territory of a palatine **pal-a-tine** \pal-ə-ˈtīn/ *adj* [*L. palatinus*, fr. *palatium*] 1 **a**: of or relating to a palace esp. of a Roman or Holy Roman emperor **b**: **PALATIAL** 2 **a**: possessing royal privileges **b**: of or relating to a palatine or a palatinate

pal-a-tino \ˈtīn/ *3 is also* \ˈtēn/ *n* [*L. palatinus*, fr. *palatinus*, *adj.*] 1 **a**: a high officer of an imperial palace **b**: a feudal lord having sovereign power within his domains 2 *cap*: a native or inhabitant of the Palatinate 3 [F, fr. Elisabeth Charlotte of Bavaria †1722 Princess Palatine]: a fur cape or stole covering the neck and shoulders

pal-a-tino \ˈtīn/ *adj*: of, relating to, or lying near the palate **pal-a-tine** \ˈtīn/ *n*: either of a pair of bones that are situated behind and between the maxillae and in man are of extremely irregular form

pal-a-ver \pə-ˈlav-ər, -ˈlāv-/ *n* [Pg *palavra* word, speech, fr. *LL. parabola* parable, speech] 1 **a**: a long parley usu. between persons of different levels of culture or sophistication **b**: **CONFERENCE**, **DISCUSSION** 2 **a**: idle talk **b**: misleading or beguiling speech

pal-a-ver *vb* **pal-a-vered**; **pal-a-ver-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ/ *v* 1: to talk profusely or idly 2: **PARLEY** *vi*: to use palaver to: **CAJOLE**

pal-a-z-zo \pə-ˈlāt-(ə)z-/ *n*, *pl* **pal-a-z-zis** \-(ə)zē/ [It, fr. *L. palatium* palace]: a large imposing building (as a museum or a place of residence) esp. in Italy

pal-e \pə-ˈleɪ/ *adj* **pal-er**; **pal-est** [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L. pallidus*, fr. *pallere* to be pale — more at **FALLOW**] 1: deficient in color or intensity of color: **PALLID** (*a* ~ face) 2: not bright or brilliant: **DIM** (*a* ~ sun shining through the fog) 3: **FEEBLE**, **FAINT** (*a* ~ imitation) 4: deficient in chroma (*a* ~ pink) — **pal-e-ly** \pə-ˈleɪ-/ *adv* — **pal-e-ness** \-ˈneɪs/ *n*

pal-e *vb* **paled**; **pal-ing** *vi*: to become pale *vi*: to make pale **pal-e** *vi* **paled**; **pal-ing** [ME *palen*, fr. *MF palen*, fr. *pal*]: to enclose with pales: **FENCE**

pal-e *n* [ME, fr. MF *pal* stake, fr. *L. palus* — more at **ROLE**] 1 *archaic*: **PALISADE**, **PALING** 2 **a**: one of the stakes of a palisade **b**: **PICKET** 3 *a*: a space or field having bounds: **ENCLOSURE** **b**: a territory or district within certain bounds or under a particular jurisdiction 4: an area or the limits within which one is privileged or protected (as from censure) (conduct that was beyond the ~) **B**: a perpendicular stripe on a heraldic shield

pal-e or **pal-ee** or **pal-ey** or **pal-eeo** *comb form* [*Gk. palai-, palaios*, ancient, fr. *palaios*, fr. *palal* long ago; akin to *Gk. tēle* far off, *Skt. carama* last] 1: involving or dealing with ancient forms or conditions (*palaeobotany*) 2: early: *primitive*: *archaic* (*Paleolithic*)

pal-ee \pə-ˈleɪ-/ *n*, *pl* **pal-ee-oes** \-ˈleɪ-/ [NL, fr. *L. chaff* — more at **PALLEY**] 1: one of the chaffy scales on the receptacle of many composite plants 2: the upper bract that with the lemma encloses the flower in grasses — **pal-ee-oid** \-ˈleɪ-ɔɪd/ *adj*

pal-e *dry* *adj*: dry and light colored (*pale dry* grayer ale)

pal-e-fa-cio \pə-ˈleɪ-fā-/ *n*: a white person: **CAUCASIAN**

pal-eo-bot-a-ni \pə-ˈleɪ-ə-ˈbīt-ən-ē-, -ˈbīt-nē-, esp. *Brit.* *pal-ē-ə-ˈn* [ISV] 1: a branch of botany dealing with fossil plants — **pal-eo-bot-a-ni-cal** \-ˈbō-tən-ē-kəl/ or **pal-eo-bot-a-ni-cally** \-ˈbō-tən-ē-kəl/ *adj* — **pal-eo-bot-a-ni-cally** \-ˈbō-tən-ē-kəl/ *adv*

pal-eo-ge-o-graphy \pə-ˈleɪ-ə-ˈdʒi-ə-/ *adj* [ISV *pale-* + *-cene*] 1: of, relating to, or being the earliest epoch of the Tertiary or the corresponding system of rocks — **Paleocene**

pal-eo-ge-o-graphy \pə-ˈleɪ-ə-ˈdʒi-ə-/ *n* [ISV] 1: a science dealing with the climate of past ages

pal-eo-ge-o-graphy \pə-ˈleɪ-ə-ˈdʒi-ə-/ *n*: a branch of ecology that is concerned with the characteristics of ancient environments and with their relationships to ancient plants and animals — **pal-eo-ge-o-graph-ic** \-ˈdʒi-ə-ˈlɪk-/ or **pal-eo-ge-o-graph-ic-ly** \-ˈdʒi-ə-ˈlɪk-/ *adj* — **pal-eo-ge-o-graph-ic-ly** \-ˈdʒi-ə-ˈlɪk-/ *adv*

pal-eo-ge-o-graphy \pə-ˈleɪ-ə-ˈdʒi-ə-/ *n* [ISV]: the geography of ancient times or of a particular past geological epoch — **pal-eo-ge-o-graph-ic** \-ˈdʒi-ə-ˈlɪk-/ or **pal-eo-ge-o-graph-ic-ly** \-ˈdʒi-ə-ˈlɪk-/ *adj* — **pal-eo-ge-o-graph-ic-ly** \-ˈdʒi-ə-ˈlɪk-/ *adv*

pal-eo-ge-o-graphy \pə-ˈleɪ-ə-ˈdʒi-ə-/ *n* [NL *palaeographia*, fr. *Gk. palai-* + *-graphia* -graphy] 1 **a**: an ancient manner of writing **b**: ancient writings 2: the study of ancient writings and inscriptions — **pal-eo-graph-ic** \-ˈdʒi-ə-ˈlɪk-/ or **pal-eo-graph-ic-ly** \-ˈdʒi-ə-ˈlɪk-/ *adj* — **pal-eo-graph-ic-ly** \-ˈdʒi-ə-ˈlɪk-/ *adv*

pal-eo-lith \pə-ˈleɪ-ə-ˈlɪth-/ *n*, esp. *Brit.* *pal-ē-ə-ˈn*: a Paleolithic stone implement

pal-eo-lith-ic \pə-ˈleɪ-ə-ˈlɪth-ɪk-/ *adj* [ISV]: of or relating to the second period of the Stone Age characterized by rough or chipped stone implements

pal-eo-mag-net-ism \pə-ˈleɪ-ə-ˈmæg-ˈnē-tiz-əm, chiefly *Brit.* *pal-ē-ə-ˈn* 1: the intensity and direction of residual magnetization in ancient rocks 2: a study that deals with paleomagnetism — **pal-eo-mag-**

net-ic \-ˈmæg-ˈnet-ɪk-/ *adj* — **pal-eo-mag-net-ic-ally** \-ˈlɪk-ə-/ *adv* — **pal-eo-mag-net-ic-ly** \-ˈlɪk-ə-/ *n*

paleon *abbr* **paleontology**

pal-e-on-tol-o-gy \pə-ˈlɛ-ˈnɔl-ə-ˈdʒi-, -ˈnɔ-, esp. *Brit.* *pal-ē-ə-ˈn* [F *paleontologie*, fr. *palé-* + *Gk. ontia* existing things (fr. *neut. pl. of ont-, ont-, prp. of eina* to be) + *F -logie* -logy — more at **IS**]: a science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains — **pal-e-on-tol-o-gist** \-ˈdʒɪ-ˈtɪ-ˈlɔl-/ or **pal-e-on-tol-o-gic** \-ˈlɪk-/ *adj* — **pal-e-on-tol-o-gist** \-ˈdʒɪ-ˈtɪ-ˈlɔl-/ *n*

Pal-eo-zo-ic \pə-ˈlɛ-ə-ˈzɔ-ɪk/, esp. *Brit.* *pal-ē-ə-ˈn*: of, relating to, or being an era of geological history which extends from the beginning of the Cambrian to the close of the Permian and is marked by the culmination of nearly all classes of invertebrates except the insects and in the later epochs of which seed-bearing plants, amphibians, and reptiles first appeared; also: relating to the system of rocks formed in this era — see **GEOLOGIC TIME TABLE** — **Paleozoic** *n* **pal-eo-zo-ol-o-gy** \-ˈzɔ-ˈlɔ-ˈdʒi-, -ˈzɔ-ˈwəl-/ *n* [F *paleozoologie*, fr. *palé-* + *zoologie* zoology, fr. *NL zoologia*]: a branch of paleontology dealing with ancient and fossil animals — **pal-eo-zo-ol-o-gist** \-ˈzɔ-ˈlɔ-ˈdʒɪ-ˈtɪ-ˈlɔl-/ *adj*

pal-et \pə-ˈlɛt, -ˈpɛ-ˈlɛt/ *n* [*pale* (palea) + *-et*]: **PALEA**

pal-et-to \pə-ˈlɛt-ə/ *n* [F, fr. MF, dim. of *pale* spade, shovel, fr. *L. pala*] 1: a thin oval or rectangular board or tablet which a painter holds and on which he mixes pigments 2 **a**: the set of colors put on the palette **b** (1): a particular range, quality, or use of color (2): a comparable range, quality, or use of available elements esp. in another art (as music)

palette knife *n*: a knife with a flexible steel blade and no cutting edge used to mix colors or to apply colors (as to a painting)

pale *western cutworm* *n*: a noctuid moth (*Agrotis orthogonia*) whose larva is a serious pest on grains in the central U.S.

pal-frey \ˈpɒl-frɛ-/ *n*, *pl* **pal-freys** [ME, fr. OF *palefrei*, fr. ML *pala-fredus*, fr. LL *paraweredus* post-horse for secondary riders, fr. *Gk. para-* beside, subsidiary + *L. veredus* post-horse, fr. a Gaulish word akin to W. *gorwydd* horse, akin to OIr. *riadam* I ride — more at **PARA**] *archaic*: a saddle horse other than a war-horse; esp.: a light easy-gaited horse suitable for a woman

Pal \pɒl-/ *n* [Skt *pālī* root, series of Buddhist sacred texts]: an Indic language used as the liturgical and scholarly language of Theravada Buddhism — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table

pal-imp-sost \pə-ˈlɪm-(p)-, -ˈsɛst, pə-ˈlɪm-(p)-/ *n* [L *palimpsestus*, fr. *Gk. palimpsestos* scraped again, fr. *pallin* + *psēn* to rub, scrape — more at **SAND**]: writing material (as a parchment or tablet) used one or more times after earlier writing has been erased

pal-in-drome \pə-ˈlɪn-ˈdrɒm/ *n* [*Gk. pallindromos* running back again, fr. *pallin* back, again + *dromēin* to run; akin to *Gk. polos* axis, pole — more at **POLE**, **DROMEDARY**]: a word, verse, or sentence (as "Able was I ere I saw Elba") or a number (as 1881) that reads the same backward or forward — **pal-in-drom-ic** \pə-ˈlɪn-ˈdrɒm-ɪk/ *adj*

pal-ing \pə-ˈlɪŋ/ *n* 1: a fence of pales or pickets 2: wood for making pales 3: a pale or picket for a fence

pal-in-gen-e-sis \pə-ˈlɪn-ˈdʒen-ə-ˈsɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. *Gk. palin* again + *L. genesis*]: **METEMPSYCHOSIS**

pal-in-go-net-ic \pə-ˈlɪŋ-ˈnɛt-ɪk/ *adj* 1: of or relating to palingenesis 2: of, relating to, or being biological characters (as the gills in a human embryo) that are derivations from distant ancestral forms rather than adaptations of recent origin

pal-in-ode \pə-ˈlɪn-ˈoʊd-/ *n* [*Gk. pallinodia*, fr. *pallin* back + *oidein* to sing — more at **ODE**] 1: an ode or song recanting or retracting something in an earlier poem 2: a formal retraction

pal-lan-de \pə-ˈlɪn-ˈdæ-/ *n* [F *palissade*, deriv. of *L. palus* stake — more at **ROLE**] 1 **a**: a fence of stakes esp. for defense **b**: a long strong stake pointed at the top and set close with others as a defense 2: a line of bold cliffs

pal-lade *vi* **-laded**; **-lading** : to surround or fortify with palisades

pal-lade *cell* *n*: a cell of palisade parenchyma

pal-lade *parenchyma* *n*: a layer of columnar cells rich in chloroplasts found beneath the upper epidermis of foliage leaves — called also **palisade layer**, **palisade mesophyll**, **palisade tissue**; compare **SPONGY PARENCHYMA**

pal-lash \pə-ˈlɪʃ/ *adj*: somewhat pale

pal-l \pɒl/ *n* [ME, cloak, mantle, fr. OE *pell*, fr. *L. pallium*] 1: **PALLIUM** **lb** 2 **a**: a square of linen usu. stiffened with cardboard that is used to cover the chalice **b** (1): a heavy cloth draped over a coffin (2): a coffin esp. when holding a body 3: something that covers or conceals, esp.: an overspreading element that produces an effect of gloom (*a* ~ of thick black smoke)

pal-l *vi*: to cover with a pall: **DRAPE**

pal-l *vb* [ME *pallen*, short for *appallen* to become pale — more at **APPALL**] *vi* 1: to lose strength or effectiveness 2: to lose in interest or attraction 3: to become tired of something *vi* 1: to cause to become insipid 2: to deprive of pleasure in something by satiating *syn* see **SATIATE**

Pal-lad-i-an \pə-ˈlɪd-ə-ˈn, -ˈlɪd-/ *adj*: of or relating to a revived classic style in architecture based on the works of Andrea Palladio — **Pal-lad-i-an-ism** \-ˈdʒɪ-əm/ *n*

pal-lad-i-um \pə-ˈlɪd-ə-ˈm/ *n* [L, fr. *Gk. palladion*, fr. *Pallad-*, *Pallas*] 1 *cap*: a statue of Pallas Athena whose preservation was believed to ensure the safety of Troy 2 *pl* **pal-lad-i-um** \-ˈdʒɪ-ə-/ *n*: **SAFEGUARD**

pal-ladium *n* [NL, fr. *Pallad-*, *Pallas*, an asteroid]: a silver-white ductile malleable metallic element of the platinum group that is used esp. in electrical contacts, as a catalyst, and in alloys — see **ELEMENT TABLE** — **pal-lad-ium** \pə-ˈlɪd-ə-ˈm/ *adj*

Pal-las \pə-ˈlɪz-/ *n* [L *Pallad-*, *Pallas*, fr. *Gk.*]: **ATHENE**

pal-l-bear-er \pə-ˈlɪb-ər-, -ˈbɛr-/ *n* [*pal*] 1: a person who helps to carry the coffin at a funeral 2: a member of the immediate escort or honor guard of the coffin who does not actually help to carry it

panadol

danp:pe

ə about ʰ kitten ər further ʌ back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
aʊ out ʃ chin ɛ less ɪ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ Me
j joke ŋ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔl coin ʰ thin ʰ this
ɪl loot ʌ foot ɪ yet ʷ few ʷ furious ʰ vision

pampero • panel

archaic: to cram with rich food: **GLUT** 2 **a**: to treat with extreme or excessive care and attention (~ed their guests) **b**: **GRATIFY**. **HUMOR** (enabled him to ~ his wanderlust — *New Yorker*) **syn** see **INDULGE** **ant** chasten — **pam-per-o** \pam-pə-rō/ **n**, **pl** -ros [AmerSp, fr *pampa*] **a**: a strong cold wind from the west or southwest that sweeps over the pampas

pam-phlet \pam(p)-flət/ **n** [ME *pamflet* unbound booklet, fr *Pamphilus seu De Amore* Pamphilus or On Love, popular Latin love poem of the 12th cent.] **a**: an unbound printed publication with no cover or with a paper cover

pam-phle-ter \pam(p)-flə-ti(ə)r/ **n**: a writer of pamphlets attacking something or urging a cause

pamphleteer **vi** 1: to write and publish pamphlets 2: to engage in partisan arguments indirectly in writings

pan \pan/ **n** [ME *panne*, fr OE; akin to OHG *phanna* pan; both fr, a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc word borrowed fr L *patina*, fr Gk *patané*, akin to L *patēre* to be open — more at **FATHOM**] 1 **a**: a usu broad, shallow, and open container for domestic use (as for warming, baking, or frying) **b**: any of various similar usu metal receptacles as (1) the hollow part of the lock in old guns or pistols that receives the priming, (2) either of the receptacles in a pair of scales (3) a round shallow metal container for separating metal (as gold) from waste by washing 2 **a** (1): a natural basin or depression in land (2): a similar artificial basin (as for evaporating brine) **b**: a drifting fragment of the flat thin ice that forms in bays or along the shore 3 **HARDPAN** 4 *slang* **FACE** 5: a harsh criticism

pan **vb** **panned**; **pan-ning** **vi** 1: to wash earth, gravel, or other materials in a pan in search of metal (as gold) 2: to yield precious metal in the process of panning ~ **vi** 1 **a**: to wash in a pan for the purpose of separating heavy particles **b**: to separate (as gold) by panning **c**: to place in a pan 2: to criticize severely

pan \pan/ **n** [Hindi *pān*, fr Skt *parṇa* wing, leaf — more at **FERN**] 1: a betel leaf 2: a masticatory of betel nut, lime, and pan

pan \pan/ **vb** **panned**; **pan-ning** [panorama] **vi** 1: to rotate a motion-picture or television camera so as to keep an object in the picture or secure a panoramic effect 2 *of a camera*: to undergo panning ~ **vi**: to cause to pan

pan \pan/ **n**: the process of panning a motion-picture or television camera

Pan \Pan/ **n** [L, fr Gk] **a**: a Greek god of shepherds and hunters and the traditional inventor of the panpipe

Pan **abbr** Panama

pan-comb form [Gk, fr *pan*, neut of *pani-*, *pas* all, every; akin to Skt *sāvat* all, every, *svayati* he swells] 1: all, completely (panchromatic) 2 **a**: involving all of a (specified) group (*Pan-American*) **b**: advocating or involving the union of a (specified) group (*Pan-Asian*) 3: whole, general (*panleucopenia*)

pan-a-cea \pan-ə-ˈsē-ə/ **n** [L fr Gk *panakeia*, fr *pan* + *akeisthai* to heal, fr *akos* remedy — more at **AUTOCID**] **a**: a remedy for all ills or difficulties: **CURE-ALL** — **pan-a-ce-a** \pan-ə-ˈsē-ə/ **adj**

pan-nache \pə-ˈnash-, ˈnash/ **n** [MF *pennache*, fr Olt *pennachio*, fr LL *pinnauculum* small wing — more at **PINNACLE**] 1: an ornamental tuft (as of feathers) esp on a helmet 2: dash or flamboyance in style and action: **VERVE**

pan-na-da \pə-ˈnū-də/ **n** [Sp, fr *pan* bread, fr L *panis* — more at **FOOD**] **a**: a paste of flour or bread crumbs and water or stock used as a base for sauce or a binder for forcemeat or stuffing

pan-a-ma \pan-ə-ˈmā-, ˈmō-/ **n**, *often* cap [AmerSp *panamá*, fr *Panama*, Central America] **a**: a lightweight hat of natural-colored straw hand-plaited of narrow strips from the young leaves of the jiplapa; also: a machine-made imitation of this

Pan-American \pan-ə-ˈmer-ə-kən/ **adj**: of, relating to, or involving the independent republics of No and So America

Pan American Day **n**: April 14 observed as the anniversary of the founding of the Pan-American Union in 1890

Pan-Ameri-loan-lam \kə-ˈniz-əm/ **n**: a movement for greater cooperation among the Pan-American nations

pan-a-to-la \pan-ə-ˈtel-ə/ **n** [Sp, fr AmerSp, a long thin biscuit, deriv. of L *panis* bread] **a**: a long slender straight-sided cigar rounded off at the sealed end

pan-cake \pan-ˈkāk/ **n**: a flat cake made of thin batter and cooked (as on a griddle) on both sides

pancake **vb** **pan-caked**; **pan-cak-ing** **vi**: to make a pancake landing ~ **vi**: to cause to pancake

Pan-Cake \pan-ˈkāk/ **trademark** — used for a cosmetic in semi-moist cake form

pancake landing **n**: a landing in which the airplane is leveled off higher than for a normal landing causing it to stall and drop in an approximately horizontal position with little forward motion

pan-chax \pan-ˈkaks/ **n** [NL; *genus* of numerous small brilliantly colored Old World killifishes (genus *Apolochel*) often kept in the tropical aquarium

Pan-chen Lama \pan-ˈchən-/ **n** [*Panchen* fr Chin (Pek) *pan* 'child'] **a**: the lama who is the chief spiritual adviser of the Dalai Lama

pan-chro-mat-ic \pan-krō-ˈmat-ik/ **adj** [ISV] **a**: sensitive to light of all colors in the visible spectrum (~ film)

pan-cra-tium \pan-ˈkrā-shē-əm/ **n** [L, fr Gk *pankratōn*, fr *pan* + *kratos* strength — more at **HARD**] **a**: an ancient Greek athletic contest involving both boxing and wrestling

pan-cra-tes \pan-krēs-, ˈpan-/ **n** [NL, fr Gk *pankreas*, fr *pan* + *kreas* flesh, meat — more at **RAW**] **a**: a large compound racemose gland of vertebrates that secretes digestive enzymes and the hormone insulin — **pan-cra-tic** \pan-krēs-ˈat-ik/ **adj**

pancreat- or **pancreato-** **comb form** [NL, fr Gk *pankreut-*, *pancreas*] **a**: pancreas (*pancreatic*)

pan-cra-tec-to-my \pan-krēs-ˈtēk-tə-mē-/ **n**: surgical removal of all or part of the pancreas — **pan-cra-tec-to-mized** \-mīz-d/ **adj**

pancreatic juice **n**: a clear alkaline secretion of pancreatic enzymes that is poured into the duodenum and acts on food already acted on by the gastric juice and saliva

pan-cra-tin \pan-ˈkrē-ˈat-ən-, ˈpan-krē-/ **n**: a mixture of enzymes from the pancreatic juice; also: a preparation containing such a mixture

pan-cra-titis \pan-krēs-ˈit-əs-, ˈpan-/ **n**, *pl* -it-ides -ˈit-ə-dēs/ [NL] **a**: inflammation of the pancreas

pan-cro-zy-min \krē-ˈō-ˈzi-mən/ **n** [*pancreas* + *-o-* + *zym-* + *-in*] **a**: **CHOLECYSTOKININ**

panda \ˈpān-də/ **n** [F, fr native name in Nepal] 1: a long-tailed Himalayan carnivore (*Allurus fulgens*) that is related to and closely resembles the American raccoon, has long fur, and is basically rusty or chestnut in color with mottling and barring of black 2: a large black-and-white mammal (*Alluropoda melanoleuca*) of western China that suggests a bear but is related to the raccoons

pan-da-nus \pan-ˈdān-əs-, ˈdān-əs/ **n**, *pl* -ni -/ [NL, genus name, fr Malay *pandan* screw pine] **a**: **SCREW PINE**

Pan-da-rus \ˈpān-də-rəs/ **n** [L, fr Gk *Pandarus*] **a**: a Lycian archer in the Trojan War who in medieval legend procures Cressida for Troilus

pan-dect \pan-ˈdek-t/ **n** [LL *Pandectae*, the *Pandects*, digest of Roman civil law (6th cent AD), fr L *pl* of *pandectes* encyclopedic work, fr Gk *pandektēs* all-receiving, fr *pan-* + *dechēsthai* to receive, akin to Gk *dokēs* to seem, seem good — more at **DECENT**] 1: a complete code of the laws of a country or system of law 2: a treatise covering an entire subject

pan-dem-ic \pan-ˈdem-ik/ **adj** [LL *pandēmus*, fr Gk *pandēmos* of all the people, fr *pan-* + *dēmos* people — more at **DEMAGOGUE**] **a**: occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population (~ *malaria*)

pandemic **n**: a pandemic outbreak of a disease

Pan-de-mo-ni-um \pan-də-ˈmō-nē-əm/ **n** [Gk *pan-* + *daimōn* evil spirit — more at **DEMON**] 1: the capital of Hell in Milton's *Paradise Lost* 2: the infernal regions: **HELL** 3 *not cap*: a wild uproar — **TUMULT**

pan-der \pan-ˈdər/ **n** [ME *Pandare* Pandarus, fr L *Pandarus*] 1 **a**: a go-between in love intrigues **b**: **PIMP** 2: someone who caters to or exploits the weaknesses of others

pander **vi** **pan-dered**; **pan-der-ing** \-dɪŋ-/ **to act as a pander; esp**: to provide gratification for others' desires (the audience is vulgar and stupid, you've got to ~ to them — Herman Wouk) — **pan-der-er** \-dər-ər/ **n**

pan-dit \pan-ˈdət-, ˈpan-/ **n** [Hindi *pundit*, fr Skt *pandita*] **a**: a wise or learned man in India — often used as an honorary title

P and **L** **abbr** profit and loss

pan-do-ra \pan-ˈdōr-ə-, ˈdōr-/ **n** [It, fr. LL *pandura* 3-stringed lute] **a**: **BANDORE**

Pan-do-ra's box \pan-ˈdōr-əz-, ˈdōr-/ **n** [fr. the box, sent by the gods with Pandora as a gift to Epimetheus, which she was forbidden to open and which loosed a swarm of evils upon mankind when she opened it out of curiosity]: a prolific source of troubles

pan-dow-dy \pan-ˈdaud-ē-/ **n**, *pl* -dies (origin unknown) **a**: a deep dish spiced apple dessert sweetened with sugar, molasses, or maple syrup and covered with a rich crust

pan-dy \pan-ˈdē-/ **vi** **pan-died**; **pan-dy-ing** (prob fr L *pando*, imper sing of *pandere* to spread out (the hand), command of the schoolmaster to the boy — more at **FATHOM**) **Brit**: to punish (a schoolboy) with a blow on the palm of the hand esp with a ferule (came in today and *pandled* me because I was not writing my theme — James Joyce)

pane \ˈpān-/ **n** [ME *pane*, *pane* strip of cloth, pane, fr. MF *pan*, fr. L *pannus* cloth, rag — more at **VANE**] 1: a piece, section, or side of something as **a**: a framed sheet of glass in a window or door **b**: one of the sides of a nut or bolt head 2: one of the sections into which a sheet of postage stamps is cut for distribution

pan-eg-yr-ic \pan-ˈjir-ik-, ˈjir-ik/ **n** [L *panegyricus*, fr Gk *panēgyrikos*, fr *panēgyrikos* of or for a festival assembly, fr *panēgyris* festival assembly, fr *pan-* + *agyris* assembly, akin to Gk *agerein* to gather — more at **REGARIOUS**] **a**: a eulogistic oration or writing; also: formal or elaborate praise **syn** see **ECOLOGISM** — **pan-eg-yr-ical** \-jir-ik-əl-, ˈjir-ik-/ **adj** — **pan-eg-yr-ical-ly** \-kəl-ē-/ **adv**

pan-eg-yr-ist \pan-ˈjir-ist-, ˈjir-ist-/ **n**: **EULOGIST**

pan-el \ˈpān-/ **n** [ME, piece of cloth, slip of parchment, jury schedule, fr MF, piece of cloth, piece, prob. fr (assumed) VL *pan-nellus*, dim of L *pannus* cloth] 1 **a** (1): a schedule containing names of persons summoned as jurors (2): the group of persons so summoned (3): **JURY** 1 **b** (1): a group of persons selected for some service (as investigation or arbitration) (a ~ of experts) (2): a group of persons who discuss before an audience a topic of a usu political or social interest, also: **PANEL DISCUSSION** (3): a group of entertainers or guests engaged as players in a quiz or guessing game on a radio or television program 2 **a**: a separate or distinct part of a surface as **a**: a fence section ~ **HURDLE** **b** (1): a thin usu rectangular board set in a frame (as in a door) (2): a usu sunken or raked section of a surface set off by a margin (3): a flat usu rectangular piece of construction material (as plywood) or precast masonry made to form part of a surface **c**: a vertical section of fabric (as a gore) **d**: any of several units of construction of an airplane wing surface 3 **a**: thin flat piece of wood on



panda 2

pa-pler-mâ-ché \pā-pər-mā-ˈshā, -pā-pā-mā-, (-)ma- \ n [F, lit., chewed paper]: a light strong molding material of wastepaper pulped with glue and other additives — **pa-pler-mâché** *adj*

pa-pil-i-o-na-ceous \pā-pī-lē-ō-ˈnā-shəs/ *adj* [L *papilion-, papilio* butterfly — more at *PAVILION*]: having a corolla (as in the bean or pea) with usu five petals that include a large standard enclosing two lateral wings and a lower carina

pa-pil-la \pā-pī-lā/ n, pl **pa-pil-lae** \-pī-lē-, -lā/ n [L, nipple, akin to *L. papula* pimple, Lith *papas* nipple]: a small projecting body part similar to a nipple in form **a**: a vascular process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth — see *HAIR* illustration **b**: one of the vascular protuberances of the dermal layer of the skin extending into the epidermal layer and often containing tactile corpuscles **c**: one of the small protuberances on the upper surface of the tongue — **pa-pil-lary** \pā-pī-lər-ē, esp Brit **pa-pil-lar-ē** *adj* — **pa-pil-late** \pā-pī-lāt-, -pī-lāt- *adj* — **pa-pil-lous** \pā-pī-lōs-, -pī-lōs/ *adj*

pa-pil-lo-ma \pā-pī-lō-mā/ n, pl **pa-pil-lō-mas** \-mōi-, -mōi-/ **1**: a benign tumor (as a wart) due to overgrowth of epithelial tissue on papillae of vascular connective tissue (as of the skin) **2**: an epithelial tumor caused by a virus — **pa-pil-lo-ma-tous** \-lō-mōi-ōs/ *adj*

pa-pil-lon \pā-pī-lē-ŏn-, -pā-pī-lē-ŏn/ n [F, lit., butterfly, fr. *L. papilion-, papilio*]: any of a breed of small slender toy spaniels resembling long-haired Chihuahuas

pa-pil-lote \pā-pī-lōt-, (-)lōt-, -pā-pī-lōt/ n [F, fr. *papillon* butterfly]: a greased paper wrapper in which food (as meat or fish) is cooked

pa-plat \pā-pōst-, n, often **cap** [MF or NL, MF *papiste*, fr. *pape* pope; NL *papista*, fr. LL *papa* pope]: ROMAN CATHOLIC — usu used disparagingly — **pa-plat** *adj*

pa-plat-ry \pā-pō-ātrē/ n: the Roman Catholic religion — usu used disparagingly

pa-po-ose \pā-pōs-, -pā-pō- \ n [Naraganset *papods*]: a young child of American Indian parents

pa-po-va-vi-rus \pā-pō-vā-vī-ras/ n [*papilloma* + *polyoma* + *vaccination* + *virus*]: any of a group of viruses that have a capsid with 42 protuberances resembling knobs and that are associated with or responsible for various neoplasms (as some warts) of mammals

pa-pose \pā-pōs-/ *adj*: having or being a pappus

pa-pus \pā-pōs-/ n, pl **pa-pi** \pā-pī-, -ē/ [L, fr. Gk *pappos*]: an appendage or tuft of appendages that crowns the ovary or fruit in various seed plants and functions in dispersal of the fruit

pa-py \pā-pī-/ n, chiefly South & Midland: PAPA

pa-pri-ka \pā-pri-kā-, -pā-pri-/ n [Hung, fr. Serb, fr. *papar* pepper, fr. Gk *peperi*]: a mild red condiment consisting of the dried finely ground pods of various cultivated sweet peppers, also: a sweet pepper used for making paprika

Pap smear \pā-pī-/ n (George N. Papanicolaou †1962 Am medical scientist): a method for the early detection of cancer employing exfoliated cells and a special staining technique that differentiates diseased tissue — called also *Papanicolaou test*, *Pap test*

Pap-u-an \pā-pū-yā-wōn/ n **1**: a native or inhabitant of Papua **2**: a member of any of the Negroid native peoples of New Guinea and adjacent areas of Melanesia **3**: any of a heterogeneous group of languages spoken in New Guinea, New Britain, and the Solomon Islands — **Papuan** *adj*

pa-pu-lar \pā-pū-lər-/ *adj*: consisting of or characterized by papules

pa-pule \pā-pū-lē-/ n [L *papula*]: a small solid usu conical elevation of the skin

pa-py-ro-lo-gy \pā-pī-rō-lō-jē/ n [ISV]: the study of papyrus manuscripts — **pa-py-ro-lo-gist** \-jōst-/ n

pa-py-rus \pā-pī-ras-/ n, pl **pa-py-rus-es** or **pa-py-ri** \-pī(-)rē-, -rē/ n [ME, fr. L — more at *PAPER*]: **1**: a tall sedge (*Cyperus papyrus*) of the Nile valley **2**: the pith of the papyrus plant esp when cut in strips and pressed into a writing material **3 a**: a writing on papyrus **b**: a written scroll made of papyrus

par \pār/ n [L, one that is equal, fr. *par* equal] **1 a**: the established value of the monetary unit of one country expressed in terms of the monetary unit of another country using the same metal as the standard of value **b**: the face amount of an instrument of value (as a check or note) as (1): the monetary value assigned to each share of stock in the charter of a corporation (2): the principal of a bond **2**: common level: **EQUALITY** **3 a**: an amount taken as an average or norm **b**: an accepted standard, *specif*: a usual standard of physical condition or health **4**: the score standard for each hole of a golf course, also: a score equal to par — **par** *adj*

par *vi* **parred**, **par-ring**: to score par on (a hole)

par *abbr* **1** paragraph **2** parallel **3** parish

pa-ra \pār-ā/ n, pl **pa-ras** or **para** [Turk, fr. Per *pārah*, lit., piece] **1 a**: any of several monetary units of the Turkish Empire **b**: a coin representing one para **2** — see *DINAR* at *MONEY* table

para- \pār-ā-, -pār-ā/ or **par-** *prefix* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *para*, akin to Gk *pro* before — more at *FOR*]: **1**: beside; alongside of; beyond; aside from (*parathyroid*) (*parenteral*) **2 a**: closely related to (*paraldehyde*) **b**: involving substitution at or characterized by two opposite positions in the benzene ring that are separated by two carbon atoms (*para*dichlorobenzene) **3 a**: faulty; abnormal (*parasthesia*) **b**: associated in a subsidiary or accessory capacity (*paramedical*) **c**: closely resembling: almost (*paratyphoid*)

para- \pār-ā/ *comb form* [*parachute*] **1**: parachute (*paratrooper*) **2**: parachutist (*paraspotter*)

pa-ra \pār-ā/ *n comb form*, pl **pa-ras** \-rās-/ or **pa-rae** \-rē-, -rē/ [L, fr. *parere* to give birth to — more at *PARE*]: woman delivered of (so many) children (*tripara*)

para-ami-no-ben-zo-ic acid \pār-ā-mī-nō-bēn-zō-ik-, -pār-ā-mī-nō-bēn-zō- \ n [ISV]: a colorless para-substituted aminobenzoic

acid that is a growth factor of the vitamin B complex — *abbr* **PABA**

para-ami-no-sal-i-cylic acid \-sai-lē-sil-ik-/ n: the white crystalline para-substituted isomer of aminosalicylic acid that is made synthetically and is used in the treatment of tuberculosis

para-bi-o-sis \pār-ā-(bi)-ō-sis-, -bē-/ n [NL] **1**: reversible suspension of obvious vital activities **2**: anatomical and physiological union of two organisms — **para-bi-otic** \-at-ik-/ *adj* — **para-bi-ot-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-)lē/ *adv*

par-a-ble \pār-ā-bəl/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *parabola*, fr. Gk *parabolē*, fr. *paraballein* to compare, fr. *para-* + *ballein* to throw — more at *DEVIL*]: **COMPARISON** *specif*: a usu short fictitious story that illustrates a moral attitude or a religious principle

pa-rab-o-la \pār-ā-bō-lā/ n [NL, fr. Gk *parabolē*, lit., comparison] **1**: a plane curve generated by a point moving so that its distance from a fixed point is equal to its distance from a fixed line: the intersection of a right circular cone with a plane parallel to an element of the cone **2**: something bowl-shaped (as a microphone)

par-a-bolic \pār-ā-bō-līk-/ *adj* [in sense 1, fr. LL *parabola* parable, in sense 2, fr. NL *parabola*] **1**: expressed by or being a parabola: **ALLEGORICAL** **2**: of, having the form of, or relating to a parabola (motion in a ~ curve) — **par-a-bol-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-)lē/ *adv*

pa-rab-o-loid \pār-ā-bō-lōid-/ n: a surface all of whose intersections by planes are either parabolas and ellipses or parabolas and hyperbolas — **pa-rab-o-loid-al** \-rā-bō-lōid-əl/ *adj*

para-chute \pār-ā-shūt/ n [F, fr. *para-* (as in *paraisol*) + *chute* fall — more at *CHUTE*] **1**: a folding umbrella-shaped device of light fabric used esp for making a safe descent from an airplane **2**: **PATAGIUM** **3**: a device suggestive of a parachute in form, use, or operation — **para-chutic** \pār-ā-shūt-ik-/ *adj*

para-chute *vi* **chuted**, **chut-ing** *vi*: to convey by means of a parachute

para-chute *vi*: to descend by means of a parachute

parachute *spinnaker* *n*: an exceptionally large spinnaker used esp on racing yachts

para-chut-ist \pār-ā-shūt-ist/ n: one that parachutes as **a**: **PARATROOPER** **b**: a person who parachutes as a sport

Par-a-clete \pār-ā-klet-/ n [ME *Paracleti*, fr. MF *Paraclet*, fr. LL *Paracletus*, fr. Gk *Parakletos*, lit., advocate, intercessor, fr. *para-* + *kalein* to invoke, fr. *para-* + *kalein* call — more at *LOW*]: HOLY SPIRIT

pa-ra-de \pār-ā-rād-/ n [F, fr. MF, fr. *parer* to prepare — more at *PARE*] **1**: a pompous show: **EXHIBITION** **2 a**: the ceremonial formation of a body of troops before a superior officer **b**: a place where troops assemble regularly for parade **3**: a public procession **4 a**: a place for strolling **b**: those who promenaded

pa-ra-de *vi* **pa-rad-ed**, **pa-rad-ing** *vi*: **1**: to cause to maneuver or march: **MARSHAL** **2**: **PROMENADE** **3**: to exhibit ostentatiously: **vi** **1**: to march in a procession **2**: **PROMENADE** **3 a**: to show off **b**: **MASQUERADE** (myths which ~ as modern science — M. R. Cohen) — **pa-rad-er** *n*

para-di-chlo-ro-ben-zene \pār-ā-dī-klōr-ō-bēn-zēn-, -klōr-, -bēn-/ n [ISV]: a white crystalline compound $C_6H_4Cl_2$, made by chlorinating benzene and used chiefly as a fumigant against clothes moths

para-digm \pār-ā-dīm-, -dīm/ n [LL *paradigma*, fr. Gk *paradeigma*, fr. *paradeiknynai* to show side by side, fr. *para-* + *deiknynai* to show — more at *DICTION*] **1**: **EXAMPLE** **PATTERN** *esp*: an outstandingly clear or typical example or archetype **2**: an example of a conjugation or declension showing a word in all its inflectional forms — **para-dig-mat-ic** \pār-ā-dig-mat-ik-/ *adj*

para-di-si-al \pār-ā-dī-sī-ik-, -zā-/ *adj* [*paradise* + *-aic* (as in *Hebraic*)] **PARADISIACAL** — **para-di-si-al-cal** \-sā-ō-kəl-, -zā-/ *adj* — **para-di-si-al-ly** \-sā-ō-k(-)lē/ *adv*

para-di-sal \pār-ā-dī-sōl-, -dī-zōl-/ *adj*: **PARADISIACAL**

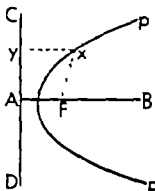
para-di-sis \pār-ā-dīs-, -dīs/ n [ME *paradis*, fr. OF, fr. LL *paradis*, fr. Gk *paradeisos*, lit., enclosed park, of Iranian origin, akin to Av *pairi-daeza* enclosure, akin to Gk *peri* around and to Gk *telchos* wall — more at *PERI*, *DOUGH*] **1 a**: the garden of Eden **b**: an intermediate place or state where the righteous departed await resurrection and judgment **c**: **HEAVEN** **2**: a place of bliss, felicity, or delight

para-di-si-al-cal \pār-ā-dī-sī-ō-kəl-, -dī-, -zī-/ or **para-di-si-al** \-dī-zē-ēk-, -dī-zē-/ *adj* [LL *paradisialis* fr. *paradisus*]: of, relating to, or resembling paradise — **para-di-si-al-cal-ly** \-dī-zē-ēk(-)lē-, -dī-, -zī-/ *adv*

para-dox \pār-ā-daks/ n [L *paradoxum*, fr. Gk *paradoxon*, fr. neut. of *paradoxas* contrary to expectation, fr. *para-* + *doksein* to think — more at *DECENT*] **1**: a tenet contrary to received opinion **2 a**: a statement that is seemingly contradictory or opposed to common sense and yet is perhaps true **b**: a self-contradictory statement that at first seems true **c**: an argument that apparently derives self-contradictory conclusions by valid deduction from acceptable premises **3**: something (as a person, condition, or act) with seemingly contradictory qualities or phases

syn **PARADOX**, **ANTINOMY**, **ANOMALY** *shared meaning element*: something involving an inherent contradiction

para-dox-i-cal \pār-ā-dak-sī-kəl-/ *adj* **1 a**: of the nature of a paradox **b**: inclined to paradoxes **2**: not being the normal or usual kind (~ pulse) — **para-dox-i-cal-ly** \-k(-)lē/ *adv* — **para-dox-i-cal-ness** \-k(-)lē-/ *n*



parabola 1 F fixed point CD fixed line, X moving point, AB axis, XY distance from X to CD, PP parabola



papyrus 1

a about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
li loof u foot y yet yū few yu furious zb vision

4/100-1442/1 (11 graded paper); 201/1442-1

para-mil-i-tary \par-ə-mil-ə-ter-ē\ *adj* 1: formed on a military pattern esp. as a potential auxiliary military force (a ~ border patrol) 2: of or relating to a paramilitary force (~ training)

para-mnesia \par-ə-mnē-zhə-, -m-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *para-* + *-mnēsia* (as in *amnesia*)] a disorder of memory; as a: a condition in which the proper meaning of words cannot be remembered b: the illusion of remembering scenes and events when experienced for the first time

para-mount \par-ə-maunt\ *adj* [AF *paramont*, fr. OF *par* by (fr. *L per*) + *mont* above, fr. a to (fr. *L ad*) + *mont* mountain — more at FOR, AT, MOUNT] superior to all others: SUPREME *syn see* DOMINANT — **para-mount-er** \-məunt(-t-ē)\ *n*

paramount *n*: a supreme ruler

para-mour \par-ə-mu(r)-\ *n* [ME, fr. *par amour* by way of love, fr. OF: an illicit lover] *esp*: MISTRESS

para-myum \p(ə)-rə-m-ə-ləm\ *n* [NL, fr. *para-* + *L amyllum* starch — more at AMYL] a reserve carbohydrate of various protozoans and algae that resembles starch

para-rang \p(ə)-rəŋ\ *n* [Malay] a short sword, cleaver, or machete common in Malaysia and Indonesia

para-roid \par-ə-rōid\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, madness, fr. *paranous* demented, fr. *para-* + *nous* mind] 1: a psychosis characterized by systematized delusions of persecution or grandeur *syn* without hallucinations 2: a tendency on the part of an individual or group toward excessive or irrational suspiciousness and distrustfulness of others — **para-roid-ak** \-rōid-ak\ *adj* or *n*

para-roid \par-ə-rōid\ *adj* 1: characterized by or resembling paranoia 2: characterized by suspiciousness, persecutory trends, or megalomania — **para-roid** *n*

paranoid schizophrenia *n*: a psychosis resembling paranoia but commonly displaying hallucinations and marked behavioral deterioration

para-normal \par-ə-nōr-məl\ *adj*: not scientifically explainable: SUPERNATURAL — **para-normal-ity** \-nōr-mal-ē-tē\ *n* — **para-normal-ly** \-nōr-mal-ē\ *adv*

para-nymph \par-ə-nim(p)-\ *n* [LL *paranymphus*, fr. Gk *paranymphos*, fr. *para-* + *nymphē* bride — more at NUPHIAL] 1: a friend going with a bridegroom to fetch home the bride in ancient Greece; also: the bridesmaid conducting the bride to the bridegroom 2 a: BEST MAN b: BRIDESMAID

para-pet \par-ə-pet-, -pet-\ *n* [It *parapetto*, fr. *parare* to shield (fr. *L* to prepare) + *petio* chest, fr. *L petus* — more at PARE, PECTORAL] 1: a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth or stone to protect soldiers: BREASTWORK 2: a low wall or railing to protect the edge of a platform, roof, or bridge — called also *parapet wall* — **par-a-pet-ed** \-pet-ed\ *adj*

para-pher-nalia \par-ə-f(r)-nāl-ē-ə\ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [ML, deriv of Gk *parapherna* *n* bride brings over and above the dowry, fr. *para-* + *phernē* dowry, fr. *pherein* to bear — more at BEAR] 1: the separate real or personal property of a married woman that she can dispose of by will and sometimes according to common law during her life 2: personal belongings 3 a: articles of equipment: FURNISHINGS b: accessory items

para-phrase \par-ə-frāz-\ *n* [MF, fr. *L paraphrasis*, fr. Gk, fr. *paraphrazēin* to paraphrase, fr. *para-* + *phrazēin* to point out] 1: a restatement of a text, passage, or work giving the meaning in another form 2: the use or process of paraphrasing in studying or teaching composition

paraphrase *vb* -phrased; -phrasing *vt*: to make a paraphrase of ~ *vi*: to make a paraphrase — **para-phras-able** \-frāz-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **para-phras-er** *n*

para-phra-sic \par-ə-frāz-ik\ *adj* [F *paraphrastique*, fr. Gk *paraphrastikos*, fr. *paraphrazēin*] explaining or translating more clearly and simply: having the nature of a paraphrase — **para-phra-si-cally** \-tī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

para-phry-sis \p(ə)-rā-f(r)-s-ē\ *n pl* -s-ē [NL, fr. Gk, sucker, offshoot, fr. *paraphryein* to produce at the side, fr. *para-* + *phryein* to bring forth — more at PHYSCIS] one of the slender sterile filaments borne among the sporogenous or gametogenous organs in cryptogamic plants

para-plegia \par-ə-plē-jē(-tə)-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *paraplegiē* hemiplegia, fr. *para-* + *-plegia* -plegia] paralysis of the lower half of the body with involvement of both legs — **para-plegic** \-jē(-tē)\ *adj* or *n*

para-po-dium \p(ə)-dō-d-əm\ *n pl* -dī-ə (-tə)-\ [NL] either of a pair of fleshy lateral processes borne from most segments of a polychaete worm — **parapodial** *adj*

para-profession-al \p(ə)-rə-fesh-nəl-, -ən-\ *n*: a trained aide who assists a professional person, *esp*: a teacher's aide

para-protein \p(ə)-rōt-ēn-, -prōt-ēn-\ *n*: any of various abnormal serum globulins with unique physical and electrophoretic characteristics

para-psychology \par-ə-ʃsī-kāl-ē-jē\ *n* [ISV] a field of study concerned with the investigation of evidence for telepathy, clairvoyance, and psychokinesis — **para-psychology-cal** \-sī-k(ə)-lāj-ē-kəl\ *adj* — **para-psychologist** \-sī-k(ə)-lāj-ē-jist\ *n*

para-quet \p(ə)-kwēt\ *n* [para- + *quaternary*] an herbicide $C_{12}H_{11}N_2Cl_2$ used *esp* as a weed killer

para-ros-aniline \par-ə-rōz-ān-ē-lē-n\ *n* [ISV] a white crystalline base $C_{12}H_{11}NO_2$ that is the primary compound of many dyes, also: its red chloride used *esp* in coloring paper and as a biological stain

Para rubber \par-ə-, p(ə)-rā-\ *n* [Pará, Brazil]: native rubber from So. American rubber trees (genus *Hevea* and *esp* *H. brasiliensis*)

Para rubber tree *n*: a So. American rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*)

para-sang \par-ə-saŋ\ *n* [L *parasanga*, fr. Gk *parasangēs* of Iranian origin, akin to *Per farang* parang] a unit of various Persian units of distance, *esp*: an ancient unit of about four miles

para-selenite \par-ə-sē-lē-nē\ *n pl* -nē [NL, fr. *para-* + *Gk selenē* moon — more at SELENIUM]; a bright spot comparable to a parhelion seen in connection with lunar halos — **para-selenic** \-lē-nē-ik-, -lē-nē-\ *adj*

para-sex-u-al \p(ə)-sek-sh(ə)-wəl-, -sek-sh(ə)-\ *adj*: relating to or being reproduction that results in recombination of genes from different individuals but does not involve meiosis and formation of a zygote by fertilization as in sexual reproduction (the ~ cycle in some fungi) — **para-sex-u-al-ity** \-sek-sh(ə)-wəl-ē-tē\ *n*

para-shah \p(ə)-rə-shā\ *n* [Heb *pārashāh*, lit., explanation]: a passage in Jewish Scripture dealing with a single topic; *specif*: a section of the Torah assigned for weekly reading in synagogue worship

para-sit-e \par-ə-sit\ *n* [MF, fr. *L parasitus*, fr. Gk *parasitos*, fr. *para-* + *sitos* grain, food] 1: one frequenting the tables of the rich and earning welcome by flattery: SYCOPHANT 2: an organism living in or on another organism in parasitism 3: something that resembles a biological parasite in dependence on something else for existence or support without making a useful or adequate return — **para-sit-ic** \par-ə-sit-ik\ *adj* also **para-sit-ic-al** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **para-sit-ic-ally** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

para-sit-ic-id \par-ə-sit-ēd-\ *adj*: destructive to parasites

para-sit-ic-ide \-sit-ēd-\ *n* [L *parasitus* + *E -cide*] a parasiticide agent

para-sit-ism \par-ə-sit-iz-əm-, -sit-iz-\ *n* 1: the behavior of a parasite 2: an intimate association between organisms of two or more kinds, *esp*: one in which a parasite obtains benefits from a host which it uses to injure 3: PARASITOSIS

para-sit-ize \-sit-iz-, -sit-iz-\ *v* -ized, -izing: to infest or live on or with as a parasite — **para-sit-iza-tion** \par-ə-sit-ē-zā-shən-, -sit-ē-\ *n*

para-sit-oid \par-ə-sit-ōid-, -sit-ōid-\ *n*: an insect and *esp* a wasp that develops within the body of another insect and eventually kills it — **parasitoid** *adj*

para-sit-ology \par-ə-sit-ōl-ō-jē-, -sit-ōl-\ *n* [L *parasitus* + *ISV -logy*] a branch of biology dealing with parasites and parasitism *esp* among animals — **para-sit-ol-og-ic-al** \-sit-ōl-ō-jē-kəl-, -sit-ōl-ō-jē-kəl-\ *adj* — **para-sit-ol-og-ist** \-sit-ōl-ō-jist-, -sit-ōl-\ *n*

para-sit-osis \-sit-ōs-ē-, -sit-ōs-\ *n pl* -ō-sēz [NL]: infestation with or disease caused by parasites

para-sol \par-ə-sōl-, -sōl\ *n* [F, fr. *oit parasole*, fr. *parare* to shield + *sole* sun, fr. *L sol* — more at PARAFET, SOLAR] a lightweight umbrella used as a sunshade *esp* by women

para-sym-pa-thet-ic \par-ə-sim-p(ə)-thet-ik\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, being, or acting on the parasympathetic nervous system

Parasympathetic *n*: 1: a parasympathetic nerve 2: PARASYM-PATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

parasympathetic nervous system *n*: the part of the autonomic nervous system that contains chiefly cholinergic fibers, that tends to induce secretion, to increase the tone and contractility of smooth muscle, and to cause the dilatation of blood vessels, and that consists of a cranial and a sacral part — compare SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

para-sym-pa-tho-mi-met-ic \par-ə-sim-p(ə)-thō-mī-met-ik-, -mō-\ *adj* [ISV]: simulating parasympathetic nervous action in physiological effect

para-syn-thet-ic \par-ə-sin(t)-thē-sēs\ *n* [NL]: the formation of words by adding a derivative ending and prefixing a particle (as in *denationalize*) — **para-syn-thet-ic-ally** \-sin-thet-ik-ē\ *adv*

para-tac-tic \par-ə-tak-tik\ *adj*: of or relating to *parataxis* — **para-tac-tic-al** \-tī-kəl\ *adj* — **para-tac-tic-ally** \-tī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

para-tax-is \par-ə-tak-s-ē\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, act of placing side by side, fr. *parataxis* to place side by side, fr. *para-* + *tassein* to arrange — more at TACTICS] the placing of clauses or phrases one after another without coordinating or subordinating connectives

para-thi-on \par-ə-thī-ən-, -ān\ *n* [para- + *thiophosphate* + *-on*] an extremely toxic thiophosphate insecticide $C_{10}H_{14}NO_3PS$

para-thyroid \p(ə)-thī-rōid\ *n*: PARATHYROID GLAND

parathyroid *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or produced by the parathyroid glands

para-thyroid-ec-to-my \-rōid-ēk-tō-mē\ *n pl* -mies: excision of the parathyroid glands — **para-thyroid-ec-to-mized** \-mīz-d\ *adj*

parathyroid gland *n* [ISV]: any of four small endocrine glands that are adjacent to or embedded in the thyroid gland and produce a hormone concerned with calcium metabolism

para-trooper \par-ə-trū-p(ə)-\ *n*: a member of the paratroops

para-troops \-trūps\ *n pl* [-trə-]: troops trained and equipped to parachute from an airplane — **para-troop** \-trūp\ *adj*

para-ty-phoid \par-ə-tī-fōid-, -tī-\ *adj* [ISV] 1: resembling typhoid fever 2: of or relating to paratyphoid or its causative organisms (~ infection)

paratyphoid *n*: a salmonellosis that resembles typhoid fever and is commonly contracted by eating contaminated food — called also *paratyphoid fever*

para-vane \par-ə-vān\ *n*: a torpedo-shaped underwater protective device with serrate teeth in its forward end towed from the bow of a ship in mined areas to sever the moorings of mines

par-boll \p(ə)-bōl\ *v* [ME *parbollen*, fr. *parbollen* to boil thoroughly, fr. MF *parboillir*, fr. LL *perbullire*, fr. *L per* thoroughly (fr. *per* through) + *bullire* to boil, fr. *bullā* bubble — more at FOR] to boil briefly as a preliminary or incomplete cooking procedure

par-buck-le \p(ə)-bək-\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a purchase for hoisting or lowering a cylindrical object by making fast the middle of a long rope aloft and looping both ends around the object which rests in the loops and rolls in them as the ends are hauled up or paid out 2: a double sling made of a single rope (as for slinging a cask)

parbuckle *vb* par-buckled, par-buckling \-bək(-ə)-lŋ\ *to*: to hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle

a abut	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ī cot, cart
ā out	ch chun	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	ōl coin	th thin th this
ū loot	ū foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

paradoxical sleep *n*: a state of sleep that is characterized by increased neuronal activity of the forebrain and midbrain, by depressed muscle tone, and esp. in man by dreaming, rapid eye movements, and vascular congestion of the sex organs — called also *REM sleep*

paraces-the-sia var of *PARASTHESIA*

paraffin \par-ə-fən\ *n* [G, fr. *L. parum* too little + *affinis* bordering on; akin to *L. paucus* few — more at *FEW*, *AFFINITY*] 1 *a*: a waxy crystalline flammable substance obtained esp. from distillates of wood, coal, petroleum, or shale oil that is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and is used chiefly in coating and sealing, in candles, in rubber compounding, and in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics 2 *b*: any of various mixtures of similar hydrocarbons including mixtures that are semisolid or oily 2: a hydrocarbon of the methane series 3 chiefly *Brit*: *KEROSENE* — *par-af-fīn-ic* \par-ə-fīn-ik\ *adj*

paraffin *vi*: to coat or saturate with paraffin

para-gen-esis \par-ə-jen-ə-sis\ *n* [NL]: the formation of minerals in contact with one another as to affect one another's development — *para-gen-et-ic* \jə-jen-ik\ *adj* — *para-gen-et-ical-ly* \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

para-gon \par-ə-gən, -gən\ *n* [MF, fr. *Olt. paragone*, lit., touchstone, fr. *paragonare* to test on a touchstone, fr. *Gk. parakonan* to sharpen, fr. *para-* + *akone* whetstone, fr. *akē* point, akin to *Gk. akmé* point — more at *EDGE*]: a model of excellence or perfection

paragon *vi* 1: to compare with: *PARALLEL* 2: to put in rivalry: *MATCH* 3 *obs*: *SURPASS*

para-graph \par-ə-graf\ *n* [MF & ML, *MF. paragraphe*, fr. *ML. paragraphus* sign marking a paragraph, fr. *Gk. paragra-phos* line used to mark change of persons in a dialogue, fr. *paragraphein* to write alongside, fr. *para-* + *graphein* to write — more at *CARVE*] 1 *a*: a subdivision of a written composition that consists of one or more sentences, deals with one point or gives the words of one speaker, and begins on a new line indented line 2 *b*: a short composition or note that is complete in one paragraph 2: a character (as *¶*) used to indicate the beginning of a paragraph and in printing as the sixth in series of the reference marks — *para-graph-ic* \par-ə-graf-ik\ *adj*

para-graph *vi* 1: to write paragraphs about 2: to divide into paragraphs

para-graph-er \par-ə-graf-ər\ *n*: a writer of paragraphs esp. for the editorial page of a newspaper

para-in-flu-en-za *virus* \par-ə-in-flu-en-zə\ *n*: any of several myxoviruses that are associated with or responsible for some respiratory infections in children — called also *parainfluenza*

para-keet \par-ə-kēt\ *n* [Sp & MF, *Sp. periquito*, fr. *MF. perouquet* parrot]: any of numerous usu. small slender parrots with a long graduated tail

para-lan-guage \par-ə-lan-gwɪ\ *n*: optional vocal effects (as tone of voice) that accompany or modify the phonemes of an utterance and that may communicate meaning

para-l-de-hyde \par-ə-l-dē-hīd, -pə\ *n*: a colorless liquid polymeric modification $C_4H_8O_2$ of acetaldehyde used as a hypnotic

para-lim-ni-on \par-ə-līm-nē-ən, -nē-ən\ *n* [NL, fr. *para-* + *Gk. limnion*, dim. of *limnē* marshy lake, akin to *Gk. limen* harbor — more at *LIMB*]: the littoral portion of a lake extending to the limit of rooted vegetation

para-lin-guistics \par-ə-lin-gwɪs-tiks\ *n*: the study of paralinguistics — *para-lin-guist-ic* \tik\ *adj*

Para-lip-pom-e-non \par-ə-lī-pəm-ə-nən, -lī-\ *n* [LL, fr. *Gk. Paraleipomenon*, gen. of *Paraleipomena*, lit., things left out, fr. *neut. pl. of prp. passive of paraleipō* to leave out, fr. *para-* + *leipō* to leave, fr. its forming a supplement to Samuel and Kings — more at *LOAN*]: *CHRONICLES*

para-lac-tic \par-ə-lak-tik\ *adj* [NL, *paralacticus*, fr. *Gk. parallaktikos*, fr. *parallaxis*]: of, relating to, or due to *parallax*

para-lax \par-ə-laks\ *n* [MF *parallaxe*, fr. *Gk. parallaxis*, fr. *paralassein* to change, fr. *para-* + *alassein* to change, fr. *allos* other — more at *ELSE*]: the apparent displacement or the difference in apparent direction of an object as seen from two different points not on a straight line with the object, *specif*: the difference in direction of a celestial body as measured from two points on the earth

para-lel \par-ə-lēl, -lē\ *adj* [L. *parallelus*, fr. *Gk. parallēlos*, fr. *para* beside + *allēlon* of one another, fr. *allos* — *allos* one another, fr. *allos* other — more at *PARA*, *ELSE*] 1 *a*: extending in the same direction, everywhere equidistant, and not meeting (~ rows of trees) 2 *b*: everywhere equally distant (concentric spheres are ~) 2 *a*: having parallel sides (a ~ reamer) 3 *b*: being or relating to an electrical circuit having a number of conductors in parallel 3 *c*: arranged in parallel (a ~ computer) 3 *a*: similar, analogous, or interdependent in tendency or development 3 *b*: readily compared: *COMPANION* 3 *c*: having identical syntactical elements in corresponding positions 3 *d* (1): having the same tonic — used of major and minor keys and scales (2): keeping the same distance apart in musical pitch 4: performed while keeping one's skis parallel (~ turns) *syn* see *SIMILAR*

parallel *n* 1 *a*: a parallel line, curve, or surface 2 *b*: one of the imaginary circles on the surface of the earth paralleling the equator and marking the latitude; *also*: the corresponding line on a globe or map — see *LATITUDE* Illustration 3 *a*: a character *¶* used in printing as the fifth in series of the reference marks 2 *a*: something equal or similar in all essential particulars: *COUNTERPART* 3: *SIMILARITY*, *ANALOGUE* 3 *b*: a comparison to show resemblance 4: a tracing of similarity 4 *a*: the state of being physically parallel 4 *b*: *PARALLELISM* 5: the arrangement of electrical devices in which all positive poles, electrodes, and terminals are joined to one conductor and all negative ones to another conductor so that each unit is in effect on a parallel branch 6: an arrangement or state that permits several operations or tasks to be performed simultaneously rather than consecutively

syn *PARALLEL*, *COUNTERPART*, *ANALOGUE*, *CORRELATE* *shared meaning*

parallel *vi* 1: to indicate analogy of: *COMPARE* 2 *a*: to show something equal to: *MATCH* 2 *b*: to correspond to 3: to place so

as to be parallel in direction with something 4: to extend, run, or move in a direction parallel to

parallel *adv*: in a parallel manner

parallel bars *n pl* 1: a pair of wooden bars supported horizontally above the floor at the same height or at different heights usu. by a common base and used in gymnastics 2: an event in gymnastics competition in which even or uneven parallel bars are used **parallel-epipedon** \par-ə-lēl-ə-pēd-, -pēd-; -lēl-ēp-ə-pēd\ *n* [Gk. *parallelēpēdon*, fr. *parallēlos* + *epēdon* plane surface, fr. *neut. of epēdos* flat, fr. *epi-* + *pedon* ground, akin to *L. ped-*, *pes* foot — more at *FOOT*]: a prism whose bases are parallelograms

parallelism \par-ə-lēl-jiz-əm, -lēl-\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being parallel 2: *RESEMBLANCE*, *CORRESPONDENCE* 3: recurrent syntactical similarities introduced for rhetorical effect 4: a theory that mind and matter accompany one another but are not causally related 5: the development of similar new characters by two or more related organisms in response to similarity of environment — called also *parallel evolution*

parallel-o-gram \par-ə-lēl-ə-grəm\ *n* [LL or Gk, *LL. parallelogrammum*, fr. *Gk. parallelogrammōn*, fr. *neut. of parallēlogrammōs* bounded by parallel lines, fr. *parallēlos* + *grammē* line, fr. *graphein* to write — more at *CARVE*]: a quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel and equal

parallel-veined \par-ə-lēl-vānd, -lēl-\ *adj*, of a leaf: having veins nearly parallel to one another

— compare *NET VEINED*

para-lo-gism \pə-rə-lə-ə-jiz-əm\ *n* [MF *paralogisme*, fr. *LL. paralogismus*, fr. *Gk. paralogismos*, fr. *paralogos* unreasonable, fr. *para-* + *logos* speech, reason — more at *LEGEND*]: a fallacious argument

para-lyse *Brit* var of *PARALYZE*

para-ly-sis \pə-rə-lə-ə-sis\ *n pl* *y-ses* \-sēz\ [L, fr. *Gk. lysis* to loosen, disable, fr. *para-* + *lyein* to loosen — more at *LOSE*] 1: complete or partial loss of function esp. when involving the motion or sensation in a part of the body 2: loss of the ability to move 3: a state of powerlessness or incapacity to act

paralysis agitans \-ə-jə-ˈtanz\ *n* [NL, lit., shaking palsy]: *PARKINSON'S DISEASE*

para-lytic \par-ə-lit-ik\ *adj* 1: affected with or characterized by paralysis 2: of, relating to, or resembling paralysis

paralytic *n*: one affected with paralysis

para-lyze \par-ə-līz\ *vi* *-lyzed*; *-lyz-ing* [F *paralyser*, back-formation fr. *paralyse* paralysis, fr. *L. paralyticus*] 1: to affect with paralysis 2: to make powerless or ineffective 3: *UNNERVE* 4: *STUN*, *STUPEFY* 5: to bring to an end: *PREVENT*, *DESTROY* — *para-lyz-a-tion* \par-ə-lī-zə-shən\ *n* — *para-lyz-er* \par-ə-lī-zər\ *n*

para-lyz-ing-ly \-lī-z-īŋ-lē\ *adv*

para-mag-net \par-ə-mag-net\ *n* [back-formation fr. *paramagnetic*]: a paramagnetic substance

para-mag-net-ic \par-ə-mag-net-ik\ *adj* [ISV]: bang or relating to a magnetizable substance that like aluminum and platinum has small but positive susceptibility varying but little with magnetizing force — *para-mag-net-ic-al-ly* \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — *para-mag-net-ism* \-mag-nə-tiz-əm\ *n*

para-mat-ta \par-ə-mat-ə\ *n* [*Paramatta*, Australia]: a fine lightweight dress fabric of silk and wool or cotton and wool

para-mec-lium \par-ə-mē-sh(ē)-əm, -sē-əm\ *n pl* *-clia* \-sh(ē)-ə, -sē-ə\ *also* *-clums* [NL, genus name, fr. *Gk. paramēkēs* oblong, fr. *para-* + *mēkos* length, akin to *Gk. makros* long — more at *MEAGER*]: any of a genus (*Paramecium*) of ciliate protozoans that have an elongate body funnel-shaped buccal groove bearing the mouth at the extremity

para-med-ic \par-ə-med-ik\ *n*: one who assists a physician (as by giving injections and taking X rays)

para-med-i-cal \par-ə-med-i-kəl\ *also* *para-med-ic* \-ik\ *adj*: concerned with supplementing the work of highly trained medical professionals (~ aides and technicians)

para-ment \par-ə-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. *ML. paramentum*, fr. *parare* to adorn, fr. *L.* to prepare — more at *PARÉ*]: an ornamental ecclesiastical hanging or vestment

para-me-tor \pə-rə-mət-ər\ *n* [NL, fr. *para-* + *Gk. metron* measure — more at *MEASURE*] 1: an arbitrary constant whose value characterizes a member of a system (as a family of curves), *specif*: a quantity (as a mean or variance) that describes a statistical population 2: any of a set of physical properties whose values determine the characteristics or behavior of something (~ values of the atmosphere such as temperature, pressure, and density): something represented by a parameter: a characteristic element: *broadly*: *CHARACTERISTIC ELEMENT*, *FACTOR* (political dissent as ~ of modern life) — *para-met-ric* \par-ə-met-rik\ *also* *para-met-ric-al* \-tri-kəl\ *adj* — *para-met-ric-al-ly* \-tri-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

para-met-ri-za-tion \pə-rə-mət-ri-zə-shən, -trī-zə-shən\ *n* *vi* *-trized* or *-trized*; *-trizing* or *-trizing*: to express in terms of parameters — *para-met-ri-zation* \-trī-zə-shən, -trī-zə-shən\ *n* *vi* *-trized* or *-trized*; *-trizing* or *-trizing*: to express in terms of parameters

parametric amplifier *n*: a high-frequency amplifier whose operation is based on time variations in a parameter (as reactance) and which converts the energy at the frequency of an alternating current into energy at the input signal frequency in such a way as to amplify the signal

parametric equation *n*: any of a set of equations that express the coordinates of the points of a curve as functions of one parameter or that express the coordinates of the points of a surface as functions of two parameters



parallelograms



paramecium

parish-ioner \pə-'rīsh-(ə)-nər/ *n* [ME *parishoner*, prob. modif. of MF *parrochien*, fr. *parrochie*] a member or inhabitant of a parish
par-ity \pə-'rī-tē/ *n* pl. *-ities* [L *paritas*, fr. *paraequalis*] 1: the quality or state of being equal or equivalent 2 a: equivalence of a commodity price expressed in one currency to its price expressed in another b: equality of purchasing power established by law between different kinds of money at a given ratio 3: an equivalence between farmers' current purchasing power and their purchasing power at a selected base period maintained by government support of agricultural commodity prices 4 a: the property of an integer with respect to being odd or even (3 and 7 have the same ~) b: the property of oddness or evenness of an odd or even function (as certain functions in quantum mechanics) c (1): the state of being odd or even used as the basis of a method of detecting errors in binary-coded data (2): **PARITY BIT** 5: the property of an elementary particle or physical system that indicates whether or not its mirror image occurs in nature

par-ity *n* (-*parous*): the state or fact of having borne offspring, also: the number of children previously borne
par-ity bit *n*: a bit added to an array of bits (as on magnetic tape) to provide parity

park \pɑ:k/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *parc* enclosure, fr. (assumed) VL *parcus*] 1: an enclosed piece of ground stocked with game and held by royal prescription or grant b: a tract of land that often includes lawns, woodland, and pasture attached to a country house and is used as a game preserve and for recreation 2 a: a piece of ground in or near a city or town kept for ornament and recreation b: an area maintained in its natural state as a public property 3 a: a level valley between mountain ranges b: an open space and esp. a grassland that is often all or partly surrounded by woodland and is suitable for cultivation or grazing 4 a: a space occupied by military animals, vehicles, or materials b: **PARKING LOT** 5: an enclosed arena or stadium used esp. for ball games — **park-like** \pɑ:k-'lik/ *adj*

park *vi* 1: to enclose in a park 2 a (1): to bring to a stop and keep standing at the edge of a public way (2): to leave temporarily on a public way or in a parking lot or garage b: to land or leave (as an airplane) c: to establish (as a satellite) in orbit 3: to set and leave temporarily 4: to assemble (as equipment or stores) in a military dump or park ~ *vi*: to park a vehicle — **park-er** *n*

parka \pɑ:'kɑ:/ *n* [Aleut, skun, outer garment, fr. Russ, pelt, fr. Yurak] 1: a hooded fur pullover garment for arctic wear 2: a fabric pullover or jacket for sports or military wear
parking lot *n*: an area used for the parking of motor vehicles

parking meter *n*: a coin-operated device which registers the purchase of parking time for a motor vehicle
parkin-son-i-ism \pɑ:'kɪn-'sɒn-'ɪz-əm/ *n* 1: of or similar to that of parkinsonism 2: affected with parkinsonism and esp. Parkinson's disease

parkin-son-i-ism \pɑ:'kɪn-'sɒn-'ɪz-əm/ *n* 1: **PARKINSON'S DISEASE** 2: a chronic nervous disorder that is marked by muscle rigidity but without tremor of resting muscles

Par-kin-son's disease \pɑ:'kɪn-'sɒn-'ɪz-əm/ *n* [James Parkinson †1824 E physician] a chronic progressive nervous disease of later life that is marked by tremor and weakness of resting muscles and by a peculiar gait — called also *paralysis agitans*, *parkinsonism*, *Parkinson's syndrome*

Par-kin-son's Law \pɑ:'kɪn-'sɒn/ *n* [C. Northcote Parkinson b1909 E historian] 1: an observation in office organization the number of subordinates increases at a fixed rate regardless of the amount of work produced 2: an observation in office organization work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion

park-land \pɑ:'kɪn-'lænd/ *n*: land with clumps of trees and shrubs in cultivated condition used as or felt to be suitable for use as a park

park-way \pɑ:'kɪn-'kweɪ/ *n*: a broad landscaped thoroughfare
par-ance \pɑ:'rɑ:'ns/ *n* [MF, fr. OF, fr. *parler*] 1: **SPEECH**; esp. formal debate or parley 2: manner or mode of speech; **IDIOm**
par-land \pɑ:'rɑ:'lænd/ *n* [MF, fr. OF, fr. *parler*] *adj* [parlando fr. It, verbal of *parlare* to speak, fr. ML *parabolare*, *parlant* fr. It, *prp* of *parlare*] delivered or performed in an unsustained style suggestive of speech — used as a direction in music

par-ole \pɑ:'rɒl-/ *n* [F *parole*, *n*. parlay, fr. It *dual*, pl. of *parola*, fr. *parola* equal, fr. L *pari*] 1: to bet in a parlay 2 a: to exploit successfully b: to increase or otherwise transform into something of much greater value

par-ley *n*: a series of two or more bets so set up in advance that the original stake plus its winnings are risked on the successive wagers, broadly: the fresh risking of an original stake together with its winnings

par-ler \pɑ:'rɒl/ *n* **parled**; **par-ling** [ME *parlen* to parley, fr. MF *parler*] *archaic*: **PARLEY** — **par-ler** *n*, *archaic*

par-ly \pɑ:'rɒl-/ *n* [MF *parler* to speak, fr. ML *parabolare*, fr. LL *parabola* speech, *parable* — more at **PARABLE**] 1: to speak with another 2: **CONFER**; *specif*: to discuss terms with an enemy

par-ly *n*, pl. *parleys* 1 a: a conference for discussion of points in dispute b: a conference with an enemy 2: **DISCUSSION**

par-ly-ment \pɑ:'rɒl-'mɛnt/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *parlement*, fr. *parler*] 1: a formal conference for the discussion of public affairs, *specif*: a council of state in early medieval England 2 a: an assemblage of the nobility, clergy, and commons called together by the British sovereign as the supreme legislative body in the United Kingdom b: a similar assemblage in another nation or state 3 a: the supreme legislative body of a usu. major political unit that is a continuing institution comprising a series of individual parliaments b: the British House of Commons 4: one of several principal courts of justice existing in France before the revolution of 1789

par-ly-men-tar-i-an \pɑ:'rɒl-'mɛn-'tɛr-ē-ən, -mɛn-, also, pɑ:'rɒl-'y-/ *n* 1 often cap: an adherent of the parliamen in opposition to the king during the English Civil War 2: an expert in the rules and usages of a deliberative assembly (as a parliament)

par-ly-men-tar-y \pɑ:'rɒl-'mɛn-'tɛr-ē-/ *adj* 1 a: of or relating to a parliament b: enacted, done, or ratified by a parliament 2

: of or adhering to the parliament as opposed to the king during the English Civil War 3: of, based on, or having the characteristics of parliamentary government 4: of or relating to members of a parliament 5: of or according to parliamentary law (~ procedure)

parliamentary government *n*: a system of government having the real executive power vested in a cabinet composed of members of the legislature who are individually and collectively responsible to the legislature

parliamentary law *n*: the rules and precedents governing the proceedings of deliberative assemblies and other organizations

par-lor \pɑ:'lɒr/ *n* [ME *parlour*, fr. OF, fr. *parler*] 1: a room used primarily for conversation or the reception of guests; as a: a room in a private dwelling for the entertainment of guests b: a conference chamber or private reception room c: a room in an inn, hotel, or club for conversation or semiprivate uses 2: any of various business places (a funeral ~) (a beauty ~)

par-lor *adj* 1: used in or suitable for a parlor (~ furniture) 2 a: fostered or advocated in comfortable seclusion without consequent action or application to affairs (~ bolshevism) b: given to or characterized by fostering or advocating something (as a doctrine) in such a manner (~ socialist)

parlor car *n*: an extra-large railroad passenger car for day travel equipped with individual chairs

parlor game *n*: a game suitable for playing indoors (as in a parlor)

parlor grand *n*: a grand piano intermediate in length between a concert grand and a baby grand

par-lor-ous \pɑ:'lɒr-'ləs/ *adj* [ME, alter of *perilous*] 1: full of danger or risk 2 *obs*: dangerously shrewd or cunning — **par-lor-ous-ly** *adv*

par-lor-ous *adv*: to a very great extent: **EXCEEDINGLY**

Par-me-san \pɑ:'mɛ-'zæn, -zæn, -zæn/ *n* [*Parmesan* (of Parma)]: a very hard dry sharply flavored cheese that is sold grated or in wedges

par-mi-gla-na \pɑ:'mɪ-'jæn-/ or **par-mi-gla-no** \pɑ:'mɪ-'glə-/ *adj* [It *Parmigiana*, fem. of *Parmigiano* of Parma, fr. *Parma*]: made or covered with Parmesan cheese (*veal ~*)

Par-na-si-an \pɑ:'næs-'sɪ-/ *n* [L *Parnassius* of Parnassus, fr. Gk *parnasios*, fr. *Parnasos* Parnassus, mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses] of or relating to poetry 2 [F *parnassien*, fr. *Parnasse* Parnassus, fr. *Le Parnasse contemporain* (1866) an anthology of poetry]: of or relating to a school of French poets of the second half of the 19th century emphasizing metrical form rather than emotion — **Parnassian** *n*

par-och-i-al \pɑ:'rɒk-'i-əl/ *adj* [ME *parochiall*, fr. MF *parochial*, fr. LL *parochialis*, fr. *parochia* parish — more at **PARISH**] 1: of or relating to a church parish 2: of or relating to a parish as a unit of local government 3: confined or restricted as if within the borders of a parish: limited in range or scope (as to a narrow area or region): **PROVINCIAL**, **NARROW** — **par-och-i-al-ly** \pɑ:'rɒk-'i-əl-/ *adv*

par-och-i-al-ism \pɑ:'rɒk-'i-iz-əm/ *n*: the quality or state of being parochial, esp.: selfish pettiness or narrowness (as of interests, opinions, or views)

parochial school *n*: a private school maintained by a religious body usu. for elementary and secondary instruction

par-od-ist \pɑ:'rɒd-'ɪst/ *n*: a writer of parodies

par-od-y \pɑ:'rɒd-'ɪ-/ *n*, pl. *-dies* [L *parodia*, fr. Gk *parōidia*, fr. *para-* + *aidōn* to sing — more at **ODE**] 1: a literary or musical work in which the style of an author or work is closely imitated for comic effect or in ridicule 2: a feeble or ridiculous imitation *syn* see **CARICATURE** — **par-od-ic** \pɑ:'rɒd-'ɪk/ *adj* — **par-od-ic-ally** \pɑ:'rɒd-'ɪk-/ *adv*

par-od-y *vi* **-died**, **-dying** 1: to compose a parody on (~ a poem) 2: to imitate in the manner of a parody

par-ol \pɑ:'rɒl/ *n* [MF *parole*]: **WORD OF MOUTH** — **par-ol** *adj*

par-ole \pɑ:'rɒl/ *n* [F, speech, parole, fr. MF, fr. LL *parabola* speech — more at **PARABLE**] 1: a promise made with or confirmed by a pledge of one's honor; esp.: the promise of a prisoner of war to fulfill stated conditions in consideration of his release 2: a watchword given only to officers of the guard and of the day 3: a conditional release of a prisoner serving an indeterminate or unexpired sentence 4: a linguistic act; linguistic behavior — compare **LANGUE** — **par-ole** *adj*

par-olee \pɑ:'rɒl-'i-/ *n* [F, parole, parole, fr. MF, fr. LL *parabola* speech — more at **PARABLE**] 1: one released on parole
par-on-o-ma-si-a \pɑ:'rɒn-'ɒ-mə-'zi-ə-/ *n* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *paronomazein* to call with a slight change of name, fr. *para-* + *onoma* name — more at **NAME**] a play on words: **PUN** — **par-on-o-ma-si-c** \pɑ:'rɒn-'ɒ-mə-'sɪk/ *adj*

par-on-y-m \pɑ:'rɒn-'ɒ-m/ *n* [LL *paronymon*, fr. Gk *parōnymon*, neut. of *parōnymos*]: a paronymous word

par-on-y-mous \pɑ:'rɒn-'ɒ-m-/ *adj* [Gk *parōnymos*, fr. *para-* + *-nymos* (as in *homonymos* homonymous)] 1: **CONJUGATE** 2 a: formed from a word in another language b: having a form similar to that of a cognate foreign word

par-ot-id \pɑ:'rɒt-'ɪd/ *adj* [NL *parotid*, *parotis* parotid gland, fr. L, tumor near the ear, fr. Gk *parotid*, *parotis* parotid gland — more at **EAR**]: of or relating to the parotid gland

parotid gland *n*: either of a pair of large serous salivary glands situated below and in front of the ear

par-ot-i-tis \pɑ:'rɒt-'ɪt-ɪs/ *n*: inflammation of the parotid glands; also: **MUMPS**

par-ous \pɑ:'rɒs-, 'pɛr-/ *adj* [-*parous*]: having produced offspring
par-ous \pɑ:'rɒs-/ *adj* **comb form** [L *parus*, fr. *parere* to give birth to, produce]: giving birth to: producing (*biparous*)

o abut * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
 ad out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
 il foot u foot y yet yu few yu furious zh vision

Parcae \pär-ki, -sē n pl [L]: FATE 4

par-cel \pär-səl n [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *particella*, fr. L *particula* small part — more at **PARTICLE**] 1: FRAGMENT, PORTION 2: a tract or plot of land 3: a company, collection, or group of persons, animals, or things 4: LOT (the whole story was a ~ of lies) 5: a wrapped bundle 6: PACKAGE 7: a unit of salable merchandise 8: PARCELING 2 *syn* see **GROUP**

parcel *adv*, *archaic*: PARTLY

par-cel *vi* **par-cel** *ed*; **par-cel** *ing* or **par-cel** *ling* \pär-sə-ling\ 1: to divide into parts: **DISTRIBUTE** — often used with *out* 2: to make up into a parcel: **WRAP** 3: to cover (as a rope) with strips of canvas

parcel *adj*: PART-TIME, PARTIAL

par-cel *ing* or **par-cel** *ling* 1: the act of dividing and distributing in portions 2: the act of wrapping into bundles 2 a: the covering of a caulked seam with canvas and then tarring it b: long narrow tapered strips of canvas wound about a rope to exclude moisture

parcel post *n* 1: a mail service handling parcels 2: packages handled by parcel post

parcel post zone *n*: ZONE 5b

par-cen-ary \pär-sə-er-ē n [AF *parcenarie*, fr. OF *parçonerie*, fr. *parçon* portion, fr. L *partitio*-, *partitio* partition]: **COPARCENARY** 1: **par-cen-er** \pär-sər-, -n-ər\ n [AF, fr. OF *parçonier*, fr. *parçon*]: **COPARCENER**

parch \pärch\ *vb* [ME *parchen*] *vt* 1: to toast under dry heat 2: to shrivel with heat 3: to dry or shrivel with cold — *vi*: to become dry or scorched

Par-chep-el \pär-čē-zē, par-, *esp* Brit -sē\ *trademark* — used for a board game adapted from pachisi

parch-mont \pär-mənt\ *n* [ME *parchemin*, fr. OF, modif. of L *pergamēna*, fr. Gk *pergamēnē*, fr. fem. of *Pergamēnos* of Pergamum, fr. *Pergamon* Pergamum] 1: the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on 2: strong, tough, and often somewhat translucent paper made to resemble parchment 3: a parchment manuscript, also: an academic diploma

pard \pärd\ *n* [ME *parde*, fr. OF, fr. L *pardus*, fr. Gk *pardos*]: **LEOPARD**

pard *n* [short for *pardner*] *chiefly dial*: **PARTNER**, **CHUM**

par-dle or **par-di** or **par-dy** \pär-dē, pär-, *interj* [ME *pardee*, fr. OF *par Dē* by God] *archaic* — used as a mild oath

pard-ner \pär-d-nər\ *n*, *chiefly dial*: **PARTNER**, **CHUM**

par-don \pär-d-n\ *n* 1: the excusing of an offense without exacting a penalty 2: **INDULGENCE** 1 3 a: a release from the legal penalties of an offense b: an official warrant of remission of penalty 4: excuse or forgiveness for a fault, offense, or discourtesy

par-don *vi* **par-doned**; **par-don** *ing* \pär-d-nig-, -n-ing\ [ME *par-donen*, fr. MF *pardoner*, fr. LL *perdonare* to grant freely, fr. L *per* thoroughly + *donare* to give — more at **PARBOIL** DONATION] 1 a: to absolve from the consequences of a fault or crime b: to allow (an offense) to pass without punishment: **FORGIVE** c: to relieve of a penalty improperly assessed 2: **TOLERATE** *syn* see **EXCUSE** *ant* **punish**

par-don-able \pär-d-nə-bəl-, -n-ə-bəl\ *adj*: admitting of being pardoned: **EXCUSABLE** (~ offenses) — **par-don-able-ness** *n* — **par-don-ably** *adv*

par-don-er \pär-d-nər-, -n-ər\ *n* 1: a medieval preacher delegated to raise money for religious works by soliciting offerings and granting indulgences 2: one that pardons

pare \pə(r), -pə(r)\ *vi* **pared**; **par** *ing* [ME *paren*, fr. MF *parer* to prepare, trim, fr. L *parare* to prepare, acquire; akin to OE *fearr* bull, ox, L *parere* to give birth to, produce] 1: to trim or shave off (~ the skin from an apple) 2: to diminish gradually by or as if by *paring* (~ expenses) — **par-er** *n*

par-o-go-ric \pär-ə-gō-rik-, -gōr-, -gār-\ *n* [F *parégorique* mitigating pain, fr. LL *paragorikos*, fr. Gk *paragorikos*, fr. *paragorein* to talk over, soothe, fr. *para-* + *agora* assembly — more at **GREGARIOUS**] 2: camphorated tincture of opium used *esp* to relieve pain

par-en-chy-ma \pär-ən-čī-mə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, visceral flesh, fr. *parenchyma* to pour in beside, fr. *para-* + *en-* + *chein* to pour — more at **FOUND**] 1: a tissue of higher plants that consists of thin-walled living photosynthetic or storage cells capable of division even when mature and that makes up much of the substance of leaves and roots, the pulp of fruits, and parts of stems and supporting structures 2: the essential and distinctive tissue of an organ or an abnormal growth as distinguished from its supportive framework — **par-en-chy-ma-tous** \pär-ən-čīm-ət-əs-, -čīm-\ *adj* also **par-en-chy-mal** \pär-ən-čīm-əl-, -ən-čīm-\ *adj* — **par-en-chy-ma-tous-ly** *adv*

par-ent \pär-ənt-, -pər-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *parent-*, *parens*, fr. *parere* to give birth to] 1: one that begets or brings forth offspring 2 a: an animal or plant that is regarded in relation to its offspring b: the material or source from which something is derived — **par-ent** *adj* — **par-ent-ry** \pär-ənt-ri\ *n* — **par-ent-ly** *adv*

parent *vi*: to be or act as the parent of: **ORIGINATE**, **PRODUCE**

par-ent-age \pär-ənt-ij-, -pər-\ *n* 1 a: descent from parents or ancestors: **LINEAGE** (a man of noble ~) b: **DERIVATION**, **ORIGIN** (the balls about them are of common ~ — G B Johnson) 2: the standing or position of a parent: **PARENTHOOD**

parental generation *n*: a generation of individuals of distinctively different genotypes that are crossed to produce hybrids

par-en-ter-al \pär-ənt-ər-əl\ *adj* [ISV *para-* + *enteral*]: situated or occurring outside the intestine, *esp*: introduced otherwise than by way of the intestines — **par-en-ter-al-ly** *adv*

par-en-the-sis \pär-ən-thē-sis\ *n*, pl. **the-ses** \sēz\ [L, fr. Gk, lit. act of inserting, fr. *parenthēnai* to insert, fr. *para-* + *en-* + *ithēnai* to place — more at **DO**] 1 a: an amplifying or explanatory word, phrase, or sentence inserted in a passage from which it is usu. set off by punctuation b: a remark or passage that departs from the theme of a discourse: **DIGRESSION** 2: **INTERLUDE**, **INTERVAL** 3: one or both of the curved marks () used in writing and printing to enclose a parenthetical expression or to group a symbolic

unit. In a logical or mathematical expression — **par-en-thet-ic** \pär-ən-thet-ik\ or **par-en-thet-ical** \-l-kəl\ *adj* — **par-en-thet-ic-ally** \-k-ə-lē\ *adv*

par-en-the-sis \pär-ən-thē-sis\ *vi* -sized; -sizing: to make a parenthesis of

par-enthood \pär-ənt-hūd-, -pər-\ *n*: the position, function, or standing of a parent

par-ent-teacher association *n*: an organization of local groups of teachers and the parents of their pupils that works for the improvement of the schools and the benefit of the pupils

par-er-ia \pär-er-ē-ā-, -pär-ə-\ *n*, pl. **par-er-ias** \-ēz\ [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *parierai* to let fall, fr. *para-* + *hierai* to let go, send — more at **JET**] 1: slight or partial paralysis 2: **GENERAL PARESIS** — **par-er-ic** \pär-er-ik\ *adj* or *n*

par-es-the-sia \pär-əs-thē-zhə\ *n* [NL]: a sensation of pricking, tingling, or creeping on the skin that has no objective cause — **par-es-the-tic** \-thet-ik\ *adj*

par-reu \pär-ē-, -ū\ *n* [Tahitian]: a wraparound skirt or loincloth of Polynesia

par-re-vo \pär-(ə)-və\ *adj* [Yiddish *parev*]: made without milk, meat, or their derivatives (~ margarine) — compare **FLISH**, **MILCHIG**

par-ex-cel-lence \pär-ək-səl-lēns\ *adj* [F, lit., by excellence]: being the best of a kind: **PREEMINENT**

par-fait \pär-fā\ *n* [F, lit., something perfect, fr. *parfait* perfect, fr. L *perfectus*] 1: a flavored custard containing whipped cream and syrup frozen without stirring 2: a cold dessert made of layers of fruit, syrup, ice cream, and whipped cream

par-fait glass *n*: a tall narrow glass with a short stem used for serving a parfait

par-fleche \pär-flesh\ *n* [CanF *parfleche*] 1: a raw hide soaked in lye to remove the hair and dried 2: an article (as a bag or case) made of parfleche

par-foc-al \pär-fō-kəl\ *adj* [L *par* equal + E *focal*]: being or having lenses or lens sets (as eyepieces) with the corresponding focal points all in the same plane — **par-foc-al-ity** \pär-fō-kəl-ə-tē\ *n* — **par-foc-al-ize** \pär-fō-kəl-īz-\ *vi*

par-ge \pär-jē\ *vi* **par-ged**; **par-ging: **PARGET****

par-get \pär-jēt\ *vi* **par-get** *ed* or **par-get** *ted*, **par-get** *ing* or **par-get** *ting* [ME *pargetten*, fr. MF *parjeter* to throw on top of, fr. *par* thoroughly (fr. L *per-*) + *jeter* to throw — more at **JET**]: to coat with plaster; *esp*: to apply ornamental or waterproofing plaster to

par-get *n* 1: plaster, whitewash, or roughcast for coating a wall 2: plasterwork *esp* in raised ornamental figures on walls

par-gy-line \pär-jē-lēn\ *n* [*propargyl* (an alcohol) + *-line*]: a monoamine oxidase inhibitor C₁₁H₁₃N that is used as an antidepressant and antidepressant agent

par-hel-ic circle *n*: a luminous circle or halo parallel to the horizon at the altitude of the sun — *called also* **par-hel-ic ring**

par-hel-ion \pär-thē-lē-yn\ *n*, pl. **hel-ions** \-yən\ [L *parhelion*, fr. Gk *parhēlion*, fr. *para-* + *hēlios* sun — more at **SOLAR**]: any one of several bright spots often tinged with color that often appear on the par-hel-ic circle — **par-hel-ic** \-thē-lē-ik\ *adj*

par-hāh \pär-ri-ā\ *n* [Tamil *paraiyan*, lit., drummer] 1: a member of a low caste of southern India and Burma 2: **OUTCAST**

par-lan \pär-ēn-, -pər-\ *n* [*Parlan*]: fr. its suitability for making statuettes] 1: a porcelain ceramic ware composed essentially of kaolin and feldspar and usu. used unglazed in ornamental articles

Par-lan \pär-ēn-, -pər-\ *adj*: of or relating to the island of Paros noted for its marble used extensively for sculpture in ancient times

Par-lan *n* 1: **PARIAN** 2: articles made of parian

par-las \pär-ēz-, -pər-\ *n*, pl. **par-lates** \pär-ri-ā-tēz\ [NL *pariet-*, *paries*, fr. L, wall; akin to L *sparus* spear — more at **SPAR**]: the wall of a cavity or hollow organ — *usu.* used in pl.

par-l-et-al \pär-ri-ət-əl\ *adj* 1 a: of or relating to the walls of a part or cavity b: of, relating to, or forming the upper posterior wall of the head 2: attached to the main wall rather than the axis or a cross wall of a plant ovary — used of an ovule or a placenta 3: of or relating to college living or its regulation; *esp*: of or relating to parietals

par-l-et-al *n* 1: a parietal part (as a bone, scale, or plate) 2 pl: the regulations governing the visiting privileges of members of the opposite sex in campus dormitories

par-l-et-al bone *n*: either of a pair of membrane bones of the roof of the skull between the frontal bones and the occipital bones

par-l-et-al cell *n*: any of the large oval acid-secreting cells of the gastric mucous membrane

par-l-et-al lobe *n*: the middle division of each cerebral hemisphere that contains an area concerned with bodily sensations

par-l-mu-tuel \pär-l-myū-əl-(ə)-wəl-, -myū-čəl\ *n* [F *pari mutuel*, lit., mutual stake] 1: a betting pool in which those who bet on the winners of the first three places share the total amount bet minus a percentage for the management 2: a machine for registering the bets and computing the payoffs in pari-mutuel betting

par-ling \pär(r)-ing-, -pər(r)-\ *n* 1: the act of cutting away an edge or surface 2: something pared off (apple ~)

paring knife *n*: a small short-bladed knife (as for paring fruit)

par-i-pas-sau \pär-i-pas-ſə\ *adv* or *adj* [L, with equal step]: at an equal rate or pace

Par-is \pär-əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk]: a son of Priam whose abduction of Helen leads to the Trojan War according to Homer's *Iliad*

Par-is green \pär-əs-\ *n* [*Paris*, France] 1: a very poisonous bright green powder that is used as an insecticide and pigment 2: a variable color averaging a brilliant yellowish green

par-ish \pär-ish\ *n* [ME *parishe*, fr. MF *parroche*, fr. LL *parochia*, fr. L *paroikia*, fr. *paroikos* Christian, fr. Gk, stranger, fr. *para-* + *oikos* house — more at **VICINITY**] 1 a (1): the ecclesiastical unit of area committed to one pastor (2): the residents of such an area b Brit: a subdivision of a county often coinciding with an original ecclesiastical parish and constituting the unit of local government 2: a local church community composed of the members or constituents of a Protestant church 3: a civil division of the state of Louisiana corresponding to a county in other states

partial derivative *n*: the derivative of a function of several variables with respect to one of them and with the remaining variables treated as constants

partial differential equation *n*: a differential equation containing at least one partial derivative

partial differentiation *n*: the process of finding a partial derivative

partial fraction *n*: one of the simpler fractions into the sum of which the quotient of two polynomials may be decomposed

partial-ly \pär-shē-'al-ē, pär-'shäl-ē, n, pl. -ties 1: the quality or state of being partial: **BIAS** 2: a special taste or liking

partially ordered *adj*: having some but not all elements connected by a relation that is transitive and not symmetric

partial pressure *n*: the pressure exerted by a (specified) component in a mixture of gases

partial product *n*: a product obtained by multiplying a multiplicand by one digit of a multiplier with more than one digit

part-ly-ble \pär-'tē-ē, pär-'tē-ē, *adj*: capable of being parted: **DIVISIBLE**

part-ly-ble \pär-'tē-ē, pär-'tē-ē, *n*: one that participates — **participate** *adj*

part-ly-pate \pär-'tis-ē, pär-, *vb* -pat-ed, -pat-ing [L *participatus*, pp of *participare*, fr. *particip-*, *particeps* 'participant, fr. *part-*, *part* part + *capere* to take — more at **HEAVE**] *vi*, *archaic*: **PARTAKE** ~ *vi* 1: to possess something of the nature of a person, thing, or quality 2: to take part (always tried to ~ in class discussions) *b*: to have a part or share in something *syn* see **SHARE** — **part-ly-pa-tive** \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adj* — **part-ly-pa-tor** \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*

part-ly-pa-tion \pär-'tis-ē, pär-shən, (pär-) *n* 1: the act of participating 2: the state being related to a larger whole

part-ly-pa-to-ry \pär-'tis-ē, pär-'tē-ē, pär-, -tē-ē, *adj*: characterized by or involving participation, *esp*: providing the opportunity for individual participation (~ democracy)

part-ly-cl-ly \pär-'tē-ē, pär-'tē-ē, *adj* [L *participialis*, fr. *participium*] *adj*: of, relating to, or formed with or from a participle — **part-ly-cl-ly** \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adv*

part-ly-cl-ly \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* [ME, fr. MF, modif. of L *participium*, fr. *particip-*, *particeps*] *n*: a word having the characteristics of both verb and adjective; *esp*: an English verbal form that has the function of an adjective and at the same time shows such verbal features as tense and voice and capacity to take an object

part-ly-cl-ly \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* [ME, fr. L *particula*, fr. dim. of *part-*, *pars*] *n*: a clause or article of a composition or document 2: one of the minute subdivisions of matter (as an atom or molecule); also: **ELEMENTARY PARTICLE** 3: a minute quantity or fragment *b*: a relatively small or the smallest possible discrete portion or amount of something 4: a unit of speech expressing some general aspect of meaning or some connective or limiting relation and including the articles, most prepositions and conjunctions, and some interjections and adverbs *b*: an element that resembles a word but that is used only in composition (as *un-* in *unfair* and *-ward* in *backward*) 5: a small eucharistic wafer distributed to a Roman Catholic layman at Communion

particle board *n*: a composition board made of very small pieces of wood bonded together (as with a synthetic resin)

particle physics *n*: HIGH-ENERGY PHYSICS

part-ly-colored \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adj* [obs. *E party* (party-colored) + *E colored*]: showing different colors or tints (~ threads)

part-ly-ular \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adj* [ME *particular*, fr. MF, fr. L *particularis*, fr. L *particula* small part] 1: of, relating to, or being a single person or thing (the ~ person I had in mind) 2 *obs*: **PARTIAL** 3: of, relating to, or concerned with details (gave us a very ~ account of her day) 4: a: distinctive among others of the same general category (suffered from measles of ~ severity) *b*: being one unit or element among others (~ incidents in the account seem contrived) 5: a: being a particular in logic *b*: affirming or denying a predicate to a part of the subject — used of a proposition in logic ("some men are wise" is a ~ affirmative) 6: a: concerned over or attentive to details: **METICULOUS** (a very ~ housekeeper) *b*: nice in taste: **FASTIDIOUS** *c*: hard to please: **EXACTING** *syn* 1 see **SINGLE** *ant* **GENERAL** 2 see **SPECIAL** 3 see **CIRCUMSTANTIAL** 4 see **NICE**

particular *n* 1 *archaic*: a separate part of a whole 2: a: an individual fact, point, circumstance, or detail *b*: a specific item or detail of information or news (bill of ~) 3: a: an individual or a specific subclass in logic falling under some general concept or term *b*: a particular proposition in logic *syn* see **ITEM** — *in particular*: in distinction from others: **SPECIFICALLY**

part-ly-ular-ism \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* 1: exclusive or special devotion to a particular interest 2: a political theory that each political group has a right to promote its own interests and cap. independence without regard to the interests of larger groups 3: a tendency to explain complex social phenomena in terms of a single causative factor — **part-ly-ular-ist** \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* — **part-ly-ular-ist-ly** \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adv*

part-ly-ular-ty \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*, pl. -ties 1: a minute detail: **PARTICULAR** *b*: an individual characteristic: **PECUNIARITY**, also: **SINGULARITY** 2: a: the quality or state of being particular as opposed to universal *b*: attentiveness to detail: **EXACTNESS** *c*: the quality or state of being fastidious in behavior or expression

part-ly-ular-ize \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* the act of particularizing: the condition of being particularized

part-ly-ular-ize \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *vb* -ized, -iz-ing *vi*: to state in detail: **SPECIFY** ~ *vi*: to go into details

part-ly-ular-ly \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adv* 1: in a particular manner: in detail 2: to an unusual degree

part-ly-ulate \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adj* [L *particula*]: of or relating to minute separate particles

particulate *n*: a particulate substance

particulate inheritance *n*: inheritance of characters specified by genes in accord with Mendel's laws

part-ing \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*: a place or point where a division or separation occurs — **parting of the ways** 1: a point of separation or divergence 2: a place or time at which a choice must be made

part-ing \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adj*: given, taken, or performed at parting (a ~ kiss)

part-ly-pris \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*, pl. *part-ly-pris* \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*, side taken): a preconceived opinion: **PREJUDICE**, **BIAS** — **part-ly-pris** \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adj*

part-ly-pris \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* [MF *partisan*, fr. Olt *partigiano*, fr. *part* part, *party*, fr. L *part-*, *pars* part] 1: a firm adherent to a party, faction, cause, or person, *esp*: one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance 2: a member of a body of detached light troops making forays and harassing an enemy *b*: a member of a guerrilla band operating within enemy lines *syn* see **FOLLOWER** — **partisan** *adj* — **part-ly-pris-ship** \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*

partisan or partizan *n* [MF *partisane*, fr. Olt *partigiano*, fem. of *partigiano*] a: a weapon of the 16th and 17th centuries with long shaft and broad blade

part-ly-pris \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* [It. fr. *partire*, to divide, fr. L — more at **PART**] 1: VARIATION 2: SUITE 2b(1)

part-ly-pris \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adj* [L *partitus*, fr. pp of *partire*] 1: divided into a usu. specified number of parts 2: **PARTED** 1b (a ~ leaf)

part-ly-pris \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* 1: the action of parting: the state of being parted: **DIVISION** 2: (1) separation of a class or whole into constituent elements (2) the separation of a set (as the points of a line) into subsets such that every element belongs to one set and no two subsets have an element in common 3: something that divides, *esp*: an interior dividing wall 4: one of the parts or sections of a whole — **part-ly-pris-ship** \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*

part-ly-pris \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *vb* 1: to divide into parts or shares *b*: to divide (as a country) into two or more territorial units having separate political status 2: to separate or divide by a partition (as a wall) — often used with *off* (~ed off a closet from the storage area) — **part-ly-pris-er** \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*

part-ly-pris-er \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*: an advocate of political partition

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adj* 1: serving to part or divide into parts 2: a: of, relating to, or denoting a part (a ~ construction) *b*: serving to indicate the whole of which a part is specified (~ genitive) — **part-ly-pris-ive-ly** *adv*

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* [ME (Sc) *patelet*, fr. MF *patelette*, fr. dim of *pattie* paw]: a 16th century chemist's with a band or collar

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adv*: in some measure or degree: **PARTIALLY**

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* [ME *partener*, alter of *partener*, fr. AF, coparcener — more at **PARCENER**] 1 *archaic*: one that shares: **PARTAKER** 2: a: **ASSOCIATE**, **COLEAGUE** *b*: either of a couple who dance together *c*: one of two or more persons who play together in a game against an opposing side *d*: **HUSBAND**, **WIFE** 3: a member of a partnership 4: one of the heavy timbers that strengthen a ship's deck to support a mast — usu. used in pl

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* 1: to provide with a partner ~ *vi*: to act as a partner

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* 1: the state of being a partner: **PARTICIPATION** 2: a: a legal relation existing between two or more persons contractually associated as joint principals in a business *b*: the persons joined together in a partnership 3: a relationship resembling a legal partnership and usu. involving close cooperation between parties having specified and joint rights and responsibilities (as in a common enterprise)

part of speech: a traditional class of words distinguished according to the kind of idea denoted and the function performed in a sentence: **MAJOR FORM CLASS**

parton \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* [part + -on]: a hypothetical particle that is held to be a constituent of nucleons

part-ly-pris \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*, pl. *part-ly-pris* \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*: **part-ly-pris** [ME *partich*, modif. of OF *perdis*, modif. of L *perdis*, *perdis*, fr. Gk *perdik-*, *perdis*] 1: any of various typically medium-sized stout-bodied Old World gallinaceous game birds (*Perdix*, *Alectoris*, and related genera) with variegated plumage 2: any of numerous gallinaceous birds (as the American ruffed grouse or bobwhite) somewhat like the Old World partidges in size, habits, or value as game

part-ly-pris-er \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*: an American trailing evergreen plant (*Mitchella repens*) of the madder family with insipid scarlet berries, also: its fruit

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*: a usu. unaccompanied song consisting of two or more voice parts with one part carrying the melody

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adj*: involving or working less than customary or standard hours (a ~ job) (~ students) — **part-ly-pris-ive** *adv*

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adj* [L *parturiens*, *parturiens*, pp of *parturire* to be in labor, fr. *parere* to produce — more at **PARE**] 1: a: bringing forth or about to bring forth young *b*: of or relating to parturition 2: being at the point of producing something (as an idea, discovery, or literary work)

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n* [LL *parturition*, *parturition*, fr. L *parturitus*, pp of *parturire*]: the action or process of giving birth to offspring

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *adv*: to some extent: **PARTIALLY**, **PARTLY**

part-ly-pris-ive \pär-'tē-ē, pär-, *n*, pl. *part-ly-pris* [ME *partie* part, *party*, fr. OF, fr. *partir* to divide — more at **PART**] 1: a person or group taking one



partidge 1

a about	o kitten	or further	a back	a bake	a cot, cart
a out	ch chun	e less	e easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	g sing	o flow	o flaw	ol coin	th thin
l loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yū furious	z vision

Parousia • partial • partial

par-ous-ia \pär-ü-ä-sə, pə-ru-ä-zə\ *n* [Gk, lit., presence, fr *parousiā*, *parōn*, prp of *parainō* to be present, fr *para-* + *einai* to be — more at *IS*]: SECOND COMING

par-ox-ysm \pär-ak-siz-əm also pə-räk-\ *n* [F & ML, F *paroxysme*, fr ML *paroxysmus*, fr Gk *paroxysmos*, fr *paroxysmein* to stimulate, fr *para-* + *oxein* to provoke, fr *oxys* sharp — more at *OXYGEN*]: 1: a fit, attack, or sudden increase or recurrence of symptoms (as of a disease): CONVULSION (as of coughing) 2: a sudden violent emotion or action (as of rage) — **par-ox-ys-mal** \pär-ak-siz-məl also pə-räk-\ *adj*

par-ox-y-tone \pə(r)-äk-si-tōn\ *adj* [NL *paroxylonus*, fr Gk *paroxylonos*, fr *para-* + *oxylonos* oxydion]: having or characterized by an acute accent on the penult — **par-ox-y-tonic** \pə(r)-äk-si-tōn\ *adj*

par-quet \pär-kä, pär-\ *n* [F, fr MF, *parquet* — *par-quetting* \pär-ke-tiŋ\ 1: to furnish with a floor of parquet 2: to make of parquetry

par-quet \pär-kä, pär-\ *n* [F, fr MF, small enclosure, fr *parc* park] 1: a patterned flooring, esp: one made of parquetry 2: PARQUETRY 2: the main floor of a theater; specif: the part from the front of the stage to the parquet circle

parquet circle \pär-kä-trē\ *n*: the part of the main floor of a theater that is beneath the galleries

par-que-try \pär-kä-trē\ *n*, pl *-tries*: work in the form of usu geometrically patterned wood laid or inlaid esp for floors

parr \pär-\ *n*, pl *par* also *parra* [origin unknown]: a young salmon actively feeding in fresh water; also: the young of any of several other fishes

par-ra-keet var of **PARAKEET**

par-rel or **par-rel** \pär-äl\ *n* [ME *perell*, fr. alter of *parall* apparel, short for *apparel*, fr MF *appareil*, fr *appareiller* to prepare — more at *APPAREL*]: a rope loop or sliding collar by which a yard or spar is held to a mast in such a way that it may be hoisted or lowered

par-ri-ci-dal \pär-ä-sid-äl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or guilty of *parri-*

par-ri-ci-de \pär-ä-sid\ *n* 1 [L *parricida* killer of a close relative, fr *parri-* (akin to Gk *phōr* kinsman by marriage) + *-cida* -cide]: one that murders his father, mother, or a close relative 2 [L *parricidium* murder of a close relative, fr *parri-* + *-cidium* -cide]: the act of a *parricide*

par-rot \pär-ät\ *n* [prob irreg fr MF *perroquet*]: 1: any of numerous widely distributed tropical zygodactyl birds (order Psittaciformes) that have a distinctive stout curved hooked bill, are often crested and brightly variegated, and are excellent mimics 2: a person who sedulously echoes another's words — **par-rot** *adj*

parrot w: to repeat by rote

parrot fever *n*: PSITTACOSIS

parrot fish *n*: any of numerous marine percoid fishes (as of the families Sciaenidae and Labridae) that have the teeth in each jaw fused into a cutting plate like a beak

par-ry \pär-ē\ *vb* *par-ried*; *par-ry-ing* [prob fr *parez*, imper of *parer* to parry, fr OProv *parar*, fr *L parare* to prepare — more at *PARE*]: 1: to ward off a weapon or blow 2: to evade or turn aside something ~ *vi* 1: to ward off (as a blow) 2: to evade esp by an adroit answer (~ an embarrassing question) — **par-ry** *n*

par-se \pär-, pär-\ *vb* *par-sed*; *par-sing* [L *par* or *parat* parts of speech] *vi* 1: to resolve (as a sentence) into component parts of speech and describe them grammatically 2: to describe grammatically by stating the part of speech and explaining the inflection and syntactical relationships ~ *vi* 1: to give a grammatical description of a word or a group of words 2: to admit of being *par-sed*

par-sec \pär-sek\ *n* [parallax + second]: a unit of measure for interstellar space equal to a distance having a heliocentric parallax of one second or to 206,265 times the radius of the earth's orbit or to 3.26 light-years or to 19.2 trillion miles

Par-sal also **Par-see** \pär-säl\ *n* [Per *pārsā*, fr *Pārs* Persia] 1: a Zoroastrian descended from Persian refugees settled principally at Bombay 2: the Iranian dialect of the Parsi religious literature — **Par-sal-ism** \jiz-əm\ *n*

Par-sal-fel \pär-säl-, fäl-, sə-fäl\ *n* [G]: a knight of the Holy Grail in Wagner's *Parzifal*

par-sil-mo-ni-ous \pär-sä-mō-nē-əs\ *adj*: frugal to the point of stinginess: NIGGARDLY *syn* see *STINGY* *ant* prodigal — **par-sil-mo-ni-ous-ly** *adv*

par-sil-mo-ny \pär-sä-mō-nē\ *n* [ME *parsimony*, fr *L parsimonia*, fr *parcus*, pp of *parcere* to spare] 1: a: the quality of being careful with money or resources: THRIFT b: the quality or state of being niggardly: STINGINESS 2: economy in the use of a means to an end

par-si-ley \pär-silē\ *n* [ME *persely*, fr OE *petersille*, fr (assumed) VL *petroselinum*, alter of *L petroselinum*, fr Gk *petroselinon*, fr *petros* stone + *selinon* celery]: a southern European annual or biennial herb (*Petroselinum crispum*) of the carrot family widely cultivated for its leaves which are used as a culinary herb or garnish

par-si-nip \pär-sinip\ *n* [ME *pasnepe*, modif of MF *pasnale*, fr *L pastinaca*, fr *pastinacum* 2-pronged dibble]: a European biennial herb (*Pastinaca sativa*) of the carrot family with large pinnate leaves and yellow flowers; also: its long, tapered root of which some cultivated varieties are used as a vegetable

par-sön \pär-sön\ *n* [ME *persone*, fr OF, fr ML *persona*, lit., person, fr *L*]: RECTOR 2: CLERGYMAN, esp: a Protestant pastor

par-sön-age \pär-sön-, pär-sön-\ *n*: the house provided by a church for its pastor

par-t \pär-t\ *n* [ME, fr OF & OE, both fr *L part-*, *par-*, akin to *L parare* to prepare — more at *PARE*] 1: a (1): one of the often indefinite or unequal subdivisions into which something is or is regarded as divided and which together constitute the whole (2): an essential portion or integral element b: one of several or many equal units of which something is composed or into which it is divisible: an amount equal to another amount (mix one ~ of the powder with three ~s of water) c (1): an exact divisor of a

quantity: ALIQUOT (2): PARTIAL FRACTION d: one of the constituent elements of a plant or animal body, as (1): ORGAN, MEMBER (2) pl: PRIVATE PARTS e: a division of a literary work f (1): a vocal or instrumental line or melody in concerted music or in harmony (2): a particular voice or instrument in concerted music; also: the score for it g: a constituent member of a machine or other apparatus; also: a spare part 2: something falling to one in a division or apportionment: SHARE 3: one's share or allotted task (as in an action) (each must do his ~) 4: one of the opposing sides in a conflict or dispute 5: a portion of an unspecified territorial area (took off for ~s unknown) 6: a function or course of action performed 7: a: an actor's lines in a play b: the role of a character in a play 8: a constituent of character or capacity: TALENT (a man of many ~s) 9: the line where the hair is parted

syn PART, PORTION, PIECE, MEMBER, DIVISION, SECTION, SEGMENT, FRAGMENT *shared meaning element*: something less than the whole to which it belongs PART is a general and neutral term capable of replacing any of the others and especially appropriate when a notion of indefiniteness is prominent (give me part of the paper) (they walked part of the way) PORTION is likely to imply an assigned or allotted part (cut the pie into six portions) PIECE stresses separateness and applies to a part or portion in some way set apart from an expressed or implied whole; thus, one cuts a piece of bread from a loaf, one works a piece of iron at the forge with the implication that a larger mass exists, one tells a piece of news out of a budget of news one possesses (bought a big piece of land) MEMBER applies to any of the functional units comprising a whole (the club has 500 members) (the saddle seat is a distinctive member of a Windsor chair) Division and section apply to a part set off by or as if by cutting, DIVISION usually suggesting a larger or more diversified and SECTION a smaller or more uniform part, thus, one would speak of the graduate division of the university but of the several sections of the freshman English class SEGMENT applies to a part separated or marked off by or as if by natural lines of cleavage (the segments of an orange) (the small Jewish segment of this gentile community — Bernard Malamud) FRAGMENT applies to a random bit and especially one remaining after the rest has been used, eaten, worn away, or lost (they took up of the fragments twelve baskets full — Mt 14.20 (AV)) (a remembered fragment of verse) *ant* whole

— for the most part: in general: on the whole (for the most part the crowd was orderly) — in part: in some degree: PARTIALLY — on the part of: with regard to the one specified

part *vb* [ME *parten*, fr OF *partir*, fr *L partire* to divide, fr *parti*, *part* *vi* 1: a: to separate from or take leave of someone b: to take leave of one another 2: to become separated into parts 3: a: to go away: DEPART b: DIE 4: to become separated, detached, or broken 5: to relinquish possession or control (hated to ~ with his money) ~ *vi* 1: a: to divide into parts b: to separate by coming on each side of a line c: to break or suffer the breaking of (as a rope or anchor chain) 2: to divide into shares and distribute: APPORTION 3: a: to remove from contact or association (if aught but death ~ thee and me — Ruth 1.17 (AV)) b: to keep separate (the narrow channel that ~ England from France) c: to hold (as brawlers) apart d: to separate by a process of extraction, elimination, or secretion 4: a: *archaic*: LEAVE, QUIT b: *dial Brit*: to give up: RELINQUISH *syn* see SEPARATE *ant* cleave

part *adv*: PARTLY

part *adj*: PARTIAL 3

part *abbr* 1: participial; participle 2: particular

par-take \pär-täk, pär-\ *vb* *took* \-tük-, -təken\ *-tak-ing* [back-formation fr *partaker*, alter. of *part taker*] *vi* 1: to take a part or share: PARTICIPATE 2: to have some of the qualities or attributes of something ~ *vi*: to take part in *syn* see SHARE — **par-tak-er** *n*

par-tan \pär-tän\ *n* [ME (Sc), of Celt origin; akin to ScGael *partan* crab]: a European edible crab (*Cancer pagurus*)

par-ted \pär-təd\ *adj* 1: divided into parts b: cleft so that the divisions reach nearly but not quite to the base — usu. used in combination (a *parted* corolla) 2: *archaic*: DEAD

par-terre \pär-tē(r)-r\ *n* [F, fr MF, fr *par terre* on the ground] 1: an ornamental garden with paths between the beds 2: the part of the main floor of a theater that is behind the orchestra, esp: PARQUET CIRCLE

par-the-no-car-py \pär-thə-nō-kär-pē\ *n* [ISV, fr Gk *parthenos* virgin + *karpos* fruit — more at *HARVEST*]: the production of fruits without fertilization (bananas set fruit by ~ and without pollination) — **par-the-no-car-pic** \pär-thə-nō-kär-pik\ *adj* — **par-the-no-car-pi-cal-ly** \-pi-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

par-the-no-ge-ne-sis \pär-thə-nō-jen-ə-sēs\ *n* [NL, fr Gk *parthenos* + *L genesis*]: reproduction by development of an unfertilized gamete that occurs esp among lower plants and invertebrate animals

par-the-no-ge-net-ic \-jə-net-ik\ *adj*: of, characterized by, or produced by parthenogenesis — **par-the-no-ge-net-ic-ally** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

Par-the-nön \pär-thə-nön\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Parthenōn*]: a celebrated Doric temple of Athena built on the acropolis at Athens in the 5th century B.C.

Par-thi-an \pär-thē-ən\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of ancient Parthia or its people 2: of or relating to a shot fired while in real or feigned retreat — **Par-thi-an** *n*

par-tial \pär-shəl\ *adj* [ME *parcial*, fr MF *partial*, fr ML *partialis*, fr *L*, of a part, fr *L part-*, *par-*, *part*] 1: inclined to favor one party more than the other: BIASED 2: markedly fond of someone or something — used with *to* (~ to beans) 3: of or relating to a part rather than the whole: not general or total (found a ~ solution to the problem) — **par-tial-ly** \pär-shəl-ē\ *adv*

par-tial *n*: OVERTONE 1a
partial denture *n*: an often removable artificial replacement of one or more teeth

passenger pigeon *n*: an extinct but formerly abundant No American migratory pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*)

passé-partout \pas-por-tü, -pär-\ *n* [F. *passé partout* pass everywhere] 1: MASTER KEY 2 a: MAT 1 b: a method of framing in which a picture, a mat, a glass, and a back (as of cardboard) are held together by strips of paper or cloth pasted over the edges 3: a strong paper gummed on one side and used esp for mounting pictures

passer-by \pas-or-bi, -pas-or-\ *n* pl **pass-ers-by** \-or-\: one who passes by

passerine \pas-or-in\ *adj* [L *passerinus* of sparrows, fr *passer* sparrow] 1: of or relating to the largest order (Passeriformes) of birds which includes more than half of all living birds and consists chiefly of altricial songbirds of perching habits 2: of or relating to a suborder (Passeres) of passerine birds comprising the true songbirds with specialized vocal apparatus — **passerine** *n*

passé \päs-sä(-s)-\ *n* [F. lit., solo step]: a solo dance or dance figure

pass-fall \pas-fäl\ *n*: a system of grading whereby the grades "pass" and "fail" replace the traditional letter grades

pass-able \pas-ä-böl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *passibilis*, fr. L *passus*, pp. of *pati* to suffer — more at PATIENT]: capable of feeling or suffering

pass-ible \pas-ä-m\ *adj* [L, fr. *passus* scattered, fr. pp of *pandere* to spread — more at FATHOM]: here and there

pass-ing \pas-ing\ *n*: the act of one that passes or causes to pass; esp: DEATH — **in passing**: by the way: PARENTHETICALLY

passing *adj* 1: going by or past (a ~ pedestrian) 2: having a brief duration (a ~ whim) 3 obs: SURPASSING 4: SUPERFICIAL 5 a: of, relating to, or used in for the act or process of passing (~ lanes) b: given on satisfactory completion of an examination or course of study (a ~ grade)

passing *adv*: to a surpassing degree: EXCEEDINGLY (~ fair)

passing note *n*: a nonharmonic tone interspersed between essential harmonic tones of adjacent chords — called also **passing tone**

passing shot *n*: a stroke in tennis that drives the ball to one side and beyond the reach of an opponent who is at or coming toward the net

pass-ion \pas-ion\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *passio*, *passio* suffering, being acted upon, fr. L *passus*, pp. of *pati* to suffer — more at PATIENT] 1 often cap: a: the sufferings of Christ between the night of the Last Supper and his death b: an oratorio based on a gospel narrative of the Passion 2 obs: SUFFERING 3: the state or capacity of being acted on by external agents or forces 4 a (1): EMOTION (his ruling ~ is greed) (2) pl: the emotions as distinguished from reason b: intense, driving, or overmastering feeling (driven to paint by a ~ beyond his control) c: an outbreak of anger 5 a: ardent affection: LOVE b: a strong liking for or devotion to some activity, object, or concept c: sexual desire d: an object of desire or deep interest — **pass-ion-less** \-les\ *adj*

syn 1 see FEELING 2 PASSION, FERVOR, ARDOR, ENTHUSIASM, ZEAL shared meaning element: intense emotion compelling action

pass-ion-ate \pas-ion-ä-, -ash-näl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or marked by passion

pass-ion-ate \pas-ion-ä(-)-\ *adj* 1 a: easily aroused to anger b: filled with anger: ANGRY 2 a: capable of, affected by, or expressing intense feeling b: ENTHUSIASTIC 3: swayed by or affected with sexual desire **syn** see IMPASSIONED — **pass-ion-ate-ly** *adv* — **pass-ion-ate-ness** *n*

pass-ion-flow-er \pas-ion-fläw(-)-\ *n* [fr. the fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of Christ's crucifixion]: any of a genus (*Passiflora*) of the family Passifloraceae, the passionflower family) of chiefly tropical woody tendriled climbing vines or erect herbs with usu. showy flowers and pulpy often edible berries

pass-ion-ist \pas-ion-ist\ *n* [It *passionista*, fr. *passione* passion, fr. LL *passio*, *passio*]: a member of a Roman Catholic mendicant order founded by St. Paul of the Cross in Italy in 1720 and devoted chiefly to missionary work and retreats

pass-ion-play *n*, often cap **1st P**: a dramatic representation of the scenes connected with the passion and crucifixion of Christ

Passion Sunday *n*: the fifth Sunday in Lent

Pass-ion-ride \pas-ion-rid\ *n*: the last two weeks of Lent

Passion Week *n* 1: HOLY WEEK 2: the second week before Easter

pass-iv-ate \pas-iv-ät\ *vi* -ät-ed; -ät-ing 1: to make inactive or less reactive (~ the surface of steel by chemical treatment) 2: to protect (as a semiconductor device) against failure by coating (as with silicon nitride) — **pass-iv-ation** \pas-iv-ä-shən\ *n*

pass-ive \pas-iv\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *passivus*, fr. *passus*, pp] 1 a (1): acted upon by an external agency (2): receptive to outside impressions or influences b (1): asserting that the grammatical subject of a verb is subjected to or affected by the action represented by that verb (2): containing a passive verb form c: lacking in energy or will: LETHARGIC d: induced by an outside agency (~ exercise) 2 a: not active or operating: INERT b: LATENT c (1): of, relating to, or characterized by a state of chemical inactivity; esp: resistant to corrosion (2): not involving expenditure of chemical energy (~ transport across a cell membrane) d: exhibiting no gain or control — used of an electronic device (as a capacitor or resistor) e: operating solely by means of the power of an input signal (a ~ communication satellite that reflects television signals) f: relating to the detection of or orientation by means of an object through its emission of energy 3 a: receiving or enduring without resistance: SUBMISSIVE b: existing without being active or open (~ support) **syn** see INACTIVE



passionflower

ant active — **pass-iv-ly** *adv* — **pass-iv-ness** *n* — **pass-iv-ity** \pas-iv-ät-ät\ *n*

passive *n* 1: a passive verb form 2: the passive voice of a language

passive immunity *n*: immunity acquired by transfer of antibodies (as by injection of serum from an individual with active immunity)

passive resistance *n*: resistance esp to a government or an occupying power characterized mainly by techniques and acts of noncooperation

passive transfer *n*: a local transfer of skin sensitivity from an allergic to a normal person by injection of serum from the former that is used esp for identifying specific allergens when a high degree of allergic sensitivity is suspected

pass-iv-ism \pas-iv-iz-əm\ *n*: a passive attitude, behavior, or way of life — **pass-iv-ist** \-ist\ *n*

pass-key \pas-kē\ *n* 1: MASTER KEY 2: SKELETON KEY

pass off *vi* 1: to make public or offer for sale with intent to deceive 2: to give a false identity or character to

pass out *vi* 1: to lose consciousness 2: DIE ~ *vi*: to reject (a deal in bridge) as unplayable because everyone has passed on the first round of bidding

Pass-over \pas-ö-ver\ *n* [fr. the exemption of the Israelites from the slaughter of the first-born in Egypt (Exod 12:23-27)]: a Jewish holiday beginning on the 14th of Nisan and commemorating the Hebrews' liberation from slavery in Egypt

pass over \pas-ö-ver\ *vi* 1: to ignore in passing 2: to pay no attention to the claims of: DISREGARD

pass-port \pas-pör\ *n* [L *portus* — more at FORD] 1 a: a formal document that is issued by an authorized official of a country to one of its citizens and usu. necessary for exit from and reentry into the country, that allows him to travel in a foreign country in accordance with visa requirements, and that requests protection for him while abroad b: a license issued by a country permitting a foreign citizen to pass or take goods through its territory: SAFE-CONDUCT c: a document of identification required by law to be carried by persons residing or traveling within a country 2 a: a permission or authorization to go somewhere b: something that secures admission or acceptance (education as a ~ to success)

pass up *vi*: DECLINE, REJECT

pass-word \pas-wörd\ *n* 1: a word or phrase that must be spoken by a person before he is allowed to pass a guard 2: WATCH-WORD

past \past\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp of *passen* to pass] 1 a: AGO (ten years ~) b: just gone or elapsed (for the ~ few months) 2: having existed or taken place in a period before the present: BY-GONE 3: of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense that in English is usu. formed by internal vowel change (as in *sang*) or by the addition of a suffix (as in *laughed*) and that is expressive of elapsed time 4: having served as a specified officer in an organization (~ president)

past prep 1 a: beyond the age for or of (~ playing with dolls) b: AFTER (half ~ two) 2 a: at the farther side of: BEYOND b: in a course or direction going close to and then beyond (drove ~ the house) 3 obs: more than 4: beyond the capacity, range, or sphere of (~ belief)

past *n* 1 a: time gone by b: something that happened or was done in the past (regret the ~) 2 a: the past tense of a language b: a verb form in the past tense 3: a past life, history, or course of action, esp: one that is kept secret

past *adv*: so as to reach and go beyond a point near at hand

pas-te \päs-tē\ *n* [It, fr. LL] 1: a paste in processed form (as spaghetti) or in the form of fresh dough (as ravioli) 2: a dish of cooked pasta

paste \päs-tē\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *pasta* dough, paste] 1 a: a dough that contains a considerable proportion of fat and is used for pastry crust or fancy rolls b: a confection made by evaporating fruit with sugar or by flavoring a gelatin, starch, or gum arabic preparation c: a smooth food product made by evaporation or grinding (tomato ~) (almond ~) d: a shaped dough (as spaghetti or ravioli) prepared from semolina, farina, or wheat flour 2: a soft plastic mixture or composition, as a: a preparation usu. of flour or starch and water used as an adhesive or a vehicle for mordant or color b: clay or a clay mixture used in making pottery or porcelain 3: a brilliant glass of high lead content used for the manufacture of artificial gems

paste *vi* -sted; -sting 1: to cause to adhere by paste 2: STICK 2: to cover with something pasted on

paste *v* -sted; -sting [alter. of *batte*]: to strike hard at

paste-board \päs-tē(-)-bō(-)-d\ *n* 1: paperboard made by pasting together two or more sheets of paper; broadly: PAPERBOARD 2 a: VISITING CARD b: PLAYING CARD c: TICKET

pasteboard *adj* 1: made of pasteboard 2: SHAM, UNSUBSTANTIAL

paste-down \-däun\ *n*: the outer leaf of an endpaper that is pasted down to the inside of the front or back cover of a book

pas-tel \pas-tēl\ *n* [F. fr. It *pastello*, fr. LL *pastellus* wood, fr. dim of *pasta*] 1: a pale made of ground color and used for making crayons; also: a crayon made of such paste 2 a: a drawing in pastel b: the process or art of drawing with pastels 3: a light literary sketch 4: any of various pale or light colors

pastel *adj* 1 a: of or relating to a pastel b: made with pastels 2: pale and light in color 3: lacking in body or vigor

pas-tel-ist or **pas-tel-ist** \-tēl-ist\ *n*: an artist who works with pastels

a about * kitten or further a back # bake # cot, cart
ab out ch chin e less # easy g gift i trip l life
j joke g sing # flow # flaw # coln th thun th this
l loot ú foot y yet yú few yú furious zh vision

side of a question, dispute, or contest 2: a group of persons organized for the purpose of directing the policies of a government 3: a person or group participating in an action or affair: PARTICIPANT (a ~ to the transaction) 4: a particular individual: PERSON (a coquettish little ~) 5: a detail of soldiers 6: a social gathering; also: the entertainment provided for it 7: a: an act of sexual intercourse b: ORGY — party adj

2party *v* *partied*; *party-tying*: to attend or give parties
party line *n* 1: the policy or practice of a political party (elections fought on party lines) 2: a single telephone circuit connecting two or more subscribers with the exchange — called also party wire 3: the principles or policies of an individual or organization, esp: the official policies of the Communist party — party-line *n* \pär-tē-*lī*-n^{or} /

party wall *n*: a wall which divides two adjoining properties and in which each of the owners of the adjoining properties has rights of enjoyment

par-rure \pär-*rū*(ə):\ *n* [F, lit., adornment, fr. OF *pareure*, fr. *parer* to prepare, adorn — more at PARE]: a matched set of ornaments (as jewelry)

par value *n*: PAR 1b(1)

par-ve \pär-*və* / *var* of PAREVE

par-ve-nu \pär-*və*-*nū*(y)\ *n* [F, fr. pp. of *parvenir* to arrive, fr. L *pervenire*, fr. *per* through + *venire* to come — more at FOR, COME]: one who has recently or suddenly attained to wealth or power and has not yet secured the social position appropriate to it: UP-START — parvenu or par-ve-nue \-*nū*(y)\ *adj*

par-ve also par-ve-so \pär-*və*-*sə* / *n* [ME *parvis*, fr. MF, modif. of LL *parvulus* enclosed park — more at PARADISE] 1: a court or enclosed space before a building (as a church) 2: a single portico or colonnade before a church

pas \pā\ *n*, pl pas \pās(z) / [F, fr. L *passus* step — more at PACE] 1: the right of precedence 2: a dance step or combination of steps

PAS \pē-*ā*-*ā* *abbr* para-aminosalicylic acid
Pas-cal's triangle \pas-*kāl*-z, -*kā*-z\ *n* [Blaise Pascal]: a system of numbers triangularly arranged in rows that consist of the coefficients in the expansion of $(a + b)^n$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, 3$.

Pasch \pāsk\ *n* [ME *pasche* Passover, Easter, fr. OF, fr. LL *pascha*, fr. L *gk*, fr. Gk. *Passover*, fr. Heb *pesah*] 1: PASSOVER 2: EASTER — pas-chal \pas-*kāl* / *adj*

Paschal Lamb *n*: AGNUS DEI 2

pas de bour-rée \pā-d-ə-bū-*rā* / *n*, pl pas de bourrée \sāmē / [F, lit., bourrée step]: a walking or running ballet step usu. executed on the points of the toes

pas de doux \pā-d-ə-dū(r), -*dū* / *n*, pl pas de deux \-*dō*(z), -*dō*(z), -*dī*(z) / [F, lit., step for two]: a dance or figure for two performers

pas de trois \-*trwā*, -*trā*-*wā* / *n*, pl pas de trois \-*trwā*(z), -*trā*-*wā*(z) / [F, lit., step for three]: a dance or figure for three performers

pas-se \pās-*ā* / *n* (Sp. lit., feint, fr. *passé* let him pass, fr. *pasar* to pass, fr. (assumed) VL *passare*): a movement of a cape by a matorador in drawing a bull and taking his charge

pas-seo \pā-sē-*ō*, -*ō* / *n*, pl paseos [Sp.] 1: a: a leisurely stroll: PROMENADE b: a public walk or boulevard 2: a formal entrance march of bullfighters into an arena

2pash \pāsh\ *v* [ME *paschen*] *dialect* Eng: SMASH

2pash *n* [origin unknown] *dialect* Eng: HEAD

pas-cha \pāsh-*ā*, -*ā* / *n*, pl pas-cha, -*shā*, -*shō* / *n* [Turk *paşa*]: a man of high rank or office (as in Turkey or northern Africa)

Pash-to \pāsh-*ō* / *n* [Per *pashu*, fr. Pashtō]: the Iranian language of the Pathan people which is the chief vernacular of eastern Afghanistan and adjacent parts of West Pakistan

Pas-siph-a \pā-sīf-*ā* / *n* [L, fr. Gk. *Pasiphaē*]: the wife of Minos and mother of the Minotaur by a white bull

pasque-flower \pāsk-*flaw*-*ō* / *n* [MF *passeleur*, fr. *passer* to pass + *fleur* flower, fr. L *flor*, *flos* — more at BLOW]: any of several low perennial herbs (genus *Anemone*) of the buttercup family with palmately compound leaves and large usu. white or purple early spring flowers

pas-quinade \pas-*kwa*-*nād* / *n* [MF, fr. It *pasquinata*, fr. *Pasquino*, name given to a statue in Rome on which lampoons were posted] 1: a lampoon posted in a public place 2: satirical writing: SATIRE — pasquinade *v*

2pass \pas\ *vb* [ME *passen*, fr. OF *passer*, fr. (assumed) VL *passare*, fr. L *passus* step — more at PACE] *v* 1: MOVE, PROCEED 2: a: to go away: DEPART b: DIE — often used with on 3: a: to go by: move past b: to glide by (time ~s swiftly) c: to move past another vehicle going in the same direction 4: a: to go or make one's way through (allow no one to ~) b: to go uncensored or unchallenged (let his remark ~) 5: to go from one quality, state, or form to another (~s from a liquid to a gaseous state) 6: a: to sit in inequity or judgment b: (1) to render a judgment, verdict, or opinion (the court ~ed on the legality of wiretapping) (2) to become legally rendered (judgment ~ed for the plaintiff) 7: a: to become legally transferred (title ~s from the seller to the buyer upon payment in full) b: to go from the control or possession of one person or group to that of another (the throne ~ed to the king's son) 8: a: HAPPEN, OCCUR b: to take place as a mutual exchange or transaction (words ~ed) 9: a: to become approved by a legislature or other body empowered to sanction or reject (the proposal ~ed) b: to undergo an inspection, test, or course of study successfully 10: a: to serve as a medium of exchange b: to be held or regarded (~ for an honest man) c: to identify oneself or accept identification as a white person though having some Negro ancestry 11: a: obs: to make a pass in fencing b: to throw or hit a ball or puck to a teammate — often used with off 12: a: to decline to bid, double, or redouble in a card game b: to withdraw from the current poker pot ~ *vt* 1: to go beyond: as a SURPASS, EXCEED (~s all expectations) b: to advance or develop beyond c: to go past (one moving in the same direction) 2: a: to omit a regularly scheduled declaration and payment of (a dividend) b: to leave out in an account or narration 3: a: to go across, over, or through: CROSS b: to

live through: UNDERGO c: to cause or permit to elapse: SPEND (~ time) 4: a: to secure the approval of (the bill ~ed the Senate) b: to go through successfully: satisfy the requirements of (~ an exam) 5: a: to cause or permit to win approval or legal or official sanction (~ a law) b: to let go unnoticed: OVERLOOK c: to cause or allow to pass an examination or course of study 6: a: PLEDGE b: to transfer the right to or property in (~ title to a house) 7: a: to put in circulation (~ bad checks) b: to transfer from one person to another (please ~ the salt) c: to cause or enable to go: TRANSPORT d: to take a turn with (as a rope) around something e: to throw or hit (a ball or puck) esp to a teammate 8: a: to pronounce judicially (~ sentence) b: UTTER 9: a: to cause or permit to go past or through a barrier b: to cause to march or go by in order (~ the troops in review) 10: to emit or discharge from a bodily part and esp. the bowels 11: a: to give a base on balls b: to hit a ball past (an opponent) in a game (as tennis) — pass-er *n* — in passing: by the way: PARENTHETICALLY — pass muster: to pass an inspection or examination — pass the buck: to shift a responsibility to someone else — pass the hat: to take up a collection for money

2pass *n* 1: a means (as an opening, road, or channel) by which a barrier may be passed or access to a place may be gained; esp: a low place in a mountain range 2: a position to be maintained usu. against odds

3pass *n* 1: the act or an instance of passing: PASSAGE 2: REALIZATION (brought his dream to ~) 3: a usu. distressing or bad state of affairs (what has brought you to such a ~?) 4: a: a written permission to move about freely in a place or to leave or enter it b: a written leave of absence from a military post or station for a brief period c: a permit or ticket allowing one free transportation or free admission 5: archaic: a thrust or lunge in fencing 6: a: a transference of objects by sleight of hand or other deceptive means b: a moving of the hands over or along something 7: archaic: an ingenious ally (as of wit) 8: the passing of an examination or course of study; also: the mark or certification of such passing 9: a single complete mechanical operation, also: a single complete cycle of operations (as for processing, manufacturing, or printing) 10: a (1): a transfer of a ball or a puck from one player to another on the same team (2): an instance of such a transfer (3): a ball or puck so transferred b: a ball hit to the side and out of reach of an opponent in a game (as tennis or paddleball) 11: BASE ON BALLS 12: a: an election not to bid, bet, or draw an additional card in a card game b: an election not to bid, double, or redouble in bridge 13: a throw of dice in the game of craps that wins the shooter his bet — compare CRAP, MISSOUT 14: a single passage or movement of an airplane or other man-made object over a place or toward a target 15: a: EFFORT, TRY b: a sexually inviting gesture or approach 16: PASE *syn* see JUNCTURE

4pass *abbr* 1 passenger 2 passive

pass-able \pas-*ə*-*bəl* / *adj* 1: a: capable of being passed, crossed, or traveled on (~ roads) b: capable of being freely circulated 2: barely good enough: TOLERABLE — pass-ably \-*bəl* / *adv*

pas-sa-ca-glio \pas-*ə*-*kā*-*l-yō*, -*kal*-*yō* / *n* [modif. of Sp *pas-calle*] 1: an old Italian or Spanish dance tune b: an instrumental musical composition consisting of variations usu. on a ground bass in moderately slow triple time 2: an old dance performed to a pasacaglia

pas-sa-do \pā-sād-*ō* / *n*, pl -*dos* or -*does* [modif. of F *passade* (fr. It *passata*) or *passata*, fr. *passare* to pass, fr. (assumed) VL *ar-chale*: a thrust in fencing with one foot advanced

2pas-sage \pas-*ij* / *n* 1: the action or process of passing from one place or condition to another b: obs: DEATH 2: a: way of exit or entrance: a road, path, channel, or course by which something passes b: a corridor or lobby giving access to the different rooms or parts of a building or apartment 3: a (1): a specific act of traveling or passing esp. by sea or air (2): a privilege of conveyance as a passenger: ACCOMMODATIONS b: the passing of a legislative measure or law: ENACTMENT 4: a right, liberty, or permission to pass 5: a: something that happens or is done: INCIDENT b: something that takes place between two persons mutually 6: a: a usu. brief portion of a written work or speech that is relevant to a point under discussion or noteworthy for content or style b: a phrase or short section of a musical composition c: a detail of a work of art (as a painting) 7: the act or action of passing something or undergoing a passing 8: incubation of a pathogen (as a virus) in culture, a living organism, or a developing egg

2passage *vb* pas-saged; pas-sag-ing *vt*: to go past or across: CROSS ~ *vi*: to subject to passage (passaged a virus)

pas-sage-way \-*ij*-*wā* / *n*: a way that allows passage
pas-sant \pas-*nt* / *adj* [MF, fr. prp. of *passer* to pass]: walking with the farther forearm raised — used of a heraldic animal

pass away *vi* 1: to go out of existence 2: DIE
pas-s-band \pas-*band* / *n*: a band of frequencies (as in a radio circuit or a light filter) that is transmitted with maximum efficiency

pass-book \-*būk* / *n*: BANKBOOK
pass degree *n*: a bachelor's degree without honors that is taken at a British university

pas-sé \pas-*ā* / *adj* [F, fr. pp. of *passer*] 1: past one's prime 2: a: OUTMODED b: behind the times

passed ball *n*: a pitched baseball not hit by the batter that passes the catcher when he should have stopped it and allows a base runner to advance a base — compare WILD PITCH

passed pawn *n*: a chess pawn that has no enemy pawn in front of it on its own or an adjacent file

pas-sel \pas-*əl* / *n* [alter. of *parcel*]: a large number: GROUP
pas-se-men-ter-ile \pas-*men*-*tē*, -*ment*-*ē* / *n* [F, fr. *passement* ornamental braid, fr. *passer*]: a fancy edging or trimming made of braid, cord, gimp, beading, or metallic thread

pas-sen-gor \pas-*n*-*jār* / *n* [ME *passager*, fr. MF, fr. *passager*, *adj.* passing, fr. *passage* act of passing, fr. OF, fr. *passer*] 1: WAYFARER 2: a traveler in a public or private conveyance

instrument making a conveyance of public lands, also: the land so conveyed

pat·ent *v* 1: to grant a privilege, right, or license to by patent 2: to obtain or secure by patent; *esp*: to secure by letters patent exclusive right to make, use, or sell 3: to obtain a patent right or grant one to — **pat·ent·a·bil·i·ty** \pat-'n-tə-'bil-ə-tē, *Brit* also, pāt-\n — **pat·ent·a·ble** \pat-'n-tə-'bəl, *Brit* also pāt-'adj

pat·en·tee \pat-'n-tē, *Brit* also, pāt-\n: one to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent

pat·ent *flour* \pat-'n(t)-, *Brit* also, pāt-\n: a high-grade wheat flour that consists solely of endosperm

pat·ent *leather* \pat-'n(t)-, *Brit* usu, pāt-\n: a leather with a hard smooth glossy surface

patent medicine *n*: PROPRIETARY 3

patent office *n*: a government office for examining claims to patents and granting patents

pat·en·tor \pat-'n-tər, pat-'n-tō(ə)r, *Brit* also 'pāt-, pāt-\n: one that grants a patent

patent right *n*: a right granted by letters patent, *esp*: the exclusive right to an invention

pat·er *n* 1 *often cap* \pā-'tē(ə)r\ = PATERNOSTER 2 \pāt-'ər\ [L] chiefly *Brit*: FATHER

pat·er·fa·mil·is \pāt-'ər-'mil-ē-səs, pāt-\n, pl *pat·res·fa·mil·is* \pā-'trēz-, pā-'trās-\[L, fr *pat* father + *familias*, archaic gen of *familia* household — more at FATHER, FAMILY 1: the male head of a household 2: the father of a family

pat·er·nal \pā-'torn-'l\ *adj* [L *paternus*, fr *pater*] 1 *a*: of or relating to a father *b*: like that of a father (— benevolence) 2: received or inherited from one's male parent 3: related through one's father (— grandfather) — **pat·er·nal·ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

pat·er·nal·ism \pā-'torn-'l-iz-əm\ *n* 1: a system under which an authority undertakes to supply needs or regulate conduct of those under its control in matters affecting them as individuals as well as in their relations to authority and to each other 2: a policy or practice based on or characteristic of paternalism — **pat·er·nal·ist** \-'l-ist\ *n or adj* — **pat·er·nal·is·tic** \pā-'torn-'l-is-tik\ *adj*

pat·er·nal·ity \pā-'torn-tē-\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being a father 2: origin or descent from a father

paternity test *n*: a test to determine whether a given man could be the biological father of a given child that is made by comparison of genetic traits (as blood groups) of the mother, child, and suspected man

pat·er·nos·ter \pat-'ər-'nās-tər, pāt-'ər-'nās-tər, -tē(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr ML, fr L *pater noster* our father] 1 *often cap*: LORD'S PRAYER 2: a word formula repeated as a prayer or magical charm

path \pəth-, 'pāth\ *n*, pl *paths* \pəthz-, 'pāthz-, 'pāths\ [ME, fr OE *peðh*, akin to OHG *pfad* path] 1: a trodden way 2: a track specially constructed for a particular use 3 *a*: COURSE, ROUTE *b*: a way of life, conduct, or thought 4 *a*: the continuous series of positions or configurations that can be assumed in any motion or process of change by a moving or varying system *b*: a sequence of arcs in a network that can be traced continuously without retracing any arc 5: a line of communication over interconnecting neurons extending from one organ or center to another

path or **pathol** *abbr* pathological, pathology

path·or or **patho·comb form** [NL, fr Gk, fr *pathos*, lit., suffering — more at PATHOS]: pathological state: disease (*pathogen*)

·path \pəth\ *n* *comb form* [G, back-formation fr *pathic*—*pathy*] 1: practitioner of a (specified) system of medicine that emphasizes one aspect of disease or its treatment (*naturopath*) 2 [ISV, fr Gk *pathēs*, *adj*, suffering, fr *pathos*]: one suffering from a disorder (of such a part or system) (*psychopath*)

Pa·than \pā-'tān also 'pā-thān\ *n* [Hindi *Pathān*] = a member of the principal ethnic group of Afghanistan

pa·thet·ic \pā-'thet-ik\ *adj* [MF or LL, MF *patheticus*, fr LL *patheticus*, fr Gk *pathētikos* capable of feeling, pathetic, fr *paschein* to experience, suffer — more at PATHOS] 1: having a capacity to move one to either compassionate or contemptuous pity 2: marked by sorrow or melancholy: SAD *syn* see MOVING — **pa·thet·ic·al** \-'i-kəl\ *adj* — **pa·thet·ic·al·ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

pathetic fallacy *n*: the ascription of human traits or feelings to inanimate nature (as in *cruel sea*)

path·find·er \pəth-,fin-dər, 'pāth-,\ *n*: one that discovers a way, *esp*: one that explores untraversed regions to mark out a new route — **path·find·ing** \-'diŋ\ *n or adj*

path·less \-'ləs\ *adj*: UNTRIDDEN TRACKLESS — **path·less·ness** *n*

patho·gen \pəth-'ə-jən\ *n* [ISV]: a specific causative agent (as a bacterium or virus) of disease

patho·gen·e·sis \pəth-'ə-jen-'ə-sēs\ *n* [NL]: the origination and development of a disease

patho·ge·net·ic \-'jə-'net-ik\ *adj* [ISV] 1: of or relating to pathogenesis 2: PATHOGENIC 2

patho·gen·ic \-'jen-ik\ *adj* [ISV] 1. PATHOGENETIC 2: causing or capable of causing disease — **patho·gen·ic·al·ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **patho·gen·ic·ity** \-'jə-'nis-ə-tē-\ *n*

patho·gno·mon·ic \pəth-'ə-j(ə)-nō-'mōn-ik\ *adj* [Gk *pathog-nōmonikos*, fr *path-* + *gnōmonikos* fit to judge, fr *gnōmōn* interpreter]: distinctively characteristic of a particular disease

patho·log·ic·al \pəth-'lŋ-'i-kəl\ or **patho·log·ic** \-'ik\ *adj* 1: of or relating to pathology 2: altered or caused by disease — **patho·log·ic·al·ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

patho·log·ist \pə-'thil-'ə-jist, pā-,\ *n*: a specialist in pathology; *specif*: one who interprets and diagnoses the changes caused by disease in tissues

pa·thol·o·gy \-'jē-\ *n*, pl *-gies* [NL *pathologia* & MF *pathologie*, fr Gk *pathologia* study of the emotions, fr *path-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: the study of the essential nature of diseases and *esp* of the structural and functional changes produced by them 2: something abnormal *a*: the anatomic and physiologic deviations from the normal that constitute disease or characterize a particular disease *b*: deviation from propriety or from an assumed normal state of something nonliving or nonmaterial

pathom-eter \pə-ˈthīm-ət-ər, pə-ˈ / *n* : an instrument that measures changes in bodily electrical conductivity and is used as a lie detector
 patho-mor-phol-o-gy \ˈpəθ-ə-mór-ˈfāl-ə-jə / *n* : morphology of abnormal conditions — patho-mor-phol-og-ic-al \-mór-fə-ˈláj-ik-əl / or patho-mor-phol-og-ic \-ik / *adj*
 patho-phys-iol-o-gy \ˌfíz-ē-ˈlɔ-ʃə-jə / *n* : the physiology of abnormal states; *specif* : the functional changes that accompany a particular syndrome or disease — patho-phys-iol-og-ic-al \-fə-ˈláj-ik-əl / or patho-phys-iol-og-ic \-ik / *adj*
 pa-thos \ˈpə-ˌthūs / *n* [Gk, suffering, experience, emotion, fr. *paschein* to experience, suffer; akin to Lith *kęsti* to suffer] 1 : an element in experience or in artistic representation evoking pity or compassion 2 : an emotion of sympathetic pity
syn PATHOS. POIGNANCY. BATHOS *shared meaning* element : a quality that moves one to pity or sorrow
 path-way \ˈpəθ-wā, ˈpəθ- / *n* 1 : PATH. COURSE 2 : the sequence of enzyme catalyzed reactions by which an energy-yielding substance is utilized by protoplasm (metabolic) ~
 pa-thy \pə-ˈθe / *n* *comb form* [L. *pathia*, fr. Gk. *pathela*, fr. *pathēs* suffering — more at *FATH*] 1 : feeling : suffering (empathy) : being acted upon (telepathy) 2 : disorder of (such) a part or kind (neuropathy) 3 : system of medicine based on (such) a factor (osteopathy)
 pa-tience \ˈpə-shən(t)s / *n* 1 : the capacity, habit, or fact of being patient 2 chiefly Brit : SOLITAIRE 2
 pa-tient \ˈpə-shənt / *adj* [ME *pacient*, fr. MF, fr. L *patient*, *patiens*, fr. *prp* of *pāi* to suffer; akin to L *paene* almost, *penuria* need, Gk *pēma* suffering] 1 : bearing pains or trials calmly or without complaint 2 : manifesting forbearance under provocation or strain 3 : not hasty or impetuous 4 : steadfast despite opposition, difficulty, or adversity 5 a : able or willing to bear — used with of b : SUSCEPTIBLE. ADMITTING (~ of one interpretation) — *pa-tient-ly* *adv*
 patient *n* 1 a : an individual awaiting or under medical care and treatment b : the recipient of any of various personal services 2 : one that is acted upon
 pa-tina \ˈpə-tə-no, pə-ˈtē-no / *n*, *pl* pa-ti-nas \-noz / or pa-ti-nae \-ˈpə-tē-no, -ˌnə / [NL, fr. L. shallow dish — more at *PATEN*] 1 a : a usu. green film formed naturally on copper and bronze by long exposure or artificially (as by acids) and often valued aesthetically for its color b : a surface appearance of something grown beautiful esp with age or use 2 : an appearance or aura that is derived from association, habit, or established character
 pa-tine \ˈpə-tēn / *n* [F, fr. NL *patina*] : PATINA
 patine *vi* *pat-tined, pat-tin-ing* : to cover with a patina
 pa-tio \ˈpə-tē-ə, -dō / *n*, *pl* pa-ti-os [Sp] 1 : COURTYARD : esp : an inner court open to the sky 2 : a recreation area that adjoins a dwelling, is often paved, and is adapted esp to outdoor dining
 pa-tole \ˈpə-ˌtwā, -ˌpə- / *n*, *pl* pa-toles \-ˌtwəz / [F] 1 a : dialect other than the standard or literary dialect b : illiterate or provincial speech 2 : the characteristic special language of an occupational or social group : JARGON
 patr- or patri- or patro- *comb form* [patr-, patri- fr. L, fr. patr-, pater-, patr-, patro- fr. Gk. *pater*, *patrēr* — more at *FATHER*] : father (*pat-istic*)
 pa-tri-arch \ˈpə-trī-ˌark / *n* [ME *patriarch*, fr. OF, fr. LL *patriarcha*, fr. Gk *patriarchēs*, fr. *patria* lineage (fr. patr-, pater- father) + *-archēs* -arch — more at *FATHER*] 1 a : one of the scriptural fathers of the human race or of the Hebrew people b : a man who is father or founder c (1) : the oldest member or representative of a group (2) : a venerable old man d : a man who is head of a patriarchate 2 a : any of the bishops of the ancient or Eastern Orthodox sees of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem or the ancient and Western see of Rome with authority over other bishops b : the head of any of various Eastern churches c : a Roman Catholic bishop next in rank to the pope with purely titular or with metropolitan jurisdiction 3 : a Mormon of the Melchizedek priesthood empowered to perform the ordinances of the church and pronounce blessings within a stake or other prescribed jurisdiction — *pa-tri-arch-al* \ˈpə-trī-ˌər-kəl / *adj*
 patriarchal cross *n* : a chiefly heraldic cross denoting a cardinal's or archbishop's rank and having two crossbars of which the lower is the longer and intersects the upright above or at its center — see *CROSS* illustration
 pa-tri-arch-ate \ˈpə-trī-ˌär-kət, -ˌkät / *n* 1 a : the office, jurisdiction, or time in office of a patriarch b : the residence or headquarters of a patriarch 2 PATRIARCHY
 pa-tri-archy \ˈär-ki / *n*, *pl* -chies 1 : social organization marked by the supremacy of the father in the clan or family, the legal dependence of wives and children, and the reckoning of descent and inheritance in the male line 2 : a society organized according to the principles of patriarchy
 pa-tri-cian \ˈpə-trī-ˌshən / *n* [ME *patricion*, fr. MF *patricien*, fr. L *patricius*, fr. *pater* senator, fr. *pl* of *pater* father — more at *FATHER*] 1 : a member of one of the original citizen families of ancient Rome 2 : a person of high birth : ARISTOCRAT b : a person of breeding and cultivation — *patri-cian* *adj*
 pa-tri-ciate \ˈpə-trī-ˌshē-ət, -ˌshāt / *n* 1 : the position or dignity of a patrician 2 : a patrician class
 pa-tri-cide \ˈpə-trī-ˌsaɪd / *n* 1 [L. *patricida*, fr. patr- + *-cida* -cide] : one who murders his own father 2 [LL *patricidium*, fr. L. patr- + *-cidium* -cide] : the murder of one's own father — *pa-tri-ci-dal* \ˈpə-trī-ˌsɪd- / *adj*
 pa-tri-cin-al \ˈpə-trī-ˌlɪn-əl / *adj* : relating to, based on, or tracing descent through the paternal line (~ society)

9 about 9 kitten or further a back 8 bake 8 cat, cart
 9 out ch chin o less 8 easy g gift I trip I life
 J joke q sing 8 flow 6 flow 6 coin th thin th this
 0 foot u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

pastern @ patent

pastern \pas-tərn\ *n* [MF *pasturon*, fr. *pasture* pasture, tether attached to a horse's foot] 1: a part of the foot of an equine extending from the fetlock to the coffin bone — see HORSE illustration 2: a part of the leg of an animal other than an equine that corresponds to the pastern

pasteurization \pas-cher-iz-ə-shən, pas-tə- / *n* 1: partial sterilization of a substance and esp a liquid (as milk) at a temperature and for a period of exposure that destroys objectionable organisms without major chemical alteration of the substance 2: partial sterilization of perishable food products (as fruit or fish) with radiation (as gamma rays)

pasteurize \pas-cher-iz, pas-tə- / *v* -ized; -izing [Louis Pasteur] to subject to pasteurization — **pasteurizer** *n*

Pasteur treatment *n*: a method of aborting rabies by stimulating production of antibodies through successive inoculations with attenuated virus of gradually increasing strength

past-tio-clo \pas-tē-chē-ō, pas- / *n* pl -ci \-chē or -cios [It, lit, *pasti*, fr. ML *pasticius*, fr. LL *pastia*] **PASTICHE**

pas-tiche \pas-tēsh, pas- / *n* [fr. It *pasticcio*] 1: a literary, artistic, or musical work that imitates the style of previous work 2 *a*: a musical, literary, or artistic composition made up of selections from different works: **POTPOURRI** *b*: **HODGEPODGE**

pasties \pā-stēz, *n* pl [PASTE]: small round coverings for a woman's nipples worn esp by a striptease

pastille \pas-tēl, / *n* [pastil] \pas-tēl / *n* [F *pastille*, fr. L *pastillus* small loaf, lozenge, akin to L *panis* bread — more at **FOOD**] 1: a small mass of aromatic paste for fumigating or scenting the air of a room 2: an aromatic or medicated lozenge: **TROCHE**

past-time \pas-tīm, / *n*: something that amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably: **DIVERSION**

past-tress \pā-stēs-nəs, / *n*: the quality or state of being pasty

past master *n*: 1: one who has held the office of worshipful master in a lodge of Freemasons or of master in a guild, club, or society 2 [alter. of *passed master*]: one who is expert: **ADEPT** — **past mistress** *n*

past-ness \pas(t)-nəs, / *n*: 1: the quality or state of being past 2: the subjective quality of something being remembered rather than immediately experienced

pastor \pas-tər, for 2 pās-tō(r) / *n* [ME *pastour*, fr. OF, fr. L *pastor*, herdsman, fr. *pastus* pp of *pascere* to feed — more at **FOOD**] 1: a spiritual overseer; esp: a clergyman serving a local church or parish 2 chiefly Southwest [Sp, fr. L]: **HERDSMAN** — **pastor-ship** \-shīp, / *n*

pastor \pas-tər, -tored; -tor-ing \-(t-)rɪŋ, / *v* to serve as pastor of (as a church)

pastoral \pas-t(ə)-rəl, / *adj* [ME, fr. L *pastoralis*, fr. *pastor* herdsman] 1 *a*: (1) *a*: of, relating to, or composed of shepherds or herdsmen (2) *a*: devoted to or based on livestock raising *b*: of or relating to the countryside: not urban *c*: portraying or expressive of the life of shepherds or country people esp in an idealized and conventionalized manner (~ poetry) *d*: pleasantly peaceful and innocent: **IDYLIC** 2 *a*: of or relating to spiritual care or guidance esp of a congregation *b*: of or relating to the pastor of a church *syn* see **RURAL** — **pastor-ally** \-(t-)rə-lē, / *adv* — **pastor-allyness** *n*

pastoral \pas-t(ə)-rəl, 2d is often, pas-tə- / *n* 1: a letter of a pastor to his charge: *a*: a letter addressed by a bishop to his diocese *b*: a letter of the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to be read in each parish 2 *a*: a literary work (as a poem or play) dealing with shepherds or rural life in a usual artificial manner and typically drawing a contrast between the innocence and serenity of the simple life and the misery and corruption of city and esp court life *b*: pastoral poetry or drama *c*: a rural picture or scene *d*: **PASTORALE** 1b 3: **CROSIER**

pastorale \pas-tə- / *n* [fr. *pastorale* 1b 3: **CROSIER**]

pastoral \pas-t(ə)-rəl, / *n* 1: the quality or style characteristic of pastoral writing 2 *a*: livestock raising *b*: social organization based on livestock raising as the primary economic activity — **pastoralist** \-lɪst, / *n*

pastorate \pas-t(ə)-rət, / *n* 1: the office, state, jurisdiction, or tenure of office of a pastor 2: a body of pastors

pastor-ium \pas-t(ə)-rəm, -tōr- / *n* [Irreg fr *pastor* + -orium] chiefly South: a Protestant parsonage

past participle *n*: a participle that typically expresses completed action, that is traditionally one of the principal parts of the verb, and that is traditionally used in English in the formation of perfect tenses in the active voice and of all tenses in the passive voice

past perfect *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense that is traditionally formed in English with *had* and denotes an action or state as completed at or before a past time spoken of — **past perfect** *n*

past-trim \pa-strīm-ē, / *n* also *pas-troml* [Yiddish, fr. Rum *pastram*]: a highly seasoned smoked beef prepared esp from shoulder cuts

poetry \pā-strē, *n* pl *poetries* [paste] 1 *a*: **PASTE** 1a *b*: sweet baked goods made of dough or having a crust made of enriched dough 2: a piece of pastry

past tense *n*: a verb tense expressing action or state in or as if in the past: *a*: a verb tense expressive of elapsed time (as *wrote* in "on arriving I wrote a letter") *b*: a verb tense expressing action or state in progress or continuance or habitually done or customarily occurring at a past time (as *was writing* in "I was writing while he dictated" or *loved* in "their sons loved fishing")

past-turage \pas-cha-rē, / *n*: **PASTURE**

pasture \pas-cher, / *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *pastura*, fr. L *pastus*, pp. of *pascere* to feed — more at **FOOD**] 1: plants (as grass) grown for the feeding esp of grazing animals 2: land or a plot of land used for grazing 3: the feeding of livestock: **GRAZING**

pasture *v* *b* *pastured*; *pasturing* *v* 1: **GRAZE** **BROWSE** ~ *v* 1: to feed (as cattle) on pasture 2: to use as pasture — **pasturer** *n*

pasture-land \pas-cher-land, / *n*: **PASTURE** 2

paste \pas-tē, / *n* pl *pasties* [ME *paste*, fr. MF *pastē*, fr. *paste* dough, paste] 1: **PIE** 1, 2, esp: a meat pie 2: **TURNOVER** 5

pasty \pā-stē, / *adj* *pastier*; -est: resembling paste, esp: pallid and unhealthy in appearance

PA system \pē-ā-, / *n*: **PUBLIC-ADDRESS SYSTEM**

pat \pat, / *n* [ME *patte*] 1: a light blow esp with the hand or a flat instrument 2: a light tapping often rhythmic sound 3: something (as butter) shaped into a small flat usu. square individual portion

pat *v* *b* *pat*; *patting* *v* 1: to strike lightly with a flat instrument 2: to flatten, smooth, or put into place or shape with light blows 3: to tap or stroke gently with the hand to soothe, caress, or show approval ~ *v* 1: to strike or beat gently 2: to walk or run with a light beating sound

pat *adj*: in a pat manner: **APTLY**, **PROMPTLY**

pat *adj* 1 *a*: exactly suited to the purpose or occasion: **APT** *b*: suspiciously appropriate: **CONTRIVED** 2: learned, mastered, or memorized exactly 3: **FIRM**, **UNYIELDING** *syn* see **SEASONABLE**

pat *abbr* patent

pat-tern \pə-tāk-ən, / *n* [Pg] — see **MONEY** table

pat-tern \pə-tāk-ən, / *n* pl -gla \-jē-ə, / *n* [NL, fr. L, gold edges on a tunic]: a wing membrane: *a*: the fold of skin connecting the forelimbs and hind limbs of a flying squirrel or dragon lizard *b*: the fold of skin in front of the main segments of a bird's wing

patch \pach, / *n* [ME *pacche*] 1: a piece of material used to mend or cover a hole or a weak spot 2: a tiny piece of black silk or court plaster worn on the face or neck esp by women to hide a blemish or to heighten beauty 3 *a*: a piece of adhesive plaster or other cover applied to a wound *b*: a shield worn over the socket of an injured or missing eye 4 *a*: a small piece: **SCARF** *b*: a small area distinct from that about it (cabbage ~) 5: a piece of cloth sewed on a garment as an ornament or insignia; esp: **SHOULDER PATCH** 6: a temporary connection in a communication system (as a telephone hookup) 7: a temporary correction in a faulty computer program

patch *v* 1: to mend, cover, or fill up a hole or weak spot *in* 2: to provide with a patch 3 *a*: to make of patches or fragments *b*: to mend or put together esp. in hasty or shabby fashion — *usu.* used with *up* *c*: to make a patch in (a computer program) 4: to connect (as circuits) by a patch cord *syn* see **MEND**

patch *n* [perh. by folk etymology fr. It *di. paccio*]

patch-board \pach-bōrd, -bō(r)d, / *n*: a plugboard in which circuits are interconnected by patch cords

patch cord *n*: a wire with a plug at each end that is used to effect a communication patch

pat-chou-ly or **pat-chou-ly** \pach-ə-lē, pə- / *n* [Tamil *pacu*] 1: an East Indian shrubby mint (*Pogostemon cablin*) that yields a fragrant essential oil 2: a heavy perfume made from patchouli

patch pocket *n*: a flat pocket applied to the outside of a garment

patch test *n*: a test for determining allergic sensitivity that is made by applying to the unbroken skin small pads soaked with the allergen to be tested

patch-work \pach-,work, / *n* 1: something composed of miscellaneous or incongruous parts: **HODGEPODGE** 2: pieces of cloth of various colors and shapes sewed together to form a covering

patchy \pach-, / *adj* *patchier*; -est: marked by, consisting of, or diversified with patches — **patch-ily** \pach-ə-lē, / *adv* — **patch-iness** \pach-ē-nəs, / *n*

pate \pāt, / *n* [ME] 1: **HEAD** 2: the crown of the head 3: **BRAIN** — used chiefly disparagingly — **pated** \pāt-əd, / *adj*

pâte \pāt, / *n* [F, lit., paste, fr. OF *paste*]: **PASTE** 2b

pâté \pā-tē, pā-, / *n* [F, fr. OF *paté*, fr. *paste*] 1: a meat or fish pie or patty 2: a spread of finely mashed seasoned and spiced meat (chicken liver ~)

pâté de foie gras \pā-tē, dā-, fwa-, / *n* pl *pâtés* *d* *foie gras* \-tā(z)d-ə-, / *n*: a rich pâté of fat goose liver and truffles sometimes with added fat pork

patella \pə-tel-, / *n* pl *patellae* \-tel-, / *n* or *patellas* [L, fr. dim. of *patina* shallow dish]: a thick flat triangular movable bone that forms the anterior point of the knee and protects the front of the joint — called also *kneecap* — **patellar** \-tel-, / *adj*

patelliform \pə-tel-, / *adj* [NL *Patella* genus including the limpet, fr. L, small shallow dish] 1: resembling a limpet or limpet shell 2: disk-shaped with a narrow rim

paten \pat-n, / *n* [ME, fr. OF *patene*, fr. ML & L: ML *patina*, fr. L shallow dish; fr. Gk *patané*, akin to L *patēre*] 1: a plate usu. made of precious metal and used to carry the bread at the Eucharist 2 *a*: **PLATE** *b*: something (as a metal disk) resembling a plate

pa-tent \pat-n-sē, / *n*: the quality or state of being patent

patent \-tē, / *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *patens*, *patens*, fr. pp. of *patere* to be open — more at **FATHOM**] 1 *a*: open to public inspection — used chiefly in the phrase *letters patent* *b* (1) *a*: secured by letters patent or by a patent to the exclusive control and possession of a particular individual or party (2) *a*: protected by trademark or a trade name so as to establish proprietary rights analogous to those conveyed by letters patent or a patent: **PROPRIETARY** (~ drugs) 2: *a*: of, relating to, or concerned with the granting of patents esp for inventions (*a* ~ lawyer) 3: making exclusive or proprietary claims or pretensions 4: affording free passage (*a* ~ calyx) 5: **ARCHAIC**: **AC-OPENING** 6: **PATULOUS**, **SPREAD** (*a* ~ calyx) 6 *archaic*: **AC-CESSIBLE**, **EXPOSED** 7: readily visible or intelligible: not hidden or obscure *syn* see **EVIDENT** *ant* latent — **patently** *adv*

patent \pat-n-t, / *n* also *pat-n*: 1: an official document conferring a right or privilege: **LETTERS PATENT** 2 *a*: a writing securing to an inventor for a term of years the exclusive right to make, use, or sell his invention *b*: the monopoly or right so granted *c*: a patented invention 3: **PRIVILEGE**, **LICENSE** 4: an

Pavlovian \pav-'l6-v6-on, -'l6-, 'l6-'l6-*adj*: of or relating to Ivan Pavlov or to his work and theories (~ conditioning)
paw \p6-'n (ME, fr. MF *poue*) 1: the foot of a quadruped (as a lion or dog) that has claws; broadly: the foot of an animal 2: a human hand esp. when large or clumsy
paw v 1: to feel or touch clumsily, amorously, or rudely 2: to touch or strike at with a paw 3: to scrape or beat with or as if with a hoof 4: to fall at or grab for wildly ~ *vi* 1: to beat or scrape something with or as if with a hoof 2: to touch or strike with a paw 3: to feel or touch clumsily, amorously, or rudely 4: to fall or grab wildly *syn* see TOUCH
pawky \p6-'k6-*adj* [obs. E dial. *pawk* (trick)] chiefly Brit: artfully shrewd: CANNY
pawli \p6-'li (perh. modif. of D *pawl*) 1: a pivoted tongue or sliding bolt on one part of a machine that is adapted to fall into notches or interdenial spaces on another part (as a ratchet wheel) so as to permit motion in only one direction
pawn \p6-'n, 'p6-'n (ME *pawn*, modif. of MF *pan*) 1: something delivered to or deposited with another as security for a loan 2: HOSTAGE 2: the state of being pledged 3: something used as a pledge: GUARANTY 4: the act of pawning
pawn v 1: to deposit in pledge or as security ~ *pawn-er* \p6-'n6r, 'p6-'n6r/ or *pawn-or* \s6-'n6r or p6-'n6r/ *pl* *pawn-er* \p6-'n6r, 'p6-'n6r/ *n* [ME *pawn*, fr. MF *poon*, fr. ML *pedon*, *pedo* foot soldier, fr. LL one with broad feet, fr. L *ped-*, *pes* foot — more at FOOT] 1: one of the chessmen of least value having the power to move only forward ordinarily one square at a time, to capture only diagonally forward, and be promoted to any piece except a king upon reaching the eighth rank 2: one that can be used to further the purposes of another
pawn-broker \p6-'n6r, br6-'k6r, 'p6-'n6-*n*: one who loans money on the security of personal property pledged in his keeping — *pawn-broking* \-k6-'n6-*n*
Pawnee \p6-'n6, 'p6-'n6-*n*, *pl* Pawnee or Pawnees: a member of an Amerindian people orig. of Kansas and Nebraska
pawnshop \p6-'n6, 'sh6p, 'p6-'n6-*n*: a pawnbroker's shop
paw-war *v* of PAW-WAR
pea \p6-'k6, 'p6-'k6-*n* (ME, fr. ML, fr. L, *pea* — more at PEACE) 1: a tablet decorated with a sacred figure (as of Christ) and sometimes ceremonially kissed by participants at mass 2: the kiss of peace in the Mass 3: PEACE
pea v \p6-'k6-*vb* paid \p6-'d6-*also in sense* 7 *peayed*; *pay-ing* (ME *payen*, fr. OF *paier*, fr. L *pacare* to pacify, fr. *pac-*, *pax* peace) *vi* 1: to make due return to for services rendered or property delivered 2: to engage for money: HIRE (you couldn't ~ me to do that) 3: to give in return for goods or service (~ wages) *b*: to discharge indebtedness for: SETTLE (~ a bill) *c*: to make a disposal or transfer of (money) 3: to give or forfeit in expiation or retribution (~ the penalty) 4: to make compensation for *b*: to require according to what is deserved (~ him back) 5: to give, offer, or make freely or as fitting (~ attention) 6: to return value or profit to (it ~ you to stay open) *b*: to bring in as a return (an investment ~ing five percent) 7: to slacken (as a rope) and allow to run out — used with *out* *vi* 1: to discharge a debt or obligation 2: to be worth the expense or effort (it ~ to advertise)
syn PAY, COMPENSATE, REMUNERATE, SATISFY, REIMBURSE, INDEMNIFY, REPAY, RECOMPENSE *shared meaning element*: to give money or an equivalent in return for something
pay n 1: the act or fact of paying or being paid *b*: the status of being paid by an employer: EMPLOY 2: something paid for a purpose and esp. as a salary or wage: REMUNERATION 3: a person viewed with respect to reliability or promptness in paying debts or bills 4: one or two a natural situation that yields metal and esp. gold in profitable amounts *b*: an oil-yielding stratum or zone *syn* see WAGE
pay adj 1: containing or leading to something precious or valuable 2: equipped with a coin slot for receiving a fee for use 3: requiring payment
pay v *payed* *also paid*; *pay-ing* [obs. F *payer*, fr. L *picare*, fr. *pic-*, *plix* pitch]: to coat with a waterproof composition
payable \p6-'6-b6-*adj* 1: that may, can, or must be paid 2: PROFITABLE
pay-as-you-go adj: of or relating to a system or policy of paying bills when due or of paying for goods and services when purchased
pay-check \p6-'tsek/ *n* 1: a check in payment of wages or salary 2: WAGES, SALARY
pay-day \-d6-*n*: a regular day on which wages are paid
pay dirt n 1: earth or ore that yields a profit to a miner 2: a useful or remunerative discovery or object
PAYE *abbr* 1 *pay* as you earn 2 *pay* as you enter
payee \p6-'6-*n*: one to whom money is or is to be paid
payer \p6-'6r/ *also pay-or* \p6-'6r/, p6-'6r/ *n*: one that pays, esp. the person by whom a bill or note has been or should be paid
payload \p6-'l6d/ *n 1: the revenue-producing or useful load that a vehicle of transport can carry 2: the explosive charge carried in the warhead of a missile 3: the load that is carried by a spacecraft and that consists of things (as passengers or instruments) that relate directly to the purpose of the flight as opposed to things (as fuel) that are necessary for operation, *also*: the weight of such a load
pay-master \-mas-'t6r/ *n*: an officer or agent whose duty it is to pay salaries or wages
payment \p6-'ment/ *n* 1: the act of paying 2: something that is paid: PAY 3: REQUITAL
pay-nim \p6-'n6m/ *n* (ME *palmim*, fr. OF *palenime* beathendom, fr. LL *paganismus*, fr. *paganus* pagan) *archaic*: PAGAN; *esp*: MUSLIM
pay-off \p6-'6f/ *n* 1: the act or occasion of paying employees' wages or distributing gains (as profits or bribe money) 2: a: PROFIT, REWARD; *esp*: an amount received by a player in a game *b*: RETRIBUTION 3: the climax of an incident or enterprise, *specif*: the denouement of a narrative 4: a decisive fact or factor resolving a situation or bringing about a definitive conclusion
payoff adj: yielding results in the final test: DECISIVE*

pay off \p6-'6f/ *vi* 1: to give all due wages to; *esp*: to pay in full and discharge (an employee) *b*: to pay (a debt or a creditor) in full 2: to inflict retribution on 3: to allow (a thread or rope) to run off a spool or drum ~ *vi*: to yield returns
pay-ola \p6-'6-l6-*n* (prob. alter. of 'payoff): undercover or indirect payment (as to a disc jockey) for a commercial favor (as plugging a record)
pay-roll \p6-'r6l/ *n* 1: a paymaster's or employer's list of those entitled to pay and of the amounts due to each 2: the sum necessary for distribution to those on a payroll, *also*: the money to be distributed
pay station n: a public telephone usu. equipped with a slot-machine device for payment of toll
payt *abbr* payment
pay up vi: to pay in full ~ *vi*: to pay what is due
Pb symbol [L *plumbum*] lead
PBX *abbr* private branch exchange
PC *abbr* 1 Peace Corps 2 percent; percentage 3 postcard 4 [L *post cibum*] after meals
PCB \p6-'6k6-'b6-*n*: POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL
pcr *abbr* percent
PCV *abbr* positive crankcase ventilation
pd *abbr* paid
Pd symbol palladium
PD *abbr* 1 per diem 2 police department 3 postal district 4 potential difference
PDA *abbr* 1 predicted drift angle 2 public display of affection
PDD *abbr* past due date
PDQ \p6-'d6-'kyl/ *adv*, often not cap [*abbr* of pretty damned quick]: IMMEDIATELY
PDT *abbr* Pacific daylight time
pe \p6-'n [Heb *pe*]: the 17th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table
PE *abbr* 1 physical education 2 printer's error 3 probable error 4 professional engineer
pea \p6-'k6-*n*, *pl* peas *also* *pease* \p6-'k6-*often attrib* [back-formation fr. ME *pease* (taken as a pl.), fr. OE *plise*, fr. L *plisa*, pl. of *plum*, fr. Gk *plison*] 1: a variable annual leguminous vine (*Pisum sativum*) that is cultivated for its rounded smooth or wrinkled edible protein-rich seeds *b*: the seed of the pea *c* *pl*: the immature pods of the pea with their included seeds 2: any of various leguminous plants related to or resembling the pea — *usu.* used with a qualifying term (chick-pea) (black-eyed ~), *also*: the seed of such a plant 3: something resembling a pea
pea aphid n: a widely distributed aphid (*Acyrtosiphon pisum*) that is a serious pest on legumes (as alfalfa, pea, and clover)
pea bean n: any of various kidney beans cultivated for their small white seeds which are used dried (as for baking)
pease \p6-'k6-*n* (ME *pees*, fr. OF *pois*, fr. L *pac-*, *pax*, akin to L *pacisci* to agree — more at PACI) 1: a state of tranquility or quiet, as *a*: freedom from civil disturbance *b*: a state of security or order within a community provided for by law or custom (a breach of the ~) 2: freedom from disquieting or oppressive thoughts or emotions 3: harmony in personal relations 4: a state or period of mutual concord between governments *b*: a pact or agreement to end hostilities between those who have been at war or in a state of enmity 5 — used interjectionally as a command or request for silence or calm or as a greeting or farewell — at peace: in a state of concord or tranquility
peace v *vi*, *obs*: to be, become, or keep silent or quiet
peaceable \p6-'6-b6-*adj* 1: disposed to peace: not contentious or quarrelsome *b*: quietly behaved 2: marked by freedom from strife or disorder *syn* see PACIFIC *ant* contentious
peaceableness n — *peaceably* \-b6-*adv*
peace corps n: a body of trained personnel sent as volunteers *esp* to assist underdeveloped nations
peaceful \p6-'f6l/ *adj* 1: PEACEABLE 2: untroubled by conflict, agitation, or commotion: QUIET, TRANQUIL 3: of or relating to a state or time of peace 4: devoid of violence or force *syn* 1 see CALM *ant* turbulent 2 see PACIFIC — *peacefully* \-f6-'l6-*adv* — *peacefulness n*
peaceful coexistence n: a living together in peace rather than in constant hostility
peace-keeping \p6-'sk6-'p6-'n/ *n*: the preserving of peace, *esp*: international enforcement and supervision of a truce between hostile states or communities — *peace-keeper* \-p6-'r/ *n*
peace-maker \p6-'sm6-'k6-'r/ *n*: one who makes peace *esp* by reconciling parties at variance — *peace-making* \-k6-'n6r/ *n* or *adj*
peace offering n: a gift or service for the purpose of procuring peace or reconciliation
peace officer n: a civil officer (as a policeman) whose duty it is to preserve the public peace
peace pipe n: CALUMNET
peace sign n: a sign made by holding the palm outward and forming a V with the index and middle fingers and used to indicate the desire for peace
peace-time \p6-'st6m/ *n*: a time when a nation is not at war



pea 1a

o about o kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
 at out ch chin e less g easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
 l loot n foot y yet yu few yu furious zh vision

tion 6: a natural or chance configuration (frost ~) (the ~ of events) 7: a length of fabric sufficient for an article 8: a: the distribution of the shot from a shotgun or the bullets from an exploded shrapnel b: the grouping made on a target by bullets 9: a reliable sample of traits, acts, or other observable features characterizing an individual (behavior ~) 10: the flight path prescribed for an airplane that is coming in for a landing 11: a standard diagram transmitted for testing television circuits 12: a prescribed route to be followed by a pass receiver in football
syn see **MODEL** — **pat-terned** \-s'md/ **adj**
2 pattern **vt** 1: to make or fashion according to a pattern 2 **dialectally** **Eng** a: MATCH b: IMITATE 3: to furnish, adorn, or mark with a design ~ **vi** 1: to form a pattern
pat-tern-ing **n** 1: decoration, composition, or configuration according to a pattern 2: physiotherapy that is designed to improve malfunctioning nervous control by means of feedback from muscular activity imposed by an outside source or induced by other muscles
pat-ty also **pat-tle** \-pat-ē/ **n**, **pl** **patties** [F *pâté*] 1: a little **pie** 2 a: a small flat cake of chopped food (a hamburger ~) b: a small flat candy (a peppermint ~) 3: **PATTY SHELL**
patty shell **n**: a shell of puff paste made to hold a creamed meat, fish, or vegetable filling
pat-u-lous \-pach-ə-lōs/ **adj** [L *patulus*, fr. *patēre* to be open — more at **FATHOM**] : spreading widely from a center (a tree with ~ branches) — **pat-u-lously** **adv** — **pat-u-lous-ness** **n**
PAU **abbr** Pan American Union
pau-city \-pō-sit-ē/ **n** [ME *paucite*, fr. MF or L: MF *paucitē*, fr. L *paucitas*, *paucitas*, fr. *paucus* little — more at **FEW**] 1: smallness of number 2: **FEWNESS** 2: smallness of quantity 3: **DEARTH**
Paul \-pōl/ **n** [L *Paulus*, fr. Gk *Paulos*] : an early Christian apostle and missionary and author of several New Testament epistles
Paul Bun-yan \-bən-yan/ **n**: a giant lumberjack of American mythology
Pauli exclusion principle \-pau-lē- / **n** [Wolfgang Pauli]: **EXCLUSION PRINCIPLE** — called also **Pauli principle**
Paul-ine \-pō-'līn/ **adj**: of or relating to the apostle Paul, his epistles, or the doctrine or theology implicit in his epistles
Paul-ist \-pō-'līst/ **n**: a member of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle founded by I. T. Hecker in the U.S. in 1858
Paul-low-nia \-pō-'lō-nē-ə/ **n** [NL, genus name, fr. Anna Paulowna ↑1865 Russ princess]: any of a genus (*Paulownia*) of Chinese trees of the figwort family; **esp**: one (*P. tomentosa*) widely cultivated for its panicles of fragrant violet flowers
paunch \-pōnch-, 'pānch/ **n** [ME, fr. MF *panche*, fr. L *pantic*, *pantex*] 1 a: the belly and its contents b: **POTBELLY** 2: **RUMEN**
paunchy \-pōn-chē-, 'pān-/ **adj** **paunch-ier**, **-est**: having a potbelly — **paunch-i-ness** **n**
pau-per \-pō-'pər/ **n** [L *pauper*] 1: a person destitute of means except such as are derived from charity; **specif**: one who receives aid from public poor funds 2: a very poor person — **pau-per-ism** \-pə-'riz-əm/ **n**
pau-per-ize \-pō-'pə-'riz/ **v**; **-ized**; **-iz-ing**: to reduce to poverty
pause \-pōz-/ **n** [ME, fr. L *pausa*, fr. Gk *pausis*, fr. *pauein* to stop, akin to Gk *pauleo* rest] 1: a temporary stop 2 a: a break in a verse b: a brief suspension of the voice to indicate the limits and relations of sentences and their parts 3: temporary inaction **esp.** as caused by uncertainty 4: **HESITATION** 4 a: the sign denoting a fermata b: a mark (as a period or comma) used in writing or printing to indicate or correspond to a pause of voice 5: a reason or cause for pausing (a thought that should give one ~)
syn **PAUSE**, **RECESS**, **RESPIRE**, **LULL**, **INTERMISSION** **shared meaning** **element**: a temporary cessation of activity or an activity
2 pause **vb** **paused**; **paus-ing** **vi** 1: to stop temporarily 2: to linger for a time ~ **vi**: to cause to pause. **STOP**
pa-vane \-pə-'vān-, 'vān/ also **pa-van** \-same or 'pav-ən/ **n** [MF *pavana*, fr. OSP *pavana*, fr. OIt] 1: a stately court dance by couples that was introduced from southern Europe into England in the 16th century 2: music for the pavane, also: music having the slow duple rhythm of a pavane
pave \-pāv-/ **v** **paved**, **pav-ing** [ME *paven*, fr. MF *paver*, fr. L *pavare* to strike, stamp, akin to OHG *arfarian* to castrate, L *pavare* to prune, reckon, think, Gk *paiein* to strike] 1: to lay or cover with material (as stone or concrete) that forms a firm level surface for travel 2: to cover firmly and solidly as if with paving material 3: to serve as a covering or pavement of — **pav-er** **n** — **pave the way**: to prepare a smooth easy way: facilitate development
paved \-pāvəd/ **adj** 1: covered with a pavement 2: or **pa-vəd** \-və/ [pav fr. F, fr. pp of *paver* to pave] of jewels: set as close together as possible to conceal a metal base
pave-ment \-pāv-mənt/ **n** [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *pavimentum*, fr. *pavire*] 1: a paved surface a: the artificially covered surface of a public thoroughfare b: chiefly **Brit**: **SIDEWALK** 2: the material with which something is paved 3: something that suggests a pavement (as in flatness, hardness, and extent of surface)
pav-id \-pāv-əd/ **adj** [L *pavidus*, fr. *pavēre* to be frightened, akin to L *pavire*]: **TIMID**
1 pavil-ion \-pə-'vīl-yan/ **n** [ME *pavilion*, fr. OF *paveillon*, fr. L *papilio*-, *papilio* butterfly, akin to OHG *flaftra* pavillion, Lith *petelike* fly] 1 a: a large often sumptuous tent b: something projecting ~ resembling a canopy or **tent** (tree ferns spread their delicate fronds ~) — **Blanche E. Baughan** 2 a: a part of a building projecting from the rest b: one of several detached or semidetached units into which a building is sometimes divided 3 a: a light sometimes ornamental structure in a garden, park, or place of recreation that is used for entertainment or shelter b: a temporary structure erected at an exposition by an individual exhibitor 4: the lower faceted part of a brilliant between the girdle and the culet — see **BRILLIANT** illustration
2 pavil-ion **vt**: to furnish or cover with or put in a pavilion
pav-or \-pāv-vin/ **n**: **PAVEMENT**
pav-or or **pav-lor** \-pāv-yər/ **n** [ME *pavier*, fr. *paven* to pave] **Brit**: one that paves

1 peck \pek\ n [ME *pek*, fr OF] 1 — see WEIGHT table 2: a large quantity or number

2 peck vb [ME *pecken*, alter. of *piken* to pierce — more at PICK] vi 1 a: to strike or pierce esp repeatedly with the bill or a pointed tool b: to make by pecking (~ a hole) 2: to pick up with the bill ~ vi 1 a: to strike, pierce, or pick up something with or as if with the bill b: CARP. NAG 2: to eat reluctantly and in small bites (~ at food)

3 peck n 1: an impression or hole made by pecking 2: a quick sharp stroke

pecker \pek-ər\ n 1: one that pecks 2 chiefly Brit: COURAGE 3: FENIS — often considered vulgar

pecking order or **peck order** n 1: the basic pattern of social organization within a flock of poultry in which each bird pecks another lower in the scale without fear of retaliation and submits to pecking by one of higher rank 2: a social hierarchy

peck-sniff-lion \pek-ˈsnɪf-ē-ən\ adj [Seth Pecksniff, character in *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1843-44) by Charles Dickens]: selfish and corrupt behind a display of seeming benevolence: SANCTIONIOUS

pecky \pek-ē\ adj [peck] 1: marked by lenticular or finger-shaped pockets of decay caused by fungi (~ cypress) 2: containing discolored or shrunken grains (~ rice)

pectate \pek-ˈtāt\ n: a salt or ester of a pectic acid

pecten \pek-ˈtən\ n, pl *pectines* [NL *pecten*, *pecten*, fr L, comb, scallop] 1 pl *use* *pectines* \-tə-nēz\ a: a body part that resembles a comb, esp: a folded vascular pigmented membrane projecting into the vitreous humor in the eye of a bird or reptile 2: SCALLOP 1a

pectic \pek-ˈtɪk\ adj [F *pectique*, fr Gk *pektikos* coagulating, fr *pektinai* to fix, coagulate — more at PACT]: of, relating to, or derived from pectin

pectic acid n: any of various water-insoluble substances formed by hydrolyzing the methyl ester groups of pectins

pectin \pek-ˈtɪn\ n [F *pectine*, fr *pectique*]: any of various water-soluble substances that bind adjacent cell walls in plant tissues and yield a gel which is the basis of fruit jellies, also: a commercial product rich in pectins

pectinaceous \pek-ˈtə-nē-shəs\ adj: of, relating to, or containing pectin

pectinate \pek-ˈtə-nāt\ also **pectinated** \-nāt-əd\ adj [L *pectinatus*, fr *pectin*, *pecten* comb, akin to Gk *kten*, *kteis* comb, L *pectere* to comb — more at FEE]: having narrow parallel projections or divisions suggestive of the teeth of a comb (~ antennae) — **pectination** \pek-ˈtə-nā-shən\ n

pectinase \pek-ˈtɪn-əs\ n, -rās, -rās\ n: an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of pectins into pectic acids and methanol

pectoral \pek-ˈtɔ-ri-əl\ n: something worn on the breast

pectoral adj [MF or L, MF, fr L *pectoralis*, fr *pectus*, *pectus* breast, akin to Toch A *pāssām* the two breasts] 1: of, situated in, on, or worn on the chest 2: coming from the breast or heart as the seat of emotion

pectoral cross n: a cross worn on the breast esp by a prelate

pectoral fin n: either of the fins of a fish that correspond to the forelimbs of a quadruped

pectoral girdle n: the bony or cartilaginous arch that supports the forelimbs of a vertebrate

pectoral muscle n: one of the muscles which connect the ventral walls of the chest with the bones of the upper arm and shoulder and of which there are two on each side in man

peculate \pek-yə-ˈtāt\ vi -tāt-ed, -lating [L *peculatus*, pp of *peculāre*, fr *peculium*] = EMBEZZLE — **peculation** \pek-yə-ˈtā-shən\ n — **peculator** \pek-yə-ˈtōr\ n

peculiar \pi-ˈkyū-lyər\ adj [ME *peculier*, fr L *peculiaris* of private property, special, fr *peculium* private property, fr *pecu* cattle; akin to L *pecus* cattle — more at FEE] 1: belonging exclusively to one person or group 2: felt to be characteristic of one only 3: DISTINCTIVE 3: different from the usual or normal. a: SPECIAL, PARTICULAR b: CURIOUS o: ECCENTRIC QUEER *syn* see CHARACTERISTIC

STRANGE — **peculiarly** adv

peculiar n: something exempt from ordinary jurisdiction; esp: a church or parish exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary in whose territory it lies

peculiarly \pi-ˈkyū-lyər-ə-ē\, -kyū-lyər-ə\ n, pl -tios 1: the quality or state of being peculiar 2: a distinguishing characteristic 3: ODDITY, QUIRK

pecuniary \pi-ˈkyū-nē-er-ē\ adj [L *pecuniarius*, fr *pecunia* money — more at FEE] 1: consisting of or measured in money 2: of or relating to money: MONETARY *syn* see FINANCIAL — **pecuniarily** \-kyū-nē-er-ē-lē\ adv

ped \ped\ n [Gk *pedon* ground, akin to L *ped*, *pes* foot — more at FOOT]: a natural soil aggregate

PED abbr doctor of physical education

ped — see PAED.

ped \ped\ also **pod** \pod\ or **pede** \pede\ n comb form [L *ped*, *pes*]: foot (maxilliped) (maxilliped)

pedagogic \ped-ə-ˈgāj-ik, -gāj-\ adj: of, relating to, or befitting a teacher or education — **pedagogical** \-i-kəl\ adj — **pedagogically** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ adv

pedagogue \ped-ə-ˈgāj-ik\ n pl *sing* in constr: PEDAGOGY

pedagogue also **pedagogue** \ped-ə-ˈgāj-ik\ n [ME *pedagogue*, fr MF, fr L *paedagogus*, fr Gk *paídagōgos*, slave who escorted children to school, fr *paid-* *paed-* + *agōgos* leader, fr *agēin* to lead — more at AGEIN]: TEACHER, SCHOOLMASTER

pedagogy \ped-ə-ˈgāj-ē\ also -gāj-, esp Brit -gāj-\ n: the art, science, or profession of teaching, esp: EDUCATION 2

pedal \ped-əl\ n [MF *pedale*, fr It, fr L *pedalis*, adj] 1: a lever pressed by the foot in the playing of a musical instrument (as an organ or piano) 2: a foot lever or treadle by which a part is activated in a mechanism

pedal adj [L *pedalis*, fr *ped*, *pes*] 1 \ped-əl\ also \ped-əl\ of or relating to the foot 2 \ped-əl\ of, relating to, or involving a pedal

pedal \ped-əl\ vb *pedaled* also *pedalled*, *pedaling* also *pedalling* \ped-əl-ɪŋ, \ped-ɪŋ\ vi 1: to use or work a pedal 2: to ride a bicycle ~ vi: to work the pedals of

pedal disk n: the base by which a coelenterate polyp (as a sea anemone) is attached to the substrate

pedal-fer \pə-ˈdal-fer-, -f(ə)-r\ n [Gk *pedon* ground + *E* *hūmen* + *L* *ferrum* iron]: a soil that lacks a hardened layer of accumulated carbonates — **pedal-feric** \ped-ə-ˈdal-fer-ik\ adj

pedal-note \ped-əl-ˈnōt\ n [fr the playing of the lowest notes on the organ by means of pedals] 1: PEDAL POINT 2: one of the lowest tones that can be sounded on a brass instrument being an octave below the normal usable range and representing the fundamental of the harmonic series

pedal point n: a single tone used the tonic or dominant that is normally sustained in the bass and sounds against changing harmonies in the other parts

pedal pushers n pl: women's and girls' calf-length trousers

ped-ant \ped-ˈnɪ\ n [MF, fr It *pedante*] 1 obs: a male school-teacher 2 a: one who parades his learning b: one who is unimaginative or who unduly emphasizes minutiae in the presentation or use of knowledge c: a formalist or precisionist in teaching

pedantic \pi-ˈdant-ik\ adj 1: of, relating to, or being a pedant 2: narrowly, stodgily, and often ostentatiously learned (~ concern with detail) — **pedantically** \-dant-ik(ə)-lē\ adv

syn PEDANTIC, ACADEMIC, SCHOLASTIC, BOOKISH shared meaning

element: too narrowly concerned with learned matters

pedantry \ped-ˈntr-ē\ n, pl -ries 1: pedantic presentation or application of knowledge or learning 2: an instance of pedantry

peddle \ped-əl\ vb *peddled*; *peddling* \ped-ɪŋ-, -l-ɪŋ\ [back-formation fr *peddler*, fr ME *pedlere*] vi 1: to travel about with wares for sale, broadly: SELL 2: to be busy with trifles: PIDDLE ~ vi 1: to sell or offer for sale from place to place: HAWK 2: to deal out or seek to disseminate

peddler or **pedlar** \ped-ˈlər\ n: one who peddles a: one who offers merchandise (as fresh produce) for sale along the street or from door to door b: one who deals in or promotes something intangible (as a personal asset or an idea) (influence ~)

peddling \ped-ˈlɪŋ-, -l-ɪŋ-, -l-ɪŋ\ adj [alter. of *padding*]: PETTY

pederast \ped-ˈer-ast\ n, -rɪst-, -lɪŋ\ [Gk *paiderastēs*, lit. lover of boys, fr *paid-* *paed-* + *erastēs* lover, fr *erasthai* to love — more at EROS]: one that practices anal intercourse esp. with a boy — **pederastic** \ped-ə-ˈras-tik\ adj — **pederasty** \ped-ə-ˈras-tē\ n

pedes pl of *PES*

pedestal \ped-ˈes-təl\ n [MF *pedestall*, fr. OIt *pedestalla*, fr *pie di stallo* foot of a stall] 1 a: the support or foot of a late classic or neoclassic column — see COLUMN illustration b: the base of an upright structure 2: BASE, FOUNDATION 3: a position of esteem

pedestal vi -talled or -talled; -talling or -talling: to place on or furnish with a pedestal

pedestrian \ped-ˈes-tri-ən\ adj [L *pedestr*, *pedester*, lit., going on foot, fr *pedes* one going on foot, fr *ped*, *pes* foot — more at FOOT] 1: COMMONPLACE, UNIMAGINATIVE 2 a: going or performed on foot b: of, relating to, or designed for walking (a ~ mall)

pedestrian n: a person going on foot: WALKER

pedes-tri-an-ism \-ɪz-əm\ n 1 a: the practice of walking b: fondness for walking for exercise or recreation 2: the quality or state of being unimaginative or commonplace

pediatric \ped-ˈi-ə-trɪk\ adj: of or relating to pediatrics

pediatrician \ped-ˈi-ə-trɪ-shən\ or **pediatricist** \ped-ˈi-ə-trɪst-, -trɪ-ə\ n: a specialist in pediatrics

pediatrics \ped-ˈi-ə-trɪks\ n pl *but sing* or *pl* in constr: a branch of medicine dealing with the development, care, and diseases of children

pedicab \ped-ˈi-kab\ n [L *ped*, *pes* + *E* *cab*]: a small 3-wheeled hooded passenger vehicle that is pedaled

pedicel \ped-ˈi-sel\ n [NL *pedicellus*, dim. of L *pediculus*] 1: a slender basal part of an organism or one of its parts as a: a plant stalk that supports a fruiting or spore-bearing organ — see CORYMB illustration b: a narrow basal attachment (as of the abdomen of an ant) of an animal organ or part 2: a small foot or footlike organ — **pedicellate** \ped-ə-ˈtel-ē\ adj

pedicel \ped-ˈi-kəl\ n [L *pediculus*, fr. dim. of *ped*, *pes*]: PEDICEL — **pediceloid** \-kəld\ adj

pediculate \pi-ˈdik-ya-lət\ adj [deriv. of L *pediculus* little foot, *pedicel*]: of or relating to an order (Pediculati) of marine teleost fishes with jugular ventral fins, pectoral fins at the end of an arm-like process, and part of the dorsal fin modified into a lure — **pediculate** n

pediculolous \pi-ˈdik-ya-ləs\ n [NL, fr L *pediculus* louse]: infestation with lice

pediculosis \pi-ˈdik-ya-ləs\ adj [L *pediculosis*, fr *pediculus*]: infested with lice: LOUSY

pedicure \ped-ˈi-kyū-ər\ n [F *pedicure*, fr L *ped*, *pes* foot + *cure* to take care, fr *cura* care — more at CURE] 1: one who practices chiropody 2 a: care of the feet, toes, and nails b: a single treatment of these parts — **pedicure** \-kyū-ər\ n

pedigree \ped-ə-ˈgrē\ n [ME *pedegrū*, fr MF *pie de grue* crane's foot, fr the shape made by the lines of a genealogical chart] 1: a register recording a line of ancestors 2 a: an ancestral line 3 a: a distinguished ancestry b: the recorded puny of breed of an individual or strain — **pedigreed** \-grēd\ adj

pediment \ped-ə-ˈmɪnt\ n [obs. *E* *pyramidal*, prob. alter. of *E* *pyramidal*] 1: a triangular space forming the gable of a 2-pitched roof in classic architecture; also: a similar form used as a decoration 2: a broad gently sloping bedrock surface with low relief that is situated at the base of a steeper slope and is usu. thinly cov-

ə about * kitten æ further a back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
 ʌ out ɔ ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ʏ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔ coin ʊ thin ʊ thus
 ʊ loot ʊ foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

peach \ˈpēch\ *n* [ME *peche*, fr MF (the fruit), fr LL *persica*, fr L *persicum*, fr. neut. of *persicus* Persian, fr. *Persia*] 1 *a*: a low spreading freely branching Chinese tree (*Prunus persica*) of the rose family that is cosmopolitan in cultivation in temperate areas and has lanceolate leaves, sessile usu. pink flowers borne on the naked twigs in early spring, and a fruit which is a single-seeded drupe with a hard endocarp, a pulpy white or yellow mesocarp, and a thin downy epicarp 2 *b*: the edible fruit of the peach 2 *a*: a variable color averaging a moderate yellowish pink

peach *vb* [ME *pechen*, short for *apechen* to accuse, fr (assumed) AF *apecher*, fr LL *impeccare* to entangle — more at IMPEACH] *vi*: to inform against; BETRAY ~ *vi*: to turn informer: BLAB

peach leaf curl *n*: leaf curl of the peach that is caused by a fungus (*Taphrina deformans*)

peach tree borer *n*: a blue-black orange-marked clearwing moth (*Sannioidea extitosa*) whose white brown-headed larva bores in the wood of stone fruit trees (as the peach) in eastern No. America

peachy \ˈpē-čē\ *adj* **peach-ier** -*est* 1 resembling a peach 2: unusually fine: DANDY

peacock \ˈpē-kək\ *n* [ME *pecok*, fr *pe-* (fr OE *pēa* peafowl) + *cock* *akn* to OHG *pāwo* peacock, both fr a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc word borrowed fr L *pavon-*, *pavo* peacock] 1: a male peafowl distinguished by a crest of upright plumules and by greatly elongated loosely webbed upper tail coverts which are mostly tipped with ocellated spots and can be erected and spread at will in a fan shimmering with iridescent color, broadly: PEA FOWL 2: one making a proud display of himself: SHOW OFF — **peacock-ish** \-ish\ *adj* — **pea-cocky** \-ē\ *adj*

peacock *vi*: to show off

peacock blue *n*: a variable color averaging a moderate greenish blue

peacock flower *n*: ROYAL POINCIANA

pea-fowl \ˈpē-foʊl\ *n* [*pea-* (as in peacock) + *fowl*] a very large terrestrial pheasant (genus *Pavo*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies that is often reared as an ornamental fowl

pea green *n*: a variable color averaging a moderate yellow-green

pea-hen \ˈpē-ˌhēn\ *n* [ME *pehennē*, fr *pe-* + *henne* hen] 1: a female peafowl

pea jacket \ˈpē-ˌjæk\ *n* [by folk etymology fr D *pijckker*, fr *py*, a kind of cloth + *jekker* jacket]: a heavy woolen double-breasted jacket worn by sailors, also: a similar jacket worn by civilians

peak \ˈpēk\ *vi* [origin unknown] 1: to grow thin or sickly 2: to dwindle away

peak *n* [perh. alter of *pike*] 1. a pointed or projecting part of a garment, esp.: the visor of a cap or hat 2. PROMONTORY 3. a sharp or pointed end 4. a (1) the top of a hill or mountain ending in a point (2) a prominent mountain usu. having a well-defined summit 5. something resembling a mountain peak 6. a. the upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail b. the narrow part of a ship's bow or stern or the part of the hold in it 6. a. the highest level or greatest degree b. a high point in a course of development esp. as represented on a graph 7: a point formed by the hair on the forehead *syn* see SUMMIT

peak *vi*: to reach a maximum ~ *vi*: to cause to come to a peak, point, or maximum

peak *adj*: being at or reaching the maximum

peak *vi* [fr *apeak* (held vertically)] 1. to set (as a gaff) nearer the perpendicular 2. to hold (oars) with blades well raised

peaked \ˈpēk\ *adj* also \ˈpē-kəd\ *adj*: having a peak: POINTED — **peaked-ness** \ˈpēk(ɪ)-nəs\, \ˈpē-kəd-nəs\ *n*

peaked \ˈpē-kəd\ *adj* also \ˈpē-kəd\ *adj*: looking pale and wan

peal \ˈpē(ə)\ *n* [ME *apel*, summons to church, short for *appel* appeal, fr *appellen* to appeal] 1 *a*: the loud ringing of bells b: a complete set of changes on a given number of bells c: a set of bells tuned to the tones of the major scale for change ringing 2: a loud sound or succession of sounds (heard ~ of laughter)

peal *vi*: to give out peals ~ *vi*: to utter or give forth loudly

pea-like \ˈpē-ˌlīk\ *adj* 1: resembling a garden pea esp. in size, firmness, and shape (a lump under the skin) 2 of a flower: being showy and papilionaceous

pea-nut \ˈpē-ˌnʌt\ *n* 1 *a*: a low-branching widely cultivated leguminous annual herb (*Arachis hypogaea*) with showy yellow flowers having a peduncle which elongates and bends into the soil where the ovary ripens into a pod containing one to three oily edible seeds b: the seed or seed-containing pod of the peanut 2: an insignificant or tiny person 3 *pl*: a trifling amount

peanut *adj*: INSIGNIFICANT, PETTY (politics)

peanut butter *n*: a paste made by grinding roasted skinned peanuts

peanut oil *n*: a colorless to yellow fatty nondrying oil that is obtained from peanuts and is used chiefly as a salad oil, in margarine, in soap, and as a vehicle in pharmaceutical preparations and cosmetics

pear \ˈpɛər\, \ˈpɛ(ə)r\ *n* [ME *pere*, fr OE *peru*, fr L *pirum*] 1: a fleshy pome fruit that is borne by a tree (genus *Pyrus*, esp. *P. communis*) of the rose family and is usu. larger at the apical end 2: a tree bearing pears

pearl \ˈpɔːr(ə)\ *n* [ME *perle*, fr MF, fr (assumed) VL *pernula*, dim. of *perna* haunch, sea mussel; akin to OE *fiersn* heel, Gk *piernē*] 1 *a*: a dense variously colored and usu. lustrous concretion formed of concentric layers of nacre as an abnormal growth within the shell of some mollusks and used as a gem b: MOTH-OF-PEARL 2: one that is very choice or precious 3: something resembling a pearl intrinsically or physically 4: a nearly neutral slightly bluish medium gray

pearl *vi* 1: to set or adorn with pearls 2: to sprinkle or bead with pearly drops 3: to form into small round grains 4: to give a pearly color or luster to ~ *vi* 1: to form drops or beads like pearls 2: to fish or search for pearls — **pearl-er** \ˈpɔːr-lər\ *n*

pearl *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or resembling pearl b: made of or adorned with pearls 2: having medium-sized grains

pearl *n* or *vi* [alter. of *purrl* Brit; PICT]

pearl danio *n*: a small lustrous cyprinid-fish (*Brachydanio albolineatus*) that is often kept in tropical aquariums

pearl-es-cent \ˈpɔːr-les-nt\ *adj*: having a pearly luster (a ~ lacquer) — **pearl-es-cence** \-nt(ɪ)s\ *n*

pearl essence *n*: a translucent substance that occurs in the silvery scales of various fish (as herring) and is used in making artificial pearls, lacquers, and plastics

pearl gray *n* 1: a yellowish to light gray 2: a variable color averaging a pale blue

Pearl Harbor *n* [*Pearl Harbor*, Oahu, Hawaii, Am naval station attacked without warning by the Japanese] 1: a sneak attack usu. with devastating effect

pearl-ite \ˈpɔːr(ə)-līt\ *n* [F *perlite*, fr *perle* pearl] 1: the lamellar mixture of ferrite and cementite in slowly cooled iron-carbon alloys occurring normally as a principal constituent of both steel and cast iron 2: PERLITE — **pearl-itic** \ˈpɔːr-lit-ik\ *adj*

pearl-ized \ˈpɔːr(ə)-līz-d\ *adj*: given a pearl-essence surface or finish

pearl millet *n*: a tall cereal grass (*Pennisetum glaucum*) that has large leaves and dense round spikes and is widely grown for its seeds and for forage

pearl onion *n*: a very small usu. pickled onion used esp. in appetizers and as a garnish

pearly \ˈpɔːr-lē\ *adj* **pearli-er** -*est* 1: resembling, containing, or adorned with pearls or mother-of-pearl 2: highly precious

pearly everlasting *n*: an American everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*) that has herbage covered with white woolly hairs and corymbose heads with white scarios involucre

pearly nautilus *n*: NAUTILUS

pear psylla *n*: a yellowish or greenish jumping plant louse (*Psylla pyricola*) that is often destructive to the pear

pear-shaped \ˈpɛər(ə)-ˌʃəpɪ, \ˈpɛ(ə)r(ə)-\ *adj* 1: having an oval shape markedly tapering at one end 2 of a vocal tone: free from harshness, thinness, or nasality

pear \ˈpɛ(ə)r(ə)\ *adj* [alter. of *peri*] chiefly South & Midland. being in good spirits: LIVELY — **pearly** *adv*

peas-ant \ˈpɛz-nt\ *n* [ME *paissaunt*, fr MF *paissant*, fr OF, fr *pais* country, fr LL *pagensis* inhabitant of a district, fr L *pagus* district] 1: a member of a European class of persons tilling the soil as small landowners or as laborers, also: a member of a similar class elsewhere 2: a usu. uneducated person of low social status

peas-ant-ry \-n-trē\ *n* 1: PEASANTS 2: the position, rank, or behavior of a peasant

pease \ˈpɛz\ *n* [ME *pesc*] chiefly Brit. • PEA

pease *pl* of PEA

pease-cod or **peas-cod** \ˈpɛz-kɔd\ *n* [ME *pesecod*, fr *pesc* + *cod* bag, husk — more at CODPIECE] • a pea pod

pea-shooter \ˈpē-ˌʃuːt-ər, \ˌʃuːt-ə\ *n*: a toy blowgun for shooting peas

pea soup *n* 1: a thick purée made of dried peas 2: a heavy fog

peat \ˈpɛt\ *n* often attrib [ME *pete*, fr ML *pea*] 1. TURF 2. partially carbonized vegetable tissue formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants (as mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*) — **peaty** -*ē* *adj*

peat *n* [origin unknown], a bold gay woman

peat moss *n*: SPHAGNUM

pea-vey or **pea-vy** \ˈpɛ-ˌvɛ\ *n*, *pl* **peaveys** or **peavies** [prob. fr the name *Peavey*] • a stout lever like a cant hook but with the end armed with a strong sharp spike used esp. in handling logs



peavey

pebble \ˈpɛb-əl\ *n* [ME *pobble*, fr OE *papolstan* fr *papol-* (prob. imit.) + *stān* stone] 1: a small usu. rounded stone esp. when worn by the action of water 2: transparent and colorless quartz • ROCK CRYSTAL 3: an irregular, crinkled, or grainy surface — **pebbly** \-(ə)-lē\ *adj*

pebble *vb* **pebbled**, **pebbling** \-(ə)-lɪŋ\ 1: to pelt with pebbles 2: to pave or cover with pebbles or something resembling pebbles 3: to grain (as leather) so as to produce a rough and irregularly indented surface

pecan \ˈpi-kən, \-kan, \ˈpɛ-kən\ *n* [of Algonquian origin, akin to Ojibwa *pagan*, a hard-shelled nut] 1: a large hickory (*Carya illinoensis*) that has roughish bark and hard but brittle wood and is widely grown in the warmer parts of the U.S. and in Mexico for its edible nut 2: the wood of the pecan tree 3: the smooth oblong thin-shelled nut of the pecan tree

pec-ca-ble \ˈpɛk-ə-bəl\ *adj* [MF, fr L *peccare*] • prone to sin

pec-ca-dil-ly \ˈpɛk-ə-dil-(ə)-lē\ *n*, *pl* -loes or -los [Sp *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado* sin, fr L *peccatus*, fr. neut. of *peccatus*, pp. of *peccare*] • a slight offense

pec-can-cy \ˈpɛk-ən-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: the quality or state of being peccant 2: OFFENSE

pec-cant \ˈpɛk-ant\ *adj* [L *peccant*, peccant, prp. of *peccare* to stumble, sin] 1: guilty of a moral offense: SINNING 2: violating a principle or rule — **pec-cant-ly** *adv*

pec-ca-ry \ˈpɛk-ə-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries [of Cariban origin; akin to Chama *pagura* peccary] • either of two largely nocturnal gregarious American mammals resembling the related pigs *a*: a grizzled animal (*Tayassu angulatus*) with an indistinct white collar *b*: a blackish animal (*Tayassu pecari*) with whitish cheeks



peccary

pec-ca-vi \ˈpɛ-kū-(ə)-ˌveɪ, \-kū-vi\ *n* [L, I have sinned, fr *peccare*] • an acknowledgment of sin

Peking man ˈpɛŋ-kɪŋ-ˌmən n : an extinct Pleistocene man that is known from skeletal and cultural remains in cave deposits at Choukoutou, China and that is more advanced in some details than Java man but nearer to him than to other fossil hominids or to recent man

pek-koē ˈpɛ-(k)kō-ˌn [Chin (Amoy) pek-ho] 1 : a black tea made from the first three leaves on the spray 2 : a black tea of India or Ceylon made from leaves of approximately the same size obtained by screening fired tea

pelage ˈpɛl-ɪʃ [F, fr. MF, fr. poll hair, fr. L pilus — more at PILE] n : the hairy covering of a mammal

Pelagianism ˈpɛl-ɪ-ʒ-əm n : one agreeing with Pelagius in denying original sin and consequently in holding that man has perfect freedom to do either right or wrong

Pelagianism ˈpɛl-ɪ-ʒ-əm n : the teaching of Pelagius or Pelagians

pelagic ˈpɛl-ɪ-ʒ-ɪk [L pelagicus, fr. Gk pelagikos, fr. pelagos sea — more at FLAKE] adj : of, relating to, or living or occurring in the open sea : OCEANIC

pel-arg-ō-nium ˈpɛl-ər-ʒ-ō-n-əm, ˈpɛl-ər-ʒ-ō-n-əm n [NL, genus name, irreg, fr. Gk pelargos stork] : any of a genus (*Pelargonium*) of southern African herbs (as a garden geranium) of the geranium family with showy flowers of various shades of red, pink, or white distinguished by a spurred calyx and irregular corolla

Pel-arg-ō-nian ˈpɛl-ər-ʒ-ō-n-ɪ-ən, ˈl-ʒ-ō-n-ɪ-ən n [Gk pelargios, adj, Pelagian, fr. Pelagios Pelagians] : a member of an ancient people mentioned by classical writers as early inhabitants of Greece and the eastern islands of the Mediterranean — **Pelagianism** ˈpɛl-ɪ-ʒ-ɪ-əm n, **Pelagian** ˈpɛl-ɪ-ʒ-ɪ-ən adj

pel-er-ine ˈpɛl-ər-ɪ-n-ə n [F, fr. LL pellicia, fr. fem of pellicius made of skin, fr. L pellis skin — more at FELL] 1 : a long cloak or coat made of fur or lined or trimmed with fur 2 : a woman's loose lightweight cloak with wide collar and fur trimming

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succession of blows or missiles 2 : to beat incessantly 3 : to move rapidly and vigorously : HURRY — **pell-er-n**

pell-er-n ˈpɛl-ər-n [F, fr. MF, fr. L pellis — more at PILE] n : the hairy covering of a mammal

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a about • kitten or further a back • bake • cot, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
l lost u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

pen-nant \ˈpen-ənt\ *n* [alter of *pendant*] 1 *a*: any of various nautical flags tapering usu. to a point or swallowtail and used for identification or signaling *b*: a flag or banner longer in the fly than in the hoist; *esp*: one that tapers to a point 2: a flag emblematic of championship (as in a professional baseball league)

pen-nate \ˈpen-ə-tē\ *adj* [irreg. fr. NL *Pennates*, group name]: of, relating to, or being divisions of *ar.* order (Pennales) characterized by a raphe or a structure resembling a raphe and by ornamentation of the valves that is always bilaterally arranged in relation to a line rather than to a point

pen-ni \ˈpen-ē\ *n*, *pl* **pen-nis** \-ē-s\ or **pen-nis** \-ē-z\ [Finn] — see *markka* at MONEY table

pen-niless \ˈpen-i-ləs, ˈpen-ˈl-i-s\ *adj*: destitute of money: POOR

pen-non \ˈpen-nən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *penon*, aug. of *penne* feather — more at *PEN*] 1 *a*: a long usu. triangular or swallow-tailed streamer typically attached to the head of a lance as an ensign *b*: PENNANT *la* 2: WING FINION

pen-non-cel or **pen-on-cel** \ˈpen-nən-sel\ *n* [ME *penoncell*, fr. MF *penoncel*, dim. of *penon*]: a small pennon borne *esp* at the head of a lance in late medieval or Renaissance times

Penn-syl-va-ni-a Dutch \pen-(t)-səl-, vā-nyə-, -nē-sə\ *n* 1: a people living mostly in eastern Pennsylvania whose characteristic cultural traditions go back to the German migrations of the 18th century 2: a dialect of High German spoken in parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland — **Pennsylvania** Dutchman *n*

Pennsylvania German *n*: PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH 2

Penn-syl-va-ni-an \-vā-nyən-, -nē-sən\ *adj* 1: of or relating to Pennsylvania or its people 2: of, relating to, or being the period of the Paleozoic era in No. America between the Mississippian and Permian or the corresponding system of rocks — **Pennsylvanian** *n*

pen-ny \ˈpen-ē\ *n*, *pl* **pennies** \-ē-z\ or **pence** \ˈpen(t)s\ [ME, fr. OE *penning*, *penig*, akin to OHG *pfennig*, a coin] 1 *a*: a monetary unit of the United Kingdom formerly equal to $\frac{1}{240}$ pound but now equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ pound *b*: a similar monetary unit of any of various other countries in or formerly in the British Commonwealth — see *pound* at MONEY table *c*: a coin representing one penny 2: DENARIUS 3 *pl* **pennies**: CENT 4: a trivial amount 5: a piece or sum of money

pen-ny \ˈpen-ē\ *adj* *comb form* [penny, fr. the original price per hundred]: being a (specified) nail length — compare EIGHTPENNY NAIL FOURPENNY NAIL SIXPENNY NAIL TENPENNY NAIL

penny ante *n*: poker played for very low stakes

penny arcade *n*: an amusement center having coin-operated devices for entertainment

pen-ny-cress \ˈpen-ē-, kres\ *n*: a Eurasian herb (*Thlaspi arvense*) with round flat pods that is widely naturalized in the New World

penny dreadful *n*: a novel of violent adventure or crime orig. costing one penny

pen-ny-pinch \ˈpen-ē-, pinch\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *penny pincher*]: to give money to in a niggardly manner — **penny pincher** *n*

pen-ny-roy-al \ˈpen-ē-, rōi-(ə)-l\, ˈpen-ē-, rōl\ *n* [prob. by folk etymology fr. MF *pouilleul*, mod. of L *pulegium*] 1: a European perennial mint (*Menha pulegium*) with small aromatic leaves 2: an aromatic American mint (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) that has blue or violet flowers borne in axillary tufts and yields an oil used in folk medicine or to drive away mosquitoes

pen-ny-weight \ˈpen-ē-, wāt\ *n* — see *WEIGHT* table

pen-ny-wise \ˈpen-ē-, wīz\ *adj* [fr. the phrase *penny-wise and pounds foolish*]: wise or prudent only in dealing with small sums or matters

pen-ny-wort \-wɔrt-, wō(ə)r-t\ *n*: any of several round-leaved plants *a*: any of several low creeping plants (genus *Hydrocotyle*) of the carrot family with crenate peltate leaves and umbellate flowers *b*: a leafless perennial (*Obolaria virginica*) of the gentian family with white or purplish flowers

pen-ny-worth \ˈpen-ē-, wɔr-th, Brit. often ˈpen-ər-th\ *n*, *pl* **penny-worth** or **pennyworths** 1: a penny's worth 2: value for the money spent: BARGAIN 3: a small quantity: MODICUM

Pen-ob-scot \ˈpə-nəb-skət-, -skət\ *n*, *pl* **Penobscot** or **Penobscots**: a member of an Amerindian people of the Penobscot river valley and Penobscot Bay region of Maine

pen-o-ché \ˈpə-nə-ʃe\ *var* of *PENUCHE*

pen-o-log-y \ˈpi-nəl-ə-jē\ *n* [Gk *poine* penalty + *-logy* — more at *PAIN*]: a branch of criminology dealing with prison management and the treatment of offenders — **pen-o-log-i-cal** \ˈpə-nə-ləj-i-kəl\ *adj* — **pen-o-log-ist** \ˈpi-nəl-ə-jist\ *n*

pen pal *n*: a friend made and kept through correspondence

pen point *n*: a small thin convex metal device that tapers to a split point, fits into a holder, and is used for writing or drawing

pen pusher *n*: PENCIL PUSHER

pen-sile \ˈpen-sil\ *adj* [L *pensilis*, fr. *pensus*, pp. of *pendere* to hang] 1: PENDENT, HANGING (~ nests) 2: having or building a hanging nest (~ birds)

pen-sion *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *pensio*-, *pensio*, fr. *pensus*, pp. of *pendere* to pay — more at *PENDANT*] 1 \ˈpen-shən\ *a*: a fixed sum paid regularly to a person *a* *archaic*: WAGE *b*: a gratuity granted (as by a government) as a favor or reward *c*: one paid under given conditions to a person following his retirement from service or to his surviving dependents 2 \ˈpēn-sən\ [F, fr. MF] *a*: accommodations *esp* at a continental European hotel or boardinghouse: ROOM AND BOARD *b* *also* *pensione* [ˈpensione, It]: a hotel or boardinghouse *esp* in continental Europe — **pen-sion-less** \ˈpen-shən-ləs\ *adj*

pen-sion \ˈpen-shən\ *vt* **pen-sioned**; **pen-sion-ing** \ˈpen-shən-(ə)-ɪŋ\ 1: to grant or pay a pension to 2: to dismiss or retire from service with a pension (~ed off his faithful old servant) — **pen-sion-able** \ˈpen-shən-ə-bəl\ *adj*

pen-sion-ary \ˈpen-shən-er-ē\ *n*, *pl* **-ar-ies**: PENSIONER, *esp*: HIRE-LING — **pensionary** *adj*

pen-sion-er \ˈpen-shən-er\ *n* 1: a person who receives or lives on a pension 2 *obs*: *a*: GENTLEMAN AT ARMS *b*: RETAINER *c*: MERCENARY, HIRELING

pen-sive \ˈpen(t)-siv\ *adj* [ME *pensif*, fr. MF, fr. *penser* to think, fr. L *pensare* to ponder, fr. *pensus*, pp. of *pendere* to weigh — more at *PENDANT*] 1: musingly or dreamily thoughtful 2: suggestive of sad thoughtfulness — **pen-sive-ly** *adv* — **pen-sive-ness** *n*

pen-ster \ˈpen(t)-stər\ *n* [ˈpen + -ster]: a hack writer

pen-stock \ˈpen-stək\ *n* 1: a sluice or gate for regulating a flow (as of water) 2: a conduit or pipe for conducting water

pent \ˈpent\ *adj* [prob. fr. pp. of obs. *E.pend* (to confine)]: shut up ~ CONFINED (~ crowd) (~pent-up feelings)

pen-ta- or **pent-** *comb form* [ME, fr. Gk, fr. *pente* — more at *FIVE*] 1: five (pentahedron) 2: containing five atoms, groups, or equivalents (pentane)

pen-ta-chlo-ro-phen-ol \ˈpent-ə-klōr-ə-ʃē-nōl-, -klōr-, -fi-\ *n*: a crystalline compound C_6Cl_5OH used *esp* as a wood preservative and fungicide and a disinfectant

pen-ta-cle \ˈpent-i-kəl\ *n* (assumed) ML *pentaculum*, prob. fr. Gk *pentē*] 1: a 5-pointed star used as a magical symbol 2: HEXAGRAM

pen-tad \ˈpen-, tad\ *n* [Gk *pentad*-, *pentas*, fr. *pente*] 1: a group of five

pen-ta-dact-yl \ˈpent-ə-dak-tl\ *adj* [L *pentadactylus*, fr. Gk *pentadactylus*, fr. *pentā* + *dactylus* finger, toe]: having five digits to the hand or foot or five digitate parts — **pen-ta-dact-ylism** \-tə-liz-əm\ *n*

pen-ta-gon \ˈpent-ə-gən\ *n* [Gk *pentagōn*, fr. neut. of *pentagōnos* pentagonal, fr. *pentā* + *gōnia* angle — more at *-GON*]: a polygon of five angles and five sides — **pen-ta-gon-al** \ˈpent-ə-gən-əl\ *adj* — **pen-ta-gon-ally** \-lē\ *adv*

Pentagon *n* [the *Pentagon* building, headquarters of the Department of Defense]: the U.S. military establishment

pen-ta-gram \ˈpent-ə-gram\ *n* [Gk *pentagrammos*, fr. *pentā* + *-gramma* (akin to *gramma* letter) — more at *GRAM*]: PENTACLE 1

pen-ta-he-dron \ˈpent-ə-he-drən\ *n* [NL]: a solid bounded by five faces — **pen-ta-he-dral** \-drəl\ *adj*

pen-ta-mer-ous \ˈpen-tam-ə-rəs\ *adj* [NL *pentamerus*, fr. *pentā* (fr. Gk) + *-merus* (merous): divided into or consisting of five parts, *specif*: having each floral whorl consisting of five or a multiple of five members

pen-ta-me-ter \ˈpen-tam-ə-tər\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *pentametros* having five metrical feet, fr. *pentā* + *metron* measure — more at *MEASURE*]: a line of verse consisting of five metrical feet

pen-ta-ene \ˈpen-tān\ *n* [ISV]: any of three isomeric hydrocarbons C_5H_{12} of the methane series occurring in petroleum

pen-ta-ang-le \ˈpent-ən-gəl\ *n*: PENTACLE

pen-ta-pep-tide \ˈpent-ə-pep-tid\ *n*: a polypeptide that contains five amino acid residues

pen-ta-ploid \ˈpent-ə-plōid\ *adj*: having or being a chromosome number that is five times the basic number — **pentaploid** *n* — **pen-ta-plōid-y** \-plōid-ē\ *n*

pen-ta-quin \-kwēn\ *also* **pen-ta-quin** \-kwən\ *n* [pen-ta- + *quinoline*]: an antimalarial $C_{15}H_{11}N_3O$ used *esp* in the form of its pale yellow crystalline phosphate

pen-tar-chy \ˈpen-tār-kē\ *n* [Gk *pentarchia*, fr. *pentā* + *-archia* -archy]: a group of five countries or districts each under its own ruler or government

Pen-ta-teuch \ˈpent-ə-(t)yūk\ *n* [LL *Pentateuchus*, fr. Gk *Pentateuchos*, fr. *pentā* + *teuchos* tool, vessel, book, akin to Gk *teuchēn* to make — more at *DOUGHTY*]: the first five books of Jewish and Christian Scriptures

pen-tath-le-te \ˈpen-tath-lē\ *n*: an athlete participating in a pentathlon

pen-tath-lon \ˈpen-tath-lən-, -lān\ *n* [Gk, fr. *pentā* + *athlon* contest — more at *ATHLETE*]: an athletic contest involving participation by each contestant in five different events, *esp*: MODERN PENTATHLON

pen-ta-ton-ic scale \ˈpent-ə-tān-ik\ *n*: a musical scale of five tones, *specif*: one in which the tones are arranged like a major scale with the fourth and seventh tones omitted

pen-ta-val-ent \ˈpent-ə-vā-lənt\ *adj*: having a valence of five

pen-ta-zo-cine \ˈpen-taz-ə-sēn\ *n* [pen-ta- + *azo* + *-cine* (of unknown origin)]: an analgesic drug $C_{17}H_{21}NO$ that does not have the strong addictive properties of morphine

Pen-to-cost \ˈpent-i-kōst-, -kīst\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *pentecosten*, fr. LL *pentecoste*, fr. Gk *pentēkostē*, lit. fiftieth day, fr. *pentēkastos* fiftieth, fr. *pentēkonta* fifty, fr. *pentā* + *-konta* (akin to L *viginti* twenty) — more at *VIGESIMAL*] 1: SHABUOTH 2: a Christian feast on the seventh Sunday after Easter commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles

Pen-to-cost-al \ˈpent-i-kās-tl-, -kōs-t\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or suggesting Pentecost 2: of, relating to, or constituting any of various Christian religious bodies that emphasize revivalist worship, baptism, conferring the gift of tongues, faith healing, and premillennial teaching — **Pen-to-cost-al-ism** \-tə-liz-əm\ *n* — **Pen-to-cost-al-ist** \-tə-liz-ist\ *n*

Pentecostal *n*: a member of a Pentecostal religious body

pen-ta-house \ˈpent-haus\ *n* [ME *penitis*, fr. MF *apennit*, prob. fr. ML *apenniticus* appendage, fr. L *apennid*, *appendix* — more at *APPENDIX*] 1 *a*: a shed or roof attached to and sloping from a wall or building *b*: a smaller structure joined to a building

pen-ta-ment \ˈpent-ə-mēt\ *n* [fr. Joseph Pentland 1873 Irish scientist]: a bronzy yellow mineral (Fe,Ni)₂S₂ that is an important nickel iron sulfide and the principal ore of nickel



pentacle 1

a abut * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
l loot t foot y yet yū few yū furious z vision

churches and that consists of private confession, absolution, and a penance directed by the confessor

penance *vi* **pen-anced; pen-ancing**: to impose penance on

penates *ˈpə-nāt-ēz* *ˈnāt-ēz* *n* **pl** [L. — more at **PENETRATE**]: the Roman gods of the household worshiped in close connection with Vesta and with the Lares

pence *ˈpenti* *pl* of **PENNY**

pen-cil or **pen-cil** *ˈpenti-səl* *n* [ME *pen-cil*, modif. of OF *penoncel*]: **PENNONCEL**

pen-chant *ˈpen-chant*, *esp* *Brit* *ˈpān-shā* *n* [F, fr. prp. of *pencher* to incline, fr. (assumed) VL *pendicare*, fr. L *pendere* to weigh]: a strong leaning; **LIRING** *syn* see **LEANING**

pen-cil *ˈpenti-səl* *n* [ME *pen-cil*, fr. MF *pin-cil*, fr. (assumed) VL *penicillus*, fr. L *penicillus*, lit., little tail, fr. dim. of *penis* tail, penis] 1: an artist's brush 2: an artist's individual skill or style 3: an implement for writing, drawing, or marking consisting of or containing a slender cylinder or strip of a solid marking substance 4: a small medicated or cosmetic roll or stick for local applications 5: an aggregate of rays of radiation (as light) esp. when diverging from or converging to a point 6: a set of geometric objects each pair of which has a common property (the lines in a plane through a point comprise a ~ of lines) 7: something long and thin like a pencil

pen-cil *vi* **-cilled or -cilled; -cilling or -cilling** *ˌs(-ə)-lɪŋ*: to paint, draw, write, or mark with a pencil — **pen-ciller** *ˌs(-ə)-lɪər* *n*

pen-cilling or **pen-cilling** *n*: the work of the pencil or brush, also: a product of this

pen-cil *pusher* *n*: a person whose work involves writing

pen-dant also **pen-dent** *ˈpen-dant*; 3 & 4 are also *ˈpen-ont*, 6 is also *ˈpā-dā* *n* [ME *pendant*, fr. MF *pendant*, fr. prp. of *pendre* to hang, fr. (assumed) VL *pendere*, fr. L *pendere*, akin to L *pendere* to weigh, estimate, pay, *pondus* weight — more at **SPAN**] 1: something suspended as: an ornament allowed to hang free 2: an electrical fixture suspended from the ceiling 3: a hanging ornament of roofs or ceilings much used in the later styles of Gothic architecture 4: a short rope hanging from a spar and having at its free end a block or spliced thimble 5: chiefly *Brit*: **PENNANT** 1a 6: the shank on a pocket watch stem to which the bow attaches 7: a companion piece or supplement

pen-den-cy *ˈpen-dən-si* *n*: the state of being pending

pen-dent or **pen-dant** *ˈpen-dant* *adj* [ME *pendant*] 1: supported from above: **SUSPENDED** (scissors ~ from the caves) 2: jutting or leaning over: **OVERHANGING** (a ~ cliff) 3: remaining undetermined: **PENDING** — **pen-dently** *adv*

pen-dentive *ˈpen-dent-iv* *n* [F *pendentif*, fr. L *pendent*, *pendens*, prp. of *pendere*] the part of a groined vault that springs from a single pier or corbel

pen-ding *ˈpen-dɪŋ* *prep* [F *pendant*, fr. prp. of *pendre*] 1: **DURING** 2: while awaiting

pending *adj* 1: not yet decided 2: being in continuance 3: **IMMINENT**, **IMPENDING**

pen-drag-on *ˈpen-drag-on* *n* [ME, fr. W, fr. *pen* chief + *dragon* leader]: the chief leader among the ancient British chiefs

pen-dular *ˈpen-djə-lər*, *ˈpen-d(y)-ə-l* *adj*: being or resembling the movement of a pendulum

pen-dulous *ˈpen-djə-ləs* *adj* [L *pendulus*, fr. *pendere* to weigh] 1: archaic: poised without visible support 2: suspended so as to swing freely (branches hung with ~ vines) 3: inclined or hanging downward (~ jowls) 4: marked by vacillation, indecision, or uncertainty — **pen-dulously** *adv* — **pen-dulous-ness** *n*

pen-du-lum *ˈpen-djə-ləm* *n* [NL, fr. L, neut. of *pendulus*] a body suspended from a fixed point so as to swing freely to and fro under the action of gravity and commonly used to regulate movements (as of clockwork)

Pen-el-o-pe *ˈpə-nel-ə-pe* *n* [L, fr. Gk *Penelope*]: the wife of Odysseus who waited faithfully for him during his 20 years' absence

pen-e-plane also **peno-plane** *ˈpen-i-plan*, *ˈpen-i* *n* [L *paene*, *paene* almost + *E* *plan* or *plane* — more at **PATIENT**]: a land surface of considerable area and slight relief shaped by erosion

pen-e-trable *ˈpen-ə-trə-bəl* *adj*: capable of being penetrated — **pen-e-trabil-ity** *ˈpen-ə-trə-bil-ə-ti* *n* — **pen-e-trable-ness** *ˈpen-ə-trə-bəl-nəs* *n* — **pen-e-trably** *ˈpen-ə-trə-bli* *adv*

pen-e-tralis *ˈpen-ə-tri-lē-s* *n* **pl** [L, neut. pl. of *penetralis* inner, fr. *penetrare* to penetrate]: the innermost or most private parts

pen-e-trance *ˈpen-ə-trən(t)s* *n*: the proportion of individuals of a particular genotype that express its phenotypic effect in a given environment

pen-e-trant *ˈpen-ə-trant* *adj*: **PENETRATING**

penetrant *n*: one that penetrates or is capable of penetrating

pen-e-trate *ˈpen-ə-trāt* *vb* **-trated; -trating** [L *penetratus*, pp. of *penetrare*; akin to L *penitus* inward, *penates* household gods, *Lith* *penet* to nourish] *vt* 1: to pass into or through 2: to enter by overcoming resistance: **FIERCE** 3: to see into or through 4: to affect profoundly with feeling 5: to diffuse through or into ~ *vi* 1: to pass, extend, pierce, or diffuse into or through something 2: to pierce something with the eye or mind 3: to affect deeply the senses or feelings *syn* see **ENTER**

pen-e-trating *adj* 1: having the power of entering, piercing, or pervading (a ~ shriek) 2: **ACUTE**, **DISCERNING** (~ insights into life) — **pen-e-trating-ly** *ˌpen-ə-trat-ɪŋ-lē* *adv*

pen-e-tration *ˈpen-ə-trā-shən* *n* 1: the act or process of penetrating as: the act of entering a country so that actual establishment of influence is accomplished 2: an attack that penetrates the enemy's front or territory 3: the depth to which something penetrates 4: the power to penetrate; *esp*: the ability to discern deeply and acutely *syn* see **DISCERNMENT**

pen-e-trative *ˈpen-ə-trāt-iv* *adj* 1: tending to penetrate: **PIERCING** 2: **ACUTE** (~ observations) 3: **IMPRESSIVE** (a ~ speaker) — **pen-e-trative-ly** *adv* — **pen-e-trative-ness** *n*

pen-e-trom-eter *ˈpen-ə-trəm-ə-tər* *n* [L *penetrare* + *ISV* -*meter*]: an instrument for measuring firmness or consistency (as of soil)

pen-gō *ˈpen-gə(r)*, *-gəz* *n*, **pl** *pengō* or *pengōs* [Hung *pengő* lit., jingling]: the basic monetary unit of Hungary from 1925 to 1946

pen-guin *ˈpen-gwən*, *ˈpen-ŋ* *n* [perh. fr. W *pen-gwyn* white head]: any of various erect short-legged flightless aquatic birds (family Spheniscidae) of the southern hemisphere

pen-holder *ˈpen-hōl-dər* *n*: a holder or handle for a pen point

pen-i-cil-la-mine *ˈpen-ə-sil-ə-mēn* *n*: an amino acid C₁₁H₁₁NO₂ that is obtained from penicillins and is used esp. in the treatment of poisoning by metals (as copper or lead) and of cystinuria

pen-i-cil-late *ˈpen-ə-sil-ət*, *-āt* *adj* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *penicillatus*, fr. L *penicillus* brush — more at **PENCIL**]: furnished with a tuft of fine filaments (a ~ stigma) — **pen-i-cil-late-ly** *adv* — **pen-i-cil-la-tion** *ˌpen-ə-sil-ə-shən* *n*

pen-i-cil-lin *ˈpen-ə-sil-ən* *n* 1: any of several relatively nontoxic antibiotic acids of the general constitution C₁₄H₁₇N₃O₆SR that are produced by molds (genus *Penicillium* and esp. *P. notatum* or *P. chrysogenum*) or synthetically and are used esp. against cocci, also: a mixture of such acids 2: a salt or ester of a penicillin or a mixture of such salts or acids

pen-i-cil-lin-ase *ˌs(-ə)-lɪn-əs*, *-nəz* *n*: an enzyme that inactivates the penicillins by hydrolyzing them and that is found esp. in bacteria

pen-i-cil-li-um *ˌs(-ə)-lɪ-əm*, *pl* *-lɪ-ə* *ˌs(-ə)-lɪ-ə* [NL, genus name, fr. L *penicillus*]: any of a genus (*Penicillium*) of the family Moniliaceae of fungi (as a blue mold) that are found chiefly on moist nonliving organic matter

pen-ile *ˈpē-nɪl* *adj*: of, relating to, or affecting the penis

pen-in-su-la *ˈpə-nɪn(t)-ə-s(-ə)-lə*, *ˈnɪn-chə-s(-ə)-lə* *n* [L *paeninsula*, fr. *paene* almost + *insula* island — more at **PATIENT**]: a portion of land nearly surrounded by water and connected with a larger body by an isthmus, also: a piece of land jutting out into the water whether with or without a well-defined isthmus — **pen-in-su-lar** *ˌs(-ə)-lɪ-ər*, *-chə-lɪ-ər* *adj*

pen-is *ˈpē-nɪs* *n*, **pl** *pen-es* *ˈpē-(n)ēz* or *pen-is-es* [L, penis, tail, akin to OHG *fassel* penis, Gk *peos*]: a male organ of copulation

penis envy *n*: an unverbalized longing that in psychoanalytic theory is attributed to the female and is based on a desire to be a male

pen-i-tence *ˈpen-ə-ten(t)s* *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *poenitentia*, alter of L *poenitentia* regret, fr. *poenitent*, *poenitens*, prp.] the quality or state of being penitent: sorrow for sins or faults

syn **PENITENCE**, **REPENTANCE**, **CONTRITION**, **COMPUNCTION**, **REMOORSE**

shared meaning element: regret for sin or wrongdoing. **PENITENCE** implies sad and humble realization of and regret for one's misdeeds (the attitude that no sin is beyond forgiveness if it is followed by true penitence — K. S. Latourette). **REPENTANCE** adds a suggestion of awareness of one's general moral shortcomings and a resolve to change (I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance — Lk 5.32 (AV)). **CONTRITION** stresses the sorrowful regret that accompanies true penitence (the tears of my contrition ... repentance for things past — Edmund Spenser). **COMPUNCTION** implies a painful stinging of conscience especially for planned sin or wrong not yet performed (they no longer felt compunctions about replacing men with machines — J. S. Vandiver). **REMOORSE** suggests prolonged and insistent self-reproach and mental anguish for past wrongs and especially for those whose consequences cannot be remedied (*remorse* that makes one walk on thorns — Oscar Wilde)

pen-i-tent *ˈtɒnt* *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *poenitent*, *poenitens*, fr. prp. of *poenitere* to be sorry; akin to L *paene* almost — more at **PATIENT**]: feeling or expressing humble or regretful pain or sorrow for sins or offenses: **REPENTANT** — **pen-i-tent-ly** *adv*

penitent *n* 1: a person who repents of sin 2: a person under church censure but admitted to penance esp. under the direction of a confessor

pen-i-ten-tial *ˈpen-ə-tən-cho-l* *adj*: of or relating to penitence or penance — **pen-i-ten-tial-ly** *ˌpen-ə-tən-cho-l-ē* *adv*

pen-i-ten-ti-ary *ˈpen-ə-tench(-ə)-rɪ* *n*, **pl** *-ries* [ME *penitenciar*, fr. ML *poenitenciar*, fr. *poenitentia*] 1: an officer in some Roman Catholic dioceses vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him 2: a cardinal presiding over a tribunal of the Roman curia concerned with dispensations and indulgences — called also **Grand Penitentiary** 2: a public institution in which offenders against the law are confined for detention or punishment, *specif*: a state or federal prison in the U.S.

pen-i-ten-ti-ary *ˈpen-ə-tench(-ə)-rɪ*, *also* *ˌpen-ē-tē-er-ē* *adj* 1: **PENITENTIAL** 2: of, relating to, or incurring confinement in a penitentiary

pen-knife *ˈpen-nɪf* *n* [fr. its original use for mending quill pens]: a small pocketknife used with only one blade

pen-light or **pen-lite** *ˈpen-lɪt* *n*: a small flashlight resembling a fountain pen in size or shape

pen-man *ˈpen-mən* *n* 1: a: **COPIST**, **SCRIBE** b: a person with a specified quality or kind of handwriting (a poor ~) c: **CALIGRAPHER** 2: **AUTHOR**

pen-man-ship *ˌpen-mən-ʃɪp* *n* 1: the art or practice of writing with the pen 2: quality or style of handwriting

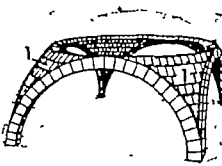
Penn or **Penna** *abbr* **Pennsylvania**

pen-na *ˈpen-nə*, *pl* *pen-naes* *ˈpen-ē-z*, *-z* *n* [L, feather, wing — more at **PEN**]: a contour feather esp. as distinguished from a down feather or plume — **pen-na-ceous** *ˌpē-nā-shəs* *adj*

pen name *n*: an author's pseudonym



penguins



1 pendulives

per- prefix [L. through, throughout, thoroughly, to destruction, fr. *per-*]: 1: throughout; thoroughly (perchlorinate) 2: a: containing the largest possible or a relatively large proportion of a (specified) chemical element (perchloride) b: containing an element in its highest or a high oxidation state (perchloric acid)

per-ad-venture \pə-'d-ven-cher, -per-, -pə-'d-ən\ *adv* [ME *peraventure*, fr. OF, by chance] *archaic*: PERHAPS, POSSIBLY

peradventure fr. DOUBT, CHANCE

per-am-bu-late \pə-'ram-byə-'lāt\ *vb* -lat-ed, -lat-ing [L. *perambulatus*, pp. of *perambulare*, fr. *per-* through + *ambulare* to walk — more at *AMBLE*] *vi* 1: to travel over or through esp. on foot 2: TRAVEL 2: to make an official inspection of (a boundary) on foot ~ *vt*: STROLL — **per-am-bu-la-tion** \-ram-byə-'lā-shən\ *n*

per-am-bu-la-tor \pə-'ram-byə-'lāt-ər, for 2 also 'pram-\ *n* 1: one that perambulates 2 chiefly *Brit*: a baby carriage — **per-am-bu-la-to-ry** \-lə-'tōr-ē, -tōr-\ *adj*

per-an-num \pə-'an-nəm\ *adv* [ML: in or for each year]

per-bo-ate \pə-'bō(ə)-āt-, -bō(ə)-r-\ *n* [ISV]: a salt that is a compound of a borate with hydrogen peroxide

per-cel-able \pə-'kəl(ə), -pər-, \pə-'kəl\ *n* [Per *pardalāh*]: a fine closely woven cotton cloth variously finished for clothing, sheeting, and industrial uses

per-cel-ine \pə-'kəl-tēn\ *n* [F. fr. *percale*]: a lightweight cotton fabric, esp. a glossy fabric used for bookbindings

per-cap-ita \pə-'kap-ət-ə\ *adv* or *adj* [ML, by heads] 1: per unit of population: by or for each person (the highest income *per capita* of any state in the union) 2: equally to each individual

per-cel-ably \pə-'kəl-ə-bəl\ *adj*: PERCEPTIBLE, INTELLIGIBLE — **per-cel-ably** -blē *adv*

per-cel-ive \pə-'sēv\ *vi* *per-cel-ived*, *per-cel-iving* [ME *perceiven*, fr. OF *perceivre*, fr. L. *percipere*, fr. *per-* through + *capere* to take — more at *PER-HEAVE*] 1: to attain awareness or understanding of 2: to become aware of through the senses, esp.: SEE, OBSERVE — **per-cel-iv-er** *n*

per-cent \pə-'sent\ *adv* [earlier *per cent*, fr. *per* + L. *centum* hundred — more at *HUNDRED*]: in the hundred: of each hundred

percent *n*, *pl* percent or percents 1 *pl* percent *a*: one part in a hundred *b*: PERCENTAGE (a large ~ of his income) 2 *percents pl*, *Brit*: securities bearing a specified rate of interest

percent *adj* 1: reckoned on the basis of a whole divided into one hundred parts 2: paying interest at a specified percent

per-cent-age \pə-'sent-ij\ *n* 1: a: a part of a whole expressed in hundredths *b*: the result obtained by multiplying a number by a percent 2: a: a share of winnings or profits *b*: ADVANTAGE, PROFIT (no ~ in going around looking like an old sack of laundry — Wallace Stegner) 3: an indeterminate part: PROPORTION 4: a: PROBABILITY *b*: favorable odds

per-cent-ile \pə-'sen-tīl\ *n* [prob. fr. *percent* + *-ile* (as in *quartile*, *n*): a value on a scale of one hundred that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it (a ~ score of 95 is a score equal to or better than 95 percent of the scores)]

per-cent-um \pə-'sent-əm\ *n* [per + L. *centum*]: PERCENT

per-cept \pə-'sept\ *n* [back-formation fr. *perception*]: an impression of an object obtained by use of the senses: SENSE-DATUM

per-cep-ti-bil-ity \pə-'sep-tī-bil-ə-tē\ *n*: capability of being perceived

per-cep-ti-ble \-sep-tī-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being perceived esp. by the senses (a ~ change in her tone) (the light became increasingly ~) — **per-cep-ti-bly** -blē *adv*

syn PERCEPTIBLE, SENSIBLE, PALPABLE, TANGIBLE, APPRECIABLE, PONDÉRABLE, shared meaning element: apprehensible as real or existent *ant* imperceptible

per-cep-tion \pə-'sep-shən\ *n* [L. *perception-*, *perceptio* act of perceiving, fr. *perceptus*, pp. of *percipere*] 1 *obs*: CONSCIOUSNESS 2: a: a result of perceiving: OBSERVATION *b*: a mental image *c*: CONCEPT 3: a: awareness of the elements of environment through physical sensation (color ~) *b*: physical sensation interpreted in the light of experience 4: a: quick, acute, and intuitive cognition *b*: APPRECIATION *c*: a capacity for comprehension *syn* see DISCERNMENT — **per-cep-tion-al** \-shən-\ *adj*

per-cep-tive \pə-'sep-tiv\ *adj* 1: responsive to sensory stimulus: DISCERNING (a ~ eye) 2: a: capable of or exhibiting keen perception *b*: OBSERVANT (a ~ scholar) *c*: characterized by sympathetic understanding or insight — **per-cep-tive-ly** *adv* — **per-cep-tive-ness** *n* — **per-cep-tiv-ity** \pə-'sep-tiv-ə-tē\ *n*

per-cep-tu-al \pə-'sep-cher-\, -'sepsh-wəl\ *adj* [L. *perceptus*]: of, relating to, or involving perception esp. in relation to immediate sensory experience — **per-cep-tu-al-ly** -lē *adv*

Per-ce-val \pə-'sə-vəl\ *n* [OF]: a knight of King Arthur who in Arthurian legend wins a sight of the Holy Grail

perch \pərch\ *n* [ME *perche*, fr. OF, fr. L. *perica* pole] 1: a bar or peg on which something is hung 2: a: a roost for a bird *b*: a resting place or vantage point: SEAT *c*: a prominent position (his new ~ as president) 3: a chiefly *Brit*: ROD 2: *b*: any of various units of measure for stonework

perch *vi*: to place on a perch, a height, or a precarious spot ~ *vi*: to alight, settle, or rest uneasily or precariously on a perch

perch *n*, *pl* perch or perches [ME *perche*, fr. MF, fr. L. *perca*, fr. Gk *perke*, akin to OHG *faro* colored, L. *porcus*, a spiny fish] 1: a small European freshwater spiny-finned fish (*perca fluviatilis*) *b*: an American fish (*P. flavescens*) that is closely related to the perch 2: any of numerous teleost fishes (as of the families Percidae, Centrarchidae, Serranidae)

per-chance \pə-'chan(t)is\ *adv* [ME *per chance*, fr. MF, by chance]: PERHAPS, POSSIBLY

Per-che-ron \pə-'cher-ən, -shə-\ *n* [F]: any of a breed of powerful rugged draft horses that originated in the Perche region of France

per-chlor-ate \pə-'klō(ə)-āt-, -klō(ə)-r-\ *n* [ISV]: a salt or ester of perchloric acid

per-chlor-ic acid \pə-'klōr-ik-, -klōr-\ *n*: a fuming corrosive strong acid HClO₄ that is the highest oxygen acid of chlorine and a powerful oxidizing agent when heated

per-clip-ence \pə-'sīp-ē-ən(t)s\ *n*: PERCEPTION

per-clip-ent \-ənt\ *adj* [L. *percipient-*, *percipiens*, pp. of *percipere* to perceive]: capable of or characterized by perception: DISCERNING — **percipient** *n*

per-cold \pə-'kōld\ also **per-cold-er** \pə-'kōld-ər-\ *adj* [der. of L. *perca* perch]: of or relating to a very large suborder (Percoidae) of spiny-finned fishes including the true perches, sunfishes, sea basses, and sea breams — **percold** *n*

per-co-late \pə-'kə-lāt, nonstand -kya-\ *vb* -lat-ed, -lat-ing [L. *percolatus*, pp. of *percolare*, fr. *per-* through + *colare* to sieve — more at *PER-COLANDER*] *vi* 1: a: to cause (a solvent) to pass through a permeable substance (as a powdered drug) esp. for extracting a soluble constituent *b*: to prepare (coffee) in a percolator 2: to be diffused through: PENETRATE ~ *vi* 1: to ooze or trickle through a permeable substance: SEEP 2: a: to become percolated *b*: to become lively or effervescent 3: to become diffused (allow the sunlight to ~ into our rooms — Norman Douglas) — **per-co-la-tion** \pə-'kə-lā-shən\ *n*

per-co-la-tor \pə-'kə-lāt-ər, nonstand -kya-\ *n*: one that percolates, specif.: a coffeepot in which boiling water rising through a tube is repeatedly deflected downward through a perforated basket containing ground coffee beans to extract their essence

per-con-tra \pə-'kan-trə\ *adv* [It, by the opposite side (of the ledger)] 1: a. on the contrary *b*: by way of contrast 2: as an offset

per-cuss \pə-'kəs\ *vi* [L. *percussus*]: to tap sharply, esp.: to practice percussion on

per-cus-sion \pə-'kash-ən\ *n* [L. *percussio-*, *percussio*, fr. *percussus*, pp. of *percutere* to beat, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *quater* to shake — more at *PER-QUASH*] 1: the act of percussing as *a*: the striking of a percussion cap so as to set off the charge in a firearm *b*: the beating or striking of a musical instrument *c*: the act or technique of tapping the surface of a body part to learn the condition of the parts beneath by the resultant sound 2: the striking of sound on the ear 3: percussion instruments that form a section of a band or orchestra — **percussion** *adj*

percussion cap *n*: CAP 6

percussion instrument *n*: a musical instrument (as a drum, xylophone, or maraca) sounded by striking, shaking, or scraping

per-cus-sion-ist \pə-'kosh-(ə)-nist\ *n*: one skilled in the playing of percussion instruments

per-cus-sive \pə-'kəs-iv\ *adj*: of or relating to percussion, esp.: operative or operated by striking — **per-cus-sive-ly** *adv* — **per-cus-sive-ness** *n*

per-cu-ta-ne-ous \pə-'kyu-tā-nē-əs\ *adj*: effected or performed through the skin — **per-cu-ta-ne-ous-ly** *adv*

per-die \pə-'dē, -pə-\ *var* of *PARDIE*

per-di-em \pə-'dē-m, -dī-\ *adv* [ML]: by the day: for each day

per-di-em *adj* 1: based on use or service by the day: DAILY 2: paid by the day

per-di-em *n*, *pl* per diems 1: a daily allowance 2: a daily fee

per-di-tion \pə-'dī-shən\ *n* [ME *perdition*, fr. LL *perdition-*, *perditio*, fr. L. *perditus*, pp. of *perdere* to destroy, fr. *per-* to destruction + *dare* to give — more at *PER-DATE*] 1: *archaic*: utter destruction *obs*: Loss 2: a: eternal damnation *b*: HELL

per-du or **per-due** \pə-'(d)jū, \pə-'r-, \ *obs* [F *sentinelle* *perdue*, lit. lost sentinel]: a soldier assigned to extremely hazardous duty

per-du or **per-due** \pə-'dū\ *adj* [F *perdu* masc. & *perdue*, fem., fr. pp. of *perdre* to lose, fr. L. *perdere*]: remaining out of sight

per-du-ra-bil-ity \pə-'dū-rə-bil-ə-tē, -archaic\, \pə-'dū-rə-\ *n*: the quality or state of being perdurable: PERMANENCE

per-du-ra-ble \pə-'dū-rə-bəl, -archaic\, \pə-'dū-rə-\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *perdurabilis*, fr. L. *perdurare* to endure, fr. *per-* through + *durare* to last — more at *DURING*]: very durable — **per-du-ra-bly** -blē *adv*

per-e-gri-nete \pə-'grā-nēt\ *vb* -nat-ed, -nat-ing *vi*: to travel esp. on foot: WALK ~ *vi*: to walk or travel over: TRAVERSE — **per-e-grin-a-tion** \pə-'grā-nā-shən\ *n*

per-e-grine \pə-'grā-n, -grēn-, -grin\ *adj* [ML *peregrinus*, fr. L. *foreign* — more at *PILGRIM*]: having a tendency to wander

peregrine *n*: a swift nearly cosmopolitan falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) that is much used in falconry

per-emp-to-ry \pə-'rem(p)-t(ə)-rē\ *adj* [LL & L, LL *peremptorius*, fr. L. *destructive*, fr. *peremptus*, pp. of *perimere* to take entirely, destroy, fr. *per-* to destruction + *emere* to take — more at *REDEEM*] 1: a: putting an end to or precluding a right of action, debate, or delay (a ~ mandamus) *b*: admitting of no contradiction (a ~ conclusion based on absolute evidence) 2: expressive of urgency or command (a ~ call) 3: a: characterized by often imperious or arrogant self-assurance (how insolent of late he is become, how proud, how ~ — Shak) *b*: indicative of a peremptory attitude or nature: HAUGHTY (a ~ tone) *c*: disregard of an objection *syn* see MASTERFUL — **per-emp-to-ri-ly** \-rem(p)-t(ə)-rē-lē, -rem(p)-t(ə)-rē-\ *adv* — **per-emp-to-ri-ness** \-rem(p)-t(ə)-rē-nəs\ *n*



peregrine

a about * kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke η sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
ū foot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

pen-to-bar-bi-tal \pent-ə-'bār-bā-'tōl/ *n* [pen-ta- + -o- + *barbital*] : a granular barbiturate $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_5$ used esp in the form of its sodium or calcium salt as a sedative, hypnotic, and antispasmodic

pen-to-bar-bi-tone \-'tōn/ *n* [pen-ta- + -o- + *barbitone* (barbital)]

Brit: PENTOBARBITAL
pen-tom-ic \pen-'tām-ik/ *adj* [blend of *pen-ta-* and *atomic*] 1 : made up of five battle groups (a ~ division) 2 : organized into pentomic divisions (a ~ army)

pen-to-san \pent-ə-'sān/ *n* : any of various polysaccharides that yield only pentoses on hydrolysis and are widely distributed in plants

pen-tose \pen-'tōs-, 'tōz/ *n* [ISV] : any of various monosaccharides $C_5H_{10}O_5$ (as ribose) that contain five carbon atoms in the molecule

pen-to-side \pent-ə-'sīd/ *n* : a glycoside that yields a pentose on hydrolysis

Pen-to-thal \pent-ə-'thol/ *trademark* — used for thiopental

pent-oxy-de \pent-'āks-'sīd/ *n* [ISV] : an oxide containing five atoms of oxygen in the molecule

pent-ste-mon or **pen-ste-mon** \pent-'stē-mōn-, 'pen(t)-stā-/ *n* [NL *penstemon*, alter of *Penstemon*, genus name, fr Gk *pen-ta-* + *stēmōn* thread — more at STAMEN] : any of a genus (*Penstemon*) of chiefly American herbs of the figwort family with showy blue, purple, red, yellow, or white flowers

pen-tyl \pent-'tī/ *n* [pen-ta- + -yl] : AMYL

pen-tyl-ene-tet-ra-zol \pent-'tī-, 'ēn-'tē-'trā-'zōl-, 'zōl/ *n* [pentamethylene-tetrazole] a compound $C_4H_{10}N_4$ used as a respiratory and circulatory stimulant and for producing a state of convulsion in treating mental disorders

pe-nu-che \pə-'nū-chē/ *n* [MexSp *panocha* raw sugar, fr dim. of Sp *pan* bread, fr L *panis* — used as a food] : fudge made usu of brown sugar, butter, cream or milk, and nuts

pen-ult \pē-'nūlt-, pī-/ *n* [L *paenultima* penult, fr fem of *paenultimus* almost last, fr *paene* almost + *ultimus* last] : the next to the last member of a series, esp. the next to the last syllable of a word

pen-ul-ti-mō \pē-'nūlt-'tō-mō/ *n* [L] : PENULT

pen-ul-ti-mate \pē-'nūlt-'tō-māt/ *adj* 1 : next to the last (the ~ chapter of a book) 2 : of or relating to a penult (a ~ accent) — **pen-ul-ti-mate-ly** *adv*

pen-um-brā \pē-'nūm-'brā/ *n*, *pl* -brāe \-'(j)brē-, -brī/ or -bras [NL, fr L *paene* almost + *umbra* shadow — more at PATIENT UMBRAGE] 1 : a space of partial illumination (as in an eclipse) between the perfect shadow on all sides and the full light 2 : a shaded region surrounding the dark central portion of a sunspot 3 : a surrounding or adjoining region in which something exists in a lesser degree : FRINGE — **pen-um-bral** \-'brāl/ *adj*

pe-nu-ri-ous \pə-'nū(r)-ē-'s-/ *adj* 1 : marked by or suffering from penury 2 : given to or marked by extreme stinting frugality *syn* **see** STINGY — **pe-nu-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **pe-nu-ri-ous-ness** *n*

pen-ury \pen-'yū-rē/ *n* [ME, fr L *penuria* want — more at PATIENT] 1 : a cramping and oppressive lack of resources (as money), esp severe poverty 2 : extreme and often miggardly frugality *syn* **see** POVERTY

pe-on \pē-'ān-, -ōn also pē-'ōn for 2, *Brit* also 'pyūn for 1/ *n*, *pl* *pe-ons* or *pe-o-nēs* \pē-'ōn-ēz/ [Peg *peo* & F *pion*, fr ML *pedon*, *pedo* foot soldier — more at PAWN] 1 : any of various Indian or Ceylonese workers as a : INFANTRYMAN b : ORDERLY 2 [Sp *peón*, fr L *pedon*, *pedo*] : a member of the landless laboring class in Spanish America 3 *pl* *peons* a : a person held in compulsory servitude to a master for the working out of an indebtedness b : DRUDGE, MENIAL

pe-on-age \pē-'ā-nij/ *n* 1 : the condition of a peon. 2 a : the use of laborers bound in servitude because of debt b : a system of convict labor by which convicts are leased to contractors

pe-o-n-y \pē-'ō-nē/ *n*, *pl* -nīes [ML *peon*, fr MF *pioine*, fr L *paenonia*, fr Gk *paionia*, fr *Paion* Paëon, physician of the gods] : any of a genus (*Paenonia*) of plants of the buttercup family with large usu double flowers of red, pink, or white

peo-ple \pē-'pōl-/ *n*, *pl* *people* [ME *peple*, fr OF *peuple*, fr L *populus*] 1 *pl* : HUMAN BEINGS, PERSONS — often used in compounds instead of persons (salespeople) 2 *pl* : human beings making up a group or assembly or linked by a common interest 3 *pl* : the members of a family or kinship 4 *pl* : the mass of a community as distinguished from a special class (disputes between the ~ and the nobles) — often used by Communists to distinguish Communists or those under Communist control from other people (the People's Court) (Bulgarian People's Republic) 5 *pl* *peoples* : a body of persons that are united by a common culture, tradition, or sense of kinship, that typically have common language, institutions, and beliefs, and that often constitute a politically organized group b : lower animals usu of a specified kind or situation (squirrels and chipmunks: the little furry ~) 7 : the body of enfranchised citizens of a state

2 people *vi* **peo-pled**; **peo-pling** : to inject pep into (~ him up) **peo-los** \pē-'lōs-, 'lās/ also **pep-lus** \-'lōs/ *n* [L *peplus*, fr Gk *peplos*] : a garment like a shawl worn by women of ancient Greece

pep-lum \-'lōm/ *n* [L, fr Gk *peplon* peplos] : a short section attached to the waistline of a blouse, jacket, or dress — **pep-lum-ed** \-'lōmd/ *adj*

pe-po \pē-'pō/ *n*, *pl* *pepos* [L, a melon — more at PUMPKIN] : an indehiscent fleshy 1-celled or falsely 3-celled many-seeded berry (as a pumpkin, squash, melon, or cucumber) that has a hard rind and is the characteristic fruit of the gourd family

1 pepper \pē-'pər/ *n* [ME *peper*, fr OE *peppor*; akin to OHG *peffar* pepper; both fr a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc word borrowed from L *piper* pepper, fr Gk *peperi*] 1 a : either of two pungent products from the fruit of an East Indian plant that are used as a condiment,

carminative, or stimulant (1) : BLACK PEPPER (2) : WHITE PEPPER b : any of a genus (*Piper*) of the family Piperaceae, the pepper family) of tropical mostly jointed climbing shrubs with aromatic leaves, esp : a woody vine (*P. nigrum*) with ovate leaves and spicate flowers that is widely cultivated in the tropics for its red berries from which black pepper and white pepper are prepared 2 a : any of several products similar to pepper that are obtained from close relatives of the pepper plant b : any of various pungent condiments obtained from plants of other genera than that of the pepper — used with a qualifying term (cayenne ~) 3 a : CAPSICUM 1, esp : a New World capsicum (*Capsicum frutescens*) whose fruits are hot peppers or sweet peppers b : the usu red or yellow fruit of a pepper — **pepper** *adj*

2 pepper *vi* **pep-pered**, **pep-per-ing** \pē-'(ə-)rɪŋ/ 1 a : to sprinkle, season, or cover with or as if with pepper b : to shower with shot or other missiles 2 : to hit with rapid repeated blows 3 : to sprinkle as pepper is sprinkled (~ed his report with statistics) — **pep-per-er** \-'ər-ər/ *n*

pepper-and-salt \pē-'ər-(ə)n-'sōlt/ *adj* : having black and white or dark and light color intermingled in small flecks (a ~ overcoat)

pep-per-box \pē-'ər-'baks/ *n* 1 : a small usu cylindrical box or bottle with a perforated top used for sprinkling ground pepper on food 2 : a small cylindrical tower or turret 3 : a late 18th century pistol with five or six revolving barrels

pep-per-corn \-'kō(ə)rnm/ *n* : a dried berry of the black pepper **peppered moth** *n* : a European geometrid moth (*Biston betularia*) that typically has white wings with small black specks but also occurs as a solid black form esp in areas where the air is heavily polluted by industry

pep-per-grass \pē-'ər-'gras/ *n* : any of a genus (*Lepidium*) of crucifers, esp : GARDEN CRESS

pepper mill *n* : a hand mill for grinding peppercorns

pep-per-mint \-'mɪnt-, -mənt, rapid/ *pep-mənt* or '-m-ənt/ *n* 1 a : a pungent and aromatic mint (*Mentha piperita*) with dark green lanceolate leaves and whorls of small pink flowers in spikes b : any of several mints (as *M. arvensis*) that are related to the peppermint 2 : candy flavored with peppermint — **pep-per-minty** \pē-'ər-'mɪnt-ē/ *adj*

pep-per-o-ni \pē-'ər-'rō-nē/ *n* [It *peperoni* chilies, pl of *peperone* chili, aug of *pepe* pepper, fr L *piper* — more at PEPPER] : a highly seasoned beef and pork sausage

pepper pot *n* 1 *Brit* : PEPPERBOX 2 a : a highly seasoned West Indian stew of vegetables and meat or fish b : a thick soup of tripe, meat, dumplings, and vegetables highly seasoned esp with crushed peppercorns — called also *Philadelphia pepper pot*

pep-per-tree \pē-'ər-'trē/ *n* : a Peruvian evergreen tree (*Schinus molle*) of the sumac family grown as a shade tree in mild regions

pep-ery \pē-'(ə-)rē/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or having the qualities of pepper : HOT, PUNGENT (a ~ taste) 2 : having a hot temper : TOUCHY (a boss) 3 : FIERY STINGING (a ~ satire)

pep pill *n* : any of various stimulant drugs in pill or tablet form

pep-py \pē-'ē/ *adj* **pep-pler** : full of pep — **pep-pliness** *n*

pep-sin \pē-'sān/ *n* [G, fr Gk *pepsis* digestion, fr *pepsin*] 1 : a proteinase of the stomach that breaks down most proteins to polypeptides 2 : a preparation containing pepsin that is obtained from the stomach esp of the hog and is used esp as a digestive

pep-sin-o-gen \pē-'sīn-ə-'jən/ *n* [ISV *pepsin* + -o- + -gen] : a granular zymogen of the gastric glands that is readily converted into pepsin in a slightly acid medium

pep talk *n* : a usu brief, high-pressure, and emotional talk designed to influence or encourage an audience

pep-tic \pē-'tik/ *adj* [L *pepticus*, fr Gk *peptikos*, fr *peptos* cooked, fr *peptein*, *peptin* to cook, digest — more at COOK] 1 : relating to or promoting digestion : DIGESTIVE 2 : of, relating to, producing, or caused by pepsin (~ digestion) 3 : connected with or resulting from the action of digestive juices (a ~ ulcer)

pep-ti-dase \pē-'tī-'dās-, 'dāz/ *n* : an enzyme that hydrolyzes simple peptides or their derivatives

pep-tide \pē-'tīd/ *n* [ISV, fr *peptone*] : any of various amides that are derived from two or more amino acids by combination of the amino group of one acid with the carboxyl group of another and are usu obtained by partial hydrolysis of proteins — **pep-tid-ic** \pē-'tīd-ik/ *adj* — **pep-tid-cal-ly** \-'tī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

peptide bond *n* : the chemical bond between carbon and nitrogen in a peptide linkage

peptide linkage *n* : the bivalent group CO-NH that unites the amino acid residues in a peptide

pep-ti-do-gly-can \pē-'tīd-ə-'glī-'kan/ *n* [peptide + -o- + *glycan* (polysaccharide)] : a polymer that is composed of polysaccharide and peptide chains and is found esp in bacterial cell walls

pep-tize \pē-'tīz/ *vi* **pep-tized**, **pep-tiz-ing** [prob. fr Gk *peptin*] : to cause to disperse in a medium, *specific* : to bring into colloidal solution — **pep-ti-zation** \pē-'tī-'zā-'shən/ *n* — **pep-tizer** \pē-'tī-'zīzər/ *n*

pep-tone \pē-'tōn/ *n* [G *pepton*, fr Gk, neut. of *peptas*] : any of various water-soluble products of partial hydrolysis of proteins

pep-to-nize \pē-'tō-'nīz/ *vi* **pep-tized**, **pep-tiz-ing** 1 : to convert into peptone, esp. to digest or dissolve by a proteolytic enzyme 2 : to combine with peptone

Pe-quot \pē-'kwāt/ *n* [prob. modif. of Narraganset *paquatanog* destroyers] : a member of an Amerindian people of eastern Connecticut

1 per \pər/ *prep* [L, through, by means of, by — more at FOR] 1 : by the means or agency of : THROUGH (~ bearer) 2 : with respect to every member of a specified group : for each 3 : according to (~ list price)

2 per abbr 1 period 2 person



pepper 1b

and stems that typically consists of phellem, phellogen, and phello-
derm — **peridermal** \per-ə-'dar-məl/ or **peridermic** \-mɪk/ *adj*
perid-um \pə-'rɪd-əm/ *n*, *pl* **perid-ia** \-ɪ-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *peridion*,
dim of *pera* leather bag]: the outer envelope of the sporophore of
many fungi
peri-dot \per-ə-'dɒt, -'dāt/ *n* [F *péridot*]: a deep yellowish green
transparent olive used as a gem — **perido-tic** \per-ə-'dɒt-ɪk,
-'dāt- / *adj*
peri-dot-ite \pə-'rɪd-ə-'tɪt, 'per-ə-'dɒt-ɪt, -'dāt- / *n* [F *péridotite*, fr.
péridot]: any of a group of granitoid igneous rocks composed of
ferromagnesian minerals and esp. olivine — **perido-titic** \pə-'rɪd-
ə-'tɪt-ɪk, 'per-ə-'dɒt- / *adj*
peri-gaeon \per-ə-'gæ- / *adj*: of or relating to perigee
peri-gae \per-ə-'(j)æ / *n* [Gk *gē* earth]: the point in the orbit of a
satellite of the earth or of a vehicle orbiting the earth that is nearest
to the center of the earth, also: the point nearest a planet or a
satellite (as the moon) reached by any object orbiting it — compare
APOGEE
peri-gynous \pə-'rɪ-jə-'nəs/ *adj* [NL *perigynus*, fr. *peri-* + *-gynus*
-gynous]: borne on a ring or cup of the receptacle surrounding a
pistil (~ petals), also: having perigynous stamens and petals (~
flowers) — **perigyn-y** \-ni/ *n*
peri-helion \per-ə-'hɛ-lɪ-ən, -'pl- / *n*, *pl* **hel-ia** \-'hɛ-lɪ-ə/ [NL, fr. *peri-*
+ Gk *hēlios* sun — more at SOLAR]: the point in the path of a cele-
stial body (as a planet) that is nearest to the sun — compare APH-
ELION — **perihel-ial** \-'hɛ-lɪ-əl/ *adj*
perikaryon \-'kær-ɪ-ən, -'ən/ *n*, *pl* **karya** \-'kær-ɪ-ə/ [NL, fr. *peri-*
+ Gk *karyon* nut, kernel — more at CAREEN]: the cytoplasmic body
of a nerve cell — **perikary-ol** \-'kær-ɪ-əl/ *adj*
peril \per-ə-'l/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *periculum* — more at FEAR] 1
: exposure to the risk of being injured, destroyed, or lost : DANGER
(fire put the city in ~) 2 : something that imperils : RISK (leaves
the ~ of the streets)
2 **peril** *vi* -lled also -lled; -lling also -lling : to expose to danger
perilla \pə-'rɪ-lə/ *n* [NL, genus name]: a genus (*Perilla*) of
Asiatic mints that have four didynamous stamens, a bilabiate fruit-
ing calyx, and rugose nutlets
perilla oil *n*: a light yellow drying oil that is obtained from seeds of
perillas and is used chiefly in varnishes, printing ink, and linoleum
and in the Orient as an edible oil
perillus \per-ə-'lɪ-s/ *adj*: full of or involving peril : HAZARDOUS
syn see DANGEROUS — **perilously** *adv* — **perilous-ness** *n*
perilune \per-ə-'lɪ-n/ *n* [*peri-* + L *luna* moon — more at LUNAR]
: the point in the path of a body orbiting the moon that is nearest
to the center of the moon — compare APOLUNE
perilymph \-'lɪ-m(p) / *n* [ISV]: the fluid between the membranous
and bony labyrinths of the ear
perimeter \pə-'rɪ-m-ət- / *n* [F *périmètre*, fr. L *perimetros*, fr. Gk,
fr. *peri-* + *metron* measure — more at MEASURE] 1 *a*: the
boundary of a closed plane figure *b*: the length of a perimeter 2
: a line or strip boundary or protecting an area 3: outer limits
perimorph \per-ə-'mɔrf / *n* [ISV]: a crystal of one species enclos-
ing one of another species
perimysium \pə-'rɪ-mɪz(ɪ)-əm/ *n*, *pl* **-ia** \-ɪ-ə/ [NL, irreg fr.
peri- + Gk *mys* mouse, muscle — more at MOUSE]: the connective
tissue sheath that surrounds a muscle and forms sheaths for the
bundles of muscle fibers
peri-natal \-'næt- / *adj*: occurring at about the time of birth
peri-neum \pə-'rɪ-nē-əm, -'nɪ-nē- / *n*, *pl* **-nea** \-'nē-ə/ [NL, fr. L *peri-*
+ Gk, fr. *peri-* + *inein* to enter, to go into, akin to L *ira* ire]: an
area of tissue that marks externally the approximate boundary of
the outlet of the pelvis and gives passage to the urogenital ducts
and rectum, also: the area between the anus and the posterior part
of the external genitalia esp. in the female — **peri-neal** \-'nē-əl/
adj
perineurium \pə-'rɪ-n(ɪ)-ur-əm/ *n*, *pl* **-ria** \-ɪ-ə/ [NL, fr. *peri-*
+ Gk *neuron* nerve — more at NERVE]: the connective-tissue
sheath that surrounds a bundle of nerve fibers
perio-d \pə-'rɪ-əd/ *n* [ME *periode*, fr. MF *periode*, fr. ML, L &
Gk; ML *periodos* period of time, punctuation mark, fr. L & Gk, L
rhetorical period, fr. Gk *peridos* circuit, period of time, rhetorical
period, fr. *peri-* + *hodos* way — more at CEDE] 1 *a*: (1) : an
utterance from one full stop to another : SENTENCE (2) : a well-
proportioned sentence of several clauses (3) : PERIODIC SENTENCE
b: a musical structure or melodic section usu. composed of two or
more contrasting or complementary phrases and ending with a
cadence 2 *a*: the full pause with which the utterance of a sen-
tence closes *b*: END STOP 3 *obs*: GOAL PURPOSE 4 *a*: a point
used to mark the end (as of a declarative sentence or an abbreviation)
b: a rhetorical unit in Greek verse composed of a series of
two or more cola 5: the completion of a cycle, a series of events,
or a single action : CONCLUSION 6 *a*: a portion of time deter-
mined by some recurring phenomenon *b* (1) : the interval of
time required for a cyclic motion or phenomenon to complete a
cycle and begin to repeat itself (2) : a number *k* that does not
change the value of a periodic function *f* when added to the inde-
pendent variable: $(x + k) = f(x)$; esp. the smallest such number
c: a single cyclic occurrence of menstruation 7 *a*: achronological
division : STAGE *b*: a division of geologic time longer than an
epoch and included in an era *c*: a stage of culture having a defin-
able place in time and space 8 *a*: one of the divisions of the
academic day *b*: one of the divisions of the playing time of a
game
syn PERIOD, EPOCH, ERA, AGE *shared meaning element*: a portion or
division of time
2 **period** *adj*: of, relating to, or representing a particular historical
period (of furniture)
peri-odic \pə-'rɪ-əd-ɪk/ *adj* 1 : occurring or recurring at regular
intervals 2 : consisting of or containing a series of repeated stages
: CYCLIC (~ decimals) (*a* ~ vibration) 3 : expressed in or charac-
terized by periodic sentences *syn* see INTERMITTENT
peri-odic acid \pə-'rɪ-əd-ɪk- / *n* [ISV *per-* + *iodic*]: any of the
strongly oxidizing acids (as H_2O_2 or HIO_3) that are the highest
oxygen acids of iodine

peri-od-ical \pə-'rɪ-əd-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* 1 : PERIODIC 1 2 *a*: pub-
lished with a fixed interval between the issues or numbers *b*
: published in, characteristic of, or connected with a periodical
peri-od-ical-ly \-kəl- / *adv*
2 **periodical** *n*: a periodical publication
periodic cicada *n*: SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST
periodic function *n*: a function any value of which recurs at regu-
lar intervals
peri-od-ic-ity \pə-'rɪ-əd-ɪs-ə-tɪ/ *n*: the quality, state, or fact of
being regularly recurrent
periodic law *n*: a law in chemistry the elements when arranged in
the order of their atomic numbers show a periodic variation in
most of their properties
periodic sentence *n*: a usu. complex sentence that has no subor-
dinate or trailing elements following its principal clause (as in "yes-
terday while I was walking down the street, I saw him")
periodic table *n*: an arrangement of chemical elements based on
the periodic law
peri-od-iza-tion \pə-'rɪ-əd-ə-'zə-shən/ *n*: division (as of history)
into periods
peri-odon-tal \pə-'rɪ-əd-ə-'dɒnt- / *adj* 1 : investing or surrounding a
tooth 2 : of or affecting periodontal tissues or regions — **peri-
odon-tal-ly** \-lɪ- / *adv*
peri-odon-tics \-'dɒnt-ɪks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [NL *periodon-
tium*, fr. *peri-* + Gk *odont-*, *odon* tooth — more at TOOTH]
: a branch of dentistry that deals with diseases of the supporting
structures of the teeth — **peri-odon-tist** \-'dɒnt-ɪst/ *n*
period piece *n*: a piece (as of fiction, art, furniture, or music)
whose special value lies in its evocation of an historical period
peri-onych-ium \pə-'rɪ-əd-ə-'nɪk-əm/ *n*, *pl* **-ia** \-ɪ-ə/ [NL, fr. *peri-* +
Gk *onych-*, *onyx* nail — more at NAIL]: the tissue bordering the
root and sides of a fingernail or toenail
perioste- or **perioste-** or **perioste-** *comb form* [NL *periosteum*]
: perosteum (*periosteomyelitis*) (*periosteoma*) (*periosteus*)
peri-os-te-al \pə-'rɪ-əs-ɪ-əl/ *adj* 1 : situated around or produced
external to bone 2 : of, relating to, or involving the periosteum
peri-os-te-um \-'tɛ-əm, -'pl- / *n*, *pl* **-tes** \-'tɛ-ə/ [NL, fr. LL *periosteon*, fr.
Gk, neut. of *periosteos* around the bone, fr. *peri-* + *osteon* bone —
more at OSSÉOUS]: the membrane of connective tissue that closely
invests all bones except at the articular surfaces
peri-os-ti-tis \-'sɪ-tɪ-tɪs/ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the periosteum
peri-otic \pə-'rɪ-ət-ɪk/ *adj*: situated around the ear; specif.: being,
relating to, or composed of the bony elements that are typically
three in number, surround the internal ear, and form or help to
form its capsule
1 **peri-pa-tet-ic** \pə-'pə-'tɛt-ɪk/ *n* 1 *cap*: a follower of Aristotle
or adherent of Aristotelianism 2 : PEDESTRIAN, ITINERANT 3 *pl*
: movement or journeys hither and thither
2 **peripatetic** *adj* [MF & L, MF *peripatetique*, fr. L *peripateticus*, fr.
Gk *peripatētikos*, fr. *peripatein* to walk up and down, discourse
while pacing (as did Aristotle), fr. *peri-* + *patein* to tread, akin to
Skt *paṭha* path — more at FIND] 1 *cap*: ARISTOTELIAN 2 : of or
relating to walking : ITINERANT — **peri-pa-tet-ic-ally** \-tɪ-kəl- / *adv* — **Peri-pa-tet-ic-ism** \-'tɛt-ɪ-s-əm/ *n*
peri-pa-tus \pə-'rɪ-p-ət- / *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *peripatos* act
of walking about, fr. *peri-* + *patein* to tread]: any of a class (Ony-
chophora) of primitive tropical arthropods that in some respects
are intermediate between annelid worms and typical arthropods
peri-pe-ta \pə-'pə-'tɛ- / *n*, *pl* **-ta** \-'tɛ- / *n* [Gk, fr. *peripetēin* to fall
around, change suddenly, fr. *peri-* + *piptēin* to fall — more at
FEATHER]: a sudden or unexpected reversal of circumstances or
situation esp. in a literary work
peri-pe-ty \pə-'rɪ-p-ət- / *n*, *pl* **-ties** : PERIPETEA
peri-ph-er-ial \pə-'rɪ-f-ə-'rɪ-əl/ *adv*: toward the periphery
peri-ph-er-al \pə-'rɪ-f-ə-'rɪ-əl/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or forming a
periphery 2 : located away from a center or central portion : EX-
TERNAL 3 : of, relating to, or involving the surface of the body 4
: of, relating to, or being the outer part of the field of vision (good
~ vision) 5 : AUXILIARY, SUPPLEMENTARY (~ equipment) — **pe-
ri-ph-er-al-ly** \-lɪ- / *adv*
2 **peripheral** *n*: a device connected to a computer to provide com-
munication (as input and output) or auxiliary functions (as addi-
tional storage)
peri-ph-ery \pə-'rɪ-f-ə-'rɪ- / *n*, *pl* **-eries** [MF *peripherie*, fr. LL *peri-
pheria*, fr. Gk *periphēria*, fr. *peripherein* to carry around, fr. *peri-* +
pherein to carry — more at BEAR] 1 : the perimeter of a circle or
other closed curve; also: the perimeter of a polygon 2 : the exter-
nal boundary or surface of a body 3 *a*: the outward bounds of
something as distinguished from its internal regions or center
: CONFINES *b*: an area lying beyond the strict limits of a thing 4
: the regions (as the sense organs, the muscles, or the viscera) in
which nerves terminate
peri-ph-ra-sis \pə-'rɪ-f-ə-'rɪ- / *n*, *pl* **-ses** \-'sɛz/ [L, fr. Gk, fr. *peri-
phrazin* to express periphrastically, fr. *peri-* + *phrazin* to point
out] 1 : use of a longer phrasing in place of a possible shorter
form of expression 2 : an instance of periphrasis
peri-phras-tic \pə-'rɪ-f-ə-'tɪk/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or charac-
terized by periphrasis 2 : formed by the use of function words or
auxiliaries instead of by inflection (*more fair* is a ~ comparative)
— **peri-phras-tic-ally** \-tɪ-kəl- / *adv*
peri-ph-y-ton \pə-'rɪ-f-ə-'tɪ- / *n* [NL, fr. Gk *periphyton* (verbal of
periphein to grow around, fr. *peri-* + *phyein* to bring forth, grow)
+ *-on* (as in *plankton*) — more at BE]: organisms (as some algae)
that live attached to underwater surfaces — **peri-phyt-ic** \pə-'rɪ-
fɪt-ɪk/ *adj*

a about * kitten or further a back ñ bake ñ cot, cart
an out ch chm e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sung ð flow ó flaw ó coin th thin th thus
ð loot á foot y yet yll few yu famous zh vision

perennate \pə-ˈrən-āt, pə-ˈren-āt\ *vi* -nat-ed; -nat-ing [L *perennatus*, pp. of *perennare*, *fr. perennis*: to live over from season to season (a perennating rhizome) — *per-en-na-tion* \pə-ˈrən-ā-shən\ *n*

perennial \pə-ˈren-ē-əl\ *adj* [L *perennis*, *fr. per-* throughout + *annus* year — more at *PER-ANNUAL*] 1: present at all seasons of the year 2: persisting for several years usu. with new herbaceous growth from a perennating part (~ *asters*) 3 *a*: PERSENT, ENDURING *b*: continuing without interruption: CONSTANT *c*: regularly repeated or renewed: RECURRENT *syn* see CONTINUOUS — *perennial* *n* — *per-on-ni-ah-ly* \-ē-ə-lē\ *adv*

perfect 1 perfect 2 perfected 3 performed

perfect \pə-ˈfekt\ *adj* [ME *parfit*, *fr. OF, fr. L perfectus*, *fr. pp* of *perficere* to carry out, perfect, *fr. per-* thoroughly + *facere* to make, do — more at *DO*] 1: EXPERT, PROFICIENT (practice makes ~) 2 *a*: being entirely without fault or defect: FLAWLESS (a ~ crime) *b*: satisfying all requirements: ACCURATE *c*: corresponding to an ideal standard or abstract concept (a ~ gentleman) *d*: faithfully reproducing the original, *specif*: LETTER-PERFECT *e*: legally valid 3 *a*: PURE, TOTAL *b*: lacking in no essential detail: COMPLETE *c*: SANE *d*: ABSOLUTE, UNEQUIVOCAL *e*: of an extreme kind: UNMITIGATED 4 *obs*: MATURE 5: of, relating to, or constituting a verb form or verbal that expresses an action or state completed at the time of speaking or at a time spoken of 6 *obs* *a*: CERTAIN, SURE *b*: CONTENT, SATISFIED 7 of an interval: belonging to the consonances unison, fourth, fifth, and octave, which retain their character when inverted and when raised or lowered by a half step become augmented or diminished 8 *a*: sexually mature and fully differentiated (a ~ insect) *b*: MONOCLINOUS (a ~ flower) — *perfect-ness* \-fekt(t)-nəs\ *n*

perfect \pə-ˈfekt\ *also* \pə-ˈfikt\ *vt* 1: to make perfect: IMPROVE, REFINE 2: to bring to final form — *perfect-or* *n*

perfect \pə-ˈfikt\ *n*: the perfect tense of a language, *also*: a verb form in the perfect tense

perfecta \pə-ˈfekt-ə\ *n* [AmerSp *quintela perfecta* perfect quintela] *a*: a system of betting (as on dog races) in which the bettor must pick the first and second place finishers in this sequence in order to win — compare *QUINELA TRIPLE*

perfect game *n* 1: a baseball game in which a pitcher allows no hits, no runs, and no opposing batter to reach first base 2: a game in bowling in which a bowler gets 12 consecutive strikes

perfectibility \pə-ˈfekt-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *also* \pə-ˈfikt-ə\ *n*: a capacity for improvement esp. in moral qualities

perfectible \pə-ˈfekt-ə-bəl\ *also* \pə-ˈfikt-ə\ *adj*: capable of improvement or perfection

perfection \pə-ˈfekt-shən\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being perfect *a*: freedom from fault or defect: FLAWLESSNESS *b*: MATURITY *c*: the quality or state of being saintly 2 *a*: an exemplification of supreme excellence *b*: an unsurpassable degree of accuracy or excellence 3: the act or process of perfecting

perfectionism \-shə-ˈniz-əm\ *n* 1 *a*: the doctrine that the perfection of moral character constitutes man's highest good *b*: the theological doctrine that a state of freedom from sin is attainable on earth 2: a disposition to regard anything short of perfection as unacceptable — *perfection-ist* \-shə-ˈnəst\ *n* or *adj*

perfective \pə-ˈfekt-iv\ *also* \pə-ˈfikt-iv\ *adj* 1 *archaic* *a*: tending to make perfect *b*: becoming better 2: expressing action as complete or as implying the notion of completion, conclusion, or result (~ *verb*) — *perfective* *n* — *perfectively* *adv* — *perfectiveness* *n* — *perfect-tiv-ly* \pə-ˈfekt-iv-ē-ē\ *adv* — *perfect-tiv-ness* *n*

perfectly \pə-ˈfikt-(l)ē\ *adv* 1: in a perfect manner 2: to an adequate extent: QUITE

perfect number *n*: an integer (as 6 or 28) the sum of whose integral factors including 1 but excluding itself is equal to itself

perfecto \pə-ˈfekt-(t)ō\ *n*, *pl* -tos [Sp, perfect, *fr. L perfectus*] *a*: a cigar that is thick in the middle and tapers almost to a point at each end

perfect participle *n*: PAST PARTICIPLE

perfect pitch *n*: ABSOLUTE PITCH 2

perfect square *n*: an integer whose square root is an integer (9 is a perfect square because it is the square of 3)

perfect year *n*: a common year of 355 days or a leap year of 385 days in the Jewish calendar

perfidious \pə-ˈfɪd-i-əs\ *adj* [NL *perfidus*, *fr. L per-* thoroughly + *feridus* fervid] marked by overwrought or exaggerated emotion: excessively fervent *syn* see IMPASSIONED

perfidiousness \pə-ˈfɪd-i-əs-ness\ *n*: of, relating to, or characterized by perfidy *syn* see FAITHLESS — *perfidiously* *adv* — *perfidiousness* *n*

perfidy \pə-ˈfɪd-ē\ *n* [L *perfidia*, *fr. perfidus* faithless, *fr. per fidem* *decipere* to betray, *ill-t* to deceive by trust] the quality or state of being faithless or disloyal: TREACHERY

perfoliate \pə-ˈfɒ-lē-ət, pə-ˈfɒ-lē-ət\ *adj* [NL *perfoliata*, an herb having leaves pierced by the stem, *fr. L per* through + *foliata*, fem. of *foliolus* foliate] 1: having the basal part naturally united around the stem (a ~ leaf) 2: having the terminal joints expanded into flattened plates and encircling the stalk which connects them (~ antennae of a beetle) — *perfo-li-a-tion* \pə-ˈfɒ-lē-ā-shən\ *n*

perforate \pə-ˈfɒ-r-āt\ *vb* -rat-ed; -rat-ing [L *perforatus*, pp. of *perforare* to bore through, *fr. per-* through + *forare* to bore — more at *BORE*] *v* 1: to make a hole through (an ulcer ~s the duodenal wall) *specif*: to make a line of holes in to facilitate separation 2: to pass through or into by or as if by making a hole ~ *vi*: to penetrate a surface — *perfo-rate* \pə-ˈfɒ-r-āt, -fɒ-r-āt\ *adj* — *perfo-ra-tor* \-fɒ-r-āt-ər\ *n*

perforated \-fɒ-r-āt-ed\ *adj* 1: having a hole or series of holes, *esp*: having a specified number of perforations in 20 millimeters (the stamps are ~ 10) 2: characterized by perforation (a ~ ulcer)

perforation \pə-ˈfɒ-r-ā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of perforating 2 *a*: a hole or pattern made by or as if by piercing or boring *b*: one of the series of holes between rows of postage stamps in a sheet that serve as an aid in separation

por-force \pɔr-ˈfɒ(r)s, -ˈfɒ(r)s\ *adv* [ME *par force*, *fr. MF, by force*] 1 *obs*: by physical coercion 2: by force of circumstances

perform \pɔr-ˈfɒ(r)m\ *vb* [ME *performen*, *fr. AF performen*, *alter.* of *OF performir*, *fr. per-* thoroughly (*fr. L*) + *formis* to complete — more at *FURNISH*] *vi* 1: to adhere to the terms of: FULFILL (~ a contract) 2: to carry out: DO 3 *a*: to do in a formal manner or according to prescribed ritual *b*: to give a rendition of: PRESENT ~ *w* 1: to carry out an action or pattern of behavior: ACT, FUNCTION 2: to give a performance: PLAY — *perform-able* \-fɔr-mə-bəl\ *adj*

syn PERFORM, EXECUTE, DISCHARGE, ACCOMPLISH, ACHIEVE, EFFECT, FULFILL *shared meaning element*: to carry out or into effect

performance \pɔr-ˈfɒ(r)m-əns\ *n* 1 *a*: the execution of an action *b*: something accomplished: DEED, FEAT 2: the fulfillment of a claim, promise, or request: IMPLEMENTATION 3 *a*: the action of representing a character in a play *b*: a public presentation or exhibition (a benefit ~) 4 *a*: the ability to perform: EFFICIENCY *b*: the manner in which a mechanism performs (engine ~) 5: the manner of reacting to stimuli: BEHAVIOR — *perform-er* \pɔr-ˈfɒ(r)-mər, -fɔr-ē\ *n*

performative \-fɔr-mə-tiv\ *n*: an expression that serves to effect a transaction or that constitutes the performance of the specified act by virtue of its utterance (many ~s are contractual ("I bet") or declaratory ("I declare war") utterances — J. L. Austin)

performer \pɔr-ˈfɒ(r)-mər\ *n*: one that performs

performing *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting an art (as drama) that involves public performance (the ~ arts)

perfum \pə-ˈfju:m, pə-ˈfɪ-əm\ *n* [MF *perfum*, prob. *fr. OProv, fr. per-fumar* to perfume, *fr. per-* thoroughly (*fr. L*) + *fumar* to smoke, *fr. L fumare* — more at *FUME*] 1: the scent of something sweet smelling 2: a substance that emits a pleasant odor; *esp*: a fluid preparation of floral essences or synthetics and a fixative used for scenting *syn* see FRAGRANCE

perfume \pə-ˈfju:m, pə-ˈfɪ-əm\ *vi* *per-fumed*, *per-fum-ing*: to fill or imbue with an odor

perfumer \pə-ˈfju-mər, pə-ˈfɪ-əm\ *n*: one that makes or sells perfumes

perfumery \pə-ˈfju:m-(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -er-ies 1 *a*: the art or process of making perfume *b*: the products made by a perfumer 2: a perfume establishment

perfunctory \pə-ˈfʌŋk-t(ə)-rē\ *adj* [LL *perfunctorius*, *fr. L perfunctus*, pp. of *perfungi* to accomplish, get through with, *fr. per-* through + *fungi* to perform — more at *PER-FUNCTION*] 1: characterized by routine or superficiality: MECHANICAL (a ~ smile) 2: lacking in interest or enthusiasm: APATHETIC — *perfunctorily* \-(ə)-rē-lē\ *adv* — *perfunctiveness* \-(ə)-rē-nəs\ *n*

perfuse \pə-ˈfju:z\ *vi* *per-fused*; *per-fus-ing* [L *perfundus*, pp. of *perfundere* to pour over, *fr. per-* through + *fundere* to pour — more at *FOUND*] 1: SUFUSE 2 *a*: to cause to flow or spread: DIFFUSE *b*: to force a fluid through (an organ or tissue) *esp*: by way of the blood vessels — *per-fu-sion* \-fju-zhən\ *n* — *per-fusive* \-fju-ziv-, -ziv\ *adj*

pergo-la \pə-ˈgɔ-lə, pə-ˈgō-lə\ *n* [It, *fr. L pergula* projecting roof] 1: ARBOR, TRELLIS 2: a structure usu. consisting of parallel colonnades supporting an open roof of gardens and cross rafters

perh *abbr* perhaps

per-haps \pə-ˈ(h)aps, ˈpraps\ *adv* [*per* + *hap*]: possibly but not certainly: MAYBE

perhaps *n*: something open to doubt or conjecture

peri \ˈpi-(ə)-rē\ *n* [*Per* *peri* fairy, genius, modif. of *Av patriks* witch, akin to *L pælex* concubine] 1: a supernatural being in Persian folklore descended from fallen angels and excluded from paradise until penance is accomplished 2: a beautiful and graceful girl

peri- *prefix* [L, *fr. Gk.* around, in excess, *fr. peri-* akin to *Gk. peran* to pass through — more at *FARE*] 1: all around: about (*periscope*) 2: near (*perihelion*) 3: enclosing: surrounding (*pericarpium*)

perianth \ˈpɛr-ē-an-(t)h\ *n* [NL *perianthium*, *fr. peri-* + *Gk. anthos* flower — more at *ANTHOLOGY*] the external envelope of a flower *esp* when not differentiated into a calyx and corolla

periapt \ˈpɛr-ē-apt\ *n* [MF or GK, MF *periapte*, *fr. Gk. periapton*, *fr. periaptō* to fasten around (oneself), *fr. peri-* + *haptein* to fasten) ANULET

pericardial \ˈpɛr-ē-kärd-ē-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or affecting the pericardium, *also*: situated around the heart

pericarditis \-kär-dit-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the pericardium

pericardium \ˈpɛr-ē-kärd-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -dia \-ē-ə\ [NL, *fr. Gk. perikardion*, neut. of *perikardios* around the heart, *fr. peri-* + *kardia* heart — more at *HEART*] 1: the conical sac of serous membrane that encloses the heart and the roots of the great blood vessels of the vertebrae 2: a cavity or space that contains the heart of an invertebrate and in arthropods is a part of the hemocoel

pericarp \ˈpɛr-ē-kärp\ *n* [NL *pericarpium*, *fr. Gk. perikarion* pod, *fr. peri-* + *-karion* -carp] the ripened and variously modified walls of a plant ovary — see *ENDOCARP* illustration

perichondrium \ˈpɛr-ē-khōnd-rē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -dria \-drē-ə\ [NL, *fr. peri-* + *Gk. chondros* grain, cartilage — more at *GRIND*] the membrane of fibrous connective tissue that invests cartilage except at joints — *perichondrial* \-drē-əl\ *also* *perichondral* \-drəl\ *adj*

pericope \ˈpɛr-ē-kōp\ *n* [LL, *fr. Gk. perikope* section, *fr. peri-* + *kōpē* act of cutting; akin to *Gk. koptein* to cut — more at *CAPON*] a selection from a book, *specif*: LECTURE 1

periora-nium \ˈpɛr-ē-kra-nē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -nia \-nē-ə\ [NL, *fr. Gk. perikranion*, neut. of *perikranios* around the skull, *fr. peri-* + *kranion* skull] the external periosteum of the skull — *periora-nial* \-nē-əl\ *adj*

pericycle \ˈpɛr-ē-si-kəl\ *n* [F *péricycle*, *fr. Gk. perikyklōs* spherical, *fr. peri-* + *kyklōs* circle — more at *WHEEL*] a thin layer of parenchymatous or sclerenchymatous cells that surrounds the stele in most vascular plants — *pericy-clic* \ˈpɛr-ē-si-klik-, -siklik\ *adj*

pericynthion \ˈpɛr-ē-sin-(t)hē-ən\ *n* [NL, *fr. peri-* + *Cynthia* + *-on* (as in *perihellion*)] PERILUNE

periderm \ˈpɛr-ē-dərm\ *n* [NL *peridermis*, *fr. peri-* + *dermis*] an outer layer of tissue; *esp*: a cortical protective layer of many roots

perky \ˈpɜr-ki/ *adj* **perky-er, -est** 1: briskly self-assured: COCKY (a ~ salesman) 2: JAUNTY (a ~ waltz — *New Yorker*) — **perki-ly** \-ki-lē/ *adv* — **perki-ness** \-kē-nəs/ *n*

perlite \ˈpɜr-līt/ *n* [F, fr. *perle* pearl]: volcanic glass that has a concentric spherulitic structure, appears as if composed of concretions, is usu. grayish and sometimes spherulitic, and when expanded by heat forms a lightweight aggregate used esp. in concrete and plaster — **perlite-ly** \ˈpɜr-līt-lē/ *adj*

perman \ˈpɜr-mən/ *n*: PERMANENT

perman *abbr* permanent

perma-frost \ˈpɜr-mə-frɒst/ *n* [permanent + frost]: a permanently frozen layer at variable depth below the earth's surface in frigid regions

permanence \ˈpɜr-mən(-s)/ *n*: the quality or state of being permanent: DURABILITY

perma-nen-ty \ˈpɜr-mən(-s)/ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: PERMANENCE 2: something permanent

perma-nent \ˈpɜr-mən(-t)/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *permanens*, *permanens*, pp. of *permanere* to endure, fr. *per-* throughout + *manere* to remain — more at *PER*, MANSION]: continuing or enduring without fundamental or marked change: STABLE — **perma-nent-ly** *adv* — **perma-nent-ness** *n*

permanent *n*: a long-lasting hair wave or straightening produced by mechanical and chemical means — called also *permanent wave*

permanent magnet *n*: a magnet that retains its magnetism after removal of the magnetizing force

permanent press *n*: DURABLE PRESS

permanent tissue *n*: tissue that has completed its growth and differentiation and is generally incapable of meristematic activity

permanent tooth *n*: one of the second set of teeth of a mammal that follow the milk teeth, typically persist into old age, and in man are 32 in number

perman-ga-nate \ˈpɜr-mən-gə-nāt/ *n*: a dark purple crystalline compound that is a salt of permanganic acid

perman-ganic acid \ˈpɜr-mən-gən-ik/ *n* [ISV]: an unstable strong acid H₂MO₄, known chiefly in purple-colored strongly oxidizing aqueous solutions

per-me-a-bil-i-ty \ˈpɜr-mē-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being permeable 2: the property of a magnetizable substance that determines the degree in which it modifies the magnetic flux in the region occupied by it in a magnetic field

per-me-a-ble \ˈpɜr-mē-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being permeated: PENETRABLE; esp.: having pores or openings that permit liquids or gases to pass through (a ~ membrane) (~ limestone) — **per-me-a-ble-ness** *n* — **per-me-a-ly** \-bē-lē/ *adv*

per-me-a-nce \ˈpɜr-mē-ə-n(-s)/ *n* 1: PERMEATION 2: the reciprocal of magnetic reluctance

per-me-a-se \-sē-, -sē/ *n* [ISV *perme* (fr. *permeate*) + -ase]: a substance that catalyzes the transport of another substance across a cell membrane

per-me-a-te \ˈpɜr-mē-ə-tē/ *v* **-at-ed, -at-ing** [L *permeatus*, pp. of *permeare*, fr. *per-* through + *meare* to go, pass, akin to MW *myne* to go, OSlav *myniti* to pass] *vi*: to diffuse through or penetrate something ~ *vi* 1: to spread or diffuse through (a room permeated with tobacco smoke) 2: to pass through the pores or interstices of — **per-me-a-tive** \-tē-v/ *adj*

per-me-a-tion \ˈpɜr-mē-ə-shən/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being permeated 2: the action or process of permeating

per-men-sion \ˈpɜr-mən(-s)-shən/ *adv* [ML]: by the month

Permian \ˈpɜr-mē-ən, -pē-/ *adj* [Perm, region in eastern Russia]: of, relating to, or being the last period of the Paleozoic era or the corresponding system of rocks — *Permian n*

per mil \ˈpɜr-mil/ *adv* [per + L *mille* thousand — more at *MILE*]: per thousand — **per-mil-lage** \ˈpɜr-mil-ij/ *n*

per-mis-si-bil-i-ty \ˈpɜr-mis-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *permissibilis*, fr. L *permissus*, pp.] that may be permitted: ALLOWABLE — **per-mis-si-bil-i-ty** \ˈpɜr-mis-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **per-mis-si-bil-i-ty** \ˈpɜr-mis-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **per-mis-si-bil-i-ty** \ˈpɜr-mis-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n*

per-mis-sion \ˈpɜr-mis-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *permissio*, *permissio*, fr. *permittere*, pp. of *permittere*] 1: the act of permitting 2: formal consent: AUTHORIZATION

syn PERMISSION, LEAVE, SUFFERANCE *shared meaning element*: sanction to act or to do something granted by one in authority

ant prohibition

per-mis-sive \ˈpɜr-mis-iv/ *adj* [F *permissif*, fr. L *permissus*, pp.] 1: archaic: granted on sufferance: TOLERANT 2: granting or tending to grant permission: TOLERANT 3: allowing discretion: OPTIONAL (reduced the ~ retirement age from 65 to 62) — **per-mis-sive-ly** *adv* — **per-mis-sive-ness** *n*

per-mit \ˈpɜr-mīt/ *v* **-mit-ed, -mit-ting** [L *permittere* to let through, permit, fr. *per-* through + *mittere* to let go, send — more at *PER*, SMITE] *vt* 1: to consent to expressly or formally (~ access to records) 2: to give leave: AUTHORIZE 3: to make possible ~ *vi*: to give an opportunity: ALLOW (if time ~s) *syn* see LET *ant* prohibit, forbid — **per-mit-ter** *n*

per-mit \ˈpɜr-mīt, -pər-/ *n* 1: a written warrant or license granted by one having authority (a gun ~) 2: PERMISSION

per-mit-tiv-i-ty \ˈpɜr-mīt-tiv-ə-tē, -gən/ *n* [permit + -ive + -ity]: the ability of a dielectric to store electrical potential energy under the influence of an electric field measured by the ratio of the capacitance of a condenser with the material as dielectric to its capacitance with vacuum as dielectric

per-mu-ta-tion \ˈpɜr-myū-tā-shən/ *n* [ME *permutacioun* exchange, transformation, fr. MF *permutacion*, fr. L *permutatio*, *permutatio*, fr. *permutare*, pp. of *permutare*] 1: often major or fundamental change (as in character or condition) based primarily on rearrangement of existent elements (land-owners and peasants ~ in the ~s of their tortured interdependence — P. E. Mosley) 2: a: the act or process of changing the linear order of an ordered set of objects b: an ordered arrangement of a set of objects *syn* see CHANGE — **per-mu-ta-tion-al** \-shən-l, -shən-l/ *adj*

permutation group *n*: a group whose elements are permutations and in which the product of two permutations is a permutation

whose effect is the same as the successive application of the first two

per-mute \ˈpɜr-myūt/ *v* **per-mut-ed, per-mut-ing** [ME *permuten*, fr. MF or L, MF *permutare*, fr. L *permutare*, fr. *per-* + *mutare* to change — more at *MIS*]: to change the order or arrangement of; esp.: to arrange in all possible ways

per-ni-cious \ˈpɜr-nish-əs/ *adj* [MF *pernicius*, fr. L *pernicius*, fr. *pernicies* destruction, fr. *per-* + *nec*, *nec* violent death — more at *NOXIOUS*] 1: highly injurious or destructive: DEADLY 2: archaic: WICKED — **per-ni-cious-ly** *adv* — **per-ni-cious-ness** *n*

syn PERNICIOUS, BANEFUL, NOXIOUS, DELETERIOUS, DETRIMENTAL *shared meaning element*: exceedingly harmful *ant* innocuous

per-ni-cious anemia *n*: a severe hyperchromic anemia marked by a progressive decrease in number and increase in size of the red blood cells and by pallor, weakness, and gastrointestinal and nervous disturbances and associated with reduced ability to absorb vitamin B₁₂ due to the absence of intrinsic factor

per-nick-ety \ˈpɜr-nik-ə-tē/ *adj* [perh. alter. of particular]: PER-SNICKETY

Per-nod \ˈpɜr-nɒ, -pər-/ *trademark* — used for an aromatic French liqueur

per-o-ne-al \ˈpɜr-ō-nē-əl, -pə-rō-nē-/ *adj* [NL *peroneus*, fr. *perone* fibula, fr. Gk *peronē*, lit., pin, akin to L *per* through — more at *FOR*]: of, relating to, or located near the fibula

per-or-al \ˈpɜr-ōr-əl, -pɜr-ōr-, -ōr-, -ār-/ *adj* [ISV, fr. L *per* through + *or*, or mouth — more at *ORAL*]: occurring through or by way of the mouth — **per-or-al-ly** \-ōr-lē/ *adv*

per-or-ate \ˈpɜr-ōr-ət/ *v* **-at-ed, -at-ing** [L *peroratus*, pp. of *perorare* to declaim at length, wind up an oration, fr. *per-* through + *orare* to speak — more at *PER*, ORATION] 1: to deliver a long or grandiloquent oration 2: to make a peroration

per-or-a-tion \ˈpɜr-ōr-ā-shən, -pɜr-/ *n* 1: the concluding part of a discourse and esp. an oration 2: a highly rhetorical speech — **per-or-a-tion-al** \ˈpɜr-ōr-ā-shən-l, -pɜr-/ *adj*

per-ox-i-dase \ˈpɜr-ɒks-ə-dās, -dāz/ *n*: an enzyme that catalyzes the oxidation of various substances by peroxides

per-ox-i-de \ˈpɜr-ɒks-ə-dē/ *n* [ISV]: an oxide containing a high proportion of oxygen; esp.: a compound (as hydrogen peroxide) in which oxygen is visualized as joined to oxygen — **per-ox-i-de** \-rɒks-ə-dē-/ *adj*

per-oxide *v* **-id-ed, -id-ing**: to treat with a peroxide; esp.: to bleach (hair) with hydrogen peroxide

per-ox-i-some \ˈpɜr-ɒks-ə-səm/ *n* [peroxide + -some]: a cytoplasmic cell organelle containing enzymes for the production and decomposition of hydrogen peroxide, — **per-ox-i-som-al** \-rɒks-ə-səm-l/ *adj*

per-ox-y \ˈpɜr-ɒks-ē/ *comb form* [ISV *per-* + *oxy-*]: containing the bivalent group O-O

perp *abbr* perpendicular

per-pend \ˈpɜr-pend/ *v* [L *perpendere*, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *pendere* to weigh — more at *PER*, PENDANT] *vi*: to reflect on carefully: PONDER ~ *vi*: to be attentive: REFLECT

per-pen-dic-u-lar \ˈpɜr-pən-dik-ū-lər/ *adj* [ME *perpendicular*, fr. MF, fr. L *perpendicularis*, fr. *perpendicular* plumb line, fr. *per-* + *pendere* to hang — more at *PENDANT*] 1: a: standing at right angles to the plane of the horizon: exactly upright b: being at right angles to a given line or plane 2: extremely steep: PRECIPITOUS 3: of or relating to a medieval English Gothic style of architecture in which vertical lines predominate 4: relating to, uniting, or consisting of individuals of dissimilar type or on different levels *syn* see VERTICAL *ant* horizontal — **per-pen-dic-u-lar-i-ty** \-dik-ū-lər-ə-tē/ *n* — **per-pen-dic-u-lar-ly** \-dik-ū-lər-lē/ *adv*

perpendicular *n* 1: a line at right angles to the plane of the horizon or to another line or surface 2: an extremely steep face (as of a cliff)

per-pe-trate \ˈpɜr-pə-trāt/ *v* **-trat-ed, -trat-ing** [L *perpetratus*, pp. of *perpetrare*, fr. *per-* through + *patrare* to accomplish]: to bring about or carry out (as a crime): COMMIT — **per-pe-trat-ion** \ˈpɜr-pə-trā-shən/ *n* — **per-pe-trat-er** \ˈpɜr-pə-trā-tər/ *n*

per-pet-u-al \ˈpɜr-pet-ū-əl, -pɜr-/ *adj* [ME *perpetuel*, fr. MF, fr. L *perpetuus*, fr. *per-* through + *petere* to go to — more at *FEATHER*] 1: continuing forever: EVERLASTING b (1): valid for all time (2): holding (as an office) for life or for an unlimited time 2: occurring continually: indefinitely long-continued 3: blooming continuously throughout the season *syn* see CONTINUOUS *ant* transitory, transient — **per-pet-u-al-ly** \-ē-lē/ *adv*

perpetual calendar *n*: a table for finding the day of the week for any one of a wide range of dates 2: a calendar having the years uniform in the correspondence of days and dates

perpetual check *n*: an endless succession of checks to which an opponent's king may be subjected to force a draw in chess

per-pet-u-ate \ˈpɜr-pet-ū-āt/ *v* **-at-ed, -at-ing** [L *perpetuatus*, pp. of *perpetuare*, fr. *perpetuus*]: to make perpetual or cause to last indefinitely (~ the species) — **per-pet-u-a-tion** \-pɜr-pet-ū-ā-shən/ *n* — **per-pet-u-a-tor** \-pɜr-pet-ū-āt-ər/ *n*

per-pet-u-ity \ˈpɜr-pet-ū-ə-tē, -tē-/ *n*, *pl* -ities [ME *perpetuite*, fr. MF *perpetuité*, fr. L *perpetuitas*, *perpetuitas*, fr. *perpetuus*] 1: ETERNITY 2: the quality or state of being perpetual (bequeathed to them in ~) 3: a: the condition of an estate limited so that it will not take effect or vest within the period fixed by law b: an estate so limited 4: an annuity payable forever

per-phen-a-zine \ˈpɜr-fen-ə-zēn, -fən-/ *n* [blend of *piperazine* and *phen-yl*]: a tranquilizing drug C₂₁H₂₇N₃O₂ that is used to control tension, anxiety, and agitation esp. in psychotic conditions

per-plex \ˈpɜr-plɛks/ *v* [obs. *perplex*, *adj*]: involved, perplexed, fr. L *perplexus*, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *plexus* involved, fr. pp of *plere*

o about o kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th thus
ü loot ü foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

peri-plast \per-i-plast\ *n*: PLASMA MEMBRANE, also: a proteinaceous subcellular layer below the plasma membrane esp. of a euglena

peri-proct \-,prakt\ *n* [ISV *peri-* + Gk *prōktos* anus]: the well-defined area surrounding the anus of various invertebrates (as a sea urchin)

per-lique \po-'rēk\ *n* [LaF *perlique*]: an aromatic fermented Louisiana tobacco used in smoking mixtures

peri-sarko \per-i-sark\ *n* [ISV *peri-* + Gk *sark-*, *sarx* flesh — more at *SARCSM*]: the outer usu. chitinous integument of a hydroid

peri-scope \-,skōp\ *n* [ISV]: a tubular optical instrument containing lenses and mirrors by which an observer obtains an otherwise obstructed field of view

peri-scop-ic \per-i-skop-ik\ *adj*: 1: providing a view all around or on all sides (~ lens) 2: of or relating to a periscope

peri-selen-ic \-,sē-lē-nē\ *n* [ISV *peri-* + Gk *sēlēnē* moon — more at *SELENIUM*]: PERILUNE

peri-ish \per-i-sh\ *vb* [ME *perissen*, fr. OF *periss*, stem of *perir*, fr. L *perire*, fr. *per-* to destruction + *ire* to go — more at *PER-* ISSUE] *vi*: 1: to become destroyed or ruined 2: DIE (recollection of a past already long since ~ed — Philip Sherrard) guard against your mistakes or your attempts (~ the thought) to cheat — C. B. Davis 2 chiefly Brit: DETERIORATE, SPOIL — *vi* 1 chiefly Brit: to cause to die 2 DESTROY 2: WEAKEN, BENUMB

peri-ish-able \per-i-sh-ə-bəl\ *adj*: liable to perish: liable to spoil or decay (such ~ products as fruit, vegetables, butter and eggs) — *per-ish-abil-i-ty* \per-i-sh-ə-bil-i-tē\ *n* — perishable *n*

peri-ish-ing \per-i-sh-īŋ\ *adj*: that perishes: that causes extreme discomfort, pain, or hardship — *per-ish-ing-ly* \-īŋ-lē\ *adv*

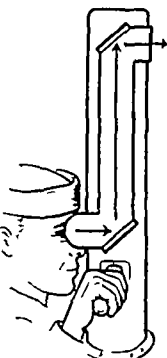
peri-ssodac-tyl \po-'ris-ə-dak-tī\ *n* [NL *Perissodactyla*, group name, fr. Gk *perissos* excessive, odd in number + *daktylos* finger, toe]: any of an order (Perissodactyla) of nonruminant ungulate mammals (as a horse, a tapir, or a rhinoceros) that usu. have an odd number of toes, molar teeth with transverse ridges on the grinding surface, and the posterior premolars resembling true molars — *perissodactyl* *adj*

peri-stalt-ic \per-i-'stōl-əs, -'stāl-, -'stäl-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *peristaltikos* peristaltic]: successive waves of involuntary contraction passing along the walls of the intestine or other hollow muscular structure and forcing the contents onward

peri-staltic \-tik\ *adj* [Gk *peristaltikos*, fr. *peristellein* to wrap around, fr. *peri-* + *stellein* to place — more at *STALL*]: 1: of, relating to, resulting from, or being peristalsis 2: having an action suggestive of peristalsis (a ~ pump) — *peri-staltic-ally* \-tik-ē-lē\ *adv*

peri-stome \per-i-'stōm\ *n* [NL *peristoma*, fr. *peri-* + Gk *stoma* mouth — more at *STOMACH*]: 1: the fringe of teeth surrounding the orifice of a moss capsule 2: the region around the mouth in various invertebrates — *peri-sto-mal* \per-i-'stō-mē-əl\ *adj*

peri-style \per-i-'stil\ *n* [F *peristyle*, fr. L *peristylum*, fr. Gk *peristyl-*



periscope

lon, fr. neut. of *peristylus* surrounded by a colonnade, fr. *peri-* + *stylus* pillar — more at *STEER*) 1: a colonnade surrounding a building or court 2: an open space enclosed by a colonnade

peri-the-clum \per-i-'thē-s(h)ē-əm\ *n*, pl. *-clia* \-(h)ē-ə\ [NL, fr. *peri-* + Gk *thēkion*, dim. of *thēkē* case — more at *TICK*]: a spherical, cylindrical, or flask-shaped hollow fruiting body in various ascomycetous fungi that contains the asci and usu. opens by a terminal pore — *peri-the-clal* \-'thē-sh(ē)-əl, -sē-əl\ *adj*

periton- or **peritone-** or **peritoneo-** comb. form [LL *peritoneum*] : peritoneum (*peritonitis*)

peri-to-ne-um \per-i-'tō-nē-əm\ *n*, pl. *-ne-ums* \-'tē-əmz\ or *-nē-ē-ə* [LL, fr. Gk *peritoneon*, neut. of *peritonakos* stretched around, fr. *peri-* + *teinein* to stretch — more at *THIN*] 1: the smooth transparent serous membrane that lines the cavity of the abdomen of a mammal and is reflected inward over the abdominal and pelvic viscera 2: PLEUROPERITONEUM — *peri-to-ne-al* \-'tē-əl\ *adj* — *peri-to-ne-al-ly* \-'tē-lē\ *adv*

peri-to-ni-tis \per-i-'tō-nī-tis\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the peritoneum

peri-tri-ohous \po-'tri-tri-kəs\ *adj* [*peri-* + Gk *trich-*, *thrix* hair — more at *TRICH-*] 1: having flagella uniformly distributed over the body (~ bacteria) 2: having a spiral line of modified cilia around the oral disk (~ protozoa) — *peri-tri-ohous-ly* *adv*

peri-wig \per-i-'wig\ *n* [modif. of MF *perruque*]: PERUKE — *peri-wigged* \-'wig-əd\ *adj*

peri-wink-er \per-i-'wink-ər\ *n* [ME *perwinke*, fr. OE *perwinc* f. L *perwinc*]: any of several trailing or woody evergreen herbs (genus *Vinca*) of the dogbane family: as a: a European creeper (*V. minor*) widely cultivated as a ground cover and for its blue or white flowers — called also *myrtle* b: a commonly cultivated shrub (*V. rosea*) of the Old World tropics that is the source of several antineoplastic drugs — called also *Madagascar periwinkle*

periwinkle *n* (assumed) ME, alter. of OE *plwincle*, fr. L *pina*, a kind of mussel (fr. Gk) + OE *-wincle* (akin to Dan *vinde* smelt shell), akin to OE *wincian* to wink): any of various gastropod mollusks as a: any of a genus (*Littorina*) of edible littoral marine snails, also: any of various similar or related marine snails (as various American members of *Thais*) b: any of several No. American freshwater snails

per-jure \par-'jər\ *vi* per-jured; *per-jur-ing* \par-(ə-)rīŋ\ [MF *perjurer*, fr. L *perjurare*, fr. *per-* to destruction, to the bad + *iurare* to swear — more at *PER-JURY*] 1 obs: to cause to commit perjury 2: to make a perjurer of (oneself)

per-jur-er \par-'jər-ər\ *n*: a person guilty of perjury

per-jur-i-ous \par-'jūr-ē-əs\ *adj*: marked by perjury (~ testimony) — *per-jur-i-ous-ly* *adv*

per-jur-y \par-(ə-)rē\ *n*: the voluntary violation of an oath or vow either by swearing to what is untrue or by omission to do what has been promised under oath: false swearing

perk \pork\ *vb* [ME *perken*] *vi*: 1 a: to thrust up the head, stretch out the neck, or carry the body in a bold or insolent manner b: to stick up or out jauntily 2: to gain in vigor or cheerfulness esp. after a period of weakness or depression — usu. used with up (he ~ed up noticeably when the letter arrived) ~ *vi* 1: to make smart or spruce in appearance: FRESHEN, IMPROVE 2: to thrust up quickly or impudently

perk *n*, chiefly Brit: PERQUISITE — usu. used in pl

perk *vi*: PERCOLATE

PERIODIC TABLE

This is a common long form of the table. Roman numerals and letters heading the vertical columns indicate the groups (there are differences of opinion regarding the letter designations, those given here being probably the most generally used). The horizontal rows represent the periods, with two series removed from the two very long periods and represented below the main table. Atomic numbers are given above the symbols for the elements. Compare ELEMEN table

the elements compare ELEMENT table																VIIA		Zero				
IA																I H		2 He				
1 H ₁	IIA															III A		IVA	VA	VIA		
3 Li	4 Be															5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne	
11 Na	12 Mg	IIIB	IVB	VB	VIB	VII B	VIII				IB	11B	13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar				
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr					
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe					
55 Cs	56 Ba	*La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn					
87 Fr	88 Ra	89 *Ac																				

*LANTHANIDE SERIES

#ACTINIDE SERIES

58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

to braid, twine — more at PER-PLY 1: to make unable to grasp something clearly or to think logically and decisively about something (her attitude ~s me) (a ~ing problem) 2: to make intricate or involved: COMPLICATE *syn see* PUZZLE

perplexed \pér-'plek-səd\ *adj* 1: filled with uncertainty: PUZZLED 2: full of difficulty — **perplexedly** \-l-ik-səd-lee, -l-ik-s-lee\ *adv* **perplexity** \pér-'plek-si-ti\ *n*, pl. -ties [ME *perplexite*, fr. OF *perplexité*, fr. LL *perplexitas*, *perplexitas*, fr. L *perplexus*] 1: the state of being perplexed: BEMUDDERMENT 2: something that perplexes 3: ENTANGLEMENT

per-quil-sit \pér-'kwá-zit\ *n* [ME, property acquired by other means than inheritance, fr. ML *perquisitum*, fr. neut. of *perquisitus*, pp. of *perquirere* to purchase, acquire, fr. L, to search for thoroughly, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *quære* to seek] 1: a privilege, gain, or profit incidental to regular salary or wages, esp.: one expected or promised 2: GRATUITY, TIP 3: something held or claimed as an exclusive right or possession (concepts not the ~s of any particular groups — Gilbert Ryle)

per-ron \pér-'rón, -pér-'ró\ *n* [F, fr. OF, aug. of *perre*, *perre* rock, stone, fr. L *petra*, fr. Gk] an outdoor stairway leading up to a building entrance or a platform at its top

per-ry \pér-'ri\ *n* [ME *perrie*, fr. MF *perre*, fr. (assumed) VL *piratum*, fr. L *pirum* pear]; the expressed juice of pears often made alcoholic by fermentation

pers *abbr* person; personal; personnel

Pers *abbr* Persia, Persian

per-salt \pér-'solt\ *n* 1: a salt containing a relatively large proportion of the acidic element or group 2: a salt of a peracid

per-se \pér-'sə\ *adj* [ME *per*, fr. MF, fr. ML *persus*]; of a dark grayish blue resembling indigo

per-se \pér-'sə\ also *pe* \pér-'sə\ or \pér-'sə\ *adv* [L]; by, of, or in itself or oneself or themselves: as such: INTRINSICALLY

per-second *per second* *adv*: per second every second — used of acceleration

per-se-cute \pér-'si-'kyüt\ *v* -cut-ed; -cut-ing [MF *persecuter*, back-formation fr. *persecuteur* persecutor, fr. LL *persecutor*, fr. *persecutus*, pp. of *persequi* to persecute, fr. L, to pursue, fr. *per-* through + *sequi* to follow — more at *SUE*] 1: to harass in a manner designed to injure, grieve, or afflict, *specif*: to cause to suffer because of belief 2: to annoy with persistent or urgent approaches (as attacks, pleas, or importunities): PESTER — **per-se-cu-tive** \-kyüt-iv\ *adj* — **per-se-cu-to-ry** \-kyüt-ör-ē\ *adj* — **per-se-cu-to-ry** \-kyüt-ör-ē, -tör-, -kyüt-s-ör-ē\ *adj*

per-se-cu-tion \pér-'si-'kyüt-shən\ *n* 1: the act or practice of persecuting esp. those who differ in origin, religion, or social outlook 2: the condition of being persecuted, harassed, or annoyed

Per-seid \pér-'sēd\ *n* [L *Perseus*, fr. their appearing to radiate from a point in Perseus]; any of a group of meteors that appear annually about August 11

Per-seph-o-ne \pér-'sēf-ō-nē\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Persephōnē*]; a daughter of Zeus and Demeter associated by Pluto to reign with him over the underworld

Per-seus \pér-'sūs, -sē-s\ *n* [L, fr. Gk] 1: the son of Zeus and Danaë and slayer of Medusa 2 [gen. *Perseis*, fr. Gk]; a northern constellation between Taurus and Cassiopeia

per-se-ver-ance \pér-'sə-'vir-ən-s\ *n*: the action or condition or an instance of persevering: STEADFASTNESS

per-se-ver-a-tion \pér-'sə-'vā-shən\ *n* [L *perseveration*, *perseveratio*, fr. *perseveratus*, pp. of *perseverare*]; continuation of something (as repetition of a word) usu. to an exceptional degree or beyond a desired point

per-se-ver-e \pér-'sə-'vi(s)r\ *v* -ver-ed; -ver-ing [ME *perseveren*, fr. MF *perseverer*, fr. L *perseverare*, fr. *per-* through + *severus* severe]; to persist in a state, enterprise, or undertaking in spite of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement

Per-sian \pér-'zhōn, esp. Brit. -shən\ *n* 1: one of the people of Persia: as a: one of the ancient Iranian Caucasians who under Cyrus and his successors became the dominant Asian race b: a member of one of the peoples forming the modern Iranian nationality 2: any of several Iranian languages dominant in Persia at different periods b: the modern language of Iran and western Afghanistan used also in Pakistan and by Indian Muslims as a literary language — *see* INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table 3: a thin soft silk formerly used esp. for linings — **Per-sian** *adj*

Per-sian cat *n*: a stocky round-headed domestic cat that has long and silky fur and is the long-haired cat of shows and fanciers

Per-sian lamb *n* 1: the young of the karakul sheep that furnishes skins used in furriery 2: a pelt that is obtained from karakul lambs older than those yielding broadtail and that is characterized by very silky tightly curled fur

per-sif-flage \pér-'sif-flāzh, -pér-'si\ *n* [F, fr. *persifler* to banter, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *siffler* to whistle, hiss, boo fr. L *sibilare*, of imit. origin]; frivolous bantering talk: light raillery

per-sim-mon \pér-'sim-ən\ *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Cree *pashimnan* dried fruit] 1: any of a genus (*Diospyros*) of trees of the ebony family with hard fine wood, oblong leaves, and small bells shaped white flowers, esp.: an American tree (*D. virginiana*) or a Japanese tree (*D. kaki*) 2: the usu. orange several-seeded globular berry of a persimmon that is edible when fully ripe but usu. extremely astringent when unripe

per-sis-t \pér-'sist, -'zist\ *vi* [MF *persistere*, fr. L *persistere*, fr. *per-* + *sistere* to take a stand, stand firm; akin to L *stare* to stand — more at *STAND*] 1: to go on resolutely or stubbornly in spite of opposition, importunity, or warning 2: obs.: to remain unchanged or fixed in a specified character, condition, or position 3: to be insistent in the repetition or pressing of an utterance (as a question or an opinion) 4: to continue to exist esp. past a usual, expected, or normal time *syn see* CONTINUE — **per-sis-tent** *adj*

per-sis-tence \pér-'sis-tən(t)s, -'zis-ən\ *n* 1: the action or fact of persisting 2: the quality or state of being persistent, esp.: PERSISTENCE

per-sis-tent-ly \-tən-sē\ *adv*: PERSISTENTLY 2: continuing to persist 3: continuing or inclined to persist in a course b: continuing to

exist in spite of interference or treatment (a ~ cough) 2: existing for a long or longer than usual time or continuously; as a: retained beyond the usual period (a ~ leaf) b: continuing without change in function or structure (~ gills) c: effective in the open for an appreciable time usu. through slow volatilizing (mustard gas ~) d: degraded only slowly by the environment (~ pesticides) e: remaining infective for a relatively long time in a vector after an initial period of incubation (~ viruses) — **per-sis-tently** *adv*

per-snick-e-ty \pér-'snik-ət-ē\ *adj* [alter of *pernickety*] 1: a: fussy about small details: FASTIDIOUS (a ~ teacher) b: having the characteristics of a snob 2: requiring great precision: EXACTING (a ~ job)

per-son \pér-'sən\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *persone*, fr. L *persona* actor's mask, character in a play, person, prob. fr. Etruscan *phersu* mask] 1: HUMAN BEING, INDIVIDUAL — sometimes used in combination esp. by those who prefer to avoid *man* in compounds applicable to both sexes (chairperson) 2: a character or part in or as if in a play: GUISSE 3: a: one of the three modes of being in the Trinitarian Godhead as understood by Christians b: the unitary personality of Christ that unites the divine and human natures 4: an archaic: bodily appearance b: the body of a human being (unlawful search of the ~) 5: the individual personality of a human being: SELF 6: one (as a human being, a partnership, or a corporation) that is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties 7: reference of a segment of discourse to the speaker, to one spoken to, or to one spoken of as indicated by means of certain pronouns or in many languages by verb inflection — **per-son-hood** \-hüd\ *n* — **in person**: in one's bodily presence

per-son-na \pér-'sō-nə, -'nā\ *n* [L] 1: **per-son-nae** \-nē, -nē\ *pl*: the characters of a fictional presentation (as a novel or play) (comic personae) 2: *pl* personae [NL, fr. L]: an individual's social facade or front that esp. in the analytic psychology of C. G. Jung reflects the role in life the individual is playing — compare ANIMA

per-son-able \pér-'sə-nə-bəl, -'sə-nə-bəl\ *adj*: pleasing in person: ATTRACTIVE — **per-son-able-ness** *n*

per-son-age \pér-'sən-ij, -'n-ij\ *n* 1: a person of rank, note, or distinction, esp.: one distinguished for presence and personal power 2: a dramatic, fictional, or historical character; also: IMPERSONATION 3: a human individual: PERSON

per-son-a-gra-te \pér-'sō-nə-'grat-ə, -'grāt-ə\ *adj* [NL, acceptable person]: being personally acceptable or welcome

per-son-al \pér-'sō-nəl, -'nəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *personalis*, fr. L *persona*] 1: of, relating to, or affecting a person: PRIVATE (done purely for ~ financial gain) 2: a: done in person without the intervention of another; also: proceeding from a single person b: earned on between individuals directly (a ~ interview) 3: relating to the person or body 4: relating to an individual or his character, conduct, motives, or private affairs often in an offensive manner (a ~ insult) 5: a: being rational and self-conscious (~, responsive government is still possible — John Fischer) b: having the qualities of a person rather than a thing or abstraction (a ~ devil) 6: of, relating to, or constituting personal property (a ~ estate) 7: denoting grammatical person

per-son-al *n* 1: a short newspaper paragraph relating to the activities of a person or a group or to personal matters 2: a short personal or private communication in a special column of the classified ads section of a newspaper or periodical

per-son-al effects *n pl*: privately owned items (as clothing and toilet articles) normally worn or carried on the person

per-son-al equation *n*: variation (as in observation) occasioned by the personal peculiarities of an individual, also: a correction or allowance made for such variation

per-son-al foul *n*: a foul in a game (as basketball) involving usu. physical contact with or deliberate roughing of an opponent — compare TECHNICAL FOUL

per-son-al-ism \pér-'sō-nə-'līz-əm, -'nə-'n\ *n*: a doctrine emphasizing the significance, uniqueness, and inviolability of personality — **per-son-al-ist** \-līst\ *n* or *adj* — **per-son-al-ist-ic** \pér-'sō-nə-'līst-ik, -'nə-'n\ *adj*

per-son-al-ity \pér-'sō-nə-'lī-tē, -'sō-nə-'lī\ *n*, pl. -ties [ME *personalite*, fr. LL *personalitas*, *personalitas*, fr. *persona*] 1: a: the quality or state of being a person b: personal existence 2: the condition or fact of relating to a particular person; *specif*: the condition of referring directly to or being aimed disparagingly or hostilely at an individual b: an offensively personal remark (indulgence in personalities) 3: the complex of characteristics that distinguishes an individual or a nation or group b (1): the totality of an individual's behavioral and emotional tendencies (2): the organization of the individual's distinguishing character traits, attitudes, or habits 4: a: distinction or excellence of personal and social traits, also: a person having such quality b: a person of importance, prominence, renown, or notoriety (a well-known stage ~) *syn see* DISPOSITION

per-son-al-ity in-ven-tory *n*: any of several tests that attempt to characterize the personality of an individual by objective scoring of replies to a large number of questions concerning his own behavior — compare MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY

per-son-al-ity test *n*: any of several tests that consist of standardized tasks designed to determine various aspects of the personality or the emotional status of the individual examined

per-son-al-ize \pér-'sō-nə-'līz, -'nə-'n\ *v* -līz-ed; -līz-ing 1: PERSONIFY 2: to make personal or individual, *specif*: to mark as the property of a particular person (personalized stationery) — **per-son-al-iza-tion** \pér-'sō-nə-'līz-ā-shən, -'nə-'n\ *n*

per-son-al-ly \pér-'sō-nə-'lī, -'nə-'n\ *adv* 1: in person (attend to the matter ~) 2: as a person: in personality (~ attractive but not very trustworthy) 3: for oneself; as far as oneself is concerned

per-son-al pronoun *n*: a pronoun (as *I*, *you*, or *they*) that expresses a distinction of person

per-son-al prop-erty *n*: property other than real property consisting of things temporary or movable: CHATTELS

pet-ro-leum /pə-ˈtrɒl-i-əm, -ˈtrɒl-yəm/ *n* [ML, fr L *petr-* + *oleum* oil — more at *oil*]: an oily flammable bituminous liquid that may vary from almost colorless to black, occurs in many places in the upper strata of the earth, is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons with small amounts of other substances, and is prepared for use as gasoline, naphtha, or other products by various refining processes
petroleum jelly *n*: PETROLATUM
pet-ro-lo-gy /pə-ˈtrɒl-ə-jɪ, pe-ˈ/ *n* [ISV]: a science that deals with the origin, history, occurrence, structure, chemical composition, and classification of rocks — **pet-ro-log-ic** /pe-ˈtrɒl-ə-jɪ/ or **pet-ro-log-i-cal** /-i-kəl/ *adj* — **pet-ro-log-i-cally** /-i-k(ə)-li/ *adv* — **pet-ro-log-ist** /pə-ˈtrɒl-ə-jɪst, pe-ˈ/ *n*
pet-ro-nel /pə-ˈtrɒ-nəl/ *n* [perh. modif of MF *poltrinal*, *petrinal*, fr *poltrinal* of the chest, fr *poitrine* chest]: a portable firearm resembling a carbine of large caliber
pet-ro-sal /pə-ˈtrɒ-səl/ *adj* [NL *petrosa* petrous portion of the temporal bone, fr L fem of *petrosus*]: HARD, STONY *specif*: of, relating to, or situated in the region of the petrous portion of the temporal bone or capsule of the internal ear
pet-rous /pe-ˈtrɒs, pe-ˈ/ *adj* [MF *petreux*, fr L *petrosus*, fr *petra* rock, fr Gk]: resembling stone esp in hardness: ROCKY, *specif*: of, relating to, or constituting the exceptionally hard and dense portion of the temporal bone of man that contains the internal auditory organs
pet-ti-coat /pet-ˈtɪ-kōt/ *n* [ME *petycote* short tunic, *petticoat*, fr *pety* small + *cote* coat] 1: a skirt worn by women, girls, or young children as: a: an outer skirt formerly worn by women and small children b: a fancy skirt made to show below a draped-up overskirt c: an underskirt usu. a little shorter than outer clothing and often made with a ruffled, pleated, or lace edge d *archaic*: the skirt of a woman's riding habit 2: a: a garment characteristic or typical of women b: WOMAN (a little nervous lest ~ in a government office might demoralize the male staff — Langston Day) 3: something (as a valance) resembling a petticoat — **pet-ti-coated** /-əd/ *adj*
petticoat *adj*: of, relating to, or exercised by women • FEMALE (~ government)
pet-ti-fog /pet-ˈtɪ-fɒg, -fəg/ *vi* -fogged; -fog-ging [back-formation fr *pettifogger*] 1: to engage in legal chicanery 2: to quibble over insignificant details: CAVIL, BICKER
pet-ti-fog-ger /-fɒg-ər, -fəg-ər/ *n* [prob fr *petty* + obs *E fogger* (*pettifogger*)] 1: a lawyer whose methods are petty, underhanded, or disreputable: SHYSTER 2: one given to quibbling over insignificant details
pet-ti-fog-gery /-fɒg-əri/ *n*, pl -ger-ies: the practice of a pettifogger: CHICANERY
pet-ti-ness /pet-ˈtɪ-nəs/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being petty 2: something petty: TRIVIALITY
pet-tish /pet-ˈtɪʃ/ *adj* [prob fr *peti*]: FRETFUL, PEEVISH — **pet-tish-ly** *adv* — **pet-tish-ness** *n*
pet-tiskirt /-tɪ-skɜrt/ *n* [petticoat + *skirt*]: PETTICOAT 1c
pet-ti-toes /pet-ˈtɪ-tōz, -tōz/ *n* [pl of obs. *pettytoe* (offall)] 1: the feet of a pig used as food 2: TOES, FEET
pet-ty /pet-ˈtɪ/ *adj* **pet-ty-er**; *est* [ME *pety* small, minor, alter of *petit*] 1: having secondary rank or importance: MINOR, SUBORDINATE 2: having little or no importance or significance 3: marked by or reflective of narrow interests and sympathies: SMALL-MINDED — **pet-ty-ly** /pet-ˈtɪ-li/ *adv*
petty cash *n*: cash kept on hand for payment of minor items
petty larceny *n*: PETT LARCENY
petty officer *n*: a subordinate officer in the navy or coast guard appointed from among the enlisted men — compare NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER
petty officer first class *n*: an enlisted man in the navy or coast guard ranking above a petty officer second class and below a chief petty officer
petty officer second class *n*: an enlisted man in the navy or coast guard ranking above a petty officer third class and below a petty officer first class
petty officer third class *n*: an enlisted man in the navy or coast guard ranking above a seaman and below a petty officer second class
pet-ul-ance /ˈpɛtʃ-ə-lən(t)s/ *n*: the quality or state of being petulant • PEEVISHNESS
pet-ul-ant /-lən(t)-əd/ *adj* [L or MF, fr L *petulant*, *petulans*, akin to L *petere* to go to, attack, seek — more at *FEATHER*] 1: insolent or rude in speech or behavior 2: characterized by temporary or capricious ill humor: PEEVISH — **pet-ul-ant-ly** *adv*
pet-u-nia /pi-ˈtɪ(j)-yən-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr obs *F petun* tobacco, fr Tupi *petun*]: any of a genus (*Petunia*) of tropical American herbs of the nightshade family with funnel-shaped corolla
pew /ˈpiː/ *n* [ME *pewe*, fr MF *pue* balustrade, fr L *podia*, pl of *podium* parapet, podium, fr Gk *podia* base, dim of *pod-* *pous* foot — more at *FOOT*] 1: a compartment in the auditorium of a church providing seats for several persons 2: one of the benches with backs and sometimes doors fixed in rows in a church
po-wee /pə-ˈwɛ-/ *n* [imit] : any of various small olivaceous flycatchers
pew-holder /ˈpiː-ˌhōl-dər/ *n*: a renter or owner of a church pew
pe-wit *n*: PEEWIT
pe-wit-ter /ˈpiː-ˌtɪ-ər/ *n* [ME, fr MF *peutre*, akin to It *pelro* pewter] 1: any of various alloys having tin as chief component, esp: a dull alloy with lead formerly used for domestic utensils 2: utensils of pewter — **pe-wit-ter-ly** *adv*
pew-ter-er /ˈpiː-ˌtɪ-ər-ər/ *n*: one that makes pewter utensils or vessels
pey-ote /pə-ˈtɪ-ə/ or **pey-otl** /-tɪ-əl/ *n* [MexSp *peyote*, fr Nahuatl *peyotl*] 1: any of several American cacti (genus *Lophophora*), esp: MESCAL 2: a stimulant drug derived from mescal buttons
pf *abbr* 1 *pfennig* 2 *picolared* 3 *preferred*
PF *abbr* 1 *power factor* 2 *pianoforte* 3 [It *più forte*] *louder*
PFC *abbr* private first class
pfid *abbr* preferred

pfen-nig /ˈfɛn-ɪg, -ɪk, G /ˈfɛn-ɪk/ *n*, pl **pfen-nigs** /ˈfɛn-ɪg-z, -ɪks/ or **pfen-ni-gs** /ˈfɛn-ɪ-gz, -ɪ-gz/ [G, fr OHG *pfennig* — more at *PENNY*] — see *deutsche mark*, *mark* at *MONEY* table

pg *abbr* page

PG /ˈpɛ-jɛ/ *adj* [abbr for *parental guidance*] of a motion picture: of such a nature that all ages may be allowed admission but parental guidance is suggested — compare *G, R, X*

2PG *abbr* 1 *paying guest* 2 *postgraduate*

PGA *abbr* Professional Golfers' Association

ph *abbr* phase

pH /ˈpɛ-ˈʃ/ *n*: the negative logarithm of the effective hydrogen-ion concentration or hydrogen-ion activity in gram equivalents per liter used in expressing both acidity and alkalinity on a scale whose values run from 0 to 14 with 7 representing neutrality, numbers less than 7 increasing acidity, and numbers greater than 7 increasing alkalinity; also: the condition represented by such a number

PH *abbr* 1 *pinch hit* 2 *public health* 3 *Purple Heart*

PHA *abbr* Public Housing Administration

Phae-dra /ˈfɛ-drə/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Phaidra*]: a daughter of Minos who marries Theseus and falls in love with her stepson Hippolytus

Phae-thon /ˈfɛ-ˌθən/ *n* [L, fr Gk *Phaethon*]: a son of Helios who drives his father's sun-chariot through the sky but loses control and is struck down by a thunderbolt of Zeus

pha-et-on /ˈfɛ-ˌtɪ-n/ *n* [*Phaethon*] 1: any of various light four-wheeled horse-drawn vehicles 2: TOURING CAR

phage /ˈfæ/ *also* /ˈfæʒ/ *n* [by shortening]: BACTERIOPHAGE

-phage /ˈfæ/ *also* /ˈfæʒ/ *n* *comb form* [Gk *-phagos*, fr *-phagous* (-phagous): one that eats (bacteriophage)]

-pha-gia /ˈfæ-j(ə)-/ *n* *comb form*

[NL, fr Gk]: -PHAGY (-dysphagia)

phago-cyte /ˈfag-ə-sɪt/ *n* [ISV, fr Gk *phagēin* + NL *-cyte* -cyte]: a cell (as a leukocyte) that characteristically engulfs foreign material and consumes debris and foreign bodies — **phago-cy-tic** /ˈfag-ə-sɪt-ɪk/ *adj*

phago-cy-tize /ˈfag-ə-sɪz, -tɪz, -tɪz-/ *vi* -tized; -tizing: PHAGOCYTOSE

phago-cy-tose /-sɪz, -tɪz, -tɪz-/ *vi* -tosed; -tosing [back-formation fr *phagocytosis*]: to consume by phagocytosis

phago-cy-to-sis /ˈfag-ə-sɪz, -tɪz, -tɪz-/ *n*, pl -to-ses /-sɛz/ [NL]: the engulfing and usu destruction of dissimilar matter by phagocytes — **phago-cy-to-tic** /-tɪt-ɪk/ *adj*

phago-some /ˈfag-ə-səm/ *n* [Gk *phagēin* + E *-o-* + *-some*]: a membrane-surrounded vesicle that encloses materials taken into the cell by endocytosis

-ph-a-gous /-ə-gɜs/ *adj* *comb form* [Gk *-phagos*, fr *phagēin* to eat — more at *BAKSHESH*]: eating (saprophagous)

Pha-gun /ˈpɑg-um/ *n* [Hindi *phāgun*, fr Skt *phālguna*]: a month of the Hindu year — see *MONTH* table

-ph-a-gy /-ə-jɛ/ *n* *comb form* [Gk *-phagia*, fr *phagēin*]: eating of a (specified) type or substance (geophagy)

phal-lange /ˈfæl-ɪŋ, -fə-, -fæ-/ *n* [F, fr Gk *phalang-*, *phalanx*]. **PHALANX** 2

phal-lan-geal /ˈfæl-ɪŋ-jəl, -fəl-ən-, -fə-lan-jəl, -fæ-/ *adj*: of or relating to a phalanx or the phalanges

phal-lan-ger /-lən-jər, -fæl-/ *n* [NL, fr Gk *phalang-*, *phalanx*]: any of various marsupial mammals (family Phalangidae) of the Australian region ranging in size from a mouse to a large cat

phal-an-stery /ˈfæl-ən-ster-/ *n*, pl -ster-ies [F *phalanstère* dwelling of a Fouriérist community, fr L *phalanx*, *phalanx* + *-stère* (as in *monastère* monastery)] 1: a: a Fouriérist cooperative community b: a self-contained structure housing such a community 2: something resembling a Fouriérist phalanstery

phal-anx /ˈfæl-ɪŋ(k)s, Brit usu ˈfæl-ən(k)s/ *n*, pl **phal-anx-es** or **phal-an-ges** /-lən-(j)ɛz, -fæl-/ [L *phalang-*, *phalanx*, fr Gk, battle line, digital bone, lit, log — more at *BALK*] 1: a body of heavily armed infantry in ancient Greece formed in close deep ranks and files, broadly: a body of troops in close array 2: pl **phalanges**: one of the digital bones of the hand or foot of a vertebrate 3: pl **phalanges**: a: a massed arrangement of persons, animals, or things b: an organized body of persons

phal-a-rop /ˈfæl-ə-rɒp/ *n*, pl **phaleropees** also **phaleropees** [F, fr NL *phalaropod*, *phalaropus* fr Gk *phalartos* + *pod-*, *pous* foot, akin to Gk *phallos* having a white spot — more at *BALD, FOOT*] 1: any of various small shorebirds (family Phalaropodidae) that resemble sandpipers but have lobate toes and are good swimmers

phal-lic /ˈfæl-ɪk/ *adj* 1: of or relating to phallicism (as ~ cult) 2: of, relating to, or resembling a phallus 3: relating to or being the stage of psychosexual development in psychoanalytic theory during which a child becomes interested in his own sexual organs — **phal-lis-cally** /-ɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*

phal-li-clam /ˈfæl-ə-sɪz-əm/ *n*: the worship of the generative principle as symbolized by the phallus

phal-lus /ˈfæl-əs/ *n*, pl **phal-li** /ˈfæl-ɪ-, -ɪ/ or **phal-lus-es** [L, fr Gk *phallos* penis, representation of the penis — more at *BLOW*] 1: a symbol or representation of the penis 2: PENIS

-phane /ˈfæn/ *n* *comb form* [Gk *phanēs* appearing, fr *phainein* to show — more at *FANCY*]: substance having a (specified) form, quality, or appearance (hydrophane)

pha-nero-gam /ˈfæn-ə-rə-gəm, -fə-ner-ə-/ *n* [F *phanérogame*, denov of Gk *phaneros* visible (fr *phainein*) + *gamos* marriage — more at

a about a kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
 au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
 ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

ornamental or game birds 2 : any of various birds resembling a pheasant

phellem \fel-əm\ *n* [Gk *phellos* cork + *E-ēm* (as in *phloem*)] : a layer of usu. suberized cells produced outwardly by a phellogen
phello-derm \fel-ə-dərm\ *n* [Gk *phellos* + *ISV -derm*] : a layer of parenchyma produced inwardly by a phellogen
phello-ge-n \fel-ə-jən\ *n* [Gk *phellos* + *ISV -gen*] : a secondary meristem that initiates phellem and phellogen in the periderm of a stem

phen- or pheno- *comb form* [obs. *phene* (benzene), fr. *F phène*, fr. *Gk phainēin* to show; fr. its occurrence in illuminating gas — more at *FANCY*] : related to or derived from benzene (*phenol*) : containing phenyl (*phenobarbital*)

phen-a-cal-ne or **pheno-cal-ne** \fē-nə-kān, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [*phenacaine* prob fr. *phenetidine* + *-ac-* + *-cal-ne*; *phenacal* prob irreg fr. *phen-* + *-cal-ne*] : a crystalline base $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2$ or its hydrochloride used as a local anesthetic

phen-a-cet-ol-in \fē-nas-ət-ən\ *n* [*ISV*] : ACETOPHENETIDIN
phen-a-kite \fē-nə-kīt, fē-nə-ə\ or **phen-a-cite** \sīt\ *n* [Gk *phēnakit*, fr. *Gk phēnakē*, *phēnakē* : deceiver; fr. its being easily mistaken for quartz] : a glassy mineral Be_2SiO_5 that consists of a beryllium silicate and occurs in rhombohedral crystals

phen-an-thro-ne \fē-nan-thrēn\ *n* [*ISV phen-* + *anthracene*] : a crystalline aromatic hydrocarbon $C_{14}H_{10}$ of coal tar isomeric with anthracene

phen-a-zine \fē-nə-zēn\ *n* [*ISV*] : a yellowish crystalline base $C_{12}H_{11}N$, that is the parent compound of many azine dyes and a few antibiotics

phen-a-zine \fē-nə-zēn\ *n* [*phenyl* + *ethyl* + *hydrazine*] : a monoamine oxidase inhibitor $C_{12}H_{17}N_2$ that suppresses paradoxical sleep and is used esp. as an antidepressant drug

phen-et-ic \fē-nēt-ik\ *adj* [*phenotype* + *-etic* (as in *genetic*)] : of, relating to, or being classificatory systems and procedures that are based on overall similarity usu. of many characters without regard to the evolutionary history of the organisms involved

phen-et-ics \-iks\ *n pl* but *sing* in constr. : biological systematics based on phenetic relationships — **phen-et-ic-ist** \fē-nēt-ə-kst\ *n*

phen-et-ol-dine \fē-nēt-ə-dēn\ *n* [*phenetole* + *-idine*] : any of three liquid basic amino derivatives $C_8H_{11}NO$ of phenetole used esp. in manufacturing dyestuffs

phen-e-tol-e \fē-nə-tōl, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [*ISV phen-* + *ethyl* + *-ole*] : the aromatic liquid ethyl ether $C_8H_{10}O$ of phenol

phen-for-mil-in \fē-n-for-mōn\ *n* [*phenyl* + *formamide* ($HCONH_2$) + *-in*] : a somewhat toxic drug $C_{10}H_{13}N_3$ that is used orally to lower blood sugar in some cases of diabetes

phen-met-ra-zine \fē-n-met-trə-zēn\ *n* [*phenyl* + *methyl* + *tetra-* + *oxazine*] : a sympathomimetic stimulant $C_{11}H_{13}NO$ that tends to cause loss of appetite

phen-o-bar-bi-tal \fē-nə-bār-bə-tōl\ *n* : a crystalline barbiturate $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_5$ used as a hypnotic and sedative

phen-o-bar-bi-ton-e \fē-nə-bā-tōn, fē-nə-ə\ *n*, chiefly Brit. : PHENOBARBITAL

phen-o-cop-y \fē-nə-kāp-ē\ *n* [*phenotype* + *copy*] : a phenotypic variation that is caused by unusual environmental conditions and resembles the normal expression of a genotype other than its own

phen-o-cry-stal \fē-nə-krist\ *n* [Fr. *phénocryste*, fr. *Gk phainēin* to show + *krystallos* crystal — more at *FANCY*] : one of the prominent embedded crystals of a porphyry — **phen-o-cry-stal-ic** \fē-nə-kris-tik\ *adj*

phen-ol \fē-nōl, fē-nōl, fē-nə\ *n* [*ISV phen-* + *-ol*] : 1 : a caustic poisonous crystalline acidic compound C_6H_5OH present in coal tar and wood tar that in dilute solution is used as a disinfectant 2 : any of various acidic compounds analogous to phenol and regarded as hydroxyl derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons

phen-o-late \fē-nə-lāt\ *n* : PHENOXIDE

phen-ol-ic \fē-nōl-ik, fē-nōl-ik\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a phenol 2 : containing or derived from a phenol 2 : of, relating to, or being a phenolic

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gion b : an analysis produced by phenomenological investigation — **phen-om-e-nol-o-gist** \-jəst\ *n*

phen-om-e-non \fē-nam-ə-nən, fē-nən\ *n*, *pl* -nə \-nə, -nē\ or -nə-nə [L. *phaenomenon*, fr. *Gk phainōmenon*, fr. neut. of *phainōmenos*, prp. of *phainēin* to appear, middle voice of *phainēin* to show — more at *FANCY*] 1 *pl* **phenomena** : an observable fact or event 2 *pl* **phenomena** : a : an object or aspect known through the senses rather than by thought or nonsensuous intuition b : a temporal or spatiotemporal object of sensual experience as distinguished from a noumenon c : a fact or event of scientific interest susceptible of scientific description and explanation 3 a : a rare or significant fact or event b *pl* **phenomenons** : an exceptional, unusual, or abnormal person, thing, or occurrence

phen-o-thi-a-zine \fē-nō-thi-ə-zēn\ *n* [*ISV*] : 1 : a greenish yellow crystalline compound $C_{17}H_{15}NS$ used as an anthelmintic and insecticide esp. in veterinary practice 2 : any of various phenothiazine derivatives (as chlorpromazine) that are used as tranquilizing agents esp. in the treatment of schizophrenia

phen-o-type \fē-nə-tīp, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [*Gk phainōmenon*, fr. *Gk phainēin* to show + *-type* type] 1 : the viable properties of an organism that are produced by the interaction of the genotype and the environment 2 : a group of organisms sharing a particular phenotype — **phen-o-type-ic** \fē-nə-tīp-ik\ *adj* also **phen-o-type-ical** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **phen-o-type-ical-ly** \-i-kəl-ē\ *adv*

phen-o-xide \fē-nak-sid\ *n* : a salt of a phenol esp. in its capacity as a weak acid

phen-oxy- \fē-nak-sē\ *comb form* [*phenyl* + *oxy-*] : containing the univalent radical C_6H_5O

phen-tol-amine \fē-n-tōl-ə-mēn, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [*phen-* + *toluidine* + *amine*] : an adrenergic blocking agent $C_{17}H_{19}NO$ that is used esp. in the diagnosis of pheochromocytoma

phen-yl \fē-nē, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [*ISV*] : a univalent radical C_6H_5 that is an aryl group derived from benzene by removal of one hydrogen atom — often used in combination — **phen-yl-ic** \fē-nē-ik\ *adj*

phen-yl-al-a-nine \fē-nē-āl-ə-nēn, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [*ISV*] : an essential amino acid $C_9H_{11}NO_2$ that is converted in the normal body to tyrosine

phen-yl-bu-ta-zone \fē-nē-byūt-ə-zōn\ *n* [*phenyl* + *butyric acid* + *pyrazolone* ($C_4H_5N_2O$)] : a drug $C_{15}H_{17}NO_2$ that is used for its analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties esp. in the treatment of arthritis, gout, and bursitis

phen-yl-ene \fē-nē-lēn, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [*ISV*] : any of three bivalent radicals C_6H_4 derived from benzene by removal of two hydrogen atoms

phen-yl-eph-ri-ne \fē-nē-rēn, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [*phenyl* + *epinephrine*] : a sympathomimetic agent $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$ that is used in the form of the hydrochloride as a vasoconstrictor, a mydriatic, and by injection to raise the blood pressure

phen-yl-ke-ton-ur-ia \fē-nē-kēt-nē-ūr-ē-ə, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [*phenyl* + *ketone* + *-uria*] : an inherited metabolic disease in man that is characterized by inability to oxidize a metabolic product of phenylalanine and by severe mental deficiency

phen-yl-ke-ton-ur-ic \fē-nē-kēt-nē-ūr-ē-ik\ *n* : one affected with phenylketonuria

phen-yl-thio-car-ba-mide \fē-nē-thiō-kar-bə-mid\ *n* : a crystalline compound $C_{12}H_{11}NS$ that is extremely bitter or tasteless depending on the presence or absence of a single dominant gene in the taster — called also **phenylthiourea**, *PTC*

phen-yl-thio-ure-a \fē-nē-thiō-ūr-ē-ə, fē-nə-ə\ *n* : PHENYLTHIOCARBAMIDE

phoe-chro-mo-cy-to-ma \fē-ō-kro-mə-sə-tō-mə, fē-nə-ə\ *n*, *pl* -mā or -mā-tə \-mə-tə\ [NL fr. *ISV phaeochromia* (chromaffin cell) + *NL -oma*] : a tumor that is derived from chromaffin cells and is usu. associated with paroxysmal or sustained hypertension

phero-mone \fē-rə-mōn, fē-rə-ə\ *n* [*ISV phero-* (fr. *Gk pherein* to carry) + *-mone* (as in *hormone*) — more at *BEAR*] : a chemical substance that is produced by an animal and serves esp. as a stimulus to other individuals of the same species for one or more behavioral responses — **pher-o-mon-ol** \fē-rə-mōn-ēl\ *adj*

phi \t\ *n* [MGK, fr. *Gk phē*] : the 21st letter of the Greek alphabet — see *ALPHABET* table

phi-ol \fē-ōl, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. L. *phiala*, fr. *Gk phiale*] : VIAL

Phi Beta Kappa \fē-bāt-ə-kap-ə\ *n* [*Phi Beta Kappa* (Society), fr. *phi* + *beta* + *kappa*, initials of the society's *Gk motto philopia blou kybernetēs* philosophy the guide of life] : a person winning high scholastic distinction in an American college or university and being elected to membership in a national honor society founded in 1776

phil or **philol** *abbr* philological, philology

phil- or philo- *comb form* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L. fr. *Gk philos* dear, friendly] : loving; having an affinity for (*philoprogenitive*)

phil \fēl\ or **phile** \fēl\ *n* *comb form* [F. *phile*, fr. *Gk -philos* -philous] : lover : one having an affinity for or a strong attraction to (*acidophil*) (*Slavophile*)

2-phil- or -phile *adj* *comb form* [NL *-philus*, fr. L. fr. *Gk -philos*] : loving; having a fondness or affinity for (*hemophile*) (*Francophile*)

Phila-del-phia lawyer \fē-lə-del-fy-ə, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [*Philadelphia*, Pa.] : a shrewd lawyer adept at exploiting legal technicalities

Philadelphus pepper *pot* n : PEPPER POT 2b

phila-del-phus \fē-lə-del-fy-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *Gk philadelphos* brotherly, fr. *phil-* + *adelphos* brother — more at *ADELPHOUS*] : any of a genus of ornamental shrubs of the saxifrage family of which several are widely grown in temperate regions for their showy white flowers — called also *mock orange*, *syringa*

phil-an-der \fē-nan-dər, fē-nə-ə\ *n* [*philander*, prob fr. the name *Philander*] 1 : to make love to someone with whom mar-

o about * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke q sing s slow s flaw s coin th thin th this
u foot u foot y yet y few y furious zh nation

practice magic 1 : the art or practice of preparing, preserving, compounding, and dispensing drugs 2 a : a place where medicines are compounded or dispensed b : DRUGSTORE 3 : PHARMACEUTICA

phar·os \fə(r)-'jz, fə(r)-'n [Gk, fr. *Pharos*, island in the bay of Alexandria, Egypt, famous for its lighthouse] : a lighthouse or beacon to guide seamen

phary·ng or **pharyng·o** comb form [Gk, fr. *pharynx*, *pharynx*] : *pharynx* (*pharyngitis*) (*pharyngology*)

phar·yn·geal \far-'n-jē-əl, fə-'rīn-jē-əl/ *adj* [NL *pharyngeus*, fr. *pharynx*, *pharynx*] : relating to or located or produced in the region of the pharynx

phar·yn·git·is \far-'n-jīt-'s/ *n*, *pl* -git-'īdes \-'jīt-ə-'dēz/ : inflammation of the pharynx

phar·ynx \far-'īŋ(k)s/ *n*, *pl* **phar·yn·ges** \fə-'rīn-(j)jēz/ *also* **phar·yn·xes** [NL *pharynx*, *pharynx*, fr. Gk, *thorax*, *pharynx*; akin to ON *bark* throat, L *forare* to bore — more at **BORE**] 1 : the part of the vertebrate alimentary canal between the cavity of the mouth and the esophagus 2 : a differentiated part of the alimentary canal in some invertebrates that may be thickened and muscular, eversible and toothed, or adapted as a suctorial organ

phā·se \fāz/ *n* [NL *phasis*, fr. Gk, appearance of a star, phase of the moon, fr. *phainesthai* to show (middle voice, to appear) — more at **FANCY**] 1 : a particular appearance or state in a regularly recurring cycle of changes (~s of the moon) 2 a : a distinguishable part in a course, development, or cycle (the early ~s of his career) b : an aspect or part (as of a problem) under consideration 3 : the point or stage in a period of uniform circular motion, harmonic motion, or the periodic changes of any magnitude varying according to a simple harmonic law to which the rotation, oscillation, or variation has advanced considered in its relation to a standard position or assumed instant of starting 4 : a homogeneous, physically distinct, and mechanically separable portion of matter present in a nonhomogeneous physical-chemical system 5 : an individual or subgroup distinguishably different in appearance or behavior from the norm of the group to which it belongs, also : the distinguishing peculiarity — **phā·sic** \fā-'zīk/ *adj*

syn **PHASE**, **ASPECT**, **SIDE**, **FACET**, **ANGLE** *shared meaning element* : one of the possible ways of viewing or being presented to view. **PHASE** implies a change of appearance, either literal or figurative, often without clear reference to an observer (the red' fox occurs in several color *phases*) (the *phases* of development) **ASPECT** may stress the point of view of the observer and the limitations it imposes (the north *aspect* of the house) (the *aspects* of the poor that we resent) **SIDE**, sometimes interchangeable with *phase* or *aspect*, is used typically with reference to something (felt as having two or more faces and not fully comprehensible unless it or its observer shifts position (see *life* only on its pleasant *sides*) **FACET** implies the presence of a multiplicity of sides, usually comparable to the one singled out for attention (the different shades of green on the planes and *facets* of each clipped tree — Roald Dahl) (delighted to explore the *facets* of her complex nature) **ANGLE** denotes an aspect seen from a very restricted or specific point of view (examine the contemporary scene from various *angles*)

— **in phase** : in a, synchronized or correlated manner — **out of phase** : in an unsynchronized manner : not in correlation

phā·se *vt* **phased**; **phā·sing** 1 : to adjust so as to be in a synchronized condition 2 a : to conduct or carry out by planned *phases* b : to schedule (as operations) or contract for (as goods or services) to be performed or supplied as required (guiding industry to ~ its development programs — Barbara Ward) 3 : to introduce in stages — often used with *in* (~ in new models)

phā·se *contrast* *adj* : of or employing the phase microscope

phā·se *microscope* *n* : a microscope that translates differences in phase of the light transmitted through or reflected by the object into differences of intensity in the image — called also *phase contrast microscope*

phā·se *modulation* *n* : modulation of the phase of a radio carrier wave by voice or other signal

phā·se *out* \fā-'zäüt/ *n* : a gradual stopping of operations or production : a closing down by phases

phā·se *out* \fā-'zäüt/ *vt* : to discontinue the practice, production, or use of by phases (*phase out* the old machinery) ~ *vi* : to stop production or operation by phases

phā·sī·a \fā-'zhē-(ē)-ə/ *n* comb form [NL, fr. Gk, speech, fr. *phasis* utterance, fr. *phanai* to speak, say — more at **BAN**] : speech disorder of a (specified) type (dysphasia)

phā·sī·d \fā-'zē-'mōd/ *n* [NL *Phasimida*, group name, fr. *Phasma*, type genus, fr. Gk, apparition, fr. *phainesthai* to show — more at **FANCY**] : any of an order or suborder (Phasmatodea) of large cylindrical or sometimes flattened chiefly tropical insects (as a walking stick) with long strong legs, strictly phytophagous habits, and slight metamorphosis

phat \fāt/ *adj* [alter. of *fai*] of copy or type matter : susceptible of easy and rapid setting


phat·ic \fāt-'īk/ *adj* [Gk *phatos*, verbal of *phanai* to speak] : revealing or sharing feelings or establishing an atmosphere of sociability rather than communicating ideas — **phat·ic·al·ly** \fāt-(ē)-lē/ *adv*

PhB *abbr* [L *philosophiae baccalareus*] bachelor of philosophy

PhC *abbr* pharmaceutical chemist

PhD *abbr* [L *philosophiae doctor*] doctor of philosophy

phē·as·ant \fēz-'nt/ *n*, *pl* **phēas·ant** or **phēas·ants** [ME *fesaunt*, fr. AF, fr. OF *fesan*, fr. L *phasianus*, fr. Gk *phasianos*, fr. *phasianos* of the Phasis river, fr. *Phasis*, river in Colchis] 1 : any of numerous large often long-tailed and brightly colored Old World gallinaceous birds (*Phasianus* and related genera of the family Phasianidae) many of which are reared as



pheasant 1



pheasant 1

phlog-o-pite \fläg-ə-pīt\ *n* [G *phlogopit*, fr *Gk phlogōpos* fiery looking, fr *phlog-*, *phlox* + *ōps* fat — more at *EYE*] : a usu. brown to red form of mica

phlo-ri-zin or **phlo-rhi-zin** \flōr-ə-zən, flōr-, flə-ˈrīz-ən\ or **phlo-ri-din** \flōr-əd-zən, flōr-, flə-ˈrīd-zən\ *n* [SV *phlo-* (fr *Gk phloos* bark) + *rhi-* + *-in*] : a bitter crystalline glucoside $C_{27}H_{42}O_{10}$ that is extracted from root bark or bark (as of the apple, pear, or cherry), produces glycosuria if injected hypodermically, and is used chiefly in producing experimental diabetes in animals

phlox \flōks\ *n*, *pl* *phlox* or *phlox-es* [NL, genus name, fr *L.*, a flower, fr *Gk.*, flame, wallflower] : any of a genus (*Phlox*) of the family Polemoniaceae, the phlox family) of American annual or perennial herbs that have red, purple, white, or variegated flowers, a salverform corolla with the stamens on its tube, and a 3-valved capsular fruit

phlyo-to-nule \flīk-ˈtən-(y)ū(s)\, \flīk-tə-n(y)ū(s)\ *n* [NL *phlyctenula*, dim of *phlyctena* pustule, fr. *Gk phlyktaina* blister, fr. *phly-* zein to boil over — more at *FLUID*] : a small vesicle or pustule, esp : one on the conjunctiva or corner of the eye

phobe \fōb\ *n* *comb form* [*Gk -phobos* (fear)] : one fearing or averse to (something specified) (*Francophobia*)

pho-bia \fō-bē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr *LL -phobia*, fr *Gk.*, fr *-phobos* (fear), fr *phobos* fear, flight, akin to *Gk phobēsai* to flee, be frightened, Lith *bēgti* to flee] : an exaggerated, usually inexplicable and illogical fear of a particular object or class of objects

pho-bic \fō-bīk\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or constituting phobia 2 : motivated by or based on withdrawal from an unpleasant stimulus rather than movement toward a pleasant one (a ~ taxi)

pho-bic \fō-bīk\ or **ph-o-bous** \fō-bōs\ *adj* *comb form* [*phobic* fr *F -phobique*, fr *LL -phobicus*, fr *Gk -phobikos*, fr *-phobia*, *-phobos* fr *LL -phobus*, fr *Gk -phobos*] 1 : having an aversion for (*calciphobous*) 2 : lacking affinity for (*lyophobic*)

phobic reaction *n* : a psychoneurosis in which the principal symptom is a phobia

phoe-be \fē-ˈbē\ *n* [alter. of *peewee*] : any of several American flycatchers (genus *Sayornis*); esp : one (*S. phoebe*) of the eastern U S that has a slight crest and is plain grayish brown above and yellowish white below

Phoe-be \fē-bē\ *n* [L, fr. *Gk Phoibē*, fr *phōbē*, fem of *phoibos*] : ARTEMIS

Phoe-bus \fē-bōs\ *n* [L, fr. *Gk Phoibos*, fr. *phoibos* radiant] 1 : APOLLO 2 *not cap* : SUN

Phoe-ni-cian \fī-ˈnīsh-ən, -ˈnē-shən\ *n* 1 : a native or inhabitant of ancient Phoenicia 2 : the Semitic language of ancient Phoenicia — *Phoenician* *adj*

phoe-nix \fē-nīks\ *n* [ME *fenix*, fr OE, fr *L phoenix*, fr *Gk phoinix* purple, crimson, Phoenician, phoenix, date palm, fr *phoinos* bloodred, akin to *Gk phoinos* murder, *theinēin* to strike — more at *DEFEND*] : a legendary bird which according to one account lived 500 years, burned itself to ashes on a pyre, and rose youthfully alive from the ashes to live another period — *phoe-nix-like* \-līk\ *adj*

phon \fān\ *n* [SV, fr *Gk phōnē* voice, sound] : the unit of loudness on a scale beginning at zero for the faintest audible sound and corresponding to the decibel scale of sound intensity with the number of phons of a given sound being equal to the decibels of a pure 1000-cycle tone judged by the average listener to be equal in loudness to the given sound

phon abbr phonetics

phon- or **phono-** *comb form* [L, fr *Gk phōn-*, *phōnō-*, fr *phōnē* — more at *BAN*] : sound : voice : speech (*phonate*) (*phonograph*)

pho-nate \fō-nāt\ *vi* *pho-nated*; *pho-nat-ing* : to produce vocal sounds

pho-ne \fōn\ *adj* *speech* — *pho-na-tion* \fō-nā-shən\ *n*

1phone \fōn\ *n* [by shortening] 1 : EARPHONE 2 : TELEPHONE

2phone *vb* *phoned*; *phon-ing* : TELEPHONE

3phone *n* [*Gk phōnē*] : a speech sound considered as a physical event without regard to its place in the sound system of a language

pho-ne \fōn\ *n* *comb form* [*Gk -phōnos* sounding, fr. *phōnē*] : sound (*homophone*) — often in names of musical instruments and sound-transmitting devices (*radiohone*) (*xylophone*)

pho-ne-matic \fō-nē-mat-ik\ *adj* : PHONEMIC

pho-nē-ma \fō-nēm\ *n* [F *phonème*, fr *Gk phōnēmat-*, *phōnēma* speech sound, utterance, fr *phōnēin* to sound] : a member of the set of the smallest units of speech that serve to distinguish one utterance from another in a language or dialect (the *p* of English *pat* and the *f* of English *fat* are two different ~s)

pho-ne-mic \fō-nē-mīk, fō-ˈ\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a phoneme 2 *a* : constituting members of different phonemes (in English \ə/ and \ŋ/ are ~s) *b* : DISTINCTIVE 2 — *pho-ne-mi-cal-ly* \-mī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

pho-ne-mics \-mīks\ *n* *pl* *but sing in constr* 1 : a branch of linguistic analysis that consists of the study of phonemes 2 : the structure of a language in terms of phonemes

pho-netic \fō-net-ik\ *adj* [NL *phoneticus*, fr *Gk phōnētikos*, fr *phōnēin* to sound with (voice, fr. *phōnē* voice)] 1 *a* : of or relating to spoken language or speech sounds *b* : of or relating to the science of phonetics 2 : representing the sounds and other phenomena of speech *a* : constituting an alteration of ordinary spelling that better represents the spoken language, that employs only characters of the regular alphabet, and that is used in a context of conventional spelling *b* : representing speech sounds by means of symbols that have one value only *c* : employing for speech sounds more than the minimum number of symbols necessary to represent the significant differences in a speaker's speech — *pho-neti-cal* \-i-kəl\ *adj* — *pho-neti-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

phonetic alphabet *n* 1 : a set of symbols used for phonetic transcription 2 : any of various systems of identifying letters of the alphabet by means of code words in voice communication

pho-neti-cian \fō-nē-ˈtīsh-ən also fān-ˈ\ *n* : a specialist in phonetics

pho-net-ics \fō-net-iks\ *n* *pl* *but sing in constr* 1 *a* : the study and systematic classification of the sounds made in spoken utterance *b* : the practical application of this science to language

study 2 : the system of speech sounds of a language or group of languages

pho-nic \fān-ik, except 2b also fō-nīk\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or producing sound : ACOUSTIC 2 *a* : of or relating to the sounds of speech *b* : of or relating to phonics — *pho-ni-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

pho-nics \fān-iks, 1 also fō-nīks\ *n* *pl* *but sing in constr* 1 : the science of sound : ACOUSTICS 2 : a method of teaching beginners to read and pronounce words by learning the phonetic value of letters, letter groups, and esp syllables

pho-no \fō-(nō)\ *n*, *pl* *phonos* : PHONOGRAPH

pho-no-car-di-o-gram \fō-nə-ˈkārd-ē-ə-gram\ *n* [SV] : a graphic record of heart sounds made by means of a microphone, amplifier, and galvanometer

pho-no-car-di-o-graph \-gräf\ *n* : an instrument used for the graphic recording of the sounds of the heart by phonocardiogram — *pho-no-car-di-o-graph-ic* \-kārd-ē-ə-gräf-ik\ *adj* — *pho-no-car-di-o-graph-ic-ly* \-ē-ə-gräf-ik-ē\ *adv*

pho-no-gram \fō-nə-gram\ *n* [SV] 1 : a character or symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or phoneme 2 : a succession of orthographic letters that occurs with the same phonetic value in several words (as the *light* of *bright*, *fight*, and *flight*) — *pho-no-gram-mic* or *pho-no-gram-ic* \fō-nə-gram-ik\ *adj* — *pho-no-gram-mi-cal-ly* or *pho-no-gram-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

pho-no-graph \fō-nə-gräf\ *n* : an instrument for reproducing sounds by means of the vibration of a stylus or needle following a spiral groove on a revolving disc or cylinder

pho-nog-ra-pher \fə-nāg-rə-fər, fō-ˈ\ *n* : a specialist in phonography

pho-no-graph-ic \fō-nə-gräf-ik, 1 also fān-ˈ\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to phonography 2 : of or relating to a phonograph — *pho-no-graph-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

pho-no-graph-y \fə-nag-rə-fē, fō-ˈ\ *n* 1 : spelling based on pronunciation 2 : a system of shorthand writing based on sound

pho-no-lite \fōn-ˈlīt\ *n* [F, fr *G phonolith*, fr *phon-* + *lith*, fr. its *ringing sound when struck*] : a gray or green volcanic rock consisting essentially of orthoclase and nepheline — *pho-no-lit-ic* \fōn-ˈlī-tik\ *adj*

pho-no-log-i-cal \fōn-ˈlī-ā-i-kəl also fān-ˈ\ also *pho-no-log-ic* \-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to phonology — *pho-no-log-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

pho-no-log-ist \fə-nāl-ə-jest, fō-ˈ\ *n* : a specialist in phonology

pho-no-log-y \-jē\ *n* 1 : the science of speech sounds including esp the history and theory of sound changes in a language or in two or more related languages 2 : the phonetics and phonemics of a language at a particular time

pho-non \fō-nən\ *n* [*phon-* + *-on*] : a quantum of vibrational energy (as in a crystal)

pho-no-re-cep-tion \fō-nō-n-ˈsep-shən\ *n* : the perception of vibratory motion of relatively high frequency; *specif* : HEARING

pho-no-re-cep-tor \-sep-tər\ *n* : an animal organ for phonoreception, esp : OTOCYST

pho-no-rec-ord \fō-nō-rek-ərd\ *n* : a phonograph record

pho-ny or **pho-ney** \fō-nē\ *adj* *pho-nier*; *-est* [origin unknown] : not genuine or real *a* (1) : intended to deceive or mislead *a* (2) : intended to defraud : COUNTERFEIT (a ~ \$10 bill) (a ~ check) *b* : arousing suspicion : probably dishonest (something ~ about his alibi) *c* : having no genuine existence : FICTITIOUS (~ publicity stories) *d* : FALSE SHAM (a ~ name) (~ pearls) *e* : making a false show *a* (1) : HYPOCRITICAL *e* (2) : SPECIOUS (has a ~ poetic elegance — *New Republic*) — *pho-ni-ly* \fōn-ˈlī-ē\ *adv* — *pho-ni-ness* \fō-nē-nəs\ *n*

2phony or **pho-ny**, *pl* *phonies* : one that is phony

pho-ny \fō-nē, fō-nē\ also *pho-nia* \fō-nē-ə\ *n* *comb form* [ME *-phonia*, fr OF, fr *L -phonia*, fr *Gk -phōnia*, fr *-phōnos* sounding — more at *-PHONE*] 1 : sound (*telephony*) 2 *usu -phonia* : speech disorder of a (specified) type (*dysphonia*)

phoo-ey \fu-ē\ *interj* [imit.] — used to express repudiation or disgust

pho-rate \fō(ə)r-āt, fō(ə)r-ˈ\ *n* [phosphorus + thionate] : a very toxic organophosphatic systemic insecticide $C_7H_9O_2P_3$ that is used esp in seed treatments

pho-re \fō(ə)r-, fō(ə)r-ˈ\ *n* *comb form* [NL *-phorus*, fr *Gk -phoros* fr *-phoros* (adj *comb form*) carrying, fr. *pherein* to carry — more at *BEAR*] : carrier (*gametophore*)

pho-re-sis \fə-rē-sis\ *n* *comb form*, *pl* *pho-re-ses* \-sēz\ [NL, fr *Gk phōresis* act of carrying, fr. *pherein* to carry, wear, freq of *pherein*] : transmission (*electrophoresis*)

phos- *comb form* [*Gk phōs-*, fr *phōs*] : light (*photoscene*)

phos-gene \fāz-jēn\ *n* [fr. its originally having been obtained by the action of sunlight] : a colorless gas $COCl_2$ of unpleasant odor that is a severe respiratory irritant

phosph- or **phospho-** *comb form* [phosphorus] 1 : phosphorus (*phosphide*) 2 : phosphate (*phosphatocokinase*)

phos-pham-i-don \fāz-fam-ē-dən\ *n* [phosphate + *amide* + *-on*, of unknown origin] : a contact and systemic organophosphorus insecticide and miticide $C_{10}H_{19}ClNO_3P$

phos-phatase \fāz-fā-tās-, -tāz\ *n* : an enzyme that accelerates the hydrolysis and synthesis of organic esters of phosphoric acid and the transfer of phosphate groups to other compounds *a* : ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE *b* : ACID PHOSPHATASE

phos-phate \fāz-fāt\ *n* [F, fr *acide phosphorique* phosphoric acid] 1 *a* : a salt or ester of a phosphoric acid *b* : an organic compound of phosphoric acid in which the acid unit is bound to nitrogen or a carboxyl group in a way that permits useful energy to be released (as in metabolism) 2 : an effervescent drink of carbonated water with a small amount of phosphoric acid or an acid

o about * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
au out ch chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
l foot u foot y yet yb few y furious zh vision

nage is impossible (as because of an existing marriage) or with no intention of proposing marriage 2: to have many love affairs — **phil-an-dor-er** \-dor-er/ *n*

phil-an-throp-ic \fil-ənth-rəp-ik/ also **phil-an-throp-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by philanthropy; **HUMANITARIAN** 2: dispensing or receiving aid from funds set aside for humanitarian purposes (a ~ foundation) — **phil-an-throp-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

phil-an-throp-ist \fə-lan(t)-thrə-pəst/ *n*: one who practices philanthropy

phil-an-thro-py \-pē/ *n*, *pl* -pies [LL *philanthropia*, fr. Gk *philanthropia*, fr. *phil-* + *anthrōpos* man] 1: goodwill to fellowmen, esp: active effort to promote human welfare 2: a philanthropic act or gift **b**: an organization distributing or supported by philanthropic funds

phil-at-el-ist \fə-lat-ēl-ist/ *n*: a specialist in philately: one who collects or studies stamps

phil-at-ely \fə-lat-ēl-ē/ *n* [F *philatélie*, fr. *phil-* + Gk *ateleia* tax exemption, fr. *ateleis* free from tax, fr. *a-* + *telos* tax, akin to Gk *telein* to pay, *telēnai* to bear; fr. the fact that a stamped letter frees the recipient from paying the mailing charges — more at **TOLERATE**] : the collection and study of postage and imprinted stamps : stamp collecting — **phil-at-el-ic** \fil-ə-tel-ik/ *adj* — **phil-at-el-ic-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

Phil-e-mon \fə-lē-mən, fi-/ *n* [Gk *Philēmōn*] 1: a friend and probable convert of the apostle Paul 2: a letter written by St. Paul to a Christian living in the area of Colossae and included as a book in the New Testament — see **BIBLE** table 3: a poor aged Phrygian who with his wife Baucis entertained Zeus and was rewarded with a splendid temple over which the couple presided

Phil-har-mon-ic \fil-ə-har-mən-ik, fil-(Q)(h)ar-/ *n* [F *philharmonique*, lit., loving harmony, fr. It *filarmónico*, fr. *fil-* + *phil-* + *armonia* harmony, fr. L *harmonia*] : **SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**

phil-hel-ene \fil-'hel-ēn/ or **phil-hel-len-ic** \fil-hə-'len-ik/ *adj* [Gk *philēlén*, fr. *phil-* + *Hellen* Hellenic; admiring Greece or the Greeks — **philhellenic** *n* — **phil-hel-len-ism** \fil-'hel-ēn-iz-m/ *n* — **phil-hel-len-ist** \-nist/ *n*

phil-ia \fil-ē-/ *n* *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *philia* friendship, fr. *philos* dear] 1: tendency toward (hemophilia) 2: abnormal appetite or liking for (necrophilia)

phil-ia-c \fil-ē-ək/ *n* *comb form* [NL -*philia* + Gk -*akos*, *adj* suffix] 1: one having a tendency toward (hemophilia) 2: one having an abnormal appetite or liking for (ecrophilia)

phil-ic \fil-ik/ *adj* *comb form* [Gk -*philos* -philous]: having an affinity for: loving (photophilic)

Phil-ip-pi-ans \fə-lip-ē-ənz/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr [short for *Epistle to the Philippians*]: a hortatory letter written by St. Paul to the Christians of Philippi and included as a book in the New Testament — see **BIBLE** table

phil-ip-pic \fə-lip-ik/ *n* [MF *philippique*, fr. L & Gk, L *philippica*, orations *philippicae*, speeches of Cicero against Mark Anthony, trans of Gk *philippikoi logoi*, speeches of Demosthenes against Philip II of Macedonia, lit., speeches relating to Philip] : a discourse or declamation full of bitter condemnation **TIRADE**

Phil-ip-pine mahogany \fil-ə-pē-n-/ *n* [Philippine islands] : any of several Philippine timber trees (family Dipterocarpaceae) with wood resembling that of the true mahoganies, also: its wood

phil-is-tia \fə-lis-tē-/ *n* *pl*, often *cap* [Philistia, ancient country of south-w. at Palestine]: the class or world of cultural philistines **phil-is-tine** \fil-ə-stēn, fə-lis-tēn, -tēn, 'fil-ə-stēn/ *n* 1 *cap*: a native or inhabitant of ancient Philistia 2 *often* *cap* *a*: a crass prosaic often priggish individual guided by material rather than intellectual or artistic values **BABBIT** *b*: one uninformed in a special area of knowledge — **philistine** *adj* — **phil-is-tin-ism** \-stē-niz-m, -tē-, -stē-/ *n*

phil-lu-men-ist \fi-'lu-mē-nist/ *n* [phil- + L *lumen* light — more at **LUMINARY**] : one who collects matchbooks or matchbox labels

phil-lod-en-dron \fil-ə-'den-dron/ *n*, *pl* -drons or -dra \-dra/ [NL, fr. Gk, neut. of *philodendron* loving trees, fr. *phil-* + *dendron* tree — more at **DENDR-**] : any of various aroid plants (as of the genus *Philodendron*) that are cultivated for their showy foliage

phil-log-y-ny \fə-lāj-ə-nē/ *n* [Gk *philogynia*, fr. *phil-* + *gynē* woman — more at **QUEEN**] : fondness for women

phil-ol-o-gist \fə-lāl-ə-jəst/ also *fi-/* *n*: a specialist in philology

phil-ol-o-gy \-jē/ *n* [F *philologie*, fr. L *philologia* love of learning and literature, fr. Gk, fr. *philologos* fond of learning and literature, fr. *phil-* + *logos* word, speech — more at **LEGEND**] 1: the study of literature and of disciplines relevant to literature or to language as used in literature 2: **LINGUISTICS**, esp: historical and comparative linguistics **b**: the study of human speech esp. as the vehicle of literature and as a field of study that sheds light on cultural history — **phil-o-log-i-cal** \fil-ə-'lāj-i-kəl/ *adj* — **phil-o-log-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

Phil-o-mol \fil-ə-mel/ *n* [L *Philomela* *Philomela*, nightingale] : **NIGHTINGALE**

Phil-o-me-la \fil-ə-mē-lə/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Philomēlē*] : an Athenian princess of Greek mythology raped and deprived of her tongue by her brother-in-law Tereus, avenged by the killing of his son, and changed into a nightingale while fleeing from him — compare **PROCNÉ**

phil-pro-gen-i-tive \fil-ə-prō-'jen-ət-iv/ *adj* [phil- + L *progenitus*, pp of *progenire* to beget — more at **PROGENITOR**] 1: tending to produce offspring : **PROLIFIC** 2: of, relating to, or characterized by love of offspring — **phil-pro-gen-i-tive-ness** *n*

philos *abbr* philosopher; philosophy
phil-o-soph-ic \fil-ə-zəf-ik/ *n* [F, lit., philosopher] : one of the deistic or materialistic writers and thinkers of the 18th century French Enlightenment

phil-o-soph-er \fə-lās-(ə)-fər/ *n* [ME, modif. of MF *philosophe*, fr. L *philosophus*, fr. Gk *philosophos*, fr. *phil-* + *sophia* wisdom, fr. *sophos* wise] 1 *a*: one who seeks wisdom or enlightenment : **SCHOLAR**, **THINKER** *b*: a student of philosophy 2 *a*: a person whose philosophical perspective enables him to meet trouble with equanimity *b*: the expounder of a theory in a particular area of experience *c*: one who philosophizes

philosophers' stone *n*: an imaginary stone, substance, or chemical preparation believed to have the power of transmuting base metals into gold and sought for by alchemists

phil-o-soph-ic \fil-ə-'səf-ik/ also -'səf-/ or **phil-o-soph-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj* 1 *a*: of or relating to philosophers or philosophy *b*: based on philosophy 2: characterized by the attitude of a philosopher; *specif*: calm in face of trouble — **phil-o-soph-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

philosophical analysis *n*: an Anglo-American philosophical movement that seeks the solution of philosophical problems in the analysis of propositions or sentences — called also *analytic philosophy*, *linguistic analysis*, compare **ORDINARY LANGUAGE PHILOSOPHY**
phil-o-soph-ize \fə-lās-(ə)-fīz/ *vb* -phized; -phizing *vi* 1: to reason in the manner of a philosopher 2: to expound a moralizing and often superficial philosophy ~ *vi*: to consider from or bring into conformity with a philosophic point of view — **phil-o-soph-ize-or** *n*

phil-o-soph-y \fə-lās-(ə)-fē/ *n*, *pl* -phies [ME *philosophie*, fr. OF, fr. L *philosophia*, fr. Gk, fr. *philosophos* philosopher] 1 *a*: pursuit of wisdom *b*: a search for a general understanding of values and reality by chiefly speculative rather than observational means *c*: an analysis of the grounds of and concepts expressing fundamental beliefs 2 *a* (1) the *archaic*, **PHYSICAL SCIENCE** (2) **ETHICS** *b* (1): all learning exclusive of technical precepts and practical arts (2): the sciences and liberal arts exclusive of medicine, law, and theology (a doctor of ~) (3): the 4-year college course of a major seminary *c*: a discipline comprising as its core logic, aesthetics, ethics, metaphysics, and epistemology 3 *a*: a system of philosophical concepts (Kantian ~) *b*: a theory underlying or regarding a sphere of activity or thought (the ~ of cooking) (~ of science) 4 *a*: the most general beliefs, concepts, and attitudes of an individual or group (the hippie ~) *b*: calmness of temper and judgment befitting a philosopher

philosophy of life 1: an overall vision of or attitude toward life and the purpose of life 2 [trans. of *G Lebensphilosophie*]: any of various philosophies that emphasize human life or life in general
phil-i-ous \f-(ə)-lās/ *adj* *comb form* [Gk -*philos*, fr. *philos* dear, friendly]: loving, having an affinity for (acidophilous)
phik-ter or **philt-er** \fil-tər/ *n* [MF *philtre*, fr. L *philtum*, fr. Gk *philtion*, akin to Gk *philos* dear] 1: a potion, drug, or charm held to have the power to arouse sexual passion 2: a potion credited with magical power

phi phenomenon \fi-/ *n*: apparent motion resulting from an orderly sequence of stimuli (as lights flashed in rapid succession a short distance apart on a sign) without any actual motion being presented to the eye

Phl *abbr* licentiate in philosophy
phleb- or **phlebo-** *comb form* [ME *flebe-*, fr. MF, fr. LL *phlebo-*, fr. Gk *phlebo-*, *phlebo-*, fr. *phlebo-*, *phleps*; akin to L *fluere* to flow — more at **FLUID**]: vein (*phlebitis*)

phle-bi-tis \fil-'bit-əs/ *n* [NL]: inflammation of a vein

phle-bo-gram \fil-bə-'gram/ *n* [ISV]: a figure of a vein or a record of its movements (as by roentgenography following injection of a radiopaque substance)

phle-bo-graph-ic \fil-'bag-rə-fē/ *n* [ISV]: the art of making phlebograms — **phle-bo-graph-i-cal** \fil-bə-'grəf-ik/ *adj*

phle-boi-o-gy \fil-'bāl-ə-jē/ *n* [ISV]: a branch of medicine concerned with the veins

phle-bot-o-mize \fil-'bat-ə-mīz/ *vb* -mized; -mizing *vt*: to draw blood from: **BLEED** ~ *vi*: to practice phlebotomy

phle-bot-o-mus fəvdl \fil-'bat-ə-məs-/ *n* [NL *Phlebotomus*, genus of sand flies] : **SANDFLY**, **FEVER**

phle-bot-o-my \fil-'bat-ə-mē/ *n*, *pl* -mies [ME *flebotomie*, fr. MF *flebotomie*, fr. LL *phlebotomia*, fr. Gk, fr. *phlebo-* + *-tomia* (-*tomē*) : the letting of blood in the treatment of disease : **VENESECTON** — **phle-bot-o-mist** \-məst/ *n*

Phleg-o-thon \fleg-ə-'thən/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Phlegethōn*] : a river of fire in Hades

phlegm \flem/ *n* [ME *fleume*, fr. MF, fr. LL *phlegmat-*, *phlegma*, fr. Gk, flame, inflammation, *phlegm*, fr. *phlegēin* to burn — more at **BLACK**] 1: the one of the four humors in early physiology that was considered to be cold and moist and to cause sluggishness 2: viscid mucus secreted in abnormal quantity in the respiratory passages 3 *a*: dull or apathetic coldness or indifference *b*: intrepid coolness or calm fortitude *syn* see **EQUANIMITY** — **phlegmy** \-ē/ *adj*

phleg-mat-ic \fleg-mat-ik/ *adj* 1: resembling, consisting of, or producing the humor phlegm 2: having or showing a slow and stolid temperament *syn* see **IMPASSIVE** — **phleg-mat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

phlo-em \flō-'em/ *n* [G, fr. Gk *phloos*, *phloos* bark; akin to Gk *phallos* penis — more at **BLOW**] : a complex tissue in the vascular system of higher plants that consists mainly of sieve tubes and elongated parenchyma cells usu. with fibers and that functions in translocation and in support and storage — compare **XYLEM**

phloem necrosis *n*: a pathological state in a plant characterized by brown discoloration and disintegration of the phloem, esp: a fatal virus disease of the American elm

phloem ray *n*: a vascular ray or part of a vascular ray that is located in phloem — called also *bast ray*, compare **XYLEM RAY**

phlo-gis-tic \flō-'jis-tik/ *adj* 1 [NL *phlogiston*]: of or relating to phlogiston 2 [Gk *phlogistos*]: of or relating to inflammations and fevers

phlo-gis-ton \fən-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, neut. of *phlogistos* inflammable, fr. *phlogēzin* to set on fire, fr. *phlog-*, *phlox* flame, fr. *phlegēin*] : the hypothetical principle of fire regarded formerly as a material substance



philodendron

light and esp. sunlight in living systems — **pho-to-dy-nam-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

pho-to-elec-tric \fōt-ō-lēk-trik/ *adj* [ISV]: involving, relating to, or utilizing any of various electrical effects due to the interaction of radiation (as light) with matter — **pho-to-elec-tri-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

photoelectric cell *n*: a cell whose electrical properties are modified by the action of light

pho-to-elec-tron \fōt-ō-lēk-trīn/ *n* [ISV]: an electron released in photoemission — **pho-to-elec-tron-ic** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adj*

pho-to-em-is-sion \-i-mish-ən/ *n*: the release of electrons from a metal by means of energy supplied by incidence of radiation and esp. light — **pho-to-em-is-sive** \-mish-iv/ *adj*

pho-to-en-grave \-in-grāv/ *vi* [back-formation fr. *photoengraving*]: to make a photoengraving of — **pho-to-en-grav-er** *n*

pho-to-en-grav-ing *n* 1: a photomechanical process for making linecuts and halftone cuts by photographing an image on a metal plate and then etching 2: a plate made by photoengraving 3: a print made from such a plate

photo finish *n* 1: a race finish in which contestants are so close that a photograph of them as they cross the finish line has to be examined to determine the winner 2: a close contest

pho-to-flash \fōt-ə-flāsh/ *n*: an electrically or mechanically operated flash lamp, esp. FLASHBULB

pho-to-flood \-flōd/ *n*: an electric lamp using excess voltage to give intense sustained illumination for taking photographs

pho-to-flu-o-ro-gram \fōt-ə-flur-ə-grām/ *n*: a photograph made by photofluorography

pho-to-flu-o-ro-graph-ic \-fōt-ə-flur-ə-grāf-ik/ *adj*

pho-to-graph \fōt-ə-grāf/ *n* [short for *photographer*]: one who takes photographs: PHOTOGRAPHER

photo *abbr* photographic; photography

pho-to-gene \fōt-ə-jēn/ *n* [ISV *pho-* + *-gen*]: an afterimage or retinal impression

pho-to-gen-ic \fōt-ə-jen-ik, -jēn-ik/ *adj* 1: produced or precipitated by light (~ dermatitis) 2: producing or generating light: PHOSPHORESCENT (~ bacteria) 3: suitable or suited for being photographed — **pho-to-gen-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

pho-to-geo-log-ic \fōt-ə-jē-ā-lō-jik/ *n*: a branch of geology concerned with the identification of geological features through the study of aerial photographs — **pho-to-geo-log-ic** \-jē-ā-lō-jik/ *adj*

pho-to-gram \fōt-ə-grām/ *n* [ISV]: a shadowlike photograph made by placing objects between light-sensitive paper and a light source

pho-to-gram-met-ric \fōt-ə-grā-mē-trik, -grā-/ *adj*: of, made by, or relating to photogrammetry

pho-to-gram-me-try \fōt-ə-grām-ē-trē/ *n* [ISV *photogram* photograph (fr *pho-* + *-gram*) + *-metry*]: the science of making reliable measurements by the use of photographs and esp. aerial photographs (as in surveying) — **pho-to-gram-me-trist** \-trist/ *n*

pho-to-graph \fōt-ə-grāf/ *n*: a picture or likeness obtained by photography

photograph *vi*: to take a photograph of ~ *vt* 1: to take a photograph 2: to undergo being photographed — **pho-to-graph-er** \fōt-ə-grāf-ər/ *n*

pho-to-graph-ic \fōt-ə-grāf-ik/ *adj* 1: relating to, obtained by, or used in photography 2: representing nature and human beings with the exactness of a photograph 3: capable of retaining vivid impressions (as ~ mind) — **pho-to-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

pho-to-graph-y \fōt-ə-grāf-ē/ *n*: the art or process of producing images on a sensitized surface (as a film) by the action of radiant energy and esp. light

pho-to-grav-ure \fōt-ə-grā-vyū(r)/ *n* [fr. *pho-* + *gravure*]: a process for making prints from an intaglio plate prepared by photographic methods; also: a print produced by photogravure

pho-to-hel-lo-graph \fōt-ə-hē-lē-ō-grāf/ *n*: a telescope adapted for photographing the sun

pho-to-in-duced \-in-dyūst/ *adj*: induced by the action of light — **pho-to-in-duc-tion** \-dōk-shən/ *n* — **pho-to-in-duc-tive** \-dōk-tiv/ *adj*

pho-to-ion-iza-tion \-i-ō-nā-zā-shən/ *n*: ionization (as in the ionosphere) resulting from collision of a molecule or atom with a photon

pho-to-jour-nal-ism \fōt-ō-jōrn-ē-liz-əm/ *n*: journalism in which written copy is subordinate to pictorial usu. photographic presentation of news stories or in which a high proportion of pictorial presentation is used — **pho-to-jour-nal-ist** \-tst/ *n* — **pho-to-jour-nal-is-tic** \-jōrn-ē-lis-tik/ *adj*

pho-to-kin-esis \fōt-ō-kīn-ē-sis, -kē-/ *n* [NL, fr. *pho-* + *kinēsis* motion — more at KINESIS]: motion or activity induced by light — **pho-to-kin-etic** \-nē-tik/ *adj*

pho-to-lith-og-ra-phy \-lith-ə-grā-fē/ *n* [ISV]: lithography in which photographically prepared plates are used — **pho-to-lith-og-raph** \-lith-ə-grāf/ *n* or *vi* — **pho-to-lith-og-ra-pher** \-lith-ə-grāf-ər, -lith-ə-grāf-ər/ *n* — **pho-to-lith-og-ra-phic** \-lith-ə-grāf-ik/ *adj* — **pho-to-lith-og-ra-ph-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

pho-to-ly-sis \fōt-ō-lī-sis/ *n* [NL]: chemical decomposition by the action of radiant energy — **pho-to-lyt-ic** \fōt-ō-līt-ik/ *adj* — **pho-to-lyt-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

pho-to-lyze \fōt-ō-līz/ *vt* -lyzed; -lyzing *vt*: to cause to undergo photolysis ~ *vi*: to undergo photolysis — **pho-to-lyz-able** \-līz-ə-bəl/ *adj*

pho-to-map \fōt-ō-māp/ *n*: a photograph which is taken vertically from above (as from an airplane) and upon which a grid and data pertinent to maps have been added

photomap *vi*: to make a photomap of ~ *vt*: to make a photomap

pho-to-mechan-i-cal \fōt-ō-mē-kān-i-kāl/ *adj* [ISV]: relating to or involving any of various processes for producing printed matter

from a photodynamically prepared surface — **pho-to-mechan-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

pho-to-m-e-ter \fōt-ō-mē-tēr/ *n* [NL *photometrum*, fr. *pho-* + *-metrum* -meter]: an instrument for measuring luminous intensity, luminous flux, illumination, or brightness

pho-to-met-ric \fōt-ə-mē-trik/ *adj*: of or relating to photometry or the photometer — **pho-to-met-ri-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

pho-to-m-e-try \fōt-ō-mē-trē/ *n* [NL *photometria*, fr. *pho-* + *-metria* -metry]: a branch of science that deals with measurement of the intensity of light, also: the practice of using a photometer

pho-to-mi-cro-graph \fōt-ə-mī-krā-grāf/ *n* [*pho-* + *micro-* + *-graph*]: a photograph of a magnified image of a small object — **photomicrograph** *vi* — **pho-to-mi-cro-graph-ic** \-mī-krā-grāf-ik/ *adj* also **pho-to-mi-cro-graph-i-cal** \-i-kāl/ *adj* — **pho-to-mi-cro-graph-y** \-mī-krā-grāf-ē/ *n*

pho-to-mi-cro-scope \-mī-krā-skōp/ *n*: an instrument or system that combines a microscope, camera, and light source and is used for making photomicrographs — **pho-to-mi-cro-scop-ic** \-mī-krā-skōp-ik/ *adj*

pho-to-mon-tage \-mān-tāzh, mōn(-), -tāzh/ *n* [ISV]: montage using photographic images, also: a picture made by photomontage

pho-to-mor-pho-gen-e-sis \fōt-ō-mōr-fā-jen-ə-sis/ *n* [NL]: plant morphogenesis controlled by radiant energy (as light) — **pho-to-mor-pho-gen-ic** \-jen-ik/ *adj*

pho-to-multi-plier \fōt-ō-māl-tē-plī(-ə)r/ *n*: an electron multiplier in which electrons released by photoelectric emission are multiplied in successive stages by dynodes that produce secondary emission

pho-to-mu-ral \-myūr-əl/ *n*: an enlarged photograph usu. several yards long used on walls esp. as decoration

pho-ton \fō-tān/ *n* [*pho-* + *-ton*]: 1: a quantum of radiant energy 2: a unit of intensity of light at the retina equal to the illumination received per square millimeter of a pupillary area from a surface having a brightness of one candle per square meter — **pho-ton-ic** \fō-tān-ik/ *adj*

pho-to-neg-a-tive \fōt-ē-neg-ə-tiv/ *adj*: exhibiting negative phototropism or phototaxis

pho-to-nu-cle-ar \-n(y)ū-klē-ər/ *adj*: relating to or caused by the incidence or radiant energy (as gamma rays) at atomic nuclei

pho-to-off-set \-ōf-sēt/ *n*: offset printing from photolithographic plates

pho-to-ox-i-da-tion \-āk-sā-dā-shən/ *n*: oxidation under the influence of radiant energy (as light) — **pho-to-ox-i-da-tive** \-āk-sā-dā-tiv/ *adj*

pho-to-per-i-od \-pīr-ē-ōd/ *n*: the relative lengths of alternating periods of lightness and darkness as they affect the growth and maturity of an organism — **pho-to-per-i-od-ic** \-pīr-ē-ōd-ik/ *adj* — **pho-to-per-i-od-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv* — **pho-to-per-i-od-ism** \-pīr-ē-ōd-iz-əm/ *n*

pho-to-phil-ic \fōt-ə-fīl-ik/ or **pho-tophil-ous** \fōt-əf-ē-ləs/ *adj* also **pho-to-phil-ia** \fōt-ə-fī-lē/ *n*: thriving in full light: requiring abundant light (~ plants) — **pho-tophil-ly** \fōt-əf-ē-lē/ *n*

pho-to-pho-bia \fōt-ə-fō-bē-ə/ *n* [NL]: intolerance to light, esp.: painful sensitiveness to strong light

pho-to-pho-bic \fōt-ē-bik/ *adj* 1: a: shunning or avoiding light b: growing best under reduced illumination 2: of or relating to photophobia

pho-to-pho-re \fōt-ə-fō(r), -fō(r)/ *n* [ISV]: a light-emitting organ; esp.: one of the luminous spots on various marine mostly deep-sea fishes

pho-to-phos-phor-yla-tion \fōt-ō-fōs-fōr-ē-lā-shən/ *n* [*pho-* + *phosphorylation*]: the conversion of ADP to ATP in photosynthesis using radiant energy

pho-top-ic \fōt-ō-pē-ō-sis/ *n* [NL, fr. *pho-* + *-opia*]: vision in bright light with light-adapted eyes that is mediated by the cones of the retina — **pho-top-ic** \-pē-ō-pik, -pē-ō-pik/ *adj*

pho-to-play \fōt-ō-plā/ *n*: MOTION PICTURE 2

pho-to-poly-mer \fōt-ō-pōl-ē-mōr/ *n*: a photosensitive plastic used in the manufacture of printing plates

pho-to-pos-i-tive \-pōz-itiv, -pōz-itiv/ *adj*: exhibiting positive phototropism or phototaxis

pho-to-print \fōt-ō-prīnt/ *n*: a reproduction of graphic matter on photographic paper

pho-to-prod-uct \fōt-ō-prōd(-)j(ə)kt/ *n*: a product of a photochemical reaction

pho-to-pro-duc-tion \-prōd(-)j(ə)kt-shən/ *n*: the production of mesons as a result of the action of photons on atomic nuclei, also: the production of a substance (as hydrogen) by a photochemical reaction (as in photosynthetic bacteria)

pho-to-re-ac-ti-va-tion \-rē-ak-tē-vā-shən/ *n*: repair of DNA (as of a bacterium) by a light-dependent enzymatic reaction after being damaged by ultraviolet irradiation — **pho-to-re-ac-ti-va-tion** \-rē-ak-tē-vā-tiv/ *adj*

pho-to-re-cep-tion \-n-sēp-shən/ *n*: perception of waves in the range of visible light, specif. VISION — **pho-to-re-cep-tive** \-sēp-tiv/ *adj*

pho-to-re-cep-tor \-sēp-tər/ *n*: a receptor for light stimuli

pho-to-re-con-nais-sance \fōt-ō-rē-kān-ə-zən(-)s/ *n* also **-sən(-)s** *n*: reconnaissance in which aerial photographs are taken

pho-to-re-duc-tion \-rē-dōk-shən/ *n*: chemical reduction under the influence of radiant energy (as light): photochemical reduction

pho-to-re-spi-ra-tion \-rēs-pō-rā-shən/ *n*: oxidation involving production of carbon dioxide during photosynthesis

a about * kitten æ further n back e bake i cot, cart
au out ch chuo e less ē easy g gift i trip l life
j joke ,j sing ō flow ō flow ò coln th thru th thus
B loot ù foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

phosphate flavored with fruit syrup 3 : a phosphatic material used for fertilizers

phosphate group *n* : a group or radical derived from phosphoric acid by removal of one or more hydrogen atoms

phosphate rock *n* : a rock that consists largely of calcium phosphate usu. together with other minerals (as calcium carbonate), is used in making fertilizers, and is a source of phosphorus compounds

phosphatic *adj* *\fás-fát-ik, -fát-\ adj* : of, relating to, or containing phosphoric acid or phosphates (see fertilizers)

phosphatide *\fás-fa, -líd-\ n* [ISV] : PHOSPHOLIPID — **phosphatidic** *\fás-fa, -tíd-ik-\ adj*

phosphatidyl *\fás-fa, -tíd-í, -fás-fát-íd-í-\ n* : any of several univalent radicals (RCOO), C₂H₅OPO(OH) that are derived from phosphatidic acids

phosphatize *\fás-fa, -tíz-\ vt* -tized; -tizing 1 : to change to a phosphate or phosphates 2 : to treat with phosphoric acid or a phosphate — **phosphatization** *\fás-fát-ó-zá-shén, -fát-\ n*

phosphaturia *\fás-fa, -tú-rí-\ n* [NL, fr. ISV phosphate + NL -uria] : the excessive discharge of phosphates in the urine — **phosphaturic** *\-tú-rí-\ adj*

phosphene *\fás-fén-\ n* [ISV phosph- + Gk phainein to show — more at FANCY] : a luminous impression due to excitation of the retina

phosphide *\-fíd-\ n* [ISV] : a binary compound of phosphorus usu. with a more electropositive element or radical

phosphine *\-fén-\ n* [ISV] 1 : a colorless poisonous flammable gas PH₃ that is a weaker base than ammonia and that is used esp. to fumigate stored grain 2 : any of various derivatives of phosphine analogous to amines but weaker as bases

phosphite *\-fít-\ n* : a salt or ester of phosphorous acid

phosphocreatine *\fás-fó-kré-ó-fén-\ n* [ISV] : a compound C₄H₁₀N₅O₇P of creatine and phosphonic acid that is found esp. in vertebrate muscle where it is an energy source for muscle contraction

phosphodiesterase *\-dí-es-tá-rás, -ráz-\ n* [phosph- + diester + -ase] : a phosphatase (as from snake venom) that acts on diesters (as some nucleotides) to hydrolyze only one of the two ester groups

phosphoenolpyruvate *\fás-fó-ó-nól-pí-rú-vát, -nól-, -pí(ó)-rú-\ n* : a salt or ester of phosphoenolpyruvic acid

phosphoenolpyruvic acid *\-ú-vík-, -yú-\ n* : the phosphate CH₂=O(OPO₃H₂)COOH of the enol form of pyruvic acid that is formed as an intermediate in carbohydrate metabolism (as in the reversible dehydration of phosphoglyceric acid)

phosphofructokinase *\fás-fó-frúk-tó-kí-nás, -frúk-, -frúk-, -náz-\ n* [phospho- + fructose + kinase] : an enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of a second phosphate (as from ATP) to fructose in carbohydrate metabolism

phosphoglucosyltransferase *\-glú-kó-myú-lás, -táz-\ n* [phospho- + gluc- + mutase] : an enzyme that is found in all plant and animal cells and that catalyzes the reversible isomerization of glucose-1-phosphate to glucose-6-phosphate

phosphoglyceraldehyde *\-glís-á-rá-dé-híd-\ n* : a phosphate of glyceraldehyde C₃H₅O₇(H₂PO₃) that is formed esp. in anaerobic metabolism of carbohydrates by the splitting of a diphosphate of fructose

phosphoglycolic acid *\-glís-er-ik-\ n* : either of two isomeric phosphates HOCC₂H₄(OH)OPO₃H₂ of glycolic acid that are formed as intermediates in photosynthesis and in carbohydrate metabolism

phosphokinase *\fás-fó-kí-nás, -náz-\ n* : KINASE

phospholipase *\-líp-ás, -páz-\ n* : LECITHINASE

phospholipid *\-líp-íd-\ n* : a complex phosphoric ester lipid that is found in all living cells in association with stored fats

phosphomonoesterase *\-mán-ó-es-tá-rás, -ráz-\ n* : a phosphatase that acts on monoesters

phosphoniun *\fás-fó-né-óm-\ n* [NL] : a univalent radical PH₄ analogous to ammonium and derived from phosphine

phosphoprotein *\fás-fó-pró-tén, -prót-é-ón-\ n* : any of various proteins (as casein) that contain combined phosphoric acid

phosphor *\fás-fár, -fó(ó)r-\ also phosphore* *\-fó(ó)r, -fó(ó)r, -fár-\ n* [L phosphorus, fr. Gk phōsphoros, lit., light bringer, fr. phōs-phoros light-bearing, fr. phōs- + pherein to carry, bring — more at BEAR] : a phosphorescent substance, specif. : a substance that emits light when excited by radiation

phosphor- or phospho- comb form : phosphorus (phospho- rism) : phosphoric acid (phosphoryl-)

phosphor bronze *n* : a bronze of great hardness, elasticity, and toughness that contains a small amount of phosphorus

phosphoresce *\fás-fá-rés-\ vt* -resced; -rescing [prob back-formation fr. phosphorescence] : to exhibit phosphorescence

phosphorescence *\-rés-ín(t)s-\ n* 1 : luminescence that is caused by the absorption of radiations and continues for a noticeable time after these radiations have stopped 2 : an enduring luminescence without sensible heat

phosphorescent *\-ní-\ adj* : exhibiting phosphorescence — **phosphorescently** *adv*

phosphoretic or **phosphoretic** *\fás-fá-ret-íd-\ adj* [NL phosphoretum phosphide, fr. phosphorus] : impregnated or combined with phosphorus

phosphoric *\fás-fór-ik, -fár-, -fás-fá(ó)-rik-\ adj* : of, relating to, or containing phosphorus esp. with a valence higher than in phosphorous compounds

phosphoric acid *n* 1 : a syrupy or deliquescent tribasic acid H₃PO₄ used esp. in preparing phosphates (as for fertilizers), in rust-proofing metals, and as a flavoring in soft drinks — called also **orthophosphoric acid** 2 : any of several hydrated forms of phosphoric acid (as metaphosphoric acid or pyrophosphoric acid)

phosphorham *\fás-fá-nz-ám-\ n* : a poisoning by phosphorus esp. when chronic

phosphorite *\-rit-\ n* 1 : a fibrous concretionary apatite 2 : PHOSPHATE ROCK — **phosphoritoid** *\fás-fá-rít-í-ik-\ adj*

phosphorylase *\fás-fá-rá-l-ó-sés-\ n* [NL] : a reversible reaction analogous to hydrolysis in which phosphoric acid functions in a manner similar to that of water with the formation of a phosphate (as glucose-1-phosphate in the breakdown of liver glycogen) — **phosphorylatic** *\-réd-ít-ik-\ adj*

phosphorous *\fás-fá-rés; fás-fór-sés, -fór-\ adj* : of, relating to, or containing phosphorus esp. with a valence lower than in phosphoric compounds

phosphorous acid *n* : a deliquescent crystalline acid H₃PO₃ used esp. as a reducing agent and in making phosphites

phosphorus *\fás-fá-rés-\ n*, often attrib [NL, fr. Gk phōsphōrōs light-bearing — more at PHOSPHOR] 1 : a phosphorescent substance or body; esp. : one that shines or glows in the dark 2 : a nonmetallic multivalent element of the nitrogen family that occurs widely esp. as phosphates — see ELEMENT table

phosphoryl *\fás-fá-ríl-\ n* [ISV] : a usu. trivalent radical PO consisting of phosphorus and oxygen

phosphorylase *\fás-fór-ó-lás, -láz-\ n* [phosphoryl + -ase] : any enzyme that catalyzes phosphorylation with the formation of organic phosphates

phosphorylate *\-lát-\ vt* -lated; -lating : to cause (an organic compound) to take up or combine with phosphoric acid or a phosphorus-containing group — **phosphorylation** *\-lát-ív-\ adj*

phosphorylation *\fás-fór-ó-lá-shén-\ n* : the process of phosphorylating either by reaction with inorganic phosphate or by transfer of phosphate from another organic phosphate; esp. : the enzymatic conversion of carbohydrates into their phosphoric esters in metabolic processes

phot *\fót-\ n* [ISV, fr. Gk phōt-, phōs light] : the cgs unit of illumination equal to one lumen per square centimeter

photo- or photo- comb form [Gk phōt-, phōto-, fr. phōt-, phōs — more at FANCY] 1 : light : radiant energy (photon) (photography) 2 : photograph : photographic (photoengraving) 3 : photoelectric (photo cell)

photic *\fót-ik-\ adj* 1 : of, relating to, or involving light esp. in relation to organisms 2 : penetrated by light esp. of the sun (~ zone of the ocean) — **photo-calily** *\fót-í-k(ó)-láy-\ adv*

photo *\fót-(ó)-\ n, pl* photos : PHOTOGRAPH

photo vb : PHOTOGRAPH

photo adj : PHOTOGRAPHIC

photo-autotrophic *\fót-ó, -ót-á-tró-fik-\ adj* : autotrophic and obtaining energy from light (green plants are ~) — **photo-autotrophically** *\-fík(ó)-láy-\ adv*

photo-biology *\fót-ó, -ób-í-ál-ó-jé-\ n* [ISV] : a branch of biology that deals with the effects on living beings of radiant energy (as light) — **photo-biologic** *\-fót-ó, -ób-í-ik-* or **photo-biologic** *\-fót-ó, -ób-í-ik-\ adj* — **photo-biologist** *\-fót-ó, -ób-í-jíst-\ n*

photo-biotic *\-fót-ó, -ób-í-ik-\ adj* : requiring light in order to live or thrive

photo-cathode *\-kath-ód-\ n* [ISV] : a cathode that emits electrons when exposed to radiant energy and esp. light

photo-cell *\fót-ó-sél-\ n* [ISV] : PHOTOELECTRIC CELL

photo-chemical *\fót-ó-kém-í-kál-\ adj* 1 : of, relating to, or resulting from the chemical action of radiant energy and esp. light (~ smog) 2 : of or relating to photochemistry (~ studies) — **photo-chemically** *\-k(ó)-láy-\ adv*

photo-chemistry *\-kém-ó-stré-\ n* 1 : a branch of chemistry that deals with the effect of radiant energy in producing chemical changes 2 a : photochemical properties (the ~ of gases) b : photochemical processes (the ~ of vision) — **photo-chemist** *\-kém-íst-\ n*

photo-chromic *\fót-ó-kró-mik-\ adj* [phot- + chrom- + -ic] 1 : capable of changing color on exposure to radiant energy (as light) (~ glass) 2 : of, relating to, or utilizing the change of color shown by a photochromic substance (a ~ process) — **photo-chromism** *\-míz-izm-\ n*

photo-coagulation *\-kó-ag-yá-shén-\ n* : a surgical process of coagulating tissue by means of a precisely oriented high-energy light source (as a light beam)

photo-compose *\fót-ó-kóm-póz-\ vt* : to set (as reading matter) by photocomposition — **photo-composer** *n*

photo-composition *\-kóm-pó-zí-shén-\ n* : composition of reading matter directly on film or photosensitive paper for reproduction

photo-conductive *\-kón-dák-tív-\ adj* : having, involving, or operating by photoconductivity

photo-conductivity *\-kón-dák-tív-íté, -kón-\ n* : electrical conductivity that is affected by exposure to light or other radiation

photo-copy *\fót-ó, -kóp-é-\ n* [ISV] : a photographic reproduction of graphic matter

photocopy *vt* : to make a photocopy of ~ *vi* : to make a photocopy — **photo-copier** *n*

photo-current *\fót-ó-kár-ént, -kár-ént-\ n* [photoelectric current] : a stream of electrons produced by photoelectric or photovoltaic effects

photo-decomposition *\-dékóm-pó-zí-shén-\ n* : chemical breaking down (as of a pesticide) by means of radiant energy

photo-detector *\fót-ó-dét-ék-tór-\ n* : any of various devices for detecting and measuring the intensity of radiant energy through photoelectric action

photo-disintegration *\fót-ó-dís-int-ó-grá-shén-\ n* : disintegration of the nucleus of an atom produced by absorption of radiant energy — **photo-disintegrator** *\-fót-ó-dís-int-ó-grát-ív-\ n*

photo-dissociation *\-dís-ó-sé-á-shén, -shé-\ n* : dissociation (as of water) under the influence of radiant energy — **photo-dissociate** *\-d(ó)-shé-át-\ vt* — **photo-dissociative** *\-shé-át-ív, -shít-ív-\ adj*

photo-dram *\fót-ó-drám-\ n*, **photo-dram** *\-dram-\ n* : MOTION PICTURE

photo-duplication *\fót-ó-dúp-í-ká-ít-\ vb* : PHOTOCOPY — **photo-duplicate** *\-plí-kát-\ n* — **photo-duplication** *\-dúp-í-ká-ít-ív-\ n*

photo-dynamic *\-dínám-ik-\ adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or having the property of intensifying or inducing a toxic reaction to

phyllous /'fil-əs/ *adj* *comb form* [NL *-phyllus*, fr. Gk *-phyllós*, fr. *phylon* leaf — more at **BLADE**]; having (such or so many) leaves, leaflets, or leaflike parts (*diphyllous*)

phyllous /'fil-ək- 'dri-ə, fə-'lɪk-ə- 'dri-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *phyll-* + Gk *xeros* dry — more at **ERENE**]; any of various plant lice (esp. genus *Phylloxera*) that differ from aphids esp. in wing structure and in being continuously oviparous — *phyllous* /'fil-əs, -'s-ən/ *adj* or *n*

phylogenetic /'fi-lə-'dʒ- 'net-ɪk/ *adj* [ISV, fr. NL *phylogenesis* phylogeny, fr. *phyl-* + *genesis*]; 1: of or relating to phylogeny 2: based on natural evolutionary relationships 3: acquired in the course of phylogenetic development: **RACIAL** — *phylogenetically* /'i-l-ə-'dʒ- 'net-ɪk/ *adv*

phylogeny /'fi-lə-'dʒ- 'nɛ-/ *n*, *pl* *-nɛs* [ISV] 1: the racial history of a kind of organism 2: the evolution of a genetically related group of organisms as distinguished from the development of the individual organism 3: the history or course of the development of something (as a word or custom)

phylum /'fi-ləm/ *n*, *pl* *phyla* /-lə/ [NL, fr. Gk *phylon* tribe, race — more at **PHYL**]; 1: a direct line of descent within a group 2: a group that constitutes or has the unity of a phylum, esp. one of the usu. primary divisions of the animal kingdom (the ~ *Arthropoda*) 2: a group of languages related more remotely than those of a family or stock

pyre /'pɪ-ə/ *n* *comb form* [F, fr. *porphyre* porphyry, fr. ML *porphyrum*]; porphyritic rock (granophyre)

phys *abbr.* 1: **PHYSICAL** 2: **PHYSICIAN** 3: **PHYSICS**

physical /'fɪz-ɪ-kəl/ *comb form* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *physis* — more at **PHYSICS**]; 1: nature (*physiography*) 2: physical (*physiotherapy*)

physiatrics /'fɪz-ɪ-'a-'trɪ-kə/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [Gk *physis* + ISV *-iatrics*]; **PHYSICAL THERAPY**

physiatrist /'fɪz-ɪ-'a-'trɪst/ *n*; a physician who specializes in physical medicine

physic /'fɪz-ɪ-k/ *n* [ME *physik* natural science, art of medicine — more at **PHYSICS**]; 1: a: the art or practice of healing disease b: the practice or profession of medicine 2: a medicinal agent or preparation, esp.: **FURGATIVE**

physic *vr* *physicked*; *phys-ick-ing* [ME *phsikēn*, fr. *phsik* medicine — more at **PHYSICS**]; 1: to treat with or administer medicine to, esp.: **PURGE** 2: **HEAL**, **CURE**

physical /'fɪz-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *physicallis*, fr. L *physica* physics]; 1: a: having material existence; perceptible esp. through the senses and subject to the laws of nature (everything ~ is measurable by weight, motion, and resistance — Thomas De Quincey) b: of or relating to material things 2: a: of or relating to natural science b: (1): of or relating to physics (2): characterized or produced by the forces and operations of physics 3: a: of or relating to the body b: concerned or preoccupied with the body and its needs: **CARNAL** *syn* see **BODILY**, **MATERIAL** — *physicality* /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-'li-/ *adv*

physical *n*: **PHYSICAL EXAMINATION**

physical anthropology *n*: anthropology concerned with the comparative study of human evolution, variation, and classification esp. through measurement and observation — compare **CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY** — **physical anthropologist** *n*

physical education *n*: instruction in the development and care of the body ranging from simple calisthenic exercises to a course of study providing training in hygiene, gymnastics, and the performance and management of athletic games

physical examination *n*: an examination of the bodily functions and condition of an individual

physical geography *n*: geography that deals with the exterior physical features and changes of the earth

physicalism /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-'lɪz-əm/ *n*; a thesis that the descriptive terms of scientific language are reducible to terms which refer to spatiotemporal things or events or to their properties — *physicalist* /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-'lɪst/ *n* — *physicalistic* /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-'lɪst-ɪk/ *adj*

physicality /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-'lɪ-ti-/ *n*; intensely physical orientation; predominance of the physical *usu.* at the expense of the mental, spiritual, or social

physical sciences *n*: the natural sciences (as physics, chemistry, and astronomy) that deal primarily with nonliving materials — **physical scientist** *n*

physical therapy *n*: the treatment of disease by physical and mechanical means (as massage, regulated exercise, water, light, heat, and electricity) — **physical therapist** *n*

physician /'fɪz-ɪ-'sh-ən/ *n* [ME *phiscian*, fr. OF, fr. *saque* medicine]; 1: a person skilled in the art of healing; *specif.*: a doctor of medicine 2: one exerting a remedial or salutary influence

physicist /'fɪz-ɪ-'sɪst/ *n* 1: a specialist in physics 2: *archaic*: a person skilled in natural science

physicochemical /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-'kem-ɪ-'kəl/ *adj* 1: being physical and chemical 2: of or relating to chemistry that deals with the physicochemical properties of substances — *physicochemicality* /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-'kem-ɪ-'k-ə-'li-/ *adv*

physica /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [physics fr. L *physica*, pl., natural science, fr. Gk *phusika*, fr. neut. pl. of *phusikos* of nature, fr. *physis* growth, nature, fr. *phyein* to bring forth, *physis* fr. ME *phisk* natural science, art of medicine, fr. OF *saque*, fr. L *physica*, sing., natural science, fr. Gk *phusikē*, fr. fem. of *phusikos* — more at **BE**] 1: also *physic* *archaic*: **NATURAL SCIENCE** 2: a science that deals with matter and energy and their interactions in the fields of mechanics, acoustics, optics, heat, electricity, magnetism, radiation, atomic structure, and nuclear phenomena 3: a: the physical processes and phenomena of a particular system b: the physical properties and composition of something

Physiocrat /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-'kræt/ *n* [F *physiocrate*, fr. *physi-* + *-crate*]; a member of a school of political economists founded in 18th century France and characterized chiefly by a belief that government policy should not interfere with the operation of natural economic laws and that land is the source of all wealth — *physiocratic* /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-'kræt-ɪk/ *adj*, often *cap*

physiognomical /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'nɒ-m-ɪ-kəl/ *adj*; of, relating to, or characteristic of physiognomy or the physiognomy — **physiognomically** /'i-l-ə-'dʒ- 'nɒ-m-ɪ-k-ə-'li-/ *adv*

physiognomy /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'nɒ-m-ɪ-/ *n*, *pl* *-mɛs* [ME *physionomia*, fr. MF, fr. LL *physiognomia*, *physiognomia*, fr. Gk *physiognōmía*, fr. *physiognōmōn* judging character by the features, fr. *physis* nature, physique, appearance + *gnōmōn* interpreter — more at **ONOMON**]; 1: the art of discovering temperament and character from outward appearance 2: the facial features held to show qualities of mind or character by their configuration or expression 3: external aspect; also: inner character or quality revealed outwardly (the ~ of a political party)

physiographic climax *n*: an ecological climax that develops in association with a particular physiographic situation and persists only while the physiographic factors remain stable — compare **EDAPHIC CLIMAX**

physiography /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'rɒ-fɪ-/ *n* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *physiographia*, fr. *phyl-* + L *-graphia* -graphy]; 1: a description of nature or natural phenomena in general 2: **PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY** — **physiographer** /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'rɒ-fa-/ *n* — **physiographical** /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'rɒ-f-ɪ-kəl/ *adj*

physiol *abbr.* **physiologist**; **physiology**

physiologist /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'lɒ-j-ɪ-kəl/ or **physiologist** /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'lɒ-j-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to physiology 2: characteristic of or appropriate to an organism's healthy or normal functioning 3: differing in, involving, or affecting physiological factors (a ~ strain of bacteria) — **physiologically** /'i-l-ə-'dʒ- 'lɒ-j-ɪ-k-ə-'li-/ *adv*

physiological psychology *n*: a branch of psychology that deals with the effects of normal and pathological physiological processes on mental life — called also *psychophysiology*

physiological saline *n*: a solution of a salt or salts that is essentially isotonic with tissue fluids or blood

physiology /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'lɒ-j-ɪ-/ *n* [L *physiologia* natural science, fr. Gk, fr. *physis* + *-logia* -logy]; 1: a branch of biology that deals with the functions and activities of life or of living matter (as organs, tissues, or cells) and of the physical and chemical phenomena involved — compare **ANATOMY** 2: the organic processes and phenomena of an organism or any of its parts or of a particular bodily process — **physiologist** /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'lɒ-j-ɪ-'st/ *n*

physiopathology /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'pə-'θɒ-l-ə-'dʒ-ɪ-/ *n*: a branch of biology or medicine that combines physiology and pathology esp. in the study of altered bodily function in disease — **physiopathological** /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'pə-'θɒ-l-ə-'dʒ-ɪ-'kəl/ *adj*

physiotherapist /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'pə-'θɛ-p-ɪ-/ *n* [NL *physiotherapist*, fr. *physis* + *therapia* therapy]; **PHYSICAL THERAPY** — **physiotherapist** /'fɪz-ɪ-'dʒ- 'pə-'θɛ-p-ɪ-/ *n*

physique /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-/ *n* [F, fr. *physique* physical, bodily, fr. L *physicus* of nature, fr. Gk *phusikos*]; the form or structure of a person's body: bodily makeup — *physiqued* /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-/ *adj*

syn **PHYSIQUE**, **BUILD**, **HABIT**, **CONSTITUTION** *shared meaning element*: bodily makeup or type — *physiqued* /'fɪz-ɪ-'k-ə-/ *adj*

physostigma /'fɪz-ɪ-'stɪg-mə-/ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *Physostigma*, genus of vines whose fruit is the Calabar bean]; a crystalline tasteless alkaloid $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$ from the Calabar bean that is used in medicine esp. in the form of its salicylate

phyt- or **phyto-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *phyton*, fr. *phyein* to bring forth — more at **BE**]; plant (*phytophagous*)

phytane /'fɪ-tən/ *n*: an isoprenoid hydrocarbon $C_{20}H_{42}$ that is found esp. associated with fossilized plant remains from the Precambrian and later eras

phyte /'fɪ-t/ *n* *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *phyton* plant]; 1: plant having a (specified) characteristic or habitat (*xerophyte*) 2: pathological growth (*osteophyte*)

phytotoxic /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'k-ə-/ *adj* *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *phyton* plant]; like a plant (*holophytic*)

phytoalexin /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'dʒ- 'a-lɛk-sɪn/ *n* [*phyt-* + *alexin* (substance combating infection), fr. G, fr. Gk *alexin* to ward off, protect]; a chemical substance produced by a plant to combat infection by a pathogen (as a fungus)

phytochemical /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'k-ə-'kem-ɪ-'kəl/ *adj*; of, relating to, or being phytochemistry — **phytochemicality** /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'k-ə-'kem-ɪ-'k-ə-'li-/ *adv*

phytochemistry /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'k-ə-'kem-ɪ-'k-ə-'li-/ *n*; the chemistry of plants, plant processes, and plant products — **phytochemist** /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'k-ə-'kem-ɪ-'k-ə-'li-/ *n*

phytochrome /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'k-ə-'krɒm-/ *n*: a chromoprotein that is present in traces in many plants and that plays a significant role in initiating floral and developmental processes when activated by red or far red radiation

phytoflagellate /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'fl-a-'j-ə-'l-ɛt-, 'fl-a-'j-ə-'l-ɛt/ *n*: **PLANTLIKE FLAGELLATE**

phyto-genic /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'dʒ- 'en-ɪ-kəl/ *adj*; of plant origin

phyto-geographic /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'dʒ- 'ɛg- 'rɒ-fɪ-/ *n* [ISV]; the biogeography of plants — **phyto-geographical** /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'dʒ- 'ɛg- 'rɒ-f-ɪ-'kəl/ or **phyto-geographic** /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'dʒ- 'ɛg- 'rɒ-f-ɪ-'k-ə-'li-/ *adj*

phyto-graphy /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'dʒ- 'rɒ-fɪ-/ *n* [NL *phytographia*, fr. *phyt-* + L *-graphia* -graphy]; descriptive botany sometimes including plant taxonomy

phyto-hemagglutinin also **phyto-hae-magglutinin** /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'dʒ- 'hɛ-m-ə-'glu-t-ɪ-'n-ɪn/ *n*: a proteinaceous hemagglutinin of plant origin used esp. to induce mitosis

phyto-hormone /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'dʒ- 'hɔ-r- 'mɒ-n/ *n* [ISV]; **PLANT HORMONE**

phytol-ogical /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'dʒ- 'lɒ-j-ɪ-kəl/ *n* [NL *phytologia*, fr. *phyt-* + L *-logia* -logy]; **BOTANY** — **phyto-logical** /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'dʒ- 'lɒ-j-ɪ-'k-ə-'li-/ or **phyto-logical** /'fɪ-t-ɪ-'dʒ- 'lɒ-j-ɪ-'k-ə-'li-/ *adj*

phyton /'fɪ-tən/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, plant]; 1: a structural unit of a plant consisting of a leaf and its associated portion of stem 2

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	k bake	k cot, cart
æ out	ch chn	e less	z easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ð flow	ð flaw	oi coin	th thin th thus
ü foot	u foot	y yet	yü few	yü furious	zh vision

photo-sen-si-tive \-'sen(t)-sai-iv, -'sen(t)-stiv\ *adj* : sensitive or sensitized to the action of radiant energy — **photo-sen-si-tiv-i-ty** \-'sen(t)-'tiv-ai-ti\ *n*
photo-sen-si-ti-zation \-'sen(t)-sai-za-'shən, -'sen(t)-stai-za'\ *n* 1 : the process of photosensitizing 2 : the condition of being photosensitized; esp : the development of an abnormal capacity to react to sunlight typically by edematous swelling and dermatitis
photo-sen-si-tize \-'sen(t)-sai-'tiz\ *vt* : to make sensitive to the influence of radiant energy and esp. light — **photo-sen-si-tiz-er** *n*
photo-set \-'fōi-ō-'set, -'set; -set-ting\ *vi* : **PHOTOCOMPOSE** — **photo-set-ter** *n*
photo-sphere \-'fōi-ō-'sfi(ə)r\ *n* 1 : a sphere of light or radiance 2 : the luminous surface layer of the sun or a star — **photo-spher-ic** \-'fōi-ō-'sfi(ə)r-ik, -'sfi(ə)r-ik\ *adj*
photo-stat \-'fōi-ō-'stai\ *w* : to copy by a Photostat device
Photostat trademark — used for a device for making a photographic copy of graphic matter
photo-static \-'fōi-ō-'stai-ik\ *adj* : of, made by, or using a Photostat device (a ~ copy) (a ~ process)
photo-syn-the-sis \-'fōi-ō-'sin(t)-thə-'sɪs\ *n* [NL] : synthesis of chemical compounds with the aid of radiant energy and esp. light; esp : formation of carbohydrates in the chlorophyll-containing tissues of plants exposed to light — **photo-syn-the-sis-ize** \-'sɪz\ *vi* — **photo-syn-the-tic** \-'sin-'thet-ik\ *adj* — **photo-syn-the-tic-al-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lɪ\ *adv*
photo-tac-tic \-'tak-ik\ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or exhibiting phototaxis — **photo-tac-tic-al-ly** \-'ti-k(ə)-lɪ\ *adv*
photo-tax-is \-'tak-sɪs\ *n* [NL] : a taxis in which light is the directive factor
photo-to-le-graph-ic \-'fōi-ō-'tə-'lɛ-'grə-'fɪ\ *n* [ISV] : FACSIMILE 2
photo-to-trop-ic \-'fōi-ō-'trɒp-ik, -'trɒp-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or capable of phototropism — **photo-to-trop-ic-al-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lɪ\ *adv*
photo-trop-ism \-'fōi-ō-'trɒp-'iz-əm\ *n* [ISV] : a tropism in which light is the orienting stimulus
photo-tube \-'fōi-ō-'(t)jūb\ *n* : an electron tube having a photo-emissive cathode whose released electrons are drawn to the anode by reason of its positive potential
photo-type-set-ting \-'fōi-ō-'tɪp-'set-ɪŋ\ *n* : **PHOTOCOMPOSITION**, esp : photocomposition done on a keyboard or tape-operated composing machine — **photo-type-set-ter** *n*
photo-type-pog-ra-phy \-'fōi-ō-'pə-'grə-'fɪ\ *n* [ISV] : **PHOTOCOMPOSITION** — **photo-type-pog-raph-ic** \-'fōi-ō-'pə-'grə-'fɪ-ik\ *adj*
photo-vol-ta-ic \-'vɒl-'tā-ik, -'vɒl-'tā-ik\ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or utilizing the generation of an electromotive force when radiant energy falls on the boundary between dissimilar substances
phr *abbr* phrase
phrag-mo-plast \-'frag-mō-'plast\ *n* [ISV] **phragmo-** (fr. Gk **phrag-mos** fence, fr. **phrazein** to enclose) + **-plast** — more at **FARCE** : the enlarged barrel-shaped spindle that is characteristic of the later stages of plant mitosis and within which the cell plate forms
phrase-al \-'frā-zəl\ *adj* : of, relating to, or consisting of a phrase (~ prepositions) — **phrase-al-ly** \-'zəl-lɪ\ *adv*
phrase \-'frāz\ *n* [L **phrasis**, fr. Gk, fr. **phrazeln** to point out, explain, tell] 1 : a characteristic manner or style of expression : **DICTATION** 2 a : a brief expression; esp : **CATCHWORD** b : **WORD** 3 : a short musical thought typically two to four measures long closing with a cadence 4 : a group of two or more grammatically related words that bear to one another the modifying relation, the coordinate relation, or the composite relation (an adverbial ~)
phrase *vi* **phrased**; **phrasing** 1 a : to express in words or in appropriate or telling terms b : to designate by a descriptive word or phrase 2 : to divide into melodic phrases
phrase book *n* : a book containing idiomatic expressions of a foreign language and their translation
phrase-maker \-'frāz-'māk-ər\ *n* 1 : one who coins telling phrases 2 : one given to making fine-sounding but often hollow and meaningless phrases — **phrase-making** \-'kiŋ\ *n*
phrase-mon-ger \-'fraz-mən-'gə-, -'mūŋ-ə\ *n* : **MIRABEMAKER** 2 — **phrase-mon-ger-ing** \-'gə-'rɪŋ\ *n*
phraseo-gram \-'frā-zə-'grəm\ *n (**phraseo-** (as in **phraseology**) + **-gram**) : a symbol for a phrase in some shorthand systems
phraseo-graph \-'grəf\ *n* : **MIRABEOGRAM**
phraseo-log-i-cal \-'frā-zə-'lɒ-'k(ə)-lɪ\ *adj* 1 a : expressed in formal often sententious phrases b : marked by frequently insincere use of such phrases 2 : of or relating to phraseology — **phraseo-log-i-cal-ly** \-'k(ə)-lɪ\ *adv*
phraseo-log-ist \-'frā-zə-'lɒ-'k(ə)-lɪst, -'zɪl\ *n* : one who uses sententious or insincere phrases
phraseo-logy \-'lɒ-'lɒ-'dʒi\ *n*, pl **-gloes** [NL **phraseologia**, fr. Gk **phra-sis** + **-logia** -logy] 1 : a manner of organization of words and phrases into longer elements : **STYLE** 2 : choice of words
phrasing \-'frā-zɪŋ\ *n* 1 : style of expression : **PHRASEOLOGY** 2 : the act, method, or result of grouping notes into musical phrases
phra-try \-'frā-trɪ\ *n*, pl **phratrīes** [Gk **phratría**, fr. **phratēr** member of the same clan, member of a phratry — more at **BROTHER**] 1 : a kinship group forming a subdivision of a Greek phyle 2 : a tribal subdivision, specif : an exogamous group typically comprising several totemic clans
phre-at-ic \-'frē-'at-ik\ *adj* [Gk **phreat-**, **phrear** well] 1 : of, relating to, or being ground water 2 : of, relating to, or being an explosion caused by steam derived from ground water
phre-at-o-phyte \-'frē-'at-ə-'fɪt\ *n* [Gk **phreat-**, **phrear** well + **E-ō-** + **-phyte**] : a deep-rooted plant that obtains its water from the water table or the layer of soil just above it — **phre-at-o-phyt-ic** \-'at-ə-'fɪt-ik\ *adj*
phren- or **phreno-** *comb* form [Gk, fr. **phren-**, **phrēn** diaphragm, mind] 1 : mind (**phrenology**) 2 : diaphragm (**phrenic**)
phre-net-ic \-'frē-'net-ik\ *adj* [L **phreneticus**] : **FRENETIC**
phren-ia \-'frē-'ni-ə\ *n* *comb* form [NL, fr. Gk **phren-**, **phrēn**] : disordered condition of mental functions (**hebephrenia**)
phren-ic \-'frē-'nik\ *adj* [NL **phrenicus**, fr. **phren-**] 1 : of or relating to the diaphragm 2 : of or relating to the mind
phreno-log-ic \-'frē-'nɒ-'lɒ-'dʒi\ *n* : the study of the conformation of the skull based on the belief that it is indicative of mental faculties*

and character — **phreno-log-i-cal** \-'frē-'nɒ-'lɒ-'dʒi-əl\ *adj* — **phreno-log-i-cal-ly** \-'k(ə)-lɪ\ *adv* — **phreno-log-ist** \-'frē-'nɒ-'lɒ-'dʒɪst\ *n*
phren-sy *var* of **FRENZY**
Phry-gian \-'frɪ-'(dʒ)-ən\ *n* 1 : a native or inhabitant of ancient Phrygia 2 : the language of the Phrygians usu. assumed to be Indo-European — see **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES** table — **Phry-gian** *adj*
PHS *abbr* Public Health Service
phthal-ein \-'thai-'el-ən, -'thai-'en, -'thai-'i\ *n* [ISV, fr. **phthalic acid**] : any of various xanthene dyes that are intensely colored in alkaline solution
phthalic acid \-'thai-'ik\ *n* [ISV, short for obs. **naphthalic acid**, fr. **naphthalene**] : any of three isomeric acids C₈H₆O₄ obtained by oxidation of various benzene derivatives
phthalic anhydride *n* : a crystalline cyclic acid anhydride C₈H₄O₃ used esp. in making alkyd resins
phthal-o-cy-a-nine \-'thai-'dʒ-'sɪ-'ə-nēn, -'thai-'lō-'n\ *n* [ISV **phthalic acid** + **-o-** + **cyanine**] : a bright greenish blue crystalline compound C₁₅H₁₁N₃; also : any of several metal derivatives that are brilliant fast blue to green dyes or pigments
phthi-ri-a-sis \-'thi-'ri-'ə-'sɪs, -'thi-'i\ *n* [L, fr. Gk **phtheiritas**, fr. **phthein** louse; akin to **Gk phthein** to destroy, Skt **ksarati** it flows, perishes] : **PEDICULOSIS**, esp : infestation with crab lice
phthi-sis \-'tiz-ik\ *n* [ME **tsike**, fr. MF **tsique**, fr. **tsique** tubercular, fr. L **phthisikos**, fr. Gk **phthisikos**, fr. **phthisis**] : **PHTHISIS** — **phthi-sis-al** \-'tiz-ik-əl\ *adj*
phthi-sis \-'thi-'sɪs, -'thi-'sɪs\ *n*, pl **phthi-ses** \-'thi-'sɪz, -'thi-'sɪz\ [L, fr. Gk, fr. **phthein** to waste away; akin to Skt **ksarati** he destroys] : a progressively wasting or consumptive condition; esp : pulmonary tuberculosis
phy-co-cy-a-nin \-'fi-'kō-'sɪ-'ə-nən\ *n* [ISV **phyco-** (fr. Gk **phycos**) + **cyan-** + **-in**] : any of various bluish green protein pigments in the cells of blue-green algae
phy-co-er-y-thrin \-'er-i-'thrən\ *n* [ISV **phyco-** + **erythr-** + **-in**] : any of the red protein pigments in the cells of red algae
phy-co-log-y \-'fi-'kō-'lɒ-'dʒi\ *n* [Gk **phycos** seaweed + **ISV -logy** — more at **FUCUS**] : **ALGEOLOGY** — **phy-co-log-i-cal** \-'fi-'kō-'lɒ-'dʒi-əl\ *adj* — **phy-co-log-ist** \-'fi-'kō-'lɒ-'dʒɪst\ *n*
phy-co-my-cete \-'fi-'kō-'mi-'sɛt, -'mi-'sɛt\ *n* [deriv. of Gk **phycos** + **mykēn**, **mykēs** fungus — more at **MYC-**] : any of a large class (Phycomycetes) of highly variable lower fungi in many respects similar to algae — **phy-co-my-cetous** \-'mi-'sɛt-sɪ\ *adj*
phyl- or **phyllo-** *comb* form [L, fr. Gk, fr. **phylē**, **phylon**, akin to Gk **phyein** to bring forth — more at **BE**] : tribe : race : phylum (**phylogeny**)
phy-lac-ter-y \-'fai-'lak-(tə-'rɛ)\ *n*, pl **-ter-ies** [ME **phillaterie**, fr. ML **phylaterium**, alter. of LL **phylacterium**, fr. Gk **phylaktērion** amulet, phylactery, fr. **phylaxeln** to guard, fr. **phylak-**, **phylax** guard] 1 : one of two small square leather boxes containing alips inscribed with scriptural passages and traditionally worn on the left arm and forehead by Jewish men during morning weekday prayers 2 : **AMULET**
phylar \-'fɪ-lər, -'jɪ-lər\ *adj* : of or relating to a phylum
phyle \-'fi-'lɪ\ *n*, pl **phylae** \-'lɛ\ [Gk **phylē** tribe, phyle] : the largest political subdivision among the ancient Athenians
phyle-sis \-'fi-'lɪ-'sɪs, -'fi-'lɪ-'sɪs\ *n* [NL, fr. **phyl-** + **-esis** (as in **genesis**)] : the course of evolutionary or phylogenetic development — **phyletic** \-'fi-'lɪ-'tɪk\ *adj* — **phylet-ic-al-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lɪ\ *adv*
phyll- or **phyllo-** *comb* form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. **phylon** — more at **BLADE**] : leaf (**phyllome**)
-phyll \-'fi-l\ *n* *comb* form [NL **-phyllum**, fr. Gk **phylon** leaf] : leaf (**eporophyll**)
phyl-lar-ia \-'fi-'l-ər-ɪə\ *n*, pl **-rīes** [NL **phylarium**, fr. Gk **phyllarion**, dim. of **phylon** leaf] : one of the involucral bracts subtending the flower head of a composite plant
phyllo-clade \-'fi-'lɒ-'klæd\ *n* [NL **phyllocladium**, fr. **phyll-** + **cladus** branch — more at **GLADIATOR**] : a flattened stem or branch (as a joint of a cactus) that functions as a leaf
phyllo-ode \-'fi-'lɒ-'dɪ\ *n* [NL **phylloodium**, fr. Gk **phylōdes** like a leaf, fr. **phylon** leaf] : a flat expanded petiole that replaces the blade of a foliage leaf, fulfills the same functions, and is analogous to a cladophyll
phyllo-di-um \-'fi-'lɒ-'dɪ-'u-m\ *n*, pl **-dīes** \-'dɪ-ə\ [NL] : **PHYLLODE**
phyllo-id \-'fi-'lɒ-'ɪd\ *adj* : resembling a leaf — **phylloid** *n*
phyllo-mic \-'fi-'lɒ-'mɪk\ *n* [ISV] : a plant part that is a leaf or is phyllo-genetically derived from a leaf — **phyllo-mic** \-'fi-'lɒ-'mɪk\ *adj*
phyllo-ph-a-gous \-'fi-'lɒ-'fə-'gəs\ *adj* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL **phyllo-phagus**, fr. NL **phyll-** + **-phagus** (phagous)] : feeding on leaves
phyllo-pod \-'fi-'lɒ-'pɒd\ *n* [deriv. of Gk **phylon** leaf + **pod-**, **podus** foot — more at **FOOT**] : any of a group (Phyllopoda) of crustaceans (subclass Entomostraca) that typically have leaflike swimming appendages that also serve as gills — **phyllo-pod** *adj* — **phyllo-pod-ous** \-'pɒd-'əs\ *adj*
phyllo-tac-tic \-'fi-'lɒ-'tak-ik\ *adj* or **phyllo-tac-tic-al** \-'ti-'k(ə)-lɪ\ *adj* : of or relating to phyllotaxy
phyllotaxy \-'fi-'lɒ-'tæ-'k-sɪ\ *n* also **phyllo-tax-is** \-'fi-'lɒ-'tak-sɪs\ *n* [NL **phyllotaxis**, fr. **phyll-** + **-taxis**] 1 : the arrangement of leaves on a stem and in relation to one another 2 : the study of phyllotaxy and of the laws that govern it



worshiper wearing phylacteries

post pickets at *b*: to walk or stand in front of as a picket ~ *vi*
 to serve as a picket — **PICK-ET-ER** *n*
PICK-ET-BOAT \ˈpɪk-ət-bōt/ *n*: a craft used (as by the coast guard)
 for harbor patrol
PICKET LINE *n*: 1: a position held by a line of military pickets 2:
 a line of individuals (as workers) picketing a business, organiza-
 tion, or institution
PICKET SHIP *n*: a ship or airplane stationed outside a formation or
 geographical area as a rescue or warning unit
PICKINGS \ˈpɪk-ɪŋz/ *n pl*: something that is picked or picked
 up as *a*: gleanable or eatable fragments: **SCRAPS** *b*: *yi id* or
 return for effort expended
PICKLE \ˈpɪk-əl/ *n* [ME *pekkle*] 1: a solution or bath for preserv-
 ing or cleaning as *a*: a brine or vinegar solution in which foods
 are preserved *b*: any of various baths used in industrial cleaning
 or processing 2: a difficult situation: **PLIGHT** (could see no way
 out of the ~ I was in — R. L. Stevenson) 3: an article of food (as
 a cucumber) that has been preserved in brine or in vinegar 4 *Brit*:
 a mischievous or troublesome person
PICKLE *vi* **PICKLED**: **PICKLING** \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ *to*: to treat, preserve, or clean
 in or with a pickle
PICKLE *n* [perh fr *Sc pickle* (to trifle, pilfer)] 1 *Scot*: **GRAIN**, **KER-**
NEL 2 *Scot*: a small quantity
PICKLED *adj*: 1: preserved in or cured with pickle (~ herring) 2:
 DRUNK (gets thoroughly ~ before dinner — *New Yorker*)
PICK-LOCK \ˈpɪk-lɒk/ *n*: 1: a tool for picking locks 2: BURGLAR
PICK-ME-UP \ˈpɪk-mē-ʊp/ *n*: something that stimulates or re-
 stores: **TONIC**, **BRACER**
PICK-OFF \ˈpɪk-ɒf/ *n*: a baseball play in which a base runner is
 picked off
PICK-OFF *n*: a sensing device that responds to angular movement
 and produces a signal or effects control
PICK OFF \ˈpɪk-ɒf/ *vi*: 1: to shoot or bring down one by one 2:
 to put out (a base runner who is off base) with a quick throw (as
 from the pitcher or catcher) 3: **INTERCEPT** (picked off a pass)
PICK OUT *vi*: to play the notes of by ear or one by one (learned to
 pick out tunes on the piano)
PICK OVER *vi*: to examine in order to select the best or remove the
 unwanted
PICK-POCK-ET \ˈpɪk-pɪk-ət/ *n*: one who steals from pockets
PICK-PROOF \ˈpɪk-pruːf/ *adj*: designed to prevent picking (a ~ lock)
PICK-THANK \ˈpɪk-thæŋk/ *n* [fr *pick a thank* to seek someone's favor]
 archaic: **SYMPHONY**
PICK-UP \ˈpɪk-ʊp/ *n*: 1: the act or process of picking up as *a*:
 a revival of business activity *b*: **ACCELERATION** 2: one that is
 picked up as *a*: a hitchhiker who is given a ride *b*: a tempo-
 rary chance acquaintance 3: the conversion of mechanical move-
 ments into electrical impulses in the reproduction of sound, also:
 a device (as on a phonograph) for making such conversion 4 *a*:
 (1) the reception of sound or an image into a radio or television
 transmitting apparatus for conversion into electrical signals (2):
 interference (as with such reception) from an adjacent electrical
 circuit or system *b*: a device (as a microphone or a television
 camera) for converting sound or the image of a scene into electrical
 signals *c*: the place where a broadcast originates *d*: the electri-
 cal system for connecting to a broadcasting station a program
 produced outside the studio *e*: a light truck having an open
 body with low sides and tailboard — called also **PICKUP TRUCK**
PICKUP *adj*: utilizing or comprising local or available personnel
 esp without formal organization (a ~ basketball game)
PICK UP \ˈpɪk-ʊp/ *vi*: 1: *a*: to take hold of and lift up *b*: to
 gather together: **COLLECT** (picked up all the pieces) *c*: to clean
 up: **TIDY** 2: *a*: to take (passengers or freight) into a vehicle *b*:
 to use as a means of transportation (people waiting to pick up the
 bus) 3: *a*: to acquire casually or by chance (picked up a valuable
 antique at a tag sale) *b*: to acquire by study or experience:
LEARN (picked up a great deal of knowledge in the process —
 Robert Schlicher) *c*: **CLAIM** (picked up his clothes at the cleaners)
d: to obtain esp by payment: **BUY** (picked up some groceries
 on the way home) *e*: to acquire (a player) esp from another
 team through a trade or by financial recompense *f*: to accept for
 the purpose of paying (offered to pick up the tab) *g*: to come
 down with: **CATCH** (picked up a cold) *h*: **GAIR**, **TRAVERSE** (picked
 up a few yards on the last play) 4: to enter informally into con-
 versation or companionship with (a previously unknown person)
 (had a brief affair with a girl he picked up in a bar) 5: *a*: to take
 into custody (the police picked up the fugitive) *b*: to come to and
 follow (picked up the outlaw's trail) *c*: to bring within range of
 sight or hearing 6: *a*: **REVIVE** *b*: **INCREASE** 7: to resume after
 a break: **CONTINUE** (pick up the discussion tomorrow) 8: to
 move in conjunction with in an athletic contest, also: to move into
 position to guard (an opponent) ~ *vi*: 1: to recover speed, vigor,
 or activity: **IMPROVE** (after the strike, business picked up) 2:
 to put things in order (was always picking up after her) 3: to pick
 up one's belongings (couldn't just pick up and leave)
PICK-WICK-ICK \ˈpɪk-wɪk-ɪk/ *adj* [Samuel Pickwick, character in
 the novel *Pickwick Papers* (1836-37) by Charles Dickens] 1:
 marked by wit and good nature 2: intended or taken in a
 sense other than the obvious or literal one
PICKY \ˈpɪk-i/ *adj* **PICK-ICK**: *adj*: **FUSY**, **CHOOSY** (a ~ eater)
PICK-ORAM \ˈpɪk-ɔ-rəm/ *n*: **PICOLINE** + **CHLOR** + **AMINE**: a
 systemic herbicide $C_2H_5Cl_2N_2O_2$ that breaks down only very
 slowly in the soil
PICK-NICK \ˈpɪk-nɪk/ *n* [G or F: *G picknick*, fr. *F pique-nique*] 1:
 an excursion, outing with food usu. provided by members of
 the group and eaten in the open 2: a pleasant or amusingly
 carefree experience (I don't expect being married to be ~ like
 you seem to — Josephine Pickney) *b*: an easy task or feat 3: a
 shoulder of pork with much of the butt removed — see **PORK** illustration
PICK-NICK *vi* **PICK-NICKED**: **PICK-NICKING** *to*: to go on a picnic: eat in
 picnic fashion — **PICK-NICK-ER** *n*
PICNOMETER var of **RYCNOMETER**

PICO- \ˈpɪ-(k)k, -kə/ *comb form* [ISV, perh fr It *piccolo* small] 1:
 one trillionth (10⁻¹²) part of (picogram) 2: very small (*picor-*
navirus)
PICO-FAR-AD \ˈpɪ-kə-far-ad, -əd/ *n* [ISV]: one trillionth of a farad
PICO-GRAM \ˈpɪ-kə-gram, -kə-/ *n* [ISV]: one trillionth of a gram
PICO-LINE \ˈpɪ-kə-lɪn, -lɪn-/ *n* [L *pic*, *pic* pitch + ISV -ol + -ine —
 more at *PITCH*]: any of the three liquid pyridine bases C_4H_5N
 found esp in coal tar, ammonia liquor, and bone oil and used
 chiefly as solvents and in organic synthesis
PICO-RNA-VIRUS \ˈpɪ-kə-rə-vɪ-rəs/ *n* [*pic* + *RNA* + *virus*]:
 any of a group of RNA-containing viruses that includes the en-
 teroviruses and rhinoviruses
PICO-SECOND \ˈpɪ-kə-sɛk-ənd, -ənd/ *n* [ISV]: one trillionth of a
 second
PICOT \ˈpɪ-(k)k, -pɛ-/ *n* [F, lit, small point, fr MF, fr *pic* prick, fr
pliquer to prick — more at *PICK*]: one of a series of small orna-
 mental loops forming an edging on ribbon or lace
PICOT *vi*: to finish with picots
PICO-TAE \ˈpɪ-kə-tɛ-/ *n* [F *picoté* pointed, fr *picoter* to mark with
 points, fr *picot*]: a flower (as some carnations or tulips) having
 one basic color with a margin of another color
PICR- or **PICRO-** *comb form* [F, fr Gk *pikr*, *pikro*, fr *pikras* — more
 at *PAINT*]: 1: bitter (*picnic acid*) 2: *picnic acid* (*picrate*)
PICRATE \ˈpɪk-rɪt/ *n*: a salt or ester of *picric acid*
PICRIC ACID \ˈpɪk-ɪk-ɪk-/ *n* [ISV]: a bitter toxic explosive yellow
 crystalline strong acid $C_6H_3N_3O_7$, used esp in high explosives, as a
 dye, or in medicine
PICRO-TOXIN \ˈpɪk-rə-tɒk-sɒn/ *n* [ISV]: a poisonous bitter crystal-
 line stimulant and convulsive drug $C_{20}H_{21}O_{13}$, used intravenously
 as an antidote for barbiturate poisoning
PIC \ˈpɪk/ *n* [ME *Pictes*, pl. *Pictis*, fr LL *Picti*]: a member of a
 possibly non-Celtic people who once occupied Great Britain, car-
 ried on continual border wars with the Romans, and about the 9th
 century became amalgamated with the Scots — **Pictish** \ˈpɪk-
 ɪʃ/ *adj* or *n*
PICTO-GRAM \ˈpɪk-tə-gram/ *n* [ISV *picto-* (fr L *pictus*) + *-gram*]:
 PICTOGRAPH
PICTO-GRAPH \ˈpɪk-tə-ɡraf/ *n* [L *pictus* + *E*- or *-graph*]: 1: an ancient
 or prehistoric drawing or painting on a rock wall 2: one of the
 symbols belonging to a pictorial graphic system 3: a diagram
 representing statistical data by pictorial forms — **picto-graphic**
 \ˈpɪk-tə-ɡraf-ɪk/ *adj*
PICTO-GRAPHY \ˈpɪk-tə-ɡrə-fi/ *n*: use of pictographs. **PICTURE**
WRITING
PICTO-RIAL \ˈpɪk-tɔ-riəl, -tɔ-riəl/ *adj* [LL *pictorius* fr L *pictor*
 painter]: 1: of or relating to a painter, a painting, or the painting
 or drawing of pictures (~ perspective) 2: *a*: consisting of pic-
 tures (~ records) *b*: illustrated by pictures (~ weekly) *c*:
 consisting of or displaying the characteristics of pictographs *d*:
 suggesting or conveying visual images (he made ~ drama out of
 the most commonplace intimacies of life — J. T. Soby) *syn* see
GRAPHIC — **picto-rially** \ˈpɪk-tɔ-ri-əl/ *adv* — **picto-riallyness** *n*
PICTORIAL *n*: a periodical having much pictorial matter
PICTO-RIAL-ISM \ˈpɪk-tɔ-ri-əl-ɪzəm/ *n*: the use or creation of pictures or
 visual images
PICTO-RIAL-IZATION \ˈpɪk-tɔ-ri-əl-ɪ-zə-ʃən, -tɔ-ri-/ *n*: the act,
 process, or an instance of representing by a picture or illustrating
 with pictures (detailed ~ of the coronation — *Newsweek*)
PICTO-RIAL-IZE \ˈpɪk-tɔ-ri-əl-ɪ-z-, -tɔ-ri-/ *vi* *-ized, -izing*: to make
 pictorial
PIC-TURE \ˈpɪk-tʃər/ *n* [ME, fr L *pictura*, fr *pictus*, pp of *pingere* to
 paint — more at *PAINT*]: 1: a design or representation made by
 various means (as painting, drawing, or photography) 2: a de-
 scription to vivid or graphic as to suggest a mental image or give
 an accurate idea of something (the book gives a detailed ~ of what
 is happening) 3: **IMAGE**, **COPY** (he was the ~ of his father) 4: *a*:
 a transitory visible image or reproduction *b*: **MOTION PICTURE**
c pl, chiefly *Brit*: **MOVIES** 5: **TABLEAU** 1, 2 (stage ~) 6: **SITUA-**
TION (took a hard look at his financial ~)
PICTURE *vi* **PICTURED**: **PIC-TURING** \ˈpɪk-tʃər-ɪŋ, -pɪk-shrɪŋ/ 1: to
 paint or draw a representation, image, or visual conception of: **DE-**
PICT, also: **ILLUSTRATE** 2: to describe graphically in words 3:
 to form a mental image of: **IMAGINE**
PICTURE BOOK *n*: a book that consists wholly or chiefly of pictures
PICTURE-GO-ER \ˈpɪk-tʃər-ɡə-(ə)r/ *n*, chiefly *Brit*: **MOVIEGOER**
PICTURE HAT *n*: a woman's dressy hat with a broad brim
PICTURE-PHONE \ˈpɪk-tʃər-fōn/ *n*: service mark — used for a com-
 bined telephone and television apparatus
PICTURE PUZZLE *n*: **NOISY PUZZLE**
PIC-TURE-SQUE \ˈpɪk-tʃər-sk-/ *adj* [F & It, *F pittoresque*, fr It *pit-*
toresco, fr *pitto* painter, fr L *pictor*, fr *pictus*, pp] 1: *a*: resem-
 bling a picture: suggesting a painted scene *b*: **QUAINT**, **CHARM-**
ING 2: evoking mental images: **VIVID** *syn* see **GRAPHIC** — **pictur-**
esquely *adv* — **pictur-esque-ness** *n*
PICTURE TUBE *n*: a cathode-ray tube having at one end a screen of
 luminescent material on which are produced visible images
PICTURE WINDOW *n*: an outside usu. single-paned window designed
 to frame an exterior view
PICTURE WRITING *n*: 1: the recording of events or expression of
 messages by pictures representing actions or facts 2: the record
 or message represented by picture writing
PIC-TUR-IZE \ˈpɪk-tʃər-ɪ-z-, -tɔ-ri-/ *vi* *-ized, -izing*: to make a picture of
 present in pictures, esp: to make into a motion picture — **pictur-**
ization \ˈpɪk-tʃər-ɪ-zə-ʃən/ *n*

a about * kitten or further a back a bake u cot. cart
 a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke q sing o flow o flew o coin th thin th thus
 u foot y yet y yet yu few yu furious zh vision

2 picket v. 1 : to enclose, fence, or fortify with pickets 2 : to



nickel 1b

pipe fitter *n*: one who installs and repairs piping
pipe fitting *n*: 1: a piece (as a coupling or elbow) used to connect pipes or as accessory to a pipe 2: the work of a pipe fitter
pipe-ful *\pi'p-ful\ n*: a quantity of tobacco smoked in a pipe at one time
pipe-less *\pi'p-ləs\ adj*: having no pipe
pipe-like *\pi'p-līk\ adj*: resembling a pipe or piping
pipe-line *\pi'p-līn\ n*: 1: a line of pipe with pumps, valves, and control devices for conveying liquids, gases, or finely divided solids 2: a direct channel for information 3: the processes through which supplies pass from source to user
pipe major *n*: the principal player in a band of bagpipes
pipe of peace: CALUMET
pipe organ *n*: ORGAN 1b(1)
pipe-r *\pi'p-ər\ n*: 1: one that plays on a pipe 2: a maker, layer, or repairer of pipes b: one that applies piping
pi-per-a-zine *\pi'p-ər-ə-zēn\ n* [ISV, blend of piperidine and az-]: a crystalline heterocyclic base $C_4H_{10}N_2$ or $C_4H_{10}N_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ used esp as an anesthetic
pi-per-i-dine *\pi'p-ər-i-dēn\ n* [ISV, blend of piperine and -ide]: a liquid heterocyclic base $C_{15}H_{21}N$ that has a peppery ammoniacal odor and is obtained usu. by hydrolysis of piperine
pi-per-ine *\pi'p-ər-ēn\ n* [ISV, fr. L *piper* pepper]: a white crystalline alkaloid $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ that is the chief active constituent of pepper
pi-per-o-nal *\pi'p-ər-ə-nəl\ n* [ISV *piperone* + -one + -al]: a crystalline aldehyde $C_9H_8O_3$ with an odor of heliotrope that is used esp in perfumery
pi-per-o-nyl bu-t-o-x-ide *\pi'p-ər-ə-nīl-byu-'tāk-īd, -ən-'tāk\ n* [piperonal + -yl + but- + oxide]: an insecticide $C_{11}H_{16}O_3$, esp: an oily liquid containing this compound that is used chiefly as a synergist (as for pyrethrum insecticides)
pi-pe-stone *\pi'p-ə-stōn\ n*: a pink or mottled pink-and-white argillaceous stone carved by the Indians into tobacco pipes
pipe stop *n*: an organ stop composed of flue pipes
pi-pette or **pi-pet** *\pi'p-ət\ n* [F *pipette*, dim. of *pipe*, cask, fr. (assumed) VL *pipa*, pipage pipe]: a small piece of apparatus which typically consists of a narrow tube into which fluid is drawn by suction (as for dispensing or measurement) and retained by closing the upper end
pipe up *vi*: to begin to play or to sing or speak
pipe wrench *n*: a wrench for gripping and turning a cylindrical object (as a pipe) usu. by use of two serrated jaws so designed as to grip the pipe when turning in one direction only
pi-ping *\pi'p-īg\ n*: 1: the music of a pipe b: a sound, note, or call like that of a pipe 2: a quantity or system of pipes 3: trimming stitched in seams or along edges of clothing, slipcovers, or curtains
2piping *adj*: marked by peaceful pipe music rather than martial drum and life music: TRANQUIL
piping hot *adj*: so hot as to sizzle or hiss: very hot
pi-pit *\pi'p-īt\ n* [imit]: any of various small singing birds (family Motacillidae and esp. genus *Anthus*) resembling the lark
pi-p-kin *\pi'p-kən\ n* [perh. fr. *pipe*]: a small earthenware or metal pot usu. with a horizontal handle
pi-p-kin *\pi'p-kən\ n* [ME *pepin*, fr. OF]: 1: any of numerous apples that have usu. yellow or greenish yellow skins strongly flushed with red and are used esp. for cooking 2: a highly admired or very admirable person or thing
pi-p-kin *\pi'p-kən\ n* [ME *pepin*, fr. OF]: 1: any of numerous apples that have usu. yellow or greenish yellow skins strongly flushed with red and are used esp. for cooking 2: a highly admired or very admirable person or thing
pi-pip *\pi'p-īp\ n* [imit] [origin unknown] Brit.: GOOD-BYE
pi-pis-so-wa *\pi'p-īs-sə-wə\ n* [Cree *pīpīssīkwē*]: any of a genus (*Chimaphila*, esp. *C. corymbosa*) of evergreen herbs of the wintergreen family with astringent leaves used as a tonic and diuretic
pi-p-queak *\pi'p-skēk\ n*: a small or insignificant person
pi-quan-ty *\pi'p-kən-ēz, -tēz\ n*: the quality or state of being piquant
pi-quant *\pi'p-kont, -kánt, -pik-wont\ adj* [MF, fr. prp. of *piquer*]: 1: agreeably stimulating to the palate: SAVORY 2: engagingly provocative; also: having a lively arch charm (her ~ face) *syn* see RUNCENT *ant* bland — *pi-quant-ly* *adv* — *pi-quant-ness* *n*
pi-que *\pi'pēk\ n*: a transient feeling of wounded vanity: a fit of resentment *syn* see OFFENSE
2pique *vi* piqued; *piquing* [F *piquer*, lit. to prick — more at PIKE]: 1: to arouse anger or resentment in: IRRITATE *specif*: to offend by slighting 2: a: to excite or arouse by a provocation, challenge, or rebuff b: to stir up the pride or interest of esp. in respect to a particular accomplishment (he ~s himself on his skill as a cook) *syn* see PROVOKE, PRIDE
pi-qué or **pi-que** *\pi'p-īk, -pē\ n* [F *piqué*, fr. pp. of *piquer* to prick, quilt]: a durable ribbed clothing fabric of cotton, rayon, or silk
pi-quot *\pi'p-īk, -pik-ēt\ n* [F]: a two-handed card game played with 32 cards and in which points are scored for certain combinations of cards and for taking tricks
pi-ra-ry *\pi'p-ər-ē\ n*, pl. *aries* [ML *pirata*, fr. LGK *peirata*, fr. Gk *peirata* pirates]: 1: robbery on the high seas 2: the unauthorized use of another's production, invention, or conception esp. in infringement of a copyright 3: an act of piracy b: an act resembling piracy
pi-ra-gus *\pi'p-rā-gəs, -rāg-ə\ n* [Sp]: 1: DUGOUT 2: a 2-masted flat-bottomed boat
pi-ra-nha *\pi'p-rā-nə, -rān-yə, -rān-(y)ə\ n* [Pg, fr. Tupi]: a small So. American characin fish (genus *Serrasalmo*) that often attacks and inflicts dangerous wounds upon men and large animals — called also *caribe*
pi-ra-ru-cú *\pi'p-rā-rú-kú\ n* [Pg, fr. Tupi *pirá-rucú*]: a very large food fish (*Arapaima gigas*, order *Isopondylii*) of the rivers of northern So. America
pi-rate *\pi'p-rāt\ n* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *pirata*, fr. Gk *peirátēs*, fr. *peirain* to attempt — more at FEAR]: one who commits or practices piracy — *pi-rat-i-cal* *\pi'p-rat-ī-kəl, -pī\ adj* — *pi-rat-ical-ly* *\pi'p-rat-ī-kəl-ē\ adv*
2pirate *vb* *pi-rat-ed; pi-rat-ing\ v*: 1: to commit piracy on 2: to take or appropriate by piracy: as: a: to reproduce without authorization esp. in infringement of copyright b: to lure away from

another employer by offers of betterment ~ *vi*: to commit or practice piracy
pi-rn *\pi'p-əm, 2 is also 'pi(ə)r\ n* [ME]: 1: QUILL 1a(1) 2: chiefly Scot.: a device resembling a reel
pi-rogue *\pi'p-rōg\ n* [F, fr. Sp *piragua*, of Cariban origin; akin to Galibi *piragua* pirogue]: 1: DUGOUT 2: a boat like a canoe
pi-ro-plasm *\pi'p-ə-plaz-əm* or **pi-ro-plas-ma** *\pi'p-ə-plaz-mə\ n*, pl. **pi-ro-plasmas** or **pi-ro-plas-ma-ta** *\pi'p-ə-plaz-mat-ə\ n* [NL *Piroplasma*, genus of piroplasms]: any of a family (Babesiidae) of parasitic sporozoans: BABESIA
pi-rosh-ki *\pi'p-rōsh-'kē\ n* pl. *pi-rosh-ki* [Russ *pirozki*, pl. of *pirozok* small tart]: small pastry turnovers stuffed esp. with a savory meat filling
pi-ro-ette *\pi'p-ər-ēt\ n* [F, lit. teetotum]: a rapid whirling about of the body, *specif*: a full turn on the toe or ball of one foot in ballet — *pi-ro-ette* *vi*
pis *\pi'p\ n*
pis al-fer *\pi'p-zə-'lā\ n*, pl. **pis al-fer** *\pi'p-zə-'lā(z)\ n* [F, lit. to go worst] a: a last resource or device: EXPEDIENT
pis-ca-ry *\pi'p-sə-rē\ n*, pl. *ries*: 1 [ME *piscarie*, fr. ML *piscaria*, fr. L neut. pl. of *piscarius* of fish, fr. *piscis*]: FISHERY 4, esp: the right of fishing in waters belonging to another 2 [ML *piscana*, fr. L fem. of *piscarius*]: FISHERY 2
pis-ca-to-ri-al *\pi'p-sə-tōr-ē-əl, -tōr-əl\ adj*: PISCATORY — *pis-ca-to-ri-ally* *\pi'p-sə-tōr-ē-əl-ē\ adv*
pis-ca-to-ry *\pi'p-sə-tōr-ē, -tōr-əl\ adj* [L *piscatorius*, fr. *piscator*, pp. of *piscari* to fish, fr. *piscis*]: of, relating to, or dependent on fisherman or fishing
Pisces *\pi'p-(s)ēz, -pīs-ēz, -pīs-kās\ n* pl. but *sing* in constr. [ME, fr. L (gen. *Piscium*), fr. pl. of *piscis* fish — more at FISH]: 1: a zodiacal constellation directly south of Andromeda 2: a: the 12th sign of the zodiac in astrology — see ZODIAC table b: one born under this sign
pi-sci-cul-ture *\pi'p-si-kəl-čər, -pīs-(k)ə\ n* (prob. F, fr. L *piscis* + F *culture*): fish culture — *pi-sci-cul-tur-ā-l* *\pi'p-si-kəl-č(ə)-rəl\ adj* — *pi-sci-cul-tur-ist* *\pi'p-si-kəl-č(ə)-rəl-ist\ n*
pi-sci-na *\pi'p-si-ē-nə, -sī-, R.C. also -shē-nə\ n* [ML, fr. L, fishpond, fr. *piscis*]: a basin with a drain near the altar of a church for disposing of water from liturgical ablutions
pi-sci-ne *\pi'p-sēn, -pīs-(k)ən\ adj* [L *piscinus*, fr. *piscis*]: of, relating to, or characteristic of fish
pi-sci-vor-ous *\pi'p-si-və-rəs, -pī\ adj* [L *piscis* + E -vorous]: feeding on fishes
plish *\pi'p-īsh\ interj*: used to express disdain or contempt
plis-ti-form *\pi'p-si-tōr-m\ adj* [L *plum* pea + E -form — more at PEA]: resembling a pea in size or shape
2plis-ti-form *n*: a bone on the ulnar side of the carpus in most mammals
pis-mire *\pi'p-mī(ə)r, -piz-\ n* [ME *pissemire*, fr. *pisse* urine + *mir* ant. of *Scand.* origin, akin to *ON maurr* ant. akin to L *formica* ant. Gk *myrmex*]: ANT
pi-smo clam *\pi'p-si-mō\ n*, often *cap* P [Pismo Beach, Calif.]: a thick-shelled clam (*Tivela stultorum*) of the southwest coast of No. America used extensively for food
pi-so-lite *\pi'p-si-līt\ n* [NL *pisolithus*, fr. Gk *pisas* pea + -lithos -lith]: a limestone composed of pisiform concretions — *pi-so-lit-ic* *\pi'p-si-līt-ik\ adj*
1piss *\pi'p-īs\ v* [ME *pisser*, fr. OF *pisser*, fr. (assumed) VL *pisitare*, of imit. origin] *vi*: URINATE — sometimes considered vulgar ~ *vi*: to urinate in or on (~ the bed) — sometimes considered vulgar
2piss *n*: 1: URINE — sometimes considered vulgar 2: an act of urinating — often used with *take*, sometimes considered vulgar
plased off *adj*, *slang*: ANGRY, DISAPPOINTED, DISGUSTED (a lot of guys are *plased off* on the case 'cause I came in after them and made corporal — Norman Mailer)
pis-a-olr *\pi'p-swār\ n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *pisser* to urinate, fr. OF *pisser*]: a public urinal usu. located on the street in some European countries
pis-ta-chio *\pi'p-stash-(ə)-ō, -tāsh-\ n*, pl. *-chios* [It *pistacchio*, fr. L *pistacium* pistachio nut, fr. Gk *pistakion*, fr. *pistake* pistachio tree, fr. Per *pistah*]: a small tree (*Pistacia vera*) of the sumac family whose drupaceous fruit contains a greenish edible seed, also: its seed
pis-ta-reen *\pi'p-stā-rēn\ n* [prob. modif. of Sp *peseta peseta*]: an old Spanish 2-real silver piece circulating in Spain, the West Indies, and the U.S. at a debased rate
pis-till *\pi'p-sīl\ n* [NL *pitillium*, fr. L *pestis* — more at PESTILE]: the ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant that consists of the ovary with its appendages — see FLOWER illustration
pis-till-ate *\pi'p-stī-lāt\ adj*: having pistils; *specif*: having pistils but no stamens
pis-tol *\pi'p-sīl\ n* [MF *pistole*, fr. G, fr. MHG dial. *pischulle*, fr. Czech *píšťal*, lit. pipe, akin to Russ *pischal* harquebus]: a short firearm intended to be aimed and fired with one hand; esp.: a handgun whose chamber is integral with the barrel — *pis-tol-ty* *\pi'p-sīl-tē\ n* [ME]: an old gold 2-escudo piece of Spain; also: any of several old gold coins of Europe of approximately the same value
pis-tol-er *\pi'p-sīl-er\ n*: one who uses a pistol or is armed with a pistol
pistol grip *n*: a grip of a shotgun or rifle shaped like a pistol stock 2: a handle (as on a tool) shaped like a pistol stock
pistol-whip *vi*: to beat with a pistol, broadly: to assail violently and intemperately
pis-ton *\pi'p-sī-tən\ n* [F, fr. It *pistone*, fr. *pistare* to pound, fr. ML *pistare*, fr. L *pistare*, pp. of *pisere* to crush — more at PESTLE]: 1: a sliding piece moved by or moving against fluid pressure which usu.

about * kitten or further a back * bake * cot, cart
 ad out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke y sing * o flow o flaw oí coin th than th thus
 u loot u foot y yet yú few ya fanous zh vision

pinnatifid \pɪˈnæt-ə-fɪd, -fɪd/ *adj* [NL *pinnatifidus*, fr. *pinnat-* + *-fidus* -fid] : cleft in a pinnate manner (a ~ leaf) — **pinnatifidly** *adv*

pinnatisect \-sɛkt/ *adv* : cleft pinnately to or almost to the midrib

pinner \ˈpɪn-ər/ *n* 1 : a woman's cap with long lappets worn in the 17th and 18th centuries 2 : one that pins

pinniped \ˈpɪn-ə-ped/ *n* [deriv of *L pinna* + *-ped*, *pes* foot — more at FOOT] : any of a suborder (Pinnipedia) of aquatic carnivorous mammals (as a seal or walrus) with all four limbs modified into flippers — **pinniped** *adj*

pinnule \ˈpɪn-yə-lə/ *n*, *pl* -lə -lɛ, -lɪ [NL, fr. *L*, dim of *pinna*] 1 : PINNULE 2 : BARB 4 — **pinnular** \-lə-ər/ *adj*

pinnulate \-lɛt/ or **pinnulated** \-lɛt-əd/ *adj* : having pinnules

pinnule \ˈpɪn-ʃ(ə)l/ *n* [NL *pinnula*] 1 : one of the secondary branches of a plumose organ 2 : a small fish fin separated from a major fin 3 : one of the ultimate divisions of a twice pinnate leaf

pinocchio \ˈpɛ-nə-ki-ə/ *n* [prob. modif of G dial. *binokel*, a game resembling bezique, fr. F dial. *binocle*] : a card game played with a 48-card pack containing two each of A, K, Q, J, 10, 9 in each suit with the object to score points by melding certain combinations of cards or by winning tricks that contain scoring cards, also : the meld of queen of spades and jack of diamonds scoring 40 points in this game

pinocytosis \ˈpɪn-ə-sə-tə-sɪs, -sɪs, -sɪs/ *n*, *pl* -to-ses, -sɛz [NL, fr. Gk *pinkein* to drink + *NL cyt-* + *-osis* — more at POTABLE] : the uptake of fluid by a cell by invagination and pinching off of the cell membrane

pinocytotic \-tɪk-ɪk/ *adj* : of or relating to pinocytosis — **pinocytoticly** *adv*

pinole \ˈpɪn-ə-lə/ *n* [AmerSp, fr. Nahuatl *pinolli*] 1 : a finely ground flour made from parched corn 2 : any of various flours resembling pinole and ground from the seeds of other plants

pinon or **pin-yon** \ˈpɪn-yən, -yən, -yən, -yən/ *n*, *pl* *piñons* or *pin-yons* or *piñones* \ˈpɪn-yə-nɛz/ [AmerSp *piñón*, fr. Sp. *pine* nut, fr. *piña* pine cone, fr. *L pinna* — more at PINEAL] 1 : any of various low-growing nut pines (as *Pinus parrlyana*, *P. cembroides*, *P. edulis*, and *P. monophylla*) of western N America 2 : the edible seed of a piñon

pinpoint \ˈpɪn-pɔɪnt/ *vt* 1 : to locate or aim with great precision or accuracy 2 : to fix, determine, or identify with precision 3 : to cause to stand out conspicuously — **HIGHLIGHT**

pinpoint *adj* 1 : extremely fine or precise 2 : located, fixed, or directed with extreme precision

pin-prick \ˈpɪn-prɪk/ *n* 1 : a small puncture made by or as if by a pin 2 : a petty irritation or annoyance

pinprick *vt* : to administer pinpricks to ~ *vi* : to administer pinpricks

pins and needles *n* *pl* : a prickling tingling sensation in a limb recovering from numbness — on pins and needles in a nervous or jumpy state of anticipation

pin-setter \ˈpɪn-sɛt-ər/ *n* : an employee or a mechanical device that spots pins in a bowling alley

pin-spotter \-spɔt-ər/ *n* : PINSETTER

pin-stripe \-stri:p/ *n* : a very thin stripe esp. on a fabric, also : a suit with such stripes — **pin-striped** \-stri:p/ *adj*

plint \ˈplɪnt/ *n* [ME *plinte*, fr. MF, fr. ML *plincta*, fr. (assumed) VL, fem of *pinctus*, pp of *L pingere* to paint — more at PAINT] 1 : see WEIGHT table 2 : a pint pot or vessel

plinta \ˈplɪnt-ə, -plɪnt-ə/ *n* [AmerSp, fr. Sp. *spot*, mark, fr. (assumed) VL *pincta*] : a chronic skin disease that is endemic in tropical America, that occurs successively as an initial papule, a generalized eruption, and a patchy loss of pigment, and that is caused by a spirochete (*Treponema carateum*) morphologically indistinguishable from the causative agent of syphilis

plint-tail \ˈplɪnt-tɪl/ *n*, *pl* *plintails* or *plintails* : a bird having elongated central tail feathers as : a slender gray and white river duck (*Dotyella acuta*) with a white line on the side of the neck and head 3 : any of several grouse

plint-tailed \-tɪld/ *adj* : having a tapered tail with the middle feathers longest 2 : having the tail feathers spiny

plintile \ˈplɪnt-ɪl/ *n* [ME *plintel*, lit., penis, fr. OE, akin to MLG *plint* penis, OE *plinn* pin] : a usu. upright pivot pin on which another part turns

plinto \ˈplɪn-to/ *n*, *pl* *plintos* also *plintoes* [AmerSp, fr. *plinto* spotted, fr. obs. Sp, fr. (assumed) VL *pinctus*] chiefly West : a spotted or calico horse or pony

plinto *adj* : PIED, MOTTLED

plint-sized \ˈplɪnt-sɪz/ or **plint-sized** \-sɪzd/ *adj* : SMALL

pin-up \ˈpɪn-ʌp/ *n* : something fastened to a wall as : a photograph of a pinup girl 3 : something (as a lamp) designed for wall attachment

pinup *adj* 1 : of or relating to pinup girls 2 : designed for hanging on a wall

pinup girl *n* 1 : a girl whose glamorous qualities make her a suitable subject of a photograph pinned up on an admirer's wall 2 : a photograph of a pinup girl

pin-wale \ˈpɪn-wəl/ *adj*, of a fabric : made with narrow wales

pin-weed \ˈpɪn-wed/ *n* 1 : any of a genus (*Lechea*) of herbs of the rockrose family with slender stems and leaves 2 : ALFALFA

pin-wheel \ˈpɪn-hwel, -wəl/ *n* 1 : a toy consisting of lightweight vanes that revolve at the end of a stick 2 : a fireworks device in the form of a revolving wheel of colored fire

pin-work \-wɜrk/ *n* : fine stitches raised from the surface of a design in needlepoint lace to add lightness to the effect

pin-worm \-wɜrm/ *n* 1 : any of numerous small nematode worms (family Oxyuridae) that infest the intestines and esp. the cecum of various vertebrates, esp. a worm (*Enterobius vermicularis*) parasitic in man 2 : any of several rather slender insect larvae that burrow in plant tissue

pinx *abbr* [L *pinxit*] he painted it

pinx-ter flower \ˈpɪŋ(k)-stər-/ *n* [D *pinkster* Whitsuntide] : a deciduous pink-flowered azalea (*Rhododendron nudiflorum*) that is native to rich moist woodlands of eastern N America

pio-let \ˈpɛ-ə-lɛt/ *n* [F] : an ice ax used in mountaineering

pio-n \ˈpi-ən/ *n* [contr. of *pi-meson*] : a short-lived meson that is primarily responsible for the nuclear force and that exists as a positive or negative particle with mass 273.2 times the electron mass or a neutral particle with mass 264.2 times the electron mass — **plon** \ˈplɒn-ɪk/ *adj*

pio-nier \ˈpi-ə-nɪ(ə)/ *n* [MF *pionier*, fr. OF *peonier* foot soldier, fr. *peon* foot soldier, fr. ML *pedon-*, *pedo* — more at FAWN] 1 : a member of a military unit usu. of construction engineers 2 : a person or group that originates or helps open up a new line of thought or activity or a new method or technical development 3 : one of the first to settle in a territory 3 : a plant or animal capable of establishing itself in a bare or barren area and initiating an ecological cycle

pioneer *adj* 1 : ORIGINAL, EARLIEST 2 : relating to or being a pioneer; ~ of, relating to, or characteristic of early settlers or their time

pioneer vi : to act as a pioneer (~ed in the development of nuclear reactors) ~ *vt* 1 : to open or prepare for others to follow, esp. 2 : to originate or take part in the development of

Pioneer Day *n* : July 24 observed as a legal holiday in Utah in commemoration of the arrival of Brigham Young at the present site of Salt Lake City in 1847

piou-s \ˈpi-əs/ *adj* [L *pius*, akin to *L piare* to appease] 1 : marked by or showing reverence for deity and devotion to divine worship 2 : marked by conspicuous religiosity (a hypocrite — a thing all ~ words and uncharitable deeds — Charles Reade) 3 : sacred or devotional as distinct from the profane or secular 4 : showing loyal reverence for a person or thing : DUTIFUL 4 : marked by sham or hypocrisy 5 : marked by self-conscious virtue : VIRTUOUS 5 : deserving commendation : WORTHY (a ~ effort) *syn* see DEVOUT *ant* impious — **piou-sly** *adv* — **piou-sness** *n*

pip \ˈpɪp/ *n* [ME *pippe*, fr. MD, akin to OHG *pfiffiz* pip, both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. (assumed) VL *pipila*, alter of *L pituita* phlegm, pip, akin to *L opimus* fat — more at FAT] 1 : a disorder of a bird marked by formation of a scale or crust on the tongue 2 : the scale or crust of this disorder 2 : any of various human ailments, esp. : a slight nonspecific disorder

pip *n* [origin unknown] 1 : one of the dots used on dice and dominoes to indicate numerical value 2 : SPOT 2c 2 : SPOT, SPECK 3 : an inverted V or a spot of light on a radarscope indicating the return of radar waves reflected from an object, broadly : BLIP 3 : an individual rootstock of the lily of the valley 4 : a diamond worn to indicate rank by a second lieutenant, lieutenant, or captain in the British army

pip *n* [short for *pipin*] 1 : a small fruit seed; esp. : one of a several-seeded fleshy fruit 2 : one extraordinary of its kind

pip *vb* *pipiped*, **pip-pip** [limit] *vi* 1 : 'PEEP 1 2 : to break through the shell of the egg (the chick *pipiped*) ~ *vi* : to break open (the shell of an egg) in hatching

pip *n* [imit.] : a short high-pitched tone

pipe or **pipe-age** \ˈpi-pi-/ *n* 1 : transportation by means of pipes 2 : the charge for such transportation 2 : material for pipe lines : PIPING

pipal \ˈpɛ-p(ə)l/ *n* [Hindi *pipal*, fr. Skt *pippala*] : a large long-lived fig (*Ficus religiosa*) of India that yields a product like lac and lacks prop roots

pipe \ˈpi:p/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *pipa*, akin to OHG *pfifa* pipe; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. (assumed) VL *pipa* pipe, fr. *L pipare* to peep, of small origin] 1 : a tubular wind instrument, specifi. : a small fipple flute held in and played by the left hand 2 : one of the tubes of a pipe organ (1) : FLUTE PIPE (2) : REED PIPE (3) : BAGPIPE — *usu* used in pl. d (1) : VOICE, VOCAL CORD — *usu* used in pl. (2), PIPING 1 2 : a long tube or hollow cord — *usu* used in pl. (2), PIPING 1 2 : a long tube or hollow body for conducting a liquid, gas, or finely divided solid or for structural purposes 3 : a tubular or cylindrical object, part, or passage 4 : a roughly cylindrical and vertical geological formation 5 : the eruptive channel opening into the crater of a volcano 6 : a large cask of varying capacity used esp. for wine and oil 7 : any of various units of liquid capacity based on the size of a pipe, esp. : a unit equal to 2 hogsheads 8 : a device for smoking pipe consisting of a tube having a bowl at one end and a mouthpiece at the other 9 : something easy : SNAP (considered the course a ~)

pipe *vb* *pipiped*, **pip-ing** *vi* 1 : to play on a pipe 2 : to convey orders by signals on a boatswain's pipe 2 : to speak in a high or shrill voice 3 : to emit a shrill sound ~ *vi* 1 : to play (a tone) on a pipe 2 : to utter in the shrill tone of a pipe 2 : to lead or cause to go with pipe music 3 (1) : to call or direct by the boatswain's pipe (2) : to receive aboard or attend the departure of a boatswain's pipe 3 : to trim with piping 4 : to furnish or equip with pipes 5 : to convey by or as if by pipes; specifi. : to transmit by wire or coaxial cable 6 : slang : NOTICE

pipe-clay *vi* : to whiten or clean with pipe clay

pipe clay *n* : highly plastic grayish white clay used esp. in making tobacco pipes and for whitening leather

pipe cleaner *n* : something used to clean the inside of a pipe; specifi. : a piece of flexible wire in which tufted fabric is twisted and which is used to clean the stem of a tobacco pipe

pipe cutter *n* : a tool or machine for cutting pipe, esp. : a hand tool comprising a grasping device and three sharp-edged wheels forced inward by screw pressure that cut into the pipe as the tool is rotated

pipe down *vi* [pip] : to stop talking or making noise

pipe dream *n* [fr. the fantasies brought about by the smoking of opium] : an illusory or fantastic plan, hope, or story

pipe-fish \ˈpi:p-fɪʃ/ *n* : any of various long slender fishes (of *Syngnathus* and related genera) that are related to the sea horses and have a tube-shaped snout and an angular body covered with bony plates

consists of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves back and forth. 2. a: a valve sliding in a cylinder in a brass instrument and serving when depressed by a finger knob to lower its pitch. b: a button on an organ console to bring in a previously selected registration.

piston pin *n*: WRIST PIN

piston ring *n*: a springy split metal ring for sealing the gap between a piston and the cylinder wall

piston rod *n*: a rod by which a piston is moved or by which it communicates motion

pit *\ˈpɪt* *n* [ME, fr. OE *pytt*; akin to OHG *pfuzzi* well] 1. a (1): a hole, shaft, or cavity in the ground. (2): MINE. b: an area often sunken or depressed below the adjacent floor area. as (1): an enclosure in which animals are made to fight each other. (2): a space at the front of a theater for the orchestra. (3): an area in a securities or commodities exchange in which members do trading. 2: HELL — used with the 3: a hollow or indentation esp. in the surface of an organism. as a: a natural hollow in the surface of the body. b: one of the indented scars left in the skin by a pustular disease. 3: POCKMARK. c: a minute depression in the secondary wall of a plant cell functioning in the intercellular movement of water and dissolved material. 4: any of the areas alongside an auto racecourse used for refueling and repairing the cars during a race — often used in pl. with the 5: the area comprising the middle of the offensive and defensive lines in football.

pit *vb* *\ˈpɪt-*; *\ˈpɪt-* *vt* 1. a: to place, cast, bury, or store in a pit. b: to make pits in, esp. to scar or mark with pits. 2. a: to set (as gamecocks) into or as if into a pit to fight. b: to set into opposition or rivalry. c: OPPOSE. *\ˈpɪt-* *vi* 1: to become marked with pits, esp. to preserve for a time an indentation made by pressure. 2: to make a usu. brief stop at one's pit during a race for fuel or repairs.

pit *n* [D, fr. MD — more at PITH]: the stone of a drupaceous fruit.

pit *vb* *\ˈpɪt-*; *\ˈpɪt-* *vt*: to remove the pit from (a fruit).

pita *\ˈpɪtə-* *n* [Sp & Pg] 1: any of several fiber-yielding plants, as a: CENTURY PLANT. b: YUCCA. c: a Central American wild pineapple (*Ananas magdalenae*). 2: the fiber of a pita; also: any of several fibers from other sources.

pit-a-pat *\ˈpɪt-ə-pət* *n* [imit.]: PITTER-PATTER — *pit-a-pat* *adv* or *adj* — *pit-a-pat* *vi*

pitch *\ˈpɪtʃ* *n* [ME *picch*, fr. OE *picc*, fr. L *pic-*, *pic-*; akin to L *apiculus* lat — more at PATE] 1: a black or dark viscous substance obtained as a residue in the distillation of organic materials and esp. tars. 2: any of various bituminous substances. 3: resin obtained from various conifers and often used medicinally. 4: any of various artificial mixtures resembling resinous or bituminous pitches.

pitch *vi*: to cover, smear, or treat with or as if with pitch.

pitch *vb* [ME *picchen*] *vi* 1: to erect and fix firmly in place (~ a tent). 2: to throw usu. with a particular objective or toward a particular point (~ hay onto a wagon). as *n*: to throw (a baseball) to a batter. b: to toss (as coins) so as to fall at or near a mark (~ pennies). c: to put aside or discard by throwing (~ed his cigarette into the fire). 3: to sell or advertise esp. in a high-pressure way. 4. a (1): to cause to be at a particular level or of a particular quality. (2): to set in a particular musical key. b: to cause to be set at a particular angle. c: SLOPE. 5: to utter glibly and insouciantly. 6. a: to use as a starting pitcher. b: to play as pitcher. 7: to hit (a golf ball) in a high arc with backspin so that it rolls very little after striking the green. *\ˈpɪtʃ-* *vi* 1. a: to fall precipitately or headlong. b (1) of a ship: to have the bow alternately plunge precipitately down and rise abruptly up. (2) of an aircraft: to turn about a lateral axis so that the nose rises or falls in relation to the tail. (3) of a missile or spacecraft: to turn about a lateral axis that is both perpendicular to the longitudinal axis and horizontal with respect to the earth. c: BUCK. 2: ENCAMP. 3: to choose something usu. in a casual way (~ed on a present for his wife). 4: to incline downward. c: SLOPE. 5. a: to throw a ball to a batter. b: to play ball as a pitcher. c: to pitch a golf ball. *syn* see PLUNGE, THROW — *pitch* *into* 1: ATTACK, ASSAIL. 2: to set to work on energetically.

pitch *n* 1: the action or a manner of pitching, esp. an up-and-down movement — compare YAW. 2. a: SLOPE. also: degree of slope. b: RAKE. (1): distance between one point on a gear tooth and the corresponding point on the next tooth. (2): distance from any point on the thread of a screw to the corresponding point on an adjacent thread measured parallel to the axis. c: the distance advanced by a propeller in one revolution. d: the number of teeth or of threads per inch. 3. archaic: TOP, ZENITH. 4. a: the relative level, intensity, or extent of some quality or state. b (1): the property of a sound and esp. a musical tone that is determined by the frequency of the waves producing it: highness or lowness of sound. (2): a standard frequency for tuning instruments. c (1): the difference in the relative vibration frequency of the human voice that contributes to the total meaning of speech. (2): a definite relative pitch that is a significant phenomenon in speech. 5: a steep place; DECLIVITY. 6. chiefly Brit.: a field used for playing certain games (as soccer or cricket). 7: an all-fours game in which the first card led is a trump. 8. a: an often high-pressure sales talk. b: ADVERTISEMENT. 9. a: the delivery of a

baseball by a pitcher to a batter. b: a baseball so thrown. c: PITCHOUT. 2. pitched *\ˈpɪtʃt-* *adj*

pitch-and-toss *\ˈpɪtʃ-ən-ˈtɒs, -ˈtɒs* *n*: a game in which the player who pitches coins nearest to a mark has first chance at tossing the pitched coins and winning those that fall heads up.

pitch-black *\ˈpɪtʃ-ˈblæk* *adj*: extremely dark or black.

pitch-blende *\ˈpɪtʃ-,ˈblend* *n* [part trans. of G *pechblende*, fr. *pech* pitch + *blende*]: a brown to black mineral that consists of massive uraninite, has a distinctive luster, contains radium, and is the chief ore-mineral source of uranium.

pitch-dark *\ˈpɪtʃ-ˈdɑrk* *adj*: extremely dark. **PITCH-BLACK**

pitched battle *\ˈpɪtʃ(t)-ˈbɪtl* *n*: an intensely fought battle in which the opposing forces are locked in close combat.

pitcher *\ˈpɪtʃ-ər* *n* [ME *piccher*, fr. OF *piclier*, fr. ML *Securis* goblet, fr. Gk *bikos* earthen jug] 1: a container for holding and pouring liquids that usu. has a lip or spout and a handle. 2: a CIDIUM, esp.: a modified leaf of a pitcher plant in which the hollowed petiole and base of the blade form an elongated receptacle.

pitcher *n*: one that pitches; *specif*: the player that pitches in a game of baseball.

pitcher plant *n*: a plant (esp. family Sarracenaceae, the pitcher plant family) with leaves modified into pitchers in which insects are trapped and digested by the plant by means of liquids secreted by the leaves.

pitchfork *\ˈpɪtʃ-,ˈfɔrk* *n* [ME *pltkfork*, fr. *pltk* pick + *fork*]: a long-handled fork that has two or three long somewhat curved prongs and is used esp. in pitching hay — *pitchfork* *vi*

pitch *in* *vi* 1: to begin to work. 2: to contribute to a common endeavor.

pitch-man *\ˈpɪtʃ-mən* *n*: SALESMAN, esp.: one who vends novelties or similar articles on the streets or from a concession.

pitch-out *\ˈpɪtʃ-əʊt* *n* 1: a pitch in baseball deliberately out of reach of the batter to enable the catcher to check or put out a base runner. 2: a lateral pass in football between two backs behind the scrimmage line — *pitch out* *vi*

pitch pipe *n*: a small reed pipe or flue pipe producing one or more tones to establish the pitch in singing or in tuning an instrument.

pitch-stone *\ˈpɪtʃ-ˈstɒn* *n*: a glassy rock with a resinous luster that contains more water than obsidian does.

pitchy *\ˈpɪtʃ-i* *adj* 1. a: full of pitch. b: of, relating to, or having the qualities of pitch. 2: PITCH BLACK.

pitch-ous *\ˈpɪtʃ-əs* *adj*: of a kind to move to pity or compassion. *syn* see PITIFUL — *pitch-ous-ly* *adv* — *pitch-ous-ness* *n*

pitfall *\ˈpɪt-ˈfɔl* *n* 1: TRAP, SNARE, *specif*: a pit flimsily covered or camouflaged and used to capture and hold animals or men. 2: a hidden or not easily recognized danger or difficulty.

pit *\ˈpɪt* *n* [ME, fr. OE *pittha*; akin to MD & MLG *pit* pith, *pit*] 1. a: a usu. continuous central strand of spongy tissue in the stems of most vascular plants that prob. functions chiefly in storage. b: any of various loose spongy plant tissues that resemble true pith. c: the soft or spongy interior of a part of the body. 2. a: the essential part. CORE. b: substantial quality (as of meaning). 3: IMPORTANCE, SIGNIFICANCE.

pit *vi* 1. a: to kill (as cattle) by piercing or severing the spinal cord. b: to destroy the spinal cord or central nervous system of (as a frog) usu. by passing a wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal. 2: to remove the pith from (a plant stem).

pithead *\ˈpɪt-ˈhed* *n*: the top of a mining pit or coal shaft, also: the immediately adjacent ground and buildings.

pith *\ˈpɪtʃ-* *n*: the top of a mining pit or coal shaft, also: the immediately adjacent ground and buildings.

pith-ec-an-thro-pine *\ˈpɪt-ɪ-ˈkæn(t)-thro-ˈplɪn* *n*: PITHECANTHROPUS — *pith-ec-an-thro-pine* *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling the pith-ec-anthrope.

pith-ec-an-thro-poid *\ˈpɪt-ɪ-ˈkæn(t)-thro-ˈpɔɪd* *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling the pith-ec-anthrope.

pith-ec-an-thro-pus *\ˈpɪt-ɪ-ˈkæn(t)-thro-ˈpʊs, -ˈkæn-ˈthro-ˈpʊ-* *pl* *\-pi, -pe* [NL, fr. Gk *pithēkos* ape + *anthropos* human being; akin to OHG *gibēn* to tremble, L *foedus* ugly]: any of the primitive extinct man (genus *Pithecanthropus*) known from skeletal remains from Javanese Pliocene gravels.

pith ray *n*: VEDULLARY RAY.

pit *\ˈpɪt-* *adj* *\ˈpɪt-ɪ-ˈfɔl* *adj* 1: consisting of or abounding in pith. 2: having substance and point: tersely cogent. *syn* see CONCISE — *pit-ly* *\ˈpɪt-ɪ-ˈfɔl* *adv* — *pit-ly-ness* *\ˈpɪt-ɪ-ˈfɔl-nəs* *n*

pitiable *\ˈpɪt-ɪ-ə-bəl* *adj* 1: deserving or exciting pity: LAMEN- TABLE. 2: of a kind to evoke mingled pity and contempt esp. because of inadequacy (a ~ excuse). *syn* see PITIFUL, COMTEMPTEFUL — *pitiable-ness* *n* — *pit-i-ably* *\-bəl* *adv*

pitier *\ˈpɪt-ɪ-ər* *n*: one that pities.

pitiful *\ˈpɪt-ɪ-ful* *adj* 1. a: deserving or arousing pity or commiseration. b: exciting pitying contempt (as by meanness or inadequacy). 2. archaic: full of pity: COMPASSIONATE — *pitifully* *\-fʊl-ɪ* *adv* — *pitiful-ness* *\-fʊl-nəs* *n*

syn PITIFUL, PITEOUS, PITIABLE shared meaning element: arousing or deserving pity, *ant* cruel

pitiless *\ˈpɪt-ɪ-ləs, -ˈpɪt-ɪ-ˈləs* *adj*: devoid of pity: MERCILESS — *pitiless-ly* *adv* — *pitiless-ness* *n*

pit-man *\ˈpɪt-mən* *n* 1. *pl* *\pit-men* *\-mən*: one who works in or near a pit (as in a coal mine). 2. *pl* *\pit-men*: CONNECTING ROD.

piton *\ˈpɪt-ɪn* *n* [F]: a spike, wedge, or peg that is driven into a rock or ice surface as a support (as for a mountain climber).

Pitot-static tube *\ˈpɪt-ɪt-ˈstæt-ɪk-* *n*: a device that consists of a Pitot tube and a static tube and that measures pressures in such a way that the relative speed of a fluid can be determined.

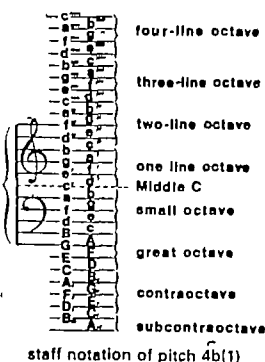
Pitot tube *\ˈpɪt-ɪt-* *n* [F (*tube* *de* *Pitot*, fr. Henri Pitot †1771 F physicist)] 1: a device that consists of a tube having a short right-angled bend which is placed vertically in a moving body of fluid angled bend which is placed vertically in a moving body of fluid with the mouth of the bent part directed upstream and that is used with a manometer to measure the velocity of fluid flow. 2: PITOT.

STATIC TUBE

pit saw *n*: a handsaw worked by two men one of whom stands on or above the log being sawed into planks and the other below it.

pit *n*: a pit.

pit-tance *\ˈpɪt-(n)əs* *n* [ME *pitance*, fr. OF, *piety*, *pity*, fr. ML *pietantia*, fr. *pietant*, *pietans*, *prp* of *pietari* to be charitable. fr. L



staff notation of pitch 4b(1)



plane

au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this

a abut *kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
 au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw ol coin th thun th this
 li lool u foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

placket \ˈplak-ət/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *a*: a slit in a garment (as a skirt) often forming the closure *b* *archaic*: a pocket esp in a woman's skirt 2 *archaic*: *a*: PETTICOAT *b*: WOMAN
plac \ˈplak-/ *adj* [Gk *plak*, *plax* flat surface]: of, relating to, or being a scale of dermal origin with an enamel-tipped spine characteristic of the elasmobranchs
plafond \ˈplā-fōnd/ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *plat* flat + *fond* bottom, fr. L *fundus* — more at **PLATE**, **BOTTOM**]: a usu. elaborate ceiling formed by the underside of a floor
plage \ˈplā-ʒə/ *adj* [ML *plagi* oblique, deriv. of Gk *plagios* oblique, sideways, fr. *plagios* side; akin to L *plaga* net, region, Gk *pelagos* sea — more at **FLAKE**] 1 *a* of a church mode: having the keynote on the 4th scale step — compare **AUTHENTIC** 4a 2 *a* of a cadence: progressing from the subdominant chord to the tonic — compare **AUTHENTIC** 4b
plage \ˈplāʒh/ *n* [F, beach, luminous surface, fr. It *plaggia* beach, fr. LL *plagus*, fr. Gk *plagios* oblique]: a bright region on the sun that is caused by the light emitted by clouds of calcium or hydrogen and that is often associated with a sunspot
plagiarism \ˈplā-ʒi-ə-riz-əm also -jē-ə-/ *n* 1: an act or instance of plagiarizing 2: something plagiarized — **plagiarist** \-rɪz-ənt/ *n* — **plagiaristic** \ˈplā-ʒi-ə-rɪst-ik also -jē-ə-/ *adj*
plagiarize \ˈplā-ʒi-ə-rɪz also -jē-ə-/ *vb* -rized; -rizing *vt* [plagiar] 1: to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own 2: use (as a created production) without crediting the source ~ *vi*: to commit literary theft 3: present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source — **plagiarizer** *n*
plagiar \ˈplā-ʒi-ə-rɪz-ə-/ *n*, *pl* -rɪz [L *plagiarius*, lit., plunderer, fr. *plagium* hunting net, fr. *plaga* net] 1 *archaic*: one that plagiarizes 2: **PLAGIARISM**
plagioclase \ˈplā-ʒi-ə-/ *n*, *pl* -jɪz [Gk *plagios* + *klas* breaking, fr. *klas* to break — more at **HALT**]: a triclinic feldspar; esp.: one having calcium or sodium in its composition
plagioclase \ˈplā-ʒi-ə-/ *adj* [Gk *plagios* + *trope*]: having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical (~ lateral branches) — **plagioclase** -ly *adv* [Gk *plagios* + *trope*]: having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical (~ lateral branches) — **plagioclase** -ly *adv* [Gk *plagios* + *trope*]: having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical (~ lateral branches)
plague \ˈplæg-/ *n* [ME *plage*, fr. MF, fr. LL *plaga*, fr. L *plaga*; akin to L *plangere* to strike — more at **PLAIN**] 1 *a*: a disastrous evil or affliction: **CALAMITY** *b*: a destructively numerous influx (as of locusts) 2 *a*: an epidemic disease causing a high rate of mortality: **PESTILENCE** *b*: a virulent contagious febrile disease that is caused by a bacterium (*Pasteurella pestis*) and that occurs in several forms 3 *a*: a cause of irritation: **NUISANCE** *b*: a sudden unwelcome outbreak (as of burglaries)
plague *vi* *plagued*; **plaguing** 1: to smite, infest, or afflict with or as if with disease, calamity, or natural evil 2 *a*: to cause worry or distress to: **HAMPER**, **BURDEN** *b*: to disturb or annoy persistently *syn* **see** **WORRY** — **plaguer** *n*
plaguey \ˈplæg-əm/ *adj* 1: **TRoublesome** 2: **PESTILENTIAL**
plaguey or **plaguy** \ˈplæg-ə-/ *adj*, chiefly *dialect*: causing irritation or annoyance: **TRoublesome** — **plaguey** *adv* — **plaguily** \ˈplæg-ə-/ *adv*
plague \ˈplæg-/ *n*, *pl* -jɪz [ME *plage*, fr. OF *plais*, fr. LL *platenis*]: any of various flatfishes, esp.: a large European flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*)
plaid \ˈplad-/ *n* [ScGael *plaid*]: 1: a rectangular length of tartan worn over the left shoulder as part of the Scottish national costume 2 *a*: a twilled woolen fabric with a tartan pattern *b*: a fabric with a pattern of tartan or an imitation of tartan 3 *a*: **TARTAN** *b*: a pattern of unevenly spaced repeated stripes crossing at right angles — **plaid** *adj* — **plaided** \-əd/ *adj*
plain \ˈplān/ *n* [ME *plainen*, fr. MF *plaine*, fr. L *plangere* lament — more at **PLAIN**] *archaic*: **COMPLAIN**
plain *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *planus*, fr. neut. of *planus* flat, plain — more at **FLOOR**] 1 *a*: an extensive area of level or rolling treeless country *b*: a broad unbroken expanse 2: something free from artifice, ornament, or extraneous matter
plain *adj* 1 *archaic*: **EVEN**, **LEVEL** 2: lacking ornament: **UNDECORATED** 3: free of extraneous matter: **PURE** 4: free of impediments to view: **UNOBSTRUCTED** 5 *a* (1): evident to the mind or senses: **OBVIOUS** (it's perfectly ~ that they will resist) (2): **CLEAR** (made his intentions ~) *b*: marked by outspoken candor: free from duplicity or subtlety: **BLUNT** 6: belonging to mankind in general: **COMMON**, also: lacking special distinction or affectation: **ORDINARY** 7: characterized by simplicity: not complicated (~ home-cooked meals) 8: lacking beauty or ugliness — **plainly** *adv* — **plainness** \ˈplān-nəs/ *n*
syn 1 *see* **EVIDENT** *ant* **abstruse**
2 **PLAIN** - **HOMELY**, **SIMPLE**, **UNPRETENTIOUS** *shared meaning element*: free from all ostentation or superficial embellishment **PLAIN** stresses moderation and lack of anything likely to catch the attention (a plain house on a quiet street) Additionally, it may suggest quiet elegance (the furnishings were plain with very simple classic lines) or avoidance of waste and extravagance (she set a plain but ample meal before us) or, with reference to personal appearance, a lack of positive beauty that is by no means ugliness (a plain but very charming girl) **HOMELY** may suggest comfortable but unostentatious informality or easy familiarity (a book-learned language, wholly remote from anything personal, native, or homely — Willa Cather) (a comfortable homely scene) In application to personal appearance, especially in American use, **homely** is likely to imply something between plain and ugly **SIMPLE**, very close to plain in its references to situations or things, may stress volition as the source of the quality described (what was then called the simple life — is recognizable as the austere luxury of a very cultivated poet — Agnes Repplier) and regularly connotes lack of complication or adornment (told the simple truth) (a simple gray dress) **UNPRETENTIOUS** stresses lack of vanity and affectation and may praise a person or a thing, especially when felt as a reflection of a personality (he drove a sturdy but unpretentious car) (a knowledgeable but quite unpretentious writer) *ant* **lovely**
3 *see* **FRANK**
4 *see* **COMMON**

plain *adv*: in a plain manner: **CLEARLY**, **SIMPLY** (saw them clearly and told you ~ — *Amer. Documentation*)
plain *adj* [partly fr. ME *plain* entire, complete, fr. MF, full, fr. L *plenus*; partly fr. *plain* — more at **FULL**]: **ABSOLUTELY** (it ~ galled me to pay fancy prices — F. R. Buckley)
plain-chant \ˈplān-ˌchant/ *n* [F *plain-chant*, lit., plain song]: **PLAIN SONG**
plain-clothes-men \ˈplān-ˌklōz(h)-mən, -ˌman/ *n*: a police officer who does not wear a uniform while on duty: **DETECTIVE**
plain-leid \ˈplān-ˌlɛd/ *adj*, of a rope: consisting of three strands laid right-handed
Plain People *n*: members of any of various Protestant groups (as Mennonites) esp. in the U.S. who wear distinctively plain clothes and adhere to a simple and traditional style of life excluding many conveniences of modern technology (as motorcars)
Plains \ˈplānz/ *adj*: of or relating to No. American Indians of the Great Plains or to their culture
plain sailing *n*: easy progress over an unobstructed course
plainsman \ˈplānz-mən/ *n* [Great Plains + man]: an inhabitant of the plains
plain-song \ˈplān-sŏŋ/ *n* 1: **GREGORIAN CHANT** 2: a liturgical chant of any of various Christian rites
plain-spoken \ˈspō-kən/ *adj*: **CANDID**, **FRANK** — **plain-spokenness** \-kən-nəs/ *n*
plaint \ˈplānt/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *placatus*, fr. *placatus* pp. of *plangere* to strike, beat one's breast, lament, akin to OHG *flauchen* to curse, Gk *plēssein* to strike] 1: **LAMENTATION**, **WAIL** 2: **PROTEST**, **COMPLAINT**
plaint-text \ˈplān-ˌtɛkst/ *n*: the intelligible form of an encrypted text or of its elements — compare **CIPHERTEXT**
plaintful \ˈplānt-fəl/ *adj*: **MOURNFUL**
plaintful \ˈplānt-fəl/ *adj* [ME *plaintif*, fr. MF, fr. *plaintif*, *adj*] 1: one who commences a personal action or lawsuit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights 2: the complaining party in a litigation — compare **DEFENDANT**
plaintive \ˈplānt-iv/ *adj* [ME *plaintif*, fr. MF, fr. *plaintif*]: expressive of suffering or woe: **MELANCHOLY** — **plaintively** *adv* — **plaintiveness** *n*
plain weave *n*: a weave in which the threads interlace alternately
plaster \ˈplɑs-tər, -ˈplɑs-/ *var* of **PLASTER**
pleat \ˈpleɪt, -ˈplɛt/ *n* [ME *pleit*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *plictus*, fr. *plictus* pp. of L *plicare* to fold — more at **PLY**] 1: **PLEAT** 2: a braid of material (as hair or straw); *specif*: **PIGTAIL**
pleat *vi* 1: **PLEAT** 1 2 *a*: to interweave the strands or locks of: **BRID** *b*: to make by pleating — **pleater** *n*
pleating *n*: the interlacing of strands: **BRAIDING**
plan \ˈplān/ *n* [F, plane, foundation, ground plan; partly fr. L *planum* level ground, fr. neut. of *planus* level; partly fr. F *planter* to plant, fix in place, fr. LL *plantare* — more at **FLOOR**, **PLANT**] 1: a drawing or diagram drawn on a plane: *a*: a top or horizontal view of an object *b*: a large-scale map of a small area 2 *a*: a method for achieving an end (working hard at a ~ to avoid work) *b*: an often customary method of doing something: **PROCEDURE** (the usual ~ is to both arrive and leave early) *c*: a detailed formulation of a program of action (the ~ called for increasing the bet whenever he won) *d*: **GOAL**, **AIM** (his ~ was to get a degree in medicine) 3: an orderly arrangement of parts of an overall design or objective — **plan-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **plan-lessly** *adv* — **planlessness** *n*
syn **PLAN**, **DESIGN**, **PLOT**, **SCHEME**, **PROJECT** *shared meaning element*: a method devised for making or doing something or attaining an end
2 **plan** *vb* *planned*, *plan-ning* *vi* 1: to arrange the parts of: **DESIGN** 2: to devise or project the realization or achievement of (~ a program) 3: to have in mind: **INTEND** ~ *vi*: to make plans — **plan-ner** *n*
3 **plan** or **plano** *comb* form [prob fr. NL, fr. Gk, wandering, fr. *planos* akin to Gk *planasthai* to wander — more at **PLANET**]: moving about: **motile** (**planoblast**)
4 **plan** or **plano** *comb* form [L *planus*] 1: flat (**planosol**) 2: flatly (**planospiral**) 3: flat and (**plano-concave**)
planar \ˈplā-nər, -ˈnær/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or lying in a plane 2: two-dimensional in quality — **planar-ity** \plā-nər-ə-ti/ *n*
planaria \ˈplā-nər-ə-, -ˈnær-/ *n* [NL *Planaria*, genus name, fr. fem. of LL *planarius* lying on a plane, fr. *planum* plane] 1: **PLANARIAN**, esp.: any of a genus (*Planaria*) of 2-eyed planarian worms
planarian \ˈplā-nər-ən/ *n* [NL *Planaria*, type genus of the family]: any of a family (*Planariidae*) or order (*Tricladida*) of small soft-bodied ciliated mostly aquatic turbellarian worms
planation \ˈplā-nā-shən/ *n*: the condition or process of becoming flattened, esp.: mechanical erosion producing smoothed or flattened surfaces
plan-cho \ˈplān-ˌcho/ *n* [dim. of *planch* (flat plate)] 1: a metal disk to be stamped as a coin 2: a small metal or plastic disk
plan-chette \ˈplān-ˌshet/ *n* [F, fr. dim. of *planche* plank, fr. L *planca*]: a small triangular or heart-shaped board supported on casters at two points and a vertical pencil at a third and believed to produce automatic writing when lightly touched by the fingers, also: a similar board without a pencil
Planck's constant \ˈplānk(k)-ˌˌ-ˌˌ/ *n* [Max K. E. L. Planck]: a proportionality constant *h* that relates the frequency of radiation to its quanta of energy and that has an approximate value of 6.625×10^{-27} erg second (gcm² per second)
5 **plane** \ˈplān/ *vb* *planned*; *plan-ning* [ME *planen*, fr. MF *planer*, fr. LL *planare*, fr. L *planus* level — more at **FLOOR**] *vi* 1 *a*: to make smooth or even: **LEVEL** *b*: to make plane by use of a plane (smoothed the sides of the door) 2: to remove by planing — often used with *away* or *off* ~ *vi* 1: to work with a plane 2: to do the work of a plane — **plan-er** *n*
6 **plane** *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *planatus*, fr. Gk *planatos*; akin to Gk *platys* broad — more at **PLACE**]: any of a genus (*Platanus*) of the



planarian

a smooth flat thin piece of material **b** (1): forged, rolled, or cast metal in sheets usu thicker than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (2): a very thin layer of metal deposited on a surface of base metal by plating **c**: one of the broad metal pieces used in armor; also: armor of such plates **d** (1): a lamina or plaque (as of bone or horn) that forms part of an animal body, esp: SCUTE (2): the thin under portion of the forequarter of beef, esp: the fatty back part — see BEEF illustration **e**: HOME PLATE **f**: any of the huge movable segments into which the earth's crust is divided **2** [ME, partly fr OF plate plate, piece of silver; partly fr OSP plata silver, fr (assumed) VL *plattus* flat] **a**: obs: a silver coin **b**: precious metal, esp: silver bullion **3** [ME, fr MF plat dish, plate, fr plat flat] **a**: domestic hollowware made of or plated with gold, silver, or base metals **b**: a shallow usu circular vessel from which food is eaten or served **c** (1): PLATEFUL (2): a main course served on a plate (3): food and service supplied to one person (a dinner at \$10 a ~) **d** (1): a prize given to the winner in a contest (2): a horse race in which the contestants compete for a prize rather than stakes **e**: a dish or pouch passed in taking collections **f**: a flat glass dish used chiefly for culturing microorganisms **4** **a**: a prepared surface from which printing is done **b**: a sheet of material (as glass) coated with a light-sensitive photographic emulsion **c** (1): the usu flat or grid-formed anode of an electron tube at which electrons collect (2): a metallic grid with its interstices filled with active material that forms one of the structural units of a battery **d**: LICENSE PLATE **5**: a horizontal structural member (as a timber) that provides bearing and anchorage esp for the trusses of a roof or the rafters **6**: the part of a denture that fits to the mouth; broadly: DENTURE **7**: a full-page illustration often on different paper from the text pages — *plate-like* \-līk/ *adj*

plate *vt* *plated*, *plating* **1**: to cover or equip with plate as **a**: to arm with armor plate **b**: to cover with an adherent layer mechanically, chemically, or electrically; also: to deposit (as a layer) on a surface **2**: to make a printing surface from or for **3**: to fix or secure with a plate

plateau \plā-'tō, -plā-, n, pl plateaus or plateaux \-'tōz, -'tōz/ [F, fr MF, plateau, fr plat flat] **1** **a**: a usu extensive land area having a relatively level surface raised sharply above adjacent land on at least one side: TABLELAND **b**: a similar undersea feature **2** **a**: a region of little or no change in a graphical representation **b**: a relatively stable level, period, or condition

plateau *vi*: to reach a level, period, or condition of stability **plateful** \plāt-'fū/ *n*: as much or as many as a plate will hold **plate glass** *n*: rolled, ground, and polished sheet glass

platelet \plāt-'lət/ *n*: a minute flattened body (as of ice or a mineral); esp: BLOOD PLATELET

plate-maker \plāt-'mā-'kər/ *n*: a machine for making printing plates and esp offset printing plates — *plate-making* \-'kīŋ/ **plate** \plāt-'n/ *n* [MF *platine*, fr plate] **1**: a flat plate (as of metal), esp: one that exerts or receives pressure **2**: the roller of a typewriter

plate-rail \plāt-'r/ *n* **1**: one that plates **2** **a**: a horse that runs chiefly in plate races **b**: an inferior racehorse

plate rail *n*: a rail or narrow shelf along the upper part of a wall for holding plates or ornaments

plate-risque \plāt-'rēsk/ *adj*, often cap [Sp *plateresco*, fr *platero* silversmith, fr *plata* silver]: of, relating to, or being a 16th century Spanish architectural style characterized by elaborate ornamentation suggestive of silver plate

platform \plāt-'fōrm/ *n*, often attrib [MF *plate-forme* diagram, map, lit, flat form] **1**: PLAN DESIGN **2**: a declaration of the principles on which a group of persons stand, esp: a declaration of principles and policies adopted by a political party or a candidate **3** **a** (1): a horizontal flat surface usu higher than the adjoining area, also: a device incorporating or providing a platform (as for reaching high places) (2): a raised flooring (as for speakers or performers) **b**: a place or opportunity for public discussion **4** **a**: a layer (as of leather) between the inner sole and outer sole of a shoe **b**: a shoe having such a sole

platform rocker *n*: a chair that rocks on a stable platform

platform scale *n*: a weighing machine with a flat platform on which objects are weighed — called also *platform balance*

platform tennis *n*: a variation of paddle tennis that is played on a wooden platform enclosed by a wire fence

platin- or **platino-** *comb form* [NL *platinum*]: platinum (platinotype) (platinidium)

platin \plā-'tē-n/ *n* [Sp]: PLATINUM esp: crude native platinum

platin *adj*: of the color platinum

plating \plāt-'īŋ/ *n*: (1) the act or process of plating **2** **a**: a coating of metal plates **b**: a thin coating of metal

platinic \plāt-'tīn-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing platinum esp with a valence of four — compare PLATINOUS

platinize \plāt-'n-īz/ *vt*, -nized, -nizing: to cover, treat, or combine with platinum or a compound of platinum

platino-cyanide \plāt-'n-ē-'sīd/ *n*: a fluorescent complex salt formed by the union of platinum cyanide with another cyanide

platinoid \plāt-'n-ōid/ *n*: an alloy chiefly of copper, nickel, and zinc used for forming electrical resistance coils and standards

platinous \plāt-'nəs, -'nəs/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing platinum esp with a valence of two — compare PLATINIC

platinum \plāt-'nəm, -'nəm/ *n*, often attrib [NL, fr Sp *platina*, fr dim. of *plata* silver — more at PLATE] **1**: a heavy precious grayish white noncorroding ductile malleable metallic element that fuses with difficulty and is used esp in chemical ware and apparatus, as a catalyst, and in dental and jewelry alloys — see ELEMENT table **2**: a moderate gray

platinum black *n*: a soft dull black powder of metallic platinum obtained by reduction and precipitation from solutions of its salts and used as a catalyst

platinum blonde *n*: a pale silvery blonde color that in human hair is usu produced by bleach and a bluish rinse **2**: a person whose hair is of the color platinum blonde

platitud- \plāt-'t(y)ūd/ *n* [F, fr *plat* flat, dull] **1**: the quality or state of being dull or insipid **2**: a banal, trite, or stale remark **plat-i-tu-di-nal** \plāt-'t(y)ūd-nəl, -'nəl/ *adj*: PLATITUDINOUS **plat-i-tu-di-nar-i-an** \-'t(y)ūd-'n-er-'ē-n/ *n*: one given to the use of platitudes

plat-i-tu-di-nize \-'t(y)ūd-'n-īz/ *vi*, -nized, -nizing [plattitudinous] **1**: to utter platitudes

plat-i-tu-di-nous \-'t(y)ūd-nəs, -'nəs/ *adj* [platitude + -in-ous (as in multitudinous)]: having the characteristics of a platitude: full of platitudes (~ remarks) — *plat-i-tu-di-nous-ly* *adv*

platon- \plā-'tān-ik, -plā-'n/ *adj* [L *platonikos*, fr Gk *platonikos* fr *Platon* Plato] **1** cap: of, relating to, or characteristic of Plato or Platonism **2** **a**: relating to or based on platonic love, also: experiencing or professing platonic love **b**: NOMINAL THEORETICAL — *platon-ic-ally* \-'k-ē-'lē/ *adv*

platonic love *n*, often cap **P** **1**: love conceived by Plato as ascending from passion for the individual to contemplation of the universal and ideal **2**: a close relationship between two persons in which sexual desire has been suppressed or sublimated

Plato-nism \plāt-'n-iz-əm/ *n* **1** **a**: the philosophy of Plato stressing esp that actual things are copies of transcendent ideas and that these ideas are the objects of true knowledge apprehended by reminiscence **b**: NEOPLATONISM **2**: PLATONIC LOVE — *Plato-nist* \-'n-əst/ *n* — *Plato-nistic* \plāt-'n-īst-ik/ *adj*

Plato-nize \plāt-'n-īz/ *vt*, -nized, -nizing *vi*: to adopt, imitate, or conform to Platonic opinions ~ *vt*: to explain in accordance with or adapt to Platonic doctrines, esp: IDEALIZE

platoon \plā-'tūn, -plā-'n/ (F *peloton* small detachment, lit, ball, fr *pelote* little ball — more at PELLET) **1**: a subdivision of a company-size military unit normally consisting of two or more squads or sections **2**: a group of persons sharing a common characteristic or activity (a ~ of waiters) **a**: a group of football players trained for either offense or defense and sent into or withdrawn from the game as a body **b**: two or more players (as in baseball) who alternate playing the same position

platoon *vi*: to play (one player) alternately with another player in the same position (as on a baseball team) ~ *vi* **1**: to alternate with another player at the same position **2**: to use alternate players at the same position

platoon sergeant *n*: a noncommissioned officer in the army ranking above a staff sergeant and below a first sergeant **Platt-deutsch** \plāt-'dōch, -plāt-'n/ [G, fr D *Platdeutsch*, lit, Low German, fr *plat* flat, low + *deutsch* German]: a colloquial language of northern Germany comprising several Low German dialects

platter \plāt-'ər/ *n* [ME *plater*, fr AF, fr MF *plat* plate] **1** **a**: a large plate used esp for serving meat **b**: PLATE 3c. **2**: a photograph record — *platter-ful* \-'fū/ *n* — on a *platter*: without effort: very easily (can have the presidency on a *platter* — Jonathan Daniels)

platy \plāt-'ē/ *adj*: resembling a plate, also: consisting of plates or flaky layers — used chiefly of soil or mineral formations

platy \plāt-'ē/ *n*, pl *platys* or *platys* [NL *Platycoelus* genus name] **1**: any of various small stocky Mexican topminnows that are popular for tropical aquariums, are noted for variability and brilliant color, and are classified as a single species (*Platycoelus maculatus*)

platy-hel-minth \plāt-'hel-'mīn(t)-th/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *platys* broad, flat + *helminth*, *helmis* helminth]: any of a phylum (Platyhelminthes) of soft-bodied usu much flattened worms (as the planarians, flukes, and tapeworms) — *platy-hel-min-thic* \-'hel-'mīn(t)-th-ik, -'mīn-ik/ *adj*

platypus \plāt-'ip-s, -'pūs/ *n*, pl *platypuses* also *platypi* \-'pī, -'pē/ [NL, fr Gk *platypus* flat-footed, fr *platys* broad, flat + *pous* foot — more at PLACE FOOT] **1**: a small aquatic, oviparous mammal (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) of southern and eastern Australia and Tasmania that has a fleshy bill resembling that of a duck, dense fur, webbed feet, and a broad flattened tail



platypus

platyrrhine \plāt-'rīn/ *adj* **1** [NL *Platyrrhina*, group name, fr Gk *platyrrhin*, *platyrrhis* broad-nosed] **a**: of, relating to, or being any of a division (Platyrrhina) of monkeys all of which are New World monkeys and are characterized by a broad nasal septum, usu 36 teeth, and often a prehensile tail **2** [Gk *platyrrhin*, *platyrrhis*, fr *platys* + *rhin*, *rhis* nose]: having a short broad nose — *platyrrhin-ly* \-'rīn-'lē/ *adv*

platyrrhine *n*: a platyrrhine individual

plaud- \plōd-'t/ *n* [L *plaudite* applaud, pl imper. of *plaudere* to applaud] **1**: an act or round of applause **2**: enthusiastic approval — usu used in pl (received the ~s of the critics)

plaus- \plōz-'bəl/ *n*, pl *plaus* **1**: the quality or state of being plausible **2**: something plausible

plaus- \plōz-'bəl/ *adj* [L *plausibilis* worthy of applause, fr *plausus*, pp of *plaudere*] **1**: superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious (a ~ pretext) **2**: superficially pleasing or persuasive (a swindler ~), then a quack, then a smooth, ~ gentleman — R. W. Emerson **3**: appearing worthy of belief (his argument was both powerful and ~) — *plaus-ib-ly* \-'bi-ē/ *adv*

about kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke n sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
i loot u foot y yet y few yu famous zh vision

action or process performed by the parties in presenting such formal allegations until a single point at issue is produced: **o**: the introduction of one of these allegations and esp. the first one **d**: the body of rules according to which these allegations are framed **3**: the act or an instance of making a plea **4**: a sincere entreaty
pleasance \plez-'n(ə)s/ **n**: 1: a feeling of pleasure: DELIGHT **2**: a pleasant rest or recreation place usu. attached to a mansion
pleas-ant \plez-'n(ə)nt/ **adj** [ME *pleasant*, fr. MF *plaisant*, fr. prp. of *plaisir*] **1**: having qualities that tend to give pleasure: AGREEABLE (a ~ day) **2**: having or characterized by pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance — **pleas-ant-ly** **adv** — **pleas-ant-ness** **n**
PLEASANT, PLEASING, AGREEABLE, GRATEFUL, GRATIFYING, WELCOME *shared meaning element*: highly acceptable to the mind or senses *ant* unpleasant, distasteful

pleas-an-try \n-'trē/ **n**, **pl** -ries **1**: an agreeable playfulness in conversation: BANTER **2**: a humorous act or remark: JEST
please \plez/ **vb** **pleased**; **pleas-ing** [ME *pleesen*, fr. MF *plaisir*, fr. L *placere*; akin to L *placare* to placate, OE *flōh* flat stone, Gk *plak-*, *plax* flat surface] **vi** **1**: to afford or give pleasure or satisfaction **2**: LIKE, WISH (do as you ~) **3** *archaic*: to have the kindness (will you ~ to enter the carriage — Charles Dickens) ~ **vt** **1**: to give pleasure to: ORATIFY **2**: to be the will or pleasure of (may it ~ your Majesty)

please **adv** **1** — used as a function word to express politeness or emphasis in a request (~ come in) **2** — used as a function word to express polite affirmation (have some tea? *Please*)

pleas-ing \plez-'ɪŋ/ **adj**: giving pleasure: AGREEABLE (he found the sun's warmth ~) *syn* see PLEASANT *ant* displeasing, repellent — **pleas-ing-ly** **adv** — **pleas-ing-ness** **n**
plea-sure-able \plez-(ə-)rə-bəl/ **adj**: PLEASANT, GRATIFYING — **plea-sure-abil-ity** \plez-(ə-)rə-bil-ə-tē/ **n** — **plea-sure-able-ness** \plez-(ə-)rə-bəl-nəs/ **n** — **plea-sure-ably** \-b(ə)l-ē/ **adv**

plea-sure \plez-(ə-)r, 'pləz-(ə-)r/ **n** [ME *pleasure*, alter. of *pleisir*, fr. MF *plaisir*, fr. *plaisir* to please] **1**: DESIRE, INCLINATION (wait upon his ~ — Shak.) **2**: a state of gratification **3**: sensual gratification **b**: frivolous amusement **4**: a source of delight or joy

pleasure **vb** **plea-sured**; **plea-sure-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ/ **vi** **1**: to take pleasure: DELIGHT **2**: to seek pleasure ~ **vt** **1**: to give pleasure to: GRATIFY **2**: to give sexual pleasure to
pleasure dome **n**: a place of pleasurable entertainment or recreation: RESORT

plea-sure-less \plez-(ə-)r-ləs, 'pləz-(ə-)r/ **adj**: giving no pleasure
pleasure principle **n**: a tendency for individual behavior to be directed toward immediate satisfaction of instinctual drives and immediate relief from pain or discomfort

pleat \pleɪ/ **vt** [ME *pleien*, fr. *plein*, *pleite* pleat] **1**: FOLD esp.: to arrange in pleats (~ a skirt) **2**: PLAIT **2** — **pleat-er** **n**

pleat **n** [ME *plete*]: a fold in cloth made by doubling material over on itself, also: something resembling such a fold — **pleated** **adj** — **pleat-less** \-ləs/ **adj**

pleb \pleb/ **n**: PLEBEIAN

plebe \pleb/ **n** [obs. *plebe* (common people), fr. F *plèbe*, fr. L *plebs*] **1**: a freshman at a military or naval academy

ple-be-i-an \pli-'bē-(y)ən/ **n** [L *plebeius* of the common people, fr. *plebs* common people; akin to Gk *plēthos* throng, *plēthēn* to be full — more at FULL] **1**: a member of the Roman plebs **2**: one of the common people — **ple-be-i-an-ism** \-iz-əm/ **n**

plebe-i-an **adj** **1**: of or relating to plebeians **2**: crude or coarse in manner or style: COMMON — **ple-be-i-an-ly** **adv**

pleb-i-scite \pleb-'sɪt, -sɪt also -sɪt/ **n** [L *plebis scitum* law voted by the comitia, lit., decree of the common people]: a vote by which the people of an entire country or district express an opinion for or against a proposal esp. on a choice of government or ruler — **pleb-i-scit-a-ry** \pleb-'sɪt-ə-ri, -sɪt-ə-ri/ **adj**

plebs \plebz, 'pleps/ **n**, **pl** *plebes* (plez-'bēz, 'plā-bās [L] **1**: the common people of ancient Rome **2**: the general populace

ple-copt-er-an \pli-'kɒp-tər-ən/ **n** [NL *Plecoptera*, group name, fr. Gk *plekein* to braid + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER]: STONE FLY — **plecopt-er-an** **adj**

pleo-to-gnath \plek-'tɒg-nath-, -tɒ(g)-/ **n** [der. of Gk *plektos* (twisted (fr. *plekein* to braid) + *gnathos* jaw — more at PLY, ONATH] **1**: any of an order (Plectognathi) of bony fishes (as a filefish, a puffer, or a triggerfish) that usu. have the body covered with bony plates, spines, or ossicles — **plectognath** **adj**

plec-trum \plek-'trəm/ **n**, **pl** *plectra* \-trə/ or *plectrums* [L, fr. Gk *plektron*, fr. *plekein* to strike — more at PLAINT]: PICK 2c

pledge \pleɪ/ **n** [ME, security, fr. MF *plege*, fr. LL *plebium*, fr. (assumed) LL *plebere* to pledge] **1**: a bailment of a chattel as security for a debt or other obligation without involving transfer of title **b**: the chattel so delivered **c**: the contract incidental to such a bailment **2**: a: the state of being held as a security or guaranty **b**: something given as security for the performance of an act **3**: a token, sign, or earnest of something else **4**: a gage of battle **5**: TOAST **3** **6**: a: a binding promise or agreement to do or forbear **b** (1): a promise to join a fraternity or secret society (2): a person who has so promised

pledge **vb** **pledged**; **pledg-ing** **1**: to make a pledge of; *specif*: PAWN **2**: to drink the health of **3**: to bind by a pledge **4**: to promise the performance of by a pledge — **pledg-er** \pleɪ-'ər/ **n** — **pledg-ee** \pleɪ-'i/ **n**, **pl** -jē (ə)r/ **n**

pledg-ee \pleɪ-'i/ **n**, **pl** -jē (ə)r/ **n**: one to whom a pledge is given

pled-get \pleɪ-'et/ **n** [origin unknown]: a compress or pad used to apply medication to or absorb discharges (as from a wound)

ple-gia \pleɪ-'gi-/ **n**, **pl** *plegias* (plez-'gi-/ *plegias*, fr. *plekein* to strike — more at PLANT): paralysis (*diplegia*)

pleiad \pleɪ-'d/ **adj**, chiefly Brit. *plī-* [L, *Pleiade*, group of 7 16th cent. F poets, fr. MF, group of 7 tragic poets of ancient Alexandria, fr. Gk *Pleiad*, fr. sing. of *Pleiades*]: a group of usu. seven illustrious or brilliant persons or things

Pleiad **n**: any of the Pleiades
Ple-i-ades \pleɪ-'deɪz, chiefly Brit. *plī-* [L, fr. Gk] **1**: the seven daughters of Atlas twisted according to Greek mythology into a group of stars **2**: a conspicuous loose cluster of stars in the

constellation Taurus that includes six stars visible to the average eye

plein air \pli-'nə(ə)r, ple-, 'nə(ə)r/ **adj** [F, open air] **1**: of or relating to painting in outdoor daylight **2**: of or relating to a branch of impressionism that attempts to represent outdoor light and air — **plein-air-ism** \-iz-əm/ **n** — **plein-air-ist** \-ɪst/ **n**

pleio- or **pleo-** or **plio-** *comb form* [Gk *pleion*, *pleōn* more than PLUS] **1**: more (pleiotropic) (pleomorphism) (Pliocene)

pleio-taxy \pli-'tæk-sē/ **n** [ISV] **1**: development of more than the normal number of parts (as bracts in a flower or inflorescence)

pleio-tro-pic \pli-'trɒp-ik, -trɒp-/ **adj**: producing more than one genetic effect; *specif*: having multiple phenotypic expressions (a ~ gene) — **pleio-tro-pic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ **adv** — **pleio-tro-py** \pli-'trɒp-/ **n**

Pleis-to-cene \pli-'stɒ-sən/ **adj** [Gk *pleistos* most + ISV -cene; akin to Gk *pleōn* more]: of, relating to, or being the earlier epoch of the Quaternary or the corresponding system of rocks — **Pleis-to-cene** **n**

ple-nar-y \plē-'nə-rē, 'plen-/ **adj** [LL *plenarius*, fr. L *plenus* full — more at FULL] **1**: complete in every respect: ABSOLUTE, UNQUALIFIED (~ power) **2**: fully attended or constituted by all entitled to be present (a ~ session) *syn* see FULL *ant* limited

plenary indulgence **n**: a remission of the entire temporal punishment for sin

ple-ni-po-tent \pli-'hɪp-ət-ənt/ **adj** [LL *plenipotens*, *plenipotens*, fr. L *plenus* + *potens*, *potens* powerful — more at POTENT]: PLENIPO-TENTIARY

ple-ni-po-ten-ti-ar-y \plen-ə-'pɒ-tench-(ə)-rē, 'ten-chē-er-/ **adj** [ML *plenipotentiarius*, *adj* & *n*, fr. (assumed) *plenipotens*, investment with full power, fr. LL *plenipotens*, *plenipotens*] **1**: invested with full power **2**: of or relating to a plenipotentiary

plenipotentiary **n**, **pl** -ries: a person and esp. a diplomatic agent invested with full power to transact business

plen-ish \plen-'ɪʃ/ **vi** [ME *Sc* *plenyszen* to fill up, fr. MF *plenis-*, stem of *plenir*, fr. *plen* full, fr. L *plenus*] chiefly Brit.: EQUIP

plen-i-tude \plen-'(t)y(ʊ)d/ **n** [ME *plenitude*, fr. MF or L, MF, fr. L *plentitudo*, fr. *plenus* full] **1**: the quality or state of being full

PLENITUDE **2**: a great sufficiency: ABUNDANCE

plen-i-tu-di-nous \plen-'(t)y(ʊ)d-nəs, -n-əs/ **adj** [L *plentitudo*, *n*] **1**: characterized by plenitude **2**: PORTLY

plen-ti-ous \plen-'tē-əs/ **adj** [ME *plenteuous*, *plenteous*, fr. OF *plenteus*, fr. *plent* abundant, fr. *plent* plenty] **1**: FRUITFUL, PRODUCTIVE (a ~ harvest — J. G. Frazer) — *usu* used with *in* or *of* (the seasons had been ~ in corn — George Eliot) **2**: constituting or existing in plenty (~ grace with this is found — Charles Wesley)

— **plen-ti-ous-ly** **adv** — **plen-ti-ous-ness** **n**

plen-ti-ful \plen-'tɪ-fəl/ **adj** **1**: containing or yielding plenty (a ~ land) **2**: characterized by, constituting, or existing in plenty

— **plen-ti-ful-ly** \-f(ə)-lē/ **adv** — **plen-ti-ful-ness** **n**

syn PLENTIFUL, AMPLÉ, ABUNDANT, COPIOUS *shared meaning element* **1**: more than sufficient without being excessive *ant* scanty, scant

plen-i-tude \plen-(t)-ə-(t)y(ʊ)d/ **n** [by alter. (influenced by *plenty*)] **1**: PLENTITUDE

plen-ty \plen-'tē/ **n** [ME *plentie*, fr. OF *plentié*, fr. LL *plenitudo*, *plenitas*, fr. L, fullness, fr. *plenus* full — more at FULL] **1**: a full or more than adequate amount or supply (had ~ of time to finish the job) **b**: a large number or amount (he's in ~ of trouble) **2**: the quality or state of being copious: PLENTIFULNESS

plenty **adj** **1**: plentiful in amount, number, or supply (it reasons were as ~ as blackberries — Shak.) **2**: AMPLÉ (~ work to be done — Time)

plenty **adv**: to a considerable or extreme degree: ABUNDANTLY (the nights were ~ cold — F. B. Gipson)

ple-num \plem-, 'plēm-, *n*, *pl* -nūm or -nə/ [NL, fr. L, neut. of *plenus*] **1**: a space or all space every part of which is full of matter **b** (1): a condition in which the pressure of the air in an enclosed space is greater than that of the outside atmosphere

(2): an enclosed space in which such a condition exists **2**: a general assembly of all members esp. of a legislative body **3**: the quality or state of being full

pleo-chro-lam \pleo-'kɒr-ə-wiz-əm/ **n** [ISV *pleochroic* (fr. *pleio-* + Gk *chros* skin, color) + *-lam* — more at ORIT]: the property of a crystal of showing different colors when viewed by light that vibrates parallel to different axes — **pleo-chro-lit** \pleo-'kɒr-ik/ **adj**

pleo-mor-phism \pleo-'mɒr-'fiz-əm/ **n** [ISV] **1**: the occurrence of more than one distinct form in the life cycle of a plant **2**: the quality or state of having or assuming various forms: POLYMORPHISM — **pleo-mor-phic** \-fɪk/ **adj**

pleo-nasm \pleo-'nəz-əm/ **n** [LL *pleonasmus*, fr. Gk *pleonasmus*, fr. *pleonazēn* to be excessive, fr. *pleōn*, *pleōn* more — more at PLUS]

1: the use of more words than those necessary to denote mere sense (as in the man he said): REDUNDANCY **2**: an instance or example of pleonasm — **pleo-nas-tic** \pleo-'nas-tik/ **adj** — **pleo-nas-ti-cally** \-tɪ-k(ə)-lē/ **adv**

pleo-ph-a-gous \pleo-'fə-gəs/ **adj** **1**: eating a variety of foods **2**: of a parasite: not restricted to a single kind of host

pleo-pod \pleo-'pɒd/ **n** [Gk *plein* to sail + *P* -o- + *-pod*, fr. its use in swimming — more at FLOW]: an abdominal limb of a crustacean

pleo-ter-cer-cold \pli-'tər-'kɒld/ **n** [Gk *plēter* full + *kērkos* tail — more at FULL]: the solid elongate infective larva of some tapeworms usu. occurring in the muscles of fishes

pleo-saur \pleo-'sɔ-(ə)r-, -zə-/ **n** [der. of Gk *plēstas* close (fr. *plēsthai* near) + *sauros* lizard — more at FELT]: any of a suborder (Plesiosauroidea) of Mesozoic marine reptiles with dorsoventrally flattened bodies and limbs modified into paddles

o about * kitten or farther a back k bake k col, cart
 su out ch chun e less z easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
 ll loot o foot y yet yf few yf furious zh vision

syn PLAUSIBLE, CREDIBLE, BELIEVABLE, COLORABLE, SPECIOUS *shared meaning element*: outwardly acceptable as true or genuine *ant* implausible

plau-si-ble \plō-zhiv, -siv/ *adj* [L *plausus*, pp.] 1: manifesting praise or approval: **APPLAUDING** 2 *obs*: **PLEASING** 3 *archaic*: SPECIOUS
play \plā/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *plega*; akin to OE *plegan* to play, MD *pleyen*] 1: **WORDPLAY** 2 *archaic*: GAME, SPORT 3: the conduct, course, or action of a game 4: a particular act or maneuver in a game: as (1): the action during an attempt to advance the ball in football (2): the action in which a player is put out in baseball 5: the action in which cards are played after bidding in a card game 6: the moving of a piece in a board game (as chess) 2: *a* *obs*: **SEXUAL INTERCOURSE** 3: **DALLIANCE** 3: *a*: recreational activity; *esp*: the spontaneous activity of children 4: *a*: absence of serious or harmful intent: **JEST** (said it in ~) 5: *a*: the act or an instance of playing on words or speech sounds 6: **GAMING**, **GAMBLING** 4: *a* (1): *a* an act, way, or manner of proceeding: **MANEUVER** (that was a ~ to get your fingerprints —Erle Stanley Gardner) (2): **DEAL**, **VENTURE** 5: (1): **OPERATION**, **ACTIVITY** (other motives surely come into ~ —M. R. Cohen) (2): *a*: brisk, fitful, or light movement (the gem presented a dazzling ~ of colors) (3): *a*: free or unimpeded motion (as of a part of a machine), also: the length or measure of such motion (4): *a*: scope or opportunity for action 5: *a*: emphasis or publicity (esp in the news media (wished the country received a better ~ in the American press —Hugh MacLennan) 6: *a*: a move or series of moves calculated to arouse friendly feelings —usu used with *make* (made a big ~ for the girl —Will Herman) 7: *a*: the stage representation of an action or story 8: *a*: a dramatic composition: **DRAMA** *syn* see **FUN** —in play: in condition or position to be legitimately played —out of play: not in play

play *vi* 1: *a*: to engage in sport or recreation: **FROLIC** 2: *a*: to have sexual relations, *esp*: to have promiscuous or illicit sexual relations —usu used in the phrase *play around* 3: (1): to move aimlessly about: **TRIFLE** (2): to deal or behave frivolously or mockingly: **JEST** (3): to deal in a light, speculative, or sportive manner (4): to make use of double meaning or of the similarity of sound of two words for stylistic or humorous effect 2: *a*: to take advantage (~ing on fears) 3: (1): **FLUTTER**, **FRISK** (2): to move or operate in a lively, irregular, or intermittent manner 3: to move or function freely within prescribed limits 4: to discharge, eject, or fire repeatedly or so as to make a stream (hoses ~ing on a fire) 3: *a* (1): to perform music (~ on a violin) (2): to sound in performance (the organ is ~ing) (3): to emit sounds (his radio is ~ing) (4): to reproduce recorded sounds (a record is ~ing) 4: (1): to act in a dramatic production (2): **SHOW**, **RUN** (what's ~ing at the theater) 5: to be suitable for dramatic performance 6: to act with special consideration so as to gain favor, approval, or sympathy (might ~ to popular prejudices to serve his political ends —V. L. Farrington) —often used in the phrase *play up to* 4: *a*: to engage or take part in a game 5: to perform in a position in a specified manner (the outfielders were ~ing deep) 6: to play a card or move a piece during one's turn in a game 7: **GAMBLE** 8: (1): to behave or conduct oneself in a specified way (~ safe) (2): to feign a specified state or quality (~ dead) (3): to take part in or assent to some activity: **CO-OPERATE** (~ along with his scheme) (4): to act so as to prove advantageous to another —usu used in the phrase *play into the hands of* *vi* 1: *a* (1): to engage in or occupy oneself with (~ baseball) (2): to engage in as if in a game (3): to deal with, handle, or manage (4): **EXPLOIT**, **MANIPULATE** 2: to pretend to engage in (children ~ing house) 3: (1): to perform or execute for amusement or to deceive or mock (~ a trick) (2): **WREAK** (~ havoc) 4: to give an indicated degree of value, importance, or emphasis to —usu. used with *up* or *down* 2: *a* (1): to put on a performance of (a play) (2): to act in the character or part of (3): to act or perform in (~ed leading theaters) 4: to perform or act the part of (~ the fool) 3: *a* (1): to contend against in a game (2): to use as a contestant in a game (the coach did not ~ him) (3): to perform the duties associated with (a certain position) (~ed quarterback) (4): to guard or move into position to defend against (an opponent) in a specified manner 5: (1): to wager in a game: **STAKE** (2): to make wagers on (~ the races) (3): to operate on the basis of (~ a hunch) 6: to put into action in a game, *esp*: to remove (a playing card) from one's hand and place usu. face up on a table in one's turn either as part of a scoring combination or as one's contribution to a trick 7: to catch or pick up (a batted ball): **FIELD** (~ed the ball bare-handed) 8: to direct the course of (as a ball): **HIT** (~ed a wedge shot to the green); also: to cause (a ball or puck) to rebound (~ed the ball off the backboard) 4: *a*: to perform (music) on an instrument (~ a waltz) 5: to perform music on (~ the violin) 6: to perform music of (a certain composer) 7: (1): to cause (as a radio or phonograph) to emit sounds (2): to cause the recorded sounds of (as a record or a magnetic tape) to be reproduced 8: *a*: **WIELD**, **PLY** 9: to discharge, fire, or set off with continuous effect (~ed the hose on the burning building) 10: to cause to move or operate lightly and irregularly or intermittently 11: to keep (a hooked fish) in action —**play-ability** \plā-zhiv-ē-ē/ *n* —**play-able** \plā-zhiv-ē-ē/ *adj* —**play ball**: **COOPERATE** —**play both ends against the middle**: to set opposing interests against each other to one's own ultimate profit —**play by ear**: to deal with something without previous planning or instructions —**play politics** 1: to act from political considerations only 2: to seek to gain one's ends by scheming or intrigue —**play possum**: to pretend to be asleep or dead —**play second fiddle**: to take a subordinate position —**play the field**: to have dates with more than one member of the opposite sex —**play the game**: to act according to a code or set of standards —**play with oneself**: **MASTURBATE** **play-a** \plā-ā/ *n* [Sp, lit, beach]: the flat-floored bottom of an undrained desert basin that becomes at times a shallow lake **play-act** \plā-akt/ *vb* [back-formation fr. *playacting*] *vi* 1: *a*: to take part in theatrical performances *esp* as a professional 2: to

make believe 2: to engage in theatrical or insincere behavior ~ *vt*: to act out —**play-act-ing** *n*
play-action *pass* *n*: a pass play in football in which the quarterback fakes a handoff before passing the ball
play-back \plā-bak/ *n* 1: the action of reproducing recorded sound or pictures often immediately after recording 2: a tape or disc sound or picture reproducing device
play back \plā-bak/ *vt*: to perform a playback of (a usu recently recorded disc or tape)
play-bill \plā-bil/ *n*: a bill advertising a play and usu. announcing the cast
Playbill trademark —used for a theater program
play-book \plā-buk/ *n* 1: one or more plays in book form 2: a notebook containing diagrammed football plays
play-boy \plā-bōi/ *n*: a man who lives a life devoted chiefly to the pursuit of pleasure
play-by-play \plā-ba-plā, -bi-/ *adj* 1: being a running commentary on a sports event 2: relating each event as it occurs
played out *adj* 1: worn out or used up 2: tired out: **SPENT**
player \plā-er/ *n*: one that plays as *a*: a person who plays a game 5: **MUSICIAN** 6: **ACTOR** 7: a mechanical device for automatically playing a musical instrument (as a piano)
player piano *n*: a piano containing a mechanical piano player
play-fel-low \plā-fel-ō, -fē-ō, -fē-ō/ *n*: **PLAYMATE**
play-field \plā-fēld/ *n*: a playground designed for outdoor athletics
play-ful \plā-fəl/ *adj* 1: full of play: **FROLICsome**, **SPORTIVE** (a ~ kitten) 2: **HUMORous**, **JOCULAR** (the ~ tone of her voice —Ellen Glasgow) 3: **play-fully** \plā-fəl-ē/ *adv* —**play-ful-ness** *n*
play-girl \plā-gērl/ *n*: a female playboy
play-go-er \plā-gō(-ō)-er/ *n*: one who frequently attends plays
play-ground \plā-graund/ *n* 1: a piece of land used for and usu. equipped with facilities for recreation *esp* by children 2: the area of a specific activity (that town was a gambling ~)
play-house \plā-haus/ *n* 1: **THEATER** 2: a small house for children to play in
playing card *n*: one of a set of 24 to 78 thin rectangular pieces of paperboard or plastic marked on one side to show its rank and suit and used in playing any of numerous games
playing field *n*: a field for various games; *esp*: the part of a field officially marked off for play
play-land \plā-land/ *n*: **PLAYGROUND**
play-let \plā-lēt/ *n*: a short play
play-maker \plā-māk-er/ *n*: a player who leads the offense for a team (as in basketball or hockey)
play-mate \plā-māt/ *n*: a companion in play
play-off \plā-ōf/ *n* 1: a final contest or series of contests to determine the winner between contestants or teams that have tied 2: a series of contests played after the end of the regular season to determine a championship
play off \plā-ōf/ *vt* 1: to complete the playing of (an interrupted contest) 2: to break (a tie) by a play-off 3: to set in opposition for one's own gain
play out *vi* 1: *a*: to perform to the end (play out a role) 2: to use up: **FINISH** 2: **UNREEL**, **UNFOLD** (played out a length of line —Gordon Weaver) ~ *vi*: to become spent or exhausted
play-pen \plā-pen/ *n*: a portable usu. collapsible enclosure in which a baby or young child may play
play-room \plā-rūm, -rūm/ *n*: **RUMPUS ROOM**
play-suit \plā-sūt/ *n*: a sports and play outfit for women and children that consists usu. of a blouse and shorts
play therapy *n*: psychotherapy in which a child is encouraged to reveal his feelings and conflicts in play rather than by verbalization
play-thing \plā-thīng/ *n*: **TOY**
play-time \plā-tīm/ *n*: a time for play or diversion
play-wear \plā-wē(-ō)-er, -wē(-ō)-er/ *n*: informal clothing worn for leisure activities
play-wright \plā-rīt/ *n* [play + *obs.* *wright* (maker), fr. ME, fr. OE *wryhta* —more at **WRIGHT**]: a person who writes plays
plaza \plā-zə, -plā-zə/ *n* [Sp, fr. L *platea* broad street —more at **PLACE**] 1: a public square in a city or town 2: an open-air area used for the parking or servicing of motor vehicles 3: the section of a toll road at which the tollbooths are located (a toll ~) 4: an area adjacent to an expressway which has service facilities (as a restaurant, service station, and rest rooms) 5: **SHOPPING CENTER**
plea \plē/ *n* [ME *plaid*, *plait*, fr. OF *plait*, *plaid*, fr. ML *placitum*, fr. L *placitum*, *placere*, fr. neut. of *placere*, pp. of *placere* to please, be decided —more at **PLEASE**] 1: a legal suit or action 2: an allegation made by a party in support of his cause as *a*: an allegation of fact —compare **DEMURRER** 3: (1): a defendant's answer to a plaintiff's declaration in common-law practice (2): an accused person's answer to a charge or indictment in criminal practice 4: a plea of guilty to an indictment 3: something offered by way of excuse or justification (she left early with the ~ of a headache) 4: an earnest entreaty: **APPEAL** (their ~ for understanding must be answered) *syn* see **APPEAL**
plea bargaining *n*: pleading guilty to a lesser charge in order to avoid standing trial for a more serious one
pleach \plēch, -plāch/ *vi* [ME *plechen*, fr. ONF *plechier*, fr. L *plexus*, pp. of *plectere* to braid —more at **PLY**]: **INTERLACE**, **PLAIT**
plead \plēd/ *vb* **plead-ed** \plēd-əd/ or **pled** \plēd/, **pleading** \plēd-ēd/ *vi* [ME *plaiden* to institute a lawsuit, fr. OF *plaidier*, fr. *plaid* *plea*] 1: to argue a case or cause in a court of law 2: *a*: to make an allegation in an action or other legal proceeding; *esp*: to answer the previous pleading of the other party by denying facts therein stated or by alleging new facts 3: to conduct pleadings 4: to make a plea of a specified nature (~ not guilty) 5: *a*: to argue for or against a claim 6: to entreat or appeal earnestly: **IMPORE** ~ *vi* 1: to maintain (as a case or cause) in a court of law or other tribunal 2: to allege in or by way of a legal plea 3: to offer as a plea usu. in defense, apology, or excuse —**plead-able** \plēd-ē-ē-ē/ *adj* —**plead-er** *n* —**plead-ing-ly** \plēd-ē-ē-ē/ *adv*
plead-ing *n*: advocacy of a cause in a court of law 2: *a*: one of the formal usu. written allegations and counter allegations made alternately by the parties in a legal action or proceeding 3: the

person) from one situation in life and transfer him to another ~ vi
 1: to make a sharp pull or twitch — *pluck-er* n
pluck n 1: an act or instance of plucking or pulling 2: the heart, liver, lungs, and windpipe of a slaughtered animal esp. as an item of food 3: courageous readiness to fight or continue against odds: dogged resolution *syn* see **FORTITUDE**
plucky \ˈplʌk-i/ adj *pluck-i-er*, -est: marked by courage: *SPIRITED* — *pluck-ily* \ˈplʌk-i-ly/ adv — *pluckiness* \ˈplʌk-i-nəs/ n
plug \ˈplʌɡ/ n [D, fr. MD *pluge*; akin to MHG *pflo* plug] 1 a: a piece used to fill a hole: **STOPPER** b: an obtruding or obstructing mass of material resembling a stopper 2: a flat compressed cake of tobacco 3: **SHOT**, 4: a small core or segment removed from a larger object 5: something inferior; esp. an inferior often aged or unsound horse; *also*: a quiet steady cold-blooded horse usu. of light or moderate weight 6 a: **FIREPLUG** b: **SPARK PLUG** 7: an artificial angling lure used primarily for casting and made with one or more sets of gang hooks 8: any of various devices resembling or functioning like a plug as a: a male fitting for making an electrical connection by insertion in a receptacle or body of electrical equipment to a circuit b: a device for connecting electric wires to a jack 9: a piece of favorable publicity usu. incorporated in general matter
plug vb *plugged*, *plug-ging* vi 1: to stop, make tight, or secure by inserting a plug 2: to hit with a bullet: **SHOOT** 3: to advertise or publicize insistently ~ vi 1: to become plugged — *usu.* used with up 2: to work doggedly and persistently (*plugged away at his homework*) 3: to fire shots — *plug-ger* n
plugged \ˈplʌɡd/ adj 1: closed by or as if by a plug: **OBSTRUCTED** 2 of a coin: altered by the insertion of a plug of base metal
plug hat n: a man's stiff hat (as a bowler or top hat)
plug-in \ˈplʌɡ-ɪn/ adj: designed to be connected to an electric circuit by plugging in (a ~ toy) — *plug-in* n
plug in \ˈplʌɡ-ɪn, -plʌɡ-ɪn/ vi: to establish an electric circuit by inserting a plug ~ vi: to attach or connect to a service outlet
plug-ugly \ˈplʌɡ-ʊɡ-li/ n: **THUG TOUGH**, esp.: one hired to intimidate
plum \ˈplʌm/ n [ME, fr. OE *plūme*, akin to OHG *pfūmo* plūm tree, both fr. a prehistoric Wgmc word borrowed fr. L *prunum* plum, fr. Gk *prōmonon*] 1 a: any of numerous trees and shrubs (genus *Prunus*) with globular to oval smooth-skinned fruits that are drupes with oblong seeds b: the edible fruit of a plum 2: any of various trees with edible fruits resembling plums, *also*: its fruit 3 a: a raisin when used in desserts (as puddings or cake) b: **SUGARPLUM** 4: something excellent or superior; esp.: something given as recompense for service 5: a variable color averaging a dark reddish purple — *plum-like* \-lɪk/ adj
plumage \ˈplʌm-ɪdʒ/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *plume* feather — *more at PLUME*]: the entire clothing of feathers of a bird — *plumaged* \-mɪdʒd/ adj
plumate \ˈplʌm-mət/ adj [NL *plumatus*, fr. L, covered with feathers, fr. *pluma* feather — *more at FLEECE*]: having a main shaft that bears small filaments (~ *anaceous* of an insect)
plumb \ˈplʌm/ n [ME, fr. (assumed) OF *plomb*, fr. OF *plon* lead, fr. L *plumbum*] 1: a lead weight attached to a line and used to indicate a vertical direction 2: any of various weights (as a sinker for a fishing line or a lead for sounding) — *out of plumb* or *off plumb*: out of vertical or true
plumb adv 1: straight down or up ~ **VERTICALLY** 2: in a direct manner: **EXACTLY**, *also*: without interval of time: **IMMEDIATELY** 3 chiefly *dial*: to a complete degree: **ABSOLUTELY** ('you're ~ crazy', she remarked, with easy candor — *Harper's Weekly*)
plumb vi 1: to weight with lead 2 a: to measure the depth of with a plumb b: to examine minutely and critically (~ing the book's complexities) 3: to adjust or test by a plumb line 4: to seal with lead 5 [back-formation fr. *plumber*]: to supply with or install as plumbing ~ vi: to work as a plumber
plumb adj 1: exactly vertical or true 2: **DOWNRIGHT**, **COMPLETE** *syn* see **VERTICAL**
plumb- or **plumbo-** comb form [L *plumb-*, fr. *plumbum*]: lead (*plumbism*)
plumbaginaceous \ˈplʌm-bə-jɪ-nəs/ adj: resembling, consisting of, or containing graphite
plumbago \ˈplʌm-bə-ɡo/ n, pl *-gos* [L *plumbagin*, *plumbago* galena, leadwort, fr. *plumbum*] 1: GRAPHITE 2 [NL, genus name, fr. L]: any of a genus (*Plumbago*) of the family *Plumbaginaceae*, the plumbago family) of woody chiefly tropical plants with alternate leaves and spikes of showy flowers
plumb bob n: the metal bob of a plumb line
plumbaceous \ˈplʌm-bə-si/ adj [L *plumbus*, fr. *plumbum*]: consisting of or resembling lead, esp.: of a leaden gray color
plumber \ˈplʌm-bər/ n 1 obs: a dealer or worker in lead 2: one who installs, repairs, and maintains piping, fittings, and fixtures involved in the distribution and use of water in a building
plumber's helper n: **PLUNGER** — *called also plumber's friend*
plumber's snake n: a long flexible rod or cable usu. of steel that is used to free clogged pipes
plumbic \ˈplʌm-bɪk/ adj: of, relating to, or containing lead esp. with a valence of four
plumbiferous \ˈplʌm-bɪf-(ə-)rəs/ adj: containing lead
plumbing \ˈplʌm-ɪŋ/ n 1: the act of using a plumb 2: a plumber's occupation or trade 3: the apparatus (as pipes and fixtures) concerned in the distribution and use of water in a building
plumbism \ˈplʌm-bɪz-əm/ n: lead poisoning esp. when chronic
plumb line n 1: a line (as of cord) that has at one end a weight (as a plumb bob) and is used esp. to determine verticality 2: a line directed to the center of gravity of the earth: a vertical line
plumb-bous \ˈplʌm-bəs/ adj: of, relating to, or containing lead esp. with a valence of two
plume \ˈplʌm/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *pluma* small soft feather — *more at FLEECE*] 1: a feather of a bird as a: a large conspicuous or showy feather b: **CONTOUR FEATHER** c: **PLUMAGE** d: a cluster of distinctive feathers 2 a: material (as a feather, cluster of feathers, or a tuft of hair) worn as an ornament b: a token of

honor or prowess: **PRIZE** 3: something resembling a feather (as in shape, appearance, or lightness) as a: a plumose appendage of a plant b: an elongated and usu. open and mobile column or band (as of smoke, exhaust gases, or blowing snow) c: a plumate animal structure; esp.: a full bushy tail
plume vi *plumed*; *pluming* 1 a: to provide or deck with feathers b: to array showily 2: to indulge (oneself) in pride with an obvious or vain display of self-satisfaction 3 a: to preen and arrange the feathers of (itself) — *used of a bird* b: to preen and arrange (feathers) *syn* see **PRIDE**
plumed \ˈplʌm-d/ adj: provided with or adorned with or as if with a plume — *often used in combination* (a white-plumed egret)
plumelet \ˈplʌm-let/ n: a small tuft or plume
plum-mot \ˈplʌm-mət/ n [ME *plomet*, fr. MF *plombet* ball of lead, fr. *plomb* lead, fr. (assumed) OF — *more at PLUMB*]: **PLUMB**; *also*: **PLUMBLINE**
plummet vi 1: to fall perpendicularly (the plane ~ed to earth) 2: to drop sharply and abruptly (*prices ~ed*)
plum-mey \ˈplʌm-mi/ adj *plum-mi-er*, -est 1 a: full of plums (a nch ~ cake) b: **CHOICE**, **DESIRABLE** (got a ~ role in the movie) 2 a: having a plum color b: nch and mellow often to the point of affection (a ~ singing voice)
plumose \ˈplʌm-i-s/ adj 1: having feathers or plumes: **FEATHERED** 2: **PLUMATE** *FEATHER* — *plumose-ly* adv
plump \ˈplʌmp/ vb [ME *plumpen*, of limit origin] vi 1: to drop, sink, or come in contact suddenly or heavily (~ed down in the chair) 2: to favor someone or something strongly — *used with for* ~ vi: 1: to drop, cast, or place suddenly or heavily 2: to give support and favorable publicity to
plump adv 1: with a sudden or heavy drop 2 a: straight down b: straight ahead 3: without qualification: **DIRECTLY**
plump n: a sudden plunge, fall, or blow; *also*: the sound made by a plump
plump n [ME *plumpe*] chiefly *dial*: **GROUP**, **FLOCK** (a ~ of ducks rose at the same time — H D Thoreau)
plump adj [ME, *dull*, blunt] 1: having a full rounded usu. pleasing form (a ~ woman) 2: **AMPLE**, **ABUNDANT**
plump vi: to make plump ~ vi: to become plump
plump-on \ˈplʌm-pən/ vb: **PLUMP**
plumper \ˈplʌm-pər/ n (*plump*): an object carried in the mouth to fill out the cheeks
plumper n [*plump*] chiefly *Brit*: a vote for only one candidate when two or more are to be elected to the same office
plump-ish \ˈplʌm-pɪʃ/ adj: somewhat plump; moderately stout
plump-ly \ˈplʌm-pli/ adv: in a plump way (a ~ pretty girl)
plumply adv [*plump*]: in a wholehearted manner and without hesitation or circumspection ~ **FORTHRIGHTLY**
plumpness \ˈplʌmp-nəs/ n: the quality or state of being plump
plumpness n: freedom from hesitation or circumspection: **FORTHRIGHTNESS**
plum pudding n: a rich boiled or steamed pudding containing fruits and spices
plum-mule \ˈplʌm-mjʊl/ n [NL *plumula*, *dum* of *pluma*]: finely plumose
plum-mule \ˈplʌm-mjʊl(ə)/ n [NL *plumula*, fr. L] 1: the primary bud of a plant embryo usu. situated at the apex of the hypocotyl and consisting of leaves and an epicotyl 2: a down feather — *plum-mulose* \ˈplʌm-mjʊl-s/ adj
plummy \ˈplʌm-i/ adj *plum-i-er*, -est 1: **DOWNY** 2: having or resembling plumes
plunder \ˈplʌn-dər/ vb *plundered*; *plunder-ing* \-d(ə-)ɪŋ/ [G *plündern*] vi 1: **PILLAGE**, **SACK** 2: to take esp. by force (as in war): **STEAL** ~ vi: to commit robbery or looting — *plunder-er* \-dər-ər/ n
plunder n 1: an act of plundering: **PILLAGING** 2: something taken by force, theft, or fraud ~ **LOOT** 3 chiefly *dial*: personal or household effects *syn* see **SPOIL**
plunder-able \ˈplʌn-d(ə-)rə-bəl/ adj 1: capable of being plundered: subject to plunder 2: worth plundering
plunder-age \-d(ə-)ɪŋ/ n 1: an act or instance of plundering, esp.: embezzlement of goods on shipboard 2: property obtained by plunderage
plunder-ous \-d(ə-)rəs/ adj: given to plundering
plunge \ˈplʌŋ/ vb *plunged*, *plung-ing* [ME *plungen*, fr. MF *plonger*, fr. (assumed) VL *plumbicare*, fr. L *plumbum* lead — *more at PLUMB*] vi 1 a: to cause to penetrate or enter quickly and forcibly into something b: to sink (a potted plant) in the ground or a prepared bed 2: to cause to enter a state or course of action usu. suddenly, unexpectedly, or violently ~ vi: 1: to thrust or cast oneself into or as if into water 2 a: to become pitched or thrown headlong or violently forward and downward, *also*: to move oneself in such a manner b: to act with reckless haste: enter suddenly or unexpectedly c: to bet or gamble heavily and recklessly 3: to descend or dip suddenly (the road ~s along the slope)
syn **PLUNGE**, **DIVE**, **PITCH** *shared meaning element*: to throw oneself or throw or thrust something forward and downward into or as if into deep water
plunge n: an act or instance of plunging: **DIVE**; *also*: **SWIM**
plunger \ˈplʌn-ʒər/ n: one that plunges as a: **DIVER** b: a reckless gambler or speculator c: the rod carrying the valves in the inner assembly of an automobile tire valve unit d (1): a sliding



a about * kitten 6r further a back i bake i cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th thus
 i loot i foot y yet yu few yu furious zh vision

pletho-ra \ˈpleth-ə-rə\ *n* [ML, fr Gk *plēthōra*, lit., fullness, fr *plēthēin* to be full — more at FULL] 1. a bodily condition characterized by an excess of blood and marked by turgescence and a florid complexion 2. SUPERFLUITY EXCESS (a ~ of regulations) — **pletho-ric** \ˈpleth-ə-rɪk, -rɪ-, -ˈthər-, -ˈpleth-ə-rɪk\ *adj*

plethys-mo-graph \ˈpleth-iz-mə-gram, -plə-ˈ\ *n* a tracing made by a plethysmograph

plethys-mo-graph \ˈpleth-iz-mə-gram\ *n* [ISV, fr Gk *plēthymos* increase, fr *plēthēin* to increase, fr *plēthys* mass, quantity, fr *plēthēin* to be full] : an instrument for determining and registering variations in the size of an organ or limb and in the amount of blood present or passing through it — **plethys-mo-graphic** \ˈpleth-iz-mə-ˈgræf-ik\ *adj* — **plethys-mo-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl-ē\ *adv* — **pleth-y-mo-graph-y** \ˈpleth-iz-mə-ˈgræf-ē\ *n*

pleur- or **pleuro-** *comb form* [NL, fr *pleura*] 1 *a*. *pleura* <pleuro-pneumonia> *b*. *pleura* and <pleuro-pentoneum> 2 [Gk, fr *pleura*] *c*. side: lateral (<pleurodont>)

pleu-ra \ˈplur-ə\ *n*, *pl* **pleu-rae** \ˈplu(ə)-r-ē-, -rɪ-, or *pleuras* [Gk, rib, side] : the delicate serous membrane that lines each half of the thorax of mammals and is folded back over the surface of the lung of the same side — **pleu-ral** \ˈplur-əl\ *adj*

pleu-ri-sis \ˈplur-ə-sē\ *n* [ME *pleuresie*, fr MF *pleuresie*, fr LL *pleurix* alter of L *pleuritis*, fr Gk, fr *pleura* side] : inflammation of the pleura usu with fever, painful and difficult respiration, cough, and exudation into the pleural cavity — **pleu-ri-tic** \ˈplū-rɪ-tɪk\ *adj*

pleu-odont \ˈplur-ə-dant\ *n* : a lizard having pleurodont teeth

pleurodont *adj* [Gk *pleura* side + ISV -odont] 1 consolidated with the inner surface of the alveolar ridge without sockets (~ teeth) 2 having pleurodont teeth

pleu-ro-peri-to-neum \ˈplur-ə-per-ət-ən-ē-əm\ *n* [NL] : the membrane lining the body cavity and covering the surface of the enclosed viscera of vertebrates that have no diaphragm

pleu-ro-pneu-mo-nia \-n(yu)-mō-ni-ə\ *n* [NL] 1 : combined inflammation of the pleura and lungs 2 : an acute febrile and often fatal respiratory disorder of cattle and related animals caused by microorganisms (family Mycoplasmataceae) of uncertain affinities

pleuropneumonia-like organism *n* : MYCOPLASMA

pleu-ston \ˈplū-stən, -stān\ *n* [assumed] Gk *pleustos* (verbal of *plein* to sail, float) + ISV -on (as in *plankton*) : macroscopic floating organisms forming mats on or near the surface of a body of fresh water — **pleu-sto-nic** \ˈplū-stān-ɪk\ *adj*

plexi-form \ˈplek-sə-, -fɔrm\ *adj* [NL *plexus* + E -i-form] : of, relating to, or having the form or characteristics of a plexus

Plexi-glas \ˈsɪ-, -glās\ *trademark* — used for acrylic plastic sheets and molding powders

plex-us \ˈplek-səs\ *n* [NL, fr L, braid, network, fr *plexus*, pp of *plicare* to braid — more at PLY] 1 a network of anastomosing or interlacing blood vessels or nerves 2. an interwoven combination of parts or elements in a structure or system

plf *abbr* pliant

pliable \ˈpli-ə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr *plier* to bend, fold — more at PLY] 1 *a*. supple enough to bend freely or repeatedly without breaking *b*. yielding readily to others COMPLAISANT 2 adjustable to varying conditions ~ ADAPTABLE *syn* see PLASTIC *ant* obstinate — **plia-bil-i-ty** \ˈpli-ə-bil-ə-ti\ *n* — **plia-ble-ness** \ˈpli-ə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **plia-bly** \-bəl-ē\ *adv*

plian-cy \ˈpli-ən-sē\ *n* : the quality or state of being pliant

pliant \ˈpli-ənt\ *adj* 1 PLIABLE *la* 2 : easily influenced • **YIELDING** 3 : suitable for varied uses *syn* see PLASTIC — **plian-tly** *adv* — **plian-ness** *n*

pli-ca \ˈpli-kə\ *n*, *pl* **pli-cae** \-kē-, -sē\ [ML, fr L *plicare* to fold — more at PLY] : a fold or folded part; *esp* : a groove or fold of skin — **pli-cal** \-kəl\ *adj*

pli-cate \ˈpli-kət\ *adj* [L *plicatus*, pp of *plicare*] 1 : folded lengthwise like a fan (a ~ leaf) 2 having the surface thrown up into or marked with parallel ridges (~ wing cases) — **pli-cate-ly** *adv* — **pli-cate-ness** *n*

pli-ca-tion \ˈpli-kə-shən\ *n* 1 : the act or process of folding . the state of being folded 2 FOLD

plie \ˈple-ə\ *n* [F, fr pp of *plier* to bend] : a bending of the knees by a ballet dancer with the back held straight

pli-ers \ˈpli-ə-rə\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* a small pincers with long jaws for holding small objects or for bending and cutting wire

plight \ˈpli:t\ *vi* [ME *plighien*, fr OE *plihian* to endanger, fr *plih* danger, akin to OHG *pflegan* to take care of] : to put or give in pledge : ENGAGE (~ one's troth) — **plight-er** *n*

plight *n* : a solemnly given pledge : ENGAGEMENT

plight *n* [ME *plii*, fr AF, fr (assumed) VL *placius* fold — more at PLAIT] : CONDITION STATE. *esp* : bad state or condition

plim-soll \ˈplɪm(p)-səl, -sɒl\ *n* [prob fr the supposed resemblance of the upper edge of the mudguard to the Plimsoll mark on a ship] Brit : a shoe with rubber sole, mudguard, and canvas top

Plimsoll mark *n* [Samuel Plimsoll] : a load line or a set of load-line markings on an ocean-going cargo ship — called also *Plimsoll line*

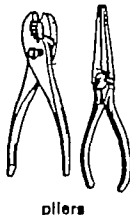
plink \ˈplɪŋk\ *vb* [imit] *vi* 1 : to make a tinkling sound 2 : to shoot at random targets ~ *vi* 1 : to cause to make a tinkling sound 2 : to shoot at *esp* in a casual manner — **plink-er** *n*

plink *n* : a tinkling metallic sound

plinth \ˈplɪn(t)h\ *n* [L *plinthus*, fr Gk *plinthos*] 1 *a*. the lowest member of a base : SUBBASE *b*. a block upon which the moldings of an architrave or trifid are stopped at the bottom 2 : a usu square block serving as a base, broadly : any of various bases or lower parts — see BASE illustration 3 : a course of stones forming a continuous foundation or base course

plio- — see PLEIO-

Pliocene \ˈpli-ə-sēn\ *adj* : of, relating to, or being the latest epoch of the Tertiary or the corresponding system of rocks — **Pliocene** *n*



pliers

Plio-film \ˈpli-ə-, -fɪlm\ *trademark* — used for a glossy membrane made of rubber hydrochloride and used chiefly for water-resistant and packaging materials

plique-a-jour \ˈpli-, -jə-, -zhu(ə)-\ *n* [F, lit., braid letting in daylight] : a style of enameling in which *usu* transparent enamels are fused into the openings of a metal filigree to produce an effect suggestive of stained glass

plis-kie or **plis-ky** \ˈplɪs-kē-, -kɪ\ *n*, *pl* **pliskies** [origin unknown] chiefly Scot PRACTICAL JOKE, TRICK

plis-sé or **plis-sé** \ˈpli-sā-, -sɛ\ *n* [F *plissé*, fr pp of *plisser* to pleat, fr MF, fr *pli* fold, fr *plier* to fold — more at PLY] 1 : a textile finish of permanently puckered designs formed by treating with a caustic soda solution 2 : a fabric *usu* of cotton, rayon, or nylon with a plissé finish

PLO *abbr* Palestine Liberation Organization

plod \ˈpləd\ *vb* *plod*-ded, *plod*-ding [imit] *vi* 1 *a*. : to walk heavily or slowly : TRUDGE *b*. : to proceed slowly or tediously (the movie just ~s along) 2 : to work laboriously and monotonously : DRUDGE (<plodding through stacks of unanswered mail>) ~ *vi* : to tread slowly or heavily along or over — **plod** *n* — **plod-der** *n* — **plod-dingly** \ˈpləd-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

plod \ˈplɒd\ *adj* *comb form* [ISV, fr *diploid* & *haploid*] : having or being a chromosome number that bears (such) a relationship to or is (so many) times the basic chromosome number of a given group (<polyploid>)

ploddy \ˈplɒd-ē\ *n* [fr such words as *diploidy*, *hexaploidy*] : degree of repetition of the basic number of chromosomes

PL/I \ˈlɛ-, -el-, -wən\ *n* [programming language (version) I] : a general purpose language for programming a computer

plonk \ˈplɒŋk, -plɒŋk\ *var* of PLUNK

plonk *n* [short for earlier *plink-plonk*, *perh* modif of F *vin blanc* white wine] chiefly Brit : cheap or inferior wine

plop \ˈplɒp\ *vb* *plopped*; *plop*-ping [imit] *vi* 1 : to fall, drop, or move suddenly with a sound like that of something dropping into water 2 : to allow the body to drop heavily (<plopped into a chair>) ~ *vi* : to set, drop, or throw heavily — **plop** *n*

plon-sion \ˈplɒ-zhən\ *n* : EXPLOSION 2 — **plon-sive** \ˈplɒ-sɪv-, -zɪv\ *adj* or *n*

plot \ˈplɒt\ *n* [ME, fr OE] 1 *a*. : a small area of planted ground (a vegetable ~) *b*. : a small piece of land in a cemetery *c*. : a measured piece of land : LOT 2 : GROUND PLAN PLAT 3 : the plan or main story of a literary work 4 : a secret plan for accomplishing a usu evil or unlawful end INTRIGUE 5 : a graphic representation (as a chart) *syn* see PLAN — **plot-less** \-ləs\ *adj* — **plot-lessness** *n*

plot *vb* *plotted*, *plot*-ting *vi* 1 *a*. : to make a plot, map, or plan of *b*. : to mark or note on or as if on a map or chart 2 : to lay out in plots 3 *a*. : to locate (a point) by means of coordinates *b*. : to locate (a curve) by plotted points *c*. : to represent (an equation) by means of a curve so constructed 4 : to plan or contrive *esp* secretly 5 : to invent or devise the plot of (a literary work) ~ *vi* 1 : to form a plot : SCHEME 2 : to be located by means of coordinates (the data ~ at a single point) — **plot-ter** *n*

Ploti-nism \ˈplɒ-ti-, -nɪz-əm, -plɒt-, -nɪz-əm\ *n* : the Neoplatonic ideas of the philosopher Plotinus — **Ploti-nist** \-tɪ-, -nɪst\ *n*

plot-tage \ˈplɒt-ɪj\ *n* : the area included in a plot of land

plot-ty \ˈplɒt-ē\ *adj* *plot*-tier, -est : marked by intricacy of plot or intrigue (as long as a modern novel and ever so much more ~ — Harper)

plow-er \ˈpləʊ-ər, -vər\ *n*, *pl* **plower** or **plowers** [ME, fr MF, fr (assumed) VL *pluvius*, fr L *pluvia* rain — more at PLUVIAL] 1 : any of numerous shore-inhabiting birds (family Charadriidae) that differ from the sandpipers in having a short hard-tipped bill and *usu* a stouter more compact build 2 : any of various birds (as a turnstone or sandpiper) related to the plovers

plow or **plough** \ˈpləʊ\ *n* [ME, fr OE *plōh* hide of land, akin to OHG *pfloog* plow] 1 : an implement used to cut, lift, and turn over soil *esp* in preparing a seedbed 2 : any of various devices operating like a plow

plow or **plough** *vi* 1 *a*. : to turn, break up, or work with a plow *b*. : to make (as a furrow) with a plow 2 : to cut into, open, or make furrows or ridges in with or as if with a plow — often used with *up* 3 : to cleave the surface of or move through (water) (whales ~ing the ocean) ~ *vi* 1 *a*. : to use a plow *b*. : to bear or admit of plowing 2 *a*. : to move in a way resembling that of a plow cutting into or going through the soil (the car ~ed into a group of spectators) *b*. : to proceed steadily and laboriously : PLOD (had to ~ through a summer reading list) — **plow-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **plow-er** \ˈpləʊ-ər\ *n*

plow back *vi* : to retain (profits) for reinvestment in a business

plow-boy \ˈpləʊ-, -bɔɪ\ *n* 1 : a boy who leads the team drawing a plow 2 : a country youth

plow-head \-hed\ *n* : the clevis of a plow

plow-man \-mən, -man\ *n* 1 : a man who guides a plow 2 : a farm laborer

plow-share \ˈpləʊ-, -she(ə)r-, -sha(ə)r\ *n* [ME *ploughshare*, fr *plough* plow + *share* plowshare — more at SHARE] : the part of a moldboard plow that cuts the furrow

plow sole *n* : a layer of earth at the bottom of the furrow compacted by repeated plowing at the same depth

plow under *vi* : to cause to disappear : BURY, OVERWHELM (let us not ~ plow under the family farmer — A. E. Stevenson 1965)

ploy \ˈplɔɪ\ *n* [prob, fr *employ*] 1 : ESCAPEDE, FROLIC 2 : a tactic intended to embarrass or frustrate an opponent, also : something devised or contrived : DEVICE (may have issued his threat merely as a bargaining ~ — N. Y. Times)

PLSS *abbr* portable life support system

pluck \ˈplʌk\ *vb* [ME *plucken*, fr OE *pluccian*, akin to MHG *plucken* to pluck] *vi* 1 : to pull or pick off or out 2 *a*. : to remove something (as hairs) from by or as if by plucking (~ one's eyebrows) *b*. ROB FLEECE 3 : to move or separate forcibly (~ed the child from the middle of the street) 4 : to pick, pull, or grasp at, also : to play (an instrument) in this manner 5 : to remove (a

tissue or puncture of the chest wall or is induced as a therapeutic measure to collapse the lung.

pneu-mo-tro-pic \nyü-mo-'tröp-ik, -'tröp-adj: turning, directed toward, or having an affinity for lung tissues — used esp of infective agents — **pneu-mo-tro-plasm** \nyü-'mü-trö-'plix-əm/ *n*

PNR *abbr* point of no return

pnxt *abbr* [L *pinxit*] he painted it

PO *symbol* polonium

PO *abbr* 1 petty officer 2 postal order 3 post office 4 purchase order

poach \pöch/ *vt* [ME *pochen*, fr. MF *pocher*, fr. OF *pochier*, lit. to put into a bag, fr. *pöche* bag, pocket, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *pocca* bag]: to cook in simmering liquid

poach *vb* [MF *pocher*, of Gmc origin; akin to ME *poken* to poke] *vt* 1: to trample or cut up (as sod) with or as if with hoofs 2 *a*: to trespass on (what happens to a poet when he ~s upon a novelist's preserves — Virginia Woolf) *b*: to take (game or fish) by illegal methods ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to sink into mud or mire while walking *b*: to become soft or muddy and full of holes when trampled on 2: to trespass for the purpose of stealing game, also: to take game or fish illegally

poacher \pö-'chär/ *n* [pöach] 1: one that trespasses or steals 2: one who kills or takes game or fish illegally

poacher *n* [pöach] 1: a covered pan containing a plate with depressions or shallow cups in each of which an egg can be cooked over steam rising from boiling water in the bottom of the pan 2: a shallow baking dish in which food (as fish) can be poached

po'boy \pö-'böi/ *var* of **POOR BOY**

POC *abbr* port of call

po-chard \pö-'chörd/ *n* [origin unknown]: any of numerous rather heavy-bodied diving ducks (esp genus *Aythya*) with a large head and with feet and legs placed far back under the body

pock \pök/ *n* [ME *pokke*, fr. OE *poc*; akin to MLG & MD *pocke* pocket, L *bucca* cheek, mouth]: a pustule in an eruptive disease (as smallpox); also: a spot suggesting such a pustule

pock *vt*: to mark with or as if with pocks: **PIT**

pocket \pök-ət/ *n* [ME *poket*, fr. ONF *pokete*, dim. of *poke* bag, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *pocca* bag] 1 *a*: a small bag carried by a person: **PURSE** *b*: a small bag that is sewed or inserted in a garment so that it is open at the top or side (coat ~) 2: supply of money: **MEANS** 3: **RECEPTACLE**, **CONTAINER** *a*: an opening at the corner or side of a billiard table *b*: a superficial pouch in some animals 4: a small isolated area or group (~s of unemployment) *a* (1): a cavity containing a deposit (as of gold or water) (2): a small body of ore *b*: **AIR HOLE** 5: a place for a spar made by sewing a strip of canvas on a sail *b* *a*: **BLIND ALLEY** *b*: the position of a contestant in a race hemmed in by others *c*: an area formed by blockers from which a football quarterback attempts to pass 7: the concave area at the base of the finger sections of a baseball glove or mitt in which the ball is normally caught — **pocket-ful** \fül/ *n* — in one's pocket: 1: in one's control or possession — in pocket 1: provided with funds 2: in the position of having made a profit — out of pocket 1: low on money or funds 2: having suffered a loss

pocket *vt* 1 *a*: to put or enclose in or as if in one's pocket (~ed his change) *b*: to appropriate to one's own use: **STEAL** (~ed the money he had collected for charity) *c*: to refuse assent to (a bill) by a pocket veto 2: to put up with: **ACCEPT** 3: to set aside: **SUPPRESS** (~ed his pride) 4 *a*: to hem in *b*: to drive (a ball) into a pocket of a pool table 5: to cover or supply with pockets

pocket *adj* 1: small enough to be carried in the pocket *b*: **SMALL**, **MINIATURE** (a ~ submarine) 2 *a*: of or relating to money *b*: carried in or paid from one's own pocket

pocket battleship *n*: a small battleship built so as to come within treaty limitations of tonnage and armament

pocket billiards *n pl* but *usu sing in constr*: **POOL** 2b

pocket-book \pök-'ät-'bük/ *n* 1 *usu* pocket book: a small esp. paperback book that can be carried in the pocket 2 *a* (1): a pocket-size container for money and personal papers: **WALLET** (2): **PURSE** *b*: **HANDBAG** 2 3 *a*: financial resources: **INCOME** *b*: economic interests

pocket borough *n*: an English constituency controlled before parliamentary reform by a single person or family

pocket edition *n*: 1: **POCKETBOOK** 2: a miniature form of something

pocket gopher *n*: **GOPHER** 2a

pocket-handkerchief *n*: a handkerchief carried in the pocket

pocket-knife \pök-'ät-'nif/ *n*: a knife that has one or more blades that fold into the handle and that can be carried in the pocket

pocket money *n*: money for small personal expenses

pocket mouse *n*: any of various nocturnal burrowing rodents (family Heteromyidae) that resemble mice, live in and parts of western No. America, and have long hind legs and tall and furred lined cheek pouches

pocket rat *n*: any of various rodents (as a pocket gopher) with cheek pouches

pocket-size \pök-'ät-'siz/ or **pock-ät-sized** \-'sized/ *adj* 1: of a size convenient for carrying in the pocket 2: **SMALL** (a ~ country)

pocket veto *n*: an indirect veto of a legislative bill by an executive through retention of the bill unsigned until after adjournment of the legislature — **pocket veto** *vt*

pock-mark \pök-'märk/ *n*: a mark, pit, or depressed scar caused by smallpox

pockmark *vt*: to cover with or as if with pockmarks: **PIT**

pocky \pök-'y/ *adj* 1 *a*: covered with pocks *b*: of, relating to, or infected with syphilis 2: relating to or being a pock or the pock

po-co-co-ru-n-ä \pö-kö-k(y)ü-'runt-ä/ *adj* [It *poco curante* caring little]: **INDIFFERENT**, **NONCHALANT** — **po-co-co-ru-n-tism** \-'runt-'tiz-əm/ *n*

po-co-sin \pö-'kös-'n/ *n* [Delaware *pdkwesin*]: an upland swamp of the coastal plain of the southeastern U S

pod \pöd/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a bit socket in a brace 2: a straight groove or channel in the barrel of an auger

pod *n* [prob. alter. of cod bag — more at **CODPIECE**] 1: a dry dehiscent seed vessel or fruit that is composed of one or more carpels, esp: **LEGUME** 2 *a*: an anatomical pouch *b*: a grasshopper egg case 3: a tapered and roughly cylindrical body of ore or mineral 4: a streamlined compartment under the wings or fuselage of an aircraft used as a container (as for fuel), broadly: a protective container or housing (a submarine with its reactor in an external ~) 5: a detachable compartment (as for personnel, a power unit, or an instrument) on a spacecraft

pod *vt* *pod-ded*; *pod-ding*: to produce pods

pod *n* [origin unknown]: a number of animals (as seals) clustered together

POD *abbr* 1 pay on delivery 2 post office department

pod \pad/ *n comb form* [Gk *-podas*, fr. *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at **FOOT**]: foot: part resembling a foot (pleopod)

po-dag-ra \pö-'dag-'rā/ *n* [ME, fr. L fr. Gk, fr. *pod-*, *pous* + *agra* hunt, catch, akin to L *agere* to drive — more at **AGENT**]: **GOUT** — **po-dag-ral** \-'rāl/ *adj*

pod corn *n*: an Indian corn that has each kernel enclosed in a chaffy shell similar to that of other cereals

po-de-ä \pö-'dä-'ä/ *n* [It *podestà*, lit. power, fr. L *potestas*, *potestas*, irreg. fr. *potis* able — more at **POTENT**]: a chief magistrate in a medieval Italian municipality

podgy \paj-'y/ *adj* *podg-i-er*; *-est* [podge (something pudgy)]: **PUDGY**

po-di-a-try \pö-'di-'ä-'trē, -sē/ *n* [Gk *pod-*, *pous* + *-iatry*]: the care and treatment of the human foot in health and disease — called also **chiro-pody** — **po-di-at-ric** \pö-'dä-'ä-'trik/ *adj* — **po-di-a-trist** \-'dä-'ä-'trist, -sē/ *n*

podite \pö-'dit-/ *n* [ISV *pod-* (fr. Gk *pod-*, *pous*) + *-ite*]: a limb segment of an arthropod — **po-dit-ic** \pö-'dit-'ik/ *adj*

po-di-um \pö-'dä-'əm/ *n pl* *podiums* *po-dia* \-'dä-/ [L — more at **FEW**] 1: a low wall serving as a foundation or terrace wall *a*: one around the arena of an ancient amphitheater serving as a base for the tiers of seats *b*: the masonry under the stylobate of a temple 2 *a*: a dais esp for an orchestral conductor *b*: **LECTERN**

po-di-um \pö-'dä-'əm/ *n comb form, pl -po-dia* \-'dä-/ [NL, fr. Gk *podion*, dim. of *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at **FOOT**]: foot: part resembling a foot (**pseudopodium**)

po-do-phyll-lin \pö-'dä-'fil-'än/ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *Podophyllum*]: a bitter irritant purgative resin obtained from the rhizome of the mayapple and used esp as a cathartic

po-do-phyll-um \-'fil-'üm/ *n pl* *-phyll-i* \-'fil-'i/ or *-phyll-ums* [NL, fr. *Podophyllum*, genus of herbs including the mayapple]: the rhizome and rootlet of the mayapple that is used as a cathartic and as an agent intended to increase the flow of bile

Podunk \pö-'dänk/ *n* [*Podunk*, village in Mass or locality in Conn.]: a small, unimportant, and isolated town

pod-zol \pö-'zöl/ *n* (Russ): any of a group of zonal soils that develop in a moist climate esp. under coniferous or mixed forest and have an organic mat and a thin organic-mineral layer above a gray leached layer resting on a dark illuvial horizon enriched with amorphous clay — **pod-zol-ic** \pö-'zöl-'ik/ *adj*

pod-zol-i-zation \pö-'zöl-'ä-'zä-'shən/ *n*: a process of soil formation esp. in humid regions involving principally leaching of the upper layers with accumulation of material in lower layers and development of characteristic horizons; specif: the development of a **podzol** — **pod-zol-ize** \pö-'zöl-'ä-'zä-'vb

POE *abbr* 1 port of embarkation 2 port of entry

po-em \pö-'əm, -əm/ *n* [MF *poeme*, fr. L *poema*, fr. Gk *poëma*, fr. *poiein*]: 1: a composition in verse 2: a piece of poetry communicating to the reader the sense of a complete experience 3: a creation, experience, or object suggesting a poem (the house we stayed in... was itself a ~ — H. J. Laski)

po-ey \pö-'ä-'zē, -sē/ *n pl* *po-ey-ies* [ME *poetie*, fr. MF, fr. L *poetis*, fr. Gk *poietis*, lit. creation, fr. *poiein*]: 1 *a*: a poem or body of poems *b*: **POETRY** 2: poetic inspiration

po-et \pö-'ät/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *poete*, fr. L *poeta*, fr. Gk *poietēs* maker, poet, fr. *poiein* to make, create, akin to Skt *cnaiti* he creates] 1: one who writes poetry: a maker of verses 2: a creative artist of great imaginative and expressive gifts and special sensitivity to his medium — **po-et-ess** \-'sē/ *n*

po-et-as-ter \pö-'ät-'as-'tär/ *n* [NL, fr. L *poeta* + *-aster*, *-aster*]: an inferior poet

po-et-ic \pö-'ät-'ik/ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or characteristic of poets or poetry *b*: given to writing poetry 2: written in verse

po-et-i-cal \-'ikəl/ *adj* 1: **POETIC** 2: being beyond or above the truth of history or nature: **IDEALIZED** (had ~ ideas about marriage) — **po-et-i-cal-ly** \-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

po-et-i-cal-ness \-'k(ə)-nəs/ *n*: poetic quality

po-et-i-clism \pö-'ät-'ä-'siz-əm/ *n*: an archaic, trite, or strained expression in poetry

po-et-i-clze \-'süz/ *vt* *-clized*, *-clizing*: to give a poetic quality to poetic justice *n*: an outcome in which vice is punished and virtue rewarded *usu* in a manner peculiarly or ironically appropriate

poetic license *n*: **LICENSE** 4

a about	* kitten	or further	a back	ä b
au out	ch chan	e less	ë easy	g gift
j joke	g sing	ö flow	o flaw	öl coin
ü foot	ü foot	y yet	yü few	yu

proceed 2 : a critical point (as in a course of action) at which turning back or reversal is not possible

point of view : a position from which something is considered or evaluated : STANDPOINT

point source *n* : a source of radiation (as light) that is concentrated at a point and considered as having no spatial extension

point system *n* : a system in which printing type and spacing materials are made in sizes that are exact multiples of the point

pointy \ˈpɔɪnt-ē/ *adj* point-ier, -est 1 : coming to a rather sharp point 2 : having parts that stick out sharply here and there

poise \ˈpɔɪz/ *vb* poised; poising [ME *poiser* to weigh, ponder, fr MF *pois*, stem of *peser*, fr L *pensare* — more at PENSIVE] *vi* 1 *a* : BALANCE, esp : to hold or carry in equilibrium (walked along gracefully with a water jar poised on her head) *b* : to hold supported or suspended without motion in a steady position (poised her fork and gave her guest a knowing look — Louis Bromfield) 2 : to hold or carry (the head) in a particular way 3 : to put into readiness : BRACE ~ *vi* 1 : to become drawn up into readiness 2 : HOVER

poise *n* [ME *poize* weight, heaviness, fr MF *pois*, fr L *pensum*, fr neut. of *pensus*, pp of *pendere* to weigh — more at PENDANT] 1 : a stably balanced state : EQUILIBRIUM (a ~ between widely divergent impulses — F. R. Leavis) 2 *a* : easy self-possessed assurance of manner : gracious tact in coping or handling; also : the pleasantly tranquil interaction between persons of poise (no angry outbursts marred the ~ of the meeting) *b* : a particular way of carrying oneself : BEARING, CARRIAGE *syn see* TACT

poise \ˈpɔɪz/ *n* [F, fr Jean Louis Marie Poiseuille †1869 F physician and anatomist] : a cgs unit of viscosity equal to the viscosity of a fluid that would require a shearing force of one dyne to move a square-centimeter area of either of two parallel layers of fluid one centimeter apart with a velocity of one centimeter per second relative to the other layer with the space between the layers being filled with the fluid

poised \ˈpɔɪzd/ *adj* : having poise : *a* : marked by balance or equilibrium *b* : marked by easy composure of manner or bearing

poison \ˈpɔɪz-ən/ *n* [ME, fr OF, drink, poisonous drink, poison, fr L *poison*, *poiso* drink — more at POTION] 1 *a* : a substance that through its chemical action usu. kills, injures, or impairs an organism *b* (1) : something destructive or harmful (2) : an object of aversion or abhorrence 2 : a substance that inhibits the activity of another substance or the course of a reaction or process (as a catalyst ~)

poison *vb* poisoned; poison-ing \ˈpɔɪz-nɪŋ, -n-ɪŋ/ *vi* 1 *a* : to injure or kill with poison *b* : to treat, taint, or impregnate with poison 2 : to exert a baneful influence on : CORRUPT (~ed their minds) 3 : to inhibit the activity, course, or occurrence of (sulfur may ~ a fuel cell) ~ *vi* 1 : to put poison into or on something — poison-er \ˈpɔɪz-nər, -n-ər/ *n*

poison *adj* 1 : POISONOUS (a ~ plant) : VENOMOUS (a ~ tongue) 2 : impregnated with poison : POISONED (a ~ arrow)

poison bean *n* : a leguminous shrub (*Daubentonia drummondii*) of the southern U.S. with poisonous seeds

poison gas *n* : a poisonous gas or a liquid or a solid giving off poisonous vapors designed (as in chemical warfare) to kill, injure, or disable by inhalation or contact

poison hemlock *n* 1 : a large branching biennial poisonous herb (*Conium maculatum*) of the carrot family with finely divided leaves and white flowers 2 : WATER HEMLOCK

poison ivy *n* 1 : a climbing plant (*Rhus toxicodendron*) of the sumac family that is esp. common in the eastern and central U.S., that has ternate leaves, greenish flowers, and white berries, and that produces an acutely irritating oil causing a usu. intensely itching skin rash; also : any of several congeneric plants 2 : a skin rash caused by poison ivy

poison oak *n* : any of several poison ivies : POISON SUMAC *b* : a bushy poison ivy (*Rhus diversiloba*) of the Pacific coast *c* : a bushy poison ivy (*Rhus quercifolia*) of the southeastern U.S.

poison-ous \ˈpɔɪz-nəs, -n-əs/ *adj* : having the properties or effects of poison : VENOMOUS — poison-ously *adv*

poison-pen *adj* : written with malice and spite and usu. anonymously (~ letter)

poison sumac *n* : a smooth shrubby American swamp poison ivy (*Rhus vernix*) with pinnate leaves, greenish flowers, and greenish white berries — called also poison dogwood

poison-wood \ˈpɔɪz-n-wʊd/ *n* : a caustic or poisonous tree (*Metopium taxiferum*) of Florida and the West Indies that has compound leaves, greenish paniculate flowers, and orange-yellow fruits

Poisson distribution \ˈpɔɪz-ən/ *n* [Siméon D. Poisson †1840 F mathematician] : a probability density function that is often used as a mathematical model of the number of outcomes (as traffic accidents, atomic disintegrations, or organisms) obtained in a suitable interval of time and space, that has the mean equal to the variance, that is used as an approximation to the binomial distribution, and that has the form

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^x}{x!} \text{ where } \mu$$

is the mean and *x* takes on nonnegative integral values



poison hemlock 1



poison ivy

poke \ˈpɒk/ *n* [ME, fr ONF — more at ROCKET] chiefly South & Midland : BAG, SACK

poke *vb* poked, pok-ing [ME *poken*, akin to MD *poken* to poke] *vi* 1 *a* (1) : PROD JAB (poked him in the ribs and grinned broadly) (2) : to urge or stir by prodding or jabbing *b* (1) : PIERCE STAB (2) : to produce by piercing, stabbing, or jabbing (~ a hole) *c* (1) : HIT PUNCH (poked him in the nose) (2) : to deliver (a blow) with the fist 2 *a* : to cause to project (poked her head out of the window) *b* : to interpose or interject in a meddlesome manner (asked him not to ~ his nose into other people's business) ~ *vi* 1 *a* : to make a prodding, jabbing, or thrusting movement esp repeatedly *b* : to strike out at something 2 *a* : to look about or through something without system : RUMMAGE (poked around in the attic) *b* : MEDDLE 3 : to move or act slowly or aimlessly : DAWDLER (just poked around at home and didn't accomplish much) 4 : to become stuck out or forward : PROTRUDE — poke fun at : RIDICULE, MOCK

poke *n* 1 *a* : a quick thrust : JAB *b* : a blow with the fist : PUNCH 2 : a projecting brim on the front of a woman's bonnet

poke *n* [modif. of *puccoon* (in some Algonquian language of Virginia), a plant used in dyeing] : POKEWEED

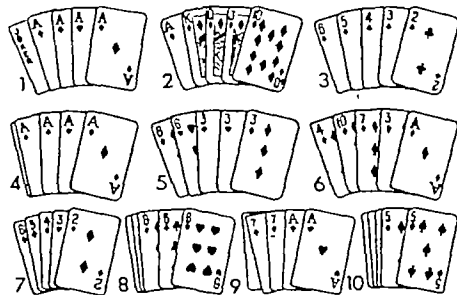
poke-berry \ˈpɒk-ber-ē/ *n* : the berry of the pokeweed, also : POKEWEED

poke bonnet *n* : a woman's bonnet with a projecting brim at the front

poke check *n* : an act or instance of attempting to knock the puck away from an opponent in ice hockey by jabbing or thrusting at it with the stick

poker \ˈpɒk-ər/ *n* : one that pokes, esp : a metal rod for stirring a fire

poker \ˈpɒk-ər/ *n* [prob. modif. of F *poque*, a card game similar to poker] : one of several card games in which a player bets that the value of his hand is greater than that of the hands held by others, in which each subsequent player must either equal or raise the bet or drop out, and in which the player holding the highest hand at the end of the betting wins the pot



poker hands in descending value 1 five of a kind 2 royal flush 3 straight flush 4 four of a kind 5 full house 6 flush 7 straight 8 three of a kind 9 two pairs 10 one pair

poker face *n* [poker; fr the need of the poker player to conceal the true quality of his hand] : an inscrutable face that reveals no hint of a person's thoughts or feelings — poker-faced \ˈpɒk-ər-ˈfæst/ *adj*

poke-weed \ˈpɒ-kwəd/ *n* : a coarse American perennial herb (*Phytolacca americana* of the family Phytolaccaceae, the pokeweed family) with racemose white flowers, dark purple juicy berries, a poisonous root, and young shoots sometimes used as potherbs

po-key \ˈpɒ-kē/ *n*, pl pokeys [origin unknown] slang : JAIL

poky also pok-y \ˈpɒ-kē/ *adj* pok-ier, -est [poker] 1 : small and cramped 2 : SHABBY, DULL 3 : annoyingly slow — pok-ily \ˈpɒ-kē-ē/ *adv* — pok-i-ness \ˈkɒ-nəs/ *n*

pol \ˈpɒl/ *n* : POLITICIAN

Pol abbr Poland; Polish

Pol-a-bian \ˈpɒ-lāb-ē-ən, -lāb-/ *n* [Polab, of Slavic origin, akin to Pol poon, and to Pol Loba, Elbe river] 1 or Polab : a member of a Slavic people formerly dwelling in the basin of the Elbe and on the Baltic coast of Germany 2 : the extinct West Slavic language of the Polabians

Pol-lack \ˈpɒ-læk/ *n* [Pol *Polak*] 1 obs : POLE 2 : a person of Polish birth or descent — usu. used disparagingly

Pol-land China \ˈpɒ-lən(d)-ˈchi-nə/ *n* [Poland, Europe + China, Asia] : any of an American breed of large white-marked black swine of the land type

polar \ˈpɒ-lər/ *adj* [NL *polaris*, fr L *polus* pole] 1 *a* : of or relating to a geographical pole or the region around it *b* : coming from or having the characteristics of such a region *c* (1) : passing over a planet's north and south poles (a satellite in a ~ orbit) (2) : traveling in a polar orbit (a ~ satellite) 2 : of or relating to one or more poles (as of a magnet) 3 : serving as a guide 4 : diametrically opposite 5 : exhibiting polarity; esp : having a dipole or characterized by molecules having dipoles (a ~ solvent) 6 : resembling a pole or axis around which all else revolves : PIVOTAL 7 : of, relating to, or expressed in polar coordinates (~ equations), also : of or relating to a polar coordinate system

a about * kitten ar further a back ā bake ĩ cot, cart
au out ch chun e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow ô flaw ol coin th thun th thus
B loot u foot y yet yū few yū funous zh vision

po-et-ics \pō-'et-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* 1 **a**: a treatise on poetry or aesthetics **b**: poetic theory or practice 2: poetic feelings or utterances

po-et-ize \pō-'et-iz/ *vb* -ized; -izing *vi*: to compose poetry ~ *vt*: POETICIZE

poet laureate *n*, *pl* **poets laureate** or **poet laureates** 1: a poet honored for achievement in his art 2: a poet appointed for life by an English sovereign as a member of the royal household and formerly expected to compose poems for court and national occasions 3: one regarded by a country or region as its most eminent or representative poet

po-et-ry \pō-'et-rē, esp South -it-rē/ *n* 1 **a**: metrical writing: VERSE **b**: the productions of a poet: POEMS 2: writing that formulates a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience in language chosen and arranged to create a specific emotional response through meaning, sound, and rhythm 3 **a**: a quality that stirs the imagination **b**: a quality of spontaneity and grace

po-go-nia \pō-'gō-nē-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *pōgōn* beard]: any of a genus (*Pogonia*) of terrestrial orchids (as the snake-mouth) of the north temperate zone that have terminal solitary flowers with a crested lip

po-gon-nip \pō-'gō-nip/ *n* [Palute]: a dense winter fog containing frozen particles that is formed in deep mountain valleys of the western U.S.

po-go-noph-o-ran \pō-'gō-nāf-ə-rən/ *n* [NL *Pogonophora*, group name, fr. Gk *pōgōnophora*, neut. *pl* of *pōgōnophoros* wearing a beard]: any of a phylum or class (*Pogonophora*) of marine worms of uncertain systematic relationships that superficially resemble polychaetes but have a dorsal nervous system and obscure segmentation — **po-gonophoran** *adj*

po-go stick \pō-'gō-/ *n* [fr. *Pogo*, a trademark]: a pole with a strong spring at the bottom and two footrests on which a person stands and propels himself along with a series of jumps

po-grom \pō-'grām, 'pō-grōm also 'pāg-rām/ *n* [Yiddish, fr. Russ. lit., devastation]: an organized massacre of helpless people, *specif*: such a massacre of Jews *syn* see MASSACRE

pogrom *vi*: to massacre or destroy in a pogrom

po-grom-ist \-'sɪ-/ *n*: one who organizes or takes part in a pogrom

po-gy \pō-'gē/ *n*, *pl* **pogies** [of Algonquian origin, akin to Abnaki *pōkangan* menhaden]: MENHADEN

poi \pō-'i/ *n*, *pl* **poi** or **pōls** [Hawaiian & Samoan]: a Hawaiian food of taro root cooked, pounded, and kneaded to a paste and often allowed to ferment

poi-ē-sis \pō-'ē-'sɪ-/ *n* *comb form*, *pl* **poi-ē-ses** \-'ē-'sɛz/ [NL, fr. Gk *poiēsis* creation — more at POEY]: production formation (*lymphopoiesis*)

poi-et-ic \pō-'et-ik/ *adj* *comb form* [Gk *poiētikos* creative, fr. *poiētēs* maker — more at POET]: productive: formative (*lymphopoietic*)

poi-nan-cy \pōi-'nyən-sē/ *n*, *pl* **-cies** 1: the quality or state of being poignant 2: an instance of poignancy *syn* see PATHOS

poi-nant \pōi-'nynt/ *adj* [ME *poinant*, fr. MF *poignant*, *pp* of *poindre* to prick, sting, fr. L *pungere* — more at PUNCTURE] 1: pungently pervasive (as perfume) 2 **a** (1): painfully affecting the feelings: PIERCING (2): deeply affecting: TOUCHING **b**: designed to make an impression: CUTTING (~ satire) 3 **a**: pleasantly stimulating **b**: being to the point: APT *syn* 1 see PUNCTURE *ant* dull (as of sensation or reaction) 2 see MOVING

poi-ki-lo-therm \pōi-'kē-lō-'thərm, '-kū-lō-/ *n* [Gk *poikilos* variegated + ISV -therm, akin to L *pingere* to paint — more at PAINT]: an organism (as a frog) with a variable body temperature that is usu slightly higher than the temperature of its environment: a cold-blooded organism — **poi-ki-lo-ther-mic** \pōi-'kē-lō-'thər-mik/ *adj* — **poi-ki-lo-ther-mism** \-'thər-'miz-əm/ *n*

poi-lu \pōi-'lū/ *n*, *pl* **poi-lus** [F, fr. *poilu* hairy, fr. MF, fr. *poll* hair, fr. L *pilus* — more at FILE]: a French soldier; *esp*: a front-line soldier in World War I

poi-nai-cia \pōi-'nē-'ā-ə, -(p)wān(-)-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. De *Poinci*, 17th cent. governor of part of the French West Indies]: any of a small genus (*Poinciana*) of ornamental tropical leguminous trees or shrubs with bright orange or red flowers, *also*: a showy closely related tree (*Delonix regia*) with immense racemes of scarlet and orange flowers, flat woody pods, and twice-pinnate leaves

poi-net-tin \pōi-'net-'ē-, '-set-/ *n* [NL, fr. Joel R. Poinsett †1851 Am diplomat]: any of various spurges (genus *Euphorbia*) with flower clusters subtended by showy involucre bracts, *esp*: a showy Mexican and So American plant (*E. pulcherrima*) with tapering scarlet bracts that suggest petals and surround small yellow flowers

point \pōint/ *n* [ME, partly fr. OF, puncture, small spot, point in time or space, fr. L *punctum*, fr. neut. of *punctus*, *pp* of *pungere* to prick, partly fr. OF *pointe* sharp end, fr. (assumed) VL *puncta*, fr. L, fem. of *punctus*, *pp* — more at PUNCTURE] 1 **a** (1): an individual detail: ITEM (2): a distinguishing detail (fact is one of her strong ~s) **b**: the most important essential in a discussion or matter (missed the whole ~ of the joke) **c**: COGENCY 2 *obs*: physical condition 3: an end or object to be achieved: PURPOSE (did not see what ~ there was in continuing the discussion) 4 **a** (1): a geometric element of which it is postulated that at least two exist and that two suffice to determine a line (2): a geometric element determined by an ordered set of coordinates **b** (1): a narrowly localized place having a precisely indicated position (walked to a ~ 50 yards north of the building) (2): a particular place: LOCALITY (have come from distant ~s) **c** (1): an exact moment (at this ~ he was interrupted) (2): a time interval immediately before something indicated: VERGE (at the ~ of death) **d** (1): a particular step, stage, or degree in development (had reached the ~ where nothing seemed to matter anymore) (2): a definite position in a scale **e** **a**: the terminal usu. sharp or narrowly rounded part of something: TIP **b**: a weapon or tool having such a part and used for stabbing or piercing **c** (1): the contact or discharge extremity of an electric device (as a spark plug or contact break) (2) chiefly Brit.: an electric outlet **d** **a**: a

projecting usu. tapering piece of land or a sharp prominence **b** (1): the tip of a projecting body part (2): TIME 2 (3) *pl*: the extremities or markings of the extremities of an animal *esp*, when of a color differing from the rest of the body **c** (1): a railroad switch (2): the tip of the angle between two rails in a railroad frog **d**: the head of the bow of a stringed instrument 7: a short musical phrase, *esp*: a phrase in contrapuntal music 8 **a**: a very small mark **b** (1): PUNCTUATION MARK, *esp*: PERIOD (2): DECIMAL POINT 9: a lace for tying parts of a garment together used *esp*. in the 16th and 17th centuries 10: one of usu. eleven divisions of a heraldic shield that determines the position of a charge 11 **a**: one of the 32 equidistant spots of a compass card **b**: the difference of 11½ degrees between two such successive points 12: a small detachment ahead of an advance guard or behind a rear guard 13 **a**: NEEDLEPOINT 1 **b**: lace made with a bobbin 14: one of 12 spaces marked off on each side of a backgammon board 15: a unit of measurement as **a** (1): a unit of counting in the scoring of a game or contest (2): a unit used in evaluating the strength of a bridge hand **b**: a unit of academic credit **c** (1): a unit used in quoting prices (as of stocks, bonds, and commodities) (2) *pl*: a percentage of the face value of a loan often added as a placement fee or service charge **d**: a unit of about ½ inch used to measure the belly-to-back dimension of printing type 16: the action of pointing as **a**: the rigidly intent attitude of a hunting dog marking game for a gunner **b**: the action in dancing of extending one leg so that only the tips of the toes touch the floor 17: a position of a player in various games (as lacrosse), *also*: the player of such a position 18: a number thrown on the first roll of the dice in craps which the player attempts to repeat before throwing a seven — compare MISSOUT, PASS — **beside the point**: IRRELEVANT — **in point**: RELEVANT, PERTINENT — used predicatively or postpositively (mentioned a case in point) — **in point of**, with regard to: in the matter of (*in point of law*) — **to the point**: RELEVANT, PERTINENT (a suggestion that was to the point)

point *vi* 1 **a**: to furnish with a point: SHARPEN (~ing a pencil with a knife) **b**: to give added force, emphasis, or piquancy to (~up a remark) 2: to scratch out the old mortar from the joints of (as a brick wall) and fill in with new material 3 **a** (1): to mark the pauses or grammatical divisions in: PUNCTUATE (2): to separate (a decimal fraction) from an integer by a decimal point — *usu* used with *off* **b**: to mark (as Hebrew words) 4 **a** (1): to indicate the position or direction of *esp* by extending a finger (~out a house) (2): to direct someone's attention to (~out a mistake) **b** of a hunting dog: to indicate the presence and place of (game) by a point 5 **a**: to cause to be turned in a particular direction (~ a gun) (~ed the boat upstream) **b**: to extend (a leg) in executing a point in dancing ~ *vi* 1 **a**: to indicate the fact or probability of something specified (everything ~s to a bright future) **b**: to indicate the position or direction of something *esp* by extending a finger (~ at the map) **c**: to point game (a dog that ~s well) 2 **a**: to lie extended, aimed, or turned in a particular direction (a directional arrow that ~ed to the north) **b**: to execute a point in dancing 3 of a ship: to sail close to the wind 4: to train for a particular contest

point-blank \pōint-'blānk/ *adj* 1 **a**: marked by no appreciable drop below initial horizontal line of flight **b**: so close to a target that a missile fired will travel in a straight line to the mark 2: DIRECT, BLUNT (a ~ refusal) — **point-blank** *adv*

point count *n*: a method of evaluating the strength of a hand in bridge by counting points for each high card and often for long or short suits, *also*: the value of a hand so evaluated

point d'appui \pwa(n)-'dāp-'wē/ *n*, *pl* **points d'appui** \sām-/ [F, lit., point of support]: a base *esp* for a military operation

point-de-vue \pōint-'di-'vū/ *adj*, *archaic* [ME at point de vis at a fixed point]: marked by punctilious attention to detail: METICULOUS — **point-device** *adv*, *archaic*

pointe \pwa(n)-'nē/ *n* [F, lit., point]: a ballet position in which the body is balanced on the extreme tip of the toe

pointed \pōint-'əd/ *adj* 1 **a**: having a point **b**: having a pointed crown characteristic of Gothic architecture 2 **a**: being to the point: PERTINENT **b**: aimed at a particular person or group 3: CONSPICUOUS, MARKED (~ indifference) — **point-ed-ly** *adv* — **point-ed-ness** *n*

pointed *adj* [short for appointed] *obs*: SET, FIXED

point-er \pōint-'ər/ *n* 1: one that furnishes with points 2 **a**: one that points out, *specif*: a rod used to direct attention **b** *pl*: the two stars in the Great Bear a line through which points to the North Star 3: a large strong slender smooth-haired gundog that hunts by scent and indicates the presence of game by pointing 4: a useful suggestion or hint: TIP

point estimate *n*: the single value assigned to a parameter in point estimation

point estimation *n*: estimation in which a single value is assigned to a parameter

point-til-lem \pwa(n)-'tē-(y)z-əm, 'pōint-'ī-'z-əm/ *n* [F *pointillisme*, fr. *pointiller* to stipple, fr. *point* spot — more at POINT]: the theory or practice in art of applying small strokes or dots of color to a surface so that from a distance they blend together — **point-til-list** *also* **point-til-late** \pwa(n)-'tē-(y)z-əm, 'pōint-'ī-'z-əm/ *n* or *adj* **point-til-lis-tic** \pwa(n)-'tē-(y)z-ik, 'pōint-'ī-'z-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of pointillism or pointillists

point lace *n*: NEEDLEPOINT 1

point-less \pōint-'ləs/ *adj* 1: devoid of meaning: SENSELESS (a ~ remark) 2: devoid of effectiveness: FLAT (~ attempts to be funny) — **point-less-ly** *adv* — **point-less-ness** *n*

point of accumulation: LIMIT POINT

point of departure: a starting point *esp* in a discussion

point of honor: a matter seriously affecting one's honor

point of inflection: INFLECTION POINT

point of no return 1: the point in the flight of an aircraft (as over an ocean) beyond which the remaining fuel will be insufficient for a return to the starting point with the result that the craft must

ANDRY, POLYGVNY 2: the state of being polygamous — **polyg-a-mist** \-məst/ *n* — **poly-ga-mize** \-mīz/ *v*

polygene \pāl-i-jēn/ *n* [ISV]: any of a group of nonallelic genes that collectively control the inheritance of a quantitative character or modify the expression of a qualitative character — **poly-gen-ic** \pāl-i-jē-nik/ *adj*

poly-gen-e-ale \pāl-i-jēn-ə-səl/ *n* [NL]: polyphyletic origin — **poly-gen-e-alest** \-səst/ *n*

poly-gen-et-ic \pāl-i-jē-nik/ *adj* 1: having many distinct sources 2: of or relating to polygenesis: **POLYPHYLETIC** — **poly-gen-et-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

poly-gland-u-lar \pāl-i-jān-ə-lər/ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or involving several glands (~ therapy)

poly-glot \pāl-i-glāt/ *n* [Gk *polyglōtos*, *adj*, *polyglot*, fr. *poly-* + *glōtia* language — more at **GLOSS**] 1: one who is polyglot 2 *cap*: a book containing versions of the same text in several languages, esp: the Scriptures in several languages 3: a mixture or confusion of languages or nomenclatures

polyglot *adj* 1: *a*: speaking or writing several languages: **MULTILINGUAL** *b*: composed of numerous linguistic groups (~ population) 2: containing matter in several languages (~ sign) 3: composed of elements from different languages

poly-glot-tam or **poly-glot-tism** \pāl-i-jz-əm/ *n*: the use of many languages: the ability to speak many languages

poly-gon \pāl-i-gān/ *n* [LL *polygonum*, fr. Gk *polygōn*, fr. neut. of *polygōnos* polygonal, fr. *poly-* + *gonia* angle — more at **GON**] 1: a closed plane figure bounded by straight lines 2: a closed figure on a sphere bounded by arcs of great circles — **poly-gon-al** \pāl-i-gən-əl/ *adj* — **poly-gon-al-ly** \-lē/ *adv*

poly-gon-um \pāl-i-gōn-əm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *polygonon* knot-grass, fr. *poly-* + *gonia* knee — more at **KNEE**]: any of a genus (*Polygonum*) of herbs of the buckwheat family with prominent ocreae, thickened nodes, and flowers that are solitary and axillary or in spiked racemes — called also **knotted**

poly-graph \pāl-i-graf/ *n*: an instrument for recording variations of several different pulsations (as of physiological variables) simultaneously: broadly: **LIE DETECTOR** — **poly-graph-ic** \pāl-i-graf-ik/ *adj*

poly-gyn-oe-cial \pāl-i-jin-ē-s(h)-ē-əl, -i-(g)-nē-, -shēl/ *adj* [*poly-* + *NL gynoecium*]: made up of several to many united gynoecia

poly-gyn-ous \pāl-i-jū-nəs/ *adj* 1: relating to or practicing polygyny 2: having many pistils

poly-gyn-y \-nē/ *n*: the state or practice of having more than one wife or female mate at one time — compare **POLYANDRY** **POLYGAMY**

polyhedral angle *n*: a portion of space partly enclosed by three or more planes whose intersections meet in a vertex

poly-he-dron \pāl-i-hē-drən/ *n*, *pl* -drons or -dra \-drə/ [NL]: a solid formed by plane faces — **poly-he-dral** \-drəl/ *adj*

poly-he-dro-sis \pāl-i-hē-drō-sis/ *n*, *pl* -droses [NL, fr. *polyhe-*]: any of several virus diseases of insect larvae characterized by dissolution of tissues and accumulation of polyhedral granules in the resultant fluid

poly-his-tor \pāl-i-his-tər/ *n* [Gk *polyhistor* very learned, fr. *poly-* + *hístōr*, *hístōr* learned — more at **HISTORY**]: **POLYMATH** — **poly-his-tor-ic** \-his-tōr-ik, -tair-/ *adj*

poly-hy-drox-y \-hi-drūk-sē/ *adj* [*poly-* + *hydroxyl*]: containing more than one hydroxyl group in the molecule

Poly-hym-nia \pāl-i-him-nē-ə/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Polyhymnia*]: the Greek Muse of sacred song

poly-mas-ti-gote \pāl-i-mas-tə-gōt/ *adj*: having many flagella

poly-math \pāl-i-math/ *n* [Gk *polymathēs* very learned, fr. *poly-* + *mathēnē* to learn — more at **MATHEMATICAL**]: one of encyclopedic learning — **polymath** or **polymathic** \pāl-i-math-ik/ *adj* — **poly-math-ic-ly** \pāl-i-math-ik-ē/ *adv*

poly-mer \pāl-i-mər/ *n* [ISV, back-formation fr. *polymeric*]: a chemical compound or mixture of compounds formed by polymerization and consisting essentially of repeating structural units

poly-mer-ase \-mə-rās-, -rāz/ *n* [*poly-* + *-ase*]: any of several enzymes that catalyze the formation of DNA or RNA from precursor substances in the presence of preexisting DNA or RNA acting as a template

poly-mer-ic \pāl-i-mər-ik/ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *polymerēs* having many parts, fr. *poly-* + *meros* part — more at **MERIT**] 1: of, relating to, or constituting a polymer 2: of, relating to, being, or involving nonallelic often identical genes that collectively control one or more hereditary traits — **poly-mer-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **poly-mer-ic-ly** \pāl-i-mər-ik-ē/ *adv*

poly-mer-iza-tion \pāl-i-mər-iz-ə-shən, -pāl-i-mər-iz-ə/ *n* [ISV] 1: a chemical reaction in which two or more small molecules combine to form larger molecules that contain repeating structural units of the original molecules — compare **ASSOCIATION** 5 2: reduction of parts in an organism

poly-mer-ize \pāl-i-mər-iz-, -pāl-i-mər-iz-/ *v* *tr* & *in* *vt*: to subject to polymerization ~ *vi*: to undergo polymerization

poly-morph \pāl-i-mɔrf/ *n* [ISV] 1: a polymorphic organism, also: one of the several forms of such an organism 2: any of the crystalline forms of a polymorphic substance

poly-morph-ic \pāl-i-mɔrf-ik/ or **poly-morph-ous** \-fəs/ *adj* [Gk *polymorphos*, fr. *poly-* + *-morphos* (-morphous): having, assuming, or occurring in various forms, characters, or styles — **poly-morph-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ or **poly-morph-ous-ly** \-fəs-ē/ *adv* — **poly-morph-ism** \-fiz-əm/ *n*

poly-mor-pho-nu-cle-ar \-mɔrf-ə-(n)yū-klē-ər/ *adj*, of a *leukocyte*: having the nucleus complexly lobed — **polymorphonuclear** *n*

poly-myx-in \pāl-i-mik-sin/ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *polymyx* (specific epithet of *Bacillus polymyxa*), fr. *poly-* + *Gk myxa* mucus — more at **MUCUS**]: any of several toxic antibiotics obtained from a soil bacterium (*Bacillus polymyxa*) and active against gram-negative bacteria

Poly-ne-sian \pāl-i-nē-zhən, -shən/ *n* 1: a member of any of the native peoples of Polynesia 2: a group of Austronesian languages spoken in Polynesia — **Polynesian** *adj*

poly-neu-ri-tis \pāl-i-n(y)ū-rit-əs/ *n* [NL]: neuritis of several peripheral nerves at the same time caused by alcoholism, poisons, infectious disease, or vitamin deficiency (as of thiamine)

Poly-ni-ce-s \pāl-i-nī-sē/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Polynikēs*]: a son of Oedipus in whose behalf the Seven against Thebes mounted their expedition

poly-no-mi-al \pāl-i-nō-mē-əl/ *n* [*poly-* + *-nomial* (as in **binomial**)]: a sum of two or more algebraic terms each of which consists of a constant multiplied by one or more variables raised to a nonnegative integral power ($a + bx + cx^2$ is a ~)

polynomial *adj*: relating to, composed of, or expressed as one or more polynomials (~ functions) (~ equations)

poly-nu-cle-ar \pāl-i-n(y)ū-klē-ər/ *adj* [ISV]: chemically polycyclic esp with respect to the benzene ring — used chiefly of aromatic hydrocarbons that are important as pollutants and possibly as carcinogens

poly-nu-cle-o-tide \-n(y)ū-klē-ə-tīd/ *n* [ISV]: a polymeric chain of mononucleotides

polyn-ya \pāl-ən-ya/ *n* [Russ *polyn'ya*]: an area of open water in sea ice

poly-oma virus \pāl-i-ō-mə-/ *n* [NL *polyoma*, fr. *poly-* + *-oma*]: a papovavirus of rodents that is associated with various kinds of tumors — called also **polyoma**

poly-on-y-mous \pāl-i-ən-ə-məs/ *adj* [Gk *polyōnymos*, fr. *poly-* + *onoma*, *onyma* name]: having or known by various names

poly-p \pāl-əp/ *n* [MF *polype* octopus, nasal tumor, fr. L *polypus*, fr. Gk *polypous*, fr. *poly-* + *pous* foot — more at **FOOT**] 1: a coelenterate that has typically a hollow cylindrical body closed and attached at one end and opening at the other by a central mouth surrounded by tentacles armed with nematocysts 2: a projecting mass of swollen and hypertrophied or tumorous membrane — **poly-poid** \-ə-pōid/ *adj*

poly-pary \pāl-i-pər-ē/ *n*: the common investing structure or tissue in which the polyps of compound coelenterates (as corals) are embedded

poly-pep-tide \pāl-i-pēp-tīd/ *n* [ISV]: a molecular chain of amino acids — **poly-pep-tid-ic** \-pēp-tīd-ik/ *adj*

poly-pet-al-ous \-pēt-ī-s/ *adj* [NL *polypetalus*, fr. *poly-* + *petalum* petal]: having or consisting of separate petals

poly-phag-ic \-fā-jē-ē/ *n* [Gk *polyphagias*, fr. *polyphagos*]: excessive appetite or eating

poly-ph-a-gous \pāl-i-fā-gəs/ *adj* [Gk *polyphagos* eating too much, fr. *poly-* + *-phagos* (-phagous): feeding on or utilizing many kinds of food — **poly-phag-ic-ly** \-fā-jē-ē/ *adv*

poly-phase \pāl-i-fāz/ *adj* [ISV]: having or producing two or more phases (~ machine) (~ current)

poly-ph-a-sic \pāl-i-fā-zik/ *adj*: consisting of two or more phases

poly-ph-e-mus \pāl-i-fē-məs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Polyphēmos*]: a Cyclops whom Odysseus blinded in order to escape from his cave

poly-ph-e-nol \pāl-i-fē-nōl, -fē-/ *n* [ISV]: a polyhydroxy phenol

poly-ph-e-nol-ic \-fē-nōl-ik, -nāl-ik/ *adj*

poly-ph-on-a \pāl-i-fōn-ə/ *n*: a symbol or sequence of symbols having more than one phonemic value (as in English)

poly-ph-on-ic \pāl-i-fān-ik/ or **poly-ph-on-ous** \pāl-i-fā-nəs/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or marked by polyphony 2: being a polyphonic — **poly-ph-on-ic-al-ly** \pāl-i-fān-ik-ē/ or **poly-ph-on-ous-ly** \-fā-nəs-ē/ *adv*

polyphonic prose *n*: a freely rhythmical prose employing characteristic devices of verse (as alliteration and assonance)

poly-ph-o-ny \pāl-i-fō-nē/ *n* [Gk *polyphōnia* variety of tones, fr. *polyphōnos* having many tones or voices, fr. *poly-* + *phōnē* voice — more at **BAN**]: a style of musical composition in which two or more independent but organically related voice parts sound against one another

poly-phy-let-ic \pāl-i-(l)it-let-ik/ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *polyphylas* of many tribes, fr. *poly-* + *phylē* tribe — more at **PHYL**]: of or relating to more than one stock, specie: derived from more than one ancestral line — **poly-phy-let-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **poly-phy-let-ic-ly** \-let-ə-siz-əm/ *adv*

poly-ploid \pāl-i-pīd/ *n* [*poly-* + *Gk -ploidēs*, patronymic suffix] 1: one of the individual zooids of a bryozoan colony

poly-ploid \pāl-i-pīd/ *adj* [ISV]: having or being a chromosome number that is a multiple greater than two of the monoploid number — **poly-ploid** *n* — **poly-ploid-ly** \pāl-i-pīd-ē/ *adv*

poly-pne-a \pāl-i-pnē-ə, -pā-/ *n* [NL]: rapid or panting respiration — **poly-pne-ic** \-nē-ik/ *adj*

poly-pod-y \pāl-i-pōd-ē/ *n*, *pl* -dies [ME *polypode*, fr. L *polypodium*, fr. Gk *polypodion*, fr. *poly-* + *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at **FOOT**]: a widely distributed fern (*Polypodium vulgare*) that has creeping rootstocks and pinnatifid fronds with entire segments

poly-pous \pāl-i-pās/ *adj*: relating to, being, or resembling a polyp

poly-prop-yl-ene \pāl-i-prō-pā-jēn/ *n*: any of various thermoplastic plastics or fibers that are polymers of propylene

poly-ptych \pāl-əp-tik, pāl-iptik/ *n* [Gk *polyptychos* having many folds, fr. *poly-* + *ptychē* fold, fr. *pyxis* to fold]: an arrangement of four or more panels (as of a painting) into hinged and folding together

poly-rhythm \pāl-i-rith-əm/ *n*: the simultaneous combination of contrasting rhythms in a musical composition — **poly-rhyth-mic** \pāl-i-rith-mik/ *adj* — **poly-rhyth-mic-al-ly** \-mi-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

poly-ri-bo-nu-cle-o-tide \pāl-i-rī-bō-n(y)ū-klē-ə-tīd/ *n*: a polynucleotide in which the mononucleotides are ribonucleotides

a	about	kitten	or further	a	back	ā	bake	ī	cat, cart
aa	out	ch	chain	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift
i	joke	g	gang	ō	flow	o	flaw	ē	coln
li	foot	u	suit	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous
						zh	vision		

pollutant \pə-ˈlʊt-ənt/ *n*: something that pollutes
pollute \pə-ˈlʊt/ *vt* **polluted**; **polluting** [ME *polluten*, fr. L *pollutus*, pp. of *polluere*, fr. *por-* (akin to L *per* through) + *-luere* (akin to L *lutum* mud, Gk *lyma* dirt, defilement) — more at FOR] 1: to make ceremonially or morally impure: DEFILE 2: to make physically impure or unclean: BEFOUL, DIRTY, esp. to contaminate (an environment) esp. with man-made waste **syn** see CONTAMINATE — **polluted** *n* — **pollutiv** \pə-ˈlʊt-iv/ *adj*
pollution \pə-ˈlʊ-shən/ *n* 1: emission of semen at other times than in coitus 2: the action of polluting: the condition of being polluted **b**: **POLLUTANT**
Pollux \ˈpɒl-ʊks/ *n* [L, modif. of Gk *Polydeukēs*] 1: one of the Dioscuri 2: a first-magnitude star in the constellation Gemini
Pollyanna \ˈpɒli-ˈæn-ə/ *n* [Pollyanna, heroine of the novel *Pollyanna* (1913) by Eleanor Porter] 1: one characterized by irrepressible optimism and a tendency to find good in everything — **Pollyanna-ish** \ˈpɒli-ˈæn-ə-ɪʃ/ or **Pollyanna-ish** \ˈpɒli-ˈæn-ɪʃ/ *adj*
polo \pə-ˈlɒ-/ (Balti, ball) 1: a game of oriental origin played by teams of players on horseback using mallets with long flexible blades to drive a wooden ball 2: **WATER POLO** — **poloist** \ˈpɒ-ˈlɒ-ɪst/ *n*
polo coat *n*: a tailored overcoat that is made of soft fabric and esp. tan camel's hair and often has stitched edges and a half-belt on the back
polonaise \pɒl-ə-ˈnɑːz, pɒ-ˈlɔː- / *n* [F, fr. fem. of *polonais* Polish, fr. *Pologne* Poland, fr. ML *Polonia*] 1: an elaborate overdress with a short-sleeved fitted waist and a draped cut-away overskirt 2: a stately Polish professional dance popular in 19th century Europe **b**: music for this dance in moderate $\frac{3}{4}$ time
polonium \pə-ˈlɒ-nəm/ *n* [NL, fr. ML *Polonia* Poland] 1: a radioactive metallic element that is similar chemically to tellurium and bismuth, occurs esp. in pitchblende and radium-lead residues, and emits a helium nucleus to form an isotope of lead — see **ELEMENT** table
Polonius \pə-ˈlɒ-ni-əs/ *n*: a garrulous courtier and father of Ophelia and Laertes in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*
polo shirt *n*: a close-fitting pullover knit shirt with short or long sleeves and turnover collar or banded neck
poltergeist \ˈpɒl-tər-ɡɪst/ *n* [G, fr. *poltern* to knock + *geist* spirit, fr. OHG — more at GHOST] 1: a noisy but mischievous ghost held to be responsible for unexplained noises (as rappings)
politrone \ˈpɒl-ɪ-trɒn/ *n* [MF *poltron*, fr. OIt *poltrone*, fr. aug. of *polito* colt, deriv. of L *pallius* young of an animal — more at FOAL] 1: a spiritless coward **CRAVEN**
poltrone *adj*: characterized by complete cowardice
poltron-ery \ˈpɒl-ɪ-trɒn-ɪ-ri/ *n*: mean pusillanimity **COWARDICE**
poltronish \ˈpɒl-ɪ-trɒn-ɪʃ/ *adj*: resembling a poltrone • **COWARDLY** — **poltronish-ly** *adv*
poly \ˈpɒl-ɪ-/ *n*, *pl* **polys** \-ɪz/ [by shortening] 1: a polymorphonuclear leukocyte
poly *abbr* polyechnic
poly- *comb form* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *polys*, akin to OE *full* full] 1: many, several, much: **MULTI** (polychromous) (polygyny) **b**: excessive, abnormal: **HYPER** (polyphagia) 2: containing an indefinite number more than one of a (specified) substance (polyulfide) **b**: polymeric: polymer of a (specified) monomer (polyethylene) (polyadenylic acid)
polyacrylamide \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈæk-ɪ-l-ə-mɪd/ *n*: a polyamide of acrylic acid
polyacrylamide gel *n*: hydrated polyacrylamide that is used esp. for electrophoresis
polyadelphous \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈæd-ə-fəs/ *adj*: united by the anthers into three or more groups (~stamens)
polyalcohol \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈæl-ko-ˈhɒl/ *n*: an alcohol (as ethylene glycol) that contains more than one hydroxy group
polyalphabetic substitution \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈæl-fə-ˈbet-ɪ-k-/ *n*: substitution in cryptography that uses several cipher alphabets so that each plaintext letter will have a continually changing cipher equivalent — compare **MONOALPHABETIC SUBSTITUTION**
polyamide \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈæm-ɪd/ *n* [ISV] 1: a compound characterized by more than one amide group, esp.: a polymeric amide
polyandric \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈænd-ɪk/ *adj*: of or relating to polyandry
polyandrous \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈænd-rəs/ *adj* 1 [poly- + *-andrus*] having many • **usu** free hypogynous stamens 2 [polyandry] relating to or practicing polyandry
polyandry \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈænd-ɪ-ri/ *n* [Gk *polyandros*, *adj*, having many husbands, fr. *poly-* + *andr-*, *andr-* man, husband — more at **ANDR-**] 1: the state or practice of having more than one husband or male mate at one time — compare **POLYGAMY**, **POLYGyny** 2: the state of being polyandrous
polyanthus \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈæn(t)-θəs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *polyanthos* blooming] 1: any of numerous dwarf hybrid bush roses characterized by many large clusters of small flowers
polyanthus \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈæn(t)-θəs/ *n*, *pl* **an-thuses** or **an-thi** \ˈæn-thi-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *polyanthos* blooming, fr. *poly-* + *anithos* flower — more at **ANTHOLOGY**] 1: any of various hybrid primroses 2: a narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta*) having small umbel white or yellow flowers with a spreading perianth
polybasite \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈbæ-sɪt/ *n* [G *polybasit*, fr. *poly-* + *basit-*] an iron-black metallic-looking ore (Ag,Cu)₁₀(Sb₂S₁₁) of silver consisting of silver, copper, sulfur, and antimony
poly-carbon-ate \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈkɑːr-bə-ˈnæt-, -nət/ *n*: any of various tough transparent thermoplastics characterized by high impact strength and high softening temperature
poly-carpelary \ˈkɑːr-pə-ˈlɛr-ɪ-/ *adj*: consisting of several carpels



polonaise 1

poly-car-pic \ˈvɪr-pɪk/ or **poly-car-pous** \ˈvɪr-pəs/ *adj* [prob. fr. NL *polycarpicus*, *polycarpus*, fr. *poly-* + *-carpicus* *-carpic-*, *-carpus* *-carpos*] having a gynoeceum forming two or more distinct ovaries — **poly-car-py** \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈkɑːr-pɪ-/ *n*
poly-cent-rism \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈsen-trɪz-əm/ *n*: the doctrine of a plurality of centers of Communist thought and leadership
polychaete \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈkeɪ-/ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *polychaítēs* having much hair, fr. *poly-* + *chaítē* long hair — more at **CHAETA**] 1: of or relating to a class (Polychaeta) of chiefly marine annelid worms usu. with paired segmental appendages, separate sexes, and a free-swimming trochophore larva — **polychaete** *n* — **polychae-tous** \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈkeɪ-/ *adj*
poly-cha-al-um \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈkɑː-z(h)-əm/ *n*, *pl* **-alia** \-z(h)-ə/ [NL, fr. *poly-* + *-chasium* (as in *dichasium*)] 1: a cymose inflorescence in which each main axis produces more than two branches
poly-chlo-rin-ated biphenyl \ˈkloʊr-ə-næt-əd-, ˈkloʊr-/ *n*: any of several compounds that are produced by replacing hydrogen atoms in biphenyl with chlorine, have various industrial applications, and are poisonous environmental pollutants which tend to accumulate in animal tissues — called also **PCB**
poly-chot-o-mous \ˈkɒt-ə-məs/ *adj* [poly- + *-chotomous* (as in *dichotomous*)] 1: dividing or marked by division into many parts, branches, or classes — **poly-chot-o-my** \-mə/ *n*
poly-chro-mat-ic \ˈkrɒ-mat-ɪk/ *adj* [Gk *polychrōmatas*, fr. *poly-* + *chrōmaí*, *chrōmaí* color — more at **CHROMATIC**] 1: showing a variety or a change of colors: **MULTICOLORED** 2: being or relating to radiation that is composed of more than one wavelength
poly-chro-mato-phil-la \ˈkrɒ-mat-ə-ˈfɪl-ə-/ *n* [NL] 1: the quality of being stainable with more than one type of stain and esp. with both acid and basic dyes
poly-chrome \ˈpɒl-ɪ-krɒm/ *adj* [Gk *polychrōmos*, fr. *poly-* + *chrōmaí*] 1: relating to, made with, or decorated in several colors (~ pottery) — **poly-chro-my** \-krɒ-mɪ-/ *n*
poly-cla-tronic \ˈpɒl-ɪ-sɪs-tran-ɪk/ *adj*: containing the genetic information of a number of cistrons (~ messenger RNA)
poly-clin-ic \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈklin-ɪk/ *n* [ISV] 1: a clinic or hospital treating diseases of many sorts
poly-con-den-sa-tion \ˈkɒn-dən-ˈsə-shən, -dən-/ *n* [ISV] 1: a chemical condensation leading to the formation of a compound of high molecular weight
poly-con-ic projection \ˈpɒl-ɪ-kan-ɪk-/ *n*: a map projection of the earth's surface in which each narrow section is projected on the inside surface of a cone touching the sphere along this section and then the cone is unrolled
poly-cot \ˈpɒl-ɪ-kət/ or **poly-cot-yl** \ˈkɒt-ɪ-/ *n*: **POLYCOTYLEDON**
poly-cot-y-le-don \ˈkɒt-ɪ-ˈled-ən/ *n* [NL] 1: a plant having more than two cotyledons — **poly-cot-y-le-don-ous** \ˈled-nəs, -n-əs/ *adj*
poly-crys-tal-line \ˈkrɪs-təl-ən/ *adj* 1: consisting of crystals variously oriented 2: composed of more than one crystal — **poly-crys-tal** \ˈpɒl-ɪ-krɪs-tl/ *n*
poly-cy-clic \ˈpɒl-ɪ-sɪ-klɪk-, ˈsɪk-ɪk/ *adj* [ISV] 1: having more than one cyclic component, esp.: having two or more *usu* fused rings in the molecule
poly-cy-the-mia \ˈsɪ-θi-mē-ə-/ *n* [NL, fr. *poly-* + *cyt-* + *-hemia*] 1: a condition marked by an abnormal increase in the number of circulating red blood cells, specif.: **POLYCYTHEMIA VERA** — **poly-cy-the-mic** \-mɪk/ *adj*
polycythemia vera \ˈvɪr-ə/ *n* [NL, true polycythemia] 1: polycythemia of unknown cause that is characterized by increase in total blood volume and accompanied by nosebleed, distention of the circulatory vessels, and enlargement of the spleen — called also **erythremia**
poly-dak-tyl \ˈpɒl-ɪ-dak-tɪ-/ *adj* [Gk *polydaktylos*, fr. *poly-* + *dak-tylos* digit] 1: having several to many and esp. abnormally many digits — **poly-dac-ty-ly** \-tɪ-lɪ-/ *n*
poly-dac-ty-lous \-tɪ-ləs/ *adj* **POLYDACTYL**
poly-dip-sia \ˈpɒl-ɪ-dɪp-si-/ *n* [NL, fr. *poly-* + Gk *dipsa* thirst] 1: excessive or abnormal thirst — **poly-dip-sic** \-sɪk/ *adj*
poly-dis-perse \ˈdɪs-pərs/ *adj* [poly- + L *dispersus* dispersed, fr. pp. of *dispergere* to disperse] 1: of, relating to, or characterized by particles of varied sizes in the dispersed phase of a disperse system — **poly-dis-per-s-ity** \-pɒr-saɪ-ɪ-/ *n*
poly-electro-lyte \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈlek-trɪ-ɪt/ *n*: a substance of high molecular weight (as a protein or a nucleotide) that is an electrolyte
poly-em-bryo-ny \ˈem-brɪ-ə-nɪ-, ˈem-brɪ- / *n* [ISV *poly-* + *emb-ryon-* + *-y*] 1: the condition of having several embryos 2: the production of two or more embryos from one ovule or egg — **poly-em-bryo-nic** \-em-brɪ-ən-ɪk/ *adj*
poly-ene \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈen/ *n* [ISV] 1: an organic compound containing many double bonds, esp.: one having the double bonds in a long aliphatic hydrocarbon chain — **poly-enic** \-ɪn-ɪk/ *adj*
poly-ester \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈes-tər/ *n* [ISV] 1: a complex ester formed by polymerization or condensation and used esp. in making fibers or plastics — **poly-ester-if-ica-tion** \-e-s-tər-ɪ-fə-ˈkə-shən/ *n*
poly-es-trous \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈes-trəs/ *adj*: having more than one period of estrus in a year
poly-eth-y-l-ene \ˈeth-ə-jən/ *n*: a polymer of ethylene; esp.: any of various partially crystalline lightweight thermoplastics (CH₂CH₂)_x that are resistant to chemicals and moisture, have good insulating properties, and are used esp. in packaging and insulation
poly-ga-la \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈgɑː-lə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *milkwort*, fr. Gk *polygalon*, fr. *poly-* + *gala* milk — more at **GALAXY**] 1: **MILKWORT**
poly-gam-ic \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈgam-ɪk/ *adj*: **POLYGAMOUS** — **poly-gam-ic-al** \-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* — **poly-gam-ic-ally** \-ɪ-k(ə)-li/ *adv*
poly-ga-mous \ˈpɒl-ɪ-ˈgə-məs/ *adj* [Gk *polygamos*, fr. *poly-* + *-gamos* *-gamos*] 1: relating to or practicing polygamy **b**: having more than one mate at one time (baboons are ~) 2: bearing both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant — **poly-ga-mous-ly** *adv*
poly-ga-my \-mə/ *n* 1: marriage in which a spouse of either sex may have more than one mate at the same time — compare **POLY**

pon-der-a-ble \p'ān-d(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj* [LL *ponderabilis*, fr. *ponderare*] 1: capable of being weighed or appraised: APPRECIABLE *syn* see PERCEPTIBLE *ant* imperponderable

pon-der-o-sa pline \p'ān-də-sə-, -sə-/ *n* [NL *ponderosa*, specific epithet of *Pinus ponderosa*, species name, fr. L, fem. of *ponderus* ponderous] 1: a tall timber tree (*Pinus ponderosa*) of western No. America with long needles in groups of two to five; also: its strong reddish straight-grained wood — called also *ponderosa*

pon-der-ous \p'ān-d(ə)-rəs/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *ponderex*, fr. L *ponderatus*, fr. *ponder*, *pondus* weight] 1: of very great weight 2: unwieldy or clumsy because of weight and size 3: oppressively or unpleasantly dull: PEDESTRIAN (~ prose) *syn* see HEAVY — **pon-der-ous-ly** *adv* — **pon-der-ous-ness** *n*

pond lily *n*: WATER LILY

pond scum *n*: 1: SPIROGYRA, also: any of various related algae 2: a mass of tangled algal filaments in stagnant waters

pond-weed \p'ān-dwēd/ *n*: any of a genus (*Potamogeton* of the family Zannichelliaceae, the pondweed family) of aquatic plants with jointed usu. rooting stems, 2-ranked floating or submerged leaves, and spikes of greenish flowers

pon-e \p'ōn/ *n* [of Algonquian origin, akin to Delaware *ōpən* baked] South & Midland: CORN PONE

pon-gee \p'ān-jē, -jā-/ *n* [Chin (Pek) *pen* 'chi', fr. *pen* 'own + 'chi' 'loom'] a thin soft crepe or tan fabric of Chinese origin woven from raw silk, also: an imitation of this fabric in cotton or rayon

pon-gid \p'ān-jid, -jā-/ *n* [deniv. of Kongo *mpungu* ape]: an anthropoid ape — **pongid** *adj*

pon-lard \p'ān-yārd/ *n* [MF *poignard*, fr. *poing* fist, fr. L *pugnis* fist — more at PUNIENT] a dagger with a usu. slender blade of triangular or square cross section

pon-lard *vt*: to pierce or kill with a pon-lard

pons \p'ānz/ *n*, pl *pon-tes* \p'ān-tēz/ [NL, short for *pons Varolii*] a broad mass of chiefly transverse nerve fibers conspicuous on the ventral surface of the brain of man and lower mammals at the anterior end of the medulla oblongata — see BRAIN illustration

pons as-i-no-rum \p'ān-zə-sə-nōr-əm, -nōr-/ *n* [NL, lit., asses' bridge, name applied to the proposition that the base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal]: a critical test of ability imposed on the inexperienced or ignorant

pons Va-ro-li \və-rō-lē-, -lē-/ *n* [NL, lit., bridge of Varoli, fr. Costanzo Varoli 1575 It surgeon and anatomist]: PONS

pon-ti-fex \p'ānt-ə-fēks/ *n*, pl *pon-ti-fi-cēs* \p'ān-tif-ēz/ [L *pontifex*, *pontifex*, lit., bridge maker, fr. *pons*, bridge + *facere* to make — more at FIND, DO]: a member of the council of priests in ancient Rome

pon-ti-fice \p'ānt-ə-fis/ *n* [F *pontif*, fr. L *pontifex*, *pontifex*] 1: PONTIFEX 2: BISHOP, *specif*: POPE

pon-ti-fi-cal \p'ān-tif-ē-kəl/ *adj* [L *pontificalis*, fr. *pontifex*, *pontifex*] 1: of or relating to a pontiff or pontifex 2: celebrated by a prelate of episcopal rank with distinctive ceremonies (~ mass) 3: POMPUS 3: pretentiously dogmatic — **pon-ti-fi-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

pon-ti-fice *n*: 1: episcopal attire, *specif*: the insignia of the episcopal order worn by a prelate when celebrating a pontifical mass — usu. used in pl 2: a book containing the forms for sacraments and rites performed by a bishop

pon-ti-fi-cate \p'ān-tif-ē-kāt-, -kāt-/ *n* [L *pontificatus*, fr. *pontifex*, *pontifex*]: the state, office, or term of office of a pontiff

pon-ti-fi-cate \p'ān-tif-ē-kāt-/ *vt* *-cated*; *-cating* [ML *pontificatus*, pp of *pontificare*, fr. L *pontifex*, *pontifex*] 1: to officiate as a pontiff 2: to celebrate pontifical mass 3: to deliver oracular utterances or dogmatic opinions — **pon-ti-fi-ca-tion** \p'ān-tif-ē-kā-shən/ *n* — **pon-ti-fi-ca-tor** \-kāt-ər/ *n* — **pon-ti-ne** \p'ān-tin-/ *adj* [ISV *pon-ti* (fr. NL *pons*, *pons*) + *-ine*]: of or relating to the pons

Pont l'Évêque \p'ōn-lā-vek/ *n* [Pont l'Évêque, town in France]: a soft surface-napped cheese firmer, yellower, and having less surface mold than Camembert

pon-ton \p'ānt-n, -n, p'ān-tūn/ *n* [F]: PONTOON

pon-ton-ner \p'ānt-n-('ā)-r/ *n* [F *pontonnier*, fr. *pon-ton*]: an individual engaged in constructing a pontoon bridge

pon-toon \p'ān-tūn/ *n* [F *pon-ton*, floating bridge, punt, fr. L *pons*, *pons*, fr. *pon-tis*, *pons* bridge] 1: a flat-bottomed boat (as a lighter); esp: a flat-bottomed boat or portable float used in building a floating temporary bridge 2: a float esp. of an airplane

pon-toon bridge *n*: a bridge whose deck is supported on pontoons

pon-y \p'ō-nē-/ *n*, pl *pon-ies* [prob. fr. obs. F *poulenet*, dim. of F *poulain* colt, fr. ML *pullanus*, fr. L *pullus* young of an animal, foal — more at FOAL] 1: a small horse; esp: one of any of several breeds of very small stocky animals noted for their gentleness and endurance 2: a bronco, mustang, or similar horse of the western U.S. 3: RACEHORSE 2: something smaller than standard 3: a literal translation of a foreign language text; esp: one used surreptitiously by students in preparing or reciting lessons

pon-y car *n* [fr. its relatively small size and lively performance]: one of a group of 2-door American hardtops of different makes that are similar in sporty styling, high performance characteristics, and price range

pon-y express *n*: a rapid postal and express system that operated across the western U.S. in 1860-1861 by relays of horses and riders

pon-y-tail \p'ō-nē-tāl/ *n*: a style of arranging hair to resemble a pony's tail; also: hair arranged in this style

pon-y up \p'ō-nē-əp/ *vb* *pon-ied up*; *pon-y-ing up* [origin unknown] *vt*: to pay (money) in settlement of an account [*pon-ied up* \$12.50 for the fine — (Newsweek)] ~ *vi*: PAY

POO *abbr* post office order

pooh \p'ū-/ *n* [origin unknown]: DOG

pood \p'ūd, -p'ūt/ *n* [Russ *pud*, fr. ON *pund* pound — more at POUND]: a Russian unit of weight equal to about 36.11 pounds

pood-le \p'ūd-lē-/ *n* [G *pudel*, short for *pudelhund*, fr. *pudeln* to splash (fr. *pudel* puddle, fr. LG) + *hund* dog (fr. OHG *hundi*) — more at PUDDLE, HOUND]: any of a breed of active intelligent heavy-coated solid-colored dogs

pooh \p'ū, -p'ū/ *interj* — used to express contempt or disapproval

pooh-bah \p'ū-bā, -bō/ *n*, often *cap* P&B [Pooh-Bah, character in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera *The Mikado* (1885) bearing the title Lord-High-Everything-Else] 1: a person holding many public or private offices 2: a person in high position

pooh-pooh \p'ū-p'ū, -p'ū-/ *vb* *pooh* \p'ū/ *vb* [pooh] *vi*: to express contempt or impatience ~ *vi*: to express contempt for

pool \p'ū-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *pōl*; akin to OHG *pfuol* pool] 1: a small and rather deep body of usu. fresh water 2: a small body of standing liquid: PUDDLE 3: a continuous area of porous sedimentary rock which yields petroleum or gas

pool *n* [F *poule*, lit., hen, fr. OF, fem. of *poul* cock — more at PUL-LET] 1: an aggregate stake to which each player of a game has contributed 2: all the money bet by a number of persons on a particular event 3: a game played on an English billiard table in which each of the players stakes a sum and the winner takes all 4: any of various games of billiards played on an oblong table having 6 pockets with usu. 15 object balls 5: an aggregation of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking by subjecting them to the same control and a common liability as 6: a common fund or combination of interests for the common adventure in buying or selling; esp: one for speculating in or manipulating the market price of securities or commodities (as grain) 7: a combination between competing business houses for the control of traffic by removing competition 8: a readily available supply as 9: the whole quantity of a particular material present in the body and available for function or the satisfying of metabolic demands 10: a body product (as blood) collected from many donors and stored for later use

pool *vt*: to contribute to a common stock (as of resources), sample, or effort

pool-room \p'ūl-rūm, -rūm/ *n*: 1: a room in which bookmaking is carried on 2: a room for the playing of pool

poop \p'ūp/ *n* [MF *poupe*, fr. L *puppis*] 1 obs: STERN 2: an enclosed superstructure at the stern of a ship above the main deck

poop *vt*: 1: to break over the stern of 2: to ship (a sea or wave) over the stern

poop *vb* [origin unknown] *vt*, *slang*: to put out of breath, also: to tire out ~ *vi*, *slang*: to become exhausted (~ out)

poop *n* [origin unknown] *slang*: INFORMATION

poop deck *n*: a partial deck above a ship's main afterdeck

poor \p'ū-/ *adj* [ME *poore*, fr. OF *poivre*, fr. L *pauper*; akin to L *paucus* little and to L *parere* to produce, *parare* to acquire — more at FEW, PARE] 1: lacking material possessions 2: of, relating to, or characterized by poverty 3: a: less than adequate 4: MEAGER 5: small in worth 6: exciting pity 7: inferior in quality or value 8: HUMBLE, UNPRETENTIOUS 9: MEAN, PETTY 10: LEAN, EMACIATED 11: BARREN, UNPRODUCTIVE — used of land — **poor-ly** *adv* — **poor-ness** *n*

poor box *n*: a box (as in a church) for alms for the poor

poor boy \p'ū-(-)-bōi/ *n*: SUBMARINE 2

Poor Clare \k'la(-)-(-)/ *n*: a member of an austere order of nuns founded by St. Clare under the direction of St. Francis in Assisi, Italy, in 1212

poor farm \p'ū(-)-fārm, -fārm/ *n*: a farm maintained at public expense for the support and employment of needy persons

poor-house \p'ū(-)-hāus/ *n*: a place maintained at public expense to house needy or dependent persons

poor-ish \p'ū(-)-ish, -ish/ *adj*: rather poor

poor law *n*: a law providing for or regulating the public relief or support of the poor

poor-ly \p'ū(-)-lē, -lē/ *adv*: somewhat ill: INDISPOSED

poor-mouth \p'ū(-)-mauth, -mauth/ *vi*: to plead poverty as a defense or excuse ~ *vi*: to speak disparagingly of

poor mouth \p'ū(-)-mauth/ *n*: an exaggerated claim of poverty

poor-spirited \p'ū(-)-spir-əd-/ *adj*: lacking zest, confidence, or courage — **poor-spir-it-ed-ly** *adv* — **poor-spir-it-ed-ness** *n*

poor white *n*: a member of an inferior or underprivileged white social group — often taken to be offensive

pop \p'āp/ *vb* popped; *pop-ping* [ME *poppen*, of imit. origin] *vt*: 1: to strike or knock sharply 2: HIT 2: to push, put, or thrust suddenly 3: to cause to explode or burst open 4: to fire at 5: SHOOT 6: to take (drugs) orally or by injection (the popped pills) ~ *vi* 1: to go, come, or enter suddenly 2: to escape or break away from something (as a point of attachment) usu. suddenly or unexpectedly 3: to make or burst with a sharp sound 4: EXPLODE 5: to protrude from the sockets 6: to shoot with a firearm 7: to hit a pop fly — often used with *up* or *out* — **pop** the question: to propose marriage

pop *n*: 1: a sharp explosive sound 2: a shot from a gun 3 [fr. the sound made by pulling a cork from a bottle]: a flavored carbonated beverage 4: POP FLY

pop *adv*: like or with a pop: SUDDENLY

pop *n* [short for *pop-pa*]: FATHER

pop *adj*: 1: POPULAR (~ music) as 2: of or relating to pop music (~ singer) 3: of, relating to, or constituting a mass culture esp. of the young widely disseminated through the mass media (~ society) 4: of or relating to pop art (~ painter) 5: having, using, or imitating themes or techniques characteristic of pop art (~ movie)

pop *n*: 1: pop music 2: POP ART 3: pop culture

pop *abbr* population

pop art *n*: art in which commonplace objects (as road signs, hamburgers, comic strips, or soup cans) are used as subject matter and are often physically incorporated in the work — **pop artist** *n*

a	about	o	kitten	or	further	a	back	o	bake	o	cot, cart
o	abut	o	chin	e	less	e	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	o	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	coin	th	thin
u	loot	u	foot	y	yet	y	few	y	furious	zh	vision

poly-ri-bo-some \-'ri-bə-'sōm/ *n*: a cluster of ribosomes linked together by a molecule of messenger RNA and forming the site of protein synthesis — **poly-ri-bo-somal** \-'ri-bə-'sō-məl/ *adj*

poly-sac-char-ide \-'sāk-ə-'rīd/ *n* [ISV]: a carbohydrate that can be decomposed by hydrolysis into two or more molecules of monosaccharides; *esp*: one of the more complex carbohydrates (as cellulose, starch, or glycogen)

poly-sa-pro-bio \-'sə-'prō-'bīk/ *adj* [ISV]: living in a medium that is rich in decomposable organic matter and is nearly free from dissolved oxygen

poly-sa-mous \-'pāl-i-'sə-məs, -pə-'līs-ə-'mōs/ *adj* [LL *polysemus*, fr. Gk *polysēmos*, fr. *poly-* + *sēma* sign]: marked by multiplicity of meaning — **poly-sa-my** \-'mē/ *n*

poly-sep-al-ous \-'pāl-i-'sep-ə-'lōs/ *adj*: having separate sepals

poly-some \-'pāl-i-'sōm/ *n*: POLYRIBOSOME

poly-so-mic \-'pāl-i-'sō-mīk/ *adj* [ISV]: having one or a few chromosomes present in greater or smaller number than the rest — **poly-somic** *n*

poly-sor-bate \-'sōr-'bāt/ *n*: any of several emulsifiers used in the preparation of some pharmaceuticals or foods

poly-sti-chous \-'pō-'līs-tī-'kōs/ *adj* [Gk *polystichos*, fr. *poly-* + *stichos* row — more at *DISTICH*]: arranged in several rows

poly-sty-rene \-'pāl-i-'stī(s)-'rēn/ *n*: a polymer of styrene; *esp*: a rigid transparent thermoplastic of good physical and electrical insulating properties used *esp*. in molded products, foams, and sheet materials

poly-sulfide \-'səl-'fīd/ *n* [ISV]: a sulfide containing two or more atoms of sulfur in the molecule

poly-syl-lab-ic \-'pāl-i-'sə-'lāb-īk/ *adj* [ML *polysyllabus*, fr. Gk *polysyllabos*, fr. *poly-* + *syllabē* syllable] 1: having more than three syllables 2: characterized by polysyllabic words — **poly-syl-lab-ic-ly** \-'lī-'k(ə)-'lē/ *adv*

poly-syl-lab-ic \-'pāl-i-'sīl-'ə-'bəl, -'pāl-i-'/ *n* [modif. of ML *polysyllaba*, fr. *lēm* of *polysyllabus*]: a polysyllabic word

poly-syn-aptic \-'pāl-i-'sə-'nāp-'tīk/ *adj*: involving two or more synapses in the central nervous system (~ reflexes) — **poly-syn-aptic-ly** \-'tī-'k(ə)-'lē/ *adv*

poly-syn-deton \-'līn-'dō-'tān/ *n* [NL, fr. LGk, neut. of *polysyndetos* using many conjunctions, fr. Gk *poly-* + *syndetos* bound together, conjunctive — more at *ASYNDETON*]: repetition of conjunctions in close succession (as in we have ships and men and money and stores)

poly-tech-nic \-'tek-'nīk/ *adj* [F *polytechnique*, fr. Gk *polytechnas* skilled in many arts, fr. *poly-* + *technē* art — more at *TECHNICAL*]: relating to or devoted to instruction in many technical arts or applied sciences

poly-technic *n*: a polytechnic school

poly-ten-e \-'pāl-i-'tēn/ *adj* [ISV]: relating to, being, or having chromosomes each of which consists of many strands with the corresponding chromosomes in contact — **poly-ten-y** \-'tēn-'ē/ *n*

poly-the-ism \-'pāl-i-'(t)hē-'iz-'əm/ *n* [F *polythéisme*, fr. LGk *polytheos* polytheistic, fr. Gk, of many gods, fr. *poly-* + *theos* god]: belief in or worship of more than one god — **poly-the-ist** \-'tē-'sīt/ *adj* or *n* — **poly-the-istic** \-'pāl-i-'tē-'is-'tīk/ *also* **poly-the-ist-ic** \-'is-'tī-'kəl/ *adj*

poly-thene \-'pāl-i-'tēn/ *n* [by contr.]: POLYETHYLENE

poly-tot-ous \-'pō-'līt-ə-'kəs/ *adj* [Gk *polytotos*, fr. *poly-* + *tiktēn* to beget — more at *THANE*]: producing many eggs or young at one time

poly-ton-al-ity \-'pāl-i-'tōn-'al-'ē-ē/ *n*: the simultaneous use of two or more musical keys — **poly-ton-al** \-'tōn-'l/ *adj* — **poly-ton-al-ly** \-'l/ *adv*

poly-tro-phic \-'trō-'fīk/ *adj*: deriving nourishment from more than one organic substance

poly-type \-'pāl-i-'tīp/ *n*: a polymorphic crystal structure — **poly-typ-ism** \-'tīp-'iz-'əm/ *n*

poly-type-ic \-'pāl-i-'tīp-'īk/ *adj* 1: represented by several or many types or subdivisions 2: of, relating to, or being a polypeptide

poly-un-sat-ur-ated \-'pāl-i-'ə-'nə-'tʃ-ə-'d, -'rāt-'əd/ *adj*, of an oil or fatty acid: rich in unsaturated chemical bonds

poly-ure-thane \-'pāl-i-'yūr-'ə-'thān/ *n* [ISV]: any of various polymers that contain NHCOO linkages and are used *esp* in flexible and rigid foams, elastomers, and resins

poly-uric \-'pāl-i-'yūr-'ē-ē/ *n* [NL]: excessive secretion of urine

poly-val-ent \-'pāl-i-'vāl-'ēnt/ *adj* [ISV] 1 *a*: having a valence greater usu than two *b*: having variable valence 2 *a*: effective against, sensitive toward, or counteracting more than one exciting agent (as a toxin or antigen) *b*: MULTIVALENT 2 — **poly-valence** \-'lən-'(t)ə/ *n*

poly-vi-nyl \-'vīn-'l/ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or being a polymerized vinyl compound, resin, or plastic — often used in combination

poly-wa-ter \-'pāl-i-'wōt-'ər, -'wīk-/ *n* [polymeric water]: water condensed into a glass capillary tube and held to be a stable form with special properties

poly-zo-an \-'pāl-i-'zō-'ən/ 1 [NL *Polyzoa*, phylum name, fr. *poly-* + *-zoa*]: BRYOZOAN 2 [NL *Polyzoa*, subclass name, fr. *poly-* + *-zoa*]: CESTODE — **polyzoan** *adj*

poly-zo-er-i-um \-'zə-'wər-'ē-əm, -'wer-/ *n*, pl. *-ia* \-'ē-ə/ [NL, fr. *Polyzoa*]: a bryozoan colony; *also*: the supporting skeleton of such a colony

poly-zo-ic \-'zō-'īk/ *adj* 1: composed of many zooids 2: producing many sporezoites

pom-ace \-'pōm-'ə-, -'pām-/ *n* [prob. fr. ML *pomaciūm*, fr. LL *pomum* apple, fr. L. fruit] 1: the dry or pulpy residue of material (as fruit, seeds, or fish) from which a liquid (as juice or oil) has been pressed or extracted 2: something crushed to a pulpy mass

pom-a-ceous \-'pōm-'shəs/ *adj* [NL *pomaceus*, fr. LL *pomum*] 1: of or relating to apples 2 [pome]: resembling a pome

pom-a-de \-'pō-'mād/ *n* [MF *pommade* ointment formerly made from apples, fr. It *pomaia*, fr. *pomo* apple, fr. LL *pomum*]: a perfumed ointment; *esp*: a fragrant unguent for the hair or scalp — **pomade** *v*

pō-man-der \-'pō-'mān-'dər, -'pō-/ *n* [ME, modif. of MF *pome d'ambre*, lit. apple or ball of amber]: a mixture of aromatic substances

enclosed in a perforated bag or box and formerly carried as a guard against infection

po-ma-tum \-'pō-'māt-'əm, -'māt-/ *n* [NL, fr. LL *pomum* apple] 1: OINTMENT; *esp*: a perfumed unguent for the hair or scalp

pome \-'pōm/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *pomme*, *pomme* apple, *pome*, ball, fr. LL *pomum* apple, fr. L. fruit] 1: a fleshy fruit consisting of an outer thickened fleshy layer and a central core with usu. five seeds enclosed in a capsule

pome-gran-ate \-'pām-(ə)-, -'grān-'ət, -'pām-'grān-/ *n* [ME *poumgarnet*, fr. MF *pomme grenate*, lit., seedy apple] 1: a thick-skinned several-celled reddish berry that is about the size of an orange and has many seeds in a crimson pulp of tart flavor 2: a widely cultivated tropical Old World tree (*Punica granatum* of the family *Punicaceae*) bearing pomegranates



pomegranate 1

pome-lo \-'pām-(ə)-'lō/ *n*, pl. *-los* [alter. of earlier *pompelmous*, fr. D *pompelmoes*] 1: SHADDOCK 2: GRAPFRUIT

Pom-er-a-ni-an \-'pām-(ə)-'rā-'nē-ən, -'nyən/ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Pomerania 2: any of a breed of very small compact long-haired dogs — **Pomeranian** *adj*

po-mif-er-ous \-'pō-'mīf-(ə)-'rəs/ *adj* [L *potifer* fruitbearing, fr. *pomum* + *-fer-* ferous]: bearing pomes

pom-mbo \-'pā-'mā-, -'pō-/ *adj* [F, fr. MF *pomme* apple, ball] of a heraldic cross: having the end of each arm terminating in a ball or disk — see CROSS illustration

pom-mel \-'pōm-'əl, -'pām-/ *n* [ME *pomel*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *pomellum* ball, knob, fr. dim. of LL *pomum* apple] 1: the knob on the hilt of a sword or saber 2: the protuberance at the front and top of a saddlebow 3: either of a pair of removable rounded or U-shaped handles used on the top of a side horse

2pom-mel \-'pōm-'əl/ *vt* -meled or -melled; -mel-ing or -mel-ing (ə)-'līŋ/ [pommel]: PUMMEL

po-mol-o-gy \-'pō-'māl-i-'(ə)-'lō-ē/ *n* [NL *pomologia*, fr. L *pomum* fruit + *-logia* -logy]: the science and practice of fruit growing — **po-mol-og-ic-al** \-'pō-'mō-'lō-jī-'kəl/ *adj* — **po-mol-og-ic-ally** \-'pō-'mō-'lō-jī-'k(ə)-'lē/ *adv* — **po-mol-o-gist** \-'pō-'māl-i-'jō-'sīt/ *n*

Po-mo-nē \-'pō-'mō-'nē/ *n* [L]: the Roman goddess of fruit trees

pomp \-'pāmp/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *pompe*, fr. L *pompa* procession, pomp, fr. Gk *pompē* act of sending, escort, procession, pomp] 1: a show of magnificence: SPLENDOR (every day begins . . . in a . . . of flaming colours — F D O'Malley) 2: a ceremonial or festive display (as a train of followers or a pageant) 3 *a*: ostentatious display: VAINGLORY *b*: an ostentatious gesture or act

pom-pa-dour \-'pām-'pā-'dō-'ər, -'dō-'(ə)-'r/ *n* [Marquise de Pompadour] 1 *a*: a woman's style of hairdressing in which the hair is brushed into a loose full roll around the face *b*: a man's style of hairdressing in which the hair is combed into a high mound in front to stand erect 2: hair dressed in a pompadour

pom-pa-no \-'pām-'pā-'nō, -'pōm-/ *n*, pl. *-no* or *-nos* (Sp *pámpano* gillhead, lit., vine leaf, fr. L *pampinus*) 1: a marine percid food fish (*Trachinotus carolinus*) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of No. America, broadly: any of several related fishes 2: a small bluish or greenish butterfish (*Peprilus simillimus*) of the Pacific coast

'pom-pom \-'pām-'pām/ *n* [imit.]: an automatic gun of 20 to 40 millimeters mounted on ships in pairs, fours, or eights

2pom-pom *n* [alter. of *pompon*]: an ornamental ball or tuft used *esp* on clothing, caps, or costumes

pom-pom \-'pām-'pām/ *n* [F, fr. MF *pompe* tuft of ribbons] 1: 'POM-POM 2: a chrysanthemum or dahlia with small rounded flower heads

pom-pous-ly \-'pām-'pīs-'ē-ē/ *n*, pl. *-ties* 1: pompous demeanor, speech, or behavior 2: a pompous gesture, habit, or act

pom-pous \-'pām-'pōs/ *adj* 1: relating to or suggestive of pomp: MAGNIFICENT 2: having or exhibiting self-importance: ARROGANT (a ~ politician) 3: excessively elevated or ornate (~ rhetoric) — **pompously** *adv* — **pompous-ness** *n*

pon abbr. pontoon

pon-cho \-'pān-'chō/ *n*, pl. *ponchos* [AmerSp, fr. Araucanian *pontho* woolen fabric] 1: a cloak resembling a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head 2: a waterproof garment resembling a poncho worn chiefly as a raincoat

pond \-'pānd/ *n* [ME *ponde* artificially confined body of water, alter. of *pound* enclosure — more at *POUND*]: a body of water usu. smaller than a lake

pon-der \-'pān-'dər/ *vb* *pon-dored*; *pon-der-ing* \-'d(ə)-'rīŋ/ [ME *ponderen*, fr. MF *ponderer*, fr. L *ponderare* to weigh, *ponder*, fr. *pondus* weight — more at *PENDANT*] *vt* 1: to weigh in the mind: APPRAISE (~ their chances of success) 2: to deliberate about 3: to review mentally: think about (~ the events of the day) ~ *vi*: to think or consider *esp* quietly, soberly, and deeply — **pon-der-er** \-'dər-'ər/ *n*

syn PONDER, MEDITATE, MUSE, RUMINATE shared meaning element 1: to consider or examine attentively or deliberately. PONDER implies a careful weighing of alternatives or prolonged, often inconclusive thinking (*ponder* over the best way to get out of a scrape). MEDITATE adds to *ponder* an implication of a definite directing or focusing of one's thought (*meditate* upon these things, give thyself wholly to them — 1 Tim 4:15 (AV)) in transitive use it may imply such deep mental commitment (as to a plan) as to approach *intend* or *purpose* in meaning (he was *meditating* a book on Shakespearean questions — H. J. Oliver) MUSE, otherwise close to *meditate*, is likely to suggest a persistent but languid and inconclusive turning over in the mind (*musing* over old times) (he *mused* about the ultimate destiny of man) RUMINATE suggests going over something repeatedly in the mind often by way of casual reasoning or random speculation (sit at home and *ruminat*e on the qualities of certain little books . . . which I can read and read again — L. F. Smith)

porous \pōr-əs, 'pōr-ə/ *adj* 1 a: possessing or full of pores b: containing vessels (hardwood is ~) 2: permeable to liquids — **porously** *adv* — **porousness** *n*

porphyria \pōr-'fir-ē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *porphyrin*]: a pathological state characterized by abnormalities of porphyrin metabolism, by excretion of excess porphyrins in the urine, and by extreme sensitivity to light

porphyria \pōr-'fir-ē-ə/ *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *porphyra* purple]: any of various metal-free derivatives of pyrrole obtained esp. from chlorophyll or hemoglobin

porphyritic \pōr-'fir-'it-ik/ *adj* [ML *porphyritic*, fr. Gk *porphyritikos*, fr. *porphyrites* (lithos) *porphyry*]: 1: of or relating to porphyry 2: having distinct crystals (as of feldspar) in a relatively fine-grained base

porphyroid \pōr-'fir-'rōid/ *n* [porphyry]: a more or less schistose metamorphic rock with porphyritic texture

porphyropsin \pōr-'fir-'rōp-sin/ *n* [Gk *porphyra* purple + E -opsin (as in *rhodopsin*)]: a purple pigment in the retinal rods of freshwater fishes that resembles rhodopsin

porphyry \pōr-'fir-'rē-ə/ *n*, *pl* -ries [ME *porfuria*, fr. ML *porphyrium*, alter. of L *porphyrites*, fr. Gk *porphyrites* (lithos), lit., stone like Tyrian purple, fr. *porphyra* purple]: 1: a rock consisting of feldspar crystals embedded in a compact dark red or purple groundmass 2: an igneous rock of porphyritic texture

porpoise \pōr-'pōs-/ *n* [ME *porpays*, fr. MF *porpols*, fr. ML *porcopsis*, fr. L *porcus* pig + *psalis* fish — more at FARROW, FISH]: any of several small gregarious toothed whales (genus *Phocoena*); esp. a blunt-nosed usu. largely black whale (*P. phocaena*) of the north Atlantic and Pacific 5 to 8 feet long 2: any of several dolphins

porrect \pō-'rekt, pā-'/ *adj* [L *porrectus*, pp. of *porrigere* to stretch out, fr. *por* forward + *regere* to direct — more at PORTEND, RIGHT]: extended forward (~ antennae)

porridge \pōr-'ij, 'pār-/ *n* [alter. of *pottage*]: a soft food made by boiling meal of grains or legumes in milk or water until thick

porringer \pōr-'in-jər-/ *n* [alter. of ME *poteger*, *potinger*, fr. AF *potager*, fr. MF *potager* of *pottage*, fr. *pottage* *pottage*]: a low metal bowl with a single and usu. flat and pierced handle

port \pōr-'t, 'pōr-'t/ *n* [ME, fr. OE & OF, fr. L *portus* — more at FORD] 1: a place where ships may ride secure from storms 2: HAVEN 2 a: a harbor town or city where ships may take on or discharge cargo b: AIRPORT 3: PORT OF ENTRY

port *n* [ME *porte*, fr. MF *gate*, door, fr. L *porta* passage, gate, akin to L *portus* port] 1 chiefly Scot.: GATE 2 a: an opening for intake or exhaust of a fluid esp. in a valve seat or valve face b: the area of opening in a cylinder face of a passageway for the working fluid in an engine, also: such a passageway c: a means of access to a system 3 a: an opening in a ship's side to admit light or air or to load cargo b *archaic*: the cover for a porthole 4: a hole in an armored vehicle or fortification through which guns may be fired

port *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *porter* to carry, fr. L *portare*] 1: the manner in which one bears himself 2 *archaic*: STATE 3 3: the position in which a military weapon is carried at the command *port arms*

port *n* [prob. fr. 'port or 'port]: the left side of a ship or aircraft looking forward — called also *larboard*, compare STARBOARD — *port* *adj*

port *vi*: to turn or put (a helm) to the left — used chiefly as a command

port *n* [Oporto, Portugal]: a fortified sweet wine of rich taste and aroma

Port *abbr* Portugal, Portuguese

portable \pōr-'tə-bəl, 'pōr-/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *portabilis*, fr. L *portare* to carry — more at FARE] 1: capable of being carried or moved about (a ~ TV) (a ~ sawmill) 2 *obs*: BEARABLE — *portability* \pōr-'tə-bil-ə-tē-/ *n* — *portably* \pōr-'tə-blē-/ *adv*

portable *n*: something that is portable

portage \pōr-'ij, 'pōr-/ *n* [also pōr-'tāzh/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *porter* to carry] 1: the labor of carrying or transporting 2 *archaic*: the cost of carrying: PORTAGE 3 a: the carrying of boats or goods overland from one body of water to another b: the route followed in making such a transfer

portage \pōr-'ij, 'pōr-/ *n* [also pōr-'tāzh/ *n* portaged; portaging *vi*]: to carry over a portage ~ *vi*: to move gear over a portage

portal \pōr-'t, 'pōr-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *portale* city gate, porch, fr. neut. of *portalis* of a gate, fr. L *porta* gate — more at PORT] 1: DOOR, ENTRANCE; esp.: a grand or imposing one 2: the whole architectural composition surrounding and including the doorways and porches of a church 3: the approach or entrance to a bridge or tunnel 4: a communicating part or area of an organism; *specif*: the point at which something (as a pathogen) enters the body

portal *adj* [NL *porta* transverse fissure of the liver, fr. L, gate] 1: of or relating to the transverse fissure on the underside of the liver where most of the vessels enter 2: of, relating to, or being a portal vein

portal system *n* [portal vein]: a system of veins that begins and ends in capillaries

portal-to-portal *adj*: of or relating to the time spent by a workman in traveling from the entrance to his employer's property to his actual working place (as in a mine) and in returning after work (~ pay)

portal vein *n* [portal]: a vein that collects blood from one part of the body and distributes it in another through capillaries; esp.: a vein carrying blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver

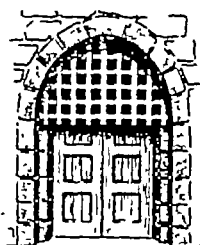
portamento \pōr-'tə-'men-(t)ō, 'pōr-/ *n*, *pl* -men-ti -(-tē) [It, lit., act of carrying, fr. *portare* to carry, fr. L]: a continuous gliding movement from one tone to another by the voice, a trombone, or a bowed stringed instrument

port arms *n* [fr. the command *port arms*]: a position in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held diagonally in front of the body

with the muzzle pointing upward to the left, also: a command to assume this position

portative \pōr-'tə-tiv, 'pōr-/ *adj* [ME *portatif*, fr. MF, fr. L *portatus*, pp. of *portare*]: PORTABLE

portcullis \pōr-'kəl-əs, 'pōr-/ *n* [ME *port collee*, fr. MF *porte cochère*, lit., aliding door]: a grating of iron hung over the gateway of a fortified place and lowered between grooves to prevent passage



portcullis

port de bras \pōr-'də-'brā/ *n* [F, lit., carriage of the arm]: the technique and practice of arm movement in ballet

Port du Salut \pōr-'dū-'səl-(y)ll, 'pōr-, -səl-/ *n* [F *port-du-salut*, *port-salut*, fr. Port du Salut, Trappist abbey in north-west France]: a semisoft pressed ripened cheese of mild flavor originated by Trappist monks in France — called also *Port Salut*

Porte \pō-'(ə)r-, 'pōr-(ə)r-/ *n* [F, short for *Sublime Porte*, lit., sublime gate, fr. the gate of the sultan's palace where justice was administered]: the government of the Ottoman empire

porte cochère \pōr-'tə-'shē-(ə)r-, 'pōr-/ *n* [F *porte cochère*, lit., coach door]: 1: a passageway through a building or screen wall designed to let vehicles pass from the street to an interior courtyard 2: a roofed structure extending from the entrance of a building over an adjacent driveway and sheltering those getting in or out of vehicles

porte-monnaie \pōr-'mən-'ē-/ *n* [F, fr. *porter* to carry + *monnaie* coined money, fr. MF *monie* — more at PORT, MONEY]: a small pocketbook or purse

portend \pōr-'tend, 'pōr-/ *vi* [ME *portenden*, fr. L *portendere*, fr. *por* forward (akin to *per* through) + *tendere* to stretch — more at FOR, THIN] 1: to give an omen or anticipatory sign of: BODE 2: INDICATE SIGNIFY

portent \pōr-'tēnt, 'pōr-(ə)r-/ *n* [L *portentum*, fr. neut. of *portentus*, pp. of *portendere*] 1: something that foreshadows a coming event: OMEN 2: prophetic indication or significance 3: MARVEL, PRODIGY

portentous \pōr-'tēnt-əs, 'pōr-/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting a portent 2: eliciting amazement or wonder: PRODIGIOUS 3: self-consciously weighty: POMPOUS *syn* see OMINOUS — *portentously* *adv* — *portentousness* *n*

porter \pōr-'tər, 'pōr-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *portier*, fr. LL *portarius*, fr. L *porta* gate — more at PORT] chiefly Brit.: a person stationed at a door or gate to admit or assist those entering

porter *n* [ME *portour*, fr. MF *porteur*, fr. LL *portator*, fr. L *portator*, pp. of *portare* to carry — more at FARE] 1: a person who carries burdens; *specif*: one employed to carry baggage for patrons at a hotel or transportation terminal 2: a parlor-car or sleeping car attendant who waits on passengers and makes up berths 3 [short for *porter's beer*]: a weak stout that is rich in saccharine matter and contains about four percent of alcohol 4: a person who does routine cleaning of the premises, furniture, and equipment (as in a hospital or office)

porterage \pōr-'tə-j, 'pōr-/ *n*: a porter's work; also: the charge for it

porter-house \pōr-'tər-'hauz, 'pōr-/ *n* *archaic*: a house where malt liquor (as porter) is sold 2: a large steak cut from the thick end of the short loin to contain a T-shaped bone and a large piece of tenderloin — see BEEF illustration

port-folio \pōr-'fō-lē-ō, 'pōr-/ *n*, *pl* -lios [It *portafoglio*, fr. *portare* to carry (fr. L) + *foglio* leaf, sheet, fr. L *folium* — more at BLADE] 1: a hinged cover or flexible case for carrying loose papers, pictures, or pamphlets 2 [fr. the use of such a case to carry documents of state]: the office and functions of a minister of state or member of a cabinet 3: the securities held by an investor: the commercial paper held by a financial house (as a bank)

port-hole \pōr-'hōl, 'pōr-/ *n* [port]: 1: an opening (as a window) with a cover or closure esp. in the side of a ship or aircraft 2: a port through which to shoot 3: PORT 2

Portia \pōr-'shə, 'pōr-/ *n*: the heroine in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*

portico \pōr-'tē-kō, 'pōr-/ *n*, *pl* -coes or -cos [It, fr. L *porticus* — more at PORCH]: a colonnade or covered ambulatory esp. in classical architecture and often at the entrance of a building

portiere \pōr-'tyē-(ə)r-, 'pōr-, 'tū-(ə)r-, 'pōr-/ *n* [F *portière*, fr. OF, fem. of *portier* porter, doorkeeper]: a curtain hanging across a doorway

portion \pōr-'shən, 'pōr-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *portio*, *portia*, akin to L *port*, *part* part] 1: an individual's part or share of something as a: a share received by gift or inheritance b: DOWRY c: a helping of food 2: an individual's lot, fate, or fortune: one's share of good and evil 3: an often limited part set off or abstracted from a whole (give but that ~ which yourself proposed — Shak.) *syn* see PART, FATE

portion *vi* *portioned*, *portioning* \-sh(ə)-nɪŋ/ 1: to divide into portions: DISTRIBUTE 2: to allot a dowry to: DOWER

portion-less \-shən-'ləs/ *adj*: having no portion, esp.: having no dowry or inheritance

portland cement \pōr-'lən-(d)-, 'pōr-/ *n* [Isle of Portland, England, fr. its resemblance to a limestone found there]: a hydraulic cement made by finely pulverizing the clinker produced by calcining to incipient fusion a mixture of argillaceous and calcareous materials

ə about	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ī cot, cart
ā out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip i life
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	o flaw	ōt coin	th thin th this
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious	zh vision

pop-corn \ˈpɑp-kɔ(ə)m\ *n*: an Indian corn (*Zea mays everta*) whose kernels on exposure to heat burst open to form a white starchy mass, also: the popped kernels

pope \ˈpəp\ *n* [ME, fr OE *pāpa*, fr LL *papa*, fr Gk *pappas*, *papas*, title of bishops, lit, *papa*] 1 often cap: a prelate who as bishop of Rome is the head of the Roman Catholic Church 2: one that resembles a pope (as in authority) 3: a priest of an Eastern church

popery \ˈpəp-(ə)rē\ *n*: ROMAN CATHOLICISM — usu used disparagingly

pop eye \ˈpəp-ī\ *n* [back-formation fr *pop-eyed*] an eye staring and bulging (as from excitement) — *pop-eyed* \-ɪd\ *adj*

pop fly *n*: a high fly ball in baseball

pop-gun \ˈpəp-ɡʌn\ *n*: a toy gun that usu shoots a cork and produces a popping sound

pop-in-jay \ˈpəp-ɪn-jā\ *n* [ME *papejay* parrot, fr MF *pepagat*, *pape-jal*, fr Ar *babghal*]: a strutting supercilious person

pop-ish \ˈpə-pɪʃ\ *adj* [pope]: Roman Catholic — often used disparagingly

pop-ishly *adv*: in accordance with Roman Catholicism — often used disparagingly

poplar \ˈpɒp-lər\ *n* [ME *pople*, fr MF *populier*, fr *pouple* poplar, fr L *populus*] 1 *a*: any of a genus (*Populus*) of slender quick-growing trees (as an aspen or cottonwood) of the willow family 2: the wood of a poplar 2: *TULIPTREE*

poplin \ˈpɒp-lɪn\ *n* [F *popeline*]: a strong fabric in plain weave with crosswise ribs

popliteal \ˈpɒp-lɪ-tē-əl\ also *pāp-līt-ē* *adj* [NL *popliteus*, fr L *poplit*, *poples* ham of the knee]: of or relating to the back part of the leg behind the knee joint

pop-off \ˈpɒp-ɒf\ *n*: one who talks loosely or loudly

pop off \ˈpɒp-ɒf\ *vi* 1 *a*: to leave suddenly 2: to die unexpectedly 2: to talk thoughtlessly and often loudly or angrily

pop-over \ˈpɒp-ɒ-vər\ *n*: a hollow quick bread shaped like a muffin and made from a thin batter of eggs, milk, and flour

pop-pa \ˈpɒp-pə\ *var* of *PAPA*

pop-per \ˈpɒp-ər\ *n*: one that pops, esp: a utensil for popping corn

pop-pet \ˈpɒp-ət\ *n* [ME *popet* doll, puppet — more at *PUPPET*] 1 chiefly Brit: DEAR 2: a Midland: DOLL b obs: MARIONETTE 3: an upright support or guide of a machine that is fastened at the bottom only 4: a valve that rises perpendicularly to or from its seat 4: any of the small pieces of wood on a boat's gunwale supporting or forming the rowlocks

pop-pied \ˈpɒp-pɪd\ *adj* 1 archaic: growing or overgrown with poppies 2: DROWSY

pop-pie \ˈpɒp-pi\ *n* [ME *popul*, fr OE, fr L *populus*] chiefly dial: *POPLAR*

popple *n* [popple, *vb*, fr ME *poplen* to bubble, *nppl*, prob of imit origin]: a choppy sea

pop-py \ˈpɒp-pi\ *n*, pl *pop-pies* [ME *popi*, fr OE *poppe*, *popig*, modif of L *papaver*] 1 *a*: any of a genus (*Papaver*) of the family *Papaveraceae*, the poppy family) of chiefly annual or perennial herbs with milky juice, showy regular flowers, and capsular fruits including one (*P. somniferum*) that is the source of opium and several that are cultivated as ornamentals 2: an extract or decoction of poppy used medicinally 2: a strong reddish orange

pop-py-cock \ˈpɒp-pi-kɔk\ *n* [D dial *pappekak*, lit, soft dung, fr D *pap* pap + *kak* dung]: empty talk: NONSENSE

pop-py-head \ˈpɒp-pi-hed\ *n*: a raised ornament often in the form of a finial generally used on the tops of the upright ends of seats in Gothic churches

Pop-sicle \ˈpɒp-sɪ-kəl\ *trademark* — used for flavored and colored water frozen in a rectangular shape on two flat handles

pop-u-lace \ˈpɒp-yə-ləs\ *n* [MF, fr It *popolaccio* rabble, pejorative of *popolo* the people, fr L *populus*] 1: the common people 2: *MASS* 2: *POPULATION*

pop-u-lar \ˈpɒp-yə-lər\ *adj* [L *popularis*, fr *populus* the people, a people] 1: of or relating to the general public 2: suitable to the majority as *a*: easy to understand: *PLAIN* (a ~ history of the war) *b*: suited to the means of the majority: *INEXPENSIVE* (sold at ~ prices) 3: having general currency 4: commonly liked or approved (a very ~ girl) *syn* see *COMMON* *ant* unpopular, esoteric — *pop-u-lar-ly* *adv*

popular front *n*, often cap *P&F*: a working coalition esp of leftist political parties against a common opponent, specif: one sponsored and dominated by Communists as a device for gaining power

pop-u-lar-ity \ˈpɒp-yə-lər-ət-i\ *n*: the quality or state of being popular

pop-u-lar-ize \ˈpɒp-yə-lə-rɪz\ *vb* [back-formation fr *popular*]: to cater to popular taste *vi*: to make popular as *a*: to cause to be liked or esteemed *b*: to present in generally understandable or interesting form — *pop-u-lar-iz-a-tion* \ˈpɒp-yə-lə-rɪz-ə-shən\ *n* — *pop-u-lar-ize* \ˈpɒp-yə-lə-rɪ-zər\ *n*

popular sovereignty *n*: 1: a doctrine in political theory that government is created by and subject to the will of the people 2: a pre-Civil War doctrine asserting the right of the people living in a newly organized territory to decide by vote of their territorial legislature whether or not slavery would be permitted there

pop-u-late \ˈpɒp-yə-lāt\ *vb* [back-formation fr ML *populatus*, pp. of *populare* to people, fr L *populus* people] 1: to have a place in: OCCUPY, INHABIT 2: *a*: to furnish or provide with inhabitants: PEOPLE *b*: to provide with members

pop-u-lation \ˈpɒp-yə-lā-shən\ *n* [LL *populatio*, *populatio*, fr L *populus*] 1: the whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or region 2: the total of individuals occupying an area or making up a whole 3: the total of particles in a particular energy level — used esp of atoms in a laser 2: the act or process of populating 3: *a*: a body of persons or individuals having a quality or characteristic in common *b* (1): the organisms inhab-

ing a particular locality (2): a group of interbreeding organisms that represents the level of organization at which speciation begins 4: a group of individual persons, objects, or items from which samples are taken for statistical measurement

population explosion *n*: a pyramiding of a living population, esp: the recent great increase in human numbers that is usu. related to both increased survival and increased reproduction

pop-u-list \ˈpɒp-yə-lɪst\ *n* [L *populus* the people] 1: a member of a political party claiming to represent the common people; esp, often cap: a member of a U S political party formed in 1891 primarily to represent agrarian interests and to advocate the free coinage of silver and government control of monopolies 2: a believer in the rights, wisdom, or virtues of the common people — *popu-lism* \-lɪz-əm\ *n* — *populist* also *pop-u-lis-tic* \ˈpɒp-yə-lɪs-tɪk\ *adj*, often cap

pop-u-lous \ˈpɒp-yə-ləs\ *adj* [L *populosus*, fr *populus* people] 1: densely populated 2: *a*: NUMEROUS *b*: filled to capacity: CROWDED — *pop-u-lous-ly* *adv* — *pop-u-lous-ness* *n*

pop-up \ˈpɒp-ʌp\ *n*: *POPFLY*

por *abbr* portrait

POR *abbr* pay on return

por-bea-gle \ˈpɒ(ə)r-,bē-gəl\ *n* [Corn *porgh-bugel*]: a small viviparous shark (*Lamna nasus*) of the north Atlantic and Pacific oceans with a pointed nose and crescent-shaped tail

por-ce-lain \ˈpɔr-(sə-)læn, -pɔr-\ *n* [MF *porcelaine* cowrie shell, porcelain, fr It *porcellana*, fr *porcello* vulva, lit, little pig, fr L *porcellus*, dim. of *porcus* pig, vulva, fr the shape of the shell — more at *FARROW*]: a hard, fine-grained, sonorous, nonporous, and usu translucent and white ceramic ware that consists essentially of kaolin, quartz, and feldspar and is fired at high temperatures — *por-ce-lain-ite* \-lɪk\ *adj* — *por-ce-lain-ous* or *por-ce-lai-neous* \-pɔr-sə-lā-ne-əs, -pɔr-ə-d\ *adj*

porcelain enamel *n*: VITREOUS ENAMEL

por-ce-lain-ize \ˈpɔr-(sə-)lā-nɪz, -pɔr-\ *vt* -lize; -lizing: to fire a vitreous coating on (as steel)

porch \ˈpɔr(ə)ch, -pɔr(ə)rch\ *n* [ME *porche*, fr OF, fr L *porticus* portico, fr. *porta* gate — more at *FORD*] 1: a covered entrance to a building usu, with a separate roof: VERANDA 2 obs: PORTICO

por-cine \ˈpɔr-sɪn\ *adj* [L *porcinus*, fr *porcus* pig — more at *FARROW*]: of, relating to, or suggesting swine; esp: OBESE

por-cu-pine \ˈpɔr-kyo-plɪn\ *n*, often *attrib* (ME *porkepin*, fr MF *porc espin*, fr OIt *porcospino*, fr L *porcus* pig + *spina* spine, prickle): any of various relatively large rodents having stiff sharp erectile bristles mingled with the hair and constituting an Old World terrestrial family (Hystricidae) and a New World arboreal family (Erethizontidae)

pore \ˈpɔr(ə)r, -pɔr(ə)r\ *vi* pored; *por-ing* [ME *pourren*] 1: to gaze intently 2: to read studiously or attentively 3: to reflect or meditate steadily

pore *n* [ME, fr MF, fr L *porus*, fr Gk *poros* passage, pore — more at *FARE*] 1: a minute opening cap in an animal or plant, esp: one by which matter passes through a membrane 2: a small interstice (as in soil) admitting absorption or passage of liquid — *pored* \ˈpɔr(ə)d, -pɔr(ə)d\ *adj*

pore fungus *n*: a fungus (family *Boletaceae* or *Polyporaceae*) having the spore-bearing surface within tubes or pores

por-gy \ˈpɔr-ɡi\ *n*, pl *porgies* also *porgy* [partly fr earlier *porgo* (porgy); partly fr earlier *scuppaug* (porgy)] 1: a blue-spotted crimson percid food fish (*Parus pargus*) of the coasts of Europe and America, also: any of various related fishes (family *Sparidae*) 2 [alter of *porgy*]: any of various teleost fishes (as a menhaden) of families other than that of the porgy

por-ri-fer-an \ˈpɔr-rɪ-fər-ən\ *n* [deriv of L *porus* pore + *-fer* -ferous] 1: any of a phylum (Porifera) of primitive invertebrate animals comprising the sponges — *poriferan* or *por-ri-fer-al* \-rəl\ *adj*

pork \ˈpɔr(ə)r, -pɔr(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr OF, pig, fr L *porcus*] 1: the flesh or salted flesh of swine when dressed for food 2: government money, jobs, or favors used by politicians as patronage

pork barrel *n*: a government project or appropriation yielding rich patronage benefits

pork-er \ˈpɔr-kər, -pɔr-\ *n*: HOG, esp: a young pig, fattened for table use as fresh pork

pork-pie hat \ˈpɔr-kɪ-, -pɔr-\ *n* [fr. its shape]: a felt, straw, or cloth hat with a low crown, flat top, and usu, a turned-up brim

por-ky \ˈpɔr-kɪ\ *n*, pl *porokies*: PORCUPINE

por-nog-ra-pher \ˈpɔr-nə-gɪ-rə-fər\ *n*: one who produces pornography

por-nog-ra-phy \-fɪ\ *n* [Gk *pornographos*, *adj*, writing of harlots, fr *pornē* harlot + *graphein* to write, akin to Gk *permalto* to sell, *poros* journey — more at *FARE CARVE*] 1: the depiction of erotic behavior (as in pictures or writings) intended to cause sexual excitement 2: material (as books or a photograph) that depicts erotic behavior and is intended to cause sexual excitement — *por-no-graphic* \ˈpɔr-no-grəf-ɪk\ *adj* — *por-no-graphi-cally* \-ɪk(ə)-li\ *adv*

por-rose \ˈpɔr-rɔs, -pɔr(ə)r\ *adj*: divided into or forming a continuous series of pores (as ~ hymenium)

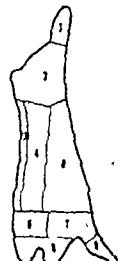
por-ros-ity \ˈpɔr-ras-ət-i, -pɔr-əs-, -pɔr-rəs-\ *n*, pl *-ties* 1 *a*: the quality or state of being porous *b*: the ratio of the volume of interstices of a material to the volume of its mass 2: PORE



porcupine



poppy 1a



pork 1 hind foot, 2 ham, 3 fatback, 4 loin, 5 side, 6 Boston butt, 7 picnic, 8 jaw, 9 forefoot

partly \ˈpɔrt-lē, -lī\ *adj* partly-*er*; *adv* partly-*ly* 1 : DIGNIFIED, STATELY 2 : heavy or rotund of body : STOUT — *partliness* *n*

port-man-teau \pɔrt-'man-(t)ō-, pɔrt-'n n, pl -teaux -'təʊz\ [MF *portemanteau*, fr *porter* to carry + *manteau* mantle, fr L *mantellum* — more at PORT] : a large traveling bag

portmanteau adj: combining more than one use or quality

portmanteau word *n*: BLEND

port of call 1 : an intermediate port where ships customarily stop for supplies, repairs, or transshipment of cargo 2 : a stop included on an itinerary

port of entry 1 : a place where foreign goods may be cleared through a customs house 2 : a place where an alien may be permitted to enter a country

portrait \ˈpɔr-trət, -pɔr-, -trāt\ *n* [MF, fr pp of *portraire*] 1 : PICTURE; esp : a pictorial representation (as a painting) of a person usu. showing his face 2 : a sculptured figure : BUST, STATUE 3 : a graphic portrayal in words

portraitist \ˈpɔr-tɪst\ *n*: a maker of portraits

por-traiture \pɔr-'trā-zhū(r), -pɔr-, -chər, -t(ɪ)(ə)(r)\ *n* 1 : the making of portraits : PORTRAYAL 2 : PORTRAIT

por-tray \pɔr-'trā, -pɔr-, -por-\ *v* [ME *portraiien*, fr MF *portraire*, fr L *protrahere* to draw forth, reveal, expose, fr *pro-* forth + *trahere* to draw — more at PRO-DRAW] 1 : to make a picture of : DEPICT 2 *a*: to describe in words *b*: to play the role of : ENACT — *por-tray-or* *n*

por-tray-al \-'trā-(ə)\ *n* 1 : the act or process of portraying : REPRESENTATION 2 : PORTRAIT

por-tress \pɔr-'trēs, -pɔr-'n *f*: a female porter as *a*: a doorkeeper in a convent or apartment house *b*: CHARWOMAN

Port Royalist \pɔrt-'roi-əl-ist, -pɔrt-'n [F *port-royaliste*, fr *Port Royal*, a convent near Versailles, France] : a member or adherent of a 17th century French Jansenist lay community noted for its logicians and educators

Port Salut \pɔr-'sal-(y)l, -pɔr-, -sal-\ *n*. PORT DUSALUT

Por-tu-guese \pɔr-'cha-'gez, -pɔr-, -gēz\ *n*, pl Portuguese [Pg *português*, adj & *n*, fr *Portugal*] 1 *a*: a native or inhabitant of Portugal *b*: one who is of Portuguese descent 2 : the Romance language of Portugal and Brazil — *Portuguese adj*

Portuguese man-of-war *n*: any of several large siphonophores (genus *Physalia*) having a large bladderlike sac or cyst with a broad crest on the upper side by means of which the colony floats at the surface of the sea

por-tu-laca \pɔr-'chə-'lak-ə, -pɔr-'n (NL, genus name, fr L, purslane, fr *portula*, dim of *porta gate*, fr the lid of its capsule — more at PORT]: any of a genus (*Portulaca*) of mainly tropical succulent herbs of the purslane family; esp : a plant (*P. grandiflora*) cultivated for its showy flowers

pos abbr 1 position 2 positive

po-sa-da \pɔ-'sid-ə\ *n* [Sp, fr *posar* to lodge, fr LL *pausare*]: an inn in Spanish-speaking countries

pose \pɔz, v posed; posing [ME *posen*, fr MF *paser*, fr (assumed) VL *pausare*, fr LL to stop, rest, pause, fr L *pausa* pause] *vi* 1 *a*: to put or set in place *b*: to place (as a model) in a studied attitude 2 *a*: to put or set forth : OFFER (this attitude ~ a threat to our hopes for peace) *b*: to present for attention or consideration (let me ~ a question) ~ *vi* 1 : to assume a posture or attitude usu. for artistic purposes 2 : to affect an attitude or character : POSTURE *syn see* PROPOSE

pose *n* 1 : a sustained posture; esp : one assumed for artistic effect 2 : an attitude assumed deliberately and usu. for a reason *syn pose*, AIR, AFFECTATION, MANNERISM shared meaning element : an adopted way of speaking or acting

pose *vt* posed; posing [short for earlier *appose*, fr ME *apposen*, alter, off of *oppon* to oppose] : PUZZLE, BAFFLE

Posei-don \pɔ-'sid-n\ *n* [L, fr Gk *Poseidon*]: the Greek god of the sea — compare NEPTUNE

pos-er \pɔ-'zər\ *n* [*pose*]: a puzzling or baffling question

poser *n* [*pose*]: a person who poses

pos-seur \pɔ-'zər\ *n* [Fr, lit., *poser*, fr *poser*]: an affected or insincere person

posh \ˈpəʃh\ *adj* [origin unknown]: ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE

pos-it \ˈpɛz-ət\ *vi pos-it-ed* \ˈpɛz-ət-əd, -pɛz-'təd\; **pos-it-ing** \ˈpɛz-ət-ɪŋ, -pɛz-'ɪŋ\ [L *positus*, pp] 1 : to dispose or set firmly : FIX 2 : to assume or affirm the existence of : POSTULATE

pos-i-tion \pɔ-'zish-ən\ *n* [MF, fr L *positio*-, *positio*, fr. *positus*, pp of *ponere* to lay down, put, place, fr (assumed) OL *posinere*, fr *po-* away (akin to Gk *apo-*) + L *sistere* to lay, leave — more at SITE] 1 : an act of placing or arranging as *a*: the laying down of a proposition or thesis *b*: an arranging in order 2 : a point of view adopted and held to (made his ~ on the issue clear) 3 : a market commitment in securities or commodities, also : the inventory of a market trader 4 *a*: the point or area occupied by a physical object (took her ~ at the head of the line) *b*: a certain arrangement of bodily parts (~ rose to a standing ~) *B* *a*: relative place, situation, or standing (is now in a ~ to make important decisions on his own) *b*: social or official rank or status *c*: EM-PLOYMENT, JOB *d*: a situation that confers advantage or preference *syn POSITION*, STAND, ATTITUDE shared meaning element : a firmly held point of view or way of regarding something

position *vt* *pos-i-tioned*; **pos-i-tion-ing** \-'zish-(ə)-ɪŋ\ : to put in proper position; also : LOCATE

pos-i-tion-al \pɔ-'zish-ən-əl, -ən'\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or fixed by position (~ astronomy) 2 : involving little movement (~ warfare) 3 : dependent on position or environment or context (<the front-articulated /k/ in /k'e/ key and the back-articulated /k/ in /k'u/ cool are ~ variants)

positional notation *n*: a system of expressing numbers in which the digits are arranged in succession, the position of each digit has a place value, and the number is equal to the sum of the products of each digit by its place value

position effect *n*: genetic effect that is due to interaction of adjacent genes and that is modified when the spatial relationships of the genes change (as by chromosomal inversion)

position paper *n* : a detailed report that recommends a course of action on a particular issue

pos-i-tive \pəz-ət-iv, 'paz-tiv\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *positif*, fr. L *positivus*, fr. *positus*] 1 *a* : formally laid down or imposed : PRESCRIBED (~ laws) *b* : expressed clearly or peremptorily (her answer was a ~ no) *c* : fully assured ~ CONFIDENT 2 *a* : of, relating to, or constituting the degree of comparison that is expressed in English by the unmodified and uninflected form of an adjective or adverb and denotes no increase or diminution *b* (1) : independent of changing circumstances : UNCONDITIONED (2) : relating to or constituting a motion or device that is definite, unyielding, constant, or certain in its action (a ~ system of levers) *c* (1) : INCONTESTABLE (~ proof) (2) : UNQUALIFIED (a ~ disgrace) 3 *a* : not fictitious : REAL (a ~ influence for good in the community) *b* : active and effective in social or economic function rather than merely maintaining peace and order (a ~ government) 4 *a* : having or expressing actual existence or quality as distinguished from deprivation or deficiency (~ change in temperature); as (1) : logically affirmative (a ~ instance) (2) : not speculative : EMPIRICAL *b* : having rendition of light and shade similar in tone to the tones of the original subject (a ~ photographic image) *c* (1) : that is or is generated in a direction arbitrarily or customarily taken as that of increase or progression (~ rotation of the earth) (~ angles) (2) : directed or moving toward a source of stimulation (a ~ taxis) *d* : real and numerically greater than zero (~ +2 is a ~ integer) 5 *a* (1) : being, relating to, or charged with electricity of which the proton is the elementary unit and which predominates in a glass body after being rubbed with silk (2) : losing electrons *b* (1) : having high electric potential and constituting the part from which the current flows to the external circuit (the ~ terminal of a discharging storage battery) (2) : being an electron-collecting electrode of an electron tube ~ 6 *a* : marked by or indicating acceptance, approval, or affirmation *b* : affirming the presence of that sought or suspected to be present (a ~ test for blood) 7 *a* of a lens : converging light rays and forming a real inverted image *syn* *see* SURE *ant* doubtful ~ *pos-i-tive-ly* -lē, *for emphasis often*, pəz-ə-'tiv-*adv* ~ *pos-i-tive-ness* \pəz-ət-iv-nəs, 'paz-tiv-*n*

2 positive *n* : something positive, as *a* (1) : the positive degree of comparison in a language *a* (2) : a positive form of an adjective or adverb *b* : something of which an affirmation can be made : REALITY *c* : a positive photograph or a print from a negative

positive law *n* : law established or recognized by governmental authority — compare NATURAL LAW

pos-i-tiv-ism \pəz-ət-iv-'iz-əm, 'paz-tiv-*n* [F *positivisme*, fr. *positif* positive + *-isme* -ism] 1 *a* : a theory that theology and metaphysics are earlier imperfect modes of knowledge and that positive knowledge is based on natural phenomena and their properties and relations as verified by the empirical sciences *b* : LOGICAL POSITIVISM 2 : the quality or state of being positive — *pos-i-tiv-ist* -ist *adj* or *n* — *pos-i-tiv-ist-ic* \pəz-ət-iv-'iz-tik, 'paz-iv-*adj* ~ *pos-i-tiv-ity* \pəz-ə-'tiv-ət-ē, *n*, pl. -ties 1 : the quality or state of being positive 2 : something that is positive

pos-i-tron \pəz-ə-'trɒn, *n* [positive + -tron (as in electron)] : a positively charged particle having the same mass and magnitude of charge as the electron and constituting the antiparticle of the electron — called also *positive electron*

pos-i-tron-i-um \pəz-ə-'trɒ-nē-əm, *n* [positron + -ium] : a short-lived system suggestive of an atom and analogous to the hydrogen atom consisting of a positron and an electron bound together

pos *abbr* possessive

pos-ess \pəz-əs *n* [ML *posse comitatus*, lit., power or authority of the county] 1 : a body of persons summoned by a sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace usu in an emergency 2 : a group of people temporarily organized to make a search (as for a lost child) 3 : a large group often with a common interest

pos-sess \pə-'zēs also -'sēs\ *vi* [ME *possessen*, fr. MF *possessor* to have possession of, take possession of, fr. L *possessus*, pp. of *possidere*, fr. *potis* able, in power + *sedere* to sit — more at POTENT, *srj*] 1 *a* *obs* : to instate in as owner *b* : to make the owner or holder — used with *of* or *with* *c* : to have possession of 2 *a* : to have and hold as property : OWN *b* : to have as an attribute, knowledge, or skill- 3 *a* : to take into one's possession *b* : to enter into and control firmly : DOMINATE (whatever ~ed her to act like that?) *c* : to bring or cause to fall under the influence, possession, or control of some emotional or intellectual reaction (melancholy ~es her) *syn* *see* HAVE — *pos-sess-er* or *n*

pos-sessed *adj* 1 *obs* : held as a possession 2 *a* (1) : influenced or controlled by something (as an evil spirit or a passion) (2) : MAD, CRAZED *b* : urgently desirous to do or have something 3 : SELF-POSSESSED, CALM — *pos-sessed-ly* -lē, -lēs -lē also -'sēs-*adv* ~ *pos-sessed-ness* -'zēs-əd-nəs, -'zest-nəs also -'sēs-*-ness* -*n*

pos-ses-sion \-'zesh-ən, also -'sesh-*n* 1 *a* : the act of having or taking into control *b* : control or occupancy of property without regard to ownership *c* : OWNERSHIP 2 : something owned, occupied, or controlled : PROPERTY 3 *a* : domination by something (as an evil spirit, a passion, or an idea) *b* : a psychological state in which an individual's normal personality is replaced by another *c* : the fact or condition of being self-controlled — *pos-ses-sion-al* \-'zesh-nəl, -ən-*l* also -'sesh-*adj*

1 pos-ses-sive \pə-'zēs-iv also -'sēs-*adj* 1 : of, relating to, or constituting a word, a word group, or a grammatical case that denotes ownership or a relation analogous to ownership 2 : manifesting possession or the desire to own or dominate — *pos-ses-sive-ly* *adv* — *pos-ses-sive-ness* *n*

2 possessive *n* 1 *a* : the possessive case *b* : a word in the possessive case 2 : a possessive word or word group

possessive adjective *n* : a pronominal adjective expressing possession

possessive pronoun *n* : a pronoun that derives from a personal pronoun and denotes possession and analogous relationships

potassium chlorate *n*: a crystalline salt $KClO_3$ that is used as an oxidizing agent in matches, fireworks, and explosives

potassium chloride *n*: a crystalline salt KCl occurring as a mineral and in natural waters and used as a fertilizer

potassium cyanide *n*: a very poisonous crystalline salt KCN used esp. in electroplating

potassium dichromate *n*: a soluble salt $K_2Cr_2O_7$ forming large orange-red crystals used esp. in dyeing, in photography, and as an oxidizing agent

potassium hydroxide *n*: a white deliquescent solid KOH that dissolves in water with much heat to form a strongly alkaline and caustic liquid and is used chiefly in making soap and as a reagent

potassium nitrate *n*: a crystalline salt KNO_3 that occurs as a product of nitrification in arable soils, is a strong oxidizer, and is used esp. in making gunpowder, in preserving meat, and in medicine

potassium permanganate *n*: a dark purple salt $KMnO_4$ used as an oxidizer and disinfectant

potassium phosphate *n*: any of various phosphates of potassium; esp. any of the three orthophosphates

potassium sulfate *n*: a white crystalline compound K_2SO_4 used as a fertilizer

pot-tion *\pə-'ti-shən\ n* [ME *potacioun*, fr. MF *potation*, fr. L *potatio*-, *potatio* act of drinking, fr. *potius*, pp of *potare*] 1: a usu alcoholic drink or brew 2: the act or an instance of drinking or inhaling; also: the portion taken in one such act

pot-to *\pə-'tɔ-(j)ə, -pə-'tɔ-, -ɔ-(w)\ n, pl -toes* often attrib [Sp *batata*, fr. Taino] 1: SWEET POTATO 2: a: an erect American herb (*Solanum tuberosum*) of the nightshade family widely cultivated as a vegetable crop b: the edible starchy tuber of a potato — called also *Irish potato*, *white potato*

potato beetle *n*: COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

potato blight *n*: any of several destructive fungus diseases of the potato

potato bug *n*: COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

potato chip *n*: a thin slice of white potato fried crisp and salted

potato leafhopper *n*: a small green white-spotted leafhopper (*Empoasca fabae*) of the eastern and southern U.S. that is a serious pest on many cultivated plants and esp. on the potato

potato psyllid *n*: a hemipterous insect (*Paratiza cockerelli*) that feeds on tomato and potato plants and transmits a virus disease

potato tuber-worm *\-'tɪ-(j)u-lɪ-bar-'wɜrm\ n*: a grayish brown moth (*Phthorimaea operculella* of the family Gelechiidae) whose larva mines the leaves and bores in the stems esp. of potato and tobacco plants and commonly overwinters in potato tubers

pot-au-feu *\pə-'tɔ-(j)ə, -pə-'tɔ-(w)\ n, pl pot-au-feu* [F, lit. pot on the fire] a French boiled dinner of meat and vegetables

pot-bellied *\pə-'bel-'ɪd\ adj*: having a potbelly (a ~ man)

potbellied stove *n*: a stove with a rounded or bulging body — called also *potbelly stove*

pot-belly *\pə-'bel-'ɪ\ n*: 1: an enlarged, swollen, or protruding abdomen 2: POTBELLED STOVE

pot-bell *\pə-'bɛl\ vi*: to produce potboilers

pot-boiler *\pə-'bɔɪ-lɪ\ n*: a usu. inferior work (as of art or literature) produced chiefly for profit

pot-boy *\pə-'bɔɪ\ n*: a boy who serves drinks in a tavern

pot cheese *n*: COTTAGE CHEESE

pot-teen also **po-teen** *\pə-'tɛn, -'tɛn, -'tɛn, -'tɛn\ n* [Ir-Gael *poitín*] illicitly distilled whiskey of Ireland

pot-ten-ty *\pə-'tɛn-(tɪ)\ n*: POTENCY

pot-ten-ty *\pə-'tɛn-(tɪ)\ n, pl -ties* 1: a: the quality or state of being potent b: FORCE, POWER c: the ability or capacity to achieve or bring about a particular result 2: POTENTIALITY

pot-ent *\pə-'tɛn-(tɪ)\ adj* [obs. E *potent* crutch] of a heraldic cross: having flat bars across the ends of the arms — see CROSS illustration

potent *adj* [ME (*Sc*), fr. L *potens*-, *potens*, fr. prp of (assumed) L *potere* to be powerful, fr. L *potis*, *potē* able, akin to Goth *brūþs* father, *brūþs* husband, *Gk* *potis* husband, *Skt* *pati* master] 1: having or wielding force, authority, or influence: POWERFUL 2: achieving or bringing about a particular result: EFFECTIVE 3: a: chemically or medically effective (a ~ vaccine) b: rich in a characteristic constituent (~ tea) 4: able to copulate — usu. used of the male — *potently* *adv*

pot-ten-tate *\pə-'tɛn-(tɪ)\ n*: one who wields controlling power

pot-ten-tial *\pə-'tɛn-(tɪ)\ adj* [ME, fr. LL *potentials*, fr. *potentia* potentiality, fr. L *potens*, fr. *potens*, *potens*] 1: existing in possibility: capable of development into actuality (~ benefits) 2: expressing possibility, specif.: of, relating to, or constituting a verb phrase expressing possibility, liberty, or power by the use of an auxiliary with the infinitive of the verb (as in "it may rain") *syn* see LATENT *ant* active, actual — *pot-ten-tial-ly* *\-'tɛn-(tɪ)-li\ adv*

potential *n*: 1: something that can develop or become actual (a ~ for violence) 2: a: any of various functions from which the intensity or the velocity at any point in a field may be readily calculated b: the degree of electrification as referred to some standard

potential difference *n*: the voltage difference between two points that represents the work involved or the energy released in the transfer of a unit quantity of electricity from one point to the other

potential energy *n*: the energy that a piece of matter has because of its position or because of the arrangement of parts

pot-ten-ti-ality *\pə-'tɛn-(tɪ)-al-'ɪ-tɪ\ n, pl -ties* 1: the ability to develop or come into existence 2: POTENTIAL

pot-ten-tiate *\pə-'tɛn-(tɪ)-ɪt-, -at-, -ing\ v*: to make effective or more effective, specif.: to augment (as a drug) synergistically — *pot-ten-ti-a-tion* *\-'tɛn-(tɪ)-ə-'tɪ-shən\ n* — *pot-ten-ti-a-tor* *\-'tɛn-(tɪ)-ə-'tɪ-zər\ n*



potato 2a

pot-ten-ti-la *\pə-'tɛn-'tɪ-lə\ n* [NL, genus name, fr. ML, garden heliotrope, fr. L *potent*-, *potens*] any of a large genus (*Potentilla*) of herbs and shrubs (as a cinquifol) of the rose family that have opposite pinnate or palmate leaves

pot-ten-ti-om-eter *\pə-'tɛn-'tɪ-əm-'ɪ-tər\ n* [ISV *potential* + *-o-* + *-meter*] 1: an instrument for measuring electromotive forces 2: VOLTAGE DIVIDER — **pot-ten-ti-om-etric** *\-'tɪ-əm-'ɪ-trɪk\ adj*

pot-ful *\pə-'fʊl\ n*: 1: as much or as many as a pot will hold 2: a large amount (make a ~ of money — John Corry)

pot hat *n*: a hat with a stiff crown, esp. DERBY

pot-head *\pə-'hed\ n*: one who smokes marijuana

pot-her *\pə-'tɪ-ər\ n* [origin unknown] 1: a: confused or fidgety hurry or activity: COMMOTION b: agitated talk or controversy usu. over a trivial matter 2: a choking cloud of dust or smoke 3: mental turmoil *syn* see STIR

pot-her *vb* **pot-hered**; **pot-her-ing** *\-(ə-)rɪŋ\ vi*: to put into a pot-her ~ *vi*: to be in a pot-her

pot-herb *\pə-'tɪ-(h)ɜrb\ n*: an herb whose leaves or stems are cooked for use as greens; also: one (as mint) used to season food

pot holder *n*: a small cloth pad used for handling hot cooking utensils

pot-hole *\pə-'hɒl\ n*: 1: a circular hole formed in the rocky bed of a river by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water 2: a sizable, rounded, and often water-filled depression in land 2: a pot-shaped hole in a road surface — **pot-holed** *\-'hɒld\ adj*

pot-hook *\pə-'hʊk\ n*: 1: an S-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire 2: a written character resembling a pot-hook

pot-house *\pə-'haʊs\ n*: TAVERN

pot-hunter *\pə-'hʊnt-ər\ n*: 1: one who hunts game for food 2: an amateur archeologist — **pot-hunting** *\-'ɪŋ\ n*

pot-ion *\pə-'ʃɪ-ən\ n* [ME *potioun*, fr. MF *potion*, fr. L *potio*-, *potio* drink, *potio*, fr. *potius*, pp of *potare* to drink — more at POTABLE] 1: a mixed drink (as of liquor) or dose (as of medicine)

pot-latch *\pə-'lætʃ\ n* [Chinook Jargon, fr. Nootka *patshail* giving] 1: a ceremonial feast of the Indians of the northwest coast marked by the host's lavish distribution of gifts requiring reciprocation 2: Northwest: a social event or celebration

pot-latch *vi*: 1: to hold or give a potlatch (as a tribe or group) 2: to give (as a gift) esp. with the expectation of a gift in return ~ *vi*: to hold or give a potlatch

pot liquor *n*: the liquid left in a pot after cooking

pot-luck *\pə-'lʊk\ n*: 1: the regular meal available to a guest for whom no special preparations have been made 2: the luck or chance of succeeding events or possibilities

pot marigold *n*: a calendula (*Calendula officinalis*) grown esp. for ornament

pot-ple *\pə-'plɪ\ n*: pastry-covered meat and vegetables cooked in a deep dish

pot-pour-ri *\pə-'pʊ-'rɪ\ n* [F *pot pourri*, lit., rotten pot] 1: a mixture of flowers, herbs, and spices that is used kept in a jar and used for scent 2: a miscellaneous collection: MEDLEY (a ~ of the best songs and sketches — Current Blog.)

pot roast *n*: a piece of beef cooked by braising usu. on top of the stove — see BEEF illustration

pot-sherd *\pə-'ʃɜrd\ n* [ME *pot-sherd*, fr. *pot* + *sherd* shard]: a pottery fragment

pot-shot *\pə-'ʃɒt\ n* [fr. the notion that such a shot is unsportsmanlike and worthy only of one whose object is to hit his cooking pot] 1: a shot taken in a casual manner or at an easy target 2: a critical remark made in a random or sporadic manner

pot-shot *vb* **pot-shot**; **pot-shot-ting** *vi*: to attack or shoot with a potshot ~ *vi*: to take a potshot

pot still *n*: a still used esp. in the distillation of Irish grain whiskey and Scotch malt whiskey in which the heat of the fire is applied directly to the pot containing the mash

pot-stone *\pə-'stɒn\ n*: a more or less impure steatite used esp. in prehistoric times to make cooking vessels

pot-tage *\pə-'tɪ\ n* [ME *potage*, fr. OF, fr. *pot* pot, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *pot* pot]: a thick soup of vegetables or vegetables and meat

pot-ter *\pə-'tɜr\ adj*: 1: planted or grown in a pot 2: chiefly Brit: briefly and superficially summarized (a dull, pedestrian ~ history — Times Lit. Supp.) 3: slang — DRUNK, HIGH

pot-ter *\pə-'tɜr\ n*: one that makes pottery

potter *vi* [prob. freq. of E dial. *pote* to poke]: PUTTER (motorboats ~ing here and there — James Morris)

pot-ter-er *\pə-'tɜr-ər\ n* — **pot-ter** *ngly* *\pə-'tɜr-ɪŋ-li\ adv*

potter's clay *n*: a plastic clay suitable for making pottery — called also *pot-ter's earth*

potter's field *n* [fr. the mention in Mt 27.7 of the purchase of a potter's field for use as a graveyard]: a public burial place for paupers, unknown persons, and criminals

potter's wheel *n*: a usu. horizontal disk revolving on a vertical spindle and carrying the clay being shaped by a potter



potter's wheel

a about * kitten ar further a back ā bake ā cot, cart
au out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke ŋ sing ō flow o flaw ol coin th than th thus
l lose u foot y yet yu few yu funous zh vision

author 3: following or occurring after death (~ fame) — **post-hu-mous-ly** *adv* — **post-hu-mous-ness** *n*
post-hyp-notic \pōst-(h)ip-'nāt-ik/ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the period following a hypnotic trance
post-tilde \pō-'stēsh/ *n* [F, fr Sp. *postizo*]: w/o esp: **TOUPEE** 2
post-tilion or **post-tillion** \pō-'stīl-yən, -pə- *n* [MF *postillon* mail carrier using post-horses, fr. It *postiglione*, fr. *posta* post]: one who rides as a guide on the near horse of one of the pairs attached to a coach or post chaise esp without a coachman
Post-im-pres-sion-ism \pō-'stīm-'pre-sh-ə-'nīz-əm/ *n* [F *postimpressionisme*, fr. *post-* + *impressionisme* impressionism]: a theory or practice of art originating in France in the last quarter of the 19th century that in revolt against impressionism stresses variously volume, picture structure, or expressionism — **Post-im-pres-sion-ist** \-'pre-sh-ə-'nīst/ *adj* or *n* — **Post-im-pres-sion-ist-ic** \-'pre-sh-ə-'nīst-ik/ *adj*
posting *n* [post]: 1: the act of transferring an entry or item from a book of original entry to the proper account in a ledger 2: the record in a ledger account resulting from the transfer of an entry or item from a book of original entry
posting *n* [post]: appointment to a post or a command
post-tri-di-a-tion \pō-'stīr-'dī-ə-'ā-shən/ *adj*: occurring after irradiation
post-ju-ve-nal \pōs(t)-'jū-vən-'l/ *adj*: following or terminating the juvenile stage of a bird's life history (a ~ molt)
post-Kant-ian \pōs(t)-'kant-ē-ən, -'kāt-ē-ən/ *adj*: of or relating to the idealist philosophers (as Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel) following Kant and developing some of his ideas
post-lude \pōst-'lūd/ *n* [post- + *-lude* (as in *prelude*)]: 1: a closing piece of music, esp: an organ voluntary at the end of a church service 2: a closing phase (as of an epoch or a literary work)
post-man \pōs(t)-'mən, -'man/ *n*. MAILMAN
post-mark \-'mɑrk/ *n*: an official postal marking on a piece of mail, specif: a cancellation mark showing the post office and date of mailing
postmark *vt*: to put a postmark on
post-mas-ter \-'mas-'tər/ *n*: 1: one who has charge of a post office 2: one who has charge of a station for the accommodation of travelers or who supplies post-horses — **post-mas-ter-ship** \-'shīp/ *n*
postmaster general *n*, *pl* **postmasters general**: an official in charge of a national post office department or agency
post-meno-paus-al \pōs(t)-'men-ə-'pō-zəl/ *adj*: 1: having undergone menopause 2: occurring after menopause
post-me-ri-d-ian \pōs(t)-'mā-'rīd-ē-əm, -'ē-əm/ *adj* [L]: being after noon — **abbr** *p.m.*
post-mil-le-nar-i-an-ism \pōs(t)-'mil-ə-'ner-ē-ə-'nīz-əm/ *n* POST-MILLENNIALISM — **postmillenarian** *adj* or *n*
post-mil-len-ni-al \pōs(t)-'mā-'len-ē-əl/ *adj*: 1: coming after or relating to the period after the millennium 2: holding or relating to postmillennialism
post-mil-len-ni-al-ism \-'ē-ə-'līz-əm/ *n*: the view that Christ will return only at the end of the millennium — **post-mil-len-ni-al-ist** \-'ē-ə-'līst/ *n*
post-mis-tress \pōs(t)-'mis-'trās/ *n*: a female postmaster
post-mor-tem \pōs(t)-'mōrt-əm/ *adj* [L *post mortem* after death]: 1: occurring after death 2: following the event (a ~ appraisal of the game) — **postmortem** *n*
postmortem examination *n*: an examination of a body after death for determining the cause of death or the character and extent of changes produced by disease
post-na-sal \pōs(t)-'nā-zəl/ *adj*: lying or occurring posterior to the nose
postnasal *n*: a postnasal part
postnasal drip *n*: flow of mucous secretion from the posterior part of the nasal cavity onto the wall of the pharynx occurring usually as a chronic accompaniment of an allergic state
post-na-tal \pōs(t)-'nāt-'l/ *adj* [ISV]: subsequent to birth, specif: of or relating to an infant immediately after birth (~ care) — **post-na-tal-ly** \-'l-ē/ *adv*
post-nup-tial \-'nəp-'shəl, -'chəl, nonstand -'chə-wəl/ *adj*: made or occurring after marriage or mating — **post-nup-tial-ly** \-'ē/ *adv*
post-obit \pō-'stō-'bōt, esp Brit 'stāb-īt/ *adj* [L *post obitum* after death]: occurring or taking effect after death
post-obit *n*: POST-OBIT BOND
post-obit bond *n*: a bond made by a reverser to secure a loan and payable out of his reversion
post office *n*: 1: a government department or agency handling the transmission of mail 2: a local branch of a national post office handling the mail for a particular place or area 3: a game in which a player acting as postmaster or postmistress may exact a kiss from one of the opposite sex as payment for the pretended delivery of a letter
post-op-er-a-tive \pō-'stāp-(ə-)rət-iv, -'stāp-ə-'rāt-/ *adj* [ISV]: following a surgical operation — **post-op-er-a-tive-ly** *adv*
post-or-bit-al \-'stōr-'bōt-'l/ *adj*: situated behind the eye socket and not chargeable to the receiver
post-par-tum \pōs(t)-'pār-'təm/ *adj* [NL *post partum* after birth]: following parturition (~ period) — **postpartum** *adv*
post-pi-tu-tary \pōs(t)-'pī-'tū-'rē-ē-/ *adj*: arising in or derived from the posterior lobe of the pituitary body
post-pone \pōs(t)-'pōn/ *vt* **post-poned**, **post-pone-ing** [L *postponere* to place after, postpone, fr. *post-* + *ponere* to place — more at POSITION] 1: to hold back to a later time ~ DEFER 2: to place, later (as in a sentence) than the normal position in English (~ an adjective) b: to place after in order of precedence, preference, or importance *syn* see DEFER — **post-pone-able** \-'pō-nə-'bəl/ *adj* — **post-pone-ment** \-'pōn-mənt/ *n* — **post-pone-r** *n*
post-po-si-tion \pōs(t)-'pō-'zīsh-ən, -'pōs(t)-'pə-, *n* [F, fr. *postposer* to place after, fr. L *postponere* (perf. indic. *postposui*)]: the placing of a grammatical element after a word to which it is primarily related in a sentence *also*: such a word or particle esp. when func-

tioning as a preposition — **post-po-si-tion-al** \pōs(t)-'pō-'zīsh-nəl, -'pō-'zī-/ *adj* — **post-po-si-tion-al-ly** \-'ē-/ *adv*
post-pos-i-tive \pōs(t)-'pōz-ē-iv, -'pōz-ē-iv/ *adj*: placed after or at the end of another word — **post-pos-i-tive-ly** *adv*
post-pran-dial \pōs(t)-'pran-'dē-əl/ *adj*: following a meal
post road *n*: a road used for the conveyance of mail
post-script \pōs-'skript/ *n* [NL *postscriptum*, fr. L, neut. of *postscriptus*, pp. of *scribere* to write after, fr. *post-* + *scribere* to write — more at SCRIBE]: a note or series of notes appended to a completed letter, article, or book
post-syn-ap-tic \pōs(t)-'sə-'nāp-'tik/ *adj*: 1: occurring after synapsis (a ~ chromosome) 2: relating to, occurring in, or being part of a nerve cell by which a wave of excitation is conveyed away from a synapse — **post-syn-ap-tic-cal** \-'ti-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
post-ten-sion \pōs(t)-'tēn-'chən/ *vi*: to apply tension to (reinforcing steel) after concrete has set
post time *n* [post]: the designated time for the start of a horse race
post-trau-matic \pōs(t)-'trau-'mat-ik, -'trō-, -'trau-/ *adj* [ISV]: following or resulting from trauma
post-treat-ment \pōs(t)-'trēt-mənt/ *adj*: relating to, typical of, or occurring in the stage following treatment (~ examinations) — **posttreatment** *adv*
postulan-cy \pās-'chā-lən-sē/ *n*, *pl* -clea 1: the quality or state of being a postulant 2: the period during which a person remains a postulant
postu-lant \pās-'chā-lənt/ *n* [F, petitioner, candidate, postulant, fr. MF, fr. prp. of *postulare* to demand, solicit, fr. L *postulare*] 1: a person admitted to a religious house as a probationary candidate for membership 2: a person on probation before being admitted as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal Church
pos-tu-late \pās-'chā-'lāt/ *vi* -lated; -lat-ing [L *postulatus*, pp. of *postulare*, fr. (assumed) *postul*, pp. of L *poscere* to ask, akin to OHG *forsea* question, Skt *prachati* he asks] 1: DEMAND CLAIM 2: a: to assume or claim as true, existent, or necessary: depend upon or start from the postulate of b: to assume as a postulate or axiom (as in logic or mathematics) — **pos-tu-la-tion** \pās-'chā-'lā-shən/ *n* — **pos-tu-la-tion-al** \-'shənəl, -'shən-'l/ *adj*
pos-tu-late \pās-'chā-'lāt, -'lāt/ *n* [ML *postulatus*, fr. neut. of *postulatus*, pp. of *postulare* to assume, fr. L to demand] 1: a hypothesis advanced as an essential presupposition, condition, or premise of a train of reasoning 2: AXIOM 2a
pos-tu-la-tor \-'lāt-ər/ *n*: an official who presents a plea for beatification or canonization in the Roman Catholic Church — compare DEVIL'S ADVOCATE
pos-tur-al \pās-'chā-'rəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving posture
pos-ture \pās-'chər/ *n* [F, fr. It *postura*, fr. L *positura*, fr. *positus*, pp. of *ponere* to place — more at POSITION] 1: a: the position or bearing of the body whether characteristic or assumed for a special purpose (erect ~) b: the pose of a model or artistic figure 2: relative place or position: SITUATION 3: state or condition at a given time esp. in relation to other persons or things (put the country in a ~ of defense) 4: a conscious mental pose: ATTITUDE (his ~ of moral superiority)
posture *vb* **pos-tured**, **pos-tur-ing** *vi*: to cause to assume a given posture: POSE ~ *vi* 1: to assume a posture, esp.: to strike a pose for effect 2: to assume an artificial or pretended attitude: ATTITUDE — **pos-tur-er** \-'chər-ər/ *n*
post-vo-cal-ic \pōst-'vō-'kāl-ik, -və-/ *adj* [ISV]: immediately following a vowel
post-war \pōs-'twō(ə)/ *adj*: of or relating to the period after a war
po-ay \pō-'ē-/ *n*, *pl* **posies** [alter. of *poesy*] 1: a brief sentiment, motto, or legend 2: a: BOUQUET NOSEGAY b: FLOWER
pot \pāt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *poti*, akin to MLG *pot* pot] 1: a rounded metal or earthen container used chiefly for domestic purposes: *also*: any of various technical or industrial vessels or enclosures resembling or likened to a household pot (the ~ of a still) b: POTFUL (a ~ of coffee) 2: an enclosed framework of wire, wood, or wicker for catching fish or lobsters 3: a large amount (as of money) b (1): the total of the bets at stake at one time (2): one round in a poker game c: the total of a prize d: the common fund of a group 4: POTSHOT 5: POTBELLY 6: RUIN, DETERIORATION (business went to ~) 7: Brit: a shot in snooker in which a ball is pocketed 8: MARIJUANA
pot *vb* **pot-ted**, **pot-ting** *vt*: 1: to place in a pot b: to preserve in a sealed pot, jar, or can (pot-ted chicken) 2: to shoot (as an animal) for food with a potshot 3: to make or shape (earthenware) as a potter 4: to embed (as electronic components) in a container with an insulating or protective material (as plastic) ~ *vi*: to take a potshot
pot *abbr* 1 potential 2 potentiometer
po-ta-ble \pō-'tā-'bəl/ *adj* [L *potabilis*, fr. L *potare* to drink, akin to L *bibere* to drink, Gk *phaino*]: suitable for drinking — **po-ta-bil-ty** \pōt-'bīl-ē-ē-/ *n* — **po-ta-ble-ness** \pōt-'bīl-nēs/ *n*
potable *n*: a liquid that is suitable for drinking
pot-age \pō-'tāzh/ *n* [MF, fr. OF, *potage*]: a thick soup
pot ale *n*: the residue of fermented wort left in a still after whiskey or alcohol has been distilled off and used for feeding swine
pot-ash \pāt-'ash/ *n* [sing. of *pot ashes*] 1: a: potassium carbonate esp. from wood ashes b: POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE 2: potassium or a potassium compound esp. as used in agriculture or industry
po-tas-sic \pō-'tas-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing potassium
po-tas-si-um \pō-'tas-ē-əm/ *n*, often attrib [NL, fr. *potassa* potash, fr. E *potash*]: a silver-white soft light low-melting univalent metallic element of the alkali metal group that occurs abundantly in nature esp. combined in minerals — see ELEMENT table
potassium-argon *adj*: being or relating to a method of dating archaeological or geological materials based on the radioactive decay of potassium to argon that has taken place in a specimen
potassium bromide *n*: a crystalline salt KBr with a saline taste that is used as a sedative and in photography
potassium carbonate *n*: a white salt K₂CO₃ that forms a strongly alkaline solution and is used in making glass and soap

pot-tery \pōt-ə-rē/ *n.* *pl.* *-ter-les* 1: a place where clayware is made and fired 2 *a*: the art or craft of the potter *b*: the manufacture of clayware 3 *CLAYWARE*; *esp*: earthenware as distinguished on the one hand from porcelain and stoneware and on the other from brick and tile

pot-tle \pāt-ē/ *n.* [ME *potel*, fr OF, fr *pot*] 1 *archaic* a measure equal to a half gallon 2: a container holding a half gallon

pot-to \pāt-ō/ *n.* *pl.* *pot-tos* [of Niger-Congo origin, akin to Wolof *pata*, a tailless monkey]; any of several African primates (genera *Arctocebus* and *Perodicticus*); *esp*: a West African primate (*P potto*) that has a vestigial index finger and tail

Pott's disease \pōts-ē/ *n.* [Percival Pott 1788 E surgeon]: tuberculosis of the spine with destruction of bone resulting in curvature of the spine

pot-ty \pāt-ē/ *adj.* *pot-ty-er*, *-est* [prob fr *pot*] 1 *Brit*: TRIVIAL, INSIGNIFICANT 2 chiefly *Brit*: slightly crazy 3: SNOBBISH

pot-ty *n.* *pl.* *pot-ties*: a small child's pot for urination or defecation

pot-ty-chair \-chē(ə)-r, -chē(ə)-r/ *n.*: a child's chair having an open seat under which a receptacle is placed for toilet training

pouch \pauç/ *n.* [ME *pouche*, fr MF, of Gmc origin, akin to OE *pocca* bag] 1: a small drawstring bag carried on the person 2 *a*: a bag of small or moderate size for storing or transporting goods, *specif*: a lockable bag for first class mail or diplomatic dispatches *b* chiefly *Scot*: POCKET *c*: PACKET 3: an anatomical structure resembling a pouch — *pouched* \pauçt/ *adj.*

pouch *vi* 1: to put or form into or as if into a pouch 2: to transmit by pouch ~ *vi* 1: to form a pouch 2: to transmit mail or dispatches by pouch

pouchy \pau-çē/ *adj.* *pouch-i-er*, *-est*: having, tending to have, or resembling a pouch (~ insomnia eyes — Graham Greene)

pouf also **pouff** or **pouffe** \pūf/ *n.* [F, something inflated, of imit origin] 1: PUFF 3b(3) 2: a bouffant or fluffy part of a garment or accessory 3: OTTOMAN — *pouffed* or *pouffed* \pūft/ *adj.*

pou-larde also **pou-lard** \pu-lard/ *n.* [F *poularde*]: a pullet sterilized to produce fattening

poult \pōlt/ *n.* [ME *polet*, *pulte* young fowl — more at **PULLET**]: a young fowl, *esp*: a young turkey

poul-ter-er \pōl-tēr-ər/ *n.* [alter of ME *pultier*, fr MF *pouletier*] 1: one that deals in poultry

poul-ter's measure \pōl-tēr-z/ *n.* [obs. *poulter* poulterer, fr ME *pultier*; fr the former practice of occasionally giving one or two extra when counting eggs by dozens]: a meter in which lines of 12 and 14 syllables alternate

poultice \pōl-tis/ *n.* [ML *pultes* pap, fr L, *pl.* of *pult*, *puls* porridge] a soft usu. heated and sometimes medicated mass spread on cloth and applied to sores or other lesions

poultice *vi* *-ticed*, *-ticing*: to apply a poultice to

poul-try \pōl-trē/ *n.* [ME *pultrie*, fr MF *pouletier*, fr OF, fr *pouletier* poulterer, fr *poulet* — more at **PULLET**]: domesticated birds kept for eggs or meat

poul-try-man \pōl-trē-mān/ *n.* 1: one who raises domestic fowls *esp.* on a commercial scale for the production of eggs and meat 2: one who deals in poultry or poultry products

pounce \paun(t)-s/ *n.* [ME, *talon*]: the claw of a bird of prey

pounce *vi* *pounced*, *pouncing* 1: to swoop upon and seize something with or as if with talons 2: to make a sudden assault or approach

pounce *n.* the act of pouncing

pounce *vi* *pounced*, *pouncing* 1: to dust, rub, finish, or stencil with pounce

pounce *n.* [F *ponce* pumice, fr LL *pomic*, *pomex*, alter of L *pumic*, *pumex* — more at **FOAM**] 1: a fine powder formerly used to prevent ink from spreading 2: a fine powder for making stenciled patterns

poun-cet-box \paun(t)-sət-/ *n.* [prob fr (assumed) MF *poncette* small pounce bag] *archaic*: a box for carrying pomander

pound \paund/ *n.* *pl.* *pounds* also **pound** [ME, fr OE *pund*, akin to ON *pund* pound, both fr a prehistoric Gmc word borrowed fr L *poundus* pound, akin to L *pondus* weight — more at **PENDANT**] 1: any of various units of mass and weight, *specif*: a unit now in general use among English-speaking peoples equal to 16 avoirdupois ounces or 7000 grains or 0.45359237 kilogram — called also *avoirdupois pound*, *see* **WEIGHT** table 2 *a*: the basic monetary unit of the United Kingdom — called also *pound sterling* *b*: any of numerous basic monetary units of other countries — *see* **MONEY** table

pound *vb* [alter of ME *pounen*, fr OE *pūnian*] *vi* 1: to reduce to powder or pulp by beating 2 *a*: to strike heavily or repeatedly *b*: to produce by means of repeated vigorous strokes — *usu* used with *out* (~ out a story on the typewriter) *c*: to incite by insistent repetition: *DRIVE* (day after day the facts were ~ed home to them — Ivy B. Priest) 3: to move along heavily or persistently (~ed the pavements looking for work) ~ *vi* 1: to strike heavy repeated blows 2 *a*: to move with or make a heavy repetitive sound *b*: to work hard and continuously — *used* with *away*

pound *n.* an act or sound of pounding

pound *n.* [ME, enclosure, fr OE *pund*] 1 *a*: an enclosure for animals; *esp*: a public enclosure for stray or unlicensed animals (a dog ~) *b*: a depot for holding personal property until redeemed by the owner (a car ~) 2: a place or condition of confinement 3 *a*: an enclosure within which fish are kept or caught, *esp*: the inner compartment of a fish trap or pound net *b*: an establishment selling live lobsters

pound *vi*, *archaic*: **IMPOUND**

pound-age \paun-dij/ *n.* 1 *a*: a tax levied in pounds sterling *b*: COMMISSION 2 *a*: a charge per pound of weight *b*: weight in pounds

poundage *n.* 1: the act of impounding: the state of being impounded 2: a fee for the release of an impounded animal

pound-el \paun-dēl/ *n.* [pound + *-el* (as in *quintal*)] a unit of force equal to the force that would give a free mass of one pound an acceleration of one foot per second per second

pound cake *n.* [fr the original recipe prescribing a pound of each of the principal ingredients]: a rich butter cake made with a large proportion of eggs and shortening

pound-er \paun-dər/ *n.*: one that pounds

pounder *n.* 1: one having a usu. specified weight or value in pounds — *usu* used in combination (caught a ten-pounder with his new fly rod) 2: a gun throwing a projectile of a specified weight — *usu* used in combination (the ship was armed with six-pounders)

pound-fool-ish \paun(d)-fū-lish/ *adj.* [fr. the phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish*]: imprudent in dealing with large sums or large matters

pound mile *n.*: the transport of one pound of mail or express for one mile

pound net *n.*: a fish trap consisting of a netting arranged into a directing wing and an enclosure with a narrow entrance

pour \pōr/ *vb* [ME *pouren*] *vi* 1: to cause to flow in a stream 2: to supply or produce freely or copiously ~ *vi* 1: to move with a continuous flow 2: to rain hard 3: to preside at a tea table — **pour-able** \pōr-ə-bəl/, **pour-er** \pōr-ər/ *n.* — **pour-ingly** \-iŋ-lē/ *adv.*

syn **POUR** **STREAM**, **GUSH**, **SLUICE** *shared meaning element*: to send forth or come forth abundantly

pour *n.* 1: the action of pouring: **STREAM** 2 *a*: something that is poured (a ~ of concrete) *b*: a heavy fall of rain

pour-boire \pu(ə)r-b-wär/ *n.* [F, fr *pour boire* for drinking]: **TRIFLE**, **GRATUITY**

pour-parler \pu(ə)r-pär-lä/ *n.* [F]: a discussion preliminary to negotiations

pour-point \pu(ə)r-pōint, -pwant/ *n.* [ME *purpoint*, fr MF *pur-point*]: a padded and quilted doublet

pour point \pōr-pōint, -pōr(ə)-r/ *n.*: the lowest temperature at which a substance flows under specified conditions

pousse-café \pū-(s)kə-fä/ *n.* [F, lit., coffee chaser] 1: an after-dinner drink consisting of several liquors of different colors and specific gravities poured so as to remain in separate layers 2: a small drink of brandy or a liqueur taken with black coffee after dinner

pous-sette \pū-set/ *vi* *pous-setted*, *pous-sett-ing* [F, game in which contestants cross pins each attempting to get his pin on top, fr *pousser* to push]: to swing in a semicircle with hands joined with one's partner in a country-dance

pout \paʊt/ *n.* *pl.* *pouts* or *pouts* [prob fr (assumed) ME *poute*, a fish with a large head, fr OE *pūte*, akin to ME *pouten* to pout, Skt *budbuda* bubble]: any of several large-headed fishes (as a bullhead or celpout)

pout *vb* [ME *pouten*] *vi* 1 *a*: to show displeasure by thrusting out the lips or wearing a sullen expression *b*: **SULK** 2: **PROTRUDE** ~ *vi*: to cause to protrude (~ed her lips)

pout *n.* 1: a protrusion of the lips expressive of displeasure 2 *pl*: a fit of pique

pouter \paʊt-ər/ *n.* 1: one that pouts 2: a domestic pigeon of a breed characterized by erect carriage and a distensible and dilatable crop

pouty \paʊt-ē/ *adj.*: **SULKY**

po-ver-ty \pāv-ər-tē/ *n.*, *often attrib* [ME *poverté*, fr OF *poverté*, fr L *paupertas*, *paupertas*, fr *pauper* poor — more at **POOR**] 1 *a*: the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions *b*: renunciation as a member of a religious order of the right as an individual to own property 2: SCARCITY, DEARTH 3 *a*: debility due to malnutrition *b*: lack of fertility (~ of the soil)

syn **POVERTY**, **INDIGENCE**, **PENURY**, **WANT**, **DESTITUTION** *shared meaning element*: the state of one with insufficient resources *ant* *riches*

po-ver-ty-strick-en \-strik-ən/ *adj.*: very poor: **DESTITUTE**

pow \pō, paʊ/ *n.* [by alter.]: **HEAD POLL**

pow \paʊ/ *n.* [imit]: a sound of a blow or explosion

POW \pō-ə/ *abbr* *prisoner of war*

pow-der \paʊ-dər/ *n.*, *often attrib* [ME *poudre*, fr OF, fr L *pulver*, *pulvis* dust — more at **POLLEN**] 1: matter in a finely divided state: particulate matter 2 *a*: a preparation in the form of fine particles *esp* for medicinal or cosmetic use *b*: fine dry light snow 3: any of various solid explosives used chiefly in gunnery and blasting

powder *vb* *powdered*, *powder-ing* \paʊd-(ə)-rɪŋ/ *vi* 1: to sprinkle or cover with or as if with powder 2: to reduce or convert to powder 3: to hit (as a ball) very hard ~ *vi* 1: to become powder 2: to apply cosmetic powder — **pow-der-er** \-ər-/ *n.*

powder blue *n.*: a variable color averaging a pale blue

powder horn *n.*: a flask for carrying gunpowder; *esp*: one made of the horn of an ox or cow

powder keg *n.*: a small usu. metal cask for holding gunpowder or blasting powder 2: something liable to explode

powder metallurgy *n.*: a branch of science or an art concerned with the production of powdered metals or of metallic objects by compressing a powdered metal or alloy with or without other materials and heating without thoroughly melting to solidify and strengthen

powder monkey *n.*: one who carries or has charge of explosives (as in blasting operations)

powder-puff *adj.*: of, relating to, or being a competitive activity or event for women (a ~ football game)

powder puff *n.*: a small fluffy device (as a pad) for applying cosmetic powder

powder room *n.*: a rest room for women 2: a lavatory in the main living area of a house

pow-dry \paʊ-drē/ *adj.* 1 *a*: resembling or consisting of powder (~ snow) *b*: easily reduced to powder: **CRUMBLING** 2: covered with or as if with powder

powdery mildew *n.*: a perfect fungus (family *Erysiphaceae*) or an imperfect fungus (genus *Oidium*) producing abundant powdery

prayer-ful \ˈpraɪə(r)-fəl, ˈpreɪə(r)-\ *adj* 1: DEVOUT 2: EARNEST, SINCERE — **prayer-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **prayer-ful-ness** *n*
prayer meeting *n*: a Protestant worship service usu. held on a week night — called also **prayer service**
prayer rug *n*: a small Oriental rug used by Muslims to kneel on when praying
prayer shawl *n*: TALLITH
prayer wheel *n*: a cylinder of wood or metal that revolves on an axis and contains written prayers and that is used in praying by Tibetan Buddhists
praying mantid *n*: MANTIS
praying mantis *n*: MANTIS
pre- prefix [ME, fr. OF & L; OF, fr. L. *prae-*, fr. *prae* in front of, before — more at FOR] 1: (1): earlier than: prior to: before (Precambrian) (prehistoric) (pre-English) (2): preparatory or prerequisite to (premedical) (prejournalism) *b*: in advance: beforehand (precancel) (prepay) 2: *a*: in front of: anterior to (preaxial) (premolar) *b*: front: anterior (preabdomen)
preach \ˈpri:tʃ\ *vb* [ME *prechen*, fr. OF *prechier*, fr. LL *praedicare*, fr. L. to proclaim publicly, fr. *prae-* + *dicare* to proclaim — more at DICTION] *vi* 1: to deliver a sermon 2: to urge acceptance or abandonment of an idea or course of action; *specif*: to exhort in an officious or tiresome manner ~ *vi* 1: to set forth in a sermon (~ the gospel) 2: to advocate earnestly (~ed revolution) 3: to deliver (as a sermon) publicly 4: to bring, put, or affect by preaching (~ed the ... church out of debt — *Amer. Guide Series*) *va* — **preacher** *n* — **preaching-ly** \ˈpri:tʃ-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*
preach-ly \ˈpri:tʃ-ə-lē\ *vi* affixed; -ly-*ing*: to preach ineptly or tediously
preachment \ˈpri:tʃ-mənt\ *n* 1: the act or practice of preaching 2: SERMON, EXHORTATION, *specif*: a tedious or unwelcome one
preachy \ˈpri:tʃ-ē\ *adj* **preach-er**; -est: marked by obvious moral exhortation: DIDACTIC — **preach-ily** \-ch-ē-lē\ *adv* — **preach-iness** \-ch-ē-nəs\ *n*
pre-ad-ap-tation \ˈpre-əd-əp-ˈtʃən\ *n* 1: the possession by an organism or group of characters that are not adapted to the ancestral environment but favor its survival in some other environment 2: a preadaptive character
pre-adapted \ˈpre-əd-ˈdapt-əd\ *adj*: characterized by preadaptation
pre-adap-tive \-ˈdapt-ɪv\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characterized by preadaptation
pre-ad-oles-cence \ˈpre-əd-ˈl-əs-ˈn(t)s\ *n*: the period of human development just preceding adolescence; *specif*: the period between the approximate ages of 9 and 12 — **pre-ad-oles-cent** \-ˈn(t)\ *adj* or *n*
pre-ag-ri-cul-tur-al \ˈpre-əg-rɪ-ˈkʌl-tʃ(ə)-rəl\ *adj*: existing or occurring before the practice of agriculture by men
pre-am-bul \ˈpre-əm-bəl, ˈpre-ˈ\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *preambule*, fr. ML *preambulum*, fr. LL neut. of *preambulus* walking in front of, fr. L. *prae-* + *ambulare* to walk] 1: an introductory statement, *specif*: the introductory part of a constitution or statute that usu. states the reasons for and intent of the law 2: an introductory fact or circumstance; *esp*: one indicating what is to follow
pre-am-pli-fier \ˈpre-əm-plɪ-ˈfɪ-ə(r)\ *n*: an amplifier designed to amplify extremely weak signals from a device (as a microphone, phonograph pickup, tuner, or television camera) before the signals are fed to additional amplifying circuits
pre-ar-range \ˈpre-ə-ˈrænʃ\ *vi*: to arrange beforehand — **pre-ar-range-ment** \-ˈrænʃ-mənt\ *n*
pre-as-sig-ned \ˈpre-ə-ˈsɪnd\ *adj*: assigned beforehand
pre-at-omic \-ˈtəm-ɪk\ *adj*: of or relating to a time before the use of the atom bomb and atomic energy
pre-ax-i-al \ˈpre-ˈak-si-əl\ *adj*: situated in front of an axis of the body — **pre-ax-i-ally** \-ˈsɪ-əl\ *adv*
pre-bend \ˈpre-bənd\ *n* [ME *prebende*, fr. MF, fr. ML *praebenda*, fr. LL substantia allowance granted by the state, fr. L. fem. of *praebendus*, gerundive of *praebere* to offer, fr. *prae-* + *habere* to hold — more at GIVE] 1: a stipend furnished by a cathedral or collegiate church to a clergyman (as a canon) in its chapter 2: PREBENDARY — **pre-ben-dal** \ˈpri-ben-ˈdəl, ˈpre-bən-ˈdəl\ *adj*
pre-ben-dary \ˈpre-bən-ˈder-ē\ *n*, *pl* -daries 1: a clergyman receiving a prebend for officiating and serving in the church 2: an honorary canon in a cathedral chapter
pre-bind \ˈpre-ˈbɪnd\ *vi* -bound \-ˈbaʊnd\; -bind-*ing* 1: to bind (a book) in durable materials *esp* for circulating library use 2: to give (a book) a durable original binding
pre-bi-o-log-i-cal \ˈpre-bi-ə-ˈlɔːj-ɪ-kəl\ *also* **pre-bi-o-log-ic** \-ɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being chemical or environmental precursors of the origin of life (~ molecules)
pre-bi-ol-ic \ˈpre-bi-ˈɒl-ɪk\ *adj*: PREBIOLOGICAL
pre- *abbr* preceding
pre-cal-cu-lus \ˈpre-ˈkæl-ky-ˈlʌs\ *adj*: relating to or being mathematical prerequisites for the study of calculus
Pre-cam-brian \ˈpre-ˈkæm-brɪ-ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being the earliest era of geological history equivalent to the Archeozoic and Proterozoic eras or the corresponding system of rocks — **Pre-cambrian** *n*
pre-can-cell \ˈpre-ˈkæn(t)-səl\ *vi*: to cancel (a postage stamp) in advance of use — **pre-can-cell-a-tion** \ˈpre-ˈkæn(t)-səl-ˈtʃən\ *n*
precancel *n*: a precanceled postage stamp
pre-can-cer-ous \ˈpre-ˈkæn(t)-s-əs\ *adj* [ISV]: tending to become cancerous (as a lesion)
pre-cap-il-lary \ˈpre-ˈkæp-ə-ˈlɛr-ē, Brit usu. ˈpre-ˈkə-ˈpɪl-ə-rē\ *adj*: being on the arterial side of and immediately adjacent to a capillary
pre-car-i-ous \ˈpri-ˈkær-ē-əs, ˈker-ē\ *adj* [L *precarus* obtained by entreaty, uncertain — more at PRAYER] 1: archaic: depending on the will or pleasure of another 2: dependent on uncertain premises: DUBIOUS (~ generalizations) 3: *a*: dependent on chance circumstances, unknown conditions, or uncertain developments *b*: characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger *syn* see DANGEROUS — **pre-car-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **pre-car-i-ous-ness** *n*

pre-cast \ˈpre-ˈkast\ *adj*: being concrete that is cast in the form of a structural element (as a panel or beam) before being placed in final position
pre-ca-to-ry \ˈpre-ˈkə-tōr-ē, ˈtōr-ē\ *adj* [LL *precatorius*, fr. *precatus*, pp of *precari* to pray — more at PRAY]: expressing a wish
pre-cau-tion \ˈpri-ˈkə-shən\ *n* [F *précaution*, fr. LL *praecaution-*, *praecautio*, fr. L. *praecautus*, pp of *praecavere* to guard against, fr. *prae-* + *cavere* to be on one's guard — more at HEAR] 1: care taken in advance: FORESIGHT (warned of the need for ~) 2: a measure taken beforehand to prevent harm or secure good: SAFE GUARD — **pre-cau-tion-ary** \-shə-ner-ē\ *adj*
pre-cau-tious \-ˈshəs\ *adj*: characterized by precaution
pre-ca-va \ˈpre-ˈkə-və\ *n*, *pl* -vae \-ˈvə\ [NL]: SUPERIOR VENA CAVA — **pre-ca-val** \-ˈkə-vəl\ *adj*
pre-cede \ˈpri-ˈsed\ *vb* **pre-ced-ed**; **pre-ced-ing** [ME *preceden*, fr. MF *preceder*, fr. L. *praecedere*, fr. *prae-* + *cedere* to go — more at CEDE] *vi* 1: to surpass in rank, dignity, or importance 2: to be, go, or come ahead or in front of 3: to be earlier than 4: to cause to be preceded: PREFACE ~ *vi*: to go or come before
pre-ced-ence \ˈpre-ˈsɪd-ən(t)s, ˈpri-ˈsɪd-ən(t)s\ *n* 1: *a* obs: ANTECEDENT *b*: the fact of preceding in time 2: *a*: the right to superior honor on a ceremonial or formal occasion *b*: the order of ceremonial or formal preference *c*: priority of importance: PREFERENCE *syn* see PRIORITY
pre-ced-en-cy \-ˈsɪd-ən-ˈsɪ\ *n*: PRECEDENCE
pre-ced-ent \ˈpri-ˈsɪd-ən(t), ˈpre-ˈsɪd-ən(t)\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *praecedens*, *praecedens*, pp of *praecedere*]: prior in time, order, arrangement, or significance
pre-ced-ent \ˈpre-ˈsɪd-ən(t)\ *n* 1: an earlier occurrence of something similar 2: *a*: something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind (as a verdict that had no ~) *b*: the convention established by such a precedent or by long practice
pre-ced-ing \ˈpri-ˈsɪd-ɪŋ\ *adj*: that immediately precedes in time or place (the ~ day) (~ paragraphs)
syn PRECEDING, ANTECEDENT, FOREGOING, PREVIOUS, PRIOR, FORMER, ANTERIOR *shared meaning element*: being before ~ *ant* following
pre-cen-sor \ˈpre-ˈsɪn(t)-sər\ *vi*: to censor (a publication or film) before its release to the public
pre-cen-tor \ˈpri-ˈsɪn(t)-ər\ *n* [LL *praecentor*, fr. L. *praecentus*, pp of *praecernere* to sing before, fr. *prae-* + *cernere* to sing — more at CHANT] 1: a leader of the singing of a choir or congregation — **pre-cen-to-ri-al** \ˈpre-ˈsɪn-tōr-ē-əl, ˈtōr-ē\ *adj* — **pre-cen-tor-ship** \ˈpri-ˈsɪn-tər-ˈʃɪp\ *n*
pre-cept \ˈpre-ˈsept\ *n* [ME, fr. L. *praecceptum*, fr. neut. of *praecipere*, pp of *praecipere* to take beforehand, instruct, fr. *prae-* + *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] 1: a command or principle intended as a general rule of action 2: an order issued by legally constituted authority to a subordinate official
pre-cap-tive \ˈpri-ˈsep-ɪv\ *adj*: giving precepts: DIDACTIC — **pre-cap-tive-ly** *adv*
pre-cep-tor \ˈpri-ˈsep-tər, ˈpre-ˈ\ *n* 1: TEACHER, TUTOR *b*: the headmaster or principal of a school 2: the head of a preceptory of Knights Templars — **pre-cep-tor-ship** \-tər-ˈʃɪp\ *n* — **pre-cep-tress** \-ˈtrɛs\ *n*
pre-cep-to-ri-al \ˈpri-ˈsep-tōr-ē-əl, ˈpre-, ˈtōr-ē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or making use of preceptors
preceptorial *n*: a college course that emphasizes independent reading, discussion in small groups, and individual conferences with the teacher
pre-cep-to-ry \ˈpri-ˈsep-t-ə-ˈrɪ, ˈpre-ˈ\ *n*, *pl* -ries 1: a subordinate house or community of the Knights Templars, broadly: COMMANDERY 2: COMMANDERY 2
pre-cess \ˈpre-ˈses, ˈpre-ˈ\ *vb* [back-formation fr. *precession*] *vi*: to progress with a movement of precession ~ *vi*: to cause to precess
pre-ces-sion \ˈpre-ˈsɪʃ-ən\ *n* [NL *praecessio-*, *praecessio*, fr. ML, act of preceding, fr. L. *praecessus*, pp of *praecedere* to precede] a comparatively slow gyration of the rotation axis of a spinning body about another line intersecting it so as to describe a cone caused by the application of a torque tending to change the direction of the rotation axis — **pre-ces-sion-al** \-ˈsɪʃ-ən-əl, ˈsɪ-ˈnəl\ *adj*
precession of the equinoxes: a slow westward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic caused by the action of sun and moon upon the protuberant matter about the earth's equator
pre-Chal-le-an \ˈpre-ˈʃel-ē-ən\ *adj*: of or relating to a lower Paleolithic culture preceding the Abbervillian and characterized by crudely flaked stone hand axes
pre-Chris-tian \ˈkris-ti-ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being a time before the beginning of the Christian era
pre-cleux \ˈpre-ˈsɪ-ə\ or **pre-clause** \-sɪ-ˈsɪ-ə\ *adj* [F *précieux*, masc., & *précieuse*, fem., lit., precious, fr. OF *precios*]: PRECIOUS 3
pre-clinct \ˈpre-ˈsɪŋk(t)\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *praecinctum*, fr. L. neut. of *praecinctus*, pp of *praecingere* to gird about, fr. *prae-* + *cingere* to gird — more at CINCTURE] 1: a part of a territory with definite bounds or functions often established for administrative purposes: DISTRICT *a*: a subdivision of a county, town, city, or ward for election purposes *b*: a division of a city for police control 2: an enclosure bounded by the walls of a building — often used in *pl* 3 *pl*: the region immediately surrounding a place: ENVIRONS 4: BOUNDARY often used in *pl* (a runned tower within the ~ of the square's grounds — T. L. Peacock)
pre-clow-ly \ˈpre-ˈh-ē-ˈsɪ-ə\ *n*, *pl* -ties 1: fastidious refinement 2: an instance of precisiosity
pre-clo-ous \ˈpre-ˈsh-ə\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *precios*, fr. L. *pretiosus*, fr. *pretium* price — more at PRICE] 1: of great value or high price 2: highly esteemed or cherished 3: excessively refined: AFFECTED

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip l life
 j joke q sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th this
 il loot o foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

practice-teach \-'tss-(t)ch\ *vi* -taught \-'tôt\; -teach-ing [back-formation fr. *practice teaching*]: to engage in practice teaching — **practice teacher** *n*

practice teaching *n*: teaching in which a student practices educational skills and methods under the supervision of an experienced teacher in preparation for professional teaching
practicing or practicing *adj*: actively engaged in a specified career or way of life (a ~ physician)

practi-cum \-'prak-ti-kəm\ *n* [G *praktikum*, fr. LL *practicum*, neut. of *practicus* (practical)]: a course of study designed esp for the preparation of teachers and clinicians that involves the supervised practical application (as in a classroom or clinic) of previously studied theory

practi-tio-nor \-'prak-tish-(ə)-nər\ *n* [alter. of earlier *practician*, fr. ME (Sc) *practican*, fr. MF *practicien*, fr. *pratique*]: 1: one who practices, esp: one who practices a profession 2 *Christian Science*: an authorized healer

prae-cl-pe or prae-cl-pe \-'pres-ə,-pē\; \-'pres-\ *n* [ME *precipe*, fr. ML, fr. L *praecipere*, imper. of *praecipere* to instruct — more at *PRECEPT*]: 1: any of various legal writs commanding a person to do something or to appear and show cause why he should not 2: a written order requesting a clerk or prothonotary of a court to issue a writ and specifying the contents of the writ

prae-dial *var* of *PREDIAL*

prae-mu-ni-ro \-'prē-myū-ni-(ə)-rə\ *n* [ME *praemunire facias*, fr. ML, that you cause to warn, fr. prominent words in the writ]: an offense against the English Crown punishable chiefly by forfeiture and orig. committed by asserting papal legal supremacy in England

prae-no-men \-'prē-nō-mən\ *n*, *pl* -nomens or -nomi-na \-'nām-ə-nə\; \-'nō-mə-\ [L fr. *prae*- *pre-* + *nomen* name — more at *NAME*]: the first of the usual three names of an ancient Roman

prae-sid-i-um *var* of *PRESIDIUM*
prae-tor \-'prē-tər\ *n* [ME *pretor*, fr. L *praetor*]: an ancient Roman magistrate ranking below a consul and having chiefly judicial functions — **prae-to-ri-al** \-'prē-tōr-ē-əl\; \-'tōr-\ *adj* — **prae-to-ship** \-'prē-tər-ship\ *n*

prae-to-ri-an \-'prē-tōr-ē-ən\; \-'tōr-\ *adj*: 1: of or relating to a praetor 2 *esp*: of, forming, or resembling the Roman imperial bodyguard — **praetorian** *n*, *often cap*

prag-mat-ic \-'prag-mat-ik\; also **prag-mat-i-cal** \-'i-kəl\ *adj* [L *pragmaticus* skilled in law or business, fr. Gk *pragmatikos*, fr. *pragmat-*, *pragma* deed, fr. *prassein* to do — more at *PRACTICAL*]: 1 *archaic* a (1): BUSY (2): OFFICIOUS b: OPINIONATED 2: relating to matters of fact or practical affairs often to the exclusion of intellectual or artistic matters: *practical* as opposed to *idealistic* (the problem solving mentality, the product of science and ~ effort — T. F. O'Dea) (~ men of power have had no time or inclination to deal with ~ social morality — K. B. Clark) 3: relating to or being in accordance with philosophical pragmatism — **pragmatic** *n* — **prag-mat-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

prag-mat-i-cism \-'prag-mat-ē-iz-əm\ *n*: the philosophic doctrine of C. S. Peirce — **prag-mat-i-cist** \-'sist\ *n*

prag-mat-ics \-'prag-mat-iks\ *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: a branch of semiotic that deals with the relation between signs or linguistic expressions and their users

pragmatic sanction *n*: a solemn decree of a sovereign on a matter of primary importance and with the force of fundamental law
prag-mat-ism \-'prag-mat-iz-əm\ *n*: 1: a practical approach to problems and affairs (tried to strike a balance between principles and ~) 2: an American movement in philosophy founded by C. S. Peirce and William James and marked by the doctrines that the meaning of conceptions is to be sought in their practical bearings, that the function of thought is to guide action, and that truth is preeminently to be tested by the practical consequences of belief — **prag-mat-ist** \-'mat-ist\ *adj* or *n* — **prag-mat-ic-tic** \-'prag-mat-ist-ik\ *adj*

prairie \-'prē-rē\ *n*, *often attrib* [F, fr. (assumed) VL *pratara*, fr. L *pratrum* meadow, akin to L *praevis* crooked, ML *raih* earthworks]: a tract of grassland as: a: a large area of level or rolling land in the Mississippi valley that in its natural uncultivated state has deep fertile soil, a cover of tall coarse grasses, and few trees b: one of the dry treeless plateaus into which the prairies proper merge on the west

prairie breaker *n*: a plow with a long low moldboard designed to cut a wide shallow furrow and turn the soil completely over

prairie chicken *n*: a grouse (*Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus*) of the Mississippi valley, also: a closely related American grouse (*T. pallidicinctus*)

prairie dog *n*: a colonial American burrowing rodent (genus *Cynomys*, esp. *C. ludovicianus* of the prairies) related to the marmots

prairie schooner *n*: a covered wagon used by pioneers in cross-country travel — called also **prairie wagon**

prairie soil *n*: any of a zonal group of soils developed in a temperate relatively humid climate under tall grass

prairie wolf *n*: COYOTE

praise \-'prāz\ *vb* praised; praising [ME *praisen*, fr. MF *preisier* to prize, praise, fr. LL *pretiare* to prize, fr. L *pretium* price — more at *PRICE*]: 1: to express a favorable judgment of: COMMEND 2: to glorify (a god or saint) esp by the attribution of perfections ~ *vi*: to express praise — **prais-er** *n*

praise *n*: 1: an expression of approval: COMMENDATION b: WORSHIP 2: a: VALUE, MERIT b *archaic*: one that is praised

praise-worthy \-'prāz-wər-thē\ *adj*: LAUDABLE — **praise-worth-ly** \-'thē-lē\ *adv* — **praise-worthi-ness** \-'thē-nəs\ *n*

Prakrit \-'prak-rit\; \-'rat\ *n* [Skt *prākṛita*, fr. *prākṛita* natural, vulgar]: any or all of the ancient Indic languages or dialects other than

Sanskrit — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table 2: any of the modern Indic languages

praline \-'prā-lēn\; \-'prā-\; \-'prō-\ *n* [F, fr. Count Plessis-Praslin †1675 F soldier]: a confection of nut kernels a: almonds roasted in boiling sugar until brown and crisp b: a patty of creamy brown sugar and pecan meats

prail-tril-ler \-'prā-il-tril-ər\ *n* [G]: a musical ornament made by a quick alternation of a principal tone with the tone above
pram \-'prām\; \-'prām\ *n* [D *praam*; akin to MLG *prām* *pram*]: a small lightweight nearly flat-bottomed boat with a broad transom and usu squared-off bow

pram \-'prām\ *n* [by shortening & alter. fr. *perambulator*] chiefly Brit.: BABY CARRIAGE

prance \-'pran(t)s\ *vb* pranced; **pranc-ing** [ME *prauuncen*] *vi*: 1: to spring from the hind legs or move by so doing 2: to ride on a prancing horse 3: to walk or move in a spirited manner: STRUT (*prancing* up and down, sublimely pleased with himself — Norman Douglas); also: to dance about: CAFER (~ forward and back in rhythm to the music — Thomas Wolfe) ~ *vi*: to cause (a horse) to prance — **pranc-er** \-'pran(t)-sər\ *n* — **pranc-ing-ly** \-'sij-lē\ *adv*

prance *n*: an act or instance of prancing; *specif*: a prancing movement

prand-i-al \-'pran-dē-əl\ *adj* [L *prandium* late breakfast, luncheon]: of or relating to a meal

prong \-'prɔŋ\ *vi* [imit.]: to have an accident with: cause to crash

prank \-'præŋ\ *n*: ACCIDENT; CRASH

prank \-'præŋ\ *n* [obs. *prank* to play tricks]: TRICK: a obs: a malicious act b: a mildly mischievous act: PRACTICAL JOKE c: a ludicrous act

prank *vb* [prob. fr. D *pranken* to strut; akin to MHG *gebrunkel* glint of metal] *vi*: to dress or adorn gaily or showily ~ *vi*: to show oneself off

prank-ish \-'præŋ-kish\ *adj*: 1: full of pranks (a ~ writer) 2: having the nature of a prank (~ acts) — **prank-ish-ly** *adv* — **prank-ish-ness** *n*

prank-ster \-'præŋ(k)-stər\ *n*: one who plays pranks
prase \-'prāz\; \-'prās\ *n* [F, fr. L *prasius*, fr. Gk *prasios*, fr. *prasios*, *adj*]: leek green, fr. *prason* leek, akin to L *porrum* leek]: a chalcedony that is translucent and leek green

praseo-dym-i-lum \-'prāz-ē-dīm-ē-əm\; \-'prāz-ē-\ *n* [NL, alter. of *praseodymium*, irreg. fr. Gk *prasios*, *adj* + NL *dysmium*]: a yellowish white trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group used chiefly in the form of its salts in coloring glass greenish yellow — see *ELEMENT* table

prate \-'prāt\ *vi* prated; **prat-ing** [ME *praten*, fr. MD, akin to MLG *praten* to pout]: to talk long and idly: CHATTER — **prat-er** *n* — **prat-ing-ly** \-'prat-ing-lē\ *adv*

prate *n*: empty or meaningless talk
prat-fall \-'prat-fōl\ *n* [*prat* (buttocks) + *fall*]: 1: a fall on the buttocks 2: a humiliating mishap or blunder

prat-in-cole \-'prat-in-kōl\; \-'prat-, -in-\ *n* [deriv. of L *pratium* meadow + *incola* inhabitant, fr. *in-* + *colere* to cultivate — more at *PRAIRIE*, *WHEEL*]: any of a genus (*Glareola*) of Old World limicoline birds

pratique \-'prā-tēk\ *n* [F, lit., practice — more at *PRACTICE*]: clearance given an incoming ship by the health authority of a port

prate-ly \-'prat-lē\ *adv* **prat-tled**; **prat-tling** \-'prat-ljŋ\; \-'lŋ\ [LG *pratielen*; akin to MD *praten* to prate] *vi*: 1: PRATE 2: to utter or make meaningless sounds suggestive of the chatter of children: BABBLE ~ *vi*: to say in an unaffected or childish manner — **prat-ter** \-'prat-ər\; \-'tər-\ *n* — **prat-tling-ly** \-'lŋ-lē\; \-'lŋ-lē\ *adv*

prattle *n*: 1: trifling or empty talk 2: a sound that is meaningless, repetitive, and suggestive of the chatter of children

prau \-'prāu\; \-'prā-ū\ *n* [Malay *perahu*]: any of several usu. undecked Indonesian boats propelled by sails, oars, or paddles

prawn \-'prɔn\; \-'præn\ *n* [ME *prane*]: any of numerous widely distributed edible decapod crustaceans (as of the genera *Pandalus* and *Peneus*) that resemble shrimps with large compressed abdomens, also: SHRIMP

prawn *vi*: to fish for or with prawns — **prawn-er** *n*

praxe-o-log-y \-'prak-sē-ŋ-lŋ-jē\ *n* [alter. of earlier *praxiology*, fr. *praxis* + *-o-* + *-logŋ*]: the study of human action and conduct — **praxe-o-log-i-cal** \-'sē-ŋ-lŋ-jē-kəl\ *adj*

prax-i-s \-'prak-sis\ *n*, *pl* **praxes** \-'sēz\ [ML, fr. Gk, doing, action, fr. *prassein* to pass through, practice — more at *PRACTICAL*]: 1: exercise or practice of an art, science, or skill 2: customary practice or conduct

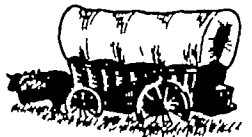
pray \-'prā\ *vb* [ME *preyen*, fr. OF *preier*, fr. L *precari*, fr. *prec-*, *prex* request, prayer; akin to OHG *fragen* to ask, Skt *prachati* he asks] *vi*: 1: ENTREAT, IMPLORE — often used as a function word in introducing a question, request, or plea 2: to get or bring by praying ~ *vi*: 1: to request in a humble manner 2: to address God or a god with adoration, confession, supplication, or thanksgiving

prayer \-'prā-ər\; \-'prē-ər\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OF *preiere*, fr. ML *precaria*, fr. L *tem* of *precarius* obtained by entreaty, fr. *prec-*, *prex*]: 1: (1): an address (as a petition) to God or a god in word or thought (said a ~ for the success of the voyage) (2): a set order of words used in praying (repeat a ~) b: an earnest request 2: the act or practice of praying to God or a god (kneeling in ~) 3: a religious service consisting chiefly of prayers — often used in pl. 4: something prayed for 5: a slight chance (tried hard but didn't have a ~)

prayer \-'prā-ər\; \-'prē-ər\ *n* [ME *prayer*, fr. *preyen* to pray + *-er*]: one that prays: SUPPLICANT

prayer beads *n*: a string of beads by which prayers are counted; *specif*: ROSARY

prayer book *n*: a book containing prayers and often other forms and directions for worship



prairie schooner



prairie dog

predicament \pri-'dik-ə-mənt, 1 is usu 'pred-i-kə- / n [ME, fr. LL *praedicamentum* fr. *praedicare*] 1: the character, status, or classification assigned by a predication, *specif*: CATEGORY 1 -2: CONDITION STATE, *esp*: a difficult, perplexing, or trying situation
pred-icate \pred-i-'kāt / n [LL *praedicatum*, fr. neut. of *praedicatus*] 1 a: something that is affirmed or denied of the subject in a proposition in logic (in "paper is white", whiteness is the ~) b: a term designating a property or relation 2: the part of a sentence or clause that expresses what is said of the subject and that usu. consists of a verb with or without objects, complements, or adverbial modifiers — **pred-i-cative** \-'kāt-iv, 'pred-ə-'kāt-iv / *adj*
pred-i-cate \pred-ə-'kāt / *vi* -cat-ed, -cat-ing [LL *praedicatus*, pp of *praedicare* to assert, predicate logically, preach, fr. L, to proclaim publicly, assert — more at PREACH] 1 a: AFFIRM DECLARE b: *archaic*: PREACH 2 a: to assert to be a quality, attribute, or property — used with following of (~s intelligence of man) b: to make (a term) the predicate in a proposition 3: to cause to be based (his theory is predicated on recent findings) 4: IMPLY
pred-i-cate \pred-i-'kāt / *adj*: completing the meaning of a copula (~ adjective) (~ noun)
predicate calculus *n*: the branch of symbolic logic that uses symbols for quantifiers and for subjects and predicates of propositions as well as for unanalyzed propositions and logical connectives — called also *functional calculus*; compare PROPOSITIONAL CALCULUS
predicate nominative *n*: a noun or pronoun in the nominative or common case completing the meaning of a copula
pred-i-ca-tion \pred-ə-'kā-shən / n 1 *archaic*: a: an act of proclaiming or preaching b: SERMON 2: an act or instance of predicating as a: the expression of action, state, or quality by a grammatical predicate b: the logical affirmation of something about another, *esp*: assignment of something to a class
pred-i-ca-to-ry \pred-i-'kə-'tōr-ē, -'tōr- / *adj* [LL *praedicatorius*, fr. *praedicator*, pp of *praedicare* to preach] of or relating to preaching
pre-dict \pri-'dikt / *vb* [L *praedictus*, pp of *praedicere*, fr. *prae-* + *dicere* to say — more at DICTION] *vi*: to declare in advance, *esp*: foretell on the basis of observation, experience, or scientific reason ~ *vi*: to make a prediction *syn* see FORETELL — **pre-dict-abil-ity** \-'dik-tə-'bil-ə-tē / *n* — **pre-dict-able** \-'dik-tə-'bəl / *adj* — **pre-dict-ably** \-'bəl / *adv* — **pre-dic-tor** \-'dik-tər / *n*
pre-dic-tion \pri-'dik-shən / n 1: an act of predicting 2: something that is predicted: FORECAST — **pre-dic-tive** \-'dik-tiv / *adj* — **pre-dic-tively** *adv*
pre-di-gest \pred-ī-'jest, 'pred-ə- / *vi* 1: to subject to predigestion 2: to simplify for easy use (~ed classics for children)
pre-di-ges-tion \-'jes(h)-chən / *n*: artificial partial digestion of food *esp* for use in illness or impaired digestion
pre-dil-ec-tion \pred-ī-'lek-shən, 'pred- / *n* [F *predilection*, fr. ML *praedilectus*, pp of *praediligere* to love more, prefer, fr. L *prae-* + *diligere* to love — more at DILIGENT] a: a prepossession in favor of something: TASTE b:
syn PREDILECTION PREPOSESSION PREJUDICE BIAS *shared meaning*
element: an attitude of mind that predisposes one to choosing, or judging, or taking a stand without full consideration or knowledge *ant* aversion
pre-dis-pose \pred-īs-'pōz / *vi* 1: to dispose in advance (a good teacher ~s children to learn) 2: to make susceptible (~ the miner to rheumatism — Lewis Mumford) ~ *vi*: to bring about susceptibility
pre-dis-po-si-tion \pred-īs-pə-'zish-ən / *n*: a condition of being predisposed: INCLINATION (a hereditary ~ to disease)
pred-nis-o-lone \pred-'nī-s-ō-lōn / *n* [blend of *prednisone* and -ol]: a glucocorticoid C₂₁H₃₂O₅ that is a dehydrogenated analogue of cortisol and is used often in the form of an ester or methyl derivative *esp* as an anti-inflammatory drug in the treatment of arthritis
pred-ni-sone \pred-'nā-sōn also -zōn / *n* [prob fr. pregnane (C₂₁H₃₆) + diene (compound containing two double bonds) + cortisone]: a glucocorticoid C₂₁H₃₂O₅ that is a dehydrogenated analogue of cortisone and is used as an anti-inflammatory agent *esp* in the treatment of arthritis, as an antineoplastic agent, and as an immunosuppressant
pre-doc-to-r-al \(')pre-'dāk-(ə-)rəl / *adj* 1: of or relating to the level before the doctoral in a program of academic study (a ~ fellowship) 2: being engaged in predoctoral academic work
pre-dom-i-nance \pri-'dām-(ə-)nəns(t)s / *n*: the quality or state of being predominant
pre-dom-i-nant-cy \pri-'dām-nən-sē / *n*: PREDOMINANCE
pre-dom-i-nant-ly \-'nāt / *adv* [MF, fr. ML *praedominant-*, *praedominans*, prp of *praedominari* to predominate, fr. L *prae-* + *dominari* to rule, govern — more at DOMINATE]: having superior strength, influence, or authority ~ PREVALING *syn* see DOMINANT — **pre-dom-i-nant-ly** *adv*
pre-dom-i-nate \-'nāt / *adj* [alter of *predominant*]: PREDOMINANT — **pre-dom-i-nately** *adv*
pre-dom-i-nate \pri-'dām-ə-'nāt / *vb* [ML *praedominatus*, pp of *praedominari*] *vi*: 1: to exert controlling power or influence: PREVAILE 2: to hold advantage in numbers or quantity: PREPONDERATE ~ *vi*: to exert control over: DOMINATE — **pre-dom-i-na-tion** \-'dām-ə-'nā-shən / *n*
pre-e \pre / *pre*; **pre-e** [short for *preve* to prove, test, fr. ME *preven*, fr. OF *preuv-* stem of *prover* to prove] *Scot*: to taste tentatively: SAMPLE
pre-em-er-gence \pre-'ə-mar-jən(t)s / *adj*: used or occurring before emergence of seedlings aboveground (~ weed control)
pre-em-er-gent \-'jən(t) / *adj*: PREEMERGENCE
pre-mie \pre-'mē / *n* [premature + -ie]: a baby born prematurely
pre-em-i-nence \pre-'em-ə-nəns(t)s / *n*: the quality or state of being preeminent: SUPERIORITY
pre-em-i-nent \-'nən(t) / *adj* [LL *praecipuē*, *praecipiens*, fr. L, prp of *praecipere* to be outstanding, fr. *prae-* + *eminere* to stand out — more at EMINENT]: having paramount rank, dignity, or importance: OUTSTANDING — **pre-em-i-nent-ly** *adv*
pre-em-ploy-ment \pre-'im-'plōi-mənt / *adj*: of, relating to, or occurring in the period prior to employment (~ interviews)

pre-empt \pre-'em(p) / *vb* [back-formation fr. *preemption*] *vi* 1: to acquire (as land) by preemption 2: to seize upon to the exclusion of others: take for oneself (the movement was then ~ed by a lunatic fringe) 3: to take the place of: REPLACE (the program did not appear, having been ~ed by a baseball game — Robert MacNeil) ~ *vi*: to make a preemptive bid in bridge *syn* see APPROPRIATE — **pre-emp-tor** \-'em(p)-tər / *n*
pre-emp-tion \-'em(p)-shən / *n* [ML *praemptus*, pp of *praemere* to buy before, fr. L *prae-* + *emere* to buy — more at REDEEM] 1 a: the right of purchasing before others, *esp*: one given by the government to the actual settler upon a tract of public land b: the purchase of something under this right 2: a prior seizure or appropriation: a taking possession before others
pre-emp-tive \-'em(p)-tiv / *adj* 1 a: of or relating to preemption b: having power to preempt 2: of a bid in bridge: higher than necessary and designed to shut out bids by the opponents 3: giving a stockholder first option to purchase new stock in an amount proportionate to his existing holdings (a ~ right) 4: marked by the seizing of the initiative: initiated by oneself (a ~ attack) — **pre-emp-tive-ly** *adv*
pre-en \pre-'en / *n* [ME *prene*, fr. OE *preon*, akin to MHG *pfrieme* awl] 1 *dialect chiefly Brit*: PIN 2 *dialect chiefly Brit*: BROOCH
pre-en *vi*, *chiefly Scot*: PIN
pre-en *vb* [ME *preinen*] *vi* 1: to trim or dress with or as if with a bill 2: to dress or smooth (oneself) up: PRIMP 3: to praise or congratulate (oneself) for achievement ~ *vi* 1: to make oneself sleek 2: GLOAT SWELL *syn* see PRIDE — **pre-en-er** *n*
pre-en-gi-neer \pre-'en-jə-'ni(ə)r / *adj*: constructed of or employing prefabricated modules (a ~ building)
pre-ex-il-ian \pre-'eg-'zil-ē-ən, -'zil-yən / or **pre-ex-il-ic** \-'zil-ik / *adj*: previous to the exile of the Jews to Babylon in about 600 BC
pre-ex-ist \pre-'ig-'zist / *vi*: to exist earlier or before ~ *vi*: ANTE-DATE
pre-ex-is-tence \-'ziz-tən(t)s / *n*: existence in a former state or previous to something else, *specif*: existence of the soul before its union with the body — **pre-ex-is-tent** \-'tənt / *adj*
pre-fab 1 *preface* 2 *preface* 3 *preferred* 4 *prefix*
pre-fab \(')pre-'fab, 'pre- / *n*: a prefabricated structure — **pre-fab** *adj*
pre-fab-ri-cate \(')pre-'fab-ri-'kāt / *vi* 1: to fabricate the parts of at a factory so that construction consists mainly of assembling and uniting standardized parts 2: to give an artificial or synthetic quality to — **pre-fab-ri-ca-tion** \pre-'fab-ri-'kā-shən / *n*
pre-fa-ce \pre-'fəs / *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *praefatio*, alter of L *praefatio*, *praefatio* foreword, fr. *praefatus*, pp of *praefari* to say beforehand, fr. *prae-* + *fari* to say — more at BAN] 1 *often cap*: a variable doxology beginning with the Sursum Corda and ending with the Sanctus in traditional eucharistic liturgies 2: the introductory remarks of a speaker or writer: FOREWORD 3: APPROACH PRELIMINARY
pre-fa-ce *vb* **pre-fa-ced**; **pre-fa-cing** *vi*: to make introductory remarks ~ *vi* 1: to say or write as preface (a note prefaced to the manuscript) 2: PRECEDE HERALD 3: to introduce by or begin with a preface 4: to stand in front of (a porch ~s the entrance) 5: to be a preliminary to — **pre-fa-cer** *n*
pre-fa-to-ri-al \pre-'fə-'tōr-ē-əl, -'tōr- / *adj*: PREFATORY — **pre-fa-to-ri-ally** \-'tōr-ē-əl / *adv*
pre-fa-to-ry \pre-'fə-'tōr-ē, -'tōr- / *adj* [L *praefatus*, pp] 1: of, relating to, or constituting a preface 2: located in front *syn* see PRELIMINARY — **pre-fa-to-ri-ly** \pre-'fə-'tōr-ē-əl, -'tōr- / *adv*
pre-fect \pre-'fekt / *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *praefectus*, fr. pp of *praeficere* to place at the head of, fr. *prae-* + *facere* to make — more at DO] 1: any of various high officials or magistrates of differing functions and ranks in ancient Rome 2: a chief officer or chief magistrate 3: a student monitor in a private school
pre-fect *apostolic* *n*: a Roman Catholic clergyman and usu a priest with quasi-episcopal jurisdiction over a distinct of a missionary territory
pre-fec-ture \pre-'flek-cher / *n* 1: the office or term of office of a prefect 2: the official residence of a prefect 3: the district governed by a prefect — **pre-fec-tur-al** \-'chə-rəl, -pr- / *adj*
**prefecture apostolic *n*: the district under a prefect apostolic
pre-fer \pri-'fər / *vi* **preferred**, **pre-fer-ring** [ME *preferren*, fr. MF *preferer*, fr. L *praeferre* to put before, prefer, fr. *prae-* + *ferre* to carry — more at BEAR] 1 *archaic*: to promote or advance to a rank or position 2: to choose or esteem above another (~s sports to reading) 3: to give (a creditor) priority 4 *archaic*: to put or set forward or before someone: RECOMMEND 5: to bring or lay against someone (won't ~ charges) 6: to bring forward or lay before one for consideration — **pre-fer-er** *n*
pre-fer-a-ble \pre-'fə-'rə-'bəl, 'pre-'fər-'bəl / *adj*: having greater value or desirability: being preferred — **pre-fer-a-bil-ity** \pre-'fə-'rə-'bil-ə-tē / *n* — **pre-fer-a-bly** \-'bəl / *adv*
pre-fer-ence \pre-'fər-ən(t)s, 'pre-'fə-'rən(t)s / *n* [F *préférence*, fr. ML *praefereñtia* fr. L *praefereñt-*, *praefereñs*, prp of *praeferre*] 1 a: the act of preferring: the state of being preferred b: the power or opportunity of choosing 2: one that is preferred 3: the act, fact, or principle of giving advantages to some over others 4: priority in the right to demand and receive satisfaction of an obligation *syn* see CHOICE
pre-fer-en-tial \pre-'fər-ən-čəl / *adj* 1: showing preference 2: employing or creating a preference in trade relations 3: designed to permit expression of preference among candidates (a ~ primary) 4: giving preference *esp* in hiring to union members (a ~ shop) — **pre-fer-en-tial-ly** \-'rən-čəl / *adv***

a	abut	a	kitten	or	further	a	back	a	bake	a	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	ng	ing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
u	foot	y	foot	y	yet	yū	few	y	funous	zh	vision

4: GREAT, THOROUGHGOING (~ scoundrel) **syn** see **COSTLY** — **precious-ness** *n*

2 **precious** *adv*: VERY, EXTREMELY (has ~ little to say)
precious-ly *adv* 1: in a precious manner 2: **PRECIOUS**
precipice \ˈpres-(ə)-pəs/ *n* [MF, fr. L. *praecipitum*, fr. *praecipit*, *praecipere* headlong, fr. *prae-* + *caput* head — more at **HEAD**] 1: a very steep or overhanging place 2: the brink of disaster
precipitate \ˈpre-sip-ət-(ə)-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being precipitated
precipitance \ˈpre-sip-ət-(ən)(s)/ *n*: **PRECIPITANCY**
precipitancy \ˈpre-sip-ət-(ən)(s)/ *n*: undue hastiness or suddenness
precipitant \ˈpre-sip-ət-(ən)(s)/ *adj*: **PRECIPITATE** — **precipitant-ly** *adv* — **precipitant-ness** *n*
2 **precipitant** *n*: a precipitating agent; *esp*: one that causes the formation of a precipitate
1 **precipitate** \ˈpre-sip-ət-(ə)-tāt/ *vb* -tāt-ed; -tāt-ing [L. *praecipitatus*, pp. of *praecipitare*, fr. *praecipit*, *praecipere*] *vt* 1 *a*: to throw violently: **HURL** (the quarandies into which the release of nuclear energy has precipitated mankind — A. B. Arons) *b*: to throw down 2: to bring about esp. abruptly (~ a scandal that would end with his expulsion — John Cheever) 3 *a*: to cause to separate from solution or suspension *b*: to cause (vapor) to condense and fall or deposit ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to fall headlong *b*: to fall or come suddenly into some condition 2: to move or act precipitately 3 *a*: to separate from solution or suspension *b*: to condense from a vapor and fall as rain or snow — **precipitate** *adj* — **precipitate-ly** *adv* — **precipitate-ness** *n*
2 **precipitate** \ˈpre-sip-ət-(ə)-tāt/ *n* [NL *praecipitatum*, fr. L. neut. of *praecipitatus*] 1: a substance separated from a solution or suspension by chemical or physical change usu. as an insoluble amorphous or crystalline solid 2: a product, result, or outcome of some process or action
3 **precipitate** \ˈpre-sip-ət-(ə)-tāt/ *adj* 1: exhibiting violent or unwise speed 2 *a*: falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent *b*: **PRECIPITOUS** — **precipitate-ly** *adv* — **precipitate-ness** *n*
syn **PRECIPITATE**, **HEADLONG**, **ABRUPT**, **IMPETUOUS**, **SUDDEN** *shared meaning element*: showing undue haste or unexpectedness *ant* **deliberate**
precipitation \ˈpre-sip-ət-(ə)-shən/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being precipitate 2: **HASTE** 3: an act, process, or instance of precipitating; *esp*: the process of forming a precipitate 3: something precipitated as *a*: a deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow; *also*: the quantity of water deposited *b*: **PRECIPITATE** 1
precipitin \ˈpre-sip-ət-(ən)/ *n* [ISV, fr. *precipitate*]: an antibody that forms an insoluble precipitate when it unites with its antigen
precipitinogen \ˈpre-sip-ət-(ən)-jən/ *n*: an antigen that stimulates the production of a specific precipitin — **precipitinogen-ic** \ˈpre-sip-ət-(ən)-ik/ *adj*
precipitous \ˈpre-sip-ət-(əs)/ *adj* [F. *précipiteux*, fr. MF, fr. L. *praecipitum* precipice] 1: **PRECIPITATE** 1 2 *a*: very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging in rise or fall (*a* ~ slope) *b*: having precipitous sides (*a* ~ gorge) *c*: having a very steep ascent (*a* ~ street) **syn** see **STEEP** — **precipitously** *adv* — **precipitous-ness** *n*
précis \ˈpre-si-ˈzē, ˈprā-(ə)-zē/ *n*, pl **précis** \ˈpre-si-ˈzē, -(ə)-zē/ [F, fr. *précis* precise]: a concise summary of essential points, statements, or facts
précise \ˈpre-si-ˈzē/ *adj* [MF *précis*, fr. L. *praecisus*, pp. of *praecidere* to cut off, fr. *prae-* + *caedere* to cut — more at **CONCISE**] 1: exactly or sharply defined or stated 2: minutely exact 3: strictly conforming to a pattern, standard, or convention 4: distinguished from every other: **VERY** (at just that ~ moment) **syn** see **CORRECT** *ant* **imprecise**, **loose** — **précise-ly** *adv* — **précise-ness** *n*
precisious \ˈpre-si-ˈzē-ən/ *n* 1: a person who stresses or practices scrupulous adherence to a strict standard esp. of religious observance or morality 2: **FURITAN** 1 — **precisious-ism** \ˈpre-si-ˈzē-ən-iz-əm/ *n*
1 **precision** \ˈpre-si-ˈzē-ən/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being precise: **EXACTNESS** 2 *a*: the degree of refinement with which an operation is performed or a measurement stated *b*: the accuracy (as in binary or decimal places) with which a number can be represented usu. expressed in terms of computer words (double ~ arithmetic permits the representation of an expression by two computer words) 3: **RELEVANCE** 2 — **precision-ist** \ˈpre-si-ˈzē-ən-ist/ *n*
2 **precision** *adj* 1: adapted for extremely accurate measurement or operation 2: held to low tolerance in manufacture 3: marked by precision of execution
precisional \ˈpre-si-ˈzē-ən-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to the period preceding clinical manifestations
preclude \ˈpre-klūd/ *vb* -pre-clud-ed, -pre-clud-ing [L. *praeccludere*, fr. *prae-* + *cludere* to close — more at **CLOSE**] 1 *archaic*: **CLOSE** 2: to make impossible by necessary consequence **syn** see **PREVENT** — **preclusion** \ˈpre-klū-ʒən/ *n* — **preclusively** \ˈpre-klū-ʒi-vi/ *adv* — **preclusively** *adv*
precocial \ˈpre-kō-shəl/ *adj* [NL *praecoces* precocial birds, fr. L. pl. of *praecox*, *praecox*]: capable of a high degree of independent activity from birth (ducklings are ~) — compare **ALTRICIAL**
precocious \ˈpre-kō-shəs/ *adj* [L. *praecox*, *praecox* early ripening, precocious, fr. *prae-* + *coquere* to cook — more at **COOK**] 1: exceptionally early in development or occurrence 2: exhibiting mature qualities at an unusually early age — **precocious-ly** *adv* — **precocious-ness** *n* — **precociously** *adv* — **precociously** *adv*
precognition \ˈpre-kō-gnī-ʃən/ *n* [LL *praecognitio*, *praecognitio*, fr. L. *praecognoscere*, pp. of *praecognoscere* to know beforehand, fr. *prae-* + *cognoscere* to know — more at **COGNITION**]: clairvoyance relating to an event or state not yet experienced — **precognitive** \ˈpre-kō-gnī-ti-v/ *adj*
precollege \ˈpre-kəl-ij/ *adj*: preceding and preparatory for college
precolonial \ˈpre-kō-lō-ni-əl, -nē-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being the time before colonial status
pre-Columbian \ˈpre-kō-lūm-bi-ən/ *adj*: preceding or belonging to the time before the arrival of Columbus in America

pre-con-ceive \ˈpre-kən-ˈsēv/ *vt*: to form (as an opinion) prior to actual knowledge or experience (*preconceived* notions)
pre-con-ception \ˈpre-kən-ˈsep-shən/ *n* 1: a preconceived idea 2: **PREJUDICE**
pre-con-cort \ˈpre-kən-ˈsɔrt/ *vt*: to settle by prior agreement
pre-con-dition \ˈpre-kən-ˈdī-shən/ *n*: **PREREQUISITE**
2 **precondition** *vt*: to put in a proper or desired condition or frame of mind esp. in preparation
pre-con-ference \ˈpre-kən-ˈfɛr-(ən)(s)/ *n*: a conference held prior to a conference or convention: a preliminary conference
pre-con-sci-ous \ˈpre-kən-ˈchə-si-əs/ *adj*: not present in consciousness but capable of being recalled without encountering any inner resistance or repression — **pre-con-sci-ously** *adv*
pre-con-so-nant-ial \ˈpre-kən-ˈsɔ-nant-ɪ-əl/ *adj*: immediately preceding a consonant
pre-con-ven-tion \ˈpre-kən-ˈven-ʃən/ *adj*: taking place prior to a convention (~ campaigning)
pre-cook \ˈpre-kūk/ *vt*: to cook partially or entirely before final cooking or reheating
pre-cop-u-la-to-ry \ˈpre-kop-ə-lə-tō-ri, -tō-ri/ *adj*: preceding copulation (~ behavior)
pre-crit-i-cal \ˈpre-krit-i-kəl/ *adj*: prior to the development of critical capacity
pre-cur-sor \ˈpre-kər-sər, ˈpre-/ *n* [L. *praecursor*, fr. *praecursus*, pp. of *praecurrere* to run before, fr. *prae-* + *curre* to run — more at **CURRENT**] 1 *a*: one that precedes and indicates the approach of another *b*: **PREDECESSOR** 2: a substance from which another substance is formed **syn** see **FORERUNNER**
pre-cur-so-ry \ˈpre-kər-s(ə)-rē/ *adj*: having the character of a precursor: **PREMONITORY**
pred *abbr* predicate
pre-da-ceous \ˈpre-də-ˈshəs/ *adj* [L. *praedari* to prey upon (fr. *praeda* a prey) + E. -aceous or -acious (as in *ravenous*) — more at **PREY**] 1: living by preying on other animals: **PREDATORY** 2 *usu* **predacious**: tending to devour or despoil: **RAPACIOUS** — **pre-da-ceous-ness** *n* — **pre-da-ca-ti-ly** \ˈpre-də-ˈkə-ti-ē/ *adv*
pre-date \ˈpre-dāt/ *vt*: **ANTEDATE**
pre-da-tion \ˈpre-dā-shən/ *n* [L. *praedatio*, *praedatio*, fr. *praedatus*, pp. of *praedari*] 1: the act of preying or plundering: **DEPREDATION** 2: a mode of life in which food is primarily obtained by the killing and consuming of animals
predation pressure *n*: the effects of predation on a natural community esp. with respect to the survival of species preyed upon
pred-a-tor \ˈpred-ət-ər, -ə, -tō(ə)-r/ *n* 1: one that preys, destroys, or devours 2: an animal that lives by predation
pred-a-to-ry \ˈpred-ə-tō-ri, -tō-ri/ *adj*: **PREDATORY**
pred-a-to-ry \ˈpred-ə-tō-ri, -tō-ri/ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or practicing plunder, pillage, or rapine *b*: showing a disposition to injure or exploit others for one's own gain 2: living by predation: **PREDACEOUS**, *also*: adapted to predation — **pred-a-to-ri-ly** \ˈpred-ə-tō-ri-ē, -tō-ri-ē/ *adv*
pre-dawn \ˈpre-dən, ˈdän/ *n*: the time just before dawn
pre-de-cease \ˈpre-dē-ˈsē/ *vb* -ceased, -ceasing *vi*: to die before (another person) ~ *vi*: to die first — **pre-deceased** *n*
pre-de-ces-sor \ˈpre-dē-ˈsɔ-sər, ˈpre-dē-, ˈpre-dē-/ *n* [ME *predecessor*, fr. MF *predecessor*, fr. L. *praedecessor*, fr. L. *prae-* + *decessor* retiring governor, fr. *decessus* pp. of *decedere* to depart, retire from office — more at **DECEASE**] 1: one that precedes, *esp*: a person who has previously occupied a position or office to which another has succeeded 2 *archaic*: **ANCESTOR**
pre-de-sig-nate \ˈpre-dē-ˈzī-g-nāt/ *vi*: to designate beforehand — **pre-de-sig-na-tion** \ˈpre-dē-ˈzī-g-nā-shən/ *n*
pre-de-sig-na-tion \ˈpre-dē-ˈzī-g-nā-shən/ *n* [predetermination + -ation]: one who believes in predetermination — **predeterminarian** *adj* — **pre-de-sig-nar-i-ism** \ˈpre-dē-ˈzī-g-nā-ri-iz-əm/ *n*
1 **pre-des-ti-nate** \ˈpre-dē-ˈtē-ˈnāt/ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *praedestinare*, pp. of *praedestinare*]: destined, fated, or determined beforehand
2 **pre-des-ti-nate** \ˈpre-dē-ˈtē-ˈnāt/ *adj* [ME *praedestinen*, fr. L. *praedestinatus*, pp. of *praedestinare*] 1: to foreordain to an earthly or eternal lot or destiny by divine decree 2 *archaic*: **PREDETERMINE**
pre-des-ti-na-tion \ˈpre-dē-ˈtē-ˈnā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of predetermining: the state of being predestinated 2: the doctrine that God in consequence of his foreknowledge of all events infallibly guides those who are destined for salvation
pre-des-ti-na-tor \ˈpre-dē-ˈtē-ˈnāt-ər/ *n* 1: one that predestinates 2 *archaic*: **PREDETERMINATOR**
pre-des-tine \ˈpre-dē-ˈtē-ˈnən/ *vi* [ME *praedestinen*, fr. MF or L. MF *praedestiner*, fr. L. *praedestinare*, fr. *prae-* + *destinare* to determine — more at **DESTINE**] 1: to destine, decree, determine, appoint, or settle beforehand, *esp*: **PREDETERMINE** 1
pre-de-ter-mi-na-tion \ˈpre-dē-ˈtē-ˈnā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of predetermining: the state of being predestinated as *a*: the ordaining of events beforehand *b*: a fixing or settling in advance 2: a purpose formed beforehand
pre-de-ter-mine \ˈpre-dē-ˈtē-ˈnən/ *vi* [LL *praedeterminare*, fr. L. *prae-* + *determinare* to determine] 1 *a*: **FOREORDAIN**, **PREDESTINE** *b*: to determine beforehand 2: to impose a direction or tendency on beforehand
pre-de-ter-mi-n-er \ˈpre-dē-ˈtē-ˈnər/ *n*: a limiting noun modifier (as both or all) characterized by occurrence before the determiner in a noun phrase
pre-di-a-be-tes \ˈpre-dī-ə-ˈbē-tēz, -bē-tēz/ *n* [*pre-* + *diabetes*]: an inapparent abnormal state that precedes the development of clinically evident diabetes — **pre-di-a-be-tic** \ˈpre-dī-ə-ˈbē-tik/ *adj* or *n*
pre-dial \ˈpre-dē-əl/ *adj* [ML *praedialis*, fr. L. *praedium* landed property, fr. *praed*, *praes* bondsman — more at **PREST**]: of or relating to land or its products
1 **pre-dic-a-ble** \ˈpre-dī-ˈkə-bəl/ *n* [ML *praedicabile*, fr. neut. of *praedicabilis*]: something that may be predicated, *esp*: one of the five most general kinds of attribution in traditional logic that include genus, species, difference, property, and accident
2 **predicable** *adj* [ML *praedicabilis*, fr. LL *praedicare* to predicate]: capable of being asserted

pre-med-i-cal (ˈprɛ-mɛd-i-kəl) *adj*: preceding and preparing for the professional study of medicine

pre-med-i-tate (ˈprɛ-mɛd-i-tāt, ˈprɛ-ˈvɪ) *vb* [L. *praemeditatus*, pp. of *praemeditari*, fr. *prae-* + *meditari* to meditate] *vt*: to think about and revolve in the mind beforehand ~ *vi*: to think, consider, or deliberate beforehand — **pre-med-i-ta-tor** (ˈprɛ-mɛd-i-tə-tər) *n*

pre-med-i-tated *adj*: characterized by fully conscious willful intent and a measure of forethought and planning (~ murder) — **pre-med-i-tated-ly** *adv*

pre-med-i-tation (ˈprɛ-mɛd-i-tā-shən, ˈprɛ-ˈtɪ) *n*: an act or instance of premeditating; *specif*: consideration or planning of an act beforehand that shows intent to commit that act

pre-med-i-ta-tive (ˈprɛ-mɛd-i-tāt-iv, ˈprɛ-ˈtɪ) *adj*: given to or characterized by premeditation

pre-men-stru-al (ˈprɛ-mɛn-(i)strə-(wəl) *adj*: of, occurring in, or typical of a stage prior to menosis (~ DNA synthesis) (~ tissue)

pre-men-stru-al (ˈprɛ-mɛn-(i)strə-(wəl) *adj*: of, relating to, or occurring in the period just preceding menstruation — **pre-men-stru-al-ly** (ˈprɛ-mɛn-(i)strə-(wəl) *adv*

pre-mie *var* of **PREMIE**

pre-mier (ˈprɛ-mi-ər, ˈprɛ-mɛ-ər, ˈprɛ-mɛ-ər) *adj* [ME *primier*, fr. MF *primer* first, chief, fr. L. *primarius* of the first rank — more at **PRIMARY**] 1: first in position, rank, or importance: **PRINCIPAL** 2: first in time: **EARLIEST**

pre-mier *n* [F, fr. *premier*, *adj*]: **PRIME MINISTER**

pre-mier dan-seur (ˈprɛ-mi-ər-dā-sœr) *n* [F]: the principal male dancer in a ballet company

pre-mière (ˈprɛ-mi-ər, ˈmi-ər, ˈmi-ər) *n* [F *première*, fr. fem. of *premier* first] 1: a first performance or exhibition (the ~ of a play) 2: the leading lady of a group, esp: the chief actress of a theatrical cast

pre-miere or **pre-mier** (like **PREMIERE**) *vb* **pre-miered**; **pre-mier-ing** *vi*: to give a first public performance of ~ *vt* 1: to have a first public performance 2: to appear for the first time as a star performer

pre-miere *adj* [alter. of *premier*]: **OUTSTANDING**, **CHIEF**

pre-mière dan-seuse (ˈprɛ-mi-ər-dā-sœz) *n* [F *première danseuse*]: the principal female dancer in a ballet company

pre-mier-ship (ˈprɛ-mi-ər-(i)shɪp, ˈprɛ-mɛ-ər, ˈprɛ-mɛ-ər) *n*: the position or office of a premier

pre-mil-len-ni-al-ism (ˈprɛ-mil-i-ən-er-ē-ō-niz-əm) *n*: **PREMIL-LENNIALISM** — **pre-mil-len-ni-al-ism** (ˈprɛ-mil-i-ən-er-ē-ō-niz-əm) *n*

pre-mil-len-ni-al (ˈprɛ-mil-i-ən-er-ē-ō-niz-əm) *adj* [pre- + *millennium*] 1: coming before a millennium 2: holding or relating to premil-lennialism — **pre-mil-len-ni-al-ly** (ˈprɛ-mil-i-ən-er-ē-ō-niz-əm) *adv*

pre-mil-len-ni-al-ism (ˈprɛ-mil-i-ən-er-ē-ō-niz-əm) *n*: the view that Christ's return will precede and usher in a future millennium of Messianic rule mentioned in Revelation — **pre-mil-len-ni-al-ist** (ˈprɛ-mil-i-ən-er-ē-ō-niz-əm) *n*

pre-mise (ˈprɛ-mi-z, ˈprɛ-mi-z) *n* [in sense 1, fr. ME *premise*, fr. MF, fr. ML *praemissa*, fr. L, fem. of *praemissus*, pp. of *praemittere* to place ahead, fr. *prae-* + *mittere* to send, in other senses, fr. ME *premisses*, fr. ML *praemissa*, fr. L, neut. pl. of *praemissus* — more at **MITE**] 1: a proposition antecedently supposed or proved as a basis of argument or inference; *specif*: either of the first two propositions of a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn 2: something assumed or taken for granted: **PRESUPPOSITION** 2 *pl*: matters previously stated, *specif*: the preliminary and explanatory part of a deed or of a bill in equity 3 *pl* [fr. its being identified in the premises of the deed] a: a tract of land with the buildings thereon b: a building or part of a building usu. with its appurtenances (as grounds)

pre-mise (ˈprɛ-mi-z, ˈprɛ-mi-z) *vi* **pre-mised**; **pre-mis-ing** 1: to set forth beforehand as an introduction or a postulate b: to offer as a premise in an argument 2: to presuppose or imply as pre-existent: **POSTULATE**

pre-mium (ˈprɛ-mi-əm, ˈprɛ-mi-əm) *n* [L. *praemium* booty, profit, reward, fr. *prae-* + *emere* to take, buy — more at **REDEEM**] 1: a reward or recompense for a particular act b: a sum over and above a regular price paid chiefly as an inducement or incentive (willing to pay a ~ for immediate delivery) c: a sum in advance of or in addition to the nominal value of something (bonds callable at a ~ of six percent) d: something given free or at a reduced price with the purchase of a product or service 2: the consideration paid for a contract of insurance 3: a high value or a value in excess of that normally or usu. expected (put a ~ on accuracy)

pre-mium *adj*: of exceptional quality or amount

pre-mix (ˈprɛ-miks, ˈprɛ-miks) *vt*: to mix far in advance of use

pre-mix (ˈprɛ-miks, ˈprɛ-miks) *n*: a mixture of ingredients (as the dry materials for a cake batter) prepared beforehand and designed to be later mixed with other ingredients (as liquids)

pre-molar (ˈprɛ-mō-lər) *adj*: situated in front of or preceding the molar teeth, esp: being or relating to those teeth of a mammal in front of the true molars and behind the canines when the latter are present — **pre-molar** *n*

pre-mon-ish (ˈprɛ-mō-nish, ˈprɛ-mō-nish) *vi*, *archaic*: **FOREWARN** ~ *vi*, *archaic*: to give warning in advance

pre-mon-ition (ˈprɛ-mō-nish-ən, ˈprɛ-mō-nish-ən) *n* [MF, fr. LL *praemontition*, *praemontitio*, fr. L *praemontitio*, pp. of *praemontēre* to warn in advance, fr. *prae-* + *monēre* to warn — more at **MIND**] 1: previous notice or warning: **FOREWARNING** 2: anticipation of an event without conscious reason: **PRESENTIMENT**

pre-mon-to-ry (ˈprɛ-mō-nish-ən, ˈprɛ-mō-nish-ən) *adj*: giving warning (a ~ symptom) — **pre-mon-to-ry-ly** (ˈprɛ-mō-nish-ən, ˈprɛ-mō-nish-ən) *adv*

Pre-mon-strat-en-ian (ˈprɛ-mō-nish-ən, ˈprɛ-mō-nish-ən) *n* [ML *praemonstratus*, fr. *praemonstratus* of *praemonstrare*, fr. *praemonstrare* to warn: a member of an order of canons regular founded by St. Norbert at *Prémontré* near Laon, France, in 1120]

pre-morse (ˈprɛ-mō-sər) *adj* [L. *praemorsus*, fr. pp. of *praemordere* to bite off in front, fr. *prae-* + *mordere* to bite — more at **SMART**]: terminated abruptly but irregularly as if bitten off (a ~ root)

pre-mune (ˈprɛ-mi-ni-ən) *adj* [back-formation fr. *premunition*]: exhibiting premunition

pre-munition (ˈprɛ-mi-ni-ən, ˈprɛ-mi-ni-ən) *n* [L. *praemunitio*, *praemunitio* advance fortification, fr. *praemunitus*, pp. of *praemunire* to fortify

in advance, fr. *prae-* + *munire* to fortify — more at **MUNITION**] 1: *archaic*: an advance provision of protection 2: a: resistance to a disease due to the existence of its causative agent in a state of physiological equilibrium in the host b: immunity to a particular infection due to previous presence of the causative agent

pre-name (ˈprɛ-nām, ˈprɛ-nām) *n*: **FORENAME**

pre-na-tal (ˈprɛ-nāt-əl, ˈprɛ-nāt-əl) *adj*: occurring, existing, or being in a stage before birth — **pre-na-tal-ly** (ˈprɛ-nāt-əl, ˈprɛ-nāt-əl) *adv*

pre-nom-i-nate (ˈprɛ-nō-mi-nāt, ˈprɛ-nō-mi-nāt) *adj* [LL *praenominatus*, pp. of *praenominare* to name before, fr. L. *prae-* + *nominare* to name — more at **NOMINATE**] *obs*: previously mentioned

pre-nom-i-nate (ˈprɛ-nō-mi-nāt, ˈprɛ-nō-mi-nāt) *vt*, *obs*: to mention previously — **pre-nom-i-nation** (ˈprɛ-nō-mi-nāt-ən, ˈprɛ-nō-mi-nāt-ən) *n*, *obs*

pre-no-tion (ˈprɛ-nō-shən, ˈprɛ-nō-shən) *n* [L. *praenotio*, *praenotio* preconception, fr. *prae-* + *notio* idea, conception — more at **NOTION**] 1: **PRESENTIMENT** **PREMONITION** 2: **PRECONCEPTION**

pre-n-tice (ˈprɛnt-ɪs, ˈprɛnt-ɪs) *n* [ME *prentis*, short for *apprentis*]: **APPRENTICE** 1, **LEARNER**

prentice *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a prentice 2: not fully skilled, also: lacking in finish or polish

prentice *vb* **prenticed**, **prentic-ing**: **APPRENTICE**

pre-oc-cu-pan-cy (ˈprɛ-ək-ya-pən-si, ˈprɛ-ək-ya-pən-si) *n*: an act or the right of taking possession before another 2: the condition of being completely busied or preoccupied

pre-oc-cu-pa-tion (ˈprɛ-ək-ya-pā-shən, ˈprɛ-ək-ya-pā-shən) *n* [L. *praecooccupation*, *praecooccupatio* act of seizing beforehand, fr. *praecooccupare*, pp. of *praecooccupare* to seize beforehand, fr. *prae-* + *occupare* to seize, occupy] 1: an act of preoccupying: the state of being preoccupied 2: complete absorption of the mind or interests b: something that causes such absorption

pre-oc-cu-pied (ˈprɛ-ək-ya-pid, ˈprɛ-ək-ya-pid) *adj* 1: lost in thought: **ENGROSSED** b: already occupied 2: previously applied to another group and unavailable for use in a new sense — used of a biological generic or specific name

pre-oc-cu-py (ˈprɛ-ək-ya-pi, ˈprɛ-ək-ya-pi) *vi* [pre- + *occupy*] 1: to engage or engross the interest and attention of beforehand or preferentially 2: to take possession of or fill beforehand or before another

pre-op-er-a-tive (ˈprɛ-əp-(ə)-rət-iv, ˈəp-(ə)-rāt-iv) *adj*: occurring during the period preceding a surgical operation — **pre-op-er-a-tive-ly** *adv*

pre-or-bit-al (ˈprɛ-ər-bīt-əl, ˈprɛ-ər-bīt-əl) *adj*: occurring before going into orbit

pre-or-dain (ˈprɛ-ər-dān, ˈprɛ-ər-dān) *vi*: to decree or ordain in advance — **PREORDAIN** — **pre-or-dain-ment** (ˈprɛ-ər-dān-mənt, ˈprɛ-ər-dān-mənt) *n* — **pre-or-din-ation** (ˈprɛ-ər-din-ā-shən, ˈprɛ-ər-din-ā-shən) *n*

pre-ov-i-po-si-tion (ˈprɛ-əv-ə-pō-zish-ən, ˈprɛ-əv-ə-pō-zish-ən) *adj*: of, relating to, or being the period before oviposition of the first eggs by an adult female (as of an insect)

pre-ov-u-la-to-ry (ˈprɛ-əv-ya-lə-tōr-ē, ˈtōr-ē, ˈtōr-ē) *adj*: occurring in or typical of the period immediately preceding ovulation

prep (ˈprep, ˈprep) *n* 1 *Brit*: preparation of lessons: **HOMEWORK** 2: **PREPARATORY SCHOOL** 3: a trial run in horse racing

prep *vb* **prepped**, **prepp-ing** *vi*: to attend preparatory school or engage in preparatory study or training ~ *vi*: to prepare for operation or examination

prep *abbr* 1 **preparatory** 2 **preposition**

pre-pack-age (ˈprɛ-pæk-ij, ˈprɛ-pæk-ij) *vi*: to package (as food or a manufactured article) before offering for sale to the consumer

pre-pa-ra-tion (ˈprɛ-pā-rā-shən, ˈprɛ-pā-rā-shən) *n* [ME *preparacion*, fr. MF *preparation*, fr. L. *praeparation*, *praeparatio*, fr. *praeparatus*, pp. of *praeparare*] 1: the action or process of making something ready for use or service or of getting ready for some occasion, test, or duty 2: a state of being prepared: **READINESS** 3: a preparatory act or measure 4: something that is prepared, *specif*: a medicinal substance made ready for use (a ~ for colds)

pre-pa-ra-tive (ˈprɛ-pā-rāt-iv, ˈprɛ-pā-rāt-iv) *n*: something that prepares the way for or serves as a preliminary to something else: **PREPARATION**

preparative *adj*: **PREPARATORY** — **pre-pa-ra-tive-ly** *adv*

pre-pa-ra-tor (ˈprɛ-pā-rāt-ər, ˈprɛ-pā-rāt-ər) *n*: one that prepares, *specif*: one that prepares scientific specimens

pre-pa-ra-to-ry (ˈprɛ-pā-rāt-ōr-ē, ˈtōr-ē, ˈtōr-ē) *adj* also *prep-(ə)-rā-ly* *adv*: preparing or serving to prepare for something: **INTRODUCTORY** *syn* *see* **PRELIMINARY** — **pre-pa-ra-to-ry-ly** (ˈprɛ-pā-rāt-ōr-ē, ˈtōr-ē, ˈtōr-ē) *adv*

preparatory *adv*: by way of preparation: in a preparatory manner — usu. used with *to* (took a deep breath ~ to drinking)

preparatory school *n* 1: a usu. private school preparing students primarily for college 2 *Brit*: a private elementary school preparing students primarily for public schools

pre-pare (ˈprɛ-pa-(ə)r, ˈpe-(ə)r) *vb* **prepared**, **pre-par-ing** [ME *preparen*, fr. MF *preparer*, fr. L. *praeparare*, fr. *prae-* + *parare* to procure, prepare — more at **PARARE**] 1: to make ready beforehand for some purpose, use, or activity (~ food for dinner) (~ children for school) 2: to work out the details of: plan in advance (preparing his strategy for the coming campaign) 3: to put together: **COMPOUND** (~ a prescription) b: to put into written form (~ a report) ~ *vi*: to get ready (preparing for a career in teaching) — **pre-parer** *n*

syn **PREPARE**, **FIT**, **QUALIFY**, **CONDITION**, **READY** shared meaning element: to make someone or something ready (as for a use or an activity)

pre-pared (ˈprɛ-pa-(ə)r, ˈpe-(ə)r) *adj*: subjected to a special process or treatment — **pre-pared-ly** (ˈprɛ-pa-(ə)r-ē, ˈpe-(ə)r-ē) *adv*

pre-pared-ness (ˈprɛ-pa-(ə)r-dnəs, ˈpe-(ə)r-dnəs) *n*: the quality or state of being prepared, *specif*: a state of adequate preparation in case of war

a	about	*	kitten	e	farther	a	back	k	bake	k	cat, cart
a	out	ch	chin	e	less	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	g	sing	o	flow	o	flaw	o	colon	th	thin
l	loot	u	foot	y	yet	y	few	y	farious	zh	vision

pre-fer-ment \pri-'fər-mənt\ *n* 1 *a*: advancement or promotion in dignity, office, or station *b*: a position or office of honor or profit 2: priority or seniority in right esp. to receive payment or to purchase property on equal terms with others 3: the act of bringing forward (as charges)

preferred stock *n*: stock guaranteed priority by a corporation's charter over common stock in the payment of dividends and use in the distribution of assets

pre-fig-u-ra-tion \(\)prē-'fig-(y)-ə-'rā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of prefiguring: the state of being prefigured 2: something that prefigures

pre-fig-u-ra-tive \(\)prē-'fig-(y)-ə-'rā-tīv\ *adj*: of, relating to, or showing by prefiguration: FORESHOWING — **pre-fig-u-ra-tive-ly** *adv* — **pre-fig-u-ra-tive-ness** *n*

pre-fig-ure \(\)prē-'fig-yər, *esp* Brit -'fig-zər\ *vt* [ME *prefiguren*, fr LL *praefigūre*, fr L *prae-* + *figurare* to shape, picture, fr *figura* figure] 1: to show, suggest, or announce by an antecedent type, image, or likeness 2: to picture or imagine beforehand. FORESEE — **pre-fig-ure-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

pre-fix *vi* [ME *prefixen*, fr MF *prefixer*, fr *pre-* + *fixer* to fix, fr *fix* fixed, fr L *fixus* — more at **FIX**] 1 \(\)prē-'fiks\ : to fix or appoint beforehand 2 \(\)prē-, *pre-* [prefix] : to place in front: add as a prefix (~ a syllable to a word)

pre-fix \(\)prē-'fiks\ *n* [NL *praefixum*, fr L *neut* of *praefixus*, pp of *praefigere* to fasten before, fr *prae-* + *figere* to fasten — more at **DIKE**] 1: an affix attached to the beginning of a word, base, or phrase and serving to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form — compare **SUFFIX** 2: a title used before a person's name — **pre-fix-al** \(\)prē-'fik-səl, *pre-* *adj* — **pre-fix-al-ly** \-səl-ē\ *adv*

pre-flight \(\)prē-'flīt\ *adj*: preparing for or preliminary to flight

pre-focus \(\)prē-'fō-kəs\ *vi*: to focus beforehand (as automotive headlights before installation)

pre-form \(\)prē-'fō(r)m\ *vi* [L *praeformare*, fr *prae-* + *formare* to form, fr *forma* form] 1: to form or shape beforehand 2: to bring to approximate shape and size — **pre-form** \-fō(r)m\ *n*

pre-for-ma-tion \(\)prē-'fō(r)-mə-shən\ *n* 1: previous formation 2: the now discredited theory that every germ cell contains the organism of its kind fully formed and that development consists merely in increase in size

pre-frontal \(\)prē-'frānt-l\ *adj*: anterior to or involving the anterior part of a frontal structure (a ~ bone)

prefrontal *n*: a prefrontal part (as a bone)

pre-gan-gli-onic \(\)prē-'gāŋ-glē-'an-ik\ *adj*: proximal to a ganglion, specif. of, relating to, or being a usu medullated axon arising from a cell body in the central nervous system and terminating in an autonomic ganglion — compare **POSTGANGLIONIC**

preg-na-ble \(\)prē-'nā-bəl\ *adj* [alter of ME *pregnable*, fr MF — more at **IMPREGNABLE**]: vulnerable to capture (a ~ fort) — **preg-na-bil-i-ty** \(\)prē-'nā-'bīl-ə-tē\ *n*

preg-nan-cy \(\)prē-'nān-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies 1: the condition of being pregnant: GESTATION 2: the quality of being pregnant (as in meaning) 3: an instance of being pregnant

preg-nant \(\)prē-'nānt\ *adj* [ME *pregnant*, fr MF, fr *prp* of *pregnare* to press, fr L *primere* — more at **PRESS**] *archaic*: COGENT

pregnant adj [ME, fr L *pregnans*, *pregnans*, alter of *praegnas*, fr *prae-* + *gnas* (akin to *gignere* to produce) — more at **KIN**] 1: abounding in fancy, wit, or resourcefulness: INVENTIVE (all this has been said by great and ~ artists — *Times Lit. Supp.*) 2: rich in significance or implication: MEANINGFUL, PROFOUND (the ~ phrases of the Bible — Edmund Wilson) (a ~ pause) 3: containing unborn young within the body: GRAVID 4: having possibilities of development or consequence: involving important issues: MOMENTOUS (draw inspiration from the heroic achievements of that ~ age — Kemp Malone) 5 *obs*: INCLINED, DISPOSED (your own most ~ and vouchsafed ear — Shaks) 6: FULL, TEEMING (all nature seemed ~ with life — L. F. Herreshoff) (student movements ~ with political possibilities — Daniel James) — **preg-nant-ly** *adv*

preg-nen-o-lone \(\)prē-'nen-1, -ōn\ *n* [ISV *pregnene* (C₂₇H₄₆) + -ol + -one] an unsaturated hydroxy steroid ketone C₂₇H₄₆O₂ that is formed by the oxidation of steroids (as cholesterol) and yields progesterone on dehydrogenation

pre-heat \(\)prē-'hēt\ *vi*: to heat beforehand, *esp*. to heat (an oven) to a designated temperature before using for cooking — **pre-heat-er** *n*

pre-hen-sile \(\)prē-'hen(t)-səl, -'hen-sīl\ *adj* [F *préhensile*, fr L *prehensū*, pp of *prehendere* to grasp, fr *prae-* + *hendere* (akin to *ON* *geta* to get) — more at **GET**] 1: adapted for seizing or grasping cap. by wrapping around (~ tail) 2: gifted with mental grasp or moral or aesthetic perception — **pre-hen-sil-i-ty** \(\)prē-'hen-'sīl-ə-tē\ *n*

pre-hen-sion \(\)prē-'hen-shən\ *n* 1: the act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping 2 *a*: mental understanding: COMPREHENSION *b*: apprehension by the senses

pre-his-to-ri-an \(\)prē-'hīs-tōr-ē-ən, -'tōr-ē\ *n*: an archaeologist who specializes in prehistoric man and his culture

pre-his-to-ric \(\)prē-'hīs-tōr-ik, -'tār-ē\ *adj* [F *préhistorique*, fr L *prae-* + *historia* history] 1: of, relating to, or existing in times antedating written history 2: of or relating to a language in a period of its development from which contemporary records of its sounds and forms have not been preserved — **pre-his-to-ric-al-ly** \-l-ē\ *adv*

pre-his-to-ry \(\)prē-'hīs-t(ə)-rē\ *n* 1: the study of prehistoric man 2: a history of the antecedents of an event or situation 3: the prehistoric period of man's evolution

pre-hom-i-nid \(\)hām-'ə-nəd\ *n* [den of L *pre-* + *homin-*, *homo* man]: any of the extinct manlike primates that are often classified as a family (Prehominidae) — **prehominid** *adj*

pre-ig-ni-tion \(\)prē-'īg-nī-shən\ *n*: ignition in an internal combustion engine while the inlet valve is open or before compression is completed

pre-in-duc-tion \(\)prē-'in-'dāk-shən\ *adj*: occurring prior to induction into military service (a ~ physical)

pre-in-dus-trial \(\)dās-'trē-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or occurring in a period prior to the development of large-scale industry

pre-judge \(\)prē-'jə\ *vi* [MF *prejurer*, fr L *praepredicare*, fr *prae-* + *judicare* to judge — more at **JUDGE**]: to judge before hearing or before full and sufficient examination — **pre-judg-er** *n* — **pre-judg-ment** \-jə-'mənt\ *n*

pre-judice \(\)prē-'jə-də\ *n* [ME, fr OF, fr L *praepudicium* previous judgment, damage, fr *prae-* + *judicium* judgment — more at **JUDICIAL**] 1: injury or damage resulting from some judgment or action of another in disregard of one's rights, *esp*: detriment to one's legal rights or claims 2 *a*: (1): preconceived judgment or opinion (2): an opinion or leaning adverse to anything without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge *b*: an instance of such judgment or opinion *c*: an irrational attitude of hostility directed against an individual, a group, a race, or their supposed characteristics *syn* *see* **PREDILECTION**

prejudice *vi* -diced; -dic-ing 1: to injure or damage by some judgment or action (as in a case of law) 2: to cause to have prejudice

pre-judiced \-dast\ *adj*: having a prejudice or bias for or *esp* against

pre-ju-di-cial \(\)prē-'jə-'dī-sh-əl\ *adj* 1: tending to injure or impair: DETRIMENTAL 2: leading to premature judgment or unwarranted opinion — **pre-ju-di-cial-ly** \-dīsh-(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **pre-ju-di-cial-ness** \-l-əs\ *n*

pre-ju-di-cious \-dīsh-əs\ *adj*: PREJUDICIAL — **pre-ju-di-cious-ly** *adv*

pre-la-cy \(\)prē-'lə-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cles 1: the office or dignity of a prelate 2: episcopal church government

pre-lap-sar-ian \(\)prē-'lap-'ser-ē-ən\ *adj* [*pre-* + L *lapsus* slip, fall] — more at **LAPSE**]: characteristic of or belonging to the time or state before the fall of man

pre-late \(\)prē-'lət\ *n* also 'prē-'lāt\ *n* [ME *prelat*, fr OF, fr ML *praelatus*, lit., one receiving preferment, fr L, (pp of *praeferre* to prefer) fr *prae-* + *latus*, pp of *ferre* to carry — more at **TOLERATE**, **BEAR**]: an ecclesiastic (as a bishop or abbot) of superior rank

prelate \(\)prē-'lət\ *n* [nullius fr NL *nullius* dioceses of no diocese] a Roman Catholic prelate who is usu a titular bishop and who has ordinary jurisdiction over a district independent of any diocese

pre-la-ture \(\)prē-'lə-'chu(ə)r, -'char, -(t)y(u)(ə)r\ *n* 1: PRELACY 2: a body of prelates

pre-launch \(\)prē-'lānch, -'lānch\ *adj*: preparing for or preliminary to launch (as of a spacecraft)

prelect \(\)prē-'lekt\ *vi* [L *praefectus*, pp of *praeficere*, fr *prae-* + *legere* to read — more at **LEGEND**]: to discourse publicly: LECTURE — **pre-lection** \(\)prē-'lek-shən\ *n*

pre-lib-er-a-tion \(\)prē-'lī-'bā-shən\ *n* [L *praelibation-*, *praelibatio*, fr *praelibatus*, pp of *praelibare* to taste beforehand, fr *prae-* + *libare* to pour as an offering, taste — more at **LIBATION**]: FORETASTE

prelim \(\)prē-'līm, -'līm\ *n*, *pl* -aries 1: PRELIMINARY

prelim-i-nary \(\)prē-'līm-ə-'ner-ē\ *n*, *pl* -naries [F *préliminaires*, *pl*, fr ML *praeliminaris*, *adj*, preliminary, fr L *prae-* + *limin-*, *limen* threshold — more at **LIMB**]: something that precedes or is introductory or preparatory *a*: a preliminary scholastic examination *b* *pl*, Brit: FRONT MATTER *c*: a minor match preceding the main event (as of a boxing card)

preliminary *adj*: coming before and usu. forming a necessary prelude to something else (held a ~ discussion to set up the agenda of the conference) — **prelim-i-nar-i-ly** \-līm-ə-'ner-ə-lē\ *adv*

syn **PRELIMINARY**, **INTRODUCTORY**, **PREPARATORY**, **PREFATORY**

preliminary *shared meaning element*: serving to make ready the way for something that follows

pre-lit-er-ate \(\)prē-'līt-ə-rat, -'līt-rət\ *adj* 1: antedating the use of writing 2: not yet employing writing as a cultural medium — **pre-literate** *n*

pre-lude \(\)prē-'lyūd, 'prā-'lyūd, 'prē-'lyūd, 'prē-'lyūd\ *n* [MF, fr ML *praeludium*, fr *praeludere* to play beforehand, fr *prae-* + *ludere* to play — more at **LUDICIOUS**] 1: an introductory performance, action, or event preceding and preparing for the principal or a more important matter 2 *a*: a musical section or movement introducing the theme or chief subject (as of a fugue or suite) or serving as an introduction to an opera or oratorio *b*: an opening voluntary *c*: a separate concert piece usu for piano or orchestra and based entirely on a short motive

prelude *vb* *pre-lud-ed*, *pre-lud-ing* *vi*: to give or serve as a prelude, *esp*: to play a musical introduction ~ *vi* 1: to serve as a prelude to 2: to play as a prelude — **pre-lud-er** *n*

pre-lu-sion \(\)prē-'lū-shən\ *n* [L *praelusio-*, *praelusio*, fr *praelusū*, pp of *praeludere*]: PRELUDE, INTRODUCTION

pre-lu-sive \(\)lū-'sīv, -'zīv\ *adj*: constituting or having the form of a prelude: INTRODUCTORY — **pre-lu-sive-ly** *adv*

pre-lu-sory \(\)lū-'s(ə)-rē, -'lūz-ē\ *adj*: PRELUSIVE

prem *abbr* premium

pre-ma-lig-nant \(\)prē-'mā-'līg-nānt\ *adj*: PRECANCEROUS

pre-man \(\)prē-'mān, -'mān\ *n*: a hypothetical ancient primate constituting the immediate ancestor of man: PREHOMINID

pre-mar-i-tal \(\)prē-'mar-ət-l\ *adj*: existing or occurring before marriage

pre-mar-ket-ing \(\)prē-'mār-kət-īŋ\ *adj*: existing or occurring prior to marketing (~ clearance of a new drug)

pre-ma-ture \(\)prē-'mā-'t(yu)(ə)r, -'chu(ə)r\ *also*, *prem-* *adj* [L *praematurus* too early, fr *prae-* + *maturus* ripe, mature]: happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time, *esp*. born after a gestation period of less than 37 weeks (~ babies) — **premature** *n* — **pre-ma-ture-ly** *adv* — **pre-ma-ture-ness** *n* — **pre-ma-tur-i-ty** \-t(yu)-r-ē-tē, -'chur-ē\ *n*

pre-max-il-lary \(\)prē-'mak-'sīl-ə\ *n* [NL]: either of a pair of bones of the upper jaw of vertebrates and in front of the maxillae — **pre-max-il-lary** \(\)prē-'mak-sə-'lēr-ē, chiefly Brit, 'prē-'mak-'sīl-ə-rē\ *adj* or *n*

pre-med \(\)prē-'med\ *adj*: PREMEDICAL

pre-med *n*: a premedical student or course of study

pre-me-dial \(\)prē-'med-ē-əl or 'pre-me-dī-əl\ *adj*: lying in front of the middle (as of the body)

pre-scrip-tion \pri-'akrip-shən\ *n* [partly fr ME *prescripcion* establishment of a claim, fr MF *prescription*, fr LL *praescriptio*, *praescriptio*, fr L act of writing at the beginning, order, limitation of subject matter, fr *praescriptus*, pp of *praescribere*; partly fr L *praescriptio*, *praescriptio* order] 1 *a*: the establishment of a claim of title to something under common law usu by use and enjoyment for a period fixed by statute *b*: the right or title acquired under common law by such possession 2: the process of making claim to something by long use and enjoyment 3: the action of laying down authoritative rules or directions 4 *a*: a written direction for a therapeutic or corrective agent, *specif*: one for the preparation and use of a medicine *b*: a prescribed medicine 5 *a*: ancient or long continued custom *b*: a claim founded upon ancient custom or long continued use 6: something prescribed as a rule

prescription drug *n*: a drug that can be obtained only by means of a physician's prescription

pre-scrip-tive \pri-'akrip-tiv\ *adj* 1: serving to prescribe 2: acquired by, founded on, or determined by prescription or by long standing custom — *pre-scrip-tive-ly* *adv*

pre-se-lect \pri-'sɛ-łekt\ *vi*: to choose in advance usu on the basis of a particular criterion — *pre-se-lection* \-'lek-shən\ *n*

pre-sell \pri-'sel\ *vi* -sold -sells, -selling: to precondition by advertising and devices of salesmanship for a subsequent purchase

pre-sence \-'prez-(n)s\ *n* 1: the fact or condition of being present 2 *a*: the part of space within one's immediate vicinity *b*: the neighborhood of one of superior esp royal rank 3 *archaic*: COMPANY 2a 4: one that is present: as *a*: the actual person or thing that is present *b*: something present of a visible or concrete nature 5 *a*: the bearing, carriage, or air of a person; *esp*: stately or distinguished bearing *b*: a quality of poise and effectiveness that enables a performer to achieve a close relationship with his audience 6: something (as a spirit) felt or believed to be present

presence chamber *n*: the room where a great personage receives those entitled to come into his presence

presence of mind: self-control so maintained in an emergency or in an embarrassing situation that one can say and do the right thing

pre-sent \-'prez-(n)t\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *presenter*]: something presented: GIFT

pre-sent-er \pri-'zent\ *vb* [ME *presenten*, fr. OF *presenter*, fr L *praesentare*, fr *praesent-*, *praesens*, *adj*] *vt* 1 *a*: to bring or introduce into the presence of someone, *esp*: to introduce socially *b*: to bring (as a play) before the public 2: to make a gift to 3: to give or bestow formally 4 *a*: to lay (as a charge) before a court as an object of inquiry *b*: to bring a formal public charge, indictment, or presentation against 5: to nominate to a bench 6: to offer to view: SHOW 7: to act the part of: PERFORM 8: to aim, point, or direct (as a weapon) so as to face something or in a particular direction *vi* 1: to present a weapon 2: to come forward or into view — *pre-sent-er-ly* *adv*

pre-sent \-'prez-(n)t\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *praesent-*, *praesens*, fr *prae* to be before one, fr *prae-* pre + *esse* to be — more at *is*] 1: now existing or in progress 2 *a*: being in view or at hand *b*: existing in something mentioned or under consideration 3: constituting the one actually involved, at hand, or being considered 4: of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense that is expressive of present time or the time of speaking 5 *obs*: ATTENTIVE 6 *archaic*: INSTANT, IMMEDIATE — *pre-sent-ness* *n*

pre-sent \-'prez-(n)t\ *n* 1 *a* *obs*: present occasion or affair *b* *pl*: the present words or statements, *specif*: the legal instrument or other writing in which these words are used 2 *a*: the present tense of a language *b*: a verb form in the present tense 3: the present time

pre-sent-able \pri-'zent-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being presented 2: being in condition to be seen or inspected *esp*, by the critical — *pre-sent-ability* \-'zent-ə-bil-ə-ti\ *n* — *pre-sent-able-ness* \-'zent-ə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — *pre-sent-ably* \-'blē\ *adv*

pre-sent arms \pri-'zent-ə\ *n* [fr the command present arms] 1: a position in the manual of arms in which the rifle is held vertically in front of the body 2: a command to assume the position of present arms or to give a hand salute

pre-sen-tation \pri-'sen-tā-shən, -prez-'n-, -prēz-'n-\ *n* 1 *a*: the act of presenting *b*: the act, power, or privilege esp of a patron of applying to the bishop or ordinary for the institution of one nominated to a benefice 2: something presented as *a*: a symbol or image that represents something *b*: something offered or given: GIFT *c*: something set forth for the attention of the mind *d*: a descriptive or persuasive account (as by a salesman of his product) 3: the position in which the fetus lies in the uterus in labor with respect to the mouth of the uterus 4: an immediate object of perception, cognition, or memory 5 *often cap*: a church feast on November 21 celebrating the presentation of the Virgin Mary in the temple 6: the method by which radio, navigation, or radar information is given to the operator (as the pilot of an airplane) — *pre-sen-tation-al* \-'shən-l, -shən-l\ *adj*

pre-sen-ta-tive \pri-'zent-ə-tiv, -prez-'n-, -prēz-'n-\ *adj*: known, knowing, or capable of being known directly rather than through cogitation

pre-sent-day \-'prez-'nt-'dā\ *adj*: now existing or occurring

pre-sen-tee \-'prez-'n-tē, -prez-'n-\ *n*: one who is presented or to whom something is presented

pre-sen-tient \pri-'sen-chē-'jēnt, -'prē-, -pri-'zen-\ *adj* [L *praesent-*, *praesent-*, pp of *praesentire*]: having a presentiment

pre-sen-timent \pri-'zent-ə-mənt\ *n* [F *présentiment*, fr. MF, fr *présentir* to have a presentiment, fr. L *praesentire* to feel beforehand, fr *prae-* + *sentire* to feel — more at *SENSE*]: a feeling that something will or is about to happen: PREMONITION — *pre-sen-timental* \-'zent-ə-mənt-l\ *adj*

pre-sen-tly \-'prez-'nt-lē\ *adv* 1 *archaic*: at once 2: before long

without undue delay 3: at the present time: NOW
syn PRESENTLY, SHORTLY, SOON, DIRECTLY *shared meaning element*: after a little while

pre-sent-ment \pri-'zent-mənt\ *n* 1: the act of presenting to an authority a formal statement of a matter to be dealt with; *specif*: the notice taken or statement made by a grand jury of an offense from their own knowledge without a bill of indictment laid before them 2: the act of offering at the proper time and place a document (as a bill of exchange) that calls for acceptance or payment by another 3 *a*: the act of presenting to view or consciousness *b*: something set forth, presented, or exhibited *c*: the aspect in which something is presented

present participle *n*: a participle that typically expresses present action in relation to the time expressed by the finite verb in its clause and that in English is formed with the suffix -ing and is used in the formation of the progressive tenses

present perfect *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense that is formed in English with *have* and that expresses action or state completed at the time of speaking — *present perfect n*

present tense *n*: the tense of a verb that expresses action or state in the present time and is used of what occurs or is true at the time of speaking and of what is habitual or characteristic or is always or necessarily true, that is sometimes used to refer to action in the past (as in the historical present), and that is sometimes used for future events

pres-er-va-tion-ist \prez-'er-vā-sh(ə)-nəst\ *n*: one that advocates preservation (as of a biological species or a historical landmark)

pre-serv-a-tive \pri-'zɜr-və-tiv\ *adj*: having the power of preserving

preservative *n*: something that preserves or has the power of preserving; *specif*: an additive used to protect against decay, discoloration, or spoilage

pre-serve \pri-'zɜr-v\ *vb* *pre-served*; *pre-serv-ing* [ME *preserven*, fr. MF *preserver*, fr. ML *praeservare*, fr. LL to observe beforehand, fr. L *prae-* + *servare* to keep, guard, observe — more at *CONSERVE*] *vt* 1: to keep safe from injury, harm, or destruction: PROTECT 2 *a*: to keep alive, intact, or free from decay *b*: MAINTAIN 3 *a*: to keep or save from decomposition *b*: to can, pickle, or similarly prepare for future use 4: to keep up and reserve for personal or special use *vi* 1: to make preserves 2: to raise and protect game for purposes of sport 3: to stand preserving (as by canning) — *syn* *see* SAVE — *pre-serv-a-bly* \-'zɜr-və-bəl\ *adj* — *pre-serv-a-tion* \prez-'er-vā-shən\ *n* — *pre-serv-er* \pri-'zɜr-vər\ *n*

preserve *n* 1: fruit canned or made into jams or jellies or cooked whole or in large pieces in a syrup so as to keep its shape — often used in *pl* 2: an area restricted for the protection and preservation of natural resources (as animals or trees); *esp*: one used primarily for regulated hunting or fishing 3: something regarded as reserved for certain persons

pre-set \-'prē-'set\ *vi* -set -setting: to set beforehand — *pre-set-able* \-'set-ə-bəl\ *adj*

pre-shrunk \pre-'shrʌŋk, esp South -'sɪŋk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being material (as a textile fabric) subjected to a shrinking process during manufacture used to reduce later shrinking

pre-side \pri-'zɪd\ *vi* *pre-sid-ed*, *pre-sid-ing* [L *praesidere* to guard, preside over, lit., to sit in front of, sit at the head of, fr. *prae-* + *sedere* to sit — more at *SIT*] 1 *a*: to occupy the place of authority: act as president, chairman, or moderator *b*: to occupy a position similar to that of a president or chairman 2: to exercise guidance, direction, or control 3: to occupy a position of featured instrumental performer — usu. used with *at* (*presided at the organ*) — *pre-sid-er* *n*

pres-i-den-cy \prez-'əd-ən-sē, -prez-'dɛn- also 'prez-'dɛn-(t)-sē\ *n* *pl* -cies 1 *a*: the office of president *b* (1): the office of president of the U.S. (2): the American governmental institution comprising the office of president and various associated administrative and policy-making agencies 2: the term during which a president holds office 3: the action or function of one that presides 4: SUPERINTENDENCE 4: a Mormon executive council of the church or a stake consisting of a president and two counselors

pres-i-dent \prez-'əd-ənt, -prez-'dɛnt also 'prez-'dɛnt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *praesident-*, *praesidens*, fr. pp. of *praesidere*] 1: an official chosen to preside over a meeting or assembly 2: an appointed governor of a subordinate political unit 3: the chief officer of an organization (as a corporation or institution) usu. entrusted with the direction and administration of its policies 4: the presiding officer of a governmental body 5 *a*: an elected official serving as both chief of state and chief political executive in a republic having a presidential government *b*: an elected official having the position of chief of state but usu. only minimal political powers in a republic having a parliamentary government — *pres-i-den-tial* \prez-'(ə)-dɛn-choʊl\ *adj* — *pres-i-den-tially* \-'dɛnch-(ə)-lē\ *adv*

presidential government *n*: a system of government in which the president is constitutionally independent of the legislature

Presidents' Day *n*: WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY 2

pres-i-den-tial-ship \prez-'əd-ənt-'ship, -prez-'dɛnt- also 'prez-'dɛnt-\ *n*: PRESIDENCY

pre-sid-i-al \pri-'zɪd-ē-əl, -'prē-, -'zɪd-\ *adj* [LL *praesidialis*, fr. L *praesidium* garrison, fr. *praesid-*, *praesid-*, fr. pp. of *praesidere*] 1: of, having, or constituting a garrison 2: of or relating to a president: PRESIDENTIAL 3 [F *présidial*, fr. MF, alter. of *présidial*, fr. LL *praesidialis* of a provincial governor, fr. L *praesid-*, *praesid-*] — *pre-sid-i-ally* \-'zɪd-ē-əl\ *adv*

pre-sid-i-ary \-'zɪd-ē-əri\ *adj*: PRESIDENTIAL 1

pre-sid-io \pri-'zɪd-ē-ɪ-ə, -'zɪd-, -'zɪd-\ *n* *pl* -d-i-oes [Sp. fr. L *praesidium*]: a garrisoned place; *esp*: a military post or fortified settlement in areas currently or orig. under Spanish control

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pre-tender \pri-'ten-dər/ *n*: one that pretends **a**: one who lays claim to something; *specif*: a claimant to a throne who is held to have no just title **b**: one who makes a false or hypocritical show (a ~ to spirituality — Elaine L. Lawrence)

pre-tense or pretence \prē-'ten(t)s, pri-'/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *pretense*, fr. (assumed) ML *praetentia*, fr. LL *tem* of *praetentus*, pp. of *L praetendere*] **1**: a claim made or implied; *esp*: one not supported by fact **2**: mere ostentation: PRETENTIOUSNESS (confuse dignity with pomposity and — Bennett Cerf) **b**: a pretentious act or assertion **3**: an inadequate or insincere attempt to attain a certain condition or quality **4**: professed rather than real intention or purpose: PRETEXT (was there under false ~?) **5**: MAKE-BELIEVE, FICTION **6**: false show: SIMULATION (saw through his ~ of indifference)

syn PRETENSE, PRETENSION, MAKE-BELIEVE shared meaning element: the offering of something false as real or true

pre-tension \pri-'ten-shən/ *n*: **1**: an allegation of doubtful value: PRETEXT **2**: a claim or an effort to establish a claim **3**: a claim or right to attention or honor because of merit **4**: ASPIRATION, INTENTION **5**: VANITY, PRETENTIOUSNESS *syn* see PRETENSE, AMBITION — **pre-tension-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

pre-tension-ious \pri-'ten-shən-i-əs/ *adj* [F *prétention*, fr. *prétension*, fr. ML *praetention*, *praetentia*, fr. L *praetentus*, pp. of *praetendere*] **1**: making unjustified or excessive claims (as of value or standing) (the ~ fraud who assumes a love of culture that is alien to him — Richard Watts) **2**: making demands on one's skill, ability, or means: AMBITIOUS (the ~ daring of the Green Mountain Boys in crossing the lake — *Amer. Guide Series* VI) *syn* see SHOWY — **pre-tension-ously** *adv* — **pre-tension-ous-ness** *n*

pre-ter-it or pre-terite \pre-'təri-/ *adj* [ME *preterit*, fr. MF, fr. L *praeteritus*, fr. pp. of *praeterire* to go by, pass, fr. *praeter* beyond, past, by (fr. compar. of *prae* before) + *ire* to go — more at FOR, *issue*] **1** *archaic*: BYGONE, FORMER **2**: of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense that indicates action in the past without reference to duration, continuance, or repetition — **preterit** *n*

pre-ter-mi-nal \pre-'tərm-nəl, -ən-/ *adj*: occurring before death: **pre-ter-mi-nal-ion** \pre-'təri-mish-ən/ *n* [L *praetermission*, *praetermissio*, fr. *praetermissus*, pp. of *praetermittere*] the act or an instance of pretermittal: OMISSION

pre-ter-mit \-mīt/ *vt* -mit-tered, -mit-ting [L *praetermittere*, fr. *praeter* by, past + *mittere* to let go, send — more at SMITE] **1**: to let pass without mention or notice: OMIT **2**: to leave undone: NEGLECT **3**: to break off: SUSPEND

pre-ter-nat-u-ral \pre-'təri-nach(-ə)-rəl/ *adj* [ML *praeternaturalis*, fr. L *praeter* naturam beyond nature] **1**: existing outside of nature **2**: exceeding what is natural or regular: EXTRAORDINARY (wits trained to ~ acuteness by the debates — G. L. Dickinson) **3**: inexplicable by ordinary means, *esp*: PSYCHIC (~ phenomena) — **pre-ter-nat-u-ral-ly** \-rəl-ē, -nach-ər-ē/ *adv* — **pre-ter-nat-u-ral-ness** \-nach(-ə)-rəl-nəs/ *n*

pre-test \pre-'tē-/ *n*: a preliminary test serving for exploration rather than evaluation — **pre-test** *vi*

pre-text \pre-'tekst/ *n* [L *praetextus*, fr. *praetextus*, pp. of *praetextere* to assign as a pretext, lit., to weave in front, fr. *prae-* + *texere* to weave — more at TECHNICAL] **1**: a purpose or motive alleged or an appearance assumed in order to cloak the real intention or state of affairs *syn* see APOLOGY

pre-tor, pre-to-ri-an *var* of PRAETOR, PRAETORIAN

pre-treat \pre-'trēt/ *vi*: to treat beforehand

pre-treat-ment \-mənt/ *n*: the process of pretreating

pretreatment *adj*: occurring in or typical of the period prior to treatment

pre-ti-fy \pri-'tī-, -fī-, -fūt-, -fūt-/ *vt* -fied, -fying: to make pretty

pre-ti-fi-ca-tion \pri-'tī-fə-'kā-shən, -fūt-, -fūt-/ *n*

pre-ti-ness \pri-'tē-nəs, -fūt-, -fūt-/ *n*: the quality or state of being pretty **2**: something pretty

pre-ty \pri-'tē-, -fūt-, -fūt-/ *adj* **pre-ty-er**: *est* [ME *praty*, *prety*, fr. OE *praetig* tricky, fr. *praetig* trick, akin to ON *pretrig* trick] **1** *a*: ARTFUL, CLEVER **b**: PAT, APT **2** *a*: pleasing by delicacy or grace **b**: having conventionally accepted elements of beauty *c*: appearing or sounding pleasant or nice but lacking strength, force, manliness, purpose, or intensity (~ words that make no sense — Elizabeth B. Browning) **3** *a*: MISERABLE, TERRIBLE (a ~ mess you've gotten us into) **b chiefly Scot: STOUT **4**: moderately large: CONSIDERABLE (a very ~ profit) *syn* see BEAUTIFUL *ant* plain**

pre-ty-ly \-tī-, -fūt-/ *adv* — **pre-ty-ly-ly** \-tī-, -fūt-/ *adv*

pre-ty-ly \-tī-, -fūt-/ *adj* **pre-ty-ly** (unressed *pre-ty-*), *pre-ty-*, *pre-ty-*: before "near-ly" often without -ly *adv*: **1**: in some degree: MODERATELY (~ cold weather) **2** *archaic*: in a pretty manner: PRETTILY

pre-ty-ly \-tī-, -fūt-/ *adj* **pre-ty-ly** *vi* **pre-ty-ly**, *pre-ty-ly-ly*: to make pretty — *usu.* used with up (curtains to ~ up the room)

pretty \li-ke/, *n*, *pl* prettles: **1**: a pretty person or thing **2** *pl*: dainty clothes, *esp*: LINGERIE

pre-tu-ber-cu-lous \pre-'tū-bər-'kyə-ləs/ or **pre-tu-ber-cu-lar** \-lār/ *adj*: **1**: preceding the development of lesions definitely identifiable as tuberculous **2**: likely to develop tuberculosis

pre-tzel \pre-'tzel/ *n* [G *brezel*, deriv. of L *brachiatus* having branches like arms, fr. *brachium* arm — more at BRACE]: a brittle glazed and salted cracker typically having the form of a loose knot

prev *abbr* previous, previously

pre-val \pri-'vāl-/ *vi* [ME *prevailen*, fr. L *praevalere*, fr. *prae-* + *valere* to be strong — more at WIELD] **1**: to gain ascendancy through strength or superiority: TRIUMPH **2**: to be or become effective or effectual **3**: to use persuasion successfully (~ed on him to sing) **4**: to be frequent: FREQUENT (the west winds that ~ in the mountains) **5**: to be or continue in use or fashion: PERSIST (a custom that still ~s) *syn* see INDUCE

pre-val-ing \-vāl-īŋ/ *adj*: **1**: having superior force or influence **2** *a*: most frequent (~ winds) **b**: generally current: COMMON

pre-val-ing-ly \-vāl-ī-ly/ *adv*

syn PREVAILING, PREVALENT, RIFE, CURRENT shared meaning element: general (as in circulation, acceptance, or use) in a given place or at a given time

pre-val-ence \prev(-ə)-lən(t)s/ *n*: **1**: the quality or state of being prevalent **2**: the degree to which something is prevalent, *esp*: the percentage of a population that is affected with a particular disease at a given time

pre-val-ent \-lən(t)/ *adj* [L *praevalens*, *praevalens* very powerful, fr. prp. of *praevalere*] **1** *archaic*: POWERFUL **2** *archaic*: being in ascendancy: DOMINANT **3**: generally or widely accepted, practiced, or favored: WIDESPREAD *syn* see PREVAILING — **pre-val-ent** *n* — **pre-val-ent-ly** *adv*

pre-var-i-ate \pri-'var-ə-'kāt/ *vi* -cat-ed, -cat-ing [L *praevariatus*, pp. of *praevariari* to walk crookedly, fr. *prae-* + *varius* various having the feet spread apart, fr. *varus* bent, knock-kneed, prob. akin to OE *wōh* crooked, L *wacillare* to sway, *vagus* wandering] **1**: to deviate from the truth: EQUIVOCATE *syn* see LIE — **pre-var-i-ation** \-var-ə-'kā-shən/ *n* — **pre-var-i-ator** \-var-ə-'kāt-ər/ *n*

pre-ven-ance \prə-'vā-nās, prev-nās/ *n* [F, fr. *prévenant*, prp. of *prévenir* to anticipate, fr. L *praevēnire*] attentiveness to or anticipation of others' needs

pre-ven-ient \pri-'vē-nyənt/ *adj* [L *praevēniens*, *praevēniens*, prp. of *praevēnire*] ANTECEDENT, ANTICIPATORY — **pre-ven-ient-ly** *adv*

pre-vent \pri-'vent/ *vb* [ME *prevenen* to anticipate, fr. L *praevēnere*, pp. of *praevēnire* to come before, anticipate, forestall, fr. *prae-* + *venire* to come — more at COME] *vi* **1** *archaic*: *a*: to be in readiness for (as an occasion) *b*: to meet or satisfy in advance *c*: to act ahead of *d*: to arrive before **2** *archaic*: to go before with spiritual guidance (O let thy grace ~ ever ~, accompany, and follow me — Thomas Ken) **3**: to deprive of power or hope of acting or succeeding **4**: to keep from happening or existing (steps to ~ war) **5**: to hold or keep back: HINDER, STOP — often used with from ~ *vi*: to interpose an obstacle — **pre-vent-abil-ity** \-vent-ə-'bil-ə-tē/ *n* — **pre-vent-able** also **pre-vent-ible** \-vent-ə-'bəl/ *adj* — **pre-vent-er** *n*

syn PREVENT PRECLUDE, OBVIATE, AVERT, WARD OFF shared meaning element: to stop from advancing or occurring *ant* permit

pre-ven-ta-tive \-vent-ə-'tīv/ *adj* or *n*: PREVENTIVE

pre-ven-tion \pri-'ven-shən/ *n*: the act of preventing or hindering

pre-ven-tive \-vent-iv/ *n*: something that prevents, *esp*: something used to prevent disease

pre-ventive *adj*: **1**: devoted to or concerned with prevention: PRECAUTIONARY (~ steps against soil erosion) **2**: undertaken to forestall anticipated hostile action (~ war) — **pre-ventive-ly** *adv* — **pre-ventive-ness** *n*

pre-ver-bal \pre-'vər-bəl/ *adj*: **1**: occurring before the verb **2**: having not yet acquired the faculty of speech (a ~ child)

pre-view \pre-'vyū/ *vi*: **1**: to see beforehand, *specif*: to view or to show in advance of public presentation **2**: to give a preliminary survey of

pre-view *n*: **1**: an advance showing or performance (as of a motion picture or play) **2** also **pre-view** \-vyū/: a showing of snapshots from a motion picture advertised for appearance in the near future **3**: a statement giving advance information: FORETASTE **4**: a preliminary survey

pre-vi-ous \pre-'vī-əs/ *adj* [L *praevisus* leading the way, fr. *prae-* + *via* way — more at VIA] **1**: going before in time or order **2**: acting too soon: PREMATURE *syn* see PRECEDING *ant* subsequent — **pre-vi-ous-ly** *adv* — **pre-vi-ous-ness** *n*

previous question *n*: a parliamentary motion that the pending question be put to an immediate vote without further debate or amendment and that if defeated has the effect of permitting resumption of debate

previous to *prep*: prior to: BEFORE

pre-vi-sion \pre-'vī-zh-ən/ *n* [LL *praevision*, *praevision*, fr. L *praevius*, pp. of *praevidere* to foresee, fr. *prae-* + *videre* to see — more at WIT] **1**: FORESIGHT, PRESCIENCE **2**: FORECAST, PROGNOSTICATION — **pre-vi-sion-al** \-vī-zh-ə-nəl, -ən-/ *adj* — **pre-vi-sion-ary** \-vī-zh-ə-'ner-ē/ *adj*

pre-vi-sion *vi* **pre-vi-sioned**, **pre-vi-sion-ing** \-vī-zh(-ə)-mīŋ/ *FORE-SEE*

pre-vo-cal-ic \pre-'vō-'kal-ik, -və-/ *adj* [ISV]: immediately preceding a vowel

pre-vo-ca-tion-al \pre-'vō-'kā-shənəl, -shən-/ *adj*: given or required before admission to a vocational school

pre-war \pre-'wō-/ *adj*: occurring or existing before a war

prexy \pre-'kē-/ *also* **prex** \pre-'kē/ *n*, *pl* **prex-ies** *also* **prex-es** [prexy fr. *prex*, by shortening & alter fr. *president* slang: PRESIDENT — used chiefly of a college president]

prey \pre-'/ *n*, *pl* **preys** [ME *prele*, fr. OF, fr. L *praeda*, akin to L *prehendere* to grasp, seize — more at PREHENSILE] **1** *archaic*: SPOIL, BOOTY **2** *a*: an animal taken by a predator as food *b*: one that is helpless or unable to resist attack: VICTIM (was ~ to his own appetites) **3**: the act or habit of preying

prey *vi* [ME *preyen*, fr. OF *preier*, fr. L *praedari*, fr. *praeda*] **1**: to make raids for the sake of booty **2** *a*: to seize and devour *prey* *b*: to commit violence or robbery or fraud **3**: to have an injurious, destructive, or wasting effect — **prey-er** *n*

prf *abbr* proof

PRF *abbr* **1** pulse recurrence frequency **2** pulse repetition frequency

Pri-am \pri-'əm, -am/ *n* [L *Priamus*, fr. Gk *Priamos*]: the father of Hector and Paris and king of Troy during the Trojan War

pri-a-plc \pri-'ā-pik, -ap-ik/ *adj* [L *priapus* lecher, fr. *Priapus*]: PHALLIC

Pri-a-pus \pri-'ā-pəs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Priapos*]: the Roman god of male generative power

price \pris/ *n* [ME *pris*, fr. OF, fr. L *pretium* price, money; akin to Skt *prati-* against, in return — more at PROSE] **1** *archaic*: VALUE

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au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th than th thus
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1 : to feign an action, part, or role in play, 2 : to put in a claim
 Syn see ASSUME
 not extended adj: professed or avowed but not genuine (a: affect)

primary consumer *n*: HERBIVORE

primary meristem *n*: meristem consisting of direct derivatives of embryonic cells that are always active in growth

primary root *n*: the root of a plant that develops first and originates from the radicle

primary school *n* 1: a school usu. including the first three grades of elementary school but sometimes also including kindergarten 2: ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

primary syphilis *n*: the first stage of syphilis that is marked by the development of a chancre and the spread of the causative spirochete in the tissues of the body

primary wall *n*: the first-formed wall of a plant cell that is produced around the protoplast and usu. has plasmodesmata

primat- \prī-māt or esp for 1-māt/ (ME *primat*, fr. OF, fr. ML *primat*, *primas* archbishop, fr. L *leader*, fr. *primus*) 1 often cap: a bishop who has precedence in a province, group of provinces, or a nation 2 *archaic*: one first in authority or rank: LEADER 3: any of an order (Primates) of mammals comprising man together with the apes, monkeys, and related forms (as lemurs and tarsiers) — *primat-ship* \-ship/ *n* — *primat-ial* \prī-māt-ē-shl/ *adj*

primatological \prī-māt-ō-lō-jē/ *n*: the study of primates esp. other than recent man — *primatological* \-māt-ō-lō-jē-kəl/ *adj* — *primatologist* \-māt-ō-lō-jēst/ *n*

prime \prīm/ (ME, fr. OE *prim*, fr. L *prima hora* first hour) 1 *a* often cap: the second of the canonical hours: b: the first hour of the day 2 *a*: the earliest stage: b: SPRING: c: YOUTH 3: the most active, thriving, or successful stage or period (in the ~ of his life) 4: the chief or best individual or part: PICK (in the ~ of the flock, and choicest of the stall — Alexander Pope) 5: a positive integer that has no factor except itself and one 6 *a*: the first note or tone of a musical scale: TONIC: b: the interval between two notes on the same staff degree 7: the symbol ' 8: *prime* *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fem. of *prim* first, fr. L *primus*; akin to L *primus*] 1: first in time: ORIGINAL 2 *a*: having no factor except itself and one (3 is a ~ number): b: having no common factor except one (12 and 25 are relatively ~): 3 *a*: first in rank, authority, or significance: PRINCIPAL: b: having the highest quality or value (the ~ television time): c: of the highest grade regularly marketed — used of meat and esp. beef 4: not deriving from something else: PRIMARY — *primely* *adv* — *prime-ness* *n*

prime *vb* *primed*; *priming* (prob. fr. *prime* *vt*: FILL, LOAD 2: to prepare for firing by supplying with priming or a primer 3: to apply the first color, coating, or preparation to (~ a wall) 4: to put into working order by filling or charging with something (~ a pump with water) 5: to instruct beforehand: COACH (primed the witness) 6: STIMULATE ~ *vi*: to become prime — *prime the pump*: to take steps to encourage the growth or functioning of something

prime cost *n*: the combined total of raw material and direct labor costs incurred in production

prime meridian *n*: the meridian of 0° longitude which runs through the original site of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England, and from which other longitudes are reckoned east and west

prime minister *n* 1: the chief minister of a ruler or state 2: the official head of a cabinet or ministry; esp: the chief executive of a parliamentary government — *prime ministership* *n* — *prime ministry* *n*

prime mover *n* [trans. of ML *primus motor*] 1: the self-moved being that is the source of all motion 2 *a*: an initial source of motive power (as a windmill, water wheel, turbine, or internal combustion engine) designed to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some natural source and apply them to drive machinery: b: a powerful tractor or truck usu. with all-wheel drive 3: the original or most effective force in an undertaking or work (education is . a prime mover of cultural and societal change — R. C. Buck)

prim- \prīm- or, esp Brit. \prī-mār/ (ME, fr. ML *primarius*, fr. LL, neut. of *primarius* primary) 1: a small book for teaching children to read 2: a small introductory book on a subject

primer \prī-mər/ *n* 1 *a*: a device for priming; esp: a cap, tube, or wafer containing percussion powder or compound used to ignite an explosive charge: b: a molecule (as a DNA) whose presence is required for formation of more molecules of the same kind 2: material used in priming a surface — called also *prime coat*

prime rate *n*: an interest rate at which preferred customers can borrow from banks and which is the lowest commercial interest rate available at a particular time and place — called also *prime interest rate*

primero \prī-mē(r)-ō/ *n* [modif. of Sp *primera*]: a card game popular in the 16th and 17th centuries

primordial \prī-mō-ri-āl/ *adj* [L *primaevis*, fr. *primus* first + *aevis* age — more at AVE] 1: of or relating to the earliest ages (100 acres of ~ forest which has never felt an ax — Mary R. Zimmer) 2: existing in or persisting from the beginning (as of a solar system or universe) (a ~ gas cloud) — *primordially* \-vō-ri-āl/ *adv*

priming *n* 1: the act of one that primes 2: the explosive used in priming a charge 3: PRIMER 2

primipara \prī-mip-ə-rə/ *n*, *pl* -ras or -rae \-rē-, -rī/ [L, fr. *primus* first + *para*] 1: an individual bearing a first offspring 2: an individual that has borne only one offspring — *primiparity* \-prī-mip-ə-ritē/ *n* — *primiparous* \-prī-mip-ə-rə/ *adj*

primordial \prī-mō-ri-āl/ *adj* [ME *primif*, fr. L *primivivus*, fr. *primivivus* originally, fr. *primus* first — more at PRIME] 1 *a*: not derived: ORIGINAL: PRIMARY: b: assumed as a basis, esp.: AXIOMATIC (~ concept) 2 *a*: of or relating to the earliest age or period: PRIMEVAL (the ~ church): b: closely approximating an early ancestral type: little evolved: c: belonging to or characteristic of an early stage of development: CRUDE, RUDIMENTARY (~ technology): d: of, relating to, or constituting the assumed parent speech of related languages (~ Germanic) 3 *a*: ELEMENTAL, NATURAL (the noble savage endowed with ~ virtue — Oscar Handlin): b: of, relating to, or produced by a relatively simple people or culture (~ art): c: NAIVE: d: (1): SELF-TAUGHT, UNTUTORED

(~ craftsman) (2): produced by a self-taught artist (a ~ painting) — *primatively* *adv* — *primativeness* *n* — *primativity* \prīm-ə-tiv-ə-tē/ *n*

primitive *n* 1 *a*: something primitive; *specif*: a primitive idea, term, or proposition: b: a root word 2 *a* (1): an artist of an early period of a culture or artistic movement (2): a later imitator or follower of such an artist: b (1): a self-taught artist (2): an artist whose work is marked by directness and naivete: c: a work of art produced by a primitive artist 3 *a*: a member of a primitive people: b: an unsophisticated person

primitive area *n*: a tract within a U.S. national forest set aside for preservation in natural condition with no alteration or development beyond measures for fire prevention being permitted

prim-tiv-ism \prīm-ə-tiv-iz-əm/ *n* 1 *a*: belief in the superiority of a simple way of life close to nature: b: belief in the superiority of nonindustrial society to that of the present 2: the style of art of primitive peoples or primitive artists — *prim-tiv-ist* \-iv-ist/ *n* or *adj* — *prim-tiv-istic* \prīm-ə-tiv-iz-ē-tik/ *adj*

prim- \prī-mō-, \prī-/ *adv* [L, fr. *primus*]: in the first place

prim- \prī-mō-, \prī-/ *pl* *primos* [fr. *primo* first, fr. L *primus*] 1: the first or leading part (as in a duet or trio)

primogenitor \prī-mō-jen-ə-tor/ *n* [LL, fr. L *primus* + *genitor* begetter, fr. *genitus* pp of *gignere* to beget — more at KIN]: ANCESTOR, FOREFATHER

primogeniture \prī-jen-ə-čū-ə-tūr-, -i-čər-, -ə-t(yū)-ə-tūr/ *n* [LL *primogenitura*, fr. L *primus* + *genitura* birth, fr. *genitus* pp] 1: the state of being the firstborn of the children of the same parents 2: an exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the eldest son

primordial \prī-mō-ri-āl/ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *primordialis*, fr. L *primordium* origin, fr. neut. of *primordialis* original, fr. *primus* first + *ordiri* to begin — more at PRIME, ORDER] 1 *a*: first created or developed: PRIMEVAL: b: earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ: PRIMITIVE 2: FUNDAMENTAL, PRIMARY (~ human joys — Sir Winston Churchill) — *primordiality* \-ē-ri-āl-ē-adv

primordium \prī-mō-ri-ū-m/ *n*, *pl* -dī-ā \-ē-ō/ [NL, fr. L]: the rudiment or commencement of a part or organ

prim- \prīm-/ *vb* [perh. alter. of *prime* *vt*: to dress, adorn, or arrange in a careful or finicky manner ~ *vi*: to dress or groom oneself carefully (~s for hours before a date)]

primrose \prīm-rōz/ *n* [ME *primrose*, fr. MF]: any of a genus (*Primula*) of the family Primulaceae, the primrose family) of perennial herbs with large tufted basal leaves and showy variously colored flowers

primrose path *n* 1: a path of ease or pleasure and esp. sensual pleasure (himself the primrose path of dalliance treads — Shak) 2: a path of least resistance

primrose yellow *n* 1: a light to moderate greenish yellow 2: a light to moderate yellow

primula \prīm-yə-lə/ *n* [ML, fr. *primula veris*, lit., firstling of spring]: PRIMROSE

primum mobile \prī-məm-mō-bē-lē/ *n*, *pl* *primum-mobilia* [ME, fr. ML, lit. first moving thing]: the outermost concentric sphere conceived in medieval astronomy as carrying the spheres of the fixed stars and the planets in its daily revolution

primus \prī-məs/ *n*, *often* cap [ML, one who is first, magnate, fr. L, first — more at PRIME]: the presiding bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church

primus inter pares \prī-mə-sint-ər-par-ēz, \prē-/ *n* [L]: first among equals

prin *abbr* 1 principal 2 principle

prince \prīn(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *princeps*, *princeps*, lit., one who takes the first part, fr. *primus* first + *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] 1 *a*: MONARCH, KING: b: the ruler of a principality or state 2: a male member of a royal family; esp: a son of the king 3: a nobleman of varying rank and status 4: a person of high rank or of high standing in his class or profession — *princship* \prīn(t)s-ship/ *n*

Prince Albert \prīn-sal-bort/ *n* [Prince Albert Edward (later Edward VII king of England) †1910]: a long double-breasted frock coat

prince charming *n* [Prince Charming, hero of the fairy tale *Cinderella* by Charles Perrault]: a suitor who fulfills the dreams of his beloved, also: a man of often specious charm toward women

prince consort *n*, *pl* *princes consort*: the husband of a reigning female sovereign

prince-dom \prīn(t)s-dəm-, -təm/ *n* 1: the jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince 2: PRINCIPALITY 3 — usu. used in pl

prince-kin \prīn(t)-skən/ *n*: a diminutive prince

prince-let \prīn(t)-slət/ *n*: PRINCELING

prince-like \prīn(t)-lēk/ *n* 1: princely conduct or character 2: LUXURY, MAGNIFICENCE

prince-ling \prīn(t)-shp/ *n*: a petty or insignificant prince

princely \prīn(t)-slē/ *adj* *princel-er*, -est 1: of or relating to a prince: ROYAL 2: befitting a prince: NOBLE, MAGNIFICENT (~ manners) (a ~ sum) — *princely* *adv*

Prince of Wales \wā-(ə)lēs/ *n*: the male heir apparent to the British throne — used as a title only after it has been specifically conferred by the sovereign

prince-a-feather \prīn(t)-səz-feth-ər/ *n*: a showy annual plant (*Amaranthus hybridus hypochondriacus*) of the amaranth family often cultivated for its dense usu. red spikes of bloom

princess \prīn(t)-səs, \prīn-səs, (usual Brit) \prīn-sēs/ *n* 1 *a* *archaic*: a woman having sovereign power 2: a female member of a royal family; esp: a daughter or granddaughter of a sovereign 3

a abut * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
ā out ch chm e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
l loot u foot y yet yū few yu famous zh vision

price 2 *a*: the quantity of one thing that is exchanged or demanded in barter or sale for another *b*: the amount of money given or set as consideration for the sale of a specified thing *3*: the terms for the sake of which something is done or undertaken, as *a*: an amount sufficient to bribe one (believed every man had his ~) *b*: a reward for the apprehension or death of a person (a man with a ~ on his head) *4*: the cost at which something is obtained (the ~ of freedom is restraint — J. Irwin Miller)

price *v* **priced**; **pric-ing** 1: to set a price on 2: to find out the price of 3: to drive by raising prices excessively (priced themselves out of the market) — **pricer** *n*

price-cut-ter \ˈpri-skət-sr/ *n*: one that reduces prices esp to a level designed to cripple competition

priced \ˈprist/ *adj* **comb form**: having (such) a price set (low-priced merchandise)

price-earnings ratio \ˈpri-sər-niŋz/ *n*: a measure of the value of a common stock determined as the ratio of its market price to its earnings per share and usu expressed as a simple numeral

price index *n*: an index number expressing the level of a group of commodity prices relative to the level of the prices of the same commodities during an arbitrarily chosen base period and used to indicate changes in the level of prices from one period to another

price-less \ˈpri-sls/ *adj* 1 *a*: having a value beyond any price *b*: INVALUABLE *b*: costly because of rarity or quality: PRECIOUS *2*: having worth in terms of other than market value *3*: surprisingly amusing, odd, or absurd **syn** see COSTLY

price support *n*: artificial maintenance of prices (as of a raw material) at some predetermined level usu through government action

price tag *n*: 1: a tag on merchandise showing the price at which it is offered for sale *2*: PRICE, COST

price war *n*: a period of commercial competition characterized by the repeated cutting of prices below those of competitors

price-also *adj* \ˈpri-s/ **pric-4-er**; **-est** chiefly Brit: **EXPENSIVE** (a holiday abroad will be too ~ — Robin Dewhurst)

prick \ˈprɪk/ *n* [ME *pricke*, fr OE *prica*, akin to MD *pric* *prick*] 1: a mark or shallow hole made by a pointed instrument *2*: a pointed instrument or weapon *b*: a sharp projecting organ or part *3*: an instance of pricking or the sensation of being pricked *as*: *a*: a nagging or sharp feeling of remorse, regret, or sorrow *b*: a slight sharply localized discomfort (the ~ of a needle) *4*: PENIS — usu. considered vulgar *5*: a disagreeable or contemptible person

prick *v* 1: to pierce slightly with a sharp point *2*: to affect with anguish, grief, or remorse (doubt began to ~ him — Philip Hale) *3*: to rinde, gude, or urge on with or as if with spurs *4*: to mark, distinguish, or note by means of a small mark *5*: to trace or outline with punctures *6*: to remove (a young seedling) from the seedbed to another suitable for further growth *7*: to cause to be or stand erect (a dog ~ing his ears) ~ *v* 1 *a*: to prick something or cause a pricking sensation *b*: to feel discomfort as if from being pricked *2*: to urge a horse with the spur *b*: to ride fast *3*: THRUST *4*: to become directed upward: POINT — **prick up one's ears**: to listen intently

pricker \ˈprɪk-sr/ *n*: one that pricks *as*: a: a rider of horses *b*: a military light horseman *2*: BRIAR, PRICKLE, THORN

prick-et \ˈprɪk-ət/ *n* [ME *pricket*, fr *pricke*] 1 *a*: a spike on which a candle is stuck *b*: a candlestick with such a point *2*: a buck in his second year

prickle \ˈprɪk-əl/ *n* [ME *prickle*, fr OE *pricle*, akin to OE *prica* *prick*] 1: a fine sharp process or projection, esp: a sharp pointed emergence arising from the epidermis or bark of a plant *2*: a pricking sensation

prickle *v* **prickled**; **prick-ling** \-(s)-liŋ/ *v* 1: to prick slightly *2*: to produce prickles in ~ *v* 1: to cause or feel a pricking or stinging sensation: TINGLE

prick-ly \ˈprɪk-əl/ *adj* **prick-4-er**; **-est** 1: full of or covered with prickles, esp: distinguished from related kinds by the presence of prickles *2*: marked by pricking: STINGING (a ~ sensation) *3*: a: TROUBLESOME, VEXATIOUS (~ issues) *b*: easily irritated (had a ~ disposition) — **prick-ly-ness** *n*

prickly ash *n*: a prickly aromatic shrub or small tree (*Zanthoxylum americanum*) of the rue family with yellowish flowers

prickly heat *n*: a noncontagious cutaneous eruption of red pimples with intense itching and tingling caused by inflammation around the sweat ducts

prickly pear *n*: any of a large genus (*Opuntia*) of cacti with yellow flowers and flat or terete joints usu. studded with tubercles bearing spines or prickly hairs, also: its pulpy pear-shaped edible fruit

prickly poppy *n*: any of a genus (*Argemone*) of plants of the poppy family with prickly leaves and white or yellow flowers, esp: a yellow-flowered Mexican annual (*A. mexicana*)

pricky *adj* **prick-4-er**; **-est**: PRICKLY

pride \ˈpraɪd/ *n* [ME, fr OE *prȳde*, fr *prūd* proud] — more at PROUD 1: the quality or state of being proud *as*: *a*: inordinate self-esteem: CONCEIT *b*: a reasonable or justifiable self-respect *c*: delight or elation arising from some act, possession, or relationship (parental ~) *2*: proud or disdainful behavior or treatment: DISDAIN *3*: a: ostentatious display *b*: highest pitch: PRIME *4*: a source of pride: the best in a group or class (this pup is the ~ of the litter) *b*: a company of lions

pride *v* **prided**; **priding**: to indulge in pride **syn** PRIDE, PLUME, PIQUE, PREEN **shared meaning element**: to congratulate (oneself) because of something one is, has, or has done or achieved

pride-ful \ˈpraɪd-fəl/ *adj*: full of pride: *as*: *a*: DISDAINFUL, HAUGHTY *b*: EXULTANT, ELATED — **pride-ful-ly** \-fəl/ *adv* — **pride-ful-ness** *n*

pride-dieu \ˈpreɪ-dy(ə), -preɪ-dy(ə)/ *n*, *pl* **pride-dieux** \-dy(ə)(r)(z), -dy(ə)(z)/ [fr. lit., pray God] 1: a kneeling bench designed for use



prickly pear

by a person at prayer and fitted with a raised shelf on which the elbows or a book may be rested *2*: a low armless upholstered chair with a high straight back

priser \ˈpri-(s)r/ *n*: one that prises; esp: an inquisitive person

priest \ˈpri:st/ *n* [ME *prel*, fr OE *preost*, modif of LL *presbyter*, fr Gk *presbyteros* elder, priest, compar. of *presbys* old man] 1: one authorized to perform the sacred rites of a religion esp as a mediatory agent between man and God, specif: an Anglican, Eastern Orthodox, or Roman Catholic clergyman ranking below a bishop and above a deacon — **priest-ess** \ˈpri-stəs/ *n*

priest-hood \ˈpri:st-hud, -prē-stud/ *n*: 1: the office, dignity, or character of a priest *2*: the whole body of priests

priest-ly \ˈpri:st-lē/ *adj* 1: of or relating to a priest or the priest-hood: SACERDOTAL *2*: characteristic of or befitting a priest — **priest-ly-ness** *n*

priest-ridden \ˈpri:st-rɪd-n/ *adj*: controlled or oppressed by a priest

prig \ˈprɪg/ *n* [*prig* (to steal)]: THIEF

prig *n* [prob fr *prig*] 1 *archaic*: FELLOW, PERSON *2* *archaic*: FOR *3*: one who offends or irritates by observance of proprieties (as of speech or manners) in a pointed manner or to an obnoxious degree — **prig-ger-y** \-s-rē/ *n* — **prig-gish** \ˈprɪg-ɪsh/ *adj* — **prig-gish-ly** *adv* — **prig-gish-ness** *n*

prig-gism \ˈprɪg-ɪz-əm/ *n*: stilted adherence to convention

prill \ˈprɪl/ *v* [perh fr E dial *prill* (a running stream)] 1: to convert (as a molten solid) into spherical pellets *2*: to make (as granular material) free flowing

prill *n*: prilled material: a prilled substance

prim \ˈprɪm/ *v* **primmed**; **prim-ming** [orig. unknown] 1: to give a prim or demure expression to (*primming* her thin lips after every mouthful — John Buchan) *2*: to dress primly

prim *adj* **prim-mer**; **prim-mest** 1 *a*: stiffly formal and proper: DECOROUS *b*: PRUDISH *2*: NEAT, TRIM (~ hedges) — **prim-ly** *adv* — **prim-ness** *n*

prim *abbr* 1 *primary* *2* *primitive*

prima ballerina \ˈprɪ-mə-ˈbæl-er-ɪ-nə/ *n* [It, leading ballerina]: the principal female dancer in a ballet company

prima-cy \ˈprɪ-mə-si/ *n*: 1: the state of being first (as in importance, order, or rank): PREEMINENCE (the ~ of intellectual and esthetic over materialistic values — T. R. McConnell) *2*: the office, rank, or preeminence of an ecclesiastical primate

prima donna \ˈprɪ-mə-ˈdɒ-nə, -prɪ-mə-ˈdɒ-nə/ *n*, *pl* **prima donnas** [It, lit., first lady] 1: a principal female singer in an opera or concert organization *2*: an extremely sensitive, vain, or undisciplined person

prima facie \ˈprɪ-mə-ˈfæ-shə, -s(h)ē-also -s(h)ē-ē/ *adv* [L]: at first view: on the first appearance (the arguments ~ *seem* prima facie true — *Trans-Action*)

prima facie *adj* 1: true, valid, or sufficient at first impression: APPARENT (the theory gives a *prima facie* solution — R. J. Butler) *2*: SELF-EVIDENT *3*: legally sufficient to establish a fact or a case unless disproved (*prima facie* evidence)

primal \ˈprɪ-məl/ *adj* [ML *primalis*, fr L *primus* first — more at PRIME] 1: ORIGINAL, PRIMITIVE (village life continued in its ~ innocence — Van Wyck Brooks) *2*: first in importance: FUNDAMENTAL (our ~ concern) — **primal-ly** \ˈprɪ-məl-ē/ *adv*

primal-ly \ˈprɪ-mə-ˈle/ *adv* 1: for the most part: CHIEFLY (has now become ~ a residential town — S. P. B. Mass) *2*: in the first place: ORIGINALLY

primary \ˈprɪ-mə-ˈreɪ, -prɪ-m(ə)-ˈreɪ/ *adj* [LL *primarius* basic, primary, fr L *principalis*, fr *primus*] 1 *a*: first in order of time or development: PRIMITIVE (the ~ stage of civilization) *b*: of or relating to formations of the Paleozoic and earlier periods *2*: *a*: of first rank, importance, or value: PRINCIPAL (the ~ purpose) *b*: BASIC, FUNDAMENTAL (security is a ~ need) *c*: of, relating to, or constituting the principal quills of a bird's wing *d*: of or relating to agriculture, forestry, and the extractive industries or their products *e*: expressive of present or future time (~ tense) *f*: of, relating to, or constituting the strongest of the three or four degrees of stress recognized by most linguists (the first syllable of *basketball* carries ~ stress) *3*: a: DIRECT, FIRSTHAND (~ sources of information) *b*: not derivable from other colors, odors, or tastes *c*: preparatory to something else in a continuing process (~ instruction) *d*: of or relating to a primary school (~ education) *e*: belonging to the first group or order in successive divisions, combinations, or ramifications (~ nerves) *f*: of, relating to, or constituting the inducing current or its circuit in an induction coil or transformer *g*: directly derived from ores (~ metals) *h*: of, relating to, or being the amino acid sequence in proteins (~ protein structure) *4*: resulting from the substitution of one of two or more atoms or groups in a molecule, esp: being or characterized by a carbon atom united by a single valence to only one chain or ring member *5*: of, relating to, involving, or derived from primary meristem (~ tissue) (~ growth) *6*: of, relating to, or involved in the production of organic substances by green plants (~ productivity)

primary *n*, *pl* **ries** 1: something that stands first in rank, importance, or value: FUNDAMENTAL — usu. used in pl *2*: a [short for *primary planet*]: a planet as distinguished from its satellites *3*: the brighter component of a double star *4*: one of the usu 9 or 10 strong quills on the distal joint of a bird's wing — see BIRD illustration *5*: a: PRIMARY COLOR *b*: a primary-color sensation *6*: a: CAUCUS *b*: an election in which qualified voters nominate or express a preference for a particular candidate or group of candidates for political office, choose party officials, or select delegates for a party convention

primary atypical pneumonia *n*: a usu mild pneumonia believed to be caused by a virus

primary cell *n*: a cell that converts chemical energy into electrical energy by irreversible chemical reactions

primary coil *n*: the coil through which the inducing current passes in an induction coil or transformer

primary color *n*: any of a set of colors from which all other colors may be derived

independent study or a tutor or in a private school (~ students)
 d: not general in effect (a ~ statute) e: of, relating to, or receiving
 hospital service in which the patient has more privileges than a
 semiprivate or ward patient 2 a (1): not holding public office
 or employment (a ~ citizen) (2): not related to one's official
 position: PERSONAL (~ correspondence) b: being a private (a ~
 soldier) 3 a: withdrawn from company or observation: SE-
 QUESTERED (a ~ retreat) b: not known or intended to be known
 publicly: SECRET c: unsuitable for public use or display — pri-
 vately adv — private-ness n

private n 1 archaic: one not in public office 2 obs: PRIVACY 3
 a: a person of low rank in various organizations (as a police or fire
 department) b: an enlisted man of the lowest rank in the marine
 corps or of one of the two lowest ranks in the army — In private
 : not openly or in public

private detective n: a person concerned with the maintenance of
 lawful conduct or the investigation of crime either as a regular
 employee of a private interest (as a hotel) or as a contractor for fees
private enterprise n: FREE ENTERPRISE

privateer \pri-və-ti-ər/ n 1: an armed private ship commis-
 sioned to cruise against the commerce or warships of an enemy 2
 : the commander or one of the crew of a privateer — privateer v
private eye n: PRIVATE DETECTIVE

private first class n: an enlisted man ranking in the army above a
 private and below a corporal and in the marine corps above a pri-
 vate and below a lance corporal

private investigator n: PRIVATE DETECTIVE

private law n: a branch of law concerned with private persons,
 property, and relationships — compare PUBLIC LAW

private parts n pl: the external genital and excretory organs
private school n: a school that is established, conducted, and
 primarily supported by a nongovernmental agency

private treaty n: a sale of property on terms determined by con-
 ference of the seller and buyer — compare AUCTION

privation \pri-vā-shən/ n [ME *privacion*, fr MF *privacion*, fr L
privatio, *privat*, fr *privatus*, pp of *privare*] 1: an act or in-
 stance of depriving: DEPRIVATION 2: the state of being deprived,
 esp: lack of what is needed for existence

privat-ism \pri-və-tiz-əm/ n [*privat*]: the attitude of being un-
 committed to or avoiding involvement in anything beyond one's
 immediate interests

privative \pri-və-tiv/ n: a privative term, expression, or propo-
 sition, also: a privative prefix or suffix

privative adj: constituting or predicating privation or absence of
 a quality (a-, un-, non- are ~ prefixes) (*blind* is a ~ term) — pri-
 vatively adv

privet \pri-vət/ n [origin unknown]: an ornamental shrub (*Ligustrum*
vulgare) of the olive family with half-evergreen leaves and
 small white flowers widely used for hedges; *broadly*: any of various
 similar shrubs of the same genus

privilege \pri-vi(-ə)-lij/ n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *privilegium* law for or
 against a private person, fr *privus* private + *leg-*, *lex* law — more
 at LEGAL] a right or immunity granted as a peculiar benefit, ad-
 vantage, or favor: PREROGATIVE esp: such a right or immunity
 attached specif. to a position or an office

privilege v: *leged*; *leg-ling*: to grant a privilege to
privileged \pri-vi-lid/ adj 1: having or enjoying one or more privi-
 leges (~ classes) 2: not subject to the usual rules or penalties
 because of some special circumstance; esp: not subject to disci-
 pline in a court of law (a ~ communication) 3: having a plenary
 indulgence attached to a mass celebrated thereon (a ~ altar)

privately \pri-və-ti/ adv: in a private manner: PRIVATELY, SECRETLY
privat-ly \pri-vət-ē/ n pl: *privat*, fr. OF, fr. ML *privat*,
privatus, fr. L *privus* private — more at PRIVATE 1: private or
 joint knowledge of a private matter; esp: cognizance implying
 concurrence 2 a: a relationship between persons who suc-
 cessively have a legal interest in the same right or property b: an
 interest in a transaction, contract, or legal action to which one is
 not a party arising out of a relationship to one of the parties

privy \pri-vē/ adj [ME *privé*, fr. OF *privé*, fr. L *privatus* private] 1:
 belonging or relating to a person in his individual rather than his
 official capacity 2 a: PRIVATE, WITHDRAWN b: SECRET 3: ad-
 mitted as one sharing in a secret (~ to the conspiracy)

privy n, pl *privies* 1: a person having a legal interest of privacy
 2 a: a small building having a bench with holes through which
 the user may evacuate and usu. lacking means of automatic dis-
 charge b: TOILET 3b

privy council n 1 archaic: a secret or private council 2 cap P&C
 : a body of officials and dignitaries chosen by the British monarch
 as an advisory council to the Crown usu. functioning through its
 committees 3: a usu. appointive advisory council to an executive
 — privy councillor n

privy purse n, often cap both Ps: an allowance for the private ex-
 penses of the British sovereign
prix fixe \pri-'fik-, -fiks/ n [F, fixed price] 1: TABLE D'HÔTE 2:
 the price charged for a table d'hôte meal

prize \pri-z/ n [ME *pris* prize, price — more at PRICE] 1: some-
 thing offered or striven for in competition or in contest of chance;
 also: PREMIUM 2: something exceptionally desirable 3 archaic:
 a contest for a reward: COMPETITION

prize adj 1 a: awarded or worthy of a prize b: awarded as a
 prize c: entered for the sake of a prize (a ~ drawing) 2: out-
 standing of a kind (raised ~ hogs)

prize v: *prized*; *prizing* [ME *prisen*, fr. MF *priser*, fr. LL *pretiare*,
 fr. L *pretium* price, value — more at PRICE] 1: to estimate the
 value of: RATE 2: to value highly: ESTEEM syn see APPRECIATE

prize n [ME *prise*, fr. OF, act of taking, fr. *prendre* to take, fr. L
prehendere — more at PREHENSILE] 1: something taken by force,
 stratagem, or threat, esp: property lawfully captured at sea in time
 of war 2: an act of capturing or taking; esp: the wartime capture
 of a ship and its cargo at sea syn see SPOIL

prize v: *prized*; *prizing* [*prize* (lever)]: to press, force, or
 move with a lever: PRY

prize-fight \pri-'fit/ n: a professional boxing match — *prize-*
fighter -er/ n

prize-fighting -ing/ n: BOXING

prize money n 1: a part of the proceeds of a captured ship for-
 merly divided among the officers and men making the capture 2:
 money offered in prizes

prizer \pri-'zər/ n, archaic: one that contends for a prize
prize-winner \pri-'win-ər/ n: a winner of a prize

prize-winning \pri-'win-ŋ/ adj: having won or of a quality to win a
 prize (a ~ design)

PRN abbr [L *pro re nata*] for the emergency; as needed
pro \prə/ n, pl *pros* [ME, fr. L, prep. for — more at FOR] 1: an
 argument or evidence in affirmation (an appraisal of the ~s and
 cons) 2: the affirmative side or one holding it

pro adv [pro-]: on the affirmative side: in affirmation (much has
 been written ~ and con)

pro \prə/ prep [L]: in favor of: FOR

pro \prə/ n or adj: PROFESSIONAL

PRO abbr public relations officer

pro-prefix [ME, fr. OF, fr. L, fr. Gk, before, forward, forth, for, fr.
 pro — more at FOR] 1 a: earlier than: prior to: before (*pro-*
thalamion) b: rudimentary: PROT- (*pronucleus*) 2 a: located
 in front of or at the front of: anterior to (*procephalic*) (*proven-*
tricular) b: front: anterior (*prothorax*) 3: projecting (*pro-*
gnathous)

pro-prefix [L *pro* in front of, before, for — more at FOR] 1: tak-
 ing the place of: substituting for (*procathecal*) (*procatene*) 2:
 favoring; supporting; championing (*pro-American*)

proa \prə-/ var of PRAU

pro-active \prə-'ak-tiv/ adj [L *pro* forward]: involving modifi-
 cation by a factor which precedes that which is modified (~ inhi-
 bition of memory)

prob abbr 1 probable; probably 2 problem

probabilism \prəb-ə-bə-'liz-əm/ n [F *probabilisme*, fr. L *probabilis*
 probable] 1: a theory that certainty is impossible esp in the
 sciences and that probability suffices to govern belief and action 2:
 a theory that in disputed moral questions any solidly probable
 course may be followed even though an opposed course is or ap-
 pears more probable — *probabilist* -ist/ n

probabilistic \prəb-ə-bə-'tis-tik/ adj 1: of or relating to proba-
 bility 2: of, relating to, or based on probability

probabilistic \prəb-ə-bə-'tis-tik/ n, pl: *probabilities* 1: the quality or state
 of being probable 2: something (as an occurrence or circum-
 stance) that is probable 3 a (1): the ratio of the number of
 outcomes in an exhaustive set of equally likely outcomes that pro-
 duce a given event to the total number of possible outcomes (2):
 the chance that a given event will occur b: a branch of mathe-
 matics concerned with the study of probabilities 4: a logical
 relation between statements such that evidence confirming one
 confirms the other to some degree

probability density n: PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTION, also: a
 particular value of a probability density function

probability density function n 1: PROBABILITY FUNCTION 2: a
 function of a continuous random variable whose integral over an
 interval gives the probability that its value will fall within the inter-
 val

probability distribution n: PROBABILITY FUNCTION, also: PROBA-
 BILITY DENSITY FUNCTION 2

probability function n: a function of a discrete random variable
 that gives the probability that a specified value will occur

probable \prəb-ə-'bəl/ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *probabilis*, fr. *pro-*
bare to test, approve, prove — more at PROVE] 1: supported by
 evidence strong enough to establish presumption but not proof (a
 ~ hypothesis) 2: establishing a probability (~ evidence) 3:
 likely to be or become true or real (~ events) — *probably*
 \prəb-ə-'bli/ adv

syn PROBABLE, POSSIBLE, LIKELY shared meaning element: being
 such as may become true or actual *ant* certain, improbable
probable cause n: a reasonable ground for supposing that a cri-
 minal charge is well-founded

prob-band \prə-'band, prə-/ n [L *probandus*, gerundive of *probare*]
 : SUBJECT 3c(2)

probang \prə-'bæg/ n [origin unknown]: a slender flexible rod
 with a sponge on one end used esp for removing obstructions from
 the esophagus

probatus \prə-'bāt-, esp Brit -bit/ n [ME *probat*, fr. L *probatum*,
 neut of *probare*, pp of *probare*] 1 a: the action or process of
 proving before a competent judicial authority that a document
 offered for official recognition and registration as the last will and
 testament of a deceased person is genuine b: the judicial deter-
 mination of the validity of a will 2: the officially authenticated
 copy of a probated will

probate \prə-'bāt/ v: *probated*; *probating* 1: to establish (a
 will) by probate as genuine and valid 2: to put (a convicted of-
 fender) on probation

probate court n: a court that has jurisdiction chiefly over the
 probate of wills and administration of deceased persons' estates

probation \prə-'bā-shən/ n 1: critical examination and evalua-
 tion or subjection to such examination and evaluation 2 a: sub-
 jection of an individual to a period of testing and trial to ascertain
 fitness (as for a job or school) b: the action of suspending the
 sentence of a convicted offender and giving him freedom during
 good behavior under the supervision of a probation officer c: the
 state or a period of being subject to probation — *probation-al*
 \-shən-, -shən-/ adj — *probation-ally* -ē/ adv — *probation-*
ary -ē/ adj

a	about	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	i	bake	i	coat, cart
an	out	ch	chun	e	less	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ŋ	ang	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ō	coin	th	than
ū	foot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	zh	vision

: the consort of a prince 4: one very outstanding in a specified respect (a ~ of a seamstress) (a winding ~ of a river)
princess \like 'l or prin-cessə \prn-ses/ *adj* [F *princesse* princess, fr. *prince*] : close-fitting and usu. with gores from neck to flaring hemline (a ~ gown)
princess royal *n*, *pl* *princesses royal* : the eldest daughter of a sovereign
principal \prin(t)-s(-ə)-pol, -sə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *principalis*, fr. *princeps*, *principes*] 1: most important, consequential, or influential 2: of, relating to, or constituting principal or a principal — *prin-ci-pal-ly* \-lē, -prin(t)-spēl/ *adv*
principal *n* 1: a person who has controlling authority or is in a leading position as a: a chief or head man or woman b: the chief executive officer of an educational institution (as a high school) c: one who employs another to act for him subject to his general control and instruction, *specif*: the person from whom an agent's authority derives d: the chief or an actual participant in a crime e: the person primarily or ultimately liable on a legal obligation f: a leading performer 2: *STAR* 2: a matter or thing of primary importance as a: (1) a capital sum placed at interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund (2) the corpus of an estate, portion, devise, or bequest b: the construction that gives shape and strength to a roof and is usu. one of several trusses, *broadly*: the most important member of a piece of framing — *prin-ci-pal-ship* \prin(t)-s(-ə)-pol-ship, -sə-bəl/ *n*
principal diagonal *n* : the diagonal in a square matrix that runs from upper left to lower right
prin-ci-pal-ty \prin(t)-s(-ə)-pal-ət-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 a: the state, office, or authority of a prince b: the position or responsibilities of a principal (as of a school) 2: the territory or jurisdiction of a prince 3: the country that gives title to a prince 4: an angel of the third lowest rank in the Dionysian hierarchy — *usu* used in *pl*
principal parts *n* *pl* : a series of verb forms from which all the other forms of a verb can be derived including in English the infinitive, the past tense, and the present and past participles
prin-ci-pal \prin-sip-ēl/ *adj* [L *principium*] : INITIAL, PRIMARY
prin-ci-pal-ly \prin-sip-ēl-ē/ *adv* [L *principium*] : INITIAL, PRIMARY
prin-ci-pal-ly \prin-sip-ēl-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ies \-ē-ē/ [L, beginning, basis]: a fundamental principle
prin-ci-pal \prin(t)-s(-ə)-pol, -sə-bəl/ *n* [ME, modif. of MF *principe*, fr. L *principium* beginning, fr. *princeps*, *principes* one taking the first part — *more* at *PRINCE*] 1 a: a comprehensive and fundamental law, doctrine, or assumption b: (1) a rule or code of conduct (2) habitual devotion to right principles (a man of ~) c: the laws or facts of nature underlying the working of an artificial device 2: a primary source 3: ORIGIN 3: an underlying faculty or endowment: an ingredient (as a chemical) that exhibits or imparts a characteristic quality (such ~s of human nature as greed and curiosity) 4 *cap*, *Christian Science*: a divine principle: GOD — In principle: with respect to fundamentals [prepared to accept the proposition in principle]
prin-ci-pal-ly \-s(-ə)-pald, -sə-bald/ *adj* : exhibiting, based on, or characterized by principle — *often* used in combination (*highly principled*)
prin-cox \prin-kaks, 'prig-/ *n* [origin unknown] *archaic*: a pert youth: COXCOMB
prink \prɪŋk/ *vb* [prob. alter of *prank*] : PRIMP — *prink-er* *n*
print \prɪnt/ *n* [ME *preinte*, fr. OF, fr. *preint*, pp of *preindre* to press, fr. L *primere* — *more* at *PRESS*] 1 a: a mark made by pressure: IMPRESSION b: something impressed with a print or formed in a mold 2: a device or instrument for impressing or forming a print 3 a: printed state or form b: the printing industry 4: printed matter 5: printed letters: TYPE 6 a: (1) a copy made by printing, (2) a reproduction of an original work of art (as a painting) made by a photomechanical process (3) an original work of art (as a woodcut, etching, or lithograph) intended for graphic reproduction and produced by or under the supervision of the artist who designed it b: cloth with a pattern or figured design applied by printing, *also*: an article of such cloth c: a photographic copy; *esp*: one made from a negative — *In print*: procurable from the publisher — *out of print*: not procurable from the publisher
print *vt* 1 a: to impress something in or on b: to stamp (as a mark) in or on something 2 a: to make a copy of by impressing paper against an inked printing surface b: (1) to impress (as wallpaper) with a design or pattern (2) to impress (a pattern or design) on something c: to publish in print 3: to write in letters shaped like those of ordinary roman text type 4: to make (a positive picture) on sensitized photographic surface from a negative or a positive ~ *vt* 1 a: to work as a printer b: to produce printed matter 2: to produce something in printed form
print-able \print-ə-bəl/ *adj* 1: capable of being printed or of being printed from 2: considered fit to publish — *print-abil-ty* \prin(t)-ə-bil-ət-ē/ *n*
printed circuit *n*: a circuit for electronic apparatus made by depositing conductive material in continuous paths from terminal to terminal on an insulating surface
printed matter *n*: matter printed by any of various mechanical processes that is eligible for mailing at a special rate
printer \print-ər/ *n*: one that prints as a: a person engaged in printing b: a device used for printing, *esp*: a machine for printing from photographic negatives c: a device (as a chain printer) that produces printout
printer's devil *n*: an apprentice in a printing office
printer's mark *n*: IMPRINT *b*
print-ery \print-ər-ē/ *n*, *pl* -eries: PRINTING OFFICE
printing *n* 1: reproduction in printed form 2: the art, practice, or business of a printer 3: IMPRESSION 4c: paper to be printed on
printing ink *n*: ink made for use in printing
printing office *n*: an establishment where printing is done
printing press *n*: a machine that produces printed copies
print-less \print-ləs/ *adj*: making, bearing, or taking no imprint
print-making \mā-kin/ *n*: the design and production of prints by an artist — *print-maker* \-kər/ *n*

print-out \print-əut/ *n*: a printed record produced automatically (as by a computer)
print-out \print-əut/ *vt*: to make a printout of
prior \pri-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. OE & MF, fr. ML, fr. LL, administrator, fr. L *former*, superior] 1: the superior ranking next to the abbot of a monastery 2: the superior of a house or group of houses of any of various religious communities — *pri-or-ate* \pri-ər-ət/ *n* — *pri-or-ship* \pri-ər-ship/ *n*
prior \pri-ər/ *adj* [L *former*, superior, compar. of OL *pri* before; akin to L *priscus* ancient, *prae* before — *more* at *FOR*] 1: earlier in time or order 2: taking precedence (as in importance) *syn* see *PRECEDING* — *pri-or-ly* *adv*
prior-ess \pri-ər-ēs/ *n*: a nun corresponding in rank to a prior
pri-or-ity \pri-ər-ət-ē, -ār-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 a: (1) the quality or state of being prior (2) precedence in date or position of publication — *used* of taxa b: (1) superiority in rank, position, or privilege (2) legal precedence in exercise of rights over the same subject matter 2: a preferential rating, *esp*: one that allocates rights to goods and services usu. in limited supply 3: something meriting prior attention
syn PRIORITY, PRECEDENCE *shared meaning element*: the act, the fact, or the right of preceding another
prior to prep: in advance of: BEFORE
pri-or-ry \pri-ər-ē/ *n*, *pl* -ries: a religious house under a prior or prioress
prize \prɪz/ *chiefly Brit* var of *PRIZE*
prize \pri-ə-s(-ə)r/ *n* [primary + *ere*]: the succession of vegetational stages that occurs in passing from bare earth or water to a climax community
prism \prɪz-əm/ *n* [LL *prisma*, *prisma*, fr. Gk. lit., anything sawn, fr. *prain* to saw] 1: a polyhedron with two polygonal faces lying in parallel planes and with the other faces parallelograms — *see* VOLUME table 2 a: a transparent body that is bounded in part by two nonparallel plane faces and is used to deviate or disperse a beam of light b: a prism-shaped decorative glass luster 3: a crystal form whose faces are parallel to one axis, *esp*: one whose faces are parallel to the vertical axis
prism-atic \prɪz-mat-ik/ *adj* 1: relating to, resembling, or constituting a prism 2 a: formed by a prism b: resembling the colors formed by refraction of light through a prism (~ effects) 3: highly colored: BRILLIANT 4: having such symmetry that a general form with faces cutting all axes at unspecified intercepts is a prism (~ crystals) — *prism-atic-ally* \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
prism-a-toid \prɪz-mə-toid/ *n* [LL *prisma*, *prisma* prism]: a polyhedron that has all of its vertices in two parallel planes — *prism-a-toid-ally* \prɪz-mə-toid-ē/ *adv*
prism-oid \prɪz-moid/ *n*: a prismatoid with two parallel similar and not congruent bases and faces that are trapezoids — *prism-oid-ally* \prɪz-moid-ē/ *adv*
prison \prɪz-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *prehensio*, *prehensio* act of seizing, fr. *prehensum*, pp of *prehendere* to seize — *more* at *PREHENSIBLE*] 1: a state of confinement or captivity 2: a place of confinement as a: a building in which persons are confined for safe custody while on trial for an offense or for punishment after trial and conviction b: an institution for the imprisonment of persons convicted of serious crimes: PENITENTIARY
prison *vt*: IMPRISON, CONFINED
prison camp *n*: a camp for the confinement of reasonably trustworthy prisoners usu. employed on government projects 2: a camp for prisoners of war
prison-er \prɪz-nər, -n-ər/ *n*: a person deprived of his liberty and kept under involuntary restraint, confinement, or custody; *esp*: one on trial or in prison
prisoner of war: a person captured in war; *esp*: a member of the armed forces of a nation who is taken by the enemy during combat
prisoner's base *n*: a game in which players on each of two teams seek to tag and imprison players of the other team who have ventured out of their home territory
prison fever *n*: typhus fever
prism-ic \prɪz-ik/ *adj* *prism-ic-er*, -est [prob. blend of *prism* and *sissy*] : being prism and precise: FINICKY — *prism-ic-ly* \prɪz-ik-ē/ *adv* — *prism-ic-ness* \prɪz-ik-nəs/ *n*
prism-ic \prɪz-ik/ *n* [L *pristis* shark, sawfish, fr. its occurrence in the liver oils of sharks]: an isoprenoid hydrocarbon C₁₉H₃₆ that usu. accompanies phytane
prism-ic \prɪz-ik/ *adj* *prism-ic-er*, -est [L *pristinus*, akin to L *prior*] 1: belonging to the earliest period or state (the hypothetical ~ lunar atmosphere) 2 a: uncorrupted by civilization (~ innocence) b: free from soil or decay: being fresh and clean — *prism-ic-ly* *adv*
prith-ee \prɪth-ē, -prɪth-/ *interj* [alter of (I) *pray thee*] *archaic* — *used* to express a wish or request
priv *abbr* 1 private, privately 2 private
priv-a-cy \prɪ-və-sē, Brit *also* 'prɪ-və-si/ *n*, *pl* -cies 1 a: the quality or state of being apart from company or observation: SECLUSION b: freedom from unauthorized intrusion (one's right to ~) 2 *archaic*: a place of seclusion 3: SECRECY
priv-at-do-cent or *priv-at-do-zen* \prɪ-vət-dō(t)-sent/ *n* [G *privatdozent*, fr. *privat* private + *dozent* teacher]: an unsalaried university lecturer or teacher in German-speaking countries remunerated directly by students' fees
private \prɪ-vət/ *adj* [ME *privat*, fr. L *privatus*, fr. pp of *privare* to deprive, release, fr. *privus* private, set apart, akin to L *pro* for — *more* at *FOR*] 1 a: intended for or restricted to the use of a particular person, group, or class (a ~ park) b: belonging to or concerning an individual person, company, or interest (a ~ house) c: (1) restricted to the individual or arising independently of others (~ opinion) (2) carried on by the individual independently of the usual institutions (~ study); *also*: being educated by



prisms 1

ik or **proc-to-log-i-cal** \-l-kəl/ *adj* — **proc-to-log-i-st** \prāk-ˈtō-l-ə-jəst/ *n*
proc-tor \prāk-tər/ *n* [ME *procutour* procurator, *procutor*, alter. of *procurator*] **SUPERVISOR**. **MONITOR**. *specif*: one appointed to supervise students (as at an examination) — **proc-tor** *vb* — **proc-to-log-i-ship** \prāk-ˈtō-l-ə-ʃɪp/ *n*
proc-um-bent \prō-ˈkəm-bənt/ *adj* [L *procumbens*, *procumbens*, *pp* of *procumbere* to fall or lean forward, *fr* *pro*-forward + *cumbere* to lie down — more at *hip*] 1: being or having stems that trail along the ground without rooting 2: lying face down
proc-u-ra-tion \prāk-yə-ˈrā-shən/ *n* [ME *procuratioun*, *fr*. MF *procuratiōn*, *fr*. L *procuratio*-, *procuratio*, *fr*. *procurator*, *pp* of *procurare*] 1 *a*: the act of appointing another as one's agent or attorney 2: the authority vested in one so appointed 3: the action of obtaining something (as supplies): **PROCUREMENT**
proc-u-ra-tor \prāk-yə-ˈrā-tər/ *n* 1: one that manages another's affairs: **AGENT** 2: an officer of the Roman empire entrusted with management of the financial affairs of a province and often having administrative powers as agent of the emperor — **proc-u-ra-tor-i-al** \prāk-yə-ˈrā-tər-i-əl/ *adj*
proc-ure \prō-ˈkyūr/ *vb* **proc-ured**; **proc-ur-ing** [ME *procurer*, *fr*. LL *procurare*, *fr*. L *pro*-to take care of, *fr*. *pro*-for + *cura* care] *w* 1 *a*: to get possession of: obtain by particular care and effort 2: to get and make available for promiscuous sexual intercourse 3: to bring about: **ACHIEVE** ~ *vi*: to procure women
syn *see* **GET** — **proc-ur-able** \-ˈkyūr-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **proc-ur-ance** \-ən(t)s/ *n* — **proc-ur-ment** \-kyūr-mənt/ *n*
proc-ur-er \-ˈkyūr-ər/ *n*: one that procures; *esp*: **PANDER** — **proc-ur-ess** \-əs/ *n*
Pro-cy-on \prō-ˈsɪ-jən, ˈprās-ɪ-, -ən/ *n* [L *fr*. Gk *Prokyōn*, lit., forer; dog; *fr*. its rising before the Dog Star]: a first-magnitude star in Canis Minor
prod \prɪd/ *vt* **prod-ded**; **prod-ding** [origin unknown] 1 *a*: to thrust a pointed instrument into: **PRICK** 2: to incite to action: **STIR** 3: to poke or stir as if with a prod — **prod-der** *n*
2 prod *n*: 1: a pointed instrument used to prod 2: an incitement to act
3 prod *abbr* **production**
prod-i-gal \prɪd-i-gəl/ *adj* [L *prodigus*, *fr*. *prodigere* to drive away, squander, *fr*. *pro*-prod-forth + *agere* to drive — more at **PRO**-**AGENT**] 1: recklessly extravagant 2: characterized by wasteful expenditure: **LAVISH** 3: yielding abundantly: **LUXURIANT** *syn* *see* **PROFUSE** *ant* **parsimonious**, **frugal** — **prod-i-gal-ly** \prɪd-i-gəl-ē/ *adv*
2 prod-i-gal *n*: one who spends or gives lavishly and foolishly *syn* *see* **SPENDTHRIFT**
prod-i-gious \prɪd-i-jəs/ *adj* 1 *a* *obs*: being an omen: **PORTENTOUS** *b* *archaic*: resembling or befitting a prodigy: **STRANGE** **UNUSUAL** 2: exciting amazement or wonder 3: extraordinary in bulk, quantity, or degree: **ENORMOUS** *syn* *see* **MONSTROUS** — **prod-i-gious-ly** *adv* — **prod-i-gious-ness** *n*
prod-ig-y \prɪd-i-j-ē/ *n*, *pl* *-gies* [L *prodigium* omen, monster, *fr*. *pro*-prod- + *-igium* (akin to *alo* I say) — more at **ADAGE**] 1 *a*: a portentous event: **OMEN** *b*: something extraordinary or inexplicable 2 *a*: an extraordinary, marvelous, or unusual accomplishment, deed, or event *b*: a highly talented child
prod-i-mal \prɒd-ˈdrɒ-məl/ or **prod-i-mic** \-ˈdrām-ik/ *adj*: **PRECURSORY**, *esp*: marked by prodromes
prod-rome \prɒd-ˈdrɒ-m/ *n*, *pl* *prod-romes* \-ˈdrɒ-m-ə/ or **prod-romes** \prɒd-ˈdrɒ-mz/ [L *prodromus*, *fr*. Gk *prodromos*, *fr*. *pro*-before + *dromos* running — more at **PRO**, **DROMEDARY**]: a premonitory symptom of disease
1 pro-duce \prɒ-ˈdyʊ-s/ *vb* **pro-duced**; **pro-duc-ing** [ME (Sc) *producen*, *fr*. L *producere*, *fr*. *pro*-forward + *ducere* to lead — more at **TOW**] *w* 1: to offer to view or notice: **EXHIBIT** 2: to give birth or rise to: **YIELD** 3: to extend in length, area, or volume (~ a side of a triangle) 4: to present to the public on the stage or screen or over radio or television 5: to give being, form, or shape to: **MAKE**; *esp*: **MANUFACTURE** 6: to accrue or cause to accrue ~ *vi*: to bear, make, or yield something — **pro-duc-ible** \-ˈdyʊ-sə-bəl/ *adj*
2 pro-duce \prɒ-ˈdyʊ-s/ *vb*, *pro-d-* also *-dyʊ-s* *n* 1 *a*: something produced 2: the amount produced: **YIELD** 2: agricultural products and *esp* fresh fruits and vegetables as distinguished from grain and other staple crops 3: the progeny usu. of a female animal
pro-duced \prɒ-ˈdyʊ-s/ *adj*: disproportionately elongated (~ leaf)
pro-duc-er \prɒ-ˈdyʊ-s-ər, prɒ-ˈ/ *n* 1: one that produces; *esp*: one that grows agricultural products or manufactures crude materials into articles of use 2: a furnace or apparatus that produces combustible gas to be used for fuel by circulating air or a mixture of air and steam through a layer of incandescent fuel 3: a person who supervises or finances the production of a stage or screen production or radio or television program 4: an organism (as a green plant) which produces its own organic compounds from simple precursors (as carbon dioxide and inorganic nitrogen) and many of which are food sources for other organisms — compare **CONSUMER** *b*
pro-duc-er *gas* *n*: gas made in a producer and consisting chiefly of carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and nitrogen
pro-duc-er *goods* *n* *pl*: goods (as tools and raw materials) that are used to produce other goods and satisfy human wants only indirectly
pro-duct \prɒd-ˈdʌkt/ *n* [in sense 1, *fr*. ME, *fr*. ML *productum*, *fr*. L *producere* to produce, *fr*. neut. of *producere*, *pp* of *producere*, in other senses, *fr*. L *productum*] 1: the number or expression resulting from the multiplication together of two or more numbers or expressions 2: something produced 3: the amount, quantity, or total produced 4: **CONJUNCTION** 5
pro-duc-tion \prɒd-ˈdʌk-shən, prɒ-ˈ/ *n* 1 *a*: something produced: **PRODUCT** *b* (1): a literary or artistic work (2): a work presented on the stage or screen or over the air *c*: an exaggerated action 2 *a*: the act or process of producing *b*: the creation of

utility; *esp*: the making of goods available for human wants 3: total output *esp* of a commodity or an industry — **pro-duc-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-əl/ *adj*
production control *n*: systematic planning, coordinating, and directing of all manufacturing activities and influences to insure having goods made on time, of adequate quality, and at reasonable cost
production line *n*: **LINE** 6]
pro-duc-tive \prɒ-ˈdʌk-tiv, prɒ-ˈ/ *adj* 1: having the quality or power of producing *esp* in abundance (~ fishing waters) 2: effective in bringing about: **ORIGINAL** (investigating committees have been ~ of much good — R. K. Carr) 3 *a*: yielding or furnishing results, benefits, or profits *b*: yielding or devoted to the satisfaction of wants or the creation of utilities 4: continuing to be used in the formation of new words or constructions (*un-* is a ~ prefix) 5: raising mucus or sputum (as from the bronchi) (*a* ~ cough) — **pro-duc-tive-ly** *adv* — **pro-duc-tive-ness** *n*
pro-duc-tiv-i-ty \prɒ-ˈdʌk-tiv-ə-ti, prɒ-ˈdʌk-, prɒ-ˈdʌk-/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being productive 2: rate of production *esp* of food by fixation of solar energy by producer organisms
pro-em \prō-ˈem/ *n* [ME *proheme*, *fr*. MF, *fr*. L *proemium*, *fr*. Gk *proimion*, *fr*. *pro*- + *oimē* song] 1: preliminary comment: **PREFACE** 2: **PREFACE** — **pro-em-i-al** \prō-ˈem-i-əl, -em-ē-/ *adj*
pro-en-zyme \prō-ˈen-zīm/ *n* [ISV]: **ZYMOGEN**
pro-es-trus \prō-ˈes-trəs/ *n* [NL]: a period immediately preceding estrus characterized by preparatory physiological changes
1 prof \prɒf/ *n*, *slang*: **PROFESSOR**
2 prof *abbr* **professor**; **professional**
pro-fa-na-tion \prɒf-ə-ˈnā-shən, prɒf-ə-/ *n*: the act or an instance of profaning
syn **PROFANATION**, **DESECRATION**, **SACRILEGE** *shared meaning element*: a violation or misuse of something normally held sacred
pro-fa-na-to-ry \prɒf-ə-ˈnā-tər-i, prɒ-, -fā-nə-, -tər-/ *adj*: tending to profane: **DESRACATING**
1 pro-fane \prɒ-ˈfān, prɒ-ˈ/ *vt* **prof-aned**; **prof-an-ing** 1: to treat (something sacred) with abuse, irreverence, or contempt: **DESECRATE**, **VIOLATE** 2: to debase by a wrong, unworthy, or vulgar use — **pro-fan-er** *n*
2 profane *adj* [ME *prophane*, *fr*. MF, *fr*. L *profanus*, *fr*. *pro*-before + *fanum* temple — more at **PRO**, **FEAST**] 1: not concerned with religion or religious purposes: **SECULAR** 2: not holy because unconsecrated, impure, or defiled: **UNSANCTIFIED** 3: serving to debase or defile what is holy: **IRREVERENT** 4 *a*: not among the initiated *b*: not possessing esoteric or expert knowledge — **pro-fane-ly** *adv* — **pro-fane-ness** \-fān-əs/ *n*
pro-fan-ty \prɒf-ən-ti, prɒ-ˈ/ *n*, *pl* *-ties* 1 *a*: the quality or state of being profane *b*: the use of profane language 2 *a*: profane language *b*: an utterance of profane language
pro-fess \prɒ-ˈfɛs, prɒ-ˈ/ *vb* [in sense 1, *fr*. ME *professen*, *fr*. *profes*, *adj*, having professed one's vows, *fr*. OF, *fr*. LL *professus*, *fr*. L *pp* of *profiteri* to profess, confess, *fr*. *pro*-before + *fateri* to acknowledge, in other senses, *fr*. L *professus*, *pp* — more at **CONFESS**] *w* 1: to receive formally into a religious community following a novitiate by acceptance of the required vows 2 *a*: to declare or admit openly or freely: **AFFIRM** *b*: to declare in words or appearances only: **PRETEND** 3: to confess one's faith in or allegiance to 4: to practice or claim to be versed in (a calling or profession) ~ *vi* 1: to make a profession or avowal 2 *obs*: to profess friendship
pro-fessed \-ˈfɛst/ *adj* 1: openly and freely declared or acknowledged: **AFFIRMED** 2: professing to be qualified, *also*: **EXPERT**
pro-fessed-ly \prɒ-ˈfɛs-əd-ē, -ˈfɛst-ē/ *adv* 1: by profession or declaration: **AVOWEDLY** 2: with pretense: **ALLEGEDLY**
pro-fes-sion \prɒ-ˈfɛsh-ən/ *n* 1: the act of taking the vows of a religious community 2: an act of openly declaring or publicly claiming a belief, faith, or opinion: **PROTESTATION** 3: an avowed religious faith 4 *a*: a calling requiring specialized knowledge and often long and intensive academic preparation *b*: a principal calling, vocation, or employment *c*: the whole body of persons engaged in a calling
1 pro-fes-sion-al \prɒ-ˈfɛsh-ənəl, -ən-əl/ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a profession *b*: engaged in one of the learned professions *c*: characterized by or conforming to the technical or ethical standards of a profession 2 *a*: participating for gain or livelihood in an activity or field of endeavor often engaged in by amateurs *b*: engaged in by persons receiving financial return (~ football) 3: following a line of conduct as though it were a profession (*a* ~ patriot) — **pro-fes-sion-al-ly** \-ˈfɛsh-ən-əl-ē/ *adv*
2 professional *n*: one that engages in a pursuit or activity professionally
pro-fes-sion-al-ism \-ˈfɛz-əm/ *n* 1: the conduct, aims, or qualities that characterize or mark a profession or a professional person 2: the following of a profession (as athletics) for gain or livelihood
pro-fes-sion-al-ize \-ˈfɛz-ə-ˈlaɪ-z/, -ˈfɛz-ə-/ *vi* **-ized**, **-iz-ing**: to give a professional character to — **pro-fes-sion-al-iz-a-tion** \-ˈfɛsh-ən-əl-ə-ˈzā-shən, -ən-əl-ə-/ *n*
pro-fes-sor \prɒ-ˈfɛs-ər/ *n* 1: one that professes, avows, or declares 2 *a*: a faculty member of the highest academic rank at an institution of higher education *b*: a teacher at a university, college, or sometimes secondary school *c*: one that teaches or professes special knowledge of an art, sport, or occupation requiring skill — **pro-fes-sor-i-al** \prɒ-ˈfɛs-ər-i-əl, prɒf-, -ˈfɛs-ər-/ *adj* — **pro-fes-sor-i-al-ly** \-ˈfɛs-ər-i-əl-ē/ *adv*
pro-fes-sor-ate \prɒ-ˈfɛs-ə-ˈreɪt/ *n*: the office, term of office, or position of a professor

o about * kitten or further a back ā bake ī cot, cart
 aū out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip f life
 j joke ŋ sing ō flow ó flaw ōi coin th thin th this
 ū foot ū foot y yet yū few yū furious zh vision

pro-ba-tion-er \sh(ə)-nər/ *n* 1: one (as a newly admitted student nurse) whose fitness is being tested during a trial period 2: a convicted offender on probation
probation officer *n*: an officer appointed to investigate, report on, and supervise the conduct of convicted offenders on probation
pro-ba-tive \prō-bat-iv/ *adj* 1: serving to test or try: EXPLORATORY 2: serving to prove: SUBSTANTIATING
pro-ba-to-ry \prō-ba-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj*: PROBATIVE
probe \prōb/ *n* [ML. *proba* examination, fr. L. *probare*] 1: a slender surgical instrument for examining a cavity 2: a: a pointed metal tip for making electrical contact with a circuit element being checked b: a device used to penetrate or send back information esp from outer space c: a pipe on the receiving airplane thrust into the drogue of the delivering airplane in air refueling 3: a: the action of probing b: a penetrating or critical investigation: INQUIRY c: a tentative exploratory advance or survey
probe *vb* probed; probing *vt* 1: to examine with or as if with a probe 2: to investigate thoroughly ~ *vi*: to make an exploratory investigation *syn* see ENTER — **prob-er** *n*
pro-ben-o-ic-acid \prō-ben-ə-sid/ *n* [irreg. fr. *propyl* + *benzoic acid*] a drug C₁₁H₁₁NO₃ that acts on renal tubular function and is used to inhibit the excretion of some drugs (as penicillin) and to increase the excretion of urates in gout
prob-it \prōb-ət/ *n* [probability unit]: a unit of measurement of statistical probability based on deviations from the mean of a normal distribution
prob-ity \prō-bat-ē/ *n* [MF *probité*, fr. L. *probitas*, *probitas* fr. *probus* honest — more at PROVE] adherence to the highest principles and ideals: UPRIGHTNESS *syn* see HONESTY
problem \prōb-ləm, -lēm/ *n* [ME *probleme*, fr. MF, fr. L. *problema*, fr. Gk *problēma*, *problēma*, something thrown forward, fr. *proballō* to throw forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *ballō* to throw — more at PRO, DEVIL] 1: a: a question raised for inquiry, consideration, or solution b: a proposition in mathematics or physics stating something to be done 2: a: an intricate unsettled question b: a source of perplexity, distress, or vexation *syn* see MYSTERY
problem adj 1: dealing with a problem of human conduct or social relationship (a ~ play) 2: difficult to deal with (a ~ child)
problem-atic \prōb-lə-mat-ik/ or **problem-at-ic-al** \-i-kəl/ *adj* 1: a: difficult to solve or decide: PUZZLING b: not definite or settled (their future remains ~) c: open to question or debate: QUESTIONABLE 2: expressing or supporting a possibility *syn* see DOUBTFUL — **problem-at-ic-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
pro-bos-cl-de-an \prō-bās-ə-dē-ən/ or **pro-bos-cl-de-an** \prō-bās-īd-ē-ən, -jōr-/ *n* [deriv. of L. *proboscid*, *proboscis*] any of an order (Probosidea) of large mammals comprising the elephants and extinct related forms — **probosclidean** *adj*
pro-bos-cle \prō-bās-ē/ *n*, *pl* -bos-cles also -bos-cl-des \-bās-ə-dēz/ [L. fr. Gk *proboskis*, fr. *pro-* + *boskein* to feed, akin to Lith *gautja* herd] 1: a: the trunk of an elephant, also: any long flexible snout b: the human nose esp when prominent 2: any of various elongated or extensible tubular processes (as the sucking organ of a butterfly) of the oral region of an invertebrate
proc *abbr* proceedings
pro-ce-line \prō-kān/ *n* [ISV ²pro- + cocaine] a: a basic ester C₁₇H₂₁N₃O₂ of para-aminobenzoic acid, also: its crystalline hydrochloride used as a local anesthetic
pro-cam-bi-um \prō-kām-bē-əm/ *n* [NL]: the part of a plant meristem that forms cambium and primary vascular tissues — **pro-cam-bi-al** \-bē-əl/ *adj*
pro-cary-ote \prō-kar-ē-ōt/ *n* [*pro-* + Gk *karyōtos* provided with nuts — more at EU-CARYOTE]: a cellular organism (as a bacterium or a blue-green alga) that does not have a distinct nucleus — compare EU-CARYOTE — **pro-cary-ot-ic** \prō-kar-ē-ōt-ik/ *adj*
pro-ca-the-dral \prō-kə-thē-drəl/ *n*: a parish church used as a cathedral
pro-ce-dural \prō-sē-j(ə)-rəl/ *adj*: of or relating to procedure esp of courts or other bodies administering substantive law — **pro-ce-dur-al-ly** \-ē/ *adv*
pro-ce-dure \prō-sē-jr/ *n* [F *procédure*, fr. MF, fr. *proceder*] 1: a: a particular way of accomplishing something or of acting b: a step in a procedure 2: a series of steps followed in a regular definite order (legal ~) 3: a: a traditional or established way of doing things b: PROTOCOL
pro-ceed \prō-sēd, -sē/ *vi* [ME *proceden*, fr. MF *proceder*, fr. L. *procedere*, fr. *pro-* forward + *cedere* to go — more at PRO, CEDE] 1: to come forth from a source: ISSUE 2: to continue after a pause or interruption b: to go on in an orderly regulated way 3: to begin and carry on an action, process, or movement b: to be in the process of being accomplished 4: to move along a course: ADVANCE *syn* see SPRING
pro-ceed-ing *n* 1: PROCEDURE 2 *pl*: EVENTS, HAPPENINGS 3 *pl*: legal action (divorce ~s) 4: AFFAIR, TRANSACTION 5 *pl*: an official record of things said or done
pro-ceeds \prō-sēdz/ *n* *pl* 1: the total amount brought in (the ~ of a sale) 2: the net amount received (as for a check or from an insurance settlement) after deduction of any discount or charges
pro-ce-phalic \prō-sē-fal-ik/ *adj*: relating to, forming, or situated on or near the front of the head
pro-cer-cold \prō-sēr-kōld/ *n* [*pro-* + Gk *kerkos* tail]: the solid first parasitic larva of some tapeworms that develops usu. in the body cavity of a copepod
pro-cess \prō-sēs, -sēs, -sē/ *n*, *pl* pro-cess-es \-sēs-ēz, -sēz, -sēz/ [ME *proces*, fr. MF, fr. L. *processus*, fr. *pro-* forward + *cedere* to go] 1: a: PROGRESS, ADVANCE b: something going on: PROCEEDING 2: a: a natural phenomenon marked by gradual changes that lead toward a particular result (the ~ of growth) b: a series of actions or operations conducing to an end, esp: a continuous operation or treatment esp in manufacture 3: a: the whole course of proceedings in a legal action b: the summons, mandate, or writ used by a court to compel the appearance of the defendant in a legal action or compliance with its orders 4: a

prominent or projecting part of an organism or organic structure (a bone ~) 5: CONK
pro-cess *vi* 1: to proceed against by law: PROSECUTE b (1): to take out a summons against (2): to serve a summons on 2: to subject to a special process or treatment (as in the course of manufacture) b: to work (hair) into a conk
pro-cess *adj* 1: treated or made by a special process esp when involving synthesis or artificial modification 2: made by or used in a mechanical or photomechanical duplicating process 3: of or involving illusory effects usu. introduced during processing of the film (a ~ motion-picture scene)
pro-cess \prō-sēs/ *vi* [back-formation fr. 'procession] chiefly Brit: to move in a procession
pro-cess cheese \prō-sēs-, -sēs-, -sē-/ *n*: a cheese made by blending several lots of cheese
pro-cess-able or **pro-cess-able** \prō-sēs-ə-bəl, -prōs-/ *adj*: suitable for processing: capable of being processed — **pro-cess-abil-ity** or **pro-cess-abil-ity** \prō-sēs-ə-bil-ə-tē, -prōs-/ *n*
pro-cess-al-ly \prō-sēs-əl-ē/ *adv* 1: continuous forward movement: PROGRESSION b: EMANATION (the Holy Ghost's ~ from the Father) 2: a: a group of individuals moving along in an orderly often ceremonial way b: SUCCESSION, SEQUENCE
pro-cession *vi*, *archaic*: to go in procession
pro-cess-al-ly \prō-sēs-əl-ē/ *adv* 1: a book containing material for a procession 2: a musical composition (as a hymn) designed for a procession 3: a ceremonial procession
pro-cessional *adj*: of, relating to, or moving in a procession — **pro-cessional-ly** \-ē/ *adv*
pro-cess-er \prō-sēs-ər, -prōs-/ *n* 1: one that processes (food ~) 2: a (1): COMPUTER (2): the part of a computer system that operates on data — called also *central processing unit* b: a computer program (as a compiler) that puts another program into a form acceptable to the computer
process printing *n*: a method of printing from halftone plates in use three or more colors so that nearly any hue may be reproduced
pro-cēs-ver-bal \prō-sē-vər-bāl, -vər-/ *n*, *pl* pro-cēs-ver-baux \-bō/ [F, lit. verbal trial]: an official written record
pro-claim \prō-klaīm, -prə-/ *vi* [ME *proclamen*, fr. MF or L; MF *proclamer*, fr. L. *proclamare*, fr. *pro-* before + *clamare* to cry out — more at PRO, CLAIM] 1: to declare publicly, typically insistently, proudly, or defiantly and in either speech or writing: ANNOUNCE b: to give outward indication of: SHOW 2: to declare or declare to be solemnly, officially, or formally (~ an amnesty) (~ the country a republic) 3: to praise or glorify openly or publicly: EXTOL *syn* see DECLARE — **pro-claim-er** *n*
pro-cla-ma-tion \prō-kla-mā-shən/ *n* [ME *proclamacion*, fr. MF *proclamation*, fr. L. *proclamation*, *proclamatio*, fr. *proclamatus*, pp of *proclamare*] 1: the action of proclaiming: the state of being proclaimed 2: something proclaimed, specif: an official formal public announcement
pro-clim-max \prō-kli-mak-s/ *n*: an ecological community that suggests a climax in stability and permanence but is not primarily the product of climate
pro-clit-ic \prō-kli-tik/ *adj* [NL *procliticus*, fr. Gk *pro-* + LL *-cliticus* (as in *encliticus* enclitic): of, relating to, or constituting a word or particle without sentence stress that is accentually dependent upon a following stressed word and is pronounced with it as a phonetic unit — **pro-clit-ic** *n*
pro-cliv-ity \prō-kli-v-ē-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties [L. *proclivitas*, fr. *proclivis* sloping, prone, fr. *pro-* forward + *clivus* hill — more at PRO, DECLIVITY]: an inclination or predisposition toward something; esp: a strong inherent inclination toward something objectionable *syn* see LEANING
Pro-cne \prōk-nē/ *n* [L. fr. Gk *Prokne*]: the wife of Tereus changed into a swallow while fleeing with her sister from Tereus
pro-con-sul \prō-kōn-(tō-səl)/ *n* [ME, fr. L. fr. *pro consul* for a consul] 1: a governor or military commander of an ancient Roman province 2: an administrator in a modern colony, dependency, or occupied area usu. with wide powers — **pro-con-sul-ar** \-s(ə)-l(ər)/ *adj* — **pro-con-sul-ate** \-s(ə)-l(ət)/ *n* — **pro-con-sul-ship** \-s(ə)-l(ə)-shɪp/ *n*
pro-cra-ti-nate \prō-kras-tē-nāt, -nāt-/ *vb* -nated; -nat-ing [L. *procrastinatus*, pp of *procrastinare*, fr. *pro-* forward + *crastinus* of tomorrow, fr. *cras* tomorrow] *vt*: to put off intentionally and habitually ~ *vi*: to put off intentionally and reprehensibly the doing of something that should be done — **pro-cra-ti-na-tion** \-kras-tā-nā-shən/ *n* — **pro-cra-ti-na-tor** \-kras-tā-nāt-ər/ *n*
pro-cre-ant \prō-kre-ənt/ *adj* 1: producing offspring 2 *archaic*: of or relating to procreation
pro-cre-ate \-āt/ *vb* -ated; -at-ing [L. *procreatus*, pp of *procreare*, fr. *pro-* forth + *creare* to create — more at PRO, CREATE] *vt*: to beget or bring forth (offspring): PROPAGATE ~ *vi*: to beget or bring forth offspring: REPRODUCE — **pro-cre-ation** \prō-kre-ā-shən/ *n* — **pro-cre-ative** \prō-kre-āt-iv/ *adj* — **pro-cre-ator** \-āt-ər/ *n*
pro-crus-te-an \prō-kras-tē-ən, -prō-/ *adj*, often *cap* 1: of, relating to, or typical of Procrustes 2: marked by arbitrary often ruthless disregard of individual differences or special circumstances
procrustean bed *n*, often *cap* P: a scheme or pattern into which someone or something is arbitrarily forced
Pro-crus-tēs \prō-kras-tēz, -trēs/ *n* [L. fr. Gk *Prokroustēs*]: a giant of Eleusis who forced travelers to fit one of two unequally long beds by stretching their bodies or cutting off their legs
pro-cryp-tic \prō-krip-tik/ *adj* [*pro-* (as in *protect*) + *cryptic*]: of, relating to, or being a concealing pattern or shade of coloring esp in insects
pro-cro-dae-um \prō-kro-dē-əm, -pl- / *n*, *pl* -dae-um \-dē-ə/ or *dae-uma* [NL, fr. Gk *proktos anus* + *hōdus way* — more at CEDE]: the posterior ectodermal part of the alimentary canal formed in the embryo by invagination of the outer body wall
pro-cro-to-gy \prō-kro-tō-jē/ *n* [Gk *proktos anus* + *E-logy*]: a branch of medicine dealing with the structure and diseases of the anus, rectum, and sigmoid colon — **pro-cro-to-log-ic** \prō-kro-tō-lōj-

a : the action or process of progressing : **ADVANCE** **b** : a continuous and connected series : **SEQUENCE** **3 a** : succession of musical tones or chords **b** : the movement of musical parts in harmony **c** : **SEQUENCE** **2c** — **pro-gres-sion-al** \-ˈgrɛsh-nəl, -ən-əl/ *adj*
pro-gres-sion-ist \-ˈgrɛsh(-ə)-nəst/ *n* : one who believes in progress, esp. : one who believes in the continuous progress of the human race or of society
pro-gres-sist \ˈprɒg-ras-ɪst, -res-, prə-ˈgrɛs-/ *n* **1** : **PROGRESSION-IST** **2** : **PROGRESSIVE**
pro-gres-sive \prə-ˈgrɛs-ɪv/ *adj* **1 a** : of, relating to, or characterized by progress **b** : making use of or interested in new ideas, findings, or opportunities **c** : of, relating to, or constituting an educational theory marked by emphasis on the individual child, informality of classroom procedure, and encouragement of self-expression **2** : of, relating to, or characterized by progression **3** : moving forward or onward : **ADVANCING** **4** : increasing in extent or severity (a ~ disease) **5** often *cap* : of or relating to political Progressives **6** : of, relating to, or constituting a verb form that expresses action or state in progress at the time of speaking or a time spoken of — **pro-gres-sive-ly** *adv* — **pro-gres-sive-ness** *n*
progressive *n* **1 a** : one that is progressive **b** : one believing in moderate political change and esp. social improvement by governmental action **2 cap** : a member of any of various U.S. political parties **a** : a member of a predominantly agrarian minor party that around 1912 split off from the Republicans, *specif* : **BULL MOOSE** **b** : a follower of Robert M. La Follette in the presidential campaign of 1924 **c** : a follower of Henry A. Wallace in the presidential campaign of 1948
Progressive Conservative *adj* : of or relating to a major political party in Canada traditionally advocating economic nationalism and close ties with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth — **Progressive Conservative** *n*
progressive jazz *n* : jazz characterized by harmonic, contrapuntal, and rhythmic experimentation
pro-gres-siv-ism \prə-ˈgrɛs-ɪv-iz-əm/ *n* **1** : the principles or beliefs of progressives **2 cap** : the political and economic doctrines advocated by the Progressives **3** : the theories of progressive education — **pro-gres-siv-ist** \-ɪv-ɪst/ *n* or *adj* — **pro-gres-siv-istic** \-grɛs-ɪv-ɪs-tik/ *adj*
pro-hib-it \prə-ˈhɪb-ət, prə-ˈ/ *vt* [ME *prohibiten*, fr. L *prohibitus*, pp. of *prohibere* to hold away, fr. *pro-* forward + *habere* to hold] **1** : to forbid by authority : **ENJOIN** **2 a** : to prevent from doing something **b** : **PRECLUDE** *syn* **see** **FORBID** *ant* **permit**
pro-hib-ition \prə-ˈhɪb-ən also, prə-ˈhɪ-/ *n* **1** : the act of prohibiting by authority **2** : an order to restrain or stop **3** often *cap* : the forbidding by law of the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors except for medicinal and sacramental purposes
pro-hib-ition-ist \-ˈhɪb(-ə)-nəst/ *n* : one who favors the prohibition of the sale or manufacture of alcoholic liquors, *specif*, *cap* : a member of a minor U.S. political party advocating prohibition
pro-hib-itive \prə-ˈhɪb-ət-ɪv, prə-ˈ/ *adj* **1** : tending to prohibit or restrain **2** : tending to preclude the use or acquisition of something — **pro-hib-itive-ly** *adv* — **pro-hib-itive-ness** *n*
pro-hib-ito-ry \-ˈhɪb-ət-ɔ-, -tɔ-/ *adj* : **PROHIBITIVE**
pro-ject \ˈprɒj-ekt, -ɪkt/ *n* [ME *proiect*, modif. of MF *pourjet*, fr. *pourjet* to throw out, *spj.*, plan, fr. *pour-* (fr. L *porro* forward) + *jeter* to throw; akin to Gk *pro-* forward — more at **FORJET**] **1** : a specific plan or design : **SCHEME** **2 obs** : **IDEA** **3** : a planned undertaking **a** : a definitely formulated piece of research **b** : a large us government-supported undertaking **c** : a task or problem engaged in us by a group of students to supplement and apply classroom studies **4** : a group of houses or apartments built and arranged according to a single plan *syn* **see** **PLAN**
pro-ject \ˈprɒj-ekt/ *vb* [partly modif. of MF *pourjet*; partly fr. L *proiectus* pp of *proicere* to throw forward, fr. *pro-* + *jacere* to throw — more at **JET**] *vi* **1 a** : to devise in the mind : **DESIGN** **b** : to plan, figure, or estimate for the future (~ expenditures for the coming year) **2** : to throw or cast forward (~ a missile) **3** : to put or set forth : present for consideration **4** : to cause to protrude **5** : to cause (light or shadow) to fall into space or (an image) to fall on a surface (~ a beam of light) **6** : to reproduce (as a point, line, or area) on a surface by motion in a prescribed direction **7** : to communicate vividly esp. to an audience **8** : to attribute (something in one's own mind) to a person, group, or object (a nation is an entity on which one can ~ many of the worst of one's instincts — *Times Lit. Supp.*) ~ *vi*, to jut out : **PROTRUDE** — **project-able** \-ˈjɛk-tə-bəl/ *adj*
pro-ject-ile \prə-ˈjɛk-tɪl also, -tɪl, chiefly Brit. ˈprɒj-ɪk-, tɪl/ *n* **1** : a body projected by external force and continuing in motion by its own inertia, esp. : a missile for a weapon (as a firearm) **2** : a self-propelling weapon (as a rocket)
projectile *adj* **1** : projecting or impelling forward (a ~ force) **2** : capable of being thrust forward
pro-jection \prə-ˈjɛk-shən/ *n* **1 a** : a systematic presentation of intersecting coordinate lines on a flat surface upon which features from the curved surface of the earth or the celestial sphere may be mapped **b** : the process or technique of reproducing a spatial object upon a plane or curved surface by projecting its points, *also* : the graphic reproduction so formed **2** : a transforming change **3** : the act of throwing or shooting forward : **EJECTION** **4** : the forming of a plan : **SCHEMING** **5 a** (1) : a jutting out (2) : a part that juts out **b** : a view of a building or architectural element **6 a** : the act of perceiving a mental object as spatially and sensibly objective, *also* : something so perceived **b** : the attribution of one's own ideas, feelings, or attitudes to other people or to objects, esp. : the externalization of blame, guilt, or responsibility as a defense against anxiety **7** : the display of motion pictures by projecting an image from them upon a screen **8 a** : the act of communicating or conveying a vivid image esp. to an audience (she excels in genuine stage ~ — *Stark Young*) **b** : control of the volume, clarity, and distinctness of a voice to gain greater audibility **9** : an estimate of future possibilities based on a current trend — **pro-jection-al** \-ˈʃh-nəl, -shən-əl/ *adj*

syn **PROJECTION** **PROTRUSION** **PROTUBERANCE** **BULGE** *shared meaning element* : an extension beyond the normal line or surface
projection booth *n* : a booth in a theater or hall for housing and operating a projector and esp. a motion-picture projector
pro-jection-ist \prə-ˈjɛk-sh(-ə)-nəst/ *n* : one that makes projections **a** : **MAPMAKER** **b** : one that operates a motion-picture projector or television equipment
projection room *n* **1** : **PROJECTION BOOTH** **2** : a room equipped with a projector and screen for the private viewing of motion pictures
pro-ject-ive \prə-ˈjɛk-tɪv/ *adj* **1** : relating to, produced by, or involving geometric projection **2** : jutting out : **PROJECTING** **3** : of or relating to a test or device designed to analyze the psychodynamic constitution of an individual — **pro-ject-ive-ly** *adv*
projective geometry *n* : a branch of geometry that deals with the properties of configurations that are unaltered by projection
pro-jector \prə-ˈjɛk-tər/ *n* **1** : one that plans a project; *specif* : **PROMOTOR** **2** : one that projects **a** : a device for projecting a beam of light **b** : an optical instrument for projecting an image upon a surface **c** : a machine for projecting motion pictures on a screen **3** : an imagined line from an object to a surface along which projection takes place
pro-jet \prɒ-ˈzhɛ, ˈprɒ-, n. pl *pro-jets* \-ˈzhɛ(z), -zhɛ(z)/ [F. fr. MF *pourjet*] **1** : **PLAN** esp. : a draft of a proposed measure or treaty **2** : a projected or proposed design
prokaryote, **prokaryotic** var. of **PROCARYOTE**, **PROCARYOTIC**
pro-lac-tin \prɒ-ˈlæk-tən/ *n* [pro- + *lact-* + *-in*] : a protein hormone of the anterior lobe of the pituitary that induces lactation
pro-la-min or **pro-la-mine** \prɒ-ˈlə-mən, -mēn/ *n* [ISV *proline* + *ammonia* + *-in*, *-ene*] : any of various simple proteins found esp. in seeds and insoluble in absolute alcohol or water
pro-lan \prɒ-ˈlən/ *n* [G. fr. L *proles* progeny] : either of two gonadotrophic hormones **a** : **FOLLICLE STIMULATING HORMONE** **b** : **LUTEINIZING HORMONE**
pro-lapse \prɒ-ˈlæps, ˈprɒ-, n. [NL *prolapsus*, fr. LL, fall, fr. L *prolapsus*, pp. of *prolabi* to fall or slide forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *labi* to slide — more at **PRO-SLEEP**] : the falling down or slipping of a body part from its usual position or relations
pro-lapse \prɒ-ˈlæps/ *vi* **pro-lapsed**, **pro-laps-ing** : to undergo prolapse
pro-late \ˈprɒ-læt/ *adj* [L *prolatus* (pp. of *proferre* to bring forward, extend) fr. *pro-* forward + *latus*, pp. of *ferre* to carry] : **EXTENDED** esp. : elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles (a ~ spheroid)
prole \ˈprɒl/ *n* : **PROLETARIAN**
pro-leg \ˈprɒ-jɛg, -lɛg/ *n* : a fleshy leg that occurs on an abdominal segment of some insect larvae but not in the adult
pro-le-gom-e-non \prɒ-ˈlɛ-gom-ə-nən, -nən/ *n*, pl *-ə-nə* \-nə/ [Gk. neut. pres. pass. part. of *prolegō* to say beforehand, fr. *pro-* before + *legō* to say] : prefatory remarks, *specif* : a formal essay or critical discussion serving to introduce and interpret an extended work — **pro-le-gom-e-nous** \-nəs/ *adj*
pro-lep-sis \prɒ-ˈlɛp-sɪs/ *n*, pl *-lɛp-sɪs* \-sɪz/ [Gk. *prolēpsis*, fr. *prolambainein* to take beforehand, fr. *pro-* before + *lambainein* to take — more at **LATCH**] : **ANTICIPATION** **a** : the representation or assumption of a future act or development as if presently existing or accomplished **b** : the application of an adjective to a noun in anticipation of the result of the action of the verb (as in "while you slow oxen turn the furrowed plain") — **pro-lep-tic** \-lɛp-tɪk/ *adj*
pro-le-tar-i-an \prɒ-ˈlɛ-tər-ɪ-ən/ *n* [L *proletarius*, fr. *proles* progeny, fr. *pro-* forth + *-olescere* (fr. *olescere* to grow) — more at **OLD**] : a member of the proletariat
proletarian *adj* : of, relating to, or representative of the proletariat
pro-le-tar-i-an-iza-tion \-ˈtɛr-ɪ-ə-nə-ˈzā-shən/ *n* : reduction to a proletarian status or level
pro-le-tar-i-an-ize \-ˈtɛr-ɪ-ə-nɪz/ *vi*, *-ized*, *-iz-ing* : to cause to undergo proletarianization
pro-le-tar-i-at \prɒ-ˈlɛ-tər-ɪ-ət, -tər-, -ɛ-, -at/ *n* [F. *proletariat*, fr. L *proletarius*] **1** : the lowest social or economic class of a community **2** : the laboring class, esp. : the class of industrial workers who lack their own means of production and hence sell their labor to live
pro-lif-er-ate \prə-ˈlɪf-ə-, ˈrɪl/ *vb* -ated, -ating [back-formation fr. *proliferation*, fr. F. *proliferation*, fr. *proliferer* to proliferate, fr. *proliferare* to proliferate, fr. L *proles* + *-fer-* (ferous) *vi* **1** : to grow by rapid production of new parts, cells, buds, or offspring **2** : to increase in number as if by proliferating : **MULTIPLY** ~ *vi* : to cause to grow by proliferating — **pro-lif-er-a-tion** \-lɪf-ə-ˈrā-shən/ *n* — **pro-lif-er-a-tive** \-lɪf-ə-ˈrāt-ɪv/ *adj*
pro-lif-er-ate \-lɪf-ə-ˈrɪt, -rɪt/ *adj* [back-formation fr. *proliferation*] **1** : developing a leafy shoot from a normally terminal organ (~ flowers) **2** : increased in number or quantity
pro-lif-er-ous \prə-ˈlɪf-ə-ˈrəs/ *adj* **1** : reproducing freely by vegetative means (as offsets, bulbils, gemmae) **2** : undergoing proliferation, *specif* : producing a cluster of branchlets from a larger branch (a ~ coral) — **pro-lif-er-ous-ly** *adv*
pro-lif-ic \prə-ˈlɪf-ɪk/ *adj* [F. *prolifique*, fr. L *proles* progeny] **1** : producing young or fruit esp. freely : **FRUITFUL** **2 archaic** : causing abundant growth, generation, or reproduction **3** : marked by abundant inventiveness or productivity (a ~ writer) *syn* **see** **FER-TILE** *ant* **barren**, **unfruitful** — **pro-lif-ic-a-cy** \-lɪf-ɪ-kə-si/ *n* — **pro-lif-ic-ally** \-lɪf-ɪ-kə-ˈli/ *adv* — **pro-lif-ic-ness** \-lɪf-ɪ-kəs-əs/ *n*
pro-lif-ic-ity \prɒ-ˈlɪf-ɪ-s-ɪ-ti/ *n* : prolific power or character
pro-line \ˈprɒ-lɪn/ *n* [G. *prolin*] : an amino acid C₅H₉NO₂ that can be synthesized by animals from glutamate

a about	* kitten	o further	a back	ā bake	ā cot, cart
au out	ch chun	e less	e easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	g sing	ō flow	o flaw	ō coin	th thin
ū loot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu famous	zh vision

pro-fes-so-ri-at \prō-fə-'sōr-ē-ət, prōf-ə-, -sōr-, -ē-ət\ or **pro-fes-so-ri-ate** \-ət, -āt\ *n* [modif of *F* *professoriat*, fr *professeur* professor, fr. *L* *professor*, fr *professus*] 1: the body of college and university teachers at an institution or in society 2: PROFESSORSHIP
pro-fes-so-ship \prə-fes-ər-'ship\ *n*: the office, duties, or position of an academic professor
prof-er \prōf-ər\ *vi* **prof-er-ed**; **prof-er-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *profren*, fr. AF *profren*, fr. OF *porofrir*, fr. *por-* forth (fr. *L* *pro-*) + *offer* to offer — more at *PRO-*] to present for acceptance: **TENDER OFFER**
prof-er *n*: OFFER, SUGGESTION
pro-fi-ci-en-cy \prō-'fī-shən-ē-ē\ *n* 1: advancement in knowledge or skill: **PROGRESS** 2: the quality or state of being proficient
pro-fi-cient \prō-'fī-shən-ē-ē\ *adj* [*pro* *proficient*, *proficiens*, prp of *proficere* to go forward, accomplish, fr. *pro-* forward + *facere* to make — more at *PRO-*] well advanced in an art, occupation, or branch of knowledge — **proficient** *n* — **pro-fi-ci-ent-ly** *adv*
syn **PROFICIENT**, **ADEPT**, **SKILLED**, **SKILLFUL**, **EXPERT** *shared meaning element*: having or manifesting the knowledge and experience needed for success in a trade or profession
pro-fi-le \prō-'fī-l\ *n* [It *profilo*, fr. *profilare* to draw in outline, fr. *pro-* forward (fr. *fil-* + *filare* to spin, fr. *LL* — more at *FILE*] 1: a representation of something in outline; esp: a human head or face represented or seen in a side view 2: an outline seen or represented in sharp relief: **CONTOUR** 3: a side or sectional elevation: as a: a drawing showing a vertical section of the ground b: a vertical section of a soil exposing its various zones or inclusions 4: a set of data often in graphic form portraying the significant features of something (a corporation's earnings ~); esp: a graph representing the extent to which an individual exhibits traits or abilities as determined by tests or ratings 5: a concise biographical sketch *syn* see **OUTLINE**
pro-fi-le *vi* **pro-fi-ling**; **pro-fi-ling** 1: to represent in profile or by a profile: produce (as by drawing, writing, or graphing) a profile of 2: to shape the outline of by passing a cutter around — **pro-fi-ler** *n*
pro-fit \prōf-ət\ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L* *profitus* advance, profit, fr. *pro-* forward, pp of *proficere*] 1: a valuable return: **GAIN** 2: the excess of returns over expenditure in a transaction or series of transactions, esp: the excess of the selling price of goods over their cost 3: net income usu. for a given period of time 4: the ratio of profit for a given year to the amount of capital invested or to the value of sales 5: the compensation accruing to entrepreneurs for the assumption of risk in business enterprise as distinguished from wages or rent — **pro-fit-less** \-ləs\ *adj*
pro-fit *vi* 1: to be of service or advantage: **AVAIL** 2: to derive benefit: **GAIN** *vi*: to be of service to: **BENEFIT**
pro-fit-able \prōf-ət-ə-bəl, prōf-ət-ə-bəl\ *adj*: affording profits: yielding advantageous returns or results *syn* see **BENEFICIAL** *ant* **unprofitable** — **pro-fit-abil-ity** \prōf-ət-ə-'bil-ē-ē-ē\ *n* — **pro-fit-able-ness** \prōf-ət-ə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **pro-fit-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
profit and loss *n*: a summary account used at the end of an accounting period to collect the balances of the nominal accounts so that the net profit or loss may be shown
pro-fit-er \prōf-ət-'tī(ə)r\ *n*: one who makes what is considered an unreasonable profit esp. on the sale of essential goods during times of emergency — **pro-fit-er** *vi*
profit sharing *n*: a system or process under which employees receive a part of the profits of an industrial or commercial enterprise
profit system *n*: **FREE ENTERPRISE**
pro-fi-ga-cy \prōf-ī-gə-'sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being profligate
pro-fi-gate \prōf-ī-gət-, -tə-'gāt\ *adj* [*L* *profligatus*, fr. pp of *profligare* to strike down, fr. *pro-* forward, down + *-fligare* (akin to *fligere* to strike), akin to *Gk* *thlibein* to squeeze] 1: completely given up to dissipation and licentiousness 2: wildly extravagant — **pro-fi-gate-ly** *adv*
pro-fligate *n*: a person given to wildly extravagant and usu. grossly self-indulgent expenditure *syn* see **SPENDTHRIFT**
pro-flu-ent \prōf-lyū-ənt, prōf-, prōf-lyū-ənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. *L* *profluens*, *profluens*, prp of *profluere* to flow forth, fr. *pro-* forth + *fluere* to flow — more at *PRO-*] flowing copiously or smoothly
pro-for-ma \prō-'fōr-mə\ *adj* [*L*] 1: made or carried out in a perfunctory manner or as a formality 2: provided in advance to prescribe form or describe items (*pro forma* invoice)
pro-found \prō-'faund, prō-əd\ [ME, fr. MF *profund* deep, fr. *L* *profundus*, fr. *pro-* before + *fundus* bottom — more at *PRO-*, *BOTTOM*] 1: having intellectual depth and insight b: difficult to fathom or understand 2: extending far below the surface b: coming from, reaching to, or situated at a depth: **DEEP-SEATED** (a ~ sigh) 3: characterized by intensity of feeling or quality b: all encompassing: **COMPLETE** (~ sleep) *syn* see **DEEP** *ant* shallow — **pro-found-ly** \-faund-(d)-lē\ *adv* — **pro-found-ness** \-faund-(d)-nəs\ *n*
pro-found *n*, archaic: something that is very deep, specif: the depths of the sea
pro-fund-ity \prō-'fʌnd-ē-ē\ *n*, pl *-ties* [ME *profundite*, fr. MF *profundité*, fr. *L* *profunditas*, *profunditas* depth, fr. *profundus*] 1: intellectual depth b: something profound or abstruse 2: the quality or state of being very profound or deep
pro-fuse \prō-'fyz, prō-əd\ [ME, fr. *L* *profusus*, pp of *profundere* to pour forth, fr. *pro-* forth + *fundere* to pour — more at *FOUND*] 1: pouring forth liberally: **EXTRAVAGANT** (~ in their thanks) 2: exhibiting great abundance: **BOUNTIFUL** (a ~ harvest) — **pro-fuse-ly** *adv* — **pro-fuse-ness** *n*
syn **PROFUSE**, **LAVISH**, **PRODIGAL**, **LUXURIANT**, **LUSH**, **EXUBERANT** *shared meaning element*: giving or given out in great abundance *ant* **spare**, **scanty**, **scant**
pro-fu-sion \-'fyz-ən\ *n* 1: lavish expenditure: **EXTRAVAGANCE** 2: the quality or state of being profuse 3: lavish display
pro-g- \prāg-\ *vi* **pro-g-**; **pro-g-** *ing* [origin unknown] chiefly dial: to search about, esp: **FORAGE**
prog- *n*, chiefly dial: **FOOD**, **VICTUALS**

pro-ga-mete \prō-gə-'mēt, ('prō-'gam-ēt\ *n* [ISV]: a cell giving rise to gametes a: OOCYTE b: SPERMATOCYTE
pro-gen-i-tor \prō-'jen-ət-ər, prə-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *progeniteur*, fr. *L* *progenitor*, fr. *pro-* forward, pp of *prognare* to beget, fr. *pro-* forth + *gnare* to beget — more at *KIN*] 1: an ancestor in the direct line: **FOREFATHER** b: a biologically ancestral form 2: **PRECURSOR**, **ORIGINATOR** (~s of socialist ideas — *Times Lit. Supp.*)
pro-gre-ny \prāg-(ə-)nē\ *n*, pl *-nies* [ME *progrene*, fr. OF, fr. *L* *progrene*, fr. *prognare*] 1: a: DESCENDANTS, CHILDREN b: offspring of animals or plants 2: **OUTCOME**, **PRODUCT** 3: a body of followers, disciples, or successors
pro-ges-ta-tion-al \prō-'jes-tā-shənəl-, -shən-əl\ *adj*: preceding pregnancy or gestation, esp: of, relating to, inducing, or constituting the modifications of the female mammalian system associated with ovulation and corpus luteum formation (~ hormones)
pro-ges-ter-one \prō-'jes-tə-rōn\ *n* [*pro* *gestin* + *sterol* + *-one*]: a steroid gestational hormone C₂₁H₃₂O₂
pro-ges-tin \-'jes-tən\ *n* [*pro* + *gestin* + *-in*]: a gestational hormone; *see* **PROGESTERONE**
pro-ges-to-gen \-'to-jən\ *n* [*pro* *gestational* + *-ogen* (as in *estrogen*)] 1: any of several gestational steroids (as progesterone)
pro-glōt-tid \('prō-'glāt-əd\ *n* [NL *proglottis*]: a segment of a tapeworm containing both male and female reproductive organs — **pro-glōt-tid-ean** \prō-'glāt-əd-ē-ən, prō-'glāt-tid-ē-ē\ *adj*
pro-glōt-tis \('prō-'glāt-əs\ *n*, pl *-glōt-tis-ē-ē* [NL *proglottis*, *proglottis*, fr. *Gk* *proglottis* tip of the tongue, fr. *pro-* + *glōtia* tongue — more at **GLOSS**]: **PROGLOTTID**
prog-na-thic \prāg-'nath-ik-, -nā-'thik\ *adj*: **PROGNATHOUS**
prog-na-thism \prāg-'nā-'thiz-əm, prāg-'nā-ə\ *n*: **prognathous** condition
prog-na-thous \-'thəs\ *adj*: having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face
prog-no-sis \prāg-'nō-səs\ *n*, pl *-no-ses* \-'sēz\ [LL, fr. *Gk* *prognōsis*, lit., foreknowledge, fr. *prognōskein* to know before, fr. *pro-* + *gnōskein* to know — more at **KNOW**] 1: the prospect of recovery as anticipated from the usual course of disease or peculiarities of the case 2: **FORECAST**, **PROGNOSTICATION**
prog-nos-tic \prāg-'nās-tik\ *n* [ME *prognostic*, fr. MF, fr. *L* *prognosticus*, fr. *Gk* *prognōstikōn*, fr. neut. of *prognōstikos* foretelling, fr. *prognōskein*] 1: something that foretells: **PORTENT** 2: **PROGNOSTICATION**, **PROPHECY** — **prog-nos-tic-ally** *adv*
prog-nos-ti-cate \prāg-'nās-tə-'kāt\ *vi* **-cat-ed**; **-cat-ing** 1: to foretell from signs or symptoms: **PREDICT** 2: **FORESHOW**, **PRESAGE** *syn* see **FORETELL** — **prog-nos-ti-ca-tive** \-'kāt-iv\ *adj* — **prog-nos-ti-ca-tor** \-'kāt-ər\ *n*
prog-nos-ti-ca-tion \prāg-'nās-tə-'kā-shən\ *n* 1: an indication in advance: **FORETOLD** 2: an act, the fact, or the power of prognosticating: **FORECAST** b: **FOREBODING**
pro-grade \prō-'grād\ *adj* [*L* *pro* forward + *grad* to go — more at *PRO-*, *GRADE*]: being or relating to orbital or rotational motion of a body that is in the same direction as that of another celestial body (~ orbit of a satellite)
pro-gram or **pro-program** \prō-'gram-, -grəm\ *n* [*F* *programme* agenda, public notice, fr. *Gk* *programma*, fr. *graphein* to write before, fr. *pro-* before + *graphein* to write] 1 [LL *programma*, fr. *Gk*]: a public notice 2: a: a brief usu. printed outline of the order to be followed, of the feature or features to be presented, and the persons participating (as in a public exercise, performance, or entertainment) b: the performance of a program, esp: a performance broadcast on radio or television 3: a plan or system under which action may be taken toward a goal 4: **CURRICULUM** 5: **PROSPECTUS**, **SYLLABUS** 6: a: a plan for the programming of a mechanism (as a computer) b: a sequence of coded instructions that can be inserted into a mechanism (as a computer) or that is part of an organism 7: matter for programmed instruction
program also **programme** *vi* **-grammed** or **-gramed**; **-gram-ming** or **-gram-ing** 1: to arrange or furnish a program of or for: **BILL** b: to enter in a program 2: to work out a sequence of operations to be performed by (a mechanism): provide with a program 3: to insert a program for (a particular action) into or as if into a mechanism — **pro-gram-ma-bil-ity** \prō-'gram-ə-'bil-ē-ē-ē\ *n* — **pro-gram-ma-ble** \prō-'gram-ə-bəl\ *adj*
program director *n*: one in charge of planning and scheduling program material for a radio or television station or network
pro-gram-matic \prō-'grə-'mat-ik\ *adj* 1: relating to program music 2: of, resembling, or having a program — **pro-gram-mat-ic-ally** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
pro-grammed or **pro-gramed** \prō-'gramd-, -grəmd\ *adj* 1: of or relating to learning by means of programmed instruction 2: produced in the form of programmed instruction
programmed instruction *n*: instruction through information given in small steps with each requiring a correct response by the learner before going on to the next step
program-mer also **pro-program-mer** \prō-'gram-ər-, -grə-mər\ *n*: one that programs as a: one that prepares and tests programs for mechanisms b: a person or device that programs a mechanism c: one that prepares educational programs
pro-gram-ming or **pro-program-ing** \-'grə-mɪŋ\ *n*: the planning, scheduling, or performing of a program
program music *n*: music intended to suggest a sequence of images or incidents
pro-gress \prāg-'res-, -res, chiefly Brit 'prō-'gres\ *n* [ME, fr. *L* *progressus* advance, fr. *progressus*, pp of *progrede* to go forth, fr. *pro-* forward + *grad* to go — more at *PRO-*, *GRADE*] 1: (1) a: a royal journey marked by pomp and pageant (2) a: a state procession b: a tour or circuit made by an official (as a judge) c: an expedition, journey, or march through a region 2: a forward or onward movement (as to an objective or to a goal): **ADVANCE** 3: gradual betterment, esp: the progressive development of mankind — **In progress**: going on: **OCCURRING**
pro-gress \prāg-'res\ *vi* 1: to move forward: **PROCEED** 2: to develop to a higher, better, or more advanced stage
pro-gres-sion \prā-'gres-ən\ *n* 1: a sequence of numbers in which each term is related to its predecessor by a uniform law 2

PROOFREADERS' MARKS

- or δ or γ delete; take out
 close up, print as one word
 delete and close up
 or $>$ or \wedge caret, insert here (something)
 # insert space
 eg# space evenly \wedge where indicated
 stet let marked text stand as set
 tr transpose; change order (the)
 / used to separate two or more marks and often as a concluding stroke at the end of an insertion
 [set farther to the left
] set farther to the right
 ^ set \ae or \fl as ligatures \ae or \fl
 = straighten alignment
 || straighten or align
 X imperfect or broken character
 □ indent or insert em quad space
 ¶ begin a new paragraph
 (SP) spell out (set 5 lbs as five pounds)
 cap set in capitals (CAPITALS)
 sm cap or s.c. set in small capitals (SMALL CAPITALS)
 lc set in lowercase (lowercase)
 ital set in italic (italic)
 rom set in roman (roman)
 bf set in boldface (boldface)
 = or -/ or $\hat{=}$ or \wedge hyphen
 $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ en dash (1965-72)
 $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{32}$ em — or long — dash
 ✓ superscript or superior (2 as in π^2)
 ^ subscript or inferior (2 as in H_2O)
 ^ or \wedge centered for a centered dot in $p \cdot q$
 , comma
 ' apostrophe
 . period
 ; or ; semicolon
 : or : colon
 “ ” or “ ” quotation marks
 (/) parentheses
 [/] brackets
 • OK/? query to author: has this been set as intended?
 ↓ or 1 push down a work-up
 ① turn over an inverted letter
 wf¹ wrong font, a character of the wrong size or esp style

(*Antilocapra americana*) of treeless parts of western No. America that resembles an antelope — called also *pronghorn antelope*
 pro-nom-i-nal (prō-nīm-ən-ē, -nīm-nəl) *adj* [LL *pronominalis*, fr. L *pronominal*, *pronomēn*] 1: of, relating to, or constituting a pronoun 2: resembling a pronoun in identifying or specifying without describing (the ~ adjective *this* in *this* dog) — *pro-nom-i-nal-ly* *adv*

pro-noun (prō-naun) *n* [ME *pronoun*, fr. L *pronominal*, *pronomēn*, fr. *pro-* for + *nomin*, *nomen* name — more at PRO-NAME] 1: a word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of a great many languages that is used as a substitute for a noun or noun equivalent, takes noun constructions, and refers to persons or things named or understood in the context

pro-nounce (prō-naun) *v* *tr* *pro-nounced*; *pro-nounc-ing* [ME *pronouncen*, fr. MF *prononcer*, fr. L *pronuntiare*, fr. *pro-* forth + *nuntiare* to report, fr. *nuntius* messenger — more at PRO-] *vt* 1: to declare officially or ceremoniously (the minister pronounced them man and wife) 2: to declare authoritatively or as an opinion (doctors pronounced him fit to resume duties) 3: to employ the organs of speech to produce (~ these words); esp: to say correctly (I can't ~ his name) *b*: to represent in printed characters the spoken counterpart of (an orthographic representation) (both dictionaries ~ *clique* the same) 4: *RECTE* (speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you — Shak) ~ *vi* 1: to pass judgment 2: to produce the components of spoken language — *pro-nounce-able-ty* *v*, *naun(t)-s-ə-bil-ə-tē* *n* — *pro-nounce-able* *v*, *naun(t)-s-ə-bil-ə-tē* *adj* — *pro-nounce-er* *n*

pro-nounced (prō-naun(t)-s-ə-bil-ə-tē) *adj*: strongly marked: DECIDED — *pro-nounced-ly* *adv*, *naun(t)-s-ə-bil-ə-tē* *adv*

pro-nounce-ment (prō-naun(t)-s-ə-mənt) *n* 1: a usu. formal declaration of opinion 2: an authoritative announcement

pro-nounc-ing *adj*: relating to or indicating pronunciation (a ~ dictionary)

pro-to (prō-tō) *adv* [Sp, fr. L *promptus* prompt] without delay
 pro-nu-cle-us (prō-n(yū)-klē-əs) *n* [NL] either of the gamete nuclei which contribute to the formation of the zygote nucleus and which are in the stage after completion of maturation and entry of a sperm into the egg — *pro-nu-cle-ar* *v*, *klē-ər-ē* *adj*

pro-nun-ci-a-men-to (prō-nun(t)-s-ə-mənt-ō) *n*, *pl* -tos or -toes [Sp *pronunciamento*, fr. *pronunciar* to pronounce, fr. L *pronuntiare*] : PROCLAMATION, PRONOUNCEMENT

pro-nun-ci-a-tion (prō-nun(t)-s-ə-ʃən) *n* [ME *pronunciacion*, fr. MF *prononciacion*, fr. L *pronuntiatio*, *pronuntiatio*, fr. *pronuntius*, pp of *pronuntiare*] the act or manner of pronouncing something — *pro-nun-ci-a-tion-al* *v*, *shnəl*, *-sho-ŋ-ē* *adj*

1 proof (prū) *n* [ME, alter of *prove*, fr. OF *provere*, fr. LL *proba*, fr. L *probare* to prove — more at PROVE] 1 a: the cogency of evidence that compels acceptance by the mind of a truth or a fact b: the process or an instance of establishing the validity of a statement esp by derivation from other statements in accordance with accepted or stipulated principles of reasoning 2 obs: EXPERIENCE 3: an act, effort, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth: TEST 4 archaic: the quality or state of having been tested or tried, esp: unyielding hardness 5: evidence operating to determine the finding or judgment of a tribunal 6 a: an impression (as from type) taken for correction or examination b: a proof impression of an engraving, etching, or lithograph c: a coin that is struck from a highly-polished die on a polished planchet, is not intended for circulation, and sometimes differs in metallic content from that of coins of identical design struck for circulation d: a test photographic print made from a negative 7: a test applied to articles or substances to determine whether they are of standard or satisfactory quality 8 a: the minimum alcoholic strength of proof spirit b: strength with reference to the standard for proof spirit, specif: alcoholic strength indicated by a number that is twice the percent by volume of alcohol present (whiskey of 90 ~ is 45% alcohol)

2 proof *adj* 1: designed for or successful in resisting or repelling — often used in combination (waterproof) 2: used in proving or testing or as a standard of comparison 3: of standard strength or quality or alcoholic content

3 proof *vt* 1 a: to make or take a proof or test of b: PROOFREAD 2: to bring (dough) to the proper lightness 3: to give a resistant quality to — *proof-er* *n*

proof-like (prū-lik) *adj*: resembling a proof coin esp because of a mirrorlike surface

proof-read (prū-frēd) *v* [back-formation fr *proofreader*] to read and mark corrections in (a proof) — *proof-read-er* *n*

proof-room (prū-frūm, -frūm) *n*: a room in which proofreading is done

proof spirit *n*: alcoholic liquor or mixture of alcohol and water that contains one half of its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity 0.7939 at 60°F

1 prop (prōp) *n* [ME *proppe*, fr. MD, stopper; akin to MLG *proppe* stopper] something that props or sustains: SUPPORT

2 prop *vt* propped, prop-ping 1 a: to support by placing something under or against — often used with up b: to support by placing against something 2: SUSTAIN, STRENGTHEN

3 prop *n*: PROPERTY 3

4 prop *n*: PROPELLER

5 prop *n*: PROPEL 1 property 2 proposition 3 proprietor
 prop- comb form [ISV, fr *propionic* (acid)] related to propionic acid (propane) (propyl)

¹ The last three symbols are unlikely to be needed in marking proofs of photocomposed matter

portion — more at FOR 1: the relation of one part to another or to the whole with respect to magnitude, quantity, or degree: RATIO 2: harmonious relation of parts to each other or to the whole: BALANCE, SYMMETRY 3: a relation of equality of two ratios in which the first of the four terms in divided by the second equals the third divided by the fourth (as in $4/2 = 10/5$) 4 a: proper or equal share (each did his ~ of the work) b: QUOTA, PERCENTAGE 5: SIZE, DIMENSION

2proportion *vi* **proportioned**; **proportion-ling** \-sh(-ə)-nɪŋ/ 1: to adjust (a part or thing) in size relative to other parts or things 2: to make the parts of harmonious or symmetrical 3: APPORTION, ALLOT

proportion-able \-sh(-ə)-bəl/ *adj.* **archaic**: PROPORTIONAL, PROPORTIONATE — **proportion-ably** \-bəl/ *adv.* **archaic**

1proportion-*al* \p(r)-'pɔr-shən-/ *adj.* 1 a: being in proportion: PROPORTIONATE b: having the same or a constant ratio 2: regulated or determined in size or degree with reference to proportions (a ~ system of immigration quotas) — **proportion-ally** \-pɔr-shə-nəl-ē-/ *adv.* **archaic** — **proportion-ally** \-pɔr-shə-nəl-/ *adv.* **archaic**

2proportional *n*: a number or quantity in a proportion **proportional parts** *n*: fractional parts of the difference between successive entries in a table for use in linear interpolation

proportional representation *n*: an electoral system designed to represent in a legislative body each political group or party in proportion to its actual voting strength in the electorate

proportional tax *n*: a tax in which the tax rate remains constant regardless of the amount of the tax base

1proportion-*ate* \p(r)-'pɔr-sh(-ə)-nəl-/ *adj.* being in proportion — **proportion-ately** *adv.*

2proportion-*ate* \-sh(-ə)-nəl-/ *vi* **et-ied**; **et-ling**: to make proportionate: PROPORTION

propos-al \p(r)-'pɔz-/ *n* 1: an act of putting forward or stating something for consideration 2 a: something proposed: SUGGESTION b: OFFER, SPECIF: an offer of marriage

propos-e \p(r)-'pɔz-/ *vb* **pro-posed**, **pro-posing** [ME *proposen*, fr. MF *proposer*, fr. L *proponere* (perf. indic. *proposui*) — more at PRO-ROUND] *vi* 1: to form or put forward a plan or intention (man ~s, but God disposes) 2 obs: to engage in talk or discussion 3: to make an offer of marriage ~ *vi* 1 a: to set before the mind (as for discussion, imitation, or action) (proposed a plan for settling the dispute) b: to set before someone and esp. oneself as an aim or intent (proposed to spend the summer in study) 2 a: to set forth for acceptance or rejection (~ terms for peace) (~ a topic for debate) b: to recommend to fill a place or vacancy: NOMINATE (agreed to ~ him for membership) c: to offer as a toast (~ the health of the ladies) — **pro-poser** *n*

syn PROPOSE, PROPOUND, POSE *shared meaning element*: to set before the mind for consideration

1propos-*al* \p(r)-'pɔz-/ *n* 1 a: something offered for consideration or acceptance: PROPOSAL, SPECIF: a request for sexual intercourse b: the point to be discussed or maintained in argument usu. stated in sentence form near the outset c: a theorem or problem to be demonstrated or performed 2 a: an expression in language or signs of something that can be believed, doubted, or denied or is either true or false b: the objective meaning of a proposition 3: a project or intention requiring some action — **propos-ally** \-z(-ə)-nəl-/ *adv.*

2proposition *vi* **propos-itioned**; **propos-ition-ling** \-'z(-ə)-nɪŋ/ 1: to make a proposal, to, SPECIF: to suggest sexual intercourse to

propositional calculus *n*: the branch of symbolic logic that uses symbols for unanalyzed propositions and logical connectives only — called also *sentential calculus*; compare PREDICATE CALCULUS

propositional function *n* 1: SENTENTIAL FUNCTION 2: something that is designated or expressed by a sentential function

propos-ite \p(r)-'pɔz-/ *n*, *pl* -t(-i)-z(-i) [NL, fr. L, pp. of *proponere*]: the person immediately concerned: SUBJECT

pro-pound \p(r)-'paʊnd-/ *vi* [alter. of earlier *propone*, fr. ME (Sc) *proponen*, fr. L *proponere* to display, propound, fr. *pro-* before + *pōnere* to put, place — more at PRO-POSITION]: to offer for discussion or consideration **syn** see PROPOSE — **pro-pound-er** *n*

pro-prae-tor or **pro-prae-tor** \p(r)-'prɛi-tɔr-/ *n* [L *propraetor*, fr. *pro-* (as in *proconsul*) + *praetor*]: a praetor of ancient Rome sent out to govern a province

pro-pran-ol-ol \p(r)-'pran-ə-jəl-, -jəl-/ *n* [prob. alter. of earlier *propanolol*, fr. *propanolol* (propyl alcohol) + *-ol*]: a beta-adrenergic blocking agent $C_{12}H_{17}NO_2$ used in the treatment of abnormal heart rhythms and angina pectoris

1pro-pri-*etary* \p(r)-'prɪ-ə-tɛr-ē-/ *n*, *pl* -et-er-ies 1 a: PROPRIETOR, OWNER b: an owner or grantee of a proprietary colony 2: a body of proprietors 3: a drug that is protected by secrecy, patent, or copyright against free competition as to name, product, composition, or process of manufacture

2proprietary *adj.* [L *propriarius*, fr. L *proprietas* property — more at PROPERTY] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a proprietor (~ rights) 2: made and marketed by one having the exclusive right to manufacture and sell (a ~ process) 3: privately owned and managed (a ~ clinic)

proprietary colony *n*: a colony granted to a proprietor with full prerogatives of government

pro-pri-*et-ary* \p(r)-'prɪ-ə-tɛr-/ *n* [alter. of 'proprietary] 1: PROPRIETARY 1b 2 a: one who has the legal right or exclusive title to something: OWNER b: one having an interest (as control or present use) less than absolute and exclusive right — **pro-pri-*et-er-ship*** \-shɪp/ *n* — **pro-pri-*et-er-ies*** \-tɛr-ē-tɛr-ē-/ *n*

pro-pri-*ety* \p(r)-'prɪ-ə-tɛ-/ *n*, *pl* -et-ies [ME *proprieté*, fr. MF *propiété* property, quality of a person or thing — more at PROPERTY] 1 obs: true nature 2 obs: a special characteristic: PECULIARITY 3: the quality or state of being proper 4 a: the standard of what is socially acceptable in conduct or speech: DECORUM b: fear of offending against conventional rules of behavior esp. as between the sexes c *pl*: the customs and manners of polite society

pro-prio-*cep-tion* \p(r)-'prɪ-ə-'sep-shən/ *n* [proprioceptive + -ion]: the reception of stimuli produced within the organism

pro-prio-*cep-tive* \-sep-tɪv-/ *adj.* [L *proprius* own + E-ceptive (as in receptive)]: of, relating to, or being stimuli arising within the organism

pro-prio-*cep-tor* \-tɔr-/ *n*: a sensory receptor excited by proprioceptive stimuli

prop root *n*: a root that serves as a prop or support to the plant **prop-*to-sis*** \p(r)-'tɔs-, p(r)-'tɔ-/ *n* [NL, fr. L, falling forward, fr. Gk *proptāis*, fr. *proptēin* to fall forward, fr. *pro-* + *ptēin* to fall — more at PRO-FEATHER]: forward projection or displacement esp. of the eyeball

prop-*ulsion* \p(r)-'pɔl-shən/ *n* [L *propulsus*, pp. of *propellere* to propel] 1: the action or process of propelling 2: something that propels

prop-*ulsive* \-pɔl-sɪv-/ *adj.* [L *propulsus*]: tending or having power to propel

prop-*yl* \p(r)-'pɔl-/ *n*: either of two isomeric alkyl radicals C_3H_7 , derived from propane or an isomer — **prop-*yl-ic*** \p(r)-'bɪl-ɪk-/ *adj.*

prop-*yl-ae-um* \p(r)-'pɔl-ē-əm-, p(r)-'pɔl-, *n*, *pl* -l-ae-ū \-l-ē-ū/ [L, fr. Gk *propylāon*, fr. *pro-* before + *pylē gate* — more at PRO]: a vestibule or entrance of architectural importance before a building or enclosure — often used in *pl*

prop-*yl-ene* \p(r)-'pɔl-jēn-/ *n*: a flammable gaseous hydrocarbon C_3H_6 , obtained by cracking petroleum hydrocarbons and used chiefly in organic synthesis

propylene glycol *n*: a sweet hygroscopic viscous liquid $C_3H_8O_2$, made esp. from propylene and used esp. as an antifreeze and solvent and in brake fluids

pro-*ra-ta* \p(r)-'rɛt-ə-, -rɛt-, -rɛt-/ *adv.* [L]: proportionately according to an exactly calculable factor (as share or liability) — **pro-*ra-ta*** *adj.*

pro-*rate* \p(r)-'rɛt-/ *vb* **pro-rated**; **pro-rating** [pro *rate*] *vi*: to divide, distribute, or assess proportionately ~ *vi*: to make a pro rata distribution

pro-*ra-tion* \p(r)-'rɛt-shən/ *n*: an act or an instance of prorating; SPECIF: the limitation of production of crude oil or gas to some fractional part of the total productive capacity of each producer

pro-*ro-gate* \p(r)-'rɔ-gət-, p(r)-'rɔ-/ *adj.* **gated**, **gating**: PROROGUE — **pro-*ro-ga-tion*** \p(r)-'rɔ-gə-shən-, p(r)-'rɔ-/ *n*

pro-*ro-gue* \p(r)-'rɔ-g-/ *vb* **pro-rogued**, **pro-roguing** [ME *prorogare*, fr. MF *prorogare*, fr. L *prorogare*, fr. *pro-* before + *rogare* to ask — more at PRO-RIGHT] *vi*: DEFER, POSTPONE 2: to terminate a session of (as a British parliament) by royal prerogative ~ *vi*: to suspend or end a legislative session **syn** see ADJOURN

1prosa *pl* of PRO

2prosa *abbr* prosody

prosa-*prefix* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *proti*, *pro* face to face with, towards, in addition to, near; akin to Skt *prati-* near, towards, against, in return, Gk *pro* before — more at FOR] 1: near: toward (*prosenchyma*) 2: in front (*prosencephalon*)

prosa-*ic* \p(r)-'zɪ-ɪk-/ *adj.* [L *prosaicus*, fr. L *prosa* prose] 1 a: characteristic of prose as distinguished from poetry: FACTUAL b: DULL, UNIMAGINATIVE 2: belonging to or suitable for the everyday world — **prosa-*ic-ly*** \-zɪ-ɪk-ē-/ *adv.*

syn PROSAIC, PROSY, MATTER-OF-FACT *shared meaning element*: having a plain practical unimaginative quality or character

prosa-*ism* \p(r)-'zɪ-ɪz-əm-/ *n* 1: a prosaic manner, style, or quality 2: a prosaic expression

prosa-*ist* *n* [L *prosa* prose] 1 'p(r)-zɪ-ɪst-, -zɪ-ɪst/: a prose writer 2 'p(r)-zɪ-ɪst/: a prosaic person

prosa-*teur* \p(r)-'zɪ-ɪ-tɔr-/ *n* [F, fr. It *prosatore*, fr. ML *prosatore*, fr. L *prosa*]: a writer of prose

prosa-*num* \p(r)-'zɪ-ɪ-nəm-/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *proskēton* front of the building forming the background for a dramatic performance, stage, fr. *pro-* + *skēnē* building forming the background for a dramatic performance — more at SCENE] 1 a: the stage of an ancient Greek or Roman theater b: the part of a modern stage in front of the curtain c: the wall that separates the stage from the auditorium and provides the arch that frames it 2: FOREGROUND

proscenium arch *n*: the arch that encloses the opening in the proscenium wall through which the spectator sees the stage

pro-sclut- \p(r)-'sklʊt-/ *n*, *pl* -t(-i)-sclut-/ *or* -tos [It, alter. of obs. *presclutto*]: dry-cured spiced Italian ham usu. sliced very thin

pro-scribe \p(r)-'skɪb-/ *vi* **pro-scribed**; **pro-scribing** [L *proscribere* to publish, proscribe, fr. *pro-* before + *scribere* to write — more at SCRIBE] 1 a: to publish the name of (a person) as condemned to death with his property forfeited to the state b: OUTLAW 2: to condemn or forbid as harmful: PROHIBIT — **pro-scriber** *n*

pro-scrip-tion \p(r)-'skɪp-shən-/ *n* [ME *proscripcion*, fr. L *proscripcion*, *proscriptio*, fr. *proscriptus*, pp. of *proscribere*] 1: the act of proscribing: the state of being proscribed 2: an imposed restraint or restriction: PROHIBITION — **pro-scrip-tive** \-skɪp-tɪv-/ *adj.* — **pro-scrip-tively** *adv.*

1prose \p(r)-z-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *prosa*, fr. fem. of *prosus*, *prosus*, straightforward, being in prose, contr. of *proversus*, pp. of *provertere* to turn forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *vertere* to turn — more at PRO-WORTH] 1 a: the ordinary language of men in speaking or writing b: a literary medium distinguished from poetry esp. by its greater irregularity and variety of rhythm and its closer correspondence to the patterns of everyday speech 2: a prosaic style, quality, character, or condition: ORDINARINESS, MATTER-OF-FACTNESS

2prose *vi* **prosed**, **prosing** 1: to write prose 2: to write or speak in a dull prosaic manner

a	abut	*	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip, i life
j	joke	ŋ	sung	ō	flow	ō	flaw	oi	coin	th	thin
ū	foot	ū	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	funous	zh	vision

1pro-pae-deu-tic \prō-pi-'d(y)ūt-ik\ *n* [Gk *propaedeutē* to teach beforehand, fr *pro-* before + *paideuein* to teach, fr *paid-*, *pais* child — more at *PRO-, FEW*] : preparatory study or instruction

2pro-pae-deu-tic *adj* : needed as preparation for learning or study

3pro-pa-gen-da \prō-pə-'gān-də, prō-pə-'n\ [NL, fr *Congregatio de propaganda fide* Congregation for propagating the faith, organization established by Pope Gregory XV] **1** *cap* : a congregation of the Roman curia having jurisdiction over missionary territories and related institutions **2** : the spreading of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause, or a person **3** : ideas, facts, or allegations spread deliberately to further one's cause or to damage an opposing cause, also : a public action having such an effect

4pro-pa-gen-dism \-'gān-diz-əm\ *n* : the action, practice, or art of propagating doctrines or of spreading or employing propaganda

5pro-pa-gen-dist \-'dast\ *n* or *adj* — **6**pro-pa-gen-dis-tic \-'gān-dis-tik\ *adj* — **7**pro-pa-gen-dis-ti-cal-ly \-'tī-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

8pro-pa-gen-dize \-'gān-dīz\ *vb* -dized; -dizing *vi* : to subject to propaganda

9pro-pa-gate \prō-pə-'gāt\ *vb* -gated; -gating [L *propagatus*, pp of *propagare* to set slips, propagate, fr *propagare* slip, offspring, fr *pro-* before + *pangere* to fasten — more at *PRO-, FACT*] **1** : to cause to continue or increase by sexual or asexual reproduction **2** : to pass along to offspring **3** *a* : to cause to spread out and affect a greater number or greater area : **EXTEND** **b** : **PUBLICIZE** **c** : **TRANS-MIT** *vi* **1** : to multiply sexually or asexually **2** : **INCREASE** **EXTEND** **3** : to travel through space or a material — used of wave energy (as light, sound, or radio waves) — **4**pro-pa-ga-ble \prō-pə-'gə-bəl\ *adj* — **5**pro-pa-ga-tive \-'gāt-iv\ *adj* — **6**pro-pa-ga-tor \-'gāt-ər\ *n*

7pro-pa-ga-tion \prō-pə-'gā-shən\ *n* : the act or action of propagating as **a** : increase (as of a kind of organism) in numbers **b** : the spreading of something (as a belief) abroad or into new regions : **DISSEMINATION** **c** : enlargement or extension (as of a crack) in a solid body — **8**pro-pa-ga-tion-el \-'shən-l, -shən-'t\ *adj*

9pro-pa-gule \prō-pə-'gyū(l)\ *n* [NL *propagulum*, fr L *propagare* slip] : a structure (as a cutting, a seed, or a spore) that propagates a plant

10pro-pane \prō-'pān\ *n* [ISV *prop-* + *-ane*] : a heavy flammable gaseous paraffin hydrocarbon C_3H_8 found in crude petroleum and natural gas and used esp as fuel and in chemical synthesis

11pro-par-oxy-tone \prō-'pə-rək-si-tōn, prō-'pə-rək-'\ *adj* [Gk *paraoxytonos*, fr *pro-* + *paroxytonos* paroxytonic] : having or characterized by an acute accent or by stress on the antepenult — **12**paraoxytone *n*

13prop-el \prō-'pel\ *vi* pro-pelled, pro-pelling [ME *propellen*, fr L *propellere*, fr *pro-* before + *pellere* to drive — more at *FELT*] **1** : to drive forward or onward by means of a force that imparts motion **2** : to urge on : **MOTIVATE** *syn* see *PUSH*

14pro-pel-lant or pro-pel-lent \-'pel-ənt\ *adj* : capable of propelling

15pro-pel-lant also pro-pel-lent *n* : something that propels as **a** : an explosive for propelling projectiles **b** : fuel plus oxidizer used by a rocket engine **c** : a gas in a pressure bottle for expelling the contents when the pressure is released

16pro-pel-ler also pro-pel-lor \prō-'pel-ər\ *n* : one that propels, *specif* : **SCREW PROPELLER**

17prop-end \prō-'pend\ *vi* [L *propendere*, fr *pro-* before + *pendere* to hang — more at *PENDANT*] *obs* : **INCLINE**

18prop-ense \prō-'pen(s)\ *adj* [L *propensus*, pp of *propendere*] *archaic* : leaning or inclining toward : **DISPOSED**

19prop-en-si-ty \prō-'pen(t)-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties : an intense and often urgent natural inclination *syn* see *LEANING*

20prop-er \prō-'ər\ *adj* [ME *propre* proper, own, fr. OF, fr L *proprius* own] **1** : marked by suitability, rightness, or appropriateness : **FIT** **2** *a* : appointed for the liturgy of a particular day **b** : belonging to one's own **c** : referring to one individual only **d** : represented hereditarily in natural color **3** : belonging characteristically to a species or individual : **PECULIAR** **4** : very good : **EXCELLENT** **5** *chiefly* **Brit** : **UTTER**, **ABSOLUTE** **6** *chiefly* **dial** : **BE-COMING**, **HANDSOME** **7** : strictly limited to a specified thing, place, or idea (the city) **8** *a* : strictly accurate : **CORRECT** **b** *archaic* : **VIRTUOUS**, **RESPECTABLE** **c** : strictly decorous : **GENTLE** **9** : being a mathematical subset (as a subgroup) that does not contain all the elements of the inclusive set from which it is derived *syn* see *FIT* *ant* improper — **10**prop-er-ness *n*

21prop-er *n* **1** : the parts of the Mass that vary according to the liturgical calendar **2** : the part of a missal or breviary containing the proper of the Mass and the offices proper to the holy days of the liturgical year

22proper *adv*, *chiefly* *dial* : in a thorough manner : **COMPLETELY**

23proper adjective *n* : an adjective that is formed from a proper noun and that is, usually, capitalized in English

24prop-er-din \prō-'pərd-'h\ *n* [prob fr *pro-* + L *perdere* to destroy + *-in* — more at *PERDITION*] : a serum protein that participates in destruction of bacteria, neutralization of viruses, and lysis of red blood cells

25proper fraction *n* : a fraction in which the numerator is less or of lower degree than the denominator

26prop-er-ly \prō-'pər-lē\ *adv* : in a proper manner as **a** : in a fit manner : **SUITABLE** **b** : strictly in accordance with fact : **CORRECTLY** *c* *chiefly* **Brit** : to the full extent : **UTTERLY**

27proper noun *n* : a noun that designates a particular being or thing, does not take a limiting modifier, and is, usually, capitalized in English — called also *proper name*

28prop-er-tied \prō-'pər-tēd\ *adj* : possessing property

29prop-er-ty \prō-'pər-tē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *proprete*, fr MF *propreité*, fr L *proprietas*, *proprietas*, fr *proprius* own] **1** *a* : a quality or trait belonging and esp peculiar to an individual or thing **b** : an effect that an object has on another object or on the senses **c** : **VIRTUE** **3** *d* : an attribute common to all members of a class **2** *a* : something owned or possessed, *specif* : a piece of real estate **b** : the exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of a thing : **OWNER-SHIP** **c** : something to which a person has a legal title **3** : an

article or object used in a play or motion picture except painted scenery and costumes — **4**prop-er-ty-less \-'tē-ləs\ *adj*

5property damage insurance *n* : insurance protecting against all or part of an individual's legal liability for damage done (as by his automobile) to the property of another

6property man *n* : one who is in charge of stage properties

7property right *n* : a legal right or interest in or against specific property

8property tax *n* : a tax levied on real or personal property

9pro-phage \prō-'fā, -fāz\ *n* : an intracellular form of a bacteriophage in which it is harmless to the host, is usu integrated into the hereditary material of the host, and reproduces when the host does

10pro-phase \-'fāz\ *n* [ISV] **1** : the initial phase of mitosis in which chromosomes are condensed from the resting form and split into paired chromatids **2** : the initial stage of meiosis in which the chromosomes become visible, homologous pairs of chromosomes undergo synapsis and become shortened and thickened, individual chromosomes become visibly double as paired chromatids, chiasmata occur, and the nuclear membrane disappears — compare **DIAKINESIS**, **DIPLOTENE**, **LEPTOTENE**, **PACHYTENE**, **ZYGOTENE** — **3**pro-phase \prō-'fā-zik\ *adj*

11proph-e-cy also proph-e-sy \prō-'fə-sē, *n*, *pl* -cies also -sies [ME *prophetie*, fr OF, fr LL *prophetia*, fr Gk *prophēteia*, fr *prophētēs* prophet] **1** : the function or vocation of a prophet, *specif* : the inspired declaration of divine will and purpose **2** : an inspired utterance of a prophet **3** : a prediction of something to come

12proph-e-sy \prō-'fə-sē\ *vb* -sied; -sying [ME *prophetien*, fr MF *prophesier*, fr OF, fr *prophete*] *vi* **1** : to utter by or as if by divine inspiration **2** : to predict with assurance or on the basis of mystic knowledge **3** : **FORESHOW**, **PREFIGURE** *vi* **1** : to speak as if divinely inspired **2** : to give instruction in religious matters : **PREACH** **3** : to make a prediction *syn* see *FORETELL* — **4**pro-ph-et \-'sif(-ə)-r\ *n*

5prophet \prō-'fət\ *n* [ME *prophete*, fr OF, fr L *propheta*, fr Gk *prophētēs*, fr *pro* for + *phanal* to speak — more at *FOR BAN*] **1** : one who utters divinely inspired revelations; *specif*, often *cap* : the writer of one of the prophetic books of the Old Testament **2** : one gifted with more than ordinary spiritual and moral insight; *esp* : an inspired poet **3** : one who foretells future events : **PREDICTOR** (a weather) **4** : an effective or leading spokesman for a cause, doctrine, or group (he is first the student and then the ~ of power — Alfred Kazin) **5** *Christian Science* *a* : a spiritual seer **b : disappearance of material sense before the conscious facts of spiritual Truth — **6**prophet-ess \-'fət-əs\ *n***

7prophet-ic \prō-'fət-ik\ or pro-phet-ic-al \-'fət-ik-əl\ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or characteristic of a prophet or prophet **2** : foretelling events : **PREDICTIVE** — **3**pro-phet-ic-ally \-'fət-ik-əl\ *adv*

8Proph-ets \prō-'fət-ə\ *n* *pl* : the second part of the Jewish scriptures — see *BIBLE* table

9pro-phy-lac-tic \prō-'fə-'lak-tik also, prō-'fə-'\ *adj* [Gk *prophylaktikos*, fr *prophylassein* to keep guard before, fr *pro-* before + *phylassein* to guard, fr *phylak-*, *phylax* guard] **1** : guarding from or preventing disease **2** : tending to prevent or ward off : **PREVENTIVE** (the purpose of this volume is ~ rather than remedial — Knight Dunlap) — **3**pro-phy-lac-tic-ally \-'fə-'lak-tik-əl\ *adv*

10prophy-lactic *n* : something that is prophylactic; as **a** : something (as a condom) for preventing venereal infection **b** : a contraceptive device

11pro-phy-lax-is \-'lak-səs\ *n*, *pl* -laxes \-'lak-sēz\ [NL, fr Gk *prophylaktikos*] : measures designed to preserve health (as of the body or of society) and prevent the spread of disease

12prop-ine \prō-'pēn, -pīn\ *vi* pro-pined; prop-in-ling [ME *propinen*, fr MF *propiner*, fr L *propinare* to present, drink to someone's health, fr Gk *propinein* lit., to drink first, fr *pro-* + *pinein*, to drink — more at *PORTABLE*] *chiefly* **Scot** **1** : to present or give esp as a token of friendship **2** : **PLEDGE**

13prop-ine *n*, *Scot* : a gift in return for a favor

14prop-in-qual-ity \prō-'pīn-kwəl-ē\ *n* [ME *propinquitate*, fr L *propinquitas*, *propinquitas* kinship, proximity, fr *propinquus* near, akin, fr *prope* near — more at *APPROACH*] **1** : nearness of blood : **KINSHIP** **2** : nearness in place or time : **PROXIMITY**

15prop-i-o-nate \prō-'pē-ə-nē\ *n* [ISV] : a salt or ester of propionic acid

16prop-i-on-ic acid \prō-'pē-ən-ik\ *n* [ISV *pro-* + Gk *piōn* fat, akin to L *optimus* fat — more at *FAT*] : a liquid sharp-odored fatty acid $C_3H_7O_2$ found in milk and distillates of wood, coal, and petroleum

17prop-i-tiate \prō-'pīsh-ē-āt\ *vi* -atiated; -ating [L *propitiatus*, pp of *propitiare*, fr *propitiūs* propitious] : to gain or regain the favor or goodwill of : **APPEASE**, **CONCILIATE** — **18**prop-i-ti-able \-'ē-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **19**prop-i-ti-ator \-'ē-āt-ər\ *n*

20prop-i-ti-ation \prō-'pīsh-ē-āt-ā-shən\ *n* **1** : the act of propitiating **2** : something that propitiates, *specif* : an atoning sacrifice

21prop-i-ti-a-to-ry \prō-'pīsh-ē-ə-tōr-ē, -tōr-ē\ *adj* **1** : of or relating to propitiation **2** : tending to propitiate : **EXPIATORY**

22prop-i-tious \prō-'pīsh-əs\ *adj* [ME *propitiosus*, fr L *propitiūs*, fr *pro-* for + *petere* to seek — more at *PRO-, FEATHER*] **1** : favorably disposed : **BENEVOLENT** **2** : being of good omen : **AUSPICIOUS** (~ sign) **3** : tending to favor : **ADVANTAGEOUS** *syn* see *FAVORABLE* *ant* unpropitious, adverse — **4**prop-i-tious-ly *adv* — **5**prop-i-tious-ness *n*

6prop-let engine \prō-'pēt-jē\ *n* : TURBO-PROPELLER ENGINE

7prop-las-tid \prō-'plās-tid\ *n* [ISV] : a minute cytoplasmic body from which a plastid is formed

8prop-man \prō-'pən\ *n* : **PROPERTY MAN**

9prop-o-lis \prō-'pə-lis\ *n* [L, fr Gk, fr *pro-* for + *polis* city — more at *PRO-, POLICE*] : a brownish resinous material of waxy consistency collected by bees from the buds of trees and used as a cement

10prop-one \prō-'pən\ *vi* pro-poned, prop-on-ling [ME (Sc) *proponen*, fr L *proponere* — more at *PROFOUND*] **1** *Scot* : **PROPOSE**, **PROFOUND** **2** *Scot* : to put forward (a defense)

11prop-o-nent \prō-'pən-ənt, prō-'n\ *n* [L *proponent*, *proponens*, pp of *proponere*] : one who argues in favor of something : **ADVOCATE**

12pro-por-tion \prō-'pōr-shən, -pōr-ē\ *n* [ME *proportion*, fr MF *proportion*, fr L *proportion*, *proportia*, fr *pro* for + *portio*, *portio*

Prosaic *adj* — tediously dull in speech or manner **syn** see **PROSAIC** — **prosaicly** *adv* — **prosaicness** *n*
Prot *abbr* Protestant

testing process c: to make a test of (as a mineral vein) — usu. used with *up* or *out* 3 a: to establish the truth or validity of by evidence or demonstration (proved her innocence) (young people need to ~ themselves as competent adults) b: to check the correctness of (as an arithmetic operation) 4 a: to ascertain the genuineness of: *VERIFY, SPECIFY*: to obtain probate of (a will) b: *PROOF* 1 ~ *vi*: to turn out esp. after trial or test (the new drug proved to be very effective) — *PROVER* \prō-vər/ *n* [F, fr. *provenir* to come forth, originate, fr. L. *provenire*, fr. *pro-* forth + *venire* to come — more at *PRO-COME*] : ORIGIN, SOURCE

Provençal \prō-vən-səl, prōv-, -səl; prō-vən(-səl)/ *n* [MF, fr. *provençal* of Provence, fr. *Provençe*] 1: a native or inhabitant of Provence 2: a Romance language spoken in southeastern France — *Provençal* *adj*

proven-dor \prō-vən-dər/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *provende*, *provenire*, fr. ML *providenda*, alter of *praebenda* prebend] 1: dry food for domestic animals: *FEED* 2: *FOOD, VICTUALS*

pro-ven-nice \prō-vē-nən(-s), -nē-n(-s)/ *n* [alter. of *provenance*] : ORIGIN, SOURCE

pro-ven-ly \prō-vən-lē/ *Brit* also \prō-/ *adv*: demonstrably as stated: without doubt or uncertainty

pro-ven-tri-cu-lus \prō-vən-trī-kyə-ləs/ *n*, pl. -li \-lī, -lē/ [NL] 1: the glandular or true stomach of a bird that is situated between the crop and gizzard 2: a muscular dilatation of the foregut in most mandibulate insects that is armed internally with chitinous teeth or plates for triturating food 3: the thin-walled sac in front of the gizzard of an earthworm

prove out *vi*: to turn out to be adequate or satisfactory

pro-verb \prō-vərb/ *n* [ME *proverbe*, fr. MF, fr. L. *proverbium*, fr. *pro-* + *verbum* word — more at *WORD*] 1: a brief popular epigram or maxim: *ADAGE* 2: *BYWORD* 4

pro-verb *vr* 1 *ab*: to provide with a proverb 2: to speak of proverbially (am I not sung and ~ed... in every street — John Milton)

pro-verb \prō-vərb, -vərb/ *n*: a form of the verb *do* used to avoid repetition of a full verb and the word *do* in "act as I do" is a ~

pro-ver-bi-al \prō-vər-bē-əl/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling a proverb 2: that has become a proverb or byword: commonly spoken of — *pro-ver-bi-al-ly* \-ə-lē/ *adv*

Proverbs \prō-vərbz/ *n* pl but sing in constr: a collection of moral sayings and counsels forming a book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see *BIBLE* table

pro-vid-e \prō-vīd/ *vb* *pro-vid-ed*; *pro-vid-ing* [ME *providen*, fr. L. *providēre*, lit., to see ahead, fr. *pro-* forward + *vidēre* to see — more at *PRO-VIS*] *vi* 1: to take precautionary measures (~ for the common defense) — *U.S. Constitution* 2: to make a proviso or stipulation (the constitution ~s for an elected two-chamber legislature — *Current Blog*) 3: to supply what is needed for sustenance or support (~s for a large family) ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to procure in advance: *PREPARE* 2 a: to fit out: *EQUIP* (~ the children with new shoes) b: to supply for use: *AFFORD, YIELD* (a string quartet provided the entertainment) (curtains ~ privacy) 3: *STIPULATE*

pro-vid-ed *conj* [pp of *provide*]: on condition that: with the understanding: *IF*

pro-vid-ence \prō-vīd-ən(-s), -də-(-s)/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *providentia*, fr. *provident-*, *providens*] 1 a *often cap*: divine guidance or care b *cap*: God conceived as the power sustaining and guiding human destiny 2: the quality or state of being provident

pro-vid-ent \-əd-ənt, -də-(-s)/ *adj* [L. *provident-*, *providens*, fr. *prp* of *providēre*] 1: making provision for the future: *PRUDENT* 2: *FRUGAL, SAVING* — *pro-vid-ent-ly* *adv*

pro-vid-en-ti-al \prō-vīd-ən(-s), -ch(-s)/ *adj* 1 *archaic*: marked by foresight: *PRUDENT* 2: of, relating to, or determined by Providence 3: occurring by or as if by an intervention of Providence: *OPPORTUNE* (a ~ escape) *syn* see *LUCKY* — *pro-vid-en-ti-al-ly* \-də-(-s)-lē/ *adv*

pro-vid-er \prō-vīd-ər/ *n*: one that provides, esp.: one that provides for his family

pro-vid-ing *conj* [pp of *provide*]: on condition that: in case

pro-vince \prō-vən(-s)/ *n* [F, fr. L. *provincia*] 1 a: a country or region brought under the control of the ancient Roman government b: an administrative district or division of a country c *pl*: all of a country except the metropolis 2 a: a division of a country forming the jurisdiction of an archbishop or metropolitan b: a territorial unit of a religious order 3 a: a biogeographic division of less rank than a region b: an area that exhibits essential continuity of geological history; also: one characterized by particular structural or petrological features 4 a: proper or appropriate function or scope: *SPHERE* b: a department of knowledge or activity *syn* see *FUNCTION*

pro-vin-cial \prō-vīn(-s), -sh(-s)/ *n* 1: the superior of a province of a Roman Catholic religious order 2: one living in or coming from a province 3 a: a person of local or restricted interests or outlook b: a person lacking urban polish or refinement

provin-cial *adj* 1: of, relating to, or coming from a province 2 a: limited in outlook: *NARROW* b: lacking the polish of urban society: *UNSOCIATED* 3: of or relating to a decorative style (as in furniture) marked by simplicity, informality, and relative plainness — *pro-vin-cial-ly* \-ch(-s)-lē/ *adv*

pro-vin-cial-ism \-ch(-s)-līz-əm/ *n* 1: a dialectal or local word, phrase, or idiom 2: the quality or state of being provincial

pro-vin-cial-ist \-vīn(-s)-līst/ *n*: a native or inhabitant of a province

pro-vin-cial-ity \prō-vīn(-s)-al(-s)-ē-(-s)/ *n*, pl. -ties 1: *PROVINCIALISM* 2: an act or instance of provincialism

pro-vin-cial-ize \-vīn(-s)-ch(-s)-līz-/ *vt* *trans*: to make provincial

pro-vin-cial-iza-tion \-vīn(-s)-ch(-s)-līz-ā-shən/ *n*

proving ground *n*: a place designed for or used in scientific experimentation or testing 2: a place where something new is tried out

pro-vi-rus \(')prō-vī-rəs/ *n* [NL] : a noninfectious intracellular form of a virus that behaves in the host cell like a plasmagene

pro-vi-ral \-rəl/ *adj*

pro-vi-sion \prō-vīz(-ən)/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL & L; LL *provisio*-, *provisio* act of providing, fr. L. foresight, fr. *provisus*, pp. of *providēre* to see ahead] 1 a: the act or process of providing b: the quality or state of being prepared beforehand c: a measure taken beforehand: *PREPARATION* (lack of proper ~ for replacements — *Alzada Comstock*) 2: a stock of needed materials or supplies, esp.: a stock of food: *VICTUALS* — usu. used in pl. 3: *PROVISO, STIPULATION*

provision *vi* *pro-vi-sioned*; *pro-vi-sion-ing* \-vīz(-ə)-mīŋ/: to supply with provisions

pro-vi-sion-al \prō-vīz(-ən)-l, -n(-l)/ *adj*: serving for the time being: *TEMPORARY* — *pro-vi-sion-al-ly* \-lē/ *adv*

provisional *n*: a postage stamp for use until a regular issue appears

pro-vi-sion-ary \prō-vīz(-ə)-ner(-ē)/ *adj*: *PROVISIONAL*

pro-vi-sion-er \-vīz(-ə)-ner/ *n*: a furnisher of provisions

pro-vi-so \prō-vī(-)zō/ *n*, pl. -ses or -sões [ME, fr. ML *provisio* quod introductum] 1: an article or clause (as in a contract) that introduces a condition 2: a conditional stipulation: *PROVISION*

pro-vi-so-ry \-vīz(-ə)-rē/ *adj* 1: containing or subject to a proviso: *CONDITIONAL* 2: *PROVISIONAL*

pro-vi-ta-min \(')prō-vīt(-ə)-mən/ *n*: a precursor of a vitamin convertible into the vitamin in an organism

provocateur *n*: *AGENT PROVOCATEUR*

pro-vo-ca-tion \prō-vā(-)kā-shən/ *n* [ME *provocacioun*, fr. MF *provocation*, fr. L. *provocatio*-, *provocatio*, fr. *provocatus*, pp. of *provocare*] 1: the act of provoking: *INCITEMENT* 2: something that provokes, arouses, or stimulates

pro-vo-ca-tive \prō-vāk(-ə)-tīv/ *adj*: serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate — *provocative* *n* — *pro-vo-ca-tive-ly* *adv* — *pro-vo-ca-tive-ness* *n*

pro-voke \prō-vōk/ *vt* *pro-voked*; *pro-vok-ing* [ME *provoeken*, fr. MF *provoquer*, fr. L. *provocare*, fr. *pro-* forth + *vocare* to call — more at *PRO-VOICE*] 1 a *archaic*: *AROUSE, STIR* b: to incite to anger: *INCENSE* 2 a: to call forth: *EVOKE* b: to stir up purposely: *INDUCE* c: to provide the needed stimulus for

syn 1 *PROVOKE, EXCITE, STIMULATE, PIQUE, QUICKEN* *shared meaning element*: to rouse one into doing or feeling or to produce by so rousing a person *ant* *gratify*

2 see *IRRITATE*

pro-vok-ing \-vō-kin/ *adj*: causing mild anger: *ANNOYING* — *pro-vok-ing-ly* \-kin(-lē)/ *adv*

pro-vo-lo-ne \prō-vā(-)lō-nē/ *n* [It, aug. of *provola*, a kind of cheese]: a hard smooth cheese of Italian origin that is made from curd that has been heated and kneaded, molded into various shapes, hung in strings to cure, and often smoked

pro-vo-st \prō-vōst, prō-vōst, -vōst, esp. attrib. prō(-)vō/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *profast* & OF *provoist*, fr. ML *propositus*, alter of *praepositus*, fr. L. one in charge, director, fr. pp. of *praepone* to place at the head — more at *PREPOSITION*] 1: the chief dignitary of a collegiate or cathedral chapter 2: the chief magistrate of a Scottish burgh 3: the keeper of a prison 4: a high-ranking university administrative officer

provost court *n*: a military court usu. for the trial of minor offenses within an occupied hostile territory

provost guard *n*: a police detail of soldiers under the authority of the provost marshal

provost marshal *n*: an officer who supervises the military police of a command

pro-w \prō/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *prou* — more at *PROUD*] *archaic*: *VALIANT, GALLANT*

pro-w \prō/ *archaic* \prō/ *n* [MF *proue*, prob. fr. OIt dial. *prua*, fr. L. *prora*, fr. Gk *prōra*] 1: the bow of a ship: *STEM* 2: a pointed projecting front part (as of an airplane)

pro-w-ess \prō-u(-)s/ *n* [ME *proesse*, fr. OF *proesse*, fr. *prou* valiant — more at *PROUD*] 1: distinguished bravery; esp.: military valor and skill 2: extraordinary ability (his ~ on the football field) *syn* see *HEROISM*

pro-wl \prō(-)w/ *vb* [ME *prollen*] *vi*: to move about or wander stealthily (submarines were ~ing along our coast — *Owen Wister*) ~ *vi*: to roam over in a predatory manner (they ~ed the premises — *Cedric Adams*) — *pro-wl-er* \prō(-)w-ər/ *n*

pro-wl *n*: an act or instance of prowling — on the prowl: in search of something; *specif*: in search of a sexual partner (his fourth wife had just left him, and he was on the prowl again — *Mary McCarthy*)

pro-wl *car* *n*: *SQUAD CAR*

prox *abbr* *proximo*

prox-i-mi-cs \prāk(-)zē-mīks/ *n* pl but sing or pl in constr [proximity + *-mics* (as in *phonemics*)] : a branch of study dealing with the personal and cultural spatial needs of man and his interaction with his environment space — *prox-i-mic* \-mīk/ *adj*

prox-i-mal \prāk(-)s(-)māl/ *adj* [L. *proximus*] 1: situated close to: *NEAREST, PROXIMATE* 2: next to or nearest the point of attachment or origin, a central point, or the point of view; esp.: located toward the center of the body — compare *DISTAL* — *prox-i-mal-ly* \-māl(-lē)/ *adv*

proximal convoluted tubule *n*: the convoluted portion of the vertebrate nephron that lies between Bowman's capsule and the loop of Henle, is made up of a single layer of cuboidal cells with striated borders, and is held to be concerned esp. with resorption of sugar, sodium and chloride ions, and water from the glomerular filtrate — called also *proximal tubule*

a abut * kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
a out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
l loot o foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

prothoracic gland *n*: one of a pair of thoracic endocrine organs in some insects that control molting
prothorax \('prə-'thō(s)-r-aks, -'thō(s)-r-\ *n* [NL *prothorac-*, *prothorax*, fr. *pro-* + *thorax*]: the anterior segment of the thorax of an insect — see **INSECT** illustration
prothrombin \('prə-'thrām-bən-\ *n* [ISV]: a plasma protein produced in the liver in the presence of vitamin K and converted into thrombin in the clotting of blood
protist \('prōt-ist, -'prōt-ist-\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *protistos* very first, primal, fr. *superl* of *protos* first — more at **PROT**]: any of a kingdom or other group (*Protista*) of unicellular or acellular organisms comprising bacteria, protozoans, various algae and fungi, and sometimes viruses — **protista** \-'prōt-ist-ən-\ *n* [ISV] *adj* or *n*
protium \('prōt-ē-əm, -'prōt-ē-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *protos* first]: the ordinary light hydrogen isotope of atomic mass 1
PROTO — see **PROT**
proto-col \('prōt-ə-'kōl, -'kōl, -'kōl, -'kōl-\ *n* [MF *prothocolle*, fr. ML *protocollum*, fr. LGk *protokollon* first sheet of a papyrus roll bearing data of manufacture, fr. Gk *proti-* *proti-* + *kollan* to glue together, fr. *kolla* glue; akin to MD *helen* to glue] 1: an original draft, minute, or record of a document or transaction 2: a preliminary memorandum often formulated and signed by diplomatic negotiators as a basis for a final convention or treaty 3: the records or minutes of a diplomatic conference or congress that show officially the agreements arrived at by the negotiators 4: a code prescribing strict adherence to correct etiquette and precedence (as in diplomatic exchange and in the military services) 5: the plan of a scientific experiment or treatment
proto-derm \('prōt-ə-'darm-\ *n* [ISV]: **DERMATOGEN** — **proto-dermal** \('prōt-ə-'darm-\ *adj*
proto-galaxy \('prōt-ə-'gal-ək-sē-\ *n*: a hypothetical cloud of gas believed to have condensed into stars and formed the galaxies
proto-his-tory \-'his-t(ə)-rē-\ *n* [ISV]: the study of man in the times that immediately antedate recorded history — **proto-his-torian** \-'his-t(ə)-rē-ən, -'tōr-ən-\ *n* — **proto-his-toric** \-'tōr-ik, -'tār-ik-\ *adj*
proto-human \-'hyū-mən, -'yū-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling an early primitive human or a manlike primate — **protohuman** *n*
proto-lan-guage \('prōt-ə-'lan-gwaj-\ *n*: an assumed or recorded ancestral language
proto-lith-ic \('prōt-ə-'lith-ik-\ *adj*: of or relating to the earliest period of the Stone Age: **EOLITHIC**
proto-martyr \('prōt-ə-'mārt-ər-\ *n* [ME *prothomartin*, fr. MF, fr. LL *protomartyr*, fr. LGk *protomartyr*, *protomartyr*, fr. Gk *proti-* + *martyr*, *martyr* martyr]: the first martyr in a cause or region
proton \('prōt-ən-\ *n* [Gk *prōton*, neut. of *protos* first — more at **PROT**]: an elementary particle that is identical with the nucleus of the hydrogen atom, that along with neutrons is a constituent of all other atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of 1.672×10^{-24} gram — **protonic** \('prōt-ən-ik-\ *adj*
proton-ate \('prōt-ə-'nāt-\ *vb* **at-ed**, **at-ting** *vi*: to add a proton to ~ *vi*: to acquire an additional proton — **proton-ation** \('prōt-ə-'nā-shən-\ *n*
pro-to-ne-ma \('prōt-ə-'nē-mə-\ *n*, *pl* **ne-ma-ta** \-'nē-mat-ə, -'nem-at-\ [NL *protonema*, *protonema*, fr. *proti-* + Gk *nēma* thread — more at **NEMAT**]: the primary usu. filamentous thalloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses and in some liverworts comparable to the prothallium in ferns — **pro-to-ne-mal** \-'nē-mə-\ *adj* — **pro-to-ne-ma-tal** \-'nē-mat-əl, -'nem-at-əl-\ *adj*
protonotary apostolic or **prothonotary apostolic** *n*, *pl* **protonotaries apostolic** or **prothonotaries apostolic**: a priest of the chief college of the papal curia who keeps records of consistories and canonizations and signs papal bulls, also: an honorary member of this college
proton-synchro-tron \('prōt-ən-'sɪŋ-k(r)-ə-'trān, -'sɪn-\ *n*: a synchrotron in which protons are accelerated by means of frequency modulation of the radio-frequency accelerating voltage so that they have energies of billions of electron volts
proto-nymph \('prōt-ə-'nim(p)-\ *n*: any of various acandids in their first developmental stage — **proto-nymphal** \('prōt-ə-'nim(p)-fəl-\ *adj*
proto-path-ic \('prōt-ə-'path-ik-\ *adj* [ISV, fr. MGk *protopathēs* affected first, fr. Gk *proti-* *proti-* + *pathos* experience, suffering — more at **PATHOS**]: of, relating to, or being cutaneous sensory reception responsive only to rather gross stimuli
proto-phlo-em \-'flob-əm-\ *n*: the first-formed phloem that develops from procambium, consists of narrow thin-walled cells capable of a limited amount of stretching, and is usu. associated with a region of rapid growth
proto-plan-et \('prōt-ə-'plan-ət-\ *n*: a hypothetical whirling gaseous mass within a giant cloud of gas and dust that rotates around a sun and is believed to give rise to a planet
proto-plasm \('prōt-ə-'plaz-əm-\ *n* [G *protoplasma*, fr. *proti-* + NL *plasma*] 1: the organized colloidal complex of organic and inorganic substances (as proteins and water) that constitutes the living nucleus, cytoplasm, plastids, and mitochondria of the cell and is regarded as the only form of matter in which the vital phenomena are manifested 2: **CYTOPLASM** — **proto-plas-mic** \('prōt-ə-'plaz-mik-\ *adj*
proto-plast \('prōt-ə-'plast-\ *n* [MF *protoplaste*, fr. LL *protoplastus* first man, fr. Gk *protoplastos* first formed, fr. *proti-* *proti-* + *plastos* formed, fr. *plassein* to mold — more at **PLASTER**] 1: one that is formed first: **PROTOTYPE** 2: a: the nucleus, cytoplasm, and plasma membrane of a cell constituting a living unit distinct from inert walls and inclusions b: **ENERGID** — **proto-plas-tic** \('prōt-ə-'plas-tik-\ *adj*
proto-porph-yrin \('prōt-ə-'pōr-f(ə)-rən-\ *n* [ISV]: a purple porphyrin acid $C_{14}H_{14}N_4O_4$ obtained from hemin or heme by removal of bound iron
proto-star \('prōt-ə-'stär-\ *n*: a hypothetical cloud of dust and atoms in space believed to develop into a star

proto-stele \('prōt-ə-'stēl, -'stēl-ē-\ *n*: a stele forming a solid rod with the phloem surrounding the xylem — **proto-stele-lic** \('prōt-ə-'stēl-ik-\ *adj*
proto-troph \('prōt-ə-'trōf, -'trāf-\ *n* [back-formation fr. *prototrophic*]: a prototrophic individual
proto-trophic \('prōt-ə-'trōf-ik-\ *adj* [ISV]: deriving nutriment from inorganic sources — **proto-trophy** \('prōt-ə-'trōf-ē-\ *n*
proto-type-al \('prōt-ə-'ti-pəl-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a prototype: **ARCHETYPAL**
proto-type \('prōt-ə-'tip-\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *prototypon*, fr. neut. of *prototypos* archetypal, fr. *proti-* + *typos* type] 1: an original model on which something is patterned: **ARCHETYPE** 2: an individual that exhibits the essential features of a later type 3: a standard or typical example 4: a first full-scale and usu. functional form of a new type or design of a construction (as an airplane)
proto-type-cal \('prōt-ə-'tip-ik-\ *adj* also **proto-type-ic** \-'ik-\ *adj*: **PROTOTYPAL** — **proto-type-cal-ly** \-'ik-ə-'li-\ *adv*
proto-xylem \('prōt-ə-'zi-ləm, -'lēm-\ *n*: the first-formed xylem developing from procambium and consisting of narrow cells with annular, spiral, or scalariform wall thickenings
proto-zo-al \('prōt-ə-'zō-əl-\ *adj*: of or relating to protozoans
proto-zo-an \-'zō-ən-\ *n* [NL *Protozoa*, phylum name, fr. *proti-* + *-zoa*]: any of a phylum or subkingdom (*Protozoa*) of minute protoplasmic acellular or unicellular animals which have varied morphology and physiology and often complex life cycles which are represented in almost every kind of habitat, and some of which are serious parasites of man and domestic animals — **protozoan** *adj* — **proto-zo-ic** \-'zō-ik-\ *adj*
proto-zo-o-log-y \-'zō-ō-lə-'jē, -'zō-wāl-\ *n* [NL *Protozoa* + ISV *-logy*]: a branch of zoology dealing with protozoans — **proto-zo-o-log-ic-al** \-'zō-ō-'laj-ik-\ *adj* — **proto-zo-o-log-ist** \-'zō-ō-'laj-ist, -'zō-wāl-\ *n*
proto-zo-on \-'zō-ən-\ *n*, *pl* **-zoa** \-'zō-ə-\ [NL, fr. sing. of *Protozoa*]: **PROTOZOAN**
pro-tract \('prō-'trakt, p(r)-\ *vi* [L *protractus*, pp. of *protrahere*, lit., to draw forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *trahere* to draw — more at **PRO**, **DRAW**] 1 *archaic*: **DELAY**, **DEFER** 2: to prolong in time or space 3: to lay down the lines and angles of with scale and protractor 4: to extend forward or outward **syn** see **EXTEND** **ant** **curtail** — **pro-tract-ive** \-'trak-tiv-\ *adj*
protracted meeting *n*: a revival meeting extending over a period of time
pro-trac-tile \-'trak-tl, -'tl-\ *adj* [L *protractus*]: capable of being thrust out (~ jaws)
pro-trac-tion \-'trak-shən-\ *n* [LL *protraction*, *protractio* act of drawing out, fr. *protractus*] 1: the act of protracting: the state of being protracted 2: the drawing to scale of an area of land
pro-trac-tor \-'trak-tər-\ *n* 1: one that protracts, prolongs, or delays 2: a muscle that extends a part 3: an instrument that is used for laying down and measuring angles in drawing and plotting
pro-trep-tic \('prō-'trep-tik-\ *n* [LL *protrepticus* hortatory, encouraging, fr. Gk *protreptikos*, fr. *protrepein* to turn forward, urge on, fr. *pro-* + *trepein* to turn — more at **TROPE**]: an utterance (as a speech) designed to instruct and persuade — **protreptic** *adj*
pro-trude \('prō-'trud-\ *vb* **pro-trud-ed**; **pro-trud-ing** [L *protrudere*, fr. *pro-* + *trudere* to thrust — more at **THREAT**] 1 *archaic*: to thrust forward 2: to cause to project or stick out ~ *vi*: to jut out from the surrounding surface or context (a handkerchief protruding from his breast pocket) — **pro-tru-si-ble** \-'trū-z-ə-bəl, -'z-\ *adj*
pro-tru-sion \('prō-'trū-zhən-\ *n* [L *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudere*] 1: the act of protruding: the state of being protruded 2: something (as a part or excrescence) that protrudes **syn** see **PROJECTION**
pro-tru-sive \-'trū-siv-, -ziv-\ *adj* 1 *archaic*: thrusting forward 2: **PROMINENT**, **PROTUBERANT** (a ~ jaw) 3: **OBTRUSIVE**, **PUSHING** (a coarse ~ manner) — **pro-tru-sive-ly** *adv* — **pro-tru-sive-ness** *n*
pro-tu-ber-ance \('prō-'tyū-b(ə)-rən(t)s-\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being protuberant 2: something that is protuberant **syn** see **PROJECTION**
pro-tu-ber-ant \-'b(ə)-rən(t)-\ *adj* [LL *protuberant*, *protuberans*, pp. of *protuberare* to bulge out, fr. L *pro-* forward + *tuber* hump, swelling] 1: thrusting out from a surrounding or adjacent surface often as a rounded mass: **PROMINENT** 2: forcing itself into consciousness: **OBTRUSIVE** — **pro-tu-ber-ant-ly** *adv*
proud \('praʊd-\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *prūd*, prob. fr. OF *prod*, *prōd*, *prōu* capable, good, valiant, fr. LL *prode* advantage, advantageous, back-formation fr. L *prodesse* to be advantageous, fr. *pro-*, *pro-*, in favor + *esse* to be — more at **PRO**, **ESSE**] 1: feeling or showing pride as a: having or displaying excessive self-esteem b: much pleased: **EXULTANT** c: having proper self-respect 2: marked by stateliness: **MAGNIFICENT** b: giving reason for pride: **GLORIOUS** (the ~est moment in her life) 3: **VIGOROUS**, **SPRITED** (a ~ steed) — **proud-ly** *adv*
syn **PROUD**, **ARROGANT**, **HAUGHTY**, **LORDLY**, **INSOLENT**, **OVERBEARING**, **SUPERCILIOUS**, **DISDAINFUL** shared meaning element: showing or feeling superiority toward others **ant** **humble**, **ashamed**
proud flesh *n*: an excessive growth of granulation tissue (as in an ulcer)
proud-ful \('praʊd-fəl-\ *adj*, chiefly *dial*: marked by or full of pride
proud-heart-ed \-'hārt-əd-\ *adj*: proud in spirit: **HAUGHTY**
prov *abbr* 1 province, provincial 2 provisional
Prov *abbr* Proverbs
pro-va-ble \('pri-və-bəl-\ *adj*: capable of being proved — **pro-va-ble-ness** *n* — **pro-va-bly** \-'blē-\ *adv*
pro-vas-cu-lar \('prō-'vas-kyə-lər-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being procambium
prove \('pru:v-\ *vb* **proved**; **proved** or **proven** \-'prū-vən-, *Brit* also \-'prō-v-, **proving** \-'prū-viŋ-\ [ME *proven*, fr. OF *prover*, fr. L *probare* to test, approve, prove, fr. *probus* good, honest, fr. *pro-* for, in favor + *-bus* (akin to OE *bēon* to be)] *vi* 1 *archaic*: **EXPERIENCE** (we will all the pleasures ~ — Christopher Marlowe) 2: to test the quality of: try out (the exception ~s the rule) b: to try or ascertain by an experiment or a standard, *esp*: to subject to a technical

prox-i-mate \ˈprāk-sə-mət/ *adj* [L *proximatus*, pp of *proximare* to approach, fr *proximus* nearest, next, superl of *prope* near — more at APPROACH] 1 **a** : very near : CLOSE **b** : soon forthcoming : IMMINENT 2 : next preceding or following (an interest in ~, rather than ultimate, goals — Reinhold Niebuhr) — prox-i-mate-ly *adv* — prox-i-mate-ness *n*

prox-i-mi-ty \ˈprāk-sim-ət-ē/ *n* [MF *proximité*, fr L *proximitas*, *proximus*]: the quality or state of being proximate

prox-i-mi-ty *fuz* *n* : an electronic device that detonates a projectile within effective range of the target by means of the radio waves sent out from a tiny radio set in the nose of the projectile and reflected back to the set from the target

prox-i-mo \ˈprāk-sə-mō/ *adj* [L *proximo mense* in the next month] : of or occurring in the next month after the present

prox-y \ˈprāk-sē/ *n, pl* prox-ies [ME *procurie*, contr. of *procuracie*, fr AF, fr ML *procuratia*, alter of L *procuratio* procuration] 1 : the agency, function, or office of a deputy who acts as a substitute for another 2 **a** : authority or power to act for another **b** : a document giving such authority, *specif* : a power of attorney authorizing a specified person to vote corporate stock 3 : a person authorized to act for another : PROCURATOR — proxy *adj*

proxy marriage *n* : a marriage celebrated in the absence of one of the contracting parties who authorizes a proxy to represent him at the ceremony

prude \ˈpruḍ/ *n* [F, good woman, prudish woman, short for *prude-femme* good woman, fr OF *prode femme*]: a person who is excessively or priggishly attentive to propriety or decorum, *esp* : a woman who shows or affects extreme modesty

pru-dence \ˈpruḍ-ən(t)s/ *n* 1 : the ability to govern and discipline oneself by the use of reason 2 : sagacity or shrewdness in the management of affairs 3 : skill and good judgment in the use of resources 4 : caution or circumspection as to danger or risk

pru-dent \-ən(t)/ *adj* [ME, fr MF, fr L *prudens*, *prudens*, contr. of *providens*, *providens* — more at PROVIDENT] : characterized by, arising from, or showing prudence as **a** : marked by wisdom or judiciousness **b** : shrewd in the management of practical affairs **c** : marked by circumspection : DISCREET **d** : PROVIDENT, FRUGAL

syn see WISE — pru-dent-ly *adv*

pru-den-tial \ˈpruḍ-ən-shəl/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or proceeding from prudence 2 : exercising prudence *esp* in business matters — pru-den-tial-ly \-dench(-ə-lē)/ *adv*

pru-d-ery \ˈpruḍ-(ə-rē)/ *n, pl* -er-ies 1 : the characteristic quality or state of a prude 2 : a prudish act or remark

pru-d-ish \ˈpruḍ-ish/ *adj* : marked by prudery : PRIGGISH — pru-d-ish-ly *adv* — pru-dish-ness *n*

pru-in-o-se \ˈpruḥ-sə-nəs/ *adj* [L *pruinose* covered with hoarfrost, fr *pruina* hoarfrost]: covered with whitish dust or bloom (◊ stems) — pruine \ˈpruḥn/ *n* [ME, fr MF, plum, fr L *prunum* — more at PLUM] : a plum dried or capable of drying without fermentation

prune *vb* **pruned**; **pruning** [ME *prouynen*, fr MF *proignier*, prob. alter. of *proignier* to layer, fr *provin* layer, fr L *propagare*, *propago*, fr *pro* forward + *pangere* to fix — more at PRO, FACT] **vi** 1 : to cut off or cut back parts of for better shape or more fruitful growth 2 **a** : to reduce by eliminating superfluous matter (*pruned* the text) **b** : to remove as superfluous (◊ away all ornamentation) **c** : to effect a reduction in (◊ the budget) — *vi* : to cut away what is unwanted — **pruner** *n*

pru-nel-le \ˈpruḥ-nel-ə/ *also* pru-nelle \-nel/ *n* [F *prunelle*, lit. , sloe, fr dim of *prune* plum] 1 : a twilled woolen dress fabric 2 : a heavy woolen fabric used for the uppers of shoes

pruning hook *n* : a pole bearing a curved blade for pruning plants

pru-ri-ence \ˈpruḥ-ē-ən(t)s/ *n* : the quality or state of being prurient

pru-ri-ent-cy \-ən-sē/ *n* : PRURIENCE

pru-ri-ent \-ən(t)/ *adj* [L *prurient*, *pruritens*, prp. of *prurire* to itch, crave, be wanton, akin to L *pruna* glowing coal, Skt *plapati* he sings] 1 : marked by restless craving 2 **a** : having lascivious thoughts or desires : LEWD **b** : arousing such thoughts or desires — pru-ri-ent-ly *adv*

pru-ri-gi-nous \ˈpruḥ-nj-ə-nəs/ *adj* [L *pruriginosus* having the itch, fr *prurigin*, *prurigo*] : resembling, caused by, affected with, or being *prurigo*

pru-ri-go \ˈpruḥ-ri-(gə)-rē-/ *n* [NL, fr L, itch, fr *prurire*] : a chronic inflammatory skin disease marked by itching papules

pru-rit-ic \-rit-ik/ *adj* : of, relating to, or marked by itching

pru-ri-tur \-rit-əs, -rē-/ *n* [L, fr *pruritus*, pp of *prurire*] : ITCH 1

Prus-sian blue \ˈprəsh-ən-/ *n* [Prussia, Germany] 1 : any of numerous blue iron pigments formerly regarded as ferric ferrocyanide 2 : a dark blue crystalline hydrated ferric ferrocyanide $\text{Fe}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ used as a test for ferric iron 3 : a variable color averaging a moderate to strong greenish blue

Prus-sian-ism \ˈprəsh-ən-niz-əm/ *n* : the practices or policies (as the advocacy of militarism) held to be typically Prussian

Prus-sian-ize \-n-iz/ *vi* -ized; -izing *often* *cap* : to make Prussian in character or principle (as in authoritarian control or rigid discipline) — Prus-sian-iza-tion \ˈprəsh-ən-nə-zə-shən/ *n*

pru-si-ate \ˈprəs-ē-ēt/ *n* [F, fr (*acide*) *prussique*] 1 : a salt of hydrocyanic acid : CYANIDE 2 **a** : FERROCYANIDE **b** : FERRICYANIDE

pru-tah or pru-tie \ˈpruḥ-tə/ *n, pl* pru-toth or pru-tot \-tə(t)h/, -tə(t)s/ [NHeb *perutah*, fr LHeb, a small coin] 1 : a monetary unit of Israel equivalent to 1/100 pound 2 : a coin representing one prutah

pry \ˈpri/ *vi* **pried**; **prying** [ME *prien*] : to look closely or inquisitively, *esp* : to make a nosy or presumptuous inquiry

pry *vi* **pried**, **prying** [alter of *prize*] 1 : to raise, move, or pull apart with a pry or lever : PRIZE 2 : to extract, detach, or open with difficulty (*pried* the secret out of his sister)

pry *n* 1 : a tool for prying 2 : LEVERAGE

pry *var* of PRIER

prying *adj* : impertinently or officiously inquisitive or interrogatory

syn see CURIOUS — prying-ly \-in-lē/ *adv*

Ps or **Psa** *abbr* Psalms

PS *abbr* 1 [L *postscriptum*] postscript 2 power supply 3 public school

psalm \ˈsām, ˈsalm\ *n.* often *cap* [ME. fr. OE *psalm*, fr. LL *psalmus*, fr. Gk *psalmos*, lit., twanging of a harp, fr. *psallein* to pluck, play a stringed instrument]: a sacred song or poem used in worship, *esp*: one of the biblical hymns collected in the Book of Psalms

psalm-book \-ˈbʊk\ *n.* *archaic*: PSALTER

psalm-ist \ˈsām-ɪst, ˈsäl-mɪst\ *n.* a writer or composer of esp. biblical psalms

psalm-ody \ˈsām-əd-ē, ˈsäl-məd-\ *n* [ME *psalmodie*, fr. LL *psalmodia*, fr. LGk *psalmodia*, lit., singing to the harp, fr. *psalmos* + *aidain* to sing — more at ODE] 1: the act, practice, or art of singing psalms in worship 2: a collection of psalms

Psalms \ˈsämz, ˈsälms\ *n pl* but *sing* in constr.: a collection of sacred poems forming a book of canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

Psalt-er \ˈsɒl-tər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *psalter* & OF *psaltier*, fr. LL *psalterium*, fr. LGk *psalterion*, fr. Gk, psaltery]: the Book of Psalms also: a collection of Psalms for liturgical or devotional use

psalt-er-ium \ˈsɒl-tər-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -ria -ē-ə\ [NL, fr. LL *psalter*, fr. the resemblance of the folds to the pages of a book]: OMATUM

psalt-ry also **psalt-ry** \ˈsɒl-t(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ter-les also -tries [ME *psalterie*, fr. MF, fr. L *psalterium*, fr. Gk *psalterion*, fr. *psallein* to play on a stringed instrument]: an ancient musical instrument resembling the zither

p's and q's \ˈpēz-ˈn-ˈkytlz\ *n pl* [fr. the phrase *mind one's p's and q's*, alluding to the difficulty a child learning to write has in distinguishing between p and q] 1: something (as one's manners) that one should be mindful of (better watch his p's and q's when I get a six-gun of my own — Jean Stafford) 2: best behavior (being on her p's and q's for two solid days was too much — Guy McCrone)

PSAT abbr Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test

psec abbr picosecond

pse-phol-o-gy \sē-ˈfāl-ə-jē\ *n* [Gk *psēphos* pebble, ballot, vote; fr. the use of pebbles by the ancient Greeks in voting]: the scientific study of elections — **pse-pho-log-i-cal** \sē-fə-ˈlŋj-i-kəl\ *adj* — **pse-phol-o-gist** \sē-ˈfāl-ə-jɪst\ *n*

pseud abbr pseudonym, pseudonymous

pseud- or **pseudo-** *comb form* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. *pseudēs*]: false: spurious (*pseudaxis*) (*pseudoclassic*) (*pseudopodium*)

pseud-epi-graph \ˈsüd-ə-pə-ˈgräf\ *n*: PSEUDEPIGRAPHON 2

pseud-epi-graph-ic \ˈsüd-ə-pi-ˈgräf-ik\ *n*, *pl* -pha -fə\ [NL, sing. of *pseudepigrapha*, fr. Gk, neut pl of *pseudepigraphos* falsely inscribed, fr. *pseud-* + *epigraphēn* to inscribe — more at EPIGRAM] 1 *pl*: APOCRYPHA 2: any of various pseudonymous or anonymous Jewish religious writings of the period 200 B.C. to 200 A.D. *esp*: one of such writings (as the Psalms of Solomon) not included in any canon of biblical Scripture — *usu.* used in *pl*

pseud-epi-graph-ic-ity \-fē\ *n* [Gk *pseudepigraphos*]: the ascription of false names of authors to works

pseu-do \ˈsüd-ŏ\ *adj* [ME, fr. *pseudo-*]: being apparently but not actually as stated: SHAM, SPURIOUS (distinction between true and ~ humanism — K. F. Reinhardt)

pseu-do-al-le-le \ˈsüd-ŏ-ə-ˈlē(ə)\ *n*: any of two or more closely linked genes that act *usu.* as if a single member of an allelic pair but *occ.* undergo crossing-over and recombination — **pseu-do-al-le-lic** \-ˈlē-lik, -ˈlē-lik\ *adj* — **pseu-do-al-lel-ism** \-ˈlē(ə)-ˌiz-əm, -ˈd-iz-\ *n*

pseu-do-cho-lin-ester-ase \ˈsüd-ŏ-kŏ-lə-ˈnes-tə-rās, -ˈrāz\ *n*: CHOLINESTERASE 2

pseu-do-class-ic \ˈsüd-ŏ-ˈklas-ik\ *adj*: pretending to be or erroneously regarded as classic — **pseudoclassic** *n*

pseu-do-class-ic-ism \-ˈklas-ŏ-siz-əm\ *n*: imitative representation of classicism in literature and art

pseu-do-coel \ˈsüd-ŏ-sē\ *n*: a body cavity that is not a product of gastrulation and is not lined with a well-defined mesodermal membrane

pseu-do-coe-lom-ate \ˈsüd-ŏ-ˈbē-lə-mät\ *adj* [*pseud-* + *coelomate*]: having a body cavity that is a pseudocoel — **pseudocoelomate** *n*

pseu-do-cy-e-sis \-sī-ˈēs-sɪs\ *n* [NL, fr. *pseud-* + *cysis* pregnancy, fr. Gk *kyxis*, fr. *kyein* to be pregnant — more at CAVE]: a psychosomatic state that occurs without conception and is marked by some of the physical symptoms and changes in hormonal balance of pregnancy

pseu-do-mo-nad \ˈsüd-ŏ-ˈmŏd-nad, -nəd\ *n* [NL *Pseudomonad*, *Pseudomonas*, genus name]: any of a genus (*Pseudomonas*) of short rod-shaped bacteria many of which produce a greenish fluorescent water-soluble pigment and some of which are saprophytes or plant or animal pathogens

pseu-do-mo-nas \-nəs\ *n*, *pl* -mo-na-dēs \-mŏn-ə-ˈdēz, -ˈmān-ə\ [NL, genus name, fr. *pseud-* + *monad*, *monas* monad]: PSEUDOMONAD

pseu-do-morph \ˈsüd-ŏ-mŏrf\ *n* [prob fr. F *pseudomorphe*, fr. *pseud-* + *-morphe* -morph] 1: a mineral having the characteristic outward form of another species 2: a deceptive or irregular form — **pseu-do-morph-ic** \ˈsüd-ŏ-mŏr-fik\ *adj* — **pseu-do-morph-ism** \-fiz-əm\ *n* — **pseu-do-mor-phous** \-fəs\ *adj*

pseu-do-my-coe-li-um \ˈsüd-ŏ-mī-ˈsē-lē-əm\ *n* [NL]: a cellular association which occurs among higher bacteria and yeasts and in which cells form chains resembling small mycelia — **pseu-do-my-coe-li-al** \-lē-əl\ *adj*

pseud-onym \ˈsüd-ˈn-əm\ *n* [F *pseudonyme*, fr. Gk *pseudōnymos* bearing a false name]: a fictitious name; *esp*: PEN NAME

pseud-onym-ity \ˈsüd-ˈn-īm-ət-ē\ *n*: the use of a pseudonym; also: the fact or state of being signed with a pseudonym

pseud-on-y-mous \sü-ˈdän-ŏ-məs\ *adj* [Gk *pseudōnymos*, fr. *pseud-* + *onoma*, *onyma* name]: bearing or using a fictitious name (a ~ report), also: being a pseudonym — **pseud-on-y-mous-ly** *adv* — **pseud-on-y-mous-ness** *n*

pseu-do-pa-ren-chy-ma \ˈsüd-ŏ-pə-ˈrēn-kə-mə\ *n* [NL]: compactly interwoven short-celled filaments in a thallophyte that resemble parenchyma of higher plants — **pseu-do-pa-ren-chy-ma-tous** \-ˈpär-ŏ-ˈkim-ət-əs, -ˈki-mət-\ *adj*

Ptolemaic system *n* [after Ptolemy the astronomer]: the system of planetary motions according to which the earth is at the center with the sun, moon, and planets revolving around it

Ptolemaist \tō-lē-ā-sist/ *n*: an adherent of the Ptolemaic system

ptomaine \tō-mān, tō-*n* [*It ptomaina*, fr. Gk *ptōma* fall, fallen body, corpse, fr. *ptipein* to fall — more at **FEATHER**]: any of various organic bases which are formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter and some of which are poisonous

ptomaine poisoning *n*: food poisoning caused by bacteria or bacterial products

ptosis \tō-sis/ *n*, *pl* **ptoses** \-sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk *ptōsis* act of falling, fr. *ptipein*]: a sagging or prolapse of an organ or part, esp.: a drooping of the upper eyelid

PTV *abbr* public television

pty *abbr* proprietary

ptyalin \tī-ō-lin/ *n* [Gk *pyalon* saliva, fr. *ptyein* to spit — more at **strew**]: an amylase found in the saliva of many animals

ptyalism \tī-zm/ *n* [NL *ptyalismus*, fr. Gk *ptyalismos*, fr. *ptyallein* to salivate, fr. *pyalon*]: an excessive flow of saliva

Pu *symbol* plutonium

PU *abbr* pickup

pub \pab/ *n* 1 chiefly *Brit*: **PUBLIC HOUSE** 2 2: an establishment where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed

pub *abbr* 1 public 2 publication 3 published, publisher; publishing

pub crawler *n*: one who goes from bar to bar

pubertal \pyū-bart-/ *adj* **pubertal** \pyū-bō-rəl/ *adj* [pubertal fr. *puberty*; *puberal* fr. ML *puberalis*, fr. *L* *puber*]: of or relating to puberty

puberty \pyū-bert-/ *n* [ME *puberte*, fr. *L* *pubertas*, fr. *puber* pubescent] 1: the condition of being or the period of becoming first capable of reproducing sexually marked by maturing of the genital organs, development of secondary sex characteristics, and in the human and in higher primates by the first occurrence of menstruation in the female 2: the age at which puberty occurs often construed legally as 14 in boys and 12 in girls

puberulent \pyū-bēr-(yō)-lənt/ *adj* [*L* *puber* pubescent + *E* *-ulent* (as in *puberulent*)]: covered with fine pubescence

pubes \pyū-(bēz) *n*, *pl* **pubes** [NL, fr. *L* *manhood*, body hair, pubic region, akin to *L* *puber* pubescent] 1: the hair that appears on the lower part of the hypogastric region at puberty 2: the pubic region

pubescence \pyū-bes-*n*(t)s/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being pubescent 2: a pubescent covering or surface

pubescent \-nt/ *adj* [*L* *pubescens*, *pubescens*, *prp* of *pubescere* to reach puberty, become covered as with hair, fr. *pubes*] 1: arriving at or having reached puberty 2: covered with fine soft short hairs — compare **VILLOUS**

public \pyū-bik/ *adj*, *of*, relating to, or situated in or near the region of the pubes or the pubis

pubis \pyū-bos/ *n*, *pl* **pubes** \-(bēz) [NL *os pubis* lit., bone of the pubic region] the ventral and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis

publ *abbr* 1 publication 2 published, publisher

public \pab-lik/ *adj* [ME *publique*, fr. MF, fr. *L* *publicus*, *prob* alter. of *poplicus*, fr. *populus* the people] 1 *a*: of, relating to, or affecting all the people or the whole area of a nation or state (~law) *b*: of or relating to a government *c*: of, relating to, or being in the service of the community or nation (an eminent figure in ~ life) (~affairs) 2 *a*: of or relating to mankind in general 3: **UNIVERSAL** *b*: **GENERAL** *c*: **POPULAR** 3: of or relating to business or community interests as opposed to private affairs 4: devoted to the general or national welfare: **HUMANITARIAN** 5 *a*: accessible to or shared by all members of the community *b*: capitalized in shares that can be freely traded on the open market (~company) — compare **CLOSE CORPORATION** 6 *a*: exposed to general view: **OPEN** *b*: **WELL-KNOWN**, **PROMINENT** *c*: **PERCEPTIBLE**

MATERIAL — **public-ness** *n*

public 1: a place accessible or visible to the public — *usu* used in the phrase *in public* 2: the people as a whole 3: **POPULACE** 3: a group of people having common interests or characteristics, *specif*: the group at which a particular activity or enterprise aims

public-address system *n*: an apparatus including a microphone and loudspeakers used for broadcasting to a large audience in an auditorium or out of doors

publican \pab-li-kən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L* *publicanus* tax farmer, fr. *publicum* public revenue, fr. *neut* of *publicus*] 1 *a*: a Jewish tax collector for the ancient Romans *b*: a collector of taxes or tribute 2 *chiefly Brit*: the licensee of a public house

public assistance *n*: government aid to needy, blind, aged, or disabled persons and to dependent children

publica-tion \pab-lā-*kā*-shən/ *n* [ME *publicacion*, fr. MF *publica-tion*, fr. LL *publicatio*, *publicatio*, fr. *L* *publicatus*, *pp* of *publicare*] 1: the act or process of publishing 2: a published work

public defender *n*: a lawyer *usu* holding public office whose duty is to defend accused persons unable to pay for legal assistance

public domain 1: land owned directly by the government 2: the realm embracing property rights that belong to the community at large, are unprotected by copyright or patent, and are subject to appropriation by anyone

public health *n*: the art and science dealing with the protection and improvement of community health by organized community effort and including preventive medicine and sanitary and social science

public house *n* 1: **INN** **HOSTELRY** 2 *chiefly Brit*: a licensed saloon or bar

publicist \pab-lā-sist/ *n* 1 *a*: an expert in international law *b*: an expert or commentator on public affairs 2: one that publicizes, *specif*: **PRESS AGENT**

publicity \pyū-bli-si-tē, -blis-*tē*/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being public 2 *a*: an act or device designed to attract public interest, *specif*: information with news value issued as a means of gaining public attention or support *b*: the dissemination of infor-

mation or promotional material *c*: paid advertising *d*: public attention or acclaim

publicize \pab-lā-siz/ *vt* *-cized*, *-cizing* *v*: to give publicity to public land *n*: land owned by a government, *specif*: that part of the U S public domain subject to sale or disposal under the homestead laws

public law *n* 1: a legislative enactment affecting the public at large 2: a branch of law concerned with regulating the relations of individuals with the government and the organization and conduct of the government itself — compare **PRIVATE LAW**

publicly \pab-li-klē/ *adv* 1: in a manner observable by or in a place accessible to the public: **OPENLY** 2 *a*: by the people generally *b*: by a government

public officer *n*: a person who holds a post to which he has been legally elected or appointed and who exercises governmental functions

public relations *n pl* *but usu sing in constr*: the business of inducing the public to have understanding for and goodwill toward a person, firm, or institution, *also*: the degree of understanding and goodwill achieved

public sale *n*: **AUCTION** 1

public school *n* 1: an endowed secondary boarding school in Great Britain offering a classical curriculum and preparation for the universities or public service 2: a free tax-supported school controlled by a local governmental authority

public servant *n*: a government official or employee

public service *n* 1: the business of supplying a commodity (as electricity or gas) or service (as transportation) to any or all members of a community 2: a service rendered in the public interest 3: governmental employment, *esp*: **CIVIL SERVICE**

public-service corporation *n*: a quasi-public corporation

public speaking *n* 1: the act or process of making speeches in public 2: the art or science of effective oral communication with an audience (took a course in public speaking)

public-spirited \pab-lik-'spir-it-ed/ *adj*: motivated by devotion to the general welfare — **public-spirited-ness** *n*

public television *n*: television that provides cultural, informational, and instructional programs for the public and that does not promote the sale of a product or service except for identifying the donors of program funds

public utility *n*: a business organization (as a public-service corporation) performing a public service and subject to special governmental regulation

public works *n pl*: works (as schools, highways, docks) constructed for public use or enjoyment *esp* when financed and owned by the government

publish \pab-lish/ *vb* [ME *publischen*, modif of MF *publier*, fr. *L* *publicare*, fr. *publicus*] *vt* 1 *a*: to make generally known *b*: to make public announcement of 2 *a*: to place before the public: **DISSEMINATE** *b*: to produce or release for publication, *specif*: **PRINT** *c*: to issue the work of (an author) ~ *vi* 1: to put out an edition 2: to have one's work accepted for publication (~ing scholar) *syn* see **DECLARE** — **publish-able** \-ə-bəl/ *adj*

publisher \-ər/ *n*: one that publishes, *esp*: a person or corporation whose business is publishing

publishing \-ɪŋ/ *n*: the business or profession of the commercial production and issuance of literature, information, musical scores or sometimes recordings, or art (newspaper ~) (microfilm ~)

puccoon \poo-'kūn/ *n* [fr *puccoon* (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)] 1: any of several American plants (as bloodroot) yielding a red or yellow pigment 2: a pigment from a puccoon

puce \pyūs/ *n* [F, lit, flea, fr. *L* *puccus*, *pulex* — more at **PSYLLA**]: a dark red

puck \pak/ *n* [ME *puke*, fr. OE *pūca*, akin to ON *pūki* devil] 1 *a*: an evil spirit: **DEMON** 2: a mischievous sprite: **HOBGOBLIN** *specif*, *cap*: **ROBIN GOODFELLOW**

puck *n* [E dial *puck* to poke, hit, alter of E *poke*]: a vulcanized rubber disk used in ice hockey

pucker *par* of **PURKA**

pucker \puk-ər/ *vb* *puck-ered*; *puck-ering* \-(ə-)ɪŋ/ [prob irreg fr *poke*] *vt*: to become wrinkled or constricted ~ *vi*: to contract into folds or wrinkles

pucker *n*: a fold or wrinkle in a normally even surface

puckery \puk-(ə-)rē/ *adj*: that puckers or causes puckering

puckish \puk-*ish*/ *adj* [*puck*]: **IMISH**, **WHIMSICAL** — **puck-ish-ly** *adv* — **puck-ish-ness** *n*

pud \pud/ *n*, *Brit*: **PUDDING**

PUD *abbr* pickup and delivery

pud-ding \pud-ɪŋ/ *n* [ME] 1: **BLOOD SAUSAGE** 2 *a* (1): a boiled or baked soft food *usu*, with a cereal base (corn ~) (2): a dessert of a soft, spongy, or thick creamy consistency (chocolate ~) *b*: a dish often containing suet or having a suet crust and orig. boiled in a bag (steak and kidney ~)

pudding stone *n*: **CONGLOMERATE**


pud-dle \pud-*l*/ *n* [ME *puddel*; akin to LG *puddel* puddle, OE *pudd*, ditch] 1: a very small pool of *usu* dirty or muddy water 2 *a*: an earthy mixture (as of clay, sand, and gravel) worked while wet into a compact mass that becomes impervious to water when dry *b*: a thin mixture of soil and water for puddling plants

puddle *vb* *pud-dled*, *pud-dling* \pud-ɪŋ, -*l*/ *vi*: to dabble or wade around in a puddle ~ *vt* 1: to make muddy or turbid

MUDDLE 2 *a*: to work (a wet mixture of earth or concrete) into a dense impervious mass *b*: to subject (iron) to the process of puddling 3 *a*: to strew with puddles *b*: to compact (soil) *esp* by working when too wet *c*: to dip the roots of (a plant) in a thin mud before transplanting — **pud-dler** \-lər, -*l*/ *n*

ə	abut	ˈ	kitten	or	further	ˈ	back	ˈ	bake	ˈ	cat	ˈ	cart
ə	out	ch	chin	e	less	ˈ	easy	g	gift	i	trip	i	life
j	joke	ŋ	sing	ɔ	flow	ɔ	flaw	oi	coin	th	thm	th	thus
li	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yu	furious	zh	vision		

psycho-ol-gism \sī-'kāl-ō-'jiz-əm/ *n*: a theory that applies psychological conceptions to the interpretation of historical events or logical thought
psycho-ol-gize \sī-'jiz/ *vb* **glazd**: **giz-iz** *vt*: to explain or interpret in psychological terms ~ *vi*: to speculate in psychological terms or upon psychological motivations
psycho-ol-gy \sī-'jē/ *n*, *pl* **gies** [NL *psychologia*, fr *psych-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: the science of mind and behavior 2 *a*: the mental or behavioral characteristics of an individual or group *b*: the study of mind and behavior in relation to a particular field of knowledge or activity 3: a treatise on psychology — **psycho-ol-gist** \-'jōst/ *n*
psycho-met-ric \sī-'kō-'mē-trīk/ *adj*: of or relating to psychometrics or psychometry — **psycho-met-ric-al-ly** \-'trī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
psycho-met-ric-s \-'mē-trīk-s/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr: the psychological theory or technique of mental measurement
psycho-met-ry \sī-'kām-ō-'trē/ *n* 1: divination of facts concerning an object or its owner through contact with or proximity to the object 2: PSYCHOMETRICS
psycho-motor \sī-'kō-'mōt-ōr/ *adj* [ISV]: of or relating to motor action directly proceeding from mental activity
psycho-neu-ros \sī-'kō-n(yu)-'rō-sō-s/ *n* [NL]: NEUROSIS *esp*: a neurosis based on emotional conflict in which an impulse that has been blocked seeks expression in a disguised response or symptom — **psycho-neu-rotic** \-'rīt-ik/ *adj* or *n*
psycho-path \sī-'kō-'pāθ/ *n* [ISV]: a mentally ill or unstable person, *esp*: a person having a psychopathic personality
psycho-path-ic \sī-'kō-'pāθ-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characterized by psychopathy — **psycho-path-ic-al-ly** \-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
psychopathic *n*: PSYCHOPATH
psychopathic personality *n* 1: an emotionally and behaviorally disordered state characterized by clear perception of reality except for the individual's social and moral obligations and often by the pursuit of immediate personal gratification in criminal acts, drug addiction, or sexual perversion 2: an individual having a psychopathic personality
psycho-pa-thol-o-gy \sī-'kō-'pā-'thāl-ō-'jē, -pā-/ *n* [ISV *psych-* + *pathology*]: the study of psychologic and behavioral dysfunction occurring in mental disorder or in social disorganization, also: such dysfunction — **psycho-pa-thol-o-gic** \sī-'kō-'pāθ-'lāj-ik/ or **psycho-pa-thol-o-gi-cal** \-'i-kāl/ *adj* — **psycho-pa-thol-o-gi-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **psycho-pa-thol-o-gist** \-'pā-'thāl-ō-'jōst, -pā-/ *n*
psychop-a-thy \sī-'kō-pā-'θē/ *n* [ISV]: mental disorder, *esp*: extreme mental disorder marked usu. by egocentric and antisocial activity
psycho-phar-ma-ceu-ti-cal \-'sī-'kō-'fār-mā-'sūt-i-kāl/ *n*: a drug having an effect on the mental state of the user
psycho-phar-ma-co-l-o-gy \-'mā-'kāl-ō-'jē/ *n*: the study of the effect of drugs on the mind and behavior — **psycho-phar-ma-co-l-o-gi-cal** \-'mā-'kō-'lāj-ikāl/ or **psycho-phar-ma-co-l-o-gi-cāl** \-'i-kāl/ *adj* — **psycho-phar-ma-co-l-o-gi-st** \-'kāl-ō-'jōst/ *n*
psycho-physics \sī-'kō-'fiz-ikāl/ *adj*: of or relating to psychophysics; also: sharing mental and physical qualities — **psycho-physics-al-ly** \-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
psychophysical parallelism *n*: a theory that parallel physical and psychical events do not interact
psycho-physics \sī-'kō-'fiz-ikāl/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr [ISV]: a branch of psychology that studies the effect of physical processes (as intensity of stimulation) upon the mental processes of an organism — **psycho-physics-ist** \-'fiz-ik-ō-'jōst/ *n*
psycho-physics-ol-o-gi-cal \-'sī-'kō-'fiz-ē-'lāj-i-kāl/ or **psycho-physics-ol-o-gi-cāl** \-'i-kāl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to physiological psychology 2: combining or involving mental and bodily processes — **psycho-physics-ol-o-gi-cāl-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
psycho-physics-ol-o-gy \-'ē-'lāj-ō-'jē/ *n* [ISV]: PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY — **psycho-physics-ol-o-gi-st** \-'jōst/ *n*
psycho-sex-u-al \sī-'kō-'seksh-(ə)'wəl, -'sek-shəl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the mental, emotional, and behavioral aspects of sexual development 2: of or relating to mental or emotional attitudes concerning sexual activity 3: of or relating to the physiological psychology of sex — **psycho-sex-u-al-ly** \-'ē/ *adv*
psycho-sex-u-al-ity \-'sek-shə-'wəl-ōt-ē/ *n*: the psychic factors of sex
psycho-sis \sī-'kō-'sō-s/ *n*, *pl* **cho-ses** \-'sēz/ [NL]: fundamental mental derangement (as paranoia) characterized by defective or lost contact with reality — **psycho-sic** \-'kāt-ik/ *adj* or *n* — **psycho-sic-al-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
psycho-so-cial \sī-'kō-'sō-shāl/ *adj* 1: involving both psychological and social aspects (~ adjustment in marriage) 2: relating social conditions to mental health (~ medicine) — **psycho-so-cial-ly** \-'sōsh-(ə)-lē/ *adv*
psycho-so-mat-ic \sī-'kō-'sō-'mat-ik/ *adj* [ISV] 1: of, relating to, or resulting from the interaction and interdependence of psychological and somatic factors (~ medicine) (a ~ illness) 2: of or relating to psychosomatics or psychosomatic disorders — **psycho-so-mat-ic-al-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
psychosomatic *n*: one who evidences bodily symptoms or bodily and mental symptoms as a result of mental conflict
psycho-so-mat-ics \sī-'kō-'sō-'mat-ik-s/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr: a branch of medical science dealing with interrelationships between the mind or emotions and the body and *esp* with the relation of psychic conflict to somatic symptomatology
psycho-sur-gery \sī-'kō-'sūr-jē-(ə)'rē/ *n*: cerebral surgery employed in treating psychic symptoms — **psycho-sur-geon** \-'sūr-jən-/ *n* — **psycho-sur-gi-cal** \-'sūr-jē-kāl/ *adj*
psycho-ther-a-peu-tic \-'thē-'pē-'tīk/ *adj* [ISV]: of or relating to psychotherapy — **psycho-ther-a-peu-tic-al-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
psycho-ther-a-peu-tics \-'i-k-s/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr: PSYCHOTHERAPY
psycho-ther-a-py \-'thē-'pē-/ *n* [ISV]: treatment of mental or emotional disorder or of related bodily ills by psychological means — **psycho-ther-a-pist** \-'pōst/ *n*

psy-cho-t-o-gen \sī-'kāt-ō-'jən/ *n* [*psychotic* + *-o-* + *-gen*]: a chemical agent (as a drug) that induces a psychotic state — **psy-cho-togenic** \-'jē-'kāt-ō-'jē-'i-k/ *adj*
psy-cho-to-mi-met-ic \sī-'kāt-ō-'mē-'mē-'t-ik, -mī-/ *adj* [*psychotic* + *-o-* + *mimetic*]: of, relating to, involving, or inducing psychotic alteration of behavior and personality (~ drugs) — **psy-cho-to-mi-met-ic-al-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
psychotomimetic *n*: a psychotomimetic agent (as a drug)
psy-cho-tro-pic \sī-'kō-'trō-'pik/ *adj*: acting on the mind
psychro-comb form [Gk, fr *psychros*, fr. *psychē* to cool — more at PSYCH-]: cold (*psychrometer*)
psychrom-eter \sī-'krām-ōt-ōr/ *n* [ISV]: a hygrometer consisting essentially of two similar thermometers with the bulb of one being kept wet so that the cooling that results from evaporation makes it register a lower temperature than the dry one and with the difference between the readings constituting a measure of the dryness of the atmosphere — **psychrom-et-ric** \sī-'krā-'mē-'trīk/ *adj* — **psychrom-et-ry** \sī-'krām-ōt-ōrē/ *n*
psychrophilic \sī-'krō-'fīl-ik/ *adj*: thriving at a relatively low temperature (~ bacteria)
psylla \sī-'lō-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr Gk, flea, akin to *L. pulex* flea, *Skt* *plush*]: any of various plant lice (family Psyllidae) including economically important plant pests — compare **PEAR PSYLLA**
psyllid \sī-'lō-/ *n* [deriv. of NL *Psylla*]: PSYLLA — **psyllid** *adj*
pt *abbr* 1 part 2 payment 3 pint 4 point 5 port
PT symbol platinum
PT *abbr* 1 Pacific time 2 physical therapy 3 physical training
pta *abbr* peseta
PTA *abbr* Parent-Teacher Association
ptar-mi-gan \-'tār-mī-'gən/ *n*, *pl* **gan** or **gans** [modif. of ScGael *tàrmachan*]: any of various grouses (genus *Lagopus*) of northern regions with completely feathered feet

ptarmigan
P T boat \-'pē-'tē-/ *n* [patrol torpedo]: a high-speed 60 to 100 foot motorboat usu. equipped with torpedoes, machine guns, and depth charges — called also **PT**
PTC \-'pē-'tē-/ *n*: PHENYLTHIOCARBAMIDE
pte *abbr*, *Brit* private
pterid- or **pterido-comb form** [Gk *pterid-*, *ptērīs*: skin to Gk *pteron* wing, feather — more at FEATHER]: fern (*pteridoid*) (*pteridology*)
pter-i-dine \-'tēr-ō-'dēn/ *n* [ISV *pter-* (fr. Gk *pteron*) + *-id* + *-ine*, fr its being a factor in the pigments of butterfly wings]: a yellow crystalline bicyclic base $C_{10}H_8N_4$ that is a structural constituent *esp* of various animal pigments
pter-i-doid \-'tēr-ō-'dōid/ *adj*: related to or resembling a fern
pter-i-dol-o-gy \-'tēr-ō-'dāl-ō-'jē/ *n*: the study of ferns — **pter-i-dol-o-gi-cal** \-'tēr-ō-'dāl-'i-kāl/ *adj* — **pter-i-dol-o-gi-st** \-'dāl-ō-'jōst/ *n*
pter-i-do-phyte \-'tēr-ō-'dō-'fīt, -'tēr-ō-'dō-/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *pterid-*, *ptērīs* fern + *phyton* plant — more at PHYT-]: any of a division (Pteridophyta) of vascular plants (as a fern) that have roots, stems, and leaves but lack flowers or seeds — **pter-i-do-phyt-ic** \-'tēr-ō-'fīt-ik, -'tēr-ō-'dō-/ or **pter-i-dophy-tous** \-'tēr-ō-'dōf-ōt-ōs/ *adj*
pter-i-do-sperm \-'tēr-ō-'dō-'sperm, -'tēr-ō-'dō-/ *n* [ISV]: SEED FERN
pter-in \-'tēr-ōn/ *n* [ISV *pter-* (fr. Gk *pteron* wing) + *-in*]: a compound that contains the bicyclic ring system characteristic of pteridine
ptero-dac-tyl \-'tēr-ō-'dak-'tī/ *n* [NL *Pterodactylus*, genus of reptiles, fr Gk *pteron* wing + *daktylos* finger — more at FEATHER]: any of an order (Pterosauria) of extinct flying reptiles existing from the Lower Jurassic nearly to the close of the Mesozoic and having a featherless wing membrane that extends from the side of the body along the arm to the end of the greatly enlarged fourth digit — **ptero-dac-tyl-o-id** \-'tēr-ō-'dōid/ *adj* — **ptero-dac-tyl-o-us** \-'tēr-ō-'dōid-/ *adj*
ptero-leic acid \-'tēr-ō-'lē-'i-k/ *n* [ptern + *-oic*]: a crystalline amino acid $C_{14}H_{21}N_3O_5$ formed with glutamic acid by hydrolysis of folic acid or other pteroylglutamic acids
ptero-pod \-'tēr-ō-'pād/ *n* [NL *Pteropoda*, group name, fr. Gk *pteron* wing + NL *-poda*]: any of a group (Pteropoda) of small gastropod mollusks having the anterior lobes of the foot expanded into broad thin winglike organs with which they swim — **pteropod** *adj* — **ptero-pod-an** \-'tēr-ō-'pād-ōn/ *adj* or *n*
ptero-saur \-'tēr-ō-'sō(ə)r/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *pteron* wing + *sauros* lizard]: PTERODACTYL
ptero-y-l-glu-tam-ic acid \-'tēr-ō-'wī-'glū-'tām-'i-k/ *n* [ISV *pteryol* (the radical $(C_{13}H_{17}N_3O)CO$) + *glutamic*]: an acid that is a conjugate of pterotic acid and glutamic acid; *esp*: FOLIC ACID
ptery-gold \-'tēr-ō-'gōld/ *adj* [NL *pterygoides*, fr Gk *pterygoideēs*, lit., shaped like a wing, fr *pteryx*, pteryx wing; akin to Gk *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER]: of, relating to, or lying in the region of the inferior part of the sphenoid bone of the vertebrate skull — **pterygold** *n*
pterygold bone *n*: a horizontally placed bone or group of bones of the upper jaw or roof of the mouth in most lower vertebrates
pterygold process *n*: a process extending downward from each side of the sphenoid bone in man and other mammals
ptery-la \-'tēr-ō-'lō-/ *n*, *pl* **-læ** \-'lē-, -lī/ [NL, fr. Gk *pteron* + *hylē* wood, forest]: one of the definite areas of the skin of a bird on which feathers grow
ptg *abbr* printing
pti-san \-'tīz-'ən, -'tīz-'ən/ *n* [ME *tisane*, fr MF, fr. L *pilsana* — more at TISANE]: a decoction of barley with other ingredients; broadly: TEA, TISANE
PTO *abbr* please turn over
Pto-le-ma-ic \-'tāl-ē-'mā-'i-k/ *adj* [Gk *Ptolemaikos*, fr *Ptolemaios* Ptolemy] 1: of or relating to Ptolemy the geographer and astronomer who flourished at Alexandria about A.D. 130 2: of or relating to the Greco-Egyptian Ptolemies ruling Egypt from 323 B.C. to 30 B.C.

pull out \pʊl-ʌt/ *vi* 1: LEAVE, DEPART 2: WITHDRAW 3: to emerge or escape from difficulty
pull-over \pʊl-ə-vər/ *adj*: put on by being pulled over the head
pull-over \pʊl-ə-vər/ *n*: a pullover garment
pull over \pʊ-ɹə-vər/ *vi*: to steer one's vehicle to the side of the road
pull round \pʊl-rʌnd/ *vi*: to restore to good health ~ *vi*: to regain one's health
pull through *vi*: to help through a dangerous or difficult situation ~ *vi*: to survive a dangerous or difficult situation
pullulate \pʊl-yə-ˈlæt/ *vi* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *pullulatus*, pp. of *pullulare*, fr. *pullulus*, dim. of *pullus* chicken, sprout] 1 *a*: GERMINATE, SPROUT *b*: to breed or produce freely 2: SWARM, TEEM
pullulate \pʊl-yə-ˈlæt-shən/ *n*
pull-up \pʊl-ʌp/ *n*: CHIN-UP
pull up \pʊl-ʌp/ *vi* 1: CHECK, REBUKE 2: to bring to a stop
HALT ~ *vi* 1: to check oneself 2: to come to a halt
STOP 2: to draw even with others in a race
pulmonary \pʊl-mə-nər-ē/ *adj* [L *pulmonarius*, fr. *pulmo*, *pulmo* lung; akin to Gk *pleumon* lung] 1: relating to, functioning like, or associated with the lungs 2: PULMONATE 3: carried on by the lungs
pulmonary artery *n*: an artery that conveys venous blood from the heart to the lungs — see HEART illustration
pulmonary vein *n*: a valveless vein that returns oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart
pulmonate \pʊl-mə-nāt/ *adj* [L *pulmon*, *pulmo* lung] 1: having lungs or organs resembling lungs 2: of or relating to a large order (Pulmonata) of gastropod mollusks having a lung or respiratory sac and comprising most land snails and slugs and many freshwater snails
pulmonate *n*: a pulmonate gastropod
pulmonate \pʊl-mān-ik/ *adj* [L *pulmon*, *pulmo*] 1: PULMONARY
pulmotor \pʊl-mōt-ər/ *adj* [fr. *Pulmotor*, a trademark]: a respiratory apparatus for pumping oxygen or air into and out of the lungs (as of an asphyxiated person)
pulp \pʊlp/ *n* [MF *pulpe*, fr. L *pulpa* flesh, pulp] 1 *a* (1): the soft, succulent part of a fruit usu. composed of mesocarp (2): stem pith when soft and spongy *b*: a soft mass of vegetable matter (as of apples) from which most of the water has been extracted by pressure *c*: the soft sensitive tissue that fills the central cavity of a tooth *d*: a material prepared by chemical or mechanical means from various materials (as rags but chiefly from wood) and used in making paper and cellulose products 2: pulverized or mixed with water 3 *a*: pulpy condition or character *b*: something in such a condition or having such a character 4: a magazine or book using rough-surfaced paper made of wood pulp and often dealing with sensational material — *pulpiness* \pʊl-pē-nəs/ *n* — *pulpy* \pʊl-pē/ *adj*
pulp *vi* 1: to reduce to pulp; cause to appear pulpy 2: to deprive of the pulp 3: to produce or reproduce (written matter) in pulp form ~ *vi*: to become pulp or pulpy — *pulper* *n*
pulpal \pʊl-pəl/ *adj*: of or relating to pulp esp. of a tooth (*a* ~ abscess) — *pulpally* \pʊl-pəl-ē/ *adv*
pulpit \pʊl-pit/ *also* \pʊl-, -pɪt/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *pulpitum*, fr. L, stag-ning, platform] 1: an elevated platform or high reading desk used in preaching or conducting a worship service 2 *a*: the preaching profession *b*: a preaching position
pulpwood \pʊl-pwʊd/ *n*: a wood (as of aspen, hemlock, pine, or spruce) used in making pulp for paper
pulque \pʊl-kə/ *also* \pʊl-kē/ *n* [MexSp]: a fermented drink made in Mexico from the juice of various agave
pulsant \pʊl-sənt/ *adj*: pulsating with activity
pulsar \pʊl-sər/ *n* [puls- + -ar (as in *quasar*)]: a celestial source of pulsating radio waves characterized by a short interval (as 0.33 or 3.5 seconds) between pulses and uniformity of the repetition rate of the pulses
pulse \pʊl-sət/ *also* \pʊl-/ *vi* *pul-sat-ed*; *pul-sat-ing* [L *pulsatus*, pp. of *pulsare*, fr. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere*] 1: to exhibit a pulse
BEAT 2: to throb or move rhythmically: VIBRATE
pulse \pʊl-sət-/ *adj*: marked by pulsation
pulsion \pʊl-ˈsʌ-shən/ *n* 1: rhythmic throbbing or vibrating (as of an artery), *also*: a single beat or throb 2: a periodically recurring alternate increase and decrease of a quantity (as pressure, volume, or voltage)
pulsator \pʊl-sət-ər/ *n*: something (as a pulsometer pump) that beats or throbs in working
pulsatory \pʊl-sə-tɔr-ē/ *adj*: capable of or characterized by pulsation — *THROBBING*
pulse \pʊls/ *n* [ME *puls*, fr. OF *puls*, fr. L *puls*, *puls*; akin to L *pollen* fine flour — more at *POLLEN*] 1: the edible seeds of various leguminous crops (as peas, beans, or lentils); *also*: a plant yielding pulses
pulse *n* [ME *puls*, fr. MF *puls*, fr. L *pulsus*, lit., beating, fr. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere* to drive, push, beat — more at *FELT*] 1: a regular throbbing caused in the arteries by the contractions of the heart; *also*: a single excursion of such throbbing 2 *a*: underlying sentiment or opinion or an indication of it *b*: VITALITY 3 *a*: rhythmic beating, vibrating, or sounding *b*: BEAT, THROB 4 *a*: a transient variation of a quantity (as electrical current or voltage) whose value is normally constant *b* (1): an electromagnetic wave or modulation thereof of brief duration (2): a brief disturbance of pressure in a medium, *esp*: a sound wave or short train of sound waves
pulse *vb* *pulsed*, *puls-ing* *vi*: to exhibit a pulse or pulsation
THROB ~ *vi* 1: to drive by or as if by a pulsation 2: to cause to pulsate 3 *a*: to produce or modulate (as electromagnetic waves) in the form of pulses (pulsed waves) *b*: to cause (an apparatus) to produce pulses — *pulser* *n*
pulse-jet engine \pʊls-ˈdʒet-/ *n*: a jet engine having in its forward end intermittent air-inlet valves designed to produce a pulsating thrust by the intermittent flow of hot gases

pul-sim-e-ter \pʊl-ˈsɪm-ət-ər/ *n*: an instrument for measuring the pulse and esp. its force and rate
pulsion \pʊl-shən/ *n* [LL *pulsio*, *pulsio*, fr. L *pulsus*, pp]: PRO-PULSION
pul-som-e-ter \pʊl-ˈsɪm-ət-ər/ *n* [ISV]: a pump with valves for raising water by steam and atmospheric pressure without intervention of a piston
pulv *abbr* [L *pulvis*] powder
pulver-able \pʊl-və-ˈrə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being pulverized
pulver-ize \pʊl-və-ˈrɪz/ *vb* -iz-ed, -iz-ing [MF *pulviser*, fr. LL *pulverizare*, fr. L *pulver*, *pulvis* dust, powder — more at *TOLLEN*] *vi* 1: to reduce (as by crushing, beating, or grinding) to very small particles: ATOMIZE 2: ANNIHILATE, DEMOLISH ~ *vi*: to become pulverized — *pulverizable* \pʊl-və-ˈrɪz-ə-bəl/ *adj* — *pulverization* \pʊl-və-ˈrɪz-ə-shən/ *n* — *pulverizer* \pʊl-və-ˈrɪ-zər/ *n*
pulverulent \pʊl-ˈvər-(y)-lənt/ *adj* [L *pulverulentus* dusty, fr. *pulver*, *pulvis*] 1: consisting of or reducible to fine powder 2: being or looking dusty: CRUMBLY
pulvillus \pʊl-vɪ-ləs/ *n*, *pl* -vɪ-lɪ -ˈvɪ-lɪ, -(j)ə [NL, fr. L, dim. of *pulvinus* cushion]: one of the lobed hairy adhesive organs that terminate the feet of true flies
pulvulus \pʊl-vɪ-nəs/ *also* -ˈvɛ-ləs/ *n*, *pl* -vɪ-nɪ -ˈvɪ-nɪ, -ˈvɛ-(j)ə [NL, fr. L, cushion]: a mass of large thin-walled cells surrounding a vascular strand at the base of a petiole or petiole and functioning in turgor movements of leaves or leaflets
puma \pʊ-ˈjɪ-mə/ *n*, *pl* *pumas* *also* *puma* [Sp, fr. Quechua]: COUGAR, *also*: the fur or pelt of a cougar
pumice \pʊm-ɪs/ *n* [ME *pomis*, fr. MF, fr. L *pumic*, *pumex* — more at *FOAM*]: a volcanic glass full of cavities and very light in weight used esp. in powder form for smoothing and polishing — *pumiceous* \pʊ-ˈmɪ-sh-əs/ *adj*
pumice *vi* *pumiced*, *pum-ɪ-ŋ* *to*: to dress or finish with pumice
pumicite \pʊm-ɪt-/ *n* 1: PUMICE 2: an abrasive that is a gritty volcanic dust
pump \pʊmp/ *vb* -m-ped or -melled; -melling or -melling [(-ə)-lin] [alter. of *pommel*]: POUND, BEAT
pump \pʊmp/ *n* [ME *pumpe*, *pompe*, fr. MLG *pumpe* or MD *pompe*, prob. fr. Sp *bomba*, of imit. origin] 1: a device that raises, transfers, or compresses fluids or that attenuates gases esp. by suction or pressure or both 2: HEART 3: an act or the process of pumping 4: electromagnetic radiation for pumping atoms or molecules 5: a mechanism (as the sodium pump) for pumping atoms, ions, or molecules
pump *vi* 1 *a*: to raise (as water) with a pump *b*: to draw fluid from with a pump 2: to pour forth, deliver, or draw with or as if with a pump (~ed money into the economy) (~ new life into the classroom) 3 *a*: to question persistently *b*: to elicit by persistent questioning 4 *a*: to operate by manipulating a lever *b*: to manipulate as if operating a pump handle (~ed his hand warmly) 5: to fill with air by means of a pump or bellows 6: to transport (as ions) against a concentration gradient by the expenditure of energy 7 *a*: to raise (atoms or molecules) to a higher energy level by exposure to use electromagnetic radiation at one of the resonant frequencies so that reemission may occur at another frequency resulting in amplification or sustained oscillation *b*: to expose (as a laser, semiconductor, or crystal) to radiation in the process of pumping ~ *vi* 1: to work a pump; raise or move a fluid with a pump 2: to move in a manner that resembles the action or operation of a pump handle 3: to spurt out intermittently
pump *n* [origin unknown]: a low shoe that is not fastened on and that grips the foot chiefly at the toe and heel
pumped storage *n*: a hydroelectric system in which electricity is generated during periods of greatest consumption by the use of water that has been pumped into a reservoir at a higher altitude during periods of low consumption
pumper \pʊm-pər/ *n*: one that pumps, *esp*: a fire truck equipped with a pump
pumpkin \pʊm-pɪn/ *n* [G]: a dark coarse sourdough bread made of unbolted rye flour
pumpkin \pʊm-pɪn/ *n*, *often attrib* [alter. of earlier *pumpion*, modif. of F *popon*, *pompon* melon, pumpkin, fr. L *pepon*, *pepo*, fr. Gk *pepón*, fr. *pepón* ripened, akin to Gk *pesein* to cook, ripen — more at *COOK*] 1 *a*: the usu. round deep yellow fruit of a vine (*Cucurbita pepo*) of the gourd family widely cultivated as food *b*: WINTER CROCKNECK *c* Brit.: any of various large-fruited winter squashes (*C. maxima*) 2: a usu. hairy prickly vine that produces pumpkins
pumpkin-seed \pʊm-pɪn-ˈsiːd/ *n*: a small brilliantly colored No. American freshwater sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*) 2: BLUEGILL
pump priming *n*: government investment expenditures designed to induce a self-sustaining expansion of economic activity
pun \pʊn/ *n* [perh. fr. It *punitio* fine point, quibble — more at *FUNCTION*]: the humorous use of a word in such a way as to suggest different meanings or applications or of words having the same or nearly the same sound but different meanings
pun *vi* *punned*; *pun-ning* *to*: to make puns
puna \pʊ-nə/ *n* [AmerSp, fr. Quechua] 1: a treeless windswept tableland or basin in the higher Andes 2: a cold mountain wind in Peru
punch \pʊntʃ/ *vb* [ME *punchen*, fr. MF *poinçonner* to prick, stamp, fr. *poinçon* punchon] *vi* 1 *a*: PROD, POKE, *b*: DRIVE, HERD (~ing cattle) 2 *a*: to strike with a forward thrust esp. of the fist *b*: to drive or push forcibly by or as if by a punch *c*: to hit (a ball) with less than a full swing 3: to emboss, cut, perforate, or make with or as if with a punch 4: to strike or press

ə about ʰ kitten or further ʰ back ʰ bake ʰ cot, cart
 ʌ out ʰ chin ʰ less ʰ easy ʰ gift ʰ trip ʰ life
 ʰ joke ʰ sing ʰ flow ʰ flaw ʰ coin ʰ than ʰ thus
 ʰ loot ʰ foot ʰ yet ʰ few ʰ furious ʰ vision

puddle duck *n*: DARTLER *b*

puddling \ˈpuːdlɪŋ, -ˈlɪŋ/ *n*: the process of converting pig iron into wrought iron or rarely steel by subjecting it to heat and frequent stirring in a furnace in the presence of oxidizing substances
 pudend-er \ˈpuːdənd-ər/ *n* [L *pudenda*, fr. *pudent*, *pudens*, prp of *pudēre* to be ashamed, make ashamed]: MODESTY
 pu-den-dum \ˈpuːdənd-əm/ *n*, pl -da \-də/ [NL, sing. of *L. pudenda*, fr. neut. pl of *pudendus*, gerundive of *pudēre* to be ashamed]: the external genital organs of a human being and esp. of a woman — usu. used in pl — *pu-den-dal* (-də) *adj*

pudgy \ˈpuːdʒi/ *adj* *pudgier*, -est [origin unknown]: being short and plump: CHUBBY — *pudginess* *n*
 pueb-lo \ˈpyuːeb-ˌloʊ, -ˈpweɪ-, ˈpyuːeb-ˌloʊ/ *n*, pl -los [Sp. village, lit., people, fr. *L. populis*] 1 *a*: the communal dwelling of an Indian village of Arizona, New Mexico, and adjacent areas consisting of contiguous flat-roofed stone or adobe houses in groups sometimes several stories high 2 *b*: an Indian village of the southwestern U.S.
 2 *cap* *a*: a group of Amerindian peoples of the southwestern U.S. *b*: a member of any of these peoples

puer-ile \ˈpyuː(ə)r-əl, -ˌɪl/ *adj* [F or L, *pueril*, fr. *L. puerilis*, fr. *puer* boy, child, akin to *Gk. pais* boy, child — more at FEW] 1: JUVENILE 2: CHILDISH, SILLY (~ remarks) — *puer-ile-ly* (-lə) *adv* — *puer-ility* \ˈpyuː(ə)r-ˌɪl-ə-ti/ *n*
 puer-ile-m \ˈpyuː(ə)r-ˌɪl-əm, -ˌɪl-əm/ *n*: childish behavior esp. as a symptom of mental disorder
 puer-per-al \ˈpyuː(ə)r-ˌp(ə)r-əl/ *adj* [L *puerpera* woman in childbirth, fr. *puer* child, + *parere* to give birth to — more at PARE]: of or relating to parturition (~ infection)

puerperal fever *n*: an abnormal condition that results from infection of the placental site following delivery or abortion and is characterized in mild form by fever but in serious cases may spread through the uterine wall or pass into the bloodstream — called also *childbed fever*, *puerperal sepsis*

puer-per-um \ˈpyuː(ə)r-ˌp(ə)r-əm/ *n*, pl -ria \-ˌɪ-ə/ [L, fr. *puerpera*]: the condition of a woman immediately following childbirth
 puff \pʌf/ *vb* [ME *puffen*, fr. OE *pyffan*, of unkn. origin] *vi* 1 *a* (1): to blow in short gusts (2): to exhale forcibly *b*: to breathe hard 3: to emit small whiffs or clouds (as of smoke) 2: to speak or act in a scornful, conceited, or exaggerated manner 3: to become distended: SWELL — *usu.* used with *up* *b*: to open or appear in or as if in a puff 4: to form a chromosomal puff ~ *vi* 1: to emit, propel, blow, or expel by or as if by puffs 2: to distend with or as if with air or gas 3: to inflate *b*: to make proud or conceited: ELATE *c* (1): to praise extravagantly and *usu.* with exaggeration (2): ADVERTISE

2 puff n 1 *a*: an act or instance of puffing: WHIFF *b*: a slight explosive sound accompanying a puff *c*: a perceptible cloud or aura emitted in a puff *d*: DRAW *la* 2: a light round hollow pastry made of puff paste 3: a slight swelling: PROTUBERANCE *b*: a fluffy mass as (1): PUFF (2): a small fluffy pad for applying cosmetic powder (3): a soft loose roll of hair, *a*: a quilted bed covering 4: a commendatory notice or review 5: an enlarged region of a chromosome that is associated with intensely active genes involved in RNA synthesis — *puff-i-ness* \ˈpʌf-ˌi-nəs/ *n* — *puffy* \ˈpʌf-i/ *adj*

puff adder *n*: HOGNOSE SNAKE
 puff-ball \ˈpʌf-bɔl/ *n*: any of various globose and often edible fungi (esp. family *Lycoperdaceae*) that discharge ripe spores in a smoky cloud when pressed or struck — see FUNGUS illustration
 puff-er \ˈpʌf-ər/ *n* 1: one that puffs 2: GLOBEFISH broadly: any of various similar fishes (order *Plectognathi*)
 puff-ery \ˈpʌf-(ə)r-ē/ *n*: flattering publicity: exaggerated commendation esp. for promotional purposes
 puff-in \ˈpʌf-ɪn/ *n* [ME *pophyn*]: any of several sea birds (genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda*) having a short neck and a deep grooved, parti-colored laterally compressed bill

puff paste *n*: a rich dough containing a large quantity of butter that is used in making light flaky pastries

pug \pʊɡ/ *n* [obs. *pug* (hobgoblin, monkey)] 1: a small sturdy compact dog of a breed of Asiatic origin with a close coat, tightly curled tail, and broad wrinkled face 2 *a*: PUG NOSE *b*: a close knot or coil of hair: BUN

2 pug vi *pugged*; *pug-ging* [perh. alter of *poke*] 1: to plug or pack with a substance (as clay or mortar) esp. for deadening sound 2: to work and mix (as clay) when wet esp. to make more homogeneous and easier to handle (as in throwing or molding wares)

3 pug n [by shortening & alter fr. *pugilist*]: BOXER
4 pug n [Hindi *pug foot*]: FOOTPRINT, esp. a print of a wild mammal

pug-garee or pug-aree or pug-gree \ˈpʊɡ-(ə)r-ē/ *n* [Hindi *pagri* turban]: a light scarf wrapped around a sun helmet

pug-gillam \ˈpyuː-ˌgɪl-əm/ *n* [L *pugil* boxer; akin to *L. pugnis* fist — more at PUNENT]: BOXING — *pug-gill-ic* \ˈpyuː-ˌgɪl-ɪk/ *adj*

pug-gill-et \ˈpyuː-ˌgɪl-ət/ *n*: FIGHTER, esp. a professional boxer

pug-mark \ˈpʊɡ-mɑrk/ *n*: PUG
 pug mill *n* [Pug]: a machine in which materials (as clay and water) are mixed, blended, or kneaded into a desired consistency

pug-na-cious \ˈpʊɡ-nə-ˈʃi-əs/ *adj* [L *pugnax*, *pugnax*, fr. *pugnare* to fight — more at PUNENT]: having a belligerent nature: TRUCULENT, COMBATIVE *syn* see BELLIGERENT *ant* pacific — *pug-na-cious-ly* *adv* — *pug-na-cious-ness* *n* — *pug-nac-ity* \ˈnə-s-ə-ti/ *n*

pug nose *n* [Pug]: a nose having a slightly concave bridge and flattened nostrils — *pug-nosed* \ˈpʊɡ-nəʊd/ *adj*
 pule-ne \ˈpyuː-nē/ *adj* [MF *pulsé* younger — more at PUNY] chiefly Brit.: inferior in rank (~ judge) — *pulane* *n*
 pulse-ance \ˈpʊls-ən(t)s-, ˈpyuː-ˌsən(t)s-, ˈpyuː-ˌs-ən(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *pulsant* powerful, fr. *poter* to be able, be powerful

— more at POWER]: STRENGTH, POWER — *puls-ant* \-ˌbɪ-, -ˌsɔnt/ *adj* — *puls-ant-ly* *adv*

puke \ˈpyʊk/ *vb* *puked*; *puk-ing* [perh. imit.]: VOMIT — *puke* *n*
 puk-ke \ˈpʊk-ə/ *adj* [Hindi *pakka* cooked, ripe, solid, fr. Skt *pak*; akin to *Gk. pessen* to cook — more at COOK]: GENUINE, AUTHENTIC

also: FIRST-CLASS
 pul \ˈpʊl/ *n*, pl *puls* \ˈpʊlz/ or *pu-ll* \ˈpʊ-lē/ [Per *pul*] — see *afghan* at MONEY table

Pu-las-ki \ˈpʊ-las-kē, ˈpyuː-ˌ/ *n* [Edward C. Pulaski, 20th cent. Am. forest ranger]: a single-bit ax with an adz-shaped hoe extending from the back

pul-chritude \ˈpʊl-kra-t(y)ūd/ *n* [ME, fr. *L. pulchritudin*, *pulchritudo*, fr. *pulch*, *pulcher* beautiful]: physical comeliness

pul-chritu-di-nous \ˈpʊl-kra-t(y)ūd-nəs, -ˌn-əs/ *adj*: having or marked by pulchritude

pule \ˈpyu(ə)l/ *vi* *puled*, *puling* [prob. imit.]: WHINE WHIMPER — *puler* *n*

pul \ˈpʊl-ē, ˈpyu(ə)l-ˌ/ *n*, pl *pu-ll* \-ˌɪk/ or *pulis* \-ˌɛz/ [Hung.]: an intelligent vigorous medium-sized farm dog of a Hungarian breed with a long *usu.* corded coat

pul-icide \ˈpyu(ə)l-ɪ-sɪd/ *n* [blend of *L. pulic*, *pulex* flea and *E. -icide*]: an agent used for destroying fleas

Pulitzer prize \ˈpʊl-ɪ-tz-ər-, ˈpyu(ə)l-ɪ-tz-ər/ *n*: any of various annual prizes (as for outstanding literary or journalistic achievement) established by the will of Joseph Pulitzer

pull \ˈpʊl/ *vb* [ME *pullen*, fr. OE *pullian*] *vi* 1 *a*: to draw out from the skin (~ feathers from a rooster's tail) *b*: to pluck from a plant or by the roots (~ flowers) (~ turnips) *c*: EXTRACT (~ a tooth) 2 *a*: to exert force upon so as to cause or tend to cause motion toward the force *b*: to stretch (cooling candy) repeatedly (~ taffy) *c*: to strain abnormally (~ a tendon) *d*: to hold back (a racehorse) from winning *e*: to work (an oar) by drawing back strongly 3: to hit (a ball) toward the left from a right-handed swing or toward the right from a left-handed swing 4: to draw apart: REND, TEAR 5: to print (as a proof) by impression 6: REMOVE (~ a crankshaft) (~ed the pitcher in the third inning) 7: to bring (a weapon) into the open (~ed a knife) 8: COMMIT, PERPETRATE (~ a robbery) 9: to draw the support or attention of: ATTRACT (~ votes) ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to use force in drawing, dragging, or tugging *b*: to move esp. through the exercise of mechanical energy (the car ~ed out of the driveway) *c* (1): to take a drink (2): to draw hard in smoking (~ed at his pipe) *d*: to strain against the bit 2: to draw a gun 3: to admit of being pulled 4: to feel or express strong sympathy: ROOT (~ing for his team to win) 5 of an offensive lineman in football: to move back from the line of scrimmage and toward one's flank to provide blocking for a ballcarrier — *puller* *n*

syn PULL, DRAW, DRAG, HAUL, TUG *shared meaning element*: to cause to move toward or after an applied force

— *pull a fast one*: to perpetrate a trick or fraud — *pull a punch* or *pull punches*: to refrain from using all the force at one's disposal — *pull oneself together*: to regain one's self-possession — *pull one's leg*: to deceive someone playfully: HOAX — *pull one's teeth*: to make one harmless — *pull one's weight*: to do one's full share of the work — *pull stakes* or *pull up stakes*: to move out: LEAVE — *pull strings* or *pull wires*: to exert secret influence or control — *pull the rug from under*: to remove support or assistance from — *pull the string*: to throw a slow pitch — *pull the wool over one's eyes*: to blind to the true situation: HOODWINK — *pull together*: to work in harmony: COOPERATE

2 pull n *often attrib* 1 *a*: the act or an instance of pulling *b* (1): a draft of liquid (2): an inhalation of smoke *c*: the effort expended in moving (a long ~ uphill) *d*: force required to overcome resistance to pulling (tugger ~) 2 *a*: ADVANTAGE *b*: special influence 3: PROOF 6 4: a device for pulling something or for operating by pulling (drawers ~) 5: a force that attracts, compels, or influences: ATTRACTION

pull away vi 1: to draw oneself back or away: WITHDRAW 2: to move off or ahead

pull-back \ˈpʊl-bæk/ *n*: a pulling back, esp.: an orderly withdrawal of troops from a position or area

pull down vt 1 *a*: DEMOLISH, DESTROY *b*: to hunt down: OVERCOME 2 *a*: to bring to a lower level: REDUCE *b*: to depress in health, strength, or spirits 3: to draw as wages or salary

pull-et \ˈpʊl-ət/ *n* [ME *polet* young fowl, fr. MF *poulet*, fr. OF, dim. of *poul* cock, fr. LL *pullus*, fr. L, young of an animal, chicken, sprout — more at FOAL]: a young hen, specif.: a hen of the common fowl less than a year old

pulley \ˈpʊl-ē/ *n*, pl *pulleys* [ME *pouley*, fr. MF *poulie*, prob. deriv. of *Gk. polos* axis, pole] 1: a sheave or small wheel with a grooved rim and with or without the block in which it runs used singly with a rope or chain to change the direction and point of application of a pulling force and in various combinations to increase the applied force esp. for lifting weights 2: a pulley or pulleys with ropes to form a tackle that constitutes one of the simple machines 3: a wheel used to transmit power by means of a band, belt, cord, rope, or chain passing over its rim

pull in vt 1: CHECK, RESTRAIN 2: ARREST ~ *vi*: to arrive at a destination or come to a stop

Pullman \ˈpʊl-mən/ *n* [George M. Pullman] 1: a railroad passenger car with specially comfortable furnishings for day or esp. for night travel 2: a large suitcase — called also *Pullman case*

pull off vi: to carry out despite difficulties: accomplish successfully against odds

pul-lo-rum disease \ˈpʊ-lər-əm-, -ˌlɔr-/ *n* [NL *pullorum* (specific epithet of *Salmonella pullorum*), fr. L, of chickens (gen. pl. of *pul-*)] a destructive typically diarrheal salmonellosis of the chicken and less often other birds caused by a bacterium (*Salmonella pullorum*) which is transmitted either through the egg or from chick to chick

pull-out \ˈpʊl-əʊt/ *n* 1: something that can be pulled out 2: the action in which an airplane goes from a dive to horizontal flight 3: PULLBACK



puffin

pur-blind \pər-,blind/ *adj* [ME *pur blind*, fr *pur* purely, wholly, fr *pur pure*] 1 *a* *obs*: wholly blind *b*: partly blind 2: lacking in vision, insight, or understanding: OBTUSE — *pur-blind-ly* \-,blīn(-d)lē/ *adv* — *pur-blind-ness* \-,blīn(d)-nəs/ *n*
 1*pur-chase* \pər-'chās/ *vb* *pur-chased*; *pur-chasing* [ME *pur-chacen*, fr OF *purchacier* to seek to obtain, fr *por-*, *pur-* for-, forward (modif of *L pro-*) + *chacier* to pursue, chase — more at *PRO-*] *vi* 1 *a* *archaic*: GAIN, ACQUIRE *b*: to acquire (real estate) by means other than descent or inheritance *c*: to obtain by paying money or its equivalent: BUY *d*: to obtain by labor, danger, or sacrifice 2: to apply a device for obtaining a mechanical advantage to (as something to be moved); also: to move by a purchase 3: to constitute the means for buying (our dollars ~ less each year) ~ *vi*: to purchase something — *pur-chas-able* \-'chā-sə-bəl/ *adj* — *pur-chase-r* *n*
 2*purchase* *n* 1: an act or instance of purchasing 2: something obtained esp for a price in money or its equivalent 3 *a* (1): a mechanical hold or advantage applied to the raising or moving of heavy bodies (2): an apparatus or device by which advantage is gained *b* (1): an advantage used in applying one's power (2): a means of exerting power
pur-dah \pərd-'d/ *n* [Hindi *parda*, lit., screen, veil]: seclusion of women from public observation among Muslims and some Hindus esp in India
pure \pyu(r)-r/ *adj* *pur-er*; *pur-est* [ME *pur*, fr. OF, fr *L purus*; akin to Skt *pundit* he cleanses, Mīr *ūr* fresh, green] 1 *a* (1): unmixed with any other matter (~ gold) (2): free from dust, dirt, or taint (~ food) (3): SPOTLESS, STAINLESS *b*: free from harshness or roughness and being in tune — used of a musical tone *c*: of a vowel: characterized by no appreciable alteration of articulation during utterance 2 *a*: SHEER, UNMITIGATED (~ folly) *b* (1): ABSTRACT THEORETICAL (2): a priori (~ mechanics) *c*: not directed toward exposition of reality or solution of practical problems (~ literature) *d*: being nonobjective and to be appraised on formal and technical qualities only (~ form) 3 *a* (1): free from what vitiates, weakens, or pollutes (2): containing nothing that does not properly belong *b*: free from moral fault or guilt *c*: marked by chastity: CONTINENT *d* (1): of pure blood and unmixed ancestry (2): homozygous in and breeding true for one or more characters *e*: ritually clean *syn* see CHASTE *ant* impure, immoral — *pure-ness* *n*
pure-blood \pyu(r)-r-,bləd/ or *pure-blooded* \-'bləd-əd/ *adj*: of unmixed ancestry: PUREBRED — *pure-blood-y* \-,bləd-ən/ *adj*
pure-bred \-'bred/ *adj*: bred from members of a recognized breed, strain, or kind without admixture of other blood over many generations — *pure-bred* \-,bred/ *n*
pure democracy *n*: democracy in which the power is exercised directly by the people rather than through representatives
 1*puree* \pyu-'rā-,-'rē/ *n* [F, fr MF, fr fem of *puré*, pp of *purier* to purify, strain, fr *L purgare* to purify, fr *purus*] 1: a paste or thick liquid suspension usu. produced by rubbing cooked food through a sieve 2: a thick soup made of pureed vegetables
 2*puree* *vi* *pu-ree*d; *pu-ree*-ing: to reduce to a pulp by cooking and then rub through a sieve
pure imaginary *n*: the product of a real number other than zero and the imaginary unit
purely \pyu(r)-lē/ *adv* 1: without admixture of anything injurious or foreign 2: SIMPLY, MERELY (read ~ for relaxation) 3: in a chaste or innocent manner 4: WHOLLY, COMPLETELY (a selection based ~ on merit)
pur-file \pər-'fāl/ *vi* *pur-filed*; *pur-filing* \-'fā(-)līn/ [ME *purfilen*, fr. MF *purfiler*] to ornament the border or edges of — *pur-fil-e* *n*
pur-ga-tion \pər-'gā-shən/ *n*: the act or result of purging
pur-ga-tive \pər-'gāt-iv/ *adj* [ME *purgati*, fr MF, fr LL *purgativus*, fr *L purgatus*, pp.] : purging or tending to purge
 2*purgative* *n*: a purging medicine: CATHARTIC
pur-ga-to-ri-al \pər-'gā-tōr-ē-əl, -'tōr-/ *adj* 1: cleansing of sin: EXPIATORY 2: of or relating to purgatory
pur-ga-to-ry \pər-'gā-tōr-ē-, -'tōr-/ *n*, *pl* -ries [ME, fr AF or ML; AF *purgatorie*, fr. ML *purgatorium*, fr. LL, neut. of *purgatorius* purging, fr. *L purgatus*, pp of *purgare*] 1: an intermediate state after death for expiatory purification, *specif*: a place or state of punishment wherein according to Roman Catholic doctrine the souls of those who die in God's grace may make satisfaction for past sins and so become fit for heaven 2: a place or state of temporary suffering or misery (the return trip was absolute ~)
 1*purge* \pə(r)/ *vb* *purged*; *pur-ging* [ME *purgen*, fr. OF *purgier*, fr *L purigare*, *purgare* to purify, purge, fr. *purus* pure + -*igare* (akin to *agere* to drive, do) — more at *ACT*] *vi* 1 *a*: to clear of guilt *b*: to free from moral or ceremonial defilement 2 *a*: to cause evacuation from (as the bowels) *b* (1): to make free of an unwanted substance (as an impurity or a foreign material) (~ a cabin of gas) (2): to free (as a boiler) of sediment or relieve (as a steam pipe) of trapped air by bleeding *c* (1): to rid (as a nation or party) by a purge (2): to get rid of (as undesirable persons): ELIMINATE ~ *vi* 1: to become purged 2: to have or produce frequent evacuations 3: to cause purge — *purge-r* *n*
 2*purge* *n* 1 *a*: an act or instance of purging *b*: the removal of elements or members regarded as undesirable and esp as treacherous or disloyal 2: something that purges, esp: PURGATIVE
pur-i-fi-ca-tion \pyu(r)-fā-'kā-shən/ *n*: the act or an instance of purifying or of being purified
pur-i-fi-ca-tor \pyu(r)-fā-'kāt-ər/ *n* 1: one that purifies 2: a linen cloth used to wipe the chalice after celebration of the Eucharist.

ə about ʰ kitten ər further ɔ back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
 ʌn out tʃ chin ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
 ʃ joke ɣ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔi coin θ thin θ thus
 ʌ loot t foot ɹ yet ɹū few ɹū furious ʒ vision

sharply the operating mechanism of ~vi: to perform the action of punching something *syn see STRIKE* — **punch-er** *n*

2 punch *n* 1: the action of punching 2: a quick blow with or as if with the fist 3: effective energy or forcefulness (an opening paragraph with a lot of ~) (a minority group with no political ~) — **punch-less** \ˈpʌnch-ləs/ *adj* — **to the punch**: to the first blow or to decisive action — *usu. used with beat*

3 punch *n* [prob. short for *punchon*] 1 *n*: a tool *usu.* in the form of a short rod of steel that is variously shaped at one end for different operations (as forming, perforating, embossing, or cutting) *b*: a short tapering steel rod for driving the heads of nails below a surface *c*: a steel die faced with a letter in relief that is forced into a softer metal to form an intaglio matrix from which foundry type is cast *d*: a device for cutting holes or notches in paper or cardboard 2: a hole or notch from a perforating operation

4 punch *n* [perh. fr. Hindi *pāc* five, fr. Skt *pañca*; akin to Gk *pentē* five, fr. the number of ingredients] 1: a hot or cold beverage *usu.* composed of wine or alcoholic liquor, citrus juice, spices, tea, and water; also: a beverage composed of nonalcoholic liquids

Punch-and-Judy show \ˈpʌn-ʃən-ˈjuːd-ē/ *n*: a traditional puppet show in which the little hook-nosed humpback Punch fights comically with his wife Judy

punch-ball \ˈpʌnch-bɔːl/ *n*: baseball adapted to playing in small areas and marked by the use of a rubber ball hit with a closed fist instead of a bat

punch-board \ˈbɔː(r)d, -bɔː(r)d/ *n*: a small board that has many holes each filled with a rolled-up printed slip to be punched out on payment of a nominal sum in an effort to obtain a slip that entitles the player to a designated prize

punch bowl *n*: a large bowl from which a beverage (as punch) is served

punch card *n*: a card with holes punched in particular positions each with its own significance for use in data processing; also: a similar card with holes and notches cut along the edge — called also *Hollerith card*, *punched card*

punch-drunk \ˈpʌnch-ˈdrʌŋk/ *adj* [*punch*] 1: suffering cerebral injury from many minute brain hemorrhages as a result of repeated head blows received in boxing 2: behaving as if punch-drunk — *DAZZED, CONFUSED*

1 puncheon \ˈpʌn-ʃən/ *n* [ME *ponson*, fr. MF *poisson* pointed tool, king post (perh. fr. its being marked by the builder with a pointed tool), fr. (assumed) VL *punctio*-, *punctio* pointed tool, fr. *pungere* to prick, fr. L *punctus*, pp of *pungere* to prick — more at *PUNCTURE*] 1: a pointed tool for piercing or for working on stone 2 *a*: a short upright framing timber *b*: a split log or heavy slab with the face smoothed 3: a figured stamp die or punch used esp. by goldsmiths, cutlers, and engravers

2 puncheon *n* [ME *poncion*, fr. MF *ponchon*, *poisson*, of unknown origin] 1: a large cask of varying capacity 2: any of various units of liquid capacity (as a unit equal to 70 gallons)

punch in *vi*: to record the time of one's arrival or beginning work by punching a time clock

punch-nello \ˈpʌn-ʃə-nel-/ *n* [modif. of It dial. *polecenello*] 1 *cap*: a fat short humpbacked clown or buffoon in Italian puppet shows 2 *pl* -los: a squat grotesque person

punching bag *n*: a stuffed or inflated bag that is *usu.* suspended for free movement and that is punched for exercise or for training in boxing

punch line *n*: the sentence, statement, or phrase (as in a joke) that makes the point

punch-out \ˈpʌn-ʃaʊt/ *n*: a part of a surface marked off by perforations so that it may be forced out

punch out \ˈpʌn-ʃaʊt/ *vi*: to record the time of one's stopping work or departure by punching a time clock

punch press *n*: a press equipped with cutting, shaping, or combination dies for working on material (as metal)

punch-up \ˈpʌn-ʃəp/ *n*, *Brit*: FIST-FIGHT

punchy \ˈpʌn-ʃi/ *adj* **punch-ier**, **-est** 1: having punch: **FORCEFUL** 2: **PUNCH-DRUNK**

punctate \ˈpʌŋ(k)-tāt/ *adj* [NL *punctatus*, fr. L *punctum* point — more at *POINT*] 1: marked with minute spots or depressions (a ~ leaf) 2: occurring in dots or points (~ skin lesions) — **punctation** \ˈpʌŋ(k)-tā-shən/ *n*

punctilio \ˈpʌŋ(k)-tīl-ē-/ *n*, *pl* -los [It & Sp. *puntiglio* point of honor, scruple, fr. Sp *puntillo*, fr. dim of *punto* point, fr. L *punctum*] 1: a minute detail of conduct in a ceremony or in observance of a code 2: careful observance of forms (as in social conduct)

punctilious \ˈtʃ-əs/ *adj*: marked by or concerned about precise exact accordance with the details of codes or conventions *syn see CAREFUL* — **punctiliously** *adv* — **punctiliousness** *n*

punctual \ˈpʌŋ(k)-ʃəl-/ *adj* [ML *punctualis*, fr. L *punctus* pricking, point, fr. *punctus*, pp of *pungere* to prick — more at *PUNCTURE*] 1: relating to or having the nature of a point 2: being to the point: **POINTED** 3: **PUNCTILIOUS** 4 *a*: being on time: **PROMPT** (a ~ businessman) *b*: characterized by regular occurrence (the ~ small drop of water dripping somewhere in the rear — Thomas Wolfe) — **punctual-ity** \ˈpʌŋ(k)-ʃəl-ə-tē/ *n* — **punctual-ly** \ˈpʌŋ(k)-ʃəl-/ *adv* — **punctualness** \ˈpʌŋ(k)-ʃəl-nəs/ *n*

punctuate \ˈpʌŋ(k)-ʃə-wāt/ *vb* -ated, -ating [ML *punctuatus*, pp of *punctuare* to point, provide with punctuation marks, fr. L *punctus* point] *vi* 1: to mark or divide (written matter) with punctuation marks 2: to break into or interrupt at intervals (the steady click of her needles punctuated the silence — Edith Whar-

ton) ~ *vi*: to use punctuation marks — **punctuator** \ˈwāt-ər/ *n*

punctuation \ˈpʌŋ(k)-ʃə-wā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of punctuating: the state of being punctuated 2: the act or practice of inserting standardized marks or signs in written matter to clarify the meaning and separate structural units; also: a system of punctuation

PUNCTUATION MARKS

,	comma
˘	semicolon
:	colon
—	period or full stop
- -	dash or em dash
- - -	dash or en dash
~	swung dash
—	hyphen
—	double hyphen
?	question mark or interrogation point
?	question marks, Spanish
!	exclamation point
!	exclamation points, Spanish
'	apostrophe
()	parentheses or curves
[]	brackets or square brackets
{ }	brackets, angle
}	braces
" "	quotation marks
" "	quotation marks, European
" "	quotation marks, single
...	ellipsis
...	suspension points

punctuation mark *n*: any of various standardized marks or signs used in punctuation

1 puncture \ˈpʌŋ(k)-ʃər/ *n* [L *punctura*, fr. *punctus*, pp of *pungere*] 1: an act of puncturing 2: a hole, slight wound, or other perforation made by puncturing 3: a minute depression

2 puncture *vb* **punctured**; **puncturing** \ˈpʌŋ(k)-ʃə-rɪŋ, -ˈpʌŋ(k)-ʃɪŋ/ *vt* 1: to pierce with a pointed instrument or object 2: to cause a puncture in 3: to make useless or ineffective as if by a puncture: **DESTROY** (failures punctured his confidence) ~ *vi*: to become punctured

punctured *adj*: having the surface covered with minute indentations or dots: **PUNCTATE**

puncture vine *n*: a European annual prostrate weed (*Tribulus terrestris* of the family Zygophyllaceae) that has been introduced into the western U.S. and has compound leaves and hard spiny pods noted for puncturing automobile tires and for lowering the quality of hay and forage crops — called also *caltrop*, *punctures weed*

pundit \ˈpʌn-dət/ *n* [Hindi *pandit*, fr. Skt *pāṇḍita*, fr. *pāṇḍita* learned] 1: **PANDIT** 2: a learned man: **TEACHER** 3: one who gives opinions in an authoritative manner: **AUTHORITY, CRITIC**

punditry \ˈdɔː-trē/ *n*: the learning, methods, or pronouncements of pundits

pung \ˈpʌŋ/ *n* [short for earlier *tow-pong*, of Algonquian origin, akin to Micmac *tobdgun* drag made with skin] *NewEng*: a sleigh with a box-shaped body

pungency \ˈpʌŋ-ʃən-/ *n*: the quality or state of being pungent

pungent \ˈjʌŋt/ *adj* [L *pungens*, *pungens*, pp of *pungere* to prick, sting, akin to L *pugnus* fist, *pugnare* to fight, Gk *pygmē* fist] 1: having a stiff and sharp point (~ leaves) 2: sharply painful; also: **POIGNANT** 3 *a*: marked by a sharp incisive quality: **CAUSTIC** (a ~ denunciation) *b*: being to the point: highly expressive (~ prose) 4: causing a sharp or irritating sensation; *esp*: **ACRID** — **pungently** *adv*

syn **PUNGENT, PIQUANT, POIGNANT, RACY** shared meaning element: sharp and stimulating to the mind or senses *ant* bland

1 Punic \ˈpyl-nɪk/ *adj* [L *punicus*, fr. *Poenus* inhabitant of Carthage, modif of Gk *Phoenix* Phoenician] 1: of or relating to Carthage or the Carthaginians 2: **FATHELESS, TREACHEROUS**

2 Punic *n*: the Phoenician dialect of ancient Carthage

punish \ˈpʌn-ɪʃ/ *vb* [ME *punishen*, fr. MF *punir*, stem of *punir*, fr. L *punire*, fr. *poena* penalty — more at *PAIN*] *vt* 1 *a*: to impose a penalty on for a fault, offense, or violation *b*: to inflict a penalty for the commission of (an offense) in retribution or retaliation 2 *a*: to deal with roughly or harshly *b*: to inflict injury on: **HURT** ~ *vi*: to inflict punishment — **punish-able** \ˈpʌn-ɪʃ-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **punish-er** *n*

syn **PUNISH, CHASTISE, CASTIGATE, CHASTEN, DISCIPLINE, CORRECT** shared meaning element: to inflict a penalty on in requital for wrongdoing *ant* excuse, pardon

punishment \ˈpʌn-ɪʃ-mənt/ *n* 1: the act of punishing 2 *a*: suffering, pain, or loss that serves as retribution *b*: a penalty inflicted on an offender through judicial procedure 3: severe, rough, or disastrous treatment (the fighter had been subjected to heavy ~ in his losing bout — *N Y Times*)

punitive \ˈpyl-nɪv-/ *adj* [F *punitif*, fr. ML *punitivus*, fr. L *punitus*, pp of *punire*] : inflicting, involving, or aiming at punishment — **punitively** *adv* — **punitiveness** *n*

punitive damages *n pl*: damages awarded in excess of normal compensation to the plaintiff to punish a defendant for a serious wrong



Punchinello

pur-sy \ˈpɜr-ē, -pɜr-sē/ or **pus-sy** \ˈpɜs-ē/ *adj* **pur-sier** or **pus-sier**, **-est** [ME *pursy*, fr AF *pursif*, alter. of MF *polif*, fr. *poulsier*, *polzer* to beat, push, pant — more at **PUSH**] 1: short-winded esp because of corpulence 2: **FAT** — **pur-si-ness** *n*

pur-sy \ˈpɜr-sē/ *adj* **pur-sier**, **-est** [purse] 1: having a puckered appearance 2: **PURSE-PROUD**

pur-tenance \ˈpɜrt-nən(t)s, -n-ən(t)s/ *n* [ME, lit., appendage, modif of MF *partenance*, fr *partenir* to pertain — more at **PARTAIN**]; **ENTRAILS**, **PLUCK**

pu-ru-lence \ˈpyur-(y)ə-lən(t)s/ *n*: the quality or state of being purulent, also: **PUS**

pu-ru-lent \-lənt/ *adj* [L *purulentus*, fr. *pur-*, *pus* *pūs*] 1: containing, consisting of, or being *pūs* (a ~ discharge) 2: accompanied by suppuratation

pur-vey \(\)pɜr-ˈvā, -pɜr-, \ *vi* **pur-veyed**, **pur-vey-ing** [ME *purveien*, fr MF *porveir*, fr L *providere* to provide] 1: to supply (as provisions) usu, as a matter of business 2: **CIRCULATE**, **DISSEMINATE**

pur-vey-ance \-ən(t)s/ *n*: the act or process of purveying or procuring

pur-vey-or \-ər/ *n*: one that purveys 2: **VICTUALLER**, **CATERER**

pur-view \pɜr-ˈvyū/ *n* [ME *purveu*, fr AF *purveu* *est* it is provided (opening phrase of a statute)] 1 *a*: the body or enacting part of a statute *b*: the limit, purpose, or scope of a statute 2: the range or limit of authority, competence, responsibility, concern, or intention 3: range of vision, understanding, or cognizance

pūs \ˈpɜs/ *n* [L *pūs*, *pūs* — more at **FOUL**]: thick opaque usu yellowish white fluid matter formed by suppuratation and composed of exudate containing leukocytes, tissue debris, and microorganisms

Pūs \ˈpɜs/ *n* [Hindi *pūs*, fr. Skt *puṣya*]: a month of the Hindu year — see **MONTH** table

Pu-sey-ism \ˈpyū-zē-iz-əm, -sē-/ *n* [Edward Bouverie Pusey] — **TRACTARIANISM** — **Pu-sey-ite** \-it/ *n*

push \ˈpʊʃ/ *vb* [ME *pushen*, fr OF *poulsier* to beat, push, fr L *pulsare*, fr. *pulsus*, pp of *pellere* to drive, strike — more at **FELT**] 1 *a*: to press against with force in order to drive or impel *b*: to move or endeavor to move away or ahead by steady pressure without striking 2 *a*: to thrust forward, downward, or outward *b*: to hit (a baseball) to the opposite side of a baseball field — compare **PULL** 3 *a*: to press or urge forward to completion *b*: to urge or press the advancement, adoption, or practice of (a bill in the legislature), *specif*: to make aggressive efforts to sell (a drive to ~ canned goods) *c*: to engage in the illicit sale of (narcotics) 4: to bear hard upon so as to involve in difficulty (grinding poverty ~ed them to the breaking point) 5: to approach in age or number (the old man was ~ing seventy-five) ~ *vi* 1: to press against something with steady force in or as if in order to impel 2: to press forward energetically against opposition 3: to exert oneself continuously, vigorously, or obtrusively to gain an end (unions ~ing for higher wages)

syn **PUSH**, **THRUST**, **SHOVE**, **PROPEL**, **shared meaning element**: to use force on so as to cause to move ahead or aside

— push one's luck: to take an increasing risk

push *n* 1: a vigorous effort to attain an end: **DRIVE** *a*: a military assault or offensive *b*: an advance that overcomes obstacles *c*: a campaign to promote a product 2: a time for action: **EMERGENCY** 3 *a*: an act of pushing: **SHOVE** *b* (1): a physical force steadily applied in a direction away from the body exerting it (the ~ of the water against the wharf) (2): a nonphysical pressure: **INFLUENCE**, **URGE** *c*: vigorous enterprise or energy 4 *a*: an exertion of influence to promote another's interests *b*: stimulation to activity: **IMPETUS**

push around *vi*: to impose on contemptuously

push-ball \ˈpʊʃ-bɔl/ *n*: a game in which each of two sides endeavors to push an inflated leather-covered ball six feet in diameter across its opponents' goal, also: the ball used

push-bike \-ˈbɪk/ *n*, *Brit*: a pedal bicycle — called also **push bicycle**

push broom *n*: a long-handled wide brush that is designed to be pushed and is used for sweeping

push-button *adj*: using or dependent on complex and more or less self-operating mechanisms that are put in operation by a simple act comparable to pushing a button (~ warfare)

push button *n*: a small button or knob that when pushed operates something esp by closing an electric circuit

push-cart \ˈpʊʃ-kɑrt/ *n*: a cart or barrow pushed by hand

push-chair \-ˈtʃeɪər/, -ˈtʃaɪər/ *n*, chiefly *Brit*: **STROLLER**

push-down \-ˈdaʊn/ *n*: a store of data (as in a computer) from which the most recently stored item must be the first retrieved — called also **pushdown list**, **pushdown stack**

push-er \ˈpʊʃ-ər/ *n*: one that pushes, *esp*: one that pushes illegal drugs

push-ful \-fəl/ *adj*: **PUSHING** — **push-ful-ness** *n*

push-ing *adj* 1: marked by ambition, energy, enterprise, and initiative 2: marked by tactless forwardness or officious intrusiveness **syn** see **AGGRESSIVE**

push off *vi*: to set out (We pushed off for home)

push on *vi*: to continue on one's way: **PROCEED**

push-over \ˈpʊʃ-ə-ˈvɔr/ *n* 1: an opponent who is easy to defeat or a victim who is capable of no effective resistance (so kind, warmhearted and open that she's... a ~ for rivals — Virginia Bird) 2: someone unable to resist an attraction or appeal: **SUCKER** 3: something accomplished without difficulty: **SNAP**

push-pin \-ˈpɪn/ *n*: a pin that has a roughly cylindrical head and that is easily inserted into or withdrawn from a surface (as a map) with the fingers

push-pull \-ˈpʊl/ *adj*: constituting or relating to an arrangement of two transistors or electron tubes such that an alternating input causes them to send current through a load alternately (a ~ circuit) — **push-pull** *n*

Push-tu \ˈpʊʃ-tu/ *var* of **PASHTO**

push-up \ˈpʊʃ-əp/ *n*: a conditioning exercise performed in a prone position by raising and lowering the body with the straightening and bending of the arms while keeping the back straight and supporting the body on the hands and toes

pushy \ˈpʊʃ-ē/ *adj* **push-i-er**, **-est**: aggressive often to an objectionable degree: **FORWARD** — **push-i-ly** \ˈpʊʃ-ē-lē/ *adv* — **push-i-ness** \ˈpʊʃ-ē-nəs/ *n*

pu-sil-la-nim-i-ty \ˈpyū-sə-lə-ˈnim-ət-ē/ *also* \ˈpyū-zə-/ *n*: the quality or state of being pusillanimous: **COWARDLINESS**

pu-sil-lan-i-mous \ˈpʊ-sil-lən-ˈməʊs/ *adj* [LL *pusillanimis*, fr. L *pusillus* very small (dim. of *pūsus* small child) + *animus* spirit, akin to L *puer* child — more at **PUERILE**, **ANIMATE**]: lacking courage and resolution: marked by contemptible timidity — **pu-sil-lan-i-mous-ly** *adv*

pus-sy \ˈpʊs-/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: **CAT** 2: **GIRL**

pus-sy [IrGael *pūs* mouth, fr. Mlr *būs*] *slang*: **FACE**

pus-sy-ley \ˈpʊs-lē/ *n* [by alter.]: **FURSLEANE**

pus-sy \ˈpʊs-ē/ *n*, *pl* **pus-sies** 1: **PUS** 2: a catkin of the pussy willow

pus-sy \ˈpʊs-ē/ *adj* **pus-sier**, **-est**: full of or resembling pus

pus-sy \ˈpʊs-ē/ *var* of **PUSY**

pus-sy \ˈpʊs-ē/ *n*, *pl* **pus-sies** [earlier *puss* (perh. of LG or Scand origin) + -y; akin to ON *pūs* pocket, pouch, LG *pūs* vulva, OE *pūsa* bag, Gk *bēyn* to stuff, plug] 1: **VULVA** — usu considered vulgar 2 *a*: **SEXUAL INTERCOURSE** — usu considered vulgar *b*: the female partner in sexual intercourse — usu considered vulgar

pus-sy-cat \ˈpʊs-ē-kat/ *n*: **CAT**

pus-sy-foot \ˈpʊs-ē-fʊt/ *vi* 1: to tread or move warily or stealthily 2: to refrain from committing oneself — **pus-sy-foot-er** *n*

pus-sy-toes \ˈpʊs-ē-tōz/ or **pus-sy-toes** \-tōz/ *n*, *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: any of a genus (*Antennaria*) of woolly or hoary composite herbs that are natives mostly of temperate regions and have small whitish discoid flower heads and a pappus formed of club-shaped bristles

pus-sy willow \ˈpʊs-ē-/ *n*: a willow (as the American *Salix discolor*) having large cylindrical silky aments

pus-tu-lant \ˈpʊs-tʃə-lənt, -pʊs-(t)yə-/ *adj*: producing pustules

pustulant *n*: an agent (as a chemical) that induces pustule formation

pus-tu-lar \-lər/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling pustules 2: covered with pustular prominences: **PUSTULATE**

pus-tu-late \-lət, -lət/ or **pus-tu-lated** \-lət-əd/ *adj*: covered with pustules

pus-tu-la-tion \ˈpʊs-tʃə-ˈlā-shən, -pʊs-(t)yə-/ *n* 1: the act of producing pustules: the state of having pustules 2: **PUSTULE**

pus-tule \ˈpʊs-(t)chū(ə)l, -(t)y(ə)l/ *n* [ME, fr. L *pustula* — more at **FOO**] 1: a small circumscribed elevation of the skin containing pus and having an inflamed base 2: a small often distinctively colored elevation or spot resembling a blister or pimple

put \ˈpuːt/ *vb* **put**; **put-ting** [ME *puten*, akin to OE *putung* instigation, MD *puten* to plant] *vi* 1 *a*: to place in a specified position or relationship: **LAY** (the book on the table) *b*: to move in a specified direction *c* (1): to send (as a weapon or missile) into or through something: **THRUST** (2): to throw with an overhead pushing motion (the shot) *d*: to bring into a specified state or condition (a reappointment... that was ~ into effect at the September primaries — *Current Blog*) 2 *a*: to cause to endure or suffer something: **SUBJECT** (him to death) *b*: **IMPOSE**, **INFLECT** (a special tax on luxuries) 3 *a*: to set before one for judgment or decision (the question) *b*: to call for a formal vote on (the motion) 4 *a* (1): to turn into language or literary form (his feelings into words) (2): to translate into another language (the poem into English) (3): **ADAPT** (lyrics ~ to music) *b*: **EXPRESS**, **STATE** (putting it mildly) 5 *a*: to devote (oneself) to an activity or end (himself to winning back their confidence) *b*: **APPLY** (to his mind to the problem) *c*: **ASSIGN** (them to work) *d*: to cause to perform an action: **URGE** (the horse over the fence) *e*: **IMPEL**, **INCITE** (them into a frenzy) 6 *a*: **REPOSE**, **REST** (his faith in reason) *b*: **INVEST** (his money in the company) 7 *a*: to give as an estimate (the time as about eleven) *b*: **ATTACH**, **ATTRIBUTE** (a high value on his friendship) *c*: **IMPUTE** (the blame on his partner) 8: **BET**, **WAGER** (two dollars on the favorite) ~ *vi* 1: to start in motion: **GO** *esp*: to leave in a hurry 2 of a ship: to take a specified course (down the river) — **put forth** 1 *a*: **ASSERT**, **PROPOSE** *b*: to make public: **ISSUE** 2: to bring into action: **EXERT** 3: to produce or send out by growth (put forth leaves) 4: to start out — **put forward**: **PROPOSE** (put forward a theory) — **put in mind**: **REMIND** — **put one's finger on**: **IDENTIFY** (put his finger on the cause of the trouble) — **put one's foot down**: to take a firm stand — **put one's foot in one's mouth**: to make a tactless or embarrassing blunder — **put paid to**: to finish off: wipe out — **put the arm on** or **put the bite on**: to ask for money — **put the finger on** or **put the blame on**: to make the final preparations for printing (as a newspaper) — **put together** 1: to create as a unified whole 2: **CONSTRUCT** 2: **ADD**, **COMBINE** — **put to it**: to give difficulty to: press hard (had been put to it to keep up) — **put two and two together**: to draw the proper inference from given premises

put *n* 1: a throw made with an overhead pushing motion, *specif*: the act or an instance of putting the shot 2: an option to sell a specified amount of a security (as a stock) or commodity (as wheat) at a fixed price at or within a specified time — compare **CALL** 3d

put adj: being in place: **FIXED SET** (stay ~ until I call)



pussy willow

a about a kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
au out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke j sing o flow o flaw o coin th than th this
l loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

ald, fr. MF *poursuivant*, lit., follower, fr. prp of *poursuivre*, *poursuivre* to pursue] 1: an officer of arms ranking below a herald but having similar duties 2: FOLLOWER, ATTENDANT



purse seine

pyc-no-go-nid \pik-'näg-ə-nəd, pik-'nə-'gän-əd/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *pyknos* + *gony* knee — more at KNEE]: SEA SPIDER

pyc-nom-e-ter \pik-'nām-ət-ər/ *n* [Gk *pyknos* + *ISV -meter*]: a standard vessel often provided with a thermometer for measuring and comparing the densities of liquids or solids

pye-dog \pi-'dög, -'dög/ *n* [prob by shortening and alter. fr *pariah dog*]: a half-wild dog common about Asian villages

pyel- or **pyelo-** *comb form* [NL *pyelus*, fr. Gk *pyelos* trough, akin to Gk *plein* to sail — more at FLOW]: renal pelvis (*pyelography*)

pye-li-tis \pi-'lit-əs/ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the lining of the renal pelvis

pye-lo-neph-rit-is \pi-'(ə)-lō-'nī-'rit-əs/ *n* [NL]: inflammation of both the lining of the pelvis and the parenchyma of the kidney — **pye-lo-neph-rit-ic** \pi-'rit-ik/ *adj*

pye-mia \pi-'ē-mē-ə/ *n* [NL]: septicemia caused by pus-forming bacteria and accompanied by multiple abscesses — **pye-mic** \-mīk/ *adj*

pyg-gid-i-um \pi-'jīd-ē-əm/ *n*, *pl -la* \-ē-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *pygidion*, dim. of *pygē* rump, akin to *L pustula* pustule]: a caudal structure or the terminal body region of various invertebrates — **py-gid-i-al** \-ē-əl/ *adj*

pyg-mae-an or **pyg-mē-an** \pig-'mē-ən, 'pig-mē-ə/ *adj* [L *pygmaeus*]: PYGMY

Pyg-mal-lon \pig-'māl-yən, -'mā-lē-ən/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Pygmalion*]: a king of Cyprus who made a female figure of ivory that was brought to life for him by Aphrodite

pyg-mold \pig-'mōld/ *adj*: resembling or having the characteristics of the Pygmies

pyg-my \pig-'mē/ *n*, *pl pygmies* [ME *pygme*, fr. L *pygmaeus* of a pygmy, dwarfish, fr. Gk *pygmalios*, fr. *pygmē* fist, measure of length — more at PUNGYNT] 1 often *cap*: one of a race of dwarfs described by ancient Greek authors 2 *cap*: one of a small people of equatorial Africa ranging under five feet in height 3: a short insignificant person: DWARF — **pygmy** *adj*

pyg-my-ish \-mē-'ish/ *adj*: having the characteristics of a pygmy

pyg-my-ism \-jz-əm/ *n*: a stunted or dwarfish condition

py-jə-mas \pə-'jə-məz/ chiefly Brit var of PAJAMAS

pyk-nic \pik-'nik/ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *pyknos* dense, stocky — more at PYCNIDIUM]: characterized by shortness of stature, broadness of girth, and powerful musculature: ENDOMORPHIC 2b — **pyk-nic** *n*

py-lon \pi-'lān, -'lən/ *n* [Gk *pylon*, fr. *pylē* gate] 1: a usu massive gateway 2: an ancient Egyptian gateway building in a truncated pyramidal form 3: a monumental mass flanking an entranceway or an approach to a bridge 2: a tower for supporting either end of a wire over a long span, broadly: any of various tower-like structures 3: a projection (as a post or tower) marking a prescribed course of flight for an airplane 4: a rigid structure on the outside of an aircraft for supporting something (as an engine, tank, or bomb) — see AIRPLANE illustration 5: a conical marker used on a road (as for directing traffic)

py-lo-ric \pi-'lōr-ik, -'pə-, -'lōr-ə/ *adj* or of relating to the pylorus, also: of, relating to, or situated in or near the posterior part of the stomach

py-lo-ro-sis \-sə, *n*, *pl py-lo-ro-sis* \-'lō-(ə)-r-ē-/ [LL, fr. Gk *pyloros*, lit., gatekeeper, fr. *pylē*]: the opening from the vertebrate stomach into the intestine

pyo-der-ma \pi-'dər-mə/ *n* [NL]: a bacterial skin inflammation marked by pus-filled lesions — **pyo-der-mic** \-mīk/ *adj*

pyo-gen-ic \-jēn-ik/ *adj* [ISV]: producing pus (~ bacteria): marked by pus production

py-or-rhea \pi-'rē-ə/ *n* [NL]: a discharge of pus, specif: purulent inflammation of the sockets of the teeth leading usu. to loosening of the teeth — **py-or-rhe-al** \-rē-əl/ *adj*

pyr- or **pyro-** *comb form* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. *pyr* — more at FIRE] 1: fire: heat (pyrometer) (pyrheliometer) 2 *a*: produced by or as if by the action of heat (pyroelectricity) 3: derived from a corresponding ortho acid by loss of one molecule of water from two molecules of acid (pyrophosphoric acid) 3: fever (pyrotoxin)

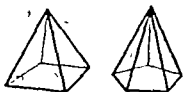
pyr-a-can-tha \pi-'rə-'kan-(t)-thə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *pyra-kantha*, a tree, fr. *pyr* + *akantha* thorn — more at ACANTH]: any of a small genus (Pyra-cantha) of Eurasian thorny evergreen or half-evergreen shrubs of the rose family with alternate leaves, corbys of white flowers, and small reddish pomes

pyr-al-id \pi-'rāl-əd/ *n* [deriv. of *L pyralis*, fly bled as living in fire, fr. Gk, fr. *pyr* fire]: any of a very large heterogeneous family (Pyralidae) of mostly small slender long-legged moths — **pyralid** *adj*

pyr-al-id-did \pi-'rāl-əd-əd, -əd-əd/ *n* [deriv. of *L pyralis*]: PYRALID — **pyralid** *adj*

pyr-a-mid \pi-'rə-'mīd/ *n* [L *pyramis*, fr. Gk, of unknown origin] 1 *a*: an ancient massive structure found esp in Egypt having typically a square ground plan, outside walls in the form of four triangles that meet in a point at the top, and inner sepulchral chambers 2: a structure or object of similar form 2: a polyhedron having for its base a polygon and for faces triangles with a common vertex — see VOLUME table 3: a crystalline form each face of which intersects the vertical axis and either two lateral axes or in the tetragonal system one lateral axis 4: an anatomical structure resembling a pyramid *a*: one of the conical masses that project from the renal medulla into the kidney pelvis *b*: either of two large bundles of motor fibers from the cerebral cortex that reach the medulla oblongata and are continuous with the pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord 5: an immaterial structure built on a broad supporting base and narrowing gradually to an apex (the socioeconomic ~) — **pyr-a-mid-al** \pə-'rām-əd-/ *adj*, **pyr-a-mid-al-ly** \-ē/ *adv* — **pyr-a-mid-i-cal** \pi-'rə-'mīd-ikəl/ *adj*

pyramid *vi* 1: to speculate (as on a security or commodity exchange) by using paper profits as margin for additional transac-



pyramids 2

tions 2: to increase rapidly and progressively step by step on a broad base — *vi* 1: to arrange or build up as if on the base of a pyramid 2: to use (as profits) in speculative pyramiding 3: to increase the impact of (as a tax assessed at the production level) on the ultimate consumer by treating as a cost subject to markup (they — every cost, with middlemen, tariffs, taxes, and overheads — D. D. Eisenhower)

pyramidal tract *n*: any of four columns of motor fibers that run in pairs on each side of the spinal cord and are continuations of the pyramids of the medulla oblongata

Py-rām-i-don \pə-'rām-ə-'dān/ *trademark* — used for aminopyrine

Py-rā-mus \pi-'rə-'mōs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Pyramos*]: a legendary youth of Babylon who dies for love of Thistie

py-ran \pi-'(ə)-rən/ *n* [ISV]: either of two cyclic compounds C_2H_2O that contain five carbon atoms and one oxygen atom in the ring

py-rā-nold \pi-'rə-'nōld/ *adj*: derived from or related to the pyrans

py-rā-nose \pi-'rə-'nōs, -'nōz/ *n* [ISV *pyran* + -ose]: a monosaccharide in the form of a cyclic hemiacetal containing a pyranoid ring

py-ran-o-side \pi-'rən-ə-'sīd/ *n*: a glycoside containing the pyranoid ring

py-rar-gy-rite \pi-'rār-'jə-'rit/ *n* [G *pyrargyrit*, fr. Gk *pyr* + *argyros* silver — more at ARGENT], a mineral Ag_2SbS_2 , consisting of silver antimony sulfide that occurs in rhombohedral crystals or massive and has a dark red or black color with a metallic adamantine luster

pyre \pi-'(ə)-r/ *n* [L *pyra*, fr. Gk, fr. *pyr* fire — more at FIRE]: a combustible heap for burning a dead body as a funeral rite, broadly: a pile of material to be burned (as a ~ of dead leaves)

py-rene \pi-'(ə)-rēn, -'rēn/ *n* [NL *pyrena*, fr. Gk *pyrēn* stone of a fruit, akin to Gk *pyras* wheat — more at FURZE]: the stone of a drupelet, broadly: a small hard nutlet

py-rē-noid \pi-'rē-'nōid, 'pi-'rə-/ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *pyrena*]: one of the protein bodies in the chromatophores of various lower organisms (as some algae) that act as centers for starch deposition

py-re-thrin \pi-'rē-'thrēn, -'rēth-rən/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *pyrethrum*]: either of two oily liquid esters $C_{21}H_{34}O_2$ and $C_{21}H_{32}O_2$ that have insecticidal properties and that occur esp in pyrethrum flowers

py-rē-throid \-rē-'thrōid, -'rēth-'rōid/ *n* [pyrethrin + -oid]: any of various synthetic compounds that are related to the pyrethrins and resemble them in insecticidal properties — **pyrethroid** *adj*

py-rē-thrum \pi-'rē-'thrəm, -'rēth-rəm/ *n* [L, pellitory, fr. Gk *pyrethron*, fr. *pyr* fire] 1: any of several chrysanthemums with finely divided often aromatic leaves including ornamentals as well as important sources of insecticides 2: an insecticide consisting of the dried heads of any of several Old World chrysanthemums

py-ret-ic \pi-'rē-'tik/ *adj* [NL *pyreticus*, fr. Gk *pyretikos*, fr. *pyretos* fever, fr. *pyr*]: of or relating to fever: FEBRILE

Py-rēx \pi-'(ə)-rēks/ *trademark* — used for glass and glassware that contains appreciable oxide of boron and is resistant to heat, chemicals, and electricity

py-rēx-ia \pi-'rēk-'sē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *pyrexia* to be feverish, fr. *pyretos*]: abnormal elevation of body temperature: FEVER — **py-rēx-ial** \-sē-əl/ *adj* — **py-rēx-ic** \-sīk/ *adj*

py-rhē-lo-m-e-ter \pi-'(ə)-rē-'lē-m-ət-ər, 'pi-(ə)-r-/ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for measuring the sun's radiant energy as received at the earth — **py-rhē-lo-m-e-ter-ic** \-lē-ə-'mē-'trik/ *adj*

py-ric \pi-'rik, -'rik/ *adj* [F *pyrique*, fr. Gk *pyr*]: resulting from, induced by, or associated with burning

pyr-i-dine \pi-'rə-'dēn/ *n* [pyr + -id + -ine]: a toxic water-soluble flammable liquid base C_5H_5N of pungent odor that is obtained by distillation of bone oil or as a by-product of coking, is the parent of many naturally occurring organic compounds, and is used as a solvent and a denaturant for alcohol and in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and waterproofing agents

pyr-i-dox-al \pi-'rə-'dāk-'səl/ *n* [ISV, fr. *pyridoxine*]: a crystalline aldehyde $C_8H_7NO_3$ of the vitamin B₆ group that occurs as a phosphate active as a coenzyme

pyr-i-dox-amine \pi-'rə-'dāk-'sē-'mēn/ *n* [ISV *pyridoxine* + amine]: a crystalline amine $C_{12}H_{17}N_2O_3$ of the vitamin B₆ group that occurs as a phosphate active as a coenzyme

pyr-i-dox-ine also **pyr-i-dox-in** \pi-'rə-'dāk-'sēn, -'sən/ *n* [pyridine + ox + -ine]: a crystalline phenolic alcohol $C_8H_9NO_3$ of the vitamin B₆ group found esp in cereals and convertible in the organism into pyridoxal and pyridoxamine

pyr-i-form \pi-'rə-'fōrm/ *adj* [NL *pyriformis*, fr. ML *pyrum* pear (alter of *L pirum*) + *L -iformis* -iform — more at PEAR]: having the form of a pear

pyr-i-meth-amine \pi-'rə-'meth-'sē-'mēn/ *n* [pyrimidine + ethyl + amine]: a folic acid antagonist $C_{12}H_{13}ClN_4$, used in the treatment of malaria and of toxoplasmosis

pyr-i-m-i-dine \pi-'rīm-'idēn, -'pə-/ *n* [ISV, alter. of pyridine] 1: a feeble organic base $C_4H_5N_3$ of penetrating odor 2: a derivative of pyrimidine, esp: a base (as cytosine, thymine, or uracil) that is a constituent of DNA or RNA

py-rite \pi-'rit/ *n* [L *pyrites*]: a common mineral that consists of iron disulfide FeS_2 , has a pale brass-yellow color and metallic luster, and is burned in making sulfur dioxide and sulfonic acid

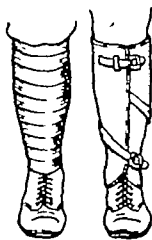
py-rites \pi-'rit-ēz, -'pī-, 'pi-'rits/ *n*, *pl pyrites* [L, flint, fr. Gk *pyritēs* of or in fire, fr. *pyr* fire]: any of various metallic-looking sulfides of which pyrite is the commonest — **py-rit-ic** \-rit-ik/ *adj*

py-ro-cat-e-chol \pi-'rə-'kæt-ə-'kōl, -'kōl/ *n* [ISV *pyr* + catechol ($C_6H_4O_2$)] a crystalline phenol $C_8H_6O_3$ obtained by pyrolysis of various natural substances (as resins and lignins) but usu. made synthetically and used esp as a photographic developer and in organic synthesis

• abut • kitten or further • a back • a bake • a cot, cart
 aú out ch chin e less • easy g gift l trip l life
 j joke ŋ sing • o flow • o flaw • oí coln th thin th this
 t foot ú foot y yet yú few yu furious zh vision

put about *vi.* of a ship: to change direction: go on another tack ~
vi. to cause to change course or direction
put across *vi.* 1: to achieve or carry through by deceit or trickery
 2: to convey effectively or forcefully
put-and-take \pút-'n-ták/ *n.*: any of various games of chance played with a tectotum or with dice in which players contribute to a pool and take from it according to the instructions on the top or dice
put-a-tive \pút-'t-iv/ *adj.* [ME, fr. LL *putativus*, fr. L *putatus*, pp. of *putare* to think — more at *PAVE*] 1: commonly accepted or supposed 2: assumed to exist or to have existed — **put-a-tively** *adv.*
put away *vi.* 1 *a*: DISCARD, RENOUNCE (to *put* grief away is disloyal to the memory of the departed — H. A. Overstreet) *b*: DIVORCE 2: to eat or drink up: CONSUME 3 *a*: to confine esp. in a mental institution *b*: BURY *c*: KILL
put by *vi.* 1 *archaic*: REJECT 2: to lay aside: SAVE
put-down \pút-'daun/ *n.*: an act or instance of putting down, esp. a humiliating remark: SQUELCH
put down \pút-'daun, 'pút-/ *vi.* 1: to bring to an end: STOP (put down a riot) 2 *a*: DEPOSE, DEGRADE *b*: DISPARAGE, BELITTE (mentioned his poetry only to *put* it down) *c*: DISAPPROVE, CRITICIZE (was *put* down for the way she dressed) *d*: HUMILIATE, SQUELCH (put him down with a sharp retort) 3: to make ineffective: CHECK (put down the gossip) 4 *a*: to put in writing (put it down truthfully) *b*: to enter in a list (put me down for a donation) 5 *a*: to place in a category (I put him down as a hypochondriac — O. S. J. Gogarty) *b*: ATTRIBUTE (put it down to inexperience) 6: CONSUME (putting down helping after helping — Carson McCullers) 7: to pack or preserve for future use — **put down roots** to establish a permanent residence
put in *vi.* 1: to make a formal offer or declaration of (put in a plea of guilty) 2: to come in with: INTERPOSE (put in a word for his brother) 3: to spend (time) on some occupation or job (put in six hours at the office) 4: PLANT (put in a crop) ~ *vi.* 1: to call at or enter a place, esp. to enter a harbor or port 2: to make an application, request, or offer — often used with *for* (had to retire and *put* in for a pension — Seymour Nagan)
put-log \pút-'lóg, 'pút-, 'líg/ *n.* [prob. alter. of earlier *putlock*, perh. fr. *put* + *lock*]: one of the short timbers that support the flooring of a scaffold
put off *vi.* 1: DISCONCERT, REPEL 2 *a*: to hold back to a later time *b*: to induce to wait (put the bill collector off) 3: to take off: rid oneself of 4: to sell or pass fraudulently
put-on \pút-'ón, 'án/ *adj.*: PRETENDED, ASSUMED
put-on \pút-'ón, 'án/ *n.*: an instance of putting someone on (conversational ~s are related to old-fashioned joshing — Jacob Brackman), also: PARODY, SPOOF (a kind of *put-on* of every pretentious film ever made — C. A. Ridley)
put on \pút-'ón, 'án/ *vi.* 1 *a*: to dress oneself in: DON *b*: to make part of one's appearance or behavior *c*: FEIGN (put a saintly manner on) 2: to cause to act or operate: APPLY (put on more speed) 3 *a*: ADD (put on weight) *b*: EXAGGERATE, OVERSTATE (he's putting it on when he makes such claims) 4: PERFORM, PRODUCE (put on a play) 5 *a*: to mislead deliberately esp. for amusement (the interviewer must be put down — or possibly, put on — Melvin Maddocks) *b*: KID (you're putting me on)
put-out \pút-'aút/ *n.*: the retiring of a base runner or batter by a defensive player in baseball
put out \pút-'aút, 'pút-/ *vi.* 1: EXERT, USE (put out considerable effort) 2: EXTINGUISH (put the fire out) 3: PUBLISH, ISSUE 4: to produce for sale 5 *a*: DISCONCERT, EMBARRASS *b*: ANNOY, IRRITATE *c*: INCONVENIENCE (don't put yourself out for us) 6: to cause to be out (as in baseball or cricket) ~ *vi.* 1: to set out from shore 2: to make an effort
put over *vi.* 1: DELAY, POSTPONE 2: to put across
putrefaction \pút-'tré-'fák-shən/ *n.* [ME *putrefactio*, fr. LL *putrefactio*, *putrefactio*, fr. L *putrefactio*, pp. of *putrefacere*] 1: the decomposition of organic matter, esp. the typically anaerobic splitting of proteins by bacteria and fungi with the formation of foul-smelling incompletely oxidized products 2: the state of being putrefied: CORRUPTION — **put-*re*-fac-tive** \-'fák-tiv/ *adj.*
put-*re*-fy \pút-'tré-'fí/ *vb.* -fied; -fying [ME *putrefien*, fr. MF & L *MF putrefier*, fr. L *putrefacere*, fr. *putrēre* to be rotten + *facere* to make — more at *DO*] *vi.* to make putrid ~ *vi.* to undergo putrefaction *syn* *see* DECAY
put-*re*-scence \pút-'tré-'sén(t)s/ *n.*: the state of being putrescent
put-*re*-cent \-'nít/ *adj.* [L *putrescent*, *putrescens*, pp. of *putrescere* to grow rotten, fr. *putrēre*] 1: undergoing putrefaction: becoming putrid 2: of or relating to putrefaction
put-*re*-cible \-'tré-'sə-bəl/ *adj.*: liable to become putrid
put-*re*-cine \-'tré-'sén/ *n.* [ISV, fr. L *putrescere*] : a crystalline slightly poisonous ptomaine $C_4H_9N_3$ that is formed by decarboxylation of ornithine, occurs widely but scantily in living things, and is found esp. in putrid flesh
put-*ri*-d \pút-'trí-/ *adj.* [L *putridus*, fr. *putrēre* to be rotten, fr. *puter*, *putris* rotten, akin to L *putrēre* to stink] 1 *a*: being in a state of putrefaction: ROTTEN *b*: of, relating to, or characteristic of putrefaction: FOUL (a ~ odor) 2 *a*: morally corrupt *b*: totally objectionable *syn* *see* MALODOROUS — **put-*ri*-d-ly** \pút-'trí-/ *adv.* — **put-*ri*-d-ness** *n.*
putsch \puch/ *n.* [G]: a secretly plotted and suddenly executed attempt to overthrow a government
putsch-ist \puch-'síst/ *n.*: one who takes part in a putsch
putt \pút/ *n.* [alter. of *put*] : a golf stroke made on a putting green to cause the ball to roll into or near the hole — **putt** *vb.*
put-tee \pú-'tí, pú-, 'pút-/ *n.* [Hindi *paṭṭī* strip of cloth, fr. Skt *paṭṭikā*] 1: a cloth strip

wrapped around the leg from ankle to knee 2: a usu. leather legging secured by a strap or catch or by laces
put-ter \pút-'tər/ *n.*: one that puts (a ~ of questions)
put-ter \pút-'tər/ *n.* 1: a golf club used in putting 2: one that puts
put-ter \pút-'tər/ *vi.* [alter. of *potter*] 1: to move or act aimlessly or idly 2: to work at random: TINKER — **put-ter-er** \-'tər-/ *n.*
put through *vi.* 1: to carry to a successful conclusion (put through a number of reforms) 2 *a*: to make a telephone connection for *b*: to obtain a connection for (a telephone call)
putting green \pút-'ín-/ *n.*: a smooth grassy area at the end of a golf fairway containing the hole into which the ball must be played
put to *vi.* of a ship: to put in to shore (as for shelter)
putty \pút-/ *n.* pl. *putties* [F *poite*, lit., potful, fr. OF, fr. *pot* — more at *POTAGE*] 1: a pasty substance consisting of hydrated lime and water 2: a polishing material containing chiefly an oxide of tin 3 *a*: a cement usu. made of whiting and boiled linseed oil beaten or kneaded to the consistency of dough and used esp. in fastening glass in sashes and stopping crevices in woodwork *b*: any of various substances resembling such cement in appearance, consistency, or use, as (1) an acid-resistant mixture of ferric oxide and boiled linseed oil (2) a mixture of red and white lead and boiled linseed oil used as a lute in pipe fitting 3: a light brownish gray to light grayish brown textile color 5: one who is easily manipulated (is ~ in her hands)
putty *vi.* **put-tied**; **put-ty-ling** : to use putty on or apply putty to
putty-root \pút-'ē-, rūt-, -rūt/ *n.*: a No. American orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*) having a slender naked rootstock and producing brown flowers
put-up \pút-'əp/ *adj.*: arranged secretly beforehand
put up \pút-'əp, 'pút-/ *vi.* 1 *a*: to place in a container or receptacle (put his lunch up in a bag) *b*: to put away (a sword) in a scabbard: SHEATH *c*: to prepare so as to preserve for later use: CAN *d*: to put in storage 2: to start (game) from cover 3: to nominate for election 4: to offer up (as a prayer) 5: SET 17 6: to offer for public sale (put his possessions up for auction) 7: to give food and shelter to: ACCOMMODATE 8: to arrange (as a plot or scheme) with others (put up a job to steal the jewels) 9: BUILD, ERECT 10 *a*: to make a display of (put up a bluff) *b*: to carry on (put up a struggle against odds) 11 *a*: CONTRIBUTE, PAY *b*: to offer as a prize or stake 12: to increase the amount of: RAISE ~ *vi.* LODGE — **put up to** ~ INCITE, INSTIGATE (they put him up to playing the prank) — **put up with**: to endure or tolerate without complaint or attempt at reprisal
put-up-on \pút-'ə-, pón-, -pān/ *adj.*: imposed upon: taken advantage of
puzzle \pəz-/ *vb.* **puz-zled**; **puz-zling** \-(ə-)lín/ [origin unknown] *vi.* 1: to offer or represent to (a person or his mind) a problem difficult to solve or a situation difficult to resolve: challenge mentally (a schoolmaster puzzled by a hard sum — R. W. Emerson), also: to exert (as oneself) over such a problem or situation (they puzzled their wits to find a solution) 2 *archaic*: COMPLICATE, ENTANGLE 3: to solve with difficulty or ingenuity (~ out an answer to a riddle) ~ *vi.* 1: to be uncertain as to action or choice 2: to attempt a solution of a puzzle by guesswork or experiment — **puz-zler** \-(ə-)lér/ *n.*
syn PUZZLE, PERPLEX, BEWILDER, DISTRACT, NONPLUS, CONFOUND DUMBFOUND shared meaning element: to baffle and disturb mentally PUZZLE implies presentation of a problem difficult to solve (a persistent fever which puzzled her doctor) PERPLEX adds a suggestion of worry and uncertainty especially about making a necessary decision (new and perplexing challenges face higher education today — M. S. Eisenhower) BEWILDER often implies perplexity but it stresses a confusion of mind that hampers clear and decisive thinking (the bewildering confusion of our times — Matthew Arnold) DISTRACT implies agitation or uncertainty induced by conflicting preoccupations or interests (that conflict of races and religions which had so long distracted the island — T. B. Macaulay) NONPLUS implies a bafflement that makes orderly planning or deciding impossible (doing the unexpected in a way likely to nonplus a conventionally-minded enemy — Times Lit. Supp.) CONFOUND implies temporary mental paralysis caused by astonishment or profound abasement (so spoke the son of God; and Satan stood a while as mute, confounded — John Milton) DUMBFOUND suggests intense but momentary confounding; often the idea of astonishment is so stressed that *dumbfound* becomes a near synonym of *astound* (I was dumbfounded to hear him say that I was on a quixotic enterprise — William Lawrence)
2 puzzle *n.* 1: the state of being puzzled: PERPLEXITY 2 *a*: something that puzzles *b*: a question, problem, or contrivance designed for testing ingenuity *syn* *see* MYSTERY
puz-zle-head-ed \pəz-'əl-'hed-/ *adj.*: having or based on confused attitudes or ideas — **puz-zle-head-ed-ness** *n.*
puz-zle-ment \pəz-'əl-'mənt/ *n.* 1: the state of being puzzled: PERPLEXITY 2: PUZZLE
PV *abbr* polyvinyl
PVA *abbr* polyvinyl acetate
PVC *abbr* polyvinyl chloride
PVT *abbr* private
PWT *abbr* pressure, volume, temperature
PW *abbr* prisoner of war
PWA *abbr* Public Works Administration
PWR *abbr* power
PWT *abbr* pennyweight
PX *abbr* 1 please exchange 2 post exchange
py- or **pyo-** *comb. form* [Gk, fr. *pyon* pus — more at *FOUL*] : pus (pyemia) (pyorrhea)
pye \pé-(yá)/ *n.* (Burmese) — *see* *kyat* at *MONEY* table
pyc-nid-ium \pík-'nīd-əm/ *n.* pl. *la* \-ē-/ [NL, fr. Gk *pyknos* dense, akin to Gk *pyka* thickly, Alb *puh* kias] : a flask-shaped spore fruit bearing conidiophores and conidia on the interior and occurring in various imperfect fungi and ascomycetes — **pyc-nid-i-al** \-ē-/ *adj.*



puttees



q 'kyū, n. pl. q's or qs 'kyūz/ often cap, often attrib. 1 **q**: the 17th letter of the English alphabet **q**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **q** 2: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **q** 3: one designated **q** esp as the 17th in order or class 4: something shaped like the letter **Q**

2q abbr, often cap 1 quart 2 quartile 3 quarto 4 queen 5 query 6 question 7 quetzal 8 quintal 9 quire

QB abbr queen's bench

Q-boat 'kyū-bōt/ n. Q-SHIP

QC abbr queen's counsel

QD abbr [L. *quaque die*] daily

QDA abbr quantity discount agreement

QED abbr 1 quantum electrodynamics 2 [L. *quod erat demonstrandum*] which was to be demonstrated

QEF abbr [L. *quod erat faciendum*] which was to be done

QEI abbr [L. *quod erat inventiendum*] which was to be found out

QF abbr quick-firing

Q fever 'kyū-n/ n. [quary]: a mild disease characterized by high fever, chills, and muscular pains, caused by a rickettsia (*Coxiella burnetii*), and transmitted by raw milk, by contact, or by ticks

QID abbr [L. *quater in die*] four times a day

qin-tar 'k(y)in-'tār/ n. [Alb] — see **lek** at **MONEY** table

q-i-vi-lut 'kē-vē-lit/ n. [Esk]: the wool of the undercoat of the muskox

Qld or **Q'land** abbr Queensland

QM abbr 1 [L. *quaque matutino*] every morning 2 quartermaster

QMC abbr quartermaster corps

QMG abbr quartermaster general

qoph 'kōf/ n. [Heb. qōph]: the 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table

qp or **q pl** abbr [L. *quantum placet*] as much as you please

qq abbr questions

qq v abbr [L. *quae vide*] which (pl) see

qr abbr 1 quarter 2 quire

QS abbr [L. *quantum sufficit*] as much as suffices

Q-ship 'kyū-ship/ n.: an armed ship disguised as a merchant or fishing ship and used to decoy enemy submarines into gun range

QSO 'kyū-'sō-'ō/ n.: QUASI STELLAR OBJECT

qt 'kyū-'tē/ n. often cap **Q** & **T** [abbr]: QUIET — usu. used in the phrase on the qt

2qt abbr 1 quantity 2 quart

qtd abbr quartered

qto abbr quarto

qty abbr quantity

q or quae abbr question

qua 'kwā also 'kwā prep [L. which way, as, fr. abl. sing. fem. of *qui* who — more at WHO]: in the capacity or character of; as (the belief that all men ~ men have certain essential rights — W. K. Frankena)

1 quack 'kwak/ v [imit.]: to make the characteristic cry of a duck

2 quack n.: a noise made by quacking

3 quack n. [short for *quack-saler*]: 1: a pretender to medical skill

2: CHARLATAN 2 — **quack-sal** 'ish-'ish/ adj

4 quack vi.: to play the quack

5 quack adj.: of, relating to, or characteristic of a quack, esp.; pretending to cure diseases

quack-ery 'kwak-'ē-jē/ n.: the practices or pretensions of a quack

quack grass 'kwak-'n/ n. [alter of quick grass, alter. of *quitch grass*]: a European grass (*Agropyron repens*) that is naturalized throughout No. America as a weed and spreads by creeping rhizomes — called also *couch grass*, *quitch*, *twitch*, *witchgrass*

quack-sal-ver 'kwak-'sal-'vō/ n. [obs. D. (now *kwakzalver*)]

: CHARLATAN, QUACK

1 quad 'kwād/ n.: QUADRANGLE

2 quad n. [short for *quadrant*]: a type-metal space that is 1 en or more in width

3 quad v. **quaded**; **quaded-ding**: to fill out (as a typeset line) with quads

4 quad n.: QUADRUPLET

5 quad abbr quadrant

quadrangle 'kwād-ran-gŭl/ n. [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *quadrangulum*, fr. L. neut. of *quadrangulus* quadrangular, fr. *quadr-* + *angulus* angle] 1: QUADRILATERAL 2: a: a four-sided enclosure esp. when surrounded by buildings b: the buildings enclosing a quadrangle 3: a tract of country represented by an atlas sheet (as published by the U.S. Geological Survey) — **qua-dran-gu-lar** 'kwā-'dran-gyō-'lār/ adj

quadrant 'kwād-rant/ n. [ME, fr. L. *quadrans*, *quadrans* fourth part, akin to L. *quattuor*, four — more at FOUR] 1: a: an instrument for measuring altitudes consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90° with an index or vernier and usu. having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction b: a device or mechanical part shaped like or suggestive of the quadrant of a circle 2: a: an arc of 90° that is one quarter of a circle b: the area bounded by a quadrant and two radii 3: a: any of the four parts into which a plane is divided by rectangular coordinate axes lying in that plane, b: any of the four quarters into which something is divided by two real or imaginary lines that intersect each other at right angles — **qua-dran-tal** 'kwā-'drant-'l/ adj

Qua-dran-tid 'kwā-'drant-'id/ n. [NL *Quadranti*, *Quadrans* (Murel's) mural q. *drant*, a group of stars in the constellation Draco from which the shower appears to radiate]: one of the shooting stars constituting the meteoric shower that recurs near the 3d of January

qua-draph-o-ny 'kwā-'draf-'ō-nē/ n. [irreg. fr. *quadr-* + *-phony*]: the transmission, recording, or reproduction of sound by tech-

niques that utilize four transmission channels — **quad-ra-phon-ic** 'kwād-rā-'fān-'ik/ adj

quad-rat 'kwād-rāt-, -rāt/ n. [alter. of *quadrante*] 1: **QUAD** 2: a

usu. rectangular plot used for ecological or population studies

1 quad-rate 'kwād-rāt-, -rāt/ adj [ME, fr. L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quad-*

rare to make square, fit, akin to L. *quattuor*] 1: being square or approximately square 2: of a heraldic cross: expanded into a square at the junction of the arms — see **CROSS** illustration 3: of, relating to, or constituting a bony or cartilaginous element of each side of the skull to which the lower jaw is articulated in most vertebrates below mammals

2 quad-rate n.: 1: an approximately square or cubical area, space, or body 2: a quadrangle bone

3 quad-rate 'kwād-rāt/ v. **quadrated**; **quadrating** archaic

: AGREE, CORRESPOND

qua-drat-ic 'kwā-'drat-'ik/ adj: involving terms of the second degree at most (~ function) — **quadratic** n. — **qua-drat-ic-ally** '-i-k(-ē)-lē/ adv

quadratic form. n.: a homogeneous polynomial of the second degree ($x^2 + 5xy + y^2$ is a quadratic form)

qua-drat-ics 'kwā-'drat-'iks/ n. pl. but sing or pl. in constr.: a branch of algebra dealing with quadratic equations

quad-ra-ture 'kwād-rā-'chū-'r-, -chōr-, -(yū)'ō/ n. 1: the process of finding a square equal in area to a given area 2: a: a configuration in which two celestial bodies have a separation of 90 degrees b: either of two points on an orbit in a middle position between the syzygies

qua-dren-ni-al 'kwā-'dren-'ē-'l/ adj 1: consisting of or lasting for four years 2: occurring or being done every four years — **quadrennial** n. — **qua-dren-ni-al-ly** '-ē-'l-ē/ adv

qua-dren-ni-um '-ē-'ō-'m/ n. pl. -ni-ums or -nia '-ē-'ō/ [L. *quadrenni-*um, fr. *quadri-* + *annus* year — more at **ANNUAL**]: a period of four years

quadr- or **quadr-** or **quadr-** comb. form [ME, fr. L.; akin to L. *quattuor* four] 1: a: four (*quadrilingual*, *quadrumanus*) b: square (*quadratic*) 2: fourth (*quadracentennial*)

quadr-ic 'kwād-'ik/ adj [ISV]: **QUADRATIC** (~ surface) — used where there are more than two variables — **quadratic** n.

quadr-i-cent-en-ni-al 'kwād-rā-'sen-'ten-'ē-'l/ n.: a 400th anniversary or its celebration

quad-ri-ceps 'kwād-rā-'seps/ n. [NL *quadriceps*, *quadriceps*, fr. *quadri-* + *-ceps*, (as in *bicipit*, *biceps* biceps): the great extensor muscle of the front of the thigh divided above into four parts

quad-ri-clp-lal 'kwād-rā-'klp-'lāl/ adj: of, relating to, or being a quadriceps

quad-ri-fid 'kwād-rā-'fid/ adj [L. *quadrifidus*, fr. *quadri-* + *-fidus* -fid]: divided or deeply cleft into four parts (a ~ petal)

qua-dri-ga 'kwā-'drē-'gō/ n. pl. -gēs '-gē/ [L. sing. of *quadrigae* team of four, contr. of *quadrigae*, fem. pl. of *quadrigus* yoked four abreast, fr. *quadri-* + *jungere* to yoke, join — more at **JOINT**]: a chariot drawn by four horses abreast

1 quad-ri-lat-er-al 'kwād-rā-'lat-'ō-'l-, '-lā-'trāl/ adj [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *quadrilaterale*, fr. L. *quadrilaterus*, fr. *quadri-* + *later-*, *latus* side]: having four sides

2 quadrilateral n.: 1: a polygon of four sides 2: a combination or group that involves four parts or individuals

1 qua-drille 'kwā-'dril-, k(w)-'ō/ n. [F, group of knights engaged in a carrousel, variant of ombre, fr. Sp. *cuadrilla*, troop] 1: a 4-handed variant of ombre popular esp. in the 18th century 2: a square dance for four couples made up of five or six figures chiefly in 4/4 and 3/4 time, also: music for this dance

2 quadrille adj [F *quadrille*]: marked with squares or rectangles

qua-dril-lon 'kwā-'dril-'yōn/ n. [F, fr. MF, fr. *quadri-* + *-illion* (as in *million*)] — see **NUMBER** table — **quadrillion** adj — **qua-dril-lon-th** '-yōn-'th/ adj or n.

quad-ri-par-tite 'kwād-rā-'pār-'tīt/ adj [ME, fr. L. *quadrupartitus*, fr. *quadri-* + *partitus*, pp. of *partire* to divide, fr. *part-*, *pars* part] 1: consisting of or divided into four parts 2: shared or participated in by four parties or persons (a ~ agreement)

quad-ri-ple-gic 'kwād-rā-'plē-'gik/ n. [quadrilegia, fr. NL]: one affected with paralysis of both arms and both legs — **quad-ri-ple-gia** '-gē-'ō/ n.

1 quad-ri-val-ent 'kwā-'drē-'lēt/ adj [ISV] 1: **TETRAVALENT** 2: composed of four homologous chromosomes synapsed in meiotic prophase

2 quadrivalent n.: a quadrivalent chromosomal group

qua-dri-vi-al 'kwā-'drē-'vī-'l/ adj 1: of or relating to the quadrivium 2: having four ways or roads meeting in a point

qua-dri-vi-um '-vī-'ō-'m/ n. [LL, fr. L. *quadrivium*, fr. *quadri-* + *via* way — more at **VIA**]: a group of studies consisting of arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy and forming the upper division of the seven liberal arts in medieval universities — compare **TRIVIUM**

qua-droon 'kwā-'drūn/ n. [modif. of Sp. *cuatro*, fr. *cuatro* fourth, fr. L. *quartus*]: a person of one-quarter Negro ancestry

qua-dru-ma-na 'kwā-'drū-'mā-'nā/ n. pl. [NL, fr. *quadri-* + *L. manus* hand — more at **MANUAL**]: primates excluding man considered as a group distinguished by hand-shaped feet — **qua-dru-ma-nal** '-mān-'l/ adj — **qua-dru-mane** 'kwā-'drū-'mān/ adj or n. — **qua-dru-ma-nous** 'kwā-'drū-'mā-'nōs/ adj

qua-drum-vir 'kwā-'drū-'mā-'vīr/ n. [back-formation fr. *quadrumvir*]: a member of a quadrumvirate

qua-drum-vi-rate 'kwā-'drū-'vī-'rāt/ n. [*quadr-* + *-umvire* (as in *triumvire*)]: a group or association of four men

qua-dru-ped 'kwā-'drū-'pēd/ n. [L. *quadrupes*, *quadrupes*, fr. *quad-* + *-ped*, *pes* foot

quadruped, *quadruped* adj., having four feet, fr. *quadri-* + *ped-*, *pes* foot

2 about 3 kitten or farther 4 back 5 bake 6 cot, cart

an out 7 ch chin 8 less 9 easy 10 gift 11 trip 12 life

13 joke 14 sing 15 flow 16 flag 17 coin 18 thin 19 th this

20 loot 21 foot 22 yet 23 few 24 furious 25 vision

box]: PYXIDIUM I



— often used in pl. (generous quantities of luck — H. E. Putsch) 2 a : the aspect in which a thing is measurable in terms of greater, less, or equal or of increasing or decreasing magnitude b : the subject of a mathematical operation c : a factor to take into account (an unknown ~ as attorney general — Tom Wicker) 3 a : duration and intensity of speech sounds as distinct from their individual quality or phonemic character; *specif* : the relative length or brevity of a prosodic syllable in some languages (as Greek and Latin) b : the relative duration or time length of a speech sound or sound sequence 4 : the character of a logical proposition as being universal, particular, or singular

quantity theory n : a theory in economics, changes in the price level tend to vary directly and in the value of money inversely with the amount of money in circulation and the velocity of its circulation

quant-ize \ˈkwān-tīz\ *vt* **quant-ized**; **quant-izing** [quantum] 1 : to subdivide (as energy) into small but measurable increments 2 : to calculate or express in terms of quantum mechanics — **quant-ization** \ˈkwān-tī-zā-shən\ *n* — **quant-ize** \ˈkwān-tī-zə\ *n* **quantum** \ˈkwānt-əm\ *n* **pl** **quanta** \ˈkwānt-ə\ [L. neut. of *quantus* how much] 1 a : QUANTITY, AMOUNT b : PORTION, PART c : gross quantity; **BULK** 2 a : one of the very small increments or parcels into which many forms of energy are subdivided b : one of the small subdivisions of a quantized physical magnitude (as magnetic movement)

quantum jump n 1 : an abrupt transition (as of an electron, an atom, or a molecule) from one discrete energy state to another 2 : an abrupt change or sudden increase

quantum mechanics *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* : a general mathematical theory dealing with the interactions of matter and radiation in terms of observable quantities only — **quantum mechanical** *adj* — **quantum mechanically** *adv*

quantum number n : any of a set of integers or odd half integers that indicate the magnitude of various discrete quantities (as electric charge) of a particle or system and that serve to define its state **quantum theory** n : a theory in physics based on the concept of the subdivision of radiant energy into finite quanta and applied to numerous processes involving transference or transformation of energy in an atomic or molecular scale

quar *abbr* quarterly

quar-an-tin-a-ble \ˈkwōr-ən-tē-nə-bəl\ *adj* : subject to or constituting grounds for quarantine (as a disease)

quar-an-tine \ˈkwōr-ən-tēn\ *n* [It *quarantina*, fr. MF *quarantaine*, fr. OF, fr. *quarante* forty, fr. L *quadraginta*, fr. *quadra* (akin to *quattuor* four) + *-ginta* (akin to *viginti* twenty) — more at **FOUR**, **VIGESIMAL**] 1 : a period of 40 days 2 a : a term during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of carrying contagious disease is held in isolation from the shore b : a regulation placing a ship in quarantine c : a place where a ship is detained during quarantine 3 a : a restraint upon the activities or communication of persons or the transport of goods designed to prevent the spread of disease or pests b : a place in which persons under quarantine are kept 4 : a state of enforced isolation

quarantine *vb* -tined; -tining *vt* 1 : to detain in or exclude by quarantine 2 : to isolate from normal relations or communication (~ an aggressor) ~ *vi* : to establish or declare a quarantine

quark \ˈkwɑrk\ *n* [coined by Murray Gell-Mann 1929 Am physicist] : a hypothetical particle that carries a fractional electric charge and that is held to be a constituent of known elementary particles

quar-rel \ˈkwōr(-ə)l\ *n* [ME, fr. MF & OF, MF, square of glass, fr. OF, square-headed arrow, building stone, fr. (assumed) VL *quadrellum*, dim. of L *quadrum* square, akin to L *quattuor* four — more at **FOUR**] 1 : a square-headed bolt or arrow esp. for a crossbow 2 : a small quadrangular building member (as a diamond-shaped pane of glass)

quar-rel n [ME *querelle*, fr. MF, complaint, fr. L *querela*, fr. *queri* to complain — more at **WHEEL**] 1 : a ground of dispute or complaint (have no ~ with a different approach) 2 : a usu verbal conflict between antagonists : **ALTERCATION**

syn **QUARREL**, **WRANGLE**, **ALTERCATION**, **SQUABBLE**, **SPAT**, **TIFF** *shared meaning element* : a dispute marked by anger or discord

quar-rel *vi* -reled or -relled; -reling or -relling 1 a : to find fault (many people ~ with the idea — *Johns Hopkins Mag.*) 2 : to contend or dispute actively (~ed frequently with his superiors — *London Calling*) — **quar-rel** or **quar-reler** *n*

quar-rel-some \ˈkwōr(-ə)l-səm\ *adj* : apt or disposed often petty manner : **CONTENTIOUS** **syn** **see** **BELLIGERENT** — **quar-rel-some-ly** *adv* — **quar-rel-some-ness** *n*

quar-rel-er \ˈkwōr(-ə)l-ər\ *n* : a worker in a stone quarry

quar-ry \ˈkwōr(-ə)l\ *n* **pl** **quarries** [ME *querre* entrails of game given to the hounds, fr. MF *culrie*] 1 obs : a heap of the game killed in a hunt 2 : **GAME**, *specif* : game hunted with hawks 3 : **PREY**

quar-ry *n* **pl** **quarries** [ME *quary*, alter. of *quarere*, fr. MF *quarere*, fr. (assumed) OF *quarre* squared stone, fr. L *quadrum* square] 1 : an open excavation usu. for obtaining building stone, slate, or limestone 2 : a rich source

quar-ry *vb* **quar-ried**, **quar-rying** *vi* 1 : to dig or take from or as if from a quarry (~ marble) 2 : to make a quarry in (~ a hill) ~ *vi* : to delve in or as if in a quarry

quar-ry *n* **pl** **quarries** [alter. of *quarrel*] : a diamond-shaped pane of glass, stone, or tile

quar-ry-ing *n* : the business, occupation, or act of extracting useful material (as building stone) from quarries

quar-ry-man \ˈkwōr(-ə)l-mən\ *n* : **QUARRIER**

quart \ˈkwōrt(-ə)l\ *n* [ME, one fourth of a gallon, fr. MF *quarte*, fr. OF, fr. *lem* of *quart*, *adj*, fourth, fr. L *quartus*; akin to L *quattuor* four — more at **FOUR**] 1 — **see** **WEIGHT** table 2 a : a vessel or measure having a capacity of one quart b : any of various units for bottled wine; esp : a unit for champagne containing 26 fluid ounces

1 **quar-tan** \ˈkwōrt(-ən)\ *adj* [ME *quarteyne*, fr. OF (*sievre*) *quartaine* quartan fever, fr. L (*febris*) *quartana*, fr. *quartanus* of the fourth, fr. *quartus*] : occurring every fourth day reckoning inclusively; *specif* : recurring at approximately 72-hour intervals

2 **quar-tan** *n* : an intermittent fever that recurs at approximately 72-hour intervals, esp : a quartan malaria

1 **quar-ter** \ˈkwōrt(-ər)\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *quartier*, fr. L *quartarius*, fr. *quartus* fourth] 1 : one of four equal parts into which something is divisible : a fourth part (in the top ~ of his class) 2 : any of various units of capacity or weight equal to or derived from one fourth of some larger unit 3 : any of various units of length or area equal to one fourth of some larger unit 4 : the fourth part of a measure of time; as a : one of a set of four 3-month divisions of a year (business was up during the third ~) b : a school term of about 12 weeks c : **QUARTER HOUR** (a ~ after three) 5 a : a coin worth a quarter of a dollar b : the sum of 25 cents 6 : one limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts, esp : one fourth part of the carcass of a slaughtered animal including a leg 7 a : the region or direction lying under any of the four divisions of the horizon b : one of the four parts into which the horizon is divided or the cardinal point corresponding to it c : a compass point or direction other than the cardinal points d (1) : a person or group not definitely specified (financial help from many ~ — *Current Blog*) (2) : a point, direction, or place not definitely identified (the view to the rear ~ — *Consumer Reports*) 8 a : a division or district of a town or city (he describes the immigrant ~ — Alfred Kazin) b : the inhabitants of such a quarter 9 a : an assigned station or post b *pl* : an assembly of a ship's company for ceremony, drill, or emergency c *pl* : living accommodations : **LODGINGS** (show you to your ~) 10 : merciful consideration of an opponent, *specif* : the clemency of not killing a defeated enemy 11 : a fourth part of the moon's period 12 : the side of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel — **see** **HOOF** illustration 13 a : any of the four parts into which a heraldic field is divided b : a bearing or charge occupying the first fourth part of a heraldic field 14 : the state of two machine parts that are exactly at right angles to one another or are spaced about a circle so as to subtend a right angle at the center of the circle 15 a : the stern area of a ship's side b : the part of the yardarm outside the slings 16 : one side of the upper of a shoe or boot from heel to vamp 17 : one of the four equal periods into which the playing time of some games is divided

2 **quar-ter** *vi* 1 a : to divide into four equal or nearly equal parts b : to separate into either more or fewer than four parts (~ an orange) c *archaic* : to divide (a human body) into four parts 2 : to provide with lodging or shelter 3 : to crisscross (an area) in many directions 4 a : to arrange or bear (as different coats of arms) quarterly on one escutcheon b : to add (a coat of arms) to others on one escutcheon c : to divide (as by stripes) a shield into distinct sections 5 : to adjust or locate (as cranks) at right angles in a machine ~ *vt* 1 : **LODGE**, **DWELL** 2 : to crisscross a district 3 : to change from one quarter to another (the moon ~s) 4 : to strike on a ship's quarter (the wind was ~ing)

3 **quar-ter** *adj* : consisting of or equal to a quarter

quar-ter-age \ˈkwōrt(-ər)-ij\ *n* : a quarterly payment, tax, wage, or allowance

1 **quar-ter-back** \ˈkwōrt(-ər)-bak\ *n* : an offensive back in football who usu. lines up behind the center, calls the signals, and directs the offensive play of his team

2 **quar-ter-back** *vi* 1 : to direct the offensive play of (as a football team) 2 : to give executive direction to : **BOSS** (~ed the original buying syndicate — *Time*) ~ *vi* : to play quarterback

quar-ter-back sneak *n* : a usu. quick run with the ball by a quarterback into the middle of the offensive line

quar-ter-bound \ˈkwōrt(-ər)-baund\ *adj*, of a book : bound in material of two qualities with the material of better quality on the spine only — **quar-ter binding** *n*

quar-ter crack *n* : a sand crack usu. in a horse's forefoot

quar-ter day *n* : the day which begins a quarter of the year and on which a quarterly payment often falls due

quar-ter-deck \ˈkwōrt(-ər)-dek\ *n* 1 : the stern area of a ship's upper deck 2 : a part of a deck on a naval vessel set aside by the captain for ceremonial and official use

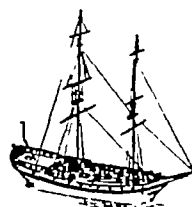
1 **quar-ter-final** \ˈkwōrt(-ər)-fin-əl\ *adj* 1 : being next to the semifinal in an elimination tournament 2 : of or participating in a quarterfinal

2 **quar-ter-final** *n* 1 : a quarterfinal match 2 *pl* : a quarterfinal round — **quar-ter-final-ist** \ˈkwōrt(-ər)-fin-əl-ist\ *n*

quar-ter horse *n* [fr. its high speed for distances up to a quarter of a mile] : an alert cobby muscular horse capable of high speed for short distances and of great endurance under the saddle

quar-ter hour *n* 1 : fifteen minutes 2 : any of the quarter points of an hour 3 : a unit of academic credit representing an hour of class (as lecture class) or three hours of laboratory work each week for an academic quarter

1 **quar-ter-ing** \ˈkwōrt(-ər)-rɪŋ\ *n* 1 a : the division of an escutcheon containing different coats of arms into four or more compartments b : a quarter of an escutcheon or the coat of arms on it 2 : a line of usu. noble or distinguished ancestry

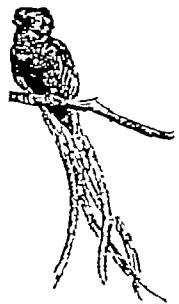


1, quarterdeck 1

a	about	k	kitten	or	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	coat, cart
ā	out	ch	chin	e	less	g	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	o	flaw	ō	coin	th	than
ū	foot	a	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	furious	zh	vision

— more at FOOT) an animal having four feet — **quadruped** *adj*
 — **qua-dru-ped-al** \kwā-d'ri-ped-ē, kwā-d'ri-ped-ē/ *adj*
qua-dru-ple \kwā-d'rip-ē, -d'rip-ē/ *adj* **qua-dru-pled**;
qua-dru-pling \-s(-)lɪŋ/ *vt* : to make four times as great or as
 many ~ *vi* : to become four times as great or as numerous
quadruple *n* : a sum four times as great as another
quadruple *adj* [MF or L, MF, fr. L *quadruplus*, fr. *quadri-* + *-plus*
 multiplied by — more at DOUBLE] 1 : having four units or mem-
 bers 2 : being four times as great or as many 3 : marked by
 four beats per measure (~ meter) — **qua-dru-ple** \-d'rip-lē,
 -d'rip-, -rip- *adv*
qua-dru-plet \kwā-d'rip-lət, -d'rip-, kwā-d'rip- *n* 1 : one of four
 offspring born at one birth 2 : a combination of four of a kind 3
 : a group of four musical notes to be performed in the time ordi-
 narily given to three of the same kind
qua-dru-plic-ate \kwā-d'ri-pli-kət/ *adj* [L *quadruplicatus*, pp of
quadruplicare to quadruple, fr. *quadruplic-*, *quadruplex* fourfold, fr.
quadri- + *-plic-*, *-plex* fold — more at SIMPLE] 1 : consisting of
 or existing in four corresponding or identical parts or examples (~
 invoices) 2 : being the fourth of four things exactly alike
qua-dru-plic-ate \-plī-kət/ *vt* **cat-ed**; **cat-ing** 1 : to make
 quadruple or fourfold 2 : to prepare in quadruplicate — **qua-**
drup-li-ca-tion \-dri-plī-kā-shən/ *n*
qua-dru-plic-ate \kwā-d'ri-pli-kət/ *n* 1 : one of four things
 exactly alike; *specif* : one of four identical copies 2 : four copies
 all alike — used with *in* (typed in ~)
qua-dru-plic-it-y \kwā-d'ri-plis-ət-ē/ *n* [L *quadruplic-*, *quadruplex*
 fourfold + *-ity*] : the state of being quadruple
qua-dru-pole \kwā-d'ri-pōl/ *n* [ISV *quadr-* + *pole*] : a system
 composed of two dipoles of equal but oppositely directed moment
 quære *n* [L, imper of *quære* to seek, question] *archaic* : QUERY
quæ-re-tor \kwæ-tər, kwæ-stər/ *n* [ME *questor*, fr. L *quaestor*, fr.
quaestus, pp of *quaerere*] : one of numerous ancient Roman offi-
 cials concerned chiefly with financial administration
quaff \kwāf, kwāf/ *vb* [origin unknown] *w* : to drink deeply ~ *w*
 : to drink (a beverage) deeply — **quaff-er** *n*
quaff *n* : a deep drink
quag \kwag, kwāg/ *n* [origin unknown] : MARSH, BOG
quag-ga \kwag-gə, kwag-gə/ *n* [Jobs Afrik (now kwagga)] : an extinct
 wild ass (*Equus quagga*) of southern Africa related to the zebras
quag-gy \kwag-ē, kwag-ē/ *adj* 1 : MARSHY 2 : FLABBY, YIELDING
quag-mire \kwag-mī(ə)r, kwag-ē/ *n* 1 : soft miry land that
 shakes or yields under the foot 2 : a difficult or precarious posi-
 tion : FREDICAMENT
qua-hog also **qua-haug** \kō-bōg, kwō-, kwō-, -hāg/ *n* [Narra-
 ganset *poquaohock*] : a thick-shelled American clam (*Mercenaria*
mercenaria)
quai \kə/ *n* [F] : QUAY
quail or **quail** \kwā/ *n* [ScGael *cuach*] chiefly Scot : a small
 shallow drinking vessel with ears for use as handles
quail \kwā(ə)/ *n*, pl **quail** or **quails** [ME *quaille*, fr. MF, fr. ML
quaccula, of latin origin] 1 : any of various Old World gallina-
 ceous birds (genus *Coturnix*); *esp* : a migratory game bird (C.
coturnix syn C. *communis*) 2 : any of various small American
 game birds (order Galliformes); *esp* : BOBWHITE
quail *vb* [ME *quailen* to curdle, fr. MF *quailier*, fr. L *coagulare* —
 more at COAGULATE] *w* 1 : a chiefly dial : WITHER, DECLINE *b* :
 to give way (his courage never ~ed) 2 : to recoil in dread or terror
 : COWER (the strongest ~ before financial ruin — Samuel Butler
 1902) ~ *vi*, *archaic* : to make fearful *syn* see RECOIL
quaint \kwānt/ *adj* [ME *cointe*, fr. OF, fr. L *cognitus*, pp of *cognos-*
 cere to know — more at COGNITION] 1 obs : EXPERT, SKILLED 2 *a* :
 marked by skillful design (~ with many a device in India ink —
 Herman Melville) *b* : marked by beauty or elegance (a body so
 fantastic, trim, and ~ — William Cowper) 3 *a* : unusual or
 different in character or appearance : ODD (figures of fun, ~ people
 — Herman Wouk) *b* : pleasantly or strikingly old-fashioned or
 unfamiliar — **quaintly** *adv* — **quaintness** *n*
quake \kwāk/ *vi* **quaked**, **quaking** [ME *quaken*, fr. OE *cwacian*]
 1 : to shake or vibrate usu. from shock or instability 2 : to trem-
 ble or shudder usu. from cold or fear
quake *n* : an instance of shaking or trembling (as of the earth or
 moon); *esp* : EARTHQUAKE
quaker \kwā-kər/ *n* 1 : one that quakes 2 *cap* : FRIEND 5 —
Quaker-ish \kwā-k(ə)-rɪʃ/ *adj* — **Quaker-ism** \-kə-riz-əm/ *n*
Quaker-ly \-kər-lē/ *adj*
Quaker gun *n* [fr. opposition to war as a basic Quaker tenet] : a
 dummy piece of artillery usu. made of wood
quaker-la-dies \kwā-kər-lā-dēz/ *n* pl : BLUEETS
quaking aspen *n* : an aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) of the U.S. and
 Canada that has small suborbicular leaves with flattened petioles
 and finely serrate margins
qual *abbr* qualitative
qual-ē \kwā-lē-, -ē/ *n*, pl **qual-ia** \kwā-lē-ē/ [L, neut of *qualis* of
 what kind] 1 : a property (as redness) considered apart from
 things having the property : UNIVERSAL 2 : a property as it is
 experienced as distinct from any source it might have in a physical
 object
qual-i-fi-able \kwā-l-ē-ē-ē/ *adj* : capable of qualifying or being
 qualified
qual-i-fi-ca-tion \kwā-l-ē-ē-kā-shən/ *n* 1 : a restriction in mean-
 ing or application : a limiting modification (this statement stands
 without ~) 2 *a* obs : NATURE *b* *archaic* : CHARACTERISTIC 3 *a* :
 a quality or skill that fits a person (as for an office) (the applicant
 with the best ~) *b* : a condition that must be complied with (as
 for the attainment of a privilege) (a ~ for membership)
qual-i-fied \kwā-l-ē-ēd/ *adj* 1 *a* : fitted (as by training or experi-
 ence) for a given purpose : COMPETENT *b* : having complied with
 the specific requirements or precedent conditions (as for an office
 or employment) : ELIGIBLE 2 : limited or modified in some way
 (~ approval) *syn* see ABLE ~ *ant* unqualified — **qual-i-fied-ly**
 \-lī-ēd-lē/ *adv*
qual-i-fier \-lī-ē-er/ *n* : one that qualifies as *a* : one that satisfies
 requirements or meets a specified stand-ard *b* : a word (as an

adjective) or word group that limits or modifies the meaning of
 another word (as a noun) or word group
qual-i-fy \kwā-l-ē-ē/ *vb* **-fied**; **-fy-ing** [MF *qualifier*, fr. ML *qualifi-*
 care, fr. L *qualis*] *vi* 1 *a* : to reduce from a general to a particular
 or restricted form : MODIFY *b* : to make less harsh or strict
 : MODERATE *c* : to alter the strength or flavor of *d* : to limit or
 modify the meaning of (as a noun) 2 : to characterize by naming
 an attribute : DESCRIBE (cannot ~ it as either glad or sorry —
 T S Eliot) 3 *a* : to fit by training, skill, or ability for a special
 purpose *b* (1) : to declare competent or adequate : CERTIFY (2)
 : to invest with legal capacity : LICENSE ~ *vt* 1 : to be fit (as for
 an office) 2 : to acquire legal or competent power or capacity
 (has just qualified as a lawyer) 3 *a* : to exhibit a required degree
 of ability in a preliminary contest (qualified earlier today for the
 semifinals) *b* : to fire a score that makes one eligible for the
 award of a marksmanship badge *syn* see MODERATE, PREPARE
qual-i-ta-tive \kwā-l-ē-ē-tāt-iv/ *adj* : of, relating to, or involving
 quality or kind — **qual-i-ta-tive-ly** *adv*
qualitative analysis *n* : chemical analysis designed to identify the
 components of a substance or mixture
qual-ity \kwā-l-ē-ē/ *n*, pl **-ties** [ME *qualite*, fr. OF *qualité*, fr. L
qualitas, fr. *qualis* of what kind, akin to L *qui* who —
 more at WHO] 1 *a* : peculiar and essential character : NATURE
 (her ethereal ~ — Gray Talese) *b* : an inherent feature : PROPERTY
 (had a ~ of stridence, dissonance — Roald Dahl) *c* : CAPACITY,
 ROLE (in the ~ of reader and companion — Joseph Conrad) 2 *a* :
 degree of excellence : GRADE (the ~ of competing air service —
 Current Blog.) *b* : superiority in kind (proclaimed the ~ of his
 wife — Compton Mackenzie) 3 *a* : social status : RANK *b* : AR-
 ISTOCRACY 4 *a* : a distinguishing attribute : CHARACTERISTIC (the
 star ~ she radiates — Current Blog.) *b* *archaic* : an acquired skill
 : ACCOMPLISHMENT 5 : the character in a logical proposition of
 being affirmative or negative 6 : vividness of hue 7 *a* : TIMBRE
b : the identifying character of a vowel sound determined chiefly
 by the resonance of the vocal chambers in uttering it 8 : the at-
 tribute of an elementary sensation that makes it fundamentally unlike
 any other sensation
syn QUALITY, STATURE, CALIBER *shared meaning element* : distinc-
 tive properties or character (as of merit or superiority)
quality control *n* : an aggregate of activities (as design analysis
 and statistical sampling with inspection for defects) designed to
 ensure adequate quality in manufactured products
quality point *n* : one of the points assigned to each course credit
 (as in a college) in accordance with the letter grade earned in the
 course — called also *quality credit*, *grade point*
quality point average *n* : the average obtained by dividing the
 total number of quality points earned by the total number of cred-
 its attempted — called also *grade point average*
qualm \kwām, kwām also kwom/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a
 sudden attack of illness, faintness, or nausea 2 *a* : a sudden or
 sharp and distressing fit (as of fear or depression) *b* : a sudden
 access of usual disturbing emotion (a ~ of homesickness) 3 : a
 feeling of uneasiness about a point of conscience, honor, or prop-
 erty — **qualmy** \-ē/ *adj*
syn QUALM, SCRUPLE, COMPUNCTION, DEMUR *shared meaning ele-*
ment : a misgiving about what one is doing or is going to do
qualm-ish \-ish/ *adj* 1 *a* : feeling qualms : NAUSEATED *b* :
 overly scrupulous : SQUEAMISH 2 : of, relating to, or producing
 qualms — **qualm-ish-ly** *adv* — **qualm-ish-ness** *n*
quam-mesh \kwām-ish/ *var* of CAMAS
quan-dary \kwān-d(ə)-rē/ *n*, pl **-ries** [origin unknown] : a state of
 perplexity or doubt
quant *abbr* quantitative
quan-tal \kwānt-ē/ *adj* 1 [L *quantus* how many, pl of *quantus*]
 : of, relating to, or having only two experimental alternatives (as
 dead or alive, all or none) 2 [quantum] : of or relating to a quan-
 tum
quan-ta-some \kwānt-ə-səm/ *n* [prob fr. *quantia*, pl of *quantum*
 + *-some*] : one of the chlorophyll-containing spheroids found in
 the grana of chloroplasts
quan-ti-fi-ca-tion \kwānt-ə-fē-kā-shən/ *n* : the operation of quan-
 tifying — **quan-ti-fi-ca-tion-al** \-shən-lē/ *adj* — **quan-ti-fi-**
ca-tion-al-ly \-lē/ *adv*
quant-i-fier \kwānt-ə-fī-er/ *n* 1 : a prefixed operator that
 binds the variables in a logical formula by specifying their quantity
 2 : a limiting noun modifier (as five in "the five young men") ex-
 pressive of quantity and characterized by occurrence before the
 descriptive adjectives in a noun phrase
quan-ti-fy \-fī-/ *vt* **-fied**; **-fy-ing** [ML *quantificare*, fr. L *quantus* how
 much] 1 *a* : (1) : to limit by a quantifier (2) : to bind by prefix-
 ing a quantifier *b* : to make explicit the logical quantity of 2
 : to determine, express, or measure the quantity of — **quan-ti-fi-**
able \-fī-ē-ē/ *adj*
quan-ti-tate \kwānt-ē-tāt-ē/ *vt* **-tated**, **-tat-ing** [back-formation
 fr. *quantitative*] 1 : to measure or estimate the quantity of, *esp* :
 to measure or determine precisely 2 : to express in quantitative
 terms — **quan-ti-ta-tion** \kwānt-ē-tā-shən/ *n*
quant-i-ta-tive \kwānt-ē-tāt-iv/ *adj* [ML *quantitativus*, fr. L
quantitas, *quantitas* quantity + *-ivus* -ive] 1 : of, relating to, or
 expressible in terms of quantity 2 : of, relating to, or involving
 the measurement of quantity or amount 3 : based on quantity;
specif, of classical verse : based on temporal quantity or duration of
 sounds — **quan-ti-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **quan-ti-ta-tive-ness** *n*
quantitative analysis *n* : chemical analysis designed to determine
 the amounts or proportions of the components of a substance
quantitative inheritance *n* : genic inheritance of a character (as
 skin color in man) controlled by a group of genes at different loci
 with each allelic pair having a specific quantitative effect
quan-tity \kwānt-ē-ē/ *n*, pl **-ties** [ME *quantite*, fr. OF *quantité*,
 fr. L *quantitas*, *quantitas* fr. *quantus* how much, how large, akin to
 L *quam* how, as, *quando* when, *qui* who — more at WHO] 1 *a* :
 an indefinite amount or number *b* : a determinate or estimated
 amount (precise quantities of four nucleic acids — Current Blog.) *c* :
 total amount or number *d* : a considerable amount or number



quetzal ?

men having the power to move in any direction across any number of unoccupied squares 5 : a playing card marked with a stylized figure of a queen 6 : the fertile fully developed female of social

quin-quen-ni-əl \kwin-'kwen-ē-əl, kwɪŋ-ə/ *adj* 1: consisting of or lasting for five years 2: occurring or being done every five years — **quin-quen-ni-əl** *n* — **quin-quen-ni-əl-ly** \-ē-ə-lē/ *adv*

quin-quen-ni-um \-ē-əm/ *n*, *pl* -ni-ums or -nia \-ē-ə-/ [*L.* fr *quinque* + *annus* year — more at **ANNUAL**] a period of five years

quin-que-val-ent also **quin-quival-ent** \kwɪŋ-kwi-'və-lənt/ *adj* 1: **PENTAVALENT**

quin-que \kwin-zē/ *n* [*ME* *guinesie*, fr. *MF* *quinancie*, fr. *LL* *cynanche*, fr. *Gk* *κυνανχέ*, fr. *kyn-*, *κυν* dog + *anchein* to strangle — more at **HOUND, ANGER**] a severe inflammation of the throat or adjacent parts with swelling and fever

quint \kwɪnt/ *n*: **QUINTUPLET**

quint-ain \kwɪnt-'n/ [*ME* *quintaine*, fr. *MF*, fr. *L* *quintana* street in a Roman camp separating the fifth manipule from the sixth where military exercises were performed, fr. *fem.* of *quintanus* fifth in rank, fr. *quintus* fifth] an object to be tilted at, *esp.* a post with a revolving crosspiece that has a target at one end and a sandbag at the other end

quint-āl \kwɪnt-'l, 'kənt-/ *n* [*ME*, fr. *MF*, fr. *ML* *quintale*, fr. *Ar* *qinṭār*, fr. *LGk* *κεντήναριον*, fr. *LL* *centenarium*, fr. *L.* neut. of *centenarius* consisting of a hundred — more at **CENTENARY**] 1: **HUNDREDWEIGHT** 2: *see* **METRIC SYSTEM** table

quin-tes-sence \kwɪn-'tes-'n(t)s-/ *n* [*ME*, fr. *MF* *quinte essence*, fr. *ML* *quinta essentia*, lit., fifth essence] 1: the fifth and highest element in ancient and medieval philosophy that permeates all nature and is the substance composing the heavenly bodies 2: the essence of a thing in its purest and most concentrated form 3: the most typical example or representative — **quin-tes-sen-tial** \kwɪnt-'s-'tən-choʊ-/ *adj*

quint-eto also **quint-tetto** \kwɪn-'teto/ *n* [*quintet* fr. *It* *quintetto*, fr. *quinto* fifth, fr. *L* *quintus* fifth] fr. *F*, *It* *quintetto*] 1: a musical composition or movement for five instruments or voices 2: a group or set of five: *a*: the performers of a quintet *b*: a basketball team

quintic \kwɪnt-'ik/ *adj* [*L* *quintus* fifth]: of the fifth degree

quintic *n*: a polynomial or a polynomial equation of the fifth degree

quint-ile \kwɪn-'tɪl/ *n* [*L* *quintus* + *E* -*ile*]: any of the four values that divide the items of a frequency distribution into five classes

quint-illion \kwɪn-'tɪl-ən/ *n* [*L* *quintus* + *E* -*illion* (as in *million*)] — *see* **NUMBER** table — **quintillion** *adj* — **quint-til-illion** \-tɪl-'tɪl-/ *adj* or *n*

quint-up-le \kwɪn-'tɪp-əl, -'tɪp-/ *adj* [*MF*, fr. *LL* *quintuplex*, fr. *L* *quintus* fifth + *-plex* -fold, akin to *L* *quinque* five — more at **FIVE, SIMPLE**] 1: having five units or members 2: being five times as great or as many 3: marked by five beats per measure (~meter) — **quintuple** *n*

quintuple *vb* **quint-up-pled**; **quint-up-pling** \-'tɪp-/ *vi*: to make five times as great or as many ~ *vi*: to become five times as much or as numerous

quint-up-plet \kwɪn-'tɪp-let, -'tɪp-/ *n* 1: a combination of five of a kind 2: one of five offspring born at one birth

quint-up-ple \kwɪn-'tɪp-ple/ *adj* [*L* *quintuplicatus*, pp of *quintuplicare* to quintuple, fr. *quintuplic-, quintuplex* quintuple] 1: consisting of or existing in five corresponding or identical parts or examples (~invoices) 2: being the fifth of five things exactly alike (file the ~ copy)

quintuplicate *n*: 1: one of five things exactly alike; *specif*: one of five identical copies 2: five copies all alike — used with *in* (typed in ~)

quint-up-ple \kwɪn-'tɪp-ple/ *vi* -**ated**, -**ating** 1: to make quintuple or fivefold 2: to prepare in quintuplicate

quip \kwɪp/ *n* [earlier *quippy*, perh. fr. *L* *quippe* indeed, to be sure (often ironical), fr. *quid* what — more at **QUIDDITY**] 1: a clever usu. taunting remark: *GIBE* *b*: a witty or funny observation or response usu. made on the spur of the moment 2: **QUIBBLE** **EQUIVOCATION** 3: something strange, droll, canorous, or eccentric: **ODDITY** *syn* *see* **JEST** — **quip-st-er** \-'stər/ *n*

quip *vb* **quipped**; **quip-pling** \-'p-/ *vi*: to make quips: *GIBE* ~ *vi*: to jest or gibe at

quipu \kē-'pju/ *n* [*Sp* *quipu*, fr. *Quechua* *quipu*] a device made of a main cord with smaller varicolored cords attached and knotted and used by the ancient Peruvians (as for calculating)

quira \kwɪr-/ *n* [*ME* *quair* four sheets of paper folded once, collection of sheets, fr. *MF* *quair*, fr. (assumed) *VL* *quaternum*, alter of *L* *quaterni* four each, set of four — more at **QUATERNION**] a collection of 24 or sometimes 25 sheets of paper of the same size and quality: one twentieth of a ream

quira *var* of **CHOIR**

Quir-i-nus \kwɪr-'rɪ-nəs, -'rē-/ *n* [*L*]: an early state god of the Romans later identified with *Romulus*

quirk \kwɜrk/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a: an abrupt twist or curve *b*: a peculiar trait: **IDIOSYNCRASY** *c*: **ACCIDENT, VAGARY** 2: a groove separating a bead or other molding from adjoining members — **quirk-ly** \kwɜrk-'lē/ *adv* — **quirk-ness** \-'kē-nəs/ *n* — **quirky** \-'kē-/ *adj*

quirk *vb*: **CURL, TWIST**

quirt \kwɜrt/ *n* [*MexSp* *cuarta*]: a riding whip with a short handle and a rawhide lash

quirt *vi*: to strike or drive with a quirt

quirl-ling \kwɪz-'lɪŋ/ [*N* *quirling* †1945 Norw politician] a traitor who collaborates with the invaders of his country *esp* by serving in a puppet government — **quirl-ling-ism** \-'lɪŋ-'lɪŋ-/ *n*

quilt \kwɪlt/ *adj* [*ME* *quite*, *quit*, fr. *OF* *quite*]: released from obligation, charge, or penalty; *esp*: **FREE**

quilt *vb* **quilt** also **quilted**; **quitting** [*ME* *quiten*, *quiltten*, fr. *MF* *quitter*, *quitter*, fr. *OF*, fr. *quite* free of, released, lit., at rest, fr. *L* *quietus* quiet, at rest] *vt* 1: to set free: **RELIEVE, RELEASE** (~ oneself of fear) 2: to make full payment of: pay up (~ a debt) 3: **CONDUCT, ACQUIT** (the youths ~ themselves like men) 4: *a*: to depart from or out of *b*: to leave the company of *c*: to relinquish, abandon, or give over (as a way of thinking, acting, or living): **FORSAKE** *d*: to give up (an action, activity, or employment): **LEAVE** (~ a job) ~ *vi* 1: to cease normal, expected, or neces-

sary action 2: to give up employment 3: to give up: admit defeat *syn* *see* **GO, STOP**

quilt *n*: the act of quilting a job

quitch \kwɪtʃ/ *n* (assumed) *ME* *quicche*, fr. *OE* *cwic*; akin to *OHG* *quecca* couch grass, *OE* *cwic* living — more at **QUICK**] : **QUACK GRASS**

quit-claim \kwɪt-'klām/ *vt*: to release or relinquish a legal claim to, *esp.* to release a claim to or convey by a quitclaim deed — **quitclaim** *n*

quitclaim deed *n*: a legal instrument used to release one person's right, title, or interest to another without providing a guarantee or warranty of title

quite \kwɪt/ *adj* [*ME*, fr. *quite*, *adj*, *quit*] 1: **WHOLLY, COMPLETELY** (not ~ all) 2: to an extreme: **POSITIVELY** (~ sure) 3: to a considerable extent: **RATHER** (~ near)

quit-rent \kwɪt-'rent/ *n*: a fixed rent payable to a feudal superior in commutation of services; *specif*: a fixed rent due from a socage tenant

quits \kwɪts/ *adj* [*ME*, *quit*, prob. fr. *ML* *quittus*, alter of *L* *quietus* at rest]: being on even terms by repayment or request

quit-tance \kwɪt-'n(t)s-/ *n* 1: discharge from a debt or an obligation *b*: a document evidencing quittance 2: **RECOMPENSE, REQUIT**

quit-ter \kwɪt-'ər/ *n*: one that quits, *esp.* one that gives up too easily: **DEFEATIST**

quit-tor \kwɪt-'ər/ *n* [*ME* *quitture* pus, prob. fr. *OF*, act of boiling, fr. *L* *coctura*, fr. *coctus* pp of *coquere* to cook — more at **COOK**] a purulent inflammation of the feet *esp.* of horses and asses affecting chiefly the cartilage

quiver \kwɪv-/ *n* [*ME*, fr. *OF* *quivre*, of *Gmc* origin; akin to *OE* *coocer* quiver, *OHG* *cohhar*] 1: a case for carrying or holding arrows 2: the arrows in a quiver

quiver *vi* **quivered**, **quivering** \-'(ə-)rɪŋ/ [*ME* *quiveren*, prob. fr. *quiver* agile, quick, fr. (assumed) *OE* *cwifer*] to shake or move with a slight trembling motion

quiver *n*: the act or action of quivering: **TREMOR**

qui vive \kē-'vɛv-/ [*F* *qui vive*, fr. *qui vive* ? long live who ? challenge of a French sentry] 1: **CHALLENGE** 2: **ALERT, LOOKOUT** — used in the phrase on the *qui vive*

quix-ote \kwɪk-'sot, kē-'(h)ɔt-/ *n*, often *cap* [*Don Quixote*] a quixotic person — **quix-ot-ism** \kwɪk-'sɔ-, -tɪz-/ *n* — **quix-ot-ry** \-'sɔ-trɪ-/ *n*

quix-ot-ic \kwɪk-'sɔt-'ik/ *adj* [*Don Quixote*, hero of the novel *Don Quixote de la Mancha* (1605, 1615) by Cervantes]: idealistic to an impractical degree, *esp.* marked by rash lofty romantic ideas or extravagantly chivalrous action — **quix-ot-i-cal** \-'i-kəl/ *adj* — **quix-ot-i-cal-ly** \-'i-kəl-/ *adv*

quizz \kwɪz/ *n*, *pl* **quizzes** [origin unknown] 1: an eccentric person 2: **PRACTICAL JOKE** 3: the act or action of quizzing; *specif*: a short oral or written test

quizz *vi* **quizzed**; **quizz-ling** 1: to make fun of: **MOCK** 2: to look at inquisitively 3: to question closely — **quizz-er** *n*

quizz-mas-ter \kwɪz-'mas-tər/ *n*: one who puts the questions to contestants in a quiz show

quiz show *n*: an entertainment program (as on radio or television) in which contestants answer questions — called also **quiz program**

quizz-i-cal \kwɪz-'i-kəl/ *adj* 1: slightly eccentric: **ODD** 2: marked or characterized by bantering or teasing 3: **INQUISITIVE**

QUESTIONING — **quizz-i-cal-ly** \kwɪz-'i-kəl-/ *adv* — **quizz-i-cal-ly** \kwɪz-'i-kəl-/ *adv*

quod \kwɒd/ [*orig* unknown] *slang* *Brit*: **PRISON**

quod-di-bet \kwɒd-'dɪ-, -bet/ [*ME*, fr. *ML* *quodlibetum*, fr. *L* *quodlibet*, neut. of *quolibet* any whatever, fr. *qui* who, *what* + *libet* it pleases, fr. *libere* to please — more at **WHO, LOVE**] 1: a philosophical or theological point proposed for disputation; also: a disputation on such a point 2: a whimsical combination of familiar melodies or texts

quoin \kwɔɪn/ *n* [alter. of *coin*] 1: a: a solid exterior angle (as of a building) usu. distinguished from the adjoining surfaces by material texture, color, size, or projection *b*: one of the blocks forming a quoin 2: the keystone or a voussoir of an arch 3: a wooden or expandable metal block used by printers to lock up a form within a chase

quoin *vt* 1: to equip (a type form) with quoins 2: to provide with quoins (~ed walls)

quoit \kwɔɪt, 'kwɔɪt/ *n* [*ME* *cotte*] 1: a flattened ring of iron or circle of rope used in a throwing game 2: *pl* but *sing* *in constr*: a game in which the quoits are thrown at an upright pin in an attempt to ring the pin or come as near to it as possible

quoit *vt*: to throw like a quoit

quon-dam \kwɒn-'dæm, -'dæm/ *adj* [*L*], at one time, formerly, fr. *quom*, *cum* when, akin to *L* *qui* who — more at **WHO**] : **FORMER, SOMETIME** (a ~ friend)

Quon-set \kwɒn-'tɪ-sot, 'kwɒn-'zot/ *trademark* — used for a prefabricated shelter set on a foundation of bolted steel trusses and built of a semicircular arching roof of corrugated metal insulated with wood fiber

quorum \kwɒr-'əm, 'kwɒr-/ *n* [*ME*, *quorum* of justices of the peace, fr. *L*, of whom, gen. pl of *qui* who, fr. the wording of the commission formerly issued to justices of the peace] 1: the number usu. a majority of officers or members of a body that when duly assembled is legally competent to transact business 2: a select group 3: a Mormon body comprising those in the same grade of priesthood

quot *abbr* quotation

a	about	o	kitten	e	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cot, cart
ā	out	ch	chun	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ōl	coln	th	thin
l	loot	ā	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	famous	zh	vision

workings of complex apparatus — F. H. Garrison) READY suggests facility or fluency in response (reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man — Francis Bacon) APT stresses the possession of qualities (as intelligence, a particular talent, or a strong bent) that makes quick effective response possible (an apt student) (her answer was apt and to the point) *ant* sluggish

quick *adv.* in a quick manner

quick *n.* 1 *quick pl.*: living beings 2 [prob. of Scand. origin, akin to ON *kvika* sensitive flesh, fr. *kvikr* living] *a.*: a painfully sensitive spot or area of flesh (as that underlying a fingernail or toenail) *b.*: the inmost sensibilities (hurt to the ~ by the remark) *c.*: the very center of something: HEART 3 *archaic*: LIFE 11

quick assets *n. pl.*: cash, accounts receivable, and other current assets excluding inventories

quick bread *n.*: bread made with a leavening agent (as baking powder or baking soda) that permits immediate baking of the dough or batter mixture (biscuits and muffins are quick bread)

quick-en \ˈkwik-ən\ *vb.* quickened; quick-en-ing (-ə-nɪŋ) *vt.* 1 *a.*: to make alive: REVIVE *b.*: to cause to be enlivened: STIMULATE 2 *archaic*: *a.*: KINDLE *b.*: to cause to burn more intensely

3: to make more rapid: HASTEN, ACCELERATE (~ed her steps) 4 *a.*: to make (a curve) sharper *b.*: to make (a slope) steeper ~ *vi.* 1: to quicken something 2: to come to life; esp.: to enter into a phase of active growth and development (seeds ~ing in the soil)

3: to reach the stage of gestation at which fetal motion is felt 4: to shine more brightly (watched the dawn ~ing in the east) 5: to become more rapid (her pulse ~ed at the sight) — **quick-en-er** \-ə-nər\ *n.*

syn. 1 QUICKEN, ANIMATE, ENLIVEN, VIVIFY shared meaning element

to make alive or lively *ant* deaden

2 *see* PROVOKE *ant* arrest

quick-freeze \ˈkwik-ˈfriːz\ *vt.* -froze \-ˈfrɔːz\; -fro-zen \-ˈfrɔːz-ən\; -freez-ing: to freeze (food) for preservation so rapidly that ice crystals formed are too small to rupture the cells and the natural juices and flavor are preserved

quick-ly \ˈkwik-əl\ *n.*: something done or made in a hurry

quick kick *n.*: a punt in football on first, second, or third down made from a running or passing formation and designed to take the opposing team by surprise

quick-lime \ˈkwik-ˈlīm\ *n.*: the first solid product that is obtained by calcining limestone and that develops great heat and becomes crumbly when treated with water

quick-lunch \ˈkwik-ˈlʌnʃ\ *n.*: a luncheonette specializing in short-order food

quick-sand \ˈkwik-ˈsænd\ *n.*: sand readily yielding to pressure, esp. a deep mass of loose sand mixed with water into which heavy objects readily sink

quick-set \ˈkwik-ˈset\ *n.* chiefly Brit.: plant cuttings set in the ground to grow esp. in a hedgerow, also: a hedge or thicket esp. of hawthorn grown from quickset

quick-silver \ˈkwik-ˈsɪl-vər\ *n.*: MERCURY 2a — **quicksilver** *adv.*

quick-step \ˈkwik-ˈstep\ *n.*: a spirited march tune usu. accompanying a march in quick time

quick-tem-pered \ˈkwik-ˈtɛm-pərd\ *adj.*: easily angered: IRASCIBLE

quick time *n.*: a rate of marching in which 120 steps each 30 inches in length are taken in one minute

quick-wit-ted \ˈkwik-ˈwɪt-əd\ *adj.*: quick in perception and understanding: mentally alert *syn.* *see* INTELLIGENT — **quick-wit-ted-ly** *adv.* — **quick-wit-ted-ness** *n.*

quid \ˈkwɪd\ *n., pl.* quids also quids [origin unknown] Brit.: a pound sterling

quid *n.* [E dial., cud, fr. ME *quide*, fr. OE *cwidu* — more at CUD]: a cut or wad of something chewable

quid-dit-y \ˈkwɪd-ɪt-i\ *n., pl.* -ties [ML *quidditas* essence, lit., whatness, fr. L *quid* what, neut. of *quis* who — more at WHO] 1 *a.*: a trifling point: QUIBBLE *b.*: CROTCHET, ECCENTRICITY 2: whatever makes something to be of the type that it is: ESSENCE

quid-nunc \ˈkwɪd-nʌŋk\ *n.* [L *quid nunc* what now?]: one who seeks to know all the latest news or gossip: BUSYBODY

quid pro quo \ˈkwɪd-prō-ˈkwɔː\ *n.* [NL, something for something]: something given or received for something else

quies-cence \ˈkwɪ-ˈes-ˈnɛnts\ *n.*: the quality or state of being quiescent

quies-cent \ˈkwɪ-ˈsɛnt\ *adj.* [L *quiescent*, *quiescens*, prp of *quiescere* to become quiet, rest, fr. *quies*] 1: being at rest: INACTIVE 2: causing no trouble or symptoms (~ gallstones) *syn.* *see* LATENT — **quies-cent-ly** *adv.*

quiet \ˈkwɪ-ˈet\ *n.* (ME, fr. L *quies*, *quies* rest, quiet — more at WHILE): the quality or state of being quiet: TRANQUILLITY — on the quiet: in a secretive manner

quiet *adj.* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *quietus*, fr. pp of *quiescere*] 1 *a.*: marked by little or no motion or activity: CALM (a ~ sea) *b.*: GENTLE, EASYGOING (a ~ temperament) *c.*: not disturbed: not interfered with (~ reading) *d.*: enjoyed in peace and relaxation (a ~ cup of tea) 2 *a.*: free from noise or uproar: STILL *b.*: UN-OBTRUSIVE, CONSERVATIVE (~ clothes) 3: SECLUDED (a ~ nook)

— **quiet-ly** *adv.* — **quiet-ness** *n.*

quiet *adv.*: in a quiet manner (a quiet-running engine)

quiet *vi.* 1: to cause to be quiet: CALM 2: to make secure by freeing from dispute or question (~ title to a property) ~ *vi.*: to become quiet — *usu.* used with down — **quiet-er** *n.*

quiet-en \ˈkwɪ-ˈet-ən\ *vb.* quiet-en-ed; quiet-en-ing (-ət-ɪŋ, -n-ɪŋ) chiefly Brit.: QUIET

quiet-ism \ˈkwɪ-ˈet-ɪz-əm\ *n.* 1 *a.*: a system of religious mysticism teaching that, perfection and spiritual peace are attained by annihilation of the will and passive absorption in contemplation of God and divine things *b.*: a passive withdrawn attitude or policy toward the world or worldly affairs 2: a state of calmness or passivity — **quiet-ist** \ˈkwɪ-ˈet-ɪst\ *adj.* or *n.*

quiet-tude \ˈkwɪ-ˈet-ɪ-tud\ *n.* [MF, fr. LL *quietudo*, fr. L *quietus*]: a quiet state: ~ *POSSE*

quiet-us \ˈkwɪ-ˈet-əs\ *n.* [ME *guleius* est, fr. ML *ho* is quit, formula of discharge from obligation] 1: final settlement (as of a debt) 2

: removal from activity; esp.: DEATH 3: something that quiets or represses

quiff \ˈkwɪf\ *n.* [origin unknown] Brit.: a prominent forelock

quill \ˈkwɪl\ *n.* [ME *quill* hollow reed, bobbin: akin to MHG *kū* large feather] 1 *a.* (1): a bobbin, spool, or spindle on which filling yarn is wound (2): a hollow shaft often surrounding another shaft and used in various mechanical devices *b.*: a roll of dried bark (cinnamon ~s) 2 *a.* (1): the hollow horny barrel of a feather (2): FEATHER, esp.: one of the large stiff feathers of the wing or tail *b.*: one of the hollow sharp spines of a porcupine or hedgehog 3: something made from or resembling the quill of a feather; esp.: a pen for writing 4: a float for a fishing line

quill *vi.* 1: to pierce with quills 2 *a.*: to wind (thread or yarn) on a quill *b.*: to make a series of small rounded ridges (in cloth)

quill-back \ˈkwɪl-ˈbæk\ *n., pl.* quillbacks or quillbacks: any of several suckers; esp.: a small fish (*Carpiodes cyprinus*) of central and eastern N. America that has the first ray of the dorsal fin much elongated

quilt \ˈkwɪlt\ *n.* [ME *quilt* mattress, quilt, fr. OF *cuilt*, fr. L *culcita* mattress] 1: a bed coverlet of two layers of cloth filled with wool, cotton, or down and held in place by stitched designs 2: something that is quilted or resembles a quilt

quilt *vt.* 1 *a.*: to fill, pad, or line like a quilt *b.* (1): to stitch, sew, or cover with lines or patterns like those used in quilts (2): to stitch (designs) through layers of cloth *c.*: to fasten between two pieces of material 2: to stitch or sew in layers with padding in between ~ *vi.* 1: to make quilts 2: to do quilted work — **quilt-er** *n.*

quitting *n.* 1: the process of quitting 2: material that is quilted or used for making quilts

quino- or **quino-** *comb. form* [Sp *quina* — more at QUININE] 1: cinchona: cinchona bark (quinoline) 2: quinine (quinoid)

quino-a-crine \ˈkwɪn-ə-ˈkrɪn\ *n.* [quino- + *acridine*]: an antimalarial drug derived from acridine and used esp. as the dihydrochloride $C_{17}H_{19}ClN_2O$

quince \ˈkwɪn(t)s\ *n.* [ME *quynce* quinces, pl. of *coyn*, *quyn* quince, fr. MF *coin*, fr. L *cydonium*, fr. Gr *kydonion*] 1: the fruit of a central Asiatic tree (*Cydonia oblonga*) of the rose family that resembles a hard-fleshed yellow apple and is used for marmalade, jelly, and preserves 2: the tree that bears quinces

quincun- or **quincun-** *comb. form* [L *quincunx*, *quincunx*, lit. five twelfths, fr. *quinque* five + *uncia* twelfth part — more at FIVE OUNCE] 1: an arrangement of five things with one at each corner and one in the middle of a square or rectangle 2: a quincuncial arrangement of plant parts

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quince 1

raccoon \rə-'kūn also rə-'n, pl **raccoons** \rə-'hūn (in some Algonquian language of Virginia) 1 a: a small flesh-eating mammal (*Procyon lotor*) of No America that is chiefly gray, has a bushy ringed tail, and lives chiefly in trees b: the pelt of this animal 2: any of several animals resembling or related to the raccoon



raccoon 1a



rack 6a with pinion

race \rās n [ME *ras*, fr. ON *rās*; akin to OE *rās* rush, L *rorari* skiffsmen, Gk *erōs* rush] 1 chiefly Scot: the act of running 2 a: a strong or rapid current of water through a narrow channel b: a heavy or choppy sea c: a watercourse used industrially d: the current flowing in such a course 3 a: a set course or duration of time b: the course of life 4 a: a contest of speed b pl: a meeting in which several races (as for horses) are run c: a contest or rivalry involving progress toward a goal (pennant ~) 5: a track or channel in which something rolls or slides, *specif*: a groove (as for the balls) in a bearing 6: SLIP-STREAM

race vb **raced**; **rac-ing** vi 1: to compete in a race 2: to go or move at top speed or out of control 3: to revolve too fast under a diminished load ~ vt 1: to engage in a race with 2 a: to enter in a race b: to drive at high speed c: to transport or propel at maximum speed 3: to speed (as an engine) without a working load or with the transmission disengaged

race n [MF, generation, fr. OIt *razza*] 1: a breeding stock of animals 2 a: a family, tribe, people, or nation belonging to the same stock b: a class or kind of people unified by community of interests, habits, or characteristics (the English ~) 3 a: an actually or potentially interbreeding group within a species, also ~ a taxonomic category (as a subspecies) representing such a group b ~ BREED c: a division of mankind possessing traits that are transmissible by descent and sufficient to characterize it as a distinct human type 4 obs: inherited temperament or disposition 5: distinctive flavor, taste, or strength

race-course \rās-skōf(ə)s-, -skōf(ə)s/ n 1: a course for racing 2: RACEWAY

race-horse \rās-hō(ə)s/ n: a horse bred or kept for racing
ra-cemate \rās-'sēm, māt-, rās-'sā- n 1: a salt or ester of racemic acid 2: a racemic compound or mixture

ra-ceme \rās-'sēm rā- n [L *racemus* bunch of grapes] a: a simple inflorescence (as in the lily-of-the-valley) in which the flowers are borne on short stalks of about equal length at equal distances along an elongated axis and open in succession toward the apex — see INFLORESCENCE illustration

ra-cemic \-'sēm-ik/ adj: of, relating to, or constituting a compound or mixture that is composed of equal amounts of dextrorotatory and levorotatory forms of the same compound and is optically inactive

ra-cem-i-za-tion \rās-'sēm-ə-'zā-shən, rās-, rās-ə-'mā- n: the action or process of changing from an optically active compound into a racemic compound or mixture — **ra-cem-ize** \rās-'sēm-iz-, rās-'sā- vb

ra-cemose \rās-ə-'mōs, rās-'sē-, rā- adj [L *racemosus* full of clusters, fr. *racemus*] having or growing in the form of a raceme
racemose gland n: a compound gland of freely branching ducts that end in acini

rac-er \rās-ər/ n 1: one that races or is used for racing 2: any of various active American snakes (genus *Coluber* and *Mastigophis*); esp: BLACK RACER

race riot n: a riot caused by racial dissensions or hatreds
race runner n: a No American lizard (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*) that moves swiftly

race-track \rās-'strāk/ n: a usu oval course on which races are run
race-track-er \rās-'strāk-ər/ n: one who frequents a racetrack
race-way \rās-'swā/ n 1: a canal for a current of water 2: a channel for loosely holding electrical wires in buildings 3: RACE 5 4: a course for racing, esp: a track for harness racing

rach-et \rāch-'ət/ var of RATCHET
rach-i- or **rachio-** comb form [Gk *rachis*, fr. *rhachis*; akin to Gk *rhachos* thorn, Lith *rašas* stubble]: spine (*rachiodont*)
ra-chi-o-dont \rā-kē-ō-'dānt, 'rāk-'ē-/ adj: having gular teeth that are modified vertebral spines (as ~ snakes)

ra-chis \rās-'kōs, 'rāk-'ōs/ n, pl **ra-chi-es** also **ra-chi-des** \rāk-'ō-dēz, 'rā-kō-/ [NL *rachis*, *rachis*, modif of Gk *rachis*] 1: SPINAL COLUMN 2: an axial structure, as a (1) the elongated axis of an inflorescence (2) an extension of the petiole of a compound leaf that bears the leaflets b: the distal part of the shaft of a feather that bears the web

ra-chi-tic \rā-'kit-ik/ adj: RICKETY
ra-chi-tis \rā-'kit-əs/ n [NL, fr. Gk *rhachitis* disease of the spine, fr. *rachis*]: RICKETS

ra-clal \rā-'shāl/ adj 1: of, relating to, or based on a race 2: existing or occurring between races — **ra-clal-ly** \-'shāl-ē/ adv
ra-clal-ism \rā-'shāl-'iz-əm/ n: RACISM — **ra-clal-ist** \-'lōst-/ n — **ra-clal-ist-ic** \rā-'shāl-'is-tik/ adj
rac-ing \rās-'sīn/ n: the sport or profession of engaging in or holding races

rac-ing form n: an information sheet giving pertinent data about horse races

rac-ism \rās-'sīz-əm also -'shīz-/ n 1: a belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race 2: racial prejudice or discrimination — **rac-ist** \-'sōst also -'shēst/ n
rack \rāk n [ME *rak*, prob of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial *rak* wreck, akin to OE *wreacan* to drive — more at WREAK]: a winds-driven mass of high often broken clouds
rack vi: to fly or scud in high wind

rack n [ME, prob fr. MD *rec* frame-work; akin to OE *reccan* to stretch, Gk *oregeln* — more at RIGHT] 1: a framework for holding fodder for livestock 2: an instrument of torture on which a body is stretched 3 a (1): a cause of anguish or pain (2): acute suffering b: the action of straining or wrenching 4: a framework, stand, or grating on or in which articles are placed 5: a frame placed in a stream to stop fish and floating or suspended matter 6 a: a bar with teeth on one face for gearing with a pinion or worm gear b: a notched bar used as a ratchet to engage with a pawl, click, or detent 7: a pair of antlers 8: a triangular frame used to set up the balls in a pool game; also: the balls as set up — on the rack: under great mental or emotional stress

rack vt 1: to torture on the rack 2: to cause to suffer torture, pain, or anguish 3 a: to stretch or strain violently (~ed his brains) b: to raise (rents) oppressively c: to harass or oppress with high rents or extortions 4: to work or treat (material) on a rack 5: to work by a rack and pinion or worm so as to extend or contract (~ a camera) 6: to seize (as parallel ropes of a tackle) together 7: to place (as pool balls) in a rack ~ vi: to become forced out of shape or out of plumb *syn* see AFFLICT — **rack-er** n

rack vi [ME *rakken*, fr. OProv *arraca*]: to draw off (as wine) from the lees

rack vi [prob alter of 'rack] of a horse: to go at a rack

rack n: either of two galls of a horse. a: PACE 4b b: a fast showy usu artificial 4-beat gait

rack n [perh fr. 'rack] 1: the neck and spine of a forequarter of veal, pork, or esp mutton 2: the rib section of a foresaddle of lamb used for chops or as a roast — see LAMB illustration

rack n [alter. of 'wreck]: DESTRUCTION (~ and ruin)

rack-et also **rac-quet** \rāk-'ət/ n [MF *raquette*, fr. Ar *rdhah* palm of the hand] 1 a: a lightweight implement that consists of a netting (as of nylon) stretched in an oval open frame with a handle attached and that is used for striking the ball in any of various games (as tennis, racquets, or badminton) b: a paddle used in table tennis 2 *usu* **racquets** pl but *sing* in constr: a game for two or four players with ball and racket on a four-walled court

rack-et n [prob imit.] 1: confused clattering noise: CLAMOR 2 a: social whirl or excitement b: the strain of exciting or trying experiences 3 a: a fraudulent scheme, enterprise, or activity b: a usu illegitimate enterprise made workable by bribery or intimidation c: an easy and lucrative means of livelihood d slang: OCCUPATION BUSINESS

rack-et vi 1: to engage in active social life 2: to move with or make a racket

rack-eteer \rāk-'ē-ti-(ə)r/ n: one who extorts money or advantages by threats of violence, by blackmail, or by unlawful interference with business or employment

rack-eteer vi: to carry on a racket ~ vt: to practice extortion on
rack-ety \rāk-'ē-tē/ adj 1: NOISY 2: FLASHY ROWDY 3: RICKETY

rack-le \rāk-'əl/ adj [ME *rakel*] chiefly Scot: IMPETUOUS. HEAD-STRONG

rack railway n: a railway having between its rails a rack that meshes with a gear wheel or pinion of the locomotive for traction on steep grades

rack-rent vi: to subject to rack rent

rack rent n ['rack] 1: an excessive or unreasonably high rent 2 *Brit*: the highest rent that can be earned on a property

rack-rent-er \rāk-'rent-ər/ n: one that pays or exacts rack rent
rack up vt: SCORE (rack-ed up 30 points in the first half)

ra-clette \rā-'klet, rā- n [F, fr. *racler* to scrape]: a Swiss dish consisting of cheese melted over a fire and then scraped onto bread or boiled potatoes, also: the cheese used in this dish

ra-con \rā-'kən/ n [radar beacon]: RADAR BEACON

ra-con-ter \rāk-'ān-ter, -ən-/ n [F, fr. MF, fr. *raconter* to tell, fr. OF, fr. re + *aconter*, *acompter* to tell, count — more at ACCOUNT]: one who excels in telling anecdotes

ra-coon var of RACCOON

rac-y \rās-'sē/ adj **rac-i-er**; -est ['race] 1: having the distinctive quality of something in its original or most characteristic form 2 a: full of zest or vigor b: having a strongly marked quality: Piquant (a ~ flavor) c: RISQUE, SUGGESTIVE *syn* see PUNGENT — **rac-ily** \rās-'sē-ē/ adv — **rac-i-ness** \-'sē-nəs/ n

rac-y adj **rac-i-er**; -est: having a body fitted for racing: long-bodied and lean

rad \rad/ n [radiation]: a unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation equal to an energy of 100 ergs per gram of irradiated material
rad abbr 1 radical 2 radio 3 radius 4 radian

Rad abbr Radnorshire

ra-dar \rā-'dār/ n, often attrib [radio detecting and ranging]: a radio device or system for locating an object by means of ultrahigh-frequency radio waves reflected from the object and received, observed, and analyzed by the receiving part of the device in such a way that characteristics (as distance and direction) of the object may be determined

radar astronomy n: astronomy dealing with investigations of celestial bodies in the solar system by comparing the characteristics of a reflected radar wave with the characteristics of one transmitted from the earth

radar beacon n: a radar transmitter that upon receiving a radar signal emits a signal which reinforces the normal reflected signal or

a about a kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
a out ch chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw of coin th thin th this
ü foot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

quo-ta \k'wōt-ə\ *n* [ML, fr L *quota pars* how great a part] 1: a proportional part or share; *esp*: the share or proportion assigned to each in a division or to each member of a body 2: the number or amount constituting a proportional share
quot-able \k'wōt-ə-bəl also k'ōt-ə\ *adj*: fit for or worth quoting
quo-ta-tion \k'wōt-ə-tā-shən also kō-ə\ *n* 1: something that is quoted, *esp*: a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced 2: the act or process of quoting *b* (1): the naming or publishing of current bids and offers or prices of securities or commodities (2): the bids, offers, or prices so named or published, *esp*: the highest bid and lowest offer for a particular security in a given market at a particular time
quotation mark *n*: one of a pair of punctuation marks " " or ' ' used chiefly to indicate the beginning and the end of a quotation in which the exact phraseology of another or of a text is directly cited
quote \k'wōt also k'ōt\ *v* *quot-ed*; *quot-ing* [ML *quotare* to mark the number of, number references, fr L *quotus* of what number or quantity, fr *quot* how many, (as) many as, akin to L *qui* who — more at WHO] *vt* 1: to speak or write (a passage) from another usu. with credit acknowledgment *b*: to repeat a passage from *esp* in substantiation or illustration 2: to cite in illustration (~ cases) 3: to name (the current price or bid-offer spread) of a commodity, stock, or bond *b*: to give exact information on 4: to set off by quotation marks ~ *vi*: to inform a hearer or reader that matter following is quoted
syn QUOTE, CITE, REPEAT *shared meaning element*: to say or write again something already said or written by another
quote *n* 1: QUOTATION 2: QUOTATION MARK — often used orally to indicate the beginning of a direct quotation
quoth (\k'wōth\ *vb* past [ME, past of *quethen* to say, fr OE *cwe-*

than, akin to OHG *quedan* to say] *archaic*: SAID — used chiefly in the first and third persons with a postpositive subject
quotha \k'wōth-ə\ *interj* [alter of *quoth he*] *archaic* — used *esp* to express surprise or contempt
quo-tid-i-an \k'wōt-īd-ē-ən\ *adj* [ME *cotidian*, fr MF, fr L *quotidianus*, *cotidianus*, fr *quotidie* every day, fr *quot* (as) many as + *die* day — more at *DEITY*] 1: occurring every day (~ fever) 2: belonging to each day: EVERYDAY (~ routine) *b*: COMMONPLACE, ORDINARY (~ drabness) *syn* see DAILY
quo-tient \k'wōt-shənt\ *n* [ME *quotient*, modif. of L *quotiens* how many times, fr *quot* how many] 1: the number resulting from the division of one number by another 2: the numerical ratio usu. multiplied by 100 between a test score and a measurement on which that score might be expected largely to depend 3: QUOTA, SHARE
quotient group *n*: a group whose elements are the cosets of a normal subgroup of a given group
quotient ring *n*: a ring whose elements are the cosets of an ideal in a given ring
quo war-ran-to \k'wō-wə-'rant-(ə), -'rant-, (')k'wō-'wōr-ənt-ə, -'wār-ə\ *n* [ML, by what warrant, fr the wording of the writ] 1: an English writ formerly requiring a person to show by what authority he exercises a public office, franchise, or liberty 2: a legal proceeding for a like purpose begun by an information 2: the legal action begun by a quo warranto
Qur-'ān or Qur-'ān \kə-'rān, -'rān, ku(ə)r-'ān, -'ān\ *war* of KORAN
qursh *n*, *pl* *qursh* \k'ū(ə)rsh\ [Ar *qirsh*] — see *qirsh* at MONEY table
qv *abbr* [L *quod vide*] which see
qy *abbr* query



r \r\ *n*, *pl* *r's* or *rs* \rəz\ often *cap*, often *attrib* 1: the 18th letter of the English alphabet *b*: a graphic representation of this letter *c*: a speech counterpart of orthographic *r* 2: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *r* 3: one designated *r* *esp* as the 18th in order or class 4: something shaped like the letter *R*
r *abbr*, often *cap* 1 *rabb* 2 *radius* 3 *rain* 4 *range* 5 *Rankine* 6 *rare* 7 *real* 8 *Reaumur* 9 *red* 10 *Republican* 11 *resistance* 12 *right* 13 *river* 14 *roentgen* 15 *rook*

16 *rough* 17 *ruble* 18 *run* 19 *rupee*
r *symbol* correlation coefficient
R \r\ *adj* [restricted] of a motion picture: of such a nature that admission is restricted to persons over a specified age (as 17) unless accompanied by a parent or guardian — compare G, PG, X
R *symbol* 1 *radical* — used *esp* of a univalent hydrocarbon radical 2 *recipe* 3 *registered trademark* — often enclosed in a circle
Ra \rā, -rō\ *n* [Egypt *r*]: the Egyptian sun-god and chief deity
Ra *symbol* radium
RA *abbr* 1 *regular army* 2 *night ascension* 3 *Royal Academician*, *Royal Academy*
RAAF *abbr* Royal Australian Air Force
ra-ba-to \rə-'bāt-(ə)\ *n*, *pl* -*tos* [modif of MF *rabat*, lit, act of turning down]: a wide lace-edged collar of the early 17th century often stiffened to stand high at the back
rab-bet \rəb-ət\ *n* [ME *rabet*, fr MF *rabat* act of beating down, fr OF *rabatre* to beat down, reduce — more at *REBATE*]: a channel, groove, or recess cut out of the edge or face of any body; *esp*: one intended to receive another member (as a panel)
rabbit *vt* 1: to cut a rabbit in 2: to unite the edges of in a rabbit joint ~ *vi*: to become joined by a rabbit
rabbit joint *n*: a joint formed by fitting together rabbeted boards or timbers
rab-bi \rəb-'ī\ *n* [LL, fr Gk *rhabbi*, fr Heb *rabbi* my master, fr *rabi* master + -i my] 1: MASTER, TEACHER — used by Jews as a term of address 2: a Jew qualified to expound and apply the *halakah* and other Jewish law 3: a Jew trained and ordained for professional religious leadership, *specif*: the official leader of a Jewish congregation
rab-bin \rəb-'ən\ *n* [F]: RABBI
rab-bin-ate \rəb-'ə-nət-, -nāt\ *n* 1: the office or tenure of a rabbi 2: the whole body of rabbis
rab-bin-ic \rə-'bīn-ik, -rə- or rab-bin-i-kəl\ -i-kəl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to rabbis or their writings 2: of or preparing for the rabbinate 3: comprising or belonging to any of several sets of Hebrew characters simpler than the square Hebrew letters — *rab-bin-i-cal-ly* \rə-'bīn-i-kəl\ *adv*
Rabbinic Hebrew *n*: the Hebrew used *esp* by medieval rabbis
rab-bin-ism \rəb-'ə-niz-əm\ *n*: rabbinic teachings and traditions
rab-bit \rəb-'it\ *n*, *pl* *rabbit* or *rabbits* often *attrib* [ME *rabet*] 1

2: a small long-eared mammal (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) that is related to the ordinary hares but differs from them in producing naked young and in its burrowing habits *b*: HARE 2: the pelt of a rabbit 3: WELSH RABBIT 4: a figure of a rabbit sped mechanically along the edge of a dog track as an object of pursuit *b*: a runner on a track team who sets a fast pace for a teammate in the first part of a long-distance race — *rab-bity* \-ē\ *adj*
rabbit *vi*: to hunt rabbits — *rab-bit-er* *n*
rabbit brush *n*: any of several low branching shrubs (genus *Chrysothamnus* and *esp* *C. nauseosus*) of the alkali plains of western N America that are characterized by linear entire leaves and clusters of golden yellow flowers
rabbit ears *n*, *pl*: an indoor dipole television antenna consisting of two usu. extensible rods connected to a base to form a V shape
rab-bit-eye \rəb-'it-, ī\ *n*: a blueberry (*Vaccinium ashei*) of the southeastern U S
rabbit fever *n*: TULAREMIA
rabbit punch *n*: a short chopping blow delivered to the back of the neck or the base of the skull
rab-bit-ry \rəb-'it-ri\ *n*, *pl* -*ries*: a place where domestic rabbits are kept, also: a rabbit-raising enterprise
rabble \rəb-'əl\ *n* [ME *rabel* pack of animals] 1: a disorganized or confused collection of things 2: a disorganized or disorderly crowd of people: MOB *b*: the lowest class of people
rabbie *vi* *rab-bled*; *rab-bling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ *to* insult or assault by or as a mob
rabbie *n* [F *rabie* fire shovel, fr. ML *rotabulum*, alter. of L *rutabulum*, fr. *rutus*, pp of *ruere* to dig up — more at *RUG*]: an iron bar with the end bent for use like a rake in puddling iron, also: a similar device used in a melting, refining, or roasting furnace
rabbie *vi* *rab-bled*; *rab-bling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ *to* stir or skim with a rabbie — *rab-bler* \rəb-'əl-ər\ *n*
rab-bit-ment \rəb-'it-mənt\ *n* 1: RABBLE 2: DISTURBANCE
rab-bit-rouser \rəb-'it-, rau-'zər\ *n*: one that stirs up (as to hatred or violence) the masses of the people: DEMAGOGUE
Ra-be-lai-sian \rəb-'ē-lā-zhən, -zē-ən\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Rabelais or his works 2: marked by gross robust humor, extravagance of caricature, or bold naturalism
Ra-bi \rəb-'ē\ *n* [Ar *rabī*]: either of two months of the Muhammadan year *a*: the 3d month *b*: the 4th month — see MONTH table
ra-bic \rə-'bik\ *adj*: of or relating to rabies
ra-bid \rəb-'əd also 'rā-bəd\ *adj* [L *rabidus* mad, fr *rabere*] 1: extremely violent: FURIOUS *b*: going to extreme lengths in expressing or pursuing a feeling, interest, or opinion 2: affected with rabies — *ra-bid-ly* \rə-'bīd-ē-lē, -rā-, -rā-ē\ *n* — *ra-bid-ly* \rəb-'əd-ē-lē also 'rā-bəd-ē-lē\ *adv* — *ra-bid-ness* *n*
ra-bies \rə-'bēz\ *n*, *pl* *rabies* [NL, fr. L *madness*, fr *rabere* to rave — more at *RAGE*]: an acute virus disease of the nervous system of warm-blooded animals usu. transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal

RADIO FREQUENCIES

CLASS	ABBREVIATION	RANGE
extremely low frequency	ELF	30 to 300 hertz
voice frequency	VF	300 to 3000 hertz
very low frequency	VLF	3 to 30 kilohertz
low frequency	LF	30 to 300 kilohertz
medium frequency	MF	300 to 3000 kilohertz
high frequency	HF	3 to 30 megahertz
very high frequency	VHF	30 to 300 megahertz
ultra-high frequency	UHF	300 to 3000 megahertz
superhigh frequency	SHF	3 to 30 gigahertz
extremely high frequency	EHF	30 to 300 gigahertz

radiograph *w* [radio- + telegraph]: to send a radiogram to
radio-graphy \ˈrā-dē-ˈgɹə-fē/ *n* [ISV]: the art, act, or process of making radiographs

radio-lm-mu-no-as-say \ˈrā-dē-ˈlɪ-m-yū-nō-ˈas-ā, -im-yū-, -a-ˈsā/ *n*: immunosassay of a substance (as insulin) that has been radioactively labeled

radio-isotope \ˈrā-dē-ˈtō-pē/ *n* [ISV]: a radioactive isotope
radio-isotope-pic \ˈrā-dē-ˈtō-pē-ɪk/ *adj* — **radio-isotope-pically** \-ɪ-ˈk(ə)-lē/ *adv*

radio-label \ˈrā-bəl/ *vt*: LABEL 2

radio-lar-ian \ˈrā-dē-ˈlār-ē-ən, -lār-/ *n* [deriv. of L.L. *radiolus* small sunbeam, fr. dim. of *L. radius* ray — more at RAY]: any of a large order (Radiolaria) of marine protozoans having a siliceous skeleton of spicules and radiating threadlike pseudopodia

radio-location \-lō-ˈkā-shən/ *n*: the detection or the determination of the position and course of distant objects by radar

radio-log-ical \ˈrā-dē-ˈlō-jī-ə-kəl/ or **radio-log-ic** \-ɪk/ *adj* 1: of or relating to radiology 2: of or relating to nuclear radiation — **radio-log-ically** \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

radio-log-ist \ˈrā-dē-ˈlō-jist/ *n*: a specialist in the use of radiant energy

radio-log-y \-jē/ *n*: the science of radioactive substances and high-energy radiations, also: the use of radiant energy (as X rays and radium) in the diagnosis and treatment of disease

radio-lu-cen-cy \ˈrā-dē-ˈlūs-ən-sē/ *n*: the quality or state of being permeable to radiation — **radio-lu-cent** \-nt/ *adj*

radio-ly-sis \ˈrā-dē-ˈlī-sis/ *n* [NL]: chemical decomposition by the action of radiation — **radio-lytic** \-tē-ˈlī-ɪk/ *adj*

radio-man \ˈrā-dē-ˈmən/ *n*: a radio operator or technician

radio-mete-or-graph \ˈrā-dē-ˈmē-tē-ˈōr-ə-ɡraf, -ār-/ *n*: RADIOSONDE

radio-mete-r \ˈrā-dē-ˈmē-tər/ *n*: an instrument for measuring the intensity of radiant energy by the torsional twist of suspended vanes that are blackened on one side and exposed to a source of radiant energy; also: an instrument for measuring electromagnetic or acoustic radiation — **radio-met-ry** \-trē/ *n*

radio-met-ric \ˈrā-dē-ˈmē-trɪk/ *adj* [ISV] 1: relating to, using, or measured by a radiometer 2: of or relating to the measurement of geologic time by means of the rate of disintegration of radioactive elements — **radio-met-ric-ally** \-tɪ-ˈk(ə)-lē/ *adv*

radio-mimetic \-mā-ˈmēt-ɪk, -mī-/ *adj* [ISV]: producing effects similar to those of radiation

radio-nics \ˈrā-dē-ˈnī-ks/ *n pl but sing in constr* [radio- + electronics]: ELECTRONICS

radio-nu-clide \ˈrā-dē-ˈnū-klīd/ *n*: a radioactive nuclide

radio-opaque \ˈrā-dē-ˈpāk/ *adj*: being opaque to various forms of radiation (as X rays)

radio-phar-ma-ceu-tical \ˈrā-dē-ˈfār-mə-ˈsūt-ē-kəl/ *n*: a radioactive drug used for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes

radio-phone \ˈrā-dē-ˈfōn/ *n* 1: an apparatus for the production of sound by radiant energy 2: RADIOTELEPHONE

radio-pho-to \ˈrā-dē-ˈfō-tō/ *n* 1 also **radio-pho-to-graph** \-tō-ˈɡraf/: a picture transmitted by radio 2: the process of transmitting a picture by radio

radio-pro-tec-tive \-prə-ˈtēk-tiv/ *adj*: serving to protect or aiding in protecting against the injurious effect of radiations (~ drugs) — **radio-pro-tec-tion** \-tēk-shən/ *n*

radio range *n*: a radio facility aiding in the navigation of airplanes

radio-scopic \ˈrā-dē-ˈskōp-ɪk/ *adj*: of or relating to radioscapy

radio-sco-py \-sō-kə-pē/ *n* [ISV]: direct observation of objects opaque to light by means of some other form of radiant energy

radio-sen-sitive \ˈrā-dē-ˈsen(ə)-sət-iv, -sen(ə)-stiv/ *adj*: sensitive to the effects of radiant energy (as cancer cells) — **radio-sen-sitivity** \-sen(ə)-ˈtīv-ə-tē/ *n*

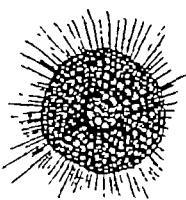
radio-sonde \ˈrā-dē-ˈsōnd/ *n* [ISV]: a miniature radio transmitter that is carried (as by an unmanned balloon) aloft with instruments for broadcasting (as by means of precise tone signals) the humidity, temperature, and pressure

radio spectrum *n*: the region of the electromagnetic spectrum used, including frequencies below 30,000 megacycles in which radio or radar transmission and detection techniques may be used

radio star *n*: a cosmic radio source of very small dimensions and relatively strong radiation

radio-stron-tium \ˈrā-dē-ˈstrɪn-ɪ-əm, -ˈstrɪnt-ē-əm/ *n* [NL]: radioactive strontium, esp: STRONTIUM 90

radio-sym-met-ric-ally \-sē-mē-trɪ-kəl/ *adj*: having the property of radial symmetry; specif: ACTINOMORPHIC



radiolarian

radio-tele-graph \ˈtel-ə-ɡraf/ *n* [ISV]: WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY — **radio-tele-graph-ic** \ˈtel-ə-ˈɡraf-ɪk/ *adj* — **radio-tele-graph-y** \-tē-ˈlɛ-ɡ-rə-fē/ *n*

radio-tele-met-ry \ˈtō-ˈlɛm-ə-trē/ *n*: TELEMETRY — **radio-tele-met-ric** \ˈtel-ə-ˈmē-trɪk/ *adj*

radio-tele-phone \ˈtel-ə-ˈfōn/ *n* [ISV]: an apparatus for carrying on wireless telephony by radio waves — **radio-tele-pho-ny** \-tō-ˈfē-ə-nē, -tē-ˈlō-nē/ *n*

radio telescope *n*: a radio receiver-antenna combination used for observation in radio astronomy

radio-ther-a-py \ˈrā-dē-ˈthēr-ə-pē/ *n* [ISV]: the treatment of disease by means of X rays or radioactive substances — **radio-ther-a-pist** \-pōst/ *n*

radio-tho-ri-um \ˈthōr-ē-əm, -ˈthōr-/ *n* [NL]: a radioactive isotope of thorium with the mass number 228

radio-tracer \ˈrā-dē-ˈtrā-ˈtər/ *n*: a radioactive tracer

radio-ul-na \ˈrā-dē-ˈul-nə/ *n* [NL]: a bone in the forelimb of an amphibian (as a frog) that represents the fused radius and ulna of higher forms

radio wave *n*: an electromagnetic wave with radio frequency

rad-ish \ˈrad-ish, -ˈred-/ *n* [ME, alter of OE *radic*, fr. L *radix*, *radix* root, radish — more at ROOT]: the pungent fleshy root of a plant (*Raphanus sativus*) of the mustard family usu. eaten raw; also: the plant that produces radishes

ra-di-um \ˈrā-dē-əm/ *n*, often attrib [NL, fr. L *radius* ray]: an intensely radioactive shining white metallic element that resembles barium chemically, occurs in combination in minute quantities in minerals (as pitchblende or carnotite), emits alpha particles and gamma rays to form radon, and is used chiefly in luminous materials and in the treatment of cancer — see ELEMENT table

radium therapy *n*: RADIOTHERAPY

ra-di-us \ˈrā-dē-əs, *n pl* **ra-di-ii** \-ē-/ *n* also **ra-di-us-es** [L, ray, radius] 1 a: the bone on the thumb side of the human forearm; also: a corresponding part of vertebrates above fishes b: the third and usu. largest vein of an insect's wing 2: a line segment extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the curve or surface 3 a: the length of a radius (as truck with a short turning ~) b: the circular area defined by a stated radius c: a bounded or circumscribed area 4: a radial part 5: the distance from a center line or point to an axis of rotation 6: an imaginary radial plane dividing the body of a radially symmetrical animal into similar parts

radius of curvature: the reciprocal of the curvature of a curve

radius vector *n* 1 a: a line segment or its length from a fixed point to a variable point b: the linear polar coordinate of a variable point 2: a straight line joining the center of an attracting body (as the sun) with that of a body (as a planet) in orbit around it

rad-ix \ˈrād-iks/ *n pl* **ra-di-ces** \ˈrā-dē-ˈsēz, -ˈrad-/ or **rad-ices** \ˈrād-ɪk-səz/ [L, root] 1: BASE 5d 2: the primary source 3: the root of a plant 4: RADICLE, esp: a root of a cranial or spinal nerve

RADM abbr rear admiral

ra-dome \ˈrā-dōm/ *n* [radar dome]: a plastic housing sheltering the antenna assembly of a radar set esp. on an airplane

ra-don \ˈrā-dān/ *n* [ISV, fr. *radium*]: a heavy radioactive stable gaseous element formed by disintegration of radium — see ELEMENT table

ra-di-ol-a \ˈrā-dē-ˈlō/ *n pl* **ra-les** \-lē, -lī/ also **laes** [NL, fr. L, scraper, fr. *radere* to scrape — more at RAT]: a horny band or ribbon in mollusks other than bivalves that bears minute teeth on its dorsal surface and tears up food and draws it into the mouth — **rad-u-lar** \-lār/ *adj*

RAF abbr Royal Air Force

raff \ˈraf/ *n* [ME *raff* rubbish]: RIFFRAFF

raffia \ˈraf-ē-/ *n* [Malagasy *raffa*]: the fiber of the raffia palm used for tying palms and making baskets and hats

raffia palm *n*: a pinnate-leaved palm (*Raphia ruffia*) of Madagascar that is valued for the fiber from its leafstalks

raffin-ose \ˈraf-ə-nōs, -nōz/ *n* [F, fr. *raffiner* to refine, fr. *re-* + *affiner* to make fine, fr. *a-* ad- (fr. *L. ad-*) + *fin* fine]: a crystalline slightly sweet sugar $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$ obtained commercially from cottonseed meal and present in many plant products

raffish \ˈraf-ish/ *adj* 1: marked by or suggestive of flashy vulgarity or crudeness 2: marked by a careless unconventionality

RAKISH — **raffish-ly** *adv* — **raffish-ness** *n*

raffle \ˈraf-əl/ *n* [ME *rafle*, a dice game, fr. MF]: a lottery in which the prize is won by one of numerous persons buying chances

raffle vb **raffled**, **raffling** \ˈraf-(ə-)lɪŋ/ *vi*: to engage in a raffle ~ *vi*: to dispose of by means of a raffle (~ off a turkey)

raffle n [prob fr. F *raffle* act of snatching, sweeping, fr. MF *raffle*, fr. MHG *raffen* to snatch; akin to OE *hreppan* to touch, *heape* harp — more at HARP]: RUBBISH, specif: a jumble or tangle of nautical equipment

raffle-sia \ˈrā-fē-zh(ē)-sə, -rə-/ *n* [NL, fr. Sir Stamford Raffles + 1826 E colonial administrator]: any of a genus (*Rafflesia*) of the family Rafflesiaceae of Malaysian dicotyledonous plants that are parasitic in other plants and have fleshy usu. foul-smelling apetalous flowers emerging from the host, imbricated scales in place of leaves, and no stems

raft \ˈraft/ *n* [ME *raffe* rafter, raft, fr. ON *rafr* rafter] 1 a: a collection of logs or timber fastened together for conveyance by water b: a flat structure for support or transportation on water 2: a floating cohesive mass 3: an aggregation of animals (as waterfowl) resting on the water

raft vi 1: to transport in the form of or by means of a raft 2: to make into a raft ~ *vi*: to travel by raft

a about * kitten or further a back ā bake ā cot, cart

ab out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life

j joke η sng o flow o flaw of coin th thin th thus

ū loot u foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

tion purposes

: advocating extreme measures to retain or restore a political state of affairs (the ~ right) — **rad-i-cal-ness** *n*
radical *n* 1 **a**: a root part 2 **b**: a basic principle: FOUNDATION 2 **a**: ROOT 6 **b**: a sound or letter belonging to a radical 3: one who is radical 4 **a**: a single replaceable atom of the reactive atomic form of an element 2 **b**: a group of atoms that is replaceable by a single atom, that is capable of remaining unchanged during a series of reactions, or that may show a definite transitory existence in the course of a reaction 5 **a**: RADICAL EXPRESSION 6: RADICAL SIGN
radical expression *n*: a mathematical expression involving radical signs
rad-i-cal-ism \ˈrad-i-ka-ˈliz-əm/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being radical 2: the doctrines or principles of radicals
rad-i-cal-ize \-ka-ˈliz-ɪ-ˈzēd; -ˈzɪŋ/ *vt* -ized; -izing: to make radical esp in politics — **rad-i-cal-iza-tion** \ˈrad-i-ka-ˈlā-zā-shən/ *n*
rad-i-cal-ly \ˈrad-i-ka(-)lē/ *adv* 1: in origin or essence 2: in radical or extreme manner
radical sign *n*: the sign placed before an expression to denote that the square root is to be extracted or that some other root is to be extracted when a corresponding index is placed over the sign
rad-i-cand \ˈrad-ə-ˈkænd/ *n* [L *radicandum*, neut. of *radicanus*, gerundive of *radicare*] the quantity under a radical sign
rad-i-cate \ˈrad-ɪ-ˈkæti/ *vt* -cated; -cating [ME *radicaten*, fr L *radicatus*, pp of *radicare* to take root, fr *radic-*, *radix* root]: to cause to take root
radices *pl* of RADIX
rad-i-cle \ˈrad-i-kl/ *n* [L *radicula*, dim of *radic-*, *radix*] 1: the lower part of the axis of a plant embryo or seedling 2: the embryonic root of a seedling 3: HYPOCOTYL 4: the hypocotyl and the root together 2: the rootlike beginning of an anatomical vessel or part 3: RADICAL — **rad-i-cu-lar** \ra-ˈdik-yə-lər/ *adj*
radi *pl* of RADIUS
rad-i-o \ˈrad-ē-ō/ *n*, *pl* **ra-di-os** [short for *radiotelegraph*] 1 **a**: the wireless transmission and reception of electric impulses or signals by means of electromagnetic waves 2 **b**: the use of these waves for the wireless transmission of electric impulses into which sound is converted 2: a radio message 3: a radio receiving set 4: **a**: a radio transmitting station 2 **b**: a radio broadcasting organization 3: the radio broadcasting industry 4: communication by radio
radio *adj* 1: of, relating to, or operated by radiant energy 2: of or relating to electric currents or phenomena of frequencies between about 15,000 and 10¹¹ per second 3 **a**: of, relating to, or used in radio or a radio set 2 **b**: specializing in radio or associated with the radio industry 3 **c** (1): transmitted by radio (2): making or participating in radio broadcasts 4: controlled or directed by radio
radio *vi* 1: to send or communicate by radio 2: to send a radio message to ~ *vi*: to send or communicate something by radio
ra-di-o-ac-tive \ˈrad-ē-ō-ˈak-tiv/ *adj* [ISV]: of, caused by, or exhibiting radioactivity — **ra-di-o-ac-tive-ly** *adv*
ra-di-o-ac-tiv-i-ty \-ˈak-tiv-ət-i/ *n* [ISV]: the property possessed by some elements (as uranium) of spontaneously emitting alpha or beta rays and sometimes also gamma rays by the disintegration of the nuclei of atoms
radio astronomy *n*: astronomy dealing with electromagnetic radiations of radio frequency received from outside the earth's atmosphere
ra-di-o-au-to-graph \ˈrad-ē-ō-ˈōt-ə-ˈgräf/ *n*: AUTORADIOGRAPH — **ra-di-o-au-to-graph-ic** \-ˈōt-ə-ˈgräf-ik/ *adj* — **ra-di-o-au-to-graph-ic-ly** \-ˈōt-ə-ˈgräf-ik-lee/ *adv*
radio beacon *n*: a radio transmitting station that transmits special radio signals for use (as on a landing field) in determining the direction or position of those receiving them
ra-di-o-bi-ol-ogy \ˈrad-ē-ō-bi-ˈlō-jē/ *n*: a branch of biology dealing with the interaction of biological systems and radiant energy or radioactive materials — **ra-di-o-bi-ol-og-i-cal** \-bi-ˈlō-jē-ˈkal/ or **ra-di-o-bi-ol-og-ic** \-ˈkal/ *adj* — **ra-di-o-bi-ol-og-i-cal-ly** \-i-ˈk(-)lē/ *adv* — **ra-di-o-bi-ol-og-ist** \-bi-ˈlō-jē-ˈst/ *n*
ra-di-o-broad-cast \-ˈbrɔd-ˈkæst/ *vi*: to broadcast (as music) by radio — **ra-di-o-broad-caster** *n*
ra-di-o-broad-casting *n*: the act or process of radiobroadcasting something: an instance of such broadcasting
radio car *n*: an automobile equipped with radio communication
ra-di-o-car-bon \ˈrad-ē-ō-ˈkär-bən/ *n* [ISV]: radioactive carbon, esp C-14
ra-di-o-cast \ˈrad-ē-ō-ˈkæst/ *vi* [*radio-* + *broadcast*]: RADIOBROADCAST — **ra-di-o-caster** *n*
ra-di-o-chem-is-try \ˈrad-ē-ō-ˈkem-ə-strē/ *n*: a branch of chemistry dealing with radioactive substances and phenomena including tracer studies — **ra-di-o-chem-i-cal** \-ˈkem-i-ˈkal/ *adj* — **ra-di-o-chem-i-cal-ly** \-ˈk(-)lē/ *adv* — **ra-di-o-chem-ist** \-ˈkem-ə-st/ *n*
radio compass *n*: a direction finder used in navigation
ra-di-o-e-col-ogy \ˈrad-ē-ō-i-ˈköl-jē/ *n*: the study of the interaction of ecological communities and radiations or radioactive substances — **ra-di-o-e-col-og-i-cal** \-ˈköl-jē-ˈkal, -ˈek-ə-ˈl/ *adj* — **ra-di-o-e-col-og-ist** \-i-ˈköl-jē-ˈst/ *n*
ra-di-o-e-le-ment \-ˈel-ə-mənt/ *n* [ISV]: a radioactive element
radio frequency *n*: an electromagnetic wave frequency intermediate between audio frequencies and infrared frequencies used esp in radio and television transmission
radio galaxy *n*: a galaxy containing a source from which radio energy is detected
ra-di-o-gen-ic \ˈrad-ē-ō-ˈjən-ik/ *adj*: produced by radioactivity
ra-di-o-gram \ˈrad-ē-ō-ˈgram/ *n* 1: RADIOGRAPH 2: a message transmitted by radiotelegraphy 3 *Brit*: a combined radio receiver and record player
ra-di-o-graph \-ˈgräf/ *n*: a picture produced on a sensitive surface by a form of radiation other than light, *specif*: an X ray or gamma ray photograph — **ra-di-o-graph-ic** \ˈrad-ē-ō-ˈgräf-ik/ *adj* — **ra-di-o-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-ˈk(-)lē/ *adv*
2ad *adv*: to make a radiograph of

rainy day *n*: a period of want or need

raise \ˈraɪz\ *vb* **raised**; **raising** [ME *raisen*, fr. ON *reisa* — more at REAR] *vt* 1: to cause or help to rise to a standing position 2 **a**: AWAKEN, AROUSE **b**: to stir up: INCITE (a rebellion) **c**: to flush (game) from cover **d**: to recall from or as if from death **e**: to establish radio communication with 3 **a**: to set upright by lifting or building **b**: to lift higher **c**: to place higher in rank or dignity: ELEVATE **d**: HEIGHTEN, INVIGORATE (the spirits) **e**: to end or suspend the operation or validity of (a siege) 4: to get together for a purpose: COLLECT (the funds) 5 **a**: to breed and bring (an animal) to maturity **b**: GROW, CULTIVATE (cotton) **c**: to bring up (a child): REAR 6 **a**: to give rise to: PROVOKE (a commotion) **b**: to give voice to (a cheer) 7: to bring up for consideration or debate (an issue) 8 **a**: to increase the strength, intensity, or pitch of **b**: to increase the degree of **c**: to cause to rise in level or amount (the rent) **d** (1): to increase the amount of (a poker bet) (2): to bet more than (a previous bettor) **e** (1): to make a higher bridge bid in (a partner's suit) (2): to increase the bid of (one's partner) 9: to make light and porous (dough) 10: to cause to ascend 11: to multiply (a quantity) by itself a specified number of times 12: to bring in sight on the horizon by approaching (land) 13 **a**: to bring up the nap of (cloth) **b**: to cause (as a blister) to form on the skin 14: to increase the nominal value of fraudulently (a check) 15: to articulate (a sound) with the tongue in a higher position ~ *vi* 1 *dial*: RISE 2: to increase a bet or bid *syn* see LIFT — **raise** or **n** — **raise** calm or raise hell 1: to act wildly: create a disturbance 2: to scold or upbraid someone esp loudly — **raise** eyebrows: to cause surprise or astonishment

raise *n* 1: an act of raising or lifting 2: a rising stretch of road — **upward grade**: RISE 3: an increase in amount as **a**: an increase of a bet or bid **b**: an increase in wages or salary 4: a vertical or inclined opening or passageway connecting one mine working area with another at a higher level

raised *adj* 1 **a**: done in relief **b**: having a nap 2: leavened with yeast rather than with baking powder or baking soda **raisin** \ˈraɪz-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, grape, fr. L *racemus* cluster of grapes or berries]: a grape usu. of a special type dried in the sun or by artificial heat

raison d'être \ˈrɑːz-ɔːn-ˈdetr\ *n* [F]: reason or justification for existence

raj \ˈrɑːj\ *n* [Hindi *rāj*, fr. Skt *rājya*, akin to Skt *rājan* king]: REIGN **raja** or **ra-jah** \ˈrɑːj-ə, -ˈrɑːj-ə\ *n* [Hindi *rājā*, fr. Skt *rājan* king — more at ROYAL] 1: an Indian or Malay prince or chief 2: the bearer of a title of nobility among the Hindus

Rajab \ˈrɑːj-əb\ *n* [Ar]: the 7th month of the Muhammadan year — see MONTH table

Rajasthani \ˈrɑːj-ə-ˈstɑːni, -ˈrɑːz-ən\ *n* [Hindi *Rājasthānī*, fr. *Rājasthān* Rajputana]: the Indic language of Rajasthan **Rajput** or **Raj-poot** \ˈrɑːj-ˈpuːt, -ˈrɑːz-ən\ *n* [Hindi *rājput*, fr. Skt *rājaputra* king's son, fr. *rājan* king + *putra* son — more at FEW]: a member of an Indo-Aryan caste of northern India

rake \ˈræk\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *racu*; akin to OHG *rehho* rake] 1 **a**: an implement equipped with projecting prongs to gather material (as grass) or for loosening or smoothing the surface of the ground **b**: a machine for gathering hay 2: an implement like a rake

rake *vi* **raked**, **raking** 1: to gather, loosen, or smooth with or as if with a rake 2: to gain rapidly or in abundance (in a fortune) 3 **a**: to touch in passing over lightly **b**: SCRATCH 4: to censure severely 5: to search through: RANSACK 6: to sweep the length of esp with gunfire: ENFILEDE 7: to glance over rapidly — **raker** *n*

rake *vi* **raked**; **raking** [origin unknown]: to incline from the perpendicular

rake *n* 1: inclination from the perpendicular; esp: the overhang of a ship's bow or stern 2: inclination from the horizontal **SLOPE** 3: the angle between the top cutting surface of a tool and a plane perpendicular to the surface of the work 4: the angle between a wing-tip edge that is sensibly straight in planform and the plane of symmetry of an airplane

rake *n* [short for rakehell]: a dissolute person: LIBERTINE **rakehell** \ˈræk-ˈhel\ *n*: LIBERTINE 2 — **rakehell** or **rake-helly** \-ˈhel-ē\ *adj*

rake-off \ˈræk-ˈɒf\ *n* [**rake** + *off*, fr. the use of a rake by a croupier to collect the operator's profits in a gambling casino]: a percentage or cut taken (as by an operator)

rake up *vt*: to dig out: UNCOVER (**rake up** a scandal)

rakish \ˈræk-ɪʃ\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a rake: DISSOLUTE

rakish *adj* [prob fr **rake**; fr. the raking masts of pirate ships] 1: having a smart stylish appearance suggestive of speed (a ship) 2: negligent of convention or formality: JAUNTY (clothes)

rakish *adj*: in a rakish manner **rakishness** *n*: the quality or state of being rakish **raie** \ˈrɑːi, -ˈrɑːl\ *n* [F *raie*]: an abnormal sound that accompanies the normal respiratory sounds

raien-tan-dō \ˈrɑːi-ən-ˈtɑːn-ˈdō\ *adv* or *adj* [It. lit., slowing down, verbal of rallentare to slow down again, fr. *re-* + *allentare* to slow down]: with a gradual decrease in tempo — used as a direction in music

rally \ˈræl-ē\ *vb* **rallied**, **rallying** [F *rallier*, fr. OF *rallier*, fr. *re-* + *aller* to unite — more at ALLY] *vi* 1 **a**: to muster for a common purpose **b**: to recall to order 2 **a**: to arouse for action **b**: to rouse from depression or weakness ~ *vi* 1: to come together again to renew an effort 2: to join in a common cause 3: RECOVER, REBOUND 4: to engage in a rally

rally *n*, *pl* **rallies** 1 **a**: a mustering of scattered forces to renew an effort **b**: a summoning up of strength or courage after weakness or dejection **c**: a recovery of price after a decline **d**: a renewed offensive 2: a mass meeting intended to arouse group enthusiasm 3: a series of strokes interchanged between players (as in tennis) before a point is won 4 also **rallye** [F *rallye*, fr. E *rally*]: a competitive automobile run over public roads and under ordinary traffic rules with the object of maintaining a specified

average speed between checkpoints over a route unknown to the participants until the start of the run

rally *vi* **rallied**; **rallying** [F *rallier* to mock, rally — more at RAIL] *vi*: to attack with raillery: BANTER *syn* see RIDICULE

rallying \ˈræl-ɪŋ\ *n*: the sport of driving in automobile rallies **rally-ist** \ˈræl-ɪst\ *n*: one who participates in an automobile rally **rally-master** \ˈræl-ɪ-mas-tər\ *n*: one who organizes and conducts an automobile rally

ram \ˈræm\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ramm*, akin to OHG *ram*] 1 **a**: a male sheep **b** *cap*: ARIES 2 **a**: BATTERING **ram** **b**: a warship with a heavy beak at the prow for piercing an enemy ship 3: any of various guided pieces for exerting pressure or for driving or forcing something by impact as **a**: the plunger of a hydrostatic press or force pump **b**: the weight that strikes the blow in a pile driver

ram *vb* **rammed**; **ram-ming** [ME *rammen*] *vi* 1: to strike with violence: CRASH 2: to move with extreme rapidity ~ *vi* 1: to force in by driving 2 **a**: to make compact (as by pounding) **b**: CRAM, CROWD 3: to force passage or acceptance of (home an idea) 4: to strike against violently — **ram-mer** *n*

RAM *abbr* Royal Academy of Music

Rama \ˈrɑːmə\ *n* [Skt *Rāma*]: a deity or deified hero of later Hinduism worshipped as an avatar of Vishnu

Rama-dan \ˈrɑːmə-ˈdæn, -ˈdæn\ *n* [Ar *Ramādān*]: the 9th month of the Muhammadan year observed as sacred with fasting practiced daily from dawn to sunset — see MONTH table

ram-ble \ˈræm-əl\ *adj* [L *ramus* branch]: having branches **ram-ble** \ˈræm-bəl\ *vb* **ram-bled**, **ram-bling** \-b(ə)-lɪŋ\ [perh. fr. ME *romblen*, freq. of *romen* to roam] *vi* 1 **a**: to move aimlessly from place to place **b**: to explore idly 2: to talk or write in a desultory or long-winded wandering fashion 3: to grow or extend irregularly ~ *vi*: to wander over: ROAM — **ram-bling-ly** \-b(ə)-lɪŋ-lɪ\ *adv*

ramble *n*: a leisurely excursion for pleasure, esp: an aimless walk **ram-bler** \ˈræm-blər\ *n* 1: one that rambles 2: any of various climbing roses with rather small often double flowers in large clusters

ram-bouillet \ˈræm-bə-ˈlɪ, -ˈbʊ-lɪ\ *n*, *often* *cap* [Rambouillet, France]: a large sturdy sheep developed in France

ram-bunc-tious \ˈræm-bʊŋ(k)-ˈʃhəs\ *adj* [prob irreg fr *robust*]: marked by uncontrollable exuberance: UNRULY — **ram-bunc-tious-ly** *adv* — **ram-bunc-tious-ness** *n*

ram-butan \ˈræm-bʊt-ən\ *n* [Malay]: a bright red spiny Malayan fruit closely related to the litchi, also: a tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*) of the soapberry family that bears this fruit

ram-e-kin or **ram-e-quin** \ˈræm-(i)-kən\ *n* [F *ramequin*, fr. LG *ramken*, dim of *ram cream*] 1: a preparation of cheese with bread crumbs, puff paste, or eggs baked in a mold or shell 2: an individual baking dish

ram-en-tum \ˈræm-ent-əm\ *n*, *pl* -tə \-tə\ [NL, fr. L, a shaving, fr. *radere* to scratch, scrape — more at RAT]: a thin brownish scale on a leaf or young shoot of a fern

ram-et \ˈræ-met\ *n* [L *ramus* branch]: an independent member of a clone

ram-ble \ˈræ-mē, -ˈræm-ē\ *n* [Malay *ramli*]: an Asian perennial plant (*Boehmeria nivea*) of the nettle family; also: the strong lustrous bast fiber of this plant

ram-i-fi-ca-tion \ˈræm-ə-ˈfɪ-ˈkɑː-shən\ *n* 1 **a**: the act or process of branching **b**: arrangement of branches (as on a plant) 2 **a**: BRANCH, OFFSHOOT **b**: a branched structure 3: OUTGROWTH, CONSEQUENCE (the ~s of a problem)

ram-i-form \ˈræm-ə-ˈfɔrm, -ˈræ-mə\ *adj* [L *ramus* + E *-form*]: resembling or constituting branches: BRANCHED

ram-i-fy \ˈræm-ə-ˈfɪ\ *vb* **ried**, **fy-ing** [MF *ramifier*, fr. ML *ramificare*, fr. L *ramus* branch, akin to L *radix* root — more at ROOT] *vi* 1: to cause to branch 2: to separate into divisions ~ *vi* 1: to split up into branches or constituent parts 2: to send forth branches or extensions

Ramism \ˈræm-ɪz-əm\ *n*: the doctrines of the French philosopher Ramus (†1572) based on opposition to Aristotelianism and advocacy of a new logic blended with rhetoric — **Ra-mist** \-məst\ *n* or *adj*

ram-jet engine \ˈræm-ˈdʒet\ *n*: a jet engine having in its forward end a continuous inlet of air that depends on the speed of flight for the compressing effect produced on the air rather than on a mechanical compressor

ram-mose \ˈræ-mōs\ *adj* [L *ramosus*, fr. *ramus* branch]: consisting of or having branches (a ~ sponge) — **ram-mose-ly** *adv*

ram-mous \ˈræ-məs\ *adj* [L *ramosus*] 1: RAMOSE 2: resembling branches

ram-p \ˈræmp\ *vi* [ME *rampen*, fr. OF *ramper* to crawl, rear, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *rimpan* to wrinkle — more at RUMPLE] 1 **a**: to stand or advance menacingly with forelegs or with arms raised **b**: to move or act furiously: STORM 2: to creep up — used esp of plants

ram-p *n*: the act or an instance of ramping

ramp *n* [F *rampe*, fr. *ramper*] 1: a short bend, slope, or curve usu. in the vertical plane where a handrail or coping changes its direction 2: a sloping way as **a: a sloping floor, walk, or roadway leading from one level to another **b**: a stairway for entering or leaving the main door of an airplane **c**: a slope for launching boats 3: APRON 2)**

ram-page \ˈræm-pæj, -ˈræm-ˈpæj\ *vi* **ram-paged**, **ram-pag-ing** [Sc]: to rush wildly about

a	about	k	kitten	e	further	a	back	ā	bake	ā	cot, cart
au	out	ch	chin	e	less	ē	easy	g	gift	i	trip
j	joke	g	sing	ō	flow	ō	flaw	ō	clown	th	thin
ū	loot	u	foot	y	yet	yū	few	yū	farious	zh	vision

raft *n* [alter. (influenced by *raff* (jumble))]: a large collection

raf-ter \ˈraf-tər/ *n* [ME, fr OE *ræfter*; akin to ON *raptir* rafter]: any of the parallel beams that support a roof

rafter \ˈraf-tər/ *n* [ˈraff]: one who maneuvers logs into position and binds them into rafts

rafts-man \ˈraf(t)-smən/ *n*: a man engaged in rafting

rag \ˈræg/ *n* [ME *ragge*, fr (assumed) OE *ragg*, fr ON *ragg* tuft, shagginess — more at *ru*] 1 *a*: a waste piece of cloth *b* *pl*: clothes usu. in poor or ragged condition 2: something resembling a rag 3: NEWSPAPER 4: the stringy axis and white fibrous membrane of a citrus fruit

rag *n* [origin unknown] 1: any of various hard rocks 2: a large roofing slate that is rough on one side

rag *vi* **ragged** \ˈræɡd/ **rag-ging** [origin unknown] 1: to rail at: SCOLD 2: TO REMENT, TEASE

rag *n*, chiefly Brit: an outburst of boisterous fun, also: PRANK

rag *n* (short for *ragtime*): a composition in ragtime

ra-ga \ˈræg-ə/ *n* [Sk *raga*, lit. color, tone] 1: one of the ancient traditional melodic patterns or modes in Indian music 2: an improvisation based on a traditional raga — compare *TALA*

rag-a-muff-in \ˈræg-ə-mʌf-ən/ *n* [Ragamuffin, a demon in Piers Plowman (1393), attributed to William Langland]: a ragged often disreputable person, esp. a poorly clothed often dirty child

rag-bag \ˈræg-bæg/ *n* 1: a bag for scraps 2: a miscellaneous collection

rag doll *n* 1: a stuffed usu. painted cloth doll 2: a rolled strip of moist cloth for testing the germination of seed

ra-gi \ˈræɡ-i/ *n* [ME, fr MF, fr LL *rabia*, fr L *rabies* rage, madness, fr *rabere* to be mad, akin to Sk *rabhas* violence] 1 *a*: violent and uncontrolled anger *b*: a fit of violent wrath *c* archaic: INSANITY 2: violent action (as of wind or sea) 3: an intense feeling: PASSION 4: a fad pursued with intense enthusiasm (was all the ~) *syn* see ANGER, FASHION

ra-gi *vi* **raged**; **rag-ing** 1: to be in a rage 2: to be in tumult 3: to prevail uncontrollably

rag-ged \ˈræg-d/ *adj* 1: roughly unkempt 2: having an irregular edge or outline 3 *a*: torn or worn to tatters *b*: worn out from stress and strain (rag herself ~) 4: wearing tattered clothes 5 *a*: STRAGGLY *b*: executed in an irregular or uneven manner *c* of a sound: HARSH, DISSONANT — **rag-ged-ly** *adv* — **rag-ged-ness** *n*

ragged robin *n*: a perennial herb (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) cultivated for its pink flowers with narrow-lobed petals

rag-gedy \ˈræg-dē/ *adj*: RAGGED

rag-gle \ˈræg-əl/ *n* [raggle (to cut a raggle in)]: a groove cut in masonry

rag-gle \ˈræg-əl/ *adj* [irreg fr *ragtag*]: MOTLEY

rag-i \ˈræɡ-i/ *n* [Hindi *ragi*]: an East Indian cereal grass (*Eleusine coracana*) yielding a staple food crop in the Orient, also: the seeds of ragi used for food

rag-ing \ˈræɡ-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1: causing great pain or distress 2: VIOLENT, WILD 3: EXTRAORDINARY, TREMENDOUS

rag-lan \ˈræg-lən/ *n* [F J H Somerset, Baron Raglan †1855 Brit field marshal]: a loose overcoat with raglan sleeves

raglan sleeve *n*: a sleeve that extends to the neckline with slanted seams from the underarm to the neck

rag-man \ˈræg-mən/ *n*: a man who collects or deals in rags

rag-out \ˈræg-ut/ *n* [F *ragoût*, fr *ragoûter* to revive the taste, fr *re-* + *a-* ad- (fr *L* ad-) + *gout* taste, fr *L* *gustus*, akin to *L* *gustare* to taste — more at *CHOUSE*] 1: well-seasoned meat and vegetables cooked in a thick sauce 2: MIXTURE, MÉLANGE

rag-pick-er \ˈræg-pik-ər/ *n*: one who collects rags and refuse for a livelihood

rag-tag \ˈræg-tæg/ *adj* [ragtag and bobtail] 1: RAGGED, UNKEMPT 2: RAMSHACKLE

ragtag and bobtail \ˈræg-tæg/ *n*: RABBLE

rag-time \ˈræg-tīm/ *n* [prob fr *ragged* + *time*] 1: rhythm characterized by strong syncopation in the melody with a regularly accented accompaniment 2: music having ragtime rhythm

rag-weed \ˈwɛd/ *n* 1: any of various chiefly No American weedy composite herbs (genus *Ambrosia*) that produce highly allergenic pollen 2: FRANSERIA

rag-wort \ˈwɔrt/, -wò(ə)r/ *n*: any of several composite herbs (genus *Senecio*), esp: TANSY RAGWORT

rah \ˈrə/ *interj*: HURRAH — used esp. to cheer on a team

rah-rah \ˈrə-rə/ *adj* [redupl of *rah*]: marked by the enthusiastic expression of college spirit

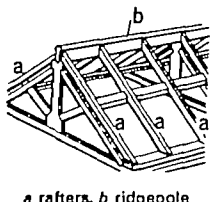
raid \ˈræd/ *n* [Sc dial, fr OE *rād* ride, raid — more at *ROAD*] 1 *a*: a hostile or predatory incursion *b*: a surprise attack by a small force 2 *a*: a brief foray outside one's usual sphere *b*: a sudden invasion by officers of the law *c*: a daring operation against a competitor 3: the act of mulcting public money 4: an attempt by professional operators to depress stock prices by concerted selling

raid *vi*: to make a raid on ~ *vi*: to conduct or take part in a raid

raid-er \ˈræd-ər/ *n*: one that raids *a*: a fast lightly armed ship operating against merchant shipping *b*: a soldier specially trained for close-range fighting

rail \ˈræ(ə)l/ *n* [ME *raile*, fr MF *reille* ruler, bar, fr *L* *regula* ruler, fr *regere* to keep straight, direct, rule — more at *RIGHT*] 1 *a*: a bar extending from one post or support to another and serving as a guard or barrier *b*: a structural member or support 2 *a*: RAILING 1 *b*: a light structure serving as a guard at the outer edge of a ship's deck *c*: a fence bounding a racetrack 3 *a*: a bar of rolled steel forming a track for wheeled vehicles *b*: TRACK *c*: RAILROAD

rail *vi*: to provide with a railing. FENCE



a rafters, b ridgepole

rail *n*, *pl* *rails* or *raile* [ME *raile*, fr MF *raale*]: any of numerous precocial wading birds (family Rallidae) that are structurally related to the cranes but are of small or medium size and have short rounded wings, a short tail, and usu. very long toes which enable them to run on the soft mud of swamps

rail *vi* [ME *raillen*, fr MF *railler* to mock, fr OProv *raihâr* to babble, joke, fr (assumed) VL *ragulare* to bray, fr LL *ragere* to neigh]: to revile or scold in harsh, insolent, or abusive language *syn* see SCOLD — **railer** *n*

rail-bird \ˈræ(ə)l-,bɔrd/ *n*: a racing enthusiast who sits on or near the track rail to watch a race or workout

rail fence *n*: a fence of posts and split rails

rail-head \ˈræ(ə)l-,hed/ *n*: a point on a railroad at which traffic may originate or terminate

rail-ing \ˈræ-lɪŋ/ *n* 1: a barrier consisting of a rail and supports 2: RAILS, also: material for making rails

rail-lery \ˈræ-lə-rē/, *pl* -ler-ies [F *raillerie*, fr MF, fr *railler* to mock] 1: good-natured ridicule: BANTER 2: JEST

rail-road \ˈræ(ə)l-,rōd/ *n*: a permanent road having a line of rails fixed to ties and laid on a roadbed and providing a track for cars or equipment drawn by locomotives or propelled by self-contained motors, also: such a road and its assets constituting a single property

rail-road *vi* 1: to transport by railroad 2 *a*: to push through hastily or without due consideration *b*: to convict with undue haste and by means of false charges or insufficient evidence ~ *vi*: to work for a railroad company — **rail-road-er** *n*

rail-road flat *n*: an apartment having a series of narrow rooms arranged in line

rail-road-ing *n*: construction or operation of a railroad

rail-road worm *n* 1 [prob fr its dissemination by railroad]: AP- PLE MAGGOT 2 [fr the rows of luminescent spots along its sides making it resemble a lighted train]: the larva or wingless female of any of several So American beetles (genus *Phrixothrix* of the family Cantharidae)

rail-split-ter \ˈræ(ə)l-,split-ər/ *n*: one that makes logs into fence rails

rail-way \-wə/ *n* 1: RAILROAD, esp: a railroad operating with light equipment or within a small area 2: a line of track providing a runway for wheels

rai-ment \ˈræ-mənt/ *n* [ME *rayment*, short for *arrayment*, fr *ar-* *rayen* to array]: CLOTHING, GARMENTS

rain \ˈræn/ *n*, often attrib [ME *reyn*, fr OE *regn*, *rēn*, akin to OHG *regan* rain] 1 *a*: water falling in drops condensed from vapor in the atmosphere *b*: the descent of this water *c*: water that has fallen as rain: RAINWATER 2 *a*: a fall of rain: RAINSTORM *b* *pl* the rainy season 3: rainy weather 4: a heavy fall of particles or bodies

rain *vi* 1: to fall as water in drops from the clouds 2: to send down rain 3: to fall like rain ~ *vi* 1: to pour down 2: to bestow abundantly

rain-bird \ˈræn-,bɔrd/ *n*: any of numerous birds (esp. of the family Cuculidae) whose cries are popularly believed to augur rain

rain-bow \ˈbɔ/ *n* 1: an arc or circle that exhibits in concentric bands the colors of the spectrum and that is formed opposite the sun by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in raindrops, spray, or mist 2 *a*: a multicolored array *b*: a wide assortment or range 3 [fr the impossibility of reaching the rainbow, at whose foot a pot of gold is said to be buried]: an illusory goal or hope 4: RAINBOW TROUT

rainbow fish *n*: any of numerous brilliantly colored fishes (as a wrasse, parrot fish, or guppy)

rainbow perch *n*: a small brilliantly striped, red, orange, and blue surf fish (*Hypenterys caryi*) of the Pacific coast of No. America

rainbow runner *n*: a large brilliantly marked blue and yellow food and sport fish (*Elagatis bipinnulatus*) common in warm seas

rainbow trout *n*: a large stout-bodied and sometimes anadromous trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) of western No. America that typically is greenish above and white on the belly with a pink, red, or lavender stripe along each side of the body and with profuse black dots

rain check *n* 1: a ticket stub good for a later performance when the scheduled one is rained out 2: an assurance of a deferred extension of an offer; esp: an assurance that a customer can take advantage of a sale later if the item or service offered is not available (as by being sold out)

rain-coat \ˈræn-kōt/ *n*: a coat of waterproof or water-resistant material

rain-drop \-drɒp/ *n*: a drop of rain

rain-fall \-fɔl/ *n* 1: RAIN 2 *a*: the amount of precipitation usu. measured by the depth in inches

rain forest *n*: a tropical woodland with an annual rainfall of at least 100 inches and marked by lofty broad-leaved evergreen trees forming a continuous canopy

rain gauge *n*: an instrument for measuring the quantity of precipitation

rain-mak-ing \ˈræn-mā-kɪŋ/ *n*: the action or process of producing or attempting to produce rain by artificial means — **rain-maker** \-kər/ *n*

rain out *vi*: to interrupt or prevent by rain

rain-proof \ˈræn-pruʃ/ *adj*: impervious to rain

rain-spout \-spaut/ *n*: a pipe, duct, or orifice draining a roof gutter

rain-squall \-skwɔl/ *n*: a squall accompanied by rain

rain-storm \-stɔ(ə)rəm/ *n*: a storm of or with rain

rain tree *n*: MONKEYPOD

rain-wash \ˈræn-wɔʃ/, -wɔsh/ *n*: the washing away of material by rain, also: the material so washed away

rain-water \-wɔt-ər/, -wāt-/ *n*: water fallen as rain that has not collected soluble matter from the soil and is therefore soft

rain-wear \-wə(ə)r/, -wɛ(ə)r/ *n*: waterproof or water-resistant clothing

rainy \ˈræ-nē/ *adj* **rain-ier**, -est: marked by, abounding with, or bringing rain

ransack \ran-sak, (ˈ)ran-ˈ\ *vi* [ME *ransaken*, fr. ON *rannsaka*, fr. *rann* house + *-saka* (akin to OE *sacan* to seek)] 1 a: to search thoroughly b: to examine closely and carefully 2: to search through to commit robbery: **PLUNDER** — **ransack-er** *n*
ransom \ran(t)-səm\ *n* [ME *ransoun*, fr. OF *rançon*, fr. L *redemptio*, *redemptio* — more at **REDEMPTION**] 1: a consideration paid or demanded for the redemption of a captured person 2: the act of ransoming

ransom *vi* 1: to deliver esp. from sin or its penalty 2: to free from captivity or punishment by paying a price *syn* see **RESCUE** — **ransom-er** *n*

rant \rant\ *vb* [obs. *Danten*, *ranten*] *vi* 1: to talk in a noisy, excited, or declamatory manner 2: to scold vehemently *vi* 2: to utter in a bombastic declamatory fashion — **rant-er** *n* — **rant-ingly** *adv*

rant *n* 1 a: a bombastic extravagant speech b: bombastic extravagant language 2 *dial* *Bnt*: a rousing good time *syn* see **BOMBAST**

ranunculus \ran-yo-lə\ *n* [NL, fr. L, swelling on the tongue of cattle, fr. dim. of *rana* frog]: a cyst formed under the tongue by obstruction of a gland duct

ranunculus \ra-nūn-kyo-ləs\ *n*, *pl* -luses or -li -Ji, -jē\ [NL, genus name, fr. L, tadpole, crowfoot, dim. of *rana* frog]: any of a large widely distributed genus (*Ranunculus*) of dicotyledonous herbs (as a buttercup) that have simple or variously lobed leaves and usu. yellow flowers with five deciduous sepals and five nectar-producing petals

rap \rap\ *n* [ME *rappe*] 1: a sharp blow or knock 2: a sharp rebuke or criticism 3 *slang* a: the responsibility for or adverse consequences of an action b: a criminal charge c: a prison sentence

rap *vb* **rapped**; **rap-ping** *vi* 1: to strike with a sharp blow 2: to utter suddenly and forcibly 3: to cause to be or come by raps (~ the meeting to order) 4: to criticize sharply 5 *slang* 1: to arrest, hold, or sentence on a criminal charge *see vi* 1: to strike a quick sharp blow 2: to make a short sharp sound

rap *vi* **rapped** also **rapt**; **rap-ping** [back-formation fr. *rapt*] 1: to snatch away or upward 2: **ENRAPTURE**

rap *n* [perh. fr. *rap*]: a minimum amount or degree (as of care or consideration): the least bit (doesn't care a ~)

rap *n* [perh. by shortening & alter. fr. *repartee*]: **TALK**, **CONVERSATION**

rap *vi* **rapped**; **rap-ping** 1: to talk freely and frankly (a center where they could meet and ~ congenially... with people... with similar interests and problems — Robert Liebert)

rap *abbr* **rapid**

rapacious \ra-pā-shəs\ *adj* [L *rapax*, *rapax*, fr. *rapere* to seize] 1: excessively grasping or covetous (in an age of unscrupulous plunder he was among the most ~ — *Times Lit. Supp.*) 2: living on prey 3: **RAVENOUS**, **VORACIOUS** — **rapacious-ly** *adv* — **rapacious-ness** *n*

rapacity \ra-pas-ə-tē\ *n*: the quality of being rapacious
rape \rap\ *n* [ME, fr. L *rapa*, *rapum* turnip, *rape*: akin to OHG *rāpa* turnip, *rape*]: a European herb (*Brassica napus*) of the mustard family grown as a forage crop for sheep and hogs and for its seeds which yield rape oil and are a bird food

rape *vi* **rapped**; **rap-ping** [ME *rapen*, fr. L *rapere*] 1 a *archaic*: to seize and take away by force b: **DESPOIL** 2: to commit rape on — **rape-r** *n* — **rap-ist** \ra-pist\ *n*

rape *n* 1: an act or instance of robbing or despoiling or carrying away a person by force 2 a: sexual intercourse with a woman by a man without her consent and chiefly by force or deception — compare **STATUTORY RAPE** b: unlawful sexual intercourse by force or threat other than by a man with a woman 3: an outrageous violation

rape *n* [F *rap* grape stalk]: grape pomace
rape oil *n*: a nondrying or semidrying oil obtained from rapeseed and turnip seed and used chiefly as a lubricant, illuminant, and food — called also **rapeseed oil**

rapeseed \rap-sēd\ *n*: the seed of the rape plant
Raphael \ra-fēl, ˈrā-fē-\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Rhaphaēl*, fr. Heb *Rēphāʾēl*]: one of the four archangels named in Hebrew tradition

raphe \ra-fē\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *raphē* suture, fr. *raphain* to sew — more at **RHAPSODY**] 1: the seamlike union of the two lateral halves of a part or organ (as the tongue) having externally a ridge or furrow 2 a: the part of the stalk of an antrypous ovary that is united in growth to the outside covering and forms a ridge along the body of the ovule b: the median line of a diatom's valve

raphia \ra-fē-\ *n* [NL, genus of palms, fr. Malay *rafia* raffia]

raphide \raf-id\ *n*, *pl* **raph-ides** \raf-idz, ˈraf-ə-dēz\ [F & NL, F *raphide*, fr. NL *raphides*, *pl*, modif. of Gk *raphides*, *pl* of *raphis*, *raphis* needle, fr. *raphain*]: one of the needle-shaped crystals, usu. of calcium oxalate that develop as metabolic by-products in plant cells

rapid \rap-id\ *adj* [L *rapidus* seizing, sweeping, rapid, fr. *rapere* to seize, sweep away; akin to OE *refsan* to blame]: marked by a fast rate of motion, activity, succession, or occurrence *syn* see **FAST**, *ant* deliberate, leisurely — **rapid-ly** *adv* — **rapid-ness** *n*

rapid *n*: a part of a river where the current is fast and the surface is usu. broken by obstructions — usu. used in *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr.

rapid eye movement *n*: a rapid conjugate movement of the eyes that is associated with paradoxical sleep

rapid-fire \rap-id-fīr\ *adj* 1: firing or adapted for firing shots in rapid succession 2: marked by rapidity, liveliness, or sharpness

rapid-ity \rap-id-ə-tē, ˈra-\ *n*: the quality or state of being rapid
rapid transit *n*: fast passenger transportation (as by subway) in urban areas

rapier \ra-pē-\ *n* [MF (*espee*) *rapire*]: a straight 2-edged sword with a narrow pointed blade

rapine \rap-ən, -in\ *n* [ME *rapyne*, fr. L *rapina*, fr. *rapere* to seize, rob]: **PILLAGE**, **PLUNDER**



rapier

rap-ree \rap-rē\ *n* [IrGael *rdáire*] 1: an Irish irregular soldier or bandit 2: **VAGABOND**, **PLUNDERER**

rap-pee \ra-pā\ *n* [F (*tabac*) *rdpé*, lit., grated tobacco]: a pungent snuff made from dark rank tobacco leaves

rap-pel \ra-pel, ˈra-\ *n* [F, lit., recall, fr. OF *rapel*, fr. *rapeler* to recall, fr. *re-* + *apeler* to appeal, call — more at **APPEAL**]: descent (as of a cliff) by means of a rope passed under one thigh, across the body, and over the opposite shoulder — **rap-pel** *vi*

rap-pen \rap-ən\ *n*, *pl* **rap-pen** [G, lit., raven, akin to OHG *hraban* raven — more at **RAVEN**]: the centime of Switzerland

rap-per \rap-ər\ *n*: one that raps or is used for rapping, *specif*: a door knocker

rap-pli-ni \ra-pē-nē\ *n* *pl* [It *rapini*, *pl* of *rapina*, dim. of *rapo* turnip, fr. L *rapum* — more at **RAPE**]: immature turnip plants for use as greens

rap-port \ra-pō(s)r-, ˈpō(s)r-\ *n* [F, fr. *rapporter* to bring back, refer, fr. OF *rapporter* to bring back, fr. *re-* + *aporter* to bring, fr. L *aportare*, fr. *ad-* + *portare* to carry — more at **FARE**]: **RELATION**, *esp*: relation marked by harmony, conformity, accord, or affinity
rap-port-teur \ra-pōr-tər, -pōr-\ *n* [F, fr. *rapporter* to bring back, *reporter*]: one that gives reports (as at a meeting of a learned society)

rap-proche-ment \rap-rōsh-mē-, ˈrōsh-, ˈra-prōsh-\ *n* [F, fr. *rapprocher* to bring together, fr. MF, fr. *re-* + *approcher* to approach, fr. OF *ap-prochier*]: establishment or state of cordial relations

rap-scal-lion \rap-skāl-yən\ *n* [alter. of earlier *rascallion*, fr. *rascall*] 1: **RASCAL**, **NEER-DO-WELL**

rapt \rap\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *rap-tus*, *pp* of *rapere* to seize — more at **RAPID**] 1: lifted up and carried away 2: transported with emotion — **ENRAPTURED** 3: wholly absorbed: **ENGROSSED** — **rapt-ly** \rap-(l)ē\ *adv* — **rapt-ness** \rap(t)-nəs\ *n*

rap-tor \rap-tər, ˈtō(ə)r\ *n* [deriv. of L *raptor* plunderer, fr. *rap-tus*] 1: a bird of prey

rap-to-ri-al \rap-tōr-ē-əl, ˈtōr-\ *adj* 1: **PREDACEOUS** 1 2: adapted to seize prey 3: of, relating to, or being a bird of prey

rap-ture \rap-chor\ *n* [L *rap-tus*] 1 a: a state or experience of being carried away by overwhelming emotion b: a mystical experience in which the spirit is exalted to a knowledge of divine things 2: an expression or manifestation of ecstasy or passion *syn* see **ECSTASY** — **rap-tur-ous** \rap-chor-s, ˈrap-shrəs\ *adj* — **rap-tur-ous-ly** *adv* — **rap-tur-ous-ness** *n*

rapture *vi* **raptured**, **rap-turing**: **ENRAPTURE**
rapture of the deep: **NITROGEN NARCOSIS**

ra-ra avis \ra-rə-ˈā-vəs, ˈrər-, ˈrər-ə-ˈā-wəs\ *n*, *pl* **ra-ra avis-es** \ˈā-və-sēz\ or **ra-ra-aves** \ˈrər-, ˈrər-\ *n* [L, *rae* bird]: a rare person or thing: **RARITY**

rare \ra(r)-, ˈrē(r)-\ *adj*, *rar-er*, *rar-est* [alter. of earlier *rere*, fr. ME, fr. OE *hrere* boiled lightly; akin to OE *hreran* to stir, OHG *hruren*]: cooked so that the inside is still red (~ roast beef)

rare *adj* **rar-er**, **rar-est** [ME, fr. L *rarus*] 1: marked by wide separation of component particles: **THIN** (~ air) 2 a: marked by unusual quality, merit, or appeal: **DISTINCTIVE** b: superlative or extreme of its kind 3: seldom occurring or found: **UNCOMMON** *syn* see **CHOICE**, **INFREQUENT** — **rare-ness** *n*

rare-bit \ra(r)-bit, ˈrē(r)-\ *n* [(Welsh) *rarebit*]: **WELSH RABBIT**

rare earth *n* 1: any of a group of similar oxides of metals or a mixture of such oxides occurring together in widely distributed but relatively scarce minerals 2: **RARE EARTH ELEMENT**

rare earth element *n*: any of a series of metallic elements of which the oxides are classed as rare earths and which include the elements with atomic numbers 58 through 71, usu. lanthanum, and sometimes yttrium and scandium — called also **rare earth metal**, *compare* **ELEMENTAL TABLE**

rare-show \rar-ə-shō, ˈrər-\ *n* [alter. of *rare show*] 1: **PEEP SHOW** 2: **SHOW**, **SPECTACLE**, *specif*: a cheap street show

rare-fac-tion \rar-ə-fak-shən, ˈrər-\ *n* [F or ML, fr. *rarefaction*, fr. ML *rarefactio*, *rarefactio*, fr. L *rarefacere*, *pp* of *rarefacere* to rarefy] 1: the action or process of rarefying 2: the quality or state of being rarefied 3: a state or region of minimum pressure in a medium traversed by compression waves (as sound waves) — **rare-fac-tion-al** \-shənəl-, -shən-\ *adj* — **rare-fac-tive** \-fak-tiv\ *adj*

rare-fied also **rari-fied** \rar-ə-fīd, ˈrər-\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or interesting to a select group: **ESOTERIC** 2: very high

rare-ly also **rari-ly** \-ə-lee\ *adv* **rare-ly**, **rare-ly** [ME *rarely*, fr. MF *rarely*, modif. of L *rarefacere*, fr. *rarus* rare + *facere* to make — more at **DO**] *vi* 1: to make rare, thin, porous, or less dense: to expand without the addition of matter 2: to make more spiritual, refined, or abstract ~ *vi*: to become less dense

rare-ly \ra(r)-lē, ˈrē(r)-\ *adv* 1: not often: **SELDOM** 2: with rare skill: **EXCELLENTLY** 3: in an extreme or exceptional manner

rare-ripe \ra(r)-rip, ˈrē(r)-\ *adj* [E *di*al *rare* (early) + *E ripe*] 1: ripe before others or earlier than usual

rareripe *n* 1: an early ripening fruit or vegetable 2 *dial* 1: **GREEN ONION**

a about * kitten or further a back ã bake ñ cot, cart
 a out ch chin e less é easy g gift i trip l life
 j joke ñ sing o flow o flaw ó coin th than th this
 ù loot à foot y yet yū few yà famous zh vision

ram-page \ˈrɑːm-pɑːʒ\ *n*: a course of violent, notorious, or reckless action or behavior — **ram-pa-geous** \ˈrɑːm-pɑːʒəs\ *adj* — **ram-pa-geously** *adv* — **ram-pa-geous-ness** *n*

ram-pan-cy \ˈrɑːm-pɑːn-si\ *n*: the quality or state of being rampant

ram-pant \ˈrɑːm-pɑːnt\ *adj* [ME, fr MF, prp of *rampier*]
1 *a*: rearing upon the hind legs with forelegs extended
2 *a*: standing on one hind foot with one foreleg raised above the other and the head in profile — used of a heraldic animal
2 *a*: marked by a menacing wildness, extravagance, or absence of restraint
3 *b*: WIDESPREAD
3: having one impost or abutment higher than the other (a ~ arch) — **ram-pant-ly** *adv*

ram-part \ˈrɑːm-pɑːrt\ *n* [MF] 1: a broad embankment raised as a fortification and usu surmounted by a parapet 2: a protective barrier: BULWARK 3: a wall-like ridge (as of rock fragments, earth, or debris)

ram-pike \ˈrɑːp-ɪk\ *n* [origin unknown]: an erect broken or dead tree

ram-pion \ˈrɑːm-pi-ən\ *n* [prob modif. of MF *raponce*, fr OIt *raponzo*]: a European bellflower (*Campanula rapunculus*) with a tuberous root used with the leaves in salad

ram-rod \ˈrɑːm-rəd\ *n* 1: a rod for ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm 2: a cleaning rod for small arms

ramrod *adj*: marked by rigidity, severity, or stiffness

ram-shack-le \ˈrɑːm-shək-əl\ *adj* [alter of earlier *ransackled*, fr pp of obs *ransack*, freq of *ransack*]: 1: appearing ready to collapse
2: RICKETY 2: carelessly or loosely constructed

rams-horn \ˈrɑːmz-hɔː(r)n\ *n*: a snail (genus *Planorbis*) often used as an aquarium scavenger

ram-til \ˈrɑːm-tɪl\ *n* [Hindi *rāmtīl*, fr Skt *Rāma Rama + tila* sesame]: a tropical composite herb (*Guizotia abyssinica*) cultivated in India for its oil seeds

ra-mus \ˈrɑːm-s\ *n*, pl *ra-mi* \-mɪ\ [NL, fr L, branch — more at *RAMIFY*]: a projecting part, elongated process, or branch as *a*: the posterior more or less vertical part on each side of the lower jaw that articulates with the skull *b*: a branch of a nerve

ran *past* of *RUN*

ran-cho \ˈrɑːn-tʃo\ *n* [MexSp *ranchito* small ranch, fr Sp, camp, hut & Sp dial, small farm, fr OSp *ranchearse*] to take up quarters, fr MF (*se*) to take up a position, fr *ranger* to set in a row — more at *RANGE* 1: a large farm for raising horses, beef cattle, or sheep 2: a farm or area devoted to a particular specialty 3: RANCH HOUSE

ran-cho *vi*: to live or work on a ranch ~ *vi* 1: to work as a rancher on 2: to raise on a ranch

ran-cher \ˈrɑːn-tʃər\ *n*: one who owns or works on a ranch

ran-cho-ro \ˈrɑːn-tʃo(r)-ro\ *n*, pl *-ros* [MexSp, fr *ranchito*]: RANCHER

ranch house *n*: a one-story house typically with a low-pitched roof and an open plan

ranch-man \ˈrɑːn-tʃ-mən\ *n*: RANCHER

ran-cho \ˈrɑːn-tʃo\ *n*, pl *ranchos* [MexSp, small ranch] — RANCH 1

ran-cid \ˈrɑːn-tʃid\ *adj* [L *rancidus*, fr *rancēre* to be rancid] 1: having a rank smell or taste 2: OFFENSIVE *syn* see *MALODOROUS* — **ran-cid-ly** \ˈrɑːn-tʃid-li\ *adv* — **ran-cid-ness** \ˈrɑːn-tʃid-nəs\ *n*

ran-cor \ˈrɑːn-kər\ *n*, pl *-kə(r)s* [ME *rancour*, fr MF *ranceur*, fr LL *rancor* rancidity, rancor, fr L *rancēre*]: bitter deep-seated ill will *syn* see *ENMITY*

ran-cor-ous \ˈrɑːn-kə(r)-rəs\ *adj*: marked by rancor — **ran-cor-ous-ly** *adv*

ran-cour *Brit var* of *RANCOR*

rand \ˈrɑːnd\ *n*, pl *rand* [the Rand, So Africa] — see *MONEY* table

R & B *abbr* rhythm and blues

R & D *abbr* research and development

ran-dom \ˈrɑːn-dəm\ *n* [ME, impetuosity, fr MF *randon*, fr OF, fr *randir* to run, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *rinnan* to run — more at *RUN*]: a haphazard course — **at random**: without definite aim, direction, rule, or method

ran-dom *adj* 1: lacking a definite plan, purpose, or pattern 2 *a*: relating to, having, or being elements or events with definite probability of occurrence (~ processes) *b*: being or relating to a set or to an element of a set each of whose elements has equal probability of occurrence (a ~ sample), also: characterized by procedures designed to obtain such sets or elements (~ sampling) — **ran-dom-ly** *adv* — **ran-dom-ness** *n*

syn RANDOM, HAPHAZARD CASUAL, DESULTORY *shared meaning* element: determined by accident rather than design

ran-dom-ly *adv*: in a random manner

ran-dom-access *adj*: permitting access to stored data in any order the user desires (a ~ computer memory)

ran-dom-iza-tion \ˈrɑːn-də-mə-zā-shən\ *n*: arrangement (as of samples or experimental treatments) so as to simulate a chance distribution, reduce interference by irrelevant variables, and yield unbiased statistical data

ran-dom-ize \ˈrɑːn-də-maɪz\ *vi* -ized, -izing: to use randomization on — **ran-dom-izer** *n*

ran-dom-ized block *n*: an experimental design (as in horticulture) in which different treatments are distributed in random order in a block or plot — called also *randomized block design*

ran-dom-vari-able *n*: a variable that is itself a function of the result of a statistical experiment in which each outcome has a definite probability of occurrence (the number of spots showing if two dice are thrown is a ~) — called also *variate*

ran-dom-walk *n*: a process (as Brownian movement or genetic drift) consisting of a sequence of steps (as movements or changes in gene frequency) each of whose characteristics (as magnitude and direction) is determined by chance

R and R *abbr* rest and recreation, rest and recuperation

ran-dy \ˈrɑːn-deɪ\ *adj* [prob fr obs *rand* (to rant)] 1 chiefly Scot: having a coarse manner 2: LUSTFUL, LECHEROUS

ran-dy *n*, pl *ran-dies* chiefly Scot: a scolding or dissolute woman

rang *past* of *RING*

range \ˈræŋj\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, row of persons, fr OF *range*, fr *rengier* to range] 1 *a* (1): a series of things in a line: ROW (2): a series of mountains (3): one of the north-south rows of townships in a U S public-land survey that are numbered east and west from the principal meridian of the survey *b*: an aggregate of individuals in one order *c*: a direction line 2: a cooking stove that has an oven and a flat top with burners or heating elements 3 *a*: a place that may be ranged over *b*: an open region over which livestock may roam and feed *c*: the region throughout which a kind of organism or ecological community naturally lives or occurs 4: the act of ranging about 5 *a* (1): the horizontal distance to which a projectile can be propelled (2): the horizontal distance between a weapon and target *b*: the maximum distance a vehicle can travel without refueling *c*: a place where shooting or golf driving is practiced 6 *a*: the space or extent included, covered, or used: SCOPE *b*: the extent of pitch covered by a melody or lying within the capacity of a voice or instrument 7 *a*: a sequence, series, or scale between limits (a wide ~ of patterns) *b*: the limits of a series: the distance or extent between possible extremes *c*: the difference between the least and greatest values of an attribute or of the variable of a frequency distribution 8 *a*: the set of values a function may take on *b*: the class of admissible values of a variable 9: LINE 11

range *vb* ranged; ranging [ME *rangen*, fr MF *ranger*, fr OF *rengier*, fr *reng*, *reng* line, place, row — more at *RANK*] *vi* 1 *a*: to set in a row or in the proper order *b*: to place among things in a position or situation *c*: to assign to a category: CLASSIFY 2 *a*: to rove over or through *b*: to sail or pass along 3: to arrange (an anchor cable) on deck 4: to graze (livestock) on a range 5: to determine or give the elevation necessary for (a gun) to propel a projectile to a given distance ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to roam at large or freely *b*: to move over an area so as to explore it 2: to take a position 3 *a*: to correspond in direction or line: ALIGN *b*: to extend in a particular direction 4: to have range 5: to change or differ within limits 6 of an organism: to live or occur in or be native to a region *syn* see *LINE*

range finder *n*: 1: an instrument used in gunnery to determine the distance of a target 2: TACHYMETER 3: a device for measuring the distance between a camera and an object

range-land \ˈræŋj-land\ *n*: land used or suitable for range

range paralysis *n*: an avian leukosis involving flaccid paralysis esp of the legs and wings of maturing chickens

ran-ger \ˈræn-jər\ *n* 1 *a*: the keeper of a British royal park or forest *b*: FOREST RANGER 2: one that ranges 3 *a*: one of a body of organized armed men who range over a region esp to enforce the law *b*: a soldier specially trained in close-range fighting and in raiding tactics

rangy \ˈræŋ-jē\ *adj* rangier, rangier — *est*: 1: able to range for considerable distances 2 *a*: long-limbed and long-bodied (~ cattle) *b*: being tall and slender 3: having room for ranging 4: having great scope — **rang-iness** *n*

ran-i or **ra-nē** \ˈrɑːn-ē\ *n* [Hindi *rāni*, fr Skt *rājñī*, fem of *rājñ* king — more at *ROYAL*]: a Hindu queen ~ a rajah's wife

ra-nid \ˈrɑːn-ɪd\ *n* [denom of *L rana* frog]: any of a large family (Ranidae) of frogs distinguished by slightly dilated transverse sacral processes

rank \ˈræŋk\ *adj* [ME, fr OE *ranc* overbearing, strong, akin to OE *riht* right — more at *RIGHT*] 1: luxuriantly or excessively vigorous in growth 2: offensively gross or coarse: FOUL 3 *obs*: grown too large 4 *a*: shockingly conspicuous (must lecture him on his ~ dissoluteness — David Walden) *b*: COMPLETE — used as an intensive (~ beginners) 5 *archaic*: LUSTFUL, RUTHLESS 6: offensive in odor or flavor, esp: RANCID 7: PUTRID, FESTERING 8: high in amount: EXCESSIVE *syn* see *MALODOROUS*, *FLAGRANT* — **rank-ly** *adv* — **rank-ness** *n*

rank *n* [MF *renc*, *rang*, of Gmc origin, akin to OHG *hring* ring — more at *RING*] 1 *a*: ROW, SERIES *b*: a row of people *c* (1): a line of soldiers ranged side by side in close order (2) *pl*: ARMED FORCES (3) *pl*: the body of enlisted men *d*: any of the rows of squares that extend across a chessboard perpendicular to the files *e* *Brit*: STAND 6 2: an orderly arrangement: FORMATION 3: a social class 4 *a*: relative standing or position *b*: a degree or position of dignity, eminence, or excellence: DISTINCTION (soon took ~ as a leading attorney — J D Hicks) *c*: high social position (the privileges of ~) *d*: a grade of official standing 5: the order according to some statistical characteristic (as score on a test) 6: any of a series of classes of coal based on increasing alteration of the parent vegetable matter, increasing carbon content, and increasing fuel value 7: the number of linearly independent rows in a matrix

rank *vi* 1: to arrange in lines or in a regular formation 2: to determine the relative position of: RATE 3: to take precedence of ~ *vi* 1: to form or move in ranks 2: to take or have a position in relation to others

rank and file *n*: the enlisted men of an armed force 2: the individuals who constitute the body of an organization, society, or nation as distinguished from the leaders — **rank and file** ~ *fl-* *lōr* *n*

rank correlation *n*: a measure of correlation depending on rank

rank-er \ˈræŋ-kər\ *n*: one who serves or has served in the ranks, esp: a commissioned officer promoted from the ranks

Rankine \ˈræŋ-kɪn\ *adj* [William J M Rankine 1872 Sc engineer & physicist]: being, according to, or relating to an absolute temperature scale on which the unit of measurement equals a Fahrenheit degree and on which the freezing point of water is 491.69° and the boiling point 671.69°

rank-ing *adj*: having a high position as *a*: FOREMOST (~ poet) *b*: being next to the chairman in seniority (~ committee member)

ran-klē \ˈræŋ-kəl\ *vb* ran-klē; *ran-klē* \-k(ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *ranclen* to fester, fr MF *rancler*, fr OF *dranceler*, *rancler*, fr *drancie*, *ranclē* festening sore, fr ML *dracuncul*, fr L, dim of *draco* serpent — more at *DRAGON*] *vi* 1: to cause anger, irritation, or deep bitterness 2: to feel anger and irritation ~ *vi*: to cause irritation or bitterness in

REA abbr 1 Railway Express Agency 2 Rural Electrification Administration

ə about * kitten ər further ə back ɪ bake ɪ cot, cart
 ʌn out ch chin ɛ less ɛ easy ɡ gift ɪ trip ɪ life
 ɪ joke ŋ sing ɔ flow ɔ flaw ɔl coin th thin th thus
 ɪ foot ʌ foot ɪ yet ɪ few ɪ furious zh vision

rav-en-ous \ˈræv-(ə)-nəs/ *adj* 1: RAPACIOUS, VORACIOUS (<wolves) 2: very eager for food, satisfaction, or gratification (a ~ appetite) — **rav-en-ous-ly** *adv* — **rav-en-ous-ness** *n*

rav-in \ˈræv-on/ *n* [ME, fr MF *ravine*] 1: PLUNDER, PILLAGE 2: a: an act or habit of preying b: something seized as prey (red in tooth and claw with ~ — Alfred Tennyson)

ra-vine \ˈrə-vēn/ *n* [F, fr MF, rapine, rush, fr L *rapina* rapine]: a small narrow steep-sided valley that is larger than a gully and smaller than a canyon and that is usu. worn by running water

rav-ined \ˈræv-əd/ *adj*, *obs*: RAVENOUS

ˈrav-ing \ˈrā-vɪŋ/ *n*: irrational, incoherent, wild, or extravagant utterance or declamation — usu. used in pl.

ˈraving *adj* 1: talking wildly or irrationally (a ~ lunatic) 2: RAVISHING (a ~ beauty)

rav-i-ol-i \ˈræv-ə-ˈlɪ, ˈrāv-/ *n* [It, fr It dial., pl of *raviolo*, lit., little turnip, dim. of *rava* turnip, fr L *rapa* — more at RAPE]: little cases of dough containing a savory filling (as of meat or cheese); also: a dish consisting of ravioli in a tomato sauce

rav-ish \ˈrāv-ɪʃ/ *vi* [ME *ravishen*, fr. MF *raviss*, stem of *ravir*, fr. (assumed) VL *rapire*, alter. of L *rapere* to seize, rob — more at RAPID] 1: a: to seize and take away by violence b: to overcome with emotion (as joy or delight) (<wed by the beauty of the scene) c: RAPE, VIOLATE 2: PLUNDER, ROB *syn* see TRANSPORT — **rav-ish-er** *n* — **rav-ish-ment** \ˈrāv-ɪʃ-mənt/ *n*

rav-ish-ing \ˈrāv-ɪʃ-ɪŋ/ *adj*: unusually attractive, pleasing, or striking — **rav-ish-ing-ly** \ˈrāv-ɪʃ-ɪŋ-lee/ *adv*

ˈraw \rō/ *adj* **raw-er** \rō-er/ **raw-est** \rō-est/ [ME, fr. OE *hræw*; akin to OHG *hrō* raw, L *crudus* raw, *crudo* blood, Gk *kreas* flesh] 1: not cooked 2: (1): being in or nearly in the natural state: not processed or purified (< fibers) (< sewage) (2): not diluted or blended (< spirits) b: unprepared or imperfectly prepared for use c: not being in polished, finished, or processed form (< data) (a ~ draft of a thesis) 3: (1): having the surface abraded or chafed (2): very irritated (a ~ sore throat) b: lacking covering: NAKED 4: a: lacking experience or understanding: GREEN (a ~ recruit) b: (1): marked by absence of refinements (2): VULGAR, COARSE (a ~ joke) 5: disagreeably damp or cold *syn* see RUDE — **raw-ly** *adv* — **raw-ness** *n*

ˈraw *n*: a raw place or state — In the raw 1: in the natural or crude state (life in the raw) 2: NAKED (slept in the raw)

raw-boned \ˈrō-ˈbɒnd/ *adj* 1: having little flesh: GAUNT 2: having a coarse heavy frame that seems inadequately covered with flesh *syn* see LEAN

raw deal *n*: an instance of unfair treatment

ˈraw-hide \ˈrō-ˈhɪd/ *n* 1: untanned cattle skin 2: a whip of untanned hide

ˈraw-hide *vi* **raw-hid-ed**, **raw-hid-ing**: to whip or drive with or as if with a rawhide

ra-wi-n-a-son-de \ˈrā-wən-ˈsɒnd/ *n* [radar + wind + radiosonde]: a radiosonde tracked by a radio direction-finding device to determine the velocity of winds aloft

raw material *n*: material whether crude or processed that can be converted by manufacture, processing, or combination into a new and useful product (wheat, the finished product of the farmer, is raw material for the flour mill — C. A. Koepke), broadly: something with a potential for improvement, development, or elaboration (perplexities are often the raw material of discoveries — Agnes M. Clerke)

raw score *n*: an individual's actual achievement (as on a test) usu. expressed numerically and unadjusted for relative position in the group tested

rax \ˈraks/ *vb* [ME (northern dial.) *raxen*, fr. OE *raxan*, akin to OE *reccan* to stretch — more at RACK] chiefly Scot: STRETCH

ˈray \rā/ *n* [ME *raye*, fr MF *rale*, fr L *rala*]: any of numerous clasmobranch fishes (order Hypotremata) having the body flattened dorsoventrally, the eyes on the upper surface, and a much-reduced caudal region

ˈray *n* [ME, fr MF *rai*, fr L *radius* rod, ray] 1: a: one of the lines of light that appear to radiate from a bright object b: a beam of light or other radiant energy of small cross section c: (1): a stream of material particles traveling in the same line (as in radioactive phenomena) (2): a single particle of such a stream 2: a: light cast by rays: RADIANCE b: a moral or intellectual light 3: a thin line suggesting a ray as a: any of a group of lines diverging from a common center b: HALF LINE 4: a: one of the bony rods that extend and support the membrane in the fin of a fish b: one of the radiating divisions of the body of a radiate animal c: a longitudinal vein of an insect's wing 5: a branch or flower stalk of an umbel b: (1): MEDULLARY RAY (2): VASCULAR RAY c: RAY FLOWER 1 6: PARTICLE TRACE (< of hope)

vi 1: to shine in or as if in rays b: to issue as rays 2: to extend like the radii of a circle: RADIATE ~ *vi* 1: to emit in rays 2: to furnish or mark with rays

ˈrayed \ˈrā-d/ *adj*: having ray flowers

ray floret *n*: RAY FLOWER 1

ray flower *n* 1: one of the marginal flowers of the head in a composite plant (as the aster) that also has disk flowers 2: the entire head in a plant (as chicory) that lacks disk flowers

ray-less \ˈrā-ləs/ *adj* 1: having, admitting, or emitting no rays, esp.: DARK 2: lacking ray flowers — **ray-less-ness** *n*

rayless goldenrod *n*: any of several composite plants (*Haplopappus* or related genera) some of which produce trembles in cattle

ray-on \ˈrā-ən/ *n* [irreg. fr ˈray] 1: any of a group of smooth textile fibers made in filament and staple form from cellulosic material by extrusion through minute holes 2: a rayon yarn, thread, or fabric

raze \ˈrāz/ *vi* **razed**; **raz-ing** [alter of *rase*] 1: to destroy to the ground: DEMOLISH 2: a: to scrape, cut, or shave off b: *archaic*: ERASE — **razer** *n*

ra-zee \ˈrā-zē/ *n* [F (*valseau*) *rasé*, lit., cut-off ship]: a wooden ship with the upper deck cut away

raz-or \ˈrā-zər/ *n* [ME *rasour*, fr. OF *raseor*, fr. *raser* to raze, shave — more at RASE]: a keen-edged cutting instrument for shaving or cutting hair

raz-or-back \ˈrā-zər-bak/ *n*: a thin-bodied long-legged half-wild mongrel hog chiefly of the southeastern U.S.

raz-or-backed \ˈrā-zər-bak/ *adj* or **raz-or-back** \ˈrā-zər-bak/ *adj*: having a sharp narrow back (a ~ horse)

raz-or-bill \ˈrā-zər-bɪl/ *n*: a No Atlantic auk (*Alca torda*) with the plumage black above and white below and a compressed sharply edged bill — called also **razor-billed auk**

razor clam *n*: any of numerous marine bivalve mollusks (family Solenidae) having a long narrow curved thin shell

ˈrazz \ˈræz/ *n* [short for *razzberry* (sound of contempt), alter. of *raspberry*]: RASPBERRY 2

ˈrazz-ly *vi*: HECKLE, DERIDE (the fans ~ed the visiting players)

ˈraz-zle-daz-zle \ˈræz-əl-daz-əl/ *n* [irreg. redupl. of *dazzle*] 1: a state of confusion or hilarity 2: a complex mangle (as in sports) designed to confuse an opponent 3: a confusing or colorful often gaudy action or display

ˈrazz-ma-tazz \ˈræz-mə-tæz/ *n* [prob alter of *razzle-dazzle*] 1: RAZZLE-DAZZLE 2: DOUBLE-TALK 3: VIM, ZING

Rb symbol rubidium

RBA *abbr* Royal Society of British Artists

RBC *abbr* red blood cells; red blood count

RBE *abbr* relative biological effectiveness

RBI \ˈrɪ-bi-/ *n*, pl **RBI**s or **RBI**s [run batted in]: a run scored in baseball by an action by a batter (as a base hit)

RBS *abbr* Royal Society of British Sculptors

RC *abbr* 1 Red Cross 2 resistance-capacitance 3 Roman Catholic

RCAF *abbr* Royal Canadian Air Force

RCMP *abbr* Royal Canadian Mounted Police

RCN *abbr* Royal Canadian Navy

r color *n*: an acoustic effect of a simultaneously articulated /r/ imparted to a vowel by retroflexion or constriction of the tongue — **r-colored** \ˈr-kɔl-əd/ *adj*

RCP *abbr* Royal College of Physicians

RCS *abbr* Royal College of Surgeons

rc *abbr* recruit

rd *abbr* 1 read 2 rod 3 round

RD *abbr* 1 refer to drawer 2 rural delivery

-rd symbol — used after the figure 3 to indicate the ordinal number third (3rd) (83rd)

RDA *abbr* recommended daily allowance

RDF *abbr* radio direction finder; radio direction finding

ˈre \rā/ *n* [ML, fr the syllable sung to this note in a medieval hymn to St. John the Baptist]: the 2d tone of the diatonic scale in solmi-zation

ˈre \rā/ *prep* [L, abl. of *res* thing — more at REAL]: with regard to: in re

Re symbol rhenium

re- *prefix* [ME, fr OF, fr L *re-*, red-, back-, again-, against] 1: again: anew (retell) 2: back: backward (recall)

reaccommo-	reassail	reclassification
reaccredit	reassemble	reclassify
reaccreditation	reassembly	reclaim
reaccumulation	reassert	recoil
reacquire	reassertion	recock
reachievement	reassess	recodification
reacquaint	reassessment	recodify
reacquire	reassign	recolonization
reacquisition	reassign	recolonize
reacuate	reassert	recolor
readapt	reassertment	recombine
readapt	reassume	recommence
readdition	reassumption	recommencement
readress	reattach	recommission
readjust	reattachment	recompilation
readjustable	reattack	recompile
readjustment	reatain	recomplete
readmission	reattainment	recompletion
readmit	reattempt	recompound
readmittance	reattribute	recompress
readopt	retribution	recompression
readoption	reauthorize	recomputation
reaffirm	reawake	recompute
reaffirmation	reawaken	reconcile
reaffix	reback	reconcentrate
reallocate	rebalance	reconcentration
reallocation	rebanism	reconception
reanalysis	rebanize	reconceptualization
reanalyze	rebid	reconceptualize
reanesthetize	rebidable	recondensation
reanimate	rebind	recondense
reanimation	reboard	reconduct
reannex	reboil	reconfine
reannexation	reburial	reconnect
reappear	rebury	reconnection
reappearance	rebut	reconquer
reapplication	rebuttal	reconquest
reapply	rebuttal	reconsecrate
reappoint	rebuttal	reconsecration
reappointment	rebuttal	reconsign
reappraisal	rebuttal	reconsignment
reappraise	rebuttal	reconsult
rearrange	rebuttal	reconsultation
rearrangement	rebuttal	recontact
rearranger	rebuttal	recontaminate
rearrise	rebuttal	recontamination
rearsend	rebuttal	recontour
reascend	rebuttal	recontract
reascend	rebuttal	reconvene
reascend	rebuttal	reconvict

recession \n-'resh-ən\ *n* 1: the act or action of receding; **WITHDRAWAL** 2: a departing procession (as of clergy and choir at the end of a church service) 3: a period of reduced economic activity — **recession-ary** \-'ner-ē\ *adj*

recession \('rē-'resh-ən\ *n* [*re- + cession*]: the act of ceding back to a former possessor

recession-al \ri-'resh-nəl, -ən-əl\ *adj*: of or relating to a withdrawal

recessional *n* 1: a hymn or musical piece at the conclusion of a service or program 2: **RECESSION**

recessive \ri-'ses-iv\ *adj* 1 *a*: tending to go back: **RECEDING** *b*: **RETIRING, WITHDRAWING** 2 *a*: producing little or no phenotypic effect when occurring in heterozygous condition with a contrasting allele (~ genes) *b*: expressed only when the determining gene is in the homozygous condition (~ traits) — **recessively** *adv* — **recessiveness** *n*

recessive *n* 1: a recessive character or gene 2: an organism possessing one or more recessive characters

recharge \('rē-'chārg\ *vi*: to make a new attack ~ *vt*: to charge again, esp: to restore anew the active materials in (a storage battery) — **re-charge** \('rē-'chārg, 'rē-ʒ\ *n* — **re-charge-able** \('rē-'chārg-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **re-charger** \-'jərg\ *n*

rechauf-fé \rē-'shō-fē, -'shō-\ *n* [*F*]: 1: a warmed-over dish of food 2: **REHASH**

recheat \ri-'chēt\ *n* [*ME* *recheat*, fr *recheat* to blow the recheat, fr *MF* *recheat* to assemble, rally, fr *re- + achater* to acquire, fr (assumed) *VL* *accipere*, fr *ac- + capere* to seek to obtain, intens. of *capere* to take, receive — more at **HEAVE**] a hunting call sounded on a horn to assemble the hounds

recherché \rē-'sher-'shā, -'shē(-)r-\ *adj* [*F*] 1 *a*: **EXQUISITE**, **CHOICE** *b*: **EXOTIC, RARE** 2: excessively refined: **AFFECTED** 3: **OVERBLOWN, PRETENTIOUS**

recidivism \ri-'sid-ə-'viz-əm\ *n*: a tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behavior; esp: relapse into criminal behavior

recidivist \-'vɒst\ *n* [*F* *récidiviste*, fr *récidiver* to relapse, fr *ML* *recidivare*, fr *L* *recidivus* recurring, fr *recidere* to fall back, fr *re- + cadere* to fall — more at **CHANCE**]: one who relapses, *specif*: an habitual criminal — **recidivist** *adj* — **recidivistic** \-'sɪd-ə-'vɪst-ik\ *adj*

recip *abbr* reciprocal, reciprocity

recip-e \ri-'sɪp-ə\ *n* [*L*, take, imper. of *recipere* to take, receive — more at **RECEIVE**]: 1: **PRESCRIPTION** 2: a set of instructions for making something (as a food dish) from various ingredients 3: a procedure for doing or attaining something (as ~ for success)

recip-i-ent \ri-'sɪp-ē-nt\ *n* [*L* *recipiens*, *recipiens*, *prp* of *recipere*]: one that receives: **RECEIVER** — **recipient** *adj*

recip-ro-cal \ri-'sɪp-rə-'kəl\ *adj* [*L* *reciprocus* returning the same way, alternating, irreg. fr *re- + pro-*] 1 *a*: inversely related: **OPPOSITE** *b*: of, constituting, or resulting from paired crosses in which the kind that supplies the male parent of the first cross supplies the female parent of the second cross and vice versa 2: shared, felt, or shown by both sides 3: serving to reciprocate: consisting of or functioning as a return in kind (the ~ devastation of nuclear war) 4 *a*: mutually corresponding (agreed to extend ~ privileges to each other's citizens) *b*: marked by or based on reciprocity (~ trade agreements) — **recip-ro-cal-ly** \-'k(ə)-li\ *adv*

syn **RECIPROCAL** **MUTUAL** **COMMON** *shared meaning element*: shared, experienced, or shown by each of those involved

reciprocal *n* 1: something in a reciprocal relationship to another 2: one of a pair of numbers (as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{1}$) whose product is one; *broadly*: **MULTIPLICATIVE INVERSE**

reciprocal pronoun *n*: a pronoun (as *each other*) used to denote mutual action or cross relationship between the members comprised in a plural subject

recip-ro-cate \ri-'sɪp-rə-'kæt\ *vb* -cated, -cating *vi* 1: to give and take mutually 2: to return in kind or degree (~ a compliment gracefully) ~ *vi* 1: to make a return for something (we hope to ~ for your kindness) 2: to move forward and backward alternately (a reciprocating valve) — **recip-ro-ca-tor** \-'kæt-ər\ *n*

syn **RECIPROCAT** **RETALIATE** **REQUITE** **RETURN** *shared meaning element*: to give back, usually in kind or quantity **RECIPROCAT** is likely to imply mutuality and a reasonably equivalent exchange or a paying back of what one has received (the love of Lavinia for the hero, most correctly reciprocated by him — H O Taylor) (few men reciprocate evil with good) **RETALIATE** usually applies to a paying back of injury in exact measure and kind by way of revenge (the students charged the policy with brutality and retaliated with some brutality of their own — S T Wise) **REQUITE** can imply a simple reciprocation or a paying back in terms of what one considers the merits of the case without regard to mutual satisfaction (hospitality should be requited in kind — Agnes M. Miall) (his servility was requited with cold contempt — T B Macaulay) **RETURN** stresses a paying back of whatever has been given, sometimes in kind, sometimes by way of contrast (return blow for blow) (he returns my envy with pity — Richard Steele)

reciprocating engine *n*: an engine in which the to-and-fro motion of a piston is transformed into circular motion of the crankshaft

recip-ro-ca-tion \ri-'sɪp-rə-'kā-shən\ *n* 1 *a*: a mutual exchange *b*: a return in kind or of like value 2: an alternating motion — **recip-ro-ca-tive** \-'sɪp-rə-'kæt-iv, -kət-\ *adj*

recip-ro-ci-ty \ri-'sɪp-rə-'sɪt-ē, -'sɪt-ē\ *n* [*pl* -ties] 1: the quality or state of being reciprocal: mutual dependence, action, or influence 2: a mutual exchange of privileges, *specif*: a recognition by one of two countries or institutions of the validity of licenses or privileges granted by the other

re-cision \ri-'sɪzh-ən\ *n* [*MF*, alter of *resection*, fr *LL* *resection*, *resection* *resection*]: **CANCELLATION**

re-cit-al \ri-'sɪt-əl\ *n* 1 *a*: the act or process or an instance of reciting *b*: a detailed account: **ENUMERATION** (the ~ of his troubles) *c*: **DISCOURSE, NARRATION** (a colorful ~ of a night on the town) 2 *a*: a concert given by an individual musician or dancer

or by a dance troupe *b*: a public exhibition of skill given by music or dance pupils — **re-cit-a-ble** \-'sɪt-ə-bəl\ *n*

rec-i-ta-tion \ri-'sɪt-ə-'tā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of enumerating (a ~ of relevant details) 2: the act or an instance of reading or repeating aloud esp. publicly 3 *a*: a student's oral reply to questions *b*: a class period

rec-i-ta-tive \ri-'sɪt-ə-(tə)-'tēv\ *n* [*It* *recitativo*, fr. *reclaire* to recite, fr. *L*] 1: a rhythmically free declamatory vocal style for delivering a narrative text, also: a passage to be delivered in this style 2: **RECITATION** — **recitative** *adj*

rec-i-ta-tiv-vo \ri-'sɪt-ə-(tə)-'v(ə)\ *n*, *pl* -vi \-'v(ə) or -vos [*It*]: **RECITATIVE**

re-cite \ri-'sɪt\ *vb* -cited; **rec-iting** [*ME* *reciten* to state formally, fr. *MF* or *L*, *MF* *reciter* to recite, fr. *L* *reclaire*, fr. *re- + clare* to summon — more at **CITE**] *vi* 1: to repeat from memory or read aloud publicly 2 *a*: to relate in full (~ dull anecdotes) *b*: **ENUMERATE, DETAIL** (recited a catalog of offenses) 3: to repeat or answer questions about (a lesson) ~ *vi* 1: to repeat or read aloud something memorized or prepared 2: to reply to a teacher's question on a lesson — **rec-iter** *n*

reck \ræk\ *vb* [*ME* *recken* to take heed, fr. *OE* *reccan*; akin to *OHG* *ruohen* to take heed] *vi* 1: **WORRY, CARE** 2 *archaic*: to be of account or interest: **MATTER** ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to care for: **REGARD** 2 *archaic*: to matter to: **CONCERN**

reck-less \ræk-'lɪs\ *adj* 1: marked by lack of proper caution: careless of consequences 2: **NEGLIGENT** (~ mining practices devastated the countryside) *syn* see **ADVENTUROUS** *ant* **calculating** — **reck-less-ly** *adv* — **reck-less-ness** *n*

reck-on \ræk-'ən\ *vb* **reck-oned**; **reck-on-ing** \-(ə)-'nɪŋ\ [*ME* *rekenen*, fr. *OE* *reccenian* (as in *gereccenian* to narrate), akin to *OE* *reccan*] *vi* 1 *a*: **COUNT** (~ the days till Christmas) *b*: **ESTIMATE, COMPUTE** (~ the height of a building) *c*: to determine by reference to a fixed basis (the existence of the U.S. is ~ed from the Declaration of Independence) 2: to regard or think of as: **CONSIDER** 3 *chiefly dial*: **SUPPOSE, THINK** (I ~ I've outlived my time — Ellen Glasgow) ~ *vi* 1: to settle accounts 2: to make a calculation 3 *a*: **JUDGE** *b* *chiefly dial*: **SUPPOSE, THINK** 4: to accept something as certain: place reliance (I ~ on your promise to help) *syn* see **RELY** — **reck-on with**: to take into consideration — **reck-on without**: to fail to consider: **IGNORE**

reck-on-ing *n* 1: the act or an instance of reckoning as *a*: **ACCOUNT, BILL** *b*: **COMPUTATION** *c*: calculation of a ship's position 2: a settling of accounts (day of ~) 3: a summing up

re-claim \ri-'klām\ *vi* [*ME* *reclamen*, fr. *OF* *reclamer* to call back, fr. *L* *reclamare* to cry out against, fr. *re- + clamare* to cry out — more at **CLAIM**] 1 *a*: to recall from wrong or improper conduct: **REFORM** *b*: **TAME, SUBDUCE** 2 *a*: to rescue from an undesirable state *b*: to make available for human use by changing natural conditions (~ swampland) 3: to obtain from a waste product or by-product: **RECOVER** *syn* see **RESCUE** — **re-claim-able** \-'klām-ə-bəl\ *adj*

re-claim \('rē-'klām\ *vi*: to demand or obtain the return of

re-cla-ma-tion \rē-'klā-mā-'shən\ *n* [*MF*, fr. *L* *reclamation*, *reclamation*, fr. *reclamatus*, *pp* of *reclamare*]: the act or process of reclaiming as *a*: **REFORMATION, REHABILITATION** *b*: restoration to use: **RECOVERY**

re-clame \rē-'klām\ *n* [*F*, advertising, fr. *réclamer* to appeal, fr. *OF* *reclamer*] 1: a public acclaim: **VOGUE** 2: a gift for dramatization or publicity: **SHOWMANSHIP**

rec-l-nate \rē-'kl-ə-'nāt\ *adj*: bent downward so that the apex is below the base (~ leaves)

re-cline \ri-'klin\ *vb* **re-clined**, **re-clin-ing** [*ME* *reclinen*, fr. *MF* or *L*, *MF* *reclinare*, fr. *L* *reclinare*, fr. *re- + clinare* to bend — more at **LEAN**] *vi*: to cause or permit to incline backwards ~ *vi* 1: to lean or incline backwards 2: **REPOSE, LIE**

re-clos-able \('rē-'klō-zə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being closed again tightly after opening (~ packages of bacon)

re-cluse \rē-'klūs, ri-'klūs, 'rē-'klūs\ *adj* [*ME*, fr. *OF* *reclus*, lit., shut up, fr. *LL* *reclusus*, *pp* of *recludere* to shut up, fr. *L* *re- + claudere* to close — more at **CLOSE**]: marked by withdrawal from society: **SOLITARY** — **re-clu-sive** \ri-'klū-siv-, -zə-\ *adj*

re-cluse *n*: a person who leads a secluded or solitary life

re-clu-sion \ri-'klū-zhən\ *n*: the state of being recluse

rec-og-ni-tion \rē-'kɪg-'nɪsh-ən, -'nɪz-ən\ *n* [*L* *recognitio*, fr. *recognitus*, *pp* of *recognoscere*] 1: the action of recognizing: the state of being recognized as *a*: **ACKNOWLEDGMENT** esp: formal acknowledgment of the political existence of a government or nation *b*: knowledge or feeling that an object present has been met before 2: special notice or attention 3: the sensing and encoding of printed or written data by a machine (optical character ~) (magnetic ink character ~)

syn **RECOGNITION** **IDENTIFICATION** **ASSIMILATION** **APPRECEPTION** *shared meaning element*: a form of cognition that relates a perception of something new to knowledge already possessed

re-cog-ni-zance \ri-'kag-nə-'zən(t)s, -'kən-zə-\ *n* [*alter* of *ME* *recognissauce*, fr. *MF* *recognissauce* recognition, fr. *reconoscere* to recognize] 1 *a*: an obligation of record entered into before a court or magistrate requiring the performance of an act (as appearance in court) usu. under penalty of a money forfeiture *b*: the sum liable to forfeiture upon such an obligation 2 *archaic*: **TOKEN PLEDGE**

rec-og-nize \rē-'kɪg-'nɪz-, -'nɪz-\ *vt* -nized, -niz-ing [*modif* of *MF* *recognoscere*, stem of *reconoscere*, fr. *L* *recognoscere*, fr. *re- + cognoscere* to know — more at **COGNITION**] 1 *a*: to perceive to be something previously known (recognized the word) *b*: to perceive clearly: **REALIZE** 2: to acknowledge or take notice of in some definite way as *a*: to acknowledge with a show of appreci-

a about * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
 su out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke ŋ sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
 i loot a foot y yet y few y furious zh vision

re-buke \ri-'byuk\ *vi* **re-buked**; **re-buk-ing** [ME *rebuken*, fr. ONF *rebuken*] 1 *a*: to criticize sharply: REPRIMAND 2 *b*: to serve as a rebuke to 2: to turn back or keep down: CHECK *syn* see RE-PROVE — **re-buk-er** *n*

rebutal *n*: an expression of strong disapproval: REPRIMAND

rebus \ri-'bus\ *n* [L, by things, abl pl of *res* thing — more at REAL]: a representation of words or syllables by pictures of objects or by symbols whose names resemble the intended words or syllables in sound, also: a riddle made up of such pictures or symbols



rebus

re-but \ri-'but\ *vb* **re-buffed**; **re-but-ting** [ME *rebuten*, fr. OF *rebuter*, fr. *re-* + *buter* to butt — more at BUTT] 1: to drive or beat back: REFEL 2 *a*: to contradict or oppose by formal legal argument, plea, or countervailing proof 2: to expose the falsity of: REFUTE *syn* see DISPROVE — **re-but-tal-ble** \ri-'but-'tə-bəl\ *adj*

re-but-tal \ri-'but-'təl\ *n*: the act of rebutting esp. in a legal suit, also: argument or proof that rebuts

re-but-ter \ri-'but-ər\ *n* [AF *rebuter*, fr. OF *rebuter* to rebut]: the answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder

rebutter *n*: something that rebuts: REFUTATION

rec abbr 1 receipt 2 record, recording 3 recreation

re-cal-ci-trance \ri-'kal-'sə-'trən(t)s\ *n*: the state of being recalcitrant

re-cal-ci-tran-cy \ri-'kal-'sə-'trən-'sē\ *n*: RECALCITRANCE

re-cal-ci-trant \ri-'kal-'sə-'trənt\ *adj* [LL *recalcitrant*, *recalcitrans*, pp of *recalcitrare* to be stubbornly disobedient, fr. L, to kick back, fr. *re-* + *calcitrare* to kick, fr. *calc*, *calc* heel — more at CALC] 1: obstinately defiant of authority or restraint 2 *a*: difficult to handle or operate 2: not responsive to treatment 2: RESISTANT (this subject is ~ both to observation and to experiment — G G, Simpson) *syn* see UNRULY *ant* amenable — **re-cal-ci-trant-ly** \ri-'kal-'sə-'trənt-'lē\ *adv*

re-cal-cu-late \ri-'kal-'kyə-'lāt\ *vi*: to calculate again esp. in order to discover the source of an error or formulate new conclusions — **re-cal-cu-la-tion** \ri-'kal-'kyə-'lā-shən\ *n*

re-cal-es-cent \ri-'ka-'les-'n(t)s\ *n* [L *recalescere* to grow warm again, fr. *re-* + *calescere* to grow warm, incho of *calere* to be warm — more at LEE]: an increase in temperature that occurs, while cooling metal through a range of temperatures in which change in structure occurs

re-call \ri-'köl\ *vi* 1 *a*: to call back (was ~ed to active duty) 2: to bring back to mind (~s his early years) 2: to remind one of: RESEMBLE (a playwright who ~s the Elizabethan dramatists) 3: CANCEL, REVOKE 3: RESTORE, REVIVE *syn* see REMEMBER — **re-call-able** \ri-'köl-'ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: ~ **re-call-er** *n*

re-call \ri-'köl\ *re-* *n*: 1: a call to return (a ~ of workers after a layoff) 2: the right or procedure by which an official may be removed by vote of the people 3: remembrance of what has been learned or experienced 4: the act of revoking 5: the return to a dealer of a product (as an automobile) specified as defective by the manufacturer so that the dealer may make repairs 6: the ability (as of an information retrieval system) to retrieve stored material — **re-can-a-liza-tion** \ri-'kan-'lā-'zā-shən\ *n*: the process of reuniting an interrupted channel of a bodily tube (as a vas deferens)

re-cant \ri-'kant\ *vb* [L *recantare*, fr. *re-* + *cantare* to sing — more at CHANT] 1: to withdraw or repudiate (a statement or belief) formally and publicly: RENOUNCE 2: REVOKE *syn* see ABJURE — **re-can-ta-tion** \ri-'kan-'tā-shən\ *n*

re-cap \ri-'kəp\ *vi* **re-capped**; **re-capping**: to cement, mold, and vulcanize a strip of camelback on the buffed and roughened surface of the tread of (a worn pneumatic tire) — **re-cap-pa-ble** \ri-'kəp-'ə-bəl\ *adj*

re-cap \ri-'kəp\ *n*: a recapped tire

re-cap \ri-'kəp\ *n*: **re-capped**; **re-capping** [by shortening]: RECAPITULATION

re-cap \ri-'kəp\ *n*: RECAPITULATION

re-cap-i-tal-iza-tion \ri-'kəp-'tā-'lā-'zā-shən\ *n*: a revision of the capital structure of a corporation

re-cap-i-tal-ize \ri-'kəp-'tā-'lā-'zē\ *vi*: to change the capital structure of

re-cap-it-u-late \ri-'kə-'pich-'ə-'lāt\ *vi* **re-capped**; **re-capping** [LL *recapitulare*, pp. of *recapitulare* to restate by heads, sum up, fr. L *re-* + *capitulum* division of a book]: to repeat the principal points or stages of: SUMMARIZE

re-cap-it-u-lation \ri-'kə-'pich-'ə-'lā-shən\ *n*: 1: a concise summary 2: the hypothetical occurrence in an individual organism's development of successive stages resembling the series of ancestral types from which it has descended so that the ontogeny of the individual is a recapitulation of the phylogeny of its group 3: the third section of a sonata form

re-cap-ture \ri-'kəp-'char\ *n* 1 *a*: the act of retaking 2: an instance of being retaken 2: the retaking of a prize or goods under international law 3: a government seizure under law of earnings or profits beyond a fixed amount

re-capture *vi* 1 *a*: to capture again 2: to experience again (by no effort of the imagination could she ~ the ecstasy — Ellen Glasgow) 2: to take (as a portion of earnings or profits above a fixed amount) by law or through negotiations under law

re-cast \ri-'kast\ *vi* **re-cast**; **re-casting**: to cast again (~ a gun) (~ a play); also: REMODEL, REFASHION (~ his political image to fit the times) — **re-cast** \ri-'kast\ *n*

reced *abbr* received

re-cede \ri-'sed\ *vi* **re-ceded**; **re-ceding** [L *recedere* to go back, fr. *re-* + *cedere* to go — more at CEDE] 1 *a*: to move back or away: WITHDRAW 2: to slant backward 2: to grow less or smaller: DIMINISH

syn RECEDE, RETREAT, RETROGRADE, RETRACT, BACK *shared meaning element*: to move backward *ant* proceed, advance

re-cede \ri-'sed\ *vi* [re- + *cedere*]: to cede back to a former possessor

re-cel-ipt \ri-'sē\ *n* [ME *recelte*, fr. ONF, fr. ML *recepta*, prob. fr. L, neut. pl. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere* to receive] 1: RECEIPT 2 *a*: obs.: RECEP-TACLE *b*: archaic: a revenue office 3: the act or process of receiving 4: something received — usu. used in pl 5: a writing acknowledging the receiving of goods or money

re-cel-ipt *vi* 1: to give a receipt for or acknowledge the receipt of 2: to mark as paid

re-cel-iv-a-ble \ri-'sē-'və-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being received 2: subject to call for payment (notes ~)

re-cel-iv-a-ble \ri-'sē-'və-bəl\ *n* pl: amounts of money receivable

re-cel-iv-e \ri-'sē\ *vb* **re-cel-ived**; **re-cel-iv-ing** [ME *receiven*, fr. ONF *receivre*, fr. L *recipere*, fr. *re-* + *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] 1: to come into possession of: ACQUIRE (~ a gift) 2: *a*: to act as a receptacle or container for (the cistern ~s water from the roof) 2: to assimilate through the mind or senses (~ new ideas) 3 *a*: to permit to enter: ADMIT 3: *b*: WELCOME, GREET 4: to accept as authoritative or true: BELIEVE 5 *a*: to support the weight or pressure of: BEAR 5: *b*: to take (a mark or impression) from the weight of something (some clay ~s clear impressions) 5: *c*: ACQUIRE, EXPERIENCE (received his early schooling at home) 5: *d*: to suffer the hurt or injury of (received a broken nose) 5: *e*: to be a recipient 2: to be at home to visitors (~s on Tuesdays) 3: to convert incoming radio waves into perceptible signals 4: to catch or gain possession of a kicked ball in football

syn RECEIVE, ACCEPT, ADMIT, TAKE *shared meaning element*: to permit to come into one's possession, presence, group, mind, or substance

Re-cel-iv-ed Pronunciation *n*: the pronunciation of Received Standard

Received Standard *n*: the form of English spoken at the English public schools, at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and by many educated Englishmen elsewhere

re-cel-iv-er \ri-'sē-'vər\ *n*: one that receives as *a*: TREASURER 2 (1): a person appointed to hold in trust and administer property under litigation 2 (2): a person appointed to wind up the affairs of a business involving a public interest or to manage a corporation during reorganization 2: one that receives stolen goods: FENCE 2: a vessel to receive and contain gases 2: the portion of a telegraphic or telephonic apparatus that converts the electric currents or waves into visible or audible signals 2 (1): CATCHER 2 (2): a member of the offensive team in football eligible to catch a forward pass

re-cel-iv-er *general n* pl **re-cel-iv-ers** *general*: a public officer in charge of the treasury (as of Massachusetts)

re-cel-iv-er-ship \ri-'sē-'vər-'ship\ *n*: 1: the office or function of a receiver 2: the state of being in the hands of a receiver

re-cel-iv-ing *blanket n*: a small lightweight blanket used to wrap an infant (as after bathing)

re-cel-iv-ing *end n*: the position of being a recipient or esp. a victim — usu. used in the phrase on the receiving end

re-cel-iv-ing *line n*: a group of people who stand in a line and individually welcome arriving guests (as at a wedding reception)

re-cen-cy \ri-'sē-'nē\ *n*: the quality or state of being recent (the eagerness of the people for ~ in their news — F L Mott)

re-cen-sion \ri-'sen-'chən\ *n* [L *recensio*, *recensio* enumeration, fr. *recensere* to review, fr. *re-* + *censere* to assess, tax] 1: a critical revision of a text 2: a text established by critical revision

re-cent \ri-'sē-'nt\ *adj* [MF or L, MF, fr. L *recent*, *recent*; akin to Gk *kainos* new] 1 *a*: of or relating to a time not long past 2: having lately come into existence: NEW, FRESH 2 *cap*: of, relating to, or being the present or post-Pleistocene geologic epoch *syn* see MODERN — **re-cent-ness** *n*

re-cent-ly *adv*: during a recent period of time: LATELY

re-cen-ta-ble \ri-'sē-'tə-'bəl\ *n* [L *receptaculum*, fr. *receptare* to receive, fr. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere* to receive] 1: one that receives and contains something: CONTAINER 2 [NL *receptaculum*, fr. L] *a*: an intercellular cavity containing products of secretion 2: the end of the flower stalk upon which the floral organs are borne 2: a modified branch bearing sporangia in a cryptogamous plant 3: a mounted female electrical fitting that contains the live parts of the circuit

re-cen-ta-cu-lum \ri-'sē-'tə-'kə-'lūm\ *n* pl *-la* \-lə\ [NL; fr. L] 2: RECEPTACLE

re-cen-ta-cu-lum \ri-'sē-'shən\ *n* [ME *reception*, fr. MF or L; MF *reception*, fr. L *reception*, *receptio*, fr. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*] 1: the act or action of an instance of receiving as *a*: RECEIPT (the ~ of American capital) 2: *b*: ADMISSION (his ~ into the church) 2: *c*: RESPONSE, REACTION (the play met with a mixed ~) 2: *d*: the receiving of a radio or television broadcast 2: a social gathering often for the purpose of extending a formal welcome

re-cen-ta-cu-lum \ri-'sē-'shən\ *n*: one employed to greet callers

re-cen-ta-cu-lum \ri-'sē-'tiv\ *adj* 1: able or inclined to receive; esp. open and responsive to ideas, impressions, or suggestions 2 *a*: of a sensory end organ: fit to receive and transmit stimuli 2: *b*: SENSORY — **re-cen-ta-cu-lum** *adv* — **re-cen-ta-cu-lum-ness** *n* — **re-cen-ta-cu-lum-ty** \ri-'sē-'tiv-'ə-tē\ *n*

re-cen-ta-cu-lum \ri-'sē-'tər\ *n*: RECEIVER as *a*: a cell or group of cells that receives stimuli: SENSE ORGAN 2: a chemical group having a specific affinity for a particular antibody or a virus 2: a cellular entity (as a beta-receptor or alpha-receptor) that is a postulated intermediary between a chemical agent (as a neurohumor) acting on nervous tissue and the physiological or pharmacological response

re-cess \ri-'ses\ *n* [L *recessus*, fr. *recessus*, pp. of *recedere* to recede] 1: the action of receding: RECESSION 2: a hidden, secret, or secluded place 3 *a*: INDENTATION, CLEFT (a deep ~ in the hill) 2: *b*: ALCOVE (a pleasant ~ lined with books) 4: a suspension of business or procedure often for rest or relaxation (children playing at ~) *syn* see PAUSE

re-cess *vi* 1: to put into a recess (~ed lighting) 2: to make a recess in 3: to interrupt for a recess ~ *vi*: to take a recess

red ink *n* [fr. the use of red ink in financial statements to indicate a loss] 1: a business loss 2: the condition of showing a business loss

red-in-te-grate \ri-'dint-ə-'grāt, re-\ *vt* [ME *redintegrare*, fr. L *redintegrare*, pp of *redintegrare*, fr. *re-*, *red-* + *integrare* to make complete — more at *integrate*] *archaic*: to restore to a former and esp. sound state

red-in-te-gra-tion \ri-'dint-ə-'grā-shən, re-\ *n* 1 *archaic*: restoration to a former state 2: a: revival of the whole of a previous mental state when a phase of it recurs b: arousal of any response by a part of the complex of stimuli that originally aroused that response — **red-in-te-gra-tive** \ri-'dint-ə-'grāt-iv\ *adj*

red-ir-rect \red-ə-'rekt, rē-'dīr-\ *vt*: to change the course or direction of — **red-ir-rec-tion** \-rēk-shən\ *n*

re-dis-count \rē-'dis-'kaunt, rē-'dis-\ *vt*: to discount again (as commercial paper) — **re-dis-count-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj*

re-dis-count \rē-'dis-'kaunt\ *n* 1: the act or process of rediscounting 2: negotiable paper that is rediscounted

re-dis-trib-ute \red-ə-'strib-yūt, rē-\ *vt* 1: to alter the distribution of 2: to spread to other areas — **re-dis-trib-ution** \rē-'dis-'trī-'byū-shən\ *n* — **re-dis-trib-utive** \red-ə-'strib-yūt-iv\ *adj* — **re-dis-trib-u-tory** \-yō-'tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ *adj*

re-dis-trict \rē-'dis-'trīkt\ *vt*: to divide anew into districts, specif: to revise the legislative districts of ~ *vi*: to revise legislative districts

red-iv-i-vus \red-ə-'vi-vəs, -vē-\ *adj* [LL, fr. L, renovated] : brought back to life: REBORN

red jasmīne *n* 1: a widely cultivated frangipani (*Plumeria rubra*) with large terminal cymes of pink, red, or purple fragrant flowers 2: CYPRESS VINE

red lead *n*: an orange-red to brick-red lead oxide Pb_3O_4 used in storage-battery plates, in glass and ceramics, and as a paint pigment — called also *minium*

red leaf *n*: any of several plant diseases characterized by reddening of the foliage

red-leg \red-'leg-, -lāg\ *n*: any of several birds (as a redshank) with red legs

red-legged grasshopper \red-'leg-(ə)d-, -lāg-(ə)d-\ *n*: a widely distributed and sometimes highly destructive small No. American grasshopper (*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*) with red hind legs — called also *red-legged locust*

red-letter \red-'let-ər\ *adj* [fr. the practice of marking holy days in red letters in church calendars]: of special significance

red light *n* 1: a warning signal; esp: a red traffic signal 2: a cautionary sign: DETERRENT

red-light district *n*: a district in which houses of prostitution are numerous

red-line \red-'līn-, -līn\ *vt*: to withhold home-loan funds or insurance from neighborhoods considered poor economic risks ~ *vi*: to discriminate against in housing or insurance

red-ly \red-'lē\ *adv*: in a red manner: with red color

red man *n* 1: AMERICAN INDIAN 2 *cap R&M* [Improved Order of Red Men]: a member of a major benevolent and fraternal order

red maple *n*: a common tree (*Acer rubrum*) of the eastern and central U.S. that grows chiefly on moist soils, has reddish twigs and somewhat pubescent leaves, and yields a lighter and softer wood than the sugar maple

red marrow *n*: reddish bone marrow that is the seat of blood-cell production

red mass *n*, often *cap R & M*: a votive mass of the Holy Ghost celebrated in red vestments esp at the opening of courts and congresses

red mite *n*: any of several mites having a red color as a: EUROPEAN RED MITE b: CITRUS RED MITE

red mulberry *n*: a No. American forest tree (*Morus rubra*) with soft weak but durable wood, also: its edible purple fruit

red mullet *n*: MULLET 2

red-neck \red-'nek\ *n*: a white member of the Southern rural laboring class

red-neas \red-'neɪs\ *n*: the quality or state of being red or red-hot

re-do \rē-'dū\ *vt*: to do over or again 2: REDECORATE — **re-do** \rē-'dū-, -dī\ *n*

red oak *n* 1: any of numerous American oaks (as *Quercus rubra* and *Quercus falcata*) that have four stamens in each floret, acorns with the inner surface of the shell lined with woolly hairs, the acorn cap covered with thin scales, and leaf veins that usu. run beyond the margin of the leaf to form bristles 2: the wood of red oak

red ocher *n*: a red earthy hematite used as a pigment

red-olence \red-'lən-(ə)s\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being redolent 2: SCENT, AROMA

red-olent \-lən-(ə)\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *redolent*, *redolens*, pp of *redolere* to emit a scent, fr. *re-*, *red-* + *olere* to smell — more at *odor*] 1: exuding fragrance: AROMATIC 2: a: full of a specified fragrance: SCENTED (air ~ of seaweed) b: EVOCATIVE, SUGGESTIVE (a city ~ of antiquity) — **red-olent-ly** *adv*

red osler *n*: a common No. American shrub (*Cornus stolonifera*) with reddish purple twigs, white flowers, and globose blue or whitish fruit

re-double \rē-'dab-əl\ *vt* 1: to make twice as great in size or amount: INTENSIFY 2: a: obs: to echo back b: *archaic*: REPEAT ~ *vi* 1: to become redoubled 2 *archaic*: RESOUND 3: to double an opponent's double in bridge — **red-double** *n*

re-doubt \rē-'daūt\ *n* [F *redoute*, fr. It *ridotta*, fr. ML *reductus* secret place, fr. L *withdrawn*, fr. pp of *reducere* to lead back — more at *REDUCE*] 1: a: a small usu. temporary enclosed defensive work b: a defended position: protective barrier 2: a secure place

re-doubt-able \rē-'daūt-ə-bəl\ *adj* [ME *redoubtable*, fr. MF, fr. *redouter* to dread, fr. *re-* + *douter* to doubt] 1: causing fear or alarm: FORMIDABLE 2: inspiring or worthy of awe or reverence: ILLUSTRIOUS — **re-doubt-ably** \-ə-blē\ *adv*

re-dound \rē-'daund\ *vi* [ME *redounden*, fr. MF *redonder*, fr. L *redundare*, fr. *re-*, *red-* + *unda* wave — more at *WATER*] 1 *archaic*: to become swollen: OVERFLOW 2: to lead to a usu. unplanned end as if by an inevitable flow of consequences 3: to

become transferred or added: ACCRUE 4: REBOUND, REFLECT *syn see* CONDUCE

red-out \red-'aūt\ *n*: a condition in which centripetal acceleration drives blood to the head and causes reddening of the visual field and headache

re-dox \rē-'dōks\ *n* [reduction + oxidation]: OXIDATION-REDUCTION

red oxide of zinc *n*: ZINCITE

red-pen-cil \red-'pen-(t)-səl\ *vi* 1: CENSOR 2: CORRECT, REVISE

red pepper *n*: CAYENNE PEPPER

red pine *n* 1: a No. American pine (*Pinus resinosa*) that has reddish bark 2: the hard but not durable wood of the red pine that consists chiefly of sapwood

red-poll \red-'pōl\ *n*: any of several small finches (genus *Carduelis* or *Acanthis*) which resemble skinks and in which the males usu. have a red or rosy crown

red poll *n*, often *cap R&P* [alter of *red polled*]: any of a British breed of large hornless dual-purpose cattle that are red with a little white on the switch and belly

re-dress \ri-'dres\ *vt* [ME *redressen*, fr. MF *redresser*, fr. OF *redrecier*, fr. *re-* + *drecier* to make straight — more at *DRESS*] 1 *a* (1): to set right: REMEDY (2): to make up for: COMPENSATE b: to remove the cause of (a grievance or complaint) c: to exact reparation for: AVENGE 2 *archaic* a: to requite (a person) for a wrong or loss b: HEAL *syn see* CORRECT — **re-dress-er** *n*

re-dress \ri-'dres, -rē-, -n\ *a* 1: relief from distress b: means or possibility of seeking a remedy (without ~) 2: compensation for wrong or loss: REPARATION 3 *a*: an act or instance of redressing b: CORRECTION, RETRIBUTION

red ribbon *n*: a red ribbon usu. with appropriate words or markings awarded the second-place winner in a competition

red-root \red-'rūt, -rū\ *n* 1: a perennial herb (*Lachnanthes tinctoria*) of the bloodroot family of the eastern U.S. whose red root is the source of a dye 2: BLOODROOT 3: a pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*) that bears greenish flowers in dense spikes with bracts almost twice as long as the sepals

red rust *n* 1: the urethral stage of a rust 2: the diseased condition produced by red rust

red salmon *n*: SOCKEYE

red seaweed *n*: RED ALGA, *specif*: any of a genus (*Polysiphonia*) having a filamentous much-branched thallus

red-shank \red-'shānk\ *n*: a common Old World limicoline bird (*Tringa totanus*) with pale red legs and feet

red shift *n*: a displacement of the spectrum of a celestial body toward longer wavelengths that is a consequence of the Doppler effect or the gravitational field of the source

red-shirt \red-'shōrt\ *n* [fr. the red jersey commonly worn by such a player in practice scrimmages against the regulars]: a college athlete who is kept out of varsity competition for a year in order to extend the period of his eligibility — **red-shirt** *vi*

red-should-ered hawk \red-'shōl-'dōrd-\ *n*: a common hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) of eastern No. America that has a banded tail and a light spot on the underside of the wings toward the tips

red-sin-dhi \-sīn-'dē\ *n* [red + *sindhi* (one belonging to Sind, Pakistan)]: any of an Indian breed of rather small red humped dairy cattle extensively used for crossbreeding with European stock in tropical areas

red skink *n*: a finch (*Carduelis cucullata*) of northern So. America that is scarlet with black head, wings, and tail

red-skin \red-'skīn\ *n*: AMERICAN INDIAN

red snapper *n*: any of various reddish fishes (as of the genera *Lutjanus* and *Sebastes*) including several food fishes

red snow *n*: snow colored by various airborne dusts or by a growth of algae (as of the genus *Chlamydomonas*) that contain red pigment and live in the upper layer of snow; also: an alga causing red snow

red soil *n*: any of a group of zonal soils that develop in a warm temperate moist climate under deciduous or mixed forests and that have thin organic and organic-mineral layers overlying a yellowish brown leached layer resting on an illuvial red horizon — called also *red podzolic soil*

red spider *n*: any of several small web-spinning mites (family Tetranychidae) that attack forage and crop plants

red spruce *n*: a coniferous tree (*Picea rubens*) of eastern No. America that has deeply furrowed brown or purplish bark and is an important source of lumber and pulpwood

red squill *n*: a European squill (*Urginea maritima*) having a reddish brown bulb that is used chiefly in rat poison

red squirrel *n*: a common and widely distributed No. American squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus* or *Sciurus hudsonicus*) that has the upper parts chiefly red and is smaller than the gray squirrel

red star *n*: a star having a very low surface temperature and a red color

red-start \red-'stārt\ *n* [red + obs. *start* (handle, tail)] 1: a small European singing bird (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*) related to the redbreast 2: a fly-catching warbler (*Setophaga ruticilla*) chiefly of eastern No. America

red-tailed hawk \red-'tāld-\ *n*: a widely distributed New World buteonine hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), esp: a common rodent-eating hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis borealis*) of eastern No. America that is mottled dusky above and white streaked dusky and tinged with buff below and has a rather short typically reddish tail

red tape *n* [fr. the red tape formerly used to bind legal documents in England]: official routine or procedure marked by excessive complexity which results in delay or inaction

o abut	* kitten	or further	a back	ā bake	ī cot, cart
ā out	ch chin	e less	ē easy	g gift	i trip
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ó flaw	ól coin	th thun
ī foot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yū furious	zh vision

re *abbr* reduce; reduction

re-dact \ri-'dakt/ *vt* [back-formation fr *redaction*] 1: to put in writing: **FRAME** 2: to select or adapt for publication: **EDIT**

re-dac-tion \-'dak-shən/ *n* [*F* *redaction*, fr. LL *redaction-*, *redactio* act of reducing, compressing, fr. L *redactus*, pp of *redigere* to bring back, reduce, fr. *re-*, *red-* + *agere* to lead — more at **AGENT**] 1: an act or instance of redacting 2: a work that has been redacted: **EDITION**, **VERSION** — **re-dac-tion-al** \-'shən-, -shən-'l/ *adj*

re-dac-tor \-'dak-tər/ *n*: one who redacts, *esp*: **EDITOR**

red admiral *n*: a nymphalid butterfly (*Vanessa atalanta*) that is common in both Europe and America, has broad orange-red bands on the fore wings, and feeds on nettles in the larval stage

red alert *n*: the final stage of alert in which enemy attack appears imminent

red alga *n*: an alga (division Rhodophyta) that has predominantly red pigmentation

red ant *n*: any of various reddish ants (as the pharaoh ant)

re-dar-gue \ri-'där-'gju/ *vt* -gued; -gu-ing [*ME* *redarguen*, fr. L *redarguere*, fr. *red-* + *arguere* assert, make clear — more at **ARG-ENT**] *archaic*: **CONFUTE**, **DISPROVE**

red-bait \-'red-'bät/ *vb*, often *cap R*, *vt*: to subject (as a person or group) to red-baiting ~ *vi*: to engage in red-baiting

red-bait-ing *n*, often *cap R*: the act of attacking or persecuting as a Communist or as communistic

red bay *n*: a small tree (*Persea borbonia*) of the southern U.S. that has dark red heartwood

red-bellied dace \-'red-'bel-'ē-/ *n*: either of two small brightly marked N. American cyprinid fishes (*Chrosomus eos* and *C. erythrogaster*) — called also **red-bellied dace**

red birch *n*: 1: the heartwood lumber of the yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) and of the sweet birch (*Betula lenta*) 2: a valuable New Zealand timber tree (*Nothofagus fusca*), also: its hard wood

red-bird \-'red-'bärd/ *n*: any of several birds (as a cardinal, several tanagers, or the bullfinch) with predominantly red plumage

red blood cell *n*: one of the hemoglobin-containing cells that carry oxygen to the tissues and are responsible for the red color of vertebrate blood — called also **erythrocyte**, **red blood corpuscle**, **red cell**, **red corpuscle**

red-blooded \-'red-'bləd-'əd/ *adj*: **VIGOROUS**, **LUSTY**

red-bone \-'red-'bōn/ *n*: a moderate-sized speedy dark red or red and tan American hound that is used *esp* for hunting raccoons

red-breast \-'red-'brest/ *n*: 1: a bird (as a robin) with a reddish breast 2: a reddish-bellied sunfish (*Lepomis auritus*) of the eastern U.S. — called also **red-breasted bream**

red-brick \-'red-'brīk/ *adj* [*fr* the common use of red brick in constructing the buildings of recently founded universities]: of, relating to, or being the British universities founded in modern times

red-bud \-'red-'bud/ *n*: an American leguminous tree (genus *Cercis*) with usu. pale rosy pink flowers

red bug *n*, *South & Midland*: **CHIGGER** 2

red-cap \-'red-'kæp/ *n*: a baggage porter (as at a railroad station)

red-carpet *adj* [*fr* the traditional laying down of a red carpet for important guests to walk on]: marked by ceremonial courtesy (~ treatment)

red carpet *n*: a greeting or reception marked by ceremonial courtesy — usu. used in the phrase *roll out the red carpet*

red cedar *n*: 1: an American juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*) that is common east of the Rocky mountains and has dark green closely imbricated needle-shaped leaves 2: the fragrant close-grained red wood of the red cedar

red cent *n*: a trivial amount: **PENNY** 4, **WHIT**

red clover *n*: a Eurasian clover (*Trifolium pratense*) with globose heads of reddish purple flowers widely cultivated as a hay, forage, and cover crop

red-coat \-'red-'kōt/ *n*: a British soldier *esp* in America during the Revolutionary War

red coral *n*: a gorgonian (*Corallium nobile*) of the Mediterranean and adjacent parts of the Atlantic having a hard stony skeleton of a delicate red or pink color used for ornaments and jewelry

Red Cross *n*: a red Greek cross on a white background used as the emblem of the International Red Cross

redd \-'red/ *vb* redded or redd, redd-ing [*ME* *redde* to clear, prob. alter of *riden* — more at **RID**] *vt*, chiefly *dial*: to set in order ~ *vi*, chiefly *dial*: to make things tidy

redd *n* [origin unknown]: the spawning ground or nest of various fishes

red deer *n*: 1: the common deer of temperate Europe and Asia (*Cervus elaphus*) which is related to but smaller than the elk 2: the whitetail in its summer coat

red-den \-'red-'n/ *vb* red-dened, red-den-ing \-'red-'nɪŋ-, -nɪŋ-/ *vi*: to become red or reddish ~ *vi*: to become red, *adj*: **BLUSH**

red-dish \-'red-'ish/ *adj*: tinged with red — **red-dish-ness** *n*

red dog *n*: **BLITZ** 2b — **red dog** *vb*

rede \-'red/ *vt* [*ME* *reden* — more at **READ**] 1 *dial*: to give counsel to: **ADVISE** 2 *dial*: **INTERPRET**, **EXPLAIN**

rede *n* 1 chiefly *dial*: **COUNSEL**, **ADVICE** 2 *archaic*: **ACCOUNT**, **STORY**

red-ear \-'red-'ə/ *n*: a common sunfish (*Lepomis microlophus*) of the southern and eastern U.S. resembling the bluegill but having the back part of the gill cover bright orange-red — called also **shellcracker**

red-dec-o-rate \-'red-'dek-'ə-'rät/ *vt*: to freshen or change in appearance: **REFURBISH** ~ *vi*: to freshen or change a decorative scheme, — **red-dec-o-ration** \-'red-'dek-'ə-'rā-shən/ *n* — **red-dec-o-ra-tor** \-'red-'dek-'ə-'rät-ər/ *n*



red deer 1

re-deem \ri-'dēm/ *vt* [*ME* *redemen*, modif of *MF* *redimer*, fr. L *redimere*, fr. *re-*, *red-* + *emere* to take, buy; akin to Lith *imti* to take] 1 *a*: to buy back: **REPURCHASE** *b*: to get or win back 2

: to free from what distresses or harms: *a*: to free from captivity by payment of ransom *b*: to extricate from or help to overcome something detrimental (new interests that ~ed his life from futility) *c*: to release from blame or debt: **CLEAR** *d*: to free from the consequences of sin 3: to change for the better: **REFORM** 4: **REPAIR**, **RESTORE** 5 *a*: to free from a lien by payment of an amount secured thereby *b* (1): to remove the obligation of by payment (the U.S. Treasury ~s savings bonds on demand) (2): to convert into something of value (~ trading stamps) *c*: to make good: **FULFILL** 6 *a*: to atone for: **EXPIATE** *b* (1): to offset the bad effect of (2): to make worthwhile: **RETRIEVE** *syn* **see RESCUE** — **re-deem-able** \-'dē-mə-'bəl/ *adj*

re-deem-er \-'dē-mər/ *n*: a person who redeems; *esp*, *cap*: **JESUS**

re-de-fine \-'red-'ī-'fīn/ *vt* 1: to define (a concept) again (had to ~ their terms in order to deal with the problem) 2: to reexamine or reevaluate *esp* with a view to change — **re-de-fi-ni-tion** \-'red-'def-'ə-'nī-shən/ *n*

re-demp-tion \ri-'dem(p)-shən/ *n* [*ME* *redempcioun*, fr. *MF* *redempcion*, fr. L *redemptio-*, *redemptio*, fr. *redemptus*, pp of *redimere* to redeem]: the act, process, or an instance of redeeming — **re-demp-tion-al** \-'shən-, -shən-'l/ *adj*

re-demp-tion-er \-'sh(ə)-nər/ *n*: an immigrant to America in the 18th and 19th centuries who obtained passage by becoming an indentured servant

re-demp-tive \-'dem(p)-tīv/ *adj*: of, relating to, or bringing about redemption

Re-demp-tor-ist \ri-'dem(p)-t(ə)-rəst/ *n* [*F* *redemptoriste*, fr. LL *redemptor* redeemer, fr. L *redemptor*, fr. *redemptus*]: a member of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer founded by St. Alphonsus Liguori in Scala, Italy, in 1732 and devoted to preaching

re-demp-to-ry \ri-'dem(p)-t(ə)-rē-/ *adj*: serving to redeem

re-de-ploy \-'red-'plōi-/ *vt*: to transfer from one area or activity to another ~ *vi*: to relocate men or equipment — **re-de-ploy-ment** \-'mənt/ *n*

re-de-scribe \-'red-'i-'skrib/ *vt*: to describe anew or again, *esp*: to give a new and more complete description to (a biological taxon)

re-de-scrip-tion \-'skrip-shən/ *n*: a new and more complete description of a biological taxon

re-de-sign \-'red-'i-'zīn/ *vt*: to revise in appearance, function, or content — **re-design** *n*

re-de-ter-mine \-'red-'i-'tər-mən/ *vt*: to determine again: **CONFIRM** — **re-de-ter-mi-na-tion** \-'tər-mə-'nā-shən/ *n*

re-de-vel-op \-'red-'i-'vel-'op/ *vt*: to develop again, *esp*: **REDESIGN**, **REBUILD** — **re-de-vel-op-er** *n*

re-de-vel-op-ment \-'sop-mənt/ *n*: the act or process of redeveloping, *esp*: renovation of a blighted area

red-eye \-'red-'ī-/ *n*: cheap whiskey

red-eye gravy \-'red-'ī-/ *n*: gravy made from the juices of ham

red feed *n*: small red marine planktonic copepods that are a leading food of some commercial fishes

red fescue *n*: a perennial pasture and turf grass (*Festuca rubra*) of Europe and America with creeping rootstocks, erect culms, and reddish spikelets

red-fish \-'red-'fīsh/ *n*: any of various reddish fishes as (1): a marine scorpionid food fish (*Sebastes marinus*) of the northern coasts of Europe and America that is usu. bright rose-red when mature (2): a fish (*Sebastes mentella*) related to the redfish *o*: **CHIANNE** **BASS**

red fox *n*: a fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) with bright orange-red to dusky reddish brown fur

red giant *n*: a star that has low surface temperature and a diameter that is large relative to the sun

red-green blindness *n*: dichromatism in which the spectrum is seen in tones of yellow and blue — called also **red-green color blindness**

Red Guard *n*: a member of a teenage activist organization in China serving the Maoist party

red gum *n* 1 *a*: any of several Australian trees of the genus *Eucalyptus* (*esp* *E. camaldulensis*, *E. amygdalina*, and *E. calophylla*) *b*: eucalyptus gum 2: **SWEET GUM**

red-handed \-'red-'hænd-/ *adv* or *adj*: in the act of committing a crime or misdeed (caught ~)

red-head \-'red-'hed/ *n*: 1: a person having red hair 2: an American duck (*Aythya americana*) related to the canvasback but having in the male a brighter reddish head and shorter bill

red-headed *adj*: having red hair or a red head

red heat *n*: the state of being red-hot; also: the temperature at which a substance is red-hot

red herring *n* 1: a herring cured by salting and slow smoking to a dark brown color 2 [*fr* the practice of drawing a red herring across a trail to confuse hunting dogs]: something that distracts attention from the real issue

red-horse \-'red-'hōrə-/ *n*: any of numerous large suckers (genera *Maxostoma* and *Placopharynx*) of N. American rivers and lakes that have in the male red fins *esp* in the breeding season

red-hot \-'red-'hāt/ *adj* 1: glowing with heat: extremely hot 2: exhibiting or marked by intense emotion, enthusiasm, or violence (a ~ political campaign) 3: **FRESH**, **NEW** (~ news)

red-hot \-'hāt/ *n* 1: one who shows intense emotion or partisanship 2: **HOT DOG** 3: a small red candy strongly flavored with cinnamon

red-ia \-'red-'ē-/ *n*, *pl* **red-ia** \-'ē-, -ē-/ also **red-ias** [*NL*, fr. Francesco Redi †1698? (a naturalist)]: a larva produced within the sporocyst of many trematodes that produces another generation of rediae or develops into a cercaria — **red-ial** \-'ē-'ē-/ *adj*

Red Indian *n*: **AMERICAN INDIAN**

red-ing-gote \-'red-'ɪŋ-'gōt/ *n* [*F*, modif of *E* *riding coat*]: a fitted outer garment as *a*: a double-breasted coat with wide flat cuffs and collar worn by men in the 18th century *b*: a woman's lightweight coat open at the front *c*: a dress with a front gore of contrasting material

reel off *vt* 1: to tell or recite readily and usu. at length (*reel off a few jokes to break the ice*) 2: to chalk up usu. as a series
reel-to-reel *adj*: of, relating to, or utilizing magnetic tape that requires threading on a take-up reel (a ~ tape recorder)
reem-broider \rē-əm-brōid-ər/ *vt*: to outline a design (as on lace) with embroidery stitching
reemploy \rē-əm-ploi/ *vt*: to employ again, esp.: to hire back — **reemployment** \rē-əm-ploi-mənt/ *n*
re-en-act \rē-ə-n'akt/ *vt* 1: to enact (as a law) again 2: to act or perform again 3: to repeat the actions of (an earlier event or incident) — **re-enactment** \rē-ə-n'akt(i)-mənt/ *n*
re-en-force \rē-ən-fōrs-, -fōrs(i)s/ *v* **var** of **REINFORCE**
re-enter \rē-ent-ər/ *vt* 1: to enter (something) again 2: to return to and enter ~ *vi*: to enter again
re-en-trance \rē-ən-trən(t)s/ *n*: REENTRY
re-en-trant \rē-ən-trant/ *adj*: directed inward
reentrant *n* 1: one that reenters 2: one that is reentrant
re-entry \rē-ən-trē/ *n* 1: a retaking possession; esp.: entry by a lessor on leased premises on the tenant's failure to perform the conditions of the lease 2: a second or new entry 3: a playing card that will enable a player to regain the lead 4: the action of reentering the earth's atmosphere after travel in space
reest \rēst/ *vt* [prob. short for *Sc arrest* for arrest, fr. ME (Sc) *arresten*, fr. MF *arrest* — more at **ARREST**] chiefly Scot.: BALK
reeve \rēv/ *n* [ME *reve*, fr. OE *gerefa*, fr. ge- (associative prefix) + *refa* (akin to OE *rof* number, OHG *ruova*) — more at **co-**] 1: a local administrative agent of an Anglo-Saxon king 2: a medieval English manor officer responsible chiefly for overseeing the discharge of feudal obligations 3: a: the council president in some Canadian municipalities b: a local official charged with enforcement of specific regulations (dear ~)
reeve *vb* **rove** \rōv/ or **reeved**; **reeving** [origin unknown] *vt* 1: to pass (as a rope) through a hole or opening 2: to fasten by passing through a hole or around something 3: to pass a rope through ~ *vi*, of a rope: to pass through a block or similar device
reeve *n* [prob. alter. of *ruff*]: the female of the ruff
ref \rēf/ *n*: a reference in a game or sport
ref *abbr* 1 reference 2 referred 3 refining 4 reformed 5 refunding
re-fash-ion \rē-fash-ən/ *vt*: to make over: ALTER
re-fect \ri-fekt/ *vt* [L *refectus*, pp of *reficere* to refresh with food or drink]
re-fec-tion \ri-fek-shən/ *n* [ME *refectioun*, fr. MF *refection*, fr. L *refectio*, *refectio*, fr. *refectus*, pp of *reficere* to restore, fr. *re-* + *ficere* to make — more at **do**] 1: refreshment of mind, spirit, or body; esp.: NOURISHMENT 2: a: the taking of refreshment b: food and drink together: REPEAT
re-fec-to-ry \ri-fek-(ə)-rē/ *n*, *pl* -ries [LL *refectorium*, fr. L *refectus*] a: a dining hall esp. in a monastery
refectory table *n*: a long table with heavy legs
re-fel \ri-fel/ *vt* **re-felled**: **re-fel-ling** [L *refellere* to prove false, refute, fr. *re-* + *fallere* to deceive] *obs*: REJECT, REPUSE
re-fer \ri-fər/ *vb* **re-ferred**; **re-fer-ring** [ME *referren*, fr. L *referre* to bring back, report, refer, fr. *re-* + *ferre* to carry — more at **BEAR**] *vt* 1: a: (1) to think of, regard, or classify within a general category or group (2) to explain in terms of a general cause b: to allude to a particular place, stage, or period c: to regard as coming from or located in a specific area 2: a: to send or direct for treatment, aid, information, or decision (~ a patient to a specialist) (~ a bill back to a committee) b: to direct for testimony or guaranty as to character or ability ~ *vi* 1: a: to have relation or connection: RELATE b: to direct attention usu. by clear and specific mention (no one referred to yesterday's quarrel) 2: to have recourse: glance briefly (referred frequently to his notes while speaking) — **re-fer-able** \rēf-(ə)-rə-bəl, ri-fər-ə/ *adj* — **re-fer-er** \ri-fər-ər/ *n*
syn 1 see **ASCRIBE**
 2 **REFER**, **ALLUDE**, **ADVERT** shared meaning element: to call or direct attention to something
re-fer-ee \rē-fə-rē/ *n* 1: one to whom a thing is referred as: a: a person to whom a legal matter is referred for investigation and report or for settlement b: a person who reviews an esp. technical paper before publication c: REFERENCE 4a 2: a sports official usu. having final authority in administering a game
re-fere *vb* **reed**; **re-fer-ing** *vt* 1: to conduct (as a match or game) as referee 2: to arbitrate (as a legal matter) as a judge or third party b: to review (as a technical paper) before publication ~ *vi*: to act as a referee
re-fere \rē-fə-rē/ *n* 1: the act of referring or consulting 2: a bearing on a matter: RELATION (in ~ to your recent letter) 3: something that refers as: a: ALLUSION, MENTION b: something (as a sign or indication) that refers a reader or consultant to another source of information (as a book or passage) c: consultation of sources of information 4: one referred to or consulted as: a: a person to whom inquiries as to character or ability can be made b: a statement of the qualifications of a person seeking employment or appointment given by someone familiar with him c: (1) a source of information (as a book or passage) to which a reader or consultant is referred (2) a work (as a dictionary or encyclopedia) containing useful facts or information d: DENOTATION, MEANING
reference *vt* **enced**; **en-ic-ing** 1: a: to supply with references b: to cite in or as a reference 2: to put in a form (as a table) adapted to easy reference
reference *adj*: used or usable for reference, esp.: constituting a standard for measuring or constructing
reference mark *n*: a conventional mark (as *, †, or ‡) placed in written or printed text to direct the reader's attention esp. to a footnote
re-fere *en-dum* \rē-fə-rēn-dəm/ *n*, *pl* -da (-də) or -dums [NL, fr. L, neut. of *referendus*, gerundive of *referre* to refer] 1: a: the principle or practice of submitting to popular vote a measure passed upon or proposed by a legislative body or by popular initiative b

: a vote on a measure so submitted 2: a diplomatic agent's note asking his government for instructions
re-fer-ent \rēf-(ə)-rənt/ *n* [L *referent*, *referens*, pp of *referre*] one that refers or is referred to, esp.: the thing that a symbol (as a word or sign) stands for — **referent** *adj*
re-fer-en-tial \rēf-ə-rēn-shəl/ *adj*: containing or constituting a reference — **re-fer-en-tially** \rēnch-(ə)-lē/ *adv*
re-fer-ral \ri-fər-əl/ *n* 1: the act, action, or an instance of referring 2: one that is referred
re-fill \rē-fil/ *vt*: to fill again; **REFILL** ~ *vi*: to become filled again — **re-fill-able** \rē-fil-ə-bəl/ *adj*
re-fill \rē-fil/ *n* 1: a product or a container and a product used to refill the exhausted supply of a device 2: something provided again, esp.: a second filling of a medical prescription
re-finance \rē-fa-nān(t)s-, (rē)-fī-, -fē-(t)s/ *vt*: to renew or reorganize the financing of ~ *vi*: to finance something anew
re-fine \ri-fīn/ *vb* **re-fined**; **re-fining** *vt* 1: to reduce to a pure state (~ sugar) 2: to free from moral imperfection: ELEVATE 3: to improve or perfect by pruning or polishing (~ a poetic style) 4: to reduce in vigor or intensity 5: to free from what is coarse, vulgar, or uncouth ~ *vi* 1: to become pure or perfected 2: to make improvement by introducing subtleties or distinctions — **re-finer** *n*
re-fined \ri-fīnd/ *adj* 1: free from impurities 2: FASTIDIOUS, CULTIVATED 3: PRECISE, EXACT (a ~ test for radioactivity)
re-fine-ment \ri-fīn-mənt/ *n* 1: the action or process of refining 2: the quality or state of being refined: CULTIVATION 3: a: a refined feature or method b: a highly refined distinction: SUBTLETY c: a contrivance or device intended to improve or perfect
re-fin-ery \ri-fīn-(ə)-rē/ *n*, *pl* -eries: a building and equipment for refining or purifying metals, oil, or sugar
re-finish \rē-fīn-īsh/ *vt*: to give (as furniture) a new surface ~ *vi*: to refinish furniture — **re-finish-er** *n*
re-fit \rē-fīt/ *vt*: to fit out or supply again ~ *vi*: to obtain repairs or fresh supplies or equipment
re-fit \rē-fīt, (rē)-fīt/ *n*: the action of refitting; esp.: a refitting and renovating of a ship
refl *abbr* reflex; reflexive
re-fla-tion \rē-fli-shən/ *n* [*re-* + *-flation* (as in *deflation*)]: restoration of deflated prices to a desirable level — **re-fla-tion-ary** \rē-fli-shən-ē-ri/ *adj*
re-reflect \ri-flek-t/ *vb* [ME *reflecten*, fr. L *reflectere* to bend back, fr. *re-* + *flectere* to bend] *vt* *archaic*: to turn into or away from a course: DEFLECT 2: to turn, throw, or bend off or backward at an angle (a mirror ~s light) 3: to bend or fold back 4: to give back or exhibit as an image, likeness, or outline: MIRROR (the clouds were ~ed in the water) 5: to bring or cast as a result (his attitude ~s little credit on his judgment) 6: to make manifest or apparent: SHOW (the pulse ~s the condition of the heart) 7: REALIZE, CONSIDER ~ *vi* 1: to throw back light or sound 2: a: to think quietly and calmly b: to express a thought or opinion resulting from reflection 3: a: to tend to bring reproach or discredit (an investigation that ~s on all the members of the department) b: to bring about a specified appearance or characterization (an act which ~s well on him) c: to have a bearing or influence *syn* see **THINK**
re-flec-tance \ri-flek-tən(t)s/ *n*: the fraction of the total radiant flux incident upon a surface that is reflected and that varies according to the wavelength distribution of the incident radiation
reflecting telescope *n*: REFLECTOR 2
reflex-ion \ri-flek-shən/ *n* [ME, alter. of *reflexion*, fr. LL *reflexio*, *reflexio* act of bending back, fr. L *reflexus*, pp of *reflexere*] 1: an instance of reflecting; esp.: the return of light or sound waves from a surface 2: the production of an image by or as if by a mirror 3: a: the action of bending or folding back b: a reflected part: FOLD 4: something produced by reflecting; as: a: an image given back by a reflecting surface b: an effect produced by an influence (a high crime rate is a ~ of an unstable society) 5: an often obscure or indirect criticism: REPROACH (the book was suppressed as a ~ on the regime) 6: a thought, idea, or opinion formed or a remark made as a result of meditation 7: consideration of some subject matter, idea, or purpose 8: obs: turning back: RETURN 9: a: a transformation of a figure in which each point is replaced by a point symmetric with respect to a line b: a transformation that involves reflection in more than one axis of a rectangular coordinate system *syn* see **ANIMADVERSION** — **reflex-ion-al** \ri-flek-shən-əl, -shən-əl/ *adj*
reflex-ive \ri-flek-tiv/ *adj* 1: capable of reflecting light, images, or sound waves 2: marked by reflection: THOUGHTFUL, DELIBERATIVE 3: of, relating to, or caused by reflection (~ glare of the snow) 4: REFLEXIVE (~ verb) — **reflex-ive-ly** \ri-flek-tiv-ē-lee/ *adv* — **reflex-ive-ness** \ri-flek-tiv-ē-lee/ *n*
re-flec-to-m-e-ter \rē-flek-təm-ət-ər, ri-fē-/ *n*: a device for measuring the reflectance of radiant energy (as light) — **re-flec-to-m-e-try** \ri-flek-tō-m-ē-trē/ *n*
re-flec-tor \ri-flek-tər/ *n* 1: one that reflects, esp.: a polished surface for reflecting light or other radiation 2: a telescope in which the principal focusing element is a mirror
re-flec-tor-ize \ri-flek-tī-zē, -ī-zē/ *vt*, *-izing* 1: to make reflecting 2: to provide with reflectors
re-flex \ri-fleks/ *n* [L *reflexus*, pp of *reflexere* to reflect] 1: a: reflected heat, light, or color b: a mirrored image c: a copy exact in essential or peculiar features 2: a: an automatic and often inborn response to a stimulus that involves a nerve impulse passing inward from a receptor to a nerve center and thence outward to an effector (as a muscle or gland) without reaching the

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 about chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 joke sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
 loot u foot y yet yū few yū famous zh vision

re-fund \rē-'fʌnd/ *n* 1: the act of refunding 2: a sum refunded

re-fund \rē-'fʌnd/ *vt* [re- + fund]: to fund (a debt) again
re-fur-bish \rē-'fʊr-bish/ *vt*: to brighten or freshen up: **RENOVATE**

re-fur-bish-er *n* — **re-fur-bish-ment** \rē-'bish-mənt/ *n*

re-fu-sal \rē-'fju-zəl/ *n* 1: the act of refusing or denying 2: the opportunity or right of refusing or taking before others

re-fuse \rē-'fju:s/ *vb* **re-fused**; **re-fus-ing** [ME *refusen*, fr. MF *refuser*, fr. (assumed) VL *refusare*, fr. L *refusus*, pp of *refundere* to pour back] *vt* 1: to express oneself as unwilling to accept (~ a gift) (~ a promotion) 2 *a*: to show or express unwillingness to do or comply with (the motor refused to start) *b*: **DENY** (they were refused admittance to the game) 3 *obs*: to give up: **RE-NOUNCE** 4 of a horse: to decline to jump or leap over ~ *vi*: to withhold acceptance, compliance, or permission **syn** see **DECLINE**

re-fuse-er *n*

re-fuse \rē-'fju:s, -'yūz/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *refus* rejection, fr. OF, fr. *refuser*] 1: the worthless or useless part of something: **LEAVINGS**

2: **TRASH**; **GARBAGE**

re-fuse \rē-'fju:s, -'yūz/ *adj*: thrown aside or left as worthless

re-fu-tal-ion \rē-'fju-tā-shən/ *n*: the act or process of refuting

re-fute \rē-'fju:t/ *vt* **re-futed**; **re-fut-ing** [L *refutare*, fr. re- + *futere* to beat — more at **BEAT**] 1: to prove wrong by argument or evidence; show to be false or erroneous 2: to deny the truth or accuracy of (*refuted* the election returns which showed him the loss) **syn** see **DISPROVE** — **re-fut-a-ble** \rē-'fju:t-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **re-fut-a-ble-ly** *adv* — **re-fut-er** *n*

reg-able 1 *region* 2 *register*; registered 3 *regular* 4 *regulation*

regain \rē-'gān/ *vt*: to gain or reach again: **RECOVER**

regal \rē-'gāl/ [ME, fr. MF or L, MF, fr. L *regalis* — more at **ROYAL**] 1: of, relating to, or suitable for a king 2: of notable excellence or magnificence: **SPLENDID** — **reg-al-i-ty** \rē-'gāl-ət-i/ *n* — **reg-al-ly** \rē-'gāl-lē/ *adv*

re-gale \rē-'gāl(ə)/ *vb* **re-galed**; **re-gal-ing** [F *régaler*, fr. MF, fr. *regale*, *n*] *vt* 1: to entertain sumptuously; feast with delicacies 2: to give pleasure or amusement to (*regaled* us with stories of his exploits) ~ *vi*: to feast oneself: **FEED**

re-gale \rē-'gāl, fr. MF *regale*, fr. re- + *galer* to have a good time — more at **GALLANT**] 1: a sumptuous feast 2: a choice piece esp. of food

re-gal-ia \rē-'gāl-yə/ *n* *pl* [ML, fr. L, neut. *pl* of *regalis*] 1: royal rights or prerogatives 2 *a*: the emblems, symbols, or paraphernalia indicative of royalty *b*: decorations or insignia indicative of an office or membership 3: special dress, esp.: **FINERY**

re-gard \rē-'gārd/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *regarder*] 1 *archaic*: **APPEARANCE** 2 *LOOK*; **GAZE** 3 *a*: **ATTENTION** **CONSIDERATION** (due ~ should be given to all facets of the question) *b*: a protective interest: **CARE** (ought to have more ~ for his health) 4 *a*: the worth or estimation in which something is held (a man of small ~) *b* (1): a feeling of respect and affection: **ESTEEM** (his hard work won him the ~ of his colleagues) (2) *pl*: friendly greetings implying such feeling (give him my ~s) 5: a basis of action or opinion: **MOTIVE** 6: an aspect to be taken into consideration: **RESPECT** (is a small school, and is fortunate in this ~) 7 *obs*: **INTENTION** — **in regard to**: with respect to: **CONCERNING**

with regard to: **in regard to**

re-gard *vb* [ME *regarden*, fr. MF *regarder* to look back at, regard, fr. OF, fr. re- + *garder* to guard, look at] *vt* 1: to pay attention to: take into consideration or account 2 *a*: to show respect or consideration for *b*: to hold in high esteem 3: to look at 4 *archaic*: to relate to 5: to consider and appraise us from a particular point of view (he is highly ~ed as a mechanic) ~ *vi* 1: to look attentively: **GAZE** 2: to pay attention: **HEED**

syn **REGARD**, **RESPECT**, **ESTEEM**, **ADMIRE** shared meaning element: to recognize the worth of a person or thing — **as regards**: with respect to: **CONCERNING**

re-gard-ant \rē-'gārd-nt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, prp of *regarder*]: looking backward over the shoulder — used of a heraldic animal

re-gard-ful \rē-'gārd-fəl/ *adj* 1: **HEEDFUL** **OBSERVANT** 2: full or expressive of regard or respect: **RESPECTFUL** — **re-gard-ful-ly** \rē-'gārd-fəl-lē/ *adv* — **re-gard-ful-ness** *n*

re-gard-ing *prep*: with respect to: **CONCERNING**

re-gard-less \rē-'gārd-ləs/ *adj*: **HEEDLESS**, **CARELESS** — **re-gard-less-ly** *adv* — **re-gard-less-ness** *n*

re-gard-less-ly *adv*: despite everything (went ahead with their plans ~)

regard-less-ness *n*

regard-less-ly *adv*: despite everything (went ahead with their plans ~)

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regard-less-ly *adv*: despite everything (went ahead with their plans ~)

: to restore to original strength or properties 4: to increase the amplification of (an electron current) by causing part of the power in the output circuit to act upon the input circuit — **re-gen-er-a-ble** \rē-'jen-(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj*

regenerated cellulose *n*: cellulose obtained in a changed form by chemical treatment (as of a cellulose solution or derivative)

re-gen-er-a-tion \rē-'jen-(ə)-rā-shən, -rē-*n* 1: an act or the process of regenerating: the state of being regenerated 2: spiritual renewal or revival 3: renewal or restoration of a body or bodily part after injury or as a normal process 4: utilization by special devices of heat or other products that would ordinarily be lost

re-gen-er-a-tive \rē-'jen-(ə)-rāt-iv, -'jen-(ə)-rāt-iv/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or marked by regeneration 2: tending to regenerate — **re-gen-er-a-tive-ly** *adv*

re-gen-er-a-tor \rē-'jen-(ə)-rāt-ər/ *n* 1: one that regenerates 2: a device used esp. with hot-air engines or gas furnaces in which incoming air or gas is heated by contact with masses (as of brick) previously heated by outgoing hot air or gas

re-gent \rē-'jent/ [ME, fr. MF or ML, MF, fr. ML *regent*, *regens*, fr. L, prp of *regere* to rule — more at **RIGHT**] 1: one who rules or reigns: **GOVERNOR** 2: one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign 3: a member of a governing board (as of a state university) — **re-gent** *adj* — **re-gen-tal** \rē-'jen-təl/ *adj*

re-gi-clide \rē-'jī-sid/ *n* 1 [prob fr. (assumed) NL *regicida*, fr. L *reg*, rex king + *-cida* — more at **ROYAL**]: one who kills a king 2 [prob fr. (assumed) NL *regicidium*, fr. L *reg*, rex + *-cidium* — *-cide*]: the killing of a king — **re-gi-clid-al** \rē-'jī-sid-əl/ *adj*

re-gime also **rô-gime** \rē-'zhēm, -n- also n-'jēm/ *n* [F *régime*, fr. L *regimen*, *regimen*] 1 *a*: **REGIMEN** 1 *b*: a regular pattern of occurrence or action (as of seasonal rainfall) *c*: the characteristic behavior or orderly procedure of a natural phenomenon or process 2 *a*: mode of rule or management *b*: a form of government (a socialist ~) *c*: a government in power (predicted that the new ~ would fall) *d*: a period of rule (during the Stalin ~)

re-gim-en \rē-'jī-mən also 'rēzh-ə/ *n* [ME, fr. L *regimen*, *regimen* rule, fr. *regere*] 1 *a*: a systematic plan (as of diet, therapy, or medication) esp. when designed to improve and maintain the health of a patient *b*: a regular course of strenuous training (the daily ~ of a top ballet dancer) 2: **GOVERNMENT RULE** 3: **REGIME** 1c

re-gim-ent \rē-'jī-mənt/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *regimentum*, fr. L *regere*] 1: governmental unit 2: a military unit consisting us of a number of battalions

re-gim-ent \rē-'jī-mənt/ *vt* 1: to form into or assign to a regiment 2 *a*: to organize rigidly esp. for the sake of regulation or control (~ an entire country) *b*: to subject to order or uniformity — **re-gim-en-ment** \rē-'jī-mən-tə/ *n*

re-gim-en-tal \rē-'jī-mənt-əl/ *adj* 1: of, or relating to a regiment 2: **AUTHORITATIVE** **DICTATORIAL** — **re-gim-en-tal-ly** \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

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re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

re-gim-en-tal-ly \rē-'jī-mənt-əl-lē/ *adv*

level of consciousness — called also *reflex act*; compare HABIT b : the process that culminates in a reflex and comprises reception, transmission, and reaction c pl : the power of acting or responding with adequate speed d : a way of thinking or behaving

2 *reflex* adj [L *reflexus*] 1 : bent, turned, or directed back : REFLECTED (a stem with ~ leaves) 2 : directed back upon the mind or its operations : INTROSPICITIVE 3 : produced or carried out in reaction, resistance, or return 4 of an angle : being between 180° and 360° 5 : of, relating to, or produced by reflex action without intervention of consciousness — *reflex-ly* adv

reflex arc n : the complete nervous path involved in a reflex

reflex camera n : a single- or double-lens camera in which the image formed by the focusing lens is reflected onto a usu ground-glass screen for viewing

reflexed \rē-flekt, n-ē/ adj [L *reflexus* + E -ed] : bent or curved backward and downward (~ petals) (~ leaves)

reflex-ion chiefly Brit var of REFLECTION

1 *reflex-ive* \rē-flek-siv-ē/ adj [ML *reflexivus*, fr L *reflexus*] 1 a : directed or turned back on itself b : marked by or capable of reflection : REFLECTIVE 2 : relating to, characterized by, or being a relation that exists between an entity and itself (the relation is equal to is ~ but the relation is the father of is not) 3 : of, relating to, or constituting an action (as in "he perjured himself") directed back upon the agent or the grammatical subject 4 : characterized by habitual and unthinking behavior — *reflex-ive-ly* adv — *reflex-ive-ness* n — *reflex-iv-ly* \rē-flek-siv-ē-ly/ n

2 *reflexive* n : REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

reflexive pronoun n : a pronoun referring to the subject of the sentence, clause, or verbal phrase in which it stands, *specif* : a personal pronoun compounded with *-self*

reflex-o-log-y \rē-flek-si-lō-jē/ n [ISV] : the study and interpretation of behavior in terms of simple and complex reflexes

reflo-res-cence \rē-flō-tes-n(t)s, -flō-ē/ n [L *reflorescere* to blossom again, fr re- + *florescere* to bloom — more at FLORESCENCE] : a renewed blossoming

reflo-res-cent \rē-flō-sent/ adj : flowering again

re-flow \rē-flō/ vi 1 : to flow back : EBB 2 : to flow in again — *re-flow* \rē-flō/ n

reflu-ence \ref-lū-ēn(t)s, re-flū-ē/ n : REFLEX 1

refluent \rē-flū-ent/ adj [L *refluent*, *refluens*, prp of *refluere* to flow back, fr re- + *fluere* to flow — more at FLUID] : flowing back

1 *re-flux* \rē-flōks/ n [ME, fr ML *refluxus*, fr L re- + *fluxus* flow — more at FLUX] 1 : a flowing back : EBB 2 : a process of refluxing or condition of being refluxed

2 *re-flux* \rē-flōks, -rē-/ vi : to cause to flow back or return, esp : to heat so that the vapors formed condense and return to be heated again

re-foc-us \rē-fō-kəs/ vi 1 : to focus again 2 : to change the emphasis or direction of (had ~ed his life) ~ vi 1 : to focus something again 2 : to change emphasis or direction

re-for-est \rē-fōr-est, -fār-ē/ vi : to renew forest cover on by seedling or planting — *re-for-es-tation* \rē-fōr-ē-siā-shən, -fār-/ n

re-forge \rē-fōr-ēj, -fōr-ēj/ vi [ME *reformen*, fr MF *reformier*, fr re- + *forger* to forge] : to forge again : make over

1 *re-form* \rē-fōr-m/ vi [ME *reformen*, fr MF *reformer*, fr L *reformare*, fr re- + *formare* to form] vi 1 a : to amend or improve by change of form or removal of faults or abuses b : to put or change into an improved form or condition 2 : to put an end to (an evil) by enforcing or introducing a better method or course of action 3 : to induce or cause to abandon evil ways (~ a drunkard) 4 a : to subject (hydrocarbons) to cracking b : to produce (as gasoline or gas) by cracking ~ vi : to become changed for the better *syn* see CORRECT — *re-form-abil-ty* \rē-fōr-mə-bil-ē-tē/ n — *re-form-able* \rē-fōr-mə-bəl/ adj

2 *reform* n 1 : amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved 2 : a removal or correction of an abuse, a wrong, or errors 3 cap : REFORM JUDAISM

2 *reform* adj : relating to or favoring reform

re-form \rē-fōr-m/ vi : to form again ~ vi : to take form again (the ice ~ed on the lake)

re-form-ate \rē-fōr-māt, -mōt/ n : a product of hydrocarbon reforming

re-form-ation \rē-fōr-mā-shən/ n 1 : the act of reforming : the state of being reformed 2 cap : a 16th century religious movement marked ultimately by rejection or modification of some Roman Catholic doctrine and practice and establishment of the Protestant churches — *re-form-a-tion-al* \-shən-l/ adj

re-form-a-tive \rē-fōr-mat-iv/ adj : intended or tending to reform

1 *re-form-a-to-ry* \rē-fōr-mə-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ adj : REFORMATIVE

2 *reformatory* n, pl -ries : a penal institution to which young or first offenders or women are committed for training and reformation

re-formed adj 1 : changed for the better 2 cap : PROTESTANT, *specif* : of or relating to the chiefly Calvinist Protestant churches formed in various continental European countries

reformed spelling n : any of several methods of spelling English words that use letters with more phonetic consistency than conventional spelling and that usu. discard some silent letters (as in *pedagog* for *pedagogue*)

re-form-er \rē-fōr-mər/ n 1 : one that works for or urges reform 2 cap : a leader of the Protestant Reformation

re-form-ism \rē-fōr-miz-əm/ n : a doctrine, policy, or movement of reform — *re-form-ist* \-mōst/ n

Reform Judaism n : Judaism marked by a liberal approach in nonobservance of much legal tradition regarded as irrelevant to the present and in shortening and simplification of traditional ritual

reform school n : a reformatory for boys or girls

refr abbr refraction

re-fract \rē-frakt/ vi [L *refractus*, pp of *refringere* to break open, break up, refract, fr re- + *frangere* to break — more at BREAK] 1 : to subject to refraction 2 : to determine the refracting power of

re-frac-tile \rē-frak-tīl, -tīl/ adj : capable of refracting : REFRACTIVE

refracting telescope n : REFRACTOR

re-frac-tion \rē-frak-shən/ n 1 : deflection from a straight path undergone by a light ray or energy wave in passing obliquely from one medium (as air) into another (as glass) in which its velocity is different 2 : the change in the apparent position of a celestial body due to bending of the light rays emanating from it as they pass through the atmosphere; also : the correction to be applied to the apparent position of a body because of this bending

re-frac-tive \rē-frak-tiv/ adj 1 : having power to refract 2 : relating or due to refraction — *re-frac-tive-ly* adv — *re-frac-tive-ness* n — *re-frac-tiv-ty* \rē-frak-tiv-ē-tē, -tē/ n

refractive index n : INDEX OF REFRACTION

re-frac-tom-eter \rē-frak-tām-ē-tər, -rē-/ n [ISV] : an instrument for measuring indices of refraction — *re-frac-to-metric* \rē-frak-tō-mē-trik/ adj — *re-frac-tom-etry* \rē-frak-tām-ē-tē-ri/ n

re-frac-tor \rē-frak-tər/ n : a telescope whose principal focusing element is usu. an achromatic lens

1 *re-frac-to-ry* \rē-frak-tō-rē/ adj [alter of *refractory*, fr L *refractorius*, irreg, fr *refragari* to oppose, fr re- + *fragari* (as in *suffragari* to support with one's vote) — more at SUFFRAGE] 1 : resisting control or authority : STUBBORN, UNMAMAGEABLE 2 a : resistant to treatment or cure (a ~ lesion) b : unresponsive to stimulus c : IMMUNE, INSUSCEPTIBLE (after recovery they were ~ to infection) 3 : difficult to fuse, corrode, or draw out, esp : capable of enduring high temperature *syn* see UNRULY and malleable, amenable — *re-frac-to-ry-ly* \rē-frak-tō-rē-ly/ n

2 *refractory* n, pl -ries : a refractory person or thing; esp : a heat-resisting ceramic material

refractory period n : the brief period immediately following the response esp. of a muscle or nerve before it recovers the capacity to make a second response — called also *refractory phase*

1 *re-frain* \rē-frān/ vi [ME *refreyne*, fr MF *refraindre* fr L *refringere* to break up, destroy, check — more at REFRACT] vi, archaic : CURB, RESTRAIN ~ vi : to keep oneself from doing, feeling, or indulging in something and esp. from following a passing impulse — *re-frain-ment* \-mōnt/ n

syn REFRAIN, ABSTAIN, FORBEAR shared meaning element : to keep oneself from doing or indulging in something

2 *refrain* n [ME *refreyne*, fr MF *refrain*, fr *refraindre* to resound, fr L *refringere* to break up, refract] : a regularly recurring phrase or verse esp. at the end of each stanza or division of a poem or song : CHORUS, also : the musical setting of a refrain

re-fran-gi-ble \rē-fran-jē-bəl/ adj [irreg fr L *refringere* to refract] : capable of being refracted — *re-fran-gi-bil-ty* \rē-fran-jē-bil-ē-tē/ n — *re-fran-gi-ble-ness* \rē-fran-jē-bil-ē-nəs/ n

re-fresh \rē-fresh/ vi [ME *refreschen*, fr MF *refreschir*, fr OF, fr re- + *freis* fresh — more at FRESH] vi 1 : to restore strength and animation to : REVIVE 2 : to freshen up : RENOVATE 3 a : to restore or maintain by renewing supply : REPLENISH b : AROUSE, STIMULATE (let me ~ your memory) 4 : to restore water to ~ vi 1 : to become refreshed 2 : to take refreshment 3 : to lay in fresh provisions *syn* see RENEW

re-fresh-en \rē-fresh-ən, (rē-)v [re- + *freshen*] : REFRESH

re-fresh-er \rē-fresh-ər/ n 1 : something (as a drink) that refreshes 2 : REMINDER 3 : review or instruction designed esp. to keep one abreast of professional developments

re-fresh-ing \rē-fresh-ē/ adj : serving to refresh, esp : agreeably stimulating because of freshness or newness — *re-fresh-ing-ly* \-lē/ adv

re-fresh-ment \rē-fresh-mōnt/ n 1 : the act of refreshing : the state of being refreshed 2 a : something (as food or drink) that refreshes b pl (1) : a light meal (2) : assorted light foods

refrig abbr refrigerating; refrigeration

1 *re-frig-er-ant* \rē-frī-jē-ə-nt/ adj : allaying heat or fever

2 *refrigerant* n : a refrigerant agent or agency; as a : a medication for reducing body heat b : a substance used in refrigeration

re-frig-er-ate \rē-frī-jē-āt, -āt-ēd/ v [L *refrigeratus*, pp. of *refrigerare*, fr re- + *frigerare* to cool, fr *frigor*, *frigus* cold — more at FRIGID] : to make or keep cold or cool, *specif* : to freeze or chill (as food) for preservation — *re-frig-er-a-tion* \rē-frī-jē-ā-shən/ n

re-frig-er-a-tor \rē-frī-jē-āt-ər/ n : something that refrigerates or keeps cool a : a cabinet or room for keeping food or other items cool b : an apparatus for rapidly cooling heated liquids or vapors in a distilling process

re-frin-gent \rē-frīn-jent/ adj [L *refringent*, *refringens*, prp of *refringere* to refract] : REFRACTIVE, REFRACTING

reft part of REAVE

re-fuel \rē-fyū-əl/ vi : to provide with additional fuel ~ vi : to take on additional fuel

1 *re-fuge* \rē-fyūj/ n [ME, fr MF, fr L *refugium*, fr *refugere* to escape, fr re- + *fugere* to flee — more at FUGITIVE] 1 : shelter or protection from danger or distress 2 : a place that provides shelter or protection 3 : a means of resort for help in difficulty

2 *refuge* vb *re-fuged*; *re-fug-ing* vi : to give refuge to ~ vi : to seek or take refuge

re-fu-gee \rē-fyū-jē/ n [F *réfugé*, pp of (se) *réfugier* to take refuge, fr L *refugium*] : one that flees for safety; esp : one who flees to a foreign country or power to escape danger or persecution — *re-fu-gee-ism* \-jiz-əm/ n

re-fu-gi-um \rē-fyū-jē-əm/ n, pl -gla \-jē-ə/ [NL, fr L *refuge*] : an area of relatively unaltered climate that is inhabited by plants and animals during a period of continental climatic change (as a glaciation) and remains as a center of relict forms from which a new dispersion and speciation may take place after climatic readjustment

re-fu-l-gence \n-ful-jən(t)s, -fal-/ n [L *refulgentia*, fr *refulgens*, *refulgens*, prp of *fulgere* to shine brightly, fr re- + *fulgere* to shine — more at FULGENT] : a radiant or resplendent quality or state : BRILLIANCE — *re-ful-gent* \-jənt/ adj

re-fund \rē-fənd, -rē-/ vi [ME *refunden*, fr MF & L; MF *refundere*, fr L *refundere*, lit, to pour back, fr re- + *funderē* to pour — more at FOUND] 1 : to give or put back 2 : to return (money) in restitution, repayment, or balancing of accounts — *re-fund-a-bil-ty* \n-fən-də-bil-ē-tē, (rē-)v n — *re-fund-able* \-ə-bəl/ adj

useful and constructive activity — **re-ha-bil-i-ta-tive** \-,lăt-iv/ *adj*
— **re-ha-bil-i-ta-tor** \-,lăt-ər/ *n*
re-ha-bil-i-ta-tion \-,bil-ə-'lă-shən/ *n* : the action or process of
rehabilitating or of being rehabilitated : the state of being rehabilitated
— **re-ha-bil-i-ta-tion-ist** \-'sh(ə)-'nɒst/ *n*
re-hash (vr-'həsh) *vi* 1 : to talk over or discuss again 2 : to present
or use again in another form without substantial change or
improvement
re-hashed \rē-'həsh/ *n* 1 : a product of rehashing : something
presented in a new form without change of substance (a book that
was a ~ of stale ideas) 2 : the action or process of rehashing
re-hear (vr-'hi(ə)r) \rē-'hərd/ -'hē-ər-ŋŋ \-'hi(ə)r-ŋŋ/ : to
hear judicially again or anew
re-hear-ŋg *n* : a second or new hearing by the same tribunal
re-hears-al \rē-'hə-səl/ *n* 1 : something recounted or told again
: RECITAL 2 : a : a private performance or practice session preparatory
to a public appearance b : a practice exercise : TRIAL
re-hearse \rē-'hərs/ *vb* **re-hearsed**, **re-hears-ŋg** [ME *reherſen*, fr.
MF *hercher*, lit., to harrow again, fr. *re-* + *hercer* to harrow, fr
herce harrow — more at HEARSE] *vt* 1 : to say again : REPEAT
b : to recite aloud in a formal manner 2 : to present an account of
: NARRATE, RELATE (~ a familiar story) 3 : to recount in order
: ENUMERATE (had *rehearsed* their grievances in a letter to the gov-
ernor) 4 : to give a rehearsal of b : to train or make profi-
cient by rehearsal 6 : to perform or practice as if in a rehearsal ~
vi : to engage in a rehearsal — **re-hears-er** *n*
re-house (vr-'haʊz) *vi* : to house again or anew; *esp* : to establish
in a new or different housing unit of a better quality
re-hu-man-ize (vr-'(h)yi-mə-'nīz/ *vi* 1 : to make compatible
with human rights and dignity 2 : to restore to a rich full life —
re-hu-man-iza-tion \rē-'(h)yi-mə-nə-'zā-shən/ *n*
re-hy-drate (vr-'hi-'drāt) *vi* : to restore fluid lost in dehydration
to — **re-hy-drat-a-ble** \-'drāt-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **re-hy-dr-a-tion** \rē-'hi-'
drā-shən/ *n*
reich-märk \rīk-'smärk/ *n*, pl **reichsmärks** also **reichs-märk** [G,
fr *reichs* (gen of *reich* empire, kingdom, fr OHG *rīhhi*) + *märk* —
more at RICH] : the German mark from 1925 to 1948
refil-ca-tion \rē-ə-'fə-'kă-shən, rē/ *n* : the process or result of
refilng

re-ly /rə-ˈli, rē- v/ **reified**; **re-ly-ing** [L *res* thing — more at **REAL**]; to regard (something abstract) as a material thing
reign /rēn/ n [ME *regne*, fr. OF, fr. L *regnum*, fr. *reg-*, *rex* king — more at **ROYAL**] **1** **a**: royal authority: **SOVEREIGNTY** (under the ~ of the Stuart kings) **b**: the dominion, sway, or influence of one resembling a monarch (the ~ of the Puritan ministers) **2**: the time during which one (as a sovereign) reigns

2: reign w/ 1: to possess or exercise sovereign power: RULE b: to hold office as chief of state although possessing little governing power (In England the sovereign ~s but does not rule) 2: to exercise authority in the manner of a monarch 3: to be predominant or prevalent (chaos ~ed in the classroom)

Reign of Terror [Reign of Terror, a period of the French Revolution that was conspicuous for mass executions of political suspects] : a state or a period of time marked by violence often committed by those in power that produces widespread terror


reimburse \re-m-burs\ *v* -bur-sed; -burs-ing [re- + obs *E* *imburse* (to put in the pocket, pay)] 1: to pay back to someone: REPAY (~ travel expenses) 2: to make restoration or payment of an equivalent to (~ an agent for his traveling expenses) *syn* see PAY ~ **reimburse-able** \-bur-sə-bəl\ *adj* ~ **reimburse-ment** \-bur-sə-mənt\ *n*

re-impression /rē-əm-'presh-ən/ *n*: REPRINT
rein /rān/ [*ME* *reine*, fr. *MF* *rene*, fr. (assumed) VL *retina*, fr. L *retinere* to restrain — more at **RETAIN**] 1: a line fastened to a bit by which a rider or driver controls an animal — usu. used in pl 2
a: a restraining influence: CHECK (regulations impose ~ on personal freedom) **b**: controlling or guiding power (the ~ of government) 3: opportunity for unhampered activity or use

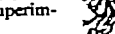
rein *v* 1: to check or stop by or as if by a pull at the reins (◊ed in his horse) (couldn't ~ his impatience) 2: to control or direct with or as if with reins ~ *w* 1 *archaic*: to submit to the use of reins 2: to stop or slow up one's horse or oneself by or as if by pulling the reins

re-in-car-na-tion (rē-in-kār-nā-ti, (rē-in-), vi: to incarnate again
re-in-car-na-tion (rē-in-kār-nā-shən) n 1 a: the action
reincarnating: the state of being reincarnated b: rebirth in new
bodies or forms of life; esp: a rebirth of a soul in a new human
body 2: a fresh embodiment — re-in-car-na-tion-ist
-sh(ə)-nist n

reindeer *ˈrɪn-di(ə)r n* [ME *reindere*, fr. ON *hreinn* reindeer + ME *deer*] *n* any of several deer (genus *Rangifer*) inhabiting northern Europe, Asia, and America and having antlers in both sexes
 reindeer moss *n* : a gray, erect, tufted, and much-branched lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*) that forms extensive patches in arctic and north-temperate regions, constitutes a large part of the food of reindeer, and is sometimes eaten by man — called also *reindeer lichen*



rein-fection ʁeɪ-n-ˈfek-shən *n* : infection following recovery from or superimposed on infection of the same type
rein-force ʁeɪ-n-ˈfɔː(r)s, -ˈfɪb(r)s *vb* [*re- + inforce, alter- + enforce*] 1 : to strengthen by additional assistance, material, or support : make stronger or more pronounced (~ the elbows of a jacket) (claimed that the media ~ destructive impulses) 2 : to strengthen or increase by fresh additions (~ the regular troops) (were reinforcing their pitching staff) 3 : to stimulate (a(n) experimental animal or a student) with a reinforcer following a correct or desired performance *also* : to encourage



reindeer moss

age (a response) with a reinforcer ~ vt: to seek or get reinforcements
rein-force-able \rē-ən-ə-bəl/ *adj*
 reinforced concrete *n*: concrete in which metal (as steel) is embedded so that the two materials act together in resisting forces
rein-force-ment \rē-ən-fōr-smənt, -fōr-/ *n* 1: the action of reinforcing 2: the state of being reinforced 2: something that reinforces
rein-force \-fōr-ast-, -fōr-/ *n*: a stimulus (as a reward or the removal of discomfort) that is effective esp in operant conditioning because it regularly follows a desired response
rein-less \rēn-ləs/ *adj*: having no reins; also: UNRESTRAINED.
 UNCHECKED

reins /'rɛnz/ *n* *pl* [ME, fr. MF & L: MF, fr. L *renes*] 1 **a**: KID-
NEYS **b**: the region of the kidneys: LOINS 2: the seat of the feel-
ings or passions
reins-man /'rɛnz-mən/ *n*: a skilled driver or rider of horses

re-in-state /rɛɪn-ˈstɑːt/ *v* -stated; -stating 1: to place again (as in possession or in a former position) 2: to restore to a previous effective state — *re-in-state-ment* /-ˈstɑːt-mənt/ *n*
 re-insurance /rɪ-ɪn-ˈʃʊr-əns(ɪ)/, esp South (rɪ-ɪn-ə) *n*: insurance by another insurer of all or a part of a risk previously assumed by an insurance company

re-in-sure \rē-n-'shū(ə)r/ vt 1: to insure again by transferring to another insurance company all or a part of a liability assumed 2 : to insure again by assuming all or a part of the liability of an insurance company already covering a risk ~ vi : to provide increased insurance — **re-in-suror** n
re-insurate (Mrz-ſn-ə-rit) vt DML reinsurance; no. of reinsurers

re-in-te-grate (\('re-int-ə-'grāt) *n* [ML *reintegratus*, pp of *reintegrare* to renew, reconstitute, fr. *l. re- + integrare* to integrate]: to integrate again into an entity: restore to unity — **re-in-te-gra-tion** (\('re-int-ə-'grā-shən) *n* — **re-in-te-gra-tive** (\('re-int-ə-'grāt-iv)

re-in-ter-pret \rē-on-ˈtər-prət, rapid-pə\ vt : to interpret again,
specif: to give a new or different interpretation to — re-in-ter-
pre-ta-tion \-tər-prə-ˈtā-shən, rapid-pə\ n
re-in-vent \rē-in-ˈvənt\ vt 1 : to make as if for the first time

re-in-vent \re-in-vent\ vt 1: to make as if for the first time something already invented (realized they were ~ing a machine that had been designed a century before) 2: to remake or redo completely (radicals who want to ~ America) 3: to bring into use again: REINVENTION — rein-vention\, -in-shən\ n

use again: REESTABLISH — re-in-ven-shən \-ven-shən/ *n*
re-in-vest \rē-in-vest/ *vt* 1: to invest again or anew 2 a: to
invest (as income from investments) in additional securities b: to
invest (as earnings) in a business rather than distribute as divi-
dends or profits

re-in-vest-ment \-'ves(t)-mənt\ *n* 1: the action of reinvesting
the state of being reinvested 2: a second or repeated investment

re-in-vig-o-rate \re-in-vig-a-rāt/ *v.* : to give renewed or fresh vigor to (a long walk ~s the mind) — re-in-vig-o-ra-tion \,vig-a-'rā-shən/ *n.* — re-in-vig-o-ra-tor \,vig-a-rāt-ər/ *n.*

re-iss-ue (rĕ-îsh-ŭ, -îsh-ŭ-w), chiefly Brit -îz-ŭyū\ *v*: to come forth again ~ *v*: to issue again, *esp*: to cause to become available again — *reissue* *n*

re-iter-ate (rĕ-î-tĕ-ĕ-rĕ-î-tĕ) *v*: at-ēd; -ĕ-tĭng [L *reiteratus*, pp of *reiterare* — *re* + *iterare* (to repeat)] *n*: a repetition; a repetition of an action or statement

rare to repeat, fr. *re-* + *iterare* to iterate): to say or do over again or repeatedly sometimes with wearying effect **syn** see REPEAT — **re-iteration** (rē-ī-tō-rā-shən) *n* — **re-iterative** (rē-ī-tō-rā-tiv, -rā-tiv; -ī-tat-iv) *adj* — **re-iteratively** *adv* — **re-iterative-**

Reiter's syndrome /'rɪ-tər-z-/ *n* [Hans Reiter b1881 G physician] a disease of uncertain cause that is characterized by arthritis, conjunctivitis, and urethritis — called also *Reiter's disease*

reive /rēv/ *v* **reived**; **reiving** [ME (Sc) *reiven*, fr. OE *reafian* to rob — more at REAVE] **Scot**: **RAID** — **reiv-er** *n*, **Scot**

reject /ri-ˈjekt/ *v* [ME *rejection*, fr. L *rejection*, pp. of *reicere*, fr. *re-* + *jacere* to throw — more at JET] **1 a**: to refuse to accept, consider, submit to, take for some purpose, or use (thought about be-

sider, submit to take for some purpose, or use (thought about her suggestion and then ~ed it) (~ a manuscript) (~ed the weevily grain as unfit for use) b: to refuse to hear, receive, or admit: REBUFF, REPEL (parents who ~ their children) c: to refuse as lover (he ~ed her) d: to cast off 3: to throw back: REFUSE 4: to refuse

or spouse 2 obs: to cast off 3: to throw back: REPUSE 4: to
spew out **syn** see DECLINE **ant** accept: choose, select — **re-ject**-
or **re-ject**-or \-'jek-tər/ *n* — **re-ject**-ing-ly \-tɪŋ-lē/ *adv* — **re-**
ject-ive \-'jek-tɪv/ *adj*
2 **re-ject**-tɪv \-'jek-tɪv/ *n*: a rejected person or thing

re-ject \rē-jēkt\ *n* 1 a: a rejected person or thing
re-ject-ee \rē-jēk-tē, rē-\ *n* one that is rejected, specif: a person
rejected as unfit for military service
re-jection \rē-jēk-shən\ *n* 1 a: the action of rejecting: the
state of being rejected b: the immunological process of sloughing

rejection *n*: the immunological process of sloughing off foreign tissue or an organ (as a transplant) by the recipient organism
2: something rejected
rejection slip *n*: a printed slip enclosed with a rejected manuscript returned by an editor to an author

re-joyce (rē-'jɔɪs) *vt* [re- + 'jɔɪs]: ALTER, REARRANGE
re-joice (rē-'jɔɪs) *vb* re-joyced; re-joycing [ME *rejoice*, fr. MF *rejoice*, stem of *rejoir*, fr. re- + *joir* to rejoice, fr. L *gaudēre* — more
as: *re-joy* *vi*: to give joy to: GLADDEN ~ *vi*: to feel joy or great

re-joyce *n* 1: the action of one that rejoices 2: an instance, occasion, or expression of joy: FESTIVITY

re-join /rɪˈjɔɪn, vɪ ɪ/ (fr.) (re-) vb [ME *rejoin* to answer to a legal charge, fr. MF *rejoin*-, stem of *rejoindre*, fr. *re-* + *joindre* to join — more at JOIN] *v*1: to answer the replication of the plaintiff ~ *v*1

ə about * kitten or further a back ā bake ã cot, cart
an out ch chin e less ē easy g gift i trip i life

an out	en chin	e less	e easy	g gut	g trip	i rise
j joke	ŋ sing	ō flow	ō flaw	oi coin	th thin'	th this
fl foot	u foot	y yet	yū few	yu furious		'zh vision



reindeer moss

for admitting heated air or for ventilation. **6**: REGISTRATION, REGISTRY **7**: an automatic device registering a number or a quantity **8**: a number or quantity so registered **9**: a condition of correct alignment or proper relative position **10**: a device (as in a computer) for storing small amounts of data, esp.: one in which data can be both stored and operated on

register *vb* **reg-ist-er**; **reg-ist-er-ing** \-st(ə)-rɪŋ/ *vt* **1** *a*: to make or secure official entry of in a register **2**: to enroll formally esp. as a voter or student *c*: to record automatically: INDICATE *d*: to make a record of: NOTE **2**: to make or adjust so as to correspond exactly **3**: to secure special protection for (a piece of mail) by prepayment of a fee **4**: to convey an impression of: EXPRESS (red surprise at the telegram) **5**: ACHIEVE, WIN (red an impressive victory) *vi* **1** *a*: to enroll one's name in a register (red at the hotel) **2**: to enroll one's name officially as a prerequisite for voting *c*: to enroll formally as a student **2** *a*: to correspond exactly **2**: to be in correct alignment or register **3**: to make or convey an impression (the name didn't ~)

register *n* [prob. alter. of ME *registrer*]: REGISTRAR

registered *adj* **1** *a*: having the owner's name entered in a register (~ security) **b**: recorded as the owner of a security **2**: recorded on the basis of pedigree or breed characteristics in the stud-book of a breed association **3**: qualified formally or officially

registered mail *n*: mail recorded in the post office of mailing and at each successive point of transmission and guaranteed special care in delivery

registered nurse *n*: a graduate trained nurse who has been licensed by a state authority after passing qualifying examinations for registration

register ton *n*: TON 2a

regis-tra-ble \-rej-zə-st(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being registered

regis-trant \-rej-zə-strənt/ *n*: one that registers or is registered

regis-trar \-rej-zə-strār/ *n* [alter. of ME *registrer*, fr. MF *registrer*, fr. *registrar* to register, fr. ML *registrare*, fr. *regstrum*]: an official recorder or keeper of records as *a*: an officer of an educational institution responsible for registering students, keeping academic records, and corresponding with applicants and evaluating their credentials *b*: an admitting officer at a hospital

regis-tration \-rej-zə-strə-shən/ *n*: **1**: the act of registering **2**: an entry in a register **3**: the number of individuals registered: ENROLLMENT **4**: the art or act of selecting and adjusting pipe organ stops **b**: the combination of stops selected for performing a particular organ work **5**: a document certifying an act of registering

regis-try \-rej-zə-strē/ *n*, *pl* -tries **1**: REGISTRATION, ENROLLMENT **2**: the nationality of a ship according to its entry in a register: FLAG **3**: a place of registration **4** *a*: an official record book **b**: an entry in a registry

regius professor \-rē-j(ə)-zə- / *n* [NL, royal professor]: a holder of a professorship founded by royal subsidy at a British university

reg-let \-reg-lət/ *n* [F *réglet*, fr. MF *reglet* straightedge, fr. *regle*, fr. L *regula* — more at RULE] **1**: a flat narrow architectural molding **2**: a strip of wood used like a lead between lines of type

reg-nal \-reg-nəl/ *adj* [ML *regnalis*, fr. L *regnum* reign — more at REIGN]: of or relating to a king or his reign; specif.: calculated from a monarch's accession to the throne (in his eighth ~ year)

reg-nant \-reg-nənt/ *adj* [L *regnanti*, *regnans*, *pp* of *regnare* to reign, fr. *regnum*]: **1**: exercising rule: REIGNING **2** *a*: having the chief power **b**: of common or widespread occurrence

reg-num \-reg-nəm/ *n*, *pl* reg-na \-nə/ [L]: KINGDOM

rego-lith \-reg-ə-lith/ *n* [Gk *rhēgos* blanket + E *-lith*, akin to Skt *rdga* color]: MANTLEROCK

re-gorge \-(rē)-gō(r)j/ *vi* re-gor-ged; re-gor-ging [F *regorger*, fr. MF, fr. *re* + *gorger* to gorge]: DISGORGE

rego-sol \-reg-ə-səl, -səl/ *n* (rego- (as in *regolith*) + L *solum* soil — more at SOLE): an azonal soil consisting chiefly of imperfectly consolidated material and having no clear-cut and specific morphology

re-grant \-(rē)-grānt/ *vi*: to grant back or again — **re-grant** \-(rē)-grānt, -rē-/ *n*

re-greet \-(rē)-grēt/ *vi*, archaic: to greet in return

regrets *n*, *pl*, obs.: GREETINGS

re-gress \-(rē)-grēs/ *n* [ME, fr. L *regressus*, fr. *regressus*, *pp* of *regredi* to go back, fr. *re* + *gradi* to go — more at GRADE] **1** *a*: an act or the privilege of going or coming back **b**: REENTRY **2**: movement backward to a previous and esp. worse or more primitive state or condition **3**: the act of reasoning backward

re-gress \-(rē)-grēs/ *vi* **1** *a*: to make or undergo regress: RETROGRADE **b**: to be subject to or exhibit regression **2**: to tend to approach or revert to a mean ~ *vi*: to induce a state of psychological regression in — **re-gress** \-(rē)-grēs-/ *n*

re-gres-sion \-(rē)-grē-shən/ *n*: **1**: the act or an instance of regressing **2**: a trend or shift toward a lower or less perfect state as *a*: progressive decline of a manifestation of disease **b** (1): gradual loss of differentiation and function by a body part esp. as a physiological change accompanying aging (2): gradual loss of memories and acquired skills *c*: reversion to an earlier mental or behavioral level *d*: a functional relationship between two or more correlated variables that is often empirically determined from data and is used esp. to predict values of one variable when given values of the others (the ~ of *y* on *x* is linear); specif.: a function that yields the mean value of a random variable under the condition that one or more independent variables have specified values **3**: retrograde motion esp. of an astronomical orbital characteristic

re-gres-sive \-(rē)-grēs-iv/ *adj* **1**: tending to regress or produce regression **2**: being, characterized by, or developing in the course of an evolutionary process involving increasing simplification of bodily structure **3**: decreasing in rate as the base increases (a ~ tax) — **re-gres-sive-ly** *adv* — **re-gres-sive-ness** *n*

re-gret \-(rē)-grēt/ *vb* re-gret-ted; re-gret-ting [ME *regretten*, fr. MF *regreter*, fr. OF, fr. *re* + *-greter* (of Scand origin, akin to ON *grita* to weep) — more at GREET] *vt* **1** *a*: to mourn the loss or death

of *b*: to miss very much **2**: to be very sorry for (~ his mistakes) ~ *vi*: to experience regret — **re-gret-ter** *n*

re-gret *n* **1**: grief or pain tinged with emotion (as disappointment, longing, or remorse) **2** *a*: an expression of distressing emotion (as sorrow or disappointment) *b* *pl*: a note politely declining an invitation *syn* see SORROW — **re-gret-ful** \-rē-grət-fəl/ *adj* — **re-gret-fully** \-fəl-ē/ *adv* — **re-gret-ful-ness** *n*

re-gret-less \-(rē)-grēt-ləs/ *adj*: feeling no regret

re-gret-ta-ble \-(rē)-grēt-ə-bəl/ *adj*: deserving regret

re-gret-ta-bly \-blē-/ *adv* **1**: in a regrettable manner: to a regrettable extent (a ~ steep decline in wages) **2**: it is regrettable that — used as a sentence modifier (~, we had failed to consider alternatives)

re-group \-(rē)-grüp/ *vi*: to form into a new grouping (in order to subtract 129 from 531 ~ 531 into 5 hundreds, 2 tens, and 11 ones) (~ military forces) ~ *vt* **1**: to reorganize (as after a setback) for renewed activity **2**: to alter the tactical formation of a military force

re-grow \-(rē)-grō/ *vb* re-grew \-grü/; -grown \-grōn/; -growing *vi*: to grow (as a missing part) anew ~ *vi*: to continue growth after interruption or injury

regt *abbr* regiment

reg-u-lar \-reg-yə-lər/ *adj* [ME *regular*, fr. MF, fr. LL *regulāris* regular, fr. L, of a bar, fr. *regula* rule — more at RULE] **1**: belonging to a religious order **2** *a*: formed, built, arranged, or ordered according to some established rule, law, principle, or type **b** (1): both equilateral and equilateral (a ~ polygon) (2): having faces that are congruent regular polygons and all the polyhedral angles congruent (a ~ polyhedron) *c* of a flower: having the arrangement of floral parts exhibiting radial symmetry with members of the same whorl similar in form *d*: having or constituting an isometric system (~ crystals) **3** *a*: ORDERLY, METHODICAL (~ habits) *b*: recurring or functioning at fixed or uniform intervals (a ~ income) **4** *a*: constituted, conducted, or done in conformity with established or prescribed usages, rules, or discipline *b*: NORMAL, CORRECT as (1): COMPLETE, ABSOLUTE (a ~ fool) (the office seemed like a ~ madhouse) (2): thinking or behaving in an acceptable manner (wanted to prove he was a ~ guy) *c* (1): conforming to the normal or usual manner of inflection (2): WEAK **7** **5** *a*: of, relating to, or constituting the regular army of a state *b*: constituting or made up of individuals properly recognized as legitimate combatants in war — **reg-u-lar-ly** *adv*

syn REGULAR, NORMAL, TYPICAL, NATURAL shared meaning element: being of the sort or kind that is expected as usual, ordinary, or average. *ant* irregular

2 *regular* *n* **1**: one who is regular as *a*: one of the regular clergy *b*: a soldier in a regular army *c*: one who can be trusted or depended on (a party ~) *d*: a player on an athletic team who usually starts every game *e*: one who is usu. present or participating **2**: a clothing size designed to fit a person of average height

regular army *n*: a permanently organized body constituting the standing army of a state

reg-u-lar-ity \-reg-yə-lar-ə-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties **1**: the quality or state of being regular **2**: something that is regular

reg-u-lar-ize \-reg-yə-lə-rīz/ *vi* -ized; -iz-ing: to make regular by conformance to law, rules, or custom — **reg-u-lar-iza-tion** \-reg-yə-lə-rī-zā-shən/ *n* — **reg-u-lar-izer** \-reg-yə-lə-rī-zər/ *n*

regular solid *n*: any of the five regular polyhedrons

regular year *n*: a common year of 354 days or a leap year of 384 days in the Jewish calendar

reg-u-late \-reg-yə-lāt/ *vi* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [LL *regulatus*, *pp* of *regulare*, fr. L *regula*] **1** *a*: to govern or direct according to rule *b (1): to bring under the control of law or constituted authority (2): to make regulations for or concerning (~ the industries of a country) **2**: to bring order, method, or uniformity to (~ one's habits) **3**: to fix or adjust the time, amount, degree, or rate of (~ the pressure of a tire) — **reg-u-la-tive** \-lāt-iv/ *adj* — **reg-u-la-to-ry** \-lā-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ *adj**

reg-u-la-tion \-reg-yə-lā-shən/ *n* **1**: the act of regulating: the state of being regulated **2** *a*: an authoritative rule dealing with details or procedure (safety ~ in a factory) *b*: a rule or order having the force of law issued by an executive authority of a government **3** *a*: the process of redistributing material (as in an embryo) to restore a damaged or lost part independent of new tissue growth *b*: the mechanism by which an early embryo maintains normal development

2 *regulation* *adj*: conforming to regulations: OFFICIAL

reg-u-la-tor \-reg-yə-lāt-ər/ *n* **1**: one that regulates **2**: REGULATOR GENE

regulator gene *n*: a gene controlling the production of a genetic repressor

reg-u-lus \-reg-yə-ləs/ *n* [NL, fr. L, petty king, fr. *reg*, rex king — more at ROYAL] **1** cap: a first-magnitude star in the constellation Leo **2** [ML, metallic antimony, fr. L]: the more or less impure mass of metal formed beneath the slag in smelting and reducing ores

re-gur-gi-tate \-(rē)-gur-jə-tāt/ *vb* -tat-ed; -tat-ing [ML *regurgitatus*, *pp* of *regurgitare*, fr. L *re* + LL *gurgitare* to engulf, fr. L *gurgil*, *gurgis* whirlpool — more at VORACIOUS] *vi*: to become thrown or poured back ~ *vi*: to throw or pour back out (as from a cavity) — **re-gur-gi-ta-tive** \-tāt-iv/ *adj*

re-gur-gi-tation \-(rē)-gur-jə-tā-shən/ *n*: an act of regurgitating as *a*: the casting up of incompletely digested food (as by some birds in feeding their young) *b*: the backward flow of blood through a defective heart valve

re-ha-bil-i-tant \-(rē)-hə-bil-ə-tənt/ *n*: a disabled person undergoing rehabilitation

re-ha-bil-i-tate \-(rē)-hə-bil-ə-tāt/ *vi* -tat-ed; -tat-ing [ML *rehabilitatus*, *pp* of *rehabilitare*, fr. L *re* + LL *habilitare* to rehabilitate] **1** *a*: to restore to a former capacity: REINSTATE *b*: to restore to good repute: reestablish the good name of **2** *a*: to restore to a former state (as of efficiency, good management, or solvency) (~ slum areas) *b*: to restore to a condition of health or

relentless \-ləs\ *adj*: **PERSISTENT, UNRELENTING** — **relentlessly** *adv* — **relentlessness** *n*

relevance \rel-ə-vən(t)s\ *n* 1: relation to the matter at hand : practical and esp. social applicability : **PERTINENCE** (giving ~ to college courses), also : social importance (a community's struggle for ~) 2: the ability (as of an information retrieval system) to retrieve material that satisfies the needs of the user

relevancy \rel-ə-vən(t)s\ *n*: **RELEVANCE**

relevant \rel-ə-vən(t)\ *adj* [ML *relevans*, *relevans*, fr. L. *prp.* of *relevare* to raise up — more at **RELIEVE**] 1 a: having significant and demonstrable bearing upon the matter at hand b: affording evidence tending to prove or disprove the matter at issue or under discussion (~ testimony) 2: **PROPORTIONAL RELATIVE** — **relevance** *adv*

syn **RELEVANT, GERMANE, MATERIAL, PERTINENT, APPROPRIATE, APROPOS** shared meaning element: relating to or bearing upon the matter in hand **ant** **EXTRANEOUS**

reliability \ri-lij-ə-bil-ə-ti\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being reliable 2: the extent to which an experiment, test, or measuring procedure yields the same results on repeated trials

reliable \ri-lij-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: suitable or fit to be relied on : **DEPENDABLE** 2: giving the same result on successive trials — **reliability** *n* — **reliably** \-b(ə)l\ *adv*

reliance \ri-lij-ən(t)s\ *n* 1: the act of relying: the condition or attitude of one who relies : **DEPENDENCE** (~ on military power to achieve political ends) 2: something or someone relied on

reliant \-ən(t)\ *adj*: having reliance on something or someone : **DEPENDENT** — **reliantly** *adv*

relic \rel-ik\ *n* [ME *relik*, fr. OF *relique*, fr. ML *reliquia*, fr. LL *reliquia*, pl., remains of a martyr, fr. L. *remanere*, *relinquere* to leave behind — more at **RELINQUISH**] 1 a: an object esteemed and venerated because of association with a saint or martyr b: **SOUVENIR, MEMENTO** 2 pl.: **REMAINS, CORPSE** 3: something left behind after decay, disintegration, or disappearance (~ of ancient cities) 4: a trace of some past or outmoded practice, custom, or belief

relict \rel-ikt\ *n* [in sense 1, fr. LL *relictus*, fr. L. *rem* of *relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*; in senses 2 & 3, fr. *relict* (residual), *adj*, fr. L. *relictus*] 1: **WIDOW** 2: a persistent remnant of an otherwise extinct flora or fauna or kind of organism 3 a: a relief feature or rock remaining after other parts have disappeared b: something left unchanged

relict *adj*: of, relating to, or being a relict

reliction \ri-lik-ən(t)\ *n* [L. *relictio*, *relictio* act of leaving behind, fr. *relictus*] 1: the gradual recession of water leaving land permanently uncovered 2: land uncovered by reliction

releive \ri-lev\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *relever*] 1: a payment made by a feudal tenant to his lord upon succeeding to an inherited estate 2 a: removal or lightening of something oppressive, painful, or distressing (sought ~ from asthma by moving out of the city) b: aid in the form of money or necessities for the poor, aged, or handicapped c: military assistance to an endangered post or force d: means of breaking or avoiding monotony or boredom : **DIVERSION** 3: release from a post or from the performance of duty (~ of a sentry) 4: one that relieves another from duty by taking his place (explaining the duties to their ~) 5: legal remedy or redress 6 [F] a: a mode of sculpture in which forms and figures are distinguished from a surrounding plane surface b: sculpture or a sculptural form executed in this mode c: projecting detail, ornament, or figures 7: sharpness of outline due to contrast (a roof in bold ~ against the sky) 8: the elevations or inequalities of a land surface

relief *adj* 1: providing relief 2: characterized by surface inequalities 3: of or used in letterpress

relief map *n*: a map representing topographic relief

relief pitcher *n*: a baseball pitcher who takes over for another during a game; esp: one who is regularly held in readiness for relief

relief printing *n*: **LETTERPRESS** 1a

relieve \ri-lev\ *v* **RELIEVED**; **relieving** [ME *releven*, fr. MF *relever* to raise, relieve, fr. L. *relever*, fr. *re-* + *levare* to raise — more at **LEVER**] *v* 1 a: to free from a burden : give aid or help to b: to set free from an obligation, condition, or restriction c: to ease of a burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition 2 a: to bring about the removal or alleviation of : **MITIGATE** b: **ROB, DEPRIVE** (was relieved of his watch) 3 a: to release from a post, station, or duty b: to take the place of 4: to remove or lessen the monotony of 5 a: to set off by contrast b: to raise in relief 6: to relieve the bladder or bowels of (oneself) ~ *v* 1: to bring or give relief 2: to stand out in relief 3: to serve as a relief pitcher — **reliev-able** \-l-ə-v-ə-b(ə)l\ *adj* — **reliev-er** *n*

syn **RELIEVE, ALLEVIATE, LIGHTEN, ASSUAGE, MITIGATE, ALLAY** shared meaning element: to make less grievous or more tolerable **ant** **INTENSIFY**

relieved \ri-levd\ *adj*: experiencing or showing relief esp. from anxiety or pent-up emotions — **relievedly** \-l-ə-v-əd-lee\ *adv*

relievo \ri-lev-ə\ *n*, pl. *-vos* [It *rilievo*, fr. *relevare* to raise, fr. L. *relever*] **RELIEF**

relig *abbr* religion

religion \ri-lij-(ə)-ən\ *n* **RELIGION** (religio) *n*: religion and (religiosophilosophical)

religion \ri-lij-ən\ *n* [ME *religioun*, fr. L. *religio*, *religio* reverence, religion] 1 a: (1): the service and worship of God or the supernatural (2): commitment or devotion to religious faith or observance b: the state of a religious (a nun in her twentieth year

of ~) 2: a personal set or institutionalized system of religious attitudes, beliefs, and practices 3 *archaic*: scrupulous conformity : **CONSCIENTIOUSNESS** 4: a cause, principle, or system of beliefs held to with ardor and faith

religion-ist \-lij-(ə)-məst\ *n*: a person adhering to a religion

religious \ri-lij-ə-əs\ *adj*: **RELIGIOUS**, esp.: excessively, obtrusively, or sentimentally religious — **relig-i-ous-ly** \-lij-ə-əs-lee\ *adv*

religulous \ri-lij-əs\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *religiosus*, fr. L. *religiosus*, fr. *religio*] 1: relating to or manifesting faithful devotion to an acknowledged ultimate reality or deity (a ~ man) (~ attitudes) 2: of, relating to, or devoted to religious beliefs or observances 3 a: scrupulously and conscientiously faithful b: **FERVENT, ZEALOUS** *syn* see **DEVOUT** **ant** **IRRELIGIOUS** — **religiously** *adv* — **religulousness** *n*

religious *n*, pl. *religious* [ME, fr. OF *religiosus*, fr. *religiosus*, *adj*] 1: a member of a religious order under monastic vows

reline \ri-lij-ən\ *vt*: to put new lines on or a new lining in

relinquish \ri-lij-ənkw-izh\ *vt* [ME *relinquishen*, fr. MF *relinquish*, stem of *relinquit*, fr. L. *relinquere* to leave behind, fr. *re-* + *linquere* to leave — more at **LOAN**] 1: to withdraw or retreat from : leave behind (immigrants sadly ~ing their native land) 2 a: to desist from (he ~ed law to resume teaching) b: to give up : **RENOUCE** (~ed their claims to the estate) 3 a: to stop holding physically : **RELEASE** (slowly ~ed his grip on the bar) b: to give over possession or control of : **YIELD** (few leaders willingly ~ power) — **relinquish-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

syn **RELINQUISH** **YIELD, RESIGN, SURRENDER, ABANDON, WAIVE** shared meaning element: to give up completely. **RELINQUISH** is likely to stress regretful emotion as involved in giving something up (he had let something go ~ something very precious, that he could not consciously have relinquished — Willa Cather). **YIELD** implies concession or compliance or submission to force (yield not thy neck to fortune's yoke — Shak.). (unwilling to yield or share their privileges) **RESIGN** emphasizes voluntary and usually formal relinquishment or sacrifice without a struggle (resign a position) and may connote acceptance of the inevitable (resigned to the loss of his hair). **SURRENDER** usually implies the existence of external compulsion or demands and commonly presupposes some degree of antecedent resistance (he surrendered to his daughter's pleas for a car of her own). **ABANDON** stresses finality and completeness in giving up (abandoning standards that seem outmoded) (abandoned the dance and went for a swim). **WAIVE** implies essentially voluntary conceding or forgoing (waive a right) **ant** **KEEP**

reliquary \ri-lij-ə-ker-ē\ *n*, pl. *-quar-ies* [F *reliquaire*, fr. ML *reliquarium*, fr. *reliquia* relic — more at **RELIC**] : a container or shrine in which sacred relics are kept

relique \ri-tek\ *n*, pl. *-liks* [archaic var. of **RELIC**]

reliquish \ri-lik-wē-j-, -wē-ē\ *n*, pl. [L — more at **RELIC**] : remains of the dead : **RELICS**

relish \ri-lesh\ *n* [alter. of ME *reles* taste, fr. OF, something left behind, release, fr. *releissier* to release] 1: characteristic flavor; esp.: pleasing or zestful flavor 2: a quantity just sufficient to flavor or characterize : **TRACE** 3 a: enjoyment of or delight in something that satisfies one's tastes, inclinations, or desires (eat with ~) b: a strong liking : **INCLINATION** (a boy with little ~ for sports) 4 a: something adding a zestful flavor; esp.: a highly seasoned sauce (as of pickles or mustard) eaten with other food to add flavor b: **APPETIZER, HORS D'OEUVRE** *syn* see **TASTE**

relish *vt* 1: to add relish to 2: to be pleased or gratified by : **ENJOY** 3: to eat or drink with pleasure 4: to appreciate with taste and discernment ~ *vi*: to have a characteristic or pleasing taste — **relish-able** \-ə-b(ə)l\ *adj*

relive \ri-lev\ *vt*: to live over again, esp.: to experience again in the imagination ~ *vi*: to live again

relocate \ri-lev-ə-kei-tē\ *vt*: to locate again : establish or lay out in a new place ~ *vi*: to move to a new location — **reloca-tion** \-lə-kei-shən\ *n*

relocatee \ri-lev-ə-kei-tē\ *n*: one who moves to a new location : one that is relocated

reluc-cent \ri-lu-s-ən(t)\ *adj* [L. *relucens*, *relucens*, pp. of *relucere* to shine back, fr. *re-* + *lucere* to shine — more at **LIGHT**] : reflecting light : **SHINING**

reluct \ri-lykt\ *vi* [L. *reluctari*] : to feel or show repugnance or opposition : **REVOLT**

reluctance \ri-lyk-tən(t)s\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being reluctant 2: the opposition offered by a magnetic substance to magnetic flux; *specif*: the ratio of the magnetic potential difference to the corresponding flux

reluctant \ri-lyk-tən(t)\ *adj*: **RELUCTANT**

reluctant \ri-lyk-tən(t)\ *adj* [L. *reluctant*, *reluctans*, pp. of *reluctari* to struggle against, fr. *re-* + *luctari* to struggle — more at **LOCK**] 1: struggling against : **OPPOSING** 2: holding back : **AVERSE, UNWILLING** (~ to condemn him) *syn* see **DISINCLINED** — **re-luc-tant-ly** *adv*

reluctate \ri-lyk-tāt\ *vi*: **reluct-ate**; **reluct-ate** *ing*: to show reluctance — **relucta-tion** \ri-lyk-tā-shən\ *n*

reluctivity \ri-lyk-tiv-ə-tē\ *n* [reluctance + *-ivity* (as in conductivity)] : the reciprocal of magnetic permeability

relume \ri-lym\ *vt*: **RELUMED**; **relum-ing** [irreg. fr. LL *re-lumina-re*] : to light or light up again : **REKINDLE**

relumine \ri-lym-ən\ *vt*: **RELUMED**; **relum-ing** [LL *re-lumina-re*, fr. L. *re-lumina-re* to light up — more at **ILLUMINATE**] : **RELUME**

relly \ri-lij\ *vi* **RELIED**; **relying** [ME *relien* to rally, fr. MF *relier* to connect, rally, fr. L. *religare* to tie back, fr. *re-* + *ligare* to tie — more at **LIQATURE**] 1: to have confidence based on experience

o about o kitten o further a back i bake i cot, cart
sh out ch chm e less ē easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th this
l look t foot y yet y few yu furious zh vision

to join again 2: to say often sharply or critically in response esp. as a reply to a reply *syn* see ANSWER
re-join·der \ri-'join-dər/ *n* [ME *rejoinder*, fr. MF *rejoindre* to rejoin] 1: the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication 2: REPLY, *specif*: an answer to a reply
re-ju·ve·na·ce \ri-'ju-və-'nā-/ *vb* -nated, -nating [re- + L *juvenis* young — more at YOUNG] *vi* 1 *a*: to make young or youthful again: REINVIGORATE *b*: to restore to an original or new state (~ old cars) 2 *a*: to stimulate (as by uplift) to renewed erosive activity — used of streams *b*: to develop youthful features of topography in ~ *vi* 1: to cause or undergo rejuvenation *syn* see RENEW — **re-ju·ve·na·tion** \ri-'ju-və-'nā-shən, -rē-'n/ *n* — **re-ju·ve·na·tor** \ri-'ju-və-'nā-tər/ *n*
re-ju·ve·nes·cence \ri-'ju-və-'nes-sən(t)s, -rē-/ *n* [ML *rejuvenescere* to become young again, fr. L *re-* + *juvenescere* to become young, fr. *juvenis*: a renewal of youthfulness] REJUVENATION — **re-ju·ve·nes·cent** \ri-'ju-və-'nənt/ *adj*
re-kin·dle \ri-'kin-dl-/ *vi*: to kindle again ~ *vi*: to ignite anew (in case the fire ~) — **re-kin·dler** \ri-'kin-dl-ər/ *n*
re-knit \ri-'nit-/ *vi*: to knit up or together again ~ *vi*: to engage in reknitting something
rel *abbr* 1 relating, relative 2 released 3 religion, religious
re-lapse \ri-'laps-/ *re-*, -lā/ *n* [L *relapsus*, pp. of *relabi* to slide back, fr. *re-* + *labi* to slide — more at SLEEP] 1: the act or an instance of backsliding, worsening, or subsiding 2: a recurrence of symptoms of a disease after a period of improvement
re-lapse \ri-'laps-/ *vi* -lapsed, -lapsing 1: to slip or fall back into a former worse state 2: SINK SUBSIDE (~ into deep thought) *syn* see LAPSE — **re-laps·er** *n*
relapsing fever *n*: a variable acute epidemic disease that is marked by recurring high fever lasting 5 to 7 days and that is caused by a spirochete (genus *Borrelia*) transmitted by the bites of lice and ticks
re-late \ri-'lāt-/ *vb* -related; -relating [L *relatus* (pp. of *referre* to carry back), fr. *re-* + *latius*, pp. of *ferre* to carry — more at TOLERATE, BEAR] *vi* 1: to give an account of: TELL 2: to show or establish logical or causal connection between ~ *vi* 1: to apply or take effect retroactively 2: to have relationship or connection: REFER 3: to have or establish a relationship: INTERACT (the way a child ~s to a psychiatrist) 4: to respond esp. favorably (can't ~ to that kind of music) *syn* see JOIN — **re-lat·able** \ri-'lāt-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **re-lat·er** *n*
re-lat·ed *adj* 1: connected by reason of an established or discoverable relation 2: connected by common ancestry or sometimes by marriage 3: having close harmonic connection — used of tones, chords, or tonalities — **re-lat·ed·ly** *adv* — **re-lat·ed·ness** *n* *syn* RELATED, COGNATE, KINDRED, ALLIED, AFFILIATED *shared meaning* element: connected by or as if by close family ties
re-la-tion \ri-'lā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of telling or recounting: ACCOUNT 2: an aspect or quality (as resemblance) that connects two or more things or parts as being or belonging or working together or as being of the same kind (the ~ of time and space), *specif*: a property (as one expressed by is equal to, is less than, or is the brother of) that holds between an ordered pair of objects 3: the referring by a legal fiction of an act to a prior date as the time of its taking effect 4 *a* (1): a person connected by consanguinity or affinity: RELATIVE (2): a person legally entitled to a share of the property of an intestate *b*: relationship by consanguinity or affinity: KINSHIP 5: REFERENCE, RESPECT (in ~ to) 6: the attitude or stance which two or more persons or groups assume toward one another (race ~s) 7 *a*: the state of being mutually or reciprocally interested (as in social or commercial matters) *b* *pl* (1): DEALINGS, AFFAIRS (foreign ~s) (2): INTERCOURSE (3): SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
re-la-tion·al \ri-'lā-shən-/ *adj* 1: of or relating to kinship 2: characterized or constituted by relations 3: having the function chiefly of indicating a relation of syntax (has is notional in *he has luck*, ~ in *he has gone*) — **re-la-tion·al·ly** *adv*
re-la-tion·ship \ri-'lā-shən-/ *n* 1: the state or character of being related or interrelated: CONNECTION (show the ~ between two things) 2: KINSHIP *also*: a specific instance or type of kinship 3: a state of affairs existing between those having relations or dealings (had a good ~ with his family)
re-la-tive \ri-'lā-tiv-/ *n* 1: a word referring grammatically to an antecedent 2: a thing having a relation to or connection with or necessary dependence on another thing 3 *a*: a person connected with another by blood or affinity *b*: an animal or plant related to another by common descent 4: a relative term
relative *adj* 1: introducing a subordinate clause qualifying an expressed or implied antecedent (~ pronoun), *also*: introduced by such a connective (~ clause) 2: RELEVANT, PERTINENT (matters ~ to world peace) 3: not absolute or independent: COMPARATIVE (the ~ isolation of life in the country) 4: having the same key signature — used of major and minor keys and scales 5: expressed as the ratio of the specified quantity (as an error in measuring) to the total magnitude (as the value of a measured quantity) or to the mean of all the quantities involved — **re-la-tive·ly** *adv* — **re-la-tive·ness** *n*
relative humidity *n*: the ratio of the amount of water vapor actually present in the air to the greatest amount possible at the same temperature
relative *prep*: with regard to; in connection with
relative wind *n*: the motion of the air relative to a body in it
rel-a-tiv·ism \ri-'lā-tiv-'iz-əm/ *n* 1 *a*: a theory that knowledge is relative to the limited nature of the mind and the conditions of knowing *b*: a view that ethical truths depend on the individuals and groups holding them 2: RELATIVITY 3 — **rel-a-tiv·ist** \ri-'lā-tiv-'is-tik/ *n* — **rel-a-tiv·is·tic** \ri-'lā-tiv-'is-tik/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by relativity or relativism 2: moving at a velocity such that there is a significant change in properties (as mass) in accordance with the theory of relativity (a ~ electron) — **rel-a-tiv·is·tic·ly** \ri-'lā-tiv-'is-tik-lee/ *adv*
rel-a-tiv·ity \ri-'lā-tiv-'i-ti-/ *n*, *pl* -ties 1 *a*: the quality or state of being relative *b*: something that is relative 2: the state of

being dependent for existence on or determined in nature, value, or quality by relation to something else 3 *a*: a theory which is based on the two postulates (1) that the speed of light in a vacuum is constant and independent of the source or observer and (2) that the mathematical forms of the laws of physics are invariant in all inertial systems and which leads to the assertion of the equivalence of mass and energy and of change in mass, dimension, and time with increased velocity — called also *special theory of relativity* *b*: an extension of the theory to include gravitation and related acceleration phenomena — called also *general theory of relativity* 4: RELATIVISM *lb*
rel-a-tiv·ize \ri-'lā-tiv-'īz-/ *vi* -ized; -izing: to treat or describe as relative
rel-a-tor \ri-'lā-tər/ *n*: one who relates: NARRATOR
re-lax \ri-'laks-/ *vb* [ME *relaxen* to make less compact, fr. L *relaxare*, fr. *re-* + *laxare* to loosen, fr. *laxus* loose — more at SLACK] *vi* 1: to make less tense or rigid: SLACKEN (~ his muscles) 2: to make less severe or stringent: MODIFY (~ immigration laws) 3: to make soft or enervated 4: to relieve from nervous tension ~ *vi* 1: to become lax, weak, or loose: REST 2: to become less intense or severe (hoped the committee would ~ in its opposition) 3: of a muscle or muscle fiber: to become inactive and lengthen 4: to cast off social restraint, nervous tension, or anxiety (couldn't ~ in crowds) 5: to seek rest or recreation (~ at the seashore) 6: to relieve constipation 7: to attain an equilibrium state following the abrupt removal of some influence (as light, high temperature, or stress) — **re-lax·er** *n*
re-lax·ant \ri-'laks-ənt/ *adj*: of, relating to, or producing relaxation
relaxant *n*: a substance (as a drug) that relaxes, *specif*: one that relieves muscular tension
re-lax·ation \ri-'laks-'ā-shən, -lāks-/ *n* [Brit. *rel-ək-*] *n* 1: the act or fact of relaxing or of being relaxed 2: a relaxing or recreative state, activity, or pastime: DIVERSION 3: the lengthening that characterizes inactive muscle fibers or muscles
re-laxed \ri-'laks-/ *adj* 1: freed from or lacking in precision or stringency 2: set or being at rest or at ease 3: easy of manner: INFORMAL *syn* see LOOSE *ant* strict — **re-laxed·ly** \ri-'laks-əd-lee, -laks-tē-/ *adv* — **re-laxed·ness** \ri-'laks-əd-nəs, -laks(t)-nəs/ *n*
re-lax·in \ri-'laks-ən/ *n*: a sex hormone of the corpus luteum that facilitates birth by causing relaxation of the pelvic ligaments
re-lay \ri-'lā-/ *n* 1 *a*: a supply (as of horses) arranged beforehand for successive relief *b*: a number of men who relieve others in some work (worked in ~s around the clock) 2 *a*: a race between teams in which each team member successively covers a specified portion of the course *b*: one of the divisions of a relay 3: an electromagnetic device for remote or automatic control that is actuated by variation in conditions of an electric circuit and that operates in turn other devices (as switches) in the same or a different circuit 4: SERVOMOTOR 5: the act of passing along (as a message or ball) by stages, *also*: one of such stages
re-lay \ri-'lā-, ri-'lā-/ *vi* -laid; -laying: **re-laying** [ME *relayen*, fr. MF *relaier*, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *laler* to leave — more at DELAY] 1 *a*: to place or dispose in relays *b*: to provide with relays 2: to pass along by relays (news was ~ed to distant points) 3: to control or operate by a relay
re-lay \ri-'lā-/ *vi* -laid \ri-'lā-/ *lay·ing*: to lay again (~ track)
re-leas·able \ri-'lē-sə-bəl/ *adj* 1: capable of being released 2: designed to release (as in a fall) (~ ski bindings) — **re-leas·abil·ity** \ri-'lē-sə-bil-ə-ti-/ *n* — **re-leas·ably** \ri-'lē-sə-blē/ *adv*
re-leas·e \ri-'lēz-/ *vi* -released; -releasing [ME *relesen*, fr. OF *relesier*, fr. L *relaxare* to relax] 1: to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude 2: to relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses (was released from her promise) 3: to give up in favor of another: RELINQUISH (~ a claim to property) 4: to give permission for publication, performance, exhibition, or sale of on but not before a specified date, *also*: PUBLISH, PRESENT (the commission released its findings) *syn* see FREE *ant* detain (as a prisoner), check (as thoughts, feelings)
re-leas·e *n* 1: relief or deliverance from sorrow, suffering, or trouble 2 *a*: discharge from obligation or responsibility *b* (1): relinquishment of a right or claim (2): an act by which a legal right is discharged, *specif*: a conveyance of a right in lands or tenements to another having an estate in possession 3 *a*: the act or an instance of liberating or freeing (an early ~ from jail) *b*: the act or manner of concluding a musical tone or phrase *c*: the act or manner of ending a sound: the movement of one or more vocal organs in quitting the position for a speech sound 4: an instrument effecting a legal release 5: the permitting of a working fluid (as steam) to escape from the cylinder at the end of the working stroke 6: the point in a cycle at which this act occurs 6: the state of being freed 7: a device adapted to hold or release a mechanism as required 8 *a*: the act of permitting performance or publication; *also*: PERFORMANCE, PUBLICATION (a record that immediately became a best seller on its ~) *b*: the matter released, *specif*: a statement prepared for the press
re-leas·e \ri-'lēz-/ *vi*: to leave again
released time *n*: a scheduled time when children are dismissed from public school to receive religious instruction — called also *release time*
release print *n*: a motion picture film released for public showing
re-leas·er \ri-'lēz-ər/ *n*: one that releases, *specif*: a stimulus that serves as the initiator of complex reflex behavior
rel-e-gate \ri-'lē-gāt-/ *vi* -gated, -gating [L *relegatus*, pp. of *relegare*, fr. *re-* + *legare* to send with a commission — more at LEGATE] 1: to send into exile: BANISH 2: ASSIGN *as*: to assign to a place of insignificance or of oblivion: put out of sight or mind *b*: to assign to an appropriate place or situation on the basis of classification or appraisal *c*: to submit to someone or something for appropriate action: DELEGATE *syn* see COMMIT — **rel-e-gat·ion** \ri-'lē-gā-shən/ *n*
re-lent \ri-'lent-/ *vb* [ME *relenten*] *vi* 1: to become less severe, harsh, or strict *us* from reasons of humanity 2: to let up — SLACKEN ~ *vi*, *obs*: SOFTEN, MOLLIFY *syn* see YIELD

monstrare to show — more at MUSTER] *vi* : to say or plead in protest, reproof, or opposition ~ *vi* : to present and urge reasons in opposition : **EXPOSTULATE** *syn* see **OBJECT** — **re-mon-stration** \ri-mān-strā-shən, rē-mōn-ā- n — **re-mon-strative** \ri-mān(t)-strā-tiv/ *adj* — **re-mon-stratively** *adv* — **re-mon-strator** \ri-mān-strī-tər or also rē-mōn-ā- n
rem-ora \rem-ō-rə or also ri-mōr-ə or -mōr-ə/ *n* [L. lit. delay, fr. *remorari* to delay, fr. *re-* + *morari* to delay — more at MORATORIUM] 1 : any of several specialized fishes (of Echeis and related genera) that have the anterior dorsal fin converted into a suctional disk on the head by means of which they cling to other fishes and to ships 2 : **HINDRANCE** **DRAG** — **rem-ō-rid** \rem-ō-rīd/ *adj*
re-mor-se \ri-mōs-(ə)s/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *remors*, fr. ML *remorsus*, fr. LL act of biting again, fr. L *remorsus*, pp of *mordere* to bite again, fr. *re-* + *mordere* to bite — more at SMART] 1 : a gnawing distress arising from a sense of guilt for past wrongs : **SELF-REPROACH** 2 *obs* : **COMPASSION** *syn* see **PENITENCE**
re-mor-se-ful \ri-mōrs-fəl/ *adj* : motivated or marked by remorse — **re-mor-se-ful-ly** \ri-mōrs-fəl-ē/ *adv* — **re-mor-se-ful-ness** *n*
re-mor-se-less \ri-mōrs-ləs/ *adj* 1 : having no remorse : **MERCILESS** (cruelty) 2 : **PERSISTENT**, **INDEFATIGABLE** — **re-mor-se-less-ly** *adv* — **re-mor-se-less-ness** *n*
re-mote \ri-mōt/ *adj* **re-mot-er**; **-est** [L. *remotus*, fr. pp of *removere* to remove] 1 : separated by great intervals 2 : far removed in space, time, or relation : **DIVERGENT** (the ~ past) [comments ~ from the truth] 3 : **OUT-OF-THE-WAY**, **SECLUDED** 4 : acting on or controlling indirectly or from a distance (~ computer operation) 5 : not arising from a primary or proximate action 6 : small in degree : **SLIGHT** (a ~ possibility) 7 : distant in manner : **ALOOF** *syn* see **DISTANT** — **re-mote-ly** *adv* — **re-mote-ness** *n*
re-mo-tion \ri-mō-shən/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being remote 2 : the act of removing : **REMOVAL** 3 *obs* : **DEPARTURE**
re-mount \ri-mōnt/ *vb* [ME *remounten*, partly fr. *re-* + *mounten* to mount, partly fr. MF *remontier*, fr. *re-* + *monter* to mount] *vi* 1 : to mount (something) again (~ a picture) 2 : to furnish remounts to ~ *vi* 1 : to mount again 2 : **REVERT**
re-mount \ri-mōnt/ *n* : a fresh horse to replace one no longer available
re-mov-able \ri-mū-və-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being removed — **re-mov-abil-ity** \ri-mū-və-bil-ē-tē/ *n* — **re-mov-able-ness** \ri-mū-və-bəl-nəs/ *n* — **re-mov-ably** \ri-mū-və-bəl-ē/ *adv*
re-mo-val \ri-mū-vəl/ *n* : the act or process of removing : the fact of being removed
re-move \ri-mūv/ *vb* **re-mov-ed**; **re-mov-ing** [ME *removen*, fr. OF *remover*, fr. L *removere*, fr. *re-* + *movere* to move] *vt* 1 *a* : to change the location, position, station, or residence of (~ soldiers to the front) *b* : to transfer (a legal proceeding) from one court to another 2 : to move by lifting, pushing aside, or taking away or off (~ *sus* hat in church) 3 : to dismiss from office 4 : to get rid of : **ELIMINATE** (~ a tumor surgically) ~ *vi* 1 : to change location, station, or residence (removing from the city to the suburbs) 2 : to go away 3 : to be capable of being removed — **re-mov-er** *n*
re-move *n* 1 : **REMOVAL** *specif* : **MOVE** 2 *c* 2 *a* : a distance or interval separating one person or thing from another *b* : a degree or stage of separation
re-mov-ed *adj* 1 *a* : distant in degree of relationship *b* : of a younger or older generation (a second cousin's child is a second cousin once ~) 2 : separate or remote in space, time, or character *syn* see **DISTANT**
REM sleep *n* : **PARADOXICAL SLEEP**
re-mu-de \ri-mū-dē/ *n* [AmerSp, relay of horses, fr. Sp, exchange] : the herd of horses from which those to be used for the day are chosen
re-mu-ner-ate \ri-mū-nə-rāt/ *vt* **-at-ed**; **-at-ing** [L. *remuneratus*, pp of *remunerare* to recompense, fr. *re-* + *munerare* to give, fr. *muner*, munus gift — more at MEAN] 1 : to pay an equivalent for (his services were generously remunerated) 2 : to pay an equivalent for a service, loss, or expense : **RECOMPENSE** *syn* see **PAY** — **re-mu-ner-a-tor** \ri-mū-nə-rā-tər/ *n* — **re-mu-ner-a-to-ry** \ri-mū-nə-rā-tōr-ē/ *adj*
re-mu-ner-a-tion \ri-mū-nə-rā-shən/ *n* 1 : an act or fact of remunerating 2 : something that remunerates : **RECOMPENSE** *pay*
re-mu-ner-a-tive \ri-mū-nə-rā-tiv/ *adj* 1 : serving to remunerate 2 : providing remuneration : **PROFITABLE** — **re-mu-ner-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **re-mu-ner-a-tive-ness** *n*
re-mus \ri-məs/ *n* [L] : a son of Mars slain by his twin brother Romulus
re-nais-sance \ren-ə-sān(t)s, -zān(t)s, -sēs, -zēs/ *chiefly Brit* *n* **-nās-(ə)s/** *n*, *often attrib* [F, fr. MF, rebirth, fr. *renaître* to be born again, fr. L *renasci*, fr. *re-* + *nasci* to be born — more at NATION] 1 *cap* *a* : the transitional movement in Europe between medieval and modern times beginning in the 14th century in Italy, lasting into the 17th century, and marked by a humanistic revival of classical influence expressed in a flowering of the arts and literature and by the beginnings of modern science *b* : the period of the Renaissance *c* : the neoclassic style of architecture prevailing during the Renaissance 2 *often cap* : a movement or period of vigorous artistic and intellectual activity 3 : **BIRTH**, **REVIVAL**
Renaissance man *n* : a person who has wide interests and is expert in several areas
re-nal \ren-əl/ *adj* [F or LL, *renal*, fr. LL *renalis*, fr. L *renes* kidneys] : relating to, involving, or located in the region of the kidneys : **NEPHRATIC**
re-na-scence \ri-nās-(ə)s/ *n*, *often cap* : **RENAISSANCE**
re-na-scent \ri-nā-sent/ *adj* [L. *renascens*, *renascens*, pp of *renasci*] : rising again into being or vigor
re-na-ture \ri-nā-cher/ *vi* **re-na-tured**, **re-na-tur-ing** \ri-nāch-(ə)-rīg/ *fr* + *-nature* (as in *denature*) : to restore (as a denatured



remora 1

protein) to an original or normal condition — **re-na-turation** \ri-nā-che-rā-shən/ *n*
ren-con-ter \rā-kōn-tər, ren-kānt-ər/ or **ren-coun-ter** \ren-kaunt-ər/ *n* [recounter fr. MF *rencontre*, fr. *rencontre*; *rencontre* fr. F] 1 : a hostile meeting or a contest between forces or individuals : **COMBAT** 2 : a casual meeting
re-encoun-ter *vi* [MF *rencontre* to meet by chance or in hostility, fr. *re-* + *encounter* to encounter] : to meet casually
rend \rend/ *vb* **rent** \rent/, **rend-ing** [ME *renden*, fr. OE *rendan*; akin to OFrs *renda* to tear, Skt *randhra* hole] *vt* 1 : to remove from place by violence : **WREST** 2 : to split or tear apart or in pieces by violence 3 : to tear (the hair or clothing) as a sign of anger, grief, or despair 4 *a* : to lacerate mentally or emotionally *b* : to pierce with sound *c* : to divide (as a nation) into contesting factions ~ *vi* 1 : to perform an act of tearing or splitting 2 : to become torn or split *syn* see **TEAR**
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Renf *abbr* **Renfrewshire**
reni- or reno-comb form [L. *renes* kidneys] : kidney (reniform)****

protein) to an original or normal condition — **re-na-turation** \ri-nā-che-rā-shən/ *n*
ren-con-ter \rā-kōn-tər, ren-kānt-ər/ or **ren-coun-ter** \ren-kaunt-ər/ *n* [recounter fr. MF *rencontre*, fr. *rencontre*; *rencontre* fr. F] 1 : a hostile meeting or a contest between forces or individuals : **COMBAT** 2 : a casual meeting
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Renf *abbr* **Renfrewshire**
reni- or reno-comb form [L. *renes* kidneys] : kidney (reniform)

about kitten or further a back a bake a cot, cart
 about ch chun e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke g sing e flow e flew o coin th than th this
 u foot y yet y few y farous zh vision

(her husband was a man she could ~ on) 2: to be dependent (they ~ on a spring for their water) — *re-lie* \ri-(ə)l/ *n*
syn RELY, TRUST, DEPEND, COUNT, RECKON *shared meaning element*
 : to place full confidence

rem *n* [roentgen equivalent man] the dosage of an ionizing radiation that will cause the same biological effect as one roentgen of X-ray or gamma-ray dosage

REM \rem/ *n*: RAPID EYE MOVEMENT

re-main \ri-'mān/ *vi* [ME *remanere*, fr. MF *remanere*, fr. L. *remanere*, fr. *re-* + *manere* to remain — more at MANSION] 1 *a*: to be a part not destroyed, taken, or used up (only a few ruins ~) *b*: to be something yet to be shown, done, or treated (it ~s to be seen) 2: to stay in the same place or with the same person or group, *specific*: to stay behind 3: to continue unchanged (the fact ~s that nothing can be done) *syn* see STAY

remain *n* 1 *obs*: STAY 2: a remaining part or trace — usu. used in pl. (throw away the ~s of the meal) 3 *pl*: writings left unpublished at a writer's death 4 *pl*: a dead body

re-main-der \ri-'mān-dər/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. MF *remanindre*] 1: an interest or estate in property that follows and is dependent upon the termination of a prior intervening possessory estate created at the same time by the same instrument 2 *a*: a remaining group, part, or trace *b* (1): the number left after a subtraction (2): the final undivided part after division that is less or of lower degree than the divisor 3: a book sold at a reduced price by the publisher after sales have slowed

remainder *adj*: LEFTOVER, REMAINING

re-main-der \ri-'mān-dər/ *re-main-der-ing* \-d(ə)-rɪŋ/ *to* dispose of as remainders

re-make \ri-'māk/ *vi* -made \-'mād/, -mak-ing: to make anew or in a different form

re-make \ri-'māk/ *n*: one that is remade; *esp*: a new version of a motion picture

re-man \ri-'mān/ *vi* 1: to man again or anew 2: to imbue with courage again

re-mand \ri-'mānd/ *vi* [ME *remanden*, fr. MF *remander*, fr. LL *remandare* to send back word, fr. L. *re-* + *mandare* to order — more at MANDATE] to order back as *a*: to send back (a case) to another court or agency for further action *b*: to return to custody pending trial or for further detention — *re-mand* *n*

re-ma-nence \ri-'mā-nən(t)s, ri-'mā-/ *n*: the magnetic induction remaining in a magnetized substance when the magnetizing force has become zero

re-ma-nent \ri-'mā-nənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *remanens*, *remanens*, *prp* of *remanere* to remain] 1: RESIDUAL, REMAINING 2: of, relating to, or characterized by remanence

re-man-u-fac-ture \ri-'mān-(yə)-'fak-chor/ *vi* to manufacture (as produce or used material) into a new product (~ tomatoes in making sauces) (~ carburetors) — *re-man-u-fac-tur* *n* — *re-man-u-fac-tur* *er* \-chor-ər/ *n*

re-map \ri-'māp/ *vi* to map again or anew; also: to lay out in a new pattern (~ a congressional district) (~ an expressway)

re-mark \ri-'mārk/ *vb* [F *remarquer*, fr. MF, fr. *re-* + *marquer* to mark — more at MARQUE] *vi* 1: to take notice of; OBSERVE 2: to express as an observation or comment. SAY ~ *vi*: to notice something and comment thereon — used with *on* or *upon*
syn REMARK, COMMENT, COMMENTATE, ANIMADVERT *shared meaning element*: to make observations and pass on one's judgment

re-mark *n* 1: the act of remarking; NOTICE 2: mention of that which deserves attention or notice 3: an expression of opinion or judgment

re-mark-able \ri-'mār-kə-bəl/ *adj*: worthy of being or likely to be noticed *esp* as being uncommon or extraordinary *syn* see NOTICE-ABLE — *re-mark-able-ness* *n* — *re-mark-ably* \-blē/ *adv*

re-marque \ri-'mārk/ *n* [F *remarque*, *remark*, *note*, fr. MF, fr. *re-marquer*] 1: a drawn, etched, or incised scribble or sketch done on the margin of a plate or stone and removed before the regular printing 2: a proof taken before *remarques* have been removed

re-match \ri-'māch, ri-'/ *n*: a second match between the same contestants or teams

re-me-di-able \ri-'mēd-ē-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being remedied — *re-me-di-able-ness* *n* — *re-me-di-ably* \-blē/ *adv*

re-me-di-al \ri-'mēd-ē-əl/ *adj* 1: intended as a remedy 2: concerned with the correction of faulty study habits and the raising of a pupil's general competence (~ reading courses) — *re-me-di-al-ly* \-lē/ *adv*

remediate *adj*, *obs*: REMEDIAL

re-me-di-ation \ri-'mēd-ē-ā-shən/ *n*: the act or process of remedying (~ of reading problems)

re-med-i-less \ri-'mēd-ē-ləs/ *adj* 1: having no remedy: IRREMEDIAL-ABLE 2: having no legal remedy — *re-med-i-less-ly* *adv*

re-me-dy \ri-'mēd-ē/ *n*, *pl* -dies [ME *remedie*, fr. AF, fr. L. *remedium*, fr. *re-* + *mederi* to heal — more at MEDICAL] 1: a medicine, application, or treatment that relieves or cures a disease 2: something that corrects or counteracts an evil 3: the legal means to recover a right or to prevent or obtain redress for a wrong

remedy *vi* -died, -dy-ing: to provide or serve as a remedy for: RELIEVE *syn* see CURE, CORRECT

re-mem-ber \ri-'mem-bər/ *vb* *re-mem-bered*; *re-mem-ber-ing* \-b(ə)-rɪŋ/ [ME *rethren*, fr. MF *rethren*, fr. LL *rethren*, fr. L. *re-* + LL *memorari* to be mindful of, fr. L. *memor* mindful — more at MEMORY] *vi* 1: to bring to mind or think of again (~ the old days) 2 *archaic* *a*: BETHINK *b*: REMIND 3 *a*: to keep in mind for attention or consideration (~ friends at Christmas) *b*: REWARD (was ~ed in the will) 4: to retain in the memory (~ the facts until the test is over) 5: to convey greetings from 6: RECORD, COMMEMORATE ~ *vi* 1: to exercise or have the power of memory 2: to have a recollection or remembrance — *re-mem-ber-abil-ity* \ri-'mem-b(ə)-rə-'bil-ə-ti/ *n* — *re-mem-ber-able* \ri-'mem-b(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj* — *re-mem-ber-er* \-bər-ər/ *n*
syn REMEMBER, RECOLLECT, RECALL, REMIND, REMINISCE *shared meaning element*: to bring an image or idea from the past into the mind *ant* forget

re-mem-brance \ri-'mem-brān(t)s also -bə-rān(t)s/ *n* 1: the state of bearing in mind (occupation troops kept them in ~ of their defeat) 2 *a*: the ability to remember: MEMORY *b*: the period over which one's memory extends 3: an act of recalling to mind (~ of the offense angered him all over again) 4: a memory of a person, thing, or event (had only a dim ~ of that night) 5 *a*: something that serves to keep in or bring to mind: REMINDER *b*: COMMEMORATION, MEMORIAL *c*: a greeting or gift recalling or expressing friendship or affection *syn* see MEMORY

re-mem-brance-er \ri-'mem-brān-sər/ *n*: one that reminds, *esp*, *cap*: one of several English officials having originally the duty of bringing a matter to the attention of the proper authority

Remembrance Sunday *n*: a Sunday that is usu. closest to November 11 and that in Great Britain is set aside in commemoration of the end of hostilities in 1918 and 1945 — compare VETERANS DAY

re-mex \ri-'meks/ *n*, *pl* *remi-ges* \ri-'mē-jēz/ [NL *remig*, *remex*, fr. L. *carman*, fr. *remus* oar + *agere* to drive — more at ROW, AGENT] a primary or secondary quill feather of the wing of a bird — *re-mi-gial* \ri-'mij-(ē)-əl/ *adj*

re-mil-i-tar-ize \ri-'mil-ə-tə-rīz/ *vi*: to equip again with military forces and installations — *re-mil-i-tar-i-za-tion* \ri-'mil-ə-tə-rīz-ā-shən/ *n*

re-mind \ri-'mɪnd/ *vi*: to put in mind of something: cause to remember (the view ~ed him of his old home) *syn* see REMEMBER — *re-mind-er* *n*

re-mind-ful \ri-'mɪn(d)-fəl/ *adj*: 1: MINDFUL 2: tending to remind: SUGGESTIVE, EVOCATIVE

re-mi-nis-cent \ri-'mɪn-ə-'nis/ *vi* -niscid; -nisc-ing [back-formation fr. *reminiscent*]: to indulge in reminiscence *syn* see REMEMBER

re-mi-nis-cence \ri-'mɪn-ə-'nis/ *n* 1: apprehension of a Platonic idea as if it had been known in a previous existence 2 *a*: recall to mind of a long-forgotten experience or fact *b*: the process or practice of thinking or telling about past experiences 3 *a*: a remembered experience *b*: an account of a memorable experience — often used in pl. (published the ~s of the old settler) 4: something so like another as to be regarded as an unconscious repetition, imitation, or survival *syn* see MEMORY

re-mi-nis-cent \ri-'mɪn-ə-'nis/ *adj* [L. *reminiscens*, *prp* of *reminisci* to remember, fr. *re-* + *minisci* (akin to L. *mentis*, *mens* mind) — more at MIND] 1: of the character of or relating to reminiscence 2: marked by or given to reminiscence 3: tending to remind one (as of something seen or known before): SUGGESTIVE (a technology ~ of the Stone Age) — *re-mi-nis-cent-ly* *adv*

re-mi-nis-cent-ly \ri-'mɪn-ə-'nis-ən-cho/ *adj*: REMINISCENT

re-mint \ri-'mɪnt/ *vi*: to melt down (old or worn coin) and make into new coin

re-mise \ri-'miz/ *vi* *re-mised*, *re-mis-ing* [ME *remisen*, fr. MF *remis*, *pp* of *remettere* to put back, fr. L. *remittere* to send back]: to give, grant, or release a claim to: DEED

re-miss \ri-'mis/ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *remissus*, *prp* of *remittere* to send back, relax] 1: negligent in the performance of work or duty: CARELESS (he would be ~ if he failed to report the accident) 2: showing neglect or inattention: LAX (service was ~ in most of the hotels) *syn* see NEGLIGENT — *re-mis-si-ly* *adv* — *re-mis-si-ness* *n*

re-mis-si-ble \ri-'mis-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being forgiven (~ sins) — *re-mis-si-bly* \-blē/ *adv*

re-mis-sion \ri-'mɪsh-ən/ *n* 1: the act or process of remitting 2: a state or period during which something (as symptoms) is remitted

re-mit \ri-'mit/ *vb* *re-mitted*, *re-mit-ting* [ME *remitten*, fr. L. *remittere* to send back, fr. *re-* + *mittere* to send — more at SMITE] *vi* 1 *a*: to release from the guilt or penalty of (~ sins) *b*: to refrain from exacting (~ a tax) *c*: to cancel or refrain from inflicting (~ the penalty of loss of pay) *d*: to give relief from (suffering) 2 *a*: to lay aside (a mood or disposition) partly or wholly *b*: to desist from (an activity) *c*: to let (as attention or diligence) slacken: RELAX 3: to submit or refer for consideration, judgment, decision, or action, *specific*: REMAND 4: to restore or consign to a former status or condition 5: POSTPONE, DEFER 6: to send (money) to a person or place *esp* in payment of a demand, account, or draft ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to abate in force or intensity: MODERATE *b* of a disease or abnormality: to abate symptoms for a period 2: to send money (as in payment) — *re-mit-ment* \ri-'mit-mənt/ *n* — *re-mit-ta-ble* \ri-'mit-ə-bəl/ *adj* — *re-mit-ter* *n*

re-mit \ri-'mit, ri-'/ *n* 1: an act of remitting 2: something remitted to another person or authority

re-mit-tal \ri-'mit-əl/ *n*: REMISSION

re-mit-tance \ri-'mit-ə-'təns/ *n* 1 *a*: a sum of money remitted *b*: an instrument by which money is remitted 2: transmittal of money (as to a distant place)

remittance man *n*: a person living abroad on remittances from home

re-mit-ter \ri-'mit-nt/ *adj* [L. *remittens*, *remittens*, *prp* of *remittere* of a disease: marked by alternating periods of abatement and increase of symptoms — *re-mit-ter-ly* *adv*

re-mi-nent \ri-'mɪn-ənt/ *n* [ME, *contr* of *remanens*, fr. MF, fr. *prp* of *remanere* to remain, fr. L. *remanere* — more at REMAIN] 1 *a*: a usu. small part, member, or trace remaining *b*: a small surviving group — often used in pl. 2: an unsold or unused end of piece goods

re-mi-nant *adj*: still remaining

re-mo-del \ri-'mōd-əl/ *vi*: to alter the structure of: RECONSTRUCT (~ an old house)

re-mo-n-e-tize \ri-'mōn-ə-'tīz, -mōn-/ *vi*: to restore to use as legal tender (~ silver) — *re-mo-n-e-ti-za-tion* \ri-'mōn-ə-tī-zā-shən, -mōn-/ *n*

re-mo-n-strance \ri-'mān(t)-strān(t)s/ *n* 1 *archaic*: REPRESENTATION, DEMONSTRATION, *specific*: a document formally stating points of opposition or grievance 2: an act or instance of remonstrating

re-mo-n-strant \ri-'strānt/ *adj*: vigorously objecting or opposing

re-mo-n-strant *n* — *re-mo-n-strant-ly* *adv*

re-mo-n-strate \ri-'mān-strāt also ri-'mān-/ *vb* -strat-ed; -strat-ing [ML *remonstratus*, *pp* of *remonstrare* to demonstrate, fr. L. *re-* +

re-pet \ri-'pēt\ *vb* [ME *repēten*, fr. MF *repeter*, fr. L *repetere*, fr. *re-* + *peter* to go to, seek — more at FEATHER] *vt* 1 *a*: to say or state again 2 *a*: to say over from memory: RECITE *b*: to say after another 2 *a*: to make, do, or perform again (~ an experiment) *b*: to make appear again: REPRODUCE (a program ~ed on tape) *c*: to go through or experience again (had to ~ third grade) 3 *a*: to express or present (oneself) again in the same words, terms, or form ~ *vi*: to say, do, or accomplish something again; *esp*: to vote illegally by casting more than one ballot in an election — **re-pet-abil-ity** \ri-'pēt-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **re-pet-able** \ri-'pēt-ə-bəl\ *adj* *syn* 1 REPEAT, ITERATE, REITERATE *shared meaning element*: to say or do again 2 *see* QUOTE

re-pet \ri-'pēt, 'rē-\ *n* 1: the act of repeating 2 *a*: something repeated: REPETITION *b*: a musical passage to be repeated in performance, also: a sign placed before and after such a passage *c*: a usu transcribed repetition of a radio or television program — **re-pet-ed** \ri-'pēt-əd\ *adj* 1: renewed or recurring again and again (~ changes of plan) 2: said, done, or presented again

re-pet-ed-ly *adv*: again and again

re-pet-er \ri-'pēt-ər\ *n*: one that repeats: *a*: one who relates or recites *b*: a watch or clock with a striking mechanism that upon pressure of a spring will indicate the time in hours or quarters and sometimes minutes *c*: a firearm having a magazine that holds a number of cartridges loaded into the firing chamber automatically by the action of the piece *d*: an habitual violator of the laws *e*: one who votes illegally by casting more than one ballot in an election *f*: a student enrolled in a class or course for a second or subsequent time

re-pet-ing *adj*, of a firearm: designed to fire several bullets rapidly in succession

repeating decimal *n*: a decimal in which after a certain point a particular digit or sequence of digits repeats itself indefinitely — compare TERMINATING DECIMAL

re-pe-chage \rep-'ə-shāzh, 'rē-'pesh-'āzh\ *n* [F *repêchage* second chance, reexamination for a candidate who has failed, fr. *repêcher* to fish out, rescue, fr. *re-* + *pêcher* to fish, fr. L *piscari* — more at PISCATORY] *a*: a trial heat (as in rowing) in which first-round losers are given another chance to qualify for the semifinals

re-pel \ri-'pel\ *vb* *re-pelled*; *re-pelling* [ME *repellen*, fr. L *repellere*, fr. *re-* + *pellere* to drive — more at FELT] *vt* 1 *a*: to drive back; *REPUSE* *b*: to fight against; *RESIST* 2: to turn away: *REJECT* (*repelled* the insinuation) 3 *a*: to drive away: *DISCOURAGE* (foul words and frowns must not ~ a lover — Shak.) *b*: to be incapable of adhering to, mixing with, taking up, or holding *c*: to force away or apart or tend to do so by mutual action at a distance 4: to cause aversion in: *DISGUST* ~ *vi*: to cause aversion — **re-pel-er** *n*

re-pel-len-cy \ri-'pel-ən-sē\ *n*: the quality or capacity of repelling — **re-pel-lent** also **re-pel-lant** \ri-'pel-ənt\ *adj* [L *repellent*, *repellens*, *pp*, of *repellere*] 1: serving or tending to drive away or ward off — often used in combination (a mosquito-repellent spray) 2: arousing aversion or disgust: *REPULSIVE* *syn* *see* REPUGNANT *ant* attractive, pleasing — **re-pel-lent-ly** *adv*

repellent also **repellant** *n*: something that repels, *esp*: a substance used to prevent insect attacks

re-pent \ri-'pent\ *vb* [ME *repentir*, fr. OF *repentir*, fr. *re-* + *pentir* to be sorry, fr. L *paenitere* — more at PENITENCE] *vi* 1: to turn from sin and dedicate oneself to the amendment of one's life 2 *a*: to feel regret or contrition *b*: to change one's mind ~ *vt* 1: to cause to feel regret or contrition 2: to feel sorrow, regret, or contrition for — **re-pent-er** *n*

re-pent \ri-'pent\ *adj* [L *repent*, *repens*, *pp* of *repere* to creep — more at REPTILE]: CREEPING, PROSTRATE

rep-en-tance \ri-'pent-ən-sē\ *n*: the action or process of repenting, *esp* for misdeeds or moral shortcomings *syn* *see* PENITENCE

rep-en-tant \ri-'pent-ənt\ *adj* 1: experiencing repentance: *PENITENT* 2: expressive of repentance — **re-pen-tant-ly** *adv*

re-per-cus-sion \ri-'pər-'kash-ən, 'rep-ər-\ *n* [L *percussio*, *per-* + *cutere*, *pp* of *percussus* to drive back, fr. *re-* + *cutere* to beat — more at PERCUSSION] 1: REFLECTION, REVERBERATION 2 *a*: an action or effect given or exerted in return: a reciprocal action or effect *b*: a widespread, indirect, or unforeseen effect of an act, action, or event — usu. used in pl. — **re-per-cus-sive** \ri-'kəs-iv\ *adj*

re-per-toire \ri-'pər-'twa, 'rē-\ *n* [F *répertoire*, fr. LL *repertorium*] 1 *a*: a list or supply of dramas, operas, pieces, or parts that a company or person is prepared to perform *b*: a supply of skills, devices, or expedients (part of the ~ of a quarterback), broadly: AMOUNT, SUPPLY (an endless ~ of summer clothes) 2 *a*: the complete list or supply of dramas, operas, or musical works available for performance (our modern orchestral ~) *b*: the complete list or supply of skills, devices, or ingredients used in a particular field, occupation, or practice (the ~ of literary criticism) *c*: a list or supply of capabilities (the instruction ~ of a computer)

re-per-to-ry \ri-'pər-'tōr-ē, 'rē-\ *n*, pl. *-ries* [LL *repertorium* list, fr. L *repertus*, *pp* of *repere* to find, fr. *re-* + *parere* to produce — more at PARE] 1: a place where something may be found: REPOSITORY 2 *a*: REPERTOIRE *b*: a theater in which several different plays are presented in a season by a resident company

re-pe-tend \ri-'pē-'tend\ *n* [L *repēndus* to be repeated, *gerundive* of *repere* to repeat]: a repeated sound, word, or phrase; *specif*: REFRAIN

re-pe-ti-tion \ri-'pē-'tish-ən\ *n* [L *repetition*, *repetitio*, fr. *repetitus*, *pp* of *repere* to repeat] 1: the act or an instance of repeating or being repeated 2: MENTION, RECITAL — **re-pe-ti-tion-al** \ri-'pē-'tish-ən-əl\ *adj*

re-pe-ti-tious \ri-'pē-'tish-əs\ *adj*: characterized or marked by repetition, *esp*: tediously repeating — **re-pe-ti-tious-ly** *adv* — **re-pe-ti-tious-ness** *n*

re-pe-ti-tive \ri-'pē-'tīv\ *adj*: REPETITIOUS — **re-pe-ti-tive-ly** *adv* — **re-pe-ti-tive-ness** *n*

re-pin \ri-'pīn\ *vi* *re-pined*; *re-pin-ing* 1: to feel or express dejection or discontent 2: to long for something — **re-pin-er** *n*

re-pl *abbr* replace; replacement

re-place \ri-'plās\ *vt* 1: to restore to a former place or position (~ cards in a file) 2: to take the place of *esp*, as a substitute or successor 3: to put something new in the place of (~ a worn carpet) — **re-place-able** \ri-'plās-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **re-plac-er** *n*

syn REPLACE, DISPLACE, SUPPLANT, SUPERSEDE *shared meaning element*: to put out of a usual or proper place or into the place of another

re-place-ment \ri-'plā-'mənt\ *n* 1: the action or process of replacing: the state of being replaced: SUBSTITUTION 2: something that replaces; *esp*: an individual assigned to a military unit to replace a loss or complete a quota

re-plant \ri-'rē-'plānt\ *vt* 1: to plant again or anew 2: to provide with new plants

re-play \ri-'rē-'plā\ *vt*: to play again or over

re-play \ri-'rē-'plā\ *n* 1 *a*: an act or instance of replaying *b*: the playing of a tape (as a videotape) 2: REPETITION, REENACTMENT (don't want a ~ of our old mistakes)

re-plead \ri-'rē-'plēd\ *vt* (*replead* (to plead again) + *-er* (as in *misnomer*)) 1: a second legal pleading 2: the right of pleading again granted usu. when the issue raised is immaterial or insufficient

re-plen-ish \ri-'plēn-'ish\ *vb* [ME *replenishen*, fr. MF *replenis*, stem of *replenir* to fill, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *plen* full, fr. L *plenus* — more at FULL] *vt* 1 *a*: to fill with persons or animals: STOCK *b* archaic: to supply fully: PERFECT *c*: to fill with inspiration or power: NOURISH 2 *a*: to fill or build up again (~ his glass) *b*: to make good: REPLACE ~ *vi*: to become full: fill up again — **re-plen-ish-er** *n* — **re-plen-ish-ment** \ri-'plēn-'ish-'mənt\ *n*

re-ple-tion \ri-'plēt-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF & L: MF *replet*, fr. L *repletus*, *pp* of *replere* to fill up, fr. *re-* + *plere* to fill — more at FULL] 1: fully or abundantly provided or filled 2 *a*: abundantly fed *b*: FAT, STOUT 3: COMPLETE *syn* *see* FULL — **re-ple-tion-ness** *n*

re-ple-tion \ri-'plē-'shən\ *n* 1: the act of eating to excess: the state of being fed to excess: SURFEIT 2: the condition of being filled up or overcrowded 3: fulfillment of a need or desire: SATISFACTION

re-plev-in \ri-'plēv-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *replevine*, fr. *replevin* to give security, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *plevin* to pledge, fr. (assumed) LL *plebere*] 1: the recovery by a person of goods or chattels claimed to be wrongfully taken or detained upon the person's giving security to try the matter in court and return the goods if defeated in the action 2: the writ or the common-law action whereby goods and chattels are replevied

re-plev-in *vt*: REPLEVIN

re-plev-in \ri-'plēv-ən\ *n*, pl. *re-plev-ins* [ME, fr. AF *replevin*, v.]: REPLEVIN

re-plev-in *vt*: REPLEVIN; *re-plev-in-ing* \ri-'plēv-ən-ŋ\ *adj*: to take or get back by a writ for replevin — **re-plev-in-able** \ri-'plēv-ən-ə-bəl\ *adj*

re-pli-ca \ri-'plī-'kə\ *n* [It. *repetition*, fr. *replicare* to repeat, fr. LL, fr. L, to fold back — more at REPLY] 1: a close reproduction or facsimile *esp*, by the maker of the original 2: COPY, DUPLICATE — **re-pli-cate** \ri-'plī-'kāt\ *vb* *re-pli-cated*; *re-pli-cating* [LL *replicatus*, *pp* of *replicare*] *vt* 1: DUPLICATE, REPEAT (~ a statistical experiment) 2 [L *replicatus*]: to fold or bend back (*replicated leaf*) ~ *vi*: to undergo replication: produce a replica of itself (virus particles *repl-i-cating* in cells) — **re-pli-cative** \ri-'plī-'kə-tiv\ *adj*

re-pli-cate \ri-'plī-'kāt\ *n*: one of several identical experiments, procedures, or samples

re-pli-cate \ri-'plī-'kāt\ *adj*: MANIFOLD, REPEATED

re-pli-ca-tion \ri-'plī-'kā-'shən\ *n* 1 *a*: ANSWER, REPLY *b* (1) an answer to a reply: REJOINER (2) a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea, answer, or counterclaim 2: ECHO, REVERBERATION 3 *a*: COPY, REPRODUCTION *b*: the action or process of reproducing 4: performance of an experiment or procedure more than once; *esp*: systematic or random repetition of agricultural test rows or plots to reduce error

re-ply \ri-'plī\ *vb* *re-plied*; *re-ply-ing* [ME *replen*, fr. MF *replir* to fold again, fr. L *replicare* to fold back, fr. *re-* + *plicare* to fold — more at PLY] *vt* 1 *a*: to respond in words or writing *b*: ECHO, RESOUND *c*: to make a legal replication 2: to do something in response; *specif*: to return gunfire or an attack ~ *vi*: to give as an answer *syn* *see* ANSWER — **re-plier** \ri-'plī-ər\ *n*

re-ply *n*, pl. *re-plies* 1: something said, written, or done in answer or response 2: REPLICATION 1b(2)

re-port \ri-'pōrt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *reporter* to report, fr. L *reportare*, fr. *re-* + *portare* to carry — more at PARE] 1 *a*: common talk or an account spread by common talk: RUMOR *b*: quality of reputation (a man of good ~) 2 *a*: a usu. detailed account or statement (a news ~) *b*: an account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision *c*: a usu. formal record of the proceedings of a meeting or session 3: an explosive noise — on report: subject to disciplinary action

syn REPORT, RUMOR, GOSSIP, HEARSAY *shared meaning element*: common talk or an instance of it that spreads rapidly

re-port *vt* 1 *a*: to give an account of: RELATE *b*: to describe as being in a specified state (~ed him much improved) 2 *a*: to serve as carrier of (a message) *b*: to relate the words or sense of (something said) *c*: to make a written record or summary of *d* (1) to watch for and write about the newsworthy aspects or developments of: COVER (2) to prepare or present an account of or broadcast 3 *a* (1) to give a formal or official account or

o abut * kitten or further a back i bake i cot, cart
sh out ch chun e less g easy g gift i trip i life
j joke g sing o flow o flaw o coin th thin th this
i foot a foot y yet yb few yb furious zh vision

re-ni-form \rē-nā-fōrm, -rē-nə- / *adj* [NL *reniformis*, fr *reni-* + *-formis* form]: suggesting a kidney in outline
re-nig \rē-nīg / *vi* re-nig-ged, re-nig-ging: RENEGE
ren-in \rē-nən, -rē-nən / *n* [ISV, fr. L *renes*]: a proteolytic enzyme of the kidney that plays a major role in the release of angiotensin
ren-iten-ty \rē-nə-tən-sē, -nīt-n- / *n*: RESISTANCE, OPPOSITION
ren-ntent \rē-nə-tənt, -rē-nīt-n- / *adj* [F or L *renitent*, fr. L *renit-*, *renitens*, *pp* of *reniti* to struggle against, fr. *re-* + *niti* to strive — more at NISUS] 1: resisting physical pressure 2: resisting constraint or compulsion: RECALCITRANT
ren-net \rē-nət / *n* [ME, fr. (assumed) ME *rennen* to cause to coagulate, fr. OE *gerennan*, fr. *ge-* together + (assumed) OE *rennan* to cause to run, akin to OHG *rennen* to cause to run, OE *rennan* to run — more at CO, RUN] 1: the contents of the stomach of an unweaned animal and esp a calf 2: the lining membrane of a stomach (as the fourth of a ruminant) used for curdling milk, also: a preparation of the stomach of animals used for this purpose 2: a: RENNIN b: a substitute for rennin
ren-nin \rē-nən / *n*: an enzyme that coagulates milk and is used in making cheese and junkets, esp: one from the mucous membrane of the stomach of a calf
re-no-gram \rē-nə-gram / *n*: a photographic depiction of the course of renal excretion of a radioactively labeled substance — **re-nog-raph-ic** \rē-nə-graf-ik / *adj* — **re-nog-ra-phy** \rē-nag-rə-fē / *n*
re-nom-i-nate \rē-nām-nā-tē / *vi*: to nominate again esp for a succeeding term — **re-nom-i-na-tion** \rē-nām-nā-shən / *n*
re-nounce \rē-naun(t)- / *vb* re-nounced; re-nounc-ing [ME *renouncen*, fr. MF *renoncer*, fr. L *renuntiare*, fr. *re-* + *nuntiare* to report, fr. *nuntius* messenger] *vt* 1: to give up, refuse, or resign usu by formal declaration (~ his errors) 2: to refuse to follow, obey, or recognize any further: REPUDIATE (~ the authority of the church) 3: to fail to follow with a card from (the suit led) ~ *vi*: to make a renounce or renunciation *syn* 1 see ABDICATE *ant* arrogate 2 see ABJURE *ant* confess, claim — **re-nounce-ment** \rē-naun(t)-mənt / *n* — **re-nounce-er** / *n*
re-nounce \rē-naun(t)- / *n*: failure to follow suit in a card game
ren-o-vate \rē-nə-vāt / *vi* -vated; -vat-ing [L *renovatus*, *pp* of *renovare*, fr. *re-* + *novare* to make new, fr. *novus* new — more at NEW] 1: to restore to life, vigor, or activity: REVIVE (the church was renovated by a new ecumenical spirit) 2: to restore to a former better state (as by cleaning, repairing, or rebuilding) *syn* see RENEW — **ren-o-va-tion** \rē-nə-vā-shən / *n* — **ren-o-va-tor** \rē-nə-vāt-ər / *n*
re-nown \rē-naun / *n* [ME, fr. MF *renon*, fr. OF, fr. *renommer* to celebrate, fr. *re-* + *nommer* to name, fr. L *nominare*, fr. *nomi-*, *nomi-* name — more at NAME] 1: a state of being widely acclaimed and highly honored: FAME 2 obs: REPORT, RUMOR
renown *vi*: to give renown to
re-nowned *adj*: having renown: CELEBRATED *syn* see FAMOUS
rent \rent / *n* [ME *rente*, fr. OF, income from a property, fr. (assumed) VL *rendita*, fr. fem of *renditus*, *pp* of *rendere* to yield — more at RENDER] 1: property (as a house) rented or for rent 2: a: a usu fixed periodical return made by a tenant or occupant of property to the owner for the possession and use thereof, esp: an agreed sum paid at fixed intervals by a tenant to his landlord for the use of land or its appendages b: the amount paid by a hirer of personal property to the owner for the use thereof 3: a: the portion of the income of an economy (as of a nation) attributable to land as a factor of production in addition to capital and labor b: ECONOMIC RENT — *for rent*: available for use or service in return for payment
rent *vi* 1: to take and hold under an agreement to pay rent 2: to grant the possession and enjoyment of for rent ~ *vt* 1: to be for rent 2: to obtain the possession and use of a place or article for rent b: to allow the possession and use of property for rent *syn* see HIRE — **rent-abil-ity** \rent-ə-bil-ə-tē / *n* — **rent-able** \rent-ə-bəl / *adj*
rent *past* of REND
rent *n* [E dial *rent* (to rend)] 1: an opening made by or as if by rending 2: a split in a party or organized group: SCHISM 3: an act or instance of rending
rent-a-car \rent-ə-kār / *n* [fr the imper phrase *rent a car*]: a rented car
rent-al \rent-əl / *n* 1: an amount paid or collected as rent 2: something that is rented 3: an act of renting 4: a business that rents something
rental *adj* 1: of or relating to rent b: available for rent 2: dealing in rental property (a ~ agency)
rental library *n*: a commercially operated library (as in a store) that lends books at a fixed charge per book per day — called also *lending library*
rent control *n*: government regulation of the amount charged as rent for housing and often also of eviction
rente \rē(n)- / *n* [F] 1: annual income under French law resembling an annuity 2: interest payable by the French and other European governments on the consolidated debt b: a government security yielding rente
rent-er \rent-ər / *n*: one that rents, *specif*: the lessee or tenant of property
rent-ler \rē-tyā / *n* [F, fr. OF, fr. *rente*] 1: one who owns rentes 2: a person who receives a fixed income (as from land or stocks)
rent strike *n*: a refusal by a group of tenants to pay rent (as in protest against high rates)
re-nun-ber \rē-nəm-bər / *vi*: to number again or differently
re-nun-ci-ation \rē-nūn(t)-shən / *n* [ME, fr. L *renuntiatio*, *renuntiatio*, fr. *renuntiare*, *pp* of *renuntiare*]: the act or practice of renouncing: REPUDIATION, *specif*: ascetic self-denial — **re-nun-ci-ative** \rē-nūn(t)-sh-iv / *adj* — **re-nun-ci-a-tory** \rē-nūn(t)-tōr-ē / *adj*
re-off-er \rē-ōf-ər, -āf- / *vi*: to offer (a security issue) for public sale

re-open \rē-ōp-ən, -'ōp-m / *vi* 1: to open again 2: a: to take up again: RESUME (~ discussion) b: to resume discussion or consideration of (~ a contract) 3: to begin again ~ *vt*: to open again (school ~s in September)
re-or-der \rē-ōrd-ər / *vi* 1: to arrange in a different way 2: to give a reorder for ~ *vt*: to place a reorder
reorder *n*: an order like a previous order placed with the same supplier
re-or-ga-ni-zation \rē-ōrg-(ə)-nə-zā-shən / *n*: the act or process of reorganizing; the act of being reorganized, esp: the financial reconstruction of a business concern — **re-or-ga-ni-z-a-tion-al** \rē-ōrg-ə-ni-zā-shən / *adj*
re-or-ga-nize \rē-ōrg-ə-nīz / *vi*: to organize again or anew ~ *vt*: to reorganize something — **re-or-ga-niz-er** / *n*
re-o-vi-rus \rē-ō-vī-rəs / *n* [respiratory enteric orphan (i.e. unidentified) virus]: any of a group of rather large, widely distributed, and possibly tumorigenic viruses with double-stranded RNA
rep \rep / *n*, *slang*: REPUTATION, esp: status in a group (as a gang)
rep or repp \rep / *n* [F *reps*, modif. of *E ribs*, pl. of *rib*]: a plain weave fabric with prominent rounded crosswise ribs
rep *n*: REPRESENTATIVE
rep *n* [roentgen equivalent physical]: the dosage of an ionizing radiation that will develop the same amount of energy upon absorption in human tissue as one roentgen of X-ray or gamma-ray dosage
rep *n*: REPERTORY 2b
rep abbr 1 repair 2 report; reporter 3 republic
Rep abbr Republican
re-pack-age \rē-pak-ij / *vi*: to package again or anew; *specif*: to put into a more efficient or attractive form (~ a candidate's public image) — **re-pack-er** / *n*
re-pair \rē-pā-ər, -pē-ər / *vi* [ME *repairen*, fr. MF *repaier* to go back to one's country, fr. LL *repaierare*, fr. L *re-* + *patria* native country — more at EXPATRIATE] 1: a: to betake oneself: OO (~ed to his home) b: RALLY 2 obs: RETURN
repair *n* 1: the act of repairing: RESORT 2: a popular gathering place
repair *vb* [ME *repairen*, fr. MF *reparer*, fr. L *reparare*, fr. *re-* + *parare* to prepare — more at PARE] *vt* 1: a: to restore by replacing a part or putting together what is torn or broken: FIX (~ a shoe) b: to restore to a sound or healthy state: RENEW (~ his strength) 2: to make good: compensate for: REMEDY (will ~ his earlier failure) ~ *vi*: to make repairs *syn* see MEND — **re-pair-abil-ity** \rē-pā-ə-bil-ə-tē, -pē-ər- / *n* — **re-pair-able** \rē-pā-ə-bəl, -pē-ər- / *adj* — **re-pair-er** \rē-pā-ər- / *n*, -pē-ər- / *n*
repair *n* 1: a: the act or process of repairing b: an instance or result of repairing c: the replacement of destroyed cells or tissues by new formations 2: a: relative condition with respect to soundness or need of repairing b: the state of being in good or sound condition
re-pair-man \rē-pā-ər-mən, -pē-ər-mən / *n*: one who repairs; *specif*: one whose occupation is to make repairs in a mechanism
re-pand \rē-pand / *adj* [L *repandus* bent backward, fr. *re-* + *pandus* bent, akin to ON *fair* bent backward]: having a slightly undulating margin (a ~ leaf)
re-pa-ra-ble \rē-pā-rə-bəl / *adj*: capable of being repaired
re-pa-ra-tion \rē-pā-rā-shən / *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *reparatio*, *reparatio*, fr. L *reparatus*, *pp* of *reparare*] 1: a: a repairing or keeping in repair b: pl: REPAIRS 2: a: the act of making amends, offering expiation, or giving satisfaction for a wrong or injury b: something done or given as amends or satisfaction 3: the payment of damages: INDEMNIFICATION, *specif*: compensation in money or materials payable by a defeated nation for damages to or expenditures sustained by another nation as a result of hostilities with the defeated nation — usu. used in pl.
re-pa-r-a-tive \rē-pā-rā-tiv / *adj* 1: of, relating to, or effecting repair 2: serving to make amends
re-part-ee \rē-pā-rē, -ār-, -tē / *n* [F *repartie*, fr. *repartir* to retort, fr. MF, fr. *re-* + *partir* to divide — more at PART] 1: a: a quick and witty reply b: a succession or interchange of clever retorts: amusing and usu. light sparring with words 2: adroitness and cleverness in reply: skill in repartee *syn* see WIT
re-parti-tion \rē-pā-rī-tish-ən, -rē-pār- / *n* [prob. fr. Sp *repartición*, fr. *repartir* to distribute, fr. *re-* + *partir* to divide, fr. L *partire* — more at PART]: DISTRIBUTION
re-parti-tion \rē-pā-rī-tish-ən / *n* [re- + *partition*]: a second or additional dividing or distribution
re-pass \rē-pas / *vb* [ME *repassen*, fr. MF *repasser*, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *passer* to pass] *vi*: to pass again esp in the opposite direction: RETURN ~ *vt* 1: to pass through, over, or by again (~ the house) 2: to cause to pass again 3: to adopt again (~ed the resolution) — **re-pass-age** \rē-pas-ij / *n*
re-past \rē-past, -rē-, / *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *repastare* to feed, fr. *re-* + *pastre* to feed, fr. L *pasce* — more at FOOD] 1: something taken as food: MEAL 2: the act or time of taking food
re-past \rē-past / *vi*, obs: FEED ~ *vt*: to take food: FEAST
re-pa-tri-ate \rē-pā-trē-āt, -pā- / *vi* -ated; -at-ing [LL *repatrari*, *pp* of *repatrare* to go back to one's country — more at REPAIR] 1: to restore or return to the country of origin, allegiance, or citizenship (~ prisoners of war) — **re-pa-tri-ate** \rē-pā-trē-āt / *n* — **re-pa-tri-a-tion** \rē-pā-trē-ā-shən, -pā- / *n*
re-pay \rē-pā- / *vi* -paid \rē-pā-, -pay-ing / *vi* 1: a: to pay back: REFUND (~ a loan) b: to give or inflict in return or requital (~ evil for evil) 2: to make a return payment to: COMPENSATE, REQUITE 3: to make requital for: RECOMPENSE (a company which ~s hard work) ~ *vt*: to make return payment or requital *syn* see PAY — **re-pay-able** \rē-pā-ə-bəl / *adj* — **re-pay-ment** \rē-pā-mənt / *n*
re-peal \rē-pē-əl / *vi* [ME *repele*, fr. MF *repele*, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *apeler* to appeal, *call*] 1: to rescind or annul by authoritative act, esp: to revoke or abrogate by legislative enactment 2: ABANDON RENOUNCE 3 obs: to summon to return: RECALL — **re-peal** *n* — **re-peal-able** \rē-pē-ə-bəl / *adj*
re-peal-er \rē-pē-əl-ər / *n*: one that repeals, *specif*: a legislative act that abrogates an earlier act

re-pris-ti-nate (\rē-'prīz-tə-nāt\ *vt* -nated; -nat-ing [re- + *pristine* + -ate]: to restore to an original state or condition — **re-pris-ti-na-tion** (\rē-'prīz-tə-nā-shən\ *n*)

re-pro (\rē-'prō\ *n*, *pl* **repro** [short for *reproduction*]: a clear sharp proof made esp. from a letterpress printing surface to serve as photographic copy for a printing plate

re-proach (\rē-'prōch\ *n* [ME *reproche*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *reprochier* to reproach, fr. (assumed) VL *reproplare*, fr. L *re- + prope* near — more at **APPROACH**] 1 *a*: a cause or occasion of blame, discredit, or disgrace *b*: **DISCREDIT**, **DISGRACE** 2: the act or action of reproaching or disapproving (was beyond ~) 3: an expression of rebuke or disapproval 4 *obs*: one subjected to censure or scorn — **re-proach-ful** (\-fəl\ *adj* — **re-proach-ful-ly** (\-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **re-proach-ful-ness** *n*)

re-proach *vt* 1: to make (something) a matter of reproach 2: to express disappointment in or displeasure with (a person) for conduct that is blameworthy or in need of amendment 3: to bring into discredit *syn* see **REPROVE** — **re-proach-able** (\-'prōch-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **re-proach-er** *n* — **re-proach-ing-ly** (\-'prōch-ing-ē\ *adv*)

re-pro-bance (\rē-'prə-bən(t)s\ *n*, *archaic*: **REPROBATION**

re-pro-bate (\rē-'prə-bāt\ *vt* -bated; -bat-ing [ME *reprobaten*, fr. LL *reprobatus*, pp of *reprobare* — more at **REPROVE**] 1: to condemn strongly as unworthy, unacceptable, or evil (*reprobating* the laxity of the age) 2: to foreordain to damnation 3: to refuse to accept *REJECT* *syn* see **CRITICIZE** — **re-pro-ba-tive** (\rē-'prə-bā-tiv\ *adj*) — **re-pro-ba-to-ry** (\-'bā-tō-ē-, -tōr-ē\ *adj*)

reprobate *adj* 1 *archaic*: rejected as worthless or not standing a test: **CONDEMNED** 2 *a*: foreordained to damnation *b*: morally abandoned: **DEPRAVED** 3: expressing or involving reprobation 4: of, relating to, or characteristic of a reprobate

reprobate *n*: a reprobate person

re-pro-ba-tion (\rē-'prə-bā-shən\ *n*: the act of reprobating or the state of being reprobated

re-pro-cess (\rē-'prēs-es, -'prēs-, -sēs\ *vt*: to subject to a special process or treatment in preparation for reuse

re-pro-duce (\rē-'prə-'d(y)ūs\ *vt*: to produce again as *a*: to produce (new individuals of the same kind) by a sexual or asexual process *b*: to cause to exist again or anew (~ water from steam) *c*: to imitate closely (sound-effects men can ~ the sound of thunder) *d*: to present again *e*: to make a representation (as an image or copy) of (~ a face on canvas) *f*: to revive mentally: **RECALL** *g*: to translate (a recording) into sound ~ *vi* 1: to undergo reproduction 2: to produce offspring — **re-pro-duc-er** *n* — **re-pro-duc-ibil-ity** (\-'d(y)ū-sə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **re-pro-duc-ible** (\-'d(y)ū-sə-bəl\ *adj*)

re-pro-duc-tion (\rē-'prə-'dāk-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of reproducing; *specif*: the process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring and which fundamentally consists of the segregation of a portion of the parental body by a sexual or an asexual process and its subsequent growth and differentiation into a new individual 2: something reproduced: **COPY** 3: young seedling trees in a forest

re-pro-duc-tive (\rē-'prə-'dāk-tiv\ *adj*: of, relating to, or capable of reproduction — **re-pro-duc-tive-ly** *adv*)

reproductive *n*: an actual or potential parent, *specif*: a sexually functional social insect

re-pro-gram (\rē-'prō-'gram, -grām\ *vt*: to rewrite a program for (as a computer) ~ *vi*: to rewrite a computer program

re-pro-graph-ic (\rē-'prā-'grāf-ē\ *n* [reproduction + -graphy]: facsimile reproduction (as by photocopying) of graphic matter — **re-pro-graph-er** (\-'rā-'fōr\ *n* — **re-pro-graph-ic** (\rē-'grāf-ik, -ē\ *adj* — **re-pro-graph-ic-ly** (\-'iks\ *pl*)

re-proof (\rē-'prūf\ *n* [ME *reprof*, fr. MF *reprove*, fr. OF, fr. *reprover*] : criticism for a fault: **REBUKE**

re-pro-portion (\rē-'p(r)ə-'pōr-shən, -'pōr-ē\ *vt*: to change the proportions of

reprove (\rē-'prūv\ *vb* re-proved; re-prov-ing [ME *reproven*, fr. MF *reprover*, fr. LL *reprobare* to disapprove, condemn, fr. L *re- + probare* to test, approve — more at **PROVE**] *vi* 1: to call attention to the remissness of usu. with a kindly intent to correct or assist (~ a child's bad manners) 2: to express disapproval of: **CENSURE** (~ a child for his bad manners) 3 *obs*: **DISPROVE**, **REFUTE** 4 *obs*: **CONVINCE**, **CONVICT** ~ *vi*: to express rebuke or reproof — **re-pro-ver** *n* — **re-prov-ing-ly** (\-'prū-vī-ē\ *adv*)

syn **REPROVE**, **REBUKE**, **REPRIMAND**, **ADMONISH**, **REPROACH**, **CHIDE**

shared meaning element: to criticize adversely

rept *abbr* report

reptile (\rē-'ptīl, -tīl\ *n* [ME *reptil*, fr. MF or LL, MF *reptile* (rem), fr. LL *reptile* (neut.), fr. neut. of *reptilis* creeping, fr. L *reptus*, pp of *repere* to creep; akin to OHG *reba* tendril] 1: an animal that crawls or moves on its belly (as a snake) or on small short legs (as a lizard) 2: *a*: any of a class (Reptilia) of air-breathing vertebrates that include the alligators and crocodiles, lizards, snakes, turtles, and extinct related forms and are characterized by a completely ossified skeleton with a single occipital condyle, a distinct quadrate bone usu. immovably articulated with the skull, ribs attached to the sternum, and a body usu. covered with scales or bony plates *b*: **AMPHIBIAN** 3: a groveling or despised person

reptile *adj*: characteristic of a reptile: **REPTILIAN**

reptilian (\rē-'ptīl-ē-ən, -tīl-yən\ *adj* 1: resembling or having the characteristics of the reptiles 2: of or relating to the reptiles

reptilian *n*: **REPTILE** 2a

re-public (\rē-'pəb-lik\ *n* [F *république*, fr. MF *republique*, fr. L *republica*, fr. *res* thing, wealth + *publica*, fem of *publicus* public — more at **REAL PUBLIC**] 1 *a* (1): a government having a chief of state who is not a monarch and who in modern times is usu. a president (2): a political unit (as a nation) having such a form of government *b* (1): a government in which supreme power resides in a body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by elected officers and representatives responsible to them and governing according to law (2): a political unit (as a nation) having such a form of government *c*: a usu. specified republican government of a political unit (the French Fourth Republic) 2: a body

of persons freely engaged in a specified activity (the ~ of letters)

3: a constituent political and territorial unit of the U.S.S.R. or Yugoslavia

re-pub-li-can (\rē-'pəb-li-kən\ *adj* 1 *a*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a republic *b*: favoring, supporting, or advocating a republic *c*: belonging or appropriate to one living in or supporting a republic (~ simplicity) 2 *cap* *a*: **DEMOCRATIC**, **REPUBLICAN** *b*: of, relating to, or constituting the one of the two major political parties evolving in the U.S. in the mid-19th century that is usu. primarily associated with business, financial, and some agricultural interests and is held to favor a restricted governmental role in social and economic life

republican *n* 1: one that favors or supports a republican form of government 2 *cap* *a*: a member of a political party advocating republicanism *b*: a member of the Democratic-Republican party or of the Republican party of the U.S.

re-pub-li-can-ism (\rē-'pəb-li-kə-niz-əm\ *n* 1: adherence to or sympathy for a republican form of government 2: the principles or theory of republican government 3 *cap* *a*: the principles, policy, or practices of the Republican party of the U.S. *b*: the Republican party or its members

re-pub-li-can-ize (\-kə-nīz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing: to make republican in character, form, or principle

re-pub-li-ca-tion (\rē-'pəb-lə-'kā-shən\ *n* 1: the act or action of republishing: the state of being republished 2: something that has been republished

re-pub-ish (\rē-'pəb-līsh\ *vt* 1: to publish again or anew 2: to execute (a will) anew — **re-pub-li-sh-er** *n*

re-pu-diate (\rē-'pyūd-ē-āt\ *vt* -ated; -at-ing [L *repudiatus*, pp of *repudiare*, fr. *repudium* divorce] 1: to divorce or separate formally from (a woman) 2: to refuse to have anything to do with: **DISOWN** 3 *a*: to refuse to accept, esp: to reject as unauthorized or as having no binding force *b*: to reject as untrue or unjust (~ a charge) 4: to refuse to acknowledge or pay *syn* see **DECLINE**

re-pu-dia-tor (\rē-'pyū-dā-tōr\ *n*

re-pu-dia-tion (\rē-'pyūd-ē-ā-shən\ *n*: the act of repudiating: the state of being repudiated, esp: the refusal of public authorities to acknowledge or pay a debt — **re-pu-dia-tion-ist** (\-sh(ə)-nəst\ *n*

re-pugn (\rē-'pyūn\ *vb* [ME *repugn*, fr. MF & LL, MF *repugn*, fr. L *repugnare* *vi*, *archaic*: to offer opposition, objection, or resistance ~ *vi*: to contend against: **OPPOSE**

re-pug-nance (\rē-'pəg-nən(t)s\ *n* 1 *a*: the quality or fact of being contradictory or inconsistent *b*: an instance of such contradiction or inconsistency 2: strong dislike, distaste, or antagonism

re-pug-nan-cy (\-nən-sē\ *n*, *pl* -cies: **REPUGNANCE**

re-pug-nant (\-nənt\ *adj* [ME, opposed, contradictory, incompatible, fr. MF, fr. L *repugnans*, *repugnans*, prp of *repugnare* to fight against, fr. *re- + pugnare* to fight — more at **PUNIENT**] 1: **INCOMPATIBLE**, **INCONSISTENT** 2 *archaic*: **HOSTILE** 3: exciting distaste or aversion — **re-pug-nant-ly** *adv*

syn **REPUGNANT**, **REPELLENT**, **ABHORRENT**, **DISTASTEFUL**, **OBNOXIOUS**, **INVIDIOUS** *shared meaning element*: so genial or unlikeable as to arouse antagonism and aversion *ant* congenial

re-pulse (\rē-'pals\ *vt* re-pulsed; re-puls-ing [L *repulsus*, pp of *repellere* to repel] 1: to drive or beat back: **REFEL** 2: to repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial 3: to cause repulsion in

repulse *n* 1: **REBUFF**, **REJECTION** 2: the action of repelling an attacker: the fact of being repelled

re-pul-sion (\rē-'pəl-shən\ *n* 1: the action of repulsing: the state of being repulsed 2: the action of repelling: the force with which bodies, particles, or like forces repel one another 3: a feeling of aversion: **REPUGNANCE**

re-pul-sive (\-siv\ *adj* 1: tending to repel or reject: **COLD**, **FORBIDDING** 2: serving or able to repulse 3: arousing aversion or disgust — **re-pul-sive-ly** *adv* — **re-pul-sive-ness** *n*

re-pu-ta-ble (\rē-'yət-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: enjoying good repute: held in esteem 2: employed widely or sanctioned by good writers — **re-pu-ta-bil-ity** (\rē-'yət-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ *n* — **re-pu-ta-bly** (\rē-'yət-ə-blē\ *adv*)

re-pu-ta-tion (\rē-'yā-'tā-shən\ *n* 1 *a*: overall quality or character as seen or judged by people in general *b*: recognition by other people of some characteristic or ability (has the ~ of being clever) 2: a place in public esteem or regard: good name

re-pu-te (\rē-'pyūt\ *vt* re-pu-ated, re-pu-ting [ME *reputen*, fr. MF *reputer*, fr. L *reputare* to reckon up, think over, fr. *re- + putare* to reckon — more at **PAVE**] *BELEVE*, *CONSIDER*

repute *n* 1: the character or status commonly ascribed to one: **REPUTATION** 2: the state of being favorably known, spoken of, or esteemed

re-pu-ted *adj* 1: having a good repute: **REPUTABLE** 2: being such according to reputation or popular belief

re-pu-ted-ly *adv*: according to reputation or general belief

req *abbr* 1 *require*; required 2 *requestion*

reqd *abbr* required

re-quest (\rē-'kwɛst\ *n* [ME *requeste*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *requestra*, fr. fem of *requestrus*, pp of *requerere* to require] 1: the act or an instance of asking for something 2: something asked for 3: the condition or fact of being requested (available on ~) 4: the state of being sought after: **DEMAND**

request *vt* 1: to make a request to or of (~ed her to write a paper) 2: to ask as a favor or privilege (he ~ to be excused) 3 *obs*: to ask (a person) to come or go to a thing or place 4: to ask for (~ed a brief delay) *syn* see **ASK** — **re-quest-er** or **re-quest-or** (\-'kwɛst-ər\ *n*)

a abut • kitten or farther a back i bake i cot, cart
at out ch chin e'less e'easy g'gift i trip i life
j joke g sung o flow o flaw ol coin th thin th thus
i loot a'foot y yet y few y famous zh vision

statement of (the treasurer ~ed a balance of ten dollars) (2) : to return or present (a matter referred for consideration) with conclusions or recommendations b : to announce or relate as the result of investigation (~ed no sign of disease) c : to announce the presence, arrival, or sighting of d : to make known to the proper authorities (~ a fire) e : to make a charge of misconduct against ~ vi 1 a : to give an account : TELL b : to present oneself c : to account for oneself (~ed sick on Friday) 2 : to make, issue, or submit a report 3 : to act in the capacity of a reporter — reportable \-pōrt-ə-bəl, -pōrt-əd/

reportage \n-ˈpōrt-ij, -pōrt-, esp for 2, rep-ər-ˈtāzh, rep-ər-ˈn/ n [F, fr. reporter to report] 1 a : the act or process of reporting news b : something (as news) that is reported 2 : writing intended to give an account of observed or documented events

report card n : a report on a student that is periodically submitted by a school to the student's parents or guardian

reportedly \rī-ˈpōrt-əd-lē, -pōrt-əd/ adv : according to report

reporter \rī-ˈpōrt-ər, -pōrt-ər/ n : one that reports as a : one who makes authorized statements of law decisions or legislative proceedings b : one who makes a shorthand rec'd of a speech or proceeding c (1) : one employed by a newspaper or magazine to gather and write news c (2) : one who broadcasts news — reporterial \rep-ə(r)-ˈtōr-ē-əl, rēp-, -tōr-/ adj — reporterial-ly \-tōr-ē-əl/ adv

report out vi : to return after consideration and often with revisions to a legislative body for action (after much debate the committee reported the bill out)

report stage n : the stage in the British legislative process preceding the third reading and concerned esp. with amendments and details

repose \rī-ˈpōz-/ n, obs : the act of reposing

repose \rī-ˈpōz/ vi reposed; reposing [ME *reposen* to replace, fr. *L* *reponere* (perf. ind. *reposui*)] 1 archaic : to put away or set down : DEPOSIT 2 a : to place (as confidence or trust) in someone or something b : to place for control, management, or use

repose vb reposed; reposing [ME *reposen*, fr. MF *reposer*, fr. OF, fr. LL *reponere*, fr. *L* *re* + LL *ponere* to stop, fr. *L* *ponere* to lay at rest ~ vi 1 a : to lie at rest b : to lie dead (reposing in state) c : to remain still or concealed 2 : to take a rest 3 archaic : RELY 4 : to rest for support : LIE

repose n 1 a : a state of resting after exertion or strain, esp. : rest in sleep b : eternal or heavenly rest (pray for the ~ of a soul) 2 a : a place of rest b : PEACE, TRANQUILITY (the ~ of the bayous) c : a harmony in the arrangement of parts and colors that is restful to the eye 3 a : lack of activity : QUIESCENCE b : cessation or absence of activity, movement, or animation (the appearance of his face in ~) 4 : composure of manner : POISE

reposeful \rī-ˈpōz-fəl/ adj : of a kind to induce ease and relaxation

reposefully \-fəl-lē/ adv — reposefulness n

reposit vi reposit-ed; reposit-ing \-pāz-ət-əd, -pāz-ət-/ [L *repositus*, pp. of *reponere* to replace, fr. *re* + *ponere* to place — more at POSITION] 1 \rī-ˈpāz-ət/ : DEPOSIT, STORE 2 (fr. ~) : to put back in place : REPLACE

reposition \rē-ˈpō-zhən, rep-ə-/ n : the act of repositing : the state of being reposit-ed

reposition \rē-ˈpō-zhən/ vi : to change the position of

repository \rī-ˈpāz-ə-tōr-ē, -tōr-/ n, pl. *-ries* 1 : a place, room, or container where something is deposited or stored : DEPOSITORY 2 : a side altar in a Roman Catholic church where the consecrated Host is reserved from Maundy Thursday until Good Friday 3 : one that contains or stores something nonmaterial (considered the book a ~ of knowledge) 4 : a place or region richly supplied with a natural resource 5 : a person to whom something is confided or entrusted

repository adj, of a drug : designed to act over a prolonged period

repossess \rē-ˈpō-zes/ vi repossessed; repossessing \-zesh-ən/ also -ˈzesh-ən/ 1 a : to regain possession of b : to resume possession in default of the payment of installments due 2 : to restore to possession — repossess-alon \-zesh-ən/ also -ˈzesh-ən/ n

repose \rē-ˈpōz-/ adj [F] 1 : shaped or ornamented with patterns in relief made by hammering or pressing on the reverse side — used esp. of metal 2 : formed in relief

repose n 1 : repoussé work 2 : repoussé decoration

repower \rē-ˈpau-(ə)r/ vi : to provide again or anew with power; esp. : to provide (as a boat) with a new engine ~ vi : to reposition something (as a boat)

repp var of REP

reprehend \rep-ri-ˈhend/ vi [ME *reprehenden*, fr. *L* *reprehendere*, lit. : to hold back, fr. *re* + *prehendere* to grasp — more at PREHENSILE] : to voice disapproval of : CENSURE *syn* see CRITICIZE

reprehensible \rep-ri-ˈhen-(t)-ə-bəl/ adj : worthy of or deserving reprehension : CULPABLE — reprehensibility \-hen-(t)-ə-bəl-ət-/ n — reprehensibility \-bəl-ət-/ n

reprehension \-hen-ˈchən/ n [ME *reprehensoun*, fr. MF or *L*; MF *reprehensio*, fr. *L* *reprehensio*, *reprehensio*, fr. *reprehensum*, pp. of *reprehendere*] : the act of reprehending : CENSURE

reprehensively \-hen-(t)-siv/ adj : serving to reprehend : conveying reprehension or reproach

represent \rep-ri-ˈzent/ vi [ME *representen*, fr. MF *representer*, fr. *L* *representare*, fr. *re* + *praesentare* to present] 1 : to bring clearly before the mind : PRESENT (a book which ~s the character of early America) 2 : to serve as a sign or symbol of (the flag ~s our country) 3 : to portray or exhibit in art : DEPICT 4 : to serve as the counterpart or image of : TYPEIFY (a movie hero who ~s the ideals of the culture) 5 a : to produce on the stage b : to act the part or role of 6 a (1) : to take the place of in some respect (2) : to act in the place of or for us, by legal right b : to serve esp. in a legislative body by delegated authority usu. resulting from election 7 : to describe as having a specified character or quality (~s himself as a friend of the workingman) 8 a : to give one's impression and judgment of : state in a manner intended to affect action or judgment : ADVOCATE b : to point out in protest or remonstrance 9 : to serve as a specimen, example, or instance of

10 a : to form an image or representation of in the mind b (1) : to apprehend (an object) by means of an idea (2) : to recall in memory 11 : to correspond to in essence : CONSTITUTE ~ vi : to make representations against something : PROTEST — representable \-ə-bəl/ adj — represent-er n

re-present \rē-ˈpri-zent/ vi : to present again or anew — re-presentation \rē-ˈpri-zen-ˈtā-shən, -ˈprez-ən-, -ˈprez-ən-/ n

representation \rē-ˈpri-zen-ˈtā-shən, -ˈprez-ən-/ n 1 : one that represents as a : an artistic likeness or image b (1) : a statement or account made to influence opinion or action (2) : an incidental or collateral statement of fact on the faith of which a contract is entered into c : a dramatic production or performance d (1) : a usu. formal statement made against something or to effect a change (2) : a usu. formal protest 2 : the act or action of representing : the state of being represented as a : REPRESENTATIONALISM 2 b (1) : the action or fact of one person standing for another so as to have the rights and obligations of the person represented (2) : the substitution of an individual or class in place of a person (as a child for a deceased parent) c : the action of representing or the fact of being represented esp. in a legislative body 3 : the body of persons representing a constituency — representation-al \-shən-l, -shən-/ adj

representation-al \-shən-l, -shən-/ adj

representation-al-ism \-shən-l-iz-əm, -shən-/ n 1 : the doctrine that the immediate object of knowledge is an idea in the mind distinct from the external object which is the occasion of perception 2 : the theory or practice of realistic representation in art — representation-al-ist \-ist/ n

representative \rep-ri-ˈzent-ət-iv/ adj 1 : serving to represent 2 a : standing or acting for another esp. through delegated authority b : of, based on, or constituting a government in which the many are represented by persons chosen from among them usu. by election 3 : serving as a typical or characteristic example (a ~ housewife) 4 : of or relating to representation or representationalism — representative-ly \-zent-ət-iv-ət-/ adv — representative-ness n

representative n 1 : a typical example of a group, class, or quality : SPECIMEN 2 : one that represents another or others, as a (1) : one that represents a constituency as a member of a legislative body (2) : a member of the house of representatives of the U.S. Congress or a state legislature b : one that represents another as agent, deputy, substitute, or delegate usu. being invested with the authority of the principal c : one that represents a business organization d : one that represents another as successor or heir

repress \rē-ˈpres/ vi [ME *repressen*, fr. *L* *repressus*, pp. of *reprimere* to check, fr. *re* + *primere* to press — more at PRESS] 1 a : to check by or as if by pressure : CURB (injustice was ~ed) b : to put down by force : SUBDUCE (~ a disturbance) 2 a : to hold in by self-control (~ed a laugh) b : to prevent the natural or normal expression, activity, or development of (~ed his anger) 3 : to exclude from consciousness 4 : to inactivate (a gene) by blocking ~ vi : to take repressive action *syn* see SUPPRESS — repress-ibility \-pres-ə-bil-ət-/ n — repressible \-pres-ə-bəl/ adj — repressively \-pres-iv/ adj — repressively adv — repressiveness n

repress \rē-ˈpres/ vi : to press again (~ a record)

repressed \rē-ˈpres/ adj 1 : subjected to or marked by repression 2 : characterized by restraint

repression \rē-ˈpres-ən/ n 1 a : the action or process of repressing : the state of being repressed (~ of unpopular opinions) b : an instance of repressing (racial ~s) 2 a : a process by which unacceptable desires or impulses are excluded from consciousness and left to operate in the unconscious b : an item so excluded — repress-alon \-ə-ˈnɔst/ adj

repress \rē-ˈpres/ n (NL) : one that represses, esp. : a product of the action of a regulator gene that interacts with a genetic operator and inhibits its function

reprise \rē-ˈpri-zəl/ n, archaic : REPRIEVE

reprise \rē-ˈpri-zəl/ vi reprimed; repriming [perh. fr. MF *repris*, pp. of *reprendre* to take back] 1 : to delay the punishment of (as a condemned prisoner) 2 : to give relief or deliverance to for a time

reprise n 1 a : the act of repriming : the state of being reprimed b : a formal temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence esp. of death 2 : an order or warrant for a reprieve 3 : a temporary respite (as from pain or trouble)

reprimand \rep-ri-ˈmand/ n [F *réprimande*, fr. *L* *reprimenda*, fem. of *reprimendus*, gerundive of *reprimere* to check] : a severe or formal reproof

reprimand vi : to reprove sharply or censure formally usu. from a position of authority *syn* see REPROVE

reprint \rē-ˈprint/ vi : to print again : make a reprint of

reprint \rē-ˈprint, (rē-)ˈn/ n : a reproduction of printed matter; as a : a subsequent printing of a book already published that preserves the identical text of the previous printing b : OFFPRINT c : matter (as an article) that has appeared in print before

reprint \rē-ˈprint-ər/ n : one that publishes a reprint

reprint \rē-ˈpri-zəl/ n [ME *reprisall*, fr. MF *reprisaille*, fr. Olt *ri-prisaglia*, fr. *ri-priso*, pp. of *riprendere* to take back, fr. *ri* + *re* (fr. *L* *re*) + *prendere* to take, fr. *L* *prehendere* — more at PREHENSILE] 1 a : the act or practice in international law of resorting to force short of war in retaliation for damage or loss suffered b : an instance of such action 2 obs : PRIZE 3 : the regaining of something (as by recapture) 4 : something (as a sum of money) given or paid in restitution — usu. used in pl. 5 : a retaliatory act

reprise \rē-ˈpri-z, 1 is also -ˈpri-z/ n [ME, fr. MF, lit. : action of taking back, fr. OF, fr. *reprendre* to take back, fr. *re* + *prendre* to take, fr. *L* *prehendere*] 1 : a deduction or charge made yearly out of a manor or estate — usu. used in pl. 2 : a recurrence, renewal, or resumption of an action 3 a : a musical repetition (1) : the repetition of the exposition preceding the development (2) : RECAPITULATION b : a repeated performance : REPETITION

reprise \rē-ˈpri-z, 3 is -ˈpri-z/ vi reprimed; repriming [MF *repris* action of taking back] 1 archaic : to take back, esp. : to recover by force 2 archaic : COMPENSATE 3 : to repeat the performance of

reserved power *n*: a political power reserved by a constitution to the exclusive jurisdiction of a specified political authority
reserve price *n*: a price announced at an auction as the lowest that will be considered

re-serv-er \ri-'zör-vost/ *n*: a member of a military reserve
réser-voir \rez-'ör-vü, wär-, -ör/ \v- (w)ör also -ör/ \vöi/ *n* [F *réser-voir*, fr. MF, fr. *reservoir*] 1: a place where something is kept in store as: an artificial lake where water is collected and kept in quantity for use 2: a part of an apparatus in which a liquid is held 3: SUPPLY, STORE (a large ~ of educated people) 2: an extra supply: RESERVE 3: an organism in which a parasite that is pathogenic for some other species lives and multiplies without damaging its host; also: a noneconomic organism within which a pathogen of economic or medical importance flourishes

re-set (\ri-'set/ *vt* -set; -set-ting) 1: to set again or anew (~ type) (~ a diamond) 2: to change the reading of (~ an odometer) — **re-set-table** \ri-'set-'ä-bol/ *adj*

re-ses-täe \ri-'ses-'täl, 'rez-'jes-'täl/ *n* pl [L]: things done; esp: the facts that form the environment of a litigated issue and are admissible in evidence

resh \ri-'sh/ *n* [Heb *resh*]: the 20th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see ALPHABET table

re-shape (\ri-'shäp/ *vt* -shäp) 1: to give a new form or orientation to 2: REORGANIZE — **re-shap-er** *n*

re-ship (\ri-'ship/ *vt* -ship) 1: to ship again; specif: to put on board a second time ~ *vi*: to embark on a ship again or anew; specif: to sign again for service on a ship — **re-ship-ment** \ri-'ship-'ment/ *n* — **re-ship-per** *n*

re-shuf-fle (\ri-'shuf-'äl/ *vt* -shuf) 1: to shuffle (as cards) again 2: to reorganize, esp. by the redistribution of existing elements (the cabinet was reshuffled by the prime minister) — **re-shuffle** *n*

re-sid \ri-'zid/ *n*: RESIDUAL OIL

re-sid-e \ri-'zid/ *vi* re-sid-ed; re-sid-ing [ME *residen*, fr. MF or L; MF *resider*, fr. L *residere* to sit back, remain, abide, fr. *re-* + *sedere* to sit — more at SIT] 1: to be in residence as the incumbent of a benefice or office 2: to dwell permanently or continuously; occupy a place as one's legal domicile 2: to be present as an element or quality 3: to be vested as a right — **re-sid-er** *n*
syn RESIDE, LIVE, DWELL, SOJOURN shared meaning element: to have as one's habitation or domicile

re-sid-ence \rez-'ö-d-en(t)s, 'rez-'den(t)s, 'rez-'ö-'den(t)s/ *n* 1: the act or fact of dwelling in a place for some time 2: the act or fact of living or regularly staying at or in some place for the discharge of a duty or the enjoyment of a benefit 2: (1) the place where one actually lives as distinguished from his domicile or a place of temporary sojourn (2) DOMICILE 2a: b: the place where a corporation is actually or officially established c: the status of a legal resident 3: a building used as a home 4: DWELLING b: housing or a unit of housing provided for students 4: a: the period or duration of abode in a place (after a ~ of 30 years) b: a period of active and esp. full-time study, research, or teaching at a college or university 5: the persistence of a substance that is suspended or dissolved in a medium (the ~ time of a pollutant) — *in residence*: engaged to live and work at a particular place often for a specified time (poet *in residence* at a university)
re-sid-ency \rez-'ö-d-en-sē, 'rez-'don-, 'rez-'ö-'den(t)-/ *n*, pl -cies 1: a usu. official place of residence 2: a territory in a protected state in which the powers of the protecting state are executed by a resident agent 3: a period of advanced training in a medical specialty

re-si-dent \rez-'ö-d-ent, 'rez-'dent, 'rez-'ö-'dent/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *resident*, *residens*, prp of *residere*] 1: living in a place for some length of time: RESIDING b: serving in a regular or full-time capacity (the ~ engineer for a highway department), also: being in residence 2: PRESENT, INHERENT 3: not migratory

re-si-dent 1: one who resides in a place 2: a diplomatic agent residing at a foreign court or seat of government; esp: one exercising authority in a protected state as representative of the protecting power 3: a physician serving a residency

re-si-dent commissioner *n*: a nonvoting representative of a dependency in the U.S. House of Representatives 2: a resident administrator in a British colony or possession

re-si-den-tial \rez-'ö-'den-'chäl/ *adj* 1: a: used as a residence or by residents b: providing living accommodations for students (a ~ college) 2: restricted to or occupied by residences (a ~ neighborhood) 3: of or relating to residence or residences — **re-si-den-tial-ly** \ri-'dench-'ö-'lē/ *adv*

re-sid-u-al \ri-'zid-'ö-'wäl, -'zid-'öl/ *adj* [L *residuum* residue] 1: of, relating to, or constituting a residue 2: leaving a residue that remains effective for some time — **re-sid-u-al-ly** \ri-'zid-'öl-ē/ *adv*

re-sid-u-al 1: REMAINDER, RESIDUUM as a: the difference between results obtained by observation and by computation from a formula or between the mean of several observations and any one of them b: a residual product or substance c: an internal after-effect of experience or activity that influences later behavior; esp: a disability remaining from a disease or operation 2: a payment (as to an actor or writer) for each rerun after an initial showing (as of a taped TV show)

residual oil *n*: fuel oil that remains after the removal of valuable distillates (as gasoline) from petroleum and that is used esp. by industry — called also *resid*

residual power *n*: power held to remain at the disposal of a governmental authority after an enumeration or delegation of specified powers to other authorities

re-sid-u-ary \ri-'zid-'ö-'wä-ē/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a residue

re-sid-ue \rez-'ö-'d(y)ü/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *residu*, fr. L *residuum*, fr. neut. of *residuus* left over, fr. *residere* to remain] something that remains after a part is taken, separated, or designated: REMNANT, REMAINDER as a: the part of a testator's estate remaining after the satisfaction of all debts, charges, allowances, and previous devices and bequests b: the remainder after subtracting a multiple of a modulus from an integer or a power of the integer: the second of two terms in a congruence (2 and 7 are ~s of 12 modulo

5) (9 is a quadratic ~ of 7 modulo 5 since $7^2 - 8 \times 5 = 9$) c: a constituent structural unit (as a group or monomer) of a usu. complex molecule (amino acid ~s left after hydrolysis of protein)

residue class *n*: the set of elements (as integers) that leave the same remainder when divided by the same modulus

re-sid-u-um \ri-'zid-'ö-'wom/ *n*, pl re-sid-u-um \ri-'zid-'ö-'wä/ [L]: something residual: as a: RESIDUE a b: a residual product (as from the distillation of petroleum)

re-sig-n \ri-'zin/ *vb* [ME *resignen*, fr. MF *resigner*, fr. L *resignare*, lit., to unseal, cancel, fr. *re-* + *signare* to sign, seal — more at SIGN] *vi* 1: to give up deliberately; esp: to renounce (as a right or position) by a formal act 2: RELEGATE, CONSIGN, esp: to give (oneself) over without resistance (~ed herself to her fate) ~ *vi* 1: to give up one's office or position: QUIT 2: to accept something as inevitable: SUBMIT *syn* see RELINQUISH, ABDICATE — **re-sig-n-ed-ly** \ri-'zid-'nēd-ē/ *adv* — **re-sig-ned-ness** \ri-'zid-'nēd-nēs/ *n* — **re-sig-ner** \ri-'zid-'när/ *n*

re-sig-na-tion \rez-'ig-'nä-shən/ *n* 1: an act or instance of resigning something: SURRENDER b: a formal notification of resigning 2: the quality or state of being resigned: SUBMISSIVENESS

re-sile \ri-'zil-(ə)/ *vi* re-sil-led; re-sil-ling [LL & L; LL *resilire* to withdraw, fr. L, to recoil]: RECOIL, RETRACT, esp: to return to a prior position

re-sil-i-ence \ri-'zil-'yən(t)s/ *n* 1: the capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation caused esp. by compressive stress 2: an ability to recover from or adjust easily to misfortune or change

re-sil-i-en-cy \ri-'zil-'yən-sē/ *n*: RESILIENCE

re-sil-i-ent \ri-'zil-'yən(t)-/ *adj* [L *resiliens*, *resiliens*, prp. of *resilire* to jump back, recoil, fr. *re-* + *salire* to leap — more at SALLY]: characterized or marked by resilience as a: capable of withstanding shock without permanent deformation or rupture b: tending to recover from or adjust easily to misfortune or change — **re-sil-i-ent-ly** *adv*

re-sin \rez-'n/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *resine*, fr. L *resina*, fr. Gk *rhētine* pine resin] 1: any of various solid or semisolid amorphous fusible flammable natural organic substances that are usu. transparent or translucent and yellowish to brown, as formed esp. in plant secretions, are soluble in organic solvents (as ether) but not in water, are electrical nonconductors, and are used chiefly in varnishes, printing inks, plastics, and sizes and in medicine 2: ROSIN 2: a: any of a large class of synthetic products that have some of the physical properties of natural resins but are different chemically and are used chiefly as plastics b: any of various products made from a natural resin or a natural polymer

re-sin *vi* re-sin-ed; re-sin-ning \rez-'n-nip, 'rez-'nig/: to treat with resin

re-sin-a-te \rez-'n-'ät/ *vi* -at-ed; -at-ing: to impregnate or flavor with resin

resin canal *n*: a tubular intercellular space in gymnosperms and some angiosperms that is lined with epithelial cells which secrete resin — called also *resin duct*

re-sin-i-fy \ri-'zin-'ä-fä/ *vi* -fied; -fy-ing: to convert into or treat with resin

resin-ol \rez-'n-'öld/ *n* 1: a somewhat resinous substance b: a thermosetting synthetic resin 2: GUM RESIN

res-in-ous \rez-'näs, -'näs/ *adj*: of, relating to, resembling, containing, or derived from resin

re-sist \ri-'zist/ *vb* [ME *resistere*, fr. MF or L; MF *resister*, fr. L *resistere*, fr. *re-* + *sistere* to take a stand, akin to L *stare* to stand — more at STAND] *vi* 1: to withstand the force or effect of 2: to exert oneself so as to counteract or defeat ~ *vi*: to exert force in opposition *syn* see OPPOSE

re-sist *n*: something (as a protective coating) that resists or prevents a particular action

re-sis-tance \ri-'zist-'täns(t)s/ *n* 1: an act or instance of resisting: OPPOSITION b: a means of resisting 2: the ability to resist; esp: the inherent capacity of a living being to resist untoward circumstances (as disease, malnutrition, or toxic agents) 3: an opposing or retarding force 4: a: the opposition offered by a body or substance to the passage through it of a steady electric current b: a source of resistance 5 often *cap*: an underground organization of a conquered country engaging in sabotage and secret operations against occupation forces and collaborators

re-sis-tant \ri-'tänt/ *adj*: giving or capable of resistance — often used in combination (wrinkle-resistant clothes)

re-sis-tant *n*: one that resists: RESISTOR

re-sis-tor \ri-'zist-'tör/ *n*: one that resists; esp: one who actively opposes the policies of a government

re-sis-ti-bil-i-ty \ri-'zist-'ä-bil-'itē/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being resistible 2: ability to resist

re-sis-ti-ble or **re-sis-t-a-ble** \ri-'zist-'ä-bol/ *adj*: capable of being resisted

re-sis-ti-ve \ri-'zist-'tiv/ *adj*: marked by resistance — often used in combination (fire-resistant material) — **re-sis-ti-ve-ly** *adv* — **re-sis-ti-ve-ness** *n*

re-sis-ti-vi-ty \ri-'zist-'tiv-'itē, -'itē/ *n*, pl -ties 1: capacity for resisting: RESISTANCE 2: the longitudinal electrical resistance of a uniform rod of unit length and unit cross-sectional area: the reciprocal of conductivity

re-sis-t-less \ri-'zist-'ləs/ *adj* 1: IRRESISTIBLE 2: offering no resistance — **re-sis-t-less-ly** *adv* — **re-sis-t-less-ness** *n*

re-sis-tor \ri-'zist-'tör/ *n*: a device that has electrical resistance and that is used in an electric circuit for protection, operation, or current control

a about • kitten or further a back ä bake ä cot, cart
 an out ch chin e less e easy g gift i trip i life
 j joke jing ö flow ö flaw ö coin th thin th this
 l lool ä foot y yet yū few yu furious zh vision

requiem • reservedness

re-qui-em \ˈrēk-wē-əm also ˈrāk- or ˈrēk-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. L (first word of the introit of the requiem mass), accus. of *requies* rest, fr. *re-* + *quies* quiet, rest — more at **WHILE**] 1: a mass for the dead 2: a solemn chant (as a dirge) for the repose of the dead 3: a musical setting that resembles such a solemn chant 3 *cap* a: a musical setting of the mass for the dead b: a musical composition in honor of the dead

re-qui-es-cent \ˈrēk-wē-ˈes-ˌkənt, -ˌat, ˈrā-kwē-ˈes-ˌkənt\ *n* [L, may he (or she) rest, fr. *requiescere* to rest, fr. *re-* + *quiescere* to be quiet, fr. *quies*] a: a prayer for the repose of a dead person

re-quin \ˈrē-ˈkən\ *n* [F]: any of several voracious sharks (family Carcharhinidae)

re-quire \ri-ˈkwī(r)-ə\ *vb* **re-quired**, **re-quir-ing** [ME *requieren*, fr. MF *requerre*, fr. (assumed) VL *requerere* to seek, ask for, need, require, alter. of L *requirere*, fr. *re-* + *quaerere* to seek, ask, vi] 1: to claim or ask for by right and authority (this night your soul is required of you — Lk 12.20 (RSV)) b: *archaic*: **REQUEST** 2: to call for as suitable or appropriate (the occasion ~s formal dress) b: to demand as necessary or essential: have a compelling need for (all living beings ~ food) 3: to impose a compulsion or command on: **COMPEL** 4: *chiefly* Brit.: to feel or be obliged — used with a following infinitive (One does not ~ to be a specialist — Elizabeth Bowen) ~ *vi*, *archaic*: **ASK** *syn* see **DEMAND**, **LACK**

re-quire-ment \ˈkwī(r)-mənt\ *n*: something required a: something wanted or needed: **NECESSITY** (production was not sufficient to satisfy ~s for cars) b: an essential requisite: **CONDITION** (failed to meet the school's ~s)

re-qui-si-te \ˈrēk-wə-ˈzī-tē\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere*] **ESSENTIAL**, **NECESSARY** — **requisite** *n* — **re-qui-si-ti-ness** *n*

re-qui-si-tion \ˈrēk-wə-ˈzī-shən\ *n* [MF or ML; MF, fr. ML *requisitio*, *requisitio*, fr. L act of searching, fr. *requisitus*] 1: the act of formally requiring or calling upon someone to perform an action b: a formal demand made by one nation upon another for the surrender or extradition of a fugitive from justice 2: the act of requiring something to be furnished b: a demand or application made usu. with authority, as (1): a demand made by military authorities upon civilians for supplies or other needs (2): a written request for something authorized but not made available automatically 3: the state of being in demand or use — **requisition** *vi*

re-qui-tal \ri-ˈkwīt-əl\ *n* 1: the act or action of requiting: the state of being requited 2: something given in return, compensation, or retaliation

re-quitte \ri-ˈkwīt-ē\ *vt* **re-quit-ed**; **re-quit-ting** [re- + obs. *quite* (to quit, pay), fr. ME *quiten* — more at **QUIT**] 1: to make return for: **REPAY** b: to make retaliation for: **AVENGE** 2: to make suitable return to for a benefit or service or for an injury *syn* see **RECIPROCAT** — **re-quit-er** *n*

re-ra-diate \ˈrē-rā-dī-āt\ *vi*: to radiate again or anew; esp: to emit (energy) in the form of radiation after absorbing incident radiation — **re-ra-dia-tion** \ˈrē-rā-dī-ˈā-shən\ *n*

re-re-dos \ˈrē-rē-dōs also ˈrī-rē-dōs or ˈrī(r)-dōs\ *n* [ME, fr. AF *arredos*, fr. MF *arred* behind + *dos* back, fr. L *dorsum* — more at **ARREAR**] 1: a usu. ornamental wood or stone screen or partition wall behind an altar 2: the back of a fireplace or open hearth

re-re-lease \ˈrē-rī-ˈlēz\ *vi*: to release (as a movie or record) again

re-release \ri-ˈrē-lēz\ *vt*: to release (as a movie or record) again

re-re-mouse \ri-ˈrē-maʊs\ *n* [ME *remerous*, fr. OE *hrēmūs*, prob. fr. *hrēran* to stir + *mūs* mouse] *chiefly* dial: **BAT**

re-reward \ri-ˈrē-ward\ *n* [ME *rereward*, fr. AF, fr. OF *rere* behind + ONF *ward* guard, akin to OF *garde* guard — more at **REAR GUARD**] obs: **REAR GUARD**

re-run \ˈrē-rən\ (ˈrē-ə\ *n*: the act or action or an instance of re-running: **REPETITION**, esp: a presentation of a motion-picture film or television program after its first run

re-s \ˈrās, ˈrēz, ˈrēz\ *n* pl **res** [L — more at **REAL**]: a particular thing: **MATTER** — used esp. in legal phrases

res abbr 1 **research** 2 **reserve** 3 **residence** 4 **resolution**

RES abbr **reticuloendothelial system**

res ad-jud-ca-ta \ˈrē-zə-ˈjū-d-ˌkāt-ə\ *n* [LL]: **RES JUDICATA**

re-sail \ˈrē-sāl\ *vi*: to sail back or again

re-sal-able \ˈrē-sāl-ə-bəl\ *adj*: fit for resale

re-sale \ˈrē-sāl, (ˈrē-sāl)\ *n* 1: the act of selling again; sale to a new party 2: a secondhand sale b: an additional sale to the same buyer

re-scale \ˈrē-skāl\ *vi*: to plan, establish, or formulate on a new and usu. smaller scale

re-scind \ri-ˈsɪnd\ *vi* [L *rescindere* to annul, fr. *re-* + *scindere* to cut — more at **SHEED**] 1: to take away: **REMOVE** 2: to take back: **ANNUL**, **CANCEL** (refused to ~ his harsh order) b: to abrogate (a contract) by restoring to the opposite party what one has received from him 3: to make void (as an act) by action of the enacting authority or a superior authority: **REPEAL** — **re-scind-er** *n* — **re-scind-ment** \ˈsɪnd(mənt)\ *n*

re-scis-sion \ri-ˈsɪz-ən\ *n* [LL *rescissio*-, *rescissio*, fr. L *rescissus*, pp. of *rescindere*]: an act of rescinding

re-scis-sory \ˈsɪz-ə-rē, -ˈsɪz-əl\ *adj*: relating to or tending to or having the effect of rescission

re-script \ˈrē-skript\ *n* [L *rescriptum*, fr. neut. of *rescriptus*, pp. of *rescribere* to write in reply, fr. *re-* + *scribere* to write — more at **SCRIBE**] 1: a written answer of a Roman emperor or of a pope to a legal inquiry or petition 2: an official or authoritative order, decree, edict, or announcement 3: an act or instance of rewriting

re-scue \ˈres-(k)yl\ *vi* **re-scued**, **re-scu-ing** [ME *rescuen*, fr. MF *rescourre*, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *escourre* to shake out, fr. L *excutere*, fr. *ex-* + *quater* to shake — more at **QUASH**] 1: to free from confinement, danger, or evil: **SAVE**, **DELIVER**, *as*: to take (as a prisoner) forcibly from legal custody b: to recover (as a prize) by force c: to deliver (as a place under siege) by armed force — **rescue** *n* — **re-scu-er** *n*

syn **RESCUE**, **DELIVER**, **REDEEM**, **RANSOM**, **RECLAIM**, **SAVE** *shared meaning element*: to set free (as from confinement or risk)

rescue mission *n*: a city religious mission seeking to convert and rehabilitate the down-and-out

re-search \ri-ˈsərch, ˈrē-ə\ *n* [MF *recherche*, fr. *rechercher* to investigate thoroughly, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *chercher* to search — more at **SEARCH**] 1: careful or diligent search 2: studious inquiry or examination, esp: investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws

re-search *vi* 1: to search or investigate exhaustively (~ a problem) 2: to do research for (~ a book) ~ *vi*: to engage in research — **re-search-able** \-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **re-search-er** *n*

re-search-er \ri-ˈsərch-ər, -ər-\ *n*: one engaged in research

re-seau \ri-ˈzō, ri-ˈn, pl *re-seaux* \-zōz\ [F *réseau*, fr. OF *resel*, dim. of *rais* net, fr. L *retis*, *rete* — more at **RETINA**] 1: a system of lines forming small squares of standard size photographed by a separate exposure on the same plate with star images to facilitate measurements 2: a net ground or foundation in lace 3: a screen with minute elements of three colors in a regular geometric pattern used for taking color photographs

re-sec-t \ri-ˈsɛkt\ *vi* [L *resecutus*, pp. of *resecare* to cut off, fr. *re-* + *secare* to cut — more at **SAW**]: to perform resection on — **re-sec-ta-bil-i-ty** \-sɛk-tə-ˈbɪl-ə-tē-\ *n* — **re-sec-ta-ble** \-sɛk-tə-bəl\ *adj*

re-sec-tion \ri-ˈsɛk-shən\ *n*: the surgical removal of part of an organ or structure

re-se-da \ri-ˈsɛd-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, a plant used to reduce tumors]: any of a genus (*Reseda*) of Old World herbs of the mignonette family having racemose flowers with cleft petals and numerous stamens

re-seda \ˈrē-zə-də, ˈrē-sə-də\ *n* [F *réséda*, fr. *réséda* *reseda* plant]: a variable color averaging a grayish green

re-seed \ri-ˈsēd\ *vi* 1: to sow seed on again or anew 2: to maintain (itself) by self-sown seed ~ *vi*: to maintain itself by self-sown seed

re-sem-blance \ri-ˈzəm-blən(t)s\ *n* 1: the quality or state of resembling; esp: correspondence in appearance or superficial qualities b: a point of likeness 2: **REPRESENTATION**, **IMAGE** 3: *archaic*: characteristic appearance 4: obs: **PROBABILITY** *syn* see **LIKENESS** *ant* difference, distinction

re-sem-blant \ˈblən(t)\ *adj*: marked by or showing resemblance

re-sem-ble \ri-ˈzəm-blē\ *vi* **re-sem-bled**; **re-sem-bling** \-b(ə)lɪŋ\ [ME *resembler*, fr. MF *resembler*, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *sembler* to be like, seem, fr. L *simulare* to copy, fr. *similis* like — more at **SAME**] 1: to be like or similar to 2: *archaic*: to represent as like

re-send \ri-ˈsɛnd\ *vt* **re-sent** \-sɛnt\; **re-sending**: to send again or back

re-sent \ri-ˈzɛnt\ *vi* [F *ressentir* to be emotionally sensible of, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *sentir* to feel, fr. L *sentire* — more at **SENSE**]: to feel or express annoyance or ill will at

re-sent-ful \-fəl\ *adj* 1: full of resentment: inclined to resent 2: caused or marked by resentment — **re-sent-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **re-sent-ful-ness** *n*

re-sent-ment \ri-ˈzɛnt-mənt\ *n*: a feeling of indignant displeasure or persistent ill will at something regarded as a wrong, insult, or injury *syn* see **OFFENSE**

re-ser-pine \ri-ˈsɜr-pēn, -pən\ *n* [G *reserpin*, prob. irreg. fr. NL *Rauwolfia serpentina*, a species of rauwolfia]: a drug C₁₇H₂₇N₃O₅ extracted esp. from the root of rauwolfias and used in the treatment of hypertension, mental disorders and tension states

re-ser-va-tion \ri-ˈzə-vā-shən\ *n* 1: an act of reserving something, as a (1): the act or fact of a grantor's reserving some newly created thing out of the thing granted (2): the right or interest so reserved b: the setting of limiting conditions or withholding from complete exposition (answered without ~) c: an arrangement to have something (as a hotel room or a theater seat) held for one's use, also: a promise, guarantee, or record of such engagement 2: something reserved as a: a tract of public land set aside (as for the use of Indians) b: an area in which hunting is not permitted, esp: one set aside as a secure breeding place 3: a limiting condition (agreed, but with ~s) b: a specific objection (had ~s about the finding)

re-serve \ri-ˈzɜrv\ *vi* **re-served**; **re-serv-ing** [ME *reserven*, fr. MF *reserver*, fr. L *reservare*, lit., to keep back, fr. *re-* + *servare* to keep — more at **CONSERVE**] 1: to hold in reserve: keep back (~ grain for seed) b: (1): to retain power of abrogation of to oneself — used of a religious superior (2): to set aside (part of the consecrated elements) at the Eucharist for future use c: to retain or hold over to a future time or place: **DEFER** (~ one's judgment on a plan) d: to make legal reservation of 2: to set or have set aside or apart (~ a hotel room) *syn* see **KEEP**

re-serve *n*, often *attrib* 1: something stored or kept available for future use or need: **STOCK** 2: something reserved or set aside for a particular purpose, use, or reason as (1): a military force withheld from action for later decisive use — usu. used in pl (2): forces not in the field but available (3): the military forces of a country not part of the regular services; also: **RESERVIST** b: a tract (as of public land) set apart: **RESERVATION** 3: an act of reserving: **QUALIFICATION** 4: restraint, closeness, or caution in one's words and actions b: forbearance from making a full explanation, complete disclosure, or free expression of one's mind 5: *archaic*: **SECRET** 6: a: money or its equivalent kept in hand or set apart usu. to meet liabilities b: the liquid resources of a nation for meeting international payments 7: the capacity of blood or bacteriological media to react with acid or alkali within predetermined usu. physiological limits of hydrogen-ion concentration 8: **SUBSTITUTE** — *In reserves*: held back for future or special use

reserve bank *n*: a central bank holding reserves of other banks

reserve clause *n*: the clause in a professional athlete's contract that reserves for the club the exclusive right to the athlete's services until he is sold, traded, or released

re-serv-ed \ri-ˈzɜrvəd\ *adj* 1: restrained in words and actions 2: kept or set apart or aside for future or special use *syn* see **SILENT** *ant* expansive, blatant — **re-serv-ed-ly** \-zɜrvəd-lē\ *adv* — **re-serv-ed-ness** \-zɜrvəd-nəs\ *n*

re-sit-ting (\(r\acute{e}-s\grave{it}-\acute{ing}\) *n*: a sitting (as of a legislature) for a second time; another sitting
res-jud-ic-a-ta (\(r\acute{e}-j\ddot{u}-d-\acute{i}-k\acute{e}-t\grave{a}\) *n* [L. *judex* matter]: a matter finally decided on its merits by a court having competent jurisdiction and not subject to litigation again between the same parties
reso-jet engine (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-j\acute{e}-t\grave{a}\) *n* [resonance + jet + engine]: a jet engine that consists of a continuously open air inlet, a diffuser, a combustion chamber, and an exhaust nozzle, has fuel admitted continuously, and has resonance established within the engine so that there is a pulsating thrust produced by the intermittent flow of hot gases
re-so-le (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{o}-l\acute{e}\) *vt*: to furnish (a shoe) with a new sole ~ *vi*: to resole a shoe
re-so-lu-bile (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-l\ddot{u}-b\acute{o}-l\acute{e}\) *adj* [LL. *resolubilis*, fr. L. *resolvere* to resolve]: capable of being resolved
re-so-lute (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-l\ddot{u}-t\acute{e}\) *adj* [L. *resolutus*, pp. of *resolvere*] 1: marked by firm determination: RESOLVED 2: BOLD, STEADY *syn* see FAITHFUL — **re-so-lute-ly** (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-l\ddot{u}-t\acute{e}-l\acute{y}\) *adv* — **re-so-lute-ness** (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-l\ddot{u}-t\acute{e}-n\acute{e}\) *n*, *l\acute{u}-t\acute{e}-h*
re-sol-ute *n*: one who is resolute
re-sol-u-tion (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-l\ddot{u}-sh\acute{a}-n\acute{e}\) *n*: 1: the act or process of reducing to simpler form; as a: the act of analyzing a complex notion into simpler ones b: the act of answering: SOLVING c: the act of determining d: the passing of a voice part from a dissonant to a consonant tone or the progression of a chord from dissonance to consonance e: the separating of a chemical compound or mixture into its constituents f: (1): the division of a prosodic element into its component parts (2): the substitution in Greek or Latin prosody of two short syllables for a long syllable g: the analysis of a vector into two or more vectors of which it is the sum h: the process or capability of making distinguishable the individual parts of an object, closely adjacent optical images, or sources of light 2: the subsidence of inflammation esp. in a lung 3 a: something that is resolved b: firmness of resolve 4: a formal expression of opinion, will, or intent voted by an official body or assembled group 5: the point in a literary work at which the chief dramatic complication is worked out *syn* see COURAGE
re-solve (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-l\ddot{u}-v\acute{e}\) *vb* resolved; **re-solving** [L. *resolvere* to unloose, dissolve, fr. *re-* + *solvere* to loosen, release — more at SOLVE] *vt* 1 obs: DISSOLVE, MELT 2 a: to break up: SEPARATE (the prism resolved the light into a play of color); also: to change by disintegration b: to reduce by analysis (~ the problem into simple elements) c: to distinguish between or make independently visible adjacent parts of d: to separate (a racemic compound or mixture) into the two components 3: to cause resolution of (as inflammation) 4 a: to deal with successfully: clear up (~ doubts) (~ a dispute) b: to find an answer to c: to make clear or understandable d: to find a mathematical solution of e: to split up (as a vector) into two or more components esp. in assigned directions 5: to reach a firm decision about (~ to get more sleep) (~ disputed points in a text) 6 a: to declare or decide by a formal resolution and vote b: to change by resolution or formal vote (the house resolved itself into a committee) 7: to make (as voice parts) progress from dissonance to consonance 8: to work out the resolution of (as a play) ~ *vi* 1: to become separated into component parts; also: to become reduced by dissolving or analysis 2: to form a resolution: DETERMINE 3: CONSULT DELIBERATE 4: to progress from dissonance to consonance *syn* 1 see ANALYZE *ant* blend 2 see DECIDE — **re-solv-able** (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-l\ddot{u}-b\acute{o}-l\acute{e}\) *adj* — **re-solv-er** *n*
re-sol-ve *n*: 1. something that is resolved 2: fixity of purpose: RESOLUTION 3: a legal or official determination, esp.: a formal resolution
re-sol-vent (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-l\ddot{u}-v\acute{e}-n\acute{t}\) *adj* [L. *resolvens*, *resolvens*, pp. of *resolvere*]: having power to resolve (as ~ drug)
re-sol-vent *n*: 1: an agent capable of dispersing or absorbing inflammatory products 2: SOLVENT 3: a means of solving something
resolving power *n*: 1: the ability of an optical system to form distinguishable images of objects separated by small angular distances 2: the ability of a photographic film or plate to reproduce the fine detail of an optical image
re-so-nance (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-n\acute{a}-n\acute{s}\) *n* [L. *resonantia*, fr. *resonare* to resound] 1 a: the quality or state of being resonant b: (1): a vibration of large amplitude in a mechanical or electrical system caused by a relatively small periodic stimulus of the same or nearly the same period as the natural vibration period of the system (2): the state of adjustment that produces resonance in a mechanical or electrical system 2 a: the intensification and enriching of a musical tone by supplementary vibration b: a quality imparted to voiced sounds by the resonance-chamber action of mouth and pharynx configurations and in some cases also of the nostrils c: a quality of richness or variety 3: the sound elicited on percussion of the chest 4: a phenomenon that is shown by a molecule, ion, or radical to which two or more structures differing only in the distribution of electrons can be assigned and which gives rise to a stable structure intermediate among the assigned structures 5 a: the enhancement of an atomic, nuclear, or particle reaction or a scattering event by excitation of internal motion in the system b: MAGNETIC RESONANCE 6: an extremely short-lived elementary particle
re-so-nant (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-n\acute{a}-n\acute{t}\) *adj* 1: continuing to sound ~ ECHOING 2 a: capable of inducing resonance b: relating to or exhibiting resonance 3 a: intensified and enriched by resonance b: marked by grandiloquence — **re-so-nant** *n* — **re-so-nant-ly** *adv*
re-so-nate (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-n\acute{a}-t\acute{e}\) *vb* -nated, -nating [L. *resonatus*, pp. of *resonare* to resound — more at RESOUND] *vi* 1: to produce or exhibit resonance 2: to respond as if by resonance (a child learning to talk ~s to his family); also: to have a repetitive pattern that resembles resonance ~ *vi*: to subject to resonating
re-so-na-tor (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-n\acute{a}-t\acute{e}-r\acute{e}\) *n*: something that resounds or resonates as a: a hollow metallic container for producing microwaves or a piezoelectric crystal put into oscillation by the oscillations of an

outside source b: a device for increasing the resonance of a musical instrument
re-sorb (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{o}-r\acute{b}\) *vb* [L. *resorbere*, fr. *re-* + *sorbere* to suck up — more at ABSORB] *vt* 1: to swallow or suck in again 2: to break down and assimilate (something previously differentiated) ~ *vi*: to undergo resorption
re-sor-cin (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-r\acute{c}-\acute{in}\) *n* [ISV *res-* (fr. L. *resina* resin) + *orcin* (a phenol C₆H₃O₂)]: RESORCINOL
re-sor-cin-ol (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-r\acute{c}-\acute{o}-l\acute{e}\) *n*: a crystalline phenol C₆H₃O₂ obtained from various resins or artificially and used esp. in making dyes, pharmaceuticals, and resins
re-sorp-tion (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{o}-r\acute{p}-sh\acute{a}-n\acute{e}\) *n* [L. *resorptio*, pp. of *resorbere*]: the action or process of resorbing something — **re-sorp-tive** (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{o}-r\acute{p}-t\acute{iv}\) *adj*
re-sort (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-r\acute{t}\) *n* [ME, fr. MF. *resource*, *recourse*, fr. *resortir* to rebound, resort, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *sorire* to escape, sally] 1 a: one who is looked to for help: REFUGEE, RESOURCE b: RECURSE 2 a: frequent, habitual, or general visiting (a place of popular ~) b: persons who frequent a place: THROG (1): a frequently visited place: HAUNT (2): a place providing recreation and entertainment esp. to vacationers *syn* see RESOURCE
re-sort *vi* 1: to go esp. frequently or habitually: REPAIR 2: to have recourse (~ to force)
re-sor-ter (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-r\acute{t}-\acute{e}-r\acute{e}\) *n*: a frequenter of resorts
re-sound (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-n\acute{d}\) *vb* [ME *resounen*, fr. MF *resoner*, fr. L. *resonare*, fr. *re-* + *sonare* to sound; akin to L. *sonus* sound — more at SOUND] *vi* 1: to become filled with sound: REVERBERATE 2 a: to sound loudly b: to produce a sonorous or echoing sound 3: to become renowned ~ *vt* 1: to extol loudly or widely: CELEBRATE 2: ECHO, REVERBERATE 3: to sound or utter in full resonant tones
re-sound-ing *adj* 1: producing or characterized by resonant sound: RESONATING 2 a: impressively sonorous b: EMPHATIC, UNEQUIVOCAL (a ~ success) — **re-sound-ing-ly** (\(r\acute{e}-z\acute{o}-n\acute{d}-\acute{ing}-l\acute{y}\) *adv*
re-source (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{o}-r\acute{s}\) *n* [ME *resours*, fr. MF *ressour*, fr. OF *ressour* to rise again, fr. L. *resurgere* — more at RESURRECTION] 1 a: a source of supply or support: an available means — *usu.* used in pl b: a natural source of wealth or revenue — *usu.* used in pl c: computable wealth — *usu.* used in pl d: a source of information or expertise 2: something to which one has recourse in difficulty: EXPEDIENT 3: a possibility of relief or recovery 4: a means of spending one's leisure time 5: an ability to meet and handle a situation: RESOURCEFULNESS
syn RESOURCE, RESORT, EXPEDIENT, SHIFT, MAKESHIFT, STOPOAF, shared meaning element: something one turns to in the absence of a usual means or source of supply
re-source-ful (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{o}-r\acute{s}-f\acute{u}-l\acute{e}\) *adj* 1: able to meet situations: capable of devising ways and means — **re-source-ful-ly** (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{o}-r\acute{s}-f\acute{u}-l\acute{y}\) *adv* — **re-source-ful-ness** *n*
resp *abbr* *respective*; respectively
re-spect (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *n* [ME, fr. L. *respectus*, lit., act of looking back, fr. *re-* + *spectare*, pp. of *spectare* to look back, regard, fr. *re-* + *spectare* to look — more at SPY] 1: a relation to or concern with something *usu.* specified: REFERENCE (with ~ to your last letter) 2: an act of giving particular attention: CONSIDERATION 3 a: high or special regard: ESTEEM b: the quality or state of being esteemed c: pl: expressions of respect or deference (paid his ~s) 4: PARTICULAR, DETAIL (a good plan in some ~s)
re-spect *vi* 1 a: to consider worthy of high regard: ESTEEM b: to refrain from interfering with 2: to have reference to: CONCERN *syn* see REGARD *ant* abuse, misuse — **re-spect-er** *n*
re-spect-a-bil-ity (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *n* [L. *respectabilis*, fr. *re-* + *spectare* to look back, regard, fr. *re-* + *spectare* to look — more at SPY] *n*, pl. -ties: the quality or state of being respectable
re-spect-a-ble (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *adj* 1: worthy of respect: ESTIMABLE 2: decent or correct in character or behavior: PROPER 3 a: fair in size or quantity (~ amount) b: moderately good: TOLERABLE 4: fit to be seen: PRESENTABLE (~ clothes) — **re-spect-a-ble-ness** *n* — **re-spect-a-bly** (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *adv*
re-spect-a-ble *n*: a respectable person
re-spect-ful (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *adj* 1: marked by or showing respect or deference — **re-spect-ful-ly** (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *adv* — **re-spect-ful-ness** *n*
re-spect-ing *prep* 1: in view of: CONSIDERING 2: with regard to: CONCERNING
re-spec-tive (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *adj* 1 obs: PARTIAL, DISCRIMINATIVE 2: PARTICULAR, SEPARATE (their ~ homes) — **re-spec-tive-ness** *n*
re-spec-tive-ly *adv* 1: in particular: SEPARATELY (could not recognize the solutions as salty or sour, ~) 2: in the order given (Mary and Anne were ~ 12 and 16 years old)
re-spell (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *vi*: to spell again or in another way; esp.: to spell out according to a phonetic system
re-spi-ra-ble (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *adj* 1: fit for breathing; also: capable of being taken in by breathing (~ particles of ash)
re-spi-ra-tion (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *n* 1 a: the placing of air or dissolved gases in intimate contact with the circulating medium of a multicellular organism (as by breathing) b: a single complete act of breathing 2: the physical and chemical processes by which an organism supplies its cells and tissues with the oxygen needed for metabolism and relieves them of the carbon dioxide formed in energy-producing reactions 3: any of various energy-yielding oxidative reactions in living matter — **re-spi-ra-tion-al** (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *adj* — **re-spi-ra-to-ry** (\(r\acute{e}-s\acute{p}\acute{e}\) *adj* 1: a device worn over the mouth or nose for protecting the respiratory tract 2: a device for maintaining artificial respiration
respiratory pigment *n*: any of various permanently or intermittently colored conjugated proteins that function in the transfer of oxygen in cellular respiration
respiratory quotient *n*: a ratio indicating the relation of the volume of carbon dioxide given off in respiration to that of the oxygen consumed